THE
AUBURN COURIER

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1880. Number 1.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEY.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

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Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb co. Ind.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 29 1y

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.
W. H. DILLS, Adm'r., de bonis non.
November 25th, 1879.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
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Happiness and Unhappiness.

At the Christmas-tree festivities at Concord church, on Christmas eve, Mr. W. B. Brown delivered the following address, which is published in accordance with a resolution adopted by the citizens there assembled. Mr. Brown said:

When we look around us and see such a vast multitude of beautiful objects as God in his wisdom saw fit to create, it causes the mind—at least the mind of the thinker—to wonder how it can be that any one situated as we are, surrounded by everything lovely, grand and magnificent, could be otherwise than happy. And perhaps, of the almost innumerable varieties and quantities of subjects about which to write, there has been as little written or said on any other subject as on the one, "How to be happy."

But did you ever in your silent meditations reverse your thoughts of happiness and try to see for a few moments if there is any way possible that you could devise "how to be happy?" All the way through the cyclone of lives, from early childhood to the time when the oldest must bid adieu to mortality, there are continually transpiring scenes which, judging from their actions, sayings and misery, they must have some almost infallible guide to lead them on their way down to the surging billows of the sea of unhappiness.

Go if you will to the home circle and observe the indifference of actions toward one another, where love should be the golden rule of feeling. Members of the home circle, whether old or young, did you ever wonder how you might bring unhappiness into your homes? If you have not, try carelessness, indifference, be unconcerned, and if you do not succeed, then resolve that unhappiness must forever be banished from your land.

Young gentleman, or lady, did you ever imagine that on account of good standing in the circle of fashion, on account of having a high standing in society, so far as morals, virtue, good name and splendid influence you have over your companions, or on account of any literary acquirements, or did you ever imagine that on account of your situation in the way of wealth, with all the pleasures and conveniences which it affords, that some were jealous of your possessions, and in all ways possible maltreat you, by slurring you and saying all manner of evil about you falsely, simply because they are not situated as well as you are? Those who belong to this class are on a sure road to unhappiness. Young student, did you ever come to the conclusion that your teacher did not use you with the same degree of allowance that he did your fellow-schoolmates? Did you ever decide that you were not as highly favored by your Creator with mental faculties, or not as talented as others? that you might as well give up, for it was never intended for your mind to be highly developed, and that you will grow to be what you were intended to be? If you have ever been over this road, then you surely know another way to unhappiness.

Youths, did you ever venture so far away from the commands of your parents as to lose respect for their entreaties, and press onward in bad company down the road to ruin until you could say, "I don't care?" Then you have found another bitter cup of misery.

If we turn the wheel of life around until we come to the discontented, we see some of the most unhappy mortals that ever trod upon God's footstool. If fortune has not, in the respect of health, friends and knowledge, smiled so propiciously upon you as it has upon some of thy fellow beings, then:

Grumble! oh grumble at all in your way,
Grumble, and you will receive your pay.
A pay almost immeasureless
Dealt out in unhappiness.

Again, place millions of dollars with the disrespect of honorable people in one road of life, and in another place the respect of all good people with all the greatest depths of poverty, and for me I will choose the latter; yea verily, by a thousand preferences.

There are those who seem as if all the powers imaginable were brought to bear against their happiness, yet happy they would be. To be happy, requires to a certain extent, a feeling of "I don't care" in some respects, but not in all—a few of which are these:

1st. Not to care for the possessions of thy neighbor in whatsoever way he may be endowed, or in other words, what is your neighbor's do not covet.

2nd. Say I don't care when bright and promising prospects have caused you to build castles in the air, only to be dashed to the ground when thy faith hath it almost within your grasp.

3rd. When in a contest for position in your school room or any other place, and you have been fairly defeated, then bring to bear your manhood and with all the boldness in your power say: "I don't care?"

4th. When misplaced confidence has led you astray and you have found your mistake, then do not pine in sadness but say—"I don't care?"

5th. If you have been so unfortunate as to secure unjust compliments from some slanderous tongue, which honorable people of society do not believe, then if you can say truthfully, "I don't care," you surely are happy.

If there is anything true, this surely is: "Life is what we make it." This being the case, then let us make ours a happy one, for we surely have it in our power. Look at the happiest man among mortals. How did he inherit it? Wealth can purchase but little of it, friends are only aids toward it, and health is naught but a product of it. Then let us who are young aim at a high standard, for we surely will make a higher mark even if we do not come up to the standard, by taking a higher aim than we would by aiming at something low. Then when we depart this life, let us not only leave "footprints on the sand of time," but let us leave our names in stone that cannot soon be erased.

What it Means.

[State Sentinel.]

Don Cameron's election to the chairmanship of the republican national committee simply means that the unscrupulous, desperate element of the republican party is on hand for the race to the White House. The rest of the party can climb inside or into the boot, but top seats are reserved for the same desperate gang which ran the Hayes campaign and formed the corrupt rings around Grant and his two administrations.

Don Cameron fulfils all the conditions required for the chairmanship of the radical committee. The conditions are only two—unscrupulousness and plenty of money. He has them both, and that is the reason why he was selected last week in Washington City, to the exclusion of such men as Mr. Frye, of Maine.

Don Cameron means loaded dice in politics, aces in boot-legs and other leading cards hid away to be played at that stage of the game when all other means have failed.

The republican central committee of Indiana knew just what they were about a few weeks ago when they officially recommended Don Cameron for the position of national chairman. He is pre-eminently the man for the place. We congratulate the political instinct of the radical leaders which led them unerringly to Don Cameron as the hunter's hound leads to the retreat of the hunted game.

Don Cameron's appointment means something more. It means Grant, and Grant means—the Empire. Neither Blaine nor Sherman stand the slightest show for the nomination. It has not been contradicted that Cameron met in Philadelphia last week some of the desperate and unscrupulous members of the old gang which hung around Grant. The radical presidential programme was made up then and there. Grant was determined on, and he will be forced upon the Chicago convention without any doubt.

Perhaps the people of the United States will stand idly by and allow a ring of unscrupulous radical politicians of the old Jacobin stripe, strap them to Grant's triumphal chariot as it rolls through the country, and over its traditions and sacred memories. We do not believe it, however. They surely will awaken in time, and whirl the desperate set out of place and power. If not, as old Bob Toombs, of Georgia, says "After Grant then the empire."

A Crowned Flunky.

Alfonso, the sap-headed young king of Spain, married his second wife one day recently. The most notable statement about the bride is that she has forty pairs of boots, and it is reasonable to suppose that if the twain get into a kicking match, poor little Alfonso will stand a poor chance. Our people take little interest in the weddings of crowned heads, though the flunkies over the water go into spasms over such events. As republicans we cannot rejoice to see prospects for an increase in the baneful tribe of kings and princes. On the contrary, the sooner the whole breed is snuffed out or perishes from its effeminacy, the better the genuine sovereigns of this country will be pleased. If old Spain would throw aside her costly, corrupt and stagnant system of monarchical rule, and quit taxing the people to death to support worthless princes and princesses in idleness and debauchery, she might again rise to be a power in the world. As it is she receives and deserves nothing but the contempt of mankind.
—Shelby Democrat.

The Third Term Scheme.

[New York Sun.]

It has been in the power of General Grant, at any time within the last four years, to settle by a few plain words all dispute about the third term scheme. If he did not desire or intend to be a candidate again for president, he had only to say so. But while he has allowed some of his shrewd managers to make a qualified denial of any such ambition, he has taken especial pains to utter no word himself which would in any way be embarrassing in his future course.

On the contrary, the third-term movement dates back to the close of Grant's second term, when the rings and plunderers that stood behind it were driven into disgrace and defeat. Even then they did not abandon the game, but set on foot the scheme of a tour around the world, to be followed on the return of their chieftain by organized ovations, all forming part of a preconcerted plan to storm the convention next year, and to procure the nomination upon the pretence of a great popular demand.

When it became evident, in 1875, that the general disgust with his corrupt administration would lead to the certain and crushing defeat of Grant if he contested the nomination at Cincinnati, he wrote a remarkable letter to Gen. Harry White, president of the Pennsylvania republican convention, in which he sought to make a virtue of necessity by withdrawing his name from the list of candidates.

But this enforced withdrawal was not inspired by any respect for the traditions of the presidency, or for the unwritten law against more than two terms prescribed by the example of Washington and of all his successors. Quite the reverse, for Grant seized upon that occasion to announce distinctly that a third term was in no sense forbidden, and that it might be a great blessing. Here are his words:

"Now for the third term. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time, or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of president. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. IT MAY HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY THAT TO CHANGE AN EXECUTIVE BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN EIGHT YEARS IN OFFICE WILL PROVE UNFORTUNATE, IF NOT DISASTROUS."

This was the sentiment of Grant more than four years ago, before he had communed with royalty abroad, and become a devoted admirer of Bismarck's system of government, based upon a standing army of half a million. He has come home confirmed in the belief that a strong government is necessary for a law abiding people, and that the models of the old world are well adapted to our condition and progress.

Gen. Grant is the only man who ever had the disposition to say that an election to the presidency was a sacrifice. He says in this letter of May 29, 1875, to Gen. Harry White, referring to his first nomination: "I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice." Again, in the same letter, he says: "But it must be remembered that all the sacrifice, except that of comfort, has been made in accepting the first term."

Who induced him to give up the life position of general of the army, which, he says, he liked and desired to retain? He had full and exclusive control of the place, and nothing but the love of power and inclination to use it as he did after his election induced him to seek the presidency. It is no secret now that he was willing to accept a nomination from either party, and that, having voted for Buchanan in 1856, he was more inclined to the democrats than to the republicans. But for the majorities in congress and the money power he would have been a bourbon today. He intrigued for the original nomination, just as he is intriguing now for a third term.

Jackson Township

Names of pupils of school No. 9, who were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Dec. 22, 1879:

Perry Carnahan, Linus Hilkey, Susie Hilkey, Cylla Myers and Rosa Myers.

Number of cases of tardiness . . . 11

Time lost by tardiness . . . 2h, 56m.

Parents are requested to furnish their children with pencils, pens, paper, books and slates, and send them to school early. When children come in after 9 o'clock, they disturb the order of the school, and lose the benefits of the exercises which commence promptly a quarter before 9 o'clock.

Parents should visit the school often. We will be happy to meet you.
P. A. SHURTS, Teacher.

Danger of Boxing the Ears.

A medical writer in the London Telegraph says: Severe ear troubles, and not unfrequently death, have resulted from this, with many teachers, a favorite form of punishment. The tympanum may in many healthy children be easily ruptured by a very slight concussion, and in cases which have recently undermine the [illegible] of scarlet fever or measles, [illegible] mouths or [illegible] [illegible] ulceration [illegible] injuries may alone result to the [illegible] organ, and I have only to-day seen, at the Central Throat and Ear hospital, the case of a boy with an abscess in the ear passage, who had suffered incessant pain for three months, after having been struck by his teacher. These cases might be multiplied indefinitely, and an occasional inquest adds point to the tale.

Mrs. Sol. Barney at Bryan.

Last week while Mrs. Sol. Barney was here for the purpose of identifying the parties who were in jail as the burglars whom she had encountered, and one of whom she had shot at her home in Spencerville, Ind., a few days before, some of our business men conceived the idea of making her a present of a revolver as a testimonial of their appreciation of her coolness and courage, under circumstances that would try the stoutest heart. A fund was raised, a revolver of excellent quality and fine [illegible] was purchased, and at the depot, just before she took the cars for home, was presented to her by the donors, represented by F. G. Fay, who made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. Barney responded substantially as follows: "I thank you and through you the people of Bryan, for their friendly interest. This present will ever be treasured as a memento of your kindness and friendship. Believing, as I do, in the candor and sincerity of those who show me this honor, I accept their present in the spirit in which it is made, and, although I hope never to have occasion to use it, yet, in whatever circumstances I may be placed, I hope to discharge my duty in such manner as not to forfeit the confidence of which I accept this as a token."—Bryan Press.

How Fort Sumter Looks to-day.

[Charleston letter.]

Strolling out after breakfast I made my way to the battery, a pretty little park fronting the Ashley riverside of Charleston harbor, and where gathered the "fair women and brave men of 1861 to witness the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Standing on the broad sea wall which protects the battery from the tides, grim old Sumter can still be seen in its ruins, a monument of more historic interest than any other in our country. It is now used as the adjunct of a light house.

Some few guns are still on its battered walls, but are not kept in condition for service. Sullivan's island, just north of it, on which Fort Moultrie stood, and from which point the rebel batteries poured their destructive fire on Sumter, has been transformed into a village for the residence of Charleston aristocracy, a ferry plying between the city and the island for their convenience. Fort Johnson stands on James' island, south of and opposite to Sumter. A few troops are stationed here. Castle Pinckney [illegible] the appearance of a [illegible] [illegible]. There [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] remaining.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of the [illegible] and [illegible] Family Sewing Machine [illegible] the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] extremely low price [illegible] it is very difficult to conceive of [illegible] for domestic use of more or such equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work, [illegible] smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, [illegible] [illegible] and delightful [illegible] of operation, that at [illegible] commends [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parts are [illegible] strong and durable, and will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the stitch is the finest of all [illegible] machines made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on [illegible] material down to the finest, so [illegible] as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made. It has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company. Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

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THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $85 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

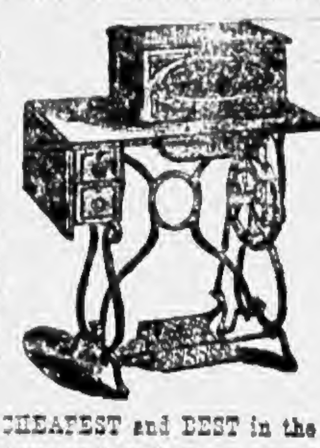

$150 per Week Made Easy

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double thread, lock-stitch; the same on both sides of the work, which received the highest award at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only [illegible].

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] strong, simple, [illegible] [illegible].

Try it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the best at the lowest price.

Each machine thoroughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the best, solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowledged, unequivocal [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] used by thousands of ladies [illegible] [illegible] silent, rapid, reliable and [illegible] [illegible] the work of a family for a lifetime, [illegible] from $1 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has a very long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything, a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity, the motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, plait, fold, scollop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up tucks, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines or those selling out [illegible] [illegible] up business, [illegible] such inferior old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices. Beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., [illegible] not [illegible] agents. Horse and wagon [illegible] [illegible]. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry [illegible], deceased, will [illegible] at [illegible] auction, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] real estate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] part of [illegible] township [illegible] [illegible] thirty-three [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] railroad company and [illegible] twenty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] southeast [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fourteen [illegible] east [illegible] thirteen [illegible] and fourth [illegible] thence north twenty-four [illegible] and thirteen [illegible] to the [illegible] Auburn and Spencerville road [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] twenty-one [illegible] [illegible] and fifty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sale to be [illegible] [illegible]

SUBSCRIBE NOW,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

For cash in advance, we will send the COURIER and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

STATE SENTINEL (weekly) and "LAW OF THE FARM"	$2.50
WESTERN RURAL, "	3.00
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (weekly)	4.15
YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY	2.35
DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE	3.20
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY	4.80
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE (monthly)	4.60
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.80
HARPER'S BAZAR (Weekly)	4.80
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE (Weekly)	2.80

In order to receive the benefits of the above rates, back subscription for the COURIER must be paid up.

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Mrs. Catherine Zell, a married woman of Carlisle, Pa., has just been sentenced to be hanged for the poisoning of Mrs. Mary Kiehl last May. The condemned woman avows her innocence....During the performance in the Park Theater, at New York, a few evenings ago, fire was discovered under the vestibule. The alarm was given, followed by a frantic rush to the doors, but the flames were soon extinguished, and the alarm of the people subsided. Nobody was seriously injured, although at one time there was imminent danger that many would be trampled to death.

A few days ago Stone's shoddy mill at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire, and the proprietor and one of his workmen had to rush through the flames to get out of the mill. Stone was so severely burned that he died soon afterward. The others were badly burned. When Mrs. Stone was informed of the death of her husband she became frantic with grief, and has since become a raving maniac.... Edison will give a public exhibition of his new electric light, at Menlo Park, on New Year's day....Mr. Beecher, in a recent lecture, described the American Bible Society version of the King James Bible as full of errors....Two brick houses fell at Wilmington, Del., and two men were killed, several others being injured.

The first regular train has just passed over the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western railroad....The total value of exports of domestic provisions and tallow for November, $8,900,000; same month in 1878, $6,600,482.

West, Bradley & Cory's corset and suspender factory, in New York, burned the other night. The loss amounted to about $300,000....At Mount Holly, N. J., the dwelling of Matthew Gleason, a laboring man, has been totally destroyed by fire, his three little children perishing in the flames.

THE WEST.

A fire in Bismarck, Dak., which started in a restaurant on main street, burned twelve stores and buildings adjoining the Sherman House, which was saved with difficulty. Loss, $50,000. Insurance small.

Pleuro pneumonia has broken out among the cattle of New Hampshire....Two convicts, manacled together, jumped from a train that was taking them, forty miles per hour, from Newark to Trenton, and were so badly injured that they will probably die.

A schooner, supposed to be the Mary D. Pomeroy, from Crescent City to San Francisco, has been sighted bottom up off Point Reyes. There were on board eight officers and seamen and twelve passengers, all of whom are supposed to be lost....Gen. Adams, of the Ute Indian Commission, has arrived at Denver. He thinks the twelve selected Indians will be delivered, when they will be taken to Fort Leavenworth and tried, and the ones found guilty will be hung.... The Wisconsin State Board of Charities find the charges of cruelty and improper dieting, in the Milwaukee House of Correction, sustained, and recommend a change in the management of the institution.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are passing the holidays in Chicago, bringing their "Mighty Dollar" with them, and carrying away a great many of the currency dollars of the people of the Garden City. At McVicker's, this week, they produce their old standby, "The Mighty Dollar," and for next week a new play by the same author, called "A Million," is underlined. Mr. Florence's Bardwell Slote is recognized as one of the most successful impersonations of American comedy, while Mrs. Gilfory of Mrs. Florence is a modern Mrs. Malaprop. They are supported by a selected stock company of their own.

The destruction by fire of some of Best's brewery buildings in Milwaukee entailed a loss estimated at $225,000, with an insurance of $208,000....William McKee, senior proprietor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is dead....Ouray informs Gen. Hatch that the guilty Utes have at last concluded to surrender, with the exception of Jack. Jack is implacable, and thinks of joining Sitting Bull.

A generous Iowa lady—Mrs. Cordelia Miller, of Waterloo—has made a donation of $30,000 to the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill.....The holiday trade of Chicago was very heavy indeed.

THE SOUTH

Houston, Texas, is without money and credit, and heavily in debt. All the city officers have resigned, and the prisoners in the jail are unguarded. The liabilities of the municipality amount to about $2,000,000.

John Hailman, John Davis and John Roberts undertook to cross the Kentucky river, near Owenton, Ky., in a small flat-boat, and were run down by a ferry-boat and all drowned....The Republicans of New Orleans have formed a stock company for the purpose of publishing a daily paper. Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn will be the editor.

The Maggie Barker, a steamboat laden with 1,100 bales of cotton, burned at the wharf of Mobile, Ala., a few days ago, the loss aggregating $75,000.

Two negro murderers were lynched in Russell county, Ala., recently, by a mob composed of whites and blacks.

A freight train on the Missouri Kansas and Texas railroad broke through a burning bridge near Durant station, in Texas. The locomotive passed over safely, but the tender and twenty-two cars were wrecked and burned. Mike Kelly, fireman, fell into the fire and was burned to death. Brakeman Aber[illegible]y was injured....Wade Hampton, Jr., son of the ex-Governor of South Carolina, died a few days ago of malarial fever, at his plantation near Greenville, Miss.

GENERAL.

Gen. Grant was interviewed at Philadelphia upon the subject of the Nicaragua canal project. He positively denied that he had accepted the Presidency of the company, but declined to say what he would or would not do in case it were tendered him.

The movement of gold to America from Europe has ceased, and it is not expected that it will be resumed until prices advance abroad or decline here....It is announced from St. Louis that Dan Rice, the celebrated circus clown, has been converted, in that city, through the labors of Mr. Moody, and will at once enter the field as an evangelist.

The nail manufacturers have advanced the card rates for nails to $4 25. The value of the files exported from Sheffield, England, to the United States was only one-twelfth as great in 1879 as in 1873....A cargo of cattle shipped from Chicago have been exhibited in London, and attracted great attention and much admiration on account of their size and excellent condition.

Owing to the improved condition of business in Mexico, the proposition to issue $20,000,000 in paper money, which was introduced in Congress some time ago, has been withdrawn....Charles S. Parnell, the Liberal member of Parliament from Ireland, who is one of the chief champions of the land reform movement, has sailed from Queenstown for New York. He is to raise funds for the movement in this country.

The particulars are at hand of a terrible catastrophe which occurred on the 2d of December to the steamship Borussia, which left Corunna for New Orleans on the 24th of November with 180 passengers and a crew numbering fifty-four men. The continuation of a terrific storm, and the evident danger that the ship would founder and go to the bottom, produced a panic among the passengers and crew, and the latter proceeded to lower the boats preparatory to abandoning the vessel. In this they acted without the orders of the Captain and other officers, several of whom, together with the greater part of the passengers, remained on board and went down with the ship. A few of the passengers were allowed by the crew to go in the boats, but none of them were saved, as all but one boat were swamped and their occupants drowned, and only six of the crew and three officers, who were picked up three days after leaving the Borussia, have survived to tell the story of the fearful disaster.... De Lesseps is to visit the United States, by way of California, soon after his arrival at Panama....Exports from seaboard ports last week: Flour, 133,110 barrels; wheat, 1,170,294 bushels; corn, 1,515,944 bushels; oats, 20,912 bushels; rye, 45,522 bushels; pork, 6,582 barrels; lard, 6,661,200 pounds; bacon, 16,710,809 pounds.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Education and Labor have agreed upon the bill introduced by Representative Goode at the last session, and ordered a favorable report to be made to the House. The bill provides that the net proceeds of the sale of public lands shall be forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the people.

An old pioneer has passed away—Charles H. Oakes, of St. Paul, Minn., aged 77 years. He came from his Vermont birthplace in 1821, and from July to December of that year was sutler's clerk at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands. He was present when Gen. Cass received from the Pottawatomies the cession of their lands in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin.

A Washington correspondent says there is a very determined opposition there to the reappointment of Emory as Governor of Utah, his commission being about to expire. This opposition proceeds from the radical anti-Mormon element, which proposes to wage vigorous war this winter against polygamy.

The President has appointed Frank Hatton, of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, Postmaster of Burlington, Iowa.

In the Supreme Court of the United States Senator Edmunds has made a motion to advance the case of Juilliard vs Green, which was entered for the purpose of testing the validity of the act of Congress forbidding the further retirement of legal-tender notes and requiring them to be reissued and kept in circulation.

POLITICAL.

The National Democratic Committee will meet at Washington on the 23d of February....An effort to obtain the present drift of Republican sentiment in Ohio with reference to the Presidency—reports a Cincinnati paper—discloses the fact that Gen. Grant is losing strength as a popular candidate. One hundred Republicans, interviewed in a representative county in the central part of the State, showed the following preferences: For Sherman, 63; for Grant, 25; for Blaine, 8; scattering, 4. A canvass of the same county at the close of the extra session would have shown a preponderance of opinion in favor of Grant. There is, nevertheless, a feeling among Republicans that the candidacy of Grant is inevitable.

A conference of the State Central Committee and Democratic editors of Illinois was held at Chicago last week. The question of establishing a first-class Democratic daily newspaper in Chicago was discussed and referred to the Central Committee. A resolution condemning the action of the Governor and Council of Maine for their action in going behind the face of the returns was discussed at length, but the conference adjourned without reaching a vote. It was resolved to fix the headquarters of the State Executive Committee at Springfield. At a separate meeting of Democratic editors, an organization was formed, to be known as the Democratic Press Association of Illinois, to be composed of all the Democratic editors, publishers and proprietors in the State. W. T. Dowdall, of the Peoria *Democrat*, was chosen President, and W. H. Snyder, of the Champaign *Times*, Secretary.

An Augusta (Me.) dispatch reports an indignation meeting of Republicans in that city. Delegations from various parts of the State were present. Ex-Gov. Connor presided. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the Governor and Council, and Senator Blaine then made an address, reviewing the situation in detail.

A very large indignation meeting was held at Bangor, Me., Dec. 19, to express the feeling of the Republicans at the action of the Governor and Council in the matter of the canvass for members of the Legislature, at which Senator Hamlin made an outspoken speech denouncing the proceedings of the canvassers. The following course for the Republicans to pursue is reported to have been recommended by prominent politicians at Washington: "To exhaust every legal means to prevent those persons who have illegally been declared members of the Legislature from taking their seats in that body, and, in case the courts furnish no remedy, proceed to the Capitol and take possession of the chambers, leaving the Fusionists to meet elsewhere, if they choose. The matter would then come under the notice of the National Government, and the Administration could decide which of the State Governments was entitled to recognition."

T. B. Jeter, State Senator of South Carolina, is now Governor of the State, Lieut. Gov. Simpson having been made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court....A caucus of the Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature resolved in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

The meeting of the Maine Republican State Committee and prominent Republicans from various parts of the State, held in Senator Blaine's residence, at Augusta, resulted in the appointment of a committee to advise and cooperate with the Republican members of the Legislature.

FOREIGN.

It is said that the reason the Russian police have so little success in discovering the Nihilists is that the evil is hidden where the police do not venture to look. The conspirators are to be found in the drawing rooms of the rich and noble, hence a police in the employ of a court within whose very circle these people carry on their games is powerless against the Nihilists....The discovery, by the British, of Yakoob Khan's buried treasure, at Cabul, tends to throw some light upon the inwardness of the situation in Afghanistan. The hidden treasure consisted of Russian gold, which goes to confirm the suspicions of the British, and discloses from whence came the sinews of war which have enabled the natives to repulse the forces of England at every point....A fruitless attempt has been made at Moscow on the life of Prince Dolgorouki, Governor of Moscow, by the explosion of a petard....A St. Petersburg dispatch reports that the Czar has appointed an Imperial Commission to inquire into the matter of administrative reforms.... The Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has started a subscription for the needy poor of that island. She says that while the present distress does not compare with that of 1847, the misery in some counties will be very great this winter....An international exhibition will be held at Rome in [illegible].

The sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Silesia are intensified by the prevalence of typhoid fever and the tardiness of the Government in coming to their assistance.... An attache of a chemical establishment in London thinks he has a bonanza. He has just informed the Philosophical Society of Glasgow that, after experiments lasting from 1866 to the present time, he has succeeded in obtaining crystallized forms of carbon, which Profs. Tyndall and Smyth and Mr. Maskelyn, of the British Museum, do not doubt are diamonds.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that the situation in Russia is not at all hopeful. Nihilist conspiracies are discovered, revealing widespread ramifications and involving parties who should be above suspicion. It is rumored that several of the most aristocratic families in Russia are on the march to Siberia. The condition of the Czar is not improving mentally or physically. He is constantly apprehensive of assassination, and very suspicious. The servants of the palace are changed daily and the police closely watched....Lord Carnarvon and others have been appointed a commission to investigate the defenses of the British colonies....Owing to lack of support by the Deputies, the French Ministry has resigned, and De Freycinet is to form a new one.

The elements of revolution are at work in Spain. The recently-dismissed Ministry and leading Generals of the army are on the side of the opposition. Riots are reported in Madrid....De Freycinet refusing to organize a Ministry in France, President Grevy has requested M. Waddington to do so....Prof. Nordenskjold recommends the establishment of a regular line of steamers to points in the Polar sea visited by him in his recent long and perilous voyage.

The revolutionists in Santo Domingo have been entirely successful in putting to flight the President and in obtaining possession of the Government. Peace has been restored, and good order prevails....Three Nihilists were hanged at Odessa, Russia, a few days ago, and a number were sentenced to Siberia.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

A communication was laid before the Senate from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 18th, concerning the effect upon the revenue of the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee in 1872. A resolution was adopted for an attachment for the persons of witnesses who refused to testify before the Election Committee in the Ingalls case. Petitions were presented for a monument in memory of the battle of Yorktown, and for the appointment of a labor commission. The resolution instructing the Agricultural Committees of both houses to consider the subject of agriculture, and report what ought to be done by the Government to protect the agricultural interests, was adopted. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed. A discussion then occurred upon Mr. Voorhees' resolution to investigate the negro exodus, with Mr. Windom's amendment. After a four hours' debate, Mr. Windom's amendment was voted down and the resolution adopted, by a vote of 27 to 12. Bills introduced: By Mr. Coke, to ascertain losses by Indian depredations; by Mr. Hereford, to continue the Court of Alabama Claims and for the distribution of the money of the Geneva award; by Mr. Logan (by request), to declare the legal effect of the permits granted by the President of the United States to purchase of the products of the insurrectionary States....In the House, Mr. Weaver denied the truth of an article in the New York *Tribune* alleging him to have been the author of petitions praying that soldiers be paid the difference between the value of gold and greenbacks at the time of their payment. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Mississippi Levees to make a personal examination of the river. Bills were introduced: To create permanently a deep, wide and straight channel through Sandy Hook, in New York harbor, for the purpose of forming an improved commercial outlet; by Mr. Gibson, to authorize national banks to loan money on real estate, and taking tax off bank circulation; by Mr. Ackley, regulating inter-State traffic. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of licensed dealers in leaf tobacco, and the amount of internal revenue collected from them during the present fiscal year, which was adopted. Several committee reports upon a number of bills relating to agriculture were referred. The remainder of the day was passed in committee of the whole upon the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, and their removal and settlement elsewhere, without reaching a conclusion.

A very short session of the Senate was held on the 19th inst., no quorum being present. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom and Blair a committee to investigate the causes of the negro emigration from Southern to Northern States, and the Senate then adjourned to Jan. 6, 1880. The Secretary of War transmitted to the House a communication from Maj. Houston, of the Engineer Corps, recommending an appropriation of $110,000 for the improvement of Waukegan (Ill.) harbor. Mr. Blackburne, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report on the revision of the rules. The consideration of the report is made the special order for the 8th of January. The Speaker appointed the Committee on the Interoceanic Canal: King (Chairman), Singleton, Whitthorne, Martin, O. Turner, Nichols, Hutchins, Page, Camper, Frye and Haskell. Committee on the Yorktown Celebration: Messrs. Goode, Hall, Loring, Aldrich, Hawley, Muller, Brigham, Dick, Martin, Talbot, Davis (N. C.), Richardson (S. C.) and Persons. The Speaker made the following committee appointments: Hutchings, Committee on Education and Labor and Expenditures in the Treasury Department, in place of Morrison, resigned; Berry, Committees on Public Lands and Mines and Mining; Davis (Cal.), Committee on Coinage and Expenditures in the Navy Department, in place of Neal (Ohio); Pacheco, Committee on Private Land Claims and Public Expenditures; Thompson (Iowa), Committee on Mines and Mining and Enrolled Bills. Page, Committee on Education and Labor and Expenditures in the Department of Justice; Dunn, Committee on Public Lands, in place of Steele; Steele, Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote, in place of Dunn; [illegible], Committee on Mines and Mining. Mr. Kenna, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill known as the "Steamboat bill," which was made the special order for the second Tuesday in February. Adjourned to Jan. 6.

How Animals Play and Enjoy Themselves.

Small birds chase each other about in play, but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. The Americans call it the mad bird, on account of these singularities. Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other, and clear the surface of the water with outstretched neck and flapping wings, throwing abundant spray around. Deer often engage in sham battle, or trial of strength, by twisting their horns together and pushing for the mastery.

All animals pretending violence in their play stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite, and the orang-outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey. Young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind. They crouch and steal forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering and the tail vibrating with emotion; they bound on the moving leaf and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances, like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are the analogues of monkeys, full of mischief, play and mimicry. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and, with much solemnity and a studied air, burying them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "cur ack!" triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.—*Passions of Animals.*

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Battling Unarmed in a Cage with a Siberian Bloodhound.

(From the New York Sun.)

Some time ago ex-Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, became the possessor of the Siberian bloodhound Satan, known to sporting men throughout the country as a terrible fighter. But the dog was so treacherous in his disposition that ex-Judge Troy turned him over to a clerk in his office, Mr. E. Haering, who, having been an athletic performer in a number of circuses, had became accustomed to entering the cages of wild beasts, under the instructions of a number of animal trainers. Mr. Haering agreed to take the dog to his father's premises in Atlantic, near Alabama avenue, East New York, providing that ex-Judge Troy would pay for the animal's keeping. Mr. Troy willingly consented to this, and a cage ten feet long, seven feet wide, and ten feet high, was constructed in Mr. Haering's garden, and Satan was placed in it. One Wednesday, two or three weeks ago, Satan began to howl, as was his custom when he wanted food or water. Haering went into the garden to feed the dog, accompanied by half a dozen persons, curious to see the dog. After giving the dog meat, Haering procured some water, stepped with it into the cage, and then bolted the cage on the outside. He usually went into the cage to feed the animal, and always, on such occasions, carried a heavy, loaded riding-whip. On this occasion he had neglected to take the whip with him. Haering set the pan of water on the floor, but the dog seemed disinclined to drink, refused to be petted, and walked restlessly up and down the cage.

Haering saw that "Satan" was in one of his worst humors, and turned to go out of the cage. He had no sooner turned his back than the animal sprang upon him. Haering threw himself to one side, but the dog's paws struck him on the shoulder, and dog and man fell to the floor together. Haering sprang quickly to his feet, and the dog jumped at him and sunk his teeth into the man's right arm. Haering, quick as lightning, pitched the dog over on his back, and was just going to jump on his paws, as the brute recovered himself, and sprang for Haering's throat. With one hand Haering grasped the dog's leg, and with the other caught him by the upper eyelid, and did not let go his hold until he had torn the animal's scalp to the back of the head. The dog fell back with Haering on top. Both got their feet, and Haering sprang for the gate of the cage.

The dog dashed at him again, and Haering clinched the brute, and tried to set his teeth into his shaggy neck. He failed, but caught the dog's ear with his teeth, and held on until he had cut it off, and then he hurled the brute to the floor, and fell himself.

The dog rushed at Haering again just as he was getting up, and bit him in the left hand. Haering thrust his hand into the brute's throat and tried to smother him. In the struggle both fell again, and the dog lacerated Haering's left hand.

"Unbolt the gate quick," shouted Haering to the men, who were standing fifty feet away, but no one dared come to the rescue.

Haering then threw himself on the dog and set his teeth into his throat, and at the same time grasped the dog by the upper jaw with his right hand, pressing down the lower jaw with his left arm until the flesh at the sides of the dog's mouth was torn by the strain. Dog and man struggled about the cage for at least five minutes. At last they reached the door. Haering, still keeping his teeth fixed in the animal's neck, lifted him up and pinned him against the side of the cage. Then with his right hand he unbolted the door of the cage, and got outside, at the same time drawing the dog's head through and closing the gate on his neck. Then he pressed upon the gate with all his might. He held the dog in this way until he felt his strength failing, and then, letting go the dog's neck with his teeth, he opened the gate slightly, and, with a quick kick, he knocked the dog inside, and closed and locked the gate.

Both Haering and the dog were covered with blood. Haering's lacerated hand bled fast, and blood was running from the brute's throat. Dr. Allen was sent for, and he dressed Haering's wounds. Four of the veins in his hand were found to have been torn, and they have begun to bleed afresh twice since they were dressed. Haering had to be removed to Dr. Allen's house for constant medical treatment. He was rapidly improving at last accounts. He says he regrets that a member of the family poisoned the dog, for if it had recovered from the wound in its throat he intended to enter the cage, armed with a heavy whip, and beat the animal into submission.

Mr. Lincoln Didn't Think Himself Fit for the Presidency.

The Omaha *Republican* prints a letter from Abraham Lincoln which has some historic interest. The letter was addressed to a gentleman who is now a resident of Omaha, and is as follows:

> Springfield, Ill., April 16, 1859.
>
> My Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th is just received. My engagements are such that I cannot at any very early day visit Rock Island to deliver a lecture, or for any other object.
>
> As to the other matter you kindly mention, I must in candor say I do not think myself fit for the Presidency. I certainly am flattered and gratified that some partial friends think of me in that connection, but I really think it best that no concerted effort, such as you suggest, be made. Let this be considered confidential.
>
> Yours, very truly, A. Lincoln.

There can be no doubt, from the phraseology of the letter, and the request that it be considered confidential, that Mr. Lincoln sincerely distrusted his fitness for the office of President, and deprecated the use of his name in that connection.

A Family Gun.

An historical gun is owned by Fernando Healy, of Rehoboth, Mass. His great grandfather brought it to this country in 1680, and used it in the French wars. His son Joseph put a new stock on the piece in 1761, inserting a small silver plate bearing the initials "J. H., 1761." Joseph's son John used it during the Revolution. It afterward came into the possession of another son, the late Stafford Healy, of Rehoboth, father of the present owner. He used it fourteen days during the war of 1812, receiving therefor a pension. In 1820 he restocked the gun and put in a new lock, and at his death it came into the hands of the present owner. The barrel is original, is in good order, and the gun is still used by members of the family as a fowling-piece.

Father Miller.

The year 1840 marked a new era in the progress of Second Adventism. Not only was the "day of probation" drawing nigh—the day on which the universe should shrivel up with fire, the resurrection and ascension of the just attend the awful coming of Christ, and the millennium begin, after which the wicked would be raised for their eternal discomfort—of which the date was at first approximately fixed between the vernal equinoxes of 1843-44; but Father Miller, "the-end-of-the-world man," as he was irreverently called by those whose sense of humor was greater than that of his followers, began more freely to extend the sphere of his personal exhortations, particularly in Eastern New England. Though a native of Pittsfield, his labors up to his 58th year had been almost wholly confined to the border counties of New York and Vermont, until in April, 1839, he appeared for the first time in Massachusetts as a prophet—a reed shaken by palsy, if not by the wind. In December he was again in Boston; and in February, 1840, he saw the publication of the *Signs of the Times*—afterward *Advent Herald*—begun, the first of the Millerite organs, which afterward reckoned the *Midnight Cry* (New York), the *Glad Tidings* (Rochester), the *Millennial Harbinger*, etc. From this time to his death he lectured frequently in his native State in halls and groves, expounding his rules of interpretation, by which the harmony of the scriptures was assured, and interpreting by the aid of Revelations the "time, times and a half" of Daniel, on which his destructive calculations rested. It was in Massachusetts that his venerable and sincere presence first failed to restrain the rotten egg, which in those times awaited the utterer of unpopular doctrine, for he was mobbed with missiles at Newburyport in May, 1842. A month later we find him holding forth at the first Second Advent camp-meeting, and in the audience the poet Whittier, taking notes of the strange, impressive, picturesque scene—a tall growth of pine and hemlock throwing its melancholy shadow over the multitude, who were arranged upon rough seats of boards and logs; the white tents, drawn about in a circle, forming a background of snowy whiteness to the dark masses of men and foliage; a hymn pealing through the dim aisles of the forest; preachers thundering from a bower of hemlock boughs.* * *

On the 14th of March, 1844, Father Miller closed the diary of his public labors, and reckoned up his 3,200 lectures given since 1832. It was almost the only change in the regularity of his daily life which betokened the approach of "the burning day." When March had gone out, and April saw not the heavens in commotion, and May had come, the poor old man was heard confessing his error and acknowledging his disappointment, but not his unbelief. October might yet witness the fulfillment of prophecy: "The Lord will certainly leave the mercy-seat on the 13th, and appear visibly in the clouds of heaven on the 22d." During this interval of ten days, secular business was suspended among the Adventists. In New York, as Mrs. Child records, at a shop in the Bowery, muslin for ascension robes was offered; tradesmen shut up shop, or gave away goods, or dealt more liberal measure, to make their record good with the Almighty—all the while that the ungodly disturbed the meetings with stones and brickbats, and crackers and torpedoes. The *Advent Herald* issued its last number with a valedictory. And then the sun rose on the 23d, and the sad prophet could only say, "I have fixed my mind on another time, and here I mean to stand until God gives me more light, and that is, *to-day*, TO-DAY, and TO-DAY, until He comes." Some, however, alleged that the Lord *had* come, but invisibly, and "closed the door of mercy to the sinner;" and then arose a contention between the orthodox and the "shut-door" party as to which should gain over Father Miller. This was exquisite cruelty, but not without a logical cause. The shut-door faction, given up to fanatical excesses, or neglecting its worldly affairs in a way to call for guardianship or the work-house at the hands of Judges and Selectmen, did not in the end prevail. The orthodox party became a tame and uninteresting sect like any other, with an indefinite lease of life. The "Come-outers," who had made with the Adventists the joint convention at Groton, were chiefly from Cape Cod, and appear to have formed a lasting union with them. The Cape is still the country *par excellence* of camp-meetings and Adventists, and there the wretched Freeman, offering his little daughter as a sacrifice, recalled an almost forgotten superstition.—*From "The Isms of Forty Years Ago," in Harper's Magazine.*

The Moslem Religion Making Headway.

Dr. Dollinger, authority in such matters, makes this interesting statement: "At Sierra Leone a Moslem university is flourishing, in which are being educated a thousand young men whose lives will be as absolutely surrendered to the cause the school represents as were the lives of the early soldiers of the crescent, who counted it joy to fall in its defense on the field of battle. In China the followers of this ancient symbol have increased beyond computation, 50,000 residing in Tonquin alone. Among the Maylayans and the islanders of the eastern archipelago it is reported that 18,000,000 have been won over to its support; and still one fifth of the dwellers on the earth are enrolled as its army, of whom 50,000,000 at least are subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria."

ALL SORTS.

Texas clips 22,000,000 pounds of wool this year.

Over 100 millionaires are said to reside in San Francisco.

There is practically no production of gold and silver in India.

Ruskin says that not one man in 15,000,000 is capable of a thought.

The Professor of Chinese at Harvard College has no class this term.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes writes very slowly and corrects a great deal.

Miss Josie Meeker has received her clerkship in the Interior Department.

The Misses Barber, of Nashua, N. H., have taken a contract to make 400,000 pairs of mittens.

Kansas claims an increase of 144,097 in population in the past year, its recent census showing 849,978 inhabitants.

Congressman Morse says that Gen. Ben Butler will never run for Governor again, but that he will run for Congress next fall.

Stealing a $10 horse cost a Colorado man his life, although he had been tried and acquitted five different times for murder.

A woman in Portland, Me., saw her husband enter a house, and she broke in all the front windows. After she had had her fun she discovered that it was a clergyman's house, and that her husband had gone there for spiritual advice.

"There is nothing like settling down," said a retired merchant confidentially to his neighbor. "When I gave up business I settled down, and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I shouldn't have had a cent."

The lower jaw of a human being, said to have belonged to the primitive race, has been dug up on the banks of Lynx creek, in Arizona. The jaw never had more than six teeth, and from its conformation the possessor subsisted wholly on fruits and grass.

It is claimed by George A. Higginbotham, of Manhattan, Kan., that he has written 2,839 perfectly-legible words on a single postal-card. An ordinarily-modest mortal would be satisfied to be able to cram such an elephantine word as "Higginbotham" on a single card.

Happy are the Christians of Madison, which is in Greenwood county, Kan. They are building a "church-house" in which members of all religious denominations may worship together—Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and so on, up and down the long list.

Charles Warren Stoddard made a call on Mr. Longfellow the other day. In his letter descriptive of the chat Mr. Stoddard ventures the following: "It is a singular fact that Longfellow is more popular in England than Tennyson, the laureate."

The story of the prodigal son is a good one, but there ought to be beside it a companion picture showing the return and treatment of a prodigal daughter. To be forgiven is good for anybody, and all of the fatted calves and welcomes should not be kept for the male side of the house.

"A Chinaman consumes three and a half gallons of water a day," writes Gen. Sprague, who is superintending the constructing of the Pen Oreille division of the Northern Pacific road. "Not that they drink so much," he adds, "but every heathen in the company's employ insists upon taking a thorough bath before going to bed."

Five of New York's millionaires, estimated to have been worth $308,000,000, dropped off close together. "Seymour," writing to the Hartford *Times*, says: John Jacob Astor went first, and then in quick succession Commodore Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart and William C. Rhinelander, and now the money worshiper Goelet. Astor's wealth was estimated at $50,000,000, Vanderbilt's at $100,000,000 and Stewart's about the same. Rhinelander's property represented, it is supposed, $10,000,000, and Goelet's is estimated at $20,000,000.

William H. Vanderbilt is the largest individual holder of United States bonds in the world.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 25	@12 00
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 65
Cotton	12	@ 12½
Flour—Superfine	5 35	@ 5 90
Wheat No. 2	1 49	@ 1 69
Corn—Western Mixed	62	@ 65
Oats—Mixed	49	@ 50
Rye—Western	91	@ 92
Pork—Mess	12 25	@12 50
Lard	7¾	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 35
Cows and Heifers	2 30	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 35
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 70
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	6 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 3 Spring	1 13	@ 1 14
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	79	@ 80
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 88
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 32
Eggs—Fresh	20	@ 22
Pork—Mess	12 50	@13 50
Lard	[illegible]	@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2	1 30	@ 1 31
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 1	78	@ 79
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 32	@ 1 33
Corn—Mixed	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye	80	@ 81
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	7¼	@ 7½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 33	@ 1 36
Corn	41	@ 43
Oats	39	@ 40
Rye	91	@ 92
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 50
Lard	7¼	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 39	@ 1 40
No. 2 Red	1 40	@ 1 41
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 25	@ 7 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 37	@ 1 38
No. 1 Amber	1 35	@ 1 37
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 40
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 90	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 20	@ 3 75
Hogs	4 30	@ 4 65
Sheep	3 75	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, } EDITORS.
ROB. J. LOWRY }

KANSAS claims an increase of 144,097 in population in the past year, its recent census showing 849,978 inhabitants.

NAT HARVEY, the saloon keeper of Marshall, Texas, who saw Currie shoot Porter, and who absconded to avoid testifying against Currie, has been traced to his hiding place in the swamps of Western Louisiana, and will be brought back.

MR. POUND, of Wisconsin, has introduced into the national House of Representatives a resolution in favor of an amendment to the constitution which shall fix the term of President and Vice President at *six* years after March 4, 1885, and make them ineligible to the same offices for more than one term consecutively, and shall also provide that members of Congress be elected for *three* years.

THE contract for the construction of the Texas and Pacific road from Fort Worth to El Paso has been signed, the main feature of the agreement being that the 600 miles shall be completed by the 1st of January, 1883. This will leave 800 miles to be constructed before the line will be finished to the Pacific. Twenty thousand dollars per mile is the construction price, to be paid in mortgage bonds.

GEORGE W. CHATTERTON, a respected citizen of Springfield, Ill., was sued for divorce a few weeks ago by a woman who calls herself Mrs. Cornelia Chatterton. The defendant proves that he never was married to the woman by a declaration in the hand-writing of Abraham Lincoln, who, when he penned he declaration in 1844, was a lawyer in Springfield. The manuscript is neat, with all the "i's" dotted and every "t" crossed. It shows that in 1844 Chatterton sued one Cornelia Wilcox for defamation of character. Lincoln gained his case and relieved Chatterton of any responsibility to the State on account of Miss Wilcox.

"I FELL in here four days ago, when the Indians were running me. I am starving. If Bill don't find me to-morrow I will run this knife through my heart. I can't stand to starve to death. John Roan, Nov. 1, 1850," was found recently in a cavern at Paint rock, near Lampasas, Texas The message was carved on the face of a smooth limestone rock. Near the rock was the skeleton of a man, and near the the skeleton the rusty blade of a bowie knife, the handle of which was rotten with age. The cavern walls cannot be scaled without the aid of a rope twenty-five feet in length, and the aperture is exceedingly small. Roan's own efforts to save his life would have been unavailing.

WILLIAM SWANK, of Pleasant county, W. Va., is no ordinary avenger. He "fell out" with Rufus Ralston, a neighbor, a year or so ago, and recently, to make matters worse, Mrs. Swank procured a divorce from her husband that she might be free to marry her husband's bitter enemy. On the night of the day that Ralston and Mrs. Swank were married, Swank planted his artillery in front of the Ralston house and fired away. He had made a small cannon from a three-inch oil-well pipe and had loaded it to the muzzle with wagon-pins and slugs. The charge made a gaping hole in the weatherboarding, passed through the partitions, demolished any amount of furniture, and knocked to pieces the bed upon which the newly-married couple were reposing. As it so happened, Mr. and Mrs. Ralston escaped without bodily damage and sought refuge in the house of a friend.

FIFTY years ago ex-Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, died and left a property worth several millions. By his will the estate was not to be divided until the youngest grandchild should reach the age of 21 years, and then it was to be divided equally among them all. But the grandchildren kept coming, and the other children saw no chance of getting anything during their natural lives if they had to wait for others to be born and attain their majority. So they asked for a division of the property, which was accomplished after fifty years' delay and litigation, and now come some of the younger grandchildren and want a slice also. A dozen of the best lawyers in Ohio, including Stanley Matthews, are arguing the case before Judge Swayne, sitting as United States Supreme Judge, and the suit will go to the Supreme Court for a final decision, no matter what the decision of Swayne may be.

MATERIAL for a play that would bring down the gallery gods every five minutes comes from Pontoise, France. The story is one of love, in which an emotional actress could have free rein and a few inches to spare. Mlle. Clemence Blossier, aged 16 years, became enamored of a swain who lived in the same village, Anvers, which is near Pontoise, but her parents objected to the match and put her under lock and key. She stood at the window of her prison and hurled a burning faggot to the roof of a neighboring house; then a second fagot to another house, and so on until the village was wrapped in flames. Her lover broke into her prison, rescued her, mounted a fleet-footed steed and escaped. But Mlle. Blossier was not allowed to enjoy the fruits of her stratagem. She was arrested and condemned to ten years' hard labor for arson. There's a good deal of the calcium light business in this.

A JEWISH peddler recently traveling on foot through the Grodno district, Poland, was attacked in a wood by a footpad, who robbed him of all the money he had about him and then let him go. Proceeding on his way, the plundered peddler met a mounted gendarme, to whom he related his mishap, and who proceeded at once to search for the robber, accompanied by the plundered man. They soon came up with the object of their quest, upon whose person the stolen money was found, as well as two clasp knives and a pocket whistle, of which "unconsidered trifles" the gendarme took possession. Having bound the culprit's hands behind him and attached him to the gendarme's saddle by a cord, they started for the nearest village, the peddler on foot, the police officer on horseback. Presently it occurred to the latter that he might as well ascertain what sort of a tone could be produced by the confiscated whistle, which he accordingly put to his lips and blew with untimely vigor. Straightway there appeared upon the scene a horde of armed brigands, who surrounded the party, and, after freeing their comrade from his bonds, attacked his captors. The gendarme put spurs to his horse, broke through the circle of his assailants, and got away with a bullet in his shoulder. But the unfortunate peddler, unable to escape, fell a victim to the brutality of the bandits, who hacked his body to pieces and left his mutilated remains on the high road.

A Rich Thing About Editors.

"Editors are usually wealthy," the man with the sample case remarked.

"Yes," I said, "they are familiar with all the slang and business phrases of the money market; they write about millions as ordinary men talk about dollars; they know how to pay the national debt; they build railroads; they organize mining and magnificent transportation companies with fabulous capital; they declare war without consulting the Rothschilds, and if all the banks in America were to fail to-morrow they wouldn't be a cent poorer than they are to-day. Yes, they are rich. They associate with the moneyed classes, they sit down at tables with Kings, and, sometimes, in happier, luckier moments, with aces; if you want to borrow money, go to the editor, he will turn to his advertising columns and tell you where you can borrow it. If you have money to loan, rather than see you suffer he will borrow it of you himself. Rich? He knows the secrets of the moneyed rings; he divulges the plans and schemes of the heavy operators to the people; he roars himself louder than the bulls, and growls among the bears; his voice is heard in the temples of the money-changers, asking for money; he warbles his little roundelay out on the curbstone, in a melancholy minor key, when he doesn't get it. Oh, yes, editors are rich. When you want to spend all the money you have in this wide, wide world, go to your lawyer; when you want something done for nothing, hie you to your newspaper office. Then, when you want to send some man to Congress, send your lawyer, because you can get along without him."

I paused, and a profound, impressive silence filled the ear like a dream of peace. I looked around upon my audience.

It was asleep.—*Bob Burdette, in Burlington Hawk Eye.*

Taking Tea in a 'Bus.

An American is about to carry out the railway dining-car system in a novel direction. He has designed, especially for the use of Londoners, a "tea 'bus." In this vehicle there will be every accommodation for "5 o'clock tea." It is expected that the 'bus will be a great favorite with ladies, who will take advantage of it not merely for shopping purposes, but also as a pleasant way of spending the afternoon and having agreeable chats with each other over their teacups. A narrow table runs along the middle of the vehicle, and behind the seats there will be room for the conductor to wait on the tea-drinkers. Water will be boiled in a little apparatus beneath the seat of the driver, the tap being inside the 'bus, so that kettles may be filled without difficulty. The tires of the wheels are to be India rubber, to prevent unpleasant jolting, and the springs of the carriage will be adjusted on an entirely new and improved principle, insuring the complete ease and comfort of its occupants. With a plentiful supply of biscuits and bread and butter the scheme may prove a success, but the 'bus will have to be driven with extreme care, for the horrors of a collision in the streets will be greatly enhanced by broken crockery and boiling water.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN Idaho man committed suicide the other day. He left as an excuse that he "wanted to get there before all the best claims had been taken up."

FARM NOTES.

PRUNING of small branches may be done at any time when the weather is pleasant. A very little time spent on young trees will bring them into good shape and determine their future form.

THE application of manure to the orchard is too often neglected. Use well-rotted stable manure. It may be drawn on at any time during the winter, most easily when the ground is frozen. When spread, it should cover the whole ground, and not be heaped just about the trunks of the trees, where there are no small roots.

A cow that is milked three times a day will give more milk and yield more cream than one that is milked at intervals of twelve hours. When the udder is filled a process of absorption goes on and part of the milk secreted is thus lost. It will pay to take the milk from copious milkers at intervals of eight hours as nearly as possible. A cow that is milked at 5 in the morning, 1 in the afternoon, and 9 at night will yield from 10 to 20 per cent. more milk and more cream than if milked twice a day.

WOODEN vessels for containing articles of food, wine, etc., also wooden vessels for culinary purposes, can be rendered fit for immediate use by the removal of the unpleasant extractive matters by treatment with a solution of washing soda. Thus, an ordinary barrel should be filled half full of water, and a solution of about two pounds of soda in as much water as will dissolve it poured in, and the liquids thoroughly mixed by shaking the barrel, which should then be filled to the bung with water, and allowed to remain from twelve to fourteen hours; then, after withdrawing the discolored liquid, it should be well rinsed and filled with pure water, and should remain a few hours more, when it will be fit for use. Other wooden utensils may be similarly treated.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

IN choosing feed for animals, it is not safe to be guided altogether by the chemical constituents. An analysis may be useful in comparing one well-known food with another, and may help us in making up a judgment as to proportions and values. But with feeding stuffs not well known, a mere analysis may be delusive; for instance, spent hops are shown to contain 11.7 per cent. of fat, 9.9 per cent. of ash, and 14.7 per cent. of albuminoids. From this they would appear to surpass in value the best clover hay, or even to equal cotton-seed meal, in nutritive qualities; but as a food for cows, few would care to experiment with them. This is a broad example, but it shows the necessity for discretion in forming opinions of the value of such crude food as sedges, rushes and coarse, wild grasses. Digestibility is of the utmost importance, and must be taken into account in estimating the values of food.

AT the last session of the American Agricultural Society, in New York city, Dr. A. S. Heath, President of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, read a paper entitled "How Shall We Increase the Value of Our Dairy Cows and Beef Stock?" The object, he said, could best be accomplished by care in breeding. If milch cows were desired, farmers should breed for milk; if butter was required, they should breed together those animals whose special excellence strongly indicated that product in large quantities, and also in superior quality. If cheese was the aim of the farmer, then he should strive to secure the best results, and use every effort to secure animals whose milk is rich in the elements of cheese. The Ayrshire cow was one of the most valuable cows brought to this country. Although as a milker she was second to Jersey, as a cheese-maker she was unsurpassed, and in general excellence was undoubtedly the best cow in America.

IT is a popular idea that every portion of the globe furnishes in some tree, shrub, plant or mineral a remedy for the diseases prevalent in that section. It is also very generally believed that the seedlings produced in any part of the country will be found specially adapted to the soil and climate of that region—very hardy and productive. Many persons who raise promising seedling fruit trees, and who find that they fail in the region where they are produced, make no effort to test their value in other localities. It would be the part of wisdom, however, to send specimens to remote portions of the country for the purpose of allowing local horticulturists to test their merits. The fruit produced on a seedling apple tree originated in Kentucky may rot on the branches and be declared worthless. But a tree of this variety planted in Michigan might mature its fruit in prime condition. The Maiden's Blush, which is a summer apple along the Ohio river, is an excellent late fall apple in this vicinity, and a late keeper in Northern Wisconsin. The Roxbury russet and Rhode Island Greening, which keep well till April and May in the New England States, not infrequently rot on the trees in Kentucky and Tennessee. A gentleman near this city raises some apples which he is able to keep nine months. They are the product of trees procured in Georgia, where, singularly enough, the fruit ripens in June and decays before autumn commences.—*Chicago Times.*

He "Squoze" Her Hand.

An Ohio merchant tells the following story about himself. Where he lives is a secret, except that it is not a mile and a half from the Xenia Court House.

"When I was about 17 years old I made a trip to Cleveland in the old-fashioned stage coach, with its spanking four horses. At Mount Vernon, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a pretty girl came on board. She sat on the back seat, next to an elderly farmer-like looking man. I was on the middle seat immediately in front of her. I soon struck up a pleasant chat with her. She was a charming talker, and almost as brilliant as she was pretty. It looked as if we were mutually pleased. When dark came I concluded there would be no harm in giving her hand a squeeze by way of a feeler. I reached behind and got hold of the hand. I was a little startled at the hardness, but it returned a vise-like pressure. I squozed again and it squoze back. A sense of disappointment would steal over me when in my mind I would contrast the seeming toughness of her hand with the tenderness and sweetness of her voice. The contrast did not seem to arterialize my blood quite up to the point of exhilaration. At last she reached her destination and left the coach. After we had started again that old rooster who sat beside her addressed me thusly:

"'Young man, do you feel all right? You had a nice time tugging at my old paw for the last five miles; hope you enjoyed it.'

"The two young ladies on the front seat giggled all the way to the next station, and the gentlemen passengers didn't forget to smile when I looked up. I have been more successful since in that line."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

FROSTED FEET.—Take a raw onion, cut in halves, dip it in salt, and rub the afflicted parts with it a few times.

POUND CAKE.—Two cups of butter, one pint of sugar, one quart of flour, twelve eggs (the yolk of one left out), one teaspoonful of mace. Bake in a rather quick oven forty minutes. Always beat the eggs separately for pound cake, and stir in the whites the last thing.

HERMITS.—Two eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter or lard, one cup currants, one teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda. Roll out like cookies; roll the currants in flour; sprinkle sugar on top before baking.

GRAHAM GEMS. To one pint of sour milk take one egg, one spoonful of sugar, well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda, and good fresh Graham flour enough to make a stiff batter. To be baked in iron gem-pans, with quick, hot fire. They will be delicious, light, putty and tender.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Make like Concord cake, and bake in sheets about one inch thick; have all the cakes the same size. Have three cakes in a loaf; lay one cake on a board and spread with frosting, then lay another on top of that, and spread this with frosting; then lay on the third and frost the whole, and set where it will dry. This is very handsome, and will keep a long time.

REPOTTING PLANTS.—If the roots become pot-bound, of plants that have been blossoming all winter in the house, it will become necessary to repot them in the spring, and the best time to do so will be during the months of April and May. Or, if you wish, you may put them out in the ground, trimming them up, and they will soon sprout again, making nice plants. The branches trimmed off will make good slips and fine blooming fall plants for next autumn.

SAVORY RICE PUDDING.—Wash one ounce of the finest rice, put it in a pie-dish with half a pint of beef tea or any kind of broth. Bake until the rice is well cooked; it will take about an hour in a moderate oven. Boil a quarter of a pint of milk, pour it onto an egg lightly beaten, stir well together, and then mix with the rice. Season with salt, and, if allowed, a little pepper. Put the pudding into the pie-dish, bake very slowly for an hour and a half, and serve.

LEMON PIES, RICH.—Pare carefully the yellow rind from two lemons; then remove the thick white substance which grows next the rind, it being a very indigestible and useless article; then squeeze the juice into a bowl and remove the seeds; chop the rind and the remainder of the lemons very fine and add to the juice. Add also two well-beaten eggs and two slightly-heaping cups of sugar; mix well; line a plate with a rich crust, with several layers of crust around the edge, which may be made to adhere to each other by the use of a little water. Bake without a cover.

Gen. Dorfling.

The celebrated Prussian General Dorfling was originally a tailor. On finishing his apprenticeship he had the ambition to wish to see Berlin. As he was obliged to pass the Elbe in a boat, and had no money to pay the expense, the passage was refused him. Stung with this affront he disdained a trade that so narrowed his circumstances, and, throwing his wallet into the river, he enlisted for a soldier. In that capacity he made rapid advances. He soon gained the esteem of his comrades, afterward of his officers, and lastly of the Elector, his master. That great Prince, who loved war, who had made himself a proficient in that science, and who was compelled to study it, rapidly advanced a man who, to great military knowledge, added all the virtues of a citizen. Dorfling was, after some time, promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and in that capacity came up to every idea that could be formed of a man who, from a common soldier, rose by his merit to be a General. A fortune so extraordinary excited the jealousy of many who had not those abilities to recommend them to notice. Some even went so far as to say that though Dorfling was a great man he had not lost the air of his original profession. "Yes," replied he one day to those who bantered him, "it is true that I have been a tailor, and have cut out cloth; but now (putting his hand on the hilt of his sword) I use this instrument, with which I will cut off the ears of any man who dares to speak ill of me."

Cost of a Roman Triumph.

The following, according to Dean Swift, was the bill of costs of a Roman triumph:

	£	s.	d.
For frankincense and earthen pots to burn it in	4	10	0
A bull for sacrifice	8	0	0
An embroidered garment	50	0	0
A crown of laurel	0	0	2
A statue	100	0	0
A trophy	80	0	0
A thousand copper medals (value ½ penny apiece)	2	1	8
A triumphal arch	500	0	0
A triumphal car (valued as a modern coach)	100	0	0
Casual charges at the triumph	150	0	0
Total	994	11	10

THE HOMESTEAD LANDS.

An Important Amendment.

An important bill to soldiers has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, and will probably become a law. The effect of the bill is to place soldier and citizen on an equality in their entry of homesteads within railroad limits. The law originally authorized a soldier to enter within railroad limits eighty acres of land, valued at $2.50 an acre, in lieu of homesteads of 160 acres of other lands valued at $1 25 an acre. Subsequently a law was enacted authorizing soldiers to enter 160 acres within railroad limits, and to enter an additional eighty acres where only eighty acres had previously been taken; but it also required soldiers to pay registry fees of $10 for every such entry. Another law was afterward passed authorizing citizens to select 160 acres within railroad limits, and citizens who had selected only eighty acres were permitted to enter an additional eighty acres, but were not required to pay fees for registry. The bill which has now passed the House simply places soldier and citizen upon an equality. The text is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act even sections within the limits of any grant of public lands to any railroad company or to any military road company, or to any State in aid of any railroad or military road, shall be open to settlers under homestead laws to the extent of 160 acres to each settler, and any person who has, under existing laws, taken homestead on any even section within the limits of any railroad or military road land grant, and who, by existing laws, shall have been restricted to eighty acres, may enter under the homestead laws an additional eighty acres adjoining the land embraced in his original entry; or, if such person so elect, he may surrender his entry to the United States for cancellation, and thereupon be entitled to enter lands under the homestead laws the same as if the surrendered entry had not been made, and residence and cultivation of such person upon and on the land embraced in his original entry shall be considered residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon and on the land embraced in his additional or new entry, and shall be deducted from five years' residence and cultivation required by law. Provided, that in no case shall patent issue upon an additional or new homestead entry under this act until the person has actually, and in conformity with the homestead laws, occupied, resided upon and cultivated the land embraced therein at least one year.

The Fly's Proboscis.

Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton College, lately read a paper before the New York Academy of Sciences on "The Proboscis of the House-Fly." The wall behind the desk at which the professor stood was decorated for the occasion with diagrams showing highly magnified sections of the body of the common house-fly, or musca domestica. There were also some pictures of exaggerated cockroaches, and a representation of an enormous lobster, more than three feet long—so large, in fact, that the teeth in his "spoon-shaped jaws" could be distinctly seen. As for the picture of that instrument of torture, the proboscis of the house fly, it resembled, both in shape and size, a rifle with the barrel broken off where it meets the stock, and a large warty potato stuck on. The potato would respresent what some naturalists call the "tip," and what others call the "knob," of the proboscis. Prof. Macloskie declared that it was a mistake to say that flies bite, the testimony of all mankind to the contrary notwithstanding. They didn't bite—they only filed. It was for a long time said by naturalists that this knob at the end of the fly's proboscis was made up of muscular tissue, by which the owner was enabled to rub his teeth, so to speak, into the flesh of suffering humanity. Later investigation had demonstrated the fact that this knob was made up principally of small rods, the sharp ends of which projected a little beyond the end, making a surface similar to that of a very sharp and effective file.

The lecturer described just how the flies go to work to file a person's face. Having discovered a minute speak of something palatable, the fly first dropped a little saliva upon it to moisten or dissolve the dainty morsel. This done, he went to work with his file, executing a movement like that of the snout of a pig when rooting up the earth. Having gathered up enough for a "swallow," he drew up his proboscis, emptied the food into his mouth, and chewed it. To prove that flies had teeth, although they were so located as not to bite any external object, the professor passed around a specimen of a fly's jaw adjusted under the objective glass of a microscope, and showing off the fly's back teeth to great advantage. The mosquito's apparatus was very different. That interesting New Jersey bird was provided with a number of lancelets set in among a system of sucking tubes. This enabled it to bore for blood and draw it up at the same time.—*New York World.*

Cause of Poor Butter.

We have said many hard things of the manufacturers of bad butter. But much of the fault is chargeable to the cowardly conduct of country and city grocers and store-keepers. For fear of the limber tongue and neighborhood influence of some prominent farmer's wife who brings large quantities of grease, dirt and buttermilk to market each week and calls them butter, the cowardly merchant pays just as much for this conglomeration as he does for pure, sweet butter. It is then tumbled all together, good, bad and execrable, into a common tub or barrel, and mixed up for fear some customer may by chance discover the difference and inquire for some special farmer's butter. It was hoped that the increase of butter factories would supply so much good butter that all classes would be compelled to produce a sweet, clean article or find no market. Such, however, is not the result. Nearly all the good factory butter is taken to the Eastern or foreign markets, and the home towns and cities are mainly supplied with what would be termed grease if taken to the great cities of the Union. Every town should have a butter inspector, who should be authorized to grade and number the butter according to the quality. The timorous merchant would then grade his prices according to the number, like wheat. This, it is true, would cost considerable, but the world could afford to do or pay almost anything to improve the quality of butter. There is nothing in human economy so filthy and degraded as the common grade of butter. In some way the root of this evil should be removed at any expense. The chronic manufacturers of hair-grease and buttermilk ought to be exterminated.—*Exchange.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

TEAS FOR THE SICK-ROOM.—Dried leaves of sage, one half ounce; boiling water, one quart; steep for three-quarters of an hour and then strain for use; sugar can be added to suit the taste. Peppermint, spearmint, balm, hoarhound and other herb teas are made in the same manner.

A CURE FOR SCARLET FEVER.—The following recipe from the *Country Gentleman* shows the efficacy of the sulphur cure: The foreign journals quite generally notice the successful treatment of scarlet fever by Dr. H. Pigeon, by the use of sulphur. It appears that all the cases in which he employed this remedy were well marked, and the epidermis on the arms in each case came away like the skin of a snake. The patient was thoroughly anointed twice daily with sulphur ointment, and five or ten grains of sulphur given in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was burned twice daily on coals on a shovel to fill the room with the fumes, and, of course, was thoroughly inhaled by the patient. Dr. Pigeon asserts that, under his mode of treatment, each case improved immediately, and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery.

DIPHTHERIA AND PORK.—A medical correspondent sends the Lancaster *New Era* a communication in which he argues, at some length, that eating pork is an inciting cause of this terrible disease now so prevalent. His theory is that a morbid appetite is created by eating pork, and "growing with what it feeds on," more morbid matter is craved, until the specific pork poison is manifested in exudations deposits from the blood in the throat." He argues that, as the glandular system is a system of organs for getting rid of the redundancy of blood-poison, it is easily seen how this exudation is principally manifested in the throat. He advises parents not to allow their children to diet on pork and sausage, but to give them plenty of fruit and vegetables, and they will then soon lose their unnatural and morbid appetites. They should also sleep in rooms well ventilated with fresh air, but not in draughts, nor should they be allowed to "sleep several layers thick in the same room."

MULLEIN CURES CONSUMPTION.—A correspondent of the Lexington (Ky.) *Press* writes as follows about the flower of a well-known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction I have thought that philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullein steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drunk freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood-vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system, instead of taking away the strength; it makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this by, and keep it in the house ready for use.

Disappearance of Fishes.

Disappearances of sea fish from their long-time homes occur frequently, and for reasons unknown to man. The herring have left the coast of Sweden, where once they were numerous, and the big eyed or chub mackeral, which, thirty years ago, was common on our coasts, is now so rare that Prof. Baird has been unable to obtain it for his collection, although he has offered $25 for a single specimen. Whether the merits of this fish have suddenly become known to marine epicures, or whether the chub-mackeral has found a deep-sea larder which is better stored than his old one was, must for the present be matter for conjecture. Perhaps tunny-fish, sharks, porpoises, dogfish, and other lordly fellows with discriminating appetites, might throw some light upon the subject if they could be interviewed. At one time the tunny had driven the cod entirely away from the vicinity of Block island, but the tunny himself having become attractive to oil men, and purveyors to manufacturers of fish guano, the cod hurried back to the family homestead. Prof. Baird believes that the demand for tunnies, dogfish, sharks, etc., by the factories which will turn them into oils and manures, will have the effect of increasing the number of food fishes by lessening that of their enemies. "Grand, gloomy, and peculiar," like other great slaughterers, these predaceous fish also resemble their human prototypes in being comparatively few in number, and in keeping themselves prominently before the eyes of those who are eager to destroy them.—*John Habberton, in Harper's Magazine.*

Chicago Live-Stock Trade.

The following table shows the remarkable growth of the live-stock trade of Chicago in the last twenty years:

Year.	No. of Cattle Received.	No. of Hogs Received.
1858	1[illegible]0,534	41[illegible],2[illegible]5
1859	111,694	[illegible]
1860	117,1[illegible]1	295,142
1861	2[illegible]4,259	549,089
1862	209,655	1,110,971
1863	304,448	1,6[illegible]6,010
1864	2[illegible]8,740	1,286,871
1865	330,301	757,072
1866	184,951	[illegible]
1867	32[illegible],2[illegible]3	1,696,689
1868	323,514	1,7[illegible]6,59[illegible]
1869	403,102	1,661,869
1870	532,961	1,693,158
1871	543,0[illegible]0	2,3[illegible]
1872	684,075	3,252,623
1873	761,428	4,737,750
1874	843,966	4,259,629
1875	920,843	3,912,110
1876	1,0[illegible]6,745	4,190,1[illegible]
1877	1,033,151	4,025,970
1878	1,083,068	6,339,654

THERE are sixteen tons of gold in the New York banks.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 1, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

County Officers and the Constitutional Amendment.

The adoption or rejection of one of the proposed constitutional amendments, to be voted for or against, next April, will be of considerable importance to many of the county officers of this state. The amendment referred to provides that "All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November." If this amendment is adopted next April, county officers would not be elected until the second day of November, 1880, and the next election not occurring until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882, would make it necessary to elect in 1880 successors to all officers whose term expires before the November election, 1882. In DeKalb county, the term of each of the county officers expires as follows:

G. H. K. Moss, clerk, November 1, 1883; Albert Robbins, auditor, November 5, 1882; Daniel Gonser, treasurer, October 28, 1880; A. S. Leas, sheriff, November 10, 1880; Michael Boland, recorder, November 2, 1880; J. J. Van Auken, surveyor, October 26, 1880; J. J. Latson, coroner, November 10, 1880; Geo. H. Duncan, commissioner, November 5, 1880; Edward Kelham, commissioner, October 29, 1882; John Shoub, commissioner, December 1, 1882.

So that the county officers to be elected in November, 1880, would be auditor, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, surveyor, coroner, commissioner to succeed Duncan and commissioner to succeed Kelham. If the election is held in October, the auditor and commissioner to succeed Kelham will not be elected until 1882.

Who Were They?

Considering the number of railroads centering here, which always have a tendency to infest a town with tramps and hard characters, by way of offset for the benefits derived from them, our little place has been wondrously fortunate as regards crime and outlawry; but a case of robbery was averted by a small margin a few days since, the facts being substantially as follows: Early last Monday morning—which means about three o'clock—as Amos Miller, of Hicksville, was walking along the Eel River track towards the junction, where he intended taking the four o'clock B. & O. train for home, he observed the suspicious movements of two rough-looking individuals just in advance of him. Being convinced that they meant business of some kind, he left the track and crossed over to Ensley's avenue, where his belief was confirmed, for one of the roughs had headed him off and stood in the road a short distance ahead of him. Amos now thought that things were getting rather interesting, and not being armed, he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, so returned to town, where he took a small arsenal on board and accompanied by his brother, Bruce Miller, of the firm of Miller & Getrost, returned. They met one of the fellows near where Amos had left him, who, upon noticing the re-inforcement and "smelling a rat," accosted them with, "Tut, tut, boys; no harm done," and passed along. Amos said he was ready to perforate the ruffians if they gave him half a chance, and it might have been a good thing had he done so.

The New Supreme Judge.

Governor Williams has appointed Hon. John T. Scott, of Vigo county, to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Perkins. The Indianapolis Sentinel says:

"Judge Scott, now in the full prime of vigorous manhood, who has been made one of the supreme judges of the state, is a native of Glasgow, Ky., where he was born May 6, 1831, and is therefore in the forty-ninth year of his age. Judge Scott studied law in the office of Messrs. Bates & Garrett, Glasgow, Ky., and in 1853, when 22 years of age removed to Indiana, locating in Montezume, Parke county. In 1861 Judge Scott removed to Vigo county, and took up his residence in Terre Haute, where he now resides. In 1860 Judge Scott was elected prosecuting attorney of the common pleas district, composed of Parke, Vigo and Sullivan counties, and in 1868 was elected common pleas judge of the same district, and was again elected in 1872, remaining in office until the court was abolished. Since that time Judge Scott has practiced his profession.

Judge Scott brings to the arduous duties of the high position of supreme judge a mind well stored with legal knowledge and thoroughly disciplined for the work. Judge Scott is a citizen above reproach, a gentleman of a chivalrous sense of honor, and though a democrat in politics, will, in all matters pertaining to law and justice that may come before him, rise above all partisan feeling in giving decisions."

The democratic state central committee will meet at Indianapolis, on Thursday of next week, for the purpose of fixing the date for the next state convention. Prominent democrats from all parts of the state will attend the meeting.

Superintendent Lockhart.

During a visit to Indianapolis last week, Mr. R. M. Lockhart, superintendent of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, was presented with the following testimonial, signed by a large number of exhibitors of all kinds of machinery at the last state fair:

R. M LOCKHART:

Dear Sir:—We, the subscribers hereto, having been exhibitors at the Indiana state fair during the fall of 1879, desire to express to you our high appreciation of your superintendency of the same. Although we recognize the fact that a return of good times had much to do with the state fair, we feel very sure that the efficiency of the management contributed much more to its unprecedented success.

In bringing together such a large number of exhibitors whose interests to some extent are antagonistic, it is no light task to render to each one equal justice that every one may feel satisfied. We would, however, state that we believe your management has met with the almost unanimous approval of the exhibitors, and we desire to testify, not only to your efficiency as an officer, but also to your kind and gentlemanly treatment toward us at all times.

"A bit of unwritten history" which recently appeared in the Washington Evening Star, is as follows:

"When the St. Louis convention insisted upon nominating Mr. Hendricks for vice president, his friends maintained that he would not accept, and there was a good deal of trepidation felt among the leaders lest this might prove true. On the evening of the last day of the convention, the New York and Indiana delegates met at the Southern hotel and held a conference. At the conference that evening, Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer and others, who like him were known to have Mr. Tilden's confidence, voluntarily made the pledge that if Governor Hendricks would consent to accept second place on the ticket, he should in 1880 have a clear field for first place so far as Mr. Tilden was concerned."

The above may have been unwritten but it was not unknown, as every one who attended the conference can testify. It was a fair and square pledge on the part of Tilden's friends, and now, because Tilden was not equal to the emergency of 1877, his friends (at his bidding) are undertaking to force him upon the party with sure defeat staring him in the face. There are democrats who could carry both Indiana and New York, but Tilden cannot carry either of the states named.

In answer to an inquiry as to whether he thought he could beat General Hunter for governor, Mr. Frank Landers said:

"I think I can be elected, without reference to who is nominated on the other side, easily, and I could tell you why if I had time. You fellows know what I want, and it is for you to say whether I shall have it or not."

Will. F. McNagney, of Columbia City, was a guest at the Swineford Monday. He left for home early Wednesday morning.

The time and place for holding the democratic national convention, will be agreed upon at a meeting of the national committee, to be held on the 22nd of February.

The republican state central committee met at Indianapolis on Tuesday last and changed the date of holding the republican state convention from February 25th to June 17th.

Hon. W. H. English, of this state, is favorably spoken of as the democratic candidate for the presidency. If Mr. Hendricks cannot secure the place, Mr. English will have a strong following in Indiana.

Present appearances indicate that the festive George—Auburn's George—Georgie Hazzard, in short,—will get the full limit of the law, or about three years, thirty-six months or one thousand and ninety-five days in the penitentiary.

Thanks.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me to return my thanks to S. S. Barr, O. H. Widney, J. D. Leighty, M. P. Bishop, John W. Dills and a number of others, for their munificent Christmas-gift of a little over $17 in cash, to be applied to the purchase of another horse. I hope they may all live long and see the return of many a happy Christmas.

G. W. WOODCOX.

A Crowded House and a Jolly Time.

On last Tuesday evening Mr. Wm. Sheffer, the popular harness-maker and his estimable wife, had worked in double harness ten years. The friends of the happy couple having kept track of the time, planned a surprise, which was successful in every particular. About 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McQuiston, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Rush, Dr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Clint. Headley, Mr. and Mrs. John Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Reed, Mr. Joe. Rainier, Mrs. F. Buchanan, Mrs. George Patterson, Mrs. F. D. Ryan, Mrs. Lottie Osgood, Miss Lizzie Reeder, Miss Lizzie Mahuren, Miss Emma Eckles and Miss Amanda Cundiff might have been seen on their way to Mr. Sheffer's loaded with tinware and refreshments.

The surprise was complete, neither Billy or his wife having been informed of the coming of their friends. After spending several hours very pleasantly, the friends wished Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer many happy returns of their wedding anniversary, and departed for their homes.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT,

Or moral Development in the School-Room.

BY AGGIE C. BAXTER.

Gladly would every teacher hail the day with joy, were it possible for children to be governed so properly at home that teachers could proceed with the great work of education without having their minds harassed with extra work which has long been neglected. Yet we would not cast blame upon all parents, for we are surrounded with many of them who are wise and good, and who have done and are now doing their work nobly. And were all patrons working for the best interests of their children, there would be little need of teachers spending so much time in governing. According to our present system of public instruction, good and bad are all brought in together. If good and true parents do not fear the result from such associations, certainly we ought not to complain as teachers; and the negligent and careless parents have much to be thankful for that their uncouth and undisciplined children have the advantage of the society of well-behaved children. Teachers have a great work to perform here in guarding moral children from becoming immoral in consequence of immoral associations. Would it not be a wise plan to make every good pupil, as much as possible, do some missionary work for the benefit of the evil ones? This method would certainly inculcate noble feelings and a sympathy for erring humanity, and much good might result to both classes. Methinks I see a little fair-haired girl of eight summers coming from a country schoolhouse. Some little boy is in trouble; she advances toward the little suffer, and with a womanly grace and dignity, puts her little arms around the little one's neck and whispers words of cheer and comfort. The clouds vanish and the sunshine breaks forth again. Methinks such a sight to a parent would be worth more than all the gold the world possesses. The parent of such a child might well exclaim, "My unselfish little daughter is the pride of my heart." Do not dwarf, but cultivate this noble and unselfish spirit; for such a child, if need be, after arriving at womanhood, could stand before the guillotine, as did Madam Roland, and with words of cheerfulness and hope reconcile the gray-haired, tottering friend to witness the terrible sight of her own execution. Only a few brief moments later and Madam Roland's head was severed from her body, and one of France's noblest women was hurled into eternity. But what true heroism was displayed in this woman's character, comforting an old white-haired man until the axe was ready to fall upon her head! Sympathy for others and an unselfish nature made her good as well as great. A better and higher cultivation of good morals and genteel manners is greatly needed in our schools. The advancement a child makes in this department is of much more importance to himself and to society than the highest grade he can attain in the common school branches. Being able to solve a difficult mathematical problem, or to analyze the most difficult sentence in grammar, is of minor importance, and will not answer for or excuse the neglect practiced upon innocent children in the failure to cultivate the true principles that will enable them to become true men and women. It is true they make, to some extent, the mathematician, the grammarian and orator, but do they make the man or the woman? This is indeed a serious question, and one well worth the serious reflection of our teachers. Methinks the angels in heaven would stand still in amazement, yea, weep for joy, at the prospect of a higher and better code of manners and morals developed in the school-room. We need those children without one blemish upon their beautiful natures, to help alleviate the suffering from hopelessness, crime and wretchedness. We need them more than we do the riotous mob who glory in their brutality and lack of sympathy.

But a few years ago Louis Gentig was a little white-haired boy. He was a bright and apt pupil, and as he approached the years of manhood, was the pride of his teacher in scholarship. Where is he to-day? He fills a murderer's grave. He has earned a name in the criminal history of our beautiful state that is sickening to reflect upon. We trust his teachers did all in their power to instill those early principles so requisite in boyhood for the formation of a true manhood. Better lay aside the books occasionally, if need be, and not allow the mania for book knowledge to take the place of common-sense teaching. If we have full control of our schools, (which every true teacher worthy the name should have), our words, if spoken in earnest, from true and feeling hearts, will act as a panacea for good. The time will not be lost, but gained, by a diminution in crime. Instill in the mind of that boy who would willingly torture or destroy one of God's creatures, the principles of humanity. Show him the great gulf that lies between cruelty and manhood, before cruelty is stamped upon his nature, never to be erased. Save him before he takes his place in society, a monster instead of a noble man. Point him to those beautiful lines on "humanity" from the immortal Cowper. Let the reformatory school be in progress all the time. Remember that "each day its duty brings. The undone task of yesterday cannot now be fulfilled without some current work's displacement." No child, whether moral or immoral, should have a truer friend outside of the family-circle than his teacher should be. There should be special attention paid to the cleanliness and appearance of the school-room. It is not to be wondered at that in many schools disorder reigns; for in many instances both school-room and instructor present anything but a genteel and orderly appearance. Loud and commanding tones should not be indulged in; they are a detriment to the cultivation of self-respect, and breathe a vulgarity that is offensive to innocent childhood. Constant employment must be furnished in order to preserve order. We cannot call a dull and quiet school orderly just because it is quiet, for "nothing but harmonious activity in school is order."

To be a "magnet" in the advancement of good to the youthful mind, is worthy the highest ambition of the true teacher; for anything worth doing at all is worth doing well.

St. Joe.

—Mrs. J. D. Leighty is recovering from an attack of croup.

—The ice blockade is a harvest for blacksmith Gus., and he is smiling.

—George Inks and wife, of Lagrange, were visiting over Sunday with friends in this vicinity.

—E. Bell received a nice gift off the Christmas-tree, which raised quite a laugh, but they did not bluff Bell any; that is not his style.

—Three of George W. Woodcox's children are suffering with typhoid fever; one, a little girl, has been confined to the house eight weeks.

—Dr. Thomas Dills and family, of Fort Wayne, and W. H. Dills, of Auburn, were visiting at the residence of J. W. Dills last Sunday.

—G. W. Woodcox had the bad luck a few nights ago to lose his only horse, one that he had been using in the elevators for the last three years.

—Some of the boys from Orange made considerable fuss Christmas eve, but the boys had never been out much, and anything better could not be expected of them.

—The Christmas-tree at the church Wednesday evening was a grand success. The tree (hickory) was loaded with the nicest kind of presents, which not only made the scholars happy, but many others. At the supper about 200 tickets were sold, which will net the church $75 or $80.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 12, 1879.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$91,11[illegible].24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	800.00
Due from approved reserve agents	3,037.62
Due from other National Banks	6,965.80
Due from state banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12,631.93
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,182.07
Premiums paid	
Bills of other banks	3,650.00
Fractional currency, including nickels	14.13
Specie, including gold Trea'y certificates	1,285.00
Legal-tender notes	13,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$1[illegible],318.49

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits	4,171.18
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1[illegible],273.41
Demand certificates of deposit	1[illegible],223.90
Time certificates of deposit	3,850.00
Profit & Loss	
Total	$1[illegible],318.49

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S.

I, Jacob Walborn, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JACOB WALBORN, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of Dec., 1879. GUY PLUMB, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

W. MCINTYRE, }
ISAAC HAGUE, } Directors.
EPHRAIM DERRY, }

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of Harper's Monthly."—Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

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HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The three above named publications, One Year	10 00
Any two above named, One Year	7 00
Harper's Young People, One Year	1.50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, comprising 59 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

1880.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The three above named publications, One Year	10.00
Any two above named One Year	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year	1 50

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Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

READ THIS!

IT WILL PAY YOU.

To every man, woman or child buying of us one dollar's worth of goods or more, we will give a chance in a drawing which takes place January 12, 1880.

All Prizes!

No Blanks!

The smallest prize amounts to 10 cents, and largest $20.00. This will be our "Christmas present" to our friends and customers.

For further particulars, call at our store.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

10 F-O-R-T-Y

The 10:40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best tinvestment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere

FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS
AT
10 F-O-R-T-Y,

And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at

6 THIRTY,

Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879.

Offered only by

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department

Consisting in part of

Cloaks and Dolmans,

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

Walking Jackets, Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-Lined Garments,

In the most elegant and modish shapes. Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For Ladies and Children in the city.

A magnificent line of Seal, Mink and Lower Price Furs for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation seal caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods, and rare bargains among which may be found an improved, 20 inch black gros grain silk at $1.25, 21 inch, black, gros grain silk at $1.50. Those goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard respectively.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

SATINS—PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED.

Our dress goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable, plain colors, novelties and fancy goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well appointed metropolitan dress goods departments.

The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer

Root & Co., Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY.
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—For oil carpet go to W. H. Kiblinger's. 49-tf.

—Choice candies at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Choice canned fruit at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Cotton flannels from seven cents a yard up, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49 tf.

—W. H. Kiblinger keeps a full line of lamp goods, at low prices. 49-tf.

—Cranberries, citron, English currants and raisins at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Caps! caps! caps! caps! Hats! hats! hats! hats! at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 49-tf.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—It is said that Mr. Melvin Davis of Jackson township, hung one of his barn doors last Friday.

—Who is this "Mary Christmas" that everybody was talking about last Thursday morning, anyway?

—Children's, boys' and men's overcoats, men's, boys' and children's clothing at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—It is simply marvelous how quicky constipation, billousness and sick head ache are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—Gentlemen, protect yourselves from the cold with one of those splendid fur beaver overcoats, to be had at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Miss Jennie, daughter of Judge McClellan, has been chosen musician for the senior class of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) high school.

—Ladies, buy your husbands, brothers or sweethearts one of those fine moustache cups or shaving mugs at McQuiston & Ralston's.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Spencerville, December 25, 1879, by Rev. S. Kelso, Mr. John L. Horn and Miss Nettie Bair.

—Happy homes and smiling faces are invariably the result of wise parents constantly keeping "Sellers' Cough Syrup" on hand. Price 25 cents.

—Buy your kerosene oil of McQuiston & Ralston, and they will give you a new Acme wick, and then you will have no more trouble with poor lights.

—Mr. Fulweiler, of a Chicago dental firm, was in our city this week, and Dr. Elson purchased a large stock of first-class teeth, which he is putting up at low prices.

—While in Abright's a day or two ago, in search of items, Fred. Yesbera informed us that he "didn't know anything." This accounts for the scarcity of local news this week.

—These frequent visits that Charlie Emanuel makes to Fort Wayne are suggestive of something more than business. We refer to an allusion of which the inference is quite plain.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Copper, accompanied by Fred. Clark, who went along to take care of them, attended a masquerade party at Mrs. Judge Lowry's, in Fort Wayne, Friday night.

—All persons interested in the organization of a cornet band, especially those who desire to become members, are requested to meet at Yesbera's store next Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Hon. Will. Cumback will lecture in Auburn, for the benefit of the public schools, January 20, 1880. Subject, "Invincible Some People." The place and price of admission will be given next week.

—A very pleasant private hop occurred Monday evening at the residence of John L. Davis on Fifth street. Several couples from Waterloo were present, and the party was an enjoyable one to all.

—Mr. Peter Hass, of Wilmington township, has sold his farm, and will leave with his family for California, about the 20th of this month. His sale of personal property, consisting of horses, cattle and farming implements, will take place the 13th inst.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Indiana Dec. 27, 1879: Devoss, N. C.; Congleton, T. C.; Imbody, Adam; Knight, Nettie; Little, Josiah; Moore, A. F.; Morrison, Rosy; Nelson, B. C.; Rozaubal, James.

Joseph Rainier, P. M.

—The editor of the Ligonier Banner says: "My wife has been using one of the 'Improved Noiseless Bissell Carpet-Sweepers,' purchased of T. V. Sebring, of Lagrange, and pronounces it a most serviceable and perfect instrument. She cordially recommends this sweeper as the best yet sold in this place.

Notice.

The Auburn Historical Society will meet at Gordon's art gallery at seven o'clock p. m., Friday, January 9, 1880. Miss Lida Powers, assisted by Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Swarts, will give a reading at that time. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. D. J. Swarts, Secretary.

Rough on the Girls.

The appended sarcasm, in relation to the new temperance society, was handed us a few days since for publication, and if we were the girls we would trot out our little broomsticks, hunt up the victim, and never let up until the writer's blood had paid the penalty. Here it is:

Editors Courier: I am glad to learn that a few of the young ladies of Auburn are about to reform, and with this end in view have organized a "Christian Temperance Union." Success to the reform.

A Subscriber.

Turning The Tables.

We believe that the custom of making New Year's calls has been generally ignored by the gentlemen of Auburn heretofore, and will be to-day in a great measure, as we know of but four who will make the rounds and call upon their lady friends. This being leap-year, however, some of our young ladies, in all propriety, have taken the oars into their own hands and will to-day, figuratively speaking, row their little canoe to suit themseves; that is to say, they intend to open the gladsome New Year by calling upon and extending a greeting to their many friends, and the party will consist of the following young ladies: Misses Mary Pitcher, Laura Fair, Nettie Shaffer and Mate Cleveland. This is a good idea, as it will doubtless wake some of the sleepy-heads up to a realization of what is expected of them in the way of honoring and recognizing a sensible and universal custom.

Agreeably Surprised.

On Wednesday evening, December 24th, that being the tenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ralston, a number of their friends concluded to surprise them. After having induced Mrs. Ralston to attend church that evening, the following persons took charge of the residence: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McQuiston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Coder, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheffer, Dr. and Mrs. Spooner, Rev. H. Johnson and Mrs. Hare, Mrs J. C. Somers, Mrs. Fair, Miss Laura Fair, Mr. Howard Griswold, Miss Ella Griswold, Miss Lizzie Mahuron, Mr. Mahuron, Mr. M. F. Long, Mrs. F. D. Ryan and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntyre. Upon the return of Mr. and Mrs. Ralston, they found their parlor lighted with a new hanging lamp of the latest pattern, and in the dining room they were surprised to find a stock of tinware, spoons, &c. Refreshments were served, after which the party was entertained by Coop. and his estimable lady in their usual pleasant and hospitable style.

The Right Man, but the Wrong Name.

It is characteristic of a certain class of people to continually get into scrapes and endeavor to throw the slur on some imaginary individual. In substantiation of this, we clip the following item from last Friday's Fort Wayne Gazette:

"Charlie Meinheimer, a tailor, of Auburn, was on a periodical spree last evening, during which he claimed to have lost or was robbed of $26.70."

That name may answer the purpose in Fort Wayne, but for the edification of people in Auburn, who have never met "Charlie Meinheimer," we will merely state that the initials of the above-named gentleman's (?) real name are John Korth. He recently joined the Good Templars' lodge, at this place, and has endeavored to take an active part in its proceedings; but his deviations from the rules of the society, whenever he gets outside of the corporation, will doubtless preclude the possibility of his ever attaining an enviable position in the lodge. This aspiring little coat-maker is, withal, a real nice man.

The Ball.

Last Thursday evening, which, by-the-way, was Christmas, the Neoterics gave a grand masquerade party at their usual place of meeting—Ensley hall—and it was a decided "hit" in every particular, being the first thing of that peculiar kind ever presented in Auburn; and as a result, the large room was literally running over with life and activity. About forty-eight couples participated in costume, beside a large number who went merely as "wall-flowers," and there were at one time fourteen sets, or one hundred and twelve people, engaged in the "light fantastic" on the floor. The costumes were varied and the majority of the characters were admirably enacted, one of the best features of the evening being the appearance of four young gentlemen from Waterloo, who assumed the roll of "Dot Leedle German Band." A rich supper was provided at the Swineford house at about 12 o'clock, after which the dancing was continued until four, when the happy throng dispersed, well pleased with Auburn's first masquerade.

—One fellow attended watch meeting last night, to our certain knowledge. The crowd was made up of two persons, and they "watched" into each other's eyes.

—1879 is dead.

—If the old page is full, turn over a new leaf now.

—Saloons and cigar stores must suffer now, for the boys have all "swored off."

—Communion services will be held at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

—Mrs. P. V. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, is spending a few days with relatives in this place.

—This winds up the holidays, and to-morrow the year will have commenced to grow old.

—A few young people took tea with Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Harris yesterday evening, and report a pleasant time.

—Johnnie Gossage, former employe in this office, is holding down a situation on the Daily Gazette, at Fort Wayne.

—The Presbyterian church social, and a very pleasant one, occurred last evening at the residence of A. J. Ralston.

—If the old year was hit every time it was shot at last night, the probabilities are that it went into eternity "all tore up."

—James McMichael, former agent at the junction for the Saginaw railroad, is in town, visiting old friends and acquaintances.

—The girls are making New Year's calls to-day. Good enough. Come and see us, girls, and we will set up the cigars all around.

—Several young gentlemen intend to inaugurate the scheme of making New Year's calls to-day, and we trust it will be repeated every year.

—Sam. Pommert says that the whole barber-shop has "got it up its nose" this week. In other words, all the hands have the epizootic.

—George Hazzard has been found guilty by the jury in the United States court at Indianapolis, but has not yet been sentenced by the judge.

—An essay written by Miss Aggie C. Baxter, and delivered at the Garrett institute recently, is published this week by request and will be found on the fourth page.

—Did you lay in your supply of "corn-juice" last night? If not, you can't wet your whistle to-day, for the saloons are all taking a lay-off. You might try the back doors, however.

—Pete Eldridge desires us to make acknowledgment, through this paper, of his indebtedness to W. J. Austin, who presented him, this morning, as a New Year's gift, a bran new pair of shoes—trings.

—After a week's absence, visiting friends in Kendallville, this state, and Toledo, Ohio, Rev. Wm. Conzelman is again at home. He came from Waterloo Tuesday, and will preach as usual hereafter.

—Somebody ought to send in a petition to the weather clerk for about three inches of first-class snow, as the foundation is now all that could be desired and the sleighing would be "just too lovely for anything."

—Attorney W. H. Dills and wife, together with Dr. T. J. Dills and wife, of Fort Wayne, spent last Sunday at St. Joe, visiting their brother, J. W. Dills. It was a sort of brotherly and sister-in-law-ly re-union.

—The "Silent Bissell Carpet-Sweeper," manufactured at Grand Rapids, Michigan, is an entirely new invention, of the greatest merit. Wherever introduced they sell readily and give the very best satisfaction to all who use them. T. V. Sebring, general agent, Lagrange, Indiana.

—The Auburn Daily News was born on Saturday and expired the following Saturday, being short just one day in the week—Friday. It was a good little paper, considering its weight and inches, but, as we predicted, it was nipped in the bud.

—There is an insignificant Dutch tailor, not a thousand miles from the postoffice, who has worked himself into the good graces of a few people and pretends to be a shining light in the temperance cause; but he goes out of town, gets on a jamboree and loses his finances, "all the same."

—We have not been informed whether any of the young ladies will keep open house to-day or not, but Fred. Clark, Harry Yesbera, Will. Hoffman and Dave Hampton propose to go around and "open 'em up" anyway. "Huff" says they will walk part of the way and go afoot the balance.

—Our gay young friend, W. W. Hoffman, better known as "Huff," has relinquished his claims on the junction and will probably operate hereafter in some distant clime. While sorry to have him leave us, we join the rest of his friends in throwing the traditional old shoe of good luck.

—Young gentlemen, if you have any regard for your reputation as house-keepers, clean up your rooms and offices, hide your dirty old pipes and euchre decks, comb your hair, put on clean sh—oes and brace up generally, for the young ladies are liable to drop in on you to-day.

—DeKalb Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M., elected and installed the following officers, December 23, 1879: F. E. Davenport, W. M.; J. J. Van Auken, S. W.; Wm. Sheffer, J. W.; John L. Davis, treasurer; Joseph W. McKay, secretary; A. L. Hollopeter, S. D.; D. C. Headley, J. D.; John Treesh, tyler; B. D. Harris and Jas. A. Potter, stewards.

—The Winifred club, of Waterloo, gives a grand New Year's reception and ball at that place to-night. Several of our young folks—which includes a few married people—will be on hand.

—The members of the Neoteric club desire to thus publicly return thanks to Messrs. Coop. Ralston and Dave Snyder for services rendered on the occasion of the masquerade ball Christmas night, they having faithfully acted in the capacity of floor-manager and ticket-agent, respectively.

—Misses Frankie Ryan and Sadie Hare, organist and chorister at the Presbyterian church, are evidently well appreciated by the members of that congregation. The former received a handsome Bohemian toilet-set, while the latter was the recipient of a beautiful cameo ring, from the Christmas-tree last Wednesday evening,—not by way of remuneration for services, but merely as tokens of esteem.

—Our portion of the plunder, consequent upon Thursday evening's masquerade in this building, consists of the following medley, which, if not called for, we will make up into hash for our New Year's dinner: One well-ventilated overshoe, two square yards of black cambric, one dilapidated black fan, a demoralized rubber comb with four-thirds of the teeth knocked down its throat—or somebody else's—and last, but of greatest importance, a little black muff, trimmed with fur. That last article, if unclaimed, will not go into the pot-pie, but will be tenderly laid away as a souvenir of things that were.

—The "Noisless Improved Bissell Carpet-Sweeper," manufactured at Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a late improvement over all other carpet-sweepers. It will sweep clean close to walls, base-boards, legs of furniture, and zinc boards, uneven surfaces of carpets or a bare floor. There is no sweeper made that will do the same work. It is the only one made with central bearings and self-adjusting brushes, which enable it to do the work better, easier and cleaner than any other sweeper. Perfection has been attained in them; they give perfect satisfaction, sweeping cleaner than can be done with a broom all kinds of rag, ingrain or brussels carpet; also all kinds of matting, etc. They are sold on their merits. A fair trial is all that is required to prove their perfect success. T. V. Sebring, general agent, Lagrange, Indiana.

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A Geiser threshing machine in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Card of Thanks.

Editors Courier: Please allow us the use of your columns to return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our friends who so kindly remembered us on our tenth wedding anniversary. May the many blessings of a kind Providence be showered upon them during the remainder of their lives.

Wm. Sheffer,
Arminthia Sheffer.

Good Showing for Wilmington.

The following are the names of pupils who were neither tardy or absent from school No. 5, Wilmington township, during the past month:

Sarah Morr, Belle Smurr, Ealum Van Horn, John Bunge, John Smurr, Cora Meese, George Moore, John Moore, George Hargrove, Clement Hargrave, Levett Love, John Mann, Conrad Mann, George Van Horn, Presly Brown, Joseph Brown, Clide Shafer, Olivia Van Horn.

J. J. Earright, Teacher.

Auburn Students' Literary Society.

The programme of the Auburn Student's Literary society for Wednesday evening, January 7, 1880, is as follows:

Roll-call.
Music by the society.
Appointment of critics.
Recitation by Rolla Tefft.
Reading by Miss Lillie McTighe.
Appointment of judges.
Debate.—Resolved that the negro has suffered more from the hands of the white man than the Indian has. Affirmative, Mr. Willie Eldridge and Miss Jennie Cowan. Negative, Mr. John Gossage and Miss Alice McKay.
Music.
Oration by M. I. Hoffman.
Essay by J. F. McDowell.
Recitation by Miss Allie Zimmerman.
Music.
Report of critics.
Miscellaneous business.

Belle Tritch, Vice-president.

—It is reported that Coburn town has the two champion oyster-eaters, one of them having "got away with" no less than, some say, 8, and others 10 dishes, while the other, not quite so ravenous, ate only seven dishes. The only wonder is that they left the dishes.

A Surprised Physician.

A Dying Patient Recovers Through the Interposition of an Humble German.—Some weeks ago Dr. G——, a very reputable and widely-known physician, living on C—— street, was called to attend a very complicated case of rheumatism. Upon arriving at the house he found a man, about forty years of age, lying in a prostrated and serious condition, with his whole frame dangerously affected with the painful disease. He prescribed for the patient, but the man continued to grow worse, and on Sunday evening he was found to be in a very alarming condition. The knees and elbows and large joints were greatly inflamed, and could not be moved. It was only with extreme difficulty that the patient could be turned in bed, with aid of three or four persons. The weight of the clothing was so oppressive that means had to be adopted to keep it from the patient's body.

The doctor saw that his assistance would be of no avail, and left the house, the members of the family following him to the door, weeping. At this critical hour, a neighbor, a poor and humble German shoemaker, appeared to the grief-smitten ones as a saving angel. He had heard of the despair of the family, and now asked them to try his remedy, and accordingly brought forth a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. As a drowning man will catch at straws, so the poor wife applied this remedy; she had no hope, but would try anything, as a matter of duty. The first application eased the patient very much; after a few hours they used it again, and, wonder of wonders, the pain vanished entirely! Every subsequent application improved the sufferer, and in two days he was well and out. When the doctor called a few days after, he was indeed surprised; for instead of a corpse, he found a new-made man.—Exchange.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

TAX LIST FOR 1879.

To the Tax-payers of DeKalb County.

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1879, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

Townships and Towns.	State House Tax.	State Tax.	School Tax.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Road Tax.	Com'n School Tax.	Sp'l School Tax.	Addit'nl Special School Tax.	Interest on Bonds.	Total Tax.
Butler Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		20		10	$1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Jackson Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		20		10	1 25
Poll		50	50					25			1 25
Concord Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		25		10	1 30
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Newville Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		35		10	1 40
Poll		50	50					100			2 00
Stafford Township	2	12	16	40	10	10		10		10	1 10
Poll		50	50								1 00
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	40	5	15		30		10	1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Union Township	2	12	16	40		15		5		10	1 00
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Richland Township	2	12	16	40		15		30		10	1 25
Poll		50	50								1 00
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		20		10	1 25
Poll		50	50					40			1 40
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	40	10	10		10		10	1 10
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Franklin Township	2	12	14	40	15	15		25		10	1 35
Poll		50	50								1 00
Troy Township	2	12	16	40	20	15		15		10	1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Keyser Township	2	12	16	40	15	25		30		10	1 50
Poll		50	50								1 00
Auburn Town	2	12	16	40		15	20	15	50	10	1 90
Poll		50	50				50	50	25		2 25
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	40		15		25		10	1 20
Poll		50	50					100			2 00
Butler Town	2	12	16	40	5	15		40	50	10	1 90
Poll		50	50						50		1 70
Garrett Town	2	12	16	40	15	25	30	30	100	10	2 80
Poll		50	50					25			1 25

Also, $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15th, 1879.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1880; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1880. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1880.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 15, 1879.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

HISTORY OF 1879.

A Brief Record of the Year's Occurrences.

THE DEAD YEAR.

To time's measure, moving slow,
Let the pages, passing, go;
Let there follow in its train
Festive pleasure, hooded pain—
All the past month's joy and woe;
Let the dreary pageant go.

Fill its grave and heap it high;
With it let its memory die;
And within it hopes lie sealed,
Their fulfillment unrevealed,
Tenderly the coming year
With fresh flowers may strew the bier.

With a paean for all the earth
Then proclaim the New Year's birth;
Last year's pangs, a motley host,
Just expired, then lay their ghost;
For the old Year toll the bell;
Hope is ushered by its knell.

NORTH HERO, Vt. MARIE S. LADD.

CHRONOLOGY.

JANUARY.

1. Destructive storms along the British, French and Norwegian coasts. Disastrous floods in Great Britain. Resumption of specie payments by the United States Government.

2—3. Intensely cold weather throughout the East and West, causing a total suspension of business.

4. Cork, Ireland, refuses to "receive" ex-President Grant. Chicago Postoffice burned.

5. Unprecedented cold weather in the Southern States. Senatorial elections in France result in a great victory for the Republicans.

7. Reassembling of Congress.

9. Slaughter of forty captive Cheyenne Indians by the military at Fort Robinson, Neb.

13. Colliery disaster in Wales; sixty miners killed. Reno Court of Inquiry convenes at Chicago.

14. Railway train precipitated into the river Arda, in Turkey; over 200 Russian soldiers drowned. Big fire in Grand street, New York; loss, $2,000,000.

17. Another great fire in New York; loss, $4,000,000.

18. Decree in France pardoning 2,000 Communists.

20. Steamer Oberon lost on the coast of England.

27. Five men killed at Bradford, Pa., by the explosion of a locomotive boiler. A maniac at Mortville, Me., kills three people, and is himself shot dead.

29. Seven colored people killed by a tornado at Iuka, Miss. Two men hanged at Indianapolis.

31. Resignation by Marshal MacMahon of the Presidency of France, and election of M. Grevy. Five persons killed by a boiler explosion in Woodford county, Ill.

31. Alms-house at Louisville, Ky., burned; several inmates killed and burned to death. M. Gambetta elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. John J. Ingalls elected Senator from Kansas, and B. F. Jonas from Louisiana.

FEBRUARY.

4. Alarm in Europe over the spread of the plague, and preparations to stay its progress.

5. The U. S. Senate adopted Senator Edmunds' resolutions affirming the validity of the later constitutional amendments.

8. Gov. Tilden testified as a witness before a committee of Congress at New York, denying any knowledge of the famous cipher telegrams. The Reno Court of Inquiry concludes the taking of testimony at Chicago.

9. Definitive treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey signed.

10. British troops defeated by natives in South Africa. Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, resigns.

12. Six railroad laborers killed by an earth slide at Kansas City, Mo.

14. O'Kelly, the last of the imprisoned Fenians, released by the British authorities.

15. The lower house of Congress passes the bill restricting Chinese immigration.

16. A family of three persons burned to death at Somerville, Ms.

17. Turkey effects a $40,000,000 loan.

18. Russians begin the evacuation of Turkey. Several persons killed by a railway accident near Selma, Ala.

22. A boiler explosion at Stockton, Cal., kills sixteen people and maims twenty-six others.

26. A bark wrecked at Corunna, Spain, and thirty-five lives lost.

27. An avalanche at Marburg, Austria, kills twenty people.

28. A man named Lunsford and six of his children burned to death at Carbon Hill, Ohio.

MARCH.

1. News of the death of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan.

2. The town of Reno, Neb., destroyed by fire; five people burned to death.

4. Adjournment of Congress.

5. Nineteen persons killed by a coal-mine explosion in England.

9. A family of five people burned to death in their house at East St. Louis, Ill.

10. News of the loss of fifty Gloucester (Mass.) fishing boats, and the drowning of 150 fishermen.

12. A flood in the River Theiss, in Hungary, overwhelms the city of Szegedin; immense destruction of life and property.

14. Mrs. Taylor and her two children drowned in a pond at Niatic, Ct. Archbishop Purcell made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

15. A pilot boat sunk in the English Channel, and her crew of eight persons drowned. End of the six-days' pedestrian match for the world's championship, at New York; Rowell, of England, the victor.

18. Congress meets in special session.

19. Many people killed by a series of avalanches in the Austrian Tyrol. The Haytian steamer Michael sunk by a collision in the West Indies; sixty people drowned.

20. B. C. Porter, a well-known actor, murdered at Marshall, Texas.

21. The French floating battery Arrogante lost in the Mediterranean, and forty-seven of her crew drowned.

22. Discovery of a $100,000 defalcation by H. P. Pratt, a savings-bank treasurer, at Reading, Mass.

25. Four people burned to death in a wharf-boat at Hickman, Ky.

26. Judge J. M. Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, murdered at Frankfort, Ky., by Col. Buford. News of a dreadful famine in Upper Egypt. Violent earthquake in Persia, by which many people are killed.

27. Judge Edwards, a leading lawyer of Albany, N. Y., commits suicide.

28. Five persons burned to death in a hotel at Claremont, N. H. The European powers agree upon the joint occupation of Roumelia.

30. Two thousand Afghans defeated by a force of British troops.

31. Five seamen drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Eastport, Me.

APRIL.

1. A body of French troops overtaken by a snow-storm in Algeria, and many frozen to death. Fifty British cavalrymen drowned while trying to cross a river in Afghanistan.

2. Five persons drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Newbern, N. C.

3. The British in India defeat 5,000 of the enemy in battle.

4. The city of Miragoane, in Hayti, destroyed by fire.

5. News of the massacre of forty English soldiers by the Zulus, in South Africa.

6. Disastrous fires in St. Louis and Philadelphia.

10. Horrible massacre of Nihilist prisoners by Russian soldiers, at Kieff, in Russia.

14. Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia.

15. News of horrible ravages of pestilence and famine in Morocco. Destructive tornado at Collinsville, Ill.

16. Tornadoes in Texas, Georgia and South Carolina destroy much property and kill many people.

17. The American horse Parole wins the Newmarket handicap in England.

18. Russia inaugurates extraordinary repressive measures against the Nihilists. Mr. Thurman elected President pro tem. of the United States Senate. Secretary Sherman offers $150,000,000 of 4-per-cent. bonds, and the entire amount subscribed for by New York bankers.

19. Over 700 violators of the revenue laws in Tennessee accept Government amnesty, and are discharged. Steamship Great Republic lost on the Pacific coast; ten of the crew drowned.

20. The town of Eureka, Nev., nearly destroyed by fire. Eight hundred French Communists pardoned.

21. News from South Africa that the besieged British at Ekowe have been relieved after desperate fighting, in which 2,300 Zulus were slain.

22-3. The American horse Parole wins two more great races against the English horses at Epsom.

23. Notre Dame University building at South Bend, Ind., burned. Seven miners suffocated in a mine near Scranton, Pa. Attempted assassination of Edwin Booth on the stage of McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

25. The Army Appropriation bill, with the political riders, passes the United States Senate after a protracted debate, having previously gone through the House.

26. S. D. Richards, the author of nine murders, executed at Minden, Neb. Immense rains and disastrous floods in Texas. The Stevens murder trial ended at Chicago, after eighteen days, with a verdict of fourteen years' imprisonment for the accused.

27. Navigation on the great Northern lakes opened.

28. Intelligence of destructive earthquakes in Persia.

29. President Hayes vetoes the Army Appropriation bill.

30. Great fire at Orenburg, Russia.

MAY.

1. Intelligence that the King of the Zulus has sued for peace.

2. F. B. Weber, a Chicago merchant, murdered by Mrs. Robert. A family of six persons drowned near Houston, Texas.

3. C. L. Freeman, a Second Advent fanatic, murders his child at Pocasset, Mass.

5. Dynamite explosion at Stratford, Canada, kills several people and destroys $500,000 worth of property. Congress passes the Army bill, with the vetoed section relating to the use of troops at elections materially modified.

6-7. A convention of Southern planters at Vicksburg, Miss., to take steps to check the immigration of colored people.

8. The Ameer of Afghanistan makes overtures to the British for peace. The American horse Parole wins a fourth great race at Chester, England.

10. Destructive fires in St. Louis and Chicago.

12. President Hayes a second time vetoes the bill forbidding the use of troops at the polls.

14. Disastrous fires at Orenburg, Russia, and Poonah, India. Destructive floods in Hungary. Three children burned to death at Toronto, Canada.

15. An international congress meets at Paris to devise plans for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

18. Three persons drowned in New York harbor by the capsizing of a yacht.

19. News of the conclusion of peace between India and Afghanistan.

20. The United States Senate passes the Legislative Appropriation bill, with the Democratic political amendments.

21. Meeting of the Iowa Democratic Convention. Hermann Peer makes his great leap from Niagara suspension bridge. A fishing schooner and crew of twelve persons lost off Gloucester, Mass.

22. Disastrous fire at Clinton, Iowa.

23. The National House of Representatives passes the Legislative Appropriation bill.

24. Six persons drowned in Calcasieu river, La., by the capsizing of a small steamer.

29. An International Congress, at Paris, decides upon a plan for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and adjourns. Burning of the Washington House, Hagerstown, Md. The President vetoes the Legislative Appropriation bill.

30. Treaty of peace ratified between India and Afghanistan.

31. Terribly destructive tornado in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; many people killed and much property destroyed.

JUNE.

2. Resignation of United States Circuit Judge Dillon, to take effect Sept. 1.

3. Secretary of War McCrary nominated to succeed Judge Dillon. Meeting of the Ohio Democratic and Greenback Conventions at Columbus. The formation of a company to construct the Darien canal begun at Paris by M. de Lesseps.

5. Six men killed by the falling of a partially-burned building at Cincinnati, Ohio. Four men killed by a boiler explosion at Freedom, Pa.

9. Riot between negroes at McIntosh, Ga.; about a dozen killed.

10. Meeting of the Minnesota Greenback State Convention.

11. Disastrous conflagration at Point Breeze, near Philadelphia. Meeting of the Iowa Republican Convention.

14. News of the outbreak of a revolution in Mexico, and of a successful revolution in Paraguay.

15. Nine emigrants drowned by a flood at Buffalo gap, Dakota.

16. International boat race in England won by Hanlan, of Canada.

18. Destructive earthquake at Aci, Italy.

21. E. P. Weston, of New York, won the Astley long-distance championship belt in London.

23. Mine explosion in Eastern Pennsylvania; five men killed.

25. Funeral car thrown from the Lake Shore track near Buffalo, N. Y.; eleven persons injured, two fatally.

26. The Khedive of Egypt abdicates in favor of his son Tewfik.

27. Engineer and three others killed by boiler explosion in Philadelphia. Four persons killed at Nebraska City, Neb., by explosion on board a Government steamboat.

29. The Havana steamship City of New York collided with and sunk the iron bark Helen; five lives lost.

JULY.

1. Extra session of Congress adjourned.

3. Terrible cyclone in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa; twenty persons killed and much property destroyed.

4. Lord Chelmsford defeated the Zulus in South Africa. Seven excursionists drowned by overturning of a steamer on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass.

9. Explosion of five tons of giant powder at the Bodie (Cal.) mine; eleven persons killed.

15. Quarantine established at nearly all Southern cities against Memphis, where the yellow fever broke out.

16. Eight people drowned by capsizing of a yacht off Point aux Trimbles, Canada.

21. Gen. Miles has a fight with the Sioux in Montana.

26. Five workmen killed by a railroad accident to a construction train at Waukegan, Ill.

27. Great inundation in the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania; over $500,000 worth of property destroyed.

31. Destructive conflagration at Hamilton, Ont.; three lives and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

AUGUST.

3. Fourteen persons killed by explosion of powder magazine at Duralgo, Spain.

4. Terrific storm extending over a large area of England; immense damage inflicted to the crops.

5. The steamship Louis David wrecked off Ushant, France, and twenty-seven lives lost.

8. One thousand houses burned at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

14. Count Andrassy retired from the Austrian Ministry, and Count Taafe succeeded him. Tremont Temple, Boston, destroyed by fire; loss, $250,000.

15. Fight between sections of the Ship Laborers' Union, at Quebec, Canada; six men killed.

18. Storm of wind and rain throughout the Eastern seaboard; much damage to shipping and crops.

23. Isaac S. Kalloch, candidate of the San Francisco workingmen for Mayor, shot in the street by Charles De Young, editor of the *Chronicle*; great excitement in that city.

29. Castle Thunder, the Richmond (Va.) military prison, burned.

30. Statue to Gen. Custer unveiled at West Point.

SEPTEMBER.

5. By the capsizing of a sail-boat near Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., seven persons were drowned.

6. Maj. Cavagnari, English Resident at Cabul, Afghanistan, with his escort—seventy-nine men in all—massacred by Afghan troops.

7. Fire at Quincy, Ill.; loss, $100,000. One man and two children killed by the falling of a building at Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

10. Seven soldiers massacred by Cheyenne Indians in Southern New Mexico.

15. State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, Wis., burned down; loss, $250,000; uninsured.

18. News received of the capture of King Cetywayo, of the South African Zulus. Five persons burned to death by a tenement-house fire in South Boston.

19. A fight took place in New Mexico between two companies of United States troops and a party of Indians. Five soldiers killed.

20. Gen. Grant arrived in San Francisco from his two years and four months' tour of the world.

22. Four men killed by tug-boiler explosion just outside Chicago harbor.

23. Alliance formed between Germany and Austria.

25. The business portion of Carroll, Iowa, burned; loss, $200,000.

26. The mining town of Deadwood, Dakota, almost wiped out by the flames; loss about $2,000,000. Train blown up in Mexico by the explosion of 400 kegs of gunpowder on board, and ten passengers killed.

27. Rowell, the Englishman, won the fifth contest at long-distance pedestrianism, at New York.

29. Maj. Thornburgh and command were ambuscaded by the Ute Indians, near Milk river, Col., and the Major and thirteen others massacred. Ten bandits in the Indian Territory killed.

30. Destructive storm in Sicily and Southern Italy; a railroad bridge with passenger train carried away.

OCTOBER.

2. Grand stand at Lenawee county fair, Mich., fell, killing six persons and injuring about 100.

5. Balloon and two occupants blown against telegraph wires, and the aeronauts thrown out and killed, at San Francisco, Cal.

6. Fighting in front of Cabul, Afghanistan; British loss toward 100.

7. Train robbed of about $50,000 by masked robbers fifteen miles from Kansas City, Mo.

10. Collision on the Michigan Central railroad, at Jackson, Mich.; about twenty persons killed.

11. Four persons killed by a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Wheeling, W. Va.

12. Bodies of Agent Meeker and the employes of the White River Indian Agency, Colorado, killed by Indians, discovered by Gen. Merritt's command.

13. The English troops, under Gen. Roberts, entered Cabul, Afghanistan.

15. News received of a Russian reverse in Central Asia; rout of the expeditionary forces.

16. Great floods in several provinces of Spain; about 300 lives and millions of property destroyed.

17. Further depredations by Indians in New Mexico; many settlers massacred.

22. The Uintah Indians, in Utah, go on the war path, and murder a number of settlers.

24. Heavy storm in the island of Jamaica, doing immense damage to property.

27. Gen. Adams succeeds in regaining the wife and daughter of Indian Agent Meeker from the Ute Indians, in Colorado, with several other captives.

29. Eleven Afghans, convicted of complicity in the massacre at the English embassy in Cabul, executed.

30. Nearly 100 persons and a vast amount of property destroyed by another great flood in Spain.

NOVEMBER.

2. One-third of the town of Mound City, Ill., destroyed by fire.

4. Nineteen persons were killed and forty-five wounded by the sinking of a railway embankment in British India, three of the killed being Europeans.

8. By a collision between the steamship Champion, of the New York and Charleston line, with the ship Lady Octavia, off the Delaware capes, thirty-two of the passengers and crew of the steamer were drowned. One span of the North Missouri railroad bridge over the Missouri, at St. Charles, Mo., fell, dropping a train of seventeen stock-cars into the river; four cattle men were killed.

9. Six survivors of the whaling schooner Petrel were saved from the hulk, the other fifteen having been washed off and drowned in the Atlantic.

17. Thirteen persons were drowned while returning from a fair, attempting to cross a river on the island of Ilsay, in Scotland. The new French cable landed at Boston. Mr. Beaman declined the appointment of Senator from Michigan, and ex-Gov. Henry P. Baldwin, of Detroit, was appointed.

18. About forty Chinamen were killed by an explosion in a new railroad tunnel in California. Twelve sailors were drowned in a gale on Lake Ontario.

19. Statue of Gen. Thomas unveiled at Washington. The Confederate cruiser Shenandoah sunk in the Indian ocean; the vessel belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

20. Great storm along the lakes and seaboard; many vessels beached. The steamer Pallas, from Amsterdam to Copenhagen, lost, with thirty lives.

24. The Peruvians were defeated in a battle with Chilians, near Iquique.

22. Three prominent Irishmen arrested at Sligo, for seditious speeches; great excitement there in consequence.

25. New York Eighth avenue stables burned; 100 horses and $250,000 worth of property destroyed; a fireman killed.

26. Wm. H. Vanderbilt sold 250,000 shares of New York Central stock to a syndicate for $25,000,000.

27. Thanksgiving day. Thirty-one Texans massacred by Indians about 100 miles from El Paso.

28. Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish General, and escort of seventy men, slaughtered in Bulgaria.

29. By the fall of a building in which twenty-seven persons were dancing, at Naples, Italy, twenty were crushed to death. King Alfonso, of Spain, married at Madrid to Marie Christine, of Austria.

30. Three persons burned to death at the destruction of the Toronto (Canada) Opera House; loss, $80,000. Cuban insurgents defeated, with a loss of twenty-three killed.

DECEMBER.

2. An unsuccessful attempt to blow up the train on which the Czar of Russia was traveling, near Moscow.

6. A tidal wave swept over an island in the Bay of Bengal, India, drowning several hundred persons.

7. Several shirt and collar factories at Troy, N. Y., burned; loss, $450,000.

8. Three children burned to death at Bellevue Hospital, New York. Five persons killed by boiler explosion on a steam tug near Black river, Lake Erie.

11. British troops under Gen. Roberts capture Bala-Hissar, the citadel at Cabul, Afghanistan.

16. The Chilians defeat the allies, with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded. Gen. Grant finishes his circuit of the world at Philadelphia. Twenty miners killed by explosion in a salt mine at Wurtemburg, Germany.

17. Meeting of Republican National Committee at Washington; Chicago, June 3, named for next convention.

18. Twelve business houses burned at Bismarck, Dak.

19. Congress adjourns for the holidays.

24. Nine survivors of the Liverpool and New Orleans steamer Borussia arrived at Liverpool, the only ones saved out of 180 passengers and crew of fifty-four.

NECROLOGY

JANUARY.

1. Judge Charles F. Sherman, at Cleveland, Ohio. Hon. Robert W. Mackey, prominent lawyer and politician, at Philadelphia.

3. Caleb Cushing, eminent jurist and statesman, aged 79, at Newburyport, Mass.

6. Morton McMichael, a veteran journalist, Philadelphia, aged 72.

8. Julian Hartridge, M. C. from Georgia, at Washington, aged 43.

9. Espartero, Marshal, and at one time Regent of Spain, Madrid, aged 87.

10. Jacob Bigelow, eminent physician and scientist, Boston, Mass. Gustavus Schleicher, M. C. from Texas, Washington, D. C.

12. Commodore John Guest, U. S. N., Portsmouth, Va.

15. Mrs. Lucy Nichols, New Haven, Ct., aged 101. Mrs. Elizabeth Reuter, Baltimore, Md., aged 113.

16. Edward Matthew Ward, eminent English painter, London.

20. George S. Hilliard, author and politician, Boston, aged 70. J. B. Scribner, head of the publishing house of Scribner's Sons, aged 26, New York.

24. J. P. McCown, Major General in Confederate army, Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. Dobbins, centenarian, Erie, Pa.

26. John Coldwater, United States District Judge, Philadelphia, aged 74.

27. Adolph Jensen, celebrated German author, at Baden Baden. H. J. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, Washington, aged 54.

28. Cardinal Antonucci, at Ancona, Italy, aged 78.

29. W. L. Sullivant, aged 75, Ford county, Ill., famed as the largest farmer in the world.

FEBRUARY.

1. Dr. J. E. Morton, eminent homeopathic physician, Louisville, Ky.

2. Richard Henry Dana, essayist and poet, aged 91, Boston.

3. Gen. George Cadwalader, a Major General in the civil war, at Philadelphia, aged 73.

4. Michael McNamara, aged 108, at Chicago.

6. Hon. L. B. Vilas, a leading citizen of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis.

10. Paul Gervais, an eminent naturalist, Paris, France.

11. Thomas S. Drew, Governor of Arkansas thirty years ago.

14. Edward Thompson, ex-Commodore in United States navy, at Philadelphia.

17. Judge Solomon Blair, a leading citizen of Indiana, at Indianapolis, aged 50.

19. Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, aged 57.

22. Gen. Von Roon, Field Marshal of Germany.

24. Gen. James H. Paine, an old and prominent citizen of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

26. Prof. Mordecai Yarnell, a distinguished scientist, at Washington, D. C.

28. Baron Manteufel, a prominent German statesman, at Berlin.

MARCH.

3. Eberhard Faber, the first manufacturer of lead pencils in America, aged 57, at New York city.

4. William Howitt, English author, aged 84, at Rome.

5. Leon Hyneman, veteran Masonic author and editor, in New York.

7. Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," aged 68, at New Britain, Ct.

13. John M. Woodworth, Surgeon General of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, at Washington, D. C.

16. Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, at Newport, R. I.

18. Rev. James DeKoven, Dean of Racine (Wis.) College, aged 48.

21. L. R. Bradley, formerly Governor of Nevada; Prof. Anderson, the famous chess player, at Breslau, Germany.

25. M. de Vaulabelle, French historian, at Paris.

29. Ex-Congressman William S. Albert, of Baltimore, Md.; ex-Congressman James E. Gibson, of Abingdon, Va.; ex-Mayor W. H. C. Johnston, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

30. Ex-Congressman John W. Coghlan, at Oakland, Cal.

31. George E. Rex, formerly Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court. Thomas Couture, celebrated French painter, aged 64.

APRIL.

3. Judge James A. Stewart, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, aged 75. Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, ex-Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court.

5. Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte, at Baltimore, Md., aged 94.

14. Gen. Richard Taylor, son of the late President Taylor, in New York city, aged 53.

15. Gen. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., a prominent citizen of Iowa.

21. Gen. John A. Dix, eminent soldier and statesman, in New York city, aged 81.

24. Sir Maurice O'Connell, Bishop of Newcastle, at Queensland, New South Wales.

25. Bishop Edward Ames, of the M. E. Church, at Baltimore, aged 74.

27. Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. army, at Fort Vancouver, Oregon, aged 58.

28. Rush Clark, member of Congress from Iowa, at Washington, D. C., aged 45. Ex-Judge Barnard, of New York. Gen. James P. Brownlow, at Knoxville, Tenn. Princess Christina, of Spain.

30. H. H. Houghton, the oldest editor in the Northwest, at Galena, Ill.

MAY.

1. Mrs. Sarah S. Hale, for fifty years editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, at Philadelphia, Pa.

5. Dr. Isaac Butt, M. P., leader of the the Home-Rule party, at Dublin, Ireland, aged 66. Gen. Felix Douay, Inspector General of the French army.

7. Dr. Acosta, the most celebrated of French physicians, at Paris. Gen. George W. Steele, a prominent citizen of Indiana, at Terre Haute, aged 71.

8. Judge Mark W. Delahay, an old Kansas pioneer and active politician, at Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 74.

12. Stephen A. Goodwin, a leading member of the Chicago bar.

15. Jacob Staempfli, ex-President of the Swiss Confederation and a noted man of letters, aged 60.

17. Hon. Asa Packer, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, aged 73.

18. John Berry, ex-member of Congress, at Sandusky, Ohio.

19. Ex-Gov. Asahel Peck, of Vermont, aged 76.

21. John Jones, prominent and wealthy colored citizen of Chicago, aged 63.

24. William Lloyd Garrison, one of the old original Abolitionists, at New York city, aged 75.

31. Gen. James Shields, a veteran of two wars and ex-United States Senator from three States; at Ottumwa, Iowa, aged 69 years.

JUNE.

2. Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, head of the great Rothschild banking house, London, Eng., aged 71. Louis Napoleon, son of Napoleon III., of France, killed by the Zulus in South Africa, aged 23.

5. Rear Admiral McKillop Pasha, of the Egyptian navy.

9. Mrs. Howard Paul, actress, London, Eng.

10. Commodore I. A. Parker, United States navy, at Baltimore, aged 56. M. W. Leffingwell, actor, Philadelphia, Pa.

14. John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti. Franklin Corwin, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, at Peru, Ill.

17. Prof. Rosenkrantz, eminent German philosopher.

18. F. W Green, ex-member of Congress from Cleveland, Ohio.

25. Hon. Robert M. Knapp, ex-Congressman from Illinois, Jerseyville, Ill., aged 49. Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, since 1833 missionary to Northwestern Indian tribes, and translator of the Bible into the Dakota dialect; aged 80.

27. Lord Lawrence, formerly Viceroy of India; at London, Eng.

30. Sir William Fothergill Cooke, constructor of the first telegraph line in England; London, aged 73.

JULY.

7. Hon. A. B. Olin since 1863 Judge of Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, aged 67.

10. Ex-Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, at Chillicothe, aged 84.

18. Gen. Wm. F. Barry, U. S. A., commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, aged 69.

26. Robert W. Johnson, ex-Representative and ex-Senator from Arkansas, Little Rock.

29. Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of U. S. District Court at Louisville, Ky., aged 60.

AUGUST.

4. Charles Albert Fechter, the noted actor; at Richland Center, Pa.

8. Alexander Hesse, an eminent French historical and portrait painter; Paris, aged 73.

14. Bishop Odenheimer, of the Northern Diocese of New Jersey; at Burlington, aged 62.

25. John C. Ten Eyck, formerly United States Senator from New Jersey; Mt. Holly, that State, aged 65.

26. Col. L. D. Ingersoll, Washington correspondent of several Western newspapers and Librarian of the War Department.

27. Sir Rowland Hill, founder of the cheap-postage system in England; London, aged 84.

30. Confederate Gen. J. B. Hood, of yellow fever, at New Orleans, aged 48.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Amado de Noe, known as "Cham," the French caricaturist; Paris, aged 60

10. John Shillito, the largest dry-goods merchant in Cincinnati, aged 71.

13. Suleiman Pasha, the famous Turkish General in the Russo-Turkish war; at Bagdad.

18. Daniel Drew, the well-known Wall street speculator of former days; aged 82. George B. Smith, in 1853 Attorney General of Wisconsin, and a leading Democratic politician in that State.

19. Rev. R. H. Neale, the oldest Baptist minister in New England; Boston, aged 79.

22. Judge Hubbard, formerly member of Congress from Iowa; Sioux City, aged 61.

23. J. Warren Woodworth, Judge of Pennsylvania Supreme Court. James Freeland, Collector of Internal Revenue at Brooklyn, N. Y.; aged 80.

24. Francis Gillette, formerly United States Senator from Connecticut; Hartford.

OCTOBER.

9. Edward Seguin, the well-known American opera singer.

13. Dr. Francis J. Le Moyne, the celebrated cremationist; at Washington, N. J., aged 81.

14. Henry C. Carey, the well-known writer upon the subject of protection; Philadelphia, aged 86.

16. George W. Patterson, ex-Lieutenant Governor and ex-Congressman from New York; aged 80.

17. Rt. Rev. William R. Whittingham, Episcopal Bishop of Maryland for thirty-nine years; aged 74.

20. Von Bulow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

27. I. N. Morris, member of Congress from Illinois from 1857 to 1861; Quincy, aged 67.

30. John Blackwood, Sr., the famous Scotch publisher, at Edinburgh.

31. Jacob Abbott, the writer of over 200 books for children; Farmington, Me., aged 76. Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. A., "Fighting Joe," at Garden City, L. I., aged 65.

NOVEMBER.

1. John Baldwin Buckstone, the famous English comedian; London, aged 77. Senator Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; at Chicago, aged 66.

4. Prof. James Clark Maxwell, the famous English writer and lecturer on natural science; London, aged 48

6. Rear Admiral William Reynolds, of the United States navy.

8. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, the well-known newspaper correspondent "Burleigh;" at Hartford, Ct.

9. Mrs. Margaret Eaton, widow of Gen. John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson; Washington, aged 81.

10. Hon. Richard Schell, Tammany politician of New York; aged 68. Dr. Lovick Pierce, father of Methodism in Georgia; Sparta, that State, aged 95. Mrs. Senator Davis, of Illinois; at Lenox, Mass., aged 64.

11. Abd-el-Kader, the famous Algerian chief; at Damascus, Syria, aged 72.

12. Mrs. McCook, the mother of the "Fighting McCooks;" at New Lisbon, Ohio. Rear Admiral A. H. Kilty, United States navy; aged 73.

13. Hon. B. W. Jenness, once United States Senator from New Hampshire, and who narrowly escaped being candidate for the Presidency in place of Franklin Pierce; at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 73.

20. Peter Goelet, New York, millionaire, one of the heaviest real-estate holders in that city.

21. The widow of Charles Dickens, the famous novelist, London.

22. Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, of France; Madrid, Spain.

24. John Thaddeus Delane, for many years editor-in-chief of the London *Times*, aged 62.

27. Michael Chevalier, the noted French political economist.

29. John Arthur Roebuck, one of the most famous members of England's Parliament, from Sheffield, aged 77.

30. Jeff C. Davis, brevet Brigadier General of the United States army, at Chicago, aged 51. Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Congregational minister of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DECEMBER.

6. E. B. Bigelow, the well-known inventor of looms, Boston; aged 65.

7. William Ketcham, United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

8. Congressman Alfred M. Lay, of Missouri, at Washington, suddenly, of paralysis.

10. Rev. E. C. Wines, the well-known New York prison reformer; aged 74.

12. Amos Tuck, once M. C. from New Hampshire and member of the Peace Commission in 1861; Exeter, N. H.

14. Hon. S. Edmunds, Postmaster of Washington City, and a prominent politician.

15. Calcraft, the hangman of England for forty-six years.

17. Buckner S. Morris, Chicago; second Mayor, and candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1860, on the Bell and Everett ticket; aged 80.

17. Samuel E. Perkins, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Indiana; Indianapolis, aged 68.

Surname of the English Royal Family.

At dinner, the other night, the conversation lapsed, as it sometimes will lapse with the best of hosts, into questions hardly distinguishable from conundrums. A celebrated historian was present, and I put a question to him which I know has puzzled a great many people at different times, "What is the surname of the royal family?" "Guelph, of course." That is the usual answer, and it was the historian's. I ventured to suggest that, although the Royal family are Guelphs by descent, her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg must have the effect which the marriage of a lady has in all other cases, and that the surname of the present house must be the Prince Consort's. "But what is the surname of the Prince Consort's family?" Simple, but staggering. No one knew. All guessed, and all were wrong. I happened to have looked up the subject a few months ago, so I knew that the name was "Wettin." Of course no one had heard it before. Every one smiled at the horrible idea of the Guelphs being reduced to Wettins! The point was referred to Theodore Martin. "You are quite right. Wettin is the family name of the house of Saxony, to whom the dominion of Saxony came in 1420. The King of Saxony and the minor Princes of the house are therefore all Wettins, or, in German, Wettiner."—*Whitehall Review.*

Ingersoll's Appeal to a Jury.

Once a farmer was on trial for murder. He had shot one of his neighbors dead. The evidence was conclusive as to the killing and who did it; but it could be construed to show that the slayer might have had cause to think that he was acting in self-defense.

When Col. Ingersoll was addressing the jury he drew a poetical picture of his client's wife and children at home—he had refused to allow the wife or children to be present, as a less-skillful advocate would have done—and then he said that even at that moment the loving wife was standing at the door, with the sunlight on her face, waiting to welcome her husband back to his fireside, and the little boys were swinging on the gate and looking from time to time along the road, expecting to see him come, and jump into his arms and kiss him. "And won't you let him go home?" he asked. The jury were listening with moist eyes and leaning forward in their seats. The foreman, a great, sturdy farmer, with tears running down his sun-browned cheeks—as if the question had been asked for immediate information—nodded his head and said: "Yes, Bob, we'll let him go home to them!"

Ingersoll had not half finished his argument, but he sat right down at once. The Prosecuting Attorney made a long speech in reply, but of course it was of no use—the defendant was unanimously acquitted.

THE Jennings case, the original of the Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce case in "Bleak House," is again before the English courts. The amount involved is about $40,000,000. Charles Dickens' father, in early life, was in the office of a solicitor, where, his son assisting him, this persistent, wonderful old case of wealth drew the imaginative attention of the great future novelist. Charles Dickens has himself confessed as much.

OVER THE RIVER.

BY JOHN G. [illegible]

["Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."—*Jackson.*]

Over the river beyond the flood,
We'll pitch our tents in the leafy wood,
And rest from the heat of the noon-day sun,
For the battle of life is fought and won.

Over the river dark and deep,
To the goodly shore where none shall weep;
We'll pitch our tents by the river side,
Where haughty foemen never ride.

Over the river, through its mist of death,
My eyes behold, as I gasp for breath,
That goodly land where the pure may rest,
And pillow their heads 'pon the Savior's breast;
And the river of death, though it lave the shore,
Will chill their trusting souls no more;
And the bright green trees that shade the ground
Are never withered, sere and brown;
For o'er this river they bloom and bear
Their verdure green through an endless year;
And sounds of joy are always heard,
And song of praise and welcome word,
To greet the Christian when he crosses o'er,
To camp forever 'pon the goodly shore.

Forward, onward, over the flood,
To the quiet shore and the leafy wood;
We'll rest from the heat of the noon-day
For the battle of life is fought and won.

COLUMBIA, Mo.

PITH AND POINT.

A HOT discussion frequently makes a cool friendship.

HOW TO acquire shorthand—Fool around a buzz saw.

AN engineer banks his fire far oftener than he banks his cash.

IT is the man with the rheumatism who is every inch a King.

IF you would have a clear vision never put your "rye" in your mouth.

WHEN a man goes from home to cheat himself, he is out-doing himself.

A MAN named his potatoes "Goldsmith Maid," because they were fast rotters.

IT is said that Romulus, at the rape of the Sabines, wrote as a war-song the ballad: "If ever I seize to love."

THE candle says: "I'll be blowed if I go out." And the fire on the hearth says: "I'll go out if I'm not blowed."

WHEN a writer swears because his articles are refused, it's a proof that rejected communications corrupt good manners.

A CAMEL can make 100 miles per day if he has fire-crackers tied to his tail, but he'd rather go about ten, and then loaf around the rest of the day.

MUSIC teacher to scholar—"You see that note with an open space; that's a whole note. Can you remember that?" Scholar—"Yes'm. A whole note is a note that has a whole in it."

HE said to her: "The moon is always just the same, and yet I always find some new beauty in it." She said to him: "It's just so with the circus." He bought tickets for two.

"MAMMA," said Henry Thomas, bright little fellow living over in Algiers, "Mamma, have my toes got eyes?" No, my darling; why do you ask such a foolish question?" "Because my foot's asleep."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

WE have it on trustworthy authority that one well-known Fulton Market butcher gives a blue pill gratis with every pound and a half of turkey he sells. This the grand utilitarian blossoming of the chromo idea.—*Puck.*

"DAT cullud pussun on de jury, him's de man I objec' to," said a negro when on trial in the Marion (S. C.) court the other day. The black man was unseated, and the prisoner given acquittal. After his release the negro was asked what he had against a juryman of his own color. "Nuffin' at all, boss," said he, "but, ye see, I knowed if I flattered de prejudus ob de odder jurymen dat I get off, an' golly I did."

IT happened when Oil City was a new oil town that at a political meeting one of the prominent members went out the side door, for a few moments, just as an orator, referring to the death of a noted citizen, said: "Thus another great man is gone. Where, O where, shall we find one to fill his place?" Supposing the speaker had reference to the citizen who had just stepped out, a man on the back seat said: "O don't worry! he's just gone for a drink!"—*Oil City Derrick.*

"WHERE is our American navy?" shrieks an exchange. If this excited editor is laboring under the impression that it is concealed in this town, he is mistaken. We haven't seen anything of the American navy, and we are in the vicinity of the Schuylkill canal a good deal, too. If the navy is lost, the price of it should be deducted from Secretary Thompson's salary. We told him six months ago that, if he did not put bells on the necks of our steam rams, the entire navy would wander away and lose itself. He said he could get up another one just as good inside of two weeks, and now let us see him d it.—*Norristown Herald.*

SUMMING UP.

One day in the summer,
A mercantile bummer,
A young Boston drummer,
Came out to the West;
Like other examples,
He travels and tramples;
Each line of his samples,
He said was the best.
In his business he glories
To sit down and pour his
Big stock of new stories
In his customer's ear;
But when he would sell him,
The merchant would tell him
He'd have to expel him
If he talked business here.
So the long summer faded,
And his new stories shaded,
And wearied and jaded,
He packed up his goods;
And he said, this young drummer,
This mercantile bummer,
He'd wasted all summer
Out West in the woods.

Nothing Like Success.

"There is nothing," said little Mr. Barkingdale, who was jumping at the top hook in the hat-rack with his new silk hat—"there is nothing"—he panted, with another desperate jump—"succeeds"—and up he went again—"like"—and he made a jump that a kangaroo would have envied—"like"—he shouted, as he hung his hat fairly over the hook, hung on to the brim just a second too long, tore it clear off, pulled the hook through the side of his hat, and then, as the whole hat-rack came over on top of him, and he thrust his head through the mirror in the middle of it, he roared in desperate and legitimate conclusion—"success." And all the rest of the guests seemed to think that way, too, for the enthusiasm was tremendous.

ONLY 500,000,600 YEARS OLD.

The Age of the Earth, According to Prof. Proctor.

[From a Recent Lecture.]

Science has given us very much more satisfactory information as to space than to time. We have first the size of our own earth to use as a basis of measuring the planets around us. To get an idea how this is accomplished, picture the earth as a globe one inch in diameter, the sun three yards in diameter, and the distance between the two 300 yards. This will convey a much better idea of the difference in size between the earth and the sun than if we dealt in the stupendous figures which are actually correct. From this diminutive sphere astronomers have to survey the sun and the whole solar system, and it will readily be seen that the angles upon which we make our measurements must be so minute that observations must be most carefully made, for the smallest error would make a difference from correct results of many miles.

In measuring time we have no basis to work upon. If we ever know positively the age of the earth our movements would be greatly facilitated. All estimates are comparatively doubtful, although geologists tell us that there are certain conditions in the crust of the earth which have taken such and such terms of years to form, and from their deductions I think a moderate estimate of the age of the earth would be 500,000,000 years, and this is generally accepted by the most eminent geologists. Even this is uncertain, however, as the changes in the earth's crust, having all been formed by the action of the sun, we do not know that that action has been uniform throughout all those years. We know that before the crust formed the earth was in a molten condition, but finally cooled off and became solid. Now, supposing the molten mass was at a heat of 2,000 degrees centigrade, and had to cool down to 200, the highest rate at which life could exist, it would have taken, according to scientists, at least 350,000,000 years; add 50,000,000 years for the time during which the earth was contracting, and then 100,000,600 years which the crust has taken to form, and we have a total of 500,000,000 years. The solar system as at present understood corresponds with this idea of the age of the earth: and we work on the basis that the smaller the planet the older it is, and in the cooling-off process the molten mass contracts and grows smaller and smaller. The moon is believed to have passed through all the stages which the earth has undergone, and, being considerably older, has experienced many changes which the earth may expect to experience. Jupiter, on the other hand, being much larger than the earth, is believed to be much younger, and it is estimated that it will not reach the present condition of the earth for 3,000,000,000 ot years, and that it will take the sun 5,000 years longer. Venus is nearly the same age, and Mars and Mercury are both older than our globe.

We find that Venus, being nearly our own age, is surrounded by atmosphere, and has oceans and seas something like our own, and we may call her our sister planet. The earth will constantly get smaller and smaller until it gets to the size of Venus, and from that to the size and condition of the moon. Now, let us see what observers have found out about the moon. We find that it is a desert, and as desolate a place as can be imagined! It is covered with craters and seams, and we find declivities which show signs of having been filled by large bodies of water. They are empty now, however, and there is no water to be discovered on the moon's surface. It is believed that this water has retreated into the bowels of the planet, for the moon is a planet the same as any other. There being no atmosphere surrounding it of itself would render life impossible, and we may expect that after the lapse of many millions of years our oceans will dry up and the earth become uninhabitable by any living being.

A Queer Half.

He was not exactly seedy-looking, yet he was not such an appearing man as an experienced barkeeper cares to supply more than one round of drinks to without a settlement. He entered a Kearney street bar-room and softly ordered a cocktail, "with just a dash of absinthe, please." The mixologist had proceeded about half way with his scientific operations when the stranger felt in his pocket, and after a sweeping investigation produced a four-bit piece. This the stranger tossed in the air, and it fell on the counter with a dull thud. The mixologist's attention was immediately attracted toward the coin. He looked at it a moment, and then took it between his forefinger and thumb. His countenance changed instantly. He laid the coin down on the bar and shoved it slowly toward the stranger, remarking indifferently, as he put the half-composed cocktail under the bar, "I can buy 'em for a dollar a pound; bring us something better."

"What do you mean?" asked the stranger, looking from the coin to the mixologist curiously.

"Mean!" replied the man of drinks, "why, that you must take me for an awful fresh to try and shove such a queer 'queer' as this on me. If that's the best you've got, good-by."

It was now the stranger's turn to examine the coin. He took it up, felt of it, examined it, bit it, and tried to make it ring on the hard-wood counter, but it wouldn't ring. He remarked, however, in a confident tone, "I can't see that that is queer. What ails it?"

The barkeeper took the coin up and felt of it again. It was dull-looking and soapy-feeling. He passed it back again wearily, and remarked, with the tone of a man who had considered too long a subject of trifling importance: "Take it away; it's the worst I ever saw."

The stranger took it again. He examined it more carefully. "Well, I never thought I would be taken in by a piece of the queer," he remarked, thoughtfully, "and (emphatically) I'll be blanked if I think I have."

"Oh, no; of course not," said the barkeeper contemptuously.

The stranger became earnest. He gave the slippery-looking coin another searching glance, and then remarked slowly: "Say, mister, I have said I didn't think I was taken by a piece of the queer, and I think so yet. Now, I'll just bet you a ten that this is a genuine piece of silver."

The barkeeper had a $10 gold piece borrowed from the till and planted on the bar in an instant. The stranger did not say a word, but, taking a knife out of his pocket, he coolly proceeded to peel a veneering of silver foil from the coin where it had been stuck to the good silver with soap.

The stranger reached out for the $10 piece, and, as he pocketed it he remarked slowly:

"Twigez vous? Oui, je twig."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The number of students in American colleges in 1856 was 8,438; about 30,000 are now in attendance.

The money expended in railroads since the invention of the locomotive reaches the vast sum of $15,000,000,000.

The British National Lifeboat Institution has 300 boats and spends about $200,000 annually in rescuing, on an average, 4,000 lives.

Seeds of fruit and of many ornamental trees are best kept in damp sand, or sandy soil, and should be in a place so cool that they cannot germinate.

Columbia College has an endowment fund of $5,000,000; Johns Hopkins University, $3,000,000; Harvard, $2,500,000; Cornell, $2,000,000; Princeton, $2,000,000; Yale, $350,000.

There are to-day more than 242,000 Government pensioners. The amount of the year's pension to all pensioners is $25,493,742; but the actual payment is millions in excess, because the newly-admitted cases have arrears of pension due.

The entire coin circulation of Germany amounts to $664 500,000, consisting of $429,000,000 gold coin ($97,500,000 are thaler pieces, $20,000,000 Austrian thalers) $106,750,000 fractional silver currency and $11,250,000 nickel currency

It had been supposed that Maine exceeded all the States in number of lakes and miles of coast-line, but Michigan leads in those particulars. The Houghton *Mining Gazette* says Michigan has 36,128,640 acres of land, 5,173 inland lakes, 176 islands, and 1,620 miles of coast-line.

The quantity of silver obtained in 1878 from British mines was 397,471 ounces, and most of the precious metal was found in combination with lead. The total value of the silver thus obtained in the year in question was estimated at £88,296 19s. 6d. In the same year the gold found in British mines weighed 702 ounces 16 dwts. 8 grs., and was estimated to be of the value of £2,848 15s. 2d. Nearly all this British gold—namely, a fraction over 607 ounces—was procured in Wales.

The population of the globe may be roughly assumed at 1,421,000,000, divided thus: Europe, 309,000,000; Asia, 824,000,000; Africa, 199,000,000; Oceanica, 4,000,000; America, 85,000,000. It has been calculated from the mortality tables of known countries that the annual number of deaths throughout the world is 35,693,350, or that, in other words, 97,790 persons die each day. On the other hand, the balance of population is more than kept up by births at the rate of 104,800 per day. Seventy new lives are ushered in every minute of the twenty-four hours.

A German return which has been lately published gives the following particulars of the cost of building some of the leading continental theaters: The Stadt Theater, at Leipsic, built in 1868, cost altogether $420,000. The Court Theater, at Dresden, which was burnt down, and which was built between 1838 and 1841, cost $306,000; and the present theater, which took from 1871 to 1878 to build, cost $1,750,000. The Theater du Chatelet, in Paris, built between 1860 and 1862, cost $687,000. The Comic Opera House in Vienna, built between 1872 and 1874, cost $418,000. The Theater Lyrique, in Paris, built between 1860 and 1862, cost $450,000. The Imperial Opera House, in Vienna, which took from 1861 to 1868 to build, cost altogether $2,700,000. Finally, the Grand Opera, in Paris, the building of which occupied from 1861 to 1875, cost $8,000,000.

Among the Romans.

When good Gov. S——, who is a most devout Episcopalian, was the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, he was wont to frequently entertain the members of the General Assembly at the Governor's mansion. To one of these levees came, with the member from his county, an old mountaineer who had just reached Frankfort with the raft of logs which he had brought down the Kentucky river. The old man, who was called familiarly "Uncle Johnny," soon became the center of an admiring group, to whom his jean clothes were not at all an improper attire for the Governor's levee; and his tongue being loosed by a glass of sherry wine, which he then tasted for the first time in his life, he was entertaining his auditors with stories from "his county," when the Governor approached.

"Uncle Johnny, here is the Governor," said one of the company; and straightway the old man was silent, for he was overwhelmed by this first vision of the majesty of the commonwealth.

"Go on with your story, Uncle Johnny," said some one; "the Governor will like to hear it."

"Yes, go on, Uncle Johnny," said the Governor, with a kindly smile of encouragement; and the old man, thus convinced that even the Governor was also a man, concluded his narrative.

Then, becoming bolder, he ventured to address the Governor, saying, "Guvnor, I went to your meeting yistiddy and I seen whar you se.s."

He had been to the Episcopal Church, and had been shown the Governor's pew

"Did you, Uncle Johnny?" responded Gov. S——. "And how did you like it?"

"Well, Guvnor, I never knowed much what they was a-doin', but I riz and fell with 'em every time."—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine.*

Traveling in the Olden Times.

Traveling in the early English days was very different from what it is in the present day; coaches were not invented, and the only vehicles which went upon wheels were carts and wagons, and these were heavy and clumsy. Horseback was the only conveyance, so that the sick and infirm could scarcely leave their houses. In those times there were very few roads upon which one could travel in safety. The Romans left excellent roads in many parts of Europe, which, however, were neglected, and they fell into decay. Marshes were perilous to cross; a bridge might be broken down, and when you tried to ford the stream, your horse might get out of his depth, and then he and his rider might be drowned. Sometimes the traveler had to pass through a dark forest, abounding with bears and wolves; and, at the end of his day's journey, instead of putting up at a comfortable inn, he was often compelled to stretch his cloak on the dark earth in some wretched hut. And, what was worse, the Kings and Princes were almost always at war with each other, and a stranger was constantly liable to be plundered and seized, or put to death, by the contending parties.

A Modern Solomon.

A rather novel proceeding has occurred in a Philadelphia court concerning the custody of a 5-year-old colored girl, the offspring of Edward Moore and Emma Gould. Some time ago, it appears, the mother was sent to prison for felony, and confided to a mulatto woman named Lydia Ann Thompson the custody of the child. The putative father subsequently claimed the child, as Lydia Ann was not rearing it properly, and transferred its custody to a woman residing in Camden. Thereupon Lydia Ann brought suit to contest the right of possession as against the other woman. The Judge, after listening to the facts of the case, declined to hear arguments from counsel, but decided the matter in this way: He directed the two claimants to stand up, then, calling the little girl to him, he asked her: "Which of these two women do you wish to go with?" The child made no reply, but when the Judge said: "Go touch the woman you wish to go with," the little one tripped down from the bench and quickly touched the woman from Camden. Counsel for the opposite side then wanted to argue the matter, but the Judge said: "That settles it."

Beer and Porter.

The Egyptians have the credit of being the first inventors of beer; they called it the Pelusian liquor, because it was first made at Pelusium, a city near the mouth of the Nile, about 1,200 years before the Christian era. The porter, for which London has become so distinguished, was first introduced about the year 1750. Previous to that time the malt liquors in general use were ale, beer and two-penny; or else a pint, or tankard, of three-threads, meaning a third of ale, beer and two-penny. Then the publican was obliged to draw from three casks to serve one customer. To avoid this trouble and waste a brewer, whose name was Harwood, conceived of an idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavors of ale, beer and two-penny; this he called entire, or entire-butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt. It was soon discovered to be a very hearty, nourishing liquor, suitable for porters and other working people, whence it derived its name of porter.

An Involved Epistle.

The following letter, from a father to his son in college, ought to have stirred up the youth to save the reputation of his parents:

"My Dear Son—I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also, some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you $10 without my knowledge, and, for fear you may not use it wisely, I have kept back half, and only send you $5. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings; if not you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."

He Was Overcome.

He called himself a commercial traveler, but vulgar people style him a drummer. He walked into a hotel office and proceeded to place his several pieces of luggage in the keeping of a son of Ham. Then he carelessly took up a pen and was registering his name when a good-sized sample of the cimex lectularius made its way slowly across the page of the register. The drummer stopped suddenly, and, after taking a long look at the insect, he cried: "Well, I've traveled all over the United States, and put up at all sorts of hotels, but I'm blessed if this isn't the first house I ever struck where those things come down-stairs and find out the number of a fellow's room."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Prof. Joseph H. Clarke, the preceptor of the poet Edgar Allen Poe, is living in Baltimore, at the age of 89 years. He was born in 1790, and began to teach school in 1809. He says that he remembers well when young Poe became his pupil, in Richmond, about the year 1820, and describes him as "a boy with very pretty eyes and hair and rather an effeminate face."

Treeless Iowa is being transformed into a forest-covered country, by a law which remits certain taxes for five years on every acre of fruit, and ten years on every acre of forest trees, planted and kept alive. Over 75,000 acres of fruit and forest trees have been planted, and $200,000 have been remitted in taxes.

DARK DESIGNS.

Desperate Republican Game—Determined to Win by Fair Means or Foul, and Count in the Next President Whether Elected or Not.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is no doubt whatever that the Republican leaders are already beginning to lay their plans for the execution of some desperate schemes to carry the country for the Republican party next year. The most strenuous efforts are being made to disguise their movements and blind the people of the country as to their intentions; but some things have leaked out which have excited a good deal of apprehension among Democrats, and which give color to the belief that they mean to inaugurate another Republican President regardless of whether the majority of the people of the country want him or not.

It has unquestionably been determined that no effort shall be made to carry any Southern State; and, more than this, steps have already been taken to prevent any Southern State from being carried. A part of this programme was carried out in the recent election in Louisiana. It will be remembered that the talk which prevailed at one time of sending Northern Republicans to canvass that State was suddenly stopped; that no Republicans went there except Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and that after his arrival there there was a sudden and inexplicable apathy on the part of the Republicans; and that when the election returns came to be counted it appeared that in certain parishes where there is a very large colored population no Republican votes at all were cast. The Republican newspapers are already citing this last fact as an evidence that there was intimidation and bulldozing by Democrats in those parishes. The Democratic members of Congress who represent these parishes declare positively that the charges are absolutely false.

There is more than reason to believe that the failure of the negroes in those localities to vote was in obedience to the instructions carried to Louisiana by Mr. Woodford, who, it will be remembered, has had a good deal of reputation as an intriguer in politics, and was prepared to play a pretty important figure in the election of 1876 if the much-talked-of scheme of inaugurating Mr. Tilden in New York had been attempted. In plain English, it is charged, and there is reason to believe that the charge is true, that Mr. Woodford went to Louisiana for the purpose of informing the Republican leaders of that State of the plan which had been determined upon by the leaders of the Republican party to keep the South solid and make the North solid; and that in certain parishes the negro vote was kept at home purposely by the Republican leaders in order that there might be no possible chance of the Republicans carrying that State; and, also, for the purpose of furnishing a pretext for just such assertions of intrigue and bulldozing perpetrated by Democrats as are now being printed in the Republican newspapers throughout the North.

A similar series of this Republican programme may be expected to develop in New York, which State, there is grave reason to apprehend, the Republicans propose to seize, through the instrumentality of the present Legislature, which may be expected to exercise its undoubted prerogative under the constitution to change the method of choosing Presidential electors in New York, and pass a law that they shall be chosen by the Legislature, and then itself choosing Republican electors, in spite of the fact that New York was Democratic at the last election by 40,000 majority, and without giving the people of the State a chance to express their preference upon the subject next year. The charge that the Republicans intend to do this thing will doubtless be denounced as sensational. But some of the shrewdest observers in politics, and some of the longest-headed politicians here, are confident that the Republicans have really determined upon this plan of action, and really mean to seize New York in this way. Several things which have already happened are explainable upon this hypothesis.

It will be remembered that a few weeks before Congress met Senator Matt Carpenter delivered himself of the opinion at some length that the Democrats intended to inaugurate the next President, whether they elected him or not. This sensational opinion of Senator Carpenter was set up in type here, and slips of it were sent to all the leading Republican papers throughout the country. It appeared simultaneously in nearly all of the largest cities in the country. Its appearance created very great surprise at the time, inasmuch as no Democrat had hinted or thought of such a thing. The only reasonable explanation of Senator Carpenter's act is that he meant to prepare the public mind for extraordinary proceedings in the next Presidential election, and desired to create the impression that the Democrats contemplate seizing the Government by fraud or force as an excuse for what the Republicans had already determined upon. The journey of Mr. Woodford to Louisiana, otherwise inexplicable, is easily understood in the light of this programme.

And now the Republicans are following out a line of procedure in regard to Maine which also squints in the same direction. As is well known to all who have watched the situation in Maine at all seriously, neither Gov. Garcelon nor any one of the Council have performed any act or used any word which gives the slightest ground for the suspicion that they intended to do anything in that State contrary to the laws of the State and the constitution, or that they had any ulterior object in view, or meant anything else than to issue certificates of election to those State officers and members of the Legislature to whom they were authorized to issue such certificates by the law. Nevertheless, Senator Blaine, the entire Republican delegation from Maine, and the Republican newspapers in Maine, and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic party in Maine mean to seize upon the Government of that State wrongfully, and that the Legislature, after they have thus wrongfully seized it and possessed themselves of it, mean to change the law in that State and choose Democratic electors next year.

The purpose of this is very plain. Senator Blaine is exceedingly anxious that the Maine Democrats shall do just this very thing. He and all his allies in the Republican party are trying by every means in their power to goad the Fusionists in Maine into changing the law in Maine in regard to the choice of electors, and enact a law which shall give that choice to the Legislature. The object of having the Democrats in Maine do this is to give the Republicans an excuse for doing the same thing in New York. The Republicans realize that they can afford to have this thing done in Maine, even if it should be carried to completion, and the Maine Legislature should elect Democratic electors, because the Republicans could lose Maine, and still carry the country, if they can secure New York and Indiana and the other Northern States. It is proposed to carry Indiana by the means of the negro-colonization scheme, which has already been inaugurated. The Democratic majority in that State is only about 5,000. The law of that State allows any man to vote after a residence of six months. Between this and spring the country may expect to see 100,000 negroes transported to Indiana from North Carolina and other Southern States.

This, in brief, is the desperate scheme which some of the most sagacious political leaders here firmly believe the Republican party is determined upon, and which they seem to be already preparing to carry out.

INDIANA NEWS.

Boonville has the telephone.

Dr. J. R. McIntyre, of Richmond, has accepted a chair in the College o Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.

The Wabash shops at Fort Wayne have just finished one of the largest and finest snow-plows ever turned out.

William Weumcusetter, an old man of about 80, living near North Vernon, committed suicide by taking arsenic.

Henry Jacobs, aged 85 years, a prominent farmer of Sullivan county, and one of the pioneer settlers of Carlisle, is dead.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Goode, of Richmond, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Western Ohio and Indiana, has had a second stroke of paralysis.

A colored woman in attendance at a revival meeting in Evansville, became enthused and began a series of antics, when she fell over a bench and broke her back.

The Board of Directors of the Northern Indiana Prison has adopted a rule to the effect that hereafter no convict will be allowed to work outside the prison walls.

During a thunder-storm a short time ago a new and unoccupied house, owned by Robert Deane, at Sullivan, was struck by lightning. An adjoining barn was also struck, and a horse killed at the same time.

The heirs of the late W. S. Hillyer, a member of Gen. Grant's staff during the war, who died in Washington city in 1874, have entered suit in the Floyd Circuit Court to obtain $10,000 left their father under the will of the late Elias Ayers, an uncle of Gen. Hillyer.

During the heavy rain-storm which prevailed near Brazil, on the 9th inst., Abram Winn was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The startling and unexpected character of the event, especially considering the season of the year, created a decided sensation.

A most distressing accident occurred the other day at the farm of Mr. William Hodgen, four miles east of Vincennes, resulting in the death of two boys, the support of a widowed mother. The boys, whose names were Walter and Eddie, aged respectively 18 and 12, were felling a large sycamore tree, and, after chopping into the trunk until it was nearly ready to fall, made their plans for getting out of the way. They expected the tree to fall into a field, and they were to run into the road, and had taken down the fence to allow them time to reach a point of safety. When the tree began to sway and crack they ran, but unconsciously ran into instead of out of danger, the tree falling upon them, killing Walter, the elder, instantly, and so injuring Eddie that death relieved his sufferings an hour afterward.

State Superintendent Smart, of Indiana, has given the public some figures from his annual report. The number of children in the public schools is 503,892, including 8,000 colored. Average daily attendance, 312,142. Number of white teachers employed in the schools, male, 7,943; female, 5,532; total, 13,475. Colored teachers, male, 73; female, 42. Average compensation of teachers, per day, in townships, males, $1.86; females, $1.64; in towns, males, $2.92; females, $1.48; in cities, males, $3.64; females, $2.10. Total amount expended on tuition for the year, $3,002,517.64. There are 85 stone, 1,977 brick, 7,452 frame, and 103 log schoolhouses in the State, valued at $11,787,705.37. Number of private schools taught, 635, with 678 teachers and 14,434 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 8,867, at an average cost of tuition per month, per pupel, of $1.15

Obituary.

Samuel E. Perkins, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, died at midnight, Dec. 17, at his residence in Indianapolis.

Judge Perkins was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 6, 1811. He came to this State, locating at Richmond, in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1843 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Richmond judicial circuit. In 1844 he was one of the Presidential electors on the Polk ticket, and was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court by Gov. Whitcomb. The Whig Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and he was appointed in 1845 with [illegible]. After the adjournment of the Legislature, however, the Governor again appointed him, and two years later he was regularly confirmed. He succeeded Judge Sullivan, and remained on the Supreme bench for nineteen consecutive years—until 1865. In 1872 Gov. Baker appointed him Judge of the Marion County Superior Court, which office he held until again elected to the Supreme bench in 1876. Two of Judge Perkins' acts while on the Supreme bench were the cause of wide and varied comment. One of these was his decision against the collection of the tax for school purposes as then provided for. The result of this was that for several months, until provided for by a following Legislature, the public schools were closed and the children deprived of educational privileges. The other decision was that in the case of Beebe vs. The State, in which Judge Perkins decided that the prohibitory liquor law, then in force but a short time, was, so far as it prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquors, unconstitutional. He was the editor of the *Sentinel* in 1865–'66, when it was known as the *Indiana Herald*. In 1858 he prepared an Indiana "Digest," and the following year published "The Indiana Practice." In addition to this he filled the law chair several years in the Northwestern Christian University. His service on the Supreme bench is longer than that of any other Judge, and when he entered upon the office he was probably younger than any one who has filled that position in Indiana.

He was twice married, first in 1838, and again in 1856, each time to a daughter of Joseph Pope, of Richmond. He had but two children. At the bar he has achieved the reputation of a sound and upright jurist.

Broken-Hearted Horses.

Noticing an old-time John critically examining one of the lead horses in the Pioche stage last evening, the reporter slid up alongside in time to hear his remark, sotto voice, "There's Dick going to the devil just like all the rest, and he hain't been on the road six months." An inquiry as to the cause of Dick's—a horse—evil destination led to the development of some facts in regard to stage stock that may be interesting to our readers. "You see that bay leader," said he; "that animal was put on the route six months ago, and he was a good one, full of life and ambition, and when he first went into harness it took two good men to hold him down before the start, and a smart driver to hold him afterward. Now he's as boggy as a dray-horse, and hasn't got spirit enough to hold up his head. They most all go that way. Horses are curious beasts. You can drive 'em twenty miles a day on all sorts of roads and they will keep fat and die of old age; but put 'em on a fifteen-mile run, where they've got to travel the same route every day, and they will break their hearts and die in less than two years. It works like a tread-mill on a man. They can't stand the monotony."—*Eureka (Nev.) Leader.*

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Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

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Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

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of the best quality and make-up, and at marvelously low figures, is at the store of

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He keeps constantly in stock a line of goods that cannot be excelled, and of such a variety as to suit the wants of all classes.

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Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door eat of McQuiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRICES

Candies, Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Toy Candy, Fruit Candies, Santa Claus Candies, Santa Claus Toys, All Kinds of Christmas and New Year Goods.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Zante Currants	6c	Valencia Raisins,	9c
Layer Raisins,	12½c	Leghorn Citron,	23c

Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Pure Stick Candy,	14c	French Mixed Candy,	15c
Fruit Candies,	20c	Toy Candies,	30c

Hearts, Mottoes, and other Fancy Candies, 30c

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS TOYS.

Christmas Tree Candies only 35 cents per box. Dogs, Cats, Horses, Donkeys, Monkeys, Bears, Lions Tigers, Birds, DucksCh ickens, and a thousand other toys for the little ones from 1c to 10 cents each.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, ETC.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, best 65c	Imperial Tea,	50, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	30, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

YRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 35c, Kilukenic best in market, 40c.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Pure muscatelwine, $1.50 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

FISH! FISH!

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

The Early History of the "Worthless Decker Mare," Who Became so Famous.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Deckertown, N. J., gives a most interesting biography of the famous Goldsmith Maid. Her dam was a bony bay mare bought of a pedler, who was bred to Edsall's Hambletonian, and the colt was born in May, 1857. This colt, John B. Decker, her owner, intended to raise for use on his farm. It was a mare, and proved to be a most ungovernable piece of horseflesh. She was three years old before an attempt was made to break her to harness, as she was undersized, nervous and fretful. It was only by the most persistent effort that she could be induced to undergo the restraints of harness, and then she utterly refused to do any work on the farm. One day she was hitched to a plow to furrow out corn. To the surprise of her owner she worked with a will for half a day. Then she suddenly turned about in the furrow and started in another direction. Upon being forced back to her place she lay down and kicked herself loose from the plow and ran off in the direction she had chosen. Once afterward she drew a stone drag for two or three hours, and that was all the work she ever could be induced to do on the Decker farm. She was turned loose in the fields, and she ran at will, as free and unrestrained as the wild horses of the plains.

To add to the annoying contrariness of the mare on the farm, she was in the habit of making a trip through the adjoining country, regardless of fences, ditches or streams, regularly once a month. She COULD JUMP ANY FENCE ON THE FARM, and if one of extraordinary height was built around her inclosure, she would kick an opening in it somewhere. She would make a circuit of eight or ten miles around, when out on these journeys, and everyone knew the "worthless Decker mare," and there were a few persons who, knowing the blood that was in the colt, believed that something might be made of her. In November, 1864, John H. Decker, nephew of John B., tried to purchase the mare, but her owner declined all offers. Mrs. John B. Decker, however, wanted her husband to sell the mare, and, after much persuasion by her, the nephew obtained the mare for $200, and, after catching her (no easy matter, when it is stated that the mare had not looked through a collar for four years), he drove away with his prize. Arriving home, his mother objected to his owning what she termed a "race horse," and her husband joining in the debate, John H. sold her to one William Tompkins, a sporting man known as "Jersey Bill," for $366. In the spring of 1865 John H. Decker met Alden Goldsmith on an Erie railway train, and the result of the conversation was that Goldsmith bought the mare of "Jersey Bill" for $600. After purchasing the mare Alden Goldsmith put her in charge of Bill Bodine, a noted Orange county horseman. When he took her four men were required to hitch her up.

She was, from use and inclination, a runner, and it was for months before Mr. Bodine could induce her to take the desired gait. She ran at every opportunity, and several times came near killing her trainer. Goldsmith was thoroughly disgusted and discouraged with her, and, but for Bodine, would have disposed of her for any price. The driver knew there was sterling stuff in the nervous little mare, and by months of patient, kind and persistent effort, made her as tractable and obedient as could be desired. No matter to what height of fame she reaced under subsequent management, the world is indebted to-day to the skill, untiring effort and rare judgment of William Bodine, for the peerless Goldsmith Maid. Her first race as a trotter was at Goshen, N. J., where she defeated a well-known horse, General Walker, in three straight heats, making a record of 2:26. Immediately after she became famous, and was named Goldsmith Maid. Goldsmith owned the horse until November, 1868, when he sold her for $20,000 to Budd Doble and Barney Jackman. Two years later she was purchased by Henry N. Smith for $35-000. She was withdrawn from the turf in 1877, with a record of 2:14, made in her nineteenth year, in 1874. She had trotted 132 races, and won ninety-two. Her aggregate winnings were about $240,000. Among her great achievements was the trotting of three successive heats in Buffalo, on August 3, 1876, in 2:16, 2:15½ and 2:15. Since her retirement she has become a mother in her twenty-second year.

Who was Washington?

An American gentleman, who has resided in London for several years, recently told me a funny story. He was one day invited out to dinner at the house of an eminent London solicitor. The daughter of the host sat next to him at the table, and observed him with much courtesy, finally making the stereotyped remark that she was "surprised to see him so white; she had thought all Americans were copper colored." Soon after some questions arose respecting our national currency, and my friend took from his pocket some specimens of our bank notes, among which was one bearing the portrait of General Washington. The note passed from hand to hand around the table, and finally came to the young lady before mentioned: "Whose portrait is that?" she asked of my friend. "General Washington," he answered. "And who was he?" she inquired, "One of our presidents?" cautiously answered the gentleman, who was anxious to see how far his fair neighbor's ignorance would extend. "One of your presidents; ah, indeed, did he come before or after Mr. Lincoln?"—Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enables us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's habilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of tresspassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

READ THIS.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank. 30-tf.

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

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EAST OR WEST,

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Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

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That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices, satisfaction guaranteed every time.

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

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RAIL ROADS.

Lake-Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 06 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 26 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 03 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 54 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 30 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	8 26 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm	9 00 pm	
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	5 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 52 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 [illegible] am		
Connersville	1 [illegible] am		
Cambridge City	12 [illegible] pm		
New Castle	1 [illegible] pm		
Muncie	2 [illegible] pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 [illegible] pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 [illegible] pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 [illegible] pm	11 09 pm	9 19 am
Fort Wayne	5 [illegible] pm	12 18 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 8,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 26	7 51
Denver		9 00	8 46
Chili		9 12	9 09
Roann	9	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 38	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 56	10 55	12 50
Columbia City	11 28	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 10
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 45
La Otto	12 25pm	12 43	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 50
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 [illegible]am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 10pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	12 50	3 45pm
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 09	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Mancester	5 30	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 10	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 05
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 46	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 19
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.

SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO

DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.

And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City		6 30am		
Saginaw		7 15am		
Lansing		10 07am		
Grand Rapids		5 40am	3 15pm	
Detroit		7 00 am		
Ann Arbor		8 00 am		
Jackson	6 00am	11 55am	5 [illegible]pm	
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	6 15pm	
Bankers	7 27am	1 16pm	7 4 pm	
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10pm	
Angola	8 [illegible]am	2 18pm	9 40pm	
Waterloo	9 11am	2 56pm	1 am	
Auburn	9 18am	3 02pm	1 am	
Auburn Junc	9 27am	3 05pm	1 am	
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	1 am	
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm		
Cincinnati	6 55pm			
Louisville	11 00pm	2 [illegible]am		
St. Louis	7 30am	7 [illegible]am		
Washington		8 00pm		
Baltimore		9 20pm		

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore		7 10am		
Washington		8 35am		
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm		
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm		
Cincinnati	8 40am			
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am		
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	1 20am	
Auburn Junc	5 55pm	12 30pm	3 [illegible]am	
Auburn	5 50pm	12 34pm	3 15am	
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am	
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 [illegible]am	
Reading	8 10pm	2 10pm	6 15am	
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am	
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	
Jackson	9 46pm	4 40pm	9 15am	
Ann Arbor		5 10pm	10 35am	
Detroit	8 [illegible]am	6 30pm	11 50am	
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 20pm	4 30pm	
Lansing		5 45pm		
Saginaw		9 10pm		
Bay City		10 00pm		

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 50pm	2 16	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 46
Albion	4 20pm	3 10	2 05
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 36
Garrett. ar.	5 50pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 08	3 26
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 47	4 00
Defiance	8 40am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicago Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 36
Hicksville	6 18	12 16pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 38
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 56
Walkerton Junction		4 0	3 20
CHICAGO		7 2	6 10

R. H. WOOD. Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 13	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 8 Pac. ex	No. 6 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West!

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Emily Fuller, deceased, will sell at private sale, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of section two, (2), in township number thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing forty acres more or less.

TERMS: One third cash, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on said premises, said notes to draw interest at six per cent., and waive valuation and appraisement laws. Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my residence in said county until Saturday the 3rd day of January, 1880, at ten o'clock A. M, when said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder, provided said bid is not less than appraised value of said premises.

HENRY HINES Executor.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, for five years at 8 per cent. secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). It is the custom of the company to accept partial payments of the loan at any time to suit convenience, etc. We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 8, 1880. Number 2.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $3,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.
W. H. DILLS, Adm'r., de bonis non.
November 25th, 1879.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
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EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

By Prof. W. H. MacIntosh.

PATRONS AND TEACHER.

Our schools are all in session, and it is worth the patron's while to ask himself what he can do to help the school. In one respect he can call at the school, ostensibly to take his children there, or coming after them early, stop awhile and observe the exercises of the afternoon. He will show interest in the children's efforts to study and to recite. He will notice good points in the government and instruction, and good lessons recited by the children, and take occasion at home to speak of them, commending the teacher and praising the pupils, and saying that the teacher understands his business, and that the school is doing good work. The effect will be felt in the course of next day's exercises. Praise good order and it becomes better; speak of good lessons and they will be studied harder; say a good word for the teacher and it will encourage him, and there will be greater effort made.

Talk to the teacher about your children, and tell him frankly of any peculiarities that he ought to know. If a child is sensitive and diffident the teacher should know it, lest harsh treatment, unwittingly bestowed, should induce a lasting and injurious distaste for school. If another is weak physically, but of ambitious mind, the teacher should know it that he may hold him back from intense application. If one is slow and indolent, he should be incited to put forth ordinary effort, and if the child is not governed at home he may learn some beneficial restraint at school.

There is a good deal said about visiting schools. It pays for the trouble incurred. The effect is immediate and lasting. Many of our country schools do not have a single visitor during the entire term. There are deserving, energetic young men who should have encouragement for their good work and their patience and labor should be recognized. They know that the term is short and that they are ill-paid, but they find no fault with the trustee, because they know that he pays all that the money which comes into his hands will permit. They regret that a tuition fund is not allowed to be levied to swell the fund for paying teachers, but knowing that the officer is blameless, they do not complain.

It is too often the case, parents, that you judge the teacher by hearsay evidence. He is given a reputation for excellence that he does not merit, or is denounced as incompetent, when he is laboring faithfully and doing meritorious service. In one school, recitation seats are placed parallel on each side of the stove and upon them children sit for long intervals indulging in a pleasant whispered chat, while the teacher unconcernedly calls class after class to recite, until at close of school all take seats for dismissal, and the children who have been allowed to waste time and make disorder, go home to tell how they like to go to school to Mr. Do-as-you-please-if-you-don't-disturb-me.

At another school, the call to books is disregarded, and the boys continue at their play some distance away, and when reprimanded, become sullen. The teacher remonstrates with them for idleness, and endeavors to incite them to study. His well-meant efforts are fruitless, and the head-strong boys return home to stab the reputation of a faithful teacher by slanderous reports of inability, and the district begins to have a name for insubordination, and the teacher is blamed for it.

Parents may induce a respect and sympathy between their children and the teacher which will make their step lightsome schoolward bound, relieve the drudgery of teaching and make of school a pleasant place of resort. When teachers are popular with parents, and there is co-operation between them, pupils will be pleased, interested and instructed, and great practical benefit will be brought about.

It is not to be forgotten that the the schools are maintained at the expense of the parents and by the state. It is a remarkable general rule that the employed are responsible to employers and under their direction. This rule has greater application in some fields of labor than in others. It applies to teachers to a certain extent, and it is a pleasure to observe their cheerful obedience to it. If parents desire their children to confine their attention exclusively to certain branches, it is the teacher's duty to submit to their wishes. He may do all he can to cause them to see the matter as he does, but failing, he must bow to their authority. Teachers may recommend or suggest, but it is for the parent or his representative, the trustee, to decide. There are some teachers who regard themselves as supreme in the school-room, and resist any interference with their plans. Their number in the schools of DeKalb is limited, and most are ready and even anxious to further the wishes of parents. Troubles occasionally arise in the exceptional case. Parents think the state of a school demands investigation. The teacher acts wisely who makes this an occasion to state his plans in detail and to ask their assistance. If requirements are in excess of his ability or disposition, he has his option to resign or else yield in good humor to their wishes. When parents properly express their wishes regarding the instruction of their children, it is poor policy to treat them coldly civil; hearty acquiescence will secure confidence, and in the end the teacher will be the gainer, in purse and character.

The authority of parents on questions connected with the education of their children should be acknowledged. They are made wholly responsible for the manner in which their children are prepared to discharge the duties of life, and society is careful not to infringe upon the parent's desires in respect to the education of his children. This is the strong barrier to compulsory education. It might be that enlightened government would do better for the young than parents are doing, but it will not do it. The parent must be ready by argument and persuasion, for upon him must fall the consequences of well or ill-advised instruction when the teacher of a few months has departed to return as instructor no more. Teachers have little at stake, and parents hazard everything, and it is justice that the one regard the wishes of the other and are rewarded in time by an appreciation and cordial support which renders their daily work a round of ennobling pleasure.

Often in response to the question, "How would you secure good government in school," the reply has been "by gaining the good will of the scholars." It will be found that no inconsiderable accessory to this rests in the good will of the parents. It is reasonable to conclude that all parents are glad to see their children properly taught in learning, morality and industry. The teacher who takes judicious measures to accomplish these objects will fail in obtaining the home endorsement, without which he might as well resign his position.

Parents are left to decide what culture their children are to receive at school. If cheered at home, they will go to the school-room with warm hearts. They will be prepared and willing to be guided and instructed, and will unconsciously perhaps learn valuable lessons of moral and intellectual beauty from the constant example of an observant and faithful mentor.

Parents, therefore, have the power to build up and strengthen their district school or they can weaken and destroy it. Let them use their influence to make the teacher's services valuable indirectly through their children to them, and let their language tend to increase confidence in the wisdom of the teacher's plans, and let them assist by promoting punctuality, urging diligence and commending actual progress.

School Report.

EDITORS COURIER: Please allow me space in your paper to give a report of my school, Jackson No. 1.

First month ended December 19, 1879. We passed a very pleasant month, and the patrons are all interested in the the education of the young.

The first half day we were favored with the presence of Superintendent McIntosh and Trustee S. Brandon.

We have uniform text books, such as are adopted by the county board of education.

Number of scholars on roll, 30.
Average per cent. in attendance during the month, 98.
Number of scholars not absent, 25.
Time lost in absence, 11 days.
Number of cases of tardiness, 4.
Time lost by tardiness, 20 minutes.
Number of visitors, 7.
CALVIN H. BROWN, Teacher.

What It Cost to Keep Grant

[Springfield Republican.]

Politically speaking, and ignoring moral issues, the republican party can ill afford to shoulder Grant. It tried to for eight years, beginning with a majority of 305,000 in 1868, and ending with a majority of 266,000 in 1876.

Ohio Democratic if Grant Is Nominated

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

A change of 3 per cent. of the vote of Ohio will make it democratic in 1880. The nomination of Grant will make Ohio one of the certain democratic states. Put the "King of 'Merica" in nomination by all means.

WHITE-HOUSE SPORTS.

Favorite Amusements of Hayes and His Cabinet—The Presidential Fraud Likes "Pussy Wants a Corner"—Key Plays Solitaire and Seven-Up, and Schurz Plays the Piano.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, H. J. R., thus describes the various devices of Hayes and his cabinet for resting their wearied brains after their monotonous official labors: "I called on Postmaster-General Key the other evening and found him engaged in a hot game of cards with—himself. He is probably one of the most inveterate solitaire players in the country. Well, didn't Napoleon play Solitaire? Key says he likes the game, first, because he likes to play with a sensible man, and, second, because he likes a skillful man for an opponent. After leaving the judge I met in the Ebbitt house rotunda a cabinet sharp (that is, one who knows all about cabinet officers), and I asked him how the several gentlemen pass their evenings. "Well," said he, "you have already seen how Key passes a weary hour. You will find him that way every evening. He never misses an invitation to dinner, and he is very social. He has the fewest airs of any man in the cabinet. He will go and play seven-up with anybody who is respectable, and he will drink his share of the whisky and smoke his share of cigars. A very good old fellow is Key."

"How do the other cabinet roosters pass their time?"

"O, well, Schurz generally reads, and when his eyes trouble him from overwork he goes to the piano, shuts his eyes, the room being somewhat darkened, and improvises. He is the only man in the cabinet who knows anything of music. His style is sometimes weird and mournful and sometimes it is the gayest. He and Henry Waterson will sit together and sing and play a whole evening.

"The piano is Schurz's diversion, as horses were Grant's."

"How about Sherman? How does he spend his evenings?"

"Well, Sherman is a great newspaper reader, and just now he is making himself amiable with the southern politicians. He frequently has them at his house of evenings. Sherman is more of a social man than you would think. He is full of anecdote, and his reminiscences are very entertaining. He is cold only in social life. He is also fond of a good dinner and a glass of wine. The Shermans all are. The secretary very often gets his short-hand writer at his house and spends the whole evening writing letters. His correspondence is very large."

"How about Uncle Dick Thompson? Does he work evenings?"

"No. He is very domestic and passionately fond of young people, and he has always a troop of young children about him. He has always a houseful of company, and he likes to romp with the little ones. Besides, the secretary of the navy has reached that age when he likes to go to bed early. He is an early riser, too, and then he pitches into his official work. There is not a man in the cabinet who devotes more hours to his office than he. He doesn't trust everything to subordinates, and you will never find his table piled a foot thick with papers of an important character, as Robeson's used to be."

"How about Attorney-General Devens?"

"Well, he is another hard worker. He studies a good deal of nights. He is not particular so he gets to bed by 12, 1 or 2 o'clock at night. He is a jollier fellow than he generally gets credit for. He likes whist and Boston, and he is fond of the theatre. He also likes pleasant fellows about him, and he can tell a good story. He likes, withal, the study of literature, and is, in this regard, a man of fine and correct tastes. He is not a man of strong character, for, like many Boston men, he cares too much for appearances. But he is honest and is a conscientious officer."

"Is Secretary McCrary a great student?"

"I am afraid McCrary is a little fat and lazy. He is a great lover of the law, and likes to read cases. He is a slow, heavy man, who does not like to go out of evenings, but he is good-natured and always treats people politely, although reservedly. He is better fitted for judge than for jumping political fences. In the war department he is little more than a clerk, but in cabinet, whenever a big law question comes up, I would rather have his opinion than all the rest put together. He is old common sense. But he is not secretary of war. General Sherman runs the war department, and in this respect the military power is above the civil. Belknap is the only man who ever brought Sherman to terms. Belknap made Sherman a subordinate and drove him to St. Louis."

"Well, how does Evarts spend his evenings?"

"O, Evarts is so rarely here that I can hardly tell. You had better ask some New York client of his. Evarts is, however, fond of company and is the best story-teller in the cabinet. He is also a big eater, although he is one of the thinnest men I ever saw. I really don't know how he passes his evenings. The chances are that if he has company he will talk to them as long as they will stay. He gives fine dinner parties, and has the best house for entertaining in Washington. He does not by any means disgrace the standard established by Mr. Fish in this respect."

"How does the president pass his evenings?"

"Now, look here," said my friend, "you are going too far and are guying me." I assured him I was not. "You must surely know, then," said he, "that the president is the jolliest man in the world in his home-circle. He is in the private rooms of the White House every evening, where Mrs. Hayes receives all who call. He says pleasant things to everybody and makes himself very agreeable. When it rains, or when from other causes nobody calls during the evening, he plays 'puss wants a corner' with the young ladies, for there are always young ladies visiting at the White house."

"Now, honestly, does the president play 'puss wants a corner?'"

"Upon my word he does, for I have seen him do it, and he seemed to enjoy it."

Controlling a Colt.

[Michigan Farmer.]

Restiveness is sometimes but rarely hereditary; more often arises from imperfect breaking; very frequently from being left, week after week, fed in a loose box without exercise. It is quite impossible to say what will cure restiveness, but the first remedy to try is work. If the animal is old and confirmed in vice it requires the assistance of a master of arts in matters equestrian. But very often, if the first symptoms are checked, the cure will [illegible] long or difficult. A gentleman who had been breeding and breaking horses for more than 40 years always lunges his colts carefully, not brutally, before he puts them in harness the first time. They are kept standing and are driven in harness without vehicle attached, for several days before they are tackled to a brake. So also, if a horse after being idle, shows any signs of having forgotten his breaking lesson, he is first lunged backward until he sweats, then with a rider on him and afterward his days' work in the middle of a cart team where he is not asked to draw many pounds. These seem trifles, but it must be remembered that the very best horses the soonest become above themselves. Many a first-rate animal, that would be pronounced by timid driver or rider as dangerous when first mounted or driven, after being at Tattersall's from Friday to Monday would be found a perfect joy and delight after two or three days' regular work. Magnificent animals are spoild by over-feeding, want of exercise and brutal repression.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company. Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, N York.
-1y.

AGENTS WANTED

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO 25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Home and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine thoroughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowledged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or price than any other machine ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling off old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.

755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE,

Collection and Insurance Agent.

Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Wll be mailed free upon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

For further information call on or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

At Bangor, Me., on Christmas day, considerable excitement was caused by reports of the intended removal of arms from the State Arsenal to Augusta. Two trucks were loaded and had proceeded a ways toward the depot, when an excited crowd overtook them and demanded an explanation of the drivers. An unsatisfactory reply being given, the mob undertook to unhitch the horses, when a young man sprung on one of the wagons and stated that he was a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, and that the munitions of war were intended for use in defense of the State House. At this the crowd became furious, and the Mayor advised the clerk to beat a retreat, notifying him that he was powerless to resist the crowd. The arms were then returned to the arsenal, under an escort of police.

The city of Boston has just suffered from another destructive conflagration in the business quarter. The fire started in the rear of Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s publishing house, destroying that establishment, the paper warehouse of Rice, Kendall & Co., and numerous other large and valuable buildings. The loss is roughly estimated at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

By a fire-damp explosion in a coal mine near Pittsburgh, two men were killed outright and a third badly injured....The early accounts of the Boston fire were somewhat exaggerated. It is now ascertained that the total loss will reach little over $1,000,000.

The Postmaster at New York has been instructed by Postmaster General Key to refuse the payment of money orders or the delivery of registered letters addressed to certain firms in Broad and Wall streets, purporting to be engaged in stock brokerage....The extraordinary demand for stock in the Edison Electric Light Company continues. One of the largest holders was offered $800,000 for 200 shares, but refused to sell for less than $1,000,000. These shares cost him a few months ago $6,600.

THE WEST.

Doby Fox, charged with killing Whicher, the well-known Pinkerton detective, near Missouri City, in 1875, has been arrested, and is now in jail at Kansas City, Mo....At Worthington, Wis., Lester C. Turner, a merchant of Sioux Falls, was set upon on coming out of an outhouse of the hotel by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of $15,500, which he had just realized by the sale of his business.

At an early hour on the morning of Dec. 28, an express train on the Chicago and Alton railway was thrown from the track near Bardan, Ill., by a broken rail. In the chair-car the stove upset and, the wood work taking fire, the coach was soon in flames. After a few moments of dreadful suspense the passengers were all rescued except Col. Bond, of Auburn, Ill., who was fatally burned. The porter of the sleeper was killed and about twenty-five passengers seriously injured....Dispatches from Los Pinos Agency state that "Ouray and the chiefs selected to go to Washington came to the agency, bringing with them only a part of the prisoners. Gen. Hatch refused to go unless all the prisoners demanded by the commission were surrendered. Ouray asked for further time, and five days more were granted to deliver them. Ouray is either playing a double game or is unable to accomplish what he attempted."

Two men, Sam Woodruff and Joe Seminole, the latter a half-breed Indian, who murdered B. B. Hayward, a farmer of Jefferson county, Col., last September, were taken from jail at Golden, Col., last week, and lynched by 150 masked men....Two suits, one for $1,000 and the other for $8,000, have just been brought in Cincinnati against Archbishop Purcell.

By the explosion of the Wabash river steamer Prairie City, near Evansville, Ind., three lives were lost, and the Captain's wife had both her arms blown off and the Captain lost one arm....The business portion of the city of Springfield, Ill., was thrown into great consternation the other morning, by the explosion of a boiler in a steam flouring mill. Fragments of the boiler and the building were scattered for blocks around, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Robert C. Wright, a prominent Chicago merchant, and member of the firm of Wright & Tyrrell, is dead.

THE SOUTH.

N. D. Sadler, late Representative in the Arkansas Legislature from Franklin county, was recently assassinated at his home by unknown parties....Four negroes, charged with murder, were taken from jail, at Amite, La., by a mob of fifty men, and shot to death.

A large party of colored people arrived at Washington last week from North Carolina, and left for Indiana. They were comfortably clad, and had a large quantity of baggage, including household effects. All had purchased through tickets before starting on their exodus....At Calf creek, Searcy county, Ark., the boiler of Benjamin Taylor's saw-mill exploded, killing instantly his son-in-law, Wade Campbell, Wade Griffin, Kennedy and Burt Woodard.

GENERAL.

Burned: A part of the Carleton College buildings, at Northfield, Minn., loss $60,000; several stores at Newton, Iowa, loss $36,000; a Catholic Church at Manayunk, Pa., loss $20,000; the Bailey hat factory, at Newburyport, Mass., loss $110,000.

There seems to be little room to doubt that Thomas A. Edison has at last solved the problem of the electric light, as the dispatches report that his test on Christmas eve was successful in the illumination of his laboratory and several houses, and even Christmas trees, at Menlo Park. He himself says that his work is done, and now, after many sleepless days and nights, he shall rest. He has given to the world a Christmas gift of rare value, use and beauty, and one which will send his name down to posterity high up in the ranks of the world's great inventors. It is only a little lamp, about the size of an orange, and a strip of paper of the shape of a horseshoe, but a lamp almost as magical as that of Aladdin, and certainly much more useful. This little lamp, which can be made at a cost of 25 cents, is a plain glass globe, in the bottom of which there is a metallic stopper, through which pass copper wires connected by a strip of carbonized paper. The secret of the process is sending a current of electricity through the strip of paper, the carbon becoming luminous at once in the globe, which is hermetically sealed. The only condition of success is the exclusion of the air. The carbon filaments are not consumed. On the other hand, though they glow with a very brilliant light, they grow harder and more serviceable, and give better light, with use. Mr. Edison's previous experiments had been made with platinum, but a fortunate accident in one of processes revealed to him that paper, which costs comparatively nothing, would answer all the purposes of the precious metal.

A force of 400 men has been organized in Chihuahua, Mexico, for the purpose of exterminating the Indians, who, until now, have been performing that service for the whites. Fearing that the Greasers will drive the savages back into New Mexico, Gov. Wallace, of that Territory, has issued arms to about 1,000 citizens, and it is prestimed that, between the two, the redskin will pass away.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: "The advance in iron during the past week has been the most rapid yet, and the price has now reached the highest point known in many years. In fact, the furnace men, who have been putting all their works in blast as fast as possible, find orders pouring in even ahead of the starting of fires, and the rage seems to be to buy iron, as if it were a bonanza."

Gen. Grant and party left Washington on the evening of Dec. 30 for the South and Cuba and Mexico. The entire party on the trip consists of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, and Mrs. McKinley and Miss Felt, of Galena.

WASHINGTON.

Thirteen cases of small-pox are reported in the District of Columbia. The National Board of Health will endeavor to stamp out the plague....A Washington dispatch says: "Two men have been arrested who contemplated stealing Gen. Grant's Arabian horses from Gen. Beale's farm and holding them for a large reward for their return."

Secretary Schurz is represented as being gloomy and discouraged at the Indian prospect, and to be about to agree with Gen. Sherman that the Utes are not to be trusted.

Small-pox has become so prevalent at Washington as to excite alarm on the part of the dwellers there....The palatial residence of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, one of the less finest private mansions at the tapital, has been partially destroyed by fire....A letter from Secretary Sherman to Senator Morrill on the subject of refunding is now made public. The Secretary states that a total of $772,761,700 of United States bonds will become due and redeemable between now and the 1st day of July, 1881, and as it is plain that such an amount cannot be paid off within the next eighteen months he has recommended that authority be granted for refunding those bonds at 4 per cent. He believes the present time to be particularly advantageous for carrying out such a refunding plan, but has no faith at all in the practicability of Fernando Wood's scheme of refunding at 3½ per cent. interest, as he is certain that bonds bearing that rate of interest could not be sold at par.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the Maine Greenback State Committee was held at Augusta last week, at which there was a full attendance. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention in Washington, those at large being Congressmen G. W. Ladd and T. H. Murch and Solon Chase. Resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the Governor and Council. They declare full confidence in them, and believe they counted the vote honestly; denounce the utterances of the Republican politicians in public meetings, and the denunciations against the Executive Department of the State as an insult to the Governor and Council and a disgrace to the State as well as to the party.

Mr. Alexander Stephens, says a Washington correspondent, has again chosen to place himself on record in favor of Grant as against Tilden, and is reported to have declared that, as between Grant and Tilden, Grant could obtain a large majority in Georgia, especially if the person nominated on the ticket with Grant should be a Southern man....The Washington *Post* is authority for the statement that Horatio Seymour will accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, if tendered him.

A dispatch of Dec. 27, from Bangor, Me., says that influential Democrats have united in an appeal to Gov. Garcelon to accept the suggestion of ex-Gov. Morrill, and allow the courts to settle the pending troubles. The same dispatch intimates that the Governor is likely to heed the request.

Senator Edwards, of Vermont, who thought of resigning in order to accept an appointment to the Supreme bench on the retirement of Justice Hunt, which is expected soon, has been remonstrated with by his constituents so vigorously that he has decided to remain in the Senate until the expiration of his term in 1881.

The Hon. E. Spront, of Veazie, Me., one of the Fusion members-elect to the Legislature of that State, has written a letter declining to accept the certificate of election tendered him.

Dispatches of the 30th ult., from Augusta, Me., state that Gov. Garcelon declines to submit the questions proposed by ex-Senator Morrill to the Supreme Court. He says he thinks he has no legal right to do so, and that certificates of election having once been issued by the proper authority the case is no longer open. There was great excitement throughout the State. Large meetings were being held by Republicans and Fusionists, at all of which warlike sentiments were expressed. The Governor had an interview with the Mayor of Augusta relative to the protection of the Legislature on the day of assembling, the latter agreeing to place 200 special policemen on duty. A dispatch from Portland says the Montgomery Guards have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

Several wagon-loads of arms and ammunition were removed from the arsenal at Bangor to Augusta, Me., on the 30th ult. In response to the protests of a committee of safety Gov. Garcelon said he had ordered the transfer for the purpose of testing the loyalty of the people of Bangor. He would not call out the military unless forced to do so by disturbances which the police cannot control. The Fusionists held a meeting at Portland in the evening, at which Congressmen Murch and Ladd made speeches approving the acts of the Governor and Council.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee has determined upon Feb. 4 as the date of the Republican State Convention. This action is interpreted as a blow to the hopes of Senator Blaine regarding the Pennsylvania delegation. It is believed to mean Grant....A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says: "Gov. Van Zandt has reconsidered his previous decision to accept the Russian mission, and has declined principally on account of inadequate salary. Gen. Burnside, who was also tendered the position, declined for the same reason."

FOREIGN.

The upper chamber of the Spanish Parliament has approved the bill abolishing slavery in Cuba....The health of the Empress of Russia remains unimproved, and apartments for her occupancy have been secured at Rome, Italy....The fierce and bloody war by sea and land which has been raging for several months past between the Chilians and the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia is said to be virtually at an end. The Chilians have proved victorious in almost every battle, and their allied antagonists are badly demoralized and on the point of breaking up.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded the release of a Mussulman now under sentence of death in that city for the crime of translating the Bible into the Turkish language.

William Hepworth Dixon, an extensive traveler and a popular writer, and for many years the editor of the London *Athenæum*, is dead.....It is said that in the spring Russia will dispatch two columns, one under Gen. Kaufman, from the Amu Darya river, and the other under Gen. Tergukassoff, from the Caspian sea, against Merv and perhaps Herat.....Cable dispatches report a frightful railroad accident in Scotland. A portion of the railroad bridge spanning the Firth of Tay was blown down while a train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing, and all of the passengers, 150 to 200 in number, were drowned.....Advices from Afghanistan report that Gen. Roberts, on the 23d of December attacked, defeated and dispersed the enemy around Cabul and reoccupied the city. Gen. Gough's reinforcing column arrived after the engagement was over.

The city of Paris, where cold weather is of rare occurrence, has just recovered from over a month of severe weather, during which there was much snow and the thermometer was as low as 8 degrees below zero—the coldest ever known in that city....The news that Edison had perfected his electric light caused a great tumble in London gas stocks.

As the King and Queen of Spain were driving through the gate of the Royal Palace in Madrid, a few evenings ago, a young man dressed as a workman fired a shot from a revolver at the royal carriage, but his aim was bad, and nobody was hurt. The would-be assassin, who is a mere boy, was arrested....It having been reported that the Czar had ordered the nobles to divide their property among the peasants in Russia, and those on the lands of Count Schouvaloff seeing no signs of the grand divide in their case, a large number of them attacked the castle of that diplomatist, near St. Petersburg, and sacked it.

The official report of the North British railway in regard to the terrible calamity from the break in the Tay bridge says: "The falling girders made a very clean break from the portion standing. Almost the only signs of smash are the ends of the rails on which the trains ran, which are torn asunder. The rails remaining are wrenched out of their chairs for a few yards." The British newspapers are unanimous in demanding that a searching inquiry be made into the cause of the accident.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Harrowing Particulars of the Scottish Railway Accident—Not a Single Survivor Left to Tell the Awful Tale.

The recent bridge disaster at Dundee, Scotland, was one of the most appalling in the long list of railroad accidents. That a train of five coaches, carrying ninety passengers, should plunge from a bridge into a river, and not a living soul escape to tell the story of the accident seems almost incredible. Cable dispatches give the following account of the affair: During a terrific gale several spans of the bridge crossing the Firth of Tay were blown down. This happened at 7:14 o'clock in the evening, while the express train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing.

At the time the train reached the south end of the bridge the signals indicated that everything was in safe condition. It was seen to pass upon the bridge, and soon after the gloom was illuminated by a flash of fire; then communication by wire was broken. This interruption alarmed the railway officials, who ventured out upon the structure, notwithstanding the storm, only to find a huge gap, through which the train had plunged into the water. The loss was made certain, at the same time, by the drifting ashore of mail-bags, baggage, clothing, fragments of the coaches and portions of the bridge-work.

The whole country was aroused by this catastrophe, and thousands of people came in from the surrounding districts to obtain news of the accident. Steamers and small boats went to the scene of the accident for the purpose of rescuing bodies.

The bridge at which this frightful calamity took place was, until the erection of that over the Firth of Forth, the largest in the world. The Firth of Tay, across which the bridge is built, is simply an arm of the sea, and vessels of 500 tons burden run under the structure.

The Tay is a principal river and estuary of Scotland, running from 120 to 160 miles. The cities of Dundee and Earl are on the north side of the estuary, and Newburg on its south side. The bridge was commenced in 1874, and has only been completed within a few years. It forms a connection between the town of Dundee and the North British railway system in Fife, and crosses the Firth of Tay about a mile and a half to the west of Dundee. The length of the bridge exceeds two miles. For the first five spans the bridge is on a curve of a quarter of a mile radius; it is then straight for a distance of a mile and a half. At the south end of the bridge the rails are seventy-eight feet above high water. Over the navigable part of the river the rails are 92 feet above high water. There are three spans of 60, two of 80, ten of 120, twelve of 136, thirteen of 230, one of 150, eleven of 120, twenty-five of 60, one of 155, and six of 27 feet; total number of spans, 84. The piers are founded on rock, and are double cylinders of brick work.

The superstructure consists wholly of wrought-iron girders; the bracing is of double lattice form. The girders for the 230 feet spans and the bow-string girders have wrought-iron cross-girders resting on and riveted to the lower timber on which the roadway is placed.

It was supposed that the bridge was as strong as iron, wood and brick could make it, and was looked upon in the United Kingdom as one of the finest specimens of engineer art that had ever been produced.

The gap created in the bridge through which the train was precipitated is not less than half a mile in length. It includes eleven spans of 245 feet each, and one of 145 feet.

The great height from which the cars fell, together with the fact that the passengers were all locked up, according to practice on British railways, rendered the destruction of all on board possible.

The Sorrows of Genius.

Homer was a beggar.

Spencer died in want.

Cervantes died of hunger.

Terrence, the dramatist, was a slave.

Dryden lived in poverty and distress.

Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold.

Butler lived a life of penury, and died poor.

Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress.

Plautus, the Roman comic poet, turned a mill.

Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with all.

Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for 5 shillings.

Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs.

Otway, the English dramatist, died prematurely, and through hunger.

Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at 18.

Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected.

The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.

Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for the debt of $40.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.

Fielding lies in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot.

Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity.

Names of Children in China.

In the event of the birth of a child in China, the name that is given to it is determined often by the most trivial circumstances. If a child is born at midnight, his name is possibly called "Midnight," or, on the anniversary day of a grandparent's birth, his name may be called "Sixty-five" or "Seventy." If the little one comes to the world at sunrise, he may be called "Sunrise," or if at sunset, he may be called "Sunset." But the funniest fact of all is—it is a fact we knew not before—that not infrequently the name given on the arrival of a little girl is *Kause*, which translated means, "Ought to be a boy."

TWO HOLES IN A COAT.

How Lincoln's Assassin Ruined a Dress-Coat.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

There reposes in the trunk of William Withers, Jr., leader of the California Theater orchestra, an ancient swallow-tail coat, faded somewhat with time, fragmentary in condition through the clipping of pieces from it as mementoes, yet what a highly interesting garment through historical association. The coat has two long knife-cuts in it, one in the neck and the other in the hip, which were received in Ford's Theater in Washington, where the coat, with Mr. Withers inside of it, was present on the night that President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. The gashes were inflicted by the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, a few moments after he fired the shot that reverberated through a nation, and the story of that night, as told by Mr. Withers to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday, is as follows: "The play, as you will recollect, was 'Our American Cousin.' The house was jammed from pit to dome with a throng whose admiration and attention were divided between the Presidential box, where sat Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, little Tad, and Maj. Rathbone, and the stage where Harry Hawk and Laura Keene personated the leading roles. The first two acts had proceeded without unusual interest, President Lincoln appearing to quietly enjoy the performance, and finally the curtain rose on the third act and the dairy scene, where 'Trenchard' was to propose to 'Marg Meredith.' During the interlude I had gone behind to talk with Wright, the prompter. I had composed a song 'Honor to Our Soldiers,' in honor of the occasion, which had not been sung at the proper time, and went to see about it. To talk with him where he stood I had to order Spangler, the scene-shifter, out of the way. His position was at the gas-box, and it turned out afterward that his enforced removal spoiled one of the cards in the programme, which was the turning off of the gas as soon as the shot was fired. I had finished my talk with Wright, and turned down the passage which led out into the alley way where Peanut John was holding Booth's horse, and which also led to the door by which I returned to my place in the orchestra.

"The passage was dark and very narrow, so much so in fact that two men could not pass side by side. I had traversed nearly to the door when I heard a single pistol-shot. I stopped, started, and tried to think where there was a pistol fired in the 'American Cousin.' Then I heard a strange murmur and looking around I saw Harry Hawk running rapidly up the steps that led to his dressing-room. A second afterward I saw a man running across the stage. He had jumped from the box to the stage on the other side from me, but his impetus was so great that he ran into the brick wall near me, putting out his hands to break the force of the collision. Then he jumped for the passage-way and I saw his face, but scarcely recognized Booth. His eyes seemed starting from his head, his black hair stood on end, and his dark, handsome face wore such a ferocious expression that he did not seem like the same man. I was completely paralyzed as he rushed into the passage and said, 'Get out of my way.' I could not have done so, even if I had had the presence of mind, and in a second he was on me, striking at me with the dagger he held in his right hand. The blow struck me, glancing on the hip, and made the cut you see there. It turned me partly round, and like a flash he struck me again and knocked me headlong to the floor of the passage in front of him. Without losing a second he jumped over me, seized the knob and wrenched the door open, and in a second more was galloping at top speed down the street. All this took place in far less time than it takes to tell it. After him, also, jumping over me, came Stuart, the detective, and following him a crowd of people, who, taking me for an accomplice, arrested me and took me back on the stage. The scene there was simply indescribable.

"The audience, crazy with excitement, were yelling they knew not what. The stage and the front part of the auditorium were jammed with people, some asking the cause and others crying 'lynch him,' 'hang him,' though who the assassin was they did not know. The lights were in full glow, and above could be seen the President, senseless and white as death with his head partially hanging out of the box, while Mrs. Lincoln bathed his forehead with water from a basinful which Laura Keene held. The audience became even wilder when the truth was known, and were augmented by the throng of breathless arrivals from the outside, until the theater was so crowded that another person could not possibly have got even his head in.

"The President lay in his box under the doctor's care for a long time, and was finally removed, through the greatest crowd that ever gathered in Washington, to the boarding-house across the street, where he died the next morning. I was taken to the police station, but discharged as soon as the facts were known. Spangler was arrested and convicted of being an accomplice, but was afterward pardoned. The knife thrusts did me no great injury, the first not penetrating the skin and the second only scratching my neck. I have kept the coat, however, as a memento of the most exciting night I ever experienced. The shirt which I wore, which was also slashed, I gave to Harry Widmer, now of the Baldwin, who was playing with me at the time, and who still has it I believe."

The Doctor's Man.

The late Dr. R. was one who could seldom resist telling a good story, even when it turned the laugh against himself. On one occasion a man-servant, whom he had recently engaged, astonished him by appearing to wait at breakfast with a swollen face and a pair of unmistakably black eyes. "Why, John," said he, "you seem to have been fighting?" "Yes, master, I have," was the reply. "And who may your opponent have been?" "Why, sir, Dr. M.'s man," naming a rival Esculapius. "And what did you fall out about?" "Why, sir, he said as you wasn't fit to clean his master's shoes." "And what did you say?" "Well, sir, I said you was!"

What the Government Life-Saving Service Has Done.

The perils and achievements of the United States Life-Saving Service are but little understood, and an article written for *Scribner's*, on this topic, by Capt. J. H. Merryman, is interesting reading. After describing in detail the actual work of the coast crews, the writer adds:

But, it will be asked, what results have been attained by the service? At this writing, the last published report is that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. From this it appears that, during that year, there were 171 disasters to vessels within the limits of the operations of the service. There were on board these vessels 1,557 persons. The number of lives saved was 1,331, the number lost 226, and the number of days' succor afforded to shipwrecked persons at the stations was 849. Of the 226 lost, 183 perished at the disasters to the steamers Huron and Metropolis, the former occurring four days prior to the manning of the stations, which the appropriations for the maintenance of the service did not then permit to take place until the 1st of December, and the latter occurring at a distance so remote from the nearest station as to render prompt aid impossible—defects which the reports of the service had repeatedly pointed out, and asked to have remedied. The loss of fourteen others occurred where service was impeded by distance, or where the stations were not open. Making allowance for these, the loss of life legitimately within the scope of life-saving operations was twenty-nine. The sad catastrophes of the Huron and Metropolis contributed largely in securing the passage of the effective bill of June, 1878, was introduced and warmly advocated by Hon. S. S. Cox, and which established the service on a stable basis, with powers and functions somewhat commensurate with its purpose and capabilities. From November, 1871, the date of the inauguration of the present system, to the 30th of June, 1878, the number of disasters stated to have occurred within the field of operations of the service was 578; the number of persons on board the vessels involved was 6,267; the number saved was 5,981; the number lost 306, and the number of days' relief afforded to shipwrecked persons at the stations, 3,716.

It should be observed that during the first of these seven years the service was limited to the coasts of Long island and New Jersey; the two following years, to those coasts, with the addition of Cape Cod; the next year, to the foregoing, with the addition of the coasts of New England and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; the next, to the foregoing, with the addition of the coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles; the next, to all the foregoing, with the addition of Florida and the lake coasts; and the last year, to the coast at present included.

It is not claimed that the entire number of persons designated in the above figures as saved would have perished but for the aid of the life-saving crews, since not infrequently, in cases of shipwreck by stranding, a portion of the imperiled succeed in escaping to the shore, as did several in the case of the Huron; and it often happens that the sudden subsidence of the sea spares the threatened vessels from destruction. But it is certain that a large proportion of the number would have perished. A closer approximation to the real efficacy of the service could be reached if statistics of the loss of life in former years upon the coasts where life-saving stations are now established could be obtained. Unfortunately no such record exists, except an imperfect one, consisting of meager data relative to disasters between 1850 and 1870 in the vicinity of the rude station-huts on the Long island and New Jersey coasts. It is known that this record by no means includes near all the disasters which occurred on these coasts. A comparison, however, of the record of the service since 1871 with this list shows an average annual reduction in the loss of life of about 87 per cent.

The record is a shining one. How much of it is due to official organization may readily be conceived, but it is less easy to realize how much of it belongs to the gallant crews of the stations. The professional skill of these men, their unfaltering energy and endurance, their steady bravery in the hour of supreme ordeal, and at all times their sober fidelity to duty, however hard or irksome, are beyond all tribute. None can better know it than the officers in charge of the service, whose main reliance must be, after all, upon the manly virtue of these crews. What, indeed, can ever stand in lieu of men!

Cæsar, His Men, and His Arms.

He was the ablest Roman then living and he had the power of attaching the ablest men to his service. He had five years in which to look about him, and to act at his leisure—as much time as had been given to Pompey of the East. Like Pompey, too, he was left perfectly free. No Senatorial officers could incumber him with orders from home. The people had given him his command, and to the people alone he was responsible. Lastly, and beyond everything, he could rely with certainty on the material with which he had to work. The Roman legionaries were no longer yeomen taken from the plow, or shopkeepers from the street. They were men more completely trained to every variety of accomplishment than perhaps ever had followed a General into the field, or ever since. It was not enough that they could use sword and lance. The campaign on which Cæsar was about to enter was fought with spade and pick and ax and hatchet. Corps of engineers he may have had; but if the engineers designed the work, the execution lay with the army. No limited department would have been equal to the tasks which every day demanded. On each evening after march, a fortified camp was to be formed, with mound and trench, capable of resisting surprises and demanding the labor of every single hand. Bridges had to be thrown over rivers. Ships and barges had to be made and repaired, capable of service against an enemy, on a scale equal to the requirements of an army, and in a haste which permitted no delay. A transport service there must have been, organized to perfection. But there were no stores sent from Italy to supply the daily waste of material. The men had to mend, and perhaps make, their own clothes and shoes and repair their own arms. Skill in the use of tools was not enough without the tools themselves. Had the spades and mattocks been supplied by contract, had the axes been of soft iron, fair to the eye and failing to the strokes, not a man in Cæsar's army would have returned to Rome to tell the tale of its destruction. How the legionaries acquired these various arts, whether the Italian peasantry were generally educated in such occupations, or whether on this occasion there was a special selection of the best, of this we have no information. Certainly only it was that men and instruments were as excellent in their kind as honesty and skill could make them; and, however degenerate the patricians and corrupt the legislature, there was sound stuff somewhere in the Roman constitution. No exertion, or no forethought on the part of any commander, could have extemporized such a variety of qualities. Universal practical accomplishments must have formed part of the training of the free Roman citizens. Admirable workmanship was still to be had in each department of manufacture; every article with which Cæsar was provided must have been the best of its kind.—*"Cæsar," by Froude.*

ALL SORTS.

Keokuk is endeavoring to organize an Academy of Sciences.

Joe Jefferson's orange orchard in Louisiana now has 5,000 orange trees on it.

Emma Young, one of the daughters of Prophet Brigham, is an actress in the Bella Union, at San Francisco.

P. T. Barnum has presented the city of Bridgeport a bronze fountain, cast in Berlin and costing $7,500.

Ouray, the Indian, is worth $200,000 and the Denver *News* thinks he is a greater diplomat than ever Schurz was.

The twin sons of the late Lord Durham were so much alike that one, the present Lord Durham, was marked for identification.

King John, of Abyssinia, is a truly good Prince, who rises every morning at 3 o'clock and reads the Psalms of David for two hours.

Victor Hugo knows but little of any language except French, believing with Goethe that a great writer should know only one language.

John Flagg, of Troy, is 80 years old; yet, at a riding-school exhibition, he jumped his horse over a five-foot hurdle, beating all competitors.

Dakota Territory contains 150,932 square miles. The States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin contain each only about 55,000 square miles.

The Vesuvius railroad is finished. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone.

The London *Tablet* says that the necessities of the Holy See are now so urgent that the Vatican expenditure has been further reduced in many respects.

An improved form of challenge to a duel is the following Quaker note: "If thou wilt eat twelve unripe apples just before retiring at night, I will do the same, and we will see who survives."

Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, has set apart a large tract of his extensive estates for an arboretum. It is his belief that a greater variety of trees can be grown in California than in any country on the earth.

The Duke of Rutland recently accepted the notices to quit their farms sent in by fifteen of his tenants, and when rent day came directed his agent to return the whole of the year's rent to every one of the tenants except the fifteen who had given notice.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@10 25
Hogs	4 75	@ 6 75
Cotton	12½	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine	5 60	@ 5 85
Wheat—No. 2	1 48	@ 1 58
Corn—Western Mixed	61	@ 63
Oats—Mixed	49	@ 51
Rye—Western	91	@ 92
Pork—Mess	12 62½	@12 75
Lard	7¾	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 80	@ 3 60
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 45
Hogs	4 40	@ 4 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	6 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 3 Spring	1 15	@ 1 16
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye—No. 2	80	@ 81
Barley—No. 2	80	@ 90
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 32
Eggs—Fresh	21	@ 22
Pork—Mess	12 25	@13 25
Lard	7⅛	@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 2	1 29	@ 1 30
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
Rye—No. 1	79	@ 80
Barley—No. 2	76	@ 77
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 34	@ 1 35
Corn—Mixed	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye	80	@ 81
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 25
Lard	7⅛	@ 7½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 33	@ 1 36
Corn	40	@ 42
Oats	38	@ 39
Rye	91	@ 92
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 25
Lard	7	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 39	@ 1 40
No. 2 Red	1 40	@ 1 41
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 25	@ 7 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 36	@ 1 37
No. 1 Amber	1 35	@ 1 36
Corn—No. 1	47	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 41
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 90	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 20	@ 3 75
Hogs	4 90	@ 5 10
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, BOB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

It is stated that the "Diary of a Public Man," a series of papers that appeared in the *North American Review* during the past year, and attracted wide-spread attention, was written by H. S. Sanford, formerly Minister to Belgium.

Mr. Thompson, of Conway, Ark., has invented a new system of cheap insurance on personal property. He hired a store of Col. Bruce and put in a stock of groceries. The shelving broke down, ruining a large quantity of goods. The tenant put a pistol in his pocket, hunted up the landlord and shot him.

According to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., a large proportion of deaths or injuries on railroads occur to those who are not in the cars, but on the track in front of them. As a remedy, he advises that the companies should ballast their roads with broken stone, as the Pennsylvania railroad has done.

The lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature has 35 merchants, 30 farmers, 25 lawyers, 22 mechanics and 20 manufacturers. There are 6 editors, and 3 are reported as literary gentlemen. One gentleman is described as a button-hole maker. An exchange thinks he might be a valuable adjunct to the lobby.

A gas company in St. Louis has been largely swindled by a shrewd manufacturer of meters. The expert, with a sharp steel instrument, punctures the meter in such a way that part of the gas escapes and goes into the customer's pipes without going through the regular channel. In this way the company is swindled out of at least 50 per cent. of their bill.

The lowest point to which wages have yet fallen is 5 cents an hour, and the places where this has occurred are Hartford, Ct., and Providence, R. I., two of the wealthiest cities in the country. When the poor of these cities apply to the authorities for relief they are required to earn it by chopping kindling wood in the municipal wood yards at 50 cents a day, and a workingman's day down East is ten hours.

J. C. Flood, of Bonanza fame, is credited with a determination to withdraw from the stock market. This action is said to be due to the fact that, by the new constitution of California stockholders become personally responsible for corporation liabilities and shares are taxable. Disgusted with this outrage on a poor man, Mr. Flood has "unloaded," as the phrase is, and will seek to forget his sorrows in foreign travel.

The sailing of Parnell and Dillon for this country is announced in a cable dispatch, which states that they come authorized by the Land League of Dublin to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distressed in Ireland. Throughout the United States the great Parliamentary leader and his compatriot will doubtless be warmly welcomed by the Irish-Americans, and all others who sympathize with the people of Ireland in their distress.

The Republican National Convention, to be held at Chicago in June, will be the fourth political National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President that will have been held in that city. The first was that which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860; the second was the Democratic National Convention of 1864, when McClellan and Pendleton were nominated; the third was the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax.

One of the witnesses in the Hayden trial was a kind-hearted old deacon. He testified that Hayden and himself had a talk about poison for rats, and he also informed the minister that he had sprinkled Paris green on his peas: "My wife," he said, in innocent simplicity; "wouldn't let me bring the peas in the house because she was afraid that they were poisoned. I told her that we wouldn't waste them—we'd give them to some of the brethren and sisters." Here's where the court laughed, and also where the wonder ceases that people are poisoned in Connecticut.

Mr. Garhart, a Virginia (Nev.) stage-driver, says that in his efforts to run down a hog he has become more exasperated than in being robbed by road-agents. He has borne down on them with a five-ton stage and six-in-hand on a down-grade, but just as he expected to see the air filled with wagon-grease and spare-ribs, they would lurch under the stage with a grunt and look of satisfaction. In a single instance he succeeded on a hog that had dodged a train of cars coming out of a tunnel, but he upset the stage, killing two passengers and maiming several for life.

There is much comment in Washington at the fact that the proprietors of the Louisiana lottery have succeeded in employing as their counsel members of both houses of Congress. This comment is the more significant from the fact that there is now pending in Congress a bill relating to the whole subject of lotteries in the mails, upon which these Congressmen who have been employed as counsel are expected to vote impartially as judges. The Congressmen who have thus been employed by the lottery companies are Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Representative Casey Young, of Tennessee.

The latest product to which California soil has been found well adapted is opium, of which a superb quality, much superior to the opium of commerce, has been raised in the Sonoma valley. The only obstacle to its cultivation is the fact that labor costs more than in the Orient; but that is offset by the better quality of the domestic article, and the absence of heavy duties. There seems to be hardly any product of the earth that cannot be raised in some parts of the Golden State. Tea, figs, oranges, lemons, bananas, olives, dates, even the cinchona tree and poppy plant grow there along with the fruits and vegetables of temperate climes.

The Kansas State Superintendent of Schools has issued a circular containing a summary of the common-school statistics of the State for the year ending the 31st of last July, which shows the following facts: Kansas has a school population of 311,310, the increase for the year being 44,535, or 33 per cent. more than for any other year of the State's history. This increase represents an immigration to the State of from 160,000 to 175,000 people in one year. During the year the school enrollment increased about 30,000; the average daily attendance is about 20,000. The average school term for the State was 24 8-10 days, this being a half month more than ever before. Sixty-six normal institutes were held from four to six weeks, in which 6,050 of the 6,707 common-school teachers of the State received instruction. School revenues for the year amounted to $1,878,563, of which $105,699 was expended for teachers' wages. Four hundred and fourteen new school-houses were built during the year, at a cost of about $300,000.

The Great Napoleon.

Bonaparte is of small stature and not well proportioned, the upper part of the body seeming to press upon the lower portion. He has scanty chestnut hair and gray-blue eyes. His complexion was yellow as long as he was thin, but later it became dead white, without the least color. The expression of his forehead, the setting of his eyes, the lines of the nose—all this is fine and reminds one of antique medallions. His rather common mouth becomes attractive when he laughs. His teeth are regular, his chin somewhat short. He has small feet and hands, which must be noticed because he takes good care of them. In standing and walking he bends a little forward. His eyes, usually dull, give to his face when in repose a melancholy expression, but when he is angry his glance become suddenly sharp and threatening. His smile becomes him well; it disarms and rejuvenates his entire person, and in such moments it is difficult to withstand his winning expression, so changed and beautiful is his countenance. His clothing was always simple. Usually he wore the uniform of his Guards. Cleanliness was with him more a matter of system than of inclination. He bathed frequently and often in the middle of the night, because he thought it good for his health.

Although very remarkable for certain intellectual qualities, nothing was more debased, it must be confessed, than his soul. He had no generosity, no true grandeur. I never saw him admire, and I never saw him comprehend a noble action. He always suspected any trace of a good sentiment; he thought nothing of sincerity, and never hesitated to say that he recognized a man's superiority by the degree of ability with which he could manage to lie; on these occasions he delighted to tell the story that, in his childhood, one of his uncles had foretold that he would govern the world, because he had the habit of always lying. "Metternich," he said at another time, "is becoming a statesman; he lies well." All his means of governing men were chosen by Bonaparte among those which tended to debase them. He feared the ties of affection; he tried to isolate every one; he only sold his favors in such a way as to awaken inquietude, thinking that the true way to attach men to himself was to compromise them, and often even disgrace them in public opinion. He never pardoned virtue except when he could overwhelm it with ridicule.—*Memoirs of Madame de Remusat.*

The Duke of Portland, who died last week, was one of the greatest of English land-owners. He was of a taciturn nature akin to madness, never marrying, and for many years was subject to a painful malady. He was morbidly averse to society of any kind, devoting his whole time, and a part of his enormous income, estimated at $1,500,000, to keeping the estate at Welbeck in the most superb order. He employed hundreds of men, and, although constantly among them giving orders, he would allow no one to speak to him, discharging any man who ever touched his hat to him.

FARM NOTES.

Don't store celery too early. Don't cover strawberry beds until after the ground is frozen an inch in depth.

A report is made to the California Academy of Sciences that sulphate of iron (copperas) is a remedy for mildew and grape-rot. A mixture of four pounds to five of water is applied to the stems of the vine.

Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, says: "Just now there is a great demand for feeding steers, which is an evidence of something lacking. The most profitable way to manage is to raise the steers you feed, as you rarely can buy first-class animals. It takes care to reach the point when you are possessed of first-class young steers, and those who are enterprising enough to raise good steers are generally wise enough to feed them."

Periods of Milking.—A cow that is milked three times a day will give more milk and yield more cream than one that is milked at intervals of twelve hours. When the udder is filled a process of absorption goes on, and part of the milk thus secreted is thus lost. It will pay to take the milk from copious milkers at intervals of eight hours as nearly as possible. A cow that is milked at 5 in the morning, 1 in the afternoon, and 9 at night will yield from 10 to 20 per cent. more milk and more cream than if milked twice a day.

Many a Little, Etc.—To plant one grain of wheat, in the hope of in a few years producing enough to seed a field, may seem to many as a hopeless task. But we do not realize the vast increase which is made in the produce of a single grain in the course of a few years. Plant one grain this year and gather fifty from it and repeat, and the third year the harvest will be a peck; but the sixth year the product will be 15,000 bushels, and the twelfth harvest would be sufficient to supply the whole population of the world for their natural lives. This fact may tend to show what may be gained by a course of persevering industry and economy in the pursuit of agriculture and the rewards which are offered for honest work in the labor for which our race was first created—the cultivation of the soil.

Potato Culture.—A writer in the English *Agricultural Gazette* says: "The crown-eyes of the potato are the only ones which yield vigorous plants; the produce of the other eyes is feeble and unremunerative. If, therefore, potatoes are cut for seed, they should not (as is usual) be cut in their length, by which the crown is divided and eyes of all kinds introduced into the seed, but they should be cut across, the half containing the crown-eyes planted and the other half consumed as food. The very best results are obtained when large potatoes are taken, all eyes excepting those of the crown cut out, and the whole remaining potato planted. Stebler points out that the potato is an underground stem, and the crown-eyes the buds at the end of the branch. But the terminal buds of a branch are always far more vigorous than the lateral buds, as any one may ascertain for himself by watching the growth of trees and shrubs. The degeneration of varieties of potatoes is believed by some of the German writers to be largely due to repeated propogation from small potatoes and feeble buds. The two laws of propagation noticed are strikingly illustrated by the experiments of Franz. His experiments were carried out in garden soil; the crop obtained is given below in tons per acre:

Tubers divided in their length, per acre	5
Whole tubers	7¾
Crown half of tubers	9¾
Whole tubers, eyes other than crown removed	11½

Stebler, Rimpau, Janovsky and Derschler and Fesca have experimented on the same subject; all of them conclude that whole tubers yield a much higher produce than tubers divided in their length; also, that the crown half of the potato yields a decidedly larger crop than the half obtained by division through the length; but they do not, like Franz, find that the crown half is generally superior to the whole tubers. Derschler, from the results, concludes that the crown half is superior to a whole potato when it is cut from a larger tuber than that with which it is compared.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Home-made Crackers.—To five pounds of flour take ten ounces butter, one pint cold water and an even teaspoonful salt. It will take a deal of strength to knead them. Roll thin and bake.

Corn Cake.—One cup sugar, two eggs, four table-spoonfuls sweet cream, two cups sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls saleratus, four teaspoonfuls cream tartar, two cups corn meal and one of flour. Let it set in the warming closet of your stove five minutes, then bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Noodles.—Take two eggs, a little salt, mix stiff with flour; roll out thin, rub with flour, fold and roll up, cut fine with a knife; put on a spider very near full of boiling water, put a little salt in the water; put in the noodles and boil five minutes, turn off the water and fry in a great deal of butter (delicious).

"Tip-Top" Potatoes.—Boil eight large potatoes in their skins and let them cool. When cold peel them and cut them into thick slices. Put into a stewpan two ounces of butter in a thin slice, and when it is melted add a teacupful of well-seasoned stock or gravy, a teaspoonful of finely-chopped parsley, chopped onions, and a teaspoonful of mixed pepper and salt. Stir these well together over the fire till hot, add the potatoes, simmer five minutes, stir in the juice of a lemon and serve hot.

Chocolate Eclairs.—Take the weight of four fresh eggs in sugar, and half the weight in flour, mixing with the latter half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda very thoroughly, or the eclairs will not be light; beat the yelks of the eggs until light, add slowly the sugar, as for sponge cake, having it just light; alternate the beaten whites of the eggs with the flour, and bake in pans having compartments, dropping a spoonful of batter in each, or in a paper-lined and well-buttered pan, making the cakes as nearly the size of lady's fingers as possible; the oven should be quick, and when done take out, place two together, allow them to cool, and cover with the chocolate.

Boston Baked Beans.—A favorite and excellent family dish if carefully prepared. Get a red earthen jar, glazed on the inside. It should be fourteen to sixteen inches in height, with a wide top. Get the beans at a first-class grocery, lest they should be old or poor of quality; pick, wash and soak them over night in plenty of cold water; scald them the next day with a teaspoonful of soda; they should not boil unless they have been long stored. Drain off the water, and to three pints of beans (unsoaked) allow a pound and a half of good, sweet salt pork—a rib piece, not too fat, is best. Let the beans cover all but the top of the pork, which must be scored; add water enough to cover the beans, in which half a small teacupful of molasses has been dissolved. They should be put in the oven at bed-time, while there is still a moderate fire remaining. They will be ready in the morning. If the pork is not very salt, add some to the water in which the beans are baked.

Beefsteak Pudding.—Take two pounds of round steak, one teaspoonful each of summer savory, celery salt, and one small onion chopped very fine, a sprig of parsley, salt, and white pepper. Cut the steak up into small pieces and place a layer of it in a buttered dish, the sides of which you have lined with paste. Sprinkle over the steak some of the onion, celery salt, etc.; add another layer of steak and seasoning, until all is used, then pour over it a little water and cover with paste. Place on the top of it a buttered paper, and stand it in a basin of boiling water; cover it tight, and let it boil two hours and a half. To make the paste, take one teacup and a half of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, and two table-spoonfuls of roast-beef drippings, and wet it up with a half-teacupful of water. Total expense, 33 cents. This quantity will make a dish sufficient for five persons, with the customary vegetables.

A Surprise or Two.

Col. William C. Church contributes to *Scribner* a suggestive and instructive account of the manufacture of "American Arms and Ammunition." The exhibit made by Col. Church of the extensive use of American material by European nations will be a matter of general surprise to those not familiar with the facts. The paper contains the following anecdotes:

The reduction in cost of arms manufacture has not been obtained at the expense of quality. It has, on the contrary, been accompanied by a steady improvement in workmanship. The use of machinery compels the employment of better material. At his examination, in 1852, before the Parliamentary Committee in England, Col. Colt, the inventor of the revolver, was shown a Minie rifle, presented as a superior specimen of French handicraft.

"Do you consider," he was asked, "that the muskets made in the United States equal this?"

"There are none so badly made at *our* armories," was the reply. "That arm could not pass any of our inspectors."

This was no idle Yankee boast, and it was equally true of the Enfield-made breech-loaders, sent to the Providence Tool Company twenty years later as models to be followed in fulfilling the Turkish contract. These were so improved upon that Turkey has secured a much better arm than that used in the English service.

The reason is simply this: Though the Enfield guns were honest and strong in workmanship, and made of excellent material, as are most English productions, even their model arms show a lack of finish not to be tolerated here, where the perfection of automatic machine work is obtained, at a far less cost than the less perfect hand-work. As Col. Colt stated on the occasion referred to, it cost them less in the United States to complete a gun-stock than it did in England to buy the wood for one.

A recent newspaper paragraph has recalled the ridicule with which Parliament received the proposition to make the first essay in the introduction of American methods, by the purchase of Blanchard's American gun-stocking machinery. The idea that the Americans were surpassing the English in gun manufacture was really "quite too amusing." An English expert was sent over to investigate. He brought with him three rough stocks of the toughest timber he could find, certain that they would prove too much for the machine intended, as he supposed, for the American soft woods. Concealing his purpose, he asked the overseer of the Springfield arsenal to run them through the machine. Much to his surprise it handled them all the better because of their hardness. The result was that an order was left at Chicopee for the Blanchard machine, and the accompanying machines, six or eight in all, to be sent to England, where they have since been in use.

His Wind.

The steamer had struck, and, while the passengers were hurriedly making preparations for their safety, a fat old Dutchman seized a life-preserver, and, tying it on, began to fill it, blowing till he was red in the face with his efforts. "Hollo!" said a bystander, "you can't fill that thing. There's a big hole in it!" A blank look came into the old man's face. "Mein Gott! is dat so? Den I better keeps my wind in me to float me on top of der water."

Dean Stanley's eldest sister, Miss Mary Stanley, died in London, in her 66th year, a few days ago. Miss Stanley devoted her life to the care of the helpless, and won an enviable fame as the originator of "flower missions," by which agent so much happiness is now diffused. It is also notable that, while her father, Bishop Stanley, and her distinguished brother figured largely in the affairs of the Established Church, Miss Stanley became an adherent of the Church of Rome.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

A New Way to Treat Diphtheria.—Quite a discovery in the treatment of diphtheria, says a Minnesota letter, has been made here. A young man whose arm had been amputated was attacked by diphtheria before healing took place; and, instead of the matter incident to that disease being deposited in the throat, the greater portion appeared on the wounded arm, and the diphtheria was very light and easily managed. Dr. Davis, of Mankato, profited by this, and in his next case of diphtheria blistered his patient's chest, and on this blistered part the chief deposits appeared. This was an easy case of the disease. The theory of Dr. Davis is that diphtheria usually appears in the throat because of the thinness of the lining of the throat. Hence, when the blister breaks the skin upon any other part of the body, the disease appears there.

Food for the Sick.—Beef-tea, if rightly made, may be received with benefit by a stomach which would reject or be unnourished by any other aliment, but skill in preparing it is not universal among nurses. The two following receipts may be relied on as among the best that can be devised: Beef-tea (with moderate warming up after cold steeping).—Take one pound of the best beef; cut it into thin slices and scrape the meat fine; put it along with two-thirds of a saltspoonful of salt into one pint of cold water contained in an earthen bowl, and let the mixture stand two or three hours, stirring it frequently; place it in the same vessel covered on the back part of the range, and let it come very gradually to a blood heat and no more, for any higher temperature would injure the nutriment; then strain it through a fine sieve or muslin bag, and it is ready for use. The making of beef-tea is not a cooking process. Beef-tea without heat.—Take one-third of a pound of fresh beef, mutton, poultry, or game, minced very fine; place it in fourteen ounces of soft cold water, to which has been added a pinch, or about eighteen grains, of table salt, and three or four drops of muriatic acid; stir all with a wooden spoon, and set it aside for one hour, stirring it occasionally; then strain it through a gauze or sieve, and wash the residue left on the sieve by means of five additional ounces of cold soft water, pressing it, so that all the soluble matter will be removed from the residue; mix the two strainings, and the extract is ready for use. It should be drunk freely every two or three hours.

The Value of Milk and Lime-water.—Dr. E. N. Chapman has presented to the Medical Society of the State of New York some valuable notes on the use of milk and lime for invalids. He says he has used milk and lime-water for years as a diet for his patients, with great success, particularly in cases involving nerve centers, that are acknowledged to be little under the command of the accepted modes of treatment, such, for instance, as marasmus, anaemia, paralysis, indigestion, neuralgia, cholera, dementia and alcholism. Also in cases where the nutritive functions are at fault, milk (with a pinch of salt), being rendered very acceptable to the stomach by the lime, is the most digestible and nourishing food that can be given. It allays gastric and intestinal irritability, offers a duly prepared chyle to the absorbents, supplies the blood with all the elements of nutrition, institutes healthy tissue changes, stimulates the secreting and excreting glands, and, in a word, provides nature with the material to sustain herself in her contest with disease. If it be conceded that nature always accomplishes the cure whenever it is secured, and that drugs merely aid, direct or modify her efforts to this end, it must be self-evident that the food, which supplies the vital forces with all the power of resistance they possess, is a matter of the first importance, and that milk acted on with lime, provided it contains all the essential properties of other articles epitomized, and is more friendly than any or all of them, has a range of application almost as extensive as disease itself, whatever its character and whoever the patient.

The Lioness and the Terrier.

The Royal Zoological Garden of Ireland for many years possessed a beautiful lioness, known to visitors as "Old Girl." She was an animal of very high spirit, though very gentle, and was admitted by judges to be the handsomest lioness they had ever seen. The closing weeks of her life were marked by the following touching incident: When in health she had no objection to the presence of rats in her cage; on the contrary, she rather welcomed them as a relief to the monotony of existence, which constitutes the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. It was a common sight to see half a dozen rats gnawing the bones off which the lioness had dined. In illness the case was different, for the ungrateful rats used to nibble the toes of the poor animal. To save the lioness from this annoyance a fine little tan terrier was placed in her cage, who was at first received with a surly growl; but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little dog tackle him, she began to understand what the terrier was for. She coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him, and each night the little creature slept at the breast of the lioness, enfolded with her paws, and watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the rest of his mistress.

A Curious Memorial.

In the national Senate, has been presented a peculiar memorial signed by Commodore William B. Whiting, of the United States navy. The memorialist requests the Senate to authorize the President to issue a proclamation inviting the Governments of all the nations on this continent to unite in a confederation for mutual support, offensive and defensive. Each Government is to remain independent in the administration of its own affairs, but to be otherwise subordinate to the general Government of the confederacy; which shall have the executive right to declare war, to proclaim peace, to maintain armies and navies, and to regulate commerce. In order to organise this confederacy he suggests the assembling of a Congress of Delegates from each Government, who shall draw up a constitution to be submitted for ratification to the nations represented; ratification by two-thirds to be binding upon the whole number. The memorialist mentions that "Great Britain has many colonies on this continent which are to-day in peaceful accord with the mother country, and desire no separation from it, but it is believed that she will cheerfully relinquish her hold upon them if they wish to join such a confederacy." The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Railroad Accidents.

In his recently-published "Notes on Railroad Accidents," Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., shows that the percentage of loss of life and of personal injuries on railroads is exceedingly small when compared with the amount of travel, and that the risks of railroad travel are much less than they are popularly supposed to be. He cites statistics to prove that it is actually safer for a man or his family to travel by rail than to stay at home, thus corroborating the saying attributed to John Bright, that the safest place in which a man could put himself was inside a first-class railroad carriage of a train in full motion. During the eight years from 1870 to 1878 the whole number of lives lost in operating the entire railroad system in Massachusetts was 1,165, or an average of 146 a year, while in Boston the recorded deaths from accidental causes during the ten years from 1868 to 1878 was 2,587, or an annual average of 259. These results show that in the city of Boston alone the yearly number of deaths caused by accidents was 80 per cent. greater than the number reported on all the railroads of the State. This comparison is not peculiar to Massachusetts, but may be taken as approximately accurate for other places. Indeed, statistics were published years ago in France showing that people were less safe at home than while traveling on the railroads. Another fact which will serve to reassure the timid is, that of the whole number of persons accidentally killed or injured on railroads, but a small proportion are passengers. Many of those who lose their lives or are personally injured are employes who are constantly exposed to risk by virtue of their employment, and whose familiarity with danger leads them to be careless, and even foolhardy oftentimes. But, as Mr. Adams shows, the greatest and most regular cause of death and injury in the operation of railroads is the reckless habit of walking on the track, which is common with too many people, and especially with those who are more or less drunk. More than one-third of all the railroad casualties reported in Massachusetts are classified under the head of accidents to trespassers—that is, accidents to men, women and children, especially the latter, illegally lying, walking or playing on the tracks, or riding on the cars. Mr. Adams says that the best remedy for this dangerous practice is the system of broken-stone ballast, covering the entire surface of the road-bed. This has been adopted by the Pennsylvania railroad with the most satisfactory results, though the company had other objects in view than the discomfort of pedestrians. The sharp and uneven edges of the broken stone form a surface which the most inveterate railroad tramp will shun. The adoption of this system by other corporations would not only give their lines the best road-bed yet devised, but would be a means of materially decreasing the percentage of accidental deaths and injuries.

Morris Smith, a woodchopper, struck for higher wages. He was alone in a Tennessee forest with his employer, David Norman, and his little game was to give Norman the choice between an advance in pay or death. Norman acceded to the demand under the stress of circumstances, but, as soon as he could obtain a pistol, he lowered the wages to the old rate. Smith thereupon undertook to kill him with an ax, and received a fatal bullet.

Belfast, Me., can boast of a boy of 9 who a year or two ago pushed a little girl into a bonfire and caused her death. Subsequently he caused the death of his own father by the simple process of tying a string across a path, over which the old gentleman heavily fell. He died. This precocious child would make an excellent playmate for Jesse Pomeroy.

Mrs. Henry Froudsham, whose husband was lynched by the vigilants at Leadville, Col., a few weeks ago, will bring a suit against the City of Leadville and the County of Lake for $20,000 damages. She has secured able counsel. The city and county will fight the case on the ground that Froudsham deserved lynching.

Leadville is to have its first street railroad in a few weeks, and so it is beginning to put on airs. But, alas! pride must have its fall. No sooner did Leadville announce its street railroad than Denver up and got in a steam supply company, and now Leadville is as far as ever behind in the march of civilization.

The audience at the Bradford (Pa.) theater were surprised to see the daughter of wealthy and respected parents accompanied by a young man of the opposite kind of reputation; and a still greater stir was caused, when, on disappearing, they saw the objectionable escort whipped by the girl's brother.

Thomas Wilson, of Baltimore, left $5,000 to the Society of Friends, and said he would have left them more if he thought they needed it. But he put his largest bequest where he thought it would do most good, namely, into an orphanage and asylum for the poor. To this he gave $715,000.

New York proposes a school for plumbers. We are glad of this. It is time that a plumber should learn to compute more accurately than to make ten minutes' work with a soldering iron and four hours of love-making to the cook, at 60 cents an hour, figure up $19.84.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 8, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

When will our county central committee meet?

The republicans of the Ohio legislature have unanimously nominated Gen. James A. Garfield for the United States senate. His election is sure.

Senator T. J. Foster is now the sole proprietor of the Fort Wayne Journal, having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. Joe Cope.

The fusionists of Maine succeeded in securing a quorum to organize the legislature yesterday. All the republicans refused to take part in the organization except Eugene Hale.

Brother Reed, of the Courier, is a carpet-bagger from Holmes county, Ohio, but he don't like a North Carolina carpet-bagger.—Press, Dec. 25, '79.

Yes, we exodized from Holmes county about nineteen years ago, not for political purposes, however.

It has been decided in the Marion county superior court, that the exemption of widows from taxation on $500 of property under certain circumstances is unconstitutional. Attorney-General Woolen is of the same opinion.

Reed's hair is "kinky," but he didn't come from North Carolina, hence he opposes "the exodus."—Press, Jan. 1, 1880.

Baxter's hair is black, coarse and uncombed, yet he denies being a descendant of poor Lo.

He'd rather have it "kinky,"
And with the niggers stand,—
He'd rather be a stinky
North Carolina contraband.

The report of the proceedings of the meeting of the state board of agriculture shows that Messrs. R. M. Lockhart, John B. Stoll and James A. Barnes were present from this congressional district when the following resolution offered by Mr. Lockhart was adopted by the board:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this delegate and state board be tendered to Hon. John H. Baker, member of congress from the thirteenth district of this state, for the efforts he is making in trying to procure the passage of a law to prevent innocent parties from being swindled by the purchase of patent articles, such as driven wells, etc."

Query:—Why did not the resolution include the name of Hon. W. G. Colerick, who has also introduced a bill in congress for the purpose mentioned in the resolution?

The Fort Wayne Sentinel comes down upon the base insinuation of the Auburn COURIER right well. The COURIER can read a lesson in that article which might do it some good.—Kendallville News.

Yes, it "comes down" as a squirrel would come down from the top of a tree when perforated by a rifle ball. It required over a column of space to explain why it came down, and its readers are none the wiser. The COURIER has not adopted the Sentinel as a text book, nor as a political guide, as the News has another certain newspaper that we might mention. Gratuitous advice is usually taken for what it is worth, hence the above given by the News will not cost much.

Mr. Colerick reports a bitter feeling against Gov. Tilden, at Washington, by the politicians. It is a little strange that while the people are in favor of Mr. Tilden, many of the politicians are against him. The politicians of the country ought to reflect the voice of the people.—Kendallville News.

The News misrepresents Mr. Colerick; he said nothing about politicians, but spoke of the feeling among DEMOCRATS at Washington. It is not at all strange that, while the people are NOT in favor of Mr. Tilden, a great many politicians are for him, notably an element of democratic politicians corresponding with the class of republican politicians who are seeking to nominate Grant. "The voice of the people" will grate harshly in Mr. Tilden's ears if he should receive the nomination, the politicians of the country to the contrary notwithstanding.

About a year ago two agents of the Singer sewing machine company went to the residence of Margaret Piper, in Indianapolis, and took forcible possession of a machine in her possession, on which she had not paid all the installments due. She resisted its removal, and while one of the men held her the other pulled the machine away. In doing so he struck Mrs. Piper's little girl on the knee, either with his boot-heel or the leg of the machine, injuring the child so that she was lamed for life. Suit was brought in behalf of the child and mother by John H. Laird, their next friend, and damages were recovered for $8,000 in one case and $500 in the other. The matter was appealed, and dragged along in the courts till last week, when a compromise was affected, the company agreeing to pay $3,500 to the child and $500 to the mother, together with all the costs accumulated, and to return the machine to Mrs. Piper. The case has excited a great deal of interest, and the judgment against the company was generally approved.

Sherman's Pet Bank.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The First National, of New York, is in a fair way to be investigated again. Senator Beck's attention has been attracted by the report of the remarkable financial success of that institution during the past year, and he has determined to find out, if he can, something of the relation which exists between that bank and the treasury department. The report of the bank on its condition for the year 1879 shows that during that time it had paid 120 per cent. of dividends, and has carried $500,000 to its surplus account; and in addition, it has on hand an undivided surplus of $967,700. The capital stock of the bank is $500,000. Its profit during the past year has been over 250 per cent. Senator Beck, in commenting on this to-day, said: "In my judgment, it is impossible that any bank or banking institution can have made such a vast amount of money on such a capital. The report shows that the bank has made an actual profit during the year of over $1,200,000. Its capital is only $500,000, and it is in my judgment simply an impossibility that $1,200,000 can have been made in any year on the capital of $500,000 in legitimate banking business. I have no manner of doubt that by far the larger portion of that $1,200,000 of profit is government money—that is, money which the bank has received from the government in the course of its transactions with the government in connection with its placing of the four per cent. bonds—and I think congress and the country ought to know how much the government has paid to the bank for the business which it has done for the government during the past year." Senator Beck stated further that he had tried every way to find out what the refunding operations had cost the government thus far, and that he had been to the treasury department often, and had asked the officials to whom he was referred to give him the exact information, and that he had been told that it was impossible for the department to tell what the cost of the refunding operations had been, and he had been utterly unable to find out. He is confident, however, that he can find out the actual financial transactions which have passed between the treasury department and the First National bank of New York during the past year, and he means to make the effort, at any rate.

The Auburn COURIER is a great believer in Uncle Samuel's "bar'l of money," and infers that the Fort Wayne Sentinel has been the recipient of a portion of it, owing to its position as to presidential candidates in 1880. We would advise the COURIER not to get itself into an inextricable position, for it may have to support the man whom it is defaming, if it supports the democratic presidential candidate this year.—Kendallville News.

We remember having attended a national convention at St. Louis once upon a time, and it was intimated there by the notorious gambler, John Morrisey, that Uncle Samuel's "bar'l of money" was on tap. Now, if that pug-nosed bundle of refinement and morality who was looking after Uncle Samuel's interests on that occasion created a wrong impression, it is not our fault. If the COURIER should "get itself into an inextricable position" we will blame it all on Uncle Samuel's bosom friend, John. But we desire to assure the News that we have no fears of having to support Uncle Samuel in the next campaign; and if we had, we would not be so cowardly as to not represent what we believe to be the sentiment of a majority of the democrats of DeKalb county, which majority is opposed to the re-nomination of Mr. Tilden, and has been since 1877. The fear of getting into "an inextricable position" is just what ails some of our democratic cotemporaries, so far as Mr. Tilden is concerned, but the friends of the latter take great delight in belittling such men as Hendricks, Seymour, English or Potter when their friends dare to mention their names in connection with the presidency. The opponents of Mr. Tilden will support him if he is nominated, but the game of bluff will not win this time as it did preceding and during the convention of 1876. The COURIER's first choice for the nomination is Mr. Hendricks, because we believe he is entitled to the position; because he is a statesman above reproach; because he can be elected and because he is the choice of the democrats of Indiana.

The Plymouth Democrat gives the following advice to the democrats of Marshal county, which is applicable in this community as well:

"The lines are being formed for the year 1880. The republicans are hard at work, and have now a compact organization, while democrats are standing in comparative idleness. In view of the importance of the contest, it is important that the democrats of this county should effect an early and complete organization of the county. The central committee should be convened at an early day for re-organization. The election for township officers and for the adoption or rejection of the amendment to the constitution will be held the first Monday in April. Good men should be selected for these positions. The county central committee, through its township organizations, should conduct the campaign for the April contest. We trust that the chairman of the county committee will give these matters his earnest consideration at an early day."

—The road leading to the junction is in a frightful condition.

THE HAZZARD CASE.

Judge Gresham Sentences Hazzard to Two Years in the Penitentiary at Hard Labor.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The motion for a new trial in the Hazzard case was overruled by Judge Gresham, and Hazzard was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the northern penitentiary. Judge Gresham, in passing sentence, remarked that he had been importuned by quite a number of persons to make the sentence a light one, and that, while he sympathized with Hazzard's wife, whom he had no doubt was a most excellent lady, and was deserving of sympathy, yet Hazzard's case was one of the most aggravating nature, and that he would be violating his duties as a public official if he allowed him to get off with a sentence that would not be consistent with the gravity of the offense. At the conclusion of the judge's remarks, Hazzard addressed himself to the court, requesting that his sentence be so changed that his confinement be in the Marion county jail, instead of the penitentiary, which request was refused.

Everybody in the court-room sympathized with Hazzard's wife, who was much affected when sentence was pronounced by the court, and who, during all the trial, was noticeable for her modest and lady-like demeanor.

Hazzard's health is said to be very poor, and it is thought by his friends that he will hardly survive his sentence. His immediate friends say they would not have murmured at a sentence to a county jail or even in the state prison without hard labor; and the objection to the latter is solely on account of his health, which they ascribe to a wound received at the battle of Stone River. For fourteen years after the battle he carried a ball in his hip. This, together with sciatica, has left him in a very bad condition. He leaves a wife and three children totally unprovided for. In the midst of his unfortunate surroundings he bears up wonderfully and pluckily. His wife and relatives are overwhelmed with grief.

The above statement of the Sentinel concerning "a wife and three children totally unprovided for," will be regarded as a joke by the people of this community. George was taken to the penitentiary yesterday, and while he may feel inclined to enjoy a shaving position in that prosperous institution, it is the wish of many of his victims that he be sold out to some contractor, and be required to carry a hod or work on a brickyard until the expiration of his two-year term.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD.

[Phœnix (Arizona) Herald.]

Some excitement is being created among the Mexican population of Phœnix by the story of a Mexican who arrived last evening from the Reno Mountains. He came into town under cover of darkness, as he was nearly naked. His hands and feet were torn and bloody, and his face gashed in a fearfull manner. His story was told with the air of a man who had not recovered. With a companion he started out prospecting about a month ago, going up Salt River. They left the river when opposite the Superstitious Mountain. Their prospecting began at this point. While climbing up the mountain in a little gully, through black and sand and down which a large stream of water had evidently passed years ago, they were astonished to find that in this sand were large quantities of fine gold. In some places the sand was only about half an inch deep over the granite. The gold in pieces the size of a bean and smaller, was found in the little fissures in the face of the bed-rock. Very little washing was necessary, and they found a little spring of water which furnished them what they needed. They obtained, they think about $600 worth in half a day's work. About two o'clock in the afternoon they were surprised to see an Indian woman come to the top of the gulch above the spring and start to come down. Upon seeing them she ran back over the hill. In less than ten minutes the were surrounded by fifty or sixty savages. The Indians were very small, and seemed to be of a different nature than had ever been seen in Arizona. The Mexicans were not armed, except with knives, and the survivor says they were almost instantly caught with lariats. The Indians took them up the mountain and put them in a cave. They tortured and killed his companion, and his fate would have been the same but for his escape. He succeeded in getting away with only a few knife gashes on his face. They lost their gold with all their outfit. The Indians seemed to be cave-dwellers, and were evidently excited over the place being found by outsiders. Our reporter's limited knowledge of the Spanish language makes it impossible for us to obtain all the particulars of the affair. For the benefit of non-residents we will say that Superstition Mountain derives its name from the fact that no white man has ever been seen again who attempted its ascention. It is tradition among the Mexicans that large deposits of free gold are to be found in its gulches and ravines. It is not known whether there is any water there or not.

—Freddie Davis is visiting relatives in Wabash, this state.

A Fearful Affray in Alabama.

[Huntsville (Ala.) Independent.]

One of the most sickening affairs, if, indeed it is not the most horrible, which it has been our duty to chronicle, happened last Saturday, on the premises of Mr. Solon Kelley, about eight miles from Huntsville. There was a hog killing in progress, and two colored men Robert and Dennis Patrick, brothers, got into a dispute about each other's share of the year's crop.

A long kettle filled with water was near by. The water in the kettle had been heated to such a high degree that they were waiting for it to cool a little in order to scald the hogs in it. The water was so hot that they were afraid it would "set" the hair of the hogs. This was the high temperature of the water when the brothers began to quarrel. Dennis who was the oldest, told Robert that he would put him in the kettle if he didn't shut up, and Robert, the preacher brother, told Dennis that if he put him in the water, he (Dennis) would have to go with him.

Dennis caught Robert and pressed him backward in the direction of the kettle. He pressed him, both of them having their arms locked meanwhile, until they both went headlong into the kettle of seething water. Their piteous and awful screams and moans soon attracted others to the place, who finally extricated them from the boiling cauldron. They retained their senses when first taken out, and their intense agonies were simply beyond description. They at once complained of their hot clothes and when these were taken from their limbs flakes of boiled flesh went with them, leaving their bones exposed. Their beard fell out and their hair dropped from their heads. They had been literally cooked alive! The sight was such that those who witnessed it were well nigh paralyzed with horror.

All possible measures of relief were tried during the night, but Robert died next day and Dennis died on Monday.

FEEDING AND CARE OF HORSES

A Boston Transcript writer strikes a key-note when referring to the care of horses. It says the sundry condition powders and tonics which are often fed to horses, and produce an increase of flesh, but they must be kept up or the horse will run down, and in the end will do an injury. Regular feeding, faithful grooming, change of diet, salt always accessible, exercise, even if it be hard work, with sufficient rest, pure water, pure air in the stable, and comfort with rest, will cause almost any horse properly fed to lay in flesh, if not to become fat. A writer upon this subject, who appears to be well posted says: "Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue to be thin and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual food has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect a desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal can not be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal of barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may be first procured, and one-fourth part of the oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three times daily, mingle with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that amount greedily, let the quantity be increase until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that will run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick the manger for more."

It Will Sweep the Country.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The Auburn Courier places Mr. Hendricks' name for president at the head of its columns with the admirable sentiment originated by Mr. Hendricks in his recent speech before the Hendricks club. It is as follows:

"No solid south; no solid north, but a solid Union."

This is all the platform needed for the next campaign with Mr. Hendricks on the ticket. It will sweep the country.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
88 Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

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For cash in advance, we will send the COURIER and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

STATE SENTINEL (weekly) and "LAW OF THE FARM"	$2 50
WESTERN RURAL "	3.00
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (weekly)	4.15
YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY	2.85
DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE	3.20
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE (Monthly)	4.60
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.80
HARPER'S BAZAR (Weekly)	4.80
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE (Weekly)	2.80

In order to receive the benefits of the above rates, back subscription for the COURIER must be paid up.

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing
MACHINES
Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.
IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833
SEWING MACHINES.
IN 1878 WE SOLD 356,432
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We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
2d."

READ THIS!

IT WILL PAY YOU.

To every man, woman, or child buying of us one dollar's worth of goods or more, we will give a chance in a drawing which takes place January 12, 1880.

All Prizes!
No Blanks!

The smallest prize amounts to 10 cents, and largest $20.00. This will be our "Christmas present" to our friends and customers.

For further particulars, call at our store.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats	$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats.	2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters	5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c—Price Dec. 24, 68c.
[High priced wool was NOT pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

ROOT & COMPANY

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department
Consisting in part of
Cloaks and Dolmans,
In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color
Walking Jackets, Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-Lined Garments,
In the most elegant and modish shapes. Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

The only full line of
FALL AND WINTER SUITS
For Ladies and Children in the city.
A magnificent line of Seal, Mink and Lower Price Furs for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation seal caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods, and rare bargains among which may be found an improved, 20 inch black gros grain silk at $1.25, 21 inch, black, gros grain silk at $1.50. Those goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard respectively.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.
SATINS—PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED.

Our dress goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable, plain colors, novelties and fancy goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well appointed metropolitan dress goods departments. The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer.

Root & Co., Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,
GOLD

W. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

—AND—
Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
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Special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

Auburn Courier.

They Mourn His Loss.

The following pathetic resolutions were recently drawn up by Jim McMichael, in behalf of the "Auburn Junction Social Club," on the departure of W. W. Hoffman for brighter fields of labor:

AUBURN JUNCTION, Jan. 5, 1880.

WHEREAS, the above-mentioned W. W. Hoffman, a member in good standing of the "Social Club," by a visitation of Providence was placed in a peculiar position $19 worth by the B. & O. railroad company, and considering it expedient to withdraw his services from the above company, "The Boys," unanimously and with one voice, swear by the departed member of Mr. Picker that "Huff" is a "rattler" and should shine in the society of the ladies, as well as in societies in this and like organizations. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that in losing "Huff" the boys lose a pleasant companion and genial friend, while the society of Auburn mourns the loss of one of its brightest "hoof nicdities." It is further resolved by this society to make up a lunch consisting of pickled rubber shoes, wall-eyed herring on toast, sponge frogs—a la junction—and other delicacies of the season, for the sustenance of his body in transit from Auburn Junction to Tiffin; and it is further the sense of this body that the spiritual is at Chris's, and it is resolved to investigate at once. Be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be printed in the several daily papers at the junction and that copies be sent to the foreign mission bureau for distribution among the unenlightened.

[Signed,] Geo. P. Smith, F. L. Clark, W. B. McClaran, J. McMichael, Will. M. Forshey, Chas. F. Wood, Fred. Sammons.

Quite a Relic.

[illegible] handed us a way-bill of the old stage-line from this place to Fort Wayne, which somebody had found amongst a bundle of old papers. It is headed "Auburn and Fort Wayne Way-Bill," and bears date of "Monday, June 28, 1856," being now nearly twenty-four years old. In a bold, plain hand are written the names of the following persons who took passage to Fort Wayne: "Mr. John Swigart, Mr. Pollard and One Stranger, Jew." The fare was $1.25 each, and was recieved by the "Ohio House;" and on the return trip to Auburn the passengers were: "Isaac Teeters, Mr. D. Kline, Mrs. Kline and Mr. Helleger," the fares for the load, $5 even, being receipted for by H. B. Garten. The document, to be sure, is not remarkably antiquated, but it presents a striking contrast to the mode of transit nowadays, when people can whirl down to Fort Wayne, over the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad, in just fifty-three minutes, making stops at six places on the way.

The Third Annual Meeting of the DeKalb County Bar Association.

At the third regular annual meeting of the DeKalb County Bar Association, held at the court house, in Auburn, the 6th day of January, 1880, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, Hon. Chas. A. O. McClellan; Vice-president, Wm. L. Penfield; Secretary, R. Dexter Tefft; Treasurer, Guy Plumb; Chairman of Executive Committee, R. Wes. McBride.

Among the exercises were excellent essays read by W. L. Penfield, John W. Baxter and Hon. Ezra D. Hartman, their respective topics being: "Why the common law tends to make 'Case Lawyers,'" "Limitation of Actions" and "The Law of Mechanics' Liens," in which essays the subjects were ably discussed by the writers.

The Bissell Carpet Sweeper.

No machine was ever brought to Sturgis that elicited so much admiration from both sexes, but particularly the ladies, as the carpet sweeper manufactured by M. R. Bissell, of Grand Rapids, Mich. We have had other kinds sold here before, but the valuable improvements introduced in this, renders it so perfect that it is considered by those who have it, a really indispensible article. It saves half the time and three-fourths the strength required with a broom. Our better-half uses one and says, as others do, "they are are just splendid."—Sturgis Journal.

Sold by T. V. SEBRING,
of LaGrange, Ind.

Answers to Many Correspondents.

In reply to numerous inquiries from our readers, concerning the wonderful qualities of the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL,—mentioned in our last issue, we would inform them that the article may be obtained from our retail druggists, or by their aid. Ask for ST. JACOBS OIL, and if the dealer does not keep it in stock, he will be able to procure it in a few days from the wholesale houses. We understand there is already an immediate demand for the remedy, which is not so very surprising when it is considered what it is daily accomplishing in the way of relief and cures, hordering, in some instances, on the miraculous.

Thanks.

MESSRS. EDITORS: By your permission we take this method of expressing our thanks to our kind friends of Auburn and vicinity for making us a pleasant visit, and a liberal donation January 1, 1880. May the Lord crown them with goodness, and may His paths drop fatness to them through all the year.

LEVI RICH,
SUSAN RICH.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—For oil carpet go to W. H. Kiblinger's. 49-tf.

—The grangers of DeKalb county will re-organize soon.

—Hear Cumback, at the Presbyterian church, on the 20th inst.

—"Invisible Some People," by Cumback. Hear it without fail.

—School re-opened Monday, after a long week's holiday vacation.

—W. H. Kiblinger keeps a full line of lamp goods, at low prices. 49-tf.

—The lions in the court-yard are growling about the weather. Shoot 'em.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—This week's courting has somewhat increased the business of the several hotels.

—The Dyer murder case is now in progress at Albion, Judge Lowry on the bench.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Wanted, by W. H. Kiblinger, 4,000 feet of ½ or 1 inch dry bass-wood or cotton-wood lumber.

[illegible] week, as his [illegible] Ohio. She left last Friday.

—Col. Cumback justly ranks among the best lecturers now before the people.—Wabash Plaindealer.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 49-tf.

—Geo. Baldock came near joining the church a few nights since: he got on the steps of the Baptist church.

—The clerk at the Central hotel is an artist. He decorates the register with specimens of pen-slinging daily.

—Dr. Oakley, of Detroit, says: "'Sellers' Liver Pills' are admirably calculated for billousness and headaches."

—The Central house was compelled to double up on rooms and beds Tuesday night. Everything was booming.

—George Grund "couldn't stay away from her(e)." He took charge of his old chair in the barber shop last Monday.

—Girls, this is leap-year. "Don't forgit it." This is a golden opportunity, and it's four long years till next time.

—F. E. Davenport struck out for Detroit Tuesday, where he will work up business for his celebrated capsule filler.

—Remember the meeting of the Auburn Historical Society, at Gordon's art gallery to-morrow evening. All are invited.

—Hon. John B. Stoll, of Ligonier, will represent this district in the state central committee meeting at Indianapolis to-day.

—"And I pray dat de Lord take me, fill I tried 'Sellers' Cough Syrup,' an' I's nebber coughed since. How's dat for high, boss?"

—This is the week of prayer, and it has been pretty generally observed; the services, considering the weather, have been well attended.

—The barbers at Sam. Pommert's are transient stayers. George Helt has skipped out and is now lathering up the folks in Fort Wayne.

—Mrs. W. H. Dills has been slightly indisposed for several days past, being afflicted with that peculiar malady known as third day ague.

—Dr. Tritch's homœopathic pill-factory, otherwise his office, is located over Pommet's barber-shop, in the rear of W. H. Dills' law office.

—The head of the Boot-Upside-Down establishment whiled away a portion of this week at Wabash, where his brother is engaged in the shoe business.

—George Weamer, of the Republican, visited Fort Wayne last Friday. His paper will change its patent inside from Fort Wayne to Logansport soon.

—Messrs. W. H. Kiblinger, and D. D. Snyder paid Fort Wayne a visit Monday, and got stuck in the mud coming up from the depot here that night.

—A black sow, weighing about 150 pounds, has been taken up by Hi. Griswold. If anybody owns it come and get it and pay charges of notice.

—Cal. Husselman is being rigged out by Jos. Abright with an elegant gold watch and chain. The cases are of beautiful design and fine workmanship.

—Dr. Sears, our young homœopathist, say this weather has a tendency to increase business wonderfully—in his line—and reports plenty to do generally.

—ESTRAYED.—A black sow, with a few white marks, weighing 200 pounds or more. She has been gone over a week. Information wanted by H. E. Little.

—Tom Mays wanders sadly around the streets with his head done up in a bed-quilt, caused by a very painful and disagreeable skin eruption of the face.

—There are fifty-three Thursdays in this year, also Fridays, and Christmas and New Years will come on Saturday—a week apart.

—Dave Hampton's present address is Richmond, this state, to which point he hied himself yesterday, for a two weeks' visit with his relatives and old-time friends.

—T. H. Noonan has accepted the position of assistant general freight-agent on the B. & O., with headquarters at Tiffin, in place of C. M. Wicker, resigned.

—Will. Hoffman left Monday night, amid a shower of tears, and is now selling tickets on the C., S. & C. road at Tiffin, Ohio, where he is permanently located.

—George Linabury, a nephew of Jas. Anderson, the blacksmith, is in town and will learn the trade with Jim. He is a young man, and hails from Pontiac, Mich.

—The lecture delivered by Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana, was one of the most entertaining that has ever been delivered in Wilmington.—Clinton Republican.

—Frank Leas took a giraffe step for Waterloo yesterday, for the purpose of giving out some invitations extended by the state to a few parties whose presence is desired in court.

—Mr James A. Barnes, of Waterloo, is attending the meeting of the state board of agriculture, also the meeting of the democratic state central committee, at Indianapolis, this week.

—The M. E. social will meet at the M. E. lecture room Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments from five till six. An invitation is extended to all.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

—[illegible]ats, who has been spending the holidays with his friends in Auburn, last Tuesday returned to his legal labors at Indianapolis, where he will remain three months longer.

—Jim Anderson is mad. He built himself a nice little sleigh not long since—which, by-the-way, is as nice a piece of sliding machinery as the town holds,—and now, where is he going to use it?

—Mr. Cook Ford has purchased the livery stock formerly owned by Sheriff Leas, in Waterloo. Mr. Ford understands how to please his customers, and always furnishes first-class rigs at reasonable prices.

—The Nectetic's will again shake their feet at Ensley hall to-night. It will be a masquerade only in this respect: Some of the boys contemplate washing their bodies and getting into a "clean biled rag."

—Some of the boys report a jollification meeting—just a little one for a cent—at the residence of H. C. Bell, Monday evening. The Misses Bell know how to make it interesting for their friends.

—At a meeting of the state board of agriculture held at Indianapolis yesterday, Mr. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, was elected to represent this district. He will fill the position of superintendent again during the coming year.

—Postmaster Ramier will doubtless refrain from fooling around the business end of any of Dry Houghton's horses in future. His waist, however, is much better; so much so that he is again on duty and sells his customary number of letters daily.

—Hon. Will. Cumback will deliver his lecture on "The Invisible Some People," at the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening, January 20th, for the benefit of the Auburn public schools. Admission 35 cents. Save your change for that occasion.

—The young ladies of Waterloo, or rather, a portion of them, held a meeting Monday evening for the purpose of making arrangements for a leap year grand masquerade, which will take place in the near future. We have not yet learned the result of the caucus.

—The case of the state vs. Joseph Culler has attracted considerable attention in court this week. After a two days' trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Culler was charged with stealing from Noah Long, which crime was said to have been committed about two years ago. He has been confined in jail since October last.

—Christopher Columbus Buss, after a series of disappointments, is the proud and happy father of a Christopher Columbus jr. The son of his father may never be so fortunate as to discover a continent, but he will discover when he is old enough to wear pants, that his dad's hand weighs about fifteen pounds avoirdupois. We smoke, Christ.

—Joe Abright's menagerie is rapidly developing. In addition to his imported Ohio bird-dog, he now has a "what-is-it" in the shape of a half web-footed bird, which was captured on the ice down at the creek. It is a curious "animile," and its plumage is downy and beautiful. He thinks it is a good thing to have in the family, and will consequently stuff it.

—A printed circular from President Loomis, of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad, states that "the office of general ticket-agent has been vacated by the resignation of Mr. S. K. Hooper," and that "from this date until further notice it will be filled by Mr. H. Bromley, to whom all communications intended for that department should be addressed."

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49 tf.

—A natural orator, possessing a magnificent voice and a thorough command of language, Mr. Cumback holds an audience well and is one of the few men who closes his lecture before the audience is ready for him to stop.—Lima Gazette.

—The lecture by Hon. Will Cumback was, as we knew it would be, a most entertaining and attractive one. Every person present was delighted. All want him to be engaged in every course. By all odds, it was the best lecture of the year. Gov. Cumback stands high among the foremost lecturers of America.—Kokomo Tribune.

—A hack-load, made up of the following lovers of the giddy waltz, attended the Winifred club dance at Waterloo, last Thursday night: Fred. Clark and Miss Wunderlich, Will. Hoffman and Miss Tarney, Frank Copper and wife, Frank Zimmerman and wife, and John Robbins and wife. On the homeward trip, and when about a mile north of town, one wheel of the hack collapsed and the whole party had to "hoof it" the balance of the way, in mud up to—oh, it was "awful muddy."

—The celebrated Bissell Carpet-Sweeper, manufactured at Grand Rapids, Michigan, is being sold in nearly every house in Lagrange, and every person who uses them speaks of them in the highest terms of praise. It is a grand, good little machine, and well deserves the extensive praise and renewed fame and popularity it has gained, as also the very extensive sale with which it is meeting at every place where it is introduced. Every family ought to have a Bissell Carpet-Sweeper. Don't neglect to buy while the canvass is being made by T. V. Sebring.—Lagrange Standard.

—It affords the faculty of Indiana Asbury University great pleasure to bear testimony to the sterling merits of the lectures of the Hon. Will Cumback. He has spoken repeatedly in this community, always with the highest success. His second lecture, on "The Invisible Some People," attracted the largest house of the season. The address was listened to with the closest attention, and with every mark of appreciation and enthusiasm on the part the hearers. We heartily commend Governer Cumback to lyceums, lecture association and to any and all who may desire to employ a lecturer competent to instruct, entertain, and delight an audience.

[Signed.] Alex. Martin, D. D., President; John Clark Ridpath, A. M.; L. L. Rogers, Ph. D.; John E. Earp, Ph. D.; Philander Wiley, D. D.

Appointment.

Dr. Hulburt can be consulted at his rooms in the Swineford house, Auburn, Ind., Monday, Jan. 19, in the afternoon, and Tuesday the 20th all day. We hope the afflicted will not lose this opportunity of consulting him. 3-2w

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the town tax of Auburn, Indiana, for the year 1879, is now in my hands. A prompt response is desired.

2 3w T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Business Changes.

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

This firm has purchased the building now occupied by Mr. Martin, and on the first of the month will remove the partition wall and occupy both rooms with a mammoth stock of dry-goods, clothing, hats and caps and groceries.

L. W. MARTIN

Will remove his stock of goods into his frame building on North Main street, so we are informed.

WILLIS & CO.

Have rented the McIntyre room, formerly occupied by H. H. Stumets, and will remove their stock of books, notions and toys this week.

Dr. Hulburt.

When any doctor tells you "Catarrh is incurable," he confesses ignorance of how to cure it, and does an injustice to those who can, as well as to those who are perishing from lack of a cure. Such men, "wise in their own conceit," should remember that many diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, epilepsy, etc., were once called "incurable;" and while I could not probably cure either of these, there are those who can, and knowing this they give their well-tried remedies for these complaints, with the same confidence that I give the "Sure Cure" for catarrh, for I believe this disease is just as curable as others, and have never heard a good reason why it is not.

On the other hand, when any person tells you that he or his medicines are the only cure for catarrh (or any other disease), you may set him down as a bigger fraud than he imagines the public to be "gullible," but any man or means that does cure this most common and least understood of all diseases, is entitled to the heartfelt "God speed" which I cheerfully give him or them. I wish there were more of such, for the harvest truly is great but the SUCCESSFUL laborers are few.

Impurity of the blood always accompanies catarrh. It must be treated constitutionally. Medicines which will cure scrofula or syphilis will cure catarrh—and nothing short of this will do it. By such treatment I radically cure catarrh, and it can be done by no other.

DR. D. HULBURT,
2 2w Sturgis Medical Dispensary.

Spencerville.

—No limit to mud.

—The St. Joe river is on a bender.

—School re-commenced Monday morning.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who has been dangerously ill with lung fever, is slowly recovering.

—H. W. Emanuel visited "somebody's darling" on Bear creek last Saturday evening.

—Uncle Jake Butts and wife will be at home Thursday, when a grand wedding dinner will be given.

—Harry Hathaway, a boy about 15 years of age, accidentally shot himself in the hand, Sunday morning, by carelessly handling a revolver. Moral: Don't fool with your revolver on Sunday, or blow into the barrel of your shot-gun.

St. Joe.

—Protracted meeting at the church, Rev. Kelsu officiating.

—A number of town folks responded to the call of the grand jury last Thursday.

—Oyster-supper at James Johnson's Sunday night. "Better the night, the better the deed."

—H. Ables is supremely happy. It's a boy. And Al. Monroe has a fresh boarder—another boy.

—Six married ladies, two misses, and about seven men, we are told, made up the company at the dance New Year's night.

—G. W. Munn and N. C. McGonigal visited town Saturday. "Mac" has evidently turned mail-carrier, judging from the bundle of old newspapers he carried under his arm.

—Hank has been on track of a youngster for the past two months, and hearing of one in Lagrange county, off he posted; but the baby doesn't suit, so Hank has given up the chase.

—C. C. Walters has imported the wonder of this part of the country—a Jersey red hog; but then Cy. is bound to improve the breed of hogs, and to this end he is making swine-raising a specialty.

—The proudest man we know of is M. P. Bishop, and the occasion of it all is a small bundle of humanity of the female persuasion. The boys thought Mel. ought to set up the cigars, but he couldn't see it that way; thinks he has to "set 'em up" too often to make it profitable.

Notice of Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry of DeKalb county, Indiana, for a special purpose, Saturday, January 17, 1880, at Ensley's hall, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the deputy.

—A few days ago everybody was mad about the ice; now it's the mud.

1880.

Harper's WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year........ [illegible]
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " .... [illegible]
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " .... [illegible]
The three above named publications, One Year........ 10 00
Any two above named, One Year........ 7 00
Harper's Young People, One Year........ 1 50
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty-three volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

1880.

Harper's Young People.

ILLUSTRATED.

The evils of sensational literature for the young are well known, and the want of an antidote has long been felt. This is supplied by Harper's Young People, a beautifully illustrated weekly journal, which is equally devoid of the objectionable features of sensational juvenile literature and of that moralizing tone which repels the youthful reader.

The volumes of the Young People begin with first Number for November of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year........ $4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4 00
The three above named publications, One Year........ 10 00
Any two above named One Year........ 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year. 1 50
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

INDUCEMENTS FOR 1880 ONLY.

Thirteen numbers of Harper's Young People will be furnished to every yearly subscriber to Harper's Weekly for 1880; or Harper's Young People and Harper's Weekly will be sent to any address for one year, commencing with the first number of Harper's Weekly for January, 1880, on receipt of $5 for the two periodicals.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harpers & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Nancy Dewitt, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

January 5, 1880. 2-3

NOW FOR A BARGAIN!

McQuiston & Ralston

Have decided to make a change in their line of goods, and to make room and enable them to do so, will sell their entire stock of

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

AT COST.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

MEN'S & BOYS' CAPS,

Together with the remainder of their stock of

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.

LOOK AT THIS.

A	$16.50	Fur Beaver Overcoat for	$13.50
A	9.00	Overcoat for	7.50
A	7.50	" "	5.75
A	5.00	" "	4.25
A	4.75	" "	4.00
A	5.50	Boys' " "	4.50
A	3.25	" " "	2.60
A	4.00	Men's heavy coat for	3.40
A	6.50	" " Chinchilla coat for	5.25
A	6.50	" worsted pants for	5.50
A	5.00	" cassimere " extra size for	4.25
A	7.00	" Union worsted suit for	6.00
A	6.00	Youth's Union worsted suit for	5.50
A	8.50	Men's satinet suit for	7.00
A	12.50	" cassimere suit for	10.75
A	14.00	" " "	12.50
A	12.00	" " "	10.00

100 Men's and Boys' vests from $1 to $1.25 per pr
A large lot of pants from $1.25 to $2 per pair.
Men's and Boys' caps from 20 cents to 50 cents.
Remember the place.

McQuiston & Ralston,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING.

THE BABE.

Begun!—and round me glowed
Huge masks, with staring eyes—
And smiles alarmed me more—
After saw in pantomimal story.
I had no sense of time; nor overmuch
A sense of anything:
I woke!—my eyes confronted with a glory
That made them open more and more,
It seemed they'd crack to take it in:
Anon, a wall of black would supervene,
I'd try to fight it off, and cry aloud!—
The light was out!
Brief, brief candle!

THE LOVER.

Another spell—'twas not the one at school,
That taught me more than aught beside;
A being like myself,
But unlike more—a finer—fairer—
To every sense and thought a newer zest
And newer meaning.
How great had been the void
That now was brimming o'er!
What measure's depth could hold it all!
Riches untold; a world unknown before;
The idol!—and I worshiped.
'Twas burning then, was life and love—
Brief, brief candle!

THE OLD MAN.

'Tis further on; I've staying power—
For friends are gone, snuffed out
As though they ne'er had been—
Whilst I, who miss them here, live on alone!
A retrospect of graves
And just ahead—my own.
There's over all a ghostly hue—
And rosy, golden day no more
As seen with infant's, lover's eyes—
The flame of life is burning blue!
And dwindling in the final flicker!

But at its best it gives me handle
To ask if it were worth the candle?
Brief, brief candle!

—G. J. A., in *Scribner's "Bric-a-Brac."*

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

CHAPTER I.

"Now, yer Honor, jist lie quiet and aisy, keep the gun on full cock and all ready, but never shtir a limb till I give the curlew's cry, and then look out, for the birds'll be just within shot of ye."

So spoke Shawn, my herculean henchman, as he laid the last bunch of heather on my quivering body; and, having satisfied himself that I was perfectly well concealed from human sight, he prepared to creep off to the spot where he had seen the wild geese alight, in order to drive the unconscious victims directly over my head. I nodded as he gave his instructions, and, ere he crept away, promised implicitly to obey his commands. But I felt anything but comfortable in my novel position. My bed was the bare bogland, oozy and soft with the soaking of the heavy winter rains, my covering the half-withered heather which Shawn had uprooted from the hillside. And the month was March. There had been no snow in Storport for many weeks past; the hills all around me were black and desolate as the sky loomed above, but the little March wind came creeping over the hill and smote me with chilly hands. I lay patiently for some time, the sportsman-like ardor in my heart preventing the wind from utterly freezing my limbs, but at length my patience got exhausted, and I began to stir. Suddenly I heard the faint whistle of the curlew; two minutes after I saw a flock of wild geese pass almost directly over my head. I fired aimlessly, and missed.

Then I found that my garments were completely soaked with bog-water, and that my limbs had sunk several inches deep in the oozy ground, nay more, that they were only prevented from sinking further by some obstruction which was so hard and cold that it made my bones ache. My first care was to exhume my half-buried limbs, my next to unearth the substance which had prevented me from sinking utterly. This latter proved to be no easy matter, but, with the help of a spade which Shawn had brought with him to prepare my boggy bed, I at length succeeded in clearing away a good deal of earth and discovering that my life-preserver was a deal box some five feet long, stained almost black with bog-water, and fastened down with half a dozen rusty nails.

I had heard, during my childhood's days, of fortunate people being enriched by the discovery of buried treasures, but I need hardly add all such romantic ideas had long since vanished from my mind; and yet, as I gazed at that peculiar-looking box, I felt a cold hand had passed over me, and a succession of the wildest thoughts surged through my brain. Exhume and open it I must; and the wish became stronger within me when Shawn, who soon returned from his goose-driving, did his best to dissuade me from such a proceeding.

"Sure 'tis no affair of ours, yer Honor," said Shawn, looking, at the same time, so profoundly uncomfortable as to cause my curiosity to increase. "Maybe it's a little potheen that the boys have buried."

But I cut him short, and insisted that he should assist to exhume and open the box. Seeing that I was determined, he at length set to work; but he was too slow, and evidently so unwilling that at length my patience got exhausted. I took the spade from his hand, inserted it in the crevice upon which Shawn had been working, and, with a powerful wrench, forced the lid from the box. We both recoiled in horror and dismay—the box contained a corpse!

After the first shock of the discovery was over I looked again, and my dismay increased tenfold.

"Why, Shawn," I exclaimed, "if it isn't—"

"Yes, in troth," broke in Shawn; "sure enough it is!" and we both stared into the box again.

In order to explain the strange circumstance which enabled me to recognize this corpse, I must chronicle events which took place several weeks before I exhumed it.

CHAPTER II.

On the 15th day of February the annual winter fair was held at Portaclare. The anticipation of this day always created a good deal of excitement in the minds of the peasants in and around Storport—for it was always constituted a sort of gala day—but the announcement of the fair of 1877 brought with it whisperings of woe to many a home. The crops had been bad for that year, and the miserable, half-starved tenants had been unable to scrape together enough money to pay the rent, so the Proctor had summoned them to attend the sessions at Portaclare in order that they might show cause why they should not deliver up the whole of their worldly goods.

On the eventful day, which was ushered in with hurricanes of blinding sleet, I ordered Shawn to bring out the horses and car that we might drive into Portaclare together. By the time we started the hail had ceased to fall, but still the wind blew bitterly, freezing with its icy breath the little pools on the wayside, and when we drove into Portaclare I felt almost as if my blood was frozen. It was midday by that time, and, save for one or two decrepit old men we had passed on the road, we were the last to arrive. What a gathering there was! The streets of the little town were so crowded that it was almost impossible to make one's way along. In the market-place bevies of rosy-cheeked servant girls waited to be hired; pigs grunted and squealed as the drovers whipped them along; the shopkeepers shrieking to the passengers to buy—the agent sat in the cozy parlor of the inn comfortably enjoying his glass of wine; gazing with a smile into the wild, woe-begone faces of the creatures whom he had summoned thither, and determinedly shaking his head at every heart-broken appeal.

"Don't come to me," he said; "I'm done with ye, a lot of lazy spendthrifts as ye are. Ye'll go before them to-day as 'll make ye pay!"

I sat in a remote corner of the room and quietly watched the wretched creatures who crowded around the man; their wild eyes, their famished faces, their trembling bodies clad in the dirty rags which were their sole protection from the cold. And as I glanced from them to the frozen window-panes and the sleet which fell, covering with a thin crystal sheet the curb-stone of the street, my heart turned sick.

"Poor, miserable, half-starved wretches!" I thought, "most of you will have sore hearts to-night, for you will lose your little all, God help you! and there will be nothing but starvation left!"

Heartsick at the sight of so much woe which I was utterly powerless to relieve, I arose, and was about to leave the room, when my eye was suddenly arrested by a figure, ragged, wild and woe-begone, which crouched close up by the window. Five minutes before, I had seen this man crouched like a stricken beast before the agent, his skeleton hands outstretched, his parched lips suing for mercy.

"For the love of God, Tony Monaghan, niver be hard on a poor boy," he said; "all my potatoes had the black disease this year, and they rotted in the ground. My pig took the sickness and died. I have two little children down wid a fever, and if ye take away my cow I'll have no dhrap of milk to give them, and they'll die!"

This appeal, heart-breaking as it was, had met with the usual repulse:

"Don't bring yer lies to me. You'll go before them as 'll make ye pay!"

So the man had crept back into the shadow, and as I saw him crouched beside the window I noticed that the piteous look of appeal had left his face; his features were strangely convulsed, his wild eyes gleamed, and his hand clenched and unclenched in nervous dread.

"That man means mischief," I said as I passed out into the street.

At 2 o'clock the tenants' cases were to be called on, and as the hands of the clock approached that hour I made my way through the crowded streets in the direction of the court. The wind blew bitterly, thin flakes of snow were falling, and as I walked I felt the ice crackling and breaking beneath my feet. I noticed to my wonder that the streets through which I passed were almost deserted—presently a succession of moans and cries struck upon my ear, then I noticed that the people were running excitedly, and, following the direction which they took, I at length found myself on the outskirts of a great crowd which was collected in the principal street, before the open door of the court. Seeing my own servant among the throng, I questioned him as to the cause of the excitement, for I noticed that many of the people were wringing their hands, others moaned feebly, while others glared around them with wild eyes, and then seemed to utter sighs of relief. Instead of replying to my question, Shawn took me by the shoulders, and gently propelled me into the middle of the throng.

There I saw the cause of the disturbance.

Lying on the curbstone, his head supported in the arms of a policeman, his face open to the wondering gaze of hundreds of eyes, was the agent, stone dead. His body was surrounded by policemen—warders of the court—nay, at the cry of murder the very Judge upon the bench had stopped the course of justice and came forth.

"Good God!" I exclaimed, recoiling upon Shawn; "how did this happen?"

"He was just walkin' along the street, yer Honor," said Shawn, quietly, "when he fell, and laid his head down and died."

"Murdered?"

"Oh, God forbid! yer Honor; what for should he be kilt, at all at all?"

Nevertheless, I felt convinced that my supposition was right; nay, more, I believed that I could point out the very man who had done the deed.

That a murder had actually been committed could not be proved on the spot, but the manner of the man's death was so peculiar as to call for a Coroner's inquiry and a post-mortem examination. The body, therefore, was at once removed to the inn, and several hours after its removal the two principal doctors of the town were on their way armed with the implements necessary for their work. On their arrival at the inn a novel scene awaited them. The people, having at length solved the meaning of the awful words, "post-mortem examination," had risen up in arms and declared that no such desecration of the dead should be allowed. Before Tony Monaghan became a land agent he had been one of themselves, and, though he had been a little hard on them of late, there wasn't one man among them but would raise his voice against having the poor boy's body cut up like a beast's. The consequence was—a riot. The police were overpowered, the doctors sent packing, the inn taken by storm. For two nights the body lay in state, being waked by its wild comrades. At the end of that time the authorities, only too eager to bring matters to a peaceful issue, allowed it to be quietly buried. As the grave closed above it popular excitement seemed to die away.

But if the people were satisfied, the authorities were not. All believed that a murder had been committed, and that the subsequent riot was only an effort to prevent the discovery of the murderer. No sooner, therefore, was the unfortunate man buried than the doctors received an order authorizing them to exhume the body, and make a post-mortem examination in private. One night, two nights after the funeral, they set out on their mission with hopeful hearts. It was bitter winter weather. The night was black dark; the ground was frozen hard, and thickly covered with snow. Making straight for the graveyard, the doctors employed themselves in opening up the grave. For several hours they worked with pickax and spade; at last they came upon the coffin, raised it up and opened the lid.

It was empty!

At this piece of audacity on the part of some persons unknown, everybody was more amazed than ever, and again came the conviction, stronger than before, that murder had been done. But, try as they would, they could discover nothing. The whole country was thrown into a tumult, and popular excitement at its height, when I unwittingly solved the terrible secret by finding the body in the bog.

CHAPTER III.

Having sworn Shawn to secrecy, I assisted him to reinter the box, and forthwith sent word of the discovery to the magistrate. The box was at once removed, the post-mortem examination concluded, and the discovery made that the unfortunate man had died of heart disease. Again everybody was amazed, and this time the wonder was mixed with shame. After the examination was made, the Coroner's inquiry was hurried over, and once more, in solemn pomp and with all the rites of the church, the agent was laid in his grave.

Amid the solemn concourse which attended this second funeral I noticed the wild, wan face which had haunted me ever since that day when I had seen it by the frozen window of the inn—the face of the very man whom in my own mind I had accused of murder! For a moment I hung back ashamed; then I boldly walked forward and pressed a bank note into the wretched creature's hand. He looked from it to me in dazed amazement, then the sight of one of his ragged children seemed to make him realize what the money would do. He clutched it closer, and with one last look down the open grave he crept across the bogs toward his home.

By whose hand the corpse was conveyed from the church-yard to the bog was never discovered. It was generally believed, however, that news of the intended examination had been whispered abroad, and that the agent was exhumed and hidden solely with a view to preventing his body being "cut up."

Hindoo Care of Life.

In the early dawn next morning we drove to Kaira, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, along a fine road with sheltering trees. The town stands on the high bank of a river. From the top of the Collector's house there is an extensive view over a rich, well-timbered country. There are many monkeys, some very large, and, though they injure the crops, no one molests them. This care of life in regard to the lower creation is a principle of Hindoo religion more strictly observed than that of care of their fellow-creatures outside the circle of their own family connection. Within that circle they are wonderfully kind. Hindoos of high caste never take life. Some are strict vegetarians, and, in order to preserve life, will frighten away fish from parts of a river where they have reason to expect English officers to come in quest of them. Even the much-abused money-lender refuses all advances to fishermen. On one occasion I came upon an extensive inclosed park with shelter sheds, maintained by a native banker, into which horses no longer fit for use were charitably received and fed, that they might wear out their lives in quietness. And yet female infanticide is undoubtedly too common, sixty-four females to 100 males being not an unusual proportion in the population. A native Judge explained this to me by the great desire among the lower class to intermarry with the higher, a lower man being ready to pay a needy man of the higher order a large sum of money to induce the son of the higher rank to marry his daughter. But when the lower man has no money, as is too often the case, the female infant is apt to be neglected and allowed to die.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

Elephantine Affection.

A story comes from Tenbury, England, where a menagerie has been paying a visit, which illustrates the well-known character of the elephant for humane feelings in a remarkable degree. Among the animals was a very fine female elephant, called Lizzie, which was attacked with a violent fit of colic and suffered intensely. A local chemist, whose success as an animal doctor is well known, treated Lizzie, and saved the animal's life. Subsequently, on passing the chemist's shop, the elephant immediately recognized her benefactor, who was standing at the door of his shop, and, going up to him, gracefully placed her trunk in his hand. The chemist visited the exhibition at night, and met with an unexpected reception from his former patient. Gently seizing the "doctor" with her trunk, the elephant encircled him with it, to the terror of the audience, who expected to see him crushed to death, but Lizzie had no such intention, and, after having thus demonstrated her gratitude by acts more eloquent than words, she released the doctor from her embrace and proceeded with her appointed task.

A CALIFORNIA DUEL.

How Lippincott Killed Tevis, at Downieville, in 1855.

[Calvin McDonald in the Sacramento Record.]

Some time in 1855 there came to this State a female temperance lecturer, Miss Sarah Pellet, a friend of Lucy Stone Blackwell, Antoinette Brown, and that confederation of lady reformers. She was young, intelligent, good looking, and pure, and will be kindly remembered by many who shall read this sketch. The writer of this was then conducting the *Sierra Citizen*, at Downieville, and Miss Pellet having been scurrilously referred to by certain other papers, she there found defenders, came to Downieville, and we became fast friends. Through her exertions a large and flourishing division of the Sons of Temperance was there established, and all the respectable young men temporarily stopped drinking and became enthusiastic advocates of total abstinence. A temperance Fourth-of-July celebration was projected, and we nominated our friend Miss Pellet to make the oration, and, notwithstanding a strong prejudice against women orators, succeeded in procuring her the coveted invitation.

A short time before that Mr. Robert Tevis, a promising young lawyer, and a brother of Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco, had come there to run for Congress, joined the Temperance Division, and was anxious to make the speech, in order to present himself favorably to the public. He was hard to be put off, and was never reconciled to the disappointment, though, to pacify his opposition to the lady speaker, he was appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, with the privilege of making some remarks on the illustrious document. The glorious Fourth shone brightly on 2,000 or 3,000 people. The celebration began with a salvo of all the anvils in town; the primitive band blew the blast of freedom through patriotic brass, and Mr. Tevis, having read, began to comment on the Declaration in a long speech, greatly to the displeasure of the gallant Sons. In order to terminate his malappropriate oration the anvils were set to firing with such a thundering and consecutive noise that nothing else could be heard, and Mr. Tevis, being very angry, gave way for the orator and sat down. The event made a great deal of talk and brought the ambitious young man into very unpleasant notoriety instead of fame.

The Democratic party had procured the use of two columns of the local paper, and had appointed as editor the Hon. Charles E. Lippincott, State Senator from Yuba county. Lippincott had a keen perception of the ludicrous, and, as Tevis was a Know-Nothing, he took occasion to roast the unfortunate young man in the Democratic corner of the paper, and it created a great deal of fun in the town. The next day Mr. Tevis came to me—I had no jurisdiction in the Democratic side of the paper—and demanded the publication of a card, which pronounced the author of Lippincott's article "a liar and a slanderer." He was white with rage, and trembling, and would not be reasoned with. Knowing the nature of the antagonist and his deadly skill with arms, I tried to dissuade Tevis from the rash and dangerous publication, and dwelt on the inevitable consequence. But he would hear nothing; he wanted to fight, he said, and would fight in the street or otherwise; and, if the card was not published, he would consider it an act of hostility to himself; and so the unconscious type gave out the fatal impress, and a challenge from Lippincott followed promptly, and was as promptly accepted.

Lippincott was a low, heavy-set man, with light hair, piercing black eyes, deliberate and resolute in his speech, and with that peculiar physical structure indicating steadiness and self-possession. He was the son of a clergyman in Illinois, and was exemplary in his habits, excepting the ordinary drinking of that time; was highly cultivated in mind, and was an exceedingly good humorous and sentimental writer. He declared he did not wish to kill his adversary, to whom he had never spoken in person; did not want to fight, if it could be avoided; but the nature of the public insult and the customs of the time compelled him to send the challenge. During a previous winter he had been engaged in hunting deer and bear, and was known to be a remarkably good woodsman. In making his choice of weapons, Tevis unknowingly selected those with which his adversary was most familiar, double-barreled shotguns carrying ounce balls.

Mr. Tevis was a tall, spare man, of a highly nervous and excitable temperament. He came from Kentucky, and possessed the ideas of chivalry and honor prevailing at the South, but too little skilled in woodcraft to know that in shooting down hill one should aim low, else he will overreach the mark.

The combatants took their places, forty yards apart; the ground was a little sloping, and the highest situation fell to the lot of Tevis. The sun was going down upon the peace and happiness of two families far away, and upon a brilliant young man's ambition and life. As his second walked away he turned toward Tevis and laid his finger on his own breast, as an indication where to aim; and Lippincott observed the gesture, and fixed his eyes on the same place. The word was given; both guns cracked at the same instant. Tevis sank down, shot directly through the heart, and a lock of hair fell from near Lippincott's ear. The fallen man had not made the necessary allowance for descending ground, and his murderous lead passed directly over his adversary's left shoulder, grazing his face. The wound was frightful, as though it had been bored through with an auger, and the ground was horrible with its sanguine libation.

After completing his term in the State Senate, Mr. Lippincott returned to his home in Illinois. At the outbreak of the war, Lippincott joined the Union armies, distinguished himself in battle by his reckless daring, and became a Brigadier General. He was afterward the Republican State Auditor of Illinois. If this brief sketch should come to the attention of his personal or political friends, let them know that his career in California was distinguished and honorable, that he was respected and beloved by his acquaintances, and that his unhappy entanglement in the duel resulted from his position and the prevailing spirit of border life. At that time a politician who would have suffered himself to be published a liar and a slanderer, without prompt resentment, would have been considered disgraced by most of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Lippincott was an intimate friend and supporter of the late Senator Broderick, and was by him regarded as his ablest advocate and partisan.

Tragic Death of a Tiger Tamer.

Scarcely three months have elapsed since the horrible fate of Karoly, the renowned wild-beast tamer, during one of his sensational performances with a huge boa constrictor, by which he was crushed to death while enveloped in its coils. We now learn that another tragedy of this character has just been enacted at Berlin. William Rice, the "Tiger King," a brother-in-law of Hagenbeck, who is well known throughout Europe as the impresario of Nubian caravans and Zulu "troupes," opened a "zoologico-anthropological museum" a few days ago in the Thiergarten, just outside of the Brandenburger Thor. This "museum," as its title denotes, contained a collection of rare animals and a variety of more or less savage men and women, who had been trained by Rice to go through elaborate performances with disciplined carnivora. Among others was an extraordinarily handsome negress, who was announced to appear in a "thrilling scene of action" with three full-grown Bengal tigers. On the opening night, the "museum" being crowded with an eagerly expectant audience, the curtain rose upon a huge cage, into which Rice proceeded to lead the tigers, preparatory to "Black Helen's" performance. Scarcely had he made his obeisance to the public than one of the ferocious animals sprang upon him, struck him on the right cheek with his left fore paw, and fastened with his tremendous fangs upon the muscles of his left arm. One of the attendants, also an Englishman, rushed to his assistance, armed with a heavy iron bar, and beat the tiger off. Rice walked steadily off the stage, and fell in a swoon as soon as he had reached the wing. Profs. Von Langenbeck, the Emperor's body surgeon, and Virchow, the eminent anatomist, were summoned, and dressed the unfortunate man's wounds. He was removed to Langenbeck's private infirmary, where he received the personal and unremitting attention of Germany's first living surgeon; but the shock to his system was so terrible that at last he died in great agony. The immediate cause of his death is officially stated to be blood poisoning. "Black Helen," whose real name is Helen Johnson, a native of New Jersey, was also bitten by a lion during the performance that took place on the evening after Rice's mishap, and lies in a precarious condition. The Berlin police authorities have closed the "museum," and prohibited any further exhibitions of wild-beast taming within the precincts of the German capital.—*London Telegraph.*

Casualties in Battle.

The battle of Torgau, fought by Frederick the Great in 1760, is well known to have been one of the most murderously contested actions which has ever taken place, but until lately no trustworthy enumeration has ever been given of the killed, wounded and missing on either side. In the last number of the *Militar Wochenblatt*, the organ of the German general staff, carefully-prepared tables are published of the losses suffered by the several Prussian regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry engaged, and from these it appears that the fifty-nine battalions which took part in the action, and which numbered altogether 26,000 officers and men, lost a total of 15,650 officers and men, or about 60 per cent. of their aggregate effective. In the thirty-nine battalions which fought under the personal direction and immediate orders of the King, the proportion of losses was even greater, so that, after the action, the five battalions of grenadiers had to be formed into one battalion, the remnants of six battalions of two other regiments being also temporarily organized into one battalion. Of the 26,000 infantry soldiers who went into action, 3,350 were killed, 7,956 were wounded, and 3,130 were reported as missing. As a contrast to this terrible proportion of killed, wounded and missing, it may be mentioned that the loss at Gravelotte was only one-eleventh of the whole number of troops engaged on both sides, at Worth and Mars-la-Tour one-sixth, at Spicheren one-eighth, at Koniggratz one-fifteenth only, and at Magenta and Solferino one-eleventh.

A Long Hill.

A tavern-keeper on the San Bruno road was aroused one night by an antiquated old granger, who sat over the front wheels of an open lumber-wagon, and who was evidently disturbed about something.

"I say, mister," said the rustic, scratching his head with the butt of his whip; "this here's the road to 'Frisco, ain't it?"

"Certainly; but, old man, what have you done with your hind wheels?"

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the old party, rubbing his specs and looking behind him, "if I haven't gone and lost them wheels. That explains the whole thing, though, stranger; seemed like I'd been going up such an all-fired long hill I was beginning to think I had lost the way."—*San Francisco paper*

A bragging nobleman once said at a table that he had shot a buck through the hind hoof and the ear with one bullet, and called on his ready-witted serving man for corroboration. The servant, scratching his head, replied that the buck was scratching his ear at the critical moment, and added in an undertone to his master, "For mercy's sake, my Lud, next time don't make it so hard to make both ends meet."

HEARTSEASE.

BY L. C. GREENE.

Of all the bonny buds that blow
In bright or cloudy weather,
Of all the flowers that come and go
The whole twelve months together,
The little purple pansy brings
Thoughts of the sweetest, saddest things.

I had a little lover once;
She used to give me posies;
Her eyes were blue as hyacinths,
And lips as red as roses.
Everybody used to praise
Her handsome looks and winsome ways.

The other boys that went to school
Would make such silly speeches,
Because I took her every day
The biggest plums and peaches,
And always at the door would wait
To carry home her books and slate.

They couldn't see with pout and fling
The mighty fascination
About that little snub-nosed thing
To win such admiration—
As if there weren't a dozen girls
With nicer eyes and longer curls.

One thing they knew as well as I,
For I never could see clearly
Why more than Marian or May
I should be loved so dearly.
I asked her why was all of this;
She only answered with a kiss.

Until I teased her tell me why—
I wished to know the reason—
When from a flower-bed close by,
Where the pansies were in season,
She picked and gave a flower to me
With sweet but simple gravity.

"The garden is in bloom," she said,
"With lilies pale and slender,
With roses and verbenas red
And fuchsias' purple splendor;
But over and above the rest
This little heartsease suits me best."

"Am I your little Heartsease, then?"
I asked, with blushing pleasure.
She answered yes and yes again,
Heartsease and dearest treasure,
That round the world or all the sea
Held nothing half so dear as me.

I listened with a proud delight—
Too rare for words to capture—
Not even dreamed such sudden blight
Would come to chill my rapture;
I could not foresee the tender bloom
Of pansies round a little tomb.

Life holds some stern experience
Which most of us discover,
But I've had other losses since
I lost my little lover;
But the little purple pansy brings
Thoughts of the sweetest, saddest things.

OASIS, IOWA.

PITH AND POINT.

PRESSING business—Running a cider-mill.

A WOMAN'S rite—The marriage ceremony.

A GERMAN tutor—A player in a German band.

OUR fashionable modistes are anything but modest in their prices.

SPILKINS saw a well-known leader of fashion ejected from his hotel the other night, whereupon he remarked that he had seldom seen a more stylish turnout.

HE told me that he was now regularly engaged as a writer for one of the leading dailies. His honest old mother said, "writing wrappers at $3 per week."

THERE is no barrel of clams, however watched and tended,
But one bad clam is there;
There is no tub of butter, howsoe'er compounded,
But has its lock of hair.

THIS free education is getting played out when dinner is made late by the cook's stopping work to discuss the principles of evolution with a book agent.

"ISN'T that your friend, Mme. S., who is dancing there?" "Yes." "That's a frightfully ill-made dress she has on." "Yes; but if it wasn't it wouldn't fit her."

MANY a woman dusts billiard chalk off her husband's coat, and a big tear stands in her eye as she thinks how late he works nights at his desk by the whitewashed wall.

IT is hard to decide which is the most pestilential—the young bore, who is forever bragging what he is going to do, or the old bore who is eternally bragging what he has done.

TO SWEAR off smoking and then be presented with a 25-cent cigar is one of those dreadful things which will occasionally happen. People talk of suffering, but they have no idea of the meaning of the word until they are brought to this experience.

'Tis night. The lovers lean
Upon the gate;
A nearing form is seen—
It is their fate.
A piercing scream from her
The welkin rent.
It was, as you infer,
Her pa-ri-ent.
The lover sought to scoot.
Alas! too late.
He's hoisted with a boot
Beyond the gate.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY persons are required in Vassar College to wait on the girls and attend to the estate. And these are but a handful compared to the number who wait on the girls outside the college with a view of attending to the estate of—of their deceased fathers.

THERE would be fewer accidents in this world if men would take their wives' advice, for we never yet heard of a man's head being blown off with a shot-gun, or his being run over by the cars, but what his wife said she had often told him to keep away from the railroad track or never touch a gun.

WHAT IS IT?

What is't that every fiber thrills,
That every sense of being fills,
That memory robs of other things,
Of other thoughts quick surcease brings?
What is't that makes the strong man weak,
That makes the robust pine and peak,
That makes the ruddy face turn pale,
That makes the heart of bravest quail?
What makes the knees together beat?
What makes one limp from head to feet?
What makes one writhe in sore distress,
And bends him up like letter S?
What causes groans with every breath?
What reconciles to instant death?
What is't that makes the baby weep?
What is't that visits him in sleep,
And prints the semblance of a smile
Upon his lips that doth beguile—
The women-folk—queer, foolish things—
And make them talk of angel-wings,
Of cherubim and seraphim—
Those creatures of that old wife's whim,
That, when in sleep a baby smiles,
The angels whisper it meanwhiles?
What makes that baby from his dream
Awake with calliopic scream?
What makes that precious baby wake?
Good friends, it is the stomach-ache!

THE recent published records of York Castle, England, formerly a fortress, but now for a long time used as a prison, show that in 1649 Isabella Billington, 33, was sentenced to death for crucifying her mother, and offering a cock and a calf as a burnt sacrifice.

NO MOTHER wearing banged hair should preserve her photographs. Twenty years from now, if her son should get hold of one, he would exclaim: "Oh! why did they put my mother in the House of Correction!"

WHY NIHILISM THRIVES.

The Horrors of Russian Despotism—Why a Newspaper Was Suspended.

The London *Times* prints a letter from its St. Petersburg correspondent, setting forth the reasons why the *Golos*, one of the most important and influential papers in the empire, was recently suspended. The letter is of remarkable interest, not alone as showing the rigidity of the press censorship in Russia, and the insufficient—or what we would deem insufficient—grounds for suspending a newspaper, but also as giving an inside glimpse into the actual misery of the people in the interior. The picture which it draws is a distressing one, and so full of the wretchedness and discontent under which the Russian people are groaning that the Government evidently feared to have the world know anything further of the sad plight of its people. The publication of the details, however, in such a paper as the London *Times* will carry the intelligence far beyond the narrow limits in which the *Golos* circulates, and, so far, the object of censorship is thwarted.

The order of the Minister of the Interior states that the supension was caused by the publication of a sort of diary, in which the writer sets forth in very graphic detail the widespread misery of the people in every part of the interior. In this diary the first complaint made by the writer is of the enormous increase of prices of all the necessaries of life. He shows that in the South of Russia the prices of grain and fuel have enormously enhanced, the latter so rapidly that the people had to burn straw in their stoves. In the North, bread has risen 75 per cent., and salt 50 per cent. in less than two years. Meat is constantly rising in value, though the peasants eat no more meat than formerly, and it can be transported at cheaper rates than ever before. He says: "Life has become dearer, and still people do not value their lives any more. Nothing but suicides by drowning, by shooting, or the knife, are reported from every side." In his entry the next day, the diarist makes a protest against the threatened abolition of the system of election of university professors and the substitution of those appointed by the Government. The next day he takes up the subject of agriculture, and shows that over a year ago new statutes were devised for the promotion of the lower agricultural schools, and that not a single step had been taken to carry out the scheme contemplated by the statutes. So far from that, a teacher of a St. Petersburg school who commenced instructing his scholars in natural history incurred the wrath of the Government and had to desist. He says, sarcastically: "A population, for example, is engaged in the iron industry, and carpentering is made compulsory in the schools, although there is probably not a tree nor a bush within miles of the settlement. For the sake of conformity, we can commence educating the population in agriculture in those districts where there is not an acre of land to plow." The next day he refers to the infamous dishonesty in financial matters practiced by the communal authorities, and complains that defalcations and embezzlements are so common that they would amount to millions if they were reckoned up. The next day he returns to the attack by charging the authorities with using threats of torture as arguments for the conversion of heretics to orthodoxy. He instances men and women who have been flogged as a means of grace, and one poor woman who was lashed within an inch of her life in the presence of 1,000 witnesses, not one of whom showed any compassion when the suffering creature cried out in her pain, "Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do." He says in this connection:

"Nineteen years will soon have passed since the emancipation of the serfs, and during all this time the whip and stick have not disappeared from the self-administration of the peasant. Such barbarism does not harmonize with the respect due to the individual man. What do we see? The flagellation of Stundists, the burning of witches, the burning of a dumb man suspected of spreading rinderpest, the drowning of a drunkard who in his cups threatened to burn down a village. This is the way in which the commune exercises its authority over the individual. An elder directed the *auto-da-fe* of the witch, and an elder ordered the cruel treatment of the Stundists. Who hold the whip more tenaciously in their hands than the elders of the village communes? The first step in peasant reform is to destroy this arbitrary power over individuals."

Though the charges made by this diarist would not be deemed sufficient grounds for the suspension of a newspaper in any country having a representative form of government or not governed by a military despotism, they none the less present a very strong indictment of the Russian Government, and one which will not fail to strike the world as true in all its counts, from the very haste with which the Government strikes down the newspaper making it. The political injustice of the Government and the burdens which it imposes on the people are no secret; but, when to this is added such a fearful catalogue of social oppression and brutality, and such a wretched picture of distress and suffering, there can be no wonder that Nihilism thrives, that assaults are made upon the lives of officials, and that the people are on the verge of revolution, or that the people bitterly complain that, while the Government was willing to enter into a long and bloody war with Turkey to relieve the condition of the people of the Danubian provinces, it will do nothing for its own.

His Part.

A lady contributor to the Wayne *Press* tells this story: "I had been out in Westchester County on a visit, and while there I found a kitten which I brought home as a plaything for my two children. To prevent any dispute about the ownership of puss, I proposed, and it was agreed, that the head should be mine, the body should be the baby's, and Eddy, the eldest, but 3 years, should be the sole proprietor of the long and beautiful tail. Eddy rather objected at first to this division, as putting him off with an extremely small share of the animal, but soon became reconciled to the division, and quite proud of his ownership in the graceful terminus of the kitten. One day, soon after, I heard poor puss making a dreadful mewing, and called out to Eddy, "There, my son, you are hurting my part of the kitten; I heard her cry." "No, I didn't, mother; I trod on my part, and your part hollered!"

Gen. Burnside's Proposed Resignation

H. J. Raymond, Esq., the New York editor, visited the Army of the Potomac pending the premeditated second attack on Fredericksburg. Extracts from his journal, published in *Scribner*, shed new light on the history of the disastrous campaign of 1862-3. Gen. Burnside's plans, it will be remembered, were steadily opposed by Hooker, Franklin, Smith and others of his subordinates, and were treated with indifference by his superior officers:

We returned to headquarters at 5, and found Gen. Burnside there already. After we had joked him a little about the rapidity of his journey to Washington, he told us he had been only to Acquia creek. Before leaving camp he had telegraphed to Gen. Halleck as follows: "I wish very much to see you for an hour. Will you come down to Acquia, or shall I go to Washington?" On reaching Acquia creek he found a reply: "Use your own judgment about coming up." To which he answered at once: "Yours received. I shall not come." He seemed greatly annoyed and vexed at the apparent indifference of Gen. Halleck to the movement of the army and to his wishes, and said he should not go to Washington to see him. While we were talking Lieut. Bowen came down from Gen. Hooker's headquarters, and said that Hooker was denouncing the attempted movement very freely and without the slightest restraint; even if the weather had been perfectly good, he said, the attempt to cross would have proved a failure. Gen. Burnside said he should send to the President his unconditional resignation of his command—sending at the same time the removal of several of his field officers. I made no remark at the time, seeing that he was too much disturbed and excited to give the matter proper consideration.

In the morning after breakfast Gen. Burnside told me he had changed his mind about accompanying his letter of resignation with the removal of officers. He feared this would look too much like attempting to make *conditions* with the Government, which he said he had no right to do. He had determined to resign, and send his letter to Washington by special messenger. After Pope's repulse, when Washington was thought to be in great danger from the rebels, who were pushing into Maryland, Gen. McClellan had refused to resume command of the Army of the Potomac unless Mr. Stanton or Gen. Halleck should first be removed. He had not done this formally, but had told his friends that he should insist on these conditions. Gen. Burnside said he talked with him until 3 o'clock in the morning to dissuade him from making any such conditions. He found him excessively stubborn about it, and finally told him he had no right to take such a course, and that he could not possibly maintain his position before the country as a loyal man if, when the Capitol was in danger and the North invaded, he were to refuse the command except on such terms as he might prescribe. Gen. McClellan finally yielded to these representations, resumed his command, and achieved by far the most considerable successes of his whole campaign. Gen. Burnside said that half a dozen of the officers had also resolved to resign unless Pope was removed. He heard of it, got them together, remonstrated with them, and finally denounced them as disloyal for entertaining such a purpose, and in the end induced them to forego it. When they had come to their conclusion he told them Gen. Pope *had been* removed.

Cultivation of Strawberries.

Mr. E. P. Roe, the horticulturist, in his *Scribner* series on small fruits, writes as follows of a mooted question in the culture of strawberries:

I have now reached a point at which I differ from most horticultural writers. As a rule it is advised that there be no spring cultivation of bearing plants. It has been said that merely pushing the winter mulch aside sufficiently to let the new growth come through is all that is needed. I admit that the results are often satisfactory under this method, especially if there has been deep, thorough culture in the fall, and, if the mulch between and around the plants is very abundant. At the same time I have so often seen unsatisfactory results that I take a decided stand in favor of spring cultivation, if done promptly and *sufficiently early*. I think my reasons will commend themselves to practical men. Even where the soil has been left mellow by fall cultivation, the beating rains and the weight of melting snows pack the earth. All loamy land settles and tends to grow hard after the frost leaves it. While the mulch checks this tendency it cannot wholly prevent it. As a matter of fact the spaces between the rows are seldom thoroughly loosened late in the fall. The mulch, too often, is scattered over a comparatively hard surface, which by the following June has become so solid as to suffer disastrously from drought in the blossoming and bearing season. I have seen well-mulched fields with their plants faltering and wilting, unable to mature the crop because the ground had become so hard that an ordinary shower could make but little impression. Moreover, even if kept moist by the mulch, land long shielded from sun and air tends to become sour, heavy and devoid of that life which gives vitality and vigor to the plant. The winter mulch need not be laboriously raked from the garden bed or field and then carted back again. Begin on one side of a plot and rake toward the other until three or four rows and spaces between them are bare; then fork the spaces or run the cultivator—often the subsoil plow—deeply through them, and then immediately, before the moist, newly-made surface dries, rake the winter mulch back into its place as a summer mulch. Then take another strip and treat it in like manner, until the generous impulse of spring air and sunshine has been given to the soil of the entire plantation.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE latest British emigration returns show that 55,019 persons emigrated in the last quarter, of which 36,110 were English, 6,727 Scotch, and 12,182 Irish.

THE distance from Paris to Marseilles is 600 miles, which, by an improvement in the time-table, is run in fifteen hours, at a speed of forty miles an hour. This is the quickest time on any French railroad.

THE State of Texas contains 274,356 square miles of territory, being larger than either the Austrian or German empires, than the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or than France, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland combined. And yet Texas is only a small portion of the United States.

THE Czar of Russia receives $8,250,000 per year, or $25,000 per day; the Sultan of Turkey $6,000,000 per year, or $18,000 per day; Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, $4,000,000, or $10,000 per day; King William of Prussia, $3,000,000 per year, and the King of Italy, $2,200,000 per year.

THE number of men drafted into the army and navy of Prussia in the military year 1878-9 was 86,489. Of this number there are only 2,265 who had not received a common school education, while 78,611 had been educated in elementary German schools, and 5,613 in schools for Polish or other non-German-speaking children. Disregarding the small province of Hohenzollern, the best-educated province, judging by this military test, was Schleswig-Holstein, where only 25 per cent. were without elementary education.

THE value of the cab-horse in Paris which, from accident or age, is no longer useful for business purposes, is estimated at about $13.50, apportioned as follows: Skin, $2.72; hair, 20 cents; blood, $1.25; nails, 2 cents; shoes, 36 cents; viscera, 32 cents; tendons, 6 cents; intestines, 20 cents; grease, $1; bones, 46 cents; flesh, $7. The ultimate destination of the skin is the tan-pit, the tendons are used for glue, the feet for oil, the bones for animals black, the blood for Prussian blue, while the horseflesh finds its place as a *piece de resistance* in the cheap restaurants.

NOTWITHSTANDING the acceleration of the speed of the railway trains in France and Germany, the pace is still below that of several lines in England. The fastest average in France is 40 miles an hour; in Germany of 37½ miles an hour. In England, the Scotch mail which leaves Euston at 8:50 p. m. arrives in Edinburgh at 6:45 a. m., making 401 miles in ten hours less five minutes, and traveling, therefore, at an average rate, including stoppages, of 41¼ miles an hour; while the 8:30 p. m. express from King's Cross reaches Edinburgh at 6 a. m., running over 397 miles in 9½ hours, and maintaining, therefore, an average speed of 42 miles per hour. Of trains running for shorter distances those on the Great Western run through from London to Swindon, 77¼ miles, in 87 minutes, or at the rate of 53 miles an hour.

Our Verb.

A late number of an educational journal thus describes the trouble a Frenchman had with the verb "break:"

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Dubois, to me, "but your verbs trouble me still; you mix them up so with prepositions."

"I am sorry you find them so troublesome," was all I could say.

"I saw your friend Mrs. Murkeson just now," he continued. "She says she intends to break down housekeeping; am I right there?"

"Break up housekeeping, she must have said."

"Oh! yes. I remember; break up housekeeping."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is broken into."

"Broken down."

"Broken down? Oh, yes! And, indeed, since the small-pox has broken up in our city—"

"Broken out."

"She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks."

"Will she leave her house alone?"

"No, she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?"

"Broken into."

"Certainly, it is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No, that engagement is broken—broken—"

"Broken off?"

"Yes, broken off."

"Ah, I had not heard of that."

"She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am anxious to speak English well."

"He merely broke the news; no preposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine young fellow; a breaker, I think."

"A broker, and a very fine young fellow. Good-day."

So much for the verb "to break."

A Lake Roofed with Salt.

No, it isn't frozen salt; and it isn't under the ground. It is in summer time, and open to the sky. And this is the explanation:

In Siberia, where this wonder is to be found, the summer heat is intense, and turns the upper part of the waters of the lake into a light mist, which floats away into the air. The change from water to mist takes place so quickly that large masses of salt are left in solid crystals, which cake together, arching slightly over the water, and forming a roof eight or nine inches thick, so strong that beasts of burden pass over it in safety, drawing their loads behind them.

Now, is this salt roof good to skate on? That is the question; but what's the answer?—*St. Nicholas.*

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

Plain Statement by Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, of His Action, and the Reasons for It—A Constitutional Duty Performed.

Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, telegraphed to the New York *Sun* a statement justifying the reversal by himself and Council of the election results claimed by the Republicans. His statement is addressed to the public, and is as follows:

Telegrams and suggestions having reached the undersigned to the effect that Gov. Garcelon and his Council owe to the Democracy of the United States in particular, and the public generally, a full, explicit explanation of exactly what they have done and why they did it, I herewith submit for general information a concise statement of the constitutional requirements in relation to elections of Senators and Representatives in this State, the action of the Governor and Council in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by that instrument, and the statute laws in accord therewith.

Here follows the constitutional and statutory requirements, which the Governor summarizes further on. He then proceeds:

In the discharge of their duty of examining the returns and issuing certificates or summons to the parties appearing to be elected, the Governor and Council have not only endeavored to follow both the letter and spirit of the constitution and laws made in accordance therewith, indicated by their own judgment, but the advice of their duly-appointed legal officer, aided by the best legal talent in the State. And here let it be remembered that the decision of the Governor and Council is not final. The constitution makes the Senate and House of Representatives respectively the final arbiters of the election of their own members. All the lists or returns which have been confided to the Council are to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives on the first Wednesday of July, annually, and they shall finally determine who are elected. With these directions and requirements before them, what is the Governor and Council required to do? To examine these returns, ascertain their validity, and compare them with the provisions of the constitution and the law. And,

1. They must have been sealed in open town meeting, and in presence of the selectmen, and, by necessary implication, must come into the hands of the Governor and Council in that condition.

2. They must be genuine returns, coming from bona-fide towns or plantations legally constituted and organized.

3. They must be signed by the legal officers of the towns—that is, as elected by the counts, by a majority of the municipal officers of a town or city, and certified by the Clerk.

4. They must contain a statement of the whole number of ballots cast for the officer voted for, and the office for which he was voted to fill.

5. They must contain the name of each person voted for with the number of votes against his name that were thrown for him.

6. The names of the officers signing the returns must be written with their own hands (as per judicial decision, 68 Maine, page 587).

Applying these rules to the varied returns, a tabulation of the persons voted for the different offices, with the votes each has received, determines the result.

In the inspection of returns and tabulation of the same, which has just been completed by myself and Council, it has been our purpose to apply to every return the same rule, to-wit, compliance with the requirements of the constitution and the law, without fear or favor. And if the result as to the political complexion of the Legislature is different from what was claimed by politicians interested in influencing the elections in other States, it is owing in part to the fact that the claim was unfounded, and in part to the carelessness of municipal officers in making their returns. The truth is, the popular vote was against the Republican party, and in the Representative and Senatorial districts the vote was extremely close. In addition to the fact that several persons fail to receive their certificates in consequence of "fatal defects" in the returns from their towns or cities, there are others who would have been presumably elected but for the carelessness of the voters themselves, or the ignorance of the voters themselves, or the ignorance of the candidates, or those who provided ballots at the election. The Judges of our Supreme Court have decided that ballots cast for William H. Smith and W. H. Smith are ballots to be counted separately. Several changes have resulted from this condition of things. In one county persons with as many as four different combinations of initials received the Republican vote and two the Democratic. That county was entitled to only one Senator, and there was no alternative but to give the certificate to the person having the highest number of votes.

In the Danforth district, already notorious, the name of the Republican candidate was Charles A. Rolfe. The town of Danforth voted for Charles Rolfe. The result was that his competitor received the certificate, and from like cause other changes have occurred. The great hue and cry about "conspiracy," "fraud," etc., arises from the fact that we have taken the constitution for our guide, fortified by the opinions of the Supreme Court of the State and the advice of several of the foremost legal gentlemen of the forum, and have not permitted substitution, alteration, or unauthorized amendments of the returns transmitted to us for examination, and by us to be transmitted to the Legislature for their final action. In other words, we have not resolved ourselves into a Returning Board to investigate fraud and bribery, illegal proceedings at the polls, and the thousand and one charges of corruption that are afloat, but have left this whole matter to the action of the Legislature, where it properly belongs. The Governor and Council have recognized the fact that the people of Maine have adopted a constitution and declared it to be the supreme law of the State. They have followed the requirements with fidelity and impartiality, and when an intelligent public have brushed away the mists and false colorings which enraged and discomfited politicians have thrown around our action, and the vituperation and slander that has been heaped upon us has given place to reason and fair investigation, any condemnation of our course, either by the Democracy of the nation, or any fair-minded and honorable politician of any party will be acknowledged with due submission.

ALONZO GARCELON.

A New Mode of Choosing Electors.

Some leading Republicans of New York, who fear the result of the Presidential contest at the ballot-boxes next year, are contemplating an immediate change in the mode of appointing the electors of President and Vice President. The constitution provides that each State shall appoint its electors in such manner as its Legislature may direct. Down to about 1820 the Legislatures in all the States chose the electors. Thenceforward State after State conferred the power directly upon the people through the ballot-boxes. South Carolina adhered to the old mode down to the close of the civil war.

New York clung to the ancient system till after the Presidential contest of 1824. At the close of a bitter struggle, which temporarily prostrated the Democratic party in the State, the method was adopted of choosing the electors by Congress districts, each district to choose one elector, and the whole body to then meet and choose the two Senatorial electors. The only Presidential contest under that system in this State was that of 1828, when Gen. Jackson secured twenty electors and John Quincy Adams 16. In 1829 the Legislature adopted the general ticket method, which has since prevailed.

Those Republicans who now contemplate a change fear that the State cannot be carried by their party next fall; and they propose to secure a portion, and perhaps a majority, of the electors by adopting the Congress district system of 1828, while some advocate the extreme measure of returning to the old method of appointment by the Legislature, whereby, for this once at least, they could give the Republican candidates for President and Vice President the whole thirty-five votes of the State.

It is in the power of the incoming Legislature to adopt either of these modes if it sees fit, and the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches. Those who urge the taking of this bold step look at the subject from the two standpoints of present success and the next census. They say that the measure would certainly secure them the Presidency now, and that the apportionment under the census of 1880, by stripping the South of one-third of its power, would make everything sure in the future.

Such is the scheme in contemplation. Perhaps the Legislature will carry it through, and perhaps not.

The Only Question.

It is not necessary to waste words upon the action of Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, respecting the returns of the recent election.

The real question in the case is this: Has Gov. Garcelon acted in strict obedience to the constitution and laws of the State, or has he violated them? If he has merely followed and applied the rules laid down for him in these instruments, he has done right; if he has broken those rules, he has done wrong, and deserves punishment.

The Governor says that he has done nothing more than obey the constitution and the laws and apply them as he is sworn to do; and we have not yet seen any attempt to prove that this is not the case. But until such proof is adduced, and its conclusiveness made evident, we are bound to believe that the Governor has done right, that there is no ground of complaint against his action, and that, as a conscientious public officer, he could not have taken any other course.

Let his critics prove that he has violated the constitution and the laws of the State. Then they will have a right to denounce him, and we will join in the denunciation.—*New York Sun.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE rabbit harvest is being gathered throughout the State. It is unusually bountiful.

THE Republicans of Winchester have purchased a brass cannon to hold in reserve for celebrating party victories.

THE public schools of Shoals, Martin county, have been suspended because of the prevalence of scarlet fever in that village.

ROWENA MATHENY, a girl 19 years of age, lately attempted suicide in Evansville, by eating fish-berries. Disappointment in love.

HENRY GLORE, a colored youth of Rising Sun, ruptured himself while practicing with a horn, and died from the effects of his injuries.

MRS. SADIE L. CARNES, of Terre Haute, fell over the back of a chair, sustaining injuries that resulted in her death a few hours afterward.

COLFAX, Clinton county, is ambitious to be the shire town of a proposed new county of Colfax, to be carved out of Clinton, Tippecanoe, Boone and Montgomery.

THE roof of the main building of Earlham College, at Richmond, was burned the other day. Loss by fire and water, about $2,000; covered by insurance.

THE Council of Administration of the G. A. R., for the Department of Indiana, have decided to hold the next annual encampment at Greencastle, on Jan. 29.

A MADISON man has forwarded to the Fish Commissioner at Washington a buffalo fish weighing sixty pounds, the largest fish of the kind ever caught in the Ohio river.

THE Indianapolis Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company last week received 1,000 tons more of steel rails, which they are distributing on the Western division.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has reversed a case because the indictment against a man, charged with the unlawful sale of liquor, didn't specify that a gill is less than a quart.

A LITTLE 11-year-old daughter of Mrs. Miller, living near Urbana, was accidentally shot by a little son of John Barnes, the ball entering at the nose, passing through the left cheek into the shoulder. It will probably prove fatal.

THE annual report of the State Normal School at Terre Haute is submitted. Last year there were 783 students, and since the organization of the school, 2,385. Eighty-two per cent. of the pupils last year were from the working classes.

THE luxury of eating raw pork has proved the death of several members in a family at Plymouth, and it is probable the entire family will die with the exception of the father, who ate none of the meat. Trichina was proved to be in the pork by post-mortem examination.

WHILE a little son and daughter of Charles Lacy, of Brookville, were playing with a revolver of thirty-two caliber, it was accidentally discharged while in the hands of the little girl, the ball striking her brother and passing through his body. Recovery is impossible.

FOR many years each Grand Jury of Decatur county has reported that the Greensburg jail was unsafe and unfit to keep prisoners, but the Commissioners take no steps toward repairing the old one or building a new one. The other night all the prisoners, nine in number, escaped, and only one of them voluntarily came back.

JUDGE WARD has rendered an important decision at Crawfordsville, in the case of McComas vs. Krug, Sheriff of that county. The defendant was charged with drunkenness, and his removal asked for under a recent act of the Legislature. The Judge decided that the statute was unconstitutional, and dismissed the case. The plaintiff filed notice that he would appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

MR. SAMUEL DAVENPORT, Postmaster at Bluffton, died last week, after a lingering illness of many months, aged 52 year. Mr. Davenport was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and held the position of Collector in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district during the war, and was editor of the Bluffton *Chronicle* for many years.

A SPLIT in the Baptist church at Crawfordsville, and a case at law growing out of it as to the title to the church building, has resulted in a decision in favor of the majority party. The court held that a Baptist church is congregational, and a majority of the members have absolute authority under their articles of faith and rules of decorum to do as they like about allowing or disallowing certain doctrines to be preached in the church building.

Her Dowry.

At the very moment when mademoiselle makes her first appearance in the world, her frugal papa begins to think of her *dot*. A sum of money, however small, is immediately put away in her name. Every year he saves from his income, and these savings are added to the original sum. Any unexpected windfalls brought to him by a good stroke of business or fortunate investments are wholly or in part consecrated to the same purpose. Thus the original amount, insignificant in the beginning, being always put at interest, increases itself to a pretty little dowry by the time the little girl has reached a marriageable age. Unlike many heads of families in America, who, from the very warmth of their affection for wife and children, spend their entire days, and often evenings, toiling at counting-house and office, the French husband and father lives in the midst of his children, occupying himself constantly with their wants, their wishes and the growth of their minds. His business hours are short; therefore, he has time for walks, excursions, drives, in all of which, when possible, he makes them his companions. Thus intimate relations between parents and children are from the beginning established and maintained, the feeling between father and daughter seeming to be peculiarly beautiful. He denies himself pleasures, even comforts, that he may provide for her future. She repays this devotion by implicit obedience and unquestioning love.

VANDERBILT is not only the pauper millionaire of the metropolis—that is, not the only man of colossal fortune who "swore off" his personal taxes. John Jacob Astor pays tax on only $30,000 worth of personal property; August Belmont doesn't pay any; James Gordon Bennett on $25,000; A. J. Drexel on $100,000; Joseph A. Harper, "sworn off;" Mrs. A. T. Stewart on $500,000; Clarkson N. Potter, "sworn off;" Samuel J. Tilden on $90,000; William M. Evarts on $25,000; Peter Cooper on $110,000; Cyrus W. Field, "sworn off," and Hugh J. Jewett on $20,000.

INDIANA has the largest school fund of any State. It comprises $11,600,000 in school property and $9,000,000 in the State Treasury, a total of $20,600,000 or $70 to every child in the publi schools.

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WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

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Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

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Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

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16–tf. ISAAC HAGUE

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

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Candies, Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Toy Candy, Fruit Candies, Santa Claus Candies, Santa Claus Toys, All Kinds of Christmas and New Year Goods.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Zantee Currants 6c Valencia Raisins, 9c
Layer Raisins, 12½c Leghorn Citron, 23c
Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Pure Stick Candy, 14c French Mixed Candy, 15c
Fruit Candies, 30c Toy Candies, 30c
Hearts, Mottoes, and other Fancy Candies, 30c

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS TOYS.

Christmas Tree Candles only 35 cents per box. Dogs, Cats, Horses, Donkeys, Monkeys, Bears, Lions Tigers, Birds, Ducks chickens, and a thousand other toys for the little ones from 1c to 10 cents each.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, ETC.

Young Hyson Tea, 25, 40, best 65c Imperial Tea, 50, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 50, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 30, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 8c per lb

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio, 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

YRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.
Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 35c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Pure musca wine, $1.50 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good [illegible], $1.60, Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

FISH! FISH!

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Grant as a Walking Bill-Board.

[Washington Capital.]

Our slop-fed Cæsar of Galena, who is being carted over the country to create a boom, to the utter loss of all respect and dignity, if he ever had any, is being utilized in a way that would be ludicrous in any other land than our own, by being made an advertising medium. The processions in every city through which he has yet passed have been made up mainly of wagons, carts, buggies, coaches, Indians, Turks, darkies and what not, carrying advertisements of various establishments seeking business in this way. One could read, for example, on a huge wagon covered with flags:

WELCOME THE HERO!
Medicated paper at Stimson's!

Or—

GLORY TO GRANT!
Podogogue,
Sure Shot for Rats!

Or—

CHICAGO WELCOMES THE NEXT PRESIDENT!
Try Liniment and Tar. Cures Bowel-Complaint!!!

And so on down the entire line. At the head of this the corn-fed Cæsar rides with uncovered head, bowing to the right and left with the solemnity of an owl.

How much better it would be for this great man to give himself directly to the business boom, and subject his imperial person to that high purpose. What a superb advertising medium he would be to have his highness decorated with appropriate robes—they might be of imperial cut, and in this way combine Roman grandeur with business—and then cover them with neat and appropriate announcements. As this great man, upon whose stomach depends the future of the republic, complains of being out of employ, we would suggest this as an honest way in which to make a living. We know business firms that would pay handsomely for preferred spaces—say the breast or back; and he might demand the highest sort of a premium for that part of his imperial person where the legs and the body begin. As it is much the largest part, there would be room for great display.

Try it, Cæsar—there's millions in it. With the same view of getting through the shams to the practical business, we would suggest that democrats who carry banners on these occasions should have those banners appropriately lettered. Say—

WELCOME GRANT,
and
Welcome Delano!

Or—

HAIL TO THE THIEF!
Welcome Landaulet Williams!

Or—

GRANT FOREVER,
and
Secor Robinson all the time!

Or—

THE HERO OF APPOMATTOX,
and
Stealing Made Easy!

Or—

QUEEN VIC. SHOOK HIM BY THE HAND!
Welcome Belknap!

Or—

FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE POCKETS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN!
Welcome Ulys. I.—Emperor.

And so on without end. The effect would not only be striking and picturesque, but true, and that is something in these times.

* * *

Grant Speaks.

[New York Sun.]

Our persistent exposure of General Grant's ambitious purpose to convert this republican government into an empire has at last compelled the silent man to speak. By implication he would seem to deny any such purpose.

Who cares for his verbal denial. His actions contradict his words.

It was at Carpenters' hall, in Philadelphia, that Gen. Grant deigned to open his hitherto sealed lips. What he said, or undertook to say, in a most awkward and ungrammatical way, was that it was hoped and he thought we had the assurance now that our republic will last as long as time lasts.

"Our republic"—what republic?

If Gen. Grant means the republican government that our fathers founded, that Washington fought for and first administered, then we have to say that this very man Grant is doing all he can to destroy that same republican government.

In what do our republican institutions consist?

In our written constitution, and hardly less in the time-honored customs observed by Washington and his long line of patriotic and illustrious successors, until they have come to be regarded as constitutional traditions.

The most sacred of these is limiting the term of one president to eight years. Grant is doing his utmost to violate this tradition, and thus to overthrow our republican institutions as they have heretofore existed.

Many believe that Gen. Grant means to go further and establish an empire. We are among the number. We fully believe this. As to his enforced and long-deferred declarations in favor of the republic, we regard them as equally hollow and unmeaning as those which that most ambitious and vilest of emperors, Louis Napoleon, made after his election as president of the French republic. After having taken his solemn oath to support the republic, he declared: "I shall support it as a man of honor." "Citizen representatives," he continued, "we have a grand mission to fulfil, to found a republic in the interest of all."

We all know how the coup d'etat followed, when twenty thousand of the best citizens of France were murdered, or banished in a single night, and the liberties of the people were trampled in blood and dust.

Grant never shuddered at the flow of human blood, however large the stream. A patriot once, ambition instead of love of country now seems to be his animating spirit. He is the only American ever born since the revolution who shows no reverence for the name and example of Washington.

* * *

A Long Speech.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by M. DeCosmos in the legislature of British Columbia when a measure was pending, the passage of which would have taken from a great many settlers their lands. DeCosmos was in a hopeless minority. This job had been held back until the eve of the close of the session. Unless legislation was taken before noon the given day, the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiraton of the limitation, De Cosmos got the floor about 10 a. m., and began a speech against the bill. Its friends cared little for they supposed by 1 or 2 o'clock he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage.

One o'clock came and De Cosmos was speaking still; he hadn't more than entered upon his subject. At 2 o'clock he was saying: "In the second place. At 3 o'clock he produced a fearful bundle of evidence, and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth; he was going to speak until the next noon kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but as it came on to dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them, because each interruption afforded him chance to digress and gain time. They tried to shout him down but that gave him a breathing space, and finally they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy, no adjournment for dinner, no chance to more than wet his lips with water, no wandering from the subject, no sitting down. Twilight darkened, and gas lit; members slipped out to dinner relays and returned in squads; but DeCosmos went on with his speech. The speaker to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing, snoring and trying to look wide awake.

Day dawned, and the majority slipped out to breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It cannot be said that it was a very logical, eloquent or sustained speech. There were digressions in it; repetitions also; but still the speaker kept on. At last noon came to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impotence, and to a single man who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut; and were bleared and blood-shot; his legs tottered under him and his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. DeCosmos had spoken twenty-five hours, and had saved the settlers their lands.

* * *

Special Announcement

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

* * *

READ THIS.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank.

30-tf.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 00 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 18 "	2 58 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	8 56 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm	9 40 pm	
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 am		
Connersville	1 am		
Cambridge City	12 pm		
New Castle	1 pm		
Muncie	2 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 pm	10 32 pm	8 18 am
Bluffton	4 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	6 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	[illegible] am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 51
Denver		9 00	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 00
Roann	9	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 30
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 33	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 40
Columbia City	11 23	11 30	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 45
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 45
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	3 20pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	2 55pm
Denver	6 25	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	2 16pm
Roann	6 09	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Mancester	5 30	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 19	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 07
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City		6 30am		
Saginaw		7 15am		
Lansing		10 07am		
Grand Rapids		8 40am	[illegible] 15pm	
Detroit		7 [illegible] am		
Ann Arbor		[illegible]		
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	pm	
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	pm	
Bankers	7 [illegible]am	1 1[illegible]pm	pm	
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	pm	
Angola	8 [illegible]am	2 [illegible]pm	pm	
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	am	
Auburn,	9 25am	3 02pm	am	
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 05pm	am	
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	am	
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm		
Cincinnati	6 55pm			
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am		
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am		
Washington		8 00pm		
Baltimore		9 20pm		

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore		7 10am		
Washington		8 35am		
St. Louis	0am	7 00pm		
Louisville	[illegible] 30am	6 50pm		
Cincinnati	8 40am			
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am		
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 30am	1 20am	
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 [illegible] pm	2 4[illegible]am	
Auburn	5 59pm	12 [illegible]pm	3 [illegible]am	
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am	
Angola	7 1[illegible]pm	1 20pm	4 45am	
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am	
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am	
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 10am	
Ann Arbor	am	5 10pm	10 35am	
Detroit	am	6 20pm	11 50am	
Grand Rapids	am	10 30pm	4 30pm	
Lansing		5 45pm		
Saginaw		9 10pm		
Bay City		10 10pm		

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 08am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 24
Garrett ar.	5 50pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	6 10am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 03	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 [illegible]	4 00
Defiance	6 40am	5 37	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 40pm	7 54	7 09
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chic'go Expr's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 14
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 58
Cromwell		2 32	1 23
Milford Junction		3 00	1 56
Walkerton Junction		4 0	3 20
CHICAGO		7 [illegible]	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburg	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	3 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 35	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 28	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West!

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. E. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880,

lands situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the southeast part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty-four chains [24] and thirteen [13] links to the center of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the center of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One third cash and the residue in equal payments of twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

51-5w HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 15, 1880. Number 3.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & [illegible]

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Nancy Dewitt, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: Geo. H K. Moss. Clerk.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

January 5, 1880. 2-3

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

MONEY TO LOAN

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AGAINST THE THIRD TERM.

A Republican Journal Speaks out Plainly.

[From the Sunday Dispatch.]

Among the more intelligent republicans there is strong opposition to the idea of a third term, and even many friends of General Grant doubt the possibility of his election should he recieve the nomination. The Dayton Journal says: "If there are men who are determined that Gen. Grant shall be the republican nominee for president, we seriously advise them to make a careful investigation of the situation in Ohio. We can heartily support Grant, but we know enough to know that there are enough republicans who will not support him to jeopardize the state." Will the gentlemen who are so enthusiastic for Grant tell us that they are certain they could carry the state of New York for him should he be nominated? We are convinced that he could not carry it—that more than the thirty thousand republicans who voted against Mr. Cornell would vote against Grant. Were Grant to be the nominee, which of the doubtful states—such as Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California and Indiana—would he be sure to carry? To us it appears very doubtful if he could carry the electoral votes of any one of them.

Of course, we are not now talking to the gentlemen who blather politics in bar-rooms, but to the thinking men who shape the action of conventions. From what we have heard we are convinced that the nomination of Grant would be followed by disastrous defeat. The quiet republicans who do not attend primaries, but who vote at every election, are very unanimous in their opposition to making Grant the nominee, and the German republicans are utterly opposed to him. There is still a widespread regard among Americans for the tradition handed down to us from our earliest president, that it is dangerous to our liberties to give any man a third term of the presidency. Though ourselves having no fear whatever that Gen. Grant, were he elected president, would attempt to overthrow the republic, or that he would prove a Cæsar, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are many conscientious, patriotic citizens who do so think. Would it, then, be the part of wisdom for the republicans to array this fear and those possessed of it against our party? We think it would be the very top of madness. A defeat with Grant as candidate would prove the destruction of the republican party. A defeat with any other man as our standard bearer would be but a temporary repulse.

There is another very strong reason why Gen. Grant should not be the nominee: The republican party would be put on the defensive at the beginning of the campaign. It would have to meet the charge that he had in his cabinet men who were corrupt; that he was intimate with men who were afterward convicted of defrauding the revenue; that he pardoned with lavish hand such convicts, and that his private secretary was proven to the satisfaction of the country to have been in league with them. These things cannot be disproved; and though we never entertained for a moment the thought that Gen. Grant knew of the wrongs committed by his friends, we cannot believe that the man who surrounds himself with corrupt men is the fittest man the country could choose to fill its highest office. Looking at the question of nominating Grant from all sides, we cannot but regard it as the most dangerous move which the party could make. Of all the men mentioned as candidates he would be the weakest.

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M'KEE AND BABCOCK.

An Unhappy Old Man.

[Springfield Republican.]

The death of Wm. McKee, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and whisky-ring notoriety, revives the recollection of one of the most disgraceful episodes of Grant's administration. He died of heart disease, the doctors say; in fact it was the disgrace of his conviction and imprisonment that killed him. McKee had fought his way up in the world, and a few years ago was one of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis. He felt the natural pride of a self-made man in his success, enjoyed the front position in public enterprises and on public occasions which was awarded him, and especially valued his reputation as a "square" man. From the day he was convicted of stealing he was a broken-down man, and he has been steadily going to pieces ever since. After his pardon from the penitentiary he sedulously avoided public notice, was seldom seen outside his home, his office and the close carriage in which he rode from one to the other, and sought forgetfulness of his disgrace in drink. It is, indeed, a pitiable ending of what had been a characteristically successful western career, and will doubtless be quoted as a fresh illustration of the truth that "the way of the transgressor is hard." One needs, however, to remember the adage that the exception proves the rule when he reads that the same week this poor old man died in disgrace in St. Louis his no less guilty associate, who had only the better fortune to escape conviction, was welcomed back to Grant's confidence in Philadelphia. It is hard to say which is the more eloquent commentary on the Grant movement—the fact that it was started by a newspaper whose editor had been convicted of defrauding the government under Grant, or the fact that Grant comes back from his tour around the world to greet Babcock so heartily that this worthy is already counting upon getting back his old place upon the restoration.

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MODERN MOURNING.

A Conversation Between the Envelope and a Sheet of Paper.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"Dear me," said the Paper, "I feel awfully queer, so stiff around the edges. What is this black band for?"

"Hush!" said the Envelope; "don't you know? Her husband is dead."

"Well?" said the Paper.

"Well," said the Envelope, "how stupid you are. The black is mourning for him, that's all."

"Good gracious!" said the Paper, "does she do it like this? Do you suppose it comforts her to see a black edge on her stationery? How very funny!"

"It's the proper thing to do, at any rate," said the Envelope, sharply. "You haven't seen the world, evidently."

"But it is not my idea of grief," said the Paper. "If I were sad I would go away from everybody and keep quiet."

"You are very simple-minded," said the Envelope. "Who would see you if you mourned like that? I knew a widow once who was very angry because she found a card with a wider black edge than her own. She said she had told Tiffany to send her the widest that was made, and here was one wider. She almost cried, and measured the edges to make sure. That was grief, now."

"Was it, indeed," said the Paper. "Well, times have changed, I suppose. Once when a woman lost her husband her eyes were so full of tears that she could not see how to measure black edges. This is the age of reason, I am told. All feeling is treated as weakness and smoothed away by ignatia."

"Oh! people feel, I suppose," said the Envelope, a little ashamed, "but, really, there are so many things expected of one now when one's friend passes away that there isn't much time for grief. Just look at our poor lady today. At 9 the undertaker came, upon a matter most painful. It was—well, the mountings on the casket. She was going to have hysterics, but couldn't because he was waiting for her decision. Then the florist came to know about the decorations for the house. Then Mme. Lameau, with boxes upon boxes of dresses, wraps, bonnets, etc., and although our lady did sigh when she saw the deep black—tears spoil crepe, you know, and madam quickly diverted her mind by showing Lizette how to drape the long veil becomingly. Then came the jeweler, with the latest design in jet, and her diamonds have to be re-set now, you know, in black claws. After this the mourning stationery was sent with the crest in black, and all sorts of cards and letters had to be written. Then the servants' new mourning liveries and carriage hangings were selected. When dinner was served our lady was so exhausted by all this that she felt faint and ate a really good dinner to sustain life. Now I should like to know what time she has had for grief, poor thing!"

"Don't say no time for grief!" said the Paper, rustling with indignation; "say no soul for it, and you will be nearer the truth. When a woman can choose bonnets and jewelry, her husband lying dead in the house, there is not much sadness in her heart. I see that she needs the black-edged paper to express herself. She might as well give up all this miserable farce and enjoy herself at once. Let her give a ball in place of a funeral, and show her diamonds in their new claws."

"Oh! near me, do hush!" said the Envelope. "A ball in crepe and jet jewelry; you are not very decent; you don't seem to understand things at all."

"I don't, that's true," said the Paper, "and I hope I never will. When women have got to mourning by sending out black edges and wearing the latest things in jet, I give them up. I never shall understand."

"Emotional people always make difficulties for themselves," said the Envelope, coolly. "I accept things as they are, adapt myself—Hush! she is coming, and crying, too, I declare, after all."

"Well, really, Lizette," said a voice broken with sobs, "you are very thoughtless. How should I remember in my distracted state, to say twelve-buttoned gloves? and here there are only six-buttoned; it is too bad. But every one takes advantage of me now. I am alone—forlorn—desolate," and the sobs redoubled.

"Poor thing," said the Envelope.

"What hopeless grief," said the Paper, "I pity her."

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THE DEAD ALIVE.

Sequel to a Kentucky Lynching.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

LAGRANGE, KY., January 7.—The writer of this lived in Lockport, Ky., during the years from 1865 to 1874, and it was during that time that this country was infested by the Ku-Klux. One morning in April, 1872, John James, a farmer living a few miles from town, came to my store and informed me that his son Bealy, a lad of seventeen years of age had run off from home, and at his dictation I wrote not less than fifty letters to relatives and acquaintances, making inquiry for him.

In July, 1877, Richard Shuck murdered his father-in-law, near Gratz, Ky. He was indicted in the Owen circuit court, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be executed at Owenton in July, 1878. Before Shuck's execution he made a confession in which he said that he had belonged to an organized band of thieves, and gave the names of a portion of them, and also the names of persons they had robbed and murdered, Sam. Goodrich, Joe Goodrich, James Simons and John James had murdered the son of the latter because he knew too much. This boy is the same boy whom James had me to write the letters making inquiry about. Upon the statement of Shuck the above-named parties were arrested, confined in the New Castle (Henry county) jail, and in due course had an examining trial. In that trial a fellow by the name of David Carter turned state's evidence, he being accused of being an accessory to the crime. Carter told of the killing of Bealy James; that he had heard of it at the time; had visited the sink-hole in which the body was hastily buried, and that the band to which he belonged had done the work. James the father of Bealy James, fled the country and was never arrested, and is now, I learn, in Mexico. On a memorable night in 1878 Bob Goodrich, Sam. Goodrich, Joe Goodrich and Jas. Simmons were taken from the jail in New Castle and hung by a mob, and an excited populace pronounced the judgment of Judge Lynch as just. The affair had dropped out of the minds of those living near, although there were some people who could not excuse the action of the mob.

This morning I was standing on the platform of the depot at this place, when an acquaintance stepped from the from the train and informed me that Bealy James, the boy for whose supposed murder the Goodriches and Jim Simmons were hung by the mob, was on the train. About this time Bealy stepped out of the door, and I immediately recognized him. Bealy was an overgrown, ignorant boy, and time had not improved him to any extent. He stated to me that he had left home on account of ill-treatment by his stepmother, who, by the way, is a daughter of the James Simmons who was hung by the mob, and had made his way to Indiana, sought and found employment as a farm hand.

He had been in the state of Illinois, and had gone from there to Arkansas. He said he had not heard until last night in Louisville of the trouble in Henry county, the hanging of the unfortunate men, or that his father was a refugee and a wanderer to escape an indictment against him in the courts for his murder.

Thus it will be seen that Shuck died with a lie in his mouth; that David Carter swore to a lie against these unfortunate men, and that the action of Judge Lynch is unjust, unwarranted and should be a lesson to mob spirits.

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Indiana's Favorite Son.

[New York Star.]

No citizen of that state ever surpassed Mr. Hendricks in personal popularity. None has been more highly regarded for his public or private virtues. If the possession of such qualities of heart and mind as he is acknowledged to have were to be the controlling consideration in the choice of a candidate, there is not one in the ranks of democratic statesmen to-day who would stand a better chance to achieve the honors of a nomination. We welcome Indiana's favorite son to the field. The time has arrived to consider the relative strength and fitness of candidates, and it is proper that one who has been so long identified with democratic success should early engage the thoughts of those who sincerely believe that the future welfare of the country is dependent on the triumph of Jeffersonian principles.

JESSE JAMES, OUTLAW

An Instance Where the Desperado Was Merciful—An Affecting Scene.

[Kansas City Times.]

Detective Pinkerton has given the James boys the name of being bloodthirsty wretches, who could never be moved from their purpose of killing when once they made up their minds. A gentleman from Clay county, however, related one instance to a Kansas City reporter the other night which serves to show that there was at one time at least a tender spot in the heart of Jesse. The story, as told by the gentleman, is that a few years ago a man together with his family, lived on a part of Mrs. Samuels' farm. He rented so many acres from the old lady, and the renter and Mrs. Samuels fattened a beef in copartnership.

When the beef was killed they fell out over a division of the spoils. Each claimed the hide and tallow. The dispute waxed warm, until the man, in a heat of passion said to Mrs. Samuels, "You are an old liar." The old lady, looking straight at him said, "I shall tell Jesse about this," and, turning on her heel went into the house. The next day, as Mrs. Samuel's tenant was standing in the road in front of his house, conversing with a Mr. Chancellor, of Clay county, a noise was heard in the corn-field adjoining, and in a few minutes a horse and a rider jumped the rail fence, and Jesse James stood in the presence of the man who had insulted his mother. At sight of Jesse the man turned as pale as death, and looked as if he were about to sink into the earth.

Riding close to him Jesse said: "Didn't you know that I would kill you for the language you used toward my mother? If you have any thing to say do it quickly, for you have only a short time to live."

Just at this time the wife of the apparently doomed man came screaming out of the house, beging Jesse not to kill her husband. With a stern command of "Get back into the house, Madam, quick," the woman went in weeping bitterly, and with strained nerves she awaited the dead crack of Jesse's revolver which would make her a widow. Turning to the trembling man before him, Jesse said: "Get down on your knees and ask forgiveness for your sins before I kill you."

Dropping down on his knees in the middle of the public road, the man offered up such a prayer to God as was never heard in the old county of Clay. The gentleman, an unwilling spectator of the affair, said he never heard such a touching and beautiful prayer in his life. With the tears streaming down his face, the man besecched the Almighty to recieve his soul and take care of his children and wife, soon to be without a father and husband. Mr. Chancellor, during the prayer, glanced several times at Jesse, who, with drawn pistol, sat sternly on his horse looking at the supplicant before him.

Before the prayer was concluded the stern lines upon Jesse's face seemed to relax from their wanted serenity, and hope dawned upon the mind of the gentleman that Jesse would relent from his purpose. At the conclusion of the prayer the man closed his eyes and awaited the expected shot that would send him into eternity. But he was not destined to die. The words of suppliance had touched the better chords of Jesse's heart, and the demon within him was subdued. Addressing the still-kneeling man, he said: "I ought to kill you, but for the sake of your wife and children I will spare your life. I will give you six hours to get out of this country. Go quick, before I change my mind."

The reprieved man arose to his feet and poured out such a volume of thankful gratitude that the heart of the gentleman present was melted into tears, and he wept like a child. Jesse, apparently stern and unmoved, listened until he was through, and then, motioning him away, gathered up the lines of his bridle and disappeared in the field. The man hastened into his house, and the joyful meeting with his wife upon the threshold of the door was an occasion never to be forgotten.

In less than the time given by Jesse to leave, the man, his family and their effects were loaded into wagons and going in the direction of more friendly shores.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE annual statistics of the trade of Baltimore show an increase in the value of exports over 1878 of $28,480,000. The imports, on the other hand, decreased $7,580,000. The receipts of wheat increased 12,500,000 bushels, and of corn 5,000,000 bushels. The transactions of the Clearing House show an increase of $94,000,000.

DURING 1879 there were in New York 460 failures, with liabilities amounting to $16,-383,932.... Parnell and Dillon, the Irish land-reform agitators, have arrived at New York.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, the well-known Irish agitator, arrived at New York on the 2d inst. An enthusiastic reception was tendered him.... A lively disturbance was created on the New York Produce Exchange, on the 2d inst., when statistics of articles dealt in were posted in centals. The provision men tore down the tables of receipts, and the grain men refused to do business. The Board of Managers decided, some weeks ago, to adopt the cental system on the 1st of January, but the scheme received bitter opposition from the first among members.

THE death of Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is announced. He died at the residence of his mother, in Malden, Mass., after an illness of several weeks. He was conscious to the last, and died surrounded by his family (a son and daughter) and clergymen prominent in the church. Bishop Haven was 59 years old. ....Parnell, the Irish agitator, addressed an assemblage of 8,000 people in Madison Square Garden, New York. He appealed for contributions of money to be applied for two purposes, the contributor to elect as between the two—viz.: the alleviation of present distress growing out of the famine in Ireland, and the promotion of the political movement having for its object the obtaining of permanent relief at the hands of the British Government.

ONE of the New York branch post-offices was entered by burglars, who stole $1,500 in money and several registered letters. The deed is described as one of the boldest which has taken place in that city of late.... Stephen Longfellow, nephew of the poet, has been held for trial at Boston for forging the name of the latter to a check for $1,000.... The pews of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have been sold for 1880 for $40,000.... The New York Produce Exchange has voted on the cental system again, and voted it down by a large majority.

THE WEST.

EMERY, editor of a Sunday paper at Leavenworth, Kan., who some years ago shot and seriously wounded D. R. Anthony, was killed a few days ago, in a saloon, by his partner in business.... At Alliance, Ohio, on New Year's day, a party of eight boys skating fell through the ice. Three were drowned—Harry Coates, Charles Dorman and Charles Rankin.

THE value of the mineral product of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Dakota during 1878 is placed at $72,688,868.

DURING the first business day of the new year, the Chicago bank clearings footed up a grand total of $12,300,000, being the largest day's clearings on record in that city. ....G. M. Berry, bookkeeper for the Sheriff of San Francisco, is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. He was a dabbler in stocks.

DISPATCHES from the West state that Gen. Hatch, of the Ute commission, left Lake City for Fort Garland on the 2d inst., having experienced no trouble since parting with the Indians at Cline's ranche except from the snow. He believes that Ouray was sincere in all his negotiations and that the murderers would have been surrendered on demand if they had not been convinced that the people of Colorado intended to lynch them before trial. The Utes have all left Los Pinos and no further developments are expected until the chiefs now visiting Washington have returned...... A Washington telegram of the 4th inst. says: "Ex-Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, last night received a dispatch confirmatory of the story already darkly hinted at—namely, that the females captured by the Utes were outraged by their Indian captors. The Pueblo (Col.) *Chieftain* of New Year's day contained a card, signed by Mrs. Meeker, in which the crime is charged upon the Utes."

THE mortality among the negro emigrants from North Carolina who lately arrived in Indianapolis is very great. Sixteen or eighteen of the 100 in that city died last week of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

THE Cairo and Vincennes railroad was sold at public sale by the Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Springfield, Ill., last week, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of the bondholders. The road was purchased by Joseph Drexel and Charles E. Tracey, trustees of the English bondholders, for the sum of $2,000,000.

A SHOCKING fire casualty is reported from San Francisco. The residence of Daniel Hoskins was burned, and Mrs. Hoskins and her daughter, aged 19, a son, aged 4, and infant babe perished in the flames.... Chicago elevators contain 7,994,287 bushels of wheat, 4,060,-740 bushels of corn, 1,134,902 bushels of oats, 259,221 bushels of rye, and 775 125 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 14,223,225 bushels, against 9,884,239 bushels at this period last year.

A TERRIBLE railroad collision took place a few days ago, near Galesburg, Ill., on the Burlington branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Three stock trains were following each other closely, when the last train ran into the one preceding it, causing a fearful crash. Two stock men were killed and several injured.

THE SOUTH.

THE contract for the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad from Fort Worth to El Paso, a distance of 750 miles, has been signed.... United States Senator Houston, of Alabama, died lately at his home in Athens.

A PLEASANT feature of Gen. Grant's tour through the South was his cordial reception by the people of the little city of Fernandina, Fla. He was escorted by a committee headed by Gen. W. G. M. Davis, an officer in the Confederate service, to the City Hall, which had been nicely decorated with bunting and semi-tropical plants. A large crowd of citizens, principally colored, had assembled. Gen. Davis delivered a speech of welcome, expressing the hope that this visit would result in further uniting the people of all sections, and stating that all the South held the General in good esteem as their friend. In reply Gen. Grant said:

> GEN. DAVIS AND CITIZENS OF FLORIDA: It affords me great pleasure to visit this State, which I do now for the first time. I am greatly pleased with the little I have seen of it thus far, and with the cordiality of its citizens, who have welcomed me most warmly. I am very glad to see you all. In the tour of the world which I have made I saw only that which strengthened me in my love of country, and every section of it from Florida to Maine. The freedom and liberty which you enjoy here cannot be realized by the people of the Old World.

Referring to the report which he made in 1866, he said that he believed then that the South acted in good faith, but he said then and sees now they were misled and driven into a course which produced results now so greatly regretted by all. It was not, however, their fault. Concluding, he said:

> We are now a united people, and no one more desires that we may continue so, or will do more to accomplish that result, than myself.

Three cheers were then given by the crowd for Gen. Grant, and three for Gen. Sheridan.

GEN. GRANT was cordially received and royally entertained by the people of Jacksonville, Fla. The festivities that followed embraced a reception, a banquet, a grand ball and drives through the orange groves that environ the city. From Jacksonville Gen. Grant journeyed to Palatka, where he tarried two days, and, on Saturday, Jan. 10th, sailed for Cuba.

A TERRIBLE feud occurred last week in Hart county, Ky., between a father and son named Green. The old man shot at the son, but missed, and the son rushed on his father, and a terrible fight ensued. Both were nearly killed, and the son had one of his ears cut entirely off.

GENERAL.

THE New York *Public* compares December, 1879, with December, 1878, and also compares the two years. The comparison shows that the volume of business has increased at every city except San Francisco and Providence, and at the latter the gains for the last two months have nearly overcome the losses of all the other months of the year.

TWO YOUNG Americans, George Green, of Texas, and Frank Contre, of Boston, were in a mail coach near Guanajuato, Mexico, when it was attacked by a band of thirty robbers with Winchester rifles. These young men fought the whole band, killed five, and wounded several, compelling the others to retreat. Green was slightly wounded.... The work of taking the census will begin shortly. Gen. Walker, the Superintendent, has his list of Supervisors almost complete—one for each of the 156 census districts into which the country has been divided.

ELEVEN survivors of the foundered steamer Borussia reached Baltimore, the other day, on the Italian bark that picked them up 250 miles off the Azores. The steamer foundered Dec. 23, and the rescued men rode out some very heavy weather in a life-boat, and were constantly menaced by sharks.

A DAY'S casualties: An explosion in a celluloid factory at Newark, N. J., killed four men and fatally injured two others; the mail-boat between Freeport and Pensacola, Fla., exploded a boiler, killing the Captain and one other and mortally scalding the engineer; the Turner Hall, in East Fourth street, New York, was destroyed by fire, and four people suffocated, several others who jumped from the windows sustaining serious injuries; at La Crosse, Wis., August Talbot, a quarryman, brought a five-pound can of powder down-stairs and placed it on a table near a lamp for use early in the morning, whereupon an explosion took place, terribly burning eight persons who were sitting around the table.

THE adoption of the cental system has been received with so much hostility by the New York Produce Exchange that the Board of Managers has resolved to recommend a postponement of the experiment until the necessary national and State legislation can be obtained, and the principal commercial exchanges agree upon a time for its simultaneous adoption.

ADMIRAL AMMEN, who had several talks with Gen. Grant before the latter's departure for the South, says that he entertains no doubt that the General will, at the proper time, accept the Presidency of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company. He will not, however, accept until the success of the enterprise is assured.

THE Atlantic and Great Western railroad has been sold under foreclosure proceedings for $6,000,000 to a purchasing committee representing the English bondholders.

WASHINGTON telegram: "Much interest has been excited here among army men over the fact that Gen. Grant has at last made known, through the authorized statements of John Russell Young, that he was the originator of the 'March to the Sea,' and that he communicated his plan to Gen. Halleck. This matter has long been in dispute, although those who have had access to the records of the War Department have known that the plan was Gen. Grant's and not Gen. Sherman's; but this is the first time that Gen. Grant has himself in public declared the fact, though he privately communicated it to several when the controversy first arose. In the same way Gen. Grant has declared that the campaign up the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers did not originate with Gen. Halleck."

WASHINGTON.

THE following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at the end of the year:

Old demand notes	$ 61,350
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016
One-year notes of 1863	47,825
Two-year notes of 1863	13,620
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	28,350
Compound-interest notes	252,570
Fractional currency, all issues	15,674,308
Total	$362,754,069

THE returns of the Bureau of Statistics, which show the gold values of the exports and imports of the United States, have been tabulated to Nov. 1. They show an enormous excess of exports, commencing with January, 1878, and continuing without intermission. The following table shows the excess of exports for each month. It will be seen that there was a larger balance in our favor in 1878 than there is now:

1878.		1879.	
January	$ 23,539,329	January	$ 25,890,554
February	66,866,295	February	55,345,872
March	100,855,002	March	74,647,086
April	124,882,388	April	91,852,767
May	144,425,920	May	108,831,981
June	155,654,535	June	115,036,611
July	166,317,268	July	124,659,900
August	188,605,294	August	140,279,169
September	209,297,523	September	161,497,336
October	237,465,851	October	201,409,988
November	260,314,589		
December	305,279,590		

The consolidated report of the receipts from internal revenue for the five months ending Dec. 30, 1879, shows an aggregate increase compared with the same period last year of $1,315,672.

THE monthly debt statement, issued on the 1st inst., is as follows:

Six per-cent. bonds	$273,400,550	
Five-per-cent. bonds	508,440,350	
Four-and-a-half per-cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four-per-cent bonds	738,400,550	
Refunding certificates	2,255,300	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,786,096,850
Matured debt	$ 14,691,965	
Legal tenders	346,742,866	
Certificates of deposit	10,945,000	
Fractional currency	15,674,803	
Gold and silver certificates	21,050,010	
Total without interest		$ 398,711,679
Total debt		$2,195,090,455
Total interest		24,691,959
Cash in treasury		207,983,903
Debt less cash in the treasury		$2,011,790,804
Decrease during December		4,251,817
Decrease since June 30, 1879		15,405,751
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 291,710
Debt on which interest has ceased		14,691,965
Interest thereon		997,660
Gold and silver certificates		21,090,010
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		10,945,000
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1880		159,807,560
Total		$ 207,983,903
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury		$ 207,983,903
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by United States		43,722,450
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		13,820,474

THE sub-committee of the House Military Committee, of which Gen. Joe Johnston is Chairman, has matured a bill for the reorganization of the army. It provides for a reduction of the staff officers, and for an increase of the enlisted men to 25,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, in the Supreme Court of the United States, last week, denied the motion of Senator Edmunds to take up the legal-tender cases out of its regular order. He added that the court would refuse to grant motions to advance cases involving important constitutional questions so long as they could not be heard before a full bench.

THE Ute Indians who received permission to visit Washington passed through Pueblo, Col., on the 7th inst., in charge of a Lieutenant. A large crowd met the savages at the depot and indulged in numerous threats of hanging and shooting, but nothing of the kind was attempted. ....The Cincinnati *Price-Current's* regular January report of pork-packing in the West, showing reports from all points and estimates for the remainder of the season, is out. The information furnished indicates an increase of 200,000 hogs in interior points, and a decrease of 700,000 at the six large packing cities, making a total of about 6,980,000 to March 1, against 7,480,000 last year. The average weight to date is about nine and a half pounds lighter than a year ago, and the yield of lard four to five pounds less per hog.

POLITICAL.

GOV. CORNELL, of New York, was inaugurated in the new Capitol at Albany, on New Year's day.... Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine, summoned all the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to assemble in Bangor to consider the questions propounded by Gov. Garcelon, and the court met on the 2d inst.

THE Indiana Republican State Convention will be held at Indianapolis on the 17th of June.

FOLLOWING is the call for the National Republican Convention:

> A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.
>
> Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominee of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the convention.
>
> J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
>
> THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "Prominent Democratic politicians who have recently returned from New York say that the belief is growing there that Horatio Seymour would not only accept the Democratic Presidential nomination, but that he really is a candidate for it. The interview which was recently telegraphed all over the country is regarded as an indication that Horatio Seymour would accept the Democratic nomination if tendered him with unanimity. The attitude of Senator Kernan, Seymour's intimate friend, is referred to as strengthening this belief."....Col. Tom Keogh, Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee, expresses the opinion that Senator Blaine will receive the nomination if Gen. Grant does not.

A CLEVELAND paper has interviewed 100 of the most prominent Republicans of that city as to the choice for President. Of these seventy-two are emphatic in their choice. Thirty-four of these latter are for Grant, nineteen for Sherman, and nineteen for Blaine. The rest are mostly indifferent as to which of the three is nominated; while several are for Garfield, one for Bristow, and one for Conkling. Several were outspoken against Grant under any circumstances.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Tilden and Kelly factions in New York have resulted in a compromise. By the terms of the agreement between the rival chieftains, the delegation from the Empire State to the next National Democratic Convention will not be committed to any candidate, but pledged, on the contrary, to vote as a unit in favor of the man seeming to have the most strength with the representatives of the other States.... The Governor of Alabama has appointed Luke Pryor to fill the unexpired term of Senator Houston, deceased. The appointee was Mr. Houston's law partner, and has never held office.... Gen. Garfield was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation by the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature, at a caucus held on the 6th inst., all the other aspirants having withdrawn from the field.

FOREIGN.

GEN. SIR EVELLYN WOOD, who figured in the Zulu war, will accompany ex-Empress Eugenie to South Africa on her mournful visit to the spot where her son was killed.

UNUSUAL precautions are now taken by the Russian Czar to protect himself from bodily harm. His Winter Palace in St. Petersburg is protected by a continuous chain of policemen. Upon the rare occasions when the Emperor drives out, he is surrounded by a numerous escort, and the route is cleared of carriages and horsemen.... A dispatch from Cabul says the military commission has reassembled to try prisoners, ten of whom have been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst. One was proved to have killed Jenkyns, Secretary of Maj. Cavagnari's Embassy.

REPORTS from every county in England show that last year's crops were the poorest gathered in that country in ten years. Out of the 429 returns as to wheat only four represent the yield as up to the average..... Fresh disturbances are reported in Ireland. In Galway county the peasants and police came into collision, and in Mayo county an agent who undertook the eviction of a tenant was set upon and severely beaten.

THE President of Bolivia has been deposed, and is a fugitive.... Cabul dispatches report the city perfectly quiet. Supplies are plentiful. Amnesty has been offered the insurgents. A few leaders only accepted.... Advices from Mexico state that a formidable revolution has broken out in the State of Durango. Gen. Trevino, who was ordered from Monterey to suppress the revolt, has been defeated, and urgently asks assistance. It is believed that the revolution will be a general one, as it is ably led and has hosts of warm sympathizers in all parts of the republic, who are expected to pronounce at an early day.

THE agitation against high rents in Ireland, which has hitherto been confined to farming communities, has been introduced in the cities, where it will doubtless become very popular.... The detailed reports of the Russian military preparations which come from various points on the Austrian and German frontiers are beginning to excite attention throughout Europe.... Two thousand British troops, under the command of Gen. Gough, will be kept in the citadel at Cabul for the present.... A. L. Gordon, an American citizen, who has been held as a prisoner at Iquique, Peru, since last June, on suspicion of being a Chilian spy, has been surrendered by the commandant of that city to the Captain of the steamer Alaska, of the United States navy.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Congress reassembled after the holiday recess on the 5th inst., and both houses held short sessions. Secretary Schurz sent to the Senate the report of the Hot Springs Commission. Bills introduced: By Mr. Davis (Ill.), to establish a Court of Appeals; by Mr. Cockrell, to provide that no person on the retired list of the army, navy or marine corps shall draw a pension; also, to admit, free of duty, all articles intended for exhibition at the Millers' International Exhibition at Cincinnati in June; by Mr. Pendleton, to transfer certain claims from the Executive Departments to the Court of Claims for adjudication; by Mr. Vest, fixing the compensation of United States District Attorneys; limiting the compensation of Clerks of District and Circuit Courts where one person holds both offices, and fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies; by Mr. Coke, to provide for completing the work of improving the Missouri river at or near Kansas City. A number of private bills and petitions were also introduced and referred. On motion of Mr. Morgan, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Houston, the Senate adjourned.... A resolution was adopted in the House ordering an investigation of the Ute massacre at White River Agency. Two bills in regard to the Panama canal were referred to the select committee. The House went into committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on Rules, but no progress was made, owing to the absence of two members of the committee. Mr. Hawk introduced a bill directing the issuing of patents for land on which bounty land-warrants have been located. Mr. Forney announced the death of Senator Houston, and the House, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

In an executive session of the Senate, on the 7th inst., the following nominations were made: Marcus W. Acheson, District Judge of the Western district of Pennsylvania; James R. Karns, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; John K. Valentine, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; Jacob Wheeler, United States Marshal for the Southern district of Illinois; George W. Hazelton, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; John M. Auston, Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district of California; Daniel B. Ainger, Postmaster at Washington; John B. Stickney, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Florida; Charles S. Varian, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; Henry E. Prickett, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; E. J. Conger, Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; E. P. Pomeroy, United States Attorney for Arizona; John J. Henry, Register of the Land Office at Leadville; Edward C. David, United States Surveyor General of the District of Wyoming; Henry M. Atkinson, Surveyor General of the District of New Mexico; Alexander G. Clarke, Register of the Land Office at Des Moines, Iowa; Isaac W. Wing, Receiver of Public Moneys, Bayfield, Wis.; Hiram W. Parker, Register of the Land Office, Beatrice, Neb.; James B. Bloss, Register of the Land Office at Detroit; Stephen H. Alban, Register of the Land Office at Wausau, Wis.; George D. Bowman, Register of the Land Office at La Mesilla, N. M. Mr. Pendleton submitted an amendment to the Bayard legal-tender resolution, as follows: "And said notes shall not be available for any of the reserves required to be kept by the national banks, and all such reserves shall be kept in coin." Referred. The Senate discussed the bill which provides for the investment of Indian trust funds in United States bonds; but took no action upon it. A bill for the reclamation of the marshes about Washington was referred. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory. A short discussion in regard to a proposed new Department of Agriculture and Commerce was participated in by several Senators, and a few private bills were noticed.... In the House, a bill passed providing that an owner of a mine who wished to sell could make affidavit for the application for a United States patent by his agent. Bills and resolutions introduced: By Mr. Chalmers, to regulate coin certificates; by Mr. Townshend (Ill.), instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Resident from the United States to foreign countries; by Mr. Mills, to request the President to invite Mexico to enter into a treaty, also Brazil; by Mr. Page, to restrict the immigration of the Chinese; by Mr. Elam, to furnish additional facilities for the collection of custom dues; by Mr. Covert, for the reduction of duties on imported merchandise; by Mr. Coffroth, calling on the Postmaster General for his reasons for not complying with the law requiring him to furnish a double postal card; by Mr. Beltzhoover, to punish the sale of firearms to uncivilized Indians; by Mr. Acklen, for the regulation of inter-State freights and passengers; by Mr. Barber, to prevent the use of the United States flag for advertising purposes; by Mr. Mills, to prohibit all Indians on reservations going into Texas; by Mr. Culbertson, authorizing the recoinage of the trade dollar; by Mr. Ryan, to ascertain the losses sustained from Indian depredations; by Mr. Belford, to pay to Mrs. N. C. Meeker and others certain sums of money out of the Ute Indian annuity funds; by Mr. Brents, extending the Land laws to the Territory of Alaska; by Mr. Bennett, to establish the Territory of Pembina.

CROP REPORTS.

WINTER WHEAT.

The December crop report of the Department of Agriculture states that the preliminary investigation points to an increase of 12 per cent. in area sown in winter-wheat. The only States reporting a decline are Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, in which the united wheat area would not exceed that of some counties of the Northwest. All the other States show an increase, especially in spring wheat. In the States of the Northwest the winter wheat acreage, however, is small, and hence their increase, even of a very high ratio, does not add materially to the breadth sown in the country; but many large winter-wheat States report a great enlargement: New York, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan, each 7 per cent.; Texas and Tennessee, 10; Kentucky and Indiana, 14; Missouri, 16; Kansas and Oregon, 20, and Illinois, 22. There are quite general complaints of the ravages of the Hessian fly in the early-sown crops, and of drought hindering the germination in that later sown. Yet the crop starts out, on the whole, under prospects considerably above the average, especially in the large winter-wheat States.

TOBACCO.

Final reports have not sensibly changed the November estimate of this crop. The total product of the country is within a small percentage of that of 1878, the gain being chiefly in Kentucky, Tennessee and Connecticut; and the most serious loss is in Ohio and Missouri. As a whole, the quality is but slightly better than that of last year's crop, although the improvement is quite marked in several States. The total crop of 1879 is estimated at 384,059,659 pounds, valued at $21,545,591, against 392,546,700 pounds, valued at $22,137,-428, in 1878.

OATS.

Returns of this crop made Nov. 1 are confirmed by the report of December. The total product of the country is estimated at 364,253,-000 bushels this year, against 413,578,000 bushels in 1878. The price, as returned on the 1st of the month, averaged 33.2 cents per bushel, against 24.6 last year at the same time, making the total valuation this year, $120,855,000 against $101,-945,000 in 1878.

POTATOES.

There is no change in the estimate of last month. With an increase of 3 per cent. in acreage for this year, there is a yield of ninety-eight bushels per acre, against sixty-nine bushels last year and ninety-four bushels in 1877. The total crop for the country is estimated at 181,360,000 bushels, which, at the price returned, 43.5 cents average, would make in round numbers, $79,000,000, against the valuation last year of $73,060,000.

WINTER RYE.

The area in winter rye has fallen off about 3 per cent. from last year. New England, States north of the Ohio river, and the Pacific States equal, or slightly enlarge, their last year's acreage. Texas is the only one of the Gulf States in which this crop is of sufficient importance to attract attention. It reports an increase of 19 per cent. Other sections report a diminished breadth. The falling off in the Southern inland States is fully one-fifth. The condition of the crop is about the average on the whole, being above the average in a majority of the States reporting it.

HAY.

The hay crop is about 10 per cent. less than that of 1878. New England and the Gulf States have slightly increased their product, but all the other sections have declined. The heaviest loss is in Southern inland States, which, taken together, have fallen off 27 per cent. The drought in this section has fallen with especial severity upon the grass crop. The same disastrous influence has been felt in the States north of the Ohio, where the loss is 20 per cent., and the South Atlantic States, where it amounts to 17 per cent. The Middle States, the largest hay-producing region of the country, fall off 9 per cent. In the remaining sections the losses have been much less, the Pacific States falling off but 1 per cent. The average price of hay is about $9.24 per ton, against $7.21 in 1878. The aggregate value will be over $335,000,000, against $285,543,752 last year.

A Shocking Story.

ALAMOSA, Col. J[illegible]

The excitement prevailing over the Ute trouble in Colorado has been somewhat increased lately by a letter published from Mrs. N. C. Meeker, disclosing the fact that each and all of the women who were held as captives after the massacre at White river suffered the violation of their persons through fear of worse treatment at the hands of these red devils.

The evidence was given to the commission by the women in their examination on their release from captivity, while in the Gunnison country. It was first distinctly understood by them that this evidence of their mistreatment should be used only by the commission in their efforts to establish the guilt of the Indians who had perpetrated the outrage. Each and all of the captives begged that this phase of their horrible misfortune should not be given to the public. It seems to have been in their situation as captives a choice between death or submitting to the hellish desires of their captors. The examination further discloses that they were permitted, as the last alternative, with the exception of Mrs. Meeker, to choose from among the chiefs who should cohabit with them during the terrible suspense which their captivity must have been, following the massacre at the agency.

This evidence was confined to the commission, among whose records it has lain dormant awaiting the tardy channels of justice from the Department of the Interior until the horrible suspicion was verified by the appearance in print of Mrs. Meeker's letter. The Indians, in speaking of the ravishing of the women subsequently, seemed to regard the act as in perfect keeping with the style of warfare in which they are fond of indulging.

It is known that Persune took Josephine Meeker, and came very near having a personal encounter with Douglass concerning his selection. An Uncompahgre Ute took Mrs. Price, who was afterward turned over to Johnson. Douglass says that no one took Mrs. Meeker, as she was too old, and he thought she ought not to be running around loose, without being cared for, so he took her.

THE MAINE COUNT.

Opinion of the Supreme Court Justices

Following is a synopsis of the answer of the Justices of the Maine Supreme Court to the series of interrogations submitted to them by Gov. Garcelon:

1. The Governor and Council have no authority to order a new election when no proper return is made. The House may seat members who have in fact been elected, even if no return at all is made to the Secretary of State. A Representative is not to be deprived of his seat because municipal officers have failed to do their duty.

2. The constitution calls for returns which shall be regular in all essential particulars, and which truly represent the facts they purport to set forth. But much of the constitutional requirements is merely directory.

3. While towns may have seven Selectmen, most of them have but three, and the signature of two of these is sufficient. In the case of Boards of Aldermen, a majority of a quorum, though not a majority of the whole, is competent to act.

4. It is immaterial whether the returns from a city show the vote by wards or not. It is not necessary that each candidate's name should be on the returns, provided that the votes returned as scattering, however added or subtracted, do not affect the result. Votes returned as scattering may have had that word printed on them for all the Governor and Council know. Where a plurality elects, an election is not to be defeated because the whole number of ballots is erroneously stated, or not stated at all.

5. Returns are not valid unless signed by the Town or City Clerk, but a Deputy Clerk or Clerk pro tem. would answer the purpose.

6. The Governor and Council must act on the basis of the returns as they are sent to the Secretary of State. If they purport to be made, signed and sealed in open meeting, the Governor and Council have no right to ascertain whether they were so made or not.

7. If returns are signed by two Selectmen, the Governor and Council are not to inquire whether the town had but two Selectmen or not. The signatures would be enough in certain cases, and the presumption is in favor of the return.

8. A person not a citizen may be a Selectman *de facto*, and bind the town as completely as if he were a Selectman *de jure*. So far as the public are concerned the acts of a *de facto* officer are as valid as those of a *de jure* officer.

9. In the case of marked ballots, Selectmen have the right to reject them when offered, but the statute forbids the rejection of a ballot after it has been received into the ballot-box. The Selectmen have no business to report the matter of marked ballots to the Governor and Council, and the latter have no right to pay any attention to such report or reference.

10. There can be no ground for rejecting the word "ditto" or "do" or disregarding the dots or marks that are in common use as their substitutes.

11. The Governor and Council have no right to reject returns on the ground that they are not genuine, unless objection in writing is presented to them declaring that any or all the signatures are not genuine, or that the return had been altered since it was made; then notice should be given to the parties interested, and in investigating the case the Governor and Council should be governed by the usual rules of evidence.

12. In case of duplicated returns, both in proper form, the first received must be the basis of the action of the Governor and Council. If defective, they can be corrected according to the statutes. Returns must have their full effect if they are intelligible, in spite of trivial irregularities.

MAINE.

Meeting of the Legislature.

There was considerable excitement at Augusta, Me., on the 7th inst., the day set apart for the convening of the Legislature. Dispatches state that the largest crowd that ever made its way to the State House began to move thitherward as early as 8 o'clock a. m. The police at the Capitol were without badges, and had no appearance of bearing arms. There was a perfect jam in the corridors and halls and stairways, and it was with great difficulty that those allowed to enter the legislative halls pushed their way thither. There were very many vacant seats in the House, as the Republicans carried out their programme, and kept away, a few only moving about in the rear of the hall. There was no disturbance whatever. The principal interest centered in the popular branch, the proceedings in the Senate hardly reaching a ripple of excitement. In the House, after the calling of the roll, Eugene Hale, the Republican leader, claimed that certain elected members from cities were not on the roll, and moved that they be included. He supported his motion in a long speech. Objections were made to the motion from the other side, and Mr. Hale was ruled out of order by the Assistant Clerk, who refused to put the motion, on which the Republicans withdrew from participating in the proceedings. A message was then sent to the Governor and Council, stating that a quorum of the members of the House was present, ready to be qualified. Great excitement prevailed during Mr. Hale's remarks, and uproarious applause followed. After the notification to the Governor that a quorum was present, the Governor appeared and qualified the members. He then announced that seventy-six members, being a quorum, had taken and subscribed to the necessary oaths, and were regularly and duly constituted the House of Representatives. This announcement was received with wild applause from the outside. Gov. Garcelon said he now put into their hands the opinion of the Supreme Court, as well as the petition of gentlemen from certain cities claiming seats, and invoked their careful consideration of the same.

Three cheers were given for Gov. Garcelon, followed by prolonged hisses.

The quorum is made of seventy-five Fusionists and one Republican, Eugene Hale. The Fusionists not participating are Sproul, of Veazie; Voter, of Farmington, and Snow, of Skowhegan.

The House proceeded to organize by the election of John C. Talbott as Speaker by a vote of 72.

The protest of members from five cities was presented by Mr. Hale, who moved that the House go into committee of the whole and consider the cases.

The Farmington and other cases were also referred.

Mr. Dickey remarked that the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the action of the Legislature, which drew forth a plea from Mr. Hale defending the court, and asking that constitutional barriers be not swept away. He said that the election of officers under laws passed by this body, as now constituted, would not be legal. In the Senate, there was little of interest to the enormous crowd which thronged the Capitol.

FOR eighty years a man of Orrington, Mass., has worked at shoemaking. He is now 91 years old.

A Wonderful Pig.

Mr. Ethenhausen, one of the proprietors of a copper mine at Little Bay, tells a remarkable story. A wooden house was built on sloping ground, and "shored so that there was a vacant space beneath the floor. Before this space was boarded in, a pig crept in, coiled itself in a quantity of shavings and fell asleep. The office was not immediately occupied, and the noise made by the pig, when it discovered its dilemma, was not heard. Like a true philosopher, the pig accommodated itself to its circumstances. It wrapped itself in the shavings, turned its back on the cold world, and went to sleep for the winter. This was on the 22d of November, 1878. The pig was remarkably plump, and a credit to its owner, who sincerely mourned his loss about Christmas time. The pig found a viaticum in its fat that kept up animal heat and sustained life. The office was occupied, but the tramp of feet did not disturb the sleeper.

For four months the pig slept as sound as a Pharaoh in a sarcophagus. With the genial warmth of April its vital energies returned. It rubbed its eyes, turned over, and began to grunt. The occupants of the office were mystified. The animal grunted with a gusto, and began to knock for a release. A board or two was removed, and the pig was brought to light. Its appearance was most pathetic. The ribs on each side seemed to have met. The hams had vanished, and only the hip joints stood up, gaunt and angular. The vertebræ could be counted, and the ears drooped from the large skull. The eyes looked out of the deep, bony sockets with a profoundly melancholy expression, as though their owner had been in the other world and had found hard times. For a time no one recognized the pig, but at length the woman who owned it declared, with tears in her eyes, that she knew it by a peculiar turn in its tail. It had a singularly graceful curl in this appendage—the only æsthetic point about it—and this had survived the destruction of all tissue. The poor woman's joy over the recovery of her lost pet was quite touching. The news spread rapidly. The miners gathered from all quarters to view the wonderful pig who had lived for 114 days without food or drink.

Presents flowed in. Delicacies unheard-of in the dietary of pighood were liberally supplied. Warm compounds of oatmeal and biscuit, flavored with delicious scraps and tidbits from kindly housewives, soon began to tell on the pig's condition and swell out its lean flanks. Its story went the rounds of the mines and everywhere awoke sympathy and enthusiasm. It is now as plump as ever, and the curl in its tail is even more strongly pronounced than before.—*Duluth Tribune and Herald*

A Primitive Nation.

The new Mexican inter-oceanic railway across the Tehauntepec isthmus is marked out to pass through the State of Chiapas, which probably contains the only population in the world that possesses no iron, nor anything in the shape of an iron industry, even of the crudest form. For the distance of eighty miles around Palenque, the capital, not a single blacksmith can be found, and the only articles in the shape of iron are axes and machetas, imported from the United States. Nails are unknown, all the wood-work being held together by cord or tendrils of the vines, and even the tortilla is prepared by grinding the maize between stones. The new railway which will run through this territory has clearly a well-defined educational, as well as commercial development to undertake.

PROBABLY you never heard of a ginger-bread barometer. A French editor has one—a General in ginger-bread. He buys one at a fair once a year and nails it to the wall at home. Damp weather softens and dry weather hardens gingerbread, and the editor can tell by touching the figure with his finger what kind of a day it is going to be.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$6 25	@10 25
HOGS	4 80	@ 5 20
COTTON	12¾	@ 13
FLOUR—Superfine	5 35	@ 5 70
WHEAT—No. 2	1 45	@ 1 55
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@ 62
OATS—Mixed	48	@ 50
RYE—Western	95	@ 97
PORK—Mess	12 75	@13 00
LARD	7¾	@ 8

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 35
HOGS	4 30	@ 4 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	6 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 3 Spring	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2	79	@ 80
BARLEY—No. 2	87	@ 88
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@ 32
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess	13 25	@13 40
LARD	7½	@ 7¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 2	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 1	78	@ 79
BARLEY—No. 2	74	@ 75

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 35	@ 1 36
CORN—Mixed	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE	82	@ 83
PORK—Mess	13 25	@13 50
LARD	7¼	@ 7½

[illegible]CINNATI.

WHEAT	1 30	@ 1 36
CORN	41	@ 44
OATS	38	@ 39
RYE	91	@ 92
PORK—Mess	13 00	@13 25
LARD	7¼	@ 7½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 36	@ 1 37
No. 2 Red	1 42	@ 1 43
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	6 25	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 34	@ 1 35
No. 1 Amber	1 33	@ 1 34
CORN—No. 1	46	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	39	@ 40
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	13 75	@14 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 33	@ 1 36
CORN	38	@ 39
OATS	37	@ 39
PORK—Clear	14 50	@15 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	4 90	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 30	@ 3 75
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 10
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, } EDITORS.
ROB. J. LOWRY }

SCRIBNER & Co. are said to have offered Ruskin $400 for a short article on the Cathedral of St. Mark's, at Venice, and $1,000 to Browning, the poet. Both refused the work.

THE committee appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to investigate the cattle disease in that State reports that it is not pleuro-pneumonia, but that it was induced by local causes, and is not contagious.

THE extent to which Nihilism is undermining the empire in Russia, and the terror which its secret operations inspire, is disclosed by St. Petersburg dispatches announcing that it is proposed to decree especial penalties for the punishment of those who propagate Nihilist doctrines in the army.

THE active sympathy of rich residents of New York was aroused by the pitiful story of one Howard, who, having been arrested for theft, claimed that he was forced to the commission of the crime in order to procure bread for his starving family. When his story was made public the Howards were nearly killed with kindness, but it turns out that the chap was a thief, whose picture ornamented the rogues' gallery.

IT has just been learned that if the Afghan rebels had whipped the British they would have stipulated, as a basis of peace, the return of the English to India, a promise that the Ameer should be restored, and that two officers of the army should be delivered to them as hostages for the fulfillment of the pledges. The sweeping victories of the British deprived the mutineers of an opportunity to present this cheerful proposition to the invaders.

BAZAINE, of the unfortunate history, is now a man without a country. The glory of his Mexican campaign, successful so far as he was concerned, was wiped out by the surrender of Metz. Sentenced to be shot as a traitor, MacMahon spared him his life, but condemned him to prison, whence he escaped through the devotion of his wife. Now he asks permission to visit France to settle some military affairs, but it is denied him. Life is very dear, but it would have been better for Bazaine had he perished at Metz or in Mexico.

A WRITER in the New York *Medical Journal*, a few months ago, under the head of "Gun-shot Wounds," mentioned by way of illustration that he was in Yokohama, Japan, at the same time that Mr. Seward was there on his trip around the world, a short time before his death. The writer had occasion to examine Seward's jaw as a dentist, and found that the part of the lower jaw injured by the assassin's blow was in such a condition that it was useless for mastication. Dr. Gunning, who performed the operation on the wounded jaw of the Secretary in 1865, took umbrage at this publication, and sued for $25,000 for libel.

WHEN "Thad" Stevens was a young lawyer in the Pennsylvania courts, he once lost his case by what he considered a wrong ruling of the Judge. Disgusted, he banged his law books on the table, picked up his hat and started for the door, with some vigorous words in his mouth. The Judge, feeling that his dignity was assailed, rose impressively and said: "Mr. Stevens!" Mr Stevens stopped, turned and bowed deferentially. "Mr. Stevens," said the Judge, "do you intend by such conduct to express your contempt for this court?" And Stevens, with mock seriousness, answered: "Express my contempt for this court? No, sir! I was trying to conceal it, your Honor?"

A WASHINGTON correspondent recalls the generally-forgotten fact that to Mrs. Langdon, of New Hampshire, whose husband was a member of Congress, are the ladies indebted for permission to listen to the debates and proceedings of that body. They had been originally excluded from the galleries, but when the famous Jay treaty was brought home there were heated debates in the House for and against its ratification. One night at a party Mrs. Langdon expressed her regret to Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, that she could not hear the arguments, and especially his speeches. Mr. Ames gallantly replied that he knew of no reason why ladies should not be permitted to hear the debates. "Then," said Mrs. Langdon, "if you will let me know when you next intend to speak, I will make up a party of ladies, and we will go and hear you." It was done, and the galleries have always since been graced by their presence.

SCANT respect was shown the memory of Nathan Hale, the American, who during the war of the Revolution, perished on a British scaffold as a spy, but for Major Andre a monument is erected by a snobbish American. Andre is represented as a pattern of the virtues, who happened to be caught in one of meanest transactions of the war, and strung up for his part in the business. He was young, adventurous and well connected, but, if a recently published letter, written at the time of the British occupation of Philadelphia, states the truth, he lacked the honesty of even a Hessian. He was quartered at the house of Dr. Franklin, to whose care some very valuable books had been sent from France for the Philosophical Society, and he carried them off in spite of the remonstrances of an Italian who represented to him the chivalric conduct of Gen. Kuyphausen, of the Hessians, who, occupying Gen. Cadwallader's house, scrupulously returned all the property which he had carefully scheduled, even to the wine in the cellar, and paid for the use of the house. The man who proposed to steal an American fort, through the treachery of a General, wouldn't hesitate to commit the larceny of a few books.

THE case of Cashier Barron, the Treasurer of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, is once more thrust into public notice. It may be remembered that on the evening of Feb. 22, 1878, he was found, gagged and dying, in the vault of his bank. Much ado was made about the matter, and he was declared by the people of Dexter, and by the press of the country, to have been a martyr to his fidelity. About a year afterward the officers of the institution claimed that they had discovered that Barron was a defaulter, and that the books showed that fact. A good deal of unfavorable comment was aroused, and the prosecuting officials severely censured. Nothing effective came of the affair, however. Since then the bank officers have had an expert in bookkeeping at work, and it is asserted that indubitable evidence has been discovered that Barron was a defaulter to the amount of $4,796.82, and Barron's estate is to be sued for the amount. The case is one of the strangest in criminal history. Barron has been lauded to the skies, contributions raised for his family, and a memorial church erected in honor of the fidelity which it was believed he had exhibited. It is no easy matter to destroy this opinion of the public; still, if it is erroneous, if the man was a thief, it should be known. But, was he a rascal?

Statistics of Paris.

Paris contains 74,740 houses, besides the public buildings; these houses contain 337,587 shops, work-rooms, or offices devoted to business, and 684,952 devoted to dwelling purposes, in all 1,022,539. The annual value of the rentals is estimated at 579,887,641 francs, or 246,969,537 for premises of the first category, and 331,918,104 francs for those of the second category. The public ways, streets, avenues and boulevards of Paris have an accumulated length of 876,835 metres 18 centimetres, of which 204,562 metres 18 centimetres are planted with trees. The planted roads are provided with 36,520 metres 84 centimetres of collecting sewers, and 167,631 metres 93 centimetres of ordinary sewers. On the roads not planted with trees are 27,689 metres 35 centimetres of collecting sewers and 342,697 metres 11 centimetres of ordinary sewers. The whole length of sewers is 571,559 metres 28 centimetres. Out of the 74,740 houses of Paris there are only 22,455 which have connections with the sewers and discharge their drainage directly into the sewers. The total superfices of Paris is 7,802 hectametres, made up as follows:

	Hect.	M.	C.
Road surface	1,450	64	65
Squares and public gardens	177	26	47
Interior cemeteries	93	89	58
Seine between the parapets	222	23	00
Buildings, houses and private gardens, etc	5,857	96	30
Total	7,802	00	00

The population in 1878 was 1,988,806 inhabitants, which gives 254 inhabitants per hectare.—*Parisian.*

The Elephant Disappearing.

Considerable interest attaches to a question which has just been put by a Sheffield worker in ivory. He desires to know whether elephants shed their tusks, as, if not, upward of 1,280 of these magnificent beasts must have been killed to supply his manufactory alone with ivory used last year. The answer to his query is unfortunately that before the tusks can be obtained an elephant must be slaughtered, and herein is found a subject for very serious reflection. Numerous still in Ceylon, though by no means so plentiful as they were a few years ago, and without doubt existing also in large numbers in certain parts of Africa, the elephant is, however, rapidly disappearing. As a beast of burden he is unrivaled for strength, endurance and intelligence, and the services he renders in times of war, as well as peace, would alone more than reward a great effort on his behalf. Quite apart from the fact that when he goes the supply of ivory ceases, too, there is also the grave consideration of his loss as a means of locomotion and transport. It is well known that he does not breed in captivity, and it is, therefore, only in a wild state that the species can be preserved. The destruction of more than 1,200 of his kind for one knife-making firm implies a huge and serious waste.

A WOMAN at Ulysses, Neb., wrapped her baby in a sheet and left it in the warm ashes by the fire-place while she went to visit a neighbor, and when she returned the infant was burned to a crisp.

FARM NOTES.

A CANADA farmer's wife was lately butted to death by a ram.

CHOPPED onions, with a little ginger mixed in, is said to be a sure cure for chicken cholera.

AMERICAN honey in the comb has become a popular article of diet in England, and very large shipments are made.

IT is announced that the leaves of the elder strewed among grain will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil; the juice will also kill maggots. The leaves scattered over cabbages, cucumbers and other plants subject to weevil ravages effectually shield them.

FOWLS of all kinds are very fond of charcoal, and will eat it with relish when properly prepared. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. To please their palates the charcoal should be in pieces about the size of a grain of corn, and if these are strewed about their quarters they will readily eat thereof. Corn burnt on the cob and the refuse, which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal and retaining their perfect shape, placed before them make a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the higher color of their combs and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to a flock than before.

FROM the discussions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from information through other sources, the fact is becoming established that the bearing year of old apple trees can not be permanently changed by removing or shearing off the blossoms in the bearing year. They are found to return to their old habit in a short time. But when the work is performed on young bearing trees, and repeated if necessary, the change has become permanent. It will be observed that the labor is far less on the young and smaller trees. In connection with this treatment, top-dressing with manure and good cultivation, as may be necessary to maintain a good healthy growth, will be quite sure to result in the best success.

THE harvesting of the carrot crops can be facilitated by running a plow on one side of the rows, when the roots are easily removed by hand. The tops are then cut off, and surface moisture from the roots dried by exposure to the sun a day or two, when they may be stored in a cellar, out of doors, or in pits, like turnips and potatoes. Carrots, having a greater tendency to decay than many roots, should never be stored in great bulk, but placed in small heaps only, and kept at as low a temperature as possible above the freezing point. On the approach of warm weather they incline to sprout, if left in bulk, hence, when it is desired to preserve them longer, the crown ought to be cut off and the roots spread in a cool, dry place. Horses thrive on carrots given judiciously with other feed; they are also excellent for working cattle.

A NEW COW-FASTENER.—A humane man, says the Kansas *Times*, has invented an improved mode of confining cows without stanchions or stalls. He uses small posts, 4x6 inches, set up where the stanchion would be, 3 feet 2 inches from center to center. On the inside of these posts, 14 inches above the floor, a ½ staple, 12 inches long, is driven into each post. A ¼-inch cable chain, stretching from staple to staple with a ring on each end, slides up and down on the staples, has a ring in the middle into which the cow is to be fastened. A leather strap 1½ inches wide, with a strong breast-strap slipped on, is placed around the cow's neck and riveted on with three small copper rivets. The cow is brought between the two posts and the snap fastened to the ring in the middle of the chain, which holds the cow in the center between the two posts, but the slack of the chain and the chain slipping back and forth upon the neck enables the cow to move forward and backward, to turn her head, and she may lick or scratch herself from shoulder to rump. And when she lays down, it may be in the natural position with her head upon her shoulder. The cow carries the strap upon her neck, and it is not as much work to fasten her as with a rope.

RAISING CALVES.—A writer in the Waverly (Iowa) *Republican* says he has been raising a number of calves the past season, and gives his experience with them: "Out of sixteen head owned by us, twelve were fed from a pail, they learning to drink readily when only a few days old; their feed consisted of new milk for the first two weeks, then skim-milk was substituted. They were turned into a small pasture at the end of a month, and as soon as corn was fit, ears of green corn were chopped fine with an ax, and given them twice a day, and soon thereafter pumpkins were added, all of which they much relished. At present writing they are fed shelled corn and allowed the run of the stalk-field, and are looking thrifty and growing finely. The other four were left with the cows during the summer months, and were in good condition when removed this fall. But they did not relish the change of feed, and although great pains was taken they did not eat well, and grew thin in flesh. At present writing they are looking unthrifty, and will hardly reach a satisfactory condition before turning out to grass another year. Thus it would seem by our experience that calves do much better raised by hand and accustomed gradually to dry feed, rather then left with cow several months and then removed."

Schurz's Pitchforks.

As an example of the distinguished manner in which Indian matters are managed from Washington, it is appropriate to mention the fact that a single shipment of 1,200 pitchforks was made to the Santee Indians. As the entire Santee band at the agency does not number over 600, the people will realize the extreme generosity which the Commissioner exhibits in his dealings with these people. Through the liberality of Hayt every Santee buck, squaw and papoose will be given two pitchforks with which to make their hay. When they are using one the other can be hung in the parlor over the piano, and when the head of the family calls his flock about him for morning prayers he can point to it as typical of the goodness of this Government, and comment upon the strong resemblance which exists between the pitchfork and Carl Schurz, the lesser great father.—*Yankton Press.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

SPONGE GINGERBREAD.—One cup sour milk, one cup molasses, half a cup butter, two eggs, one and a half teaspoonfuls soda, one quart flour; ginger and spice to taste.

BOILED INDIAN PUDDING.—Two quarts milk, two full cups Indian meal, one cup molasses, salt to taste. Boil two-thirds of the milk to scald the meal; then add the molasses and the rest of the milk. Stir all together, and boil eight hours.

KISSES OR DROP CAKES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three-fourths cup of water, one-half teaspoonful soda, two eggs, four and a half or five cups flour; drop them on a tin, and put a lump of sugar in the center of each.

LEMON BUTTER.—One and a half cupfuls white sugar, whites of three eggs, yelk of one, grated rind and juice of a lemon and a half, or two small ones; cook over a slow fire twenty minutes, stirring all the while. Very nice for tarts, or to be eaten as preserves.

TO DETERMINE THE PURITY OF WATER.—To detect impurity in well-water, put a tumbler of it in a warm place for ten days. If free from organic matter it will remain sweet, but if impure it will begin to smell disagreeably. Otherwise a small quantity of nitric acid may be poured into a glass of the water; if organic matter is present it will become oxidized and turn brown and color the water in a few hours.

HUNTINGTON PUDDING.—One pint milk and one-half cup rice, put into a tin and set in a pot nearly half full of boiling water; keep the water boiling until the rice is steamed soft enough to yield when pressed with thumb and finger; then add yelks of two eggs, a little lump of butter, and the grated rind of a lemon; turn into a pudding-dish, beat the whites to a stiff froth, and stir in half a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon; spread this frosting on the pudding, and put into the oven to brown.

HOW TO LIME EGGS.—Eggs are limed by packing them in a liquid made as follows, viz: One peck of fresh lime is slacked in sufficient water to make a thin paste; when thoroughly slacked, which will require twenty-four hours, water is added to thin it so that it can be strained through a fine sieve into a clean barrel, which is then filled up with water; the eggs, perfectly fresh, are laid carefully into kegs or barrels, and the stirred lime liquor is poured over them, a board being floated on top to keep the eggs under the surface. In this way the eggs may be kept six months.

A Revolution in the Cotton Trade.

We have published several statements concerning the invention known as "Clement's attachment," which promises to work a revolution in the cotton trade, agricultural and manufacturing, far surpassing that wrought by Whitney's cotton-gin. To understand the importance of this invention, a few words of explanation are necessary to the general reader.

Prior to the invention of the gin by Whitney, all cotton had to be picked—that is, separated from the seed-boll by hand. This process was slow, a few pounds per day being the product of a skilled and experienced hand. This, of course, made the production of cotton too costly to be profitable. Whitney's invention, however, produced a revolution. It provided a mechanical means for separating the cotton from the seed at little expense. This so reduced the cost of producing cotton that it made the latter the great staple product, and at the same time gave to slave labor in this country a value that it had never possessed before, and which had not been anticipated. The production of cotton has since been the great labor of the South, and, because of the cheapness of the fiber, the great cotton manufactures of Europe and America have grown to their present dimensions.

The "Clement attachment" is an invention, or perhaps a combination of several previously-known mechanical appliances, by which the cotton being picked in large quantities is fed to the machine in its natural state, and, passing through the various operations, the seed is separated from the fiber, and the latter is by the one process formed into slivers or threads ready to be spun into yarns. The cotton-gin principle is preserved, but only as a preliminary to the other processes, and the result of the operation is to dispense with the whole process of baling cotton and of compressing the cotton. The producer of cotton hereafter, instead of selling cotton in bale, will deliver to his customers cotton in slivers, thread, or yarn. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Death by Meteors.

Mr. Proctor writes: "I have received several inquiries, some of them rather anxious inquiries, respecting the dangers to be feared from meteoric downfall, the death of David Meisentlater having apparently suggested that such dangers may be greater than has heretofore been supposed. If we knew the average number of meteoric masses which break their way through the earth's armor—that is, through the 'firmament,' expanse of ether, pure transparent elemental air—it would be very easy to calculate the exact chance of death by meteoric downfall. As a matter of fact, we have no satisfactory evidence on this point, because most of the meteorites which fall upon the earth escape attention. I suppose, however, that if Prof. Newton, of Yale College, rightly assumes the number of falling stars of all orders to be 400,000,000 yearly, we may fairly assume that about 4,000 meteorites fall annually upon the earth's surface. This allows one meteorite for 100,000 falling stars. Now let us take the total number of human beings at any one time on the earth as 1,500,000,000. Assume the risk of persons within doors equal to that of persons in the open air—for a meteorite falling on a house would not be seriously interrupted in its course, since it would travel with a velocity of several miles per second. Again, remembering that the meteors do not fall vertically, nor, even if they did, do men always stand upright, we must take a larger surface for each person than that which he presents as seen from above when standing. We may take half a square yard for an adult, and perhaps a quarter of a square yard for the average human being. Now, the earth's surface contains about 200,000,000 square miles, each containing about 3,000,000 square yards—in all 2,400,000,000,000,000 quarter square yards—whereas the human race occupies only 1,500,000,000 quarter square yards. Thus the chance of a single meteorite striking some one is as fifteen in 24,000,000, or as one in 1,600,000; and if 400 meteorites fall per annum, the chance of one death occurring in any given year is about 1-400th. On the average one death by a meteor stroke might be expected to occur in 400 years. If it is true, as I have recently seen stated, that nine such deaths have occurred in the last 900 years, it would appear probable that 16,000 meteorites, instead of 4,000, annually reach the earth."

Statistics of the Presidency.

The following is an analysis of the occupancy of the Presidential office from the organization of the Government under the Federal constitution to the end of the present term, showing the length of service of the incumbents and the States of which they were residents:

It will be seen that the Eastern States elected three of their citizens to that high position, serving one term each. The Middle States elected two and inherited a fraction of a term by the demise of a Southern President. The Western States elected four, who, if death had not interposed, would have held the office twenty-four years, but by the decease of two early in the terms for which they were chosen a Virginian and a Tennessean reduced the period nearly eight years. The Southwestern States elected three, whose service, with nearly a full term by another inheritor, made over seventeen years.

The scepter departed from the Southern States proper when Jackson, who was more of a Western than a Southern man, was elected, but it had its rule in the chief magistracy for more than thirty-six years—every incumbent being a Virginian!

Assuming that the Eastern and Middle States bear a similar relation to each other, politically, as that of the Western and Southwestern, the latter have been the most favored and have had the President for more than thirty-three years, while the former aggregate not quite twenty-three. So, too, the Western States exceed the Eastern—sixteen to twelve. Strangely enough, the two largest States of both the other localities are the only ones favored—New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois.

Southern States.	States.	Dates.	Ys.	Mo.
George Washington	Virginia	1789-1797	8	..
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801-1809	8	..
James Madison	Virginia	1809-1817	8	..
James Monroe	Virginia	1817-1825	8	..
John Tyler*	Virginia	1841-1845	3	11
Southwestern States.				
Andrew Jackson	Tenn	1829-1837	8	..
James Knox Polk	Tenn	1845-1849	4	..
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	1	4
Andrew Johnson*	Tenn	1865-1869	3	11
Western States.				
Wm. Henry Harrison	Ohio	1841-1841	..	1
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861-1865	4	..
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869-1877	8	..
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	4	..
Middle States.				
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837-1841	4	..
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850-1853	2	8
James Buchanan	Penn	1857-1861	4	..
Eastern States.				
John Adams	Mass	1797-1801	4	..
John Quincy Adams	Mass	1825-1829	4	..
Franklin Pierce	N. H	1853-1857	4	..
Total			92	..
RECAPITULATION.				
Middle and Eastern States			22	8
Western and Southwestern States			33	5
Southern States			35	11
Total			92	..

*Elected Vice President.

Arkansas Etiquette.

Two men from Philadelphia engaged in a quarrel at a hotel. After using all kinds of epithets, one of the men thrust his hand behind him as though about to draw a pistol, and then took it away. The quarrel terminated without damage to either party. An old man from South Arkansas shook back his long hair, and, advancing to the man who had made the hip-pocket motion, remarked:

"Both of you men are strangers here, I reckon?"

"Yes."

"Not acquainted with our little rules of politeness?"

"How?"

"Why, you put your hand behind you just now."

"Yes."

"You didn't pull a gun."

"I haven't got a gun."

"Now, young man, let me give you a piece of advice. While you are in this country, don't put your hand behind you unless you intend to shoot; don't even run your hand into your pocket for a chaw of tobacker; don't spit; don't wink, for, if you do, your pardner, if he's an Arkansas man, will jolt you. You must learn these little rules of politeness. You may know how to conduct yourself at church, but you've got a good many rules of etiquette to learn." —*Little Rock Gazette.*

A Suggestion for Whist Players.

In his new book on "Whist," Cavendish gives an admirable method of shutting up a nuisance who is to be met with at three tables out of four. This is the "If you had" partner, who, after every hand, informs you that "If you had done so and so, we should have made so and so." This is the remedy: "My favorite retort to him is to ask if he has ever heard the story of 'your uncle and your aunt?' If he has, he does not want to hear it again, and is silent. If he has not, and innocently falls into the trap by expressing a desire to hear it, I say, in a solemn voice: 'If your aunt had been a man she would have been your uncle.'"—*London Truth.*

ALL SORTS.

IT is not enough to aim; you must hit.

EX-GOV. JOHN WOOD, of Illinois, lives at Quincy, in his 82d year.

THE Empress of Russia and the Queen of Italy are invalids.

THE highest rent ever paid for a store on Broadway, in New York city, was $60,000 a year.

THERE is a great scarcity of money at Constantinople, and the palace of the Sultan is sometimes without a cent.

THE State prison offers favorable opportunities for revivalists. Nearly everybody there is under conviction.

IT is said that a child born on Christmas will always hate turkey and goose, and lean toward codfish and bacon.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD and his wife will spend the winter in traveling for the benefit of Mrs. Seward's health.

A BILLIARD-PLAYER at Kansas City was made violently insane by the excitement of a series of match games.

PERSONS who go all their lives without mating have at least one recourse left in death—they may be cremated.

THE Vesuvius railroad is finished. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes, put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone.

A NEW YORK paper complains that the poorer attendants at some of the churches are without hymn-books, because of their extreme cost.

THE Austrian soldier gets only one meal a day in time of peace. This makes him hanker for war times, when he draws two.

IN rural Germany very small men are in special request as servants, because their military services would not be demanded in special emergency.

BISHOP SIMPSON is related to Gen Grant, whose mother was, before her marriage to Jesse Grant, Miss Hannah Simpson, of Pleasantville, Ill.

A KNITTING-NEEDLE of lightning couldn't strike endwise in Leadville without knocking down a half-dozen Presidents of mining companies.

A SERIOUS report comes from Madrid concerning our Minister to Spain, Mr. James Russell Lowell. It is that he has so fallen as to part his whiskers in the middle.

DID you ever notice the fact that a tramp who claims he has a trade but can get no work at it, in the winter is a brickmaker and in the summer is a lumberman or ice-sawyer?

A WITTY but heartless proof-reader on an Eastern paper recently added to the death notice of a somewhat-celebrated colored man the line, "Death loves a shining moke."

A CONTORTIONIST was performing in a New Haven variety show when the police made a raid. He leaped over an officer and from a window twenty-five feet to the ground, finally escaping.

THE Prince of Wales' income will probably be diminished some $100,000 a year by the hard times, while they make no difference to his mother, whose $5,000 a day comes in quarterly in hard cash. This does not include large revenues from other sources.

THEY talk of forming this winter, in Washington, D. C., a congress of ladies, of which all the wives of Senators, members of the House, and other dignitaries will be members. They will discuss grave and disputed questions of etiquette, dress, cooking, bric-a-brac and confectionery.

COL. J. STODDARD JOHNSON, of Kentucky, reports Gen. Robert E. Lee as saying just after his surrender: "As to my own fate I know not what is in store for me. I believe the politicians at Washington are bent on the most extreme measures, and, if they have their way, will stop at no humiliation they can heap on me. My sole reliance is in Gen. Grant. I have faith in his honor and his integrity as a soldier, and do not believe that he will permit the terms of my surrender or the parole given me to be violated."

A Syphon Boot.

Thanks to the good offices of a rich friend, a poverty-stricken young artist obtains a commission to paint the portrait of a rich young lady.

Upon going to wait upon the lady he manages to get himself up very creditably as to hat, coat and pantaloons, but his boots—ah, his boots! There is an aperture in the toe of each where the sole has parted company with the upper.

On the road to the lady's mansion a sudden and violent shower came up, flooding the sidewalks, and when he enters the drawing-room he perceives to his horror that his boots have turned into pumps and that at each step the water within them is spouted forth over the costly carpets, as if from the blow-holes of lively young whales.

He, however, is not disconcerted, but says gracefully to the lady of the mansion,

"Upon my word, madame, these syphon boots that are all the fashion and are so highly praised may be all that they are said to be for out-door use, but for wearing in the house they will never answer at all."

The Young Idea Trying to Shoot.

The traditional young idea has been trying to shoot in an unconventional way from the benches of the North Attleboro (Mass.) Grammar School. A timid lad lately left his seat in extreme trepidation, and, being reprimanded sharply by the teacher, gave this succinct explanation: "I can't sit there and have a seven-shooter pointed at me." The boy who was accused asserted that it was only a pasteboard pistol, but when his breeches pockets were searched the lie was crammed down his throat. The seven-shooter was there, with every chamber loaded.

"IS THERE no way," writes an agricultural correspondent, "of keeping eggs from turning bad?" Well, no really infallible means have been discovered, we believe, but a bound pup about 6 months old will come as near it as anything else, if you leave the hennery doors open. About one pup is sufficient for a farm of 280 acres.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN .15, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Frank Leslie, the publisher, died at his home in New York City, last Saturday.

The next state fair will commence on the 27th day of September, 1880. Mr. R. M. Lockhart was not elected general superintendent, as we predicted last week, Mr. Fielding Beeler, of Indianapolis, having been elected to the position by acclamation.

The delegates to the republican congressional convention of this (the 12th) district, will meet in Auburn, February 25, for the purpose of fixing a time for holding the congressional nominating convention, and to select delegates to the national republican convention.

The republicans of DeKalb county will meet in mass convention, at Auburn, February 14, for the purpose of organization for the campaign of 1880, and to appoint a time for holding a county nominating convention. At the same time delegates will be appointed to state, judicial, senatorial, congressional and joint representative district conventions.

The fifty-third issue of the Western Farmers' Almanac, published at Louisville, Ky., by John P. Morton & Co., is before us. We know of no other publication that gives as much valuable information for the practical farmer, in the same amount of space. It is full of original articles by well-known authors, and choice selections from standard works. Every farmer ought to have it.

Query Answered.

LIGONIER, IND., Jan. 12, 1880.

EDS. COURIER:—In your issue of last week I found the following:

The report of the proceedings of the meeting of the state board of agriculture shows that Messrs. R. M. Lockhart, John B. Stoll and James A. Barns were present from this congressional district when the following resolution offered by Mr. Lockhart was adopted by the board:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this delegate and state board be tendered to Hon. John H. Baker, member of congress for the thirteenth district of this state, for the efforts he is making in trying to procure the passage of a law to prevent innocent parties from being swindled by the purchase of patent articles, such as driven wells, etc."

Query: Why did not the resolution include the name of Hon. W. G. Colerick, who has also introduced a bill in congress for the purpose mentioned in the resolution?

Permit me to say in reply, that I was not in attendance when Mr. Lockhart introduced his resolution laudatory of Mr. Baker. Noticing it among the published proceedings next morning, I at once determined that justice should be done Mr. Colerick by way of taking cognizance of his efforts in behalf of innocent purchasers of patented articles. Owing to the fact that the proceedings were being conducted in conformity with a printed programme, no opportunity presented itself for the introduction of a resolution on this subject until late Wednesday evening, when I got the floor and called attention to the adoption of Mr. Lockhart's partial resolution of the day previous. I stated that if there was propriety in the meeting taking notice of bills introduced in congress, such recognition should be impartial. I further stated that perhaps Mr. Lockhart was not aware of the fact that Mr. Colerick had also introduced a bill on the patent-right question, and that if such was the case he would, I hoped, agree to do justice to "all concerned," by accepting the substitute I was about to offer. To this Mr. Lockhart replied: "Go ahead, Mr. Stoll; I am ready to reply." He did not reply, but a delegate in his immediate vicinity, with more zeal than courtesy, moved that the meeting adjourn. This contemptible attempt to smother my resolution, which I had read for information, was frustrated by Gov. Williams raising a point of order, and putting a flea into the ear of the fellow who was so anxious to adjourn. What transpired further, you will learn from the following, culled from the proceedings as published in Thursday's Indianapolis Journal:

"Mr. John B. Stoll offered the following resolution, which was adopted:"

'Resolved, That the thanks of the board be and are hereby tendered to Honorables John H. Baker and Walpole G. Colerick, members of congress from the thirteenth and twelfth districts, for their efforts in procuring the passage of measures protecting innocent parties from being wronged by the purchase of patented articles, such as driven wells, etc., and that our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to lend their earnest efforts to the enactment of such protective measures.'

The delegate board then adjourned 'sine die.'"

My resolution was offered as a substitute for Mr. Lockhart's, and as such adopted, with but two dissenting votes. Had I been at the Tuesday evening meeting, Mr. Lockhart's glorifying resolution would not have passed in the shape it did. Very Respectfully,

J. B. STOLL.

Wednesday, June 9, 1880, is the time appointed for holding the democratic state convention. The meeting of the state central committee at Indianapolis, last week, was attended by a large number of prominent democrats from all parts of the state, nearly all of whom were well pleased with the date fixed for holding the convention.

It has recently been ascertained that the white women captured by the Ute Indians, at the time of the White river massacre, were compelled to suffer disgrace at the hands of their captors, each lady being chosen by a chief and forced to submit to the lust of the redskins. Gen. Adams says:

"The women very unwillingly made a full statement to the commission of the circumstances, with the understanding that it should not be published. Mrs. Meeker, however, subsequently published the story herself. Adams said that, had he known this part of the barbarity of the savages before the commission began its work, he would have advised letting Gen. Merritt and his force punish the redskins without further delay. The women were, however, so averse to having the facts known, that they at first denied, even to the commission, that they had been foully dealt with."

Some of these same red devils are now in Washington City being interviewed by Secretary Schurz, and should not be permitted to leave the states alive. The people of this country should take the Indian business in their own hands and proceed at once to drive them into the Pacific ocean.

The ex-soldiers of Fort Wayne are circulating petitions for signatures, asking congress to pay ex-soldiers the difference between the depreciated currency in which they were paid, and gold, with 6 per cent. interest compounded semi-annually, in accordance with a bill introduced by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa. The Weaver bill will not be passed, as it is unjust in several particulars. It is not satisfactory to soldiers who volunteered in 1861 and 1862.

In another column will be found a satisfactory answer from Hon. J. B. Stoll to our query of last week as to the patent-right resolution passed by the state board of agriculture. We surmised that the partiality shown was intentional on the part of Mr. Lockhart, as Mr. Stoll's letter conclusively proves.

Senator Lamar was stricken with paralysis last Monday night at Jackson, Miss.

A Fainting Statesman.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE is one of the most captivating men in American politics. His popularity comes from several states. He was born in Pennsylvania. He taught school in Kentucky. He went to Maine to edit. He has thus brought within the immediate reach of his splendid magnetism three great sections of the country—the border land, the middle states and New England. BLAINE is bold, brilliant, bewitching. He is really aggressive. His manner is seductively abrupt and frank. He has the faculty of drawing unto himself, by a warmth and cordiality of manner, even his opponents. If a rural citizen falls once within the spell of that confidential demeanor, and feels once the hearty pressure of that soft, fat hand, and experiences once the effect of those large, dark eyes beaming on him—eyes that have added power because their youth gains picturesque interest from the hair and beard which the cares of state have touched with snow, and listens once to the anxious inquiries of the young but silver-headed senator concerning himself and his family and his section, that rural citizen is thereafter probably a BLAINE man, for BLAINE is magnetic. He wins the devotion of the young men. He attracts some of the admiration of older men. He is ambitious, exceedingly ambitious.

But he faints away.

In 1876, while Republicans from all the states were gathering in Cincinnati to nominate BLAINE for the presidency, BLAINE fainted away. He was on his way to church, and he fell on the church-steps, "overcome by the heat." This was a rational explanation, as BLAINE was in Washington and in June. But in Maine, in January, day before yesterday, he also "fell, overcome by the heat;" and it is not reported that he was on his way to the House of God. The grave question arises for the consideration of the American people in general, and the republican party in particular, whether or not the statesman from Maine, in an emergency, is subject to fits. The Washington fainting fit of 1876 was not sufficient to establish a theory. There was a crisis then, an emergency, but there was also the Washington climate, which a wit called a Congress of Climates, and the month of June and that church. Either one of these might have overcome a statesman, but then the fit was wholly attributed to the weather. Day before yesterday the conditions were wholly different. There was no church. There was no Wasington climate. There was no month of June. There was BLAINE, and there was the fainting fit. This is all. And now the serious question comes, is BLAINE a fainting statesman? When time of trial comes, does he fall in a fit? Does the uncertainty hanging about a presidential convention in June, or the loss of the legislature of our cold state in January, alike cause Mr. BLAINE to faint away or put him in a fit? Is he a statesman subject to fits? Does he habitually faint away in a trying hour?

ESSAY.

BY MISS ADA GEORGE.

The following is published in accordance with a resolution passed by those to whom the essay was read, at Concord church, Christmas eve:

ASSOCIATES.

Some one has said that "an author is known by his writings, a mother by her daughter, a fool by his words, and all men by their companions."

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character. This being true, it follows that the force of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence our tempers and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. Therefore it is better to be alone than in bad company, for "evil communications corrupt good manners," and ill qualities are catching as well as diseases, and the mind is at least as much, if not a great deal more, liable to infection than the body. Go with mean people and you think life is mean. Some one has said—and it is true—that "a man is known by the company he keeps." He naturally inclines by the force of imitation to the habits and manners of those by whom he is surrounded. Vice stalks in the streets unabashed, and children copy it. This being true, should not all try and associate with the good? Should not parents try to influence their children in this direction and teach them good morals? Witness the urchin seven years old trying to ape his seniors in folly by smoking the cigar stubs which have been cast aside. In time, when his funds improve, he will wield the long nine and be a full-fledged loafer. This faculty is usually more active in the young than in adult life, and serves to lead them to imitate that which their seniors do, before their reasoning powers are sufficiently developed and instructed to enable them to reason out the proper course of action. Thus by copying others they do that which is appropriate, right or wrong, without knowing why, or the principles involved in their action.

The awfully sad consequences of evil associations are exhibited in the history of almost all criminals. The case of a man named Brown, recently executed in Toronto, Canada, is an example. He was born of poor but good parents, both were members of the church of England and were much respected. This criminal, in a sketch of his life, written at his dictation, attributes his downfall to early disobedience and bad companions which led him to dissipation and finally plunged him into association with the most dissolute and lawless characters. They led him on in transgression and in sin, which ended in his being brought to the scaffold. On the scaffold he made the following speech: "I hope this will be a warning against bad company. It was that that brought me to my last end here to-day, though I am innocent of the murder I am about to suffer for. May the Lord have mercy on my soul! Amen."

Bad company is like a nail driven into a post which, after the first or second blow, may be drawn out with little difficulty, but being once driven in to the head the pinchers cannot take hold to draw it out, which can only be done by the destruction of the wood. You may be ever so poor, you cannot associate with bad companions without falling into bad odor. Evil company is like tobacco-smoke—you cannot be long in its presence without carrying away a taint of it.

One need not ask a merry face or a sad one whether it hath come from joy or grief. Tears and laughter tell their own story. Should one come home with fruit we say "You have come from the orchard." If with hands full of wild flowers, "You have come from the field." If one's garments smell of mingled odors we say, "You have walked in the garden." So with associations—those who walk with the just, the upright, have the sweetest incense that has ever annointed man. "Let no man deceive himself."

The father of our country was wont to say, "Be courteous to all, but intimate with few, and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence." It should be the aim of every young man to go into good society. We do not mean the rich, the proud and fashionable; we mean society of the wise, the intelligent and good. Where you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation you can gain information, it is always safe to be found there.

It has broken down many a man by associating with the low and vulgar, where the ribald song and the indecent story were introduced to excite laughter. If you wish to be respected, if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and good. Strive for mental excellence and strict integrity, and you will never be found in the sinks of pollution and on the benches of the retailers and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course—once secure a love of good company and good society, and no punishment would be greater than by accident to be obliged for half a day to associate with the low and vulgar. If you have chosen the right one, you will always cherish and honor him. How you will curse those associates who tried to drag you down to ruin and destruction, and how love to repeat the names of old friends. "Old friends!" How we will cherish the memory of "old friends." How often we will think of them when tempted or tried. At these times their faces will be pictured in our minds and we will ever love them for the examples they have given us. Some of them may be buffeting the billows of time's stormy sea in distant lands. Though they are absent, our thoughts are often with them.

Charles S. Garfield and J. B. Newcomb, prominent stock dealers of Williams county, Ohio, who were recently indicted by the grand jury of this county for complicity in the attempted robbery at Spencerville, having been arrested and confined in jail, were released on bail of $1,000 each. Col. Wm. Stough, of Bryan, Ohio, endorsed for Garfield, and Hon. Jas. S. Collins, of Columbia City, for Newcomb.

Among the useful papers promised for the February St. Nicholas will be one on the Audiphone, that recent and admirable invention by which persons, so deaf that they have never heard a sound in their lives, can be made to hear music, the human voice, and all the beautiful sounds of nature. This paper will doubtless be of interest to old and young.

No less than three farmers will contribute articles on outdoor topics to the Midwinter Scribner. The papers are, the fourth of Rev. E. P. Roe's series on "Success with Small Fruits," devoted this month wholly to a southern strawberry farm; a chatty paper on "New England Fences," by Rowland C. Robinson; and an interesting collection of miscellanies, by John Burroughs, under the caption, "Notes of a Walker." Additional topics of a similar interest will deal with "Flour from Chestnuts," "New Fruit Press," "The Mechanical Extraction of Cream," and (in a paper on John Bright) with the famous Corn Laws of England.

Mrs. Burnett's new story in Scribner will begin in the Midwinter (Feb.) number and will consist of four monthly parts, for each of which Mrs. Foote has drawn an illustration. The opening scene is at a North Carolina summer resort, and the theme is one which Mrs. Burnett seems fond of treating, viz: An affair of the heart between two people in widely different ranks of life. The contrasts of city and country life are strongly made in the characters, who are Miss Ferrol, a quasi-literary woman from New York in search of "new types," her brother, Lawrence Ferrol, who has a tendency to regard everything as "literary material," and "Louisiana," a simple-hearted country girl, ignorant alike of Ruskin or of Worth, and who is said to be one of the most attractive of Mrs. Burnett's characters.

The author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" will contribute to the February St. Nicholas a story, called "Editha's Burglar," which is announced as one of the very best short stories ever written by Mrs. Burnett. Though written especially for children, it will, the editors say, interest old and young alike, by its plot, descriptions and dialogue. A little girl's interview with a burglar is made the chief theme, and some idea of the interest of the conversation may be gleaned from the fact that among the favors which she asks, are these: "If you 're going to burgle, won't you burgle QUIETLY?" and "If you 'd let me know your name and address, I'm sure papa would aid you to some other profession." The burglar happens to be a good-natured fellow, and only gives to the latter proposition the disappointing answer: "To think o' me a forgettin' my card-case, an' a leavin' it on the pianner when I come out! I might hev knowed I'd a wanted it!"

A Bonanza

For parties that are in want of a good investment in real estate. Call on
8-tf. THOS. H. SPROTT.

Notice of Insolvency.

In matter of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, at the December term, 1879, of the DeKalb circuit court. the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r.

Jan. 14, 1880. 3-3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Isaac Timberlin, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

DAVID M. TIMBERLIN, Adm'r.

January 9, 1880. 3-3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Joseph Bondtrager, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

Jan. 8, 1880. 3-3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Jacob Gall, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

Jan. 9, 1880. 3-3t.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
2-38-1y

Root & Company's
Great Clearing-out Sale
NOW TAKING PLACE.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY
Are now holding their ANNUAL CLEARING-OUT SALE of every description of Winter Dry-goods, and will continue it up to February 1st. Ladies can secure some real bargains in Fine Dress Goods, Cloaks, Dolmans, Furs, Shawls, Suits, Circulars, Ulsters, Underwear, Hosiery, Fancy Knit Goods, Heavy Woolens, etc., etc.

Root & Company's
Great Clearing-out Sale.
FORT WAYNE, IND.,
NOW TAKING PLACE.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,
GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches
Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea, 20, 40, 50 best 65c Imperial Tea, 40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 40, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 25, 40, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio, 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Hear Cumback.

—"Invisible Some People."

—How is this for June in January?

—For oil carpet go to W. H. Kiblinger's. 1-tf.

—Choice candies at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Go to hear Cumback next Tuesday evening.

—Choice canned fruit at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Picture framing a specialty, at Willis & Co's.

—You can always get first-class meat at Houston's.

—The Courier office is in need of wood—on subscription.

—Are "undressed kids" youngsters without any clothes on?

—Window-shades and fixtures of all kinds, cheap, at Willis & Co's.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1 tf.

—Cotton flannels from seven cents a yard up, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—W. H. Kiblinger keeps a full line of lamp goods, at low prices. 1-tf.

—"Invisible Some People." Hear what Cumback has to say about them.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Cranberries, citron, English currants and raisins at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The lions in the court-yard are growling about the weather. Shoot 'em.

—Caps! caps! caps! caps! Hats! hats! hats! hats! at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Howard and Frank Griswold are both taking a lay-off during the heated season.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—The best ham-sausage sold in this market is made by Mitch Houston with his steam chopper.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 1-tf.

—If John Leasure has good luck, he will be married on the thirty-first of February. Now guess.

—Wanted, by W. H. Kiblinger, 4,000 feet of ½ or 1 inch dry bass-wood or cotton-wood lumber.

—Children's, boys' and men's overcoats, men's, boys' and children's clothing at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mrs. Fanny Kelly, who was captured by the Indians in 1864, will give a lecture in Auburn this evening.

—Clyde Moore has taken another change of base, and is now attending school at Notre Dame, near South Bend.

—Mitch Houston is prepared to furnish ham-sausage and bologna by the ton. Try it and you will use no other.

—Have you headache, pain in the back, coated tongue, or dizziness? If so, take "Sellers' Liver Pills," and be cured.

—Harry Yesbera attended a party at Fort Wayne, Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Henderson on east Main street.

—You bet, when coughs and colds are flying about like gnats in a storm, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is a sure cure.

—For the small sum of 35 cents you can hear Hon. Will. Cumback at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening.

—Ellsworth Draggoo was conveyed by Dr. Spooner to the house of correction last Tuesday. He is seventeen years of age.

—Gentlemen, protect yourselves from the cold with one of those splendid fur beaver overcoats, to be had at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Geo. Grund thinks the Lord must be on his side, as this weather is in beautiful conformity with the condition of his wardrobe.

—Ladies, buy your husbands, brothers or your sweethearts one of those fine moustache cups or shaving mugs at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The lumber has been secured for a sidewalk along the south side of Seventh street from Ensley's corner east to Eckhart's carriage factory.

—Lawyers Ryan and Clutter, of Hicksville; Eells and Welker, of Albion, and Judge Collins, of Columbia City, were in the city last Tuesday.

—We are under obligations to Bro. Kist, of the Butler Record, and Bro. Loveland, of the Corunna Headlight, for teachers' institute proceedings.

—Buy your kerosene oil of McQuiston & Ralston, and they will give you a new Acme wick, and then you will have no more trouble with poor lights.

His Malice Gets the Better of His Common Sense.

The writer in last week's Republican, who gets a diarrhea of words and grinds out a column of cuteness concerning the names of parties who are interested in the publication of the Courier, gets badly off his platform, and he and the subscribers to this paper know it. Probably by the time the Republican gets within a couple of hundred as many subscribers as the Courier now has—if fortune should smile upon it to such an extent in the course of future years—it will learn that there is a class of readers in this region of country who cannot be made to believe that the moon is made of green cheese, just whenever it is optional with that paper to so misrepresent. Every intelligent subscriber in this community knows that the Courier has but two editors and proprietors, and that they alone write the matter contained in its editorial and local columns, with the exception of an occasional article which bears the signature of the writer. Has the Republican little enough regard for veracity to make a similar statement? We presume it has. The author of the above-mentioned column of bosh also insinuates that the Courier is furnished for $1.50 a year when we "can't get $2.00." As far as this is concerned, we simply defy the Republican, or any of its brilliant editorial contributors, to prove the assertion. The Courier endeavors to be courteous to all and partial to no person; its invariable subscription rates are $1.50 in advance, inside the county, or $2.00 per annum if paid at the end of the year; and with one single exception, where a subscriber claimed a misunderstanding and refused to pay but $1.50,—in which case we accepted his explanation and cut him from the list,—we have adhered strictly to this rule.

Further than this we do not care what unwarranted statements the Republican may make, one way or the other, and its editor may chew on the above facts to his heart's content.

A Debased Wretch.

The most depraved of human beings, from our standpoint, is that man who, by promise of marriage, wins the confidence of a young girl, effects her ruin and eternal disgrace, and then deserts her. The severest and fullest penalty of the law is too mild a punishment for such fiends, yet their acts are passed by comparatively unnoticed, while the poor girl who has thus trusted and been led astray by the man she loves, must carry her shame to the grave.

From a conversation overheard a day or two since, concerning a transaction of this character at Hicksville, we learn of a case which, if true, exceeds anything we have heard of in this region for supreme hellishness. It appears that a young couple living near Hicksville, Ohio, had made preparations to go to Defiance last Monday and be married, but, owing to some difficulty in procuring a license, they did not go. They did go to a hotel, however, where the deceiver registered as man and wife, and they were assigned a room together. In the morning the young man got up, steered his worthless carcass into the nearest saloon, got drunk and left for parts unknown. The young lady, thus abandoned, is about distracted, and the case assumes a more deplorable aspect from the fact that she is said to have been a girl of excellent character and good qualities, belonging to a most respectable family in that neighborhood. Our information concerning the affair cannot be deemed strictly reliable, and we trust it may not be; yet the gentleman from whom we heard the story told it in good faith. If true, we hope to hear of the capture of the sneaking scoundrel who perpetrated it, and of his final and everlasting condemnation.

Happy Souls,

Which now have but a single thought, their hearts having been made as one during the last month in the old year of 1879. Here they are in pairs:

Wilson Countryman and Maggie Maxwell, Benj. E. Ellinwood and Caroline Cissell, David D. Rineholt and Francelia Knott, James Pomeroy and Libbie Moore, Francis Leeson and Mary E. Stearns, Leonard D. Cahow and Melinda Coy, Albert Cherry and Anna Squares, Jacob D. Keeler and Diadem Monroe, Ira A. Richmond and Ida Porter, Francis M. Haverstock and Mabel A. Kelley, Alfred Haines and Viola Moore, Theodore Cattell and Lydia Freidt, Patrick Loague and Isolina L. Sheets, J. D. Edwards and Elva Gable, David Kagey and Mary Dawson, Ira J. Shook and Nellie Daniels, Levi Wise and Hannah R. Hathaway, Levi B. Showalter and Olive Dixon, Melvin Reynolds and Amanda Wagner, Chas. W. Kaley and Cyrelia A. Widney, Jacob Baltz and Ellen O. Carey, John L. Horn and Nettie Bair, Benj. F. Hostetter and Rebecca M. Ellenwood, Wellington H. Hollister and Ella Abbey, Wm. Working and Catherine Beck, Daniel Becker and Dennie Smith, David M. Ball and Zelma L. Bradley, Wm. Imler and Martha Yarde, Ammi Turney and Caroline Gonser.

That's all; and it wasn't a very good month for tieing up, either.

Must Be Sold.

One of the most desirable and best located residences for a business man in Auburn. Come early if you want to secure a bargain. Thos. H. Sprott.

—Frank Wolke and Wm. Stevens, of Fort Wayne, were sauntering around our streets yesterday. Frank is the same frank fellow on all occasions.

—The proceedings of the teachers' institute held at Corunna, and the monthly report of Richland school No. 10, will appear on the first page of next week's Courier.

—Hon. Will. Cumback will lecture at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the public schools. Subject: "Invisible Some People."

—Dr. T. G. Matheny attends lectures and chopping bees at the medical college of Fort Wayne every week. He spent the greater part of last week in the city.

—The unusual number of witnesses required by cases in the circuit court this week has made things unusually lively. At the hotels guests have been "thicker'n four in a bed."

—Judge Picker has paid up all the old scores he ever owed Sam. Pommert, and he is more than even. Ask Sam. to tell you about it, and he will probably (not) do so.

—The Auburn Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Union (gee whiz, we're out of breath!) will give a social, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the residence of J. A. McKay, where a good time can safely be counted on.

—All who received sample copies of Scribner and St. Nicholas, a few weeks ago, are reminded that they were sent at solicitation of Willis & Co., who will furnish you all magazines and periodicals at lowest rates.

—Mrs. F. P. Copper is at present visiting relations and friends at her old home in Fostoria, Ohio. Frank—well, he says he doesn't want any more in his'n; can't stand the bachelor business now as he used to.

—Hon. John Jenkins, of Concord township, and Homer M. Hemming, Esq., of Smithfield township, have traded farms, and in order to make the bargain more binding we smoked—at the expense of the traders.

—Max Rosenthal, the popular cigar man from Fort Wayne, was in this place this week, supplying his numerous customers. Max sells more hand-made cigars than any dealer within 100 miles of Fort Wayne, judging from the amount he sells in Auburn.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending Jan. 10, 1880: Mrs. Bridenhoof, Saly Bace, W. D. Gick and C. S. Lawton. Jos. Rainer, Postmaster.

—There is a probability that Mrs. Emma Molloy, the well-known and eminent worker in the temperance cause, will soon deliver one of her interesting lectures here, as she is now in communication with parties interested at this place.

—Information concerning the condition of the roads between this place and Waterloo will be cheerfully furnished by Alva Potter and Byron Rainier, who went up Saturday evening with return tickets and walked back Monday morning.

—Dick Edgerton and Will. Tyler, of Fort Wayne, spent a few hours in town Monday, the former on his way to Hicksville, Ohio, and the latter in the interest of Geo. S. Fowler, the Fort Wayne shirt-tailor, for whom Will. now travels.

—Miss Dora McBride, whose pleasant countenance used to shine in Sherm. Hollister's restaurant, is Dora McBride no longer. She began the new year by writing her name Dora Wade and opening housekeeping on her own hook.

—The appearance of the witness room in the court house, during its occupancy last Tuesday night by the delegation from Green and Noble townships, Noble county, indicated that whisky and tobacco are the chief commodities of that benighted part of Noble county.

—The admiration of the horsemen of Auburn is a large, well-made, 5-year-old gelding, recently purchased by Mr. Oscar Allen. The horse is a model coach-horse, and the man who furnishes a match for him can demand his own price and make a sale.

—Papers don't cost much in Montana. The Messenger, a little two-by-four hand-bill, published at Sheridan, Montana, every Saturday, only costs $3.50 a year, while the advertising space is valued at $200 a column. Great Christopher!

—The success of recent numbers of Scribner has been so marked, that the edition of the February number has been placed at 125,000. This number will contain the first part of Eugene Scuyler's illustrated life of Peter the Great, which is said to be graphic and interesting to an unusual degree.

—Tuesday afternoon, as Hank Altenberg, the well-known mail man on the B. & O., was sailing up one of our icy thoroughfares, with a valise in one hand and a basket of provender in the other, an idea struck him; it struck him with such forcible effect that Hank tossed his grub-basket over the nearest fence, fired his grip-sack out in the mud and laid his body, with remarkable celerity, at full length on the sidewalk. His athletic performance resulted in an injured knee-cap, though we are glad to state that the profuse application of arnica has thus far prevented anything serious.

—A very interesting surprise-party was given Miss Frankie Ford, by her numerous friends, last Monday evening—and it was a surprise, indeed, as she knew nothing of it until they marched in and took her by storm. It was given in view of her departure next day for Warsaw, where she will spend several weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Patterson.

The two child songs by Alfred Tennyson, written especially for St. Nicholas, are to appear in the February issue. Both songs have been set to music under Mr. Tennyson's supervision, and one of the musical accompaniments forwarded by him will also be given in the same number.

—Willis & Co. have moved their large stock of books, stationery, news, notions, etc., into the room in the McIntyre block, formerly occupied by H. H. Stamets, where they will be pleased to see all their old patrons and as many new ones as may wish anything in their line. Come one and all, and we will make it to your interest to come again. 8-4t.

—A tramp, claiming to be from Pittsburgh (shoot the h), went to sleep on the St. Mary's river bank at Ft. Wayne, last Sunday, while overloaded with a cargo of benzine, and foiled off. Only for an old snag in his way, he would have taken a bath in the raging waters, and his own father couldn't then have recognized him as a native of Pittsburg—h. (Nearly forgot the h altogether that trip).

—The election of officers for the First National bank, held at the office of the bank last Tuesday, resulted as follows: Directors:—Jacob Walborn, C. A. O. McClellan, C. L. Luse, Isaac Hague, Ephraim Berry, J. E. Shilling, Guy Plumb, J. H. Ford and Wm. McIntyre. The board of directors elected the following executive officers: Jacob W[illegible], president; C. A. O. McClellan, vice-president; Wm. McIntyre, cashier.

—S. R. Mosher, commonly called "Sig.," who formerly resided in the suburbs of the classic village of Columbia City, where he left an unenviable reputation, was sentenced in the circuit court, last Saturday, to two years in the penitentiary with a fine of two dollars; and his accomplice, Wm. H. Butler, got six months in the county jail, all for feloniously appropriating sundry articles consisting of skunk-skins etc., at Waterloo. They will go and skin no more.

—From the Rockport (Ind.) Banner: There is no medicine in the world which has gained such fame as St. Jacobs Oil; this is, however, not in the least astonishing, when we consider its truly wonderful curative powers. Mr. F. Rodenburg, of Grandview, called at our office last week, and related the following circumstance: "I suffered with rheumatism for over six years; consulted many physicians and tried hundreds of remedies, but without avail. Having seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised in your paper, and heard of some astonishing cures, I sent to Rockport for a bottle of the Oil, and used it according to directions. The relief I felt was almost "electic." I got better at once, and now there is not a trace of rheumatism left in my body."

Dr. Hulburt.

When any doctor tells you "Catarrh is incurable," he confesses ignorance of how to cure it, and does an injustice to those who can, as well as to those who are perishing from lack of a cure. Such men, "wise in their own conceit," should remember that many diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, epilepsy, etc., were once called "incurable;" and while I could not probably cure either of these, there are those who can, and knowing this they give their well-tried remedies for these complaints, with the same confidence that I give the "Sure Cure" for catarrh, for I believe this disease is just as curable as others, and have never heard a good reason why it is not.

On the other hand, when any person tells you that he or his medicines are the only cure for catarrh (or any other disease), you may set him down as a bigger fraud than he imagines the public to be "gullible," but any man or means that does cure this most common and least understood of all diseases, is entitled to the heartfelt "God speed" which I cheerfully give him or them. I wish there were more of such, for the harvest truly is great but the successful laborers are few.

Impurity of the blood always accompanies catarrh. It must be treated constitutionally. Medicines which will cure scrofula or syphilis will cure catarrh—and nothing short of this will do it. By such treatment I radically cure catarrh, and it can be done by no other.

Dr. D. Hulburt,
Sturgis Medical Dispensary.
2 2w

A Complaint.

Editors Courier: I desire to call the attention of the school authorities to the noisy manner in which the pupils of the high school conduct themselves on our streets. It is simply a disgrace to civilization, and it seems to me education should embrace the teaching of good manners as well as that contained in books. The streets most frequented by this mob are occupied by law-abiding people who have done nothing to bring down this affliction. Screaming, yelling, hooting and thumping over the sidewalks is no very pleasant amusement, especially where sick people are confined. It is to be hoped that if there is a sufficient controlling influence it will be exercised so that common decency will be observed. Peace.

Special.

I have for sale at a sacrifice, one of the most desirable residence properties in Auburn. "First come, first served." 3-tf. Thos. H. Sprott.

A Grand Little Machine.

It saves money, it saves labor, it saves time, it saves strength and health, and gives pleasure to all families that use it. It is the Bissell Carpet Sweeper. Sold by T. V. Sembrig.

Notice of Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry of DeKalb county, Indiana, for a special purpose, Saturday, January 17, 1880, at Ensley's hall at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the deputy.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the town tax of Auburn, Indiana, for the year 1879, is now in my hands. A prompt response is desired.

2 3w T. P. Scott, Marshal.

Appointment.

Dr. Hulburt can be consulted at his rooms in the Swineford house, Auburn, Ind., Monday, Jan. 19, in the afternoon, and Tuesday the 20th all day. We hope the afflicted will not lose this opportunity of consulting him. 3 2w

Lecture To-Night.

Mrs. Fannie Kelly will lecture on her captivity among the Sioux Indians this evening. Her subject will embrace: The attack, capture, march into the wilderness and massacre of child; attempts to escape, detection and punishments; life among the Indians, her ransom and release. Lecture will take place at the Methodist church. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begin at 8. Mrs. Kelly comes endorsed by official [illegible] from the war and other departments of the U. S. government, by the church, etc.

Spencerville.

—Will. Stoffer's new edition—a boy.

—Frank Lancaster is visiting his parents at Muncie.

—Mrs. Minerva Sanders, of Pierson, Mich., is visiting her friends near town.

—W. W. Silberg is the happiest man on the river. Cause:—New daughter.

—Rumor has it that John Beams has bought H. H. Fales' interest in the furniture business.

—This community holds in possession a mean, contemptible saloon louse who has not spunk enough to attack an equal, but delights in beating his wife, upon whose labor he depends for the principal part of his support.

Reporter.

St. Joe.

—Mark Barney and B. Erick were among the visitors last Sunday.

—Rev. Oviatt, of Newville, preached to our people Sabbath last.

—Wm Dilley and Miss Martha Case commenced to travel in double harness Thursday.

—Mart. Jenkins, of Iowa, is visiting his father, John Jenkins, better known as Capt. Jenkins.

—We learn that Mr. Dilley lately purchased a farm out west, whither he will take his better half in a few days.

—Geo. Howey, formerly a resident of this vicinity, but now of Bryan, Ohio, is visiting with his son-in-law, M. D. Engle.

—Wm. Hamilton, who has been in Idaho for the past fifteen years, has returned and will settle down in the suburbs of Orangeville.

—J. A. Culbertson, deputy-sheriff, came here Friday night and arrested a man hailing from Bryan, Ohio. It is hardly fair, Jim, to take a man when he is unhitching his team and has his back turned.

—Judging from the number of Newvillians in town Saturday, there must be another railroad in view, and some of the boys were out locating, in the hope that it will not strike the farm of O. H., as he charges too much for the right of way.

—Frank Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchel Brothers, druggists, returned Friday last to his home in Butler. He has been troubled with a lung disease which makes it necessary for him to have more outdoor exercise. Frank has made many warm friends here, by his gentlemanly conduct, who will wish him a speedy recovery. A. A. A.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

CONSISTING OF WILMINGTON, FRANKLIN, TROY AND STAFFORD TOWNSHIPS—HELD AT BUTLER JAN. 9-10, 1880.

Exercises opened by county superintendent, by reading a portion of the Scriptures and a preliminary speech. His remarks were commented on by Prof. Fyke and Miss Christie Blaker. Addressed by Mr. Hawkins upon the best methods of conducting spelling classes, followed by remarks upon the same subject by several teachers. Mr. Tomlinson conducted a reading class with considerable ability. There were some criticisms upon emphasis by several of the teachers. Questions answered by Mr. Fitters, in a manner which showed his ability in a school-room. Primary teaching was discussed, with a great deal of energy, by Miss. Baxter and Miss Shoub. Miss Christie Blaker discussed the causes of the French and Indian wars. Recitation by class, and instruction by the superintendent. Mr. French delivered a lecture upon writing which was good. A number of teachers explained their method of teaching writing. Recitation with class by Miss Jennie Baxter—subject, geography. A lively discussion followed, which brought out some good ideas about the manner of teaching primary geography.

EVENING SESSION.

Exercises opened by a song. After that, a reading class, conducted by Mrs. A. J. Baxter, with pupils selected from the teachers present, which was followed by a song. Prof. Fyke delivered an able and interesting lecture upon "Essentials to success." The session closed with a song.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Exercises opened with reading by the superintendent, followed by a song. Instruction given in arithmetic, by Mr. Bell of Stafford. Instruction given in writing by Miss Scovill, of Stafford. Mr. Baxter, of Franklin, lectured [illegible] recitation by class. Mr. Coder, of Stafford, explained his method of conducting a recitation in geography. Mr. Walters, of Wilmington, manner of teaching arithmetic, or "The definition of government bonds." J. J. Eakright, discussion of application of per centage and class exercise. Afterwards an essay by Frank A. Brink "How to secure good lessons." Noon.

AFTERNOON.

Exercises opened with music. Mr. Rugsley, of Wilmington, illustrated the manner of teaching grammar and the manner of analyzing sentences. Mr. Whitzel illustrated his manner of teaching geography. Miss Mary Brundage, essay on "Programmes of recitation." Class exercise by Mrs. Jones, who illustrated her manner of conducting reading class. Mrs. C. C. Bowden gave her manner of securing the most work in the least time. Mr. Houser gave his manner of conducting a reading class, also the use of the diacritical marks. Mr. Calvin Maxwell: Subject—"History; the civil war, its causes and decisive battles." Mr. A. Beard, of Franklin: "Duties of teachers before entering the school-room." Judson Kiser, of Wilmington, discussion on physiology. Mr. Jennings, "What circumstances make teaching pleasant." Miss Allie Shoub: Essay—subject, "Advantages or disadvantages of a code of rules." Miss Jennie Blaker, grammar, correction of errors and formation of sentences. Mr. Sawvel illustrated the manner of preventing whispering in school. Miss Sarah Allen: Essay—subject, "The duty of teachers to parents and trustees." Mr. Carmon showed his manner of conducting a class in written spelling. Report of the committee on resolutions was then presented and the following passed:

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the people of Butler for their hospitality.

Resolved, That teachers be furnished with proper apparatus, and that the house and surroundings be properly arranged.

Resolved, That we regret the absence of a part of our fellow-teachers.

Resolved, That those who were unable to meet with us should be excused for such absence.

Resolved, That we, as teachers, have derived great benefit from this institute.

Resolved, That we thank the trustees of Butler graded schools for the use of the school building.

Resolved, That we show our appreciation of our superintendent's untiring energy by our co-operation with him.

Resolved, That we, with profound sorrow, hear of the dangerous illness of J. C. Bowersox, to whom many of us owe so much educationally, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy in his present affliction.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this institute be published in the county papers.

Allie E. Shoub,
Christie Blaker,
J. J. Eakright,
Calvin Maxwell,
Almon Jennings,
Committee.

—After a few remarks by the superintendent, the institute adjourned.

Frank A Brink, Secretary.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
88 Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial teeth on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats	$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats.	2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters	5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c–Price Dec. 24, 68c.

[High priced wool was NOT pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

DEATH OF KING OLD YEAR.

BY C. L. MARION.

The day was one of bleak December's;
Of this month's days it was the last;
The wind was bold, and blew so cold
That even the grate's glowing embers
Appeared to feel the howling blast.

Each member of the family
Drew closer 'round the cheerful hearth,
Father, mother, I and brother
Composed the group quite fair to see,
Though sadness reigned instead of mirth.

For mournfully the town church-spire
Poured forth that night a funeral knell;
The old elm groaned and [illegible] moaned,
It sounded like a muffled lyre,
This solemn tolling of the bell.

It tolled the death of one more year,
Hied way upon the winter's blast.
How with soft tread was borne the dead,
On its shapeless, shadowy bier,
Silently to that great vault—the Past.

This thought occurred: I'll stay and see
The New Year in and the Old expire;
But my brother, sire and mother
Cared not in this to join with me;
"Greet him for all," they said, "we'll retire."

I drew my chair close to the grate,
And watched the time-piece near the door,
Each quick second clearly beckoned
The Old Year closer to the fate
That years on thousands met before!

And, as I pondered o'er that thought,
Knocks at the door came faint and slow.
Somewhat afright I took the light
To see who had our cottage sought
For shelter from the drifting snow.

How I drew the bolt I scarce can tell;
The door flew back with sudden jerk,
And across the mat—sad sight was that—
A white-haired stranger prostrate fell.
Where death, I feared, had done his work.

Alarmed gazed father in his face;
"Girl!" he cried, "'tis, 'tis King Old Year!
His wraps exchange, the couch arrange,
Then quick! some wine from yonder case;
But that he'll live I have no fear."

'Twas true: our Liege soon oped his eyes,
Then sat erect and glanced around.
"Oh! King, what tide," my father cried,
"Has launched thee here as from the skies?
Pray is thy head to be uncrowned?"

A wealth of silvery hair he bowed,
Or swept, methought, then heaved a sigh,
[illegible] raised his head and sadly said,
"[illegible] Time is strict, of strictness proud;
Soon I'm dethroned—aye!—doomed to die!"

"No, no, good King! you must not die,"
We all exclaimed in earnest tone;
"None can complain; you justly reign;
Oh live, great King, the foe defy,
And unrelenting hold [illegible]."

"Ah, words will naught avail," he said,
"No might on earth can save me now;
My time has come, and I must home—
Must pass the portals of the dead,
And there before the Maker bow.

"Most dreadful thought! Yet none need fear
Who do not God's commands o'erlook;
But woe to those that join His foes;
Best now they check their base career,
And a new leaf turn in life's great book.

"See!" he cried, pointing t'ward the clock;
"When those two hands reach twelve to-night,
Sounds Gabriel's horn, then I'll be home
To join at once the spirit flock,
And leave King New Year to his right."

Gazed all eyes upon the dial;
But moments few had he to stay;
That death he met with some regret
Is, methinks, beyond denial—
With mournful sobs he passed away.

Clang, t-wang—twelve the clock was striking;
With a start I woke, chilled well-nigh through;
The fire was out beyond a doubt;
Old Year, too, was not much lacking—
Just in time I woke to greet the New.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

We were tired of boarding, my husband and I; had been tired of it for some time, and this morning of which I write matters had reached a crisis. The steak was burned, omelet flabby, coffee weak. The last thing my husband said to me as he was about to leave the house was:

"You had better look around to-day, and if you can find a nice flat or part of a house, for $50 or $60 a month, secure it."

So behold me an hour later, diligently perusing the columns of the *Herald*. Ah! what is this?

AT WILLIAMS' BRIDGE—A cozy, partly-furnished cottage of ten rooms, surrounded by fruit-trees, one acre of ground. Rent, $50 per month. Only five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of the blacksmith for keys, particulars, etc.

That advertisement was very alluring to me. Visions of a hammock under shady trees, of clucking motherly hens and little downy broods of chickens; of a broad piazza, gay with hanging baskets of beautiful plants, and made comfortable by low, broad-armed rockers, and a soft, wooing, perfume-laden breeze, which should always wander through it.

Visions of all these delectable things ran through my head, and I sprung to my feet, donned dress, bonnet and gloves, and then I remembered I had forgotten to ask hubbie for money, and I had very little in my portemonnaie. Ah, well! never mind. There was enough to take me to Williams' bridge and back, and with that comforting reflection I started out.

It was a beautiful morning in early spring, and I was gorgeous in a new suit of Bismarck brown, bonnet and gloves to match. I would not hide its glories by a wrap of any kind, and indeed I did not feel the necessity of one, so soft were the breezes abroad that morning, so warm the sun.

I took the cars at the Forty-second street depot, and soon arrived at my destination. I found the blacksmith without any difficulty, and stated my business.

"Will you walk or ride over, ma'am?"

"Why, I will walk. It cannot be far."

"Well, ma'am, I don't mind going over with you to show the house; but unless you're a purty fast walker it'll take you nigh onto two hours to go and return."

"Oh!" I said, "not that house; this one—see?" showing him the advertisement. "Only five minutes' walk from the depot."

"Yes, I know that's what it says, and I've often said it wasn't just the thing for Seth Howard to lie so like thunder about that house. Will you ride over, ma'am?"

What a disappointment! There was no use in looking at a house so far from the depot.

"No, I thank you. When does the next train leave for the city?"

"At 3 o'clock, ma'am."

Three o'clock. And it was but 12 now. My fine new frock, that had been so comfortable in the sheltered city streets, was uncomfortable enough here. The wind came sweeping over the vast open space around me. I shivered with cold. The blacksmith seemed to take pity on my forlorn condition.

"If you don't want to wait that long, [illegible] my boy'll drive you down to the Four Corners for 50 cents, and from there you can take the horse-cars to the city."

I gladly accepted this proposition, and ten minutes later "the boy"—a shock-headed, sleepy-eyed person of 25 or so—drove up for me, and we started.

Oh! that drive to the Four Corners—shall I ever forget it?

The wind painted my cheeks and nose, threw dust in my eyes, and went straight through my shivering, defenseless body. At last the gentle youth at my side drove up before a little one-storied structure, and informed me that we had reached our destination. I saw no car in sight, and said so.

"Well, ye see, ma'am, they don't run very often—every half hour or so. Maybe you won't have long to wait. Gee up, there."

And he was off without more ado.

The little dwelling was the only house in sight. It's paper shades bore the legend, "Oysters and billiards."

It was very cold. I opened the door.

It opened on a narrow passage, with a door on either side. To the right was a kitchen; to the left the saloon. Two men were seated at one of the tables therein. A big, raw-boned Irish woman stepped to the door of the kitchen and asked what she could do for me. I told her I was very cold, and asked permission to stand by her stove a minute while waiting for the car.

"Certainly, ma'am. Walk right in here, ma'am."

And she dusted a chair with her apron and placed it by the stove for me.

At the same time she snapped her fingers, and a huge mastiff, who was lying under the table, arose, and stretched himself across the threshold of the door.

Something in the action struck me as being queer.

I glanced at the two men in the saloon. The one facing me was talking in a low tone to his companion, who was looking over his shoulder at me. Two more villainous faces I never beheld. I was alarmed. No one knew of my visit to Williams' bridge. How easily I could be murdered in this lonely place.

I looked at the woman. Her face was broad and stolid, and she was looking sharply at me from under beetling brows, with little, beady, black eyes. I glanced with a sinking heart at the dog. His head was stretched out between his huge paws, his eyes, red and horrible, gazed at me most steadily. I shuddered.

"Is it afraid of the dog ye are, ma'am? Ah, thin, niver fear. Sure he'll not touch ye unless I give the word, and thin I'd not give a groat for yer life. Ah, he's a good dog, is Rory. Perhaps ye'd like to know how that same dog saved me life, ma'am?"

And then, not waiting for an answer:

"Ye see this is the only place of the kind for three miles round, and I does a nice little business here. But Saturday is me day. I gives a nice little lunch of chowder, and bread and cheese, and that brings 'em all here. You may be bound I rakes in a nate little pile of silver.

"Well, one Saturday night, after a roaring business, I closed me house at 12 o'clock, as is me custom, and then went up to me little room under the roof to count me money. Ye wouldn't think there was a room up there, would ye, ma'am? Well, there is, thin. It's little enough, but it's there, with a little windie and a shed under it that slopes nearly to the ground. Well, I seated meself at a little table, and I took out me money. I put the dollars (there wasn't many of them) by themselves, the half dollars by themselves, the quarters by themselves, and so on.

"Well, there it was, all out on the table, a shinin' most beautiful, when—holy mother of Moses! what should I see on the floor forninst me, but a man's shadow! I turned, and he clutched me. He was a strong man, but I am a strong woman, and a desperate one then, too. I had worked long and hard for that money, and I fought for it. I was holding me own pretty well, when the comb fell out of me hair. Down it come, and before ye could say Jack Robinson, that villain twisted his hand in it. He pulled me head back, I saw the gleam of a knife, and I just closed me eyes and put up a little prayer to the Virgin, and in that instant there came a crash of glass, a rushing sound, and that dog had me gintleman by the throat.

"Well, ma'am, I held on to the hand that held the knife and called 'police!' and for once they came when they were wanted. And that man's in the penitentiary now, serving out a term of years. But tell me, ma'am—was it the Virgin, think you, sent Rory?"

"I have not the slightest doubt of it. And now, my good woman, I am very grateful to you for the seat at your warm fire, and if you will allow me to give you a trifle you will please me very much. Unfortunately, I have but a small amount with me. See," opening my portemonnaie wide—"only 50 cents. You are quite welcome to half of it."

She came and looked in the portemonnaie as I held it open, one of the ill-looking men in the adjoining room slouching to the door and looking also. She took the money, snapped her fingers again, and the huge beast arose and left the threshold clear.

With a beating heart I left the room, and once more stood free and unharmed but in God's pure sunlight and fresh air.

And now was I in any danger, I wonder, or did I only imagine their faces were sinister and their actions strange? Well, I shall never know now, for I have no desire to visit the Four Corners again in order to ascertain.

A Serpent in a Cider Cask.

A farmer living near Salem, Pa., purchased a barrel of cider from a neighbor, of which he and one of his sons took a drink. Shortly after both became violently ill, and exhibited undoubted symptoms of having been poisoned. It was not known then that the cider had been the cause of their misfortune, until the farmer who had sold it to them examined and tasted it, when he, too, became ill. All three were confined to their beds for several days, and in the meantime the speculation was rife among the other farmers of the neighborhood as to what had poisoned the cider. When the sick ones recovered, the head of the barrel, whose contents had created so much trouble, was knocked in and the cider run out, when those present were horrified to find the body of a large black snake firmly pressed against the bottom of the vessel.

Between Life and Death.

A New York paper refers to some well-known cases where some persons who were supposed to be at the point of death, and, after having been given up by physicians, have rallied and are now living and well. Charles C. Waite, of the Brevoort House, was reported for some time at the point of death, and his death was announced by telegraph all over the country. The report was contradicted the day following, but everybody supposed that it was merely premature; it would be true within twenty-four hours. His physicans had given him up; his death was a foregone conclusion; his friends and kinsmen already mourned him as no more. But there was a favorable change. He has steadily improved, and now he is pronounced out of danger. Dr. Quackenbos has been pronounced, within a fortnight, to be near his end. There was, his medical attendants said, not a vestige of hope; those near and dear bade him farewell, and awaited, with such resignation as they could command, the last sad scene. He, also, has well-nigh recovered; his friends almost regard him as one risen from the grave. Thurlow Weed has had, during the last ten years, divers illness and accidents, any one of which, it was supposed, might prove mortal. And still Weed is seen walking almost daily in Lower Broadway, not very nimbly, perhaps, but quite as nimbly as he has moved any time since the civil war. Not many months since James Watson Webb was regarded by a number of doctors to be dying. For days his end was hourly expected; but he is still on the planet, and in very good condition, considering that he has worked hard all his life, and is on the eve of 78. Charles O'Conor's minutes were presumed to be numbered several years since. Every preparation had been made for his funeral; the eminent barrister had been relegated to the past. But he refused point-blank to take the medicines or follow the treatment prescribed, and he is seen to-day in his old haunts, his mind undimmed by the untiring labors of seventy-six years.

Remarkable Statement.

The following, from Maj. W. W. Nevin's letter in the Philadelphia *Press*, from Glasgow, Scotland, is a remarkable statement to make:

I close with a Scottish note of to-day which illustrates how thoroughly the old Scotch spirit of integrity—the spirit which willingly sacrifices itself for right; the spirit which utterly refuses compromise or half-way settlement with wrong, is alive and burning in Scotland to-day. It is one of the principles of the United Presbyterian Church not to accept money for sacred uses from unclean hands. They decline to take for God, as His agent or minister, money that, as far as they can see, has not been honestly made.

When the great Glasgow bank failure took place here some of the directors were members of the Union Presbyterian congregation of the city, and one or more of them were large givers—almost the support, I am told, of their particular churches. When, by the judgments of their civil courts, they were declared to have been guilty of systematic fraud for some years back, their liberal donations were all returned to them, although it more than crippled the congregations who did it.

This fact was told me not by any of themselves, but by a learned clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland, who bore honorable testimony to their devotion to principle, and their own profession. Match it.

A Cat Story.

A first-rate cat story has come to our notice from an entirely authentic source. The scene is laid in the village of Yarmouth. An aged gentleman and his housekeeper constitute the family, and their old cat finds the lines are fallen to her in pleasant places. Family prayers are the rule each evening in the household, and the cat fell into the habit of regular and punctual attendance. No other of the cares that proverbially crowd a cat's life were ever allowed to crowd this religious duty. At the signal for prayers she would even leave a mouse half caught, or give a doomed bird a longer lease of existence, and decorously compose herself in the lap of the housekeeper, with an air of attention to the service that was highly edifying. At the final "amen," she went friskily about her business. But in an evil day there came a kitten that was deemed superfluous, and sentence of death was passed upon it. The head of the family undertook the execution of the sentence, and, unknown to him, the cat was a witness to the scene. From that day the cat refused to attend the morning service, and can not now be induced to listen to the prayers of one who had so shocked her sensibilities. She faithfully performs all other duties as before, and socially purrs for the family on all secular occasions, but seems to say, "Let my religious hours alone."—*Portland (Me.) Transcript.*

AT Santa Rosa, Cal., Dr. Ruth gave an exhibition of his skill with the rifle, breaking ninety two glass balls out of 100. He also performed numerous other experiments—shooting a cigar out of his assistant's mouth, breaking a glass ball held in his assistant's fingers and on his head, shooting an apple out of his mouth, etc. He also broke several balls behind his back, sighting without a mirror, and among the most extraordinary feats was hitting a 5-cent piece tossed in the air at a distance of ten paces.

AS MANY women learn to know their husbands, they wish they had learned to "No" them when they were only sweethearts.

THE TAY BRIDGE.

A Marvel of Engineering Skill.

The Tay railway bridge crosses the river Tay about one mile above the city of Dundee, and in some ten miles inland from the ocean. Starting from the Newport side, or south end, the bridge crosses the river almost due north and south for about three-fourths of the distance, when it makes a curve to join the land line, which runs at right angles.

The bridge carries a single line of rails, is about 10,360 feet long, and contains 85 spans, 11 of which are 245 feet long each, and the remainder are from 67 to 227 feet long. They are all lattice girders except one of 166 feet, which is bowstring girders.

The roadway is carried on the bottom booms of the girders of the eleven 245-foot spans and two 227-foot spans, which allows a clean water-way of 88 feet for the passage of vessels.

The piers are of varied construction, but in most cases the foundations are formed of iron cylinders filled with brick and concrete. Fourteen of the piers are all brick; 33 are brick for 5 feet above high-water mark, finished with a stone belting upon which are carried groups of cast-iron columns braced together. Twenty-eight consist of groups of cast-iron columns braced together, starting from the cylinders, and are incased with brick to 5 feet above high water. Two are cast-iron cylinders throughout and filled with concrete, and the others are of cast-iron.

The bridge is slightly arched, the rise from the south end to the highest point being 1 foot in 365, and from the north end to the highest point it is 1 in 74. Looking at the bridge from Dundee to Newport it had a very graceful appearance, and was universally regarded the handsomest structure of the kind in Great Britain.

The first public expression of belief that such a bridge was practicable was made in the Dundee *Advertiser* in November, 1863. In October, 1864, the same paper announced that a bill would be applied for to sanction its construction, and the bill was presented in Parliament in December of that year.

From this time forward almost innumerable obstacles had to be met and overcome, and the act of Parliament under which it was constructed was not obtained until 1870, and on the 8th of May, 1871, the North British Railway Company entered into a contract with Charles De Bergue & Co., of London, Cardiff and Manchester, for the execution of the work, the contract price being $1,085,000, and the time specified for its completion 3 years. Six years were, however, required in which to do the work, and the total cost was $1,750,000—the obstacles in the way being in several respects much greater than was originally anticipated.

The ceremony of laying the first foundation stone took place on Saturday, July, 22, 1871. At first but about seventy men were employed on the work of constructing the piers, but this force was rapidly increased until some 250 men were regularly employed.

The ordinary plan of constructing piers, by forming coffer-dams, was not attempted, but, instead, the piers were built on shore and floated out to their destination. The plan first adopted was to build and sink separately the two cylinders composing each pier. Each cylinder of wrought iron was in the first place filled with lining of brick up to the lower-water level, leaving an opening in the center, and, when finished to this extent it was floated out by means of pontoons and sunk in its permanent position. The weight of each of the first or smaller piers was about forty tons. Having been sunk in its proper position, the water was forced out of the cylinder by air compression. Workmen then descended the shaft, and, as they excavated the soil the pillar settled down until rock was reached, which was usually at from 8 to 15 feet below the bottom of the river. The foundation was then properly adjusted, and the shaft filled with concrete, so that the pier formed one solid mass of brick-work and concrete, incased in iron.

Owing to the narrowness of the base of the cylinders (9¼ feet) much difficulty was found in sinking them, as it often happened that one side would be resting on a huge bowlder while the other was sinking through the quicksand. In consequence of this unusual settling there were three instances in which they toppled over and were lost.

In consequence of this difficulty it was finally decided to construct each pier in one complete structure instead of two separate pillars. For the construction of one of these combined piers there was provided a wrought-iron base 3 feet high, 22½ feet long, and 10 feet wide, with flat sides and circular ends. The base was surrounded with a conical cast-iron of 5 feet length, furnished with a top flange 2½ feet wide, the base and sub-base constituting a hollow chamber 8 feet high, sufficiently large for 12 men to work in. On the broad flange of the sur-base brick work was carried up to the level of low water in 2 circular towers 9¼ feet in diameter, surrounded by iron cylinders of ¼ inches of metal, a shaft 4 feet in diameter being left in each tower for the descent of the workmen to the chamber at the bottom. To transport this mass weighing 140 tons from its temporary resting-place to the bed of the river, 10 pontoons, each bearing 2 iron girders, besides hydraulic rams, each capable of lifting 60 tons, were floated, so as to bring the pier into proper position. The rams were connected with the base of the pier by wrought-iron links which were provided with vertical-suspending bars. To these were connected a pair of balancing crosshead plates by a central bolt, the hydraulic rams being similarly provided with crosshead plates, while the upper and lower rests were attached to the wrought-iron links. The rams had a stroke of 12 inches, and the links, which passed through the slot-holes in their base, were perforated with holes 12 inches apart, corresponding to the stroke of the ram.

Being fixed to the pier at low water, the girders gradually lifted it as the rising tide raised the pontoons, and the whole mass was subsequently towed out at high water, the weight of the pier, which was submerged eight feet, being carried on steel pins, passing through the holes in the links and resting on bearings provided on the base of the rams.

To lower the pier the crossheads on the rams were connected with the links at the top of the stroke. Then the hydraulic pumps with a few strokes raised the pier an eighth of an inch, when the steel pins were drawn out and placed a foot higher up. By means of cocks the water was then let out of the rams—first on one side and then on the other—and the pin was lowered until the steel pins rested on the bearings again. The crossheads were then disconnected and the rams pumped up again to the top of the stroke. As the lowering proceeded links were added, and the whole apparatus, though weighing 140 tons, was under complete control. After the pier was in place temporary caissons were provided, and the brickwork completed.

There was used in the construction of the bridge 9,801 tons of iron, 90,600 cubic feet of timber, 4,350,000 bricks, and 26,350 cubic yards of stone.

The Tay bridge was formally opened May 31, 1878, in presence of an immense concourse of people, which included a great number of distinguished persons and leading railway officials, since which time it has been in constant use, and has been of great value to the city of Dundee, and to that entire section of the country.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

ONE has only to die to be praised.

IT is easier to blame than to do better.

HAPPILY for little men the giants have seldom any great wit.

SELF-[illegible] is the only means to preserve us from self-conceit.

VICE stings us even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.

IT is right to be contented with what we have, never with what we are.—*Mackintosh.*

HE that pryeth into every cloud may be stricken with a thunderbolt.—*Joseph Cook.*

NO BOOKS are so legible as the lives of men; no characters so plain as their moral conduct.

EVENTS are not in our power; but it always is to make a good use of even the worst.—*Berkeley.*

A YEAR of pleasure passes like a floating breeze, but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.

I ONCE knew a man who had advanced to such a pitch of self-esteem that he never mentioned himself without taking off his hat.—*Coleridge.*

TO SOME men nature is like some women, inasmuch as it may be necessary to thrust them into her acquaintance and imprison them there before they will learn to appreciate their worth, but then, so great is the revelation, they will call themselves stupid for not loving her before. *Good Company.*

IN one of our sleeping-cars in America there was an old bachelor who was annoyed by the continued crying of a child and the ineffectual attempts of the father to quiet it. Pulling aside the curtain and putting out his head, he said: "Where is the mother of that child? Why doesn't she stop that nuisance?" The father said, very quietly: "The mother is in the baggage-car in her coffin; I am traveling home with the baby. This is the second night I have been with the child, and the little creature is wearying for its mother. I am sorry if its plaintive cries disturb any one in this car." "Wait a minute," said the old bachelor. The old man got up and dressed himself, and compelled the father to lie down and sleep, while he took the babe himself. The old bachelor stilling the cry of that babe all night was a hero. And the man who, for the sake of others, gives up a lawful gratification in his own house or in the social circle, is as great a hero as though he stood upon the battlefield.—*J. B. Gough.*

Italian Postal Curiosities.

The distribution of letters is, in fact, one of the weakest points in the Italian postal system. Except in large towns the postoffice does not profess to make any house-to-house distribution at all, except on the payment of a small fee, generally a sou for each packet delivered to the postman; and in the large towns the delivery is done in a very careless manner. The postman rarely takes the trouble to climb the stairs to the different apartments, except just before Christmas, but contents himself with leaving all the letters for a house with a porter, who delivers them whenever he happens to be going up-stairs; if the porter is not in the way the letters go back into the bag until the next round is made, or are even sometimes left at a shop near. No wonder then that letters frequently miscarry without such willful intention as the postman showed who was discovered one Christmas stuffing all his letters into a sewer grating that he might get the sooner to his Christmas dinner. The excuse for non-delivery is that with houses of five or six stories the work is too hard for the postman; but the remedy for that is obvious. It is only fair to say that the postoffice does not recognize this haphazard distribution; but complaints only remedy the evil for a time, and somehow one's letters seem to miscarry more frequently after making them. As a consequence most business houses pay a small fee to the postoffice to have a box of their own, into which all of their letters are put, and withdrawn by a messenger.

The difficulties put in the way of cashing postoffice orders (and also, it may be added, of obtaining registered letters) are most vexatious. You must produce some one to identify you who is known to the officials, and it is easy to see how difficult this may often be; otherwise a notarial certificate is required, and that is only removing the difficulty a step further.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BY THE HEARTH.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

You come too late!
'Tis far on in November.
The wind strikes bleak
Upon the cheek
That careth rather to keep warm
(And where's the harm?)
Than to abate
One jot of its calm color for your sake.
Watch! See! I stir the ember
Upon my lonely hearth, and bid the fire wake.

And think you that it will?
'Tis burned, I say, to ashes.
It smolders cold
As graveyard mold.
I wish, indeed, you would not blow
Upon it so!
The dead to kill.
I say, the ghosts of fires will never stir,
Nor women lift the lashes
Of eyes wept dim, howe'er you're shine or love her!

Ah, sweet surprise!
I did not think such shining
Upon the gloom
Of this cold room
Could fall. Your even, strong, calm breath
Calls life from death.
The warm light lies
At your triumphant feet, faint with desire
To reach you. See! The lining
Of violet and of silver in that sheath of fire!

If you would care—
Although it is November—
I will not say
A bitter nay
To such a gift for building fires,
And though it tires
Me to think of it—I'll own to you
(If you can stir the ember)
It may be found at last, just warm enough for two!
—*Scribner's Monthly.*

PITH AND POINT.

IT is the cat that fights with eclat.

A MAN with a wheelbarrow carries all before him.

THE wind always finds something to blow about.

"SWANS sing before they die." They have to, if they sing at all.

THE highest mountain gives the finest view; but give us a little one for ascent.

SPORTING men would wreck fewer wagons if they did not do such reckless driving.

AN apparent contradiction: A man living generously and yet giving nothing away.

IN most of the States elections are held the third day of the week because it is choosesday.

"MY bark is on the sea and my wag on behind," says the favorite dog of the ship's crew.

CÆSAR was a fool. He thrice refused a crown, losing exactly 15 shillings by the operation.

A NEW book, like a fresh lobster, doesn't benefit a man much until it is red and digested.

THE lament of a manager when he has a bad house: "Tiers, idle tiers, I know not what they mean."

"NOW LAY in your coal," says an exchange. The man who would proffer such advice must be a fuel.

THE naughty boy that sticks pins in his family pew must feel that there is a painful necessity for a religious uprising among his relatives.

A SIGN on a barn in Preston, Ct. reads cheerfully: "The place to buy your coffin is at Graves Stone's undertaking establishment."

AN old oyster digger who had caught billions, and eaten millions of the delicious bivalve, was delighted with a dish given him at a church fair called "oyster stew." He said it was so new to him—he was sick of oysters.

A NEGRO boy in Memphis, when asking for a ration the other day, told the following story: "Ise got a brudder, and he's got free ribs broke an' de spine and his leg, and 'less he gits something to eat he's bound to die." He got it.

LOGICAL.—His Honor—"Prisoner, you say you are homeless?" Prisoner—"Yes, your Honor." His Honor—"You have no means of existence whatever?" Prisoner—"No, your Honor." His Honor—"Very well. [After a pause] The court condemns you to pay a fine of $5."

LORNE AND LOUISE.

With tragic air the lovelorn heir
Once chased the chaste Louise;
She quickly guessed her guest was there
To please her with his pleas.
Now at her side he kneeling sighed
His sighs of woful size;
"Oh! hear me here, for lo! most low
I rise before your eyes.
This soul is sole thine own, Louise—
'Twill never wean, I ween,
The love that I for aye shall feel,
Though mean may be its mien."
"You know I cannot tell you no,"
The maid made answer true;
"To love you aught, as sure I ought—
To you 'tis due—I do!"
"Since you are won, oh fairest one!
The marriage rite is right—
The chapel aisle I'll lead you up
This night," exclaimed the knight.
—*Eugene Field, in St. Louis Times.*

The Government Clerk.

So enervating is the life in the department, through little work and sure pay, that the young man who has once experienced its relaxing influence loses all good for active business life. Not long ago a gentleman acquaintance of mine tried to secure the services of a young fellow employed in the Interior Department. The latter once had been noted for his energy, quickness and activity; he had taken care of himself since he was a boy. His early life had bred in him unusual habits of self-reliance, confidence and energy. Three years ago he was one of the most faithful, untiring workers. A little over a year ago he secured, through a friend, a place in the Interior Department, at a salary of $100 a month. It is a place where he has not the remotest chance of promotion. Through this year of non-action the lad has been thoroughly ruined for active business. When offered the other day a business place with equal pay, with chances of promotion, but coupled with a slight risk, so far as responsibilities are concerned, he refused to come out of his snug nest, where he has nothing to do and no responsibilities, to take the chances that a little over a year ago he would have snatched at eagerly as the foundation of future fortune.—*Washington letter.*

A CORRESPONDENT of a leading London weekly points out that there were in Ireland, in 1870, 526,628 tenants at will—that is, without any certainty or security of possession. Taking the average of each household at four, this gives 2,106,512 persons who are dependent upon sufferance for a home.

WOMEN inspire the political events of France now as of old.

SABBATH READING.

The Word.

Voice of the Holy Spirit, making known
Man to himself, a witness swift and sure;
Warning, approving, true, and wise, and pure,
Counsel and guidance that misleadeth none!
By Thee the mystery of life is read;
The picture-writing of the world's gray seers,
The myths and parables of the primal years,
Whose letter kills, by Thee interpreted
Take healthful meanings fitted to our needs;
And, in the soul's vernacular, express
The common law of simple righteousness.
Hatred of cant and doubt of human creeds
May well be felt; the unpardonable sin
Is to deny the Word of God within!

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

How Martin Luther Was Cured.

Ordinarily the great reformer Luther was less liable to doubts and gloom of spirit than his friend Melancthon. But he was a man of terrible impetuosity; and when he did fall into a fit of darkness he drove all before him.

At one time, when danger threatened, and nothing seemed to prosper in the mighty work he was doing, he became so despondent that his friends were alarmed. He did not sit and mope as other men do when they are melancholy, for Luther was not one of the silent kind.

It was this fact that made his mood dreadful. He was like a strong steed running with a broken rein. His strange actions and bitter words led some to fear that his great labors and burdens had shaken his reason.

His fellow-reformers and his best friends (some of them rich and powerful ones) shook their heads and said, "We must get Doctor Martin out of the way. He needs rest. Who knows but he'll say or do something to wreck the whole cause?"

This time, however, they were puzzled to know how to manage it. Once they had shut him up a year in Wartburg Castle to save his own life. It seemed absurd enough to think of shutting up Luther to save the reformation. But they must do something. It was hardly safe now, as it usually had been, to let him alone till his grand faith worked itself out of its eclipse.

Finally they concluded to try a method common among the old prophets, who often taught and rebuked great men by enigmas and parables. Luther's wife, the good and gentle Catherine Bora, was taken into confidence, and her love and solicitude for him made her, no doubt, the best person who could have been chosen to administer medicine to the gloomy man's mind.

The next time Luther went to his house, he found it silent. To miss his welcome at the door was a surprise to him, and changed the current of his thoughts a little. Men in sour humors will say there is nothing bright, but they never like to be taken at their word.

He went through the rooms seeing no one, till he reached the parlor, and there his wife sat dressed in deep mourning, and weeping as if her heart would break.

"Why, Kate, what is the matter?" asked Luther, now thoroughly startled.

No answer but sobs and tears.

"Is the baby dead?" thinking of his youngest child, who had been ailing.

"No—worse than that—a great deal worse—I thought you knew," and then a fresh burst of tears.

"Kate—wife! what in the world *can* you mean? Tell me quick!" exclaimed the astonished reformer.

"O husband, hasn't the awful news reached you? Haven't you heard that *our heavenly Father is dead*, and His cause in the world has all gone to ruin?"

The horrified expression on Luther's face changed at once. He stood a moment looking at his wife, and then he began to shake with laughter. He laughed as loud, and as long, and as heartily, as he had ever laughed in his life—and that is saying much, for naturally Martin was a very merry-hearted man.

"Ah, Kate, Kate, my good wife," he said presently, "I read your riddle. God is not dead, but I have acted as though He were. You have taught me a good lesson."

And Martin Luther never forgot the lesson his wife taught him, when she showed him his black fancies in their own absurd funeral dress.

The Second Commandment.

The second commandment not only forbids worshiping graven images, but it forbids making them. At the time when the commandment was given the tendency to the worship of images was so strong that even the making of them could not be allowed. That danger having passed away from us, the prohibition has passed away for us, for the divine precepts are not arbitrary, but reasonable. When a dangerous road has been repaired, the sign, "No passing here," is taken away. So we read the commandment, "Thou shalt not make any graven image;" we respond, "Lord, incline our hearts to keep this law;" and we fill our houses with statuary. The spirit of the law has passed into other forms, prohibiting idols of the imagination, idols of the intellect, especially all religious views, practices, notions and doctrines that are unworthy of God, or dishonorable to Him.—*Dr. J. M. Whiton.*

Resurrection.

We believe that Christ was not only buried, but rose from the dead the third day. He rose with a material body identical in a true sense with the body as it was before He died, and yet omnipotently changed to incorruptibleness and power, and fitted for the fullness of the Spirit and a state of glory. We believe that Christ will come again the second time in that very resurrection body, and raise up His people with a like literal real body of incorruptibleness and power, controlled by the Spirit and fitted to the final state. "We look for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body." The fall of man brought ruin to body as well as soul. Salvation is not complete till body, as well as soul, is redeemed.—*Church Helper.*

"I Am Not Dead."

A little 4-year-old son of Joe Lang had been "borrowed" to personate the consumptive child of Lady Isabel in "East Lynne," in the touching death-scene at the close of the act representing the wretched mother's return from her self-imposed exile. While the audience were being moved to tears by the impassioned agony of the fond mother, poured out at the bedside of her dying child, and just at the moment that all emotions were intensified to the utmost by the unspeakable anguish depicted in her countenance as she exclaimed, in broken-hearted accents, "He is dead!" the little rooster, who had up to this point been kept quiet with difficulty, could stand it no longer, and instantly resented the accusation by exclaiming, in a voice distinctly heard throughout the house, "I am not dead!" The effect can be readily imagined.—*Elko (Nev.) Independent.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE eight principal French banks have increased their deposits the past ten years from 1,060,000,000 francs to 1,886,000,000 francs.

THE proportion of people in the leading nations unable to read or write is as follows: In Russia it is 91 per cent., in Spain 80 per cent., in Italy 73, in Austria 49, in England 33, in France 30, in the United States 20, and in Germany 12 per cent.

BROOKLYN has only one church for every 1,721 of population, while Washington has one for every 932. Cleveland has one for every 1,044; New Orleans, one for every 1,846; Cincinnati, one for every 1,350; Baltimore, one for every 1,412, and Boston one for every 1,666. St. Louis has one for every 1,852 of population. The proportion in New York stands one to 2,613.

FROM the criminal statistics just published by the Government of Italy, it appears that in the first nine months of 1879 there were no fewer than 2,900 murders or attempts at murder committed in the kingdom, being an average of ten and two-thirds a day. In the same period of three-quarters of a year there occurred 1,900 cases of robbery on the highway; of the perpetrators of which as many as 800 had entirely escaped the hands of justice.

FROM a statement prepared by the *Central News*, showing the number of separate speeches made by thirty-five public speakers in the United Kingdom from Jan. 1, 1872 to Oct. 1, 1879, it appears that Mr. Gladstone heads the list, and distances all competitors in the number of speeches (34) and words (215,000). Mr. Bright comes next, with 24 speeches and 129,300 words. He is followed by Lord Hartington, with 25 speeches and 113,700 words. Sir Stafford Northcote has made 26 speeches and 100,900 words; Mr. Forster, 32 speeches, 91,100 words, and the Earl of Beaconsfield 24 speeches, with 90,300 words.

THE corn crop of the United States amounted to 1,388,218,750 bushels, of which Illinois produced 225,932,700 bushels. The average yield per acre was as follows: In Maine, 40 bushels to the acre; New Hampshire, 39; Vermont, 41; Massachusetts, 36; Rhode Island, 32; Connecticut, 29; New York, 36; New Jersey, 36; Pennsylvania, 35; Delaware, 25; Maryland, 23; Virginia, 17; North Carolina, 13; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 11; Florida, 9; Alabama, 12; Mississippi, 13; Louisiana, 19; Texas, 26; Arkansas, 24; Tennessee, 19; West Virginia, 27; Kentucky, 22; Ohio, 24; Michigan, 37; Indiana, 32; Illinois, 27; Wisconsin, 37; Minnesota, 38; Iowa, 37; Missouri, 26; Kansas, 33; Nebraska, 42; California, 34; Oregon, 33; Nevada, Colorado and the Territories, 30.

For Young Men at Church Fairs.

The following bits of advice, culled from the leading magazines of the day, are intended for the eye of the young men who attend church fairs: Be pleasant, and smiling, and cheerful. When they offer you the seductive bowl of oyster soup, bend over it, affect to examine it critically, smell it, then rise up, shake your head sadly, and with a sweet, suggestive smile, say, "No, thank you, I guess not." This adds greatly to the happiness of the silver-haired, motherly old lady who made the soup.

Lie boldly to the first girl who wants you to take a chance in the parsonage cake. Tell her that you have already two chances. This will make it easier for the next lie. Then, when she looks over her list and says she can't find your name, tell her you bought your chances of the other young lady. Then, when she says she is the only person selling chances in this cake, tell her then it must have been in the other cake. Then, when she says this is the only cake they are raffling on, brace up, look her right in the eye, and tell her, "O yes, you remember now—it must have been in the cake last year." She can't deny this, and you can look triumphant. But remember, my son, if you start a thing of this kind you will have to keep it up.

If you pick up any pretty little article on the fancy tables ask the price of the same, and, when you are told, drop it from your nerveless fingers, and, as it falls upon the floor, exclaim, in tones of amazement, "Well, I am ——," and leave the audience to imagine what you are. This never fails to please the young lady who has charge of that table. She will mention you to her friends.

Affect a pleasant, but natural and undisguised, horror of the tidies, and designate the worsted work as "stuff." Wonder what the lambrequins are for, and laugh a short, explosive sardonic laugh when the ladies tell you. If some girl has sent a water-color or oil-painting of her own to the fair, affect to mistake the road for a river, and wonder why people are driving along the top of the water in a wagon. Also, try to spell out the name of a hotel on the elm tree in the foreground, affecting to mistake it for an old-fashioned swinging country inn sign.—*New Orleans Times.*

A PET dog fell into the hands of the professors at the Detroit Medical College, who used him for vivisection. A part of the skull had been removed and some of the brains taken out, when his master found him. The brute was put under curative treatment, and is recovering, but will never know so much as he did before the operation.

THE CANVASS IN MAINE.

The Ground of Action—Report Upon Which Returns Were Rejected.

Following is an abstract of the report of the committee on Maine election returns, made in the Council:

Your committee, in submitting this report, deem it necessary to state specifically certain facts connected with returns from many of the towns, cities and plantations which have materially affected the result of canvassing the votes returned. There are many returns which, owing to fatal defects, cannot be counted; but we shall specify only those which have affected the result. Article IV., part I., section 5 of the constitution regulates the manner of electing Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, and also the process of transmitting to the Governor and Council the process by which they are to determine who have been elected. This section provides that in case of towns and plantations municipal officers shall, in open town and plantation meeting, at the close of election day, sort, count and declare the votes cast, and form a list of all persons voted for, and after the name of each person thus voted for shall write the number of votes received by him. This list shall be recorded in open meeting by a clerk, and a copy of this recorded list shall be signed by the Selectmen and attested by the Clerk and sealed up in open meeting. This copy of the recorded list thus attested is to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days thereafter. A section of the Revised Statutes requires that, in addition to the foregoing specific and mandatory provisions of the constitution, the return shall state the whole number of ballots cast at the election. The same section of the constitution requires that the Governor and Council shall open and compare the returns thus transmitted and from them determine who appears to be elected, and the Governor is to issue to such persons as thus appear to be elected summons to take seats in the Legislature. Of course the first requirement is that the returns shall be made and sealed up in open town or plantation meetings. We understand this is required in order that the electors may be present and see that the returns are made in accordance with the facts, and we are of opinion that returns not made up in open meeting are not legal returns and cannot be counted; and we have acted upon this belief in making our tabulations. Several protests accompanied with affidavits to support them against the counting of returns specified therein have been considered by us. These protests allege that said returns should not be counted because they were not made up in open town meeting, but were made after the meeting closed, in some private office or store, when only a portion of the municipal officers were present, and in some cases only the clerk. This condition of things in several cases has been proved to our entire satisfaction, and we have rejected returns thus defective in our tabulations. In the case of the town of Stoneham an affidavit, signed by two Selectmen, establishes the fact that they signed returns in blank, and the Town Clerk took them home and filled them up, and the Selectmen have no knowledge of what the returns contain. For the foregoing reasons we have rejected in our tabulations Representative returns from the towns of Jay, Stoneham, Lisbon, Webster and Farmington. The return from the town of Searsport has also been rejected, because it was not sealed up in open town meeting. By means of these rejections a few persons will receive seats in the Legislature who would not have been thus seated had the returns from the aforesaid towns been made up as the constitution requires. These are: James O. White, of the Jay district; Louis Voter, of the Farmington district; N. Bredbury, of the Stoneham district; Joshua E. Gordon, of the Searsport district, and Leonard H. Reale, of the Derham district.

The Supreme Court has held that municipal officers shall sign returns with their own hands or make their marks; otherwise the returns cannot be counted. We have found several returns fatally defective in this particular, and have accordingly rejected them. By this rule, laid down by the court, the New Sharon returns have been by us rejected. This rejection affects the election of one Representative.

We found several returns fatally defective because they were not attested by the Town Clerk. The Supreme Court held that such are not returns, and we have rejected them. They are quite numerous, but we shall specify only such as affect the result of the election. The Representative return from the town of Lebanon is one of them. Its rejection affects the election of one Representative, viz., Stephen V. Lord. Vanceboro and Albany are like cases, and the rejection of returns from these towns affects the election of two Representatives.

Representative districts, in most cases, are composed of several towns. In some of the towns the full Christian names of candidates seem to have been used, in others only initials, and we hesitated as to whether we could count initial names with full names. On examination of the law we find the Supreme Court [Vol. 64, p. 56] has held that the Governor and Council must count them as distinct and separate persons. By adopting this rule laid down by the court elections of five Representatives seem to be affected, viz.: F. W. Hill, of Exeter; Alex. Woodcock, of Danforth district; J. H. Hart, of Newcastle; John Brown, of Hagden district, and John W. Brighton, of ——— district.

The Revised Statutes require that in the case of plantations, in addition to the forms required by towns, a list of voters of plantations be sent into the Secretary of State; otherwise, that returns from such plantations shall not be counted. We found returns from seven of the plantations irregular in this particular, and we have specified them on our tabulation. It will there appear that rejection of those returns affect the return of two Representatives.

The State requirements of setting forth in returns the whole number of votes in many cases was not complied with. We find it has been the practice of the Governor and Council for many years to reject such returns, and we have not deemed it safe to deviate from this long-established interpretation of the law, so fully recognized by our predecessors; and in making our tabulations have omitted all such returns. It will be perceived these rejections affect the election of several Representatives in the county of Washington.

One candidate for the Senate seems to have been voted for in some of the towns of his county by the name of John T. Wallace, Jr., and in others by the name of John T. Wallace, but we have tabulated the votes as thrown for two different men, as we have no legal knowledge that the same person is meant.

Two sets of returns were sent on to the Secretary of State from the town of Fairfield, each of which contradicts the other, and it was impossible, from the contradictory character of the returns, to determine the result of the election in that town. We have, therefore, rejected the returns from that town in our tabulations. The rejection affects the election of one Representative.

Accompanying and attached to the Representative returns from the town of Skowhegan, there was a statement signed by the Selectmen, that a certain number of ballots were protested as illegal, under section 29, chapter iv., of the Revised Statutes. One of the ballots objected to was attached to the returns. The Selectmen in their certificate alleged how many of the ballots were thrown, and in this certificate they informed the Governor and Council that they make the return subject to the legality or illegality of that kind of ballot. The ballot was in the form of an ordinary sheet of paper folded to make two leaves. On one of the pages half the candidates' names were printed, and on the next page the remainder of the names of candidates appear. We are fully satisfied that that kind of ballot is clearly in violation of the letter and spirit of the foregoing-named statute, and we have accordingly rejected a number of ballots in making our tabulations.

A protest was filed against counting returns from the town of Cherryfield, on the ground that the officers who attested the returns were not legal officers. Affidavits presented with the protest establish the fact that not one of the legal Selectmen presided at making out returns and receiving votes. One of the Selectmen was a foreigner, and could not legally hold the office of Selectman. The Superior Court has held that a Board of Town Officers consisting of less than three is not a legal board. Acting upon this opinion we have rejected returns from the town of Cherryfield. This affects the election of one Representative.

Several protests and affidavits to support them were referred to us, asking the rejection of returns on account of bribery and intimidating voters, and on account of legal defects in calling the town meeting, also on account of an improper check list. The copy of the record presented to us from the town of Skowhegan shows that for the election in that town only one copy of the warrant was posted, and the record does not show that one was posted in the town.

Objection to counting the vote of the city of Auburn was made because voters' names were added to the check-lists in three of the wards, in violation of the law, while voting was going on, on election day. Affidavits filed fully establish that fact. Other affidavits plainly show the same condition of things in other cities. We consider these facts as not legally cognizable by the Governor and Council as a canvassing board, and we have disregarded them in our tabulation. We recommend reference of all such papers to the Legislature.

The returns from Portland are defective because they do not comply with the constitutional requirement, which provides that the names of all persons receiving votes shall be stated in the returns. A large number of votes were returned from said city as "scattering," and there was no possible means afforded by the returns to determine for whom such votes were thrown.

The returns from the cities of Saco, Lewiston, Bath, and Rockland are fatally defective, because they were not signed by a majority of the aldermen. Under the statutes and by decisions of the court such returns cannot be counted, and we have been obliged to reject them. It will devolve on the House of Representatives to determine in the first instance and finally who has been elected to the House from these cities, as we have no legal evidence before us to determine that question.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Attempt of the Maine Republican Leaders to Bribe Members of the Legislature—Indisputable Evidence of the Damnable Scheme.

The subjoined affidavits require no comment. They tell a story of attempted bribery and corruption by the leaders of the party of great moral ideas in Maine that no pen-coloring can exaggerate or magnify. The hand of James G. Blaine is plainly at the bottom of this dirty business. Indeed, it is openly asserted at the capital of Maine that the bribe-money can be traced right into the house of that "honorable man" and representative Republican.

Following is the affidavit of Thomas B. Swan:

I, Thomas B. Swan, of Minot, hereby on oath make the following statement: On the evening of the 5th of January I was informed by a reliable person that he had been offered $1,000 by one of the agents of the Republican party to resign his position as Representative to the Legislature of Maine, and not act with the Greenback or Democratic party. I therefore consulted with the leading members of the Greenback party, and informed them I would have it hinted to said agent that my resignation could be effected with money, and if I was offered the $1,000 I would take it and sign the papers that they should request, and then expose their plan to defeat the will of the people by bribery. The party whom they endeavored to bribe on the evening of the 5th was informed of said plan, and half past 10 o'clock on the 6th was appointed for me to be at the Court House, sign the resignation, and other papers. I went there at the time appointed, and met the agent whose name I now suppress. A trade was made, and said agent paid $1,000 in cash. Said agent informed me they had got three of our men to remain away from the House of Representatives, so we could not have a quorum present. I was required to copy in my own hand papers which they had prepared before I came to said Court House for my signature. I now have the $1,000 in my possession, and have shown it to several parties.

THOMAS B. SWAN.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6, 1880.

KENNEBEC, ss., Jan. 6, 1880.

Personally appeared Thomas B. Swan, and made oath that the above affidavit by him subscribed is true. Before me,

E. H. GOVE, J. P. and Q. for the State.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5, 1880.

I, Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of Hon. Solon Chase and Hon. E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached, by an agent of the Republican party, to resign as a Representative, for money. I am going to take the money to-morrow, and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party, also, take the money for the same purpose.

THOS. B. SWAN.

This is a true copy of the paper I now hold, and which copy was made and signed near morning, Jan. 5 to 6, by Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of Hon. Solon Chase and myself.
Witness: E. H. GOVE.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOSES HARRIMAN.

I, Moses Harriman, of Kennebunk Port, on oath depose and say that, during the evening of Jan. 5, 1880, I learned to my satisfaction that efforts were being made by Republicans to bribe opposition members of the House to refuse to act, and thereby prevent a quorum on Wednesday. I therefore determined to test the question and get proof, if possible, to lay before the public and thwart the purpose of those who were resorting to such criminal means for the accomplishment of their ends. I managed to get into communication with parties negotiating the purchase, and entered into an agreement to meet a man, whose name I for the present suppress, at the Court House in Augusta at half-past 1 p. m., on Tuesday, and did meet him there at the time and place appointed, and there received from him $1,000 in hand in consideration of my copying, in my own hand, and signing certain papers presented, declaring that I should not accept a seat in the House, disapproving of the action of the Governor and Council, approving the opinion of the Judges of the court, etc. I was also assured that after the Republicans succeeded in getting full control of the House I should be seated and should be well provided for. He left the Court House to go after the money, said he would be gone half an hour, and would give a signal of three raps at the door. He returned in just about that time and gave the signal. I unlocked the door, let him in, and he delivered the money. I have shown the money to several persons, and now have it in my possession. I was told that the papers I signed would be published to-morrow morning.

MOSES HARRIMAN.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6, 1880.

STATE OF MAINE, KENNEBEC, Jan 6, 1880.
Personally appeared Moses Harriman, and made oath to the truth of the above statement by him. Signed before me,

E. H. GOVE,
Justice of the Peace for the State.

We certify that Moses Harriman, of Kennebunk Port, exhibited to us, this Tuesday afternoon, a package of money and requested us to count it. We did so, and made it $1,005, which he said he had received as set forth in his affidavit.

E. H. GOVE,
R. M. SPRINGER.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6, 1880.

A Parrot Scattering Railroad Passengers.

At the Henry House, Meadville, there is a parrot which is a source of great annoyance to train-men. When it sees a freight train coming it will yell at the top of its voice: "Switch off! Switch off!" The enunciation is so distinct that it not infrequently happens that the train will be switched off to avoid a supposed danger. The same bird, when it sees a passenger train, will yell, "All aboard?" and thereby cause a scattering among the passengers, who, after sitting in the cars for ten or fifteen minutes, will discover that they have been sold.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

INDIANA NEWS.

KOKOMO has $4,213.47 in her treasury.

THE Winchester banks have given notice that they will pay no interest on deposits.

THE people of Bartholomew county are vigorously discussing the question of free turnpikes.

THE New Albany and St. Louis Railroad Company will locate its extensive machine shops and car-repairing works at New Albany.

REV. DR. W. H. GOODE, who had been a prominent minister in the Methodist Church for fully half a century, died at his residence in Richmond, last week.

THE State Music Teachers' Association was in session, last week, at Fort Wayne, with a fair attendance. Papers were read by members on various topics connected with music.

AMONG the recent exodus arrivals in this State is an old colored woman who claims 108 years, and there is one family of ten, young and old, four of whom are deaf and dumb; and another family of fifteen, four of whom are also deaf and dumb.

AT Brookville, while a little son and daughter of Charles Lacy were playing with a revolver, it was accidentally discharged while in the hands of the little girl, the ball striking her little brother and passing through his body, inflicting fatal injuries.

THE Fort Wayne *Gazette* reports the abandonment of a healthy infant on a railroad train from that city, the other day, by a young mother, whose dress denoted wealth and refinement, and who, at a way station, stepped off to do some telegraphing.

THE valuable white oak timber of Southern Indiana is being rapidly exhausted, and the trails of the portable saw-mill and stave "bucker" can be traced all through that portion of the State. When the timber is exhausted in one neighborhood they pull up and move into another.

BALTHAZER BESCHER, proprietor of the Germania Hotel, at Richmond, slipped on some ice while ascending a stairway in the rear of the hotel, and fell headlong over the low banisters into the paved court-yard below. He alighted on his head, and, being very corpulent, the force of the fall broke his neck, causing instant death.

THE Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, through its attorney, Col. S. Stansifer, has forwarded to the Secretary of War three Morgan raid claims against the State, aggregating nearly $24,000, for destruction of bridges and railroad property generally by John Morgan on his raid through Southern Indiana.

A FIRE in the Jeffersonville prison, the other night, destroyed the building occupied as a working machine-shop by Perin & Gaff, prison contractors. The building was filled with various kinds of wood-working machinery, the property of Perin & Gaff, and valued at about $5,000. The loss to Perin & Gaff will amount to between $4,000 and $5,000, while the State loses the building, not of much value.

MRS. JANE B. SMOCK, of Greenwood, Johnson county, died recently. "Mother" Smock, as she was called, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Jan. 15, 1796, and moved with her husband, the late John B. Smock, and two other families, into the neighborhood of Greenwood, in September, 1823. It was at her house, then a rude log cabin, that Rev. Isaac Reed, on Dec. 31, 1823, organized the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwood.

GOV. WILLIAMS has appointed to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, John T. Scott, of Terre Haute, a warm, personal friend, and, like himself, six feet three inches in height. Judge Scott is a Kentuckian, aged 68. He came to Indiana in 1853, as a civil engineer on the Indiana and Illinois Central railroad. He began practicing law in 1856, at Montezuma; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1860, and moved to Terre Haute. He was on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas from 1868 to 1874.

ONE and a half miles northeast of Newcastle, the county seat of Henry county, along a tributary of the Blue river, is a most remarkable collection of mounds, of such construction and arrangement as to strike any beholder with astonishment. No one can see them and doubt for a moment that they were constructed by men who were far more advanced in civilization than the North American Indians. The principal mounds number ten, and border an open space of about forty acres. They are all surrounded by what seems to be a ditch and a wall.

An African Empire.

The Paris *Figaro* has just published a further installment of Count de Semelle's report of his travels in Central Africa. He was highly delighted with the Sultan Amrou, who resides in a fortified city, and who can place in the field 50,000 horsemen and 100,000 foot soldiers. The greater portion of this force, however, is only armed with bows and arrows, the rest having only flint muskets. The Sultan, says the Count, exercises absolute power, and treats travelers with the greatest hospitality. He found his Majesty aware that there was another country as powerful and as rich as England—France—and adds: "Besides, Amrou is tired of that English policy which tends to restrain his power, and he is very willing to welcome the French and to facilitate their commercial relations with his people. Before my departure he gave me a letter for the President of the republic (the great warrior who had almost finished the conquest of North Africa), and which on my return I handed to M. Grevy." The Sultan "possesses to a high degree the sentiment of equity, and his empire is admirably administered." Theft, we are told, is almost unknown in Nuppe—probably owing to the matter in which it is punished. The accused are brought before the Sultan, in presence of the people, and the prisoner found guilty of a first offense has his hand cut off and is paraded through the empire; a second offense is followed by the gouging of the left eye, and the third conviction entails the pain of death without sepulture. The following anecdote respecting this well-administered country makes heavy demands on the reader's faith. All the Sultan's police come from a place called Haoussa, and these Haoussas parade the empire in small detachments, "arresting evil-doers and inquiring after people afflicted with contagious maladies. When any such are discovered, they are seized, put to death, roasted, and devoured. Such is the example reserved for lepers, which are numerous enough in this part of Africa." In connection with the police, the Count tells another anecdote, more easily accepted than the last. The market, he says, is close to the Sultan's palace, and forms an immense square, the center of which is occupied by the police and the barbers. The reason is that the barbers of Bidda are as talkative as those of Paris; and that the Haoussas, by keeping their ears open while shaving is going on, acquire plenty of useful information. There is a wonderful chapter on the horses of the country, some of which reach the price of £6,000. Sultan Amrou made the Count a present of such an animal, and he rode him one day 110 kilometres; he galloped four hours at a stretch, was contented with very sober fare, and only drank once a day, at sunset.

Playing Hen.

One of the strangest stories of somnambulism, from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which has ever been narrated: The parties to the wonder are two brothers, one a little boy, the other a young man, both living in that city. They sleep together, and seem both addicted to sleep walking, the older one in particular. The other night the mother was awaked from a sound sleep by a tremendous racket, and, rushing to the room where the boys slept, found them chasing each other around like dog and cat.

"What are you doing —— ?"

"Chasing the hen—after the hen," the older one said.

The younger one gave much the same answer when questioned.

It was some minutes before they could be quieted. When they got up next morning neither of them remembered any particular of the peformance. Come to find out, however, each was impressed with the idea that he had turned into a hen, and was chasing round another. Which performance any one who has haunted a barnyard has seen a great many times.

A QUAKER shopkeeper once met a Quaker customer of his going home with her bundles. He had been absent from his place, and had a notion in his wise head that she had been trading with a rival whom he did not much love. "How much did thee give a yard for this, Mary? One dollar! Why, I am surprised at thee! I could let thee have it for 75 cents. And how much for this? Two dollars! Why that was unreasonable. I could have let thee have it for $1.50. Why will thee go away trading with strangers, and world's people, Mary?" "I don't know what thee is talking about, friend John," she said; "but I did buy all these things at thy store, and if thee says the truth thee must owe me considerable money."

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NOW FOR A BARGAIN!

McQuiston & Ralston

Have decided to make a change in their line of goods, and to make room and enable them to do so, will sell their entire stock of

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

AT COST.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

MEN'S & BOYS' CAPS,

Together with the remainder of their stock of

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.

LOOK AT THIS.

A	$16.50	Fur Beaver Overcoat for - -	$13.50
A	9.00	Overcoat for	7.50
A	7.00	" "	5.75
A	5.00	" "	4.25
A	4.75	" "	4.00
A	5.50	Boys' " "	4.50
A	3.25	" " "	2.60
A	4.00	Men's heavy coat for	3.40
A	6.50	" " Chinchilla coat for	5.25
A	6.50	" worsted pants for	5.50
A	5.00	" cassimere extra size for	4.25
A	7.00	" Union worsted suit for	6.00
A	6.00	Youth's Union worsted suit for	5.50
A	8.50	Men's satinet suit for	7.00
A	12.50	" cassimere suit for	10.75
A	14.00	" " "	12.50
A	12.00	" " "	10.50

100 Men's and Boys' vests from $1 to $1.25 each.
A large lot of pants from $1.25 to $2 per pair.
Men's and Boys' caps from 20 cents to 50 cents.

Remember the place.

McQuiston & Ralston,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Cedar Creek Chapel.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

The entertainment given at Cedar Creek chapel, Butler township, New Year's eve was listened to and appreciated by a large and respectable audience.

Exercises—Music, song. Essay, "Welcome," by Miss Sadie Fitch; well written and read with elegance of manner. Tableau, "The Nun's Prayer," very devoutly represented by five ladies. Music by orchestra. Recitation, "Will the New Year come to-night?" ably rendered by Miss Emma Fitch. Music. Recitation, "The Execution of Montrose;" one of the ablest exercises of the evening, rendered by Miss Lula Stoner, with her usual grace and eloquence; her delivery is good. Duet, by Miss Stoner and Miss Emma Fitch. Scenes, "From the courtship of Miles Standish," performed by Messrs. Hall, Keeran, Miss Sarah Fitch and others; the performers acted well their parts, especially Miss Fitch at the spinning-wheel, etc.; all were highly interested. Recitation, "Reck of the Hesperus," very gracefully rendered by Miss Ida Fitch. Vocal solo, Miss Emma Fitch, the music flows softly and smoothly from her lips, reflecting credit upon her choice of profession. Pantomime, "Only One Pair of Stockings to Mend," by Ida Fitch and an "Old lady and gentleman" (?); these scenes were very interesting and laughable. Violin solo, by Mr. Hogue; he plays excellently. Recitation, "Hiawatha's Wooing and the Famine," by Misses Stoner and Ida Fitch; this selection was quite lengthy, though well rendered. Music by orchestra. Tableau, "Midnight Prayer," represented by five ladies; a solemn scene. "The Old Year and the New Year;" the close of an old man's life of trouble and care represented the close of the "old year;" his daughter, pointing to new beauties and aspiring to future happiness, represented the "new year;" performed by Miss Stoner and Mr. Keeran. The only criticism that can be offered on the evening's exercises is that more drill on the part of some of the performers, would probably have made the work more easy to themselves. The music furnished by the Hogue brothers was certainly better than is usually heard on such occasions.

New Era, Ind., Jan. 7.

Editors Courier: Notwithstanding the opposition met with, the entertainment given at Cedar Creek chapel New Year's eve was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. It was falsely represented by a number of busy-bodies in this neighborhood, who always have opposed everything that has been gotten up for the benefit of the church or for the benefit of society, that there was to be a dancing theater given in the church—"Ten Nights in a Bar-room," etc. So wide-spread were their representations that a number came from a distance through mere curiosity to satisfy themselves of the wickedness of the young people of the Cedar Creek community. They went away, however, happily disappointed, and were highly pleased with the entertainment in every respect, and much chagrined at the false representations of their friends. Oh, ye enemies! hereafter when you wish to vent your spleen on something or somebody, wait and first know what you are opposing, and then go ahead with some regard for truth. A. B. F.

Depth of Sowing Wheat.

(Record and Farmer.)

Farmers who are wide awake and given to investigation don't sow so much wheat per acre as they formerly did, and they don't sow it so deep. The heavy harrows of 10 or 20 years ago are not now employed by them in covering seed, and the drill, which can be depended on better, is becoming universally popular. In broadcast sowing, after the ground is thoroughly prepared, the Thomas smoothing harrow covers the seed deep enough. A Wisconsin writer gives the result of an experiment in planting at different depths on the surface—one-fourth inch, one-half inch, three-fourth inch, and so on to several inches. That on the surface lay two weeks before sprouting; that one-fourth to three-fourth inches deep came up in four or five days, and so on, getting later as the depth increased. The last to come up was planted three and a half inches deep, and was 14 days in reaching the surface. None planted deeper ever reached the surface. At the end of six weeks that planted one-fourth to one-half inch deep stood far ahead of the rest.

Comparative Value of Woods.

It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shellbark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purpose as follows: Shellbark hickory, 100, pignut hickory, 92, white oak, 81, white ash, 77, dog wood, 75, scrub oak, 73, white hazel, 72, apple tree, 70, red oak, 67, white beech, 65, black birch, 62, yellow oak, 60, hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; pine, 39. It is worth bearing in mind that in wood of the same species there is a great difference according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel, and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poor soil. To the ordinary purchaser, oak is oak, and pine is pine, but for house use the tree grown on dry upland, and standing apart from all others, is worth a great deal more.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the State Sentinel which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the Courier and Weekly Sentinel, one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "The Law of the Farm," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of tresspassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The Indiana Weekly State Sentinel is an eight-page paper, (the same as the Courier) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the Courier subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infintesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York, New York, 43-1y.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833 SEWING MACHINES.

IN 1878 WE SOLD 356,432 SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: Second Door South of First National Bank. 2-tf.

RAIL ROADS.

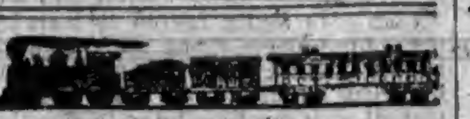

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	0 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 58 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 58 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 30 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 48 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Rairloads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 56 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 35 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 37am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 51
Denver		9 06	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 27	9 55
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 53	12 50
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 43	11 58	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 52
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 50am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 50pm
Mexico	6 33	12 58	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 44	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 48	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 05am	
Grand Rapids		8 40am	3 15pm
Detroit		7 [illegible] am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 50am	5 06 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 32am	2 10pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 am
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 06pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	8 40 pm
Cincinnati	6 55pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 30pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 25am	
St. Louis	am	7 00pm	
Louisville	am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	am		
Indianapolis	am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	[illegible] am
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	2 45am
Auburn	5 50pm	12 34pm	3 15am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	4 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	a m	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	a m	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	am	10 20pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 19, 1878.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	
Chicago		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 08am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 00pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	2 30pm	2 46	1 48
Albion	4 30pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett, lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4	4 00
Defiance	3 40am	5 27	4 46
Fostoria	2 35pm	7 35	6 40
Tiffin	3 43pm	7 54	7 03
Chicago Junction	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'go Expr'ss
Chicago Junction	5 20am	8 14am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 36
Fostoria	6 35	9 35	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 25
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 10
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 3	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 58
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 50
Walkerton Junction		4 0	3 20
Chicago		7 3	6 50

N. H. Wood. Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 26	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	3 23	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 55	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West!

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880,

lands situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the southeast part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty-four chains [24] and thirteen [13] links to the center of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the center of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One third cash and the residue in equal payments of twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

51-5w HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 13-1

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 22, 1880. Number 4.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Nancy Dewitt, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: Geo. H K. Moss, Clerk.
WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.
January 5, 1880. 2-3

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

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Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

ABOUT PENNIES.

Where They Circulate and By Whom Most Used---Places Where One Cent Pieces are Strangers.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Pennies are scarce and the mint can not turn them out fast enough to supply the demand. Coins of this denomination are turned out only at the United States mint in this city, and from here the whole country is supplied. The penny is a most important factor in the commerce of the country, much more than most people imagine. The mint is six weeks behind in its orders for the supply of these small coins, which is in part owing to the fact that all the available machinery is being used for other purposes, and but a small part can be put to penny making.

"Where do all the pennies go?" asked a Record reporter of a mint official yesterday.

"Well, the horse-car companies take a good part of the supply, but we limit each company to $20 worth per day. Then they are obliged to patch out with three-cent pieces, of which they also secure large quantities. But the merchants make the heaviest demands upon us, the great retail dry goods houses taking all they can get, and then crying for more."

"Where are all the pennies used?" questioned the reporter.

"Well, there is no part of the United States hardly, where they are not used," was the reply; "but there are some sections where they are strangers, and as rare as gold dollars are here. In the south the penny is almost unknown, the smallest coin being a five-cent piece. Recently, however, there has been some demand for them from merchants in Georgia and Alabama. In the far west there is but little call for the penny, but when one gets to St. Louis, or east of that point, then the penny becomes a familiar friend. Wherever there are six-cent fare on the street-cars, then there is a demand from that city for pennies. Now Louisville seldom if ever calls upon us, while Cincinnatti is continually crying for the one-cent piece. New York consumes a big lot, and so do the eastern states. The two-cent piece was a good help to us for a time, but none of them have been coined for ten years, and all that are sent in and redeemed are recoined into one cent pieces."

"It is a somewhat remarkable thing, but such is the fact," continued the official, "that competition in trade induces and increases the demand for pennies. Whenever trade is briskest, then the penny is needed most—that is, retail trade. What the banks take from us, although large, does not fluctuate like the calls from the tradesman. The eastern states are the great penny centers, and it is only as the population of the west increases that it wants pennies. The five-cent piece is the standard coin in the west, but the penny is making inroads on it, and great ones too."

A New Double Baby.

[From the Times of India]

There is at present in Bombay a living object that may be classed among the most curious phenomena of nature. At a house in Mazagon may be seen a pair of female twins, separate in every respect but from the breast bone to the lower part of the abdomen, which is closely joined. The upper breast bone of each infant linked into the other, the outer skin covering both trunks. The twins are joined front to front; shoulders, arms, lower limbs and feet perfectly formed, and development healthy, while the heads are well shaped and the faces really pretty, with beautiful eyes, large and bright. The twins are six months and twenty days old, are in perfect health and measure twenty inches in height, one appearing—but in a very trifling degree—larger than the other. Both have vigorous appetites, and kindly to the feeding bottle, are extremely lively and appear good-tempered. The pulses beat in unison, they generally fall asleep or keep awake together, and their actions are unusually simultaneous, though some times one would cry while the other was quietly drawing at the mouthpiece of its bottle. The strangely united pair were born at Dapooli, in the Ruthagherry Collectorate, the father being a Mohammedan and a seafaring man, while the mother has besides a pretty little daughter about ten. According to the former's account, he called in a native doctor at Ruthagherry whose opinion was that there was a connection internally between the abdomens, so that of whatever sustenance the one took a portion passed to the other. However that may be, the infants feed separately, each having a bottle to itself, and draw vigorously at their nourishment. This same doctor also declared it would be imposible to seperate them without extinguishing life. The twins have up to this time never been ill, and to every appearance are likely to grow up.

NOT FOR GRANT.

Organization of an Anti-Third-Term Club at Albany.

New York Tribune.

ALBANY, JAN. 6.—An anti-third-term club was organized here to-night, and ex-Senator Mathew Hale was elected president, Dr. John Swinburne and ex-Postmaster Filkins made speeches in opposition to the movement looking to General Grant's renomination for the presidency. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A number of republicans are advocating the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term; and

Whereas, A club has already been organized in this city to promote such a nomination; and

Whereas, The re-nomination of Gen. Grant would be a violation of the well-known principles of the Republican party, as expressed in convention and at the polls; therefore be it

Resolved, That we re-affirm the wise and true doctrine promulgated in the platform of the New York Republican convention of 1875, as follows:

Republican platform, New York state, adopted Sept. 8, 1875:

8. Recognizing as conclusive the president's public declaration that he is not a candidate for re-nomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any president for a third term.

Resolved, That we re-affirm and indorse the sentiments expressed in resolutions of the republican state conventions of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio as follows:

The Pennsylvania republican platform, adopted May 26, 1879:

"That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the presidency of any person for a third term.

Massachusetts republican convention, 1875:

That sound reason, as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, requires that the term of the chief magistrate of the United States should not exceed a second term.

Ohio republican convention, 1875:

The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

Presence of Mind.

Many railroad accidents are prevented by a presence of mind on the part of engineers. The "Car Builder" relates the following as among the recent evidences of presence of mind on the part of locomotive engineers:

A passenger train on the C. P. & Q. road was rounding a sharp curve, just under a piece of small timber. The watchful engineer saw a tree lying across the track 60 feet ahead of the locomotive. The train was running at a rate of 35 miles an hour, and to check its momentum before reaching the obstruction was out of the question. The engineer took in the situation at a glance. He threw the throttle wide open, the engine shot ahead with the velocity of an arrow, and with such tremendous force that the tree was picked up by the cow-catcher and flung from the track as if it had been a willow withe. A man with not so cool a head would have made the best possible use of those 60 feet in the way of checking the speed of the train. That would have caused a disaster. Bradford, an engineer, was bringing an express train over the Kankakee line from Indianapolis. As the engine shot out from the deep cut and struck a short piece of straight track leading to a bridge, a herd of colts was discovered running down the road. The distance to the river was only a hundred 100 feet.—Bradford knew he could not stop the train, and also knew that if the colts beat the locomotive to the bridge they would fall between the timbers, and the obstruction would throw the train off, and probably result in a frightful loss of life. It took him only half a second to think of all this. The other half was utilized in giving his engine such a quantity of steam that it covered that 100 of track in about the same time that a bolt of lightning would travel from the tip of a lightning rod to the ground. The colts were struck and hurled down the embankment just as they were entering the bridge.

Not in the Grant Line.

A messenger boy came to the door of the lobby in the rear of the House chamber one day last week bearing a package and a letter addressed to Speaker Randall. The package and letter were delivered, and the messenger left the building. He was hardly out of sight before the Speaker's page ran out of the House to the doorkeeper who had received the package from the boy, and placed in his hands the box which had just been opened. It contained very choice stationery, letter files, &c.—"Here," said the page, "give this box to the fellow who brought. The Speaker is not accepting gifts from business houses in Washington. Randall's name is not Grant."

THAT PARTNERSHIP.

EDITORS COURIER:

In a late "Republican" I notice a whole column devoted to an alleged partnership which the "Republican" asserts I sustain with you and others in your paper, under the firm name, or style, of "Bobbie Lowry, Theodore Reed, Bill Dills, C. K. Baxter & Co." To make matters more than doubly certain, the article asserts at least five times, that the COURIER means the above firm. Now, whereas, I am not ashamed of my associates as the "Republican" names them, unless the tail end, "Co." represents some person by the name of Weamer.

But let me say parenthetically that the use of nick-names is generally considered evidence of low breeding, illiteracy and venom, and no cultured, christian gentleman will indulge in their use.

I cannot permit the "Republican" in the above manner to place me in a position to injure or antagonize, as it claims, the business interests of my personal friend Mr. Peter Bishop, whom I have known over thirty years, whom I know to be a gentleman and I believe to be a christain, and whose family for their social and other excellent qualities I regard in a higher degree than the "Republican" will ever be esteemed by its party in this county under its present management.

Why the proprietors of the "Republican", whom I have deemed my personal friends, will assert that I would be a party to, what they claim to be, an untruthful article for publication, I cannot understand, for they well know that all articles that have eminated from my pen, and were published in the "Republican," of which I admit there has been a few of a non-partisan character, containing nothing but the truth, and especially those written at the request of said proprietors, who furnished the facts about which to write, and for which they have paid me in full like little men. Therefore I cannot think that they believe I would write for publication an untruth, but will say that if such has been the case, the "Republican" has done the publishing and based upon the authority of, and at the request of these same proprietors of the "Republican."

As to the Bishop matter I never knew anything about it until you published the article complained of.

In conclusion will say that I think it is a fact that locally I have an undeserved reputation of writing up for publication any exposure, a great deal of the meanness and villainy occuring in our midst, and whenever such exposure is made, the villains, or the exposed, always say "Bill Dills" wrote it; but the law abiding, intelligent and good people in our midst, sometimes credit it to

WILLIAM H. DILLS.

Teachers' Institute.

The teachers of Richland and Fairfield townships met at Corunna, Jan. 10th, for the purpose of holding a township institute. In the absence of the county superintendent, J. W. Squires acted as president of the meeting. The meeting was called to order by the president after a few miscellaneous remarks.

A recitation in geography was conducted by Prof. Hersh by means of the globe and map; the lesson proved to be very interesting and instructive.

Next on the programme was a class in reading, conducted by Mr. McCullough; following this a few remarks on the subject of reading by different members of the institute. Adjournment for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute called to order by president. Penmanship taught by M. L. Hoffman, which was very good, and showed the teacher to be well acquainted with his subject.

After which a question box was passed and several good questions propounded, to be answered by the various teachers.

Next Prof. Hersh gave a brief description of the Wyandotte cave. Mr. Squires gave us his method of conducting spelling classes, which was good, and if all the teachers would use the method he gave, would find themselves benefited by it.

Next Mr. Shull discussed the manner of teaching physiology. His remarks were good and to the point.

Following this a class in arithmetic taught by Arthur McIntyre, class consisting of the different teachers present.

Mr. J. W. Squires then discussed school government at length, touching points that will be of interest to teachers.

The institute was a success, and after following the programme for the day adjourned to meet at some time in the future.

J. W. SQUIRES, Pres.
JOSIE RUHN, Sec'y.

Richland School No. 10

Report for the month ending Jan. 9. No. of pupils enrolled 45; average daily attendance 34; No. of tardy marks 11; hours lost by tardiness 4; No. of visitors 10; names of pupils neither tardy nor absent:

Nancy Brechbill,
Lizzie Brechbill,
Sarah Brechbill,
Mary Brechbill,
John Brechbill,
Haray Smith,
Reuben Smith,
Alice Benber,
Henry Gaerte,
Martha Haynes,
Saphrona Haynes,
Carrie Lockwood,
Nellie Houser,
Finley Rank,
Elmer Rank,
Mattie DePew,
Henry Deam.

Names of pupils whose per cent is 100 in deportment:

Sarah Friedt,
Nellie Houser,
Nancy Brechbill,
Lizzie Brechbill,
Mary Brechbill,
Alice Smith,
Minnie Rank,
Nettie Walton,
Martha Haynes,
Saphrona Haynes,
John Brechbill,
Isaiah Smith.

I heartily return my thanks to the parents for sending their children so regularly and hope they will continue doing so. Parents are cordially invited to visit the school.

J. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—A combination of the entertaining, the useful and the beautiful, with fine Art Engravings and Oil Pictures in each number. It is the acknowledged model parlor magazine of the world, containing the essentials of all others, including Original Poetry, Sketches and Stories, by the best writers in every branch of entertaining and useful literature. It is enriched with fine Steel Engravings, exquisite Oil Pictures, in colors, and other beautiful illustrations, worth more than its cost; also, Floriculture, Architecture, Household Matters, reliable Fashions and full-sized Paterns, with other rare and beautiful novelties calculated to elevate the taste and make attractive and happy. Each yearly subscriber at $3 is presented with a Marvelous Prize, a $10 copy of Rinehart's great picture, "Consolation;" size 20x28 inches. This wondrously beautiful art and parlor picture which is done in oil colors, has been so accurately reproduced that they cannot be distinguished from the original; or a selection may be made from twenty other valuable premiums—a list of with sample copies of the magazine, will be sent, post free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
17 East 14th Street, New York.

A CHILD'S BATTLE WITH AN EAGLE.—The following comes from Lake county Minn.: "While August Burr, aged 7 years, was playing with his sisters—one five years old and the other three—near his father's house, an enormous eagle pounced down upon them, throwing the two girls to the ground. It immediately attacked the younger one, grasping one of the child's arms with the claws of one foot, while the claws of the other foot were deeply buried in the child's face; and it attempted to carry the child off, but was prevented by her struggles. Little August seeing that he could do nothing with his own hands to help his sister, ran quickly to the house, got the butcher knife, and came out and hacked away at the eagle's legs, cutting one of them severely near the foot, whereupon the savage bird let go the little girl and attacked the boy, knocking him over, tearing his pantaloons, and giving him some severe scratches. In the meantime the children brought out their mother, whereupon the eagle flew off to the barn, on which he sat and looked as though he would like to renew the contest, should an opportunity offer. A neighbor was called who shot the bird. It measured seven feet from wing-tip to wing tip.—The little girl was very badly scratched but not seriously hurt."

How Nutmegs Grow.

Nutmegs grow on little trees which look like small pear trees, and are generally over 20 feet high. The flowers are much like the lilly of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all this nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda Islands, and conquered all the other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up they once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathise with their meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian islands, did for the world what the Dutch determined should not be done—carried the nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew up again, and the world had the benefit.

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THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn,

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The Treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, Benjamin C. Bogert, a defaulter to the extent of $30,000, died suddenly the other day, and it is believed he committed suicide.

A family consisting of a mother and three children were fatally poisoned by eating sauerkraut and pickled eels in New York city.

Parnell and Dillon, the Irish agitators, were warmly received by the Philadelphians, and treated to resolutions of a liberal character....Frank Leslie, the well-known New York publisher, is dead.

There have been in all seven deaths resulting from the recent explosion in the celluloid works at Newark, N. J. The verdict of the Coroner's jury mildly censures the proprietors for carrying on dangerous experiments in a room crowded with workmen and supplied with imperfect means of escape.

THE WEST.

The buildings used as the wood department of Mitchell, Lewis & Co.'s extensive wagon manufactory at Racine, Wis., were totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at $75,000; insurance about $50,000.

There is said to be much suffering among the negroes who have emigrated from the South and settled in Kansas. There are about 15,000 refugees in the State at the present time, and from twenty to fifty coming in every day. About one-fifth of these were able to buy a little land, and the rest were in almost a starving condition. There are over 700 destitute negroes in barracks at Topeka, and disease and destitution are rapidly reducing their numbers....Prof. Wilkinson, leader of the band at the Milwaukee branch of the Soldiers' Home, fatally shot his wife and himself, the tragedy growing out of domestic troubles caused by whisky and incompatibility.

Maj. Morrow, in command of the detachment of cavalry pursuing Victoria's band of hostiles in New Mexico, had an engagement with the savages, on the 12th inst., in which he routed them.

A terrible wind-storm recently passed over Oregon and the adjacent Territories. The gale is described as the fiercest that ever visited the Pacific coast, and the damage is estimated at over $500,000. Considerable loss of life is reported.

THE SOUTH.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Mississippi on the 12th inst....An oyster war has broken out on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, and the people living on the shores of that stream have made a requisition on the Governor for arms. An outside vessel, the crew of which is supplied with long-range rifles, is the cause of the trouble.

A fire at Augusta, Ga., destroyed a warehouse containing 1,500 bales of cotton. Loss, $80,000.

Since the 1st of January, when navigation of the Mississippi river was resumed between St. Louis and New Orleans, more than 1,000,000 bushels of corn have been started for Europe by way of the Gulf of Mexico. More grain would have been shipped this way but for the scarcity of barges.

GENERAL.

The troops of the United States and Mexico stationed near the boundary between Chihuahua and New Mexico are co-operating in the hope of annihilating Victoria and his band of eighty-five savages, who have been on the war-path since 1879.

Charles Stewart Parnell has issued an address to the people of America asking for contributions to alleviate the distress in Ireland, and stating that all subscriptions collected for relief purposes may be forwarded to the treasurers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, who will forward the money to the Treasurers of the National Land-League in Ireland.

The steamship Aragon, which it was thought had been lost at sea, arrived safely at New York last week, after a rough voyage of twenty-three days....Victoria and 100 Apache warriors, who were driven into Mexico some months ago by American troops, have just crossed into the United States, hotly pressed by Mexican soldiers. The Federal and Territorial forces are co-operating with the Mexicans.

News comes from the West Indies of terrible floods on the island of St. Kitts, by which 200 lives have been lost, property to the extent of $250,000 destroyed, and the whole island wasted. St. Kitts has known of no such calamity since 1792, when a terrific hurricane nearly destroyed the island.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed upon a bill providing for negotiations with the Utes, the Warm Spring, the Umatilla, and some other tribes for the extinguishment of their titles to their reservations, and their removal and consolidation upon other reservations to be established.

The annual report of the National Board of Health, containing an account of the operations of the past year, has been transmitted to Congress. The work of collecting information and advice from the principal sanitary organizations and sanitarians of the United States as to the best plan for a national public-health organization, including the subject of quarantine, both maritime and inland, is reported as having been quite successful, and, after carefully examining data thus collected, the board is of opinion that the conclusions heretofore published by the American Public Health Association at the meeting of that body at Nashville in November, 1879, may be taken as fairly representing the opinions of leading sanitarians and the most important sanitary organizations of this country. It has been decided by the board that for the present complete quarantine establishments are only needed at Boston, New York, Philadelphia (near the mouth of the Chesapeake bay), Charleston, Savannah, near Brunswick, Ga., or Fernandina, Fla., near Ship island, Miss., and at some point on the Texas coast. It is the opinion of the board that if, during the present winter, at all points where fever had prevailed during the past summer, care be taken to obtain thorough ventilation and exposure to cold of all the houses and inclosed spaces, and all bedding, clothing, etc., and if local sanitation be vigorously and properly carried out, there will be little danger of epidemic yellow fever next year from causes now existing in the country.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has resumed the taking of testimony in the Kellogg-Spofford case.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature, at a caucus held on the 8th inst., nominated A. P. Gorman for United States Senator, to succeed William Pinckney Whyte.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention will be held at Indianapolis on the 9th of June....The Greenback Conference at Washington issued a call for the Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party to be held in Chicago, commencing on Wednesday, June 9, one week later than the Republican Convention.

The election in the Seventh Missouri district to choose a Congressman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Lay has resulted in the election of Col. John F. Philips, Democrat, over ex-Gov. McClurg, Republican and Greenback candidate.

Gen. Garfield, United States Senator-elect from Ohio, was given a reception at Columbus last week. He made a speech, in which he recalled many incidents of his public life and feelingly thanked the representatives of the people for the honor conferred on him. Before concluding he paid a high tribute to Mr. Thurman, whom he styled one of the broadest-minded, fairest, and most generous men Ohio had ever produced.

FOREIGN.

A battle was recently fought between 3,000 Montenegrins and 12,000 Albanians, and resulted in the victory for the former....A Berlin dispatch states that Bismarck is so unwell he cannot come to Berlin....The ill-treatment of the servers of ejectment writs in Ireland is becoming rapid. Riots have occurred in the Tubercurry district, County Sligo, in which the police repeatedly charged the mob before they could be quelled. ....The health of the Queen of Spain has received a severe shock, owing to the attempted assassination of Alfonso she has been attacked with epileptic fits, to which she was not previously subject.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the particulars of the proceedings of the court-martial in Cabul, on the Afghans implicated in the attack on the British Residence in September last, show that all of the fifteen men who had been executed were either concerned in the massacre of Maj. Cavagnari and his staff, in the murder of wounded soldiers, or had taken part in treacherous attacks on the British. All the other prisoners will be released.

Advices from Afghanistan report that Mohammed Jan, a chief of more than usual ability, has placed himself at the head of affairs and is raising a large new army, having recently been reinforced by several thousand of Shere Ali's men. He is acting in the name of Musa Khan, whom he claims to be the rightful Ameer, and has sent emissaries to Turkestan to stir up the people there.... It is reported that Austria and Germany will ask Russia why she is concentrating troops in Poland, and if the answer is unsatisfactory they will mass troops along their eastern frontiers.

Russia having been questioned by Germany relative to the concentration of troops in Poland, replies that as there is no longer any danger of a collision with Turkey, the soldiers are put in Poland as a more convenient district than Bessarabia....The distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred people in the county of Limerick are on the brink of starvation. Stringent orders have been given to the police to suppress bread riots.

Gambetta (Republican) has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. ....A London dispatch says the ex-Empress Eugenie has notified the steamship company that she will embark, with a small retinue, on board the steamer German, for the Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th of March. Arrangements will be made to expedite the voyage, so as to enable the ex-Empress to arrive at the scene of the Prince Imperial's death by the 1st of June, the anniversary of that event.

Madrid advices foreshadow a change in the policy of Spain toward Cuba. The Cabinet, among other things, has authorized the submission to the Cortes of a bill for the modification of import duties on sugar and molasses from Cuba.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought to the bar of the Senate L. T. Smith, Levi Wilson and E. B. Purcell, on the 8th, to answer to a charge of contempt in not obeying the summons to testify in the Ingalls case. After considerable discussion the prisoners were discharged. A joint resolution giving the Hot Springs Commission sixty days more time was passed. Bills and resolutions introduced: By Mr. Kernan, allowing Northern men who had their property seized by the Confederacy to sue the United States for the same; by Mr. Plumb, to create an additional land district in Kansas; by Mr. Jones, to repeal the twenty-second section of the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road. In executive session, Worthy S. Streator was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth Ohio district....In the House, Mr. Garfield was congratulated, on his appearance, on account of his election to the Senate. After several committee reports, the bill on the revision of the laws was passed. After the morning hour the whole day was passed in committee of the whole on the revision of the rules.

The Senate was not in session Jan. 9. The special Senate committee appointed to investigate the negro exodus consists of Messrs. Voorhees, Vance and Pendleton, Democrats, and Windom and Blair, Republicans......In the House little was done, the body being in committee of the whole on the private calendar most of the day. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Ryan, admitting, free of duty, clothing and other articles destined for the relief of colored immigrants; by Mr. Hayes (Ill.), granting a pension to each survivor of the Mexican War who was not engaged in the late rebellion, or who did not abet the same. A number of private bills were reported to the House and passed. Representatives Blackburn, Blount, Cannon, Clymer and Hawley were appointed a sub-committee to investigate the Star Route service.

Bills were introduced in the Senate, on Jan. 12, as follows: By Mr. Paddock, to find out by a commission the losses to citizens by Indian depredations; by Mr. Sanders, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to the Indians; by Mr. Butler, to inquire as to the expediency of establishing a Territorial Government for Alaska; by Mr. Davis (Ill.), authorizing the payment of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for mail transportation in 1876. The Vice President laid before the Senate an estimate of $77,494 for the construction of officers' quarters at Omaha. The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed, as were several private bills....In the House, bills and resolutions were presented: By Mr. Warner, to limit the paper currency of the country to its present volume; also, that the United States notes shall be of denominations not less than $1 nor more than $1,000, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best, but not more than 15 per cent. of such notes shall be in denominations larger than $100; also, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report when and how the treasury became a member of the New York Clearing House; also, whether or not that Clearing House accepts to assure certificates payable in silver coin in settlement of the balances; by Mr. Ballou, to reduce the tax on deposits subject to payment with persons and associations engaged in banking business; by F. Wood, to facilitate the refunding of the national debt; by Mr. Forsythe, to increase the circulation of national banks, and to relieve them from the payment of a tax on circulation, to liquidate the national debt, and to strengthen the public credit; by Mr. Shelley, for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War department; by Mr. Davis, to restrict Chinese immigration; by Mr. Updegraff, fixing the time for counting the vote for President and Vice President; by Mr. Caswell, for the issuing of certificates of the denomination of $1 and $2 and 50 and 25 cents; by Mr. Crittenden, for a national jail and prison; by Mr. Cox, relative to a monument to Thomas Jefferson; by Mr. Clymer, exempting from taxation promissory notes issued for wages; by Mr. Willis, for the erection of a monument to Zachary Taylor; by Mr. Dibrell, declaring all public roads postal roads; by Mr. Springer, repealing the law for the issue of "request" envelopes; by Mr. Gunter, to equalize homesteads, also, to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers; by Mr. Willits, extending the jurisdiction of United States Circuit and District Courts over crimes committed by Indians; by Mr. Upson, to prohibit and punish the sub-letting or transfer of mail-lettings; by Mr. Sapp [illegible], to create a Mineral Bureau; by Mr. Knott, conferring upon United States Circuit Courts jurisdiction in war claims; by Mr. Clardy, to put salt on the free list; by Mr. Ellis, subsidizing a mail route to Scotland; by Mr. Hunckle, for a monument to Baron De Kalb. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven to examine into the method of the payment of pensions. The resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to investigate the facts relative to the Consulate at Hong Kong was adopted.

A communication was laid before the Senate from the Postmaster General, Jan. 13, asking a deficiency appropriation of $102,000, and a number of petitions on various subjects were presented. Mr. Morrill offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table, and he announced his intention to speak upon it on Thursday: "That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire as to the practicability of refunding the national debt at a less rate than 4 per cent. interest, and also as to whether or not some effective provision can be made whereby bona-fide subscriptions for sums in moderate amounts may be available, and report by bill or otherwise." The bill in regard to certain Ohio courts was passed. A recommendation from the Secretary of War for an increased appropriation for copying the Confederate records was referred. Bills introduced: By Mr. Morrill, regulating the authentication and use of proxies in meetings by National Bank Associations; by Mr. Saulsbury, to preserve the secrecy of telegrams; by Mr. Plumb, to establish an additional land district in Kansas; by Mr. [illegible], to prohibit Clerks of Federal courts from taking fees for copying records in common-law actions in the book called the "Final Record." Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill to admit free of duty articles intended for the Millers' International Exhibition in June. Passed. Official nominations: Land officers, William D. Lambert, Receiver of Public Moneys at Norfolk, Neb.; Edward S. Butler, Register of the Land Office at Norfolk, Neb.; Thomas M. Gibson, Register of the Land Office at Dardanelle, Ark.....In the House a bill was reported to regulate the manner of counting Presidential votes, and it was made the special order for Jan. 28. The Hot Springs Reservation bill was passed, as was an appropriation for furniture for the House, and for the purchase of works for the library. A number of executive communications were laid before the House and referred, among them one from the Postmaster General as to the use of the mails for lottery purposes. The House then went into committee of the whole on the rules, and a long debate was indulged in. Afterward the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Shallenberger, authorizing the refunding of the national debt, reducing the annual interest thereon and improving the public credit; by Mr. Willis (Ky.), for the relief of depositors in the Freedmen's Bank.

A large number of petitions for a constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women were presented in the Senate on the 14th inst., by Messrs. Davis (Ill.), the Vice President, Williams, Allison, Kirkwood, Baldwin, Ferry, Davis and Pendleton. Petitions in favor of the Bayard resolutions on the currency, and for a temperance commission were also presented. A bill to relieve the United States Treasurer from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States was reported; and the bill to increase the pensions of totally-disabled soldiers and sailors from $50 to $72 per month was passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hoar, providing that the States which have claims against the United States shall present them before the Court of Claims by the 1st of March, 1881, or be forever barred. Mr. Voorhees presented a bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Osage Indians. The following nominations were sent in: B. Pomeroy, United States Attorney for the Territory of Arizona; Elihu A. White, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of North Carolina; Henry M. Atkinson, United States Surveyor General for New Mexico. Registers of Land Offices—Isaac H. Wing, Bayfield, Wis.; Stephen H. Alban, Wausau, Wis.; H. W. Parker, Beatrice, Neb.; Joseph B. Bloss, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel W. Malloy, Camden, Ark.; Felix G. Clarke, Des Moines, Ia....In the House, the bill for the free importation of classical antiquities was passed. Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, reported a bill that the National Bank act be so amended as to require every banking association to keep in gold or silver coins one-half of the reserve fund now required by law. The bill remitting the duty on an altar from Rome for Indianapolis was passed, as was a bill allowing free importation of articles for exhibition at the Cincinnati Millers' Exhibition. Bills and communications introduced: By Mr. McCoid, to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce; from the President, a report of board for testing metals; from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to tobacco dealers; from the Secretary of the Navy, asking for $10,000 to complete Vinnie Ream's statue of Farragut.

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

But little of interest or importance transpired at Augusta on the 8th. Both branches of the Legislature held brief sessions. In the House, the Republican members holding certificates, sixty in number, presented themselves and asked to be sworn in, but the Clerk refused to administer the oath just at present, as he did not exactly know the extent of his powers in that direction, but should inform himself.

"In statu quo" expresses the condition of affairs at the Maine capital on the 9th. The House was in session all day without a quorum at any time. Not a single Republican member appeared on the floor. Messrs. Swann and Harriman, the members who made affidavit that attempts were made by the Republicans to bribe them, gave details of their negotiations with the corrupt solicitor, from their seats in the House. The man who paid the money was stated to be William R. White, of Winthrop. Gen. Chamberlain, of the militia, issued a proclamation, notifying the people that he had taken charge of all public property, and would faithfully guard it until a Governor and other State officers had been elected.

Matters wore a quiet look at the Maine capital on Saturday and Sunday, the 10th and 11th. The House adjourned early on Saturday for want of a quorum, all the Republicans being absent. The State Treasurer refused to pay out any money, and declined to honor two orders passed by the Senate. Eight armed men were discovered in the library of the State House, apparently concealed, and guarding a quantity of arms and ammunition. At the demand of the police authorities these men were removed. The arms taken from Bangor to Augusta were returned. William R. White, of Winthrop, who was charged by Representatives Swann and Harriman with attempting to bribe them to stay away from the Legislature, issued a card making a positive denial of any such transaction. James D. Lamson, President of the Senate, assumed the duties of Governor pending the election of a successor to Garcelon, whose term expired on the 9th.

Gen. Chamberlain, commander of the State militia of Maine, issued a proclamation on the 12th inst., refusing to recognize the President of the Senate as acting Governor of the State. He also issued a proclamation creating "the military division of Maine," designating himself as Commander-in-Chief, warning all armed bodies of men not regularly enrolled as militia to disperse, reproducing the order of ex-Gov. Garcelon, in which he authorized Chamberlain to protect the property and institutions of the State until his successor was duly qualified. The Republican members of the Legislature were greatly encouraged by these two manifestoes, and in the evening they filed into the Capitol and quietly took possession of it. Both houses were duly organized, and resolutions passed in each appointing a committee to wait on the Supreme Court and ask its opinion as to the legality of the proceedings.

The Fusionist Legislature had a brief session on the 13th, but made no attempt to transact business. The Republican members were not in session, having adjourned at an early hour in the morning, after an all-night session, until the 17th. The Fusionist committee appointed to investigate the bribery charges met and took considerable testimony. A cousin of William R. White swore that an effort was made by the latter to bribe him, and that he himself told White that Swann could be bought. White refused to obey a summons to appear before the investigating committee, alleging that it was not legally organized, and had no authority to administer oaths or compel the attendance of witnesses. Maj. Gen. Chamberlain was formally called on to recognize the authority of Acting-Gov. Lamson, but refused, basing his action on the order of Garcelon directing him to take charge of the institutions and property of the State. O. D. Baker, counsel for the Republican Advisory Committee, delivered an opinion to the effect that there was no Acting Governor, as Lamson, the claimant, was not President of a constitutional Senate.

The situation at Augusta was virtually unchanged on the 14th. The Legislature met at the usual hour, the Republicans remaining away. The Bribery Committee met, but transacted little business. The Election Committee reported in favor of unseating Dunnell, Republican member from Westbrook, and the seating of Sules, Democrat, on the ground that Dunnell had but two majority, and three men at least voted for him who had no right to do so. Action on the report was postponed.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Annual Report of the Commissioners.

The Southern Claims Commissioners have sent to Congress their ninth general report, a synopsis of which is herewith appended:

The number of claims decided since their last report is 2,290. In each of these cases a special report is submitted, with the petition, evidence and all papers relating thereto. The reasons for the allowance and disallowance of the claims are therein set forth. The Commissioners are unanimous in all their reports.

Annexed is a table setting forth the amounts allowed and disallowed in the States wherein the Commissioners have jurisdiction:

States.	*Total amount claimed.*	*Amount allowed.*	*Amount disallowed.*
Alabama	$ 483,654	$ 21,400	$ 462,254
Arkansas	1,056,231	31,076	1,025,155
Florida	57,081	3,470	53,611
Georgia	785,856	37,663	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	12,471	[illegible]
Mississippi	1,168,928	34,201	1,134,727
North Carolina	128,025	14,784	113,241
South Carolina	174,618	5,910	168,708
Tennessee	685,482	43,677	641,805
Texas	61,218	1,880	62,338
Virginia	1,027,258	29,699	997,559
West Virginia	86,737	5,677	81,060
Total	$8,698,460	$241,611	$8,456,849

The whole number of claims decided this year is 2,290
Number allowed 553
Number disallowed 1,737
2,290

The amount of claims disposed of in this report is $8,698,460.56
Amount allowed $ 241,611.22
Amount disallowed 8,456,849.34
8,698,460.56

Of the whole number of 2,290 claimants, fifty-three were bankrupts, whose claims were disallowed pursuant to the decision of the Commissioners that, as in bankruptcy the property of the bankrupt passes to his assignee, the bankrupt was not the owner of the claim, and could not be allowed therefor.

Of the 553 claims allowed, fifty-five of the claimants were in the Union army and three in the United States navy during the war.

Of the 1,737 claims disallowed, 238 of the claimants were in the Confederate military service, twenty-nine were in the Confederate civil service, seventy voted for the Ordinance of Secession or for separation, nineteen took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and one signed the Ordinance of Secession—in all 357.

Whole number of claims presented 22,298
Number heretofore presented 14,306
Number now reported 2,290
16,596

There remain 5,702

Of the 5,702 not yet reported, there are about 250 in the hands of the Commissioners, some of which are in the hands of agents for investigation, and others so recently closed and submitted, or still open for rebutting evidence, that the Commissioners have not been able to include them in this report. These 250 cases will all be decided and reported to Congress by the time the term of this commission ends, on the 10th of next March.

The rest of the 5,702 cases not yet reported are claims in which no evidence whatever on the part of the claimant to sustain the claim was filed by the 10th day of March, 1879. The act of Congress of June 15, 1878, provides, in regard to all such claims, that "they shall be barred forever thereafter, and the Commissioners of Claims shall report all such claims so barred to Congress at its next session thereafter." In compliance with this act of Congress the Commissioners are preparing a list of all such claims, which they will report to Congress at the present session.

Eccentricities of the Olden Time.

Mr. J. Underwood, who died in 1733, left £6,000 to his sister on condition of being buried in the following manner: At the grave-side, six gentlemen, who were appointed to follow him, sung the last stanza of the twentieth Ode of the second Book of Horace. No bell was tolled nor black worn; no one was invited but these six gentlemen; and no relation followed the corpse. The coffin was painted green, and the deceased was buried with his clothes on. With him were buried three copies of Horace, Bentley's Milton, and a Greek Testament. After supper, they sang the thirty-first Ode of the first Book of Horace, all being in strict accordance with the will.

A maiden lady who died in 1786 left the following singular legacies in her will: "Item—I leave to my dear entertaining Jacko (a monkey) £10 per annum during his natural life. Item—To Shock and Tib (a lap-dog and cat) £5 each for their annual subsistence during life; but should it happen that Shock died before Tib, or Tib before Shock, then, and in that case, the survivor to have the whole.

About 1770, there was living in London a tradesman who had disposed of eleven daughters in marriage, with each of whom he gave their weight in halfpence as a fortune. The young ladies must have been bulky, for the lightest of them weighed £50, 2 shillings and eightpence.

A National Grange Memorial.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry have memorialized Congress on the subject of grievances from which they pray for relief:

1. That transportation companies engaged in inter-State commerce of the United States have so far exceeded their chartered rights and franchises that to-day their management is without exception illegal and arbitrary.

2. That frequent and unreasonable fluctuations in their rates of transportation, both of freight and passengers, are whimsical and unnecessary.

3. Railroads are common carriers, built by the people for the common weal, and should not be tolerated as arbitrary and crushing monopolies.

4. Organized combination among these transportation companies destroys the possibility of legitimate competition and oppresses the industrial classes of our country.

5. These monopolies, annually growing more powerful and defiant, have not been and are not restrained by effective Congressional legislation.

The memorialists therefore urge the enactment of such laws as will relieve a burdened and oppressed people from these unlawful exactions.

Grant's Speech at Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with a good deal of diffidence that I arise after the flattering words that I have heard. I know not what to say, except that I believe in the statements made as to our country—that what is good for our land is equally good for every part of it. I never wanted anything for myself that I was not willing to accord to any other citizen as long as he obeyed the laws and upheld the nation. I believe we are now on a basis of fraternal peace and concord, and we shall move on to peace and prosperity greater than ever known in this land, or possible in any other. We are in our infancy now, but we are stronger than any other in the world, and will be so as long as we are true to ourselves, and remain one and indivisible.

Why Washington Was Not Taken.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was lately in Raleigh, N. C., and a gentleman asked him rather pointedly why the Southern army did not take Washington after the battle of Manassas. Rising on his toes, he replied: "There were two reasons—myself and the Potomac river. I had reached that age that I knew an American soldier could not ford a river a mile wide and eighteen feet deep."

How a Top Climbed a String.

The Japanese top-spinner walked to the side of the stage and untied a string, which as soon as it was loosed swung quickly to the middle of the stage, and then hung perpendicularly. After untying this string, the Japanese took a top from his assistant, and, twirling it in his hand until it revolved quickly enough, he took hold of the end of the string, and, placing the stem of the top at right angles to it, left things to take care of themselves.

The top spun a short time at the end of the string, but it soon began to move slowly upward, still spinning at right angles with the string. It continued in this way to move steadily upward until, at length, it had traversed the entire distance, and was lost to view behind the "flies" over the stage.

When the applause that greeted this trick had subsided, the Japanese moved the doll-house to the center of the stage and placed it beside the table. He then set six tops, exactly alike in size and appearance, spinning upon the table, and, taking a seventh in his hand, indicated to the spectators, by signs, that he would send it on a journey through the doll-house. He then sat down on the floor, and curling up his legs, Turk fashion, started the seventh top spinning. It ran along the floor until it reached a sort of inclined drawbridge leading to the entrance of the little house, and then went up slowly to, and through, the open door. The juggler waited a moment, as if expecting some signal from the now invisible top. His suspense was relieved an instant later by the tinkling of a silver bell, which indicated that the top had entered one of the tiny rooms. The Japanese held up one finger and waited, in a listening attitude, for a second signal. It came, as before, in the tinkling of a bell, upon hearing which the man held up two fingers. Finally, when ten rooms had been visited, and ten bells, rung in this way, had been counted on the performer's fingers, he arose and pointed toward the house, and toward the table, upon which the six tops were yet spinning. After a few moments, during which he silently watched the door of the house, the top that had been ringing the bells came quickly out of the entrance, ran down the drawbridge and dropped motionless at the feet of the Japanese. That same moment the tops on the table stopped, and dropped over on their sides—*"Japanese Top-spinning," in St. Nicholas.*

What Workingmen May Hope for from Electricity.

Prof. W. E. Ayrton closed a lecture to 4,000 of the workingmen of Sheffield, England, on the subject of electricity as a motive power, with this picture: "We are, it is true, a commercial people, but do we not still love our hills and our fields? There was a time when the cutler of now black, grimy Sheffield was very fleet of foot in following the chase. There was a time when 'not only in the village around old Sheffield,' so says the history of Hallamshire, 'were the file-makers' shops or the smithy to be seen, with the apprentices at work; but even on the hillside in the open country at the end of the barn would be the cutler's shed, while in the valley below, by the river, was the grinding wheel ready to sharpen the tools that had been manufactured.' And why not now? Why should not the mountain air that has given you, workmen of Hallamshire, in past times your sinew, your independence of character, blow over your grindstone now? Why should not division of labor be carried to this end, and power be brought to you instead of you to power? Let us hope, then, that in the next century electricity may undo whatever harm steam may have done during the last, and that the future workman of Sheffield will, instead of breathing the necessarily impure air of crowded factories, find himself again on the hillside, but with electric energy laid on at his command."

Old Story Revived.

Many readers will remember the tragedy that occurred in West Winchester, Ontario, where Clark Brown murdered his father and sister, and was afterward hanged for the deed. The tragedy is again brought before the public by a rather extraordinary occurrence there last week. The bodies of the father and daughter were exhumed and photographs were taken of the eyes of the victims, under the idea that this would show whether or not any one else than Clark Brown had anything to do with the murder, as it was supposed that the last scene on which the deceased looked would be pictured on the retina. The eyes of the old man revealed nothing, and the Toronto expert who had charge of the case thinks this shows that he was killed in the dark. The most astounding part of the business is that the eyes of the little girl, Addie, distinctly show two objects, which are said to be pictures of her mother and the brother who did the murder. The retina pictures will be enlarged, so as to be unmistakable, and meanwhile the mother has been arrested and is now in jail. It is thought that Clark Brown and his mother killed the father, and the little girl saw the crime and was also killed to hide the first deed. The whole case reads like one of Edgar Allen Poe's romances of crime and mystery.

A Mule That Wasn't for Sale.

He was showing the man the new bay mule that he was working in a team with the old gray. "You warrant him sound and perfectly kind and gentle?" the man said. "Perfectly," said Farmer John. "My wife and children drive him, and he is a perfect pet. Comes into the house like a dog." "Easy to shoe?" "Well, I guess so; fact is, I never had him shod. I don't believe in it; he works better without it," replied Farmer John. "How does he act when you put the crupper on?" asked the man. Farmer John hesitated. "Well, pretty good, I guess," he said; "fact is I never put it on." "How does it get on?" asked the man; "who does put it on?" "Well I kind of don't know," said Farmer John; "fact is, he had the harness on when I got him, an' it fit him so well, and he seemed to be so kind o' contented in it, that I sort of never took it off'n him." "And how long have you had him?" asked the man. Farmer John chewed a wheat straw very meditatively. "Well," he said, "not to exceed more'n two years, mebbe." And the man backed a little further away, and said he would "sort of look around a little further before he bought, like." And Farmer John never saw him again, not even unto this day.

ALL SORTS.

This is leap year, but look before you leap.

The hottest place on earth is Bahrin, on the Persian gulf.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

Which is the best of the four seasons for arithmetic? The summer.

The watch lacks self-respect; it is always trying to run itself down.

John B. Gough made $20,000 last year. It sometimes pays to hire a hall.

After use in stables, straw is now cleansed and manufactured into paper.

The electric light will take the place of every other illumination except red noses.

A rash man is liable to break out at any moment, however bad he may feel about it.

When a man gets the rheumatism in his knees, he knows the beauty of a gait without hinges.

Mr. Ramsey, the Secretary of War, is tall and very heavy, and has a voice to match his figure.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, has a gold mine in North Carolina which pay him $1,000 a week.

The grocer offered him a cold ham, but he said he'd rather not take the cold shoulder from any one.

There is a young lady who follows the fashions so closely that she will not eat oysters unless they are scalloped.

An Ithaca little girl, attempting to describe an elephant, spoke of it as "that thing that kicks up with is nose."

Before the invention of pins both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and skewers of brass, silver and gold. They were made in England in 1543.

Lotta, the actress, was a witness in a St. Louis lawsuit. "What is your age?" she was asked. "People might not believe me if I told," she replied, "for some say I am 45." That was the only answer she would make.

A Camden (N. J.) paper asserts that the following notice was found on the door of a business firm in that city: "To our creditors—We have busted. As everything else is going up, we trust you will not feel surprised."

Gambetta is, as a rule, the most reticent of men. When talking about politics he generally takes a sly glance round, and ends up with something commonplace. When, however, he does burst out he makes no secret of his opinions.

A wax-work figure of Franklin, on exhibition in France, is labeled "Franklin, inventor of electricity. . . . This savant, after having made several voyages around the world, died on the Sandwich islands, and was devoured by savages, of whom not a single fragment was ever recovered."

A French paper of New Orleans praises the women of that city by saying that the fairest and most carefully-reared ladies, reduced to poverty, have so readily adjusted themselves to circumstances that they can do their own housework, even to the washing and cooking, and work with the needle besides to support the family.

The cold-water odeal was an ancient method of testing the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crime. The accused, being tied under the arms, was thrown into the river. If he sank to the bottom he was held to be guiltless and drawn up by the cord; but if he floated the water rejected him because of his guilt.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@11 00
Hogs	4 75	@ 6 75
Cotton	12¾	@ 13
Flour—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 50	@ 1 52
Corn—Western Mixed	59	@ 60
Oats—Mixed	46	@ 48
Rye—Western	95	@ 97
Pork—Mess	12 50	@12 75
Lard	8	@ 8¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 95	@ 5 30
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 40
Hogs	4 50	@ 4 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 50	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 3 Spring	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	77	@ 78
Barley—No. 2	84	@ 85
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 32
Eggs—Fresh	17	@ 19
Pork—Mess	13 25	@13 40
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 2	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 1	77	@ 78
Barley—No. 2	74	@ 75
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 32	@ 1 33
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye	78	@ 79
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 87½
Lard	7⅛	@ 7¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 33	@ 1 34
Corn	41	@ 44
Oats	40	@ 41
Rye	90	@ 91
Pork—Mess	13 25	@13 50
Lard	7¼	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 35	@ 1 36
No. 2 Red	1 36	@ 1 37
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 25	@ 7 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 1 Amber	1 31	@ 1 32
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 40
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 60
Pork—Mess	13 50	@13 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 29	@ 1 30
Corn	37	@ 38
Oats	35	@ 36
Pork—Clear	14 00	@14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 25	@ 3 65
Hogs	4 60	@ 5 23
Sheep	3 50	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, }
ROB. A. LOWRY } EDITORS.

DARWIN, famous for his theory of the descent of man, has been awarded the prize of 12,000 francs offered at Turin for the most important discoveries in the physiology of plants.

THERE are large numbers of miners and ranchmen who are preparing to enter the northern part of the Ute reservation in Colorado next spring, under the belief that it will be opened for settlement by Congress.

A NEW theory as to the cause of the disaster at the Frith of Tay is that of Gilkes, the builder of the bridge. It is that the wind, which was blowing a gale, took the train off the rails and against the girders, which brought down the entire span.

THE first case under the Seltz law in Ohio came to an abrupt termination at Lancaster, the Judge ordering the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the offense as set forth in the indictment—intimidation of a voter—was unknown to the statutes.

AN old pirate dying in the poorhouse at Cassopolis, Mich., confessed that he pulled the plank from beneath Mrs. Theodosia Burr Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, and that all the crew and passengers with her on the ship, en route from Charleston to New York, met a like fate from their piratical captors.

THERE is considerable excitement in Atlanta, Ga., over the leasing of the Central railroad of Georgia by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis company. The latter guarantees 6 per cent. interest on the stock and bonds of the former for six years, and 7 per cent. forever afterward. This gives a through line from St. Louis to Savannah under one management.

THE Albany *Law Journal* takes a business view of leap-year, and tells its readers the law of this particular sort of year. The 28th and 29th days of February are regarded in law as one day, so that a note dated on the 28th day of February, 1880, this year, payable one day from date, would be due on the 4th of March, the same as if there were but twenty-eight days in the month.

A MODERN Brutus of the female sex has been discovered in Montana Territory. Though 70 years of age, she crossed the mountains over a rocky trail to be present at the trial of her daughter, accused of murder, and to say to her, in the presence of the hushed court, when asked if she were guilty, "Tell the truth, my daughter, if it takes you to the scaffold." The court and spectators were so affected that the Judge ordered an adjournment.

JOHN TAYLOR, the Mormon, preached a bitter sermon at Salt Lake, recently, declaring that polygamy would be practiced in spite of the Federal courts. Like the Abolitionists of old, he appealed to a "higher law," and asserted that it was the duty of the Saints to obey the commandments of God regardless of the statutes of their enemies, and leave the results in His hands. A request on his part for the people who would practice polygamy, law or no law, to signify their intention, brought up the hand of nearly every person in the vast congregation.

UNDER the present law marriages in England cannot, without a costly license, the fees of which go to the Archbishop of Canterbury, be solemnized except between the hours of 8 a. m. and noon. A member of the House of Commons has given notice of a bill to repeal this law and allow them to be celebrated in the evening. It may pass the House of Commons, but the long experience with the bill repealing the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister makes it improbable that it will run the gantlet of the House of Lords. The conservatism of that body is always to be relied upon, especially when, as in this case, a prerogative of one of its members is in jeopardy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nation* calls attention to the statement in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" that, if the "natural resources of America—that is the two continents of North and South America—were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to 3,600,000,000 of inhabitants, or three times the estimated population of the globe." But, as the United States has nearly one-third of the arable land, the United States alone might support a population equal to that of the globe at the present day, and then would not be as crowded as England now is; there being 389 to the square mile in England, while even in America the population mentioned would give but 364 to the arable square mile. But, at the rate of increase since the census was first taken in 1790, we should attain this population before the close of the next century. The population, within the last ninety years, has doubled every twenty-five years, which, if there be 100,000,000 in 1900, would bring it up to 1,200,000,000 in 1987. In all human probability, however, the rate of increase will grow constantly smaller and the pressure of population upon food be indefinitely postponed.

HON. JOHN BRIGHT, the Liberal statesman of England, at a recent banquet, spoke of the greatness and the prospective progress of the United States. He said: "Its population now has reached to 50,000,000, which is nearly half or about half more than the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland at this day. I have no doubt there are scores in this room who, before they live to the age I have attained to, will live to see the day when the population of the United States will be more than double what it now is, and that it will pass 100,000,000 of people."

THE practice of locking passengers in the railroad coaches is a custom that would never be tolerated in America. The very fact that the door was locked would stir an irresistible impulse in the liberty-loving bosom of the average American to kick it open. There is even in England a sort of mild idea of this kind afloat. A gentleman of Detroit, reports the *Free Press*, who has traveled a good deal in Britain, says that most of knowing passengers there provide themselves with the small square keys that will unlock the door of the British railroad carriage. Those nervous passengers who do not like to travel with locked doors, yet have no key, can easily make one with a piece of silver of the requisite size. Strange as it may appear, the door is unlocked in this way by slipping the silver in the guard's hand while the appropriate words are whispered in his ear.

THE New York banks are in a decidedly healthy condition, a person may reasonably assume, if the generous presents which most of them made to their employes on New-Year's day are to be taken as an indication. One bank gave $1,000 apiece to each of its clerks; another gave its Cashier a present of a check for $1,500; another gave each employe a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of his salary; the Fourth National Bank gave from $25 to $450 apiece to its clerks, and the Continental gave from $250 to $500 apiece. Such liberality is to be commended, especially if the bank officers are distributing their own, and not the money of their stockholders and depositors, and the recipients ought to be good boys for the next year and not steal a cent.

Some Men's Hobbies.

A banker, well known in the financial world, died in one of the Atlantic cities, at the age of 80, leaving a property valued at millions. After his death a collection of toys was sold for over $100,000, which he had been accumulating for twenty years. Scarcely any valuable or mechanical toy had been made in Europe of which he had not a specimen, but his assortment included, also, the most trivial of children's playthings. Another, a citizen of Philadelphia, one of the foremost jurists of his day, had a fancy for collecting fairy tales. His shelves contained thousands of these volumes in every language. Manias for china, old brasses and rare editions are so common among scholarly men that the incongruity of the pursuit does not strike us. The peculiarity of a hobby, indeed, is that it is usually at odds with the general character of the person who exhibits it. It is a bit of childhood left by careless nature among the sterner stuff of which manhood is made. James Fisk, the most hardened and dishonest of swindlers, had a passionate love for canaries, and was surrounded by them at home. Our genial poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, delights in graveyards, boasts that he knows every one within forty miles of Boston, "and when the spring opens," he says, smiling, "I go out to see how my dead men do." The doctor, also, is fond of working with tools. The portable stereoscopic glass is his invention. One of the most eminent surgeons in the country delights in writing poems, and very bad poems they are. There can be no doubt that an innocent hobby (and hobbies generally are innocent) is a safety-valve for the escape of nervous excitement in men who use their brains to an exceptional degree. For this reason they usually do much toward softening and humanizing the character. Whatever is to be a boy's trade or profession, encourage in him a taste for music, or art, fishing, gunning; some hobby, in short. Before you fill the boiler and build the fire, provide the safety-valve.—*Boston Youth's Companion.*

Too Much Goose.

Eva McAllister, only 11 years old, killed an eagle at Grafton, Me. Hearing a disturbance among the geese near the house, she went to ascertain the trouble, when she discovered that an eagle had one of the number and was trying to rise with it; but the goose was an old one and proved too heavy, whereupon the little girl seized a club, and, rushing upon the eagle, succeeded, after a desperate battle, in killing him. The eagle measured six feet two inches from tip to tip of wings, two feet six inches from bill to end of tail, and weighed over seven pounds.

FARM NOTES.

Some Hints on the Management of Live Stock.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

Pigs.—Store pigs will thrive well on roots with a slop of bran, sour milk and water. A supply of roots on hand will greatly reduce the cost of feeding store pigs. Turnips that cannot well be fed to cows may be given to the pigs. Give young pigs a warm, dry bed.

Lice.—The irritation of lice keeps young animals poor and miserable. To rid them of these pests, brush the skin all over thoroughly with a brush dipped in a mixture of linseed-oil and kerosene, shaking the excess of oil out before using the brush. Work the grease down to the skin; if this is persevered in the lice will soon disappear.

Mares in Foal.—A roomy loose box is the safest and most comfortable place for a brood mare. A colt may be raised for the same cost as a cow, and when 3 years old may be worth four cows. There is a brisk demand for good work horses, and a large export business is growing up, so that the keeping of mares will become a source of income. But not only must the right kind be kept, and the right kind of colts be raised, but the mares must have proper stable accommodations. When a mare is idle a large portion of the time, exercise is needed, and this she can get in a loose box.

Colts.—Young colts should be well fed and cared for the first winter; provide a warm stall for them, with plenty of litter, and give them a good brushing down once every day. A quart of oats, daily, will be needed, and some bright, clean, sweet hay. Cut-feed is not suitable for young colts, whose digestion should not be overtaxed by food packed solidly in the stomach; feed light and frequently.

Work-Oxen.—Oxen that work on frozen roads, although there is no ice, should be shod. The rough, hard surface wears down the hoofs very fast, and causes inflammation of the interior; the trouble may not become apparent until later, when the mischief is difficult to repair. If the feet are tender and hot, and slight lameness is perceived, examine the hoofs between the claws, cleanse the feet and apply remedies if needed.

Lambs.—Lambs dropped this month should be well fed through the ewe. Give little heating food, such as corn, in any shape; but bran, oil-cake meal, and oatmeal in gruel will be healthful and nourishing for the ewe and the lamb. In stormy weather the ewe and lamb may be kept under cover, but in fine, sunny days they may run in a dry yard; but not with the other sheep. Early lambs for market should be pushed ahead as fast as may be safe.

Poultry.—Hens and early pullets will now be laying freely. They should be encouraged by giving them warm food. Baked small potatoes taken direct from the oven, and hot, are much relished by the fowls; scalded corn-meal, corn, or wheat parched in the oven, crusts of bread, or oat-meal, steeped in hot milk; and meat scraps, with some stimulating condiment, like Cayenne pepper, will be found to add greatly to the store of eggs all through the stormiest weather; but the fowls must have a dry, warm, clean, sheltered place to roost and lay in.

Sheep.—A flock of sheep may be made the most profitable of farm stock, both in return of money and manure. By feeding a small flock well, through the winter, their value may be easily doubled. But the feeding should be liberal and the care unremitting. The chief requisites for success with sheep are, to provide abundant good food and pure well water; to feed and water regularly; to provide fresh pure air, and to avoid dampness. When feeding sheep for market, it is well to try the weights every second week, and note the increase.

Breeding ewes that are expected to drop lambs early should be closely watched. The springing of the udder is an unfailing sign of approaching parturition. The ewe should then be removed to a separate pen and kept quiet, but visited at least every three hours and the last thing at night. It is rarely that any help is needed, except in very cold weather, to wrap a piece of soft blanket about the lamb and to help it suck as soon as possible. As soon as the lamb gets a meal it will be all right, and the ewe may be left to herself for a few hours.

Tameness and gentleness are qualities to be encouraged in all domestic animals. Their value is discovered when it is necessary to handle the animals at critical periods. When confidence, if not affection, exists, one can do much with a suffering animal, when otherwise interference might make matters worse. It would be well to make friends with cows and sheep especially, by petting them, giving them salt and palatable things, and mingling with them in the yards. Every animal should be trained to be handled when loose in the yard.

Cows.—Milking cows will be benefited by mixing their feed with warm water, if this can be done without too much trouble. A family cow may be treated to a warm mess in the mornings without difficulty, and it will increase the milk perceptibly. Cut the hay and pour a pailful of hot water over it; mix the mess so that the hay is all wetted, and add the meal; mix again, and feed while warm. In a dairy of twenty cows the extra milk will pay for the labor needed. If the food can be made more digestible, and by giving it warm, the waste of animal heat will be avoided, and the same effect will result as from an excess of food. Thus the study of the principles of feeding may be made a source of profit by the economy which may be practiced through it. The card and brush should be in frequent use during the winter, and, if necessary, a coarse cloth and warm water may be used to preserve cleanliness. If filth is permitted to gather on the skin it is difficult to remove at this season.

Young calves will thrive well if kept in a shed together and well fed. The shed may be littered liberally, and need not be cleaned out until the spring, or until the manure has become a foot or more deep. Calves may thus become good manure-makers, but it will be necessary to feed them well. Bran and oats, with a little corn, will be the best for them. Give one pint a day for those under a year, and a quart or two daily for yearlings. Costiveness in cold weather should be carefully guarded against, and, if necessary, half a pint of raw linseed-oil, or a pint of linseed-meal, should be given with the food as a remedy.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup molasses, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter or fried meat grease, one-half cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, flour enough to make as stiff as sponge cake.

TOMATO SOUP.—Twelve tomatoes, pared and cut fine, boiled one hour, or two quarts of canned tomatoes, boiled one-half hour; add two quarts of rich milk, stirring constantly, one pint of oyster crackers rolled, butter size of an egg; serve immediately.

GOVERNMENT CLERK'S OMELET.—Take two eggs, beat them well, whites and yelks; add one cup of milk, in which a table-spoonful of corn-starch has been dissolved, and a little salt and pepper; have butter sufficiently hot in pan; stir up the omelet while cooking.

TO BROIL SMOKED HALIBUT.—Select halibut of a dark-brown color, the thinnest and hardest; soak twenty-four hours in cold water, with the flesh side down; only cover with water; broil over hot coals; serve with a little butter, or poach eggs and dish them with the halibut as if for ham.

DELICATE CAKE.—Take half a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, half a pint of sweet milk or water, four eggs. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the beaten eggs, then the milk or water, then the flour; mix thoroughly and put the batter into your pan; sift fine sugar over the top, and bake immediately in a moderate oven.

SCRAP PUDDING.—Put scraps of bread, crust and crumb, into a bowl, with sufficient milk to cover them well. Cover with a plate, and put it into the oven to soak for about half an hour. Take it out, and mash the bread with a fork till it is a pulp; then add a handful of raisins and as many currants, a teacupful of brown sugar, half a cup of milk, some candied lemon peel, and one egg. Stir it up well, grease a pudding-dish, and pour the pudding in. Grate over a little nutmeg, put it into a moderate oven, and let it bake for an hour and a half.

COLD MEAT AND HAM CROQUETS.—Take cold fowl or cold meat of any kind, with a few slices of cold ham, fat and lean, chop together until very fine, add half as much stale bread grated, salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, a teaspoonful of made mustard, one table-spoonful of catchup, a small lump of butter. Knead all well together, make into small flat cakes (the yelk of an egg can be used to bind the ingredients, but it is not necessary). Brush with the yelk of a beaten egg on both sides, cover thickly with grated bread-crumbs, fry in a little lard or butter to a light brown. It is surprising how many of these croquets can be made from a very little cold meat and ham, and they are excellent.

Japanese Top-Spinning.

At certain seasons of the year top-spinning engages a great part of the leisure time of American and English boys, and some of them become very skillful. But Japanese jugglers are the people to spin tops, and I will try to describe some of their more difficult feats, as I saw them.

I was at a Japanese juggling entertainment, and when the first part of the performance was over the men who had been acting cleared the stage, set on it a small table, a number of swords and a little house, like the doll houses sold in top shops, bowed low, and left. Immediately afterward a richly-dressed Japanese made his appearance, carrying on his arm about a dozen tops, somewhat resembling common humming-tops, each with a long, thin stem running through the bulb-shaped part and protruding at the top and bottom—the top stem being cased in a loose sheath. Bowing to the spectators, the Japanese took one of the tops and whirled it between his palms for a second or two; he then dropped it upon the table, where it spun around in that swiftly revolving, but apparently motionless state, that boy top-spinners call "sleeping." The Japanese indicated by signs that it would stop when he told it to, and, turning toward the table, he lifted his hand as a command. No sooner had he done this than the top stopped, as if it had really seen and understood the signal.

The Japanese picked up the top again, and, twirling it as before, placed it upon the table, where it spun itself to sleep. He then selected from the swords on the floor one with a long, keen blade, and, lifting the top from the table by the sheath of the upper stem, placed the point of the lower stem upon the edge of the blade, near the hilt. The top spun for some moments in this position, and then began to run slowly toward the point of the sword. When it had reached the point, it leaned over at an angle of forty-five degrees, and continued to revolve for several moments in that difficult position, until it was caught in the juggler's hand just as it was about to stop spinning.

Throwing the sword to one side, the performer again made the top spin upon the table, and picking up five others started them also. He then stretched a thin wire across the stage, and taking the tops from the table, placed them one after another upon the wire, as he had previously placed the first one on the edge of the sword. They spun around for a few seconds without moving; but suddenly, as if by one impulse, they all started on an excursion along the wire, balancing themselves as they went, with all the nicety of expert tight-rope walkers. Reaching the end of their trip, they dropped one by one into the hands of an assistant who stood ready to catch them.—*St. Nicholas.*

A MEMORABLE COLD SNAP.

The Sudden and Remarkable Freeze of 1836.

[From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.]

On the 20th day of December, 1836, occurred one of the most remarkable phenomena ever recorded in the annals of the West. Six years before, there had been an unusual fall of snow, covering the earth to the depth of three to four feet, and causing a great amount of suffering among the people. This is always referred to as the winter of the "Deep Snow." The "Deep Snow" and the "Sudden Freeze" mark the settlement of many families, the purchase of many farms and the birth of many children.

The "sudden freeze" was occasioned in 1836, as in 1879, by a current of extremely cold air passing diagonally across Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but it followed a narrower path and was more marked in character than the freeze this year. The cold wave that heralded Christmas this year was more widely diffused, and although it swept down from the far northwest with great intensity, sending the mercury down to 56 deg. below zero in Northwestern Minnesota, it lost much of its destructive force before reaching Iowa and Illinois. It also came down from the polar regions and astonished the people of the Pacific slope and spread out, in fact, in a greater or less degree, all over the United States.

The sudden freeze of 1836 was not perceptibly felt east of Cincinnati, and in Illinois and Indiana its width extended from Ottawa south as far as Terre Haute. Within that limit its effect was fearful. It came with a strong wind, accompanied by a heavy black cloud and a roaring noise, not unlike distant deep thunder. Its velocity was about twenty-five miles an hour. The most remarkable feature of the phenomena was the intensity of the cold. Nothing like it has ever been known since. The wind in its fury and power blew the water into little sharply-defined waves, which froze as they stood, leaving the ponds, creeks and rivers crusted with a very rough coat of ice. The snow, slush and mud were suddenly congealed into a mass strong enough to sustain the weight of a team and wagon. Some of the incidents related in the experience of people exposed to the storm are almost incredible, but well attested. The storm passed over Burlington about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Dec. 20. We have no local record concerning the effect here, but across the river the people had some strange experiences. The early morning was warm and rainy or misty. The snow had melted to a thick, watery slush and the gutters and little streams were full of water. Men were about their daily avocations without their coats. Suddenly the cloud appeared. Its loud and deep notes of warning gave them hardly time to grasp their coats and get to a place of safety. Cattle, hogs, and fowls were frozen in their tracks, unable to extricate themselves. Many died before help could come. Many persons were frozen so severely that death ensued in a few days, and others were crippled for life. The effect was terrible, and is best illustrated, perhaps, out of the many instances on record, by the experience of a gentleman living in Springfield, Ill., who was out with a drove of hogs, when the storm came suddenly down upon them. They abandoned the hogs and drove rapidly to a house a mile or two away. When they arrived there some had their hands frozen and could do nothing for the teams. The next day they started out to find their hogs. Coming to where they had left them, they found a pyramid of porkers. The hogs huddled together when the storm struck them, those on the inside smothering, those on the outside freezing. As the wave passed over McLean county, Ill., it encountered a party of men working in the field, one of whom had with him a very heavy overcoat. It had become rather wet with the mist, and, as the wave came over the party, its owner hastily proceeded to put it on. As he raised it over his head for that purpose the cold wave swept by, blowing the coat several feet from where he stood. It happened to light "head up and tail down," as he expressed it, where it stood, arms extended, frozen as stiff as a board.

Eight Savage Marauders.

Up near the foot of the mountains in South river valley, Mont., Charles W. Cook has a corral, in which are a number of flocks of sheep. The sheep were visited by bears, and on one occasion were so badly stampeded that Cook lost many of the most valuable ones. Afterward as regularly as night came eight bears would move down the mountain and dine on mutton. Each bear clawed, killed and dragged off the fat carcass of an innocent. A band of men in Cook's employ were set to watch the enemy, but the sight of a solid phalanx of bears marching down the slopes in soldierly line and with resistless front caused a retreat. Finally, a few nights ago, Cook, accompanied by an old bear hunter, John Potter, and both armed with repeating rifles, stationed themselves in the bear path, near the corral. The eight came; tramp, tramp, tramp, and when they sniffed the waiting ranchmen they did not so much as halt, but moved to the attack with ferocious indignation at the attempt to rob them of their feast. When the din of battle had passed and the smoke had cleared away, there lay dead on the field four of the huge beasts, while two of the others left rivulets of blood as they climbed to their den.

Similarity of Names of Generals.

The similarity between the late Gen. Jeff C. Davis and that of the Confederate ex-President recalls the fact that there was in the two armies another similarity of names not quite so well-known, but fully as striking—that of Gen. George B. McClellan, of the Union army, and Gen. George B. McLellan, of the Confederates. The last-named gentleman hails from Oktibbeha county, Miss., and was a member the Yale College class of 1858. A little confusion was also produced in the Union army during the war by the similarity of the two Shermans—W. T. and T. W.—especially during the siege of Corinth, when both commanded divisions. By the way, speaking of Sherman reminds us of a joke that is going the rounds of the press. A gentleman, in company with a United States Senator, called on the General of the army, and, upon being introduced, remarked: "Ah, Gen. Sherman; you served in the army, I presume."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Some Fables by G. Wash. Esop.

I.

"A crow which was so infernally dry that it had begun to spit bales of cotton, seed a pitcher, an', with the observation that it was a long railroad that had no turntable, flew to quench his whistle. On reachin' the pitcher, he was appalled by the discovery that it contained so little water that he couldn't reach it with a ten-foot pole. He tried every way he could think of, even standin' on his head and was about givin' up in despair, when he seed a friendly mill-pond a few rods distance. Seizin' the pitcher in his tallons, an', flyin' with great difficulty to the pond, he filled it to the top. Then, after takin' several hearty pulls from it, he wiped his lips on his tail-feathers and remarked: 'Necessity is the mother of invention, and don't you forget it.'"

II.

"A yallar dog lay in a manger, an' by his disagreeable barkin' an' showin' of teeth, prevented the oxen from eatin' the hay which had been placed for them. 'What a ridiculous dog!' said one of them to his companion; 'he cannot eat the hay hisself, an' yet refuses to allow them to eat it as can.' 'We will see about that,' observed the companion, a 7-year-old roan steer of bad disposition; 'we will see about that, an', walkin' up to the manger with the remark, 'Come out of that, you mangy son of a gun!' he took the dog on his horns, tossed him up to the roof a few times, mopped the stable floor with him, an' wound up the circus by shootin' him through the door into an adjacent corn-field. The dog dragged hisself off to a sequestered spot an' said with his last breath: 'If thar's a hereafter for lost aeronauts, I'll bet $7 I got thar!'"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Edison's Inventions.

There is considerable curiosity as to how Edison's inventions are to be controlled. From the New York *Exchange* we gather, as follows:

The Edison Electric-Light Company is organized with a capital of $300,000, divided into $100 shares. It is claimed that it owns all the rights which accrue to Prof. Edison's discoveries and inventions in the way of producing light by means of electricity. It is said that three shares were sold lately at $3,800 per share, and the report was that $5,000 was bid.

The Edison Ore Milling Company is organized with 3,500 shares, the par value being $100 a share. This company is to operate Prof. Edison's system of extracting gold and silver from ore. The results of this system are said to be wonderful, a much higher percentage of the precious metals being saved than has been practicable under any of the old methods of reduction.

The Edison Polyform Company is organized to manufacture and sell a medical preparation for the cure of neuralgia. Prof. Edison has been a great sufferer from this disease, and it is said that he obtained complete relief through the application of this remedy devised by himself. It is soon to be offered through the trade, an order for 1,000,000 bottles having been given to a Pittsburgh glass factory recently. The Polyform Company has a capital of $350,000, divided into $100 shares.

The Czar and the Nihilists.

How pleasant must be the dreams of the Emperor of all the Russias. One morning not long ago Alexander II., on bouncing out of bed, found the following letter lying on a table in his bedroom:

> To Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias:
>
> SIRE: For the fifth time fate has preserved you from the stroke of justice. They were five decrees dictated by the law of humanity, a law which you no longer recognize. You know our power and determination. Beware of the sixth decree. Do you wish to be a great monarch? Do you wish all the Russian people to acclaim you and recognize you as their father? Do you wish that those who strike to-day shall become apostles instead of executioners? If you do, then cease to be a tyrant and become a man, and render to your subjects what belongs to man by the law of nature—namely liberty. It is not your person that we attack, but your principles. So long as you remain as you are our judgment will be always the same. Saved to-day, you will perish to-morrow. Neither death nor persecution will stay our arms. You possess brute force; we possess moral force. We have sworn to vanquish, and we must carry off the victory in the end. The first apostles of Christianity perished at the start; their martyrdom was the cause of the ruin of Rome. Beware and reflect.
>
> (Signed) THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

School-Boy Strategy.

A few days before the schools were closed by order of the School Board one of the teachers at noon-time espied a small boy with a red flannel around his neck. Visions of diphtheria immediately floated through her brain, and she ordered the young John Henry to pack up his books and return no more "until your throat is perfectly well." He obeyed the summons, and on his way home met three of his companions who noticed his books and saluted him with, "What's up?" John Henry proceeded to explain that the piece of red flannel had gained him a furlough. The three youths held a short council of war, chipped in what little spare change they could muster, went into a dry-goods store, bought half a yard of red flannel, tore it up into strips, and placed it around their necks. In just twenty minutes from that time three more boys were ordered out of the school-room on the ground that they were threatened with diphtheria.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

Nebraska's Growth.

In Nebraska, during 1879, the railroad mileage increased more than [illegible] per cent. The increase in population was about 100,000, or 20 per cent. The grain product of the State has grown from 10,000,000 bushels to 100,000,000 bushels in 1879. There was an increase of over 20,000,000 bushels in 1879 over the product of 1878. The increase of live stock was from 50 to [illegible] per cent.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. [illegible], 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Hayes has nominated William P. Seymour for census supervisor of this district. Now, who is William P. Seymour?

Cincinnati and Chicago are applicants for the democratic national convention, with the chances in favor of the former.

Mr. R. M. Lockhart informs us that he positively declined to serve as general superintendent on the state board of agriculture; hence the election of Mr. Beeler.

James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, is nominated by Hayes for minister to England, John W. Foster, of Indiana, for minister to Russia, and Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, for minister to Spain.

Senator Thurman says he is a candidate for the presidential nomination, and in a sense that does not only imply a complimentary vote. We fear that Mr. Thurman's presidential bark has gone down.

The annual Mardi Gras festivities will take place in New Orleans on the 10th of February this year. Railroads are offering very low excursion rates to those who desire to witness the grand pageant of the world renowned "Mystick Crewe of Comus."

Mr. Lockhart insists that he knew nothing of Mr. Colerick's endeavors in congress to protect the people against patent-right swindlers, when he introduced his resolution at the meeting of the state board of agriculture in behalf of Mr. Baker, and that he had not the least objection to Mr. Stoll's substitute when he ascertained the nature of it.

Down in Newberry county, South Carolina, the planters have struck a new lead politically. They nominate Gen. U. S. Grant for president, and Senator Thomas Bayard for vice-president. Such a ticket would be a union of ignorance, dishonesty and imperialism with statesmanship, aristocracy and royalty. As a whole, the people of America would not relish it.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Edgar Henderson, of Anderson, was surety for the appearance of the notorious George Hazzard during one of his trials, and the latter failed to show up on time. The bond was therefore declared forfeited, and Henderson is now in the city trying to get the forfeiture set aside."

Edgar will no doubt undertake the same game in Steuben county, and he will succeed in the undertaking if not closely watched.

Judge Jas. W. Borden, before whom the notorious desperado, George Stover, is now being tried in the circuit court, was the second judge who held court in this county. His signature as judge was entered in record A, in May, 1842, Maj. Sprott being clerk of the court at that time. Judge Borden was again on the bench in this county in May, 1851, since which time he has served continuously in that judicial capacity in Allen county, with the exception of four years, when he was commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, during the administration of James Buchanan.

The assertion of some of our democratic cotemporaries, that "Mr. Tilden will insist upon his nomination or dictate who shall be the democratic nominee," is an acknowledgment of Mr. Tilden's rule or ruin policy.

The claim that "a failure to re-nominate Tilden would be an acknowledgment of the justness of the electoral commission farce," is putting it upon personal grounds, and is an insult to democrats who have a greater regard for principles than persons.

The idea of "leaving the nomination of a presidential candidate to the wisdom of the convention," is diluted flush, and journals abdicate the highest function of a free press by advocating such theories.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Just now there is a sentiment gaining ground favorable to the nomination of Hugh J. Jewitt. It is claimed that he can carry New York, and, being an Ohio man, is as strong in that state as any other democrat who could be nominated. Certain it is that he has strong influences at work for him."

Jewitt's boom was started recently in a republican journal of New York, copies of which were mailed to all parts of the country. Jewitt has adopted Tilden's tactics in forcing himself before the country through the agency of the press, *a la* Barnum. The democratic party is capable of selecting a candidate for the nomination without advice or dictation from any candidate. Mr. Jewitt is president of a great railroad corporation, which alone will ruin his chances.

Tammany and Tilden.

An "Address to the Democracy of the Union," by the Tammanyites of New York, indicates that the reported compromise between the two factions of the New York democracy is wholly unfounded. The address throughout is antagonistic to Mr. Tilden, and recites many grievances upon which objection to Mr. Tilden is based. In order that our readers may be advised of the decided feeling against Tilden by the Tammany organization, we give below a few extracts from the address mentioned. In referring to the last state election in New York, Tammany says:

* * * We refused to be led by a traitor or to consort for another hour with Robinson or Tilden. We used no reserve, but openly and beforehand, as became loyal democrats, declared that Lucius Robinson, not being a democrat, could never receive our votes, and in view of the course pursued by him, we would be less than men, less than free American citizens, if we consented to support such a man. * * * * The result has proved fatal to the hero of the great failure of 1876. The democratic party of the Empire state will never again be cursed by the leadership of either of these men.

Our loyal support was given to every other candidate but Robinson on the democratic state ticket. Had not Tilden and Robinson sold out that ticket by sending into every part of the state republican tickets with the name of Lucius Robinson printed on them, a piece of treachery which Messrs. Beach and Olcott indignantly denounced, there is hardly a doubt that the democrats would have carried the state, and Cornell alone of the republicans would have been elected. Mr. Olcott, the state comptroller, and the friend of Gov. Robinson, was as emphatic in his condemnation of this treachery on the part of Robinson as was Mr. Beach, the secretary of state. It was the last act of perfidy in a long career of deception, chicanery and fraud.

Fellow-democrats of the state and of the United States, in view of the overthrow of the selfish and unscrupulous Tilden faction which has dominated in New York for the past five years, does it not now become our duty to rally once more as a band of brothers under the standards of the Jeffersonian democracy, and go forward together in the grand work of national purification? Does it not behoove us to rescue the government of the country from the control of the party of hate, who hold it by fraud, and who are attempting to perpetuate their sway by kindling anew the fires of sectional animosity? The republican party was born of the spirit of sectionalism and cannot in the nature of things ever become a constitutional Union party. It is opposed to the true interests of the people, and it regards the laboring classes—the bone and sinew of the country—as so many commercial commodities, to be bought and sold as merchandise. Since the advent of the republican party to power the wealth of the United states is fast becoming concentrated in the hands of a few men. The public domain—the grand heritage nature has given us—the land which belongs to the people—has been and still is being seized by great corporations, and millions upon millions of acres, which they have possessed themselves of by corrupt legislation, are being sold to the people at advanced prices and on the most unequal terms. The great railway systems of the country are held by a few men, as in the hollow of their hand, and constitute one of the most formidable dangers by which the American people are menaced.

It is time, democrats, that these matters should be taken up and discussed among the people, and that the imperialism of wealth and the tyranny of concentrated capital should be met face to face and confined within their strict constitutional limits. The statesmen of the past battled successfully against the encroachments of a moneyed aristocracy, that worst and most dangerous of the forms of tyranny.

The democratic party, in contrast with the sectional republican politicians of to-day, points to the illustrious leaders who have adorned its history, and who lived and died poor in this world's goods, but rich in the legacies of wisdom and patriotism that they bequeathed to the American people.

Countrymen of Jefferson and Jackson and Wright, let us come together as democrats and concentrate our best energies to the fulfillment of the mission of the democratic party—the security of the good of all without injury to the rights of any.

Tammany Hall democrats salute their brethren throughout the state and Union, and ask them to stand shoulder to shoulder in the civic battle of 1880, in order that we may win over again what we won in 1876, and when won, to see that no cowardly railroad lawyer [Tilden] shall ever again surrender the fruits of victory.

A Tendency of the Times.

[New York Sun.]

The wealth of this country has increased enormously within the last thirty years, and there are now individual fortunes colossal in proportion to any formerly possessed in America.

The establishment of steamship lines and telegraphic communication across the Atlantic has brought us in much more frequent communication and closer relations with the old world.

One effect, and a very mischievous effect, of this is a greatly increased desire on the part of numerous rich Americans for intimate social relations with the aristocracy of monarchical countries, and especially the English aristocracy. It may be easy to say that men who adopt such an aim of life must be snobs and fools. Snobs they undoubtedly are; but, at the same time, they have had either the luck to inherit wealth or the brains and tact to acquire it.

The effect of this ambition for aristocratic social relations, now pervading the richest class in America, must necessarily be prejudicial to the preservation of our free and equal republican institutions.

This is one influence which operates in favor of Grant and a third term. All such people are anxious to approach a monarchical and hereditary government as rapidly as possible.

Maine Affairs.

The situation in Maine remains unchanged. The fusionists, having been prevented from meeting in the statehouse, now hold their legislative meetings in Union hall, at Augusta. The republican legislature holds its sessions in the state-house. Of the situation the Indianapolis Sentinel says:

"The difficulties that now environ the governmental affairs in Maine, whatever may have been been said of them at first, are no longer confined to that state; they have broadened in their influence and significance until they demand and command the attention of men throughout the country. In considering the Maine questions it is of the first importance to understand the circumstances that forced them upon the people of Maine, and which finally have given them national importance. In the first place, Maine was regarded by all parties as a doubtful state. Long in the possession of the republican party, the people at last broke away from its rule of falsehood and fraud, and by a combination of opposing forces, Maine was wrested from the grasp of as infamous a set of political knaves as ever cursed any land under heaven. Blaine, who is known as a desperate and unscrupulous rascal, capable of any act, no matter how infamous, being a candidate for the republican presidential nomination, foresaw the importance of carrying Maine, and his fuglemen under his direction set in operation their nefarious schemes to capture the state. They hesitated at nothing within the whole realm of political villainy. They bought and bribed and intimidated voters; they violated every law designed to protect the ballot-box; they defied law, constitutions and courts, for which they knew full well they deserved the doom of felons. So unscrupulous and headstrong were they in carrying out their schemes, that while committing the most flagrant violations of the statutes they neglected to get the returns of the result of their vile proceedings in conformity with the laws, and hence when the officers charged with enforcing the laws came to act, the whole superstructure of their scoundrelism tumbled to pieces. At this supreme moment, when every line of villainy that marked the course of the republican conspirators and knaves of Maine was as vivid to the public eye as if mapped out by lightning, the vile miscreants appealed to the supreme court of Maine, composed of men, the majority of whom were as vile as themselves, for the express purpose of having their perfidies whitewashed. They knew the court, and they knew the result. * * *

Garcelon was threatened with war and blood. Blaine and his co conspirators were caught, the penitentiary was looming up in the near distance. * * The supreme court gave opinions. The judges had drank the hell broth, and their opinions blasphemed the law, and set the example for other courts to follow—that when a gang of republican desperadoes are in danger of being caught in their crimes, constitutions and laws may be set aside for their protection. If possible, it was a more diabolical proceeding than that in Louisiana, when J. Madison Wells and his gang of liars furnished John Sherman with perjurers for federal officers. But fortunately for Maine and the country, the opinion of the supreme court of Maine in the present instance is of no value, except as showing the willingness of the court to destroy the constitution and laws of that state. That the intention is to use force to make the republican villanies appear like lawful proceedings there can be no doubt, and in the face of such forces as were employed in Louisiana, it is possible the right may again be cloven down and fraud may triumph.

* * * The COURIER editor is all right in opposing Mr. Tilden as a presidential candidate, if he wishes to, but we believe he should not attack him unjustly, or seek to convey impressions against him that he is not guilty of. It certainly does not further the claims of other candidates by so doing.—Kendallville News.

If we have attacked Mr. Tilden UNJUSTLY, it has not been done intentionally; we have only endeavored to show the nature of the charges that will be brought against Mr. Tilden if he should be nominated, which charges the democratic party will be compelled to shoulder and deny, though the opinions of thousands of good honest democrats in all parts of the country cannot be altered by such denial. As to furthering the claims of other candidates, we desire to say that we are not insisting upon the nomination of any particular candidate; true, we have a choice, as others have, but there are numerous democratic statesmen that we could support enthusiastically. It is necessary sometimes to discuss who should not be nominated, while at other times it is only necessary to discuss who should be nominated. During Mr. Tilden's candidacy for the nomination he shall have our attention, regardless of the interests of any other particular candidate; in other words, we propose to favor the field as against Tilden. For the gratification of the News, we add that, if Tilden can secure the nomination, with the opposition he has in his own party, we shall conclude that he can beat any man the republicans may name —if.

As stated in another item, Charlie Groscop set 'em up to the COURIER outfit Tuesday, and now, just as we go to press, we learn the cause, namely: Charlie carries a bran new marriage-license in his left breast pocket, right smack over his infatuated heart, and who in creation wouldn't be happy under such circumstances?

Senator Sharon, of Nevada, is enthusiastically for Grant and a third term. Sharon says: "The wealth of the country bears the burdens of the government, and it should control it." He no doubt expresses Grant's views.

Every democrat should pray for the nomination of Grant by the republicans. The nomination of Grant for a third term will give us a walkaway.

A prominent Mississippi democrat gives it as his opinion that Tilden cannot carry that state for president.

Daniel Boon's Snake.

[Easton Argus.]

A writer in a western paper tells how he was blasting with gunpowder some large and tough logs. From one of the logs thus split open crawled an enormous serpent, which was easily killed. The man who tells the story continues from this point as follows:

"On stretching it out I found it to be 31 feet two inches in length, and the thickest part of its body measured 29 inches in circumference. It was a different species of serpent from any I had ever seen before. Its tail was armed with a sharp pointed and curved horn; its body was variegated with alternate brown and dirty yellow stripes and on close examination I discovered that it had been totally blind, its eyes seeming to have turned into a reflectionless, hard, bone-like substance. This explained its undecided, hesitating movements when it first came from the log. A strange crease appeared about the neck, just back of the head, which I found to be caused by a stout thong of leather, about which the flesh of the serpent had grown until it was sunk almost out of view. Cutting this thong and removing it, I found attached to its under side a copper plate which had been heretofore hidden by the body of the snake, and on one side of which was scratched: 'D. Boon, April 15, 1779.' I split the log in two, and near the lower end of the hollow I found where there had once been an opening, but long years ago it had been closed up with a plug made of oak wood, about and over which the maple had grown until it was almost concealed. The dead appearance of the small portion visible of the oak plug was all that called my attention to its existence. My theory of the matter is this: Daniel Boon many years ago, on the date recorded upon the piece of copper, caught the snake, then young and small, fastened the copper plate about his neck, and imprisoned it within the hollow of the tree by means of the oak plug, where his snakeship had remained until I delivered him to the free air and sunlight again."

SLAUGHTERED BY INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Brig. Gen. Ord has forwarded to the War Department a letter written by Lieut. George W. Baylor, commanding a detachment of company C of the frontier battalion, Texas volunteers, which gives a detailed account of the outrages commited by Apache Indians, under Chief Victoria, soon after Major Morrow's pursuit of the band into Mexico. The letter says:

"The Indians, probably 200 in number, came down about fifty miles due west of Yaleta, Tex. and camped in the Candelaria mountains, a group of peaks surrounded by open plains. They had splendid water, grass, and plenty of game, and probably intended to winter, but a party of fifteen Mexicans, the best citizens of Carisal, finding a trail, followed it, and were led into an ambuscade and killed. The scene of the conflict was perfectly horrible. I saw in one little narrow parapet, which the beleaguered Mexicans had hastily thrown up, seven men piled up in a space six feet by seven. The Indians had shown great cunning, as they have through all this campaign. The trail passed a low place between, and commanded by, three rocky peaks. The Mexicans were fired upon from one side just as they reached the crest of the mountains. They had evidently dismounted and ran into the rocks on the opposite side, when the Indians began killing the horses that the Mexicans had tied, and opened fire on them from nearly overhead and from a peak out on one side. They were all killed. A letter written by them asking for help was found outside of their breastworks, and near the bodies of two men, who had evidently attempted to escape, but were riddled by balls. Thirty-five more men, nearly the entire fighting force of Carisal, went out to look for their kindred, and the Indians so managed as to drive them into the same slaughter pen, and eleven of them were killed near the same spot. Three ran some distance and their bodies were not found. We buried twenty-six, and there are still three missing. We found ten saddles of the dead men hidden in the rocks. The muzzle-loading guns and swords were all broken, showing that Victoria is well supplied with arms. The Mexican citizens were very grateful for our assistance, and offered to join us any time the Indians came here, so that we might make a good stand off fight."

"I deem it my duty to acquaint suffering humanity with the fact that St. Jacobs Oil is the most beneficial remedy ever introduced; this I have practically tested. For the past sixteen years I have suffered with rheumatism, and so severely that I was often robbed of my night's rest. A change of weather would have the most painful effect on me, for then I could move neither hands nor feet. I tried every known remedy but of no avail; at last somebody recommended St. Jacobs Oil, and I concluded to try it, but with little hope for relief. Having hardly used half a bottle, the pains diminished, and to-day I am well and hearty once more. The small sum of 50c had cured me.

THOMAS OTT, St. Boniface, Pa.

A Bonanza

For parties that are in want of a good investment in real estate. Call on
8-tf. THOS. H. SPROTT.

Root & Company's

Great Clearing-out Sale

NOW TAKING PLACE.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY

Are now holding their ANNUAL CLEARING-OUT SALE of every description of Winter Dry-goods, and will continue it up to February 1st. Ladies can secure some real bargains in Fine Dress Goods, Cloaks, Dolmans, Furs, Shawls, Suits, Circulars, Ulsters, Underwear, Hosiery, Fancy Knit Goods, Heavy Woolens, etc., etc.

Root & Company's

Great Clearing-out Sale.

FORT WAYNE, IND

NOW TAKING PLACE.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

WALLEBY
WALTHAM, MASS.

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—The hay packer is at rest.

—Astraline will not explode.

—Who stole Emanuel's coal?

—Johnny Gossage is home again.

—Astraline gives the brightest light.

—Astraline is the best oil in the world.

—Where in thunder is Gen. G. Durkee?

—Charley Picker has purchased the Rault pony.

—The stave factory boys are having a long lay-off.

—Astraline, Astraline, Astraline! has arrived at last.

—Fresh oysters on hand at Frank A. Hoff's, at all times.

—Mrs. M. F. Long is lying quite low with a severe cold.

—Sol. Barney, of Spencerville, gave us a call this week.

—Pete Eldridge is working on the new paper at Hicksville.

—Coop Ralston is happiest when he makes a "double-header."

—Jack Brown, of pugilistic notoriety, has returned from the west.

—John Otto, on north Main street, has greatly improved his property.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

R. W. McBride and D. Y. Husselman came down from Waterloo yesterday.

—Your liver is out of order and you know it; so take "Sellers' Liver Pills.'

—Mike Long is again spending his lay-off week with the boys in Auburn.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Daniel Bashelier, of Auburn, is in the city.—Mondays's Fort Wayne News.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 1-tf.

—Steve Girardot and Geo. Wagner have opened a cooper-shop opposite the Auburn house.

—C. Beugnot went down to Academie yesterday, on business connected with the stave-factory.

—Mr. J. C. Henry has made some changes about his property which make it more convenient.

—Inquire for astraline oil at Frank A. Hoff's grocery, the only place it can be found in this territory.

—Our milk-man doesn't like the condition of the roads, and consequently only makes one trip each day.

—H. E. Little and family, of Auburn, were visiting friends in this place last week.—Corunna Headlight.

—Miss Daniels and Dr. Elson will entertain the Historical Society, at Gordon's gallery, to-morrow evening.

—Mrs. Sim. Snyder is visiting with her parents at Benton, Steuben county, this state. She went Monday last.

—On Friday evening, Jan. 30th, the Butler Bonanza troupe will present the "Drunkard's Warning" at Ensley's hall.

—"Nip your cough in the bud," said Horace Greeley, by taking "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup." *Lose no time in getting a bottle.*

—Mrs. Frank Copper is again at home, after a pleasant week's visit with her old friends and associates at Fostoria.

—The Presbyterian choir has "busted." Oh, for Walter Peterson once again. He composed a choir himself—in his mind.

—The old grave yard road has been vacated and fenced up. We understand that it will be used for the burial of paupers.

—Ike Davidson, a woodsman, living in Ashley's addition, cut his hand badly while in the act of peeling bolt timber, last Saturday.

—Two more weeks have silently glided away into oblivion, and the Neoterics will therefore glide up in Ensley's hall again to-night.

—H. H. Stamets signifies his intention of winding up his affairs here and going out on the road in the near future, by way of variety.

—Adam Hartle, an old resident of this county, lies dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia, at his residence two miles south of town.

—Mr. Francis Picker, he of "junction fame," will re-build the front of his brick residence, and otherwise improve his property, in the spring.

—The M. E. church social will be held at the lecture-room of the church next Wednesday afternoon; supper from five to six. All are invited.

—The Auburn Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Union will hold its next social at Miss Sadie Hollister's, one week from to-morrow (Friday) evening.

—It takes a one-horse theatre, or a seven-up nigger-show, to draw a "full house" in this place.

—O. W. Green and wife, of Greenville, Mich., have been visiting the family of L. H. Wright this week.

—It will not cost you anything to attend the meeting of the Historical Society, at Gordon's art gallery to-morrow evening.

—Grandmother Picker caught a Wolf on Main-st., yesterday. It was of the female gender and claimed by Mr. and Mrs. H. Wolf.

—Sim. Turney says he not only sells heaps of beef, "sassage and sich," but he also deals extensively in "notions." He is a notional sort of a fellow, anyway.

—Why is it that the intelligent people of this place do not turn out a trifle more enthusiastically when a good opportunity is afforded for an intellectual treat?

—The Butler Glee Club, led by Mr. Thomas O'Niel, will accompany the Bonanza troupe to this place on the 30th inst. Go and hear the singing and see the play.

—The editors, typos and devil of this news dispensary are indebted to Charlie Groscop for some "snipes." He came up Tuesday and threw cigars all around the shop.

—Mr. Cumback's lecture, simmered down to the substance, means this: "If you are unable or unwilling to speak well of anybody, it is better to keep your mouth shut."

—"The Drunkard's Warning," with a laughable afterpiece, will be presented at Ensley's hall Friday evening of next week, for the benefit of the Union Soldiers' Association.

—Mr. Silvers, recently proprietor of the Eagle mills, at this place, has purchased the old Buss saw mill, three miles northwest of the city, and is now overhauling the same.

—Theo. Kessler says he has now got a partner in town since the arrival of Joe Beugnot's peg-legged man; says when they meet on the street he can't tell which is himself.

—How many of our agricultural readers have sent for the Western Farmers' Almanac, mentioned in the COURIER last week? Send 10c to John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.

—We noticed a go-a-head-itive farmer, along the line of the Jackson road, engaged last Saturday in plowing—absolutely turning the ground over. Wonder what he was looking for.

—Tuesday evening's lecture, financially, was not an unprecedented success; in fact, be it said to the discredit of Auburn, the expenses were about three dollars in excess of the receipts.

Agent L. Johnson says that passenger travel is gradually increasing on the Wabash, and that its business of this kind far exceeds that of a short time ago, under the old regime.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gugerli wish to return thanks to their friends whose kindness and sympathy were so generously extended during the recent illness and death of their little son.

—The new notion store, in the room recently vacated by Willis & Co., is now in full blast. They seem to keep everything from a tin whistle up to a brick house and corner lot.

—The handsome features of Judge Sinclair, of Fort Wayne, were visible on our streets Tuesday. Notwithstanding his merited acquisition of legal fame and facial beauty, he is always the same genial Sam. to all.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lackey, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Jno. Robbins, are visiting this week with the latter. They live in West Virginia, and are enjoying their honey-moon among their Indiana friends.

—If Hon. Will Cumback will come back to Auburn and re-deliver his lecture, we think the attendance would be much larger, altho' the appreciation of his hearers could not well be greater. Everybody was pleased.

—Fred. Clark and Frank Copper must have had a barrel of fun somewhere, Tuesday night, judging from the hilarious smiles they gave vent to next day when interviewed as to the cause of their non-attendance at the lecture.

—Those who attended the last meeting of the Auburn Historical Society were highly entertained by Miss Powers and Mrs. Swarts. The selections were good and the reading excellent. Attend the meeting to-morrow night.

—John Henry Gugerli, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gugerli, died of cholera infantum last Thursday, aged 4 months and 2 days. He was buried Saturday, the funeral services being conducted at the house by Rev. H. J. Norris.

—The COURIER acknowledges itself under obligations to D. Y. Husselman, attorney at Waterloo, for favors. If there is a man in that section of country whom he doesn't know, we would like to see the color of his hair.

—Wanted, a man who can meet another on the street without remarking: "This weather beats all, don't it?" We will set 'em up to the first man who forgets to thus shoot his mouth off when he passes us.

—A book entitled "Swinton's General History," in which is written the name of J. F. McDowell, has been missed from this office. The party returning it will receive the thanks of the lady in whose care it was left, together with a chromo from this establishment.

—From Mr. Cuppy we learn that the elevator is at present idle, with the exception of the engine, which pumps water for the Wabash water-tank. It might be utilized, however, by elevating some of the surplus mud.

—The Richland Township Sunday-school Workers' Institute will meet at the Zion Lutheran church, three miles south of Corunna, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880. Let all be there at 9:30 a. m., so that the programme can be carried out.

S. W. TREESH, President.

—The ladies' leap-year masquerade mentioned in a late issue of the COURIER, will be held next Wednesday night. The ladies here have all received bids, and they will select their own protectors. (We are open for an engagement.)

—The ladies will soon have something to ponder over in their leisure moments. A man was in town yesterday with stereotype plate rebuses, for advertising purposes. Several of our merchants and business men purchased, and they will doubtless make a display in a day or two.

—Bab. Lewis will be enabled in a few days to supply all demand for dogs, as he made negotiations yesterday for a "car-load of sluts,"—i. e. he thought it was "sluts" when he first read the miserably written postal-card, but a more careful perusal satisfied him that the fellow had a "car-load of slate" to sell. Bab. is stuck for the cigars.

—Willis & Co. have moved their large stock of books, stationery, news, notions, etc., into the room in the McIntyre block, formerly occupied by H. H. Stamets, where they will be pleased to see all their old patrons and as many new ones as may wish anything in their line. Come one and all, and we will make it to your interest to come again. 8-4t.

—Some son-of-a-gun, (that's what Charlie called him, not knowing his other name), with no fear of the law in his heart, but with a big basket in his hand, surreptitiously entered the law office of Penfield & Emanuel, a few nights since, and lugged off half a ton or more—probably less—of coal, and now Chawles is on the war-path, hunting for human gore.

—The Sunday Morning Mail, published at Fort Wayne by John Hanley and Tom Meegan, will be six weeks old next Sunday, and, in its peculiar style, is the best weekly paper ever published in that city. It is spoken of in terms of praise by all who read it, and is fast becoming what the boys evidently intend to make it—a good thing to have in the family.

—Correspondents will please bear in mind that, amongst a thousand or so of subscribers, there are several hundred who don't know 'John,' or 'Hank,' or 'G. W.' from a gate-post; and therefore, in itemizing, always give full names or none at all. Give us all items of news, such as fires, runaways, deaths births, marriages and other catastrophies, which transpire in your neighborhood, and yours shall be the glory now and forevermore.

—Chas. M. Harbaugh is now in town engaged in making photographs into the beautiful picture known as the crystal ivory-type, which is the only picture warranted not to fade. He claims to have been in the picture business for a number of years, and, having seen some of his work, we cheerfully endorse the statement. Specimen pictures will be shown by our young townsman, Jno. M. Gossage, to whom orders may be given.

—When a man enters a railway car, it is an easy matter to tell whether or not he is accustomed to it. If he is, he will quietly find a vacant seat and settle into it, without trying to turn everybody else upside-down; but if not, he will endeavor to occupy as many seats as his carcass will cover and then raise two or three windows to see what's going on outside, to the annoyance and discomfiture of all who sit within two or three seats behind him.

—Conductor Drown, of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, inaugurated a new and sensible scheme on one of his trains last week. Some sharpers boarded the train near Plymouth, and Mr. Drown sang out in each of the coaches, "Look out for three-card monte men," thus giving timely warning to passengers who might otherwise have been victimized. We look upon it as a prime idea, and other conductors would be commended for imitating the example set by Conductor Drown.

—The annual issue of Prof. Tice's "Weather Forecasts and American Almanac for 1880," is out, and we learn that the first edition of over 20,000 copies was called for within eight days of its publication, and a second larger one put to press. It is fuller and more specific in its weather prognostications for 1880 than formerly, and a variety of subjects of interest, such as plagues and the astronomical relations thereto, heat and sunstrokes, cyclones, facts for foretelling the weather, etc., are discussed. Copy can be obtained by enclosing 20c to Thompson, Tice & Lillingston, St. Louis, Mo.

—The Dyer murder trial which was pending all last week before Judge Lowry, at Albion, was closed Saturday, the jury returning a verdict of guilty and fixing the punishment at a life confinement in the penitentiary. The result is generally conceded to be just and right by those who are familiar with the circumstances, though a motion was immediately made by the defendant's counsel for a new trial, which motion is now pending. We learn, however, that the chances are very doubtful.

BARNEY'S BURGLARS.

Their Trial Now in Progress.

The details of the attempted robbery of the house of Mr. Sol. Barney, at Spencerville, on the night of December 1, together with the heroic action of Mrs. Barney in defending the premises, have been fully published in these columns heretofore; it has also been so thoroughly ventilated by the press of this region generally, that a repetition of the circumstances is unnecessary. Since then the prisoners have been closely confined in the county jail awaiting their trial, which is now in progress with Judge Borden on the bench. The title of the case is, "State of Indiana vs. George Stover and Alexander McDonald, alias William Jackson," but Stover who is said to be an exceedingly desperate man, is now on trial alone.

Tuesday morning a motion was made by the defendant's attorney, L. J. Blair, for a continuance; the motion, however, was overruled and another was immediately entered for a change of venue. Judge Borden, after examining the papers and taking the matter under advisement, failed to sustain the motion, and a jury was ordered, which consists of the following gentlemen: F. D. Ryan, Lyman Holbrook, B. D. Thomas, W. R. Emerson, John Phillips, J. M. Rohrabaugh, A. Buchanan, Edgar Freeman, John Sugars, John P. Moore, William Kennedy and Peter Weirick.

The examination of witnesses—of whom there are a whole raft on both sides—is now going on, and it is probable that the remainder of the week will be consumed in the trial. Great interest is now manifested in the case by the people of this and adjoining counties, and the court-room is crowded with eager listeners.

An Omission.

In our item concerning the break-down of a hack-load of folks who were returning from the Waterloo dance, we inadvertently omitted the names of two couples, in a previous issue, and, learning that they feel highly aggrieved at the slight, we make a little bow of regret and insert the following, handed us by one who was there—in the mud:

EDITORS COURIER: Please state that in your issue of Jan. 8th you omitted the names of J. L. Davis and wife, and W. J. Austin and wife, as members of the party who embarked from Mader's dock on the fatal night of Jan. 1, 1880, enroute from Waterloo to Auburn. As the former gentleman was captain, and the latter first mate, it is very necessary that their names should be mentioned, otherwise the public might fail to record them as surviving victims of the disaster. It looked like a perilous flight when the pilot announced that the wheel had failed to perform its functions; the passengers and crew hurried around in great excitement, trying to free themselves from the barge before it went down. After the first mate had let himself down from the vessel by means of one of his suspenders, he made a few heroic strides for the shore, in the act of which he detached his life preserver, which, through his excitement, he had attached to his feet; he was then about to give up in dispair and cast himself upon the mercies of a raging stream, but seeing the danger that would soon overtake him, urged his wearied limbs to the full performance of their duty and gained the shore in safety. The captain, however, who had more ballast than the mate, retained his usual composure, self-reliance and presence of mind, drifting along with the tide without the slightest appearance of uneasiness. Thus ceased the conflict. A VICTIM.

"Invisible Some People."

The lecture of the above peculiar title, delivered Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian church by Hon. Will. Cumback, was highly entertaining to the small but thoroughly appreciative audience; it was full of sound, logical reasoning, and is a lecture that will wield an influence for good anywhere. While some were disappointed in Mr. Cumback's manner of delivery and voice—the latter being somewhat harsh probably owing to constant speaking—all must admit that he is a gentleman of refinement, experience and thought. We should like to give a synopsis of his interesting talk, but our space forbids.

Important to Laboring Men.

If you want to guard against disease, use Goodman's patent dinner pail, which insures good health and saves exorbitant doctor bills. The coffee reservoir is easily cleaned, preventing the accumulation of poisonous substances that create disease, which accumulation is always found in the old fashioned pail. Call at Goodman's tin-shop and see for yourselves. 4-4w

Petit Jurors.

Below we give the names of the petit jurors drawn to serve at the March term, 1880, of the DeKalb circuit court:

Peter Z. Wyrick,
Sam'l J. Turney,
C. B. Kagey,
Sam. Ronbrake,
John Bell,
Chancey Riegler,
Abraham McCoy,
Fred. Sattison,
Adam Dinius,
Wm. Carr,
Manoah Franks,
P. B. Nimmons.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the town tax of Auburn, Indiana, for the year 1879, is now in my hands. A prompt response is desired.

2 3w T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

Special.

I have for sale at a sacrifice, one of the most desirable residence properties in Auburn. "First come, first served." 5-tf. THOS. H. SPROTT.

St. Joe.

—W. H. Dilley and wife left for their home in Iowa last Monday.

—Stapleton, of Vienna, put in an appearance at St. Joe last Saturday.

—T. S. Warner is in the notion business on a small scale—pack on his back.

—Mac, of Newville, went to Colorado Monday, for the purpose of regaining his health.

—Tommy is in ecstasies over the little bundle which Dr. Goodale left at his residence Monday last.

—Dick Culbertson is blessed with an heir, as a consequence of which he is as happy as a boy with a new jack-knife.

—Mort. Olds has a sign in his store, over a box of bar soap, which is a wonder in its way: "Five cents a bar, or two for a dime."

—O. H. takes time by the forelock and plows when the sun shines, while his neighbors are contenting themselves with eating, drinking and sleeping. He is turning up mother earth for a new corn crop, and the weeds will not be higher than the corn this time.

REPORTER.

School Reports.

SEDAN.

Report of school for the month ending Jan. 16, 1880. Scolars neither absent or tardy were:

Perry Odell,
Gus. Rinehart,
Etura Odell,
Annie Schrader,
George Kruse,
Carrie Wilson,
Herbert Rice,
Oma Blucher,
Edward Rice,
William Kruse,
Emma Raub,
Birdie Snydet.

Number of scholars enrolled, 54; average daily attendance, 44; average daily absence, 10; time lost by tardiness, 6 hours and 5 minutes; number of visitors, 15.

The school is in a prosperous condition, all the pupils working with energy and zeal. We have a uniformity of text-books, for which I return thanks to the scholars' parents of this district; it is evidence of earnestness in school work, and I cordially invite all interested to visit the school.

J. A. McINTYRE, Teacher.

CORUNNA.

Report of school No. 2 for the months ending Jan. 16, 1880. In the higher department the names of pupils neither absent or tardy are:

W. R. Franks,
Lizzie Jordon,
Rob. Lipsett,
Ella Jordan,
Eugene Freed.

Names of pupils whose department and average grade in studies is above 90:

W. R. Franks,
Eugene Freed,
Lizzie Jordan,
C. C. Cissel,
David Shaffer,
George Backer,

Number of pupils enrolled, 45; average daily attendance, 34.5; average daily absence, 10.5; number of pupils tardy, 22; days lost by tardiness, 6. 2.

W. F. HENSU, Teacher.

In the primary department, the scholars neither absent or tardy were the following:

Nettie McKee,
Della Orr,
Otie Sanburn,
Nettie Smith,
Sessie Sanborn,
Benj. Shook,
Bertha Orr,
Alta Beck,
Mary Crosley,
Thos. Orr,
Geo. Stonebraker
Clarence Lipsett.

Number of pupils enrolled, 44; average daily attendance, 36; average daily absence, 5, time lost by tardiness, 7 hours and 48 minutes.

JOSIE RUSH, Teacher.

Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school at any time.

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Must Be Sold.

One of the most desirable and best located residences for a business man in Auburn. Come early if you want to secure a bargain. THOS. H. SPROTT.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
126 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-33-1y

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
88 Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

$50,000
CASH WANTED.
In order to convert our stock into cash, we have made the following reduction on
OVERCOATS:

The $18.00 kind now for		$15.00
"	15.00 " " "	12.00
"	12.00 " " "	10.00
"	10.00 " " "	8.00
"	8.00 " " "	6.50
"	6.50 " " "	5.00
"	5.00 " " "	4.00
"	4.00 " " "	3.00
"	3.00 " " "	2.50

MEN'S SUITS!
Reductions in Dress Suits.
Reductions in Business Suits.
Reductions in Working Suits
Reductions in Boy's Clothing.
Reductions in Children's Clothing
It will pay you to buy of us. We guarantee to save you more than your railroad fare.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ECKHART'S
Carriage Works
One-half mile east of Court House.
I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.
I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing
150 Buggies
PER YEAR.
All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the
BEST MECHANICS
I CAN GET.
All my work is fully warranted
C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-1yr.

Notice of Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that, at the December term of the DeKalb circuit court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, the estate of George S. Morr was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly. CYRUS C. WALTER, Adm'r.
January 20, 1880. 4-3t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Jacob Gall, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.
Jan. 9, 1880. 3-3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Isaac Timberlin, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
DAVID M. TIMBERLIN, Adm'r.
January 9, 1880. 3-3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Joseph Bendtrager, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.
Jan. 6, 1880. 3-3t.

To Whom it May Concern.

Having sold my real estate, and given my wife, Ellen Fitzgerald, one third of the purchase money of said real estate and one-third of all my personal property, I forbid all and every person or persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, from and after this date.
Dated this 17th day of January, A. D., 1880.
4-3t PETER FITZGERALD.

Notice of Insolvency.

In matter of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, at the December term, 1879, of the DeKalb circuit court, the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.
W. H. DILLS, Adm'r.
Jan. 14, 1880. 3-3t.

A MISTAKE!
To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
Men's Overcoats .... $3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats. .... 2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters .... 5, 6, 8 and $10
Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c—Price Dec. 24, 68c.
[High priced wool was NOT pulled over our eyes.]
SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

THE THORNY TREASURE.

BY MRS. NANNIE STEELE MOORE.

Away back in my childhood years
There dawned a day I'll ne'er forget,
With it a lesson learned in tears
That's deeply stamped on memory yet.

While swinging on a lattice gate,
In childish sport, thoughtless and gay,
Not dreaming of the bitter fate
That darkly hung about my way,

A young man came (I knew him well),
Hurriedly riding down the street,
And in one hand he closely held
A bunch of flowers fresh and sweet.

I, laughing, hailed him (as he passed),
In a wild burst of childish glee,
And, reaching up, with eager grasp,
I cried, "Oh, give those flowers to me!"

With rapid haste he onward sped,
But yet he heard my childish plea—
Here, catch them quick!" he smiling said,
And tossed the fresh bouquet to me.

But in my child-like eagerness,
While thinking only of my prize
(Their beauty and their loveliness
With rapture filled my longing eyes),

I caught them firmly in my grasp,
But quickly to the ground I flung
The treasure I had longed to clasp,
For in my hands the thorns had stung.

Longing heart, no danger heeding,
Till it felt the stinging pain;
Poor little hands, torn and bleeding,
Never touched those flowers again.

Oft through life we grasp at pleasures,
But to feel their poisonous sting;
All through life we long for treasures
Which to our hearts would sadness bring.

And often in youth's brightest hours,
While hope's golden sunlight dawns,
Do we catch at falling flowers,
Only to feel their piercing thorns.

Piercing the heart with deeper wound
Than that which scarred the tiny hand;
A pain for which no balm is found
This side of heaven's golden strand.

Many hearts are torn and bleeding,
In anguish deep and dark to-day;
Many yet the thorns unheeding
Are grasping flowers on life's way.

But from childhood's thoughtless hours
Temptation ne'er has crossed my way;
But with it comes those lovely flowers
That pierced and tore my hands that day.

The lesson learned remained through life,
And I've never sought a pleasure,
But in my eagerness and strife
I recall that thorny treasure.

CORINTH, Miss.

NATHANIEL HOLT'S IDOL.

"I am so tired!"

The flute-like voice that uttered this pettish exclamation broke through the fragrant stillness of the autumnal evening like a jarring chord in some exquisite melody, and Nathaniel Holt looked up from his paper with a slight frown on his bronzed, handsome face.

He was tired, very tired, after a day of hard labor on his mountain lands and had thrown himself into a great easy-chair of his mother's, on the south porch, for a moment's rest; and he could not understand how the speaker, a tall, supple girl, with hands as white as milk, who passed her time in comparative idleness, could be tired.

For Elsie Marian was not one given to unusual exertion, and generally managed to secure the good things of this world with as much ease as was possible or consistent with her position as dependent niece in the home of her mother's sister, Nathaniel Holt's aged mother, who simply adored the bright young girl who had brought sunshine into her old house, and whose helpless orphanage covered many serious faults.

At this moment Elsie was seated on a garden stool, half hidden by the drooping boughs of a willow, laboriously attempting to twist tiny bunches of dogwood berries and autumn leaves into a wreath, her dead-gold hair falling about a face as fair as any lily that lifted its spotless brow to the opal sky, and no violet that ever blossomed in the cool tufts of meadow grass beyond the willow copse was as blue as the modest eyes she lifted to Nathaniel Holt's troubled face.

He stood over her, his hands folded on his back, and his broad, bronzed brow flushed a little with some sudden inward emotion.

"Elsie," he began, the brown eyes that she dared not meet searching the face that drooped beneath his gaze, "what has tired you?"

"Nothing."

"You were once a contented, happy girl, Elsie; what has changed you?"

"Nothing." She spoke listlessly, yet a faint, sea-shell pink crept into the round, soft cheeks and up to the roots of golden hair.

"Yes, Elsie, something has changed you; you are the same, and yet not the same. You have lost your blitheness; you do not come to me with kind words, as you once did, Elsie, and charm all my cares away. Tell me why."

Nathaniel Holt sat down on the grass at his cousin's feet, and watched the color come and go in the face above him. He was terribly in earnest, this sober, self-contained man of 30, for this young girl had been his idol for years.

"I am not changed." Elsie tried to steady her voice. "I am the same to-day that I have been every day for years. You know I am 20, and I must try and be womanly."

"Has Lewis Walton anything to do with the change, Elsie?"

Elsie's face blushed crimson, yet she laughed merrily.

"No. You surely are not jealous, Nathaniel?"

It was Nathaniel's turn to blush now, which he did to perfection. For answer he drew the dogwood berries out of the little hands, and held the slender fingers in his own.

"I am not jealous, Elsie. You do not seem contented of late; you are always tired; you never run up the mountain path to meet me, or take long rambles in the woodland, so as to be near me, as you once did. You see, I have grown so used to your tender, watchful love, Elsie, it would be hard to give it up. And I have thought that you had grown tired of me, and had given your love to Lewis Walton, who seems a more fitting mate—"

"A divorced man, Nathaniel!" Elsie cried, lifting her eyebrows slightly, although her cheeks were dyed with burning blushes and her lips trembled nervously.

"A divorced man," repeated Nathaniel, looking her full in the face. "Yes, Elsie, there is danger of you forgetting me through him, for he is a more polished, more fascinating man; yet, Elsie, dear, he is as unstable as the wind and not calculated to make any woman happy."

"You must think me very impressible," broke out Elsie, whose conscience was not as easy as it might have been. "When I gave my promise to be your wife, I meant to keep it."

Nathaniel Holt drew the golden head down to his breast and breathed a silent prayer over it; for Elsie was a woman, with a beautiful woman's love of the world's follies and adulation and he knew enough of Lewis Walton's character to know the arguments he would use, and that he would not be sparing of flattering speeches.

"Remember this, Elsie," he said, solemnly; "'what God has joined together, let no man put asunder,' and, although the law has separated Lewis Walton and his wife, in the sight of God she is his wife still."

"There"—Elsie lifted her face suddenly, and held up her lips for a kiss—"that will do. I must go in to Aunt Eunice."

Nathaniel Holt kissed the lovely face, not once, but many times, and years after those passionate kisses were remembered with keenest pain. Elsie slipped away from him and ran into the house, and Nathaniel, silenced but not convinced, sat perfectly still, and tried to reason away his fears, with knitted brows.

After that life went on much as usual at the Holt farm. Elsie was to become its mistress at Christmas, and her Aunt Eunice was very busy over the expected wedding. She loved Elsie with a mother's love already, and Nathaniel, as the autumnal months drifted by, grew a trifle thoughtful; for Lewis Walton, who had been a summer guest in the neighborhood, still lingered, and still called on Elsie, who tried to hide her growing fondness for his company. He was wealthy, indolent and gifted with a persuasive tongue. Elsie loved ease, lacked firmness of principle and will, and, although she imagined herself faithful to Nathaniel, her heart was slowly but surely being beguiled away from the true and steadfast love of an upright man.

Nathaniel watched her with a brooding tenderness. He was so loyal himself that he would instinctively notice any wavering on Elsie's part, he thought, yet the eyes of love are often blinded by self-confidence, and when Elsie came to him and laid her golden head against his arm, as she often did in the autumn gloaming, Nathaniel's happiness was too deep to be delusive, and he would hold her to his breast as if nothing could ever wrest her from his faithful arms. Poor Elsie! little did she know of the passionate depth and power of this strong man's love. His homage was hers by right, and she accepted it as some Princess might the service of her vassals. She never thought how desolate that life would be if bereft of her love—how barren of hope or happiness would be his darkened future; for, if he erred in any sense, it was in the strength and purity of the love he laid at her feet.

The purple haze of Indian summer was lying on the hills. The sun sailed through the mist like a great ball of flame, and billows of dead-brown leaves swept up the ravines, as Nathaniel Holt trudged down the mountain path, his brown cheek flushed with exercise, and his eyes kindling with love as the old farm-house, with its many windows stained with amber, and tall gables draped with scarlet runners, came in view. His mother sat on the porch bathed in a rift of ruby sunshine, but he looked in vain for Elsie—Elsie who had promised to come up the mountain path to meet him. Something like the murmur of voices attracted his attention, and, turning into a side path, he came upon Elsie and Lewis Walton seated on a mossy log, with their faces turned from him. Walton's hunting jacket and gun lay on the ground, and Elsie's hat had fallen at her feet, while the fair glowing face was upturned to the hazy November sky, as if she dared not, yet longed to meet the fire of the black eyes that seemed to read the innermost thoughts of her heart.

"Elsie—Elsie," the soft persuasive voice was saying, "be wise, and listen to me. You do not love Nathaniel Holt as women love men they marry."

"Nathaniel is so good, and has been like a brother to me since mamma's death," murmured Elsie, by way of protest, while Nathaniel stood as if rooted to the spot, his breath coming in thick, hot gasps.

"That's just it, Elsie; you have mistaken your feelings. Instead of the love you should give him, you will reward his great love—for he does love you deeply—with a warm, sisterly affection. Ah! Elsie, think in time—I love you as I have never loved before, and, Elsie, you love me," said Lewis Walton, as he put his arm around her slender waist and drew Elsie's happy face to his bosom, and covered the warm, red lips with kisses.

Nathaniel Holt fled from the spot like a hunted deer. The veins on his temples stood out like whip-cords, and dry, voiceless sobs broke from him as he sank down on the mossy turf and buried his face in the cedar spears that lay inch deep on the moist ground. Never again could he take Elsie Marian's false face in his hands and kiss it with a lover's kisses. For she had willfully given up the pure, honest love of his guileless heart for the love of man who, in the sight of God, if not in the sight of man, was legally bound to another. Perhaps he had been mistaken in himself, but this he knew, he had made an idol of her and given her such love as no human being should lavish on a fellow-creature, be they ever so perfect, and God had seen the foolishness of his idolatrous love, and punished him sorely for it.

After his passion of grief had spent itself, he arose and turned into the path that led homeward, feeling very much as if he had stood beside Elsie Marian's grave and saw her laid in it. His face had grown white and hard and stern in that short but bitter struggle, and the brown eyes were full of a grief too deep for tears. He felt faint and dizzy when he saw Elsie standing at the meadow gate alone, and the light of her newly-awakened love in her blue eyes.

"Nathaniel"—she speaks nervously, for her womanly instinct tells her something is wrong—"what has happened? You are late."

"Just this, Elsie"—he takes her hands in his and turns his set, white face away from her—"I have lost something out of my life which I shall never, never own again—an untroubled mind; and, Elsie, dear, forgive me if I have mistaken gratitude for love, and held you against your will. Take the man of your choice, Elsie, and Heaven grant you may not find your happiness Dead-sea fruit."

"Oh, Nathaniel!" Elsie's tears are falling over the hard, brown hands; "I did not deserve your love—I do not deserve your kindness now."

"Go!" he says, gently, and Elsie slips past him, leaving him to conquer the rush of feeling that threatened to overpower him. At length he felt strong enough to face his future, and went into the house with a look on his face that told his mother the hour she dreaded had come; for, with the keen instincts of her sex, she had foreseen the result of Lewis Walton's attentions and was more grieved than surprised when Nathaniel told his pitiful story.

Elsie was married. The first snow had just whitened the earth when she left the Holt farm, the wife of Lewis Walton, a strange pallor on her beautiful face, a strange dread in her heart; for some thoughts had come to her in the eleventh hour that were neither pleasant nor ennobling, for they taught her that her life had been a mistake, as far as stability of feeling and purity of purpose were concerned; for the white, weary face of Nathaniel Holt was dearer to her heart than the handsome face of the husband at her side.

The winter days rolled on. News of Elsie Walton's triumphs came now and then to the quiet farm-house and stirred Nathaniel Holt's heart with a touch of his old pain; for he could not forget that all this beauty and grace might have been his. Lewis Walton might value it as a child prizes a beautiful toy; he would have idolized it as a devotee worships the beauty of his goddess—and for this feeling alone he felt the great treasure of Elsie's love had been denied him.

But a rumor was stirring in the fashionable world that never reached the quiet old homestead. Men looked with pity on the lovely, trusting wife; women smiled and sneered behind their fans; and still Elsie never dreamed aught of the shame and disgrace that was gathering around her.

When the news of her fickle husband's elopement with a dashing widow reached her, she threw up her hands with a cry of despair—"Nathaniel, Nathaniel, my sin has found me out!"

Three days later the dead body of her husband—for a railroad accident had ended his career—was carried home to her; and Elsie, broken and full of bitter remorse, followed it to its last resting-place; then turned her face to the quiet old home she had left a bride but a few months before.

Nathaniel asked no questions. The sad, white face was dearer to him now than it had ever been before. He made no outward sign of the love that was burning within his breast, yet his care of her was wonderful, and he thanked God that through affliction he had been shown the weakness of his idol, and that Elsie was but human, while his own heart had been purified in the fire of tribulation. More than a year after Lewis Walton's death, we find them standing where we first saw them—under the old willow—and Elsie is wearing a wreath of dogwood berries and autumn leaves. Her cheeks are flushed and a tender light fills the beautiful eyes.

"Elsie"—Nathaniel imprisons the slender fingers—"you must let me speak. Give me back the love I lost when you became the wife of another."

"Nathaniel"—Elsie's voice is full of contrition—"I did not know my own heart then."

"You know it now, Elsie; say it is mine."

"Forever and forever, Nathaniel."

And who will question his right to take the golden head to his bosom, where we hope it may rest for many years to come.

The Last Flag Under Fire.

Gen. Tom Harrison's Texas brigade composed of two Texas, one Tennessee and one Arkansas regiment, was probably the last brigade under fire during the war, as it was engaged with Northern tropos between Raleigh and Salisbury, N. C., just above Chapel hill, on April 14, 1865, the day that the armistice was declared. The flag carried on that day by one of the Texan regiments (the Eleventh Texas Volunteers) is now in possession of John Halford, of Denison, who was a member of that regiment at the time, and who concealed it and brought it home with him in the back of his jacket. This is probably the last Southern flag fired at by United States troops. It is a small silk Confederate flag and still in good condition, there being only one small tear in it, and that was done the last day it was under fire.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

The Eagle and Cat.

It is well known that eagles sometimes carry off hares; they are also said to be exceedingly partial to the flesh of dogs, and occasionally they pounce upon poor grimalkin. One in the North of Scotland suddenly came down upon a cat, and bore it away to her nest. The injuries inflicted by the clutch of the eagle, and the unusual mode of traveling, so confounded poor puss that she exhibited no signs of life, and was accordingly left for dead by the eagle with her young ones. But soon after the eagle had left the nest the cat revived, and, having killed the eaglets, made a hearty meal of one of them. She then made a hurried retreat, and effected her escape without further injury.

A MISSISSIPPI farmer dashes cold water into the ears of choking cattle. This causes the animal to shake its head violently, and the muscular action dislodges the obstruction.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.—When a member of the family is attacked by this fearful disease, the best medical aid should at once be called. The danger is too great to allow this advice to pass unheeded. Indeed, even in apparently light cases, that appear to be progressing to a speedy and favorable termination, the patient often suddenly dies, and what are called the sequence of the disease—its later effects on the organs and tissues of the body—frequently result in death, or protracted disorder and suffering. It will therefore be seen that intelligent professional treatment is necessary to prevent, if possible, such serious results. But in some cases a physician may be so far away as to render his assistance practically impossible. For such, we say there are three principal remedies. The first is the saturated solution of chlorate of potash, given in teaspoonful doses every hour. The French physicians rely largely on this. The second is chlorine-water diluted with from two to four times as much water. A prominent physician of Springfield, Mass., has for the last sixteen years found it almost uniformly effective. Prior to its use, he lost half his cases. The third remedy is sulphur. Dr. Field, of England, has obtained remarkable cures with it. His prescription is, we believe, to mix a teaspoonful of the flour of sulphur in a wine-glass of water, and give it as a gargle. If the patient is unable to gargle, blow some of the dry flour through a quill upon the diseased parts of the mouth and throat; or burn some of the sulphur on a live coal, and let the patient inhale its fumes; or, filling the room with the fumes, let him walk about and inhale them. The patient should always be kept warm, the bowels open, and the system well nourished with easily-digested food.

TELEGRAPHIC DISEASE.—Shoemakers who work in narrow and over-heated rooms and in bent and constrained positions are subject to consumption; the students having too much brain-work and too little out-door exercise, tends to dyspepsia; the farmer's wife, with farm cares added to her family cares, tends—more than any other class of persons—to insanity; the clergyman even has given his ministerial name to a throat-ail, a disease that is caused by bad elocution, undue exposure after speaking, and especially to spiritual, parochial and personal anxieties. These are among the old-fashioned diseases. New employments bring new ailments, and among these is "the telegraphic disease." Of course, it is only a small percentage of persons that show the morbid tendency of any employment. High health, based on a vigorous constitution, will, with a modicum of care, stand a very great amount of imprudence and exposure. The telegraphic disease comes mainly to females of a nervous organization—the very class that is most apt in telegraphy. The cause of the disease is close, unvarying attention. There is no room for automatic work. This acts steadily on a single part of the brain, affects it injuriously, and causes palpitations, vertigo, wakefulness, weakness of sight, and, later, depression, loss of memory, etc. There are two courses open to persons employed at telegraphy who find themselves thus affected. The first is to abandon the business. No present advantage can compensate for nervous disease. The second is to use their leisure hours so as to give complete rest to the exhausted portion of the brain. Company, amusement and entertaining books are specially healthful in this disease. The patient should also retire early, so as, if possible, to secure an abundance of sleep. As an aid against wakefulness, divert the blood from the head to the feet, by heating the feet in hot water just before retiring. Good, nourishing, easily-digested food is also necessary, with oat-meal and unbolted wheat-meal as part of the daily diet. Strong tea or coffee should not be used.

Swindling by Wholesale.

The various frauds unearthed by the Postoffice Department recently give new emphasis to the fact that if, as some claim, immortality is denied to other people, the fools do not die. The Texas Gift Concert Enterprise received $100,000 and distributed $3,000 or $4,000, the first prize of $50,000 going to a confederate who was paid $500 for personating the lucky man.

One Henry P. Jones, in New York, sends autograph letters over the country to his "cousin," who left the army after the war, and whose name, the same as the correspondents to whom he is writing, "Jones" has seen in the directory. "Jones" says he is agent for a lottery, and will arrange it so that his "cousin" shall draw the prize on an inclosed ticket, because it will be a good advertisement if he goes around among his friends and neighbors proclaiming his good luck. In a few days "Burnett" writes to "Jones'" "cousin," that is to say, he sends a letter to the same parties in different parts of the country whom "Jones" addressed, saying that the correspondent thus addressed has drawn a watch worth $800, on which, for packing, registering, etc., he is allowed a commission of $3. The dupe sends his $3, and "Burnett" sends another letter announcing that "Jones" had no authority to send him a lottery ticket free. He thereupon demands $5 more—the price of the ticket—which the dupe sends him, and the correspondence closes.

Another letter flooding the country announces that the receiver of it, having remitted the proper amount due, has secured title to certain shares in the "Silver Mountain Mining Company." The dupe chuckles at the mistake that has been made, orders the certificates forwarded and receives them. Then follow sundry assessments upon the stock as long as the innocent will stand it.

The "American Book Company," Weymouth, Mass., requests Postmasters to forward 67 cents and the names of the clergymen in his town, in return for which they will send him a handsome Bible. "I was silly enough to comply," writes one victim, "and have not received either the Word of God or a word from the swindlers."

Worse than this, one wretch in Massachusetts sent out 300,000 vile circulars last winter and fall, to children of both sexes, and received 3,000 or 4,000 registered letters, containing money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Where the Burden Falls.

The strength of the standing armies of Europe is at present flaunted in the press as something fine to boast of and talk about grandiloquently. A certain pomp and grandeur, from the savage habit still instinct in the human race, are assumed when discourse is had of immense armaments, of fleets and navies, guns and fortifications. They are often brought out in a kind of adjective dress parade, and what can be done with them in the way of crushing another nation forms the rounded period and swelling theme of essay and oration.

Germany is said to have 1,000,000 men under arms, with food, clothing, arms and ammunition in prime condition. France has nominally an immense army, but not so large, and so has Austria, Italy and Russia. But Germany can dictate terms or overrun the territory of these other powers and have its own will with them. Looked at solely from the drum and trumpet side there is something imposing, if not majestic, in the spectacle of a stalwart national arm that can, at a moment's warning, strike a blow which will fell a rival and shake the earth with the downfall. But a closer examination of the source and cost of it reveals weakness as well as strength.

These million men under arms are a million of idlers; not only do they not produce a surplus and add to the wealth of the world, but they have to be fed and clothed. Somebody has to support them, and the somebody is the toilers who are not in the army, who are not idle, and who, after producing enough for their own comfort, are forced to additional labor in order to nurture this million. A standing army of 1,000,000 men would, in the United States, represent one-tenth of the laboring population—the pick and flower of it, so far as age and productive power are concerned. To support this army, a man, after working nine hours for himself, would be obliged to labor one hour more to support the soldier and his family. On the shoulders of every nine men in this community would rest the burden of another able-bodied laborer with all his responsibilities. In addition to this there is the dead capital stored away in the cannons, the armories, the fortifications and the magazines, whose principal use is not to reproduce, but to destroy, and this condition of things exists in a large part of Europe. All this has undoubtedly much to do with the "hard times" there; for, although there are other immediate causes which account for the misery and poverty, yet in a country where every tenth man is supported by nine others, the balance between prosperity and depression must be so sensitive that bad harvests, or a commercial crisis, is enough to seriously disturb it, and plunge the people into distress, of which we know little on this of the Atlantic. Of course, in a broad sense, we know it, too, because the burdens of the whole world are rudely adjusted to the shoulders of the whole world, but the heaviest part of them lies upon those who are already overweighted.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Charmed Soldier.

Ex-Sergeant Ignace Hoff, the well-known keeper of the Arc de Triomphe, was once considered a spy by his Parisian friends. He is now, and deservedly, the most popular of living French heroes, has been awarded every distinction and substantial recommendation which it is in the power of a thankful nation to bestow, and is to be presented with a splendid rifle by public subscription. But it is none the less a fact, and a painful one, that when he was made a prisoner by the Germans, at the battle of Champigny, the rumor obtained currency that he was only a Prussian in disguise, who had found at last a convenient opportunity of making good his escape. At that time, be it noted, the man had been for more than six weeks shooting, upon an average, one German a day, in view of the crowds of Parisian admirers brought to the outposts by the renown of his prowess. He had himself received more than twenty bullets in his uniform, to the extent of having six or seven times to petition for a new suit, without ever being wounded. There was in his extraordinary good luck, as well as his unerring skill, something truly wonderful, which earned for him in a few days quite a reputation.

Sleep.

While sleep is the "season for all natures," it is injurious to curtail the hours of rest. For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till 10 or 11 or 12 o'clock, then rises at 5 or 6, because of the teaching of some old ditty about "early to rise," is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in 10,000 who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All the stuff written about great men who sleep only three or four hours a night is apocryphal. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you can get to bed early, then rise early; if you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as proper for one man to rise at 8 as it is for another to rise at 5. Let the bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulses. It takes hours to get over a too-sudden rising.

MARK ANTONY squandered $725,000,000 of the public treasure in two years, and the Detroit *Free Press* man wants to be appointed one of the committee to investigate his accounts.

SEA-WAVES.

BY COUSIN DORA.

Lift, O! gray mist, from the sea,
Hide not one bright wave from me.
See! 'tis lifting, and the sun
Tips with glory ev'ry one.
Watch each tiny wavelet play
Up the sand, then back—away,
Rippling up the pebbly shore,
Each the other lapping o'er;
Frolicking in wanton glee,
Children of the grand old sea.
Sea-waves, as ye come and go
In your ceaseless ebb and flow,
Lave my earth-tired, weary feet;
Ease their burning, cool their heat.
Dash your white spray on my brow,
It rests my throbbing temples so.
Cool, bright sea-waves, and ye bear
On your placid bosoms there
White-winged ships from many a clime,
'Gainst the fair sky there outlined.
And 'neath your cool waves so deep,
Lazy sunfish bask and sleep;
In your bright reflection there
We've read the mermaids dress their hair.

But the scene is changing now,
And each vessel dips her prow
Deep in waves as black as night—
See them dashing in their might!
The wind blows free, and wild, and strong,
The mad waves wildly dash along.
They snarl and hiss 'fore hidden shoal,
Whirl and toss, then onward roll.
Like a fierce courser bound for home.
Up the red sands they leaping come;
Then, trailing back, they leave a line
Of golden shells and green sea vines.
So, O bright waves! let me stand,
See you ripple up the sand,
Watch you with the moonbeams play
Hide and seek, then dart away.

And you're beautiful, but when
Darkness gathers o'er the main,
And your billows tower on high
Till they seem to reach the sky,
You are grand, sublime to me,
Wild, majestic, dear old sea.

MADISON, Ct.

PITH AND POINT.

IS RAIN-WATER soft water when it rains hard?

THE only kind of cake children don't cry after—A cake of soap.

WHY is a lazy man like a magician? Because he works by spells.

NONE but the brave deserve the hair, is how the aborigine puts it.

MRS. PARTINGTON says Ike has bought a horse so spiritous that it always goes off on a decanter.

A BANGOR dog eats hard soap. That's the story, but it is hard to decide whether or not the lye is all in the soap.

MAMMA—"Why, Poppet, all these apples are bitten. Have you touched them?" Poppet—"No, ma. But it froze last night, and p'r'aps—p'r'aps they're frost-bitten!"

A JERSEY man was once thrown 150 feet by an express train, when he picked himself up, looked around for his hat, and remarked, "Well, if I don't find that hat, I'll make the company pay for it."

A DEAF mute used the new audiphone. "Can you pay me that $5?"—these were the first words he heard. "I prefer to remain in my original condition," he said, sternly, and threw the audiphone out of the window.

JANE (under 9) to her governess—"Miss Blunt, when ma asks you to have some more wine to-day at dinner, do, please, say yes." Governess—"Why? What do you wish me to take more wine for?" Jane—"Oh, I only want to see ma' face."

"AW, MY good man, what kind of a weesidence do you think would suit me?" asked an exquisite of a house-agent. After taking him in, eyeglasses and all, the agent replied: "Something like a flat, I should think, would be most appropriate."

NEARLY 300 Italian emigrants are on their way to this country in one colony. Now look out for a revival of Italian opera. "Koom tuah, tuah, tuah-than-tuah oom pah, tuan tuoon tuah-tuah." Giffa de mongee five cent.—*Burdette.*

IN 1878 the famous works at Norwich made 260,000 pistols, and yet it is thought that half the boys under 12 years of age in the great republic are still destitute of this necessary accessory of a popular education. The Government and the charitable societies will have to look after this.—*Hawk-Eye.*

LITTLE Master Roddy has been in the habit of putting his pennies into the box at Sunday-school till last Sunday, when he came running into the house in a breathless hurry and shouted: "Mamma, I shan't save up my pennies any more. The money don't go up to God! I saw Mr. Kelly take it and put it in his pocket!"

"YES," he said, as he mixed gin and sugar, "life is a conundrum. In youth we believe in much that is false, and in old age we doubt much that is true. As a golden medium, young man, you may charge that drink to me. My name is August ——." He didn't finish it. The clerk pensively pitched an ice-pick at the spot where he had stood, but he had folded himself like an umbrella and scooted.

A YOUNG man dressed in the height of fashion, and with a poetic turn of mind, was driving along a country road, and, upon gazing at the pond which skirted the highway, said: "Oh, how I would like to lave my heated head in those cooling waters!" An Irishman, overhearing the exclamation, immediately replied: "Bedad, you might lave it there, and it would not sink."

A Broken Vow.

The most remarkable result of Gen. Grant's journey around the world is still to be recorded—it has caused Gen. Edward F. Beale to go to church for the first time in nearly twenty years. Before the Rebellion, the Beale family used to attend St. John's, the most aristocratic church in Washington, and naturally made up largely of Southerners. The rector sympathized with the majority of his parishioners, and one Sunday, about the outbreak of the war, went so far as to pray for the success of the rebel cause. This was more than Gen. Beale could bear, and he marched out at the head of his family, registering a vow that he would never go to church again. This resolution he is said to have faithfully adhered to during the nearly nineteen years that have since elapsed, and nobody expected ever to see it broken. But Grant came to see him, wanted to go to church, and his host was constrained to accompany him. So true it is that peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war.—*Washington letter.*

EDISON'S LIGHT.

Is It a Success?

(From the Chicago Daily News.)

Doubt continues to be expressed as respects the success of the Edison light. Scientific men who have seen it say that the inventor has achieved nothing not heretofore known, and that he is merely going over old ground which has been worked by others, and unsuccessfully. Some of the objections to the electric light for dwellings may be summarized as follows: Unlike gas, it cannot be stored up for future use. If anything happened the steam engine, the lights would immediately go out. If the engine power falls off in strength even, the lights flicker. It will cost nearly as much for two or three lights as for twenty. But the main difficulty of the electric light, it is claimed, yet remains unsolved; that is, its divisibility. As long ago as 1825, Dr. Ohm discovered the unit of electric resistance. The so-called magnet in telegraphy and telephony is measured by the force of resistance in ohms it offers to the electric current in its passage. Consequently, it is the storehouse of the electric force for local use at the points where it is employed. But if there is a long line of wire the battery which supplies the electric force must be powerful enough to overcome the resistance of all the magnets in the circuit, or else there must be relays of batteries to do so. In the instance of the electric light, the first lamp on the circuit must be allowed a certain resistance before it will afford the necessary light. But the second lamp will have its light subtracted from it in the ratio of the square of its distance to the resistance ohms in the first lamp of the circuit; while as the lamps increase the resistance increases like compound interest; so that the last lamp in the circuit receives no electric current whatever, because that has been consumed by the resistance experienced between it and the first. Mr. Edison may have overcome this resistance, but the question is: At what cost of steam-power? He may be running only a few lamps with an eighty-horse power engine, and that is said to be the size of his machine; if so, his light is as yet an immensely-expensive one, and the question of illuminating residences with electricity still remains unsolved. That large spaces are already successfully illuminated with it is, of course, well known. If, however, Mr. Edison has succeeded in dividing the electric current, economically, then indeed is his invention a success. But here is exactly where the doubt still exists.

Cape and Sword.

Bonaparte never forgot anything; least of all the days of his poverty, and the slights he then received. Grace Greenwood sends to the New York *Tribune* the following reminiscence of the corporal and Emperor, which is quite characteristic:

When Bonaparte first paid court to Madame de Beauharnais, neither was rich enough to keep a carriage, and the young hero, who was deeply in love, often gave the charming widow his arm when she went to visit her man of business, a notary named Raguideau.

Madame, who had a great confidence in this legal adviser, who was a friend as well, went to see him immediately after her engagement to Bonaparte, who, as usual, accompanied her, but, from motives of delicacy, did not enter the notary's cabinet, but remained in an adjoining room, where several clerks were writing.

The door being imperfectly closed, he here heard nearly all that was said during the interview, and especially the arguments used by Raguideau to deter Madame de Beauharnais from the marriage she acknowledged herself about to contract.

"Mark my words, madame," said the notary, "you are about to commit a great folly, of which you will bitterly repent. Why, this man you are about to espouse has nothing in the world but a cape and a sword."

Said Josephine: "Bonaparte never spoke to me of this, and I had not the faintest suspicion that he had overheard Raguideau's contemptuous words. Can you, Bourrienne, figure to yourself my astonishment when, eight years after, on the day of his coronation, as soon as he was invested with his imperial robes, he said, 'Let them go and seek Raguideau; have him come instantly. I have something to say to him.'"

The notary was promptly brought, and stood much astonished before the Emperor, who with his peculiar sardonic smile said to him, "Monsieur, have I nothing in the world but a cape and a sword?"

A Countryman's Wild Leap.

Two men from Illinois, farmers apparently, sturdily built and ordinarily intelligent, entered the St. Louis *Republican* office, and before they left one of them had created a sensation of a decidedly startling nature, and afforded one of the most striking illustrations on record of extreme suspicion and simplicity. The men said that they wished to look through the building, and were told that they would be taken up stairs upon going to the elevator, the location of which was pointed out to them. One of the men entered the elevator, but the other, for some reason, stayed outside. The boy in charge of the elevator closed the door and pulled the rope, starting the thing upward. As the elevator began rising the man inside leaped to his feet, glared about him in terror, and yelled out: "My God, where am I going?" He hesitated but an instant. The elevator was moving slowly, but the transom over the door at the bottom was still visible. In a desperate endeavor to escape, the terrified man threw himself at it head first at the same time that the boy, with rare presence of mind, jumped to the rope and reversed the movement. The action was just in time; the ascending elevator caught the passenger's head between its floor and the casing of the transom and pinched it slightly before the movement was reversed and the head released. Then the man jerked back, and, as the descending elevator showed the glass window in the door beneath, he again plunged forward, head first, and went through like a cannon ball, striking at length on the floor of the hall leading to the street, amid a mass of broken sash and shattered glass. Then, quick as lightning, the terror stricken being bounded to his feet and out of the hall and up Chestnut street like the wind, following his less-terrified companion, who had dashed out into the street at the first yell from the elevator.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A VESSEL carried to London lately 18,000 cases of canned salmon.

OVER 1,000 cheese factories are operated in the State of New York.

SEVEN machines in Pittsburgh produced last year 1,063,345 kegs of nails.

THERE is a tea plantation in Georgetown, S. C., which is paying its owner a profit.

THE production of anthracite coal this year will reach 25,000,000 tons—more than ever before.

COTTON factories are rapidly going up in Texas, in order to utilize her superabundant cotton crop.

MILWAUKEE made 752,000 barrels of flour last year, being an increase of 200,000 barrels over 1878.

THE lead mines of Chester county, Pa., that have been idle for twenty years, are soon to be put in operation.

THE fifteen car manufacturing establishments of the United States turned out last year 37,350 pieces of rolling stock.

THERE are more men now employed at the Remington armory at Ilion, N. Y., than at any time in the past five years.

THE cotton factories of Atlanta, Ga., have more orders than they can fill. They are paying dividends of 28 per cent.

IN a day of ten hours 100,000 needles are stamped and bored by a new machine just perfected in Westphalia, Ct.

THE American demand for British iron has diminished recently. One year ago 251 furnaces in America were in operation; now 337 are running.

ST. LOUIS zinc interests are advancing, and the demands for the metal are greater than the capacity of the mills, which are running night and day.

THE second highest bridge in the country is about being built across the Mississippi at Minneapolis. It will be 1,150 feet long, with two spans of 325 feet each, the whole to cost $300,000.

READING employs over 1,500 persons in hat-making, who turn out 1,700 dozen hats daily. To produce these hats over 2,000,000 pounds of scoured wool are required, most of which is grown in Texas and California. All the manufactories are running on full time.

THE United States is making more than one-third of all the paper in the world. The product is about 1,800 tons daily, or 610,500 tons a year. There are 927 mills, representing a capital of $100,000,000, employing 22,000 persons, who receive in salaries about $9,500,000.

THE agricultural prosperity of 1879 is wonderful. The cotton crop is larger by half a million bales than ever before; the tobacco crop is 12,000,000 pounds greater, and the sugar crop exceeds by some 200,000 hogsheads all previous yields. The excess of products over the crops of any previous year is 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn.

Long Spans.

Since the fearful accident to the Tay bridge, some uneasiness has been felt in the instances of some of the iron and suspension bridges in the United States. This may well be so when we consider that many of our bridges have spans as long as that on the Frith of Tay. The bridges at Winona, La Crosse, Dubuque, Keokuk and Hannibal, on the Mississippi, have spans of 240, the Rock Island bridge of 250, and that at Louisiana of 256 feet. The span of the bridge that gave way at St. Charles, Mo., was 320 feet, and the bridge has two others of 406 feet each. The bridge across the Missouri at Leavenworth has three spans of 340 feet each. The truss bridge at Cincinnati has a span of 513 feet; that over the Hudson at Poughkeepsie has five spans of 500 feet each, and the piers are 135 feet above high water. The bridge across the East river, New York, has, however, been made the subject of the greatest number of queries since the Scotch disaster, and the engineers have felt called upon to make reassuring statements. One asserts that the force of a gale of 100 miles an hour from beneath the 100,425 square feet exposed to it would be equal to 1,506 tons, against which there would be a sustaining force of 4,124 tons. A side wind would have a force of 526 tons, opposed by a sustaining force of 2,520. But people cannot be kept from remarking that, while these figures are all well enough on paper, it must be remembered that it was asserted of the Tay bridge, if anything could it would last forever.

The Growth of Colorado.

The annual review of the mining and other interests of Colorado, published in the Denver and Leadville papers, indicate that 1879 has indeed been a most prosperous year for that new and rapidly-developing State. From the facts stated in the Denver *Times* the following summary of the whole industrial product of Colorado for 1879 can be given:

Gold and silver bullion	$16,900,426
Agriculture	6,300,400
Cattle	1,974,000
Wool	1,450,000
Hides, pelts and tallow	1,010,000
Lumber	2,850,000
Coal	2,310,000
Total	$31,375,426

It may be fairly estimated that the total product of the State was nearly $36,500,000, or about $208.50 per capita, upon a basis of 175,000 inhabitants. This is a large average production to the individual, and demonstrates the intelligence, energy and industry of the people of this mining State.

A GORGEOUS new bonnet does not turn the head that wears it, but it gives a good twist to those who pass it in the streets.

THE MAINE BRIBERY CASE.

Representative Swann's Statement—A Disgraceful Exhibit of Republican Methods—Blaine Implicated

[Augusta (Me.) Telegram to Chicago Times.]

The most important matter before the Maine House was the statement of four members that they had been offered bribes by agents of the Republican party if they would refuse to serve as members of the House and sign a document denouncing the action of the Governor and Council. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Thomas B. Swann, member from Minot, in Androscoggin county rose to a question of privilege, and addressed the House. Mr. Swann is a young lawyer, a member of the Androscoggin bar, and is highly respected by all who know him as an honorable and conscientious man, who would do nothing contrary to the dictates of right and justice. He clearly defined his position in regard to the case of bribery, in which he acted an important part. Few spectators were present during his speech. There were one or two Republican politicians present, who were astonished by the charges preferred by Mr. Swann. When he announced the name of the man who paid him the money the stillness of death reigned. Men looked at each other in blank amazement, and mentally asked the question: "Can such a state of things exist in the law-abiding State of Maine, or is this man simply telling a story for partisan effect?" But Mr. Swann's open, honest face; his plain, convincing language, created an impression strongly in his favor. Following is the text of Mr. Swann's speech:

The press of the Republican party makes charges against me reflecting upon my honor and integrity in relation to matters connected with my position as a member of this House. I refer to the attempt to bribe me by an agent of the Republican party. I will briefly refer to the main facts connected with this affair: I came from my home to this city, Saturday, Jan. 3. On Monday following rumors were afloat that men had been offered money to absent themselves from the House of Representatives, so that no quorum would be present on the first Wednesday in January. Later in the evening of Jan. 5 a reliable person, who is now a member of this House, informed me that Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, had called upon him and offered him $1,000 in cash to deliver up his certificate and resign as a member of the House, which he had refused to accept, and that said White informed him that he wanted three more men to resign, and requested him to see me. Upon this information I went at once to the Augusta House and found Hon. E. H. Gove, Secretary of State, and told him what I knew about the matter. Gove and myself then went out and found Solon Chase. In their presence I hastily drew and signed an affidavit embodying my statement of the bribery. I then went and requested the gentleman who had been offered the $1,000 to see White in the morning, and inform him that I would resign for $1,000. He saw White next morning. White sent back a request for me to meet him at the Court House at 10:30 a. m. I went there at about that time and met White, who took me up stairs into a corner room. He then showed me a statement, as follows:

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6, 1880.

To the Chairman of the Democratic and Greenback Caucus:

After mature deliberation I have concluded that it is my duty as a citizen to obey the laws as they are construed and decided by the Supreme Judicial Court. I cannot, therefore, lend my aid to keeping out of their seats Republican Representatives-elect whom the Supreme Court have declared entitled thereto. I therefore give public notice that I will not participate in the organization of the House, being fairly and fully determined to obey the mandate of the court. To resist that mandate is revolution, destructive both to my party and great interests of the State.

THOMAS B. SWANN.

He informed me that I should have to write a statement like it, and sign the same; also sign the resignation, and deliver up my certificate to him. He said they should not want to use the resignation, but wanted it to show that I acted in good faith, and that after the House was organized I could take my seat, and that the Republicans would put me upon important committees. I informed him that I would sign the paper, and he said that he had to go and get the money. He left the room, and returned in about twenty minutes, and said it was all right. He then read to me and I signed in my own hand letters to the Chairmen of the Democratic and Greenback committees. He also read a resignation, which I copied. I then put said papers, without my signature, into my pocket. We then counted the money and found it correct. I then signed the papers and took the money. He said he wanted some more men, and wanted to know if I knew of any he could get. I told him I thought he could get Harriman, of Kennebunk. He told me to see him, and come with him at 1:30. I then left and called at the Augusta House to see if I could find Harriman, but did not find him. I then went to the State House and found E. H. Gove, and made the following statement:

I, Thomas B. Swann, in the presence of Hon. Solon Chase and Hon. E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached by an agent of the Republican party, to resign as Representative, for money. I am going to take the money to-morrow, and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party also take money for the same purpose.

THOMAS B. SWANN.

I went to the Augusta House and found Harriman, told him what had taken place, and he agreed to go with me at 1:30 and take the money and expose the fraud. I went to my dinner, and then returned to the Augusta House, where I again found Harriman, and, not far from 2 o'clock, we went toward the Court House. Before we reached it I showed him White standing on the porch. White went into the building and so did Harriman. As I passed by the Court House White stuck his head out of the window of the same corner room and motioned to me, and I answered the motion with a nod of my head. I then went to the Granite National Bank, taking the money which White had paid me, and bought this draft on Boston. I do not claim this money, and it is subject to the order of the person who furnished it.

In the presence of the members of this House I solemnly assert that, as true as there is a God that controls the destinies of men and of nations, Wallace R. White paid me at the Court House, in this city, the sum of $1,000, with the intention on his part to bribe me from taking my seat in the House. The work by which I exposed this plot was not of a kind that I craved to do, but when I knew that it was the intention of the leaders of the Republican party, by bribery more dark and damnable than was ever recorded upon the pages of history, to defeat the organization of the legislative departments of our Government, I considered it to be my duty to do everything which laid in my power to expose this great crime of crimes. Whether I did right or wrong is for you to determine, and I ask that a committee may be appointed at once to investigate this matter.

After the conclusion of Swann's remarks Moses Harriman, of Kennebunk Port, York county, made his statement, corroborating explicitly the story of Swann, and exhibiting as proof the identical roll of bills, $1,500, which he received from Wallace R. White, the same man who paid Swann, the House applauding.

The Speaker called for order, declaring such a shameful story ought not to be so received. In an impressive manner Harriman called upon God to witness the truth of his statement as to the facts and his intentions when receiving the money.

James R. Clark, member from Nobleboro, said that he was offered by an agent of the Republican party the sum of $1,000 in money and a position under the United States Government, and the place for another also at his disposal, if he would return his certificate and publish a card denouncing the action of the Governor and Council. He refused the offer with contempt.

Mr. Alfred Cushman, of Sherman, stated the fact that he had likewise been offered a bribe if he would leave Augusta and go to his home before the organization of the Legislature. It is understood that as many as four more cases are known and will be developed before the investigating committee, which has been appointed and will proceed at once to an investigation. The proofs, it is alleged by the Fusionists, are convincing and complete, and it is asserted that two United States Senators will be implicated before the matter is ended.

Republican politicians here say Swann has shown himself a knave because he took the money from White, and that he should have spurned the money with contempt; but in the minds of the opposite faction Swann and Harriman are justified by the fact that they received the money for the express purpose of exposing the guilty ones and bringing them to justice. The public announcement of the bribery matter before the popular branch has created the most intense excitement.

It is charged that, when White left Harriman in the Court House to go after money, he was followed down State street, and seen to enter Blaine's house. Upon leaving it he went directly to the Court House.

Illinois Democrats.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Democratic Press Association held a meeting at Springfield on the 8th of January, and promulgated a long address to the Democratic editors of the State. It urges that the party shall be thoroughly organized throughout the State, and that an aggressive campaign shall be made for this year. As to the financial question, it says of the Democratic party: "It acknowledges the legal-tender money of the United States as the best currency for all purposes that is in use, and opposes any legislation that shall impair its value, and insists that at an early day it may be made the only paper currency of the country, so long as any paper currency shall be retained."

Indiana Democrats.

Prominent Democrats from various parts of Indiana met with the State Central Committee, at Indianapolis, on the 8th inst., and discussed the subject of calling the State Convention. The preponderance of opinion was in favor of a late convention, in May or June. Nothing else was discussed. The committee, after the conference was concluded, retired and fixed June 9 as the date for the meeting of the convention. The meeting was enthusiastic, every one feeling confident of carrying the State next fall.

A Trick of the Imagination.

By humoring the fancy of an invalid, an acute young surgeon made his fortune. He was summoned to visit a very wealthy single lady, far advanced in years, who had been suffering from an alleged bristle of her tooth-brush that had fastened itself in her throat. She stated that she had consulted many eminent surgeons, but they had uniformly assured her, after critical inspection, that she was only the victim of a nervous delusion, that her throat was perfectly healthy, that the disturbance was only in her imagination. "And so they go on, the stupid, perverse, obstinate creatures," concluded the poor lady, "saying there is nothing the matter with me, while I am dying, dying, dying." The surgeon caught his cue, and was equal to the occasion, and, after examining her throat with much deliberation, announced that she was quite right—that the other physicians were mistaken; he could see the end of the bristle low down, almost out of sight, and, if she would permit, he would run home, get his instruments, and extract it instantly. Certainly; that was the very thing she was longing for. The surgeon presently returned with a delicate forceps, in the teeth of which he concealed a bristle from a tooth-brush. The lady threw her head back; the surgeon introduced his forceps—a prick, a shiver, a scream, and it was all over. The surgeon, with a smiling face was closely inspecting the extracted bristle. The lady was in raptures; she immediately recovered her health and spirits, and went about everywhere sounding the praises of her savior, as she called the surgeon. From that fortunate day his fortune was made.

Eloquence.

Eloquence in a man is as difficult to define as fascination in a woman. It is an indescribable something which carries us away captive, we know not why or how. And it is almost infinite in variety. Burke was, and is, considered one of the greatest, if not the greatest of English orators; yet the House of Commons never adjourned after a speech of his to enable the members to regain their mental balance. The House of Commons did do that for Sheridan. None will deny to Webster first-class oratorical ability, yet he could never sweep an audience with him as did Clay. Burke and Webster will live forever in print; Sheridan and Clay in that fond tradition which is quite as imperishable, if not as satisfactory. Sargent S. Prentiss was probably more eloquent than either Sheridan or Clay, yet he exists only as a dim and fading memory. It is doubtful whether the very highest order of eloquence can be preserved in any other way. The subtle spirit that pervades it and gives to it irresistible power evaporates in type. The body is there, but the soul has fled. So the grandest eloquence may be said to die with the breath that carries it to the ear. Demosthenes and Cicero—we read them with delight, but what must they have been to those who heard the words of living fire rush from the speaker's lips.

The Boomerang.

The boomerang is a weapon of the Australian aborigines, and in the throwing of it they are very dexterous. It consists of a piece of hard wood, with the curl of a parabola, and is about two feet long, two and a half inches broad, one-third of an inch thick, and rounded at the extremities. One side is flat, the other is rounded, and it is brought to a bluntish edge. It is discharged with the hand by one end, the convex edge being forward and the flat side upward. After advancing some distance, and ascending slowly in the air with a quick rotary motion, it begins to retrograde, and finally falls to the ground behind the thrower. A weapon of similar form, but wanting the return flight, has been found in use among savage tribes both in India and Africa. The surprising return-motion is produced by the bulged side of the missile. The air impinging thereon hits the instrument in the air, precisely as by hitting the oblique bars in the windmill it forces it to go round. The Australians are very expert in hitting birds with it, the animals, of course, being behind them, and not aware that they are being shot at.

INDIANA NEWS.

A PERMANENT roller skating rink has been established in Edinburgh.

AT Winamac, a young man named Jack Whipple was strangled to death by goitre lately.

JAMES P. BROMAN, one of the County Commissioners of Delaware county, has died from lung fever.

WORTHINGTON received its first mail over the Terre Haute and Southeastern railroad New-Year's day.

A YOUNG man named Arthur Highland was drowned recently while skating on Bruce's lake, near Winamac.

DURING the year the Governor of Indiana has issued sixty-five remissions and three commutations of sentence.

THE extensive rainfall in the region about Vincennes has done immense damage to railroad and other property.

TWO OF the colored emigrants from North Carolina died at Greencastle, and in both cases death is attributed to change of climate.

W. B. HOWARD, of Chicago, has succeeded to the interest which George H. Kanmacher held in the Indiana State House contract.

A FIRM of grocers at Evansville has been sued for $2,000, for putting a man's name upon the Grocers' Protection Association books in what is called the dead-beat list.

THE condition of the school fund at the January apportionment was as follows:

Number of children between 6 and 21 years of age	708,101
Balance in treasury, after deducting drawbacks allowed Lawrence and Boone counties	$124,641.91
Total collected from counties	[illegible]
Total ready for apportionment	$987,979.89
Amount apportioned	980,188.76
Balance in treasury	$7,191.13
Per capita, $1.38.	

THE people of Mount Vernon, the town whose municipal officers all resigned recently to escape levying a tax to pay the interest on $150,000 debt, have compromised. They agreed to pay $50,000, the citizens taking half in 6-per-cent. bonds, and the Newark Savings Association taking the other half in bonds. There have been no Councilmen and no Government in that city for three months.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to consolidate the interests of the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Narrow Gauge and the Lake Erie and Western extension from Boyleston to Indianapolis, making the line, when built, standard gauge. Much of the way the roads, if built as projected, are only from one to five miles apart, and the friends of both enterprises begin to think it would be wise to double teams and push the road to completion.

A SIX-POUND brass cannon was stolen from the town of Lexington, Scott county, the other day, which has a history. It was made in Paris, France, in 1792, and was captured by the Americans at New Orleans in 1815. Mr. McFarland, who participated in the battle, and who subsequently founded the town of Lexington, presented it to the town. The relic was stolen by boys engaged in the scrap-iron trade, but it was recaptured.

THE Fort Wayne Council voted to sell bonds to the amount of $270,000 to pay for a system of water-works. The bonds were to have drawn 6 per cent. interest. A portion of them have been sold at a premium, and the question that now agitates the minds of the city fathers is, whether the premium belongs to the water-works fund or not. Some think it does, others think it don't, and others want it used, so far as it will go, to pay the interest on the bonds.

TWO YOUNG men of Lawrenceburg bought a bottle of whisky, on Christmas, and went to the old bed of the Miami river to enjoy themselves, where also they fell asleep. Next morning the younger found it impossible to arouse his companion, and proceeded home alone. It is now supposed the missing man froze to death where he lay, and that the sudden rise in the river swept the body away, as the tree under which they were lying is now six feet under water.

THE State Teachers' Association elected the following officers: President, Prof. John Cooper, Richmond; Vice Presidents, D. E. Kelley, Evansville; J. H. Madden, Bedford; Lillian Moore, New Albany; J. P. Tristher, Lawrenceburg; Kate Huron, Danville; J. P. Mather, Bedford; E. F. Brown, Indianapolis; W. H. Fry, Crawfordsville; John Stout and William Ireland, Whiteville; William Russell, Marion; S. D. Crane, La Grange, and Hugh Brown, Valparaiso; Secretary, Miss Annie G. Lemon, Spencer.

THE annual meeting of the State and delegate Boards of Agriculture was held last week. The session was spent in hearing the address of Robert Mitchell, President, and of other officers and department Superintendents in charge of the late fair. They were all satisfactory and congratulatory. The financial statement showed $35,554.65 receipts, of which $22,015.50 were from the fair proper; expenditures, $23,284.66; $4,091.30 for construction and repairs; State fair, including premiums, $9,318.01; interest account, $4,804.55; balance on hand, $12,269.99; net gain in the year, $4,586.47. The geological department cost $1,150.30 up to the time of its discontinuance in June.

How She Was Robbed.

A Dubuque woman put on all her jewelry to go to a fashionable turn-out, her husband being out of town. After returning home and undressing, a masked man presented himself, armed with a revolver, and politely demanded all her diamonds, etc; receiving which he went his way. The husband returned next day, and had not been home very long till his wife found all her jewelry in her casket. The husband had played burglar to give his wife a lesson.

OVER 30,000 men in the Lehigh valley are employed at the furnaces, of which there are fifty-four, with an annual capacity of 624,000 tons. The furnaces produce one-fifth of the pig-iron made in the United States, and consume 1,400,000 tons of iron ore annually.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

A GOOD knight is never at loss for a lance.—*Italian Proverb.*

"THAT'S what beats me," as the boy said when he saw his father take the skate strap down from its accustomed nail.

THE world will never be in any manner of order or tranquillity until men are firmly convinced that conscience, honor and credit are all in one interest.—*Steele.*

WIT loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief.

BE thou like the bird perched upon some frail thing, who, although he feels the branch bending beneath him, yet loudly sings, knowing full well that he has wings.—*Count Agenor de Gasparin.*

CHRISTOPHER CLAVIUS (A. D. 1600) was on the point of being dismissed from a Jesuit college as a hopeless blockhead, when one of the fathers took it into his head to see if he had any skill in geometry, which hit his genius so luckily that he afterward became one of the greatest mathematicians of his age. An argument for an elective course of study. Many a genius is a harp with only one string.

THE man who had no property to devise should not be unhappy. "I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife and children a good name." Isn't that a good start to a last will? If a man can honestly and proudly write that, then descend to possessions that are expressed in figures, so much the better. But there is the best authority for giving the preference to the intangible bequest.

A WORSE thing can happen to a man than bankruptcy. His lack of business ability may be the cause of that—his inability to compete with his neighbor who has a larger capital and greater experience. But whatever the cause he need not be dishonest. If he is not he will have no trouble in making people believe he is honest, and then his good name is left, which is worth more than the greatest success won by ways that are dark.—*Golden Rule.*

Did the Chinese Invent Bank Notes?

Sir John Lubbock, in the *Nineteenth Century*, credits the Chinese with the invention of bank notes. It is related that about 119 B. C., the court being in want of money, the Halifax of the day hit upon the following device: When any Prince or courtier entered the imperial presence it was customary to cover the face with a piece of skin. It was first decreed that for this purpose the skin of a certain white deer, kept in one of the royal parks, should alone be employed, and then these skins, which appear to have passed from one noble to another, were sold for a high price. Thus bank notes are believed to have come into vogue in China about 800 A. D., and were called feyt sien, or flying money.

A NEGRO minstrel, when asked what his trade was, responded that he was a caulker.

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A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

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IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "country men" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 800 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct. 46-1m

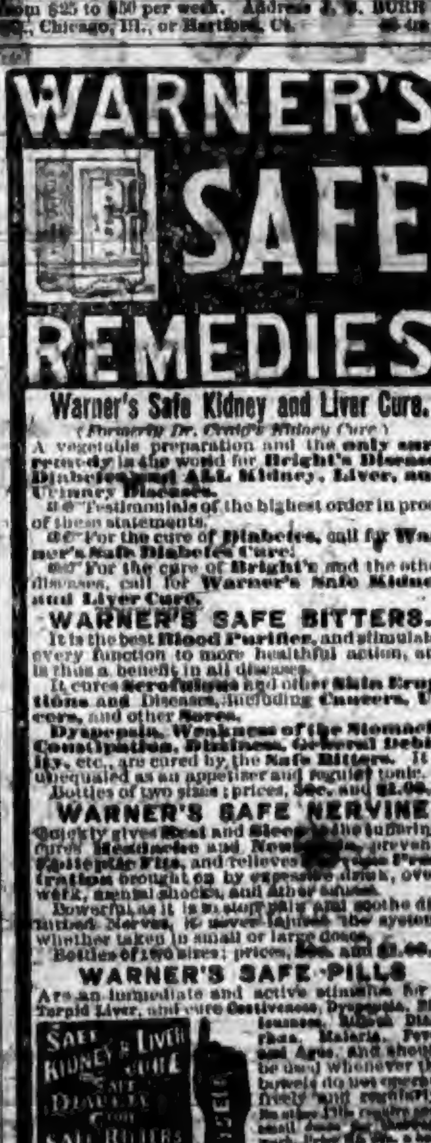

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

SAFE DIABETES CURE

SAFE BITTERS

SAFE NERVINE

SAFE PILLS

SAFE TONIC

READ! [illegible]

IT IS IN THE AIR!

And Everybody Knows It,

That the best place in this county to buy anything in the line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

of the best quality and make-up, and at marvelously low figures, is at the store of

C. H. YESBERA.

He keeps constantly in stock a line of goods that cannot be excelled, and of such a variety as to suit the wants of all classes.

Custom Made Suits

Are acknowledged to be much the cheaper in the long run, and of these he makes a specialty. To be convinced, GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

41—tf Third door north of postoffice, AUBURN, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

NOW FOR A BARGAIN!

McQuistn & Ralston

Have decided to make a change in their line of goods, and to make room and enable them to do so, will sell their entire stock of

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

AT COST.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

MEN'S & BOYS' CAPS,

Together with the remainder of their stock of

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.

LOOK AT THIS.

A	$16.50	Fur Beaver Overcoat for	$13.50
A	9.00	Overcoat for	7.50
A	7.00	" "	5.75
A	5.00	" "	4.25
A	4.75	" "	4.00
A	5.50	Boys' " "	4.50
A	3.25	" " "	2.60
A	4.00	Men's heavy coat for	3.40
A	6.50	" " Chinchilla coat for	5.25
A	6.50	" worsted pants for	5.50
A	5.00	" cassimere extra size for	4.25
A	7.00	" Union worsted suit for	6.00
A	6.00	Youth's Union worsted suit for	5.50
A	8.50	Men's satinet suit for	7.00
A	12.50	" cassimere suit for	10.75
A	14.00	" " "	12.50
A	13.00	" " "	10.50

100 Men's and Boys' vests from $1 to $1.25 each.
A large lot of pants from $1.25 to $2 per pair.
Men's and Boys' caps from 20 cents to 50 cents.

Remember the place.

McQuiston & Ralston,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Third Term and Empire.

[George William Curtis in Harper's Weekly, Rep.]

If he were president for the third time, and the tradition of two terms were once overthrown, why might it not be said in 1884, still more cogently, that he had greatly served the country and ought to be again elected? Would not such apparently logical and reasonable action, to which the constitution offers no bar, necessarily familiarize the public mind with a perpetual presidency? Would not the impatience and disgust already felt by many with the increasing turmoil and excitement attendant upon the quadrennial election generate a disposition, under the circumstances we suppose, to dispense with such an election? Again, would not the same circumstances necessarily foster confidence in personal government and encourage the feeling that this or that man is necessary to the peaceful continuance and administration of the government? And can any idea be more preposterous and dangerous? Once more, when the two-term tradition is gone, and some president of uncertain uprightness and patriotism, in full command of the patronage, should come to the end of the second term, would not a powerful restraint upon his ambition and resolution have been removed?

Cattle Raising in Wyoming.

A correspondent of a Chicago paper, writing from Cheyenne, Wyoming, gives an interesting statement of the cost and profit of stock raising in that Territory. He says that a herd of 1,000 Texas cows and 40 short horn bulls cost at a liberal estimate, $15,000. In five years the natural increase gives 5,000 head of cattle, old and young, worth not less than $70,000.

Five men, including the foreman of the ranch, are sufficient to take care of 4,000 cattle. A good foreman can command $75 per month. An ordinary herder recieves $35 per month. The cost of necessary ranch buildings is trifling. The total expense of a herd of the number above mentioned for five years may be placed at $35,000, this including a contingent loss of five per cent of the cattle, leaving a net profit of $40,000 on the $15,000 invested five years before. The cattle business in Wyoming is very large and rapidly increasing. At the commencement of 1879 there were in the territory 277,000 head, of an average value of $15 per head, making a total value of over $4,000,000. From various points in Wyoming there were shipped in 1878 some four thousand car loads of cattle, worth in Chicago $3,000,000. During 1869 a considerable advance was made in the number shipped, the larger part of the shipping being done in the last quarter of the year.

Something for Our Farmers to Read About the Advantage of Draining.

Now is the time for every farmer to see whether his land needs draining.—Spring is almost here again, and the subject of drainage is before every progressive farmer. There is no question which so urgently demands the attention of the farmers of our country. Let every farmer see if, after heavy rains, the water settles away and passes off thro' a gravelly strata beneath the soil. If so it is naturally underdrained. The lands which need artificial underdraining are those made wet by springs or those which retain the water of heavy rains until it evaporates.

Go out into a field after a heavy rain and dig a hole two or three feet deep.—If the water settles into that hole it shows you the water table. Water seeks its level. The soil is full of water to the exact height that the water rises in the hole you have dug in the field. If the soil is full of water to within an inch or two of the surface it renders it cold and sour. It prevents grass and other crops from starting until very late in the spring. It makes it unfit for cultivation. If it is pasture land it will not grow a sweet herbage.—Underdraining warms the soil. It makes food for plants out of the mineral ingredients of the soil, because it exposes them to action of the air. It enables us to deepen the soil; it renders the soil earlier in the spring; it prevents grasses from running out; it prevents the throwing out of grain in winter; it keeps the effect of cold weather on crops off longer in the fall; it enables us to work sooner after heavy rains; it prevents the soil from baking; it will prevent diseases peculiar to low marshy soils, such as fever and ague. These and many other reasons are given by men who are not "book farmers" or "theorists," but men who speak from experience.

Obituary.

Andrew J. Kines died of pneumonia at his residence in Wilmington township, Wednesday, January 14, after an illness of six days.

The announcement of his death cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood. He has a kind neighbor, ever ready to assist the needy, or to lend a hand to the suffering.

He married Eliza Ricket, of Concord township, December 10, 1857. He was an affectionate husband, a kind an indulgent parent. He was the father of seven children, of whom four are living. The blow falls heavily on the family, and every one realizes that in his death the entire community has sustained a loss. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., March 15, 1835. When he was 18 years old his parents moved to this county, of which he has been a resident for 32 years. So one more of the old settlers has passed away. The age of the deceased was 45 years, 9 months and 29 days.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.

2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.

3rd What the deed of a farm includes.

4th The farmer's rights in the road.

5th As to farm fences.

6th As to estray and trespassing animals.

7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.

8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.

9th Of water rights and drainage,

10th Of trespassing on the farm.

11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

Paus, Pond er and Pruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25). it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infintesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify, to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable house-hold necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York, New York 43-1y.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833

SEWING MACHINES.

IN 1878 WE SOLD 356,432

SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on

Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
2-tf.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 28 1868, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	0 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 06 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 10 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 42 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 40 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 35 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 26 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT. No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 25	7 51
Denver		9 00	8 15
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 39
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 41	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 53	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 15
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 45
La Otto	12 25pm	12 44	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 5	12 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 14	1 17	5 08
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6.30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 40pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 38	11 55	3 35pm
Denver	6 23	11 44	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 13	1 09pm
Collamer	5 13	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25.
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 56	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.

SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO

DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		8 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 50am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 16pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 22am	2 16pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40am
Auburn	9 [illegible]am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 05pm	11 29 am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 58pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	1 25pm	10 55pm	8 40pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	7 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	m	7 00pm	
Louisville	m	8 50pm	
Cincinnati	m		
Indianapolis	am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 20a m	am
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	am
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am
Angola	[illegible] 15pm	1 20pm	4 40am
Reading	[illegible] 06pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	[illegible] 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	[illegible] 27pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	[illegible] 45pm	3 40pm	8 10am
Ann Arbor	a m	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	a m	6 25pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 12, 1878.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 00pm	2 14	1 30
Cromwell	3 00pm	2 46	1 48
Albion	4 00pm	3 10	2 05
Avilla	5 00pm	3 30	2 26
Garrett ar	5 30pm	3 40	3 00
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 45	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 05	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 40
Hicksville	am	4 45	4 00
Defiance	5 40am	5 25	4 45
Fostoria	2 35pm	7 35	6 40
Tiffin	3 40pm	7 54	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicag'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 40
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 30
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 26
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 24	12 40	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 19
Garrett lv		1 28	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 38
Albion		2 08	12 58
Cromwell		2 32	1 28
Milford Junction		3 00	1 56
Walkerton Junction		4 9	3 20
CHICAGO		7 2	6 40

N. H. WOOD. Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	5 00	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 26 am	5 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West!

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
E. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880,

lands situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the southeast part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty-four chains [24] and thirteen [13] links to the center of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the center of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One third cash and the residue in equal payments of twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

51-3w HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 13-1

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 29, 1880. Number 5.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Nancy Dewitt, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk.
WASHINGTON TREUTER, Adm'r.
January 5, 1880. 2-3

Notice of Insolvency.

In matter of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, at the December term, 1879, of the DeKalb circuit court, the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r.
Jan. 18, 1880. 3-3t.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Th "Courier" Clubbing List;

For cash in advance, we will send the COURIER and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

STATE SENTINEL (weekly) and "LAW OF THE FARM"	$2 50
WESTERN RURAL "	3.00
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (weekly)	4.15
YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY	2.35
DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE	3.30
SCRIBNERS MONTHLY	4.60
ST. NICHOLAS (monthly)	4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE (Monthly)	4.60
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.90
HARPER'S BAZAR (Weekly)	4.80
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE (Weekly)	2.80

In order to receive the benefits of the above rates, back subscription for the COURIER must be paid up.

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

HON. T. A. HENDRICKS.

His Extemporaneous Address Before the Young Men's Church Guild, at Indianapolis.

Mr. Hendricks said: It is the occasion of more gratification to myself, I presume, than gratification to you, that my remarks have to cover but a very short period this evening.

I don't know that I understand with sufficient accuracy the purpose of the organization of the guild, in connection with St. Paul's church, to properly appreciate the character of the address to be made. I have not had an opportunity, and did not seek the opportunity as I should, to read the constitution and by-laws to ascertain the general scope and purpose of the organization. Guilds are ancient in their existence. They were known far back in Rome, and as far back as the eighth century in France and England, and they were quite numerous more than 1,000 years ago. Their purpose was to promote more especially the interests of artisans, artificers and laborers. They included in the organizations, taking them altogether, the great employments of those two great countries and portions of other countries, the workers in iron and gold, in silver and leather; the butchers, the bakers, the carpenters; all indeed, who were engaged in skilled labor, came to be united in guilds; and finally it became in England a very great power, until at length association with the guild was sought by ambitious men for the strength that the organization gave to their cause as public men. The religious guilds were somewhat confused in respect to their character and purpose. Some of them were devoted exclusively to works of benificence and kindness; others looked to the public safety and welfare, guarded the highways and made provision for the traveler upon the roads. I take it that the purpose of this guild is to seek knowledge, to ascertain important and useful truths and if I had only time and diligence to prepare for it, it struck me that it would be quite proper to tell you the rules which should guide us in the pursuit of knowledge. I shall only, on this occasion, refer to one or two of the guides to you and myself in the pursuit of knowledge. The first is, that we shall clearly, if we can do so, ascertain the boundary where inquiry must stop, and faith begin. I care not which one of the highways you pursue toward knowledge, you will come to a place in the course of your travel where you stop—where you can go no further—as upon the road it shall be a monument or an impassable gulf, and, beyond that, what is in the distant land then becomes a question exclusively of faith. This side of that boundary line is not allowed to us to adopt faith; but I take it that that providence that intended that human intellect should always be stimulated to inquiry intended that we should rely upon our efforts and investigation within the realm of proper inquiry. But we reach a line and boundary beyond which inquiry cannot go, sometimes very early in our progress. I know scarcely any question that does not have this limit and restriction. Take your own person and you know of its existence; you know of its faculties and its powers; but really you know very little of yourself. Have you any idea how it is that your will does govern your body? You know the fact that by the will the mind itself does work, but how it is and what it is you know not. You know that some faculty is connected with your body that controls its action. Just what that will is you know as much as Adam and Eve when they stepped out of the garden. They knew just as much as you do. No philosopher has gone further. How it is that spirit dwells with matter, and how it shall influence the action of matter, no man yet knows, nor will we ever know. So I might go on to give several illustrations, but I will not undertake it. For myself, when I come to that boundary where faith begins, I choose for my faith that which is the most beautiful, most charming, and that which will promote man's happiness to the greatest extent and add to the glory and honor of the Great Author of all things. What shall we believe in regard to the future? We know but little of it, except as we receive it from revelation. How it is that spirits shall dwell in the land of light, separate from matter—that it shall have its enjoyments and its responsibilities—we know now as much as they did 1,000 years ago, and no more. That boundary is absolute. We go no further than the mere fact that we have a faith in a future existence, and that that existence shall be a blessed one to those who merit it, and otherwise to those who don't. I choose to believe that doctrine because it is a pleasant doctrine to me. It is a pleasant faith to me. I believe it contributes to man's elevation and happiness. But in regard to that entire field, not of inquiry, but of faith, we rely upon revelation; and he who takes revelation from man leaves him without information or guide in regard to all the future.

The next rule I would suggest to guide us in our inquiry after truth, is that each opinion that we adopt shall be the result of investigation and an evidence, and not to the contrary; the adoption of the opinion first and the hunting up of evidence afterward to support it. So many dogmas prevail because men adopt them first and seek supports afterwards for them. For instance, it is difficult to see how this world came into existence except we believe revelation. But there is a set of philosophers who deny revelation; but they must tell us how this world came to exist, how you and I came to exist, how it is that, from generation to generation, man goes on. They have no revelation, for they dispute revelation. So they have adopted the theory that it is a quality of nature to re-produce itself, and to advance or improve—constantly growing stronger and better. And this is the theory of creation—their theory of existence. I choose to believe just as the Bible says, that this world was made by the creative power, than, as some persons express it, this world was thrown into its orbits. I don't choose to believe that simply because it is so revealed, but I choose to believe it because revelation in that respect is supported by the highest evidence. Does any one doubt, when he contemplates the heavens, that there is a wisdom somewhere, and a power somewhere, that some of us cannot comprehend? When we contemplate the spheres and systems, and know that each occupies its position in space, and from century to century it has done so; and when we know that each sphere and system occupies that space because certain forces have been given to matter, that all shall balance, and that there shall be no discord and no disproportion of forces, don't I know that a work like that came from an intelligence that is altogether beyond our comprehension? And so, when I contemplate myself, I know that I did not grow, but all the qualities of my nature were impressed upon me and those from whom I came by a power and wisdom that is incomprehensible. As we were going from church one evening, a young gentleman who was traveling along the street with us became more philosophic than wise: "I don't choose to believe anything unless I understand, and it is not for the preacher to ask me to believe anything I cannot understand." "Why," said I, "you don't understand anything. Literally and truly, you know nothing. I suppose you know that you have got a brain, probably, in your head; but do you know anything how it is that that brain performs its wonderful functions? Have you any comprehension how your two handfuls of brain in your head shall do all that even your head is able to do? Why you comprehend the beautiful. You are charmed with paintings, with statuary, with all the illustrations of art. You reason, you judge, you have memory, you carry the facts of the past; and how do you do it?" After a little bit he said he believed he didn't understand that. How is it that poetry and music are produced? How is it that oratory can captivate great crowds? How is it that man possesses these wonderful qualities? Simply from Him whose wisdom is beyond our comprehension. When they tell me that man has been growing, I know that is not so. Man now is just what he was 3,000 years ago. The best is preserved, they say, and say it is constant development in elevation. I think he who reads the debates in the Roman senate 2,000 years ago, or who will read the beautiful productions of Grecian mind nearly 3,000 years ago, will see that the men of that day were able, great and grand, equal to anything of this day. Where is there a greater than Cæsar? Yet between us and Cæsar many generations have passed away, and his genius impressed itself upon dynasties, and his genius and his blood have governed the world more than any man. I might speak of the other great men of that day—Horace and Juvenal—as the equal of men of this day. So, I can look back and judge just as well as if I stood in the Roman senate, of what man was then, comparing him with what he is now. I know that the qualities that belong to men are not the result of growth, but they are impressed with divine power. So I choose to believe that doctrine, and not to believe the new notions; and the reason I believe a thing is because it is so revealed. And I think I may say that when we have to exercise faith, we have got to trust to something. And what do you choose to trust to? In this land, where faith alone helps us—faith becomes the evidence of things not seen. Upon what do you choose to lean? Did you ever stop to consider the remarkable force of that expression, "the evidence of things not seen?" It is that authority addressed to our judgments, that we must recognize and obey. It is revelation. I choose to adopt the opinion and faith that there is One above us all, who made this world by His power, who impressed upon the world and all the creatures of it the qualities of a supreme wisdom, and that by Him and through Him all things exist, and without Him nothing exists at all. Some say, "What do you choose to trust exclusively and entirely to that authority? Are you not willing to assert something for man to do for himself?" Well, he does not do much. I would rather trust to the kindness as well as the power of my Creator, than to my own judgment, and so I believe everything will come out all right because of my faith. I would like to discuss this a little further, but I cannot to-night, and I hope somebody who knows more about it will take it up some other time.

When we come to the line of faith then we stop reasoning. Reasoning does [illegible] through. We hold on to it, that [illegible] it because it is revealed, trusting that our faith is what is required of us.

The Women of Genius who Designed the American Flag.

[Bradford Star.]

Now that the modern Penelope is stabbing her white fingers with the point of a cruel needle and getting the æsthetic bulrush in faithful Kensington colors on screens and panels, it is interesting, says the Washington Post, to recall the achievements of our grandmothers in that direction. In the quiet old days before the sewing-machine, noisy and aggressive, forced dainty and womanly hadicrafts from the field, they did some work that was greatly to their credit, and one of them at least has been embalmed in the amber of history by means of her needlework. She was the genius of the scissors, and with that good blade Excalibur she cut her way to fame and fortune. General Washington himself was roused to enthusiasm by the deftness with which Mrs. Betsey Ross, of Philadelphia, folded and cut at one fell stroke, a white satin star. For forty-six years she made flags for the army and navy.

At the request of Dr. Franklin, Mr. George Morris and Col. George Ross, she made the first flag of the United States, and Thomas Paine, who seems to have had a finger in every pie in those good old times, showed her how to set the stars on the flag.

It was at one time proposed to omit the eagle from the Navy flag, but against this Paul Jones protested. Besides being flag maker extraordinary to the General Government she was an artistic upholsterer, and turnished parlors, theaters and hotels. She not only worked herself, but gave employment to all her relatives and friends. She upholstered the ocean steamers that plied between the new England and the old. For all these purposes she herself imported the richest fabrics, and nothing, says the sketch of her life which has come down to us, could be more bright and beautiful than the draperies which she designed. Probably Miss Ross did not say "designed." She would have been much more likely, in a sensible phraseology of the day, to say that she "cut them out" and made them up. She would look with scant admiration on the dubious colors and half and quarter shades of modern panels. For herself she liked something bright and decided, and always combined with primary colors. Her proudest victories were won by that soldid phalanx of the seven uncompromising shades.

A Slick Trick.

[State Sentinel.]

A number of farmers throughout the state have fallen victims to the "statistical fiend." He is a pleasant-looking fellow, representing himself as the agent of the state board of agriculture, and drives up to a farm-house and presents to the owner a blank reading as follows:

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
DATA FROM 1879.
Number of bushels of wheat raised..........
Number of bushels of corn raised..........
Number of bushels of oats raised..........
Number of bushels of rye raised..........
[With a two inch blank space here.]
(Signed)

The farmer fills out the blank, signs his name, and the "fiend" cuts off the statistics, fills out the blank above the name, with a promissory note, and negotiates the same at the county seat bank.

A MAJORITY FOR THE UNION.—The humor of the war continues to crop out here and there, and is relished equally by the gray-coats and by those who wore the blue. For instance, here is good old Daniel S. Hilton, a Baptist preacher of Roane county, Tennessee, eighty-eight years old. He had sixteen sons in the Union army and two in the Confederate, and thereupon becomes statistical by saying, "My sympathies were with the Union by fourteen majority." The computation seems to be charged with accuracy.—Editors Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for February

Washington as a Fireman.

In 1774 the Friendship Fire Company, which still exists, was organized. It at first consisted of citizens who, out of "mutual friendship," agreed to carry to every fire "two leathern buckets and one great bag of oznaburg or wider linen." Washington was made an honorary member, and when he went as a delegate to the congress of 1774, at Philadelphia, he examined the fire-engines in use there. On his return to Philadelphia to the continental congress in 1775, he bought from one Gibbs a small fourth-class engine for £80 10s., and just before he set out for Boston heights to become commander-in chief he dispatched this little engine to the Friendship company. When in Alexandria during his younger days he always attended at fires, and assisted to extinguish them. In the last year of his life a fire occurred near the market. He was riding down King street, followed by his servant, also on horseback, and he saw the Friendship engine poorly manned. Riding up to a group of well-dressed gentlemen near by, he called out: "Why are you idle [illegible] It is [illegible] business to lead in these matters." And throwing the bridle of his horse to his servant, he leaped off and seized the brakes, followed by a crowd that gave the engine such a "shaking up" as it never knew afterward.—William F. Carne, in Harpers Magazine for February.

WASHINGTON AS A VOTER.—Washington voted at all the Fairfax elections until the close of his life, uniformily supporting the federal candidates. Although living some distance from the courthouse at the Alexandria market, he generally voted early. The polls were reached by a flight of steps outside, which in 1779 had become old and shaky. When the general reached the steps, he placed one foot upon them, and shook the crazy ascent as if to try its strength. Instantly twenty brawny arms, one above the other, grasped the stairway and a dozen men's shoulders braced it. Nor did a man move until the venerable chief deposited his vote and returned. "I saw his last bow," said one of them half a century afterward; "it was more than kingly."—Wm. F. Carne, in Harper's Magazine for February.

School Report.

The following is the monthly report of Jackson school No. 5:

Number of scholars on roll, 33.
Per cent. of attendance, 97.
Number of cases of tardiness, 13.
Time lost by tardiness, 3 hours.
Names of scholars who were neither absent or tardy:

Elmer Bishop,
Milton Bishop,
Obediah Boren,
Ezekiel Boren,
Sylvester Johnson,
George Johnson,
Lewis Johnson,
Charles Wyatt,
Daniel Mullen,
Henry Cobbler,
Lester Cobbler,
Joseph Ferguson,
William Dove,
Ada Shearer,
Jennie Bishop,
Lula Boren,
Jennie Ferguson,
Ollie Tarney,
Minnie Johnson.

Absence caused by sickness:

Alice Bishop,
Nettie Berry,
Mary Shearer,
William Boren,
Alva Washler.

S. M. HIGH, Teacher.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

Notice of Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that, at the December term of the DeKalb circuit court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, the estate of George S. Horr was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

CYRUS C. WALTER, Adm'r.
January 20, 1880. 4-3t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Jacob Gall, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk.
O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.
Jan. 9 1880. 3 3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Isaac Timberlin, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk.
DAVID M. TIMBERLIN, Adm'r.
January 9, 1880. 3-3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Joseph Bondtrager, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk.
O. P. L[illegible], Adm'r.
Jan. 9, 1880. 3-3t.

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$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

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[illegible] the [illegible] lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

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EAST OR WEST,

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THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn,

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

REPORTS from Menlo Park are to the effect that Edison's carbon horseshoes are breaking rapidly, and that their manufacture will be discontinued. The great inventor now hopes to overcome the newly-discovered difficulties in time to introduce the light in New York city next winter, and wishes the public to understand that his lamp is yet an experiment only, on which he works every day.

THE long, tedious and expensive trial of the Rev. Mr. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard at New Haven, Ct., has come to naught, resulting virtually in the acquittal of the accused. The jury, after being out three days and three nights, failed to agree. The trial lasted nearly four months.

A NEW YORK paper reports that 35,000,000 bushels of grain await shipment there. Nearly 200 vessels of various kinds are willing and anxious to carry it, but nobody is ready to ship.

THE Grand Jury at Harrisburg, Pa., has found true bills against Representatives Rumberger, Clarke and Petroff, and ex-State Treasurer Kemble, E. K. Shoemaker, Christopher Long, Jesse R. Crawford, A. W. Leisenring and Ed McCune, on charges of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature.

ANOTHER case of religious fanaticism or somnambulism, involving the death of two children, has come to light in Massachusetts. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 18 last, a fire was discovered in the house of Mrs. Beard, at Andover, and her two little boys were found dead in bed in their room in an ell of the house. They lay as though quietly asleep, and evidently had passed away unconscious of the touch of the flames. It now transpires that the mother of the little innocents killed them while laboring under an insane hallucination.

DANIEL SEARLES, a negro, was executed at Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y., on the 21st inst., for the murder last summer of an old miser in Newark valley.

THE WEST.

A DARING robbery was perpetrated in the streets of Chicago, a few days ago. E. B. Wells, paymaster of the South Side Gas Company, was driving along Dearing street, in the southern section of the city, when three footpads jumped into his buggy, knocked him senseless, seized $4,000 in specie which he had in his possession, and made good their escape.

BOYD'S packing-house at Omaha, the largest establishment of the kind in that part of the West, has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss on building is $50,000, and that on the stock of meats $125,000.... A dispatch from Leadville, Col., says that a party of Western capitalists, headed by Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, have purchased the Glass, the Pendery, and Rough and Ready No. 2 mines, three of the richest deposits yet developed in that region, for $5,000,000. This is the largest sale of mining property yet made in Leadville.

THE Western Plow Manufacturers, at a meeting in Chicago the other day, advanced the price of plows 10 per cent.... A Pacific Mail steamship, with 300 passengers, arrived at San Francisco, the other day, with small-pox aboard.... The Treasurer of the Irish Land League Association, of Chicago, has forwarded to Ireland the sum of $4,652 50 for the relief of the people.

ADVICES from New Mexico report another engagement between Maj. Morrow's command and Victoria's band. After a fight of several hours' duration the Indians were finally routed. Lieut. H. F. French, of the Ninth cavalry, was killed while gallantly leading his company. The hostiles' loss could not be ascertained, the country being impassably rough, giving them a chance to carry the wounded off after the Indian fashion. It is stated that three different expeditions will be organized to thoroughly clean out the Indians under Victoria in Southern New Mexico, and give the country peace.

THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railway was sold at auction in Chicago the other day for $6,000,000, Mr. R. O. Martin bidding in the property on behalf of the bondholders.... Chicago elevators are stored with 8,841,658 bushels of wheat, 4,157,037 bushels of corn, 1,115,565 bushels of oats, 271,830 bushels of rye, and 775,048 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 14,837,261 bushels, against 11,140,303 bushels at this period last year. In addition to the above, vessels in the river contain 141,880 bushels of wheat and 1,247,900 bushels of corn.

ORVILLE GRANT, brother of the General, has been appointed a clerk in the Registry Department of the Chicago postoffice, at a salary of $700 a year.

THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE adds space to the great national list of defaulting savings-bank cashiers. His name is J. H. Rhorer, and the institution from which he stole $100,000 is the Louisville Savings Bank.

THERE was an extraordinary gathering, from various States, in St. Louis, last week. This gathering was made up of the heirs, or supposed heirs, of the famous Springer estate. The Springer estate is held vaguely to be worth $30,000,000, and to consist of the sum of £175,000 deposited in the Bank of Stockholm by Baron Charles Christiansen Springer, in the year of 1670, and of the site of the present city of Wilmington, Del. There are said to be 400 of the heirs, and between 100 and 200 were present, chiefly from Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Kansas, and Colorado. Among the claimants to this vast estate is Congressman Springer, of Illinois.

BY a boiler explosion on a sugar plantation near New Orleans three persons were instantly killed and thirteen others seriously injured, some of whom cannot recover.... Mrs. May and her daughter Kate, aged 16, were burned to death from a coal-oil lamp explosion in Pittsylvania county, Va. Mrs. Herndon tried to save Mrs. May and was fatally burned.

GENERAL.

A HEAVY judgment for damages has been rendered at Toronto against the Canada Central railroad. It was for $100,000, for lumber destroyed by fire kindled by a spark from a locomotive.

THERE was a notable decrease of mercantile failures during 1879. According to Dun, Barlow & Co.'s annual circular, they number 6,658, against 10,478 in 1878; a decrease of 3,820. In the amount of liabilities the decrease is most marked. This amount in 1879 was $98,149,052, as against $234,383,132 in 1878; a decrease of $136,234,080.

TWO CHILDREN of A. J. Wilson set fire to their father's stable at Chatham, Ontario, and were burned to death.... While enjoying the hospitalities of the City of Mexico, Gen. Grant and party will occupy the famous Castle of Chapultepec, about two miles outside of the city.... The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that only invalid pensioners who have not contributed to the funds of the Soldiers' Home are bound to purchase its benefits by surrendering to it their pensions.

GRAIN in sight in the States and Canada: 31,309,000 bushels of wheat, 11,864,000 bushels of corn, 3,233,000 bushels of oats, 1,152,000 bushels of rye, and 4,461,000 bushels of barley, making a total of 51,019,000 bushels.

ADVICES from Panama are to the effect that De Lesseps has actually begun the work of constructing the ship canal over the route selected upon by the Paris Canal Congress. He has received the necessary authority from the Republic of the United States of Colombia.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram says it has been determined to send Ouray, Jack, and one other chief back to Colorado, in charge of an agent, for the purpose of bringing on, if possible, the Ute prisoners, or as many of them as can be induced to come.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a bill restoring Fitz John Porter to the rank of Colonel in the army and awarding him $75,000.... A telegram received at the State Department, from Commander Gorringe, announces the discovery of Masonic emblems in the foundation of the obelisk at Alexandria, Egypt. Under the pedestal on which it was set up by the Romans drawings were made, and the emblems were preserved as they were found.... It has been practically decided by the House Committee on Elections to unseat Yocum, the Greenbacker, from Pennsylvania, whose seat is being contested by ex-Gov. Curtin, to declare the seat vacant, and to remand the case for a new election in February.

SEVERAL important nominations were sent by the President to the Senate for confirmation, last week, the list including the names of James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, as Minister to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana, Minister to Russia; ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, Minister to Mexico; and Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, Governor of Utah Territory.

THE bill introduced in the House by Mr. Warner for paying United States bonds of '80 and '81 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the public, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit not exceeding $200,000,000, in denominations of $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after three years, taken by lot, and payable after fifteen years.... Seth A. Terry, Secretary of the Territorial Savings, Building and Loan Association, in Washington, has defaulted in the sum of $25,000.

THE trouble between Gen. Boynton, the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Gen. Sherman, of the army, concerning certain published utterances by the latter regarding the character of the former, has culminated in a libel suit, which will probably bring out the true history of the famous march from Atlanta to the sea.

MR. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, has introduced in the Senate a very important measure in relation to the removal of suits by corporations from the State to United States courts, and in relation to suits by and against corporations. It provides that all suits by or against all home or alien corporations may be removed from the court of any State into the Circuit Courts of the United States, and that the State corporations shall be deemed citizens of the State in which their principal office is established, and where their official records shall be kept.

THERE was an important meeting at the Interior Department the other day, in which the Colorado delegation in Congress, Gen. Adams, and Ouray, Jack, Wash and Sowerick participated. Mr. Schurz laid an injunction of secrecy upon all the members of the conference, but it is believed that the following statement gives the practical result of the conference: The land question was thoroughly discussed, and an agreement was reached which was satisfactory to all present, except, it is said, to Sena or Teller. This agreement is that the Utes of Southern Colorado shall be removed to the Grand River valley, in the western part of the State, about midway north and south, while the White River Utes are to be removed to Uintah Reservation.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says the bill introduced in the New York Legislature, providing that the Presidential electors shall be chosen by Congressional districts, instead of on the general State ticket, is attracting considerable attention there. A great many Republicans favor it. The Democrats, on the other hand, insist that it is a revolutionary project conceived entirely in the interest of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON advices state that the friends of Senator Thurman have now strong hopes that he will immediately become prominent again as a candidate for the Presidency. This sudden elation arises out of a proposition pending before the New York Legislature to change the method of appointing electors for President and Vice President in that State. As the Democrats, in that event, could not calculate upon the vote of New York, it would be absolutely necessary for them to turn their attention toward securing the electoral vote of Ohio.

THE Maryland Legislature has elected Arthur Gorman to the United States Senate for the term of six years following March 3, 1881.

AFTER a somewhat protracted contest, J. Z. George has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi. His chief opponents were Gens. Barksdale and Walthall and Congressman Singleton.... The Louisiana Legislature has chosen Congressman Randall L. Gibson to succeed Kellogg in the Senate from that State. The latter's term expires in 1883.

FOREIGN.

A BERLIN dispatch reports a serious quarrel at Kalisch, Poland, between Russian and German officers. The officers of a Russian regiment stationed at Kalisch invited the officers of Prussian regiments stationed on the other side of the frontier to Kalisch, and, in the course of a political argument, the Russians used insulting language to Germany. Bloodshed was averted by the Russian Colonel sending home the German officers under escort.... Serious riots have occurred at Pesth, in Hungary, in consequence of the fatal shooting of Vehoray, a leader of the people, by an aristocrat, Baron Majthenyi by name. It is claimed that the nobility sought to destroy Vehoray, and put forward the Baron, who is the best pistol-shot in the empire, for the purpose.... A Cork dispatch states that sixty able-bodied men, with their families, were admitted to the Killarney workhouse. A woman applied for admission with three children, one of whom was dead in her arms from hunger and exposure.... A London dispatch says that all accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts is becoming extremely critical. The Mayors of Sheffield and Brighton, and other towns, have opened relief subscriptions, but the universal opinion is that private relief cannot cope with the distress.

THE situation in Ireland grows more critical with each day's news. In some districts starvation is staring the poor laborers and their families in the face. In others, they are thronging to the workhouses for relief. In still others, private charity has had to come to the rescue, though it is insufficient to cope with the distress.

DUBLIN advices report that the landlords are entering into co-operation together for the purpose of defending their rights against the tenantry. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the poor facilities for extending Government relief to the poor. The Sligo operatives are in a state of revolt and demand work, threatening to make trouble if it is not furnished them. Owing to the closing of many mills, the operatives' families are in a state of starvation.

A LETTER from Japan says of the great fire that devastated the city of Tokio on the 26th of December last: "Miles of ground were laid waste, 15,000 homes destroyed, and 50,000 persons made destitute. The estimated pecuniary loss is considered at ... The loss of life is reckoned at 100, though nothing certainly is known. The progress of the flames was so rapid as to overtake and destroy many who could give no sign. In several instances numerous unrecognizable bodies or fragments were found among the ruins. Many, again, died from exposure to the cold. The night succeeding the fire was exceptionally bitter."... Advices from Afghanistan report that serious dissensions have sprung up among the native leaders, while the British are rapidly strengthening their position.... Russia has intimated her willingness to withdraw her troops concentrated on the frontiers of Austria and Germany, if those Powers regard them as likely to disturb the friendly relations at present existing.

THE appeal of the Mansion Committee (Dublin) to the people of the United States says: "It is now admitted that the distress in Ireland is of an acute and unexceptional character, certain to involve actual starvation if extraneous aid be not promptly and liberally forthcoming. The distress daily increases in area and intensity, and it seems almost impossible to avert, until next harvest, absolute famine in very many places."... Recent deaths: Jules Favre, distinguished French statesman, aged 71; M. Bounel, a French Republican Deputy; Thomas Landseer, A. R. A., engraver, elder brother of the late Sir Edwin Landseer; a sister of the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

THE Royal Academy of Great Britain has resolved to admit women to membership, subject to certain disabilities, including deprivation of the right to vote at elections and attendance at the annual banquet.... There is considerable distress among the laboring classes in London, caused by general depression in all industrial pursuits.... An explosion in a coal mine near New Castle, England, killed between eighty and ninety miners.... An attempt by the Brazilian Government to levy a tax on street-car passengers in the city of Rio Janeiro was resisted by the populace. A mob destroyed the cars and tracks of the company, attacked the conductors, and stoned and fired at the troops. The latter charged on and dispersed the mob. Three persons were killed and thirty wounded.... The Spanish Congress has adopted, by a vote of 230 to 10, the bill abolishing slavery in the island of Cuba.... A large Afghan army is reported ready to march on Cabul.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Another batch of suffrage petitions was presented to the Senate on the 15th inst. by Messrs. McPherson and Baldwin. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Finance, announced that he was directed by that committee to report adversely on a joint resolution for the withdrawal of the compulsory legal-tender power of the United States treasury notes. Mr. Bayard, from the same committee, presented the views of the minority, in favor of the resolution, which were signed by Messrs. Kernan and Bayard, while Messrs. Wallace and Morrill reserved the right of amendment. Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of Luke Pryor, appointed Senator from Alabama. Mr. Pryor took the modified oath. Mr. Morrill called up for consideration his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the practicability of refunding the public debt at a less rate of interest than 4 per cent., and made a speech thereon. The bill for the removal of all of the obstructions in Delaware Breakwater harbor was passed. The bill to establish a new land district in Dakota was passed. Adjourned to Monday.... In the House, after some miscellaneous business, consideration was resumed of the bill requiring one-half of the reserves of the national banks to be kept in gold and silver coins of the United States. Mr. Price, of Iowa, spoke in support of the bill. He declared himself opposed to any tinkering with the currency, either as to the quantity or quality of paper which was circulating. He was also opposed to the taking away of the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks. All prudent men spoke in thunder tones, and said: "Let well enough alone." Mr. Lewis also spoke in favor of the bill, which went over. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules, and consumed nearly the whole day without reaching a decision. Mr. Converse introduced a bill for the establishment of titles in the Hot Springs reservation.

Mr. Sparks, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the House, on the morning of the 16th, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number, rank, names, and annual pay of every officer on the retired list of the army. Adopted. The whole day was occupied upon the private calendar. Mr. Sanford, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill refunding to the State of Georgia $35,000 expended for common defense in 1777. Mr. Bright, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums of money covered into the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of lands for direct taxes in South Carolina. Adopted. A bill passed donating condemned bronze cannon to the Morton Monument Association of Indiana.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate on the 19th inst., by Mr. Ferry, for an amendment that suffrage shall not be restricted on account of sex; and Mr. Pratt presented a resolution inviting other Governments to co-operate in the Panama canal. A number of private bills were passed. Bills introduced: By Mr. Sanders, granting an increase of pension to the widow of Maj. Thornburgh; by Mr. McDonald, to allow a rebate on duty paid on imported salt used for curing fish or in packing; by Mr. Wallace, a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for full information concerning the labors of the Spanish-American commission on claims growing out of the Cuban outrages. The special order—the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation—was then called up and debated at length. The Chair appointed Senator Pryor to replace the late Senator Houston on the Committee of Privileges and Elections, Claims, Postoffices and Post-Roads. Appointments: William J. Phillips, United States Marshal Eastern District Texas; John McNeil, United States Marshal Eastern District Missouri; Augustus Ash, United States Marshal District of Nevada; DeForest Porter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; Jacob B. Blair, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Wyoming; Melville C. Browne, United States Attorney for Wyoming; William Callon, Receiver of Public Moneys, Warsaw, Wis.... Under the call of States for bills in the House, the following important measures were presented: By Mr. Bailey, relating to the inter-oceanic canal, and requesting the President to invite the co-operation of the Governments of the principal maritime nations of Europe in the selection of the route of the isthmus ship transit; by Mr. Vance, to repeal the duty on salt; by Mr. Cobb, for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award; by Mr. Townshend, proposing a constitutional amendment in regard to the election of President and Vice President, providing for their election by a majority of the votes of the people, and for the abolition of the Electoral College; by Mr. Bland repealing the law restricting the sale of tobacco; by Mr. Young, for the retirement of officers of the army of a certain grade; by Mr. Wells, incorporating the J. B. Eads Inter-Oceanic Transit Company, and appropriating $300,000 for surveys for a Panama canal survey. The Hall of the House was tendered to Mr. Parnell for an address, on the 2d of February. A resolution of Mr. Kelley in regard to the tariff laid over. Bills were passed: For the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia; appropriating $145,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river at or near Georgetown, D. C.

Mr. Windom presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 20, for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Red river of the North. Mr. Logan presented petitions for the reduction of the duty on zinc and for the equalization of bounties. The House bill to admit free of duty articles for exhibition at the Millers' Convention at Cincinnati, was passed. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a public building in Denver. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the condition of the Pensacola navy yard, and the cost of restoring it. Mr. Logan, by request, presented the petition of soldiers for the passage of the Weaver bill for the payment to soldiers of the difference between greenbacks and gold when they were paid. After passing several unimportant bills the Senate took up the special order, the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation, and several proposed amendments were discussed, and the bill was recommitted. Mr. Paddock introduced a bill to equalize homesteads; also a bill for the relief of settlers on school lands in Washington Territory. Two witnesses under attachment for contempt in the Lugalle bribery case purged themselves from the contempt and were discharged.... In the House the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Warner, for paying United States bonds of '80 and '81 by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of deposit not exceeding $500,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, redeemable after three years, and payable in fifteen years; by Mr. Willits, disqualifying a person who practices polygamy from sitting or holding office; by Mr. Culberson, for the discontinuance of the national-banking system; by Mr. Cravens, for the settlement of titles in the town of Hot Springs, Ark.; by Mr. Conger, a resolution of the Michigan Legislature against any increase of duty on low grades of sugar; by Mr. Loring, proposing a constitutional amendment "that the right of suffrage shall be based on citizenship, and the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex, or for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens of the United States." In the morning hour consideration was resumed of the bill relating to the national-bank reserves, and Mr. Chittenden spoke against the legal-tender quality of greenbacks. A petition that the duty on steel rails shall be $10 per ton was received. The balance of the day was spent in committee of the whole upon the rules.

Messrs. Edmunds and Garfield were appointed members of the Board of Visitors to the next annual examination of cadets at the West Point Military School, at the session of the Senate of Jan. 21. Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relating to the removal of suits by corporations, and to make further provisions relating to suits by and against corporations. Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the Senate bill in relation to brevet army appointments, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Beck then addressed the Senate in opposition to the Bayard legal-tender resolution, consuming the entire session.... In the House, Mr. Sparks, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter, accompanied by a majority report thereon. Mr. McCook presented a minority report. The bill was made a special order for the 18th of February. Mr. MacMahon, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the payment of fees of United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Consideration was resumed in the morning hour of the bill relative to fractional bank reserves, and the House was addressed by Messrs. Lounsberry, Buckner and Townshend. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules. The Speaker laid before the House various executive communications. Mr. Covert offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information relative to the sugar beet.

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

Everything was quiet at Augusta on the 15th. In the House the Committee on Elections reported, giving the seat of Donnells, of Westbrooke, Republican, to Merritt W. Stiles, Democrat. The report was carried without opposition, and Stiles qualified and took his seat. Acting Governor Lamson issued an order to the Sheriff of Kennebec county, informing him that his deputies were no longer required to protect the public buildings, and directing him to dismiss them. The Sheriff refused to obey the order. The House Bribery Committee continued its investigations, but elicited nothing of importance.

The Maine Supreme Court, on the 16th inst., answered all the interrogations submitted to it by the Legislature. The decision was in favor of the Republicans and adverse to the Fusionists upon every point. The Legislature went into the election of a Governor, the choice falling on Maj. Joseph L. Smith. Other State officers were also chosen. In the House, the report of the Election Committee declaring William Murray, Fusionist, of Vassalboro, elected to a seat instead of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Butler, Republican, was adopted, thus bringing the members of the House to 77. Gov. Smith delivered a brief inaugural address, and also issued an order relieving Gen. Chamberlain from the command of the State militia. The Bribery Committee continued its investigation. Thomas B. Swann repeated in greater detail the statements previously made by him in regard to the methods adopted by Wallace R. White to induce him to stay away from the House or resign his seat. Enloe Chase corroborated Swann's testimony in certain particulars. James O. White, member of the Legislature and cousin of Wallace R. White, testified that the latter offered him $1,000 to stay away from the Legislature. Wentworth and Cushman, members of the House, swore that efforts were made to bribe them to absent themselves from the State House.

Saturday, the 17th of January, was a lively day at the Maine State capital. The Fusion Legislature met in the forenoon, and, after the appointment of committees by both the Senate and House to take into consideration the situation of affairs and report upon the best mode of procedure, adjourned until Monday, the 19th. Immediately after the Fusionists dispersed the Republican members of the Legislature took possession of the State House and elected Daniel F. Davis Governor, S. J. Chadborne Secretary of State, J. W. Rogler Treasurer, H. B. Cleaves Attorney General and S. J. Gallaghan Adjutant-General. Davis was sworn in as Governor and delivered an inaugural address. After the transaction of some routine business both houses quietly adjourned. During the session Blaine came upon the floor of the House and was received with the wildest demonstrations of applause.

The Republican Assembly held a brief session at Augusta on the 19th inst., but did nothing of importance. After the adjournment Gov. Davis gave orders to exclude the Fusionists from the State House. In the afternoon the latter, headed by Gov. Smith, presented themselves at the gateway of the Capitol, but admission was denied them, and they proceeded to organize and transact their business on the sidewalk. After a very short session, at which it was determined to secure Union Hall and continue their sessions from day to day, they adjourned. The Secretary of State and Governor secured rooms in the same building. Money enough, it is said, has been guaranteed to run their Legislature all winter, and pay every man his salary. They say they intend to appeal to Congress, and will soon have a committee there to investigate matters. The Fusionists were very indignant at their exclusion from the Capitol. They say Gov. Smith could have had 10,000 men in readiness at a moment's notice, but his counsel has been for peace, and has prevailed. The State Treasurer issued an order instructing the subordinates of his office not to honor any demand for the payment of money from the treasury emanating from, or issued by, the authority of either of the Legislatures until further advised by him.

The Republican Legislature, at its session on the 20th, adopted a resolution denouncing the Fusion body as bogus, and acting in violation of the constitution and laws of the State, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to punish them. It was ordered that the Secretary of State be directed to procure a suitable seal, which shall be acknowledged as the seal of the State. Four Fusionists went over to the Republicans during the day. The Fusionists met in Union Hall. The committee appointed to report upon a plan of procedure recommended submitting a series of questions to the Supreme Court. After a good deal of talk an adjournment was voted without action on the report. The Republicans forced open the safe of the Secretary of State's office; there were no valuable papers in it, nor the seal of the State, or official election returns. It is conjectured that the returns have been destroyed.

Matters wore a quiet look at Augusta on the 21st. The Republican Legislature showed a disposition to conciliate the Fusionists by giving them places on the most important committees appointed, but the latter held severely aloof. Samuel A. Holbrook was elected State Treasurer. The Fusion Legislature met at Union Hall, and voted to draw up a statement of facts and a series of questions, to be submitted to the members, who will decide whether to send them to the Supreme Court or not. The Fusionists established a State Department in a business block, and the Secretary of State issued the following: "We have returned to first principles. We have a pine table and chairs. The great seal of the State is in possession of the only legally elected and qualified Secretary of State. The Capital Guards and other companies have been ordered to their armory as a precautionary measure." A Republican mass meeting was held in the evening at which Senator Blaine was the chief speaker.

White River Massacre Investigation.

The Committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives are engaged at Washington in investigating the cause of the Ute outbreak at the White River Agency in Colorado. Gen. Adams was the first witness examined. He simply told the story of his personal connection with the Indian troubles—a story which has already been often told in the newspapers. It comprised his appointment by Mr. Schurz as a Special Agent of the Indian Bureau last fall, while Mr. Schurz was in Colorado. At that time Adams was an employe in the Postoffice Department. He went to Los Pinos, and was conversant with the incidents of the Thornburgh fight and the Meeker massacre. He thinks Meeker was largely to blame for those calamities. He was a cranky old man, with set notions, and frequently embroiled himself in quarrels. On one occasion two young men went out into the prairie and set the grass on fire, with the intent to scare Meeker. The latter at once sent for soldiers. These came, and Thornburgh's ill-fated expedition was the result. The Indians became very much alarmed. In one of the subsequent quarrels between them and Meeker he met his death. Adams told his story from beginning to close with few interruptions. He offered no opinions on the situation, nor was he asked to. He is known to be a firm friend of Mr. Schurz.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, in his testimony before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, arraigned the Indian Bureau for incompetency, and charged it with responsibility for the Ute revolt. Among the reasons assigned by him for the rebellion of that tribe was that they were cheated out of their lands; that the Government failed to pay them their annuity; that from 1876 to 1878 supplies were not furnished them; that the sale of arms and ammunition on the White River reservation had been forbidden, and that Agent Meeker was an injudicious and unfit man. Commissioner Hayt denied many of the General's assertions, and attributed the abuses in the service to his predecessor in office.

Census Supervisors.

The President lately sent to the Senate names of Supervisors of the next census for confirmation as follows:

Ohio—First district, Charles D. Campbell; 2, John Henry Thomas; 3, William H. McDowell; 4, Henry A. Towne; 5, Albert G. Byers; 6, William A. Hunt; 7, Joshua W. Stanley.

Indiana—1, Gilbert R. Stormont; 2, Franklin C. Johnson; 3, J. M. Ritenour; 4, Isaac H. Davis; 5, Benjamin P. Walker; 6, William P. Seymour.

Illinois—1, James G. Wright; 2, David H. Sunderland; 3, John W. Bailey; 4, Henry H. McDowell; 5, Edward J. Waddell; 6, John H. Chestnutt; 7, William A. Northcote; 8, William R. Brown.

Michigan—1, John G. Sharpe; 2, Byron R. Pierce; 3, Charles D. Long; 4, H. Olin Young.

Missouri—1, Charles E. Salomon; 2, Benson B. Cahoon; 3, B. P. Bailey; 4, Joseph A. Wilson; 5, Daniel M. Draper; 6, John P. Durke; 7, Corrydon F. Craig.

Wisconsin—1, Alonzo Loper; 2, David E. Welsh; 3, Leonard Lottridge; 4, Thomas S. Allen.

Iowa—1, John M. Rowley; 2, James T. Metcalfe; 3, John S. Stridger; 4, Ichabod N. Kidder.

Minnesota—1, Albert A. Crandall; 2, Charles W. Johnson; 3, Chris C. Andrews.

L. Cass for District of Colorado.

Kansas—1, T. Dwight Thatcher; 2, David J. Evans; 3, Charles M. Kellogg.

Nebraska—1, B. D. Slaughter; 2, Bruno Tzschuck.

Territories—Crawley P. Dake, Arizona; Alexander Hughes, Dakota; William H. Bird, District of Columbia; Clinton H. Moore, Idaho; Hugh McQuaid, Montana; Abram S. Hoyt, New Mexico; John Neil, Utah; Fred W. Sparling, Washington Territory; Homer Merrill, Wyoming.

The Exodus Investigation.

The committee of the United States Senate, consisting of Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom and Blair, appointed to investigate the causes of the exodus of colored people from the Southern States, commenced taking testimony. The first witnesses examined were the Rev. J. E. Rankin, pastor of the Congregational Church, and Thos. Tullock, Assistant Postmaster of Washington, both of whom testified that they had no personal knowledge of the causes of the exodus, and knew nothing of the widely-scattered circular to which their names were appended, appealing to the people of the United States for money to assist the freedmen in finding refuge from persecution, etc., except that they had promised to serve as members of the Board of Audit for the Emigration Aid Society therein referred to.

O. S. B. Wall, of Washington, President of the "Emigrant Aid Society," was examined. He estimates the number of colored men, women, and children already transported from North Carolina through Washington to the West (principally to Indiana) between 2,500 and 3,000. The original purpose of the North Carolina agents of these emigrants was to have them go to Kansas, but the tide was diverted to Indiana by their agents (Perry and Williams) on the strength of representations by members of the Washington society, based on circulars received from J. H. Walker, Mail Agent at Terre Haute, to the effect that there was a great demand for farm labor in Indiana, and that the colored people would readily find employment there at excellent wages, together with the best of treatment, and schools for their children, etc.

The Fatal Shirt-Button.

Dr. Sander, a physician of Elberfield, Germany, died from the effects of a singular accident, which conveys its own lesson. One morning in 1874, while dressing, he contrived in some way to get a shirt-button between his teeth. Unconsciously, while laughing, the button slipped into the back of his mouth, and thence into the larynx. All the exertions of his surgical friends to remove it were vain.

It was ascertained that it sank into the right lung, which soon became irritated. Spitting blood ensued, and he was himself looking forward to his death as not very remote.

He removed to a villa he had near Frankfort-on-the-Main to pass his last days in quiet. Here he was surprised by a violent fit of coughing, accompanied by spitting of blood, in a paroxysm of which the button was ejected.

His health rapidly improved, and in a few months, regarding himself as quite cured, he resumed his professional work and endeavored to gather up the threads of his former practice.

But last year unmistakable symptoms manifested themselves that the lung had not fully recovered from the presence in its substance of a foreign body for several months.

He spent the winter in the South of Europe, but returned almost worse than he went. He gradually wasted away and died.

A SCYTHE which Prince Bismarck once took from the hands of a peasant in a meadow and swung for half an hour has been purchased by the Historical Museum of Berlin for $300.

IN England there is a growing prejudice against operatic music in the churches.

ALL SORTS.

PAUPERISM is steadily increasing in Germany.

GEN. BURNSIDE advocates Canadian annexation.

SIXTY miles from Winnipeg is a valuable deposit of hard coal.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S wages are still kept down to $5,000 a day.

THE school population of Kansas has increased 33 per cent. in a year.

OF the 686 soldiers sent by Baltimore to the Mexican war thirteen survive.

THE soap mine near Eureka, Nev., is turning out hundreds of tons of saponaceous quartz.

IN Erie, Pa., a spring of clear, fresh water has worked its way through the joints in the paving-stones in a sidewalk.

"THAT'S what beats me," as the boy said when he saw his father take the skate strap down from its accustomed nail.

A ROCHESTER horse, frightened by a first sight of a railway train, trembled violently a few minutes, and then fell down dead.

CORK was the material of which the ancient Egyptians made coffins, but the moderns have changed the uses of this article from grave to gay purposes.

ARKANSAS raised so little cotton a few years ago that she was not reckoned as a cotton State, but now she ranks next to Texas, and produces 650,000 bales a year.

"I WAS not fit to be a soldier; I never saw our men fire but I thought of the widows and orphans they would make, and wished they would miss," says Robert G. Ingersoll.

FUMES from the smelting of lead are now passed through a very long line of pipes and woolen bags, and condensed into lead again, as steam is converted into water. The lead thus obtained is a powder of exceeding fineness which makes an excellent blue paint.

A LADY'S ribs were broken by her dressmaker in Lyons, N. Y. The friend of the household had attempted to fit a dress to her and had caused so much pain in her right side that the work had to be abandoned. The lady was in a state bordering on hysterics when medical aid was summoned, and an examination revealed the fact that one of her ribs was broken.

NEARLY all the leading London shops are very old establishments. Hedge & Butler, wine merchants in Regent street, were wine merchants to Charles II. Redmaynes, Howell & James (immortalized by Hood in "Miss Kilmansegge and her Golden Leg"); Fortnum & Mason, famous Italian warehousemen; Swan & Wells, renowned for underwear and children's clothes; Swan & Edgar, Lewis & Allenby, Holmes, Mortlock, are all near a century old. All traveled Americans know these firms. A London business is much more valuable in the long run than one in America—it lasts.

A TEAMSTER at Carson, Nev., was told that somebody in Paris had offered a prize of $4,000 to anybody who traced a figure like the following, without lifting the pencil, going over a line twice, or making an erasure:

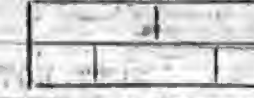

Although he was informed that the thing was impossible, he persistently worked at it night and day until he became a lunatic. In an asylum he still spends most of his time at the problem.

THE new United States Senator from Maryland is A. P. Gorman. He succeeds William Pinckney White, who was appointed by the Governor of Maryland to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Reverdy Johnson as Minister to England, and in 1875 was regularly elected to the Senate. Mr. Gorman is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, a member of the State Senate, and, curiously enough, was, when a lad, a page in the august body to which he has been elected.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@11 00
HOGS	4 70	@ 5 00
COTTON	12¾	@ 13
FLOUR—Superfine	4 50	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2	1 48	@ 1 49
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@ 60
OATS—Mixed	47	@ 48
RYE—Western	93	@ 94
PORK—Mess	13 50	@14 25
LARD	7½	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 35
HOGS	3 50	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 50	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 35
RYE—No. 2	75	@ 77
BARLEY—No. 2	83	@ 85
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	16	@ 18
PORK—Mess	12 50	@12 75
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 2	1 21	@ 1 22
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 1	75	@ 76
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@ 75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE	77	@ 78
PORK—Mess	12 75	@13 00
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 30	@ 1 32
CORN	43	@ 44
OATS	38	@ 41
RYE	87	@ 88
PORK—Mess	13 00	@13 25
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 2 Red	1 32	@ 1 33
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@ 7 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 1 Amber	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—No. 1	44	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	39	@ 40
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	13 75	@14 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 28	@ 1 29¼
CORN	38	@ 39
OATS	36	@ 39
PORK—Clear	14 00	@14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 [illegible]
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 10	@ 3 [illegible]
HOGS	4 30	@ 4 70
SHEEP	3 75	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

The United States Consul General at Mexico reports that the superiority of American goods is causing them to displace European goods in the Mexican market.

The Metropolitan National Bank, of New York, has taken up the bonds deposited at Washington to secure its circulation and withdrawn its notes—a transaction by which the concern makes an annual profit of over $90,000.

This Government wants its officers to put on no airs. Maj. William E. Sweet, chief of the internal-revenue division in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, has been dismissed for extravagant expenditures made while traveling on Government account.

The high price of corn in 1879, as compared with that of 1878, has evidently cut short the hog crop of the West considerably. The six large pork cities and the interior points, it is now estimated, will pack the present season 6,980,000 hogs, as against 7,480,000 last season. This is a net decrease of 500,000, in round numbers, the present season.

Judge Anderson, in the Virginia Court of Appeals, recently gave a novel opinion. The appellant, Mrs. Latham' sought a divorce from her husband on the ground that he had joined the Republican party. The shock, she said, was too great for her domestic happiness. And Judge Anderson thought that she was right. "The husband," he said, "had deserted his friends and gone over to the enemy. It was perfidy, the moral taint of which, she felt, attached to him, and would probably exclude him from the best society in the State." And so the learned Judge thought that the bonds of matrimony should be dissolved.

The printers of his State prove that the new Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, Mr. Hickenlooper, has a hard name. The New York *Graphic* says that from a perusal of Ohio exchanges it not only appears that Mr. Lickenhooper has been politically kicked and cuffed, but that Mr. Riplencooker has been subjected to other indignities. In fact, Mr. Pooklenhiper seems to be considerably mixed up in the webs of his political antagonists. The general opinion is, however, that if any of these prosecutors think they have only a day's job on hand in fighting Mr. Loophenkicer they are very much mistaken, as Mr. Hickpoolkener will give them a two-years' engagement.

The gold and silver product of the Pacific slope, for 1879, including British Columbia and receipts in San Francisco from the western coast of Mexico, are: Gold, $32,589,920; silver, $38,623,812 Adding lead, the total is $75,349,501, or nearly $6,000,000 less than in 1878. The returns are interesting, from the fact that they show an immense falling off in the receipts of the Comstock lodes. These return only $8,830,562, as against $21,295,043 in 1878. There is a falling off of $13,000,000 in the entire State of Nevada, and an increase of over $8,000,000 in the State of Colorado, chiefly from Leadville. These facts indicate that the uncertainties in mining returns are much greater than is commonly supposed.

The war against the lottery companies is still kept by the Postoffice authorities. Postmaster General Key recently sent to Congress the records of his department respecting the extent to which the mails were used by lottery companies and other swindling concerns. The "Texas Gift Concert Association" is described as "one of the most successful swindles" of the day. The managers of the concern divided the day's receipts among themselves every evening, the unsold numbers being placed in the wheel from which the "prizes" were drawn. The department also called the attention of Congress to the swindling concerns operating under the titles of the "Denver Land Company" and the "Kansas Land Company," denouncing them in strong terms.

The railway interest is the heaviest consumer of iron in the country. It now looks as if there would be a larger demand for iron in 1880 than for many previous years. In 1879 the total mileage of road built was 4,000. But already this year 9,000 to 10,000 miles are projected for immediate construction. Some authorities put the figures as high as 12,000 miles. For tracks alone, old and new, it is figured that 1,500,000 tons of steel and iron rails will be required. The full capacity of our mills is estimated at 1,400,000 tons, leaving 100,000 to come from abroad. But in addition large quantities of iron will be required for cars, engines, bridges, spikes, bolts, fish-plates, and other equipments. From all these facts it is evident that the expectations of a larger demand for iron this than for almost any previous year are by no means too sanguine.

The Indianapolis *Journal* sent out some 6,000 circulars to all the active and pronounced Republicans of Indiana, requesting each to indicate his first choice for President. Nearly all who were addressed made replies. The final result is as follows:

For James G. Blaine	[illegible]
For U. S. Grant	[illegible]
For John Sherman	[illegible]
For R. B. Hayes	[illegible]
For E. B. Washburne	41
For J. A. Garfield	17
For R. W. Thompson	12
For Schuyler Colfax	18
For Benjamin Harrison	18
For B. H. Bristow	11
For Roscoe Conkling	17
For John C. Fremont	8
For George F. Edmunds	10
For W. T. Sherman	[illegible]
For Alexander Ramsey	8
For John A. Logan	8
For Joseph R. Hawley	3
For W. A. Wheeler	8
For Frederick Douglass	1
For R. J. Oglesby	1
For Newton Booth	1
For nominee, or expressing no preference	183
Total	5,398

An unwritten page of history came to light at a Boston dinner, a few days ago. The story was told by the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, and he gave it as told to him authentically while at his post in St. Petersburg: "During the war of the Revolution, in 1780-'81, England attempted to negotiate with Russia and Prussia to combine against France and compel her to withdraw her fleet from American waters, offering as a consideration the cession of the island of Minorica, in the Mediterranean. Fortunately for the young American republic, the proposal did not meet with favor in the eyes of Catherine II., and Prussia did not dare to join England single-handed. The legend is of importance only as showing the desire of England to regain possession of her colonies here and the great danger of our country averted by the non-intervention policy of Russia's Queen."

The Darkest Day of Grant's Life.

"The darkest day of my life," said the General, "was the day I heard of Lincoln's assassination. I did not know what it meant. Here was the rebellion put down in the field and starting up in the gutters: we had fought it as war, and now we had to fight it as assassination. Lincoln was killed on the evening of the 14th of April. Lee surrendered on the 9th of April. I arrived in Washington on the 13th. I was busy sending out orders to stop recruiting, the purchase of supplies, and to muster out the army. Lincoln had promised to go to the theater, and wanted me to go with him. While I was with the President a note came from Mrs. Grant, saying she must leave Washington that night. She wanted to go to Burlington to see our children. Some incident of a trifling nature had made her resolve to leave that evening. I was glad to have the note, as I did not want to go to the theater. So I made my excuse to Lincoln, and at the proper hour we started for the train. As we were driving along Pennsylvania avenue a horseman rode by us on a gallop, and back again around our carriage, looking into it. Mrs. Grant said: 'There is the man who sat near us at lunch to-day with some other men and tried to overhear our conversation. He was so rude that we left the dining-room. Here he is now, riding after us.' I thought it was only curiosity, but learned afterward that the horseman was Booth. It seems that I was to have been attacked, and Mrs. Grant's sudden resolve to leave deranged the plan. A few days later I received an anonymous letter from a man, saying he had been detailed to kill me, that he rode on my train as far as Havre de Grace, and, as my car was locked, he could not get in. He thanked God he had failed. I remember that the conductor locked our car, but how true the letter was I cannot say. I learned of the assassination as I was passing through Philadelphia. I turned around, took a special train, and came on to Washington. It was the gloomiest day of my life."—*Young's "Around the World with Grant."*

An Ante-Bellum Poker Story Retold.

On one of those steamers that plowed the waters of the Mississippi in days gone by a quiet party was deeply immersed one evening in the mysteries of that somewhat uncertain game called poker. One of the party, a Colonel or Judge, or Major—history does not record which—in a fit of abstraction took the four aces from the pack with which the game was being played and laid them on his knee. The game progressed, and the Colonel almost "raised" his antagonists out of their boots. When the "draw" came, he threw away his legitimate five, called for one, and reached for the four aces on his knee. They were gone! Rising, he cried in tones of virtuous indignation: "Gentlemen, this thing has gone far enough. There's cheating going on around this table!"—*Mobile (Ala.) Register.*

At a performance of the cantata of "Esther" at Dallas, Texas, Ahasuerus was advised by somebody in the audience to "cut it too fat." The personator of the great Assyrian went to the footlights and said: "This is a religious show, and you'll have to be decent. I'm Ahasuerus just now, but after the show I'm Sam Turner; and, if any duffer would like to cut it fat, then I'll give him a mighty lively welcome."

The *Gaceta*, of Madrid, reports the population of the island of Cuba at the end of 1878 at 1,399,979, of whom 266,759 were creoles or free blacks, and 187,596 slaves.

FARM NOTES.

The rain annually pours into the soil a quantity of nitrate of ammonia fully equivalent to three pounds per acre.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious as food for horses, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Guinea fowls will keep all bugs and insects of every description off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls, or harm the most delicate plants.

The average butter yield of the Ayrshire cow is one pound from twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk; from the Jersey it is one pound of butter from eighteen pounds of milk.

Turnips are healthful for horses. They should be cut in slices, or, what is better, pulped finely and mixed with a little meal and some salt. Rutabagas are better than white turnips.

Keeping sheep is pleasant and profitable, if attended to properly. Wool is a sure thing every year and brings cash. It has its ups and downs, but let any man make up his mind that none but his wife or his administrator shall sell his wool for less than 30 cents per pound and he will come out all right.

Parsnips, carrots, Swedish turnips and especially mangel-wurzel, will all fatten pigs. These roots ought not to be given in a raw state, but always cooked and mixed with beans, peas, Indian corn, oats or barley, all of which must be ground into meal. When pigs are fed on such cooked food as we have stated, the pork acquires a peculiarly rich flavor, and is much esteemed, especially for family use.

Horse Hints.—Rubber bits are the best for winter use on your horses. The mortality among horses is greater between the ages of 4 and 8 years than at all other periods of life. Warm the bit on your bridle in frosty weather before putting it in the horse's mouth. The bit full of frost, coming in contact with the tongue and lips, adheres to these soft tissues the same as it would do when red-hot, leaving the animal with a sore mouth. If you do not believe it place your own tongue on a piece of frosted iron some cold morning and be convinced.

A good workshop containing such tools as can be used to advantage by the farmers should be found on every farm. A room with a stove in it and large enough to permit of the construction of a hay rigging, a gate or portable fence, will furnish a place where many hours may be healthfully and profitably spent in the most inclement weather of winter. Here a great deal of repairing may be done that would otherwise find its way to the professional mechanic. New tools may be built, that will be needed on the farm, or harnesses may be oiled and repaired and a great many things that will suggest themselves may be done. In mild weather the thoughtful can find profitable out-door work, such as repairing outbuildings and cutting up falling branches from trees.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Large numbers of cattle die annually in the West from the lack of water when feeding in the cornfields. Dry corn-stalks, as compared with grass, are constipating food; but smutty corn-stalks are especially liable to cause impaction of food in the stomach, and disease of the brain. The risk is largely or entirely obviated if there is a sufficient supply of water; but when the water is frozen up the animal can no longer chew the cud from lack of water in the paunch to separate and float its contents, and impaction and a whole train of evil consequences follow. If water can be supplied so that the cattle can drink at will, it is better; but if not, it should be allowed abundantly at any cost twice a day. While in many cases no other than iced water can be had, it is all-important that stock should not be left to become so thirsty that they will fill themselves when driven to drink, and then stand shivering in the cold stall or stanchions, where they are denied even the privilege of stimulating their circulation by walking about.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Dressing for Roast Pork or Goose.—Make a dressing as for goose, and one teaspoon of mustard and teaspoon salt, with a wineglass of claret, and mix with the dressing before putting in the goose or pork, or pour this into the gravy.

Roast Goose.—Two ounces onion and half as much green sage chopped fine; add one coffee cup of bread crumbs, a little pepper and salt, the yelks of two eggs. Do not quite fill the goose, but leave room to swell. Roast from one hour and a half to two hours, and serve with gravy and apple sauce.

Sweet Pickles.—To every seven pounds of fruit put four pounds of sugar, one quart of the best vinegar, an ounce of cloves, ounce of cinnamon, a dozen pieces of mace. Put the sugar and spices in the vinegar. Let it boil, then pour over the fruit; let this remain till next morning; boil and pour over for three mornings. The last time boil the fruit in it.

Is a Brass Vessel Safe for Cooking In?—A brass kettle may be used for cooking with safety, if thoroughly well scoured before being used. The scouring should be done with fine bath brick, and afterward with hot water. No acids, such as vinegar, should be used in cooking in a brass kettle. When the kettle is done with for the time, it should be scoured and put away in a dry place, where it will always be ready for use after simple washing.

Celery Cream Soup.—To make celery cream soup boil a small cup of rice in three pints of milk until it will pass through a sieve; grate the white part of two heads of celery (three, if small) on a bread-grater; add this to the rice milk after it has been strained; put to it one quart of strong white stock; let it boil until the celery is perfectly tender; season with salt and cayenne, and serve; if cream is obtainable, substitute one pint of it for the same quantity of milk.

Coffee Custard.—Make a good, strong extract of coffee—by dripping it as slowly as possible—for ten people you will want two cupfuls; take eight of the same measures of milk, and beat into the milk yelk of six eggs; add three ounces of powdered sugar; mix into this the two cupfuls of coffee; as coffee differs in strength, better taste to see that is sweet enough; pour the mixture into cups, and put the cups in a not-too-deep pan with boiling water; the level of the water ought not to stand higher than the cup; do not try and boil the water too hard; about 15 minutes of boiling is necessary.

Sweet and Sour Cabbage.—My pickles gave out too early this winter, and I used this old receipt, which is Dutch, for an old woman gave it to me in Albany just forty years ago: Take a cabbage-head and cut it down into eight pieces and cover it with coarse salt, letting it remain in a jar twelve hours; take it out, squeeze it, and chop it fine with two onions; put it on the fire in a china-lined vessel, covering it with vinegar, and boil for a full hour; add to it then one ounce of turmeric (a teaspoonful of curry will do instead of turmeric), one teaspoonful of ground pepper, a teaspoonful of celery-seed, a tablespoonful of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, and half an ounce of white mace, with one and a half pounds of brown sugar; cook one hour more.

Odd Dinner Customs in Sweden.

The Swedes have a queer way of locomotion at their meals. They often flit about like flies, from one table to another, and sometimes seem to turn topsy-turvy when they order a repast. It is no rare thing to see them begin with cheese and biscuit, next proceed to ham and salad, with a slice of meat to follow, and then suddenly start up in the middle of their dinner to swallow, while they walk about, a plateful of pea soup. A habit which they have of beginning each repast with what they call a "smorgos," not merely leads to much untidiness at meal time, but makes them seem contented to live on bits and scraps. The smorgoes consist of little dishes, such as slices of smoked reindeer and caviere, and sardines, with pickles, cheese and other whets provocative of thirst. These are fished out with a fork of general utility, and laid on thumb pieces of rye cake, thickly smeared with butter, which serve by way of plate. Then they are bitten into, regardless of the fragments which may fall on other dainties (for your true smorgos eater seldom sits to his repast), and they are finally washed down with a glass or two of spirits which stand handy by their side. Such a prelude to a meal is not merely uncleanly, but must vitiate the palate, and injure the digestion. Indeed, I feel convinced that, were the smorgosbord abolished, not more would the cookery of Sweden soon improve, but very many of the people would be gradually weaned from their weakness for strong drink.—*All the Year Round.*

Cooked Alive.

There was a hog-killing in progress near Huntsville, Ala., and two colored men, Robert and Dennis Patrick, brothers, got into a dispute about each other's share in the year's crop. A long kettle filled with water was near by. The water in the kettle had been heated to such a degree that they were waiting for it to cool a little in order to scald hogs in it. The water was so hot that they were afraid it would "set" the hair of the hogs. This was the high temperature of the water when the brothers began to quarrel. Dennis, who was the oldest, told Robert that he would put him in the kettle if he didn't shut up, and Robert, the preacher brother, told Dennis that, if he put him, Robert, in that water, he, Dennis, would have to go with him. Dennis caught Robert and pressed him backward in the direction of the kettle. He pressed him, both of them having their arms locked meanwhile, until they both went headlong into the kettle of seething water. Their piteous, awful screams and moans soon attracted others to the place, who finally extricated them from the white-hot caldron. They retained their senses when first taken out, and their intense agonies were simply beyond description. They at once complained of their hot clothes, and, when these were taken from their limbs, great flakes of boiled flesh went with them, leaving their bones exposed. Their beards fell out and their hair dropped from their heads. They had literally been cooked alive. The sight was such that those who witnessed it were well-nigh paralyzed with horror. All possible measures of relief were tried during the night, but Robert died next day and Dennis on the day following.

A Drummer's Experience.

Mr. Brizendine, a Louisville traveling agent, was crossing a covered bridge that spans a small stream in North Alabama, one evening not long ago, when he was seized by the throat by a highwayman, while another held the horse he was riding. It was very dark in the bridge, and Brizendine could not see his assailants; but, being a powerful, well-built man, he struggled desperately with his would-be murderers, and, in the struggle, managed to draw a revolver from his pocket, which he used with telling and fatal effect on one robber, sending a No. 41 cartridge through his brain and killing him instantly. The other robber, a desperate fellow, then relinquished his hold upon the horse and attempted to wrench the revolver from Brizendine's hand. The struggle was desperate and the revolver fell from his hand and rolled away, and it was a hand-to-hand struggle. Both were powerful men, but the plucky drummer finally threw his antagonist, and, dealing him a few powerful blows, knocking him senseless, he left him and his companion lying prostrate on the bridge. The plucky drummer reached a neighboring village in a greatly exhausted condition. Informing the citizens of what had occurred, a large party started to the scene of the battle, and brought in the two robbers, one of whom was a corpse. They were tramps from Springfield, Ohio.

Curious Fight.

A novel battle was witnessed in a Pennsylvania barn-yard between a steer and a gander. The latter was swaggering through the yard when the steer thrust his horns at him, and battle was at once offered. For several minutes the fight was fierce and exciting, with all the odds on the side of the goose, who flapped his great wings in the face of his enemy and drove him back. Finally the gander was backed into a corner, where he could not use his weapons, when he was speedily conquered.

A Rural Romance.

Michael Kelley, or Mike Kelley as he was usually called, was an eccentric old farmer living in one of our suburban towns. Born of poor parents, by industry and perseverance he had become possessed of one of the finest farms in that section, of which he was justly proud; but no prouder was he than of his own physical strength and agility, that had assisted him in accumulating his property and made him a most excellent boxer and wrestler, and he had a corresponding contempt for men of inferior powers. One spring, when help was unusually plenty, he determined to have the farm run that year by a strong team. So, when a man presented himself and asked for work, after inquiring of the man as to his habits, etc., he would finish up by asking him to fight. In this way he disposed of quite a number of applicants, and was beginning to despair of getting his "strong team," when, one morning as he was standing in the barn door, a young man came up the road, and, seeing him, called out:

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning," gruffly.

"Do you want to hire a hand to work on your farm, sir?"

"Perhaps so; want to hire out?"

"Yes, sir; I am looking for a job."

"What can you do?"

"All kinds of farm work, sir; I was born on a farm."

"Can you fight?"

"What, sir?"

"Can you fight, I say; can you lick me?"

"I don't know, sir, whether I can or not; but I can try."

And he did try. The first thing Kelley knew he was on his back on the floor, with two teeth down his throat; the next, the man was astride his stomach, with a fist in each eye, and his nose was bleeding. Then he let him up, and was just picking up his bundle to start off, when he was called back and set to work, and he proved to be as trusty and industrious as he was brave. The farmer's daughter needed just such a man for a husband, and now he may be seen any day superintending the work on the farm, while Father Kelley sits in the arm-chair and tells to his grandchildren the story of his last fight.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

Reasonable Economy.

We do not like stinginess. We do not like economy when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notion that the poor man should hitch himself to a post and stand still while the rest of the world moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself every amusement, every luxury, every recreation, every comfort, that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to make an iceberg, to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellows, and deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions, merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about. But there is an economy which is especially commendable in man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with happiness and which must be practised if the poor man would secure independence. It is almost every man's privilege, and it becomes his duty, to live within his means—not up to, but within them. Wealth does not make the man and should never be taken into account in our judgment of men, but competence should always be secured when it can by the practice of economy and self-denial to only a tolerable extent. It should be secured, not so much for others to look upon or to raise us in the estimation of others, as to secure to us the consciousness of independence and the constant satisfaction which is received from its acquirement and possession.

Not My Place.

A dispute having long existed in a gentleman's family between the maid and the coachman, about fetching the cream for breakfast, the gentleman one morning called them before him, that he might hear what they had to say, and decide accordingly. The maid pleaded that the coachman was lounging about the kitchen the greater part of the morning, and yet was so ill-natured that he would not fetch the cream for her, notwithstanding he saw she had so much to do as not to have a moment to spare. The coachman alleged that it was not his business.

"Very well," said the master, "but pray what do you call your business?"

"To take care of the horses, and clean and drive the coach," he replied.

"You say right," answered the master, "and I do not expect you to do more than I hired you for; but this I insist on, that every morning, before breakfast, you get the coach ready, and drive the maid to the farmer's for milk; and I hope you will allow that to be part of your business."

The coachman and the maiden soon after came to terms.

What Tobacco Is Made Of.

We have heard the tobacco-user claim that the weed was food and drink to him, but never thoroughly believed him until a British Parliamentary report on adulteration set forth the following schedule: "Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpeter, fuller's earth, starch, malt commings, chromate of lead, peat, moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, endive leaves, lampblack, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and licorice, scraps of newspaper, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves, and straw brown paper." This is convincing. Not only is it food and drink, but it is also house and land, paint-shop and literature, with drugs, condiments and chemicals thrown in ad libitum. Verily, tobacco is potent, but a little diffusive.—*Boston Transcript.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are 16,000 locomotives in the United States.

Nebraska has an area of 75,995 miles, or 48,636,800 acres.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart pays a tax of only $500,000 of personal property. W. H. Vanderbilt pays none.

A county in Texas is said to have expended last year $3,000 for preaching, $100,000 for tobacco, and $300,000 for whisky.

Virginia has 675 colored schools, taught by 415 colored teachers. The male teacher's salary averages $30 a month, the female's $24.

The anthracite coal shipments from Pennsylvania mines for 1879 exceed 25,000,000 tons, against 16,486,000 tons last year, and 19,290,000 tons for 1877.

London measures about thirteen miles from east to west and nine miles and a half from north to south, and is set down as containing 30,000 miles of streets, courts and lanes.

Dakota is the largest of the organized Territories, containing about 150,000 square miles, or an area nearly equal to Pennsylvania, New York, and all the New England States combined.

In 1878 Nevada yielded in round numbers $35,000,000 in precious metal; California, $19,000,000; Utah, $6,000,000; Arizona, $2,300,000; Idaho, $2,000,000; British Columbia, $1,300,000; Oregon, $1,200,000; Washington, $100,000.

About 15,000 varieties of colors are employed by the mosaic workers of Rome, and each of these varieties has about fifty shades; so that in all 750,000 tints are afforded, which the artist can distinguish with the greatest facility. Even with this variety the workers find a lack of tints.

The colonial possessions of Great Britain embrace about one-third the surface of the globe, and nearly one-fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is about 7,647,000 English square miles, of which 3,000,000 are in America, 1,000,000 in Africa, 1,000,000 in Asia, and more than 2,500,000 in Australia.

In Bavaria 13.42 out of every 100 births are illegitimate children; in Austria, 12.63; in Denmark, 10.39; in Scotland, 8.87; in Germany, 8.75; in France, 7.21; in Italy, 7.07; in England, 5.11; in Roumania, 3.43; in Ireland, 2.36; in Greece, 1.48. The excess in Bavaria and Austria is due to laws prohibiting marriage to those with a certain income.

In 1878 there were erected in Chicago 1,010 buildings, having a street frontage of 31,168 feet, and costing $7,419,100; in 1877 there were 1,398 buildings with a frontage of 35,033 feet, costing $7,552,694; in 1876, 1,586 buildings (including sheds) with a street frontage of 43,222 feet, and costing $8,270,600. The total for the past four years is: Number of buildings, 5,128; street frontage, 27 miles and 338 feet; cost, $29,987,949.

In Philadelphia there are 50,000 men and women employed in the manufacture of clothing, and 20,000,000 suits are made there every year. Cutting machines are finding their way into all the large manufacturing establishments. They cut 1,800 garments in a day of twelve hours. Button-holes are also made by machinery at the rate of 150 per hour. One establishment where these mechanical appliances are used can turn out 100 suits daily ready for wear inside of twelve hours.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles. In shape it is a rhomboid, the greater diagonal of which is 300 miles and the smaller 210 across; greatest meridianal length, 230 miles; greatest and smallest breadth, 180 and 110 miles. Its population is now 5,412,377. The next census will be taken there in 1881. In 1821, when the first complete census was taken, the population amounted to 6,801,827; in 1831, to 7,767,401; in 1841, to 8,199,853. The great decrease from 1841 to 1851, amounting to about 1,600,000, was due to the intervening famine and the increasing emigration.

What a Doctor Claims.

A Pennsylvania doctor claims to have discovered a certain and safe cure for consumption, in the form of crude petroleum, administered in small quantities. He claims that, out of twenty-five cases of well-marked tubercolosis so treated, twenty are, to all means of diagnosis, cured; the rest have been materially benefited, and none have been under treatment more than four months. The nausea attending the use of ordinary crude petroleum led him to adopt the semi-solid oil that forms on the tubing of wells. This, made into from three to five-grain pills by incorporating an inert vegetable powder, was administered from three to five times a day in one-pill doses. The first effect, he says, is the disappearance of the cough; night-sweats are relieved, appetite improves, and weight is rapidly gained. These favorable symptoms continue until the patient is entirely recovered. If half the claims put forward by this disciple of Esculapius be well founded, he has indeed made a valuable scientific discovery.

Longevity of German Generals.

Prussian Generals seem to enjoy a rare longevity. Without reckoning Marshals Von Moltke and Von Roon there is found in the higher grades of the army a body of men who began their military careers three-quarters of a century ago. Gen. Von Schreibershofen, born in 1785, entered the service in 1797, and, after having risen through all the intermediate grades in the long wars which marked the beginning of this century, was created a Major General in 1829. On the 1st of November last he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to that dignity. To-day, at the green old age of 95, this veteran displays an almost youthful vigor.

The hardest thing that a preacher has to deal with in his profession is that solemn and critical male member of his flock who possesses the notion that he, far more than the pastor, was cut out for the ministry.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 29, 1880.
THEODORE REED; ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Judge Gresham, of Indianapolis, has revoked the commission of two United States commissioners—John J. Hawes and Calvin F. Rooker, within the last few days.

This evening, the First Auxilary Liberal League, of Cincinnati, will give a free entertainment in honor of the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Payne.

A special to the New York Herald indicates that Grant will withdraw from the presidential contest, which will leave Blaine and Sherman in the lead for the republican nomination.

What do our brothers of the democrat press of northern and convenient portions of Indiana, say to a grand reunion, at Fort Wayne, sometime during the month of February?—Lagrange Democrat.

We say reune, on Friday of any week during the month named.

Were the Stover and McDonald cases so complicated as to require the assistance of Judge Best on the part of the state, or was it a scheme to injure the reputation of certain attorneys connected with the case? The future will probably reveal the intent.

Hendricks 40, Tilden, 1.

[illegible] relative strength [illegible] democratic and republican presidential candidates, as indicated by a paper circulated among the prominent business men and politicians of Auburn, last Tuesday, is as follows:

DEMOCRATS:		REPUBLICANS:	
Hendricks	40	Blaine	28
Hancock	3	Sherman	7
Tilden	1	Grant	6
Nominee	2	No choice	2
No choice	1	Nominee	1

Mr. Tilden and Mr. Grant can stand aside, so far as the voters of this community are concerned.

The meeting of the Kelley state committee, held at Albany, New York, on the 21st inst., was attended by prominent anti-Tilden democrats from all parts of the state. It was the beginning of a movement for an anti-Tilden state convention and an anti-Tilden state delegation to the national democratic convention. The following resolutions were offered by David Dudley Fields and adopted:

Resolved, That, as known by the last election, the democratic party, if united, will be a majority in this state.

Resolved, That the democratic party in the state can only become united by avoiding the causes which led to the division in the last election.

Resolved, That we affirm the undoubted right of democrats to reject a nomination made by a party convention, of a candidate who is offensive to a considerable body of the party, but we see nothing in the past or present circumstances of the party in this state to prevent its uniting upon a candidate fairly nominated, who is acceptable to all sections of the party.

Resolved, That, under the circumstances, it is necessary that a convention of the democracy of the state should be convened to appoint delegates to the next national convention of the democratic party, and the executive committee of the state committee is directed to call such convention.

Do our Tilden worshipers in Indiana still think that gentleman can carry New York?

The supreme court of Maine has again decided against the fusionists, which will probably end the fight for the present. The Indianapolis Sentinel says:

"The supreme court of Maine is but a reflex of rascally radicalism throughout the broad land. To demonstrate that this supreme court is simply a batch of average radical rascals, gathered from anywhere where ballot-boxes are to be stuffed, or one state or thirty-eight states to be stolen, we give the decisions of this precious judicial party, once when the proposition was to count out democrats, and more recently the case which has commanded the attention of the country. Here they are in a nutshell, side by side:

1877.	1880.
WHEN DEMOCRATS WERE TO BE REJECTED.	WHEN REPUBLICANS WERE TO BE REJECTED.
It is to be regretted that votes are lost by the negligence of town officers, but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty, and, knowing it, will perform it.	The representative is not to be deprived of his right because municipal officers have neglected their duty.
JOHN APPLETON, CHAS. W. WALTON, JOHN A. PETERS, ARTEMUS LIBBY, WM. G. BARROWS, WM. WIRT VIRGIN, J. G. DICKINSON	JOHN APPLETON, CHAS. W. WALTON, JOHN A. PETERS, ARTEMUS LIBBY, WM. G. BARROWS, CHAS. DANFORTH, JOS. W. SYMONDS.

According to Maine justice, it is law in 1876 to deprive democrats of their seats on account of the negligence of town officers to comply with its forms; but in 1880 it is not law to deprive republicans of their seats for precisely the same reason, though the statute governing elections is exactly the same in both cases. Could the infamy of republican politics in Maine have a more striking illustration?

Get Better Posted.

The correspondent in last week's COURIER, in reference to the school boys on our streets, cannot be a teacher, or he would know that once the pupils are outside of the school grounds the teacher has no control over them. The parents are the ones to refer to, for the young man or girl who is not taught manners at home cannot be expected to learn them upon the street.—Republican.

No, our correspondent is not a teacher—that is, not a school-teacher; but he is evidently qualified to teach the Republican managers considerable concerning the powers and duties of a teacher in the public schools of Indiana. In the absence of the correspondent, it is only necessary in order to expose the inexcusable and gross ignorance of the shining lights (?) whose brilliancy (?) is reflected through the columns of the Republican, that we refer to the following under the head of "The Teacher's Authority over Pupils Going to and Returning from School," to be found among the supreme court decisions, on page 84, of the school laws of Indiana, as amended March 15, 1877. The decision from which we make the extracts, was given by the supreme court of the state of Vermont, but is evidently considered authority by our state superintendent of public instruction, else he would not have cited it. The court says as follows:

"Though a schoolmaster has, in general, no right to punish a pupil for misconduct committed after the dismissal of school for the day, and the return of the pupil to his home, yet he may, on the pupil's return to school, punish him for any misbehavior, though committed out of school, which has a direct and immediate tendency to injure the school and to subvert the master's authority.

It is conceded that his right to punish extends to school laws, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the supervision and control of the master over the scholar extends from the time he leaves home to go to school till he returns home from school. Most parents would expect and desire that teachers should take care that their children, in going to and returning from school, should not loiter, or seek evil company, or frequent evil places of resort. * * * * When the child has returned home or to his parent's control, then the parent's authority is resumed and the control of the teacher ceases, and then for all ordinary acts of misbehavior the parent alone has the power to punish." * * * *

The following upon this subject is from an excellent French treatise upon education, by J. Willm, inspector of the academy at Strasburg, p. 176:

"The last question which presents itself is, how far teachers should pay attention to the conduct of the pupils out of school, and especially at the time when they resort to it or return home. The road leading to school is truly a part of it, if we may so speak, as well as the play-ground, consequently any disorders committed by the pupils on it ought to be suppressed by the teacher. He ought especially to watch over them at their play, for the sake of discipline as well as for that of education in general. Their games are, as has been said, of serious importance to him. The conduct of pupils, when under the parental roof, and everywhere but in school or on the road leading to it, escape all the means of discipline; but the teacher ought not to be indifferent to that conduct, especially in the country; he should carefully inquire concerning it for the sake of moral education. For the same reason he will have to watch over his own conduct out of school, and avoid whatever might tend to diminish that respect his pupils owe to him, and which is the chief condition of the success of his mission."

We do not wish to be understood as being personally favorable to the decisions given above, though they would undoubtedly be endorsed by the supreme court of Indiana, and are now regarded as authority by the state superintendent of public instruction, and parents, pupils and teachers may as well govern themselves accordingly, the information (?) of the Republican to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THE FIRST AMERICAN PATENT.—The first American patent for an invention was issued the Samuel Hopkins at New York, July 31, 1790, for an improved process of making potash and pearlash. Secretary Schurz made a recommendation to congress to purchase this patent for $500. The present possesor of the document is E. T. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio. It is written in a round, old-fashioned hand, signed by George Washington and certified by Ed Randolph, Attorney-General, as being conformable to the act of congress to promote the useful arts, and its delivery to the grantee is certified by Thomas Jefferson, with the seal of the United States.

HOW TO TEACH.—A writer in the new journal, The Practical American, says: The trouble in our public schools is that so many of its teachers are in reality not teachers, but merely disciplinarians and hearers of recitations. It is quite another thing to be a teacher able to call into play the perceptive and reflective faculties of the pupils, and to make them remember the things taught, because they comprehend them, than to confine the chief occupation to the memorizing of lessons from books combined with a restraint worse than a drill parade, and which when imposed upon children for five or six hours a day makes, in their opinion, the school a most detestable institution.

GREATEST HEIGHT OF BALLOON ASCENT.—Many people inquire how high a balloon can ascend. An aeronaut soon reaches a hight where the air is so rarified that it becomes unfit for respiration and most men would faint at a height of 22,000 feet. Gus Lupac in 1804 ascended at Paris to the height of 22,000, or about four miles, and to the permanent injury of his health. Later, in 1863, Glaisher, of London, ascended to a high of 29,000. He first became paralyzed, then unconscious, and would have died had not his assistant opened the gas valve and thus allowed the balloon to descend, when he recovered. This is the greatest height ever attained. The barometer recorded nine inches presure, or one-third of the normal presure of the atmosphere, and this appears to be the maximum that any man can endure.

HOW TO RESTORE DEFECTIVE SIGHT.—The following important statement is given in the Louisville Medical News, and will be found most valuable to those who are forced to use spectacles owing to weak sight caused by a flattening of the cornea, called presbyopia. He says that the use of sulphate of eserin possesses the power of acting especially on the ciliary muscle, and contracting it, which contraction increases the convexity of the cornea. He recommends dissolving one grain of the sulphate of eseria in 1 ounce of water, and putting one drop in each eye at bedtime. It produces at first the opposite defect, a too great convexity of the cornea, which is called myopy, or near-sightedness, which, however soon passes away. He further says he thinks the use of this remedy perfectly safe, and also adapted in cases of glaucoma and other inflammations of the eye, in cases of weakness resulting from overwork, general debility, dipthera, &c. We give this remedy and our authority, but advise caution in using it, because as the effects can only be temporary, a continous use is of course necessary, and experience has yet to prove what secondary effects may result from often-repeated applications.

WAS ADAM BORN IN PERU? Dr. Rudolf Folb, whose linguistic researches in South America are well known, in which he states that the language spoken by the Indians in Peru and Bolivia, especially in Quechua and Aymara, exhibit the most astounding affinities with the Semitic language, and particularly with the Arabic, in which tongue Dr. Folb has been skilled from boyhood. Following up the lines of this discovery Dr. Folb has found, first, a connecting link with the Aryan roots; and, second, revelation that "the Semitic roots are universally Aryan." The common stems of all the variants are found in their purest condition in Quichua and Aymara, from which fact Dr. Folb derives the conclusion that the high planes of Peru and Bolivia must be regarded as the point of exit of the present race.

WHAT A MAN CAN CARRY AND PULL.—Some interesting results have been published respecting the greatest load a man can carry. The maximum load for a moderate distance was found to be 310 pound, but for along distance a soldier marching on level ground could not cary more than 132 pounds distributed over his body. If he carries this seven or eight miles for a day, it is equivalent to a good day's work. This is equivalent to 1,518 pounds carried a distance of 3,200 feet. But if he ascend a ladder, like a hod-carrier, he can only carry 120 pounds continually, and in a day will only carry 1,230 pounds 3,200 feet high. As to pulling, under the most favorable circumstances and for continous work, an effort can not be gained exceeding from 26.4 to 33 pounds raised from one-eighth to one-half feet per second, which is equivalent to about 4,000 foot pounds raised one foot, 4,000 foot pounds, or one-eight of horse power.

He Got Something Frisky.

[Baltimore Bulletin.]

"Got something frisky?" he asked, as he walked into a livery-stable and called for a saddle-horse; "something that will prance about lively and wake a fellow out of his lethargy? I used to ride the trick mule in a circus, and I reckon I can back anything that wears hair." They brought him out a calico-colored beast with a vicious eye, and he mounted it and dashed off. Before he had gone two blocks the animal bucked, crashed through a high board fence and plunged into a cellar, tossing his rider over the top of an adjacent wood-shed, and landing him on the ragged edge of a lawn-mower. They bore him home, straightened him out, and three surgeons came in and reduced his dislocations and plastered him up with raw beef. In a few weeks he called at the stable, and said if they had a gentle saw-horse with an effectionate disposition, a bridle with a curb-bit and martingales, and a saddle with two horns and crupper to it, he believed he would go up in the hay-mow and gallop around a little where it was soft and it wouldn't hurt him if he went asleep and fell off, as he did the other day.

Bass-Drum for a Sick Man.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

"Toward the latter part of the war," said the colonel, "bands became rather scarce in the Confederate service and we were rarely regaled with the strains of martial music unless it was from the Federal forces. On the retreat from Sharpsburg, during a brief halt, the weary soldiers, as was their custom, flung themselves down on either side of the road for what rest they could get. Just at this juncture came trudging down the center of the road a solitary musician with a big bass-drum. His appearence excited the liveliest emotions among the boys, which finally found vent through a tall, tallow-faced North Carolinian, bringing his piece to the ready, halted the astonished musician, at the same time brawling out: 'Say, mister, can't you come down here a piece an' play something kinder soothing on that air thing—for a sick man?"

A Married Woman's Trials.

[Stockton Herald.]

A lady living in the southern part of the city was sitting up about 11 o'clock a few evenings ago, waiting for her husband to come home. The lamp was in her bed-room and she was in the parlor. Hearing a noise outside of the door-yard fence, as if a man who was drunk was trying to find the gate, she went out, and shure enough a drunken man was there. She helped him into the parlor, as she had been used to doing, and placed him carefully on the lounge. After a hard struggle she got his coat and vest off and then came to his feet. She pulled at least five minutes at his boots (as she thought they were), to get them off, but they would not come. At length she felt up about his ankles and found that the man had shoes on—something that her husband never wore. Striking a light she dicovered that she had a tramp on the lounge who was drunk through and through. What followed can easily be imagined.

Unclaimed County Orders.

List of county orders of DeKalb county, Ind., remaining uncalled for, in the auditor's office of said county for more than five years, which orders, if not called for prior to the regular session of the board of commissioners in March, 1880, will be cancelled by said commissioners:

NAMES.	AMOUNT.
John Miracle	$ 1.00
Jared A. Ball,	75
Ebenezer Coburn,	75
J. Bowman,	1.00
Chauncey Allen,	75
A. F. Bucher,	1.00
Grant Bower,	1.00
John Brooks,	50
Robert H Williams,	50
Mathew Brown,	25
William Letcher,	1.00
William Sufas	75
Benjamin Steel,	96¼
John R. Ball,	1.87
Henry Smith,	1.50
Thomas Crooks	1.50
Horace Conner,	1.00
David Ash,	1.25
Peter Jennings,	2.50
E. Hutchins,	1.25
Jonathan Simons,	1.72
Charles Barney,	75
W. W. Delano,	85
George Weber,	1.00
John Crous,	1.98
Jacob Wiltrout,	1.25
A. P. Clark,	1.50
Henry Dove,	1.25
Philip Fast,	1.25
Henry Dimitt,	1.00
Adam Smith,	75
Solomon Nedick	75
William Oberlin,	75
Isaac Smith,	1.25
David Kiah,	50
J. A. Earl,	50
Daniel Hosler,	50
Leslie Knapp,	50
Eaton & Carr,	3.00
Henry Orr,	50
William Walleck	50
Jonas McIntyre,	195
Henry Dunn,	1.00
John Barber,	1.00
Samuel Wilaman,	4.15
William Shaffer,	75
Valentine Weaver,	1.00
Ezra Rogers,	75
A. Collar,	50
Cyrus Alton,	3.00
William Petty,	1.25
John Sawyer,	1.25
S. F. White,	1.00
R. O. Sinclair,	1.25
Levi Seighler,	1.25
Henry Smith,	1.00
Benjamin Wise,	1.25
William Ervin,	1.00
Hugh McKeen,	1.25
Daniel F. Miller,	1.25
J. Hook,	75
O. Bear,	1.25
Fredrick Long,	1.25
James H. Burley,	1.00
Clark L. Brant,	1.25
Andrew Horn,	1.00
Lorenzo Dawson	75
Samuel Wyson,	2.50
Jerome Reynolds,	80
Eliza Bowers,	80
Julia Crane,	80
W Getts,	1.00
Elmer Clingaman,	50
R. A. Ross,	1.25
W. H. Reed,	75
Frank Harris,	75
Henry O. Brine,	75
Isaac Shaffer,	1.25
D. B. Shull	1.50

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County } s. s.

I, Albert Robbins, auditor of said county, certify that: In compliance with section 1, chapter 80, of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana of 1879, I have carefully examined the records of unpaid allowances; and that the above is a full, true, and complete list of county orders, in my office, remaining uncalled for for more than five years.

L. S. Witness my name and official seal this 27th day of January, 1880.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co Sup't, of schools.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett and Keiser township, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned an inhabitant of said state, over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at the March session of said board, 1880, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Lot number four [4] in block nineteen [19] in the incorporated town of Garrett, in the township, county and state aforesaid.

GEORGE BEHLER.

Jan. 29th, 1880. 5-3w.

Attachment Notice.

Fairfield Snyder, }
vs. }
James C. Wilson } Before John Finch, J. P. of Richland township, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitle cause has filed his affidavit and bond in attachment and summons having been issused and returned "not found" and a writ of attachment having been issued thereon and by virtue of said writ property having been attached belonging to said defendant and it appearing that the said defendant is a non resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore, the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on 6th of March, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m before me, the undersigned, at my office in the township of Richland and town of Corunna.

JOHN FINCH, J. P.

Jan. 29th, 1880. 5-3w

Root & Company's
Great Clearing-out Sale
NOW TAKING PLACE.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY
Are now holding their ANNUAL CLEARING-OUT SALE of every description of Winter Dry-goods, and will continue it up to February 1st. Ladies can secure some real bargains in Fine Dress Goods, Cloaks, Dolmans, Furs, Shawls, Suits, Circulars, Ulsters, Underwear, Hosiery, Fancy Knit Goods, Heavy Woolens, etc., etc.

Root & Company's
Great Clearing-out Sale.
FORT WAYNE, IND
NOW TAKING PLACE.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,
GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES. and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock a sfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats ....$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats. .... 2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters .... 5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c--Price Dec. 24, 68c.
[High priced wool was not pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE. - - INDIANA.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—The cemetery needs a new fence.

—Our foreman is taking a lay-off this week.

—The marshal has put away several hogs this week.

—Wood was short at the school-house last week.

—Christ. Baldock is not with J. L. Davis any more.

—Joe. Beugnot has put up another "interesting" sign.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Soon the rural pedagogue will draw his last month's salary.

—Use Goodman's patent oil can. Call at his shop and examine them. 5-4w.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—The contract for the work on Kiblinger's building has been let to parties in Ohio.

—Mr. John Creguer will run a bakery in connection with his grocery next spring.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Abram Miller and wife are visiting with their children at Auburn.—Hicksville News.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 1-tf.

—The motion for a new trial in the Dyer case, at Albion, will be argued next Monday.

—John Gross and family have returned from Ohio. John has not improved any in health.

—Dave Hampton is back from his visit to Richmond, and says he had a "slashin' good time."

—Wm. Clayton, a former resident of Leo, Allen county, was buried in the Auburn cemetery yesterday.

—Conductor Misner, of the Wabash, was in town Sunday, visiting with our townsman Mr. T. J. Cuppy.

—Geo. Grund is on the sick list. He has about four inches of sore throat and carries his neck in a sling.

—The weather is somewhat colder this morning and the indications are that it will continue for a while at least.

—The question that still harasses the public bosom in this community is: Who stole Penfield & Emanuel's coal?

—Ike and Johnnie Jones, Luther Roth and several other b'hoys will start for the far west the first of next month.

—As shown by the marriage record, the boys and girls have "caught on" with a vim this month. Nothing like it.

—The Kendallville Standard office is for sale. It will sail as soon as the fellow comes along who can raise the wind.

—Last week's Kendallville Standard makes the startling announcement to its readers that "The weather still continues."

—J. A. Porter will erect a frame business room, in the spring, on the lot where Tom Cool's meat market now stands.

—We are informed by one who ought to know, that railroad business in Garrett will be very lively during the coming season.

—Mrs. Minnie Kline, daughter of L. D. Britton, who has been clerking at Willis' book store, has returned to her home at Corunna.

—A buggy-load of hoodlums from Garrett made more noise in town Monday than would be expected from a cage of Bengal tigers.

—Sherm. Hollister got shamefully caned last Saturday evening, at his restaurant. See particulars of the outrage in another column.

—Mr. T. C. Mays, who has been nursing a very sore face, will be able to resume his duties on the Toledo Commercial in a short time.

—Judge Borden's charge to the jury, in the Stover case, occupied thirty-five minutes, and was favorably commented upon by the attorneys generally.

—The court-room, during the entire week's trial of George Stover, has been crowded with interested people, nearly one-third of whom were ladies.

—Mrs. J. A. White, of Mendota, Ill., and Mrs. Mary Cartright, of Fort Wayne, are visiting in town, the guests of Mrs. J. A. McKay and daughter.

—Miss Mary Pitcher anticipated a trip to Angola, last Saturday, but business cares and anxieties prevented. She will go in the sweet after a while.

—Cook Ford is fully established in the livery business at Waterloo, and is now ready for the boys to commence taking the damsels out for an airing.

—Messrs. Willis & Co's new store, next to the Physicians' drug store, is now running under a full head of steam and presents an attractive appearance.

—While Mr. Eckhart is using his utmost endeavors to build up a trade that will eventually be a great benefit to the town, our citizens should help in the construction of the proposed sidewalk.

—There are only nine separate items concerning "the mud" in last week's Hicksville News. Local matter must have been beautifully "skeerce" around Hicksville, or else Tom's head was badly mud-died.

—The days are getting longer now, in a marked degree. There are probably about the same number of hours in each day, but what we mean is that there is much more daylight now than there used to was.

—The testimony of Peter Helwig, given in the Stover trial, has a tendency to injure, rather than advance the interests of certain officials who are candidates for re-election. Who is entitled to the $100 reward.

—Judge John Morris, of the law firm of Coombs, Morris & Bell, Fort Wayne, was in town a few hours Monday. Judge Morris is well known in this region, having been a resident of this place a number of years ago.

—Samuel Sloan, of New York, has been elected president of the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad, with R. G. Ralston, of the same place, secretary. The "Saginaw" part of the road's name has been eliminated.

—Mr. L. D. Britton and Mr. T. F. Jordan, of Richland township, both carpet-baggers (according to Baxter) from Holmes county, Ohio, called to see us Tuesday last. We are always glad to meet such staunch democrats.

—The death of Elmer Bradley, the man who was run over by an Eel-River train last Saturday morning, an account of which appears elsewhere, was a tragic one indeed, and furnishes another sad lesson to those who will stop to think.

—M. Cicero Emanuel, Esquire, of Spencerville, occupied a prominent seat at the reportorial desk, Monday evening, while the jury was receiving its instructions, and the result of his labors will doubtless appear in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post-office at Auburn, Ind., Jan. 24, '80.

Champion Henry,
Carter William,
Failing Jesse B.
Lovell Harry,
Morter George,
Place W. A.
Sprake John.

Joseph Rainier, P. M.

—There appears to be some difficulty in school No. 11, Richland township, caused by reckless rifle practice by one of the scholars, thereby endangering the lives of some of the pupils. If reports are true, the matter needs looking after by the school officers.

—Somebody, about a week ago, imbued with the idea that Valentine's day came a month earlier this year, sent a highly engraved mule cut to Dan. Hickey, of the Jackson road,—and Dan. was hot. So was the mule, for it was immediately consigned to the stove in the baggage-car.

—The social of the Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Union, announced for to-morrow evening, has been postponed one day; it will take place, therefore, Saturday evening next, and will be entertained by Miss Sadie Hollister. An invitation is extended to all who are interested.

—In view of the fact that the roads will soon be in a passable condition, we shall expect our "wood subscribers" to come to time according to contract. We cannot use the wood in July, but want it now; and if it doesn't come in soon, there will be hoopin' and whalin' and snatchin' of teeth.

—A certain person whom we might mention, has in their possession, or did have last week, a glove buttoner with chain and charm attached, which belongs to Mr. Joe Abright, and the sooner the article is returned to Abright's jewelry store the better it will be for all parties. Joe was not asleep when it was taken.

—The pleasant features of our young friend, Rob. McClellan, will be seen in its old haunts no more for the present. Rob. left yesterday afternoon for Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he will stand behind the counter in a grocery store. We join his numerous friends in hoping he may get home-sick soon and come back to Auburn.

—Harry C. Bennett, for some time past a faithful and attentive clerk at the Central hotel, expects to take his departure next week for Bryan, Ohio, where he has accepted a similar position in the Fountain City hotel of that place. He is certainly well adapted to the hotel business, and will be missed at the Central.

—Occasionally, amongst our advertising customers, we run across a man who gets his back up on account of some trifling personal feeling (which in nine cases out of ten he has no grounds for) and orders his little 3-inch ad. out of the paper, happy in the firm belief that the paper will cease to flourish and that the office must suspend business at once.

—Tommy Starr, of the Hicksville News, copies our article headed a "Debased Wretch," relative to the dastardly trick a thing played upon a young girl of that vicinity recently, and says: "We will only add that the villain alluded to hails from DeKalb county." We did not state where he hailed from, and don't care; he is a dirty scoundrel, all the same, and ought to be skinned alive.

—Rev. H. Johnson last Sunday started for Waterloo by rail from the Wabash depot, but when near the Jackson depot his engine "slipped her eccentrics" and he was obliged to push it back on foot. The machine was the one used by Mr. Bell, roadmaster of the Wabash railway, and Mr. Johnson thinks it is a stupendous failure.

—Willis & Co. have moved their large stock of books, stationery, news, notions, etc., into the room in the McIntyre block, formerly occupied by H. H. Stamets, where they will be pleased to see all their old patrons and as many new ones as may wish anything in their line. Come one and all, and we will make it to your interest to come gain. 3-4t.

—One uneasy individual at the court-room, Monday evening, who bore a striking resemblance to Darwin's missing link between a man and a monkey, created considerable amusement for some of the girls. He got down on his knees twice, in the attitude of prayer, and at the second rising some irreverent individual added to the ludicrousness of the scene by remarking "Amen."

—F. E. Davenport returned from Chicago Tuesday, where he went to perfect some arrangements relative to the manufacture of his capsule filler. He has given the right of sale to Messrs Park, Davis & Co., of Detroit, and has realized quite a speck in the transaction. Now if he can only invent some process by which a man can swallow raw quinine without thinking he has committed suicide, the world will be indebted to him and Frank's fortune will be assured.

—The prisoner, McDonald, who is now on trial in the circuit court, is evidently determined to escape if possible. After he was taken into court yesterday morning, Sheriff Leas concluded to search the prisoners cell as he had done frequently before. During the examination the sheriff found secreted in the prisoner's bed a dangerous weapon in the form of a slung-shot which the prisoner had made by plaiting strings torn from the edge of a towel, to the end of which was attached a cast iron washer about three inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch thick, the same having been taken from the end of an iron rod projecting through the stone which forms one side of the cell. The discovery was a fortunate one, as the prisoner would no doubt have watched his opportunity to use the weapon on the sheriff or his deputy.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Ushered into Eternity Without Warning.

The announcement on our streets, last Saturday morning, that a man had been run over and instantly killed by a train on the Eel-River division of the Wabash railway, down near the depot, produced more excitement than our town has known for many a day, and at an early hour Main street was alive with people hurrying to the scene of the accident. As a matter of course, a Courier representative was amongst the number, who, upon reaching the depot, witnessed a more ghastly spectacle than he ever cares to see again. Stretched at full length upon a board in the freight room, stark naked, his body being prepared for the burial clothes and coffin, lay all that was left of Elmer Bradley, and a sickening sight it was. His left arm was cut off diagonally at the muscles near the shoulder and his hip on the same side was gashed and lacerated to the bone, while on the right side the leg was nearly severed from the body by a horrible gash which penetrated the intestines and exposed them to view. His face on the same side was literally raw, the skin being peeled off and hanging over on his neck, and a hole near the temple, about two inches in diameter, revealed the interior of the skull. Such was the appearance of the unfortunate man's body while being prepared to send home.

The accident occurred near Ensley's brick house on the avenue, or about one-third of the way from the Eel-River depot to the junction, and it is necessarily a matter of surmise as to the exact circumstances of the man's getting there; but it is generally conceded that he was on his way to the junction, where he expected to take the 4 o'clock train home on the Baltimore & Ohio road, and being highly intoxicated, as he had been all day Friday, he fell on the track and lay there regardless of consequences. However this may be, he was there, and freight train No. 36 going east and due here at 12:57 came thundering along, down grade, and hurled him in his sad condition into eternity, without an instant's warning.

Elmer Bradley was about 30 years of age and resided at Concord, this county, a little place about 7 miles east of here and 3 miles west of St. Joe, where he leaves a young widow and one child about eight years old. His wife's maiden name was Louise Johnson, she being the youngest of a family of eight daughters, all of whom are married and living in that vicinity. Many of our people here, though strangers to her, are in deepest sympathy with her, though it was remarked in the writer's hearing, by one of the deceased's relatives, that it is better for her and her little boy as it is.

Married.—At the residence of Jacob Walborn, Esq., Monday, January 26th, 1880, Mr. Geo Hanmer and Sarah Gilbert, daughter of Mr. Richard Burlaston, formerly a resident of this place.

STOVER STUCK.

Ten Years Near Lake Michigan.

The trial of George Stover, which consumed all last week and one day of this, and which has furnished food for sensation seekers, wound up last Monday evening. Judge Borden read his charge to the jury at 7 o'clock p. m., occupying thirty-five minutes, when the jury retired. At about 10 o'clock the court-house bell rang, indicating that the jury had agreed, and there was a general rush from all quarters of the town. Immediately after the entry of the prisoner, who maintained the same coolness and disinterestedness which has characterized him throughout the trial, the verdict of the jury was handed to the judge, who read in substance as follows: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty, as charged in the indictment, and affix the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary, at hard labor, and assess a fine of five dollars." The prisoner was apparently unmoved by the verdict, as he doubtless anticipated as much, or more.

Alexander McDonald, Stover's supposed accomplice, is now going thro' the mill, and his fate will probably be sealed by to-morrow. Since the publication of the testimony in these cases would have completely crowded out other matter of equal importance, we concluded at the outset not to undertake it. We have endeavored, however, to keep the main points before our readers.

Caned by a Mob.

One year ago last Saturday, January 25, a number of our citizens were invited by Sherman Hollister, of restaurant fame, to participate in the celebration of his birth-day anniversary, and they had a festive time in the fullest sense of the word. In commemoration of that event and the recurring anniversary of Sherm's birthday,—which was his 46th,—the same party met at the restaurant last Saturday evening, with the single exception of M. Seller, who was unavoidably absent, and organized the "Hollister Birthday Anniversary Club" which will hereafter meet annually at the same time and place, until every member shall have passed away.

The club numbers twenty-one persons, whose total weight is 3,176 pounds, and consists of the following folks: Dr. J. H. Ford, Jno. L. Davis, Dr. T. G. Matheny, S. U. Tarney, Jno. Robbins, T. C. Mays, R. McDougal, M. Houston, J. H. Henry, Albert Robbins, F. D. Ryan, R. Elson, F. E. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Hollister, Miss Sadie Hollister, Miss Zelpha McBride, M. Seller, Rev. H. J. Norris, James Potter and James Gilliland.

It will at once be surmised that, with such a crowd assembled, there was some fun; but the funniest and happiest part must be enlarged upon. In the midst of the frolic, and quite unexpectedly, Dr. J. H. Ford stepped out on the floor and, with a neat little speech, proceeded to administer a caning to the host, the weapon used being a handsome, twenty-five-dollar, gold headed cane, bearing the inscription: "Presented to Sherman Hollister by H. B. A Club, Jan. 25, 1880." Sherm. says that for a moment or two he was never quite so completely befuddled, but others say that he bore up under the hammering like a little man, and the festivities continued until about 11 o'clock, when the club adjourned for one year. May they all be alive and kicking when that day rolls around again.

Eckhart Carriage Works.

Having learned that the new addition to the Eckhart Carriage Works was about completed and ready for occupancy, and having some curiosity to see the beginning of an enterprise to which, in future years, the citizens of Auburn can point with pride, we plunged into the mud with our eyes "sot" on the object of our curiosity. After wading through slush, jumping swalls and climbing fences, we arrived at the works and were met by Mr. Eckhart, the gentlemanly proprietor, who showed us through the several shops and explained the character and amount of work that will be turned out when the institution gets under full headway. The old buildings are used for blacksmith shop, the woodwork shop and the trimming room. The new building is 32x60 feet, the lower story of which is intended for a wareroom for finished work; on the second story we found a large and commodious paint shop and a neatly finished varnish room. Above the paint shop is a large attic with an outside entrance where a large amount of lumber can be stowed away to dry. Besides the buildings mentioned, Mr. Eckhart has a barn full of lumber and material for use during the coming season. In each of the shops we found several first-class mechanics just commencing on the first lot of ten fine top buggies, to be followed by another lot of the same number, so that by the time the spring trade opens, the wareroom will be filled with as fine a lot of buggies and carriages as can be found in any market. Mr. Eckhart has started out to build up a permanent trade in first-class work, and will use none but extra-stock, to be manufactured by experienced workmen. He expects to turn out 100 new jobs during the coming summer that will be a credit to himself as well as the town. He has the nerve and energy to accomplish his undertaking, and deserves the good will and encouragement of all our public spirited citizens. Success to the Eckhart Carriage Works; may the time come when they will rank with the best in the country.

The New Atlas.

We are informed by the publishers of the forthcoming atlas of DeKalb county, that the remainder of the work necessary to the publication will soon be completed. A short time will be given, however, to add a few illustrations of some of the best buildings and residences in the county. Messrs. Beer & Co. will insert a fine view of the court-house and jail, gratis. Their artist is now at work completing a sketch of the same. There are also numerous other orders which have been given for sketches, and some of them have already been finished.

We hope to see our work handsomely illustrated with portraits and residences of our principal men. We are sure that DeKalb county has all the essentials for so illustrating it. As there will probably be no other atlas of this county published for many years, it is desirable that this one shall be a work to represent fully the leading citizens and interests of the county; and we are sure that our representative, enterprising men will take such an interest in the matter as will make it a complete success.

Coroner's Inquest.

I, the undersigned coroner of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, on the 24th day of January, 1880, in Union township, in said county, being legally authorized to enquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom Elmer Bradley, whose body was found dead on the railroad track between Auburn junction and Auburn depot of the Butler and Logansport division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, on the 24th of January, 1880, after having heard the evidence and examined the body, do find that the deceased came to his death by being run against and carried some 20 or 30 rods on said railroad track by engine No. 210 with train No. 36 east bound, belonging to said company, and that the deceased was lying on said railroad track in a state of intoxication. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of January, 1880.

J. J. Latson, Coroner.

Started Together.

Business in the matrimonial market has been fully as brisk for the first month in the new year as for previous ones, if not a little more so. Here are the boys and girls bunched:

Alonzo D. Wade and Isadora McBride, Jas. B. Lindemuth and Mary A. Gee, Cornelius Moore and Elfinda Crocker, Wm. H Dilley and Martha Case, Aaron V. Thomas and Mary A. Rickets, Henry W. Bonner and Ida E. Wrensch, Alvarey Walter and Callie A. Whetsel, Jno. M. Williams and Ella S. Stafford, Marion M. Bemenderfer and Alda M. Espy, Chas. S. Groscop and Anna Schrader, Archibald T. Smith and Rena A. Boyer, Geo. Hanmer and Sarah Gilbert, Martin L. Duck and Mary Commings, Edward Ketham, Jr. and Viola Whetsel, Frederick Keller and Eliza A. Barnhart.

School Reports.

SCHOOL NO. 7, CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy for the month ending Jan. 20, 1880:

Minnie Walter,
Nina Gee,
Albert Millman,
Sherman Gee,
Audry Woodcox,
Geo. Milliman,
Mertin Hoyt,
Marshall Hadsell.

Number of visitors, 13. The educational interest in this vicinity is not surpassed by that of any neighborhood in the county. We have two night meetings each week, at which the different subjects or studies are discussed—not to an audience of vacant seats, either, but to crowded houses.

Frank Scholes, Teacher.

SCHOOL NO. 4, KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy for the month ending January 23, 1880:

Emma Embrey,
Miles Embrey,
Millie Slosser,
Robert Bell,
Charles Downed,
Dora Jackson,
Harvey Embrey,
Charley Slosser,
Mary Slosser.

Number enrolled for the month, 27; average daily attendance, 23.

Considering the very bad roads leading to our school-house, the whooping-cough, and other complaints, the attendance has been good, and for this the patrons have my thanks.

All, especially the parents, are cordially invited to visit us and learn what we are doing.

C. M. Merica, Teacher.

WILMINGTON SCHOOL NO. 5.

Report for the month ending January 23, 1880:

Number of pupils enrolled, 35; average daily attendance, 29.5; average daily absence, 5.5; number of pupils tardy, 8; time lost by tardiness, 3 hours and 30 minutes.

Names of pupils neither tardy or absent:

Martin Smurr,
George Smurr,
John Smur,
David Smurr,
Jesse Lower,
Wm. Lower,
A. A. Waters,
George Walters,
Worth Corbin,
Inez Smurr,
Clara Veeley,
Jenny Veeley,
Ettie Walters,
Tilla Jennings,
Letha Kiplinger,
Almira Thomas,
Albert Kiplinger,
Simon Smurr.

Number of scholars who have attended school every day during the term, 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to visit the school.

H. L. Walters, Teacher.

A Bonanza

For parties that are in want of a good investment in real estate. Call on
3-tf. Thos. H. Sprott.

Butler Township.

—John Heitz is on the sick list.

—Perry Sollenberger had a severe attack of lung fever, but is now convalescent.

—James Quince's family are having a pretty severe time. Four are sick with lung fever.

—Joshua Miller is about to give up hauling wood to Garrett. He says the roads are getting bad.

—The schools are all in a flourishing condition, but they are too short, only an eleven weeks term.

—The "educational association" at Cedar Creek, notwithstanding the bad roads, has been a success.

—We were informed that J. W. Ammond and Charley Bizzle had a little altercation in Jones' saw mill last week. We have not heard the particulars, only that Charley let John have one right in the face.

—Cedar Creek had a temperance meeting last Friday evening, the first thing of the kind ever in that place. Four signed the pledge. We hope a great reformation will take place as it is greatly needed there. The speaking was good, especially the advice to young ladies, which created considerable amusement.

—The so-called sanctified and the non-sanctified christians have gotten into quite a tangle. Because a certain minister does not preach "second blessing," but preached that, in his opinion, the Bible does not teach such a doctrine some of "Christ's little ones" have become so envious toward him, that they have determined not to go to hear him any more. Beautiful encouragement for sinners when those who claim to be christians, try to injure one an other. O, ye "saints," "let your light so shine before the world that the people may see your good works." O. K.

Special.

I have for sale at a sacrifice, one of the most desirable residence properties in Auburn. "First come, first served."
5-tf. Thos. H. Sprott.

Must Be Sold.

One of the most desirable and best located residences for a business man in Auburn. Come early if you want to secure a bargain. Thos. H. Sprott.

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A Geiser threshing machine in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the town tax of Auburn, Indiana, for the year 1879, is now in my hands. A prompt response is desired.
2 3w T. P. Scott, Marshal.

To Mechanics and Laboring Men.

If you want to guard against disease, use Goodman's patent dinner pail, which insures good health and saves exorbitant doctor bills. The coffee reservoir is easily cleaned, preventing the accumulation of poisonous substances that create disease, which accumulation is always found in the old fashioned pail. Call at Goodman's tin-shop and see for yourselves. 4-4w

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-33-1y

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
88 Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial teeth on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

$50,000
CASH WANTED.
In order to convert our stock into cash, we have made the following reduction on
OVERCOATS:

The	$18.00	kind	now	for	$15.00
" "	15.00	"	"	"	12.00
"	12.00	"	"	"	10.00
"	10.00	"	"	"	8.00
"	8.00	"	"	"	6.50
"	6.50	"	"	"	5.00
	5.00	"	"	"	4.00
"	4.00	"	"	"	3.00
"	3.00	"	"	"	2.50

MEN'S SUITS!
Reductions in Dress Suits.
Reductions in Business Suits.
Reductions in Working Suits
Reductions in Boy's Clothing.
Reductions in Children's Clothing
It will pay you to buy of us. We guarantee to save you more than your railroad fare.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

UNDER THE STARS.

BY CLEMATIS.

Oh! waters of March that ceaseless flow,
Oh! human hearts with their tides of woe;
Over rivers of grief, of pain and tears,
That the stars look on through the passing years;
Oh! the torrents of sin that hopeless flow,
The bitter blasts that o'er human lives blow;
Oh! the cruel faces behind prison bars,
That mockingly stare at the beautiful stars;
Oh! the misery and sin under the stars,
The beautiful stars.

See the pale mother as she kneels by her bed,
And the stars cast a halo o'er her silvered head,
Praying for a dear one in anguish of heart,
Who never has chosen the better part;
Who long ago wandered far from his home,
And left his poor mother alone, all so lone,
Under the stars, the pitying stars.

And the wan mourner as he bends o'er the bier,
And drops a bitter and anguished tear;
Only one year ago she stood by his side,
And the sun ne'er shone on a lovelier bride;
Now the stars shine on a still, white face,
Waxen hands folded with a silent grace;
Fled from him now all joy and mirth,—
All his hopes buried in the silent earth—
Under the stars, the sorrowing stars.

Here stoops a miser, sallow and grim,
O'er his battered coffers filled to the brim;
Not a joy for him does the whole earth hold
But to count in the starlight his yellow gold;
Nothing to him the want and woe
That the stars look on as they onward go,
Only lives to worship his yellow gold
Till he sleeps alone in the silent mold
Under the stars, the golden stars.

Here a gaunt prisoner, hands stained with blood;
Memories pour o'er him in a bitter flood—
Memories of childhood and a stainless youth,
Of a mother who taught him the ways of truth.
Now he shiveringly lists to the clank of his chains,
And wonders can he e'er wash from his hands the stains:
And he hopelessly stares through the rusty bars
At the ceaseless march of the beautiful stars.

Yonder a Magdalen in the dim starlight
Wonders in sin through the darkness of night;
Here a wanderer, steeped in sin to the lips,
Though he loathes the cup that he eagerly sips;
Mothers with children crying for bread;
Mothers watching o'er their silent dead.
Ah! the anguish and woe of the human heart,
The misery and sin that's of life a part
Under the stars, the pitiless stars.

Mother and mourner shall their loved ones meet?
Miser and wanderer will He in mercy greet?
Magdalen and prisoner will He wash in His blood?
Bid them be clean ere they cross the dark flood?
Shall they be found without blemish or stain?
Shall they sing the sweet anthems where He joyfully reigns,
Above the stars, the paling stars?

APPLETON, Wis.

THE CREOLE.

BY AN OLD SALT.

In 1820, the waters in the vicinity of the West India islands swarmed with fierce, ruthless pirates, respecting neither sex or the flag of any country. Many a rich merchantman suddenly disappeared, without a trace remaining to tell either the fate of crew or vessel.

In the height of the excitement, when merchantmen were forced to carry both guns and extra men, the Navy Department fitted out the corvette Port Fire, peculiarly adapted, from her great speed and light draught of water, to cruise successfully in the shoal waters of the West India station. The vessel was commanded by Ralph Jenkins, whose hair had grown gray in the service of his country, while his First Lieutenant and executive officer was a Georgian, Jack Hayes by name.

It was toward the close of a long sunny day in March that the lookout on the foretopsail yard reported, "Sail O!"

"Where away?" demanded the officer of the deck.

"Right ahead, sir!"

"Can you make her out?"

"I can't say exactly, sir; but she looks like a brig."

All hands were called to make sail, and, clothed in folds of snow-white canvas, the Port Fire rapidly neared the stranger.

The wind was rapidly dying out, blowing in fitful gusts and flaws from off the land, then from a point right ahead, and finally boxing all around the compass. At last a dead calm rested on the water with the exception of a few spirts of air aloft, which occasionally filled the light sails of the corvette, forging her ahead, and gradually lessening the distance intervening between the man-of-war and the stranger.

It was 4 bells, or 10 o'clock at night, before the corvette was close enough to scan the vessel. It was a brig, lying like a log in the water, bowing and dipping her bluff bows into the long, easy swell of the tropics. The large square stern and low, flat counter pronounced her at once a sugar drogher.

"She has the look of a Frenchman, Mr. Hayes," remarked the commander, as he scanned her closely through his night-glass. "I see a flutter of feminine apparel, too. She must have passengers. Better hail her, sir; she may have something to communicate."

"Brig ahoy!" demanded Mr. Hayes through his trumpet.

"Sar!"

"What brig is that?"

"Ze Marie Antoinette, du Havana, to Bordeaux," came hoarsely back.

"This is the United States corvette Port Fire on a cruise. Have you seen any suspicious vessels since you left port?"

After a moment's hesitation, a voice replied:

"I am the only person on board who can speak English. We have seen no vessels of any kind, with the exception of one this afternoon, and that was away under the land; could not make her out, but thought it was a schooner."

By direction of the Captain, Jack informed the speaker that the Port Fire would remain in her vicinity until she gained an offing, as the locality was anything but safe for a vessel of her class.

A smart little breeze had sprung up, and with royals and top-gallant sails down on the caps, courses hauled up and staysails stowed, the corvette edged off to windward, running a parallel course to the brig, which lumbered along, creaking and groaning in every timber.

The moon was sinking to rest in the west, obscured every few moments by light, fleecy clouds that moved slowly across its disc, impelled by the trade-wind, and, as the corvette's bell announced the hour of midnight, the final ray of the luminous orb danced and shimmered across the bright, bubbling waters, and disappeared beneath the horizon. The stars and planets twinkled and flickered above, reflected in myriad numbers by the bright water below.

Unable to court slumber, Jack Hayes sought the quarter-deck, where the officer of the watch was slowly pacing to and fro.

"Where is the brig, Mr. Lorner?"

"Down to leeward, sir, and some distance astern."

"Ah, yes. I think I can make her out. But—hark! Surely that was the report of a pistol. There it is again—and screams, as true as we are afloat. Keep her off, sir. Call all hands to make sail and I'll report to Capt. Jenkins. There is some rascally business going on aboard of that brig which we must have a nearer look at."

In obedience to the summons of the boatswain's mate, the crew rapidly gained their stations, and in five minutes the Port Fire, under a cloud of canvas, was again heading for the brig. The battery had been cut loose, the crew peeping forth through the open ports as they rapidly neared the stranger.

In a loud voice Capt. Jenkins hailed to know what was the cause of the alarm.

"Nothing at all," was the ready response. "The crew were mutinous, and I fired my pistols over their heads."

"Rather strange, that, Mr. Hayes—eh?"

"Yes, sir; and that voice does not sound like the one who hailed me the first part of the evening, saying he was the only one who could speak English."

"You are right, sir. Call away the first cutter. We'll take a look at him, anyway."

Scarcely had the falls of the boat been cast loose when a voice, muffled and compressed, was heard:

"We are boarded by pirates," followed by a heavy thud and a low groan.

In an instant the armed boat's crew, headed by a senior Lieutenant, had leaped over the side, the oars struck the water with a simultaneous splash, as the excited seamen exerted themselves to the utmost to dash alongside the brig.

In the meanwhile the Port Fire had slowly forged ahead of the brig, her maintopsail to the mast, shivering and shaking as she came up and fell off from the wind. About three cables' length to the leeward of the brig was the low hull, and bare, rakish masts of a schooner.

The quick eyes of Jack Hayes detected her in a moment, and his orders came sharp and clear from the quarter-deck.

"Clear away the starboard battery! Load with grape! Sail-trimmers, to your stations! Fill away the main-yard!"

As the corvette gathered headway and moved through the water he gave the order:

"Load your guns, take good aim, fire!"

The flash of the guns lit up the water with a momentary glare, followed by the groans and imprecations of wounded men. Again came the orders from the quarter-deck:

"Load! Solid shot—run out one point abaft the beam—fire!"

Again did the streams of fire burst from the side of the corvette. The smoke of the guns hung over the water, so that it was impossible to ascertain the execution done by the iron missiles, but the crash of timbers and a cloud of splinters that fell pattering in the water assured the crew of the corvette that they had not expended their ammunition in vain.

Before another castigation could be administered, however, the pirates had got their craft in splendid trim, and with every stitch of canvas set taut as a board, with sheets hauled flat aft, were dancing up to windward with the speed of a shark in pursuit of prey.

At that moment the first cutter returned, the officer in charge hurriedly making his way to the quarter-deck, where he was met by Capt. Jenkins.

"The brig has been boarded by pirates, taking the half-sleepy watch entirely by surprise. The Captain and mate offered a slight resistance, but were immediately overcome and murdered. There is an English gentleman on board with his daughter. He is a planter, I believe. He it was who, bound and half choked, said there were pirates on board, and received a terrible blow on the head for his temerity. The pirate Captain has made good his escape to the schooner, taking with him the young daughter of the unfortunate gentleman. There are several on board who require the services of a surgeon."

The surgeon, with a full supply of medical comforts, was soon dispatched for the brig, while the corvette, with every stitch of canvas set that would draw, was soon in full pursuit of the piratical craft, which was scarcely beyond range of the bow-chasers.

The breeze continued to freshen, and it was soon proved conclusively that the schooner was no match for the well-trimmed man-of-war.

"Try the effect of our forward guns, Mr. Hayes. Let the Captains of the battery aim high. On no account hull her for we might injure the lady. Cripple his spars, and we'll soon be alongside."

Carefully the gunners trained their pieces, and soon huge rents in the canvas could be seen. A shower of splinters from the mainmast soon followed, and a moment after the lofty spar toppled over the side.

The schooner lay a helpless wreck on the water, while the frowning battery of the corvette stared the blood-stained rascals in the face.

With a desperate courage, worthy of a better cause, the pirates worked with desperation to clear away the wreck, which prevented them from working their guns. But as the boats of the Port Fire dashed alongside they manned the low bulwarks, cutting and hewing at the blue-shirted seamen, knowing full well that they were fighting with halters about their necks.

Every inch of the deck was disputed, and it was not without some slain and a few desperate wounds that the crew of the corvette gained a foothold.

The man-of-war could easily have blown the pirate out of water as she lay at her mercy, rolling to and fro under the heavy guns of the corvette, but with the lady on board such decided action was impossible.

The leader of the gang was a huge, burly fellow, who wielded his cutlass with skill and deadly effect. Seaman after seaman went down before him as he fought like a tiger at bay.

With a clash the cutlass of the desperate scoundrel crossed with the blade wielded by Jack Hayes, who had attempted in vain to engage the rascal. Suddenly, before a cut could be made by either party, the pirate staggered, his cutlass spun through the air, while he, groping wildly with his hands, fell prostrate on the deck. A random ball had pierced his heart, and with his fall the gang lost courage, threw down their arms, and sullenly allowed themselves to be ironed and transferred to the Port Fire.

Entering the cabin, Jack beheld the form of a female stretched on the transom, half concealed by the flowing drapery of a curtain. Attired in a loose but well-fitting dress of white, which was confined at her waist by a broad blue sash; her hair black and luxuriant, falling around her waist, the bright olive complexion, small hands, exquisitely-turned ankle, and the tiny foot which peeped from beneath the folds of her dress proclaimed her at once to be a native of Jamaica, better known, perhaps, as an English Creole.

She had fainted from excess of terror, the terrible uncertainty of her position, together with the noise and excitement of the engagement, proving too much for her.

Before the Lieutenant, somewhat perplexed at the situation, could take measures to bring the maiden to herself a carpenter's mate hastily entered the cabin, reporting the prize as rapidly sinking. The pirates had scuttled her, determined that she should not fall into the hands of the victorious man-of-war's men.

Hastily taking the insensible girl in his arms, Jack hastened from the sinking wreck, regained the corvette, depositing the burden on the cushioned transom of Capt. Jenkins' cabin, where every attention was devoted to her.

Soon her eyes opened, only to close again with a shudder, while a sigh escaped from her lips. Gradually she recovered her full powers of animation, and gazed wildly about her.

In a soft, low, soothing tone the old commander soon calmed her fears, allayed the feverish excitement and assured her of her [illegible] nothing to fear; all danger had vanished; the last vestige of the bloody craft had sunk beneath the waves, and, as daylight in flaming colors tinged the eastern horizon, the corvette was standing for the brig with all sail set.

Rose Foster's first inquiry was for the welfare and safety of her dear father. They had left their valuable plantation to indulge in a little pleasure excursion, traveling through France, which had been the native country of her mother, whom she had lost in early childhood.

As the corvette rapidly neared the brig, the planter's daughter could scarcely control her impatience in her eagerness to learn something regarding her father, whom she knew had been grievously wounded. The forms of men could be seen moving about the brig's deck, while Jack, in obedience to a sign from his commander, jumped into the gig to ascertain for the fair passenger the exact condition of her father's wounds, received in her defense.

He was met at the gangway by the surgeon, who, with a sorrowful shake of his head, confirmed the Lieutenant's worst suspicions. The old gentleman had never rallied from the terrible blow he had sustained on the head, but had gradually sank lower and lower until he had finally breathed his last.

Gently as possible the terrible truth was broken to the orphan, who sobbed and moaned in the arms of the Captain, who with all the tenderness of a woman offered such consolation as he could.

With the loss of her father she had no relative in the world, no blood relation upon whom she could call for assistance or advice. Possessed of wealth, with a large and valuable plantation, the poor girl knew not what to do, or where to go. In an agony of grief and despair she begged of Capt. Jenkins to assist her with his ripened wisdom, which he promised to do, and the course of the corvette was directed to be laid for the island of Jamaica.

In the meanwhile Jack Hayes, by direction of his commander, had been enacting a drama on deck.

All hands had been piped aft, and the First Lieutenant briefly stated to them all the character and calling of the schooner lately captured and destroyed. The prisoners, some ten in number, had been caught in the act of piracy, with the blood of their victims still red on their hands.

Whips were rove off from the yard-arms, the nooses placed about the hardened villains' necks. Five minutes for prayer was allowed, which was consumed in ribald jest.

With a wave of his hand the Lieutenant replaced his watch in his pocket, the men grasped the lines with a firm grip, and the next instant the last of the piratical gang swung suspended in mid air.

All traces of the execution were carefully removed before Rose was allowed to visit the broad deck of the corvette. Every precaution was taken to soothe her, and none tried harder or with more success than Jack Hayes.

Her beauty, intelligence, winning manners, together with the mantle of misfortune which had so suddenly enveloped the Creole, all tended to excite the deepest feelings of love and sympathy in the manly bosom of the Lieutenant.

Every opportunity was seized by Jack to court the society of the fair Creole, and before the Port Fire dropped anchor in the harbor of her destination the two were evidently on the best of terms.

The old gray-haired Captain smiled softly to himself as he noted the young people together, and during the succeeding twelve months, when the vessel was not cruising, he allowed his executive every chance to visit the fair orphan.

Finally the announcement was made of the approaching marriage of the two, and the entire ship's company were present when the ceremony was performed, the old Captain giving the bride away.

Jack soon after resigned to look after the immense interests of his wife's property, and around the hospitable board of the planter and ex-Lieutenant none found a warmer welcome than his old friends and shipmates of the Port Fire.

Alfred DeMusset and the Dogs.

Alfred DeMusset always declared that he hated dogs for the reason that twice in his life an animal of the canine race had come within an ace of wrecking his fortunes.

The first time was at a royal hunting party when the poet, Louis Philippe's guest, when a bird was flushed, fired hastily and sent the citizen King's favorite pointer to meet Cerberus.

The second time was, when a candidate for the academic, DeMusset went to pay the customary visit to an influential immortal whose chateau was in the environs of Paris.

At the moment that the poet rang at the gate an ignoble whelp of incredible ugliness, covered with mud, rushed to meet him with joyous barks and fawned upon him to the detriment of the poet's new pantaloons.

Disgusted as DeMusset was, it would have been perilous to drive off the immortal's faithful dog, so he was compelled to let the frightful animal lick his hands, cover him with caresses and mud, and precede him to the drawing-room.

A moment later the academician entered. DeMusset noticed his embarrassment, at which he was not surprised, considering the behavior of the animal. They adjourned to the dining-room, followed by the dog, which, after giving vent to his delight by various gambols and cries, placed two muddy paws on the cloth, seized the wing of a cold chicken, and began contentedly to devour it.

"That's the most abominable brute I ever heard of," thought DeMusset, and continued aloud, "You are fond of dogs, I see."

"Fond of dogs!" echoed the immortal. "I hate dogs."

"But this animal here?"

"I have only tolerated the beast because it is yours, sir."

"Mine?" said DeMusset; "I thought it was yours, which was all that prevented me from killing him."

The two men roared with laughter, and DeMusset made a friend.

Late that day a yellow dog crossed the frontier of the Rhine at Strasbourg with the air of an animal that scored upon the tables of its memory a decidedly unpleasant recollection, and headed for Constantinople with undiminished celerity.

Postage Stamps.

Their Language.—The language of postage stamps, instead of flowers, has been invented by a practical American. Thus, when a postage stamp is placed upside down on the left corner of the letter, it means "I love you;" in the same crosswise, "My heart is another's;" straight up and down, "Good-by, sweetheart, good-by;" upside down in the right-hand corner, "Write no more;" in the center at the top, "Yes;" opposite at the bottom, "No;" on the right-hand corner at a right angle, "Do you love me?" in the left-hand corner, "I hate you;" top corner on the right, "I wish you friendship;" bottom corner on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "Accept my love;" the same upside down, "I am engaged;" at right angles in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle at the right-hand edge, "Write immediately."

Stamp-Collecting.—It is said that postage-stamp collecting originated in India, where the missionaries are able to reclaim from the heartless Hindoo parents the little babies they are accustomed to sacrifice before their idols, by trading postage stamps for them. For some reason the barbarians covet these paper tokens, either to offer to their gods after the manner of the Chinese, or to decorate their huts. The fact, becoming known in England, has worked a change in the economy of canceled stamps. There are charity schools in England to which admittance is gained by presenting a certain number of defaced stamps. All large counting-houses throughout the realm carefully preserve every envelope, and the junior clerks make it their business to soak off the Queen's heads and paste them on huge rolls of wall paper. They are presented to some worthy lad who makes an exchange of them for learning.

Dying Words.

It is probably natural that at the last the scenes which have made the strongest impressions in life should be recalled by memory. The old mountaineer, when he comes to die, with his last whisper says his snowshoes are lost; with the stage driver he is "on a down-grade and cannot reach the brake;" the miner cannot get to the air-pipe; the sailor says "eight bells have sounded," and the gambler plays his last trump. A little girl died here a few years ago, and, as her mother held her wrist and noted the faint and flickering pulse, a smile came to the wan face and the child whispered: "There is no more desert here, mamma, but all the world is full of flowers." A moment later the smile became transfixed. In an Eastern city, not long ago, a Sister of Charity was dying, and at last from a stupor she opened her eyes and said: "It is strange; every kind word that I have spoken in life; every tear that I have shed, has become a living flower around me, and they bring to my senses an incense ineffable."—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Music as Medicine.

Sidney Lanier has been lecturing on the "Doctors of Shakespeare's Time." Mr. Lanier finds that music was regarded as physic, a true remedial agent, as were aloes and cassia and other drugs. In "Pericles," for instance, the physician Cermion actually calls in the service of music to bring Thaisa back from a fainting fit. Dr. John Hall, who, in 1607, married Shakespeare's youngest daughter, Susannah, possibly was the model from which Cermion was made. This Dr. Hall was the son of the man who wrote a work called "An Historical Expostulation Against the Beastly Abuses, bothe of Chirurgery and Physike in Our Tyme." "Macbeth" says:

Throw physic to the dogs;
I'll none of it.

In "Romeo and Juliet" we have a sketch of the apothecary of the day.

A LEGAL ROMANCE.

The Case of Corporal Pryor N. Coleman.

The history of the various trials of Pryor N. Coleman, corporal of Company G, First Tennessee Federal cavalry, during the war, for the murder of Mourning Ann Bell, alleged to have been committed on the 7th of March, 1865, is one of the strange romances of the land. He was charged with the offense, tried by court-martial, convicted of murder in the first degree at Knoxville, on the 27th of March, 1865, and sentenced to death by hanging. The judgment was approved in due form, but he escaped from the military authorities and thus defeated the execution of the death sentence.

Nine years thereafter, when civil authority had been fully restored in all the Southern States, Coleman was arrested, indicted, and tried in the Criminal Court of Knox county, Tenn., for the same murder. To the indictment his counsel pleaded not guilty, and a former conviction by a court-martial for the same particular offense. A demurrer to the plea was sustained on the ground—first, because the defendant's conviction by court-martial under the laws of the United States was not a bar to an indictment for the same offense; and, second, because he was also guilty of an offense against the laws of the State. The trial then proceeded, and Coleman was again convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Mourning Ann Bell, and sentenced to death.

An appeal was thence taken to the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and, after elaborate argument, the ruling of the court below and the death sentence were affirmed. Pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for to bring Coleman before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and his discharge from the civil authorities demanded on the ground that he was unlawfully restrained from his liberty by the Sheriff of Knox county on the charge of murder, because he had been previously convicted by court-martial for the same offense under the laws of the United States. The Circuit Court decided that Coleman was held in contravention of the laws of the United States, and ordered his release from custody. The order for his release was presented to the Supreme Court of the State with a motion for the discharge of the prisoner, and on the 5th of February, 1867, the court decided that the Federal courts had no authority to interfere with the exercise of jurisdiction over offenses against the laws of the State, and declared the order of release a nullity.

The case was then finally appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was argued during the October term of 1878, and Justice Field delivered the decision of the court in June last, pending which Coleman remained in the custody of the civil authority of Tennessee. The Supreme Court held that the ruling of the State Supreme Court must be reversed and the prisoner discharged from the keeping of the Sheriff of Knox county; but, as the record proved that he had been lawfully convicted by a court-martial under the laws of the United States, he must be delivered back to the military arm of the law, from which he escaped in 1865, for the execution of the death sentence. This decision brought the question of his execution before President Hayes, and his order of June 6, 1879, directed that, "in consideration of the long delay which has intervened since the trial," the sentence should be commuted to imprisonment for life, and Corp. Pryor N. Coleman is now in the Albany penitentiary for penal servitude during the remainder of his days.

Altogether the case of Coleman is one of the most remarkable of the many interesting complications in the administration of justice which has arisen during and since the war. One of the peculiar legal romances of the law is in the fact that, until the issue was finally brought to the highest judicial tribunal of the country, where conflicting judgments in lower courts could be overruled, the prisoner escaped the death penalty by pleading in the State courts that he had already been condemned for the same offense by the military courts of the United States; in the Federal District Court he claimed immunity from the judgment of its laws because he was already condemned in the State courts. Between the disputing jurisdictions he saved his life until time had so softened the hand of justice as to secure a commutation of his sentence.

He Meant Business.

Sidney Cole, aged about 19, owner of three-fourths of a large plantation in Franklin parish, La., rode up to the gate of J. B. Wofford, manager of the plantation, and informed Wofford he had come to kill him. Wofford expostulated in vain. Cole dismounted and advanced, pistol in hand, toward the house. Mrs. Wofford, realizing the danger of her husband, called out to Wofford to arm himself, which he did by seizing a shotgun. Stepping out he confronted Cole, who continued to advance, saying, "I have come to kill you, —— you. I mean business." Whereupon Wofford remarked to him, "If you mean business, here it is," at the same time discharging his weapon, the load taking effect in the breast of Cole, killing him instantly. "Excusable homicide" was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, from his profession and lectures, earns from $60,000 to $70,000 a year, and spends most of it.

IT is ascertained that in the five cotton States there are about 17,000,000 acres of vacant public land.

OUT IN THE COLD.

BY S. G. LONG.

Out in the cold now I'm wandering alone,
Far from my friends and far from my home;
Far from the scenes of my childhood so dear,
Shrinking before the cold world's heartless jeer.

Once I had friends I thought loving and true;
Once, amid pleasure and honor, I grew;
Once, Oh! the word has a sorrowful tone,
For pleasure has left me and honor is gone.

Children at one time I fondled with glee;
Where are they now, with light hearts and free?
Where are the dear ones I once loved so well?
Why have they left me, can any one tell?

Ah! I remember my poor wife had died;
Myself and my two sons stood close by her side;
She took both their hands, and whispering said—
Take care of thy father when mother is dead.

The homestead I gave them; 'twas all I could give;
Beneath its old roof they said I could live.
But soon a change came, and I, poor and old,
Was turned from its threshold out in the cold.

Father, forgive them the deed they have done,
Though they have plenty and I have none;
Though their old father is left all alone,
Far from the ones he loves, far from his home.

Soon the cold waters of death rippling by
Will waft my frail spirit to regions on high;
There will I meet my dear children of old,
That once turned their father out in the cold.

APPLETON, Ohio.

PITH AND POINT.

LAID on the table—The table-cloth.

TO THE sluggard every year is sleep year.

A BIG tree is the best boughing acquaintance for a hot day.

A TREE may be downcast, and not chop-fallen. It may be blown down, for instance.

FAST horses only should be clipped, therefore do not clip your horse unless he is a clipper.

THE older the tree the more rings it has. It is very much the same way with a city.

"WHAT struck you most in Italy?" a newly-returned traveler is asked. "The sun," says he.

"BLESSED are the piece-makers," said the small boy, who dropped a costly porcelain ornament.

IT is the easiest thing in the world to discover all the grease spots on a man's coat when you don't like him.

A man and lion met one one night,
But they'll never meet again,
For the man ran away with all his might,
And the lion with all his main.

JONES, being told he looked seedy, and asked what business he was in, replied, "The hard-wear business—look at my wardrobe!"

JAY GOULD'S success in managing railroads is explained by the fact that his father used to keep a switch for his especial benefit.

"IF there's no moonlight, will you meet me by gaslight, dearest Juliana?" "No, Augustus, I won't," she replied; "I'm no gas-meter."

SAMSON is the name of a San Francisco actor. If he follows the example of his illustrious namesake he will certainly bring down the house.

A BACHELOR editor, who had a pretty unmarried sister, lately wrote to one similarly circumstanced, "Please exchange," thinking it no robbery.

HE told me that he was now regularly engaged as a writer for one of the leading dailies. His honest old mother said, "Writing wrappers at $3 a week."

THERE was the potential promise of a thorough-going Pharisee in the pious little boy who was heard to say, "O Lord! make Brother Bill as good a boy as I am!"

"IF you marry Grace," exclaimed an irate father to his son, "I will cut you off without a cent, and you won't have so much as a piece of pork to boil in the pot." "Well," replied the young man, "Grace before meat," and he immediately went in search of a minister.

I SAID to my little girl one day, "What a large forehead you have got! It is just like your father's. You could drive a pony carriage round it." To which her brother, 5 years old, said, "Yes, mamma; but on papa's you can see the marks of the wheels."

Pass the butter gently, Mabel;
Shove it lightly through the air;
In the corner of the dish, love,
You will find a nut-brown hair.
What fond mem'ries it awakens,
Of the days when we were wed,
When upon my good coat collar
Oft was laid your little head!
Lovingly I stroked those tresses
In the happy days gone by;
Now I strike them every meal-time
In the butter or the pie.

"Goobers."

There may be people in this world who do know what a goober is, but there are none who have not heard of the luscious and seductive peanut. The peanut and the goober are one and the same. There are seven counties in Virginia that make a specialty of growing the peanut. The crop year begins Oct. 1, and ends the following September. Last year the peanut crop amounted to 900,000 bushels, and this year it will touch a million. They sell down in Ole Virginia for $1 a bushel, which makes a pretty good item when rolled up together. The modus operandi by which the nuts are separated, cleaned and classed is somewhat as follows: The third story of the building contains thousands of bushels of peas in bags. First, there is a large cylinder, in which all the nuts are placed, in order that the dust and dirt may be shaken off of them. They pass from this cylinder into the brushes, where every nut receives fifteen feet of a brushing before it becomes free. Then they pass through a sluice-way to the floor below where they are dropped on an endless belt, about two and a half feet in width, and passing along at the rate of four miles an hour. On each side of the belt stand eight colored girls, and, as the nuts fall from the sluice on the belt, the girls, with a quick motion of the hand, pick out all the poor-looking nuts, and by the time the belt reaches the end two-thirds of the nuts are picked off, allowing only the finest to pass the crucible. Those that do pass drop through another sluice and empty into bags on the floor below. When the bag is filled it is taken away by hand, sewed up and branded, with the figure of a rooster prominent on its sides. The peas caught up by the girls are thrown to one side, placed in bags and carried into another room, where they are again picked over.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

NURSING THE SICK.

Some sensible person, who has evidently had experience in attending to invalids, thus speaks of the importance of decision and quietness in the sick-room:

"Consult your patient's wants, but consult him as little as possible. Your decision need not be very obvious and positive; you will be most decisive if no one suspects that you are so at all. It is the triumph of supremacy to become unconsciously supreme. Nowhere is this decision more blessed than in a sick-room. Where it exists in its genuineness the sufferer is never contradicted, never coerced; all little victories are assumed. The decisive nurse is never peremptory, never loud. She is distinct, it is true—there is nothing more aggravating to a sick person than a whisper—but she is not loud. Though quiet, however, she never walks tip-toe; she never makes gestures; all is open and above-board. She knows no diplomacy or *finesse*, and, of course, her shoes never creak. Her touch is steady and encouraging. She does not potter. She never looks at you sideways. You never catch her watching. She never slams the door, but she never shuts it slowly, as if she were cracking a nut in the hinge. She never talks behind it. She never peeps. She pokes the fire skillfully, with firm, judicious penetration. She caresses one kind of patient with genuine sympathy, she talks to another as if he were well. She is never in a hurry. She is worth her weight in gold, and has a healthy prejudice against physic, which, however, she knows at the right time how to conceal."

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Three millions of persons die annually of consumption. Medical resources seem to be baffled by this malady. Dr. Talbot Jones confesses, in the New York *Medical Journal*, that climate is the physician's only dependence for the cure of his consumptive patient. The article expresses the following opinions:

1. No zone enjoys entire immunity from pulmonary consumption.

2. The popular belief that phthisis is common in cold climates is fallacious, and the idea, now so prevalent, that phthisis is rare in warm climates is as untrue as dangerous.

3. The disease causes a large proportion of deaths on the seashore, the mortality diminishing with elevation up to a certain point.

4. Altitude is inimical to the development of consumption, owing chiefly to the greater purity of the atmosphere in elevated situations, its freedom from organic matter, and its richness in ozone.

5. Moisture arising from a clay soil or due to evaporation is one of the most influential factors in its production.

6. Dampness from the atmosphere, from whatever cause, or in any altitude, predisposes to the development of the disease, and is hurtful to those already attacked.

7. Dryness is a quality of the atmosphere of decided value.

8. The most unfavorable climate possible for a consumptive is one of uniform high temperature and a high dew point (warm and moist).

9. The effects due to change in the atmosphere are by no means so pernicious as are generally supposed, and on this subject present views require modification.

Dr. Jones commends the climate of Minnesota, and thinks those predisposed to consumption, or laboring under its first stages, would very likely be benefited or cured by a residence there.

Between the pleasant rolling prairie, the wooded lake region, and the dense pine forests of the northern section of the State, they can choose what seems most agreeable and best adapted to them, while the dry, bracing atmosphere will enable them to live much of their time out of doors without fear of taking cold.

He insists, however, on the inutility of sending patients thither who are in the advanced stages of the disease.

Old Nanny's Light in the Window.

On the Michigan Central railroad, ten miles from Detroit, stands an old farm-house, now desolate, and fast going to decay. There, until lately, lived a poor woman, whose husband and sons had been road-hands, and lost their lives in the service. Seven or eight years ago, when her last child left home to meet a violent death on this same road, the men of the rails became interested in that quaint old farm-house. One night they saw a bright light in one of the windows. Its rays streamed out over the flowers, and fell upon the rails along which the wheels thundered, and the engineer wondered over the signal. The lamp was there the next night, and the next, and it was never missed for a single night, until one evening a month ago. Old Nan, deprived of husband and children, made friends with the rushing trains and their burdens. The trainmen soon found that the lamp was for them, and they watched for it. During the early evening hours, they saw old Nanny's face behind the light or at the door, and a thousand times conductors, engineers and brakemen have called cheerily through the darkness—"Good-night, Nanny. God bless you!" Winter and summer the light was there. Winter and summer the trainmen looked for it, and the more thoughtful ones often left a bit of money with the station men beyond to help the old woman keep the bright rays shining. The lamp was not there for one train, but for all, and all men understood the sentiment and appreciated it. One dark night, not long ago, when the wind howled, and the rain beat fiercely against headlight and cab, the engineers missed the light. They looked for it again and again, as one who suddenly misses an old landmark in a city, and when they failed to find it the hand instinctively went up to the throttle, as if danger lurked on the curve below. Next day men went down to the little old house, fearing old Nanny might be ill. There sat the lamp on the window-sill, but the oil was exhausted. In her bed, seeming to have only fallen asleep, was the poor old woman, cold and dead. Life and lamp had gone out together, and men of rough manner and hardened heart replied, as they heard the news: "Poor old woman! May her spirit rest in heaven!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Keeping Children After School.

There is one common practice of the public schools which ought to be abolished at once and everywhere without question or parley. That is the practice of imprisoning the children in the school-houses beyond the school hours. Pretty nearly every school-house in the land is thus turned into a penitentiary in which children are immured every day, some of them for imperfect recitations, others for faults of deportment. This method of punishment might, if the teachers were all judicious, be resorted to occasionally with good effect; but teachers are not all judicious, and thousands of children are thus detained every day to whom the detention is a serious injury and a grave injustice. For some trifling breach of order, like turning in the seat or dropping a pencil, for some small failure in a recitation, and often for no fault at all—whole classes being kept on account of the indolence of some of their members, and the innocent thus suffering with the guilty—the children are shut up in the school-houses, sometimes during the intermissions, often after the close of school. Thousands of children in delicate health, to whom the regular school hours are too long, are permanently injured by this system of confinement. If only the stupid and the willful and those in sturdy health were thus punished, there would be less reason of complaint; but any careful investigation will show that such discrimination is not generally made, and, from the nature of the system, cannot well be made; and that the injury to the health of pupils resulting from the practice more than outweighs any good that may result from it. The health of the pupil is a subject to which the average school-teacher gives but little consideration; any practice, therefore, which is liable to result in the impairment of the pupil's health ought to be forbidden by law.

This plea is based upon an observation of the working of this system in several towns and cities, and upon the concurrent testimony of many medical men. In some places the rules of the governing boards forbid the imprisonment of children, but the rules are generally set at naught by teachers. They ought to be enforced. It must be that there are methods of discipline for schools less injurious and more effectual than imprisonment.—*Good Company.*

To Sweep and Dust a Room Properly.

This is an art, and like all fine arts has a right method. Well done, it renovates the entire room, and the occupant takes possession feeling that all things have become new. It is not merely a performance to be done by the hands, but a work into which taste and judgment, in other words brains, must enter. Are there closets opening into the room to be swept? Arrange the shelves, drawers, or clothing preparatory to sweeping day, then let this be the first to be swept. Cover the bed with soiled sheets, as also all heavy articles that cannot be removed, first, however, having carefully dusted and brushed them. Remove all the furniture that can easily be set in the hall or adjoining room, having first dusted it; then, taking a step-ladder, begin to sweep or brush, or wipe the cornices and picture cords and pictures. Draw the shades to the top of the window, or, if there are inside blinds, dust them carefully. Open the windows. All the dust left in the room now is in the carpet or air, and the current of the windows will soon settle it. Now begin to sweep, not toward a door or corner, but from the outer edges of the room toward the center, where the dust will be taken up with a small brush and dust-pan. Go over the room once more, this time with a dampened broom; that removes the last bit of dust, and gives the carpet a new, bright appearance. Replace the articles of furniture as soon as the air is entirely free from dust, and the room is new and clean. All this seems an easy thing to do, but there is not one in a hundred who will follow out the detail. Some will sweep the dust into the hall or from one room to another, and then wonder why their house is so soon dusty again. Others forget cornices and pictures, and thus leave a seed of future annoyance; while a third class will do all but use the dampened broom, which is as finishing touches to a picture.

Astronomical Progress.

Mr. Proctor, the astronomer, recently expressed the opinion that Mars was the only planet beside the earth old enough to be inhabited. The others, he thinks, are still glowing with heat. He also uttered the following opinion:

"The stars are rapidly ceasing to be regarded as objects of beauty simply, and the time is approaching when intelligent people will be ashamed to gaze in indifferent admiration upon the firmament and acknowledge their ignorance in a field which the vast strides of modern science have made accessible to all.

"Draper's discovery of oxygen in the sun is the most important fact in modern astronomical research, because it shows that the sun is in part composed of elements like the earth's.

"Saturn's rings will eventually resolve themselves into moons, and the dark places on the moon are not mountains or seas, but simply indentations, and therefore less luminous. The black spots visible upon the surface of the sun are but holes through the surrounding envelope through which only the parent mass can be seen."

A Brief Story.

A tall, old gentleman of large frame, crowned with flaxen hair, visits the New York *Tribune* counting-room now and then, with Jersey mud upon his boots, and asks if there is not enough money on hand to allow him a little as a stockholder. "When Horace Greeley was alive," he said once, "I used to get enough from my dividends to support me. I am getting too old now to work, and I need the money. I own one share of the stock, which my son paid $10,000 for. He gave it to me to live off as long as I lived." "Who was your son?" "Theodore Tilton."

INDIANA ITEMS.

W. R. ALBRIGHT, ex-Sheriff, has died at Tipton.

THE raging Wabash has done great damage in the overflow of the low lands all along its course.

THE settlements of County Treasurers with the State Treasurer show 10 per cent. better collections than last year.

AT Belleville, in a fight between Wm. Millikin and Henry Crone, Elwood Millikin defended his father by fatally stabbing Crone in the back. The dispute was over a dog.

HENRY C. BATEMAN, of Lewisville, Henry county, after losing $1,200 at poker, attempted to commit suicide at his hotel in Richmond, but failed from taking an overdose of drugs.

A MAN living near Shelbyville recently killed a black snake which measured fifty-seven inches in length. His snakeship was quite lively, and had evidently mistaken the time of year.

THE State House Commissioners have decided to close up the State House grounds for the winter, as much damage is liable to be done to the foundation already put in, by numerous visitors.

TRAIN sixteen on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railway broke in two going down the grade near Denver, the hind end striking the front end, completely wrecking ten cars, fatally injuring a tramp, and slightly injuring two brakemen.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana holds that husband and wife are competent witnesses for or against each other, save with respect to confidential communications made during wedlock, and when the husband is suing for damages by the seduction of his wife.

THE administrators of the late John Purdue's estate, J. J. Perrin and J. H. Wiebers, paid over to M. L. Pierce, Treasurer of Purdue University, the sum of $29,019.57, it being the final payment of the sum of $150,000 donated by Mr. Purdue.

THE State Dairymen's Association have elected the following officers: President, Asher Kellum; Vice President, G. Jackson; Secretary, E. J. Beeles; Treasurer, G. C. Stephens. It adjourned to meet on the Thursday after the first Monday in January, 1881.

THE State Board of Agriculture elected the following officers: President, W. H. Ragan, of Hendricks; Secretary, Alexander Herron, of Fayette; Treasurer, J. A. Wildman, of Marion; General Superintendent, Fielding Buler, of Marion. The Secretary is the only officer re-elected.

THE Indiana Poultry Association elected the following officers: President, A. C. Bale; Vice President, T. N. Barker; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Elston. The report shows that the receipts of the recent exhibition, which was under the auspices of the society, was sufficient to pay all premiums, and leave a balance in the treasury.

THE Indiana Mexican Veterans' Association, fifty strong, met recently. A letter was received from Joe Lane, of Oregon, regretting the apathy of Congress toward the claims of Mexican soldiers to a pension. A memorial was adopted asking Congress to equalize bounties. Among those present was Jacob Fox, of Dearborn county, who fired the first gun in the war. He was a member of Ringgold's battery, and began the music at Palo Alto.

TWELVE heirs to the fabulous Springer estate of $80,000,000 have turned up in Howard county, namely: Charles F., Thomas W., Leander F., George A., Margaret H., Harry M., Louis H. and Louisa H., children of Louis F. Springer, who died in Kokomo in 1859; and Ed E. and William Springer, of another family. There is little doubt that the children of Louis F. Springer are legitimate heirs of the estate. Before his death Mr. S. prepared a genealogical chart, at great expense and labor, tracing his lineage without a missing link back to the ancient family stem, whose progenitor was Charles Christopher Springer, a Swedish nobleman, and who was the founder of an American colony that settled on the site where the city of Wilmington, Del., now stands, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and which tract of land, embracing 300 acres, valued at $80,000,000, has recently been declared the legitimate inheritance of the lineal descendants of Charles Christopher Springer.

Smithington and His Wife.

Smithington's wife is not kind in double harness, and not suitable for a gentleman to drive. Smithington was talking to Potts about the way people went on—and off nowadays.

"What would you do," said Potts, who was strong on the pistol theory, "if some other fellow ran away with your wife? Excuse the illustration; but I want to bring it home to you."

"I shouldn't hesitate an instant," responded Smithington.

"You'd kill her?"

"No, sir; I think I should refrain from unmanly violence."

"You'd kill yourself?"

"Like never mind I would."

"Well, what would you do then!"

"Make friends with the victim right off, and give him some substantial testimony of my esteem. Only, begad, if I ever invited him to dinner, he would have to come alone."

Story of Henry Clay.

One day, during President Monroe's administration, Mr. Clay was invited, with other friends of the President's, to dine at the White House. A few days before some friends of Mr. Clay's, living in Indiana, had sent him a bottle of wine which had been made in that State. Mr. Clay thought that he would take the bottle of wine up to the White House and have it opened at the table, and show the guests how fast they were progressing in the West. When the party was seated at the table Mr. Clay told a servant to open the bottle and serve some of the wine to the guests. They all tasted of it and pronounced it very good, until it came to Mr. Monroe. "Well, Mr. President, what do you think of it?" said Mr. Clay. "Well," answered Mr. Monroe, "it is very good, but it tastes to me exactly like old Kentucky whisky." On investigation Mr. Clay found that his son Tom had, some days before, emptied the bottle of wine for his own benefit and then had filled it up with Kentucky whisky.

GRANT AND THE OLD RING.

Chorpenning Creswell, who wants a "strong man" in the White House, and Boss Shepherd were among the last to shake hands with Grant when he started from Washington on his trip to Mexico. They were among his special intimates during two terms, and they look forward to a third term in the hope of a permanent restoration of shoddy and stealing. This is the faith of all the ring chiefs and great thieves. They say, "Put us once more in office, and, with the purse and the sword, we shall know how to retain possession, no matter which way elections may go."

The Grant movement involves, therefore, much more than a third term. It contemplates a radical change in our institutions, to be brought about by the agency of a subservient Supreme Court, which, in the event of success, would be appointed by Grant—there being four or five prospective vacancies—and a standing army to support its decrees. He packed that court in 1870 to reverse the judgment in favor of specie payments, as obligatory under the constitution, and thus prepared the way for the crash of 1873.

Give him the opportunity and he would pack it again for even a worse object. Nothing would be easier than to find venal and partisan Judges, not only ready but anxious to overthrow the local Governments of the States, and to build up a centralized Government on the ruins of a system by which alone the Union can be preserved. Destroy it, and there will be no United States.

Hence, the full meaning of the scheme which Conkling, Cameron and other Republican managers are now forwarding with reckless indifference to consequences and with supreme contempt of all rivalry, must be looked squarely in the face. It is a foul conspiracy to seize and to despoil the Government, by a corrupt cabal and by ambitious leaders who have staked money, character and hopes of distinction on the coming contest.

The promoters of this plot want Grant out of the country during the political agitation in Congress. They kept him traveling for over two years, and footed the bills, with the Presidential campaign in view. They recalled him from a projected journey to Australia to start the recent costly ovations, which were a prepared part of the programme. They will bring him back through the South next spring just before the meeting of the National Convention. And then it is intended to rush his nomination through with the shout of a hired mob at Chicago.

Perhaps this plan can be worked out successfully, and perhaps not. The friends of Blaine and Sherman and other aspirants will have to submit tamely before it can win. There is abundant time for reflection and for concentration in the next three or four months. But whether this opposition be well organized or not, there are elements inside the Republican party quite independent of any leadership that will insure Grant's defeat if the conservative opinion of the country is represented by a candidate known to have been faithful to the Union in its day of trial.—*New York Sun.*

Longevity.

From the days of Pliny to our own we have accounts of persons living ten, twenty, thirty and even forty, or more, years beyond a century. Though the accuracy of the records is in such cases open to doubt, yet there are ample reasons for believing that many persons have rounded out their full hundred years of life.

Though life up to such an extreme age may not seem particularly desirable, it is, nevertheless, true that a virtuous old age—with the passions dead, the ambitions sated, and its work all done! with pleasant memories of the past, calm and hopeful anticipations of the future, and quiet contentment of each day as it passes—may be full of as real happiness as any previous periods in the lives of men.

Men, now, generally die before their time. Indeed, some scientists affirm that, as the normal limit of animal life seems to be at five times the years of the growth, man should live to an age of five times twenty years. With this view, the last twenty is the proper period of gradual decay—or old age.

The tendency to early decay, or to more violent terminations of life, is probably determined by the rate at which vital force is expended. Persons who use it up faster than it is fully supplied, especially at the period when much of it should be expended in building up and consolidating the system, cannot expect a long life. It may be thus expended by vicious indulgence, habitual care, anxiety and fret, and by overwork, whether of the body or the brain.

At the same time, it must be admitted that longevity seems often to be simply a matter of inheritance. One who belongs to a long-lived family will be likely himself to be long-lived.

This, however, is not an exception to our previous statement. Such persons start with a vigorous life force, which easily renews itself after expenditure. And there is reason to believe that those whose heredity is against them in this respect may, with care, become the first of a better line of posterity, thus largely restoring and transmitting the lost vigor inherited from indiscreet ancestors.

THE Superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools has adopted the plan of celebrating the birthdays of distinguished authors, wherein great advantages in teaching history have already been realized.

ONE-THIRD of the gold that is mined goes to wear and tear, one-third goes into circulation, and one-third into the arts and manufactures.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

APPROACH OF COMETS.—Although the near approach to the earth of several comets has been known, the least distances of only two have ever been determined with any degree of accuracy. On July 1, 1770, a comet was within 1,390,000 miles of the earth—the closest approach of one of these bodies of which astronomers have any certain knowledge. Its apparent diameter was 2½ deg., or nearly five times the apparent diameter of the moon. It is not surprising that the apparition of such a monster should cause a panic of terror among unenlightened and superstitious inhabitants of the earth.

ARE BEARS LEFT-HANDED?—Long before the writer tried his 'prentice hand at trapping, says a writer in *Forest and Stream*, he was told by a veteran bear hunter that all the bears he had taken in traps—and they were a goodly number—were caught by the left foot. The statement was discredited, till experience seemed to verify it where the traps were set at a coop or its equivalent. Several caught in deadfalls also had the left leg as well as the head inside of the coop, the bait being so far back as to oblige them to step inside with one foot to reach it. It would thus seem that where a bear is attracted by a lure he, soldier-like, steps off left foot forward.

POWER OF SEA BREAKERS.—From experiments which were made some time since at the Bell Rock and Skerryvore light-houses, on the coast of Scotland, it was found that, while the force of the breakers on the side of the German ocean may be taken at about a ton and a half upon every square foot of surface exposed to them, the Atlantic breakers fall with double that weight, or three tons to the square foot; and thus a surface of only two square yards sustains a blow from a heavy Atlantic breaker equal to about fifty-four tons. In November, 1824, a heavy gale blew, and blocks of limestone and granite, from two to five tons in weight, were washed about like pebbles at the Plymouth breakwater. About 300 tons of such blocks were borne a distance of 200 feet, and up the inclined plane of the breakwater, carried over it, and scattered in various directions. A block of limestone, seven tons in weight, was in one place washed a distance of 120 feet. Blocks of three tons' weight were torn away by a single blow of a breaker, and hurled over into the harbor; and one of two tons, strongly trenailed down upon a jetty, was torn away by an overpowering breaker.

HOW AN OWL'S HEAD REVOLVES.—A contributor to the *American Naturalist*, who had read a funny story about an owl wringing his own neck by looking at a man who was walking around him, tested the matter by experiment. He obtained a fine specimen and placed him on top of a post. "It was not difficult," says the writer, "to secure his attention, for he never diverted his gaze from me while I was in his presence. I began walking rapidly around the post, a few feet from it, keeping my eyes fixed on him all the while. His body remained motionless, but his head turned exactly with my movements. When I was half way round his head was exactly behind. Three-quarters of a circle were completed, and still the same twist of the neck and the same stare followed me. One circle and no change. On I went, twice round, and still that watchful stare and steady turn of the head. On I went, three times round, and I began really to wonder why the head did not drop off, when all at once I discovered what I had failed to notice before. When I had reached half way round from the front, which was as far as he could turn his head to follow my movements with comfort, he whisked it back through the whole circle so instantaneously and brought it facing me again with such precision that I failed to detect the movement, although I was looking intently all the time. I repeated the experiment many times afterward on the same bird, and I had always to watch carefully to detect the movement or the readjustment of his gaze."

THE MANUFACTURE OF SLATE-PENCILS.—The process of making slate-pencils is thus described by the *American Stationer*: Broken slate from the slate quarries is put in a mortar run by steam, and pounded into small particles. Thence it goes into the hopper of a mill, which runs into a "bolting-machine," where it is "bolted," the finer, almost impalpable, flour that results being taken to a mixing-tub, where a small quantity of steatite flour, similarly manufactured, is added, together with other materials, the whole being made into a stiff dough. This dough is kneaded thoroughly by passing it several times between iron rollers. Then it is conveyed to a table, where it is made into "charges"—that is, short cylinders, four or five inches thick and containing some eight or twelve pounds each. Four of these are placed in a strong iron chamber, or "retort," with a changeable nozzle so as to regulate the size of the pencil, and subjected to tremendous hydraulic pressure, under which the composition is pushed through the nozzle in a long cord, like a slender snake sliding out of a hole, and passes over a sloping table, slit at right angles with the cords to give passage to a knife which cuts them into lengths. They are then laid on boards to dry, and after a few hours are removed to sheets of corrugated zinc, the corrugations serving to prevent the pencils from warping during the process of baking, to which they are next subjected in a kiln, into which superheated steam is introduced in pipes, the temperature being regulated according to the requirements of the article exposed to its influence. From the kiln the articles go to the finishing and packing room, where the ends are thrust for a second under rapidly-revolving emery wheels, and are drawn neatly and smoothly pointed ready for use.

A Five-Franc Piece.

"I say, old fel, you haven't got a five-franc piece about you that you don't know what to do with, have you?" "There's one." "Thanks—but, hello, I say, you know, it's bad!" "You asked me for one I didn't know what to do with!"

The Hair.

This fashion of crimping and curling the hair of children is positively iniquitous. Wee creatures of 3 or 4 years, and even younger, are arrayed in curl papers by affectionate and admiring mothers who are bent upon making the children charming, and who do not stop to consider how far they may be defeating their own ends by the action, or how much pain they may be inflicting on the objects of their fond solicitude. An authority on that subject says: "Up to the age of 6 or 7 children retain what is called their 'baby hair,' which is injured, not improved, by cutting. It is quite different from the harsher hair which succeeds it. If the hair curls naturally it looks charming dressed in that fashion, but putting it in papers is sure to injure it and pull it out by the roots. The use of curling irons is yet more objectionable; anything that tangles and cuts the hair is bad in the extreme, and it is to be regretted that mothers draw so heavily upon the capital of their children's hair, instead of using the yearly increasing interest of its beauty and value." By keeping the scalp of the head clean, and the hair brushed into silky softness, its beauty can be preserved until late in life.

A Relic of Wilkes Booth.

Miss Mary McHenry, of Philadelphia, has sent to Gen. Dunn, to be placed in his Lincoln collection, a curious relic of Wilkes Booth, with the following statement: In August, 1864, Mr. J. Wilkes Booth registered at the McHenry House, Meadeville, Pa. He was there on the 12th of that month. After his departure it was found that he had, with a diamond, inscribed upon a pane of a window of his bedroom these words:

Abe Lincoln,
Departed this
Life August 13, 1864,
By the effects of
Poison.

The glass remained in the window undisturbed until the country was shocked by the murder of Mr. Lincoln on April 14, 1865. A few days after that event Mr. R. M. N. Taylor, proprietor of the McHenry House, cut the pane from the window, framed with it the autograph of Mr. Booth, which Mr. Taylor cut from the hotel register, and sent the whole to Gen. Dunn, just as it now is.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Brown Paper Against the Cold.

The "old woman's" remedy for a "cold on the chest," a sore throat, or a bruise, which consisted in an application of brown paper steeped in beer or vinegar, owed its efficacy to the heat-retaining properties of the paper. A wet pad of this material, as far as the surface next to the skin was concerned, acted almost as well as a layer of wet linen rag protected with a thick covering of flannel. In short, stout paper of the commonest sort is an effective non-conductor, and may be advantageously employed as covering for beds or to eke out scanty clothing. A piece of thick paper inserted between the lining and the cloth of a waistcoat or in the back of a thin coat will render it warm as well as light. The suggestion is a small one, but it is simple to carry into effect, and will be found effective.

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A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives of the Globe for the past 30 years. 550 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
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WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
[illegible]

THE AUBURN COURIER.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	30, 40, 50 best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c
Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffee, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

NOW FOR A BARGAIN!

McQuiston & Ralston

Have decided to make a change in their line of goods, and to make room and enable them to do so, will sell their entire stock of

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

AT COST.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

MEN'S & BOYS' CAPS,

Together with the remainder of their stock of

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.

LOOK AT THIS.

A	$16.50	Fur Beaver Overcoat for - -	$13.50
A	9.00	Overcoat for	7.50
A	7.00	" "	5.75
A	5.00	" "	4.25
A	4.75	" "	4.00
A	5.50	Boys' " "	4.50
A	3.25	" " "	2.60
A	4.00	Men's heavy coat for	3.40
A	6.50	" " Chinchilla coat for	5.25
A	6.50	" worsted pants for	5.50
A	5.00	" cassimere extra size for	4.25
A	7.00	" Union worsted suit for	6.00
A	6.00	Youth's Union worsted suit for	5.50
A	8.50	Men's satinet suit for	7.00
A	12.50	" cassimere suit for	10.75
A	14.00	" " "	12.50
A	12.00	" " "	10.50

100 Men's and Boys' vests from $1 to $1.25 each.
A large lot of pants from $1.25 to $2 per pair.
Men's and Boys' caps from 20 cents to 50 cents.

Remember the place.

McQuiston & Ralston,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN MOTION.

Instantaneous Pictures of Horses While Running and Trotting.

[New York Times.]

Professor Manly Miles lectured before the New York Academy of Comparative Anatomy, in East Thirty-fourth street, last evening, on "The Horse in Motion." The lecture was profusely illustrated with views of celebrated trotting and running horses taken instantaneously while at top of speed by the new automatic electro-photographic process. A screen of white canvas stood at one end of the room, and upon this the views, magnified to fifty diameters, were projected by the stereopticon. A large gathering was present, including many veterinary surgeons and several distinguished horse-fanciers. All of them manifested great interest in the exhibition, and frequently interrupted the professor with loud applause.

Artists and painters, Professor Miles said, had always been wrong about the actual motion of the horse. They drew him as he appeared to them, but unfortunately, that appearance was not correct. The impressions made on the retina of the eye were only a blending of the animals, which, by reason of their velocity, the retina could not distinctly retain. The views he would exhibit were taken by Ex-Governor Leland of California, in the fall of 1879. Twelve cameras, manufactured in London for the express purpose, were placed side by side upon the Palo Alto track. The distance between each was 21 inches, and as the horse Abe Egerton passed at a speed of 2:24 he touched twelve successive wires, by which the photographs were transferred, one after another, to as many plates, this giving in detail twelve different positions occupied by the animal in a single stride of twenty-two feet. The time occupied in transferring each photograph to the plate by the electric attachment was estimated at 1-2000 part of a second. The result has been to clear up many errors in regard to the true position of the horse, especially the error of Stonehenge, the English authority, who held that, in trotting, the hind legs move more rapidly than the fore legs, and that the chief function the latter had to perform was to support the animal. Governor Lelands experiments had demonstrated conclusively that the fore legs moved as fast as the hind legs, performing as much of the leverage and sustaining as much, or nearly as much, of the strain as the hind legs. Another notion which has been proved fallacious was that soft fetlocks or pasterns were fatal to speed. The instantaneous photographs showed that, so far from this being true, the swiftest horses possessed the most flexible and lastic pasterns; that all horses, in planting their feet on the ground, bent the pastern to a degree hitherto not dreamed of. M. Marie, a French investigator and author of eminence, had satisfied himself by a long and ingenious series of experiments that the horse, with all four legs off the ground was actually lower down than when he struck the roadway again. This also had been disproved by the photographs.

At this point the gas was turned off and the magnificent views were thrown on the canvas. The first series was of Egerton, a graceful trotter, doing his mile in 2:24. On the screen the limbs looked greatly elongated, and were twisted under and about the animal in all sorts of apparently impossible attitudes. No one would take him for a handsome horse. In the third scene he was pictured "in the air," that is, with all four feet off the ground. The feet were flying in all directions, and the effect was ludicrous. Several of the views illustrated the marked flexibility of the pastern spoken of by the professor. On striking the ground, the pasterns of the fore and hind feet were represented almost on a level with the surface, and the beautiful elasticity and powerful leverage with which they were afterward raised upward, forcing the body ahead, was greatly admired. In all cases the foot was represented as striking the ground with a backward motion, the heel or ball of the foot being the first to strike. Photographs of Occident, going at a 2:21 gait, differed very little from those of Egerton. The most remarkable views were a series of twelve, representing the pretty and docile racing mare, Sally Gardner, making a mile in 1:40 and a fraction. They were taken at intervals of a little over two feet, showing each distinct position assumed during a single stride. At times she was standing on the tip of one hoof and brandishing the other three feet wildly in the air, at others was thrusting all four in different directions like the spokes of a tireless wheel. In fact, the professor said that the movements of a racer's limbs were much on the same principle as those of wheel-spokes. When Sally left the ground and rose in the air the audience laughed long and loud. The mare looked exactly like a crazy mule with all four legs tangled inextricably beneath her. The lecturer explained that when the photographs were put in the instrument known as the "zoatrope," and blended together, the horses assumed a more graceful outline—one more in consonance with those of the painters and artists.

To Whom it May Concern.

Having sold my real estate, and given my wife, Ellen Fitzgerald, one third of the purchase money of said real estate and one-third of all my personal property, I forbid all and every person or persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, from and after this date.

Dated this 17th day of January, A. D., 1880.
4-3t. DERBY FITZGERALD.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.

2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.

3rd What the deed of a farm includes.

4th The farmer's rights in the road.

5th As to farm fences.

6th As to estray and trespassing animals.

7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.

8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.

9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

Pause, Ponder and Pruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York, New York. 43-1y.

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He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
2-tf.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 18 "	2 58 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 36 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 48 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. K. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin. —AND— White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 42 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 2[illegible] pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FR No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 31am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 25	7 51
Denver		9 08	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 09
Roann	9	9 37	9 56
Laketon	10 15	10 00	10 34
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 30pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 39
Columbia City	11 26	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3[illegible]	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 46pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 06
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

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And all Points in Michigan and Canada.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		6 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 38am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 32am	2 10pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 m
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 08pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	2 20pm	10 55pm	5 40pm
Cincinnati	3 45pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	1 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	m	7 00pm	
Louisville	m	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	m		
Indianapolis	m	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	am
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	am
Auburn	5 50pm	12 31pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am
Angola	6 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	7 05pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 29pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	a m	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	a m	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		8 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 40pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'es	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 08am	12 16pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 46	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett. ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	6 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4[illegible]	4 09
Defiance	5 45 am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 36pm	7 25	6 46
Tiffin	5 43pm	7 54	7 09
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 10pm	8 08	8 14

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'es	Chicg'o Expr'es
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	9 16am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 18	7 56
Fostoria	9 24	9 35	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 28
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 34	12 50	12 08am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 35
Albion		2 06	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 25
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 0	3 30
CHICAGO		7 [illegible]	6 40

N. H. WOOD. Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 30	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 30
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	9 35	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

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Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-1yr.

Recorder's Office

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Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBUARY 5, 1880. Number 6.

The Auburn Courier

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EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

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In order to receive the benefits of the above rates, back subscription for the COURIER must be paid up.

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

The Testimony of Prominent Colored Men Before the Committee.

As proof conclusive that the North Carolina negroes are being brought to Indiana, by republican politicans for the express purpose of voting the republican ticket in 1880, we append the following statements which were made under oath:

Charles N. Otuy (colored), editor of the Washington Argus, a weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the colored race, and principal of Howard University school, testified that he is a native of North Carolina, a graduate of Oberlin college and of Howard University; that he had visited his native state every year since he left it, and has made a careful study of her people. His last visit was only a few weeks ago, when he delivered an oration at Raleigh, at a celebration of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation. He further testifies that he was one of the founders of the National Emigrant Aid society, having himself drawn up its constitution. Its object was to furnish aid to colored people fleeing from oppression, such as the destitute crowds accumulated at St. Louis on their way to Kansas from Mississippi and Louisiana. At one of the first meetings, however, a Mr. Mendenhall made a speech, suggesting that it would be advisable to divert emigrants from their then objective point (Kansas) and send about 5,000 into Indiana, as that was a doubtful state in the coming election. Mr. Otuy testified that no one objected to his suggestion at the time except himself. He continued: "I felt that we had been used long enough as tools; I knew that the former use of us had not redounded to our advantage. In the south, as one man, we had voted the republican ticket, and our reward was buckshot from Ku-Klux, and no protection from the national government. Hence I was opposed to the longer use of my people by any political party, and as soon as I saw that the exodus was to be used politically, I withdrew from the society. There were others in the society who afterwards expressed some sentiments, but they remained in the organization." The witness in further explanation of his decision said he argued with his friends in the society that in Kansas the colored immigrants might acquire homesteads—in Indiana and Ohio they could not. To the first named state they had received an invitation, but to the two last named they had not been invited. He next informed the committee that when the exodus from North Carolina first began he addressed a letter to the most prominent colored men in the state, asking what caused this sudden uprising. All the answers were that there was no cause for it; that the more ignorant were deluded by three men named Perry, Williams and Taylor, who had been north and returned with such glowing news that the people could not resist them. An investigation revealed the fact that these three men had been among the most ignorant country people, and had told them that the United States government wanted them to go to Indiana and would give them money to begin with; that they would receive $1.50 per day during the winter, and from $2 to $2.50 during the spring, summer and fall. Some who hesitated were told that they would receive new suits of clothes at Washington. These men registered the names of those consenting to go, charging them from 25 cents to $2, according to their ability to pay. They called meetings in the country churches, held with closed doors, and bound to secrecy those whom they had deluded. The first batch that went, being few in number, were well received and immediately employed. These wrote back to their friends advising them to come, and hence, said the witness, it is easy to understand the great exodus from North Carolina. Mr. Otuy, in the course of his further statements, described conversations personally held by him in North Carolina, during the past few weeks, with James H. Harris, Osborne Hunter, Jr., M. V. Turner and other very prominent colored men, and with Governor Holden, Richard Badger and Col. Ike Young, prominent radical republicans, and all were in full accord with the foregoing explanations of the real causes of the exodus. They all likewise agreed that the condition of the colored people of North Carolina, although susceptible of improvement by the contemplated amendments to some of the laws, and especially by the restoration of their rights to elect certain county officers is, on the whole, highly favorable, and that there is no adequate incentive whatever for the colored people to leave the state. In fact, said the witness, every intelligent colored man in the state is opposed to it, and the six colored newspapers of North Carolina are all fighting it, and I say that although an exodus from the southern states may be a blessing, the exodus from North Carolina is a fraud and a curse. While testifying to the existence of most kindly relations between the white and black people in North Carolina, he described a liberal provision made by the North Carolina legislature, largely upon Governor Vance's recommendation, for the education of colored people, both in common and normal schools, and for the benefit of the colored deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and after speaking of the number of colored lawyers who have made a name at the bar, doctors who have a lucrative practive, farmers who own their farms and carry their own cotton to market. He continued: "I lived in the west two and a half years, and I never saw in Raleigh, N. C., such a poor, ignorant class of black people as I saw at Oberlin, Ohio, the paradise of colored people. There were many rich colored men there, there were colored men doing good business, but the poor people were poorer than I ever saw at any town in North Carolina. Now, this was in their Heaven. My God! what will they do in Indiana, which state up to a few years ago had a law on her statute books that a negro could not live in the state?"

Mr. O'Hara (colored), the other witness, testified that he had held office in Halifax county for a number of years, as chairman of the board of county commissioners, chairman of the board of education, and county examiner. He has been a member of the North Carolina legislature, and of the constitutional convention, was one of the presidential electors on the republican ticket in '76, and is now contesting a seat in the national house of representatives. He gave a very favorable account of the condition and treatment of colored people in North Carolina, but in regard to their industrial and political status he testified that, although there was at one time some "bulldozing" in the counties bordering on South Carolina, there never has been any political persecutions in the counties affected by the present exodus, and is none now in any part of North Carolina. Nothing was more common on election days than to see a white landlord and colored tenant coming to town in the same buggy and voting different tickets. White mechanics in North Carolina had no prejudice against working with colored mechanics, and no discrimination was made against the colored people in the courts and juries.

Senator Windom remarked at this point that he had been looking for a negro paradise, and now he had found it in North Carolina.

The witness in response to interrogatories to the cause of the exodus from this state, said it was the result of efforts of agitators going about the country, and not a spontaneous emigration. The less industrious class of colored men (what might be termed the floating populace) were duped by the representation that they would get $1.50 per day in Indiana and a new suit of clothes, together with goverment aid of some sort as they passed through Washington, and they were similarly deceived by false representations contained in circulars purporting to be issued by railroad companies in Kansas and elswhere. In the course of his testimony he expressed the opinion that the intelligent negro of the south has more to fear from white republicans in the south than from democrats. He explained this on the ground that white republicans want all the offices themselves, and if colored men claim a division, they combine against the negro. In this way, he said, he had been counted out from his election as congressman, because he had opposed a white republican's candidacy for the nomination as sheriff.

M. T. Lowman, sheriff of Putman county, Indiana, a resident of Greencastle, Ind, was sworn, and produced a printed circular which he obtained from one of the North Carolina emigrants after he had reached Greencastle. This circular, it was afterward proven by another witness, had been printed in the office of the Greencastle Banner during the latter part of last July, and that the editor of that paper, J. H. Clay, colored, was the author of it. This circular, Lowman said he was informed by a colored man who gave it to him, had been circulated quite extensively among the colored people in North Carolina. It urges them to come to Indiana, setting forth the attractions of that state, stating that its climate was healthful; that free schools for both races were maintained; that there were numerous colored churches, and that the blacks and whites stand equal before the law, and also stating that thousands of good farm hands and house servants could readily find employment at remunerative wages, especially urging those who contemplate coming to do so the present summer and fall (of 1879), so as to get located in time to make their contract with the farmers next year.

Miscegenation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

SIR: Will you please write an article on miscegenation? The ladies of this town, democrats and republicans, ask it as a favor. The ladies look upon the Journal of your city as a miscegenation paper, because it has said that nobody's daughters demand white husbands or none, except those of democrats. In view of the great number of negroes now coming to Indiana, the Journal's position is regarded as exceedingly objectionable.

A FRIEND OF WOMEN.

Monticello, Ind., Jan. 20.

We are aware that the Journal's vile innuendo, that the daughters of republicans do not demand white husbands or none, has created a profound sensation throughout Indiana. The intimation is so vile, so filthy, so abominably nasty, so repulsive, so libidinous, so prurient, that republican women feel that a most damnable insult has been offered them. But what is miscegenation? Webster defines it as follows:

["Latin; miscere, to mix, and genere, to beget; a mixing of races; amalgamation. A recent and ill-formed word; it should be miscegeneration."]

With this definition in view, it will be well to quote the Journal of December 4, 1879:

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTERS DEMAND WHITE HUSBANDS OR NONE, EXCEPT THOSE OF DEMOCRATS."

To mix races is what miscegenation means. It is for negro men to marry white women, and for white men to marry negro women. It means to pollute white blood with negro blood. It means a mixture of hair and wool; flat noses with Roman and Grecian noses; to make thick lips thin, and thin lips thick; to take off some of the negro's heel and splice on to the white man's heel. It means yellow instead of blonde, and to deepen the tinge of the brunette to darkness. It means to fill the land with hybridism and a race of human mongrels. It means that the Caucasian blood shall mingle with the negro blood, and that the most exhalted of the human race shall be brought down to the level of the most inferior race. It means to bridge the chasm which the Creator's fiat placed between the white and black races, and that the sublime in human nature and in human aspirations shall abandon its upward march and grovel in the abominations of miscegenation; and what, we ask, is better calculated to bring about this new era of abominations than to declare "that nobody's daughters demand white husbands or none, except those of democrats."

Indiana is not praying for such a reign of filth. It is not true that "nobody's daughters demand white husbands or none, except those of democrats." In the name of the daughters of republicans, we repel the Journal's innuendo. But the singular feature about this monstrous intimation of the Journal is that it should have been made at a time when negro republican kidnappers were in North Carolina concocting the most infamous falsehoods to induce pauper negroes to immigrate to Indiana; and while this execrable business was going on in North Carolina, republican papers in Indiana were endeavoring to show that the barefaced lying of the black scamps in North Carolina was truth; and it was at this juncture that the Journal declared that "nobody's daughters demand white husbands or none, except those of democrats." Was this language used as an inducement for pauper negroes to immigrate to Indiana? The daughters of republicans feel justly indignant; they feel the insult keenly, and the report has gone abroad to the detriment of Indiana. The Sentinel has done what it could to correct the Journal's intimation, but it seems that the more the republicans think about it the madder they become.

No Home for Him Without Power.

[New York Sun.]

Gen. Grant, who has changed from a simple, honest, hard-drinking woodsman into a man of the most insatiable ambition, cannot bear to spend even a few months in his native land unless he is in office.

He tried very hard to get nominated for a third term before; but his party, which had some principle at that time, frowned upon the attempt to disregard a time-hallowed tradition. Then Grant went abroad and remained until near the expiration of his successor's term. He came home and was able to stand this republican atmosphere for a short time. But with the monarchical notions he had imbibed he soon got tired of it, and repaired to Cuba, where he could bask in royal favor.

The first news from him is that this man who could not find time to be at the deathbed of his more than friend and brother, Gen. Rawlins, or at the deathbed of his own fond and honored father, has found time to send a cable telegram to the king of Spain, congratulating him on some royal occasion.

Would-be-king to king!

He who hurrahs for a third term is no true American. Mark that; and regard as an enemy of your country every man from whose throat such a hurrah comes without choking him.

THE BOOMING BROOMSTICK.

A Bishop Beautifully Belabored by a Bouncing Woman.

[Salt Lake Tribune.]

The other day a little flurry was created on one of our principal streets by the sight of a dignified and portly individual, no less a personage, in fact, than one of the bishops of the church of J. C. of L. D. S., rushing along the sidewalk in breathless haste, closely followed by an indignant woman armed with a broom. Twice or thrice in the course of the pursuit the flying bishop recieved a well-directed blow from this weapon, which had the effect of causing him to break into a mad gallop which he kept up until he disappeared around the nearest corner. An inquiry as to the meaning of this unusual spectacle developed the following facts:

A good saint, whom we will call brother Jones, because that isn't his name, has resided in Salt Lake City many years, and accumulated considerable property, but he has always lived beneath his religious privileges, and contented himself with one wife. On the day referred to the bishop, feeling called upon to admonish him with regard to his glorious privileges of the Later-day dispensation, called at his home and reproved him, in the presence of his wife, telling him that his chances of exaltation would be slim indeed if he did not set about looking up another spouse at once. Sister Jones only waited to hear him finish the first sentence of the latter portion of his admonition, then seizing the broom, she exclaimed:

"Get out of this, you villain; I'll teach you to come into an honest woman's house and advise her husband to take another wife. Take that, and that"—laying the broom-handle vigorously about his head and shoulders. The wretched bishop grabbed his hat and made for the door, but before he could reach it the blows fell thick and fast on his defenseless head. Once outside, he thought himself safe, but he discovered his mistake. Nemesis was behind him in the shape of that broom, and his flight—through the gait and down the street—was accelerated every few steps in the way we have described. When he reached home and counted up his bruises, he registered a vow. Henceforth when he counsels an erring brother he will choose his opportunity more wisely, and the admonitions that he gives on Celestial marriage will be uttered far from the hearing of indignant wives armed with brooms.

A SMART MAN.

[Richmond Herald.]

Jesse Lovely, while out west, was in search of a man whom he wished to see on a matter of business. After riding for half a day and losing the way in that sparsely settled country, he drew up his steed in front of a log cabin. A female came to the door. "Will you be kind enough to tell me, Miss, where Mr Wm. Humphrey lives?" said Jesse. "I don't know," very blandly replied the young lady, "but Squire Roberts, who lives about half a mile from here, can tell you. He is a very smart man." Jesse rode on in the direction the fair enchantress indicated. Coming to the house, he cried out. "Hello!" The squire, with his shirt collar open, his spectacles on top of head and his pants in his boots, made his appearance at the door. "I are he," said the squire with an air of importance that would have been more becoming to a king. "Squire Roberts," said Jesse, "can you tell me where William Humphrey lives?" "I kin," said the squire in a self-gratulatory manner that he was able to answer the question, and proceeded, "If he are where I anticipated he are, he are forty miles distant on Peter Creek. Although his residence are exclusively adjacent to mine, I know nothing of his wharefores or his whichabouts." Jesse waved his hand in polite salutation to the squire and rode on to find his man as best he could with the information he had recieved from the squire to whom the blushing maid had directed him as the servant of her section.

The Wisdom of Dumas.

Brunettes decieve—blondes betray.

Give money, but never lend it. Giving it only makes a man ungrateful; lending it makes him an enemy.

If men would spend in doing good to others a quarter of the money they spend in doing harm to themselves, misery would vanish from the earth.

Man was created to utilize everything—even sorrow.

A woman's venality is the punishment of the man that buys her.

The only thing I am astonished at is that people are astonished at anything.

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$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $85 MACHINE REDUCED TO 25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine thoroughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc, with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

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Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address

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Pause, Ponder and Pruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company. Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York, New York. 43-1y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Two HEAVY freight trains collided between Cameron and Sterling, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. Engineer Dean, of the train going west, the fireman, and the head brakeman on the train going east were killed, and three tr in-hands were so badly injured that they cannot live.

AFTER two trials on the charge of murdering Mary Stannard, the Rev. Mr. Hayden has been released on $5,000 bail. It is hardly to be expected that he will again be tried unless new and positive evidence against him should hereafter be discovered.... A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says that a party of boys playing on the ice on Randall's pond, near North Providence line, broke through and were drowned.

MRS. MARY R. LINDERMEIER died at Philadelphia, last week, of hydrophobia, after four days of indescribable agony.

THE WEST.

A CHICAGO desperado named Davis entered a private residence at midday and at the point of a pistol compelled the lady of the house to divulge where her husband's money was secreted. Within three days he was on his way to the State penitentiary under a fifteen years' sentence.

THE building occupied by the *Globe* printing office, at Cherry Vale, Kan., with sleeping-rooms on the upper floors, and a furniture store below, burned a few days ago, and E. C. Henderson, foreman, and William McCain, a printer of the *Globe* office, perished in the flames.

INTELLIGENCE comes from Las Vega, New Mexico, of a bloody battle between citizens and a party of cow-boys. The latter rode into town late at night, intending to wreak vengeance on the City Marshal, whom they found at a dance. After the exchange of a few shots the officer fell, mortally wounded. The lights were then put out, and the fight continued in the dark, the friends of the dead man taking a hand. When the combat ended, it was found that two of the attackers had been killed. The rest, some of them wounded, no doubt, made their escape.

LARGE audiences were the rule at McVicker's Chicago Theater last week, the attraction being the Boston Theater company in "Drink," an intensely realistic and exciting drama. The company giving this play could scarcely be improved upon, and the performance throughout is one of the most powerful and artistic ever seen in Chicago. The play is put upon the stage in a style rarely equaled at any theater, and which, for completeness and painstaking detail, cannot be surpassed. Drink" is retained all the present week.

IT is reported that the Atchison and Nebraska road has been leased to the Burlington and Missouri River railroad in Nebraska, and has thereby become a branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.... The Mississippi River Improvement Committee, after a somewhat protracted session at St. Louis, adjourned until the 14th of February, when it will reassemble in Washington, presenting its report to Congress about the 1st of March. This document will recommend the carrying out of plans made by the committee, and ask for an appropriation of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 for that purpose.

A SUMMARY of the crimes committed in Chicago during seventy-six days (says the *Times* of that city), shows that there have been eleven assaults which have resulted in death; eight which have not yet terminated fatally, but which are likely to do so, and miscellaneous stabbings, punchings, and gougings too numerous to mention.

ADVICES from New Mexico report that Maj. Morrow has been compelled to temporarily abandon the pursuit of Victoria's bloodthirsty band of savages, on account of a lack of commissary supplies. The command had been in the mountains without rations for ten days, and were fighting daily. In the last two days of the fight Maj. Morrow captured 100 horses and mules. The Indians abandoned large quantities of property stolen in Mexico, bolts of calico, cotton cloths, etc. Maj. Morrow is reported as having punished the Indians severely. It is thought, judging from the number, that the band is composed of all the Indians who have been living in Mexico.

HORACE THOMPSON, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of St. Paul, Minn., died of pneumonia, last week, in New York, where he had gone. He with his wife and daughter and a party of Western friends were on a pleasure excursion.... Nearly every day numbers of Southern negroes pass through Kansas City, bound for Kansas. Most of them are well-nigh penniless.

THE SOUTH.

BY the falling of a building being raised at Opelika, Ala., four colored men and one white man were crushed to death.

ISLEY and Joseph Presswood, while under the influence of whisky, quarreled about a girl at Sweetwater, Monroe county, Tenn. Joseph, during the difficulty, drew his revolver and shot Isley through the heart. The murderer then fled, and has not been found.

THERE is no abatement, but apparently a steady increase, of the negro exodus from the South. Colored immigrants arriving in St. Louis en route for Kansas report that great numbers are waiting on the banks of the Mississippi river for passage on steamboats that will take them to the North; and it is said that if they are refused transportation by the boats they will form huge caravans and make their way on foot to the land of promise. In Indiana the arrivals are on the increase, and a great deal of sickness and suffering is said to prevail among the new-comers.... The steamer Charmer, with 2,100 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire, in Red river, near Bayou Sara, La. Eight lives were lost—two chambermaids, two cooks, two cabin boys, one fireman, and one deck hand. The boat and cargo were valued at $130,000.

IN consequence of Maj. E. A. Burke, State Treasurer of Louisiana and editor of the New Orleans *Democrat*, asserting in his paper that Maj. Hearsey, formerly an editor of the same paper, was a liar, and in consequence of the bitter reply made by Hearsey, a duel was fought by the two "Majahs" on the Metairie Ridge, a famous dueling ground near the Crescent City. After firing two shots each friends interposed, and the difficulty was adjusted.

A WAR of races has broken out in Shenandoah county, Va., where the proprietors of several iron furnaces are endeavoring to substitute black for white labor. Several riots have occurred, and the Governor has directed a local militia company to assist the Sheriff in preserving the peace.

GENERAL.

GENS. GRANT and Sheridan arrived at Havana Jan. 22, and received a cordial welcome on the part of the authorities and people. They were given quarters in the Captain General's palace. Gen. Grant intends to visit Hayti and one or two other adjacent islands, and expects to sail for Vera Cruz on the 11th of February.... De Lesseps is soon to visit New York. He is confident of his ability to raise in France twice the amount of money needed for the Panama canal, and his faith in the success of the project is evidently unbounded.

GEN. GRANT arrived in Cuba just in time to experience a shock of earthquake. Nothing of the kind ever occurred in the island before, and many of the frightened people of Havana passed the night in the public squares.

BISHOP SIMPSON, of the Methodist Church, is the last claimant of the honor of suggesting Sherman's "March to the Sea," conflicting views as to which have culminated in the libel suit of Gen. Boynton against Gen. Sherman. The Bishop narrates that just after the battle of Lookout Mountain he expressed to Gen. Grant wonderment that no effort had been made to cut the Confederacy in twain by sending a force across the mountains of Tennessee to the Atlantic coast.

THE Chicago *Times* says "it is generally believed in New York that wheat must come down. Although prices have declined of late, grain is still too high for export, and ocean freights are so low that cargoes cannot be carried except at a loss."

JAY GOULD has been elected, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, thus bringing it into the Wabash system.

WASHINGTON.

THE visit of the Ute chief Ouray and his companions to Washington has apparently been satisfactory to him and Secretary Schurz, so far as promises are concerned. The present understanding is that the Utes shall abandon the greater part of their immense reservation, and be allotted land in severalty in the Grand River valley. The Colorado Senators were inclined to insist on the removal of the Indians from the State, but, as Ouray intimated that he would fight before he would leave, the suggestion was not pressed. Pledges have again been given that the murderers of Thornburgh and Meeker shall be given up.

LEEDS, ex-chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, testified before the Senate committee appointed to investigate the removal of the Cheyennes to the Indian Territory, and their outbreak, that it was a fact, as claimed by the Cheyennes, that they were starved at the agency, and that, although Commissioner Hayt knew the facts, he did not furnish the Agent with the supplies called for by the treaty. For the five weeks previous to the outbreak of the Cheyennes in September, 1878, the amount of food they received varied from twelve to twenty ounces daily each, while the treaty specified twenty-eight ounces. Leeds pointed out serious inaccuracies in Hayt's statement of the food furnished to these Indians.... Senator Johnston, of Virginia, and Speaker Randall are confident that Congress will adjourn by the 15th of April.

GEN. ADAMS left Washington for Colorado last week, with Jack and Sowerick, of the White River Utes, and Wash, an Uncompahgre. Jack and his companion are charged with the delicate duty of bringing in the twelve guilty White River Utes, dead or alive. Wash carries the orders of Ouray to his tribe, who are to do all in their power to assist Jack in his undertaking. Adams will take no part in the actual work of capturing or killing these outlaws. That work is left wholly to the Indians themselves.

POLITICAL.

THE Tammany Democrats of New York held a conference at Albany a few days ago. The resolutions adopted "affirm the undoubted right of Democrats to reject the nomination, made by a party convention, of a candidate who is offensive to a considerable body of the party, but we see nothing in the past or present circumstances of the party in New York to prevent its uniting upon a candidate fairly nominated who is acceptable to all sections of the party".... The working up of a Blaine boom in Ohio has been begun in Columbus by the organization of a stalwart Republican Club, having for its object the promotion of the Presidential prospects of the Maine Senator.

THE Blaine boom is a-booming in Pennsylvania. It is said the press of Western Pennsylvania is solid for him.... The Boston *Transcript*, which is a sturdy opponent of Grant's renomination, publishes interviews with a number of leading business men of Boston, all of whom declare a third term contrary to the genius of our institutions.... The delegates to the Pennsylvania Convention have been chosen in Philadelphia, and a poll shows that fourteen are for Blaine, thirteen have no choice, four are for Blaine or Grant, three are for Grant, three are for Conkling, one is for Hayes, one is for McManes, one is for Blaine or Washburne, and six are undetermined..... A New York dispatch says that some leading politicians profess to believe that Gen. Grant will have the votes of fully four-fifths of New York's delegation to the Chicago Convention, and that the remainder of the vote will be cast for Sherman. They think that Grant will be nominated by the votes of New York and Pennsylvania, and two or three smaller Northern States, added to those of the entire South.... The Nebraska editors in convention have cast their Presidential preferences as follows: Nine for Blaine, six for Grant, and one each for Sherman, Seymour, Washburne, Bayard, Butler, Gen. Hancock, Vic Woodhull, Bessie Turner and Chief Ouray.

GEN. GARFIELD has written a letter, in reply to an inquiry by Ohio State Senator Horr, on the subject of the Presidency, in which he expresses the hope that Ohio will, as a unit, present and press the name of John Sherman to the Chicago Convention.

THE vacancies in the New York Democratic Committee have been filled by Tilden men, thus securing to the ex-Governor absolute control of the opening proceedings of the State Convention. It is said the Kellyites will send a separate delegation to the National Convention.... It is thought that Philadelphia has the best chance for securing the National Democratic Convention.

FOREIGN.

TWENTY-SIX Home-Rule members of Parliament, at a meeting at Dublin the other day, adopted resolutions declaring their sympathy with, and promising their legitimate support to, the tenantry struggling to retain possession of their lands.... Affairs in Afghanistan are in a very muddled and critical condition. The natives are massing their forces to expel the invaders, and it is likely that they will at least make it exceedingly uncomfortable for them.... French scientists have no doubt of the success of Edison's electric-light experiments. They regard him as one of the greatest inventors the world has ever produced, and predict for him a lofty pinnacle of fame when his present critics and detractors shall have been forgotten.

A LONDON dispatch says the distress in Ireland is intensifying under the influence of hard frost and biting cold.

CAPT. BOGARDUS, who is now in England, offers to wager £2,000 against £1,000 he can kill 1,000 pigeons quicker than any man in the world.... An insurgent Cuban General and forty-eight men, half of them armed, have surrendered unconditionally.... A Dublin dispatch says that at the Tribber-Curry Assizes thirty-one persons were convicted of participation in the recent assaults upon process-servers. There was great excitement among the populace in consequence.... The troubles between the Czar of Russia and his wife have long been a matter of public notoriety, and some time ago the Czarina went to Cannes, France, ostensibly for the benefit of her health, but really because she could no longer live with her husband. An effort is now being made to patch up the difficulty between the royal pair.... Fourlier, a high functionary in the French War Department, committed suicide the other day. He was evidently short in his accounts, for, being asked for a showing of his affairs, he replied by promptly blowing out his brains.... The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal through the London newspapers, in which he says he fears the people of England do not realize the gravity of the present crisis in Ireland, or that unless prompt assistance be given thousands of human beings must die of starvation.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has rejected Louis Blanc's motion for the abrogation of all laws restricting the right of public meeting or the formation of associations.... Italy is proud to call itself the owner of the largest and most powerful war vessel in the world. It has two turrets, and, at a trial the other day, made fourteen miles an hour.

GONZALES, the man who attempted the assassination of the King of Spain a few weeks ago, has been pronounced insane by a commission of medical experts, and so will escape capital punishment.

THE earthquakes in Cuba are causing much alarm among the inhabitants of the island.... The Nationalists of the County Mayo, Ireland, have decided to start Michael Davitt and Thomas Brennan, under indictment for sedition, as the candidates of the county for Parliament, on the understanding that if elected they shall not take their seats. The prospects of their election are considered good.... A basin of petroleum, said to be as large and rich as the one in Pennsylvania, has been discovered in Hanover, Germany.... The death of Mohammed Jan, the Afghan leader, is reported from India.... Gen. Garibaldi, in a communication, has thanked King Humbert that Italian laws enabled him to obtain a divorce from a wife with whom he never lived, and to marry the woman who is the mother of his children. The King is said to have sent a cordial reply.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. Morgan offered a resolution in the Senate, Jan. 22, which was adopted, calling on the Interior Department for information in regard to land grants. Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners had become interested in Indian contracts. It was resolved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet Monday. The Bayard resolution was taken up, and Mr. Coke, of Texas, made a speech thereon. Mr. Ferry presented a resolution authorizing the sale or lease of the Gratiot military reservation. A bill was introduced by Mr. McMillan to protect the navigability of navigable rivers, and prevent deposits of saw-dust and other materials therein. The President withdrew the nomination of William P. Seymour as Census Supervisor of the —— district of Indiana.... In the House Mr. Buckner's bill, requiring the national banks to keep one-half of their reserves in coin met with a defeat, the motion to engross the bill receiving only 79 votes to 158 in the negative. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules, when considerable fun was evolved out of the dry subject by Messrs. Frye and Cox.

The House was in session on Jan. 23, not very much business being transacted, however. Bills introduced: By Mr. McLane, providing that there shall be established a sinking fund in the treasury of the United States, into which the Central Pacific road shall pay $1,200,000 per annum, and the Union Pacific $850,000 yearly; by Mr. Springer, authorizing certain books and mementoes in possession of the Government to be placed in Memorial Hall of the Lincoln Monument Association, Springfield, Ill., which was passed; by Mr. McCook, a joint resolution, which passed, for the erection of a military storehouse at Omaha. The Speaker announced the appointment of the following special committee on payment of bounties, pensions, and back pay: Coffroth, Geddes, Myers, McMillan, Harmer, Caswell, and Thomas. Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the obstructions in the harbor at Rock Island, Ill. A number of private bills were passed. Mr. Hoar, of Michigan, replied to Mr. Cox's sarcastic speech of the day before in the same vein, and Mr. Hawley arose to a question of privilege upon the report in the *Globe*, which he claimed misrepresented his remarks.

In the Senate, on assembling Jan. 26, the Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution, stating the interests of the country and the naval service require that the Pensacola navy yard be put in a state of efficiency, at the estimated cost of $676,907, $86,709 of the amount being necessary for rebuilding marine barracks destroyed during the war. The bill to locate and purchase a new site for a United States naval observatory passed. A bill was presented for an appropriation of $100,000 for a headquarters building on the Fort Snelling reservation. Petitions were presented against the Detroit bridge and for other objects. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon the repeal of existing laws for the removal of causes from State to Federal courts, so as to confine the jurisdiction of the latter to cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. The President nominated Pascal P. Kidder to be Collector of Customs of the District of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Ryude Lawler to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth District of Missouri; John Cook, of Illinois, to be United States Indian Agent at Rosebud Agency, Dakota; Milo A. Boynton, of Michigan, to be United States Indian Agent at Moquis Pueblo Agency, Arizona; Luther Harris, of Pennsylvania, to be principal clerk on private land claims at the General Land Office.... In the House, the Clerk presented the credentials of J. F. Philips, Representative-elect from the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, and Mr. Phillips took the iron clad oath. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Manning, providing that the number of Justices of the United States Supreme Court be increased to twenty-one, divided into three divisions, and presided over by one Chief Justice and two Assistant Chief Justices, to be appointed by the President from Associate Justices; by Mr. Garner, to establish a United States Superior Court, and to abolish the Court of Claims; by Mr. Ross, appointing George B. McClellan Manager of the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteers; by Mr. Sparks, for the appointment of Gen. Palmer as Manager of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers; by Mr. Bragg, for the appointment of Maj. D. W. Fulton as Manager of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers; by Mr. Garfield, to reorganize the Inspectors General Department; by Mr. Valentine, for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and report the losses sustained by the citizens on account of Indian depredations; by Mr. Urner, for a monument to F. S. Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner;" by Mr. Mason (by request), to incorporate the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Improvement Bureau in the United States. Mr. Kelley's resolution was adopted which declares the negotiation of commercial treaties by the President unconstitutional. Mr. Springer introduced a bill amendatory of the Election laws, which provides that before the appointment of Supervisors of Elections is made the Circuit Court shall cause notice of petition of citizens for such Supervisors to be served on the Congressional candidates of the two largest parties, and the court shall appoint for each voting precinct one Supervisor on recommendation of each of such candidates. It also provides that all applications for the appointment of Special Deputy Marshals shall be submitted to the Circuit Court, and before the appointment of any Marshals notice shall be served on the candidates of the two political parties casting the greatest number of votes at the election for Congress; and also that an equal number of appointments for each voting precinct shall be made on the recommendation of each candidate. It repeals all laws which authorize the arrest of any person violating any United States Election law without warrant, and provides that no law shall authorize any Supervisor of Election or any United States Marshal to interfere in any manner with judges or inspectors of elections.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was reported back to the Senate on the 27th of January by the Military Committee, with a favorable report; a minority report was also presented. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether, in the settlement of adjustment between the United States and certain railroads, any discrimination has been made in favor of one or more such companies as against others, and if so, what further legislation on the subject is expedient. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of medical inspectors in the navy to the office of the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to remove the disability of the present incumbent. A number of petitions were presented in favor of the Weaver Bounty bill. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Butler, to incorporate the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Improvement Bureau; by Mr. Coke, providing for the payment of the awards made to the Creek Indians who enlisted in the Federal army, loyal refugees and freedmen; by Mr. Wallace, to increase the pensions of all wounded soldiers of the War of 1812 who now receive less than $15 per month; by Mr. Logan, to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods; a joint resolution to increase the officers of the army allowed to be detailed as professors of military science at colleges and universities; by Mr. Teller, to regulate Indian affairs. Mr. Bayard then made a carefully-prepared speech upon financial matters, taking his anti-legal-tender resolution as the subject. It was a pronounced hard-money document.... In the House, a bill was passed appropriating $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown, and $20,000 toward the centenary celebration. A bill passed setting apart for park purposes certain lands in California on which are growing the "red wood" or "big trees;" also a bill for the relief of certain actual settlers on the Kansas trust and diminished reserved lands in Kansas. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules, with the five-minute rule in force.

As soon as the journal was read in the Senate on the 28th of January, Mr. Ferry presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That the Senate has received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Zachariah Chandler, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan, and for nearly nineteen years a member of this body. *Resolved*, That to express some estimate laid of his eminent services in a long public career, rendered conspicuous by a fearless, patriotic devotion, the business of the Senate be now suspended, that the associates of the departed Senator may pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues. *Resolved*, That the loss the country sustained in the death of Mr. Chandler was manifest by expressions of public sorrow throughout the land. *Resolved*, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the dead Senator, the members of the Senate will wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives. *Resolved*, That as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn. Mr. Ferry then delivered a eulogy upon the public and private life of the deceased at considerable length. The following Senators followed in shorter addresses laudatory of the late Senator from Michigan, after which the body adjourned: Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Hamlin, Blaine, Logan, Wallace, Conkling, Hoar, Morrill, Ransom, Blair, Cameron and Baldwin.... In the House, the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads reported a bill declaring all public roads and highways post-routes. After some discussion the vote on seconding the demand for the previous question resulted 83 to 44. No quorum. The House passed the following bills: Granting a pension to the widow of Lieut. Hiram H. Benner, and appropriating $4,100 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Herkimer. The Senate bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of a new site for the United States Naval Observatory was taken from the Speaker's table and passed, with an amendment providing that, if practicable, the site shall be on an even degree of longitude west of Greenwich. Mr. Brewer offered a resolution calling on the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for information as to the number of public buildings now in process of erection, or which may have been completed within the last three years, and reasons why such buildings have cost, or will cost, more than the amount limited by law. Mr. Davis introduced a bill imposing a tax on smoking opium, etc. The morning hour having expired, the House went into committee of the whole on the revision of the rules. A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the resolutions adopted by that body relative to the late Senator Chandler. Speeches were then made in eulogy of the late Senator by Messrs. Newberry, Williams, Hubbell, Brewer, Conger, Burrows, Hawley, Dunnell, Stone, Keifer, Briggs, Crapo, Barber, Willets, and Garfield.

SENATE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Synopsis of the Testimony Elicited by the Voorhees Committee.

J. P. Dukehart, Southern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, testified that he went to North Carolina to get the transportation of the emigrants for his line, and got it. He made a contract with a negro named Evans to work up the exodus, the railroad paying Evans $1 for each full ticket, and 50 cents for each half ticket it sold through his agency. Reports were circulated among the colored people that work was abundant in Indiana at $1.50 a day. The railroad company sold in all 763 tickets, of which 235 were for children under 12, and the total number of adult males transported was about 200. H. W. Mendenhall, of Indiana, a clerk in the Treasury Department, testified that he assisted in organizing the Emigrant Aid Society about a year ago. He thought the movement would become quite extensive. He had stated if Indiana could offer any inducements to negro emigrants it would be well to have them go there, as they were generally Republicans, and would strengthen the Republican party. Witness did not know of any Republican politicians in Indiana engaged in the movement as a political measure.

Warren C. Fearing, colored, employe of one of the executive departments at Washington, and Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society, testified that he had received letters from his relatives in North Carolina reporting that the colored people of that State received very low wages, and were dissatisfied with their treatment and wanted to emigrate.

Charles N. Otuy, colored, editor of the Washington *Argus*, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the colored race, and Principal of the Howard University school, testified that he is a native of North Carolina, graduate of Oberlin College and of Howard University; that he has visited his native State every year since he left it, and has made a careful study of her people. He said he was one of the founders of the National Emigrant Aid Society, but when he became satisfied that it was being used as a political machine he withdrew from it. The witness did not know but the exodus from other Southern States would be a blessing to the colored race, but from North Carolina, where he was well acquainted, he was satisfied that "it was a fraud and a curse." Every intelligent colored man in the State, and the six colored newspapers in North Carolina, were fighting it. There was an adequate motive, he said, for the colored people of that State to abandon their homes, and the delusion under which they now labor was attributed to deceitful agents from the North.

THE UTE INVESTIGATION.

Resume of the Testimony Taken by the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

The testimony of Lieut. Cherry, who was with Maj. Thornburgh's command in the Milk creek fight, refuted most of the statements of the Ute savages respecting that affair. He was present at the conference between the Major and Jack, and says that the former made it very clear that the troops would halt some distance from the agency, and not go nearer unless called on by Meeker. The first shot was fired by the Indians, and was aimed at Cherry, but it missed him and killed a soldier who stood beside him. The Lieutenant declared that Thornburgh was confident from the first that the Utes meant to attack him, and was tempted at one time to hold several of them then in his camp as hostages, but was afraid to assume the responsibility of such action.

Miss Josie Meeker's testimony before the committee was to the effect that the Indians were incited to the outbreak by their intense native aversion to take on civilized modes of life. They argued that, if once they began to plow the land and raise stock, they would be expected to continue in the new life. Their young men would grow up with no taste for the chase and the wild, savage life which has characterized them for centuries. Another hardship would be the stoppage of Government annuities, which is now the sweetest boon to the Indians of Colorado. Thornburgh may have acted with too great precipitancy, and his campaign threw the Utes into great consternation.

Miss Meeker said that a good many of the soldiers were furiously drunk at the time of the Thornburgh fight. There were barrels of whisky in the vicinity to which the soldiers had full access. At the time of the massacre of her father the Indians were in liquor. She denied that the exchange of the 18,000 acres for 7,000 acres by the Southern Utes could have furnished the pretext for the outrage, because the White River Utes lost nothing by the exchange. More than that, they professed to be glad that their Southern brethren had been outwitted. "If you had held on to your land as we do, you would not now suffer," said they, in derision. She also disposed of the story of the Fort Rawlins affair, wherein it is alleged by Leeds and Gen. Fisk that the Indians were deprived of food and clothing for a long time. She said that this never affected the White River Utes in the least, and that they never made it the basis of a complaint.

An Apology.

A colored cook, expecting company of her kind, was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said: "Chloe, you must make an apology." "La, missus! how can I make it? I got no apples, no eggs, no nuffin, to make it wid."

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

Nothing of interest transpired at the Maine State capital, on the 22d. The Fusionist Legislature discussed the propriety of removing to Biddeford, the Mayor of that city having offered to protect the Legislature, should it hold its sessions there. In the Republican House resolutions were introduced and referred providing for the election of a Governor, beginning with this year, by a plurality instead of a majority vote. The Fusionists were still in possession of the Treasury Department, and the Republicans were counseling together regarding what course they should pursue to get possession of the money-bags. Nearly all the available State funds being deposited in a Boston bank, subject to the order of the Fusion Treasurer, it would require the signature of that functionary to draw any of them out.

The Republicans at the Maine capital were somewhat excited on the 23d by reports that the Fusionists intended to forcibly seize and occupy the State House, and Gov. Davis called out three companies of militia, with which he garrisoned the Capitol. The Republican Legislature adopted the resolutions providing for an amendment to the constitution making a plurality sufficient to elect in gubernatorial contests. The Fusion Legislature tabled the proposition to submit questions to the Supreme Court. The Republicans were concentrating a large militia force at the Capitol, and there were reports that the Fusionists were to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

The situation at Augusta, Me., as outlined in the dispatches of Jan. 24 and 25, was about as follows: Republican Gov. Davis had garrisoned the State Capitol thoroughly, and had a Gatling gun commanding the entrance. The Republicans claimed that the Fusionists were organizing a force for capturing the State House, and were drilling in secret. The Republican Legislature adopted measures looking toward the repression of the Fusionists. The Fusionists claimed that all these preparations were made without ground, and that the scare was caused by a lot of boys pasting up three-cornered pieces of paper as a practical joke. Fusionist Gov. Smith issued a proclamation stating that his supporters contemplated no violence, and stating that the placing of troops and artillery in the State House was but another act in the military usurpation under which the State was languishing. He claimed that he was the legal Governor, and expressed the belief that his authority would soon be recognized by all good citizens. Both houses of the Fusion Legislature voted to send a series of questions to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of Maine rendered a decision on Jan. 27 covering the questions submitted to them by the Fusion Legislature. As was anticipated, the decision affirmed the validity of the Republican Legislature, and was adverse to the Fusionists upon every point. The opinion, which is signed by all the members of the court, concludes with these words: "A legally-organized Legislature being now in existence and exercising its constitutional functions, it follows that no convention of members-elect of either house can exist which can be treated as a nucleus for another organization. Two Governments claiming to be in existence as valid and entitled to obedience of the people, both cannot rightfully exist at the same time; but one Government can be recognized and obeyed. The responsibility and solemn duty are imposed upon us to determine which is entitled to judicial recognition. We, therefore, after due deliberation and consideration of all matters involved, affirm and declare our judgment to be that the Senate whose presiding officer is Hon. Joseph A. Locke, and the House of Representatives, whose presiding officer is Hon. George E. Weeks, constitute the legal and constitutional Legislature of the State."

The Fusion Legislature, after a prolonged secret session, adjourned on the 28th of January, to meet the first Wednesday in August next. Many of the members go home not to return here before that date; others go back to the people of their districts to abide by their decision as to joining or remaining out of the State House Legislature, while still others have taken their seats among their Republican brethren. The Republicans at once removed the militia from the State House. The Fusion Gov. Smith has gone home, and the "war" is considered at an end.

The Case of Fitz John Porter.

The minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs, consisting of A. G. McCook, of New York; B. F. Marsh, of Illinois, and Thomas M. Browne, of Indiana, in their report to Congress on the Fitz John Porter case, oppose the proposition of the majority of the committee that Porter be restored to his rank and pay. They say: "His trial was held within a month of the battle of Manassas, and when witnesses who were present on the side of the national forces were easily obtained. The movements of the armies were fresh in the minds of those interested. The court was composed of men eminent in their profession, six of them graduates of West Point, some intimate personal friends of accused, and some have become equally eminent in civil life, and nothing has been shown to convince us that they were not honestly anxious to do justice in accordance with their oaths, without partiality, favor, or affection. They conclude that Porter was without excuse for having remained so long inactive in the presence of the enemy with two fine divisions while a great battle was being fought in his vicinity, and that had he acted as he should have done, by freeing the rest of the Union line, he would probably have prevented the reverse which the latter sustained at the close of the day. The committee say they have "concluded to recommend the passage of a joint resolution removing so much of Fitz John Porter's sentence as prohibits him from holding any office of profit or trust under the Government."

Stuart's Artistic Treatment of the Eyes.

The late Henry Shaw, the father of "Josh Billings," of Lanesboro, when a young lawyer in New York city, was very intimate with Gilbert Stuart, and used to pass much time with him. Those who were acquainted with Mr. Shaw can easily imagine how a gentleman with the painter's gifts would become attached to Mr. Shaw, who was a man of rare genius, and one of the most accomplished and fascinating conversationalists that this or any other country ever produced. Stuart painted the portrait of a lady in New York who was fussy, critical, overexacting and nice to a degree that tried in the extreme his rather-excitable temperament. The portrait was changed again and again; the shade of the hair, the color of the eyes, the expression of the mouth, the pose of the head, the arrangement of the drapery, etc., were repeatedly altered at the suggestion of the lady. One day madame came in with several friends to see the portrait; and, as usual, she began to criticise, and said: "I do not think, Mr. Stuart, you have given my eyes the right expression." The patience of the artist was exhausted; he could stand no more. Walking up to the portrait, and drawing back his fist, he thrust it through the canvas, and exclaimed in blunt, but vigorous Anglo-Saxon: "Madame,—your eyes!" throwing the canvas aside—the portrait was finished. He had given it the last touch.

THE system by double entry, originally called Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of algebra which was published by Burgo, at Venice, in the fifteenth century. It was made known in England by James Peele, in 1569.

ALL SORTS.

THE richest man in Italy is Count Telfner, who a year ago married a sister-in-law of Mackey, the American millionaire, for his second wife.

IN a lawsuit at Rushville, Ind., involving a question of paternity, a baby was put in evidence, in order to show its resemblance to the alleged father.

JAMES O'BRIEN is 41 years old, has passed twenty-two years in Pennsylvania prisons and has just been sentenced to ten more, all for robbery.

THERE are 3,000,000 working women in our country dependent on their own resources for a livelihood and such home comforts and surroundings as they can create.

THE statistician of the Agricultural Department puts this past year's increase in value over the crops of 1878 at more than $400,000,000.

THE value of farms in the United States is $11,000,000,000, and the annual product is $3,000,000,000. In four years, therefore, the farm products equal the value of the farms.

MISS ANDREWS, of Appleton, Wis., received from her father a check for $8. She raised the figures to $85, spent the money for finery, and said when arrested, "I didn't think there was any harm in doing as I pleased with my own papa's check."

A LARGE elm tree stood on the spot where a man at Lewistown, N. Y., decided to build a residence. He did not cut it down, but built around it. The odd sight is presented of a tree top growing out of the roof of a handsome residence.

THE Pope's new paper the *Aurora*, sells for 20 centesimi, or 4 cents, and is printed on whiter paper than any other journal in Italy. The leading articles are written by men of European reputation, and refer chiefly to social and political topics connected with religion. The type is very large.

BROOKLYN has one church for every 1,721 of population; Washington has one for every 932; Cleveland has one for every 1,044; New Orleans, one for every 1,345; Cincinnati, one for every 1,350; Baltimore, one for every 1,412, and Boston, one for every 1,665. St. Louis has one for every 1,850 of population; New York, one to 2,613.

THE tar got cold and hard while the mob was getting ready to punish James Gayton at Warren, R. I. They were out of doors on a cold night, and nobody had a match to light a fresh fire under the kettle. So they rolled the naked man in the snow until he was chilled almost to death, and let the outrage go at that.

GEN. WALKER favors the employment of women as census-takers. Without caring to discuss the merits of this scheme we wish to say that in case it is carried out future historians will be puzzled to account for the fact that in 1880 there were no unmarried women in America over 25 years old. The sex will never go back on its own members.

THE most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike, at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—*Lessing.*

Save the Rags.

The price of paper has been advanced from 6½ to 10 cents all over the country. If this price is maintained, the public will be compelled to pay more for their newspapers. Many daily papers have already increased their price from 20 cents to 30 cents per week, and weekly papers from $1.50 to $2.00.

The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the markets, would check the advance in paper. Rags are worth 3 to 3½ cents per pound.

Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And they should also economize in the consumption as much as possible.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@11 00
HOGS	4 70	@ 5 00
COTTON	12¾	@ 13
FLOUR—Superfine	4 40	@ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2	1 41	@ 1 44
CORN—Western Mixed	60	@ 61
OATS—Mixed	46	@ 47
RYE—Western	91	@ 92
PORK—Mess	12 50	@12 75
LARD	7¾	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 90	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 40	@ 4 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	6 50	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 17	@ 1 18
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	74	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@ 78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess	12 25	@12 50
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1	72	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@ 71
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 21	@ 1 22
CORN—Mixed	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE	72	@ 73
PORK—Mess	12 75	@13 00
LARD	7	@ 7¼
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN	42	@ 43
OATS	39	@ 40
RYE	85	@ 86
PORK—Mess	12 75	@13 00
LARD	7	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 2 Red	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 1	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 41
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 55
PORK—Mess	13 50	@13 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 23	@ 1 25
CORN	41	@ 42
OATS	35	@ 39
PORK—Clear	14 00	@14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 80	@ 5 10
Fair	3 85	@ 4 65
Common	3 00	@ 3 65
HOGS	4 70	@ 5 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 5 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, } EDITORS.
ROB. J. LOWRY }

THE fact of the ex-Empress Carlotta being fat and well is considered by many very experienced physicians as eminently against her chances of recovery. Where the general health becomes strong, recovery is said to be rare.

SOME of the English slaveholders in Brazil find themselves in a bad fix. They have been holding slaves who ought, according to law, to have been long since manumitted, and the Brazilian Government decrees that they must give to each man wages for the whole period of such detention.

MAJ. GEN. WARREN and Capt. Cotten recently visited the battlefield of Five Forks, Va., to make a survey for use in the official investigation of the General's conduct in the fight there. The wife of the owner of the property thought their designs were evil and ordered them off. As they kept on working she leveled a musket at them and declared she would shoot if they didn't go. They went.

THE French are about to follow the lead of the Germans in introducing subterranean telegraph lines. M. Cochery, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, recently applied to the Government for a credit of 8,000,000 francs for the establishment of underground wires along some of the principal lines to take the place of the aerial ones, in case the latter should be interrupted by the weather or other causes.

NO LESS than sixty-five railroads representing a nominal investment of $249,000,000, were sold under foreclosure during 1879. Of this amount one-third represents capital stock which has been totally lost. It is a curious fact that, during four years, one-fifth of the railway mileage and capital of the United States has changed hands by forced sale. During this year several railroads will be or have been sold. Among these is the Atlantic and Great Western, representing not less than $105,000,000.

AN indication of the augmentation at an early date of the volume of European immigration to the United States is the increase in the amount of money transmitted from this country to Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany through the international money-order system. The amount sent to Great Britain and Ireland during the last quarter of 1879 was nearly double that during the same period of 1878. To Germany the increase was not quite so proportionately large, but during the last month of the quarter it was very great. These remittances are made by the very poorest classes, as no order can exceed $50, and the average does not exceed $25.

SENATOR SHARON built a magnificent residence in San Francisco five years ago, but upon the death of his wife, shortly after he had established his family in it, he sold the building and all its furniture to W. S. O'Brien. Now the appraisers of the personal portion of that millionaire's estate have been making estimates of the value of the furniture. Senator Sharon paid $125,000 for the furniture, and, though many of the rooms have not been used a single day, the appraisers value the whole lot at $26,000. For instance, the furniture of the library, which cost $17,000, is valued at $2,700; that of the "pink room" cost $7,680 and is valued at $1,186; that of the "drab room," $5,000; value, $1,168; and that of the "green room," $4,000; value, $800.

THE abuses of the franking system in England at first were so great that we find a witness employed by the post-office giving evidence before a Parliamentary committee that, among other ridiculous articles which had been sent through the postoffice free, were: "Fifteen couple of hounds to the King of the Romans;" "Two maid servants, going out as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador Methuen;" "Dr. Crichton, carrying out with him a cow and divers other necessaries;" "A box of medicine for my Lord Galway, in Portugal;" "A deal case with flitches of bacon for Mrs. Pennington, of Rotterdam," and "Two bales of stockings for the Ambassador to the Court of Portugal." These, however, were all Government franks; but, as at that early period no limit was put to the size or weight of Parliamentary franks, there is no reason for doubting the assertion that live deer, haunches of venison, pianos, etc., had been sent free through the post by members of both houses.

THE present Irish agitation reminds a correspondent of the plan proposed by Sir John Hawkshaw, years ago, to Lord Palmerston for improving the condition of Ireland. Sir John had visited Ireland as chief of a commission to report if any engineering project could be devised which would be beneficial to Ireland, and would give profitable employment to those in need. He reported against any such scheme, but proposed to Lord Palmerston that Parliament should guarantee a bounty of £50 to every Irishman who should marry an English or Scotch woman, and the same amount to every Englishman or Scotchman who should marry an Irish woman. This proposition to breed out the difficulties was seriously entertained by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, but, owing to his Lordship's death soon afterward, was never brought to any determination.

CONGRESSMAN BELFORD, of Colorado, has been looking up statistics in reference to Indians in the United States, and, as the results of his investigation, he finds that since the organization of the Government 929 treaties have been made with 327 tribes or bands of Indians. The total number of Indians on reservations, according to later census returns, is about 240,000, and the extent of their reservations is 236,559 square miles, or 151,397,763 acres. This would give every Indian, young and old, nearly one square mile of ground. These figures include the Indian Territory, the population of which is placed at 75,000 and its area at over 41,000,000 acres. In Dakota 27,000 Indians have nearly 35,000,000 acres, or over two square miles for each Indian. The 22,000 Indians in Montana have over 34,000 acres, while the 3,000 in Colorado have nearly 12,000,000 acres, or about six square miles for every Indian.

GOV. WESTCOTT, a somewhat singular character, died recently in Montreal, Canada. He had at one time been a gentleman of wealth and position in the South, but was driven from his native State, Florida, when the War of the Rebellion closed with the downfall of the Confederacy. From first to last he maintained the most undying contempt for what he called "Yankee institutions," and notwithstanding that his relatives were enjoying wealth and position in Florida, the Governor never would return to his native land. He was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1802, but was a scion of a well-known New Jersey family. He was a Democrat, and served, politically and in the army, under President and Gen. Jackson, and was a Judge and a Governor of Florida before its admission to the Union. He died as he had lived, in a most eccentric fashion, having said a few hours before his death, to a gentleman who attended him in his illness: "I am going to die at 2 o'clock; close my eyes and cross my arms." He, singularly enough, died accordingly. His body was embalmed, and sent to the South to his friends.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

WEST VIRGINIA has, out of 442,014 population, 81,490 "illiterates."

A WEAK mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.—*Chesterfield.*

OUR striving against nature is like holding a weathercock with one's hand; as soon as the force is taken off it veers again with the wind.

THE more a man knows about any subject the greater will be his charity for and sympathy with views differing from his own.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

OUR system of thought is often only the history of our heart. Men do not so much will according to their reason as reason according to their will.

JEROME said that he had seen many who could suffer great inconvenience in their body and goods, but none that could despise their own praises.

THOMAS MORE, being sent for by the King when he was at prayers, returned answer that he would attend him when he had first performed his service to the King of Kings.

WE will not accomplish much without zeal and enterprise. But the mistake is often made of supposing that zeal is hurry, rush, recklessness and indifference. It is not so; steady momentum is often more effective than unrestrained vigor.

Carrying Pistols in Arkansas.

A man was arraigned in Little Rock on a charge of carrying a revolver.

"Haven't you got better sense than to carry a pistol like this?" asked the Judge, holding up a pepper-box pistol.

"Yes, sir."

"Don't you know that the law says you shall be fined $25?"

"Yes, sir; but I didn't know it was any harm to carry such a pistol."

"But it is, sir. Any man that would carry such a pistol ought to go to the penitentiary for life. Suppose you were to get into a fight, having such a pistol. While you were trying to shoot the other fellow would run away. You may go this time, but if I ever hear of you carrying such a worthless pistol again I'll get up a petition to the Governor and have you hung. No wonder we are slandered at the North when such trifling men as you are carrying pistols that could only hurt a man by lying on his stomach and refusing to digest."

COUNSELOR KENEALLY remarked to Counselor White, during the argument of a cause in a St. Louis court: "Your statement is essentially false." Counselor White replied to Counselor Keneally, "You are a willful and deliberate liar." Two ink-stands were quickly flung, blackening the faces and clothes of the learned gentlemen, who then clinched and fought until forcibly separated by the court officers. Judge Wickham fined them $50 apiece, which they paid. They then went into the Clerk's office, where they threw paper weights, books, heavy stamps and chairs at each other.

FARM NOTES.

PIGS need dry beds as well as other animals.

FEED the sheep well, give them fresh, pure water, and keep them out of the wet.

AMERICAN honey in the comb has become a popular article of diet in England, and very large shipments are made.

SOILS which are heavy and contain much inert vegetable matter are in England called deaf, which is a good and poetic characterization.

ENGLAND is the only country in which, for the most part, the land is owned by one man, farmed by the second and tilled by a third.

MR. WILLIAM NOLEN, of Convenience, Fayette county, Ohio, sold a calf weighing 739 pounds. He was only 8½ months old, a cross between Galloway and Devon.

MR. SEWARD, of Marengo, Ill., has learned, by actual and careful experiment, that it costs about $5 more to to make a 600-pound animal of a spring calf than it does to bring a fall calf to that weight.

CHOPPED vegetables, such as cabbages, turnips and onions, may be fed to poultry during the winter with profit, especially if a larger supply of eggs is desired. Chopped onions are excellent for all kinds of fowls, and quickly drive all kinds of vermin away.

AS soon as I have my poultry houses closed I take the manure and spread it over my wheat field or on a poor spot on my meadow, and a man with one eye can soon see where I put it. To put hen manure in a barrel and keep it a year before placing on a crop is, according to my experience, a wrong way. —*D. N. Kerr, Lehigh Co., Pa.*

LAST spring I sowed an ounce of sage seed, costing 20 cents, from which I now have 1,000 good strong plants. I transplant in rows about three feet apart and two feet in the row; use the plow and hoe freely, with good mulch late in fall to prevent freezing out during winter. [illegible] crop more easily managed or more profitable in a small way.—*O. Moffit.*

THE St. Patrick, one of the new varieties of potatoes recently [illegible] to the attention of our farmers, is said to be a most excellent sort and well worthy of extended culture. It has a smooth, white skin, few and shallow eyes, producing but few small tubers, maturing early and very compact in its habit of growth. It bids fair to become a popular market variety.

WALDO says in the *Ohio Farmer* that he remembers one year making a very large profit from an acre of land, managed in this way: He first grew a crop of Tom Thumb peas, which matured in time for cucumbers, for pickles, and then he grew 500 bushels of turnips, sowed broadcast among the cucumbers. He found that these crops will mature without crowding each other, if properly managed.

A NEW and valuable variety of celery which originated near Newark, N. J., is attracting considerable attention among market gardeners. It is called the golden dwarf, and in size and habit of growth is much the same as the dwarf white kinds, except that when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy, golden yellow, rendering it a most striking and showy variety, for either market or private use. It is entirely solid and of most excellent flavor, and one of the best keepers during winter we have ever known. The habitual daily use of this esculent cannot be too highly recommended. It is said to promote digestion, quieting to the nerves and is highly recommended in connection with good nutritious food as a sort of vegetable tonic.

THE tendency of agricultural refinement is to make a good deal of expense about butter-making. The movement is meant for the benefit of those who can afford it, however. People who pay a large price for butter will not fling away their money so long as they make certain that it is really as much better, on the average, than other butter as the price would indicate. That sort of management paying merit, and merit only, will, in the end, elevate the standard of our butter-making as nothing else will. The man who puts capital into dairying and works it there intelligently, employing the best help, and keeping the best stock of cattle in the best manner, should have his reward. After a while, be sure the good of his methods will not die with him.

EVERY farmer, says the *Country Gentleman*, has noticed that about the time of wheat harvest, if the fowls are allowed the run of the fields and barnyards, there is a material increase in the egg supply. I think the second fact is the natural result of the first. I have fed corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, and sunflower seeds, and have found nothing equal to whole wheat as food for fowls. For young chicks it seems especially adapted. After two or three days of feeding on soft food the young chickens will pick up the whole wheat quite greedily, and will thrive on it as on nothing else. Growing chickens have a large demand for lime, and especially bone material, and this is more nearly supplied in whole wheat than in any other grain. If wheat were $2 per bushel it would still be the cheapest food for young chicks. Farmers can, however, economize by feeding wheat screenings and damaged wheat, which, though unsalable, is nearly as good for chicken feed.

Sunday a Holiday.

In Germany, Sunday is a recognized holiday. Work is forbidden, but all are free to enjoy themselves after their own fashion. The shops are open between church services. The postal service is limited to shorter hours; letters and parcels are not delivered as often as on other days, and there are similar restrictions on the telegraph service. On the other hand, the railway traffic is left quite free, and not only do trains run as on other days, but by almost every line there are also extra trains for the convenience of the holiday-makers. Indeed, in many places, especially in Austria, companies choose Sundays and holidays for their great excursions; extra trains are put on, especially in the morning, and arrangements for dancing for the people, popular concerts, etc., are fixed almost exclusively for these days. This is especially the case in places where the population is chiefly Catholic. The inns and taverns do most of their business on Sunday, because the people are at leisure.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

MUSTY books may be made sweet by applying oil of lavender mixed with alcohol. If this application is made to new books they will never become musty or moldy.

CIDER may be preserved and kept sweet by putting it in wine bottles, adding a teaspoonful of white sugar to each bottle and corking tightly. The corks should be tied down.

EGGS often turn black when boiled hard. If they are put in boiling water ten minutes, and then into cold, the yelk will remain a bright yellow.

ROAST GOOSE.—A goose should be roasted in the same manner as a turkey. It is better to make the stuffing of mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt, pepper and onions to the taste. Apple sauce is good to serve with it. Allow fifteen minutes to a pound for a gosling, and twenty or more for an older one. Goose should be cooked rare.

HAVING derived so much satisfaction from the use of a very simple remedy for ridding our pantry of those little pests, the red ants, I am tempted to send the same to your household column for the benefit of other sufferers. It is only necessary to cover the shelves where you wish to place meat or other articles of food with newspapers. The ants will not go over the printed matter. The newspapers may be covered with other paper, if desired. We and others who have tried it have found it a sure and permanent relief.

R. M. S.

[illegible].—The quantity given here will serve for a mess of five or six. One cup of molasses, one cup of beef suet, freed from fiber, and chopped fine; [illegible], one cup raisins, picked, seeded, chopped, and dredged with flour; three cups sifted flour, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one-half teaspoonful soda, one egg. Put soda into molasses and stir very hard; beat the egg well and stir it into the molasses, then add the flour, salt, spices, suet and fruits. Put into prepared bag and boil three hours.

STOCK FOR SOUP.—This receipt will be found useful, as in a family not too numerous enough stock can be made for a week. Take four pounds of lean beef, cut it into small pieces, slice an onion, saw a hock-bone of beef, remove the marrow, and fry the cut beef and onion in the marrow to a full brown; put fried meat, onion and fresh hock in two gallons of cold water; let it simmer all day; at night strain through sieve, and replace in kettle; throw in some egg-shell and clear; strain through a cloth into an earthen crock; in the morning skim the stock to remove grease; this stock may be used for vegetables or for any kind of soup; of course it is of a rich brown color.

He Would Write to Their Parents.

The Richmond (Va.) *Herald* tells this good story: Col. X., of John Morgan's cavalry, was not a martinet, but, bearded like the pard, he had a military air. Discipline was his hobby. The soldiers of his regiment were young men from 18 to 25 years old—all of them blue-blooded. To restrain these Hotspurs required tact, skill and firmness. It was no easy task to curb this "jeunesse doree." But the Colonel did it, and this was the way he did it:

An inspection having been ordered, the Brigadier and his staff visited the Colonel's camp for the purpose of conducting it. While the regiment was in line, undergoing inspection, two privates, who had been ranging the night before in search of buttermilk, and had endeavored to sneak into camp unobserved, were detected by the outpost sentinels and brought under arrest to Col. X. at the head of his regiment. The Colonel, cocking his hat on three grains, sternly ordered them to his tent to await his coming after inspection, remarking to Gen. D. that he would make an example of these rovers. Arrived at the tent with the General and staff, after ranks were broken, the Colonel arraigned the culprits before him.

"Young gentlemen," said he, severely, "you are aware that you have been guilty of a serious offense against the discipline of my camp?"

"Yes, Colonel," was the meek reply.

"Well, sirs," thundered the Rhadamanthus, "I desire you distinctly to understand that if this offense is repeated I will write to your parents about it. Go to your company."

Turning to the surprised officers looking on, he said:

"You see how severe I must be with these young fellows. Discipline must be preserved."

Hopeful's Opposite.

In the public schools at Minneapolis they train the youthful mind in the use of words of opposite meaning. The teacher, for example, asks the class what is the opposite of "rich," the answer being "poor," and so on. After a series of such questions, a teacher one day asked the class: "What is the opposite of hopeful?" when a bright little fellow briskly arose and with confident promptitude cried out: "Rarus." Those who are aware of or remember the contest of speed between the two fast trotters of those names at the Minnesota fair, and the extraordinary popular excitement at Minneapolis on the subject, will appreciate this juvenile antithesis, which we take to be the best mot of the season.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.*

GEN. GARFIELD, of Ohio, will take his seat in the Senate of the United States before he is 50 years of age.

WHY.

Some Things It Is Hard to Understand.

Why an endless procession of drinkers from a public dipper will, without exception, drink close to the handle.

Why half the human race was not born without hearing and the other half without speech. Then the talkers might talk on in uninterrupted flow, and the hearers exercise their especial gift without their present pruriency to speak.

Why people will go into society to get bored when they can get bored just as well at home.

Why the young lady who will eagerly chew boarding-house mince pie will cheerfully eschew boarding-house mince meat.

Why a man's stomach will be so everlastingly squeamish at home, and at the eating-house display a faith like a grain of mustard seed.

Why a woman will make excuses for her bread when she knows it is the best she ever made, and knows her "company" knows it.

Why a "young gentleman" swears so much louder and more copiously when stranger ladies are within earshot; or, in other words,

Why the desire to make a fool of one's self springs eternally in the human breast.

Why we are so much angrier against him who shows us our error than him who leads us therein.

Why everybody is so prompt to answer, "How do you do?" when you ask that inevitable question. And

Why you seem to be perfectly satisfied with the information contained in this echo.

Why one's piety strengthens as his health weakens.

Why people will get married when courtship is so sweet.

Why a man who claims to have found marriage a delusion will again embrace that delusion upon the first convenient opportunity.

Why cold weather comes during the season when it is least agreeable.

Why it is so much easier to be polite to people whom we shall probably never see again than to those whose good opinion we have every reason to cultivate.

Why boys should run after the girls when there is a whole houseful at home.

Why Jane finds Sarah's hateful brother so attractive, and why the hateful brother of Jane finds favor with Sarah.

Why a man should court the good opinion of another, when he can never hope to secure his own self-respect.

Why it is so much easier to close a door in summer than in winter, considering that exercise is generally considered distasteful in warm weather and pleasant in cold.

Why one feels bad when appearing in company in shabby garb, knowing well that one's shabbiness gives more pleasure to others than one's rich clothing.

Superstition Attached to Stones.

The opal, one of the most beautiful of all the precious stones, has had any amount of superstition attached to it. By some the ill-luck attributed to its use is said to have arisen from Sir Walter Scott's mention of it in "Anne of Geierstein." He ascribed it to supernatural agency; and long after that novel was published the belief in its evil influence was so strong that no one would wear an opal. That may have been the first conception of evil from wearing opals, but we think it sprung from Eastern superstition, or at least that there were many and various legends connected with it. Some believed that it often changed from the brilliant luster to a smoky, dull color, and that any such change foreshadowed misfortune and trouble, but did not bring it. We know of an instance where a lady brought an elegant opal necklace to a jeweler's, desiring to sell it. They attempted to dissuade her from such folly, saying that, the setting being old-fashioned, they could give her very little for what was really valuable. To this she replied that the necklace was given her as a bridal gift forty years before, and she never had had an hour's luck since they came in her possession, and she would never carry them home with her. No matter how little they were willing to give her, she would leave them. She did so, but we have never heard if, by disposing of her opals for a mere trifle, she escaped subsequent misfortune.

Leap Year's Difficulties.

He was a nice young man, with cane, high hat, and patent-leather boots. He strolled leisurely down Fourth avenue, puffing daintily upon a cigarette and occasionally twirling the waxed ends of his mustache. He was accosted by a stout woman with a florid complexion.

"Top of the morning to ye, Mister Charley," said she.

"Good morning, Mrs. McGuinness," said the nice young man.

"Me darlint boy, would ye—" and she bestowed a bewitching smile upon him. He dodged out of her reach. The recollection that it was leap year rushed upon him. He answered:

"Madame—really I can't—I am very sorry if I cause you pain—but my affections have already been bestowed upon another—and madame—I can't—I can't marry you."

She gazed at him in astonishment, and then said indignantly:

"Who axed ye to marry me! The idea of the likes of me, a poor lone widdy, wid four children to support by washin', axin' ye to marry me. I was only goin' to ax ye for that dollar for washin'."

He sighed and gave her a dollar, and walked sadly away.—*New York Sun.*

The First American Patent.

The first American patent for an invention was issued to Samuel Hopkins, at New York, July 31, 1790, for an improved process of making potash and pearlash. A recommendation to the House of Representatives to appropriate $500 for the purchase of this patent is made by Secretary Schurz. The present possessor of the document is E. T. Hale, of Columbus, Ohio. It is written on a sheet of parchment in a round, old-fashioned hand, signed by George Washington, and certified by Ed Randolph, Attorney General, as being conformable to the act of Congress to promote the useful arts, and its delivery to the grantee is certified by Thos. Jefferson, with the seal of the United States.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THERE are 25,000 English women in India.

OHIO spent $7,711,325 last year for the maintenance of her public schools.

THIS year Arkansas ranks next to Texas as a cotton State, producing 650,000 bales.

TEXAS raised 800,000 bales of cotton in 1879, nearly one-fourth of the entire crop of the United States.

IT is estimated that 9,000 miles of new railways will be built in 1880, much of which will be laid with steel rails.

OF the 335 Sunday-schools in New York, seventy-five are Episcopalian, the largest number of any one denomination.

A STATISTICIAN computes that 2,500,000 watches and 4,000,000 clocks are annually turned out in different parts of the world.

ROME, with a population of 158 000 souls, has 372 public primary schools, with 482 teachers and 14,000 children attending them.

EMINENT German statisticians calculate that the amount of money spent in railroads since the invention of the locomotive reaches the vast sum of $15,000,000,000.

THE Fiji islands, which are now a district of the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Church, have 841 chapels and 291 other preaching places; 10 missionaries, 48 native missionaries, and 23,274 members, exclusive of 39 European members.

SOME idea of the amount expended annually in patent medicine, in England, may be drawn from the accounts published of the last financial year, which show that no less than 16,727,669 stamps were affixed to those medicines, the duty amounting to £122,385 19s. 4½d. As the duty at its highest rate is only 1½d in the shilling, it follows that more than £1,000,000 must have been paid by the public for patent pills and other compounds.

A Ring of Charles I.

Several ring stories are related in connection with the unfortunate Charles I. In Herbert's narrative of the last days of the monarch, he mentions: "The same evening, Jan. 28, 1648, two days before his execution, the King took a ring from his finger, having an emerald set therein, between two diamonds, and gave it to Mr. Herbert, and commanded him, as late as it was, to go with it from St. James' to a lady living then in Canon Row, on the back side of King street, in Westminster, and to give it to her without saying anything. The night was exceedingly dark, and guards were set in several places; nevertheless, getting the word from Col. Matthews Tomlinson, Mr. Herbert passed currently, though, in all places where sentinels were, he was bid stand till the corporal had the word from him. Being come to the lady's house he delivered to her the ring. 'Sir,' said she, 'give me leave to show you the way into the parlor,' where, being seated, she desired him to wait till she returned. In a little while after she came in and put into his hands a little cabinet, closed with three seals, two of which were the King's arms, and the third was the figure of a Roman; which done, she desired him to deliver it to the same hand that sent the ring, which ring was left with her, and, afterward, Mr. Herbert taking his leave, he gave the cabinet into the hands of his Majesty, who told him he should see it open next morning. Morning being come, the Bishop (Juxton) was early with the King, and, after prayers, his Majesty broke the seals and showed them what was in the cabinet. There were diamonds and jewels—most part broken, and Georges and Garters. 'You see,' said the King, 'all the wealth now in my power to give to my children.'"—*All The Year Round.*

Outdone by a Boy.

A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, works as an errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little about being so small, and said to him:

"You never will amount to much; you never can do much business; you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they.

"I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied.

But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that none of them were able to do.

"I can keep from swearing!" said the little fellow.

There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.

A Rubber-Producing Insect.

An insect which produces a species of India rubber has been discovered in the district of Yucatan, Central America, by an American explorer. It is called "neen," and belongs to the Coccus family; feeds on the mango tree, and swarms in these regions. It is of considerable size, yellowish-brown in color, and emits a peculiar oily odor. The body of the insect contains a large proportion of grease, which is highly prized by the natives for applying to the skin on account of its medicinal properties. When exposed to the heat the lighter oils of the grease volatilize, leaving a tough wax behind, which resembles shellac, and may be used for making a varnish or lacquer. When burnt this wax produces a thick, semi-fluid mass, like a solution of India rubber, and it is expected that this glutinous liquid will be very valuable for cement and water-proofing.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 5, 1880.
THEODORE REED. ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

NOTICE OF MEETING
Of the Democratic County Central Committee.

The members of the democratic county central committee of DeKalb county, Indiana, are requested to meet at Auburn,

Friday, February 20th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of important business. A number of new propositions will be submitted for the consideration of the committee and it is important that every township be represented.

The following named persons constitute the committee:

J. Quince,	Butler	township.
J. J. Walter,	Jackson	"
S. S. Shutt,	Concord	"
G. H. Munn,	Newville	"
Joseph Wilson,	Stafford	"
Wm. H. Madden,	Wilmington	"
D. D. Moody,	Auburn	precinct.
D. Y. Husselman,	Waterloo	"
B. D. Thomas,	Keyser	township.
C. B. Kagey,	Richland	"
Sol Reinoehl,	Fairfield	"
B. C. Waterman,	Smithfield	"
Joseph Sewell,	Franklin	"
B. F. Cornelius,	Troy	"

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman.

* * *

Col. Nelson Trusler, United States district attorney, died suddenly in the Grand opera-house at Indianapolis, last week. He was buried at Connersville last Sunday.

* * *

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Francis P. Griffith supervisor of census for this, the sixth district of Indiana. Again we inquire, Who is Francis P. Griffith?

* * *

The supreme court of this state has decided that, in selling land for taxes unpaid for seven years, the county treasurer is not authorized to accept a bid for less than the entire amount of taxes, penalty and interest.

* * *

It has just leaked out that the republican managers of Elkhart county are about to purchase 160 acres of land in Middlebury township, for the purpose of planting 40 families of North Carolina negroes, to be used in the next election to send John H. Baker back to congress.

* * *

The Cincinnati committee, appointed to secure the democratic national convention for Cincinnati, will visit Washington in a body to intercede with the national committee which meets the 22d inst. We hope the democrats of Cincinnati will succeed in their undertaking.

* * *

Through the connivance of Don Cameron, the leading republican counties of Pennsylvania are instructing their delegates to the state convention to use their influence in favor of a Grant delegation to the Chicago convention. Grant's followers intend to dictate who shall be the nominee, and his name may possibly be Conkling.

* * *

Indiana will have a representative on the next democratic national ticket. If Hendricks is not chosen for the first place, the second place will be given to William H. English or Joseph E. McDonald Mr. Hendricks has said that he would not accept a nomination for the vice-presidency. By accepting that position he would lose the confidence of his ardent admirers. He is too great a statesman to be thrown to the dogs.

* * *

The first step of the democracy of DeKalb county for the campaign of 1880 has been taken, as will be seen by the call for a meeting of the county central committee, which appears in this paper. We hope to see every member of the committee on hand ready for action at an early hour. Matters of importance to the democracy will come up for discussion, and a representative from each township should be present to express his views. There must be no lagging in the next campaign, every man who undertakes to discharge certain duties during the campaign must commence his work with a will and a determination to succeed. Business will commence two weeks from to-morrow.

* * *

The Terre Haute Express, edited by Exodus Windom, says that the "fugitive" negroes arriving in Indiana from North Carolina, are "all well clad, better, in fact, than the average laborer in this section, and have no indication whatever of being paupers." What! Is it possible that the stereotyped shotgun and bull-dozing stories circulated by the northern republicans during the last fifteen years are all lies? Are the cries of cruelty to negroes, and the oft repeated yarns about negroes having to remain in the woods and live on berries and roots and go half naked, all false? If they are coming to Indiana well clad and without the appearance of being paupers, the republicans must be guilty of doing some very tall lying.

The Campaign in DeKalb.

The doors are open and the performance will commence on the 20th inst. That is, the head of the democratic party of DeKalb county, will, at the time named, lay the foundation for a thorough organization for the campaign of 1880. While an organization is being perfected, and after the time and manner of nominating candidates for county offices have been determined upon, it is natural to suppose that every township will come forward with an Isaac to be sacrificed for the good (or to the detriment) of his party. In view of the frequent complications arising from an over supply of candidates, we desire to urge upon each and every aspirant the necessity of allowing the party to make its selections without regard to the political wellfare of any particular person. It is sufficient to announce that you are a candidate; if you are considered the most available person to place before the people for their suffrages you will receive the nomination; if you are not so considered you ought neither to ask nor receive the nomination. No man should press his own claims nor those of a friend to such an extent as to injure the success of the party, especially in a county so equally divided politically as is DeKalb. All that is necessary for the success of the democratic party in this county is harmony, and there appears to be a determination on the part of all to keep down all prejudices and bad feeling within the ranks.

* * *

From Butler to Detroit.

The extension of the Eel River branch of the Wabash railway from Butler to Detroit, is again being agitated by the latter city. The following from the Post and Tribune of last Monday will no doubt interest our readers in DeKalb county:

"At the open session of the board of trade on Saturday noon there was the usual full attendance of members. The board was called to order by Vice President Rasler. The secretary then read the resolution adopted by the board of directors on the previous day appropriating $10,000 from the treasury of the board to aid in the construction of a railroad from Detroit to Butler, Ind.

Mr. R. W. Gillett said that in his opinion the opportunity had now come for Detroit to gain its long-desired southwestern connection, and to get it in just the shape it desired. He thought it the duty of every citizen who had the interest of Detroit at heart to do everything in his power to aid the enterprise, to the end that it might be accomplished at the earliest practicable moment. He believed that the board of trade and the merchants' and manufactures' exchange as representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city should take the initiative and show to the people of the city that they are earnest in their desire to accomplish this object. He did not know of any better use to which the treasures of the board and its revenues for the year to come could be devoted than to contribute it in aid of the enterprise,

Mr. Alex Lewis said that although the board of directors had full legal authority to do what they had done in the adoption of this resolution without the sanction of the board of trade, he desired an expression of the entire membership upon it. He moved therefore that this board affirm the action of the board of directors. His motion prevailed unanimously.

The matter of raising subcription may therefore now be considered to be fairly under way. It is in the hands of a joint committee of five members each, representing the board of trade and the merchants' and manufacturers' exchange. These gentlemen are really representative citizens and enjoy to the fullest extent the confidence of the community in their energy, prudence and sagacity. They have perfected a plan of operations which they propose quietly and effectively to carry out. It is not necessary to make any great amount of noise about this business, or to indulge in any public demonstration, so that the people along the line who are interested, though they do not witness the uproar that was made over "Wabash" last summer, may still rest assured that the work is being done.

Those who have the matter in charge express entire confidence in the ultimate success of their labors. They have canvassed this subject already quite extensively among capitalists and have met with a cordial reception everywhere. Nobody shows any inclination to hang back, in fact it is expected that three-fifths of the desired sum will be got in $5,000 subcriptions. There are good assurances to that effect. The solicitation will be pushed vigorously and without delay.

By way of explanation, it may be said that the road is completed, controlled and operated by the Wabash company from Logansport to Butler, 93 miles. It is proposed to build from Detroit to Butler, 112 miles. The surveys, plans and estimates are all completed. A company has been organized under the law of the state, composed entirely of well-known Detroit capitalists. They have the financial ability to build the road with all possible speed, and they pledge themselves to do so provided the citizens of Detroit raise a bonus of $200,000. We think it may now be taken for granted that the money will be raised and that the work of construction will very soon be commenced. In running this line the surveyor had instruction to make it as direct as possible, with a view to its being a part of a great thorough route. He has made it absolutely an air line from a point where it leaves the existing railway lines near Woodmere to Butler. The only deflection is to touch Adrian, and this does not exceed half a mile. The country is a dead level, the only grades being near the Ohio state line, and these are only 37 feet to the mile. Over this road a locomotive can easily haul a train of 40 loaded cars. The advantage of absence of curves and grades are well understood by railroad men, and it is known that such a road can successfully compete with a road which lacks those advantages.

It is evident that this road makes Detroit a treminus of the Wabash system and gives us a direct connection which is practically an air line to St. Louis, Kansas City and the far west. Over such a strait and level road the business of that region will naturally seek Detroit for an eastern outlet.

There are several reasons why this is so. Detroit is unsurpassed in respect to its harbor. All the vessels touch her. All the lines of boats between upper and lower lake ports stop at Detroit, and hence our water transportation facilities are not equaled by any portion of the chain of lakes. One ton or 100 tons of freight desired to be shipped can be forwarded promptly and at the minimum cost. This fact is of great importance to a railroad desiring to take advantages of water rates for any portion of its freight.

It is therefore evident that with this line completed, not only would the eastern bound business from points west of Logansport come this way on account of saving of distance, but for the additional reason that the Wabash company would get a haul of 205 miles to Detroit, as against 166 miles to Toledo. These facts are conclusive as regards the important part which this line would play as a link in the great through route from St. Louis, Kansas City and the grain fields of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas to the seaboard.

To be made an important point on such a line Detroit could well afford to subscribe $500,000, if it were necessary, and she would realize a handsome return on such an investment in a twelve month. But she is not asked for half that sum. Surely her moneyed men will not hesitate a moment to suberibe the paltry sum that is asked.

* * *

The "exodus" niggers coming to Indiana are all coming from republican districts in North Carolina. They are going into democratic districts in Indiana. Even a nigger chooses to select his company, in which respect he is superior to a great many republicans.

DR. D. HULBURT.

CANCERS.

No diseases have so thoroughly baffled the skill of the medical profession as cancerous affections, and as they have always been considered incurable, it has been thought disreputable to adopt their treatment as a specialty, and hence physicians in general have neglected their proper study, but of late years new and important discoveries have brought forth a course of treatment that now proves successful in any or all of its forms with certainty, without the use of the barbarous knife or caustic plasters that sometimes make the patient frantic with pain while undergoing the burning or eating process. We have a treatment that is mild, giving no pain whatever, gradually destroying the cancerous growth and never destroying the healthy flesh. It is not poisonous, consequently can be applied to any part of the body. All cases of this we will remove (unless too far progressed), and guarantee a complete recovery.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Hulburt can be consulted at his room in the Swineford house, Auburn, Indiana, Wednesday, February 18, 1880. The doctor will visit patients at their residences if desired.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will let to the lowest and best responsible bidder, the construction of the county allotments on the following ditches, at the times and places named below; At the county allotment on the Goodwin ditch, in Union township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 16

At the county allotment on Jackman ditch, Smithfield township at 3 o'clock p. m., February 16.

At the county allotment on the Wolf ditch, Franklin township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 17.

At the county allotment on the Weicht ditch, Troy township, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 17.

At the county allotment on the Wingert ditch, Wilmington township at 10 o'clock a. m., February 18.

At the county allotment on the Johnson ditch, Jackson township, at 3 o'clock p. m. Feb 18.

At the county allotment on the Clark ditch Keyser township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 19.

At the county allotment on the Spurgeon ditch, Keyser township, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 19.

At the county allotment on Sheets ditch, Richland township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 20

Specifications of said work can be seen at the auditor's office, or on the ground at the time of letting. Persons taking said work will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said work. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids

By order of the Board.
Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
February 2, 1880. 6 2w

Root & Company's

Great Clearing-out Sale

NOW TAKING PLACE.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY

Are now holding their ANNUAL CLEARING-OUT SALE of every description of Winter Dry-goods, and will continue it up to February 1st. Ladies can secure some real bargains in Fine Dress Goods, Cloaks, Dolmans, Furs, Shawls, Suits, Circulars, Ulsters, Underwear, Hosiery, Fancy Knit Goods, Heavy Woolens, etc., etc.

Root & Company's

Great Clearing-out Sale.

FORT WAYNE, IND

NOW TAKING PLACE.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

MY NAME IS REBUS!

I am traveling for the BOOT UPSIDE DOWN. Take me home and read me,

IF YOU DARE.

We will present to any patron of the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

who will bring or send us the first correct solution to the annexed rebus, the following presents:

We will present to the first lady customer, one pair of FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES.

To the first gentleman customer, one pair of best SHOES for self.

To the first Miss of 15, or under, best FRENCH KID SHOE, or other goods to the amount of $5.00, for each present.

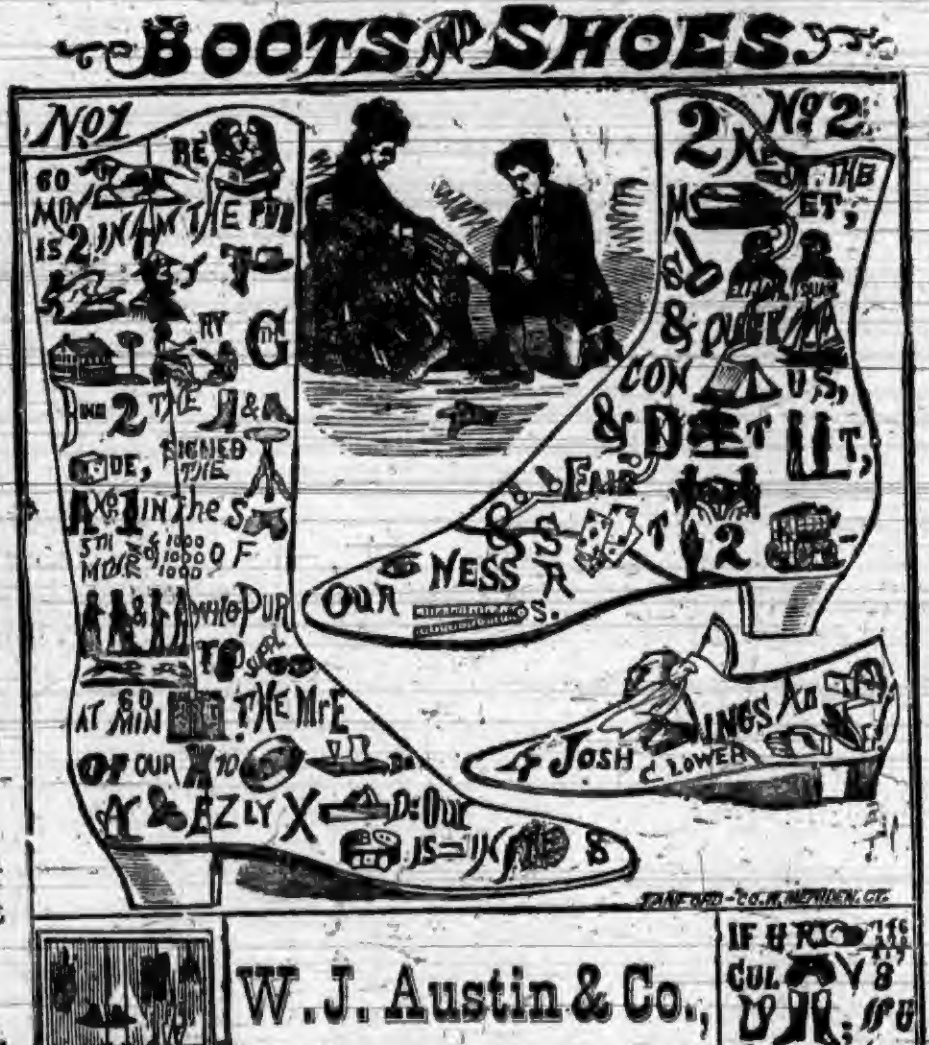
BOOTS & SHOES
No 1
No 2
W. J. Austin & Co.,
Auburn, Ind.
HEALTH & COMFORT.
NEATNESS AND DURABILITY
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year by NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO. in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

NO TWO NUMBERS

Taken from the same family.

The solution must be plainly written and enclosed in a

Sealed Envelope!

which will be numbered as received, and on

Feb. 20, 1880

will be opened at the

Boot Upside Down

by a disinterested person, and the prizes awarded as before stated.

When you want any BOOTS or SHOES, come and see our stock and examine prices. Remember the place,

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.,
Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Meeks' Muss.

It will be remembered by the readers of the COURIER that William Meeks, living at Newville, last summer imagined some disagreeable things concerning his domestic affairs and used considerable violence towards his wife and three children, after which—August 25—he was adjudged insane and taken to the asylum. He remained there, it seems, only about two weeks, when he either escaped or was discharged from the institution. However this may be, he has been at home since that time and has given no evidence of his previous malady until last Sunday night, when, at about 12 o'clock, Mrs. Meeks rushed into a neighbor's house screaming "murder," stating that her husband had nearly choked her to death and had threatened to kill the entire family and burn the house. At about 5 o'clock Monday morning the house was discovered to be on fire, and the flames were not subdued until one end of the main building had succumbed; the children, however, with their mother, had sought refuge at the house of Mrs. Blair, who is Mrs. Meeks' sister. Sheriff Leas visited the place last Monday for the purpose of securing Meeks, but was unable to find him or any traces of him, as he had skipped for parts unknown.

"Over The Road."

The trial of Alexander McDonald, the accomplice of George Stover in the Spencerville rumpus, full particulars of which have already been placed before our readers, terminated last Thursday evening and resulted in Aleck's receiving an invitation to go "over the road" for twelve long years, during which time the state will furnish him an abundance of physical exercise. The case attracted fully as much attention as that of Stover, and the jury was out about the same length of time. The attorneys' arguments on both sides were good, Judge Best, Geo. B. Adams and D. D. Moody ably conducting the prosecution, while L. J. Blair of Waterloo made strong appeals in defense of the prisoners in both cases.

Stover and McDonald were taken in charge by Sheriff Leas Friday evening, who landed them safely in the Michigan City penitentiary at about noon Saturday, where we understand they will learn the art of manufacturing boots and shoes.

And now, since these two unfortunates have settled down to business, we rise to remark, Where in the deuce is Garfield?

In Double Harness.

It was surmised only a short time ago, or about the time Johnnie Schaab took unto himself a better half, that the firm of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. was doing an immense business; and now, since the events of last Tuesday morning, that belief has been fully substantiated. On the morning referred to, at half past nine o'clock, in the presence of an assembly of relatives and friends, Geo. V. Schaab was joined in marriage to Miss Eliza Murphy of this place. The ceremony took place at the Catholic church, Rev. A. Young officiating, and in the afternoon of the same day the happy couple departed for several places in Ohio, where they are now sojourning and will spend a portion of the honeymoon, returning to their home in Auburn some time next week.

The COURIER hopes their honeymoon, unlike the majority of them, may last through life, and at the same time returns its double-twisted compliments for an armful of delicious wedding cake.

Mesmerism.

At Ensley hall Tuesday evening, Prof. Lewis delighted a medium-sized audience with his mesmeric performance; the experiments were extremely amusing, the spectators being kept in a continual roar of laughter from beginning to end. Last evening, owing to an unfortunate scarcity of susceptible subjects among the older class, the performance was a little tedious; all the youngsters, however, who had been under control the evening previous, were easily influenced by Prof. Lewis last night, as he drew them out of the audience. He purposes making a tour around town to-day, when he will select suitable subjects of advanced years, and there will be fun at Ensley's hall to-night. The admission will be but 10 and 15 cents for this evening (Thursday), and as the experiments will be both amusing and instructive, we hope to see the house crowded.

The Theatre.

The entertainment given in this place by the Butler "Bonanza Troupe," last Friday evening, drew a large and satisfactory audience, and was as good an amateur performance as has been seen here in many months. Miss Parker, who took a leading character in the play—"The Drunkard's Warning"—sustained her role remarkably well. Mr. O'Neil's singing, one of the chief features of the evening, was well appreciated and elicited a hearty encore from the audience. Financially the thing was a success, and we hope they will be as well received wherever they may go.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Go and see "Humpty Dumpty."

—"Humpty Dumpty" will make you laugh.

—Judge McClellan has our thanks for favors.

—Miss Sadie Hollister now boards at the—restaurant.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Quarterly meeting at the M. E. church next Sabbath. All are invited.

—Use Goodman's patent oil can. Call at his shop and examine them. 5-4w.

—Billy Shaffer's throat is done up in red flannel and put away for the winter.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 1-tf.

—The party who borrowed a valise of Tom Mays is respectfully requested to return the same.

—"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave." He died at Wabash about two weeks ago.

—The boys will put "Humpty Dumpty" on in good style. A full outfit of costumes has been secured.

—Miss Nellie Potter recently spent a week visiting friends at New Era, returning home last Monday.

—The Steuben Republican authoritatively declares that "Angola must have better railroad connections."

—Miss Jennie Fisher, of Waterloo, was in town a short time last week, visiting the family of Treasurer Gonser.

—Will. Forshey, of Auburn Junction, spent Sunday last in this city. Will. has a good posish.—Kendallville Standard.

—George Grund has quit smoking; so has Mount Vesuvius, and the former, like the latter, is liable to break out at any moment.

—"Don't you forget it." "Sellers' Liver Pills" were the first pills so called in the United States, and never fail to do their work.

—John Winger, from Chambersburg, Pa., is practicing telegraphy with Frank Copper, in the office of the Ft. Wayne & Jackson road.

—The Central house, of which Uncle Tom Gross is proprietor, is like a street-car in one respect;—there's always room for one more.

—Nothing makes a man, woman or child feel meaner than a tickling sensation in the throat. Take "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup." Price 25 cents.

—Adam Hartle, whose death occurred a few days ago, was an old settler of this county, and was much respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

—Miss Blanche Steifel, of Angola, was married at that place yesterday, Mr. Louis Wolf, the Fort Wayne dry-goods merchant, being the groom.

—Warsaw is "all tore up" over the finding of a still-born baby in a vault at that place, and now they are trying to find the block the chip came from.

—Miss Mary Pitcher was threatened last Friday with some sort of fever, but by careful nursing it was averted; she is still somewhat indisposed, however.

—Charlie Scott, of Columbia City, was in town a short time last Friday, trying to buy some middlings; but he says our millers were "too fly" for him.

—Since the conclusion of the Stover and McDonald trials, the excitement has suddenly subsided and the great public mind is ready for a fresh stirring up.

—Mr. Knight, the great Shakespearian reader and historical costume impersonator, is announced for this place Feb. 17, as will be seen in another column.

—The Fort Wayne Daily News speaks of a lady who is "down with acute articular rheumatism." It may be that "articular rheumatism" is really "cute;" but experience teaches that there's nothing funny about the ordinary kind.

—Mrs. W. H. Cummings, of this city, is to be married to-day to Mr. M. L. Duck, of Auburn, DeKalb county.—Kendallville Standard, Jan. 29.

They are now here, and have settled down to business in good shape.

—The stave-factory of C. Beugnot & Co. shut down last Monday afternoon, the cause of the temporary suspension being a lack of material to work on. It will doubtless be booming again in a few days.

—The Churubusco Herald's Mrs. Grundy says: "The editor of the Lime City News is both a tease and a nuisance." The said editor certainly knows that this is not "chromo" time. He ought to leave the old woman alone.

—That charming suburb of Chicago, called for convenience Valparaiso, is now putting on city airs with gas, and everybody in the town is "gassing" about it; but as it only costs $10 per thousand cubic feet, we should think they would. Wonder why each consumer doesn't buy a small gas factory of his own.

—Young Ray—everybody knows him—now does the fancy work at Pommert's barber-shop; he polishes up the boys' understanding and removes the real estate from their costumes.

—MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Keyser township, by Rev. W. L. Meese, Sunday, February 1, 1880, Mr. Edward Kelham, Jr., and Miss Viola Whetsel.

—The following heralders called at the COURIER sanctum last Saturday: Sheffer, of the Angola Herald; Powell, of the Garrett Herald, and Eveland, of the Churubusco Herald.

—The M. E. society will meet at the lecture-room Wednesday afternoon and evening next; refreshments served at the usual hour. All are cordially invited. MRS. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

—Miss Alice Beugnot left yesterday morning, accompanied by her father, for the Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, six miles this side of Ft. Wayne, where she will attend school this term.

—Old Mrs. Cain died last Saturday in this city, but we have no particulars in regard to her age or disease.—Kendallville Standard, Jan. 29.

We, also, are ignorant as to the nature of her disease, but feel confident that she must have been the oldest woman living.

—W. J. Eckels, of Fort Wayne, secretary of the Peters Box and Lumber Company, was in this place a few hours Monday, on business in the interests of his company. Will. is an enterprising young man who has, by industry and integrity, attained the well-merited position he now holds.

—Every one who attended the social of the Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Society, entertained by Miss Sadie Hollister Saturday evening, speaks of it as one of the pleasantest gatherings they have attended in Auburn for some time past.

—If all the subscribers of the COURIER took as deep an interest in its progress and welfare as does "Alpha," our correspondent at Newville, we should feel that we were not laboring in vain; besides, he is a good staunch democrat, and his assurances of loyalty to the cause are gratifying, to say the least.

—Frank Copper says that some fellow was "laying for him" Monday night at the Jackson depot, with a view to securing some spending money. The situation wasn't very pleasant, either, as Frank's pop-gun was at home; he is now prepared for them, and the fellow who tackles him will be elegantly entertained for a few moments.

—It is probable that Dr. Curran, of Auburn, will occupy the office of Dr. Younge, after he leaves for a larger city, which will be about April 1.—Fort Wayne News.

With a slight change in the name, the News is correct. It is Dr. Cowan, of this place, who contemplates moving to Fort Wayne, and, while we dislike to lose him as a citizen, we trust he may find the change profitable.

—Willis & Co. have moved their large stock of books, stationery, news, notions, etc., into the room in the McIntyre block, formerly occupied by H. H. Stanets, where they will be pleased to see all their old patrons and as many new ones as may wish anything in their line. Come one and all, and we will make it to your interest to call again. 3-4t.

—In its record of police court proceedings last week, the Wabash Courier speaks of one fellow as "Alfred Metcalf, another guzzler of local fame." We never heard it called by that name before; and we think a man must be past redemption when he is compelled to get drunk and disorderly on "local fame."

—After the conviction of Stover, Mr. Blair, who was defending, insisted upon McDonald pleading guilty, but the latter refused, saying that he would rather go to the penitentiary for forty years. If he had taken the advice of his counsel his sentence by the court would not have exceeded eight years, and the county would have been several hundred dollars ahead.

—The sudden death of Mrs. Buss, the estimable wife of Abraham Buss, of Fairfield township, which occurred last week, caused universal gloom among her many friends. Mr. B. was at the time prostrated with sickness so as to be unable to attend the funeral, and great sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

—A boy at Pleasant Lake, whose name we have not heard, had his leg badly crushed last Friday while endeavoring to jump on a freight-train. But we have no idea that this item will have any effect upon the average small boy, as he will continue to board running trains as long as trains continue to run.

—Our sprightly exchange, the Wabash Courier, gets an item slightly befuddled in its column of "Pencil Flashes," last week. It says:

"On Friday of last week George Hazzard, an Allen county farmer, was fatally injured by falling against a pitchfork, one of the tines entering his side."

That wasn't the man's name; and as for George Hazzard, he is where no pitchfork can reach him—stripping tobacco up in Michigan City, at the request of the state of Indiana.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—It is reported that Garfield, who was implicated in the Spencerville robbery and is said to have been the leader in the scheme, walked through the streets of Bryan, a few days since, with his face blacked and a nigger wench on each side. Pretty cheeky proceeding, considering that a reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension.

—Yesterday morning Frank Albright, a young man about 21 years of age, was brought in town by Sheriff Leas and confined in the jail, having manifested unmistakable signs of insanity. He has lived for about one year past with George Papple, two miles north of town, and has recently become possessed with the hallucination that everybody wants to kill him. No definite cause is assigned, and he will doubtless soon be taken to the asylum.

—Rev. DeWitt Talmage, said to be the greatest living pulpit orator, will lecture at Fort Wayne next Thursday evening, Feb. 12, the subject of his discourse being "Big Blunders." Fare over the Jackson road will be at reduced rates. Tickets for the lecture, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, which latter can be procured by addressing Geo. S. Fowler, Court street, Ft. Wayne, next Wednesday and Thursday. This is a rare opportunity for Auburn people to hear a lecture that will well repay them, and we hope to see a large delegation board the 3 o'clock train next Thursday afternoon.

—After the conviction of Stover and McDonald, both acknowledged their guilt and gave what they claimed to be the facts concerning the shooting. They claim that neither Stover nor McDonald fired a shot; that the shooting was done by Garfield, except one shot fired by Austin; that Stover was outside of the house guarding against the approach of persons from the outside. McDonald admits that Mrs. Barney shot him in the arm, and says he could easily have killed her, either before or after she shot, and probably would have done so had she been a man. All four of the desperadoes were masked with handkerchiefs, if Stover and McDonald tell the truth.

—Miss Kate Woodhull, daughter of Judge Woodhull, of Angola, and a graduate of the Fort Wayne conservatory of music, was in town Tuesday, canvassing for a class in piano and organ instruction and voice culture. It is her purpose to be here Tuesday and Friday of each week to give lessons, should she succeed in obtaining a sufficient number of pupils to justify her. Minor particulars, however, will be furnished on application either to her or Miss Frank Stahl, of this place. We take pleasure in personally recommending Miss Woodhull as a young lady thoroughly versed in the art of music and fully competent to give profitable instruction in its various branches; and we trust she may receive the patronage, in this place, of which she is worthy.

—"The Bissell Improved Carpet-Sweeper," manufactured at Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a perfect machine, and is a great saving to carpets. Brooms tear the nap and wear out carpets. The Bissell Carpet-Sweeper, having the soft, bristle brushes, will not wear the carpet, but will gather all the sand, dirt, dust, lint, bits of paper or cloth, and everything, and put it into the pan inside the sweeper; in this way preventing the dust from raising and settling on the furniture. This sweeper, the brush being adjustable, will sweep clean where others fail; the brush being self-adjusting, will last for many years; will sweep cleaner than can be done with a broom all kinds of rag, ingrain and Brussels carpets, also any kind of matting. A lady or child can sweep carpets with ease. See and try them, and you will realize that you cannot afford to do without the use of one of them. T. V. Sebring, general agent, Lagrange, Indiana.

Card of Thanks.

The subscribers desire through the COURIER to thank their many friends in district No. 11, who so bountifully provided for their comfort and happiness last Saturday, upon which occasion a table was spread in the schoolhouse, surrounded by friends good and true, as the sequel will show. After the excellent dinner was disposed of, a donation of wheat, flour, corn, oats, meat, fruit, and many other substantials, was made, for which we are grateful. We shall ever remember the unselfish donors, and pray that the God whom we worship may be their God, and that peace and plenty may ever be theirs to enjoy.

W. L. MEESE,
MARGARET L. MEESE.

"Humpty Dumpty."

"Humpty Dumpty" will be presented to our citizens by an amateur troupe, under the direction of Mr. John Kooder, at Ensley's hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, February 13 and 14. The entertainment will conclude with a laughable after-piece each evening. Admission 25 cents. No charge for children under ten years of age, when accompanied by their parents.

—Some of our correspondence this week, although now in type, must necessarily be held over until next week, owing to an excess of other matter that cannot be deferred.

—MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Kendallville, Thursday, the 29th ult., Mr. M. L. Duck, of Auburn, and Mrs. W. H. Cummings.

Alfred J. Knight.

The popular elocutionist and fine delineator of humorous, pathetic and Shakespearian character, will appear at Ensley's hall in Auburn, Thursday evening, February 17, 1880. Mr. Knight has appeared in all the large cities, giving the finest entertainments in this line to be seen in the country. The Chicago Tribune in speaking of the entertainment, says:

"A large and appreciative audience assembled at the Academy of Music to hear the talented impersonator, Mr. Alfred J. Knight. His changes are quick and apt, from the sublime to the ridiculous, and he has the faculty of carrying the audience with him. His delineation of the negro and the Dutchman were very powerful, and excited considerable mirth in the audience. 'The Death of Samson' showed the power of passion and depth of his voice, but the master power of passion was shown in his delineation of the different characters in Shakespeare. His costumes were truly magnificent, and worth the price of admission to see."

A Wonderful Record.

Myriads of so-called "specifics" and "cures" rheumatism have already been brought before the public, and many of them have even been endorsed by the certificates of respectable and prominent citizens, who have derived benefit from such preperations. There is no doubt that a great many of these "Liniments," "Oils" etc, so widely advertised and freely recomended for rheumatism and painful complaints of a similar nature, have genuine merit and will relieve certain types of the complaints named; but when rheumatism, neuralgia, and kindred diseases have become chronic and threaten serious results, you may rest assured that they will help you but very little. Although not recomended as "infallible," the peculiar qualities of ST. JACOBS OIL especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic," and which have previously withstood all known "specifics," as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

We would mention as an example, the case of Mr. A. Heilman, editor of the Pittsburgh Republican, who suffered with rheumatism for two years. After vainly using all the best recommended remedies and exhausting the skill of the most experienced physicians without even temporary relief, it required only two bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL to effect a permenent cure. Mr. C. Hanol, a well-known citizen of Youngstown, Ohio, secured for his wife, who for twelve years had been a constant sufferer from neuralgia in the head, the services of the ablest physicians of the land, but they were unable to do anything for her; half a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL cured her. Mr. Wm. Reinhardt, Elmore W's., reports the case of a neighbor who for twenty-four years had suffered so terribly with rheumatism that, at times, he could hardly move around; a few bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL cured him. "To cap the climax," however, Mr. A. Neiger, Taylorville, Pa. writes that his mother, who had been a continual sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirty years, used one bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL and was immediately relieved of all pain. These are results which truly deserve to be brought to public notice; but they are not exceptions, as will be seen by the numerous other certificates from all parts of the United States. It should be the duty of every one to call the attention of his suffering friends and neighbors to this wonderfully efficacious preparation, especially as the low price of 50 cents a bottle places it within the reach of all persons, rich and poor.

Special Notice.

If you are in want of a good carriage or buggy, don't fail to call at the Eckhart Carriage Works, where you can find a full and complete stock of the various styles. As iron is now over 100 per cent. higher than last year, and most all other materials from which carriages are manufactured are advancing, it will pay to purchase early in the season, as there is no question but that buggies will be from 15 to 30 per cent. higher next summer.

ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS,
Auburn, Indiana.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public sale, at the late residence of John Jacob Gall, deceased, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, February 28, 1880, the following property, to-wit: One horse, one cow, young cattle, farming implements, etc. Terms made known on day of sale.

OLIVER P. LEARNED,
February 5, 1880. Administrator
6-4w

Application for Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that I will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their regular session beginning on the first Monday in March, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot sixty-seven (67) in the original plat of said town of Auburn, thence east twenty (20) feet, thence north sixty-six (66) feet, thence west twenty (20) feet, thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the place of beginning.

6-3w JOSEPH E. BEUGNOT.

$50,000

CASH WANTED.

In order to convert our stock into cash, we have made the following reduction on

OVERCOATS:

The	$18.00	kind	now	for	$15.00
"	15.00	"	"	"	12.00
"	12.00	"	"	"	10.00
"	10.00	"	"	"	8.00
"	8.00	"	"	"	6.50
"	6.50	"	"	"	5.00
"	5.00	"	"	"	4.00
"	4.00	"	"	"	3.00
"	3.00	"	"	"	2.50

MEN'S SUITS!

Reductions in Dress Suits.
Reductions in Business Suits.
Reductions in Working Suits.
Reductions in Boy's Clothing.
Reductions in Children's Clothing

It will pay you to buy of us. We guarantee to save you more than your railroad fare.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm ELLERY
1071075
Pat.
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's **PLATED WARE,**
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats	$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats	2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters	5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c--Price Dec. 24, 68c.

[High priced wool was not pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

JAN. 25, 1880.

(To the Scotch population of the world these lines are respectfully inscribed.)

Again our hearts' quick pulses beat
And warm with tender power,
While all our finer fancies blend,
Congenial to the hour;
Old feuds are laid aside to-day—
We meet as brother men—
For songs of love, from Scotland's braes,
Now rate the air again.

Just six-score years ago and one
Creation's womb was torn,
When God a genius gave the world,
The earth a man to mourn
Whose lyre has filled our hearts with joy,
Whose manhood made him ours;
Song's tender vein his faults blot out—
Mere nettles, braes and flowers.

Again we hear, or seem to hear,
"Oh dear, departed shade,"
"To you I sing in Scottish lays,"
"Adown the hawthorn glade;"
"Oh Thou! who in the heavens dost dwell;"
"Pale orbs that silent shine;"
"Is there for honest poverty?"
"Sin' days o' auld lang syne."

The measures and the words come back
With ten-fold power to-day;
Suggestive of a similar lot
Seems every hallowed lay.
Oh! faithful to his mem'ry still
Our willing hearts doth prove,
And souls unborn, years hence to be,
Burns' name shall learn to love.

His was the true poetic gift
From Muse's sweetest lyre;
His gurgling streams and warbling birds
Our spirits never tire.
Love's tender, golden charm he wove
In every homely line,
And draped the common things of life
In raiment bright and fine.

Who brand a man because of faults,
And will not own his worth,
Have ice-bound hearts and narrow minds
Abnormal from their birth.
For greater bard than I hath sung,
In realms I ne'er have trod,
That he who sings the love of man
Hath sung the love of God.

UNCLE LUKE.

JUDGE AND EXECUTIONER.

About the beginning of November in the year 18—, in the middle of the day, a sledge drawn by a horse dashed through a small village in Russia, and stopped in the courtyard of one of the largest houses. The horse had evidently run away, and the sole occupant of the sledge was clearly unable to guide it in the least.

In less than a minute a great many of the villagers, who had been attracted by the clattering of the inhabitants of the house, roused by the appearance of the sledge in the courtyard, surrounded the young woman. It was evident she was powerless to distinguish any one around her. There was just a faint sign of life, and that was all; but to the majority of the bystanders she looked far more dead than alive.

She was carried into the house and restoratives were administered. She had hardly recovered her consciousness when questions of every sort and kind were put to her from all sides. She was asked who she was, where she came from, where she was going to, who was pursuing her, and how the horse had run away. The room in which she was placed was full of villagers, who had come in to satisfy their very natural curiosity.

Among the most excited of the questioners was a young serf about 20 years old, who held in his hands the hatchet with which he had been felling wood when the sledge dashed through the quiet village. The beauty and painful grief of the woman seemed to have made rather an effect upon this young serf. He was certainly more anxious than the rest to hear her story, and was very prominent in his attentions, and put himself forward in endeavoring to offer her consolation.

At last the object of all this excitement had so far recovered as to be enabled to yield to the entreaties of those who surrounded her, and, in a broken voice and amid very general silence, she spoke as follows:

"I had heard that an old relation of mine, who lives in a neighboring village, was dangerously ill, and I determined to set out and see if I could be of any assistance. Early this morning I harnessed our horse to the little sledge and set out."

"Alone?" asked the young serf pointedly, still swinging the hatchet in his hand.

The bystanders well understood the meaning of the question, and the same word seemed involuntarily to escape their lips.

"Alone?"

It may be as well here to give a short explanation, which will account in some way for the exclamation.

When the Russian troops which had conquered Finland under the command of Gen. Buxoyden were returning home again, they were followed by countless troops of bears and wolves, who raged and quarreled over the bodies of those who, from time to time, died of cold or fatigue, and howled for the scraps of food left behind by the conquering army. The province which the army passed through was infested by these fierce animals long after its departure, and they soon became the terror of the humble peasantry who lived in that district. They were not content with devouring the various domestic dogs and cats that came in their way, but fiercely attacked any human creature that crossed their path. It became impossible to travel in safety at any hour of the day upon even a frequented road without a very strong escort. Any one who neglected these necessary precautions paid the penalty of his carelessness by a hideous death. In the course of the preceding winter forty human beings in this particular district had fallen a prey either to wolves or bears.

"Alone!" answered the young woman in a strange, unnatural voice, half choked with sobs; "unhappily for me, I was not alone! Why, in Heaven's name, did I risk such a journey? Don't compel me, I beg of you, to relate the horrors I have gone through and all the miseries of that awful morning."

"What has happened to you? Who went with you?" still asked many of those who surrounded the woman, and whose attention and curiosity were now thoroughly roused.

"Miserable woman that I am," answered she, "I took with me my three little children, the eldest of whom was about 5 years old, the youngest a little darling only 6 months and still at the breast."

An exclamation of horror ran through the circle of bystanders, and each one at last seemed to guess the hideous truth. And then, amid a more awful silence than before, the young woman went on with her story.

"It was a lovely morning, the road in tolerably good order, and the old horse trotted merrily along. My two little boys played at my feet, and the little one slept in my bosom. I was in high spirits, and happy at the thought that I was able to get away, and so, perhaps, be of service to my poor old relative. My happiness, however, was not of very long duration. About an hour after our departure from the village, the thought struck me how daring and venturesome it was to travel alone with my little ones through a vast desert of snow, cut off from aid and far away from any human habitation. Then, for the first time, I began to remember all the dreadful accidents that had befallen lonely travelers in our neighborhood, and almost made up my mind to turn back again. This fear grew upon me, and it increased more than ever when I perceived that the track in the snow had become so narrow that all chance of turning back in safety was cut off. On I was obliged to go, whether I would or not. My terror still kept increasing; but I dared not let the children know that I apprehended any danger. I listened anxiously, and magnified the slightest sound I heard. The track got narrower and narrower, and, at last, as we were passing a little bunch of fir trees, I heard distinctly behind me an awful sound. I knew well what it was. In an instant I turned around and saw that we were being pursued by a pack of hungry wolves. Now that the danger was so imminent my courage seemed to grow stronger. I madly lashed the horse, and he set off at wild, excited gallop. It was too late. Two of the largest wolves, with red, glaring eyes and hideous, open jaws, were already at the horse's flanks, and raced with him along the snow-covered tract. On the horse's life depended my life and that of my children. If he died we were all lost. Cost what it might, the horse's life might be saved, I thought. A horrible thought flashed across me, and, instead of repelling it, I accepted it as an inspiration from heaven. In cold blood I made up my mind, and in cold blood I calculated the awful consequences of my plan. At this very instant, my second boy, a child about 3 years old, clung to me and cried piteously. The boy's sobs seemed to excite the demoniac animals more than ever, and they gained on the galloping horse. Without knowing what I was doing, and with almost an involuntary movement, I seized the shrieking child by the hair, and dropped him behind the sledge. I saw him sink into the soft snow; there was one wild cry, and then the wolves stopped short where the boy had fallen. All this passed in less than an instant. For a minute I thought we were saved; but it was not so. The little one's cries had hardly died away in the distance when two more wolves appeared at the side of the sledge. The awful sacrifice I had made had been useless, and we were in as much danger as ever. The same fiendish thought took possession of me, and again my mind was made up. I looked first to the little darling nestling closely to my breast, and then I turned to my eldest boy, who was pale with fear and clutched nervously to the folds of my dress.

"'Oh, mother,' he whispered, 'I will be good! I won't cry; really I won't cry! Oh, mother, don't throw me into the snow!' There was a heavy mist before my eyes, and I hardly recollect what I did. Will God have mercy on me? If you could only know what I suffered then! My little daughter nestled closer than ever to my breast. She must be saved, I thought. Must I say what happened? You can guess. My eldest boy died as his brother had died before him.

"Must you hear the rest? I was almost mad now; the howling of the wolves, the horse, the last cries of my children, the awful thought of seeing my baby torn from my arms, the dread of death—all mingled into a terrible nightmare. I could not move hand or foot; my eyes were fixed, and still I clasped my babe to my bosom. I dared not look behind me; but at last I heard a terrible howl in my ear, and for a second I felt something on my shoulder. Why did I not faint? Mechanically I turned my head. I saw a wolf with open jaws clinging by his claws to the back of the sledge. He made a half spring at me, missed his hold, and fell back into the snow. Three times he made a fresh spring, and three times he missed his hold. The fourth time he got his claws on the sledge again, and there for a few seconds he hung. There was only one chance, to dash him back before he could get firm hold. His claws stuck deep into my fingers, and by main force I tried to wrench them from the sledge. It was a desperate struggle, and I had almost succeeded, when my baby fell from my arms. From that moment to the time when I first heard the sound of human voices I can remember nothing. The reins had long fallen from my hands; I knew the horse was galloping on, but I can recollect no more. I have no conception where we have been or how I got here."

The young woman again covered her face with her hands and burst into a passionate flood of tears. There was an awful silence in the room, broken every now and then by the hysterical sobs of many of the women and girls who stood round. The men trembled, too, and looked steadily on the ground, but did not speak a word. At last a white-haired woman began to speak some words of consolation in a low, trembling voice. Immediately the young serf, who had his hatchet still in his hands, strode toward the miserable woman. He was deadly pale and trembled in every limb; the expression in his face had changed suddenly. He glared fiercely at the young woman and at the old peasant, who was still trying to console her.

"Be still, mother!" he thundered out; "the wretched woman deserves none of your pity."

And then he turned to her.

"Unhappy and most miserable woman; is it possible that you have done all that you have related? You are a mother, you tell us, and yet you have killed your children one by one. Not one would you spare, not even the boy who prayed to you on his knees, or the baby child who smiled upon your breast. To save your own life you have sacrificed theirs, for you had not the courage to die with them. Woman! you do not deserve the name. You are unworthy to live. Prepare——"

There was a wild shriek in the room, and the woman fell at his feet. In an instant the peasants guessed the mad purpose of the young serf. Two of the strongest rushed forward to stop his hand. They were too late. A wild, awful light glittered in the young man's eyes; with almost supernatural strength he dashed the peasants back. The hatchet whistled through the air, and in an instant the unhappy woman was dead at his feet.

* * * * *

Three months after the terrible scene related above the young serf was brought up before the highest criminal court and charged with willful murder.

There was no need to prolong the trial. The young serf was found guilty of murder and condemned to die.

But eventually, by the direct command of the Emperor, the sentence of the court was reversed, and the young serf was committed to ten years' servitude in Siberia.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

WHIST and poker-players would do well to avoid packs of green cards. A young Glasgow physician has recently discovered the presence of both arsenic and Schweinfurt green in the coloring of "greenback" cards. Moist hands, dealing such packs for several hours at a time, can easily cause toxical accidents.

THE Bank of England has no end of valuables committed to its keeping. The vaults of its establishment hold moldering chests, deposited there for safety's sake, and apparently forgotten by their owners. In 1873 one fell to pieces from sheer rottenness, exposing to sight a quantity of massive plate and a bundle of yellow papers. The latter proved to be a collection of love letters of the period of the restoration, which the Directors were enabled to restore to the lineal descendant of the original owner.

HOW SPIDERS live under water is thus explained: The creature goes to the surface of the water and moves all its legs busily, just as if it were trying to crawl out of the water. Suddenly it gives a sharp jerk or kick, and dives beneath the surface. It then looks exactly as if it were surrounded by a case of polished silver, owing to a bubble of air which it has inclosed beneath its long hind legs. Besides this there are a number of smaller bubbles which cling to the other legs, and which can be added to the principal bubble when needed. This supply of air is sufficient to last the spider for a considerable time.

IT is a curious fact that three female sovereigns are ill at the same time—the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Italy and the Queen of Sweden. Some fatality has attached itself to the number three during 1879. Attempts have been made upon the lives of three of the crowned heads of Europe—the Emperors of Russia and Germany and the King of Italy. Three foreign potentates have been dispossessed—the Ameer of Cabul, the Khedive of Egypt and the King of Zululand. Three famous actors have died—Falconer, Buckstone and Mathews—and the fourth estate is not without its fatal adhesion to the unlucky numeral. Three editors, or proprietors, of foremost newspapers have bade "long farewell to all their greatness"—Lawson, Delane and Serjeant Cox.

IN the erection of the Pyramids of Egypt the immense stones used were obtained from the quarries in the Arabian hills, and were carried over the river by a bridge of boats. They were then brought by means of a causeway, which of itself it took ten years to construct, and which is said to have been a fine work, with its polished stones and figures of animals engraved on them. One hundred thousand men were employed at a time, and these were relieved by the same number at the end of three months. A long time was spent in leveling off the rocks on which the edifice stands, and twenty years for the edifice itself. The stones were raised, step by step, by means of a machine made of short pieces of wood, and, last of all, commencing from the top, the stones were cemented together by layers of cement not thicker than a strip of paper, the strength of which is improved by the age of these enormous materials.

EACH of our features is supposed to have a language—eyes, nose and mouth. But the language of hair has been formulated in the following manner: Straight, lank, stringy-looking hair indicates weakness and cowardice. Curly hair denotes quick temper. Frizzy hair, set on one's head as if each individual hair were ready to fight its neighbor, denotes coarseness. Black hair indicates persistent resolution in accomplishing an object, also a strong predisposition to avenge wrongs and insult—real or fancied. Brown hair denotes fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, reliability in friendship, in proportion as the hair is fine. Very fine hair indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, with a desire to add to the happiness of others. Persons with fine light-brown or auburn hair, inclined to curl or friz, are quick-tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge. Light-brown hair, inclined to redness, with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery and a disposition to do something mean by a friend who can no longer be used to advantage. We give the information as we find it, and it is about as true as such things generally are.

ANTHRACITE coal has been found within three miles of Boise City, Idaho.

WILKIE COLLINS says that toil with the pen has given him $150,000.

LAST DAYS OF THE WAR.

Grant, Lincoln and Stanton.

(From Young's "Around the World with Grant.")

A question was asked as to whether Lincoln's presence [in Virginia] was in connection with the army direction. "Not at all," said the General. "I merely told him what I had done, not what I meant to do. I was then making the movement by the left which ended in the surrender of Lee. When I returned to Washington, Lincoln said, 'General, I half suspected that movement of yours would end the business, and wanted to ask you, but did not like to.' Of course, I could not have told him, if he had asked me, because the one thing a General in command of an army does not know is what the result of a battle is until it is fought. I never would have risked my reputation with Mr. Lincoln by any such prophecies. As a matter of fact, however, my own mind was pretty clear as to what the effect of the movement would be. I was only waiting for Sheridan to finish his raid around Lee to make it. When Sheridan arrived from that raid, and came to my quarters, I asked him to take a walk. As we were walking, I took out his orders and gave them to him. They were orders to move on the left and attack Lee. If the movement succeeded, he was to advance. If it failed, he was to make his way into North Carolina and join Sherman. When Sheridan read this part, he was, as I saw, disappointed. His countenance fell. He had just made a long march, a severe march, and now the idea of another march into North Carolina would disconcert any commander—even Sheridan. He, however, said nothing. I said: 'Sheridan, although I have provided for your retreat into North Carolina in the event of failure, I have no idea that you will fail—no idea that you will go to Carolina. I mean to end the business right here.' Sheridan's eyes lit up, and he said, 'That's the talk. Let us end the business here.' But of course I had to think of the loyal North, and, if we failed in striking Lee, it would have satisfied the North for Sheridan to go to the Carolinas. The movement, however, succeeded, and my next news from Sheridan was the battle of Five Forks—one of the finest battles in the war.

"I am always grateful," said the General, "that Mr. Lincoln spent the last, or almost the last, days of his life with me. His coming was almost an accident. One of my people said one day, 'Why don't you ask the President to come down and visit you?' I answered that the President was in command of the army, and could come when he wished. It was then hinted that the reason he did not come was that there had been so much talk about his interference with Generals in the field that he felt delicate about appearing at headquarters. I at once telegraphed Mr. Lincoln that it would give me the greatest pleasure to see him, and to have him see the army. He came at once. He was really most anxious to see the army, and be with it in its final struggle. It was an immense relief to him to get away from Washington. He remained at my headquarters until Richmond was taken. He entered Richmond, and I went after Lee."

Another character about whom the General often spoke was Stanton, the Secretary of War under Lincoln. "Stanton's reputation," he said, on one occasion, "rests a good deal on his quarrel with President Johnson, and in this his character is treated unjustly. Stanton's relations with Johnson were the natural result of Johnson's desire to change the politics of the administration, and Stanton's belief that such a change would be disastrous to the Union. Of course a man of Stanton's temper, so believing, would be in a condition of passionate anger. He believed that Johnson was Jefferson Davis in another form, and he used his position in the Cabinet like a picket holding his position on the line; but if Johnson had desired to remove Stanton he would have done so. So far as the difference of opinion between the President and the Secretary of War is concerned, the responsibility is placed on the President. The constitution is such that Johnson was right and Stanton was wrong; and this clinging to office by Stanton has injured him in the eyes of the country. We were all under deep feeling at that time. It tried the patience of the most patient man to see all the results of the war deliberately laid at the feet of the South by the man we trusted. Stanton was not a patient man, but one whose temper had been tried by severe labor, and whose love for the Union was volcanic in its fierceness. If people would only remember the privation under which Stanton acted they would do him more justice. I confess, however, I should not have liked to have been in Johnson's place. Stanton required a man like Lincoln to manage him. I should not have liked to have had that responsibility. At the same time Stanton is one of the great men of the republic. He was as much a martyr to the Union as Sedgwick or McPherson. I held him in great personal esteem, and his character in high honor. We never became very intimate; but looking back on our intercourse I am gratified to think that every day that Stanton lived we grew better and better friends. After my election to the Presidency, one of Stanton's friends came to see me, and said the Secretary was in bad health, his fortune was limited, and he thought the Republican party of the country owed him a debt of gratitude. I asked him what he thought would be gratifying to Stanton. I was told a small mission to Italy, Belgium or somewhere where the climate would be agreeable, would be grateful to his friends. I said I thought I could do for him much more than that, and that I had already resolved to make him Justice of the Supreme Court. A few days later the appointment was made. It was a great surprise to Stanton. His letter to me acknowledging it was beautiful and affectionate. He died within a few days of his appointment. I have always thought that the country could not do too much for Stanton and his family; and after the father's death I did all I could for the son. I made him my personal attorney. The promising young man died, to my great regret, not long since. If I were asked to name the greatest men of the republic, I certainly should include Stanton among them."

Phillips and Ingersoll.

Rep.—Now, then, what have you to say about Phillips as an orator? How does he compare with Ingersoll?

J. R.—They don't compare, they contrast. When I was in Boston last year with Col. Ingersoll we took a walk in the Common. A young lawyer, a friend of mine, came up, and I introduced him to the Colonel. He was quite enthusiastic over Ingersoll's lecture, delivered the night before, and he said:

"Col. Ingersoll, I must say I never heard an orator equal to you, except Wendell Phillips."

That was considered, of course, the very highest eulogy that a Boston man could make on an orator.

"Well," said Ingersoll, taking the cigar out of his mouth, "I don't consider that any compliment at all. Wendell Phillips is no more an orator than a mathematician is a poet."

That young man was like the rich man in the parable in one respect—he went away sorrowing. I would not mention this incident, but it was too good to keep, and it spread over Boston, although it never got into the papers; for afterward, when Ingersoll, in Boston, ridiculed the belief that Milton and Dante were poets, nothing seemed to the "literary fellows" too absurd for him to say. Ingersoll, as I understand him, regards all true oratory and true poetry as an exalted expression of the passions and emotions of human nature; outside of that range you may have able arguers, or able narrators in speech, or able historians, and able painters in verse, but because they are outside of that sacred circle they are not orators or poets in any true sense of the word. He spoke contemptuously of Milton as a word carpenter. After all, you see, Ingersoll's apparent absurdity is simply a question of definition. Now, Mr. Phillips never appeals to the emotions. To him the public in a democracy is the supreme court of opinion, and he addresses its intellect only. He is never moved, and he never moves, but he is convinced and he converts. He talks as quietly on the platform as if he were speaking in a parlor. He rarely moves more than a foot from the spot where he first stood, and his gestures are as quiet as his elocution. He never raises his voice loudly, although it is easily heard in the largest hall.—*Interview with James Redpath.*

Neglect of the Eye.

Whatever an ounce of prevention may be to other members of the body, it certainly is worth many pounds of cure to the eye. Like a chronometer watch, this delicate organ will stand any amount of use, not to say abuse, but when once thrown off its balance it very rarely can be brought back to its original perfection of action, or, if it is, it becomes ever after liable to a return of disability of function, or the seat of actual disease. One would have supposed from this fact, and from the fact that modern civilization has imposed upon the eye an ever-increasing amount of strain, both as to the actual amount of work done, and the constantly increasing brilliancy and duration of the illumination under which it is performed, that the greatest pains would have been exercised in maintaining the organ in a condition of health, and the greatest care and solicitude used in its treatment when diseased. And yet it is safe to say there is no organ in the body the welfare of which is so persistently neglected as the eye.

I have known fond and doting mothers take their children of 4 and 5 years of age to have their first teeth filled, instead of having them extracted, so that the jaw might not suffer in its due development, and become in later years contracted, while the eye, the most intellectual, the most apprehensive, and the most discriminating of all our organs, receives not even a passing thought, much less an examination. It never seems to occur to the parents that the principal agent in a child's education is the eye; that through it it gains not only its sense of the methods and ways of existence of others, but even the means for the maintenance of its own; nor does it occur to the parents for an instant that many of the mental as well as bodily attributes of a growing child are fashioned, even if they are not created, by the condition of the eye alone.

A child is put to school without the slightest inquiry on the part of the parent, and much less on the part of the teacher, whether it has the normal amount of sight; whether it sees objects sharply and well defined, or indistinctly and distorted; whether it be near-sighted or far-sighted; whether it sees with one or two eyes; or finally, if it does see clearly and distinctly, whether it is not using a quantity of nervous force sufficient after a time not only to exhaust the energy of the visual organ, but the nervous system at large.

Ambition on a Downward Grade.

I met a man to-day who is a type of the persevering office-seeker. To my knowledge he has been looking for "something" from the "party" ever since 1872. "What are you after now?" I asked. "Well," said he, "two years ago I tried to get nominated for the Assembly, but I failed. Last year I went for an Aldermanic nomination in New York, but I missed it. In [illegible] I came mighty near going to Congress, but didn't get the nomination after all, and now I'm waiting to take anything. What do you think they'd pay a boss carpenter on the Capitol?"—*Albany letter to Syracuse Courier.*

The Oneida Community.

Since the clergymen's agitation against the "mixed-marriage" system of the Oneida community twenty weddings have taken place there. These, with the twenty-five couples who had become members after wedlock, made forty-five married couples. The population of the community is 299, 57 of whom are children under 10, and 26 young people under 20. One member is over 90 years of age; 5 over 80; 26 over 70; 57 over 60; 97 over 50; 143 over 40; 191 over 30, and 210 over 20.

GLADNESS.

BY ALMO.

The world is full of gladness
To those who own its power
It sparkles in the sunlight
And blossoms in the flower;
It glances with the streamlet,
Adown the verdant hill,
And warbles with the wild bird,
Amid the forest still.

It twinkles in the dew-drop
Within the flower's bell;
It breathes in gentle murmurs
Where the pure waters swell;
It dances in the tree-tops,
The clinging buds above,
And whispers in the zephyr
Like the soft breath of love.

Then why forever sorrow,
Though cares and griefs are ours,
When every blissful morrow
Wakes fairer, brighter flowers?
While sweet and bounteous nature
Is redolent with joy
We all may live in gladness,
Though grief and good alloy.

TUFTONBOROUGH, N. H.

PITH AND POINT.

CONFIDENCE game—Decoy ducks.

HOW TO make crockery ware—Don't use it.

WHICH is the most ancient of trees? The elder.

THE board of education—The school master's shingle.

WHAT relation does the spur of the moment bear to the point of time?

AUNTIE—"Cecil, don't you be so rude! You should not kiss gentlemen!" Cecil—"Why not, auntie? You do!"

ON a dark night, with four clotheslines stretched across the back yard, the most sensitive part of a man is his high hat.

YOUNG man, a diamond pin looks real nice and glistens brightly, but when $4 a week supports a man and pin both, one or the other is not genuine.

"A SENSES taker," said the old lady. "Oh! waal; there's me an' Jeremiah an' Sarah Ann, an' that's all, 'cept Jim, an' he's a fool an' ain't got no senses to take."

HOW IS it, in fashionable weddings, that we always have a catalogue of the bride's wearing apparel, while we never hear of the groom having so much as a new pair of socks.

A PROPER conclusion for the marriage ceremony in many of our fashionable "society" weddings would be, "what commercial interests have joined together let not ill-temper put asunder?"

A NOTICE in a Western newspaper of a steamboat explosion ends as follows: "The Captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for $15,000, and loaded with iron."

A LONG housewife article has been written on "How to Make a Rag Rug." It is a long process. The quickest way to make a rag rug is to knock "a" letter out of the rag and put "u" in the middle.

AS A PEOPLE, we work entirely too hard. As witness the fine young fellows, in the first flush of manhood, unloading twenty or thirty schooners of beer in a day without any assistance whatever.

A LAZY man having a wife named Hope, whose custom it was to pull off her husband's boots every evening, was wont to exclaim on such occasions: "How truly it is said that 'Hope is the yanker of the sole.'"

A SHIRT has two arms, just as pantaloons have two legs. Yet one is called a pair and the other's only one. Isn't it time that we let up on astronomy and paid more attention to the every-day trifles that vex the clearest mind?

ARABELLA (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts)—"Oh, Bridget! A mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget—"Sure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away, I can catch plenty more for yer, mum."

A boy once took it in his head
That he would exercise his sled.
He took that sled into the road,
And, lord a massy! how he slode,
And as he slid, he laughing cried,
"What fun upon my sled to slide."
And as he laughed, before he knewed,
He from that sliding sled was slude.
Upon the slab where he was laid
They carved this line: "This boy was slade."
—*Kansas City Times.*

A MEMBER of a debating club down in the country was soaring in the flights of spread-eagle eloquence. He flew his kite over republics and their institutions, and then began to mention Dukes, Emperors, Kings and Queens. As he came down to Queens some unregenerate heathen parenthetically adding, "And ten-spots," broke the orator all to pieces, paralyzed the society, and the ayes had it on a resolution to adjourn.—*Des Moines Register.*

"Oh, give me, Mary," said young Fred,
The while the maid was slyly laughing;
He said no more, so great his dread
Of the fair maiden's merry chaffing.
He stroked his infantile mustache,
While Mary tenderly was sighing;
Again he made the venture rash—
"Oh, dearest Mary, I am dying—"
"For what?" she asked, with assumed fear,
Her foolish heart now madly beating;
"Oh," stammered Fred, "I'm dying, dear,
To taste those peanuts you are eating."

Definition of Poetry.

Poetry is the product of earnest thought. Thought cherished in the mind becomes earnest; then expressed in words it becomes poetry. The feelings move inwardly, and are embodied in words. When words are insufficient for them, recourse is had to sighs and exclamations. When sighs and exclamations are insufficient for them, recourse is had to the prolonged utterance of song. When this, again, is insufficient, unconsciously the hands begin to move and the feet to dance. To set forth correctly the successes and failures (of Government) to affect heaven and earth, and to move spiritual beings, there is no readier instrument than poetry.—*Sacred Books of China.*

How He Was Discouraged.

"So you want to marry my daughter, do you?" said the father to 22 years of trembling manhood.

"Yes, sir. I like her, and—and—"

"How can you support her? What salary do you get."

"O, my salary's small, but I'd come and—and—live—with—*you!*"

"Come and live with me, eh?"

And something as hard as an Egyptian pyramid struck the young man amidships, and, gathering himself up, he concluded to board with his mother a few weeks longer.

SABBATH READING.

God is Watching Over All.

It is twilight, and the shadows
Are deepening everywhere,
And the snow-flakes softly falling
Among the trees so bare
Seem to whisper in our ears,
As from above they fall,
"Don't forget the loving Father
Who is watching over all."

Little orphans cold and hungry,
In the city's dreary street,
Begging for a crust of bread
Of every one they meet,
All are subjects of His care,
And while the snow flakes fall
From the great white throne above
God is watching over all.

And we, whose earthly lot is blessed
With life's most golden store,
Should give from out our plenty
To the hungry and the poor,
And by thus dispensing comforts
To the needy everywhere
We shall earn this golden blessing,
Our Father's watchful care.

And to Him whose tender kindness
Doth guard us day and night,
Who gently guides our weary feet
In sunny paths of light,
We should raise our grateful thanks
For His kindness to us here;
For He gently watches over all,
And none have need to fear.

The Scolding Minister.

The *Christian at Work* says that the scolding minister never gets on well with his people. He sickens and sours them at himself, and either sends them away altogether, or tempts them to remain as thorns in his side or as a smoke in his eyes. Faithfulness does not necessarily mean incessant fault-finding. He who is not meager in his commendation when commendation, is merited, will rarely have occasion to condemn, and when he condemns, his words will be without offense, and so be effective. So, again, a complaining people will never make the best of their pastor. If they want to improve him, let them "try him with a compliment." Instead of speaking at him when his discourses do no good, let them tell him when his words have been helpful to them, and very soon they will have more such sermons from his lips. It may be that his very tartness is itself the consequence of despondency, because he imagines that he is doing little good, and a cheering sentence from one whom he has benefited may be all that is needed to sweeten him. Encourage him, therefore. If the 7,000 secret worshipers of Baal had only made themselves known to Elijah, he might never have been tempted to run away from Jezebel and throw himself beneath the juniper tree, And who knows how many faithful, earnest pastors to-day are sorely cast down, because the fault-finders are always noisy, while those who have been benefited are silent? It will not hurt a good minister to be told that he has not labored in vain, but it may be to him a stimulus to even more earnest effort than he has yet put forth.

The Power of Song.

In one of the hospitals of Edinburgh lay a wounded Scottish soldier. The surgeons had done all they could for him. He had been told that he must die. He had a contempt for death, and prided himself on his fearlessness in facing it.

A rough and wicked life, with none but evil associates, had blunted his sensibilities and made profanity and scorn his second nature. To hear him speak one would have thought he had no piously-nurtured childhood to remember, and that he had never looked upon religion but to despise it. But it was not so.

A noble and gentle-hearted man came to see the dying soldier. He addressed him with kind inquiries, talked to him tenderly of the life beyond death, and offered spiritual counsel. But the sick man paid him no attention or respect. He bluntly told him that he didn't want any religious conversation.

"You will let me pray with you, will you not?" said the man at length.

"No; I know how to die without the help of religion." And he turned his face to the wall.

Further conversation could do no good, and the man did not attempt it. But he was not discouraged. After a moment's silence he began to sing the old hymn, so familiar and so dear to every congregation in Scotland:

> Oh, mother dear, Jerusalem,
> When shall I come to thee?

He had a pleasant voice, and the words and melody were sweet and touching as he sung them. Pretty soon the soldier turned his face again. But its hardened expression was all gone.

"Who taught you that?" he asked, when the hymn was done.

"My mother."

"So did mine. I learned it of her when I was a child, and I used to sing it with her." And there were tears in the man's eyes.

The ice was thawed away. It was easy to talk with him now. The words of Jesus entered in where the hymn had opened the door. Weeping, and with a hungry heart, he listened to the Christian's thoughts of death, and in his last moments turned to his mother's God and the sinner's Friend.—*Religious Herald.*

Voltaire's Remains.

When he died at Paris in May, 1778, the church there refused sepulture to its arch-enemy, and his body was interred in Champagne. During the revolution the National Assembly decreed that Voltaire's remains should be brought to Paris, and they were accordingly deposited in the Pantheon with great pomp, in 1791. Thither, too, presently came the body of Rousseau. One dark night in May, 1814, when the Bourbons were enjoying their own again, some of the faithful, indignant that the bones of such enemies to religion should rest in consecrated ground, threw them pell-mell into a sack, and carried them to a point in the suburbs near Bercy, where there was a large vacant lot belonging to the city. Here a hole had been already dug, and the contents of the sack were shaken into it and covered with quick lime. The hole was then filled in, and the conspirators trampled down the earth. Voltaire's heart had been saved by a friend, in whose family it remained until 1864. On its then being offered to the Government, Napoleon III. decided that it should be placed with the body. On consulting the Archbishop of Paris, that functionary suggested the expediency of verifying the actual presence of Voltaire's remains. An investigation followed, and the truth came out. The heart was then placed in the National Library, and a portion of the brain appropriated by the surgeon at the autopsy was publicly sold. Its present whereabouts is unknown.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

To Cure a Cough.—Roast a lemon very carefully, without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste.

A good cure for colds is to boil two ounces of flaxseed in one quart of water; strain, and add two ounces of rock candy, one-half pint of honey, juice of three lemons; mix, and let all boil well; let cool, and bottle. Dose, one cupful before bed, one-half cupful before meals. The hotter you drink it the better.

The Medicine of Sunshine.—The world wants more sunshine in its disposition, in its business, in its charities, in its theology. For 10,000 of the aches and pains, and irritations of men and women we recommend sunshine. It soothes better than morphine. It stimulates better than champagne. It is the best plaster for a wound. The good Samaritan poured out into the fallen traveler's gash more of this than of oil. Florence Nightingale used it on the Crimean battlefields. Take it into all the alleys, on board all the ships, by all the sick-beds. Not a vial full, not a cup full, but a soul full. It is good for spleen, for liver complaint, for neuralgia, for rheumatism, for falling fortunes, for melancholy.

How People Get Sick.—Eating too much and too fast; swallowing imperfectly-masticated food; using too much fluid at meals; drinking poisonous whisky and other intoxicating drinks; repeatedly using poison as medicine; keeping late hours at night and sleeping late in the morning; wearing clothing too tight; wearing thin shoes; neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores open; exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for costumes and exposure incident to evening parties; compressing the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress; keeping up constant excitement; fretting the mind with borrowed troubles; swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill; taking meals at irregular intervals, etc.

Health Hints.—In cold weather many people suffer severely from taking sudden colds. Everybody has found that they can face a wind with comparative safety; but if the wind come on the back a cold is the sudden consequence. We advise people who are a part of the time in the house and a part of the time exposed to the cold, to have thick woolen cloth, six or eight inches in width, sewed to the lining of the vest so as to cover the spine. Generally, the undershirt is double in front, then the linen bosom is three double; the vest padded and made three or four thicknesses; the coat, with its lapels and buckram, is heavy, and the overcoat is padded and buttoned across the chest again—while the back is not one-fourth part as warmly clad; the shirt-back is thin; the back of the vest thin muslin and but one thickness; the coat and the overcoat are much thinner behind than before.

The Art of Praising Wine.

The art of drinking wine at dinner is said to be unknown save in Bordeaux, France. "The butler," writes a foreign correspondent, "with a serious air, announces, on pouring it, 'Chateau Giscourt,' 'Lascombe,' or Margaux of 1849. The guest silently takes the glass between his thumb and forefinger, raises it to a level with his eye, and, with a slight movement of the elbow, gives the liquid a rotary movement. This sets free the aroma. He sniffs the perfume circulating on the edge of the glass, then drinks it off deliberately in small installments. Silence follows; the guests look at each other; the host has an anxious air awaiting the verdict. Then opinions are given in turn in a serious tone, and the wealth of adjectives at the command of a Bordelais is revealed. If the judgment is unfavorable the wine is declared 'rebellious,' 'hard,' 'soulless,' 'disagreeable,' 'hateful,' 'contrary,' 'imperious;' and I heard my neighbor, a man of weight and wit, describe the wine we were drinking as 'dumb.' If, on the contrary, the judgment is favorable, eyes sparkle and the wine is styled 'amiable,' 'gracious,' 'seductive,' 'passionate,' 'elegant,' 'rich,' 'proud,' 'grand,' 'beautiful,' 'sweet,' 'perfumed,' 'insinuating,' 'coquettish,' 'ravishing,' 'incomparable,' 'full of love.' 'But, madam,' said I to the lady next me, 'since your husband gives such adjectives to wine, what does he use to you to express his affection?' 'Well,' she replied, 'he calls me Lafitte, 1848.'"—*New York World.*

Gave Him His Answer.

It was a sad thing for Lettie Davis when she put out her washing on the clothes-line of her South Fifth avenue abode Peterson Knapp was there on the watch, and it is alleged carried off the raiment, part and parcel. At all events, a policeman arrested him for the offense, and he went to the Police Court prepared to maintain his innocence by counsel. Lettie was there, too, and, in spite of numerous trying interruptions from the counsel, she got down to the point in her narrative where she discovered Peterson, longingly eying the clothes as she hung them out.

"Dat brack niggah," she said, ungently apostrophizing the prisoner; "he stood dah wif an ole clay pipe shoved whar it 'ud do the moss good, and he puffin' as if he'd like to split. But de way he looked at dem clothes was quite 'nuff to show enny reason'ble oomans dat dey wasn't safe."

"Come, witness," quoth counsel, sarcastically, "tell us just what kind of a look that is."

"Oh, you get out," was the snappish rejoinder.

"I insist on that question; how did the prisoner look to convey the impression the clothes were in danger?"

Witness was ready with another tart reply, but his Honor said:

"Come, you must answer; how did he look?"

The witness seemed puzzled.

"Did he look," asked his Honor, glancing around for a smile, "did he look like—like counsel, for instance?"

"Oh, 'deed, no, sah," replied the witness. "If he looked de least bit like dat gemman dere wouldn't been no robbery at all."

"Ah," said the flattered counselor, "how's that?"

"I'd made udder arrangements."

"Indeed," he continued, smiling, "what might they have been?"

"Why, if he looked at all like you does, I wouldn't have dar'd to hang dem clothes out at all."

There were no interruptions from that time on.—*New York Herald.*

The Interior of Australia.

The western half of Australia has been traveled in three parallel lines about 300 miles apart, while various shorter explorations have made known large portions of the intermediate country. The southern and northern coasts are also fairly known, and we are forced to conclude that nearly half of the entire continent of Australia is uninhabitable by Europeans. Nowhere else, perhaps, on the globe do we meet with this strange phenomenon of a dense vegetation combined with an aridity equal to that of the Sahara. For the traveler the country is worse even than the Sahara. For hundreds of miles at a stretch the sandy undulations are covered with the dreaded spinifex, or porcupine grass, which renders it impossible to walk without painful precaution. Again, for hundreds of miles is found the dense scrub of dwarf eucalyptus, covering the ground like the rods of an osier bed, ten or twelve feet high, hindering all view of the country, and rendering it necessary literally to bore one's way, like a mole, underground. Then come acacia scrubs, which add the annoyance of sharp prickles to those of the other kinds. Mr. Giles tells us that horses dread the trioda or spinifex, like a pestilence. The constant pricking of this grass causes raw and bleeding swelling round their feet; and to escape from it they will prefer to force their way through the densest scrubs, where the ground is soft and the spinifex does not grow. Here they rush along, tearing the coverings off their loads, and frequently forcing sticks between their backs and their saddles; then comes a frantic crushing through the scrub; loads are forced off, and horses are lost sight of, and it may take hours or days to recover them. Nor do the travelers escape, for their clothes got torn and ripped to pieces, and their bodies scratched and often seriously wounded. Sometimes stinging ants abound to such an extent that the wearied explorer can get no rest. However hot and tired he may be, he does not lie down in the shade, but must remain exposed to the sun, or lie on the heated soil in order to escape this torment. In other parts the whole country is a mass of angular stones, over which the traveler has to pass for days together, without finding a spot of easier ground; while in some districts loose sand is heaped up in ridges like the long swell of the ocean, and appearing almost as interminable. Often, after passing days without water, when at length it is discovered it turns out to be undrinkable brine, or it exists in such small quantity as to be insufficient to supply the wants of both men and horses for a single day. Again, the extreme uncertainty of the rainfall renders it impossible to depend upon the accounts of previous explorers in the same district.

How Nutmegs Grow.

Nutmegs grow on little trees which look like small pear trees, and are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all this nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda islands, and conquered all the other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up they once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with their meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian islands, did for the world what the Dutch determined should not be done—carried the nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew up again, and the world had the benefit.

The Healthiest City in the United States.

In the annual tables of vital statistics, published by the Health Department of New York city, among the exhibits is the comparative death rate of various cities, American and foreign. The exhibit gives the population and death rate of over 350 cities in different parts of the world, of which sixty are American and the remainder foreign.

It appears from these tables that the city of Burlington, Iowa, with a population in 1875 of about 20,000, enjoys the pre-eminence for health, its annual death rate being only 4.84 deaths per 1,000 souls. Stockton, Cal., stands next, 7.47; but this is 62 per cent. more unhealthy than Burlington. There are probably a few, but only a few, more favored places than the latter in all the world. The death rate for New York city is 23.93 per 1,000; New Orleans, 50.71; London, 23.40; Paris, 24.71.

Old age and gray hairs creep along together, and the widower with snow-white beard immediately reduces it to dark brown, by means of dye. This looks beautiful, after three weeks' growth leaves a rim of white next his face.

THE NEW SCHEME TO ELECT GEN. GRANT.

Changing the Mode of Appointing Electors in New York.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

The movement in the New York Legislature to change the established practice of choosing electors for President by general ticket has produced a profound impression in political circles here at the capital. To suppose that so grave a proposition could be ventured without having been well considered and matured by the Republican leaders, or that it is merely tentative, with a view of testing public opinion on a hazardous political expedient, would be absurd.

That bill was introduced without any previous announcement, and was a surprise to both parties not in the secrets of the managers. This fact is of itself significant as to the design of the scheme. Only the faithful few who run the machine and who dictate the party policy, with their staff in the Legislature, were permitted to know when and by whose hand the trap was to be sprung into which the unwary and the feebly protesting moderates will ultimately fall.

The inspiration of this trick, to take away from the body of the people of New York their accustomed privilege of voting squarely for a full ticket of electors, which is the nearest approach to voting directly for the President of their choice, is easily traced. Mr. Conkling last fall, and on previous occasions, assumed the Democratic theory of the Presidential campaign to rest on the following basis: Given 138 votes from the solid South, add Indiana, 15, and New York, 35, and the Democratic candidate would be elected by 3 majority. Therefore, said he, New York is the necessary factor to make this calculation a success. Hence the importance of breaking the column, by hook or by crook, in order to elect a Republican. To that object, above and beyond all others, Mr. Conkling's efforts, ability and boldness have been directed. The last three test elections have demonstrated that the Republican party, under his management, is in a minority on the popular vote. The figures are worthy of notice. Here they are:

1876.

PRESIDENT.

Tilden.	*Hayes.*	*Cooper.*
521,949	489,207	1,987

Tilden's majority over both.........30,755

1878.

JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Bradley (D.)	*Danforth (R.)*	*Tucker (G.)*	*Van Cott (Pro.)*
356,451	391,112	75,133	4,234

Republican majority over Democrat.........34,661
Republican minority on total vote.........40,473

1879.

GOVERNOR.

Robinson (D.)	375,790	Kelly (I. D.)	77,566
Cornell (R.)	418,567	Lewis (G.)	20,286
Mears (Pro.)	4,437		

Cornell's majority over Robinson.........42,777
Cornell's minority against Robinson and Kelley.........34,789
Cornell's minority on total vote.........59,512

These consecutive expressions at the ballot-box have informed Mr. Conkling that his machine electors for President cannot be chosen this year, if a proper candidate be nominated by the Opposition.

Mr. Conkling proposes by a revolutionary trick to overthrow the consecrated usage in New York, and to strike down the popular mode of appointing electors, now accepted all over the Union. Or, in other words, he intends to repeal the present law of a general ticket, and to substitute for it an election by Congressional districts under the existing apportionment. By this he would expect to carry nineteen or twenty of the thirty-three, even if the two electors-at-large were carried by the Opposition.

If this programme should succeed, the Democratic calculation, as stated by Mr. Conkling, of the solid South, backed by Indiana and New York, would be upset, and the Republican chance to elect a candidate would be largely increased. It may be asked, Will Mr. Conkling dare to drive this measure through, and thus to defy public opinion? Certainly he will do it, because it is the only mode by which his aim can be compassed, if at all. With a revolt against him by the young scratchers and anti-third-termers inevitable, and defeat staring him in the face before the people, he is forced to this resort of circumventing a free and full vote.

Of course the Republican Legislature, with a majority of two-thirds in the Senate and more than three-fifths in the House, will do whatever the leaders may order. Discipline and dictation have made them obedient instruments of arrogant authority. A few may at first be inclined to resist, but their scruples will yield to the expectation of reward or to menaces of proscription. Your cowardly politician dreads most of all things to be caught in a minority of bolters and malcontents, which would throw him out of the regular line.

Behind this movement the figure of the Strong Man for a third term looms up at full length. He cannot carry New York if the people are allowed to vote their true sentiments, and therefore it is proposed to jockey them out of nearly two-thirds of the electors of the State by transferring the choice to gerrymandered districts. It is essentially a Grant scheme. This is one of the results of the great fraud by which the Presidency was stolen, and the consummation of which Mr. Conkling was morally pledged to prevent when he fled to Baltimore the day that the electoral vote of Louisiana, with false and forged certificates, was counted.

LETTER FROM TILDEN.

To the Essex County (N. J.) Democratic Club.

Gentlemen: I regret that I shall not be able to attend your dinner on Jan. 8, in commemoration of the services of Andrew Jackson, not so much in the great victory by which he rescued the southwestern part of our country from the foreign invader as in the example of an administration of the Government on its true principles. While he maintained the integrity of the country against the public enemy, and suppressed nullification and secession at home, he was opposed to usurpation of powers by the Federal Government in derogation of the rights of individuals or localities, and in violation of the constitution. On one memorable occasion he said: "It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinction in society will always exist under every just Government. Equality of talents, these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to blessing." "Nor is our Government to be maintained or our Union preserved by invasion of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to its center, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."

Tendering you the assurances of my esteem, I am very truly yours,

S. J. Tilden.

INDIANA NEWS.

The roads are in a terrible condition in various parts of the State from the recent heavy rains.

There are three headless roosters exhibiting at different places in Indiana, and Mr. Bergh's agent should look to the matter.

The State Statistical Bureau has now received some 2,000 reports, and they will be compiled for publication as speedily as possible.

Mrs. Fruits, of Alamo, died last week, aged 100 years. Her husband, George Fruits, died four years ago, at the advanced age of 113.

A little child of Mr. Fuqua, of Terre Haute, was burned in a most horrible manner by venturing too near an open fire. Death relieved her sufferings next day.

There have been so many suicides among patients in the Insane Asylum that the Coroner has felt moved to censure the opportunities furnished for suicide.

For some time petty thieving has prevailed at Lexington, and a vigilance committee has notified all hard characters to leave or have their necks stretched.

A German-speaking lodge of Odd Fellows, at Vincennes, has thrown up its charter because of opposition to the order from the several German churches in that town.

The worthy professors at Asbury University, Greencastle, were much shocked, and their modesty irretrievably ruined by the full-dress costuming of Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

A couple of octogenarians applied to the Hendricks County Court for divorce. The Judge dismissed them with the remark that it was a guardian not a divorce they needed.

Benjamin Oliver, at one time the most prominent stock-dealer in Eastern Indiana, and well known among that fraternity throughout the country, died at Rushville a few days since.

John Mosier, a mute living near Morgantown, went out hunting, and, later, was found dead in a field a short distance from his home. The Coroner came to the conclusion that it was suicide.

Some Brookville boys, who had been taking lessons of a horse-tamer, attempted to train a fine horse. The result was the horse was thrown backward with such force as to cause instant death.

The Vincennes Draw-Bridge Company has just declared its first dividend of 4 per cent. The company has been in existence twelve years, and has a capital stock of $80,000, of which the city owns nearly half.

Hon. John G. Crain died, a few days ago, at Terre Haute, of a paralytic stroke. He was formerly Judge of the Criminal Court, was Collector under Lincoln's administration, and a prominent citizen of the county.

Under a recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, widows are no longer allowed an exemption of $500 when they are assessed less than $1,000, and they will save trouble and cost by paying their taxes while yet current.

A young couple went into Columbus to be married, and, on retiring, blew out the gas. Later in the night the door was burst open and the unconscious bride and groom were carried into the fresh air, which soon revived them. It was a lucky escape.

The students at St. Meinrad Catholic College, in Spencer county, were firing a salute in honor of the return from Europe of a favorite professor, and by a premature discharge of the small cannon, two students each lost the right eye, while another had his hand shattered.

The third wife of James C. Martin, a prominent farmer of Union county, has obtained a divorce on account of incompatibility. The parties themselves, it seems, could have lived together agreeably enough, but they each had children by former marriages, and these quarreled, and this soon involved the old folks in difficulty.

The Directors and Superintendent of the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Asylum have submitted their thirty-sixth annual report to the Governor, showing 384 pupils received, and forty-seven discharged. Receipts from all sources, $60,649.08; disbursements, $55,826.36; extraordinary expenses, specific appropriation, $12,000; expended for improvements, $5,420.67.

Prevention of the Cattle Disease.

All our cattle-raisers and cattle-dealers are deeply concerned with the cattle plague, and are naturally very anxious to prevent a disease which has caused them so great losses. The exact nature of the disorder, the means of communication and best method of treatment are not yet understood, and many contradictory opinions are held on these points. The best authorities describe it as a contagious, eruptive fever, affecting the bovine species, but which sheep, goats, deer and cognate animals may catch. The plague is indigenous to the plains of Western Russia, whence it has, at different times, extended over most parts of the Eastern hemisphere. The actual virus from infected cattle is believed to be the sole source of the disease, as no amount of filth, overcrowding or poor food has, so far as known, ever produced it. An incubative stage, varying from two to twenty days, intervenes between the introduction of the virus, either by inoculation or contagion, into the system, and the manifestation of the customary symptoms. The distemper runs a definite course, which cannot be materially altered by any remedies yet discovered. It is not at all modern, as many suppose. It has been known more than 1,200 years, having destroyed, it is thought, the herds of the fierce tribes that overran the Roman empire during the fourth and fifth centuries. About 810 it marched with the armies of Charlemagne into France, and also broke out in Britain. It has spread several times each century since from the Russian steppes over Western Europe. In 1744 it destroyed in Holland 200,000 cattle; later, in Denmark, some 300,000, and in Piedmont alone, during one year, more than 400,000 head. It has extended to Egypt, China, Japan, and other lands of the far East, has everywhere proved a dreadful scourge and has always been traced to Russia, the home of the infection, where the dreadful virus would seem to be spontaneously generated. This abounds in the blood of every stricken beast, in the discharge from the mouth, eyes, nostrils, bowels, and probably even in the breath. A little blood or mucous discharge, from an infected animal, put under the skin of a healthy beast, will develop the plague in a few days. The poison may be carried to a considerable distance in the air, for the particles, though very minute, have potent vitality. There is reason to believe that it may get into the blood by the air passages, by absorption through the mucous surfaces, or even through the skin. The only effective way to deal with infected animals is to kill them. The plague is always imported into this country, and there is great danger, unless we guard successfully against it, that it may become chronic here.

A pile of straw was left under a third-story window of the Louisville House of Refuge, and seven young girls escaped by jumping down to it.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A selection of celebrated cases in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read Sunshine and Shadow. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 900 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct. 46-4m

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Safe Kidney & Liver Cure
Safe Diabetes Cure
Safe Bitters
Safe Nervine
Safe Pills

Read! Save Thyself

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

[illegible]

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE,

Collection and Insurance Agent.

Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Wll be mailed free uon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

or further information call on or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
Au[illegible]

Notice of Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that, at the December term of the DeKalb circuit court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, the estate of George B. Morr was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

Cyrus C. Walton, Adm'r.

January 20, 1880. 4-3t

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett and Keiser township, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned an inhabitant of said state, over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at the March session of said board, 1880, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Lot number four [4] in block nineteen [19] in the incorporated town of Garrett, in the township, county and state aforesaid.

GEORGE BEHLER.

Jan. 29th, 1880. 5-3w.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833

SEWING MACHINES.

IN 1878 WE SOLD 356,432

SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of Imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

2-tf.

To Whom it May Concern:

Having sold my real estate, and given my wife, Ellen Fitzgerald, one third of the purchase money of said real estate and one-third of all my personal property, I forbid all and every person or persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, from and after this date.

Dated this 17th day of January, A. D., 1880.

4-3t PETER FITZGERALD.

Attachment Notice.

Fairfield Snyder, vs James C. Wilson } Before John Finch, J. P. of Richland township, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed his affidavit and bond in attachment and summons having been issued and returned "not found" and a writ of attachment having been issued thereon and by virtue of said writ property having been attached belonging to said defendant and it appearing that the said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore, the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on 6th of March, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m before me, the undersigned, at my office in the township of Richland and town of Corunna.

JOHN FINCH, J. P.

Jan. 29th, 1880. 5-3w

"Nuffin 'Tall to Do."

UNCLE NED'S DISCOURSE

Now I states de preperzition, and I think 'tis very true,
Dat a man is in a dange'ous fix wid nuffin' 'tall to do.
You nebber ketch ole Satan loafin' 'roun' de cotton row,
An' he habn't got no likin' for de handle ob de hoe;
But he fasteus to de feller dat parrades aroun' de town
A-sutkin' on de ole segars he picks up off de groun',
An' struttin' 'long de pabement, wid a high falutin' smile,
An' tryin' to make a libbin' on his figgers an' his style.
Well, de debbul comes er-cross him, with his easy sort o'way,
An' he keeps him doin' nuffin' froo de pretty summer day;
Den he fools him wid his schemey tricks dat hardly ebber fail,
An' he 'lectioneers wid him till he lan's him in de jail.
Now, de thing dat boddered mudder Ebe an' fadder Adam too,
Was habin' heap too suf' a time, wid nuffin' 'tall to do;
For Adam might a-growed to be a mighty sulid man
Ef dey only had a showed him how to cultivate de lan';
An' den, instid o' bein' sich a good-fer nuffin' chap,
You'd a seed him any summer day a wadin' out de crap,
Or grubbin' in de new groun' wid de pick-ax an' de hoe,
An' pullin' up de mornin-glories 'round' de tater-row;
Den, he'd a kep' his sitivation in de garden at de leas';
An' maybe he'd a ris' to be de jestis of de peace.
Now, study 'bout de awful luck dat came to
[illegible]
ordered her to [illegible]
She wasn't fit for workin' cause dey nebber l'arnt her how,
An' she couldn't make a wescut, an' she culdn't milk a cow;
But it r'a'ly was a pitty how she passed her time away.
In huntin' after chinky-pens an' slidin' on de hay;
An' dey mighty of'en stumbled on her paddlin' in de lake,
Or climmin' up de 'simmin-tree an' chattin' wid de snake.
But ef she had a-started in de safes' way to go,
An' studied up de knowledge dat a 'oman ought to know,
She'd a-growed up wid de habits ob a handy sort o' wife,
An' den she might a counted on a mighty happy life.
Den when Adam came to supper at a closin' ob de day,
He'd a-foun' her in de kitchen wid de uben an' de tray,
Jes' a-slingin' 'roun' de skillet-tops an' makin' up de bread,
Wid her fingers full o' flour an' a towel on her head.
An' den you might a-seed her little later in de night
Jes' as libe'y as a yeller-jacket fixing for a fight,
An' hangin' 'round her husban' jis' as happy as de May,
An' talkin' 'bout de matters dat had happened froo de day;
Or mixin' up de physic for his headache or his korf.
An' sewin, on his gallus-buttons when dey busted orf.
But dey neber could be satisfied with so much holiday,
Alde' dey had a easy time an eb'rything was gay;
Den dey started out a tryin' how much mischief dey could make,
Till dey tumbled to de racket ob de little garter snake.
So I 'vise you to be keerful, as you journey 'long de way,
When you stumble on a passenger wid too much holiday.

COLLECTING A BOARD BILL.

[Philadelphia News.]

James White, a colored gentleman of the old school, appeared in the Central this morning in the character of a prisoner. He said he lived at No. 915 "Frish's court," and was "an individual ob de no-humbug ordah." Daniel Potton, another gentleman of high flavor, was the prosecutor.

"Where do you live?" ask the magistrate. The witness scratched his head for some time, as though in deep thought, and then replied, "numbah 900 an' de same place whare he live." [Laughter.]

"What's your complaint?"

"Well, boss, de question am dis wise: I goes ter bed de udder ebenin' an' hangs my clothes on de wall. De nex' mo'nin' I wakes up an' de clothes was gone. 'Guess dere's been buglers here,' ses I ter myself, an' I reshes ober ter de winder fur de pupiss ob hollerin' police, when I sees dat nigger man White a-standing down on de pabement ob de cawt wif all my good clothes on his back. 'What you doin' down dere, you black nigger' I hollers. 'G'way, chile,' he ses, 'an' go ter bed. Young fellers like you ain't got no business wearin' clothes nohow.' Well, sah, dat ole nigger he keeps me in dat room fo' free days, 'cause I hadn't nuffin else to' ter put on' and I jes' laid back an' cussed an' swoah till I ketch a camp in my froat."

"What have you to say to this?" asked the magistrate, addressing the prisoner.

"You' see," replied that gentleman, "dat nigger what's been swahin' agin me is my nephew. I'se reabed him since he was a chile, an' he aint' nebber paid me no bowd money. I tole him betwix six and seben weeks ago ef he didn't come down wit de sugah I'd take his garments, suah, an' I done it fo' to keep from tellin' a lie."

He was discharged.

Terrible vengeance of a husband whose wife has gone off with a handsomer man: "Dear sir," he writes, "please send the inclosed set of false teeth to my late wife, and ask her to be so good as to return my father's, which in the hurry of the moment she took by mistake.

PARSON SAM.

A Poetical Sermon by the Colored Divine.

[Little Rock Gazette.]

Every Saturday there comes to the city from a down the river plantation, an old negro preacher, who no sooner stops at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, than a crowd of colored people gather around him. He is known as "Parson Sam," and it seems that his main object in coming to town is to give advise to the "darkies" immediately after they have sold their cotton. His last visit was politically characterized. Seating himself on a bale of cotton he waited until the crowd had gathered, when he began:

"Gen'l'men an' fellow-followers ob de Savior, I'se waited unpatiently fur sum time. I ain't much ob a political talker, fur I'se followed de Lord much closer dan I has Cap'n Grant; but now, temporarily layin' aside de religous cloak, an' putten, on de guberment garmint, I proposes to gin yer an insight into de thing what yer hain't premiously been awar. De 'publican party ob dis worl' has had a moughty fine c'reer, an' I'll jes show yer why. Long time 'go, in de town ob Jerusalem, de republicans an' de democats was buckin' agin each uder; de democrats carried ebery ward ob de town, an, de republicans was mighty cast down. One day—an' de Bible sustains me in de statement—a democrat and a republican went into de caucus room ob de temple to pray. De democrat [illegible] powerful [illegible] whip out de republicans an' dat we got plenty ob money for the naikst campaign. An' by de way, Lord, I'se much obleeged dat I ain't so honery-lookin' as dat republican standin' over dar.' Den de republican raised up his voice, an' slappin, his old shirt, an' said: 'Oh God, forgive all our sins.' An,' fellow citizens, what effect did it hab? De republicans contested de 'lection, flung out all de six ward tickets, turned out de democrats an' tuk session of de city guberment. An' now see de effect of hit ter-day in de state ob Arkansas. We'se got cullud people in de legitlation an' a nigger in de city council. An' now, gen'lemen take my 'vice. Dont bore de Lord wid a long prar. When yer talk to de Creator ob dis worl,' talk mule sense an' ter de pint.'

Incident in "God's Country."

[New York Sun.]

A woman at Nyack N. Y. subdued an adopted girl by whipping her wit thorns and then bathing her back with vinegar and salt; leaving her all night on her feet tied to a bedpost; rubbing red pepper in her mouth, and various other tortures. One day she told the child to go up stairs and undress, preparatory to being whipped until the blood ran down her legs. There was no reason to doubt the promise, and the girl, therefore, jumped out of the second story, fled naked to the woods, and froze nearly to death before she was discovered.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.

2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.

3rd What the deed of a farm includes.

4th The farmer's rights in the road.

5th As to farm fences.

6th As to estray and trespassing animals.

7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.

8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.

9th Of water rights and drainage.

10th Of trespassing on the farm.

11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	4 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2.00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 12 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 34 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
[illegible]	11 [illegible] am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	6 3 am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 31
Denver		9 00	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 05
Roann	9	9 37	9 53
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 25
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 56	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 45
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 25am	2 00am	6 20pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 35	11 45	3 55pm
Denver	6 25	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 50pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 20pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 00pm
Collamer	5 15	9 58	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 50	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 20	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 20am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH,
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW,
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 52am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 16pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 [illegible]am	2 16pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 m
Auburn	9 26am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 05pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	4 25pm	10 55pm	8 40 pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 30am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35a m	[illegible] am
Auburn June.	5 35pm	12 20pm	am
Auburn	5 50pm	12 34pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 40pm	5 40am
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 15pm	3 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	2 06am	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 20pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	[illegible]	10 45am
Milford Junction	1 27	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 00
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 24	3 20	5 20
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv.	3 10	3 55	6 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 06	6 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	6 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	4 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	7 20am
Tiffin	7 55	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 36
Defiance	10 32	11 20	1 40pm
Hicksville	11 18	12 14pm	3 18
St. Joe	11 32	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv.	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 25	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 55 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

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No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

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I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

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PER YEAR.

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BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4 6m.

Recorder Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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George Washington's Declination.

[Springfield Republican.]

Everybody is familiar with the fact that Washington declined a re-election toward the close of his second administration, and the passages of his famous farewell address which bears upon this point have been widely quoted the last few weeks. But no one seems to have recalled a not less interesting fact, which still further emphasizes the contrast between Washington and Grant in their treatment of this issue. John Adams had not long been in the presidency before the federalist party, which had elected him, became greatly disorganized, and a strong element were outspoken against his having a second term. In this condition of affairs not a few federalist insisted that Washington must accept another election to the presidency. Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was one of the most urgent in advising this policy. In [illegible] 1799, Trumbull [illegible] which he presented the considerations in favor of this scheme.

Washington's reply was one of the last communications on political subjects which he ever wrote. Oddly enough, it does not appear in Sparks' elaborate biography. The letter is dated at Mount Vernon, July 21, 1799, and, after some introductory remarks, proceeds as follows:

"It would be a matter of sore regret to me if I could believe that a serious thought was turned toward me as his (Mr. Adams') successor, not only as it respects my ardent wishes to pass through the vale of life in retirement, undisturbed in the remnant of the days I have to sojourn here, unless called upon to defend my country (which every citizen is bound to do), but on public ground also; for, although I have abundant cause to be thankful for the good health with which I am blessed, yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects. It would be criminal, therefore, in me, although it should be the wish of my countrymen, and I could be elected, to accept an office under this conviction, which another would discharge with more ability; and this, too, at a time when I am thoroughly convinced I should not draw a single vote from the anti-federal side, and, of course, should stand upon no other ground than any other federal character well supported; and when I should become a mark for the shafts of envenomed malice and the basest calumny to fire at when I should be charged, not only with irresolution, but with concealed ambition, which awaits only an occasion to blaze out—and, in short, with dotage and imbecility. All this, I grant, ought to be like dust in the balance when put in competition with a great public good, when the accomplishment of it is apparent. But, as no problem is better defined in my mind than that principle, not men, is now and will be the object of contention, and that I could not obtain a solitary vote from that party; that any other respectable federal character would receive the same suffrages that I should; that at my time of life (verging toward three score and ten) I should expose myself, without rendering any essential service to my country, or answering the end contemplated; prudence on my part must arrest any attempt of the well-meant, but mistaken, views of my friends to introduce me again into the chair of government."

Washington's death a few months later put an end to all talk of a third term, but the tone of this letter leaves no room to doubt that he would in any event have resisted all attempts to make him again a candidate. The father of his country did not consider it above his dignity to frankly answer the letters of the people who addressed him upon this subject, nor was he disposed to wait and see whether he might be elected before declaring himself. A greater contrast could hardly be imagined than that between Washington's attitude on the third-term question a year before the election of 1800 and that of Grant on the same issue 80 years later.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pleasant cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

"SUNSET" COX'S SUNSET.

A Literary Curiosity—How Hon. S. S. Cox Came by the Name of "Sunset."

The following which appeared in the Ohio Statesman, May 10, 1853, is the brilliant piece of descriptive writing which won for Mr. Cox the immortal name of "Sunset:

A GREAT OLD SUNSET.

What a stormful sunset was that of last night. How glorious the storm, and how splendid the setting of the sun. We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of a golden interpenetrating luster which covered the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer until the golden luster was transfused into a storm cloud, full of finest lightning, which [illegible] the wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came, and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire-bells caught the excitement and rung with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long polished belt of azure, worthy of a Sicilian sky.

Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt, in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples, and glories rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his Excursion:

> "The appearance instantaneously disclosed,
> Was of a mighty city, boldly say
> A wilderness of buildings, sinking far
> And self withdrawn into a wondrous depth,
> Far sinking into splendor without end."

But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun wearied with the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The "great eye in heaven," however, went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed, and the rains had ceased, when the solemn church bells pealed; the laughter of children, out and joyous after the storm, is heard with the carol of birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the startling cottage, trying to rival its angels and leap into its dark windows.

Candles are lighted; the piano strikes up; we feel it is good to have a home; good to be on the earth when such revelations of beauty and power may be made, and as we cannot refrain from reminding our readers of everything wonderful in our city, we have begun and ending our feeble etching of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type.

A Parrot in a Car.

[Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

The passengers in one of the drawing-room cars on the train leaving New York at 10:30 A. M. were greatly amused Saturday by the performance of a parrot. A family from the country entered the car at the Grand Central depot with a large brilliantly-colored parrot in a cage. The cage was hung up in the car, and the bird silently watched the entering passengers and preserved a calm dignity until the train started on its northward journey. The rattling motion soon stirred Poll's tongue into life, however, and the crowing of a rooster, the cackling of a hen and the mewing of a cat enlivened the trip for some distance. A [illegible] girl thinking the bird too noisy, finally put a paper over the cage, and the darkened parrot preserved an ominous silence which was suddenly broken by the exclamation, in almost human tones: "Whoa, hoa, d—n you, whoa hoa!" The car-load of passangers were convulsed with laughter and the girl overcome with confusion.

* * *

A locomotive on the Pennsylvania railroad made the fastest run on record a few evenings ago. It was ordered from the round-house to the scene of an accident, and ran sixty miles in forty-five minutes and eight seconds. The engineer speaking of the run to a division superintendent, said, "I was a little skeered once, when I thought I see a freight comin' down agin me; but it was only a skeer. I tell you it was a mighty purty run, but sometimes her wheels didn't tech the rails for a whole minute."—[Chicago Times.

A Joking Judge.

The name of General Slack, who is occupying the bench as circuit judge, is mentioned in connection with a nomination for congress. He will receive the unanimous support of one class of attorneys, for it is a peculiarity of his idea of the judiciary, to disallow all "monkeying around" or "polly-foxing" on the part of members of the bar. A Peru attorney recently twisted his articulation into that species of dissonance which is often palmed off on juries by lawyers for Latin.

"Please step this way a moment," was Judge Slack's request, interrupting the speaker.

The lawyer bent toward the court, and the court leaned toward the lawyer, saying, with mock firmness, but in an undertone: "That language must not be repeated here."

"What language? That was Latin" [illegible]

"What do you take me for?" demanded the judge. "I have lived too long upon the Wabash not to know Miami, and Injin shall not be practiced in this court."

Though an eloquent speaker, a ready debater and profound lawyer, it is one of his eccentricities to ridicule anything like a parade of learning, and sit down on fraud in any guise. During the war he was always where the fight was thickest, and his jokes were as potent to put new life in wearied men as a band of music. The party may be congratulated upon the fact that the campaign is to be enlivened by his presence. He carries to the work ability, unimpeachable worth and talent, as have long rendered him one of the most popular men in the country.

Prison Reform Association.

One of the most important committees appointed by our last national W. C. T. U. in Indianapolis, was the committee to perfect plans of the union for more systematic prison work. Our Indiana committee, all of whom have been prison workers for many years, have felt that the most efficient work that could possibly be accomplished would be the establishment of an ex-convicts' industrial home, similar to that of Michael Dunn's in New York City, which has proven the open door to an honest life for more than 300 men since January 1, 1879. Many men come from the prison with a sincere desire to lead a better life, but find their good resolutions chilled by the suspicion and coldness which meets them at the very prison doors as they emerge. Many gravitate directly back to the prisons because they find themselves unable to obtain honest employment. They are not by any means the worst class of criminals, but by proper care and protection might be made useful to society. The real object of the law in imprisoning criminals is to reform them. It is more profitable to the state to accomplish this result than to sustain such a vast machinery to arrest, convict and confine them. Fully impressed with the necessity of a movement in this direction, it has been decided to call a convention of all interested in this work, which will immediately follow our grand council, which meets on the 11th inst., in Indianapolis. We hope to have good representations from our state W. C. T. U., as we wish not only to form along with our union's a branch prison association, but we desire to consult our active workers on other matters vital to the interests of our state union. The convention will assemble in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, in the city of Indianapolis, February, 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be presided over by Hon. Charles Coffin, of Richmond, Indiana, whose varied experience in prison reform in this country and in Europe, has pre-eminently fitted him to advise intelligently upon this matter. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, also will be present, and address the convention. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Conrad Baker, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and his Excellency Gov. Williams, have also been invited to speak on the subject. Let every W. C. T. U. worker who can, be present at both these conventions on the 11th and 12th. Efforts will be made to secure reduced fare on the railroads and it is hoped we may meet our best workers in the state to perfect our plans for soon opening such a home.

EMMA MOLLOY,
Ch. Prison Com. Ind. W. C. T. U.

* * *

"Annetta" wants to know if there is a "healing bare, a tender balm for a love-stricken heart?" Get sea sick, Annetta; go to sea for a week, and if the blue Atlantic serves you like it served us you will spread it on record that it is just a little the balm balmedist balm you ever plastered on your love-stricken heart since you were old enough to write poetry.—[Ex.

"To Thine Own Self be True."

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

Just be honest with yourself, and then you will be honest with the world. And when you get to be honest with yourself, my son, you will be surprised to find what a good fellow you are. You will like yourself. You will want to shake hands with yourself and pat yourself on the back, and call yourself "old boy", and be on familiar friendly "Tom and Bill" terms with yourself. But so long as you are not fair and candid and honest with yourself, so long as you make yourself a promise on the 1st of January, and break it on the 2d, you will hate yourself, you will be ashamed of yourself, you will seek any society to avoid the rebuke of your own presence. So, be good to yourself, my boy. Be honest with yourself, and if you made any promises on the 1st of January, [illegible] if you [illegible] 100 times a day. Be honest with yourself, and by the middle of June you and your conscience will be so satisfied with each other that you will want to run yourself for president.

How Much to Eat.

An American soldier has daily given him 22 ounces of bread, 12 ounces of pork or bacon or 20 ounces of fresh or salt beef, 16 ounces of potatoes three times a week, 16 ounces of rice with 16 ounces of coffee, 2.01 ounces of sugar, .64 of a gill of beans, .32 of a gill of vinegar and 9.16 of a gill of salt. As to the quantity of this food, it is larger and more abundant than would seem at sight to be necessary, but the liberality in food has this great advantage, that, in time of hard work, the fatigue of the individual is diminished and the power of recuperation sensibly increased. The total quantity, then, provided for a soldier of the United States army, is larger than is consumed by the general workingman. Of course, various conditions of life, climate and locality have to do with the quantity of food. Thus an idle person can get along well enough with 2½ ounces of nitrogenous food and 20 ounces of carbonaceous food (flesh and cereal or vegetable food), when, if the same individual were walking, or in active, outdoor life, double this quantity might be used. Perhaps the Esquimaux represent the heaviest feeders in the world, for Parry tells of a young native who devoured in twenty-four hours. 9¼ pounds of sea horse, half raw, half cooked; 1½ pounds of bread; 1½ pints of good strong soup; 1½ pounds of ship bread and 9 pints of water, not counting grogs and spirits.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

Proverbs.

A spur in the head is worth two in the heel.

A civil denial is better than a rude grant.

An old dog can't alter his way of barking.

A threadbare coat is armour-proof against a highwayman.

A wager is a fool's argument.

Better wear out shoes than sheets.

Beauty is potent but money is omnipotent.

He that falls in the dirt, the longer he lies the dirtier he is.

He who says what he likes hears what he does not like.

Poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows.

The horseshoe that clatters wants a nail.

Unbidden guests know not where to sit down.

A mind that laughs is half taken.

A woman that painteth puts up a bill that she is to let.

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife.

A woman conceals what she knows not.

A lass that has many wooers often fares the worst.

Fanned fire and forced love never did well yet.

Honest men marry soon, wise men not at all.

If marriages be made in Heaven some have few friends there.

It is a good horse that never stumbles.

Next to no wife a good wife is best.

While the tall woman is stooping the little one hath the house swept.

It is a good wife that never grumbles.

Smoke, raining into the house, and a scolding wife will make a man run out of doors.

He who has no bread to spare should not keep a dog.

He who has but one coat should not lend it.

Wise men make proverbs and fools repeat them.

AGENTS WANTED

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO 25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Ag

[illegible] Long in Use to Boast its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The prices for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pause, Ponder and Pruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches [illegible] gulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York, New York. 43-1y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

FIFTY THOUSAND shares of Central Pacific railroad stock were sold at auction on the New York Stock Exchange, one day last week. There was a tremendous scramble among buyers to secure shares, and they went off like hot cakes at prices ranging from 81¼ to 85.

THREE precocious boys, aged respectively 13, 12 and 7 years, started West from Worcester, Mass., for the avowed purpose of fighting Indians. They were overtaken and arrested in New York. They were armed with revolvers, knives, a Pat Rooney songster, and some very much worn story papers by way of bait.

GOV. LONG, of Massachusetts, has ordered Freeman, the Pocasset fanatic, to the lunatic asylum....The second trial of Mrs. Smith and Cove Bennett, for the murder of the husband of Mrs. Smith, policeman of Jersey City, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The first trial resulted in their conviction and sentence to death....Three men in Philadelphia have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for making false election returns.

A PRIVATE stock exchange for the exclusive use of ladies has been opened in New York.

UNITED STATES 4-per-cent. bonds were quoted at 1.05¾ in New York, last week, the highest price ever reached by them....Gen. John Brisbin, ex-member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, is dead....Destructive storms are reported along the East Atlantic coast, several vessels were wrecked, and some lives lost.... Suicides: Charles Decker, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J., blew his head off with a cannon loaded to the muzzle with powder and slugs.—Israel Boothby, a bank cashier at Augusta, Me., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol.—The Captain of the brig Augustine, which went ashore at Atlanticville, N. J., shot himself when he saw the vessel must be wrecked.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Legislature making it a misdemeanor for any female to engage publicly in any pedestrian match, and for any manager or lessee of any building or grounds who allows the exhibition to take place....The New York *Herald* has given $100,000 to the Irish relief fund. This munificent gift is regarded as an effort to counteract the disastrous results which have followed the paper's policy of opposing the purposes of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

THE large chair factory of Smith & Crane, New York city, has been burned. Loss, $100,000....Mr. Kenneth Albro, a wealthy cattle raiser from Texas, went to New York on a business trip requiring the use of a large amount of ready money. He went into Wall street about 10 o'clock in the morning, carrying with him a small sachel containing $125,000 in registered bonds. As he reached the sub-treasury steps he noticed a man coming down directly in front of him. At the same instant a man stopped alongside Mr. Albro and, seizing his hand, shook it heartily, saying: "How are you? How do you do, Mr. Thompson?" The man in front of him pointed to a pocket-book lying at Mr. Albro's feet, and said: "See there, sir, you've dropped something." He stooped to pick it up, when the man who had just saluted him put his hand on the back of the old gentleman's neck and pitched him forward on the steps, at the same time twisting the sachel from his hand and walking quickly away. As the bonds are registered, Mr. Albro will not lose his money, though he will probably engage a guard the next time he walks the streets of New York with $125,000 on his person....Hon. A. B. Borie, who was Secretary of War for a time under President Grant, and who accompanied the latter on his tour around the world, died in Philadelphia last week, at the age of 71 years.

THE WEST.

COL. NELSON TRUSLER, United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, died very suddenly of apoplexy at Indianapolis last week. He had just taken a seat in the Grand Opera House at the side of his wife, and was in the act of reaching for a programme, when his head suddenly dropped upon his shoulders, and he fell over dead. Deceased was a native of Indiana, and was 57 years old....The 143d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine was celebrated in Chicago by a big audience in the Central Music Hall, Col. R. G. Ingersoll being the speaker of the occasion.

SITTING BULL and his followers are hungry and cold, and they are coming several thousand strong to United States territory prepared to fight, if necessary, for victuals and balmy breezes. Iron Pipe, chief of the Gros Ventres, who, with twelve lodges of Nez Perces and Sioux, has arrived in Montana, evidently on a marauding expedition, reports that the Teton chief, with 600 lodges, is now on Milk river, moving south. The savages are said to have suffered dreadfully during the winter from the severe weather and the scarcity of food....Samuel S. Hayes, for many years a leading citizen of Chicago, prominently connected with the public affairs of the city, died a few days ago. He was a native of Nashville, Tenn., and 60 years old.

IT is stated that David Dows & Co., of New York, have forty-three agents buying corn in Iowa, and that they have now over 3,000,000 bushels in crib....The St. Louis and San Francisco and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies have signed an agreement jointly to build a line from Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, to San Francisco. The road will cost $25,000,000.

A FIGHT occurred recently, near Fort Buford, between fifty lodges of Sioux from Spotted Tail and Pine Ridge Agencies and a party of Gros Ventres. The latter were victorious, putting their enemies to rout and capturing all of their ponies.

THE County Hospital near Milwaukee, Wis., was destroyed by fire last week. Two inmates—one an old woman of 90, and the other an insane man—were burned to death.

A DENVER dispatch says great excitement prevails over a new discovery of gold twenty miles west of that city. A vein of mineral was struck in the Dolly Varden mine at the depth of twenty feet, and a specimen taken to Denver and an assay obtained, the assay giving the value of the ore at $21,160 per ton, $20,177 of it being gold.

PATRICK DUNN died in Chicago, a few days ago, of hydrophobia. The case will attract attention among medical men by reason of the remarkably short time intervening between the first premonition of the disease and the death of the victim. The bite occurred about six months ago, and no suspicion of inoculation had been entertained. The person bitten was a young man of robust health and good habits, and, in twenty hours from the time the first feeling of uneasiness manifested itself, he was a corpse.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch reports that "a fire occurred in a Chinese wash-house on Pine street. It is not known how many occupants there were, but ten bodies of Chinamen have been recovered from the ruins."

THE SOUTH.

HAYWOOD and Wright Rainer, brothers, of Goldsboro, N. C., quarreled about a horse and buggy which they owned in partnership, and Haywood brained his brother with a bar of iron. The murderer fled.

BY the purchase of the lines of road running from Selma, Ala., to Pensacola, the great Louisville and Nashville railway combination has secured an extension to the Gulf of Mexico, completing an unbroken line from Chicago to the deep water of Pensacola bay.

JOHN QUADE, an illicit distiller of Rutherford county, Tenn., was sitting by a still-house when a stranger came up and borrowed his knife. The man at once opened it and sprang upon Quade, and, getting him upon the ground, cut his throat, after which he threw the knife to the ground and escaped.... A shocking calamity occurred near Columbia, S. C., a few nights ago. A cabin in which nine negroes—two men, a woman and six children—were sleeping, was burned, and the entire family perished in the flames.

GENERAL.

PROF. JAMES DE MILLE, author of the "Dodge Club" and other well-known works, and one of the most popular writers of the day, died recently at his home in Halifax, N. S....War has been declared between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Union Pacific railroad.

ADVICES from Alaska report that a bloody war is raging between the native Indian tribes of that far-off land....A Panama dispatch says that De Lesseps has eight working parties—over 130 men—surveying the isthmus for the interoceanic canal.

A BAND of regulators murdered an entire family named Donnelly, consisting of five persons, at Lucan, Ont., a few nights ago. The neighborhood had suffered severely from thieves and incendiaries, and, as the Donnellys were supposed to be the guilty parties, the wrath of the mob fell on them. Their bodies were frightfully mutilated, and afterwards partially consumed in their dwelling, to which the lynchers set fire on completing their bloody work.

BEFORE the committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners investigating the charges against Mr. Hayt, at New York city, a son of the ex-Commissioner appeared as a witness. His testimony was of the most damaging character, confirming the reports relative to the San Carlos silver mine, heretofore published, in every particular.

WASHINGTON.

THE bill to organize a Territorial form of government for the Indian Territory will fail, the majority of the sub-committee having it under consideration being opposed to it....In conversation, most of the Democratic Congressmen express themselves unreservedly as in favor of an early adjournment. ....The Secretary of the Interior has notified Indian Commissioner Hayt that his services in that capacity were no longer required. This arbitrary removal is placed upon the ground of "the good of the service," the developments in the recent investigation of charges against Mr. Hayt having been such as to convince Secretary Schurz that the affairs of the Indian Bureau can be placed in better hands.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, author of the criticism upon "Sherman's Memoirs," which so exasperated the General of the Army a few years ago, has addressed a letter to the Hon. Alexander H. Ramsey, Secretary of War, containing charges and specifications against Gen. W. T. Sherman, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in violating the criminal laws of the District of Columbia, which define and punish the crime of slander.... Among the patents issued last week was one to Edison for his recent electric lamp, described as a combination of a carbon receiver made of glass, and conductors passing through the glass, and from which receiver the air is exhausted for the purpose of giving light by incandescence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vermont and Massachusetts, having raised $40,000 for a monument in commemoration of John Stark's victory at Bennington, Vt., over the British under Gen. Baum, on the 16th of August, 1777, petition Congress for national recognition, and an appropriation of $20,000....Gen. Spinner, ex-United States Treasurer, has written a letter in opposition to the proposed effort to refund the debt at less than 4 per cent.

THE Warner bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars has been killed in the Senate Finance Committee, by a vote of 5 against 2.

SECRETARY SHERMAN issued a circular on the 3d inst., inviting proposals for the sale to the Government of 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds to the amount of $11,000,000.

THE State Department is said to have received information that the statistics used by the British Government to sustain the Canadian claim before the Halifax Commission were fraudulent; that the attention of the British Government has been called to these fraudulent falsifications, and the items of change indicated; but the British Government has declined to take any notice of this information. Delfosse, formerly Belgian Minister at Washington, who was President of the Halifax Commission, has been informed of this fraudulent charge in the case, which was the basis of the award in which he acted as arbiter..... Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Murdock and several Irish-American citizens of Washington, called on the President the other day. They were cordially received, and had a short and pleasant talk with the President. Mr. Parnell spoke of Ireland's distress, and gave a concise statement of its causes and of his object in visiting the United States. The President said that he sympathized with the Irish people, and hoped that speedy means would be found for their relief.

FROM the report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, it appears that the organized strength of the militia force of the different States consists of 145 general officers, 1,605 regimental, field and staff officers, 6,198 company officers, and 117,027 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. The unorganized force or number of men available for military duty is put down at 6,516,758....The action of Secretary Schurz in removing Mr. Hayt from the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been approved by the Board of Indian Commissioners.

POLITICAL.

SEVEN Fusion Senators and twenty-two members of the House presented themselves at the Maine State House, on the 29th inst., and were given seats in the Legislature organized by the Republicans. Their reception was very cordial....Word comes from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida to the effect that the delegations to the Chicago Convention from those States will be "pledged to Sherman."

THE belief gains ground in New York that Tilden has resolved not to be a candidate before the Democratic National Convention. The assertion is made by a newspaper correspondent at Albany that corroborative evidence to this effect has been obtained within the last few days, and that, while a delegation friendly to him will undoubtedly be chosen, Tilden will thereupon make known publicly his withdrawal from the contest.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Me., says that P. A. Sawyer, Fusionist Secretary of State, has yielded, and, under protest, given up all the State property in his possession, including the State seal, Council records, election returns, etc.

THE New York Republican State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention, will meet at Utica, Feb. 25....The National Democratic Committee has been called to meet at Washington, Feb. 23.

THE Madison (Wis.) *Democrat* publishes the first and second choice for President of the State officers and clerks, and members of the Senate and Assembly. The whole number of persons interviewed was 133. The first choice was Blaine, 42; Grant, 29; Seymour, 19; John Sherman, 10; E. B. Washburne, [illegible]; Garfield, 5; Tilden, 4; Bayard, 3; Hancock, 1; Edmunds, 1; Hayes, 1; Gen. Sherman, 1; refused to express an opinion, 9; for nominee of the Republican Convention, 2.

THE Judiciary Committee of the lower house of the Maine Legislature has been instructed to inquire into the advisability of so amending the constitution of the State as to limit the right of suffrage to those who are able to read and write the English language.

FOREIGN.

THE lakes of Switzerland are frozen over for the fourth time within a century.... Two Americans have been arrested at Naples on a charge of swindling a Russian out of 85,000 francs....The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria and Mary, the niece of the King of Saxony, will shortly be solemnized.... It is rumored at Odessa that a Russian transport vessel, having on board 2,000 troops, recently embarked at Astrakhan, and bound for Schahkisler, a port on the eastern side of the Caspian sea, has been caught in a heavy gale and completely wrecked....The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Government bill providing for the suppression of political clubs and for the prohibition of meetings where disturbances are apprehended.... One of the famous architects of the world, Edward Middleton Barry, who designed the British House of Parliament and many other important buildings, has just died in London at the age of 50....The people of Ballyharris, Ireland, which was the scene of the recent anti-rent demonstrations, assembled in force and set to work to rebuild a hut from which a tenant had been evicted, and, despite the efforts of the constabulary who tried to prevent them, succeeded in reinstating its former occupant....A cable dispatch chronicles the arrival at Havre of a single South American steamer with 10,000 mutton carcasses, preserved in refrigerators.

INFECTIOUS diseases are spreading to an alarming extent in St. Petersburg, the deaths resulting therefrom being 19 per cent. of the entire mortality....The Pope has sent 10,000 francs to Ireland for the relief of the destitute. Three deaths have occurred from starvation in County Louth, Ireland....A Rome dispatch says the Pope's health is causing anxiety. He suffers from fits of shivering and great prostration, but persists in his usual occupations.

YELLOW FEVER has appeared in several places in Brazil, and fears are entertained that it will spread to Rio Janeiro....The steamer Bergore, coal-laden, from Penarth for Gibraltar, foundered when two miles from port. Thirteen of her crew were drowned.... The Irish Relief Committee in New York is daily in receipt of information from Ireland of dreadful suffering there....Russia has decided to increase the number of her peace and war forces, the latter by 150,000 men....A rich land-owner, his wife, three daughters, son and two women servants were recently found murdered in their beds, near Barcelona, Spain. The horrible butchery was committed by robbers....The Empress of Austria is fox-hunting in Ireland. ....The Moors at Fez, Morocco, have attacked the Jews, wounding several. They covered an old man, over 70 years of age, with petroleum and burned him alive amidst shouts of joy.....A sensational report comes from Berlin, to the effect that the proposed increase of the German army is only the initial move in a deep-laid plot against France; that the object of filling the army to a war standard is to give France notice that the Socialists, Nihilists, and other orders whose members are opposed to existing governments have reached such a strength in point of numbers that combined action on the part of European nations is necessary. Should France refuse to co-operate with Germany and Russia, war is to be declared against her by the last-named power.

A DISPATCH from Candahar, in Afghanistan, to the London *Times*, says: "Terrible accounts reach here from without the British lines. It is reported that nearly 2,000 families have been exterminated by Ghilzais, and that seven of the villages of the latter were afterward captured by Hazaras and every soul in them slain."

THE programme of the Executive Committee of the Nihilists has been discovered at St. Petersburg. It states that the only way to obtain the reforms they seek is to overthrow the Government by forcible revolution or conspiracy. The Socialists would then transfer the Government to an Assembly elected by all the Russians, irrespective of class.

AT Woolwich, the other day, the mate to the gun which exploded on the British ironclad Thunderer was blown to atoms with a double load, consisting of 190 pounds of powder, one 600-pound shell, and one 700-pound projectile.

A RAILWAY collision in the suburbs of Paris killed nine passengers and wounded many more.

THE English Parliament convened on the 5th inst. The Queen's speech, which was quite brief, was read by the Lord High Chancellor. South Africa, Afghanistan, and Ireland formed the chief topics. Referring to the distress in the Green Isle, the Queen says: "The serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against the calamities with which those districts were threatened. With this view they have called upon the authorities charged with the duty of administering relief to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such a step become necessary."

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A number of petitions upon various subjects were presented to the Senate, on the morning of Jan. 29, and a communication was received from the Secretary of War recommending that $1,600,000 be appropriated in annual installments for the improvement of Harlem river, New York. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Kernan, for an exposition in New York in 1883; by Mr. Johnston, a resolution asking in regard to Venezuela claims, which was adopted; by Mr. Vance, for the restoration of the Executive letter-books of the State of North Carolina; by Mr. Cameron (Wis.), for the relief of the Stockbridge and other Indians in Wisconsin; by Mr. Ingalls, to graduate the price and disposal of the residue of the Cherokee strip lands of Kansas; by Mr. Voorhees, granting railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States. Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution that a committee of nine Senators be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which was adopted. The President nominated Joseph A. Connelly to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. Adjourned to Monday....In the House, consideration was resumed of the bill declaring all public roads and highways post routes. The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed—yeas, 134; nays, 97. The bill in regard to courts was passed, so as to provide that when a State contains more than one district or division every suit not of local nature in the Circuit or District Courts thereof against a single defendant must be brought in the division where he resides, but if there are two or more defendants residing in different districts, it may be brought in either division, and a duplicate writ may be issued against defendants directed to the Marshals of both divisions. In all cases of removal of suits from State to United States courts such removal shall be to United States courts held in the division in which said State courts are held. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the revision of the rules, and consumed the day in discussion.

Following the usual indolent habits of the Senate, that body was not in session on Friday, Jan. 30....In the House, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Orth to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship canal from Toledo, Ohio, to the navigable waters of the Wabash river at or near Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Shallenberger introduced a bill directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to attend the International Sheep and Wool Show to be held in Philadelphia in September next. Mr. Aiken made a personal explanation. Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing a permanent construction fund for the navy. Mr. Buckner introduced a bill reducing the expenditures of the Government in lighting public buildings. The House then resumed consideration of the conference report on the bill providing for Circuit and District Courts at Columbus, Ohio, and, after a short discussion, the report was agreed to. The disabilities of William B. Taliaferro, of Virginia, were removed. On motion of Mr. Hunton, the Senate amendments to the House bill making appropriations for filling up and draining the grounds south of the Capitol grounds were concurred in. The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

A warm discussion occurred in the House, on the 31st ult., upon the printing of a petition of Mr. Haralson, a colored man, who contested a seat in the House from Alabama. Haralson sets forth that after the election he endeavored to obtain depositions, but the Mayor of Selma and other persons authorized to take depositions refused to perform their duty. He also alleges that his competitor procured indictments against all witnesses summoned in behalf of the petitioner, and kept them in jail until the time within which the evidence had to be taken expired. Haralson appeals to Congress to investigate the case. The petition was ordered printed. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the names and lineal rank of the officers not on duty with their regiments and corps. Mr. Neal introduced bills requiring the Washington Gas Company to fix the price of gas; prohibiting the publication of lottery schemes in the District of Columbia. The House at 1 o'clock discontinued public business, when eulogistic addresses were made in memory of Rush Clark, of Iowa. After speeches by Messrs. Price, Sapp, Thomson, Carpenter, Coffroth, Manning, Neal, Bennett and Henderson, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

In the Senate, Feb. 2, Francis B. Griffith was nominated for Supervisor of the Census of the Sixth district of Indiana, vice William P. Seymour, whose nomination was withdrawn. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated money of the Geneva award....In the House, among the bills introduced and referred were the following: by Mr. Phelps, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of sufferers in Ireland; by Mr. King, for the appointment of a commission of engineers to examine routes of interoceanic communication; requesting the President to tender to Peru, Bolivia and Chili the good offices of this Government for the restoration of peace; by Mr. Bland, for the free coinage of the silver dollar; by Mr. Blackburn, providing for the registry or enrollment of any vessel built in foreign countries; by Mr. Coffroth, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the late war who were disabled while in the military service; increasing the pensions for the loss of leg or arm; by Mr. Shelley, for the delivery of letters having insufficient postage; providing for the election of a Congressional Printer; by Mr. Young, to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health; by Messrs. Cowgill and Colerick, bills to facilitate transportation between Lake Erie and the navigable waters of the Wabash; by Mr. Brown, proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 300 members, to be apportioned among the several States as provided in section 2 of article 14 of the amendments to the constitution; by Mr. Bland, for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar; by Mr. Thompson, providing that no claim of a citizen of a State which did not go into rebellion shall be disallowed on account of disloyalty unless it be proven; by Mr. Newberry, amending the Patent laws; giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction of Indian depredations; by Mr. Fort, to put certain articles imported and used in the manufacture of paper, glass and woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the duty on printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers. The bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Susquehanna, Ohio and Tennessee rivers was passed, as was also the bill authorizing the Secretaries of the Interior and War to employ additional clerks for the remainder of the fiscal year, to expedite the settlement of the pension applications. The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Felton, Phillips and McKinley as visitors to West Point; also the appointment of Mr. Phillips as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and of Expenditures in the Department of Justice. The House then went into committee of the whole upon revision of the rules, to defeat a vote upon Mr. Weaver's greenback resolutions. On rising, a recess was taken till evening for the purpose of listening to Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Bayard, from the Senate Finance Committee, reported the Warner Silver bill adversely, on the opening of the session of Feb. 3. Mr. Beck stated that the report was not unanimous, and the minority hoped to be heard in regard to the bill at some future time. The bill was placed on the calendar. A resolution offered by Mr. Teller was adopted, asking information in regard to the location and lands of the Northern Pacific railroad. Memorials for a reduction in the duty on steel rails were presented by Mr. Kirkwood. A resolution from the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of retiring non-commissioned officers on pay after thirty years' service was adopted. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Congressman Rush Clark, of Iowa, were passed, Messrs. Allison, Hereford and Kirkwood delivering eulogies. Presidential nominations: James Q. Howard, to be Appraiser of the Port of New York; George Walker, of New York, to be Consul General at Paris; Wilber A. Goodspeed, of Ohio, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Robert M. Wallace, of South Carolina, United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina....In the House, on motion of Mr. Frost, the privileges of the floor were granted to Parnell and Dillon, the Irish agitators. Mr. Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the most feasible method of extending the benefits of the Agricultural Bureau over that portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Treasury Department for information in regard to new public buildings. The bill providing that no person shall serve as a petit juror in any United States court more than three weeks during any one year was passed. After the conclusion of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole upon the revision of the rules, and a political debate ensued upon the rule defining the duties of the Appropriations Committee. The vote upon rejecting the amendment of Mr. Brown, Republican, upon which the debate occurred stood 107 to 93.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Kernan, was adopted in the Senate on the 4th inst., asking the reason of the suppression of statistics of imports by Collectors of Customs. Mr. Kirkwood introduced a bill to provide for the payment of additional bounty to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war of the Rebellion. Twelve thousand copies of the eulogies to the late Senator Chandler were ordered printed. A bill introduced by Mr. Hereford confers jurisdiction in war supply-claim cases upon United States District Courts, which shall certify their judgment to Congress, and Congress may appropriate the money to pay such judgments, if favorable. The bill authorizing the conversion of national gold banks into national banks was passed. The President nominated Charles L. Holstein, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; Alex. C. Wells, Surveyor of Customs District of Louisiana; Edgar W. Mann, Register of the Land Office of Cheyenne, Wy. T.; James L. Haworth, of Kansas, Indian Inspector....In the House, consideration was resumed of the bill determining the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts, and regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal courts. The House then passed the joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the Fish Commissioner to represent the United States at the Exhibition in Berlin in April. The remainder of the day was passed in committee of the whole upon the revision of the rules.

Mr. Anthony's resolution was adopted in the Senate on the 5th, that the Senate shall each day proceed to the consideration of general orders, debate to be limited to five minutes on an objection to carry any bill over. The first bill on the calendar was the bill to prohibit military interference at elections. Mr. Allison—"I object to that." Mr. Blaine—"Why object to that?" Mr. Cockrill—"There can be no objection to that." The bill was laid aside. A number of other bills were objected to or referred to committees. The bill to amend the Census act was passed. It requires the enumeration in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants to be made in two weeks from June 1, 1880, instead of four weeks, as provided by the original act. Mr. Allison introduced a bill for the relief of certain employes on work for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to establish a port of delivery at Indianapolis. After an executive session, in which the nomination of John M. Morton to be Collector at San Francisco was rejected by 10 to 32, the Senate adjourned till Monday....In the House, the Senate bill for the conversion of national gold banks was passed. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. O'Connor, making silver certificates receivable at the United States treasury in the redemption of circulating notes of the issue of national banks; requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay current interest on all registered United States bonds without respect to date of assignment or transfer. Mr. Wood presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to taxes assessed and collected in each State. The morning hour having expired, the House went into committee on the revision of the rules.

AN effort is being made at Washington for the relief of Mr. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California. Mr. Sutter is far advanced in years, being now 78, and resides with his wife and two daughters at Lititz, Pa.

SENATE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Synopsis of the Testimony Elicited by the Voorhees Committee.

Charles H. Otey was cross-examined by the Republican members of the committee, and acknowledged that Mendenhall was the only Republican in Washington who advised colonizing Indiana with negroes from the South; said that Perry Williams and Evans were the only colored men he knew to be engaged in inducing colored men to leave North Carolina. Otey also stated his belief that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were furnishing money to pay the traveling expenses of these men. He believed the intelligent people of North Carolina, black and white, Democrats and Republicans, were opposed to this exodus. F. A. Bobitt, of Goldsboro, N. C., said it was difficult to assign a reason for the exodus of the colored people from North Carolina. It certainly was not on account of oppression. M. T. Lewman, Sheriff of Putnam county, Ind., and a resident of Greencastle, Ind., was sworn, and produced a printed circular which he obtained from one of the North Carolina emigrants after he had arrived at Greencastle. This circular, which had been circulated quite extensively among the colored people of North Carolina, urged them to come to Indiana, setting forth the attractions of that State.

Sheriff Lewman, of Greencastle, Ind., in his cross-examination, stated that he met and had an interview with a colored man named Heath, who came on a mail-car from Washington to Greencastle. He had letters to Judge Martindale and Col. Holloway, prominent Indiana Republicans. One reason for the colored people leaving North Carolina was to better their condition, and another reason was that their friends in Washington desired as many of them as possible to get out of North Carolina and into Indiana before the census was taken, about May 1, so as to decrease the representation of North Carolina and increase that of Indiana. Ten thousand intended to come. Heath supposed when he was making these statements he (Lewman) was a Republican. He said the Republicans had proposed to pay half the expenses of the trip. The Sheriff stated that the negroes overstocked the labor market of Greencastle, and, therefore, created ill-feeling. One man had his barn burned for hiring some of these immigrants. He thought no objection would be made to immigrants who could support themselves.

B. K. Morris, a real-estate agent of Indianapolis, testified that, to his belief, there is abundant room and ample opportunity for industrial employment in that State for a large number of colored immigrants, and that he had no knowledge of the present immigration being a political movement. Thomas Mills (Republican), of Indianapolis, testified that he remarked to "the boys," when the North Carolina colored people first began to arrive at Indianapolis: "We want 20,000 bucks, and not women and children." Mr. Voorhees—You wanted them to vote? Witness—Yes, we wanted them to vote. Mr. Voorhees—Well, that's a square answer. You thought if you had them you could "politically" slay us? Witness—Yes, we thought if we had them we could get away with you everlastingly. Mr. Voorhees—But they brought a good many women and children with them? Witness—Yes, they overdone the thing on women and children; but we thought it would be a good thing to scatter them around on cheap lands. Mr. Voorhees—In close counties? Witness—Well, yes; in close counties. Mr. Voorhees—State whether these views, which you have given so frankly, are shared by your party in Indiana. Witness replied that he thought they were, to a great extent, concurred in by individual members of the party, but he did not know of any party organization or party effort to draw negroes to Indiana. He believed the colored people had not a fair chance to vote, or at least were likely to be "counted out" in North Carolina, and it was only right to give them a chance in Indiana.

E. D. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C., testified that, while the people of the State of North Carolina do not feel alarmed about the exodus, the wave of the movement, such as it was, is already subsiding, and that the great mass of the colored people in North Carolina were as well contented as they are in any other section of the country. T. C. Groomes, a lawyer, of Greencastle, Ind., was placed on the witness stand, and, at the request of Senator Voorhees, produced and read extracts from editorials published in the Greencastle *Banner* in November and December, 1878, in which it was stated that the colored men of the South are practically disfranchised while they live in that section; urging it as the duty of the colored men South to come North of the Ohio river, and help make a solid North, and arguing that if they remain in the South to be enumerated in 1880 they would increase the numbers of their enemies there, but if they came North they would increase the numbers of their friends in the North.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Following is a statement of the public debt on Feb. 1, 1880:

Six-per-cent. bonds	$270,345,550	
Five-per-cent. bonds	506,495,350	
Four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four-per-cent. bonds	738,778,150	
Refunding certificates	2,060,800	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,781,686,850
Matured debt	$12,002,445	
Legal tenders	346,742,556	
Certificates of deposit	12,625,000	
Fractional currency	15,668,749	
Gold and silver certificates	19,464,010	
Total without interest		$394,510,005
Total debt		$2,188,199,391
Total interest		16,327,118
Cash in treasury		208,742,268
Debt less cash in the treasury		$1,995,784,240
Decrease during January		11,014,293
Decrease since June 30, 1879		28,423,015
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid		$3,323,031
Debt on which interest has ceased		12,002,445
Interest thereon		694,082
Gold and silver certificates		19,464,010
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		12,635,000
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1880		203,742,288
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury		$208,742,268
Bonds issued to Pacific railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by United States		45,651,155
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		13,586,094
Balance of interest paid United States		32,065,061

Trousers First Worn in England.

It is generally known to us middle-aged men, by "tradition," that breeches began to give place to trousers during the first decade of the present century, but it is generally known that trousers were actually worn by London exquisites in the latter years of the last century. "It will be observed," says a writer in "Arliss' Pocket Magazine of Classic and Polite Literature," new series, volume 3, 1825, "from the following description of a dandy published in 1791, that trousers were then in fashion, and were considered as a ridiculous article of dress: 'Advertisement Extraordinary!—Lost, last Saturday night, supposed in the lobby of the new theater, an overgrown baby, who arrived but two days ago in town, from the country. He had on a light-colored coat, with cape hanging carelessly over his shoulders; a pair of his father's breeches, which reached down to his ankles; and an old pair of his grandmamma's spectacles, which he converted into an opera-glass. He had on his sister's high-crowned hat, and his hair cut so short that you might observe his bare poll. Laughs a great deal; can swear a few fashionable oaths, but does not know how to write his name. Answers to the name of Master Jackey. As he had only sixpence a week pocket-money, it is feared he is detained in some cake-shop for his reckoning; if so, all demands shall be carefully paid if he is restored to his disconsolate parents.'" Burlesque advertisements, such as the foregoing, were not common in old magazines.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, Feb. 4. Russell Errett, a pronounced Grant man, was elected temporary Chairman over George V. Lawrence, by a vote of 158 to 93.

John Cessna offered a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to report, subject to the approval of the convention, a list of delegates, with their alternates, to the Chicago Convention, and a list of electors, after consulting with the delegations from the various districts.

Mr. Stewart, of Franklin, offered an amendment as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed, whose duty it will be to report to the convention the names of four delegates-at-large to the National Convention and two electors-at-large; that it will be the duty of the committee to report also a list of district delegates to the National Convention, who are to be chosen by the delegates from their respective districts, including in their report the names of those persons who have already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts by the action of the people thereof.

The amendment was lost—100 to 150—and then the resolution, as originally offered, was adopted.

The following was then introduced by Mr. Kerr:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support for the Presidential nomination Gen. U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit on all questions that may come before the convention.

Mr. Stone, of Crawford, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to support the Republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1876, of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we hereby indorse and reaffirm the resolution passed by our State Convention, held in this city in 1876, upon this question.

Senator Kerr argued in favor of his resolution, and traced the course of the Democratic party as it appeared to the Republicans. He thought Gen. Grant was the proper and only man who should get the nomination, and concluded his remarks with an appeal to all to support him.

Gen. Albright replied to Senator Kerr's remarks. He believed that Gen. Grant was sincere in his undertakings, had done great service, both civil and military, but he did not think he was the only man who could lead the Republican party to victory. He did not believe there was any danger to the country in a third term, but he believed that Washburne, Sherman or Blaine could carry the suffrages of the people. He did not believe in instructing delegates to Chicago for any man.

The resolution was further opposed by Gen. Koontz; Darlington, of Chester; Harvey, of Clinton; and Wolfe, of Union; while Messrs. Moreland, of Allegheny; and Bingham, of Philadelphia; favored it. The speeches of the anti-Grant people were all from the Blaine point of view, and no other names besides Grant and Blaine were mentioned at all, except in the remarks of Gen. Albright.

Mr. Stone, after arguing strongly in favor of his amendment to the resolution of instruction, finally withdrew it, and Mr. Strang, of Tioga, offered another one, to wit: to strike out the name of U. S. Grant and insert that of James G. Blaine.

On a vote by yeas and nays Strang's amendment was lost—95 to 154—several of the Blaine people voting against it on the ground that it was not proper to instruct the delegation for any one. The question then recurred on the original resolution, or rather that part of it which instructed the Chicago delegates to vote for Grant.

Again the yeas and nays were ordered, and showed a vote of 133 in favor of and 113 against that portion of the resolution.

The second portion of the resolution, instructing the delegation to vote as a unit, was then adopted by a viva-voce vote.

State officers were then nominated, a platform adopted, a State Committee appointed, and delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention chosen.

John A. Lemon was nominated for State Auditor, and Henry Greene for Supreme Judge. The following are the delegates-at-large: Matthew S. Quay, James McManes, Linn Bartholomew, Christopher L. Magee; alternates, Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, Samuel M. Jackson.

Her False Teeth.

Terrible vengeance of a husband whose wife has gone off with a handsomer man: "Dear sir," he writes, "please hand the inclosed set of false teeth to my late wife, and ask her to be so good as to return my father's, which in the hurry of the moment she took by mistake."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 75	@10 50
Hogs	4 90	@ 5 20
Cotton	13	@ 13¾
Flour—Superfine	4 60	@ 5 15
Wheat—No. 2	1 42	@ 1 45
Corn—Western Mixed	61	@ 62
Oats—Mixed	46	@ 50
Rye—Western	92	@ 95
Pork—Mess	12 50	@12 75
Lard	7⅝	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 45	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 40
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 50	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 20	@ 1 21
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
Rye—No. 2	75	@ 76
Barley—No. 2	83	@ 85
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 31
Eggs—Fresh	13	@ 14
Pork—Mess	12 25	@12 50
Lard	7½	@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 20	@ 1 22
No. 2	1 19	@ 1 20
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 1	74	@ 75
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye	74	@ 75
Pork—Mess	12 62½	@12 75
Lard	7	@ 7⅛
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 27	@ 1 28
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	38	@ 39
Rye	85	@ 86
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	7⅜	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 2 Red	1 28	@ 1 29
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 00	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 1 Amber	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn—No. 1	44	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 41
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn	36	@ 38
Oats	37	@ 39
Pork—Clear	14 50	@15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 80	@ 5 10
Fair	3 85	@ 4 65
Common	3 00	@ 3 65
Hogs	3 70	@ 5 00
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

Mr. J. C. Flood has just bestowed a pleasant little amount of pin-money on his daughter, Miss Jennie Flood; he has registered $2,500,000 in United States bonds in her name. This gift provides for her an income of $100,000 a year.

When the Emperor of China goes to bed he is attended by eight servants who sit by his bedside, and sixteen who crawl underneath. These servants are not allowed to cough, sneeze, or even let their aching knee-joints crack, on penalty of instant execution.

The glass factories at Pittsburgh, Pa., which have been running at barely living rates for several years, now have all they can do to keep up with orders, and have raised prices 10 and 25 per cent. on window-glass and table-ware.

Mr. John Fortune, of Fond du Lac, Wis., recently became the father of twin girls. When he first looked upon the new-comers he smiled a sort of ghastly smile and remarked, "Well, I suppose it's all right, for it is said Miss Fortunes never come singly."

Andrew Breeding, a member of a Revenue Collector's posse, in Tennessee, should participate in the next go-as-you-please pedestrian match. While on a raid, recently, he was captured by a party of moonshiners, but, escaping soon after, he ran, pursued by the crooks, a distance of thirty-five miles in seven hours, and finally eluded them.

It is related of Gen. Grant that when a lad he was standing quietly in a group of boys one day, when a big boy threatened to whip another much smaller than himself. Grant said nothing until the aggressor proceeded to put his threats into execution; then he stepped forward, rolled up his sleeves, and observed that if there was any fighting to be done it could be done with him. "I'll take the licking," said Grant. And the big boy retreated.

Theodore Tilton was to lecture at Parsons, Kan., and the committee was at the station to receive him. They stepped up to the long-haired gentleman and welcomed him with much enthusiasm and ceremony. The long-haired gentleman appeared surprised and said: "I don't know what you mean by this, but I can remove any wart or bunion in thirty minutes, without pain, or forfeit my reputation." The committee had taken a "corn doctor" for T. T.

The faculty of Harvard College have greatly offended the lady students by prohibiting them from entering the class for the study of the Chinese language, which is now taught there. Why should they not be allowed to enter this class as well as any other is best known to the college authorities; but no explanation is given, and those most interested are exceedingly angry about it. There seems to be considerable "Sex in Education" in old Harvard yet.

Germany has a standing army of 410,000 men already, and now it is proposed to add to it 20,000 more. It is producing an uncomfortable feeling in Germany, whose people must supply all the soldiers and pay all the expenses, and it is looked upon with jealousy and distrust by the other European powers who think it portends mischief. It costs the empire about $90,000,000 annually to support the army on a peace footing, and the proposed increase will add $4,000,000 more, besides about $7,000,000 for outfit for the new soldiers. If Germany does this it will necessitate a similar increase of the armies of Russia, France and Austria, and the thoughts of the people will be turned to war, and war will be the outcome.

The Ohio Legislature is looking after the health of the people by passing stringent bills punishing tradesmen who adulterate food. One of the bills recently introduced provides that all artificial butter shall have an analysis of its ingredients stamped upon the package in which it is offered for sale. That would be pretty tough on a good deal of real butter in the market, and would drive some dealers out of the business. It would be a good and wholesome provision, however, to require every package of sugar, tea, ground coffee, spices, baking powder, etc., to be properly branded with the analysis of the ingredients, wholesome and poisonous, of which it is composed. The adulteration of food and drink is one of the crying hygienic evils of modern times.

A decision of interest and importance touching the liabilities of railroad companies for goods destroyed by fire fire while in transit was lately rendered by Judge McKennan in the United States Court at Pittsburgh. Suit was brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover the value of goods destroyed in freight cars by the incendiary fires during the riots of July, 1877, in Pittsburgh, and the court held that the company was not shown to be guilty of any negligence such as to impair the clause in the bill of lading excepting liability of the company for freight lost by fire, and the ruling was, therefore, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. This was a test case, and will, in effect, put an end to many similar suits growing out of the same cause.

Edison's System of Electric Lighting.

Mr. Edison's idea in regard to the electric light was that, in all respects, it should take the place of gas. Following the analogy of water, the inventor conceived of a system which should resemble the Holly water works. As the water is pumped directly into pipes which convey it under pressure to the point where it is to be used, so the electricity is to be forced into the wires and delivered under pressure at its destination. In the case of water, after being used, it flows away by means of a sewer-pipe, and is lost. But it is easy to imagine that the water used in working machinery, for instance, instead of being lost, might be returned to the pumps and used over and over again. With such a system as this, we should have a perfect analogy to the Edison electric lighting. The electricity, after being distributed under pressure and used, is returned to the central station. As the light results from no consumption of a material, but is mere transmutation of the energy exerted in the pumping process, it is therefore seen that all which is essential to an electric-lighting system is the generator (or pump), the two lines of wire, one distributing the electricity, the other bringing it back, and a lamp which transmutes into light the energy carried by electricity when it passes from one wire to the other, and in which the energy of the pressure expresses itself as the light. In Edison's invention the amount of electricity delivered in the lamp is determined by the size and resistance in the carbon, just as in water the amount of flow is determined by the size of the openings. As a great many small jets of water can be supplied from one pipe, so a great many lamps or small escapes for electricity can be furnished from one wire.

As in the case of water, the amount of work done by electricity—either as illuminant or motor—is dependent quite as much upon the pressure from which it escapes as upon the quantity passing through the wires. We might have a system of lamps which would give a certain amount of light from large quantities of electricity escaping under low pressure, or another system which could give an equal amount of light from a small quantity of electricity escaping under high pressure. As in either case the amount of electricity, flowing through a wire is in proportion to the size of the wire, it will be readily seen that the application of pressure made by Mr. Edison obviates the main difficulty in the way of subdivision (i. e., in the way of domestic use of the electric light), namely, the enormous size and cost of conductors. The well-known principle of the effect of pressure upon the dynamic power of electricity had never been utilized because the proper lamp was still unknown. This lamp is Edison's main discovery. In order to utilize this, one of the plans devised by him was to make the flow of electricity intermittent. Enough was allowed to escape in a short time, say one-third, to keep the lamp all the time supplied. It, of course, would require a large wire to furnish the quantity of electricity needed, yet two-thirds of the time the wire would be inactive, during which period it could be used to supply two other lamps constructed on the same principle. According to the doctrine of probabilities, one-third of a large number of lamps would be in use all the time. Such being the case, the cost of a conductor would be divided among three lamps. The lamps were so constructed as to burn steadily all the while, although the electricity was passing through them only one-third of the time.

Besides the enormous practical value of the electric light, as domestic illuminant and motor, it furnishes a most striking and beautiful illustration of the convertibility of force. Mr. Edison's system of lighting gives a completed cycle of change. The sunlight poured upon the rank vegetation of the carboniferous forest, was gathered and stored up, and has been waiting through the ages to be converted again into light. The latent force accumulated during the primeval days, and garnered up in the coal-beds, is converted, after passing in the steam-engine through the phases of chemical, molecular and mechanical force, into electricity, which only waits the touch of the inventor's genius to flash out into a million domestic suns to illuminate a myriad homes.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

A Kiss.

After an enthusiastic lover spends two hours' hard labor over a letter to his girl, and then mars its beauty by spilling a drop of ink on it, he first swears in a scientific manner for a few minutes, and then draws a circle around the blot and tells her it is a kiss, and she, poor thing, believes it.

The practical joking too common in French institutions on the admission of a neophyte has led to a painful incident at Angers. A youth named Guypt, on entering the Ecole des Arts et Metiers, was so squeezed against a table, or between two tables, that he was taken home hopelessly ill, and died in four days.

The hoof of a trotting horse comes to the ground so nearly flat that no instrument exists fine enough to discover whether the fore or the hind part touches the turf first. It is believed that they strike at precisely the same moment.

FARM NOTES.

[From the American Agriculturist for February.]

Better Stock Must be Kept.—The right stock, too, must be kept in the right place. The choice and management of animals require an accurate knowledge which must come from outside of his own farm practice. A farmer cannot test these things for himself and run the risk of losses that would be ruinous to him. All this has been done and recorded in books and agricultural papers.

Young Chickens.—Early chickens, which can be reared easily if proper care is given, may be kept in a glass-covered coop protected at night by covering with straw. If severe cold is feared, heat a couple of bricks hot in the oven, wrap them in a piece of carpet, and put them in the coop. A large can or jug of hot water is also a very good warmer.

Vermin.—The poultry house, if closely examined, may be found to swarm with lice. A gray, mealy powder may be seen on the roosts, in crevices, and in the corners and joints of the building. Take a common squirt can filled with kerosene oil and inject the oil into every crevice in the house. Repeat this process if it is found necessary, and very soon the fowls will be free from these insect pests.

Keep the Good Calves.—As the cows come in the best of the heifers may be selected for raising. There can be no better way to improve the stock of cows than to use a good bull and keep the best calves, well feeding and caring for them until matured. After they become cows a selection can again be made for breeding, and only the best retained. In a few years the value of dairy cows may be doubled by this careful practice of selection.

Grass in the North is not made as available as it might. An opinion prevails that grass lands can not be kept in permanently good condition. Yet there are in many localities plots and tracts of grass that are very old and show no signs of failure. What has been done once in this way can be done again. A permanent pasture or meadow is invaluable. Why can not we try to make and keep them? This is a subject worthy the most careful study.

Geese and Ducks.—These are profitable birds in some cases, and may be kept where there is cheap grazing. Half a dozen geese will soon fill a good sized feather bed or a pair of pillows. The white ducks are perhaps equally useful in this way. Both of these will now begin to lay, but must be closely watched and kept up at nights, or they will drop their eggs abroad. The eggs should be gathered and kept in a cool but not cold place until they are wanted for setting.

Fowls will need the best food if eggs are desired. Wheat steeped in boiling water, and given hot, and hot baked potatoes crushed with a masher, are as good food as can be given; water slightly warmed, with a small quantity of sulphate of iron (copperas) in it, is useful. Allspice mixed with corn-meal mush is an excellent condiment, and by no means costly. Laudanum in ten-drop doses has been found a remedy for the cholera, or poultry intestinal fever, which has destroyed sy many flocks.

Values Are Increasing.—Every relic of the long-continued depression—the seven lean years—now happily gone by, is passing away. Prices are advancing, and every purchased thing costs considerably more than it did a year ago. The farmer who values his land and stock may justly put up the figures from 25 to 50 per cent. His income must be made to increase in proportion, and this must be done to a great extent by increasing in every possible way the productive value of his property.

Why Can Not We Grow Larger Crops.—There are localities where it may pay to grow small crops cheaply, where one may skin the land for a few years and leave it, just as in some places cattle are or have been killed for their hides and the carcasses left to decay. But every year these localities are growing more and more distant in the West, and in time land will be too valuable to be used in so wasteful a manner. In Central and Eastern localities the future prosperity of the farmers will depend upon the growth of larger crops by the expenditure of more labor on the land. To reach this end will be a work of time, but it will never be reached unless a beginning is made, and there was never a more propitious time to begin than now.

Grafting.—If old trees produce poor or even indifferent fruit, and they are still sound and vigorous, they may be made productive and valuable by grafting good sorts upon them. This work should be done just as the buds begin to swell. If the tree is a large one, only a portion of it should be grafted the first season, beginning with the central part of the head. Great care should be taken that the grafts are of an excellent variety. It is a common notion among those who do not think about the matter that the mere operation of grafting somehow benefits the tree. The grafted tree is in fact a new tree; all of the bearing parts of the old tree are cut away, and a new head is planted, so to speak, upon the old one. Hence the new top or head will be of the kind that is placed there, and unless good kinds are selected grafting will be useless. There are men who go about the country doing grafting. Some are very excellent and others are bunglers, but there is no need of employing any one. Any boy who can make a willow whistle can learn to graft, and every boy should be able to do it.

History Records No Greater Hero.

Last spring some quilts were missing from Gilmore's livery stable, and Jimmy Connelly, a little boy, whose father resides on California street, was accused of the theft. He was arrested, but stoutly declared his innocence. He acknowledged that he knew who took the quilts, though he did not take them. Nothing could induce him to name the culprits. His father, fearing that he was not innocent of the accusation, sent him to the Reform School at Plainville. He wrote to his father whenever he had an opportunity, reiterating his innocence and begging to be brought back home. The father, believing that he was doing what was best for the boy, let him remain. A few days ago the child was sent home a corpse, having died of homesickness. When he knew he was going to die he made a statement of what he knew about the theft, and again asserted his innocence. He hated to give the boys away, he said; they had been his friends, but he did not want to die with such a charge against him. He named the boys who had committed the theft, but affirmed that he was not with them.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

Strange Food.

Some score or so of contributors to a French sporting journal dined one day upon the ham and heart of a lion, killed by Constant Cheret, in Algeria. The flesh of the lion was found to be particularly firm and close-grained, like that of a horse, but although pronounced palatable, it only achieved what is termed a success d'estime, while the heart, skillfully prepared with truffles, was unanimously voted tough and indigestible. In fact, the French journalists were not much better pleased with their fare than was Bruce, the traveler, when the guest of the Arab tribe of Welled Sidi Boojanim, "the sons of the fathers of the flocks," bound by vow to eat lion's flesh once every day; for the traveler found male lion meat lean, tough, and musky in flavor, lioness meat a trifle fatter and more palatable, and whelp flesh the nastiest of the three.

Mindful that an unlooked-for pleasure is thrice welcome, Frank Buckland did not advise his guests on a certain occasion that they were about to enlarge their gastronomic experiences, but when the soup had been disposed of asked a famous gourmand sitting near him how he liked it. "Very well, indeed," was the answer. "Turtle, is it not? I only asked because I did not find any green fat." Buckland shook his head. "I fancied it had a somewhat musky taste—peculiar but not at all unpleasant," remarked his neighbor. "All alligators have," replied the host, "the cayman, especially—the fellow I dissected this morning, and which you have just been discussing." Half a dozen of the suddenly-enlightened diners suddenly started to their feet, two or three slunk from the room, and the rest of the meal was enjoyed by only a portion of the original company. "See what imagination is," said Buckland. "Had I told them it was turtle, or terrapin, or bird's-nest soup, or the gluten of a fish from the maw of a sea-bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion would have been none the worse. I tell them that it is alligator soup, and their gorges rise at as good a dish as ever a man need have!" Forewarned, and, therefore, forearmed, were the gentlemen who lunched on the octopus at the Brighton aquarium, trying it in turn boiled, broiled, and cold. They found it excellent eating, resembling skate, but not so tender as might be. The verdict would probably have been still more favorable had the octopus been boiled first and then roasted, as is the way in Corsica, where the monster is esteemed a great delicacy. —*Chambers' Journal.*

The Breaking Strain of Republican Institutions.

The result in Maine, like the adjustment of the electoral dispute at Washington in 1877, is another practical proof that republican institutions are strong enough to bear the strain of a disputed succession. No worse strain can come on a Government and its ordinary administration. In a monarchy such a dispute must be settled by violence, real or threatened. In a great many republics it has had the same issue. In the last century half the States in the Union have had contests over the succession of the chief executive, and, with the exception of the Gulf States since the war, such contests have uniformly been settled without strife or bloodshed. The long canvass over Judge Morton's election in this State, the disputed election of Clinton when Jay waived his rights to a contest, the so-called "buck-shot war" in Pennsylvania, the sharp contest in Ohio in 1807, the long legal battle in Michigan in 1855, all these, like the dispute in Maine, passed without firing an angry shot. When the Dorr rebellion came to be carried up to the Federal Supreme Court, the one act of violence alleged was a "trespass," and the entire series of disputed successions in a century of republican government and a score of commonwealths have led to no worse violence than this tramp of squad of men across a man's orchard.

By a great many persons whose faith in the people is weak a peaceful ending was not expected in Maine There is a general impression among the doubters that a republican form of government, good enough when the piping times of peace call for nothing louder than a policeman's whistle, is not "strong" enough when trouble comes, and is altogether weaker then than Governments which make a parade of force. As a matter of fact and experience it is stronger. The power of the sovereign people diffused through a thousand peaceful agencies stands behind them all, ready to strike its inevitable blow if obstacles oppose the peaceful execution of the law.—*Springfield Republican.*

Lord Fairfax.

Thomas, Lord Fairfax, whose remains lie under a marble slab in the Episcopal Church, in Winchester, Va., said when he heard of Washington's triumph at Yorktown: "Take me to bed, Joe; it is time for Fairfax to die!" He had looked upon Washington as his protege, and, being himself a staunch royalist, it cut him to the core to see the young Virginian champion the colonist's rights. Two or three traditions of this eccentric nobleman are preserved at Millwood, Va. He was a "fine Oxford scholar, a member of Addison's Club, and the author of two or three numbers of the *Spectator.*" According to tradition, he left England disappointed in an affair of the heart and buried his sorrows in the furthest part of his "ancestral woods." Near the present village of White Post, near Millwood, and which derived its appellation from a large white post that was planted here by him as a guide to his dwelling, he built "Greenway Court," and there spent the last thirty years of his life, dying in the year of 1782, shortly after the surrender of Yorktown. Millwood is an interesting place. It was so named from the two large stone mills which Gen. Dan Morgan made his Hessian prisoners build there. The mills are still standing and grind 30,000 bushels of grain a year. Henry Harrison, President Harrison's private secretary, lives near there, as does Col. Richard Henry Lee. The latter is a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a first cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He is a lawyer of considerable repute.

"Proposing" in Texas.

They manage these things differently in Texas. This is how a fond couple come to an understanding, according to one who pretends to know. He sits on one side of the room in a big white rocking chair; she on the other side, in a little white oak rocking chair. A long-eared deer hound is by his side, a basket of sewing by hers. Both the young people rock incessantly. He sighs heavily and looks out of the west window at a myrtle tree; she sighs lightly and gazes out of the east window at the turnip patch. At last he remarks:

"This is mighty good weather for cotton picking."

"'Tis that," the lady responds, "if we only had any to pick."

The rocking continues.

"What's your dog's name?" asks she.

"Coony!" Another sigh-broken stillness.

"What's he good for?"

"What's he good for?" says he abstractedly.

"Your dog, Coony."

"For ketching 'possums."

Silence for half an hour.

"He looks like a deer hound."

"Who?"

"Coony."

"He is, but he's sort o' bellowsed, an' gettin' old an' slow, an' he ain't no' count on a cold trail."

In the quiet ten minutes that ensues she takes two stitches in her quilt, a gorgeous affair made after the pattern called "Rose of Sharon."

"Your ma raising many chickens?"

"Forty-odd."

Then more rocking, and somehow the big rocking chair and the little rocking chair are jammed side by side, and rocking is impossible.

"Makin' quilts?" he observes.

"Yes," she replies, brightening up, for she is great on quilts. "I've just finished a gorgeous 'Eagle of Brazil,' a 'Setting Sun,' and a 'Nation's Pride.' Have you ever saw the 'Yellow Rose of the Prairie?'"

"No."

More silence. Then he says:

"Do you love cabbage?"

"I do that."

Presently his hand is accidentally placed on hers, of which she does not seem to be at all aware. Then he suddenly says:

"I'se a great mind to bite you."

"What have you a great mind to bite me for?"

"Kase you won't have me."

"Kase you ain't axed me."

"Well' now, I ax you."

"Then now I has you."

Coony dreams he hears a sound of kissing, and next day the young man goes after a marriage license.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A College Wag.

In a certain college, under Presbyterian auspices, not a hundred miles from New York, it is a rule that the students shall attend church at least once each Sunday, either in the college chapel or some other church in town which they shall designate, and for non-attendance satisfactory reasons must be given. Of course, on Monday mornings, when these reasons are called for, much ingenuity and some fun are brought out. In one of these interviews, Prof. L—— asked a student, "Mr. C——, where did you attend church yesterday?"

Mr. C—— replied, "The First Church, sir."

The professor, looking a little surprised, said, "Are you not aware, Mr. C——, that there was no service at the First Church yesterday?"

This was a poser, but was coolly met by, "I mean, professor, *the first church I came to.*"

A general laugh followed, and somehow the young gentleman got rescued. *Harper's Magazine.*

A Good Letter.

The best of all letters is that which conveys the most information in the fewest possible words. A lack of spontaneity destroys the charm of a letter. Ladies have two favorite epistolary manias in their ordinary correspondence, namely, writing across lines and indulging in postscripts, to say nothing of their almost universal practice of underlining words—this is a confession of weakness. Among celebrated letters is a brief one which occurs to us, while we write, from the pen of the Italian poet, Politian, to a friend: "I had a great grief, and I have a great joy—because you were sick, and because you have recovered." How brief and how significant! This letter stands as a model to all letter-writers.

Thoughts.

When you bury an old animosity, never mind putting up a tombstone.

Worrying will wear the richest life to shreds.

A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to trees and flowers.

Everything we meet with here below is more or less infectious. If we live habitually among good and pleasant people, we inevitably will imbibe something of their disposition, says J. A. St John.

A little girl shut up as a punishment for some fault in her father's barn at Baud (Morbihan) in France, was killed by a wolf, which by climbing a rubbish heap was able to enter by the roof. The family had been at work in the fields at some distance, and on the father opening the door to release the child the wolf sprung out and made off, leaving on the floor the half-devoured remains of its victim.

ALL SORTS.

Narrow-gauge railroads are becoming popular in Georgia.

John Cantrell, a Texas stage robber has just been sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment.

The debts of English towns and cities for sanitary improvements amount to $230,000,000.

Mr. MacTear has found out for himself that the crystals he obtained are not diamonds, after all.

The cost of the Hayden trial is estimated at over $36,000. The jurors received about $200 each.

Blondin is coming back to America, and probably will repeat his feat of crossing Niagara on a rope.

The census of school children in California shows 216,404 in 1879, an increase of nearly 11,000 over 1878.

The Boston *Watchman* says a religious novel is nauseating, and wants its religion and romance on separate dishes.

A young man in Bridgeport, Va., thus answered an invitation from a lady to attend a leap-year party: "Deer Miss, yours reseeved—I tumble."

The fall of Adam was not not so humiliating as it miget have been. There was nobody around to say, "Come here sonny, and I'll pick you up."

One time I wrote a beautiful verse:
It was quite musical, cute and terse.
I said to my lady-love, one day,
"I'll say my verse if a kiss you'll pay;
You know you already have my heart,
And I'd like a kiss before I start."
I got the kiss, for better or worse,
But, lo! I'd already said my verse.
Ernest Frank.

The capital employed in British railroads is a little less than $3,500,000,000. It is administered by 224 distinct companies, some of which pay no dividend, while others are hopelessly insolvent. As a rule, the smaller the company the less profitable the undertaking.

—The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* says: "The daughter of Sandy Faulkner, the man who wrote the 'Arkansas Traveler,' was recently turned out of a house in this city because she was unable to pay her rent. At one time she was the belle of this town. With her since then there have been several sad changes."

The system of hotel fees to menials had its origin in a semi-barbaric age, when none save the wealthy and aristocratic traveled far from home, and when royalty and aristocracy gave not only to those who served them wherever they stopped, but flung alms to the poor on the highway.

Bob Ingersoll threatened to prosecute the Rochester papers if they published his lecture entire, as it was copyrighted. He said it was worth $125,000. He limited the space to a column and a half, into which one paper succeeded in getting almost the whole lecture by using small type.

An employe in a menagerie at Lyons was nearly eaten alive lately by seven lions, into whose cage he had entered for the purpose of cleaning it. The lion-tamer, a woman, happened to be on the spot and rescued the man, but not before he had been fearfully mutilated.

A Vermont hunter refrained from firing at six rabbits and two foxes that he saw, because he wanted to have his gun all ready when that deer which his dogs were running came up, and when the animal did appear, and proved to be a heifer from a neighboring pasture, he sprained his knee kicking the hound that ran it.

I was a hodman by nature,
But aspired to be a lawyer,
And went to the Legislature,
But Congress proved my destroyer.

Now I sit and muse with the crickets,
And rhyming expect to foller;
I never scratch Greenback tickets,
But I'll take yer hard-pan dollar.
F.

After the ceremony had been performed at a Fall River wedding, a former husband of the bride presented himself. He had been away four years, and she had supposed herself a widow. He offered to leave her to the new husband if she would give him her child, and she closed the bargain on that basis.

Growing Old.

Yes, we are all growing old, though unconsciously, and the current of life flows on as smoothly as ever; indeed, the fuller the current, the more noiseless the flow. And months and years are, after all, so very much alike that they pass without special observation, and we begin to get old before we think of it. And when we sit down to a simple sum in arithmetic—the subtraction of the year of our birth from the current year—we are astonished at the answer, and are so doubtful of its correctness that we go over it a second time, but always with the same result. Children grow up around us, but we get used to that, and seldom stop to compute their ages and realize the swift flight of the years. In fact, our children never get old to us. The wife who has stood lovingly and faithfully at our side so long never changes, and is always the fair young bride of the old and happy days. And so with husband—to the wife. Though his hair might have grown gray in some way which we do not understand, and his firm step may seem a little less elastic or firm than it was, the husband does not seem to have changed much, after all He is to us the same strong, manly one whom we loved so much, and to whom we confided so much just a little while ago. To be sure, the few friends of our youth that remain are all gray-headed, but we do not think much of that, for we all seem to be using the same fashionable hair-dye. There is nothing in that to attract special attention. Some one—he may have been a philosopher—has said that if we doubt whether we are really growing old we should look in the face of a friend whom we have not seen for twenty years. The preacher tried that a few days ago. He did more; he looked in the face of a friend whom he had not seen for nearly forty years. What his thought of him was he does not know. They were both too polite to express their thoughts. He knows that he kept wondering, and wonders yet, what had happened to his friend that he should look so very old.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 12, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

The members of the democratic county central committee of DeKalb county, Indiana, are requested to meet at Auburn,

Friday, February 20th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of important business. A number of new propositions will be submitted for the consideration of the committee and it is important that every township be represented.

The following named persons constitute the committee:

J. Quince,	Butler township.
J. J. Walter,	Jackson "
S. S. Shutt,	Concord "
G. H. Munn,	Newville "
Joseph Wilson,	Stafford "
Wm. H. Madden,	Wilmington "
D. D. Moody,	Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman,	Waterloo "
B. D. Thomas,	Keyser township.
C. B. Kagey,	Richland "
Sol Reinoehl,	Fairfield "
B. C. Waterman,	Smithfield "
Joseph Sewell,	Franklin "
B. F. Cornelius,	Troy "

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman.

Will the friends of the lamented Morton take kindly to the rejection of his son, John P. Morton, by the republicans of the senate, as [illegible] of the port of San Francisco? Senator Voorhees of this state did all he could for the confirmation of the young man whose father was his (Voorhees') bitter political enemy. Morton, while living, made a great mistake in not providing for the future welfare of his children and his children's children, as Grant has done. Morton rewarded his friends; Grant provided fat offices for his relatives and bribe-givers, while Hayes gives place and power to thieves, scalawags and vagabonds.

The name of Hon. J. B. Stoll, of the Ligonier Banner, is frequently mentioned by some of our over-zealous democratic cotemporaries for various positions on the next democratic state ticket, as we believe, without the advice or consent of Mr. Stoll. We might with propriety suggest that the ill-advised mention of prominent men as being candidates for a score or more offices preceding each campaign, is neither desirable by the parties named nor good policy on the part of their friends.

Hayes has paid another installment of his indebtedness to the thieves who stole the electoral vote of Louisiana and gave him the presidency. He has nominated A. C. Wells, a son of J. Madison Wells of returning-board fame, to succeed his father as surveyor of the port of New Orleans, a very profitable and honorable position. It is evident that old man Wells has Hayes in his power, and that the latter did not dare to refuse the demand of the former for the place.

Some time ago it was stated that Grant would not accept a nomination unless tendered by acclamation, but since the Pennsylvania convention has instructed for him, his friends conclude that, "should the republican national convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to his country and party to accept."

A country boy coming to school in the city for the first time, was asked by the teacher where South America was situated. He scratched his head and said: "Down in father's 'tato field." The teacher thereupon corrected him by telling where it was. He looked up with a broad grin and exclaimed: "What yer asked me for if yer knew yerself?"

One of the ablest and best of the men who have sustained and adhered to Mr. Tilden, said in a private letter to the Albany Evening Times a few days since: "I have become satisfied that Gov. Tilden is and will be physically incapacitated to be a candidate for the presidency at the coming election. You might as well talk of running Silas Wright as Gov. Tilden."

The first issue of Brother Eveland's new paper, the Hicksville Republican, was received last week. We wish the new venture all the financial prosperity imaginable. Politically we are not so favorably inclined.

Hendricks 28, Tilden 2, Bayard 1, Seymour 1, Blaine 16, Sherman 7 and Grant 8, is the result of further investigation as to preferences of Auburn politicians.

Remember the meeting of the democratic county central committee. Every township committeeman is expected to be present.

Ex-secretary of the navy, Adolph E. Borie, died on the 5th inst., at the advanced age of 71 years.

The republicans of DeKalb county will meet in mass convention next Saturday.

Don Cameron's republican state convention in Pennsylvania gave Grant a boost by instructing the state delegation to vote as a unit for the man on horseback. The vote stood 133 for Grant, against a Blaine following of 113. A resolution against a third term was introduced but could not be carried, and was withdrawn. The platform adopted ignores Hayes, and instead of giving Sherman credit for executing the financial policy of the party, gives the credit entirely to the party. The plan seems to be to have the republican state conventions of New York and Illinois follow the example of Pennsylvania, and by the time the national convention meets in Chicago enough scattering votes will be concentrated to nominate Grant. It is evident that Grant cannot be nominated by acclamation, for Blaine will keep up a fight until the last, and will receive the influence that Sherman has bought and paid for in patronage, whenever the latter can see no hope for his own nomination. If Grant refuses to accept a nomination except by acclamation, as he has intimated, then his friends may center on Conkling, otherwise Blaine will gain the day and the campaign will be a hot one. Any democratic statesman can beat Grant without much of an effort.

Did the Auburn COURIER editor ever think that the Tilden element of New York might "kick," also, if some suitable man to the Kelleyites were selected as the candidate of the democracy in 1880?—Kendallville News.

Yes, sir, that is just what we think; and for that very reason we think Tilden and Kelley should both be kicked out of New York politics. Both have a kicking record, that of Tilden dating as far back as 1848; more recently when elected governor of New York he kicked all the life out of the democratic party of that state to gratify and give place to a lot of sore-head republicans with a view to increasing his personal popularity. [illegible] of an element led by Tilden in New York will do to bet on every time. If Tilden is fortunate enough to secure the nomination, and the democratic party is unfortunate enough to elect him, we shall expect to see a regular kicking-bee, when every anti-Tilden democrat will be kicked higher than Gilderoy's kite, and Tilden's pets from all parties will reap the reward of a democratic victory. Is our answer definite enough, Mr. News? If not, come again.

An advance of 60 per cent. in the price of white paper has caused many newspaper publishers to raise their subscription price in order to pay expenses. One of two things will be necessary if the advance in the price of paper is permanent, either the size of newspapers will have to be reduced or the subscription price increased. It is the intention of the publishers of the COURIER to continue the publication of a six-column quarto as they are now doing, but the subscription price may have to be raised. No promises will be made to extend beyond the first of April. Subscribers who desire to take advantage of the present very low subscription price, ($1.50 in advance), will have to do so very soon. We desire all to have timely warning, and to understand that by paying up the amount now due they can get the paper another year for $1.50 cash, if paid before April 1; if not paid before that time the price may be more.

People who subscribe for newspapers and allow themselves to become delinquent should take warning from a decision rendered a short time ago by a New Haven (Conn.) court. The Journal and Courier, of that city, sued William T. Howd for $13, due on papers sent him in the course of several years. The defendant set up the plea that he had ordered the paper discontinued several times. But the court ruled that under the laws of both the State and the United States the publishers could continue sending the paper until delinquencies for subscription were settled, and that the defendant was liable for all copies of the papers so sent. Judgment was rendered for the amount claimed with costs. While there is nothing particularly new in this decision—similar cases having been decided in the same way heretofore—we publish it that delinquent subscribers might be benefited by the warning it carries with it.—Wabash Courier.

"Why Did She Leave?"

We give it up. However, thinking that perchance some of our citizens can answer the conundrum, in view of the part which the name of our burg plays in the drama, we present the following, published in last week's Wabash Courier under the above unanswerable interrogatory:

"On Thursday night or Friday morning of last week the wife of John Lessick, a painter of this city, left her home, leaving no information as to her destination. Her husband, who was at Auburn, this state, on business, was informed by his brother, Mr. James Lessick, of the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Lessick. Upon the receipt of the information John, thinking his wife might have gone to visit a married daughter residing in Goshen, immediately started from Auburn to that point. On his arrival at his daughter's home he received a letter from the truant spouse stating that she would spend Sunday at Salt Lake and requesting him to meet her there. Thither did John hie, only to find out that he had been enticed on a fruitless errand. On Wednesday it was discovered that the runaway had shipped off a considerable portion of the furniture, and this is taken as conclusive evidence that she had no intention of returning when she left. For years unpleasant rumors have been in circulation regarding Mrs. Lessick's character; that she was not in all respects just what a faithful wife would be. Of the truth or falsity of these rumors the Courier knows nothing, but her recent conduct gives color to their reliability. It is the opinion of Mr. Lessick that his wife has taken up her abode at Grand Rapids, Michigan, with Mrs. Hill, an unsavory character who left Wabash about a year ago. If the husband's theory is the correct one, Mrs. Lessick has associated herself with Mrs. Hill for no good purpose."

Obituary.

Died, January 27, 1880, at the residence of her husband in Fairfield township, Lucy, wife of Abraham Buss, in the 48th year of her age.

Mrs. Buss was the daughter of John and Nancy Woodbury, cousin to Mrs. William Roberts, of Wilmington township, and niece to the late Ephriam Woodbury, well known to the old inhabitants in and around Auburn. She was born at Castile, Wyoming county, New York, where she lived until her marriage, which occurred July 10, 1852. About twenty years ago she connected herself with the Lutheran church at Fairfield Center, continuing a zealous member until her death. While feeling a preference for the Presbyterian denomination, yet her very nature was so imbued with those great christian principles, that every field found a devoted laborer in the cause of the Great Master. She knew no creed nor classes, but labored with love and kindness, and was always successful in her undertakings. A little episode will illustrate her earnestness: After repeated efforts to maintain a Sunday-school at the Center, Mrs. Buss concluded to try one at her home, and her husband entering into the enterprise, through the great love he bore her, the barn floor was arranged and word sent out in the neighborhood for the children and parents to attend. Every Sabbath brought increased numbers, and when the time came to discontinue it on account of the weather, a more successful organization could not be found in the county. When spring returned the whole neighborhood solicited her to re-open her school, but her poor health would not permit it. Thus by the purity of her motives, her genuine christianity and the power [illegible] she embalmed herself in the hearts of all with whom she came in contact, and leaves not a single enemy to speak aught against her fair name.

Mrs. Buss was the mother of six children, one of whom died while an infant. Those remaining, Frank, aged 24, Lafayette, 22, Eva, 19, Celia, 17, and Oscar, 10, are kind, sober, affectionate and industrious children, evincing the care and training of a christian mother. She has passed beyond the shining river. Though sadness lingers in her wake, though loving hearts are sad and bereaved, there is left behind a bright remembrance of purity, devotion and loving kindness that shall bind her to kindred until all shall be joined anew in everlasting peace.

Death is the fading of a cloud,
The breaking of a chain;
The rending of a mortal shroud
We ne'er shall see again.

Death is the close of life's alarms,
The watch-light on the shore;
The clasping in immortal arms
Loved ones gone before.

Death is the gaining of a crown
Where saints and angels meet;
The laying of our burdens down
At the Deliverer's feet.

M.

Report of Schools.

NO. 5, KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Feb. 6, 1880. Names of pupils neither absent or tardy:

Sadie Slippy,
Jennie Weygandt,
Boston Schopf,
Laura Schopf,
Etta Harvey,
Emma Strause,
Ella Thompson,
Mollie Recktenwald
Jacob Recktenwald
Augie Recktenwald
Geo. Recktenwald,
Philip Schopf,
Maurice Haag,
Geo. Weygandt.

Number of pupils enrolled, 39; average daily attendance, 35; per cent. of attendance, 91. We have secured a uniformity of text books, and both Supt. McIntosh and the parents have my thanks for their assistance and hearty encouragement in making the change. All persons, especially parents and school officers, are invited to come and see what we are doing.

T. S MERICA, Teacher.

NO. 10, RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Feb. 6, 1880. Names of pupils neither absent or tardy:

Sarah Freidt,
Alice Bender,
Sarah Brechbill,
Mary Brechbill,
Alice Smith,
Ida Smith,
Elliot Freidt,
Reuben Smith,
Henry Gaerte,
Finley Ranck,
Harry Smith,
Martha Haynes,
Henry Haynes,
Sophrona Haynes.

Number of pupils enrolled, 45; average daily attendance, 32; number of tardy marks, 11; time lost by tardiness, 4.2 hours; number of visitors, 7. All persons interested are cordially invited to visit the school.

J. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

NO. 3, KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Feb. 6, [illegible]

Charles Kelham,
Page Hathaway,
Jonathan Hathaway.

Number of pupils enrolled, 20; average daily attendance, 18. All are cordially invited to visit the school.

JOS. A. KELHAM, Teacher.

The latest case of absent mindedness comes from Tennessee. A young man of Memphis loves a girl who lives in the country, up the railroad. Wishing to see her he hired a horse and buggy and drove out to her house, hitching the horse at the door. After a while he came out, happy, serene, and delighted, walked down to the railway station, got a ticket and rode back to Memphis, leaving his horse hitched near the country gate. How he must love her!

—One of New York's prominent chemists, Mr. Albert C. Dung, 61 Bowery, says:

St. Jacobs Oil cured a well-known auctioneer, and many other prominent citizens of Rheumatism. It is a reliable remedy.

THE ADVANCE
IN PRICE OF ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
Since last season is fully 15 per cent.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY
Fortunately laid in a large supply before the boom in prices took place and propose to give their customers the benefit of

OLD PRICES!

A Superb Assortment to Select From!

TOILET QUILTS, $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 each.
RICHARD'S SHIRTING LINENS, all Nos. at old prices.
LOOM TABLE DAMASKS, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, $1.15, 1.35, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS, all widths, 50c, 58c, 65c, 75c, 85c per yard.
TOWLINGS, CRASHES, DIAPERS, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c per yard.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, 1,000 dozen, at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.80, 2.00 per doz.
BLEACHED DAMASK TOWELS, $1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz.
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, 800 dozen, at $1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz.
Glass Towellings, Daylies, Tidies, Piano Covers, Table-Covers, Spreads, Lace and Nottingham Curtains. Also 300 packages of brown and bleached MUSLINS at extremely low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf.

ISAAC HAGUE

MY NAME IS REBUS!

I am traveling for the BOOT UPSIDE DOWN. Take me home and read me,
IF YOU DARE.

We will present to any patron of the

BOOTUPSIDE DOWN,

who will bring or send us the first correct solution to the annexed rebus, the following presents:

We will present to the first lady customer one pair of FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES.

To the first gentleman customer, one pair of best SHOES for self.

To the [illegible]st Miss of 15, or under, best FRENCH KID SHOE, or other goods to the amount of $5.00, for each present.

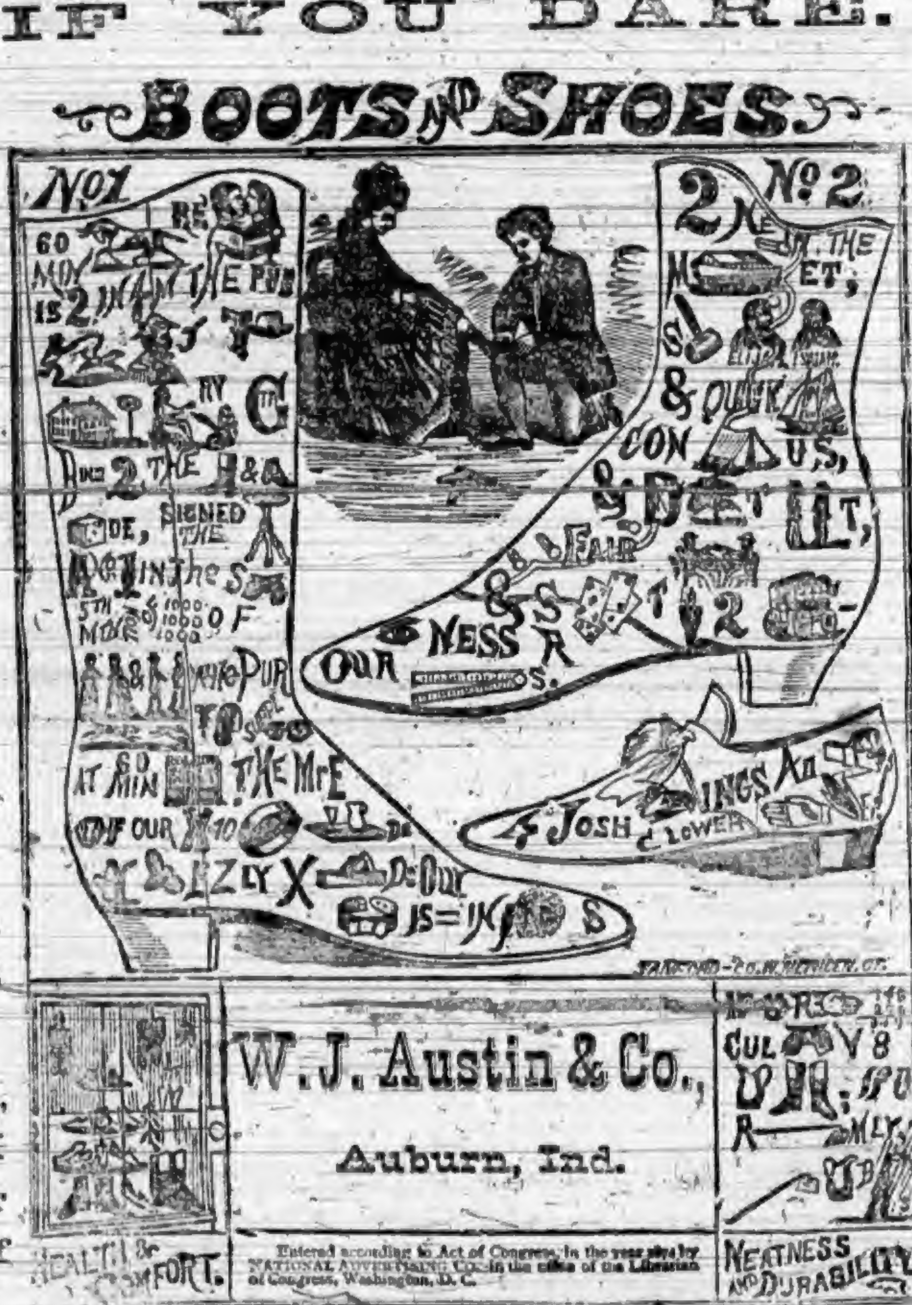

BOOTS AND SHOES
No 1
No 2
W. J. Austin & Co.,
Auburn, Ind.
HEALTH & COMFORT.
NEATNESS AND DURABILITY.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1879 by NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO. in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

NO TWO NUMBERS
Taken from the same family.

The solution must be plainly written and enclosed in a
Sealed Envelope!
which will be numbered as received, and on
Feb. 20, 1880
will be opened at the
Boot Upside Down
by a disinterested person, and the prizes awarded as before stated.

When you want any BOOTS or SHOES, come and see our stock and examine prices. Remember the place,

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.,
Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Rather damp again?

—Who stole Emanuel's coal?

—Miss Pitcher rode out yesterday.

—Dr. Allyn's new suit is real pretty.

—Remember Tuesday evening next.

—Try Tarney's prepared mince-meat.

—John Leasure insists that "stave bolts are ripe."

—Knight, in splendid costumes, next Tuesday evening.

—Lots of fun at Ensley's hall to-morrow and next evenings.

—Read Root & Co's new advertisement in another column.

—Lent began yesterday, and the frolicky folks must let up.

—"Moses and bees hound," at Ensley hall next Tuesday evening.

—Yesterday was Ash Wednesday. We emptied our ash-bucket.

—The whooping-cough is whoopin' up the youngsters at Hicksville.

—Frank Leas he did go to the town of Angola day before yesterday.

—Dr. Cowan took in Fort Wayne over Sunday, returning Monday evening.

—The physical condition of County Clerk Moss remains about the same.

—Mrs. D. B. Rother and little son are visiting relatives at Hartford City, Ind.

—"Butts' Hotel, Waterloo, Ind.," was registered at the Swineford last Thursday.

—John L. Davis is thinking of putting up an oil house at the Eel-River depot.

—A. Wheelock returned Tuesday noon from a few days' sojourn in Fort Wayne.

—J. E. Rose, of Auburn, was in this place last Tuesday.—Butler Record, February 5.

—Go to Fort Wayne and hear Rev. DeWitt Talmage to-night. Subject: "Big Blunders."

—This is leap-year, and there has been no sleighing yet. The Lord must be on the girls' side.

—Austin says that Jim Potter, his foreman, is fond of squirrel hunting in the hickory-nut woods.

—Billy Shaffer's throat finally became so unmanageable that he was forced to succumb and go to bed.

—Choice millet seed for sale by C. Rummel, superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor. 7-6t.

—Three boys have been born in one house on west Jefferson street in three months.—Daily News. Same lady?

—The timber for the new business room to be erected by Mr. Porter, on Main street, is now being delivered.

—You can have mince pies every day if you desire them, by buying prepared mince-meat at Tarney's meat market.

Wanted.—A first-class female cook. Must come well recommended. Apply at the Stamets house, Auburn Junction.

—Charlie Rant, the genial foreman in Hague's boot-and-shoe store, says that his patience with the weather is awl pegged out.

—Fifteen car-loads of baled hay have been shipped from this market to the Michigan pineries. The business has only fairly begun.

—Can the old love.—Huntington Herald. What do you want to can the old love for?—Kendallville Standard. Possibly to preserve it.

—A beacon in distress is "Dr. Seller's Cough Syrup," the most efficacious remedy for coughs, colds, and hooping-cough. Price 25c.

—Next Friday and Saturday evenings we are promised a good entertainment. Houston's sausage grinder knocks the persimmons.

—We have a faint recollection of having remarked a remark to the effect that some wood was wanted at this office. Did anybody hear us?

—Frank Albright, mention of whose insanity was made in last week's issue of this paper, was conveyed yesterday to the asylum at Indianapolis.

—Work has commenced and preparations are being made for the new building of W. H. Kiblinger, to be erected on the corner next to Hollister's.

—Bailiff Joe McKay has been temporarily dishing out pills to Davenport's customers this week, during the illness of Will. Shaffer. He makes a good one.

—The Humpty Dumptiest Humpty Dumpties that Humpty Dumpty ever Humpty Dumptied will be Humpt and Dumpt at Ensley's hall, Friday and Saturday evenings.

—Wednesday of last week, while W. H. Linder, agent of the Jackson road at Angola, was at dinner, some gentleman broke into his office and tapped the till, relieving it of about $24.

—Miss Zelpha McBride, of the Hollister restaurant, is now making a visit of recreation with relatives at Bryan, O., having felt unable to continue her duties without a brief resting spell.

—Owing to a combination of circumstances, Toby Rush has discontinued his typographical labors at the Republican office.

—"Sellers' Liver Pills' cured me of liver complaint of eight years, standing." Wm. Evans, Joliet, Ill. Give them a trial.

—Mrs. W. J. Austin and little son, Roy, left for Angola yesterday, where she will spend a day or two visiting Miss Lillie Morse of that place.

—Charlie Pommert, who now runs a barber-shop of his own at Edgerton, Ohio, came up last week on purpose to subscribe for the Courier. He returned home Friday.

—Mrs. Birdsell, of Richmond, is visiting in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Austin, with whom she will probably spend the winter. (P. S. The winter has just begun.)

—As will be seen by reference to the unclaimed list, a letter remains in the postoffice for "J. Smith." Don't all come after it at once, as Postmaster Rainier has only one deputy.

—D. M. Eveland, of the Hicksville Republican, was in town a few hours Monday, during which time he visited the Courier office and ground out some copy for his new paper.

—Our enterprising city marshal has already commenced repairing and scraping the streets. Right. Nothing attracts the attention of strangers quicker than clean, smooth streets.

—Mr. C. C. Shaffer has purchased Mr. M. L. Duck's stock of furniture, and now controls the market in that line. He is offering rare bargains on fine furniture.

—The new double store of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will be immense when the changes are completed. A force of hands is now at work, the center wall having already been removed.

—What in the world Jno. L. Davis meant by sending a tin whistle and rattle-box up to Frank Copper's new home, Tuesday last, is more than we can conjecture. There is apparently some mistake about it.

—Garrett is afflicted with a gang of sacrilegious individuals who drop buttons and gun-wads into the Sunday-school contribution box; but that's all right, so long as they don't take out any change.

—Three rules which, if obeyed, will make you an example for others: Never betray a confidence; never laugh at the misfortunes of others, and never forget to renew your subscription when the time is up.

—Prospects for the extension of the Eel-River division of the Wabash railroad from Butler to Detroit are exceedingly good. When the line is completed it will be one of the most extensive freight lines in the west.

—George Hazzard, the much-written-about Auburn banker, is now safely housed in the northern penitentiary. He works at cigar-making, a more honest business, but not quite so lucrative, as that for which George was sent up for indulging in.—Wabash Courier.

—A man in Davenport's drug store yesterday asked if Lew. Garfield, the desperado who is now in the cooler for complicity in the Spencerville racket, is any relative of Senator Garfield. We think he is;—a step-stranger-in-law.

—To-day Coop. Ralston will be arrested for cruelty to animals. He spent two hours yesterday bombarding the bank of deposit, in the rear of the Courier office, mutilating the edifice and endangering the life of one of its occupants.

—Examine Goodman's dinner-pail, the only thing of the kind that is not injurious to health. It is convenient, durable and cheap. B. Goodman, patentee and sole manufacturer, Auburn Indiana. 7tf

—The Stamets hotel at the junction is ready for occupancy. We believe it is not rented yet.

Later.—Mr. H. H. Stamets is now moving into the hotel building, and will be ready to receive guests in a week or ten days.

—Frank Copper likes ham and eggs, occasionally, and his wife thinks she can fix 'em; so they have gone to housekeeping in good old style, having rented the cosy little house recently vacated by P. J. Lockwood, down near the Jackson depot.

—S. U. Lumbard, of the Lumbard House, Auburn, is in the city.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel, Tuesday. "Lumbard House, Auburn;" wonder where it is situated. "S. U. Lumbard," that must be Fort Wayne's Sid. Anyhow, it's too much mixed for us.

—A man named Oran Offutt, at Wabash, pelted Ephraim Pegg over the head with a pebble, not long since, from the effects of which the latter Pegged out, and the authorities are unable to find Offutt. He is probably, by by this time, Off-at California.

—Pete Eldridge is now a typo in the Hicksville Republican office, and its last week's issue—which was its first—contains this item:

"Our Pete has gone to Auburn to see his sick mother, who must be very feeble. We admire Pete's devotion."

—Though the leap-year ball was not a source of much profit to the ladies in point of finance, it was certainly the most enjoyable occasion of the season. The ladies deserve credit for the manner in which they entertained their guests.

—A butcher at Ft. Wayne, Meyers by name, wants $2,000 worth of libel out of the Daily News. Like all the rest of the sensitive creatures, he will surely get left.

—Providence permitting, day after to-morrow will be St. Valentine's day, as is evidenced by the handsome portraits and tender sentiments which adorn the numerous show-windows.

—Uncle John McClellan, who bosses the little store down on the corner, has a chronic case of nose-bleed; he also had some hard luck Tuesday evening, some miscreant having relieved him of about a half bushel of smoking-tobacco. No insurance.

—Mr. Max. Rosenthal, the popular wholesale cigar dealer, of Fort Wayne, was in this city Monday supplying his many customers with choice brands, of which he has several varieties. He left a box of his best on our table, for which we return thanks.

—"Hank" Long, foreman in the Kendallville Standard office and a brother to our Mike, has gone to the far west to recuperate. He will be absent about six weeks, we understand, during which time he hopes to "kill two stones with the one bird"—regain health and have some fun.

—White's Dramatic Company, comprising sixteen firstclass artists, in support of the renowned comedian, F. G. White, and the charming actress, Miss Fannie Mathias, will appear at Ensley's hall, Monday evening, Feb'y. 16. Reserved seats can be secured at Willis' book store. This popular company deserves a big house.

—A Minister relates his experience thus:

I take pleasure in adding to your many testimonials, that last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), not being able to preach on account of Rheumatic pains in the shoulder, I bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which, after using several times, relieved me wonderfully. Dr. B. Pick, Rochester, New York.

—Under the heading "The Old, Old Story," the Decatur Democrat of last week publishes an account of the seduction of a beautiful young girl near that place, the crime having been worked up and accomplished by two young devils of Decatur, whose names the Democrat withholds. Let everybody know their names, gentlemen, and then give it to them right and left.

—The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending February 7, 1880:

Daniel Baker,
Lycurgus Bates,
Jas. A. Campbell,
John G. Davis,
J. Decker,
Frank Jones,
J. Smith,
J. Shun,
Jacob Sigler,
Ida L. Watters,
Rosa Widney,
Henry Wagner.

Jos. Rainier, Postmaster

—The officials of the First National bank were considerably demoralized last Saturday, owing to some disarrangement of the bolt on the inside of the burglar vault of their mammoth safe. An expert, sent by the Hall Safe & Lock Co., succeeded in removing the obstruction during Sunday forenoon, when Walborn and McIntyre drew the first long breath in forty hours.

—Fred. Ashton, freight conductor on the B. & O. road, and Jay Eastman, of Garrett, were in town Tuesday, distributing invitations to a grand Washington's birthday ball, to be given at the B. & O. dining rooms, Monday evening Feb. 28. From particulars mentioned by the above-named gentlemen, we imagine that they intend to have a slashing good time.

—A snoozer from Butler, with a double charge of concentrated corn-juice in his system, took possession of the Wabash depot, Monday evening, just as Agent Johnson was locking up to go to supper. He exhibited a return ticket to Butler and claimed the right to occupy the premises until the midnight train departed; and Mr. Johnson, fearing that the fellow might make up a downy bed of ease on the track, as did Elmer Bradley, allowed him to sit there surrounded with darkness as long as he pleased.

—The entertainment given by Mr. Knight was grand. The hall was crowded and seats were at a premium. The selections from Shakespeare were rendered with an artistic taste, natural grace and ease of manner that betokened a thorough study and just appreciation of each character, and called forth the admiration and praise of our best critics. The various and gorgeous costumes, belts, girdles, cemeters, etc., worn, illustrative of those of "ye ancient times," was magnificence itself. He had scarcely retired to change before he returned clad in an entirely new raiment. It was one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given in the city.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—Recollections, of days agone are brought to mind, as one by one our old time friends vanish behind the clouds of an unseen and uncertain future. The beauties of a heaven hoped for shine forth brightly in our imagination, when, from time to time the Father of all bids the spirit set on earth to rise in Paradise, where purity of character and noble traits on earth have earned a crown which only the pure are entitled to wear. Such were the thoughts suggested to the mind of the writer when he learned of the recent death of Mrs. John H. Kepner, an old time friend at Columbia City. Our sympathies go out for a devoted and sorrowing husband; innocent and confiding children; loving sisters and a kind, indulgent father; may the gloom of their sorrowing hearts be dispelled in the hope that she has only gone

"Out of the shadow of sadness,
Into the sunshine of gladness,
Into the light of the blest;
Out of a land very dreary,
Out of the world of the weary,
Into the rapture of rest."

Garfield Gobbled.

In the Courier of last week, we terminated an article relative to the Spencerville-Sol. Barney-burglary-business, with the query: "Where in the deuce is Garfield?" This week, owing to the efforts of Sheriff Leas and Deputy-Sheriff Somers, we are enabled to answer the question quite explicitly. One day last week the sheriff received some information which led him to believe that he had his man, and accordingly, in company with J. C. Somers, he took a bee line for Canada, where, at the town of Chatham, Kent county, Ontario, he found Lewis Garfield in jail, having been arrested there on a charge of murder which was committed some time since at Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, Ohio; and the chances are, had not Sheriff Leas put in his appearance, that Garfield would have been taken to Ohio and lynched, as the man who committed the aforesaid murder was unknown there and some parties who had evidently put up a job on Garfield were willing to swear that he was the man. However, Sheriff Leas had but little difficulty in convincing the authorities that they had caged the wrong bird for them but the right one for him; and as for the prisoner himself, he considered the sheriff's coming after him such a God-send that he consented to accompany him without any extradition papers or going through the process of obtaining a requisition. He said that his treatment there, during two days' confinement, was pretty rough; that he was fed on cold water gruel, etc.; therefore, of the two evils he chose the least and submissively surrendered. Once back into the United States, everything was smooth sailing, and the sheriff arrived here with his slippery prisoner at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. A Courier reporter visited Garfield yesterday, at the jail, from whom he elicited a portion of the facts related above. The prisoner seemed somewhat nervous and excited, though this is partly attributable to a slight fever with which he is suffering and for which he is now receiving medical assistance.

Thus ends another chapter in this interesting story, and for additional developments our readers must await the trial.

A Happy Gathering.

In the last issue of the Courier we inadvertently omitted to make mention, though then in possession of the particulars, of a pleasant family re-union which took place Tuesday morning of last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beard, about one mile northeast of town, in commemoration of the birthday of Mrs. Sophia Leas, that day being the eightieth anniversary. On that joyful occasion, which is fitfully celebrated by the family every year, this aged lady was surrounded by the following sons and daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beard, John Leas and wife, of Waterloo, Samuel J. Miller and wife, of Angola, Jacob Leas and wife, of Steuben county, Philip Parnell and wife, of this county, Sheriff A. S. Leas and wife, of this place, and O. H. Leas and wife, of Angola. The only living members absent being Dr. E. R. Leas and Mrs. Addie E. Yeagy, the chief purpose of the gathering—to have a big dinner and good time—was accomplished, though the pleasure of the occasion would have been materially enhanced by the presence of the missing ones. As may be inferred, the dinner was a success and cheerfulness prevailed until the evening shadows began to fall, when the party dispersed to meet at Mrs. Parnell's, nothing transpiring to prevent, one year hence, Feb. 5, 1881.

Lively Racket.

"French Pete," in his usual and effective style, got overloaded with family disturbance, last Friday, and for a few moments made it quite interesting for the boys in the boot-and-shoe store of W. J. Austin & Co. At about three o'clock in the afternoon Pete entered the aforesaid establishment and immediately jumped up on the shirt-collar of Mr. Moses Brandon, who was sitting in the shop, and between whom and Pete some old grudge exists; but Mr. B. demurred to the little Frenchman's complaint and chucked him a double-back-action lick in the neck. Pete took his medicine like a little man and stretched his form out on the floor, after which Marshal Scott stepped into the arena and dropped the curtain on the first act. During the hottest of the battle, W. J. remembered that he had an engagement with a man around the corner, while Dave Hampton couldn't be seen for the dust he made trying to slide through a knot hole in a box of boots. The second and concluding act in the drama consisted of Pete's being incarcerated in the old jail, from which he liberated himself with an ax concealed in his vest pocket.

Auburn Historical Society.

This recently organized society is now flourishing and bids fair to become a successful, permanent association. There is certainly no reason why Auburn should not sustain it, and a little active work on the part of each member is bound to have the desired result. The next meeting will take place at Gordon's art gallery to-morrow (Friday) evening, at which time select readings will be given by Miss Brown, of the high school, Mrs. E. L. Casebeer and Mr. Louis Johnson. These will be entertaining, and a good time is in store for those who attend.

Dyer's Dose Definitely Dealt.

The final action of the court in the Dyer case, which attracted so much attention and called forth so much feeling at Albion, a few weeks since, took place yesterday. As has before been stated, a motion was made for a new trial when the verdict was rendered; but Judge Lowry, after hearing the arguments, overruled the motion. A motion was then interposed for the further postponement of judgment on the verdict for two weeks, which was overruled. A motion was then made in arrest of judgment; this, also, was overruled, and thirty days were given in which to file bill of exceptions. The defendant was sentenced by the court to imprisonment in the state prison at Michigan City for the full period of his natural life. Dyer, while judgment was being pronounced upon him, though not exhibiting any considerable emotion, was once affected to tears; and, since he has "sown in tears," he may "reap in joy," but the chances are against him.

Amusement.

Alfred J. Knight, whose impersonations of Shakespeare and of humorous characters have been pronounced the best in the land, wherever he has appeared, is engaged by the Odd Fellows for next Thursday evening at Ensley's hall. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents. Tickets for sale at Davenport's drug-store. Mr. Knight's costumes are the finest and most expensive worn by any impersonator in the country.

Not every one can identify himself as clearly as a Dutchman of whom we read recently. Having seen in the morning papers an account of an accident in which he had himself been killed, and after which he had been carried to the morgue, he had a long argument in his own mind and seems to have more than half convinced himself that something dreadful had happened in spite of his apparent health and good spirits. He hastened to the morgue and there, sure enough, was a dead body. Even then he was a little uncertain whether he or another man had been killed, and immediately began a close examination. The clothes of the dead man were very like his own, and so was the complexion and the general cast of countenance. The poor Dutchman was in perfect dispair, and began to feel that he had, after all, been really killed. At last he opened the eyes of the dead man and found them to be blue. With a great sigh of relief he said: "No dot can't be me; mine eyes is black, but, mein Gott, what a close schave I have had."—[Ex.]

Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, has used the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and endorses it highly. He writes about it as follows: —I am pleased to say that the use of St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly, and I have no hesitation to recommend it to all as an excellent curative.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. John Barney, Administrator.
Feb. 9, 1880. 7-3w

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-3-1y

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
88 Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public sale, at the late residence of John Jacob Gall, deceased, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, February 28, 1880, the following property, to-wit: One horse, one cow, young cattle, farming implements, etc. Terms made known on day of sale. Oliver P. Leasned, Administrator
February 3, 1880.
6-4w

$50,000
CASH WANTED.

In order to convert our stock into cash, we have made the following reduction on

OVERCOATS:

The	$18.00	kind	now	for	$15.00
"	15.00	"	"	"	12.00
"	12.00	"	"	"	10.00
"	10.00	"	"	"	8.00
"	8.00	"	"	"	6.50
"	6.50	"	"	"	5.00
"	5.00	"	"	"	4.00
"	4.00	"	"	"	3.00
"	3.00	"	"	"	2.50

MEN'S SUITS!

Reductions in Dress Suits.
Reductions in Business Suits.
Reductions in Working Suits
Reductions in Boy's Clothing.
Reductions in Children's Clothing

It will pay you to buy of us. We guarantee to save you more than your railroad fare.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,
GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats	$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats.	2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters	5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c--Price Dec. 24, 68c.

[High priced wool was not pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House.
FORT WAYNE. - - INDIANA.

A QUESTION AND ITS ANSWER.

BY HALLIE C. T.

If "the sunset of life gives mystical lore,"
Tell, venerable father, ere thou leaveth earth's shore,
While thy mind is illumined (and freed from all care)
By light late given from the heavenly sphere,
Tell me, I pray, why earth is all change,
And nothing is permanent which e'er seemeth strange.

The mountain is grand and lifts high its head,
A volcano bursts, 'tis the lava's deep bed;
The ocean is mighty, but change is marked there
On its surf-beaten rocks and its beach hot and bare;
The rainbow is gorgeous—it stays not an hour—
And how transient the bloom of the loveliest flower!
The swallows and martins that build in the wall
Ere the winter is with us are flown one and all.

Is there no Utopia where mortals' fond dreams
Are realized ever and life's what it seems?
Where roses are brighter and sweeter each morn,
Whose bloom is perpetual, with never a thorn?
Where dear ones we love and clasp to our heart
From our fond keeping shall never depart?
Where affection is truly an amaranth flower,
Whose glow grows warmer and purer each hour?
Where friends are all true and never betray,
And discord comes not to darken our way?
Where mortals ne'er pay for that sad primal fall—
And is "the trail of the serpent over us all?"

In reply so promptly spoken,
As his eye now gave the token
That his soul
Must meet its goal,
That the hour supreme was near,
He tersely said, in tones of cheer:

"Daughter, why this change deplore
Death's the only, *only* door
Unto the land of bliss;
Death is natural as our birth,
Progressive as our life on earth;
Believeth thou this?

"Roses without a thorn,
Fadeless flowers, earthly born,
Are but dreams;
But where eternal summer lies,
Beyond the gates of paradise,
All is what it seems."

CLARENDON, Ark.

FIGHT WITH WOLVES.

One of the most muscular, powerful-limbed settlers on the old New York frontier, a century since, was Henreich Kaupman. His arms were like piston-rods, and he could drive his huge, mallet fist with such a tremendous momentum as to fell an ox as if stricken by a thunderbolt.

It is said that he was once caught by two iron-muscled Mohawks, each armed with knives, while Henreich had neither; yet at the first onset he fractured the skull of the foremost Indian, and bore the second one to the earth as if he was nothing but an infant. That Indian never resumed the perpendicular again.

All this is by way of introduction to an adventure that Kaupman once had with a pack of wolves, and which came fearfully nigh having a fatal result for him.

The winter of 17— was an unusually severe one throughout the Northern States, and many deaths from exposure and starvation occurred before the opening of spring. The wolves, bears and other wild animals became nearly famished from hunger, and, as a consequence, were unusually fierce and courageous. They came down from the mountains, and woe to the sheepfold that was left unprotected during the night. They were sure to be invaded by the starving animals, and not a sheep would live to tell the tale.

There were tracks around the barns, where the wolves had trotted all night in their search for some means of entrance; their howls could be heard through the still, cold hours, and more than one housewife had been chased to her very door for imprudently venturing out after nightfall.

Many of the settlers sat in the upper stories of their homes, and amused themselves by shooting the wolves, for whose scalps the Government had a standing bounty of several shillings.

Henreich Kaupman remained at home, only venturing forth to attend to his dumb animals and see that they were properly protected during the night. But after a while his stock of groceries became low, and finally gave out altogether. True, he and his family could live upon the poultry, sheep and animals they owned, but it was rather unpleasant to be without tea, coffee, sugar, salt and many other articles that were more necessities than they were luxuries.

By this time, too, the roads had been traversed so much that they were thoroughly broken, and Henreich concluded to harness up his mare to his sled and go to the village, about four miles distant, and procure the articles which he so much needed.

With a want of foresight which he could never explain, he started out upon his journey without any weapon, except a keen-edged hatchet, which was carried in case the sled should give out. In his house hung his trusty rifle, but neither he nor his wife seemed to imagine that there would be any call for it, and he drove cheerily away, bidding his wife a merry good-by as the mare went at a spanking gait down the road toward the village.

The latter place—which might more properly be termed a settlement—was reached in due time, the groceries all bought, and everything was in readiness to start homeward.

Henreich had been storm-bound so long in his house that he found the companionship of his friends at the village tavern extremely agreeable. There was so much to talk about, so much news to listen to, such a quantity of gossip regarding the affairs of the neighborhood, that the time slipped unconsciously by, until, when he arose to go, he found it was almost dark. Still he had no fears, as his wife would understand that he had remained at the village, and there was no necessity of his immediate return.

As he turned homeward and left the village behind him, and noticed that the dim light by which he was traveling belonged to the moon, it flashed upon him that perhaps he would encounter danger before reaching home, and he regretted for the twentieth time that he had left his rifle behind.

The road, deep between the drifts of snow, was of just sufficient width for the little mare and sled, and the spirited little animal went forward at a swift gait, while Henreich, somewhat stupefied and weary, was beguiled into drowsiness by the easy, gliding motion of the sled.

He was half asleep and half conscious when he became sensible of a rapid increase in the motion of the sled. He felt it jerk several times beneath him, and all at once a fiercer jerk than usual, accompanied by a neigh of terror, effectually aroused him, and he sat bolt upright and looked around. He looked in front; all wore its wonted appearance; a wild, straggling piece of wood standing two feet deep in snow; the narrow track twisting through it; the heavens, cold and clear, the earth white; but close behind the sled were three gaunt animals, cantering heavily, while a fourth was fast gaining behind.

The jaws of the leading wolf, owing to the lowness of the sled, were within reach of Henreich's shoulder. But the latter cared little for this. The brutes were after the mare, and upon her courage and fortitude depended the escape of herself and master.

If the alarmed creature could have the nerve to keep steadily onward in the track she had a good chance of eluding her pursuers, for the moment the wolves sprang outside the road to pass the sleigh, the depth of the snow so diminished their speed that they fell behind. But should the mare, in her terror, spring aside and plunge into the snow, Kaupman knew it was all up with both of them. Such a proceeding would disentangle her from the sled; and, before she could flounder a dozen yards through the snow, the wolves would be tearing her to shreds.

Henreich leaned forward and spoke kindly to his animal, which raised her ears that were flat with terror, and fell into a more even pace. He then turned, and, brandishing his keen-edged hatchet, shouted to the brutes, but it did not discomfit them in the least.

Reaching forward he patted his mare with the hand that held the reins, while he held the hatchet with the other, and kept his eye upon the ferocious beasts. However, he did not use the weapon, for the closer the wolves kept to the sled, the less they were seen by the horse, and, as a consequence, there was the less probability of her terror becoming uncontrollable, and her breaking aside from the path.

So long as matters remained in their relative position, Henreich felt that all was going well.

It was not long before the wolves discovered that there was little prospect of success so long as they remained in the track, and they now began springing aside and attempting to get abreast of the horse. In every instance they fell behind; but each effort revealed them to the terrified mare, that had no blinkers, and the furious plunges she made filled Henreich with the greatest anxiety.

One of the wolves was very large and straight-limbed, and showed a speed superior to the rest. More than once, when he sprung out into the snow, he advanced nearer abreast the horse than did the others. Upon this gaunt creature Henreich fixed his eye, and caught the green light that played from his eyelids.

By-and-by the snow became flatter, and the huge wolf again sprung aside. The speed of these animals is extraordinary, and he gained rapidly. Henreich waited until he got just abreast, when, rising in his seat, he circled the hatchet over his head and brought it down with the quickness of lightning. The head of the wolf was cleft in twain, and with a dying yelp he doubled over in the snow, and was quickly left behind.

One of the dreaded animals was dispatched. There were three left as furious for blood as ever, and these never abated their speed in the least. Had they got a taste of the blood of their companion they would have gagged themselves on him before seeking the horse; but he whisked off the stage of life so suddenly that they scarcely noticed his absence.

The distance from home was rapidly diminishing between the quick steps of the mare, which continued to carry the sled at full speed, until the fear of overturning became again a source of anxiety. Henreich, too, had learned by this time that these were no ordinary animals with which he had to deal, but sharp-set, fiercely courageous and determined brutes, to which man or beast would be alike welcome, their preference, however, as manifested by their actions, being for horseflesh.

These were not the animals to be frightened away by the sight of a man's house, and there was a bad open space between the outskirts of the forest and Henreich's home, to which he looked with no little apprehension.

They had now approached the very edge of the wood, and the wolves began gaining on each side. The terror-stricken horse became uncontrollable, and, bounding terrifically forward, caught the sled against the stump of a tree, overturned it, and galloped away at a full run, leaving Henreich alone in the snow.

Before he could rise, he felt the brutes clawing at his throat, but his garments were so thick that he was saved from injury, and, rising to his feet threw them off. His hatchet had been jerked out of his hand as he fell, and he looked desperately around for it, but it was not to be found.

By this time the mare was almost out of sight, and two of the wolves were upon the defenseless man, and the other, deserting the animal, bounded back. Henreich faced the foremost, and the next moment was surrounded.

The powerful man now called into play all the strength for which he was so renowned. He struck furiously at the leaping, snarling brutes, and flung them off when they attempted to cling to him. Had he possessed a weapon, even a club, it is not impossible that he would have saved himself. One blow, with a club in his hands, would have cracked the skull of the largest brute, and with a knife he could have ripped them open.

But there was no hope, fighting with his naked hands. His blood had already dyed the snow, and the smell and taste of it made the brutes furious. Their lithe, heavy bodies were hurled against him, as if impelled by some power not their own, and finally they pulled him down.

The sweets of this earth, the mystery of heaven, swept through poor Henreich's mind; nay, in those brief, terrible moments, the particulars found time to intrude. It is often, very often, thus in the moment of death.

He thought how his devoted Mary would watch through the vigil—how his mangled remains would tell his fate in the morning—a life's despair for the mother of the helpless little ones. All these things rushed through his brain, and he knew that he himself was in the jaws of the wolves.

Then those foul, lurid eyes glared over him; the tightening of the throat followed, and thinking was finished. Still he struggled to release his arms—the grasp on his throat was choking him; his senses reeled; when, like the whizzing of a meteor, another hard-breathing animal shot in among the assailants and fastened itself on the chief.

The wolves for an instant relaxed their fury; Henreich reeled giddy to his feet, and recognized his brave dog. For a moment he stood bewildered, when he saw the wolf retreating, and the other two attacking his dauntless dog. He turned to help him, and a bright object caught his eye; it was his hatchet lying on the snow, within an arm's length of the last terrible struggle. Henreich snatched it up, and was himself again.

His arms were bleeding, but their giant strength remained. The next instant he had split the skull of one of the wolves, and now he turned, like the madman that he was, upon the fierce animal that had borne his faithful dog to the ground.

The first blow laid bare the gaunt backbone, the next gave his throat a terrible gash, and the third loosened his fearful gripe upon the dog. Still he struggled fiercely, when Henreich sprang upon the animal, and cut and hacked and slashed until the wolf was mincemeat.

As he arose, a hand was on his shoulder, and, turning, a hand was on his bosom.

"Henreich!"

"Mary!"

Long did the young people stand in speechless embrace; but the weaker supported the strong; for Henreich's manly nerves were gone, and he leaned upon Mary like a helpless child.

The arrival of the frightened horse aroused the wife, and the moment she opened the door the dog rushed forth, led by his kindly instinct. Mary fled wildly after him, not pausing to bring the rifle. But this, it has been shown, was not needed.

The Speaking Date.

The automaton I shall now describe is a huge carbuncle, in form and appearance, just like an ordinary date such as any one would handle and attempt to eat without suspecting deception. It was owned and exhibited by a Hindoo ventriloquist, who was also a juggler; and he called his carbuncle "The Speaking Date." Whenever he spoke to it the answer came promptly, and appropriately, as it seemed, from the very heart of the date, which lay on a table, several feet from the exhibitor.

It was not always, however, an obedient servant, for sometimes, when the master gave an order, the date argued the point, making objections, offering excuses, and finally yielding, as it were, under protest.

It would complain that it was "sleepy," or "tired of doing the same thing over and over," or "the people were not paying attention." But all this only enhanced the interest of the occasion; and when, at last, the rebellious little thing concluded to do as it was bidden the audience was in ecstasies.

A tree was made to grow in our presence, as if from the very heart of the date, putting forth its long, pointed leaves, then the dainty blooms, and finally a clump of the luscious fruit. But of this we were not invited to eat, for it disappeared suddenly, and only the single little golden-brown date we had seen at the first remained. This was, of course, only a specimen of the sleight-of-hand "tricks" that Hindoo jugglers know so well how to perform, while the apparent speaking of the date was the result of ventriloquism—the juggler being able to make his voice sound as if it came from where the date lay, and so induce the audience to think that the voice came out of the fruit-like carbuncle itself.

But, after this, the stone jumped, walked, ran and finally, with head and wings suddenly attached, flew across the stage and alighted between the conjurer's joined hands. This was all accomplished by means of machinery adroitly hidden between the carbuncle and the golden tripod upon which it lay. Curious and startling as were the movements, they were wonders of mechanism, and, of course, had nothing to do with supernatural powers, such as the ventriloquist pretended to possess.—*St. Nicholas.*

Washington as a Fireman.

In 1774 the Friendship Fire Company, which still exists, was organized. It at first consisted of citizens who, out of "mutual friendship," agreed to carry to every fire "two leathern buckets and one great bag of oznaburg or wider linnen." Washington was made an honorary member, and when he went as a delegate to the Congress of 1774, at Philadelphia, he examined the fire engines in use there. On his return to Philadelphia to the Continental Congress in 1775, he bought from one Gibbs a small fourth-class engine for £80 10s., and just before he set out for Boston heights to become Commander-in-Chief he dispatched this little engine to the Friendship Company. When in Alexandria in his younger days he always attended at fires, and assisted to extinguish them. In the last year of his life a fire occurred near the market. He was riding down King street, followed by his servant, also on horseback, and he saw the Friendship engine poorly manned. Riding up to a group of well-dressed gentlemen near by, he called out: "Why are you idle there, gentlemen? It is your business to lead in these matters." And, throwing the bridle of his horse to his servant, he leaped off and seized the brakes, followed by a crowd that gave the engine such a "shaking up" as it never knew afterward.—*Wm. F. Carne, in Harper's Magazine.*

GOSSIP WITH GRANT

About His Cabinet and Other Men and Matters.

[John Russell Young's "Around the World With Grant."]

"Hamilton Fish," said Gen. Grant, "is, I think, the best Secretary of State we have had in fifty years, unless it may have been Marcy. This will be the opinion of those who study the records of the State Department. He differed from Marcy and excelled him in this, that he never did anything for effect, while Marcy would often do things for effect. In this—his *aversion to anything* that looked like striving for an effect—Fish was so straight that I sometimes thought he leaned backward. When I formed my Cabinet I consulted no one. The only member of it whom I informed in advance was A. T. Stewart. Mr. Stewart had so many vast and stupendous private interests that I did not think it would be fair to offer him such a place without first knowing whether he could accept. I thought his genius for business would be the quality required for the treasury, and I wanted the treasury conducted on strict business principles. When I spoke to Mr. Stewart he was pleased. My first choice for the State Department was James F. Wilson, of Iowa. I appointed Mr. Washburne under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Washburne knew he was going to France, and wanted to go. I called on him one day when he was ill. I found him in a desponding mood. He said that before going to a country like France he would much like to have the prestige of a Cabinet office; that it would help his mission very much. He suggested the treasury. I had already spoken to Mr. Stewart on the subject, and said I would make him Secretary of State. So came the appointment. You remember Schofield was retained for a time as Secretary of War. I did this to mark my approval of his course in going into Johnson's Cabinet. As a matter of fact, before Schofield accepted Johnson's offer he consulted with me, and I advised him to accept. But Schofield was in the army, and a General. Of course he could not resign a life position of so high a grade to take a political office that would last four years. And I do not think it proper that an officer in high rank should be either at the head of the army or navy. After Rawlins died, I debated for some time between Belknap, whom I did appoint, and Fairchild, now the Consul General in Paris. What decided between the two were state considerations. I appointed Mr. Borie to the navy because I knew him to be an exalted character, one of the best types of Americans I have ever known; a merchant who had amassed a large fortune, and perfectly fitted for any place. If Mr. Borie had felt able or willing to undergo the labors of the Navy Department, he would have made an admirable Secretary. He declined the place, and only remained for a time at my urgent entreaty. I wanted the Navy Department to go to Pennsylvania and offered it to George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. He was a business man and could not accept. Then I asked Lindley Smith, of Philadelphia. His professional engagements were too absorbing. Mr. Borie mentioned Robeson, and arranged that we should meet on an excursion I was taking to West Point. Here I made Robeson's acquaintance, and out of it came his appointment to the Navy Department. After I gave the treasury to Boutwell, of course it would not do to have two Cabinet officers from Massachusetts, and Mr. Hoar retired. I have a great esteem for Mr. Hoar, and was sorry the Senate did not confirm his nomination for the Supreme bench. I look back upon my Cabinet selections with great pleasure, and am very grateful to the gentlemen associated with me for their assistance. Boutwell went out of the Cabinet to become a Senator. But I think he regretted it. He told me one day that he felt homesick after leaving the administration. I was sorry to lose him. I had difficulty in inducing Mr. Fish to remain eight years. At one time he was so bent on resigning that I had selected his successor. It would have been President White, of Cornell. Under the present administration one thing has been achieved which I admire, namely, the proper position of the General of the Army. It is now as it was before Marcy, as Secretary of War, quarreled with Scott. Scott became angry and retired to Elizabeth, leaving Marcy in command of the army. Secretaries have commanded it ever since until now. Now it is as it should be, and I think it will remain.

"I never knew Greeley well," said the General, "and don't think I ever met him until after I was elected President. But I had a great respect for his character. I was raised in an old-line Whig family, my father being an active man in the Whig party—attending conventions and writing resolutions. So that all my earliest predilections were for Greeley and his principles. I tried very hard to be friendly with Mr. Greeley and went out of my way to court him, but somehow we never became cordial. I invited him to the White House, and he dined with me. Greeley had strange notions about the kind of men who should take office. He believed that when a man was a helpless creature, who could do nothing but burden his friends, and was drifting between the jail and the poorhouse, he should have an office. For good men to hold office was, in his mind, a degradation. I remember on one occasion meeting him on the train between Washington and New York. I had a special car, and sent for him to come in. We talked all the way. He laid down this doctrine. I said, laughingly, 'That, Mr. Greeley, accounts for your always pushing so-and-so,' naming one of his herd of worthless men who were always hanging about the Washington hotels with letters of recommendation from him in their pockets. He was much annoyed at my personal application, although I had no idea of offending him. I don't think he ever quite forgave me for my raillery. Greeley was a man of great influence and capacity, but I think that in his latter years, at least when I knew him, he was suffering from the mental disease from which he died. He made suggestions to me, and recommendations to office, of the most extraordinary character, that he never could have conceived in a healthy frame of mind. I should like to have known him earlier, when he was himself. If he had been elected President he never could have lived through his term, and the Government would really have been in the hands of B. Gratz Brown."

"By the way," said the General, "the indirect claims case, as presented in our case against England at the time of the Alabama arbitration, was an illustration of what those in authority are compelled sometimes to do as a matter of expediency. I never believed in the presentation of indirect claims against England. I did not think it would do any good. I knew England would not consider them, and that it would complicate our meritorious case by giving her something to complain about. When Mr. Fish prepared our case against England, and brought it to me for approval, I objected to the indirect claim feature. Mr. Fish said he entirely agreed with me, but it was necessary to consider Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumner was at the head of the committee in the Senate that had charge of foreign affairs. He was not cordial to the treaty; we had overruled one of his suggestions, namely, that our first condition of peace with England should be the withdrawal of her flag from the American continent. That suggestion was a declaration of war, and I wanted peace, not war. Mr. Sumner had also laid great stress on indirect claims. Not to consider them in our case, therefore, would offend him. Then, if we made a treaty without considering indirect claims, they would exist as an unsettled question, and be used by demagogues as pretexts for embroiling us at some future time with England. The surest way of settling the indirect claim question was to send it to the Geneva tribunal. The argument of Mr. Fish convinced me, but somewhat against my will. I suppose I consented because I was sincerely anxious to be on good terms with Mr. Sumner, as I wanted to be with all of our leading Republicans."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

POOR'S Manual (1878) gives the total number of miles of railroad operated in the United States as 74,112, and the total cost of construction, $3,715,725,000—about an average of $50,000 per mile.

THE latest statistics in reference to the miles of telegraph lines give the length of various lines in the United States as 70,618, and the length of the wires as 164,610. We have no information regarding their cost.

OVER 20,000 car-loads of live and dressed poultry are carried into New York city yearly, and 25,500,000 dozens eggs go to the same market. According to the best estimates, the United States produces 9,000,000,000 of eggs annually.

THE poverty of Germany, as compared with France, is indicated by the statement that the latter country has 100,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, with a population of 39,000,000; while Germany, with a population of 42,000,000, has only 80,000,000 acres devoted to farming purposes.

OF the 202 minor planets now known, 155 have been discovered by ten astronomers. The list is as follows: Peters, 38; Watson, 23; Palisa, 21; Luther, 20; Goldschmidt, 14; Borrelly, 9; Hind, 9; De Gasparis, 7; Prosp. Henry, 7, and Hogson, 7. The whole number of discoverers is thirty-three.

THE two towers of the Cologne Cathedral, which is now nearly completed after centuries of work, are the highest in the world. They are 524 feet 11 inches and 415 feet 1 inch high, respectively, while St. Peter's at Rome is but 409 feet 2 inches. The ridge tiles of the Cologne Cathedral are 360 feet 3 inches from the ground, while the top of the dome of St. Paul's in London is only 4 feet 10 inches higher.

THE annexed table shows the commercial failures in the country and the liabilities for eight years:

Year.	*Failures.*	*Amt. of liabilities*
1872	4,069	$121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,060,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053

THE last census reports 47,846 persons engaged in 5,204 establishments, making cigars, snuff, chewing or smoking tobacco; the value of the products $72,762,044, an increase of nearly 76 per cent. over that of 1860, in tobacco and snuff, and 268 per cent. increase in the production of cigars. Tobacco crop in the year 1840, 219,163,319 pounds; 1850, 199,752,655 pounds; 1860, 434,209,461 pounds; 1870, 262,735,341 pounds. In 1878 the tobacco crop was 392,546,700 pounds, valued at $22,137,428.

WESLEY SUMMERS, of Pickens county, S. C., a colored boy a little less than 18 years old, defied his father's opposition by marrying. The father spent all the next day hunting for his son, and, finding him in the evening, took him home, where the youthful bridegroom was beaten until he was almost senseless. The unhappy boy then employed the little strength he had left in committing suicide.

"MY darling," wrote a husband to his wife, "I shall not be home till very late this evening. Do not wait for me. It's for thy sake I work by the light of the pale, effulgent moon, as if it were the bright, dazzling sunshine." She didn't wait; she went and got a detective and hunted him up.

AN interesting French blue-book has been found, showing that the Jesuits, though thrice expelled from France, hold prosperous establishments in fifty-one of its eighty-one departments.

TURKEY'S territorial loss is estimated by a German authority as a territory almost as large as Prussia proper, with a population of 11,000,080.

AD VIRGILIUM.

BY PAUL M. RUSSELL.

[A reflection of Horace's ode.]

May Venus, guardian of the "Happy Isle"
And Helen's brothers, radiant orbs of light,
Befriend, and on thy bark benignly smile;
May Aeolus in caves of lasting night
Enchain all winds save welcome northern gusts;
And thou, O ship, bear safe to Attic ground
The priceless charge which Rome to thee intrusts;
O triple were the brazen bands that bound
The oaken heart of him who cleft the deep
With earliest beak. He feared not Afric gales
That wrestle with the polar blasts and sweep
The sea. He, daring, spread his snowy sails
Beneath the Hyades, and fearless crossed
The liquid realms that tyrant Notus ruled;
What path of death would he have shunned, who tossed
Upon the main and to all dangers schooled,
Had seen the monsters of the flood and watched
The fretted seas that washed the stars and saw
The tempest-smitten cliffs by lightnings notched!
All vain was made Jove's salutary law
Which placed repelling seas between far Greece
And our Hesperia, since godless barks
Leap scornful o'er the waves. Old customs cease
And man, attempting all, no longer marks
The bounds assigned to gods. Prometheus
From other realms stole living fire by charms
And ate it. Then famine and disease, alas!
Embraced the earth with their infectious arms
And direful Death advanced with rapid pace.
On wings forbid to man, the daring Greek
Essayed an airy path through cloud-sailed space,
And Hercules caused Acheron to shriek.
There is no cliff too high for man to scale;
And folly leads us on to sack the sky.
Our crimes great Jove still causes us to wait,
And jerks his deadly lightning from on high.

ABINGTON, Mass.

PITH AND POINT.

PINAPHORISM—Better late than hardly ever.

"THEN, I suppose, Miss Strongmind, you and Mr. Sparrow are soon to be man and wife?" "No, sir; woman and husband."

AN Irishman tells of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the whole crowd, "and that belonged to the tea-kettle."

"I AM astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start!" "Well, sir, I've been waiting for you to start for the last hour."

IS THERE a scientific man in the country who can tell, after a sock gets a hole in it, what becomes of the material that once took the place of the aperture?

"You just take a bottle of my medicine," said a quack doctor to a consumptive, "and you'll never cough again." "Is it so fatal as that?" gasped the consumptive.

AN auctioneer was endeavoring to sell a fowling-piece, and, failing to get a bid, a bystander, who had read the papers, said: "Blow in the muzzle, and it will go off."

THE man or woman who has never loved, hugged, kissed, played with, listened to, told stories to, or thoroughly spanked a child has missed the cardinal joys of life.

RESTAURANT patron: "These sausages are 'ardly up to the mark." Waiter: "They ain't, eh? Well, d'ye expect Italian greyhound and thoroughbred Scotch terrier for two bits?"

Two bad little boys of Tarentum
First borrowed some pins, and then bent 'em.
When their pa took a seat
They both beat a retreat,
As did likewise the fellow who lent 'em.

"DON'T be afraid to praise your servants when they deserve it," remarks an exchange; but the minute the husband tries that on the hired girl she has to hunt for another situation.

A YOUNG man in the "Answers to Correspondents" column in a New York paper asks: "How can I command a copious command of language?" We would suggest that he try sitting down on a tack.

A SOUTH AMERICAN plant has been found that cures bashfulness. It should be promptly tried on the man who leaves the hotel by the back window because he is too diffident to say good-by to the cashier and clerk.

"FULLNESS under the eye denotes language," we are told. So it does, and, we fear, bad language, too, at times. In a recent instance a fullness under the eye denoted that the possessor had called a man a liar.

A WASHERWOMAN, a regular and attentive listener at church, was commended by her pastor. "Yes," she said, "after my hard week's work is done, I git so rested to come to church, and sit and think about nothin'!"

A MAN out West has sued a newspaper for libel because it said he killed a man. The newspaper wants to compromise, and advises him to make the report true by killing somebody. He has accepted the advice, and is hunting around for the editor.

ART received rather an awkward criticism from a free-and-easy young man who met a sculptor in a social circle, and addressed him thus: "Er—er—so you are the man—er—that makes—er—mud heads?" And this was the artist's reply: "Er—er, not all of 'em; I pidn't make yours."

LIFE.

"We live but one life here," he said;
"The soul needs love, the body bread."
So to the needy and the poor
He gave, nor turned one from the door
That asked admittance to his heart.
Each, with a blessing, did depart.
This man will find, when death arrives,
He's lived a part of many lives.

ETTIE.

A CONFIRMED card-player became convinced that card-playing was wrong—perhaps because he had a long run of bad luck, and perhaps for higher reasons. He broke the subject very gently to his companions when they were busy at their favorite game by saying, seriously, "Well, friends, I think after all that a great deal of valuable time is wasted in playing cards." His partner, who never dreamed of the depth of his remark, answered, "Yes, I've often thought so, too. Now, just think, for instance, how much time we waste in shuffling."

THE WOLF AND THE MOUSE.

A wolf into the wilderness one day
Bore off a stolen sheep, and on the prey
Fed to the full. Then, finding he could not
Devour it to the bone upon the spot,
Resolved till supper time the rest to keep,
Beside it laid him down and went to sleep.
Meanwhile the smell allured a neighboring mouse
To creep with caution from his tiny house.
A particle of meat he slyly stole,
Then swiftly sped him back into his hole.
Yet, spite of all his care, the wolf awoke,
And into cries and lamentations broke:
"Halloo, there! Murder! Robbery! Will none
Fetch the police? I'm ruined and undone.
Confound these miscreant tricks! Oh, shame and grief,
That any four-legged thing should be a thief!"
—*University Magazine.*

SABBATH READING.

The Book.

Gallery of sacred pictures manifold,
A minster rich in holy effigies,
And bearing on entablature and frieze
The hieroglyphic oracles of old.
Along its transept aureoled martyrs sit:
And the low chancel side-lights half acquaint
The eye with shrines of prophet, bard and saint
Their golden tablets traced in holy writ!
But only when on form and word obscure
Falls from above the white supernal light
We read the mystic characters aright,
And light informs the silent portraiture,
Until we pause at last, awe-held, before
The one ineffable face, love, wonder, and adore.
—*Whittier.*

A Positive Christianity.

I once had a conversation with an intelligent infidel, who stared me in the face while he asked me if I was positive that my Christianity was true; to which I replied that I had not a doubt, and that the evidence was fixed in my heart; to which he replied that it had always been a difficult thing for him to believe a doctrine that was a matter of so much uncertainty to so many who call themselves Christians. "Well," said he, "I am in the habit of asking Christians whether they have the assurance that the Lord is with them, and when they answer in the affirmative their faces betray them, and look as though they had been caught in the act of stealing. And, for my part, I never can be a Christian as long as I find such poor representatives of Christianity. Why, sir, it is the rarest thing that I can find a man that is positive; and, therefore, there must be something wrong. When a business man makes himself known to me as such, he does not say, 'I *think* I am a member of such and such a firm,' 'I *hope* I am thus and so.' I do not question his veracity, and rarely think it necessary to ask him for any papers to prove it, because he is positive about it; but the usual answer to my plain question is, 'I hope so,' 'I am trying to be,' 'I used to be,' or 'would like to be.' Suppose I was appointed Prime Minister to some foreign state, and my business was to represent the interests of the United States of America, would I leave any room in the mind of the Governor as to the genuineness of my mission? If the Bible is true, and you are the representatives of its blessings, why are you ashamed to own it?"

I was not just then prepared for such a sermon from this celebrated infidel. Although he did not seem to doubt my statement, yet he taught me a lesson I will not soon forget, and that lesson was the awful responsibility of professing Christians.—*Advocate of Christian Holiness.*

"All Things Are Now Ready."

From age to age the call is still the same. As one generation sweeps another off the stage—some heeding, some despising, some not even hearing the benignant invitation, it is still repeated: "All things are now ready." Yes, at whatever moment the poor, sin-sick, starved, exhausted sinner first begins to feel his want, and turns his dim and haggard eyes toward that scene of splendor and festivity, before unknown or madly disregarded—however untimely the appeal may seem—though the prayer be breathed at midnight, in the dark, from the beggar's hovel, the field of battle, or the dungeon, or the scaffold—the response is still the same: "Come, for all things are now ready." The resort to this supply can never be too early; it should never be too late. It can never be too early; for the soul is never without consciousness of want—a restless craving for enjoyments, better than the best it has experienced. It should never be too late—as it is, alas! too late for thousands—because all things are now ready; and when all things are now ready, and the opportunity afforded of securing them but transient, it is self-destruction to refuse acceptance—it is folly, it is madness even to postpone it.—*J. A. Alexander*

Religious Notions.

Notions about religion may grow up in people's heads as hair grows on them—without any feeling.

Much that we cannot *ask* of man, we are, O! so glad, if any wise and friendly man will offer.

Whosoever examines and enjoys a Scripture story feels that he is brought nearer to God thereby.

Whatever, innocently interesting the mind, fills the heart with pure affectionate feeling serves for edification.

Christ has both to make Himself desired as a guest, and to persuade those who already desire Him that He is most willing to come.

It is quite natural and very useful that there should be much homely and simple narrative in the Bible. This makes us feel that "salvation" comes to the *house;* and does not merely wait in the church till we go to it.

The Evangelic narratives *domesticate* the "Gospel" in our souls; the dignified truth becomes affable, yet remains dignified; and we love what we revere, because it is so familiar with us.—*Rev. T. T. Lynch.*

The Waste by Fires.

If there be any virtue in the old proverb, "Willful waste makes woful want," the citizens of these United States ought to heed the warning emphatically given them in the record of losses by fire. This record shows that over $353,000,000 worth of property—products of the brain and brawn and industry of our people—was wasted by fire during the last five years.

The losses by fire in the United States during 1879 exceed by many millions of dollars similar losses during 1878, '77, '76, and fall short by less than $400,000 of the losses recorded in 1875, notwithstanding that in the month of October of that year Virginia City, Nev., was visited by a conflagration that destroyed $6,000,000 worth of property.

The losses to insurance companies last year were in excess of those of any of the four previous years. These losses amounted in 1875 to $39,325,400; in 1876, to $34,374,500; in 1877, to $39,398,900; in 1878, to $36,575,900; and in 1879, to $44,464,700. The destruction of special hazards and the losses thereby to the insurance companies progressed in a similar proportion to this.

In Canada the losses for each year varied widely. In 1876 and 1877 the Dominion was visited by no less than five large conflagrations; while in 1878 and 1879 the largest aggregate losses for one month amounted to $1,257,300. Of course the losses to insurance companies for each year varied in a like proportion.

The number of fires has been gradually and surely increasing each year. In 1870, for instance, the number of fires, each of which caused a loss of $100 and upward, was 9,391. Last year the number of similar fires reached 12,849, or an average of about one fire in every forty minutes.

There is not a shadow of doubt that a large proportion of these fires might have been prevented. Poorly constructed buildings, carelessness on the part of occupants, and incendiarism are the principal causes of fire. Were these causes remedied or removed, fires would be "few and far between."—*Insurance Chronicle.*

Alexandria and Gen. Washington.

The pilgrim who leaves the nation's capital to visit the grave of Washington arrives, midway to Mount Vernon, at the quiet town of Alexandria. There he may find, if he will but blow aside the dust of a century, foot-prints of the Father of his Country that tell of his ways as he moved round about his home. Elsewhere the great chief is on horseback, or sits high in some chair of state, lofty and removed from common men; but in Alexandria he is dismounted and afoot—a townsman and a neighbor.

The town and Washington came together into active life; for it was just as he grew from childhood into youth, at his brother's home, Mount Vernon, that the neighboring hamlet of Belhaven grew into the town of Alexandria. Belhaven was a tobacco warehouse and some log-huts on the southern part of a patent owned by the great-grandchildren of one John Alexander, who in 1669 paid 6,000 pounds of tobacco for nine miles of river-shore nearly opposite what is now the District of Columbia. Just after this purchase, Washington's great-grandfather had led from the settled lands near the mouth of the Potomac a troop of militia to punish the Dogne Indians for the murder of Robert Hen, a herdsman, near what is now Mount Vernon. He became enraptured with these magnificent hills, and soon included them in a patent of 7,000 acres. Over sixty years afterward this tract descended to Lawrence Washington, George's elder brother, who married a daughter of Col. William Fairfax, of Belvoir, the County Lieutenant, and became neighbor to his father-in-law by settling at Mount Vernon. Hither came young George Washington, fresh from school. Having failed to be a midshipman, he was becoming a land surveyor—a profession not so opposite as might seem; for in mathematical methods the pursuits are identical, and the survey of a wild country is, in peril and adventure, not unlike a voyage at sea. Into Belhaven young George Washington rode every day. Tradition says that he came ten times during one week, each time upon a different horse, every one an animal that would have delighted Gen. Grant. In those days the fine rider of a fine horse readily won his way to the popular heart. The lad had borrowed in turn all the best horses of the country-side, and he managed each with such skill and grace that thereafter his future was made in the village.

The family circle at Belvoir and Mount Vernon included, besides the visitor, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, Col. William Fairfax, his son George William Fairfax, his sons-in-law Lawrence Washington and John Carlyle, and William Ramsey, a cousin of the Washingtons. These gentlemen united with the Alexanders, who owned the Belhaven land, and some village traders, and established a town at Belhaven warehouse, designed as a practical matter to make money, and as a matter of taste to honor at the same time the royal family of England and the Fairfax family of America. The new town took shape with its streets at right angles. One center street, Cameron, flanked south by King, Prince and Duke streets, and north by Queen, Princess and Duchess streets, and these streets crossed by another center street, Fairfax, flanked by Royal street on one side and the river on the other. Anxious as the young surveyor, George Washington, was to perfect himself in his art, it is impossible to believe that this plan was made by his relatives and friends without his familiarity.

The lots of the new town were sold on the 13th of July, 1749. Among the purchasers were Lawrence Washington, John Carlyle, Adam Stephen, afterward a subaltern under Braddock, and one of Washington's Generals in the Revolutionary army, and John Champe, father of Sergt. Maj. Champe, of Lee's legion, who feigned desertion in the hope of capturing the traitor Arnold. The bids were made in Spanish pistoles. The lots, one-quarter acre each, sold at from $15 to $250 each. Young Washington had no money to spare to buy town lots; but he owned some land opposite Fredericksburg, and was already earning a doubloon a day by surveying the wild lands of Lord Fairfax. Almost as soon as this survey was completed, he was commissioned Major in the Colonial militia, and appointed Adjutant of the frontier district, with headquarters at Alexandria. From this center he organized the militia of the frontier counties, selected drill-masters for the officers, attended and regulated musters, and, on this limited field, first developed that mastery of detail and talent for organization which, twenty-five years later, organized on Boston heights a crude militia into a Continental army. There lingers yet in the traditions of the town the dim figure of a tall, wiry, sunburned young man, always on horseback, of "bitter" wit, and yet of great popularity; not a personal magnetism that attracted individual men, but a dominating power that won men in mass by giving every one assurance of safety under his lead.—*William F. Carne, in Harper's Magazine.*

The folly of the existing system of Indian management, remarks the Newport (R. I.) *News*, "is seen on a small scale in the persistent keeping up of a separate nationality in Rhode Island, where we have a tribe of Narragansetts with not a single Narragansett Indian in it.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

What We Pay for Tobacco.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* computes the whole amount of tobacco grown on the face of the globe at not less than 4,000,000,000 pounds. The price paid for tobacco by consumers, including all varieties, must exceed 25 cents a pound. A curious estimate makes the expenditures consequent on tobacco-using, direct and indirect, in a single century, to equal all the property on the earth. If 50 cents a day be spent by each devotee, the 300,000,000 in the world would waste $3,000,000,000,000 in a single generation.

Alphabet of Gems.—A diamond dealer gives the following alphabet of gems, by the guide of which any English word can be spelled out on ring, bracelet or other article of jewelry, with a setting of stones:

A—Amethyst.
B—Beryl.
C—Cat's-Eye.
D—Diamond.
E—Emerald.
F—Feldspar.
G—Garnet.
H—Hyacinthe.
I—Idocrase.
J—Jasper.
K—Kyanite.
L—Lapis-lazuli.
M—Malachite.
N—Natrolite.
O—Opal or Onyx.
P—Porphyry.
Q—Quartz Agate.
R—Ruby.
S—Sapphire.
T—Turquoise.
U—Ultramarine.
V—Verd-Antique.
W—Water Sapphire.
X—Xanthite.
Z—Zircon.

Pitting in Small-pox.—Somebody has ascertained the curious facts, in small-pox, that poor people are pitted least, rich people are pitted most, and no class are pitted under their dress. Poor people have less light in their homes, the rich plenty of light, and under the dress there is, of course, less light than in either case. The explanation, according to this observer, is a scientific one. The sunlight consists of three primary colors. The red, the blue and the yellow rays have distinct and characteristic properties—the yellow gives light, the red heat, and the blue actinism. Now, the pus of variolar pustules absorbs, by its yellow medium, the actinic rays, which results in corrosion of the tender flesh at the base, thus leaving "pits."

Year.—The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year. The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 738 B. C., and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B. C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C., who fixed the solar year as being 365 days and six hours. This was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 day, 5 hours and 40 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII. had amounted to ten entire days. To obviate this error Gregory ordained in 1582 that *that* year should consist of 355 days only; and in 1751 it was ordered to be so used in England; and the next year eleven days were left out, the 3d of September, 1752, being reckoned as the 14th, so as to make it agree with the Gregory calendar.

Declivity of Rivers.—A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile in a smooth, straight channel gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at 1,800 miles from its mouth, only about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and to fall these 800 feet in the long course the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1,000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 500 feet in all that distance; above the commencement of the 1,000 miles it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean that, in Paraguay, 1,500 miles from its mouth, large ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which, on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.

Origin of the Term "Uncle Sam."—Immediately after the last declaration of war with England, Elbert Anderson, of New York, then a contractor, visited Troy, on the Hudson, where was concentrated and where he purchased a large quantity of provisions—beef, pork, etc. The inspectors of these articles at that place were Messrs. Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. The latter gentleman (invariably known as Uncle Sam) generally superintended in person a large number of workmen, who, on this occasion, were employed in hunting over the provisions purchased by the contractor for the army. The casks were marked "E. A.—U. S." This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow in the employ of the Messrs. Wilson, who, on being asked by some of his fellow workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U. S. for United States were then almost entirely new to them) said he did not know, unless it meant Elbert Anderson and "Uncle Sam" Wilson. The joke took upon the workmen, and passed currently, and "Uncle Sam" himself being present was occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions. Many of these workmen being of a character denominated "food for powder," were found shortly after following the recruiting drum and pushing toward the frontier lines, for the double purpose of meeting the enemy and of eating the provisions they had lately labored to put in good order. Their old jokes accompanied them, and, before the first campaign ended, this identical one first appeared in print; it gained favor rapidly till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of the country, and will, no doubt, continue so while the United States remain a nation.

The Reporter.

A man falls from the scaffold. The reporter hastens to the spot and pushes his way to the man's side. "My life voyage is nearly ended," whispered the dying man, as he held the reporter's hand. "My soul, like an unfinished craft, is being swept from its earthly mooring and carried out into the great, pathless ocean of eternity. Oh, how unprepared I am for this journey! How my spirit shrinks from embarking on that silent, solemn sea! I have a wife and beautiful child who will mourn my absence; and now that I see no future, nothing but the dark, impenetrable shadow of death, which will soon hide me from earthly eyes, the world looks more beautiful, and I long—oh, how I long to stay. Good-by. Good—farewell. Pre—prepare for this—" "Courage! courage!" whispered the reporter, while tears as big as hickory-nuts chased each other down his nose; "but—business is business." "Courage!" he whispered; "how—how do you spell your name?"—*Exchange.*

INDIANA NEWS.

Greencastle is experiencing a temperance revival, fifty having joined the Blue Ribbon Club during the past week, and 180 since New Year.

The farmers of Northern Indiana have got their work in good shape, and, when the time comes for spring plowing, there will be nothing in the way.

New Albany had a terrific thunderstorm the other night. The entire heavens appeared to be one blaze of electric light, followed by terrifying claps of thunder.

The report of the State House Commissioners for the past quarter shows that the total expenses have been $182,577.37, of which $146,145.42 was on account of construction.

William Lasur has been arrested at Peru, charged with swindling the farmers of Miami and Howard counties by inducing them to sign their names to a report to the Agricultural Department, and leaving a space blank above their names which he would fill out as a promissory note. As far as known, he had not succeeded in selling any of the notes.

Constitutional Amendments.

Several important amendments to the constitution of Indiana have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assemblies of 1877 and 1879, and by an act of the last General Assembly approved March 10, 1879, these said amendments are to be submitted to the electors of the State of Indiana for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1880. The law providing for the submission of these amendments to the electors of the State enacts that "The Secretary of State shall procure ballots of blue paper on each of which shall be printed the word 'Yes' in one line, and in another line the word 'No;' that any qualified elector may vote for or against amendment by depositing one of said ballots in the ballot-box. If he intends to vote for any amendment he shall leave thereon the word 'Yes' and erase the word 'No' by drawing a line across it, or otherwise. If he intends to vote against any amendment, the word 'Yes' shall in like manner be stricken out, and the word 'No' left; and, if both words are allowed to remain without either of them being so erased, the vote shall not be counted either way." These amendments are designated by numbers, and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, numbers 7 and 8 having failed to receive the majority of the votes of both branches of the last General Assembly.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend section 2 of article 2 so as to read as follows:

Section 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the State during the six months and in the township thirty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election; and every male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in the State during the six months and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

As the constitution now stands no fixed period of residence is required in a township and ward before voting.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Simply provides for striking out the words: "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage," contained in section 5 of the second article of the constitution. And thereby conforming the constitution of Indiana to the constitution of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

To amend section 14 of the second article to read:

Section 14. The general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law. Provided, that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all Judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

amends by striking out the word "white" from section 4 and 5 of article 4, conforming the same to the constitution of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 5.

amends the fourteenth clause of section 22 of article 4 to read as follows:

In relation to fees and salaries, except the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required.

This provision will enable the General Assembly to grade the compensation of county officers and pay them in proportion to the population of the county and the services actually required.

AMENDMENT NO 6.

The following amendment is proposed, to-wit: Amend section 1 of the 7th article to read:

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish.

The words "such other courts" are substituted for the words "such inferior courts," enabling the Legislature to establish other courts not inferior in jurisdiction to the Circuit Court.

AMENDMENT NO. 9.

No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding 2 per centum on the value of the taxable property within said corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporations shall be void; provided that in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for the public protection and defense, to such an amount as may be required in such petition.

THAT REPUBLICAN TIDAL WAVE.

[From the New York World.]

It is well known to the readers—if not to the editors—of our esteemed Republican contemporaries that the elections of 1879 showed everywhere that the Democracy had vanished before the Republican party as beard before the razor, and that the Republicans were about to ride into power upon a tidal wave higher than any recorded in books of travel. Any doubts that may have existed on this subject must have been triumphantly resolved by the discovery that the Republicans were so sure of carrying the pivotal State of New York that they intended to have its vote cast without putting the electors to the trouble of going through the motions of an election. It is not, however, until we examine the returns for the individual elections that the progress made by the Republican party all over the country bursts upon us in all its magnitude and majesty and makes the heart of Democracy sink down into the boots of despondency. For instance, there are the Congressional vacancies. In California the Republicans have elected three Congressmen—as they elected three at the preceding election; in Iowa a Republican has succeeded a Republican; in Missouri and Texas Democrats have replaced Democrats; in New York a Democrat has been chosen in a district that went Republican in 1878. Altogether, in the language of a famous French speech, "Nothing has been changed; there is only one Democrat the more!" Let us, if we are not sufficiently impressed by this showing of immense Republican gains, consider the popular vote in the various States that held elections last year. In 1876, when the Republican party's vote was at high-water mark, these States voted as follows:

PRESIDENT IN 1876.

	Total.	Republican.	P. ct. Rep.
California	155,777	79,269	50.90
Colorado*	27,470	14,154	51.52
Iowa	292,043	171,332	58.59
Kentucky	259,606	97,156	37.42
Louisiana	145,828	75,315	51.64
Maine	117,041	66,300	56.77
Maryland	164,046	71,979	43.88
Massachusetts	259,619	150,063	57.97
Michigan	316,689	166,901	52.27
Minnesota	124,068	72,955	58.70
Nebraska	51,906	31,916	61.51
New York	1,015,506	489,207	48.17
Ohio	650,771	330,698	50.81
Pennsylvania	758,869	384,122	50.62
Rhode Island	26,627	15,787	59.57
Wisconsin	257,305	130,068	51.21
Totals	4,623,949	2,347,215	50.76

*Vote for Governor; the electoral vote was cast by the Legislature.

Upon again referring to our trusty almanac for the returns of the local elections of 1879 we find the following table:

STATE ELECTIONS IN 1879.

	Total.	Republican.	Pr. ct. Rep.
California	160,158	67,970	42.44
Colorado	30,871	16,920	54.80
Iowa	291,464	157,751	54.06
Kentucky	200,605	61,682	30.12
Louisiana	114,469	41,460	36.26
Maine	138,325	68,706	49.70
Maryland	159,377	68,610	43.04
Massachusetts	243,642	122,751	50.38
Michigan	258,725	132,318	51.14
Minnesota	106,216	57,461	54.05
Nebraska	71,690	46,113	64.32
New York	904,111	435,301	48.15
Ohio	669,170	336,261	50.25
Pennsylvania	532,279	280,153	52.62
Rhode Island	15,651	9,717	62.05
Wisconsin	189,005	100,535	53.19
Totals	4,109,901	2,023,794	49.25

Taking it by and large, as it were, it seems that the Republican tidal-wave of 1879 amounted to about 60,000 less than the Republican tidal-wave of 1876, which wasn't big enough. The Republican popular progress is singularly like the mill in the story, which ground with such rapidity that the owner ate the flour as fast as it was produced, and went on eating till he starved to death.

Two Opinions.

The statement was made at the beginning of the trouble in Maine that the Fusionists were only proceeding upon the basis of Supreme Court decisions, given on points submitted after previous elections by the leaders of the Republican party. The Augusta *Standard* has published an example of the way the machine worked in one instance and did not work in another the opinions being respectively given Dec. 22, 1877, and Jan. 3, 1880, as follows:

"OPINION," 1877.	"OPINION," 1880.
It is to be regretted that votes are lost by the negligence of town officers but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty, and, knowing it, will perform it.	The representative is not to be deprived of his right because municipal officers have neglected their duty.
John Appleton, C. W. Walton, W. G. Barrows, John A. Peters, Artemus Libbey, J. G. Dickerson, Wm. Wirt Virgin.	John Appleton, C. W. Walton, W. G. Barrows, John A. Peters, Artemus Libbey, Jos. W. Symonds, Chas. Danforth.

If correctly stated, two conclusions are inevitable: First, that the Supreme Court knows more of partisan trickery than is necessary to the honest administration of justice; second, that the opponents to Republicanism have no show in the court of final resort.—*Chicago News (Independent).*

College Presidents and the Third Term.

Three college Presidents—Seelye, of Amherst; Chadbourne, of Williams, and Copen, of Tufts, write to the Springfield *Republican* against a third term. Mr. Seelye says he would regard the election of a President for a third term as a "national calamity;" Mr. Chadbourne says the "time has not come for the people to call for a 'strong man' in any other sense than one strong enough to do the bidding of the public." Mr. Copen says a third term would be a "menace to our free institutions" as well as a "fatal blunder" for the Republican party. Ex-Gov. Washburne, Col. T. W. Higginson, and ex-Congressman H. L. Pierce express sentiments on the subject equally hostile.—*New York Tribune.*

Big Fees.

Erskine, the leader of the English bar in his time, and one of the most brilliant lawyers Great Britain ever produced, never received a greater yearly income than $60,000 and more than £5,000 in any one case. Sir James Scarlet, afterwards Lord Abinger, a very successful lawyer, had an income certainly not to exceed Erskine's. The same is true of Garrows, another great English lawyer. Ballantyne received from the British Government a very large fee for going to Calcutta to try a murder case, but a large part of it was consumed in expenses.

America takes the lead in big lawyer fees, and it is only a dozen years or so that our lawyers have been so lucky. Pinckney, Webster, Choate or any of our great lawyers in times past never dreamed of such extravagant bills. The first great fee ever known in this country was received by Clarkson N. Potter, in the foreclosure of the Canandaigua railroad, not many years ago. It is stated that he received $100,000 in that case. It is reported that Charles O'Conor received $75,000 in the Jumel will case and $100,000 in the Parrish will case.—*Troy Press.*

STARVING IRELAND.

An Idea of the Extent of the Suffering in the Afflicted Isle.

[Dublin (Feb. 4) Telegram to New York Herald.]

The daily, hourly cry of distress in Ireland becomes more and more urgent and wide-spread. Every day reveals new horrors in the catalogue of suffering. The outlook for the coming months is gloomier than any prediction has yet painted. No language can describe the appalling privations, the utter destitution, which prevail; but a vivid picture can be found in the statement and figures below. They are unexaggerated and well authenticated. It is impossible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse. What might have been an exaggeration yesterday will to-morrow be an underestimate.

Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving, and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow-creatures. Some of them are living on one meal a day of turnips or of meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. People are looking to the world for succor. The land agitation has hidden its head for the moment, the land agitators lending a hand in the common cause. Parnell's attack upon the Mansion House and the Duchess of Marlborough funds is a crime, the responsibility of which no man should take upon himself at this time.

The confusion thus caused only blinds the eyes of America to the present awful necessities of the Irish peasantry. If Parnell be a true Irish patriot he will sink animosities, which every one deprecates, even his friends and sympathizers, and will become the champion in America of that cause in which all the world is one—the cause of charity.

The following figures are compiled from the official returns of the local committees to the central bodies organized for the distribution of relief in Dublin as well as from private inquiries made by your correspondent. They are vouched for by Protestant and Catholic clergy, gentry, and public officials. Further returns are arriving daily in overwhelming numbers. The returns by counties where the chief distress exists show the numbers of those suffering to be as follows:

Mayo	64,509	Tipperary	6,300
Galway	43,263	Leitrim	5,800
Sligo	42,930	Wicklow	3,600
Kerry	33,100	Monaghan	3,300
Donegal	28,000	Westmeath	1,800
Roscommon	26,150	Longford	1,878
Cork	23,798	Kilkenny	1,790
Clare	19,300		
Limerick	7,000	Total	312,379

Accompanying this report is printed a tabulated statement covering a page, and containing an analysis of the actual condition of 250,000 of the persons represented in the summary.

The *Molva*, a financial, commercial and literary paper published at St. Petersburg, has been virtually stopped by being prohibited from receiving advertisements. The *Molva* is the only Russian newspaper which has consistently advocated retrenchment, a reduction of army expenditures, and a pacific policy throughout, particularly toward England.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 900 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct. 48-4m

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Safe Kidney & Liver Cure
Safe Diabetes Cure
Safe Bitters
Safe Nervine
Safe Pills
Read! Save Thyself

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea, 20, 40, 50 best 65c Imperial Tea, 40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 40, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 25, 40, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio, 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE,

Collection and Insurance Agent.

Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Will be mailed free upon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

For further information call on or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Ind.

Notice of Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that, at the December term of the DeKalb circuit court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, the estate of George S. Morr was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly. CYRUS C. WALTER, Adm'r.

January 20, 1880. 4-3t

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett and Keiser township, in DeKalb county in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned an inhabitant of said state, over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at the March session of said board, 1880, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Lot number four [4] in block nineteen [19] in the incorporated town of Garrett, in the township, county and state aforesaid. GEORGE BEBLER.

Jan. 29th, 1880. 5-3w.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833

SEWING MACHINES.

IN 1878 WE SOLD 356,432

SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year, through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on

Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
2-tf.

To Whom it May Concern.

Having sold my real estate, and given my wife, Ellen Fitzgerald, one third of the purchase money of said real estate and one third of all my personal property, I forbid all and every person or persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, from and after this date.

Dated this 17th day of January, A. D., 1880.
4-3t PETER FITZGERALD.

Attachment Notice.

Fairfield Snyder, vs. James C. Wilson } Before John Finch, J. P. of Richland township, DeKalb County Indiana.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitle cause has filed his affidavit and bond in attachment and summons having been issued and returned "not found" and a writ of attachment having been issued thereon and by virtue of said writ property having been attached belonging to said defendant and it appearing that the said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore, the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on 6th of March, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m before me, the undersigned, at my office in the township of Richland and town of Corunna.

JOHN FINCH, J. P.

Jan. 29th, 1880. 5 3w

Auburn Public Schools.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending January 30:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Simon Hoisington,	Howard McCord,
Flora Hoffman,	Clara Stamets,
Franklin Teeters,	Jas. Funk,
Sarah Tarney,	Amy Peterson,
Rebecca Shull.	

A AND B GRAMMAR.

Minnie McDowell,	Missie Michael,
Ada Spake,	Bertha Hale,
John Zimmerman,	Silas Weyer,
William Hoffman.	

L. DANIELS, Teacher.

C AND D INTERMEDIATE.

Kittie Dills,	Josie Klotz,
Alda Shaffer,	Maud Abright,
Clara Walburn,	Lettie Meese,
Lena Korf,	Lena Cloy,
Sada Showers,	Charley Rice,
Willie Culbertson,	Frank Spake,
George Huffman,	George Clark,
Frank Stamets.	

L. E. CLARK, Teacher.

A AND B PRIMARY.

Libbie Weaver,	Asa Brandon,
Dora Jones,	Lewis Willis,
Blanche Peterson,	Laura Fretz,
Lyndon Kuhlman,	Ida Gehrett,
Geary Maurer,	Della Weaver,
Bertha Henry,	Cora Smith,
Maggie Snyder,	Charlie Hoffman.

L. McTIGHE, Teacher.

B AND C PRIMARY.

Grace Rose,	Mattie McKay,
Ellis Sommers,	Ella Maurer,
Morris Eckhart,	Lillie Grash,
Eddie Klotz,	Laura Ober,
Frank Elson,	Katie Berg,
John Clark,	Viola Prosser,
Wilson Feagler,	Alda Barkley,
Lucy Otto,	Ella Gregg,
Edna Davis,	Josie Smith,
Estelle Hague,	Eva Ensley,
Carrie Ensley,	Hattie Shearer,
Addie McCord,	Bertha Rose,
Eugene Altenburg,	Albert Weaver,
John Wolf,	Ulla Brandon,
Charlie Picker,	Eddie Mason,
Henry Cloy,	Zenith Stamets,
Delta Raut,	Viola Thomas,

F. STAHL, Teacher.

D PRIMARY.

Lillie Snyder,	Dora Beehringer,
Ora Treesh,	John Youngblood,
Jessie Peterson,	Joey Girardot,
Clara Otto,	John Kreuger,
Bessie Klotz,	Charlie Mason,
Stella Jones,	Rilla Hollopeter,
Minnie Gordon,	Darlie Clark,
Della Hale,	Geo. Youngblood,
Bobbie Showers,	Frank Campbell,
Reba Houser,	Clay Jones,
Laura Houghton,	Wessie Lanham,
Mary Fretz,	Clyde Sheets,
Calvin Smith.	

B. TREESH, Teacher.

L. A. POWERS, Superintendent.

Butler Township.

—John Coil, of Cedar Creek, is visiting friends in Adams county.

—J. W. Ammon started Monday for a visit at his old home in Champaign county, Ohio.

—Rev. Bear is holding a revival among "Christ's little ones" at Cedar Creek. May success crown his efforts.

—Since the attempted robbery of Sol. Barney, our worthy squire, John Harvey, has procured his second revolver. Just ask how much it cost him.

—We this week record the death of two of our oldest citizens, Levi Houser and John Ero, aged, respectively, 70 and 75 years. P. T.

Newville.

—We are having pleasant weather once more and are correspondingly pleasanter.

—Wm. Meeks set fire to his house Sunday night, on account of some difficulty with his wife, and the children were taken in charge by neighbors. Meeks is crazy and has fled.

—On account of the horrible condition of the roads, business has been exceedingly dull for some time past; but things are brightening up considerably now, and we hope to see activity.

—As we are on the eve of a very important election, when everybody should be posted, now is the time to subscribe for the COURIER. Pitch in, every subscriber, and try and get at least one more; I will bind myself to do this much, at least, and hope to be rewarded by seeing our paper improved and well sustained. ALPHA.

St Joe.

—S. S. Barr, who has been the agent here for the B. & O. railroad for the past year, vacates his position this week. He has made hosts of friends who will be loth to part with him.

—The family of G. W. Woodcox, some of whom have been sick for the last two months with typhoid fever, are slowly recovering.

—Moving time has commenced with some of our people. A. Hall now occupies the property of James Rickets, Wm. Van Zile, of Spencerville, will soon move into the house Al. vacated, and L. S. Saylor occupies a part of the house known as the Rhodabeck property.

—Dr. Mitchell has been cooking his own grub and washing the dishes for the past week, his better half being away on a visit. The doctor says that bachelor's hall has no charms for him.

—Mort. Olds and Dr. Mitchell took in Toledo, Ohio, Friday. The latter went to buy drugs, while the former purchased some dry-goods, groceries, bologna sausage and other refreshments.

—J. D. Leighty visited the lumber regions of Michigan last week, and we understand that it is his intention to start a lumber-yard at St. Joe in the spring—one that will compete with anything in the county. Whatever Jake undertakes is bound to be a success, as he recognizes no such word as fail.

—The ladies of the west end of town are having lively times with the saloon located in that vicinity, rolling whisky-barrels in the mud, breaking windows, smashing beer-glasses and other furniture, being the order of the day.

—Some of the boys in the neighborhood of King's Corners, while returning from church a few evenings since, thought it would be fun to mutilate the fence in front of Cotrell's nursery; the did so, and the fun costs them $2.60 each. It served them right, and we would publish their names only for their connection with respectable people.

In Memoriam.

At a special meeting of Forrest Lodge No. 299, F. A. & A. M., of Butler, Indiana, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted in memory of Brother James J. Rank, who departed this life Jan. 28, 1880;

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of our Supreme Grand Master, we cannot but feel that in the death of our worthy brother this lodge has lost a faithful and efficient member, his companion a warm and affectionate husband, his children a kind and indulgent father, and the community at large a benevolent, true and honest citizen.

Resolved, That we will always hold the memory of our departed brother in high esteem; that we will try to emulate his many virtues, and that we will individually look forward with hope to that day in the future when we will all be re-united in the Grand Lodge on high, which will be called by the Supreme Architect of the universe, never to be again closed.

Resolved, That we will drape our lodge-room in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the lodge, and that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and also that they be published in the Butler Record, DeKalb County Republican and the Auburn COURIER.

S. W. OTIS, Secretary.

Examinations.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

Special Announcmnt.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.

2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.

3rd What the deed of a farm includes.

4th The farmer's rights in the road.

5th As to farm fences.

6th As to estray and trespassing animals.

7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.

8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.

9th Of water rights and drainage.

10th Of trespassing on the farm.

11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that I will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their regular session beginning on the first Monday in March 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot sixty-seven (67) in the original plat of said town of Auburn, thence east twenty (20) feet, thence north sixty-six (66) feet, thence west twenty (20) feet, thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the place of beginning.

6-3w JOSEPH E. BEUGNOT.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will let to the lowest and best responsible bidder, the construction of the county allotments on the following ditches, at the times and places named below: At the county allotment on the Goodwin ditch, in Union township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 16.

At the county allotment on Jackman ditch, Smithfield township, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 16.

At the county allotment on the Wolf ditch, Franklin township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 17.

At the county allotment on the Weicht ditch, Troy township, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 17.

At the county allotment on the Wingert ditch, Wilmington township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 18.

At the county allotment on the Johnson ditch, Jackson township, at 3 o'clock p. m., Feb. 18.

At the county allotment on the Clark ditch, Keyser township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 19.

At the county allotment on the Spurgeon ditch, Keyser township, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 19.

At the county allotment on Sheets ditch, Richland township, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 20.

Specifications of said work can be seen at the auditor's office or on the ground at the time of letting. Persons taking said work will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said work. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

February 3, 1880. 6 2w

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	9 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 00 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 16 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 42 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terr. Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 [illegible] am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 29 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 10 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. [illegible]	ACCOM. No. 5.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 3[illegible] am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 20	7 51
Denver		9 06	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 02
Roann	9	9 37	9 58
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 28	10 47	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3[illegible]	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 10am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 [illegible]pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 25	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 20	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 26	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 45	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 43	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW,
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	1 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 [illegible]am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 [illegible]am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 27am	2 10pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 am
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 08pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	1[illegible] 40am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	4 25pm	10 55pm	8 40 pm
Cincinnati	5 55pm		
Louisville	10 00pm	9 20am	
St. Louis	1 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 [illegible] a. m	
Auburn Junc.	5 [illegible]pm	12 [illegible] pm	
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	3 40am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 [illegible]am
Angola	7 1[illegible]pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	7 48pm	2 11pm	6 12am
Bankers	8 2[illegible]pm	2 22pm	6 3[illegible]am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 47pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 15pm	3 40pm	9 1[illegible]am
Ann Arbor	2 00am	5 10pm	10 [illegible]am
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago	8 [illegible]am	9 [illegible]pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 1[illegible]am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 2[illegible]	2 15	2 [illegible]pm
Cromwell	1 46	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 05	3 0[illegible]	4 25
Avilla	2 24	3 30	5 30
Garrett ar	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 2[illegible]	[illegible]	5 3[illegible]
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 4[illegible]	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	5 [illegible]am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 24	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 10	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 33	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 06	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 46
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	1251pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 58 am	10 18	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 15	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 2[illegible] pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 30pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

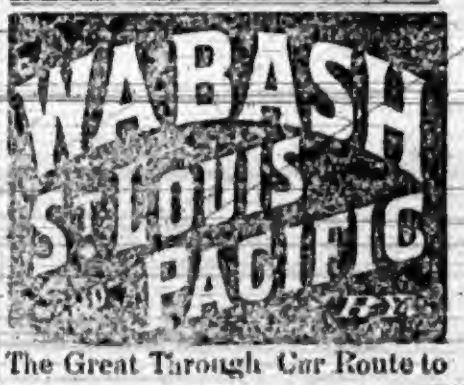

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No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4 6m.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBUARY 19, 1880. Number 8.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

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For cash in advance, we will send the COURIER and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

State Sentinel (weekly) and "Law of the Farm"	$2 50
Western Rural "	3.00
Scientific American (weekly)	4.15
Young Folks' Monthly	2.35
Demorest's Magazine	3.20
Scribners Monthly	4.80
St. Nicholas (monthly)	4.00
Harper's Magazine (Monthly)	4.60
Harper's Weekly	4.80
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Thanatopsis.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And healing sympathy that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart—
Go forth, under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice—yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist
Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again,
And lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the elements,
To be a brother to the insensible rock
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share and treads upon. The oak
Shall send his roots abroad and pierce thy mold,
Yet not to thine eternal resting-place
Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulcher. The hills,
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green, and poured round all,
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings
Of morning, traverse Barcan's desert sands,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings—yet—the dead are there;
And millions in those solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone.
So shalt thou rest, and what if thou withdraw
In silence from the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side
By those who, in their turn, shall follow them.

So live that when thy summons comes to join
That innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

[William Cullen Bryant.

A Cosy Home.

[Daily News.]

It was a real cosy picture to look upon. The wife sat by the table sewing while her husband was reading a copy of the News beside her. The baby lay asleep in its pretty cradle and the old family cat lay behind the base burner. There was a cheerful glow in that warm, cosy room and every thing denoted comfort.

"We ought to be very thankful," said the husband as he laid the paper down, "for having such a comfortable home and such a pleasant household."

"Yes, indeed," replied the wife, whose face was beaming with tenderness and love.

"I pity our neighbors, Brown and his wife," said the husband, "they're always quarreling and wrangling about something. It must be very unpleasant over there. Why can't folks live pleasantly together?" and he picked the paper up and resumed his reading. The cat purred, and the baby laughed in its sleep.

"I was reading Tennyson's Miles Standish to-day," exclaimed the wife, "and I find it very interesting."

"Miles Standish! Tennyson! Tennyson didn't write Miles Standish. It was written by Dickens."

"Oh, yes he did love, I remember—"

"No Dickens wrote it."

"My love Tennyson wrote it. Don't you remember—"

"No, I don't remember anything, only that Dickens wrote Miles Standish."

"You're mistaken, George, Ten—"

"Well, Mary, I know better, Dick—"

"Well, George, I know better. Don't I—"

"I don't think you know anything about it."

"Neither do you."

"I know more about it than you do."

"You don't, you're real unkind."

"Well, you musn't dispute me. Dick—"

"Dickens didn't write it. Ten—"

"Don't make a fool of yourself, Mary."

"You're a wretch, and I wont be called a fool by you, either."

And then the fun commenced. The husband went over backward against the wall, the cat scooted out from under the stove and took refuge on the what-not; the baby awoke and commenced yelling at the top of his voice, and when Brown came in to see what time it was, the wife stood over the prostrate form of her husband with a boot-jack in her hand.

"What's the matter?" asked Brown.

"Oh, nothing," said the wife. "George said I was making a fool of myself, and there he lays." And Brown went in and told his wife about the fuss.

◆

A Romance of Illinois.

[Chicago Tribune.]

It was night.

And such a night!

The wind came in savage gusts from its lurking places on the broad prairies that stretched away to the westward, and howled in mournful cadence the requiem of the dying year.

Yes, the old year was dying. It would soon be deader than a smelt, and the demise of that young fish means business.

A young man with flashing eyes and clearcut lips, around which hovered the remnant's of a cold, cruel smile, nervously strode across the floor of a richly-furnished room in one of Chicago's most elegant mansions. For more than an hour he paced the apartment, never once striking a trot. This showed that he was a natural pacer. In his right hand he held a tiny piece of paper, which fluttered in the breeze created by the clip he was going. That piece of paper was from Penelope McGuire, a proud and haughty beauty, the only daughter of a man whose demesne was one of the most extensive on Aberdeen street.

Perhaps she had been giving the young man the breeze in which the note fluttered

But, apparently, she hadn't.

No, no. The missive told him of her undying love, and how his image was never absent from her maiden fancy. This looked as if you could bet on the girl; but who can tell the workings of a woman's heart?

This is what bothered the young man and had set him to pacing. He had wooed the maid with all the ardent nature of his soul—and innumerable boxes of candy.

Was this saccharine margin to be swept away by a sudden decline of her love for him?

Not if he know it.

"'Twas but yesterday e'en," he said, "that I saw her boarding a car as the clocks were striking 8, and yet the false creature thinks to explain away her action by saying she was going to see a sick friend. She little knows that I saw her bangs, and know full well that no woman wears them unless she is going where she can be seen. But she shall trifle with me no longer; I will scorn her proffered love"—and he seated himself at an inlaid ebony writing desk.

The next day's mail bore to Penelope the following missive:

"Nobuddy can pla [illegible] Awa [illegible] and practis your wiles on anuther.

GEORGE."

"Do we need compulsory education?" ask our public men.

Well, I should remark.

◆

Commercial Law—Brief Digest of late Decisions.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

A writing as follows: "D. & Co., bankers; pay to the order of—, on sight, $200 in current funds, E. L." is not a check, because no payee is indicated by it, and no action on it can be maintained against the drawer on its non-payment.—McIntosh vs. Lytle, supreme court of Minnesota.

BOUNDARY.

A party having the means of knowledge, if not actual knowledge, of the boundary of his lot, who has helped to lay off the lot of the adjoining proprietor, and has stipulated for the use of a wall about to be erected, and flues therein, and has actually used them is thereby estopped from asserting that the building is over his line.—Vanderman vs. Colberg, supreme court of Tennessee.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

A chattel mortgage upon a stock of goods in a store to secure a debt, contained this clause: "Said stock to be kept up to the present value until above-mentioned debt is satisfactorily paid." Held that an objection taken that the mortgage did not cover goods put in to keep up the stock was of no force, as it expressly covenants and contemplates the keeping up of the stock.—Cadway vs. Fray, supreme court of Michigan.

COLLATERAL SECURITY.

A creditor who takes a negotiable note before maturity, so indorsed that he becomes a party to the instrument as collateral security for a pre-existing debt, in consideration of an extension of time to the debtor, actually granted, is, according to the "law merchant," a holder for value, and his acts as such are not effected by equities between antecedent parties of which he has no choice.—Oates vs. First National bank, supreme court of the United States.

CONTRACTS OF SALE.

The agent of an intending purchaser of property having made an offer for it, received in reply a letter from the vendor's agent accepting the offer, and fixing a time for signing the contract. The purchaser's agent not having attended within the time named, the vendor refused to complete the transaction. Held, that the contract was complete, for that the naming of a time for signing a formal contract did not constitute a condition of the acceptance.—Branson vs. Stannard, reported in London Law Times.

◆

A reporter of the Fort Wayne News has been interviewing the democrats of that city with a view of ascertaining who was their first choice for governor, and according to the News reporter Judge Lowry stands at the head of the list. The following is the result of the interview: For Judge Lowry 31; Jos. E. McDonald, 18; W. H. English, 4; Frank Landers, 22; Isaac P. Grey, 23.—Ligonier Banner.

◆

A Rabelais club has been started in London, in answer to the kind of persecution to which his works have been recently subjected. It is intended to have affiliated clubs in Paris, Boston, and other intellectual centers, and the fact that Messrs. Bret Harte, Leland ("Hans Breitman"), and Henry James, Jr., are members, will render such an extension easy. Many of the best known English poets, novelists and essayists are enrolled, and it is proposed to add to their number by a process of invitation, instead of the usual form of candidature. It device is "Sursum Corda."

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Opinion of State Superintendent Smart.

QUESTION—If a teacher's license expire after the commencement of his school, within the term for which he was employed, how long can he teach without procuring another license?

ANSWER—1. Section 34 of the school law reads in part as follows: "Said superintendent shall license said applicant for the term of six, twelve, eighteen or twenty four months, according to the ratio of correctness and other evidences of qualification given upon said examination." The law thus places a limit upon the time for which a person may be licensed. The reasons for this limitation are very obvious. The law-makers saw that the standard of excellence required of [illegible] would be continually raised, and hence that a teacher well qualified at one period of the development of the schools might not be so at a subsequent period. They saw, also, that teachers, especially those able to obtain the lower grades only, needed the stimulus of a re-examination to induce them to take steps for their self-improvement. Thus the law of re-examination is fully established, and for a very wise purpose. To permit young and comparatively inexperienced persons to teach in the public schools under a perpetual license would be fatal to the interests of education.

2. Section 28 of the school law reads in part as follows: "Trustees shall employ no person to teach in any of the common schools of the state, unless such person shall have a license to teach, issued from the proper state or county authority, and in full force at the date of the employment; and any teacher who shall commence teaching any such school without a license, shall forfeit all claim to compensation out of the school revenue for tuition, for the time he or she teaches without such license." So strictly is the law of re-examination to be regarded, that trustees are by these provisions prohibited from employing a teacher who does not hold at date of employment an unexpired license. The applicant may have received a half dozen licenses, each for two years, but if the one last granted, expires but one day even before that on which the trustee wishes to make the contract, the contract cannot be legally made. The trustee may have employed the applicant to teach during a former term the particular school for which the contract is about to be made, and may know the applicant to be well qualified, yet he cannot make a legal contract until a new license is obtained. The trustee cannot make a contract upon condition that the applicant will obtain a license before commencing the school. The teacher is bound by conditions no less stringent. He forfeits all right to compensation if he begins to teach without possessing a valid license. The purpose of these stringent provisions are very obvious. It is to keep unlicensed, and hence, in a legal sense, unqualified persons from teaching in the schools of the state. The fact that persons have at one period been qualified is no evidence whatever, in the eyes of the law, that they are qualified at a subsequent period, and no trustee and no teacher has a right to act on any such presumption. The law does not permit a county superintendent who has licensed a person twelve times for twelve successive years to act upon such a presumption and grant a thirteenth license without a thorough examination.

3. Section 28 further says: "And if a teacher's license shall expire by its own limitation within a term of employment, such expiration shall not have the effect to stop the school, or stop the teacher's pay." This provision should certainly be construed so as to make it, as far as possible, harmonize with the spirit of the law as laid down in paragraphs one and two of this answer. The purpose of it is not to afford the teacher any exemption from the operations of these general principles. There is no good reason why such an exemption should be made. The purpose of it is to provide a means whereby the school children may be protected from unnecessary interruption in their school work. It was the evident intention of the framers of this provision of the law that, when a teacher's license expired within a term of service, the school should not, by such expiration, be interrupted, but that a reasonable time should be allowed to the teacher to obtain a new license, or to the trustee to obtain another teacher properly licensed. A strict examination of the language of the law quoted in this paragraph shows that it gives the teacher no authority to teach until the end of the term for which he was employed.

(Continued on fourth page.)

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TO MISS ID"A"-ALITY ON HER MARRIAGE.

BY LUCIUS C. WEST.

Dear child—sweet girl—no! woman now!
An awful, solemn, sacred vow
Thou'st taken in thy fair young years;
Not wantonly, nor yet with fears;
But, as a pure and crystal stream,
Rippling and gay, from which a gleam
Of heaven's bright smiling face we catch
'Mong flower-decked hills and woody thatch,
As on it flows, gurgling and free,
To meet its king, the mighty sea,
You have, fair ideal girl, with smiles
And kindly words and helpful wiles,
And tenderness and strengthening tears,
Quite drifted into woman's spheres;
Have plowed into another's life
His comfort, joy—ah! heaven, his wife!
Oh, may your blue orbs ever scan
The present manhood of the man—
His truth vouched for thee, through all life—
The highest honor given a wife.
Pray let your sweet lips ever speak
Kind words, your lover's heart to reach;
Then, as the warm sun melts the snow,
All rancor from your souls will go:
And, mark me, mark me, never miss
Unasked to give the parting kiss.
Oh may your heart, 'neath bosom white
Now thrilling with a new delight,
Deeply imbued with wisdom be
Through all the life God gives to thee.
Pray teach your fair hands e'er to do
What as a wife is meet for you:
With tender touch smooth from his brow
The cares of him who loves you now—
Your soft caress will feed the flame,
May bar dishonor from his name.
When have your feet forever trod
The wifehood's path marked out by God—
Through virtue, truth, and love's sweet bliss,
A heaven on earth you will not miss.
Then deep a chamber in his heart,
Your friend and bard will set apart,
Where, mingling with his songs, will reign
The memory of an ideal twain!

KALAMAZOO, Mich.

HILDA'S RIVAL.

"Then you will not help her?" said Geoffrey Brandon.

Hilda De Vere curled her beautiful [illegible]

Geoffrey Brandon eyed her narrowly, and there crept over his handsome face a look of admiration, which the girl was not slow to perceive, and the disdainful curve of her perfect lip rounded into a sunny smile, as she said:

"But why should we quarrel about her, Cousin Geoffrey? Suffering or not, she is as haughty in her low position as she was when she was the mistress of half a million, and I do not care to encounter her insolent pride again, even at your special request, my friend. No doubt some of her many admirers will assist her, so why should I trouble myself?"

Hilda De Vere loved the noble man before her with all the power she possessed of loving anything beyond herself; and, had she known how her last cruel words struck to his heart, she would have left them unuttered.

She saw she had made a mistake when he said, coldly:

"As you choose. I came to you with her story of distress, for I thought you had a tender heart, and I felt I had some claims on my cousin's generosity when I was pleading the cause of so old and tried a friend of hers as Christine Verne. I see my error, and will not detain you longer."

He bowed, and was about to withdraw, but Hilda, with a mighty effort, curbed her rising anger, and, hastening after him, laid one exquisite hand on his arm, and said, pleadingly, with lovely eyes misty with tears:

"You are angry with me, Geoffrey. What will become of me without your love and sympathy?"

Such a perfect picture as she made, with her blue velvet dress sweeping around her graceful form, and her beautiful face, like a grieved child's, raised to his.

She knew her power, and was not surprised at the softening expression in his eyes, as he answered:

"I am more grieved than angry, Hilda. You loved Christine Verne once, and were untiring in your offers of friendship when she had but slight need of them. Now, when she is in poverty and disgrace, through no fault of her own, and you have in your power to aid her, you refuse. Why will you not give her this position of governess for your little sisters, when you know how noble and worthy she is? Cousin Hilda, reconsider your decision, and for my sake give her the aid one true woman has the right to expect from another."

His handsome eyes wore a look of earnest pleading, which Hilda would have found it hard to resist, had her sympathy been asked for any other person than Christine Verne. But, as it was, a hard, determined look settled over her face, obliterating all its lines of soft beauty, as she listened to the thrill of tenderness in his voice.

She had humbled herself to him, and this was the result—to hear him plead, with all the eloquence he possessed, the cause of the one woman she hated, the one rival she feared, and in whose downfall she triumphed.

"If you force the truth from me, Geoffrey, here it is! I believe Christine Verne is as vile as her miserable uncle, whose name is now the talk of the town. I would no more have her in my house than I would the veriest vagabond in the street. If her story so moves you with compassion," and her red lip curled into a sneering smile, "why not go and offer her the consolation of your love, and the shelter of your home? No doubt she would gladly accept both, as she has so long been trying her arts to win you!"

"May God forgive you, Hilda, for your cruel, unjust words! Would that I were worthy of her love, or had a hope that she would listen to me. I would go to her this hour, and ask her to be my wife! Your heartless words against her have opened my eyes, and now I know she is the only woman I have ever loved. Good-by!"

And Hilda knew, as she heard him going down the steps, that her princely cousin was lost to her forever.

She clenched her dainty hands, and muttered, wrathfully:

"But he shall never marry her! I will take care that she does not cross his path again."

An hour later, when Christine Verne, in her humble abode, with her pure, proud face wearing a look of pitiful anguish, heard Hilda's soft, sympathetic voice breathing in her ear a plan of escape from her wretchedness and poverty, she said, with a glad ring in her sweet voice:

"How good you are, Hilda! How could I ever have doubted your love and sympathy? How did you manage to get this position for me, dear?"

And Hilda answered with apparent hesitation, her soft cheek crimsoned with loyal indignation:

"After hearing your sad story I first went to Cousin Geoffrey for counsel; for, you know," with another still lovlier blush, "we are engaged, and I thought perhaps he could find some position for you without delay, he has so many influential friends. But, do you know, dear—I hate to tell you, it was so horrid—Geoffrey actually declared that he doubted your honesty!"

Poor Christine drooped her proud head with a gasp, as of pain.

"Yes; was it not dreadful? After that, of course, I would have scorned his help, as I told him, on your behalf. But, fortunately, I knew of this Mrs. Harcourt, who wants a governess at once, to go abroad with her, so I went to her without delay, recommended you as you deserved, satisfied all her scruples, and you are to go to her this very evening, and the day after to-morrow you will sail for Italy."

The lovely, flower-like face, drooping beneath her words, as from a cruel blow, stirred no throb of pity in Hilda's false heart, though her voice assumed a more tender tone as she continued:

"So you must cheer up, dear, and look life bravely in the face again. Once away from this horrid city, with its thousand cruel tongues, you will forget your trouble, and, with your beauty and pride, you will win the heart of some rich foreigner or other. Good-by."

And the traitress stooped and kissed [illegible] aching heart, at the very hour when Geoffrey, his breast burning with tender love, was hastening toward her humble home, determined to put his fate to the test, and ask her to be his wife.

Urgent business had taken him from town immediately after his interview with Hilda, and she had time to mature her plan, and to see it accomplished, before his return.

His surprise and chagrin may be imagined when he found her gone, and all his inquiries could elicit no information about her.

At last, in despair, he resorted to Hilda.

"Do you know what has become of Miss Verne?"

She arched her brows.

"How should I, not having your interest in her welfare? Should I repeat what rumor says, I should almost fear you would slay me," and she shrugged her graceful shoulders provokingly.

"Tell me what you have heard," he said sternly, with compressed lips.

"Only that she and Signor Ruccini, her old music master, who was always such an ardent admirer of hers, in spite of pretty little Mistress Ruccini and the three babies, disappeared from the city on the same day, and some gentleman, who is nameless, saw two persons, bearing a striking resemblance to the runaways, walking, arm-in-arm, in a most confidential manner, in Brighton, yesterday morning."

"A foul, base slander! Who was the man who dared say this thing? He shall retract his false words, or die!"

Hilda laughed musically.

"I said he was nameless. As I have told you all I know on the subject, suppose we select a more pleasant theme of conversation. Did you have a pleasant trip to Manchester?"

And all of Geoffrey's inquiries could elicit no further information about the woman he loved. At last he fell into a settled gloom, and went abroad to seek relief in change and travel.

And Miss Verne, the governess, after the first strangeness of her position wore off, took up the burden of life again with a brave spirit. Her little charges soon learned to love her, and, being a true woman, her loving heart went out to them in deep tenderness, and she daily thanked Hilda De Vere's kindness in obtaining for her the position she occupied.

But there was one drop of wormwood which time seemed powerless to soften. That Geoffrey Brandon, the man to whom she had given her heart in those dear old days—whose look, tone and manner had so often told her she was beloved of him—should have turned against her in her sore distress and trouble, should even have doubted her honesty, was a blow hard to bear.

Doubtless, ere this, dear Hilda was his wife, and even the pain of his cruel treachery grew less sharp as the months rolled away in beautiful Italy, and she was permitted to bask in the glory of that wonderful land.

Until, one day, in a picture gallery in Rome, she met him face to face.

She tried to escape him, but his eager gaze had fastened upon her lovely features in a very rapture of delighted surprise, and, unmindful of the two children by her side, he caught her hands and asked, in that thrilling tone she so well remembered:

"Miss Verne! Christine! How happy I am to find you! Where have you hidden yourself all these weary months?"

He would have drawn her arm through his, but she drew herself haughtily away, and answered, icily:

"Thank you, Mr. Brandon. I have purposely kept my residence a mystery from one whose doubts of my integrity convinced me that he could have no possible interest in my welfare. Good-by!"

She turned away, but he caught her hand.

"Christine, what does this mean? Do you not know that I love you better than life? Did you not read the truth in the old sweet time, when nothing but the fear of my own unworthiness kept the avowal from my lips? Dearest, dearest, do not turn away! Mine, at least has been the one loyal heart. Surely such love as mine deserves a better response than scorn!"

And, in spite of the two curious children, and the stray visitors that flitted through the gallery, the truth came out at last, and Geoffrey learned the perfidy of Hilda De Vere's heart, and Geoffrey Brandon blessed the mistake that gave him his bride at last.

Hilda never met her beautiful rival again, for she married a rich old banker, and went to Bristol to live, before Christine crossed the channel once more as the honored wife of the man they both loved.

Woman's Nerve.

A tall lady with a saturnine countenance went into the Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle* office and demanded of one of the reporters if Virginia offered a good field for a series of a dozen lectures on woman suffrage.

"I don't think the Comstockers have thought much about female suffrage," replied the reporter frankly.

"Don't say *female*," said the tall lady sharply.

"Why not?" asked the reporter, in innocent surprise.

"Because, sir, a term that is used to describe sex in animals should not be applied to women."

The reporter admitted, in great humiliation, that the point was well taken, and looked up in some alarm at the severe countenance of the lady, who was a head taller than himself and manifestly able to thrash him in the interest of progress, if so disposed. The stern countenance softened somewhat at the signs of confessed inferiority, however, and the lady continued:

"The cause of woman is the cause of humanity. The cause of humanity embraces all progress. Why, then, should the people of Virginia be indifferent to woman?"

"They're not!" cried the small reporter, hastily. "Far from it. Woman is the boss in this camp. Everything she [illegible] deep scorn. Playthings for an idle hour. You cover woman with silks and gauds and sink her soul into insignificance by circumscribing her sphere and allowing her no mission in life."

"Well," admitted the small reporter, "that's about the way we look at it up here, that's a fact. Women haven't got the nerve to rastle for themselves like men."

"Ner-r-r-ve!" She uttered this word in a terrific tone, so terrific that the small reporter half rose from his chair. "Nerve! What is there requiring nerve that you do that I am incapable of?"

"No offense, madam, no offense. I meant nothing personal, I assure you."

"Am I not stronger than you?" she demanded, scorning the apology. "Am I not gifted with as great a brain? Why do you despise my sex? We can bear more pain, and are, therefore, your superiors in courage."

The small reporter was gazing fixedly at dark corner of the room, and made no answer.

"Nerve, indeed!" continued the tall lady; "why, women have infinitely more nerve than men. Only yesterday I saw a woman—"

"That's the biggest rat I ever saw in the office," said the small reporter, staring intensely at the corner.

The screams that rent the air brought in all the printers and several citizens from the street. When they arrived the tall one was standing on a chair with one hand covering her eyes and the other convulsively clutching at her skirts as she gathered them close around her.

The small reporter wisely took advantage of the crowd to slip out, and he telegraphed from Gold Hill that he was going down to Carson to work up a big item.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

Divers Among Dead Bodies.

When to the silence and loneliness of ocean or river depths are added the blackness of darkness and the dread presence of death, the diver must needs have courage who boldly descends. In the operations at the Tay bridge, the less experienced divers were by some suspected of succumbing to the terrors of the situation. If there were any human bodies there they were imprisoned in a double prison of carriage and cage-like girder. It was impossible for any diver quickly to clutch at the body, and, ere he had time to think of his ghastly work, to procure by signal the instant withdrawal of himself and solemn burden to the surface. The work involved patient and deliberate handling of the dead in the dark and silent deep, and few who suspected the divers of shrinking from this task felt brave enough themselves to blame them seriously for it. The suspicion, after all, had probably but small foundation; at least two of the divers strongly declared that no "eerie feeling" would prevent them doing their duty, and said that if necessary they would be glad to bring up the dead even in their arms. Still, the very way in which these men talk of this subject seems to show that below water they cannot face the dead with the callousness of men who are brought into contact with bodies on shore; that, in fact, they have to reason with themselves against a natural timidity. "My duty," said one diver at the Tay, "is to the living. When I go down to find the dead, I feel that I am going down to do what I can for the people they belong to, and that it is not the dead I have to be frightened of. I think of the friends to whom the bodies are to be restored, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to give them their only satisfaction." If death and darkness do inspire timidity even in these hardy men, it is sometimes even more difficult for the diver to go among the dead in the light of day. "The horrible conceit of death and night" is matched by the reality, as seen, for example, by the divers at the Princess Alice, when they met the cold stare of the group of cabin passengers who had clung together in agony as the ship went down; or as experienced by certain divers who refused to recover wrecked treasure at the Faroe islands because they saw dead sailors in the rigging, and could not bear the sight.—*London News.*

WE have heard of some Indians out West who captured a lot of kerosene in a whisky-barrel, and drank some, thinking it was liquor, and when they discovered their mistake and sat down to smoke and think the matter over, the results were frightful. Now, Gath, it's your turn.

COMMON SAYINGS.

And Who First Said Them.

Many of our common sayings, so trite and pithy, are used without the least idea from whose mouth or pen they first originated. Probably the works of Shakspeare furnish us with more of these familiar maxims than any other writer, for to him we owe, "All is not gold that glitters," "Make a virtue of necessity," "Screw your courage to the sticking place" (not point), "They laugh that win," "This is the short and long of it," "Comparisons are odious," "As merry as the day is long," "A Daniel come to judgment," "Frailty, thy name is woman," and a host of others.

From the same we cull, "Make assurance doubly sure," "Christmas comes but once a year," "Count their chickens ere they are hatched," and "Look before you leap."

Washington Irving gives us "The almighty dollar," Thomas Morton queried long ago "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while Goldsmith answers "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs." Charles C. Pinckney gives "Millions for defense, but not 1 cent for tribute." "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens" (not countrymen), appeared in the resolutions presented to the House of Representatives in December, 1790, prepared by Gen. Henry Lee.

Thomas Tasser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us "It's an ill-will turns no good," "Better late than never," "Look [illegible] in But[illegible]

Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin." "No pent-up Utica contracts our power," declared Jonathan Sewell.

"When Greeks join Greeks then comes the tug of war," Nathaniel Lee 1692.

"Of two evils I have chosen the least," and "The end must justify the means," are from Matthew Pryor. We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again." Johnson tells us in "A good hater of Mackintosh," in 1791, the phrase often attributed to John Randolph: "Wise and masterly inactivity."

"Variety's the very spice of life," and "Not much the worse of wear"—Cowper. "Men proposes, but God disposes"—Thomas a Kempis.

Christopher Marlow gave forth the invitation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way: "Love me little, love me long." Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle," To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets," and "Moping melancholy and moonstruck madness."

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark," "A fool at 40 is a fool indeed," but, alas for his knowledge of human nature when he tells us "Man wants but little, nor that little long."

From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power," and Thomas Southerne reminds us that "Pity's akin to love." Dean Swift thought that "Bread is the staff of life." Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," is from Keats. Franklin said, "God helps them who help themselves," and Lawrence Sterne comforts us with the thought, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Even some of the "slang" phrases of the day have a legitimate origin. "Putting your foot in it" is certainly not a very elegant mode of expression, but, according to the *Asiatic Researches*, it is quite a fine point of law; when the title to land is disputed in Hindocstan, two holes are dug in the ground and used to incase a limb of each lawyer (?), and the one who tired first lost his client's case. Fancy, if you can, some of our famous "limbs of the law" pleading in such a manner! It is generally the client who "puts his foot in it."

When things are in disorder they are often said to be turned topsy-turvy; this expression is derived from the way in which turf used for fuel is placed to dry, the turf being turned downward; and the expression then means top-side turf-way.

Plutarch, in his life of Argesileus, King of Sparta, gives us the origin of a quaint and familiar expression.

On a certain occasion an Ambassador from Epirus, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the King over his capital. The Ambassador knew of the monarch's fame—knew that though only nominally King of Sparta, he was yet ruler of Greece—and he had looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defense of the town; but he found nothing of the kind. He marveled much at this, and spoke of it to the King.

"Sire," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no walls reared for defense. How is this?"

"Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied Argesileus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

Accordingly on the following morning the King led his guest out upon the plains where his army was drawn up in full battle array, and, pointing proudly to the serried host, he said:

"There, thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—10,000 men, and every man a brick!"

Washington's Last Hours.

The certificate of Drs. Craik and Dick, the physicians who attended George Washington at the time of his death, has just been unearthed from a Georgetown newspaper of 1799. It does not appear in any of the biographies of Washington. The certificate concludes thus: "He was fully impressed at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be mortal; submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery rather as a duty than from any expectations of their efficacy. He considered the operations of death upon his system as coeval with the disease; and several hours before his decease, after repeated efforts to be understood, succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption. During the short period of illness he economized his time in the arrangement of such few concerns as required his attention with the utmost serenity, and anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of that equanimity for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous."

SIGNS AND PORTENTS.

When the crescent of the young moon sets supinely, its horns in the air, it is a sign of dry weather, because in this position it holds all the water, thus preventing its fall to the earth. This is also a sign of wet weather, the explanation in this case being that a waterful moon is emblematic of a water-soaked earth. Don't forget this sign of the new moon. It is rarely you will find one so impartially accommodating.

Whoever finds a four-leaved clover is generally a liar. It is so much easier to detach one leaf from a five-leaf stalk than to hunt for one with four that the temptation to mendacity is too much for average clay.

When a mouse gnaws a hole in a gown some misfortune may be apprehended. The misfortune has already happened to the gown, and may be apprehended to happen to the mouse.

An old sign is that a child grows proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than 12 months old. But what the average infant can see in a [illegible] to make it proud is difficult for [illegible] its parents to understand.

[illegible] sky in the west at evening indicates that the next day will be pleasant, barring accidents of rain, snow and hail.

If you take down your shingle, preparatory to putting it up in a new location, it is a sign you are moving.

If a hen runs across the street directly in front of you, it is a sign that a hen will soon be on the other side. If she crosses over just behind you—pshaw! who ever knew a hen that wouldn't die in her tracks rather than cross one's pathway in his rear?

When you see a cat running around furiously, it is a sign that the crockery or glassware is in danger.

When you drop a knife and it sticks in the floor, it is a sign that some one is coming. If you are a small boy, that some one may be your mother, and her coming be to remonstrate with you with her slipper.

To dream of a wedding is a sign of inanition.

To dream of a funeral betokens too much pork and cabbage.

To dream of finding money betokens that it is easier to dream of finding money than to work for it.

To dream that it is Sunday morning is heaven.

To be suddenly awakened from your sweetest sleep to find that it is not Sunday is—that is to say, very disagreeable. It is a sign that you will be unhappy.

A great many more equally infallible signs might be given, but the reader has probably had enough for one day. The man who believes in signs is sufficiently credulous to believe that our knowledge in that line, as well as in every other line, is inexhaustible.

Over the Virginia Battle-Fields.

We sped, all too rapidly for me, through a deeply interesting country. We were traveling a hundred miles of most momentous history. From Washington we crossed the Long bridge into the State of Virginia, and ran down seven miles in a parallel course with the Potomac to the city of Alexandria. Thence to Quantico, where the train took the track of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, and entered a broken and desolate-looking region, famous to all time as "The Wilderness," which was the scene of some of the most terrible battles fought in 1863 and 1864. Twenty-one miles beyond Quantico we halted at the quaint-looking old town of Fredericksburg, on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and near which was fought a bloody engagement, in which the Federal General, Burnside, was defeated by the Confederate commander, Robert Lee. The graveyard of the gallant dead who fell in that strife is fully visible from the cars. Eleven miles west of Fredericksburg the battle of Chancellorsville was fought. There "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded. He died at a little hamlet called "Guiney's," and his last words were: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." Leaving Fredericksburg we came to Hanover Junction, where, in May, 1864, another doughty battle was fought between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee. A very cock-pit, this country—a tilt-yard of heroes. The trees are very young and slim, and grass grows very richly hereabouts; but the land, they tell me, the desolate "Wilderness" always excepted, is beginning to smile again, and this last harvest-time was teeming with grain and tobacco. May it teem through unnumbered harvests! The old State of Virginia has surely seen enough of the dreadful realities of the war, and to spare.—*Cor. London Telegraph.*

Blunders.

Few attributes of character are more charming than the faculty of gracefully acknowledging one's errors. The man who makes a blunder and sticks to it is a person with whom argument or controversy becomes impossible. The trouble and time spent in attempting to convince him of the truth are completely wasted; for he will still believe that what he has advanced must be right, even in the face of actual demonstration that it is wrong. On the other hand, of the action of one who will admit with frank and ready courtesy that he has been mistaken, it may be said that it "blesseth him that gives and him that takes"—it covers his own retreat with gracefulness, and gives his adversary a pleasant memory of an encounter with a generous foe.

DR. CROSBY'S Society for Preventing Crime in New York city has a bill prepared to introduce into the Legislature cutting down the number of liquor saloons from 10,000 to 2,000

SONG.

BY ANONYMA.

Oh, golden dream! that spans the skies,
Whose tender blue is like the eyes
That haunt my sacred memory,
Fade not away in boundless heaven,
Like closing gates of yon bright even
Before night's spell of glamoury.

Oh, fleeting bliss! that mocks our haste,
Like mirages in desert waste,
So passing fair in distant scene;
Approached unto the vision fades;
We stand within the realms of shades,
Before their sphynx of horrid mein.

Though withered is thy garland now,
Though death hath calmed thy tortured brow
And hushed the voice that sang rare glees,
I'm glad to know life's richest wine
We pledged each other—mine and thine—
Yet, thus, more bitter are the lees.

SHABBONA'S GROVE, Ill.

PITH AND POINT.

A TORNADO is a great blow to any country.

DOMESTIC bliss—Kissing the maid of all work.

YOU can't go a sleighing without snow, nor a buggy-riding without reins.

THE pin is mightier than the sward. You can sit on the sward with impunity.

A TRAMP, and Keely's motor, and Edison's lamp are all alike—they won't work.

THE author of the familiar phrase "Shoot the hat," was an Austrian tyrant named Gessler.

SMOKING 1 cent's worth of tobacco in a $50 pipe is like dressing a scarecrow in a seal-skin sack.

SPICER says his collar-button is like the celebration of the Fourth of July it is sure to come off.

"HORRID little thing, without a set of bangs to her name," is the newest Chicago phrase for describing a rival.

"TELL us not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream,"
When milk is seven cents a quart
And raises mighty little cream.

ARTEMUS WARD once said that a lie will live. If this is the case, nearly all the works of Eli Perkins are immortal.

A THINKER, he kept right on thinking;
A drinker, he kept right on drinking;
Saying, "What do you think?"
T'other, "Why do you drink?"
They parted, each at t'other winking.

LAURA (with novel)—"Oh, if this tale were only true and I were the heroine!" Kate—"What! with her persecutions, her misery?" Laura—"Ah, but then, dear, remember she does get a husband, after all."

"IS IT possible, miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends?" inquired a gentleman of a lady. "Certainly," she replied; "I don't even know what my own will be a year hence."

AT a christening, while the minister was making his certificate he inquired the day of the month and happened to say: "Let me see, this is the thirtieth." "The thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother, "indeed, but it's only the nineteenth."

"SEE that my grave's kept green,' he warbled, under the window of his fair one's domicile, one pleasant night. "I'll tend to the grave business, young man," shouted her enraged paternal ancestor, as he poked an old musket out of the second-story window. No more concert that evening.

THE mysteries of a baby's toilet were altogether new to a little 4-year-old, and he carefully watched the bathing and dressing of his little cousin. When the little powder-box was open, and the fluff brush was about to be used underneath the baby's chin, he exclaimed, "Oh, aunty, let me see you salt her."

THERE was a young damsel, oh, bless her! It cost very little to dress her;

She was sweet as a rose
In her every-day clothes,
But had no young man to caress her—

Because, you see, she had given the mitten to the only fellow in the neighborhood, and the amount of sweetness she was therefore obliged to waste upon the desert air

Was simply enough to distress her.

A LITTLE miss had long desired a sister for a playmate, and, having been taught to ask God for everything, she asked Him for a sister, telling her mother she would do the praying if she would make the clothes. After praying several nights and getting a little impatient that her request was not granted, she said one night: "O Lord, please send me a little sister right away. If you haven't got a white one, send me a black one." This same little girl was corrected by her mother the other day for being naughty. "Well, I can't help it," she said; "when you prayed for me why didn't you pray for a better child?"

Gold-Hunting.

Gold-hunting and gold-digging fascinate thousands of persons, because the element of chance, that which makes gambling attractive, enters into their results. An exchange publishes sundry facts about this mania which we commend to the young.

Despite the immense yield of gold in California, it is now shown that her tillable soil produces more actual wealth than her richest mines.

Her grain and her fruits exceed in value the best of her placers.

Most persons think of California as only a gold-bearing State, and it is pleasant to know that her agricultural resources are beyond those of her mines.

Agriculture is apt to pay better than gold or silver-seeking in any fertile, well-cultivated region; but there is a sort of fascination about the precious metals which allures men the world over, and blinds them to the more rational and legitimate branches of industry.

Pages.

Even bridesmaids will soon be among the things that were. Every lady in every land will be interested to know that a striking innovation in the wedding ceremonial has been introduced in Paris, which will probably in this, as in other things, set the fashion to the polite world. Boys, beautiful as Raphael's cherubs, are substituted for bridesmaids. As they are dressed in red or blue velvet and satin, with silk stockings and gold shoe-buckles, they add to the dramatic effect of the ceremony.

SABBATH READING.

"God Knows."

[Some years ago a child's body was found on the coast of England, having been thrown there by the waves. The parish clerk, on being asked what should be put on its grave, answered in perplexity: "God knows." This proved a fitting epitaph.]

Where the tear-fed violet blooms,
Where the shade of the sunbeam chases;
Where in mossy marble tombs
Sleep the dead beneath the daisies;
Where the mourner slowly wanders
When the bird had sought its nest
And amid the gloaming ponders
Over those who tranquil rest;

Clouds across the crimsoned sky
Homeward gayly were careering;
But in that lone churchyard, I
Heeded not that night was nearing.
Discords in my bosom swelling
Broke the music of life's song,
For my soul was weary dwelling
'Mid the over-earthly throng.

Far within the still'y shade
Of a quiet, sequestered corner,
Where the wild flowers bloom and fade,
Gently nurtured by no mourner,
Was a grave, an infant's only.
No one knew the name she bore.
Ask the waves which, dark and lonely,
Cast her lifeless on the shore.

O'er the grave a humble stone
Reared its lichened head so lowly,
Like a sentinel alone,
Watching 'mid the silence holy.
Hither came the croaking raven;
From this stone its weird notes rose;
On its surface rudely graven
Were the simple words: "God knows."

As a moonbeam on the sea
Charms the sad wind's shrieks to singing
So these tender words to me
Turned my song, sweet solace bringing.
Though my thorn-strewn way was dreary,
Though my feet found no repose,
Yet my soul, life-worn and weary,
Rested in the thought: "God knows."

A Strange Prayer.

It was the prayer of a duelist. It was uttered in the bright sunshine of a lovely morning in May, as he had the death-bearing weapon in his hand, and stood with his antagonist before him. The place did not appear like one where prayer would be likely to be made; nor did the duelist, a young man of about 24 years of age, named Crawford, seem like a praying man, though he was distinguished by his manly air and gentle manners.

But "things are not what they seem." Beneath a show of indifference many a man carries "a wounded spirit;" and in this case the inner battle between pride and conscience was a kind of torture that no earthly physician could relieve.

My friend, whom I am now describing as he appeared at the turning-point of his life-course, was an only son. He was the heir of a large property in one of the Southern States, and had witnessed, in his 14th year, the death of his mother—an excellent Christian woman.

He had grown up in his native home amid the excitements of fashionable life. It happened one night, after leaving the theater, while taking wine at a hotel, his glass touched accidentally the glass of a military officer.

This trivial act became the occasion of a harsh word, a quarrel and a challenge to mortal combat.

Early on the morning of the set day the combatants, with their attendants, met at the appointed place. Crawford, naturally fearless, had already arranged his worldly affairs in view of the risks he incurred, and, clearly seeing its possibilities, he had said, "I am ready."

Just then his quickened memory called back the last words he had heard from his mother's lips, "Meet me in heaven."

She seemed at that moment a living presence. Suddenly every act of his dissipated, wasted life was remembered as clearly as the events of the passing week—and conscience began its work. It charged him with being intentionally a murderer.

But did he dare to confess the whole truth then and there? No; he was too proud for that. At the critical moment, strange to say, he whispered the secret prayer—

"O God, save us both from blood-guiltiness, and help me to change my way and meet my mother in heaven."

Without the tremor of a nerve he discharged his pistol in the air, and was but slightly wounded by his antagonist. Immediately the seconds interposed, reconciliation was effected, and thus the first part of the prayer was answered at once.

In this young man's history "the darkest time of night was just before day," for the second petition was granted speedily.

He had occasion to visit New York, where I first met him, in a gathering of relatives and friends, and there, too, I witnessed his public introduction to the church, his baptismal oath of loyalty to his rightful King, taken with an heroic spirit inspired by his new love.

He became a good soldier, bold in winning recruits, and he would often say, "Despair of none. If my strange prayer was answered, who need fail?"

W. B. H.

Misnamed Prayers.

A correspondent of the *National Baptist*, discussing the Lord's Prayer, takes occasion to say: "Our Father which art in heaven" is the commencement of the prayer, which is—I think erroneously—usually called "the Lord's Prayer."

In Matthew, vi. 9, and Luke, xi. 1, we read that the Savior taught his disciples at their request to "pray in this manner," not always repeating those words, but indicating the proper objects or subjects of prayer. They teach how created intelligence may supplicate the Almighty. This may be called the model prayer, showing how man may pray as taught by the Son of Man Himself.

The Lord prayed for Himself on various occasions. The special Lord's Prayer is recorded in John, xvii., and may be read to advantage by all. Portions of it, not all, may be used by us; but it is mainly His own, and His alone.

It may be well to read the many prayers recorded in both the Old and New Testaments. They will instruct us to the best methods and proper supplications. They should prevent "vain repetitions" and guide our aspirations.

The true "Lord's Prayer" is in John, and is not all adapted to our wants. The model prayer, in Matthew and in Luke, is all ours, capable of much enlargement, adapted to our varied wants and necessities, and is "authorized," not by any human authority, but by the only Mediator and Great Intercessor between God and man for universal humanity.

NATIONAL RAILROAD LAW.

A Granger on the Objections of the Railroad-Lobby Lawyers.

[From the Nebraska Leader.]

The world is waking at length to the monstrous iniquity perpetrated by the railroad corporations upon the people.

In Germany the Government is purchasing the roads and equipments bodily, and will operate them.

This, of course, is impracticable here under our system.

But the enormity of the wrongs which the people suffer has at length aroused discussion.

Reagan's bill is the entering wedge.

He proposes to regulate inter-State commerce by fixing certain rules and regulations.

This is the signal for the corporations to send forward their attorneys.

The committee charged with the Reagan bill in the House is now the center of the fire of the corporations.

The audacity of the attorneys of the railroads is something to be admired.

They boldly defend the system of pooling as the best that can be devised for the *people*.

They say competition which is cutting down rates is bad for the *people*.

Read the report and see that this is true.

These skillful "manipulators of phrases" say that the world is too ignorant to attempt to legislate upon so delicate a subject.

They say a commission should be appointed to gather statistics for a few years before anything should be attempted in this direction.

Their impudence is, indeed, wonderful.

The business of the country is oppressed by their robberies.

The agricultural community is reduced to penury and the extremest hard times by the monstrous rates which these gigantic and remorseless robbers have fixed.

If members of Congress have not heard these things, next election ought to send a new set to Congress who have heard of them.

Farmers, merchants and shippers do not need a commission to inform them of these intolerable grievances.

The world gropes to find a solution of the difficulty that will leave the roads in the hands of the private owners.

There is no such solution.

Ownership of the public ways of the country is what envelops the question with difficulties.

Make the track a free public highway, and all the complexity of the case disappears.

The discussion of the matter in Congress might be looked to for more light, if the people were represented there by some one who would defend their rights before the committee.

The corporations are there.

They have millions of money to hire counsel and to press with ringing eloquence their views upon the hesitating committee.

On the other hand, the crude ideas of those who favor the Reagan bill, supported by the weak arguments of expediency alone, can never be effective.

The philosophy of the situation has not yet dawned upon the advocates of *regulating* railroads.

All such schemes must fail, from the complexity of their design.

Laws to be effective must be simple.

The more complicated the machinery by which legislation seeks to accomplish a given purpose, the less effective it will be.

The simple, natural way to destroy this monstrous iniquity is to liberate the track.

Throw it open to all men, and no more necessity will exist for regulating tariffs than there is for regulating rates between New York and Liverpool.

The Value of a Dollar.

We once employed for a short time in ditching, a man, who at 21 years of age was worth some $15,000, but who lost most of it, on the whole, foolishly, and was compelled, for a time, at least, to support his family by working for daily wages. One night when we paid him, he said, "I'm much obliged both for the wages and the tuition." We supposed he referred to instruction in laying tile drains, but he said, "No, I mean instruction as to the value of money. I never knew what a dollar was worth before. But, after working all day in the ditch to earn one, I'm not likely to spend 25 cents of it for a cigar or any other nonsense."

We could point out scores of city boys who have become miserable spendthrifts from the lack of just such knowledge. Their fathers were more or less wealthy, but the sons were not put into the office, or mill, or shop, and made fairly to earn their money by tiresome labor, either physical or mental. Their fathers said to themselves: "My sons shall never have to drudge as I did," and so the boys did *no* labor, bore no responsibility and never learned how money was fairly and honorably earned, and, of course, never knew its value or its proper use.

In a certain rural district we know we can count, within a radius of ten miles, more than as many young or middle-aged farmers who have since their majority "run through" from $10,000 to $30,000 each that their hard-working fathers left them; and all because they never learned the value of a dollar. One such, on his sudden accession to his property, thought to impress some of his young friends at a hotel where they had stopped for dinner by spreading a $100 bill on his slice of bread and butter and eating it with great apparent relish. He did "impress" the one he might have married with the belief that she had better not marry a man who was both spendthrift and fool; and the young man in less than twenty years saw the time when he was glad to get the bread and butter, without the $100 bill for a relish! In youth he had never been taught to labor, had had a large stock of spending money compared with the other farmers' sons, and supposed the only limit to the amount was "the old man's stinginess."—*Rural New-Yorker.*

THE GRANT MACHINE.

Probable Effect of the Pennsylvania Convention—Signs of a Republican Kick Against the Domination of the Camerons—German Opposition to Grantism.

WASHINGTON SENTIMENT.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

Grant, and the possibilities in his case, continue to be the all-absorbing topics of conversation. The only doubt of Grant securing the nomination at Chicago comes from conservative Republicans, who do not want him to succeed. They say that it has been claimed for Grant that he would be nominated with a hurrah, and without opposition, and that the enthusiasm that dictated his nomination would insure his election. The very fact that formidable opposition was developed in Pennsylvania, they say, is enough to show that it will be folly to nominate him. They say that one more success like that of yesterday would be a defeat. This idea was outlined in a talk between Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Secretary Schurz. Gen. Farnsworth said:

"Grant appears to have everything his own way."

"Yes," said Mr. Schurz, "but look at the strong opposition that was developed."

"In my opinion," said Gen. Farnsworth, "that means absolutely nothing. It is not a fighting opposition, for, if it were, why did not the convention vote down the unit resolution? After the convention had declared for Grant the unit resolution was declared without any dissent, so that the very best construction that can be put upon it is that the gentlemen who voted for Blaine simply preferred him, but would vote for Grant willingly enough if he were nominated."

"If that is the case," said Mr. Schurz, "we will have to beat them at the polls," and Gen. Farnsworth said that that was just about the condition of affairs, "for," continued he, "New York will follow as a matter of course; Illinois will do the same thing, and Michigan and Wisconsin will be coming in with early conventions, and, influenced by the action of the preceding States, there will be but little doubt of what they will do."

While Gen. Farnsworth is confident Grant will be nominated in Chicago, he thinks that he will be the easiest man to beat that could be put up by the Republicans.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, said that he did not think the action of the convention indicated the success of Grant. He said, however, that nothing could be more agreeable to the wishes of the Democratic party than for the Republican Convention at Chicago to nominate Grant.

Springer, of Illinois, concurs in the opinions and feelings of Mr. McMahon. He says that, if the instructions of the Pennsylvania Convention had been given unanimously, or without serious opposition, it would undoubtedly have indicated the nomination of Grant by the Chicago Convention. The opposition to Grant will be intensified by the action of the Harrisburg Convention. "Friends of Mr. Blaine," he says, "now enter the field in opposition to Grant's nomination, and, from this until the meeting of the convention, the contest will grow more bitter from day to day. It seems to me that Gen. Grant cannot afford to enter into a scramble of this kind. He had been pressed by his friends, upon the ground that he was the only man who could be elected, and that there was absolute unanimity among the Republican masses in favor of his nomination. He could hardly enter the Presidential race upon any other terms, unless his modesty is less than I had given him credit for. It would appear to an outsider at least that a man who had been elected President of the United States twice should not enter the political arena as a candidate for a third term and make war upon all others in his party who sought the office. So far as the Democrats are concerned," Mr. Springer said, "I think a majority are of the opinion that Gen. Grant can be defeated easier than any other candidate named, and therefore prefer his nomination. It is well known that the German vote is largely opposed to his election, and there is a large conservative element in the Republican party, and perhaps two or three members of the Cabinet would not support him or vote for him. Those who are pressing Grant's nomination are the old office-seeking element of the party, and do not represent the judgment of the lay members of the party. There is a growing sentiment, in my judgment," continued he, "among the people, to the effect that no man should be elevated to the office of President for a third term. The honors given Washington and other Presidents in the early history of our republic were considered as meeting the full measure of obligation of the people to our distinguished statesmen, and there is an indisposition now to elevate any man to higher honors than were conferred upon the father of his country. If Gen. Grant should finally be nominated, I feel perfectly confident that the Democratic party, with a reasonably good nomination, will succeed."

Gen. Keifer, of Ohio, who talked with the President on the result of the Harrisburg Convention, says that they arrived at practically the same conclusion regarding it. Mr. Keifer says:

"The fact is, the delegation will be for Grant, but it appears very clearly and conclusively that Grant is not the unanimous choice of the delegation. It also appears that it has required a good deal of management to even carry the delegation in that State, and, in view of the claim that Grant wants the unanimous choice of the people before he will accept the nomination, it is quite evident that he cannot be a candidate. The effect of this convention upon other States will probably be unfavorable to Grant, rather than favorable. I am inclined to think that the fight that Blaine made there will be against him; his supporters may go off to somebody else."

HENRY WATTERSON'S OPINION.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

With New York and Pennsylvania in the East, and Illinois in the West the Grant people have possession of the keys to the position, and neither Blaine nor Sherman has given any proof of a diverting strength sufficient to stand against a perfectly-drilled body of resolute and expert managers, who know what they are about and mean to have what they are after. * * * Just as, in 1876, there was, long in advance of the Republican nomination, a tolerably well-defined conspiracy to bring in the Republican nominee at any cost, have we already formed a conspiracy to bring in Gen. Grant, no matter how the election may go. He is the one man, the only man, under whom the revolutionists—for such they are—think they can succeed. Their idea is to make a hot canvass for a solid North against a solid South. If, by stirring up the war-like passions of the North, they succeed, why, well and good. But, if they fail, the leadership of Grant furnishes them still another chance. The two houses of Congress are Democratic. The South furnishes the Democratic majority in both. They think that, after the election, they will only need to muddle the returns that they may secure a pretext for overriding Congress, on the ground that Congress is a mere body of pardoned rebels, who are about to turn the Government over to the disloyal South, and practically to put the Confederacy above the Union—a thing not to be brooked by loyal men. Thus, with Grant, the hero of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, in the saddle, and the Grand Army of the Republic ready to take the field, they expect to accomplish in 1881 by force what in 1877 they accomplished by fraud. * * * In a grand game of bluff the Republicans have every advantage—in position, in organization, in leadership, and, as a last resort, in actual resources. Thus do the revolutionists who propose a third term, as the precursor of a life tenure, calculate, and, considering the situation of public affairs and the state of the country, it must be allowed that they do not wholly reckon without their host. * * * Democrats may as well begin to consider how they shall proceed against all this, for not merely the nomination of Gen. Grant, but the programme we have hastily sketched, seems now the inevitable.

JOHN SHERMAN SNUFFED OUT.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The action of the Republicans of Pennsylvania is significant. * * * The Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination who, above all others, has engineered for it, who has used machinery for it, who has used patronage for it, is John Sherman. Blaine has no patronage, or next to none, to offer as a bribe. * * * Notwithstanding this tremendous advantage John Sherman gets not the slightest support in Pennsylvania; it is known that he has none in New York, the Empire State; it is known that he has scarcely half the friendship of his own State, the third political State in the Union. He is not in the position of a "dark horse," as Hayes was four years ago. He is an avowed candidate. He cannot, in the Chicago Convention, take the attitude, which for him would be enviable, of a "dark horse." * * * The fight made by Blaine in the Pennsylvania Convention was for second place; it was not a vicious contest against Grant. Blaine will fight vigorously against any other man than Grant, as the friends of Sherman in Ohio will learn. Blaine already has notice that in John Sherman's own State he (Blaine) has about one-fourth or one-third of the Republican friendship. It is not reported that any Republican in Maine is in favor of John Sherman. Don Cameron has again successfully tested his power in Pennsylvania. The power of Conkling in New York has recently been proved. The Republican temper of these two great States is known. The political guide-board now points toward Grant as the Republican nominee. Will it be Grant and Blaine?

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN ORGAN.

Der Herold, Milwaukee, the most influential German daily newspaper in Wisconsin, Conservative Republican in politics, denounces the action of the Harrisburg Convention in unmeasured terms. As *Der Herold* is the representative of the German Republicans of the State, its utterances are of importance. A portion of a leading article on the subject is as follows:

"The victory of the day belongs to Don Cameron, the most unscrupulous of the ring politicians. As Cameron is well aware of the intentions of Grant, we are justified in assuming that he acted with the knowledge and consent of the ex-President. Thus Grant himself has come forward as a candidate. Mr. Conkling will do the same thing in New York that Cameron has done in Pennsylvania, and there is no doubt that Grant will be nominated. It need not be explained what his nomination would imply. The republic is in danger of being delivered into the hands of a man who has been the worst President the country has ever had, and into the clutches of Senators who look upon the country as their prey. A new era of corruption and unrestrained rascality is impending. The free people of this country are about to be degraded to a wretched herd of voting cattle. In the face of the result of the Harrisburg Convention, it becomes the duty of all citizens who are not willing to bend the neck beneath the yoke of a Government unworthy the name of a republic to unite against and prevent the disgrace that lies in a third term."

The Statistics Bureau at Rome estimates the population of the Eternal City at the close of the past year at 296,232. The number of deaths in 1879 averaged 24.7 per 1,000, which goes far to show that the climate is not so unhealthy as is generally claimed. At Naples the average number of deaths in the same year was 26 per 1,000; at Trieste, 36; at Paris, 24.9; at Brussels, 33; London, 27; and Buda-Pesth, 32.

INDIANA NEWS.

Evansville will start a $10,000 ice factory as soon as possible.

A. Gurn, Postmaster of Eminence, died last week of consumption.

Mr. J. H. Smart, State Superintendent, says a teacher cannot legally keep school after license has expired.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, Shelby county finds herself liable to have to pay in bounties the sum of $15,000.

Gov. Williams has pardoned another convict on condition that he abstain from the vice of intoxicating drinks during the time for which he was sentenced.

The car-house of the Evansville Street-Car Company was destroyed by fire one morning last week, with all their cars, ten in number. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

George Zeigler has been pardoned out of the Southern prison. He was convicted of grand larceny on Nov. 2, 1876, by the Bartholomew Circuit Court, and sentenced for five years.

Elijah Rodgers, a farmer 86 years old, was run over by a freight train on the Logansport and Terre Haute road, at Bowers, killing him. Both legs were cut off above the knees.

Benjamin Ekkers, a Cincinnati bartender, while hunting with several Richmond friends in Boston township, Wayne county, was instantly killed by pulling his loaded shot-gun, muzzle toward him, through a hedge.

The Pollard estate, which has been the source of considerable litigation in Cass county, and which was thought to have been settled, is to be all torn up again, as twenty-six additional heirs have come to light, residing in Tennessee, Iowa and Illinois, and are asking for a new division.

There are by the last annual report 708,701 school children enumerated in Indiana, and of this number 503,989 attend school. The total amount of the school fund is $9,080,581.96, and the revenue for the year ending November, 1878, was $2,861,837.48. (This amount was applicable to school purposes for the year ending November, 1879.) The total valuation of school property is $11,787,705.37.

Indiana Railways, 1879.

The year 1879 has been a remarkable one in railway progress in Indiana.

During the year several important new lines were opened, but the most noteworthy changes relate to the reorganization and consolidation of the old companies.

Nearly all the travel and traffic between the West and New York and other Eastern seaports must pass through Indiana. Hence the general revival of business has had a specially favorable effect on railway property in this State.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Chicago roads now form a consolidated line from Cincinnati to Chicago, with a thorough reorganization of the offices and a judicious distribution of these at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis is rapidly becoming an important part of the consolidated lines of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and other companies.

The Ohio and Mississippi road has greatly improved, both the main line to St. Louis and the branch line to Louisville, under the stimulus of the heavy business of this year of prosperity.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road, which hitherto has been only a local road, yet which of late years has paid good returns on its reorganized capital, will become a part of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern system, and will at once take rank as a through line from the Southern States to Chicago and the Northwest.

The indications also are that there will be a consolidation of the lines from Terre Haute via Danville to Chicago, which, with the road to Evansville, will form another through line from the Ohio to Chicago.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern road has been sold, under foreclosure, to the Vandalia Company, and is now part of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road. Under the new management the road will be thoroughly rebuilt; the special coal interest will be more fully developed and the entire line be placed under better management than was possible in the hands of a receiver.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western road has been taken out of the hands of the receiver and is now thoroughly reorganized under the name of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western. The new company is possessed of ample means, and has the sagacity to fully appreciate the unequaled value of the location of this line from Indianapolis by the most direct route to the Northwest and to Omaha and the Pacific.

The completion of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield road is a very important addition to the Western roads from Indianapolis.

This road is the most direct route to Decatur and Springfield, and will be a formidable competitor with the old roads for the valuable business from the coal regions of Indiana and the rich agricultural sections of Central Illinois.

The grand consolidation of roads from Toledo to Omaha, by which the Wabash became a part of the Toledo, St. Louis, and Western, is the greatest of the changes in the railway system of the State, and is one the importance of which is but feebly realized.

The ultimate seems to be a united interest from San Francisco to New York, with all the possible advantages and disadvantages which are included in such a colossal scheme. The immediate effect has been the diversion of a large traffic to the Wabash line which hitherto has been carried over the lines eastward from Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Company has reorganized the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road, and will in the future, as in the past, make it one of the best roads in the State.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Peru and Indianapolis, and the two lines from Indianapolis to St. Louis continue under essentially the old organizations, with their well-known efficiency.

The new system of transfers at Indianapolis over the Belt railroad is a complete success. The city tracks are no longer crowded, while the new road quite around the city, and common to all the lines, offers attractions for the location of every sort of manufacturing business, unequaled in the United States.

On all the lines in the State special attention has been given during the year to the improvement of the roadbeds and the renewal of the tracks. More miles of steel rails have been laid than in any previous year, and, with the contracts already made for further improvements, there will be scarcely a line in the State which will not be fully equipped for the rapidly-increasing business of the country for 1880.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

"If."

He stood twirling his hat in his hand in the hallway. It was about time for the morning stars to begin their song together.

"Well," and he moved one step nearer the door.

"Well," she replied, as she stepped to the door also.

"Well, I—I must be going. If—"

"That's right, John, if," and she leaned her head on his shoulder. "If—you—have—any—conundrums—to—ask—ask—them—now."

He was measured for a new plug hat and a pair of kid gloves on that same day.

Mixed.

Artemus Ward was in Louisville just at the close of the war, and one day at the Louisville Hotel was introduced to a loud-talking Confederate Colonel. "Let's see, Colonel," said Ward, as they shook hands, "what Michigan regiment did you command?" "*Michigan!*" cried the Colonel, fairly dancing with rage; "I was on the other side!" "Beg pardon," said Ward, looking annoyed himself; "but I have got this war all mixed up, somehow."

A number of Irishmen hold commands in the armies both of Chili and Peru. The chief officer of the Peruvian artillery is a Col. O'Horgan, and, according to the gazette of Lima, there are five Majors, thirteen Captains, and over two score of officers of inferior grade, either Irish by birth or descent, fighting in the army of Chili, while the Irish element in the victorious forces of the hostile republic is even greater.

The population of Nebraska is now about 500,000. It produced of grain last year about 20,000,000 bushels, with an increase of live stock over any former year of over 60 per cent. Omaha, its principal city, erected last year, in round numbers, 1,000 new buildings, and its business transactions reached the large sum of $200,000,000.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 19, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

The members of the democratic county central committee of DeKalb county, Indiana, are requested to meet at Auburn,

Friday, February 20th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of important business. A number of new propositions will be submitted for the consideration of the committee and it is important that every township be represented.

The following named persons constitute the committee:

J. Quince,	Butler	township.
J. J. Walter,	Jackson	"
S. S. Shutt,	Concord	"
G. H. Munn,	Newville	"
Joseph Wilson,	Stafford	"
Wm. H. Madden,	Wilmington	"
D. D. Moody,	Auburn	precinct.
D. Y. Husselman,	Waterloo	"
B. D. Thomas,	Keyser	township.
C. B. Kagey,	Richland	"
Sol Reinoehl,	Fairfield	"
B. C. Waterman,	Smithfield	"
Joseph Sewell,	Franklin	"
B. F. Cornelius,	Troy	"

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman.

The Columbia City Commercial has recently been enlarged and greatly improved. We are always glad to note the prosperity of the newspaper men at our old home.

The rejection of over fifty war claims in one day (last Friday) by a democratic congress, ought to satisfy the people that the democratic party is opposed to claims legislation.

The house committee in congress has agreed to report favorably Representative Cox's resolution providing for the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a full day's pay for eight hours work.

The nomination of C. T. Holstein attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana, has been confirmed by the senate. Mr. Holstein was formerly the deputy of U. S. Attorney Trussler.

John C. New, chairman of the republican state central committee, has concluded to have the vote of Indiana cast for Grant in the Chicago convention. How do you like it, Blaine men of DeKalb?

Leading liberal republicans, who fear Grant will be nominated at Chicago, talk of holding a mass convention and nominating some man whom the democrats would indorse. The democrats will not be in that kind of business this year.

It is given out from official circles that Hayes and his cabinet have decided to take precautionary measures to protect America's interest in the isthmus, by dispatching the war ships Kearsarge from New York and Adams from San Francisco, under sealed orders, their destination supposed to be the isthmus.

At a meeting of the National Trotting Horse association, held at the city of Washington recently, a resolution was adopted that owners of tracks upon which "ringster" trotters appear, should have all such horses photographed and send copies to the secretary of the national association, the collection of photographs to be known as the "ringsters gallery." A good idea.

Through the influence of the United States internal revenue bureau, a bill has been introduced in congress authorizing the issue of government license by the day at yearly rates, for the convenience of those who desire to sell cigars and liquors at fairs, festivals and similar gatherings. As the law now stands a license for a whole year is required in order to sell the goods named for one day or more.

The democrats of Washington City are making strong efforts to secure the national convention for that city. The committee will meet next Monday; in the meantime the members will be banqueted, and junketed down the river on Sunday, to gain their kind feeling to Washington. Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, are all bidding for the convention, and the latter city seems to be last in the race. The west should not allow it to go to Washington.

One of our democratic township trustees showed us one of the "Enquirer bureau" circulars last week, which is a copy of those furnished the trustees throughout the state. The pretended object of the circular is to ascertain the political status of the several counties for the benefit of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the truth is that Woodard, by whom the circulars are signed and who is the Indiana correspondent of the Enquirer, is a radical republican, energetically engaged in furnishing information for the republican state central committee of this state for the campaign of 1880. We advise democrats in whatever position, to give Mr. Woodard (Jayhawker) a wide berth, as he is a snake in the grass.

RICH, RARE AND RACY REPUBLICAN RACKET.

MONSTER (?) MASS MEETING OF THE MUDDLED MANAGERS.

The County Convention.

The call for a mass meeting of the republicans of DeKalb county brought together at the court-house last Saturday, 100 republicans, including a number of prodigal greenbackers. The meeting was called to order by C. K. Baxter of the Waterloo Press, who stated the objects of the meeting, as indicated in the call of the state central committee. Mr. R. M. Lockhart was made permanent chairman, and the republican editors of the county secretaries of the convention. Mr. Kist of the Butler Record being absent, the arduous duties of the secretaryship devolved upon Messrs. Baxter, of the Press, Weamer, of the Republican, and Powell, of the Herald.

The first business being the organization of a county central committee, the following names were reported for the several townships, to constitute the committee for the ensuing two years.

Butler	township	Joseph Sarvock,
Jackson	"	J. G. Lawhead,
Concord	"	John A. Provines,
Newville	"	N. T. Fuller,
Stafford	"	John Crouse,
Wilmington	"	W. M. Kist,
Auburn	precinct	C. Beugnot,
Waterloo	"	John C. Somers,
Richland	township	Amos Britton,
Fairfield	"	J. W. Squires,
Smithfield	"	John C. Brand,
Franklin	"	T. D. Oberlin,
Troy	"	W. R. Emerson,
Keyser	"	Dr. Sherman.

Then came the contest for the chairmanship of the committee. The wire-pullers had decided upon H. C. Peterson, while the redeemed greenbackers and ex-soldiers supported Geo. W. Gordon. The result of the ballot showed that Mr. Gordon's greenback ideas of the last campaign had ruined his chances for republican preferment. The vote stood, Peterson 61, Gordon 31. For secretary of the committee the names of R. D. Tefft and R. H. Weamer were announced, the ballot resulting in favor of the latter by a vote of 68 to 37; this time the soldier element was victorious.

Next in order was fixing a date for the county nominating convention. Mr. McBride, with strategic ability moved that the fixing of the time be left to the county central committee, which motion was carried without opposition. Upon motion of Mr. Rose it was decided that all republicans who attend the state convention from DeKalb county be considered delegates, and that no unit vote be cast by the delegation against the will of a minority. DeKalb is entitled to twelve votes in the republican state convention.

Delegates to the judicial, senatorial, joint representative and congressional conventions to be sent from the several townships, each township and precinct being entitled to one delegate for each 50 and fraction over 25 republican votes for secretary of state.

The following named persons were selected to represent DeKalb county in the district convention to be held at Auburn on the 25th inst:

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.
C. B. Jones, Philip Noel.

JACKSON.
Alexander Provines, S. P. Jones,
Samuel George.

KEYSER.
Lewis Covell, Amos Rakestraw,
O. C. Clark, Samuel DePew,

CONCORD.
Delegates not named.

NEWVILLE.
George DeLong, N. T. Fuller.

STAFFORD.
Not named.

WILMINGTON.
Amos Bechtol, D. D. Diehl,
P. B. Nimmons, G. W. Haines,
G. W. Swarts, Geo. Pugsley,
John Wilson.

AUBURN.
Those in attendance.

WATERLOO.
H. Willis, C. K. Baxter,
R. Wes McBride, R. M. Lockhart,
John Bidler, J. W. Patterson.

RICHLAND.
Wm. Mercer, H. Bangs.

FAIRFIELD.
A. Buchanan, Harrison Jones.

SMITHFIELD.
R. G. Daniels, J. E. Thompson.

FRANKLIN.
Jerry Lewis, I. K. Firestone,
Aaron Ash.

TROY.
D. McClellan, W. R. Emerson.

Before adjournment an effort was made to instruct the delegates to the district convention to use their influence in favor of C. K. Baxter, of DeKalb, as a delegate from this district to the national convention at Chicago. After considerable discussion the mover was compelled to withdraw his motion, owing to a strong feeling against "binding the hands" of the delegates. There was some person else in view for the same position, but his friends were too timid to name him, besides, Baxter is known to be for Sherman and the meeting had already expressed a preference for presidential timber as follows: Blaine 51, Grant 11, Sherman 19, Washburn 4; so that the Blaine men ruled the roost, compelling the withdrawal of Sherman's admirer.

All in all, the convention was a very tame affair, no enthusiasm whatever was shown, notwithstanding Mr. Lockhart's efforts to "raise the wind."

PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS.

A BIG ONE FOR GRANT.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 13th inst. contains the following double leaded editorial:

"The persistent efforts of certain journals hostile to General Grant in trying to make the people believe that the Hon. E. B. Washburne is a candidate for the presidency have become annoying to the gentleman, and he authorizes the Inter-Ocean to announce that he is not, and under no circumstances will he be such a candidate. He is for General Grant first, last and all the time. He further says that the friend who wrote this paper the other day that he was a candidate for governor of Illinois was more zealous than wise."

A LITTLE ONE FOR TILDEN.

A special dispatch from New York, dated 13th inst. says concerning an accident to John Kelley:

"He was riding down town on a horse car this morning, and, instead of having it stopped, he jumped off while it was in full motion, slipped on a piece of ice, and was thrown violently against a pillar of the elevated railroad. His shoulder was dislocated, and he was badly bruised. He was unconscious when they took him into a neighboring building, and great fears were had that his injuries were fatal. He had nausea and groaned continually. When the surgeon arrived three strong men were directed how to pull the dislocated shoulder into place. In three hours Mr. Kelley was sufficiently recovered to be carried home. Hundreds of politicians flocked to his house, and Cardinal McCloskey sent his regrets at the accident."

The New Orleans Picayune says: It is, perhaps, about time to remind Messers. Kelley and Tilden that the democratic party is not the property of either of them, and that it does not propose to adopt their differences as national issues. It is not at all essential, either to the triumph of the party or the prosperity of the nation, that Mr. Kelley should name the next democratic candidate for president, or that Mr. Tilden should be that candidate.

Judge H. W. Bruce, in giving some personal recollections of the Confederate congress before the Southern Historical society the other evening, spoke of the firmness of Jefferson Davis, "which many called obstinacy," and related an anecdote of Mrs. General Heningsen, whose husband, a Hungarian, having fallen in disfavor with the president, lost his position in the army, and no entreaty was strong enough to move Mr. David from his purpose. This so enraged Mrs. Heningsen that she told some of the president's friends that if she had been at the Battle of Bosworth when King Richard III. cried, "A horse! a horse! my Kingdom for a horse!" she would have pointed to Jefferson Davis and said, "There's your mule." Which saying became a byword throughout the armies.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL OFFICERS.

(Continued from first page.)

4. If it were held that a teacher holding a six months' license which expired the day after the commencement of the term of service for which he was employed, could, without obtaining another license, teach during the entire term of such employment, the general principles of the law of frequent examinations might easily be violated. For example, the term of service is chiefly within the discretion of the trustee. It may be for an entire year, possibly longer, and thus by a convenient selection of the time of procuring license and of making a contract, a person might be able to teach nearly eighteen months on a six month's license. Thus the purpose of the law in placing a limit on the time for which teachers may be licensed would be defeated.

5. In view of the foregoing propositions, it is held that it is the duty of a teacher whose license expires during his term of service, to obtain a new one as soon as possible. If the examinations are held regularly each month, the period of exemption need not last longer than one month. It is also held that, on failure of such teacher to obtain a license after a reasonable time, it is the duty of the trustee to secure the services of another teacher, and one who is qualified by the possession of a suitable license, as soon as practicable.

J. H. SMART,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

P. S.—Inasmuch as this opinion differs somewhat from a former ruling of the department on the same subject, it is recommended that all teachers now in service who are affected by it, be given a reasonable time in which to make preparations for the examination. J. H. S.

The above recent opinion of the state superintendent is published in reply to a number of questions addressed to the county superintendent.

It is advisable that teachers generally improve the first opportunity to obtain an examination, since they are now familiar with problem and principle, likely to be forgotten before the fall examination. The only examinations which will be held, unless special notice is given, are those on the last Saturday in each month at the high school building in Auburn. I hope many of our teachers will attend examinations at the close of their terms, and those who have been teaching without their licenses being valid to close of term, will take the first opportunity to rectify the mistake. W. H. [illegible]
County Superintendent.

The heavy rainfall in Kentucky and parts of Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia, during the night of the [illegible] inst., caused a great loss of life and property.

THE ADVANCE
IN PRICE OF ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
Since last season is fully 15 per cent.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY
Fortunately laid in a large supply before the boom in prices took place and propose to give their customers the benefit of
OLD PRICES!

A Superb Assortment to Select From!

TOILET QUILTS, $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 each.
RICHARD'S SHIRTING LINENS, all Nos. at old prices.
LOOM TABLE DAMASKS, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, $1.15, 1.35, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS, all widths, 50c, 58c, 65c, 75c, 85c per yard.
TOWLINGS, CRASHES, DIAPERS, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c per yard.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, 1,000 dozen, at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.80, 2.00 per doz.
BLEACHED DAMASK TOWELS, $1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz
DOUBLE-DAMASK NAPKINS, 800 dozen, at $1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz.
Glass Towelings, Doylies, Tidies, Piano Covers, Table Covers, Spreads, Lace and Nottingham Curtains. Also 300 packages of brown and bleached MUSLINS at extremely low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers' prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—first door east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE

MY NAME IS REBUS!

I am traveling for the BOOT UPSIDE DOWN. Take me home and read me,
IF YOU DARE.

We will present to any patron of the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

who will bring or send us the first correct solution to the annexed rebus, the following presents:

We will present to the first lady customer one pair of FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES.

To the first gentleman customer, one pair of best SHOES for self.

To the first Miss of 15, or under, best FRENCH KID SHOE, or other goods to the amount of $5.00, for each present.

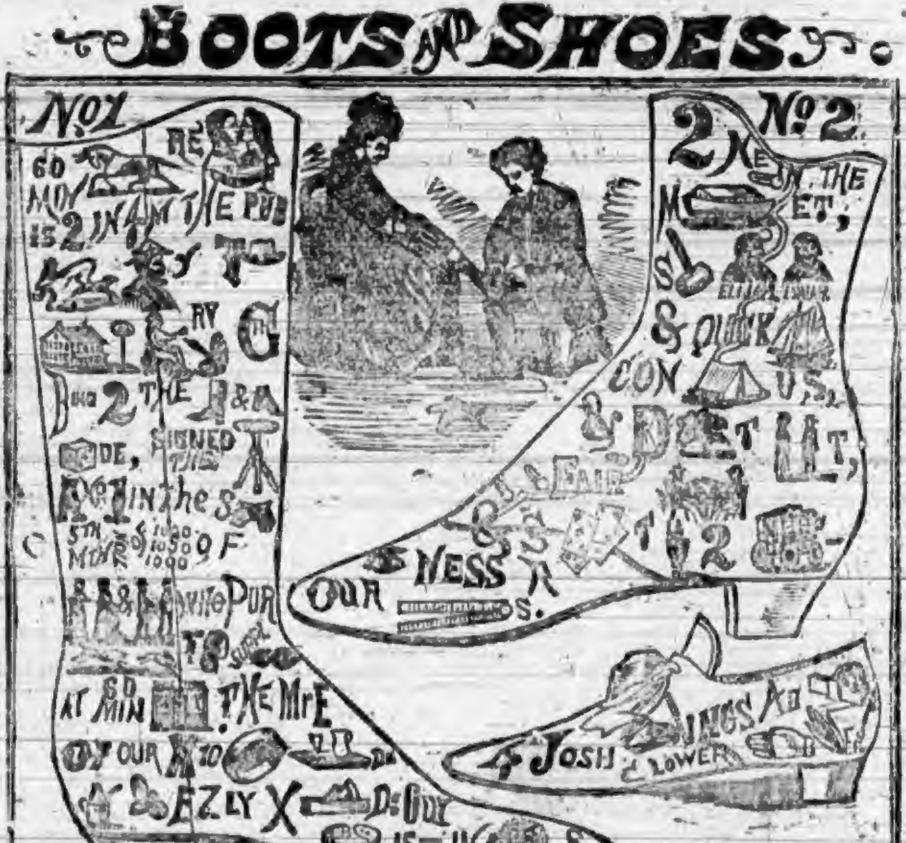

NO TWO NUMBERS
Taken from the same family.

The solution must be plainly written and enclosed in a
Sealed Envelope!
which will be numbered as received, and on
Feb. 20, 1880
will be opened at the
Boot Upside Down
by a disinterested person and the prizes awarded as before stated.

When you want any BOOTS or SHOES, come and see our stock and examine prices. Remember the place,

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.,
Auburn, Indiana.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. 1tf.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Use Goodman's patent oil can. Call at his shop and examine them. 45-4w.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 1-tf.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 1-tf.

—Old man Gaskell has been in jail long enough to realize that 'tis not all of life to live.

—"'Sellers' Liver Pills' cured me of liver complaint." D. H. Coleman, Short Creek, West Virginia.

—Choice millet seed for sale by C. Rummel, superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor. 7-6t.

—Last Saturday Miss Mary Pitcher left for Angola, where she will visit friends for about one week.

—Jack Ralston says his horse needs no newspaper "puffing." This is probably because he is all puffed up now.

—It is a mistake, young man, when you think the girls are just dying after you. It is only you who are thoroughly in love with yourself.

—Little Ina Teift was severely scalded on the neck, shoulder and back, last Tuesday, by the accidental falling of a plate of hot soup.

—That noisy, rip-roaring, good natured Mose Lumley, of Fort Wayne, paid one of his semi-occasional visits to this place the first of the week.

—The little ones love it, and often cry for more—what? "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," which cures them of coughs, colds and whooping-cough.

—A portion of the court-house gang has been invited to a select gathering of the elite of Smithfield township. They will attend in undress uniform.

—Who could have been mean enough to send that valentine to Miss Nettie Shaffer, in care of Dr. C. Sears? Just as if he has anything to do with it!

—Dr. Littlefield returned Tuesday night from a few days visit at Jackson, to which place he had gone for the purpose of collecting some finances from delinquents.

—T. J. Foster, of the Fort Wayne Journal, passed through town Monday, on his return from a trip to Jerusalem. He was very favorably impressed with that region of country.

—Charlie Emanuel says that Alfred J. Knight's "Shylock" was real good, but that he can beat Booth to death without half trying. We would just love to see Charlie [illegible]

—We regret to say that Dr. Spooner is making arrangements to leave Auburn for other fields of labor. We understand he has selected the thriving town of Peru as his future home.

—Examine Goodman's dinner-pail, the only thing of the kind that is not injurious to health. It is convenient, durable and cheap. B. Goodman, patentee and sole manufacturer, Auburn Indiana. 7tf

—G. Rohlmach, the sewing machine man, had the misfortune to sprain his ankle quite severely, last Saturday, by being thrown from his buggy. He is now lying in for repairs at the Central house.

—As everybody is probably aware, there is a painful scarcity of curly hair on Coop. Ralston's upper story; but he is going to get the dead wood on the flies next summer by painting a big ugly spider right on top of his shining cranium.

—Dozens of persons in this place have had their heads felt in the past week.—Hicksville News.

Several of the boys here feel for their heads every morning, and with the aid of a step-ladder can just reach the outskirts.

—Mike Boland, our genial recorder, tries to be affable and pleasant to everybody, but he has had a very harassing case of female book-agent on hand during the present week—a regular "stayer," so if Mike appears irritable, don't notice it.

—Quite a party of young folks assembled last Tuesday night at the residence of H. H. Weaver, on South Main street, to the complete surprise of his daughters, Libbie and Jessie, for whose benefit it was given. A jolly good time was the result.

—A. B. Richards, of the Waterloo bus line, is accommodating and courteous to all his passengers. As a natural result, he gets a full share of the patronage, all of which he delivers to Butt's hotel, that popular haven for the weary and hungry traveler.

—Geo. Schaab and lady returned from their wedding "tower" Saturday, and some of the urchins in their part of town made it quite pleasant for them Monday night. Our "partner" ("Bill Dills") says it was the biggest racket on a small scale that he has heard in ninety-five years—no, months.

—Superintendent McIntosh has finished his first visit to the schools of this county. To visit 111 schools and attend all of the township institutes, is no small job, especially when we consider that the work has to be done during all kinds of winter weather. The superintendent reports the schools in a prosperous condition, with but few exceptions.

—A number of lady readers of the Courier having expressed a desire for Bryant's, justly popular Thanatopsis, for their scrap-books, we publish it on the first page of this paper in plain type. We shall publish other popular poems from time to time in the same manner, for the accommodation of the lady friends of the Courier who are preparing scrap books.

—Our old friend W. Walter called to see us again this week. He still represents the wholesale liquor house of Fred. Walter, at Mansfield, Ohio, one of the largest wholesale establishments in the west in that line of goods. Mr. Walter informs us that he now has exclusive control of their western Ohio and northern Indiana trade, with headquarters at Columbia City. He will visit Auburn about once a month and will take pleasure in supplying first-class goods at very low prices. Those who deal in his line of goods will do well to give him a trial order.

Wouldn't it Be Funny to See

George Foster drink water?
Uncle Sammy Ralston dance a hornpipe?
Frank Dills in the "Orphans' Home?"
Tom Gross set 'em up?
Judge McClellan stay away from club dances?
Coop. Ralston give his horse a rest?
Father Swineford on a flying trapeze?
John Leasure when he didn't have something to say?
W. J. Austin on a whiz?
Frank Griswold in Sam. Pomeroy's barber-shop?
A man who hates to see his name in the paper?
The saloons closed at 11 o'clock?
John Bunch in tights?
Democratic county officers?
Rev. H. J. Norris flying a kite?
Jas. L. Davis without a cigar in his mouth?
The Republican get out on time?

Amusements.

[illegible]

This exceedingly funny burlesque was presented by home talent last Friday and Saturday evenings to a meager audience on both occasions. Considering everything—the limited means of the company and the time they had to [illegible]—the presentation was quite [illegible] amateurs in our little city who would, with a little drilling, make good records on the stage. [illegible] company intends making a tour [illegible] neighboring towns, [illegible] financially and otherwise.

ALFRED J. KNIGHT.

Tuesday evening [illegible] hall contained [illegible] an audience, if not quite as large as any that has been seen there [illegible] the [illegible] intelligent [illegible] people in Auburn was the [illegible] performance of Alfred J. Knight, the talented elocutionist and historical costume impersonator. His Shakespearian impersonations were exceedingly fine, and could not well be excelled by any one, especially those of Mark Antony, Cardinal Wolsey and Hamlet; and his selections of humorous recitations were equally entertaining, creating great merriment and eliciting hearty applause from his interested hearers, [illegible] of Bob Burdette's "Romance of a sleeping-car." Mr. Knight fully sustained the reputation which [illegible] accorded him, and can congratulate himself upon having appeared before the bon ton of Auburn and the most refined audience that we have seen assembled in Ensley hall.

F. G. WHITE COMBINATION.

Beyond all question, this is the best theatrical troupe that has ever favored Auburn with its presence. The drama presented at Ensley hall last Monday evening, entitled "Risen from the ashes," had the desired effect upon a very fair audience that had gathered for the first time to witness the performance of Mr. White's company in this place. To say that everybody was pleased with the entertainment would be but vaguely expressing it; they were carried away, convulsed with laughter and delighted beyond expression with the performance from beginning to end. F. G. White, in the double role of "Gerald Gray" and "Joe Blossom," was of course the cardinal feature, and the impersonation was perfection. Fanny Mathias, who also assumed two characters,—"Blanche, the Orange Girl" and Mlle. LeFleure,"—could not have been improved upon, her caste being pleasing in the extreme. H. F. Norman had a difficult character to sustain, that of "Lester Blake," the villain, as he naturally has the prejudice of the audience; but in spite of this he drew their admiration, for his end was admirably held up. This charming company, each one of whom are "stars in the profession," will re-appear here Friday and Saturday evenings, Feb. 20 and 21, and we can assure them a booming house. The play to-morrow (Friday) evening will be Mark Twain's celebrated drama entitled "Colonel Sellers, or, There's Millions in It," which should be seen by everybody. It will be a rich thing. Seats now for sale at Willis & Co's book-store.

Tickets, Tickets, Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
8-tf Auburn, Ind.

Obituary Notice.

WRITTEN BY A FRIEND.

Died, at his residence in Troy township, DeKalb county, Indiana, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1880, Samuel Learned, aged 67 years and 11 months.

The deceased was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 29, 1812, and after a long and useful life, over thirty years of which was spent in this county, his spirit has sought its final abode in a land of the blest. The hand of Death has taken from his grief-stricken wife a faithful husband, and from this community an upright and worthy citizen. His heart was ever alive to the woes of others, and in him the poor and needy found a true and steadfast friend. But he is gone; his voice, ever ready to plead for the sick and distressed, will be heard no more, and may the memory of his many virtues be ever cherished by those with whom he mingled in the walks of life. May his bereaved family be comforted with the assurance that God doeth all things well.

F. H. F. C.

Dead Beats.

The following chapter on dead beats, was handed to us for publication, by one of our subscribers who has evidently been victimized. He asks: Who are dead beats, and what are they good for? and answers that they may be found in every town, and are good for nothing except to beat you out of all they owe you. If through kindness you permit them to get in debt to you, and after waiting for your pay for months and perhaps years you chance to dun them, they will either make piecrust promises or pretend to be greatly insulted by your impudence. Ask a dead beat to do a day's work for you, and he will inquire at once how much you will pay per day, and if you tell him 75 cents or $1.00 he will say "O, I would rather do nothing than work for such low wages." And, if he should happen to pay you a few cents on an old account three or four years old, he will want you to treat him for his benevolence; if you refuse to treat until the full account is paid, he will denounce you as being the meanest man in town, and will leave for other fields of credit and represent [illegible] to his new victim [illegible] his debts [illegible] work a day [illegible] will be sure to [illegible] before [illegible] D'Voingt, don't you know [illegible] merchant worked hard to pay for his dry goods and groceries before he sold them to you; that the butcher paid the cash for his meat before it was [illegible] his wheat bed [illegible] when afflicted, and perhaps saved you from death; that the newspaper man who furnishes you with items [illegible] and to pay cash for his paper and material? If you know all this, why not act like an honorable being and pay your just debts? If [illegible] demand high wages, you had better work for what you can get, rather than stand on the street-corners doing nothing. Good workmen can find plenty of work at good wages, and unless you do your share and pay for what you get, you are not entitled to credit, and ought to have the g. b.

St Joe.

—Singing school at the church once a week, with Prof. Mitchel in the chair and Aleck Leighty door keeper.

—Jewelry shop at the drug-store; barber-shop at the sign of the striped pole; whisky shop at the west end. Well fixed.

—Appearances indicate that building will commence early in the spring. M. P. Bishop, W. Volmer and John Conner [illegible] will build one residence [illegible]

—The place known as "Blue Ruin" has again changed hands, Wm. Livergood retiring and James Ferell taking possession. Beer flows freely, as usual.

Wonder who gets the dollar for the use of the school house for clog dancing. Will the school fathers explain why our school buildings are used for dance houses?

—Following is a summary of the business transacted by the B. & O. railroad at this place during the year ending Dec. 31, 1879: Of stock there were shipped 38 car-loads; of lumber, 41 car-loads; of grain, 213 car-loads of wheat, 27 car-loads of oats and corn, 2 car-loads of clover-seed, 5 car-loads of apples, 6 car-loads; hay in bales, 2 car-loads; potatoes, 1 car-load. The amount of freight handled at the station and elevators is, in round numbers 5,915,457 pounds, for which the railroad company received $10,791 55. Of freight received there were 7[illegible],031 pounds, for which the agent received $889.71. We are not inclined to boast, but we must say that the above is a pretty good showing for our little town. Looking back to 1875, we see but one little bit of a house and that a farm house—where to-day stand comfortable dwellings and elegant business houses. The people of St. Joe are bound to win in the long run, if they have to bridge the river by contributions.

R. R.

—Prof. Braun's Columbia City orchestra (8 pieces) will furnish the music for the conductors' ball at Garrett next Monday evening.

Carr's Corners.

—Salas Nugew is visiting friends in Michigan.

—Preaching every two weeks at Shugars' school-house.

—Mrs. Taylor, from Canton, Ohio, is visiting at Mrs. Swisher's.

—John Shugars is having a barn erected under the management of Mr. King, of Auburn.

—The school No. 3, taught by A. H. Provines, is in a thriving condition, and will terminate in a few days.

—Literary next Tuesday evening at Shugars' school-house. The question for discussion is: "Resolved that novel reading has an immoral tendency." All are invited to attend.

—Martin Goetschius and family will leave in about two weeks for Montana territory, at which place they expect to make their home.

—Rev. W. Meese is holding a revival at the Lockwood school-house, two miles south of this place. Notwithstanding the bad roads, the attendance is large.

MURPHY.

School Reports.

No. 5, BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending February 13, 1880. Names of pupils neither absent or tardy:

Mary Smith,	Daniel Lang,
C. O. Merica,	Mormon Smith,
George Smith,	Daniel E. Long,
Lodema Smith,	Aaron Smith,
Grant Hoffman,	Perry Long,
Sarah Schlothagar	Ike Roberts,
Charlie Wyatt,	Thomas Lang,
Alinna Quinn,	Perry Heitz,
James E. Holman,	John Holman.

Average daily attendance, 36; per cent. of attendance, 89; number of visitors, 45. F. M. Merica, Teacher.

SEDAN SCHOOL.

Report for the month ending Feb. 13th, 1880. Scholars that were neither absent or tardy during the month:

Emma Dalton	Emma Raub
Mella Tavan	Martha Kloepful
Carrie Walson	Cora Nye
Hannah Watson	Frank Odell
Perry DeLong	Emil Reinhart
Myra Odell	Emily Seydel
[illegible]	[illegible] Grate
[illegible]	Otto Swartz
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mella DeLong	

Number of scholars enrolled, 54; average daily attendance, 38; average daily absence, 16; time lost by tardiness, [illegible] hours [illegible] minutes. Many scholars were absent on account of sickness, which is the cause of our average being low. The parents and [illegible] invited to visit [illegible]

[illegible], Teacher.

[illegible] SCHOOL.

Editor Courier:—Sir, Please allow space in your paper for the report of the school at this place. The following are the names of pupils who were neither absent or tardy:

FIRST MONTH.

George Stafford	Orval Sargeves
[illegible]	Harris Squires
Frank Stafford	Wyatt Squires

SECOND MONTH.

Ella Walter	George Clark
[illegible]	Arthur Clark
Rangey [illegible]	Oscar Lawhead
Ora [illegible]	Willie Bareser
Sherman [illegible]	John [illegible]

THIRD MONTH.

Ella Walter	Lizzie Hessig
Lula Squires	Emma Hoige
Martha Odgers	Orval Sargeves
	Willie Mechamer

The pupils who have been present every day are George Stafford, Ella Walter, Oral Sargeves and Wyatt Squires.

The above report is not so good as I desired to have it.

The patrons of the district will please accept my thanks for their aid in making it what it is.

J. B. Scott, Teacher.

Show this to your Doctor.

CLEVELAND, November 1, 1879.

Editors "Wachter am Erie,"

GENTLEMEN.—Allow me, as an old reader of your valued journal, herewith to send you a few lines, which please insert in your next issue. I will vouch for their truth, and know that by their publication a great deal of good will be accomplished. Having been a reader of your paper for many years, I hope you will kindly grant my request.

For twelve years I had suffered, from time to time, terribly with rheumatism, to such an extent that I was unable to move about, and lost the use of my limbs. I tried everything recommended to affect a cure, consulted some of the most prominent physicians, and expended large sums of money, hoping to find relief, but without any success. Glancing over the columns of the "Wachter," I read about the St. Jacobs Oil, and the many cures this remedy had affected. Having been disappointed so many times, I lost all faith in any remedy, the St. Jacobs Oil included, until I saw one day that it had cured a well-known citizen with whom I am acquainted. Other parties fully endorsed the value and wonderful power of the Oil, telling me that it had cured them of different ailments in a very short time. This brought me to a conclusion. I said to myself, "Schweizer, fifty cents won't break you;" so I went to my druggist, Mr. Bock, bought a bottle of the Oil, and must now confess that the result was truly wonderful. I used it every two hours, and found relief immediately upon the first application, and the pain ceased entirely after a few more applications. Fearing a new attack, I remained in bed and continued to use the remedy every three hours. All pain having left me, I arose from my bed and walked down stairs without any trouble.

Since that time I have been able to follow my occupation, and feel no pains or inconvenience, however disagreeable the change of the weather may be. Having thoroughly tested the St. Jacobs Oil, I can conscientiously recommend it to all afflicted with rheumatism. Fifty cents is a small expense when the services for so trifling an outlay are considered. If I was one thousand miles away from all human habitation, I should, nevertheless, procure this remedy and keep it always in my house. LOUIS SCHWIZER,
Cor. Mervin and Centre Sts., Clevland O.

A Baltimore barber lost confidence in the pecuniary responsibility of a man whose beard he was shaving off, and demanded his pay when the job was half done. The man had no money, and was turned into the street, where the peculiarity of his face—half clean and half covered with whiskers—drew a throng.

The superintendent of the census in a circular to supervisors, says the appointment of enumerators must be non-partisan. He is aware of no reason existing in the law for regarding women as ineligible for appointment as enumerators. Each supervisor must be the judge for himself whether such appointments in any number would be practically advantageous in the district. It is clear that in many regions such appointments would be highly objectionable; but the superintendent is not prepared to say that localities may not be found where a canvass of the population by women would be conducted without disadvantage being encountered by reason of the sex of the enumerator.

The Mason County (Ill.) Democrat favors a "dark horse." "If we want success, do as we did in '44 and '52; trot out a dark horse, and succeed as our party did in those campaigns. On the other hand, if we want to stick to some old party leader, let us follow the example set us in '48, and we guess the result will be something similar to what it was then. While we are neither prophet or the son of one, we think 'The Hoosier Rodkin,' as the Chicago Times styles him, at this time the most prominent of dark horses, one of whom must be put up to beat Grant in 1880, as there was the dark horse that beat General Scott in 1852. While we [illegible] the [illegible], we will state for one reason of this preference that the East has had the candidate for the past 20 years, now the West ought to have it."

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, [illegible]

The 5th Day of March, 1880,

[illegible]

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of [illegible] three dollars, the purchaser giving [illegible] with approved security, waiving valuation [illegible]

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Andrew J. Kiser, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. SAMUEL B. PLOTNER,
Feb. 19, 1880. Administrator.
8-3w

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Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
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Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

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In order to convert our stock into cash, we have made the following reduction on

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The	$18.00 kind	now	for		$15.00
"	15.00	"	"	"	12.00
"	12.00	"	"	"	10.00
"	10.00	"	"	"	8.00
"	8.00	"	"	"	6.50
"	6.50	"	"	"	5.00
"	5.00	"	"	"	4.00
"	4.00	"	"	"	3.00
"	3.00	"	"	"	2.5c

MEN'S SUITS!

Reductions in Dress Suits.
Reductions in Business Suits.
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It will pay you to buy of us.
We guarantee to save you more than your railroad fare.

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A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat; if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats	$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats,	2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters	5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c—Price Dec. 24, 68c.

[High-priced wool was not pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The contributions for Ireland's relief in New York are increasing every day. The wealthy men of that city, being convinced of the genuineness of the reports from Ireland, are now giving all the way from $100 to $1,000 each.

The body of Miss Dolly Hartman was cremated in the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa., last week. The operation appears to have been expeditious and successful. Visitors were not denied admission to the crematory, but few were present. The father of Miss Hartman stated that he should not be guilty of the folly of preserving the ashes in an urn, but should strew them over the front yard for the purpose of increasing the yield of flowers, this, in his opinion, being the disposition that would be most agreeable to his daughter.... The coke manufacturers of Pittsburgh have decided to replace the striking workmen with 500 Belgians, who agree to work for less than the present wages, and who will bring their families with them and pay all their expenses.... Royal B. Conant, cashier of the Eliot National Bank, of Boston, has been found guilty of embezzling about $70,000..... Near Londonderry, N. H., a youth named Frank Dillingham, during the temporary absence from home of his uncle, ravished and murdered his aunt, a comely woman a few years his senior. The young fiend made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide.

Two men named Sackett and Feeney, near Bradford, Pa., upset a sleigh in which they were transporting 100 pounds of nitroglycerine put up in ten-quart cans. The material exploded with awful effect, Sackett being torn to shreds, while Feeney was fatally injured.

The church collections in New York city on Sunday, the 8th inst., for the relief of the starving people of Ireland were very large, probably three times greater than any previous collection for any purpose....The New York police propose to contribute to the Irish famine relief fund one day's pay, from the highest to the lowest man in the department.

The Chatham mills, an extensive brick structure, on Howard and Berks streets Philadelphia, burned last week, involving a loss of $175,000, nearly covered by insurance.

Burglars blew open the vault in the national-bank building at Westport, Ct., the other night, but the concussion was so great as to arouse the villagers, and the cracksmen secured only $3,500 in money.

Score another victory for the women suffragists. The Legislature of New York has passed, and Gov. Cornell has signed, a bill granting the weaker sex the privilege of voting for school officers.

THE WEST.

Capt. Jack, of the Utes, left Los Pinos last week for Grand river, at which point the White river Indians are said to be encamped, for the purpose of making another attempt to secure the surrender of the twelve guilty savages. Jack would make no promises, and refused to set a time for his return. Gen. Adams awaits him at the agency from which he started

The Iowa House of Representatives has, by a considerable majority, voted for a constitutional amendment, making women eligible to the Legislature.... Three masked men broke into the National Bank of Knoxville, Ill., a few nights since and seized Mr. Runkle, the President, who lives in the building, bound him hand and foot, bandaged his eyes, and demanded the combination of the safe. Mr. Runkle said he didn't know it, whereupon the burglars burned his feet, knocked him on the head and hung him by the neck, but not fatally, and finally gave up the undertaking and contented themselves with $3,000 in a private safe, the key of which they found in Mr. Runkle's clothes.... A dispatch of Feb. 8 from Las Vegas, New Mexico, says: "The cowboys, Jim West, John Dorsey, and Tom Henry, who were implicated in the shooting of Carson, at a dance, two weeks ago, were dragged from their cells this morning about 3 o'clock, by a mob of about seventy-five heavily armed men, who battered down the outer door and forced the jailer to give up the keys. Ropes were thrown around their necks, with hangman's knots, the men carried to the wind-mill pump in the center of the plaza, and hanged to the beams of the wind-mill. No time was given for mercy prayers. West, while being hauled up, cried out, "My God! my mother!" Henry replied: "Shut up, Jim; die like a man." No resistance was offered the mob, which quietly dispersed.

By the reckless use of a pistol a young man named John Barker killed John Lear and Berry Hardy near Cooperstown, Ill. It appears that Barker was drunk, and drew his revolver and fired two shots at random, each shot killing a man. The shooting is said to have been accidental. In each instance the ball penetrated the brain and caused instant death. No quarrel or ill feeling is reported, nor anything to justify the killing. All the parties are farmers, and belonged to respectable families.

A Southern Refugees' Relief Association, having for its object the collection and forwarding of funds for the relief of the colored people who have already or may hereafter come to the North, has been organized in Chicago.

An advance of 10 per cent. upon the prices fixed at their meeting of December last was voted by the National Wagonmakers' Association of the United States, at their session in Chicago last week....Scott Cooper, a prominent stock dealer, was robbed in a hotel at Brookville, Ind., of $3,000. Cooper was found at 6 o'clock in the morning by the proprietor of the hotel bound to the bed, gagged and in an unconscious condition. The thief had used chloroform to overcome his victim.

G. W. Carleton and S. H. Brummett were the editors, respectively, of the *Telegraph* and *Enterprise*, at Hollister, Cal. The *Telegraph* called Brummett a horse-thief. Brummett met Carleton on the Court House steps and asked him why he published those lies about him. Without speaking, Carleton drew a pistol and shot Brummett. The murderer was arrested.... The Wisconsin House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for biennial sessions of the State Legislature....The Imperial elevator, situated at the corner of Dearborn and Sixteenth streets, Chicago, containing 123,000 bushels of wheat, collapsed, the other morning, spilling its contents on the ground and wrecking an adjoining mill. The loss is estimated at $200,000....It is reported that the settlers in the vicinity of Ouray, a mining town in Southern Colorado, are in imminent peril from the Utes, who are now in an almost starving condition....Another immense grain elevator is to be built in Chicago. It will cover an area of 354 by 100 feet, is to be 155 feet in height, and have a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels.

THE SOUTH.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has refused a new trial to Cox, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Col. Alston. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Memphis and other Southern cities indulged in the usual Mardi-Gras festivities....A deadly duel was fought the other day at Hancock, Va., by two girls, rivals in love—Miss Louisa Wise and Miss Margaret Downing, the former using a formidable club and the latter a pitchfork. Both girls were fatally injured.

It is stated on authority that the Louisville and Nashville Company has made a contract with the Georgia Central and South Carolina and Port Royal roads for five years, thus gaining control of every seaport from New Orleans to Charleston except Brunswick.

GENERAL.

Dion Boucicault proposes that all the theaters and music halls in the country shall give entertainments on St. Patrick's day for the benefit of the Irish relief fund, and offers to be one of 100 gentlemen to give $100 each per week.... By the upsetting of a schooner at Cheney's Cove, New Brunswick, Gran Menan, John Fesbit, Frank Robinson, John Larry, Mrs. Lindsey and Mrs. Simon Franklin were drowned.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Canada Paper Company's mill, at Windsor, Quebec, two men were killed outright, and ten others more or less seriously injured.... Burned: The City Hall, at Albany, N. Y., loss, $75,000; Talbot's block, Pennsylvania and Market streets, Indianapolis, loss, $30,000; Freick's bottling establishment, Evansville, Ind., loss, $13,000; State Normal School, at San Jose, Cal., loss, $250,000; Lehman, Durr & Co.'s cotton factory, at Prattville, Ala., loss, $100,000.

Another advance in the price of nails has been decreed by the Western Nail Association at Pittsburgh, to take effect at once. The new rate is $5.25, and it is expected that it will be sent up to $5.50 before the 1st of April.

WASHINGTON.

Advices having been received from the Government officials that preparations for invading the Indian Territory are assuming formidable proportions, this question was the subject of a somewhat protracted discussion at a Cabinet meeting last week, and it is understood a proclamation similar to that of last spring on the same subject will soon be issued by the President....The Cabinet has confirmed the finding of the Military Court of Inquiry in the last case against Reno, wherein the sentence was dismissal from the army.

President Hayes has, with the approval of the Cabinet, directed that Maj. Reno, recently court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal, be permitted to resign his commission in the army....It is said that the Ways and Means Committee will certainly report favorably on Mr. Fort's bill providing for a reduction of the price of print paper....All hopes of the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill becoming a law at this session have been dissipated by the action of the House Commerce Committee, which has decided adversely to the measure by a vote of 8 to 7.

Secretary Sherman informs the public that until further notice proposals for the sale of $1,000,000 worth of bonds to the Government on sinking-fund account will be received on Wednesday of each week at the sub-treasury in New York city.

The bill introduced by Senator Garland proposes to extend the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railway ten years. ....The President of the United States has issued a proclamation on the subject of unlawful invasion of the Indian Territory by white people for the purpose of settlement, declaring it to be the purpose of the Government to put a stop to the movement, and to rigidly enforce the laws and treaties under which the lands in that Territory are reserved for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes, officers of the Interior Department, and military posts. Notice is given that if necessary the military power of the United States will be employed to suppress the movement....Ohio Democrats say that they must have at least three of the Census Supervisors, and until they see that number on a list from the White House they do not intend to allow any confirmations.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Grant's friends at Washington are so confident of his nomination at Chicago that they are discussing the advisability of sounding Mr. Blaine on the subject of accepting the second place on the ticket. So says a Washington correspondent.....Indianapolis telegram: "The friends of Gov. Hendricks profess to be much gratified with the shape affairs are assuming in New York and elsewhere with regard to the Democratic Presidential nomination, and confidence in their favorite's chance begins to assume an aggressive character."...The Tennessee Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention is called for May 5.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention, to choose delegates to Chicago, has been called for May 4....The New York *Times* prints an "inspired" editorial, stating that Gen. Grant is not nor has he ever been a candidate, but that should the convention nominate him in the same manner any other candidate would be nominated he would deem it his duty to accept.

A State Convention of the German-Americans of New York has been called to meet at Syracuse....Of the thirty-six Republicans in the New Jersey House of Assembly twenty prefer Mr. Blaine as their Presidential candidate, ten prefer Secretary Sherman, four prefer Gen. Grant and two prefer Washburne.

Thomas T. Minor and Thomas Brents have been elected delegates to the Chicago Convention from Washington Territory. Mr. Brents is a Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, and he and his colleague are Blaine men through thick and thin.

Washington dispatches state that the sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections, to which was referred the contested case of Ignatius Donnelly against W. D. Washburn, from Minnesota, will report to the full committee in favor of unseating Washburn and giving the seat to Donnelly. The seating of Donnelly would give the Democrats a majority of the Congressional delegation from Minnesota.

The Chicago *Times* has been canvassing, through the medium of its correspondents, the Republicans of Illinois as to their Presidential preferences. Republican voters to the number of several thousands were sounded in over half the counties of the State. The result shows Blaine far in the van, with Grant a good second, and Washburne pulling up hard. The Sherman boom, if this canvass is reliable, has not struck Illinois.

A Washington telegram says: "There was a conference at the house of Mr. Blaine, last night, of some of his declared adherents, the purpose of which is understood in part to have been to determine what position it would be proper for Mr. Blaine to take with respect to the Presidential nomination. The result of this conference is said to be that Blaine has determined that he will immediately begin an earnest campaign, it being admitted on all hands that Grant himself is an aggressive, active candidate."

A meeting of the political friends of Secretary Sherman, to further that gentleman's aspirations for the Presidency, was held at the Ohio State capitol last week. Gov. Foster, Col. Parsons and others made speeches. The meeting was discouragingly small in numbers and somewhat lacking in enthusiasm. ....The New Hampshire Republican State Committee has fixed upon May 6 as the time for holding a State Convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention. ....The Wisconsin Republicans will hold their State Convention on the 5th of May.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Roberts, the commander of the British forces in Afghanistan, reports that eighty-two of the natives who participated in the "revolt" at Cabul last fall have been executed, and fifteen others are under sentence of death....A dispatch from Galway, Ireland, states that a large body of tenantry in the town of Athenry, headed by Father McWhillim, beat off a number of process-servers, who were under the protection of a small detachment of constabulary. Great excitement prevailed among the populace.

The betrothal of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph and Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince George of Saxony, is announced. ....A dispatch from Candahar, received in London, says: "Reports have been received here of a second and more bloody struggle between the rival parties at Herat. The local troops attacked the Cabulese stationed there unawares, and inflicted heavy loss before the Cabulese could bring their artillery to bear on their assailants. When this was done the Herateese were defeated with great slaughter."

It is reported in Berlin that the terms of the accommodation between church and state in Germany are substantially that the Vatican will recognize the right of the state to control the education and nomination of priests, and that, in return for this, the state will repeal all clauses of the Falk laws passed for the purpose of coercing the clergy.... The Theater Royal of Dublin, the largest theater in Ireland, and, next to Drury Lane and Covent Garden, in London, the largest in the United Kingdom, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire the other day, the loss being estimated at $1,000,000. Six persons perished in the flames. ....A Constantinople dispatch reports that during a fete a barrack three stories high, near that city, suddenly collapsed. Two hundred soldiers were killed and 300 wounded.

A Dublin letter to a New York paper gives a terrible picture of destitution in some parts of Ireland. The famine fever prevails to an alarming extent in some places, and harrowing descriptions are given of distress. The following is the report about the condition of a parish named Carnagan: With perhaps a couple of dozen of exceptions the whole population of 5,000 are on the high road to death by starvation. Hunger has overtaken more than a third already. Those who have anything to eat are living on seed potatoes. Every day some family is eating its last meal of them. A number of families squat in their cabins, around the morsel of live turf, all day, in order not to awaken pangs of hunger by active exercise. Poor peasant mothers stumble over miles of sharp-pointed rocks with their bare feet to implore Indian meal for their whining children. They also carry loads of turf or dripping seaweed on their backs for ten or fifteen miles like beasts of burden. Starvation is growing far and wide. The weather is cold, and the people are half naked. There are no beds even for the sick. They lie in dirty clothes, with an old tattered rug around them. Nine-tenths of the whole coast population of Connaught, from Galway to Sligo, are on the brink of starvation.

A dispatch from London says there is no longer the slightest doubt that a league has been formed in Central Asia under the auspices of Russia against English domination, and that its most influential member is the Ameer of Bokhara, whose daughter is the wife of the Afghan pretender....Sentence of death has passed upon Ottero, the man who lately shot at the King of Spain.

The revolutionary agitation is rapidly increasing throughout Russia. It is reported that the constant threats of personal violence are unsettling the mind of the Czar.

O'Donnell, Home-rule member from Dungarvan, made a bitter speech in the British House of Commons in advocacy of his amendment to the address, calling attention to the systematic neglect of Irish affairs. He stigmatized the abuses practiced by the Government as worse than treason, and wept when describing Parnell's devotion to his country ...Gen. Grant and party sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz on Friday, Feb. 13.

Davitt and Killen, the Irish Home-Rule agitators, have set out on a mission through Belgium and France, to enlist interest in the question of land reform, and to procure aid for the relief of the suffering in Ireland.... The aggregate expense to France of her late war with Germany has been ascertained to have been 13,939,000,000 francs (about $2,787,500,000)....Late advices from England are that the effect of the revival of trade and industry in this country is being felt in that country. Trade is rapidly improving.... The sessions of the German Parliament were opened at Berlin on the 12th inst. The speech from the throne states that the relations of the Government with all the foreign powers are peaceful and friendly. The principal measures for legislation announced in the speech are: A bill for establishing biennial budgets; a new military law; prolongation of the law against the Socialists; and for a commercial treaty with the South Sea islands. The speech justifies the military law as a measure of security made necessary by increased armaments of the neighboring countries....A Havana dispatch reports the defeat of a band of Cuban insurgents, and the capture of 225 of them.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The House only was in session on the 6th inst., and it was engaged upon the private calendar. Among the bills introduced were: By Mr. Dickey, appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of Fraye's equestrian picture of Gen. Winfield Scott; by Mr. Washburn for the relief of settlers on public lands: Mr. Whitthorne offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to the proceedings of the International Polar Congress held at Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 1, 1879. After very little business the House adjourned to Monday.

On reassembling on Monday, Feb. 9, the Senate ordered printed and referred a set of resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature declaring that Kellogg was not legally elected Senator, and that Spofford was, and should have the seat. Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a minority report on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to prohibit the arrest of election officers on election day. The bill to revive and continue the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims was taken up, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Garland and Mr. Thurman spoke upon the subject. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to provide for an additional Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial District. Indefinitely postponed. Also, from the same committee, adversely on the joint resolution authorizing the President to veto parts of appropriation bills. Placed on the calendar.... In the House, the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Kelley, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new bonds to the holders of bonds that may become redeemable in 1881; also for the issue of additional coupons to the holders of redeemable United States bonds; by Mr. Ward, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to designate a United States vessel to carry contributions to Ireland free of charge; by Mr. Spear, to prevent general legislation on the appropriation bills; by Mr. Young, creating the Department of Manufactures, Mechanics and Mines; by Mr. Kitchen, to remove the duty on iron and steel; by Mr. Rice, to establish a board of Commissioners of inter-State commerce; by Mr Hutchins, providing that the term of office of the Chief Supervisor of Election shall be two years, also prohibiting the arrest of election officers on election day; by Mr. Keifer, for a commission of inquiry into the cause, and for the prevention of, contagious diseases among domestic animals; by Mr. Barker, to promote colonization in the public domain; by Mr. Buckner, to reduce the duty on printing and other paper; also, for refunding part of the 6 per cents. of 1881; by Mr. Sapp, to transfer to the States the title to all islands, beds of unnavigable lakes, bayous, etc., which were "meandered" at the time of the public-land surveys; by Mr. Deuster, for a uniform rule and certificate of naturalization; by Mr. White, to reduce and reorganize the army. A bill for an additional land district in Kansas was passed. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, introduced and had passed under a suspension of the rules a bill to regulate the practice in suits brought to recover damages for infringements of patents. The balance of the day was taken up in the discussion of the Hot Springs Reservation bill, no conclusion being reached.

The House joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the International Fish Exhibition at Berlin next April was passed by the Senate on the 10th. One thousand dollars was appropriated to transport the body of Maj. Gen. Sykes from Texas to West Point. The regular order, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount of land located on military warrants in certain States, was taken up. Mr. Edmunds opposed the bill and moved its indefinite postponement. He spoke at length. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit Indian trust funds in the treasury of the United States, and to draw the interest stipulated by treaty or prescribed by law in lieu of investment, was passed. A second minority report upon the case of Fitz John Porter was presented by Mr. Burnside, recommending a new trial. The President nominated Frank H. Mason, of Ohio, to be Consul at Basle, Switzerland....In the House, Mr. F. Wood reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all evidence touching the enforcement of the Internal-Revenue laws in Northeast Georgia, and it was adopted. Mr. Conger reported back a bill for the relief of colored emigrants, which was passed. The Hot Springs bill was then passed after discussion. The President was called on by resolution for the correspondence with foreign Governments in regard to the interoceanic canal. Mr. Beltzhoover introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for general amnesty.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Claims, in the Senate, on the morning of the 11th, reported adversely on the bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Custer. At the request of Mr. Ferry it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in reference to bigamy and polygamy. The Fitz John Porter bill was made the order for Monday next. The resolution calling for correspondence with foreign Governments in regard to the Panama canal was passed, as was the bill readjusting certain Postmasters' salaries. The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War recommending an appropriation of $40,000 for the construction of permanent brick buildings for quarters for troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Discussion was resumed on the bill authorizing the ascertainment of the amount of land located on military warrants, etc., and Mr. Edmunds and Mr. McDonald spoke. The President nominated George Balcery to be Register of the Land Office at New Orleans; William M. Burwell to be Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans; Charles G. Belknap to be Indian Agent at the Tule River Agency, California, and William Whiting, of Illinois, to be Indian Agent at the Ponca Agency, Indian Territory....In the House, Mr. Price submitted the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency upon the affairs of the German National Bank of Chicago. The Coinage Committee reported a bill upon the value of foreign coins, which was ordered printed and recommitted. Consideration was then resumed of the Court-Removal bill, but the bill went over without action, and the House went into committee of the whole upon the revision of the rules. Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill providing for a commission for the examination of the existing and proposed rules for preventing collisions on water, and for framing such rules as shall be in consonance with and in furtherance of the interests of international law.

On the assembling of the Senate on Thursday, Feb. 12, Mr. Saunders introduced a bill to abolish all the duties on the importation of salt, and Mr. Garland another to extend the time for the completion of the Texas and Pacific railway. Committee reports were made in favor of an elevator in the Government building at Indianapolis; for the incorporation of the National Educational Association; and adversely on the resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the present system of salaries, fees and emoluments allowed officers of the United States, and to ascertain if any abuses exist. Some time was spent upon the private calendar; after which the discussion was renewed upon the bill in regard to bounty land, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Thurman speaking. Several clerks in the Interior Department were authorized. Mr. Blaine introduced a resolution calling for information touching the alleged false statistics and fabricated testimony imposed upon the Halifax Commission, and used as a basis of their award in the matter of the fisheries, which was adopted. Adjourned until Monday....In the House, Mr. Stephens, of the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee, reported back five bills relative to the metric system of coinage. The bill provides, first, for the coinage of metric gold coin, to be called the "stella," of the value of $4; second, for the coinage of the goloid metric dollar, $2 and fractions of a dollar, and also the coinage of a metric gold double eagle, eagle and half eagle, all of a standard value; third, for the mintage of ingots of metric gold alloy, its deposit in the treasury and the issue of certificates therefor; fourth, for the making of ingots of fine gold and ingots of fine silver of the value of $100 each for exportation, manufactures, etc.; fifth, for the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof of the full standard value upon the metric system. A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the states, for the use of agricultural colleges, one set of standard weights and measures. The resolution calling for information in regard to a pending treaty with China was adopted. The morning hour expiring, consideration was resumed of the revision of the rules, and a long discussion upon political amendments to appropriation bills was had.

PAPER DUTIES.

Mr. Fort's Bill to Repeal Taxes on Soda-Ash and Knowledge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The bill of Representative Fort, the purpose of which is to place certain chemicals which enter into the manufacture of paper, glass and woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the duty on printing-paper, has not yet been formally considered by the Ways and Means Committee, and, owing to previous engagements of the committee, probably will not be considered for some time to come. Col. Fort, in speaking of the causes which induced the bill, and of its prospects, said in substance that his attention was first called to the matter from the fact that the increase in the price of paper was likely to result in greatly increasing the price of school-books and in placing a burden upon intelligence; and, believing that there should be as few obstacles placed in the road to knowledge as possible, he commenced considering the case. While doing so, he saw statements in the newspapers that the paper-manufacturers were combining to increase the price, but he has not had any conference with newspaper publishers. He immediately examined the tariff question at the treasury, and discovered that while many articles which enter into the manufacture of paper are on the free list, soda ash is not. He also found that a great many articles taxed for other purposes are free, if used in the manufacture of paper. He was led to believe, therefore, that the paper manufacturers were using the existence of the tax on soda ash for increasing the price of paper. He accordingly introduced a bill, of which the following is the text, providing for the reduction of the tariff on unsized printing paper from 20 to 5 per cent. ad valorem:

A BILL to place certain articles imported and used in the manufacture of paper, of glass and of woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the import duty on printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers:

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the 1st day of July, 1880, all soda-ash and impure carbonate of soda imported to be used in the manufacture of paper, or of glass, or of cloths or fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, shall be admitted free of duty.

Sec. 2. That all unsized printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers exclusively, shall be subject to an import duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

It will be noticed that Mr. Fort does not include in the bill the more costly classes of paper—fancy paper of any kind, or what are known as papers of luxury—but simply covers the regular printing-paper of which the children's school-books and the poor man's newspapers are made. A number of articles, such as alum, sal-soda, chloride of lime, and others, upon which there is a small tariff, he did not include in the bill, although those articles are, some of them, taxed, and many of them are used in the manufacture of paper. The heaviest burden on the paper manufacturer is the duty on soda-ash, which yields an annual revenue of about $300,000. Rags, grass, and jute butts, and other material entering into the manufacture of paper, although otherwise dutiable, are free under the drawback system, if used to make paper. Mr. Fort has already been visited by representatives of the tariff interests, who oppose the bill. Some paper-makers, while admitting that the duty on the chemicals is the same as it was a year ago, and that the price of labor has not materially advanced, say that they will oppose by every possible means the reduction of the tariff for the reason that they think it just that they should reap a harvest now with other surviving industries, and for that reason they have increased the price of paper. Fort is of the opinion that, as a practical fact, the increase of price has been arbitrarily done by the manufacturers, and is not required by any necessity of manufacture, as the essential elements of cost are practically the same. Foreign rags are not higher, and are duty free, and it is very doubtful whether the laborers receive higher wages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The representatives of the paper manufacturers have become alarmed at the bill introduced by Col. Fort to reduce the price of paper, and at the general opposition manifested by the newspaper press to this increase, and are preparing to contest at every point the Fort bill. Letters have been received here indicating that the Eastern paper manufacturers are already preparing statistics and arguments which will soon be sent here for use before the Ways and Means Committee to endeavor to defeat the bill. The friends of the Fort bill should prepare themselves to meet the arguments against that measure already prepared. Some of the representatives of the paper interest are already here.

Mr. Buckner introduced a bill on this subject yesterday, which goes a little further than Col. Fort's bill, and includes sized as well as unsized paper in the proposition for a reduction. His bill provides to reduce the duty on paper as follows: On sized paper suitable for printing, 5 per cent. ad valorem; unsized paper, for newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc., 5 per cent. ad valorem; manufactured paper, or of which paper is the constituent part, not otherwise provided for, 15 per cent. ad valorem; sheathing paper, 5 per cent. ad valorem; paper boxes and all other fancy paper, 15 per cent. ad valorem; paper envelopes, and other fancy paper, the same; papier mache, 20 per cent.

SENATE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Synopsis of the Testimony Elicited by the Voorhees Committee.

James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, a prominent Greenbacker, testified that the demand for labor in Indiana is far short of the supply; that never, since 1873, had a winter passed that Supervisors of the Poor in the vicinity of Indianapolis were not called on to supply food to able-bodied men, who would be glad to earn a living if they could only get work. He was opposed to the exodus because he believed the negroes were not improving their condition by coming to a State already oversupplied with labor. He was not moved to hold this view because of any prejudice against the black race, as he had been an Abolitionist until slavery was abolished, and a Republican until 1872. With reference to Indiana Republicans favoring this exodus movement, he believed nine out of ten Republican voters were opposed to it, but that half a dozen leaders whom he knew in Indiana, while they did not openly favor it, failed to condemn bringing these negroes to Indiana, when they knew perfectly well that there was no work for them there.

Leonard G. A. Hackney, Prosecuting Attorney for the district in which Shelbyville, Ind., where he lives, is located, testified that twenty-six colored emigrants arrived at Shelbyville Dec. 12 last. The Mayor called a meeting of the Council, and provision was made for the destitute. A meeting of citizens was held, at which it was resolved that the law of 1852, inflicting a penalty of $500 upon any one who should bring a pauper into the State, should be enforced by the proper officers. Witness learned from a negro named Flowers and a Mr. Harper there were to be 12,000 or 15,000 negroes sent into Indiana before the 1st of February. There was no doubt that all the Democrats dislike to see emigrants come, and probably the respectable Republicans do also. The laboring class generally discountenance the movement. The demand for labor in Shelby county is fully supplied. There is even complaint of the scarcity of work. Samuel A. Perry (colored), a citizen of North Carolina, was the next witness. He said the discontent among the colored people of North Carolina was due to the bad crops and the stringency of the Landlord and Tenant, Road, and other laws, and the insolent and domineering attitude of the whites, all of whom said this was a white man's Government, and the blacks had nothing to do with it, and another said a negro was no more a human being than a horse was a mule. He started for the West to look up a location for a colony of colored people who wanted to leave North Carolina, but on his way he met some colored people in Greencastle, Ind., who said the colonists could do well there. For his own part, however, he would rather live in Hades than in Indiana. According to him, the blacks are looked on as servants by the Southern whites, and are practically denied all representation.

F. J. Lofton (colored), of Kenster, N. C., testified to the good treatment of the colored people by the whites in North Carolina, and stated that white Republicans generally in his county (Lenoir) are opposed to the exodus of the blacks. J. H. Russell, an undertaker from Indianapolis, testified that within a period of two months there had been interred at the public expense from twenty-five to thirty men, women and children from among the colored emigrants who had arrived at Indianapolis from North Carolina. They were all buried as paupers at an average expense to the county of $5.15. From reports brought to him by men in his employ, and from his own observation, he could say there was great destitution among the emigrants in Indianapolis. James E. Baker, of Indianapolis, a Democrat and clerk in the State Auditor's office, testified that he had an interview with a colored emigrant from North Carolina, named Heath, in which he deceived Heath by representing himself as a Republican, and that he induced Heath to make a sworn statement, which was produced and identified by witness. Heath in this statement says, among other things, "We have been instructed to get away from North Carolina by the 1st of next June ('80), so that our numbers will show in the next census."

Scott Ray, editor of the Shelbyville (Ind.) *Democrat*, testified as follows: "I had a conversation with Henry S. Byers, ex-Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Shelby county, Jan. 25, in the city of Shelbyville, in the presence of Edward Small and George M. Goulding, two of the leading merchants of the city, in which Byers said: 'There is no disguising the fact, Ray, that the exodus movement of colored men to Indiana is a political movement of the Republican party, as I know it to be a fact. We intend to carry Indiana with the aid of the negro vote, and if the Republican party had taken my advice six years ago they would have set the movement on foot, and brought them here long ago. We intend to bring 8,000 of them into the State in time for them to vote this fall, and will place them in the close Congressional districts. While it is rather expensive, it is cheaper for the party than to be compelled to buy votes on the day of election, as we have always had to do.' I asked him if he was in a position to know whether it was an organized effort of the Republican managers to bring them into the State for political purposes, and he said he was, and then produced a letter with the name of a leading Republican of the State Central Committee printed upon it, but refused to read its contents."

Hughes East, of Indianapolis, identified papers written by himself and subscribed to by two colored emigrants from North Carolina, stating that the latter were induced to come to Indiana by representations of Perry and Williams, the North Carolina agitators, who told them Indiana was a Democratic State, and they wanted emigrants to vote the Republican ticket, because Democrats were using offices for fraud and corruption. Perry, in particular, said: "We want no Democrat negroes, none but strong-headed Republicans, to go to Indiana." East testified further that, in conversation with these and several other emigrants, they all expressed a desire to return to North Carolina.

Gen. M. D. Manson, State Auditor of Indiana, testified that some of the colored emigrants in Indianapolis seem to think that the Democratic State officials have a fund which they can and will use to send emigrants back to North Carolina, so as to get their votes out of the State. On the subject of labor demand, he said there was an abundance of undeveloped agricultural and mining resources in the State, but to develop these both additional capital and labor were needed, and not paupers.

A Dog Bathing-Master.

Our faithful friend Jet, a powerful dog, lived with us on the Navesink Highlands. One summer we had a bright little fellow who, although not in the least vicious, yet had a boy's propensity to destroy, and to injure, and to inflict pain. Master Willie loved Jet dearly, and yet he would persist in torturing the patient dog outrageously, striking hard blows, punching with sharp sticks, and pulling hair cruelly. One summer's afternoon Jet was lying on the front piazza, taking a nap, and Willie came out and assaulted him with a new carriage-whip, which had been left in the hall. Jet knew the child ought not to have the whip, so he went and called the nurse's attention, as he often did when the children were getting into mischief or danger. But the girl did not give heed, as she should have done, and Willie kept on following Jet from place to place, plying the lash vigorously. Finding he was left to deal with the case himself, Jet quietly laid the young one on the floor, carefully took a good grip in the gathers of his little frock, lifted him clear, and gave him a hearty, sound shaking. Then he took up the whip, trotted off to the barn with it, came back, stretched himself out in the shade, and finished his nap. The young gentleman did not interfere with him again, and ever afterward treated him with great consideration.

Nothing delighted the dog more than to go into the water with the young folk, and to see the bathing-suits brought out always put him in the highest spirits. The children called him "the boss of the bathing-ground," and so he was, as he made all hands do just as he pleased. He would take them in and bring them out again, as he thought fit, and there was no use in resisting him, as he could master half-a-dozen at once in the water. No one could go beyond certain bounds, either, under penalty of being brought back with more haste than ceremony. But, within the proper limits, he never tired of helping the bathers to have a good time, frolicking with them, carrying them on his back, towing them through the water, letting them dive off his shoulders, and playing leap-frog.—*St. Nicholas.*

A European War Thought to be Imminent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

There is a feeling of general anxiety among the different legations here over the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe. The dispatches printed this morning from London are regarded as exceedingly significant, since they would not have been made public except to excite feeling against Russia and in support of England. The belief among the legations is that Russia is looking to a cordial understanding with France, and that, as to the latter, the question of war with Germany is one now receiving very serious attention at the hands of those directing the affairs of the republic. They have completed the fortifications of Paris, and they are regarded as impregnable. Their army is ample in numbers, their war-material abundant, and their finances in excellent condition. The chief question about which they are hesitating is their ability to hurry on a war, and at the same time preserve the republic. As indicative of the near approach of trouble in Europe, all the legations have information of large sums being sent here for investment by men of prominence in the affairs of the Continent and by leaders in commercial affairs. Inquiries have also been received as to the probable capacity of our arms manufacture, and as to the surplus of our provisions.

The Pittsburgh Riots.

The authorities of Allegheny county, Pa., finding they could not make the State pay the losses to railroad companies and business men growing out of the Pittsburgh riots of 1877, have been negotiating with the claimants, and thus far the claims have been adjusted thus:

	Original Claim.	*Compromise.*
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	$2,612,000.00	$1,600,000.00
Pullman Car Co	76,499.00	55,000.00
Grain Elevator Co	211,216.00	143,500.00
Union News Company	956.11	573.63
S. Thompson's Nephews, wool	11,798.05	8,841.21
Hostetter & Smith, bitters	400.00	200.00
C. E. Willis, coffee	477.21	260.10
John F. Dravo, coke and cars	5,971.35	2,789.38
Morgan & Co., coke	11,218.00	7,638.69
Total	$2,938,460.32	$1,810,010.86

The remaining claims will probably be settled at 50 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$7 50	@10 50
Hogs	4 00	@ 5 25
Cotton	13	@ 13¼
Flour—Superfine	4 65	@ 5 35
Wheat—No. 2	1 50	@ 1 51
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@ 59
Oats—Mixed	47	@ 49
Rye—Western	92	@ 95
Pork—Mess	11 75	@12 37½
Lard	7½	@ 7⅝

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 85	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 85	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 30
Hogs	4 10	@ 4 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	6 00	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 25	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye—No. 2	74	@ 75
Barley—No. 2	77	@ 78
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
Eggs—Fresh	13	@ 14
Pork—Mess	11 50	@11 75
Lard	7	@ 7¼

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 2	1 21	@ 1 22
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 1	74	@ 75
Barley—No. 2	72	@ 73

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye	72	@ 73
Pork—Mess	11 50	@11 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 27	@ 1 28
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats	37	@ 38
Rye	84	@ 85
Pork—Mess	11 75	@12 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2 Red	1 32	@ 1 33
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	6 00	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 1 Amber	1 30	@ 1 31
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 40
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 50	@12 75

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 28	@ 1 29
Corn	34	@ 36
Oats	35	@ 37
Pork—Clear	14 50	@15 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	4 80	@ 5 10
Fair	3 85	@ 4 65
Common	3 00	@ 3 65
Hogs	4 70	@ 5 00
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } EDITORS.

ADOLPHE DE CASSAGNAC, father of Paul de Cassagnac, the celebrated Bonapartist Deputy and duelist, is dead.

SINCE Jan. 1, 1879, pig iron has steadily advanced from $15 and $18 a ton to $35 and $40, and the furnaces are unable to supply the demand.

Come into the garden, Maud,
Put on your new spring hat;
Come into the garden, Maud,
I'm here with my base-ball bat;
Our neighbor's kitten is wafted abroad,
With my club I'll land her in the road.

THE King of the Belgians has conferred the Leopold cross on Rosa Bonheur, the artist. She is the first lady receiving the distinction. The King of Spain also conferred on this distinguished painter an equally high order, never before granted to a lady.

PASSENGERS can now go from New York to San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line for $75. This "cut" is in consequence of the abrogation of the pooling contract with the Pacific railroads. The steamship company also offers to give special freight rates and make contracts for a year to come.

SAMUEL R. LAUREY, a colored lawyer, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, he being the fifth colored person who has attained to that privilege. Mr. Laurey is President of a colored academy at Huntsville, Ala. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood made the motion which led to his admission.

ACCORDING to the last directory published, the population of Memphis is 40,927, as against 43,497 this time last year. The *Appeal* says that, although the population of the city has slightly decreased during the past year, its trade and commerce have greatly increased—receipts of cotton being 50,000 bales greater than last year, and 6,000 more than in 1877.

THE preparations for a raid on Indian Territory this spring are very formidable. The alleged discovery of silver in the Wichita mountains has increased the desire of the adventurers to seek their fortunes in the forbidden country, and it now looks as though enough desperate men would be found to make the movement a serious affair. Beside the parties organizing in Southern Kansas, several companies have been formed in Kansas City.

IN spite of "hard times" and depressing weather, the English publishers issued nearly 6,000 volumes last year, being 500 more than during the previous year. Of these more than 1,000 were theological works and 1,000 were novels. The intellectual activity of a people which produces more than three books on theology and three works of fiction every week day is past easy comprehension, especially when we consider that a dozen books of other sorts are being turned out the same day.

TO MR. R. G. INGERSOLL's complaint that it costs $12,000,000 per annum to maintain the preachers in the United States, the *Central Baptist* replies that the lawyers annually cost the people about $70,000,000, and the criminals $40,000,000, and intoxicating liquors $600,000,000. It also reminds the eloquent Colonel that it costs somebody about $20,000 a year—more than any minister gets for his services—to pay for lectures on "Skulls," "Mistakes of Moses," "Thomas Paine," and for pitching into the clergy generally.

THE New York *Graphic* has a picture representing a mountain range that shows the proportionate size of the wheat markets of the world. The largest mountain is entitled England, and the figures show that in 1879 that country imported 112,000,000 bushels of wheat; Germany comes next with 36,000,000 bushels of wheat; France follows with 28,000,000, and Belgium with 9,000,000. From New York were exported 62,751,905 bushels; Chicago comes next with 33,925,523; Baltimore with 32,152,612; Milwaukee with 21,145,768; Philadelphia with 17,673,542; St. Louis with 16,362,077, and Toledo with 13,550,602, and Detroit comes next with 12,185,403 bushels. After this comes Montreal with over 9,000,000 bushels; Boston with nearly 5,000,000; New Orleans with about 2,500,000. Cleveland and Portland with over 1,000,000 bushels each.

IT is the habit in Scotland, as in America, to sell insurance tickets with railroad tickets, when the traveler desires them. The cost of these insurance tickets, good for one day, is but a penny, and the company agrees to pay a certain sum in case of death within the twenty-four hours, or a certain sum weekly in case of injury. It is rather remarkable that there should not be a single insured person on that fated Dundee train, but so the insurance companies assert. This brings up a suggestion of improvement in the manner of giving tickets for this purpose. There should be some method by which the friends of the deceased could find out whether or not he had been insured. Almost every one on the train that went into the Tay might have been insured, yet there is no way of finding it out. *Many of the* bodies have been swept out to sea, and if they are ever *found* it is doubtful whether an insurance ticket on their persons would be decipherable.

MR. JOHN POTTS, of New York, having, by economy and strict attention to business, laid by $500, was tempted to reply to an advertisement promising $20,000 return for an investment of $1,000. He communicated with "Reliable," and found that the business consisted of a new and improved method of breaking a faro bank. Mr. Potts hesitated at first, but finally decided to try the experiment. He visited a gambling house with his partner, "Reliable," and played a mock game, with counters instead of cash, just to find out how it was done. He won $1,000, but it proved the feasibility of the plan. Next night he brought his $500 in cash, but for some reason "the thing didn't work" as it did on the previous evening, and, in an hour or two, his money was gone. He applied for a warrant, but at last accounts had been unable to identify his "Reliable" friend.

THE present state of things in Ireland, says the Chicago *Tribune*, presents some strange anomalies. One-third of the island is in the jaws of famine, and the people of the United States are publicly and privately contributing not less than $100,000 per week to assuage hunger and prevent starvation to death of the landlords' tenant farmers. And, while this inflow of American charity is going on to alleviate distress and avert death, there is an outflow per week of $1,000,000 worth of animal and vegetable food of Irish production to pay landlords' rents on the farms equitably and rightfully belonging to the occupiers. The Irish farmers are actually at this time selling $1,000,000 worth of food per week to pay such rents to merciless English landlords, while the benevolent people of America are sending over there $100,000 per week to keep these same farmers from eviction and out of the poor-house or paupers' graves! Such is the land-system of Ireland. Stop this outflow of $1,000,000 a week of Irish agricultural food products to pay absentee landlords for the privilege of living in their own country, and the Irish people would want no charity from this or any other country. They would have money themselves to lend or donate to the needy.

The Stupid Boy.

Never set a boy down for a stupid because he does not make a figure at school. Many of the most celebrated men who have ever lived have been set down by some conventional pedagogue as donkeys. One of the greatest astronomers of the age was restored to his father by the village schoolmaster with these encouraging words: "There's no use paying good money for his education. All he wants to do is to lie on the grass on his back and stare at the sky. I'm afraid his mind is wrong." Scientific men have often been flogged for falling into brown studies over their books, and many an artist of the future has come to present grief for drawing all over his copybook and surreptitiously painting the pictures of his geography. Your genius, unless musical, seldom proves himself one in his childhood, and your smug and self-sufficient piece of precocity, who takes all the medals, and is the show scholar of his school, often ends by showing no talent for anything beyond a yardstick. Sir Walter Scott was called stupid as a child, and it was not even considered to his credit that he was fond of "sic trash" as ballads, and could learn them by heart at any time. That boy, who really worries you by being so much unlike his bright brothers, may be the very one who will make you proud and happy some years hence. Take that for your comfort.

A Good Horse.

"Wind," says an old horseman, "is the grand secret of a good horse." Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults, while, on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases, should be large and capacious. It may vary somewhat in shape, according to the service to which the horse is put. If he is apt to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing the chest may be nearly circular in form, because this shape is one for strength and bulk to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar, while, at the same time, sufficient room is secured for the expansion of the lungs caused by slow, regular work. But, if the chest is circular, let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule then is, for a draught horse, a circular, but deep chest; but, as you pass through the different degrees of speed up to the racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed, you must take a chest as deep as a greyhound, and, at the same time, not lacking in strength.

QUEEN VICTORIA's second son is an incurable fiddler.

FARM NOTES.

DO NOT allow your manure to burn or scald in the winter; turn it over occasionally and it will be prevented.

WITH all the pretensions of the cow to sobriety she generally insists on having a horn or two before breakfast.

VARIOUS plants affect milk. Horse radish has a tendency to prevent coagulation, and wood sorrel will hasten it.

AN advance of 1 cent a pound in the price of butter means nearly $10,000,000 to the total value of production of the country for one year.

TURNIPS are healthful for horses. They should be cut in slices, or what is better, pulped finely and mixed with a little meal and salt. Rutabagas are better than white turnips.

RYE straw is as valuable as the grain in Pennsylvania in the manufacture of paper. With the increased acreage of the season just closed (3,500,000 bushels) the yield is not equal to the demand.

A GREAT deal of superior tobacco was raised in the hilly portions of Ohio and Kentucky last season, and the cheap lands of those districts are rapidly coming into request for growing the weed. Some of the roughest hills produce the finest tobacco.

A CELLAR that is cool, dry and dark, and yet well ventilated, is the best place for preserving potatoes in large quantities. When smaller quantities are to be preserved there is nothing like dry sand. The same may be said of fruits and roots of all sorts.

PLANT tansy at the roots of your plum-trees, or hang branches of the plant on the limbs of the trees, and you will not be annoyed with curculio. An old and successful fruit-grower furnishes the above, and says it is the most successful curculio preventive he ever tried.

MR. J. G. EDWARDS, of England, remarks: "Any man who has seen a turnip deems himself qualified to advise the farmer, and though each man sings to a different tune the burden of the song is the same—that the farmer is in fault and needs setting right."

A CONTEMPORARY thinks if farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertions, be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, not to over-eat when in an exhausted condition, and would bathe daily, using much friction, they would have little or no rheumatism.

E. M. WASHBURNE, in speaking of the care of dairy cattle, says: "In the best dairies of North Holland there is but a very small amount of grain fed to the cows or young stock, and of all I have imported I have never had one that would eat grain without teaching, by mixing with hay or roots, or some root they were accustomed to eat."

THE first year a sheep's front teeth are eight in number, and all of equal size. The second year the two middle shed out, and are replaced by two much larger than the others. The third year two very small teeth appear on either side of the eighth. At the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth. The fifth year all the front teeth are large. The sixth year all begin to show signs of wear.

AN Illinois agricultural writer says: "The East and West railroad lines, hoping to get their share of the benefits of the 'boom' in business, have raised freight charges to nearly the old-time formidable proportions. In consequence of this a growl, low and sullen, has begun to make itself heard, and there are those who see the specter of the Granger figured on the dark clouds of a storm now apparently rising in the distant political horizon. With all its follies, and its inconsequential management, it is certain the Grange movement was the means of reforming great abuses in the matter of transportation; and it is possible that it or some similar organization may be needed to force the railroads again into respect for the constitution and obedience to the laws."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

That fish may be scaled much easier by dipping in boiling water about a minute.

That fish may as well be scaled if desired before packing down in salt, though in that case do not scald them.

Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

That milk which is turned or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

That salt will curdle new milk; hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

That fresh meat after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night.

That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands

That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process.

That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat irons as clean as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, and then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bedbug remedy, and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water and render them as pliable as new.

That kerosene will make tin kettles bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from the clean varnished furniture.

That cool rain water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Every one of these receipts is unfailing. Cut out this slip and place it in a book for reference.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE cost of the Hoosac tunnel up to date is $19,523,579.

IN 1878 gold and silver product of Colorado amounted to $8,751,344; during the year just closed it was $25,235,483, which is rather a remarkable increase.

ANALYSIS of a piece of modern English calico: Cotton, 53 per cent.; China clay, 26; starch, 12; fatty matter, 2.5; chloride of magnesium, 2; chloride of zinc, 1.5; chloride calcium, 0.5; moisture, 2.5—100 per cent.

THE Czar of Russia keeps soul and body together with $25,000 a day; the Sultan of Turkey, with $18,000; the Emperor of Austria, with $10,000; the Emperor of Germany, with $8,200; the King of Italy, with $6,400; the King of the Belgians, with $1,643, and Queen Victoria, with $5,000.

THE public debt of France exceeds 26,000,000,000 of francs, on which 1,265,000,000 are paid annually as interest. Divided among 37,000,000 of Frenchmen, this debt, the most colossal in history, gives an average of 700 francs as principal for each inhabitant, and 34 francs interest per annum.

DURING the year 1879 the deaths in New Hampshire of persons who attained the age of 90 years or over were 124, divided by sex into 45 men and 79 women. The ratio was 1 in about 2,566 of the population of the State. The average age of the men was 92 years 7 months and 16 days, and that of the women 93 years 5 months and 16 days. In the whole number the average age was 93 years 1 month and 20 days.

THE following tabular statement will present a proximate idea of the growth of Christianity through all the centuries. The number of believers at the close of each century was as follows:

Century.	About.	Century.	About.
First	500,000	Tenth	50,000,000
Second	2,000,000	Eleventh	70,000,000
Third	5,000,000	Twelfth	80,000,000
Fourth	10,000,000	Thirteenth	75,000,000
Fifth	15,000,000	Fourteenth	80,000,000
Sixth	20,000,000	Fifteenth	100,000,000
Seventh	24,000,000	Sixteenth	125,000,000
Eighth	30,000,000	Seventeenth	155,000,000
Ninth	40,000,000	Eighteenth	200,000,000

THE Congregational Church was organized in 1620, and is now of 259 years' standing in America. The Baptist Church was organized in 1632, and is now 240 years old in the United States. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1706, and is now of 173 years' standing. The Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1633, and is now 246 years old in America. The Universalist Church was organized in 1785, and is now 94 years old. The first Free-will Baptist Church was organized in 1780.

Wonderful Calculating Boy.

When Bidder was 10 years old he answered in two minutes the following question: What is the interest of £4,444 for 4,444 days at 4½ per cent. per annum? The answer is £2,434 16s 5¼d. A few months later, when he was not 11 years old, he was asked, how long would a cistern 1 mile cube be filling if receiving from a river 120 gallons per minute without intermission? In two minutes he gave the correct answer, 14,300 years, 285 days, 12 hours, and 46 minutes. A year later he divided correctly, in less than a minute, 468,502,413,563 by 6,076. This has been tried with pen and paper, and, after getting an incorrect result in one and a quarter minutes, the mathematician went through the sum again, with correct result (51,629,838 and 5,875 over), in about the same time. At 12 years of age he answered, in less than a minute, the question, If a distance of 9¾ inches is passed over in 1 second of time, how many inches will be passed over in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 55 seconds? Much more surprising, however, was his success, when 13 years old, in solving the question, What is the cube root of 897,339,273,974,002,153? He obtained the answer in two and one-half minutes, viz., 964,537. It is thought that not one arithmetician in a thousand would get out this answer correctly, at a first trial, in less than a quarter of an hour. No date is given to the following case: "The question was put by Sir William Herschel, at Slough, near Windsor, to Master Bidder, and answered in one minute: Light travels from the sun to the earth in 8 minutes, and, the sun being 98,000,000 of miles off (of course this is quite wrong, but sixty years ago it was near enough to the accepted value), if light would take 6 years and 4 months, traveling at the same rate, from the nearest fixed star, how far is that star from the earth, reckoning 365 days and 6 hours to each year, and 28 days to each month?" The correct answer was quickly given to this pleasing question, viz., 40,633,740,000,000 miles. On one occasion, we learn, the proposer of a question was not satisfied with Bidder's answer. The boy said the answer was correct, and requested the proposer to work his sum over again. During the operation Bidder said he felt certain he was right, for he had worked the question in another way, and before the proposer found that he was wrong and Bidder right the boy told the company that he had calculated the question by a third method.

Old Folks.

Do the young people ever think that they will be old, that they will soon feel that the grasshopper is a burden and fear in the way? Only a few short years ago that aged man and feeble woman were young, strong and full of life; their loving hearts were gushing with tenderness and care for the little ones who now stand in their places. Do not jostle that aged couple out of your pathway, but rather lift them with tender care over the rough, declining road. You may have forgotten how carefully they kept your tender feet from stumbling, and with what care they watched your advancing steps. But they have not forgotten, and the time will come when you will be forcibly reminded of it by the love you have for your own little ones. Will they ever hand you the same bitter cup to drink that you pour out for that aged father and stricken mother? Verily, "with what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again." Think of the anxious days and nights your mother has watched by your sick-bed; remember her loving tears, her patience and long-suffering with *your fretfulness*, and then let the blush of shame dye your brow, that you should be impatient or unkind to her, now that she is old. Old folks are such a trial! Yes, they know it; they feel it; and so will you be such a trial to your children in the days that will surely come—ay, and you will remember, too?

The Ruffianism of Old Dublin.

Tradition tells how Fighting Fitzgerald, an exquisite and duelist of the last century, dealt with the "bucks," a plague then infesting the streets of Dublin, and, indeed, the streets of every town in Ireland. These "bucks" were half-bred young fellows of some means and high animal spirits, whose sole occupation consisted in making town-life intolerable to quiet people. Parliament was more than once compelled to frame penal enactments with the view of restraining their peculiar ruffianism; but, as there was no properly-constituted police to enforce them, these statutes were of small effect.

Among the tricks of the Dublin buck was this: One of them would take his stand in the middle of a crossing on a dirty day, and, drawing his sword, thrust everybody who wanted to pass into the mud. It was a common thing to see half a dozen or more of these unpleasant sentries lining a leading thoroughfare all ready to afford each other support. Nor were they content with merely obstructing the passage. They knocked off hats, ripped up garments and pricked the limbs of the wearers with the points of their weapons, and broke ribald jests on them the while—to the vast amusement of the ragamuffins who used to collect in the vicinity. If any one turned on one of these bullies the rest would rush up and form a circle round him; then, seizing him by the collar and the arms, they would prick him about the legs until they considered him punished sufficiently.

Fitzgerald proposed to some of his brother exquisites and fire-eaters that they should clear the streets of these pests. It was just the sort of proposal to suit such daring spirits, and an association was immediately formed to carry it out. Like their leader, they were consummate swordsmen, and dandies of the first water—the dandy being in all essentials the antipodes of the buck—a distinction which people who write about the Ireland of the past are very apt to forget.

The association set to work most heartily, and in this way: Whenever a fine afternoon followed a showery morning they would sally forth in knots of four or five, each being followed by a lusty valet carrying an oak sapling. On reaching the haunts of the bucks the servants kept the rabble off while the exquisites did the work they had undertaken. For a couple of months few days passed without three or four affrays between the bucks and dandies, in which the former invariably came off second best. Ere long the mainstay of the bucks, the mob, turned against them too. This meant that defeat was sure to be followed by hooting and pelting with mud and stones. Then the pleasant pastime of blocking the thoroughfares in broad daylight was abandoned.
—*Cornhill.*

Relative Value of Various Foods.

The following table, compiled from leading authorities, shows the proportional fattening and flesh-forming qualities of nearly all feeding substances generally used, and also the manurial value of the residue of each article:

Foods.	Flesh.	Fat	Manurial.	Manurial value per ton fed.
Turnips	1	5	4	$ 0.10
Carrots	1	7	4	6.96
Potatoes	3	17	2	1.89
Straw	3	16	8	2.20
Brewers' grains	6.5	18	12	3.38
Millet	8	70	18	4.40
Hay	8	80	15	9.64
Malt	9	70	26	6.32
Buckwheat	9	60	20	4.90
Rye	11	73	00	7.31
Wheat	12	27	27	6.70
Barley	12	67	25	6.07
Oats	12	27	21	5.00
Indian corn	12	66	55	6.07
Beans	22	46	62	15.13
Peas	22	60	62.5	15.25
Malt dust	26	60	71	17.35
Tares	27.5	57	73	17.25
Linseed meal	28	60	74½	18.50

Served Him Right.

A Herkimer county (N. Y.) farmer asserts that he has been outrageously swindled by dealers in counterfeit money. He sent $100 to one of them, and received by express the customary box of sawdust. Then he went to New York, determined to attend personally to the business. He bargained for $1,000 in bad bills, and was allowed to examine the package, for which he paid $100; but when he got on the cars to return home with his purchase he looked into the bundle and found that it contained only worthless paper. An exchange had been effected before his very eyes. Not only had he lost $200, but also the opportunity of paying out the counterfeit money at a cattle sale, as he had intended.

Pistols as Wedding Presents.

Scene in New York. A gentleman enters a gunsmith's shop and asks to see a pistol.

"Here is a pretty family one."

"A family one! How is that?"

"Certainly. It has six chambers, you see. Two of the balls are for your wife, two for the destroyer of your domestic happiness and two for yourself. It is the latest style, sir, and all the rage. I have sold hundreds of them for wedding presents."—*Paris Figaro.*

MAGGIE MITCHELL, in writing to the Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript*, says: "I see by your paper and others in Peoria, that my age is being discussed quite freely. I am in no way ashamed of my age—it is 44 years. I was born in New York city, Sept. 10, 1836, and started in my professional career in the old Park Theater, in that city, in the winter of 1850."

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

VACCINATION.—Vaccination is becoming general in China. One of the most serious objections to it yet remaining is curious. Chinese mammas are unwilling to allow the arms of their daughters to be scratched with a lancet, because, unless a Chinese girl has a few marks on her face giving evidence that she has passed through small-pox, she is considered as lacking one of the chief qualifications of a marriageable maiden. The vaccination scar is still hardly deemed a sufficient promise of future immunity from the disease by the Benedicts of the Flowery Land.

GOOD COFFEE.—In proportion to the quantity consumed, so little coffee is imported into this country from Guatemala, Costa Rica, Java, Rio Janeiro and Mocha that it is safe to say not one-third of our coffee drinkers ever saw a cup of genuine coffee. Old Government Java and Mocha mixed in the proportion of one-third of the Arabian berry to two parts of Java is the "ton" among connoisseurs. This should be roasted and ground at home, and not a single berry be allowed to burn; then the coffee should be produced by straining, or better, filtering. Death is a mild form of punishment for a cook who boils a refreshment which is at once bread, meat, whisky, and honey. Milk, if used, should be rich cream, and the sugar assimilates more readily if cut into pure, snowy, exact squares.

THE SUN'S DISTANCE.—The sun is supposed to be 93,000,000 miles from the earth. A ray of light is estimated to travel from that body to the earth in eight and one-third minutes. This does not appear to be a very long time, but then we must recollect that light travels at the rate of 192,500 miles a second. A body traveling with the velocity of sound, which is only 1,125 feet per second, would require over fourteen years to reach the sun; and even a cannon ball which is sent from a gun with a velocity of 1,600 feet per second, if it should continue at the same uniform speed, would be ten years in performing the journey. The planet Neptune, the most distant one in the solar system, is, however, thirty times as far from the sun as the earth is, and therefore the light of the sun occupies over four hours in traveling to that body, and a cannon-ball from thence would take 300 years to reach the sun.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS.—Lewinbeck tells of an insect seen with a microscope of which only 27,000,000 would equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of those scales, and yet each scale would cover 500 pores. Through the narrow opening the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve. The mites take 500 steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

THE AVERAGE AGES OF ANIMALS.—The average of cats is 15 years; of squirrels and hares, 7 or 8 years; rabbits, 7; a bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years, a wolf 20, a fox 14 to 16; lions are long lived, the one by the name of Pompey living to the age of 70. Elephants have been known to live to the age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the King, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription 350 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 20, and the rhinoceros to 20; a horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 or 30; camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of 10; cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104; ravens have frequently reached the age of 100; swans have been known to live to the age of 300. Mr. Materton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107 years.

BIBLE FACTS.—The learned Prince of Grenada, heir to the Spanish throne, was imprisoned in the Place of Skulls, Madrid. After thirty-three years in this living tomb he wrote in his Bible the following: In the Bible the word Lord is found 1,853 times, the word Jehovah 5,855 times, and the word reverend but once, and that in the 9th verse of the CXIth Psalm. The 8th verse of the CXVIIth Psalm is the middle verse of the Bible. The 9th verse of the VIIIth chapter of Esther is the longest verse; 35th verse, XIth chapter of St. John is the shortest. In the CVIIth Psalm four verses are alike, the 8th, 15th, 21st, and 31st. Each verse of the CXXXVIth Psalm ends alike. No names or words with more than six syllables are found in the Bible. The XXXVIIth chapter of Isaiah and XIXth chapter of 2d Kings are alike. The word girl occurs but once in the Bible, and that in the 3d verse and IIId chapter of Joel. There are found in both books of the Bible 3,586,483 letters, 773,693 words, 31,373 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The XXVIth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles is the finest chapter to read. The most beautiful chapter in the Bible is the XXIIId Psalm. The four most inspiring promises are John XIVth chapter and 2d verse, John VIth chapter and 37th verse, St. Matthew XIth chapter and 28th verse, and XXXVIIth Psalm, 4th verse. The 1st verse of the LXth chapter of Isaiah is the one for the new convert. All who flatter themselves with vain boastings of their perfectness should learn the VIth chapter of Matthew.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c, C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

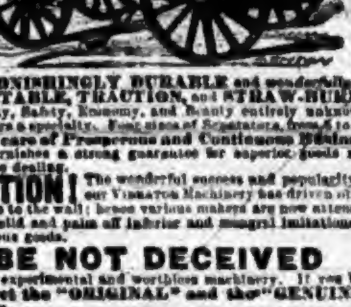

"VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.

32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our VIBRATOR Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.

For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE,

Collection and Insurance Agent.

Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Will be mailed free upon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

For further information call on or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Ind.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833 SEWING MACHINES.

IN 1878 WE SOLD 356,432 SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
24t.

More Exodus Evidence.

Before the senate exodus committee the examination of M. T. Lewman, sheriff at Greencastle, Ind., was concluded. He testified in reply to questions by Mr. Voorhees, that he met and had an interview with a colored man named Heath, who came in a mail car from Washington to Greencastle, over the Vandalia road. The mail route agent's name was Reynolds. Heath told the witness that the people on the car treated him kindly. Heath was trying to find a location for colored emigrants, and told the witness that his object in the first place was to get to Kansas, but at Washington, Adams, the secretary of the emigrant aid society, asked him to stop at Indianapolis. He had letters to Judge Martindale and Colonel Halloway, prominent Indiana republicans. One reason for the colored people leaving North Carolina was to better their condition; and another reason was that their friends in Washington desired as many of them as possible, to get out of North Carolina and into Indiana before the census was taken, about May 1, so as to decrease the representation of North Carolina and increase that of Indiana. Ten thousand intended to come. Heath supposed when he was making these statements that the witness was a republican. He said that the republicans had proposed to pay half the expenses of the trip. The witness could not remember the mention of any name but that of Adams. He met Heath at the depot when he came in on the train, and representing himself as a republican, got into a conversation with him. He told Heath the republicans wanted a good many negroes to come to Indiana; Heath said there was no doubt they could get all they wanted, but it would be necessary to pay half their expenses, because those that had horses would not leave home, and those without horses could not afford the expense. The next morning the witness met Mr. Bridges, a democrat, who said he had seen Heath and informed him he (Heath) had fallen into the hands of a democrat instead of a republican, the night before. Heath thereupon hurriedly left town. Some of the negroes desired to return home. Heath had handed the witness three slips of paper. At Mr. Voorhees' request the witness read what was on the slips, as follows: "Postmaster Langsdale and Mr. Clay (colored) at Greencastle, Putnam county, on the Terre Haute railroad. Provide for this gentleman. More are coming." On the back: "Holloway, P. M." "Union Depot mail office, Reynolds." "J. M. Adams, 1,338 V. street N. W."

It is necessary for a sheriff to dissimulate in order to obtain information from suspicious characters. The dissatisfaction in the county is not confined to democrats, but is felt by many republicans, especially among the laboring class. No objection would be made to self supporting emigrants. All the republican papers that the witness had read condemned the committee and approved of the exodus.

Thomas Mills (Republican), of Indianapolis, testified that he remarked to "the boys" when the North Carolina colored people first began to arrive at Indianapolis, "We want 20,000 bucks, and no women and children."

Mr. Voorhees—You wanted them to vote?

Witness—Yes, we wanted them to vote.

Mr. Voorhees—Well that's a square answer. You thought if you had them you could politically "slay" us?

Witness—Yes, we thought if we had them we could get away with you, everlastingly. [Laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees—But they brought a good many women and children with them

Witness—Yes, they overdid the thing in women and children, but we thought it would be a good thing to settle them around on cheap lands.

Mr. Voorhees—In close counties?

Witness—Well, yes, in close counties. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees—State whether these views which you have given so frankly are shared by your party in Indiana.

Witness replied that he thought they were to a great extent concurred in by individual members of the party, but he did not know of any party organization or party efforts to draw negroes to Indiana. He believed the colored people hadn't a fair chance to vote, or at least were likely to be "counted out" in North Carolina, and it was only a right to give them a chance in Indiana. Some of these immigrants still remain in Indianapolis, waiting for the season or farm labor to open, but all those who have gone to the rural districts have found work.

The following advertisments are taken from a San Francisco contemporary:

"The gentleman who sat down on a cream pie in a Market street car, is known to the lady who had just purchased it, and even though he may have no regard for the hungry orphans for whom it was destined, he is urged at once to remit $1.50 and the expense of this advertisment to the business office of this paper to save the exposure which will follow of his disgusting conduct."

Right underneath it this Janus of a journal evidently accepts the money of the other side, as the subjoined will testify:

"If the slightly intoxicated lady who allowed a gentleman to spoil a $10 pair of beaver pants by placing a lot of slush wrapped up in a paper on the seat he was about to occupy, does not immediatly remit that amount to the care of A. B. at this office, a full account of the affair will shortly be given to the press."

Hughes East, of Indianapolis, identified papers written by himself and subscribed to by two colored emigrants from North Carolina, stating the latter were induced to come to Indiana by the representations of Perry and Williams, the North Carolina agitators, who told them Indiana was a democratic state, and they wanted the emigrants to vote the republican ticket, because the democrats were using offices for fraud and corruption. Perry, in particular, said we want no democrat negroes—none but strong-hearted republicans—to go to Indiana. East testified farther, that in a convention with these and several other emigrants, they all expressed a desire to return to North Carolina. General M. D. Mason, a prominent democrat from Indianapolis, and state auditor of Indiana, was the next witness. He testified that some of the colored emigrants in Indianapolis seemed to think the democratic state officials have a fund which they can and will use to send emigrants back to North Carolina, so as to get their votes out of the state. On the subject of the labor demand, he said there was abundance of undeveloped agricultural and mining resources in the state, but to develop both additional capital and labor were needed, and not paupers such as had been dumped into the state from North Carolina.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield of Chicago says he would bring up his children in the lowest and most immoral neighborhood of that city rather than in the most refined society in which dancing, card-playing and theatre-going were tolerated.

* * *

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

* * *

Special Announcmnt.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.

2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.

3rd What the deed of a farm includes.

4th The farmer's rights in the road.

5th As to farm fences.

6th As to estray and trespassing animals.

7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.

8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.

9th Of water rights and drainage.

10th Of trespassing on the farm.

11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JOHN BARRETT, Administrator.
Feb. 9, 1880. 7-3w

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public sale, at the late residence of John Jacob Gall, deceased, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, February 28, 1880, the following property, to-wit: One horse, one cow, young cattle, farming implements, etc. Terms made known on day of sale.
OLIVER P. LEARNED,
February 3, 1880. Administrator
6-4w

Application for Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that I will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their regular session beginning on the first Monday in March, 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot sixty-seven (67) in the original plat of said town of Auburn, thence east twenty (20) feet, thence north sixty-six (66) feet, thence west twenty (20) feet, thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the place of beginning.
3w JOSEPH E. BRUGNOT.

RAIL ROADS.

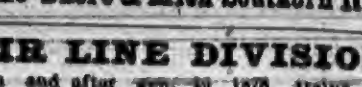

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 30 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 26 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 19 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 48 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 20 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 20 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 18 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Sup't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 3[illegible] am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 20	7 31
Denver		9 08	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 37	9 58
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 35
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 30pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 50
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	3 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	[illegible]
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3[illegible]	12 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 [illegible]pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 35	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 15pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 07pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 10am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW,
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	4 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 [illegible]	2 10pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 m
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 05pm	11 29 am
Ft. Wayne	1[illegible] 40am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	3 25pm	10 55pm	8 40 pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	4 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	[illegible] 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 40pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35 a	m
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 31pm	m
Auburn	5 50pm	12 34pm	m
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 30am
Ann Arbor	2 00am	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 30am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 10pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. R. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 08am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 30	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 30
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 21	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 00
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	5 30am
Tiffin	7 50	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 10	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 32	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 56	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

O. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'ne ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

No Change of Cars From TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or Northw'st
Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

ECKHART Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4 6m.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 26, 1880. Number 9.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

[illegible] county Ind. Insurance, and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, [illegible] of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
I. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Andrew J. Kiner, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. SAMUEL B. PLOTNER,
Feb. 16, 1880. Administrator.
8-3w

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN BARRETT, Administrator.
Feb. 9, 1880. 7-3w

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public sale, at the late residence of John Jacob Gall, deceased, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, February 28, 1880, the following property, to-wit: One horse, one cow, young cattle, farming implements, etc. Terms made known on day of sale. OLIVER P. LEARNED,
February 3, 1880. Administrator
6-1w

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $3 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

WHAT MINISTER DID THIS?

Marrying a Widower of Forty-Five to a Child of Twelve.

Princess Annie, Somerset county, Md., Feb. 11.—The residents of this county are in an intense state of indignation and excitement over the discovery made to-day that Sidney Shores, a wealthy farmer, aged 45 years, residing near Danes Quarter, had secretly married his stepdaughter, a child of 12 years, who is also his first cousin. Shores is reputed to be worth nearly $100,000, and has lived in good style on a farm of several hundred acres near Dames for nearly fifteen years. He was always considered a man of rather wild habits, but has been in good standing in the county. On the 12th of last December his wife died, leaving one child, Gussie, a daughter by her former husband, Capt. Samuel Shores, an Uncle of Sidney. After his wife's death Sidney became still more irregular in his habits. This gave rise to many rumors reflecting on his character which have since been verified.

Shores lived alone with his young stepdaughter and his servants, and it was not until a month or two that any suspicion of his feelings toward the child were entertained by the neighbors. Gussie is a small brunette, of modest bearing, and in her manners and action there is nothing to indicate that she is more forward than children usually are at her age. At length several ladies, who had formerly been intimate with his wife, went to Shores and asked to be given charge of Gussie, but they were roughly refused, and ordered out of the house. A few days later, evidently fearing to provoke public comment, Shores sent the child to a school on Deals island, where she remained until last Thursday. On that day he went to the school and informed the teacher that he was going to take the child home. He had her clothing packed up and later in the day left in company with her. The following day he brought her to this place and applied to several clergymen to marry them, but was peremptorily refused. The child at the time expressed her willingness to take the step, but as she was evidently unaware of the nature of the relation desired by her stepfather, her statement had no effect in inducing the clergymen to perform the ceremony. Then Shores, who had previously obtained a marriage license, applied to a clergyman in Mount Vernon, who consented to marry them. After the marriage Shores returned to his home with his child wife, where he now lives. Shores has not been seen since the wedding, and his young bride has also been kept carefully secluded. The servants say that their master and Gussie do not see any one.

Last night it was proposed to organize a company to go to the house and take the child away by force, if necessary. The advice of the cooler residents in the neighborhood, however, prevailed, and the newly-married couple were undisturbed. Efforts are being made to have Shores arrested, although the authorities are at a loss to know on what ground to take him into custody. While the law has not been actually violated, the feeling excited is such that unless the authorities take speedy action the indignant farmers may take the law into their own hands, in which event it will undoubtedly go hard with Shores.

Shores is well connected in the state, and served in the war as a Union soldier. He was at Fort Sumter during the bombardment, and a story is current attributing to him a most remarkable act of bravery in connection with that memorable event. It is said that on the night before the fort capitulated, as he was standing in one of the rooms of the fort with several of his companions, a shell flew through an embrazure in the wall and rolled at his feet with the fuse slowly burning. There was a general scamper on all sides, the men running into the adjoining apartments to escape the explosion. In the rush one of them left open the door of one of the apartments on the inner side of the fort, and as they all stood back awaiting the explosion, which was momentarily expected, Shores saw a little girl step through the open door into the apartment where the burning shell was lying. The girl was a daughter of one of the soldiers, who had come to visit with her mother, and had been unable to leave the fort owing to the attack. She had escaped from the care of her mother, and was wandering about in a bewildered manner. As soon as she saw the burning shell she slowly approached it, when Shores sprang into the room, seized her, and bore her through the door into the adjoining apartment. Shores then turned, and, seizing the shell, ran to the opening in the wall and threw it out just as it exploded with terific force, shattering the heavy mason work, but without injuring the daring mad.

MASONIC EMBLEMS.

Discoveries Under the Egyptian Obelisk Described.

[New York Herald Cable Special.]

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 22.—With respect to the Masonic discoveries under the Obelisk, it is a fact that on removing the pedestal of the obelisk there were found:

First.—A Masonic square of red syenite granite, the long section being eight feet six inches long, seventeen inches broad, twenty-five inches thick, and the shorter section measuring from the outer angle four feet three inches by twenty inches. The mason's square is near the northeasterly corner of the foundation, parallel with the easterly side of the foundation.

Second.—A pure white stone representing an apron, and situated under the end of the section.

Third.—Under the apron a perfect altar of red granite.

Fourth.—Toward the corner of the foundation opposite the angle of the mason's square—that is, toward the southeasterly corner of the foundation—is a red granite rough altar.

Fifth.—Between these two altars is a mason's spoon-shaped iron trowel, of ordinary size, totally oxydized.

All five emblems are in their proper position. They rest on a foundation of yellowish drab limestone. Surrounding the foundation on all sides, and forming part of it, are three steps, all of stone. The foundation, together with the steps, were found firmly together and very well preserved in iron cased in lead. Other stones in the foundation bear curious marks and cuttings, not hieroglyphics, which may be masonic, but none here are able to decide. All the stones in the foundation will be replaced in New York exactly as they were discovered.

Confirmation of the Truth of Their Discovery Under the Obelisk.

[Herald Alexandria (Egypt) Special.]

Dr. Franton, a highly instructed mason, has finished a careful examination of the foundations of the obelisk, and confirms Lieut.-Com. Gorringe's discovery of the masonic emblems, which established the relations of many ancient Egyptian monuments. Dr. Fanton declares that the Hiram version that masonry originated with the construction of Solomon's temple, is disproved by the revelations of the foundations of the obelisk.

The masonic emblem of life and the sun beyond doubt is identical of the Egyptian God Osiris. This proves that masonry originated with the construction of the Pyramids, or at least with a far remoter period than the construction of the foundation of the obelisk. The number of blocks comprising the foundation, as well as their position and arrangement, indicate that the ancients were familiar with the higher degrees of masonry—at least as high as the eighteenth degree. Many peculiar emblems not understood by Lieutenant Commodore Gorringe were fully explained by Dr. Fanton, from a masonic point of view.

This discovery furnishes a clew to other important discoveries, not only under the fallen obelisk, but also in other parts of Egypt, rendering probable a solution of the mystery of the construction of the pyramids.

Among the discoveries was found a perfect cube, and also emblems of all masonic foundations.

Lieut. Com. Gorringe, who is a member of a masonic fraternity, entirely approves Dr. Fanton's explanation, and gives this dispatch his entire approbation

* * *

A Quebec merchant has experimented successfully in shipping beef to England in the carcass. The animals are beheaded, their entrails are taken out, and the bodies pressed into a small compass and frozen. The hide is not removed until the voyage is over, and it is claimed that the meat is superior in appearance to other imported beef, and keeps longer.

* * *

A woman of brains suggests that girls no matter how wealthy their families, should be brought up to some occupation whereby they can earn an honest living in the hour of need. How many parents are bringing up their daughters in this way? By practice, if not by precept, every daughter of well-to-do parents is inculcated with the idea that her proud and inevitable destiny is to be some man's wife and be supported by him in easy idleness. And this very thing causes many a man who has been so unfortunate as to have become the life partner of such a daughter, to look back upon a wasted and misspent life.

Checkers.

Such a thing as a checker-board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house, says the Detroit Free Press; he and his aged partner had managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough, until a friend from the east paid them a flying visit, and asserted over and over again that the game of checkers was not only the rage there, but it served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind, and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought, Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a checker board, and when evening came he surprised his good old wife by briging it in from the woodshed, and saying:

"Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two before we go to the social. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care."

"Of course not, and if I beat you, why, you won't care," she replied.

They sat down, and he claimed the first move. She at once objected, but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raked him in.

"I don't see anything to grin at," [illegible] as he moved a man backward.

"Here! you can't move that way!" she cried out.

"I can't eh! Perhaps I never played checkers before you were born!"

She saw a chance to jump two more men, and gave in the point, but as she moved he cried out:

"Put them men right back there! I've concluded not to move backward, even if Hoyle does permit it."

She gave in again, and when he jumped a man her nose grew red, and she cried out—

"I didn't mean to move there; I was thinking of the social."

"Can't help the social, Martha, we must go by Hoyle."

In about two minutes she jumped two men and went into the king row, shouting, "crown him! crown him! I've got a king!"

"One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before," he growled out.

"I know enough to beat you."

"You do, eh? Some folks are awful smart."

"And some folks ain't," she snapped out, as her king captured another man.

"What in thunder are you jumping that way for?"

"A king can jump any way."

"No he can't."

"Yes he can."

"Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan; I was playing checkers when you was in your cradle."

"I don't care, I can jump two whichever way you move."

He looked down at the board, saw such was the case, and roared out: "You've moved twice to my once"

"I haven't."

"I'll take my oath you have! I can't play against any such blackleg practices."

"Who's a blackleg?"

"You not only cheated, but you tried to lie out of it!"

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was waiting for his wife to come along.

"Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key to the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night, and see if it wont cure this cold in my head."

* * *

"Sir G. B. Green Bridges, Bart., Boultibrook, Wales," was a registry at the Occidental hotel, San Francisco. The man who thus wrote himself down was, according to the account from which this item is derived, of good looks and polite address. The wealth and fashion of San Francisco clusters on Nob Hill, and to Nob Hill Sir G. B. Green Brigdes, Bart, was cordially welcomed. He flourished for a month as a pet of the ladies and a boon companion of the gentlemen before anybody thought of consulting "Burke's peerage." This was finally done by a cynical newspaper reporter, whose suspicion was aroused by hearing him talk inaccurately about London club life. He finally confessed that his name was plain George Green, a music teacher from Canada. His excuse for this imposture was that he had been lured into it by the fulsome attentions of the ladies, his original intention, in registering as he did, being simply to get better accommodations at the hotel.

Bob Ingersoll on Stingy Men.

I despise a stingy man. I don't see how it is possible for a man to die worth $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 in a city full of want, when he meets almost every day the withered hands of beggary and the white lips of famine. How a man can withstand all that and hold in the clutch of his hand $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, is past my comprehension. I do not see how he can do it. I should not think he could do it any more than he could keep a pile of lumber when hundreds and thousands were drowning in the sea. Do you know, I have known men who would trust their wives with their hearts and homes, but not with their pocketbooks—not with a dollar. When I see a man of that kind I always think he knows which is most valuable. Think of making your wife a beggar! Think of her asking you every day for a dollar or two dollars, or to humbly beg for 50 cents! "What did you do with that two dollars I gave you?" Think of having a wife afraid of you! What kind of children do you expect to have with a beggar and a coward for a mother? Oh, I tell you, if you have but a dollar in the world, and you have got to spend it, spend it like a king; spend it as though it were a dry leaf and you the owner of unbounded forests. That's the way to spend it. I had rather be a beggar and spend my last dollar like a king, than to be a king and spend my money like a beggar. If it's got to go, let it go. Get the best you can for your family—and look as well as you can yourself. When you used to go courting how nice you looked! Ah, your eye was bright, your step was light, and you just put on the best you could. Do you know that it is insufferable egotism in you to suppose that a woman is going to love you always, looking as bad as you can. Think of it! Any woman on earth will be true to you forever when you do your level best.

* * *

"Going to Vote?" "Yes, I Be," and She Did.

[Boston Correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Some funny things have come to me from the late municipal election, a memorable one, since then women first cast a ballot in Massachusetts. Mrs. Henrietta T. Walcott, who is an officer of the association and a very active worker, of fine social position and a woman who has much executive ability, was selected to see that all the registered women in wards 11 and 12 voted. At 2 o'clock all but two or three had put in an appearance, and fearing that these might fail, she took a carriage and drove to their residences.

At the first house, a little bit of a place in an obscure street, she was informed that the lady she was in search of had just left the house, but would be back directly, and was invited to await her return. She found the house scrupulously clean; the parlor was ornamented with the usual pieces of hair work and preserved flowers, while portraits of Moody and Sankey occupied a place of honor on the wall. Presently the object of her search entered, a tiny little morsel of a woman, so short that when she sat down on the sofa her feet did not touch the floor. She was a cherry-faced little body, but with a decision of manner that was ludicrous in one so small. Mrs. Wolcott explained her errand and asked, "Are you going to vote?"

"Yes, I be," she replied with great energy; then turning to her companion she added in an explanatory voice, "I thought I'd wait till Bill went out. Let him vote first, then I'll go." Then turning to her visitor, she said: "I've had all the rights I've wanted all my life—a right to work, I mean. I've fetched coal and wood, and done my housework and sewing, and brought up my children, and now if there's anything else to get, I'm going to have it. I didn't care much about voting on this school question, but when it comes to voting on prohibition, I'm there."

"Then you don't believe in the license law?" inquired her visitor.

"No, I don't believe in the license law, and I'm going to vote against it the first chance I get. Now I'm going to vote for school-committee, if that's all they'll allow me to do. Talk about woman being the weaker sex," she went on with scorn ineffable in voice and manner, "talk about woman being the weaker sex—why I've seen a great big man, well as any could be, eat his full allowance three time every day, without the least trouble, so weak that he couldn't get round the corner without going into the grocery to get a drink. Going to vote? Yes, I guess I be!" And she did.

* * *

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

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THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

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It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest award at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for doing work than any other machine, [illegible] only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, [illegible] in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

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The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

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The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company. Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York, New York. 43-1y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

JOHN BERRON, JR., the Fusion Deputy Secretary of State, was arraigned in court at Augusta, Me., the other day, charged with the larceny of the manuscript tabulation of the Legislative election returns. He gave bail in $500 to appear at the April term of the court. ....Stock-gambling and lottery investments have brought the Town Treasurer of North Andover, Mass., into a deficit of nearly $30,000 to that town.

UNTIL the 1st of April the coal mines controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad will be worked only half the time.... The venerable philanthropist, Peter Cooper, has just celebrated his 90th birthday....Thos. F. Phillips, a retired New York merchant, aged 60, was garroted and robbed in one of the streets of that city, a few nights ago, by three colored women.

A FRIGHTFUL tragedy was enacted a few days ago at Bainbridge, Lancaster county, Pa. A man named Charles Lane murdered his wife and three little children, and then ended his own wretched existence by taking poison. Lane and his wife had lived very unhappily together, and were very poor.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Legislature directing savings banks to invest at least one-half their deposits in United States bonds.

COL. SETH P. REMINGTON, editor of the Ogdensburgh *Journal*, and Collector of Customs, is dead....New York papers record the death of James Lenox, the celebrated millionaire and philanthropist. He was 80 years of age.

THE WEST.

A 13-YEAR-OLD boy named Schoene has just been convicted of murder in Chicago, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary....A train on the Dayton and Southeastern railway fell through a bridge near Chillicothe, Ohio, killing the engineer and fireman.... The California Assembly has passed, and the Governor signed, the bill to enforce the clause of the new constitution prohibiting the employment of Chinamen in that State....Chicago papers chronicle the death of Mahlon D. Ogden, an old, wealthy and prominent citizen.

A COLUMBUS (Ohio) dispatch of the 16th inst. says: The following joint resolution was offered in the Senate on Saturday, by Mr. Harper:

WHEREAS, A combination has been entered into and exists among the paper manufacturers of the country, whereby the price of print-paper has recently been advanced some 40 per cent, without any just reason therefor, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General assembly of the State of Ohio, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to vote in favor of the passage of the bill now pending in Congress to remove the duty on paper imported into this country to be used in printing books, periodicals and newspapers.

The resolution was laid on the table and ordered printed. The great interest shown in the matter has attracted the attention of the General Assembly, and the pressure being brought to bear by the newspapers and publishing-houses is so great that it is probable the bill will be brought up at an early day and passed.

CAPT. RUCKER'S column, pursuing Victoria's band of hostiles in New Mexico, has met with a reverse. The savages opened fire on the troops in a canon, and the latter retreated, losing several men and all their bedding and supplies.

GOV. HOYT, of Wyoming Territory, has made himself very much disliked. Charges are made reflecting severely upon his moral character. A few nights since a large party of men hauled a heavy cannon in front of the Governor's residence, at Cheyenne, and stationed it at the gate, pointing outward. The American flag was displayed thereon; also two placards reading: "The Governor must be protected at all hazards; women must be respected regardless of color." This display of warlike material caused great excitement among the Cheyennites, and there was talk of making an assault upon the Governor's forces and capturing the gun. There is intense feeling throughout Wyoming against Hoyt. The entire press, with only two exceptions, demands his immediate removal.

THE Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has bought the St. Joseph and Des Moines narrow-gauge road, and will change it to a standard-gauge road and extend it to Mount Ayr, Iowa. It is also reported that the C., B. & Q. has leased the Atchison and Nebraska railroad....A fire in Chicago burned a large warehouse on Market and Jefferson streets, involving a loss of nearly $500,000. The building was full of all kinds of merchandise, including a large quantity of liquors. Chapin & Gore lost $150,000 worth of beverages, and Field, Leiter & Co. and John V. Farwell & Co. lost considerable amounts of dry goods....A fearful murder by burglars occurred at Sandwich, Ill. Hiram P. Allen, a well-known citizen of that place, awoke to find the desperate night marauders in his bedroom, and on offering resistance was shot twice through the body and once through the head, either wound being sufficient to cause almost instant death.

SEVEN citizens of Douglas, in Union county, Ill., have been arrested for killing a tramp whom they accused of a petty theft in that town. His dead body was found on the track of the Illinois Central railroad, riddled with bullets, and it is known that these men left town in pursuit of him.

A CHICAGO paper notes the presence in that city of two arrivals from the antipodes of the republic—the Governor of Alaska and a consignment of ripe strawberries from New Orleans....Capt. Jack, of the Utes, has induced Douglass, Thomas, Johnson and Sowerwick to surrender themselves, and Gen. Adams, with the savages in his custody, has gone to Washington.

F. H. BOWEN, of Dubuque, Iowa, adopted a rather novel method of putting an end to his life. He asked for a pail of water that he might bathe his feet before retiring to bed. This was supplied him, and his wife retired to her own chamber, leaving him alone. Next morning, on opening his room door, she was horrified to find him dead. He had taken the pail of water and placed it underneath the side rail of the bedstead, then rolled back the tick. He removed two of the cross slats of the bed, climbed upon the bedstead, thrust his head through the aperture into the pail of water, and was discovered in this position. Mr. Bowen was a newspaper writer of considerable ability.

A MARION (Ohio) dispatch gives an account of the discovery of perpetual motion by William S. Obern and William T. Hyett, of Marion county. The truth of the discovery is vouched for by leading citizens. It consists of a large iron wheel containing a large number of slides, inclined planes, etc. It will start itself. Obern is a miller by trade and Hyett is a mechanic. They have been working at the machine for some time. A model has been made and sent to Washington for a patent.

THE SOUTH.

PORTIONS of Kentucky and Ohio were visited last week by a heavy wind and rain storm, causing much damage to property in the rural districts.

IN a suit brought by a Chicago commission firm for additional margins, Judge Flippin, Circuit Judge at Memphis, Tenn., rendered a decision that dealing in futures is gambling, and within the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury.

THE cabin of Ramsey Buckingham, a negro living near Aberdeen, Miss., caught fire while the grown people were away, and burned to the ground, burning three little negro children. Their charred bones were found after the fire subsided.

OWING to the remarkable increase in the price of printing-paper, the proprietors of the newspapers in New Orleans assembled in council, the other day, and the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the Representatives of Louisiana in Congress be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to use their influence to have the duty on printing-paper, chemicals, and materials used in the manufacture thereof removed or materially reduced."....The colored men of Texas, in convention at Dallas, have adopted resolutions approving of emigration from States east of the Mississippi river, denying the necessity of emigrating from Texas, showing the advantages offered by the State to those seeking new homes, and inviting their colored brethren to turn toward Texas instead of more northerly States....A house containing a family of nine persons, near Mayfield, Ky., was washed away during the recent floods, all the inmates being drowned.

A NEGRO named Page Wallis, for outraging a young lady named Mary Marmon, was summarily disposed of by a mob near Leesburg, Va. He was strung up to the limb of a tree, and his body riddled with bullets. Miss Marmon, the victim of the outrage, was the first to put a bullet into the dangling body. This was the third outrage of the kind that Wallis had been guilty of, and makes the fourth negro that has been hanged for outrages upon white women around Leesburg since last April....A Louisville tobacco dealer drew $2,000 from a bank and put it in his overcoat pocket. In a few minutes two men jostled him, and when he looked for his money, soon after, it was gone.

GENERAL.

FOR the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church an Archbishop of that organization has been removed from office and his effects turned over to a coadjutor. This is the fate imposed upon Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, by Pope Leo XIII. The deposed prelate, whose sin was in having maladministered funds intrusted to his keeping, goes into retreat at a convent in Brown county, Ohio.

MORE troops have been asked for by the Governors of Colorado and New Mexico, who anticipate raids by the Indians as soon the grass is sufficiently grown to afford forage to the ponies. It is stated in Washington that no troops can be spared except from the coast garrisons....Arrangements have been effected which will greatly simplify the postal money-order business between the United States and England and Germany, and the cost of remitting money in this way will be reduced.... The new Atlantic and Pacific railroad to California, which is to be undertaken by the Boston capitalists owning the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, is to be built in divisions, the first division being estimated to cost about $12,500,000....Army officers traveling under orders west of the Mississippi river will hereafter receive in lieu of mileage a per diem of $4.

IN convention, at Dallas, the negroes of Texas decided that, whatever may be the condition of the race elsewhere, no necessity for leaving that State exists, as the soil is fertile and cheap, and school facilities are ample.

LEADING coal-producers are said to be making an effort to combine for an advance in prices. The trade is in a very demoralized condition.

O'LEARY and Weston are matched for a six days' pedestrian contest in San Francisco....In the New York grain trade the opinion prevails that, unless unfavorable crop prospects are developed this spring, there is a poor show for higher prices....Princess Louise was the victim of a run-away accident in Montreal the other day. The most serious part of the affair was the loss of a $20,000 diamond.

THE New York *Herald* has covered itself with glory by its effort for the relief of the starving peasantry of Ireland. Not only has it given the munificent sum of $100,000 outright, but it has more than doubled this amount by soliciting and accounting for private subscriptions.

WASHINGTON.

AS THE Committee on Ways and Means does not appear inclined to take up the bill reducing the duty on paper, Mr. Fort says he will endeavor to have the measure passed some Monday under a suspension of the rules. The paper manufacturers are confident that it will be impossible to pass the bill.

THE House Committee on Commerce has decided to report Mr. Henderson's bill regulating inter-State railroads, with a recommendation that it pass. This measure is intended as a substitute for the Reagan and McLean bills.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is considering a proposal to so change the signal code on the rivers as to give descending steamers, in fact as well as in theory, the right of way.

THE Superintendent has decided that women are eligible for appointment as census enumerators....A Washington dispatch says the Senate Committee on Elections has taken a vote on the Ingalls case, but has decided to keep it secret for the present. It is learned, however, that there will be two reports, and that the report of the Democratic majority is not likely to be satisfactory to either party in the Senate. The finding, it is said, of the resolution will be that no act has been discovered which warrants the unseating of Ingalls. But the majority will criticise Kansas election methods very sharply, and intimate that, in their opinion, some corruption was used to secure Ingalls' seat, but that he (Ingalls) knows nothing of it.... The Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department decides that land-grant railroads cannot deviate from the lines of route originally located without subjecting themselves to the charge of building a different road. It is admitted that some deflections may be necessary, but substantial compliance with the act of location will be insisted on.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to a bill which provides that no more Indians shall be located in the Indian Territory except by the consent of Congress in every case.

POLITICAL.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* states, on the authority of Hon. E. B. Washburne, that the gentleman cannot be induced to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency "so long as there is the least probability of Gen. Grant being a candidate....Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, announces himself as a candidate for re-election.

THE proposition having been broached of nominating Senator Blaine for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Grant for President, the former declares that he is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and would, under no circumstances, accept the Vice Presidency. He would prefer his place in the Senate....A Sherman club has been organized in New York....Bayard is the favorite Presidential candidate among the Harvard students.... A Blaine club has been formed in Washington. ....Ben Hill has written a letter in which he says if Gen. Grant is the candidate for the Presidency this year he will not carry a Southern State.

THERE was a somewhat notable political gathering in New York the other evening. It first took the shape of a banquet, in honor of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, given at Delmonico's by ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas. Fifty-one prominent Republicans, including Senators Conkling, Don Cameron, Booth, Windom, and Allison, were present. The party resolved itself into a sort of caucus after the dinner, when it was found that forty were for Grant and eleven for Blaine for President.

SENATOR DAWES has been selected to preside over the Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Worcester, April 15, to elect four delegates-at-large to the National Convention, and the Hon John E. Sanford will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Dawes is a Grant man, while Sanford is opposed to a third term.

FOREIGN.

THE widow of the late William M. Tweed has just died in Paris....It is stated, on good authority, that an alliance has been formed between Germany, Austria and England......The unemployed workingmen of Dublin have had a great demonstration, at which they declared they were on the verge of starvation, but they did not ask charity, but work.

A LONDON dispatch states that the wealthy Baroness Burdett-Coutts intends to devote $2,500,000 to the permanent relief of the Irish. The project is to expend the money for the purchase of land in the district of Connemara, County Galway, to be leased to farmers at low rentals and on long time....The Arctic explorer Nordenskjold has arrived at Naples, where he was enthusiastically received.... The engineers employed by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in the task of surveying the site of the proposed inter-oceanic canal, and of estimating the probable cost of it, have issued their report. They unanimously favor a level canal, and estimate the cost at 843,000,000 francs.... The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London acknowledging the receipt of £3,000, says the committee, in order to guard against famine in Ireland next year, have purchased £10,000 worth of potatoes for distribution.

IN the British House of Commons, the other day, Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the Government would make an advance for Ireland of £750,000, instead of £500,000 as originally intended....The Duchess of Marlborough, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, says: "The danger of famine appears over. If the charity of the public continues no person in Ireland need be allowed to die for lack of food, but the committee, to bring their labors to a close, must spend over £40,000 per week, for six weeks more.... The losses of the farmers of the United Kingdom during 1879 are estimated at from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000....Negotiations between England and Persia relative to Herat have failed, but will be renewed at an early day.

A SERIOUS revolution has broken out in the republic of Colombia, South America. ....Benjamin Moran, American Minister to Portugal, is almost a helpless paralytic, and must abandon his post....The Russian royal family have made another narrow escape from death at the hands of their Nihilist foes. A mine had been laid directly under the dining-room of the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, and the explosion was so timed as to involve the destruction of the entire family had they entered the room at the usual hour. A brief delay, however, saved the lives of the imperial occupants, although five soldiers were killed and thirty-five were more or less injured.

THE new Russian expedition against the Turcomans will be divided into three columns, Gen. Skobeleff commanding the main army, numbering 20,000 men.

REGARDING the famine in Ireland, a Dublin dispatch reports: "Accounts from the country the past few days have been more hopeful. There is much suffering, but no starvation, except in far-off islands, to which relief is being sent without delay or stint. In parts of Donegal the want is great, but the Dublin Mansion House fund has been made promptly available. Agrarian agitation may be said to be completely at an end. Attempts to get up meetings of the sort recently have all failed....A Milan newspaper says the Austrian Government has asked Bismarck if he would oppose Austria should she ever find it necessary to take measures hostile to Italy, and that the Chancellor has replied that he would not.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on the 13th inst., and in the House very little of general interest was transacted. On motion of Mr. Torrey, the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back a bill making an appropriation of $125,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes during the present fiscal year, and it passed. A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to an inter-oceanic canal. Mr. Price offered a resolution calling for information as to whether any railroad company other than the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has made application for the right to use the Government bridge over the Mississippi river at Rock Island, which was adopted. The House then went into committee on the private calendar.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, Feb. 14, and in the House only talking for buncombe was indulged in. Three or four set speeches were delivered, mostly upon the finance question, hardly any one being present except the speakers.

In the Senate, on Monday, Feb. 16, Messrs. Windom, Blaine and Withers were appointed a conference committee on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Nearly the whole session was consumed in discussion of the 5 per cent. Military Land Warrant bill, Mr. Allison making a long argument in favor of the bill, and Mr. Edmunds opposing it.... In the House, the morning hour having expired while bills were being introduced, Mr. Weaver demanded the regular order, and the Speaker immediately recognized Mr. Goffroth, as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to move to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for a session Wednesday night for the consideration of pension bills. This brought forth a protest from Mr. Weaver, but the Speaker adhered to his ruling. Bills were introduced: by Mr. Townshend (Ill.), to repeal the duty on medicines; by Mr. Henderson, reducing the duty on iron and steel; by Mr. Richardson (S. C.), to return to the producers of cotton the tax collected by the Government which has been declared by the United States Supreme Court to have been illegally collected; by Mr. Persons, admitting free of duty machinery for manufacturing cotton fabrics; by Mr. Keifer, granting pensions to certain sailors and soldiers of the late war who were confined in the so-called Confederate prisons; by Mr. House, requesting the President to open negotiations with certain foreign Governments relative to the importation of tobacco into their dominions; by Mr. Baker, amending the statutes prohibiting the employment of convicts in the manufacture of such articles as may be brought in competition with skilled labor; by Mr. Frost, to repeal certain sections of the acts relative to the use of Marshals and Supervisors at the polls. On motion of Mr. Bragg, the Senate bill for the removal of the body of the late Gen. George Sykes from Fort Brown, Texas, to West Point, N. Y., was taken from the Speaker's table and passed. Discussion upon the lottery bill, forbidding lotteries in the District of Columbia, occupied the remainder of the day.

Many petitions were presented in the Senate on the 17th inst., from railroad companies, against the reduction of the duty on steel rails. Mr. Saulsbury presented a majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Ingalls case. The report finds that bribery and corruption were employed to secure Mr. Ingalls' election, but that there is no evidence that Ingalls authorized such improper acts, or that they, in fact, secured his election. Mr. Cameron (Wis.) presented a minority report, signed by Hoar, Logan and himself, concurring in that part of the majority report which exonerates Ingalls, but expressing the opinion that, when the report states corruption was employed, it should in justice state what was proved, that such means were employed in opposition to his election. The reports were ordered printed. Mr Randolph introduced an amendment to the Fitz-John Porter bill, authorizing the President to appoint Gen. Porter a Colonel of infantry, with commission dating from 1861. Mr. Logan presented a resolution sending a naval vessel to Ireland with relief. Mr. Jones presented a memorial of the Union Soldiers' Association of New Orleans, asking the Senate to reject Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Thurman, for the construction of a building for the use of the United States at Toledo, Ohio; by Mr. Vest, for the improvement of the Missouri river at St. Charles. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional clerks to facilitate the transaction of pension and other business was taken up, and, after a long discussion, passed. The 5 per cent. Land Warrant bill was considered until adjournment. John S. Stidger, Third District of Iowa, was rejected as Census Supervisor.....In the House, the District of Columbia Lottery bill was considered and laid over. The House then resumed consideration, in the morning hour, of the bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts, and Mr. Knott spoke upon the bill, which went over. The remainder of the day was passed in committee of the whole upon the revision of the rules.

The joint resolution passed the Senate, Feb. 18, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to employ a naval vessel or charter a ship for the purpose of transporting to the famishing and poor of Ireland such contributions as may be made for their relief. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the Senate bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts, and the bill was indefinitely postponed. The Military Warrant bill was debated the whole day....In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Morton, fixing the duty on malt at 25 cents per bushel. Mr. Wood reported the Refunding bill, and it was made the special order for the first Tuesday in March. Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to secure a more uniform collection of duties on imported sugars. The bill to regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal courts was debated in the morning hour. Mr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the unanimous report of the committee in regard to the charges made against Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana. The committee found that Mr. Acklen did present such a report as alleged, but they make no recommendation, not having been instructed to do so by the House. Considerable discussion ensued as to whether any further action should be taken in the matter by the House. The House finally referred the Acklen matter to the Judiciary Committee, to investigate and report what further action, if any, is necessary.

SHERMAN.

His Replies to the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The statement of Secretary Sherman to the Senate Finance Committee in secret session has been printed from the stenographer's notes. The following five questions were asked:

1. What reason, if any, is there for refusing to pass a bill authorizing the receipt of legal tenders for customs duties?
2. Why should not the trade-dollar be converted into a standard dollar?
3. What has been the cost of converting the interest-bearing debt, as it stood July 14, 1870, to what it is now, including double interest?
4. The effect of the abolition of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks upon the paper currency.
5. The necessity for a sinking-fund, and how it is managed.

Secretary Sherman's answers are contained in quite a large pamphlet, of which the following is a brief summary:

To the first inquiry Secretary Sherman, in substance, answers: The United States, by act of Feb. 25, 1860, provided that the duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, and that coin shall be reserved as a special fund for the payment of interest on the public debt and the notes of the United States. There is no objection to receiving legal tenders for customs so long as legal tenders remain at par. The department can keep up this practice only as long as parties holding interest obligations are willing to accept the same notes in payment therefor. If from any cause the legal tenders should depreciate below coin, the Government would be required to pay the interest on the public debt in coin, and if customs dues were payable in legal-tender notes the treasury would have no gold supply. Referring to the statement in the annual report of December, 1878, that on the 1st of January he would receive United States notes for customs dues, Secretary Sherman says he now concludes that it would be better to leave the law as it is, leaving the Government the right to demand payment in coin for customs dues, and the individual the authority to demand coin for interest of the public debt. In other words, he thinks that to pass a law authorizing the receipt of legal tenders for customs would be to substitute for a fixed contract between the Government and the holder of its obligations a mere order of the Treasury Department. He would have no objection to a law with this provision: "As long as treasury notes are redeemable into coin at the sub-treasury in New York." The Attorney General, it appears, has expressed the opinion that the treasury technically could treat the note as a coin certificate. The legal-tender notes are now only received in the nature of a coin certificate. Inasmuch as Congress has not dissented to this construction of the law, Secretary Sherman considers that he has a right to continue to receive the legal tenders for coin. Secretary Sherman thinks a law passed in the following form would remove the objection: "That to receive legal-tenders for customs dues would violate obligations to creditors. Notes thus received will in every instance be deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, as are other collections of such duties, to be redeemed from time to time in coin on Government account as the convenience of the service may demand."

In response to the question why the trade dollar should not be converted into a standard silver dollar, Secretary Sherman said: "There is no objection, in my mind, to provide for exchange of the trade dollar for the standard silver dollar. The only point is whether the trade dollar shall be treated as bullion or as a coined dollar of the United States. Now I am clearly of the opinion that it ought to be treated as so much bullion issued at the expense of the merchants for their convenience and benefit, and without profit to the United States, and, therefore, not entitled to any preference over other bullion; and we might say not so much, because it was issued to private parties for their benefit and at their cost, but stamped by the United States merely to enable the coins to be used to better advantage in a foreign market. I have not, therefore, any objection to the bill, if you allow the United States to pay the same for these trade dollars as for other bullion."

As an answer to the question "What effect the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks will have on our paper currency?" Secretary Sherman refers the committee to his last annual report.

The expense of refunding $500,000,000 of 5-per-cent. bonds was $2,500,000.

Mr. Sherman's answer to the inquiry as to the sinking fund contained nothing new on the silver question. He referred the committee to his interview with the House Commerce Committee last year.

PAPER DUTIES.

A Proposition to Repeal Taxes on Soda-Ash and Knowledge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

There has been no action taken with respect to the Fort bill reducing the tariff on paper. Mr. Fort says that he has recently received a number of letters from persons interested in the manufacture of paper, most of them protesting against his bill. He has received marked newspaper articles severely criticising his bill, but those are merely from high-tariff localities. Some of the papers, however, have been undergoing a change of heart on the question since its agitation was begun.

Mr. Fort has talked with several members of the Ways and Means Committee, who look with favor on his bill. It is likely that the committee will report the bill favorably to the House, after which its fate will, of course, be uncertain. If the committee does not report it to the House, Mr. Fort will offer it under a suspension of the rules, if he can get the floor for that purpose, and force a vote on it.

Mr. Fort has had some communication with paper-men, who claim they have put up the price because of the heavy duty on the material, such as soda-ash, entering into its manufacture. Still this duty is no higher than it was when they were selling paper much lower than now. There is no duty on rags and some other ingredients of paper, and that on soda-ash is what it has been for years. Mr. Fort argues that, if the duty on soda-ash makes the cost of paper high, then to take off that duty will help the paper man and enable them to make it more cheaply. Mr. Fort says the duty is a clear profit to the manufacturers. The cost of transportation of foreign paper to this country, he thinks, would be ample protection to the manufacturers here. Indeed, if the duty were entirely removed, the paper men would make a comfortable profit. The bill does not touch any of the fancy papers, and only affects that needed for books and newspapers.

SENATE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Synopsis of the Testimony Elicited by the Voorhees Committee.

Green Ruffin, a middle-aged colored man, from Wilson, N. C., and formerly the slave of ex-Member of Congress Thomas Ruffin, testified that he left North Carolina early in December and went to Indianapolis, and was now "aimin' to get back and jis die dar." This exodus "was 'bomination on his race." J. B. Sypax, who resides near Arlington, Va., and who was once a member of the Virginia Legislature, was called, and stated that in the testimony which he intended to give he would charge Senator Windom with originating the exodus, but as the Senator was absent he requested the committee to postpone the examination until the Senator could be present.

R. C. Badger, of North Carolina, a prominent Republican politician, stated that he had made a close study of the negro character before and since emancipation; that the race was slowly and gradually improving, and growing more thrifty and self-reliant. When the war ended both whites and blacks were bankrupt; but they have since slowly emerged from that condition of poverty. The blacks do not get strict justice in the courts, as they are more easily convicted—convicted on weaker testimony, for larceny, than the whites. He did not believe there was any good reason for the exodus from North Carolina; that the blacks could not compete with the white laborers of Indiana, and he felt satisfied they were going to a state of starvation when they emigrated to the State of Indiana. Referring to the educational facilities in North Carolina, he said the blacks were afforded the same common-school facilities as the whites. John B. Syphax, a Virginia colored politician, who had promised to show that Senator Windom was the originator of the exodus movement, was placed in the witness chair, and, somewhat to the surprise of the committee, he absolutely knew nothing, except that Mr. Windom introduced a bill in the Senate to encourage the emigration to the North of Southern negroes. Mr. Windom asked the witness if they had a lunatic asylum in Virginia, and, being informed by Syphax that they had, inquired further, "How did you escape from it?" After considerable badinage had passed between the Senator and witness on the subject of lunacy and lunatics, Syphax retired.

A Glacier in Colorado.

A gentleman who has, during the past two years, traversed the mountains in the vicinity of Leadville, and penetrated almost every one of the secret recesses informs us that there is within twenty-five miles of this city one of the most interesting curiosities of nature—a veritable glacier, presenting all the characteristics of the glaciers of Switzerland, both in magnitude and motion, its progress being gradually down the gulch. The scene of this curiosity is located in the Mosquito range, about fifteen miles north of the pass. Our informant states that he first discovered it about three years ago, while out on a prospecting tour. It was then nearly a mile in length, and at the bottom of the gulch presented a sheer precipice of ice not less than 150 feet in height. Later in the season the place was visited again, when it was found that the great mass of ice had melted until at its face it was not more than 100 feet high, the loss from the surface reducing its length to about half a mile. Again, early the following year, the place was visited, and the glacier was found to have regained its bulk, showing that the accumulation of ice and snow during the winter was about one-third its gross bulk. The rocks on the sides of this immense mass of ice show the marks of attrition, proving beyond all controversy that the glacier is in motion. Indeed, the earth at the foot of the glacier, heaved up in great masses, shows that it is gradually moving down the gulch into the valley. During the summer a large stream of water flows from the face of the icy cliff. Our informant is of the opinion that the glacier, as it progresses out of the deep gorge in which it formed will slowly melt away, and that it will not last many years. It is out of the way of ordinary travel, and the route to the scene is exceedingly difficult, to that it is not likely to be visited by prospectors and hunters.—*Leadville Herald*.

Warning to a Policeman.

While defendant in a case in the Tennessee Supreme Court, a constable, was conveying to jail a prisoner convicted of assault and battery, and committed to jail, the prisoner attempted to escape. To prevent the escape defendant, after giving the prisoner notice to halt, shot and killed him. Held, that the homicide was not justifiable. In cases where the person slain is arrested or held in custody for a misdemeanor, and he fly or attempt to escape, it will be murder in the officer to kill him, although he cannot be otherwise overtaken. Yet under some circumstances it may be only manslaughter, as if it appears death was not intended. It is considered better to allow one guilty of a misdemeanor to escape altogether than to take his life.—*Albany Law Journal*.

Must Answer Their Questions.

The penalties for obstructing the census takers, who begin their labors on the first Monday in June, are severe. The law says:

"All persons above the age of 21 years who shall refuse to furnish the information required by the Supervisor or enumerator shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $100, to be recovered in an action of debt. President, Directors or other officials of private corporations who refuse to furnish information required of them are made liable to a penalty not to exceed $10,000."

Try.

The late Gov. Steele, of New Hampshire, once said of his fellow-townsman, Mr. John Smith, of Peterboro: "To him I owe more than I can express. * * * He taught me to believe that there is nothing impossible—nothing that a willing mind and active hand cannot accomplish. I yet seem to hear his voice reproving me for saying, 'I cannot do it!' 'Why don't you try?' he would say, 'and not stand there looking as if you were in a trance.'"

IT is proposed to change the name of Central Park, New York, to Irving Park, in honor of Washington Irving.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE population of Ireland according to the census of 1871 was 5,402,759.

THE Russian church has 11,572 members and nine church buildings in Alaska and California. The church in San Francisco contains about 200 members.

THERE are in Rhode Island 311 church edifices, of which 62 are Baptist, 27 Freewill Baptist, 16 Christian Baptist, 12 Six-Principle Baptist, 7 Seventh-Day Baptist, 5 Adventist, 45 Episcopal, 32 Methodist, 50 Catholic, 25 Congregational, 7 Universalist, 5 Unitarian, 18 Quaker, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Swedenborgian and 2 Jewish.

THE estimated numbers of religious denominations among the English-speaking communities throughout the world are: Episcopalians, 18,000,000; Methodists, 16,000,000; Roman Catholics, 13,500,000; Presbyterians, 10,250,000; Baptists, 8,000,000; Congregationalists, 6,000,000; Unitarians, 1,000,000; minor religious sects, 1,500,000; no particular religion, 8,500,000. Total, 83,000,000.

THERE are 872 London churches, of which 409 have a weekly, 478 an early, 125 a clerical and 262 an evening holy communion; 245 a daily service; 375 surpliced, 210 paid, and 388 voluntary choirs; 470 use the surplice in the pulpit, 18 adopt incense, 123 are open for private prayer, 56 have altar lights, 214 adopt the eastward position, and 13 have candles on the altar, or, to speak more properly, the communion-table.

THE London *Times* publishes the following record from a Bishop's work-book for 1879, with the remark that the work described is by no means exceptionally heavy: "Sermons, 80; clergy ordained, 50; churches consecrated, 4; church-yards consecrated, 2; churches opened, [illegible] confirmations held, 63; candidates [illegible] 7,211; speeches at public meetings, 46; interviews, 474; letters received, 6,744; letters answered with his own hand, 4,529."

THE population of the British empire is 287,400,000, viz: Great Britain and Ireland, 33,500,000; Indian possessions, 241,000,000; other Eastern possessions, 3,200,000; Australasia, 2,500,000; North America, 4,000,000; Guiana, 2,000,000; Africa, 1,500,000; West Indies, etc., 1,140,000; European possessions, 160,000; and various settlements, 200,000. The population of France in 1876 was 36,905,788. The population of Germany in 1875 was 42,727,260. Denmark has a population of 1,940,000. The population of Sweden in 1877 was 4,484,542. Spain, with her colonies, has 24,914,000. Greece has 1,679,775. Russia has 85,685,945. China has about 250,000,000, and Japan 34,338,404. Wales, 1,217,135.

A Smart Boy.

A young man called on his intended, and while waiting for her to make her appearance he struck up a conversation with his intended brother-in-law. After a while the boy asked:

"Does galvanized niggers know much?"

"I really can't say," replied the much-amused young man.

And then silence reigned for a few moments when the boy renewed his conversation.

"Kin you play checkers with your nose?"

"No, I have never acquired that accomplishment."

"Well, you'd better learn, you hear me!"

"Why?"

"'Cause Sis says that you don't know as much as a galvanized nigger, but yer dad's got lots of stamps and she'll marry you anyhow; and she said when she got hold of the old man's sugar she was going to all of the Fourth of July percessions and ice-cream gum-sucks, and let you stay at home and play checkers with that hollyhock nose of yourn."

And when Sis got her hair banged and came in, she found the parlor deserted by all save her brother, who was innocently tying the tails of two kittens together and singing:

Oh, I love the Sunday school.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 00	@	10 00
HOGS	4 30	@	4 90
COTTON	13¼	@	13½
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 26	@	1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@	59
OATS—Mixed	40	@	46
RYE—Western	93	@	94
PORK—Mess	11 50	@	11 75
LARD	7½	@	7¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	4 15	@	4 40
HOGS	3 40	@	4 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 00	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 23
No. 3 Spring	1 08	@	1 09
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2	75	@	77
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@	80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@	33
EGGS—Fresh	11	@	12
PORK—Mess	11 25	@	11 40
LARD	7	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 23	@	1 25
No. 2	1 20	@	1 21
CORN—No. 2	35	@	37
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE—No. 1	74	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@	69
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 25	@	1 26
CORN—Mixed	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE	73	@	74
PORK—Mess	11 75	@	11 90
LARD	7	@	7¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 27	@	1 28
CORN	36	@	39
OATS	37	@	39
RYE	84	@	85
PORK—Mess	11 75	@	12 00
LARD	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 28	@	1 30
No. 2 Red	1 28	@	1 29
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	36	@	39
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@	7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 28	@	1 29
No. 1 Amber	1 27	@	1 28
CORN—No. 1	43	@	44
OATS—Mixed	37	@	39
BARLEY (per cental)	1 70	@	1 80
PORK—Mess	13 25	@	13 50
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 26	@	1 27
CORN	36	@	37
OATS	34	@	36
PORK—Clear	14 00	@	14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	3 80	@	4 90
Common	3 25	@	3 65
HOGS	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
SHEEP	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

Commander Gorringe, who has charge of the transportation of Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt to New York, has again been heard from on the subject of the emblems discovered at the foundation of the monolith. He is firmly convinced that they are undoubtedly Masonic, and that they unmistakably prove the Egyptian origin of Masonry.

The discussion as to the advisability of doing criminals to death by electricity has received a practical contribution from a musician named Bruno, who, on passing the battery used to supply the electric lights of the Holte Theater, in Birmingham, England, carelessly placed his hand on the wire, and received the full shock of the current. He fell unconscious, and died in a short time.

Tweed's horse-palace is rivaled by a stable belonging to Baron Rothschild, of Vienna. He has a favorite horse, for whose accommodation he has had a special loose box built at a cost of $12,000. This elegant room forms part of a new stable which cost $80,000, and which has marble floors; encaustic tiles, painted by distinguished artists; rings, chains and drain-traps of silver, and walls frescoed with splendid hunting scenes from the pencils of eminent animal painters. The Baron's annual income is, fortunately, $1,600,000.

Appearances are deceitful. So thought the grave digger at a funeral in Ottawa, Ontario, who, after he had thrown the third shovelful of earth on the coffin, was startled by the dead man's kicking off the top of the coffin, and making a terrible to-do about the situation he was in; and so did two of four impromptu pall bearers who picked up a man that fell dead on the streets of Leadville, and were carrying him to the station, when he sprang to his feet and, felling two of them to the ground and wrenching himself free from the other two, fled up the street.

Lawyer Clinton's little bill of $250,000 against W. H. Vanderbilt is a fair sample of the greed of many attorneys. Mr. Clinton defended Vanderbilt in the suit brought by the other children to break the "Old Commodore's" will. Probably the actual legal services performed in the case were not intrinsically worth more than $5,000, and, if Mr. Vanderbilt had stipulated with his counsel on the start, he would have undertaken the defense for that sum. But Mr. Clinton probably sized his client's pile and put in a bill accordingly. Mr. Vanderbilt very naturally refuses to pay the bill.

John C. Robinson, known as the lightning proof-reader, has just died in New York. In deciphering manuscripts he was a marvel. He read Richard Hildreth's, Horace Greeley's, Count Pulaski's, Gerritt Smith's and other crabbed manuscripts almost at a glance. When Mr. Greeley was unable to decipher one of his own written sentences he referred it to Mr. Robinson, who made out its meaning. In the canvass of 1866 a letter from Mr. Greeley was sent to the night editor of the *Tribune*. It inclosed an editorial article favoring the election of a well-known Republican who was running on an independent ticket. It was the night before election. The article was put in type. The manuscript fell under the eyes of Mr. Robinson. "That's not the old man's handwriting," he said. He was so confident that it was a forgery that the article was suppressed. So skillful was the forgery that on the following day Mr. Greeley said that, had he not known differently, he would have taken it to be his own handwriting. Mr. Robinson's rapidity in reading a proof-sheet was unparalleled.

The employment a few weeks ago in Scotland of a clairvoyant to discover the bodies of the victims of the Tay bridge disaster does not appear to have been rewarded by success. An experiment, however, as singular, if not more so, was, according to the *Annual Register* of 1767, tried in April of that year, at Newbury, in Berkshire, with the view of discovering the body of a child drowned in the river Kennet, and, strange to say, it answered the purpose. At the inquest held on the body it was stated "that, after diligent search had been made in the river for the child with no favorable result, a two-penny loaf, with a quantity of quicksilver put into it was set floating from the place where the child, it was supposed, had fallen in, which steered its course down the river upward of half a mile, before a great number of spectators, when, the body happening to lay on the contrary side of the river, the loaf suddenly tacked about and swam across the river, and gradually sank near the child, when the child and loaf were immediately brought up with grapples ready for that purpose."

Mr. Parnell, says the Springfield *Republican*, impresses himself upon those who meet him as a genuine man, interesting as men with missions and the conviction that they must be accomplished always are. Like most foreigners he at first strikes an American as rather illy dressed, seems worn by his prodigious labors and taking but a languid interest in his immediate surroundings, though bearing the stamp of a well-bred gentleman. But 33 years old, Mr. Parnell has been five years in Parliament. Questioned as to his work the tremendous energy of the rather pale young man shines out. His eyes light up a scholarly, clean-cut face, and in language moderate and finely chosen he presents his cause. It is evident that he believes in his work, and has sufficient appreciation of its magnitude to be willing to wait confidently for large results. He is not an extremist. His methods differ entirely from those of the anti-slavery agitators, and he is by no means a typical Irishman. He has the English deliberation, the style of conversational declamation which is heard in Parliament, and never rants. He makes no threats and does not talk of bloodshed or revolution; but seeks by fair means to create a just public opinion which shall shame England into giving the Irish people a chance to own land and make homes of their own.

The Emperor of China is just now in a serious difficulty. Young though he is, he has already to maintain some seventy women on his establishment in various capacities, and, like every other gentleman who has ladies under his protection, the duty devolves upon him of clothing them. This would be a comparatively easy task were the seventy fair ones of a reasonable turn of mind. But, unhappily for the peace of the Brother of the Sun and Moon, their extravagance is pronounced to be beyond all bounds. Two hundred and fifty thousand taels, which is more than half of the land tax of the empire, were expended last year in silk, satin, gauze, velvet, red and gilt paper, and pearls. It is said that one dress which is in possession of an Empress was covered last year with seed pearls worked in so peculiar a fashion as to have cost a fabulous sum. With respect to this robe there is trouble ahead. The Empress is aged, though the dress is new. If she die, according to custom, it must be burned, supposing it to be in her possession at the time of her demise. She refuses to part with it, and the idea of this wastefulness, coupled with the prospect of increased extravagance in the coming year, trouble the owner of the vermilion pencil exceedingly.

A True Fable.

A wolf, who was known among his friends as sagacious, swift, sly, and enduring, and who seldom went to bed hungry, one day met a woodchopper's son in the forest. Hostilities between boys and wolves had been suspended for a short time on account of a campmeeting in that neighborhood, and the wolf and the boy therefore sat down on a log to discuss the weather and draw each other out on the transformation theory.

The wolf never had a fair chance to look a boy over. His rule had been to eat them first and look them over afterward. He now observed that his companion was twice as handsome as he was, and the fact rankled in his jealous mind. He forgot that he had been differently graded by nature in the beginning, and he began casting about to see how he could get even. He finally made up his mind that it was the boy's red coat which made all the difference, so he carelessly observed:

"I don't suppose you'd like to part with that old patched coat of yours, would you?"

The boy was up to string-games and balloon ascensions, and so closed with an offer to lend the wolf his coat for a week if the latter would guide him to a den where three young foxes could be secured.

As soon as the wolf secured the coat he wrapped it around him and declared the truce between the wolves and the boys at an end. That had been his little game from the start. Sounding his war-howl, the wolf summoned his friends to help make bologna of poor Tom, but as the eager brutes came up they went for the red coat and the boy went for a tree.

No wolf has any business wearing a boy's outfit, even if it would add to his beauty, and this one was soon clawed into bag-strings and his bones hung on a jack-pine for the wind to fool with.

Looking down from his perch in the tree, the boy remarked:

"In the first place, don't try to play a swine game. In the second place, don't go on the principle that everybody else is a fool."

MORAL:

Preserves won't last without sugar, and your neighbor has just as much right to keep chickens as you have to keep a dog.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Lesson.

Old X. lectures his nephew, a confirmed gambler. "Then you never played, did you, uncle?" "Yes, once, in 1847, at Baden. A gentleman whom I didn't know proposed a game of ecarte at 10 francs. I was weak enough to agree; he lost ten games." "Then you must have won 100 francs." "Yes, I won them, that is so; but I might have lost them, and I have never touched a card since; it was a lesson."

FARM NOTES.

A stock-keeper reports curing many bad warts on cattle and horses, during several years, by application to each of "one good daub of tar."

California cultivates Brazilian artichokes, which yield 400 bushels to the acre. They are fine for stock, but are difficult to get out of the ground when once established.

A writer in the *Garden* says that if potting soil is placed for a day or two in the hen-yard every particle of it is dug over, and all grubs and eggs of insects are picked out.

Buckwheat-straw, which heretofore has been considered of little value, has of late been utilized by some of the Western farmers by chopping it fine and adding meal to it. A small quantity fed to stock occasionally would be relished, no doubt.

Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, favors September calves, because, dropped in that month, they escape the trying heats of summer, can be pushed during the winter with grain, and in spring are ready for grass as soon as it appears.

A good test of the hardiness of any variety of forest trees is found in the ripening of its seeds (fruit). If a tree does not perfect its seeds in a given locality, it is good evidence that it is not sufficiently hardy to be generally cultivated in such sections.

Bees Wintered on Summer Stands.—"I have wintered on summer stands ten years and have not lost a colony. My plan is to drive stakes around and within six or eight inches, then fill in hay or straw, and cover over to keep rain out."—*E. D., Godfrey, Iowa.*

Seeding Clover with Millet.—"In June, 1778, I mixed two quarts of clover seed with four to six quarts of millet, as near as I can recollect, and sowed it on about one-fourth of an acre, from which I had taken a crop of potatoes the previous year. The ground was plowed and harrowed before sowing, and the millet and clover dragged. I not only obtained a good crop of millet, but a perfect catch of clover.—*E. M. Potter, Kalamazoo, Mich.*

To Keep Wells Pure.—A correspondent of the *Inter Ocean*, writing from Battle Creek, Mich., says that he purified his well of water, which was so subject to many worms, bugs and other insects as to render it almost unfit for drinking, by placing in the well a couple of good-sized trout. They have kept perfectly healthy, and have eaten up every live thing in the water. In the winter season crumbs of bread or crackers are thrown in. The water is perfectly pure and sweet.

Green Manure.—"My success has been very gratifying in sowing corn, oats, buckwheat or rye for plowing under instead of clover. For this purpose I use one or the other of the crops according to the time of the year for sowing, and taking into the calculation the length of time the crop could occupy the land. All these crops, however, could be grown and plowed under within the time required for growing the one crop of clover. In this contains the main advantage of their use over clover as a renovating crop."—*Henry Ives, Batavia, N. Y.*

Dry Cows.—It is a common practice among some dairymen to give their cows, when dry, but scanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk, or is dried up, any feed is considered enough for her. I think this is a great mistake, and the result is a diminished product of milk, both in quantity and quality, when she does come in. There is a large draught on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it; and to keep the cow in a good condition good feed is as important as when she is giving milk. It is my opinion that one dollar's worth of feed when the cow is dry is worth one and a half dollars after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in she will not digest enough food to support the system, and, at the same time, to make a large quantity of milk.—*Monthly Bulletin of the American Jersey Cattle Club.*

Farmers Who Are Wide Awake.—Farmers who are wide awake and given to investigation don't sow so much wheat to the acre as they formerly did, and they don't sow it so deep. The great, heavy harrows of ten or twenty years ago are not now employed by them in covering seed, and the drill, which can be depended on better, is becoming universally popular. In broadcast sowing, after the ground is thoroughly prepared, the Thomas smoothing-harrow covers the seed deep enough. A Wisconsin writer gives the result of an experiment in planting at different depths—on the surface, one-fourth inch, one-half inch, three-fourths inch and so on to several inches. That on the surface lay two weeks before sprouting; that one-fourth to three-fourths inch deep came up in four or five days, and so on, getting later as the depth increased. The last to come up was planted three and a half inches deep, and was fourteen days in reaching the surface. At the end of six weeks that planted one-fourth to one-half inch deep stood far ahead of the rest.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Uses of Paper.

So accustomed are we to the use—and abuse—of paper, that we hardly realize its immense importance and value. We are all, high and low, rich and poor, benefited by it. It is almost as necessary to our comfortable existence as the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. It is the medium by which we bring those near who are distant from us, and by which we intercommunicate wishes, plans, purposes and business one with another. It makes educational facilities practicable; it furnishes the books we read, and with which we transact all commercial business; it becomes the messenger which gives us our daily, weekly and monthly news and public comment; it represents our money values, and, with the aid of the printing press, passes as a moneyed currency in nearly all civilized lands. The commercial world, the literary world, the mechanical, manufacturing and mercantile worlds, and others of less importance, would be almost valueless, and of but little account, without the ability to command the use of a sheet of paper. It is voice, hearing and eyesight to humanity.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Never use skewers, as they allow meat juices to escape.

Never touch lettuce with a knife, as it impairs the flavor and destroys the crispness of the leaf; always tear it apart with the fingers.

Roots and tubers must be plump, even sized, with fresh, unshriveled skins, and are good from ripening time until they begin to sprout. All green vegetables should be very crisp, fresh and juicy, and are best just before flowering.

Ladies doing their own marketing will do well to remember that young poultry may be told by the tip of the breast-bone being soft and easily bent between the fingers, and when fresh by its bright, full eye, pliant feet and soft, moist skin.

Speaking of pigeons, if a cook can draw her birds without mangling or soiling them, and then compare them so as to combine an inviting appearance with an enjoyable flavor, she proves that she has pursued her art with taste and discretion.

Fresh poultry may be known by its full, bright eyes, pliable feet, and moist skin; the best is plump, fat, and nearly white. The feet and neck of a chicken suitable for broiling are large in proportion to its size; the tip of the breast bone is soft and easily bent between the fingers.

To boil eggs properly place them in a dish having a close cover; pour over boiling water, [illegible] from [illegible]. Eggs cooked in this way are more delicate and digestible than when allowed to boil in the old. The heat of the water cooks them slowly to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the yolk harder than the white.

Beef should be of a bright red color, well streaked with yellowish fat, and surrounded with a thick outside layer of fat. Good mutton is bright red, with plenty of hard white fat. Veal and pork should be of a bright flesh color, with an abundance of hard, white, semi-transparent fat. Lamb of the best kind has delicate, rosy meat, and white, almost transparent, fat.

The *American Poultry Yard* says: Poultry requires skillful carving. The requisites are grace of manner, ease in the performance, a sharp knife of medium size, a perfect knowledge of the position of joints and the most complete mode of dissecting. Etiquette teaches us that the carver retains his seat while carving, managing his hands and elbows artistically, etc. Common sense teaches us that the carver has far better control over the platter while standing, is more at ease, the knife is less liable to slip, and with the majority of carvers the table-cloth is likely to escape with fewer soiled spots.

Why He Reformed.

Edward Delancey was an old-timer, and he looked it every inch of him as he scraped his boot sole to his honor in the Police Court.

"Back again?" said the magistrate, looking up and recognizing him. "We haven't seen you for many a day."

The prisoner tried to suppress a hiccough, and murmured very solemnly: "No more you have, sir, no more you have. I've been a much-altered man lately. You wouldn't know me for the last six months."

"Indeed. Given up drinking, then?"

"Not a drop of liquor did I taste in all that time, sir. Honor bright."

"You don't mean to say you gave up loafing," said his Honor, in surprise.

"Not a day's work did I lose, sir. Up early and at it right smart till night. Oh, I did not waste my time, depend on it."

"Goodness me, what a reform!"

"Reform! You may well say that. No one saw me out o' nights gallavantin' round. No, indeed, I went right home when work was over, and kept to my room all night. I didn't take even a stroll."

"Wonderful!"

"And, beside, I've got to be quite gentle. I didn't harm a fly all that time. Some fellows were mighty rough on me, too, and ordered me about pooty sharply. But I didn't raise any rumpus; I didn't say a hard word to 'em at all."

"Why, you have been quite a Christian."

"Indeed I have. You wouldn't believe it, but I've been to services regularly every Sunday, and I've got heaps o' tracts given to me."

"Well, wonders will never cease," said his Honor, hesitating to sign the commitment. "But where have you been all the time?"

"In the penitentiary, sir," blandly responded the prisoner.—*New York Herald.*

Honest.

A Vermont pastor attempted a little personal labor by way of remonstrance with one of his parishioners who seldom attended worship, and whose morals were very questionable, and who, withal, was not overstocked with knowledge or brains. He replied in the usual form: "O, I am honest, and love my fellow-men." "Very well," replied the pastor; "but you ought to love God, also." "O, I do," he replied; "I love God and my fellow men, and everything God has made, except these 'tarnal spotted adders." The pastor subsided.

Some men saw by a railroad time-table at Warsaw, Ark., that a certain train was not to stop there. They offered to pay the station agent well if he would somehow get them aboard, but he said it could not be done. Then they tied a rail on the track, which stopped the train, sure enough, but wrecked it so effectually that it could not start again.

DIPHTHERIA.

How to Prevent the Spread of the Dreaded Disease.

The following circular is issued by the Boston Board of Health, for the purpose of more widely extending the knowledge of a few well attested facts concerning diphtheria, and reminding all persons that greater care should be exercised to prevent the spread of this much-dreaded disease. Its cautions and directions are good for every locality. Diphtheria is contagious and infectious, and may be easily communicated, either directly or indirectly, from person to person. It may be conveyed directly in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing, or indirectly by infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc.

The poison clings with great tenacity to rooms, houses, articles of furniture and clothing, and may occasion the disease, even after the lapse of months. Diphtheria attacks all classes, at all ages, and at all seasons of the year. By preference it attacks children and those who are debilitated from exposure to filth, dampness or foul air from whatever source.

When a case of diphtheria occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed, as far as possible, by one person only. The sick-chamber should be well warmed and exposed to sunlight and well aired; its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window and table drapery, woolen carpets, upholstered furniture and all hangings, should be removed from the room during the sickness. The physician and nurse, as a rule, should be the only persons admitted to the room.

Visitors to the infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children especially should not be admitted. All clothing removed from the patient, or [illegible] boiling water, or in a tub of disinfecting fluid (8 oz. sulphate zinc, 1 oz. carbolic acid, and 3 gallons water) by the nurse before being carried through the house or handled by any other person. They may be soaked in this fluid for an hour, and then placed in boiling water for boiling.

It is better not to use handkerchiefs for cleaning the nostrils and mouth of the patient, but rather soft rags, which should be immediately thereafter burned. All vessels for receiving the discharges of the patient should constantly contain some disinfecting fluid. Water closets and privies in the house should be disinfected daily with a solution of copperas—two pounds to a gallon of water. Every kind and source of filth in and around the house should be thoroughly removed, and disinfectants freely used. Cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate the disease. Drains should be put in perfect order, and ventilated by a four-inch straight pipe extended above the highest point of the roof of the house in every instance, terminating at a distance from any chimney or other ventilator. Children in the family should not attend school or mingle with other children until the patient has wholly recovered, and all infected articles have been disinfected.

On the recovery or death of the patient the most thorough disinfection should follow. The room and all articles in it should be at once subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur as follows: Close the room tightly and burn two and a half pounds of sulphur to each one thousand feet of cubic space. After four or six hours open the room and expose it to the air and sunlight for a week. Anything that can be boiled without injury may be so treated. The walls and ceilings should be dry rubbed or lime-washed, and the floors washed with soap and water, to which may be added a little carbolic acid. When death occurs the body should be immediately placed in the coffin, with disinfectants, and the coffin tightly and finally closed. No public funeral should ever take place at the house where the patient died, nor elsewhere, unless the coffin remains hermetically sealed.

Tramps and Their Signs.

Jim Ward, who signs himself "Chief," writes to the Troy *Times*: I have just returned to your city, after a tour of exploration down South lasting several months, and reading in your paper an article on tramps and their marks, I desire to be allowed, as an old veteran of that "honorable" body known as "the tramp organization," to correct a few mistakes. I claim that the tramps were the originators of the mystic marks which have so frequently adorned fences, gate posts and doors, although it is possible that soap agents—members of another branch of the tramp organization—have since adopted these marks for business purposes. When tramping was good—and that was some years ago—it was understood by us that all houses where the inmates were good for food, clothing or money were to be marked in order to give us little trouble when we wanted anything. Where only a meal could be obtained, this fact was indicated by a small square; where a fellow would get the grand bounce an X expressed it, and for clothing he was directed by XX. Money houses were marked $; a house where the inmates were [illegible], was marked by a great big D. But at the present day tramps are not guided by these marks, as there are few houses where tramps are regularly fed. The tramp bore is now played out, but whatever may be said against the tramp it cannot be denied that he has made his mark in this world.

A Wooden Watch.

A North Carolina paper, the Abingdon *Standard*, has the following: "Some time ago Mr. E. A. Johnson, of Johnson Brothers, jewelers, of this place, made a plain, open-face, wooden watch that attracted a great deal of attention, but was subsequently eclipsed by Mr. Doriot, of Bristol, in a watch somewhat more elaborate in design. Not to be outdone, Mr. Johnson put to work on another watch, and has turned out a handsome double-case stem-winder and stem-setter, every piece of which, save the main and hair springs and crystal, are of wood and made entirely by his own hands. Even the springs to the cases are made of wood. It keeps splendid time, and is sufficiently strong to be used as a pocket time-keeper. It is of ordinary size, and when ornamented, as he expects to do, will be a handsome tribute to his skill and ingenuity.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

Curious Epitaph.—The following curious epitaph is to be seen (or was) in Hadleigh Church, Suffolk, England:

The charnel mounted on the w
[illegible] to be seen or funer
A matron plain, domestic
In care and pain continu
Not slow, nor gay, nor prodig
Yet neighborly and hospit
Her children seven yet living
Her fifty-seventh year hence did c
To rest her body natur
In hopes to rise spiritu

ALL.

Power of a Growing Tree.—Walton Hall had at one time its own corn-mill, and when that inconvenient necessity no longer existed, the millstone was laid by in an orchard and forgotten. The diameter of this circular stone measured five feet and a half, while its depth averaged seven inches throughout; its central hole had a diameter of eleven inches. By mere accident some bird or squirrel had dropped the fruit of the filbert tree through this hole on to the earth, and in 1812 the seedling was seen rising up through the unwonted channel. As its trunk gradually grew through this aperture and increased, its power to raise the ponderous mass of stone was speculated upon by many. Would the filbert tree die in the attempt? Would it burst the millstone? Or would it lift it? In the end the little filbert tree lifted the millstone, and by 1863 wore it like a crinoline about its trunk, and Mr. Waterton used to sit upon it under the branching shades.

Bible Terms.—Readers of the Bible [illegible] holy scriptures.

A day's journey was 33 and 1-5 miles.

A Sabbath-day's journey was about ⅞ of an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed is said to have been nearly 11 feet long.

A cubit is nearly 22 inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel is about 50 cents.

A shekel of gold is $9.07.

A talent of silver was $1,650.86.

A talent of gold was $26,448.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents.

A farthing was 3 cents.

A gerah was 2 cents.

A mite was ¼ a cent.

A homer contained 78 gallons and 5 pints.

An ephah, or bath, 7 gallons and 4 pints.

A hin was 1 gallon and 2 pints.

A firkin was 7 pints. An omer 6 pints.

A cab was 3 pints. A log was ½ a pint.

How Trout Hear Noises in the Water.—Prof. E. D. Cope, a well-known naturalist, controverts in the *Forest and Stream* Seth Green's allegation that trout cannot hear. The professor says that there is a nerve at the base of every scale on a trout, at the point where the scale is united with the skin. All these nerves, from the base of every scale, lead to a large ganglion situated on the center of the forehead of the fish below the eyes. Nerves from this ganglion communicate to the internal ear. These nerves, at the base of each scale, are formed to receive vibrations in the water. Any vibration in the water reaching the scales of the fish is thus communicated to the internal ear. If the trout were in a flume, and one of the timbers that supported the flume rested in the running water on the ground, the vibrations of this running water on the ground would be carried by this timber to the flume and to the water in it, four feet above. The ear of the fish would separate and take cognizance of the difference in the vibrations, as the human ear in the air distinguishes the difference between the voices of friends. Prof. Cope's explanation is complete in scientific detail, and is made clear by a drawing of the scale, ganglions and internal ear.

Interesting Facts.—The tomb of Edward I., who died in 1301, was opened Jan. 2, 1770, after 463 years had elapsed. His body was almost perfect. Canute (the Dane), who crossed over to England in 1017, was found 1779, by workmen who repaired Winchester Cathedral, where his body had reposed nearly 750 years, perfectly fresh. In 1569, three Roman soldiers, fully equipped with warlike implement, were dug out of a bed of peat in Ireland, where they had probably lain 1,500 years. Their bodies were perfectly fresh and plump. In the reign of James II. of England, after the fall of the Church of Astley, in Warwickshire, there was taken up the corpse of Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset, who was buried the 10th of October, 1530, in the twenty-second year of Henry VII.; and although it had lain there seventy-eight years, the eyes, hair, flesh, nails, and joints remained as though it had been newly buried. Robert Braybrook, who was consecrated Bishop of London in 1381, and who died in 1404, and was buried in St. Paul's, was taken out of his tomb, after the great fire in 1666, during the repairs of the cathedral, and, although he had lain there no less than 262 years, his body was found firm as to skin, hair, joints and nails. The Convent de St. Domingo was lately demolished in search of treasure supposed to be concealed there, and the body of Prince Rodrigues taken out, who had been buried alive in 1565, exactly as when placed 250 years before. His daughter, 2 years and 6 months old, was lying at her father's feet, and as perfectly preserved as himself. The position of his hands shows that he was suspended by the body and neck till he died. Marks of the cord and of the burning iron are deeply recorded on various parts of the body. His hair and beard are firm, his skin natural in hue and texture, without the least trace of decomposition in any part.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 26, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

The Courier is opposed to the constitutional amendments. We don't believe it can tell why in its own language.—Republican.

That which the Republican does, or does not believe, is of little consequence in an intelligent community. "Its own language" condemns it.

* * *

The democrats are asking that the law which gives ex-Union soldiers the position of policemen in the District of Columbia be repealed, and that ex-rebels be appointed. How does this set on the DeKalb soldiers' stomachs?—Republican.

It is not likely that ex-soldiers will be greatly worried concerning the above badly mixed item; there is not a sensible person in the county who would not pronounce it a willfully told lie.

* * *

Committee Meeting.

Pursuant to call, the democratic central committee of DeKalb county met at the court-house at 10 o'clock a. m., Feb'y. 20. Every township committeeman was present except Mr. Joseph Sewell of Franklin, who was prevented from attending by the death of a relative. The meeting was called to order by W. L. Blair, chairman. Theo. Reed and W. H. Dills were appointed secretaries. There being a number of prominent democrats present from each of the several townships, a motion was made and carried permitting all democrats present to take part in the proceedings. The chairman submitted several matters of importance with suggestions, asking that the same be duly considered, after which the meeting adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

The meeting was called to order at the appointed time, when the subject of primary elections was brought up for discussion. After a full and free expression, pro and con, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the subject of holding primary elections instead of delegate conventions for the nomination of county officers be referred to a committee of five, which committee shall carefully consider the propriety of making the proposed change, and if such change is deemed advisable, said committee shall prepare a plan or system for conducting such primary election and report the same to the next democratic county convention for adoption or rejection. Provided that no action of this committee shall in any way affect the campaign of 1880.

The chairman named the following persons to constitute the committee named in the foregoing resolution: Theo. Reed, B. D. Thomas, Jas. A. Barns, W. L. Blair and S. S. Shutt.

After some discussion of the proposition to change the number of delegates to the county convention, the meeting decided to leave the representation as heretofore established, viz.: One delegate for each ten democratic voters.

The following resolution relative to the selection of township committeemen was read and adopted:

RESOLVED, First, that the democrats of the several election precincts meet in caucus on the next to the last Saturday in March, 1880, and biennially thereafter, for the purpose of nominating township officers to be voted for at the April election; also, that they at the same time choose a chairman (who shall be ex-officio the member of central committee of the county from that precinct) and a secretary and such other officers as they deem proper; and at the same time transact such other business as may come before them, and recommend to the county central committee such matters as they may think fit.

Second, That each local committee, immediately after such township meetings, shall forward to the chairman of the county central committee a copy of the proceedings of such meeting, together with the postoffice address of each officer and nominee.

Third, That in the month of April, after said elections, said local committeemen shall meet in Auburn, upon the call of the chairman of the county central committee, for the purpose of electing a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer and such other officers of the county central committee for the next two years as they may deem proper, and for the performances of such other duties as devolve upon the central committee.

Upon motion of Jas. A. Barns, the delegates from DeKalb county to the democratic state convention at Indianapolis, June 9, 1880, are requested, in case of a division of opinion among the delegates, to cast the vote of the delegation pro rata.

The large attendance and good feeling manifested in the meeting, leads us to believe that the democrats of DeKalb have decided upon an active and energetic campaign. All agree that none but good and strong men shall be placed upon the county ticket—men who will unite the party and who can command the support of all who believe in democratic principles. The county is democratic by a decided majority, and if harmony prevails the entire county ticket is sure to be elected.

The new committee will meet on the call of the chairman some time during the month of April. In the meantime put forward the best men in the party for township officers and be sure to elect them.

The Constitutional Amendments.

Below we give the proposed amendments to the constitution of Indiana as they have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses of the general assemblies of 1877 and 1879, and by an act of the last general assembly, approved March 10, 1879, these said amendments are to be submitted to the electors of the state of Indiana for ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1880. The law providing for the submission of these amendments to the electors of the state enacts that the "secretary of state shall procure ballots of blue paper, on each of which shall be printed the proposed amendments, and below each amendment shall be printed the word 'Yes' in one line, and in another line the word 'No;' that any qualified elector may vote for or against any amendment by depositing one of said ballots in the ballot-box. If he intends to vote for any amendment, he shall leave thereunder the word 'Yes,' and erase the word 'No' by drawing a line across it, or otherwise. If he intends to vote against any amendment, the word 'Yes' shall in like manner be stricken out and the word 'No' left; and if both words are allowed to remain, without either of them being so erased, the vote shall not be counted either way." These amendments are designated by numbers, and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, numbers 7 and 8 having failed to receive a majority of votes of both branches of the last general assembly.

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 2 ARTICLE 2.

Reads as follows:—

In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend section 2 of article 2 so as to read as follows:—

In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resideded in the state during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election; and every male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in the state during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding said election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 5, ARTICLE 2.

Reads as follows:

No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Simply provides for the striking out of the whole of section 5, article 2, as given above.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 14, ARTICLE 2.

Reads as follows:—

All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October.

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Amend section 14, article 2, so as to read as follows:

All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law. Provided, that the general assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts, of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officers shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE 4.

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this constitution, and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of 21.

Sec. 5. The number of senators and representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants, above 21 years of age, in each: Provided that the first and second elections of members of the general assembly, under this constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the general assembly, before the adoption of this constitution.

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Provides for striking the word "white" from sections 4 and 5, as given above, conforming the same to the constitution of the United States.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—14TH CLAUSE OF SEC. 22, ART. 4.

Reads as follows:—

In relation to fees and salaries.

AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Provides for adding to the clause above given, so that it would read as follows:—

In relation to fees or salaries, except the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 1, ARTICLE 7.

Reads as follows:—

The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, in circuit courts and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may establish.

AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Provides for striking the words "such inferior courts" and substituting the words "such other courts." The section as amended will read as follows:

"The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and such other courts as the general assembly may establish."

—o—

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE 13.

Reads as follows:—

Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in the state after the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the state contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the state, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their decendants, as may be in the state at the adoption of this constitution, and may be willing to emigrate

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Strikes out the entire thirteenth article, and in lieu thereof inserts the following:

"No political or municipal corporation in this state shall ever become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding 2 per centum on the value of taxable property within said corporation, to be ascertained by the last assesment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporations shall be void; provided that in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for public protection and defense, to such amount as may be requested in such petition."

* * *

It is reported that the ex-sheriff of Paulding county, whose term only expired a few weeks ago, is behind $5,000; that is, he is short that much in his settlement. It don't pay to be sheriff of that county if this is an honest showing which of course is, as the ex-sheriff is a democrat.—Republican.

It is also reported that the office of treasurer of Marion county, Indiana, has been filled by republicans for fifteen years, and that every treasurer holding that office during the time given, has retired from the office a defaulter. It pays to be a republican treasurer of Marion county.

Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati, June 22, 1880.

The national democratic committee met at Washington City last Monday, and decided to hold the national convention at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, June 22, 1880. We are well pleased with the selection, as it points to a western man as the nominee. Jewett's friends were evidently on the ground.

Ex-Representative Saylor, of Ohio, presented the claim of Cincinnati in a very eloquent manner. In extending to the committee a cordial invitation and request that they hold the next convention in Cincinnati, he did not wish to detract at all from other cities; "but," he added, "whatever advantages either of the cities which have been heretofore mentioned may possess, Cincinnati can duplicate them in some respects, and in others more than duplicate them. The facilities by which Cincinnati can be reached are not surpassed by the facilities of any other place. So far as the accommodation of the convention is concerned, he maintained that no other city presented the advantages of that city. "Luxury and comfort," he said, could be extended to all the delegations. Music hall, the building which it is proposed to occupy, has recently been erected. It will seat 4,500, and has an entertaining capacity of 7,000. He spoke of several halls which could be appropriated and used as headquarters and committee rooms. He was authorized to say to the committee that Cincinnati will bear all expenses, provide headquarters and committee rooms for every state free of charge, and do all necessary printing. The gentlemen of the committee would be properly entertained, and the expenses of conveying them and their families to and from the city would be borne by Cincinnati. He said it was the intention of Cincinnati to make the national democratic convetion a No 1. convention, whereas, if it should be held in Chicago, it would, now that the date is fixed for June 22, be a third convention (the republican and greenback conventions preceeding it). In concluding he said: "As Cincinnati named the man in 1856, so will she name him in 1880."

Harris, of the Ohio delegation, corroborated the statements that there would be no increase in hotel rates, and pledged himself to be personally responsible for the assertion.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Lautzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale separately at public auction, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1880,

the following tracts of land, situate in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen [13], and part of the northeast quarter of said section, bounded by a line commencing at a point seventy [70] rods south of the northwest corner of the south half of said northeast quarter, and running thence east on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the east line of said section, thence south to the southeast corner of said northeast quarter, thence west on the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the center of said section, thence north to the place of beginning. All in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY HINES,
Administrator.

9-5t

THE ADVANCE
IN PRICE OF ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
Since last season is fully 15 per cent.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY
Fortunately laid in a large supply before the boom in prices took place and propose to give their customers the benefit of
OLD PRICES!

A Superb Assortment to Select From!

TOILET QUILTS, $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 each.
RICHARD'S SHIRTING LINENS, all Nos. at old prices.
LOOM TABLE DAMASKS, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, $1.15, 1.35, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS, all widths, 50c, 58c, 65c, 75c, 85c per yard.
TOWLINGS, CRASHES, DIAPERS, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c per yard.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, 1,000 dozen, at $1,00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.80, 2.00 per doz.
BLEACHED DAMASK TOWELS, $1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, 800 dozen, at $1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz.
Glass Towelings, Daylies, Tidies, Piano Covers, Table Covers, Spreads, Lace and Nottingham Curtains. Also 300 packages of brown and bleached MUSLINS at extremely low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

MY NAME IS REBUS!

I am traveling for the BOOT UPSIDE DOWN. Take me home and read me,
IF YOU DARE.

We will present to any patron of the
BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,
who will bring or send us the first correct solution to the annexed rebus, the following presents:

We will present to the first lady customer one pair of FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES.

To the first gentleman customer, one pair of best SHOES for self.

To the first Miss of 15, or under, best FRENCH KID SHOE, or other goods to the amount of $5.00, for each present.

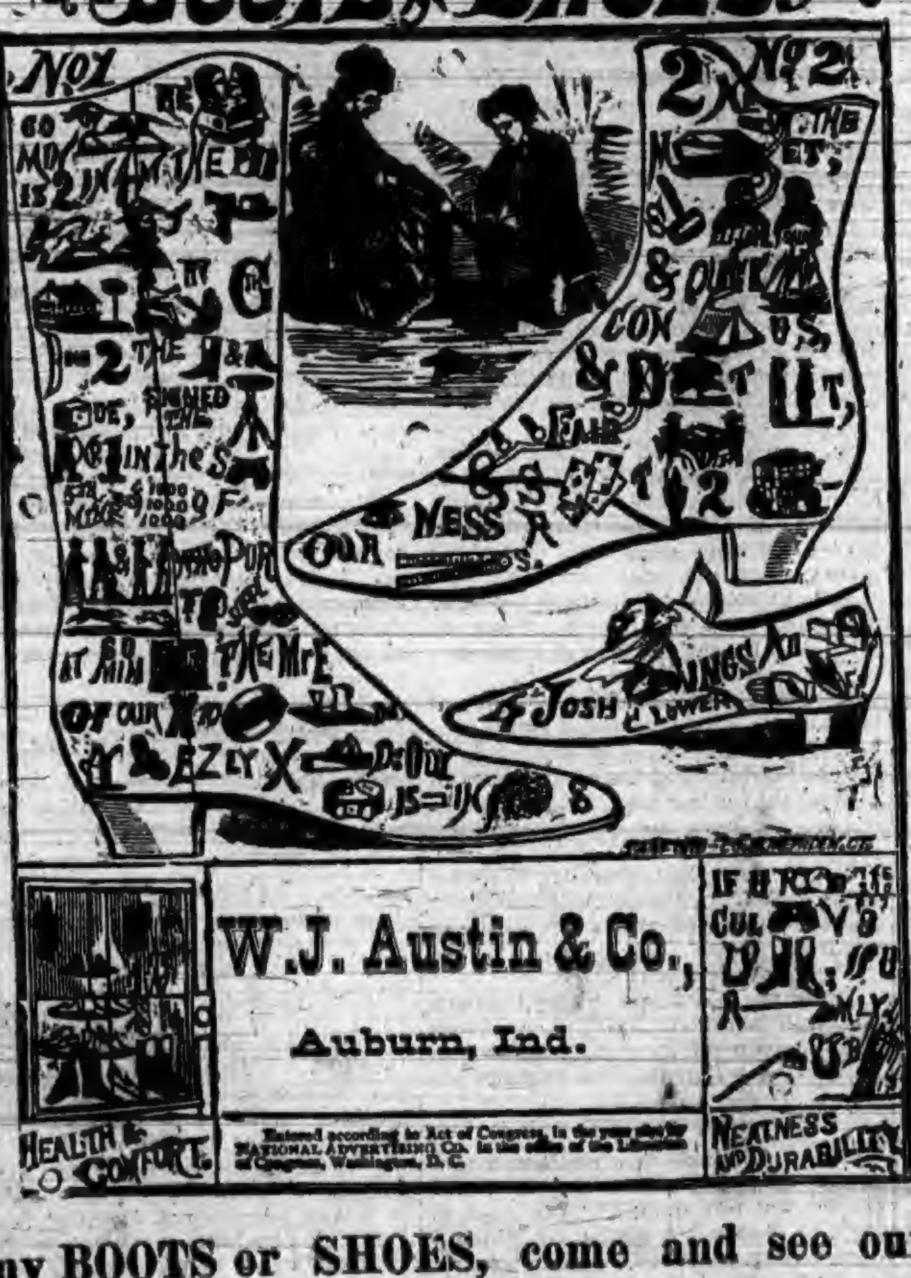

No Two Numbers
Taken from the same family.

The solution must be plainly written and enclosed in a
Sealed Envelope!
which will be numbered as received, and on
March 15, 1880
will be opened at the
Boot Upside Down
by a disinterested person and the prizes awarded as before stated.

When you want any BOOTS or SHOES, come and see our stock and examine prices. Remember the place,

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.
Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—As a broom jockey, Mrs. B—— is a success.

—Buy your dress goods at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Oh! the mud, the beautiful wet, the elegant damp.

—Extra bargains in clothing at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-8t.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for embroideries and laces, etc. 9-8t.

McQuiston & Ralston sell the best flour in the market. Try it. 9-8t.

—Just tell your folks that we will soon have a band in Auburn.

—Ruchings from 10c. to $1.00 per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-8t.

—This is a lovely day overhead,—if some of us were only going that way.

—Sherm. Hollister has been laid up part of this week with a bad, bad cold.

—Use the best Arbuckles' Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 9-8t.

—Sheriff Leas and lady were lookers on at the dance at Garrett last Monday evening.

—Choice millet seed for sale by C. Rummel, superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor. 7-6t.

—Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Columbia City, spent a day or two in Auburn this week visiting friends.

—Preaching at the Baptist church next Sabbath morning. In the evening Elder Bay will conduct a children's meeting.

—J. F. Davis, of Portsmouth, Ohio, sold in one year fourteen thousand boxes of "Sellers' Liver Pills." Try them.

—A precious gem is "Sellers' Cough Syrup"—has never been known to fail in curing colds, coughs, and whooping cough. Price 25c.

—The senior editor of this paper is to-day laid up with ague and a severe cold, the former of which he has suffered with for some time past.

—The conductor's ball at Garrett was a success in every particular. Every person present was pleased, and the music and supper were highly complimented.

—I. N. Shilling was agreeably surprised last week by the visit of a cousin whom he had not seen for thirty-two years. They had a little mutual surprise-party for a few minutes.

—A large lot of ladies' and children's hosiery, ladies' and misses' gloves, ruchings, silk handkerchiefs, back combs, buttons, embroideries, etc., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-8t.

—It is probable that Dr. T. G. Matheny will now discontinue his weekly visits to Ft. Wayne, as he received his diploma Tuesday evening as a graduate of one of the medical colleges.

—Miss Maudie Abright has been quite sick during the past week with fever. She is now much better, however, and her bright face will soon be seen again in the familiar places.

—Examine Goodman's dinner-pail, the only thing of the kind that is not injurious to health. It is convenient, durable and cheap. B. Goodman, patentee and sole manufacturer, Auburn Indiana. 7tf

—A brief communication from Garrett, signed "One of the Boys" and reflecting on the action of some of the temperance people, cannot be published, principally because no signature accompanied it.

—The elevator at the Jackson depot is being remodeled and fixed up for next season's business, and we understand that the railroad company will otherwise improve the depot and grounds soon.

—There isn't a town in this state, with equal population, that can compare with Goshen. In point of modern improvements and handsome residences, wide streets and well paved sidewalks, it wears the belt.

—Harry Stamets says the hotel at the junction is a success, and we are glad to know it. It is certainly a great convenience to the traveling public, and we trust its patronage may far exceed his most sanguine expectations.

—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Auburn, for the week ending Feb. 21, 1880:

Samuel C. Crane,
E. E. Logan,
Willie McGowan,
William Shell.

Jos. Rainier, Postmaster.

—What sign is it when a young man scuffs his foot back of a married woman?—Churubusco Herald.

If he "scuffs" it on the back of a married woman, it is a positive sign that he is trying to settle an old grudge.

—We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the "Medical College of Fort Wayne;" but owing to the fact that we didn't get it until the morning after the performance came off, we have concluded not to go last Tuesday evening.

—Dick Edgerton, accompanied by his charming smile, was a caller at this office last Friday. Dick splits himself in two pieces and distributes them in Fort Wayne and Hicksville, though we have reasons to believe that the part with the heart in it dwells always at Fort Wayne.

—The report of school No. 9, Jackson township, the correspondence of Alpha from Newville, and the list of presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McGee, at their wedding anniversary last week in Garrett, have all been crowded out of this issue. They will be found on the first page next week.

—Brother Tom Starr, editor of the Hicksville News, was in our little city a few hours Friday; he was on his way to Defiance, via Auburn and return, and made a pleasant call on the Courier. Tom has done a good work in Hicksville, and we think he is in every sense worthy of all the prosperity the News can carry.

—Conductor Covert, of the Fort Wayne and Jackson road, thinks it would be a good scheme to have a little office in one end of the train, where the passengers would have to step up and whack up. This would at least relieve conductors of having to answer twenty-seven thousand questions every time they pass through the train.

—The Garrett Hearld man's sensitive, pure nature was apparently greatly shocked by a recent item in the Courier. We had forgotten about him or we shouldn't have written it. Probably, though, if the Herald contained an occasional item of home news, instead of stale jokes and almanac rehash, we shouldn't have forgotten its existence.

—Tom Bell, at Allen's livery barn, is prepared to treat sick horses in all the various phazes of disease peculiar to this noble animal. He has had many years' experience in the handling of horses, and therefore has the knowledge which is only gained by practice. He has several sick horses now under treatment, and has room and time for more. Terms reasonable.

—Two empty box-cars standing on the side-track at the Jackson depot undertook, last Saturday afternoon, to beat a freight-train down to the junction; at the end of the switch, however, there was trouble. The train insisted on its right of way and bounced the two cars off the track, doing about $100 damage. The unruly cars were put back and told to stay there, nobody else being to blame for the mishap.

—Last Thursday, at about noon, down near the Presbyterian church, Fred. Clark struck a "bonanz"; he found a hair-pin and beautiful set of bangs—with girl detached—and he has been mad ever since because he didn't find the girl instead of the bangs. The young lady who is thus unfortunately separated from her fore-top can find the same at this office, where we have put it in a big safe, under a combination lock.

—Billy Little was away up on his "dig" last Friday. In consideration of a two-dollar bill he agreed to haul a load of wood for the Neoteric's, and he did so; but he had to thrash two men in the transaction—one on whose place he got the wood, and the other who ran into his wagon on the road. Then, to cap the climax, he came near having to thump the whole Neoteric club before he could obtain his well-earned ducats; but he got 'em, all the same, and all's quiet along the B. & O.

—Two haggard and destitute old women, aged 70 and 80 years, in company with a boy about 18 years, took refuge from the wintery breezes in a box-car at the Jackson depot, Monday night last, and came near freezing to death. In the compassion of his heart, Frank Copper built a big fire in the depot and invited them to thaw out, until, having in some way obtained means, they boarded the Tuesday noon train for Angola. They were indeed a forlorn looking trio, and would enlist the sympathy of a street-lamp in whose light they might chance to pass.

—That excuse for a newspaper, the Republican, printed at Auburn, thinks "it would be funny to see the Courier prosper if Hank Little didn't write its 'funny' articles." As far as the envious and willful misrepresentations of the above-named blacking-box label are concerned, the Courier doesn't care a fig; lies don't cost anything, and therefore the Republican deals extensively in that line of goods. But we started out to suggest that folks who dwell in glass tenements shouldn't throw bowlders. Hank Little isn't in the newspaper business now; he got disgusted with it not long since; he used to work in the Republican office, and there hasn't been any readable matter in that sheet since he left; if his labors could be handed in C. O. D., he might again be induced to furnish the brains for that establishment, but, like the rest of humanity, he prefers remuneration for his services.

—A gentleman of leisure, with his insides too profusely lubricated, stumbled into Joe Abright's at about 11:30 o'clock—or perhaps twelve—last Monday night. This not being Mr. Abright's reception hour, he mildly inquired what the gentleman would have; but receiving no definite response he remarked, "Well, if you'll just wait till I get my pants and boots on, I'll endeavor to ascertain your wants." At the conclusion of this gentle insinuation the intruder took a giraffe step from the house therein to the sidewalk thereout, closely followed by Joe, who collared him and turned him—not inside out, but—over to Marshal Scott. It proved to be a clear case of mental delusion, occasioned by too much tampering with the "flowing bowl," as the fellow was in search of a hotel. He spent the night in the "jug" and was next morning turned loose on a cold unfeeling world.

THAT HAZZARD-OUS NOTE.

Its Final Disposal at Indianapolis.

Last Saturday a number of our citizens left for Indianapolis, for the purpose of settling the only remaining trouble consequent upon the crookedness of the wily George Hazzard. The trial of the case took place in the United States court last Monday, the suit having been brought by the First National bank, against Hazzard, Lanning, Ensley and Cuppy. The witnesses for the bank were Messrs. Jacob Walborn, W. H. McIntyre, Guy Plumb and Isaac Hague, while those on the defense were John L. Davis, H. C. Peterson, G. W. Gordon, R. D. Tefft, J. E. Rose, T. J. Cuppy, A. Robbins, Nick Ensley, and W. H. Dills. The following synopsis of the case, taken from the Indianapolis Sentinel, gives the sum and substance of the transaction:

"The suit was commenced on a note for $1,000, made payable to Lanning, who endorsed it over to the bank, which suit was begun eighteen months since. Attorney Harris represented the plaintiff (the bank) and General Harrison was counsel for Ensley and Cuppy. Ensley set up in answer to the complaint that his name was forged to the note. The bank then accepted about 25 per cent. of Cuppy, and took judgment against Hazzard and Lanning.

It was stated to a Sentinel reporter yesterday, by a reliable citizen of Auburn, that after the bank had bought this note, and when Hazzard was brought back he paid $17,000 to the bank, a part of which sum was applied to this note. They afterward brought suit on the note, and denied that Ensley's name was forged to it. As for Hazzard, his transactions from the first are of the queerest character, and would be interesting matter for a novel. The manner in which the bank was instituted, the procurement of signatures of the men of the town by Hazzard, the manner in which he tried and partially succeeded in satisfying the bank bonds, are all of the sharpest kind of practice."

We understand that the above account from the Sentinel is slightly in error in some of the details of an immaterial character. However, as this is the wind-up, it is to be hoped that the excitement will quiet down; that better feeling will be engendered, and that all will endeavor to repair the injury that has been done in our midst. We are also informed that the bank and parties concerned in this last affair have acted most magnanimously towards themselves and others, and now "Let us have peace."

Republican District Convention.

Agreeable with the call of the republican state central committee, delegations from the several counties composing the 12th congressional district met at the court-house in Auburn, yesterday, the 25th inst. The meeting was called to order by H. C. Peterson, of DeKalb, and W. C. Glasgow, of Lagrange was chosen as permanent president. James U. Miller, of the Steuben Republican was elected secretary, and all other republican editors present, assistant secretaries. Glasgow, on taking the chair delivered himself of an exceedingly windy oration, probably prepared for the occasion; in other respects he made a fair presiding officer.

Nominations for two delegates to the republican national convention at Chicago being next in order, the following persons were named:

Judge Wm. Clapp, of Noble county; C. K. Baxter, of DeKalb; S. P. Williams, of Lagrange; John W. Baker, of Whitley.

The first ballot being informal, resulted as follows:

Clapp, 59; Baxter, 47; Williams, 32, and Baker, 10.

The first formal ballot resulted in the election of Clapp and Baxter by the following vote: Clapp, 72; Baxter, 43; Williams, 25, and Baker 8.

For alternate delegates but two names were presented, viz: Samuel Bates, of Steuben county, and Capt. Newman, of Lagrange, who were elected by acclamation. A resolution to instruct the delegates to the state convention from this district to use their influence to secure the appointment of R. M. Lockhart, of DeKalb, as a delegate to the national convention from the state at large, was introduced. Inasmuch as DeKalb already had one delegate, there was opposition to the resolution, and it was withdrawn, and a similar one adopted in favor of Hon. J. S. Collins, of Whitley. Robert Stratton, of Allen, was elected chairman of the district committee and ex-officio member of the state central committee.

The time and place for holding the congressional nominating convention was left to be fixed by the district committee. The meeting adjourned.

Carr's Corners.

—Come to the literary Tuesday evenin

—Cyrus Weaver is at present lying very low with consumption.

Silas Hogen has returned from Michigan, and reports times prosperous.

—A son of John Shugars has been quite sick for several days, but is slowly improving under the care of Dr. Alyn.

—William Carr has contracted for timber with Sheets & Thomas to the amount of three hundred dollars, for railroad ties.

—Hampton Miller, from Pleasant Lake, is at present buying several car loads of stock from this vicinity. His efforts thus far have been successful.

—Last Thursday evening there was a very pleasant party at Stephen Martin's. Everybody present expressed themselves very much pleased with the reception given.

—The literary society last week was quite interesting. The question discussed was: "Is compulsory education just." John Neff was general of the affirmatives, while Uncle Jefferson lead the negatives. The general came out victorious.

MURPHY.

St. Joe.

D. H. Murray and G. H. Munn, of Newville, were in town Friday.

—Some of the office-seekers are again looking up their interests before the spring elections. Anything from supervisor up will do.

—The railroad question is again exciting some of the Newvillians; but this time it is two roads—one east and west, and another north and south.

—Two of our prominent men were wont to speculate in February wheat, and now they are at a loss to know on which side of the columns to put the $30—profit or loss.

—Engine No. 346 of the B. & O., going west, flew the track at this place Monday morning, which delayed train No. 19 and the local some time. No damage was done, except to the souls of some of the train men, who came near swearing themselves blind.

—The recklessness with which a few of our worthy (?) church-members disregard the rules of the church is surprising in the extreme. Last Sunday we observed several of these pious and would-be prominent church-members busily engaged in loading logs on a train. Verily, "Money is the root of all evil."

—Through the influence of the sisters in the church at this place, quite a reformation has begun among the tobacco-chewers of St. Joe, several having dropped the habit on account of words spoken by the ladies. Whenever men and boys claiming to be gentlemen cannot sit one hour in church without depositing puddles of tobacco-juice on the floor, we think it about time that some such steps be taken, and the ladies have fought a good fight.

School Reports.

NO. 5, WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

List of scholars who have not been absent during the second and third months of school at this place:

Sarah Morr,
Belle Smurr,
John Livergood,
John Shafer,
Ellen Moore,
John Smurr,
Cora Meese,
George Moore,
Charles Shafer.
Phil. Livergood,
John Moore,
George Harwood,
Joseph Livergood,
Joseph Brown,
George Morr,
Pluma Miller,
Judson Miller,
Almon Moore,
Clement Harwood,
Hiram Moore,
Ella Bunge,
Blanche Boyd,
Pearly Miller,
Levett Love,
Presly Brown,
May Brown.
Charles Wallace,
Charles North,
Clide Shafer.

J. J. Exkright, Teacher.

NO. 6, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Names of pupils who were neither absent or tardy during the month ending Feb. 18, 1880:

Elmer Bishop,
Milton Bishop,
Sylvester Johnson,
Myrtle Johnson,
Lewis Johnson,
George Johnson,
Daniel Mullen,
William Dove,
Obediah Boren,
Cornie Gifford,
Charles Wyatt,
Edward Beaty,
Nelson Morr,
Joseph Ferguson,
Lester Cobler,
Henry Cobler,
Ada Shearer,
Mary Shearer,
Allie Bishop,
Jennie Bishop,
Nettie Berry,
Minnie Johnson,
Lula Boren,
Tebitha Baughman,
Ollie Tarney,
Jennie Ferguson.

Number of pupils enrolled, 35; per cent. of attendance, 96; number of cases of tardiness, 8; time lost by tardiness, 2 hours and 20 minutes.

S. M. High, Teacher.

NO. 7, CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Feb. 18, 1880. Names of pupils neither absent or tardy:

Minnie Walter,
Ida Scholes,
Amelia Milliman,
Marshall Hadsell,
Sherman Gee,
Albert Milliman,
George Milliman,
Charles Hoyt,
Joseph Walter.

Our teachers' society is in a flourishing condition. We do not have enough seats for the audience unless the weather is very bad, as all the inhabitants, both old and young, attend. Although the weather has been against us, yet we have met every Tuesday and Friday evenings of this term, and much valuable information has been imparted to all who have attended.

Frank Scholes, Teacher.

CORUNNA.

In the higher department, the names of pupils neither absent or tardy, are:

W. A. Franks,
David Haney,
Emery Shook,
David Shook,
Frank Quince,
Lizzie Jordan,
Ella Jordan.

Number of pupils enrolled, 42; average daily attendance, 30; average daily absence, 11; time lost by tardiness, 6 days.

W. F. Hehan, Teacher.

In the primary department the following pupils were neither absent or tardy:

Benj. Shook,
Flora Bachtyl,
Benj. Heist,
Nettie Smith,
Edna Orr,
Nettie McKee,
Elmer Bachtyl,
Archie Mercer,
Bertha Orr,
Thomas Orr,
Sammy Jordan.

Number of pupils enrolled, 47; average daily attendance, 38; time lost by tardiness, 6 hours and 30 minutes.

Josie A. Rush, Teacher.

Tickets, Tickets, Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.,
Auburn, Ind.
8-tf

To Whom it may Concern.

This is to Certify, That my wife, Eliza Rice, has been afflicted with a troublesome cough for more than seven years. I have expended a large amount of money with the best physicians in the country, and for the many remedies advertised to cure all diseases of the lungs, with but little satisfaction or relief, and she was daily becoming more discouraged, and her cough growing worse. It had become apparent to me that something must be done for her immediate relief, or it would soon be too late. About this time, January 19, 1879, Dr. White's Pulmonaria was highly recommended to me and I at once purchased of our druggist, Mr. J. S. Powell, six bottles for five dollars, which was guaranteed to cure her cough or money would be refunded. I am pleased to inform my friends and the public generally that she was greatly relieved by the first few doses, and continued to grow better until she was entirely cured by the use of this valuable medicine. It has performed all that is claimed for it, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with consumption, coughs, etc. My wife and myself can be consulted at any time in regard to the above wonderful cure.

LEWIS RICE.

Hoopeston, Ill., October 5, 1879.

For sale by Casebeer & Matheny.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1879.

I was taken with an acute attack of rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first I employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros'. drug store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all suffering with Rheumatism.

Respectfully,
Matt McDermott, I. C. R. R. shops.

Mr. Neidher, Taylorville, Pa. writes: „My mother, an old lady of sixty years, suffered for thirty years with rheumatism, to such an extent that she was at times entirly lame. We procured from Messrs. Ludwig Bros. druggists, in Scranton, Pa. a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and saw our efforts crowned with perfect success. Mother was relieved."

Mr. Philip Kemlinger, an old subscriber of our paper, and well known in the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two years had suffered with rheumatism in the shoulder, during which time she had been treated by several physicians without success, had been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.—Bucyrus, Ohio, Courier, Feb. 13, 1879.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
88 Calhoun st, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

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"	12.00	"	"	"	10.00
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"	6.50	"	"	"	5.00
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To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

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[High priced wool was NOT pulled over our eyes.]
SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

WHY NOT?

BY ALVIN C. CASWELL.

In spring time when the warbling
Of the birds is heard alway,
Shall we not enjoy their singing
In the balmy air, I pray?
Why not?

When flowers their leaves unfolding
Bursting into nature's bloom,
Shall we not, the hours beguiling,
Thus enjoy their sweet perfume?
Why not?

In summer when hill and valley
Are arrayed in living green,
When the days are warm and sultry,
We'll enjoy the cooling stream.
Why not?

When the dewdrops kiss the flowers
As they raise their tiny heads,
We will seek the rosy bowers
By some guardian angel led.
Why not?

In autumn, when the leaves are falling,
And mosquitoes fill the air,
When luscious fruit is ripening,
We'll partake of dainty fare.
Why not?

When the music of the water
Laughing comes from brook and stream,
Then the golden harvests totter,
May we not of plenty dream?
Why not?

In winter, when cold and chilly,
And the snowflakes fill the air,
We will help the poor and needy—
They shall of our bounty share.
Why not?

When the hoary frosts of winter
Blanch the fields and fill the air,
When the Christmas dinner's ready,
May I meet my loved ones there.
Why not?

TRAWVILLE, Ill.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

BY HARRIET E. S. CHESSY.

"'Over the hills to the poor-house.' There, that is just my case," said old Mrs. Williams, taking off her glasses and laying aside the paper that contained the poem alluded to.

"Not quite so bad as that," replied the neighborly friend whom she addressed.

"Well, I expect it will come to that; next month I have got to be toted down to my daughter's, in Jersey. You know I stay two years with Betsy, here, and then two years with Emily. I have done that ever since my son moved off West. He said at the time he went I could go with him, but he knew that would be impossible, with my feeble health, so it was safe to make me the offer. When our farm was sold in Jersey, he took the money, came here to York State, bought a farm, the one adjoining this where Betsy now lives, and had the deed made out in his own name. He had no right to do it, of course; and why the girls and I allowed him to is now a mystery to me; for they should have shared equally with him, and I been allowed the use of a third; and, then, my two boys in California should have had something. But we were all so foolish as to allow that selfish Cal to get it into his own hands. The girls got married, or I cannot say how they would have got along, and I am left on their hands."

"Don't he send you any money to help yourself with?"

"No, not a cent; he has got a wife that would prevent his doing that, if she could, even if he were inclined to. She treated me shamefully the little time I lived with her, before they moved West. She little realized or cared how hard I worked to help earn the property she was then living on. With house work, dairy, six children—one of whom died when he was 12 years old—to take care of, never having any hired help within doors, but one or two hired men to cook for a good part of the year, I generally had plenty of work to do. For months together, in spring and summer, I arose at 4 in the morning, and was so hurried through the whole day that I could not find time to sit down long enough to comb my hair until 9 in the evening. And after that hour I often had about an hour's work to do before I could retire. We always had a good deal of company, too, and a schoolmarm and schoolmaster to board five or six weeks, each, during the year; for it was then the fashion for teachers to board around, particularly in the rural districts. I know I thought it something of a tax to put up teachers' and children's dinners so many weeks in the year, and what I remember as one of my worst tasks was going around into the cold rooms in winter—for we never kept but one fire—and making up five or six beds. It is almost a wonder the little children did not freeze, sleeping in those great cold rooms; but I did my best to try to keep them comfortable, going around to their rooms every night and tucking up the bed-clothes, until they were fairly grown up. My husband used to tell me I made a slave of myself for my children, but I did it with a free will, and would do the same again if I were to live my life over again. When my little boy died I know I nearly mourned myself to death; and then how glad I was I had always tried to make him so happy and comfortable. And then, when the other two boys went off to California, I was glad I had been so good and motherly to them. They were young, one 16 and the other 18. It seemed almost like burying them to let them go; but their father thought it might be the best for them in the end. But he did not live long enough afterward to know whether they were successful or not, having died in less than a year after they went. They have now been there six years, have both married, and write that they do not much more than make a good living."

"Don't they ever send you any money, either?"

"No, they don't know but I have plenty to be comfortable, as I have never written them about Cal's unkind behavior."

"I should write and tell them about it, Mrs. Williams, for I should say he is the greatest scamp outside of prison walls."

"Only selfish, Mrs. Blandon, that is all," replied the poor old lady, tears gushing from her eyes.

"Well, do your two California boys write you kind and frequent letters?"

"They do not write very often, having families of their own to care for, but write kindly, though not as I do to them."

"I am glad I never had any children, Mrs. Williams. I believe my money serves me better."

"If you had them you would find them inexpressibly dear to you."

"No doubt I would, but I would want them all girls. I believe a daughter is a daughter all her life; and a son is a son till he gets him a wife."

"My daughters are very kind to me," said the old lady.

"And their husbands?" asked Mrs. Blandon.

"Well, Betsy's husband is a good sort of a man, you know, and is kind in his way. But the one in Jersey, Emily's husband, would rather I were anywhere else than there; ten to one if he speaks to me after I get there; but I have to go, or else, 'over the hills to the poor-house.'" Here the poor woman burst out crying. "But Emily likes to have me with her, and I think I do her a great deal of good by taking care of the children, and doing the light work, but he—well, I suppose it would be better if I were dead and out of the way, and I sometimes think the end is not far off."

"I hope it is a good ways off," said her friend, "and, now that I have heard your story, which is really a pitiable one, I will make you an offer. You know, Mrs. Williams, I am quite alone, with the exception of the servant girl I keep, and am sufficiently well off to give somebody a home; and now, if you will come and live with me the ensuing two years, instead of going back to Jersey to encounter sour looks, you shall be perfectly welcome. Indeed, I will consider it a favor to have you with me, as I am in want of your genial company; and it always was my nature to want some one around me to pet a little."

Mrs. Williams caught hold of the lady's hand and raised it to her lips, so delighted was she at the proposal made to her. "I will come," she said, "and try to make you just as little trouble as I possibly can—oh, thank you—thanks."

"Do not mention the word trouble again in connection with your coming. I am not sure but it is a wholly selfish act on my part; I want your company."

"Well, I will try to be as agreeable as an ignorant old woman like me can be."

"All but the ignorant, Mrs. Williams; you are as good company as I want."

The terrors of her tour to Jersey now over, the old lady was the happy of happiest. Betsy, too, was pleased at the thought of having her mother so near her. Mrs. Blandon lived in a pleasant, grand, old house, luxuriously furnished, for she was wealthy. The grounds in summer, with their flowers, fountains, graveled walks, quiet lawns, and singing birds, seemed like a paradise to old Mrs. Williams' former way of living. Then, hearing no words but the kindliest, besides having been promised shortly after she went to live with Mrs. Blandon that she always should have a home with her, she was constantly in a frame of mind to offer thanks to God for giving her so good a friend. Thus, after raising up her children, a stranger proved the greater friend to her.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

What Saved Jackson.

Mr. S. Park Baker, of Youngstown, N. Y., after having read a current account of the Jackson-Dickinson duel, thus writes to a friend in Kentucky: There is one feature about this duel with Dickinson, however, that seems a little peculiar, and that is that Gen. Jackson, who was a very spare man in his person, should have been dressed in a loose-fitting gown or coat, so that his antagonist could not readily tell the location of his body. Dickinson aimed right, and if Jackson's body had been where Dickinson supposed it was, and where, perhaps, the *coda duello* would say it ought to have been, there is no just reason to doubt that Gen. Jackson would at that time have "passed in his checks," for the ball from Dickinson's pistol would have struck his heart beyond any doubt, according to the account of the duel. Now, the criticism and point I make in the character of "Old Hickory," in respect to this duel, is this: Having dressed himself in a manner to deceive Dickinson as to the precise location of his (Jackson's) body, and, having received Dickinson's bullet without any serious injury, it was not a just and fair thing in Jackson afterward to take deliberate aim at Dickinson and kill him. No matter what the provocation was on the part of Dickinson which led to the duel, it seems to me that, having resorted to what was then considered an honorable method of settling the difficulty, they were each bound to give the other fair play, and the only excuse or justification I can find for Gen. Jackson for his deliberate and premeditated killing of Dickinson is the fact that perhaps, upon general principles, Dickinson ought to have been killed for slandering so upright and estimable a woman as the wife of Gen. Jackson. In reading an account of this fight I am reminded of the duel between John Randolph and Kentucky's most illustrious citizen, Henry Clay, in 1826, only the termination of this duel was not so disastrous as the former, and yet it might have been if Mr. Clay had not, to some extent, been deceived as to the location or position of Randolph's body, for it was stated by some one that Mr. Clay remarked after the duel was over that he might as well shoot at a pair of tongs as at Randolph.

Ascent of Vesuvius.

Henceforth Vesuvius may be ascended by means of a railway which is 900 meters in length. The line has been constructed with great care upon a solid pavement, and it is believed to be perfectly secure from all incursions of lava. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone. The wheels of the carriages are so made as to be free from any danger of leaving the rails, beside which each carriage is furnished with an exceedingly powerful automatic brake, which, should the rope by any chance break, will stop the train almost instantaneously. One of the chief features of the undertaking was the water supply, but that has been obviated by the formation of two very large reservoirs, one at the station, the other near the observatory.

A CHINESE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

Studying With Whipping-Boys and Sleeping Watched by Handmaids.

[From the Hong Kong Daily Press.]

The sons of the Manchu Emperors (hwang-tsz) undergo from their tenderest youth a system of the strictest education. Rising at about 3 o'clock in the morning, they first take their lesson in Chinese literature, under the superintendence of the only tutor, who has the title of shih-fu or "master." The tutor rises from his chair as soon as the imperial pupils enter, and receives from the latter a courtesy (ts-ch'ien), which is then returned in the same form. The tutor takes the seat of honor, and when the lesson is learned the pupil brings up his book, deposits it before his teacher, and returns to his seat to repeat the task by heart. If the lesson is not learned the tutor requests a eunuch in attendance to bring the ferule (ch'ing-pan) and makes a show of administering correction. But each imperial pupil is accompanied by eight fellow-students (pwan-tub,) known in the Manchu language as ha-ha-chu, who study the same books as their young master. When it becomes necessary to admonish the latter more seriously the ha-ha-chu are beaten with the ferule vicariously; but when the imperial pupil acquits himself well they are, on the other hand, commended or rewarded. A recalcitrant and obstinate Prince is, as the last resort, actually himself flogged, though probably only nominally, by the teacher, or taken before the Emperor, who directs a eunuch to pinch his cheeks (ch'ih pa jou). The late Emperor T'ung-chih was frequently tweaked in this way by order of the Empresses.

The Chinese lesson occupies two hours; after this come the Manchu and Mongol lessons in composition, given by the teachers who enjoy the less honorable title of se-fu, and who are obliged to meet their pupil at the door and make the first obeisance. Then come lessons in various spoken languages—Manchu, Mongol, T'angat, and in local Chinese dialects. After these come courses of instruction in foot and horse archery (ma-pu-chien), athletics, fencing, putting the stone, etc. (kung-tau-shih), under the guidance of a class of instructors called an-ta. The whole of the young Princes' day is taken up with mental or physical exercises, and they retire to rest at a very early hour. At suitable intervals their meals are weighed out for them, and on no account are they allowed to indulge in the pleasures of the table. At the age of 15 they must marry.

The Emperor sleeps with eight handmaids (ch'ang-tsai) sitting upon his bed and sixteen others (ta-ying) underneath the bed, all of them girls from the imperial household (nei-wu-fu). Their function is to keep watch over his Majesty, and they are not allowed to sneeze, cough, spit, or utter any sound. The movements of the Emperor after waking in the morning are signalized by a clapping of hands on the part of the eunuch on guard. Once a year—on New Year's day—the Emperor and Empress preside at a grand banquet, the Empress sitting on the Emperor's left hand. This is the only occasion during the year on which the Emperor can see his wives together, and compare their respective merits. The Empress presents articles of food (k'e-shih) to the eunuchs, who receive it from her Majesty on their knees, and the Emperor performs the same politeness to the women. The Emperor is spoken of and to as hwangchang—"Majesty"—by all but the members of the inner banners, who use the term "chu-tsz"—"dominus." The Emperor, Empress and concubines are all called by the eunuchs "fo-ye," or "chu-tsz," that is, "Buddha" or "dominus," and the imperial Princes "ye"—the latter term equivalent to "sire." They are spoken of as "ako."

The three inner gates of the imperial apartments are never entered even by eunuchs, and, of men, only eunuchs are allowed to pass the fifth gate, which is watched by a corps of imperial guards (shi-wei), who are authorized to strike the shins of even the highest officer who may approach without giving the word. If an inmate of the female apartments wishes to purchase anything, or to communicate with the outer world, she must send a handmaid to sound the iron plate (tien), or the clapper (bang-tsz), with which the harem is provided, on which the head eunuch approaches to inquire who is in want of assistance. Having learned who calls he dispatches the under eunuch especially attached to this department, who addresses the handmaid and takes her orders, either verbally or on a slip of paper.

The Cabinet Ministers (chun-chi) rise every morning at 2, present themselves at court at 3 a. m. and are then received in audience. Their meals are served up gratis from the Emperor's pantry, and the whole day is spent at the palace until 4 p. m. on "off" days, and till 6 p. m. on days when there is military business to discuss. Thus the only time they can call their own is from, say 5 p. m. to 2 a. m. If indisposed, of course they may obtain leave of absence, which must frequently be a great boon. The chun-chi never return the calls of any but the most distinguished provincial officers, and even then this is done on the way from the palace.

The Noble Red Woman.

A man living in Goodwin canon says that while near an Indian camp the other day he was attracted by groans and screams in the wickiup, and going to it he found a squaw who had just given birth to twins. While he was standing there the squaw, without paying any attention to him, deliberately picked up one of the infants, and, setting her teeth into its throat, fairly choked it to death before his eyes and before he could interfere. Upon questioning her as to her reason for killing the infant, she replied: "Two papoose, no good; one, heap plenty," and that was all he could learn from her about the matter. This practice is a common thing among the Shoshones, and but one of a pair of twins, always the male, is allowed to live. The method used by the squaws in carrying their babies in a basket on their back makes it inconvenient for them to attend to two, and so a choice is made, and one of the pair disposed of.—*Eureka (Nev.) Leader.*

HOW HE CAME TO GET MARRIED.

It may be *funny*, but I've done it. I've got a rib and a baby. Shadows departed—oyster stews, brandy cocktails, cigar boxes, boot-jacks, absconding shirt buttons, whist and dominoes. Shadows present—hoop skirts, bandboxes, ribbons, gaiters, long stockings, juvenile dresses, tin trumpets, little willow chairs, cradles, bibs, pap, sugar-teats, paragoric, hive sirup, castor oil, Godfrey's cordial, soothing sirup, rhubarb, senna, salts, squills and doctor's bills. Shadows future—more nine-pound babies, more hive sirup, etc., etc. I'll just tell you how I got caught. I was always the darndest, most tea-custard bashful fellow you ever did see; it was kinder in my line to be taken with the shakes every time I saw a pretty gal approaching me, and I'd cross the street any time rather than face one; 'twasn't because I didn't like the critters, for if I was behind a fence looking through a knot hole I couldn't look at one long enough. Well, my sister Lib gave a party one night, and I stayed away from home because I was too bashful to face the music. I hung around the house whistling "Old Dan Tucker," dancing to keep my feet warm, watching the heads bobbing up and down behind the window curtains, and wishing the thundering party would break up so I could get to my room. I smoked a bunch of cigars, and as it was getting late and mighty uncomfortable, I concluded to shin up the door-post. No sooner said than done, and I soon found myself snug in bed. "Now," says I, "let her rip! Dance till your wind gives out!" And, cuddling under the quilts, Morpheus grabbed me. I was dreaming of soft-shell crabs and stewed tripe, and was having a good time, when some one knocked at the door and woke me up. "Rap!" again, I laid low. "Rap, rap, rap!" Then I heard a whispering, and I knew there was a whole raft of gals outside. "Rap, rap!" Then Lib sings out, "Jack, are you there?" "Yes," says I. Then came a roar of laughter. "Let us in," says she. "I won't," says I; "can't you let a fellow alone?" "Are you abed?" says she. "I am," says I. "Get up," says she. "I won't," says I. Then came another laugh. By thunder! I began to get riled. "Get out, you petticoated scarecrows!" I cried; "can't you get a beau without hunting a fellow out of bed? I won't go home with you—I won't, so you may clear out!" And, throwing a boot at the door, I felt better. But, presently, oh, mortal buttons! I heard a still, small voice, very much like Sister Lib's, and it said, "Jack, you have to get up, for the girls' things are in there!" Oh, Lord, what a pickle!

Think of me in bed, all covered with shawls, muffs, bonnets and cloaks, and twenty girls outside the door waiting to get in! If I had stopped to think, I should have died on the spot. As it was, I rolled out among the bonnet-wire and ribbons in a hurry. "Smash!" went the millinery in every direction. I had to dress in the dark—for there was a crack in the door, and girls *will* peep—and the way I fumbled about was a death on straw hats. The critical moment came. I opened the door and found myself right among the women. "Oh, my bonnet!" cried one. "Oh, my Leghorn!" cried another, and they pitched in. They pulled me this way and that, boxed my ears, and one bright-eyed little piece—Sal —— her name was—put her arms around my neck and kissed me right on my lips. Human nature couldn't stand that, and I gave her as good as she sent. It was the first time I ever got a taste, and it was powerful good. I believe I could have kissed that gal from Julius Cæsar to Fourth of July. "Jack," said she, "we are sorry to disturb you, but won't you see me home?" "Yes," said I, "I will." I did do it, and had another smack at the gate, too. After that, we took a kinder turtle-doving after each other, both of us sighing like a barrel of new cider when we were away from each other. 'Twas at the close of a glorious summer day—the sun was setting behind a distant hog-pen—the chickens were going to roost—the bull-frogs were commencing their evening songs—the pollywogs, in their native mud puddles, were preparing themselves for the shades of night, and Sal and myself sat upon an antiquated back log, listening to the music of nature, such as tree toads, roosters and grunting pigs, and now and then the mellow music of a distant jackass was wafted to our ears by the gentle zephyrs that sighed among the mullein stalks, and came heavy laden with the delicious odor of hen roosts and pig styes. The last lingering rays of the setting sun, glancing from the brass buttons of a solitary horseman, shone through a knot hole in the hog pen, full in Sal's face, dyeing her hair with an orange-peel hue, and showing off my threadbare coat to a bad advantage—one of my arms was around Sal's waist, my hand resting on the small of her back—she was toying with my auburn locks of jet-black hue—she was almost gone, and I was ditto. She looked like a grasshopper dying with the hiccoughs, and I felt like a mud turtle choked with a codfish ball.

"Sal," says I, in a voice musical as the notes of a dying swan, "will you have me?"

She turned her eyes heavenward, clasped me by the hand, had an attack of the heaves and blind staggers, and, with a sigh that drew her shoe-strings to her palate, said "Yes!" She gave clear out then and squatted in my lap. I hugged her until I broke my suspenders, and her breath smelt of onions which she had eaten the week before.

Well, to make a long story short, she set the day, and we practiced for four weeks every night how we would walk into the room to be married, till we got so we could walk as graceful as a couple of Muscovy ducks.

The night, the company, and the minister came, the signal was given, and arm in arm we marched through the crowded hall. We were just entering the parlor door, when down I went kerslap on the oilcloth, pulling Sal after me. Some cussed fellow dropped a banana skin on the floor, and floored me. It split an awful hole in my cassimeres. It was too late to back out, so we marched in and were spliced, and taking a seat I watched the kissing the bride operation. My groomsman kissed her till I jumped up to take a slice, when, oh horror! a little 6-year-old imp had crawled behind me, and had pinned my coat to the chair, and in jumping up I again fell sprawling on the floor, to the admiration of the astonished multitude. I was finally put to bed and there all my troubles ended. Good night.

Canine and Human Intelligence.

Mr. Ramschneider and his friend August Fifemacher were out walking, and Mr. Ramschneider was boasting of the intelligence of his dog.

"See here," he said; "I place my hat here, in this fence corner; I conceal it under the brush and dried leaves. We will no gewalk on. We pass down the lane; we geturnen this corner; we stroll by the woods. I send Bismarck back for my hat. See, my friend? he comprehends me; he flies through the woods; he speeds down the lane; he disappears around the corner; presently he will back gekommen before I have time to catch cold in my head."

It was true, as Mr. Ernst Ramschneider had said. The intelligent dog, readily understanding what was wanted, sped down the lane and flew around the corner to get the hat. But he did not get it all the same. For, just as he flew around the corner, a wary, though not an affluent tramp, who had watched the circus from afar, was in the act of appropriating Mr. Ramschneider's new hat unto himself, and when the dog got up in short range he fired a clay-cold clod, as hard as a door-knob, at that faithful animal, with a force that knocked a howl out of him as long as a clothes-line, and sent him wailing and weeping back to his astonished master. And when Mr. Ramschneider and his friend hastened to investigate, they found under the brush an old hat, that had lived in more ash heaps than you could count in a week, and greasy and forbidding in its general appearance that Mr. Ramschneider wouldn't touch it with his cane. Far away, beneath the distant fields, they saw the sunlight shining on Mr. Ramschneider's $5 hat, and the tramp of the dusty highway was jogging along under it. But Mr. Ramschneider walked home bare as to his head, which is of the bald, baldy, and he hasn't got out of bed yet with the cold he caught.

Hoec fabula docet that you when you stake the instinct of the canis against the cheek of a tramp, you can just bet multum pecunia the canis will be left.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Ruined by a Spider.

Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the indoor walls of our houses foretell the near approach of rain; but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are the equally-certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Disjonval, seeking to beguile the tedium of his prison hours at Utrecht, had studied attentively the habits of the spider; and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways. In December, of 1794, the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland, and victory seemed certain if the frost, then of unprecedented severity, continued. The Dutch Envoy had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing, when the frost suddenly broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French Generals prepared to retreat; but the spider warned Disjonval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that his weather monitor never deceived. He contrived to communicate with the army of his countrymen and its Generals, who duly estimated his character, and relied upon his assurance that within a few days the water would again be passable by troops. They delayed their retreat. Within twelve days frost had returned—the French army triumphed. Disjonval was liberated; and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch nation.

An Editor Killed.

S. H. Brummet, editor of the Hollister (Cal.) *Enterprise*, was recently shot and killed by the editor of the *Telegraph*, G. W. Carleton, published at the same place. There had been an unusually animated controversy between the two papers respecting the publication of the delinquent tax-list. This culminated in the publication of a charge with blazing head-lines in the *Telegraph* that Brummet was a horse-thief and a scoundrel generally. Brummet met Carleton on the street and asked why such an infamous charge had been made against him. Without making any reply Carleton drew his revolver, and quick as a flash fired, the ball striking Brummet in the forehead. The wounded man lingered a few minutes and died. There was great indignation in Hollister over the event, and the authorities had considerable difficulty in protecting their prisoner from a crowd anxious to lynch him. Brummet was a young man and was generally esteemed in the community. The charge made against him grew out of a misunderstanding between himself and a former employer in a question of wages, in which Brummet settled the matter by appropriating for payment a horse, which he had in his possession. His employer did not see an opportunity of avenging himself through the law, so he procured the publication in Carleton's paper of an affidavit charging Brummet with being a thief, etc.

A St. Louis Butcher's Find.

As Joseph Busse, a St. Louis butcher was slicing up a cow to supply with beef the customers of his market, he saw among the contents of the animal's stomach a small, green, odd-looking lump. He picked at this lump until he had unrolled a wad of $10 greenbacks. J. C. Little, from whom Busse bought the cow, claimed the money, but Busse refuses to give it up, arguing that if a man wants to fatten his cattle on greenbacks the butchers will not object.

SMILES AND TEARS.

There is a sense of joy,
So potent and complete,
Which not alone doth show
A smiling countenance;
But welling dew of tears
In windows of the soul.

There is a sense of grief,
So potent and complete,
Which, not alone, is shown
By welling, bitter tears;
But, on the countenance,
The sad, expressive smile.

Such tears and smiles doth yield
Their blessings, as the dew
And light on drooping flowers.
But crocodile, horrid tears,
And satan smiles, doth win
Disaster and contempt.

KALAMAZOO, Mich. UNCLE LUTE.

PITH AND POINT.

ENOUGH for a scent—A penny cigar.

A DECEIVING age—Sausage.

"MY wedding trip," said the groom, as he stumbled over the bride's train.

A DEER park—One that costs more than it is worth.

THE man at the helm has a stern duty to perform.

THE young man's first razor—Her father's boot.

WHAT he calls his adored Sarah—A Sally of wit.

EYES are not eyes when cigar-smoke makes them water.

IT'S the same with the men as with eggs: You can't tell whether they are good or bad till they're broke.

A PHILOSOPHER says: You require in marriage precisely the same quality that you would in eating sausages—absolute confidence.

THIS is simple medical advice for curing a pimple: "First hold the pimple over a slow fire until it comes to a boil; then 'bust' it."

INDIGNANT wife—"If I had known you were coming home in this condition, I should have gone home to my father's." Inebriated husband—"Hic—would you? I'm awf sorry didn't shend you word—hic."

A DEALER in musical instruments, in one his advertisements, declares that his drums, among other articles that he has for sale, "can't be beat." Will he be kind enough to tell us what they are good for, then?

"WHAT a beautiful sight!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, rapturously, as she looked over the beautiful scenery from a Pennsylvania railroad car. "Yes," replied Jones, without raising his eyes from his paper, "anthracite."

AN Albany woman brings suit against a telephone company for trespass in putting its wires on the roof of her building. It isn't the trespass, however, that troubles her so much as the fact that there is gossip going on over her head that she cannot get hold of.

PATRICK and Biddy were engaged,
And time set to be married;
But Biddy flirted, Pat got mad,
And so the plan miscarried.
Then Biddy soothed her wounded heart,
And was to Michael wed;
Michael fell down between two cars
And home was carried dead.
"That was a lucky 'scape," said Pat,
"For if I'd married Biddy
I would have been in Michael's place,
And she'd have been my widdy."

A WELL-HUSBANDED lady is now residing in the State of Arkansas. She is 65 years of age, and is now living with that outrageous man who has assumed the position of being her fourteenth husband! It is said that in the hall of her house are thirteen pegs, upon each of which hangs a hat duly labeled as the property of each of the defunct husbands. It must take considerable courage "to hang up your hat" in that hall.

A SCIENTIST asserts that "the aggregation of bioplastic germs evidence an irresistible tendency to correlate their molecules in inverse ratio to the capillary processes of differentiation." This will not affect these young men who swore off on New Year's and intend to keep their pledge, but to those persons who are wasting their substance in beer, draw-poker, hot toddies, pool, and other intoxicating beverages it is a terrible warning. It must be a dreadful thing to have one's molecules correllated, etc.—*Norristown Herald.*

A BUNCH of flowers
A book or two,
A little billing,
A little coo,
A little coming
And going, till
They go to church
And say "I will."

And that ends it.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

Young man you're wrong—
You surely are;
You worked that rhyme
Just one too far.
It ends right there—
Oh! no, it don't,
For coming home
She says: "I won't!"

And that begins it.—*Elmira Gazette.*

The Bear Walked Away.

An Irishman of Montana was working a placer mine, a few miles from Bear Gulch, and visited that place one day to get his tools sharpened. Just as he was about to start back some one told him that if he would go home by the way of Sour Krout Gulch he could not miss his way, and would save several miles of walking.

Pat started out, but after traveling several miles the sun was almost down, and he had seen nothing that looked familiar. At last he made up his mind that he was lost, and, to use his own words, feared he "would be robbed and murthered intirely all alone."

While he was in this state of mind he spied a cinnamon bear on the side of the mountain, and was almost ready to fall to the ground with fright. Recovering his self-possession a little, he said:

"I thought it wouldn't do to let the bear think I was afraid of him, and concluded I might intimidate him by making him think there were siveral of me. So, walking a little faster, I called out as loud as iver I could, 'Mike! Oi say, Mike, hould on a bit till I catch up wid ye and the rest o' the b'ys.' When the bear heard that he walked away and said not a word."

SPEAKING of coincidences, Sheriff Clark, of Christian county, Ill., has a brother who is Sheriff of Christian county, Ky.

SABBATH READING.

The Little Old Church.

I went to the little church to-day
  Over the brook beyond the hill;
It looks as it looked when I went away,
  Green-yarded and white-paled still.

I was a youth when I crossed the sea
  To wander in foreign lands: and lo!
Now there is gray in my beard. Ah, me!
  Can it be so long ago?

There used to be in those far-back years
  A little girl with a happy face,
And a sweet, strange fashion of smiles and tears,
  And a young fawn's agile grace.

Who sat each Sunday serenely there
  In that little church, where the sunlight fell
Through the windows over her yellow hair,
  And over her face—ah well!

Ah well! And I—oh, that little maid!
  I loved her truly. Each Sabbath day
I'd go there, and watch how the sunshine played
  In her hair ere I went away;

Ere I went away: that was long years back,
  And now I am middle-aged, forsooth;
It's hard that a brave, strong lad, good lack!
  Must give up his brave, strong youth.

While a little church for years can seem
  Unchanged. Why, to-day they sang that strain
That they sang long ago—it was like a dream
  Of my dead youth come again.

I sat in a dim, back-corner pew
  Where I sat when a boy; and I closed my eyes,
Till thoughts of the past and the present grew
  Into the solemn mysteries.

I dreamed I was young again—that there,
  In the seat three paces in front of me,
The sunshine was dancing on yellow hair—
  And I thought: "Can this thing be?

I went to her grave 'neath the church-yard tree
  On this very morn ere I came in here—
Where I thought of the things that used to be,
  Till I felt on my face a tear;

"And now to think if I open my eyes
  I shall see her kneel in that pew and pray
With a soul that is ready for paradise,
  As she did ere I went away!"

I opened my eyes, and looked: but lo!
  The pew was empty: the sunlight strayed
Up and down on the cushioned seat, as though
  It sought for the little maid.

A butterfly drifted in, and flew
  For a moment about, then out again;
"Into my life she came like you,
  And went," I faltered in pain.

Then the preacher read: "Even as water spilled
  On the ground that cannot be gathered again
Are the children of men;" and the sad words filled
  My soul with a sadder pain.

When lo! the butterfly fluttered in
  Once more: and the preacher's lips then read,
"As little children are, free from sin—"
  "She is gathered to God," I said.

And I said: "You went, but you have returned;
  I shall see her again in the years to be—
In the years to be!"—and my sad heart burned
  By the wayside there, in me.

I had not entered for many years
  A church of Christ as I did to-day;
Till this morning my eyes had not known tears
  Since the time when I went away.

I think I shall go to this church always
  Till they carry me out to the grave-yard tree,
For the sake of that dear girl's sweet young face
  And the days that used to be.
—*Sunday Afternoon.*

The Great Master.

"I am my own master!" cried a young man, proudly, when a friend tried to persuade him from an enterprise which he had on hand; "I am my own master!"

"Did you ever consider what a responsible post that is?" asked his friend.

"Responsible—is it?"

"A master must lay out the work he wants done, and see that it is done right. He should try to secure the best ends by the best means. He must keep on the lookout against obstacles and accidents, and watch that everything goes straight, else he must fail!"

"Well?"

"To be master of yourself you have your conscience to keep clear, your heart to cultivate, your temper to govern, your will to direct, and your judgment to instruct. You are master over a hard lot, and if you don't master them they will master you."

"That is so," said the young man.

"Now, I could undertake no such thing," said his friend. "I should fail, sure, if I did. Saul wanted to be his own master, and failed. Herod did. Judas did. No man is fit for it. 'One is my Master, even Christ.' I work under His direction. He is regular, and where He is Master all goes well."

The Broken Graft.

The late Dr. Spencer said that, when he was a lad, his father gave him a little tree that had just been grafted. One day, in his father's absence, he let the colt into the garden, and the young animal broke off the graft. It was mended, however, on the following day, and continued to grow finely.

Years passed, and young Spencer became a man, and a minister. Some time after he became a pastor, he made a visit to the old homestead where he spent his boyhood. His little sapling had become a large tree, and was loaded with apples.

During the night after his arrival at the homestead there was a violent thunder-shower, and the wind blew fearfully. He rose early in the morning, and, on going out, found his tree lying prostrate upon the ground. The wind had twisted it off just where the colt broke it when it was a sapling. Probably the storm would not have broken it at all if it had not been broken when it was small.

The incident furnishes a good illustration of the fact that often those whose characters are broken in manhood were weakened in early life; that the fallen man who was religiously trained, and has become corrupt, broke off his connection with virtuous ways by the same sin that enervated his boyhood.

The tree was broken by accident, but we break our moral life by our own misdeeds.—*Youth's Companion.*

Dying Nations.

Why do nations die? Cultivated Greece, and all-conquering Rome; Vandal, and Goth, and Hun, and Moor, and Pole, and Turk, all dead or dying. Why? Murdered by nations more powerful? Swallowed by earthquakes? Swept away by pestilence or plague, or starved by pitiless famine? Not by any of these. Not by the lightning and thunder; not by the tempest and the storm; not by poisoned air, or volcanic fires did they die! They perished by moral degradation, the legitimate result of gluttony, intemperance and effeminacy. When a nation becomes rich, then there is leisure and the means of indulgence in the appetites and passions of our nature, which wear the body and wreck the mind. As with nations, so with families. Wealth takes away the wholesome stimulus of effort, idleness opens the flood-gates of passionate indulgence, and the heir of millions dies heirless and poor, and both name and memory ingloriously rot.

If, then, there is any truth and force in argument, each man owes it to himself, to his country, and, more than all, to his Maker, to live a life of temperance, industry and self-denial as to every animal gratification; and with these having an eye to the glory of God, this nation of ours will live with increasing prosperity and renown until, with one foot on land and another on the sea, the angel of eternity proclaims time no longer.—*Exchange.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

We sent last year to Europe 1,500,000 hides.

Seven machines in Pittsburgh, Pa., produced, last year, over 1,063,345 kegs of nails.

Sixteen puddling furnaces at the Altoona rolling mill are running day and night.

The combined length of the new railroads projected for 1880 will be 9,000 miles.

Steam and horse railroads in this country require 100,000 men to labor on Sunday.

One firm of Ludington, Mich., has purchased 140,000,000 feet of standing pine timber.

There are made yearly in Reading and Berks counties, Pa., over 6,000,000 woolen hats.

The West is not able to supply coke fast enough for consumption in Eastern iron furnaces.

The rolling mills of Chicago now employ over 3,000 men, and are running night and day.

A silver mine has recently been discovered in Garrett county, Md. The ore yields $113 to the ton.

The fifteen car-manufacturing establishments in this country turned out 37,350 cars in eleven months.

Arizona has produced a quality of cotton equal to the Sea Island cotton from seed brought from China.

The lead mines near Phœnixville, Pa., which have been idle for twenty-two years, are now being worked.

The Southfield corset shops at New Marlboro, Mass., are running night and day, and are turning out 750 dozen corsets a week.

The packages of tomatoes put up last year in the United States reach the total of 19,968,000, of which New Jersey put up 5,592,000 cans.

It is estimated that 50,000 men and women are employed in Philadelphia in the manufacture of clothing, making 20,000,000 suits a year.

Chicago's lumber receipts the past year have been greater by 25 per cent., and her shipments by 15½ per cent., than in any previous year.

The Delaware rolling mill, at Phillipsburg, N. J., which has been idle for many years, is again in operation under a new management.

Illinois farm products amounted to $200,000,000 last year, which is double the product of all the gold and silver mines in the United States.

The grape islands of Lake Erie have 4,000 acres of vines, and the yield in 1879 was 16,000,000 pounds. The wine product was 1,526,400 gallons.

Chicago packed last year 5,100,000 hogs, being an increase of 10 per cent. over 1878, and 75 per cent. over 1877. Over 10,000 men are employed.

All the iron mines in the State of New Jersey are being worked thoroughly, and ten of her fifteen blast furnaces are running, with three to be lighted up soon.

Manufacturing clothing in Chicago gives employment to 30,000 people, and the value of the goods made is $15,000,000. This industry has doubled in four years.

Less than fifty years ago one man could make over fourteen pins a minute; now he can make over 1,400. Then one girl could stick on papers about 10,000 pins a day; now a fair day's work is from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

Oshkosh, Wis., has the largest match factory in the world. It cut up 2,000,000 feet of logs into matches, and used $300,000 worth of revenue stamps during 1879. Besides, it manufactured one-fourth of all the merchant-work sash, blinds and doors in the United States.

There was more business done in the commercial and financial circles of this country during November, 1879, than during any month before in the history of this country. The bank transactions of several cities for the month foot up the enormous aggregate of $4,360,255,523.

The new ferryboat for the Central Pacific Railroad Company now being built in San Francisco will be the largest in the world, and will have a greater breadth of beam than any vessel afloat. Its length will be 424 feet, width 116 feet, and the wheels will be thirty feet in diameter.

Be Short.

Long visits, long stories, long essays, long exhortations, and long prayers, seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge, and intensify. We can bear things that are dull if they are only short. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is over soon, while even pleasures grow insipid, and pain intolerable, if they be protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be short. Lop off branches; stick to the main fact in your case. If you pray, ask for what you would receive, and get through; if you speak, tell your message and hold your peace; boil down two words into one, and three into two. Always learn to be short.

A stage-load of passengers were startled when a desperado brandished a knife and swore he would kill the driver; and they laughed when the driver savagely drew an old black pipe, and the scared desperado plunged into a pond to escape the bullet.

THE DANGER AHEAD.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

The political prophets who predicted with so much confidence that the machine would be smashed at Harrisburg, because Republican journals protested vigorously against the third term, and because many counties elected so-called Blaine delegates—that were really Cameron creatures in disguise—now assume that the composition and the proceedings of the convention were a fatal blow to Grant's candidature. The solitary fact upon which this assumption rests is the small majority which Cameron was able to muster on the vital tests of comparative strength between the contending factions.

A complete and crushing victory was gained, and that was all that Cameron fought for. He cared nothing for numbers. The action of the convention makes him absolute master of the party organization, and secures him a delegation to Chicago in which there will be no dissenting voice. The new trick of a Committee on Delegates to the National Convention, interpolated to strengthen Cameron's hand, and accepted without a murmur by Blaine's submissive friends, subjects every one to inspection before being certified, and the unit vote rivets the last link in the chain of partisan bondage.

What do the managers of the machine care if the Congressional districts go through the empty form of electing delegates to Chicago? Who will heed their noisy protests when they get there, in the face of the action of a regular State Convention? They will never be permitted to go inside the National Convention, and outside they can do no harm. Even if conditionally admitted, in order to make their fall more signal, they would be the first to cry out for "harmony in the party," as fussy little Gen. Bingham did at Harrisburg, where he officiated in the double capacity of Blaine's chosen fugleman and Cameron's confidential friend.

Therefore, Grant starts with Pennsylvania at his back, according to the *original plan.* The convention was called early to do this very business, after the candidate had been paraded over the country, from San Francisco to Philadelphia, to manufacture artificial enthusiasm for the movement. It is easy for those to see now whose eyes were dazzled heretofore that the New York Convention was timed by the managers so as to respond quickly to Pennsylvania, and thus to give the third term a good send-off, with the two great States of the Atlantic leading, to be soon followed by Illinois, and by others in due time.

The resistance in New York will be far less than in Pennsylvania, because Conkling has his forces better in hand than Cameron had, or at least he has no organized opposition to confront, such as showed its head at Harrisburg, and which, with courage on the part of Blaine and competent direction, might have been made formidable against the machine. Sentimental Republicans will protest, and the Young Scratchers will threaten to repeat the work of last November on a larger scale next time; but the convention at Utica will do its master's bidding, and swell the chorus for Grant.

To suppose that the managers of this scheme, who have staked their political future on its success, will now go backward, instead of going forward, is to accuse the boldest and ablest party leaders of idiocy. And that, too, after they have won the first imposing triumph intended by its incidents to attract attention all over the country, to strike rivals with dismay, to inspire the timid with new courage, and to revive faith in Grant's lucky star.

The men who audaciously spurn the solemn pledges of their own conventions against a third term, who defy the known convictions of tens of thousands of honest Republicans, and who despise every voice of remonstrance, are not the men to halt on the road upon which they have started. Nor are they likely to be alarmed by essays on the traditions of the republic, nor by well-worded resolutions declaring against the dictation of an offensive oligarchy. To retreat after what has already been done, leaving out of view that which is very sure soon to follow, would bring ruin and disgrace on Mr. Conkling as the chief leader and directing mind of the movement.

He is forced, by the necessity of the situation, to move on in a straight line toward his objective point without deflection, and without a sign of distrust about his ability to reach it surely. Hence there is no special merit in being seemingly brave when no alternative is offered. But, whatever else may be said of Mr. Conkling, he is entitled to the credit of having a supreme scorn for public opinion in the pursuit of his objects. If it be deemed at all expedient to pass the Potter bill for choosing electors by districts, he will give the order, and it will be obeyed promptly and cheerfully.

The Chicago Convention will be carried by the disciplinary methods just witnessed in Pennsylvania, and which will be repeated in a few weeks in New York, and later in Illinois. In the view of the politician, nothing succeeds like success. The packed and sham delegations from the South, made up of officeholders and dependents, will not hold together an hour, once they are launched at Chicago. They know very well that after the convention Sherman will have no further use for them, and after March 4, 1881, he will be powerless and in private life, even if disposed to help them. They will sell out to the highest bidder, and go over in a body to Grant.

Without some unforeseen accident, Grant may be regarded as the coming candidate of the Republican party, the political prophets to the contrary notwithstanding. His managers hold that the people of this country have very little to do with elections, and that both parties are run by machines, which nominate candidates and compel voters to take one or the other. They think, in the present case, that the Democrats will either put up a Bourbon, whom Grant can beat by reviving the sectional issue and breaking the Southern column, or they will attempt a juggle in the Presidential count by Congress, and therefore Grant is the man to meet that contingency, backed by the fraudulent administration.

This suggestion may strike the public as wild, but the leaders do not intend to allow a regular Bourbon, if by any chance such a candidate could be elected, to be inaugurated as President. They have seen the country submit to one monstrous fraud, and they are desperate enough, in playing for possession of the treasury, the vast patronage, and the army of officeholders, to go to the last extremity. We are fast driving to a perilous crisis. If the Democrats should have wisdom enough to combine with the elements of opposition to a third term, and to unite the popular sentiment on a candidate, recognized everywhere as having been faithful to the Union when its integrity was assailed, and as being honest, capable, and courageous, the game would be blocked. If this course is not taken, there is danger ahead, the extent of which cannot now be measured.

UNHAPPY REPUBLICANS.

How the Third-Termers Captured Pennsylvania Against the Sentiment of the State—Significant Letter from Horace White to the New York Nation.

Senator Don Cameron's exploit at Harrisburg is still the principal topic of conversation here [Washington]. Opinions differ as to its effect upon the Republican Conventions of other States, but some facts are settled and agreed upon as regards the event itself. One is that the Pennsylvania Convention did not want to renominate Grant, but that Cameron compelled them to do so. Another is that Blaine could have beaten Cameron—that is, could have prevented the adoption of the Grant instructions—if he had had the spirit or the wit to fight for his rights. A third is that the leaders of the third-term movement are going to nominate Grant at Chicago, even by a majority of one, if it is possible to do so, and that they would do this even if they apprehended he would be beaten at the polls. Consequently, evidence offered to them that Grant is a weak candidate—and there could be no better evidence than the Harrisburg Convention itself—weighs not a feather in their calculations. They do not want another Republican administration that they cannot control, and in preference to it they will take a Democratic one cheerfully, and trust to the chances of the next four years. Conkling would have preferred Tilden to Hayes before the latter was installed into office, and he went so far toward bringing the former in that the Democrats conceived that they were betrayed by him when, at the critical moment, his nerves gave way. Party rage, which has so often served his turn, appalled him in that instance, but it did not prevent him from disclosing that he wants no more Republican victories of that kind. As for Cameron, he has introduced himself to the public as a sort of Barbary Corsair or Roman Proconsul entertaining a well-grounded contempt for the people whom he slashes—that is, for his own party in his own State. It is spoken of as a remarkable thing that 113 delegates out of 246, although stoutly backed by public opinion at home, dared to call their souls their own in the presence of this terrible fellow. For there is not a more fearful wild-fowl than your Cameron living! Blaine really represented the vestiges and remains of popular sovereignty in party government at the Harrisburg Convention. I doubt if there will ever be so strong a show of opposition to personal government in Pennsylvania again, until the party has been soundly thrashed at the polls. It is a ludicrous waste of energy to send sixty or seventy able-bodied men to Chicago to make a unit and to cast one vote. That this is done is but another instance of the survival of forms after the substance has vanished. Perhaps the most startling sign of the times is the ease with which such things are done—the facility and abandon with which the State of Pennsylvania is lowered from the attitude and character of a Commonwealth to that of a province under the government of a Prætor. Doubtless Mr. Blaine was an unfit man to bear the standard of the Commonwealth in the recent engagement; nevertheless he did bear it, and when the wheels of the "machine" rolled over him it was the Commonwealth's blood that gushed out.

The Blaine men here in Washington, however, prefer to be considered cunning fellows rather than victims. They say now that the course of the Harrisburg Convention ran parallel with their intentions; that it was not their purpose to kill the Grant movement suddenly, because that would have drawn all the anti-machine fire upon them; that they prefer to have the batteries of the Independents directed against the third term during the next four months rather than against their man; that the moral effect of the Harrisburg massacre must tell in their favor throughout the country; that Cameron's victory was virtually a defeat because his majority was so small, etc., etc. The third-term people, on the other hand, say that all they wanted at Harrisburg was all the votes; that they were not so grasping as to claim any more than the whole number, and consequently they are satisfied. What they expect is that the impetus gained in Pennsylvania will produce an exactly similar result in New York, and that the momentum of these two States will carry Illinois and Massachusetts—perhaps also Indiana—and that anything more which they need they can easily obtain from the South. If the Blaine men have any programme as well defined as that, I have not heard of it. They talk vaguely about Illinois as the bulwark and breakwater that is to roll back the third-term flood. Gen. Logan, however, is quoted for the third term, and Gen. Grant, as it happens, has a nominal residence in Illinois; the supporters of Washburne do not oppose the third-term movement, but do serve to divide the opposition to it. Gen. Logan's machine in Illinois is not the same thing as Cameron's in Pennsylvania, or Conkling's in New York. It is less subject to the one-man power. It was wholly in the hands of the Blaine men four years ago, and it dragged Logan along with it. It would probably do the same now, but for the adventitious circumstance that Gen. Grant has a house in Galena, where he occasionally spends a week's time. Something will really depend, as regards Illinois, upon public opinion. Any such demonstration of hostility to the third term as took place at Harrisburg would be fatal to it, because it would point to the loss of the State in the election, and the managers there have not reached the state of mental equipoise which can look calmly upon such a contingency. Illinois is not a sure State by any means, and an adverse result in Ohio in October would be likely to deluge it. Meanwhile it is among the possibilities that Blaine may surrender to the third-term movement and become as good a Grant man as anybody. But the third-term men will never surrender to him. They have the great advantage of knowing exactly what they want, and it is a mistake to suppose that they have any second choice. * * *

Returning to the Harrisburg Convention, I remarked that the third-term leaders know what they want. They have no set purpose to undermine the republic by paving the way for Grant or a future President to go in for a fourth term or any other number of terms. But a third term happens to fall in with their system of prætorship. Gen. Grant gave that system full swing, and he was the only man who could do so with tolerable safety, having a military reputation to fall back upon to serve as a screen for civil disorder. They know perfectly well what they can do with him, because they have tried him. His methods are their methods. Given four years more of this species of license and they calculate that they will not be troubled again with the presence of 113 dissenters at a Harrisburg Convention. As regards the election, they set much store upon the pride and self-reliance of the American people, which leads men to say, "Who's afraid? If we don't like a President can't we change him every four years?" The answer is: "No, unless you can get more than 113 delegates into your nominating convention."

INDIANA NEWS.

A contract has been made at Salem for 200,000 feet of white-oak timber for wagons, all for a firm in Leadville, Col.

On account of the alarming extent of scarlet fever the Kokomo Board of Education have closed the public schools.

Marcus Sherwood, proprietor of the Sherwood House, at Evansville, and a resident since 1819, has died, aged 77 years.

Three boys, about ten years of age, were detected attempting to fire the Catholic school building at Vincennes, of which they were pupils.

The contractors for the new State House are busily hauling stone, and hope to get enough stone on hand this winter to work uninterruptedly all next season.

The Secretary of State is sending out to Sheriffs the ballots and tally-sheets for the approaching election—April 6—on the amendments to the constitution.

The Very Rev. Fintan Mundwiler, O. S. B., prior of St. Meinrad's Abbey, Spencer county, has been elected Abbot, vice Right Rev. Martin Marty, recently consecrated Bishop of Dakota.

The city of Fort Wayne has just disposed of the remainder of her water-works bonds, amounting to $150,000, at 103 and accrued interest. The bonds run thirty years and bear 6 per cent. interest.

A fire in the De Pauw glass works, at New Albany, destroyed the pot-house, box-factory, grinding-house, and large stove-house. Loss, $35,000 to $50,000; insurance, $10,000. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

The temperance war in Jackson county has spread until it has taken in a portion of Jennings county. The excitement in all that section almost equals the famous crusade of six years ago, and is still on the increase.

Some of the classes in the girls' high school at New Albany have so liberally construed the bissextile privileges of the year, particularly as regards the boys' high school, that the local press has taken up the subject with some vigor of remonstrance.

Five suits for damages, in the region of $3,000 each, are in progress of preparation against the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company. The plaintiffs are the roustabouts injured in the recent explosion in the powder magazine of the steamer Idlewild.

Gov. Williams has granted a respite to Arthur Bissot, now only 17 years old, who is under life sentence for the murder of George Carney, Town Marshal of Bedford. The respite is for a period of six months, and conditioned that, in case he gets well, he shall be immediately returned to the prison.

The city of Wabash, this State, is to be lighted by electricity. The contract for an electric light of 10,000 candle power, to be placed in the dome of the County Court House, intended to light that city, has been let to the Brush Electric Light Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $1,800. The agreement states that, should the light prove unsatisfactory, the city shall be at no expense.

A part of a human skeleton has been found on the river bank at Shoals. The bank was washed out by the recent high water, which exposed the bones, and gave rise to the discovery. Physicians who have examined the skeleton think that it is the remains of an Indian from the shape of the bones. The skull has a small round hole in the back part of it, resembling a bullet-hole. From general appearances, one would think it had been lying there many years.

Attorney General Woollen, who has been in Washington looking after Indiana war claims, has returned, and reports that the 5 per cent. claim for $100,000 goes before the Senate with the indorsement of the committee to which it was referred. It will probably be paid. The other claim, for $600,000, for funds spent in equipping United States troops during the war, is not in as favorable a condition. It will be allowed some time probably, but not for several months at least. These claims are mostly for interest paid by the State on the war debt which was subsequently assumed by the General Government. By mistake the item of "interest" was stricken out at the time of settlement, and from that time until now the State has been seeking payment.

Wm. P. Wilson, City Treasurer of Richmond, left home the other day, intending to go to a meat shop at the corner. An hour later Mrs. Wilson went in the door-yard and saw him lying on his face in an out-house on the lot. She ran to him, and found that he was dead. A physician was summoned, who decided that his death was caused by apoplexy. Mr. Wilson was a Sergeant in Company B, Nineteenth Indiana infantry, the famous old Iron Brigade, and lost a leg in the battle of Gettysburg. While a convalescent in the hospital the citizens sent for him to accept the office of City Collector, which he held until it was abolished in 1867, when he was elected City Treasurer. He was returned to office at every succeeding election, and had nineteen months yet to serve on his present term.

Juvenile Congressmen.

The present House contains an unusually large number of youngsters. The palm in this direction is carried off by Richard G. Frost, of St. Louis, who only completed his 28th year last month, and who first ran for Congress in 1876, failing of an election then, when he was 25. Taylor, of the First Tennessee district, the young lawyer who has the reputation of having fiddled his way into the House, carrying a Republican district by sheer force of his popularity among the mountaineers of East Tennessee, will not be 30 until next July, and Acklen, of Louisiana, is only a couple of months his senior, while Speer, of Georgia, is but little over 31. Frost is a very boyish-looking fellow in the light business suit which he usually wears, and it would not be at all strange if he is sometimes mistaken for one of the pages by a colleague, as he not infrequently is by spectators. Speer looks so young that nobody who should see him outside his seat would suppose he was a member of Congress. Indeed, a little incident which occurred in a horse-car going up Capitol hill shows that not all his fellow-members yet know him as a law-maker. A scholarly Representative from Ohio of nearly twice his years fell into conversation with him, but they had not talked long before the Westerner, apparently suspecting that he was being interviewed "unbeknownst," remarked, inquiringly, "You're a journalist, aren't you, sir?" His surprise may be imagined when the young man replied: "No, sir; I am a member of the House from Georgia."—*Washington Cor. Springfield Republican.*

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It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
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Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

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Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
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Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

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FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of Teas the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea. 20, 40, 50 best 65c Imperial Tea, 40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 40, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 25, 40, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

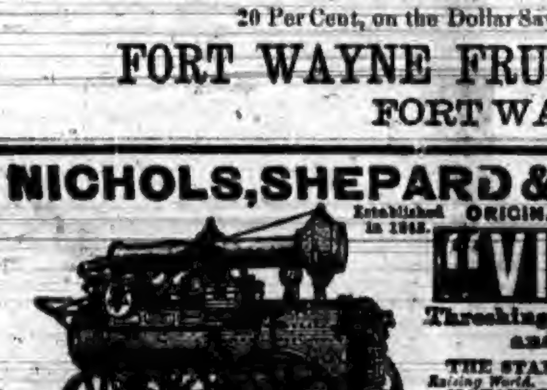

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BE NOT DECEIVED

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IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833

SEWING MACHINES.

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SEWING MACHINES.

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Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

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He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
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The Old Man's Experience With Faith.

[Des Moines Register.]

Eph was in a thoughtful mood as he warmed his shins by the fire. After some moments spent in reflection, he looked up and said to his wife:

"De precha preche 'bout faith Sunday night, didn't he?"

"I b'lieb dat was de subjeck he had undah considerashun," replied his wife.

"An' he say dat ef you hab faith as big as a grain ob mustahd seed, an' you say to de mountain, 'com hyar,' it would tumble to de racket an' come, didn't he?"

"Dat's 'bout de way ob it," responded the old woman.

"Cyrus," said the old man, reflectively.

"Why, wat's de mattah, ole man?"

"I tried de game on dat hill jes back ob de pond in de back yard. I got my faith to de stickin' pint an' I demanded de hill to come ober an' fall into dat pond. Dat would hab made de lot worf a heap moah cash."

"Lan' sakes de ole fool gets wusser ebery year," said the old woman, holding up her hands. "Did de hill tumble?"

"Not edzackly," responded Eph. "I specs I had my faith by de wrong end, kase, while I was waitin' fer de hill to cabe in, de bank seemed moobed by de sperit; suffin' went kersloch, an' de next minnit dar was a ole fool ob de Baptis' perswashun like a eyeland, surrounded wid wattah, cussin' hisself kase he neber learned to swim, an' fer bleebin' ebery fool ting dat de precha tells."

"Laws, ole man, de precha was all right. De trubbel was, you didn't hab faith enuff."

"De debbil I did'nt! I tink I had too blamed much. Ef I had hab less I wouldn't hab gone neah dat wattah, wouldn't hab bin ducked an' laid up wid rumatiz as I specs ter be. Faith am a good ting, but it's got ter be mixed judishimously wid common hoss sense. Dats what made me say it war 'curus.' I was suah my goose war cooked. I bleebed dat, an' jes as my faith got ter dat pint, my hoofs struck de bottom, an' dry close was moah impohtent dan 'ligious belief in my mine."

The old man got up, and as he moved over toward the bed, preparatory to turning in, he said:

"Dese teeologimical queshuns fotched de mahtah to de stake, an' cum mighty nigh drownin' a niggah. De ole man will keep on de safe side aftah dis, an' stick to politics fer a steddy diet when dem fool spells come on him."

A Shiner's Raise.

A stranger loaded down with a big satchel halted at the postoffice corner yesterday to have his boots shined, and when the job had been completed, he felt for a nickel with the remark: "I suppose that five cents pays the bill?"

"Not much!" replied the shiner. "That used to be the figure, but it is seven cents now."

"Don't try to cheat me, boy! Five cents is the regular price here, and I know it!"

"See here, mister," said the shiner as he packed his brushes away, do you read the papers?"

"Of course I do."

"And don't you know that white paper has gone up 50 per cent?"

"Yes, I've read that it had."

"Well, how d'ye 'spose we kin black boots at five cents any more? The figure is seven, and if we can't bust the monopoly we'll have to raise on that."

The man came down with seven cents, but very slowly and thoughtfully as if he couldn't exactly understand all about it.

* * *

Dr. Lorimer, of Chicago while pastor in a southern state, was called to perform a marriage ceremony in a poor white settlement. After the knot was tied, the mother of the bride placed before the guests refreshments in the form of rye whiskey. Dr. Lorimer remonstrated with her for thus starting in life the new couple. The mother, a large woman, about a foot taller than the docter, placing her arms akimbo and looking him straight in the eye, said: "Look-a-yere, Mister Preacher, yer kim here to marry this yere couple yo've married this yere couple, now git."

* * *

Miss Bonfield, a schoolmistress at Shelbyville, Ind., is white, and her affianced husband, Mr. Tarman, is black. Their engagement was made public by Turman's discarded sweetheart, who found a love letter from Miss Bonfield in his pocket, and sent it to the school trustees. The schoolmistress was immediately dismissed, but one of the local newspapers and all of the clergymen demanded her re instatement.

* * *

Woodworker, an Indian chief, says he has never seen a gray-haired Indian in his life, and he has seen some over 80 years old. It is because an Indian has no trouble, no worriment, or anything that way. His wife chops all the wood, builds the fires, goes to market at daylight, stones tramps out of the front yard, and blacks his boots. And he is not tormented by tax-collectors, gas bills and lightning-rod peddlers. Let an Indian start a twenty-four-column daily paper in a six-column town to fill a long-felt want, and his hair would turn gray in one night.

THE PATTER OF THE SHINGLE.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

When the angry passion gathering in my mother's face I see,
And she leads me in the bed-room—gently lays me on her knee,
Then I know that I will catch it, and my flesh in fancy itches,
As I listen for the patter of the shingle on my breeches.

Every tinkle of the shingle has an echo and a sting,
And a thousand burning fancies into active being spring,
And a thousand bees and hornets 'neath my coat-tail seems to swarm,
As I listen to the patter of the shingle, Oh! so warm.

In a splutter comes my father—whom I supposed had gone—
To survey the situation and tell her to lay it on,
To see her bending o'er me as I listen to the strain
Played by her and the shingle in a wild and wierd refrain.

In a sudden intermission, which appears my only chance,
I say: "strike gently, mother, or you'll split my Sunday pants!"
She stops a moment, draws her breath, the shingle holds aloft,
And says: "I had not thought of that my son, just take them off."

Holy Moses! and the angels, cast thy pitying glances down!
And thou, oh family doctor, put a good soft poultice on,
And may I with fools and dunces everlastingly commingle,
If ever I say another word when my mother wields the shingle.

A Mistaken Application.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

Never get out of temper with a barber. A gentleman not long since was sitting in a barber's chair trying to read the morning paper while having his hair cut. The barber in the meantime was worrying [illegible] long story about the barber's boy and the shoemaker's daughter at the last Saturday night's ball, a story which was strung out until forbearance ceased to be virtuous, when the man being clipped looked up somewhat annoyed and exclaimed, impatiently: "Oh, cut it short!" The barber did cut it short. When the man left the chair he was as bald as a new-born baby. He wears a smoking-cap in church now, and is bothered to death by small boys who hand him bills of the theatre where the can-can is danced.

It Circulates Too Fast.

[Bob Burdette.]

We protest against the folly of this senseless demand that the money of the land should be kept in circulation. That's just the trouble with it—it circulates too fast. What we are trying to do is to stop a little of it.

* * *

A Sacramento undertaker's conscience accused him of being glad when he heard of a death, and he became convinced that even the probability of an epidemic caused pleasurable emotion. He therefore committed suicide, leaving a letter in which he said that he could no longer remain in a business the profits of which were closely connected with human misery.

* * *

The Danville (Ky.) Advocate says that the propriety and availability of Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, as a candidate on the national ticket, is now being recognized all over the country. We print a significant article to-day from the Boston Post, the leading democratic paper in the New England states. Mr. English is a good man, and belongs to the old democratic school.

* * *

Albert Payne Richardson eloped with a married woman from Melrose, Mass., and was arrested, tried, and fined. Then he returned to his own wife with whom he lived until a few years ago, when he eloped again. This time he chose a maiden, having learned, as he said in a letter to Mrs. Richardson, that there was no law against running off with unmarried females.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pleasant cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

The 12th Day of March, 1880,

at the residence of Adam F. Harbe, late of DeKalb county, one and a half miles south of Auburn, all his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of two head of horses, hogs, 25 head of sheep, about 250 bushels of corn, 160 bushels of oats, wagon buggy, harness, agricultural implements, etc.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation laws, with 6 per cent. interest.

Feb. 16, 1880. JOHN BARNEY,
Administrator.
9-3w

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	0 p m
Wauseon	11 16 "	1 05 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	[illegible] "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 10 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 23 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 58 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 00 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 40 am
Hartford	3 08 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878,

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. [illegible]	ACCOM. No. [illegible]	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 35am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 25	7 51
Denver		9 06	8 12
Chili		9 12	9 00
Roann	9	9 37	9 56
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 04	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 35
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 35
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 08
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 [illegible]pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 25	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 03	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 26	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 18	1 00pm
Collamer	5 15	9 57	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 4[illegible]	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 1[illegible]	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 40	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 43
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 55am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 [illegible]am	2 16pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 1 am	2 50pm	10 40 pm
Auburn	9 [illegible]am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 [illegible]am	3 06pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	1[illegible]am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	8 40pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	[illegible] 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	[illegible] 00am	7 30am	
Washington		5 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05pm	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	m
Auburn Junc.	5 50pm	12 31 pm	m
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	m
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 15pm	3 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	2 10am	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 20pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 05pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 [illegible] pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 [illegible]	10 [illegible]am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 [illegible]pm
Cromwell	1 45	2 45	3 [illegible]
Albion	2 05	3 00	4 25
Avilla	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett lv.	3 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	3 26	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 [illegible]
Hicksville	4 00	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Defiance	4 45	5 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Fostoria	6 [illegible]	7 25	2 [illegible]pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 [illegible]
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	8 [illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	10 [illegible]am
Tiffin	7 [illegible]	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 [illegible]
Defiance	10 32	11 [illegible]	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 15
St. Joe	11 [illegible]	12 3[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 5[illegible]	8 [illegible]
Garrett lv.	12 15	1 25	6 [illegible]am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 00	7 5[illegible]
Cromwell	1 10	2 37	8 4[illegible]
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 59	4 12	12[illegible]1pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. W[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chicag[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 37	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 20	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
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TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

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Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

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I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

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I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

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PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not.

I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 46m.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 4, 1880. **Number 10.**

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

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TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTTS HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Andrew J. Kiner, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. SAMUEL B. PLOTNER, Administrator.
Feb. 16, 1880. 8-3w

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Scott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

The 12th Day of March, 1880,

at the residence of Adam S. Hartle, late of DeKalb county, one and a half miles south of Auburn, all his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of two head of horses, hogs, 2 head of sheep, about 200 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats, wagon buggy, harness, agricultural implements, etc.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation laws, with 6 per cent. interest.

Feb. 16, 1880. JOHN BARRETT,
9-3w Administrator.

Soldiers' Bounty.

[Fort Wayne Enterprise.]

On account of the present agitation in relation to the Weaver bill to equalize the pay of the volunteer soldiers of the late war on a gold basis, and the different bills introduced by members of congress, we herewith present a condensed statement of bounties given to volunteers in the late civil war, classified according to the date and period of enlistment furnished by the second auditor of the treasury.

No bounty paid to volunteers for enlistments before the commencement of the rebellion, April 12, 1861, nor after April 30, 1865, in any case—nor for 100 days, or 3, 6, and 9 months' men.

1. Decision of the supreme court, March 24, 1870, and act of April 22, 1875. This applies only to enlistments for 3 years, prior to July 22, 1861, and since the commencement of the rebellion. All volunteers who enlisted for 3 years prior to July 22, 1861, and were mustered into service for 3 years before Aug. 6, 1861, [illegible] $100 bounty [illegible] same for such service. Those discharged for promotion or by way of favor are not entitled to this bounty.

2. Act of July 22, 1861, gives a $100 bounty for 2 and 3 years' volunteers, from April 12, 1861, to Dec. 24, 1863, (except veteran volunteers, and recruits for old organizations), and also from April 1, 1864, to July 18, 1864, if they served 2 years or more as enlisted men, or were honorably discharged as such on account of wounds received in line of duty before 2 years' service.

Also additional bounty, act July 28, 1866, $100 to 3 years' men from April 19, 1861, and $50 to 2 years' men from April 14, 1861, for same enlistments and conditions as stated in "No. 2," if not entitled to receive a greater bounty than $100 under previous laws for all other enlistments, except those discharged for promotion or by way of favor, and drafted men and substitutes.

3. Act of March 9, 1863, gives $100 bounty only to drafted men and their substitutes enrolled for 3 years, from March 3, 1863, to Sept. 5, 1864, if they served 2 years or more, or were discharged on account of wounds received in line of duty before 2 years' service.

4. A bounty of $300 to volunteer recruits of "old" organizations (that is, those that had been complete and had left the state to which they belonged), for 3 years' enlistments, from Oct. 24, 1863, to April 1, 1864, paid in installments as follows: $60 in advance and $40 after each 2, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 36 months respectively. Also to new organizations, from Dec. 24, 1863, to April 1, 1864, $300 to volunteer recruits, same as in "No. 4."

5. $400 to veteran volunteers (that is, those enlisting for 2 years, and who have previously served nine consecutive months in the army), from Jan. 1, 1863, to April 1, 1864, payable as follows: Advance $25 (or $60 after Sept. 28, 1863), and $50 for each 2, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months, and the balance at expiration of service. Soldiers who had rendered nine months consecutive service in the army were permitted to re-enlist in another organization after Jan. 1, 1863, and prior to April 1, 1894, and become veterans. If they re-enlist in the same regiment, they must have previously served two years or have been discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty in order to become veterns, and these were probably paid all bounty due for service.

6. Act of July 4, 1864, volunteers enlisting for one, two, and three years from July 18, 1864, to April 30, 1865, were paid $100 for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years, in equal instalments—one-third on muster in, one-third at the expiration of one-half the term, and the balance at the expiration of the full term of service. And the First Corps United States Veteran Volunteers (Hancock's corps), $300 in advance, in addition to that stated in "No. 6."

7. Colored troops, act June 15, 1864, and March 3, 1873. Colored men enlisting as volunteers from April 12, 1861, to July 18, 1864, are entitled to the same bounty as white volunteers for the same period.

Also colored recruits from Oct. 17, 1863, to June 15, 1864, to same bounty as white volunteer recruits, if "enrolled and subject to draft at the time of enlistment."

8. Acts March 3, 1863, March 3, 1865 and joint resolution April 12, 1866. All soldiers discharged of wounds received in battle or in line of duty are entitled to receive the same bounty they would have received if they had served their full term of enlistment.

There are now pending in the senate the Logan bill, and in the house the Kirkwood bill, both measures being identical in their scope and meaning, viz: the equalization of bounties. A careful reading of the different enactments will show our readers that all were not treated alike, and the proposed bills are sought to be made into laws to accomplish the object. That such can be done and make all soldiers equal in relation to bounties we do not assert, as that would be impossible, as we shall show further on. But the nearest approach to such equalization that can be devised is embodied in the present measure now pending, to-wit: to allow to each Union soldier of the late war 8⅓ dollars per month, deducting therefrom all previous bounties paid by the government. The only soldiers who would be benefited by such a law are the men who volunteered in 1861 and 1862, as all subsequent enlistments were made under inducements as to bounties that not only allowed the soldier 8⅓ dollars per month, but considerable more, and then not include state or local bounties. For the reason, if a man enlisted under the act of July, 1864, he received his bounty in full at the close of the war, the same as though he had served his time out, so also men enlisting from October 24, 1863, to April, 1864, received from the government when discharged in the summer of 1865 the full amount of bounty promised, although in all cases they had served only from fourteen to twenty months. From the foregoing it will be seen that the compensation to such soldiers in bounties was at a greater rate than 8⅓ dollars per month, and in no wise could they or any of the levies made in 1863-'64, and winter and spring of '65, be benefitted by the acts now pending. The three month's men would be entitled to $25, six months' men $50, and men who were accepted by the government for nine months and one year prior to 1863 and who subsequently did not re-enlist and receive sufficient bounty from the government, would [illegible] laws, as would also the volunteers of 1861 who enlisted for three years and who did not veteran, as explained in article 5, the three years' volunteers of 1862, and such soldiers who enlisted in the ranks and who were promoted previous to their having served two years in the ranks. All of these would receive compensation at the rate specified, deducting, as we have before said, all bounty previously paid them.

Many soldiers are now clamoring for equalization who would find that when they made their application that there was nothing coming to them.

We believe, however, that congress ought to pass the measure, for while the country does not legally owe one penny to any of her late defenders, morally it does, and we know of no soldiers of the late war who did not at all times believe that sooner or later the government would place them all on equal footing so far as it was within its power to do so. While this paper has believed in the Weaver bill, yet as there seems to be no prospect of that bill becoming a law, our honest convictions are that we correctly represent the opinions of all the late soldiers, and a large number of the citizens of the country, when we say that the measures introduced proposing such equalization ought to pass. President Hayes could hardly afford to veto the bill, as President Grant did, for the reason that the party in power cannot further alienate the ex-soldiers. But, independent of all political consideration, the bounties of our late defenders should be equalized, as a matter of right and justice, and not as an act of political policy. And further than this, congress ought to so amend the pre-emption laws so as to enable soldiers to secure their 160 acres of land by warrant without actual settlement. The men who risked their lives in defense of the nation should have more favors shown them in the matter than is shown to the immigrant of yesterday. We believe when the present law was passed deducting time served in the army from the five year's residence required to get a title under the homestead law, the objection urged against giving the survivors or their heirs the land outright, was that such procedure would throw the public domain into the hands of speculators, and actual settlers would be deprived of the benefits intended to be conferred under the homestead law. Taking the ground that the ex-soldiers were not capable of taking care of their own interests, right here the query comes in: into whose hands did the millions upon millions of acres pass, donated to the Pacific and other railroad rings? The soldiers had no powerful lobby to urge their claims; the railroad ringsters did; hence the difference. Congress might safely enact such legislation now, as most of the boys have grown into sedate middle-aged men and are heads of families.

* * *

There are still some very honest men in the world. A Tennessee merchant, named Park, had a regular credit customer, named Southall, for many years. They settled at the beginning of every year, Mr. Park rendering a statement of his account, and Mr. Southall taking it home to compare with one he always kept. Invariably he came back and said, "Mr. Park, your account is correct, except I find that you have failed to charge me with such and such articles I got," amounting to a small sum. This went on for a number of years, until Mr. Park said to him, "Mr. Southall, I won't be bothered with your account any longer. Keep the account yourself and I will keep none, and we will settle by yours." And so they did for a long time, till Southall died.

* * *

The leaders of the Allen county delegation in attendance yesterday were evidently a little off on Blaine. Grant suits them better.

Greenback County Convention.

The greenback county convention of DeKalb county convened at Winslow's hall, in Waterloo, Saturday, February 21, 1880, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to represent them in the greenback national convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1880. There were representatives from all parts of the county. An organization was perfected by electing Mr. A. D. Goetschius chairman, and W. T. Kimsey secretary.

It was moved and carried that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft a set of resolutions to be submitted for adoption. The chair appointed J. U. Winslow, John Davis and J. S. Holly as that committee. After a brief interval, J. U. Winslow, as chairman of said committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted as expressive of the sense of this convention upon the issues of the day:

[illegible] DeKalb county, state of Indiana, in convention, do adopt the following fundamental principles, as we enter upon the campaign of 1880:

1. It is the duty of the United States, by its lawfully constituted authorities, to create money, with full power to pay all debts, at its stamped value, and this duty it can neither shrink from nor delegate to others.

2. And while we do not question the validity of the United States debt (and which debt the poor do not owe to the rich), we believe it will best serve the whole number of citizens, will wrong no one, and will secure the affections of the people for their common country, by being in the form of money.

Therefore we demand and will strive to secure the refunding of every form of United States indebtedness, dollar for dollar, into a new creation of absolute greenback money created primarily for this purpose, to be perpetually used thereafter, as a medium of exchange and standard of payment.

And as such conversion or payment of the bonds will work the destruction of the national banks—the champion villainy of our nation's history—we demand that the government shall never more issue currency through chartered associations or create bonds of any description whatever.

Finally, we believe in the necessity of a party of united people, who will rise above old party lines and prejudices, and who will not affiliate in any degree with either of the old parties.

And we will henceforth nominate and vote for such persons only who are believers in, and are identified with, this our sacred cause, and we pledge ourselves each to the other, and to our co-operating fellow-citizens throughout the country to slacken not our efforts until the last United States bond is swept once and forever from the face of the earth.

Resolved, That this convention fully endorse the action of Hugo Preyer in calling the national convention at St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1880.

That this effort for the co-operation of those who, thus far, have stood aloof from the zealous workers for the immediate payment and cancelation of the bonds, finds its apology in the desire to secure the union with us of at least 90 per cent. of the so-called nationals, who believe the bonds to be an unmitigated curse.

This convention requests its delegate to act responsive only to the principles thus announced, both in forming a platform and in presenting a presidential and vice-presidential ticket.

On motion of J. S. Holly, the convention proceeded to take an informal ballot for delegate, which resulted in no choice being made. Dr. Darby then moved that the convention proceed to elect a delegate by acclamation, which was adopted, and the name of J. S. Holly was presented and chosen as the delegate from this county to the national convention. Mr. Holly thanked the convention for honoring him with the privilege of representing them in the national convention, and in the course of his remarks he stated briefly the ruling principles of the party, and pledged himself to the carrying out of the fundamental principles embodied in our platform. Remarks then followed by Dr. Darby, Winslow and others, upon the political questions at issue, impressing upon the minds of all present the importance of untiring zeal in the work before them, and the non-affiliation with old parties.

Letters were read from R. S. S. Reed and others, regretting that they were not permitted to be present, but they were in full sympathy with the onward progress with the greenback work in this county and elsewhere.

It was moved and carried that the present county central committee be retained, the chairman to have discretionary power to make any changes deemed essential for the best interests of the party.

The county central committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz: J. E. Dermott, Concord; M. E. Chapman, Newville; Harrison Smith, Stafford; H. Lydecker, Waterloo, W. Burns, Wilmington; R. S. S. Reed, Auburn; J. E. Casebeer, Keyser; Albert Harding, Richland; E. N. Nidig, Fairfield; E. R. Shoemaker, Smithfield; Allen Shultz, Franklin; J. Kenistruise, Troy; Ward Kennedy, Town of Butler. Dr. A. B. Darby, Waterloo, Chairman.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings of this convention be sent to the following papers with a request for their publication: Auburn COURIER, Waterloo Press, Industrial Era, Indianapolis Sun, and Pomeroy's Democrat.

The convention passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Goetschius for acting as chairman of the convention.

There being no further business brought before the convention it adjourned sine die.

[illegible]

W. S. KIMSEY, Sec'y.

* * *

An ardent greenbacker was around last week trying to get soldiers to sign a petition to have the Weaver bill passed, but I guess he met with poor success, just as he ought. If soldiers want the bill passed, let them, and not a stay-at-home ranger, get up these petitions. Why need they bother themselves about it. I consider the bill one of the greatest pieces of humbuggery that was ever got up. No, gentlemen, our country has dept enough. Give us what we are justly entitled to in bounty and pensions, and I am satisfied.

In the above article, by the Corunna correspondent of the Waterloo Press, I am arrayed before the public, charged with the heinous crime of circulating a soldiers' petition for the equalization between the soldier and the bondholder. There is no man who holds a soldier in higher esteem than I do; but there are three characteristics of mankind which I have ever held in utter contempt, viz: A fool, a liar, and a coward. Now, I have been informed from good authority that the Corunna correspondent possessed so great a degree of cowardice when a soldier, that he would actually "bloat" at sight of the rebel army, and that he repeatedly begged roasted coffee of his comrades as a preventative, and when denied of this luxury he said he would have to eat "sand." Now, I want to say to this correspondent that nature mixed sand into my organization to stand before any gun of as high calibre as he is able to man. He also charges me with being a "stay-at-home ranger." I want to say to the public that I offered my services to the government at three different times during the war, and the government would not accept them on account of disability. We were informed that the correspondent has applied for a pension, but has not been successful from the fact that he has taken out a life insurance policy, recommending himself as a sound man. Mr. correspondent, this does not work well. ARDENT GREENBACKER.

Corunna, Feb. 23, 1880.

* * *

Curiosities of the Locomotive.

Our first-class narrow-gague engines weigh, empty, 44,000 pounds, and are worth 16 cents per pound. They will consume one cord of wood and 1,200 gallons of water per hour, of a pressure equal to that of the atmosphere. Their heating surface is of the extent of the bottom of a boiler 34 feet in diameter. The strain upon the iron of the shell of the boiler, to brust it open lengthwise of the boiler, is from 6,5000 to 11,500 pounds per square inch under ordinary pressures. There is also an additional strain of about 4,000 pounds per square inch exerted lengthwise of the boiler to pull it apart crosswise. The whole pressures exerted against all the internal surface of the boiler, amount to 20,000,000 of pounds or 10,000 tons! The crown sheet of furnace, alone, carries a load of 120 tons. The usual distance traveled by the locomotive, being in motion but about one eighth of the time, is equal to once around the globe every year.

In going 60 miles an hour, 88 feet are traversed per second, 5 revolutions of the driving wheels are made, requiring 20 strokes of the piston, and 50 intermediate periods of action of the valve, equal to the divison of a second into 40 parts.

* * *

There is not a state in the Union, with the exception of Iowa, that has as great a number of newspapers and publications in proportion to the population as has Indiana. There are now 412 newspapers and magazines printed, which is one to each 1,095 voters in the state. Of the political publications 190 are democratic and about an equal number republican. There is not a county in the state which has not a newspaper, but Scott has only one.

AGENTS WANTED

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$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

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Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address

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A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent AGUE REMEDY IN THE WORLD CURES

CHILLS & FEVER

and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.

An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per Box. Gives Immediate Relief.

LAXATINE.

Laxative Losenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. 7 cents each. All Drug Stores.

DOCUTA Sandalwood Capsules. The safest and most reliable Cure for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Certain Cure in eight days. Beware of dangerous Imitations. All Druggists. Write for Circular. DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York.

The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Elbers, druggists, Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

JENNIE TYLER, grand-niece of President Tyler, died last week at the home of her husband, William Collins, a laborer in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Gas Works. Marrying beneath her station separated Miss Tyler from her family....The great spoon factory of Holmes, Booth & Hayden, at Waterbury, Ct., has been destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000.

A FIVE-STORY iron-front building on Broadway, New York, burned last week. The losses to the occupants are approximated as follows: Hazen, Todd & Co., $400,000; Dickerhoff, Raffloer & Co., $250,000; James Wilde, Jr., & Co., $350,000. Two of the bravest and best-known members of the fire department lost their lives by the collapse of the roof on which they were standing, the unfortunate men falling into the very heart of the blazing building.

A serious railroad accident occurred on the Bellaire & Southwestern railroad, near Bellaire, Ohio, last week. A train consisting of a baggage-car, coal-car, and two coaches jumped from a trestle sixteen feet high, injuring a dozen passengers. Ex-Congressman Danford, of Ohio, one of the injured, has since died.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT EDISON said to a reporter the other day: "My experiments have been crowned with perfect success, and the commercial value of the electric light for illuminating either streets or dwellings is established beyond question." The difficulty at first experienced in the breaking of the lamps, caused by the expansion of the wires, it is said, has nearly, if not entirely, been overcome.

THE WEST.

A TRAIN-LOAD of negro emigrants from Mississippi arrived at Leavenworth, Kan., last week. They will settle on the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad....A terrible boiler explosion occurred last week at the distillery of Barton & Babcock, near Peoria, Ill. Seven men were injured, five of whom are dead, and one of the others cannot recover. Among the dead is Benjamin Babcock, one of the proprietors. The boiler, which was exploded, was torn to pieces, and the strong stone walls of the boiler-house were crumbled to pieces. Some of the men were literally roasted, the flesh hanging in shreds.

THE Illinois Press Association held its winter session in Chicago last week. There was quite a large attendance. President Snively, in his annual address, said that were it not for the increased price of print-paper he should be able to congratulate his brethren upon an increase of prosperity. The association voted a unanimous indorsement of the efforts now making in Congress to secure a reduction of tariff on paper and the admission free of duty of chemicals entering into its manufacture; and by a unanimous vote the association adopted a petition to Congress setting forth the embarrassment and loss inflicted upon publishers by the present high price of paper, and praying for relief from the burden by legislation which will be fair and equitable alike to the manufacturers and consumers of paper.—A canvass of the members of the association, as to their Presidential preferences, shows that among the Republicans Blaine is first, Grant second, and Washburne third choice; while among the Democrats, Tilden, Bayard and Seymour stand in the order named.

THE San Francisco Board of Health has pronounced the Chinese quarter of that city, known as Chinatown, a nuisance....The crop prospects of California are said to be excellent....A San Francisco manufacturer has been arrested on a State warrant on the charge of employing Chinamen. The case is made up to test the constitutionality of the act recently passed by the California Legislature, prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese.

THE quickest conviction on record has just been made at Kansas City, Mo. A pickpocket stole a pocketbook, ran into the arms of an officer, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a civic Justice, and placed in jail, in exactly twenty minutes' time.

GLUFCKE, Postmaster of Cheyenne, and editor of a local Republican newspaper, who has been making serious charges against Hoyt, Governor of Wyoming Territory, is discovered to be short in his accounts to the extent of $2,400. He has been removed from office.

THE Parnell meeting in Chicago was one of the largest popular assemblages ever witnessed in that city, and was as enthusiastic as the most ardent sympathizer with Ireland's woes could have desired. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 people were present. Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois, presided over the meeting, which was held in the Exposition building. Speeches were made by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Gov. Cullom, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Gen. J. C. Black, Mr. John Murdoch, a kilt-costumed son of Scotia, and letters of regret were read from many prominent statesmen and officials throughout the country.

JESSE JAMES, the notorious outlaw, is reported to have been seen in St. Louis, Mo., the other day....Sheriff Smith, of Greensburg, Ind., presented his 2-year-old child with a set of building blocks which were painted green, and the infant was in the habit of putting them in its mouth and licking the paint therefrom, which finally resulted in fatally poisoning the little one....The Union Pacific Railway Company will commence, this year, the construction of a broad gauge road to the Yellowstone park, with a branch to the Black Hills. Surveyors have left Omaha for Cheyenne to locate the line.

THE Chinese agitation has broken out afresh, and more violently than ever, on the Pacific coast, and serious trouble is anticipated.

THE SOUTH

TWO NEGRO murderers were executed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., the other day, a large crowd being present. After hanging seventeen minutes the bodies were cut down and delivered to a party of physicians, who hurriedly conveyed them to a neighboring house and attempted to resuscitate them. The electricity and other agencies employed were of no avail, however, the neck-breaking machine having done its work faithfully and well.

THE Virginia Senate has passed the Debt bill agreed upon by the Readjuster caucus. The bill reduces the principal of the debt to about $20,000,000, and the interest to 3 per cent, the bonds to be taxable, and coupons not receivable for taxes.

JACOB LINCOLN, first cousin of President Lincoln, was murdered at Lacy's Springs, Md., for his money, a few days ago. He had sold some cattle and had the money with him, and two desperate characters, learning this fact, assaulted him, pounding and kicking him to death. They are under arrest.

A PARTY of colored emigrants, mostly women and children, arrived at Petersburg, Va., the other day, from North Carolina, and proceeded at once to Indiana. They report that hundreds of others will follow them.

GENERAL.

THE House of Commons of the Dominion Legislature has voted $100,000 for the Irish relief fund.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT and party reached the capital of Mexico Feb. 21. They were met at the depot by city officials and members of the Federal Government. The streets were packed with people. The party, in carriages, were escorted to the Mineral College by 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The buildings and streets were ablaze with illuminations.

BURNED: A portion of the Delavan block, Albany, N. Y., loss, $100,000; Dalton's wholesale grocery, Newton, N. J., loss, $50,000; one-third of the business portion of Brewster, N. Y., loss, $100,000; insurance, $70,000....De Lesseps, the famous French engineer, builder of the Suez canal, and projector of the Isthmus canal, arrived in New York last week, and will spend several weeks in this country.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, the General of the Army, declares his intention of retiring to private life on the attainment of his 62d year—in 1881.

WASHINGTON.

CONSTANTINE BRUMIDI, the Italian artist, who for many years has been engaged in decorating the interior of the Capitol with fresco painting, died in Washington, last week, of asthma....A Washington dispatch states that the "Ways and Means Committee has not yet taken any action on the Fort Paper bill. Col. Fort, however, has had an interview with Wood, the Chairman, and the latter has indicated that he would probably not appoint a sub-committee on the subject, but would fix a time when he would hear the different interests. It is not probable that the hearing will be fixed for two or three weeks. Meanwhile Col. Fort is receiving a great many letters from Eastern and Western publishers urging the passage of the bill, and some of them suggesting that additional chemicals be placed upon the list. Indeed, the sentiment in favor of making the changes in the tariff even more radical that Fort's bill suggests are increasing. Petitions are now beginning to arrive daily in behalf of this measure."

THE total value of imports during the year 1879 was $518,475,748; ditto during 1878, $431,812,483. The value of domestic exports in 1879 was $754,656,755; value of exports in 1878 was $720,023,228.

MR. KEIFER, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the House pensioning soldiers and sailors of the United States who are suffering from the effects of their treatment in southern prison-pens.

POLITICAL.

THE Blaine campaign in Ohio was opened at Columbus, last week, by a large and roaring meeting....The Michigan Republican State Convention will be held at Detroit on the 12th of May....The Rhode Island Prohibitionists have made the following nominations: Albert Howard, for Governor; Thomas M. Seabury, for Lieutenant Governor; William Searles, for Attorney General; J. M. Addeman, for Secretary of State, and Samuel Clark, for General Treasurer....Twenty-five citizens of Chicago, including a few prominent business men, met last week to start an anti-Grant movement. A committee was appointed to disseminate anti-third-term literature.

A LETTER from North Carolina states that, with two exceptions, all the delegates to the Chicago Convention have pronounced for Grant. They were elected for Sherman....Congressman Frye, of Maine, believes the Republican delegates from Pennsylvania are for Blaine, and that most of them will repudiate the instructions of the State Convention and abide by those of their counties. He thinks Blaine will be the nominee.

A NUMBER of prominent Tennessee Republicans met at Nashville the other day and declared in favor of Grant for President....Ben Butler thinks the Democrats could succeed in the Presidential contest if they would name Justice Field, of California....A recent canvass of the Connecticut Legislature shows that Seymour is the choice of a large number of the Democratic members, while Grant has the call—but a very close one as against Blaine—on the Republican side.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch states that "the Republican members of the State Legislature, having been arraigned before the bar of the House for contempt in signing and forwarding to the Senate of the United States a memorial favoring Senator Kellogg, and reciting intimidation, fraud, etc., on the part of the Democrats generally, purged themselves of contempt by saying that they signed the paper without reading it. It is now demanded that the offensive memorial be formally withdrawn from the United States Senate."

A CONFERENCE between the members of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois and active Republicans of the State was held at Chicago, Feb. 25. There was a free and open discussion and a general interchange of opinions. Very little talk was indulged in about State politics, the interest of all the members of the gathering seeming to center on the forthcoming national contest. Nearly every one told what he thought, and what his district thought, of Grant, Blaine, Washburne, Sherman et al. The sentiment seemed to be decidedly favorable to the candidacy of Grant, though Blaine and Washburne had a good many friends in the conference.—After the adjournment of the general gathering, the State Central Committee held a meeting and decided upon May 19 as the time and Springfield the place for the meeting of the Republican State Convention....The Republicans of Vermont, in convention last week, elected delegates to Chicago, and adopted a resolution naming Senator Edmunds as a suitable person to be nominated for the Presidency....A call has been issued for a State Convention of the National Greenback party of Michigan. It will convene at Jackson March 17.

FOREIGN.

FOUR bailiffs, accompanied by a strong police force, made an attempt to seize some cattle belonging to a delinquent tenant in County Waterford, Ireland, but were overpowered and driven off by a crowd of 500 persons....Martial law has been proclaimed in Constantinople, preparatory to inaugurating the long-promised military reforms....Fuller details concerning the attempt on the Russian Czar's life show that the conspirators used dynamite. The substance can only have been placed in the vaults with the complicity of persons employed in subordinate capacities at the Winter Palace. The train was fired at the hour appointed with the aid of electric wires, which were cut after the explosion, and were found in fragments at some distance from the dining-room. Several officials are under surveillance. Many arrests have been made, but the police are not yet on the track of the assassins. The Emperor is said to be much affected, and the rumors of his abdication are again passing from mouth to mouth.

BY an explosion of shells in the arsenal at Valparaiso, South America, twenty persons were killed....Eight or ten persons are dying daily in Rio de Janeiro from yellow fever....Prof. Maskelyne, of the mineral department of the British Museum, writes to the London *Times* of Feb. 21 announcing the entire success of J. Ballantyne Hannay, of Glasgow, a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, in producing diamonds. He says Hannay sent him some crystallized particles presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of broken diamonds, and these diamonds easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire. Hannay's process will soon be announced to the Royal Society.

A RUSSIAN has been arrested in Paris charged with being connected with the Moscow conspiracy to blow up the Czar. The French irreconcilable organs express great indignation at the arrest. They regard the offense as purely political....The dynamite exploded in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg was contained in a metal box, the cover of which has been found, but no electric wire or trace of a battery can be obtained. All of the workmen who occupied the cellar of the palace previous to the explosion have been found. Their innocence appears certain....Distressing accounts come from the interior of Russia of the ravages of famine and diphtheria. The people are dying at a frightful rate. Many are committing suicide and selling their children....In a six-days' pedestrian match, at London, "Blower" Brown scored 553 miles; Hazael, [illegible]; Day, 456. Brown beat Hazael's previous record by three hours and eight minutes....Six more of the soldiers who were wounded in the St. Petersburg explosion have died, making sixteen deaths in all.

GOURKO, Governor General of St. Petersburg; Gen. Drentein, Chief of the Imperial police, and Gen. Zouroff, Prefect of the Police of St. Petersburg, have received notices from the Nihilist committee informing them that they need not trouble themselves to make arrangements for an illumination on the occasion of the Czar's anniversary, as the revolutionists are preparing for such an illumination as has not been seen since Nero burned Rome!

A RESOLUTION directing Prince Bismarck to suspend the proceedings against the two Socialist Deputies passed the German Parliament by a large majority....Advices have been received of the annexation by Liberia, on mutual and peaceful terms, of the important country adjoining the interior frontier of the republic known as the Kingdom of Medina....A St. Petersburg dispatch says there is much excitement there over the frequent acts of incendiarism, and the people are in a constant state of alarm. Numerous explosions of a minor character, fires and outrages are frequent throughout the city. It is rumored that the Czar will close the University of St. Petersburg. Rumor implicates the Grand Duke Nicholas with complicity in the late explosion and the plot against the Czar's life.

A LARGE tenant-right meeting in County Armagh, Ireland, was attacked by 3,000 Orangemen armed with bludgeons, who stormed the platform and dispersed the meeting. Twenty tenant-righters were seriously injured. The Orange party considered the meeting to be of a seditious character.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The whole session of the Senate on Thursday, Feb. 19, was occupied by Messrs. Morrill, McMillan, Saunders and Morgan in discussion of the "Five per Cent. bill."...In the House, Mr. Bland, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill to establish a mint at St. Louis, which was printed and recommitted. Mr. Blackburn endeavored to dispense with the morning hour and consider the rules, but was unable to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote, and the bill regulating the removal of causes from state to Federal Courts was taken up and discussed during the hour. Afterward, the discussion of the rules occupied the day.

On the 20th inst., in the United States Senate, the following bills were passed: Providing for the delivery of dutiable articles in the mails, and for indemnity for lost registered articles; to repeal the provisions of the Revised statutes authorizing the advancement of navy officers thirty numbers in rank for extraordinary heroism; The bill to authorize the President to appoint Sergt. John Dolan, of the Fifth Cavalry, a second Lieutenant, and to place him on the retired list, was indefinitely postponed upon the reading of a telegram from the Secretary of War to Cockrell, stating that Dolan was killed in the late battle with the Utes. The bill to authorize the compilation and printing of the naval history of the war was passed. Mr. Logan made a set speech upon the Five per Cent. bill, after which the Senate went into executive session. On opening the doors, Mr. Morrill moved to take up the bill admitting free of duty contributions for the Kansas refugees. Objected to by Mr. Pendleton....The President nominated Rowland E. Trowbridge, of Michigan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Adjourned to Monday......In the House, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the amount of land subsidy granted the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company: the disposition made of those lands, and why the said road has not been completed to a junction with the Union Pacific railroad at Kearney, Nebraska. The Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to designate a vessel of the United States to carry, free of charge, contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. A bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens, to place certain articles imported and used in the manufacture of paper on the free list. Mr. King introduced a bill dividing Louisiana into judicial districts. The day was passed in committee of the whole upon revision of the rules. Adjourned till Monday.

The Senate transacted no business on Monday, Feb. 23, the day being celebrated as Washington's birthday, and adjournment being carried after reading the journal....In the House, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Coffroth, organizing a Court of Pensions, to consist of the Chief Justice and four Assistant Justices, who shall receive an annual salary of $4,000 each; by Mr. Kelley, to provide for the introduction and cultivation of the cinchona plant in the United States; by Mr. Muldrow, placing on the free list papers suitable for books and newspapers; by Mr. Hill, for the appointment of a select joint committee to inquire into the causes of the present grain blockade, and report to Congress what legislation can be had to remedy the evil; by Mr. Blackburn, abolishing the tax on tobacco; also reducing the tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents on every proof gallon; by Mr. Le Fevre, to adjust and equalize promotions in the army to length of service; for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domestic cattle; by Mr. Warner, establishing a Pension Commission, to consist of six members, and to continue for three years; by Mr. Anderson, for taxation of lands granted by Congress to aid in construction of certain railroads. After the call of the States the formal announcement of the death of the late Representative Lay, of Missouri, was made, eulogies being delivered by Messrs. Knott, Phillips, Clark and Davis. The House then adjourned.

A number of petitions were presented to the Senate, Feb. 24, asking a reduction of duty on chemicals used in the manufacture of paper; also, petitions for the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement. Mr. Harris introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Fort Smith to Arkansas City. Mr. Booth, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits. The bill authorizing the remission or refunding of the duty on an altar from Rome for St. John's Cathedral, Indianapolis, was passed. The House resolution in regard to the memory of the late A. M. Lay was received, and Mr. Cockrell eulogized the deceased. After addresses by Messrs. Cockrell, Kirkwood and Vest, the Senate adjourned....In the House, Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report relative to the Pennsylvania contested-election case of Curtin vs. Yokum declaring the election null and void, and remitting the question to the people of the district. The minority report, submitted by Mr. Calkins, declares Yokum entitled to the seat. Mr. Morrison introduced a bill repealing the discrimination duty on medicinal bars. A report from the Appropriations Committee in regard to "star" postal routes was received, ordered printed and recommitted. A message from the President in reference to the Marshals' Deficiency bill was read and referred. It requests immediate action upon that bill. After a personal explanation by the Speaker and Mr. Reagan in regard to the defeat of the Inter-State Commerce bill in committee, the House went into committee of the whole upon the rules.

After the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate, Feb. 25, discussion was resumed upon the Five per Cent. bill, and continued through the entire day. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 28 to 21, and a motion made to reconsider, the object being to kill it effectually, when Mr. Logan, having the floor, announced that he was not through with his remarks. He would prefer to continue in the daytime, but if the Senate desired to stay here and listen to him to-night he would send for books and papers, and thought he could entertain them for about six hours, "and my friend Edmunds for the balance of the night, probably." The majority finally consented to an adjournment, leaving the motion for reconsideration still pending. The President nominated Henry Sterns, of Indiana, United States Consul at Perth....In the House, Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the "Star Service" Deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Memorials were presented for the repeal of the duty on paper and type, and praying for a law to prevent the adulteration of food, and a bill was reported for the latter purpose. Mr. Bicknell, Chairman of the Committee on Presidential Election, reported back the joint resolution amending the Constitution as to the election of President and Vice President. The report prescribes that "the electoral votes and fractions thereof of each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the number of the State's electoral vote, and divide the product by the sum of all the votes cast in the State, and the quotient will be the required number. When the returns have been sent to the President of the Senate they shall be counted by that officer, in the presence of both houses sitting in the Hall of Representatives, and it shall require the concurrence of both houses to reject." A long discussion upon the "star" mail service ensued in committee of the whole. Mr. Garland moved an amendment to a political disability bill striking out the clause upon the subject in the Revised Statutes, which called out considerable bitter political discussion, which was stopped by an adjournment.

THE DEMOCRACY.

They Decide, Through Their National Committee, Upon Cincinnati as the Place, and June 22 as the Time, for the Assembly of the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.

The National Democratic Committee assembled in Willard's Hall at 12 o'clock to-day to select the place and appoint the time for holding the National Democratic Convention. Considerable discussion ensued as to the time to be allowed persons presenting the claims of the respective cities for the place of holding the convention, and it was finally agreed to allow twenty minutes, to be divided among three representatives of each of the delegations, to present their claims.

The roll was then called for the purpose of ascertaining the number of cities desirous of presenting claims for the holding of the convention. W. C. Goudy, of Illinois, named Chicago; Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, Baltimore; John G. Priest, of Missouri, St. Louis; John G. Thompson, of Ohio, Cincinnati; W. T. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Austin H. Brown, of Indiana, Washington, D. C., and the representatives of Oregon, Eugene City, Ore.

At 1:45 p. m. a recess was taken until half-past 2. In submitting resolutions for the date of holding the convention, McHenry, of Kentucky, moved to fix the date at Tuesday, June 22. Mr. Priest, of Missouri, moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, June 16. Lost. Mr. Eaton, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting the third Tuesday in May. Lost. The amendments being both rejected, the original resolution of McHenry was agreed to.

The following proxies were present, viz.: Mississippi, A. B. Hart; California, Senator Farley; Nevada, J. W. McCorkle; Colorado, Hugh Butler; Virginia, John T. Lovell; Wisconsin, Representative E. S. Bragg; and Texas, Representative Columbus Upson.

The Chair announced the next business in order to be the hearing of representatives of the several delegations who desired to present their views as to the proper place for holding the convention.

M. W. Fuller, of Illinois, spoke for Chicago; Col. Joseph Dorsey, of Maryland, presented the claims of Baltimore; ex-Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, pleaded for the "Future Great;" ex-Congressman Sayler, of Ohio, argued in favor of Cincinnati; William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, aired the claims of Philadelphia; while Stetson Hutchins dilated upon the advantages of Washington. The claims of all the contesting cities having been presented, the committee proceeded to take an informal ballot, as follows: Cincinnati 14, Chicago 10, St. Louis 4, Washington 4, Baltimore 2, Philadelphia 1, Jackson (Miss.) 1, Eugene City (Ore.) 1, blank 1; total, 38. The formal ballot was then taken, with the following result: Cincinnati 24, Chicago 8, St. Louis 4, Washington 1, blank 1; total, 38. Twenty votes being necessary for a choice, Cincinnati was selected.

New York Republican State Convention.

The New York Republican State Convention met at Utica Feb. 25. Charles E. Smith, of Albany, was made temporary, and afterward elected permanent, President. The Committee on Resolutions, through E. W. Stoughton, reported a long preamble and resolution indorsing Grant as a Presidential candidate, closing as follows:

"We also declare that the objection to a third Presidential term applies only to a third consecutive term, and is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of Gen. Grant, who is and has been a private citizen absent from the country, destitute of all Presidential or official influence or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any there be, to that objection. Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Republicans of New York believe the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant as Presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination."

At the close of the reading there was long-continued applause and hisses. Mr. Forster moved to amend that portion of the resolutions pledging the State to Grant by substituting the name of James G. Blaine. [Applause, long continued.] That portion of the resolution referring to a third term he moved to strike out. A delegate moved to strike out the name of Blaine and leave the delegation unpledged. Mr. Forster accepted the amendment. The question was put on Mr. Forster's amendment. Mr. Conkling rose and was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "Platform," but he kept his place on the floor and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his speech the question was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Forster's motion to amend the resolutions by declaring in favor of the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, and resulted in the negative—yeas, 180; nays, 217. The resolutions were then adopted. A delegate moved that in case Grant is not nominated at Chicago the delegation be instructed to vote as a unit for James G. Blaine. Mr. Conkling moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried. The following delegates-at-large were selected: Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, James D. Warren. The following are among the delegates: Edwards Pierrepont, Edwin W. Stoughton, Thomas Murphy, G. H. Sharpe and John F. Smyth.

SENATE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Synopsis of the Testimony Elicited by the Voorhees Committee.

A. B. Maynard, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, corroborated the statement of previous witnesses in regard to the destitute condition of emigrants who had reached Indiana, their desire to return to North Carolina, their assertions that they had been deceived by Perry, and the absence of any demand for their labor in Indiana.

P. B. McCoskey, of Terre Haute, Ind., a Republican, testified to the surplus of laborers and mechanics in his section of the State. He swore that colored Mail Agent Walker, in conversation with him at Terre Haute, said that at a colored convention held at Nashville last autumn, he (Walker) had made arrangements to run 10,000 colored voters into Indiana to carry the State for the Republicans.

A Game Old Lady.

"Are you fond of game?" asked Belinda's husband, sticking his fork into the canvas back. Mrs. Goodington did not answer for a moment. It was clear that the query had called up recollections of the past. Looking up with a smile perambulating around the ruts Old Time had worn in her kindly face, she said, "When Daniel was alive, we used to have a good rubber of whist now and then; but as for your new-fangled games, such as eureka, cabbage, and physique, I'm too old to learn any of them. But don't mind me, Theodore; if the young folks want to play, let them. I would be the last to interfere with any of their harmless recriminations."

HANK BROWN gave a supper in jail, at Moberly, Mo., to celebrate his conviction and death sentence for murder.

AN UNHAPPY EMPEROR.

The Czar of Russia and His Nihilist Foes.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown;" and the uneasiest head in Europe must be that of the Czar. Within a few years past five attempts have been made to take his life, three of them within the past six months. In 1866 a Russian named Dimitri Karakasoff attempted to shoot him in St. Petersburg, but was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled as a reward for his valor. This was a year after the Czar had rejected the demand of the old Moscow nobility for a representative form of government. A second attempt was made upon his life in 1867, while he was attending a review in the Bois de Boulogne, during the Paris Exhibition, by a Pole named Berezowski. This had nothing to do with the demand for the change of government which he had refused, but grew out of the Polish persecutions. Since those days the desire for popular representation in the Government has spread through all ranks of society, and its most public manifestation has been in the form of Nihilism. To this secret and powerful organization must be charged the last three attempts upon his life. The first of these was in the early part of last fall, when a Nihilist conspirator shot at him as he was walking unattended in the gardens of the palace. His escape from death was almost miraculous. With the failure of this attempt the conspirators seem to have abandoned shooting and adopted explosion as the agency with which to effect their violent purposes. In December last, as the Czar was traveling from Livadia to Moscow, the railroad was undermined near the latter city. The conspirators, however, made a mistake in the time and blew up the imperial baggage train instead of the passenger train on which he was riding, and which had passed over the spot only a short time previously. The wreck was a complete one, and, had not the mistake of which we have spoken occurred, Russia would now have been without Alexander II. for its Czar. As illustrating the absolute secrecy with which the Nihilists work, an incident which happened on the following day is in point. The Czar attended the theater in Moscow that evening, and, as he was to remain but a short time, his valet entered the box with him, carrying his overcoat on his arm. Apparently no person had been near the Czar or the valet while entering the theater or while occupying the box, and yet when the Czar turned to go out and put on his coat he found in the pockets a letter from the Executive Committee of the Nihilists, notifying him that, though they had failed to blow him up the day before, they would speedily renew the attempt, the next time nearer home, and, if they failed again, they would persevere until they succeeded. The attempt was made again on the 16th of February, a mine having been exploded under the guard-room of the Winter Palace, which is immediately under the dining-room, at the usual hour of dining. By some accidental delay the royal party did not arrive at their customary time, and so the loss of life was confined to soldiers on duty, five of whom were killed and thirty-five wounded. The explosion was a success, and sufficiently destructive in its results to have slaughtered the Czar and all his family, but, as in the case of the railroad attempt, providentially they were elsewhere.

It is evident that such an attempt could not have been made without the complicity of some of the attendants upon the royal household, and it confirms the rumors which have been in circulation of late that Nihilism has a foothold in court, and that the Czar knows not whom to trust in his court, in his army, or among his police—not to mention its hold upon the universities, the professions and the commercial classes, as well as the lower ranks of the people. The persistence with which it carries out its designs shows deep-seated grievances. There are many of these causes at work, such as financial distress, great suffering among the agricultural classes, the harsh treatment of political prisoners, the rigors of cruel laws, and religious intolerance of the most brutal character; but the one crowning grievance of the people of Russia is the despotic military power of the autocrat who rules them. During the past few years, what was at first dissatisfaction has grown into a widespread and almost-universal determination to oppose it with the demand for a constitutional form of government and popular representation. They have given up without complaint thousands of lives and millions of money to secure these reforms for Bulgarians, Roumelians and other people in the Danubian principalities, and now they demand them with good reason for themselves. It matters little to them whether they are ready for the change or not. They are bound that the experiment shall be inaugurated—for any change is better than the oppression under which they are suffering—and we may look for repetitions of these conspiracies until either their demands are secured or the Czar is removed, either by secret assassination or open revolution. His only hope of safety lies either in granting the demand or resigning the throne to the Czarowitz, who is more liberal in his views, and, it is understood, is not averse to the new political scheme. In one of their recent manifestoes, the Nihilist Executive Committee said: "If Alexander II. would recognize what a dreadful calamity he is inflicting on Russia, how unjust and criminal is the oppression he creates, and, renouncing his authority, would transfer to such an Assembly freely elected by universal suffrage and provided with instructions by its electors, then only would we leave Alexander II. in peace and forgive him all his offenses." This is the ultimatum, and if it is not granted it is only a question of very brief time how soon we shall again chronicle the work of the assassins.

WHILE the Maine Legislature was debating the bill for the abolition of capital punishment, an amendment was proposed that previously to the hanging of a criminal, chloroform be administered to him. This was vehemently opposed "because it was dangerous to life," and finally rejected.

Deafness in Children.

The ear is subject to affections that impair its functions at the earliest period of life; indeed, it is frequently found to be defective at birth. Children are exposed to influences from which they seldom entirely escape without more or less aural disease. Such are the consequences of colds, which, when of long continuance, are productive of enlarged tonsils, chronic catarrh of the mouth, throat and nose, the resulting sympathetic deafness in some instances being so great that instruction is impossible, and the child is unable to learn to talk. It is then a deaf mute.

The fact should not be lost sight of that at this early period of existence the function of hearing is crude, and requires gradual cultivation for its development, and that any deafness should be promptly met. Thus the hearing of children ought to be often tested, and, although accurate results may be difficult of obtainment, the knowledge gained is advantageous.

Should an infant escape all other causes of aural disease, it encounters at the seventh month a physiological process in development that is frequently the source of great irritation in the mouth, and of sympathetic irritation in the ears. I refer to the cutting of the teeth, which usually begins at this age. That this period is fraught with special danger to the organ of hearing is well recognized by both mothers and nurses, who have long considered teething as in some way connected with earache. Every one of the first twenty teeth in perforating the gum is liable to be thus heralded. Fortunate, therefore, is the infant who has passed its second year, the period at which first dentition is concluded, without having experienced aural irritation.

These first teeth, however, are subject to premature decay, as well as a natural absorption of their roots, before the sixth year, at which time the second dentition begins. From this cause sympathetic aural troubles often arise, and frequently continue while the second teeth are cutting.

About the sixth year, as stated, the second or permanent teeth begin to make their appearance, and at the thirteenth year they have all been cut, with the exception of the wisdom-teeth. These second teeth are promoters of even more disturbance in the ears than the first; the ear-aches and discharges are more persistent, the complications in general more grave. Subsequent to this period there is a cessation of dental irritation, although established discharges from the ear are liable to continue on indefinitely.

The foregoing remarks will serve to draw attention to the liability existing in youth to frequently-recurring attacks of earache, each one of which leaves the conductive mechanism in a worse condition than before, repeated invasions finally leaving behind irreparable injury. In these cases, even when comparatively unimportant as respects pain, competent advice cannot be too early obtained, for the longer they are neglected the less amenable to treatment they become.

Certain diseases of childhood very frequently affect the ears; such are scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping-cough and mumps. During the attacks of these diseases, and even when convalescence has been established, although earache may be absent, occasional examinations of the ear should be made, in order that, if affected, they may receive early attention. Deafness is usually an early symptom of most aural affections; but, on the contrary, in some instances very considerable impairment of the drum cavity and its contained mechanism exists without any perceptible impairment of the hearing.

It is believed that a very small percentage of the adult population possess normal hearing, which fact greatly depends on the neglect in childhood to which allusion has above been made.—*Dr. Samuel Sexton, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@10 25
HOGS	4 75	@ 6 85
COTTON	13	@ 13¾
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 41	@ 1 52
CORN—Western Mixed	56	@ 61
OATS—Mixed	47	@ 48
RYE—Western	93	@ 94
PORK—Mess	12 00	@13 00
LARD	7½	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 80
HOGS	2 00	@ 4 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 3 Spring	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	74	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	12½	@ 13
PORK—Mess	11 75	@11 90
LARD	7	@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 24	@ 1 26
No. 2	1 22	@ 1 23
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 1	74	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—Mixed	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE	73	@ 74
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 40
LARD	7	@ 7¼
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN	39	@ 40
OATS	35	@ 36
RYE	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess	13 00	@13 25
LARD	7	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 34	@ 1 35
No. 2 Red	1 35	@ 1 36
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 1 Amber	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 1	40	@ 41
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 65
PORK—Mess	12 50	@13 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 29	@ 1 31
CORN	37	@ 38
OATS	34	@ 36
PORK—Clear	14 00	@14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 60	@ 5 95
Fair	3 80	@ 4 90
Common	3 25	@ 3 65
HOGS	4 50	@ 5 10
SHEEP	4 00	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

THE Supreme Court of California has given an opinion that a woman cannot be expluded from the law department of a law college simply because she is a woman, if she is otherwise qualified.

WHEN Congressman Crittenden draws his pay, with his 10 per cent. of silver, he leaves it in the treasury as a deposit. A Washington letter says that he has several hundred dollars there, and that he intends to let it accumulate until the pile is as big as a wheelbarrow load, when he declares that he will wheel it into the House of Representatives, to show what a nuisance silver money is.

THE Postmaster-General has entered upon the work of stopping the use of the mails for the perpetuation of swindles by an order prohibiting the delivery by Postmasters of letters to specified fraudulent lottery concerns and other confidence cheats at Louisville, New Orleans, and elsewhere. He has also ordered that all persons receiving mail under fictitious addresses must first be identified at the postoffice.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* claims to have discovered some of the men whom Mr. Tilden was going to put into his Cabinet if the decision of the Electoral Commission had been favorable to his claims. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, was to have been Secretary of State; Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, and Andrew C. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana decides that the legal name of a person consists of one Christian name and a surname. Any one may have as many middle names, or initials, as are given to him or as he chooses to take. They do not affect his legal name and may be inserted or not in deed or contract without affecting its validity. Nor does a mistake in the middle initial of a name, in a deed, in any way affect its validity.

DURING the eight years, from 1871 to 1878 inclusive, there arrived in this country, from Great Britain and Ireland, 743,303 immigrants, Ireland alone contributing 332,139 of this number. The rest of Europe furnished 974,365—580,129 coming from Germany. From Asia there came 106,743, chiefly from China; from Africa, 306; from South America, 254,072; from the Pacific islands, 9,468; from other places, 9,194; making an aggregate of 2,100,451 persons.

THE Denver *Tribune* boasts of Colorado's fine horses, handsome women, charming girls, well-dressed men, fat babies, long-legged dogs, busy mechanics, industrious Chinamen, modest dressmakers, romping boys, inquiring strangers, expert printers, well-paid doctors, praying preachers, colored calciminers, express wagons, over-paid lawyers, attentive railroad men, honest bankers, piles of brick, new buildings, pleased visitors, signs of growth and genuine American get-up-and-get.

A MAN living near Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., went up the mountain to cut trees for wood and slide them down a log-way to the valley below. The foot of the slide was thirty rods distant from the house. He started a maple tree down the mountain, when it jumped out of the shute, and, taking a diagonal course, struck the house and shattered it to splinters, killing one boy 8 years old and injuring two others so that they will probably die. The father saw from the top of the mountain the course the tree was taking, and saw his dwelling demolished.

CURLEY, a noted highwayman of the Deadwood region, was arrested by two officers, who had to journey forty miles to take him to jail. All rode on horseback, the prisoner between his captors. The possibility of escape was discussed on the way, Curley maintaining that he could put spurs to his horse and get away because his beast was the freshest of the three, and the officers arguing that he could be riddled with bullets before he got out of range. Suddenly Curley put his plan into execution, dashing off at full speed, but the officers' theory proved sound, for they easily killed him with their pistols.

THOMAS CARLYLE'S health, which has been considered precarious for many months, is now fully restored, and he is mostly engaged in literary labors. His work at present is the preparation of an autobiography, which will be completed during the coming summer. He is severe upon the Governmental and social systems of his country and has no love for the present British statesmen. He declares that England is rapidly retrograding, considered from a political, governmental, social and educational point; that England to-day has no statesmen of commanding intellect or power, but is ruled by demagogues and political quacks. He predicts that America will be the future power if she keeps herself free from entangling alliances and from the humbuggery of agitating foreign mountebanks.

ELIAS SCOTT, of Texas, and Charles Peck, of Louisiana, bosom friends, went to Brazil to see the country and stopped for several weeks in Rio de Janeiro. They were young men of means and education, traveling that they might learn the ways of the world. Scott gossiped with other American friends about Peck's New Orleans sweetheart, saying uncomplimentary things. This talk reached Peck's ears and he at once challenged Scott to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted. The principals met in a suburb of Rio, Winchester rifles being the weapons, and the distance being 100 yards. At a signal of three pistol-shots in the air both guns were discharged. Scott, crying "I'm killed," fell, with a bullet in a vital part. He lived long enough to request that $2,000 in money on his person be sent to his brother, James R. Scott, in Missouri. Peck fled and, having concealed himself for several days, sailed on a ship bound for the Pacific.

THE Washington House, at Mount Vernon, has been repaired and refurnished, and in a way that does not please a woman correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*. She says: "It is such a pity—such a sad and woful pity—that the women who have this place in charge have so little common sense, so little taste and real veneration for the home of Washington. The different rooms belong to different States that have appropriated them, and a vandal committee have undertaken to restore and furnish them. The east parlor, or music room, treated by Ohio, leads the ignominious procession. It has, at the first glance, an Ohio look; it is so new, so fresh, so shoddy. They've painted the walls and ceiling; they've laid Turkish rugs on the floor; they've made new furniture, that has the pattern but not the look of anything old; they've hung in it an abominable mirror, with a beveled glass border, ornamented with a cut-flower design, and the only thing in it is the harpsichord of Nelly Custis." New York does not come in for a share of the censure, however, for the drawing-room, in charge of this State, has been but slightly altered, most of the original furniture remaining.

The Woods in Winter.

No one ever sees the full charm of the forest who turns his back upon it in winter. Look at the exquisite lines of that drooping birch, the intricate interlacing tracery of the minute branching twigs! Could anything be more graceful or more chaste? could any covering of leaves enhance its beauty? And so the apple tree by the old stone wall—how different its various angles! how individual in its character! how beautiful its silhouette against the sky! Thus every separate tree will afford a perfect study, of infinite design. See that mottled beech trunk yonder. What! never noticed it before? That was because its drooping, leaf-clad branches concealed its beauty; but now not only does it emerge from its wonted obscurity, but the whiteness of the snowy ground beyond gives added value to every subtle tint upon its dappled surface. Step nearer. With what variety of exquisite tender grays has nature painted the clean smooth bark! See those marbled variegations, each spot with a distinct tint of its own, and each tint composed of a multitude of microscopic points of color. Here we see a fimbriated blotch of dark olive moss, spreading its intertwining rootlets in all directions, and further up a spongy tuft of rich brown lichen tipped with snow. Who could pass by unnoticed such a refined and exquisite bit of painting as this? And yet they abound on every side. See the shingly shagbark, with its mottlings of pale-green lichen and orange spots, its jagged outline so perfectly relieved against the snow, and, beyond, that group of rock-maples, with its bold contrasts of deep-green moss, and striped tints of most varied shades, from lightest drab to deepest brown. And there is the yellow birch with its tight-wound bark, fringed with ravelings of buff-colored satin. Here we come upon a clump of chestnuts, their cool trunks set off in bold relief against a background of dark hemlocks, whose outer branches, clothed in snow, like tufted mittens, hang low upon the ground.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Progress at Jerusalem.

The fact that a steam engine is being erected in a flour-mill in Jerusalem is a startling announcement, but it is an evidence of the progress of civilization. The "infidels" who have thus introduced modern inventions to the "Holy" city are a firm of Wurtemburg colonists, who, with the characteristic enterprise of the Teutonic race, are doing all the Oriental powers will let them to make the historic and Old World city march with the times.—*English Journal.*

THE Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not less than $20, nor more than $50, for any person to use abusive or insulting language to another with intent to cause a breach of the peace.

FARM NOTES.

IT is announced that the leaves of the elder strewed among grain will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil; the juice will also kill maggots. The leaves scattered over cabbages, cucumbers and other plants subject to weevil ravages effectually shield them.

BARLEY FOR YOUNG LAMBS.—Reverting again to the subject of barley, it may be as well to mention that, good and wholesome as we have found it to be for ewes and grown sheep, it is a very dangerous food for young lambs. It affects them with a scour which very often ends fatally.—*Agricultural Gazette (England).*

SWINE that are fattening will do better with soaked corn than with dry. Corn steeped in water twelve hours has been found more economical to feed than when ground into meal. The animals are sooner filled, the food digests better, and, consequently, the feeding is finished more expeditiously, and feed—which is money—is saved.

THE LAWN.—A young hedge of Osage orange or honey locust should not be cut until it is 2 or 3 years old; not, indeed, until the shoots are one, or even two inches thick. Then they should be cut even with the earth in the winter time, and the following year they will throw up a luxurious mass of sprouts, which may be trimmed into shape the next June, and before fall we have a complete, impenetrable fence.

MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.—The barnyard is the field for winter work. Much may be done here by skillful management. Manure so long as it is frozen, remains unchanged, and the preparation of the manure, in the best manner for use in the spring, makes no progress. Make a central heap in the yard, and, by means of a few planks and a wheelbarrow move, the manure from the stable each day to this heap. If the heap is built up square, and made four feet high, it will keep warm in the coldest of weather and while warm it will ferment and rot.

THE question arises: "Is there any connection between the tiresome and unvarying drudgery of the life of a farmer's wife and the meaningless jabber of an insane asylum?" for it is well known that farmers' wives form no small proportion of the unfortunates found in insane asylums. It is certainly fair to presume that the question should be answered in the affirmative, for endless monotony will wear the fiber of any mind and cause aberration, or else react on the body and create disease, and such a result is all the more likely if overwork be added to monotony and drudgery.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

SOWING OATS AND WHEAT TOGETHER.—The experiment has been tried in Iowa, it is said, of sowing in the fall, upon one acre of land, two bushel of wheat mixed with one bushel of oats. The oats shot up rapidly, and were, of course, killed down by the frost. But they furnished a warm covering for the earth, and when the snow fell among the thick stalks and leaves they kept it from blowing away. This covering prevented the winter-killing of the wheat, and the rotting oat leaves and stalks afforded a rich top-dressing for the crop the following spring. The result was an abundant yield of wheat, while land precisely similar alongside, and treated in the same manner, with the exception of omitting the oats, was utterly worthless.—*True Citizen.*

AGE OF COWS IN RELATION TO THE YIELD OF MILK.—The age of cows has a great influence on their yield of milk. After her first calf, a cow does not give as much as after her second or third. At the fifth or sixth calf, the average yield begins to decrease steadily. It may be seen from this that one ought only exceptionally to have older cows than 8 or 9 years, as after these years the milking qualities are generally on a rapid decline, and, beside, the cows are harder to fatten. As young animals produce more from the same quantity of food because their assimilation is better, there is every reason for not keeping the cows too long. A good dairy cow is (on the continent) expected to yield not less than 2,000 quarts of milk a year; a very good one, 2,300 to 2,500 quarts; but higher numbers are not rare in almost all breeds.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

HOW TO EXTEMPORIZE RADISHES.—Radishes may be grown in a very few days by the following method: Let some good radish seed soak in water for twenty-four hours, then put in a bag and expose it to the sun. In the course of the day germination will commence. The seed must be sown in a well-manured hotbed, and watered from time to time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk and be good to eat. If it be required to get good radishes in winter during the severe cold, an old cask should be sawn in two, and one-half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed beginning to shoot as before must be then sown in, the other half of the barrel put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apparatus carried down into the cellar. For watering, lukewarm water should be used as before. In the course of five or six days the radishes will be fit to eat.—*New England Farmer.*

Seeing Through Water.

Currents in the very bed of a river, or beneath the surface of the sea, may be watched, as Mr. Campbell informs us, by an arrangement that smugglers used in the old days. They sank their contraband cargo when there was an alarm, and they searched for it again by means of a so-called marine telescope. It was nothing more than a cask, with a plate of strong glass at the bottom. The man plunged the closed end a few inches below the surface, and put his head in the other end, and then he saw clearly into the water. The glare and confused reflections and refractions from and through the rippled surface of the sea were entirely shut out by this contrivance. Seal hunters still use it. With this simple apparatus the stirring life of the sea bottom can be watched at leisure and with great distinctness. So far as this contrivance enables men to see the land under the waves, movements under water closely resemble movements under air. Sea weeds, like plants, bend before the gale; fish, like birds, keep their heads to the stream, and hang poised on their fins; mud clouds take the shape of water clouds in air, impede light, cast shadows, and takes shapes which point out the direction in which currents flow. It is strange, at first, to hang over a boat's side, peering into a new world, and the interest grows. There is excitement in watching big fish swoop like hawks out of their seaweed forest after a white fly sunk to the tree tops to tempt them; and the flight which follows is better fun when plainly seen. Mr. Campbell suggests plate-glass windows in the bottom of a boat; it would bring men and fish face to face, and the habits of the latter could be leisurely watched.—*Edinburgh Review.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

MUTTON CHOPS.—Sprinkle with vinegar, pepper and salt, dip them in egg, sprinkle with cracker or bread crumbs, and fry.

SMOKED SALMON A LA FRANCAIS.—Take some slices of smoked salmon and fry them in boiling sweet oil or fresh butter, then serve a la Maitre d'Hotel.

SOUP A LA CHANTILLY.—Make a puree of green peas, or dried peas, toast bread cut into small pieces, and then fry. When cooked pour into soup and serve.

SOUP A LA CONDE.—Boil some red beans, season with salt, and add two or three onions. Pass all through a colendar, and butter to taste, and before serving add small pieces of fried toast.

SOUPS MAIGRES, MADE OF POTATOES.—For six persons, boil six good-sized potatoes; when they are cooked pass them through a sieve; put the potatoes in a casserole, with two pints of milk, a spoonful of butter, and let it boil; salt it to taste; keep stirring it frequently.

SOUP A LA L'OIGNAN—ONION SOUP.—Take six onions; let them brown slightly in a casserole, with a tablespoonful of butter; add three potatoes sliced, pepper and salt, not too much, and let it all cook in two pints of water for an hour and a half; must cook slowly.

TO PAPER WHITEWASHED WALLS.—Make flour starch, as you would for starching calicoes, and apply it to the wall with a whitewash brush. Let it become dry; then, when ready to put on the paper, again go over the wall with the starch, also the paper, and apply. Walls may be papered in this way which have been whitewashed for years in succession. Alum is one of the best additions to whitewash to prevent its rubbing off. Smoky walls may be improved by adding plenty of indigo to the water before mixing in the lime and other ingredients.

HOW TO MAKE TOAST.—Comparatively few know what really good toast is. A hasty singe of one or both sides does not make toast, nor do thin slices of bread dried through. Cut slices of uniform thickness, a plump half-inch or five-eighths of an inch; move around over a brisk fire, to have all parts toasted alike; keep only so near the coals that the pieces will be heated through when both sides are well browned. If the slightest point is blackened or charred, scrape it off, or it will spoil the flavor of the whole. If covered with an earthen bowl it will keep warm and moist. A clean towel or napkin will answer if it [illegible] But nobody can make good toast out of poor bread. Stale bread may be used for milk toast; sour bread may be improved by toasting it through; heavy bread makes poor toast. Sweet, light bread, only a day old, or less, makes the best toast.

AIRING BEDS.—The German usage of eider-down coverlets is not recommended. Though warm and light, "it is insidious in its action," says a leading authority, "and in case of invalids should be watched, for it is apt to throw the sleeper into a violent perspiration." It would seem almost unnecessary to advise the airing of beds, as all good housewives are supposed to have it done; still, as it is something which depends entirely upon servants, it is safe to say that this, the most important point in regard to health, is often neglected. No one ever possibly would think of washing his face in the same water twice, unless there was no more water, but it is quite as disgusting, and much worse for health, for a person to sleep twice in a bed which has been fully imbued with the effluvia of his body. Air and light are the great purifiers, and the work in a bed-chamber is worse than neglected when beds, pillows, coverings and mattresses are not thoroughly aired.

Preferring Another.

A truly great man is not envious of the fame of another great man; a small man is. "I felt on his death," wrote Jefferson of Washington, "that 'verily a great man hath fallen this day in Israel.'"

While Mr. Jefferson was riding, one starry night, with a member of his family, the conversation fell upon Washington. He warmly expressed his admiration for the great man. Pointing to the stars, he exclaimed:

"Washington's fame will go on increasing until the brightest constellation in yonder heavens shall be called by his name!"

A bust of Washington stood in the hall at Monticello, many years after Jefferson's retirement from public life. Some warm admirer of his, living in France, sent a wreath of immortelles to a member of the family at Monticello; with it came a request that it might be placed around Mr. Jefferson's brow on his birthday. The day came, and the relative, informing the venerable man of the request, attempted to crown him with the wreath.

"Place it on Washington's bust," he said, raising his hand to prevent the crowning. It was placed on the bust, where it rested for many years.

"In honor preferring one another," wrote a great man, whose nobility of character was such that he esteemed others better than himself.

OLEOMARGARINE.

What It Is—A Matter of Interest to the Public.

We have received from R. P. McGlincy, of Elgin, Ill., Secretary of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, a copy of the report of the Committee on Oleomargarine, which was submitted to the association at its last meeting. People who have labored under the impression that oleomargarine is a harmless sort of food will find the following extracts from this report mighty interesting reading:

Oleomargarine, as now manufactured, is hardly more than the product of refuse fats agitated with buttermilk or milk and annatto to give it color and flavor. Such fats were formerly used for soap grease, and the use of such fats in the production of oleomargarine is carried on to such an extent as greatly to enhance the market value of grease.

Is oleomargarine as now manufactured in this country a healthful article of food? Your committee would say that Prof. John Michels, a competent microscopist of New York, has been subjecting oleomargarine to a thorough examination by the microscope, and he calls attention to the fact that germs of disease, morbid secretions and embryos of parasites in the animals from which the oil is obtained that is used in making oleomargarine, are liable to be transferred in a living condition into the system of those who use this article for food.

In the light of these statements, our answer is that oleomargarine as now manufactured in this country is not heathful as an article of food.

Is the sale of oleomargarine as an article of food legitimate and right? To what has already been said your committee would add the further testimony of J. H. Reall that "if people who bought it knew of what it was composed and the dirty places in which it is manufactured, they would not eat it. It is manufactured in some places where no gentleman would stay ten minutes because of the smells that [illegible] the atmosphere. [illegible] atmosphere it would be impossible to make butter from the milk of a Jersey cow that would be considered fit to eat. Our answer is that oleomargarine manufactured in such places or from the refuse fat of animals is unfit for food, and that the sale of it for such purposes is wrong, and should be suppressed by law.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the use of refuse and diseased fats in the manufacture of oleomargarine as an article of food is abhorrent to the sense of every right-minded man, and, as it is injurious to health, its sale should be prevented by law.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, as also of our State Governments, to pass stringent laws against the use of diseased and refuse fats in the manufacture of any article to be used for human food, as also to pass laws prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine from fats other than caul-fat or suet of healthy animals.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, as also of all our State Governments, to pass laws requiring the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine to be carried on under the supervision of the National, State and Municipal Boards of Health, and make it the duty of all such Boards of Health to prevent the manufacture and sale of diseased and injurious food in the form of oleomargarine.

Resolved, That as butter is the oily substance of milk or cream, obtained by churning, it is the duty of the General and State Governments to pass laws prohibiting the use of the word butter as applied to any oily substance not the product of cream or milk, and requiring all who manufacture and all who sell oleomargarine, whether by the package or otherwise, to mark on each and every package, wrapper or parcel containing the same, in plain, large and distinct letters, and in a conspicuous place, the word oleomargarine.

Resolved, That a committee of three from each Congressional district in the dairy portion of the Northwestern States be appointed to present these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from said States.

How They Do Things in Arkansaw.

"If you want a good item," said Jim Johnson to a reporter, "I can tell you of a funny occurrence that happened at Hot Springs last summer while I was there. Mayor Linde, of Hot Springs, had been blackguarded by the editor of a paper there until he couldn't stand it any longer, so, according to the custom of the country, he went out gunning one day. He brought down two bystanders before he bagged his game, the editor, whom he shot in the leg. None of them died, I believe. Then he went on a spree, and, having full charge of the police and the station-house, he turned out all the prisoners in the station, a lot of horse-thieves and murderers. The next morning he fined himself $10 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In the course of time he was indicted for the shooting. He got a change of venue on the ground that he couldn't get justice in that county. His trial came off in another county. He was fined a fine and costs amounting to $95. He had forty witnesses subpoenaed. Their fees amounted to $5 each—$200. They lumped their fees and gave them to Linde. He paid the $95 and pocketed $105, and went home happy."

That's the way they do things in Arkansaw.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Banner with a Strange Device.

Upon the declaration of war in 1812, the town military companies reorganized by the election of new officers and a general brushing up of accouterments. Just before the battle of Plattsburg a town company in that vicinity elected a stalwart but rather illiterate fellow by the name of Jonathan Pilsbury, Captain. He felt that the eyes of the whole State of New York were upon him. He encouraged his company to be brave in the coming battle. He assured them that he would "benead them as long as there was a man of them left, and that his own name should go down to posterity." The banner of the company had emblazoned upon its folds, in addition to the stars and stripes, the emblematic eagle, holding in his talons the legendary scroll, "E. Pluribus Unum." The Captain eyed the eagle with admiration, but was puzzled as to the significance of the motto. Seeking light upon the subject, he was informed by a wag that it was the name of the first Captain of the company. A bright thought dawned upon the uncultivated mind of Capt. Pilsbury. He quietly took the flag to a sign-painter and had the name of the "first Captain" obliterated, and his own substituted, and that company rushed bravely into the fight, bearing the banner with that strange device, "E. Jonathan Pilsbury."—*Cleveland Penny Press.*

The Women of New York as Voters.

So much interest has been expressed in the bill which has become a law, enlarging the powers and duties of the women of this State, that we republish it entire. It reads as follows:

AN ACT to declare women eligible to serve as School Trustees.

The people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to serve as any school officer or to vote at any school meeting by reason of sex, who has the other qualifications now required by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The right of suffrage conferred upon the women of New York is not as broad and inclusive as such leaders as Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Lozier and their associates might desire. But it is a substantial gain, and cannot but fill them with joy and cause them to thank God and take courage. They will doubtless point out to one another, while the tears of exultation fall from their eyes, that at last hope has been measurably rewarded by fruition; that the State, "after many days"—days of utter obduracy, has taken the first step—the step that counts—in the direction of the complete enfranchisement of woman; that the wedge has begun to enter and the leaven to leaven public sentiment and the legislative mind; that the question of the ultimate triumph of their ultimate demand is only a matter of time, since revolutions never go backward.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Their Ages.

It is stated that Blaine touched 50 on the last of January. Grant was 57 last April. Sherman was 56 last May. Washburne was 62 in September. [illegible] Garfield is in his 49th year. Bayard was 51 in October. Thurman reached his 66th birthday in November. Hendricks was 60 in September. Tilden was 66 in February, and in the same month Gen. Hancock was 55. Seymour will be 70 in May. Washington was in his 57th year when he was first elected, and had just entered his 66th year when he left office. John Adams was 61 when he was elected, Jefferson 57, Madison in his 58th year, Monroe in his 59th, and John Quincy Adams in his 58th. Jackson was 61 when chosen the first time, and, therefore, 65 when re-elected, while he had reached his 70th year when he quitted office. Van Buren was 54 and Harrison 67 when they were elected, while Taylor, when he took office, had just passed his 51st birthday. Polk was elected on almost precisely his 49th birthday. Tyler was not quite 58 when elected, and Fillmore was in his 51st year when he succeeded him. Pierce had not yet completed his 48th year when he was elected, and he was junior of all who have taken the Presidential chair, except Gen. Grant. Mr. Buchanan was elected in his 66th year, Lincoln in his 52d and 56th, while Johnson succeeded in his 57th.—*National Republican.*

No More Tramps in the West.

A good proof of the improvement in the business of the country is furnished by a man of wide observation in the West, who says that there is not now in the Western States one tramp where there were fifty eighteen months ago. In the great depression of 1876-7 thousands of men went upon the road in search of work and remained upon it because they found no work. They swarmed along the great lines of travel, a sorrowful procession of hungry and ragged wretches for whom the world seemed to have no use. But during the last twelve months this procession has been growing thinner every week until it has nearly vanished from sight. The railroads have employed many of these people. Thousands of miles of new roadway are being constructed this year. The old lines, such as the Northwestern and St. Paul, are stretching away into what was lately a wilderness, and every mile of road opens hundreds of farms to settlement. The growth of the Northwest seems to have no discoverable limit, and is absorbing the excess of population. Probably we shall soon begin again to draw large drafts on the labor of Europe.—*New York Methodist.*

Shaving in China.

Everything is reversed in China, you know—men never go to a barber shop to get shaved, the barber carries his kit around hunting his customers. No sitting in crowded shops waiting for your turn to come; the barber has to chase you about and shave you at your own convenience. The word "next" is unknown to the vocabulary of the Chinese barber. You are spared the annoyance if not torture of being compelled to sit by while five or six men ahead of you have their beard removed, hair cut, whiskers dyed, and heads shampooed, when you only want your hair oiled and mustache waxed to go to the theater. Sit down on a doorstep or curbstone anywhere, and a barber steps up and attends to your wants immediately. Happy dispatch.

A WELL-KNOWN beauty in London society occupied a stage-box at a theater in the Strand not long ago. Her white furs and diamonds were the admiration of the house. Shortly after the beauty's departure, an attendant found a star of brilliants in the box, and, like an honest woman, gave the treasure-trove into the hands of the management. No inquiries were made next day at the theater about the lost star, but ultimately it found its way into the rightful owner's hands. The oddest part of the story remains to be told. The diamonds were also.

A VISITING clergyman was just rising from prayer in a St. Paul church, when an usher strode up the center aisle and handed him a big bouquet, just as they do in the theaters.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, MCH. 4, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

National Democratic Convention.

The executive committee of the national democratic committee issues the following call:

The national democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington, February 23, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati as the place of holding the national democratic convention.

Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to a double number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States. All democratic, conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political association or difference, who can unite with us in the effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention. At the last national democratic convention, held in the city of St. Louis in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the states be requested to instruct their delegates to the national democratic convention to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the national convention, and that the national committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, of Connecticut,
Chairman.
FRED'K. O. PRINCE, of Massachusetts,
Secretary.

State Democratic Convention.

The following call has been issued by the democratic state central committee:

The voters of Indiana, regardless of past political affiliations, who are desirous of co-operating with the democracy in the support of its principles and nominees, are invited to participate in the meetings called throughout the state for the purpose of selecting representatives to attend a delegate convention, to be held at Indianapolis,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1880,

for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and the nomination of candidates to be supported for the following offices:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Two judges of the supreme court.
Secretary of state.
Auditor of state.
Clerk of the supreme court.
Reporter of the supreme court.
Attorney-general.
Superintendent of public instruction.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Governor James D. Williams, in 1876, and one delegate for each fraction of 100 or over. [DeKalb county is entitled to 13 delegates.]

The delegates from each congressional district will meet on the evening previous to the convention, at places to be hereafter designated by this committee, for the purpose of selecting and reporting to the convention one committeeman on permanent organization, one committeeman on platform and resolutions, and vice-president for the convention, two delegates to national democratic convention, one assistant secretary of the convention, two alternate delegates to national democratic convention, one presidential elector, one contingent presidential elector, one member of the state central committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and one committeeman on credentials.

The committee on platform and resolutions will meet immediately after the adjournment of the district meetings, say 9 o'clock p. m., at the consultation rooms of the supreme court, Tuesday evening, June 8.

The committee on permanent organization will meet at the same hour in the governor's office. It will be their duty to name a president and principal secretary of the convention, four delegates at large and four alternate delegates to the national convention, two electors for the state at large and two contingent electors, and also to recommend rules for the government of the convention.

The committee on credentials will meet at 8 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 9, at the rooms of the state central committee, to determine such contests as may be submitted to them.

Delegate tickets of admission to convention will be issued to the chairman of each county delegation, and to authorized representatives of the press upon the presentation of credentials at the state central committee rooms, Masonic building.

By order of the democratic state central committee.
B. C. SHAW, Chairman.
JAMES H. RICE, Secretary.

Township Democratic Conventions,

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the county democratic central committee, at a meeting held in Auburn, February 20, 1880, the democratic voters of DeKalb county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in their respective townships (except in Union township) on

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following township offices, said candidates to be voted for at the township election, to be held on the first Monday (5th day) in April, 1880.

The officers to be elected in the several townships are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Trustee	Assessor and Land Appraiser	Justice of the peace	Constables
Butler	1	1	1	2
Jackson	1	1	2	2
Concord	1	1	1	3
Newville	1	1	2	2
Stafford	1	1	1	2
Wilmington	1	1	2	4
Union	1	1	2	4
Keyser	1	1	1	2
Richland	1	1	2	2
Fairfield	1	1	1	2
Smithfield	1	1	2	2
Franklin	1	1	2	2
Troy	1	1	1	2

The convention (or caucus) for Union township will be held at Waterloo, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the day above named, as agreed by the precinct committeemen for said township.

In addition to the nomination of candidates, it will be the duty of the democrats assembled, to choose a township (or precinct) committeeman, who shall be, by virtue of his office, a member of the county central committee. At the same time a secretary and such other officers as many be deemed necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign in the township shall be selected. A copy of the proceedings of each convention together with the postoffice address of each officer elected and candidate nominated, shall be forwarded to the chairman of the county central committee, not later than Monday, March 22, 1880.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the greenback county convention recently held at Waterloo. It is not our intention to devote any time at present to the discussion of the currency ideas embraced in the resolutions, but we do desire to call attention to the following portion of the platform concerning the old parties:

"Finally, we believe in the necessity of a party of united people, who will rise above all party lines and prejudices, and who will not affiliate in any degree with either of the old parties.

And we will henceforth nominate and vote for such persons only who are believers in, and are identified with, this our sacred cause."

Now, in the light of past experience, who will be foolish enough to swallow any such stuff? Two years ago, and prior to that time, the same agreement was made in almost the same language, and the republican-greenbackers were continually impressing the importance of such non-affiliation on the minds of the democratic-greenbackers, but when the time came to vote a majority of the republicans voted with their old party as they intended to do all the while, and as they intend to do at the next election. We have been informed that the recent re-organization was a "set up" job, on the part of a few republicans who do not pretend to be greenbackers and who were not present at the meeting; that the greenback chairman of this county reports progress daily to C. K. Baxter of the Press, who chuckles in his sleeve and proceeds to "fix" matters up in the interest of his party. We advise democrats to keep out of all local greenback and soldiers' organizations, for they are only recruiting agencies for the republican party.

* * *

On the first page we reproduce an article from the Fort Wayne Enterprise on "soldiers' bounty." The article was written by an ex-soldier who is well known in this community, and we advise all of our ex-soldier friends to read it. We believe the author of the article is correct in assuming that comparatively few ex-soldiers will be entitled to additional bounty under the proposed bill, and no other bill is likely to pass with greater merits. If all ex-soldiers would unite in an earnest effort to secure the passage of a bounty-land law which would make good the many promises made by recruiting officers, and grant to each worthy defender of his country 160 acres of land, there would be some sense in the undertaking. Every soldier that voluntarily entered the service of his country, is entitled to reward, and the time has come when the government should give the soldier greater consideration and offer greater reward than the mere privilege of earning a homestead on terms but little more favorable than the immigrant. The plea that soldiers must not be permitted to secure immediate title to land because they would not take care of it, is an insult too gross to be overlooked or submitted to. The youngest ex-soldier is now thirty-five years of age, and certainly is qualified to manage his affairs with credit to himself and his family, as thousands of them would prove it they had an opportunity.

* * *

The call for township caucus or convention will be found in another column. Two weeks from next Saturday is the time fixed for the nomination of township officers by the democrats of DeKalb county. The time is short, and every democrat should be thinking and consulting with neighbor democrats as to who would be the most available candidate for each of the township offices. Select none but the very best men for the several positions—men who can be elected and who will make good officers; allow no personal considerations to influence you for or against any man, but act for the good of the party and the people. As all are aware the office of trustee is an important one, and the interest of the party demands that you unite upon your strongest and best man for that position. This year the duties of assessor are much greater than usual, owing to the reappraisement of real estate. Your nominee for township assessor should be a man of excellent judgment and well qualified to estimate the value of real as well as personal property; the position will require a man of considerable observation and experience in order that all may be satisfied with the valuation of their property. Again we caution democrats to be careful in making selections for the two offices named above in particular, and to use, more than ordinary care in the selection of the balance of the township ticket.

* * *

If there is a voter in the county who has not read the proposed constitutional amendments, we ask him to hunt up a copy of the COURIER of last week, or get a copy of next week's issue, and read every section carefully. The COURIER gives the sections as they now are and as they will be if amended, and it is the only paper in the county that has taken the trouble to do so; we do it because we want the people to be familiar with the subject before it is discussed.

* * *

The report that S. J. Tilden has engaged 200 rooms in Cincinnati for use during the convention, is probably exaggerated. Tilden's agents may have engaged rooms, but not in the interest of Tilden. There is a dark horse in training, and just at this time that dark horse is receiving the benefits of Tilden's experience; in fact Tilden is the trainer.

* * *

The bridegroom was not present at the time appointed for a wedding at Harmony, Ga. The bride who knew his bashfulness, said his courage had probably failed him. Somebody suggested that a horn be blown to call him, and this was done. A responsive whoop was heard from the woods near by, but as the young man did not appear, a scouting party brought him in by force. It was not until he became fearful of losing the girl, whose patience gave away to anger, that he mustered enough courage to face the ceremony.

* * *

Forty seven thousand five hundred and sixty-seven barrels of beer were sold in Cincinnati during the month of January. Cincinnati is putting out such items as these as an inducement to secure the selection of that place as a suitable one for the holding of the next democratic national convention.—Hicksville Republican.

Sixty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine barrels of beer were sold in Chicago during the month of January. The republicans are now smiling because their presidential accouchment is to take place in that city.

* * *

In another column we publish an article from the Ligonier Banner, raising a new point in connection with the proposed constitutional amendments; the article is based upon a suggestion made by Judge McClellan, and we think the point is well made, but we shall have more to say on the subject in the future. Give the views of the Banner a careful consideration.

* * *

The Latin term for cod-liver oil is "Oleum jecoris aselli." A doctor prescribed it for an old lady the other day, and as usual, in his prescription abbreviated the term, which read: R. "Ole Jec. Ass." oz iii. A friend of the old lady congratulated her upon her restoration to health, when she said: "Yes, it was that beautiful medicine, the oil of jackass, that brought me on my feet again."

* * *

On Thanksgiving day the thirty five girls employed by a clothing firm in Boston presented the two members of the firm with a handsome album which cost $22. The presentation ceremonies occupied about half an hour, which was deducted from their pay.

* * *

E. W. Brown, of Columbia City, editor of the Post, that sterling advocate of democracy in Whitley county, was in town between trains last Thursday. As usual, he is wide-awake in the cause.

* * *

S. J. T. has in training H. J. J. Look out for a strong effort from an unsuspected source.

* * *

The Jewett boom has Tilden earmarks.

The Amendments—An Important Point.

[Ligonier Banner.]

In a conversation with Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, a few days since, that gentleman raised a point that has an important bearing upon the discussion of the proposed amendments to the constitution.

The point raised by Judge McClellan is this: If amendment No. 3 is ratified at the April election, there will be no law whatever under which to hold elections for state and county officers. He bases this upon the fact that sec. 25, art. 1, of the constitution of Indiana provides that—

"No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this constitution."

Sec. 1, art. 4, of the constitution provides that—

"The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in the general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives."

After the proposed amendments to the constitution were passed by the legislature of 1879, the necessity of providing some law for the enforcement of the amendments, in the event of their ratification by the people, was urged upon that body. The well-known rule of law that a constitution is not self-acting, that there must be appropriate legislation to carry its provisions into effect, was at once recognized, and the legislature thereupon passed an act entitled "an act defining the time for holding general elections, and fixing the time at which certain acts connected herewith shall be done"—approved March 18, 1879, and which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that a general election shall be held biennially on the day now fixed, or which may at the time be fixed therefor by constitution, at which election all existing vacancies in office, and all officers, the term of which will expire before the next general election thereafter, shall be filled, except those for which provision is made by law at the April elections: Provided, that the first election, under this act, shall take place in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2. All acts now required to be done and performed at a fixed time, or within a given time after the general election in October by the provisions of the act regulating general elections, and prescribing the duties of officers in relation thereto, approved June 7, 1852; and by all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, shall hereafter be performed at or within the corresponding time after the general election, whether the same be held, on the second Tuesday in October, or at any other time.

Now, a careful reading of the above makes it entirely clear that the "taking effect" of the act just quoted is "made to depend upon" the ratification by the people of amendment No. 3, and therefore in contravention of the constitution which provides that "no law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this constitution," to wit: the general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives.

For a full understanding of the meaning of these provisions of the constitution the reader is respectfully referred to 4 Ind. p. 347 and 84 Ind. p. 185-234.

If, as maintained, the act of March 18, 1879, is unconstitutional, the ratification of amendment 3 will leave the state without a law for the governing of general elections, for it must be apparent that when the amended constitution provides that the general election shall be held in November, the old law relating to such elections in October cannot be made applicable to the election provided for under the amended constitution.

The constitutional obstacle here referred to may be overcome by the governor convening the legislature in extra session, in case amendment 3 is ratified at the coming spring election, to enable that body to enact appropriate legislation for the enforcement of that part to the amended constitution; but whether the people would fancy the idea of incurring the expense of such extra session is a matter of considerable doubt. The surest way to steer clear of the difficulties herein referred to is to vote against the amendment. Better retain the October election than incur the expense of a separate and distinct election for judges, an extra session of the legislature, and an odious registry law.

Meeting of Court and County Officers.

March 2d, 1880, the officers and members of the bar of the DeKalb circuit court and the various county officers of DeKalb county met at the court room upon the call of Judge C. A. O. McClellan, to take such steps as might seem advisable in consequence of the death of George H. K. Moss, late clerk of the court, which death occurred this morning at two o'clock.

On motion, His Honor Judge McClellan was called upon to preside, and W. H. Dills was chosen secretary.

Upon motion by W. S. Penfield, Esq., it was resolved that the officers and members of the bar of the DeKalb circuit court and the county officers of DeKalb county will attend the funeral of George H. K. Moss, late clerk of said court, in a body.

Upon motion of L. J. Blair, Esq., it was resolved that this meeting appoint a committee of five to make all necessary arrangements in conjunction with the friends and Masonic brethren of the late Mr. Moss, in order to carry out the above resolution. And thereupon the chair selected the following as such committee: L. J. Blair, Esq., E. D. Hartman, Esq., W. L. Penfield, Esq., G. H. Duncan, Esq., and Auditor Albert Robbins.

On motion of W. H. Dills, it was resolved that a committee of five, to consist of the present judge of the DeKalb circuit court, Hon. C. A. O. McClellan, Hon. Jas. I. Best, late judge of said court, A. P. Pinchin, Esq., the oldest member of the bar of said court, A. S. Leas, sheriff of DeKalb county, and Geo. H. Duncan, president of the board of commissioners of said county, be and they are hereby appointed to prepare and report to court and for publication such resolutions as will express the sentiments of this meeting, in consequence of the loss and death of George H. K. Moss, late clerk of said court.

On motion of H. C. Peterson, Esq., the committee of arrangements were instructed to invite the members of the bar and county officers of Allen, Whitley, Noble and Steuben counties to attend the funeral of Mr. Moss.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at one o'clock, p. m., Thursday, March 4th.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

* * *

It is estimated in political circles that Providence in taking care of the Czar must regard him as an Ohio man.

OBITUARY.

DIED at his residence in Auburn, on Tuesday, March 2nd, at 2 o'clock a. m., Geo. H. K. Moss, in the 33rd year of his age.

Though his death had been long expected, yet its occurrence nevertheless, caused a general sadness in this community. He was a young man, held a high position in our midst, and was universally esteemed for his many good qualities of heart and mind. For years he had struggled with that insidious foe, consumption, and resisted as rarely ever man resists against its dreadful approaches. He was full of hope when others would have faltered and fallen by the wayside, and his wonderful determination, no doubt, greatly prolonged his life. It is sad to contemplate the death of one so young and gifted, one who had battled bravely with adversity, one who had gained an eminence which reflected the future full of promise and usefulness. [illegible] in death. The last lingering glance has faded away, and naught but an inanimate form remains to moulder with the lapse of ages. The voice that spoke out cheerily, will speak no more forever. A fair form that struggled so nobly against its thralldom of disease, lies lowly sleeping in its narrow cell. The pallid face shall be vainly sought as the days speed on. Out in the gloom of night, the winged soul took its flight, to happier, sweeter abodes. Tearful eyes will look for the beloved form, burdened hearts will weary over its absence, sadness will settle like a pall around the hearthstone; but agonizing pains, listless nights and dreary days, have been exchanged for a world of joy and beauty. The great aims and purposes of life are wrecked in the shadows of death, and time speeds on. The woes of the bereaved are assuaged in that fountain whence healing streams do flow.

"The gay will laugh when thou art gone,
The solemn brood of care plod on,
And each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom;
Yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments,
And shall come and make
Their bed with thee."

MY NAME IS REBUS!

I am traveling for the BOOT UPSIDE DOWN. Take me home and read me,
IF YOU DARE.

We will present to any patron of the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

who will bring or send us the first correct solution to the annexed rebus, the following presents:

We will present to the first lady customer one pair of FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES.

To the first gentleman customer, one pair of best SHOES for self.

To the first Miss of 15, or under, best FRENCH KID SHOE, or other goods to the amount of $5.00, for each present.

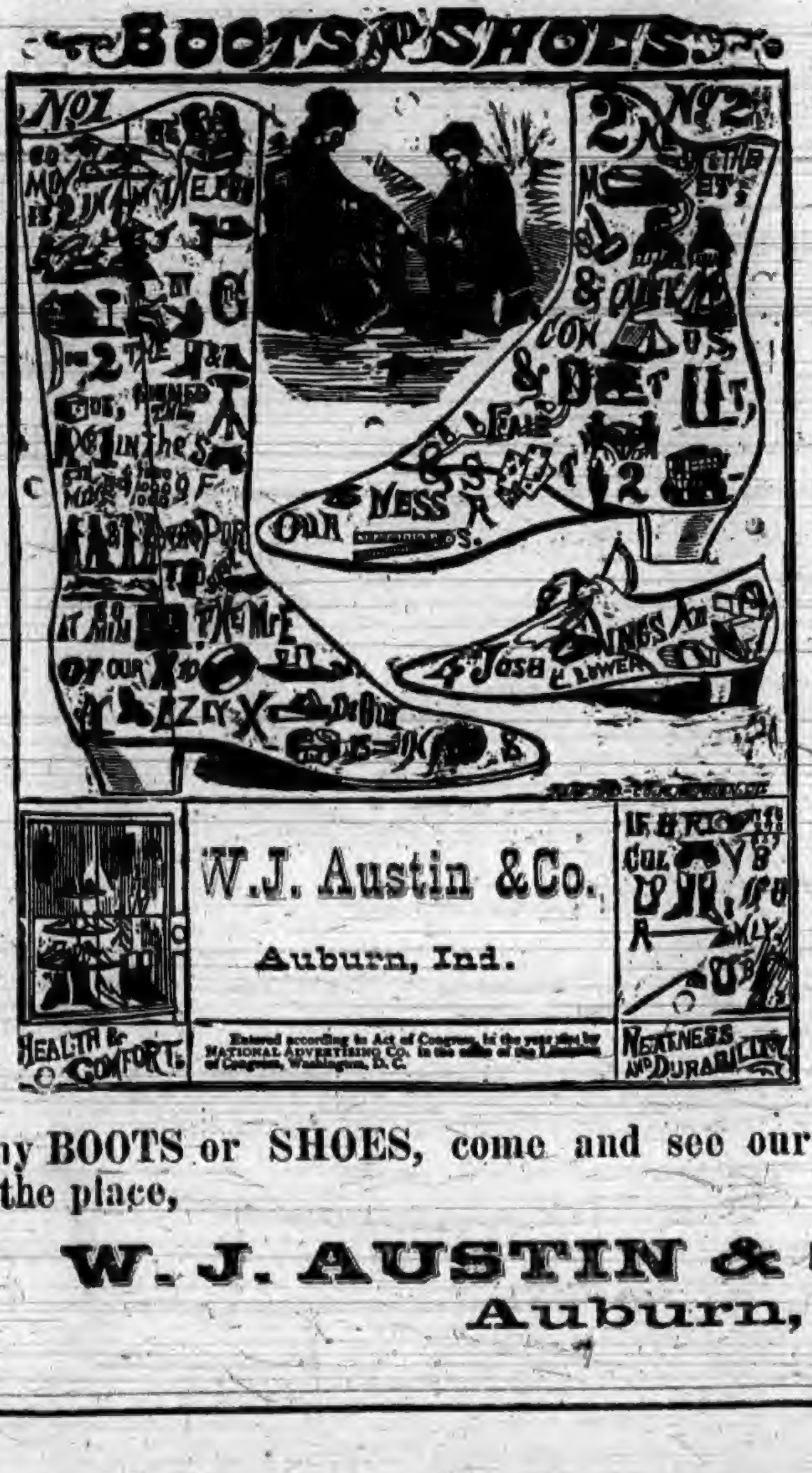
BOOTS & SHOES
No 1
No 2
W.J. Austin &Co.
Auburn, Ind.
HEALTH & COMFORT.
NEATNESS AND DURABILITY
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1880 by NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO. in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.

No Two Numbers

Taken from the same family.

The solution must be plainly written and enclosed in a

Sealed Envelope!

which will be numbered as received, and on

March 15, 1880

will be opened at the Boot Upside Down by a disinterested person and the prizes awarded as before stated.

When you want any BOOTS or SHOES, come and see our stock and examine prices. Remember the place,

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.
Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—It snowed a few in Auburn last Sunday.

—The wind it did blow a gale Saturday night.

—Miss Lydia Hogue spent last Sunday at St. Johns.

—Buy your dress goods at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—S. G. Searight, of Butler, was on the street Monday.

—F. N. Wright and wife are visiting at Greenville, Mich.

—Miss Effie Wunderlich Sundayed over in sweet Auburn.

—Rhodenbaugh will put another dray on the road next week.

—Extra bagrains in clothing at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—Monday was the first day of spring. How far did you spring?

—Dr. C. S. Sears will Sunday over at his home in Quincy, Mich.

—Ed. Eldridge is confined to the house with a crippled limb.

—G. A. Porter has begun work for the erection of his new building.

—The Neoteric club dance has been postponed until to-morrow night.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for embroideries and laces, etc. 9-3t.

McQuiston & Ralston sell the best flour in the market. Try it. 9-3t.

—Ruchings from 10c. to $1.00 per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—If you desire to buy or rent a dwelling house, inquire of W. H. McIntosh.

—Dr. Emanuel and daughter, of Spencerville, were visitors in town this week.

—Our talented young attorney, Charlie Emanuel, spent Sunday at Antwerp, Ohio.

—There is a rumor of a German wedding in the south end "right away quick."

—Dr. Cowan's sister, who is suffering with consumption, is apparently no better.

—Use the best Arbuckles' Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 9-3t.

—Joe Stafford has the contract for the plastering of C. C. Shaffer's new residence.

—W. H. Kiblinger will occupy the residence of Dr. Spooner, as soon as it is vacated.

—Harry Rush has rented the residence on Main street, recently vacated by H. H. Stamets.

—Fred. Clark goes down to Fort Wayne to attend a calico party to-morrow night.

—Commissioners' court adjourned on Tuesday morning until 4 o'clock p. m. to-day, (Thursday).

—Judge McClellan adjourned court on Tuesday morning last, until after the funeral of Mr. Moss.

—A. J. Little is tearing down the old building that "decorates" the south half of his lot on Main street.

—Choice millet seed for sale by C. Rummel, superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor. 7-6t.

—See and hear the beautiful and talented Miss Woodward, at the M. E. church next Saturday evening.

—We learn that D. D. Snyder has purchased the L. J. Blair property, corner Main and Church streets.

—Fred. Yesbera is fond of music. He can knock more melody out of an ordinary triangle than anybody.

—W. K. Davis and wife, of Wabash, were in town a few days this week, guests of their brother, Jno. L. Davis.

—Frank Culbertson has been engaged for several days past in collecting the subscriptions for the band instruments.

—Mr. Bowen, of Gun Lake, Mich. says: "The people here cannot do without 'Sellers' Liver Pills.'" Try them.

—If you call on your druggist for "Dr. Sellers Cough Syrup," we pledge immediate relief and cure on short notice.

—Mr. Geo. Hand, an old settler of Allen County, was in town Tuesday. He met several whom he knew forty years ago.

—If you don't pay up your town tax "pretty quick off," you will get left. Only the balance of this month left in which to get even.

—Jim Rhodenbaugh—better known as "Shad"—has been a victim to diptheria this week. There is considerable sickness when Shad is ill.

—A lot of splendid horses have been shipped from this point within the last ten days, and prices have advanced a little in consequence.

—Our correspondent at Carr's Corners, "Murphy," sends in the neatest, best written and best punctuated manuscript received at this office.

—Messrs. Shearer & Wilson have added greatly to the appearance of their extensive manufacturing establishment by recent improvements and paint.

—F. G. White's dramatic company passed through town yesterday, en route to Hicksville, where they have an engagement for the rest of this week.

—Our band has become a sure thing; the new instruments are here, and they are beauties. Now, who's going to furnish the wind?

—The hum of the festive saw-mill is heard in the neighborhood of the Wabash depot, but the elevator doesn't whiz worth a cent.

—Mrs. Jason Long, of Niles, Mich., with her three little children, was a visitor in town the fore part of this week, a guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Geo. Durkee.

—Frank and Mrs. Copper have now got to be old housekeepers. Their new home is as cosy as anybody's and as handy for Frank as a pocket in a s—acque.

—Marshal Scott has issued, up to this time, only thirty-six town tax receipts, although sixty of the ninety days are up. He says he can give no assurance of extension of time. 2t.

—A large lot of ladies' and children's hosiery, ladies' and misses' gloves, ruchings, silk handkerchiefs, back combs, buttons, embroideries, etc., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—A portion of this concern walked up to Auburn from the junction, yesterday afternoon, through rain and mud; and if any fellow thinks it is an enchanting trip, under those circumstances, he has got it wrong.

—Examine Goodman's dinner-pail, the only thing of the kind that is not injurious to health. It is convenient, durable and cheap. B. Goodman, patentee and sole manufacturer, Auburn Indiana. 7tf

—Last week Sherm. Hollister had a big tussle with a cold, and it got away with him; but this week it is the measles, with the same result. He has been quite sick, but is now much better.

—Although the blank paper on which the Courier is printed has advanced to double its price of six months ago, the subscription remains the same, and people wonder why editors are always poor.

—The county commissioners made a quick trip to Fort Wayne yesterday, where, in company with the commissioners of Allen county, they inspected a broken bridge on the county line, which is to be repaired at an equal expense to both counties.

—Negotiations between M. E Griswold and the Messrs. Weamer, for the sale of the Republican office, were on tap the fore part of this week, but for obvious reasons it fell through.

—Considerable attention was attracted last week by the elegant new safe of John L. Davis. Owing to its dimensions, it is more on the order of a vault than a safe, is provided with a time lock, and is a beauty in all respects.

—Every church should be provided with two clocks—one in the front end, so the deaf old men could tell when dinner was ready, and one in the back end, so the minister would know when to have the sexton wake up the rest.

—The only effectual method that we know of for an inveterate smoker to stop smoking is to wear a muzzle; and if you don't watch him, the chances are, then, that he will poke his cigar or pipe-stem between the wires.

—Columbia City has a barber and musician who wears the appellation of Rocco Arramona for a name. We haven't the slightest idea what it means translated, and don't believe he can remember it himself more than ten minutes at a time.

—That we have considerable mud in damp weather is quite evident, but it dries up here with remarkable rapidity. That is to say—

As oft as winter comes summer—
As surely as night comes day;
And as swiftly as mud accumulateth,
So swiftly it skedadleth away.

—Tom Cool and Bill Groscop have opened a bran new meat-market in the brick building on Main street lately occupied by M. L. Duck. It is a boss room for that business, and no mistake, and they propose to keep the nicest, freshest meats of all kinds and at all times.

—Joe Abright has made some improvements in his telephone, and he now has it down to a fine point. By-the-way, speaking of Joe Abright reminds us that he has as nice a jewelry store as can be found in any town of this size on earth. Last Monday he sold four gold watches, and he wasn't feeling real well, either.

—Uncle Tom Gross, fatigued and worn out by close application to business, went off on a visit of recreation last Friday. He spent about three hours at Auburn Junction, returning the same evening perceptibly invigorated and improved in health and spirits.

—From a reliable source we are pleased to learn that Charlie Emanuel will ere long be a benedict; at all events, he is having his wedding—no, she is having her wedding—well, somebody is having their wedding garments manufactured, and that's all we know about it.

—Last Saturday night, says the report, an empty box-car started on the main track at Garrett, impelled by the fierce winds of that night, and never let up until it ran into a local freight at Auburn Junction, having gone up and down grade a distance of nearly four miles. This sounds like a large sized no-such-a-thing, but the junction boys will swear to it with their right hands on their stomachs.

Miss Lillian Woodward, the youngest elocutionist in the country, will appear at the M. E. church next Saturday evening. Admission 15 cents, children 10 cents.

—Married: Mary E. Sebert and Molstus A. High, at the residence of the bride's mother in Jackson township, by Rev. Wm. L. Meese, Sunday, February 9, 1880.

—Another new barber has sprung up in Sam. Fommert's shop. He is said to be a good one, too, though he did nearly amputate his thumb with a raw-zor last Tuesday.

—Married: At the residence of the bride's parents, three miles west of Auburn, by Rev. H. Johnson, Thursday, February 26, 1880, Mr. Lewis Henning of Waterloo and Miss Sarah J. Swihart.

—We know Mr. Byron Parsons of old, and when he says he has a good entertainment you can put it down for a fact. He is the manager of Miss Woodward's readings, and promises us a first class entertainment.

—"Doc." McClaren, of the junction, will probably soon take a position at Roann, as agent for the Wabash at that point. "Doc." is a favorite with the boys, and they will weep when he leaves.

—The little nig who first made himself conspicuous here during the Pinafore excitement, and who has since been performing compulsory services for the county, was roving around the streets this week, happy as ever.

—Frank Davenport started for Chicago last Monday evening, where his sister, Miss Allie M. Davenport, graduated at the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago" on the following day. F. E. returned home this morning.

—Circuit court convened last Monday. The docket contained 165 civil and 8 criminal cases. About 65 cases have been assigned to Judge Lowry and one to Judge Woodhull; the others will be disposed of by Judge McClellan.

—Our exchanges speak well of the entertainment given by Miss Lillian Woodward. Her extraordinary elocutionary powers excite wonder and admiration among her hearers. At the M. E. church next Saturday evening. Admission only 15 cents.

—A well-written account of the enjoyable leap-year party which occurred Monday evening in Waterloo, at the residence of R. Wes. McBride, is, we are sorry to say, unavoidably crowded out. Our matter was all in type before the article was received; hence these regrets.

—Our young ex-printer and recent mixer of compounds in the physicians' drug-store, Brown Matheny, is taking a lay-off now and contemplates a trip to Grand Rapids in the near future. Perhaps he will be gone some time, and perhaps not that long.

—Stirred up by our little reminder, the Republican did get out on time last week, and, in accordance with our prediction, it was "funny" to see. Some laughed in their sleeves and others smiled out loud, while we—we were completely overcome with robustuous hilarity.

—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending Feb. 28, 1880:

Rev. Buddenbaun, Laura Briggs,
Mrs. Italia Coffen, Pat. McQuire,
William Huffman, August Neufert,
Chas. S. Hubbard, George Paivers,
John A. McClain, Wm. Pillington,
Mrs. Captain Pennock.

Jos. Rainier, Postmaster.

—Dr. V. A. Humphrey, of Albany, N. Y., who is a recent graduate of the "Medical College of Fort Wayne," is a late addition to our town, having accepted a position in the drug-store of Drs. Casebeer & Matheny. He is a young man of pleasing address, and we hope a favorable impression of Auburn and its people may induce him to make this his permanent home.

—Jack Brown, our lively, jovial Jack, is again making preparations to visit several states in the west, and nothing preventing will start in about two weeks. During his travels last fall and winter he was very much impressed with the western states that his limited time enabled him to visit, and now he intends to see the "elephant" to his entire satisfaction. We wish him a safe and prosperous trip.

—A big buck nigger, in company with three white women, all of whom were apparently serving him as wives, furnished some diversion in the way of amusement for the boys at the junction Monday night. The youngest woman—or rather, girl—was about fourteen years old, while the other two were probably thirty-two and forty. They were a disgusting mob, and the boys were glad to see them strike out on foot, early Tuesday morning, east on the B. & O. Their baggage consisted of two mulatto young-ones, with prospects of another before they had gone far on their journey.

—Jos. W. Brandt, now of Leadville, Colorado, a nephew of our townsman, Geo. Brandt, arrived in town last Thursday, after an absence of seven years, and spent several days renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Brandt is engaged in mining and speculating at Leadville, and he speaks enthusiastically of his town and country. He estimates the population at 25,000, which has sprung up in less than two years, and says that, all in all, it is the liveliest place he ever struck.

John W. Baxter Succeeds Geo. H. K. Moss, as Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

When the commissioners adjourned Tuesday morning, it was their intention not to appoint a successor to Mr. Moss until Thursday at 4 o'clock p. m., after Mr. Moss had been buried, but advice from the secretary of state, to the county auditor, was to the effect that the person appointed would be required to have a commission from the state office before he could enter upon the discharge of his duties, and as circuit court would have to be called out later than Thursday evening, it became necessary to fill the vacancy at once; accordingly the county auditor convened the board in special session about 1 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, for the purpose of making the appointment; the commissioners retired to the circuit court room and in a few minutes agreed upon the name of John W. Baxter, to serve as clerk of the DeKalb circuit court until the next general election. With the exception of a few friends of other applicants, the appointment gives very general satisfaction, so far as we have heard an expression of opinion. All will agree that the board was placed in an unenviable situation, and the members are entitled to credit for their honest endeavors to select some man who they supposed would serve the people faithfully and do honor and credit to the democratic party. From the abundance of material in the democratic party the commissioners were in duty bound to make the selection, and it would be strange indeed if all were exactly satisfied with the appointment; notwithstanding the result would have been the same if any other person had been favored. The Courier has taken no part in the controversy, and would have been satisfied with any of the men named for the position. We believe the appointment is a good one, and stand ready to defend the action of the commissioners in the premises. Mr. Baxter is too well known in DeKalb county to need an introduction.

"Aub. Junct.,"

Which is the customary abbreviation used by the quill-drivers of that interesting suburb to designate Auburn Junction. A Courier representative visited the above-named classic spot Tuesday morning, and the object of this article is to briefly detail what he saw.

First strolling into the B. & O. depot, where business for all three roads is transacted, he was startled by the spectacle which met his gaze, and he beheld "the boys" as they may be seen every day, all the year around. At a desk in one corner, deeply engaged in a tussle with several columns of closely written figures, sat J. J. Martin, the popular agent of the B. & O., throwing ink with all his might; Fred. Clark, agent for two roads,—the Jackson and the Wabash—was up to his arm-pits in bills,(not twenty dollar bills)car reports, and sundry communications, while George Smith, his chief clerk, sat in front of a big Fort Wayne & Jackson way-bill, with a quill in his fist and several behind his ears, trying to figure out what day of the month the fourth of July comes on; W. Boles McClaren sat at his instrument slinging lightning around with remarkable ease and recklessness; Will. Forshey, operator, and Chas. Woods, Mr. Martin's clerk, were both at it with their coats off—lighting pipes at a coal stove; Joe Copper, night target manipulator, was off duty, as he gets his work in under the cover of darkness; Judge Picker, as usual, sat in his mansion at the crossing, watching for stray trains, while Henry Feurich bustled around in his customary style, with a pipe in his jaw and a hammer in his hand, ready to detect busted wheels, unprotected females, etc. Having thus "piped off" the gang who compose the happy family at the depot, we sauntered over to

THE STAMETS HOUSE.

Here we found everything in apple-pie order, with Harry H. Stamets at the head and his brother, Leander F. Stamets, acting as clerk and train drummer. This hotel has been thoroughly renovated recently and materially improved, having thirteen large airy bed-rooms, aside from those used by the family; it is a neat, comfortable house, furnished with good beds and a well-supplied table, and is, withal, a most convenient stopping-place for traveling men and parties laying over between trains. Mr. Stamets is well satisfied thus far and thinks it will be a future success in every way.

Dave McNabb's heading factory is on a regular "bender"—plenty of material on hand and men to work it up. The machinery here gets but little rest.

Chris. Baker's boarding house and saloon is flourishing with the rest, and the proprietor is as good-natured as ever. Chris. is an old landmark at the junction, and he will make it win as long as it lasts.

Fred. Sammons, car inspector of the B. & O. road, owns a tip-top little grocery, run chiefly by his wife, where anything in the provision and notion line is always obtainable.

At this point of our investigations, the whistle of approaching trains signified that our time was limited; so we pocketed our little Faber No. 2 and skipped for the triangle, where three trains meet twice each day going in opposite directions.

Now, if somebody who isn't very busy will undertake to drain off the water which surrounds Auburn Junction, also lasso and export the bull-frogs whose melodies float on the summer breezes, this little business center stands some show of becoming an enterprising place, and a credit to the town of which it is a supplement.

Wonderful Cures.

Rev. F. W. Buchholz, Waseca, Minn. used the St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a lady of his congregation who had been bed-ridden with Rheumatism for seventeen years. She used the St. Jacobs Oil for three days, and was able to leave her bed.

Mr. R. Schaefer, No. 31 Brown street, Allegheny City, Pa. had the Rheumatism for eight years, and had used every known medicine without relief. A single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Gustav A. Heilman, Esq., editor of Pittsburgh Daily Republican, suffered with Rheumatism f.r two years, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Mr. F. Wilke, LaFayette, reports a case where a man suffered so badly with rheumatism that he could not move. His legs were swollen, and he had the most terrible pains. Twelve hours after the first application of the St. Jacobs Oil the pains were gone and the swelling had disappeared.

Mr. Henry Schaefer, Millersburg, Ohio, was cured of Rheumatism in the hips.

Mr. F. R. Witt, Cleveland, Ohio, Rheumatism in the leg. Cured after three applications.

Mr. Henry Lear, Patriot, Ohio, had such pain in his shoulder that he could not move. St. Jacobs Oil cured him after a few applications.

Mrs. Vrena Gugelmann, aged 59 years, living in Rochester N. Y. Rheumatism in legs: could not walk. Used a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and felt, as she asserts, like new-born.

Christian Hanni, Esq., Youngstown Ohio, is full of joy over the wonderful cure of his wife by St. Jacobs Oil. For twelve long years she had suffered with Neuralgia in the head, and often had the most terrible pains. Half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her entirely.

Mr. Wm. Reinhardt, Elmore, Wis. reports as follows: St. Jacobs Oil is really a wonderful remedy, for I could mention dozens of cases where it has proved its magical influences. One case in particular I will state: I know a [illegible] a few bottles of St. Jacobs Oil he was entirely cured.

B. Seim, Esq., South Adams, Massachusetts, writes: Allow me to inform you how much good St. Jacobs Oil has done in this neighborhood. A woman had the Rheumatism so badly that she could not even attend her wash. Three applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured her. Her joy seemed to have no bounds.

—Mr. Christian Smith of Fairfield township, desires us to say to his democratic friends throughout the county, that he has withdrawn his name and will not be a candidate for county treasurer, having ascertained that he could not serve if elected, owing to an unexpired term of justice of the peace.

—Messrs. Dundas, Dick & Co. of New York city, are entitled to the honor and credit of having produced a substitute for quinine which is more effective and less expensive. The new remedy is called Thermaline, and is put up in capulets which are easy to take and said to cure the most obstinate cases of chills and fever. See their advertisement in another column.

Wedding Anniversary.

Below will be found a list of the presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McGee, at Garrett, on the occasion of the celebration of their silver wedding, week before last:

Cabinet album, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barnes; kid gloves, Mrs. Mary Woodside; individual silver salt-cellars, Jno. L. Baker; silver cup, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eastman; motto bracket and bouquet-holder, Mr. and Mrs. Bover; tidy, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Traster; granite urn tea-pot, Mrs. S. S. Chapman; silver cream pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Phillips; silver syrup cup, Frank Kercher; silver table-spoons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Johnson and Mrs. J. F. Thompson; silver fruit spoon, Mrs. S. S. Chapman; butter knife, Miss Kate Drum; silver-mounted pickle-castor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Phillips; silver tea-pot, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. David and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bicknell; table cloth and napkins, H. H. G. Upmeyer; silver coffee-pot, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Moody; lace barb, Mrs. Sanderson. A beautiful hanging-lamp, for hall or parlor, was presented by the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Sembower, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lantz, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Suter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. L. Covell, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Teagarden and Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams. An elegant silver water-pitcher, with goblets, was handed in with the compliments of Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Bisett, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Franzheim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Ad. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. Reyher, Mr. Wm. Backus and Mr. and Mrs. H. Schnitzer.

The company assembled were the recipients of a delightful serenade by the band, and an elegant supper was served to about seventy-five guests, after which dancing was kept up until 3 o'clock. It was a happy event and all present enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

[illegible]

[illegible] day evening: "Dear Charlie, do you love me as much as you did at a quarter to one last night? Say you do, dearest, and it will give me spirit to finish those cold beans left over from yesterday. Ever yours, Mary." And probably Charlie's answer ran something like this: "Dearest Mary, I do. Tackle them beans."

Tickets, Tickets, Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
8-tf Auburn, Ind.

Special Examination.

School teachers are notified that there will be a special examination held at the highschool building in Waterloo, next Saturday, at the usual hour.

W. H. McIntosh, Supt.

A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats ....$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats. .... 2.75 to 8.00
Ulsters .... 5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c--Price Dec. 24, 68c.

[High priced wool was not pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

THE ADVANCE
IN PRICE OF ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
Since last season is fully 15 per cent.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY
Fortunately laid in a large supply before the boom in prices took place and propose to give their customers the benefit of
OLD PRICES!

A Superb Assortment to Select From!

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ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE WANTS OF MAN.

BY JOHN IDLEWOOD.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long;"
But if I could, I'd have you know,
I'd take ten million strong;
I want a house, a roomy one,
Of marble, plain and white;
Of paying bonds about a ton,
All drawing "ten on sight."

And then, a pretty little wife
(Who does not want the same?)
Who'd soothe each troubled care of life,
And gladly don my name;
One who' [illegible]
But not upon my pate:
One who would reign—a lovely belle—
Can such one be my fate?

I'd take—show me a man that won't—
Of railroad stock a share;
A foreign mission—one that don't
Dissolve in misty air;
One where they use a fellow grand,
And treat him like a King;
Where naught's too good to grace is hand—
I guess that's just the thing.

I have no care at all for fame,
But yet I wouldn't mind
To don a Shakespeare's honored name,
Or *something* of that kind.
Or, for a change, perhaps I'd be
A second U. S. Grant;
If other people thought like me,
I'd be the President.

I'd like to write a book or two
(Bound in morocco, ridged),
About the size (I guess 'twould do)
Of "Webster's Unabridged;"
Of man, of gold, of love I'd sing,
Of course, of woman, too,
Until my muse, disabled thing,
Should whisper, "That will do."

"Man wants but little here below,"
The burden of my song;
Yet if the gods no gifts bestow
His wants are not for long;
But, as my theme I now forsake,
A moral here I set—
It is that you and I may take
All honesty can get.

McArthur, Ohio.

HOW HE WON HER.

BY C. S. CLARQUE.

"You can never do it, Charley; it's impossible."

"I will do it, though."

"Well, success to you! and if there is any way in which I can assist you I shall be happy to be your servant. But what is your plan of operation—can't you disclose?"

These were the concluding remarks. The conversation had lasted nearly an hour, between Charley Giles and his best chum, Mark Tapley. The particular in which Charley was so confident of success was the act of marrying Fannie Beattie, the only daughter of Squire Beattie, one of the great men of Lonsdale. I say one of the great men, because the Squire had a formidable rival in greatness in the person of Ebenezer Dunn, the village merchant. Dunn had been the Postmaster of Lonsdale for the previous seven years. He had been elected to represent that quiet village in the General Court of the State at four consecutive elections; and the worthy Lonsdalians would almost as soon have thought of seeing morning come without its accompanying light as to see the Board of Selectmen or the School Committee without Ebenezer Dunn. In vain had Richard Beattie, Esq., talked to his would-be constituents of the injustice of giving one man all the offices, and advised them to select some one who was able to represent them fitly; they either could not or would not take his hints; so Dunn was re-elected, and thanked his customers for their trade and their votes at the same time; and they, good, honest souls, remained content so long as taxes were not raised, there was no serious drought and their crops sold well. Dunn was a model of a Postmaster. The few months preceding each election he was very polite and attentive; professed to sell molasses and muslins a trifle cheaper than their market value; often referred to the long time he had served his townsmen and the pleasant associations connected with his experience as a public servant; hinted at a treat, if elected, and always provided it. These were the reasons why Dunn always was elected and Beattie never was.

Charley Giles was sharp-sighted—most poor fellows in love with belles and heiresses are. He knew that Squire Beattie aspired to office, but was very unfortunate in obtaining it. He also knew just the reasons why he never was elected, and that was more than the Squire knew himself. Of this knowledge Charley meant to avail himself and elect the Squire to any office he should prefer, and thus gain his consent to the longed-for marriage with his daughter. To this end he took Mark Tapley into his confidence, and the two consulted together and arranged their plans. They decided, after ascertaining what position the Squire would prefer, to make him a favorite with the whole people; to allow Dunn to be nominated, as usual, and to defame him at the very last moment. Then he would have no chance to defend himself; the people would drop him and take up the most popular man, which would be the Squire. Their motto was: "All's fair in love and politics."

The next morning Charley called upon the Squire, by whom he was received very coolly, but that made no difference to the young man. He walked in and took a seat without being asked, laid his hat upon the table, and commenced to talk politics. Upon this subject the Squire soon warmed up, as he always did. At first the political-lover talked around his subject, sort of sounded his companion; spoke of a young men's movement; of the dissatisfaction felt with the present incumbent; of the chances to elect him by a certain maneuver, and of the parties ready to take hold of the movement, until the old man was thoroughly interested in his favorite hobby; then he unfolded so much of his plan as suited his purpose. They talked together hours. It was a long time before the Squire would accede to all of young man's propositions; but it was finally decided that Beattie should furnish Mark and Charley $50, to expend as they saw fit during the campaign; that he should take a list of the wants of all the poor of the town who might call upon him and send the applicant, with his or her list, to them; that he was to remain away from all caucuses and rallying meetings, and that in case he was elected to such positions as he chose he was to consent to the marriage of Charley with his daughter. But if he was not elected, Charley was to relinquish all claims to Fannie's hand, and they were to refund the $50 which he had advanced.

The next move of the young men was to pay $25 of their funds at the counter of Ebenezer Dunn, for which he was to deliver goods to whomever they ordered. Then they visited Quibs, the crippled basket-maker, Crazy Mag—whom everybody said was crossed in love in early life—and some dozen others of the town's unfortunates, and told them all when they wanted any of the little delicacies of life to call on Squire Beattie. Then they induced the Squire to present a load of wood to the debating club, so that they could have a fire in the school-house without appropriating the wood belonging to the district. As a compensation the club chose the Squire an honorary member of its great body. This movement Beattie did not think much of, but the young men did; it caused people to talk of him and that was all they wanted.

Applications were soon made for the Squire's charity, and he patiently heard their tales of suffering, then sent them to Mark and Charley, who gave them orders on the store, and told them to call again. In a few weeks they made their second investment of $25 at Dunn's and continued to give orders to all poor callers. Meanwhile Dunn was renominated; Mark and Charley worked as hard for him as anyone. Election was drawing near, and the young men had considerably overdrawn their account, but still sent orders, which the storekeeper dared not but honor for fear of losing votes. Beattie commenced to feel a little uneasy, and expressed his fear that things were not going all right, to the young men; but they assured him that they were working admirably, but requested him to find fault with every charity caller for coming so often. So the Squire went home and grumbled to his poor visitors; it did no harm, however, for the poor people are accustomed to be grumbled at because they are not rich. When they told Mark and Charley what the Squire had said, they were told not to say anything about it round the store; and so, just as the young men expected, half the village knew all about it in a day or two. When it reached Beattie's ears, he rushed to Charley's office demanding an explanation, but was again quieted, and went home promising to growl still louder to the beggars.

It was the morning before election day; Mark and Charley had prepared a goodly pile of turkeys, to be presented to poor applicants that day, and were in earnest conversation with Richard Beattie, Esq., who seemed not a little irritated.

"It's all folly, boys—all folly. It won't give me a vote—not a single vote," he broke out finally.

"But, sir——" interposed Charley.

"There's no buts about it," interrupted the Squire. "I have been made a fool of long enough, and I will not do another thing."

"Well, sir, please remember that you are to obey us or forfeit the $50 already advanced to us," said Mark.

"Well, I'll try it; it can't kill me," said the Squire, after a moment's hesitation.

"That's right, sir. Be all ready when the mail comes in. We shall send Crazy Mag if she comes; if not, the best one we can find."

The door had hardly closed upon Squire Beattie before they were visited by a poor woman, to whom they gave an order, with instructions to call again after she had been to the store and got her goods. When the woman came back Charley presented her with a turkey; and, while he engaged her in conversation about her family, and asked her what the Squire said about her, Mark was turning out a portion of the contents of her oil-can and molasses' jug.

"The gentleman finds a good deal of fault," said the woman, "and tells me how long a gallon of molasses will last his family, and thinks mine ought to go further. God knows that, if I was able, I'd never trouble him again."

"Perhaps it isn't his fault," intimated Charley. "Are you certain they give you good measure at the store?"

"I don't know—I never measured the goods, sir."

"Well, measure and weigh everything that you have got to-day, and, if they do not hold out, let me know when you come up again," said Charley, as his visitor took her departure.

All the forenoon the young men treated their visitors the same. Toward noon, Crazy Mag came in; she complained bitterly of the way the Squire talked to her, and jumped at the pretended suspicions of Giles and Tapley—promising, when she went home, to measure everything she had bought, and if there was not quart for quart, to return immediately and let them know. Word was sent to Beattie to be sure and be on hand when the mail arrived, for everything was all right; and they continued to distribute their turkeys and their advice to measure to all who called upon them. About 5 o'clock, and just before the mail-coach came rattling up to the door of the Lonsdale postoffice, Crazy Mag came bounding into the office of Charley, with hardly breath enough left in her body to ejaculate: "Excuse me, Mr. Giles, will ye? It wasn't the Squire at all; but Mr. Dunn's been cheating me. He's given me a pint and a half of ile for a quart, and only three pints of molasses when the order was for two quarts, sir."

"Well, Mag, you'd better go over and tell Mr. Dunn all about it," advised the young man.

"I will," said Mag, as she started out.

The coach had just driven up to the door; the store was filled with the villagers waiting for their papers and the news, and Mr. Dunn was busy changing the mail. When Mag entered, she looked around her for a moment, and then said, very calmly: "Mr. Dunn, you're a cheat!"

"What do you mean, Mag?" asked Ebenezer.

"I mean that you are a cheat. You've been cheating me for some time, but I did not find it out until to-day, when I measured all the goods I bought of you."

"She's wild again, poor thing!" remarked Dunn to a bystander.

"No, I'm not wild again," said Mag. "I haven't seen anything wild to-day but your measure of three pints for two quarts."

"It might have been a mistake, Mag?"

"But the quart of oil was only a pint and a half."

"Your measure must be very large, Mag!"

"No, they're not, sir; but yours must be smaller than your soul!"

"Well, Mag, you must keep still; I'm busy now."

"No, I'll not keep still, sir."

"Then you must go out of the store."

"No, I'll not go out of the store, sir."

"Then I shall put you out."

"No, you will not put her out, Dunn; at least, not while I am here," said Squire Beattie, who with the other bystanders had gathered around Mag. "No man can lay violent hands on a woman where I am."

"Squire Beattie, I don't want any trouble with you, but perhaps it would be as well if you would just mind your own business," repeated Dunn.

"It's my business," said the Squire, very coolly. "I want my money to obtain its equivalent just as much when it is spent for Mag as though it was spent for me."

"Your money! Mag never had a cent's worth out of my store on your money."

"You are mistaken, Mr. Dunn, as Mag and many others can testify," remarked the Squire, very coolly.

"Then you mean to say I lie, do you?" demanded the storekeeper, in a rage.

"No, sir. I only mean to say that I furnished Charles Giles and Mark Tapley with the money which they spent at your store for the benefit of the poor of the town. I had no reason to think that any one would object to my keeping my charities to myself, and I am sure that I thought that you were the last person in the world who would be guilty of cheating the recipients of this charity." The Squire spoke these words quite calmly, and loud enough for every one in the store to hear.

"Well, my old woman said that gallon of vinegar I got this morning wouldn't hold out more'n three quarts and a pint," said Quibs, the basket-maker.

A man was about rolling down hill, and the cripple could not resist the temptation to give him a kick. Don't wonder, reader; it's human nature.

The store was soon nearly deserted, and its proprietor was grouty and glum. Meanwhile, stories were rife all up and down the village street that Squire Beattie had been supporting half of the village poor any number of years, and had kept them off of the town, and that Ebenezer Dunn had been cheating everybody in weight and measure the same length of time, if not longer.

That evening there were a larger number gathered around the village bar-room fire than usual, and fewer lounging about the store. This larger crowd were, of course, talking about Dunn; and it was strange how many this same Dunn had cheated, and how long everybody suspected him.

"We mustn't elect him to the General Court to-morrow," said one of the company.

"Who shall we elect?" inquired Mark Tapley.

"Elect the Squire, to be sure," responded the landlord; "I shall vote for him."

"So shall I—so shall I," chimed in a dozen voices. And hours were spent in magnifying and praising the Squire's virtues and repeating the storekeeper's faults.

The next morning Lonsdale was alive with excitement. On every hand you might have heard the praises of Squire Beattie and the slanders on poor Dunn. That day the Squire might have had every office, from hog-reeve of the village to President of the United States, if he had wanted them, and they had been in the gift of his townsmen. As it was, he was satisfied with being made Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and member of the General Court.

Time passed away. Squire Beattie gave his consent to the union of his daughter with Charley Giles. The excitement all died away, and with it the talk of an opposition store. Dunn, disgusted with politics, resigned the postoffice, and Mark Tapley was appointed as his successor. Squire Beattie now dispenses liberally and openly to the poor. Last election he was chosen to the "higher branch," and Charley Giles now represents Lonsdale in the House.

Extraordinary Accident.

A street car on the Fourth avenue line, New York, was going up-town filled with passengers, including a number of ladies. At Twelfth street the progress of the car was suddenly arrested. The horses had began trotting at a six-mile gait. Before anybody in the car could move, a long strip of iron forced its way endwise through the floor of the car, passed through the seat on the west lower corner, on which Samuel Glover, 40 years old, a merchant of Fairfield, Ct., was sitting, and, crushing through the thin seat, penetrated Mr. Glover's thigh, and, passing on, lodged against the end of the car. The car was brought to a stand-still. The strip of iron was in such a position that Mr. Glover, who had become almost unconscious from the agony he was suffering, was literally nailed to his seat. Officer Mulcahey, of the Mercer street police, came up, and, procuring axes and saws, with the assistance of several of the passengers, cut away the rear end of the car to release Mr. Glover. After fifteen minutes' hard work, the rail was released from its lodgment, but still the unfortunate passenger could not be released. With a penknife Officer Mulcahey managed to cut away the lacerated flesh of Mr. Glover's thigh and to release him. A hack was procured and he was taken to the Ashland House, where he was stopping. Physicians were sent for, and pronounced his injuries exceedingly serious.—*New York World.*

"Sufferer"—The best remedy for cold feet is to put them in the small of your wife's back upon retiring. By hobbling her, all danger from kicking will be avoided.

MUSIC.

BY PROF. DAVID SWING.

As God gave man reason and imagination and memory and love, so he gave man power to enjoy certain forms of sound—an inexplicable, ultimate sentiment in the soul. Man is clothed, evidently, with certain divine attributes which the brute world does not possess. The brute will trample under foot unseen a flower which a human child will run wildly to possess, and the delicate perfume, which would not be detected by an animal, is gathered up with gladness by man. The beast of prey can scent afar the blood of its natural food; can even follow the old track of its victim, but cannot perceive the best perfume of Araby nor the aroma of a sea wind. Man alone reveals the power to discern the beautiful. The universe around him is not only immense in its sizes and distances, but it is grand in its beauty. The star distances amaze the human heart. It grows silent and thoughtful when it learns that some suns are so far away that their light consumes 6,000 years in coming to our planet; the same heart grows silent and meditative when it looks out upon the Atlantic or Pacific seas; when the flowers all burst forth in the spring, and when they are all fading in autumn this same strange soul marks within itself the spiritual flow and ebb of delight and regret, and when the thunder rolls or the pine trees moan or the birds sing or the tones of voice or instrument send forth the vibrations, this human and mysterious power asserts itself and stands as happy and blessed in the world of sounds as it was a moment ago in the world of color and perfume. Of this sentiment of the beautiful we can only say that it is an ultimate quality of man, one of the images of God in which he was fashioned when the Creator said: "Let us make man in our own image." Once sent forth on its career it enters the school-house like a child and begins with its simple lessons. Our earth repeats in all its departments the law of infancy and youth and middle life and mature age, with this difference, that arts and institutions do not grow old and die. All our arts pass through an alphabet and the school-house and the shop of the apprentice, but they do not, like man, fall into a grave. Architecture at first was only an infant, it could build only a hut. So drawing and painting were once blundering apprentices, and music was, in the outset of its history, only a monotone with the voice, and its second lesson was to rise to the accompaniment of a drum or two strings tightly drawn. But the similitude between an art and an individual ends here, for when each one of us shall fall into our graves the arts we loved will pass on only improved by the lapse of years.

Of late years old Egypt has come more toward the front in this procession of nations and arts and learning. Greece, coming to us through Rome, became, in an important sense, one of our ancestors, and drew from Western Europe the affection of children for a parent, and for centuries scholars saw only what they called the classic world. Egypt lay hidden behind the columns of Greece. Even the pyramids lay concealed behind the shield of Achilles or under the helmet of Ajax; but a land and state so vast could not always be thus covered up by a Greek column or plume. In the last half century that old land has been allowed her name as the Mother of Nations, and due confession has been made of her part in the drama of mankind. It is now conceded that the music of Egypt was wider and richer than that of Greece. The antiquaries have found carved in an old tomb at Thebes a harp having twenty-one strings, and this harp was about the height of a man, showing us that the music which the ear heard in Thebes, 4,000 years ago, ran from the deep notes of our longest piano string upward three octaves. With such a scale of sweet sounds from a stringed instrument, it is quite certain that the Mother of Nations was a mother of no very humble music. Other figures remain upon monuments, which tell us that the Egyptian girls played upon the guitar, and perhaps sung words to the notes, a thousand years before Greece and Rome became visible in history. What system of written music they may have had is not known, nor is such scientific inquiry pertinent to an address which must deal more in general idea than in technical details.

Out of this old and wise and, as it seems, musical Egypt came Moses and the children of Israel. And, as they had been for generations in that Nile valley, and since the gifted leader had been reared in the King's palaces, and had become skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, it is evident that when the children of Israel emigrated to set up a state of their own they carried with them a music of no small worth. We have long known that they carried from the Nile many principles of ethics and religion, some good and some bad, but to this political science and common literature we must now add quite rich treasures of hymns and music. We may suppose that the hymns which Moses and the army sung, and which Miriam sung with the accompaniment of her timbrel and dance, were hymns created in a land and age when the harp had twenty-one strings. By the natural law of progress this music had become still better by the day when Solomon dedicated his temple, and when mention begins to be made of many instruments. In the last Psalm quite an orchestra springs up before us. Seated in that grand old house of worship, you are amazed to see and hear trumpet and psaltery, and harp and timbrel and organs and stringed instruments and high-sounding cymbals. In the time of Daniel, 505 years later, other instruments appear, and bands for the street had sprung up, for it was decreed that Daniel must worship the false gods at the moment when he should hear in the street cornet, flute, and harp, sackbut, psaltery and dulcimer, and all other kinds of music. It seems that the writer had not the patience to enumerate all the instruments in the street bands of the King.

Whence issued the stream of fresh sound? It began in that benevolence and wisdom of God which bestowed upon man the power to perceive and produce and love the beautiful; and, having thus begun, the power has grown as the world has grown, and at last music ranks highest of the beautiful arts, unless we call literature an art. If art is to be estimated by its power, not only in any one person, but amid the multitude, and following such a method of judgment, painting and sculpture and architecture fall far behind this one form of sentiment—the sentiment of sounds. A few may confess their partiality for painting or statuary; indeed, some are music-deaf, as others are color blind; but, looking at the human family, the delight and pathos of music is almost universal. It is the art which holds all in its spell. The fables about Orpheus, how, when he played upon his instrument, the very trees listened, and the wild beasts came to hear and laid aside all their ferocity, are only old efforts of literature to tell us how powerful this form of the beautiful has always been. Long before the modern penetration had said "Let me make the songs of the nation and I shall not care who may make its laws," Plato had said, "If you would know whether a state is well governed you must first look into the condition of its music." We have come to thoughts upon a power which reaches the most human souls, and reaches only to elevate. None are too poor to hear music; none are too humble in education to appreciate and enjoy the most perfect achievements in this line of genius; none are above it or below it in rank. It comes to all, like the sunshine which is grateful to a beggar or a King.

A Horrible Duel.

During the Bourbon restoration in Paris scarcely a day passed without a meeting between Royalists and Imperialists. The insults took place chiefly beneath the wooden gallery (now the glass gallery) of the Palais Royal, where a tread on the toes or a push with the elbow sufficed. An old Imperialist fire-eater, a certain Col. Dufai, thus took in hand one day a youth of herculean frame, Raoul by name, who wore the uniform of the Royal Guard; but, barely 18 years of age, he was but little practiced in the use of arms. The parties merely adjourned to a street close by that led up the Louvre, and the combat began; but, so great was the inequality of the parties, Col. Dufai having disarmed his antagonist several times, that, to bring an impossible combat to a conclusion, he made the extraordinary proposition that they should be tied to one another, with the exception of the righ hand, in which should be a dagger, and that they should be thus placed in a hackney coach, with orders to drive twice around the Place of the Carrousel. Two of the witnesses drove the vehicle, two others got up behind. First one cry of agony was heard, and then another, and all was silent. The accomplices drove the hack-horses furiously around the square. The turns accomplished, they rushed to the carriage doors. All was perfectly quiet within, and the two bodies lay still tied together in a pool of blood. Dufai, however, recovered. His adversary had struck him four times in the breast, and torn his face and chin with his teeth! But such a horrid encounter did not cure him of his ruffianly propensities. His next victim was Col. de Saint Morys, of the Gardes du Corps, and he also wounded Gen. Viscount de Mondelagier grievously. At length the police got hold of him on account of a pamphlet he had published. Condemned to a month's imprisonment, he was so roughly treated that he became violent; he was then thrown down, put in a straight jacket, and tied by the neck and feet like a madman, or a wild animal, as he was.

Death at Will.

We all die in good time, in the natural course of events, and most of us expect to find that "good time" come soon enough; but it appears that there have been individuals who, to oblige their friends, have died somehow—and to please themselves have come to life again—also somehow—many times before finally "throwing off this mortal coil." The following is a case of this kind, given in "The Night Side of Nature," by Mrs. Crowe: Col. Townsend could, to all appearances, die whenever he pleased. His heart ceased to beat, there was no perceptible respiration, and his whole frame became cold and rigid as death itself—the features being shrunk and colorless, and the eyes glazed and ghastly. He would continue in this state for several hours, and then gradually revive; but the revival does not appear to have been an effort of will, or rather, we are not informed whether it was so or not. I find, from the account of Dr. Cheyne, who attended him, that Col. Townsend's own way of describing the phenomenon to which he was subject, was, that he could 'die or expire when he pleased; and yet, by an effort or somehow, he could come to life again.' He performed the experiment in the presence of three medical men, one of whom kept his hand on his heart, another held his wrist, and third placed a looking-glass before his lips; and they found that all traces of respiration and pulsation gradually ceased, insomuch that, after consulting about his condition for some time, they were leaving the room persuaded that he was really dead, when signs of life appeared, and he slowly revived. He did not die while repeating the experiment, as has been sometimes asserted.

George Myers was an athlete and a remarkably-hearty eater. He was sent to prison in Philadelphia for two years, and the fare there was too scant and plain to please him. On getting out he determined to gratify his appetite for a while at any risk. Every night he broke into some pretentious house, and regaled himself on choice viands and wine, often spending four or five hours at it. Nine of these burglaries were committed in as many nights before he was caught.

Crows' feet are the caws of care.

ANGELS PEEPING DOWN.

"O, mamma, I've been watching the stars,
And I'm almost sure I saw
A beautiful angel peeping down—
I wonder if 'twas grandpa.

"You know he used to gaze at the stars
When all but he was retired;
I think now that he wanted to go,
He looked so gentle and tired.

"Look, mamma, look at yon brightest star,
Spread out like a golden crown,
And tell me truly if you can see
A bright angel peeping down.

"For if all these glistening, glistening stars
Are windows in God's bright world,
Grandpa will choose the brightest of them
To look for his little girl.

"I'd like to live up above the stars
If it wasn't for you and papa—
Perhaps he's wishing that I would come
To tell him about grandma.

"But I'll have to wait and watch the stars,
And the angels peeping down,
Some day they'll come and bear me away—
Another gem for His crown.

"Mamma, don't weep if above the stars
God calls me to live with Him,
I'll fly right up to the brightest one,
And grandpa will let me in."

EFFIE M. HOLTON.

FANDON, Ill.

PITH AND POINT.

The glory of woman is her heir.

Piano pounders wear bangs on their fingers.

An eagle on at $10 gold piece is worth 500 in the air.

"Bee-ware!" he cried, pointing to a pot of honey.

Samson can be recognized in the oratorio by his long 'airs.

Many a calf will be cowhided if he lives long enough.

Persons with a strong "turn" for music—Organ-grinders.

Coming as it does originally from the winding still worm, all whisky is more or less crooked.

Says Jones: "I hate a fool." "Yes," replied Smith, "like hates like." They meet as strangers now.

A broker replied, on being asked what he cleared on a certain speculation, "Nothing but my pockets."

"The men of to-day are too high strung," says a Chicago paper. Some of them are not strung high enough.

She was my *idyl* while I wooed;
My *idol* when I won;
My *ideal* when in after years
Ways *idle* she had none.

The question that agitates the young female mind is, "Can the electric light be turned down to the faintest kind of a glimmer?"

A gay rooster came tripping light fantastic toes up to the occupant of a quiet nest and said: "Will you dance, Biddy?" "Excuse me," said the hen, "I am engaged for this set."

While a collection was being taken in a church at Heath, Mass., the pastor remarked that he would rather have buttons dropped into the box than lead coin, because good buttons had some value.

The youthful wife of the aged Minister Christiancy has settled down with evident intention to stay at her mother's home in Maryland. She did not like Peru, and so left the old gentleman alone.

A city broker, visiting a country lady and wishing to increase her knowledge of affairs, asked her if she knew what "watering stock" meant, to which she replied, "Of course I do; it is giving the cows drink."

There are many hard tasks set for women in this world, but few which they find it impossible to perform. Still, there was never a woman who could keep a fur-lined circular from flying open and showing the fur.

"What's in a name?" Ah, William, you didn't know everything, that's certain. Salt can be bought for a few cents a quart, but call it chloride of sodium, and the apothecary will mulct you to the tune of half a dollar for one scruple.

An exchange says: "A cow needs as much currying as a horse, and the result will be found in the milk-pail." Of course it will, if a man is fool enough to set the milk-pail under the cow while he is currying her. The best way is to turn the pail bottom up or leave it at the house till you are done currying.

A Quincy small boy was looking at some scriptural engravings, and gazed long and earnestly upon a representation of Adam and Eve in their primitive dress. Turning to his mother, he asked, "Ma, didn't Adam and Eve wear any clothes?" "No, my son." The lad reflected a moment, and said, "By hokey, though, but I'll bet the mosquitoes jist made them hump themselves lively!"—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

A boy arose one winter morn,
And came to breakfast rather late,
Yet raised a fuss because there was
No nice pancake upon his plate.
His father took him o'er his knee;
Raised he his hand oft through the air,
And when the boy got loose from him
He hid his spankache in the chair.

A Banker's Trick.

Once upon a time, when Dumas, the noted French author, was short of cash, he wrote to a certain millionaire asking for the loan of some money for a few months. The letter was an extremely characteristic one, and ended with a little rondeau, half jest, half seriousness. Indeed, it was such a clever production that the banker sagely concluded that the author was not to be trusted with money, and promptly and curtly declined to make the proposed investment. At dinner that night several of the banker's guests happened to be discussing a recent sale of autographs, and mentioned the almost fabulous price brought by familiar notes of Hugo, Lamartine, Guizot, and Gautier.

"Do you mean to tell me," said the millionaire, "that things of that sort have any value—money value?"

"Certainly they have!" replied one of the guests, who was a collector. "A good autograph such as I have mentioned is worth its weight in bank bills any day."

"How much is this worth?" said the banker, taking Dumas' letter from his pocket.

"I'll give you 100 francs for it this instant," said the collector, with enthusiasm, after reading it.

"Done!" said the banker, and, with a pitying smile, he pocketed the money for the letter to which a few hours before he had returned a contemptuous refusal.

SABBATH READING.

The Things in the Bottom Drawer.

There are whips, and tops, and pieces of strings,
  There are shoes which no little feet wear,
There are bits of ribbon and broken rings,
  And tresses of golden hair.
There are little dresses folded away
Out of the light of the sunny day.

There are dainty jackets that never are worn,
  There are toys and models of ships.
There are books and pictures all faded and torn,
  And marked by the finger tips
Of dimpled hands that have fallen to dust,
Yet I strive to think that the Lord is just.

But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul
  Sometimes, when I try to pray,
That the reaper has spared so many flowers
  And taken mine away.
And I almost doubt if the Lord can know
That a mother's heart can love them so.

Then I think of the many weary ones
  Who are waiting and watching to-night
For the slow return of faltering feet
  That have strayed from the paths of right;
Who have darkened their lives by shame and sin,
Whom the snares of the tempter have gathered in.

They wander far in distant climes,
  They perish by fire and flood,
And their hands are black with the direst crimes
  That kindled the wrath of God.
Yet a mother's song has soothed them to rest—
She hath lulled them to slumber upon her breast.

And then I think of my children three,
  My babes that never grew old,
And know they are waiting and watching for me
  In the city with the streets of gold:
Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years,
  From sorrow, and sin, and war.
And I thank my God with falling tears
  For the things in the bottom drawer.

God Behind Nature.

What accounts for the variety of forms in nature? Some scientists say, the laws of nature. But these laws are merely the methods by which nature works. And the question is still asked, why does nature work by these methods to produce such variety of forms? The following anecdotes, quoted by Joseph Cook, suggest the true answer:

Kepler, the astronomer was one day called by his wife, from his study of natural forces, to dinner, and a salad was laid on the table.

"Dost thou think," said he to his spouse, "that if leaves of lettuce and drops of oil and vinegar and fragments of hard-boiled eggs had been in circulation from eternity in chaos, that chance could have assembled them to-day to form a salad?"

"Not [illegible] one as this," said his wife, "nor as well seasoned."

Abbe Galliani, in Paris, once met a company of atheists in Baron d'Holbach's parlor.

"Now suppose, gentlemen," said he, "that the one among you who is most fully convinced that the world is the effect of chance, is playing with three dice, I do not say in a gambling house, but in the best house in Paris.

"His antagonist throws sixes, once, twice, three, four times, in a word, constantly. My friend Diderot will say, without a moment's doubt, that the dice are loaded.

"But seeing in this universe so prodigious a number of combinations, a thousand times more complicated, and complicated more usefully, you do not suspect that the dice of nature are loaded."

John the Baptist and Jesus Christ.

John the Baptist and Jesus the Christ, in their relations to one another, are the symbols of great and eternal facts in religious truth and experience. These two figures and these two lives pass before us like a beautiful and instructive allegory. On the one hand, we see starting up in the wilderness a wild, rude form, wrapped in a coarse blanket, with a countenance expressive of spiritual sadness and wearing the traces of ascetic habit. The desert resounds with his stern accents, and all hearts fall under his searching and unsparing exposure of their sin. Is not this the immemorial type of law, and of the repentance with which it is commissioned to work in awakened consciences?

And now this other figure, which comes treading in the footsteps of the desert preacher. On His face is a most winning light. His voice is sweet and low, His food and dress are those of other men, His way is among their homes and haunts; He gives His sanction to social and domestic life; he is the healer of the blind, the leprous and the demoniac; on His lips is the word of pardon and peace; He comes to seek and to save that which was lost. He is more than the type, He is the incarnate realization, of the Gospel. He represents faith and forgiveness, those elements of religious truth and experience which are to the former as the time of the tender grape and the voice of the turtle dove, the appearing of flowers and the green fig, the time of the singing of birds, is to the winter when it is past and the rain when it is over and gone. For it is the voice of our Beloved, who has come over the mountains of our sin, and standing by the wall of our earthly homes shows Himself through the lattice of our daily lives.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Pay John Williams."

At a church prayer-meeting, not far from Boston, a man whose credit was not the best, and who was somewhat noted for his failure to meet his obligations, arose to speak. The subject for the meeting was "What shall I do to be saved?" Commencing in measured tones, he quoted the passage, "What shall I do to be saved?" He paused, and again more emphatically asked the question, "What shall I do to be saved?" He paused, and again more emphatically asked the question, "What shall I do to be saved?" Again, with increased solemnity and impressiveness of manner, he repeated the monotonous inquiry, when a voice from the assembly, in clear and distinct tones, answered, "Go and pay John Williams for the yoke of oxen you bought of him!"

The remainder of the gentleman's address was not reported. All present appreciated the fitness of the unexpected word in season, and were saved from hearing a lengthy exhortation from the swindler's lips.

The incident has led us to think that there are a good many people who, before they make much progress in walking in the way of salvation themselves, or guiding others therein, will have to "go and pay John Williams," or John somebody else, the money that they honestly owe them. There is no man shrewd enough to pursue a course of dishonesty and trickery, and still retain the favor of God in this world, or a good hope of glory in the world to come. It is best to settle up, square up and pay up, and then it will be in order to talk to the prayer-meeting.—*Christian.*

Asking to Go Home.

The Springfield *Sabbath Republican* has a pretty story of two little children who went alone on a recent Sunday to church, when a minister from out of town preached. They took a seat near the front; and, after the minister had got well into his sermon, the smallest child whispered to his sister that he would like to go home. People who sat behind them heard the little girl tell him that he must not go without the minister's permission; so hand in hand they left their seat, and, standing before the clergyman, the little chap lisped out his petition. The minister was naturally surprised, but, without interrupting his discourse, nodded his assent. That did not satisfy the children, and again the boy asked permission to go, and was answered by another nod. The little girl, fearing the minister had not understood her brother, said: "Please, sir, may brother and I go home?" The minister stopped and verbally granted their request, and, with a sweet "Thank you, sir," and a courtesy, the children went down the aisle together.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are a great many men in New York worth $5,000,000, a large number whose wealth will reach $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, and there are a few whose possessions will overreach $10,000,000.

The income of the enormously rich men of this country last year were as follows: Vanderbilt, $10,000,000; Gould, $15,000,000; Sidney Dillon, $10,000,000; Russell Sage, $10,000,000; and Jim Keene, $8,000,000.

European Russia is prolific in childbirths, infant mortality and diphtheria. Of 3,173,495 children born, three-fourths die young. Diphtheria in some places kills off half that are born, and in Odessa, 76 per cent.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are all more than 50 years of age. Bishop Scott is 78; Bishop Peck, 69; Bishop Simpson, 69; Bishop Bowman, 63; Bishop Harris, 63; Bishop Foster, 60; Bishop Wiley, 55; Bishop Merrill, 55, and Bishop Andrews, 55.

In the British army there are 100,000 men who declare themselves to be members of some religious denomination. Of these, 62,860 are returned as belonging to the Church of England, 7,125 are Presbyterians, 3,985 Wesleyan and other Protestants, and 20,872 are returned Roman Catholics.

A St. Louis physician is responsible for the following figures: Taking the population of this country at 40,000,000—of 300 men, 122 never drink spirits at all; 100 drink moderately, but not to intoxication; 50 are ephemeral drinkers; 25 drink periodically, called "spreeing;" and 3 are habitual inebriates. Of 700 women 600 never taste alcoholics of any kind; 30 taste wine occasionally; 17 taste ardent spirits; 36 drink ale or beer constantly; 14 drink ardent spirits periodically, and 3 are habitual inebriates. Fewer women drink than men, but a larger proportion of them become habitual drinkers.

There are in France 1,700 women engaged in literary pursuits, and 2,150 who make a living by cultivating the fine arts. Two-thirds of the former were born in the provinces, chiefly in the South, while a similar proportion of the artists were born in Paris. Of the 1,700 female writers, 1,000 have written novels or short stories for young people; 200 are poets, 150 write on education and science; the remainder are compilers, translators and the like. Of the artists, 107 are sculptors, 602 oil painters, the majority being painters of portraits, flowers and still nature; 193 are miniaturists, 754 painters on porcelain, and 494 draw and engrave on wood, paint in water colors, ornament fans and the like.

Dakota Wheat Fields.

Of the 400,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States, by far the largest portion is sown in the fall, and is called winter grain. The varieties are conditioned by soil and climate, the latitude of Milwaukee marking in general the northern boundary of winter wheat.

The area suited for the production of wheat sown in the spring hitherto has been of limited extent, but there is an undeveloped section of the country so wide and far-reaching that it may be regarded as the great summer wheat field of the future. Its capabilities are so vast, and the insurance of production so certain, that millions of the Old World may ever think of it as a land that will supply them with bread.

A traveler making the tour of the St. Lawrence and its connecting chain of lakes, landing at Duluth, and journeying west over the Northern Pacific railroad 200 miles, beyond the forest region of the Upper Mississippi, will find himself on the eastern edge of this broad land of the future—the valley of the Red river, a stream flowing northward to Lake Winnipeg, and thence to Hudson bay.

In August, 1869, the writer of this article rode over this former hunting ground of the Sioux, where through bygone ages they chased the buffalo and fought the Chippewas. The valley of the Red river was a vast expanse. No hill, no gentle undulation, nothing but the fringes of trees along the streams, bounded the sight. It was a reach of prairie unbroken by the plow. Our own voices, or the song of the meadow-lark, plover, and curlew, and other fowl, alone broke the solemn and oppressive stillness of the solitude. At Georgetown the Hudson Bay Company had reared a house, and two or three settlers had set up their cabins upon the banks of the river. We encountered a man whose birth-place was in Virginia, who had been a frontiersman in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin—a vidette of civilization.

"Have you any neighbors?" we asked.

"Oh, yes; three families have just settled about twelve miles from here. They are getting pretty thick, and I shall have to move on, I reckon."

They have been getting thicker since, and the locomotive is speeding its way across the valley, on to the Missouri, and beyond the Yellowstone; it is flying down the valley to Winnipeg, and soon it will thunder along the Saskatchewan, far away in the distant Northland. Farm-houses dot the landscape; towns have sprung up; the traveler beholds piles of lumber, long lines of farm wagons, plows, seeders, harrows, reapers, threshers, and farm engines at every railroad station. Marvelous the change! in 1869 a furrowless plain; 1879, a harvest of 8,000,000 bushels of grain—ere long to be 80,000,000!—*C. C. Coffin, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Chest Protectors.—One of the best chest protectors on a cold, blustering day, when one is riding, is a newspaper, folded so as to have three or four thicknesses, and placed over the chest and buttoned under the overcoat, cloak or sacque.

Almond Milk.—Almond milk has been found quite useful in cases of fever, and when very light nourishing drinks were wanted. Blanch two pounds of sweet almonds, and to this add not more than two bitter almonds; bruise quite smooth in a mortar, adding from time to time a little orange-flower water; put the almond-paste in a jug and pour on it a pint of cold water; let it stand in a cool place eight hours; then strain very carefully and sweeten with lump sugar.

Bleeding from Wounds.—Bleeding from a wound on a man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a white cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left for hours or even days, if necessary. In this manner was saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose, and was easily removed from the wound, which very soon healed.

Treatment of Warts.—The common situation of warts is the hand; sometimes they are produced on the face, and less frequently on other parts of the body. Their cause is unknown; but from their frequent occurrence in school-boys dirt may be supposed to have some share in occasioning them. The treatment of warts is to pare the hard and dry skins from their tops, and then touch them with the smallest drop of strong acetic acid, taking care that the acid does not run off the wart upon the neighboring skin, for if it does it will occasion inflammation and much pain. If this practice be continued once or twice daily, with regularity, and paring the surface of the wart occasionally when it gets hard and dry, it may be soon effectually cured.—*Erasmus Wilson's Treatise on Healthy Skin.*

Cure for Diphtheria.—When a member of the family is attacked with this fearful disease, the best medical aid should at once be called. The danger is too great to allow this advice to pass unheeded. Indeed, even in apparently light cases, that appear to be progressing to a speedy and favorable termination, the patient often suddenly dies, and what are called the sequelæ of the disease—its later effects on the organs and tissues of the body—frequently result in death, or protracted disorder and suffering. It will therefore be seen that intelligent professional treatment is necessary to prevent, if possible, such serious results. But in some cases a physician may be so far away as to render his assistance practically impossible. For such we say there are three principal remedies. The first is the saturated solution of chlorate of potash, given in teaspoonful doses every hour. The French physicians rely largely on this. The second is chlorine-water, diluted with from two to four times as much water. A prominent physician of Springfield, Mass., has for the last sixteen years found it almost uniformly effective. Prior to its use he lost half his cases. The third remedy is sulphur. Dr. Field, of England, has obtained remarkable cures with it. His prescription is, we believe, to mix a teaspoonful of the flour of sulphur in a wine-glass of water, and give it as a gargle. If the patient is unable to gargle, blow some of the dry flour through a quill upon the diseased parts of the mouth and throat; or burn some of the sulphur on a live coal, and let the patient inhale its fumes; or, filling the room with the fumes, let him walk about and inhale them. The patient should always be kept warm, the bowels open, and the system well nourished with easily digested food.

How They Grow Trees on the Prairies.

During the winter time cut cottonwood poles, trimming them up and then sawing them into pieces about one foot long. In the spring, as soon as the frost will permit plowing, draw a deep furrow where the row of trees is wanted, lay in the pieces using none less than two inches in diameter, as far apart as desired, turn a furrow on the pieces, then a third furrow as in plowing land, harrow a little—that is all. The trees will come up from the pieces and grow steadily and much faster than cuttings or young trees set out. They should when planted this way never be cultivated, as they grow so swiftly and tall the first year or two that the wind will break some of them off unless they have weeds as a protection. The piece of pole forms a root and possesses sufficient sap to make the trees grow, even on high gravel soil. I have seen trees planted in this way live and thrive, though eaten off by the hoppers the first season close to the ground.—*Cor. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

About one-fifteenth of the Catholic population of this country is taught in Catholic schools, or upward of 405,000.

John C. Calhoun, a grandson of the famous South Carolina statesman, is tending bar in St. Louis.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If it be true, as various Republican journals have asserted, that the Secretary of the Treasury has sent a score of agents down South, at the expense of the Federal Government, to advance his Presidential aspirations, many curious persons would like to know what has become of the order issued by the President in 1877, which is in these words: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service."

In 1848 Lord Brougham laid it down that "the publicity with which every department of the American Government is administered makes peculation impossible. It is an offense which in such a country can have no existence." "These words," says the January *Quarterly Review*, "have a strange sound to ears accustomed to the disclosure of such scandals as disgraced the second Presidency of Gen. Grant."

There are 107,931 persons in the employment of the Federal Government. Each individual member of this obedient army has an average of five persons dependent on him, and through him, on the Federal administration. We have here an army of 540,000 persons in the pay of the administration and working to perpetuate the party in power. That is a machine which counts a free ballot as naught, and sweeps away opposition majorities with a stroke of the pen, and is ready to work out any fraud conceived by the Republican leaders.

Our army is composed of 2,187 officers and 24,262 enlisted men. At West Point Academy there are twenty-four musicians, eight professors and 212 cadets. There are 388 retired officers. The active or combatant force of the army numbers 20,566 men, eleven Generals and 1,559 officers, or one officer for every fourteen men. It would appear that there is altogether too much officer in our army. Tecumseh Sherman wants more men and more officers. He would like 200,000 men, but he will die without being gratified. Sherman is more of a Mexican than Grant. He would "pronounce" for himself in a minute if he had 200,000 men under him. At present there is not war material enough in the Government's hands to fully equip 50,000 men.

If Maine had been a Southern State, says the Boston *Post*, and the parts played by Chamberlain and Blaine had been taken by ex-Confederates or Democrats, in the time when the Republicans were in the majority in Congress, what a difference there would have been. Washington would have been stirred to its center; the lobbies of the hotels would have been crowded with persecuted carpet-baggers, pale with fear over the prospective loss of public swag; each one would have an investigating committee busy at work inquiring into State, county and town elections; a band of statesmen would have gone to the State capital to give assurances that troops would be ready when needed, and both houses of Congress would have rung with speeches on the revolutionary tendencies of the Democratic Southern States, and all to make party capital, for your first-class Republican politician cares nothing whatever for the peace and harmony of the country when his party ascendency is endangered.

A staunch Republican paper, in discussing the present aspect of public affairs, employs the following language:

"*There is no denying the statement that the best thought of the country favors a stronger Government than the nation has yet enjoyed.*"

What is the meaning of "a stronger Government?"

"A stronger Government," says our contemporary, "than the nation has yet enjoyed."

Stronger than Washington's.
Stronger than John Adams'.
Stronger than Thomas Jefferson's.
Stronger than James Madison's.
Stronger than James Monroe's.
Stronger than John Quincy Adams'.
Stronger than Andrew Jackson's.
Stronger than Abraham Lincoln's.

A stronger Government does not mean merely a stronger administration of our present form of government. It cannot mean that. There would be no significance to the phrase if employed in that sense. It would be impossible that the Government could be administered more strongly than it was administered by the great first Presidents, who were among its original founders; more strongly than by that iron man, Andrew Jackson; more strongly than by Abraham Lincoln, who abolished slavery.

No; those who speak of a stronger Government mean a different form of government, in which greater power is reposed in the Executive. They mean a monarchy, and they can have no other meaning.

Born free, they would become comparative slaves! Such men have no fit place on American soil. Degenerate sons of worthier sires, they have not the manhood to stand erect, but would voluntarily bow their necks to the yoke and hail Grant as King!—*New York Sun.*

Among the "principles" reaffirmed by the Pennsylvania Republicans last week we find the following: "Honesty in election. The people having virtue and patriotism to govern themselves, our Government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who casts an illegal vote our Government will not be safe, and whoever deprives a citizen of his right to vote is a traitor to our Government." Judged by these principles, so emphatically "reaffirmed," the Republicans of Pennsylvania have written themselves and the Republican party managers down as "traitors to our Government." In 1876 they overturned an honest election and deprived over 4,250,000 of voters of the legal effect of their votes. They have over and over again emphatically declared that the people have not "virtue and patriotism to govern themselves" or to conduct elections honestly, and hence they enacted laws which place spies and bulldozing Federal officials at the polls, professedly to secure "honest elections;" but really, as has been demonstrated for nearly ten years, for the sole purpose of running the elections in the interest of the Republican party. The Republican party by their every act have declared that they do not want honest elections, when honest elections result in the victory of the opposition. The Pennsylvania declaration of principles is really grotesquely hypocritical.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.

The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee met to-day, with a full attendance, the Hon. W. H. Barnum in the chair, and issued the following call:

The National Democratic Committee, having met in the City of Washington on the 23d of February, 1880, has appointed Tuesday, June 22 next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati as the place, of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in an effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

At the last National Democratic Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct their delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in 1880 whether it be desired to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

William H. Barnum, Connecticut, Chairman.
Frederick O. Prince, Massachusetts, Secretary.

William H. Forney, Alabama.
John J. Sumter, Arkansas.
F. McCoppin, California.
B. M. Hughes, Colorado.
Harkerson Hickman, Delaware.
Wilkinson Call, Florida.
George F. Barnes, Georgia.
W. C. Goudy, Illinois.
Austin H. Brown, Indiana.
M. M. Ham, Iowa.
Isaac E. Eaton, Kansas.
H. D. McHenry, Kentucky.
R. F. Jones, Louisiana.
Edmund Wilson, Maine.
Outerbridge Horsey, Maryland.
Edward Kanter, Michigan.
William Lochren, Minnesota.
Ethel Barksdale, Mississippi.
John G. Priest, Missouri.
George L. Miller, Nebraska.
R. P. Keating, Nevada.
A. W. Sulloway, New Hampshire.
Miles Ross, New Jersey.
Abraham S. Hewitt, New York.
M. W. Ransom, North Carolina.
John G. Thompson, Ohio.
John Whiteaker, Oregon.
William L. Scott, Pennsylvania.
Nicholas Van Slyck, Rhode Island.
James H. Rion, South Carolina.
William B. Bate, Tennessee.
F. S. Stockdale, Texas.
B. B. Smalley, Vermont.
R. A. Coghill, Virginia.
Alexander Campbell, West Virginia.
William F. Vilas, Wisconsin.

The committee then voted to adjourn to meet at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, on Thursday, the 17th of June.

A meeting of the Committee of Nine, appointed by the National Committee yesterday, held a meeting to-day, and organized by the selection of John G. Thompson, of Ohio, as Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, Secretary. All the members were present. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Col. L. A. Harris, Gen. H. B. Banning, Benjamin Robinson, Col. C. W. Woolley, John F. Follett, Alexander Long and F. E. Rosch be, and are hereby, constituted the resident committee of the city of Cincinnati, under the National Executive Committee, and are authorized to make all needful local provisions, and such necessary arrangements as shall be required for the convenience of the convention to be held in that city on the 22d of June, 1880. The committee then adjourned to meet at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, on Thursday, June 17 next.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The sportsmen are all of the opinion that there will be plenty of fish in the Wabash river this spring.

The brick-yard for the new State House will be located in Morgan county.

William Horstman, a farmer living near Edwardsport, committed suicide while suffering the pangs of inflammatory rheumatism.

At Fort Wayne the saloon-keepers have secured the indictment of a large number of druggists who have been selling liquor without license.

A Fort Wayne "he," dressed as a female, recently tried to get into the employ of a family, evidently with intent to rob the house.

The rise in the river at New Albany has been something remarkable. In the short space of sixty-five hours the river rose more than thirty-five feet.

Miss Nellie Brown, a prominent young lady of Vincennes, was severely burned by the explosion of rose oil, with which she was cleaning kid gloves.

A boy 17 years old, named W. E. Bates, Jr., has been discovered at Columbus, who wields a cornet in a manner that gives promise of future fame as a soloist.

The question has been raised whether F. C. Johnson, the Census Supervisor of the New Albany district, can hold the office without surrendering his trusteeship of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

General Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department, has received an order for the manufacture of a large amount of army clothing, and will give out work to more than a thousand sewing women.

Mrs. Sarah Jameson, aged about 83 years, and one of the oldest, if not the oldest, citizen in Harrison county, died at Corydon a few days since. [illegible] was a citizen of Corydon at the time it was the capital of the State.

It is believed by some very competent lawyers that the law which allows 35 cents per description for publishing the delinquent-tax list is void, on account of a defect in its title, and that 20 cents is the maximum that can be collected.

One of the large coal-pits in Pierceville, Ripley county, containing sixty cords of wood, exploded the other night, and the shock was felt for two miles around. Bricks were thrown 300 yards, and the large iron door, weighing about 400 pounds, was thrown 250 feet.

In an altercation occurring at Plymouth between Mrs. Wood, a woman of 50, and her grandson, the woman attempted to shoot the boy with a shotgun, but was frustrated by the father of the boy shooting his mother-in-law with a pistol, the ball taking effect over the right eye.

Judge Britton, in the Circuit Court at Crawfordsville, has decided, in accordance with a recent ruling of the Supreme Court, that no prosecutions can be made against licensed saloon-keepers for selling liquor to minors or for keeping open on Sundays or legal holidays, or after 11 o'clock at night. The decision practically removes all restraints upon the sale of liquors.

The Board of State House Commissioners have decided to lay the corner-stone of the building in the first week in May, the occasion to be made one in every respect worthy the structure to be erected. The programme is not yet completed, but it is known that the Masons will have charge of the ceremonies; that all the Governors of the States will be invited, and that no pains or expense will be spared to make it the grandest day in the history of the city.

The wife of Edward Fisher, living three miles north of Belle Union, Putnam county, was burned to death the other day, by her clothing igniting at an open fire. On the same day Mrs. McCammack, who lived almost in sight of the Fisher residence, placed her 2-year-old girl in a chair near the stove and left the room for a few minutes. The child, being restless, and endeavoring to get down from the chair, overturned it in such a way that its face was caught between the chair and the stove and held there until one side was literally roasted. One of the child's hands was also burned to the bone.

The Connersville *Examiner* says: "A Decatur county farmer named Pruitt is the possessor of a monstrosity in the calf line that is attracting a great deal of attention. The calf is a reddish color, 6 weeks old, and has two heads, four eyes, four ears, four nostrils, two mouths and two tongues. One of the heads has front teeth in the upper jaw, while the other head has teeth [illegible] being [illegible] and adapted for grinding. It takes all fluids in on one side or head and all solids on the other side or head. Another strange feature noted in this double-headed calf is that it has only one esophagus, which is bifurcated at the top, running to each head. This strange freak of nature seems to be healthy as any ordinary quadruped is, and as frisky, too, at that age. Mr. Pruitt values his curious possession very highly, and has refused quite a large sum which was offered by a Connersville showman for the purpose of exhibition."

Marine Disasters and Their Causes.

The loss of 49 steamships, 45 ships, 140 barks, 48 brigs and 227 schooners bound to and from the United States during 1879, involving a loss of $15,000,000 (or $6,000,000 in excess of 1878, and over $3,000,000 more than in any previous year), is naturally drawing attention to the causes of so remarkable an increase in marine losses. As fifteen of the steamers were grain carriers, the presumption is that the chief difficulty lies in the stowage.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A selection of celebrated cases in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read Sunshine and Shadow. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 900 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct. 46-4m

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Safe Kidney & Liver Cure
Safe Diabetes Cure
Safe Bitters
Safe Nervine
Safe Pills
Read! Save Thyself

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio, 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

[illegible]S. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, W ins, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH. FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.

32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our VIBRATOR Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.

☞ For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE,

Collection and Insurance Agent.

Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Will be mailed free upon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

For further information call on or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Ind.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year,

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833

SEWING MACHINES.

IN 78 WE SOLD 356,432

SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
2-tt.

The Intoxication of Dress.

[Mrs. Elizabeth Boyton Harbert.]

With woman's natural love of beauty and color, added to the astonishing premium placed upon "good clothes" by society and the press, we are not surprised that the horizon of so many women's lives are bounded by a dry-goods establishment, and the dictionary of their language contained in the bazars of fashion. We have just tossed aside a recent number of one of the most influential journals of the east, twelve pages of which are filled with what purports to be a record of "American society, past and present." Long lists of names are given of women in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati and Louisville who are to be handed down to posterity as famous—for what? For their helpfulness to the age in which they live? For patriotic endeavor? For earnest work for the future? For an unselfish hospitality? For having developed and consecrated to friends their best gifts of song or conversation? No! but for the quality of dry-goods they wore.

We have actually sacrificed an hour in looking through these twelve pages to see if we could discover the name of a single woman poet, actor or philanthropist singled out as worthy of mention because of such fact, but we fail to find one. Even Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith one of the true nobility, is placed on record as the lady "who wore an imported dress, a dress of striped garnet and old gold satin, with a court train of black damasse, trimmed with rich thread lace."

In every city the homes which have become true literary centers, the rare places where genuine manhood and womanhood are recognized despite the awkward setting of plain attire, are passed by in contempt in making up a social record to show the progress of the last century.

Twelve pages, and not a hint that one of these ladies gave utterance to a brilliant thought, a suggestive repartee, but that like a procession of wax figures they passed before the admiring world, habited as follows: Mrs.—— in many elegant robes. Her evening toilets were as follows, etc., etc.

In the name of womanhood we protest, and for the sake of American girlhood, we beg the editors of our representative journals to put a premium upon something in the world besides dry-goods.

Not much of a compliment to a beauty when the "soul-full eyes" even are surpassed by "a faultlessly artistic toilet of black satin, embroidered in rosebuds and pansies and sprays of filmy green, and a white opera hat, whose tints of color matched the flowers, and evening gloves completed a toilet whose beauty attracted one like some rare picture."

So long as women are content to be judged only by the amount of expensive dry-goods they wear, so long will they receive such criticism as the following, which appeared in a recent popular book: "For is it not, let me ask you, to take, for instance, a man's sublime faculty of reasoning and logical comprehension, far more wonderful that a reasoning man should have the same parents as a woman, than that they should both have the same parents as a monkey?" And just so long as our women make no protest against thus being described and valued as so much lace, or so many yards of velvet, will thinking men dare to address them in the following strain. I quote from a recent publication: "In a girl, however pretty, what is there to interest a man, if he reads nothing in her face from night to night but that she is getting daily more worn and jaded in the search of a rich husband? Or even, to go a step higher, in the unthinking, uncultivated flirt, so common in every class of society—what is there in her that a man will not soon discover to be insipid and wearying. But give her one genuine, one disinterested taste, and all is changed. If I had an audience about me of young ladies, whom it was not too late to advise—girls entering on the world, determined to run the worldly course, and to satisfy all the expectations of the most excellent and lowest-minded of chaperons, I would say this to them: I have no doubt you are all ignorant; of course you are all vain. That to make a brilliant match is your great object, you all avow. A certain sort of flirting, of which the less said the better, is your most distinguished taste. I know all this (I should say), and I can't help it; nor do I ask you to alter one of these points for the better. But this I do ask you to do—to try to add something else to them. Try to win for yourselves one taste of a truer and deeper sort. Study Wordsworth and some parts of Shelley; open out your sympathies, by their aid, in just one direction. Learn to love the sea and the woods and the wild flowers, with all their infinite changes of scent and color and sound, the purple moor, the mountain stream, the rolling mists, the wild swell of the heather. Let these things grow to haunt you like a passion, * * * and then, by and by, go and look in the looking-glass, and study your own face. Hasn't some new look, child, come into your eyes and given them expression, a something they wanted before."

Aye, more and more, dear girl friends, to-day intoxicated, enervated by the strange passion of dress, begin to study humanity; determine to do some one thing toward making life brighter for other people, if it is nothing more than amusing a little, restless, disappointed child, and get in the habit of sometimes studying the old gold and crimson, the lovely rose and dreamy blue, or the pearly-tinted gray of God's sunset clouds; lift your eyes just above the shop windows, and honor the young woman whose conversation is filled with pearls of thought and rubies of wit and diamonds of suggestion, and then shall you have filled one claim to a place in the record of America's true women.

How He'd Do It.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Several men were gathered at the door of a blacksmith shop on Cass avenue the other morning, when a schoolboy not over nine years of age came along with tears in his eyes, and one of the group asked:

"What's the matter, boy—fall down?"

"N-no but I've got a hard 'rithmetic lesson, and I expect to get l-licked!" was the answer.

"Let me see, I used to be a king-bee on fractions."

The man took the book, turned to the page, and read:

"Rule 1—Find the least common multiple of the denominators of the fractions for the least denominator. Divipe the least common denominator by each denominator, and multiply both terms of the fraction by the quotient obtained by each denominator." He read the rule aloud and asked if any one could understand it. All shook their heads, and he then continued:

"Well, now, I think I should go to work and discover the least uncommon aligator. I would then evolve a parallel according to the intrinsic deviator and punctuate the thermometer."

"So would I!" answered every man in chorus, and one of them added; "I've worked 'em that way a thousand times."

Not one of the men, all of whom were in business and had made money, could even understand the working of the rule, much less work examples by it, and yet it was expected that a nine-year-old boy should go to the blackboard and do every sum off hand.

Pause, Ponder and Pruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company. Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York, New York 43-1y.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Lantzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale separately at public auction, on the premises ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1880, the following tracts of land, situate in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen [13], and part of the northeast quarter of said section, bounded by a line commencing at a point seventy [70] rods south of the northwest corner of the south half of said northeast quarter, and running thence east on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the east line of said section, thence south to the southeast corner of said northeast quarter, thence west on the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the center of said section, thence north to the place of beginning. All in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY HINES,
Administrator.

9-5t.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-33-1y

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 0[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 23 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	8 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 16 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 23 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 30 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 38 pm	9 10 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 28 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 00 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878,

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 20	7 51
Denver		9 05	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann		9 37	9 35
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 35
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3[illegible]	12 58	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 [illegible]	2 00am	6 35pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 55	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 40	10 36	1 53pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 12	1 05pm
Collamer	5 15	9 55	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 43	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 30am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 3[illegible]am	2 16pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 m
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn June.	9 27am	3 05pm	11 29 am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	4 25pm	10 55pm	8 40pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm	[illegible]	
Louisville	10 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	8 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35 a	m
Auburn June	5 55pm	12 30pm	m
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	m
Waterloo	6 11pm	12 40pm	3 40am
Angola	7 11pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 08pm	2 11pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 15pm	3 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	2 05am	4 15pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	12 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

T. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 05am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 46	2 45	3 20
Albion	2 06	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 50	5 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 2[illegible]	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	2 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	[illegible]am
Tiffin	7 50	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 24	9 35	9 56
Defiance	10 32	11 10	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 39	12 38	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 31	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 56	4 12	1251pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 50	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	9 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	3 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

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No Change of Cars From

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Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

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West, Southwest, North or Northw'st

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H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

ECKHART Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 11, 1880. Number 11.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y,
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY, Auburn De-Kalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for De-Kalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in ease's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms and low rates.
T. D. Grose, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel Learned, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. OLIVER P. LEARNED, Administrator.

March 5, 1880. 11-3w

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

The 12th Day of March, 1880,

at the residence of Adam S. Hartle, late of De-Kalb county, one and a half miles south of Auburn, all his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of two head of horses, hogs, 25 head of sheep, about 300 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats, wagon buggy, harness, agricultural implements, etc.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation laws, with 5 per cent. interest.

Feb. 16, 1880. JOHN BARRETT,
9-3w Administrator.

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

FRIDAY, APRIL SECOND, 1880,

at the late residence of Samuel Learned, deceased, in Troy township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all of his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of 2 horses, 23 head of cattle, 60 head of sheep, 16 hogs, and a large lot of farming utensils.

A credit of nine (9) months will be given on all sums of $3,00 or over, with interest at six (6) per cent from date, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sums under $3.00, cash.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Administrator.
March 11, 1880. 11 4w

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Lantzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale separately at public auction, on the premises

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1880,

the following tracts of land, situate in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen [13], and part of the northeast quarter of said section, bounded by a line commencing at a point seventy [70] rods south of the northwest corner of the south half of said northeast quarter, and running thence east on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the east line of said section, thence south to the southeast corner of said northeast quarter, thence west on the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the center of said section, thence north to the place of beginning. All in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY HINES,
Administrator.
5 5t

Two Remarkable Friends.

[Bodie Standard.]

There came into this place a few days since a man who is a living evidence of an astonishing freak of nature. There is an episode in his history of the most astounding and phenominal kind. This man goes by the name of John Jarboe, though his real name is George Roberts. Upon this change of name hangs a most wonderful tale. Many may think the story about to be related a mere fancy sketch, but its truth can be substantiated by a number of reputable men here and in Nevada. To begin: In a small town in western Illinois there lived a wealthy family by the name of Jarboe. Its members consisted of the father, mother, three daughters and one son christened John. Hard by lived a Mrs. Roberts, a widow in reduced circumstances, with an only son, named George, who was about the same age as young Jarboe. John Jarboe and George Roberts grew up together, went to the same school, shared each other's pocket money, and were the closest of bosom friends. A short time before the war, broke out the elder Jarboe died. About the time Fort Sumpter was bombarded, young Jarboe, then a lad of some sixteen summers, took his share of his father's estate and went to the wilds of Colorado. At Denver he opened a saloon, and did a thriving business for years. Young Roberts answered the first call for volunteers, and went south with one of the first regiments of Illinois troops. He served through the war and came home at its close a tall, handsome youth, but with his head prematurely bald. It must here be remarked that John Jarboe had very dark features and an abundance of straight, dark hair, while young Roberts was a fair-haired, blue-eyed and ruddy-cheeked blonde. Shortly after Roberts' return from the war he received a letter from Jarboe, inviting him out to the growing city of Denver. Roberts went, and for many years the two friends were inseparable. They lived at Denver, Central City, Golden, Blackhawk and other places in Colorado, and always together. About 1873 they came west to Utah. And now comes

THE STRANGE PART OF THE STORY.

Some five years ago the two were occupants of a cabin in Bingham Canyon, Utah Territory, a rude, log hut covered with a dirt roof. One night the roof gave way, and fell in on the two friends, while asleep in bed. Early next morning the neighbors extricated them from the ruins. Both had sustained severe contusions about the head, and were for man hours in a comatose state. The first to recover was Jarboe, but, strange to relate, his first utterance was, "Did Jack (Jack was the name George used to call Jarboe) get killed?" Those around the bed asked who he meant, and he replied, "Jack Jarboe, of course." They told him he himself was Jarboe, but he got angry and swore he was George Roberts. Seeing it was useless to argue with him, his attendants dropped the subject, thinking that he would recover from his strange delusion in a few days. Next day Roberts recovered consciousness, and, singularly enough, inquired the first thing, "Is George dead?" In vain they tried to persuade him that he was George Roberts; he insisted that he was John Jarboe. During their interim of insensibility the two friends had completely changed their identity. Thus Jarboe insisted that he was George Roberts, and Roberts as stoutly affirmed that he was John Jarboe. Their friends and acquaintances thought they must be crazy for a while, but it was soon seen they were perfectly sane upon every other subject. It was no use to show them their photographs taken before the accident, they could not account for the change in their respective appearances, but they remained perfectly positive of their identity. After a while it became a sore subject with them, and they would consider any allusions to it an insult. There was much talk of the affair at the time, but it finally died out as everything does. At last the two friends went on a visit to their old home in Illinois. Roberts presented himself to the mother and sisters of Jarboe as the son and brother, but his advances were spurned. Jarboe went to Mrs. Roberts as her son, but she declined to receive him as such. When she saw her son she fell on his neck, but he disengaged himself and told her he was not her child. The poor mother was nearly crazed with grief at this repulse. Mrs. Jarboe and her daughters saw the real Jarboe, and wanted to smooth him with kisses and embraces, but he kept them off, telling them they were mistaken. Their sorrow and amazement can not be described. Our two friends held a consultation, and, concluding that their relatives had gone daft, immediately set out for Nevada. They have been roaming around the various mining camps of eastern Nevada ever since, most of the time in company. Jarboe, who represents himself as Roberts, was in Nye county, Nevada, some months ago, and, as before stated, Roberts, who calls himself Jarboe, come into Bodie a short time since. This is one of the strangest cases on record, and is a nice little nut for scientists to crack. There is no doubt about the authenticity of the story.

School Reports.

AUBURN.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending Feb. 27:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Louie Henry,
Flora Hoffman,
Franklin Teeters,
Alfred Rowland,
Rebecca Shull,
Ida Swihart,
Clar Stameis,
Jas. Funk,
Sarah Tarney,
Lottie Osgood.

A AND B INTERMEDIATE.

Mollie McKay,
Frances Otto,
Jno. Zimmerman,
Missie Michael,
Lydia Retting,
Jas. Hoffman,
Wm. Hoffman.

L. DANIELS, Teacher.

C AND D INTERMEDIATE.

Altha Houghton,
Willie Culberson,
Sadie Showers,
Hortie Culberson,
Lena Korff,
Nannie Peterson.

N. E. CLARK, Teacher.

A AND B PRIMARY.

Libbie Weaver,
Ida Wiles,
Blanche Peterson,
Harry Henry,
Lydon Kuhlman,
Frank Davenport,
Bertha Henry,
Arthur Miller,
Della Weaver,
Charl'e Hoffman.

L. MCTIGHE, Teacher.

B AND C PRIMARY.

Frankie Elson,
Eddie Robbins,
John Clark,
Albert Weaver,
Eva Ensley,
Bertha Rose,
H. Beehringer.
Alda Barkley,
Zenith Stameis,
Eddie Mason,
Hattie Shearer,
Laura Ober,
Viola Thomas.

F. STAHL, Teacher.

D PRIMARY.

Clyde Sheets,
Bertie Watson,
Emma Snell,
Minnie Sliter,
Winnie Potter,
Clara Otto,
Clara Hoffman,
Reba Houser,
Mary Fretz,
Dora Beehringer,
Oscar Epsley,
Oscar Hoffman,
John Kreuger,
Wessie Lanham,
Charlie Mason,
Mussie Steele,
Ona Treesh,
Mary Snell,
Sadie Shearer,
Jessie Peterson,
Stella Jones,
Lena Houghton,
Della Hale,
Darlie Clark,
George Gregg,
Frank Beuret,
Clay Jones,
Earle Lawrence,
Andy McClellan,

B. PRITCH, Teacher.

Enrollment during the month 403.

L. A. POWERS, Supt.

NO. 9, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Feb. 16, 1880. Names of pupils neither absent or tardy:

Dina Hilkey,
Susie Hilkey,
Morton Hilkey,
Ebbeo, Carnahan,
Perry Carnahan,
Bertha Smith,
Laura Comeskey,
Mary Comeskey,
Rosa Myres,
Lucylla Myres,
Albert Smith,
Miltie Ferguson.

Number of pupils enrolled, 29; number of pupils neither absent or tardy, 12; cases of tardiness, 5; number of visitors, 6.

The past month has been one of pleasantness, excepting the muddy roads. All have been improving their time carefully. Both teacher and pupils have tried to please each other, which makes the schoolroom a pleasant place. We have three and a half months school this term, and will close on the 27th. An entertainment will be given at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursday the 25th, to which all are welcome. Come one, come all. P. A. SHURTS, Teach'r.

JACKSON NO. 7.

Report for the month ending Feb. 27: Number of pupils enrolled 38; average daily attendance, 30; number of tardy marks, 28; time lost by tardiness, 10 hours, 48 minutes. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy: Flora McGillivray, Mary McGillivray, Orland Wyatt, Laura Mears, Ross Wyatt, Albert Dove, Addie Johnson and Della Farnes. Though the above report is not as good as I would wish it to be, the patrons of the school will please accept my thanks for their aid in making it what it is.

H. T. MOORE, Teacher.

Comsumpion Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pleasant cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Democratic Party Needs No Dictator.

[Wabash Courier.]

Every now and then the public is informed, through the press, that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will not consent to the nomination of this man or that man for president by the democratic party. Governor Hendricks, Horatio Seymour, Senator Thurman, Senator Bayard and Sanford E. Church have all been named as having in some way incurred Mr. Tilden's displeasure to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of his consenting to the nomination of either of them. Whether or not Mr. Tilden is aware of his name being coupled with such reports, it is impossible for us to say. If he is, and does not deny that the reports have his sanction, then he is attempting to play the character of dictator to his party. Mr. Tilden, if that is his game, will learn before he is through that the democratic party is not so weak as to need a guardian; neither is it so servile as to submit to the lash of a master. In these respects it differs in character from its republican opponent. The latter party has since its birth meekly submitted to the commands of its masters. Never has there been a successful resistance within that party in any state against the will of its master in that state. In the various sections of the country the republican voters follow the lead of the Camerons and Conklings without daring to ask whither they are going. This might do for the republican party, but never for the democratic. Mr. Tilden was honored by the democracy with an election to the presidency. His failure to obtain the office gives him no claim to a renomination nor the right to name the nominee in case he withdraws or is forced out of the race. Mr. Tilden, as a democrat, has the privilege enjoyed by all members of the party of seeking any nomination within the gift of the democracy; he can favor whomsoever he chooses for any public office but the right to assert that Hendricks, Seymour, Thurman, Bayard or Church shall not be nominated is one Samuel J. Tilden does not possess. If the statement that Mr. Tilden will not sanction the nomination of either of the above-named gentlemen means that he will bolt such nomination, then he is unworthy the confidence of the party. Our remarks are based upon the hypothesis that Mr. Tilden is cognizant of and sanctions the reports in question.

Hendricks.

[Petersburg, Ill. Democrat.]

Although we have no special candidate for the presidency, the late efforts of leading journals to advance the interests of different aspirants has convinced us that none of those men are the most available as democratic standard-bearers in the presidential race which we are just entering. It is true they are all able and sound statesmen, but many of them are not available. They are not available because they could not awaken that enthusiastic following which the candidate to be successful ought to awaken. Besides some of them are too tenacious of questions which are more directly local in application. This is the case with the financial question. In certain sections of the country certain theories are regarded the only sound ones for a successful financial policy; while in others those theories are very obnoxious to a large following of the democratic faith. There are two extreme theories which may be regarded rather more local than national in their application. Neither can be made successful as a national creed. A half-way position is the best. That can be best attained by relegating it and the tariff question to the congressional districts for adjustment. When that is done, greater care will be observed by conventions in naming candidates, and in our opinion a better, and more permanent solution of the financial question will be attained than it is possible otherwise. It is because of the peculiar views of those different presidential aspirants that their friends have been unable to awaken a spirit of enthusiasm for them. So it will be necessary to take a representative man from some central point who will be able to harmonize these conflicting opinions. In casting about for such a man we are led to believe that Thomas A. Hendricks is the man above all others. The surroundings are very propitious for his friends to advance his name to the front, and make a bold, vigorous fight for him. He could carry the south, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and several other western states. His nomination can be secured if his friends will enter the fight earnestly and vigorously. The great body of the democratic voting citizens prefer him to any other candidate named; and if his friends will face politicians who, for sinister motives, are attempting to advance the cause of others, and make a bold, honorable and manly fight for him, he will be the next president.

Carr's Corners.

—Literary played out.

—George Shugers is on the mend again.

—Mrs. Emma Smith, who has been quite sick for over a week, is now recovering.

—Tree Smith says he has the highest headed horse in Jackson township.

—Sugar-making has commenced. Prepare your pallets and make a raid on somebody's camp.

—Jefferson Goetschius, Samuel Phodefer and John Clark will leave this place for the west in a week or ten days; where they intend to locate we have not learned. We hope the boys will realize all their expectations.

—The meetings are still in progress at the Lockwood school-house. Owing to the bad roads, they are not as largely attended as they should be; but the interest is increasing, as we understand they have succeeded in getting a few converts. The meeting will continue all this week, providing the roads are passable.

—A challenge debate was held at the brick school-house last Thursday evening. The question discussed was, "Resolved, That the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited by statute." A. Conrad took the affirmative and A. A. Penland, Daniel Culver, John Shugers and George Goetschius the negative. The question was debated one hour and forty-five minutes, and decided in favor of the affirmative by both the house and chosen judges.

MURPHY.

He Couldn't Invest.

While sitting in our item factory, yesterday afternoon, listlessly engaged in amputating a crop of finger-nails, (having just perused an article on etiquette) we became aware of somebody's presence behind us. Turning somewhat abruptly around, we found ourself confronted by a man about the length and breadth of a telegraph-pole, who opened his food cavity as though trying to swallow a boot-jack and spake thus:

"Be you the editor?"

"We be,—part of him; what's wanting?"

"Wall, I lost a black sow last week, and I want you to put it in the paper."

"What, the sow?"

"Young man, you're a right pert lookin' chap, but don't kick over the traces. Be you the editor?"

"Well, yes—in a measure."

"What'll be the probable outlay of advertisin' for that critter?"

We here wrote a beautifully explicit description of the swine, stating its color, weight and politics; then we informed our visitor that the expense of "putting his sow in the paper" would doubtless be about fifty cents.

"Fifty cents? Gee whiz! that's about four shillin's more'n I've got concealed around my clothes. Good evenin', mister."

"Tra-la-la. Call again."

Died Dec. 27,1876, at Baily, Muskegon county, Mich. Christian Miller, aged 82 years. He was born in Union county, Pa. Aug. 17, 1798. At the age of 14 he gave his heart to the Savior and united with the M. E. church, of which he remained a faithful and consistent member until summoned from the militant to the triumphant church above. At the age of 22 he was married to Miss Ruth Jones, who still survives him. In 1824 he moved from Pennsylvania to Ashland county, O., and from thence, in the spring of 1847, to DeKalb county, Ind., and settled near Spencerville. In 1856 he was granted license to exhort, which was renewed from year to year until disease confined him to his home. He was noted for singing spiritual songs, and was regarded as one of the greatest revival singers of his day. In the fall of 1869 he moved from DeKalb county, Ind., and settled at Baily, where he remained until his death. He was the father of 13 children, 6 of whom preceed him to the better land, and 8, with their mother—now 82 years of age—remain to mourn their loss. He was a man of spotless character and, as looking to the great interests of the church, of unflinching purpose; his efforts and influence proving a Savior of life unto life to lost ones in every community in which he dwelt. Hence his life was a grand success, and his death, of necessity, a glorious triumph. Such is the record of one who served the blessed Master for 68 years.

[The papers of Ashland county, O., and DeKalb county, Ind., please copy.]

J. T. HANKINSON.

No Lasting Interest in Tom Paine.

[Boston Congregationalist.]

There is something melancholy in the annual attempts to whitewash and glorify the memory of Thomas Paine. We are thinking now chiefly of the utter flatness and feebleness of the effort. Even Colonel Ingersoll, than whom a more sparkling rhetorician would be hard to find, in spite of his superficiality and recklessness, can not get up any lasting interest in Paine. History is against him. The world knows that infidelity never made any one better or happier, and that Paine "died as the fool dieth" at last. The admirers of Paine easily can gather an audience for an hour of adulation in any of our largest cities, but even here in Boston, where all sorts of hero worship flourish, they can not induce the public to take the least permanent interest in them or him.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
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ECKHART
Carriage Works
One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies
PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS
I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES
Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.
IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833
SEWING MACHINES.
IN 1874 WE SOLD 356,432
SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF
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THOS. H. SPROTT,
REAL ESTATE,
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Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THIRTY-FOUR indictments have been returned against the Comptroller, City Treasurer and City Clerk of Elizabeth, N. J., for having defrauded the city in the purchasing of bonds, and for paying fraudulent claims to Aldermen and other parties.

THERE has been another advance of wages in [illegible]

ALL the prisoners in the Belvidere (N. J.) jail, nine in number, attacked and overpowered the jailer and escaped.... Eleven and a quarter millions of dollars has already been spent on the East River bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn, and $2,500,000 more will be required to complete it.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago and Alton, Pennsylvania, and Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads have let the contract for the erection of an immense depot in Chicago, to take the place of the unsightly rookeries that are now occupied by those roads at [illegible] and Madison streets. The depot will be [illegible] the country, and will be inferior only to the Grand Central Depot in New York. It will extend from a point 150 feet south of Madison street to a point 340 feet north of Van Buren street, and will have a width of 180 feet and a length of 1,000 feet, all of which will be under iron arches covered with an iron roof.

THE offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Kansas Pacific railway between Kansas City and Denver, were taken possession of last week by the new American Union Company, in defiance of the injunction of the local courts. On the Union Pacific railroad the wires, which have been under the control of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, were seized in the same manner, it is supposed by Jay Gould's order. Great excitement prevails at New York and in the West over the matter, and a long and bitter [illegible] is expected.

AT McVicker's Theater, in Chicago, for the present week, a new comedy company known as "The Strategists" appears. The entertainment abounds in the laughter-moving qualities found in "Hobbies" and kindred farcical affairs. The company embraces Mr. Clinton Hall, Mr. T. J. Hind, Mr. Sol Smith, Mr. John F. Herne, Mr. W. H. Lytell, Mr. Sam E. Ryan, Mr. L. F. Howard, Miss Ada Monk, Mrs. Sol Smith and Miss Lillie Powell.... The regular winter packing season in the West ended with February. The number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to March 1 in Chicago was 2,378,000, against 2,948,115 for the corresponding season a year ago.... Judge C. D. Coffin, one of the ablest members of the Cincinnati bar, is dead.... The Chicago *Evening Journal* has undergone a change of management, Lieut. Gov. Shuman and John R. Wilson having become its owners and conductors.... Two companies of United States soldiers have been ordered to Caldwell, Sumner county, and two to Coffeyville, Montgomery county, Kan., to prevent white men from encroaching on the Indian Territory in violation of the United States treaty obligations.... The Chinese exodus from California seems to have begun. Two car-loads of Celestials passed through St. Louis one day last week, en route for Philadelphia and New York, and more are to follow soon.

WILLIAM HYDE and Joseph Pulitzer, editors, respectively, of the St. Louis *Republican* and *Post-Dispatch*, had a street encounter in that city a few days ago, growing out of a newspaper quarrel. Pulitzer came out of the skirmish with a bloody nose, and minus his pistol and eye-glasses. Hyde used only nature's weapons.... There is reason to suspect that Brown, who was murdered in Indianapolis, some time ago, by his wife's paramour, was himself a murderer of considerable experience. His house was a headquarters for disreputable characters, and numerous mysterious disappearances in that locality have led to the suspicion that he was responsible for some of them at least. A thorough search of his garden will be made.

TWO SHERIFFS, having a negro thief and fire-bug in custody, fell asleep while waiting for a train at Decatur, Ind. The darky improved the opportunity by seizing a gun and commanding his guards to emigrate. One left without delay, but the other tarried and was shot dead.... Gen. Pope, in a communication to the Cabinet at Washington, reports that the Kansas herders abuse the privileges allowing them to graze their cattle in the Indian Territory, and the permission will be revoked.... The snow blockade on the Northern Pacific railroad is the worst ever known. A Fargo dispatch of the 2d inst. says traffic has been suspended between that point and Bismarck since the 15th of February.

THE Western paper-makers held another meeting at Chicago last week. The prices of paper were fully discussed, and it was decided to make no further advance for the present. They decided to send a memorial to Congress, setting forth that the price of rags, etc., has advanced, and that it would be ruinous to the paper trade of the country to remove the duty on paper.... James Morehead, a traveling man for a St. Louis house, quarreled with James Allen, head waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Las Vegas, New Mexico, because there were no eggs for breakfast. The altercation resulted in Morehead being shot dead by the waiter, who is only 20 years old. He had killed two men before in the same place, and at about the same hour, the Marshal of the town shot Michael Keller dead, while quelling a disturbance in a saloon. ....A man was married at Sandusky, Ohio, the other day, within an hour after receiving a five years' sentence to the penitentiary.... Flood, one of the great Bonanza mine owners, has sold his interest in the Comstock mines to J. W. Mackay, for $5,000,000.

THE SOUTH.

THE Louisiana Senate, on the 27th ult., adopted a resolution suspending Senators Demas, Cahen, Simms, and Stewart, charged with contempt in signing the Kellogg memorial. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to keep the recalcitrant members in custody until further orders from the Senate.

BOTH Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed a bill repealing the Moffit Bell-Punch law and restoring the old license system after May 1.

A NEGRO named Louis Kinder was lynched in Colleton county, S. C., the other day, for outrageously assaulting a white woman. He confessed, just before being strung off, that he had outraged two women and killed one, and committed innumerable burglaries and thefts.

A FRIGHTFUL butchery is reported from Newberry county, S. C. A man named Sherman cut the jugular vein of his brother, causing death in a few minutes. The slayer then rushed to the next room and served his wife, cutting her throat from ear to ear. He then lifted the knife and deliberately cut his own throat. When help came both men were dead, and his wife was breathing her last. The murderer is supposed to have been insane.

GENERAL.

EIGHT persons have been killed and considerable stock stolen by the Apaches who are now raiding in Mexico near the Texas boundary.

HANGED: At Savannah, Ga., John Henry Johnson, a negro, for the murder of Daniel McDermott; at Ozark, Franklin county, Ark., James Howard, for the murder of his wife.

RUMORS come from Boston of a scheme to consolidate the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Atlantic and Pacific, and Mexican Central railways, get a line of railroad through the Indian Territory, make Little Rock the center of an east and west trunk line from Kansas to Memphis, and make Fort Smith the starting point of a system of roads to the South and Southwest.... Edison claims to be able to profitably furnish electric light of a candle power equal to that of 1,000 cubic feet of gas for 55 cents.... Five barges, bound for New Orleans, and containing 250,000 bushels of corn for export, were taken in tow at St. Louis the other day. The cost of shipment at present railroad rates for this amount of grain to New York would be about $20,000; by way of the Mississippi river to New Orleans the cost is $7,000.

BURNED: The extensive wagon manufactory of James, Roose & Graham, Memphis, Tenn., loss $65,000; nearly the entire village of Bergen, near Buffalo, N. Y., loss $100,000.... The war between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was a [illegible] one. A new compact has been entered into, by which the railroad companies agree to pay their ocean rival $110,000 per month in consideration of the right to fix rates for California passengers and freight.

THE amount of grain in store and afloat in Chicago is 18,218,894 bushels. The amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is as follows: Wheat, 28,780,000 bushels; corn, 15,525,000 bushels; oats, 2,010,000 bushels; rye, 916,000 bushels; barley, 3,795,000 bushels.... The United States Supreme Court has decided the national-bank taxation cases, holding that the laws of New York and Ohio, which discriminate against bank stock in favor of other moneyed capital, are in conflict with Federal acts bearing on the subject.

A NEW steamship line between New York and Newcastle-on-Tyne, comprising a fleet of six iron screw vessels, has just been opened.... Lieut. Wyse, of the French navy, thinks that Americans are particularly interested in the construction of the Panama canal, and says that it was his intention from the first to form in this country a company with that object in view.

WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Navy has taken measures to place the United States ship Constellation at the disposal of parties sending supplies to the *starving Irish people*.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has just sent to the Treasury Department for registry $5,500,000 in 4-per-cent. bonds. There had been previously registered in Mr. Vanderbilt's name $25,000,000 of these bonds.... The increase in the national-bank circulation during the year ending March 1, 1880, was $17,631,617. The increase in the legal-tender notes deposited the same period, $1,052,445. The total amount of national-bank notes outstanding March 1, 1880, was $342,219,667, not including circulation of national gold banks, which amounts to $1,420,420. United States currency outstanding March 1: Old demand notes, $61,255; legal-tender notes, all issues, $346,681,016; one-year notes of 1863, $47,525; two-year coupon notes of '63, $25,350; compound-interest notes, $250,480; fractional currency, all issues, $15,631,365; total, $362,708,591.

THE public-debt statement for March 1 is as follows:

Six-per-cent. bonds	$263,946,600	
Five-per-cent. bonds	501,418,900	
Four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four-per-cent. bonds	738,962,000	
Refunding certificates	1,358,950	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,770,212,850
Matured debt	$10,863,135	
Legal tenders	346,742,371	
Certificates of deposit	11,465,000	
Fractional currency	15,631,311	
Gold and silver certificates	19,453,250	
Total without interest		$393,311,109
Total debt		$2,174,347,087
Total interest		17,116,787
Cash in treasury		196,351,653
Debt less cash in the treasury		$1,995,112,290
Decrease during February		5,672,019
Decrease since June 30, 1879		32,469,066
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid		$3,662,268
Debt on which interest has ceased		10,823,135
Interest thereon		897,008
Gold and silver certificates		19,453,250
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		11,465,000
Cash balance available March 1, 1880		150,091,796
Total		$196,351,653
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury		$196,351,653
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		646,236
Interest paid by United States		46,651,155
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		13,658,010

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House, at a meeting the other day, decided, by a vote of six to seven in each case, to indefinitely postpone the Covert bill, reducing the duty on steel rails to $10 per ton; the Morrison bill, providing that no duty shall be collected in excess of 50 per centum ad valorem on cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, woolen goods, bay rum, opium, perfumery, and other articles, and the Gibson bill, to secure a more uniform collection of duties on sugar. It is thought that this sweeping action settles for this session the question of tariff legislation.... Benjamin H. Hill, United States Senator from Georgia, has been made defendant in a suit for seduction brought by Mrs. Jessie Raymond. Damages are demanded by Mrs. Raymond in the sum of $10,000.

IT is announced from Washington that the question at issue between the Government and the Utes relative to the latter moving out of the State of Colorado has been settled. The Southern Utes have agreed with Secretary Schurz to cede their reservations in consideration of their back annuities being settled and indemnity for their land. The place selected for their new home is a strip of land bordering on the La Platte river in New Mexico, within ten miles of the Navajo reservation.... Owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation for the Government printing office, about 1,000 men and women have been furloughed. A small force is retained to do work of pressing importance.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of Indiana elected their delegates to the Chicago Convention by district conventions, held throughout the State, on the 25th ult. No instructions were given to any of the delegates, except those from the Second and Seventh Congressional districts. In the former they were directed to vote for Blaine, and in the latter they were instructed to vote against any man for a third term. The delegates from six of the thirteen districts are said to have a strong preference for Blaine; Sherman will receive the support of one district delegation; while in the remaining six districts the preferences of the delegates were not expressed.... Senator Edmunds says, regarding the action of the Vermont Republican Convention in naming him as a suitable candidate for President, that he would not take the nomination if it were tendered. His aspirations lie in the direction of the Supreme bench.... The Iowa Democratic State Central Committee has called a State Convention, to be held at Burlington, April 7, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The convention for nominating a State ticket will not be held until after the meeting of the National Convention.

LIEUT. GOV. SHUMAN, of the Chicago *Journal*, announces his withdrawal from the gubernatorial race in Illinois.... Senator Logan says he will stake his life on Grant receiving the vote of Illinois in the Chicago Convention, and Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, is sure his State will cast her vote for Blaine.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PHILETUS SAWYER, the great Wisconsin lumberman, has declared himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Angus Cameron.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of P. B. S. Pinchback as Naval Officer at New Orleans, thus leaving Lewis, the incumbent, undisturbed.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, has been chosen Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee in place of George C. Gorham, of California.... The Iowa Republican State Convention, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention, will meet at Des Moines May 19; a second convention to name a State ticket will be held in September.... Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, pronounces for Garfield for President.... In a double-leaded editorial the Washington *Post* announces that Mr. Tilden, at a meeting of prominent Democrats in New York, announced that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.... The Republican members of the Maine Legislature have selected the delegates-at-large for that State to the National Republican Convention, and instructed them to vote for Blaine.

FOREIGN.

THE students of the University of St. Petersburg are generally held responsible by citizens of that capital for the crimes recently committed there. Threats have been made that any violence occurs on the anniversary of the Czar's coronation every student will be lynched and the university burned to the ground.... A Havana dispatch says the insurgent chiefs, Rojas, Cayos, Perez and Vazquez, surrendered with more than 200 armed men, and several families and freedmen. The remaining insurgents are closely pursued by the Government troops.

VERA SASSULITCH, the famous feminine Nihilist agent, who, on the 5th of February, 1878, attempted the assassination of Gen. Trepoff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg, has been arrested in the apartments of an officer of marine, whose wife assisted in concealing her.... An imperial ukase has been issued by the Czar nominating a "commission of supreme control for the protection of order." The head of this extraordinary body is Gen. Melikoff, who will have supervision of all political trials throughout the empire, and be at liberty to adopt any measures which may appear to him desirable for the maintenance of the peace.... China is strengthening her army and manifesting an unfriendly spirit toward foreigners.

THE United States steamer Marion [illegible] with six officers and fifteen men suffering from yellow fever. Two deaths had occurred.... Urfa (Ur of the Chaldees), a town of much historical importance on account of the connection therewith of the patriarch Abraham, has been nearly destroyed by fire.... The British negotiations with Mohammed Jan, the Afghan leader, have proved unsuccessful.... Two members of the Russian legation in Constantinople were fired on in the street the other day, one of them being wounded. Their assailants escaped.

THE Hull District Bank, located in Yorkshire, England, has suspended payment. It had a nominal capital of $415,000, and a paid-up one of $120,000.... The Duke of Edinburgh has advised his father-in-law, the Czar, to abdicate.

THE great St. Gothard railway tunnel has at last been completed. It is nine and a third miles long, and cost $56,000,000.... The 2d day of March was a gala day in the Russian capital. It was the anniversary of Alexander's accession to the throne. The multitude accorded a very enthusiastic reception to his Majesty. The Nihilists were quiet, and nowhere observable. ....A grand review of the troops stationed in the Mexican capital was given on the 2d inst., in honor of Grant and Sheridan, who stood on the balcony of the Ambassadors' Hall at the Palace as they marched past.... A frightful famine afflicts a large area of the interior of Brazil. The people, panic-stricken, have rushed to the seaboard region in hundreds of thousands, where they are suffering from destitution and disease. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who has looked into the situation, estimates that 200,000 people have already died of actual starvation, and that 300,000 more have died of disease.

GEN. MELIKOFF, chief of the new Supreme Executive Commission, was fired at by a Nihilist with a revolver while alighting from a carriage at his residence in St. Petersburg. Gen. Melikoff was not hurt. The man was immediately seized by the police.... A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany, securing the co-operation of their war vessels in the suppression of the slave traffic.... The Spanish army for 1880 has been fixed at 141,000 men.... George F. Slosson, of Chicago, who enjoys the distinction of being the most expert billiardist in America, has gone over to France to try conclusions with Vignaux, the great French expert, who has never yet met his match. The game, which will begin on the evening of March 27, will consist of 4,000 points, French carome. Eight hundred points will be played each evening, thus requiring five days to complete the game. Two thousand dollars is the amount at stake.... A dispatch from Paris states that France has entered into negotiations with England and the United States with a view to terminating the war between Chili and Peru.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

On the assembling of the Senate, on the 26th of February, Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads, reported with an amendment the Senate bill to authorize a refunding to Postmasters of funds or valuable letters lost or stolen. The calendar was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the remainder of the day was given to eulogies upon the late Senator Houston, of Alabama. The eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Morgan, Hamlin, Thurman, Davis (Ill.), Saulsbury, Pendleton, and Pryor. At the close of the eulogies the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.... In the House Mr. Warner called attention to the fact that no reply had been received from the Treasury Department to the query in regard to the connection of the treasury with New York Clearing House. He also introduced resolutions asserting the Monroe doctrine in regard to the Panama canal. Mr Reagan, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce; also the following bills: To regulate inter-State commerce and to amend the act of 1866 to facilitate communication between States. The three bills were ordered printed and made the special order for the fourth Wednesday in March. Mr. Morrison offered a bill in regard to the tariff. The House, in committee of the whole, had a long discussion on the "star" postal-route question, and after several amendments the Postal Deficiency bill was passed.

Mr. Cameron presented the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature to the Senate on the 27th ult., deprecating any financial legislation as likely to endanger the prosperity of the country. A resolution passed authorizing the Public Printer to furnish all applicants with copies of bills, reports and other public documents hereafter printed by order of Congress, on such applicants paying the cost of such printing, with 10 per cent. added. Mr. Voorhees, from the Committee on Library, submitted the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Mr. Kirkwood submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Postmaster General for information regarding the alleged infringement of patent by machines for canceling stamps used in the New York postoffice. A resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan was adopted, calling for information in regard to the distribution of the Mexican claims award. The bill admitting free of duty contributions for colored emigrants was passed. The Five-per-Cent. bill was considered, and was finally laid over until the second Monday in December. The Fitz John Porter case was laid over till Monday. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday. The President nominated Percy B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, Naval Officer for the District of New Orleans; Emanuel Auerbach, Assistant Appraiser of the District of New York; John M. Hodge, of Kirwin, Kan., Register of the Land Office at Salina, Kan.... In the House, after disposing of some miscellaneous business, private bills were considered. At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the revision of the rules. The House succeeded in finishing consideration in committee of the whole, and they were reported to the open session, and Mr. Blackburn gave notice he should demand final action upon them on Tuesday night.

On the assembling of the Senate, March 1, Mr. Jones introduced a bill for removing the obstructions in Red river. A resolution for information upon "star" postoffice routes was passed. A message from the President in regard to certain old Spanish claims in Florida was read. Senator Anthony introduced a bill pensioning [illegible] fifty years' service. Mr. Hoar made a speech upon the Alabama claims. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Logan spoke pro and con upon the Fitz John Porter Relief bill. The President nominated Isaac B. Butler, of New York, to be United States Attorney for Idaho, and the following Supervisors of Census: William H. McDowell, Third District of Ohio; Moses M. Hobart, Sixth District of Ohio; J. A. Newton, First District of Tennessee; and Spencer Smith, Third District of Iowa.... In the House, the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Clittenden, making the duties on carpeting and carpet-rags 50 per cent. ad valorem; by Mr. Aiken, to encourage the cultivation of the tea-plant; by Mr. Waldron, repealing all acts granting lands in the Indian Territory to railroads, conditioned on the extinguishment of the Indian titles; by Mr. Ellis, extending for ten years the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad; by Mr Converse, for the survey and disposal of public lands; by Mr. O. Turner, abolishing all tariff duties on printing-type, trace-chains and agricultural implements; by Mr. Atkins, placing wood and straw pulp and chemicals used in the manufacture of paper on the free list; by Mr. Townshend (Ill.), placing printing type and paper on the free list; by Mr. Aldrich, amending the internal-revenue laws; by Mr. Clark, for the erection, in Washington, of a monument to Gen. G. A. Custer and the officers and privates of the Seventh cavalry, who were killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn; by Mr. Culberson, prescribing six years from the time action is approved as the time within which claims in favor of or against the Government shall be prosecuted; by Mr. Page, admitting steam-plow machinery free of duty; by Mr. Berry, repealing the duty on grain bags and gunny cloth; by Messrs. McMillin and Dickey, placing printing paper on the free list; by Mr. Lowe, to abolish the tax on brandy made of apples, peaches, and other fruits; also to return the cotton-tax collected under the acts of Congress which have since been declared illegal and void; also, to repeal the tax on tobacco in the hands of the producer; also, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents per gallon. By Mr. Hutchinson, to reorganize the militia of the United States. Night sessions were ordered for March 3 and 10 to consider pension bills. The bill for the purchase of a site for a postoffice at Baltimore was passed.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution in the Senate on the 2d inst. instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether any person has been arrested and imprisoned for petitioning the Senate in regard to a seat in that body. The resolution was adopted. It is evidently aimed at the Louisiana case. The Senate passed the House bill appropriating $550,000 for the purchase of a site for a postoffice and other Government buildings in Baltimore. Mr. Logan occupied the entire day after the morning hour with a set speech upon the Fitz John Porter case, his remarks being unfinished at the adjournment. The President withdrew the nomination of Mr. Pinchback for Naval Officer at New Orleans.... In the House, the morning hour was dispensed with, and the report of the Committee on Revision of the Rules was presented from committee of the whole, with amendments, and, after several yea-and-nay votes, was adopted, and the new code was ordered to go into effect next Monday.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War to the Senate, on the 3d inst., giving the number, age, rank, etc., of officers retired from the army since the act of June 18, 1878. Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the House bill for removal of political disabilities of individuals. A House bill was passed giving a drawback of tariff upon certain machinery, and canned goods exported, where the cans are made of foreign material to the amount of 70 per cent., and the machines to the amount of one-half. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Vest, for the erection of a public building at Hannibal, Mo.; by Mr. Jonas, for the relief of Mrs. Betty Taylor and Mrs. Knox Wood, daughter and granddaughter of Zachary Taylor. Mr. Carpenter submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has the right to make the Indian Territory a separate judicial district, and to organize a court or courts therein, and if so, what jurisdiction ought to be conferred upon said courts and to report by bill or otherwise. The bill for the relief of certain actual settlers on the Kansas Trust and Diminished Reserve lands in Kansas passed. The bill restoring to the public domain part of the Fort Ripley (Minn.) military reservation passed. Mr. Logan spoke the whole day, after the morning hour, upon the Fitz John Porter case, and had not concluded his remarks at adjournment. The President nominated Charles A. Galloway to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third district of Wisconsin.... In the House, the morning hour was consumed in discussion of the bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. The morning hour expired without final action on the bill, and the Senate resolutions relative to the late Senator Houston, of Alabama, were taken up. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Wright, Fernando Wood, Cox, Forney, Lowe, Williams, Herbert, Herndon, Lewis, Samford, Shelley, House, Atkins and Harris. The House then, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

The celebrated political cases pending for some time in the Supreme Court of the United States have at last been decided. In the case of the West Virginia negro who was convicted of murder, the laws of the State prohibiting the presence of colored men on juries, his trial and conviction were pronounced illegal, as, under the circumstances, he was, by the exclusion of his own race from the jury, denied the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the Virginia case, where a negro murderer had been tried by a jury composed entirely of white men, the State laws containing no prohibition on colored citizens from so serving, the action of Judge Rives, of the Federal bench, in removing the case to his court for trial, was pronounced wrong. In the case of the State Judge, who presided in the last-mentioned trial, who was arraigned for persistently excluding colored men from juries, the law not requiring it, it was held that the complaints against him were well founded. In the case of Davis, a Deputy Collector in a Tennessee district, who, while on a raid, killed a moonshiner, and was indicted for murder in a State court, it was decided that the killing was done by him as an officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty, and that, if the provocation had not been sufficient, he would have been amenable to Federal, and not State, law.

De Lesseps.

Considering that he is in the 75th year of his age, M. de Lesseps may be set down as a well-preserved man. He was born at Versailles, France, Nov. 19, 1805. He has yet considerable vigor and life left in him, notwithstanding his old age. Mme. de Lesseps, who speaks very good English, boasts that she was not married to De Lesseps until he was 64 years old, and that she has had seven children in eight years, of whom two were twins. Mme. de Lesseps is of Creole origin. She is the daughter of M. de Bragues, who was a Judge in Mauritius, or the Isle of France, an English island in the Indian ocean, where she was born. She was 21 years old in 1869, when De Lesseps married her on his return from Palestine.

The Gentle, Gentle Indian.

Dear, gentle, noble-hearted Indian. How often, like other good men, he has gone wrong. Let us feed him, and give him some new guns, and when, in his wayward moments, he breaks out and slaughters a few Colorado families, just to keep his hand in, let us give him plenty of whisky, that remorse for his unkindness may not prey on his noble soul. And, by the way, let us put a few pounds of strychnine into it to make the possibility of remorse still more thoroughly impossible.—*Burdette.*

REMARKABLE MEMORIAL.

Peck's Views in Regard to the Tariff on Type and Paper-Making Materials.

Geo. W. Peck, of Milwaukee, has addressed the following memorial to Congress. The M. C.'s will read it, whatever else they may do in regard to the matter discussed:

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF
WISCONSIN EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' ASS'N,
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20, 1880.

To Senators and Members of Congress:

It becomes my painful official duty to address you a few lines, and if you will pay attention and allow the ideas herein advanced to gently enter your several systems without the aid of a surgical operation or a shot-gun, it will be a blessed sight more than we have a right to expect. At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association, held last June at Oshkosh, after the members had been formally admitted to the Insane Asylum, they passed the following whereases and resolutions, between free lunches and picnics, and made me the humble instrument of torture to bring the aforesaid whereases and resolutions to your attention:

"WHEREAS, The type foundries of the United States have formed a combination for the purpose of imposing such terms and regulations as they choose upon trade, and

"WHEREAS, They have been and are using their organization to the great disadvantage and injury of their patrons, the printers and publishers of the country, and

"WHEREAS, The ordinary and permanent difficulties in the way of obtaining type from foreign countries are such as to afford ample protection to American type foundries without the addition of the safeguard of a tariff, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the just interests of the printers and publishers of the United States require that the tariff on type metal and type be removed.

"*Resolved*, That the representatives of Wisconsin in Congress are urgently requested to use their influence and efforts to secure a speedy abolition of such tariff."

Now that you have read the resolutions, it is a supposable case that you will feel that your next duty is to throw them into the waste basket. In the name of 40,000,000 people, be the same more or less, I ask you not to lose your cud, but ruminate, as it were, and think over the highway robbery that is being practiced upon your unsophisticated constituents by the type founders, who are foundering the newspapers. As it is now, they stand in the entrance of the editorial sanctum and take the money that comes in on subscription, and only allow the publisher the cord-wood and farm produce. By the protection your alleged honorable body affords them, in the way of tariff, they grapple the throat of every newspaper in America and say "Knod," while the newspaper publisher can only return his chips to the dealer and say—words of disapprobation. Every article that is used by a newspaper man, excepting second-hand ulster overcoats and liver, is protected by a tariff that makes the cold chills run up his spine.

Another thing that the association did not pass any resolutions about, but which they probably will at the next meeting, if there are enough of them left outside of the poor-house to meet, before they meet on that beautiful shore, is the recent action of the manufacturers of paper, who are endeavoring to screw down the lid of the newspaper coffin which the type-founders are preparing for the grave. In the last three months, by their own sweet will, they have run the price of paper up almost 100 per cent. There is nothing to prevent them from doing it, as foreign manufactured paper is kept out of the country by the tariff. Every article that goes into the construction of rag paper, except basswood, sweat and water, has a tariff on it. The soda, the assafœtida and blue mass, or whatever is used to deodorize undershirts and cast-off drawers, so that they will smell good in a newspaper, has a corn on it in the shape of a tariff, so that the paper manufacturing three-card-monte chaps have an excuse to bleed newspapers to the last drop. What the newspapers want, and they believe it is not an unreasonable demand, is the removal of the tariff on type, on rags, on paper, and on all chemicals used in the manufacture of paper. In a tariff on rags (if there is no tariff on rags you had better put one on, unless you remove the tariff on the rest of the stuff; if a tariff is a good thing you can't have too much of it), for instance, whom do you protect? Nobody but guttersnipe rag-pickers and old maids, who save up rags to buy snuff, and tin peddlers who trade tin dippers and skimmers occasionally for a flour-sack full of bad-smelling rags. Are the rag-pickers and old maids your principal constituents?

The newspapers of the country believe that they are entitled to some consideration at your hands. They are, in many instances, the instruments through which many of you have attained the positions you now hold, and they never have got much of anything from you except Patent Office reports and agricultural documents. They have sat up nights for you, and done dirty work that may bar them out of all participation in the chariot races in the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and now they demand that you protect them from the ravages of the type-founding and paper making grasshoppers, before it is everlastingly too late.

Not being one of the "—— literary fellers" so touchingly alluded to by the great Senator Simon Cameron, this epistle to you Corinthians may be a little raw, and not as polished as it should be, but it tries to represent the feelings of the newspaper men of Wisconsin in language that the wayfaring man, though a diabolical idiot, can understand, and it means business. The newspapers are desperate, and, while they don't want to go on the war-path, they feel that they have been ravished about enough by the different tribes of beneficiaries of the Government. If you great men will pass a bill to give us relief you will strike it rich, and don't you forget it.

GEO. W. PECK,
President Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association.

A Sleepless Man.

Thomas McElrath has for a number of years lived about a mile west of Marlborough, N. Y. He is a farmer in fair circumstances, as also a cultivator of berries. The strange peculiarity of McElrath is that for nearly twelve years he has not slept a wink. He tried everything to woo the drowsy god, but all to no purpose. Medicines of various kinds were unavailing, and the sleepless berry-grower of Marlborough was the wonder for miles around. A few years ago an account of this remarkable case was published, and was copied by newspapers throughout the land. McElrath at that time offered a large sum of money to any person who would make him sleep. He received offers and advice through the mail from patent-medicine venders and leading physicians throughout the United States and Canadas. One San Francisco man was positive he could "fix him," but he didn't.

The long, weary nights passed on, month after month, but Mr. McElrath slept not. Some persons insinuated that he slumbered and was not aware of the fact. His family and neighbors sat up night after night and watched, but "not a wink of sleep did Thomas have." The fact that Mr. McElrath remained in good health, and gained instead of lost flesh, and continued to work hard daily throughout the summer season, was something that philosophers and physicians alike could not explain. McElrath was indeed a phenomenon, and his case without a parallel. He was positive that he did not sleep, and invited investigation. But his hours of wakefulness came to an end on Friday night of last week, when, for the first time in over eleven years, he slept one long, delicious sleep, and awoke on the following morning refreshed and happy. Words were inadequate to express his feelings both of surprise and pleasure. Since then he has slept naturally every night, and to all present appearances he will not lack for the necessary sleep hereafter. McElrath was born in the North of Ireland. He is a rigid Presbyterian, and for many years an attendant of the Marlborough Presbyterian Church.—*Exchange.*

A Marriage for Money.

In New York city a princely mansion was offered for sale, a few years ago, about which hung a sad story. A man of enormous wealth lived to the age of 60 without marrying; then he proposed to a beautiful, brilliant young girl, who belonged to a large but poor family.

She hesitated long before accepting him; his habits, morals, person, were all obnoxious to her, for she was a girl of pure, refined tastes.

But to be the wife of a millionaire; to go to Europe; to reign like a Queen in the city where she had lived on the income of a servant—these were temptations too strong for her, as they are for too many American women.

She married him without a particle of love or respect; sold herself as absolutely for money as ever slave was sold.

Her husband paid for his purchase. Before the marriage he built a magnificent dwelling; architecture, sculpture, painting, gave of their best to make it fit for the home of a royal lady; there was a Chinese room, a Persian room, a Hindoo room; there were conservatories, picture galleries, dainty boudoirs. The plan was that the bride should spend one winter in this regal home, and in the spring go to Europe for a two years' visit.

Two weeks after the wedding, the bridegroom was struck down with paralysis, and for fifteen years lay on his bed a helpless, querulous invalid, nursed by his wife. The mansion was closed, excepting in the sick man's apartments, and resembled a gigantic tomb. By the terms of his will his wife would inherit nothing if she deserted him. She remained faithful, therefore, only to find after his death that his estate was as hollow a sham as her marriage, and that it was swallowed up in his debts.

Not all marriages for money end as dramatically as did this, but they are as tragic in reality. The young girl who sells her life for a price inevitably reaps disappointment and misery.

Comfort on a Railroad Train.

There is nothing more disagreeable to a weary traveler than dirty cars, unbalanced tracks and dingy stations. In this respect Western railroads are fast improving, and the day is not far distant when they will excel their Eastern competitors in neatness, comfort and rapidity of transit. Of the many roads leading west from Chicago, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific may properly be classed as one of the best, if not the best. This road is magnificently equipped throughout, carefully managed in all its departments, officered by competent and prudent men who are gentlemanly and courteous to its patrons, and its tracks are always in excellent condition. The cars and other rolling-stock of this road are the very best that money can produce, and, while trains are run promptly on time, no pains are spared for the safety, convenience and comfort of passengers. On account of its wide reputation as a first-class road, and the very few accidents which have occurred upon it, the Rock Island is now enjoying its full share of the "boom" of increasing business. The line is double-tracked through the State of Illinois, and during the present season a second track will be laid through Iowa, thus making it the first double-track railroad from Chicago to Council Bluffs. Readers intending to "go West" should make a note of these facts, and enjoy a trip over the Rock Island.—*Chicago Ledger.*

HOUSEWIVES are interested in knowing that the paper manufacturers of this city are now paying 3¼ cents per pound for common mixed rags; for clean white rags they are paying from 5¼ to 6 cents per pound. In view of these facts, no housewife ought to sell her common rags to peddlers for less than 2¼ cents, nor clean cotton rags for less than 4¼ cents.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 50	@	10 75
HOGS	4 80	@	5 00
COTTON	13	@	13¾
FLOUR—Superfine	4 90	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2	1 48	@	1 50
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@	58
OATS—Mixed	46	@	47
RYE—Western	97	@	98
PORK—Mess	11 75	@	12 00
LARD	7½	@	7¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 15	@	4 45
HOGS	3 75	@	4 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 24	@	1 25
No. 3 Spring	1 10	@	1 12
CORN—No. 2	36	@	38
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2	74	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@	78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	35	@	37½
EGGS—Fresh	11	@	12
PORK—Mess	11 80	@	11 90
LARD	7	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 20	@	1 22
No. 2	1 18	@	1 19
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 1	73	@	74
BARLEY—No. 2	63	@	64
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 26	@	1 27
CORN—Mixed	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE	73	@	74
PORK—Mess	12 25	@	12 40
LARD	7	@	7¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 31	@	1 32
CORN	40	@	41
OATS	35	@	36
RYE	84	@	85
PORK—Mess	11 75	@	12 00
LARD	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 33	@	1 34
No. 2 Red	1 33	@	1 35
CORN—No. 2	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@	7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 29	@	1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@	1 29
CORN—No. 1	42	@	43
OATS—Mixed	35	@	36
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@	1 35
PORK—Mess	12 50	@	13 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 28	@	1 30
CORN	37	@	38
OATS	33	@	36
PORK—Clear	13 00	@	13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 20	@	4 65
Common	3 25	@	4 10
HOGS	4 40	@	5 00
SHEEP	4 00	@	6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

The costs involved in a lawsuit about a calf valued at $10, which has just been decided at Leavenworth, Kan., amounted to $900.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, whose charitable deeds have made her name famed and revered throughout all Great Britain and Europe, inherited in 1837 $20,000,000, the income of which she annually dispenses on worthy objects.

Two Belgian exploring expeditions are now on the march in Africa. There are also French and Italian exploring parties in that country. Various Englishmen, Germans and Americans are also independently invading that mysterious land.

There is a perfect rage for fur in Paris. Ladies are wearing dresses of it, gentlemen, caps and trimmings for coats, and moreover the latter are trying to bring in a fashion of 100 years ago, and carry muffs when skating or walking. Once upon a time a small muff was recognized as part of a military uniform.

Mr. Weaver, of Bogota, South America, has written a long letter to Agricultural Commissioner Le Duc on the cinchona tree, in which he says very decidedly that this useful tree can be easily and profitably cultivated in North California, Oregon, the Colorado valley, Texas, Northern Georgia, and Alabama, and probably in Virginia.

Capt. Hemphill and his bride are sailing down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on their honeymoon tour, in a boat built expressly for the purpose. No other soul is aboard the craft, which is gayly bedecked with flags and evergreens, and is greeted on the way with steam whistles and cannon, the bridegroom being a popular man and known to all steamboat men.

A citizen of Aurora, Ill., purchased United States bonds to the value of $3,750 in Chicago, and, to escape his creditors, registered them under an assumed name. He afterward assigned them under the same name. The First Comptroller of the Treasury, who was asked to state whether an assignment under such circumstances was a legal transfer, says he thinks it was valid, as the assignment was made in the name under which they were registered, even though that name was a fraudulent one.

Leadville is a place of strong contrasts. The characteristics of a new mining town are seen there yet; gambling hells and bar-rooms are more numerous than any other places of business, the pistol and the knife are in common use, highwaymen rob the stages close by, and desperate adventurers abound; but opposed to these things is a strong desire for law and order, schools and churches are being established, and it is thought that the civilization of Leadville will soon be accomplished.

Edward S. May, of Detroit, was a juror in a case against some tobacco dealers who had defrauded the revenue. He went privately to the residence of the defendants and asked what they would give to secure a disagreement of the jury. They shrewdly told him that he must serve them without pay, or they would expose his dishonesty. He saw that they had him at a disadvantage, and obediently refused to agree with the eleven other jurors on a conviction. But his visit to the defendants came out, after all, and he was fined $100.

Signor Brumidi, the aged artist who died recently in Washington, was an interesting character. His work in America has been chiefly confined to frescoing the walls of the National Capitol—though a little work of his is shown outside, as the great altar piece at St. Stephen's Church, in New York city—years having been occupied by him, at good pay, in decorating the rotunda of the Capitol alone. Brumidi was not a Michael Angelo, though holding to the National Capitol of the United States much the same relation as did Angelo to St. Peter's at Rome. The frescoes of Brumidi were immense, and have been subject to much criticism, which will die away as age mellows his work and leads the critics to submit their minds to the generalization which the artist begged for his work when spreading it on the broad surfaces of the vast structure which stands as the treasure-house of such artistic genius as he possessed.

It is stated that new applications for pensions are pouring into the Interior Department at the rate of 7,000 per month. Where they come from is a mystery. Some 250,000 pensioners are now on the rolls, and over 200,000 claims are pending, and these numbers indicate that nearly one-half of the men enlisted in the Union army were either killed, wounded or disabled by disease while in the service. It is certainly an extraordinary fact that, after a lapse of fifteen years, some 233 persons should daily discover that they are entitled to relief from the Government.

Samuel, one of the New Lebanon Shakers, was killed by lightning. Mary, a Shaker spirit medium, says that she met him a few days afterward, and that the following conversation was held: "Samuel! What in the world does this mean?" "I do not know. I go to the shop and the boarding-house, and no one notices me. What is the meaning of all this, Mary?" "Why, Samuel, don't you know that you are dead?" "Dead! Why, no. I am not dead." "Surely you are. You were struck by lightning a week ago last Thursday and killed, and we buried you in the yard yonder." "Mary, is that really so?" "Certainly it is." "Then, good bye, Mary." He disappeared, and Mary has never seen him since.

The Secretary of War has made a statement showing that the business of giving away condemned cannon by Congress for monuments all over the country has got to stop, because the supply of cannon is exhausted. The following statement shows the number of cannon already given away, and their value: "In 1870 there were given away 195 bronze cannon, worth $22,638.60, with $1,275 worth of iron cannon; in 1871, forty-three bronze cannon, worth $3,333.76, and $1,240 worth of iron; in 1872, seventy-five of bronze, worth $8,900, and $556 worth of iron; in 1873, 110 of bronze, worth $31,522; in 1874, 136 of bronze, worth $15,709; in 1875, fourteen of bronze, worth $3,602. In 1876 only four bronze cannon were given, and in 1877 none; but in 1878 the number rose to twenty-four, and in 1879 to thirty-seven. The total weight of the bronze cannon given for these purposes was 512,739 pounds, and of iron 357,084 pounds. The value of these cannon was $111,245." There are now only 268 condemned bronze cannon left, and 220 of iron; and of these 120 have already been given away, and are waiting to be called for. The Gettysburg memorial and the Lincoln monument need more bronze cannon than can be furnished from the stock on hand. If these monuments are to be completed according to their designs, Congress cannot give away another gun.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Cream Candy.—A pound of sugar, half a teaspoonful vinegar, table-spoonful of butter; boil fifteen minutes, and stir it up only once at the first.

Cake Without Eggs.—Three teacups of cream, two of sugar, one teacup corn starch, three of flour, one teaspoon baking powder, pinch of salt. Flavor.

Doughnuts.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup of milk, nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful saleratus, a piece of butter the size of an egg.

Potted Fresh Fish.—Clean, wash and let remain over night in cold, salted water. For six pounds of fish allow three ounces of salt, two of ground pepper, two of allspice and one of cloves. Into an earthen jar put alternate layers of fish and spice with a dust of flour and a few bits of butter. Pour over equal parts of vinegar and water till the fish is well covered, tie a floured cloth over the top to prevent the steam escaping and bake five hours. Let remain until cold, then cut in slices.

Cream-of-Tartar Biscuit.—One quart of flour, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, and one of salt. Butter the size of an egg. Mix the cream-of-tartar with the flour, rub in the butter and salt, dissolve the soda in a teaspoonful of boiling water, and mix all together lightly.

Potato Balls, or Croquettes.—Four large, mealy potatoes, cold; mash them in pan with two table-spoonfuls of fresh melted butter, a pinch of salt, a little pepper, one table-spoonful of cream, and the beaten yolk of one egg; rub it together for about five minutes, or until very smooth; shape the mixture into balls about the size of a walnut or small rolls, dip them into an egg well beaten, and then into the finest sifted bread crumbs; fry them into boiling lard.

Pudding.—An excellent apple pudding can be made from the remains of a rice pudding. Arrange well-sweetened and flavored apple sauce in alternate layers with cold rice pudding; add a little butter and sugar, sift sugar over the top, and put in the oven to heat through and brown on the top. Any sort of flavoring may be used for this pudding.

Bird's Nest Pudding.—Take six or seven cooking apples, pare them, and remove the cores without breaking the apples. Place them in a pie-dish; next, wash thoroughly four heaped tablespoonfuls of sago; mix with sufficient cold water to fill the dish containing the apples, and bake in a moderate oven. Cherries, prunes, etc., may be used instead of apples, or tapioca instead of sago; and, if well made, the pudding is palatable, wholesome and inexpensive.

Sydney Shores, of Somerset county, Md., caused a furor of indignation by marrying his 13-year-old step-daughter. He has been arrested on a charge of illegal marriage, and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent o the law.

An 18-year-old white boy in Jasper county, Ga., is legally married to a woman 71 years of age.

AGRICULTURAL.

Spring Work on the Farm.

[From the American Agriculturist for March.]

The spring of the almanac now begins; but the spring-like weather during a large portion of this winter has allowed the spring-work of the Middle, Southern, and Western States to be greatly forwarded. For the first time in many years, the writer has been plowing through nearly the whole of January, and hundreds of other farmers have done the same. Fencing, ditching, clearing wood-land, and even sowing grass-seed, has been extensively done, as though spring had already come. Sometimes, "the most haste is the worst speed," and it remains to be seen if, after all, the season's work will be benefited. It is a peculiar time, in which caution should be exercised, lest work done too soon may need to be done over again.

Spring Wheat.—Spasmodic efforts are made now and then, to grow spring wheat in localities where fall wheat only should be sown. Spring wheat requires a cool climate, and the hot and early summers of the Middle States are not favorable to it. Nevertheless, many farmers have "tried once more," and have failed, as might have been expected, and as we have often given warning would be the result of attempts to grow this class of wheat too far south. Southern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are out of the spring-wheat latitude, and a line west from Central New York, will as nearly as possible separate the fall wheat and spring-wheat districts. Where spring wheat is sown, the seed should be in the ground as early as the soil can be fitted for it.

Oats follow spring wheat, being somewhat less hardy. It is thought by some that oats will take no harm from careless seeding. But this is a mistake; for a good crop, deep covering in a well-prepared soil is needed; shallow-sown seed does not tiller; while that sown deep will tiller about as much as wheat with good covering, the seed may be sown much earlier, and will be safe against changes of the weather, while seed near or on the surface will be destroyed either by frost or by dry weather, as soon as it sprouts.

Covering Seed.—Experience will satisfy any one that drill-seeding is far better than broadcast sowing; there is a saving of seed, every good seed grows, and none is wasted, and the plants having a better root are hardier and more vigorous. But a drill costs a large sum, is used but twice a year, and for a short time, and for a single purpose only. An implement that will serve more than one purpose is economical. For instance, the acme pulverizer not only breaks up, mellows and levels the ground, but it covers seed as well, and evenly, as a drill, leaving similar ridges and furrows. With such a machine all the work subsequent to the plowing may be done, and well done; for, by a little ingenuity, a broadcast sower may be attached to it. Inventors will, no doubt, in time, furnish us with a machine that will plow several furrows, mellow the ground and sow and cover the seed, at one operation.

Fertilizers for Spring Crops.—Top-dressing fall-sown crops should be done this month if at all. The returning warmth first affects the roots, and they start to grow before the leaves. The stimulant is thus needed for the roots, before the upper portion has appeared to grow. A dressing of 150 or 200 pounds per acre of any good artificial fertilizer can be used with profit on any crop, if applied at the proper time, when the growth begins to start.

The present necessity of American agriculture is larger crops at the same cost, or a less proportionate cost, than our present small ones. This result can only be secured by additional fertilizing. The present average of our crops is not more than one-fourth of that which the soil is capable of producing, and this extra three-fourths may be produced without any more labor by the use of fertilizers or additional manures—but fertilizers chiefly.

Artificial fertilizers add to the soil certain elements in a condition in which they are immediately active, and force a strong, vigorous, early growth, and so enable the plants to push out a large number of feeding roots, which find out and appropriate the manure later, when it is in the best condition for plant food.

A strong plant digests its food better than a weak one, and its appetite, so to speak, is more vigorous, precisely as is that of a strong, healthy young animal. It is with the plant as with the animal; early feeding, and vigor of growth, bring early and vigorous maturity. The farmer should study to get early a strong and healthy growth.

There Is No Fear of a Surplus.—The world's markets are at our feet. The fear that we may produce more than can be disposed of is a bug-bear and a phantom. It has been conclusively shown that, at a certain price, we can control all the European markets, and that this price, while it pays us fairly, is too small for a profit to the European farmers, who have to pay large rents, heavy taxes, employ expensive labor, and use costly fertilizers.

Think for a Moment!—There are 7,000,000 of soldiers in Europe, who are non-producers, and expensive consumers; 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of army horses, all eating, and not working; Emperors, Kings, Princes, and titled persons of all kinds, who are supported in the greatest luxury out of the public revenues; and "the farmer pays for all." We need not fear to compete with farmers so burdened; our prosperity consists in lessening the cost of our produce, and selling it to these nations who thus hamper themselves with burdens too grievous to be borne; becoming, in fact, the food producers for a large portion of the population of the world, nearly one-half living without labor.

A Natural Gift.

There is no mistake about it—to write acceptably for the press requires a natural aptitude. Some fond parents educate their sons with the special view of making journalists of them, but it is rare that we hear of these young men after a few years. Meanwhile, some youth born among the hills, having nothing more than a common-school education, and the knowledge scraped up in a country printing office, will advance to the front rank in his profession. He has the journalistic knack, and forces recognition because he has it. He gets into a good position, not because he has wealthy parents to influence the proprietors of leading newspapers, but because he knows what to write and how to write it. His articles go in because they supply a demand, while perhaps the elaborate essays of a man educated on two continents are cast into the waste-basket. The good writer is born, not made.

Seward on Foreign Relations in 1862.

Mr. Seward talked very freely of our foreign relations. At the outset of the war, he said, every foreign Minister in Washington except Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, sympathized with secession in one way and another. Their views had been changed until now they were all solicitous to avoid giving us any offense, and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations. France had withdrawn her fleet from the mouth of the Mississippi, and had dismissed her Consul at New Orleans, who had made himself offensive to us by aiding the rebels. England evinced in various ways her kindly feelings, and now asked as favors concessions she had hitherto demanded as rights. As an instance of this he mentioned that an officer of the British army, Maj. Winnie, had been taken at Point of Rocks coming into our lines without authority. He was in prison and was to be tried by court-martial as a spy. Lord Lyons had urged his release several times, but this had been refused. He had finally promised to put a stop to the frequent visits of English officers to the rebel armies, and in consideration of this Mr. Seward had agreed that the officer should be tried, but immediately pardoned. He recited several other instances illustrating the changed disposition of the English Government. And now (said Mr. Seward), just when we have with great difficulty established these relations with foreign powers and given them most distinctly to understand that intervention in any form will not be tolerated, Mr. Greeley comes forward, holds private interviews and opens a correspondence with the French Minister to persuade him that the people would welcome a mediation which should terminate the war! Mr. Seward showed a great deal of indignation at this mischievous interference with our foreign relations, and expressed fears that it might produce very serious and injurious results. Mr. Greeley, he said, had rendered himself clearly and unmistakably liable to the penalties of the law forbidding all such intercourse with foreign Ministers; but his own personal relations with him would render it impossible for him to take any steps in the matter, as it would be charged to personal hostility on his part. Secretary Usher (of the Interior Department) thought this consideration ought not to interfere with his discharge of a public duty. He said the arrest of Mr. Greeley would do great good by satisfying the people that the Government meant to punish all violations of law and all departures from loyalty with impartial vigor. Mr. Seward indulged in a good deal of lively ridicule of Mr. Greeley's proposition to make Switzerland the arbiter of our destiny—a republic half Prussian and half French, half Catholic and half Protestant, held together only by outward pressure, and represented at Washington by a Consul General who kept a "flour and feed store" near the Capitol, and who knew no more of the necessities and conditions of our national existence than he did of the politics of the moon. Mr. Bancroft, who had fallen asleep during the more serious part of the Secretary's exposition, awoke at this sally and expressed the opinion that it would be much better to ridicule Mr. Greeley out of crotchets than to send him to Fort Lafayette. The rest of the company, however, thought the matter one of too much gravity for such treatment. Mr. Seward said that Mr. Mercier (the French Minister) knew Mr. Greeley as a very prominent and influential supporter of the administration—as having in fact almost dictated its policy upon several most important subjects; and it would be very natural for him to receive Mr. Greeley's representations as proofs that, in spite of the assurance of the Secretary of State, the people would not be wholly averse to foreign intervention.—*"Journal of Henry J. Raymond," in Scribner.*

Why a Letter Doesn't Go.

Because you forgot to address it.

Because you forgot to stamp it.

Because you forgot to write the town or State on the envelope.

Because you used a once-canceled stamp.

Because you cut out an envelope-stamp and pasted it on your letter.

Because you used a foreign stamp.

Because you wrote the address on the top of the envelope, and it was surely obliterated by the postoffice dating, receiving and canceling stamps.

And because you put your letter in a blank envelope, and sealed it and forwarded it to—the Dead-Letter Office, where thousands of valuable letters are destroyed because the people are either careless or ignorant of the postal-laws.

And to the above we would add a few reasons why an answer don't come:

Because you do not sign your name.

Because you sign it so indistinctly it cannot be read.

Because you do not give name of postoffice.

Because you do not give name of county.

Because you do not give name of State.

Because you write with a pencil, which is rubbed off and illegible.

Because you use ink so pale and dim it cannot be read.

Because you write so poorly no one can read it.

Because you do not inclose stamp to prepay postage on the answer.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

An Interesting Account From One Who Was in California at the Time.

Albert N. Hatch, of Edgemont, Pa., writes the following to the Philadelphia *Press*: "In looking over my note-book the other day I came across something relating to the discovery of gold in California which I thought might interest your readers, and therefore send it for your consideration. I was upon the ground shortly after the discovery, and was acquainted with the principal actors. The discovery took place exactly thirty-two years before the date of this paper, and occurred in the following manner: Capt. Suter was building a saw-mill and had employed two or three white men, as well as a number of Indians. They had dug a race to the river and built the framework of the mill. In the evening they had turned the water into the race so as to sluice out the tail-race. In the morning one of the white men by the name of Jim Marshall went down into the tail-race in order to find out how much dirt had been washed out. His attention was attracted to some shining lumps. Not knowing what they were he gathered up several of them and took them to his fellow-workmen for their inspection. One of these men had some knowledge of metals, and at once proceeded to test the nuggets. He procured some aqua-fortis, and, after applying it, pronounced it gold and no mistake. It was agreed to keep the discovery a secret, but Marshall was to inform Capt. Suter, who was then at his fort, some twenty miles distant. Marshall took several of the nuggets in a bag and started on foot to the fort. Of the interview Capt. Suter gives the following account: 'Marshall reached my place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He seemed greatly agitated. He asked me to go into a private room, as he had something to communicate. After we were in the room he asked me to lock the door. I felt uneasy, for the man looked wild. After I had locked the door he desired me to place something over the key-hole. "Now, Captain," says he, "do you think any one can hear us?" He then pulled out his bag of precious metal, and, emptying it upon the table, desired me to examine it, which I did, and pronounced it gold. Marshall immediately prepared to return. I told him to remain all night, and that I would go up with him. I could not persuade him to remain. The next morning I started on horseback, and several miles on my way I met Marshall coming out of the bushes, all wet, it having rained hard in the night. We traveled along together until we reached the saw-mill, where we found all hands had quit work and gone to gold-hunting.

"It is a singular fact that the same man who discovered gold in California was the cause of its being found in Australia, in which country it was discovered by James Hargrave. England, for the benefit derived therefrom, by act of Parliament gave to Hargrave the sum of $75,000, while Marshall has never received a cent from the United States, not even a pension, showing the difference between the two Governments. Hargrave and Marshall were old acquaintances, and Hargrave had just returned from Australia when Marshall met him and induced him to return to Australia and seek for gold. This he did, and the result was the finding of richer deposits than in California."

Source of Revenue.

"Who pays the revenues?" is an interesting question always, but is difficult to answer. "Where does the revenue come from?" is equally interesting, and more easily answered. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the duty collected upon imports aggregated $133,395,435. This was made up of duty collected upon hundreds of articles of foreign production and manufacture. The following is a list of articles upon which duty amounting to $1,000,000 and over was collected during the year:

Rice, cleaned	$1,253,983
Hosiery	1,765,547
Laces, braids, gimps, etc	1,090,056
Miscellaneous articles of manufactured cotton	1,804,881
Earthen, stone and crockery ware	1,108,184
Embroideries, of wool or cotton	1,019,556
Linens, brown or bleached	3,459,592
Gloves, of kid or leather	1,071,798
Dress goods of silk	8,116,234
Ribbons	1,854,219
Miscellaneous articles of silk	1,115,780
Brandy	1,005,357
Still wines	1,558,164
Molasses	2,309,660
Sugar, all under No. 7	10,486,275
Sugar, above No. 7 and not above 10	14,772,142
Sugar, above No. 10 and not above 16	11,040,506
Plate or sheets of tin	3,064,108
Leaf tobacco, manufactured	2,271,965
Cigars, cigarettes, etc	1,167,905
Woolen dress goods—	
Value less than 20 cents per yard	2,618,387
Above 20 cents per yard	6,007,303
Weighing over four ounces per yard	1,024,325
Bunting	3,906,730

"See Me Buy His Soul for Two Cents."

Speaking of goodness calls to mind an incident that happened in one of our shops, showing again the poor side of frail humanity. A man from a neighboring village, wealthy and well known as a generous giver to various institutions, and yet close-fisted and penurious withal, was having a little job done in a shop, and as he came for the work an Irishman who had worked for him said to the men: "See me buy his soul for two cents," at the same time laying a two-cent piece upon the bench where the work was. The gentleman, seeing the money, after hastily looking about the room to see that no one was looking, picked up the money and put it in his pocket. When he came to pay for his repairs he was charged 27 cents. As he had generally paid but 25 cents for the same work, he inquired what the extra 2 cents was for, and, after some urging, he was gently informed that it was to pay for the 2 cents he had picked up. He quickly left the shop.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Famines.

Famines have been lamentably frequent during the last few years. In 1869, absolute starvation prevailed for several months throughout Finland and along the Baltic seaboard, aggravated by a frost of unexampled severity, which destroyed hundreds of those who made for the towns in quest of relief. In 1871, a yet more terrible famine decimated the population of Northwestern China, many of the sufferers being driven to gnaw the bark from the trees, and even to devour the bodies of the dead. Similar horrors were enacted on a smaller scale in Eastern Russia during the great drought of 1873. The failure of the Bengal rice crop at the close of that year swept away, during the early months of 1874, at least half a million of lives. The dearth in Bulgaria in 1876, and that in Cashmere a twelve-month ago, are still fresh in public memory, while the present year has been ushered in by three distinct famines—in Ireland, in Silesia and in the Persian province of Seistan.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The cost of passenger locomotives of ordinary size is about $12,000; heavier cost as high as $20,000.

The Congregationalists have in London 246 churches, 70 of which report 16,205 worshipers. In England and Wales they have 4,348 churches and stations and 2,718 ministers.

The oldest European language is the Basque language, which is spoken in the Basque provinces, Spain, and is also prevalent in Navarre. It is now spoken by about 600,000 Spanish and French. Its native name is *Eskuara.*

The American Board has expended more than $1,200,000 on missions among the Indians, and gathered 50 churches with 4,000 members. The mission among the Dakotas returns eight churches and 600 members.

The return of the number of wolves and other wild animals killed last winter in France has just been published, and shows the following results: Wolves, 402; young wolves, 153; foxes, 6,771; badgers, 5,036; wild boars, 5,328.

There were in this country, at the end of 1879, about 84,000 miles of railroad; in Great Britain, according to the latest accurate statistics, 11,369 miles; in Prussia, 8,646 miles; France, in 1870, 10,847; and Russia, in 1874, had 10,725 miles.

The last year showed a great increase in the number of emigrants sailing from Liverpool. The returns for the year show that 117,914 persons left England. Of these 68,861 were English and 13,004 Irish, the rest being chiefly foreigners. There was a total increase of 46,762 as compared with the previous year.

The returns of vessels launched in the Clyde in 1879 show a falling off of 49,150 tons as compared with 1878, but an increase of 3,493 tons as compared with 1877. Altogether last year 170 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 173,438, were launched, as compared with 236 vessels and 222,359 tons in 1878. A feature of last year's work was a fleet of steel vessels aggregating 18,808 tons.

Nearly 300,000,000 postal cards were used in the United States last year. They are made at Holyoke, Mass., by a private concern, under the general supervision of a Government officer. The work is nearly all done by machinery, even to counting and putting them up in packages of twenty-five. The use of postal cards is said to have driven many makers of writing paper and envelopes out of business.

It is estimated that among the English-speaking population of the world there are 18,000,000 Episcopalians, 16,000,000 Methodists, 13,500,000 Roman Catholics, 10,250,000 Presbyterians, 8,000,000 Baptists, 6,000,000 Congregationalists, 1,000,000 Unitarians. Of minor religious sects there are 1,500,000 adherents, and 8,500,000 are of no particular religion.

The great cast steel manufactory at Essen, in Germany, has existed since 1810. It has been conducted by the present owner, Herr Alfred Krupp, since 1826, and since 1848 for his sole account. The number of workmen at the close of 1877 amounted to 8,500. There are in these works 1,648 furnaces, 77 steam hammers, the largest of all weighing fifty tons, 18 trains of rolls, and 1,063 machine tools. One of the steam engines at Essen is 1,000 horse power. When all existing facilities are employed, the works can produce in twenty-four hours 2,700 rails, which will lay 11½ miles of line, 150 locomotives and car axles, 180 car wheels, 1,000 railroad springs, 1,500 grenades, etc. In one month there can be produced 304 field guns and guns of large caliber. At the various works of Herr Krupp there were also employed 5,300 workmen in addition to those already enumerated. The mines attached to the works embrace four coal mines and 562 iron-ore mines, including iron mines near Bilboa, in Spain.

A Zach Chandler Story.

A citizen of Washington was walking up Pennsylvania avenue, just after the first battle of Bull Run had filled the town with dismay and despondency, and chanced to encounter Senator Zach Chandler, greatly excited over the disastrous defeat, and swearing like a Templar. The Senator seized him by the arm—the two had been friends for years—and said: "Let's go right up and see Lincoln. Something's got to be done, or the country's gone to —— sure." In a few minutes they entered the White House, and found Lincoln—he had evidently been weeping—with his wife, in the Blue room, in a state of agitation. The President held out his hand, exclaiming: "My God, Chandler, I'm glad to see you. We are ruined, ruined. What shall be done?" "Done?" echoed the Senator; "what must be done is this: You must write out a proclamation at once, calling for 300,000 men." Lincoln expostulated. He had not yet had a Cabinet meeting, but he was to have one that evening. "We can't wait," argued Chandler; "we must have the proclamation immediately. It will give confidence to the nation. Without it we'll be in anarchy before a week. Come, Mr. President, there's not a minute to lose," and he urged Lincoln to a desk on which writing materials lay. "I'll wait for the document and take it to the Associated Press, and to-morrow it will be over the country." The proclamation was hurriedly written out, and carried off by Chandler.

An Iowa paper says that "the Des Moines ladies have made a compact to remain at home Friday afternoons to receive calls." But if they all remain at home who will do the calling?

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MCH. 11, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Delegates from the several counties constituting the Twelfth (12th) congressional district of Indiana, will meet in convention at Auburn, Ind.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate to be supported for representative in congress.

The ratio of representation will be the same as that provided for the democratic state convention, as follows:

Allen	38
DeKalb	13
Lagrange	6
Noble	13
Steuben	4
Whitley	10

By order of the democratic congressional committee.

C. A. O. McClellan, Chairman.

Township Democratic Conventions.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the county democratic central committee, at a meeting held in Auburn, February 21, 1880, the democratic voters of DeKalb county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in their respective townships (except in Union township) on

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following township offices, said candidates to be voted for at the township election, to be held on the first Monday (5th day) in April, 1880.

The officers to be elected in the several townships are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Trustee	Assessor and Land Appraiser	Justice of the peace	Constables
Butler	1	1	1	2
Jackson	1	1	2	3
Concord	1	1	1	3
Newville	1	1	2	2
Stafford	1	1	1	2
Wilmington	1	1	3	4
Union	1	1	2	4
Keyser	1	1	4	2
Richland	1	1	2	2
Fairfield	1	1	1	2
Smithfield	1	1	2	2
Franklin	1	1	2	3
Troy	1	1	1	2

The convention (or caucus) for Union township will be held at Waterloo, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the day above named, as agreed by the precinct committeemen for said township.

In addition to the nomination of candidates, it will be the duty of the democrats assembled, to choose a township (or precinct) committeeman, who shall be, by virtue of his office, a member of the county central committee. At the same time a secretary and such other officers as many be deemed necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign in the township shall be selected. A copy of the proceedings of such convention together with the postoffice address of each officer elected and candidate nominated, shall be forwarded to the chairman of the county central committee, not later than Monday, March 22, 1880.

BURIAL OF GEO. H. K. MOSS.

The Last Sad Rites Performed by a Multitude of Sorrowing Friends.

In response to notices of the death of the late Geo. H. K. Moss, issued by DeKalb lodge No. 214, F. and A. M., and others issued by the members of the bar and county officers of DeKalb county, a large number of persons from this and adjoining counties assembled at Auburn Thursday last to take part in the obsequies. A large and imposing procession was formed near the public square, under the direction of the Masonic fraternity. The Butler band, followed by Sir Knights in uniform, a large number of Master Masons, the Waterloo Rifles and the Union ex-soldiers association of Auburn proceeded to the late residence of the deceased and escorted the remains to the Presbyterian church, where those who were so fortunate as to gain admission had the pleasure of listening to the following appropriate

REMARKS BY REV. H. JOHNSON:

There are hours when the heart will not permit the intellect to speak calmly and wisely. The hour that calls us to this temple is one of those hours. Propriety, too, forbids that we multiply our words upon this occasion. That we may speak with calmness and brevity let us read our thoughts. We meet to-day in the name of friendship and sorrow. But while expressing our sorrow at this altar the words of the wise man come to us: "Sorrow is better than laughter." This being true, our sorrow is not without its meaning. Sorrow is better than laughter because in the words of the wise man, "by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better." Sorrow and laughter are two great oceans upon whose shores we have all stood. But according to the statement of Solomon we shall find our richest gems along the seashore of sorrow. Standing, then, upon this seashore, let us contribute a few words to the memory of our friend and fellow-citizen. We are indebted to our friend, James E. Rose, for the facts and dates which shall serve as points of departure in what we may say in memory of Mr. Moss.

When you stand upon the banks of some noble river which carries great ships to the sea, you are led to ask, "Whence is this river? In what land does it begin its flow? What streams have contributed to its growth?" So when an human life reaches a responsible position in society or in the state, you are led to ask, "Whence and where was this one born? What influences have colored and directed his life?" The most humble life is worthy of study. There are heroes all around us; and if we do not see them it is because our eyes are not open. Carlyle says, "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company." But it is our opinion that a man may have the elements of a great man without being a king or a conqueror, or a poet or a statesman. There may be better material for greatness in some humble man than can be found in many a one whom history calls great. A man who in the presence of poverty and poor health makes his own way to a responsible position, has within him the stuff out of which great heroes are made. But in studying the life of a fellow-citizen we must limit ourselves to his surroundings. We must measure him by the men in whose presence he has done his work. Thus measuring our friend, it will not be extravagant to say that he was one of the first and most honored citizens of our county. You know the story of his short life. He was born in Ceresco, Calhoun county, Michigan, June 14, 1848, and was left fatherless in the year 1851, upon the death of his father, the Rev. Hiram Moss. In May 1858, when but ten years of age, he came with James E. Rose to Indiana. And in Mr. Rose he found a father who directed the current of his early years. In his family he remained until 1864, when he went into the army. But in 1870 he became a law student in the office of Mr. Rose, at Butler, Indiana, and when his preceptor moved to Auburn in 1872 he left the business of his office with Mr. Moss. Now the real work of life begins. However, we must remember that when he stood alone as a lawyer he was but 24 years of age. But he was ambitious to succeed, and success came as a fruit of his industry. Of course success is a thing of degrees. But when a young man of 24 years of age has a living practice in the legal profession he is to be congratulated. But success did not spoil him; although possessing poor health, he labored on. When most of us with his poor health would have paused in life's work, he toiled and hoped for a better day. And if we speak from the standpoint of success, the better day came; because in 1874 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of this county. He carried such industry and system into his new office as to win a high reputation. His popularity was such after serving the people four years that he was re-elected in October 1878.

But in our haste let us not forget his home-life. From the day of his marriage, May 15, 1878, he was a lover of his home. To him it was the dearest place in the world—a paradise where he found love, sympathy and care. And we think that had it not been for the good care that he received in his home he would not have been spared to his friends as long as he was. Hence his home not only multiplied his happiness, but also his days and years. The words of Emerson are true of our late friend: "The household is the home of the man as well as of the child. The events that occur therein are more near and affecting to us than those which are taught in senates and academies." Nothing pleased him more than to carry comfort and beauty into his home. And the highest compliment that we can pay him at this hour is to write him down a faithful husband and a lover of his home. But passing from his relation to the state and the home, let us study his relation to religion. We say with Carlyle, "That a man's religion is the chief fact with regard to him." Mr. Moss was in one sense a child of the church, because he was born in a christian family. His father, the Rev. Hiram Moss, was a Methodist clergyman, and his mother, we understand, was an earnest christian woman. Although his father died before a father's example would tell upon the future of a son, yet his early years must have been colored by the example of his mother. And when all is said we must concede that a mothers influence is the most potent factor along the path of religious education. A deep thinker does not put the case too strongly when he writes: "From the closets of the great schools we go forth with empty hands compared with the treasures which we carry from the bosom of the noble mother." So far as we can learn, he was always reverent toward sacred things; but be this as it may, George Moss died a christian. About three months ago he returned from the west to die in his own home and in the presence of his fellow-citizens. During the three months of his intense suffering he made a personal surrender of himself to God, and exercised faith in the Saviour of the world. Many of you have known him as a citizen, but none of us have known him as a praying, trusting christian. You are so anxious to hear something about his religious life that you will excuse any personal reference to myself. A few days after his return from the west I called upon him, and, he leading the way in part, we talked of God's love and mercy. During that conversation I discovered that George Moss had tender thoughts upon religion. But we must hasten. Some two weeks since the Rev. Mr. Norris of our city called upon him. Both being Knights Templar, Mr. Norris tells me that he approached him by way of a fundamental doctrine in the creed of Knights Templar. I am informed that when a Mason becomes a Knight Templar he assents to the proposition that Christ is the savior of the world. Well, Mr. Norris asked him how he received the proposition that Christ is the savior of the world when he became a Knight Templar. Said he: "I received it then seriously, but now I wish to receive it feelingly and personally." And as Mr. Norris was about to retire, Mr. Moss said to him: "Tell me more about Christ." But the words, "tell me more about Christ," reveal the fact that he was already a christian sitting at the feet of the world's Savior. During the afternoon of the same day, upon his own request, Mr. Norris and myself, in the presence of a few friends, administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Upon last Monday, the day before he died, I called upon him to say good-bye, as I never expected to see him again in the flesh. In a whisper we talked about the great salvation, and he said: "I believe that the Savior came into the world for no other object but to save sinners. I have met with a thorough change. Pray for me that I may die." I said good-bye, and that was the last time I ever saw George Moss in the flesh. When upon the following day I looked upon his face again, his spirit had gone to God who gave it. There was something beautiful in his thoughts upon death. As some traveler in a foreign land would gladly step upon a ship that would carry him to the dear home across the great sea, so our friend looked upon death as going home. Let me say in conclusion, that the door through which he entered the kingdom was Jesus Christ, the savior of the world. And the Savior says to us all: "I am the door; by me if any man enter in he shall be saved."

After the sermon the body was deposited in its last resting place, the funeral ceremonies being conducted by Right Eminent S. T. Williams, grand commander of Indiana, assisted by J. B. Kimball, acting prelate.

The following Knights Templar were present, most of whom are members of Apollo commandery No. 19, Kendallville, Indiana: S. T. Williams, R. E. G. C., of Indiana; J. B. Kimball, E. C.; Geo. W. Hartsuck, G.; John L. Gallup, C. G.; S. J. Hartsuck, S. W.; H. A. Moyer, Rec.; S. J. M. Loomis, Treas.; S. A. Wilson, S. B.; C. C. Acton, St. B.; O. D. Willett, W.; J. V. Corelle, C. of G.; Samuel B. Brillhart, Wm. Allbright, H. I. Park, S. F. Coosard, Jas. N. Childs, John Mitchell, C. O. Meyers, all of Kendallville; B. F. Dawson, Prelate; E. Van Auken, John B. Mugg, Jesse H. Carpenter, of Angola; S. K. Randall, J. W., of Avilla; C. M. Dawson, P. E. C.; H. Mordhost, R. T. McDonald, George Reiter, C. A. Zollinger, Chas. Reynolds, C. M. Lillie, A. H. Hattersley, of Fort Wayne; C. A. O. McClellan, John Butt, R. Wes. McBride, E. Shoemaker, of Waterloo; E. B. Gerber, S. Stutzman, of Ligonier; E. L. McLallen, of Columbia City; R. D. Tefft, of Auburn; Jacob D. Leighty, of St. Joe; Geo. A. Bishop, of Spencerville; George E. Young, of Pleasant Lake, and Dr. Boland, of Butler.

Mr. Moss was a member of DeKalb lodge No. 214, F. & A. M., Auburn; William Hacker chapter No. 68, R. A. M., Waterloo; Angola council No. 27, Angola; Apollo commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, Kendallville, and Indiana Consistory A. & A. S. R., Indianapolis.

The following resolutions have been handed in for publication:

FORREST LODGE NO. 239, F. & A. M. BUTLER, INDIANA.

At the regular communication of Forrest lodge No. 239, F. & A. M., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft resolutions in memory of our worthy deceased brother, Geo. H. K. Moss, to be put on the records of this lodge, and also that copies be sent to the widow of the deceased, and to the several county papers for publication.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Whereas, our deceased brother, Geo. H. K. Moss, whose death occurred March 2, 1880, was made a Mason in this lodge Dec. 8, 1871, was elected senior warden Dec. 18, 1872, and appointed senior deacon Dec. 18, 1874, in which positions he served the craft in an acceptable manner. He became proficient in the work, and was a regular and constant attendant at all our meetings, unless prevented by disease. While among us, he was an enthusiastic Mason, a congenial and social gentleman. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this lodge will ever cherish with grateful recollection the memory of our noble brother, and that we will ever strive to cultivate and practice the Masonic virtues of which he in public and in private was a living exponent.

Resolved, That we extent our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the widow and friends of our late brother.

Isaac Ochs,
T. H. Shoub, } Com.
C. S. Stoy,

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1880, BY DEKALB LODGE NO. 214, F. & A. M., AUBURN, INDIANA.

Whereas, it has become our sorrowful duty to record the death of our honored and worthy brother, Geo. H. K. Moss; therefore

Resolved 1st. That we fully realize that in his death this lodge has lost a valuable member, the crafts a master workman, the fraternity a strong and devoted advocate, and the community a faithful and efficient officer.

Resolved 2nd. That we will ever cherish for him a pleasant and grateful remembrance of his many virtues, and the zeal with which he entered into the true spirit and meaning of Masonry, and for his noble though brief life which exemplified the sublime tenets of our order; and though he has ceased to be here, yet we believe he still lives to fill his place in that spiritual building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, whose maker and builder is our God.

Resolved 3rd. That we extend to the widow of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence, and direct that a copy of these resolutions under the seal of the lodge be presented to her by the worshipful master.

A true copy.
Attest: John L. Davis, Sec. pro tem.
E. D. Hartman,
J. H. Ford, } Com.
J. J. Van Auken,

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.

Whereas, The shadow of death has again fallen upon our asylum, and one dear to us, both because of our fraternal relations and of his native nobility of soul, has ended his pilgrimage here and has passed on to the Grand Asylum above, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother, Sir Knight G. H. K. Moss, who was indeed a knight without fear and without reproach, Masonry has lost a grand and noble exemplar of its teachings, society a kind and exemplary member, and the public a faithful and efficient officer.

Resolved, That while mourning our loss we can and do all feel that death, while bereaving us, only opened to him the door of eternal happiness, and we take sincere pleasure in testifying of him that while with us he ever met us on the square and his walk was guided by the plumb of rectitude.

Resolved, That to the widow we extend in earnest sincerity our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, reminding her that in each and every Sir Knight, she has henceforth while life endures a true and unwavering friend and protector.

John Butt,
R. Wes. McBride, } Com.
C. A. O. McClellan,

DEKALB BAR AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The officers and members of the bar of the DeKalb circuit court and the officers of DeKalb county met pursuant to adjournment at the court room, Thursday, March 4, 1880; present His Honor C. A. O. McClellan, circuit judge, presiding, and thereupon the committee on resolutions made the following report, viz.:

The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which the late G. H. K. Moss was held by this body and the great loss each feels in his death, beg leave to report the following:

Resolved, That while we lament that death came and cut him down at the early age of thirty two, yet we are grateful that his conceded talents, his great energy and industry and his unquestioned integrity, early recognized and always appreciated, had already enabled him not only to acquire a competency but to acquire an enviable reputation, and to leave his relatives and friends a name more enduring than marble.

Resolved, That in his death the bar has lost one of its most esteemed members, the officials of this county one of their most efficient officers, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the community at large one of its best citizens.

Resolved, That his widow be assured that her deceased husband was held in the highest esteem by each member of this body and that each sympathizes with her in this the hour of her bereavment.

Which, upon motion of W. H. Dills were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

On motion it was ordered that the secretary of this meeting send a copy of the above resolutions to the editors of each paper published in this county with a request for their publication and also that he deliver a copy of the same to the widow of Mr. Moss.

And thereupon the meeting adjourned sine die.

—Married, Thursday, Feb. 26th, by Rev. James Quick, in Hicksville, Mr. Orson Allen, of Auburn, and Miss Ellen Coulter, of this place. The young couple have the best wishes of many friends. They will live in Auburn.—Hicksville News.

TUITION FREE.

Ft. Wayne College.

A First-Rate Normal School.

Classes Small,
Work Thorough,
Expenses Low.

$27.50 will pay for tuition, board and furnished room for spring term commencing April, 1880.

Tuition free on conditions. Send for circular.

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

11-5t

$50,000

CASH WANTED.

In order to convert our stock into cash, we have made the following reduction on

OVERCOATS:

The	$18.00	kind now for	$15.00
"	15.00	" " "	12.00
"	12.00	" " "	10.00
"	10.00	" " "	8.00
"	8.00	" " "	6.50
"	6.50	" " "	5.00
"	5.00	" " "	4.00
"	4.00	" " "	3.00
"	3.00	" " "	2.50

MEN'S SUITS!

Reductions in Dress Suits.
Reductions in Business Suits.
Reductions in Working Suits
Reductions in Boy's Clothing.
Reductions in Children's Clothing

It will pay you to buy of us. We guarantee to save you more than your railroad fare.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MY NAME IS REBUS!

I am traveling for the BOOT UPSIDE DOWN. Take me home and read me IF YOU DARE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We will present to any patron of the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

who will bring or send us the first correct solution to the annexed rebus, the following presents:

We will present to the first lady customer one pair of FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES.

To the first gentleman customer, one pair of best SHOES for self.

To the first Miss of 15, or under, best FRENCH KID SHOE, or other goods to the amount of $5.00, for each present.

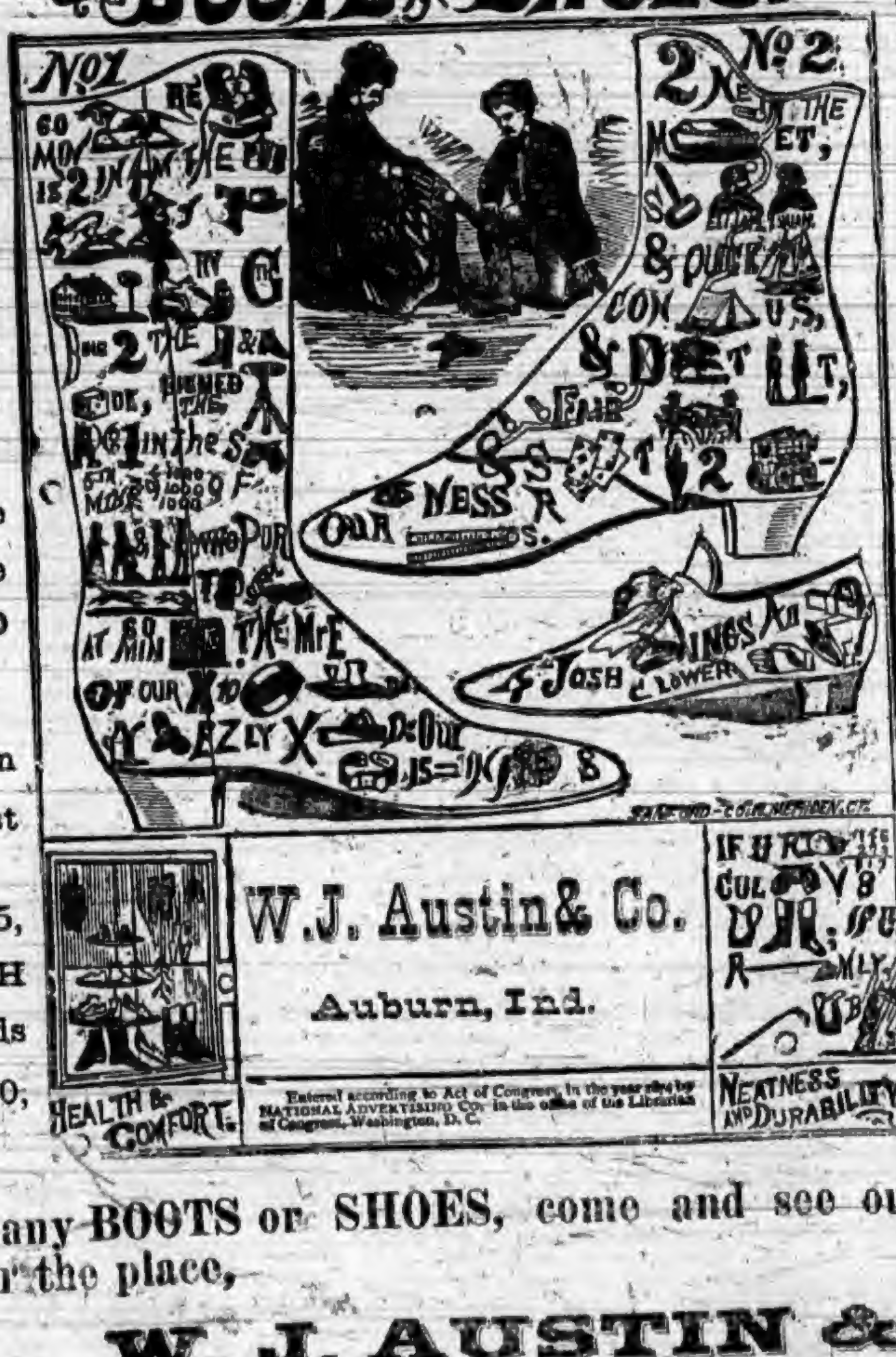
No 1
No 2
W. J. Austin & Co.
Auburn, Ind.
HEALTH & COMFORT.
NEATNESS AND DURABILITY.

No Two Numbers

Taken from the same family.

The solution must be plainly written and enclosed in a

Sealed Envelope

which will be numbered as received, and on

March 15, 1880

will be opened at the

Boot Upside Down

by a disinterested person and the prizes awarded as before stated.

When you want any BOOTS or SHOES, come and see our stock and examine prices. Remember the place,

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.
Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—It snowed several more Tuesday.

—County Clerk Baxter has moved to town.

—Buy your dress goods at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for embroideries and laces, etc. 9-3t.

McQuiston & Ralston sell the best flour in the market. Try it. 9-3t.

—Ruchings from 10c. to $1.00 per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—Extra bagrains in clothing at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—"Brownie," the little darkey, is a very fly boy. In fact, he's bad.

—Marriage licenses and court proceedings crowded out this week.

—Give Miss Alice McKay a call before you buy a spring hat or bonnet.

—Hon. Jas. S. Collins of Columbia City was in the city last Monday.

—Frank Zimmerman is now finishing his house, and will soon have it completed.

—J. L. Roth, of Auburn, paid our town a flying visit Monday last.—Butler Record.

—Use the best Arbuckles' Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 9-3t.

—Mitch Houston has a contract for the shipment of 200 tons of ice to Chillicothe, Ohio.

—Miss May Rhodenbaugh, who has been quite ill for a week past, is now convalescing.

—The persons who signed the bond for the new county clerk represent a capital of $150,000

—Choice millet seed for sale by C. Rummel, superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor. 7-6t.

—The alleys are in a disgraceful state.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel. You don't mean the state of Indiana?

—The proposed constitutional amendments appear on the first page of this paper. Read them carefully.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just received a new lot of spring hats—the first of the season. Call and see them

—Mrs. A. J. Little has a novelty in chasimer veiling. Give her a call when you want anything in that line.

—The question which puzzles a few of the society people is this: Can John Robbins play a square game of pedro?

—Sixteen car-loads of congealed aqua (whatever that is) passed south over the Jackson road a few days since.

—Miss Alice McKay will take pleasure in showing you a full line of millinery goods, on and after Saturday next.

Aching heads and clouded brains are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills." Try them. Sold by all druggists. 25c. a box.

—Rev. Ray, of Chicago, will lecture for the young ladies' temperance society, next Sunday evening, at the Baptist church.

—Next Wednesday will be St. Patrick's day, and if he stands in with the weather clerk a nice day may be expected.

—Joe Abright, the jeweler, has been to Chicago this week. He went for business and pleasure, and found much of both.

—Monday of last week T. M. Blair tendered his resignation as agent and yard-master of the B. & O. road at Garrett.

—W. H. Dills requests his clients and persons having business with him to call at the county clerk's office for the present.

—Never let a cold run. Take it in time. All that is necessary is to procure a bottle of "Sellers' Cough Syrup," and be cured.

—Miss Rose Shaffer grieves over the loss of a pet canary-bird which was killed stone dead Tuesday last. "It was the cat."

—The foolish virgin on the train sitteth demurely and quietly in her seat, but the wise one flirteth with the conductor and passeth free of charge.

—John Clark, Sam Rhodaheffer and Jeff. Goetschius left Auburn Tuesday night, over the B. & O. railroad, for Virginia City, Colorado, to find a new home.

—Read the advertisement of F. J. Cheney & Co. in another column. This is an old and reliable firm, and their HALL'S CATARRH CURE is popular everywhere.

—Correspondents are doing nobly now, in point of quality of the items furnished, and we hope it may continue. Send us all the interesting news of your neighborhood.

—The Auburn Historical Association meets Friday evening of this week. All the members are requested to be present, as there will be important business to transact.

—Miss Alice McKay will open a fine line of millinery goods of the latest New York styles, next Saturday. She will make a specialty of pressing and trimming in spring styles.

—The removal of Dr. J. Spooner to Peru, which will occur about the first of next month, is regretted by many who have known him so long and favorably in this place.

—Miss Sadie Hollister, who was last week a faithful attendant at her father's bedside, has just passed through the same ordeal—measles—herself. She is now slowly recovering.

—The people throughout the land, in small towns and large cities, are suffering with a bad case of "Fifteen." The papers are full of it, and we are more than full of it. Let up.

—Jim Anderson says that during the first three months of his residence here he moved five times, and still he "didn't vas happy." But he has quit now, as he owns the house he lives in.

—A large lot of ladies' and children's hosiery, ladies' and misses' gloves, ruchings, silk handkerchiefs, back combs, buttons, embroideries, etc., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—Marshal Scott has issued, up to this time, only thirty-six town tax receipts, although sixty of the ninety days are up. He says he can give no assurance of extension of time. 2t.

—Examine Goodman's dinner-pail, the only thing of the kind that is not injurious to health. It is convenient, durable and cheap. B. Goodman, patentee and sole manufacturer, Auburn Indiana. 7tf

—New ruchings and collars, new fichus, new laces and lace ties, new hats, new millinery goods, new fancy goods—in fact, everything new at N. Ensley & Co.'s, east of the public square. 11-2w

—It is not an uncommon thing to see brothers—where they are about the same size—wear each other's clothes, but why Elza Shaffer was wearing Dr. Sears' coat around last week is a conundrum to us.

—It is wonderful what care—men—and women, too—take of their good manners when they travel. Many leave them at home for safe-keeping, or at least pack them away so securely that they are never brought out on the road.

—At a printers' festival lately the following toast was offered. "Woman, second only to the press in the dissemination of news." The ladies are yet undecided whether to regard this as a compliment or otherwise.

—A young fellow standing on the car steps of a train at the Jackson depot, a few evenings since, undertook to kiss his girl good-bye, but the train went ahead so rapidly that he kissed a hotel runner at the depot in Waterloo.

C. Beugnot & Co. will purchase stave and heading bolts at all stations on the Fort Wayne & Jackson and Eel-River railroads within fifteen miles of Auburn. For further information apply in person or by letter to C. Beugnot & Co. Auburn, Ind. 11-2w

—We learn that D. P. Hale, Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., has determined to go west, and offers very cheap village property in Auburn, Waterloo and Butler, DeKalb county, and farms in Steuben, DeKalb and Allen counties. Write him a postal card at once and find out all about it.

—We understand that the new county atlas will contain numerous illustrations and portraits of places and persons in Waterloo and the north part of the county. The people of the county seat and the southern tier of townships should not be outdone in a show of handsome faces and fine buildings.

—A report reaches us that A. V. D. Conover, of the Daily News, Ft. Wayne, has some intention of going to Pueblo, Colorado, to "grow up" etc. We hope he may not go. "Con." is a good fellow and a first-class newspaper man, and he is blessed with a squad of friends who would be loth to part with him.

—The patent-process flour manufactured at Hudson, Ind., and sold by Schaab, Beugnot & Co., is the best we have ever used. The machinery used in the Hudson mill is different from any used in this part of the state for the manufacture of flour by the patent process, and has proved to be much superior. Try Marcle's flour.

—Mr. James Anderson the well-known carriage maker of Auburn, has associated with him his brother Leb Anderson, who is also a first-class workman. The former has been doing business in Auburn for several years, and has a reputation for building nothing but first-class work. For full particulars see the advertisement of The Anderson Brothers' Carriage Manufactory.

—Married, at the residence of L. P. Walker, Ypsilanti, Mich., Tuesday, March 2d, by Rev. J. M. Richmond, Mr. J. M. Somers and Miss Laura N. Chamberlain, both of Waterloo. The trip to Ypsilanti wasn't on the original programme, but as the day was set, and the clerk's office was closed and no license could be obtained in due time, it "had to be did." The COURIER extends its best wishes.

—The entertainment given at the Methodist church last Saturday evening by Miss Lillian Woodward, the young and talented elocutionist, was well attended and highly appreciated. For one so young in years and experience, Miss Woodward must certainly be regarded as an exception in her profession. With a few years practice she is destined to occupy the first place as an American reader.

—One of the inspired writers—inspired by booze—was a visitor at this office last Tuesday. He has written a glorious work on "The Tramp," and is now on the tramp to New York to place it in the hands of his publishers. He undertook to read a portion of it aloud but the clock stopped and the coal fire went out and we went out; and when we came back he had gone out—after another victim and a drink.

He Will Leave.

Our readers will regret to learn that Dr. Jared Spooner, of this place, has decided to remove to another locality, and that the removal will occur some time next month. The doctor has enjoyed the confidence of our people to a degree flattering to himself and friends, while he has at all times been favored with a practice that might well be envied by any practitioner in this part of the state. He has been the county physician for five or six consecutive years, and his appointment from year to year speaks well for his success in this capacity. He has also been chosen by the B. & O. railroad company as chief surgeon for the western division of that road, with quite a large corps of assistant surgeons, which position he has filled for several years with remarkable success, having skillfully performed some of the most difficult operations known in surgery, thereby placing himself in the fore ranks of surgeons of the state.

The doctor is ambitious and has sought a broader field for the exercise of his skill, having chosen Peru, one of the most delightful little inland cities in the state of Indiana, for his future home. The COURIER wishes the doctor and his excellent family success in their new home, while very much regretting that they have decided to leave Auburn, which has been their home for so many years.

A Card From Mrs. Moss.

EDITORS COURIER.

Will you kindly allow me, through your columns, to express as well as I can in words, my deep gratitude to our friends and neighbors for their untiring helpfulness and tender sympathy during my lamented husband's long and painful illness. They were like a strong wall of support to us during all those dark days, and I know not how to sufficiently thank them.

I shall, too, always remember with pride and thoughtfulness the universal manifestation of respect and sorrow which characterized the funeral obsequies. Especially shall I cherish the memory of the fraternal feeling exhibited by the different organizations of which my husband was a member, and to all of which he was devotedly attached.

Where all were so kind, I cannot particularize. My fervent prayer is that the widow's God may bless and reward them all.

Sincerely yours,
HANNAH R. MOSS,
Widow of the late G. H. K. Moss.

Almost Free.

Since last Thursday, when he was permitted to do some out-door running around, Wm. Brown, the little son of Senegambia who was sent to the poor farm for larceny, and who has since been confined in the county jail, has been at work to liberate himself and fellow-prisoners. On the day above mentioned he purchased a three-cornered file and stole two case-knives out of the kitchen, with which tools he and Wm. Butler and Lew Garfield have since been diligently and secretly at work; but their labors were in vain, having been nipped in the bud Monday night at about 8 o'clock. They had filed off two-and-a-half iron bars of the cells, which let them into the main corridor, and were making good headway on the bars over a window in the north wall, only about two or three hours more being required to release the trio. That nigger is a dangerous little cuss to have around, and the sooner he is done for the better.

WHY NOT GET WELL?

More Testimony for Hall's Great Catarrh Cure.

The following explains itself:

Toledo, O., Jan. 28, 1880.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Sirs: Through the advice of friends I was induced to try Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have been a sufferer from that disease for twenty years past. My case was pronounced incurable and I was obliged to give up my profession. I have used twelve bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure and am entirely cured. Physicians called it consumption. I was reduced in weight to 125 pounds; am now as sound as ever and back to my old weight, 160 pounds. Hoping this will reach the eye of my professional friends and the public in general, I am respectfully yours.

M. KANANE, Clog Dancer,
Late with the principal Minstrel companies of the country.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists. 11-4w

The County Atlas.

We hereby notify the citizens of DeKalb county, that anyone desiring views of their homes or business places in the illustrated atlas of the county, will have to notify R. C. Brown, our agent, who will be at the Swineford House until Tuesday of next week. The work will then go to press, and it will be too late after that date to get either view or portrait inserted in the atlas.

J. H. BEERS & Co.

Money to Loan

To first-class farmers, in sums to suit, from one to five years. No commissions or agents' fees. Don't mortgage your property to eastern capitalists and pay large commissions for the privilege. Use home funds. Apply to

THOS. H. SPROTT,
11-4w. Auburn, Ind.

Millersburg Deposit Bank,
Millersburg, Ky., Sept. 1, 1879.

Dr. A. B. White—Dear sir: I must say something in favor of your "Pulmonaria." For two weeks I had a severe cold, coughing incessantly. I tried several (so called) cough remedies until I was induced by our druggist to try your Pulmonaria. I purchased one fifty cent bottle, and before using half of it I was entirely free from the cough. I believe it to be the best cough remedy in the market.

Yours truly, GEO. F. STITT,
Book-keeper Millersburg Deposit Bank.

For sale at
Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 11-2w

A constitutional convention to revise the constitution would cost less than one election under a registry law.

The voters of Indiana had a taste of registry law several years ago, and all parties were disgusted with it—republicans as well as democrats.

We shall vote against all of the proposed constitutional amendments because we are opposed to constitutional tinkering. If the constitution needs repairs let us have a constitutional convention and be done with it.

Every voter that casts a ballot at the April election is compelled by law to vote for or against the constitutional amendments, and every voter who is in favor of economy and fair elections will vote "No."

Amendment No. 1, provides that every person must be duly registered before he can vote. If this amendment is adopted in April, there being no law providing for the manner of registration, will any person in Indiana be entitled to vote in October or November next?

Amendment No. 1, provides for a registry law; it also provides for a residence in the township during the sixty days immediately preceeding each election. Thousands of voters move from one township to another in the months of February, March, September and October, none of whom could vote if this amendment is adopted.

Mr. John Schleyer, the proprietor of the Chilton, Wis., Volksbote, a progressive German weekly, gratified us with the following:

With pleasure I add my testimonial to the many already given in favor of ST. JACOBS OIL, which I had occasion to test personally. I suffered extreme pains in the back of my neck, which were almost unbearable. Having heard of ST. JACOBS OIL I dispatched one of my men to the nearest drug store, procured a bottle, and commenced to apply it at once. The pain subsided, and on the next morning I was all right again.

Democrats will please remember the call for township conventions on the 20th of this month. The notice given elsewhere fixes the time and gives the officers to be elected in each township. The Union township convention will be held at Waterloo at 1 o'clock p. m; in each of the other townships the convention will be held at the usual place of voting, at 2 o'clock p. m. It is important that democrats attend these conventions, as several important nominations are to be made. Another very important matter is the selection of a township committeeman—a position which ought to be filled by a wideawake active worker in politics.

The editor of the Steuben Republican, permitted to be inserted in his paper of last week, an unwarranted criticism written by some zealous (?) guardian of the people's interests, (and perhaps their funds) concerning the transaction of business in the Steuben circuit court, in which item the writer charges the judge with neglect of duty, in that four weeks had been consumed in the transaction of business which should have required but ten or twelve days. We have been informed by several persons who we think ought to know, that over one hundred cases were disposed of during the last term of court in Steuben county, a large number of them being old and tedious cases, and, that the greater portion of the time night sessions were held, quite frequently until very late, and we are led to believe that such is truth from the following which appears in the court proceedings in the same issue of the Republican:

"The case of John B. Mugg vs P. S. Jackson et al., action for foreclosure, was partially heard by the court on Friday and furnished considerable excitement for a simple case. About 10 p. m. the sheriff armed with a subpœna, proceeded to the residence of the editor of the Republican and ordered him to climb out of bed and appear in court as a witness, first requiring him to search the files of the Republican for the purpose of finding the notice of the marriage of Theophilus Jackson and Mrs. Sperry. Elmira Jackson, living in the southwest part of town was summoned as a witness, but refused to come. She is an Adventist and would not consent to break her Sunday, which was then close at hand. Upon the court learning of her refusal a warrant was issued for her arrest charging her with contempt of court. Her defense will be heard at the April term. Jack Sperry, of Jackson township, was in Angola until about 10:30, when he left for home. Half an hour later an officer was sent after him to bring him back as a witness, but soon after the case was continued until the next term. Jack, however, made his appearance about two o'clock, and his disgust may be better imagined than described when he learned that his midnight journey through the mud had been in vain."

Democratic Caucus.

The congressional committee, consisting of the chairman of the county democratic central committee of the several counties composing the 12th congressional district, met at Auburn last Thursday evening. The meeting was called to order by Hon. C. A. O. McClellan district chairman, who stated the object of the meeting. After the transaction of other important business the committee agreed upon Auburn as the place, and Thursday April 29th, as the time for holding the congressional convention. The chairman was instructed to issue the call and furnish the democratic papers of the district with the same for publication. The call will be found in another column of the COURIER.

$100

Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and proscribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

Tickets, Tickets, Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
-tf Auburn, Ind.

PORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEB. 21, 1880.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$56,189.58
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents	4,0[illegible].78
Due from other National Banks	3,0[illegible]
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12,051.98
Current expenses and taxes paid	152.34
Premiums paid	
Bills of other banks	1,500.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	24.40
Specie, including gold Trea'y certificates	1,950.00
Legal-tender notes	5,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$137,834.19

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,500.00
Undivided profits	1,538.42
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	23,308.58
Demand certificates of deposit	10,987.19
Time certificates of deposit	3,500.00
Profit & Loss	
Total	$137,834.19

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S S.

I, W. McIntyre, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of March, 1880.

GEO. H. K MOSS,
Clerk, DeKalb Circuit Court.

CORRECT Attest:
JOSEPH E. SHILLING,
GUY PLUMB, } Directors.
ISAAC HAGUE.

HUSSELMAN & LEAS, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Notice to Non Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S S.
DeKalb County, }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880, Henry Solomon is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce by Eliza Solomon, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24th, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of March, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
11-3w B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

A MISTAKE!

To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats .... $3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats. .... .75 to 8.00
Ulsters .... 5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c--Price Dec. 24, 68c.

[High priced wool was NOT pulled over our eyes.]

SAM, PETE & MAX

Of the Famous Star Clothing House,

FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

THE ADVANCE

IN PRICE OF ALL KINDS OF

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Since last season is fully 15 per cent.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY

Fortunately laid in a large supply before the boom in prices took place and propose to give their customers the benefit of

OLD PRICES!

A Superb Assortment to Select From!

TOILET QUILTS, $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 each.
RICHARD'S SHIRTING LINENS, all Nos. at old prices.
LOOM TABLE DAMASKS, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, $1.15, 1.35, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS, all widths, 50c, 58c, 65c, 75c, 85c per yard.
TOWLINGS, CRASHES, DIAPERS, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c per yard.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, 1,000 dozen, at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.80, 2.00 per doz.
BLEACHED DAMASK TOWELS, $1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, 800 dozen, at $1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz.
Glass Towelings, Daylies, Tidies, Piano Covers, Table Covers, Spreads, Lace and Nottingham Curtains. Also 300 packages of brown and bleached MUSLINS at extremely low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'

Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA,

TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons,

Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.

Painting Warranted Not to Scale.

Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES.

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,
11 2m Opposite Eagle Mills.

RETROSPECTIVE.

BY WILLIS H. COFFELD.

Down by a babbling brook,
Among the flowers gay,
You'll find a sheltered nook
That's ever dear to me;
It brings back mem'ries dear
Of youthful days gone by,
And paints the old leaf sear
With glories of the sky.
It makes my old heart bound
With transport and with joy
To view those scenes again
Familiar to the boy.

Just forty years ago
We stood within this dell—
I well remember, too,
'Twas 'long with darling Nell—
And here my story told
Of love's fond hopes and fears.
I did not offer gold,
But only love for hers;
And then the half shy look
Of mischief and of glee,
As smilingly she spoke:
"I love if you love me."
My cup was full of bliss—
What can the matter be,
If I did imprint a kiss
Upon her roses free?

Long days have flitted by;
With cares I'm nigh weighed down;
The end is surely nigh;
My race is nearly run.
The sun but sets to rise
Anew beyond the sea;
Though darkened be our skies,
Another people see.
Though man to earth be lost—
Transported from the sight—
Yet lives he none the less,
Though in another state.

The churchyard yonder tells
A tale to me of pain,
For there my darling Nell's
Body long has lain.

Still I love to wander,
Upon a summer's day,
By the brooklet yonder,
Within the flowery lea,
And think of days gone by—
Of words that then were said
And cannot ever die,
Not even when I'm dead.
Soon will the harvest come;
The reapers now are nigh,
To bear me to my home,
To meet her in the sky.

WA KEENEY, KAN.

SENTENCED AND SHOT.

I returned from Shreveport to New Orleans after the surrender of Kirby Smith's army—all that was left of it—just in time to be ordered by Sheridan to report to Custer for duty with the Second Cavalry Division of the Military Department of the Gulf. The orders were to rendezvous at Alexandria, La., and, after due preparation to march across the country into Texas, for the purpose of re-establishing the authority of the Government—to follow up victory with occupation.

Among the regiments ordered to report to the General there was the ill-fated Second cavalry. It had suffered somewhat from indifferent field officers, but more from that bad fortune which overtook so many Western regiments in the shape of garrison duty in small squads or squadrons, so scattered as to make each a sort of independent command, which, in the end, resulted in a loss of discipline and the ruin of those bonds of sympathy that bound most regiments firmly together. To lead such a regiment into a hotly-contested fight would be a blessing, and would effectually set at rest all such trouble; but their fighting had been altogether of the guerrilla kind, and there was no regimental pride of character, simply because there had been no regimental deed of valor.

Two Colonels had resigned—one to accept promotion, and the other to return home—and a Lieutenant Colonel had failed to succeed to their spread eagles; and the majority of the regiment would have rejoiced if, in his wrathful disappointment, he had thrown away his silver leaves and gone home, too. But he never dreamed of it. Whether justly or unjustly, he was despised by his command, and only held his place by sheer force of will, backed by the authorities above him.

Such was the condition of the regiment when it reported for duty. Tired out with the long service, weary with an uncomfortable journey by river from Memphis, sweltering under a Gulf-coast sun, under orders to go further and further from home when the war was over, and the one desire above all others was to be mustered-out and released from a service that became irksome and baleful when a prospect of crushing the enemy no longer existed—all these, added to the disaffection among the officers, rendered the situation truly deplorable. In fact, the men of the whole division were more or less discontented, and would have been troublesome under any commander and any circumstances that kept them in the service; but to be thoroughly organized and subjected to the discipline necessary to the maintenance of good order, and to be forced to treat with consideration the very people whose country they had acquired a chronic habit of devastating—and that, too, by a man whom they called a "yellow-haired circus rider from the Shenandoah"—this seemed to them to be almost beyond the limit of human endurance.

The command had hardly pitched their tents and kindled their camp-fires before the spirit of reckless disregard of authority began to manifest itself. The men hated the commanding General and staff "on principle," without regard to what they did. "No Eastern man can put on style over us!" "Bright buttons and spurs don't make a soldier!" "It's too late to teach us Army of the Potomac notions!" "The war is over; why don't they send us home, instead of sending the upstart Major General, with his first mustache, to lord it over us?" These were such speeches as one could hear at almost any hour of the day or evening, when wandering through the camp, and they were delivered with such emphasis and ill-suppressed bitterness that the effect was exceedingly ugly.

Immediately the men, singly and in squads, began to go on extemporaneous raids through the adjoining country, robbing and plundering indiscriminately in every direction.

They seemed to have no idea that a conquered and subdued people could possibly have any rights that the conquerors were bound to respect. But such expeditions could not be permitted; indeed, the General was under orders to treat the people kindly and considerately, and he obeyed orders with the same punctiliousness with which he exacted obedience from his command. Therefore, the most rigorous and explicit orders were issued against "jayhawking" of every kind, and the offenders were severely punished. But the ordinary punishments were found to be utterly inadequate. The guard-house, police-duty, extra duty, etc., had lost their terrors; and punishments had to be devised that would reach a class of men and offenses unprovided for in the "regulations."

The storm which had been brewing so many months in the ranks of the Second cavalry, suddenly burst upon it. A paper, demanding the resignation of the Lieutenant Colonel, had been largely signed by officers and men, and presented to him. This was the flint that struck out fire. In half an hour the officers whose names appeared on that fatal list were deprived of their swords, and the catastrophe was no longer to be avoided. Blood was in the eyes of the soldiers, and none in the cheeks of the officers—vengeance was in the hearts of the men, and fear in the souls of the commanders. There was a quick roll of the drum—a few explosive orders—a sudden rush—a sort of dizzy whirl; the Lieutenant Colonel narrowly escaped, and, by a quick movement of the guard, a sergeant and several men, whose names were on the paper, were arrested and lodged in the guard-house. A double force was posted to prevent the rescue of the prisoners—and the immediate danger was over.

After the storm, the calm. The anxiety of some men to get into trouble is only exceeded by their solicitude to get out of it. It happened so with these. The violent and headlong haste of the action was eclipsed only by the reaction. To the swordless officers musing in their separate tents, and the imprisoned soldiers discussing the affair between their bars, there came, in due time, repentance and regret.

Through the clemency of the man whom they sought to destroy there was at last afforded, on certain conditions, the opportunity to erase their names from that black muster-roll, and secure restoration to duty. Some quickly, others reluctantly, but finally all, availed themselves of the absolution, except one—the sergeant, the leader, the prime mover and champion of the affair.

He scorned forgiveness; it implied an acknowledgment of guilt. He would stand by the deed; whatever the law called it, he held it just resistance to tyranny. He had sought no man's life. He had felt—"We cannot live together; therefore, do thou go thy way, and I will mine;" and he had simply said so. If that were a crime he could not help it. No matter if a thousand men were cowards, he had not the blood of a poltroon in his veins. He should never promise—touch his hat, and, bowing low, beg to have his name blotted out of that list. His soul revolted at it. He would live and die by that solemn protest against the authority of a domineering coward and incompetent commander.

So the law took him and tried him before a general court-martial, found him guilty and sentenced him "to be shot to death." The General approved the finding and sentence of the court, and the day and hour of the execution were fixed in an order that was read on a certain evening at dress-parade to each regiment of the division. And with the words of that order a cloud fell on the whole command.

The law was inexorable, and the court had no alternative. Being guilty, this was the punishment prescribed, without that saving clause which puts the offender at the mercy of the court—"or such other punishment as the court may direct." But did he deserve death? Not a man in all the command believed it. The men knew it was the letter of the law that was slaying him; but how to invoke its spirit, and whether the spirit could save him if it would, sorely puzzled them. They were satisfied that he should be punished, but by something less severe and irrevocable than death.

With what crushing weight the thought came home to their hearts that a good soldier, a true patriot, was to be shot for a technicality, at the end of a long war through which he had faithfully served! How they talked about that lonesome, weary wife, and her eager and expectant children, away at the North, watching with bated breath the opening of the mail that was so soon, if not to-day, to bring her the news of the final discharge of the Second cavalry? Who could hold a pen to write this other news in its stead? Who could send home to her the picture of her own sweet face, with the curl of baby's hair on the glass, as he had worn it next his heart so many years, through all danger by flood and field, and write the words, "This, with his undying love, he bade me send you—his last request?"

Did ever the reluctant days drag a man to such hopeless, bootless doom?

If only he had fallen on some fierce battle field, madly striking for his country! If only he had been slain on the picket-line, piloting the grand old army to victory! If he could have died in the hospital, slowly wasted away by incurable wounds or disease, or been sacrificed in a Southern prison, enduring outrage and starvation with the fortitude born of honor and patriotism! If only in any way his blood might have been reckoned as a part of the price paid for liberty and free government!

But no—none of these. The very record of his devotion to his country's cause, and of his faithful years of untiring service, was to be blotted out. His memory was to be blackened forever, and his name to become a legacy of shame to his children; and yet they knew he was conscious of no crime!

Was it possible to save him in any way? Could he be pardoned, or his sentence be commuted? Yes, but only one man could do it—the General. Would he do it? Only one man in all the command could ask it and hope to be heard—the Lieutenant Colonel. Would he do it?

The days of respite passed rapidly, and the anxiety and sympathy for the doomed man constantly increased in a cumulative ratio. At last the indispensable man arrived at division headquarters with a "Petition for Pardon," and asked the staff to sign it. Every valid reason that could be found was urged, and he went away with all our names. He fared the same at the brigade headquarters; and, by the time he reached the commanders of regiments, who all signed it, the report had rejoiced the hearts of every tent-squad in the whole division. They knew it would be granted—the General could not avoid it; he wouldn't dare to shoot him in the face of that list of names. There was a threat of vengeance lurking in every expression of joy. "If—," "If—."

Armed with the petition the Lieutenant Colonel went to the General, and, gathering up all the eloquence of all the arguments, laid the case before him. He would "consider the matter;" and the Colonel was dismissed.

A day passed by without an answer. Another, and still no reply. The third—some anxiety was manifested. The fourth—the solicitude increased. On the fifth day the old fear seized them. The sixth—not a word spoken—to-morrow, "between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock——." They lay in squads, scattered through the camps, talking until late into the night, not caring to sleep, and the *reveille* seemed to break in upon their first nap.

The morning wore away in the midst of its usual duties.

Seven o'clock—breakfast. There was the usual hum throughout the camps, the neighing of the horses, and the voices of the men calling back and forth as they straggled in, each to his own mess. Once more, as they drank their coffee and ate their hard bread and bacon, grumblingly denouncing the shortcoming of the *commissariat*, they wondered if it were yet possible for the General to speak.

Eight o'clock—sick call. The orderlies reported their latest candidates, the surgeons prescribed, the hospital stewards provided for them; and the sick men, lying on their cots in anguish, turned to inquire of their new neighbors if the word had yet been spoken.

Nine o'clock—guard-mounting. The first sergeants hastily summoned their "details," and reported to the Adjutants on the parade-grounds. The ceremony over, the corporals proceeded to post the "first relief;" and each man, as he resigned his charge and "fell in" at the rear, asked eagerly for the news.

Nine-and-a-half o'clock—the bugle sounded "boots and spurs."

There were no more questions. From the mere force of habit the men obeyed the summons; and by 10 o'clock the whole division was in motion. Silently, sullenly, the troops moved away from camp, down the main road; and, one brigade after another, regiment by regiment, were formed in hollow square around a large vacant sugar-field adjoining the town. The General and staff passed through the line, moved forward to the center of the square, and, being drawn up in line, awaited the appearance of the solemn cortege.

Slowly down the road from the guard-house it came, entered the square, and marched along the inward-facing lines of troops, entirely around the open space—the guard, the firing party with arms reversed, the wagon drawn by four large horses, with their sad-faced driver seated above; and in the wagon, with their arms pinioned behind them, each on his own coffin, facing the rear, road two men, and took their last leave of their comrades.

This second man was a private from the Fourth cavalry, and was tried and condemned by the same court as the sergeant, for desertion—the third or fourth offense. He had been a vagabond and criminal before he became a soldier; and, never having been a patriot, he was a deserter from the first, and was paying the just penalty of his crimes, without even the pity and commiseration of his own mess-mates.

The sunshine; the cloudless sky; the songs of birds; the graceful swaying of the long festoons of Spanish moss in the near woods; the shallow, murky river hastening away to the gulf; the dreary old tumbled-down village behind its dilapidated levee; the long-haired, swarthy, ill-clad remnants of the late Confederate army gathered at the street corners; the distrustful, impoverished citizens moving about disconsolately; the debris of two armies scattered in every direction; the outlying, devastated sugar-plantations covered with camps, and this one the scene of an imposing military execution; these were the obvious details of a never-to-be-forgotten picture. Down into the hearts of 5,000 men it sank—photographed by the indelible and impalpable chemicals of the mind, there to remain forever. They felt the wheels of that monstrous hearse tugging at all their heart-strings, as if they strove to chain them with their sympathies, and forever hold them back from the end of that sorrowful journey.

At last the procession reached the place of entering, filed out into the field and halted a short distance in front of the General and staff. The men were assisted down from the wagon and seated upon their coffins at the foot of their graves. Eight men, with pallid faces, halted in line a few paces before them, and exchanged their carbines for others specially loaded for the occasion by the Provost Marshal, who had charge of all the arrangements. He had loaded seven of them with ball, but the eighth with a blank cartridge, leaving the men in merciful uncertainty, allowing each to think that perhaps his was the harmless shot.

There was no more delay. Everything was done quickly and with the utmost precision.

The Provost Marshal read his warrant for the execution, drew the fatal caps over the eyes of the prisoners, stepped back a little, and, in the midst of the most awful silence, commanded:

"Attention!—Ready!"

The clicking of those eight locks was horrible. The victims stirred a little, as it were involuntarily. The air seemed stifling. The calm, monotonous regularity of the commands was excruciating. The apparently heartless and business-like manner of the Marshal was maddening.

Instantly he slipped to the side of the sergeant, and lightly pulling his sleeve, led him a few steps aside; then, before the action could be fully realized, commanded:

"Aim!—Fire!"

There was a crashing blast—a cloud of smoke—a dull, heavy "thud" as the soldier fell back dead on his coffin, and the sergeant fell limp and motionless into the arms of the Marshal, who stooped down upon one knee to set him on the other, and, pulling off the black cap, nursed him back to life and consciousness.

There was a murmur of grateful applause along the whole line. The General had not been intimidated, and yet had granted the prayer of his men. He had punished the sergeant severely, and yet had been merciful to them both; he had spared the life of one, though sentenced, and kept a knowledge of it from the other, though shot.

We didn't know then that the Second cavalry went out to the execution with loaded carbines and forty rounds in their cartridge boxes; if we had, we might not have felt quite at ease—but it would have made no other difference.

BIG RAILROAD FIGURES.

Colossal Debts and Tremendous Inflation of Stock.

[From the Boston Herald.]

A glance at the miles, stock and debt of the leading roads operating over 1,500 miles shows a mileage of 10,705; stock, $181,264,867; debt, $217,639,236. These immense figures represent six roads. Ten other roads, whose mileage each is less than 1,500 miles, but more than 1,000 miles, represent a total of 13,115 miles of road owned, leased and operated. The debts of the leading roads are magnificently ponderous, almost dazing one when he is reminded of tens of millions. Here are a few samples of colossal debt: Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and New York Central has a debt of $62,604,076, and the stock is $123,166,604; Lake Shore and Erie, $102,308,203; St. Louis and Chattanooga, $32,913,900; Baltimore and Ohio, $37,670,351; Pennsylvania, $55,144,760; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, $27,058,725; Chicago and Northwestern, $32,798,000; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, $32,688,000. Beside these, there are the Wabash, Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and several other roads whose debts are on a first-class scale, not omitting to mention the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania, from Chicago to New York, whose debt is $69,000,000, and the stock $94,000,000. During the speculative craze in September last, the transactions in the bonds of the leading railways amounted to $33,386,950, against $42,927,500 in May, and $39,997,000 in April. Five stocks alone contributed nearly one-half of the stock speculation of September—and much of this speculation was in "water," without regard to the chances of dividends being paid. In the November speculation the aggregate value of the transactions in railroad stocks was $179,399,400, about $42,000,000 of which was in Erie, whose capital to-day is represented by $155,000,000. It is estimated that $40,000,000 would duplicate the road, and $25,000,000 would cover the value of the securities and interest which the road owns in other companies. The capital stock of the road is, therefore, $90,000,000 over the actual value of the property—and this $90,000,000 is an illustration of inflated stock, pure and simple.

Almost $54,000,000 of the $89,000,000 capital stock of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is "watered," the process having gone on since 1853. When the consolidation of these two roads occurred in 1869, their capital stock was increased 80 per cent. or about $45,000,000. The "water" of the Erie and Central amounts to about $120,000,000, and the combined capital stock $244,000,000, while the actual capital is about $130,000,000. And it is the old story, this inflation of capital stock to the detriment of consumers, which writers on inter-State commerce have almost exhausted in their efforts to attract the attention of Congress to the subject, which needs consideration, and possibly regulation, by the Federal authority. The Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill, or a bill similar to that recommended by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and providing for the appointment of a permanent Board of Commissioners in the form of a railroad commission, is an entering wedge toward curtailing the extravagances and affecting the well-being of the commerce of the interior of the country, while at the same time it may prevent the watering of railroad stock and correcting abuses which are the direct and primary cause of high rates, which must be charged and exacted in order to pay dividends—while other companies, operating upon honest and legitimate capital and affording low rates, are either bulldozed into the "ring" or crushed by the ruinous rates of their more formidable rivals.

Icebergs.

Icebergs rarely exist more than ten years, for, despite their solid appearance, they are liable to disintegration at any time. They are full of crevasses, into which the water formed by melting penetrates; in winter this water freezes, and, by its expansion all through the glacier, a rupture ensues. "It is highly probable," says a German writer, "that most of the icebergs afloat in winter are in such a condition that a very slight cause is sufficient to make them burst because of their state of internal tension. Every polar traveler can tell how a shot, the driving in of an anchor, or any other sudden vibration, has brought about the catastrophe; cases have even occurred in which the sound of the voice alone was sufficient. An iceberg is always an unpleasant neighbor." The large bergs last much longer than the small ones, for obvious reasons.

DR. RUTH, of San Francisco, is a wonderful shot, but is no better than his wife. The manner with which this lady handles the rifle ought to secure for her universal respect. On one occasion, now noted, she broke six out of nine glass balls thrown into the air; she shot a glass ball out of one of the attendant's hands at a distance of twenty feet; and repeated the trick with the gun held upside down. Exactly the same experiments she performed with a pistol.

SPECULATION.

[From the Economist.]

Business is not healthy when it assumes a speculative character. Values are not legitimate when they are under the control of rings and cliques. An artificial demand may for a time advance prices. Commodities of a staple kind may be forced up, and on the surface there may appear the indications of a sound and healthy trade, when at that very time agencies are at work to precipitate a crash. It is never safe to estimate prosperity as real when an unnatural stimulus is imparted. The iron interest is an example in point. From an era of great depression it suddenly took an upward leap; an active demand occurred, prices rapidly advanced, rolling mills, blast furnaces and forges, long idle, were set in operation, and all departments of trade felt the revival of this great industry. Iron men were not content, however, with a steady, legitimate growth. Speculation grew wild. Nails advanced from $2 to $6 per keg, manufactured iron for buildings, machinery and railroads went up in like proportion, and now the whole business rests on an insecure basis. Iron ore and steel rails, together with fine cutlery, are again imported in consequence of high prices prevailing in home markets. If in this great industry the speculative could be kept from the legitimate demand a sound and steady market would be the result, instead as now of the fear and dread of the break in prices.

The coal movement furnishes another example of like character. Prices so rapidly advanced that a reaction has already set in. Consumers supply their wants in a small, saving way; the supply is accumulating, and there are signs of a break in the combination upheld by the large corporations.

In grain and provisions the same tactics are used to keep up prices and force values beyond their legitimate scope. Bold operators turned their attention from stocks in Wall street to wheat. They bought millions of bushels; still hold it; and, to keep the market firm, have all the elevators in New York, Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago crowded, and millions of bushels afloat in addition. There will be an earthquake among this ring soon that will scatter their prospective profits to the winds.

Wool and cotton are also manipulated by large operators in leading markets. It is true the demand for these staples is unusually large, but the yield was also in corresponding proportions. Wool has so rapidly advanced that supplies are coming from abroad, and in the near future it may be found all at once that the supply is more than ample for the demand, and then will come a reaction as swift as was the advance.

The last thing to feel the speculative movement was dry goods. It may be stated just here, however, that up to this period the movement has been sound and legitimate. The advance in staple fabrics has not kept pace with the rise in raw materials, while the demand has also been greater than the supply. A feeling akin to fear, however, is taking possession of the shrewdest merchants in regard to the permanency of values. Mills are running night and day. Large wholesale dealers have nearly supplied spring wants, and, in the very nature of things, the increased production must after a time overtake the demand. In addition the advances already made have had a tendency to stimulate importations from abroad, and merchandise receipts at New York are greatly on the increase. All this will have an effect on the market. Our exports of domestics are falling off in consequence of the high prices, and we are losing foreign markets that cost so much to command. Mills cannot go on with a stimulated production and prices also steadily advance without a reaction coming sooner or later. And whenever speculation takes the place of sound, legitimate trading in dry goods, then there is danger. The great dry-goods interest to-day is legitimate, and with less speculation than in any other department of enterprise. It should be the interest of all engaged in it to keep it in a healthy condition, for it has more to lose through forced or illegitimate values than any other branch of trade. The only thing this country has to fear as it regards material prosperity is an unhealthy and unwise speculation.

The Bonanza Kings.

Since the death of O'Brien the control of the immense interests of the concern has devolved upon the surviving partners, of whom one, Mr. Fair, is said to be suffering from an incipient softening of the brain, and another, Mr. Flood, seems to be inclined to attend chiefly to his personal comfort and to the approaching wedding of his daughter with the son of ex-President Grant. The burden of work falls mainly upon the shoulders of J. W. Mackay, whose wife is said to have sat for the portrait of Mrs. John Bryan, in Mrs. Lucy Hooper's new novel, "Under the Tricolor." The novel is likely to have a considerable *succes de curiosite*, owing to the fact that nearly all the characters in it are sketches of members of the American colony in Paris. Mrs. John Bryant takes the lead among them and is made very attractive. But still more interesting would it have been to have the obverse of the medal—a novel portraying the type of the husband of Mrs. Bryan, the Irish-American who sends her and her three children to Paris to lead a princely life, and who himself works in the depths of the Nevada mines from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. That a man who has nothing or little to eat should be willing to work 2,800 feet below the surface is thought quite natural; but that a man who has $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 should do so is a psychological phenomenon the solution of which calls for something more than a flimsy novel written in a lady-like style.—*New York Sun.*

MR. SETH GREEN, the fish-culturist, thinks that trout can hold conversation with each other. "If this be so," asks an old colored fisherman on our docks, "why am it, honey, dat de fishes don't understand de hidden meanin' ob de bate?"

IN-DWELLING GOD.

BY HALLIE G. T.

He dwelleth on the mountain tops,
Where the morning mists arise,
And in the glist'ning drop of dew
That in the valley lies;

And in the gloomy caverns deep,
Where sunless waters glide
And stalactic beauties have their birth,
There, too, He doth abide.

I see Him in the silv'ry stream
That to old ocean pours,
And in the wondrous bow that spans
Where "dread Niagara roars."

I hear His voice when the whistling wind
Around my dwelling blows,
And in the jingling hail and rain,
And music of the storm.

In the restless wood-bird's simple song
From thrush to whip-poor-will—
His presence is apparent
As a city on a hill.

The fragrance of each beauteous flower
Is but His scented speech,
And the glory of His eloquence
Far into my soul doth reach.

The light of sun and twinkling stars
Are embodiments of His smile,
And oh, how oft I upward gaze
And worship all the while!

Closer, closer still, I follow Him!
His language I understand;
Through every joy, and sorrow too,
He's with me hand in hand.

And when His mandate summons me
To cross death's darksome tide,
May I interpret the summons thus!
"Nestle closer to His side."

CLARENDON, ARK.

PITH AND POINT.

DEAD locks—"Bangs."

IN the agricultural papers we have many fertile lies airs.

THE person who retires with the sun must have a warm bed-fellow.

BOB INGERSOLL first lectured on hell, then on Burns, now on pain.

THE pastry cook is not afraid to beard the raisins in their layers and stone 'em.

YOU can't make a horse drink; but if he will not eat you can put a bit in his mouth.

AN exchange says: "Few men die of age." Why call them men if their not of age?

A DIVORCE court conundrum: What is the difference between husband and wife?

WHEN a man owes you, be polite, and as often as possible send him his little billy due.

WHEN a pilot dies on a New York ferry boat every other pilot drops his steer for him.

TEETOTALERS object to the theater because the house often gets full, and the audience gets intoxicated with delight.

A FOND mother in Leadville speaks of her late son as having been born in Michigan but raised in Colorado. The Vigilance Committee raised him.

"YOUNG man," said Mr. Daniel Rice, "do you want to go down to a drunkard's grave?" "Well," replied the young man, "I don't care if I do. Whereabouts is your family lot?"

THEY had their usual evening quarrel as they sat by the hearth. On one side lay quietly a blinking dog, and on the other a purring cat, and the old woman pleaded with her growling husband. "Yust look at dat gat und dat tog; dey nefer gwarrels nor fights like us." "Yah," said the old growler, "I knows dot; but yust die dem togedder one time, und den you see wot!"

A CONTEMPORARY asks *Puck*: "Is kissing dangerous?" and that paper answers: "That altogether depends. If the young lady ignores poisonous enamels, and her father doesn't enter the parlor in the midst of the labial exercises, kissing may be indulged in with impunity. Kissing another man's wife is dangerous, we believe—if her husband catches them in the act."

TEACHER (who is trying to explain the meaning of repentance)—"Suppose a bad boy were to steal an orange, and his good mother was to catch him with it, and take him by the hand gently, and tell him how wicked it is, and how very, very grieved she was, don't you think now that the little boy ought to feel sorry?" Sunday scholar—"Yessum." "And why, Marmaduke?" "Because—" "Because what, Marmy?" "'Cause he hain't et the or'nge befo' his ma cotch him and tuck it away fum him!"

THE preacher was talking to the Sunday-school about the power of religion, and the devotion of the zealous to the cause and their attendance upon the services. Finally he asked if there was anything to which people would go twice every Sunday and through the week as they did to church, when a small boy with a twisted tongue on the front seat spoke out, "Yeth, thir, a thircus would ketch 'em every pop, if they could git in free, like they do to church." The preacher thought it was time to sing.

BEFORE.

The cheerful fire brightly burns,
The gas bill keeps accruing,
The maiden fair new lessons learns,
The ardent youth ne'er homeward turns,
And onward speeds the wooing.

AFTER.

The flickering fire feebly burns,
The time has past for wooing;
The faded wife new lessons learns,
The husband seldom homeward turns
And onward speeds the ruing.

BISHOP QUINTARD, of Tennessee, a brother of two prominent business men of New York, has two boys named for those two brothers. Scene—The Bishop's house. Persons—The Bishop and his boys. George (loquitur)—"Yes, father, I am going to be a clergyman." Bishop—"Ed, are you going to be a clergyman, too?" Edward—"No, father; I think I had better be a New York merchant—to take care of George."

FROM 1869 to 1877, inclusive, 194 deaths—159 of men and 35 of women—from lightning are returned by the Registrar General as having occurred in England. But these returns are admittedly incomplete. In Prussia during the same period of time, with a population exceeding that of England and Wales by only some 5 per cent., according to a report from the Statistical Bureau of Berlin, 1,004 deaths were caused by lightning. In the forty-nine governments of European Russia, 4,540 deaths are recorded from this cause within five years, and 4,192 fires are attributed to the same meteoric energy.

SABBATH READING.

Bearing the Cross.

[illegible] divine! Thou who didst go
Willing with footsteps, sad and slow,
Bowed down beneath such weight of woe
As only Thou canst ever know,
What debt of love I owe to Thee
That Thou the cross didst bear for me!

The pain, the shame, the grief, were Thine,
The pardon and the peace are mine;
Springs in my heart Thy life divine,
And opening heavens above me shine,
While all my powers sing praise to Thee
That Thou the cross hast borne for me.

And Thou dost call me to the cross,
And for its sake all else but loss
Must I esteem. Earth's gold is dross,
Her favor vain, her fame a gloss;
How can they tempt me from the place
Where I may look upon Thy face!

In lowly fellowship with Thee
Let me a burden-bearer be,
And for life's painful mystery
Teach me Thy loving sympathy;
Thus so my cross I, too, may bear,
And so Thy cup of sorrow share.

Old Hickory's Deathbed

Mrs. Wilcox was present at the General's death one bright and beautiful Sabbath morning in the June of 1845, and she describes it as a scene never to be forgotten. He bade them all adieu in the tenderest terms and enjoined them, old and young, white and black, to meet him in heaven. All were in tears, and when he breathed his last the outburst of grief was irrepressible. The congregation at the Presbyterian church on the plantation, which the General had built to gratify his deceased wife, the morning service over, came flocking to the mansion as his eyes were closing and added their bewailment to the general sorrow. Shortly after this mournful event Mrs. W. encountered a old servant in the kitchen who was sobbing as though her heart would break. "Old missus is gone," she brokenly said to the child, "an' now old massa's gone, dey's all gone, and dey was our best frens. An' old massa, not satisfied teachin' us how to live, has now teached us how to die." The poor, unlettered creature did not know that she was paraphrasing one of the most beautiful passages in Tickell's elegy upon the "Death of Addison:"

He taught us how to live, and (oh, too high
The price for knowledge!) taught us how to die.

—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Black Angel.

Did you ever see one?

I have.

Most people suppose that angels have shining faces, shedding light around them, and are arrayed in garments as white as snow. All black angels are thought to be ministers of evil.

But I believe that seldom has an angel walked the earth with a better mission than the black angel I am writing about. Assuredly it was an angel's mission.

She had a very dark face, but it expressed amiability, uprightness, and sincerity. You could not have mistaken either her character or her mission, if you had chanced to meet this woman, either in church or by the way. Let me describe her. She was a a washerwoman.

"I never thought that angels were washerwomen," says an unthinking reader.

"Humpbacked, poor, without a family—almost homeless."

"Homeless?"

All this, yet sent forth as a minister of good to those whom others would not seek.

She came to my study. With her was a young woman for whom she had been praying that God would lead from evil ways.

The sexton tried to send both her and her companion away, when the two came to the church. But there was the purpose of an angel written on her face, and he saw it.

When she had been admitted I learned her story. She had been employed by this young woman, who was leading an immoral life. In her visits to the rooms of her employer she had seen the degradation of an outcast's life, and her whole sympathies had been aroused. She longed to lead her back to the paths of virtue, and to God. Rescue her she must, for had not her Master forgiven a Magdalen. This became her aim—her prayer—her mission.

Night after night she followed the young woman in her evening walks in the streets. Whenever she seemed about to join a bad companion, the black angel walked between the two, her heart uplifted to God.

She did not speak. Not a word of reproach or expostulation escaped her lips. Both man and woman sometimes assailed her with angry words, but she did not heed them. She felt that she was God's messenger of mercy and of warning.

This silent, preserving, loving remonstrance aginst sin could not fail in its ministry of good. Months passed. The black angel triumphed.

Conscience-stricken the wanderer was induced to come to my study. And there shrinking, yet longing after the better life, she was led to turn from the way that leads to death, to purity, and peace, and consecration to Him whose divine love and pity can save from sin even an outcast.

I would like to give the history of this restored wanderer. I have only space to say that the black angel on earth rejoices to-day in sympathy with all the angels in heaven over a reformation, the fruits of which are abiding.

How little it concerns us whether we be poor or rich, educated or ignorant, white or black, if, indeed, our lives are angelic in their efforts to help others. This is life's great business after all. Christ's spirit dwelt in the heart of this black angel, and her feet did not do her Master's bidding in vain.

REV. S. H. TYNG JR.

Carbolic Acid as a Prophylactic of Scarlet Fever.

Mr. C. E. Wright, of this city, has been experimenting with carbolic acid as a prophylactic of scarlet fever, and is favorably impressed with its efficiency. It seems to abort the disease. In numerous cases persons in an infected household who took the acid have every one escaped infection, while all who failed to take it were attacked. In the family of Mr. C. L. Divine, foreman of the *Journal* composing-room, all who took it escaped, while the servant-girl, who refused to take it, is now down with the disease. The subject is one worthy the study of every physician, and, if the theory is established, the discovery is one of the most important ever made in medicine. The Doctor puts five drops of acid in a half glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful four or five times a day.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE CHURCH ROAD.

Burdette's Interview with the Railroad Brakeman.

On the road once more, with Lebanon fading away in the distance, the fat passenger drumming idly on the window pane, the cross passenger sound asleep and the tall thin passenger reading "Gen. Grant's Tour Around the World," and wondering why "Green's August Flower" should be printed above the doors of "A Buddhist Temple at Benares." To me comes the brakeman, and, seating himself on the arm of the seat, says:

"I went to church yesterday."

"Yes?" I said, with that interested inflection that asks for more. "And what church did you attend?"

"Which do you guess?" he asked.

"Some union mission church?" I hazarded.

"Naw," he said, "I don't like to run on these branch roads very much. I don't often go to church, and when I do, I want to run on the main line, where your run is regular and you go on schedule time and don't have to wait on connections. I don't like to run on a branch. Good enough, but I don't like it."

"Episcopal?" I guessed.

"Limited express," he said, "all palace cars and $2 extra for a seat; fast time and only stop at the big stations. Nice line, but too exhaustive for a brakeman. All train-men in uniform; conductor's punch and lantern silver-plated, and no train-boys allowed. Then the passengers are allowed to talk back at the conductor, and it makes them too free and easy. No, I couldn't stand the palace cars. Rich road, though. Don't often hear of a receiver being appointed for that line. Some mighty nice people travel on it, too."

"Universalist?" I suggested.

"Broad gauge," said the brakeman; "does too much complimentary business. Everybody travels on a pass. Conductor doesn't get a fare once in fifty miles. Stops at all flag stations and won't run into anything but a union depot. No smoking car on the train. Train orders are rather vague, though, and the train-men don't get along well with the passengers. No, I didn't go to the Universalist, though I know some awfully good men who run on that road."

"Presbyterian?" I asked.

"Narrow gauge, eh?" said the brakeman; "pretty track, straight as a rule; tunnel right through a mountain rather than go around it; spirit-level grade; passengers have to show their tickets before they get on the train. Mighty strict road, but the cars are a little narrow; have to sit one in a seat and no room in the aisle to dance. Then there's no stop-over tickets allowed; got to go straight through to the station you're ticketed for, or you can't get on at all. When the car's full, no extra coaches; cars built at the shops to hold just so many and nobody else allowed on. But you don't hear of an accident on that road; it's run right up to the rules."

"Maybe you joined the Free Thinkers?" I said.

"Scrub road," said the brakeman; "dirt road-bed, and no ballast; no time card and no train dispatcher. All trains run wild, and every engineer makes his own time just as he pleases. Smoke if you want to; kind of go-as-you-please road. Too many side tracks, and every switch wide open all the time, with the switchman sound asleep, and the target-lamp dead out. Get on as you please, and get off when you want to. Don't have to show your tickets, and the conductor isn't expected to do anything but amuse the passengers. No, sir; I was offered a pass, but I don't like the line. I don't like to travel on a road that has no terminus. Do you know, sir, I asked a Division Superintendent where that road run to, and he said he hoped to die if he knew. I asked him if the General Superintendent could tell me, and he said he didn't believe they had a General Superintendent, and if they had, he didn't know anything more about the road than the passengers. I asked him who he reported to, and he said, 'nobody.' I asked a conductor who he got his orders from, and he said he didn't take orders from any living man or dead ghost. And when I asked the engineer who he got his orders from, he said he'd like to see anybody give him orders; he'd run that train to suit himself, or he'd run it into the ditch. Now, you see, sir, I'm a railroad man, and I don't care to run on a road that has no time, makes no connections, runs nowhere, and has no Superintendent. It may be all right, but I've railroaded too long to understand it."

"Did you try the Methodist?" I said.

"Now you're shouting," he said, with some enthusiasm. "Nice road, eh? Fast time and plenty of passengers. Engines carry a power of steam, and don't you forget it; steam gauge shows 100, and enough all the time. Lively road; when the conductor shouts 'All aboard!' you can hear him to the next station. Every train lamp shines like a headlight. Stop-over checks given on all through tickets; passenger can drop off the train as often as he likes, do the stations two or three days, and hop on the next revival train that comes thundering along. Good, whole-souled, companionable conductors; ain't any road in the country where the passengers feel more at home. No passes; every passenger pays full traffic rates for his ticket. Wesleyanhouse air-brakes on all trains, too; pretty safe road, but I didn't ride over it yesterday."

"Maybe you went to the Congregational church?" I said.

"Popular road," said the brakeman; "an old road, too; one of the very oldest in this country. Good road-bed and comfortable cars. Well-managed road, too; Directors don't interfere with Division Superintendents and train orders. Road's mighty popular, but it's pretty independent, too. See, didn't one of its Division Superintendents down East discontinue one of the oldest stations on the line two or three years ago? But it's a mighty pleasant road to travel on. Always has such a splendid class of passengers."

"Perhaps you tried the Baptist?" I guessed once more.

"Ah, ha!" said the brakeman, "she's a daisy, isn't she? River road; beautiful curves; sweep around anything to keep close to the river, but it's all steel rail and rock ballast, single track all the way and not a side track from the roundhouse to the terminus. Takes a heap of water to run it, though; double tanks at every station, and there isn't an engine in the shops that can pull a pound or run a mile with less than two gauges. But it runs through a lovely country; these river roads always do; river on one side and hills on the other, and it's a steady climb up the grade all the way till the run ends where the fountainhead of the river begins. Yes, sir, I'll take the river road every time for a lovely trip, sure connections and good time, and no prairie dust blowing in at the windows. And yesterday, when the conductor came around for the tickets with a little basket punch, I didn't ask him to pass me, but I paid my fare like a little man—25 cents for an hour's run and a little concert by the passengers throwed in. I tell you, Pilgrim, you take the river road when you want—"

But just here the long whistle from the engine announced a station, and the brakeman hurried to the door, shouting:

"Zionsville! This train makes no stops between here and Indianapolis!"

INDIANA ITEMS.

A NUMBER of white families have arrived in Grant county from North Carolina.

SCARLET fever has broken out afresh at Kokomo, and the public schools are again closed.

JEREMIAH WAMPLE, of Bainbridge, is the oldest man in Putnam county. He was born in 1780.

DR. MCCRILLIS, an old man of 70 years, was sentenced to the penitentiary by a Delaware county jury.

A BEAUTIFUL block of granite from Maine has been received by the State House Commissioners.

PROF. G. F. MEAD, Superintendent of Public Schools at Union City, died last week after a short illness.

PROF. CAMPBELL, of Wabash College, has placed a brush dynamo-electric machine in Peck Scientific Hall.

BISHOP BOWMAN, has dedicated the new Greencastle Methodist Episcopal Church, known as College Avenue Church.

IT is said negotiations are pending looking to the consolidation of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons with the Indiana Asbury University.

THOMAS BURGESS, merchant, of Glenwood, Rush county, settled up his affairs, took his little boy, turned his business over to his wife, and left for parts unknown.

A SALOON-KEEPER at Pittsboro, Hendricks county, for selling liquor in violation of law, and in some cases without license, in others to minors, was fined in six cases $165.

THE report of the Jeffersonville State penitentiary, made to Gov. Williams, gives the receipts as $71,470.28; the expenditures, $68,319.73; number of convicts, 593, and the daily average number, 624.

ONE of the large coal-pits at Pierceville, Ripley county, containing sixty cords of wood, exploded the other night, and the shock was felt for two miles around. Bricks were thrown 300 yards.

THE location of the starch works in Franklin is assured. Surveyors have laid out the ground, and work will be commenced in a few days. The works will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000, and will give employment to a large number of workmen.

A DISEASE has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of Newpoint, which generally proves fatal within twenty-four hours from the first attack. They become weak in the back, stiff in the joints, and unable to move. The disease proves most fatal to the young cattle.

A 2-YEAR-OLD child of Sheriff Smith was fatally poisoned at Greensburg, last week. The father presented the child with a set of building blocks which were painted green, and the infant during the past week had been in the habit of putting them in its mouth and licking the paint therefrom.

BY the end of the next building season the new State House will be built up to the second story, and the iron cross-beams put in place. By that time $500,000 will have been expended. The contractors have already expended $50,000 more than they have received from the Board of Commissioners.

DANIEL P. KERUIN, who was sent to the State prison Oct. 21, 1865, for twenty-one years, for manslaughter, was discharged March 21, 1879, his good time amounting to seven years. Good time is reckoned, for the first year, one day off each month; for the second year, two days off each month, and so on in arithmetical progression.

A GREENCASTLE correspondent says that some of the farmers in Putnam county have tried hemp culture with very satisfactory results. Experiments show that an average yield of hemp is half a ton to the acre, worth at present prices $65. Allowing $30 for the cost of seed, labor and interest, leaves a clear profit of $35 per acre, which is much better than raising corn.

JOHN F. FILLEY, aged 74, was found dead recently on the floor of his house, in Spencer township, Harrison county, horribly gnawed by rats. He appeared to have been dead a week. There was no food in the house, and nothing to prepare food with. He was refused credit for flour three weeks ago, and it is supposed he died of starvation, though he had money hid away and owned a good farm of 100 acres. He lived alone and was a widower.

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

Reported by Senator Hill, of Georgia, in Answer to a Letter from a Vermont Inquirer.

DEAR SIR: You ask, "Do you favor Gen. Grant for President under any consideration (as some people claim)? Has Grant any following among Southern Democrats, and in case of his nomination by the Republicans do you think he could carry a single Southern State?"

I do not favor Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency under any contingency I can now imagine. Gen. Grant does have some following in the South among those who say they are Democrats, but if nominated by the Republican party he could not carry a single Southern State.

There are a few men in the South who are still unfriendly to the Union. Having failed to dissolve that Union by secession they now hope to see a worse result practically accomplished through the opposite extreme of centralism and despotism. They believe this result can be reached more certainly and speedily through the third election of Gen. Grant than by any other means. An illustration of this class is furnished by Gen. Toombs of my own State, who sent a congratulatory letter to Gen. Grant at Chicago, ending with the expression, "Death to the Union." But this class are very few, and they are all intense original secessionists.

There are also a few men at the South who, while not unfriendly to the Union, have utterly despaired of the preservation of that Union under our constitutional system, who believe its subversion in principle has already been accomplished, and its subversion in form is only a question of time; and they believe this inevitable result can be reached more easily and with less shock through Gen. Grant than through any other man. I doubt whether both of these classes combined number 100 men in Georgia, but they are men of intelligence, and they entertain with favor the idea of electing Gen. Grant nominally for a third term and really for life.

There is a third class in the South who believe Gen. Grant will be elected by the Northern people anyhow; who know his partiality for his friends, and who expect, by announcing themselves as his foremost friends in the South, to command the offices which will then be in his gift. These last are more numerous and more noisy and less intelligent than the two first classes mentioned above, but they are too weak in every sense to authorize any chance of giving the electoral vote of any Southern State to Gen. Grant.

Nearly all the Southern people have a kindly feeling for Gen. Grant. He is stronger at the South than any other Republican. Our people will never forget his manly and magnanimous conduct toward them at the close of the war. If he had manifested the same magnanimity in his administration of the Government he would have become an idol with the Southern people. But his seeming disregard or ignorance of constitutional obligations; his use of the army to sustain the carpet-bag plunderers; his encouragement of the Returning Board frauds, both in State and Federal elections, and his unexpected subserviency to bad men who filled the world with scandals during his administration, have fully convinced our people that Gen. Grant was not equal to his grand opportunities and ought not again to be trusted with power, however personally honest and kind he may be.

It is a national calamity that the Northern people are not permitted to understand the real views and feelings of the Southern people, and those who prevent such understanding are the worst enemies of both sections. Let me state one fact. All thinking men in the South feel and believe that our constitutional system of free government is in very great peril of final and complete overthrow. With the few exceptions I mentioned before we are naturally more anxious to avert that overthrow than are the Northern people. Why should we feel more anxious? It is because our Southern people feel and believe that the causes which produce this peril have derived much strength—perhaps their chief strength—from *their own act—the act of secession.* While not so intended by them, they yet see that the sectional spirit which dominates the Republican party, and which enables that party to dominate the Northern people, has grown to its dangerous proportions through the passions engendered by secession and the war. If, therefore, this sectional spirit shall finally plunge all sections of our country into despotism, the Southern people feel that they will be held in history as largely responsible for that result, although such result will have been wrought by the Republican party and in a direction directly the opposite of secession.

It is thus proper and natural that our people in the South should be anxious above all people to allay the sectional heats their own conduct so greatly inflamed; to restore the constitutional integrity their own mistake so wofully unsettled, and to preserve the union of States their own madness so nearly destroyed. The fact I have just stated will explain much of Southern history since the war. There never was such a social, industrial and political revolution as that into which we of the South were so suddenly thrust by the result of the war. So, also, there never was such an ordeal of humiliation, insult, robbery and wrong as that through which we were forced to pass in the negro domination and carpet-bag rule of reconstruction. That some resentments were provoked, I do not deny. That some excesses were retaliated, I freely admit; and that some temporary violent remedies were resorted to in the desperation of self-preservation, I concede. But when the history of that terrible ordeal shall be fully known, the world will be amazed at the forbearance, the endurance, the patience and the self-controlling courage which the great mass of the Southern people exhibited. Our people were largely enabled to exhibit these rare virtues because they knew that those who inflicted the wrongs derived their power to inflict them from the passions engendered by secession, and because they saw also that every groan, every murmur, every protest and every individual excess or indiscretion was eagerly caught up by their plunderers, and exaggerated and heralded before the Northern people as evidence of a continuing spirit of rebellion, in order to continue their oppressors in power.

The Southern people have lost everything by sectionalism. The Republican party owes all its successes, all its power and all its offices to this same sectionalism. The Southern people desire above all things to put an end to the sectionalism which has destroyed them. The Republican party desires above all things to keep alive the sectionalism which has made them. But the Republican party cannot keep alive that sectionalism, if the Northern masses can once fully understand the present feelings and views of the Southern people; and, therefore, it is that the leaders and journals of the Republican party are determined that the masses of the North never shall understand the masses of the South. It is to prevent the Northern people from understanding the Southern people that the leaders, journals and beneficiaries of sectionalism have persistently misrepresented everything in the South with all the energy which the greed for power can inspire.

In the last Presidential count the Southern Democrats insisted upon submitting to the loss of a President elected by the people rather than hazard the dangers of another civil war. Yet Republican leaders who knew this fact, and who in private here expressed warm admiration for it, went home to their people and represented that the country would be in danger again if the South, with the Democratic party, should again obtain power! And every Republican partisan paper daily emphasized the falsehood.

During the late extra session it was well known that while the Southern Democrats desired the repeal of certain laws, and most especially an odious jury law under which nearly all white men in the South could be excluded from the Federal jury-box, they were yet determined never to adjourn without voting appropriations to support the Government. Yet the Republicans who knew this brazenly represented to the Northern people "that the rebels, having failed to shoot the Government to death, were seeking to starve it to death!" And all the Republican papers repeated the slander.

All Southern Democrats have admitted on all occasions that secession was settled by the war and it would be treason to attempt again to resort it. But because they believe what the constitution so plainly says, "that the powers not delegated to the United States are secured to the States respectively or to the people," these Republican leaders and journals have actually sought to create a panic at the North by affecting to believe that the South is again reviving the doctrine of secession.

These instances, with many others, illustrate the two great facts: (1) That the Southern people desire to allay sectionalism; and (2) that the Republican party, as a party, is determined that sectionalism shall be kept alive. The truth is, the Republican party is of the essence of sectionalism. Outside of sectionalism that party has neither history, nor policy, nor purpose, nor arguments. When it shall cease to be sectional, it will cease to exist. But sectionalism is the very death of the South. We can have neither hope nor life save in a broad constitutional nationalism. It is not possible, therefore, for Gen. Grant or any other man nominated by the sectional Republican party to carry a single Southern State. I admit the Democratic party is not, in all respects, what we desire. There is much in the history of that party I cannot approve, and it vacillates now on some questions in a manner which is mortifying. But with all its faults it is the only party in sight with which any man can affiliate who sincerely desires to fraternize the feelings, nationalize the interests, and constitutionalize the Government of the American people.

It would, indeed, be a glorious movement which could bring all good patriots, North and South, who hate sectionalism and desire to restore honest government into cordial co-operation. The Southern people would hail such a movement with delight. We of the South present no names for Presidential honors. I believe the very best thing which could happen would be an administration of the Government by a wise Southern statesman, for it would be the pride and pleasure of such a statesman to so administer our national affairs as to banish from the minds of the Northern people the last vestige of distrust and apprehension of Southern national fidelity growing out of past sectional controversies. But we are aware that the sectional temper of the North is not in condition to reason calmly on this subject and would not brook such a suggestion. Therefore no thoughtful man in the South is even expecting such honors. All we expect or ask is that Northern statesmen shall be presented who will do equal justice to all sections, and whose lives show that they do not regard the abuse and calumny of any section as the test of loyalty to the Union. There are many such statesmen in every State of the North in both parties, but not one such is even spoken of for the Republican nomination. I can name men in New England—even in Massachusetts—who would administer the Government in a spirit worthy of Washington, and either one of whom the Southern people would rejoice in aiding to elevate to that high position.

After all, such men must ultimately be chosen, or the people will lose the right to choose at all. The people must end the triumphs of fraud, or fraud will end the liberties of the people, and that, too, at no distant day.

Very truly yours, BENJ. H. HILL.

GRANT.

His Vulnerable Record—"A Perfect Mine of Electioneering Ammunition."

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

When more that two years ago the *Republican* pointed out the first beginning of the third-term movement and suggested the probability of Grant's nomination in 1880, no Democratic journal and very few Republican organs were willing to admit that there was even a chance of such an occurrence. The dullest eye has no difficulty in discerning the signs of the times now, and the last lingering doubt is removed from the minds of intelligent and impartial observers by the result of the Utica Convention, hotly contested as it was by the friends of Mr. Blaine. True, that result has been foreshadowed for some weeks past and belongs to the class of events usually called "cut and dried," but this does not lessen either its significance or its influence. When delegations from the two foremost States of the Union unite upon the same candidate, his success is well-nigh assured; and when it is known that Illinois will follow the example of Pennsylvania and New York that success becomes practically a certainty. The engineers of the third-term movement have displayed a strategical skill never surpassed in American politics, and deserve the triumph awaiting them at Chicago. Everybody knows, of course, that there is powerful opposition to Grant in his own party. It made itself conspicuously felt at yesterday's convention. It is known to possess great strength in Pennsylvania, and, if concentrated and properly directed, would easily secure his defeat. But the third-term movement is what is know in politics as "a machine." The opposition is not. That explains the whole matter. Pennsylvania and New York having spoken, and there being no doubt that Illinois will speak the same way and with equal emphasis, most of the other States are likely to fall into line without much kicking. Ohio will probably stand by Sherman. Maine is sure for Blaine, and these two gentlemen will get strong support elsewhere, but support within the range of present possibilities is not sufficient to make either of them a dangerous competitor. The Sherman-Blaine strength is hopelessly divided, while that of Grant is thoroughly united, and is marching forward with that calm confidence which is the best guaranty of victory, and nothing short of a special Providence can prevent the victory. Democrats have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the prospect. If they could have the naming of the Republican candidate he would be Grant. If they could not beat him they can beat nobody. No other prominent Republican has such a vulnerable record, such a quantity and quality of administrative scandal attaching to him, such associations of fraud, corruption, and general rottenness. He is a perfect mine of electioneering ammunition, and dig where you will, from 1869 to 1877, the "richness is sure to appear." The history of his two terms, even as written by Republican pens, is an unanswerable argument against a third term if there was no established precedent in the way. With such a nominee as the Democrats are likely to select, they can make the campaign an offensive one from beginning to end, and that they will be assisted by a large number of Republicans, rank and file, who do not want, and will not have, any more Grantism, at any price, there is every reason to believe.

GRANT TO ELECT HIMSELF.

He Will See That He Gets His Place—It Means Revolution.

(From the Nation, Republican.)

Now, what Gen. Grant's supporters propose is, in fact, that in case he—one of the candidates—should not be satisfied with the decision of Congress, he should count the votes himself, admitting such as he thought entitled to admission and rejecting all others, and that if the result thus reached satisfied him he was elected, he should take possession of the White House with an armed force and should set the majority in both houses of Congress at defiance and begin the discharge of executive functions. There are probably not many of them who like to see the plan set down in this way in black and white beforehand, but there is no denying the correctness of this description of it. This is what is meant, and the only thing that can be meant, by choosing a military man for the Presidency, because, if elected (in his own opinion), "he will see that he gets the place." In plain English it means revolution. It means the introduction into the Government of the practice of having each candidate pass on his own claims to the Presidency, and then fight in order to assert them. It means that we have reached a stage in our politics in which strategical skill and military courage are the best qualifications for our chief officer, as they were for the Kings of the Huns, Visigoths and Lombards.

Don't Whip.

The following has been handed us for publication by one who is greatly interested in the proper treatment of children in regard to their government:

A parent who doesn't know how to govern a child without whipping it ought to surrender the care of that child to some wiser person. Sportsmen once thought it was necessary to lash their dogs in training them for the field. They know now that the whip should never be used. Horsemen once thought that it was necessary to whip colts to teach them to start and stop at the word, and pull steadily. They know now that an apple is better than the lash, and a caress better than a blow. If dogs and horses can be thus educated without punishment, what is there in our children which makes it necessary to slap and pound them? Have they less intelligence? have they cold hearts? are they lower in the scale of being? We have heard many people say, "If we were to bring up another child, we would never whip it." They are wise, but a little too late. Instead of God doing so little for children that they must be whipped into goodness, he has done so much for them that even whipping can't ruin them—that is, as a rule. But, alas, there are many exceptions to this rule. Many children are of such quality that a blow makes them cowardly, or reckless, or deceitful, or permanently ugly. Whipping makes them steal. Whipping breaks their spirit. Whipping makes them hate their parents. Whipping makes home distasteful—makes the boys runaways, makes the girls seek happiness anywhere and anyhow. Whipping is barbarous. Don't whip.—*Golden Rule.*

An Unlucky Speculation in Paris.

The morning edition of the *Globe*, which has been running about nine months as an organ of the Left Center, and as the only daily eight-page paper in France, has ceased. This unfortunate morning *Globe* was announced with great flourishes of trumpets. Its nine months' existence represents to the interested parties a deficit of 800,000 francs.—*Parisian.*

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR., when in full dress, wears $800,000 worth of diamonds.

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(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co., [illegible] ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES. and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's-foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, W ins, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

The Constitutional Amendments.

Below we give the proposed amendments to the constitution of Indiana as they have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses of the general assemblies of 1877 and 1879, and by an act of the last general assembly, approved March 10, 1879, these said amendments are to be submitted to the electors of the state of Indiana for ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1880. The law providing for the submission of these amendments to the electors of the state enacts that the "secretary of state shall procure ballots of blue paper, on each of which shall be printed the proposed amendments, and below each amendment shall be printed the word 'Yes' in one line, and in another line the word 'No;' that any qualified elector may vote for or against any amendment by depositing one of said ballots in the ballot-box. If he intends to vote for any amendment, he shall leave thereunder the word 'Yes,' and erase the word 'No' by drawing a line across it, or otherwise. If he intends to vote against any amendment, the word 'Yes' shall in like manner be stricken out and the word 'No' left; and if both words are allowed to remain, without either of them being so erased, the vote shall not be counted either way." These amendments are designated by numbers, and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, numbers 7 and 8 having failed to receive a majority of votes of both branches of the last general assembly.

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 2 ARTICLE 2.

Reads as follows:—

In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend section 2 of article 2 so as to read as follows:—

In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resideded in the state during the six months, and in the township sixty

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 5, ARTICLE 2.

Reads as follows:

No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Simply provides for the striking out of the whole of section 5, article 2, as given above.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 14, ARTICLE 2.

Reads as follows:—

All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October.

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Amend section 14, article 2, so as to read as follows:

All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law. Provided, that the general assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts, of general and appelate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officers shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE 4.

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this constitution, and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of 21.

Sec. 5. The number of senators and representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants, above 21 years of age, in each: Provided that the first and second elections of members of the general assembly, under this constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the general assembly, before the adoption of this constitution.

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Provides for striking the word "white" from sections 4 and 5, as given above, conforming the same to the constitution of the United States.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—14TH CLAUSE OF SEC. 22, ART. 4.

Reads as follows:—

In relation to fees and salaries.

AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Provides for adding to the clause above given, so that it would read as follows:—

In relation to fees or salaries, except the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required.

—o—

CONSTITUTION—SECTION 1, ARTICLE 7.

Reads as follows:—

The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, in circuit courts and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may establish.

AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Provides for striking the words "such inferior courts" and substituting the words "such other courts." The section as amended will read as follows:

"The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and such other courts as the general assembly may establish."

—o—

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE 13.

Reads as follows:—

Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in the state after the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the state contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the state, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their decendants, as may be in the state at the adoption of this constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Strikes out the entire thirteenth article, and in lieu thereof inserts the following:

"No political or municipal corporation in this state shall ever become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding 2 per centum on the value of taxable property within said corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporations shall be void; provided that in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value within the limits of such corporatin, the public authorities, in their discotion, may incur obligations necessey for public protection and defenseto such amount as may be requestarin such petition."

What is the Use?

[New York Sun.]

What is the use of getting into the national democratic convention, if the candidates nominated by that convention are doomed to certain defeat? What difference does it make whether the Kelly delegation or the Tilden delegation, or both or neither, be admitted, so long as two delegations are sent? For if two sets of delegates go to the convention from this state, it is pretty sure that the republicans will carry the state by a decisive majority.

We believe Judge Church could carry this state if Mr. Tilden would heartily support him. We believe Mr. Tilden could carry the state if there were no coldness on the part of Judge Church and his friends.

The reason we blame Mr. Tilden for this condition of things is because we think there is no good and sufficient cause for its existence. It has seemed to us a fatal mistake in Mr. Tilden's tactics that he has tried to control everything in detail. Having had the chance at the presidency, he should have been conte t with that and have left all other political and official honors to be shared by the several sections of the democratic party as they themselves could best distribute them.

We are certain that Judge Church would have buried the tomahawk and have burned the calumet on the most honorable basis—the only basis for gentlemen and statesmen—the basis of true friendship for the future, without huckstering, without terms, and without conditions. Woe worth the day was it when Mr. Tilden hesitated and failed to embrace this one, golden, grand opportunity of his life.

Now all is discord. It is said that John Kelly is a shortsighted and incapable leader; but he was powerful enough to defeat Gov. Robinson.

If anybody can tell us where in the present deplorable condition of things a ray of sunshine is to be discovered lighting up the immediate future of the democratic party in the state of New York we will feel obliged for the information.

We know the Kelly men have an answer" all ready: Kill off Tilden. "The Tilden men respond: Kill off Kelly." But neither of these gentlemen is quite ready to be killed off.

If Mr. Tilden were as adroit as he is reputed to be, and as cunning as he is in some respects able, he would have seen to it that these dissensions in the party should never have reached their present height and dimensions.

But Mr. Kelly and Mr. Tilden are both two old to be made over. Such as they are we have them for leaders—almost certainly leaders to defeat.

Mark Twain's Birth-place Again.

[Glasgow, Ky. Times.]

The following letter from a lady well known in Louisville, and a near relative of Mark Twain's would seem to effectually settle the vexed question of that gentleman's birth-place. His mother was quite probably present on that interesting occasion, and her testimony, in common reason, ought to be conclusive:

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 12, 1880—Mr. Editor: I think it time this matter of "Mark Twain's" birth-place was settled. Knowing no better authority than his mother, for such information, I asked the good lady, when she was visiting our house about five years ago, to please to gratify my curiosity on the subject, which she did by saying: "Sam was born in a little village in Missouri, called 'Florida.' "It was a small place; they only lived there a short time, but that is where he first saw daylight, according to his mothers best recollection. His name is Samuel Langhorn Clemens. His mother's maiden name was Jane Lampton; his wife was Olivia Langdon. I have visited Mark at his beautiful home in Hartford and am personally acquainted with all his family, and know whereof I speak. Very Respectfully,

TIP SANDERS.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 00 p m	[illegible] p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 53 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4.15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 33 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 50 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	6 06 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 06 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R
SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH,
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada.
TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 30am	1 25pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 [illegible]am	2 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 m
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 06pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	2 25pm	10 55pm	8 40pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	—
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35a m	m
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	m
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40 m
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	7 08pm	2 10pm	5 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	2 06am	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 20pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		8 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 03am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 08	3 03	4 28
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv.	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	4 36
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 50pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	8 00	4 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	5 20am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 27	1 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 32	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 25
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 56	8 00
Garrett lv.	12 18	1 25	6 25am
Avilla	12 28	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 56	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 16, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 15	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 50	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 20	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH
ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC
R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:36 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	1:17 a. m	Accom'n	7:18 a. m.
Local F't	5:05 p. m.	Local F't	7:18 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr at Logansport	7:10 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or North w'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

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By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 29-1y

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THERMALINE

A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent AGUE REMEDY IN THE WORLD

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CHILLS & FEVER

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LAXATINE.

Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. 7 cents each. All Drug Stores.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS. Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Elhers, druggists, Auburn, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 18, 1880. Number 12.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN, GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTTS HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel Learned, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. OLIVER P. LEARNED, Administrator.

March 5, 1880. 1-3w.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 52-1

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

FRIDAY, APRIL SECOND, 1880,

at the late residence of Samuel Learned, deceased, in Troy township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all of his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of 2 horses, 21 head of cattle, 60 head of sheep, 16 hogs, and a large lot of farming utensils.

A credit of nine (9) months will be given on all sums of $3,00 or over, with interest at six (6) per cent from date, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sums under $3,00, cash.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Administrator.

March 11, 1880. 11 4w

HUSSELMAN & LEAS, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Notice to Non Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } s s.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880, Henry Solomon is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce by Eliza Solomon, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24th, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 8th day of March, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

11-3w B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Lautzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale separately at public auction, on the premises

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1880,

the following tracts of land, situate in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen [13], and part of the northeast quarter of said section, bounded by a line commencing at a point seventy [70] rods south of the northwest corner of the south half of said northeast quarter, and running thence east on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the east line of said section, thence south to the southeast corner of said northeast quarter, thence west on the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the center of said section, thence north to the place of beginning. All in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. HENRY HISER, Administrator.

1,859 Marriages in DeKalb County During the Last Ten Years.

The following table shows the number of marriages in DeKalb county, by months, during the calendar years 1870 to 1879 inclusive:

MONTHS.	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	Total
January	13	13	16	13	14	13	15	18	11	11	137
February	15	10	16	15	17	16	14	9	8	9	128
March	16	15	19	22	16	15	18	14	10	16	161
April	19	15	15	16	22	14	12	19	11	10	153
May	4	13	12	14	13	14	13	19	12	11	125
June	10	6	16	6	13	15	15	13	15	13	122
July	12	8	8	10	8	8	9	12	10	8	93
August	12	8	17	8	11	14	7	13	11	13	114
September	14	17	13	21	15	15	19	18	13	23	168
October	19	20	20	24	20	20	25	21	30	20	219
November	12	21	13	24	24	19	20	19	20	27	199
December	21	25	22	28	27	23	21	23	24	29	245
TOTAL	167	171	181	201	200	188	188	198	175	190	1859

[Last week.]

Newville.

—Weather cool, and roads bad as usual.

—Oscar and Ralston Young are getting ready to go to Kansas in a few days, if the latter's health will permit.

—Messrs. Moody & Young sold eleven hundred and twenty dollars worth of sheep last Monday, which were the last they had on hand.

—Mrs. Nancy Cole and Loran Cole recently transferred three acres of land in Newville township to a Mr. Boles, for three hundred dollars.

—P. M. Lawrence, of Bourbon, has been making a visit at home, after an absence of two years. He returned to Bourbon last Friday. ALPHA.

St. Joe.

—School will end this week.

—The roads are improving slowly.

—Singing school Friday night at the church.

—J. D. Leighty visited Kendallville Friday.

—Rev. Oviatt, of Newville, preached here last Sabbath.

—C. H. Whiney has purchased the Rhodabeck property, and will soon become a citizen of St. Joe.

—G. H. Munn, Lon Gibson, D. H. Murray and Phil Smith, of Newville, were in town last Thursday.

—A telephone connecting the depot with Case & Olds' store is in running order, and the boys say it is a nice thing.

—The teachers' association of the Hosington school-house is a thing of the past, having adjourned last Tuesday evening sine die.

—Through the courtesy of D. A. Courter, at Garrett, a special train was sent to St. Joe for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the funeral of the late Geo. H. K. Moss.

—Augustus Coburn has enlisted under the banner of Charlie Dean, and has taken his departure for Alabama, where Mr. Dean has a large tract of land on which several saw-mills will be erected.

—S. B. Rex, who has been in the grocery business here for the past six months, has moved to Newville, having traded his property here to Alex. Filley. The latter has now become a fixture at St. Joe.

—The St. Joe correspondent (?) of the Republican got the name of the new church at this place badly mixed last week. If Charley will read the inscription (if he can read) on the corner stone, it may have a tendency to enlighten him some. SPARKS.

Carr's Corners.

—John Sheffer is happy; its a boy this time.

—There was a pleasant little surprise party at the residence of Calvin Grube last Wednesday evening. All present enjoyed themselves.

—The saw-mill of Sheets & Thomas has been doing an immense business this winter. They are at present sawing out ash and walnut lumber for shipment.

—A school meeting was held at the school-house Saturday evening, and it was decided by the members of the district not to have a summer term of school, but to have a six-months' fall and winter term. Several other districts have adopted the same plan, and we understand a large number of the people are trying to adopt it throughout the county They seem to think it a good plan, except that it will throw a large number of our lady teachers out of employment.

—Last Wednesday being the closing day of the school taught by A. H. Provines, a number of the people of the district concluded to give him a surprise. Accordingly about ten o'clock they gathered in, bringing their baskets well filled with eatables. At twelve o'clock a table was set and all present did ample justice. School was called to order at two p. m., after which exercises followed. A few remarks were made by John Shugars and others, stating that the school had been a success this winter. The pupils neither absent or tardy, during the term of fourteen weeks, were: Maggie Carr, Nora Carr, Birdie Calver; number of pupils enrolled, 45; average daily attendance, 35 4 7. MURPHY.

School Reports.

NO. 6, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report for the term beginning Nov 24th, 1879, and ending March 4th, 1880.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy:

Elmer Bishop, Lester Cobler,
Milton Bishop, Joseph Ferguson,
Obediah Boren, Daniel Mullen,
Sylvester Johnson, Minnie Johnson,
George Johnson Lula Boren,
Lewis Johnson, Jennie Ferguson,
Henry Bobler.

Absence caused by sickness:

Ada Shearer, Mary Shearer,
Jennie Bishop, Allie Bishop,
Ezekiel Borne.

Number of pupils on roll, 35; average daily attendance, 33; number of cases of tardiness, 40; time lost by tardiness, 9 hours. S. M. HIGH, Teacher.

NO. 1, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

School closed February 27, 1880, and the following pupils were neither absent or tardy during the term:

George Carper, Philip Carper,
Ellis Cobler, Sidney Brown,
Dorcas Brown, John Carper,
Lizzie Carper, Nelson Cramer,
Emma Cramer, Laura Carper,
Alda Carper, William Draggoo,
Grant Owens.

Number of scholars that were never tardy, 19; number of scholars that were present every day, 14; number of days taught during the term, 70; number of scholars enrolled, 30; average daily attendance, 28; average daily absence, 1; per cent. of attendace during the term, 96; twenty-seven cases of tardiness, time lost by the same being 7 hours 44 minutes; number of visitors during the term, 29. The last day was a glorious treat to the eighty persons in attendance. Noon having arrived, the chickens, cakes, and other things too numerous to mention, all a credit to number one, were neatly arranged by the ladies on a table prepared by the gentlemen, and now came a united effort to eat all there was there; but it was of no avail, and the effort was abandoned. After a social of two hours the house was called to order by the teacher, and after a few remarks he distributed the cards which he had provided for the occasion. Adjourned to meet at seven o'clock in the evening. Seven o'clock having arrived, a crowded house was entertained for two hours by scholars and teacher. The exercises were instructive and amusing. Mr. Brown closes his fourth term with us. Everything seems to be in a flourishing condition. We are united in our efforts to make every good cause a success. Mr. Brown returns thanks to the patrons of number one for courtesy shown him and for the provisions they made to make all a success. BUB.

Indiana and the National Democracy.

[State Sentinel.]

There are times in the history of states, as of individuals, when prudent action produces grand results. It has been said by one of the wisest of men that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune." There is a tide in the political affairs of Indiana which, if properly taken advantage of, will lead to great results. She is one of the few democratic states in the north. She is virtually a central state. The great commerce between the east and the west passes over her. Her people are not exclusively commercial nor agricultural; they are both. They are not sectional in their political principles. They come from all portions of our country and from all portions of Europe. Such a people are naturally conservative and safe. They do not go off into isms and extravagancies, but hold steadfast to the principles of the fathers, and follow the landmarks they made.

The representative of such a people can safely be trusted by the country. There is no danger that he will lead into the domains of monarchy, nor into those of radicalism. Like father, like son; like leader like people.

Thomas A. Hendricks, the leader of the Indiana democracy, is such a man as we have indicated. He is conservative and safe. He has a large public experience, and his public record is without a blemish. His private life is void of offence; so, both as a public man and private citizen, he is unassailable.

Mr. Hendricks lives in a state that can fairly claim recognition from the national democracy. She has proved her devotion to democratic principles in many a hard-fought contest, and in 1876 she virtually decided (so far as the people could decide) the presidential contest in favor of Tilden and Hendricks. In that contest she presented her favorite son as a candidate for the first office of a free people, and when the Sanhedrim of the party decided in favor of another, her democracy buckled on its armor and fought the battle as fiercely as though it had its choice of leadership. Surely such devotion to democratic principles demands some recognition from the national democracy. Indiana again presents Mr. Hendricks as her candidate for the presidency, and asks for his nomination. She feels that, in justice, she is entitled to be heard, and she demands justice at the hands of her sisterhood of states. She is not content with second place; she feels she is entitled to the first. Which northern state elected the first democratic governor after the war? Indiana. Which northern state decided the contest in 1876 for the democracy? Indiana. She it was that in October of that year elected the democratic ticket, and demonstrated that Tilden and Hendricks would be elected in November. That the fruit she produced was not gathered was not her fault. That Florida and Louisiana returning-boards snatched the victory she won from the hands of the democracy was no blame of hers. She did her duty, and should be honored for it, notwithstanding the victory she won was stolen from her.

The duty of the Indiana democracy is plain. It is to stand by Mr. Hendricks, and insist upon his nomination. It should not be put off with promises of the future, nor satisfied with a second place on the ticket; but it should insist upon performances and demand as an act of justice, no less than of wisdom, that Thomas A. Hendricks be chosen as the standard-bearer of the national democracy. She is in a position to ask this, and she should be satisfied with nothing less.

* * *

The saloon keepers of Covington, Ky., having been compelled to close their places Sunday, devote themselves to making lists of all laborers who did work on that day. They will cause the arrest of ministers, organists, coachmen, milkmen and all others found working on that day.

* * *

—We have heard of fellows who hired friends to write obituary notices for them, but the following proceeding, as told by the Kendallville Standard, beats them all:

"Jake Gindlesparger wrote a postal card from Fort Wayne to the postmaster in this city, last Monday, stating that he had been killed accidentally in a coal yard at Fort Wayne. The report did not create much of a sensation, as about the only person interested in Jake is Dr. Gilbert, who holds a bill of sale of Jake's body. It was discovered that the postal was in Jake's handwriting, which tended, somewhat, to make people discredit the truthfulness of the report, and Doc. concluded that he would wait until the report was confirmed before starting after his property."

The Situation.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Both parties have called their nominating conventions, and the presidential campaign may fairly be regarded as already opened.

On the republican side there seems to be no longer any doubt as to the candidate. Grant is the man. Every indication points that way. The machine is for him. Conkling, Cameron, Logan, Carpenter, Robeson and Chandler's ghost are for him. The great states of New York and Pennsylvania, with a solid phalanx of 128 votes, are already instructed for him. Illinois is sure to follow suit. The carpet-baggers and negroes of the solid south will do the rest. Before 60 days are over a majority of Grant delegates will be known to be elected. Then Sherman and Blaine will withdraw their names. When the Chicago convention meets on the 2d of June Grant's nomination by acclamation will be a mere form and farce.

On the democratic side only two things seem to be certain so far as the nominations are concerned. If when the convention assembles at Cincinnati, on the 22d of June, it should appear that Horatio Seymour could really be induced to accept the nomination, there is hardly a doubt that the democratic ticket will be Seymour and Hendricks. Seymour and Hendricks have unquestionably the heart of the democracy. It seems to be the solution of all difficulties and the restoration of complete harmony. Yet we regard it as entirely problematical whether Mr. Seymour will accept the call under any circumstances. We have no doubt that at present he is sincere in his positive declination.

The second important development of recent events is that of Mr. Tilden, though still influential, can never again receive the democratic nomination. The national committee, which was organized four years ago in his special interest, is a fair evidence of the change of sentiment about Mr. Tilden. Even that committee refused to carry out the Tilden programme, which consisted in having the convention at the same day, the same place, with the same platform and the same candidates as four years ago. Cincinnati means the defeat of Tilden's friends. It is not unlikely that Mr. Tilden will soon withdraw his name from the contest, in which case all danger of democratic division will disappear, and Mr. Tilden would greatly add to his prestige.

All indications point to a repetition of the democratic experience of 1844 and 1852. Unless Seymour accepts, we will probably have another Polk and Pierce campaign. When the convention meets at Cincinnati some hitherto unknown but perfectly available man will be taken, upon whom everybody can unite—the west as well as the east—the softs as well as the hards—the Tildenites as well as the anti-Tilden men, and precisely as the obscure Polk beat the brilliant Henry Clay in 1844, and little New Hampshire's Pierce overwhelmingly defeated the great military hero of that day—General Winfield Scott—so will the next unknown of democracy defeat General Grant at the polls.

Never have democratic prospects been brighter than now, since democracy stands for the preservation of the republic, while false, degenerate and degraded republicanism marches toward centralization, imperialism, and the absolute one man power—toward destruction of real popular self-government.

Physicians' Fees Regulated by Law.

The fees which physicians may charge in Prussia for their services are regulated by law, and according to the most recent ordinance the charge for the first visit to a sick person is fixed at two marks (twenty-five cents standing for a mark), and one mark for each subsequent visit. Where, however, several persons belonging to the same family, and dwelling in the same house, have to be treated at the same time, then, for the second and each succeeding person, only the half of those fees respectively are to be charged—the same rule is to apply to boarding schools and similar institutions; also, to prisons. When there is a consultation of several physicians about the treatment of a sick person, including their personal visits, each physician is to receive for the first consultation five marks, and three marks for each subsequent similar consultation. On the occasion of the first visit to the physician's residence for his medical advice one mark and a half. For the administration of chloroform, when necessary for the treatment of the patient, three marks.

Five Sundays in February.

Somebody writes to the Cincinnati Enquirer saying that, in a dispute with a friend, it was claimed that five Sundays would not occur again in February, as was the case last month, for one thousand years, and he wishes to know if this is correct. As some interesting facts are embraced in the Enquirer's reply—facts that but few people are aware of—we present it here:

"For the enlightenment of yourself and friend and those interested we will go back 1,768 years, or to the year 112. Five Sundays occurred in February of that year, and repeated at regular intervals of 28 years from 112 up to the year 644. It did not occur again until 728, a period of 84 years. It occured again at regular periods of 28 years from 728 up to the year 1372. It did not occur again until 1428, a period of 56 years. It occurred every 28 years from 1428 up to 1596. It did not occur again until 1604, a period of only 8 years. Then from 1604 it occurred every 28 years up to the year 1688, and then missed again for 40 years, occurring February, 1728. It next occurred in 1756 and 1784, 28 years apart, and again missed until 1824, a period of 40 years; then again in 1852 and this year, 1880. It will not occur again until the year 1920, 40 years from date. It will then occur again every 28 years until the year 2088, when it will again miss for 40 years, occurring again in 2128, 2156 and 2184. Five Sundays in February cannot occur in any year except leap-year, as it contains 29 days; hence Sunday must happen on the first day of the month, and terminate with Sunday on the last day. Every four years is not a leap-year, as many suppose. Every year that is divisible by four is a leap-year, unless it ends with a double or three ciphers; in which case it must be divisible by 400 to be a leap year. The year 1900, though in the regular order of events, and divisible by four, will not be a leap-year. The next February that will contain five Sundays will occur in the year 1920, 40 years from date."

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

9-33-1y

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4 6m.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing

MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833

SEWING MACHINES.

IN 1874 WE SOLD 356,432

SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK. 2-tf.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE New York *Herald's* contributed fund for the relief of the Irish sufferers amounts, at this writing, to over $260,000, including the $100,000 donated by the *Herald's* proprietor, and subscriptions continue to pour in.

TWO MEN were killed and a number wounded by the breaking of the skip in a mine shaft at Watertown, N. Y.....A number of Brooklyn grocers have been arrested for selling oleomargarine as dairy butter.

THE Danforth Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., have been partially destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $200,000, and throwing 300 men out of employment....A large building on Beak street, Buffalo, N. Y., has gone up in smoke, involving a loss of about $100,000....Five persons were killed by an explosion in a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE body of Dr. Hahn, who died the other day in New York, was taken to the Le Moyne crematory, near Pittsburgh, and reduced to ashes.

THE WEST.

DOUGLASS, the Ute chief who is charged with having taken part in the outrages at the White River Agency, made his escape from the prison at Fort Leavenworth, the other day, but was recaptured after a brief pursuit and taken back and heavily ironed....Kansas City has been the scene of an enthusiastic meeting of the advocates of the opening of Indian Territory to settlement. The United States District Attorney appeared on the platform, as directed by Mr. Hayes, and read the proclamation warning all people from attempting to locate in the Indian country, the crowd reviling and jeering him as he proceeded. Resolutions condemning the policy of the Government, and indorsing the Vest and Saunders bills, were adopted.

MISS JENNIE RAYMOND has withdrawn her suit for seduction against Senator Hill, of Georgia, and signed a paper acknowledging that she has no claim against that gentleman, that he is entirely innocent, and that the suit was begun by Miss Belva Lockwood, the woman lawyer, without her (Raymond's) knowledge or consent.

THE chemical department of the New Albany (Ind.) Plate-Glass Works has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000....The frequent freezing and thawing weather of the past winter has seriously damaged the winter wheat in Wisconsin....The Wisconsin Legislature will hereafter meet biennially, a law to that effect having just passed the present Legislature. The same body refused to pass a law restoring capital punishment in Wisconsin.

FIVE ladies had a most miraculous escape from death at Burlington, Iowa, the other day. As a carriage in which they were driving was returning from a funeral the horses became frightened and ran, and went off a bridge into a chasm some forty feet deep, the sides of which are almost perpendicular. One of the ladies sustained some slight injuries about the head, while the other occupants and the driver escaped unharmed. The carriage was wrecked....E. G. Colton, a well-known theatrical manager, committed suicide at San Francisco.... A large elevator at Duluth, Minn., has been burned, together with its contents, consisting of 170,000 bushels of grain. It was owned by Munger, Markell & Co., who figure their loss at about $180,000....A business block in Woodstock, Ill., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago; loss, $50,000. The fire was set by burglars, who had robbed the safes of the express company.... The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for the past year amounted to $7,260,188....The extensive wholesale dry-goods house of Auerbach, Finch & Culbertson, at St. Paul, Minn., has been burned. Loss estimated at $500,000 to $700,000.

THE Kansas Insane Asylum, at Osawatomie, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000....An active volcano, emitting sulphurous smoke, has been discovered near Brown's Park, in Wyoming Territory....Valuable mineral discoveries have been made at a place called Rawhide Buttes, about 140 miles north of Cheyenne, and there is a great rush to the "new diggings."

THE Chinese agitation in San Francisco has been the source of considerable excitement, and not a little apprehension, among the business men in that city. The armories of the local militia regiments are closely guarded, and Gen. McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has been instructed by the President to move all available Federal troops in his district to that city at once. The workingmen are considerably excited over these movements, and many of them assert that the authorities are trying to force a quarrel with them. Meantime the eastward exodus of the Chinamen continues. Nearly every train carries away a lot. Most of them go to the manufacturing districts of the Eastern States; a few stop in Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities, while a few others are directing their steps to the cotton fields of the South.

A STEAMER from Detroit arrived at Cleveland, by way of the lakes, on the 9th of March, being the earliest arrival on record by more than a week....The Grand Central Hotel and several adjoining buildings, at Oakland, Cal., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $275,000....The total stock of grain in store and afloat at Chicago is 18,397,926 bushels.

SEVERAL persons have been bitten by rabid dogs in Chicago recently, and there is a loud cry for the extermination of the whole canine race. The authorities are about to open a vigorous war on the brutes....While the express agent at Sidney, Neb., was at dinner the other day, his office was entered by a gang of robbers, who made off with about $240,000 worth of gold bullion, just in from the Black Hills. The alarm was given, and a few hours later all but $12,000 worth of the metal was recovered, the thieves having hidden it in a coal cellar.... Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, has issued a proclamation denouncing the manifesto of the Citizens' Protective Union and its authors, and defending the workingmen, declaring them to be peaceful and law-abiding citizens.... The Cincinnati *Price-Current* publishes special returns from nearly 300 points in the West in regard to the growing wheat crop, indicating almost as uniformly favorable condition and flattering prospects, especially in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. The *Price-Current* regards the promise favorable for an unusually large yield of winter wheat, while the returns from the spring wheat sections indicate an increased acreage in this crop.

THE SOUTH

MARSH DYER, Wm. Wolf, and W. E. Ames, accompanied by two colored men, all residents of Caseyville, Ky., while returning from Shawneetown, Ill., in a skiff, were capsized and all drowned except one colored man, who swam ashore. Deceased were among the most respected citizens of the place, and all leave families.

A FOOLHARDY youth named Boyd, emulous of the fame achieved by Sam Patch as a jumper, accomplished the feat, the other day, of leaping from the bridge that spans the Ohio river, at Louisville, Ky., into the falls below, a distance of 100 feet.

ISAAC W. HAYNE, for twenty years preceding reconstruction Attorney General of South Carolina, and grandson of the Isaac Hayne who was hanged by the British during their occupation of Charleston in the Revolutionary war, has just died, aged 70.

GENERAL.

MURDERERS hanged: Joseph Core, at Lebanon, Mo.; Walker Kilgore, at Mexico, Mo.; Charles Colby, at Santa Cruz, Cal....The Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been enjoined from doing business in Missouri. An investigation of the affairs of the concern has resulted in the discovery of astounding irregularities.

JOHNNY BARKER, 10 years of age, ended his life at Catlettsburg, Ky., by hanging; and Edgar Willard, aged 15, killed himself at Chicago by putting a bullet through his brains. ....James Keene, of New York, has shipped a dozen horses to England to run in the races there....The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has decided to hold a regatta on the Schuylkill river, July 7-9.

A PITTSBURGH official has gone crazy over the 13-15-14 puzzle....The bark Eblana, from Newport, Wales, for St. John, was wrecked off the Newfoundland coast, and eight of the crew drowned.

THE amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is as follows: Wheat, 28,085,000 bushels; corn, 15,831,000 bushels; oats, 2,910,000 bushels; rye, 900,000 bushels; barley, 3,687,000 bushels....The contest between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which the former agreed to pay the latter $110,000 per month on condition that it will permit the land lines to fix rates for freight and passengers, has at last attracted the attention of Congress, and will probably be investigated. Senator Bailey has introduced a resolution reciting the facts and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to prevent the execution of the corrupt compact.

WASHINGTON.

IT is stated in a Washington dispatch that "the subject of the tariff will again be forced upon the Ways and Means Committee in some shape or other. Mr. Fort has been promised by Mr. Wood that the committee will fix a time to hear arguments for and against the passage of his bill to reduce the duty on paper, and to abolish the tariff on soda-ash. He thinks that a majority of the committee will favor the bill. Mr. Fort is confident that a two-thirds majority of the House would vote for his bill if he could obtain a chance to put it upon its passage under a suspension of rules."....Commodore Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, has just died at Washington.

THE House special committee on the inter-oceanic canal has unanimously voted to report to the House resolutions reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, and declaring that the United States must control any canal that may be cut through the American isthmus.

COUNT DE LESSEPS explained his canal project to the House Committee on the Inter-oceanic Canal last week. He claimed that his plans were quite feasible and practical, and argued that, in the interest of American commerce, he should be aided and encouraged rather than checked and thwarted in carrying forward his scheme.

THE Washington friends of Senator Ferry say that his name will be urged upon the Chicago Convention as a candidate for Vice President, in the event of Blaine's nomination.

NEARLY 300 colored Methodist preachers called on the President one day last week. He listened to the remarks of their spokesman and thanked them for the visit, but when it was proposed that each brother be introduced to him he objected on the score of lack of time, and fled.

M. DE LESSEPS was before the House Inter-oceanic Committee last week. He told the committee that while he was not present to talk politics, but to give scientific views about the canal, he could not refrain from expressing his delight with the President's message on the subject of the canal, because it would certainly be advantageous to have the protection of the United States during the work and after the opening of the canal. He sent a message to his son, at Paris, saying the President's message assured the safety of the canal.

POLITICAL.

THE Kentucky Democratic State Convention, to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, has been called to meet at Lexington, June 17....Dr. De La Matyr has been renominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Seventh Indiana district....The Indiana Republican Committee met at Indianapolis last week, and elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. Three of them are for Blaine....A gathering of Greenbackers calling themselves the "National Union Greenback" Convention was held at St. Louis last week. Ralph E. Hoyt, of Indiana, presided. Stephen D. Dillaye, of New Hampshire, was named for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice President....The Democrats of Iowa will hold a State Convention, for the selection of delegates to Cincinnati, at Burlington on the 7th of April. ....The Kansas Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention of the party to be held at Topeka on the 20th of May.

A CONVENTION of the Prohibition party of Ohio was held at the State capital last week. Tickets for State officers and Presidential electors at large were nominated.... The Tennessee Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will be held at Nashville June 8. The convention for the nomination of State officers will take place Aug. 10.

A STATE convention of "Young Republicans" of Massachusetts was held at Boston the other day. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the nomination of either Grant or Blaine, indorsing Hayes, congratulating the independent Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania, calling for civil-service reform, and recommending that greenbacks be deprived of their legal-tender function.

THE cases coming up from Ohio and Maryland, involving the constitutionality of the Federal Election law, have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. State Judges of Election, having interfered with National Supervisors and Marshals, were sentenced by Federal courts to fine and imprisonment. The Republican members of the Supreme Court affirmed the regularity of the proceedings and the constitutionality of the law under which they were had. Justices Clifford and Field dissented, holding that it is not competent for Congress to punish a State officer for the manner in which he performs the duties imposed on him by the laws of the State, and that the Federal Election law is clearly unconstitutional.

GEORGE L. MILLER, of Nebraska, a member of the Committee of Arrangements for the National Democratic Convention, has resigned, and Austin H. Brown, of Indiana, has been appointed....Five women have been elected members of the Board of Education at Middletown, N. Y., their opponents being men.

STATE Conventions of the political parties have been called as follows: *Greenback*—Michigan, March 17; Pennsylvania, March 22. *Democratic*—Nebraska, March 31; Iowa, April 7; Texas, April 20; Virginia, May 19; Wisconsin, May 19; Kansas, May 26; Illinois, May 26; South Carolina, June 1; Arkansas, June 2; Alabama, June 2; Tennessee, June 8; Indiana, June 9; Kentucky, June 17. *Republican*—Rhode Island, March 18; Texas, March 21; Kansas, March 31; Connecticut, April 7; Iowa, April 14; Massachusetts, April 15; Oregon, April 21; Virginia, April 21; Georgia, April 21; South Carolina, April 30; Tennessee, May 5; Wisconsin, May 5; New Hampshire, May 5; New Jersey, May 6; Maryland, May 6; Nevada, May 11; Florida, May 12; Michigan, May 12; West Virginia, May 12; Illinois, May 19; Alabama, May 20....The State Senate of Iowa has adopted a constitutional amendment changing the time for holding State elections from October to November....Letters from 1,100 Republican voters in Michigan who were asked by a Detroit newspaper to express their preferences for President show that 1,500 are for Blaine, [illegible] for Grant, and the remainder scattering.

FOREIGN.

A DISPATCH from Queenstown, Ireland, says that place is crowded with Irish people who are preparing for emigration to America....Moditsky, the young Nihilist who shot at Gen. Melikoff in St. Petersburg, was tried by court-martial, sentenced to death, and hanged within less than forty-eight hours after the commission of the crime. The condemned man stated during the progress of the trial that some of his comrades will try to accomplish what he failed in doing.

JAMES REDPATH, who was sent over to Ireland by the New York *Tribune* to investigate and truthfully report upon the famine, sends word that the distress in that country has been mitigated, and that all danger from starvation is passed....A manifesto has been issued by the Russian Revolutionary Executive Committee justifying the plot against the Czar, which resulted in the explosion in the Winter Palace. It says the revolution is forced on Russia by the Government's repression of intellectual development, and that the struggle must continue until the Czar abdicates or grants a constitution, and it declares that "we will triumph at all costs."....The Chilians have followed up their victories over the Peruvians by an attack on Arica. The commander of the Huascar was killed in the engagement.

FRANCE declines to surrender to the Russian authorities the Nihilist Hartmann, arrested in Paris for complicity in the attempt to blow up the Czar at Moscow. Mouravieff, the Russian Advocate General, who went to Paris in connection with the affair, received a visit from two representatives of the Revolutionary Committee, threatening death if he persisted in his object. Mouravieff says he was astonished to recognize in these men a well-known professor in a prominent Russian educational institution and a Colonel in the Russian army who had distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war, and been decorated by the Czar himself....A destructive famine prevails in Armenia, a portion of Asiatic Turkey. ....A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the arbitrariness of despotism has greatly increased since the Winter Palace explosion. It is asserted that 5,000 people have been arrested.

AN explosion in the artillery barracks at Santiago, Chili, killed twenty-four persons....The London *Standard*, referring to the claim of the United States for a preponderating influence in the Panama canal, says: "This pretension the British Government is bound to watch, and, if necessary, to resist. No more at Panama than at Suez can the preponderating influence of another power be allowed to lay hands on the trade of England."....There is much surprise and indignation in Russia at the refusal of France to extradite Hartmann, the Nihilist conspirator.

THE Parliament of Great Britain has been dissolved, and there will be an election for members of the House of Commons in April....Thirty villages have been destroyed by the overflow of the Vistula, on the Austro-Russian frontier. Thousands of people are homeless and threatened with starvation....An American lady with an Italian husband has fled to London to escape her creditors. Before her marriage she represented herself as an heiress, and succeeded so well in her imposture as to contract debts to the amount of $200,000.

OVER $10,000,000 has been been withdrawn from the London banks, to be used for electioneering purposes in the Parliamentary campaign....A London dispatch says that it is calculated that the Tories will lose fifteen seats in Ireland—eight to the Liberals and seven to the Home-Rulers. The latter party will probably have seventy members in the next Parliament, of which number Mr. Parnell will control one-half....A great fire occurred last week at the weaving works in Moscow, Russia. The entire building was destroyed. Twenty-four persons were burned to death and twenty-nine injured.... Hartmann, the Nihilist, whom the French Government refused to surrender to Russia, has concluded to emigrate to America.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Bills were introduced in the Senate on the 4th inst. as follows: By Mr. Blair, to provide for the payment of pensions to widows and minor children upon the death of pensioners totally disabled from wounds in service; by Mr. Harris, to make the crime of rape punishable with death; by Mr. Morgan, a joint resolution, declaring Indians citizens of the States and Territories in which they reside. The Appropriation Committee reported a bill for sundry civil expenses of the Government. The Senate took up and passed the House bill making additional appropriations of $130,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1880. The morning hour having expired, Mr. Logan continued his remarks upon the Fitz John Porter case, not reaching a conclusion at adjournment. The Senate rejected the nomination of John McNeil, of St. Louis, as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri....In the House, the bill regulating removals from State to Federal courts was passed, after discussion and amendment. Mr. Gillette introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the public debt, to be used as a substitute for Mr. Wood's Funding bill, and it was ordered printed. Mr. Aiken offered a bill making the Agricultural Department an independent branch of the Government. Mr. Wood addressed the House, in committee of the whole, upon his Funding bill.

In the United States Senate, March 5, Mr. Garfield introduced a joint resolution extending until April 15 the time allowed the Secretary of the Interior to instruct the United States Land Office at Little Rock in relation to the Hot Springs reservation. The bill relieving Pay-Director Charles W. Abbott from liability for the defalcation of his subordinates passed. Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the House bill to amend the statutes relative to the importation of neat cattle and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Logan, after the morning hour, completed his remarks upon the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Carpenter then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned....In the House, Mr. Reagan reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the condition of the harbor of Grand Haven, Mich. Mr. Henderson reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the improvement of the Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river. These resolutions were adopted. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Ellis, to punish with death the crime of rape in the District of Columbia; by Mr. Carlisle, fixing the duties on sugar. The House Appropriations Committee reported a Deficiency bill, among the items provided for are public printing, $440,000; life-saving service, $5,000; mail route messengers, $10,000; daily postal-car clerks, $15,000; route agents, $5,000; Chicago public building, $100,000. Mr. De La Matyr offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Census Committee to inquire into the advisability of taking the census in Alaska. Owing to the absence of a quorum, very little business was transacted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, on the morning of the 8th inst., a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions submitting a revised estimate of the deficiencies for the army and navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30 next. Mr. Teller introduced a bill to enable town sites to be entered on public lands. Some bills of a personal nature being disposed of, the bill to amend section 2,447, Revised Statutes, in relation to the issue of patents for private land claims confirmed by act of Congress, was passed. Mr. Carpenter occupied the remainder of the day upon Fitz John Porter's case, speaking in opposition to the bill.

On the reassembling of the Senate on Monday, March 8, Mr. Kirkwood offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for an itemized list of expenditures of the Government on account of the late war, brought down to the present time. The bill for the relief of homestead settlers on public lands, amending the homestead laws in several particulars was passed, as was the bill to amend the law relative to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels for breach of the revenue laws. The morning hour having expired, Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. A message was received from the President, relative to the Interoceanic canal. Mr. McDonald obtained the floor, and, after executive session, the Senate adjourned....In the House, the Speaker announced the new rules as operative today, and called the States for bills, etc., beginning with Alabama. Mr. Samford introduced a bill to reduce the tariff on certain articles, a discussion ensued as to what committee the bill should be referred to, but the bill was sent to the Ways and Means, as was another, introduced by the same gentleman, placing type and material used in its construction, and paper and its material upon the free list. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Nicholls, to reduce the duty on wood and straw pulp, soda-ash and other chemicals used in the manufacture of paper, and to reduce the duty on unsized paper to 5 per cent. ad valorem; by Mr. Speer, making it unlawful for any officer of the regular army to order inspections, dress-parades or concerts on Sunday; by Mr. Morrison, to reduce the duties in excess of 50 per cent. ad valorem on various articles; by Mr. Fort, granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors of all the wars who are incapacitated to labor, and who have no means of support; by Mr. Gillette, appropriating $50,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to encourage the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks and sorghum; by Mr. McKenzie, abolishing all duties on agricultural machinery and implements; by Mr. Caldwell, to equalize at $8 per month all bounties for total disability; by Mr. King, placing on the free list paper material; by Mr. Brewer, to regulate the construction of public buildings by contract; by Mr. Dunnell, to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits; by Mr. Hatch, to provide for the importation of salt free of duty; by Mr. Cox, to repeal the tax on bank checks, matches and legacies; by Mr. Covert, to admit chromate of iron free of duty; also to punish blackmailing in the District of Columbia; by Mr. Young (Ohio), to define the laws in regard to the length of service in the army; by Mr. Warner, to grant lands to soldiers; by Mr. Clymer, granting a pension to the widow of Gen. George A. Custer; by Mr. Overton, to provide for promotions in the retired list of the army; by Mr. Ward, to protect original inventions; by Mr. Davis, appropriating $250,000 for the Chicago harbor. Mr. Davis (Ill.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the terms on which the State of Illinois will cede to the United States the Illinois and Michigan canal. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the Interoceanic canal.

Mr. Edmunds stated to the Senate on the 9th of March that hereafter he would object to the reading of memorials. Mr. Cameron (Wis.) presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature praying for legislation regulating inter-State commerce. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Kernan, giving to all religious denominations equal rights and privileges to Indian reservations; by Mr. Edmunds, for the erection of a monument in Washington to Custer and the men who fell with him. Mr. Bailey submitted a resolution, ordering the Judiciary Committee to examine and report in regard to an alleged contract between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and what action is necessary to protect the public interest. After the morning hour, Mr. McDonald spoke in favor of the bill for the relief of Gen. Porter, his speech not being concluded at adjournment. The President nominated William Ware Peck, of Wyoming, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming....In the House, a number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar or recommitted, after which the Political Assessment bill was taken up, and Mr. House made a long speech in favor of the bill, lasting till adjournment.

A message from the President was laid before the Senate, on the 10th inst., containing the agreement with the Ute Indians, requesting ratification. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the Senate bill to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Davis (Ill.) stated that there was a minority report on the bill. Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Judiciary reported favorably the House bill to define the terms of office of the Chief Supervisors of Elections. Mr. McDonald then continued his remarks upon the Fitz John Porter case, and occupied the day. At the conclusion of his speech a motion was made to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate rejected the nomination of William R. Brown as Census Supervisor for the Eighth District of Illinois. This nomination was rejected by a party vote upon the ground that at least one of the eight Illinois Supervisors should have been selected from the Democracy....In the House, Mr. Reagan offered a substitute to the resolutions on the Panama canal, asserting this country's determination to control such communication. Mr. Whitthorne, from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, appointing a commission to examine our ironclads, with a view to their completion and repair. Consideration was resumed of the Political Assessment bill, and a discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Young (Ohio), Richardson (N. Y.), Crowley, Rice, Hays and Butterworth. An evening session was held, at which fifteen or twenty pension bills were passed.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The President Emphasizes It in a Message to Congress.

TO THE SENATE: I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State and accompanying papers in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 11th of February last, requesting "copies of all correspondence between this Government and any foreign Government since February, 1879, respecting a ship-canal across the isthmus between North America and South America, together with copies of any project of treaties respecting the same which the Department of State may have proposed or submitted since that date to any foreign power or its diplomatic representatives." In further compliance with the resolution of the Senate, I deem it proper to state briefly my opinion as to the policy of the United States with respect to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal by any route across the American isthmus. The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to surrender this control to any European power, or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if rights of sovereignty or property of other nations stand in the way of this policy—a contingency which is not apprehended—suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject consistently with the rights of the nations to be affected by it. The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must, in great degree, look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world. No European power can intervene for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem inadmissible. If the protection of the United States is relied upon the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its national interests, and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work.

An inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries. While its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety are matters of paramount consideration to the people of the United States, no other power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare.

Without urging further grounds of my opinion, I repeat, in conclusion, that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests. This, I am quite sure, will be found not only compatible with, but promotive of, the widest and most permanent advantage to commerce and civilization.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1880.

ELIZABETH, of Austria, is one of the most cultivated sovereigns in the world. She draws beautifully, is a good musician, and speaks fluently all the languages of modern Europe. She is fond of literature, and among her attendants has readers in various languages.

13—15—14.

The New-Fangled Puzzle That is Filling the Lunatic Asylums.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Various accounts have been given of the invention of the "Fifteen Game," otherwise known as the "Gem Puzzle," which is just now having a run second only to that of "Pinafore." According to one story, it is the invention of a deaf mute in Hartford, who made it for the entertainment of the inmates of the asylum where he lived, without a thought of the insane asylums for which it seems likely to make so many patients. Another story ascribes the thing to the Postmaster at Canastota, N. Y., who gave the game to a lady in Syracuse, who sent it to a lady at Watch Hill, who took it home to Hartford, where a Boston man saw it, and so on. But, whoever invented it, it is the manufacturers who are reaping the profit. It is not patented, but the manufacture appears to have been confined, thus far, to two New England firms, who are said to have been turning out the games at the rate of 6,000 or 8,000 a day, and still hardly to have supplied the demand. The puzzle is to be seen everywhere. From the Judge on the bench to the bootblack on the sidewalk, everybody is puzzling over it. The scientific people are discussing it and, for the last few days, the newspapers have been full of it. The apparatus consists of sixteen little squares of wood, numbered consecutively from one to sixteen, and fitting exactly in a shallow square box. In use, the numbered sixteen is removed, and there is thus one blank space left, which allows the blocks to slide, one square at a time, and they are thus to be arranged without removing them from the box. The fifteen squares being mixed and placed indiscriminately in the box, the problem is to arrange them in regular arithmetical series, as in the following diagram:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

Any one can make the game for himself by cutting the little squares from a cigar box, or by dividing the bottom of a square pasteboard box, first into quarters, and then into sixteenths, and using the lid of the box, which will, of course, just contain them. Or it can be played with counters on a quarter section of a checker-board. The game as it is sold in the shops, however, is more convenient, and it can be had anywhere for a quarter or even less.

The early moves of the game are simple enough. Starting with the 1 and working it gradually toward the corner, and following with the 2, and so on, a beginning is easily made. Then you start this line in procession around the sides of the box, gradually working the numbers in in the required order. This process cannot be described minutely, but one soon discovers a certain sort of method in it, and it looks as though the solution of the puzzle was only a question of time and patience. Gradually the lines are formed: 1, 2, 3, 4; 5, 6, 7, 8, and so on. Victory is at hand, and the player subdues his excitement as best he can, while the lookers-on say: "He has it." But he hasn't. Although so near, the end is yet so far that sanguine hope gives way to despair. After working for a longer or a shorter time, according to the familiarity of the player with the method of the thing, this is the way it comes out:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	15	14	

and no art can get that 15 into its right place. The more you struggle with it the worse it gets, and the laboriously-arranged rows become all mixed up again. It is at this point that grim despair settles down upon all but the most courageous. Sometimes the 13, 14, come in their right order, while two other numbers are misplaced, but we believe that every combination can be reduced ultimately to that given above, so that the real problem is to get the 15 after the 14. An enterprising Yankee lately advertised to send the solution of this problem for two stamps, and to the many who applied he sent back the answer: "Take up No. 15 carefully between the thumb and forefinger and place him where he belongs." This is on the principle of Alexander's solution of the Gordian knot; it is heroic, but not satisfactory.

A City's Wonderful Strides.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, lately read a paper before the Historical Society of Chicago, on the sources of the city's past and future growth. In 1855, after carefully studying the map, he became convinced, he said, that there were about 700,000 square miles of territory between Lake Michigan and the Rocky mountains whose trade would go to Chicago. The estimate has never been disputed, and agrees very nearly with the figures of the national census. There is space enough for seventeen States as large as Ohio, and he ventures to predict that before 1976 the whole region will be far more populous, more productive, and vastly richer, than Ohio is to-day. It will be agriculturally, minerally, and commercially prosperous beyond any precedent, and all its prosperity will count for Chicago. The history of the city for a quarter of a century past is most remarkable. The town was organized in 1837; the year following, the first shipment of wheat, 78 bushels, was made eastward by the lakes. In 1854 the receipts of wheat had risen to 3,038,955 bushels; last year they were 39,358,074. The receipts of corn for 1854 were 7,490,753; last year they were 62,194,238 bushels. The total receipts of cereals for 1854 were 12,902,310; last year they were 137,624,833 bushels, and their value $78,080,000. The number of hogs received in 1854 was 74,339; last year, 6,483,935; of cattle, in 1854, 23,651; last year, 1,215,672, and the total value of live stock handled was $107,310,000. The total value of the produce trade last year was $253,000,000; wholesale trade, $341,000,000; manufactures, $236,500,000, from which $66,500,000 are to be deducted for articles manufactured there and also sold at wholesale, leaving the actual value of trade of the city for last year, $764,000,000. Enormous as these figures are, they have been gathered, it is said, by experts from authentic sources. The population in 1854 was 65,872, and it is confidently asserted that the census about to be taken will show at least 450,000. Gov. Bross used to be thought rather wild about Chicago; but his intimates aver that every one of his prophecies, extravagant as it may have seemed when uttered, has been more than realized by the absolute facts.

Tight Lacing.

The belief has been current of late years that the dreadful habit of tight lacing is out of fashion, but there is reason to fear that it is not so much an evil of the past as has been supposed. A painful impression has lately prevailed that a young married lady, moving in very fashionable New York society, whose death occurred not long since, was a victim to the pernicious practice, and those very well qualified to form an opinion aver that there are many who pursue it. The *Lancet* quite lately remarked on this subject: "Surely enough has been said as to tight lacing to make it plain that danger must attend the process. The notion of improving nature by forcing the feet into tight boots, and the divers other devices with which fashion beguiles the love of personal embellishment, are sufficiently monstrous; but the audacity of attempting to compress the trunk, which contains the central organs of life, for the sake of appearances, surpasses belief. Perhaps the recent death from tight lacing, in which the heart was found to be so impeded in its action as to render life impracticable, may have some deterrent effect; but we doubt it. Fashion will prevail, and wasp-like waists will be cultivated in defiance of nature."

A Negro's Thanks.

An Irish beggar-woman, having received the loan of a shilling, expressed her thanks by saying: "May you live till I return it to you." We think, however, that the thanks of the negro of whom this story is told in the New York *World* were better put:

Some time ago, one of Arkansas' most widely-known statesmen, who is now dead, was passing along a street in Little Rock, when an old colored man, who had once belonged to him, approached, took off his hat, and passed a hand over his white wool, as he asked:

"Marster, gin de ole man 50 cents."

"Dan, you are a robber!"

"How?" asked the astonished darky, opening his eyes, around which rough-shod age had walked.

"Didn't you see me put my hand into my pocket?"

"Yas, sah."

"Well, you old rascal, you rob me of the pleasure of giving you money without being asked."

The old man received $1. Bowing almost to the ground, while tears came from his eyes, he replied:

"Marster, wid rich a heart as you hab, and wid Abraham, and Isaac, and de Lord on your side, I don't see what can keep you out of heaben."

That Saucy Boy.

Boy to ticket agent—"Say, that lady paid you a compliment." Ticket agent—"What did she say, sonny?" Boy—"She said you must be an oil-car conductor, the way your hair is greased."

"I DON'T have enough of religion to brag of," says an old Nevada miner, "but I never get into the cage to go up or down without feeling how puny I am, and how great my Maker is."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 50	@10 75
HOGS	4 80	@ 5 00
COTTON	12¾	@ 13⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	4 65	@ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2	1 41	@ 1 46
CORN—Western Mixed	60	@ 61
OATS—Mixed	47	@ 49
RYE—Western	97	@ 98
PORK—Mess	11 62½	@12 50
LARD	7⅜	@ 7⅝
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 45
HOGS	3 85	@ 4 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19	@ 1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	74	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@ 75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@ 10
PORK—Mess	11 25	@11 50
LARD	7	@ 7¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 22
No. 2	1 16	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 32
RYE—No. 1	74	@ 76
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 21	@ 1 22
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess	11 75	@12 00
LARD	6⅞	@ 7
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 27	@ 1 29
CORN	40	@ 43
OATS	37	@ 38
RYE	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess	11 50	@11 75
LARD	7	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 28	@ 1 30
No. 2 Red	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 1 Amber	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—No. 1	40	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	12 00	@13 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 24	@ 1 27
CORN	37	@ 38
OATS	34	@ 37
PORK—Clear	13 00	@13 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 25	@ 3 75
HOGS	3 40	@ 4 60
SHEEP	4 00	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

THE standing army of the British Government has been fixed at 131,859 men.

BY a vote of 19 to 10 the Wisconsin Senate has passed a bill giving the Supreme Court the power to decide contested-election cases.

THE actors are as liberal toward the Irish relief fund as they always are when want cries for aid. Most of the leading actors and actresses around the country have contributed to the fund. McCullough, Barrett, Raymond and others have sent in substantial amounts; and one theater in New York city augmented the fund with $900.

A FRENCH newspaper, in discussing the probable results of the coming Presidential campaign in the United States, expresses confidence in the election of Gen. Grant, and predicts "that his success will effect a profound transformation in the electoral habits of the American republic, and lead to many modifications in its internal as well as external policy."

AFTER all the trouble attendant on the Khedive diamonds donated to the Sherman family, they have been mounted in four magnificent pendants, four pairs of splendid solitaire ear rings and eight brilliant finger-rings, and equally divided among the four daughters of the General—Mrs. Fitch, nee Minnie Sherman, Ella Sherman, Lizzie Sherman and Rachel Sherman. The value of each set is over $50,000.

ACCORDING to Commissioner Le Duc, the wants of the Government Agricultural Bureau are numerous and urgent. A suitable building is needed for the accommodation of employes and the continuous exhibition of the agricultural productions of the country; additional divisions of forestry, meteorology and veterinary are recommended; and, lastly, the Commissioner says "the department needs opportunity."

THE bitterness of feeling against the Jews in Roumania is curiously shown in the story told of a murder at a place called Folticzay. A Greek murdered a Jew there under the most disgraceful circumstances, with no excuse whatever to be pleaded for him. Nevertheless, a jury acquitted the Greek, and the ruffian was, after the verdict, paraded through the Jewish quarter amid general popular rejoicing. There is no doubt that there is a growing hatred of the Jews, not only in Roumania, but even in Germany and Austria.

THE bridegroom was not present at the time appointed for a wedding at Harmony, Ga. The bride, who knew his bashfulness, said his courage had probably failed him. Somebody suggested that a horn be blown to call him, and this was done. A responsive whoop was heard from the woods near by, but the young man did not appear until a scouting party brought him in by force. It was not until he became fearful of losing the girl, whose patience gave way to anger, that he mustered enough courage to face the ceremony.

SOME years ago a wealthy old bachelor in Hoboken, N. J., named Joseph L. Lewis, died, leaving his property, valued at $1,000,000, to the United States Government, for which he appeared to cherish unusual respect. The singularity of the case excited the cupidity of several sharpers, and a conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of producing a "widow" who would contest the will, secure the money, and divide handsomely. In due time some of the schemers, including the woman, were arrested on suspicion, and, the case coming on for trial at Trenton a short time ago, the female turned State's evidence, implicating the villains whose dupes she had been, and detailing, apparently without reservation, her own part in the matter.

IN 1859 absolute starvation prevailed for several months throughout Finland and along the Baltic seaboard, aggravated by a frost of unexampled severity which destroyed hundreds of those who made for the towns in quest of relief. In 1871 a yet more terrible famine decimated the population of Northwestern China, many of the sufferers being driven to gnaw the bark from the trees, and even to devour the bodies of the dead. Similar horrors were enacted on a similar scale in Eastern Russia during the great drought of 1873. The failure of the Bengal rice crop at the close of that year swept away, during the early months of 1874, at least half a million lives. The dearth in Bulgaria in [illegible], and that in Cashmere twelve months ago, are still fresh in public memory, while the present year has been ushered in by three distinct famines—in Ireland, in Silesia and in the Persian province of Seistan.

THE Czar of Russia has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, and still lives. Nihilism to the contrary notwithstanding, the Czar is not such a very bad fellow, after all. He is, to be sure, somewhat arbitrary in his style of ruling; he declines to lend money to strangers; he does not permit his venerable cheeks to be whacked with impunity by his fellow sovereigns, and he is reputed to be a little off color in his morality; but then he has done a great deal for the good of his country. He has freed 21,000,000 serfs; done some good fighting; given his country a whopping national debt, which many people hold to be a blessing, and has kept his prisons and penal colonies well stocked with brains and blue blood. He has also been a convenient target for the knives and pistols of assassins.

GEN. MELIKOFF, appointed to supreme control of the operations against Nihilistic and insurrectionary movements in St. Petersburg, is the commander who made so brilliant a record in the Asiatic campaign against the Turks in the late war. All Governors General in Russia are given almost as much power in their vice royalties as is given in this case to Melikoff. The operations against the insurrectionists are taken out of the hands of the several military commanders and placed in the hands of a special bureau or commission, which is to have the support and co-operation of all civil, police and military officers. The talk about the new order being equivalent to abdication is all nonsense. Melikoff has simply become the instrument of the Gortschakoff Ministry to carry on a relentless warfare against the Nihilists and other factions hostile to the Government.

IN the midst of the great events of the war, such incidents as the following were comparatively unnoticed, and left to be long afterward related in print: Miss Annie Pickens, daughter of the Governor of South Carolina, was to be married on April 22, 1863, in Charleston, to Lieut. Andrew De Rochelle. The wedding party was assembled in the Pickens residence, and the clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, when a shell from a Union gun in the harbor broke into the room and burst. Nine persons were hurt, but only Miss Pickens' wound proved mortal. She bore the pain with wonderful fortitude, and was unmoved when informed that she had only an hour or two to live. De Rochelle said that he would like to have her die his wife, and the poor girl smiled sadly in assent. The guests remembered the scene as far more pitiful than they can describe. The bride lay on a sofa, her white dress dabbled in blood and her hair disheveled, while her pallid face was so wrung with agony that her efforts to smile became futile. The ceremony was hurriedly performed, though the bride's "Yes" was in a faint, labored whisper, and her lips hardly moved in response to her husband's kiss. She died immediately afterward.

The German Army.

Some idea of the increased efficiency in the early stages of a campaign which will accrue to the German army through the training in time of peace of the first class of the ersatz reserve may be gathered from an examination of the losses suffered by different regiments during some of the earlier actions of the war of 1870-71. In the battle of Worth the First West Prussian Grenadier regiment lost 33 officers and 876 men, and the First Silesian regiment 35 officers and 982 men. In the battle of Spicheren the Second Brandenburg Grenadier regiment lost 36 officers and 771 men. The King's Grenadier regiment lost at Wissenburg 23 officers and 329 men, and at Worth 16 officers and 551 men, or, together, 39 officers and 880 men, in three days' time. During the fighting on the 16th of August, 1870, in the neighborhood of Vionville and Mars la Tour, the Sixth Brandenburg regiment lost 1,202 men, the Fourth Brandenburg regiment 1,099 men, the Second Silesian Grenadier regiment 1,119 men, and the Fourth Thuringian regiment 852 men. These large gaps should have been at once and were ultimately filled up with men drawn from the ersatz reserve; but as up to the present time this ersatz reserve in time of peace has comprised only untrained men, and as when the battles mentioned above were fought sufficient time had not elapsed since war had been declared to allow the comparatively-raw levies to be converted into trained soldiers, the much-needed reenforcements could not be at once sent to the front. When the new Army bill comes into force, however, all the men of the first class of the ersatz will be ready at once to take their place in the ranks.

WHILE Russian royalty is pursued by dynamite, the English royal family seems afflicted with bad drains. An Ottawa correspondent says that the Princess Louise suffered from severe headaches while working in her studio, and other ladies there were similarly afflicted. While she was in England the studio floor had to be taken up to enlarge the building, when an open cesspool was discovered beneath it.

THERE is a young lady at Vassar who is an expert boxer. She can box the compass beautifully.

FARM NOTES.

SEPTEMBER calves escape the trying heat of summer, and can be pushed through the winter with grain.

STAGNANT and impure water which cows drink while at pasture is one of the most prominent causes of bad odor in milk.

TO PREVENT abortion in cows give a table-spoonful twice a week of a mixture of equal parts of plaster, ashes and salt.

DAMAGED corn is exceedingly injurious as food for horses, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

THE best remedy for the sting of a bee, wasp or hornet is liquid ammonia, and nothing will equal its dilution in water in allaying the irritation caused by mosquitoes.

A WRITER in the *Country Gentleman* says that of everything he has tried for cure of roup in fowls, the best is to take pulverized copperas and put a teaspoonful in three quarts of water and give it to them to drink. Should they not drink much in a day or two, mix it into corn-meal and feed to them.

THERE are localities where it may pay to grow small crops cheaply—where one may skin the land for a few years and leave it, just as in some places cattle have been killed for their hides, leaving their carcasses to decay—but farmers cannot afford to adopt this style of farming. The aim with them should be to grow larger crops by the expenditure of more labor upon the land, and upon doing this depends their future prosperity.

WHEN once you have determined to fatten an animal for beef let the process be as quick as possible. Any stint in feeding at such times will tend to make the meat tough and dry. Stall-fed animals will fatten more readily than others, and younger animals require richer food than older ones. In winter fattening do not forget that much depends upon the warmth of the stable. The warmer the cattle are kept the less food will be needed.

ASHES are worth 50 cents per bushel to apply to orchards, and are the cheapest manure for that purpose. That ashes have a very beneficial effect is shown by the fact that, on all virgin soils recently burned over, we get the fairest fruits and the best vegetables. Salt, as a manure for orchards, has no beneficial effect on land near the ocean, where the atmosphere is constantly saturated with salt, and it should be sparingly used on all soils, especially those disposed to be low and wet.

A WATERPROOF whitewash may be made as follows: "Take half a bushel of lime, slake it with boiling water, and cover to keep in the steam; strain and add seven pounds of salt dissolved in hot water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a paste, and added hot; half pound Spanish whiting, and one pound clean glue, previously dissolved to a thin paste; add five gallons hot water, and stir the whole; cover it, and keep it a few days. It must be used hot. One pint covers a square yard."

A COUNTRY woman says: "The wise man, in enumerating the 'time and season,' made no mention of the time to skim milk; yet, nevertheless, there is a time—a right time, too—and that is just as the milk begins to sour in the bottom of the pans. Then the cream is all at the surface, and should at once be removed—with as little of the milk as possible. If allowed to remain until the acid reaches the cream, it impairs it in quality. The housewife or dairymaid who thinks to obtain a greater quantity by allowing the milk to stand beyond that time labors under a most egregious mistake."

MANY farmers who keep horses do not think it profitable to feed much grain, and frequently feed poor hay. As a consequence of such management the animals are not worth much for labor. When the occasion arises for putting horses thus fed at hard work, they are found out of condition and unable to perform a reasonable task; while in the spring they require extra feeding for a few weeks, or else the work must go on with horses unfit for the business. It is far better to give the horses a little grain during the winter, when, should an emergency arise, they are equal to the occasion.

A NOVEL system of agriculture has for a number of years been practiced on a farm in Hertfordshire, England. The owner, Mr. Prout, instead of harvesting the crops himself, divides the fields into lots when the grain begins to ripen, and the crops are sold upon their roots at public auction. No live stock is kept, and the fertility of the soil is entirely kept up by artificial manure. For the thirteen years since 1866, the average expenses of running the farm have yearly amounted to $16,500, and the net income for the same period has yearly averaged 16 per cent. of that sum, or $2,640. It has thus proved a decided success, while numberless farms cultivated by the ordinary method have been barely able to pay expenses, and many have run behind hand.

English Struggle With the Letter "H."

The ill-treatment which the letter "h" receives from a very large proportion of the English people is, of course, known to the most superficial observer of their speech. It is the substance and the point of a standing joke which never loses its zest. Mr. *Punch's* artists, when hard put to it for the subject of a social sketch, can always fall back upon the misfortunes of the aspirate. "H" in speech is an unmistakable mark of class distinction in England, as every observant person soon discovers. I remarked upon this to an English gentleman, an officer, who replied: "It's the greatest blessing in the world—a sure protection against cads. You meet a fellow who is well dressed and behaves himself decently enough, and yet you don't know exactly what to make of him; but get him talking, and, if he trips upon his 'h's,' that settles the question. He's a chap you'd better be shy of." Another friend said to me of a London man of wealth, and of such influence as comes from wealth and good-nature: "The Governor has lots of sense, and is the best fellow in the world, but he hasn't an 'h' to bless himself with." And there seems to be no help for the person who has once acquired this mode of pronunciation. Habits of speech, when formed in early life, are the most ineradicable of all habits, and this one, I believe, is absolutely beyond the reach of any discipline, and even of prolonged association with good speakers. In England I observed many people in a constant struggle with their "h," overcoming and being overcome, and sometimes triumphing when victory was defeat. The number of "h's" that come to an untimely end in England is quite incalculable. Of the 40,000,000 of people, there cannot be more than 2,000,000 who are capable of a healthy, well-breathed "h." Think, then, of the numbers of this innocent letter that are sacrificed between sun and sun! If we could send them over a few millions of "h's" a week, they would supply almost as great a need as that which we supply by our corn and beef and cheese.—*Richard Grant White, in Atlantic Monthly.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

SAUSAGES.—To every 100 pounds of chopped meat take two and a half pounds of salt, one ounce of sage to every ten pounds of meat, and one-half ounce of black pepper; mix well and fill.

LEMON CAKE.—Two and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda sifted in four cupfuls of flour, three eggs well beaten, the grated rind and juice of one lemon; two loaves.

NICE TEA CAKE.—One cupful of sugar, a cupful of butter, three eggs, a cupful and a half of flour, three tablespoonfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a half-teaspoonful of salt, spice with lemon; bake in a sheet.

SALT MACKEREL.—Soak salt mackerel over night, after washing them carefully in plenty of cold water; lay them in a dripping-pan, cover with hot water, and bake till tender; drain from the water, and serve hot with butter gravy.

MRS. MORSE'S PANCAKES.—A half cupful each of sugar and molasses, two-thirds cupful of milk, a half teaspoonful of mixed cinnamon and cloves, two beaten eggs, flour to make a batter that will just drop from the spoon, a little salt; fry in hot lard.

BROWN BREAD.—One cupful of Indian meal, one cupful of flour, one cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of Graham meal, three cupfuls of water, one teaspoonful saleratus, also a little salt. Steam three hours. It is quite thin before steaming.

TO MAKE chocolate caramels take two cups of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one table-spoonful (heaping) of butter. Boil twenty-five minutes; then stir in half a pound of grated chocolate, wet in one cup of sweet milk, and boil until it hardens on the spoon, with which you must stir it frequently. Flavor it with a teaspoonful of vanilla.

EARTHENWARE IN COOKING.—The flavor of food baked or boiled in earthenware is said by those who have made the experiment to be far superior to that of vegetable or animal food cooked in the same way in iron vessels, for the reason that iron is a conductor of heat, while earthenware is a non-conductor; consequently, food cooked in the latter is rarely ever burned, the degree of heat not varying perceptibly during the process of cooking, thus preserving the flavor of what is cooked, as well as uniformity throughout the substance of the meat, vegetables or grains, until the process of cooking is completed. The fire in stove or range that parches and burns in iron vessels, and either impairs or spoils the food, is powerless to injure the contents of earthenware. So earthenware takes the premium, as it deserves to.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

An Even Thing.

Two strangers were toasting their shins on opposite sides of a big stove in a saloon, and it was noticed that they often looked at each other as if almost certain that they had met somewhere before. Finally one of them got up and said:

"Stranger, I've seen a face almost like your. Did you ever have a brother Bill?"

"Yes."

"Was he a sailor?"

"He was."

"Did you hear of him last about ten years ago?"

"Yes, just about ten years ago."

"Stranger," continued the first, seeming greatly affected, "I've sailed with your brother Bill. We were wrecked together on the Pacific, and before help came I had to kill and eat him! I knew you must be related. I'm awful sorry it was your brother, and, though I was driven to it, and the law can't touch me, I'm willing to pay you damages. Be kinder fair with me, for Bill was old and tough. About how much do you think is fair?"

The other wiped a tear from his eye, spat across the stove, and replied:

"Stranger, where is your dad?"

"Been dead these twelve years."

"Died in Nevada, didn't he?"

"Yes, out there somewhere."

"Well, I killed him! I knew you were his son the minute I saw you. He and I were in a mine, and, one day, as we were going up in the bucket, I saw that the old rope was going to break under the strain. When we were up about 200 feet, I picked up your old dad and dropped him over. It was bad on him, but it saved me. Now, you ate my brother Bill, and I murdered your dad, and I guess we'd better call it even and shake to see who pays for the drinks."

They shook, drank, and the old Captains who could not tell a lie had to sit back and realize how sad it was that they were born with such tender consciences.

TWO TINSMITHS fought on the roof of a St. Louis house, and an excited crowd witnessed the perilous struggle. Finally, one was knocked down with a hammer, and fell to the ground, receiving fatal injuries.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

IT has been discovered that potato bugs dried and crushed can be used for blisters.

THE person who keeps the outside of the neck covered with heavy wraps, has the inside covered very frequently with what is popularly known as a hard cold.

DR. FOOTE'S *Health Monthly* says that one of the chief offices of a good nurse is to think of her patient. An invalid should never be teased with the exertion of making a decision.

NEW MODE OF ADMINISTERING CASTOR OIL.—To the oil add sufficient pulverized sugar, flavored with cinnamon or lemon, to convert the whole into a plastic dough; then form into boluses. Compound liquorice powder may be substituted for the sugar. Children, says the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, quarrel over this confection. For grown people the boluses may, in some instances, be enveloped in wafer-paper.

ACCORDING to Hamilton the severest catarrhal cold can be cured in about ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid, about ten drops; tincture of iodine and chloroform, each seventy-five drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit lamp, in a test tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the nostrils as soon as volatization is effected. The operation should be repeated in about two minutes, when, after the patient sneezes a number of times, the troublesome symptoms rapidly disappear.

COUGH MEDICINE.—Take three tablespoonfuls of whole flax seed; put in an earthen vessel or pitcher; pour on a quart of boiling water; let it stand by the fire for an hour, then add the juice of four large lemons, half teacup pure honey, one large stick of licorice broken in bits, one stick of rock candy pounded fine; stir often, and, when licorice and candy dissolve, stir. If too thick and jelly-like, add more boiling water; some people like it to jelly. Take a good drink of this whenever you feel inclined to cough; it is best drunk cold, as it will not induce perspiration. This can be drunk by either young or old.

THE science of life consists in knowing how to take care of your health, how to make use of people, how to make the most of yourself, and how to push your way in the world. These are the things which everybody ought to know, and which very few people do know. How never to get sick, how to develop your health and strength to the utmost, how to make every man you meet your friend—all these and many other things are to be included in the science of living, and the pity is that we appreciate it at its true value only when the bloom of life is gone.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Bald Heads—Some Eminent Examples.

If one may judge from the exceptional case of Elisha, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, baldness seems to have been considered a disgrace among the Jews in remote ages, still a disgrace with which it was not permitted to reproach an honorable man. The punishment inflicted by divine interposition, and at the express solicitation of the prophet, upon forty unfortunate children, seems to persons in the present day—even, it may be added, to those who have lost their hair—rather severe. Lovers of analogies, coincidences and contrasts may be invited to remark that the grease of wild beasts employed as instruments of vengeance against the little ones who taunted the good old prophet with his baldness was in later centuries to be employed as a capillary restorative. The strength of Samson and the beauty of Absalom lay in their hair, and there is significance, no doubt, in the fact that through their hair both of them came to grief. Among the Greeks the two most famous bald men were Æschylus and Ulysses. The baldness of Æschylus is known to have been the cause of his death, an eagle, carrying a tortoise in its claws, having dropped its prey with the view of breaking the shell upon what it took to be a rock, but which was in fact the shining skull of a great tragic poet. The baldness of Ulysses is commemorated in the "Odyssey," and the fearful vengeance taken upon the suitors of Penelope seems to have been in a great measure due to the pleasantries in which one of them indulged concerning the glittering aspect presented by her husband's cranium. Baldness, however, was no more admired in those days than in our own; and when Ulysses was restored to youth a stress is laid upon the fact that locks of the most luxuriant kind were given back to him. Julius Cæsar was notorious for his baldness, and the jokes made on this subject by his soldiers on the occasion of one of his triumphal entries into Rome are only too well known. Nor need the story be here repeated of the pleasure he took in wearing a wreath which covered his denuded temples, and which, according to one Roman historian, was his chief reason for valuing it. It may be remarked, however, that the lifelike bust of Julius Cæsar, in the British Museum, is not that of a man who in the present day would be considered bald. The hair is not thick and is brushed forward in a style which indicates a desire to make up for a certain want of hair in the region of the forehead and the temple. Something, however, must be allowed for the complimentary disposition of the sculptor reproducing the head of an all-powerful commander and ruler who was known not to be without personal vanity.

Trouble Over a Trade Dollar.

On being offered a trade dollar for fare the driver of a street car in New York refused it, having been so ordered by the Superintendent. The passenger pocketed the money and refused to hand over any other piece. The driver vainly undertook to eject him, and, during the long struggle, the road became blocked with the other cars. The drivers came to the rescue of their comrade, but the obstinate passenger would not budge. A policeman would not interfere, and at last the other cars jumped the track and went by. The baffled driver went on and at length consented to pocket the dollar, but refused the change, and the passenger was at last obliged to get off without it. He has begun a suit against the company for damages. The driver was, however, legally right in refusing the money, the trade dollar not being legal tender.

Jefferson's Manners.

When Jefferson became President he carried his simple manners and taste into official life. He determined that his inauguration as the chief officer of the republic should be as free from display as possible. Dressed in plain black clothes, he rode on horseback to the old Capitol, without guard or servant, dismounted without assistance, and hitched his horse to the fence. On the steps he was met by a number of friends, who accompanied him to the Senate Chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address. During the administrations of Gen. Washington and John Adams the sessions of Congress had been opened in a style similar to that by which the English sovereign opens Parliament. The President, accompanied by a large escort on horseback, drove in state to the Capitol. Taking his seat in the Senate Chamber, and the House of Representatives being summoned, he read his address. Mr. Jefferson, to whom such ceremonies were distasteful, swept them all away by one act. He sent a written message to Congress, which was read to both houses by their respective Clerks, and that practice has been observed ever since. Against one of his reforms, however, the ladies of Washington rose up en masse. Mr. Jefferson, disliking the levees which had been held at the White House, abolished them. He established two public days for the reception of company—the 1st of January and the Fourth of July. On other days he was at home to all others who came on business or out of courtesy. Many of the Washington ladies, indignant at their social pleasures being thus curtailed, determined to force the President to hold the customary levees. On the usual levee day they resorted in full dress to the White House. The President was out taking a ride on horseback. On his return he saw that the public rooms were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. At once divining the plot, he appeared before his fair guests booted and spurred and covered with dust. So courteous was his reception of them, and so graceful his manners, that the ladies went away delighted with the President, but chagrined with themselves. They felt that they had been guilty of a rudeness in visiting a guest who did not expect them. It was their last attempt to break through the rules of Jefferson's household.—*Youth's Companion.*

Col. Forney's Plea for the Abused Characters.

I say, then, give me the best-abused characters of the ages, give me the men and women who make us think, the men who run the gantlet of criticism. Give me in preference to sneering doubters and shallow sciolists, rather the iconoclasts who break the old bad ideals. I do not want to startle you, but in the present world I would rather trust another William Cobbett than another John A. Roebuck; another Tom Paine than another Louis Napoleon; and of the present age in our own country, I like old Bob Toombs, of Georgia. He is a bully and a braggart, but he is honest in his insanity. And Jeff Davis I have always known to be honest, although he is as cautious as Edward Everett, and as cold. I need not repeat how I honor Ben Butler, who says more good things and does less selfish ones than forty such money-hoarders as the elder Astor. A sincere pessimist is Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania—able, sour, honest and utterly intractable; but I like him because he has stuck too long on the wrong side to judicially see the right one. Such dead aggressives as Ben Wade, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Zach Chandler and Henry C. Carey stood in the pillory of criticism all their lives and retaliated with all their best ability; I knew better than their antipodes that I have named, and every bitter word they spoke, I can match with a number of sweet acts of goodness. Like their Southern opposites they were real, earnest and plucky, as far removed from the chronic conceit of many of the modern English as if they were creations of another planet.—*Forney's Progress.*

It Depended.

A citizen who had thoughts of buying a few hens for his table, was consulting a colored man as to what breed he had better purchase. "Well, sah, dat depends. If you am gwine to have your hen-house on de roof of your residence, wid about fo' men to guard it, white Leghorn hens am de best to buy; but if you am gwine to have it in de back yard, an' run your chances, you'd better buy cast-iron roosters, and fill each one with gunpowder and grape-shot! Ise been in de hen bizness myself, an' I knows dat nuffin' will ooze away quicker in a dark night dan good fat pullets!"

An Indian's Composition.

The Hallequah *Times* is a literary publication issued by the children of the Friends' School, Wyandotte, Indian Territory. The following extract—a boy's composition on girls—shows that Indian children have as keen a sense of humor as white children:

"Girls is the only folks that have their own way every time. Girls are of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants to do anything. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am."

"LET me look at a revolver," said a man who walked into a store at Sandstone, Mo., and a weapon was shown to him. "Show me the cartridge," he added, and he carelessly loaded one of the chambers. "Excuse me for using this a minute," he further remarked, and shot himself through the brain.

KERN county, Cal., is cultivating a new kind of sweet potato, some specimens of which weigh from fifteen to twenty-two pounds each.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, IND., MARCH 18, 1880.
THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Township Democratic Conventions.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the county democratic central committee, at a meeting held in Auburn, February 21, 1880, the democratic voters of DeKalb county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in their respective townships (except in Union township) on

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following township offices, said candidates to be voted for at the township election, to be held on the first Monday (5th day) in April, 1880.

The officers to be elected in the several townships are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Trustee	Assessor and Land Appraiser	Justice of the peace	Constables
Butler	1	1	2	2
Jackson	1	1	2	3
Concord	1	1	2	2
Newville	1	1	2	2
Stafford	1	1	2	4
Wilmington	1	1	2	4
Union	1	1	1	2
Keyser	1	1	2	2
Richland	1	1	2	2
Fairfield	1	1	2	2
Smithfield	1	1	2	2
Franklin	1	1	2	3
Troy	1	1	1	2

The convention (or caucus) for Union township will be held at Waterloo, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the day above named as agreed by the precinct committeemen for said township.

In addition to the nomination of candidates, it will be the duty of the democrats assembled, to choose a township (or precinct) committeeman, who shall be, by virtue of his office, a member of the county central committee. At the same time a secretary and such other officers as many be deemed necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign in the township shall be selected. A copy of the proceedings of such convention together with the postoffice address of each officer elected and candidate nominated, shall be forwarded to the chairman of the county central committee, not later than Monday, March 22, 1880.

In every precinct in the state there are aged and infirm men who can scarcely get to the polls to vote. Imagine the trouble and expense of conveying them to the place of registry two or three times during one season, in order that they may not miss voting, as they never have done. If the proposed amendments are adopted many a sick and crippled man will lose his vote, for we are sure to have a registry law.

The democrats of the several townships will please bear in mind that the proceedings of the conventions to be held next Saturday, with the names of the officers elected and candidates nominated, are to be forwarded to W. L. Blair, chairman of the county central committee, not later than Monday, March 22. Mr. Blair's postoffice address is Butler, Indiana. Any returns left at this office will reach him.

The legislature of Indiana in the year 1867 was republican. That legislature passed a registry law which created so much dissatisfaction that the next legislature, which was also republican, repealed the law by a party vote, every republican in the senate voting for the repeal. If the people were not satisfied with registration then they would not be now.

If the constitutional amendments are adopted, the time may come when we will have a registry law; then every farmer will be compelled to spend a half day or more before each election in order to be duly registered and entitled to vote. Vote against the amendments.

It would seem that the clerk of Wells county, Mr. Craig, and Thomas A. Hendricks don't dwell together in humming-bird harmony.—Decatur Democrat.

The Democrat is so anxious to have Mr. Hendricks second to some person, that it even places him second to Bill. Craig. "Mr. Craig and Thomas A. Hendricks."

If the constitutional amendments are adopted, and a registry law is passed, old farmers who have lived just across the line in Jackson township for twenty or thirty years could not move to Auburn or into Union township within 60 days prior to any election without losing their votes.

Democrats of the Auburn precinct are expected to attend the convention at Waterloo next Saturday. The train leaves Auburn at 12:56 and returning leaves Waterloo at 3:10, giving ample time to attend the convention.

The democrats of Union township will meet at Winslow's hall, in Waterloo, at 1 o'clock p. m. next Saturday, for the purpose of nominating officers. We hope every democrat in the township will be present.

A registration law would necessitate the creation of a lot of new offices to be filled at a large expense to the townships. Vote against the proposed amendments.

We are curious to know whether the democrats of East W[illegible] can elect the township ticket nominated last Saturday.

Can Tilden carry Indiana?

Vote Against the Amendments.

We have published the proposed constitutional amendments no less than three times since the adjournment of the last legislature, in the belief that the people ought to investigate and weigh the importance of rejecting the amendments as a whole. We now take the liberty of suggesting to the democrats of DeKalb county, that what little good there may be in one or two of the amendments was only inserted to assist in carrying out a republican scheme for party success. We are always inclined to hesitate about advocating any measure or supporting any proposition when it is evident that the entire machinery of the republican party is being used in the same direction. When the republican leaders succeed in making their party a unit in favor of any scheme, as they have in this, it is safe to conclude that the sole object is political gain, which is always uppermost in the minds of that class of politicians who lead and dictate to the republican party. The republican party was never known to advocate or support a proposition that was not intended to injure the chances of democratic success somewhere along the line. For these reasons we consider it safe on general principles, to oppose whatever the republican party seems anxious to consummate. The leading republican newspapers of the state are urging the party to vote as a unit for the adoption of the amendments, which admonishes us that there is a "nigger in the wood-pile" somewhere. We do not, nor does any honest man of any party, object to throwing all necessary safeguards around the ballot-box to prevent fraud and illegal voting, but we fail to see the necessity here in Indiana where elections are always quiet and peaceable—where we seldom hear of illegal voting, of creating an additional election expense throughout the state of not less than $150.000 for each election, besides disfranchising thousands of voters. We well remember the perplexities and annoyances to members of all parties during the existence of a registry law in this state from 1867 to 1869, when large numbers of persons neglected to register and were disfranchised from voting. It was charged then that, where republicans were in power, they entered fictitious names upon the registry lists, and when election time came the same names were entered upon the poll-books, and tickets put into the ballot-box to correspond with the number of names so registered. This is one of the tricks that it is possible to accomplish under a registry law, besides many other chances for fraud which might be practiced by the majority in any precinct.

Amendment number three provides for holding the state election in November instead of October, which, upon first thought, appears to be an attempt at economy, which is not the case, as the same amendment provides that the general assembly may provide by law for the holding of another election for the election of judicial officers. The same amendment provides for registration in order to make it sure in case amendment number one is rejected.

For brazen impudence and unequaled arrogance we submit the following base slander upon the fair name and integrity of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, which item we find in the editorial column of the Decatur Democrat

"It is now pretty certain that Mr. Hendricks will and is rather anxious to accept the vice presidency on a ticket headed with Samuel J. Tilden. We have for some length of time held to the belief that when the proper time for making it public comes around it will be found that whoever started the report that Mr. Hendricks was averse to again running for the vice presidency did so without authority form the Indiana statesman. An act of that kind by a presidential aspirant would be exceedingly impolitic, and it can be looked at in no other light than an insult to Mr. Hendricks' intelligence to presume that he has been guilty of anything of the kind." * * *

Such belittling of a man who is as far superior to Tilden as a statesman as Tilden is superior to Grant, is characteristic of the Tilden hirelings who are continually manifesting a spirit of contempt and a desire to domineer over Mr. Hendricks and his friends. The editor of the Democrat well knows that Mr. Hendricks has time and again said that he would not accept the second place on the next presidential ticket, his friends believe him and honor him more highly for the position he has taken, while the Democrat ridicules the idea that Mr. Hendricks knows his own mind. To retain the confidence of his friends Mr. Hendricks will be compelled to decline the second place, and he will do it.

The COURIER this week contains an article from the pen of W. H. Dills Esq., on the proposed constitutional amendments. Personally we do not exactly agree with Mr. Dills as to voting for part of the amendments and rejecting the others; we shall vote "no" on every one of them, and we advise others of all parties to do the same. We hope every voter in the county will consider the matter of enough importance to at least read the proposed amendments, for they will be required to vote one way or the other if they vote for any candidate. Mr. Dills' article above referred to is worthy of a careful reading and nonpartisan consideration.

Auburn and Waterloo are in the same township, yet if a registry law was in force all persons moving from one town to another would be required to do so thirty days before an election or they could not vote at that election.

The Constitutional Amendments.

EDITORS COURIER: I have been asked to give my opinion of the constitutional amendments which are to be voted upon on the first Monday of April next; and also whether a voter can vote at the election on that day, and not vote upon the amendments.

It is my opinion that the first five of the proposed amendments ought not to be ratified; that is, that the voters should strike out the word "Yes," printed just below each amendment, and leave the word "No" remaining. The other two amendments are proper enough.

As to the second point of inquiry stated above, I will say that the first clause of the third section of the act submitting the amendments to the vote of the people says that, if "any qualified elector" at such election "does not vote for any officer, may vote for or against any amendment," and the last clause of the same section says, "if he votes for any officer, shall at the same time vote on such amendments." It will be seen that by the law the voter may vote upon the amendments without voting for the officers to be elected at that election, and then says if he votes for officers at that election he shall vote upon the amendments. Now, my opinion is, that the latter clause of that section is clearly unconstitutional and void. I do not think it in the power of the legislature to compel any voter to vote; it is a personal privilege, and not to be interfered with by any power or authority.

But it may be said that these clauses do not mean as I have stated, but only that a voter shall not at one hour on that day vote for officers only, and then afterwards at another hour vote only on the amendments. It may be that something of the kind was intended, but if so intended the legislature did not so state.

My reasons for my opinion to vote against the first five proposed amendments are in short, these:

The first amendment proposed requires a residence in the township of sixty days, and in a ward or precinct thirty days immediately before an election, and that the voter shall have been duly registered according to law, to entitle a man to vote at any election, in addition to the requirements of the present constitution. The objectional points are, first, the unnecessary expense of registration, which in an average township would be at least two hundred dollars for each election; second, expense, trouble and denial of the right to vote in case a voter was omitted in the registration; and third, that if a man has the other necessary qualifications, of residing in the state six months before an election, etc., he ought not to be deprived of voting because he may have been compelled by duty or otherwise to change his residence within the thirty or sixty days prior to an election. Among the mechanics, farmer-tenants and the poor who frequently change residences for only a few miles, or a few rods or blocks in a city or town, this amendment would work injustice, and would disfranchise at each election a large number.

The first and second amendments also propose to change our constitution so as to make every male citizen of the United States voters, whether they are white, black, red or any other color. I think, without giving any reasons, it ought to be left as it is now—"white," the emblem of purity.

The third amendment proposes to abolish the October election and have the general election held in November, with two very objectional clauses added thereto, one is that the legislature shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote, and the other is that the general assembly may provide a law for the election of judges of courts at a time when no other officers shall be voted for.

As long as the law provides that judges shall be elected, it is best that they be voted for when the largest number of people are voting; that it should remain as it is now. At present, we never hear of a candidate for a judgeship canvassing for voters, as we do the candidates for other offices; but let this amendment be adopted and the change made, then we have on our hands an additional registration, an additional election, but the worst of all, we will see the candidates for the judgeships compelled to bear the expense of the campaign of such an election alone. He would have to see to the printing, paying for and distributing and handling of tickets; hire men to canvass for him before and at the election, and the candidate who had and would use the most money, however improper a person he might be, would be elected over the best, most intelligent and upright man in the state. Not only that, but after an election many a man could and would approach such a judge and say, "Now as I have a case before your court you must remember how I worked and labored for you, and if I had not you would not be judge," etc.

My objection to the fourth amendment is that it changes the basis of apportioning the senators and representatives in the state legislature, and instead of basing that apportionment as it now is on the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, it proposes to make the basis on all male inhabitants over that age, regardless of color. To say nothing of the fact that only last winter a new apportionment bill was passed, and no new one is now needed, the main objection to the amendment is, if the negro or other colored man was not entitled to such representation it is not so likely that he would seek to become an inhabitant of our state, nor would the politicians be so likely to get up their "negro exoduses" as they have recently been doing.

To the fifth amendment, which proposes that the fees and salaries may be graded according to population, etc., the following objection can be raised: First, it is too sweeping. It is not limited to the state or county officers, but extends to district, circuit, city, town, township and every other kind of officers in the state. Should a legislature see fit, were it either a democratic or republican one, it could cut down the fees of all the officers in ever county, circuit, district, city, town or township politically opposed to the legislature, and could enhance the fees and salaries in those localities of its own political complexion to any extent it pleased.

I might add further that there is no doubt that if the first or third amendments should be ratified the legislature would be called together soon after such ratification, in order that the necessary laws should be passed to carry out their provisions. This would cost the people of the state probably two hundred thousand dollars, and this should also be taken into consideration.

It is to be hoped that all voters will exercise their rights in voting upon these amendments, and as stated above, especially as to the first five, by striking off the word "Yes," and leave as the vote the word "No." Nor do I think it prudent or wise to not vote, nor to put in the vote with both words "Yes and "No" unscratched. If both words are left on the ballot the law says it shall not be counted either way.

Although some differ upon the law as to whether it requires the majority of all the electors in the state to ratify an amendment, or whether it requires only that more votes should have the word "Yes" on them than there are votes with the word "No" on. It is quite plain that the safest plan is to get more votes that have "No" on than of the other kind. The law does say that only those votes "Yes" and "No" shall be certified from the different election boards through the proper channels to the governor, and he shall issue his proclamation declaring the number of votes cast for or against each amendment, and it does not provide any mode of ascertaining the number of electors in the state, nor for having certified the number of votes cast at such an election.

W. H. DILLS.

The democrats of Lagrange county met in convention at the county seat last Saturday for the purpose of appointing delegates to the congressional and state conventions. The delegates to the congressional convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 29th of next month, were instructed to vote for Colerick, which, with a solid delegation from Allen county, will give Mr. Colerick the nomination on the first ballot. Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks is the unanimous choice of the Lagrange democrats for president, as indicated by a vote of the convention. The chairman of the democratic committee of that county informs us that last Saturday "was a gala day with the democracy of Lagrange county." We are pleased with the increased enthusiasm of our Lagrange friends, which is due in a great measure to our old friend Snyder of the Democrat. The day is not far distant when the harmony, good feeling and true democratic grit exhibited by the democrats of Lagrange will make the county democratic, as it was in the beginning.

A citizen cannot, if he would, throw off the obligations of citizenship. He must, under all circumstances, perform them when called upon by the proper authorities; white or black, learned or ignorant, old or young, he must respond to the demands the state and the country make upon him. Whether he votes or does not vote matters not. Under such circumstances why should the citizen voluntarily vote for an amendment to the constitution which in any event abridges his right of citizenship, since it confers no benefits whatever upon the state? Calm reflection upon the subject will, we conclude, convince a large majority of the people of Indiana that a registration amendment to the constitution is unwise, and ought to be defeated.

It is claimed by some persons that a registration of voters will prevent fraudulent voting. We want to know if there are not men of all parties in every township and precinct in DeKalb county who know every voter in the township or precinct? A registration would certainly make them no better known, but it would add hundreds of dollars to election expenses in every county.

Carr's Corners.

—A large number of people attended the sale of personal property of Adam Hartle, deceased, Friday, March 12.

—Berry Penland says he would like to know where that keg of beer has gone. Boys do you know?

—Married at the residence of the bride's father, John Cool, Thursday, March 11, by Rev. W. L. Mason, Mr. Wilson Dancer and Miss Mary E. Cool, both of Jackson township.

—Cory Shugars says that Miss Powers came within two of giving him the "grand bounce" last week, and that he is to attend school more regularly.

MURPHY.

Commissioners' Allowances.

List of allowances made by the board of commissioners at the March session, 1880.

EXPENSE OF POOR.

Jarvis Porter	31.[illegible]	J. H. Ehlers	7.50
A Stough	6.75	I. N. Cool	24.00
V. T. Jordon	7.80	A. W. Allen	7.00
Harvey Bros	34.14	George Wagoner	3.90
S. P. Blair	17.00	J. H. Ford	4.10
A. H. Mathews	20.75	Stiefel & Son	19.78
O. H. Duncan	2.50	Stiefel & Strauss	38.64
D. J. Swarts	6.00	R. Tomlinson	5.00
Town of Auburn	2.25	S. M. Sherman	11.50
J. Rummel	26.57	J. N. Chamberlain	11.00
McQuiston & Ralston	[illegible]	S. W. Ralston	6.10
	101.[illegible]	J. W. Clark	[illegible]
A. Shaffer	13.03	C C Shaffer	[illegible]
George Dale	[illegible]	S. P. Vind	[illegible]
F.H.Wright & Co	71.00	S. T. Sheldon	[illegible]
P. Schaab	42.53	Kelser & Stone	7.74
M. Antrop	15.75	A H Philips	1.00
J. Mitchell	2.[illegible]	M Houston	[illegible]
Alice Mercer	14.00	I. Hague	18.00
F. W. Penning	10.00	Kimberly Bros	3.00
F. E. Davenport	56.51	Brand & Duncan	171.00
J. L. Davis	22.01	J&J A Shull & Co	24.09
A. McMullen	22.20	Kuhn & Co	42.09
W. H. Kiblinger & Co	30.44	A. E. Darby	54.07
		Susan Anthrop	14.88
W.J.Austin & Co	37.30	J B Bennett	13.75
D D Snyder	3.25	T D Gross	2.10
P Bishop	21.91	J. Spooner	[illegible]
		F Snyder	45.00

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

C L Olds	1.37	W P Purdy	9.70
M Douglass	3.01	J Anderson	16.50

EXPENSE OF PRINTING.

G W Weamer	18.30	C K Baxter	10.75
W B Burford	50 75	Reed & Lowry	157.13
		Ind polis Journal	10.54

COURT EXPENSE.

N Griffith	3.50	A S Leas	73.30
		W L Moose	51.50

EXPENSE OF ELECTION.

		A S Leas	27.00

S LANT EXPENSE.

D Gonser	330.00	E Kelham	35.00
A Robbins	297.50	John Shoub	15.00
G H Duncan	31.00	W H McIntosh	201.00
		A S Leas	30.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

D Gonser	3.40	N Beeley & Co	12.54
J Hartman	3.00	A S Leas	2.00
F E Davenport	3.00	J W Baxter	11.25
J L Davis	2.75	Sinclair Bros	1.50
		W H Dills	10.00

CRIMINAL EXPENSE.

J W. Martin	6.00	A S Leas	[illegible]
McQuiston & Ralston	21.47	J H Maxwell	[illegible]
		J Spooner	11.00
		J L Davis	40.00

EXPENSE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

G L Ross	9.01	A W Allen	5.00
Wm Cook	73.00	George Swartz	10.00
West'n Bridge Co	[illegible]	J J Van Auken	9.00
M Boyle	25.00	N Boutenger	1.25
G H Duncan	18.00	Haskins & Son	8.00
J C Cramer	3.12	A S Leas	21.00
L Goodlander	5.00	G H Hess	8.75
S H Bartlett	253.0	E Nolding	1.70
W L Blair	12.00	Town Waterloo	31.00
Isay Lewis	9.10	A Lockwood	51.00

EXPENSE OF DITCHES.

John Stark	45.00	J J Van Auken	110.00
G H Duncan	53.00	A W Allen	41.00
T C Ford	6.50	Haskins & Son	3.50
		G Miller	2.00

List of allowances made by commissioners after December term, 1879 and, at February special term, 1880:

EXPENSE OF DITCHES.

J J Van Auken	151.21	Edward Kelham	40.00
Wm Cook	111.58	R N Crooks	5.0
J C Cramer	81.20	T C Bison	9.00
Jacob Fisher	20.50	P Baird	1.00
J Shoub	34.70	George Swartz	3.00
P R Goodwin	67.00	W L Blair	16.0
Adam Oberlin	58.00	Jerry Lewis	2.50
G H Duncan	96.10	H McClish	3.25
		A Robbins	116.50

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

		A M Case	3.45

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

W H Dills	2.00	E Berry	8.32
John Hartman	40.00	A Robbins	15.12
		P Baird	100.00

EXPENSE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

J R Case	143.00	Peter Bowman	25.00
Haskins & Son	1.70	Sam Smith	[illegible]
J C Cramer	54.51	Edward Erwin	9.00
J. A. Campbell	15.00	Wm. Cook	30.00
H C Shull	134.85	Samuel Fretz	10.00
J B Bower	60.00	G H Duncan	60.25
C Cofferin	37.08	Blocks & Kilbey	54.00
John Shoub	73.10	G W Weratz	[illegible]
S H Bartlett	[illegible]	J J Huston	134.00
H Griswold	1188.50	John Carper	13.[illegible]
		Edward Kelham	29.[illegible]

EXPENSE PRINTING.

		Reed & Lowry	12.15

EXPENSE OF POOR.

T P Scott	6.10	G H Duncan	24.15
F Reinoehl	6.00	Ed. Kelham	7.00
T D Gross	3.00	John Shoub	[illegible]
S Blodgett	21.00	J Hummel	108.00
H Bushelier	2.00	F W Fanning	15.00
		J B Casebeer	5.75

EXPENSE OF SALARY.

G H Duncan	7.00	J Shoub	7.00
E Kelham	7.00	A S Leas	4.00

EXPENSE OF INQUEST.

J J Latson	8.00	A L Strong	[illegible]
L Johnson	2.00	George Norton	75
S Grainger	1.50	L Hetherman	75
		H C Bell	75

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

March 16, 1880.

WHY NOT GET WELL?

More Testimony for Hall's Great Catarrh Cure.

The following explains itself:

Toledo, O., Jan. 28, 1880.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Sirs: Through the advice of friends I was induced to try Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have been a sufferer from that disease for twenty years past. My case was pronounced incurable and I was obliged to give up my profession. I have used twelve bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure and am entirely cured. Physicians called it consumption. I was reduced in weight to 125 pounds; am now as sound as ever and back to my old weight, 160 pounds. Hoping this will reach the eye of my professional friends and the public in general, I am respectfully yours.

M. Romane, Clog Dancer,

Late with the principal Minstrel companies of the country.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists. 11-4w

Proposals for Wood.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the county auditor's office in DeKalb county, Indiana, until April 13, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing 100 cords of sound body hard-timber wood, 30 inches in length and split to suitable size to be used in the furnace of the county jail. To be ranked upon the public square near to and for the use of said jail.

Said wood to be delivered by October 1, 1880, and paid for when so delivered in county orders.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

March 16, 1880. 12-4w

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received at the auditors office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until the 13th day of April 1880, at 12 o'clock m., for the construction of an addition to the infirmary building at the poor farm in said county.

Plans and specifications for said building can be seen at the auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, payable to the state of Indiana, signed by two or more resident freehold sureties, as required by law.

Payment for said building to be made in county orders at par.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

March 16, 1880. 11-4w

$100

Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or destroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'

Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA,

TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons,

Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.

Painting Warranted Not to Scale.

Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES.

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get prices of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,

Opposite Eagle Mills.

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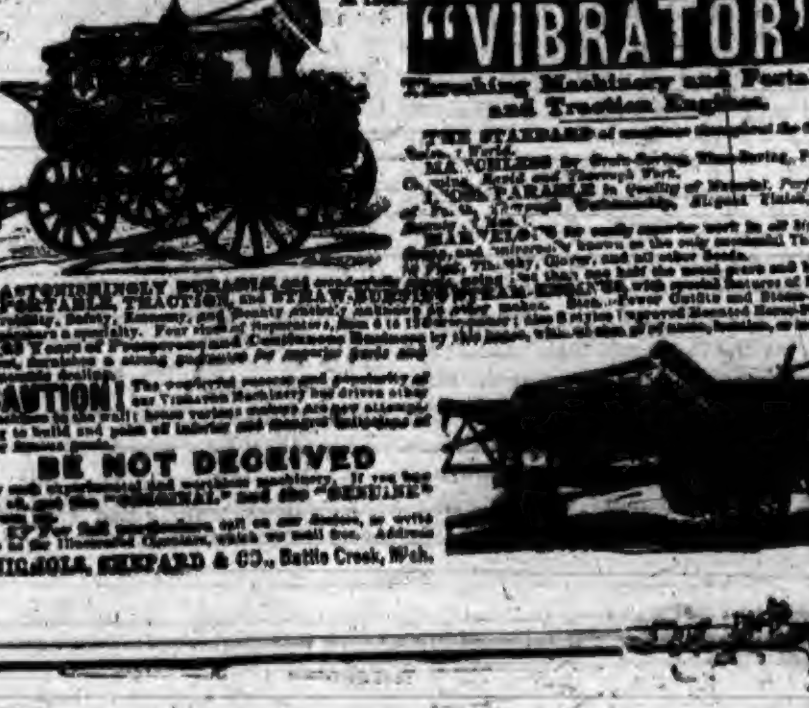

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

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"VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

CAUTION!

BE NOT DECEIVED

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Yesterday was St. Patrick's day.

—Timothy seed at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-3

—Buy your dress goods at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—If you want the very latest style, go to Miss Cleveland's.

—Extra bargains in clothing at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for embroideries and laces, etc. 9-3t.

McQuiston & Ralston sell the best flour in the market. Try it. 9-3t.

—Ruchings from 10c. to $1.00 per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—Buy your dry-goods, clothing, hats, groceries, etc., of McQuiston & Ralston. 12-3

—M. L. Roth started last Tuesday for Denver, Col., where he will reside in the future.

—Use the best Arbuckles' Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 9-3t.

—A large lot of excellent wall paper is just being opened up at the Physician's drug store.

—Mr. Mattie Birdsall and Miss Fred. Clark took in the leap-year dancing-party at Angola last evening.

—Granulated sugar, 11c. per lb.; choice cranberries, 18c. per qt., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-3

—Choice millet seed for sale by C. Rummel, superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor. 7-6t.

—A new stock of flowers and hats for spring wear just received at Miss Cleveland's. Call and examine them.

—The Fort Wayne Journal, after an absence of several weeks, is again upon our table. Just came in time.

—USE THE BEST—The Royal baking powder and Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 12-3

—The Fort Wayne Journal is receiving a share of the legal advertising of Allen county, to which it is justly entitled.

—After all, a gentle purgative is the best means of curing headache, liver complaint, biliousness, &c. Use "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—The last report of the grand jury as to the condition of the county workhouse says the said workhouse is secure and well kept.

—D. Arnold, for some two years past traveling express agent for the B. & O. road, died last Friday at Tiffin, Ohio, of inflamatory rheumatism.

—The hotel business must be rushing. Father Swineford, of the Swineford House, and Harry Stamets of the Stamets House, spent—all day yesterday at Ft. Wayne.

—Young Mr. Markel, of Angola, perhaps better known as "Vanderbilt," Sundayed over in Auburn. He has a girl here who needed seeing very badly.

—Don't deceive yourselves. "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" for the cure of colds and coughs has no equal. Sold by druggists at 25c.

—The report of the grand jury, filed at the December term of the circuit court, recommends some repairs on the iron doors of the jail, next to the residence.

—Bro. Kist, of the Butler Record, has appropriated some of Bro. Baxter's thunder. The Record is now an "all-home" paper, and the monopoly of the Press is "busted."

—The Fort Wayne & Jackson pay-car went south over that road Tuesday, in consequence of which the employes have been feeling like millionaires all week.

—Married, at Newville, Thursday evening, March 11, by Rev. O. Q. Grant, Frederick Countryman, of Milford, Ohio, and Miss Martha Grice, of Newville.

—A large lot of ladies' and children's hosiery, ladies' and misses' gloves, ruchings, silk handkerchiefs, back combs, buttons, embroideries, etc., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 9-3t.

—Marshal Scott has earned, up to this time, only thirty-six town tax receipts, although sixty of the ninety days are up. He says he can give no assurance of extension of time. 2t.

—Examine Goodman's dinner-pail, the only thing of the kind that is not injurious to health. It is convenient, durable and cheap. B. Goodman, patentee and sole manufacturer, Auburn Indiana. 7tf

—Expenses of the December term of the DeKalb circuit court, 1879:

Petit jurors	$ 370.56
Grand jurors	45.00
Sheriff, bailiffs, etc.	812.00
Specific allowances	1036.76
Total	$1907.16

—New ruchings and collars, new fichus, new laces and lace ties, new hats, new millinery goods, new fancy goods—in fact, everything new at N. Ensley & Co's, east of the public square. 21 2w

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just received a handsome line of hats for ladies and children. Call and see them—they're nobby.

—Ralston Young, of Newville, started last week for Kingman county, Kansas, whither he hopes to regain his health.

—H. C. Purple boards no longer at the Swineford, having taken a change of venue to Hollister's—or words to that effect.

—Miss Cleveland can suit you; her goods are the latest out, and she will give you more goods for the money than any other milliner in town.

—Last Friday, at Butler, James Watson was instantly killed by falling from a coal-derrick, striking on his head. No blame attaches to any one.

—The M. E. society will meet at the lecture-room of the church Wednesday afternoon and evening next; refreshments at the usual hour. All are invited. MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—The Eckhart Carriage Works has the largest and finest stock of carriages ever seen in this county. If you expect to purchase anything in that line, call and be convinced that the above is the truth.

—Miss Cleveland desires the ladies to call at her store, one door north of postoffice, and examine the largest and best selected stock of millinery goods in the market. The spring styles are handsome, and prices low.

—Uncle Jake Hoover has filed his official bond and is now qualified to sign his name "Jacob B. Hoover, justice of the peace in and for Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana; postoffice address, Waterloo, same county and state."

—We received last week, from Al. Dawson, who is now in California, a copy of "The City Argus," a very handsome and newsy paper published at San Francisco. He is at present—but then, "Al's all right; everybody knows him."

—Messrs. J. N. Myers & Co. have rented the vacant store room beneath the COURIER office, in the Odd Fellows' building, where they are now opening out a good stock of farm machinery and agricultural implements. We are glad to see it.

—B. L. Matheny leaves Monday for Three Rivers, Mich., to take a place in the drug store of H. D. Cushman. Brown is a good fellow and a pretty fair druggist, and we hope he may achieve success in his new sphere.

—Francis Kirkpatrick, son of Joseph Kirkpatrick, of Richland township, died Monday night of last week, of lung fever. He was a young man of about 23 years, and had been married but one year, leaving a wife and small child.

C. Beugnot & Co. will purchase stave and heading bolts at all stations on the Fort Wayne & Jackson and Eel River railroads within fifteen miles of Auburn. For further information apply in person or by letter to C. Beugnot & Co. Auburn, Ind. 11-2w

Attend the democratic township convention next Saturday, and assist in placing a good ticket in the field. Put up your best men for the several positions and see that every one of them are elected on the 5th day of April.

—Sim. C. Snyder, who has been traveling through Georgia selling Cincinnati buggies, spent Sunday in Auburn with his wife and brother, leaving Monday for Anderson, this state. Mr. Snyder has traveled over many miles of territory since he left here, and has sold a million buggies—more or less.

—List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Auburn for the week ending March 18, 1880:

Fanny Ann Clark,	Geo. S. Martin,
William Diltz,	Julia Picard,
Maria Ehrhart,	Nettie Stefelton,
Geo. W. Larmour,	John Syrves,
John Lessig,	Sarah Sibert,
James Ross,	S. A. Wilson.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—We give below the number of administrators and executors appointed in DeKalb county during the years 1870 to 1879 inclusive, as shown by the records in the county clerk's office:

1870	37	1875	32
1871	31	1876	34
1872	34	1877	49
1873	44	1878	58
1874	31	1879	36
		Total	387

—If the senior editor of the Courier is a professional obstetrician of some French institution, we would respectfully advise him to rehearse his knowledge of the language. The word is not spelled right.—Steuben Republican.

The word referred to in the above item is ACCOUCHEMENT, the letter "e" in the second syllable having been omitted by a typographical error. But pray, how did you happen to discover the error, S. R., were you examining Webster to ascertain the meaning of the word?

—A day or two since we accidentally picked up a DeKalb County Republican of two weeks ago for the first time, in which we noticed a characteristic production containing the following: "The editor of the Courier keeps up the crushing argument of 'you lie.' It takes lots of brains to write these two words," etc. In view of the fact that we have never made use of these "two words" in the COURIER, our readers will no doubt conclude that they would be very appropriate on this occasion.

—We are requested to announce that the many friends of A. J. Little will present his name as a candidate for Justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the democratic township convention of Union township, to be held at Waterloo, Saturday, March 20, 1880.

Millersburg Deposit Bank, }
Millersburg, Ky., Sept. 1, 1879. }

Dr. A. R. White—Dear Sir: I must say something in favor of your "Pulmonaria." For two weeks I had a severe cold, coughing incessantly. I tried several (so called) cough remedies until I was induced by our druggist to try your Pulmonaria. I purchased one fifty cent bottle, and before using half of it I was entirely free from the cough. I believe it to be the best cough remedy in the market.

Yours truly, GEO. F. STITT,
Book-keeper Millersburg Deposit Bank.

For sale at
Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 11-2w

—Two ladies were talking about the sparrows and their usefulness in ridding the city of measuring worms, which used to be such an annoyance. One thought the noisy chirping of the sparrows early in the morning, when she wanted to sleep, as great an evil as worms. The other disagreed. Just then a gentleman came in, and was appealed to: "Mr. A——, which do you think the worst—sparrows or worms?" He immediately answered: "I don't know; I never had sparrows!"

—A novel sight was presented to a crowd of interested folks, Tuesday morning, in front of Ed. Baker's bakery, which consisted of a traveling barber-shop tied to a pair of antiquated, hunch-backed horses and accompanied by a forlorn looking, peg legged man; it was indeed a sorry-looking outfit, and there wasn't a dry eye in the audience as they contemplated the mournful scene; the emaciated quadrupeds, well matched, bore more of a resemblance to deformed camels than to horses, and were so thin that the man had to build a fence around both to keep the wind from blowing the hay out of 'em.

—The Corunna Headlight gives our boss jeweler the following merited "send-off," all of which we endorse:

Joe Abright, the popular Auburn jeweler and silversmith, recently sold two handsome Rockford "quick time" gold stem-winding watches, Messrs. Cal. Husselman and Harry Yesbera of that place being the purchasers. The watches are of a very unique pattern, having the names of the owners nicely lettered on the face in plain characters. Mr. Abright is in truth the people's jeweler, and he has as neat an establishment as one could find elsewhere outside of the metropolis. His stock in trade is large and varied and prices reasonable. And what is still better, when you purchase at his store you can rely upon the quality and be assured that you are not getting "snide" goods.

—Somebody's team got very wild last Monday morning, just opposite Kiblinger's hardware store, and did their level best to smash somebody's head, who could not manage them owing to the entanglement of the lines; so they dashed up toward the court-yard fence, upsetting somebody's mule-team and wagon, twisting the latter in several pieces and scaring about two years' growth out of somebody else's single horse, which was hitched at the rack near by. For some two minutes or upwards, this group formed an animated picture to look upon, but finally resulted in nothing more serious than a ruptured breast and a broken up system of spinal joints—the former belonging to the single harness and the latter to the two-mule wagon.

A young man by the name of William Kotz, coachman for Mr. Charles McClellan, came to my store one morning complaining that his feet hurt him very badly, and expressing fears that they were frost-bitten. He had in vain tried to get relief by consulting physicians, and had endeavored, without success, to ease the pain by rubbing his feet with snow and ice, the remedy applied in such cases. Being exposed a great deal to the cold by his occupation, his feet got worse daily, until one day he fainted in the street. A few days after he again came to my store and showed me his feet. I have seen a great many sores in my life, but nothing to equal this, and was afraid the poor fellow would lose his limbs. He asked me for ST. JACOBS OIL; but at first I refused, as I did not wish to take the responsibility upon myself, not being a great admirer of so-call Patent-Medicines. However, some friends, who happened to be in the store at the time, begged me to give the ST. JACOBS OIL to the sufferer; so we rubbed his feet with the OIL, and he took the remainder with him. After nine days the same man again came into my store, perfectly well, and requested me to write to you of the most wonderful cure; he also stated, that two other persons had been cured of Rheumatism by the same bottle which helped him. John Lenzen.
Avon, Loraine Co., Ohio. Jan. 17, 1880.

Grand Jurors.

List of names drawn by the board of commissioners, at the March session, 1880:

FIRST SIX MONTHS.

Joseph Sewell, John N. Clark, Sam'l Hauver, D. Stonestreet, J. S. Boots and O. H. Widney.

SECOND SIX MONTHS.

John Stearns, A. Buchanan, George Ensley, C. Sheets, H. Dickerhoof and David Maxwell.

Money to Loan

To first-class farmers, in sums to suit, from one to five years. No commissions or agents' fees. Don't mortgage your property to eastern capitalists and pay large commissions for the privilege. Use home funds. Apply to
THOS. H. SPROTT,
11-4w. Auburn, Ind.

Tickets, Tickets, Tickets

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn, Ind.

A Pugilistic Dutchman.

There is a German animal named Habenicht—Ludwig Habenicht—residing almost in the heart of Auburn, who needs the combined attention of the marshal and a hickory club. He lives down on south Jackson street with a wife and one boy about six years old—the rest of the span being in the penitentiary—and every few days the good people of that neighborhood are favored (?) with a matinee, in the shape of a family rumpus. Habenicht—we believe that's how to spell it—gets fired up with corn-juice quite frequently and always endeavors to clean out the establishment, in which performance he sometimes succeeds and other times gets left. Last Monday evening, at just about dark, he got on his muscle and thrashed his wife and boy, assisted by another drunken brute named Henry Landgraf, and we merely want to ask, Can these heathenish practices continue in a civilized community? Will not somebody, out of consideration for the neighbors, if not in mercy to his wife, see that this fellow gets what he deserves, in case of a repetition of his cruelties?

DEATH.

WOOLSEY.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. James Provines, near Auburn, Ind., Mrs. Maria Woolsey departed this life March 10, 1880, aged 73 years and 11 months.

The deceased was born in Roxbury, N. Y., April 10, 1806, and was married to Joseph Woolsey, April 29, 1825. She moved to DeKalb county, Ind., with her family in 1845. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom survive her, and she had been a widow over twenty-one years.

She professed a hope in Christ in 1829, and two years later was baptized by Elder Richard Woolsey, becoming a member of the first Baptist church of Colechester, N. Y., remaining in the faith of an earnest and devoted christian until the Master said, "Come up higher." She was a worthy member of the Baptist church of Auburn at the time of her death, was a faithful mother, a wise counselor and highly esteemed by the community.

Tired of Life.

Early last Saturday morning, at his farm one-half mile southwest of Corunna, in Richland township, Richard Dearborn breathed his last, and by his own hand. He was found at about ten o'clock, by his wife, suspended by the neck with a halter-strap, in a corn house near his dwelling. Mr. Dearborn was about 53 years of age, an old and much respected resident of Richland township, having lived for 29 years on the farm which he owned at the time of his death; he was held in the highest esteem by each of his neighbors, and was, in a word, an upright man and a consistent christian. At times he has been subject to spells of melancholy and temporary aberration of the mind, to which alone is attributed the cause of his act. He leaves a devoted wife, who is herself about distracted, but no children.

That Rebus Solved.

Last Monday being the day fixed, the prizes were awarded to the persons handing in the first correct solution to W. J. Austin's big rebus, which has appeared for sometime past in the COURIER. Joe. McKay was the lucky man who froze to the gentleman's prize, while Mrs. A. Robbins secured the lady's. Here is the key, and now you can all read it:

"Our new rebus is to inform the public generally that in everything belonging to the boot and shoe trade, the undersigned stand A. Number One in the estimation of thousands of ladies and gentlemen who purchase their supplies at our store. The mystery of our extensive trade can be easily explained: Our stock is equal in all respects to any in the market, small profits and quick sales content us, and kind treatment, fair dealing and strict attention to business are our rules. For Josh Billing's advice see lower right hand corner. If you are handsome, cultivate your boots; if you are homely, hoe your brains." That's easy, isn't it?

Coroner's Inquest.

I, the undersigned, coroner of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, on the 12th day of March, 1880, in Wilmington township, in said county, and legally authorized to inquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom James Watson, whose body was found at the railroad station of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company, at Butler, in said township and county, on the 12th day of March, 1880, came to his death, after having heard the evidence and examined the body, do find that the deceased came to his death by falling from a coal-derrick on coal dock, striking his head against some hard substance causing instant death.

Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1880. J. J. LATSON,
Coroner DeKalb Co.

Sprung A Leak.

Under the head of "Don't Mention It," the Chicago Times of last Monday gave a two-column-and-a-half account of the Coombs vs. Coombs divorce case, which was disposed of very quietly in the superior court, at Ft. Wayne, about one month since. All the papers in the case had been carefully removed from the files, and nothing more than a casual mention of it appeared in any of the home papers; but now the Times comes out and gives the whole thing "dead away," while the defendant, Mr. J. M. Coombs, is "doing the grand in a distant land 3,000 miles away." A decree of divorce was granted the plaintiff, with $16,500 alimony, which was paid within forty-eight hours; and a few days afterward Mr. Coombs departed for California.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The board of commissioners met at the court-house, March 1, 1880. Full board present. The following business was transacted during the term:

A petition asking for a change of the voting place in Richland township, to the village of Corunna, was rejected on account of the board not being authorized to make the change at the present time.

John W. Baxter appointed county clerk, vice George H. K. Moss, deceased. The amount of bond fixed at $25,000. Bond submitted and approved with the following sureties, viz: Isaac Ochs, Simon Ochs, M. J. Bolan, John H. Baxter, Andrew Baxter, W. McIntyre, J. Walborn, S. W. Ralston, S. Campbell, James W. Chamberlain, James McClellan, W. H. Madden, Wesley Jackman, Joseph Sewell, B. L. Duncan, J. C. St. Clair, G. W. Harris and W. L. Blair.

License to retail liquors granted to each of the following parties: Geo. Bebler, Garrett; August Nuss, Garrett; Joseph E. Beugnot, Auburn.

Jacob B. Hoover appointed justice of the peace for Union township, vice John Butt, resigned.

The sum of $200 was appropriated to aid in the construction of a ditch in Smithfield township.

The board appoints W. H. Dills attorney for the commissioners, the auditor and the treasurer of the county, for the term of one year, at a salary of $100 per annum, payable quarterly on the 15th days of March, June, September and December, with the following additional provision: "It is expressly agreed that the above allowances shall be in full of all services he may render said board, auditor and treasurer, excepting litigated suits, collections from other counties and services rendered of an extraordinary character, for which excepted matters he shall file an account with the board, whose action thereon shall be final, and from which said Dills shall not appeal."

Dr. D. J. Swartz was appointed county physician and surgeon for the poor of the county, at the following rates: For visits to the county asylum, including medicine and prescription, 40 cents; for visits to county jail, including medicine and prescription, 20 cents; for visits within the town of Auburn, including medicine and prescription, 20 cents; for visits to any other part of the county, 20 cents per mile. All surgical operations to be done free of charge. All extra prescriptions 25 cents each.

The following ditch cases were ordered continued: John A. Hartman, Richland township; Hugh Watt, et al., Union and Richland townships; A. J. Balliat, et al., Keyser township; Geo. D. Webster, et al., Stafford township.

Petition for ditch in Fairfield township by Christian Bash, et al. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, James Bowers and Willard Childs appointed viewers.

Daniel Rager, et al., petition for the location of a public highway in Fairfield and Smithfield townships. Messrs. Albert Buchanan, Harrison Jones and Jesse Brumback appointed viewers.

Nathan Elliott, et al., of Smithfield township, file supplemental petition for ditch. Messrs. John Potts, Albert Buchanan and Henry McClish re-appointed viewers.

M. Dermott, et al, petition for public highway in Concord township. Messrs. John Boots, Solomon Shilling and James Henderson appointed viewers.

Petition of F. Baird, et al., for public highway in Union township, dismissed.

Samuel Noel, et al., petition for the location of a public highway in Butler and Keyser townships. Messrs. Wm. Carr, Washington Teeters and Samuel Swihart appointed viewers.

Viewers appointed to assess damages that F. N. and Martha J. Miser would sustain in consequence of the location of a public highway in Smithfield and Franklin townships make report, which report is dismissed and a review ordered by the same viewers.

Frank Hammon, et al., petition for the location of a public highway in Smithfield township. Messrs. John R. Walker, John Fisk and Cyrus Bowman appointed viewers.

J. C. St. Clair, et al., petition for the location of a public highway in Union township. Messrs. Frederick Imler, Harrison Rogers and Christian Sheets appointed viewers.

Edgar Treeman, et al., petition for public ditch in Wilmington township. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, R. N. Crooks and R. S. S. Reed appointed viewers.

Isaac C Dirrim, et al., petition for public ditch in Franklin township. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, Wm. Haines and W. L. Blair appointed viewers.

Wm. R. Copeland, et al., petition for public ditch in Wilmington township. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, R. N. Crooks and R. S. S. Reed appointed viewers.

The viewers appointed to view a proposed road petitioned for by R. F. Cornelius, et al, in Troy township, report in favor of location, whereupon E. M. Call files his petition for damages, and the following named persons were appointed reviewers: John Lane, Cyrus Bowman and John Walker.

Josiah McNeaster, et al., petition for the location of a public ditch in Union township. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, Wm. Whetsel and Christian Sheets, appointed viewers.

John Crouse, et al., petition for the location of a public ditch in Wilmington township. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, Joseph Wilson and Henry Wannemaker appointed viewers.

Jacob J. Frazer, et al., ask leave to withdraw their petition for a public highway in Union township. Granted.

Leonard Hartman, et al., of DeKalb and Noble counties, file their petition for the location of a public ditch in said counties. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, R. N. Crooks and James D. Kelley appointed viewers.

The board considered the petition of John Casebeer, claiming damages by the location of a public ditch in Troy township, petitioned for by C. Rasenberry, and appointed Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, W. L. Blair and J. W. Boyle to view and assess damages, (if any.)

The petition of Eli Bryan for the location of a public highway in Wilmington township, continued until June term.

In matter of public highway in Smithfield and Franklin townships, petitioned for by Benjamin Kiplinger, et al., the case was dismissed from court.

James Campbell petitions for a public ditch in Wilmington township. Messrs. J. J. Van Auken, Wm. Haines and W. L. Blair appointed viewers.

The quarterly report of Jonathan Rummel, superintendent of the county asylum for the poor, shows the following:

Number of male inmates, 21; number of female inmates, 13, making a total of 34. Number able to do duty, 10.

Stock on hand as follows: Sheep, 28; hogs, 60; milch cows, 10; young cattle, 21; mules, 5; horse, 1; colt, 1; chickens, 81.

Stock slaughtered during the quarter: Hogs, 25; beeves, 2.

56 bushels of wheat floured, and 132 bushels of oats, corn, peas and rye chopped.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
80 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

$50,000
CASH WANTED.
In order to convert our stock into cash, we have made the following reduction on
OVERCOATS:

The	$18.00	kind	now	for	$15.00
"	15.00	"	"	"	12.00
"	12.00	"	"	"	10.00
"	10.00	"	"	"	8.00
"	8.00	"	"	"	6.50
"	6.50	"	"	"	5.00
"	5.00	"	"	"	4.00
"	4.00	"	"	"	3.00
"	3.00	"	"	"	2.50

MEN'S SUITS!
Reductions in Dress Suits.
Reductions in Business Suits.
Reductions in Working Suits
Reductions in Boy's Clothing.
Reductions in Children's Clothing
It will pay you to buy of us.
We guarantee to save you more than your railroad fare.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

A MISTAKE!
To wait any longer if you have not bought an Overcoat, and if you are in want of one, now is your chance to buy at a less price than at any time within our recollection. We are not going to carry over one Overcoat, if low prices will sell them. Within the last few days they sold lively, and our customers have received good value. We have marked them
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Men's Overcoats	$3.50 to $15.00
Boys' Overcoats	.75 to 8.00
Ulsters	5, 6, 8 and $10

Price of Wool Aug. 15, 24c--Price Dec. 24, 68c.
[High priced wool was NOT pulled over our eyes.]
SAM, PETE & MAX
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

WHY?

BY MILTON M. MARBLE.

I.

My own darling, tell me why
In my dreams you to me fly?
Oft you come in angel form,
Then again you look forlorn.

II.

Other time, with witching smile,
Which my heart can but beguile,
Thy sweet eyes look in mine own,
And I hear thy angel tone!

III.

Oft thy hand rests on mine arm—
Knowing it would shield from harm—
While thy cheek, pressed close to mine,
Makes me mad with Love's own wine!

IV.

Then from off thy lips there drop
Such fond words as bid me hope;
Words of cheer and happy glee—
I forget, then, all but thee!

V.

So I journey ever on—
Not as formerly, alone—
E'en my dreams companions are,
Making life so very fair!

VI.

Oh! come oft and cheer my heart,
Bid the clouds to aye apart;
Come to me in witching dreams,
When the star light o'er me gleams!

VII.

Where the spirit loves to be,
There it sails in dream-land sea;
My own darling, is this why
In my dreams you to me fly?

TABLE ROCK, Neb.

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

BY J. B. HOAG, M. D.

The city of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, is a beautiful place. As our readers are doubtless aware, from the number of a certain kind of shade trees that abound in and beautify it and afford a luxurious shade during the sultry summer months, it has received the appropriate cognomen of the City of Elms. The inhabitants are noted for their intelligence and erudition, the benefits of a thorough education being enjoyed by all in all classes of society—the operative, producer and mechanic, as well as those who belong to what are usually termed the learned professions.

Here for many years dwelt Charles Lathrop, a wealthy merchant. He was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all who formed his acquaintance. He was known as a man of the strictest honesty and probity, and noted for his deeds of benevolence and generosity to those whose circumstances in life demanded the active sympathy of those who were able to administer to their needs.

At the time of which we now write, he was a widower. Five years previously the death angel had spread his dark and murky wings over the couch of the companion of his youth, with whom he had trod the rugged path of life for twenty years, and transported her chaste and pure spirit to the better land, leaving behind her the only child that had ever been vouchsafed to them—a daughter, Helvia by name—now of the tender age of 17 years, when bereft of a mother's care. On her Mr. Lathrop lavished all his affection. She had been thoroughly educated, both at home by her parents, who were fully competent to the task, and by private instructors, and had attended the best seminaries of learning that the country afforded.

Mr. Lathrop had, after the demise of his wife, no inclination to turn a second time to the shrine of love, but, as before intimated, centered his entire affection on the pledge of their mutual love that the loved one had confided to his care.

As may well be supposed, her accomplishments, her beauty—which was above the common order—and her wealth in prospect secured to her a large number of suitors for her hand. She treated all respectfully, but, surmising that perhaps sinister notions influenced them, and not willing to leave her father's society and the home that had sheltered her since her birth, she gave encouragement to no one.

A year passed, and a second time she was compelled to pass through the deep waters of sorrow, affliction, and bereavement by the death of her father. She felt the loss keenly. For a year she refused to go into society or to receive the addresses of any of the opposite sex. At the end of that time her suitors flocked around her, and numerous were the offers of marriage she received. There was one at least who truly loved her. His name was Richard Conley. He was 25 years of age. For ten years he had been fatherless, and for the last seven years had been the principal support of his widowed mother. For that length of time he had been employed in a mercantile establishment, and, by steady application to business, had secured a yearly increase of his salary as well as the confidence and good will of his employer.

He dwelt with his mother in the humble cottage that had been their place of abode during his father's lifetime—indeed, ever since his recollection.

He had frequently met with Helvia at social parties, at church, in the Sabbath-school, and at his place of business, and she invariably treated him with marked respect. Indeed, she held him in the highest estimation. She knew him to be intelligent and well-informed; that by dint of his own exertion he had acquired a better education than many of her acquaintances who were furnished with all desirable facilities for acquiring knowledge; that he had the reputation of being scrupulously honest and trustworthy; and, above all, that he was an affectionate and dutiful son, and justly the pride and joy of his mother.

On his part, he loved our heroine with true and ardent devotion, but felt it would be a bootless task to attempt to win the regard of one so far above him in the scale of society, and he had a perfect horror of the idea of being regarded as a fortune hunter; consequently "he never told his love," but smothered his feelings in his own bosom.

Two years had passed since Helvia had been left fatherless, and it had occurred to her that it might result in benefit to her, so far as her future welfare was concerned, to test the sincerity of those who seemed so anxious that she should regard them with favor. She confided her plans to no one save the aged attorney who for many years had transacted her father's business, who had been his firm and true friend during his life-time, and since her orphanage had retained her confidence. He entered heartily into her plans and promised her all the necessary assistance.

Before she had taken any step in the furtherance of her design she received an offer of marriage from a young man by the name of William Manning. He was of a family that were regarded as belonging to the aristocracy of the city, and moved in the best society.

She requested a month's time to consider the matter, promising at the expiration of that time to give him a definite answer.

A few days subsequent to the above event the acquaintances of our heroine were astounded on learning that she had left her home, which was closed, her servants dismissed, and the entire property left her by her late father assigned to her attorney for the benefit of his creditors.

The next week the leading newspapers of the city contained the following paragraph:

> We regret to learn that unexpected claims have come against the estate of the late Charles Lathrop to the amount of its entire value. Miss Helvia, the only heir, we understand, has given up all her claim to the estate, for the benefit of the creditors.

Our heroine found a home with an old lady who had formerly been her nurse, and had ever since her first recollection been firmly and affectionately attached to the family. Mrs. Dermont really believed her young friend to be penniless, but assured her that while she had a roof to shelter herself she was welcome to share her humble home with her.

Helvia resorted to her needle, in the use of which she was an adept, for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood.

A week had not elapsed after she had become the guest of Mrs. Dermont, or rather one of her household, ere she received from her quondam lover a note, of which the following is a copy:

> MISS HELVIA LATHROP—RESPECTED LADY: I embrace the present opportunity to inform you that it will not be necessary for you to further consider the proposition I recently made to you. The unfortunate change in your circumstances will render it impossible for me to support you in the style that I should desire, and I must ask you to no longer regard me as a suitor for your hand. I shall ever remain your friend. Yours truly,
>
> WILLIAM MANNING.

In truth, our heroine had, until the reception of this epistle, regarded the writer of it in a more favorable light than any of the suitors for her hand, but now most heartily did she congratulate herself that she had an insight into his true character and understood the true motives that influenced him in the professions of affection and preference he had made to her.

A few days subsequent to her reception of the above epistle she received another. It was from Richard Conley, and ran as follows:

> MISS HELVIA LATHROP—Respected and Honored Lady: I have long since given you all that strength of affection of which my nature is capable, but, until the recent unfortunate change in your circumstances, have locked the secret in my own bosom. Conscious, owing to the difference of our positions in life, that I might be thought to be influenced by sinister motives were I to reveal to you the real state of my feelings, I have refrained from doing so; but, now that circumstances have changed, I venture to ask you to allow me to prove to you and to the world the sincerity of my affection for you. Will you allow me to visit you and become better acquainted? I have no fortune to lay at your feet; no splendid home to offer you; only true, ardent affection, and a desire to be your future protector and dearest earthly friend. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Your true friend and sincere lover,
>
> RICHARD CONLEY.

To this she replied immediately, inviting Richard to visit her in her humble home. His visits were repeated at short intervals for a few months, when she promised him to brave life's ills with him, guided by his protecting arm.

She told him that she had but one condition to require—that their marriage should be celebrated in the church, and that she be allowed to have the wedding feast prepared. To this he at first objected, but she was persistent in her demand. She told him that hereafter she would be guided by his judgment, but that in this instance she should insist on having her whim—if he chose to regard it as such—indulged. He finally acquiesced.

They issued a number of cards of invitation to the marriage ceremony and feast.

The day arrived on which the twain were to be united in the most sacred bonds known to mortals. After the ceremony had been performed, the happy couple, followed by the invited guests, most of whom belonged to the humble walks of life, proceeded directly to our heroine's former residence. Great was their surprise to find it open for the reception of company, and a sumptuous feast prepared.

After the departure of the guests, who enjoyed the occasion intensely, our heroine remarked, "I know you are surprised at what has occurred, and an explanation is due. I had reason to mistrust the motives of many, indeed, of most of those who were soliciting my hand in marriage, and resorted to this *ruse* in order to test their sincerity, and am satisfied with the result of true love's test. Henceforth this is to be not only your home, but that of your mother, and I wish her to feel herself as much at home as she ever did in her own domicile. So good a son as you have always proved yourself ought not to be separated from his mother."

Our hero replied: "I do not know that your property is any objection, but I should have been satisfied with you alone." He then playfully bantered her for obtaining him under false pretenses, and declared himself the happiest of mortals.

Mrs. Conley arose from her seat, and, encircling Helvia with one arm, imprinted a kiss on her brow, and thus gave utterance to her feelings: "God bless you, my daughter. I can never be sufficiently grateful for your kind offer to give me a home with you for the future. May you be as happy as you deserve to be. Richard was always a good son, and I doubt not will make a kind husband."

It would be a bootless task to attempt to describe the chagrin and mortification of our heroine's unsuccessful wooers, and especially of Mr. Manning, and we will leave this to the imagination of our readers, and the newly married couple to their happiness.

CHICAGO, Ill.

WHAT A DEED CONVEYS.

Something of Interest to Farmers.

The following extracts from an address delivered before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, by Hon. B. H. Bennett, will be of interest to our land-owners:

Of course every one knows it conveys the fence on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fence material, just bought and never attached to the soil, will not pass. Standing trees also pass as a part of the land; so do trees blown and cut down, and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property. If there be any manure in the barnyard, or in a compost heap in the field, ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm, though it might not be so, if the owner had previously sold it to some other party and had collected it together in a heap by itself. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is intended to reserve those it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law. Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time. As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary they should be. A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings on it belonging to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any old building which has been taken or blown down and been packed away for future use on the farm. But if there be any buildings on the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not convey these, since the buildings are personal property, and do not belong to the land-owner to convey. The real owners thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such a case would be against the party selling the premises. As a part of the buildings conveyed, of course the window-blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to the painter's shop to be painted. It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, but not yet attached or fitted to it. Lightning rods also go with the house if the farmer has any on his house. A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a part of the house, but an ordinary stove with a loose pipe running into the chimney is not, while a range set in brick work is. Mantel-pieces so attached to the chimney as not to be removed without marring the plastering go with the house, but, if merely resting on brackets, they may be taken away by the former owner without legal liability. The pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to the buildings are a part of it in law, and so are the water pipes connected therewith bringing water from a distant spring. If the farmer has iron kettles set in brick work near his barn for cooking food for his stock, or similar uses, the deed of his farm covers them also, as likewise the bell attached to his barn to call his men to dinner. If he indulges in any ornamental statues, vases, etc., resting on the ground by their own weight merely, and sells his estate without reservation, these things go with the land.

A Washington Character.

Near the United States Medical Museum, the scene of the assassination of President Lincoln, stands an old hovel, and in this lives Washington's "character," John Birch by name. Birch was born in the same hovel about the time that Gen. Washington died, and during the last twenty-five years he has never been away from it. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to a repairer of musical instruments, so that a natural turn for mechanics was in a manner developed. Since about 1860 he has been at work on a perpetual-motion machine, which he at first hoped to complete before the end of the war. His simple food is earned by regulating musical instruments. Indeed, he could make a great deal of money out of that trade if he were willing, for Ole Bull is his great friend, and Remenyi once gave into his hand a $2,000 violin which needed restoration. This job would be a difficult one, for Remenyi's ear apparently could not be satisfied, Ole Bull thought, but the "old hermit of F street" did the mending in exactly one minute. He then took the instrument, sounded it, removed the bridge and, having rubbed its edge with sandpaper, handed it back to the famous musicians. Sure enough the old virtues of the violin had been restored. Billy Birch, who was a famous minstrel many years ago, was the hermit's brother, the present Billy Birch, minstrel, having taken the former's name.

Bears as Pets.

Although young bears are playful and good-natured, they are not to be trusted when full grown; hence it savors of foolhardiness to adopt them as pets. A story is told of a planter in Louisiana who once picked up a young cub that had either been abandoned by its mother, or had run away from the parental den. He carried it home and threw it down in the yard, where it was immediately adopted by the little negroes. It became a great favorite with them, sharing their corn bread, and taking part in all their sports. Billy—that was the name given to him—thrived and grew large and stout, and learned to box and wrestle with the boys so well that visitors to the plantation were always entertained with these droll exhibitions. But one day Billy was detected in making free with the young cabbages in the garden. A stout negro man picked up a branch of rose bush, and gave the marauder a playful stroke. Filled with rage, Billy sprung upon the man, shook him as if he had been a bundle of straw, and bit the poor fellow so severely that he died. Billy was at once shot—thus paying a heavy penalty for his loss of temper.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

HENRY, upon being asked how many boys were in his Sabbath-school class, replied: "If you multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho, and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Haman's sons; subtract the number of each kind of clean beasts that went into the ark; multiply by the number of men who went to seek Elijah after he was taken to heaven; subtract from this Joseph's age at the time when he stood before Pharaoh; add the number of stones in David's bag when he killed Goliath; subtract the number of furlongs that Bethany was distant from Jerusalem; divide by the number of anchors cast out at the time of Paul's shipwreck; subtract the number of people saved in the ark, and the remainder will be the number of boys in the class." How many were there?

ONE of the most curious railroads in the world is the 10 inch-gauge road running from North Billerica, Mass., to Bedford. It was at first hooted at by the people, but the road was completed, making a length of 8½ miles. There are 11 bridges on the road, one of which is over 100 feet long. The rails weigh 25 pounds to the yard. The road is well built and equipped; one grade is 155 feet. The cars and engines will at first sight create wonder and admiration. Their perfect proportions give them a handsome appearance. They are constructed very near the ground, giving them great advantages of safety. The cars have an aisle with one seat on each side, in the same manner as ordinary cars have two seats. The length of the cars allow 30 seats, each person having a seat to himself. The cars are supplied with closets, water tank, are heated by steam, and have all the modern improvements. They weigh but 4½ tons, ordinary cars weighing on average 18 tons. The trains run at the rate of 20 miles an hour with perfect safety. The engine is placed behind the tender, giving it greater adhesion to the track. They weigh 8 tons, and draw two passenger and two freight cars. The cost of the road was about $4,500 per mile.

THE origin of the allusion to New Jersey as a foreign country was as follows: After the fall of the first Napoleon his brother Joseph, who had been King of Spain, and his nephew, Prince Murat, sought refuge in this country, bringing with them great wealth. Joseph Bonaparte wished to build a palatial residence here, but did not desire to become a citizen, having hopes of returning to Europe. To enable him, as an alien, to hold real estate required a special act of the Legislature. He tried to get one passed in several States, but failed. He was chagrined, especially because Pennsylvania refused. After this he applied to the New Jersey Legislature, which granted both him and Prince Murat the privilege of purchasing land. They bought a tract at Bordentown, and built magnificent dwellings, and fitted them up in the most costly manner. Rare pictures, sculpture, etc., were profuse and selected with the greatest care, and the grounds laid out with exquisite taste. Joseph Bonaparte's residence was perhaps the finest in America. Thousands of people from all parts of the country visited him, and were treated courteously. He was extremely liberal with his money, and gave great impetus to the business of the little town. The Philadelphians, finding that he had apparently no end of money, and that he used it to benefit business generally, regretted, when too late, that they had refused to let him locate among themselves, and, to keep their mortification, would continue to taunt Jerseymen with having a King—with importing the King of Spain to rule over them. They were called Spaniards on that account. But these taunts harmed no one, as the Jerseymen lost nothing by allowing him to settle among them, and thus foreigner, jokingly applied to Jerseymen, has come down to us long after its origin has been forgotten, except by a few of the past generation.

That Million of Postage Stamps.

I really have solid reasons for believing that there have been cranky people who have made the acquisition of 1,000,000 of postage stamps a condition for the accomplishment of some vital matter. A legacy may depend upon it. A marriage may depend upon it. Some old imbecile may have insisted on having the wall of his bedroom pasted with 1,000,000 of postage stamps. It is not perhaps so difficult as might be thought to bring together 1,000,000 of used-up stamps. It might, under certain circumstances, even be worth while to buy a few thousand stamps to get them stamped. If you have the waste paper of very busy offices, you will be greatly helped in the accumulation. Most people who begin such an accumulation break down after a time. A lady told me the other day that she was saving up her postage stamps toward 1,000,000, and I calculated that it would take her 250 years at the present rate to complete her task. If you can't complete your own collection, you may make yourself helpful in the matter of helping to complete collections of luckier people. A million of postage stamps is a possession decidedly worth the having. It would have its value in the universal market. —*London Society.*

"The Tree."

A small boy got up to read a composition on "The Tree." He got as far as "This subject has many branches," when the teacher said, "Stop! you have not made your bough yet." "If you interrupt me again," said the boy, "I'll leave." "If you give me any more impudence, I'll take the sap out of you. Do you understand?" said the teacher. "I twig," said the boy, and then the regular order of business proceeded.

TEXAS editors break a bottle of champagne cider with each new subscriber.

AN INCIDENT OF 1862.

The Trouble of Managing Unorganized Troops.

[From the St. Peter (Minn.) Tribune.]

An incident connected with the Indian massacre came to our knowledge recently, which illustrates how important is the presence of mind and bravery of a single individual at a critical time. All who lived here then remember the anxiety felt for those hemmed in at Fort Ridgely by these Indians. Rumors reached us that the small force in command there could not hold out against the persistent attacks of the bloodthirsty enemy, and we were in daily expectation of hearing that the soldiers and men, women and children who fled there for protection were all massacred. At last Gen. Sibley sent a force of 180 mounted men under Col. McPhail to relieve the fort, but we did not all know how near that force came to being demoralized and broken up. The detachment consisted of militia; that is of citizens not enlisted in the United States service, as was the main body under Gen. Sibley. The evil of dependence on unorganized militia, however patriotic and brave the individual men were, had an illustration on that somewhat perilous night's march. A part of this detachment was a company of about fifty men, who had chosen Anson Northup, of St. Anthony, Captain. Northup was a brave man, with good qualities for a soldier, but hardly the right material for an officer. He was inclined to go his own gait and not obey the orders of McPhail on the march. McPhail, who had seen service in the South, had been commissioned by Gov. Ramsey to take command of all mounted men who reported under the Governor's call for relief of the frontier. By the order of Gen. Sibley he had command of this detachment, and there was no reason why Northup should not obey him. It was important that the small force should not divide on the road, but should keep together and be ready at any moment to encounter the Indians. Northup wanted to gallop ahead whenever he felt like it. McPhail finally reproved him sharply and ordered him back to his place in the column. Northup took offense, said he would go back altogether, wheeled his company and took the road back to St. Peter. Marshall, who accompanied the detachment but had no command, galloped back to remonstrate with Northup, who was an old friend; but Northup's blood was up, and he swore he would have nothing more to do with McPhail. Marshall, despairing of argument, and fearing that the expedition would be defeated, called out at the top of his voice: "All who are for the relief of the fort, forward to Ridgely! Let cowards turn back!" He wheeled his horse and galloped back to rejoin McPhail. Before he had reached the latter he saw Northup coming up. Northup rejoined just as a halt was ordered for dismount and a brief rest. When the march was resumed Northup and his men were in their proper place in the column, and there was no further trouble. The fort was reached at daylight and relief given to the long-beleaguered garrison.

The Unrest of This Life.

Eau Claire is to have a corn festival at the temperance hall, for the benefit of the Methodist Church, at which the bill of fare is entirely of eatables made of corn, such as succotash, green corn, etc. Well, if they don't have trouble there, then we are no judge. Talk about indulging in intoxicating beverages, we had a thousand times rather have a stomach full of liquor than to indulge to excess in succotash. The succotash does not intoxicate, it is true, but it causes a feeling of unrest that is truly painful, and dire distress is in many instances the result of looking on the succotash when it is red, when it giveth its color in the tin skimmer. We would go as far as anybody to contribute funds to a Methodist Church, but the church that would smuggle succotash into us in large quantities, as a charitable incentive, regardless of our feelings, would have something to answer for. When that succotash festival comes off the quiet man who goes to work and establishes a bazar outside for the sale of pain-killer and brandy and peppermint is going to not only make money, but become a philanthropist. Of course money can be made at such festivals, but is it right to thus trifle with the feelings of men and women, to make a few paltry dollars for a church? Does it not prove hurtful, in the end, to a church that adopts such financial schemes? Now, there has been no more successful festival, financially, than the watermelon festival, held at Waukesha a few years ago, but no person who attended that festival could again be induced to patronize any money-making device that the church should get up. It will be remembered by readers of profane history that on that occasion people were admitted free to the festival, and given all the watermelon they could eat. All partook of the melon for the benefit of the church, a thousand hearts beat happy, and when music arose with its voluptuous swell, soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again, and pretty soon everybody wanted to go out doors to get some pain-killer. Then it was found that the doors were locked, and muscular deacons stood guard and not a mother's son of the vast audience could get out without paying 2 shillings. The sufferers were got into a line and had to take their turns going out doors, and much suffering resulted. Positions near the door were sold at a premium, and when all were out, and the sufferers had been to Mr. Dunlap's drug store and obtained some peppermint, they swore they would never attend another festival. While the church made money for a day, it lost money eventually. No, we maintain that a church should stick to the time-honored collection plate, and not go into the boiled-aquarium business, with a dwarf oyster for a basis, or into any of these strange corn and watermelon devices. Give us a square deal, and we will all take a hand, but when a church deals a brace game, the wayfaring man has no show for his money.—*Peck's Sun.*

A WISEACRE'S WISDOM.

BY [illegible]

Spake Rabelais of old, this queer story I'll tell,
[illegible]
How oft penny-wise men, who seek to compel
Pay that's due them, get beat in their greed.

At a roast meat cook'ry, in Paris, of France,
Smoked a fat goose on a spit by the fire;
Near by sat a lean, hungry porter, by chance,
Striving to satisfy hunger's desire.

He ate very slowly his loaf of dry bread,
Sniffing the reek and the steam of the fowl,
And wishing, no doubt, a sweet slice, yet he said
Naught, as he noted the cook's angry scowl.

His loaf he consumed; when he sought to depart,
"Hold!" cried the cook, and his gorget secured:
"The smoke of my goose of your meal formed a part.
Pay I demand!" but the porter demurred.

While thus the two argued, the fool, Seny Jean,
Entered. They chose him a judge of the case.
Complying, he donned an official's grave mien—
Heard both their pleas with quite dignified
grace.

Then from the defendant two coppers he took;
Jingled them loudly between his two hands,
Returned them again, disappointing the cook,
Who thought that the judge had approved his
demand.

Then, turning to plaintiff, this judgment conferred
"True, this poor porter thy reeking goose smelt
As thou of his money the jingle hast heard—
He hath his money; no loss hast thou felt.

"This seemeth," quoth he, "to be proper and right
Now I decree, or express what I fear,
It's best we depart out of each other's sight,
Lest we have too many fools gathered here."

—*Chicago Ledger*.

PITH AND POINT.

A NOVEL scheme—A proposition to write a romance.

A GOOD judge of mutton ought to be wether wise.

DOES the maternal codfish call its young with a codfish bawl.

THE proverb, "Fair exchange, no robbery," didn't refer to church fairs.

MY son, emulate the mule; it is backward in deeds of violence.

AN innkeeper need never be at a loss for means to entertain his patrons, being always a host in himself.

WHEN a girl whom you are visiting puts fresh coal on the parlor fire it is a sign that you needn't go home yet.

IT's an easy thing, we are informed by J. Joshua Jenkins, to bear the toothache in the jaw of your neighbor.

A FREE art school has been established in Indianapolis, but the boys say they would prefer a sweetheart school.

WHAT is the difference between a soldier and a bombshell? Why, one goes to war and the other goes to pieces.

"TELL the truth and shame the devil." I know lots of people who can shame the devil easy enuff, but t'other thing bothers 'em.

A YOUNG scapegrace threw the ball at his sister, and hit her on the back of the head so hard that the bawl came out of her mouth.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us, "What is your idea of the saddest thing on earth?" Easy enough! A tailor with a good memory.

EVERYTHING has recently advanced in price except liberty, which remains at eternal vigilance, with liberal reductions to the trade.

SOME predict that the time will come when people can read each others thoughts like a book. It is sad to think that many fly-leaves will be discovered where least expected.

A NERVOUS divine, who was but a so-and-so preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach about, to which the other replied, "About five minutes."

"You see I have changed my occupation," said an oculist (formerly a schoolmaster) to a friend. "Yes, but it is nearly the same thing, though," was the answer, "for you still attend to the pupils."

"Do you see this stick, sir?" said a very stupid acquaintance to Sidney Smith. "This stick has been all round the world, sir." "Indeed! And yet it's only a stick," said the remorseless Sydney.

A Vassar girl sat
On her best fellow's hat
As they basked in the moonlight with classical
chat;
She put in her thumb
And pulled out her gum
And made it all up with a thrilling yum yum.

A BOSTON man is about to make a trip around the world in an eighteen-foot boat, taking his wife with him on the journey. He has steadily declined tempting offers to take the wives of several other Bostonians.

"SO," SAID a lady recently to a merchant, "your pretty daughter has married a rich husband?" "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man, but I understand he is a very poor husband."

A BOY in the country writes to another in the city to come and visit him. He proposes to him to get his father's consent, and says it might be done in this way: "Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask your father to let you come."

"HOW FAR," asks an exchange, "will bees go for honey?" The answer to this conundrum is unknown to us, but it is a well-known fact that a bee will go miles out of its way for the purpose of stinging a barefooted boy on the heel.

SAYS Mrs. A. to Mrs. B.:
"You must excuse me, dear!
But then I know you cannot see
The soot in your left ear."
"Oh! thank you, dear!" says Mrs. B.;
"You're very kind to speak;
How could it get there? Let me see—
Oh, yes! the cars last week!"
This fable teaches plain, though rough:
Don't give yourself away
By saying more than just enough,
And bathe on every day.

Friendship.

Give me the friend who has the same love for me always, who is ready to "speak up" for me in the midst of enemies, and repeat what he considers my virtues as an offset to the failings they may rehearse, and who will hold fast to his faith in my truth and goodness in spite of defamation. Such friends may be scarce, but when found are priceless treasures.

A LONDON paper, in tracing the mode in which 122 titled families in England have acquired land, states that scarcely a dozen of the number got them by professional or commercial pursuits. The writer asserts that not one-tenth of the 5,500,000 acres possessed by the 122 was acquired for value received.

JUDGE BLACK ON THE THIRD TERM.

The Argument of a Statesman and Patriot.

[From the North American Review.]

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal consent, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

This is a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December, 1875. It was offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, after consultation with leading friends of the principle, and was carried immediately and almost unanimously, being opposed by the votes of only eighteen members out of 251. It received the support and approbation of all parties. Men who quarreled bitterly upon all other political subjects were of one heart and one mind, when it came to be a question whether the custom established by Washington and other Presidents of retiring after their second term ought to be respected or could be safely departed from.

And now here, to wit, in the pages of this *Review*, comes Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and on the part of Gen. Grant, for whom he appears, denounces the resolution aforesaid, impugns the doctrine embodied in it, and assails the integrity of its supporters in the most violent manner. I am asked, "Under which King, Bezonian?" Do I give in my concurrence? If not, what grounds of opposition can I presume to stand on? Believing in the resolution of the Representatives, and dissenting from Mr. Howe's article, the readers of the *Review* shall have the why and the wherefore; not because my individual opinions are worth a rush, but because, on a subject so important, truth is entitled to every man's defense; because this faith is shared, in our time, by the most respectable citizens of all classes, and because it is delivered to us from a past generation strongly stamped with the approbation of the best men that have lived in all the ages.

A President of the United States may legally be elected and re-elected for an indefinite number of terms; there is nothing in the constitution to forbid it; but the two-term precedent set by Washington, followed by his successors, consecrated by time, and approved by all the public men of the country, ripened into a rule as efficient in its operation as if it had been a part of the organic law. A distinguished and very able Senator of the Grant party, who carefully inquired into the state of popular feeling, told me in 1875 that the sentiment which opposed a third term was stronger than a constitutional interdict; the people would more readily assent to a breach of positive law textually inserted into the constitution than to any disturbance of an unwritten rule which they regarded as sacred.

Certainly it was adhered to by all parties, with a fidelity which some of them did not show to the constitution itself, down to 1875, when the first attempt was made to contravene it by putting up Gen. Grant for a third election. This was everywhere received by the rank and file with mutterings of mutiny, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the newspaper press, by strong protests from political conventions, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third-term candidate fled from him in fear, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

Mr. Howe has no doubt that this resolution was the sole cause of Grant's defeat in 1876. He is equally certain that it was all wrong. However that may be, the present intent of Mr. Howe is to rally the routed third-termers and restore the courage of the recreants by the assurances that the jobs and offices are safe, after all.

Popular veneration for the men who built up our institutions is the strongest support for the institutions themselves. It is not only a great good intrinsically, but also the motive principle to other virtues which are indispensable in a Government like ours. Anything, therefore, which unjustly detracts from their reputation is a grievous public injury. This applies most especially to Washington, who is acknowledged, not only by us, but by every nation, tongue and kindred under heaven, to have been incomparably the greatest man that any country ever produced. An indecent criticism upon him shocks and shames us like blasphemy. Nevertheless, we would not abridge the liberty of speech. A raging third-termer has as good a right to sneer at the Father of his Country as an independent Hottentot has to beat his mother.

Jefferson also comes under review. His precedent, whether good or evil, is at least "to the purpose." In letters addressed to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, dated on the 10th of December, 1807, and printed in the *Aurora*, at Philadelphia, on the 19th of the same month, he solemnly and publicly announced to the country that he would not disregard the precedent of his illustrious predecessor by accepting another election. His reasons are brief, simple and clear, like all the productions of that master hand, and expressed in language so transparently truthful and dignified that no man of rightly constituted mind can read the paper without being stirred by the strongest emotions of respect and admiration for its author. It compresses into a few sentences all that needs to be said in favor of the two-term limitation, and is at the same time a perfect answer to all objections. Mr. Howe is fair enough to take a passage from it and incorporate it with his article; it shines there like a piece of solid gold set in a shapeless mass of lead. In these times, when the subject is up for renewed consideration, this letter should be read again and again; every citizen ought to have it by heart and teach it to his children, write it on the lintels of his door, bind it as a frontlet between his eyes, and make it the subject of his meditation day and night.

DEC. 10, 1807.

To the Legislature of Vermont:

I received in due season the address of the Legislature of Vermont, bearing date the 5th of November, 1806 in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do for the Legislature of Vermont those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind on a subject so interesting as the election of a Chief Magistrate.

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of a Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental, effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

For the approbation which the Legislature of Vermont has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and, should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow-citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

Similar expressions are scattered all through his correspondence as long as he remained in office, and after he retired to Monticello he continued to repeat them. His conviction deepened, as the years rolled on, that the principle of two terms was the only safe one, and he constantly expressed his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

But Madison also adopted the principle of his two predecessors, and retired at the end of his second term. Can nothing be urged against the father of the constitution to depreciate his authority or make his example worthless? Was not he also unpatriotic and selfishly fond of his farm? This could be as easily said, and is not harder to believe, of him than of Washington.

And there was Monroe, apparently so clear in his great office "that rivalry itself shrunk from his presence, and he was elected a second time without effort, without opposition, without one vote against him. Is it nothing to the purpose that he acknowledged the value of the Washington precedent? Concede that he, the most popular of all Presidents, except the first one, could not have got a third term if he had asked for it, then his retirement proves not only that the two-term practice was right in his individual opinion, but that the general judgment of the nation was in its favor."

Gen. Jackson does not get off easily. We are told that "there is ground for believing that, if Mr. Van Buren had not secured the succession to Gen. Jackson, the latter would have been retained for another term." This is like the account we have of Jefferson's boom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessors in which he acquiesced with more deference than another, it was their voluntary retirement after a proper period of service. He was wholly opposed to the indefinite continuance of power in the same hand, and he expressed his opinions on that, as on other subjects, with an emphasis which left no chance for misapprehension. The ground for believing that "in a certain contingency he would have been retained another term" is not anything he ever did or forbore to do—nothing that he ever wrote or spoke—nothing that ever was authorized by him or by the party which supported him, or by any representative of either.

Such is the outcome of Mr. Howe's assault upon the lives of our great retiring Presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive. It must be admitted that, if the predetermined object of the attack was to make himself ridiculous, it is a marked success; but, if it was an effort in real earnest to diminish their fame, lower their standing, or shake the confidence of the country in their virtue, then it is the flattest failure in his essay—and that is saying a great deal.

I think it may be affirmed with some confidence that Washington was not unworthy of the profound veneration in which he is held in this country and throughout the world; that succeeding Presidents, when they followed his footsteps, not only acknowledged his wisdom and patriotism but showed their own; that the American people of our day, when they refused a third term to a candidate who had already served for two, were not behaving like cowards scared by a senseless clamor, but doing what a prudent regard for their true interests required; that when the House of Representatives, in obedience to the universal sentiment of its constituents, unanimously and without distinction of party, put upon its records and published to the world its solemn declaration that the example of Washington must be adhered to in the future as in the past, they did not enact *charlatanism* or repeat a *vociferation*, or issue a *strange fulmination*, or *impeach* the constitution, or *libel* its framers, or *counterfeit* history, or *insult* common sense, but spoke what they at least believed to be the words of truth and soberness.

We are not to set up political dogmas or invoke a blind faith even in the founders of the Republic. The mere authority of names, however great, ought not to command our assent. But a fundamental doctrine, self-evidently true, though easy to defend, is the hardest of all things to support by affirmative argument. We cannot help but sympathize with the indignation of Pitt when he thundered out his refusal to look at books or listen to logic in defense of English liberty.

In the matter before us, it should be plain to every "reasonable creature *in esse*" that long continuance of supreme executive power in one hand is not only perilous to free institutions, but perfectly certain to destroy them. Some fixed time there ought to be when the people will not only have the right, but exercise it, to displace their Chief Magistrate and take another. If they do not possess this right, they are political bond servants by law; if, holding it, they forego the use of it, they make themselves, *quoad hoc*, voluntary slaves, and they soon come to be governed in all things by the will of their superior. A lease for years, renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the fee.

Where the Chief Magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a veto upon all legislation, besides the command of the army and navy. By an unscrupulous use of these means he can coerce not only his horde of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all ambitions but his own. He can force the elections of every State he desires to carry by the bayonets of his army. If that fails, he can order a false return, and pay for it out of the public treasury. The people would soon perceive opposition to be useless and accept the situation; elections would be as mere a matter of form as they were in Rome when such Consuls as Nero and Domitian were elected regularly every year under the supervision of the Pretorian guards.

If these were no more than remote possibilities, prudence should guard against them. But they are near probabilities; the signs of the times warn us that the peril to our institutions is imminent; the danger is already on the wing. It is vain to remind us that the President swears to preserve, protect and defend the constitution, and see the laws faithfully executed. This is true; and it is also true that, if there be no perjury in the case, the constitution, laws and liberties of the country are safe. But the last twenty years have given us ample proof that an oath is not much restraint upon a President who is incited by ambition, rapacity or strong party feeling to break it.

It is true that this presupposes a people much degenerated and a magistrate animated mainly by the vulgar love of power for its own sake; but exactly such a conjunction of things has always been feared with good reason, and hence comes the desire to put every check on that tendency to "strong Government" which is now manifesting itself in many quarters.

What is the remedy? How shall we avert the dire calamities with which we are threatened? The answer comes from the graves of our fathers: By the frequent election of new men. Other help or hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven.

If history does not teach this, we have read it all wrong. In the republics of ancient and modern times, the chief magistrate was intrusted with only temporary power, and always went out of office at the end of a short period, fixed and prescribed by law or custom. It was this, indeed, which made the substantial distinction between them and the monarchies around them. An unpunished transgression of the customary limitation was uniformly followed by destruction. Everywhere and always it was the fatal symptom of decay—the sure forerunner of ruin. When Cæsar refused to lay down his Consulship, as his predecessors had done, at the end of a year, and was re-elected time after time with the acquiescence of the Senate and the people, all that was real in Roman freedom ceased to exist. Two republics in France were brought to an end in the same way. Napoleon began by being Consul for a term, then was elected for life, and finally became Emperor, with the powers of an absolute despot. The last Bonaparte was President for four years, was re-elected for ten, and ended, like his uncle, in grasping the imperial crown.

—"May this be washed in the Lethe and forgotten?" Shall these lessons be lost? Shall the lamp which guided our forefathers be extinguished? Shall the broad daylight of all human experience be closed up in a little dark lantern manufactured at Milwaukee? I think this cannot be done; "the eternal verities" are against it. The most powerful third-termer may as well try to blow out the sun, as he would a tallow candle, with the breath of his mouth.

Moreover, the two-term principle ought to be adhered to by us and by those who come after us (if there were no other reason), simply because it was the practice of those who went before us. It is to the traditions of the fathers that we owe our civilization.

I do not expect anything I can say to be received as a vindication of the two-term rule. Nor is it necessary. All the support it requires was long ago furnished by another, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. Jefferson, the stainless citizen, the sterling patriot, the unequaled statesman—at once the greatest apostle and truest prophet that freedom ever had—gave his judgment, not only at the time he acted upon the rule, but expressed his convictions after they were strengthened by many years of later reflection.

The practical object of Mr. Howe's article is to make Gen. Grant President for another term. It is not for an abstraction that he denounces the two-term precedent and vilifies the Springer resolution. The rule might stand if Grant could be elected without breaking it down. But Mr. Howe thinks that the superiority of his candidate is so very great that all authorities which oppose him should be disregarded, and he supports this opinion by assertions so extravagant that we only wonder how any man in his sober senses could have made them.

A third term for Grant does not mean a third term only, but any number of terms that he chooses to demand. The imperial method of carrying all elections by corruption or force, or of declaring them to be carried when they are not, is to be permanently substituted for the system of free popular choice.

The figure of Grant standing with the seal of primacy on the mountain top, and looking down on the inhabitants of the plain below, gives a measure of the elevation which his sycophants flatter him with the hope of attaining. They urge the necessity of a strong government almost in the very words used by the adherents of Cæsar and the two Napoleons. Strong government, in their sense, means weak laws and a strong ruler; in other words, a substantial monarchy, powerful in its scorn of all legal restraints.

A free democratic republican system of government honestly administered by agents of the people's true choice; a government such as ours was intended to be, with the power of the Federal Government, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people so harmoniously adjusted that each may check the excesses of the other—such a government, scrupulously administered within its constitutional limits, is, without doubt, the choicest blessing that God in His loving kindness ever vouchsafed to any people. On the other hand, it is quite as sure that the false administration of a Government theoretically free, which acknowledges the rights of the people and yet continually treads them under foot; which swears to save and perjuriously works to destroy; which receives and promises to execute a most sacred trust, according to terms prescribed with unmistakable clearness, and then dishonestly breaks the engagement—such a Government, so conducted, is an unspeakable curse. It is not only an oppression, but a most demoralizing cheat; a base imposture, more degrading to the nation which submits to it than the heaviest yoke that despotic tyranny can fasten on its neck. If, therefore, a constitutional and legal administration of our national affairs be out of the question—if our only choice lies between a perverted republic and a monarchy—then stop this hypocritical pretense of free government, and give us a King. And who shall be our royal master but Grant? That he will serve the turn as well as, if not better than, another, will, I think, be admitted by all who attend to the reasons now presently to be enumerated.

In the first place, a new monarch (that is, one who has no hereditary claims) ought to be an approved good soldier, with skill to enforce obedience; otherwise, his sway could not last long over people disposed to be turbulent. All, or nearly all, the founders of royal lines have been military men, from Nimrod downward. It is vain to deny that Gen. Grant's reputation for military talent is well founded. It is more than doubtful if any officer of our army could have subjugated the South so completely, even with all Grant's advantages, or taken so many defeats and still won a complete victory in the end. It is not, however, what he has done, but what he has shown himself capable of doing, that gives him his leading qualification for masterdom now. The fear that goes before him will make actual violence unnecessary. His strength of character will frighten his subjects into submission where a weaker man would be compelled to butcher them for insurrection.

Gen. Grant is a good hater of those who thwart him, which is natural, and not a serious fault; but he is not fiercely vindictive, and his career has been marked by no act of savage cruelty. He could not be an Antonine or a Titus, but we can trust him not to be a Nero.

It may be objected that his moral behavior and mental acquirements do not bring him up to the mark which ought to be reached by the permanent ruler of a great, intelligent, and highly-civilized nation; but in this respect he is as good as the average of sovereign Princes. The present reigning family in England has never had a male member who was his superior. For centuries past the potentates of continental Europe, with only a few exceptions, have had habits as coarse as his, and he is wholly free from some terrible vices to which many of them were addicted. It seems to me that he will do well enough to "herd with vulgar Kings."

The nepotism from which our democratic tastes revolt is virtue in a King. All monarchs are expected to look after their own families first, and all have their minions and favorites whom they fatten, spoil, and corrupt. Who among them has not given his protection to a worse set than Grant?

The favor which Grant bestows upon corrupt rings is given for a purpose. As a candidate he cannot be elected, as President he cannot sustain himself, without their support; but enthrone him and he can afford to defy them.

What we call the greediness of Gen. Grant for the wages of official iniquity would be entirely proper in the supreme ruler of an absolute Government. It is not bribery to buy the favor of a King with presents, and a King is not guilty of stealing when he helps himself to public money without legal right.

It looks to us like a terrible outrage for a President to have himself represented at a State election by the bayonets of his standing army to install Governors that were rejected at the polls, to tumble the chosen Legislature of a free State out of its hall, to procure the fabrication of false returns and force them on the people. But Gen. Grant's lawlessness would be lawful in a country governed by the mere will of a personal sovereign. Where there is no law there can be no transgression.

But, while Gen. Grant has some qualities which would make him a tolerable King, and none that would make him an unendurably bad one, he is not at all the kind of person that is needed as President of the United States on the assumption that our system of Government is to be continued. I think it is to be continued. Unlike Mr. O'Conor, I believe that the struggle to get it honestly administered is not hopeless. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of choosing between a republic wholly corrupt and a monarchy founded in pure force. Therefore I conclude with Jefferson that, if any man—Gen. Grant particularly—"consents to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he will be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views."

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE!

A Letter from Mr. Tilden.

15 GRAMERCY PARK,
NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: My engagements here will deny me the pleasure of being present at the dinner of the Democratic Association of Massachusetts on the anniversary of the birth of Washington. I need not say how much I should be delighted to meet the company who will be assembled on that occasion.

Nothing could be more fit at the present time than to commemorate that day. It was the Father of his Country, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," who set the original example against a third term in the Presidential office. He made that memorable precedent as a guide to all his successors, and as an unwritten law of the American people. He did so in the light of a prevalent fear in the minds of the most ardent of the patriots who had achieved our national independence and created our system of free Government, that indefinite re-eligibility would degenerate into practical life tenure.

The vast power acquired by the Federal Government over the elections by its officeholders, its patronage, the money it levies, and its various forms of corrupt influence, have developed this danger until it darkens the whole future of our country.

In the choice between the republic and the empire, we must believe that the people will be true to their ancestry and to mankind.

Tendering you assurances of my esteem, I am respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Henry Walker, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

THE Chicago *Hotel Reporter*, speaking of the proposed erection of a monument to Adam, at Elmira, N. Y., says: "If those old Bible fellows are to be honored in this way, we move that Cincinnati erect one to Ham."

FOOD ADULTERATION.

An Interesting Report to Congress Upon the Subject.

The Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives has prepared an elaborate report upon the subject of the manufacture of articles of food and drink, and in favor of a bill to prevent the evils of adulteration in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The committee hold that Congress has no constitutional right to regulate this subject in the States, except in so far as the subject relates to inter-State commerce. They say: Some few leading articles, selected from the markets, have been subjected to analysis. Six packages of coffee from Baltimore, each containing two small boxes of coffee berries, were submitted to the chemist of the Agricultural Bureau. We quote from his letter:

These berries were accurately weighed, and washed with water, and the turbid washing evaporated to dryness. By this treatment the following quantities of substance were removed from the several samples submitted for the analysis. The results given indicate the per cent. of total weight of berries:

	Colored berries.	Uncolored berries.	Per cent. of difference.
No. 1	143	79	64
No. 2	72	53	19
No. 3	[illegible]	62	8
No. 4	108	94	14
No. 5	114	81	33
No. 6	91	88	3

The residues from the artificially-colored berries left, when burned, a yellowish residue, which contained in every case chromate of lead, phosphate of calcium (indicating bone-black), and sulphate of barium. These salts were added to these berries for the purpose of "facing" them, and, by improving their appearance, to enhance the market value of the berries. These above-mentioned salts were in no case found in the residues of the uncolored samples examined.

* * * * * * * *

These coffee berries had been passed through two cylinders coated with a *compound* of chrome, the base of which is lead and bone-black; in which process each berry was coated, and made to assume a polished surface and greenish hue. These cylinders are in the mills openly erected for this very purpose. And we are informed that jobbers in the coffee trade buy large lots, take it from the ship in which the coffee is imported to the mill, replace it in the same bags, and ship it West, as the original importation.

The adulteration of tea is notorious. Much of this is done in processes of drying and preparing for export in the countries where grown. Yet in the worst samples imported a very large percentage is theine. Our own citizens have far surpassed the heathen Chinese in successful adulteration of this article which adds so much to the enjoyment of the evening meal in palace and hut. Samples of what seemed good "gunpowder tea" found in the Washington Market may be seen at the Agricultural Bureau. Under the microscope it seems to be one-half Prussian blue. Its analysis is found on page 120 of the report on agriculture for 1878. There was in 100 parts only a trace of tea—only enough tea dust to impart the smell. Upon page 118 of same volume is an analysis of sirup not manufactured from the juice of any plant producing saccharine matter. It is made from matured corn, and, though not unwholesome, is a fraud when sold as a sirup.

Like this glucose syrup in resemblance to a genuine sirup we have oleomargarine, an artificial butter, of which Mr. George T. Angell, who has devoted many years to investigation of adulteration of food, says: "More than 90,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine butter and cheese were manufactured in this country in 1878, and I have microscopic photographs showing the fungi, living organism, and eggs resembling those of the tape worm." The same writer says: "The evidence of adulteration of sugars and sirups is simply overwhelming. One of the best chemists of the West has found chloride of tin, a poison, in twelve samples out of fourteen he analyzed. One of the most reliable sugar dealers of the West testifies that probably ninety-nine barrels of sugar out of every 100 sold in Chicago recently are adulterated. These are simply samples of volumes of evidence I have gathered from the as-yet unfathomed and unfathomable sea of adulteration."

The article of candy, which, since emancipation, has become throughout the South no mean article of commerce, we have had no opportunity to submit to chemical analysis. Its manufacture has increased with great rapidity, and we believe its cost has been considerably reduced. We do not know that foreign substances are used, but learn that "alba terra," or kaolin, has in recent years become in great commercial demand. It is estimated that 1,000 barrels of this substance, which is used to polish with, would fill every legitimate demand, while not less than 10,000 barrels are annually used. Sugar, flour, candy and perhaps other articles of food may readily be adulterated with this substance. Under the microscope its atoms present a jagged circumference, not unlike miniature circular saws.

Instances might be multiplied of the multiform devices by which nearly all that goes to form the mass of human food is represented to be what it really is not. In that which we drink, little, indeed, besides the water, beneficently made too cheap to adulterate, is that which it is represented to be. To give body and color, and often flavor, to alcoholic drinks, drugs most deleterious to health are frequently used. Angell says: "Probably 90 per cent. of the milk sold in Boston is adulterated, and infants fed on it are being starved, if not poisoned."

The great evil of adulteration is felt by the honest merchant in every section of our country, and memorials from cities come up praying Congress to stay its ravages by the restraining power of penal enactments.

ERNEST HART, the advocate of kitchen economy, gave in London a dinner recently. He had a clear soup, roasted herrings with mustard sauce, curried eggs, scalloped lobster, beef with beans, turnips with gravy sauce, mince pie and an ice. The whole dinner cost for each person 16 cents.

INDIANA ITEMS.

GEORGE INMAN, aged 65, fell dead while chopping wood near Bedford.

THE promising trotting mare, Kate Bennet, valued at $10,000, is dead, at Rushville.

THE recent death at Fort Wayne of Alexander Godfrey was followed on the following day by the death of his son James.

CITIZENS of Knightstown make serious charges of cruelty against Mr. Ibach, Superintendent of the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, near that city.

A SALOON-KEEPER at Vincennes came near losing his life by poison, which some one placed in a glass of seltzer which he was about to drink at his own bar.

THERE are now filed in the Governor's office ninety petitions for pardons and remissions of fines and forfeitures Many of them date back for several years.

THE Baker bridge, near Crothersville, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, which has caused the death of eighteen persons, has been burned.

INDIANA has one of the very largest school funds of any State in the nation, and her public-school system is in perfect trim, with its 13,000 teachers and 400,000 school children.

AN 8-months-old child of Mrs. Issa Casten, of Cloverdale, Putnam county, crawled under the stove during the mother's absence, and, getting wedged there, was roasted to death.

A FORMERLY REPUTABLE citizen of New Albany, but now a confirmed drunkard, has been arrested for stealing chairs from one of the temperance organizations of the city which he sold to purchase whisky.

GEO. WOODS, who has already been tried twice for the murder of Millie Hobb, July 15, 1877, committed suicide in his cell in jail, at Evansville, the other night. He left a letter saying he would not stand a third trial.

THE Governor has remitted a fine in an adultery case—a marriage following a Utah divorce. It is said that there are several more cases of the same kind—marriages consummated after the procurement of Beaver county (Utah) divorces—over the State.

AN old man named John Fells, who had resided alone in a small cabin in Spencer township, Harrison county, since his wife died a year ago, was found dead in his house, the other day, with the eyes gnawed out and arms and face badly eaten by rats.

THE Richmond street-railroad stables burned the other night. All the rolling stock of the company was destroyed. The stables and part of the cars had been built but a few weeks. They were owned by J. F. Miller. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

MISS FLORA GATES, daughter of Albert Gates, a farmer living about four miles southeast of Muncie, was fatally burned, her clothing catching fire while she was engaged in smoking meat in a smoke-house, near her father's residence. A sister was also badly burned in attempting to extinguish the flames.

A MONTH ago Joseph Clevenger, of Rushville, was bitten between the index and middle finger of his right hand by a rat. Two weeks ago his hand and arm became so much swollen and the pain so severe that the most powerful anodyne failed to quiet him. He got some better, but took a relapse, and is now likely to die.

FRED SEIZER, a former barkeeper, of Evansville, more recently of Rockport, fired through a window of A. J. Hickman's saloon at the barkeeper, who had put him out. The barkeeper, seeing the movement, dodged behind the counter and escaped. Hickman went to the door, when Seizer shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

CAMPBELL LOVELESS, living near New Lisbon, stricken with palsy about two months ago, has complained bitterly ever since of his misfortune, saying he didn't see why God Almighty didn't cause both sides to be paralyzed and kill him, and be done with it. Twenty days ago he declared his intention of starving himself to death, and since that time he has refused to take any food or nourishment whatever.

WILLIAM M. RUSTON and OSCAR H. KNOX, two highly esteemed Evansville young men, went out hunting in the low land across the river. They did not return in the evening, as expected, and search was instituted, but without success. Next morning another party renewed the search, and found the dead bodies of both in close proximity to each other. The supposition is that, night overtaking them, they became lost, and perished from cold and exhaustion.

A High-Toned Merchant.

The Chinese are remarkable for their business talent. So sharp and clever are they, that some one has named them "the Yankees of the East." In one respect, they excel not only the Yankees, but all the people of the United States. They carry on their Government on business principles, just as we manage a cotton factory or a railroad.

Two thousand years ago, they formed their civil service on the basis that "merit only, established by public examinations, gives the right to every public office."

England, imitating the Chinese, some fifteen years ago elevated her civil service to a similar plane. The United States, however, is still in the slough from which the Chinese extricated themselves long before our ancestors wore decent clothing.

Another custom of this peculiar people is worthy of the imitation of the "outside barbarians." It is said that before New Year's day—which occurs on the 28th of January—every Chinaman who values his reputation pays all his debts. What value a Chinese merchant puts on his reputation may be learned from a suggestive story.

During the troubles which preceded the war with England, the Chinese Viceroy, Ye, issued an edict condemning to death every native convicted of holding the slightest intercourse with the "barbarians."

The English, French, and other European merchants were thus forced to close their counting-houses in Canton; for the native clerks and porters left their employ, and no Chinese merchant dared openly to transact business with them. Besides, they feared for their lives, and many of them made preparations to leave the city.

Among these was a Swiss merchant. While he was packing up his goods one night, he was surprised to see a Chinese merchant, who owed him a large sum, enter his store. With him were two coolies, carrying ingots of silver with which to pay the debt.

The Swiss merchant expressed his astonishment at the temerity of his Chinese debtor.

"I did not wish," replied the Chinaman, "that any one should think I would take advantage of these unfortunate circumstances and not pay my debts."

A Cautious Sentinel.

At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries. So one night, when the password was "Cambridge," he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and approached the colored sentinel.

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel.

"A friend," replied Washington.

"Friend, advance unarmed, and give the countersign," said the colored man.

Washington came up and said, "Roxbury."

"No, sar!" was the response.

"Medford," said Washington.

"No, sar!" returned the colored soldier.

"Charlestown," said Washington.

The colored man immediately exclaimed:

"I tell you what, sar, no man go by here 'out he say, 'Cambridge.'"

Washington said "Cambridge," and went by, but the next day the colored gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that branch of military duty.

A Chinese Rip.

Never heard the Chinese version of Rip Van Winkle, did you? The Chinese Rip was a patriarch named Wang Chih. He was gathering firewood one day on the mountains of Ku Chow, when he found a grotto where some old men were playing chess. As he watched them one of them gave him what looked like a date-stone, telling him to put it in his mouth. No sooner had he tasted it than he ceased to feel hunger and thirst. By and by one of the players said: "It is long since you came here; you should go home now." Wang Chih went to take up his ax, and found the handle had moldered into dust. Undismayed, however, he went home, but found that centuries had passed since he went out wood-cutting. No vestige of his kinsfolk remained. He retreated to a cell in the mountains, and, devoting himself to religious exercises, finally attained immortality.

SEALSKIN, after being worn in the wet, should be well shaken and dried in a room where there is no artificial heat.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day, how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, represent the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 900 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill. or Hartford, Ct. 48-4m

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[illegible]

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

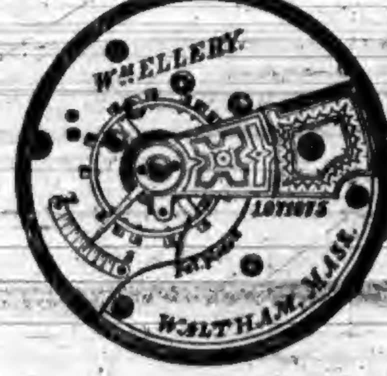

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indiana,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea, 20, 40, 50 best 65c Imperial Tea, 40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 30, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 25, 40, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio, 15c, Best Roasted, 2 c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c, good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekinick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wins, Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c; Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.27 Per Kit.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent. on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

An Astonishing Woman.

[Newburg (N. Y.) Letter to the New York Times.]

Esther Yates, the Amazon of Plattekill, Ulster county, died a few days ago at her home, near Break-neck Hill, on the mountains, in that town. She was born in the town of Plattekill in 1798, and resided there until the day of her death. Physically, she was more like a man than a woman, her shoulders being broad and her muscles well developed. She acquired little or no education. She is credited with being self-reliant, and asking no favors from any one. During the winter season Mrs. Yates cut cord-wood on the mountain, and, in the language of one of the natives, "it took a good man to swing an ax alongside of her." On several occasions she cut as much as three cords of wood in one day, in addition to performing the household duties in her home after sunset. In the summer this remarkable woman cut grain for the Plattekill farmers, and was rated as "a good hand." She cultivated a small garden-patch of her own, the product of which she sold principally in this city. She carried her garden truck in two large baskets. Farmers, while driving here to ship their hay on the boats, would offer her a ride, and her invariable reply was: "I am in a hurry; take you all day to get there." She could easly outwalk any team with a load behind them. Six years ago a horse, while passing her home on Break-neck, fell, and become fast in the harness The driver and several other men could not succeed in getting the animal loose. Mrs. Yates lifted the horse up bodily, but in so doing fractured her leg. The bone never set. Her spirit, however, was not curbed, even if she was an octogenarian and a cripple. Though suffering much pain, her daily employment consisted in chopping up kindling-wood on a block while she sat in a chair in front of her house. A short time previous to her death her general health began failing, but she retained her faculties to the last. Prior to the accident she never was sick a day in her life. Mrs. Yates was buried from the Plattekill Methodist Episcopal church of which denomination she was an adherent. Mrs. Yates was married twice. She leaves no family.

Aristocratic Kleptomaniacs.

About eight years ago an alarm reached the chief police office in London that jewels of great value had been stolen from a lady of high rank while a guest at a quiet northern country house. A handsome reward was offered and not long afterward the property had been recovered. Astounding as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the temporary appropriator of the fine things was a millionaire peer, who, albeit in no wise penurious is singularly simple in his personal habits, and does not spend one-fourth of his income. The matter was all hushed up, and very few persons outside of the family knew who the thief, if we can so call him, really was. This was a genuine case of kleptomania, and proves beyond a doubt that it really exists. An English earl of high distinction had this weakness from boyhood, and it involved his leaving Eaton. When, in after year, he entered the cabinet, it was rumored that Lord —— had entirely conquered the propensity, "except that at a cabinet council he could not resist 'Dizzy's' new green kid gloves." The alarming disappearance of wax candles at the Travelers' club, London, some twenty years ago, caused much dismay. The mystery was at length solved by a member of the committee seeing the old duke of C. (with a clear $750,000 a year) ambling along a corridor with a candle sticking out of each coat tail-pocket. His family were communicated with, and his grace ceased to come to the club. Possibly a similar tendency may perhaps explain an untoward incident which occured last season at Newport, and has lately been recalled by a concatenation of curious circumstances. There is doubtless a great deal of sham kleptomania, but it is not the less true that sometimes it is perfectly genuine. It is however, very unfortunate to be at once kleptomaniac and impecunious.

A Lingual Struggle.

[All the Year Round.]

Hindu-English is ceartainly funny reading. Among the 400 applications for employment as census enumerators received by the president of the Madras Municipality, one ran: "I am seeing in the papers that you is going to make a census of the peoples. I shall feel very much glad for to become an enumerator. I can make fast, fast count. You can see by my writing that it is distinct and clear. I learned writing of one writing-master. I am living on the back-side of Veerasaurny Chetty's house." Quoth another candidate: "Allow me the prerogative to intrude on your valuable time, whose wheels roll in amber and gold. Yet to try by scroll is a useful maxim to young and old, rich and poor, and a great deal may be got by those who put this simple but useful rule into practice. Having heard that enumerators for the preliminary census are about to exist in the municipal department, I most respectfully beg to offer my services for the forecited post. If I fortunately succeed, I will give you all the satisfaction I can produce in discharge of duties intrusted to me. I can speak Tamil, Hindustance, Burnese and Malaylum languages."

WRITE THEM A LETTER TO-NIGHT.

Don't go to the theater or ball,
But stay in your room to-night;
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good long letter write;
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit when the day is done
With folded hands and down-cast eyes
And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble "excuse my haste,
I've scarcely the time to write,"
Lest their brooding thoughts go wandering back,
To many a by-gone night,
When they lost their needed sleep and rest
And every breath was a prayer
That God would leave their delicate babe,
To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel you've no more need
Of their love or counsel wise,
For the heart grows strongly sensitive
When age has dimmed the eyes.
It might be well to let them believe
You'd never forget them quite;
That you deemed it a pleasure when far away
Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friend
Who makes your pastime gay,
Has half the anxious thought for you,
That the old folks have to-day.
The duty of writing do not put off,
Let sleep or pleasure wait,
Lest the letter for which they looked and longed
Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,
With locks fast turning white,
Are longing to hear from the absent one—
Write them a letter to-night.

Short novel: A Boston woman became stage struck; cruel husband refused to let her become an actress; she got a divorce and then failed on the stage; went back and asked hubby to forgive her. He was sucker enough to do so, and they were remarried.

Virginia, the home of presidents, is rapidly becoming the asylum of statesmen and the hotbed of oratory. In the course of a debate the other day, a member of the house of representatives observed: "In the awful presence of Almighty God, and in the awful presence of the assembly, the gentleman from Rockbridge is a d—d liar."

"What a delightful place the country must be," said a young Fitzaltamont to an etherial being who had lived on a farm all her life. "Nothing to do but to pluck the buttercups and daisies and to hear the little birds chirping all day. And then the gurgling brooks. Ah, me! we city folks don't know what the country is." Then the maiden looked up into his face with the coyest kind of a smile, and warbled: "You're way off, young'un; this is a pig-stickin' time, an' we don't have no daisies an' buttercups and gurgling brooks. Somebody's been a stuffin' you!" That young man will not visit the country soon again.

Taking Oath Upon It.

[London Sporting Times.]

A clergyman who lately left Liverpool in one of the huge ocean steamers began to feel rather uncomfortable soon after leaving the mouth of the river, and having had an introduction to the captain sought him out to learn if there was any danger. The captain did not answer immediately, but led his passenger to the forecastle and told him to listen to what was going on. The clergyman was shocked to hear a party of sailors swearing vigorously, and expressed his horror to his conductor. The captain merely remarked: "Do you think these men would swear in such a manner if there were any real danger?" Whereupon the parson seemed satisfied and retired. A day or two afterward, when they encountered rather a severe storm, the clergyman, remembering what he had been shown before, managed to make his way with great difficulty to the forecastle, and was overheard by the captain, as he came away, exclaiming to himself. "Thank God they're swearing yet!"

Township Assessors.

Among the officers to be chosen at the April election that of township assessor is not the least important. It is made doubly so this year on account of the appraisement of real estate which is to be made in addition to the duties of listing the personal property. It is the case in too many instances that but very little attention is paid to the qualifications of those who seek to fill the position. It is an important matter that all classes of property should be properly assessed. It requires peculiar qualifications for a man to be a good assessor. He must be possessed of an unusual amount of common sense and an extensive experience in the affairs of life. What is needed as much as anything else is a tact of finding sequestered property. There is entirely too much that escapes taxation. The property must be found and assessed. The question of township assessor is therefore of no little consequence, and should receive that attention from those who choose these officers that its importance demands.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The formation of a new through passenger and freight line from Detroit to Chicago, via the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern, the Fort Wayne and Jackson and the Baltimore and Ohio roads, is probably a fixed fact, which, if it be the case, will also, after the consolidation of the Fort Wayne and Jackson and the Muncie and Cincinnati roads, make a through and direct route from Detroit to Indianapolis.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	9 p m
Wauseon	12 16	1 18 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 50 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 2[illegible]	11 18	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 [illegible] pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 10 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 16 pm		
Connersville	3 47 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	5 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	5 40 pm	4 55 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 [illegible] a'm
Hartford	3 10pm	10 18 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 00 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 3 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Sup't.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R
SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH,
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW,
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 [illegible]am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 05am	
Grand Rapids		5 [illegible]	1 15pm
Detroit		7 [illegible]am	
Ann Arbor		8 40 am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 38am	4 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	7 4[illegible] pm
Reading	7 [illegible]	1 25pm	8 [illegible] pm
Angola	8 [illegible]	2 10pm	9 [illegible] pm
Waterloo	9 1[illegible]am	2 50pm	10 40 [illegible]m
Auburn	9 [illegible]	3 00pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 [illegible]am	3 05pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	1[illegible] 40am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis		10 55pm	8 40 pm
Cincinnati	5 35pm		
Louisville	10pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 [illegible]pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	9 00am	7 [illegible]pm	
Louisville	7 [illegible] am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	2 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 [illegible]pm	11 [illegible]a	m
Auburn Junc.	5 5[illegible]pm	12 [illegible]pm	m
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 40pm	3 4[illegible] m
Angola	7 1[illegible]pm	1 10pm	4 45am
Reading	7 [illegible]pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 27pm	2 22pm	6 3[illegible]am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 1[illegible]am
Ann Arbor	2 [illegible]am	5 10pm	10 3[illegible]am
Detroit	3 35am	6 20pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 20pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 [illegible]pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago	8 [illegible]am	9 4 pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 08am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 2[illegible]	2 15	2 [illegible]pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 10	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 10
Hicksville	4 05	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 48	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30 pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 56	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	8 15am	[illegible]am
Tiffin	7 [illegible]	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 [illegible]	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	8 18
St Joe	11 32	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 [illegible]	7 35
Garrett ar	12 10am	1 25	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 [illegible]am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 [illegible]	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 [illegible]	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 46	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 16, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Night ex.	No 5 Mail
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestline ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 27	7 35	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 25	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Acc. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m.	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 [illegible]	
Crestline ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 [illegible]	2 10 pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	11:54 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	11:17 a. m.	Accom'n	7:18 a. m.
Local F't	5:5 p. m.	Local F't	7:16 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	4:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr at Logansport	5:10 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City Ft. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

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St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

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Has No Emigrant Cars.

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West, Southwest, North or Northwest

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
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LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

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By the Union Central Life Insurance Company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Must have real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine. 25-1y

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A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT

An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per Box.
Gives Immediate Relief.

LAXATINE.

Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. Vegetables. All Druggists.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.

Sure and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Elhers, druggists, Auburn, Ind.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 25, 1880. Number 13.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel Learned, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. OLIVER P. LEARNED, Administrator.

March 5, 1880. 11-3w

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 28-1

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

FRIDAY, APRIL SECOND, 1880,

at the late residence of Samuel Learned, deceased, in Troy township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all of his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of 2 horses, 23 head of cattle, 60 head of sheep, 16 hogs, and a large lot of farming utensils.

A credit of nine (9) months will be given on all sums of $3,00 or over, with interest at six (6) per cent from date, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sums under $3.00, cash.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Administrator.

March 11, 1880. 11 4w

HESSELMAN & LEAS, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Notice to Non Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s s.
DeKalb County, }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880, Henry Solomon is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce by Eliza Solomon, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24th, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 8th day of March, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
11-3w B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Lautzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale separately at public auction, on the premises

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1880,

the following tracts of land, situate in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen [13], and part of the northeast quarter of said section, bounded by a line commencing at a point seventy [79] rods south of the northwest corner of the south half of said southeast quarter, and running thence east on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the east line of said section, thence south to the southeast corner of said northeast quarter, thence west on the south boundary line of said northeast quarter to the center of said section, thence north to the place of beginning. All in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13], east.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY HINES, Administrator.

A Lagrange County Democrat.

We were favored with a call on Saturday from Cyrus Fillmore, of this county, residing near Orland. He is one of the early settlers of this county, and, by the way, is a staunch democrat, being a brother of Millard Fillmore, who stepped into the presidential chair on the death of Zachary Taylor, in 1850. Mr. Fillmore, though 88 years old, has, it would seem, the promise of at least casting many votes with his party, as he appears quite supple in his movements.—Lagrange Democrat.

Advertising.

There is one reason for advertising that business men rarely consider—its general effect on the prosperity of their own place. The newspaper goes out into the world from week to week as the representative of the city, and men judge of the city more by the newspaper than anything else. If it is newsy and able, and many local firms are represented in its advertising columns, they assume at once, and generally correctly, that it comes from a live city—a good city to live in and live near—and they thus are drawn thither. The effect is not slight and the suggestion is one which deserves the consideration of every tradesman.

Obituary.

James W. Watson, of Butler, Ind. employed on the coal-dock of the L. S. & M. S. Rail Road at that place, while discharging his duty on the 12th of March, 1880, was thrown from the coal-derrick to the ground, a distance of 11 feet, the fall fracturing his skull and causing instant death. He leaves a wife and one child. His remains were taken to Spencerville for interment, followed by many relatives and friends. He was born in this county, July 19, 1846, and was cut down in the prime of life. When he left home on the day of his death, he bade his wife and daughter an affectionate good-bye, never again to meet them on this earth.

JOHN M. STEWARD.

They Prefer Hendricks.

[New York World.]

Eighty thousand anti-Tilden Democrats! How will they be dealt with by the coming democratic state convention in New York? That is a vital and a burning question which the democratic leaders may wink out of sight, but which the democratic masses must straightway answer. The Louisville Courier-Journal, speaking obviously under bonds and in the interest of Mr. Tilden, declares that these 80,000 anti-Tilden democrats can never again be represented in a democratic convention. Mr. Conkling's treatment of Mr. Blaine and of Mr. Blaine's delegates at Utica gives a portentious significance to this suggestion. Is the democratic party of New York to be reduced to the dimensions of a Tilden party, just as Mr. Conkling means to reduce the republican party of New York to the dimensions of a Grant third-term party? It is well known that the friends of Chief Justice Church in New York prefer either the chief justice or Mr. Hendricks as their candidate in 1880, but they must be counted as democrats nevertheless, just as the followers of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman must be counted as republicans—at least till Mr. Conkling formally expels them from the organization.

Was it Our J. V.

We think it must have been. At all events the indications are that way, as will be seen by the following interesting tale which we clip from the Chicago Times of last Thursday:

HE WAS DISAPPOINTED.

A well-dressed stranger dropped into Lydson's place, on Madison street, near McVicker's theater, yesterday afternoon, and, laying a silver dollar down on the bar, demanded a bed. The barkeeper informed him that it was not a hotel, whereupon the visitor took a vial from his pocket and swallowed the contents. The dispenser of liquid refreshments asked the man what he had taken, and was turned into a panic by the reply: "Laudanum." The fellow made preparations to die then and there, and a half-dozen messengers were dispatched for doctors. An Esculapian was soon on the scene, and enough emetics were pumped into the would-be suicide to displace a car-load of morphine. Two lusty policemen ran the stranger up and down the alley behind McVicker's to keep him alive, prodding him up occasionally with their clubs to accelerate the circulation. The man was taken to the armory, and thence to the county hospital, where he is recovering from the effects of his rashness. He gave the name of J. V. Hazzard, and claims to have come from North Platte, Neb. He reached Chicago about a week ago. He says he has a sister living on Aldine square, but refuses to give her number. Since his arrival in the city he has been stopping at the Atlantic hotel.

The theory of nearly everybody whom we have heard express an opinion in regard to this last exploit of J. V's, is that he had been on a spree in Chicago, got "broke," and made an attempt to get a pass over the laudanum route to the eternal regions.

What our Exchanges Say Concerning the Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

$250,000 A YEAR.

[Columbia City Post.]

A registration law will cost the tax-payers of the state $250,000 at least—and it may be a good deal more—every two years. Do the tax payers feel like footing the bill? If so, vote for the constitutional amendments.

VOTE AN EMPHATIC "NO."

[Columbia City Post.

Amendment number one proposes a registration law, with its consequent large expense, and loss of time to voters. Its provisions requiring a residence of 60 days in the township and 10 days in a ward will disfranchise thousands of poor men who have no fixed habitation in the spring or fall. The amendment ought to be denominated a "measure to disfranchise the farming and laboring classes, and to eat up taxes levied upon the people." Registration means fraud in elections. Vote an emphatic "NO" and strike out "yes."

THE DOOR FOR WHOLESALE FRAUDS.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Experience is usually a safe teacher. Experience in Indiana showed that a registration law, so far from protecting the purity of the ballot-box, only opens the door for wholesale frauds. It showed that the law placed a dangerous power in the hands of partisan registration officers. It showed that such a law practically disfranchised many thousands of poor men. The law produced universal disgust, and was finally repealed by a republican legislature before the supreme court had passed upon its constitutionality, and yet voters are asked to incoporate in the constitution provisions which shall compel the permanent adoption of such an unwise and iquitous law.

THEY SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

[Ft. Wayne Sentinel.]

The Sentinel is opposed to registration laws because they have proved failures wherever they have been tried. Ostensibly intended to "preserve the purity of the ballot-box," they in reality only afford the greatest latitude for fraud. In Indiana the registration law produced general disgust. In Philadelphia it is the cover for the grossest frauds upon the ballot-box. The proposed constitutional amendments would forever fasten this infamous law upon our people, would largely increase the cost of our elections, and would virtually disfranchise many thousands of laboring men. The amendments should be defeated by a large majority.

ARBITRARY AND UNREASONABLE.

[Ligonier Banner.]

The object of requiring a voter to reside six months in the state before voting, is to enable him to become acquainted with the laws of the state, and the nature of the offices to which men are to be elected, but having once mastered these requirements, upon what principle or reason should he be compelled to reside sixty days in the township before voting? Why should it take a man moving from Perry township to Elkhart township sixty days to gain a residence in Elkhart? Would not one-sixth the time be ample to satisfy all the requirements of justice and right? If amendment number one is adopted the sixty-day rule will be in order. A rule so arbitrary and unreasonable should never be permitted.

A DONKEY'S BRAY.

[Huntington Democrat.]

Some newspaper scribbler, with more conceit than brains, in speaking of the constitutional amendments, says: —"We need just such amendments and every man of education, common sense, and intelligence, will view it in that light." The man, then, that will refuse to vote for an amendment that disfranchises him should he move across a township line fifty-nine days before any election, although he may have been a resident of the county all his life' is not a man of "common sense" in the estimation of this newspaper scribbler. The voter that refuses to support the amendments that require him to spend the time to attend a registration office and entrust his franchise to a partisan registration officer, is not a man of "intelligence" in the eyes of this very smart (?) quill driver.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

$35,000 FOR GRANT'S SIGNATURE.

The Story Which Ex-Governor Cox's Son Tells.

[Milwaukee News.]

Mr. Charles N. Cox, son of General Jacob D. Cox, Grant's first secretary of the interior, gave the following information to a reporter of the News:

"I know of a case which, I think, brings official corruption more nearly home to Grant personally than even the check in the famous Black-Friday investigation. It is not of my own positive personal knowledge, it is true, but it came to me in such a way that I could not be more firmly convinced of its truth had I seen it myself. My knowledge of the transaction dates long subsequent to the occurence, but that cannot affect the fact that it did occur, and occur precisely as I learned it. As you will probably remember, after my father left General Grant's cabinet, he became identified with the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, at one time as president, at another as receiver. Some time in 1877, either in the spring or summer, Mr. John Ellis, who was either at that time, or had been at one time, a principal owner of the Toledo, Wabash and Western, dined with my father, and at the dinner-table told us the following incident connected with his railroad ventures: In 1871 he was largely interested in a western railroad enterprise, the financial success or failure of which was largely dependent upon the fate of a bill then before congress."

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Cox stated that Mr. Ellis did not mention the particular railroad, nor did he specify the bill:

"Mr. Ellis then went on to tell us that while he was off in the west he received a dispatch from a friend in the White House stating that the bill in which he (Ellis) was interested had passed congress and been sent to the president for his approval, but that Grant had decided to withhold his approval and to return it to congress with a veto. Mr. Ellis immediately telegraphed his informant to persuade the president to defer final action in the matter until he (Ellis) could reach Washington. Taking the first train he traveled night and day till he reached New York. He immediately called upon a friend who he knew had managed a good many matters in Washington, and was familiar with the methods of doing business in that city and securing favorable legislation—in short, a trained and successful lobbyist—to procure advice. Having explained the object of his visit, and the exact status of the bill, he was at once directed to go and see General Butterfield, then assistant treasurer of the United States, and lay the case before him, and be governed wholly by his advise or instruction.

"General Butterfield was hunted up, and the business explained fully, to the effect that if the president persisted in his determination to veto the bill in question, the western railroad enterprise would in all probability prove a losing venture; whereas, should he on the contrary approve it, the parties in interest would almost inevitably reap a handsome profit; that the president had been induced to hold the matter under advisement until he (Ellis) could reach Washington, and the object of the visit to General Butterfield was to obtain his advice as to the best means of inducing the president to favor the measures and and sign the bill.

"General Butterfield instructed Mr. Ellis to call upon the gentleman by whose advice he had called upon him. Being informed that he came direct from his office to him, the general replied: 'Never mind that, call on him again in about an hour or such a matter.'

"At the time indicated Mr. Ellis called again on the lobbyist, and told him he had been directed to call by General Butterfield. This did not satisfy the lobbyist, who required that he should bring a note from the assistant treasurer. After repairing again to Butterfield, Mr. Ellis visited the lobbyist the third time. The note was read, and Mr. Ellis was informed that it would cost $35,000 to insure the success of his bill. Mr. Ellis went immediately to a bank, drew the money, and returned to his friend, the lobbyist, who left the room as he entered and showed him the bundle containing the currency. As he left the room at one door Mr. Ellis placed the package of money on the table, and retired by another, bearing his friend return as he did so, and in three hours Mr. Ellis had a telegram from his friend in the White House saying the bill was signed."

In reply to some further questions Mr. Cox said he would not like to have the story published, but his father was in Cincinnati and Mr. Ellis in New York, and neither of them could or would deny that Mr. Ellis had related this occurrence at General Cox's table in the spring or summer of 1877.

Jay Gould's Late Visit to Texas.

[Correspondence of St. Louis Republican.]

DALLAS, March 18.—Jay Gould's sudden and short visit to Texas has been given to the world by the click of the telegraph. His entrance was no more sudden than his exit; he came one day and departed the next; went to Fort Worth and immediately started for Hot Springs. But no matter how brief his visit, the people feel that his coming means business, and that, in material interests, they have in the modern railroad monarch a substantial friend. It had been announced through the public press that Mr. Gould and party would remain in this state the greater part of March, inspecting the railroad system of the state, and in conjunction with Gen. Eckert interest himself in the telegraphic facilities of this section and the southwest generally. Your correspondent, in a brief and friendly conversation with Mr. Gould, was surprised at an expression of opinion by him concerning the Indian territory. In substance, it was that the opening of the territory was not to him and his railroad associates a very desirable thing just at present. He gave as his reason the following words: "The M. K. and T. and Texas Pacific are not as anxious as some would make it appear for the opening of the territory. They are not yet ready for it. They want to get so far ahead of all other lines and get their different connections and roads extended in such a way that they cannot be overtaken, and will be masters of the railroad situation." This is almost the literal language used by Mr. Gould in the presence of your correspondent, and is rather at variance with the New York Sun's intimation, that Jay Gould has induced congressmen to load up with stocks of his Kansas and Texas railroad—which stock, it is urged, will appreciate in value through the opening of the Indian territory, and has then hammered down the price of this security in order to compel them to vote for the opening of that great reservation or lose money.

CORUNNA, IND., March 13, 1880.

EDITORS COURIER: It is with some degree of reluctance that I reply a second time to charges brought against me by the Corunna correspondent of the Waterloo Press. If he were as well known to the public as he is to his neighbors it would not be necessary. If you will pardon me for stooping so low as to notice him a second time, I will give him a passing thought. On receiving my reply to his correspondence he was suddenly seized with spasmodic cramps and symptoms of hydrophobia, but soon gave vent to his feelings by closely imitating the actions of a large domestic animal which is well known for his ability for tearing up the earth with his forefeet and making a loud noise with his mouth. After his fury subsided he again resumed his old position of standing on the street or some other conspicuous place with his mouth stretched from ear to ear, much resembling a bar-room spittoon, ready to receive any filth the public may see proper to deposit; and when his craw is filled to its full capacity he, like the buzzard, spews it out upon any one who may in any way disturb his dignity. Thus his weapons of warfare are more to be dreaded than feared. They are strong but not powerful. He says, "I suppose they think they have demolished somebody by calling me a fool, a liar and a coward." I did not expect to "demolish" anybody. I only expected to expose Mr. Nobody. He says, "the kettle is calling the pot black." This is not the case, for the "pot" he nearest represents is not black. The charges brought against me are false. This is no more than might be expected, from the fact that practice has made him a detestable liar and nature has stamped him a consummate fool. I will drop the controversy here, and not reply further to any of his slang, but will regard his insults as the best honors he is capable of bestowing upon me.

ARDENT GREENBACKER.

Third Term.

The Methodist says a few of the objections to a third term are these:

1. That we never had one—it is a political novelty.
2. That it is likely to lead to something else that is undesirable—a sort of life-presidency at the mildest.
3. That it is chiefly advocated by men who got their influence under terms one and two.
4. That some of these men are unsavory.
5. That the said third term is asked for solely on the grounds of personal claims of the candidate to extraordinary favor, and republics cannot grant such favors.
6. That for the foregoing reasons the republican party cannot afford to risk its success on the political novelty called a third term.
7. Somebody is likely to be deceived in third-term matters. It cannot be that the stalwart republicans and the southern brigadiers own the candidate.
8. The friends of a third term threaten revolution—by "50,000 armed men," one paper puts it—if their candidate is not "counted in."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pleasant cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 14 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-33-1y

ECKHART
Carriage Works
One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies
PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS
I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
CAUTION!
BE NOT DECEIVED
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

PETROFF, one of the corrupt Pennsylvania lobbyists indicted at Harrisburg for bribing members of the Legislature to vote for the Pittsburgh Riot-losses bill, has been found guilty by a jury.

NATHAN P. PRATT, of Reading, Mass., has been convicted, on twenty-eight counts of wrecking the savings bank of which he was Treasurer.

FOUR THOUSAND New York piano-makers struck for an advance of wages last week, and the manufacturers, rather than concede the advance, locked the doors of the workshops.... The Eastern coal combination has resolved upon another advance of 25 cents per ton.

PROF. SAWYER, the rival of Edison in the race for the achievement of a practical, economical electric light, claims to have solved the mighty problem. A public exhibition of his lamp was given in New York a few nights ago, and those who witnessed it are of the opinion that it will prove a big success. The lamp is based upon the incandescence of a pencil of carbon immersed in nitrogen gas and is not different in principle from the old Sawyer-Mann lamp. The pencil is contained within a globe two inches in diameter and ten inches high, sealed at the bottom by means of a cement, which, while adhering perfectly to the glass and metal, is sufficiently elastic to compensate for the unequal expansion of the two, and softens only at a temperature of 500 degrees Fahrenheit. This cement is a compound long sought for unsuccessfully. The cost of the lamp is less than $1.25. The light is readily lowered to a glimmer by simply turning a button. Prof. Sawyer estimates the cost, compared with gas at $2 per 1,000 feet, in the proportion of two to ten. The light is a trifle stronger than gas, but steady, soft, and pleasant, and very much like gas.

THE conspirators in the Lewis will case have been sentenced at Trenton, N. J., as follows: Mark Sacra and Frank Ward Allison, each two years in the State prison and $10,000 fine; Bradford and Brassford, one year in the State prison and $1,000 fine.... A life prisoner in Sing Sing grew tired of the demolition grind, and committed suicide in a horrible manner by throwing himself into a furnace.

THE WEST.

INDIAN news: C. D. Richards telegraphs from Fort Buford, Dakota Territory: "Sitting Bull has lost all his former power in the hostile camp, and is en route for this agency. Trouble is expected here before spring."—Advices from New Mexico report a fight in the Sacramento mountains between twenty mounted men under Lieut. Conline, and a portion of Victoria's band, in which the latter were defeated and a large amount of stock captured.—A report comes from Fort Peck Indian Agency that the Yanktonnai Sioux and Assinaboine Sioux, comprising that agency, had declared war against each other, and that fifteen Yanktonnais had been killed and many wounded, and about the same number of Assinaboines.

A TREMENDOUS explosion, attended by frightful loss of life, occurred at Frankfort, Ind., on the morning of the 11th inst. A little before 7 o'clock in the morning, the men—ten in number—employed in the flax mill of Lehman, Rosenthal & Co., were seated in the boiler room, warming themselves preparatory to beginning the day's work. Suddenly there came a terrific explosion, tearing the mill into atoms, shaking the houses throughout the town, and arousing people for miles around. When the astonished villagers had arrived upon the scene, the remnants of the mill were burning, and the mangled corpses were lying scattered over the surrounding territory. The destruction was complete. Not a piece of the boiler exceeding 300 pounds in weight could be found anywhere. The brick foundation in which the boiler stood was shattered so that scarcely one brick lay upon another. Mangled and distorted human bodies lay about the fields twenty or thirty feet from the boiler-house, one body being thrown a distance of 150 yards.... The bodies were mutilated almost beyond recognition, and were thrown from fifty to 165 yards. Their clothes were torn into shreds, two of them being entirely stripped. The head of one was blown entirely away, and no vestige of it could be found. Another had his head all torn to pieces. Of the ten bodies only two were buried in the rubbish, the rest being blown entirely out of the building.... Kearney, the labor agitator, was arrested in San Francisco, the other day, for using threatening language in a public speech. He was held in bonds for trial.... A passenger train on the Rock Island railroad, when near Chicago, ran into a stock train, demolishing the caboose, and killing Jacob Leiber and son, who were sleeping therein.

After a fortnight of incessant labor, the snow and ice blockade on the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific railroad has been removed. Two hundred men and seventeen locomotives were employed in clearing the track, which in some places was so completely imbedded in ice that the strongest snow-plows made no impression upon it. The winter just passed has been unprecedented in severity in the far Northwest.... Gen. Miles is making it rather troublesome for the hostile Sioux. The mounted infantry under Capt. Baldwin struck the Indian trail on the 10th, chased the savages for thirty miles, and captured all their horses, except those which they were riding.

A SIX-DAYS' pedestrian contest at San Francisco, between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and E. P. Weston, was won by the Chicago man, who scored 516 miles while the other man was covering 480.

THE residence of Mr. Richard Johnson, a farmer, near Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, was burned a few nights ago, and two of his daughters perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and seven other children had a narrow escape.... P. F. Benson, one of the proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel, Oakland, Cal., and H. Hurgel, porter of the hotel, have been arrested for purloining valuables of the guests during the fire which destroyed the building. A large amount of property was stolen. It has been shown that the fire was incendiary, and that plunder was part of the programme.... John Sammit, aged 17, has been sentenced to death at Canton, Ohio, for murder. Two other lads of the same age await execution in the same county for the same crime.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S best effort, "The Galley Slave," holds the boards at Haverly's Theater, in Chicago, this week, with the same company that has presented this popular play before at the same house. This combination includes Miss Maud Granger, Signora Majeroni, Mr. Frank Evans, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Mr. Charles A. McManus, Mr. T. B. Burns, Mr. Gra. Henderson, Mr. Charles Webster, Mr. Eugene Eberle, Miss Estelle Mortimer, Mrs. M. B. Snyder, Miss Charlotte Neville, Little Georgie, Mr. Denny.

THERE is great consternation in the Big Horn country over reports of a treaty between the hostile Crows and Sioux, and settlers to the north and west of Tongue river are coming into Goose creek valley for protection.... Three men were drowned near Detroit by the capsizing of a tug-boat.

THE labor troubles in San Francisco are about over, Mayor Kalloch and Dennis Kearney, at a public meeting, informing their followers that the different movement had been misunderstood, and that, instead of being inimical to the interests of the workingmen, it was intended for their amelioration and the good of the entire city. Subsequently a conference between representatives of the contending factions was held at the office of the Mayor, at which measures favoring the settlement of the questions which have so long vexed the community were adopted.... Five or six men who recently left Silverton, Col., on a prospecting trip have been killed by Indians near the Blue mountains.

A SAN FRANCISCO police magistrate has imposed upon Dennis Kearney a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and a fine of $1,000. An appeal was taken to a higher court, and Kearney released in $3,000 bonds.... The city of Indianapolis has been sued for $150,000 by a former hotel proprietor there, whose building was destroyed by fire. He alleges incompetency on the part of the department and the failure of the water supply.... Immigration into Kansas is larger than ever before known, and is mostly composed of persons of means to improve the country.... A dangerous $20 counterfeit United States treasury note has made its appearance in the West.

JOSEPH FIELDS, who murdered James Padgett in the streets of Winchester, Ill., some weeks ago, was put out of the way in a summary manner by a party of masked men, a few nights ago. The mob captured the town, took possession of the jail and riddled the prisoner with bullets.... An 18-year-old murderer, named Johannes De Boer, was hanged at Minonk, Ill., March 16. His victim was Miss Ella Martin, a beautiful and innocent young school girl. The crime was committed last October. ....Martin Power, of Chicago, while supposed to be laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, shot at his wife three times, and ended his own life by blowing out his brains.

THE SOUTH.

THERE were three executions in the South on Friday, March 12, all the victims being colored men. John Mayfield was hanged at Florence, Ala., for the murder of another colored man; Sidney McFaddin was executed at Washington, Ark., for the murder of his negro wife; and Dan Brigherly was strung up at Thomasville, Ga., for rape on a white woman. ....Hundreds of Kentucky negroes are leaving that State for Kansas.

A RUSSELL county (Va.) woman attacked her husband's paramour with a club, beating her to death in a few minutes.

A SEVERE norther, accompanied by hail and snow, prevailed generally throughout Texas for the three days March 14, 15 and 16. In many localities ice formed an inch thick. Fruit was killed in many sections. Corn will have to be replanted, and in the southern belt cotton is also destroyed.

A COLORED man in the act of placing obstructions on the track of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad was shot, but not killed, by the Marshal of Senatobia, Miss.

THE coming cattle drive from Texas to Kansas and other States North is estimated at 294,300 head.

POLITICAL.

THE Missouri Republican State Committee, at a meeting held in St. Louis last week, named Sedalia as the place and April 14 as the time for the holding of the party State Convention to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention. During the session of the committee Chairman Shields, a hot Blaine man, became offended at the course of the Grant members, who were largely in the majority, and resigned, whereupon Chauncey I. Filley, an active Grant worker, was made a member of the committee, and at once chosen Chairman.

A MASS meeting of Republicans opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant to a third term was held in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, one night last week. Ex-Senator John B. Henderson was the chief spokesman. The following resolution was adopted: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the nomination of a Presidential candidate for a third term is unwise, inexpedient and subversive of the traditions of the Government, and likely to endanger the success of the Republican party."

THE Republican Committee of Ohio have issued a call for a State Convention of the party at Columbus, April 28, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Convention. The Democratic State Committee has called a convention for May 6, for the purpose of choosing four delegates at-large to the Cincinnati Convention.... A prominent Massachusetts Republican just arrived in Washington declares positively that a large majority of the delegates from that State to the Chicago Convention will be for Grant.... Secretary Sherman has written a letter to a Chicago gentleman, explicitly declaring his candidacy for the Presidential nomination, and contradicting the report of his intention to withdraw from such candidacy.

THE Washington *Post* prints a letter from Utica reporting interviews with Horatio Seymour, which sets forth the excellent condition of his health and other similar elements of fitness which a candidate would like to have known. On the question as to whether he could be prevailed upon to run, the letter is as good as an announcement that he is willing to enter the race.

JOHN B. HAWLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned his position, in order to enter more actively into the canvass for Governor of Illinois.... The Arkansas Republicans will hold a State Convention, on the 28th of April, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Chicago Convention.

THE Missouri Democrats have called their State Convention for May 26.... The Louisiana Republican State Convention has been called to meet at New Orleans on the 24th of May.... There is a strong movement among Missouri Democrats in favor of the nomination of Col. William R. Morrison for President.... The first trial before the St. Petersburg military tribunal has resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, who was immediately sentenced to death.... The post-office at Cape Town, Africa, has been robbed of £7,000 worth of diamonds, awaiting shipment to England.

THE Illinois Greenbackers have decided to hold a State Convention at Springfield on the 21st of April, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and selecting delegates to the National Convention.... The Greenback party of Michigan held its State Convention at Jackson, last week, and chose four delegates at large to the National Convention.... The Michigan State Republican Convention will select delegates to Chicago at Detroit May 12.

GENERAL.

THE Cincinnati *Star* publishes fruit and crop reports from nearly all points in the South and West, made up by the farmers of the various sections. All through Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, the wheat crop is reported remarkably fine, with a larger acreage sown than at any previous time. In Kentucky, Kansas, and Tennessee some injury by fly is mentioned, but the prospects are good for an average crop.

HON. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, United States Minister to Peru, and late Senator from Michigan, has asked for a leave of absence of six weeks. It is stated in recent dispatches from Washington that he comes home to participate in the pleasant details of a divorce suit, his young wife, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, having applied for a separation on the ground of ill-treatment. Another statement is to the effect that Mr. Christiancy has evidence that his youthful partner in matrimony has, since her return from Paris, been conducting herself in an improper manner, and that the husband will make application for divorce.

WASHINGTON.

THERE is a scarcity of fractional silver coin, caused by its presentation for redemption under the recent law. A Washington dispatch says there are $21,000,000 of such coin in the treasury, which will be exchanged at all sub-treasuries for United States notes when an appropriation is made for the purpose by Congress. It will be sent free of cost in sums of $200 and upward to any part of the country.

THE select committee of the United States Senate appointed for that purpose has agreed upon a report upon the Freedmen's Bank and has also perfected a method of liquidation of that concern. The report shows that the Freedmen's Bank was established under favorable auspices. Its business grew rapidly, and it soon became a prosperous institution. Its management fell into the hands of, and was controlled by, unworthy, dishonest persons, by whose acts and loose management, the investments in non-productive, valueless stocks and loans upon worthless securities, the bank business diminished rapidly, and failure was the natural result. The report will deal severely with certain individuals, but, owing to the death of some and the impecuniosity or absence of others, it will make no recommendation with reference to prosecution other than is found in the bill. The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner, who is to be none other than the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall receive $1,000 a year in addition to his present salary. The Commissioner is empowered to sell any or all of the property of the bank, and to report to Congress yearly.

SO MUCH has been said in Wall street and elsewhere concerning the treasury bond purchases that Mr. Sherman has felt himself called on to again explain his intentions. He says that in the present state of the Government finances the purchases will not be greater than $2,000,000 a week, and that he will not in any case pay more than the market rates or impair the resumption fund.

THE bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds to regulate the counting of the Presidential Electoral votes provides that the meeting of Electors shall be on the second Monday of January, instead of the second Wednesday of December, and makes the simple provision for a State disposition of any controversy under such laws as it may have in existence prior to the date of the choosing of Electors. It provides for a later meeting of the Electors in order that each State may dispose of any controversy that may arise, and then provides, as the bill of the last session did, for a meeting of the two houses, and a proceeding in conformity with decisions reached in the respective States in any case of dispute.... The President has finally confirmed the sentence of the court-martial dismissing Maj. Reno from the service.

The Agricultural Department estimates the increase in the value of the crops raised in 1879 over those of the previous year at $415,000,000. The price of real estate has been enhanced during the same time about $1,000,000,000.

FOREIGN.

DURING the progress of a fire at Zadwerre, Austria, five persons were killed.... The Russian expedition to Central Asia has been abandoned for the present.... Advices from Afghanistan report the natives concentrating in large numbers, under the leadership of Mohammed Jan, for an attack on the British invaders.... The English Ministers ask for $407,425,000 to carry on the Government for the year 1880-1881.

IT is reported from Shanghai that Chung How, late Ambassador to Russia, and who negotiated the Kuldja treaty, has been beheaded, and that a revolt has broken out in Pekin.... It is said that Bismarck is collecting the official documents to prove that the Russian Government has been in secret negotiation with France for an alliance against Germany, notwithstanding Russia's denial.

THE New York *Tribune's* special correspondent in Ireland telegraphs that men, women and children in some of the famine-stricken portions of Ireland are reduced to the last stages of nakedness and destitution. Families are huddled together without fire, food, clothing or bedding, within a miserable hut or the former abode of animals. Thousands and thousands are begging, not for bread, but for the humblest, cheapest food that can be supplied for human use—Indian meal. All this exists, and there is little prospect of much improvement until August. It appears that in some districts the distress is even greater than it was in the appalling famine of 1847.

THE famine in Armenia is reported to be of the most appalling and wide-spread character. It is said to exist over a territory embracing 100,000 square miles.... Sir Garnet Wolseley will return to England in July. His mission in South Africa has not added greatly to his reputation either as a statesman or as a soldier. On his return he will be made Quartermaster General of the Horse Guards.... Gen. Melikoff has received another note from the Revolutionary Committee, stating that the Nihilists did not authorize Vladetzky's attack on him, because they are not ready to kill him just yet, but warning him that when the proper time arrives a man with a good weapon and means of escape will be at hand.... The steamer Montana, of the Guion line, struck a rock off the coast of Waterford, Ireland, and was wrecked. Passengers and crew saved.

A DISPATCH from Cabul states that the Afghans have recaptured and sacked Charasiab, a village about forty miles northeast of Cabul, hitherto occupied and held by a mixed force of English troops and their Afghan allies. ....Gen. Melikoff's rule in St. Petersburg is giving such general satisfaction that it is proposed to extend the dictatorship over other portions of the empire.

THE Russian expedition against the Turcomans has dwindled down to a defensive affair. It will not go to Merv, as it is feared that England would, in the event of the capture of that city, occupy Herat as a counterstroke.... Bishop Logue, Chairman of the Donegal Central Relief Committee, asking further aid, states there are 70,000 individuals in Donegal needing relief; that the distress is increasing and will not decrease until August.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, March 11, the bill for the reclamation of arid and waste lands passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the sinking of two artesian wells on the plains east of the Rocky mountains, the wells to be the center of a reservation of four square miles. Mr. Jones, of Florida, spoke upon the Porter bill, and, after the conclusion of his remarks, the bill was laid on the table subject to be taken up by a majority at any time. The Fortifications Appropriation bill was taken up and the Senate adjourned.... In the House, Mr. Kelley rose to a question of privilege, and denied in emphatic language a reported conversation in regard to the tariff on sugars, in which corrupt motives were attributed to Mr. Kelley. The regular order being demanded, consideration of the Political Assessment bill was resumed, and the bill was put upon its passage, when no quorum voted. The Republicans filibustered nearly the entire session, when the bill was laid on the table for the present and the House adjourned.

At the opening of business in the Senate on the 12th inst., Mr. Williams presented a joint resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, instructing the Senators from Kentucky to urge the passage of a bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States. The bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Custer was indefinitely postponed. A little discussion ensued about the Panama canal project. The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Rollins, to provide for the ascertainment of the claims of American citizens for spoliation prior to July 1, 1801; by Mr. Teller, to enable Colorado to select land under the acts making the grant of land for the benefit of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts. A resolution calling for information in regard to Government technical schools was adopted. The Fortifications Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments. Mr. Kellogg rose to a personal explanation, and called for an investigation in regard to the newspaper report that the attack upon Senator Hill, of Georgia, had been planned by Kellogg to influence the contested-election case, and the woman Miss Raymond had been brought here by Kellogg for the purpose of slandering Senator Hill. Mr. Thurman announced that he should move to lay the resolution for an investigation on the table. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.... In the House, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States treasury in lieu of investment was passed. The Morning hour was devoted to bills, and Mr. Atkins reported back the Deficiency Appropriation bill from the Appropriation Committee. The House went into committee of the whole, and discussed the bill for most of the day and rose without action. The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Covert, for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia in neat cattle; by Mr. Scales, to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Ute Indians for the sale of their lands in Colorado, approximating $350,000; by Mr. Camp, to accept the title to property in Erie, Pa., and establish a Home for Indigent Soldiers and Sailors. The House adjourned to Monday.

Bills were introduced and referred to committees of the Senate on Monday, March 15, as follows: By Mr. Johnston, for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases among domestic cattle; by Mr. Plumb, to amend section 2,289 of the Revised Statutes, relative to public lands. Very little business of importance was transacted by the upper house, the time being occupied by reports of committees and other miscellaneous business. The President nominated Jacob Kendrick Upton, of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Arthur Edwards, of Michigan, to be Agent for the Indians at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska; and Edward H. Bowman, of Illinois, to be Agent for the Indians at the Pawnee Agency, Indian Territory.... In the House, bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Singleton, making telegraphic communications as inviolable as letters in the mail; by Mr. Daggett, to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits; by Mr. Covert, to create a scientific commission to establish legal tests for the protection of dealers in butter, oleomargarine, etc.; by Mr. Scales, for an allotment of lands in severalty to the united band of Peoria Indians; by Mr. Whittaker, reducing the expenses of taking pre-emptions and homesteads; by Mr. Kelley, a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the bonds purchased between the 1st of January, 1866, and the 1st of January, 1880; by Mr. Ward, to reduce the expenses of collecting the revenue; by Mr. Young (Tenn.), for the appointment of a commission on the method of settling claims against the United States; by Mr. Tucker, appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the daughter and grand-daughter of Zachary Taylor; by Mr. Downey, appropriating $25,000 to protect and improve the Yellowstone National Park; by Mr. Fort, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the distance and the cost of a canal for the commerce between the navigable waters of the Illinois river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, by way of the Kankakee river; by Mr. Acklen, a bill proposing a constitutional amendment. The amendment declares that the Union of these United States shall be perpetual, and all acts or attempts to separate or destroy the Union shall be treason against the Federal Government, and be punished as such; the States' limits and boundaries to be inviolate, and the rights of the State to make and enforce its local laws shall never be interfered with by the Federal Government; by Mr. Buckner, for an adjournment of Congress on the 24th of May. A bill was passed to abolish tolls on the Louisville and Portland canal.

On the morning of March 16 Mr. Davis (Ill.) presented in the Senate a memorial from citizens of Chicago, praying the enactment of a uniform bankruptcy law, and made a speech supporting the memorial. On motion of Mr. Thurman, the resolution offered by Mr. Kellogg for a committee to investigate the newspaper charges against him was laid on the table. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to fix the day for the meeting of the Electors of the President and Vice President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Referred to a select committee on the subject. The afternoon was devoted to consideration of the Star Route Deficiency bill, the Senate remaining in session till 6 o'clock without reaching any conclusion.... In the House, a debate on the Funding bill was ordered for next Saturday. The morning hour being dispensed with, the House went into committee of the whole upon the Deficiency Appropriation bill. This was discussed the whole day, but not concluded. Mr. Dibrell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to withholding pensions allowed to soldiers of the War of 1812. Adopted.

The first business transacted in the Senate on the 17th inst. was the passage of a bill removing the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor. Mr. Hampton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to survey and mark the Gettysburg battle-field. After discussion for nearly the whole day, the Star Service Deficiency bill was passed. The President nominated Matthias C. Osborn, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Middle and Southern District of Alabama.... In the House, Mr. Taylor offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the present method of settling claims against the United States. All the day's session was consumed in discussion upon the Deficiency Appropriation bill, no conclusion being reached.

Rapid Increase of Immigration.

The continued increase of arrivals at this port, as well as accounts from abroad, afford indications that the immigration from Europe for the current year will be the largest of any year since 1872, aggregating at least 200,000, and possibly 250,000, say an increase of 40 per cent. compared with 1879. The comparison for the two months is as follows:

	January.	*February.*	*Total.*
1873	6,460	6,277	12,737
1874	2,518	3,033	5,551
1875	1,984	3,704	5,688
1876	2,150	2,176	4,326
1877	1,813	1,947	3,760
1878	1,609	2,331	3,940
1879	2,190	2,754	4,944
1880	3,677	7,404	11,081
	24,411	30,136	54,547

The nationalities represented are Germany, Ireland, and England, in the order named, according to importance, and others in about the usual proportions. Included recently are many Hungarians in extreme destitution, about 700 by a single arrival. It is also noticed that many Swiss are coming, mostly of the industrial classes. Destitution in Ireland is likely to stimulate emigration to the United States, in the course of the present year, and the movement may acquire a considerable volume. The German military conscription operates in like manner to create discontent at home and longings for the free, broad acres of the New World. The whole range of industries in Germany continue much depressed.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Paint.

Every one knows, or ought to know, that it is dangerous to sleep in newly-painted rooms, on account of the presence of the vapor of turpentine. Several theories, more or less plausible, have been propounded to explain the prejudicial effects of the inhalation of these vapors; but, whatever be the correct explanation, there is no doubt of the danger of occupying a room recently painted in which turpentine has been employed, before complete ventilation has taken place. It was pointed out by the Council of Hygiene that a sudden death which took place in Paris was attributed to this cause, it being shown that it could not be ascribed to the lead which entered into the composition of the paint of the room in which the deceased slept; the lead, being fixed and non-volatile, cannot in these cases be accused of being the offending element.

Cold Weather in Switzerland.

Early in February the temperature in various parts of Switzerland was lower than at any previous time since the winter of 1830-31. An attempt to cut a canal through a part of the Lake of Zurich failed because the water froze again as fast as the ice was removed.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

SYLVESTER GRAHAM, an American reformer, among other works relating to diet in connection with physiology and anatomy, published, in 1832, a treatise on bread and bread making, in which he strongly advocated the making of bread from unbolted flour. Hence the terms "Graham flour" and "Graham bread."

It has been calculated that a single grain of wheat produces fifty grains in one year's growth, and if these and succeeding crops be planted and yield proportionately, the product of the twelfth year would suffice to supply all the inhabitants of the earth for a lifetime; in twelve years the single grain will have multiplied itself 244,140,625,000,000 times—figures beyond the comprehension of the average mathematician.

AT the paper mills of Crane Brothers Coltsville, Mass., large quantities of bank-note paper are made for the Government. The strictest attention as to quality is observed, a spot or speck no larger than a pin head being sufficient to condemn a sheet, and the employes arriving and departing are carefully watched. Armed guards patrol the premises and grounds day and night, and no approach to them is permitted. Twenty-four women were sent from the Treasury Department as counters and examiners, and are each able to count 30,000 sheets daily. The precaution is necessary to prevent duplication of sheets for dishonest purposes.

"WHO laughs first" is a childish but most laughable game, and is thus played: The players, on whom absolute silence and gravity is strictly enjoined, range themselves in a close circle. The leader gives her right-hand neighbor a little tap on the knee; she does the same to the person seated beside her, who follows her example, and it thus makes the round of the circle. The leader then taps her neighbor on both knees, the other players doing the same. The third round adds to this a tap on one cheek; the fourth on both; at the fifth, the leader, after giving her neighbor taps on both knees and both cheeks, seizes her gently by the ear, which she continues to hold while the other players go through the same evolutions, which end by producing so odd-looking a human chain that it becomes almost impossible to refrain from breaking the imposed silence, either by laughing or exclamation, which, of course, incurs a forfeit. The leader is allowed to prolong the game by adding to it any gestures she pleases.

ONE of the most curious facts connected with madness is the utter absence of tears amid the insane. Whatever the form of madness, tears are conspicuous by their absence, as much in the depression of melancholy, or excitement of mania, as in the utter apathy of dementia. If a patient in a lunatic asylum be discovered in tears, it will be found that it is one beginning to recover, or an emotional outbreak in an epileptic who is scarcely truly insane, while actual insane persons appear to have not the power of weeping; it is only returning reason which can once more unloose the fountain of their tears. Even when a lunatic is telling one in fervid language how she has been deprived of her children, or the outrages that have been perpetrated to herself, her eye is never even moist. The ready gush of tears which accompany the plaint of the sane woman contrasts strangely with the dry-eyed appeal of the talkative lunatic. It would, indeed, seem that tears give relief to feelings which, when pent up, lead to madness. It is one of the privileges of reason to be able to weep. Amid all the misery of the insane they find no relief in tears.

MAGIC squares were known in the East in remote ages, but the earliest known writer on the subject was a Greek of the sixteenth century, named Moschopulus, whose work was translated into Latin by De la Hire, and read before the French Academy in 1691. Since that time the subject has been elaborated by a great many famous mathematicians, who have found in it an exhaustless field of study, and the combinations which have been made of compound squares, magic cubes, and what not, and the abstruse mathematical formulæ by which their construction are explained, would terrify an unlearned reader. One of the squares given by Moschopulus answers the terms of the new-fangled box-puzzle. We give it below, together with another arrangement of the same numbers:

1	15	14	4
12	6	7	9
8	10	11	5
13	3	2	16

1	16	11	6
13	4	7	10
8	9	14	3
12	5	2	15

The first arrangement is the more systematic, but the reader can work out others for himself.

Want of Decision.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves numbers of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is that, in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for 150 years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterward; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and particular friends, till one day he finds that he is 65 years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which men choose to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strife and sober calculation.—*Sydney Smith.*

How to Make a Hedge.

A correspondent of *Farm and Fireside* says: A good hedge, well made, is a valuable fence. My plan for making such an one is substantially as follows: If plants can be had from $2.50 to $3 per 1,000, it is better to use them than to run the risk of raising them, in connection with other farm work, from the seed. Break and harrow a strip well, fully ten feet in width. If there is no sod, plow a straight, deep furrow; after breaking and harrowing it, assort the plants in two sizes; take the large ones, dip them into thick mud and water, and set them six inches apart perpendicularly against the land side of the furrow. This will take 3,000 plants for every eighty rods. Fasten the plants upright by using the hoe and feet, then plow the dirt back against the plants, and plant a row of potatoes three feet from the hedge on both sides of it; cultivate well, and keep clean of weeds for two seasons, or at least until the plants are one inch in thickness. Then, early in March, when the wood is not frozen, top them to about six feet, trim off the straggling shoots and branches, and hack the plants close at or in the ground nearly half off, so that they can be laid down at such an angle that the tops of the plants will be just three feet from the ground. Shoots will then spring from the roots, which, in connection with those that will put out from the reclining twigs, will turn a rabbit, and which will, as it should, be hog proof. Such a hedge will permit the keeping of sheep to eat down any foul weeds that may spring up. The first pruning can be done in September, when the top should be cut three feet and nine inches from the ground. If this pruning is deferred until the following March it will be as well. Afterward trim in June and the following March. Always after the first trimming cut close above the last cutting and trim it down in nearly half-round form, barely taking off the points of the lower limbs. This will give a base of three to three and a half feet on the surface, and make a hedge which nothing can penetrate. I plant three surplus plants on each side of the hedge when setting it, thus having six extra plants at each end of the hedge to make a header. These plants, when the hedge is laid down, are to be drawn around a durable post at the end and slipped through and between the plants laid down, and tied with twine or small wire. If plants are to be set in recently-plowed sod land, set the spade with the back to the line, pull the handle toward you, insert the plant in the cavity at the back of the spade next to the line, then withdraw the spade and tramp the soil firmly against the plant. Trim the plants to eight inches of yellow root and two of the matured wood above the ground. They should be of uniform length, and plants ten inches in length are as good as those of twelve or fourteen. Buy No. 1 one-year-old plants in preference to stunted two-year-old ones.

Relation of the Liver to the General System.

Prof. Le Conte expresses his belief that the waste tissue is carried by the blood to the liver, and is there separated into liver-sugar and urea, or some substance which rapidly changes into urea. Experiments made by Schiff support this theory by proving that venous blood is soon fatal to animals if the liver is tied, but is not so if the liver is free to act, the poisoning being due to decomposed tissues in the blood. Combustion takes place in the capillaries of the tissue under the influence of venous force, as the blood remains for a longer time in the capillaries of the tissue than in any other organ. The blood acts as a reservoir not only of oxygen, but of food, and, if waste, the food taken in to-day is not used to build up tissues to-day, but is taken into circulation in the blood, and the blood forms tissues and regenerates itself from the supply of food—so tissue wasted to-day is carried by the blood to the liver, there decomposed into sugar and urea, and so eliminated perhaps the day after, or even longer.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$9 00	@	11 75
HOGS	4 75	@	5 10
COTTON	13¼	@	13¾
FLOUR—Superfine	4 75	@	5 30
WHEAT—No. 2	1 48	@	1 49
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@	61
OATS—Mixed	44	@	47
RYE—Western	95	@	97
PORK—Mess	11 50	@	12 25
LARD	7	@	7¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 30	@	4 60
HOGS	3 25	@	4 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19	@	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@	1 09
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE—No. 2	73	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@	78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@	33
EGGS—Fresh	9	@	9½
PORK—Mess	11 25	@	11 50
LARD	7	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@	1 22
No. 2	1 16	@	1 17
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 1	72	@	73
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@	68
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 23	@	1 25
CORN—Mixed	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE	73	@	74
PORK—Mess	11 80	@	12 00
LARD	6¾	@	7
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 20	@	1 30
CORN	43	@	45
OATS	36	@	39
RYE	84	@	85
PORK—Mess	11 50	@	11 62½
LARD	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 21	@	1 22
No. 2 Red	1 22	@	1 23
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@	7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 26	@	1 27
No. 1 Amber	1 25	@	1 26
CORN—No. 1	44	@	45
OATS—Mixed	37	@	38
BARLEY (per cental)	1 30	@	1 55
PORK—Mess	13 25	@	13 50
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 25	@	1 30
CORN	37	@	38
OATS	35	@	37
PORK—Clear	13 50	@	14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 50	@	4 85
Common	3 25	@	4 00
HOGS	4 25	@	5 10
SHEEP	4 00	@	6 00

AUBURN COURIER

THEO. REED,
ROB J. LOWRY | [illegible]

THE retinue the Empress of Austria takes with her to Ireland is enormous. Twenty-five sit down in the Steward's room, and sixty-five in the servants' hall every day to meals—ninety in the household.

ONE of the grounds on which Mr. Say demands a divorce, at Lafayette, Ind., is that his wife, "although well knowing that the plaintiff was a Democrat, refused him the privilege of bringing Democratic papers to his house."

JOHN COX, the Pennsylvania Abolitionist, whose house before the war sometimes concealed as many as twenty runaway slaves in one night, and whose golden wedding was celebrated in verse by Whittier and Bayard Taylor, has just died at the age of 94.

THE Czar's cook in the Winter Palace is the object of constant attention and supervision, two secret police agents being constantly by his side while the meal is being cooked. When a dish is at length ready, it is tasted by two police officials before being served to the Czar.

AN organization has been effected at Canton, Iowa, for the purpose of engaging in the business of raising cattle and other live stock upon the pastures of the Great West. It is known as the Iowa and Colorado Cattle Company: capital $1,000,000—shares $50 each. Col. W. R. Towne, Mayor of Canton, is President of the company.

THE Dennis family at Beancoup, Ill., found bits of glass in the sausage at breakfast, and that day the children's teeth crunched powdered glass in their luncheon at school. The mother confessed that, wishing her relatives to die in the most horrible manner possible, she had planned to kill them with the glass.

EDISON, the inventor, is devoting his spare time to experiments with a view of extracting gold from the "tailings" thrown away by miners. The best processes yet invented for treating ores leave a considerable amount of the precious metal behind, and Edison claims to have discovered a process for extracting this. If he has done so, he will fill a long-felt want and make a vast fortune.

THE oleomargarine brigade has laid hold on the committee of the lower house of Congress having the bill to prevent the adulteration of food in charge. They declare that their invention is the same as butter, both being animal fat, and insist that a delegation of Congressmen shall visit one of their manufactories and examine the process by which it is concocted. A New York establishment is making 40,000 pounds of oleomargarine a day, and eleven other concerns in various parts of the country are turning out a good deal of the stuff.

THERE is now in Paris a Russian girl who, at the time the Czar was shot at, was living in the Place Alexandra. At the first discharge of the revolver she rushed from her bed to the window, and thus witnessed the scene. Struck with terror, she crept into bed and curled herself in the bedclothes. She had scarcely done so when the door opened, a well-dressed man entered, advanced to her bed, said to her, "Remember that if you say a word to help the police you are a dead woman," and disappeared, closing the door behind him. The next day the girl left Russia, and has never ventured to return.

FOR the first time in sixteen years the American Missionary Association is free of debt. During the past year it paid off an indebtedness of $37,389. Among the colored people of the South an important work has been accomplished by the association. It has at present in the Southern States eight chartered institutions, twelve high schools and twenty-four common schools, with a total of 163 teachers and 7,207 pupils, in all of which Christian knowledge and character are a feature of the instruction. In addition there about 5,200 Sunday-school scholars under its charge.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, who has been investigating some new processes for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and Indian corn, says: "Within the next ten years, and probably within the next five years, the production of sugar within the limits of the United States will supply all the demands of our 50,000,000 people, and in this production not only will there be a gain annually to the wealth of the country equal to $200,000,000, but even our Northern border States will become self-supporting. In other words, from recent discoveries made and new processes applied in the production of sugar from the raw material, our sugar-producing belt, from the superior yields of the colonies, will within a few years embrace all that territory in which sorghum or Indian corn will come to maturity."

THE Chicago *Journal* says: The thing to do is to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan canal into a ship canal, and improve the connecting Illinois river to the same end. This would solve the Chicago drainage and water problem, and at the same time give the commerce of a vast region of country the benefit of cheap freights from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to the seaboard, via rivers, lakes and canals that would be navigable by steamers. The people of the great valley of the Mississippi could not do a wiser thing than to unite in "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether" to push this proposition into practical effect.

THE New York and Illinois State Boards of Charities have memorialized Congress relative to the sending of blind, crippled, lunatic, and other infirm paupers by cities or towns in different governments of Europe to the United States, to become dependent upon our charities. Scarcely a week passes when we do not read of the landing of infirm foreign paupers at Castle Garden. Some of them are among the most degraded specimens that ever floated out of the European gutters. There is no possibility that in the most favorable circumstances they can ever get a living except by begging or stealing.

OVERLAND travel hitherto has been very hard on the immigrant. Though fresh and rosy when they land from the steamships, the pilgrims are so utterly worn upon their arrival in the far West that they are good for nothing for months. The Union Pacific Company are preparing a remedy, and the "yellow sleeper" will be known before long on the line of that railroad. The coach is of ordinary size. It is furnished with seats made of light wood and set in iron frames and with berths which fold up like the berths in Pullman coaches. Both the seats and berths are constructed of slats, which insures cleanliness and coolness. They are oiled and varnished, preserving the natural color. The seats fold up when in use during the day, and at night are extended to form the beds. The upper berths are divided by a partition about four inches high, which prevents any selfishly-inclined passenger from occupying a whole one. There are six sections on each side, and, each section containing two double berths, the car has accommodations for forty-eight persons. The heating and toilet arrangements are simple but efficient. Twenty-five of these coaches will be built, all being painted yellow.

Wool Industries.

Up to December, 1865, the wool-growers and wool manufacturers of this country had antagonized each other's interests, the rivalry between them having the effect to prevent what would otherwise have been a most rapid growth. At that time, it will be remembered, there was a joint convention held at Syracuse, N.Y., and the two industries combined, having discovered that what would promote the prosperity of the one had a like beneficial effect upon the other. Their concert of action has since prevented legislation inimical to their progress, and advanced what was best, until the value of the wool trade in the United States has multiplied almost beyond belief.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives some facts and figures in this connection which are exceedingly interesting. The following table shows the marvelous increase in production in the last forty years:

	Pounds.
[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	60,000,000
1867	147,000,000
1877	[illegible]

From this it will be seen that the increase from 1860 to 1877 was at the rate of 246 per cent.

The capital now employed by manufacturers is about $300,000,000, and this gives employment, directly and indirectly, to 200,000 persons. Joining these estimates the capital and number of people engaged in wool-growing, and some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the wool industry. It is declared that 80 per cent of the raw material used in our factories is produced here, leaving very little to be imported, and it will be only a short time before wool growers will be able to supply a foreign demand.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Elopement.

About forty years ago a gentleman was tried and convicted, upon circumstantial evidence, of the murder of his niece. She was heard to exclaim: "Don't kill me!" and that instant a pistol or fowling piece was fired off. Upon these circumstances the gentleman was convicted and executed. Some twelve months after, the niece, who had eloped, arrived in England; and, hearing of the affair, elucidated the whole transaction. It appeared that she had formed an attachment for a person of whom her uncle disapproved. When walking in the fields, he was earnestly dissuading her from the connection, when she replied: "That she was resolved to have him, or it would be her death;" and, therefore, said: "Don't kill me, uncle! Don't kill me!" At the moment she uttered these words, a fowling-piece was discharged by a sportsman in a neighboring field. The same night, she eloped from her uncle's house; and the combination of suspicious circumstances occasioned his ignominious death.

FARM NOTES.

ASHES saturated with kerosene and applied to cucumber and squash plants in the hill will be a great help in keeping off striped bugs.

HAY is worth $100 per ton in some of the mining districts of Colorado. It costs more to feed a horse than it does a man in some of the towns among the mountains.

SALT and ashes mixed in the drink of hogs has a great tendency to ward off disease. A solution of copperas also is often useful to purge them from worms.

A WRITER in the *Garden* says that if potting soil is placed for a day or two in the hen-yard every particle of it is dug over, and all grubs and eggs of insects are picked out.

PROF. SHELTON, of the Kansas Agricultural College, favors September calves, because, dropped in that month, they escape the trying heats of summer, can be pushed during the winter with grain, and in spring are ready for grass as soon as it appears.

IF there is not sufficient rain to keep compost heaps moist water should be supplied, even if it has to be hauled and poured on them. Decomposition is arrested when the heap becomes dry. A few barrels of water from the well will soon start up heat and decomposition in a dry pile of compost.

ACCORDING to experiments of the Ontario (Canada) School of Agriculture, by adding $5.40 worth of bone dust to farm-yard manure the crop of wheat was increased $7.20 per acre. By adding nitrate of soda the value of the crop was increased $10. Lucerne is deemed profitable, having a season from April to October.

WHERE farmers and mechanics intermarry, says J. B. Olcott in the *Christian Union*, in the old way, as the wiser ones continually do, keeping up an intimacy with the soil and an interchange of employments and implements through the garden, farm and workshop, mutations of fortune find them versatile, and as ready to fall upon their feet with every change of affairs as a cat.

IF you want your chicks to grow fast, feed them on oatmeal scalded with sweet or sour milk. Don't make the feed wet or sloppy, nor give more at once than will be eaten up clean. Only prepare as much at once as will be all eaten before any fermentation takes place in it. Where oatmeal cannot be had, fine cornmeal or cracked wheat similarly treated and administered will answer a very good purpose.

SOME people make the mistake of giving the broods hatched by two or more hens at once to a single hen to nurse. If each hen has hatched but one or two chicks, then, of course, it is right and proper to give them all to one hen. But if each hen has hatched five or six chicks, she should be allowed to rear them. That number is nearly or quite enough for a small or medium-sized hen at this time of the year.

FOWLS will need the best food if an abundance of good rich eggs are desired. Wheat steeped in boiling water, and given hot, and hot baked potatoes crushed with a masher, are as good food as can be given; water slightly warmed with a small quantity of copperas in it will be useful. Allspice mixed with corn-meal mush is an excellent condiment, and by no means costly. Laudanum in ten-drop doses has been found a remedy for the cholera, or poultry intestinal fever, which has destroyed so many birds.

ALL animals fatten better in mild weather or in comfortable winter quarters than when exposed to the inclement season. A farmer, desirous of testing this, commenced with a lot of hogs, averaging 175 pounds each, on the 20th of September. He fed them two weeks and then weighed them, and found that at the price ruling in that market his corn so fed brought him 60 cents per bushel. He weighed and fed them again two of the coldest weeks in November, and found on again weighing that, with pork at the same price, his corn had only brought him 30 cents.

ONE fruitful source of colic in horses is cracked corn. If corn is to be fed, use whole corn; it is much more likely to be perfectly masticated than cracked corn, and its imperfect mastication causes the colic. It is also unwise to feed grain to a hungry horse, for then a large portion is very apt to be swallowed without being properly masticated. This can be seen in their voidings. Always let the edge of a horse's hunger be taken off with a feed of hay before feeding grain. Half an hour extra spent in feeding, when on the road, will bring you home half an hour earlier at night.

DURING the winter housing, poultry is liable to become lousy, and are often seriously affected with scurvy. When in this condition the egg product is greatly diminished. Coal tar is a good material for hen-houses. It is a good disinfectant and deodorizer, and a pretty certain exterminator of all vermin from every part which is likely to come in contact with the poultry. The tar should be applied in the boiling state. This will soon dr[illegible] On all portions which do not come in contact with the poultry, apply the tar raw; this will be more destructive and last longer. Twice a year is quite sufficient. Kerosene is good, but it soon evaporates, and to be effective must be applied twice a week.

Cold as a Promoter of Mortality.

The effect of low temperature on mortality was recently discussed by the Scottish Meteorological Society, the statement being made, among others, that during December, January, and February the mortality in the case of females rises to 11.2 above the average, but to not more than 7.2 per cent. among males. According to Dr. Buchanan, one of the participants in this discussion, there are not sufficient data as yet to decide how much of the excess is due to sex, how much to occupation, and how much—say—to their boots and other fashions. And further, he states that a comparison of the meteorological with the mortality returns shows, in a striking manner, the influence of particular types of weather in largely increasing or diminishing the number of deaths from particular diseases. Periods of unusual cold, for instance, combined with dampness, in the end of autumn, have a proportionally increased mortality from scarlet and typhoid fevers; of cold with dryness in spring, have an increased mortality from brain diseases and whooping-cough; of cold in winter, have an enormously increased fatality from all bronchial affections; and of heat in summer, present a startling, and, in many cases, an appalling death-rate from bowel complaints.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

HAMLETS.—Two eggs, one and a half cup of sugar, one cup of raisins chopped fine, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, one teaspoon soda dissolved in two table-spoonfuls of sour milk. Mix stiff and cut out like cookies.

JACKEY CAKES.—Six table-spoonfuls of white Indian meal, pinch of salt, half teacupful of milk; thoroughly scald with boiling water, add milk, and drop from table-spoon into boiling-hot lard or drippings in frying-pan or spider; fry a dark brown on both sides. When done, open and insert a bit of butter, and then eat.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Four table-spoons of tapioca, soaked for several hours in a little water, one quart of milk, four eggs (leaving out the whites of two for frosting), three table-spoons of sugar. Boil the milk and turn over the tapioca; add, when it is blood warm, the sugar and eggs well beaten; bake about an hour, and after it has cooled a little add the whites of the eggs, well beaten with half a pound of sugar.

CHLORAL SPRAY IN WINTER COUGH.—Dr. Fletcher, of Washington, strongly recommends the employment of the spray of chloral in the treatment of the form of chronic bronchitis known as "winter cough," which often offers so obstinate a resistance to remedies. A solution of ten grains of chloral to the ounce of water may be inhaled through a steam atomizer morning and evening.

AUTUMN LEAVES.—I prepared autumn leaves in this way last year, and they were greatly admired by every one who saw them. I varnished them as soon as they were gathered, then spread them out in a cool room where they remained twenty-four hours, when they were packed in a box, and a thick piece of pasteboard placed on top to keep them from curling. They were much more brilliant than any I ever saw. They did not adhere enough to do any harm.

OATMEAL PUDDING.—Take one pound best oatmeal, one quart of new milk warmed. Stir the oatmeal into the milk, and let it stand over night. Then butter a basin, put in the oatmeal and milk, stir in a spoonful of baking-powder, and afterward tie over the basin a well-floured cloth, and boil for two hours. If eaten as pudding proper, serve it up with custard sauce, currant jelly, or treacle. If it is to be eaten in place of meat—for good meat it is—use tomato sauce.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.—Butter a deep baking-bowl; line it with thin slices of wheaten bread which have been soaked in sweet cream; fill the bowl to within one inch of the top with sliced apples in layers, with beef marrow, sugar, and grated lemon or orange peel; cover the apples with thin slices of bread soaked in cream; cover the bowl closely with an ordinary earthenware pie-dish, in which place water to prevent it cracking; bake in a rather-brisk oven from one hour to one and one-half hours, according to the size of the charlotte.

A Wonderful Mesmerizer.

Strange stories come from India of the feats performed by a native mesmerizer named Buni, whose magnetic power would appear to be found quite irresistible by the lower animals, upon which [illegible] exclusively exerts it. He gives seances, to which the public are invited to bring all manner of ferocious and untamable wild beasts, and holds them with his glittering eye. In a few seconds they subside into a condition of cataleptic stiffness, from which they can only be revived by certain passes which he solemnly executes with his right hand. A snake in a violent state of irritation was brought to Buni by a menagerie proprietor, inclosed in a wooden cage. When deposited on the platform it was writhing and hissing fiercely. Buni bent over the cage and fixed his eye upon its occupant, gently waving his hand over the serpent's restless head. In less than a minute the snake stretched itself out, stiffened, and lay apparently dead. Buni took it up and thrust several needles into its body, but it gave no sign of life. A few passes then restored it to its former angry activity. Subsequently a savage dog, held in a leash by its owner, was brought in, and, at Buni's command, let loose upon him. As it was rushing toward him, bristling with fury, he raised his hand, and in a second the fierce brute dropped upon its belly, as though stricken by lightning. It seemed absolutely paralyzed by some unknown agency, and was unable to move a muscle until released from the magnetizer's spell by a majestic wave of his hand.

Not Colonel, but Judge.

The farther a man goes West in the United States and gets acquainted, the less use he finds for his "Mr." Raw civilization in the newer settlements demands a more pronounced handle for his name, and very likely the handle will take the place of the name. An exchange illustrates the caprice of these Western titles, and tells a characteristic anecdote.

The traveler who journeys westward in our favored land should make up his mind to accept, without demur, such military or judicial rank and title as may be conferred upon him. He may be quite sure, too, that when his brevet has once been settled west of the Missouri by proper authority, it will cling to him as long as he remains in that region.

"I don't half like," once remarked a Scotch fellow-traveler of the writer to a friendly group at Denver, "the promotion back-war-r-d which I receive. East of Chicago I was Colonel; at Chicago I was Major; at Omaha a man called me Captain, and offered me dinner for 25 cents!"

One of the group, after a careful survey of the face and figure before him, the kindly yet keen expression, and the iron-gray whiskers, replied: "You ain't Colonel wuth a cent. I allow that you're Jedge!"

And "Jedge" he was from that time forth. Nobody called him anything else. Newly-made acquaintances, landlords, stage drivers, conductors, all used this title, until his companions began to feel as if they had known him all his life in that capacity.

Bodily Heat.

It is a remarkable fact that the temperature of the body in health is always the same in summer and winter, in the Arctic zone and in the torrid. This seems the more remarkable in view of the fact that the body is just as subject to the great law of radiation as every other heated object. It throws off more slowly in a warm temperature and more rapidly in a cold, but it always radiates heat.

The normal temperature of the body is slightly above 98 F. A few degrees above indicates consuming fever; a few below, a depressed condition that tends to collapse and death.

Expose the living, healthy body and a red-hot mass of equal size to the same freezing temperature in a long ride, and at the end of it the latter will be ice-cold, while the temperature of the body will stand precisely as at the start.

The explanation is that the body is self-heating. The heat is constantly radiated, but it is as constantly generated; and, what is still more striking, the healthy body so regulates its temperature that in cold climates it ever keeps the heat up to the standard, and in warm climates it keeps down the excess. In the first case, the consumption of the internal fuel—or food—is more rapid, and the appetite is keener to supply the demand [illegible] *tion is more vigorous.*

In the second case, in warm climates, the consumption of fuel—or food—is much slower, and the appetite craves food that has less of the heat-making properties. Further, if the heat tends to increase beyond the standard, the body at once covers itself with water (sweat), the evaporation of which carries off the dangerous excess.

Heat in a furnace is caused by the union of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the coal. So heat is generated in the lungs by the union of the oxygen of the inbreathed air with the carbon of the impure blood. But this is not the only source. Similar heat-generating changes take place at every point in the whole body, as new particles displace the old.

A person who eats good food, has a good digestion and good health generally, if properly clothed, will rarely suffer from even the severe cold of our Northern winters.

The Greeley Heirs.

Horace Greeley is still a very vital and tangible memory, and his influence is potent with some of the most effective writers of the present day. Yesterday I met his sister, Mrs. Cleveland, in her parlors at the Coleman House, and was startled at her resemblance to the great journalist, which becomes much more marked as the years pass. She has the same superb intellectual forehead which distinguished his face, the same kindly eyes, the same sensitive and mobile mouth, the same strong and decided chin, and the white hair that is so well remembered. She lives a quiet and retired life and seldom goes into society. Her two daughters, Margaret and Cecelia, are writers of vivacity, whose sketches, poems and stories are acceptable to the better class of New York weekly papers.

Col. Nicholas Smith and his wife, Ida Greeley, reside at Tarrytown, and Gabrielle Greeley, the younger daughter, makes her home with them. The infant son of Col. Smith and Ida Greeley, now 2 years old, and named Horace Greeley, is the hope and joy of the house. The playthings of "Picky," the son of the great journalist, who died in 1848, I believe, and was so profoundly lamented, were kept sacred by his father and mother till their death, and Mrs. Greeley, especially, resented it to have anybody touch the fond relics; but now, as they have begun to decay, the strongest of them have very properly been turned over to young Horace, who gets a heap of fun out of them, all unconscious of the sad scenes with which they are connected. He is a very bright and pretty boy, and full of promise.—*New York Cor. Indianapolis Journal.*

The Decadence of Greece.

Nowadays a cart cannot pass along the road from Pylos to Sparta, where a carriage could travel in the days of Homer, and a mule now climbs with difficulty over rocks through which Pyrrhus led a train of elephants. Even vegetation has withered and decayed. Mountains once covered with forests are now bare rocks. Water is sought for in vain in the channels of streams immortalized in song. The oak tree has disappeared, and the forests of chestnut are yearly diminishing in extent. The quantity of volona is decreasing, and the fruit of the chestnut tree has already degenerated to such a degree as to be a mere ball of fiber. The apples of Lombotina, once an article of export, are now almost unfit for sale in the domestic market. The best land remains uncultivated, because it would require too great an expenditure of capital in order to drain it in winter, to irrigate it in summer and to clear it from weeds and grapes, the roots of which form Gordian knots three feet below the surface of the soil. The vegetable earth, that enabled ancient Greece to support millions where thousands now starve, has been washed into the sea or formed into malarious swamps since, the terrace by which it was supported on the mountains' side have been allowed to crumble and decay.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE United States Government pays salaries to 28,000 persons.

THERE are in California 150,000 goats, and in the Pacific Territories 50,000, making a total of 200,000 on the Pacific slope.

GERMAN statisticians calculate that the amount of money expended in railroads since the invention of the locomotive reaches the vast sum of $15,000,000,000.

A GERMAN paper gives the following statistics concerning the telegraphic wires of the world. Those of Europe measured at the close of 1878, 768,786 English miles; those of America, 114,157; Asia, 24,524; Australia, 23,582, and Africa, 8,148. The telegraphic net that embraces the world comprises, therefore, 980,176 English miles, or 1,513,683 kilometers.

THE *Westminster Review* reckons the public debts of the world at the present time at $24,000,000,000. The railway indebtedness has been estimated at $6,000,000,000, and municipal debts at $5,000,000,000, thus bringing the public indebtedness of the world up to the vast sum of $35,000,000,000. It is not expected that this will ever be paid, but it constitutes an annual lien on the industry of the world of $1,700,000,000.

DURING the past five years $353,018,255 worth of property has been destroyed in this country by fire. In 1875 the loss was $78,102,285; in 1876, $64,630,600; in 1877, $68,265,800; in 1878, $64,315,900; and in 1879, $76,703,700. Of the States, New York leads in big figures. Her loss in 1876 was $14,090,000; in 1877, $11,456,400; in 1878, $8,397,000; and in 1879, $15,793,200. Pennsylvania comes next, with a total loss in the four years of $28,123,500.

THERE are in the city of New York 8,000 licensed drinking-places, 30,000 paupers, 10,000 neglected children, 20,000 women without character, 400,000 foreigners out of 1,000,000 population, 30,000 transient daily. There are 300 public schools, and [illegible] churches, with accommodations for 100,000 people, 400 Protestant churches, with a capacity of holding 275,000 hearers, and having 80,000 members, 220 Sunday-schools, and 120,000 children. The city supports 27 charitable institutions, which annually receive 140,000 people.

THERE are 4,000,000 dead letters received annually at the Dead-Letter Office—300,000 without stamps; 6,000 no address; $40,000 in money, nine-tenths of which is returned, the balance remaining in the treasury, subject to application, for four years. $1,500,000 of money-orders and draft money-value; 45,000 packages containing property; 15,000 photographs. European letters are returned unopened—250,000 of these. One-tenth of all letters received contain property. Ten thousand applications for letters reported lost, the great proportion found and delivered.

A Quebec Ghost.

The Rev. R. W. B. Webster, of Quebec, says that he has had a supernatural visitor. He lives alone in a big house, and the ghost walks through the walls of his bedroom in the night. The reverend gentleman is pastor of Trinity Church, an independent Presbyterian body, and last Sunday he told his congregation about his strange experience. "I awoke," he said, "conscious of the presence of a ghostly apparition. I saw, plainly discernible, a figure in human form, but with a most angelic countenance, whose head was surrounded by a halo of phosphoric light of exceeding splendor, and who stood at the foot of my bed. A number of other spirits were evidently in the room, but were not discernible, being obscured by the eclipsing brightness of the central figure, which remained standing in the same position about half an hour." Mr. Webster intimated that the face was that of somebody whom he had known in life, and who gave him a message of the most appalling character; but does not deem it wise to give the particulars to the public just yet.

A Man with a History.

Benjamin Fish, of Trenton, N. J., has rounded up 94 years of a remarkable existence. He lent Commodore Vanderbilt $1,000 when that gentleman first started out in his career; brought down the first anthracite coal that descended the Delaware in 1823; managed the old stage line and steamboat company between New York and Philadelphia, fifty-five years ago; was one of the first directors of the Camden and Amboy railroad, in 1830, and has been elected every year since. In 1833 he drove the first freight car that moved over the road between South Amboy and Bordentown. Horses were used that year. The first locomotive was imported from England; it is now standing in the shops at Bordentown, and is known as "Johnny Bull" and "Number One."

The Lincolns.

The valuable real estate in Kentucky on which still stands the house where the grandmother of Abraham Lincoln was born, has been recently sold, and the mother of Hon. H. Chrisman, the well-known lecturer on "isms," who resides in Abingdon, Knox county, Ill., has just received one-third the proceeds. Lincoln's grandmother was the daughter of the original grantee to whom the Government gave a grant of 6,000 acres of land for Revolutionary services.—*Chicago Times*

A NEGRO at Wallace, Tenn., told his wife that he must kill somebody before he went to bed. She begged him not to select her, and he obligingly said he would go down to a ball in the village for a victim. He loaded a pistol, went to the ball, and shot a young negro girl whom he did not even know; but he failed of his object after all, for she was only slightly wounded.

THE St. Gothard tunnel was completed in less than seven years—that is, half the time consumed in piercing the Mount Cenis, which it exceeds in length by 2,700 meters.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 25, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Township Tickets.

[Persons whose names are misspelled, or whose first name is not given in full, in the following list, will please advise us of the necessary change at once without fail.]

BUTLER.

Trustee—Bennett Hixson.
Assessor—Levi Jackson.
Justice of the peace—Joshua Miller.
Constables, George Barton, John L. Houser.

JACKSON.

Trustee—Silas J. Brandon.
Assessor—John Stafford.
Justices of the peace, Peter Weirick, John Henderson.
Constables, Samuel Brown, Moletus A. High.

CONCORD.

Trustee—Jonathan Shull.
Assessor—John H. Gill.
Justice of the peace—George Barney.
Constables, Byron A. Woodcox, David Wasson, James Draggoo.

NEWVILLE.

Trustee—William Seeley.
Assessor—Henry H. Points.
Justices of the peace, Benjamin F. Blair, William Nelson.
Constables, George Reese, John Gillingham.

STAFFORD.

Trustee—William Wilson.
Assessor—Joseph Wilson.
Justice of the peace—L. C. Loveland.
Constable—Charles Cole.

WILMINGTON.

Trustee—Daniel Tomlinson.
Assessor—David Maxwell.
Justices of the peace, Hambright Reese, Michael E. Krontz.
Constables, D— B. Maxwell, James Chambers, John Hablawetz, William Whetzel.

UNION.

Trustee—Sylvester Kutzner.
Assessor—Jeremiah Plum.
Justices of the peace, Andrew J. Little, Sen., Jacob B. Hoover.
Constables, Oliver P. Myers, Henry Baskelier, Henry Hornberger, William H. Beard.

KEYSER.

Trustee—Harvey Moody.
Assessor—John Cattell.
Constables, Calvin Grube, Peter K. David.

RICHLAND.

Trustee—T. F. Jordan.
Assessor—N. G. Griffith.
Justices of the peace, John Finch, Nicholas McIntyre.
Constables, Isaac Tryan, A. Harding.

FAIRFIELD.

Trustee—Solomon Reinoehl.
Assessor—Henry H. Deetz.
Justice of the peace—John Potts.
Constables, Jonathan Gushwa, E. Pontius.

FRANKLIN.

Trustee—Martin Hook.
Assessor—Allen Shults.
Justices of the peace, John Henkle, J— D. Beard.
Constables, John Houlton, Alfred Kepler.

State Democratic Convention.

The following call has been issued by the democratic state central committee:

The voters of Indiana, regardless of past political affiliations, who are desirous of co-operating with the democracy in the support of its principles and nominees, are invited to participate in the meetings called throughout the state for the purpose of selecting representatives to attend a delegate convention, to be held at Indianapolis,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1880,

for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and the nomination of candidates to be supported for the following offices:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Two judges of the supreme court.
Secretary of state.
Auditor of state.
Clerk of the supreme court.
Reporter of the supreme court.
Attorney-general.
Superintendent of public instruction.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Governor James D. Williams, in 1876, and one delegate for each fraction of 100 or over. (DeKalb county is entitled to 13 delegates.)

The delegates from each congressional district will meet on the evening previous to the convention, at places to be hereafter designated by this committee, for the purpose of selecting and reporting to the convention one committeeman on permanent organization, one committeeman on platform and resolutions, and vice-president for the convention, two delegates to national democratic convention, one assistant secretary of the convention, two alternate delegates to national democratic convention, one presidential elector, one contingent presidential elector, one member of the state central committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and one committeeman on credentials.

The committee on platform and resolutions will meet immediately after the adjournment of the district meetings, say 9 o'clock p. m., at the consultation rooms of the supreme court, Tuesday evening, June 8.

The committee on permanent organization will meet at the same hour in the governor's office. It will be their duty to name a president and principal secretary of the convention, four delegates at large and four alternate delegates to the national convention, two electors for the state at large and two contingent electors, and also to recommend rules for the government of the convention.

The committee on credentials will meet at 8 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 9, at the rooms of the state central committee, to determine such contests as may be submitted to them.

Delegate tickets of admission to convention will be issued to the chairman of each county delegation, and to authorized representatives of the press upon the presentation of credentials at the state central committee rooms, Masonic building.

By order of the democratic state central committee.
B. C. SHAW, Chairman.
JAMES H. RICE, Secretary.

National Democratic Convention.

The executive committee of the national democratic committee issues the following call:

The national democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington, February 22, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati as the place of holding the national democratic convention.

Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to a double number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States. All democratic, conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political association or difference, who can unite with us in the effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention. At the last national democratic convention, held in the city of St. Louis in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the states be requested to instruct their delegates to the national democratic convention to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the national convention, and that the national committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, Chairman.
FRED'K. O. PRINCE, of Massachusetts, Secretary.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Delegates from the several counties constituting the Twelfth (12th) congressional district of Indiana, will meet in convention at Auburn, Ind.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate to be supported for representative in congress.

The ratio of representation will be the same as that provided for the democratic state convention, as follows:

Allen	38
DeKalb	13
Lagrange	6
Noble	13
Steuben	4
Whitley	10

By order of the democratic congressional committee.
C. A. O. MCCLELLAN, Chairman.

384
424

Wants to Bet.

"I will bet $500 against $400 that S. J. Tilden will not receive the nomination for president by the democratic national convention that will meet at Cincinnati, June 22."

Address, T. S. TUTTLE,
Enquirer Office.

The above, taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer, is respectfully referred to the New Albany Ledger-Standard, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Decatur Democrat and Kendallville News—the "only four" democratic papers in Indiana that really prefer Tilden to Hendricks—with the suggestion that they each chip in $100 and make up the amount required to bolster up the fading brilliancy of their idol.

We respectfully decline to publish the notice of meeting, as requested by the corresponding secretary of the Union Soldiers' Association. We are perfectly willing to publish notices of political meetings other than democratic (as news items) but such notices must be of acknowledged political organizations, not such as are organized for partisan purposes, with a name intended to insnare and deceive the unwary. It must require considerable cheek to ask a democratic newspaper to advertise a meeting to take place two days before an election, the very object of the meeting being to secretly stab the democratic party.

A majority of the democratic candidates nominated in the several townships last Saturday were chosen by acclamation. This indicates harmony and a determination to win. If the same feeling is kept up until the county convention is held and a majority of the candidates for county offices are nominated by acclamation, we are sure to elect the entire ticket. Nominate as many candidates as possible by acclamation, especially for the leading offices.

About 150 negroes, an advance lot of a large number from about Helena, Ark., passed through Cincinnati a few days ago en route to Liberia, via New York. This is the most sensible negro exodus we have heard of. If the negroes were all sent to Liberia, the Chinese to China and the Indians to Canada, Americans might be able to appreciate a "white man's government."

If the republican party is in earnest about wanting honest elections and a fair vote, why is there not an effort made in its own ranks to correct the evil? That party is the only one guilty of stuffing ballot-boxes under the guard and protection of bayonets, and the only party that is guilty of stealing the presidency when it was 250,000 in minority.

Count the democracy of DeKalb county solid against the proposed constitutional amendments. Nearly every township convention held last Saturday resolved to vote "No" on every amendment. The democracy believe in economy and fair elections.

When a republican tells you that a registry law prevents fraudulent voting, just ask him to give you some proof that such is the case, and see how quickly he will want to change the subject.

The notorious Mrs. Clem was recently convicted in Indianapolis for forgery and grand larceny. She will go to the penitentiary for four years.

The Louisiana delegation to Cincinnati will be solid against Tilden, and will probably be instructed for Hancock.

THE TOWNSHIP CONVENTIONS.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERINGS OF DEKALB DEMOCRACY.

Harmony in Every Township and Strong Tickets the Result.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the county central committee, the democrats of the several townships met in convention last Saturday afternoon and placed in nomination the strongest township tickets ever submitted to the people of DeKalb county for their suffrages.

Below we give the proceedings in brief, and the tickets nominated, as far as heard from.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The convention organized by electing James Quinee chairman and C. M. Merica secretary. Nominations being in order, the names of Levi Jackson and Bennett Hixson were presented for trustee. Hixson was nominated on first ballot.

For assessor, George West, James D. Rowley and Levi Jackson were named. Jackson nominated on first ballot.

For justice of the peace, John Harvey and Joshua Miller were candidates. Miller nominated on first ballot.

For constable in the east part of the township, George Barton was nominated by acclamation. For constable in the western part of the township, John Houser, George Larimor, Wm. Ketchum and J. F. Groves were announced as candidates. Houser was nominated on first ballot. C. M. Merica was chosen to serve as township committeeman and member of the county central committee for the ensuing two years. A motion to reject the proposed constitutional amendments was sustained to a man. When those in favor of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for president were requested to rise to their feet, every man rose. Unusually good feeling was manifested by the large crowd present, the desire of all seeming to be to nominate the strongest ticket irrespective of self or friends. All were pleased with the nominations, and if the same harmony that prevailed at the caucus continues throughout the campaign, Butler township will be solid on democracy.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The democrats of Jackson were out in full force, and being called to order by the committeeman, the convention was organized by the election of Henry Hines, chairman, and J. J. Walter, secretary. Upon motion it was decided that each democrat present should approach the desk and deposit his ballot. The following nominations are the result of the balloting:

Trustee, Silas J. Brandon, the present incumbent.

Assessor, John Stafford.

Justice of the peace for the north, Peter Weirick; for the south, John Henderson.

Constable for the north, Sam. Brown; for the south, Moletus A. High.

The following persons were chosen as a campaign committee. J. J. Walter, chairman of township committee; Wm. Carr, treasurer; John Henderson, secretary; J. K. Stafford, Wilson Dancer, S. J. Brandon, Christian Sheets, Peter Weirick and Samuel High. In a general talk concerning the proposed constitutional amendments, it was agreed that they should be rejected as a whole. The attendance was large and the best of feeling was manifested throughout. Jackson is getting ready for a hot fight this fall. Give her room.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The democracy of Concord township met at the school-house in Spencerville and elected Mr. George Barney to preside over the convention, who stated the object of the meeting and made a very nice address, advising harmony of action and the selection of the very best men for the several positions to be filled. The convention proceeded to the nominations of candidates, which resulted in the selection of the following ticket, all without opposition, every candidate being nominated by acclamation:

Trustee, Johnathan Shull.
Assessor, John H. Gill.
Justice of the peace, George Barney.
Constables, Byron A. Woodcox, David Wasson and James Draggoo.

Mr. T. S. Murray was selected for township committeeman and member of the county central committee. All agree that the convention was the best ever held in the township. The large attendance and good feeling that were noticeable indicate victory on the fifth of April.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

The Stafford democrats met at the place of voting and elected Joseph Wilson to preside, and L. C. Loveland secretary of the convention. On motion, the convention proceeded to the nomination of officers.

The name of L. C. Loveland was announced as a candidate for justice of the peace, and there being no other announcement he was declared nominated by acclamation.

For trustee, Wm. Wilson, Warren Webster and Jacob Christoffe were named. Mr. Wilson was nominated on first ballot.

For assessor, the names of David McDonald, Joseph Wilson and John Smith were offered, and Mr. Joseph Wilson was nominated on third ballot.

For constable, Chas. Cole, J. Smith and D. Bordner were named. Charles by unanimous consent. Jacob Christoffe Cole was nominated on first ballot. By was chosen township committeeman. Stafford will send up a good report on the fifth of April.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The democrats of Wilmington township met in caucus at Hessler's hall, in the town of Butler, at 2 o'clock p. m. The meeting was called to order by Wm. H. Madden, chairman. Andrew J. Baxter was elected secretary, and George W. Maxwell was elected central committeeman for the next two years. The following named persons were then nominated for township offices:

For trustee, Daniel Tomlinson, present incumbent.

For assessor, David Maxwell.

For justices of the peace, Hambright Reese and Michael E. Krontz.

For constables, D. B. Maxwell, James Chambers, John Hablawetz and Wm. Whetzel.

The best of feeling prevailed. All of the candidates are well qualified for the positions, and were unanimously chosen by acclamation, except the committeeman, who was chosen by ballot.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The democrats of Auburn and Waterloo precincts met in convention at Winslow's hall, in the town of Waterloo, and transacted the following business:

D. Y. Husselman called the meeting to order, who, upon motion of Mr. Barnes, was made permanent chairman. Theo. Reed was chosen to act as secretary. The announcement of names for township trustee being in order, the name of Sylvester Kutzner, the present trustee, was announced, and there being no opposition he was nominated by acclamation.

For assessor, Jeremiah Plum was nominated by acclamation for re-election.

For justice of the peace in Waterloo precinct Jacob B. Hoover was nominated by acclamation. For justice of the peace in Auburn precinct, A. J. Little, Thomas H. Sprott and Wm. A. Shreve were named. Mr. Sprott declined and Mr. Little was nominated on the first ballot.

For constables in Waterloo precinct, Henry Hornberger and Wm. H. Beard were nominated by acclamation. For constables in Auburn precinct, O. P. Myers and A. P. Fultz were nominated by acclamation. [Since the convention Mr. Fultz has withdrawn his name, and the precinct committeeman has substituted the name of Henry Basheliar. —EDITOR COURIER.]

D. Y. Husselman was the unanimous choice for committeeman in the Waterloo precinct, and Mitch Houston was the unanimous choice for committeeman in the Auburn precinct.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

The democrats of Keyser township met in Garrett. The convention, which was the largest and most enthusiastic one ever held in Keyser township, was called to order and presided over by B. D. Thomas, and on motion, W. J. Frederick was made secretary. The following candidates were then nominated by acclamation:

Trustee, Harvey Moody.
Assessor, John Cattell.
Constables, Calvin Grube and Peter K. David. J. J. Vanstuker

On motion of Wash. Teeters, W. J. Frederick was chosen township committeeman and member of the county central committee, and A. Conrad was made secretary for the township. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The meeting of the democrats of Richland was called to order by the township committeeman. J. C. Loveland was chosen secretary and T. F. Jordan and James Dunfee were appointed tellers.

T. F. Jordan was named for trustee, and no other name being presented, Mr. Jordan was nominated by acclamation.

John Finch was announced as a candidate for justice of the peace at Corunna, and Nicholas McIntyre was announced for the same office at Sedan. There being no opposition, both were nominated by acclamation.

For assessor, N. Griffith, G. I. Patterson and G. L. Smith were named. Mr. Griffith nominated on first ballot.

Isaac Tryan was nominated for constable at Sedan, and A. Harding, Joe Conrad and J. W. Wallace were announced for the same position at Corunna. Harding was nominated on the first ballot.

For township committeeman, L. D. Britton and J. W. Treesh were candidates. Mr. Britton was chosen for the position by a vote of the convention. The meeting was one of the largest of the kind ever held in the township, and very great interest was manifested by all present.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

We have no report of the proceedings of the Fairfield convention, but understand that the old reliables of the banner democratic township were all on hand and had a rousing time. The following is the ticket nominated:

For trustee, Solomon Reinoehl.
Assessor, Henry H. Deetz.
Justice of the peace, Henry Potts.
Constables, Jonathan Gushwa and E. Pontius. Several of the ticket were nominated by acclamation. J. M. Brumback was appointed township committeeman.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Not reported.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The democrats of Franklin assembled at the Center school-house and organized by the election of Joseph Sewell chairman and O. H. Thurston secretary. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for township offices, with the following result:

For trustee, Martin Hook.
Assessor, Allen Shultz.
Justices of the peace, John Henkle and J. D. Beard.
Constables, John Houlton and Alfred Kepler.

For township committeeman and member of the county central committee, Mr. Thomas H. Tomlinson was chosen. The democrats of Franklin are up and doing, intent upon electing their entire township ticket.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

The convention will not be held until next Saturday.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The party opposed to republican rule met at the center school-house and organized with Geo. H. Munn in the chair and J. M. Lawrence secretary. Upon motion the convention adjourned until Tuesday, the 23d inst. at 3 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday—At the appointed time the convention was convened and the following ticket nominated:

For trustee, Wm. Seeley.
Assessor, Henry H. Points.
Justices of the peace, Benjamin F. Blair and Wm. Nelson.
Constables, George Reese and John Gillingham.

George H. Munn was appointed township committeeman.

The nominations are satisfactory to all democrats, and a number of republicans will vote the ticket.

Formation of a Hendricks Club By Indiana Democrats at Washington.

Washington, March 21.—At the suggestion of senator McDonald and Voorhees, a meeting of the Indiana democrats in Washington was held last night, at Senator McDonald's room, and organized a Hendricks club of Washington. Both senators and the democratic members of the house from Indiana, and other democrats in the city, were present. The position of Governor Hendricks was discussed, and it was agreed on all hands that the thing to be done now was to put Mr. Hendricks forward as a candidate. It was the opinion that Mr. Hendricks had been misrepresented on financial questions, and the righting of this misunderstanding should be one of the first duties of the club. Senator Voorhees said a gentleman who had recently seen Governor Seymour told him that Governor Seymour said the Cincinnati convention should nominate Mr. Hendricks, and that if nominated he would be elected. At the meeting to-night Representative Cobb was chosen president of the club, and the other democratic members of the house from Indiana were elected vice-presidents. Lycurgus Dalton was chosen secretary, and Mr. Beadle, of Seymour, assistant secretary. The secretary was directed to communicate with the Hendricks club of Indiana, with the object of an affiliation of clubs. Quite a number of democrats, headed by the two senators, were then enrolled as active members, as well as many more who are in the city. The club will hold weekly.

Democratic State Conventions

Will be held in the several states, as follows:

Nebraska	March 31
Iowa	April 7
Louisiana	April 12
Texas	April 20
Pennsylvania	April 28
New Hampshire	May 5
Ohio	May 5
Wisconsin	May 18
New Jersey	May 19
Virginia	May 19
Kansas	May 26
Missouri	May 26
South Carolina	June 1
Alabama	June 2
Arkansas	June 2
Tennessee	June 8
Indiana	June 9
Kentucky	June 17

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The anti-Tilden men will use every means within their power to prevent the repeal of the two-thirds rule which Tilden has planned to set aside. The supporters of Hancock, and southern men generally, are beginning to discuss this question, and strenuously oppose the Tilden plan. They say those who seek to overturn a rule which has been continuously tested for almost half a century and which has repeatedly proved its usefulness, too often know little about the reasons which caused its institution or the dangers which would result from its abrogation. The two-thirds rule has done the democratic party good service, and has never done it harm. The Sunday Herald, a pronounced Hancock organ, says:

The situation now happens to be such as to show the superlative value of the rule which requires that a candidate for the presidency must not be obnoxious to a large majority of the party. If we are to believe the almost unanimous declaration of the southern leaders and of the southern press, Mr. Tilden's nomination would defeat democratic electors in several of the southern states. The danger is that we shall see at the Cincinnati convention the representatives of the rotten boroughs of the northeast and northwest, where democrats have no chance of preferment against the hopeless radical majorities which snow them under at home, and who are only too glad to have their expenses at the convention paid, acting with the machine, which has driven 80,000 voters away from the party ticket in New York, repealing the two-third rule, and foisting upon the party a candidate who can not by any possibility be elected, not even against Grant.

Pennsylvania Against Tilden.

Washington, March 18.—The fact that the Pennsylvania democratic convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg on the 28th of April next, is accepted here as an anti-Tilden victory. To say the least, it is a great victory of Senator Wallace over Speaker Randall. The Tilden men want a late convention, and to have it held at Pittsburgh. The fact, too, that the chairman of the committee was instructed to place the Philadelphia delegates, already elected, on the roll as delegates to the convention, is clearly inimical to Tilden, inasmuch as those chosen, except in Randall's district, are all conceded to be anti-Tilden. There is a rumor that Tilden may, after all, withdraw, but it finds but few here who give it credence.

Virginia Against Tilden.

State Senator Smith, of the Virginia legislature, was at the capitol to-day. He is one of the leading democrats of that state, and said, talking of the presidential canvass: "There is not a democrat in either house of the legislature, either of the debt-payer or readjuster wings of the party, who is for Tilden. All of them are against him. Every member of the state central committee is against him. The member of the national committee is against him. There is not a democratic paper in the state for him, and he cannot carry Virginia if he is nominated."

"Saved his Life."

Springfield, Tenn., May 6, 1879.

Dr. A. R. White—Dear Sir: I am selling a great deal of your Pulmonaria, have a large demand for it, and recommend it to all as the best cough medicine in the market, and I am not afraid to recomend it, as I had it thoroughly tested on one of my customers, who was given up to die. After taking three fifty-cent bottles of Pulmonaria, he commenced improving, and when he had taken the fifth bottle he was up and in my store and said: "IT SAVED MY LIFE," and that "he should always love me and the Pulmonaria, for it saved him from death, and I was the cause of his taking it." I told him not to love me but Dr. White the inventor of this great medicine. I am selling from eight to fifteen bottles a week of your Pulmonaria.

Yours truly, W. W. ECKLES.

For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 18-2w

THE ADVANCE

IN PRICE OF ALL KINDS OF

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Since last season is fully 15 per cent.

MESSRS. ROOT & COMPANY

Fortunately laid in a large supply before the boom in prices took place and propose to give the'r customers the benefit of

OLD PRICES!

A Superb Assortment to Select From!

TOILET QUILTS, $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 each.
RICHARD'S SHIRTING LINENS, all Nos. at old prices.
LOOM TABLE DAMASKS, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, $1.15, 1.35, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS, all widths, 50c, 58c, 65c, 75c, 85c per yard.
TOWLINGS, CRASHES, DIAPERS, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c per yard.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, 1,000 dozen, at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.80, 2.00 per doz.
BLEACHED DAMASK TOWELS, $1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, 800 dozen, at $1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per doz.
Glass Towelings, Doylies, Tidies, Piano Covers, Table Covers, Spreads, Lace and Nottingham Curtains. Also 300 packages of brown and bleached MUSLINS at extremely low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—The robins have come.

—Timothy-seed at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-8

—Buy your dress goods at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-3

—D. D. Snyder is selling the famous "Empire" seaper.

—The justice mill at the circuit court room is a-buzzin'.

—If you want the very latest style, go to Miss Cleveland's.

—Young man, buy your new buggy of Anderson Brothers.

—Have some style about you, folks, and clean up your door-yards.

—Call and see the "Malta" riding cultivator, at D. D. Snyder's.

—It is about time to resurrect the street-sprinkler. Let there be wet.

—Buy your dry-goods, clothing, hats, groceries, etc., of McQuiston & Ralston. 12-3

—Beautiful artificial flowers, for trimming ladies' hats, can be seen at Miss Cleveland's.

Next Thursday will be the first of April. This is no April fool, but a stern reality.

—Hon. Samuel Shutt, of DeKalb county, is in the city.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel*, yesterday.

—The streets of Auburn are in ex-[illegible] condition, thanks to our efficient marshal.

—Don't forget that Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will deliver goods to any part of the city after this week.

—Groceries are being sold at rock-bottom prices by Schaab, Beugnot & Co. They have a full line.

—John Leasure wears a red ribbon around his hat, emblematic of virtue. Consequently he is happy.

—A nice assortment of china and queensware, crockery, etc. at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Prices low.

—Granulated sugar, 11c. per lb. choice cranberries, 18c. per qt., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-8

—Buy your flour of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., and you will get the best flour manufactured in Indiana.

—Mrs. Taylor, of Canton, Ohio, is visiting with her brother, Mr. James Swisher, south of town.

—Call at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store, and look at the new styles of wall-paper, just received.

—It is growing warmer and pleasanter every day, and very soon it will have grown hotter and unpleasanter.

—Constipation, sick headache, and biliousness cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills." Try them. 25c. per box.

—There will be communion service at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. All are cordially invited.

—Use the Best—The Royal baking powder and Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 12-3

—Billy Shaffer's semi-occasional visits to Waterloo seem to have been abandoned of late. Why this infidelity, William?

—For the very latest styles in spring hats and millinery goods, call at Miss Cleveland's, next door north of the postoffice.

—Hon. C. A. O. McClellan, that staunch democrat of Auburn, was in the city to-day.—Saturday's Ft. Wayne Sentinel. So?

—Give Schaab, Beugnot & Co. a call and examine their goods. They have the largest stock and finest store-room in the county.

—If you miss the Neoteric's calico ball to-night, at Ensley's hall, you will throw off on yourself. That's just how we feel about it.

—Act wisely—be ready—have on hand "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," and you will have nothing to fear— not even a doctor's bill.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you clothing for less money than you will have to pay for goods of the same quality in Fort Wayne.

—If you want a nice light buggy or road-wagon made to order, call at Anderson Brothers', who have had experience in that class of work.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. make no extra charge for delivering goods, and their prices will continue below those of any other store in the county.

—Howard Griswold took his departure last Monday for Colorado, by way of Lincoln, Nebraska. He expects to spend the summer in Colorado.

—Miss Frankie Ford, who has taken several months' recreation, will resume her duties in the postoffice about the first of April. Letter have peace.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for drygoods, clothing and groceries, as they can and will sell you goods lower than any other house in DeKalb county.

—Benjamin Gaskell, who has been confined in jail for nearly nine months, charged with burning Mr. Learned's barn, goes acquitted, after a trial by jury, lasting a day and a half.

—Don't buy a new buggy until you see the new stock of Anderson Brothers. While you're getting, get a good one.

—Mrs. D. D. Snyder left yesterday for Huntington, where she will spend a few days with Mrs. L. H. Jackman, formerly of this place.

—Anderson Brothers will soon have a fine lot of buggies completed and ready for the spring trade. Examine their stock before you buy.

—Dave Hampton objects to Harry Yesbera's getting his arm around more than three girls at once, when he attends a dance; the latter will therefore govern himself accordingly hereafter.

—D. D. Snyder is receiving his stock of farming machinery, consisting of plows, cultivators, reapers, mowers threshers and engines. Call and see them.

—The Physicians' drug-store, already a handsome and attractive business room, is receiving some additional improvements. Billy Murphy is the artist.

—As will be seen elsewhere, Ben. Gaskill went Scott free, and we think it was just about right, as he served a rather lengthy period in the county jail before he was tried.

—Those wishing the patent flour manufactured by Ferguson & Markle, at Hudson, Ind., can find it at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. If you use it once, you will have no other.

—Most of the girls in Auburn would rather fall heirs to $250,000 than miss any of the dances, and that is about the only condition on which they would stay away. It's fun, you know.

—See Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. immense stock of drygoods and clothing, which they are selling lower than the same class of goods can be bought of any other house in northern Indiana.

—The calico dresses at the ball to-night will be "just too lovely for anything." Having seen some of them, we know just what we are saying. You hear us breathe!

—Charley Klotz has contracted to deliver goods for Schaab, Beugnot & Co., during the coming year. He will commence next Monday and deliver to any part of the city, morning and evening.

—Mr. C. M. Merica has our thanks for a handsome list of subscribers, all of whom pay in advance. A few such active democrats as Mr. Merica in every township would soon increase our majority several thousand.

—Uncle Tom. Gross craves the sympathy of a humane community. He has been affected for a week past with a bilious attack, in addition to which he wears a live carbuncle under his left arm.

—On and after next Monday, Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will deliver goods every morning and evening. Leave your orders at the store and they will be filled with care.

—Miss Cleveland, at the millinery store next door to postoffice, is prepared to alter and re-block ladies' hats to any of the present desirable styles. Don't fail to consult her when desiring anything of this kind.

—An amusing and rather affecting sight yesterday, on the commons near the school house, was a pair of urchins engaged in a pugilistic encounter, with a little girl standing defiantly between them endeavering to quell the racket.

—The work is progressing on Kiblinger's new brick building, and the aching void—so to speak—heretofore existing on the corner of Main and Seventh streets will soon be substantially filled.

—Yesterday's Ft. Wayne Sentinel says: Andrew Metcalf, a brother of Dr. Metcalf of this city, was injured by a runaway team in DeKalb county yesterday. His injuries are probably fatal.

—Notice was received last week, by the employes of the B. & O. railroad, that all salaries and wages would be raised ten per cent. after April 1. This will give the boys an opportunity to take their rations regularly, three times a day—including mince pie.

—Those who think of purchasing drygoods or clothing will save money by purchasing soon; examine Schaab, Beugnot & Co's stock and you will find their goods nearly all selling at old prices, which are at least twenty per cent. below present value.

—A motion for a change of venue, in the case of the state against Lewis Garfield, was argued in the circuit court before Judge Lowry yesterday; the motion was overruled, however, and the case is set for trial one week from next Monday, or April 5.

—Will. G. Elliott, of West Unity, Ohio, was in the city a few days last week visiting Harry and Fred. Yesbera, who are old-time acquaintances. From here he went to Angola, where he expected to spend a few days with relatives, before returning to his home in the Buckeye state.

—As the train was coming up from Ft. Wayne last evening, the conductor, Mr. Covert, sang out "Huntertown," as usual, when passing that station and "Stoners" when passing the next. Of course there is nothing funny about that; but just at that point a rural gentleman in the middle of the coach blurted out: "She must have been out o'luck, if they had to Hunter-down and then Ston'er." He giggled and everybody laughed.

—Considerable building and various much-needed improvements will take place in Auburn, we understand, this spring and summer. Let every one take a pride in making their property as attractive as possible, and our little city can then compare with any of its size.

—A valuable pocket-book was found in Davenport's drug store yesterday, and the owner can obtain possession by simply calling and proving property.(P. S.—As far as the contents are concerned, we can only surmise; but the book looks as though an elephant had stepped on it.)

—Step into the mammoth store of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. and be convinced that they have the largest stock of drygoods, clothing and hats and caps ever brought to DeKalb county, and that they are selling them 15 per cent. below the prices of any other store in this part of the state.

—Some of the boys put up a wicked job on Uncle John McClellan yesterday. They induced a little kid to go there and buy a nickel's worth of candy, in pay for which he laid down a piece of useless advertising money and skipped; but Uncle John wouldn't have it that way, as he got "onto" the scheme, captured the youthful shover of "the queer" and made him disgorge part of the candy. No stomach-pump or other violent measures were resorted to.

—Married.—Mr. Milton Swisher, of Jackson township, and Miss Emma Morrison, of Topeka, Ill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Johnson of the Presbyterian church, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. John Sugars, Thursday, March 18, 1880. The bride was born in this county, but has been a resident of Illinois since her childhood until a few months ago.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bountiful supply of wedding and infair cake, all of which was most excellent.

—Fred. Lovely Clark (or words to that effect) was one-score-and-four years old last Tuesday, and in commemoration of the eventful day in his career of which the above was an anniversary, he hung out the latch-string to his numerous friends, at his home on Seventh street, that evening; and we merely want to remark, in addition to what has been said elsewhere in this paper concerning it, that if there were any persons there who did not enjoy it better than anybody else, we would like to put their souls under a microscope and "size 'em up."

—The following record of tragedy in Auburn appeared as a "special telegram" in last Friday's Ft. Wayne Sentinel:

"Auburn, Ind., March 19.—Last evening at about half past seven o'clock a man by the name of John Getrost had a narrow escape from being crushed to death by a mad bull. He was knocked about ten feet high, but finally succeeded in getting away."

With the trifling exception that the frenzied "bull" was a young calf, and that it wasn't "mad" but was having a frolic, and that John lacked about nine feet and twelve inches of having been knocked "ten feet high," the above "special" is correct in every particular; but John thinks the Sentinel was "too fresh."

Mr. John Muhlig, Poyner, Iowa, sends us the following communication:

I have been a sufferer with Rheumatism for the last six years; I tried lots of medicines without any success. Visiting one day the store of Messrs. Wangler Bros. in Waterloo, Iowa, these gentlemen induced me to try the St. Jacobs Oil, telling me that it had a record as a very effective remedy. I bought a bottle, used it regularly according to directions, and was relieved of the ailment from which I had suffered for six long years.

St. Joe.

—Gil. Barbeau is happy. It's a young wood-chopper.

—Mahlon Baker has caged his bird. Her name was Miss Laura Wineland.

—Alex. Leighty has sold his property south of the new church to M. P. Bishop.

—Look out for Barney, as he is on the war-path with his scales and carpet-sweepers.

—The darkey who exhibited his musical talent at the hall, Saturday night, lugged away $28 with him.

—The roads are good and business is booming, as may be inferred from the fact that 6,500 bushels of grain were received at the elevators during the six days ending last week.

—During the entertainment Saturday evening, the grocery of E. Fales was broken into, and about five or six dollars in money and some tobacco were taken. The young thief was collared Monday by Mr. Fales and J. K. Culbertson, who made him give up nearly all the money. Now, will this boy be let off unpunished, simply because he is (unfortunately) the offspring of good and respectable parents?

—Some time since quite an excitement was gotten up in regard to abstaining from the use of tobacco. A number quit, or tried to, and a few have been successful so far. One individual in particular has gained a victory over himself, he having, from a pecuniary point of view, "sworn off" entirely; that is, he has quit buying, and all the tobacco he uses now he begs. If the shoe fits you, mister, put it on.

Music in the Air.

Last Friday night, at the bewitching hour when gate-posts yawn—no, at the solemn hour when grave-yards stalk forth—oh, pshaw! Friday night of last week, in the calm, still hours of midnight, just as the writer had lain down to pleasant dreams—imagining that while gazing into the crater of Mount Vesuvius he had lost his balance and fallen in—he was brought to consciousness by a medley of strange sounds just above his chamber door—no, just below his bed-room window. At first he was deluded with the idea that 'twas but the wind, or the car rattling o'er the stony streets; further investigation, however, revealed the fact that 'twas four of a kind;—four charming creatures, the noblest work of God (next to an honest man), who had sallied out into the night for the sole purpose of inspiring the souls of numerous admirers with melody. The heavenly strains produced by Miss Frankie Ryan from a fine-tooth comb, covered with tissue-paper, are beyond the power of man to conceive, while the ethereal melodies emanating from a mouth-organ manipulated by Mrs. Mattie Birdsall touched the heart of one of the lions over in the court-house square; the celestial music ground out of a hand-organ, under the cultivated touch of Miss Mollie Sprott, raised the handle of the town pump in the distance, at the same time causing the pendulum of an eight-day clock to vibrate at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour; and the lovely screeches manufactured on an Æolian harp, or what-is-it, (corn-stalk with a bunghole in one side) by Miss Sadie Hare, inspired us to the very heels, and we fain would have soared out through the roof on wings of rapturous melody. But the saddest part follows. Just as we were about to raise the window-sash and throw out a coal-scuttle full of lemonade, the charming quartette formed a procession and marched off into the darkness and oblivion.

An Epistle,

Not to the Corinthians, or the Romans, or the Thessalonians, but an epistle of exceeding great interest, written by one who was there, to the

Editors of the Courier: And it came to pass, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, and in the third month and the twenty-third day of the third month, that Clark—whose surname is Fred—was twenty and four years old, and there was a great multitude gathered together at his father's house, wherein are many mansions.

For inasmuch as the day before, Clark—whose surname is Fred—went forth into the city, saying unto the men and brethren: "Come ye; bring ye your wives unto my father's house." And unto the lads he opened his mouth and spake thus: "Bring ye fair maidens; more ver not your sisters, but the other fellows' sisters." And he saith, in the goodness of his heart, "I will go forth and invite the widow, likewise, to partake of the feast."

And when they were all gathered together at his father's house, they did eat, drink, dance and be merry with one accord; and there was nothing left undone that could be done for the comfort and welfare of the guests there gathered.

And it also came to pass, when the hours of the feasting were gone, that they arose early in the morning of the twenty-fourth day(i. e. about 2 o'clock) and the brethren and their wives didst go straightway unto the land of Nod; whilst the jolly lads and their maidens didst hie away to the garden gate, there to swing and hold sweet communion each with the other.

Selah.

Carr's Corners.

—The roads are drying fast.

—Two bellings in this neighborhood last week.

—Have you had a taste of maple-sugar yet?

—Preaching at Shuger's school-house last Sunday evening.

"Murphy" has gone and went and done it—what? Why got married.

—Milton Swisher and Emma Morrison have contracted to be partners for life.

—The worst looking set of tramps we ever saw were prowling around and through the residence of John Shugers last Thursday evening.

—The result of the democratic caucus held at Jackson Center, Saturday, March 21, was the nomination of the following ticket: For justice of the peace, P. Z. Wyrick; for trustee, S. J. Brandon; for assessor, John Stafford.

—Jim Potter, Austin's popular boot and shoe-maker, says he is going to have us arrested for making that noise last week. We don't know, but we think that the "cooler" would be full.

C. O. D.

At Spencerville.

Mason Long, the great temperance orator of Fort Wayne, will lecture at Spencerville to-morrow (Friday) evening. Every person should attend.

—The republicans of Keyser township met at the Chicago house in Garrett, last Saturday afternoon and nominated the following township ticket:

For trustee,..................O. C. Clark.
" assessor,..........Lyman Lockwood.
" justice of the peace,....John Paul.
" constables,.........{ Charles Travis, Wm. Reed.

Money to Loan

To first-class farmers, in sums to suit, from one to five years. No commissions or agents' fees. Don't mortgage your property to eastern capitalists and pay large commissions for the privilege. Use home funds. Apply to

Thos. H. Sprott,
11-4w. Auburn, Ind.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,
: DENTIST. :
88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Artificial teeth on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott Auburn Indiana.

Proposals for Wood.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the county auditor's office in DeKalb county, Indiana, until April 13, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing 100 cords of sound body hard-timber wood, 30 inches in length, and split to suitable size to be used in the furnace of the county jail. To be ranked up on the public square near to and for the use of said jail.

Said wood to be delivered by October 1, 1880, and paid for when so delivered in county orders.

Albert Robbins, Auditor.
March 16, 1880. 12 4w

Tickets, Tickets, Tickets

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
8-tf Auburn, Ind.

HIAWATHA.

For particulars see next week's Courier.

Something of interest to Farmers will appear in this space next week.

MARRIAGE PREMIUMS.

ATTENTION BOYS!

FREE LICENSES PRESENTED!

Desiring to encourage matrimony during the booming year of

1880,

we will present to every gentleman buying his wedding outfit at our store with a marriage license gratis.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

SAM, PETE & MAX

CLOTHIERS AND MATRIMONIAL PROMOTERS.
Of the Famous Star Clothing House, FT. WAYNE, IND.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'

Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA,
TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.
Painting Warranted Not to Scale.

Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES.

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,
11 2m Opposite Eagle Mills.

LA MORT.

BY [illegible]

How so fair, so sweetly fair—
Fair as the buds that break in May,
Her eyes as blue as the bluest sky
That smiles o'er the brightest day.
And yet she died; and why?
Ah! why? and still, in a dreamless state,
I ponder, and in a dream I lie
And study the inevitable and hesitate.

Clouds of purple piled to heaven,
A lulling wind is o'er the sea;
'Tis a breath of life that is given
To all, and to you and to me.
But the soft-soft wind grew shrill,
And a flower died in its agony.
Why did this messenger kill,
That kissed you first in sympathy?

I have dipped in science and law—
The law that governs human life—
And watch the processes without a flaw,
The fight of atoms in their strife,
I have studied the world as my eyes see,
And my being fills with awe and sublimity
And, after all, it's a mystery
That death is the sesame to eternity.

A great, strong man is full of power—
So full of strength and God-given pride—
Yet, in a day, perhaps an hour,
That lip is stilled, and a soul has hied
Unto its home in the vast beyond—
Gone forever in his journeyings long.
And why, I ask you? Can you respond,
And tell me, is this right, or is it wrong?

MILWAUKEE, Wis.

MY OWN SUICIDE.

I.

I had resolved to kill myself; there was no longer any doubt that Amelia was faithless to me.

Let me be sure about it—was it Amelia her name was? To think that she once held my life, as it were, in her little hand, and I can't recollect, to save my soul, what her name was.

Anyhow, whoever she was, she had proved false to me, and, as I was very young at the time, I had promptly come to the resolution to destroy myself. My first intention was to go and blow out my brains all over her stair-carpet, but then I reflected that every one would know that Henrietta—come to think of it, her name was Henrietta—had infatuated me and turned my head. "No," said I to myself, "no scandal, no publicity! Let me imitate the wounded stag which, seeking to hide its fatal hurt, betakes itself to the most secret thickets, there to perish far from all human eyes."

II.

In this elegiac disposition I took the 5:30 train for Melun, which set me down just at dusk within a few steps of the Golden Lion, a very well-kept inn with clean beds and a capital table.

"What will monsieur have for supper?" said a charming little mistress.

"Nothing—supper would be a mockery. Show me to my tomb—my room, I mean."

I retired to my couch, but not to sleep. In my fevered dreams I beheld Victoria—I am confident it was Victoria, after all—passing, leaning upon the arm of my hated rival. I clutched madly at his throat, and seized—the iron railing of the bedstead. I rose unrefreshed, but what matters that?—I was about to die—ha! ha! to die.

Having dressed myself, I went in search of a rope. You may think that when a person wants to hang himself nothing is easier than to find a rope; but I had to hunt the hotel high and low before I could find one.

"What on earth do you want of a rope, monsieur?" said the pretty mistress when finally she found me one.

With the precious bit of hemp in my pocket, I took my way toward a thicket not far from the hotel, in a little wood whose paths were familiar to me. There was one lonely and gloomy copse there where I well knew my lifeless body would swing for weeks ere it was discovered.

III.

Upon the road I thought of Bertha—I was wrong before; come to think of it, it was Bertha—and cursed her with all the bitterness of which my soul was capable. I then tested my cord. It was not such an agent of self-destruction as I would have chosen had I an assortment from which to make a selection. It seemed to me both short, and not up to my weight. I was annoyed. You cannot tell how a trifle like that will affect a person's temper at such a moment.

A further disappointment was in store for me. On arriving on the spot I had selected in advance, I was disagreeably surprised to find some one else there. An individual, whose back only I could see, was fastening a rope to the most eligible branch of my tree.

"Hello! what are you doing there?" I cried.

He turned round. "What business is it of yours, any way?" he says.

"Bah! don't you think I know what you intended doing?"

"Well, and supposing I wanted to hang myself—it is my own funeral—suicide, I mean."

IV.

I regarded him narrowly. He was a handsome and manly young fellow, of about my own age, with a frank and winning countenance. He was deadly pale.

"This young man," said I, lifting my hands to heaven, "was going to take his life—his own precious life—all for the sake of a worthless jilt."

"Sir!" he cried.

"Poor, silly fool," I went on, communing with myself aloud, "he would undertake to defend her. All lovers are the same. Will you," I continued, "take my advice—the advice of a well-wisher? Just leave that cord there (it was a stouter rope than mine, I had observed) and go quietly home like a good fellow. When you are yourself, you will thank me for having given you such good advice."

He shook his head gloomily. "I desire to die," he muttered.

"Don't let yourself be goaded into taking a step that if you were alive you would regret to-morrow," I went on, with a benevolent persistence. (You see, the fellow had pre-empted the only really-eligible bough in the wood.) "When you are dead, it will be too late to change your mind."

"You speak to me without knowing what misfortune has happened to me."

"I can guess it."

"No, you cannot guess it. Sir, a woman that I loved—a woman for whom—"

And he went on to tell me his story, which, singularly enough, was precisely like mine. The coincidence made me pause a moment to collect my thoughts.

V.

"I see," said Charles (he had told me in the course of his painful story that his name was Charles), "that your silence justifies me."

"By no means," I cried. (You will observe that it wouldn't have been dignified for me to abandon at once my former position on the subject of suicide.) "There is nothing whatever in all that you have told me to justify you in taking your life. Come, my friend," said I, becoming really interested in his case, "come, let us reason the matter out. Why should you complain because you have been unfortunate in love? Don't you know what the poet says?

"The lot of girls was to deceive
Since winter first was snowy."

Women have been false to their lovers from all time; women will be false to their lovers to all time."

"But no woman has ever been so false to her lover as this woman was to me."

"Lots of 'em have."

"No; none could be."

"But I tell you thousands of 'em have. I know one whose conduct towards—towards an intimate friend of mine was— Why should you kill your self because one pretty woman has played you false? Seek another one—a prettier one."

"In vain, in vain," he groaned; "she was the only woman in the world that I cared for—the handsomest woman in all Paris, sir."

"Oh, bosh! I know of a hundred handsomer and more tender than she ever could be. You may think in the first moments of soreness that there are no other women in the world, but in a month from now you'll be prepared to admit how silly it was to entertain such a thought."

VI.

My eloquence seemed so convincing and my position so sound, that it was a pleasure to me to listen to myself. I went on:

"What good will it do you to hang yourself? Tell me, if you can, what useful purpose will be subserved. Either the woman has a heart, or she has not. If she has no heart—"

"She has none—none."

"Of course she has none. Therefore, your death will only be agreeable to her—will only flatter her. It is a big advertisement for a woman to have a man kill himself on her account. What will the public say—the boys? They'll say 'Charles was an ass—a silly ass.' Yes, Charles, everybody will say you were a silly ass, and every body will be right in saying so."

I waxed eloquent; in point of fact, for some moments it had occurred to me that I was arguing my own case, pleading for my own life. I heaped fact upon fact, added argument to argument with such earnestness and closeness of reasoning that my friend Charles at last fell into my arms, and cried, "You are right, you are right—bid me do whatever you would, and I will obey you."

"All right," said I; "let us go and get some breakfast."

VII.

I brought him back to the Golden Lion. I was terribly hungry.

The table at which we seated ourselves was neatly set, and aided one's appetite by its snowy linen, its glittering glass-ware, its golden-brown loaves, its yellow butter.

When a thick and juicy steak, with potatoes, had been served up to us, lapping our prisoned nostrils in the elysium of its appetizing odors, and staining our knives with its vermeil essence, and we had tasted the first glass of some remarkably particular Bordeaux, we were rapturously silent, but our speaking eyes said—nay, shouted: "Well, life isn't such a bad thing, after all."

"If I hadn't met you," said Charles, reaching across the table to squeeze my hand.

"If I hadn't met him," I thought, as I returned his cordial grasp.

"It was the most remarkable piece of luck I ever heard of," he continued; "I don't suppose that a human being goes through that copse twice in a month."

I remained discreetly silent.

"But I say, you know," he went on, as if a sudden light had flashed upon him, "what were you doing in that lonely part of the wood at that early hour of the morning?"

I could not help blushing guiltily.

"You were going to hang yourself, too!"

"I was—upon the very same tree! Here's the rope I had in my pocket."

"The best joke I ever heard of," said Charles, as we clinked our glasses.

Tyndall's Definition of the Brain.

The human brain, according to Prof. Tyndall's recent definition, is the organized register of infinitely numerous experiences received during the evolution of life, or, rather, during the evolution of that series of organisms through which the human organism has been reached; the effects of the most uniform and frequent of these experiments have been successfully bequeathed, principal and interest, and have slowly mounted to that high intelligence which lies latent in the brain of the infant. Thus it happens, says Tyndall, that the European inherits from twenty to thirty cubic inches more of brain than the Papuan—thus it happens that faculties, as of music, which scarcely exist in some inferior races, become congenital in those that are superior—thus, too, it happens that out of savages unable to count up to the number of their fingers, and speaking a language containing only nouns and verbs, arise at length Newtons and Shakspeares.

The Reason of It.

A husband and a wife were overheard conversing with a friend on a Detroit street-car as follows:

She—"Husbands do get so inattentive and careless after they've been married a while."

He—"Yes; you run, call and halloo and whistle when you want to catch a street-car. When it stops you take it easy and dismiss the anxiety from your mind."

FAMOUS SPARKLERS.

The Value of Some of the Largest Known Diamonds.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The finest diamonds are clear and transparent as a drop of pure water. But, besides these "brilliants of the first water," as they are called, both technically and in ordinary conversation, there are colored diamonds of every sort and hue. A yellow shade is considered objectionable in a diamond; so, also, is a cinnamon color. Next to rose-colored diamonds green take rank in the market; next to green blue, and next to blue black. The value of a diamond may, according to some writers on the subject, be ascertained by a regular formula, according to which the square of the weight in carats must be multiplied by a sum varying according to the condition and quality of the stone. If the diamond is of good water and of fine shape, this sum may be put down at $10. If, however, the diamond be perfect in quality, and also perfectly cut, the sum to be taken as the basis of the calculation will be $30 or $40. Big diamonds have a larger theoretical value than small ones; but, as a matter of fact, diamonds of large size have often had to be cut up before they could be disposed of in the market.

When, in 1837, the Deccan booty, obtained by the army of Lord Hastings, was sold, a magnificent diamond, weighing 375¼ grains, and of the purest water, brought at auction only $15,000. In the present day, the finest diamonds are held by Portuguese, Spanish, French and English families in the order named, and the best market for them is in the United States. Among historical diamonds an important place must be assigned to the celebrated Pitt diamond, of which the weight was 430 carats. But after being cut—a process which occupied two years—it was found to have been reduced to the weight of 136 carats, and it was then sold to the Regent of Orleans for $675,000. Its present value is said to be $1,000,000, though it might be difficult to find a purchaser for it at that price. The Pitt diamond—or Regent diamond, as it was called after having passed into the hands of the Duke of Orleans—became one of the crown diamonds of France. It was destined to meet with strange adventures; for, after being placed by Napoleon on the hilt of the sword of state, it was captured by the Prussians at Waterloo.

A diamond of literally inestimable value, belonging to the King of Portugal, and of Brazilian origin, is said to be worth upward of $2,500,000; but this value is clearly not its value in exchange. For the historical interest attached to it no diamond can be compared to her Majesty's Koh-i-noor. Originally dug from the mines of Golconda, it passed to successive sovereigns of Central India, and in the early part of the fourteenth century was added to the treasures of Delhi. It remained in the possession of the reigning family until the invasion, in the eighteenth century, of Nadir Shah, who, seeing it in the turban of the vanquished Mhammed, proposed to him an exchange of headdresses, and, the polite offer being perforce accepted, bore away with him the priceless jewel. After the assassination of Nadir Shah, the "Mountain of Light" passed through the hands of Ahmed Shah, of Cabul, to Shah Soojah, who gave it as the price of his liberty to Runjeet Singh, ruler of the Punjaub. On the annexation of the Punjaub in 1849, it was stipulated that the Koh-i-noor should be surrendered to the Queen of England, who received it from the East India Company in 1850. At the great exhibition of 1851 this famous diamond was found inferior to its glass model, and it was necessary to surround it with gas-lights in order to bring out its colors.

The Russians have a very good diamond known as the Orloff. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and at one time formed the eye of an idol in the temple of Brahma, at Pondicherry. Brahma was robbed of it by a French deserter, from whom it found its way to a Greek merchant established somewhere on the shores of the Mediterranean, who sold it to Count Orloff, at that time in command of the Russian Mediterranean squadron, for 500,000 rubles, an annuity of 20,000 rubles, and a patent of nobility.

Fatal Fifteen.

Time was when a man who arrived at his business late in the morning, with blood-shot eyes, careless dress, pale face and nervous manner, would have been strongly suspected of having indulged in drink. He would have been looked upon with distrust by his employers, disfavor by his friends, despair by his relatives and disapproval by the moral portion of the community. Reprobation would have outweighed any commiseration that he would have received. Now it is not so. "Fifteen" has changed it all. It is understood at once that the unfortunate man has been "trying to do the puzzle," and has been unable to find time to eat, sleep or dress. He is pitied rather than condemned, for he has fellow-victims on every side. The public at large is given over to the consideration of the puzzle. The ticket-sellers on the "L" roads forget to count their change in the abstraction that comes of "almost getting it." Errand boys stop around the corner and pull out their little square boxes and shove the blocks around desperately. The pressmen in the *Herald* office when they finish their night's work do not go home as of yore, but stop to "play fifteen" through the early morning hours. Business men puzzle over it on their way to and from their offices. Clergymen ponder it in their studies. And yesterday a man in Broadway, with a stand heaped high with "gem puzzles," became so deeply absorbed in trying to solve the puzzle that he forgot to offer his wares for sale, and paid no attention when a gamin stole one from his store, and, going half a block away, sat down to work it out himself. Dr. Hammond declared in the Academy of Sciences, on Monday night, that the puzzle was an excellent thing for physicians who treat the nervous disorders of the brain. It improved their practice. It has also been said that for a few weeks the number of commitments for lunacy by the Police Justices of the city have been far in excess of the usual average, and the officials of the Lunatic Asylum were unable to account for it until they discovered fifteen patients trying to arrange themselves in order on a large diagram they had marked out on the floor of one of the halls of the asylum on Blackwell's island.

Against the craze the reaction has already begun. A large number of signs have been printed with the inscription "Pinafore and Puzzle Prohibited," which may be hung up in drawing-rooms and offices by those who have either escaped the popular fevers or recovered from them.—*New York Herald.*

Birth of a Poem.

Doubtless, many of our readers have read Gen. W. S. Lytle's fine poem "Cleopatra," written the night before the battle in which he was killed. The Pittsburgh *Leader* relates the romantic circumstances under which it was written. They were told by the late Col. Realf to a gentleman:

He spoke of the night before the battle at which Gen. W. S. Lytle fell. The two (Realf and Lytle) lay together in the General's tent.

They were both given to writing poetry at such times, and each had an unfinished poem on hand, and they read and criticised each other's efforts humorously for some time, when said Lytle:

"Realf, I shall never live to finish that poem."

"Nonsense," said I; "you will live to write volumes of such stuff."

"A feeling has suddenly come over me," continued the gentleman, solemnly, "which is more startling than a prophecy, that I shall be killed in to-morrow's fight.

"As I spoke to you I saw the green hills of the Ohio as if I stood among them. They began to recede from me in a weird way, and as they disappeared the conviction flashed through me like the lightning's shock that I would never see them again."

I rallied him for his superstition, but the belief had become strangely impressed upon his mind, and he succeeded in so far thrilling me with his own unnatural fear that I begged him to finish his poem before he slept, that such fine work might not be lost to the world.

"In the small hours the General awakened me from a slumber into which I had fallen to read to me that beautiful poem, which must live as long as our literature survives, beginning:

I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Ebbs the crimson life-blood fast.

My eyes filled with tears as he read. He said not a word as he concluded, but placed the manuscript in his pocket and lay down to sleep.

Before dawn came the call to arms. When I next saw poor Lytle he was cold in death among heaps of slain. I thought of the poem, and, searching the pocket where I had seen him put it, drew it forth, and it was forwarded among other things to his friends.

Novel Mode of Preserving a Man's Reason.

A curious story is going the rounds of the English newspapers of an exhibition in the show windows of one of the leading jewelers of Vienna. The object of attraction is a brooch magnificently studded with gems, in the middle of whose chasing is inclosed the most singular of centers—four common, old, bent, and corroded pins. This brooch is the property of the Countess Lavetskofy. The pins have a history, of course. Seven years ago Count Robert Lavetskofy, as the story runs, was arrested at Warsaw for an alleged insult to the Russian Government. The real author of the insult, which consisted of some careless words spoken at a social gathering, was his wife. He accepted the accusation, however, and was sent to prison.

In one of the lightless dungeons in which the Czar is said to be fond of confining his Polish subjects the unfortunate martyr for his wife's loose tongue spent six years. He had only one amusement. After he had been searched and thrown into a cell, he had found in his coat four pins. These he pulled out and threw on the floor; then in the darkness he hunted for them. Having found them, perhaps after hours and even days, he scattered them again. And so the game went on for six weary years. "But for them," he writes in his memoirs, "I would have gone mad. They provided me with a purpose. So long as I had them to search for, I had something to do. When the decree for my liberation as an exile was brought to me the jailer found me on my knees hunting for one which had escaped me for two days. They saved my wife's husband from lunacy. My wife, therefore, could not desire a prouder ornament."

The Truth of History.

The story is going the rounds that when Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, was waited upon at Springfield, Ill., by a committee from Washington to ascertain whether he would accept a Presidential nomination, he was found engaged in playing a match game of base-ball. In many of its features the story is apochryphal, but there is this foundation in the gossip of the town. A committee, which sought Mr. Lincoln out to solicit his views regarding either the nomination or his purposes in that regard, did find him engaged in a game of hand-ball, of which he was very fond, and, it is said, contesting with Dave Hickey, also an expert (now a street-car conductor), for the local championship. When the news of his nomination reached him, Mr. Lincoln was sitting by the telegraph editor of the *State Journal*, reading the dispatches as they came in, and the chair in which he sat is still carefully preserved in that office.

Architecture.

Helen and Alice, loquitur: "Well, my dear, what subject is occupying your mind at present? You are always studying up something interesting. What is the latest?" "Architecture." "My dear! architecture?" "Yes; for ten minutes I have been studying the bridge of your nose!"

QUACK DOCTORS.

Of all the humbugs of the age not one excels the quack doctor. There comes around a fellow holding forth that he is an Indian who understands the medicinal properties of every plant and root in the vegetable kingdom, has been a medical practitioner many years, and met with unparalleled success. He can show certificates from thousands he has cured. He takes rooms at the most popular hotel in the town where he stops, and, after advertising and sending out handbills by the thousands, waits anxiously for patients. He does not wait long, for the poor suffering invalid, ready to catch at a straw, although he has been, time after time, defrauded of his money, and perhaps been permanently injured by this very class of quacks, timidly goes to the doctor's room just to talk with him, he says, as there is no fee for consultation, but when he departs, be assured, he goes not empty-handed, though his purse may be much lighter than when he entered. Money, however, is a secondary consideration, now that health, that blessed boon so long denied him, seems very near, for the black-haired Indian has impressed him with a sense of his superior skill, and his heart is full of hope and faith. He has no more than left than another patient enters. It is a poor woman in tears and distress. She has paid out her last cent, she says, to doctors, in hopes of getting help for the catarrh which is killing her, and, as that disease is one of his specialties, and he offers, in his advertisements, to treat the poor free of charge, she has come to him in hopes of obtaining relief. He pretends to examine the case, and shortly pronounces her incurable. She goes away sobbing harder than when she entered. "Then I must die," she says, "and leave the poor children. Oh, me!" But immediately the door is shut upon her, the doctor only hems, and says: "Poor fool! wonder if she thought I'd doctor her for nothing; guess I've got my bread and butter to pay for."

At the end of a week he has prescribed for no less than fifty patients, turning none away as incurable who offered to pay. As he is a man of no medical skill his medicines benefit none, while they injure many. Still some are so full of faith and foolish as to assist in extending the local fame the advertisements and false certificates of cure have given him. And the rascal really puts in his appearance to the same place, at stated intervals, afterwards—though in the town where he has mostly lived it is generally thought he is a half-educated negro who has assumed the disguise of an Indian, by wearing a wig of long black hair, and dressing somewhat after the style of that race.

But, strange to tell, the very ones that are duped by him soon avail themselves of the opportunity to be treated as foully by another quack. A magnetic physician of wonderful power and long experience advertises that he is to be found at the same hotel, where he can prove that his cures are marvelous, if not miraculous. By a course of manipulation the crooked, rheumatic limb becomes straightened and supple, the blind are made to see, the deaf to hear, etc. This method of cure is more taking than the former, and hundreds flock to see him. None obtained relief except a few whose stiff joints are said to be limbered by the doctor's (?) course of manipulation, which could have been performed just as well by any one else as by the quack professing such healing powers. At all events, by the time he leaves town many are thoroughly indignant with him for extracting from them nearly their last farthing by promising them the relief they never receive.

Then a Spiritualist, professing to be gifted with supernatural powers, turns up. He does not make quite as bold a sweep, is a little less popular, but there are plenty to run after him. Among the number is a poor sewing-woman, who goes without a new set of false teeth or a switch of false hair, to lavish her money on him in hopes of getting relief for her ailments. But she might as well have had the teeth and hair, for her ailments are not a whit less than before.

Then comes one who professes to cure by faith and prayer. In this there seems to be no humbug, for the man asks no money for his services. Of course, those who are disposed can give him whatever they choose, but he will pray for the penniless as well as the millionaire, and many possessed of ample faith are apparently restored; so we will not class this man with quacks. Nor can the regular practicing physician who has honestly earned his diploma be looked upon in that light. But, alas! how often does he fall short of his calling. His own conscience often tells him he kills more than he cures; still, for his unsatisfactory treatment, the last dollar a poor man has must be wrung from him to pay the professional experimenter, whose vile drugs have wrought life-long mischief to his system, when perhaps the simplest remedy would have availed more in his case. Probably the earth yields roots and herbs capable of curing every bodily ailment, and few but may know something of the virtue of them. It should be a part of every child's education to learn the wonderful mechanism of the human system, and the simple methods of curing many of the maladies to which all are liable. Then quack doctors and regular practitioners would have less dupes, the poor man more money to expend for food and clothes for himself and family, and the rich man more to give to the needy.—*Chicago Ledger.*

How Irish Ruins Are Preserved.

The Irish remains known as Con O'Neill's Castle, Castlereagh, were ordered, by their proprietor, to be inclosed with a wall built around the ruins. If ever there was a real Hibernian bull, the agent of the estate perpetrated one on this occasion, for he actually pulled down the ruins themselves to obtain stone for a wall to inclose them.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A GENUINE fur seal, weighing about 80 pounds, was caught in York river, near Gloucester point, Va., a few days ago. Such a capture was never before known there.

BEAUTIFUL BELL.

BY HALLIE C. I.

There's a winsome wee lass
That none can surpass;
Her eyes are merry and blue
By the ponderous mill,
At the foot of the hill,
Lives she that's tender and true.

Where the stream dimples o'er
The white sandy floor,
We gather the pebble and shell;
And I twine in her hair
Twin lilies plucked there,
And call her my beautiful Bell.

Beyond the tall cliff,
In our own little skiff—
While I dream sadly for hours—
She is joyous and gay
As a sunny May day,
And her arms are laden with flowers.

And shall she be mine?
Where the green ivies twine
And clamber out gayly to view,
Lives one to obey
That proudly says nay.
'Tis mother, and—what shall I do?

CLARENDON, Ark.

PITH AND POINT.

SENSITIVE persons are always put when taken in by sharpers.

SOME of the dearest spots on earth are the aces held in another man's hand.

A BARBER is always open to conviction. Tell him his razor is dull, and he will hone up.

IT has been discovered that the Dutch baby cries for its mudder and fodder at the same time.

SOME people say it is dark-haired women that marry soonest, but the elderly spinsters maintain that it is the light-headed ones.

THE old story of Romulus being raised by a wolf is outdone every day in Kentucky, where men are raised by mules, sometimes fatally.

"HOW OLD is that child?" asked the conductor. "Four years," replied the mother. "Then, madam, you'll have to pay for him." "That's a fraud! Pay for him—why, I haven't been paying for him for years and years."

The best of men are tempted sore,
And wicked men will swear;
A woman's oath's to bang the door,
And sometimes bang the hair.

A MEAN man put sixteen hornets in a whisky bottle, and gave it to a Texas man in the dark to take a drink out of, and, though the hornets got in their work as they went down, the Texan remarked that it wasn't real Texas whisky, as it lacked fire.

AN idiotic correspondent sends this: "In 'Notes and Queries' you answer your correspondent that the moon is a secondary planet. Butter single question more has a curd to me. Is the milky whey a second dairy constellation?"—*Boston Transcript.*

AN Irishman was indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking raw eggs and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, when he very coolly said, "By the powers, my young friend, you shpoke too late!"

THE following message, intended to break bad news gently, was sent to the widow of a man who had just been killed by a railroad accident: "Dear Madam—Your husband is unavoidably detained for the present. To-morrow an undertaker will call upon you with full particulars."

AN unexpected pleasure: Beloved but unresponsive fair one—"So glad to see you, Cousin Charley, and so kind of you to drop in! Now, you'll sit a couple of hours with grandmamma, won't you? Just to amuse her while Arthur and I take a stroll in the garden. And be careful to speak as loud as you can, for she's very, very deaf, poor dear!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

THE McGregor *News* says: "A fashionable garment can now be made by taking your husband's ulster, dyeing it brown, cutting off the vest pockets, gathering it in behind, and sewing 10 cents' worth of black ruching around the neck. With one of these on, a middle-sized woman can sail into a store with the air of a Duchess."

A maiden fair,
With flaxen hair,
Was wooed and won
By Thomas Gunn.
In dead of night
They went by flight,
Hand in hand,
To Esquire Bland.
He tied the knot,
Then "thar" he "sot,"
While the "beat" stalked off with his trophy,
But left with the squire for that job no fee.

A GENTLEMAN was conversing with an English doctor about a very famous Scotch surgeon, whose audacity in his experiments was at least equal to his skill. "I wonder," said he, innocently, "why such a man remains in Scotland?" "Because," answered the doctor, gravely, "in Scotland there are no Coroner's inquests."

COLLETTE and Jeannine, Alexandre Dumas' daughters, aged respectively 15 and 12, were talking with a lady friend about marriage. "Whom do you wish to marry?" asked the lady of the elder of the girls. "I wish to marry an idiot," she replied; "and the trouble is, I am sure some day or other to meet a greater idiot than he, and perceive that I have been too hasty in my choice." "Don't be alarmed, sister," rejoined Jeannine; "you will never meet a greater imbecile than the man who will marry you."

Contraries.

Steele wrote excellently on temperance—when sober; Johnson's essay on politeness is admirable, but he was himself a perfect bear; the gloomy verses of Young give one the blues, but he was a brisk, lively man; the "Comforts of Life," by B. Heron, was written in prison, under the most distressing circumstances; "The Miseries of Human Life" was, on the contrary, composed in a drawing-room, where the author was surrounded with every luxury; all the friends of Sterne knew him to be a selfish man, yet, as a writer, he excelled in pathos and charity, at one time beating his wife, at another wasting his sympathies over a dead donkey; Seneca wrote in praise of povery on a table formed of solid gold, with millions lent out at usury; some of Hood's comic effusions were written in bodily pain and mental distress.

W. H. VANDERBILT now holds $80 000,000 in Government 4 per cents.

SCANDALS OF GRANTISM.

Black Friday and its Memorable History.

(From the New York Sun.)

I.

Ulysses S. Grant entered upon his duties as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1869. At the previous election the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas were disfranchised, and Congress threatened to throw out the votes of Louisiana and Georgia, but decided to count them when it was found that it would not affect the general result. After his election and before his inauguration, Grant continued to hold the office of General in the army, that he might receive the emoluments and name his successor. In his inaugural address he announced that he should have no policy to enforce against the will of the people. If he intended this remark as a sneer at his predecessor it was undignified; if he meant it as a forecast of his work, it was false. Within forty-eight hours he requested Congress to repeal a law made to protect the public interests, and which had stood unquestioned since the administration of Washington, because it happened to block the way to one of his capricious appointments. Charles Sumner refused to heed this foolish request, and was marked for political persecution from that day forth.

The first summer of Grant's administration was devoted to seaside loiterings and purposeless journeys, undertaken in the pursuit of idle pleasure. It was on one of these jaunts that he made the acquaintance of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., who subsequently used him as their tool or confederate in the financial conspiracy which culminated in Black Friday.

On the evening of the 15th of June, 1869, a gay party, composed of Ulysses S. Grant, Jay Gould, and Jim Fisk, each accompanied by his retainers, left New York for Boston on one of Gould's highly ornamented steamers. The ostensible object of the trip was to attend Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore's peace jubilee. The arrangement of the details had been intrusted to Fisk. At supper on the steamboat the conversation was deftly turned to the "state of the country." Gould, in his sworn testimony before the Garfield committee of the Forty-first Congress, describes this supper and says of the conversation: "The President was a listener. The other gentlemen were discussing. Some were in favor of Boutwell's selling gold, and some were opposed to it. After they had all interchanged their views, some one asked the President what his views were. He remarked that he thought there was a certain amount of fictitiousness about the prosperity of the country, and that the bubble might as well be tapped in one way as another. That was the substance of his remark. He asked me what I thought about it. I remarked that I thought if that policy was carried out it would produce great distress and almost lead to civil war; it would produce strikes among the workmen, and the workshops to a great extent would have to be closed; the manufactories would have to stop. I took the ground that the Government ought to let gold alone and let it find its commercial level; that, as a matter of fact, it ought to facilitate an upward movement of gold in the fall. The fall and winter is the only time that we have any interest in. That was all that occurred at that time."

The key to Gould's conversation is found in the fact that those who accompanied him were his stool-pigeons. The talk was arranged beforehand for the purpose of ascertaining Grant's opinions, and approaching him at points where he appeared most vulnerable. He was in the hands of trained gamblers, and they, in the parlance of their trade, were "playing him for a flat." A deadhead journey to Boston, a free supper, and an abundance of champagne, constituted the vulgar bait thrown out to catch the Chief Magistrate of the American people. And he was caught.

II.

In June, 1869, about the time of the Boston Peace Jubilee, Mr. H. H. Van Dyck resigned his office as Assistant Treasurer at New York. Jay Gould undertook to name his successor, with a view to controlling the treasury when the time should come to "corner" the gold market. He had already formed an alliance with Abel R. Corbin, the brother-in-law of Grant. Corbin was a ready writer and a man of some ability. He had been unsuccessful in business, and was willing to trade on his influence at the White House. Years before he had served an apprenticeship in the lobby at Washington. He could talk politics and finance with great fluency, and Grant frequently sought his counsel. The fact that he was not strictly honest never interfered with the cordiality of their relations.

Robert B. Catherwood, an eminently respectable man, who had married Corbin's step-daughter, was suggested for Assistant Treasurer. Gould and Corbin talked with him on the subject, and urged him to take the place that the three might operate together and make a great deal of money "in a perfectly legitimate manner." Mr. Catherwood, in his testimony, says that his ideas differed from theirs as to what constituted a "legitimate manner," and he declined the office. It was then decided to confer it upon Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who, when this design was made known to him, wrote a letter thanking Mr. Corbin very kindly, hoping that he would exercise his influence, as he had previously done, and saying that he was under many obligations to him, and that he trusted he would be successful. The work in which Corbin expected to be successful was in cornering gold through the aid of the Assistant Treasurer. In due time Gen. Butterfield was commissioned, and Corbin's standing was measurably increased in the eyes of Gould and Fisk. Mr. Corbin had first appeared to Gould as a suppliant for favors. On the strength of his relationship to Grant he wanted to be taken into some enterprise where he could make money. It was then that Gould suggested the feasibility of advancing the price of gold, which was then among the thirties, to the forties or fifties, provided the Government could be induced to assist them. His theory was that a rise would facilitate the exportation of grain, but he hastened to add: "We could make money both ways, by buying it then and selling it on the rise." Gould adds this compliment in speaking of Corbin: "He was a very shrewd old gentleman. He saw at a glance the whole case, and said he thought it was the true platform to stand on; that whatever the Government could do legitimately and fairly to facilitate the exportation of breadstuffs and produce good prices for the products of the West, they ought to do. He was anxious that I should see the President, and communicate to him my views on the subject." It was because of this preconcerted anxiety that the deadhead excursion of the 15th of June was arranged. Of course Corbin was among the invited guests, and the subsequent proceedings seem to show that he improved the opportunity to impress his brother-in-law favorably with his friends Gould and Fisk.

III.

When Grant returned from Boston he went directly to Corbin's house, where he held a protracted interview with Jay Gould, during which, according to testimony, Grant said to Corbin: "Boutwell gave an order to sell gold, and I heard of it, and countermanded the order." This was the first positive declaration the conspirators had received that they had won the President over to their side, or that they could count on his co-operation. Gould was so pleased that he immediately tendered to Grant the free use of a special train to take him to Corry, Pa., and thence to Philadelphia. This offer was greedily accepted.

On the 19th of August, Grant went to Newport, where Jim Fisk went to see him. Fisk, in his testimony, said: "I think it was some time in August that Gen. Grant started to go to Newport. I then went down to see him. I had seen him before, but, not feeling as thoroughly acquainted as I desired for this purpose, I took a letter of introduction from Mr. Gould, in which it was written that there were 800 sail of vessels then on the Mediterranean, from the Black sea, with grain to supply the Liverpool market. Gold was then about 34. If it continued at that price, we had very little chance of carrying forward the crop during the fall. I know that we felt nervous about it. I talked with Gen Grant on the subject, and endeavored, as far as I could, to convince him that his policy was one that would only bring destruction on us all. He then asked me when we should have an interview, and we agreed upon the time. He said: 'During that time I will see Mr. Boutwell, or have him there.'"

It is interesting to know that the lamented Fisk, with steamboats, railroads, terpsichorean divinities, and other affairs to manage, still found time to give the President of the United States lessons in finance; and that, backed by Gould's letter of instruction, he succeeded in his mission and induced the President to adopt a fallacy so absurd that its bare statement condemns it—the fallacy that an unnatural premium on gold is essential to the maintenance of our foreign commerce.

During the weeks preceding Black Friday Grant was very frequently in New York, and usually in the company of Corbin. His intimacy with Fisk and Gould began to attract attention, but he paid small heed to the criticisms passed on him on that account. On the 2d of September he went to Saratoga, leaving poor Rawlins, his Secretary of War, who had been his mentor and guide through all his military career, to die unattended in Washington. He was recalled on the 6th to attend Rawlins' funeral, but on the 10th he again appeared in New York. Gen. Rawlins left no property, and a fund was raised for the benefit of his family. Gen. Grant subscribed $1,000 to this fund. Gould and Fisk not only gave a larger amount, but they paid Grant's subscription for him. He accepted their gift with unblushing promptitude.

The plotters were resolved to make hay while the sun of official favor shone upon them. On the 2d of September, Jay Gould, having thoroughly convinced himself that he could rely on brothers-in-law Corbin and Grant, bought for Corbin $1,500,000 in gold at an average price of 132¾. Gould was afraid, however, that Boutwell might interfere. He says that some of those who were short of gold had arranged to give the Secretary a dinner, and he was solicitous as to what the effect might be. He sought out Corbin again, who assured him that the President was all right; that at his (Corbin's) house Gen. Grant had written a letter directing Boutwell to sell no gold without consulting him, and that he had intrusted this letter to Butterfield, who afterward told Gould that he had delivered it. Nothing now remained but to put the President safely out of the way in some remote corner where the rising storm of public indignation would not reach him nor compel him to recognize and perform his duty.

IV.

The little town of Washington, Pa., was accessible by rail in 1869 only by way of Wheeling, W. Va. It was cut off entirely from telegraphic communication, and it was, perhaps, the best place in the United States in which to seclude a man whose absence was essential to the success of a financial conspiracy. To that point on the 13th of September the President made his way. He explained that he wanted to visit a family of the name of Smith, a distant relative whom he had not seen for thirty years.

The country was on the verge of financial disaster. Merchants, importers, all who bought and sold, began to feel that they were at the mercy of a clique of sharpers and gamblers who were bent on driving the gold premium up among the eighties or nineties, that they might clear $30,000,000 at the expense of every legitimate interest of trade. They knew that this premium was fictitious and speculative; that under an honest and intelligent management of the treasury it could not exist. But what were the relations between the Government and the sharpers? That was the question which sorely disturbed the minds of honest men. Gould was deep and taciturn, but Fisk was shallow and talkative. In warning his friends, in threatening his enemies, he blurted out the secrets of the combination. He swore he would carry gold up to 200, and when he was told that the Government could block his game by selling gold, he answered: "The President is with us." This revelation threw a new light on the intimacy between Grant and these gamblers. Men of high standing hastened to the capital to tell the President what dangerous persons his new friends were, and to point out to him the necessity of immediate action. When they got there they were gravely told that Grant was gone. Gone where? To an unheard-of town, out of the line of communication, but he had left orders to sell no gold. They came away disheartened.

The conspirators were jubilant. Fisk testified that about the 15th of September he bought gold to the amount of seven or eight millions. Gould made much heavier purchases. The price was forced above 140, and the syndicate controlled from fifty to sixty millions of it.

On the 20th of September, Gould said to Fisk (this is sworn testimony): "This matter is all fixed up; Butterfield is all right. Corbin has got Butterfield all right, and Corbin has got Grant fixed all right; and, in my opinion, they are interested together." Fisk says that was a point he did not take into consideration. He supposed Corbin had convinced Grant by argument that forty-five was the proper gold premium at which to move the crops. He did not believe up to that time that Grant, or anybody nearer to him than his brother-in-law, had a stake in the scheme. When Gould suggested it, he was startled, and resolved immediately to see Corbin. He said to Gould: "You give me a letter to him, so that he will talk confidentially with me." He got the letter, and he gave under oath, before the Committee on Banking and Currency, this account of what followed: "When I met him he talked very shy about the matter at first, but finally came right out and told me that Mrs. Grant had an interest; that $500,000 in gold had been taken by Mr. Gould at 31 and 33, which had been sold at 37; that Mr. Corbin held for himself about $2,000,000 of gold, $500,000 of which was for Mrs. Grant and $500,000 for Porter. I did not ask whether he was General or not. I remember the name Porter. This was given out very slowly. He let out just as fast as I did when he found that Mr. Gould had told me about the same thing. I said: 'Now, I have had nothing to do with your transactions in one way or the other. You can make your pathway clear and straight by emptying it all out to me, because Mr. Gould and myself stand together; we have no secrets from each other; we have embarked in a scheme that looks like one of large magnitude. Mr. Gould has lost as the thing stands now. It looks as if it might be pretty serious business before getting out straight again. The whole success depends on whether the Government will unload on to us or not.' He said: 'You need not have the least fear.' I said: 'I want to know whether what Mr. Gould told me is true; I want to know whether you have sent this $25,000 to Washington as he states?' He then told me that he had sent it; that Mr. Gould had sold $500,000 in gold belonging to Mrs. Grant which cost 31 or 37 or something in that neighborhood, leaving a balance in her favor of about $27,000, and that a check for $25,000 had been sent. Said I: 'Mr. Corbin, what can you show me that goes still farther than your talk?' 'Oh, well,' the old man said, 'I can't show you anything; but,' said he, 'this is all right.' He talked freely, and repeated: 'I tell you it is all right.' When I went away from there I made up my mind that Corbin had told me the truth."

Subsequently, before the Banking and Currency Committee, there appeared a witness who was ready to swear that he had examined the money-delivery book of Adams Express Company, and that he had seen the entry of a package sent from New York, some time in September, 1869, to Mrs. U. S. Grant, White House, valued at $25,000. The majority of the committee, under Garfield's lead, refused to receive this testimony. The Manager of the express company, Samuel M. Shoemaker, privately told Mr. Garfield that no such entry appeared, and he was called to the witness-stand to substantiate this statement. He produced his money-package book, assuring the committee at the same time that it contained no delivery to Mrs. Grant. Mr. Samuel S. Cox, of the minority of the committee, asked to examine the book. It was handed to him, and, running his eye down the page, he read aloud this entry: "September, 1869, Mrs. U. S. Grant, White House, money package, value $25,000." Garfield jumped to his feet in unfeigned astonishment, while Shoemaker appeared to be overwhelmed with surprise. He studied the book for several minutes, and finally said: "After careful examination I am satisfied that it is $250." He explained that by inserting before the last two ciphers a period, which had been accidentally omitted, it would read $250 and no cents. Mr. Garfield adopted the imaginary period in his report and declared the President's family were vindicated.

V.

Jim Fisk was too impetuous. He wanted not only the "old man's" assurance that "it was all right" with the Grants, but he insisted that Corbin should write a letter to the President urging him to stand firm and not to sell gold on Government account under any circumstances. Poor Corbin was already in the job up to his ears, and he readily wrote the letter. Fisk caused it to be delivered by a special messenger, who left Pittsburgh at 1 o'clock in the morning and rode twenty-eight miles on horseback to Washington, Pa. He arrived at the house of Grant's distant relative at about 2 o'clock in the morning and delivered the letter. The President read it carefully, and, after holding a consultation with his wife in regard to its contents, he said to the messenger: "It is satisfactory; there is no answer." But from that moment he took the alarm. The rumble and roar of the great financial storm had actually penetrated his remote hiding place. Another messenger came to him direct from the capital telling him he must return; that imperative business demanded his attention; that another day's absence might destroy his fame. Then it was, according to Corbin's testimony, that Mrs. Grant wrote to Mrs. Corbin saying that the President was greatly distressed to learn that her husband was speculating in Wall street, and expressing the hope that he would immediately disconnect himself from anything of that sort. This letter appears to have frightened Corbin, but his fear did not get the better of his shrewdness. He sent for Jay Gould, and told him that he (Corbin) must go out of the matter; that it had created a great deal of feeling in his own family as well as on the part of the President, and that it must end immediately. But he wanted $100,000 as his share of the profits in a partnership where he had invested his brother-in-law against Gould's money. Gould says, under oath: "I told him I would give him $100,000 on account, and that, when I sold, if he liked, I would give him the average of my sales. I did not feel like buying any gold of him then."

Corbin's fright, the return of the President to Washington, the growing excitement in financial and business circles, warned the speculators that they were approaching the end of their rope. On Thursday, the 23d of September, they knew that Wall street could not bear the pressure more than one day longer. On Thursday night Gould, as usual, was saturnine and Fisk mercurial.

VI.

Black Friday came. The business of the metropolis stood still at the audacious command of a clique of sharpers. Every artery of trade, every nerve of enterprise, felt a shock as of paralysis. Merchants rose from sleepless beds to make their way to Wall street, hoping against hope that they might find some way to purchase the gold required to meet their contracts. Bankers who had faith in the honesty of the administration, and who had invested heavily, in the belief that the fictitious price could not last, grew wild with excitement when they found what preparations were making to corner the market. On the previous day gold had risen to 144. If it remained there, or went higher, thousands would be irretrievably ruined—not speculators alone, but honest business men, with whose honor and credit these jugglers of the street were playing their game.

Gould and Fisk were early on the ground. They operated through a number of brokers, directing that all gold which was offered should be purchased till the "corner" was complete. Gould himself kept out of sight. He was known to be in his office, but he was careful that his orders should be issued through some third party. He was playing with loaded dice. If he won, he intended to pocket the profits. If he lost, he could repudiate his contracts.

All through the forenoon the excitement increased in intensity. Hundreds of telegrams were sent to Washington, appealing to the President to sell gold on Government account, and thus break the conspiracy against the public welfare. These appeals were accompanied by plain hints that delay would be accepted as proof that Grant was in league with the gamblers.

At noon the order came to sell $4,000,000 in gold for the Government. The order was communicated to the Assistant Treasurer by telegraph, and was immediately made known to Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, who, being thus forewarned, set to work to save themselves from the wreck in which they had involved the street. Among the brokers operating on their account was Albert Speyer, who had formerly been a brewer and had accumulated a handsome fortune. Throughout the forenoon he bought largely, bidding as high as 60 and 65 for gold. When the news reached the Gold Room that the Government was selling, the premium immediately declined to 35. But Speyer kept on buying at 60, obeying implicitly the orders he had received from the chief conspirators. When he was loaded down with more millions than he could count he rushed wildly to Gould's office to report progress. He was received with the cool remark, "We don't want any of your —— gold." Poor Albert Speyer staggered out of the place, and before the close of the day was insane.

When night fell on Black Friday New York felt that all the conditions of her commercial prosperity had been rudely assailed. The nominal transactions in gold for that one day aggregated $500,000,000. Fifty houses failed outright, and more than three times that number were rendered insolvent by their losses. The Gold Exchange did not open its doors again for business till the 28th of September. The demoralizing effect of the conspiracy spread far and wide.

A Very Sagacious Horse.

A very old and remarkable horse, the property of Col. John H. James, of Urbana, Ohio, has recently died. Old Bonny, like most intelligent people, had decided ideas of his own. When the Colonel was in his office Old Bonny, though never hitched, stood at his hitching post in front, unless the sun or flies became troublesome, when he would go round the corner and through a narrow lane into the back lot, but could be found in one place or the other, except on a few occasions, becoming impatient at an unusually long delay, he went home alone. At noon he would go up to the steps, and, when the buggy was unloaded and all the packages taken out, he would go to his box under a tree and wait for his dinner, while at night he would go with equal regularity and alone to the stable. Bonny undoubtedly came to distinguish Sundays from other days. Whether this was from the ringing of the church bells, or from the later hour he was wanted, or from a direct influx of that wisdom that teaches the sparrow to fly, on Sunday, without the raising of a line, he would turn to the right and go to church, while on workdays he would to the left and go down town. One of his last exploits was one of the most remarkable. He had lost two shoes, and his feet had become a little sore. Pat, the stable-boy, who had believed that Bonny knew more than many men, took two shoes, tied them together with a string, shook them before his face, and hung them across his neck, and then started him off alone, and he went four blocks, turning two corners, to Edward Hill's blacksmith shop, where he had been shod for twenty years, and, after the shoes were put on, went home alone. Since his last exploit Mr. Hill would freely and conscientiously make oath that Old Bonny knew more than half his human customers.

It is estimated that the average space occupied by a soldier in the line is a front of twenty inches, and a depth of thirteen inches, and that five men can stand in a space of one square yard. To carry the calculation further, 24 200 can stand on one acre, and 15,488,000 on a square mile. The entire population of the United States, assuming it to be about 45,000,000, could be crowded into an area of three square miles; and the inhabitants of the entire world, estimated to be about 1,450,000,000, on a space ten miles long and ten miles wide, or 100 square miles.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY.

From Chicago to Leadville.

A journey to the Western "Mecca" at this time of the year is by no means a small undertaking. Having secured my ticket, I proceeded to the Wells street depot, in Chicago, and, seeing a gentlemanly gentleman of color with a luxuriant gold band round his cap bearing the inscription "Conductor Pullman Car," I asked that official for the emigrant Pullman. With a magnificent twirl round on his heel, and showing his ivories, he pointed officially to the rear end of the car, remarking, "Well, dat beats me, shuah!" So, boarding the cars, the bell rang, and soon we were steaming away on the splendid road-bed of the Chicago and Northwestern, which cannot be excelled in the world. Soon Turner Junction is reached and passed; likewise the numerous small stations with which you are familiar, to Clinton. Here many passengers left us, leaving a fair sprinkling of emigrants for the "Far West." The land stations along need not to be described to you; so pretty soon comes DeWitt. After a final good-by, we speed on our journey to the measured beat of the engine; soon "Calamus"—the name of which reminds one of the deadly nightshade, fever, ague and the physic an' paradise. Away across the swampy marshes of the Wapsie. Leaving such a country with few regrets, we soon come in sight of more healthy towns; all along the good nice villages with church spires peeping above the houses looking calm and quiet; bright faces greet us at every station; loafers run from the adjacent stores, as though a $1,000 check was coming, or, at least, "Uncle Malachi, the Hog-Cholera Doctor." "Cedar Rapids," rang out the cheery conductor, "thirty minutes for supper!" Now, having had some experience in railroad cuisine, I kept a sharp eye on the conductor, and, taking a seat by that official, I proceeded—and, must it be said?—without talking to it, to stow away as much food in the shortest space of time as possible. Here, let me note, is the best wayside meal on the entire route for passengers, and at very reasonable rates. "All aboard for the West!" and away we steamed amid hail, rain and mud, and, coming to the conclusion it was a nasty night, I pulled down the blind and found a copy of the *Times*, lighted a very mean smoke, and took in the news. Darkness now coming on, heads began to droop, and nasal duets came from all parts of the car. Away, away, the livelong night—nothing but the beat of the locomotive, the rattling of the rain against the windows, the sighing of the wind, that seemed to pour its wailing moan at us and then die away, leaving us thankful that our "prairie schooner" was impervious to "Old Probs" in his worst mood. "Boone, Boone!" And here, dear reader, let me have your sympathy while I relate one of the worst Boons ever imposed on man—three women, thirteen kids, ranging from 10 years to 2, bedding, baskets, food and all the requirements for a voyage around the world—entered the car. After the necessary amount of kicking, cuffing and fighting the "maters" stowed them in seats, and first supplied them with milk and cake; then, coolly dissecting with their "claws" two or three chickens, passed it around in chunks; then started for the inevitable water can. Dear reader, if you have ever noticed—and I think you have—the capacity of a German child for water you will agree with me that the passage of scripture where Isaiah was wishing his eyes were "rivers of waters" indicates that he had not been used to preaching to German audiences, or he would in all probability have come out worse than he did in the noted bear scrape (I mean his pard, Elijah). Having gorged to the utmost limit the receptacle provided them (you cannot call it stomach), they went through "Hew" Wagner's "dying paroxysm" to a dot; the "maters" kicked, cuffed, spanked, tugged, shrieked, and, I am afraid, swore at them, until they finally, being exhausted, huddled in a heap and went to sleep until, away out on the prairie and into the "wee sma' hours," we reached Carroll. Lamps flitted around, the wind had gone down, and snow was falling rapidly. Thinking I would have a change of music, I proceeded through the baggage car, and found the worthy man busily stacking mail-sacks, piling trunks, sorting packages, in fact, full of work. Handing him a cigar, he instantly produced a comfortable arm-chair, and of course I soon found out his genealogy for some few generations back. Finding him a genial companion, I was sorry to leave him at Dunlap, but, to my joyous surprise, on emerging from the car I found the German squad, bag and baggage, disembarking from the car. So, amid the kicking, cuffing, squealing, and a tornado of Low Dutch, coupled with a pious blessing on their towy little heads, we left them in the "just daybreak," the sun peeping out; fitful, cold blasts of wind sweeping down the great barren slopes so peculiar to that part of the country. On, on, to the bluffs the good train sped. Soon we came in view of the great Missouri bottoms; low, flat, dismal, swampy ground stretched out as far as the eye can reach, covered with a frowning sky; thousands of crows, with their dreary croak, one or two dilapidated mules, here and there a farm house, reminding us that when the Creator called the world good he forgot Calamus and the Missouri valley, we come to the very-much misnamed place called Loveland, the paradise of the night owl, bats, ghosts, hobgoblins, with a population of one long, lantern-jawed Missourian, one very poor cow, and a mule that dropped from Noah's ark. Towering high bluffs loom up on our side as we fly past those small mountains, the same scene for a few miles, and the sun bursts out showing us in the distance Council Bluffs and Omaha. Very soon we glide into the depot, having had a good run and great civility from all the boys, a thing "Us Britons loudly chants, so do our——"

A large, spacious frame building, "Emigrant Depot," posted on it—"Beware of pickpockets," posted on all sides—streams of folks—perfect multitude of old men and young boys, kids of every conceivable nationality and tongue—a struggling mass of humanity mostly bound for the great "Mecca," or Carbonate Camp—all stream into the great human corral until it is fairly packed. An official in "Uncle Sam's navy" mounts a rostrum, and in a deep voice calls attention to the fact that all bound for California, 'Frisco and the seaboard will start at 5:25 p. m. Some emigrant cars, a few degrees higher than cattle cars, with no cushions, liable to be switched off on any side-track, and occupying eleven to twelve days, all especially for their comfort; and all for Colorado or Cheyenne by express at 11:25 a. m., not through any charity on the part of the company, but to vie with the competition of other roads.

Having recovered from the shock, and a loving heart toward the company, which, of course, they will acknowledge for sending me by express, let us take a look inside the human corral. A long counter piled with food, clothing, "Colorado" preacher's pistols, beer, wine, corn juice from the noted Forty-Rod to bogus champagne, and sold at ruinous prices to emigrants. The land department forms a queer feature. Long rows of bottles filled with all kinds of cereals, ticketed with fabulous yields, ears of corn that never saw Nebraska, glowing advantages set forth to show how the company study the interests of the public and the great injustice done to that State by not purchasing. Having secured our provisions—for woe be to the poverty-stricken purse that trusts to Western liberality; it is one system of filching and blackmailing all the way to the end of the road—punctually to the minute the train comes in, and now we commence our Western journey proper, crossing the river, the wind blowing half a gale, as the great iron girders crack, bringing to mind unpleasant recollections of the Tay bridge disaster, over the deep blue sea; but, as fortune favors the just, we land safely in Omaha, and take a look at the city. Many fine residences studded it; the plain, spacious Court House, plenty of mud, no fine streets, and not much life, compose Omaha. All aboard, and once again we start for Mecca; many little houses called hotels, and farm houses, good barns, and a general look of prosperity; splendid land—gentle rolling land—seems to be in order for a few miles; plowing in some fields, and actually some picking corn—I naturally supposed them seventy-day farmers. Toward evening, however, the scene changes; small huts or hovels change the outlook; barren plains like waves of the ocean, flat, sandy marshes, not a sign of cultivation; lonely desert, boundless seas of the same wretched land; once in a while we come in sight of a small hovel by the track side, the home of some Fenian track boss, for hundreds of miles nothing but the same thing, until the sun, as if disgusted, sinks down below the horizon, only the messenger of welcome night, that comes to our relief, as lamps are lighted, supper taken, and then cards, smoking, reading and joking, until bed is again tow, and nasal duets resound to the beat of the salamander. Having slept good, we are astir—in fact, waiting—for the day to break, which comes at last. Herds of cattle, like black spots on the ocean, and bands of antelope, scamper away from the track; still the same barren ocean of sand, until soon, we feel the climate decidedly cooler; the land getting more rugged; dog town, or prairie dog, in great numbers all the morning, a few soldiery, [illegible] taken in as we draw nearer to Cheyenne. Soon we see the great snow sheds, one and a half miles through, and away to the west we get the first glimpse of the Rocky mountains. A whistle, a plunge, all is dark, as the train crashes into the great snow shed, making noise enough to put one in fear of tearing down the great girders. On emerging from the snow shed we find about one and a half feet of snow on hand and a great change in temperature; trains coming in with icicles one and a half feet long hanging from their sides. Twenty minutes for dinner; so we look to the town; a pretty site; some noble buildings; fine [illegible] lay in piles around the stores; lots of Chinese; warehouses, hotels, restaurants; in fact, a very promising town. Change for Colorado Central for Denver, narrow gauge, and one of the little mountain engines backs proudly down and puffs away with us; scudding along the edge of precipices, and darting around curves, we come to the outskirts of the mountains; they seem to be in lofty grandeur, towering up to the sky. Clouds of snow, like clouds of smoke, come whirling down their sides, and sweep across the plain; they seem so near you could throw to them, but are actually ten miles off. Night is coming again, and soon we come round to Denver, the "Queen City of the West" beyond doubt. No city I ever saw can compare with it; 10,000 feet above the sea level, laid out in squares, street cars, splendid hotels and stores, that would do credit to London or Paris; it is far ahead of any town in Iowa, and trade is on the boom. Theaters, faro, gambling halls, and dives of every description, with mountains looming up on all sides; the snow one and one-half feet, and blowing hard, makes one button close his coat and seek the store.

At 7:30 a. m., for Leadville, 150 miles through the mountains—two engines, narrow gauge—we board the cars and away once more. Soon we get into the great canyons, nothing but eternal snow, and the engines puff as though they would burst; ugly curves, snow-sheds; now look down the side; a dizzy sensation seems to crawl over you and you half promise not to do it again; two roaring fires fail to keep one warm. Whispering consultations say we will be snow-bound, and true, too, for soon we plunge into a deep drift and come to a standstill, being next the engine I crawl out and get on the engine, give the boys a cigar and get a good warm. Help is telegraphed for, and after five hours we are at liberty to go on again, and about 5 p. m. we reach Western Junction, the end of the road. Teams and large tents, wooden shanties, thousands of bales of hay, sacks of oats, piles of lead, hundreds of teamsters; dead horses, mules, and oxen lay around by the score; and stopping for the night at one of the "hotels" is the finish of the day. Up with the morning, we prepared for a trip across the mountains on the stage-coach; lovely day, the sun sparkles on the mountains; they shine like burnished silver; away we go; eight horses; we begin the ascent, and finally reach the summit at 12 m. Here we cross in sleds; it blows and freezes fearfully, with blinding snow; we descend the great heights to the valleys. Certainly 1,000 dead animals line the track; soon it gets warmer, and mounting to the box we soon come in sight of the great "Mecca" reposing in the sun; we soon come to the mines and smelting works, and into Chestnut street, where crowds of people line the street, a perfect Babylon, surging to and fro, away up to the Grand Hotel, where we stay for the present.

WALTER MAWER.

LEADVILLE, Col.

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE State House Commissioners now have $248,000 on hand.

MANY Indiana papers are agitating fish culture by the State.

THE stock for the Columbus starch works has all been subscribed.

THOMAS WALLACE, one of the Knox County Commissioners, has died of typhoid pneumonia.

MOUNT VERNON has settled with her New York creditors, and the town now stands on a firm financial basis.

EVANSVILLE has probably more steamboats leaving her wharf every day than any other city on the Ohio except Cairo.

SULLIVAN and West, charged with murdering William Miller, near Hazleton, Gibson county, have been acquitted.

SCARLET fever, measles and whooping-cough are raging to a great extent in and around Shelbyville. Several deaths have occurred.

MEASLES are afflicting the people of Dublin, Wayne county, to a considerable extent. Among those sick with the disease is a Mr. Hastings, an octogenarian.

GEN. LEW WALLACE, Governor of New Mexico, is visiting his home at Crawfordsville. This is the first time he has been home since his appointment to the Governorship, in 1877.

ERNEST MORRIS, the young South American explorer, in a short letter to his father, at Shelbyville, written in January, stated that he had been seriously ill with the fever for a month.

THE Indiana Supreme Court holds that a person injured by railroad trains while walking on the track is guilty of contributory negligence, and therefore not entitled to damages.

THE baby of Mrs. Daggett, who lives about eight miles west of Muncie, was shot in its mother's arms by some unknown person, who is supposed to have fired at a dog. The child will probably recover.

A 3-YEAR-OLD son of George Linger, of Milton, Wayne county, about two weeks ago swallowed a piece of a nail one-half or three-fourths of an inch in length, and died last week after much suffering.

A 15-YEAR-OLD daughter of Mrs. Ramsey, twelve miles west of Mitchell, was accidentally shot in the abdomen by an older sister, while fooling with a Sharp's revolver. The wound is dangerous, if not fatal.

GOV. WILLIAMS has remitted another fine for selling liquor on Sunday, and it is said there are fully $100,000 of similar fines scattered about the State, which should be collected and turned into the school fund.

THE State House Commissioners appointed Adolph Scherer Supervising Architect, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edwin May. Mr. Scherer was May's draughtsman, and is very familiar with the plans and work.

THIEVES broke open a loaded freight car of country produce, at Columbus, a few nights since, and, after carrying off a large amount of the eggs and butter, got into other tubs of butter and eggs with their feet and destroyed them.

THE dry-house belonging to the stave factory of George H. Marsh was consumed by fire at Shoals, last week, together with twelve cars of heading. The fire arose from the carelessness of the fireman, and was under such headway before found out that it could not be extinguished. Loss about $15,000; small insurance.

AT a writing school in Butlerville, Jennings county, a few evenings since, two boys, aged each about 18, the sons of Elijah Davis and Stephen Voyles, got into a quarrel, which resulted in Voyles cutting Davis across the abdomen with a knife, causing the bowels to protrude. It is thought Davis cannot recover.

A CARPENTER at Madison has a piece of timber in the fibres of which is firmly imbedded a ten-penny nail taken from the heart of an immense oak. The growth of the wood around the nail is fully eighteen inches, showing that it must have been driven into the tree many years "before the flood" in Crooked creek.

JESSIE BEASLEY, residing near Bryantsville, Lawrence county, was called out of the house of his father-in-law, William Fulton, and mortally shot through the loins. His brother John is suspected of the crime. The cause is said to be a family feud and a lawsuit between the brothers over the settlement of their father's estate.

AS THE steamer Gen. Lytle was leaving the Carrollton wharf-boat, one of the crew, who had been talking to a friend on shore, attempted to get aboard of his boat, and, missing his footing, dropped into the river. He drowned before assistance could reach him. He lived in Cincinnati, and leaves a small family. The Carrollton wharf seems singularly fatal to those who miss their footing. A large number of persons have drowned there.

ON the 29th day of July, 1879, the starch and glucose manufactory of J. H. & J. A. Cunningham, located at Vincennes, was destroyed by fire. The Cunninghams have brought suit in the Circuit Court against the E. and T. H. Railroad Company, charging said company with setting fire to their establishment with sparks from a passing locomotive on their road. Damage claimed, $200,000. This is the largest suit ever brought in Knox county.

Physicians' Fees Regulated by Law.

The fees which physicians may charge in Prussia for their services are regulated by law, and, according to the most recent ordinance, the charge for the first visit to a sick person is fixed at 2 marks (25 cents standing for a mark), and 1 mark for each subsequent visit; where, however, several persons belonging to the same family and dwelling in the same house have to be treated at the same time, then, for the second and each succeeding person, only the half of those fees, respectively, is to be charged—the same rule is to apply to boarding schools and similar institutions; also to prisons. When there is a consultation of several physicians about the treatment of a sick person, including their personal visits, each physician is to receive for the first consultation 5 marks, and 3 marks for each subsequent similar consultation. On the occasion of the first visit to the physician's residence for his medical advice, 1½ marks. For the administration of chloroform, etc., when necessary for the treatment of the patient, 3 marks.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day. how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "country men" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 900 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct. 45-6m

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea. 20, 40, 50 best 65c Imperial Tea, 40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 40, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 25, 40, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c; good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Last Words of Great People.

[London Globe.]

Queen Elizabeth at the end of a most prosperous reign, begun amid danger and many difficulties that were overcome by bold measures and prudent councils, died exclaiming: "All my possessions for a moment of time." George IV. met his death with almost a jest upon his lips. Turning to Sir Waltren Waller, on whose arm he leaned, he said, "Watty, what is this? It is death, my boy, and they have deceived us." The Danish sovereign, Frederick V., greatly beloved by his subjects, cried, "There is not a drop of blood on my hands," as he passed away. Henry VIII, who had altered the whole course of monastic life in England, exclaims, "Monks! monks! monks!" Edward VI., the wan boy king, with his fast fading eyes commended his soul to God, "Lord take my spirit;" and Cromwell, as he listened to the discourse of those about him, said, "Then I am safe," and was silent forever.

The last words of Charles I. on the scaffold to Archbishop Juxon was "Remember," referring to his desire that his son Charles should forgive his father's murderers. Ann Boleyne, in the same terrible situation, clasped her fair neck, saying, "It is small, very small;" and Sir Thomas More, as he yielded himself to the executioner, said, with sorry wit, "For my coming down let me shift for myself." Joan of Arc at the stake ended her eventful, stormy life with our Savior's name upon her lips, as brave as General Wolf, who, dying in the midst of victory on the battlefield, and hearing of the enemy's retreat, cried, "What, do they run already? Then I die happy;" or Sir Philip Sidney, after he had relinquished the draught of water to a humbler comrade, though parched with thirst, turned him round to die, saying, "Let me behold the end of this world with all its vanities."

Mirabeau desired to die while delicious strains of music floated on the air, but his last utterance was a demand for laudanum to drown pain and consciousness. Mozart's last words were: "Let me here once more those notes so long my solace and delight;" but Haydn, forgetful of his art, cried, "God preserve my emperor." Alfierie's sympathetic nature displayed itself in the words, "Clasp my hand dear friend I die," Goethe cries, "Light, more light;" Tassa, "In tuos manus, Domine." Byron, "Come, come, no weakness let's be a man to the last; I must sleep now." And those who saw his embalmed body in 1824, when brought to England from Missolonghi, in the Florida, and removed to Sir Edward Knatchbull's house on Great George street, where the coffin, was opened, discribe the face as of marble whiteness, the expression that of stern quietude, lying wrapped in his blue cloth cloak, the throat and head uncovered; crisp, curling locks, slightfully streaked with gray, clustering beauty. Boileau congratulated himself, as he closed his eyes upon this world, on the purity of his words, saying, "It is a great consolation to a poet, about to die, that he has never written anything injurious to virtue." And Sir Walter Scott, little thinking his end so near, said: "I feel as if I were myself again."

Dr. Johnson, the rough, kind heart, who loved a good hater, died as he said to Miss Morris, "God bless you, my dear." Washington, dying at Mount Vernon, cried, "It is well." Franklin's last words were: "A dying man can do nothing easily." Madame de Stael, whose sorest trial was her enforced absence from her native land, died saying, "I have loved my God, my father, and my liberty."

Hannah Moore's last words were, "Patty—joy;" Grotius, "Be serious;" Haller, "The artery ceases to beat;" Adams, "Independence forever;" Jefferson, "I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country;" Locke, to Lady Masham, who reading the Psalms, "Cease now;" and poor Lamb, after the most self-sacrifising existence, wrote his last words to a friend, "My bedfellows are cramp and cough; we three sleep in one bed."

Bishop Broughton's last words were, "Let the earth be filled with His glory;" Archbishop Sharpe, "I shall be happy;" Bishop Ken, "God's will be done:" Farrar, Cranmer, Hooper and George Herbert; "Lord receive my spirit," and these are but few of many such utterances. The prince consort confirmed the impression that prevales that the dying have sometimes a foretaste of coming happiness. "I have such sweet thoughts," were the last words of a most noble life.

◆

WHY NOT GET WELL?

More Testimony for Hall's Great Catarrh Cure.

The following explains itself:

Toledo, O., Jan. 28, 1880.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Sirs: Through the advice of friends I was induced to try Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have been a sufferer from that disease for twenty years past. My case was pronounced incurable and I was obliged to give up my profession. I have used twelve bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure and am entirely cured. Physicians called it consumption. I was reduced in weight to 125 pounds; am now as sound as ever and back to my old weight, 160 pounds. Hoping this will reach the eye of my professional friends and the public in general, I am respectfully yours.

M. Kanane, Clog Dancer,
Late with the principal Minstrel companies of the country.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists. 11-4w

"Eighty miles in Indiana caverns," is the title of an illustrated paper, in the April Scribner, on Sibert's and Wyandotte caves, in Crawford county. The writer, Mr. H. C. Hovey, has thoroughly explored these interesting ways.

The Detroit Free Press says: "The method of teaching reading by employing newspapers and magazines to some extent in place of books, have been adopted with good success in several places, more particularly in the east. A teacher in one of the Detroit schools interested her scholars in a high degree by reading to them the history of Peter the Great, as given in the February and March numbers of Scribner's Magazine." The superintendent of public schools in Portland, Me., has recently subscribed for a number of copies of St. Nicholas for use as a reader in the schools of Portland.

Among the departments in which America takes high rank is the printing of wood-cuts—a subject which Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, the printer of Scribner's Monthly, is to treat in the forthcoming (April) number of that magazine. This paper deals with early methods of wood-cut printing on the hand-press, and is to be followed by another on machine-printing, the success of which dates only from 1850. Mr. De Vinne is the author of a "history of printing," and, as his work on Scribner abuntly shows, is a practical printer. In the second paper, special attention will be given to the little-understood process of "overlaying," and the relations of printer to draughtsman and engraver will be suggestively discussed. These papers will be of especial interest to printers and editors.

"Kite-Cutting," as it is called, is managed in China by gluing powdered glass upon the strings and sawing these across each other until one of them is cut through. But this is clumsy compared with the Mexican and Cuban methods. In these, either a fine splinter from a glass bottle, or a piece of watch-spring, ground to a razor-edge, is deftly attached to the tail of the kite, which then must be flown in such a way as to draw the cutters across the adversary's string. Kite-battles, with appliances of this kind, call out much skill, and are exciting without being dangerous. They may yet become a feature of boy-life in this country, for it is announced that an illustrated discriptive article upon kite-cutting is to be given in the forthcoming April number of St. Nicholas.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

TUITION FREE.

Ft. Wayne College.

A First-Rate Normal School.

Classes Small,
Work Thorough,
Expenses Low.

$27.50 will pay for tuition, board and furnished room for spring term commencing April, 1880.

Tuition free on conditions. Send for circular.

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,
11-5t Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received at the auditors office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until the 12th day of April, 1880, at 12 o'clock, m., for the construction of an addition to the infirmary building at the poor farm in said county.

Plans and specifications for said building can be seen at the auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, payable to the state of Indiana, signed by two or more resident freehold sureties, as required by law.

Payment for said building to be made in county orders at par.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
March 16, 1880. 11-4w

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 30, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 10	2 50	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 10	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 10	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 30 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 50	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 20 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 10 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 06 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 19 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.
GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	11 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 05am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 [illegible]	2 16pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 m
Auburn	9 28am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 37am	3 08pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	10 40am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	3 25pm	10 55pm	8 40pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	8 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	6 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	8 30pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35 a	m
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	m
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40 m
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	7 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 23pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	2 05am	4 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	8 35am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For information as to routes and connections apply to
F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 00am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 05am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 06	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv.	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	Accom
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 10	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 10
St. Joe	11 34	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv.	12 15	1 25	6 20am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 50
Cromwell	1 18	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 38	3 20	9 56
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	7 05	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:04 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:37 a. m.	Accom'n	3:57 a. m.
Local F't	6:35 p. m.	Local F't	6:30 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From
St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go
West, Southwest, North or North'w'st
Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,
J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

73,620 More SINGER Sewing MACHINES

Sold in 1878 than in any previous year.

IN 1870 WE SOLD 127,833
SEWING MACHINES.
IN 1874 WE SOLD 356,432
SEWING MACHINES.

We now sell three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold in the world.

Our sales have increased enormously every year through the whole period of "hard times."

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

"Waste no money on Cheap Counterfeits."

Persons desirous of purchasing a first-class Sewing Machine, will please call on

C. Rohrbaugh.

He is the only person authorized to sell the GENUINE SINGER MACHINE in DeKalb county. Beware of imitation Singer machines.

Office: SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
2-tf.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per Box.
Gives Immediate Relief.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. 7 cents each. All Drug Stores.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Elhers, druggists, Auburn, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 1, 1880. Number 14.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cotran & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Guksenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler. DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
8-tf Auburn, Ind.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,

: DENTIST. :

88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

Proposals for Wood.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the county auditor's office in DeKalb county, Indiana, until April 13, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing 100 cords of sound body hard-timber wood, 30 inches in length and split to suitable size to be used in the furnace of the county jail. To be ranked up on the public square near to and for the use of said jail.

Said wood to be delivered by October 1, 1880, and paid for when so delivered in county orders.

March 16, 1880. ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 12 4w

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

FRIDAY, APRIL SECOND, 1880,

at the late residence of Samuel Learned, deceased, in Troy township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all of his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of 3 horses; 20 head of cattle, 60 head of sheep, 10 hogs, and a large lot of farming utensils.

A credit of nine (9) months will be given on all sums of $5,00 or over, with interest at six (6) per cent from date, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sums under $5,00, cash.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Administrator.
March 11, 1880. 11 4w

"WAITING FOR MOTHER."

BY MARY D. BRINE.

The old man sits in his easy chair
Slumbering the moments away,
Dreaming a dream that is all his own,
On this gladsome, peaceful day.
His children have gathered from far and near,
His children's children besides—
And merry voices are echoing through
The "Homestead's halls" so wide.

But far away, in the years long flown,
Grandfather lives again;
And his heart forgets that it ever knew
A shadow of grief and pain;
For he sees his wife as he saw her then—
A matron comely and fair,
With her children gathered around his board
And never a vacant chair.

Oh! happy this dream of the "Auld Land Syne,"
Of the years long slipped away!
And the old man's lips have gathered a smile
And his heart grows young and gay.
But a kiss falls gently upon his brow,
From his daughter's lips so true;
'Dinner is ready; and, father, dear,
We are only waiting for you!"

The old man wakes at his daughter's call,
And he looks at the table near—
"There's one of us missing, my child," he says,
"We will wait till mother is here."
There are tears in the eyes of his children, then,
As they gaze on an empty chair;
For many a lonely year has passed
Since "mother" sat with them there.

But the old man pleads still wistfully;
"We must wait for mother, you know!"
And they let him rest in his old arm-chair
Till the sun at last sinks low.
Then, leaving a smile for the children here,
He turns from the earth away,
And has gone to "mother," beyond the skies,
With the close of the quiet day.

—Waverly Magazine.

Death at the Bridal Altar.

[Nashville American.]

In the midst of the great events of the war such incidents as the following were comparatively unnoticed, and left to be long afterward related in print. Miss Annie Pickens, daughter of the governor of South Carolina, was to be married April 22, 1863, in Charleston, to Lieut. Andrew DeRochelle. The wedding party was assembled in the Pickens residence, and the clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, when a shell from a Union gun in the harbor broke into the room and bursted. Nine persons were hurt, but only Miss Pickens' wound proved fatal. She bore the pain with wonderful fortitude, and was unmoved when informed that she had only an hour or two to live. DeRochelle said that he would like to have her die his wife, and the poor girl smiled sadly in assent. The guests remember the scene as far more pitiful than they can describe. The bride lay on a sofa, her white dress dabbled in blood and her hair disheveled, while her pallid face was so wrung with agony that her efforts to smile became futile. The ceremony was hurriedly performed, though the bride's "Yes" was in a faint, labored whisper, and her lips hardly moved in response to her husband's kiss. She died immediately afterward.

Sensible Talk.

It is a misfortune to be poor, but not a crime— unless one keeps up appearances at the expense of others, contracting debts he cannot pay, borrowing money he cannot return, etc. This trying to seem what we are not has become the bane of society, and, like what is called mimicry amongst insects, produces a nondescript race very difficult to define or assign to its proper place in the order to which it evidently belongs. Of course, we are not advocating the exposure of a man's business affairs to everybody with whom he comes into business or friendly relations, but we do hold that he has no right to pretend to be better off in worldly goods than he is in fact; for to do so is a deception which is but another name for dishonesty. By strict economy, and the adoption of a manner of living suitable to our means, the pressure of poverty may be removed in time. To be sure it is hard to deny one's self the luxuries of life, and resolutely turn from all expensive pleasures. But it must be done if wealth is to be gained. There is a pleasure in self-denial that a majority of our people never experienced, and it comes in most gloriously, and is extremely satisfactory to the one practicing it, when he can say, "I owe no man anything," and at the same time has $100 in his pocket but wanting some articles costing $200, he refuses to purchase until through self-denial, the other $100 is obtained. It requires some courage to adopt such a system of living and dealing, but it has this as a recommendation—it is perfectly safe and honorable, and deceives no one.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

A Knowing Bird.

On the edge of a slate quarry a thrush had made her nest. It was so close to danger that when the rock was blasted a piece of the falling slate came almost into the nest. At the ringing of the bell the bird saw the men run. She left her nest, too, and after the explosion she returned. This the thrush continued to do whenever a blast was fired. The men rang the bell to hoax the bird, but she only peeped over the nest, and, as the men did not run, settled down again.

An Extravagant Wife.

[Galveston (Tex.) News.]

He smacked his lips, sat down the glass, ran his hand into his pants pocket for his pocket-book, when a frozen look of consolidated horror crawled over his face. "Great Cæsar! my money is gone," he exclaimed; "left it at home in my other pants—two whole dollars. If my wife lays hands on it she will squander it for clothes for the children, or some other frivolity," and with beads or prespiration on his brow as big as hickory nuts, he broke for home like a quarter-horse.

How to Milk.

[American Agriculturist.]

A cow that is milked three times a day will give more milk and yield more cream than one that is milked at intervals of 12 hours. When the udder is filled a process of absorption goes on and part of the milk secreted is thus lost. It will pay to take the milk from copious milkers at intervals of eight hours as near as possible. A cow that is milked at 5 o'clock in the morning, 1 in the afternoon and 9 at night will yield from 10 to 20 per cent. more milk and more cream than if milked twice a day.

A Calamity Indeed.

[Poughkeepsie Press.]

At the Eastman skating park a belle, who is renownd for her charming figure, her elegance of dress and her skill upon skates, was performing the most graceful feats at her command, when she suddenly stumbled and fell. Before assistance arrived, however, she regained her feet, but unfortunately the point of her skate had torn her stocking, though of the fact she was unaware. As she sped along again, however her course was marked by a steady stream of sawdust from the shapely limb to which the wounded stocking belonged. She hastily took off her skates, and has not been on the ice since.

The Bravest Man.

[Sacramento Bee.]

Last Sunday morning ten or thirteen men were in a Roseville saloon talking about brave men. The question arose as to who was the bravest man in town, when J. Berry, a painter, stepped forward and took that honor to himself. J. Blain, to test his bravery, asked him to step out in the street about forty feet and let him shoot at his hat, it being on his head at the same time. No quicker said than done. Berry stepped out forty feet, and Blain, with an old Colt's revolver, fired, making a hole through his hat about one inch from his head. The crowd had no more to say about bravery. They changed the subject.

Another Back-Cap for Tilden.

Mr. E. A. J. McHenry, of Mississippi, was at the capitol to-day. He is just from that state, and he says the democrats there are bitterly opposed to Tilden; that many of the most prominent and active members of the party openly declare they will not vote for Tilden if he is nominated. "The Mississippi legislature was polled on the presidential question," says Mr. McHenry, "the other day out of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred democratic members, five voted for Tilden. Seymour led, with Bayard second and Handcock third." Mr. McHenry says that Seymour is the choice of the Mississippi democrats, but they will not accept Tilden.

Close of School.

March 20th was the last day of school at No. 4 Concord township, and below will be found the reports.

Number of pupils enrolled, 25; number not tardy during the term, 15; per cent. of attendance, 97. Names of pupils who were not tardy during the closing month of school are as follows:

Dems Draggoo, Dell Draggoo,
Willie Draggoo, Frank Hay,
Stella Hay, Josie Smith,
Ida Koch, Della Koch,
Charley Koch, Chas. Ober,
Dow Ober, Ernest Jenkins,
Aletha Jenkins, Eva Hay,
Clyde Hay, Orris Griner,
Eva Evans.

There were over 100 persons present at the closing exercises who apparently enjoyed themselves. The grandest affair was the picnic, which could not be discribed without exhausting all adjections of description in the superlative degree; so I forbear. W. B. B.

The Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

To Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York, the press and the public are indebted for most of the statistics of American newspapers. When this firm commenced business in 1865, there was not accessible to the public, anything which approximated a complete newspaper list. It was the custom of the advertising agencies to keep their secrets, believing that they thereby made it necessary for advertisers to consult them. In 1869, Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. issued the first American newspaper directory. In the preface of that work occurred this paragraph:

"We have always believed, and labored in the belief, that, as advertising agents, it was and should be in our power to be of material service to both advertiser and publisher, and we know no better way to convince them of the value of our services than by issuing this book, thus enabling them to communicate without our aid; this we do in the belief that we shall thereby the sooner persuade them of the utility of employing and encouraging our agency."

The result showed the position to be well taken. Within twelve months their firm was in receipt of a patronage larger than had ever before been accorded to an advertising agency.

It is a fact [illegible] upon, that there is no other business interest of the country, the statistics of which are so thoroughly set forth and made public, as that of the newspapers; and for this the American Newspaper Directory has the entire credit.

In 1876, at the World's Fair at Philadelphia, Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. erected a building in which were received, filed and exhibited, late copies of every American periodical publication; numbering at that time 8,129. Of this enterprise the London Times correspondent, in the opening paragraph of his letter of July 10 of that year, writes as follows:

"I have frequently had occasion to notice the big way in which the Americans do things, and I do not know that it would be easy to find an apter illustration of it than that furnished by the newspaper building in the exhibition grounds."

Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co. point with satisfaction to the two years in which they incurred the greatest expense for extending to the public broad sources of information concerning the business in which they are engaged (1869, 1876,) as the two in which, notwithstanding the extraordinary outlay, did actually produce for them a net income in excess of any other years of their business career.

One of the strongest holds which this advertising bureau has upon the newspapers, is obtained by their system of making prompt payments for work done. Newspaper men who have commended this feature, when visiting the office in New York, have been invited to the cashier's desk and shown a conspicuous printed notice posted there, which reads:

"ALL BILLS RECEIVED BEFORE 12 O'CLOCK MUST BE EXAMINED AND PAID TO-DAY."

The advertising agent avers to his patron, the advertiser, that he will procure for him the lowest possible rates. His profit comes from a commission from the publisher. To take the advertisement at a reduction from usual rates, and pay the agent for securing it, is not always pleasant for the newspaper men, but the reflection "we shall surely get the money the day we send the bill," has often decided him to accept an offer far below the price he ought to have received. From those newspapers which have one price for everybody, and require everybody to pay that price, it is unnecessary to say that Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. obtain no advantages beyond the established commission, nor do they desire any. What they want, and must have for their patrons, is the lowest price, and when they have that they are satisfied. They are quite well aware that the best papers are, as a general rule, the cheapest.

Nashville Banner: A Banner reporter strolled into city Treasuer Anson Nelson's office to-day, and found that official busily engaged in framing an old check issued by Gen. Andrew Jackson, said to be the last ever signed by him. "It is well known," said Mr. Nelson, "by all who knew Gen. Jackson that he never signed any of his letters or documents 'A. Jackson;' he always signed his name in full. His private secretary once said to him: General, why do you not sign your name simply A. Jackson? Everybody knows you, and besides, it would be a great saving of time,—'No, sir,' said Gen. Jackson; 'a man who has a name ought to spell it out; a man who is too lazy to write his name ought not to have one.'"

SUICIDE OF A BRIDE.

A Young Lady Eighteen Years of Age, and Married Only Five Months, Shoots Herself.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 28.—A very remarkable tragedy took place this afternoon on Second avenue, between Ross and Grant streets. In the boarding house of Mrs. Spellman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sneathen have been living for some time. Mr. Sneathen is a son of Captain J. B. Sneathen, of the firm of Sneathen & Wilson, and his wife was Miss Mary Agnes Irvin, of East End. To day at noon one of the ladies who lives in the house was coming out of the dining room when the front door of the house opened and Mr. Sneathen came in. Just then a shot was heard in Sneathen's room, which is on the [illegible] hand of the hall. Sneathen asked what the noise was, and the lady said she thought it was the firecracking. Sneathen then went into his room and the ladies went into the sitting room which adjoins it. In a second or two Sneathen called out, "My God, come here. Look at this." On entering the bedroom Mrs. Sneathen was found lying on her bed as though asleep, and the lady said so.

"No, no," cried Sneathen. "She has shot herself. She is dead."

A bullet hole was found in her left temple, from which the blood and [illegible]ing. Dr. Arthurs was sent for, and on examining the wound said she could not live three hours. The cause of the sad occurrence is not known. The people at the boarding house say the couple lived happily together, but it is rumored otherwise outside. It is reported that Mrs. Sneathen quarreled with her mother, also with her husband, but this, too, is said to be untrue. The police seem to think that there is too much mystery about the affair to be passed off with casual examination, and Mr. Sneathen was placed under the surveillance of Detective Coyle. Mrs. Sneathen was 18 years old. She was a noted beauty before her marriage, which took place only about five months ago. Her husband is about 20. He attempted to shoot himself after he found his wife was fatally injured.

The National Militia Bill.

The new bill to organize a "national militia provides for the enrollment, under state and territorial laws, of all able bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to be divided into active and inactive militia, the term of the enlistment of the former to be three years, the number not to exceed 750 in each congressional district, and the regulations to be those of the regular army. An annual appropriation of $1,000,000 is to be expended by the chief of ordinance of the army, under the secretary of war, according to the congressional districts, and all arms, ammunition, etc., issued are to remain the property of the United States. All militia organizations are to go into camp five days each year, and each man is to receive $1 a day for his services from the United States. Officers of the regular army are to make the inspections; rifle rangers are to be established; prizes given for competition in rifle practice, etc. The bill provides too much federal control, and for that reason we do not believe it will go through.

Mother.

Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feelings of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while you have that most precious of all good gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes; the deep anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends—fond, dear, kind friends; but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother can bestow. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, uncaring world, for the sweet, deep security I felt when of an evening, nestling in her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old church-yard; yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eyes watch over me, as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother.—Lord Macaulay.

THE NICEST LAND.—"Ma, has sister Flov ever traveled any?" "No, child." "Then when I was a lyin' under the sofy Sunday night, and sister and Mr. John came in from church, and was a-sittin' in the big rockin'-cheer, how came her to say that the nicest land she was ever in was Lapland?"

A Constant Companion.

In my father's poultry-yard was a game-cock, the most beautiful bird of the kind I ever saw. He had several wives, and it was a curious thing to see the different airs and graces of the ladies in his train. He was an inveterate fighter, if he could escape from the yard, which was surrounded by a high wall. By some means, an accident had happened to his foot, and he became lame. My brother, who was a medical student, advised us to poultice it. Mamma undertaking this, Ralph came every morning to have his foot dressed, and though evidently suffering very much, allowed her to attend it. But no improvement came, and the poor bird began to droop.

One day we heard a loud noise; a famous game-cock had come into the yard when the gate was left open, attacked Ralph, and had beaten him severely. He was sorely injured, though he defended himself well. Mamma picked him up and carried him away, but next morning he was out in the yard warming himself in the sun. I was very glad I was there to see what I then saw, or I could not have believed it. Ralph had been beat! He was no longer to be honored by his faithless wives. They came first, one by one, and then all together, looking with all the contempt they could display. One and another pecked at him, and at last the prettiest, and his favorite went straight up to him and gave him a severe dab near his eye.

But there was one faithful friend among them, an awkward, bustling brown hen, with no pretensions to beauty, who flew to his rescue, stood resolutely before the prostrate bird—for he had sunk to the ground as if heartbroken—and sheltered him with her wings. It was useless to leave him in the poultry-yard, so he and his faithful brown hen were placed in the garden, the tool-house being left open for them through the night. Some weeks passed, and Ralph grew weaker, till one morning we found him dead. A grave was dug, and his faithful wife saw him placed in it. She was taken back to the yard; but she never rallied; and a few days afterward we saw her lying cold and lifely on the spot where the friend of her generous heart lay buried.

Important Notice.

The great success attending the introduction of Seidlitine Seidlitz Powders, has necessitated the building of a new factory with more extensive machinery, which is expected to be in full operation by April 1st, 1880. On and after that date, the retail price of Seidlitine Powders will be 5 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen. They are as pleasant to drink as a glass of lemonade. Try one.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-38-1y

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted.

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A PASSENGER-TRAIN on the Lebanon Valley railroad, making no stops at small stations, ran into several people who had just alighted from another train at Annville, Pa., the other night, killing one man instantly, and severely injuring four others.

GOV. HOYT, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrants of three more of the murderers of old man Raber. Two others await the action of the Board of Pardons on their application for a commutation of sentence.

THE floor of the public hall in Lincoln, Pa., gave way during an entertainment, over 100 persons falling into the basement. An indescribable panic ensued upon the remainder, and many of them jumped from windows, and fled to their homes. Thirty people were injured, six or seven severely....The Boston *Journal* office has been almost entirely destroyed by fire....J. H. Haverly's valise, containing valuables worth $5,000, was stolen in Boston....A building in Troy, N. Y., occupied by George B. Cluett, Bro. & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers; J. Bestheimer & Co., collar manufacturers; and Hermann Aukom & Co., felt-skirt manufacturers, was destroyed by fire last week. Total loss estimated at $290,000.

AN Erie (Pa.) stonecutter named Conroy has become violently insane from attempting to solve the diabolical 15 puzzle. He is so violent that he is kept manacled, but, notwithstanding, has torn off all his clothing and refuses food. On the wall of his cell he has scratched a diagram of the puzzle, to which he devotes attention in his calmer moments.

ARCHBISHOP WOOD, of Philadelphia, has issued another circular condemning secret societies as dangerous to civil society and injurious to the interests of religion.

HEAVY snow-storms prevailed throughout the East on the 24th of March....The total amount of deposits held by the savings banks in the city of New York at the commencement of the present year was $170,372,000...."Gentleman Jo," the persecutor of Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, has been arrested at Baltimore. His name is Eugene Fairfax Williamson; his age 40, and his place of residence Pittsburgh. He does not know what prompted him to send the letters, postal-cards, etc., as his victim never injured him in any manner.

THE WEST.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting in the interest of the Illinois and Michigan ship-canal project was held at Ottawa, Ill., March 18. Speeches were made by Gov. Cullom, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and others, all of whom dwelt on the practicability of the scheme, and demonstrated the advantages to be derived from uniting the great lakes and the Mississippi river. The sentiment of the convention was almost unanimous that the General Government should undertake the great work, and a committee was appointed to urge upon the Illinois delegation in Congress the propriety of pushing the matter in that body.

A CONSPIRACY has been formed in Deadwood to drive all journalists out of town, and one of them has been brutally assaulted by roughs, who were paid $50 each for their work. Newspaper men now stagger under the load of guns they carry, and a vigilance committee is talked of....A San Francisco labor agitator named Gannon has received the same sentence accorded to Kearney—six months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

THE law forbidding the employment of the Chinese by corporations in California has been pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco. An appeal will be taken by the workingmen to the Supreme Court, where Ben Butler will be their champion....W. J. Porter killed Thomas Carmody at Alma, Col., and in less than an hour was hanging from the ridge-pole of the jail. Porter's last words were, "Pull up the rope, boys."

A SALOON in Dublin, Ohio, was blown up the other day by temperance people. Powder was used, and the wreck of the building was complete.

THE SOUTH.

A VIOLENT gale on the Gulf of Mexico did great damage to shipping and caused considerable loss of life....A Louisiana bank President named Edward C. Palmer has been convicted of embezzling the funds of his bank, and sentenced to three years' hard labor.

H. F. LEWIS, an old and respected citizen of Marshall, Texas, poisoned his 12-year-old son and then committed suicide.

GENS. GRANT and Sheridan arrived at Galveston from Mexico on the 23d of March, and were given a cordial reception by the Texans. The steamer bearing them encountered a violent storm, and had a rough time of it. She was delayed twenty-four hours, and some apprehensions were felt regarding the safety of the party. Being a stanch vessel, however, she rode safely out of the hurricane, and all went well on board.

POLITICAL.

IN the Republican State Convention of Rhode Island, held at Providence last week, Gov. Van Zandt declining to be a candidate, Alfred H. Littlefield was nominated for Governor, and Henry H. Fay for Lieutenant Governor. The other State officers nominated are the present incumbents. Eight delegates were selected to represent Rhode Island in the National Republican Convention, every one of whom is claimed to be a Blaine man.... The Democrats of Pennsylvania have called their State Convention for April 28; on May 5 the New Hampshire Democrats will hold their State Convention; and, on the 10th of June, the Illinois Democrats will hold a convention at Springfield for the nomination of candidates for State officers and the selection of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

A CITIZEN of Appling county, Georgia, indicted for hog-stealing, shot and killed one of the Grand Jurors who returned the bill.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "A prominent Democratic Senator from the East says that Tilden will not be in the way of Democratic plans much longer. He is a man who has been well informed as to Tilden's plans, and the impression he intended to convey was that the latter would retire before the opposition that is manifested to his nomination."

IT is stated in a dispatch from Washington that the anti-Tilden men will use every means within their power to prevent the repeal of the two-thirds rule which Tilden has planned to set aside. The supporters of Hancock, and Southern men generally, are beginning to discuss this question, and strenuously oppose the Tilden plan.... Ex-Govs. Seymour and Robinson have expressed themselves quite freely on the political situation. Both are opposed to Committees of Conciliation in New York State, believing that such attempts at harmonizing party differences invariably make matters worse, and both insist that the Democracy shall be reunited through its regular organizations....The Democratic primaries in Pittsburgh resulted in a Tilden victory.

THE Democrats of Rhode Island have nominated Horace M. Kimball for Governor, and sent a Tilden delegation to Cincinnati.... The State Convention of the National Greenback party of Tennessee has been called to meet in Nashville May 22, to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, June 9....Tammany is actively organizing against Tilden. They have engaged 120 rooms at the Burnett House, in Cincinnati.

THE New York Greenbackers held their State Convention at Albany, last week, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention.

WASHINGTON.

IT is stated in a Washington dispatch that "the indications are that the Committee of Ways and Means will report favorably to the House Fernando Wood's bill to put wood pulp on the free list in answer to the demand for a reduction of the tariff on paper. Fort's bill will not, in all probability, be heard from. If this can be considered separately it will, no doubt, pass the House. The only danger is the attempt of those seeking relief in special cases, who, it is feared, may attempt to tack other measures to it. If the sugar-men endeavor to add sugar and the iron-and-salt men their specialties, it will kill the whole thing."

THE Comptroller of the Currency has received statements from the national banks showing their condition Feb. 21, 1880. The banks at that time held $86,447,970 in specie, of which amount $83,111,115 was in gold and gold certificates, $5,041,515 in silver coin, and $293,340 in silver certificates. The amount of specie held by the banks has more than doubled since Jan. 1, 1879....Ouray and his fellow-Utes, who were sent to Washington to testify in regard to the White river massacre, stolidly refuse to tell anything that will criminate the Meeker murderers.

THE Greenbackers of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Harrisburg last week. The delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, were instructed for Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania....The anti-Grant Republican Committee at St. Louis has called a national mass meeting of Republicans opposed to the third-term candidate for the Presidency, to meet in that city in May.... The Minnesota Democrats will hold their State Convention on the 20th of May.

THE bill for the repeal of the duty on wood pulp is said to be favored by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee....The Interior Department has been informed that large numbers of Sitting Bull's band have applied at Fort Peck for rations, offering to surrender their arms and ponies. These surrenders, Secretary Schurz says, will have to be made to the military posts.... Gen. Sherman has discovered that, while the Interior Department is feeding, at heavy expense, the women and children of Victoria's band of Apaches, the War Department is fighting, at awful cost in life and money, the warriors, and wants to know if such magnanimity does not border on folly.

GENERAL.

AT a meeting of the Western Iron Association, held in Pittsburgh last week, it was decided to maintain the present high rates of iron until the next meeting of the association.

TWO MURDERERS were executed on Friday, March 19—William Pierson, at Geneseo, N. Y., and S. T. Myers, an 18-year-old boy, at Dallas, Texas.

JOHN QUINN, celebrated as a fighter during the war of the Rebellion, and later as a Fenian raider and prisoner, has committed suicide in a Buffalo (N. Y.) police station, by hanging.

BURNED: Twelve houses in the business portion of Chatham, Va., loss $22,000; a street-car depot on Thompson street, Philadelphia, loss $20,000; two hotels and a dwelling, at Rush City, Minn., loss about $25,000; 1,000,000 feet of lumber at North Pacific Junction, Minn., loss not stated; nearly the entire village of Poplar Plains, Ky.; several houses in Parkersburg, W. Va.

THE Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have won a legal victory over the American Union and Baltimore and Ohio Companies at Wheeling, W. Va., and regained possession of their wires there, recently seized.

FOREIGN.

GARIBALDI has published a letter eulogizing Hartmann in particular, and all political Nihilists generally....Hartmann, the Nihilist, whom France wouldn't turn over to Russia, is coming to America....The German Ministers require 621,933,500 marks to carry on the Government during the present fiscal year. Of this sum 81,870,950 marks are to be contributed by the confederated states of the empire.

IT is expected that direct diplomatic relations will soon be resumed between Germany and the Vatican....The American horse Parole came in first in the race for the Liverpool cup, but was not so placed by the judges, on the ground that he crossed the track and thereby impeded another horse. Parole was a half length ahead at the finish.

THE Governor General of Massowah has telegraphed the Khedive that two bodies of insurgents have been defeated and made prisoners by the troops of King John of Abyssinia. ....A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Arrests continue to be made. Among those recently taken into custody are employes of the Ministry of Ways and Communication, and some thirty students."....A dispatch from Odessa says: "Sixty arrests have been made here in the last few weeks, mostly of teachers, some filling important public posts."....The London *Times* thinks that the United States should either dig the Panama canal or let Lesseps do it....Mr. Parnell arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, March 22. He was enthusiastically received on landing....Seven persons have been killed by a railroad accident in Saxony.

THE annual university boat-race in the river Thames was won by the Oxford crew without much difficulty....The Grand Shereef of Mecca was stabbed on March 14 by a fanatical Persian, and died on the 21st....The Emperor of Germany has just celebrated his 83d birthday....Fighting has been renewed between the British and natives in Afghanistan.

BY command of Queen Victoria a stone cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial lost his life....Theodore Martin has been knighted by Queen Victoria for his biography of Prince Albert. ....A St. Petersburg dispatch says the most stringent measures are being adopted against the Nihilists. A large number of suspected persons have been arrested, and the police make frequent domiciliary visits....A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says that another great diamond robbery has just been discovered to have been committed at the postoffice at that place. Diamonds to the value of nearly $500,000 were abstracted from the Postmaster's safe, beside many bankers' drafts.

A PARIS dispatch states that the great billiard match between Slosson, of Chicago, and Vigneaux, of Paris, for $2,000 and the championship of the world, has been postponed until April 12. The game will consist of 4,000 points, 800 points to be played each evening for five successive days. Al. Smith, a well-known Chicago sport, is backing Slosson, and has wagered several thousand dollars on the plucky little American.

FROM the St. Petersburg dispatches it appears that the security of the inmates of the Winter Palace against explosion and other forms of assassination is to be obtained by converting it into practically a fortress and prison for the royal family. They are to be made secure by placing about them additional guards, to further isolate them and cut off their communication with the outer world.... The business portion of the city of Samana, San Domingo, has been destroyed by fire. At the height of the conflagration a party of pillagers quarreled over their booty, and several of them were killed. The loss is placed at $1,500,000....A Constantinople dispatch says the British Government has paid $50,000 to Greek brigands for the ransom of Col. Synge.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Debate was the order of the day in both houses on Thursday, March 18. In the upper house, after a few committee reports, the Senate proceeded to consider the House bill for the establishment of titles in Hot Springs, the question being on the substitute reported by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. The bill was explained by members of the committee, and, after debate, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned....In the House, the morning hour was dispensed with, and that body went immediately into committee of the whole upon the Special Deficiency bill. Debate continued till adjournment, without action.

The Hot Springs bill was taken up in the Senate on the morning of the 19th inst., amended and passed. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill refunding certain duties paid on imported articles by the University of Notre Dame, St. Joseph county, Ind. Mr. Anthony presented the memorial of Susan B. Anthony asking for a removal of her political disabilities. Miss Anthony complains that, while the prayers of men for the removal of disabilities have been granted, such prayers have been denied to women. She asks that her petition receive the same consideration as if her name were Samuel B. Anthony. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to provide for an allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peoria and Miami tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory. In executive session the nomination of Rev. Thomas Simmons to be Census Supervisor for the Fifth district of Georgia was rejected. The President nominated Charles Adams, of Colorado, Minister to Bolivia and the following to be United States Consuls: Bret Harte, of California, at Glasgow; George L. Catlin, of New Jersey, at Stuttgardt; P. Lange, of Iowa, at La Rochelle; W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina, at Tien Tsin; Alex. C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Nagasaki; Harry A. Conant, of Michigan, at Naples; William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, at Canton; Victor Thompson, of Mississippi, at St. Thomas; Henry C. Marston, of Illinois, at Malaga; John A. Halderman, of Kansas, at Bangkok; also, Henry C. Snowden, to be Supervisor of the Census for the Second district of Pennsylvania. Adjourned to Monday....In the House, the morning hour was dispensed with, private business laid aside, and the House went into committee of the whole (Carlisle in the chair) on the Special Deficiency bill. Political discussion was resumed upon the measure, many amendments being offered, but the bill was finally passed. The proposition which was finally adopted was this: That the appropriation for the payment of Marshals and Deputies should be made, and the validity of the Election laws recognized, with this addition: "Provided, that hereafter special Deputy Marshals of election for performing duty in respect to any election shall receive $5 a day in full compensation, and that all appointments of such special Deputies shall be made by the Judges of the United States Courts in the circuit or districts in which such Marshals are to perform their duties, the Deputies to be taken in equal numbers from the different political parties." A bill appropriating $100,000 as a deficiency to the public printing was passed. A resolution in regard to the abrogation of the Chinese treaty was offered.

The Senate was not in session on the 20th inst., and the House held a meeting for debate on the Funding bill. Judge Kelley opposed the bill, because he thought the debt could be wiped out soon, one-fourth of it having been paid off in the last fifteen years. He attributed the revival of prosperity to the facts that silver had been remonetized, and the cancellation of greenbacks had been stopped. Mr. Frye eulogized the Republican party for reducing the interest. Mr. Felton spoke in favor of a substitute of his, which provided for the monthly coinage of 4,000,000 silver dollars, and for the application of the coin reserve in the treasury, in excess of 25 per cent. of the outstanding greenbacks, to the purchase of bonds for cancellation. Mr. Orth favored the bill because a reduction in the interest charges would enable the Government to indulge in internal improvements, such as the improvement of the Wabash river and its connection with Lake Erie by canal. Mr. Dunnell took occasion to compliment Secretary Sherman.

On the opening of the Senate on Monday, March 22, Mr. Davis presented a petition of 850 butter-makers of Illinois praying legislation to protect the public against the sale of oleomargarine as butter. Mr. Allison presented a petition of the merchants and manufacturers of Davenport, Iowa, for the passage of a Bankrupt law. Several petitions were presented and referred asking the removal of the duty on materials used in making paper. A number of committee reports were made, and the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Kirkwood, to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to test the practicability of manufacturing sugar on a large scale from sorghum and sugar-cane; also, establishing the Territory of Pembina and providing a temporary government therefor. The House bill appropriating $100,000 to continue the public printing, provided that the entire sum appropriated for printing for the year shall not exceed $400,000, was passed. Mr. Hill presented a majority report from the Elections Committee, recommending the unseating of Kellogg and putting in Spofford; and Mr. Hoar read the minority report on the same subject, sustaining Kellogg. The President nominated George W. Lee to be Agent for the Indians of the Mackinac Agency, Michigan....A large number of bills and resolutions were presented in the House under the call of States, among them the following: By Mr. Claflin, the Boston bill for a new Bankrupt law; by Messrs. Ellis, Young and Bayne, sets of resolutions upon the Panama canal; by Mr. Phelps, providing for the free passage of Irish immigrants on the return voyage of the ship Constellation; also, for the appointment of a commission to revise the laws relating to the customs laws and internal revenue in the United States; by Mr. Price, amending the National-Bank act in regard to the distribution of currency; by Mr. Gibson, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits 50 cents on every proof gallon; also, to abolish the tax on tobacco; also, to abolish the tax on bank checks, bank deposits, and matches; by Mr. King, relative to the prevention of floods in the Lower Mississippi valley; a number of bills affecting the tariff on different articles; by Mr. Atherton, reducing the salary of the President to $25,000; by Mr. Scales, providing that mineral lands of the United States shall be sold at their full value, and that all the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of the public debt. The Senate bill authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to attend the international sheep and wool show in Philadelphia in September, 1880, was passed. Mr. Singleton (Miss.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and it was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Converse in the chair.

In the Senate, on the morning of the 23d of March, the bill incorporating the National Educational Association was discussed. Messrs. Cockrell, Hereford, and Ingalls opposed the measure as outside the jurisdiction of Congress. Messrs. Bailey and Hoar favored it as constitutional, and in the interest of national education. Mr. Allison, by request, introduced a bill appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in Dakota Territory. The morning hour expired, and the Geneva Award bill was taken up. Mr. Garland addressed the Senate, and made a legal argument in support of the bill of the committee, which provides for the payment of underwriters' losses. Mr. Dawes spoke briefly against the bill....In the House, the entire day was passed in a discussion in regard to the reference of a bill to repeal a section of the Tariff law to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, instead of to the Ways and Means Committee. The bill was introduced by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, on the day before, and it was attempted to correct the journal and send the bill to the latter committee. The discussion descended almost to a personal controversy between Messrs. Garfield and Townshend, the former charging the latter with deception in the title of the bill. The controversy closed by the following sharp language: Mr. Townshend—One word further, Mr. Speaker. I want to know again from the gentleman from Ohio whether he, by his language here this afternoon, accused me of a willful desire to deceive this House. Mr. Garfield—The English language is tolerably plain and my voice is tolerably good, and I think everybody understands my action on this subject. Mr. Townshend—I want the gentleman to understand that he cannot, under cover of moonshine, get rid of his responsibility. I want him to understand that I am his peer here, and I here, before this House, say to him that, if he insinuates that I deceive the House, he is guilty of willful, deliberate falsehood. Mr. Garfield—After that indecent exposure of his person and of his mind, I have nothing whatever to say to the gentleman. The question of the correction of the journal was not decided at 8 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

A resolution for an Assistant Librarian for the Senate, at a salary of $1,440, passed that body March 24 after a short discussion. The bill incorporating the National Educational Association was taken up and opposed by Mr. Carpenter as unconstitutional. The morning hour expiring, the Geneva Award bill was considered, and Mr. Kernan made a set speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Carpenter introduced a resolution calling for information upon our treaty relations with Spain. The President nominated A. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; President Angell of Michigan University, as Minister to China, and Messrs. Swift, of California, and William H. Trescott, of South Carolina, as Commissioners....The House spent the day, and until after midnight, in fruitless wrangling over the reference of Townshend's bill affecting the tariff. No conclusion was reached, and the time was mostly occupied in the evening trying to adjourn and presenting absentees at the bar of the House.

A LINCOLN ANECDOTE.

How Old Abe Got Rid of a Consummate Bore.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

One day, not long after Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, Mr. Wade came in, laughing all over his face, and said:

"Well, Old Abe has just done the queerest thing you ever heard of. He has given out he has the small-pox to keep the politicians and office-seekers away from the White House."

The story ran thus: Mr. Wade went to the White House to see Lincoln, who had been ill. He found the President a little pale, but jolly as he could be.

"Sit down, Wade; I am glad to see you. Oh, I have the funniest thing to tell you; it will make you laugh. I never did such a thing before in my life, and never will again." Then the President laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks.

"Now, Wade," he said, "you are not to repeat this outside, for it would give offense, and it by no manner of means comports with the dignity which is supposed to hedge a President about. The doctor put me up to it to rid myself of a bore; I ought not to have done it, but I couldn't help it, it was so funny. You know I have been ill, and a great many people have wondered what ailed me, but none of them could find out. The truth is, I was worried to death and talked sick pretty much by one man the most everlasting bore you ever saw who wanted an office. I knew he would come again as soon as I able to sit up, and the doctor put me up to get rid of him by saying I had the small-pox. I only got out yesterday, and sure enough this morning he called on me. I had determined to be polite to him, but he stayed so long the humor seized me and I sent for the doctor. Giving him the *wink, I held out my* hand, and inquired:

"'Doctor, what marks are those on my hand?'

"'That's varioloid, or mild small-pox,' said the doctor.

"'Well,' said I, 'it's all over me. It's contagious, is it not, doctor?'

"'Very contagious indeed,' he replied, 'and you should see no one.'

"My visitor, who had been getting more and more nervous every moment, now could stand it no longer, and, rising, said:

"'Well, Mr. Lincoln, I can't stop any longer. I just called to see how you were,' and then he started to hurry out.

"'Stop a minute; I want to talk to you,' said I, 'about that office.'

"'Excuse me, Mr. President, you are not well this morning and I won't bother you,' said he, shoving toward the door.

"'Never mind,' said I; 'don't be in a hurry. It's all right, and if you are going to get the varioloid you will get it now anyhow; so you might as well sit down.'

"'Thank you, sir, but I'll call again,' he replied, fairly turning livid, and executing a masterly retreat from the fearful contagion with which he supposed me to be afflicted.

"'Now,' said Uncle Abe, 'it will be all over the city in an hour that I have the small-pox, and you can contradict the story, but I want you to promise you won't repeat what I have just told you.'"

Wade laughed until he was weak, and when he could get his breath sufficiently to speak he looked at the clock as was his custom and said:

"Now for a little business and then I will go."

"Don't go," cried Uncle Abe, and laying his head in his hands on the desk in front of him he laughed until he shook all over. Presently raising up his face from between his hands he wiped his eyes and blew his nose until the report sounded like the winding of a horn. After another fit of laughing he said:

"Wade, you should have seen him, and how scared he was. I'll bet that fellow never comes back here while I'm President."

As might have been expected, hardly had Mr. Wade quitted the White House when he heard the President had the small-pox, and was very sick. Wade promptly contradicted the story, but that night it was telegraphed all over the country, and many people will yet remember the story of Mr. Lincoln's having the varioloid during the war.

Commenting on the report, Uncle Abe said to Wade: "Some people said they could not take my proclamation very well, but when I get the small-pox, Wade, I shall then be happy to say I have something everybody can take."

A Rich Man on Riches.

The following story is told of Jacob Ridgway, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died many years ago, leaving a fortune of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000:

"Mr. Ridgway," said a young man with whom the millionaire was conversing, "you are more to be envied than any gentleman I know."

"Why so?" responded Mr. Ridgway. "I am not aware of any cause for which I should be particularly envied."

"What, sir!" exclaimed the young man in astonishment. "Why, aren't you a millionaire? Think of the thousands your income brings you in every month!"

"Well, what of that?" replied Mr. Ridgway. "All I get out of it is my victuals and clothes; and I can't eat more than one man's allowance, or wear more than one suit at a time. Pray, can't you do that much?"

"Ah, but think of the fine houses you own, and the rentals they bring you!"

"What better am I off for that? I can only live in one house at a time; as for the money I receive for rents, I cannot eat it or wear it; I can only use it to buy other houses for other people to live in; they are the beneficiaries, not I."

"But you can buy splendid furniture and costly pictures, and fine carriages and horses—in fact, anything you desire you can have."

"And after I have bought them," responded Mr. Ridgway, "what then? I can only look at the furniture and pictures, and the poorest man who is not blind can do that. I can ride no easier in a fine carriage than you can in an omnibus for 5 cents, without the trouble of attending to drivers, footmen and hostlers; and, as to anything I desire, I can tell you, young man, that the less we desire in this world the happier we shall be. All my wealth cannot buy me back my youth, cannot purchase exemption from sickness and pain, cannot procure me power to keep afar off the hour of death; and then, what will it avail when, in a few short years at most, I lie down in the grave and leave it all forever? Young man, you have no cause to envy me."

"Peacock Finery."

When "Pitman George" had become "Old George" to his friends, and "Mr. George Stephenson," the great railroad engineer, to the public, he was noted for his plainness in dress.

Though often in contact with Lords and Dukes, he fastened his white necktie with a large brass pin, and wore no ornament—watch-chain, breast-pin or ring.

Mr. Stephenson hated foppery in young men—"peacock finery," he called it—as one youth learned to his sorrow.

He was "Old George's" private secretary, and loved to dress in a showy style, though, when in the old man's presence, he restrained his propensity. But one unlucky day, intending to take a stroll with two "swell" friends, through the fashionable quarter of London, he dressed himself as a dandy.

His costume was patent-leather boots, light-colored trousers, and a tightly-buttoned coat of blue cloth, within which was seen a line of a white vest, with a pink shade under it; white wristbands turned back six inches over the coat-sleeves, a black satin scarf, from which glistened two diamond breast-pins, connected by a delicate gold chain, light gloves, and a shiny silk hat and a small cane.

As he was sauntering through the street, filled with promenaders, who should he meet but "Old George!" The two friends left, but Mr. Stephenson, taking his secretary by the button, turned him round and round, as if showing him off to the passers-by.

A crowd collected. At last, releasing the youth, "Old George" blurted out, in his strongest Northumbrian accent:

"Young man, you have lived five years at my house, but I never knew I was harboring an American jackadaw."

What an "American jackadaw" was the youth knew not, save that it was something indicative of contempt. Of course he was mad, but as his employer never referred to the "sight" he was wise enough to remain silent. It worked, however, a change in his "peacock finery."

Forests and Hygiene.

Forests contribute to the general health by breaking the force of steadily-blowing winds. They mitigate the heat of summer by the vast amount of evaporation that takes place through their leaves by day. By night the corresponding condensation of moisture upon the leaves still further absorbs the heat, on the evaporation of the moisture the next morning.

They also, as is now well known, promote rainfalls. Thus they check the tendency of the earth to too great dryness, which is almost as injurious to health as it is to vegetation; for epidemic diseases are sure to do their fatal work where the soil-water is below the ordinary standard.

Hence, cholera often passes a wooded district, and revels, in fatal power, in a treeless one. There are numerous facts like the following.

A certain road in India leads for sixty miles through a dense forest. Further on, it runs for ninety miles through a barren plain. Hundreds of persons travel the entire road daily. Now, in the first or wooded portion, cases of cholera seldom occur; while in the latter the sick, the dying, and the dead are found lying by the wayside.

In 1859 cholera raged in Allahabad. British soldiers whose barracks were on a hill suffered the most from the epidemic; those in barracks surrounded by four rows of trees much less; but not a single case occurred among the soldiers whose barracks were in a thicket. It was the same next year.

Our Government is wise in promoting the planting of forest trees. Our State Governments should do more. They should take measures to prevent their undue destruction.

The Crops of 1879.

The Agricultural Department has published a comparative table on the crops produced in 1879, together with the prices obtained by the producers, as follows:

	1878.	1879.
HARVEST.		
Wheat, bushels	420,122,400	448,755,000
Corn, bushels	1,388,218,750	1,544,899,000
Oats, bushels	413,578,560	364,253,000
Rye, bushels	25,842,790	23,640,500
Barley, bushels	42,245,630	40,184,200
Buckwheat, bushels	12,246,820	13,145,650
Cotton, bales	5,216,604	5,020,387
Tobacco, pounds	392,546,700	384,059,659
Hay, tons	39,608,296	35,648,000
Potatoes, bushels	124,126,650	181,360,000
PRICE.		
Wheat	$325,346,425	$499,108,000
Corn	441,153,405	580,250,000
Oats	101,945,830	120,855,700
Rye	13,592,826	15,505,900
Barley	24,483,315	23,625,300
Buckwheat	6,454,120	7,890,488
Cotton	193,854,641	231,000,000
Tobacco	22,137,427	21,454,548
Hay	285,543,752	335,851,290
Potatoes	73,059,125	78,971,000
	$1,488,270,866	$1,904,480,650

This increase of some $415,000,000 in a single year is a most encouraging result. But there has also been an increase of other values besides those of the crops noted above. The statistician of the department, who is reported to be gathering material upon which to base a careful estimate of the total increase in certain other values during the year just closed, to include the increased value of real estate and mining property, expresses the opinion, based upon material already gathered, that it will not fall below $1,000,000,000.

UNUSUALLY large quantities of baled hay are being exported at New York to Southern ports, Cuba and Great Britain, and an advance in price is predicted.

DENIS KEARNEY.

Text of the Speech for Which He Was Sentenced to the San Francisco House of Correction.

MR. PRESIDENT AND WORKINGMEN: I want to call your attention to a piece which appeared in the morning papers signed "The Council." This is an incendiary document, and I want to know who "The Council" are and what they propose to do. They ask for peace, and who are they? Who is at war? Who is making this turmoil? I never saw the city more peaceful. I'll tell you who the 200 hell-born, hell-bound villains are who are meeting in secret in this city. They are your deadly enemies—these 200 lawless assassins and incendiaries, who are meeting now to decide who shall be hung and who shall escape. There's Claus Spreckels, the biggest — thief who ever went unhung, and, — — him, I am man enough to tell him so to his face. He induced his men to take an oath to club Kearney, but they don't dare do it. I tell you right here that if I hear of any man plotting to kill me, by —, I will kill him, so help me —. A man met me to-day, and, said he, "You must stop this." Said I, "Go to —." I now warn Gen. John F. Miller, who is at the head, and the rest of these 200 Chinese-lovers, that, if I am killed, he and the rest of the 200 shall be singled out for special vengeance. There were 228 who voted in favor of Chinese immigration, and these are the men who belong to this Council. I propose to single them out and publish the list. These thieves had a book circulating to-day, asking signatures of those who were in favor of law and order. They are conspiring to break the peace and kill me, but I expect to have the pleasure of dancing on the graves of those men who would now like to stab me in the back. I hope the reporters will report me as I speak to-night. These incendiaries who want to fight, why don't they come out? If they have 200 or 500, we can find an equal number to go out to the beach and fight them; but no, they want to do their fighting in secret. They want to come out and take the Sand-Lot. If the police and militia would only lay low and give us a chance at them, it would be all right; but none of these 200 Chinese-lovers dare even meet me in debate on the Sand-Lot. No, their work is incendiary, and can only be done in secret; but I want you workingmen to press closer together. Organize, and tell your neighbor to-morrow or next Sunday, when the bell taps or the alarm sounds, that one of your leaders is hung; you may rally round the flag; you may rally and give the thieves —. If they kill me, then the insurrection will commence in earnest. They tell me I must shut up or leave the city. I propose to stay here and follow the same course which I began two years and a half ago. I claim this as a right. The only way they can silence me is to kill me. They may lock me up; but if they keep me from talking they must cut my tongue out. Even then I want them to remember that "The Chinese must go;" the thieving stock-gamblers must go, and the murdering Council after them. They may do what they please with me, but, — — them, I want them to count the consequences which come afterward.

LITTRE and Robin, who were associated in the preparation of a famous Directory of Medicine, were two very absent-minded men. One day, when they were seated side by side at the same table at their work, one, feeling his leg itch, laid down his pen to scratch. Unhappily, in his absent-mindedness, he began scratching his companion's leg. His companion, perceiving that his leg was being scratched, inferred that he was scratching it himself, and laid down his pen so as to be able to devote himself exclusively to the operation.

WILLIAM SMOAK, a patriarchal German of 97, living in Orangeburg county, S. C., has 13 children, 139 grandchildren, 460 great-grandchildren, and 79 of the next generation. Total number of descendants 691, of whom 575 are living. Mr. Smoak's wife died a few years ago, but lived to see her youngest and thirteenth child a grandmother.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 00	@	10 25
HOGS	4 40	@	5 10
COTTON	13	@	13½
FLOUR—Superfine	4 50	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2	1 35	@	1 44
CORN—Western Mixed	55	@	57
OATS—Mixed	40	@	48
RYE—Western	90	@	95
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 50
LARD	7¼	@	7½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 45
HOGS	3 25	@	4 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 15	@	1 16
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@	1 05
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	27	@	30
RYE—No. 2	72	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@	78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	33	@	35
EGGS—Fresh	9	@	9½
PORK—Mess	10 40	@	10 50
LARD	6¾	@	7
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 14	@	1 19
No. 2	1 12	@	1 13
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 1	72	@	73
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@	58
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 18	@	1 19
CORN—Mixed	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE	72	@	73
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	11 00
LARD	6¾	@	7
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 27	@	1 28
CORN	39	@	40
OATS	37	@	38
RYE	83	@	84
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 50
LARD	6¾	@	7
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 26	@	1 28
No. 2 Red	1 26	@	1 27
CORN—No. 2	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@	7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 22	@	1 23
No. 1 Amber	1 21	@	1 22
CORN—No. 1	44	@	45
OATS—Mixed	36	@	37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@	1 55
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 50
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 22	@	1 24
CORN	36	@	37
OATS	33	@	35
PORK—Clear	13 50	@	14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 35
Fair	4 00	@	4 60
Common	3 10	@	3 65
HOGS	4 40	@	5 00
SHEEP	4 75	@	5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
LON. J. LOWRY } Editors.

As an indication of Mr. Gladstone's popularity in Scotland, it is reported that as high as $30 were paid for tickets of admission to the hall in Edinburgh where he delivered an address recently.

THE salary of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, has been raised from $10,000 to $15,000. The increase is an indication of the esteem in which the reverend gentleman is held by his wealthy congregation.

THERE will be little sympathy felt in this country over the death of Hoag, who killed himself at a walking match at Glen's Falls, N. Y. Walking matches are the concentrated essence of unmitigated nonsense, and, if more of those who indulge in those disgraceful gambling exhibitions were to die, the country in general would be better off.

THE Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners sustain the charges of discrimination against the Boston and Albany railroad, and refer the case to the Legislature for action. It appears that the company made rates to a certain rural milling firm, in which its officers were interested, considerably lower than those which other parties were able to secure.

THE New York Board of Immigration Commissioners expect that the number of arrivals from Ireland this season will be unusually large. Many thrifty Irish men and women have drawn their money from savings banks for the purpose of paying the fare of friends to this country, and the various immigration societies will promote the movement by every means in their power.

MR. WATKINS, husband of Alice Oates, the pretty little burlesque actress, took exceptions to an item in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* respecting himself and Tracy Titus, his matrimonial predecessor, and attempted to whip the city editor, but the latter, who seems to be a knocker, blacked Watkins' eyes, smashed in his teeth, broke his watchchain and sleeve buttons, and otherwise damaged him.

THERE is a movement down East to bring Chinamen from San Francisco to the Eastern States. The ladies are moving in the matter. It is proposed to erect immense wash-houses at Saratoga, Long Branch, and other watering places, and give employment therein to Chinese. The Celestials will also be furnished to do housework in the large Eastern cities. It is thought that 5,000 will be brought from San Francisco this year.

A MYSTERIOUS society of French Socialists is causing something of a sensation in Montreal. Copies of a circular urging the French to drive the English and Irish from Canada have been sent to several newspaper offices, accompanied by threats of murder and arson if they were not speedily published. The editors of these sheets have turned the communications over to the police authorities, who are endeavoring to discover their authors.

A SINGULAR instance illustrating the laws of heredity is noted by a Chicago paper. A young man of that city who had long been wedded to worldly things suddenly reformed, married a beautiful girl, and is now the happy father of a yearling boy. The other day, while holding the infant on his knee, it became restless, and the father gave it a tract, which the child at once destroyed. A deck of cards was then thrown on the floor, whereupon the little angel began fumbling them over, turned up a jack and smiled.

THIS has been a winter of famines. In nearly every part of the globe food has been so scarce that large portions of several populations have been destitute of the means of life. In Brazil there is a famine almost as terrible as that in Ireland. In Silesia, in Italy and on the steppes of Russia hunger ravages the people. In the latter country, bands of starving men and women fight for garbage and for roots, which is all they have to depend on for sustenance. This is accompanied by diseases, among them the diphtheria, the spread of which is increased by a belief of the peasants that a piece of bread inserted in the mouth of a corpse dead from the disease, and then given to the children, is a safeguard against it. In Persia parents are selling their children for food, or giving them poison rather than see them die before their eyes.

A THRILLING scene was witnessed at the crowded funeral of David Mullynne, in Cleveland, Ohio, the other day. The deceased, two years ago, shot and killed a young man named Masterson. He was acquitted of the crime on the ground of its being in self-defense, but in the scuffle Masterson's fingers grasped his opponent's throat and retained their hold even after death. Mullynne's death was from consumption, produced, his friends claim, from the injuries sustained at Masterson's hands. Just as the clergyman had finished his remarks at the funeral, Mullynne's mother started up, and, pointing toward the corpse in a tragic manner, screamed, "There, Masterson, you have at last got your revenge." The woman continued in the same strain until the body was placed in the hearse, and her cries against the dead Mullynne could be heard blocks off.

QUITE a funny scene occurred in the United States Senate recently, which is thus referred to by a correspondent: "A comic paper in New York, *Puck*, printed a cartoon with Presidential candidates' faces upon the blocks of the infernal game of fifteen. Grant's face was upon the fifteen block, before Blaine, the fourteen block. Senator Conkling was represented as nearly wild, trying to get Blaine, fourteen, out of the way of Grant, fifteen. Thurman first had the cartoon, and the Democratic Senators so crowded around him that it stopped the regular proceedings. Then Mr. Hereford carried the cartoon over to Blaine, who looked at it long and earnestly, as if he were really trying to solve the puzzle, while Republican Senators crowded about. Finally Blaine looked up with a laugh, and passed the sketch to Hereford, and he carried it to David Davis. He was puzzling over it when Conkling came in. He saw Senator Davis very intent over the picture, and went and looked over his shoulder. The whole Senate was now watching Conkling. He started when he saw the satire, and turned abruptly away, walking rapidly back to his seat without a word.

A Cincinnati Horse Auction.

"Here, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "is a horse—"

Bystander—Glad you told us it was a horse, or we might have taken it for a sheep.

Auctioneer—That wouldn't be so very strange, if it had your head on. You see before you, gentlemen, a family horse.

Bystander—He got those bunches on his knees from kneeling down at family prayers, didn't he?

Auctioneer—You'll never have any bunches on your knees on that account. A horse, gentlemen, that any family might well be proud of. Look what an eye he has.

Bystander—What has become of the other eye?

Auctioneer—Gone to look after another such fool as you are. Like old dog Tray, so touchingly described by the sweet singer of Michigan (singing):

He's gentle and he's kind—

Bystander— —— the kind.

Auctioneer—

You'll never, never find—

Bystander—He would be fined by any court in Christendom for spring-halterations and interfering generally.

Auctioneer—

A better horse than this old gray.
Old gray horse is ever faithful,

etc. But we cannot waste our time on poetry, although the noble steed before you is the very poetry of motion. How much for him? What do I hear?

Bystander—Nothing, if you can't hear more than he does.

Auctioneer—Among horses, gentlemen, this is the very *ne-plus-ultra*—

Bystander—Knock-nee-plus-ultra, you mean.

Auctioneer—And the *sine-qua-non*—

Bystander—*Compos mentis*.

Auctioneer—The ridges you see running down his sides, gentlemen, are not an indication of a want of flesh; they are simply a wise provision of Providence for carrying off the rain-water.

Bystander—What's the matter with his tail?

Auctioneer—He was formerly owned by a violin manufacturer, and he pulled out all the hairs for fiddle-bows. What do I hear?

But we had heard enough to satisfy us that our friend was right, and that it was absurd to squander money on shows so long as these horse auctions are kept up to their present high standard.

George Wilson's Invention.

George W. Wilson, the manufacturer of fine musical instruments in Concord, N. H., after months of patient study has accomplished the feat of perfecting an achromatic objective. Many mechanicians in this country have given years of study to the subject without a successful result, and where one has succeeded hundreds have failed. In New England there is only one man who manufactures these objectives, and he is not a native of this country. Wilson is the only man who recently has experimented in this direction with any degree of success, and his final triumph is a masterwork of mechanical skill. For many years he has been engaged in the manufacture of telescopic objectives, but during the last six months his whole time has been employed in making a microscopic objective. This objective is very minute, a one-fourth-inch focus achromatic. It consists of two separate and distinct lenses, made of optical flint glass, so as to entirely correct the chromatic aberration. By this an object photographed on a space one-sixteenth of an inch square is magnified 350 times. A minute piece of gold leaf, placed under the microscope is so magnified as to have the appearance of immense lumps of gold, and a one-sixteenth-of-an-inch photograph of the signing of the Declaration of Independence is so enlarged in appearance that the drapery stands out in bold relief, and the features of the signers are so distinct as to be easily recognizable. His work is considered a great triumph.

FARM NOTES.

LAND that will grow corn or an average hay crop is suited for the growth of ash.

THE demand for heavy horses far exceeds the supply, and is likely to for the next ten years.

MASSACHUSETTS was the first State in the Union to order a special survey of its forest resources.

THE clip of wool for 1879 was the largest ever shown in this country, amounting to 283,560,000 pounds.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said: "Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling, for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

THE tenant farmers of England pay a larger sum per acre for the use of land than they would be obliged to give in purchase money for better lands in this country.

THE lovers of raspberries will find the Turner to be the most reliable red variety for this climate, and the quality to be excellent. The plants are hardy and reliable.

THE Toronto *Globe* represents the American demand for Canadian horses as very brisk. It chronicles the total number purchased and shipped to Massachusetts and New York in a single week at 131, costing $9,819, averaging about $75 each.

THE condition of the public roads is the measure of the civilization of the inhabitants. Good roads facilitate trade intercourse, promote comfort and convenience, increase the value of real estate, add attractiveness to the neighborhood and stimulate individual improvements.

KEEP the stables clean. Clear out the manure every morning, and scrape or card off all filth from the animals. The stable should be made so warm that the manure will not freeze at night. A lower temperature will either demand a larger amount of food or the animal will fall off in condition.

WE loosen a wet soil to facilitate evaporation, and roll or otherwise compress a dry soil to retain it. When hoeing to destroy weeds, be careful to lighten up your own footsteps or you will find the weeds quickly germinate there. The soil being compressed retains the moisture and facilitates germination.

AT the recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, C. S. Bliss gave an interesting account of the dairy of Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, who on one occasion milked his cows, cooled his milk, raised the cream, made the butter, took it to Chicago, put it on exhibition and received the prize all in one day.

BARLEY is usually a profitable crop with me. The land must be dry, clean, mellow and rich. Last year I used superphosphate with decided advantage. It not only increased the yield but the quality. I sow from two to two and one-half bushels to the acre as early as the land can be put in good condition. —*Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.*

AN Indiana farmer asks this pertinent question: "Is it not better to feed corn to my cows, every bushel of which will make three pounds of butter, worth from 18 to 20 cents per pound, giving 54 cents per bushel for my corn at the door, with the manure left on the farm, rather than to sell it at 30 to 35 cents and impoverish my farm?"

I HAVE been taking advantage of the mild weather to "go for" the borers in my peach trees. By removing a few shovelfuls of earth from around the body of the tree, exposing the roots a little, one can get at all of them; then fill the hole with leached ashes. I dig borers out with a stout, sharp knife. Where gum or worm-dust shines is the place to look for them.—*W. E. Fosnot, Ellsworth, Kan.*

AFTER several years' experience in the use of a light harrow with teeth sloping backward at an angle of forty-five degrees in the spring upon fall grain crops, I can say that it is very beneficial. These teeth not only make friable the soil, but they draw it over the plants and cover the roots exposed by alternate freezing and thawing. The roller should follow the harrow, as it sinks all tufts, stones and other impediments into the soil, leaving a smooth surface to work on.—*Rufus Stone, Columbiana county, Ohio.*

W. J. BEAL says of Alsike clover: Botanists do not consider it a hybrid. I have twice tried to make crosses with this and white clover, but without success. I have never seen any plants which were intermediate between Alsike and white clover, though I have seen bees working on the flowers of each species where the plants were well mixed. If the plants can be crossed, we shall expect to see new hybrids. The stalks sometimes grow four to six feet in length, but they fall down and the leaves decay toward the base of the stems. The stems recline but do not take root like white clover. It is valuable for pasture and makes good hay, though its habit is not well adapted for meadows.

The First Appearance of the Yankees in Santa Fe.

The first American who seems to have penetrated to New Mexico was James Pursley—an adventurous fur-trader, who found his way up the Arkansas, traveled extensively through the mountains of what is now Colorado, and finally worked his way down to Santa Fe, where he went to work as a carpenter, growing rich through high wages, but suffering always a feeling of restraint. An occasional Frenchman had appeared; but Pursley (who, by the way, is credited with being the first intelligent man who discovered gold in the Rockies) was the sole citizen of the United States who was there to welcome the immortal Pike when, on that bleak March day in 1806, he unwillingly tramped into Santa Fe at the head of his Falstaffian band, hatless, bootless and trouserless through a year's campaigning on the plains and in the mountains.

The Mexicans were greatly alarmed by this sudden realization of the proximity of the progressive and well-armed Yankees, and their consternation resulted very unhappily for the few leaders of that conquering tide that finally should overwhelm the effete rule of Spain in the New World; yet, for a long time after Pike's expedition, nothing occurred to frighten further the proud and indolent hidalgos.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THERE are 369,430 Roman Catholics in Scotland.

ENGLAND paid $12,500,000 for foreign eggs in 1878.

SINCE 1869 the Pacific railroad has landed 472,811 passengers in San Francisco, and brought away 280,868.

AMERICA imported from Europe last year 29,642,396 gallons of wine, an increase over the importation of 1878 of nearly 15,000,000 gallons.

THE peanut crop of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina is estimated at about 1,835,000 bushels—an increase of about 500,000 bushels over last year.

THE average life of a paper wheel under trucks of locomotive engines ranges from 300,000 to 1,641,880 miles, and under dining and palace cars from 794,000 to 878,336 miles.

THE English market demands yearly 504,000,000 pounds of cheese. Their home make is 282,000,000, the Continent supplies 64,000,000, and America 158,000,000, of which Canada sends 40,000,000, and the United States 118,000,000. Germany is beginning to take a fair supply from this country.

IN the reign of Louis XIV. France had a population of 19,000,000, England 8,000,000, and Germany 19,000,000. In 1789 France had 26,000,000, England 12,000,000, and Germany 28,000,000. Under Napoleon I. France had 29,000,000 and England 19,000,000. A writer in the *Republique Francaise* sees great danger to France in these figures.

LAST year there were presented 20,059 applications for patents, and 12,725 patents issued. The total receipts of the office were $703,931.47; total expenditures $529,637.97, leaving a surplus of $174,202.50. On January 1, 1880, there was a balance to the credit of the patent office fund, amounting to $1,420,806.56. It pays to have inventors busy.

DURING 1879 the births in Rome numbered 7,987, of which 7,980 were among the resident population. The deaths among residents were 6,724. On Dec. 31, 1879, the population numbered 298,960, an increase of 9,639 over 1878. Since 1871 the population has increased by 54,476, mainly by immigration. The sanitary condition of the city shows improvement.

THE first piano was made some time in the twelfth century, and appears to have been only a transition from the dulcimer, and consisted of an oblong box, holding a series of strings in triangular form, struck by a quill attached to the keys. During the next six centuries the clavichord was in use. The change in this to something like its present form took place about 150 years ago.

ACCORDING to Sadlier's Catholic Almanac for 1880, the estimated total Roman Catholic population of the United States is 6,143,222, but the Boston *Pilot* says that many intelligent Catholics think the estimate much too low. There are 67 Archbishops and Bishops, 5,980 priests, 1,136 ecclesiastical students, 6,406 churches and chapels, 1,726 stations, 687 seminaries, colleges, and academies, 2,246 parochial schools, 405,234 pupils in parochial schools, and 373 charitable associations.

Choate's Irony.

Mr. E. P. Whipple tells, in *Harper's Magazine*, several anecdotes of Rufus Choate's wit and irony:

Nobody at the bar ever equaled him in paying ironical compliments to the Judges who blocked his way to the hearts and understandings of juries. Judge Shaw was specially noted for the gruff way in which he interposed such obstacles, and Shaw's depth of legal learning was not more conspicuous than his force of character.

"'Tisn't so, Mr. Choate," was a frequent interruption, when Shaw was on the bench and Choate was arguing a case before him.

Choate's side-remarks on the Judge have passed into the stereotyped jokes of the bar, and are now somewhat venerable. One is, I think, not commonly stated in the exact words.

"I always approach Judge Shaw," he said, "as a savage approaches his fetish, knowing that he is ugly, but feeling that he is great."

Of Judge Story he once remarked: "I never heard him pronounce a judgment in which he did not argue the case better than the counsel on either side; and for which," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "he might very properly have been impeached."

He delighted in gravely joking with a Judge. Thus he once asked that a case might be postponed, owing to his engagement in another court. The Judge replied that the case was one in which he might write out his argument.

With a mock solemnity, which it always seemed to me no other human countenance could so readily assume, he replied:

"I write well, your Honor, but *slowly*."

As his handwriting resembled the tracks of wildcats, with their claws dipped in ink, madly dashing over the surface of a folio sheet of white paper, the assembled bar could not restrain their laughter.

Indeed, it is affirmed that he could not decipher his own handwriting after a case was concluded, and had to call in experts to explain it to himself. He congratulated himself on the fact that, if he failed to get a living at the bar, he could still go to China and support himself by his pen; that is, by decorating tea-chests.

Bob Burdette's Dream.

And I dreamed I died, and went to heaven. I thought I had just fifteen brains, and all the way up to the gate I was trying to straighten them out, and I thought I would go mad. When I got up there, the gate was wide open, and all sorts of people were streaming in, just as they pleased. I hadn't the cheek to think I had a right to go in without any credentials or examination, so I hung back looking for St. Peter. And while I was waiting I hope to die if Bob Ingersoll didn't come along and walk right in, and he looked as if he were mighty glad to get there. Presently I saw St. Peter, right by the gate, his head bent down and his eyes fixed on his knees. I told him my name and where I was from, and asked if I might go in. He didn't say anything, and I began to feel rather streaked. So I said it again, a little louder. Still he made no reply. Then I shook him by the shoulder, for I was getting pretty anxious, and I began to tell it all over again. It frightened me when he shook me off—"9, 11, 4, 14, 13, 7—oh get out of this, you and your name; if you hadn't bothered me I'd have got it the next move."

"Meadville! Change cars for Oil City and Franklin! This train stops twenty minutes for dinner!"

"Now," the fat passenger said solemnly, "I am never going to fool with that Gem puzzle again. Not once more."

"Predesperation."

An old-time Baptist preacher of Little Rock, Ark., who has retired from active gospel work, but who still keeps a firm eye on the faith, has just had a little experience with a colored man that causes him to think very seriously.

Meeting the colored man, the preacher said:

"Dave, if you don't bring that saddle home I'll have you put in jail."

"What saddle is yer ferren ter?"

"The one you stole from me."

"Parson, fore de Lord, I nebber stole yer saddle."

"Yes, you did. I saw you when you took it off the yard fence. I believe I'll have you arrested, any way."

"Look heah, parson, you'se a old Baptis', isn't yer?"

"Yes, and I'll have you sent to the penitentiary."

"Well, so is I, an' now ketch de pints ez I gin em ter yer. Dar is jes' so many saddles in dis worl' what is ter be stole, an' dar's jes' so many man what is ter steal dese saddles. Dis is de predesperation. Now, ef yer saddle happens to be one of de predisposed an' I happens ter be one ob de predisposed men, ken I hep it? Dar was Judas, fur instance. He couldn't hep trayin de Savior, kase de Savior said: 'Judas, sop in dis dish an' go an' 'tray me. Hit wasn't Judas's fault, kase he was one of de predisposed; so 'tended from de foundation ob de world."

"I don't want a religious discussion, Dave. It isn't the saddle now that I care so much about; it is that you told me a lie in saying that you didn't steal it."

"Well, den, parson, 'spose I takes back de lie an' keeps de saddle?"

"A lie once told always stands. You have lied to me, you scoundrel, and I believe it is my duty to have you arrested."

"Parson, dere's jes a certain amount ob lies ter be tole in dis worl' 'an' ef I is one ob de men what is predisposed to tell one ob dese lies, hit's not my fault, an' I can't help hit."

"You go on now and get that saddle, or I'll swear out a warrant for your arrest."

"I'll do the best I ken, parson, but dere's jes a certain amount ob stole saddles ter be returned in dis worl'. Ef I'se one ob de predisposed men, an' I b'lieves I is, you'll fine yer saddle hangin' on de yard fence 'bout sundown dis evenin'."

How Conkling Wins.

The great secret of his success is his fidelity to friendship. He never deserts a man who espouses his cause under any circumstances whatever. He never drops an old friend to make a new one, and the man who does his work is absolutely certain of reward when the power of conferring it is within Conkling's reach. The appointment of Justice Ward Hunt was in exact accordance with the policy of Conkling's life. He never forgives an enemy and never forgets the man who has betrayed him. No second endeavor on the part of such an one to secure his friendship counts for anything with him. Perhaps ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford illustrates this truth as well as any man. Conkling is an uncompromising man, and it is said that in partisanship the man who fights and never compromises never lacks followers. He is an attractive speaker, but is not one to awaken any enthusiasm, while he may and does appeal to admiration—perhaps because he always seems to be speaking from the head and never from the heart. It is said that he never extemporizes, invariably committing to memory every word he utters. To this work he brings a rare skill, and apparently is able to forecast the probable speeches of his opponents and to prepare answers for them, so that he appears to the hearer as a most capable controversialist. The defects of an early education, that was by no means finished, still cling to him, and in 1872 he rounded a rhetorical period with "the harbor of Madrid!" His speech-making power is the accomplishment of a life of study in that direction. At 25 he is said to have been able to repeat from memory which is a prodigious faculty with him—two-thirds of Burke's speeches and a fair portion of Grattan's; and in 1869, while riding in a Pullman car to the Pacific, he entertained his company by reciting the whole of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" without the dropping of a word. His industry is marvelous, and it is said that from his youth he has worked more hours every day than the mass are accustomed to in two; and, finally, his neighbors say that he has few of the smaller vices of mankind, and only one of the larger!—*Utica Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE Spanish Government is about to construct a line of railway which will open the mining districts of the Asturias. If Spain can only get ten years' quiet even her bondholders may begin to have hope.

MR. MATSDAIRA, a Japanese engineer working in New York, in addition to many inventions of merit, reads eleven languages, has finished a mathematical work in three volumes, and is only 30 years of age.

ALL SORTS.

ENGLAND paid $12,500,000 for foreign eggs in 1878.

PENNSYLVANIA'S total debt is $22,180,668, of which $800,718 bears no interest.

SNOW in Honeycomb fork, Big Cottonwood, Utah, is reported forty feet deep.

MISSOURI has two prominent politicians—one named Vest and the other Pants.

EIGHTY members of the Legislature of Mississippi are natives of the State, and all are natives of the South.

TALMAGE wants the people of the United States to contribute $1 each to lift the mortgage off his Tabernacle.

CHARLES E. SMITH, former editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, has become editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

WHY could not the habits of the mosquito have been given to the trout? Think of the "bites" a man could get then!

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY has 1,397 students, the largest number of any American college. Columbia pays its professors the largest salaries.

A CONNECTICUT woman bet a new hat against a bonnet that she could jump further than any church deacon in Norwich, and she beat the best man by seven inches.

IT gives some idea of the trade between Minnesota and Manitoba that the exports from Manitoba at Pembina amounted last year to $448,344, mostly in fur skins, and the imports to $750,941, mostly in lumber, cotton goods, cattle and meats, iron and steel, plows, carriages, sugars and steam vessels.

MRS. KITE became convinced that her husband was in love with her sister, who lived with them at Grayson, Va. She sent for her two brothers to take her away, and they came for that purpose. Her husband said nothing in opposition, but in the night, while the brothers were sleeping, he killed them with an ax.

A HEN always kicks backward after laying an egg. A Bridgeport Yankee is reported to have turned this fact to account in inventing a device to prevent the sale of stale eggs. When the hen kicks she hits an electric disk, to which is attached a rubber stamp, and the apparatus stamps the date on each egg.

THE windows of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce building overlook the yard of the First Presbyterian Church. The church officers demanded, and, until lately, received, $800 a year for the privilege of taking light. The Chamber voted not to pay any more, and now a light board fence covers the windows.

TWO CHAMBERMAIDS and a cook in a Pittsburgh house argued, as the latter stirred a huge kettle of boiling mush. The argument culminated in a remark unpleasant to the cook, who retaliated by throwing a ladle of mush in the face of the offender. Then the row became general. Hot mush flew thick and fast, burning wherever it struck, and sticking, too. The result was three badly-burned and discharged domestics.

IF every shred of wool sheared from the sheep of the universe, and every fiber of cotton picked from this terrestrial ball, could be spun into yarn and knitted into one stocking, which would be as long as the bottomless pit is deep, and big around enough to use the equator for a garter, it wouldn't hold enough to satisfy the Christmas wishes of a curly-haired girl of 5 tender but precocious years.

WILLIAM BERNARD murdered his aunt at a ranche in New Mexico, took $700 of her savings, and went away. After going half a mile he discovered that he had made a track of blood all the way. A barefooted tramp came along, and to him Bernard gave the dangerous boots, obtaining another pair from a friend for himself. The tramp was arrested, and, as his guilt was not doubted, Bernard almost succeeded in having him hanged by a mob before the truth came out.

BEFORE THE SHRINE.

I built a shrine, and set my idol there,
And morn and noon and night my knees I bent,
And cried aloud until my strength was spent,
Beseeching his cold pity with my prayer.
Sometimes at dawning, when the day was fair,
A ray of light to his stern visage sent
The semblance of a smile. "Does he relent,"
I cried, "this strong god, Love, whose high-priest
is Despair?"
But noon came on, and in its full clear light
I saw his lips, as ruthless as of old
And his eyes mocked me like relentless fate,
Till I was fain to hide me from his sight;
But one swept off from him his mantle's fold,
And lo, my idol was not Love, but Hate.

—*Louise Chandler Moulton, in Harper's Magazine*

A LIVERPOOL merchant last year took his son, who was recovering from scarlet fever (*i. e.*, was in the most infectious stage of the disorder), to stay at a large hotel in Wales. The young man's condition became known, and there was a general exodus from the house. The landlord thus had his house empty at the busy time, and, besides, was obliged to go to considerable expense in disinfecting it. He brought an action to recover the loss he had sustained, and it has just been settled out of court by the payment of a large sum—nearly £2,000, inclusive of costs.

The Alpine Horn.

The Alpine horn is an instrument made of the bark of a cherry tree, and, like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the summits of the Alps, the shepherd who inhabits the highest peak of these mountains takes his horn, and cries in a loud voice, "Praised be the Lord." As soon as the neighboring shepherds hear him, they leave their huts and repeat these words. The sounds are prolonged many minutes, while the echoes of the rocks repeat the name of God. Imagination cannot picture anything more solemn or sublime than such a scene. During the silence that succeeds, the shepherds bend their knees and pray in the open air, then repair to their huts to rest. The sunlight gilding the tops of these stupendous mountains, upon which the vault of heaven seems to rest, the magnificent scenery around, and the voices of the shepherds sounding from rock to rock the praise of the Almighty, fill the mind of every traveler with enthusiasm and awe.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, IND., APRIL 1, 1880.
THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Township Tickets.

BUTLER.

Trustee—Bennett Hixson.
Assessor—Levi Jackson.
Justice of the peace—Joshua Miller.
Constables, George Barton,
John L. Housel.

JACKSON.

Trustee—Silas J. Brandon.
Assessor—John Stafford.
Justices of the peace, Peter Z. Wirick,
John M. Henderson.
Constables, Samuel M. Brown,
Moletus A. High.

CONCORD.

Trustee—Jonathan Shull.
Assessor—John H. Gill.
Justice of the peace—George Barney.
Constables, Byron A. Woodcox,
David Wasson,
James Draggoo.

NEWVILLE.

Trustee—William Seeley.
Assessor—Henry H. Points.
Justices of the peace Benjamin F. Blair
William Nelson.
Constables George Reese.
John Gillingham.

STAFFORD.

Trustee—William Wilson.
Assessor—Joseph Wilson.
Justice of the peace—Lucius C. Loveland.
Constable—Charles . Cole.

WILMINGTON.

Trustee—Daniel Tomlinson.
Assessor—David Maxwell.
Justices of the peace, Hambright Reese.
Michael K. Kiontz.
Constables, Daniel B. Maxwell,
James Chambers,
John Hanlewetz,
William Whetzel.

UNION.

Trustee—Sylvester Kutzner.
Assessor—Jeremiah Plum.
Justices of the peace, Andrew J. Little, Sen,
Jacob B. Hoover.
Constables, Oliver P. Myers,
Henry Bashelier,
Henry Hornberger,
William H. Beard.

KEYSER.

Trustee—Harvey Moody.
Assessor—John Cattell.
Constables, Calvin Grube.
Peter K. David.

RICHLAND.

Trustee—T.— F. Jordan.
Assessor—N.— Griffith.
Justices of the peace, John Finch.
Nicholas McIntyre.
Constables, Isaac Tryan.
A— Harding.

FAIRFIELD.

Trustee—Solomon Reinoehl.
Assessor—Henry H. Deetz.
Justice of the peace—John Potts.
Constables, Jonathan Gushwa.
Elijah Pontius.

FRANKLIN.

Trustee—Martin Hook.
Assessor—Allen Shultz.
Justices of the peace John Henkle.
Jefferson D. Beard.
Constables, John Houlton
Alfred Kepler.

State Democratic Convention.

The following call has been issued by the democratic state central committee:

The voters of Indiana, regardless of past political affiliations, who are desirous of co-operating with the democracy in the support of its principles and nominees, are invited to participate in the meetings called throughout the state for the purpose of selecting representatives to attend a delegate convention, to be held at Indianapolis,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1880,

for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and the nomination of candidates to be supported for the following offices:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Two judges of the supreme court.
Secretary of state.
Auditor of state.
Clerk of the supreme court.
Reporter of the supreme court.
Attorney general.
Superintendent of public instruction.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Governor James D. Williams, in 1876, and one delegate for each fraction of 100 or over. [DeKalb county is entitled to 13 delegates.]

The delegates from each congressional district will meet on the evening previous to the convention, at places to be hereafter designated by this committee, for the purpose of selecting and reporting to the convention one committeeman on permanent organization, one committeeman on platform and resolutions, and vice-president for the convention, two delegates to national democratic convention, one assistant secretary of the convention, two alternate delegates to national democratic convention, one presidential elector, one contingent presidential elector, one member of the state central committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and one committeeman on credentials.

The committee on platform and resolutions will meet immediately after the adjournment of the district meetings, say 9 o'clock p. m., at the consultation rooms of the supreme court, Tuesday evening, June 8.

The committee on permanent organization will meet at the same hour in the governor's office. It will be their duty to name a president and principal secretary of the convention, four delegates at large and four alternate delegates to the national convention, two electors for the state at large and two contingent electors, and also to recommend rules for the government of the convention.

The committee on credentials will meet at 8 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 9, at the rooms of the state central committee, to determine such contests as may be submitted to them.

Delegate tickets of admission to convention will be issued to the chairman of each county delegation, and to authorized representatives of the press upon the presentation of credentials at the state central committee rooms, Masonic building.

By order of the democratic state central committee.
B. C. SHAW, Chairman.
JAMES H. RICE, Secretary.

Hugh J. Jewett is evidently an organizer. He can scarcely be considered a dark horse, judging from the present proportions of his boom.

National Democratic Convention.

The executive committee of the national democratic committee issues the following call:

The national democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington, February 23, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati as the place of holding the national democratic convention.

Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to a double number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States. All democratic conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political association or difference, who can unite with us in the *effort* for a pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention. At the last national democratic convention held in the city of St. Louis in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the states be requested to instruct their delegates to the national democratic convention to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the national convention, and that the national committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, of Connecticut,
Chairman.
FRED'K O. PRINCE, of Massachusetts,
Secretary.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Delegates from the several counties constituting the Twelfth (12th) congressional district of Indiana, will meet in convention at Auburn, Ind.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate to be supported for representative in congress.

The ratio of representation will be the same as that provided for the democratic state convention, as follows:

Allen	38
DeKalb	13
Lagrange	8
Noble	13
Steuben	4
Whitley	10

By order of the democratic congressional committee.
C. A. O. McCLELLAN, Chairman.

AN OPINION

Of the Attorney General on the Constitutional Amendments.

Attorney General Woollen submits the following in answer to questions on the constitutional amendments:

Attorney General's office,
Indianapolis, March 27, 1880.

DEAR SIR—The following answers cover questions asked me by you and others, and are respectfully submitted for you guidance:

1. Under what provisions of the statute are the votes on the amendments to be canvassed and certified?

The board should proceed in accordance with the directions contained in sections four and five of the act submitting the amendments for adoption or rejection.

2. Ought there to be separate ballot-boxes, separate poll-books, etc.?

The amendments are submitted to the electors at the April election. The board who conducts the township election also conducts the election on the amendments. But one ballot-box is to be used, and but one set of poll-books is necessary. The ballots are of different colors, and are all to be placed in the same box. The tally sheets should be separate, and the counting of the white tickets can be first done, and then the blue ones can be counted; this would facilitate matters very much. Both ballots, separately folded, should be voted at the same time. A voter may vote for township officers, and not for the amendments; or for the amendments, and not for township officers. To refuse a vote for either, because the elector would not vote for both, would be illegal, as requiring a test not warranted by the constitution.

4. Can the ticket for township officers and the one on amendments be attached together and voted as one ticket?

They should not be thus attached, but voted separately, though at the same time. The safe way would be to use the tickets prepared by the secretary of state, as they are the only ones provided for by law. No white tickets should be cast for or against the amendments, and no blue ones counted for or against the officers. Very respectfully,

T. W. WOOLLEN,
Attorney-General.

Judge Lowry for Governor.

[Elkhart Democrat.]

While making a business tour through DeKalb, Allen, Huntington and other counties a few days ago, we heard the name of Judge Lowry, present judge of the superior court of Allen county, frequently and favorably spoken of in connection with the candidacy for governor. The judge was formerly a resident of Goshen, and is well and favorably known in this county as well as throughout the entire northern part of the state. He is an eminent lawyer, and an able judge and a life-long democrat, against whom nothing can be said, politically or otherwise. Should the judge consent to allow his name to go before the convention, he would undoubtedly receive the full and hearty support of the democracy of the northern part of the state. If the convention, which convenes at Indianapolis on the 9th of June, should see fit to place him in nomination, he would roll up a majority of about 20,000 without a doubt, and would fill the position with honor to himself and would be a credit to the state.

Facts.

The New York Tribune says: "If Tilden and Grant were to withdraw simultaneously, both parties would feel like holding a jubilee."

The Canton Repository says: "General Grant is about to withdraw from the presidential contest in the same way that Mr. Tilden is about to withdraw."

Every democrat should go to work next Monday for the success of the democratic ticket. Lay aside your farm work and devote one day to opening the campaign of 1880.

The Jewett car is coming.

An editorial article in the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, of the 29 ult. headed "Vermin with types" will pinch certain toes in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind.

The republicans of the county are working hard to elect a majority of the township trustees at the coming election, and no doubt for the purpose of keeping "politics out of school matters."

In another column will be found a letter from Hon. T. W. Woollen, of Indianapolis, to Hon. J. B. Stoll of the Ligonier Banner, which letter touches upon some important points concerning the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments. Read it before you go to the polls to deposit your ballot next Monday.

The Wabash Valley Blade, Vol. 1, No. 1, with the name of the wild Dutchman—Sam. F. Winter—at the head of the editorial column, is before us. Judging from the tone of the first issue we are inclined to the opinion that Sam intends the Blade to whack somebody's political prospects in two, down in Miami or thereabouts.

Now that the democrats have nominated strong and popular candidates for trustees in every township in the county, we desire to urge the importance of going to work for them. The republicans are organized and actively at work, more particularly in the close townships, and the democrats should see to it that every democratic voter is brought to the polls early. Don't allow your ticket to be defeated when you have it in your power to elect it. Let every democrat be at his post next Monday morning.

The Tammany state committee of New York, met last Tuesday evening and issued a call for a state convention, to be held at Syracuse on April 20, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Cincinnati convention. The call invites all democrats and others who are opposed to pledge the delegation to the ensuing national convention for the support of any one man, but in favor of the nomination of an upright, acceptable candidate for president who can unite the democratic party of New York and of the nation, to meet and elect delegates to the state convention.

Here in the center township of the county the republicans appear to be putting forth every effort to defeat Mr. Kutzner for trustee; they acknowledge that he is an excellent gentleman and that he has performed the duties of township trustee to the satisfaction of all, and yet they want to replace him with an untried man—not because their nominee is a greenbacker, not because he is a republican, not because he is a democrat nor because he is a better man for the position than Mr. Kutzner, but because he will do the bidding of the republican leaders, and if elected will conduct the township business in the interest of the republican party.

Don't Forget It.

Please don't forget that there is a party named Tilden—S. J. Tilden—now resident in New York. He is an old man—a very good old man. He was robbed by a set of scoundrels in 1876 of $200,000, which was turned over in the shape of salary to one Rutherford B. Hayes. If Mr. Tilden will call at Cincinnati on the 22nd day of next June he will probably hear of something to his advantage.—Tipton Times.

Don't forget it, the democracy there assembled will suggest to Mr. Tilden that the probability of his losing another $200,000 in the same way, is one of the reasons why he should take a back seat.

The Correct Idea.

A few weeks ago the Decatur Democrat took occasion to refer to a threat made in the Fort Wayne Journal, and among other suggestions made by the Democrat concerning the subject in question was the following, which we heartily indorse:

"Thousands of good, honest, hard-working men became more or less involved in debt during the "panic years," and now that they are again striving to regain the lost foothold it is both cruel and unjust to force them again to the wall. There is in this country, always has been and always will be, a disposition on the part of the man who happens to be a little better fixed, financially, than his neighbor, to keep the latter down if possible. If the neighbor is so unfortunate as to get into his financial superior's debt, the later almost invariably watches his opportunity and when the force process will completely ruin the unfortunate debtor it is applied to the fullest extent. All men are not rich, nor can they be; but there is nothing more unjust in the eyes of mankind in general, if not in the eyes of law, than to see the rich fairly snatching the bread from the poor man's mouth. True, there is a class who never pay, but it is not this class to which we have reference. We refer to the man who makes it his business to pay his honest debts when he can. But as a rule this very man will be the one who will be first forced to the wall. We heard an elderly gentleman remark, once upon a time, that 'in this country it is dog eat dog, and the one eating the fastest will be rewarded with a dog, while the followers will have to be satisfied with a leg or tail.' The gentleman seems to have had the correct idea of it."

THE AMENDMENTS.

Important Letter from Attorney-General Woollen.

Office of Attorney-General.
INDIANAPOLIS, March 27, 1880.

HON. J. B. STOLL—Dear Sir:—

You say you are "in favor of all the amendments except 'one' and 'three.'" I think your objections to these are well founded.

If number one is adopted it will, I think, create great confusion. I submit to your consideration one point that strikes me very forcibly. After fixing the qualification of a voter as to residence, etc., the section concludes "if he shall have been duly registered according to law." Now there is no registry law, and a voter cannot comply with this mandatory clause, and what is to be done? Certainly the voter is not to be disfranchised; still he cannot vote under this section unless he comes within the language of the constitution, for constitutions are not to be whittled down by declaring a positive mandatory provision merely directory. What then? My opinion is, that the courts will be bound to hold that this provision, if adopted, will not become the law until the legislature shall put it in operation by passing a registry law, and that until that time the present provision on that subject will define the rights of voters. This uncertainty will bring confusion and litigation that cannot be compensated by any good the section will do if adopted.

Amendment 3 is very objectionable because of the fact that it embodies so many propositions. Most voters would favor some of its provisions, but few all. It provides for three different elections, and also a registry law. Here again is a mandatory clause providing for a registry law.

But there is still a more serious matter connected with these amendments than any I have mentioned, and which may precipitate complications and difficulties not now dreamed of; and that is, that it is doubtful if the law submitting these amendments to the people is not unconstitutional, because it undertakes to amend the constitution in an unconstitutional manner.

The language of the constitution is, that when the proposed changes have been agreed to by two separate legislatures, "then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the state; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution."

This provision evidently contemplated that proposed amendments to the constitution should be submitted to the electors at a separate election held solely for that purpose. The act of March 10, 1879, undertakes to submit the proposed amendments "to the electors of the state, at the election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1880." Section 3 says, "if a majority of the electors," that is, a majority of the persons who vote at the April election, shall ratify the amendments they shall become a part of the constitution. I think there is nothing clearer than that it will require a majority of all the votes cast at the April election to ratify an amendment, whether all the electors vote on that question or not. It is true the certificate required under the 5th section of the act of March 10, 1879, only includes "the votes cast for and against each amendment;" but it is a very grave question whether such a certificate is in compliance with the requirements of the constitution, and whether the law is not so defective as to render the submission unavailing. I think if these amendments are desirable additions to the constitution, it is to be regretted that the act submitting them to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection were not more certainly in accordance with the organic law.

Very Respectfully,
T. W. Woollen.

HIAWATHA.

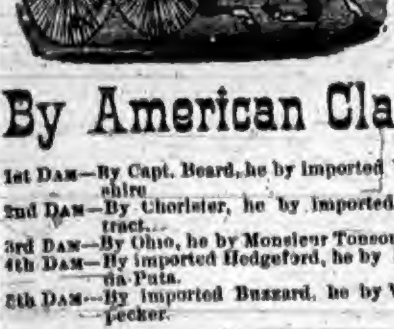

By American Clay.

1st DAM—By Capt. Beard, he by imported Yorkshire
2nd DAM—By Chorister, he by imported Contract.
3rd DAM—By Ohio, he by Monsieur Tonson.
4th DAM—By imported Hedgeford, he by Filho-da-Puta.
5th DAM—By imported Buzzard, he by Woodpecker.

AMERICAN CLAY was sired by Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr.
C. M. CLAY JR., was sired by C. M. Clay.
C. M. CLAY was sired by Henry Clay.
HENRY CLAY was sired by Andrew Jackson.
ANDREW JACKSON was sired by Young Bashaw.
YOUNG BASHAW was sired by imported Grand Bashaw.

An extended pedigree will be furnished on application and will be guaranteed reliable.

HIAWATHA

Will serve a limited number of good mares during the season of 1880 at the very low price of

$10 For the Season,

$5.00 forfeit payable at the time of first service, and $5.00 to be paid when the mare is known to be with foal.

The season to commence April 1st, and end July 1st, 1880.

The owner will not be responsible for accidents.

For further information call at Allen's livery stable, Auburn, Ind.

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ATTENTION BOYS!

FREE LICENSES PRESENTED!

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1880,

we will present to every gentleman buying his wedding outfit at our store with a marriage license gratis.

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CLOTHIERS AND MATRIMONIAL PROMOTERS.

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Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA.

TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons,

Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.

Painting Warranted Not to Scale.

Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES.

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,
Opposite Eagle Mills.

11 2m

ROOT & COMPANY.

3,000

Dozens of Hosiery and Gloves just landed, comprising the most extensive lines ever shown to the citizens of this town. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery and Gloves of every description and price. The newest colorings and designs, at the lowest prices ever before knowm.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LYONS BLACK DRESS SILKS

(Cashmere finish). The richest goods imported. Examine special grades at $1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 2.85 and 3.00 per yard. Also now offering full lines of best makes of American Gros Grain Silkes at $1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.50 and 1.65 per yard. Guaranteed to wear like iron. No house in this country can beat us on prices of reliable Black Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY.

EARLY SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Scotch Zephyrs, Ginghams, French Printed Foulards, Momie Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Organdies, Jackonets and Lawns, Percales, Crmbrics and Chintzs, also an immense assortment of Worsted Dress Goods in all the new fabrics, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75 cents per yard and upwards.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BLACK SILK CASHMERES.

All wool 40 and 47 inches wide, at old prices. Examine grades at 50, 60, 75, 85c and $1.00 per yard. They will be much higher in price soon. Also a large assortment of Mourning Dress goods in Momie Cloths, Henrietta Cloths, Chudda Cloths, Pekin Stripes, Brocade and Fancy Styles, 50, 60, 75c. and up to $25.0 pr yd.

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Agricultural Implements!

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Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

The Three Rivers
"Invincible"
VIBRATOR.

The Renowned
Atlas Engine!
For farm use.

The PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!

Over 20,000 now in use.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

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Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

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—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

—Lew Garfield comes next.

—Anderson Brothers—Carriages.

—The "15 puzzle" at Davenport's.

—Go to Mrs. Little's for your spring hats.

—Timothy-seed at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-3

—Another new lightnin' jerker at the junction.

—Buy your dress goods at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-3

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—Go to Ensley's hall next Wednesday evening.

—New millinery goods this week at Miss Alice McKay's.

—Try your brains on the "15 puzzle". Davenport has them.

—A good assortment of news items from St. Joe this week.

—Minnie Wallace at Ensley's hall next Wednesday evening.

—This is April once. But then you'll doubtless be reminded of it.

—Marshal Tom Scott's new summer hat is a daisy dipped in dew.

—With the summer comes the bummer. He is here—several of him.

—Full stock, new patterns, low prices—wall paper, at Davenport's.

—Buy your dry-goods, clothing, hats, groceries, etc., of McQuiston & Ralston. 12-3

—Minnie Wallace, as "a child of the woods," at Ensley's hall next Wednesday evening.

—Granulated sugar, 11c. per lb. choice cranberries, 14c. per qt., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 12-3

—Don't forget Anderson Brothers for fine and durable buggies and carriages. They lead the trade.

—Don't forget that Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will deliver goods to any part of the city after this week.

—Buy your flour of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., and you will get the best flour manufactured in Indiana.

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Groceries are being sold at rock-botton prices by Schaab, Beugnot & Co. They have a full line.

—J. N. Myers & Co., below the Courier office, are piling in agricultural implements by the car-load.

—A nice assortment of china and queensware, crockery, etc. at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Prices low.

—For fancy trimmings, feathers, laces, etc., step into Miss McKay's, one door south of Physcians' drug store.

—This is the last week in which to pay corporation tax, and positively no extension will be given. Mind that.

—Dr. Cowan has been wearing his best broadcloth suit all this week; says he has to, on account of his business.

—Use the Best—The Royal baking powder and Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 12-3

—If some generous fellow offers you a tempting cigar to-day, it stands you in hand to watch it. It's liable to be loaded.

—Call at the Eckhart Carriage Works when in need of a good carriage or buggy; prices as low as any for the same class of work.

—Remember that there are no patents or chattel mortgages on the Eckhart buggies, to be collected after the buggies are sold.

—Give Schaab, Beugnot & Co. a call and examine their goods. They have the largest stock and finest store-room in the county.

—To regulate the liver, stomach, and bowels, use only "Sellers' Liver Pills." Take no other. 25c. a box. All druggists sell them

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you clothing for less money than you will have to pay for goods of the same quality in Fort Wayne.

—Last Monday, for the first time in four years, J. J. Martin had a genuine ague shake; and things around the B. & O. depot just rattled.

—It is acknowledged by all who visit the Eckhart Carriage Works that no better assortment of buggies can be found in this part of the country.

—A full car load of Peerless reapers and mowers received by J. N. Myers & Co. this week. Call at the Odd Fellows' building and examine them.

—Anderson Brothers discount all their bills; and can therefore sell cheaper buggies, carriages, and wagons than can any other manufacturer.

—Thus exclaimed an old gentleman recovering from a severe attack of the bronchial tubes, "'Sellers' Cough Syrup cured me." Price 25c.

—Our Carr's Corners correspondent is an artist. The manuscript from that point was very tastefully gotten up this week, though it is always good.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. make no extra charge for delivering goods, and their prices will continue below those of any other store in the county.

—In the character of a female girl Pete Eldridge is a success; this was practically demonstrated at a private dancing party Friday evening last.

—Mrs. Frank Copper and mother, Mrs. Ferris, and Miss Alice McKay spent Monday in Fort Wayne, partly on business but chiefly for pleasure.

—Mrs. Cundiff, sister-in-law of Postmaster Rainier, returned last Thursday to her home at Clinton, Ill., after a protracted and pleasant visit in Auburn.

—Mrs. M. A. Ferris, of Fostoria, O., has been in Auburn about two weeks, visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. P. Copper. She leaves for home Saturday.

—W. J. Austin has "swored off" on dancing; he says its conjurious to the institution and he doesn't approve of it, anyway. "Strange, passing strange!"

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for drygoods, clothing and groceries, as they can and will sell you goods lower than any other house in DeKalb county.

—Miss Alice McKay, in same building with Willis & Co., is prepared at all times to do stamping and pressing for the ladies, and guarantees satisfaction.

—Read the new advertisement of J. N. Myers & Co., in this issue of the Courier. They handle a full line of agricultural tools and make low prices.

—Isaac Hague and Charlie Raut are full of business in the boot and shoe store. They commence early in the morning and never let up until late at night.

—The Minnie Wallace orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Gus. Rutledge, will be one of the leading features at Ensley's hall, next Wednesday evening

—Our townsman, T. J. Cuppy, ought to accumulate riches somewhere, being interested in business at Auburn, Churubusco, South Whitley and Logansport.

—F. P. Day is the authorized agent for the South Bend chilled plows and repairs, for Waterloo and vicinity, the agency having been removed from O. T. Clark's.

—On and after next Monday, Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will deliver goods every morning and evening. Leave your orders at the store and they will be filled with care.

—The trial of Lew Garfield, now in confinement for complicity in the celebrated Spencerville robbery and shooting bee, commences in the circuit court room next Monday.

—As a breeder of sheep, Mr. Freeman Kelly must be a success; ninety lambs have been added to his flock this spring, among which are three triplets, all living and doing well.

—Those wishing the patent flour manufactured by Ferguson & Markle, at Hudson, Ind., can find it at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. If you use it once, you will have no other.

—Misses Wood and Jackson, of Angola, attended the Neoteric hop last Thursday night, remaining in town several days afterward, the guests of Mrs. Frank Zimmerman.

—H. H. G. Upmyer, of Garrett, who was engaged in the mercantile business for several months at this place, was married to Miss Nettie Rowe, at Garrett, Tuesday evening last.

—Miss Julia Parks, of the millinery and dressmaking establishment of Geo. J. Stier, Fort Wayne, was in town a short time Monday, on her way to Hicksville to visit relatives.

—A Paulding county hen has laid an egg within an egg.—Hicksville News.

Can some enterprising philosopher now enlighten an interested questioner as to which one she laid first?

—The great American drama in four acts, entitled "Settlers," will be presented by Miss Minnie Wallace, supported by a star company, at Ensley's hall, next Wednesday evening.

—See Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. immense stock of drygoods and clothing, which they are selling lower than the same class of goods can be bought of any other house in northern Indiana.

—Charley Klotz has contracted to deliver goods for Schaab, Beugnot & Co., during the coming year. He will commence next Monday and deliver to any part of the city, morning and evening.

—Go to F. P. Day's, Waterloo, for South Bend chilled plows, repairs for Ball plows and all kinds of first-class machinery. He will trade agricultural implements for one or two good horses.

—Austin says his sales of boots and shoes for the month just ended are far in excess of those for the corresponding month last year; and it has been so to a greater or less extent all the winter.

—Fort Wayne is blessed with a fire department that it may well be proud of; they have got things down to about as fine a point, in the way of disciplined men and horses, as can be imagined.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just received a large invoice of spring goods, among which are the "Orchard" and "Sailor" hats, for ladies and misses. Call and see them.

—Tuesday evening next, at Ensley's hall, Uncle Tom's Cabin will be presented by the Thorp & Bibbins company, of whom the press in general speaks in terms of praise, wherever they have appeared.

—The Thorp & Bibbins company, in the play of Uncle Tom's Cabin, present a pair of real blood-hounds, also a trick mule, on the stage. Ensley's hall, Tuesday night.

—Mr. W. P. Myers, of Oak Harbor, Ohio, called in to see us yesterday in company with his cousin, Mr. Nicholas Ensley, with whom Mr. Myers and his bride are visiting, on their wedding tour.

—Last week's Hicksville News says that Austin, another of the Spencerville burglars, had been captured. Don't believe it, Tom, because some fellow has imposed upon you. It is a false alarm.

—Miss M. Swilley, of Hicksville, who came to attend the club dance Thursday evening last, spent several days with friends in Auburn, to whom she said farewell Monday afternoon, at the B. & O. depot.

—While loading a hay press into a car at the Jackson depot, Monday last, S. C. Clark had the mistortune to mash the first finger of his right hand quite severely. He is now dosing it with arnica and water.

—Misses Belle and Franc Stahl, accompanied by Mr. T. J. Cuppy, visited Ft. Wayne Saturday last, where they were entertained in the evening by the Emma Abbott company, at the new "Grand" opera-house.

—Billy Shaffer and Fred. Yesbera have been boarding at the restaurant this week; they say it is because their wives are away. But that isn't why Doc. Sears and Charlie Emanuel board there. No, no; not so.

—F. M. Thompson, of Hicksville, is the authorized agent of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company for this region. His solicitor, is C. G. Shepherd, who is now stopping here and will call upon the farmers of this vicinity.

—We have much pleasure in recommending Thermaline to our readers, as an absolute cure for Malaria. The manufacturers' name alone is a guarantee of its merit. It sells at 25 cents per box. For particulars see Adv't.

—One of Harry Yesbera's tailors took an elephant step for parts unknown last Saturday; he also took a suit of clothes and two shirts which G. H. had advanced to him, on condition that he would pay for them in work. Such is life.

—Married:—At the residence of the bride's father, in Perry township, Allen county, on Sunday, March 28, 1880, by Rev. W. L. Meese, Mr. Henry Harner and Miss Lina Surface. Mr. Harner is a resident of Butler township, this county

—W. H. Kiblinger, the jovial hardware merchant, and Jos. Rainier, dealer in registered-letters, postal-cards, money orders, cigars, stationery, stamps, newspaper-wrappers, etc., were in Ft. Wayne last Thursday. They went in the "steam keers."

—The Fort Wayne & Jackson company has planted a row of fine trees, eventually intended for shade, in front of the depot at this place, and the further improvement of that uninviting spot is anticipated. An attractive little park can be laid out there, with but a trifling expense.

—Finley Gibson, now in Ed. Baker's bakery, will open a restaurant and bakery, about May 1st, in the building on Main street now occupied by John Kruger, the latter moving into George Porter's new store room, now in process of erection. Whoop-la.

—We are indebted to Mr. E. Harris for a copy of Mark Twain's new and intensely interesting book, "A Tramp Abroad," for which Mr. Harris will begin canvassing next week. Don't lose the opportunity to obtain it while you can, at reasonable figures.

—Joe Abright is a bachelor, pro tem. His wife is visiting at Syracuse, this state, where she can enjoy moonlight on the lake. But we don't see what this has got to do with the handsome improvements in his jewelry store this week,—painting, kalsomining, etc.

—Step into the mammoth store of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. and be convinced that they have the largest stock of drygoods, clothing and hats and caps, ever brought to DeKalb county, and that they are selling them 15 per cent. below the prices of any other store in this part of the state.

—Coop. Ralston is now doing the village of New York. He left for that point, at any rate, last Monday morning; and if he hasn't been taken in by somebody as a sucker, it is "presumable to suppose" that he is now either playing billiards or buying a big stock of goods for the firm of McQuiston & Ralston.

—Miss Mary Pitcher, who has resided here for several months past, associated with Miss M. Cleveland in her millinery store, left for her home in Bellevue, Ohio, last Friday. Though she had been here but a short time, her affability and pleasant manners had won her many friends, and by them her absence is greatly regretted.

—Next week Mr. Ed. Harris will commence the canvass of Auburn, and adjoining towns in the county, for the sale of Mark Twain's new work, "A Tramp Abroad." It is made up of incidents connected with his personal "tramp" abroad, and, like "Innocents Abroad," it is brim full of the richest and highest toned humor. The book will be delivered soon after the canvass is made, and, having perused the work, we advise our readers to give Mr. Harris their names when he calls on them.

—A $40,000 fire at Fort Wayne, Tuesday evening, cleaned out the upper story of Kane Bros.' handsome block on west Main street. It was the largest entertainment of the kind that Ft. Wayne has seen for several years, and the principal losers are Kane Bros., H. J. Trentman & Bro., and Noll Bros., who were all fortunately well insured.

—Al. Greenfield, who ran an accommodation train on the Jackson road about a year ago, and who previously served for years as a popular passenger conductor on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, was killed last Monday night between Lafayette and Bloomfield, on the L., M. & B. road, falling between the cars while braking.

—George P. Smith, of Auburn Junction,—"Fatty," in other words,—has taken a vacation; he said "bye-bye" last Friday morning, to which the boys answered, "tra-la-la, George," and he skipped, lit out, took a walk for greener pastures, and when last seen he was hanging to the tail end of a meteor, up among the little stars sailing 'round the moon.

—Mrs. J. H. Wright, of Huron, Ohio, formerly Miss Susie Parrish of Toledo, has been visiting in Auburn this week, accompanied by J. H. Wright, her husband, who is telegraph operator at Huron for the Lake Shore road. They were on their wedding "tower," having been married but about three weeks, and while here were the guests of Miss Sadie Hollister.

—A small Esculapian regiment assembled Tuesday in Dr. Spooner's office on Main street, where they were in conclave the greater portion of the day, it being the regular quarterly meeting of a doctors' association which belongs to the four northeastern counties of the state—Lagrange, Steuben, Noble and DeKalb; but few foreign prescription builders, however, were present.

—A fine team of horses were stolen last week from John Hogue, jr., who lives one half mile west of Cedar Creek, but they were afterwards recovered. The thieves had ridden them to a point about two miles south of Churubusco, where they encountered one J. Houser, who was returning home from a "sparking" expedition, and, becoming alarmed, the stock speculators abandoned the team and fled.

—The second number of "The National Literary Monthly," edited and published by Messrs. Fisher & Miller, Toledo, Ohio, has just reached us. It is devoted to "original literature, science, art, religion and politics," and is replete with the finest gems of literature, both prose and poetry. It is well worth the trivial price of subscription and should receive a hearty support from all quarters.

—The W. F. M. society of this place, will hold its second annual meeting in the audience room of the M. E. church on next Sabbath evening. The programme will consist of addresses, essays, recitations, etc. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The members of this society are all requested to meet in the same room next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp, to arrange the programme, and also to elect officers for the ensuing year. This is the last meeting for the year, and it is necessary that all should come prepared to pay their back dues.

Mrs. E. L. Casebeer, Sec'y.

—Late developments make known that Mace Long, the temperance lecturer and reformed gambler, was married last January to Miss Kittie Henderson, of Ft. Wayne. The marriage took place at Sturgis, Mich., in the presence of two witnesses, and has since been kept a profound secret—and why? Probably in order that Mr. Long might enjoy himself further in paying his attentions to various young lady friends along his routes of travel, with whom he has been quite intimate and to whom, we understand, he has misrepresented himself. If this is true he has acted very dishonorably, to say the least, and an explanation from Mr. Long would be just about the right thing now.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county who is authorized to sell the Singer sewing machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Headquarters at the Central House. 14-tf.

The Other Shore.

Died.—Mrs. Martha Lawhead, in the eighty-seventh year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nancy Culbertson, near St. Joe, DeKalb county, Ind., Tuesday, March 16th, 1880.

Martha Lawhead was born September 23d, 1793, near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was married to James Lawhead in the year 1814, whence she and her husband removed to Green county, Pa., in the year 1824; after again changing her home and living in Wayne county, Ohio, she came, in 1839, with her family, to DeKalb county, Ind., where she has since lived and died.

Deceased was the mother of eleven children, seven boys and four girls, eight of whom are still living. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church for seventy years, and was always esteemed by her neighbors as a kind friend, a christian woman and a devoted mother. She had lived a useful life, having attained a ripe old age, and none can know how she will be missed by her children and her associates.

Auburn Schools.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending March 26th.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Flora Hoffman, Clara Stamets,
Alfred Rowland, Sarah Tarney,
Rebecca Shull.

A AND B INTERMEDIATE.

Mary McKay, Wissie Michael,
Neva Bell, Bertha Hale,
John Zimmerman, James Hoffman,
Lou Daniels, Teacher.

C AND D INTERMEDIATE.

Hortie Culbertson, Lena Korf,
Lena Cloy, Wesley Hodson,
Georgie Clark.
Laura Clark, Teacher.

A AND B PRIMARY.

Libbie Weaver, Laura Jones,
Clara Altenberg, Ida Wiles,
Blanche Peterson, Mabel Hartman,
Sherman Craig, Lewis Willis,
Matie Bash, Tena Rettig,
Della Weaver.
Lillie McTigh, Teacher.

B AND C PRIMARY.

Ellis Somers, Eddie Klotz,
Eddie Robbins, John Clark,
Wilson Feagler, Eugene Altenburg,
Eugene Girardot, Charlie Picker,
Artie Duck, Willie Wiles,
Zenith Stamets, Dessie Silvers,
Mary Slifer, Viola Thomas,
Eva Leper, Lucy Otto,
Ella Gregg, Estella Hague,
Eva Ensley, Addie McCord,
Ella Maurer, Mattie McKay,
Laura Ober, Katie Berry,
Viola Prosser, Alda Barkley.
Franc Stahl, Teacher.

A PRIMARY.

Oscar Hoffman, Clay Jones,
Earle Lawrence, Wessie Lanham,
Robbie Showers, Oscar Ensley,
Harry Bell, Dora Boenringer,
Della Hale, Reba Houser,
Clara Hoffman, Stella Jones,
Clara Otto, Nellie Wiles,
Gertie Wilson, Bertie Watson,
Bell Tritch, Teacher.
LIDA A. POWERS, Sup't.

Newville.

—Vote "No" on all the amendments to our constitution.

—Temperance lecture Monday evening by Mason Long, of Ft. Wayne.

—B. F. Blair thinks it is not necessary to stump the township.

—Bartlett is busy electioneering for justice of the peace on the republican ticket.

—Lorin R. Cole is moving from his father's place to the Haskins farm, over the river. That makes one more voter in Newville.

—Died, Sunday morning, March 28, Rudolph Sechler, one of the oldest citizens of this part of the county. He was taken sick on the Thursday previous, with inflammation of the lungs, and died as above stated. His family, who, with himself, were held in the highest esteem, have the sympathy of our community. Alpha.

Carr's Corners.

—George Shugars is on the sick list again.

—We hear of another wedding in the neighborhood this week.

—The grangers will hold a meeting two miles south of here, Thursday, April 1st.

—A number of farmers of this vicinity have commenced plowing and preparing for the spring crops.

—Martin Goetschius and family left for Montana territory yesterday, where they expect to make their home.

—Mrs. Taylor, who has been visiting with her brother, Mr. James Swisher, a few weeks past, left for her home in Canton, Ohio, last Tuesday.

—A party was given at the residence of John Shugars last Monday evening. There were thirty-one persons present. All had a good time and went away happy. C. O. D.

St. Joe.

—Alex. Leighty moved to Elkhart Tuesday.

—The rain of Saturday has improved the growing wheat.

—S. H. Bartlett, of Newville, was in town Saturday.

—J. K. Culbertson put in an appearance last Tuesday.

—J. D. Leighty returned from Indianapolis Friday.

—J. S. Burley, of Antwerp, Ohio, paid us a visit Saturday.

—A. H. Bittenger, of Fort Wayne, passed through town last Saturday.

—Alex. Filley has moved into his property lately purchased of S. B. Rex.

—Wm. Leighty will make some additions to his house this spring.

—A large number of freight trains are passing over the B. & O. daily.

—Chas. Corbin, who has been sojourning in Michigan for the past three months, returned Thursday.

—Geo. Bittenger, an old resident of Spencerville, was badly hurt Wednesday last by a loaded wagon passing over him, breaking one of his legs and injuring him about the head and face.

—The viewers who were appointed to view a highway near this place did so Tuesday, and as far as we can learn, they will report favorable to a road. No thanks to remonstrators.

—One of our merchants opened a roll of butter, a day or two since, and found it "loaded"—with salt. A good scheme for swindling, but hard on the merchant and his customers.

Reporter.

Equal Suffrage.

Indianapolis, Indiana,
February 29, 1880.

Editors Courier:—You are requested by the Indianapolis Equal Suffrage Society to announce through your local columns the wish of this society that the names of all the equal suffragists in your vicinity be sent to Mrs. May W. Thompson, Sec'y., No. 561, North Alabama street, Indianapolis. By doing this you will confer a favor entitling you to the express thanks of our club.

Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, Pres.
Mrs. May W. Thompson, Sec'y.

We are not aware that there are any professed equal suffragists in this community, we have no doubt, however, but there are some who are willing to be. Hence we cheerfully publish the above, thereby affording them an opportunity to immortalize themselves and get their work in on mankind in general.

"Saved his Life."

Springfield, Tenn., May 6, 1879.

Dr. A. R. White— Dear Sir: I am selling a great deal of your Pulmonaria, have a large demand for it, and recomend it to all as the best cough medicine in the market, and I am not afraid to recomend it, as I had it thoroughly tested on one of my customers, who was given up to die. After taking three fifty-cent bottles of Pulmonaria, he commenced improving, and when he had taken the fifth bottle he was up and in my store and said: "It saved my life," and that "he should always love me and the Pulmonaria, for it saved him from death, and I was the cause of his taking it." I told him not to love me but Dr. White the inventor of this great medicine. I am selling from eight to fifteen bottles a week of your Pulmonaria.

Yours truly, W. W. Eckles.

For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 13-3w

Saved From the Poorhouse.

For years David Allingworth suffered with Rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Scioto county poorhouse, and had to be carried into and out of bed, on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Directors of the poorhouse resolved to use the celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him, he could again walk without the use of a cane.

The facts as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth, Ohio, Correspondent.

Money to Loan

To first-class farmers, in sums to suit, from one to five years. No commissions or agents' fees. Don't mortgage your property to eastern capitalists and pay large commissions for the privilege. Use home funds. Apply to

Thos. H. Sprott,
11-4w. Auburn, Ind.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heratofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ross & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county } ss.

In the DeKalb circuit court, March term, 1880.

John A. Bookwalter and Julius S. Ford are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by cross-complaint, by John K. Cowen, et al, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2nd juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 30th day March, 1880. John W. Baxter, Clerk.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county. } ss.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880.

Hannah Owen, Zola B. Miller, Henry H. Miller, Celia Owen, Ida Owen, Robert Owen and Merrill Owen are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Nicholas Ensley, and that the same will be heard and determined, on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 31st day of March, 1880. John W. Baxter, Clerk.

THE THRASHER.

BY [illegible]

'Twas autumn-time—the old barn floor
With ripened grain was scattered o'er,
And music of the thrasher's flail
Charmed the heart of Abigail.

It was an Indian-summer day,
Smoky—with the warmth of May;
And the lofty doors on either side
Of the old barn were open wide.

So Abba often caught a view
Of the thrasher in his frock of blue;
And he saw her seething o'er the suds,
Rubbing out the family duds.

All day long she heard the blows,
As she stood and washed the clothes;
And when he heard her laugh and sing,
How lustily the flail would swing.

But when the great red sun went down
Behind the trees of gold and brown,
She started out with milking-pail,
And he joyfully left his flail.

Then they met beside the bars,
And softly talked until the stars
Came sailing up into the sky,
While the cows stood waiting by.

Next day, when he thrashed again,
'Twas gloomy, and the falling rain
Fell like a thud against the door,
And no singing cheered him more.

But his heart was never lighter,
Nor never had the sun seemed brighter;
For the promise she had given
Raised him to the seventh heaven.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

THE IOWA LOVERS.

BY JOHN W. HATTON.

I.

There's a divinity shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we may.

The following story was related to me soon after the war, and I made a memorandum of it at the time, but soon forgot all about it.

In looking over my papers, the other day, I came upon the incident in faded pencil marks so dimmed by age that I could hardly make sense of it, but, having written the notes with my own hand, I needed but a word or two, here and there, to make it plain to the understanding.

The story impressed me deeply at the time, and when the beautiful incident, with all its lights and shadows, hopes and fears, again flashed upon my mind, after nearly fifteen years of personal struggle in which my own life had been anything but romance, I could not rest content until I had served up the dainty repast for the readers of THE LEDGER, all of whom I recognize as household friends.

I will begin at the beginning.

Soc Holman was a handsome Iowa boy, the son of a wealthy farmer who lived in one of the interior counties of that State. He was a great favorite with the boys and girls of his neighborhood, being intelligent, brave, and honest. At school he led his classes, and on the play-ground and in the spelling-matches he usually led one side or the other, and was generally victorious, his own special merit being the most important factor in those little victories. The old folks spoke of Soc as the "bell-sheep," and so he really was in this, his own little world, bounded by that invisible line which constitutes a neighborhood or school district.

After stalling his teacher in algebra and quarreling with him about the moods and tenses of the verb, Soc left school in disgust, declaring that it was but loss of time and money to longer pursue his studies under a master who knew less, while assuming to know a great deal more, than his precocious pupil. Whether Soc was right or wrong in thus twitting the pedagogue with incompetency cuts no figure in our narrative.

Near the Holman homestead lived another farmer by the name of Howard.

The Howards were well to do. In Soc's childhood and boyhood they were looked upon as first-class people—a little too proud, some said, for farmers—but strictly honorable.

The elder Howard had a pretty daughter named Minnie, who was about Soc's age, and the two were playmates and school-fellows from their childhood to young manhood and womanhood.

They loved each other as children, and this love had grown almost to a passion before they were old enough to think of marriage.

Minnie's parents loved Soc, and had come to look upon him almost as one of their own family. With all their pride they had no greater ambition, no fonder hope of Minnie, than to see her the happy, young wife of Holman, whom they regarded as her equal and honored greatly for his many excellent qualities, both of head and heart.

The young people dreamed on in blissful expectation of the bright future in store for them, and not a hint or doubt was ever indulged that fortune would not smile upon them precisely as they wished. The Holmans were satisfied, the Howards delighted, and Soc and Minnie were as happy as the blackbirds that sang all day long in the apple-trees.

II.

In an evil day there came a bachelor uncle of Minnie's, a wealthy stock dealer, for a *small favor*, praying that Farmer Howard, his brother-in-law, would go on his bond for $30,000. He saw, or thought he did, just where he might double the amount in less than six months. His funds were all invested in young stock; he must borrow the money or lose the opportunity of making a handsome speculation.

Farmer Howard was too kind to say, he had never learned to say, that hard but honest little word, no. He signed the fatal paper with a trembling hand, and, in less than six months, was reduced to poverty.

The Holmans, except Soc, had never loved the Howards, because they naturally felt their inferiority when in the presence of such "high-toned people."

When this fortune at last came to the Howards, the Holmans twitted them with their past arrogance, and the families parted in bitter hatred.

Old man Holman now forbade his son keeping company with Minnie, and the pride of Farmer Howard had been so deeply wounded already that he, very foolishly, did the same thing, though in the most gentle manner, for he sadly deplored the young people's infatuation.

Old man Holman threatened to disinherit his son if he married Minnie, and there appeared little in the near future to console or cheer the true-hearted but disconsolate lovers, who remained steadfast and faithful through all this storm of adversity, notwithstanding the bitterness which existed between other members of the estranged and embittered households.

Soc sought an interview with Minnie, and honestly and lovingly confided to her the important secret that he had determined to leave home, not for his own sake, but for her whom he loved so dearly. He would go to Texas, he said, and open a stock ranch, build for them a cozy little cottage, return, marry and take her to the Lone Star State, despite the Holmans and the Howards, and, if need be, despite the whole world.

They renewed their vows, not the old enthusiastic vows of childhood, but pledges far more binding and sacred; for they had now learned the full import of true love and the sacred meaning of such vows. Neither doubted the sincerity of the other, and they were as happy as lovers could well be who were about separating, not to meet again perhaps for years.

III.

Soc arrived safely in Texas and set about his business with all the tact and energy of a young man of sound body and mind, and with a purpose, too, as sacred as ever actuated a pioneer in establishing a home in the wilderness—a home for the woman he loved.

He established himself on the frontier, where cattle could be herded the year round on lands that had never yet so much as been surveyed.

He prospered almost from the start. He was nearly ready to return to Iowa for his bride when the storm of civil war burst upon the country. Earnest in his desire to return, he attempted to make his escape through the rebel lines, but, on reaching Bonham, he was not allowed to continue his journey without certain documents, which he returned to have written and signed. The authorities, who knew him very well, refused the papers, knowing that he was a Northern man and threatened to return to his former home in Iowa. Foiled in all his efforts, he returned to his ranch, where he remained for nearly a year an idle spectator of the stormy scenes that were hourly becoming more and more portentous of evil to him and his.

An agent of the Confederate Government at last called and inspected his cattle, took down the number, and put an estimate on the herd. The day following, a Lieutenant, with twenty horsemen, rode up to the ranch, gave Soc a voucher for so much Confederate money, and drove off his stock, leaving him but one horse.

He now made one more desperate effort to escape through the Confederate lines. Mounting the horse his enemies had left him, he took a more westerly route, and almost succeeded in reaching the Union lines. After crossing the Red river, he struck through the Indian Nation, never dreaming that they, too, were up in arms for the rebellion. On reaching Boggy Depot he was surprised to find himself confronted by a battalion of Texas troops, whose Colonel refused to allow him to proceed on his journey. He was sent back under guard to Bonham, where he was released and allowed to return to his ranch.

The year following, he was drafted into the Confederate army, and sent west of the Mississippi.

Having made up his mind to desert, he pretended to be well pleased, declaring to his fellow-soldiers that nothing would give him greater satisfaction than "to get a crack at those blasted Yankees."

It was not long before his wish was gratified, and he had an opportunity of going over to the Union side. He was in the thickest of the fight at Corinth. In the rebel charge he fell as though he had received a mortal wound, and, when the Confederates retreated, he found himself where he had long desired to be, inside the Union lines.

Taken to headquarters, Soc explained how he became a Confederate soldier, and asked to be enlisted in the Union service.

In the changes and vicissitudes of military service, Soc was promoted to First Sergeant, and at last got himself attached to an Iowa regiment of cavalry—one that had been recruited near his old home. He knew many of the boys, and soon learned a great deal of home news, one item of which pierced his heart, almost, like a bullet. The Howards had been gone from Iowa nearly three years, and no one seemed to know whither. They had gathered together the wreck of their once happy home, and, in a covered wagon drawn by two horses, had taken their sad, slow journey to the southward. This was all that Soc could learn—all his comrades could tell him. The boys wondered why he had so suddenly changed from one of the gayest to one of the saddest troopers in the regiment.

IV.

Let us return to the Howards.

Minnie's father had a brother in the South who was reported to be very wealthy. He had gone to Arkansas in early manhood, where he had engaged in the culture of cotton on a large scale, and was reported to be worth nearly $500,000.

The broken-down farmer, not knowing what else to do, concluded to seek a home in the South and procure such help as he could from his brother until he was able to stand upon his feet again.

Stopping on the White river, in Northern Arkansas, he left his family on a rented plantation and struck out alone for the Southern portion of the State in search of his brother. Reaching Camden, he found, to his sorrow, that his brother had sold his property near that city, and had removed with his family to Oregon. Learning, however, that he still owned considerable land in the State, he sought his agent, a young lawyer in Camden, and desired to rent one of his farms that still remained unsold. There was but one plantation yet to rent, the lawyer informed him, but, after some preliminary correspondence, Mr. Howard was allowed to take it on a five years' lease.

Getting the county, township and numbers, he went in eager search of his future home. To his surprise and joy, he found it but a day's journey from where he had left his family, and on the banks of the very same river.

In a few weeks the Howards were domiciled in their new quarters, and found it very convenient for their purpose. The farm was provided with a gin, a cotton press, a good barn, and many other conveniences, which, but for his inability to stock the place and hire help, would have proved to them a valuable plantation.

Mr. Howard soon received another letter from his brother, full of sympathy and brotherly tenderness, telling him he should have the place as long as he wanted it, free of rent.

They went to work in the spring with renewed courage and energy, and made a good crop of cotton. All the money they could spare from the sale of their first crop was expended in mules and horses, and they were preparing to cultivate the whole plantation the spring following, when the war broke out.

Fearing he might lose his stock, Mr. Howard disposed of all but one horse. All his plans for the future were now broken up, and the only question with him and his two sons was, "How shall we keep out of the rebel army?"

V.

Fearing conscription, and finding it no longer safe to remain at home, Mr. Howard and his two sons, the elder of whom was not yet grown, went to St. Louis, where they joined an Illinois regiment.

It soon became a life-and-death struggle with the women and children who were left at home to take care of themselves as best they could.

Minnie took control of everything. Her mother was never very strong, and the troubles of the last three or four years had almost broke her spirit, but Minnie rose with a strength and courage equal to the terrible responsibility now resting upon her, the responsibility of supporting her mother, her little brother, and two sisters, younger than herself. It was a severe struggle, more severe than the reader can well imagine. The writer exaggerates nothing. He obtained the story from their own lips, and tells it almost precisely as it was related to him.

Minnie became a farmer. Assisted by her little brother, who was tenderly spared all labor beyond his strength, she plowed, planted, and reaped, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the dear ones for whom she labored had, by her own individual exertions, been spared the pangs of hunger. It was a fierce struggle, and the combat was fought on a field of effort strangely unfamiliar to our heroine and under difficulties such as would have crushed the heart of the bravest man unless that heart, like hers, was all aglow with a precious love that would not let it die.

The family was in no danger of bodily harm. The neighbors, though strongly Southern in sentiment, yet treated them very kindly. They were fighting the same grim monster, hunger, and had little time to think ill of their neighbors, because they happened to sympathize with the Yankees.

VI.

After Marmaduke's raid on Cape Girardeau and New Madrid the regiment to which Holman was attached, with several others, followed the rebel General in his retreat until they found themselves within the Confederate lines, which then embraced nearly the entire State of Arkansas.

There was some desultory fighting, but no serious engagement. The forces of both armies were scattered over several counties of Northern Arkansas, intent on taking each other at a disadvantage, and it required the greatest caution on the part of the Union forces to prevent surprises, as they were among enemies and in a strange country. The Confederates easily obtained news of all their movements, and were not slow to take advantage of such information.

Soc was one day ordered to take twenty men and make a reconnoissance down the White river, on both banks of which the Union cavalry were now stationed in considerable force. The object of this reconnoissance was to ascertain the precise locality of the enemy's main camp.

Starting before daylight, he had reached a position about ten miles below his own camp before the natives were astir or had an opportunity to give the alarm. It was Holman's purpose to cross the White river at a ford—the only favorable crossing for many miles either way—and return to his command from the opposite side. He must trust to blind luck to find this crossing, or else to such chance information as fortune might throw in his way.

His men were mainly dressed in citizen's clothing, but the disguise was imperfect, and failed to deceive. He soon discovered that he was pursued by several companies of the enemy, and must put the river between them and his own little band or suffer the worst fate in store for himself and followed.

Should his men become prisoners, there was not the least danger that any of them would suffer a worse fate than the loss of their freedom, but for him, a deserter from the Confederate army, captivity meant death. Knowing this, he stoutly declared to his men that he would never surrender to the rebels; he would die with his face to the foe. This encouraged and emboldened his men, who swore they would follow wherever he dared to lead.

The day was spent in great anxiety by the jaded troops, now completely cut off from all apparent hope of succor or escape. They abandoned the main road about noon, and, by dint of hard riding and several feints, succeeded in eluding the enemy until late in the day.

VII.

About night-fall they passed a cross-road grocery, situated on a high ridge overlooking the valley for several miles on either side of the river.

The men did not tarry, but Soc paused long enough to take a good view of the surrounding country; and it was well he did, for he had no sooner cast a look backward in the direction he had come than he beheld the enemy, scarcely a mile in his rear, advancing in rapid pursuit. He again left the public thoroughfare, and now made directly for the river. He did not know the country, and soon found himself in a great bend of the river, which seemed to coil around him and his little band like a great serpent. The banks were so precipitous that it would have been suicide to attempt to pass the fatal stream. They followed the river for more than a mile, but came back almost at the very starting point without discovering "the ford." The enemy was now so close upon them that it was impossible to escape by the route by which they had entered this trap. The Confederates, knowing the predicament which the Federals were in, rejoiced at what seemed to be a fortunate termination of a hard and doubtful chase. They had but to watch the roads and prevent the Union soldiers from retracing their steps and all would be well. They could afford to take a little rest, feed their horses, and indulge in free drinks of "pine-top whisky," which the Union boys had not the leisure to discuss. The time spent by the Confederates in resting, eating, and drinking was very precious to Soc and his little band.

VIII.

There was but one farm-house in the horse-shoe bend, which was now but too surely a prison to Soc and his little band.

It was growing dark and the weary horsemen had not a moment to lose. They rode up to the gate of the farm-house and called for the man of the house. All was silent for a moment, then a tall girl, dressed in a faded calico dress and sun-bonnet, came modestly but fearlessly to the gate, while from the windows peered the faces of an old woman, pale and thin, and several children, and in evident alarm, but quite helpless. The girl was, it seemed, the only one present who had the courage to answer the call.

She came boldly to the gate and said, in a calm, sweet voice:

"Do you wish to speak with me?"

"No," said Soc, politely, but firmly, "send your father; I wish to speak with him."

"Sir, my father is a soldier. I have not seen my father for more than twelve months."

"Then send your brother; I will speak with him."

"Sir," said the girl sadly, "my brothers are in the army, all but George, the youngest, who is too small to serve you; he is but 8 years old."

"All rebels," thought Soc, but he did not say so. "She evidently thinks that we are rebels—I will keep up the delusion. My dear young lady," added he, in his blandest manner; "we are pursued by the Federals; we are hemmed in the bend of this treacherous river, and cut off from all escape. We must cross it in the next two hours or be captured. Do you know of any ford? We have been driven off from the main road. We must cross here or not at all."

"There is a ford safe enough in the day time, but a little dangerous after night, and very hard to find. I will show you the way myself," and she called to her little brother to saddle and bridle the horse quickly.

The little fellow came out with bridle in his hand—he was used to obeying this big sister—but he was crying piteously.

"Oh, Sis!" and he seized hold of her dress, "are these 'reb' men going to take you off?"

"No, Georgie, dear," said the sister, stooping and kissing the boy tenderly "I am going to show them the ford. I will be back in half an hour. Run now and catch Prince and saddle him right quick; that's a darling. These are honest men—soldiers. Brave men like these never make war on mother and children."

"Very true, my good woman," said Soc, with a quaver in his voice; "we are not making war on Southern women, and may God forbid that we should ever harm you or yours!"

"Amen!" said a chorus of voices on either side of Sergeant Holman.

"There is little danger," was all the young lady said, as she sprang lightly into the saddle and led the way, telling the soldiers to follow. "There is no time to be lost," said she, laying whip to her horse. "Follow me!"

IX.

It was all the jaded cavalry-horses could do to keep up with "Prince" and his fair rider.

"Are you not afraid this woman will discover our identity and lead us into an ambuscade?" said one of the horsemen in a whisper, to Holman, as they disappeared into a dense forest.

"No," said he, "I had as lief suspect an angel. Did you not hear what she said; did you not see how tenderly she soothed and comforted that child? Don't talk to me of treachery! She is a rebel, no doubt, but she will see us safely over the river, never fear."

"Halt!"

It was the voice of the young lady.

The company came to a halt.

"Now," said she, "the path runs down the stream for nearly one hundred yards before it reaches the water. It is very narrow. If you miss it six inches, one way or another, you are lost. Single file; slowly, gently; follow me; keep in sight of each other; don't press too closely; forward, march!"

In a few seconds the whole company was in the midst of the stream, which was breast-deep to the horses.

"Halt!"

The company again halted.

"Now," said she, "the danger is not yet half over. The ascent is most difficult. Be careful not to crowd each other, and follow me."

It was a long, tortuous, slippery pathway, and very dangerous, but all reached the opposite bank in safety.

The men were profuse of thanks. One was ill-bred enough to offer her his purse, which he heartily regretted the next moment, for she calmly said:

"Sir, do you suppose that I would risk my life for money?"

The trooper humbly begged her pardon.

If the men were grateful, how much more must Soc Holman have felt beholden to the fair young rebel who had saved his life? He lingered at her side. At last he ventured to speak.

"It is strange," he said, "that you have not discovered our disguise, for we are not rebels, but Union soldiers."

"I knew it all the time," she said, calmly.

"And yet you risked your life for us?"

"Yes, and why not? I am a Unionist; my father and brothers are in the Union army."

"And you would have let us go without telling us this, had I not quizzed you?"

"Yes; it is not for me to boast of what I did or of the motives that induced me; I was only too happy to save you and your men. That I succeeded in doing so was glory enough for me."

"Tell me your name," said Soc, in a burst of earnest enthusiasm, "that I may remember you, love—no, that can never be," he added, in a lower tone—"for I love another—but please tell me your name, that I may bless you all the days of my life—that I may tell her to whom I owe my life, and she, too, will love you as long as life shall last!"

"My name is Minnie Howard," she said, in that sweet tone of voice, which had in other days been so dear to young Holman, when they were so happy and confident in each other's love.

X.

Had it not been so dark—could Minnie Howard have seen the strange expression on Holman's face at the sound of her voice, when she pronounced her own name, she would have been startled, surely.

"Move onward, boys," said Soc to the horsemen who stood awaiting orders. "I must see Miss Howard safely across over the river."

"Be careful, Sergeant," "Don't venture across," "The rebels are on the other side," were the parting words of warning as the men rode off, leaving Soc alone with Minnie. It had not occurred to any of them that this could be Minnie Howard, of Iowa. They had less cause to remember that name and voice; they had forgotten both, or else did not recognize either.

When they disappeared in the darkness Soc said:

"Miss Howard"—it was the second time in his life that he had ever addressed or spoken of her as "*Miss*"—"I said a moment ago that I loved another."

"I must go, now," said she, in a firm but gentle tone. "You need not endanger yourself to put me safely across the stream. I am quite familiar with the road; the rebels, should I meet them, will do me no harm. Good night!" and, lowering her voice almost to a whisper, "May God bless you and the noble cause for which you are fighting!" She reined her horse toward the river bank, but Soc detained her gently.

"Hear me," he said. "There is no harm in listening to what I am going to say. I am a soldier, and I claim to be a gentleman. You say your name is Minnie Howard. The woman I love, honor, and adore is of that name. I have not seen Minnie—my Minnie—for more than three years."

"Your name?" said Minnie, breaking into the conversation, with an impatient and bewildering tone of voice.

"Holman."

"Soc?"

"The very same."

"Then you have found your Minnie, and thank God, I have found a lover, too, whom I had almost despaired of ever seeing again!" And she fell to crying, while Soc held her gently to his bosom.

The lovers embraced fondly, kissed a loving good-by, with new vows of eternal devotion, separated to meet again "when this cruel war is over." After the stars and stripes again waved over every State in the Union, and peace returned to bless a re-united country, Soc Holman returned to Minnie, and they were married.

Supposing his son was dead, old man Holman was too happy when Soc returned on a visit to Iowa, accompanied by his bride, to feel the least indignant at his forbidden marriage. He gave Soc his patrimony and his blessing, and the young man returned to the South, where he now resides on a fine plantation, not far from the Howard mansion, which his father-in-law now owns, thanks to his kind brother. The father and his two sons returned safely from the war, and, notwithstanding he and his neighbors fought against each in the war, they all live in perfect peace. The old man is a Justice of the Peace, and one of his sons is now Sheriff of his county. Soc might have held places of trust and honor had he not preferred the peace and quiet of private life. Surrounded by all that a man can well desire, he finds in the society of wife and children a glorious surcease from the stormy days of his youth, and he often declares that God has blessed him above his deserts, but Minnie does not think so; what woman ever did when estimating the happiness of the man she loves? And this, kind reader, is the happy termination of an ex-Confederate yarn.—*Chicago Ledger.*

How "Tom Jones" Was Sold.

We are told of Fielding's "Tom Jones" that, when the work was completed, the author, being at the time hard pressed for money, took it to a second-rate publisher, with a view of selling it for what it would fetch at the moment. He left it with the bookseller, and called upon him next day for his decision. The publisher hesitated, and requested another day for consideration; and at parting Fielding offered him the manuscript for £25. On his way home Fielding met Thomson, the poet, whom he told of the negotiation for the sale of the manuscript; when Thomson, knowing the high merit of the work, conjured him to be off the bargain, and offered to find a better purchaser. Next morning Fielding hastened to his appointment with as much apprehension lest the bookseller should keep to his bargain as he had felt the day before, lest he should altogether decline it. To the author's great joy, the ignorant trafficker in literature declined, and returned the manuscript.

He next set off with a light heart to his friend Thomson; and the novelist and the poet then went to Andrew Millar, the great publisher of the day. Millar, as was his practice with works of light reading, handed the manuscript to his wife, who, having read it, advised him by no means to let it slip through his fingers. Millar now invited the two friends to meet him at a coffee-house in the Strand, where, after dinner, the bookseller, with great caution, offered Fielding £200 for the manuscript. The novelist was amazed at the largeness of the offer. "Then, my good sir," said he, recovering himself from this unexpected stroke of good fortune, "give me your hand—the book is yours; and waiter," continued he, "bring a couple of bottles of your best port." Before Millar died, he had cleared £13,000 by "Tom Jones," out of which he generously made Fielding various presents, to the amount of £2,000; and, when he died, he bequeathed a handsome legacy to each of Fielding's sons.—*Galignani.*

Getting to the Rear.

The following, related by an officer of the Stonewall brigade, may interest some of our soldier friends:

While Jackson's corps was cautiously moving to the flank and rear of the Union army at Chancellorsville, the Confederate cavalry in advance became engaged with the enemy. Soon a wounded and bleeding trooper was seen emerging from the woods in front. After looking around, he moved in the direction from which the infantry were marching, as if seeking the rear, or, as the average gray-jacket would say, the r'ar. Soon afterward rapid firing explained that the blue-jackets had closed in behind Jackson, and it was not long before the poor cavalryman was seen coming back again. When opposite the "Stonewall," another cavalryman from the front also arrived. No. 1 at once recognized him, and said, "Hallo, Bill—wounded?"

"Yes," said No. 2, "but not bad. Let's git to the r'ar."

At which No. 1 exclaimed: "This is the darnedest fight I've bin in yit. It hain't got no r'ar."—*Harper's Magazine.*

An Artist's Luck.

A lady called at a photograph gallery in Columbus, Ohio, with a baby whose photograph she desired taken. The necessary arrangements were made, the little cherub was propped up in a chair in the best possible position, and the artist was proceeding to adjust his camera, when the mother excused herself for a moment. The moment grew to minute, and the minutes to hours. In short, the mother did not come back, and the artist finds himself with a ready-made baby on his hands, whose name and origin are unknown to him.

A Fight for the Standard.

Shortly after the civil war had ended, a young rustic in army blue, with a musket, stopped on his homeward way at our house. That faded dingy blue was the most interesting color in the world then, and, as this soldier, scarcely more than a boy, ate his dinner we felt grateful to him. He had a simple, narrow mind, which all his experiences of camp and field had not deeply impressed. Presently he said he'd got somethin' he didn't know but we'd like to see, and pulled out of a breast-pocket a leather case, which he opened, disclosing a large bronze medal. We read the inscription; it was to the effect that the Congress of the United States presented this medal to Corporal —— for bravery in the field. Then, of course, he had to tell us the story, something after this fashion:

"Wal, ye see, it was down the peninselar one of them days when we didn't seem to be doin' nothin' 'twuz any use. We was most up the side 'f a hill an' ez quiet ez a graveyard, but sometimes if a feller on'y showed his head over the top he see and heard enough, I tell ye. I kep' creepin' up an' lookin' down, an' I see a lot of rebs 'twan't doin' any more'n we, an' a big feller in the middle; he stood kind o' careless and sassy, holdin' a hansum flag. I told the feller next me, sez I, 'I snum! I'm goin' to get that flag!' He sez, 'Don't you be a darned fool!' But I jest dropped my gun and run down hill, 'n I was right inter 'em 'fore they seemed to notice it; 'n I run right up to the big feller an' says, 'Here, you, give me that flag!' 'n he jest let go, 'n I put it. I tell ye, I didn't wait to say, 'Thank'ee,' nor anythin'; 'n if the bullets didn't sing 'round my way fer a while! But they didn't take no sort of aim, 'n I got up to the boys all right. I tell ye, that big feller must have felt kinder silly when he thought ou't!"—*Springfield Republican.*

Advice to a Young Man.

No, my son, the world does not owe you a living. The world does not need you, just yet; you need the world. If you can convince the world that you are necessary to its well-being, its happiness, its pleasure, its moral existence, then the world will begin to claim you and make room for you in the body pews, with the softest cushions and the easiest foot-stools. But don't fall into the common error of supposing that the world owes you a living. It doesn't owe you anything of the kind. The world isn't responsible for your being. It didn't send for you; it never asked you to come here, and in no sense is it obliged to support you now that you are here. Your living is here—a good, comfortable living. Plenty to eat, plenty to wear; an abundance of good, healthful, hard work; ripples of laughter and sprinkles of tears; hours of happiness and moments of heartache; days of labor and nights of rest; duties to be performed and rewards to be won; it is all here, son—disappointments, struggles, success and honors—but the world doesn't owe you one of them; not one. You can't collect your living as you would a debt, by simply presenting your bill, or giving your lawyer the account to sue. You have to work for it, son, and work like a Trojan, too. When you hear a man say that the world owes him a living, and he is going to have it, make up your mind that he is just making himself a good excuse for stealing a living. The world doesn't owe any man anything, son. It will give you anything you earn, and you just look out over the world and know that all the plunder you can gather in by honest work is yours, and no more. If you can't get any, why none of it is yours, and if you can reach out and carry away ten times as much as your neighbor, why that is all yours, and he has no right to wait and whine over his bad luck and want you to divide. And, my son, in all human probability you will not want to divide. I hope you may, but it is very likely that you won't.—*Bob Burdette.*

More About Theodosia Burr.

The reported confession of a dying sailor in a Michigan poorhouse, a few months ago, concerning the death of Aaron Burr's daughter, Theodosia, has attracted much attention, and facts going to support the aged pirate's statement have recently come to light in the course of discussion and correspondence on the subject in North and South Carolina. The dying man in Michigan said he belonged to a gang of pirates who captured the vessel on which the lady named took passage from Georgetown, and asserted that he witnessed her death by being compelled to "walk the plank" into the sea; and now comes Dr. W. G. Pool, of Elizabeth City, N. C., who is the possessor of an oil-portrait which bears a remarkable resemblance to the engraving of "Theodosia" in Davis' history of Aaron Burr, and which, he says, he obtained in 1869 from an old lady named Mann, who lived near Nag's Head. According to Mrs. Mann's story, her husband found the picture in the cabin of a pilot-boat that came ashore near Kitty Hawk, with sail set and rudder fastened. The vessel bore evidences of having been plundered and abandoned, but there were no signs of violence. That a pilot-boat of the description of the one that sailed from Georgetown, S. C., for New York, having on board Mrs. Theodosia Burr Alston, came on shore at Kitty Hawk about that time, there is no matter of doubt. That the articles taken from the wreck, including the portrait now in possession of Dr. Pool, and articles of female wearing apparel shown him by Mrs. Mann did once belong to a lady of culture—such as Theodosia Burr—there is no manner of doubt. So that the unfortunate Theodosia "walked the plank" seems probable, if the story of the dying man in Michigan and that of the living Mrs. Mann in North Carolina are taken in connection.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

THE Boston newspapers tell of a stage-struck woman who got a divorce from her husband in order to become an actress, failed dismally behind the footlights, returned to her home, and begged to be made a wife again, which was done by a remarriage.

ALMOST THERE.

Once, when the bow'rs were fresh and sweet
With fragrant bloom of apple,
I took with me a trusting child
Unto the village chapel.
The bell's deep tones—clear and slow—
Rang out on the scented air;
The child looked up, and, smiling, said:
"We are almost there."

And, once again, when the apple bloom
Gave fragrance to the bower,
I sat beside that self-same child—
It was her dying hour.
She said: "Angels now are bearing me
To lands where all is fair;"
Then she closed her eyes and whispered low:
"We are almost there!"

CLARENDON, Ark. HALLIE C. Y.

PITH AND POINT.

AN ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanations after you have said it.

THE prisoner being asked whether he struck the man in the heat of passion, replied: "No; I struck him in the pit of the stomach."

IN extremis: Pat—"Do ye buy rags and bones here?" Merchant—"We do, sarr." Pat—Thin, be Jabers, put me on the schkales!"

DIDACTIC parent—"Do you know why I am going to whip you?" Impertinent urchin—"I suppose because you are bigger than I am."

NURSE—"Good-morning, Mr. Brown. Did you have a good night?" Patient—"The night was good enough, but I've had a beastly time of it—I have."

THERE is something terrible in the expression of a cross-eyed barber when he takes a customer by the nose and holds a bright new razor over his throat.

"IF I fail in trade, I can come back to bee-raising," said Bijah. "Donno," said his father; "bee-hives are pretty poor things to fall back on." The old man was right.

IT was said of an inveterate drunkard that he had met with a great affliction, and drank to drown his grief. "Then," said a bystander, "his grief must know how to swim."

"You promised to pay that bill yesterday," said an angry creditor to a debtor. "Yes," calmly replied the other, "but to err is human, to forget divine, and I forgot it."

A LOVING British wife's postscript to her husband in New York: "Dear William: I have perused the police reports and Morgue returns every day, hoping to see your name."

A DANBURY man can kick eleven inches higher than his head. During good fruit years he hopes to make considerable money in traveling through the State and kicking boys out of trees.

CHARLEY—"What girl was that you had in tow last evening?" Harry (on his dignity)—"What you please to call in tow, sir, is what people of culture generally speak of as blonde tresses, sir."

TENNYSON frequently spends hours over a single line of his poetry before he can get it right, and the Sweet Singer of Michigan says if she couldn't write poetry faster than that she would be ashamed of herself.

A MEMBER of a School Board, not a thousand miles from Boston, visited a school under his jurisdiction. When asked to make some remarks, he said: "Well, children, you spells well and reads well, but you hain't sot still."

WHEN Boulton, the engineer, partner of Watt, stood in the presence of George III. to open to him the mystery of the steam-engine, and the King asked him as he might ask a peddler, "What do you sell, sir?" Boulton replied, "What Kings, sire, are all fond of—power."

CLERGYMAN to newly-wedded pair—"The marriage state imposes various duties. The husband must protect the wife, while the wife must follow the husband wheresoever he goes." Bride—"Lor', sir, can't that be altered in our case? My husband is going to be a country postman."

A BRIDAL party approached the hymeneal altar and the clergyman proceeded with the service: "Wilt thou, Mary, take, etc.?" he inquires. "Naw!" is the reply. "What!" cries the good pastor; "if you don't want to marry this gentleman, why didn't you say so sooner? What made you wait till the moment of the ceremony?" "Because, sir, you are the first that has condescended to ask my advice or consent in the matter."

IT is pointed out that, in these bad times, a hint how to provide a most acceptable and inexpensive present for the children may not be unwelcome. It was the practice of an eminent army surgeon to lock up his olive branch a week before the anniversary of his birthday. On that day he solemnly opened his dungeon and released him, saying: "The most valuable boon which man can enjoy is liberty! Take it, my son, as a welcome present from your parents!"

English Prices for American Goods.

One of the commercial puzzles yet to be explained is the reason why you can buy excellent "Blue Point" oysters in London for a shilling a dozen; why the *Atlantic* and *Scribner's* monthlies can be bought there for the same price; how it is that American butter, cheese and beef are now to be found in nearly every village of Scotland and England, while the greater part of the seacoast population of Wales live on American canned goods, all of which can be bought for far less than here—a good cut of American beef, for instance, costs 2 pence half-penny, or 5 cents a pound. Developing our commerce is a good thing, but is there any reason why we should not be able to get things produced here for at least the same price that our British cousins can? If the *Atlantic* and *Scribner's* monthlies are to be bought in London for a shilling, why should we pay more than 25 cents for them? or, what is a more vital question, with American beef at 5 and 6 cents a pound at retail, why is it that the lowest price in the wholesale market here is 7½ cents a pound, and that without the added expense of transportation and other incidentals? An explanation is in order from the producers.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SCANDALS OF GRANTISM.

The Formation of the District of Columbia Ring.

[From the New York Sun.]

Gen. Grant was no stranger in the city of Washington when he was called to the Presidency. From the close of the war to the time of his inauguration, a period of nearly four years, he had lived there, in a house presented to him by some of those admiring friends whom he subsequently rewarded with offices. He had found associates by that natural law of selection which brings together those of a kind. A fiber of honesty ran through Andrew Johnson's character, and, although he was susceptible to flattery, he could not be used by the promoters of the scandalous jobs. But with the coming of Grant they saw the promise of ample rewards for their nefarious industry.

The city of Washington was governed for many years with reasonable economy by its own people. It got its charter from Congress and was subject to the Federal Government instead of to a State, but otherwise it did not differ essentially from other municipal corporations. Most of its inhabitants derived their incomes from the strangers within their gates, but they countenanced no intermeddling with their local affairs, and the majority of them were rather parsimonious in the matter of public expenditures. The Mayor of the city for the six years preceding 1868 was Richard Wallach, a war Democrat and an honest man. He was swept from power by the introduction of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and Sayles J. Bowen, a Republican of large officeholding capacity, was elected to succeed him. Under his rule the expenses of the city were doubled, the resources of the treasury exhausted, and the pay of teachers and laborers withheld because all the public money had been diverted to illegitimate purposes. Bowen was Mayor when Grant came to the Presidency. The floodgates of extravagance had already been lifted, but the methods of plunder were not perfected.

The first scheme for tapping the public till was audacious but grotesque. A company was formed in September, 1869, which proposed to hold a "Grand Universal Exposition of All Nations" in the city of Washington in 1871. Congress was asked to make an appropriation of $3,000,000. The Government was also expected to provide land for the buildings, to furnish from the navy ships for the free transportation of exhibits, and to bestir itself, through its foreign Ministers and Consuls, in puffing into success this great international swindle. Ulysses S. Grant was chosen President of the General Executive Committee and ex-officio Chairman of the Local Executive Committee. He accepted these dubious honors and openly consorted with the vulgar knaves who originated this absurd scheme. In December, 1869, the bill chartering the company and making the appropriation of $3,000,000 was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire. This Patterson was the full flower of that plant of Christian statesmanship which bloomed and rotted under Grant. He had been a professor in Dartmouth College before he was made a Senator in Congress. His success was hailed by cultured flunkies as a recognition of the "educated classes," and as the advent of the "gentleman in politics." But, under the cloak of hypocrisy, this "gentleman" carried the weapons of the public plunderer. He was driven into disgraceful retirement at last by reason of his connection with the Credit Mobilier. But, in truth, his most shameless acts were wrought as the apologist and confederate of the District of Columbia ring. While Patterson was working for the success of this exposition steal, he was secretly engaged in real-estate speculations with the lobbyists and spoils-seekers who had it in charge. Senator Thurman denounced the job as "a humbug, imposing an expense of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 on the treasury of the United States." But it was dragged in and out of Congress till near the end of the session (June, 1870), when it was permitted by its sponsors to die, because larger plots monopolized their attention.

On the 20th of May, 1870, an act was passed turning over Public Reservation No. 7, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets, to the Washington Market Company for a term of ninety-nine years. The value of the land thus disposed of was $500,000, and the franchise carried privileges worth $500,000 more. In return for this royal grant the Market Company was to build a magnificent City Hall, and was to pay an annual rental to the poor fund of the district. But the rental was evaded, and an appropriation was smuggled through Congress to pay for the City Hall which was not built.

In 1870 Mayor Bowen was defeated as a candidate for re-election, and was succeeded by Mr. G. Emery, who ran on the Citizens' ticket. This ticket was supported in the main by men who desired to check the abuses and stop the reckless extravagance of the city Government. But it was also used by certain tricksters to promote their selfish ends. Among the men elected to the Board of Aldermen on that ticket was Alexander R. Shepherd, who was destined to figure in history as the friend of Grant and the boss of the District ring. Shepherd deserves all the notoriety he has attained. He was a plumber by calling, but not by trade, for he had never served an apprenticeship. He was not a natural leader of men. The qualities which enabled the late William M. Tweed to rob the metropolis were not despicable qualities, albeit they were put to a despicable use. He would have gained prominence in any sphere of life, and under almost any circumstances, by reason of his quick grasp of affairs and his intuitive knowledge of men. But Shepherd was of different stuff. If his promotion had depended on the votes of the people, he would never have risen above the office of Alderman. Even to secure that place he resorted to false pretenses, professing to favor the reforms which he sought to defeat. He was brutal to his workmen, patronizing to those whom he considered his equals, but obsequious to the dispensers of public favors. As soon as he entered the Common Council he began to plot for the overthrow of the municipal Government. As Chairman of the Finance Committee he recommended a reduction of appropriations from a million and a quarter to a million dollars, saying: "These taxes will bear heavily upon our people, and it therefore becomes our duty to administer their affairs with rigid economy." At this very time he had an agent on the road to negotiate for the monopoly of certain wood pavements, which were laid at a price which enabled their owners to divide evenly with the ruling powers.

During the spring and summer of 1870 the Common Council of Washington directed that Pennsylvania avenue be paved with wood, and that Louisiana and Indiana avenues be repaved. The property-owners on Louisiana avenue protested so vigorously against wood that stone was substituted for that portion of the work which was made a direct tax on them, but the center of the street was paved with wood, which quickly rotted away, leaving for years a suggestive contrast between honest work and jobbery. After three months' delay the contract for paving Pennsylvania avenue was let in four sections to the highest bidders, under that form of competition which flourished during Grant's administration. On the 1st of November, 1870, the contractors who had secured the job gave a fine champagne supper to invited guests in an improvised building near their shops. Wormley furnished the viands and wine, and the crowd that gathered saw the population of Washington doubled before their stimulated vision. The glory of wooden pavements was extolled by intoxicated blockheads hired for the purpose. The pavement was quickly laid, the surplus profit of $150,000 fairly divided among the embryo ring, and in February, 1871, on the birthday of *George Washington* (shade of the mighty dead forgive them!) the people of the capital turned out en masse to participate in a carnival and fete which the ring rascals had arranged for their delectation.

These preliminary paving jobs served a double purpose. They diverted comfortable sums from the city treasury into the pockets of their promoters, and they frightened conservative citizens at the possible excesses of a free Government in a place where the newly-enfranchised negroes held the balance of political power. The ring played upon this fear, and gradually unfolded its plan for erecting a Territorial Government in the District, in which the President of the United States should be vested with the appointing power, and Congress should ultimately be made responsible for all expenses. The plan, viewed from the standpoint of pure selfishness, was quite plausible, as a means of lightening the burdens of direct taxation. Two years of Bowen had made the people ready for almost any change, and when old Hannibal Hamlin introduced a bill in the Senate, in February, 1870, "to provide for a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia," it was received with more local favor than opposition. It passed the Senate in May without much discussion, and went to the House, where it slumbered in the District Committee till it was supposed to have died. But, on Jan. 20, 1871, Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, Chairman of the committee, reported back the bill with numerous amendments, which made it virtually a new act. This was crowded through a thin House by a vote of 97 to 58. On the same day Boss Shepherd, who had foreknowledge of the event, rushed off to the Board of Trade and offered a resolution "hailing with joy" the passage of the bill, "as the beginning of a new era in the development of our business interests"—which indeed it was. The board appointed Shepherd, Hallet Kilbourne and three others a committee to urge the Senate to accept the House substitute for the original bill without alteration. The Senate, however, demanded a conference committee, and in that committee the bill underwent a number of changes, all made in the interest of the ring. The bill finally passed on the 14th of February, 1871. Grant withheld his signature a week. This delay was not a concession to decency. He had no hesitation about approving the act, but he wanted to give the knaves who had the carnival in charge a double cause for rejoicing—at the incubation of a monstrous swindle, as well as over the completion of a paving job.

The Territorial Government of the District of Columbia consisted of a Governor, a Secretary, a Council, a House of Delegates, and a Board of Public Works. The Governor was clothed with all the powers of the most favored State Executives; he could veto bills, grant pardons, appoint officers, and posture as the center of a military staff. The Council, which was a sort of mock Senate, was appointed, as were also the members of the Board of Public Works. The House of Delegates and a Delegate in Congress were to be elected by the people. But the Delegate in Congress had no vote, and the House of Delegates might as well have had none, for the members were powerless for good and superfluous for evil.

Mayor Emery was induced to favor the abolition of his office, in the belief that he would be made the first Governor of the District. He had for a backer the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of whose church he was a member. Dr. Newman held himself in readiness at all times and under all circumstances to certify to Grant's sobriety, honesty and innate piety. He was moderately certain that he had never seen the President drink, absolutely certain that he had never seen him steal, and profoundly convinced that he would be a devout Methodist, if he were any sort of a Christian. In return for his services, Dr. Newman asked only an occasional office for himself, his wife, and his immediate flock.

Boss Shepherd was also a candidate for Governor. His chief advocate was Henry D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co. This Cooke was the President's banker, and in his opinion was the wisest financier of modern times—wiser even than Boutwell or Richardson or brother-in-law Corbin. That he might not be forced to take sides between Shepherd and Emery, Grant rejected them both and conferred the office of Governor of the District on H. D. Cooke. With this action Parson Newman could find no fault, for Mr. Cooke was loud in his religious professions. It was he who negotiated for the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington a large loan from the Freedmen's Savings Bank on worthless second-mortgage bonds. As these bonds were never paid, the loan was equivalent to a gift from the poor negroes to the association. Some of them had worked very long and hard for the little sums which they deposited in the bank, in the hope, by-and-by, of owning a home, or of giving to their children advantages of which they themselves had been deprived by slavery.

Gov. Cooke was the vain, pretentious figurehead of the District ring. Shepherd was quick to see that under this quack banker he could plunder the treasury with greater ease and safety than he could if he himself had been placed at the head of the Territorial Government. His own religious professions (for Shepherd also managed a Sunday school and "ran" a church) had failed to deceive anybody, while his financiering had been limited to a few paving jobs and to bulging his bills for plumbing and gasfitting at the Capitol. But Cooke was a certificated Christian and the Government's pet banker. Under his wing it was safe to steal.

Boss Shepherd was made a member of the Board of Public Works. This board consisted of four members besides the Governor, who was ex-officio its President. What the Board of Audit was in New York under the Tweed ring, the Board of Public Works was in Washington under the Grant ring. Shepherd was its Vice President and controlling power [illegible] to dictate the appointment of other members. The first of these was A. B. Mullett, then Supervising Architect of the Treasury. This appointment was a stroke of genius. Mullett was the man of all others whose favor venal Congressmen courted. If they wanted new public buildings in their respective districts, they must secure, first of all, Mullett's recommendation, and, after the new structure was authorized, they counted on him to award fat contracts to their friends. Mullett met these advances in a gracious spirit, but gently reminded each importunate Congressman that he, too, had a nest to feather; that favors should not be one-sided; that the beautifying and regenerating of the national capital was his particular hobby, and that a liberal appropriation would be gratefully appreciated by the Board of Public Works. Thus the ring and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury played into each other's hands in making Congress subservient to their purpose.

The third member of the board, and its Treasurer, was James A. Magruder, better known as Stubb Magruder. He worked with great diligence to confuse his accounts, so as to make it difficult to tell what part of the public money was spent and what was stolen. The records show that $1,000,000 which he claimed to have paid out in his official position was entered on his books.

S. P. Brown was the original fourth member of the board. He was a defaulting navy agent, but not acceptable to the ring. They finally crowded him out on the exposure of the fact that he was interested in a contract.

Grant appointed the members of the Council at the dictation of Shepherd.

It was necessary for the ring to control the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. Gen. Michler, the incumbent of that office, was an honest man, but, he possessed an unfortunate fondness for liquor. The ring deliberately arranged a round of social gayeties to keep him perpetually in a bewildered state. But, finding that they could not make him absolutely subservient to their will, they arranged to rid themselves of him, and in June, 1871, the President ordered him to the Pacific coast.

Orville E. Babcock, Grant's private secretary, was immediately detailed as Gen. Michler's successor. Between him and Boss Shepherd a perfect understanding existed. Babcock, as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, was to guard the rights of the people against the excesses of the ring. Shepherd, as chief of the Board of Public Works, was at liberty to go as far as Babcock permitted. And these two—one appointed nominally to check the extortions of the other—were partners in speculation, bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder, and equally interested in making the expenditure as extravagant as their mingled greed and audacity might suggest.

With other preliminaries arranged, it was deemed essential to buy back the followers of ex-Mayor Bowen and conciliate the negroes. Accordingly, Bowen's chief counselor, William A. Cook, an unscrupulous lawyer, was made attorney to the Board of Public Works, and a colored man named Johnson was appointed District Treasurer. Johnson had failed as a barber and restaurant-keeper, but was considered competent to keep the public money.

Nothing remained but to buy the local newspapers, and this was an easy task. The editors of the leading organs in Washington were given a slice of the spoils, and while the ring lasted they sang its praises continually, and pocketed their share of the plunder.

It will be seen that the ring at its inception embraced: 1. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States; 2. Henry D. Cooke; 3. Alexander R. Shepherd and the whole gang of disreputable characters, including the Washington journalists whom he controlled; 4. Orville E. Babcock, who sold himself for a price and betrayed his trust as guardian of the Government's interests; 5. A. B. Mullett and the Representatives in Congress whom he influenced; 6. Senator J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, and De Golyer Garfield, of Ohio; 7. A gang of Pennsylvania contractors, who taught the lessons of addition, division and silence.

It remains to narrate the acts by which this comprehensive ring robbed the people of $43,000,000.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Terre Haute is to have a hub and spoke factory.

The people of Terre Haute are petitioning for a Government building.

Gen. Ben Harrison will deliver the oration at New Albany, on Decoration day.

The machinery for lighting Wabash with the electric light will be put up soon.

Two new gravel roads will be built out from Danville this season, both running northward.

The Presbyterian congregation of Wabash will build a church this summer to cost $17,000.

Evansville has 100 miles and [illegible] feet of streets, of which nine miles are bowldered and graveled.

A bold thief smashed in a $50 plate glass at a store in Madison, and grabbed a fine revolver, with which he skedaddled.

A child of John Stephenson, living near Richmond, died from the effect of a piece of dried apple becoming lodged in its throat.

A woman living near Sullivan, by the name of Lizzie Boon, was the other day suddenly struck speechless. The case seems to be a curious one.

Thirty applications for executive clemency have been received by the Governor since the 1st of January of the present year, making 1,330 since Jan. 13, 1873.

Benjamin Meredith, of Jeffersonville, went duck hunting. He leaned on the muzzle of his gun while getting over a fence, and the fool thing went off, killing him instantly.

Mrs. Mock, an aged lady living on Otter creek, near Osgood, while passing near a stove, ignited her clothing, and, running to a neighbor's for assistance received burns which caused her death.

A skeleton was unearthed lately in the garden of William Baldwin at New Harmony. There was a string of beads around the neck, and a number of flint arrow-heads were taken up with the bones.

J. F. Miller, proprietor of the Richmond street railway, has purchased six chariot omnibuses for use on the streets while the burned street-cars are being rebuilt, and to run to Hawkins' springs during the summer.

Forty persons have stepped overboard from the Cannelton wharfboat and been drowned. The forty-first walked overboard the other night with his hands in his pockets, but was fished out with a boat-hook and saved.

Miles V. McCune, a brilliant but invalid attorney, of Seymour, went to Stafford City, Arizona, for his health about a year ago. He invested in mining stocks, and a letter written to a friend says he has just sold his interest for $75,000.

Thaddeus Green, Postmaster at Centerville, is dead. He lost both hands during the war, but with the aid of artificial hands he was enabled to fulfill all the duties of his office, and even attained considerable proficiency as a penman.

H. M. Orbison, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, was recently married, at Sturgis, Mich., to Mrs. M. S. Orbison, his former wife, who obtained a divorce from him in 1869. The parties lived together over twenty years, and raised a large family of children. In 1869, however, they had differences which resulted in a divorce, and for eleven years they have lived apart.

Gov. Williams has pardoned James P. Smith, who was convicted of assault and battery by the Delaware county court in 1879, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Smith's wife secured his release by walking over fifty miles to obtain signatures to the petition. While on one of her journeys in his behalf her babe was frozen to death in her arms.

At Fort Wayne, the Grand Jury, which has been investigating the alleged abuses at the County Asylum, submitted its report, setting forth that the charges made by the *Sentinel* are true, and that the greatest cruelty has been used in the treatment of unfortunate inmates, who have been starved, tortured and beaten in a shocking manner.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of the State vs. Douglass, reversing the decision of the lower court. It appears that defendant was arrested and, on being taken before a Justice of the Peace, gave bail on Sunday. The lower court said that the action of the Justice was void, as violating the Sunday law, but the Supreme Court held that the Justice was serving the public good and therefore sustained his action.

A fire was discovered in Union Block, at Crawfordsville, the other night. It originated in the room occupied by John L. Miller, dealer in boots and shoes, from which it quickly spread to the adjoining store-room of Bryant & Son, hardware dealers. The stock in each of these rooms was totally destroyed. The fire company, by energetic work, prevented the flames from spreading further. The total loss is $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $9,000.

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics has the following figures in relation to the churches: They show the approximate number of churches in the State to be 4,857. The membership comprises one-third of the entire population, and increased during the past year 10 per cent., while the increase of the population was but 3; so that, according to arithmetical progression, if the increase continues at this rate it will comprise the entire population in about fourteen years. The increase in the value of church property from 1870 to 1878 was 14 per cent.

Diamond Purchasers.

Purchasing diamonds for the retail trade is, I am told, a very difficult and delicate task. The buyer takes his seat at a table, with a large sheet of white paper spread out before him. On this paper is poured out the contents of certain of the packages, in which diamonds are delivered to the hands of the wholesale dealers. The keen eye of the purchasing expert at once singles out the flawed, shallow, ill-shaped or yellow stones. These are swept out ruthlessly, and are definitely rejected. The remaining stones must next be paired—a very difficult and delicate operation.

To facilitate it a tin plate mounted on feet and pierced with holes in graduated sizes is produced. On this the selected diamonds are laid, and are sifted to and fro until each diamond is fitted into a hole proportionate to its size. Then the stones are subjected to a second and final examination, the buyer pouncing upon every one that shows any defect, such as irregularity of shape, lack of brilliancy, dullness of water or yellowness of tint. The matched diamonds are then carefully put up in pairs, either in small cases or simply folded in papers. The refuse diamonds are generally sold to French jewelers, to make up the wonderful flowers and stars and insects that one sees blazing under the gaslight in the windows of the shops on the Palais Royal.

In fact, French costumers as a class are much more easily suited in diamonds than are Americans. They like something showy, and look more to the general effect than to the absolute perfection of each individual stone. I would, therefore, advise our country people, when they come abroad, to address themselves to American jewelers when they wish to buy diamonds, and not suffer themselves to be tempted by the dazzling gewgaws displayed on the Rue de la Paix or in the Palais Royal. They will only pay half as much again for them as they are worth if they buy in those latter places, and then, if they wish to dispose of their purchases or to have them reset in a new form, they will find themselves with a lot of flawed and imperfect stones on their hands.—*Paris letter.*

A Stray Billet-Doux.

Three ministers sat in the pulpit of East Liberty Church, on Sunday evening. A rising young artist who has a comfortable studio—if studios are very comfortable—on a street running from Water to Liberty, who is one of the workers in said church, walked bravely to the pulpit before service and gave one of the ministers a notice to read before benediction. The services were about being closed, when the young artist again went forward and reminded the minister that he must not forget the notice of the temperance meeting down town. The minister begged pardon for his remissness, took the slip of paper from his vest pocket, read it, looked dazed, rubbed his eyes, then smiled. He passed the note to a brother minister, and he smiled. Then he passed it to the other minister, and he smiled. Then all smiled. Then No. 1 remarked that he would like to speak to the young artist. The latter advanced to the pulpit, received the notice, looked at it, colored very red, and looked as though he would like to jump through the window. He had given the pastor a notice of a temperance meeting which read something like this:

Dear John: I am sorry I can't let you come to see me as frequently as usual, but papa and mamma think I should not receive even my very dear friends during the Lenten season. It's awfully disagreeable if not positively cruel, but you know we Episcopalians can't go back on Lent. I shall see you oftener than usual, I hope, when the holy season is gone where the woodbine twineth. Yours with friendship,

—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch.*

Exactness.

There is nothing like exactness. An officer having to proceed on duty from one station to another, in making out his claim for traveling expenses put down the item, "Porter, 6d.," an item struck out by the War Office. Not being inclined to be defrauded of his sixpence, the officer informed the authorities that the porter had conveyed his baggage from one station to another, and that had he not employed him he must have taken a cab, which would have cost 18d. In reply came an official notification that his claim would be allowed, but instructing him that he ought to have used the term "porterage" instead of "porter." He was determined, however, to have the last word, and wrote back that he was unable to find any precedent for using the word "porterage," but for the future would do so, and at the same time requested to know if he was to use the term "cabbage" when he meant "cab." —*Chambers' Journal.*

Joseph H. Snow, of Bangor, Me., desirous of encouraging agriculture, offers a $5 gold piece to the boy in Penobscot county, under 18 years of age, who raises the most potatoes on an eighth of an acre of land in 1880, and to the boy who raises the next largest quantity a $3 gold piece, and to the boy who stands third in the list two $1 gold pieces. What an opportunity for the embryo agriculturists of Maine!

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WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Safe Kidney & Liver Cure. Safe Diabetes Cure. Safe Bitters. Safe Nervine. Safe Pills. Read! Save Thyself.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.

35 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our VIBRATOR Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

☞ BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.

☞ For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

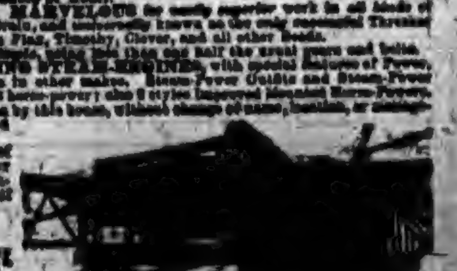

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES. and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

A Question of His Own Asking.

One cold winter evening a knot of village worthies were convened around a stove in a country store in a western town, warming their fingers by the stovepipe and telling stories and cracking jokes. The schoolmaster, the blacksmith, the barber, the constable, the clerks and the storekeeper, all were there.

After they had drank cider and smoked cigars to their hearts' content, and when all the current topics of the day had been exhausted, the schoolmaster proposed a new kind of bitters to remove the monotony of the evening.

Each one was to propound a puzzle to his neighbors, and whoever should ask a question that he himself could not solve was to pay the cider reckoning for the entire party.

The idea took at once, and the schoolmaster, "by virtue of his office," called Dick D——, whom most folks thought a fool and a few a knave, to put the first question.

"Wal, neighbors," said Dick, drawling out his words and looking ineffably dull and stupid, "you've seen where squirrels dig their holes, haven't you? Can any one of you tell me the reason why they never throw out any dirt?"

This was a "poser," and even the "master" had to "give it up."

It now devolved on Dick to explain.

"The reason is this, that they first begin at the bottom of the hole."

"Stop! stop!" cried the schoolmaster, startled out of all prudence by so monstrous an assertion. "Pray, now, how does the squirrel get there?"

"Ah! master," replied the cunning fool, "that's a question of your own asking!"

The result had been anticipated. The "schoolmaster was abroad" at that particular juncture.

The Biter was Bitten.

In New Hampshire is a well-known eccentric individual, self-constituted curer of all ills—a sort of panacea, "body and soul, head, heart and conscience doctor," who, with all his eccentricities, has a fun of actual wit that is hard to beat.

Not long ago the doctor was called to the witness stand. The opposing counsel, who is said sometimes to wet his whistle with "liquor pisen," knowing the doctor's peculiarities, ventured in cross-examining him, to show him up a bit.

"What is your business?" pompously inquired the counsel.

"My business is to do what little good I can to my fellow man," modestly replied the doctor.

"But that doesn't answer my question," grufly answered the counsel. "How do you spend your time?"

"Why, 'squire, it takes nearly all my time to do what I said," replied the doctor.

"But I want something more definite. How do you spend your time?" stoutly demanded the counsel.

"That depends upon circumstances, according to the nature of the case," explained the doctor. "For instance, if I were going to begin on you, the first thing I should do would be to advise you to sign the temperance pledge."

Household Recipes.

[Boston Trancript.]

The remove stains from books—Translate them into better language.

To remove spots of grease, oil or fat from woolens—Saturate the cloth with kerosene or naptha, and press it with an iron on the wrong side. Then treat it with a lighted match. This is the only sure way to remove grease from woolens.

To make your chimney draw—Send it to a Boston school, where it can have the advantage of regulation instruction.

To cleanse brass—Turn the hydrant on the sewing machine and book agent who knocketh at your door.

To keep bread from molding—Give it to the poor woman who keeps boarders and hens.

To prevent cake getting dry—Give the small boy access to the pantry.

Eleven Turkeys.

An old toper started for home one night from "down town" in his normal condition, with a turkey he had obtained for a holiday dinner. He found the road very rough, and fell several times over all sorts of obstructions in his path Each time he fell he dropped the turkey, but continued to pick it up again.

On entering his house he steadied himself as well as he was able, and said to his wife: "Here, wifey,(hic) I've got 'leven turkeys for you."

"Eleven turkeys; what do you mean? There is only one."

"There must be 'leven turkeys, wifey, (hic) for I fell down 'leven times, and every time I found a turkey."

An Illinois Girl's Letter.

Dear Will: Don't kum to see me eny more for a whial any way. Fauther has got awfully skeered about burglars, and he sits up every nite till late with a double-barreled shot gun, watching the back yard. He put moren a pound of lead into Brown's nufoundland dog which was kummin over the fens after a bone last nite.

The rose is red, the violet blew.
I wouldn't kum now if I was you.

Hendricks' Strong Points.

In speaking of the organization of a Hendricks club at Washington, the N. Y. Express says: "Mr. Hendricks has strong points as a presidential candidate. And one of the strongest points in his favor is the fact that he has kept the democracy of his state united and harmonious, loyal to their principles, devoted to the cause. There are no dissensions in that state. Strong and able men there are, who naturally aspire to leadership, and would fill important offices with credit. Yet they never swerve in their fidelity to the party, which in that state is a unit, and would give a popular majority of 15,000 to ex-Governor Hendricks in spite of all the republicans have done to colonize the state with southern negroes. Mr. Hendricks has a good record. No man can say aught against him. His views are moderate and conservative, fairly representing the democracy of the whole country. He has many elements of popularity, and resembles Lincoln in his sturdy honesty, simplicity, and straightforwardness of his nature, and his hearty sympathy with and regard for the people. He consented to take second place in 1875 against his will, at the urgent solicitations of the leaders of the party in all sections of the country, and the result proved his personal popularity. Among democratic candidates for the nomination his name shines with particular luster.

Home Attractions.

When love and affection are banished from home, life loses its greatest charm. Some homes are full of love and sunshine for strangers, and all ugliness and gloom for the ones for whom they live. To constitute a truly happy home, there should be pretty little adornments on the part of the wife, who thereby shows a desire to please her husband, and to add to the general attractions of her home. A pleasant work on her part, when the over-worked man comes home, often eats away the raw edge of some trouble on his mind, and draws out a corresponding desire to be both agreeable and respectful, which characteristics are always accompanied by affection. What is true of manners is true of dress also. Rudeness, roughness, and impatience are soon followed by insolence, and when sweet temper gives way to anger and discord, the home circle is no longer attractive. A disrespectful manner on the side of husband or wife leads to disastrous consequences.—Waverly Magazine.

SHE KNEW HE WAS THERE.—It was a warm afternoon, and young Mr. Cummagin did not go into the house, but sat down on the porch, as was his custom, after ringing the bell. Her little sister came to the door and looked at him with some curiosity. "Does your sister Mabel know I am here, Nellie?" he asked. "Oh yes," replied the innocent prattler, "I guess she does; she told me to come out and see how shady it made the front yard when you put your feet on the porch railing."

A sign in Towanda, Penn., reads as follows: "John Smith, teacher of cowtillions and other dances—grammar taut in the neatest manner—fresh salt herrin on draft—likewise Godfreys corjial—rutes sassage and other garden truck—N. B. bawl on friday nite—prayer meetin chuesday—also slam singing by the quire."

A young lady who had been married a little over a year wrote to her matter-of-fact old father, saying: "We have the dearest little cottage in the world, ornamented with the most charming little creepers you ever saw." The old man read the letter and exclaimed, "Twins, by thunder."—Keokuk Constitution.

TIME CHANGES.

'Twas in Arabia's sunny land
He wooed his bonny bride;
His umber Ella, rain or shine.
Was ever by his side:
But now he does not Kaffir her;
No love tale does he tell her;
He'd fain Bedouin something else—
Alas! Poor Arab-Ella

A bridal couple from Washoe Valley, at breakfast this morning, conversed as follows: He—"Shall I skin you a pertater, honey?" She—No, thank you, dearie, I have one already skun."—Virginia Chronicle.

WHY NOT GET WELL?

More Testimony for Hall's Grea Catarrh Cure.

The following explains iself:

Toledo, O., Jan. 28, 1880.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Sirs: Through the advice of friends I was induced to try Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have been a sufferer from that disease for twenty years past. My case was pronounced incurable and I was obliged to give up my profession. I have used twelve bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure and am entirely cured. Physicians called it consumption. I was reduced in weight to 125 pounds; am now as sound as ever and back to my old weight, 160 pounds. Hoping this will reach the eye of my professional friends and the public in general, I am respectfully yours.

M. Kanane, Clog Dancer,
Late with the principal Minstrel companies of the country.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists. 11-4w

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 10	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 36	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 47 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 35 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 20 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.
GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		5 20am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		5 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 37am	2 16pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 am
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 05pm	11 20 am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	1 30pm	10 55pm	8 30pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	[illegible] 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	[illegible] 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 30pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	m
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	m
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 40pm	3 40 m
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	8 10am
Ann Arbor	2 06am	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		8 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For information as to routes and connections apply to
F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 03am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv.	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 03	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 16	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	5 20am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 20	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 11pm	6 13
St. Joe	11 31	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv.	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 43	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 35	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent,
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	9:38 a. m.
M'l ar'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l ar'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From
St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go
West, Southwest, North or Northw'st
Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,
J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or
LUOIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

TUITION FREE.

Ft. Wayne College.

A First-Rate Normal School.

Classes Small,
Work Thorough,
Expenses Low.

$27.50 will pay for tuition, board and furnished room for spring term commencing April, 1880.

☞ Tuition free on conditions. Send for circular.

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,
11-5t Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received at the auditors office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until the 15th day of April, 1880, at 12 o'clock, m., for the construction of an addition to the infirmary building at the poor farm in said county.

Plans and specifications for said building can be seen at the auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, payable to the state of Indiana, signed by two or more resident freehold sureties, as required by law.

Payment for said building to be made in county orders at par.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
March 16, 1880. 14-4w

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22-1y

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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The Auburn Courier

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EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

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Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

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Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

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By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

Proposals for Wood.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the county auditor's office in DeKalb county, Indiana, until April 13, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing 100 cords of sound body hard-timber wood, 30 inches in length and split to suitable size to be used in the furnace of the county jail. To be ranked up on the public square next to and for the use of said jail.

Said wood to be delivered by October 1, 1880, and paid for when so delivered in county orders. ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
March 18, 1880. 12 6w

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 22-1

H. C. PETERSON, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb county. } ss.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880.

Hannah Owen, Zola B. Miller, Henry H. Miller, Celia Owen, Ida Owen, Robert Owen and Merrill Owen are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court by Nicholas Ensley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 31st day of March, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

THESE ARE NOT INDIANA OPINIONS.

Louisiana Protests Against Tilden.

[New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.).]

In view of the whole field we reaffirm our belief that it would be unwise for the democrats to renominate Governor Tilden.

The Best of Reasons.

[Springfield Republican.]

Tilden in 1876 was the man to nominate because he was stronger than his party. Tilden in 1880 is not the man for the democrats to nominate because he is weaker than his party.

Colorado Sweet Toward the "Claimant."

Fort Collins (Col.) Courier (Dem.).

Tilden failed to fill the bill in 1876, and his entire course since has been such as to drive from his support the best elements of the party—all in fact but those for whom the historical "bar'l" has its allurements. We cannot see how an honest man can conscientiously say that Mr. Tilden has proven himself worthy, either during the campaign of 1876 or since, of a renomination at the hand of the democracy.

The Height of Absurdity.

Genesee, N. Y., Courier, (Dem.)

Mr. Tilden is at the head of a faction numerically strong, and probably as sensitive and unyielding as are most mortals. His nomination would be the height of absurdity, and opposed in this state and at the polls by a mass of say 75,000 democrats—no better democrats, perhaps than his supporters, yet massed in opposition, and strong enough to turn the scale and give Blaine or some other "erupted" fire-eater an easy walk over in the state of New York.

Ohio has Something to Say.

Columbus (O.) Democrat.

We do not believe that Mr. Tilden can carry the state of New York, and without the thirty-five electoral votes of that state the election of the democratic candidate is hardly possible. Last fall John Kelley and Tammany Hall defeated Mr. Tilden's candidate for governor in New York, polling 77,000 votes. The opposition was not so much against Mr. Tilden's candidate as against Mr. Tilden himself. It is against Mr. Tilden now and would be against him next fall. If he should be the democratic candidate for president the 70,000 votes that were cast against Robinson by John Kelley and Tammany Hall will be cast against Mr Tilden next November. If, therefore, Robinson was defeated it is reasonable to conclude that so would Mr. Tilden be. We cannot afford to lose New York.

He Ought to Believe the Party of His Claims.

Memphis Appeal, (Dem.).

The democratic politicians at the north, who, laboring under the belief that Tilden will be backed in the national convention by a solid south may as well dismiss the idea from their minds. He has lost the confidence of the south and cannot regain it. His nomination would be equivalent to defeat. He will not receive the support of even one southern state, not even of Kentucky, where the Courier-Journal is, as it were, moving heaven and earth for him. Tilden, if he is the shrewd, intelligent manager he claims to be, ought to know this, and if he is half as honest as he pretends, will relieve the party of his "claims" and cease to play the role of the "old man of the sea." Tilden is dead to the democracy of the south.

Plain Sailing With Tilden Out of the Way.

Charleston (S. C.) News, (Dem.).

We say to that "with this unfortunate man out of the way there would be plain sailing." It is pretty certain that he will not be a candidate for the nomination himself, but he demands that his wishes shall be consulted in making the nomination, and he is opposed to the nomination of Bayard. The threat is that unless Tilden's man is taken the democrats shall not carry New York. Now we are not disposed to accept Mr. Tilden, a reed shaken in the wind, as dictator of the democratic party. Grant can beat Tilden, and we fear that he can beat any candidate who is known to be forced upon the democratic party by Tilden. It is the duty of the democratic party to put Mr. Tilden down at any cost. There is nothing in him to command respect or admiration. Civility, and that of the commonest kind, is all that he is entitled to, and we are confident that the democratic candidate can carry New York in the face of Tilden's opposition, if the candidate be such a man as Bayard and the people be warned in time that the fight, among other things, is against every sort of dictation and ambitious scheming, both within and outside of the party. To the majority of the people Grant would be a more acceptable "boss" than Tilden.

Good Reasons for not Supporting Tilden.

Malone (N. Y.) Gazette.

An esteemed democratic friend desires to know why we object to the nomination of Mr. Tilden for president. Without mentioning all the grounds upon which we think his nomination would be unwise, we will only say that we shall regard it as suicidal from the fact that in this state the party couldnot be united in his support, and that the decisive and controlling vote of New York would be cast for his opponent. It may or may not be the fault of Mr. Tilden that he has no personal popularity, and that the only warmly attached friends he has are bound to him solely by interest. Governor Robinson was a stronger candidate for governor last year by thousands of votes than Mr. Tilden would be for president this year, and yet he was defeated. We are not in favor of repeating the folly of running a candidate whose defeat is as certain as anything future can be, and for the sake of the democratic party we trust Mr. Tilden will fail in his efforts to obtain the nomination. Our views are more fully expressed in an article in our paper to-day copied from the Catskill Recorder, to which we would refer our friends for a more complete and satisfactory answer to his inquiry.

Then and Now.

[Washington Post.]

Mr Tilden received the solid vote of Maine on the first ballot in the St. Louis convention, but he will not get it at Cincinnati.

Neither will he receive the vote of Connecticut, which was solid for him before. Ex-Governor English or Senator Eaton will be accorded that honor.

Florida was unanimously for him in 1876, but it is doubtful if he gets a vote from her in 1880.

California's vote was then his first and last, but this time it will probably be cast as decidedly for Judge Field.

Illinois was divided fairly in halves, but at Cincinnati will probably be solid for Morrison.

Maryland and Michigan were his by a two-thirds vote before, but both are against him now.

—Mississippi cast her full vote for him then; now she will cast her full vote against him.

New Hampshire was solid at St. Louis but at Cincinnati will at least be divided.

Nevada and Oregon were both for him, but will now be carried for Judge Field.

Virginia then gave him 17 to five; she now will at least reverse the figures if, indeed, she gives him a vote.

Delaware will present Bayard; Ohio and West Virginia, Thurman; Connecticut, English or Eaton; New Jersey, Parke; Pennsylvania, Hancock; Illinois, Morrison; Virginia, Missouri and Michigan, Seymour; California, Field and Indiana Hendricks. Other states will bring forward other candidates, such as Jewett, David Davis and Payne

New York, rent as she is by contending factions, will no longer be the potentiality she was in 1876. Where, then, can any friend or advocate of Mr. Tilden's figure up the 493 votes necessary to nominate him by two-thirds, or even a majority—370?

In 1876 he started out with 404 votes, 84 more than a majority, with seven other gentlemen dividing up the remaining 334. We are not opposing Mr. Tilden's nomination, but simply attempting to show by cold mathematics that it is impossible to replace him where he was on the 28th day of June, 1876. The party has grown stronger in the last four years, while Mr. Tilden has seen his personal and political strength visibly decline.

A Political Catechism.

The Council Bluffs Bugle has the following catechism:

What is the chief end of the republican party?

Grant.

Who was the father of the republican party?

Grant.

Who first discovered that the world was round?

Grant.

Who died on a thousand battle-fields during the civil war?

Grant.

Who found Moses in the bull-rushes?

Grant.

Who was the first man?

Grant.

Who first sailed around the whisky ring?

Grant.

Who wrote the declaration of independence?

Grant.

Who was the first tanner?

Grant.

Who discovered the Quakers?

Grant.

Who the h—ll is Grant?

Grant.

WEDDED IN SECRET.

A Reformed Gambler Marries a Fort Wayne Belle.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 29.—The last sensation here is the secret marriage of Mason Long to Miss Kittie Henderson, one of the most handsome, popular, and accomplished society belles in the city. The marriage was consummated nearly three months ago, but the facts were first made public today.

Mace Long was for many years one of the most notorious characters in this part of the country. He conducted gambling hells in this city, Logansport, La Fayette, and other cities. He was also proprietor of several disreputable saloons here and elsewhere, and manager of a low concert hall and variety dive in La Fayette. Two years ago, when he was conducting a faro bank here, he attended the gospel temperance meetings, signed the temperance pledge, and finally made a profession of religion. He was immersed at the Baptist church in the presence of a vast concourse of people. For more than two years past he has been a leading and prominent member of the Baptist church here, and has devoted his entire time to traveling work as a temperance evangelist. He has been faithful to his pledges, and has ingratiated himself into the confidence of our religious people.

On the fifth day of last January Mr. Long "happened" to be at Sturgis, Michigan. Miss Kittie Henderson, of this city, also "happened" to be in Sturgis Michigan. No license to marry is required. So Mr. Long and Miss Kittie were joined in wedlock by justice of the peace in the presence of two witnesses. Mr. Long left next day for Ohio to prosecute his temperance work there, while his fair bride returned to this city, the fact of the marriage being kept a profound secret by all interested. Long, however, was traveling through Ohio preaching temperance, and being generally regarded as a single man was smiled upon by all the temperance maidens. However, he pined for the society of his bride, and sent for her to join him. She did so, and visited Cleveland, Akron and other places, being introduced by him as his wife. The temperance people sent inquiries to this city, and were informed that Long was not married; so he was ordered by the state temperance society to desist from the work in Ohio at once, as it was believed he was traveling about with a mistress.

Mr. Long thereupon returned to this city and made public the fact of his marriage, with the evidence to prove it. He and his bride say they had good reasons for the secret ceremony, which will by made known in due time.

Senator Bogy's Son.

It appeared that when Mr. Bogy was elected to the senatorial chair, his son—Colonel Joe. Bogy, was rather more elated than his father, and with a natural pride in the paternal success, alluded to it on all occasions. He spoke of his father frequently as the successor of Mr. Benton, and himself as the son of his father.

One night, after a discourse of this nature a crony, a sleepy sort of a chap, remarked that he had been a victim of a peculiar dream a few nights previous, and on being pressed related it:

"I dreamed," said he, "I dreamed I died and went to heaven, and when the angel at the gate asked me who I was I told him. He pointed to a place and told me to wait there; that my turn for examination would come in a few hundred years. While I was waiting I saw Joe. coming. Said the angel, 'who are you?'

"'Don't you know me?' says Joe. "I'm Colonel Joe. Bogy, son of senator Bogy, of Missouri, the successor of Mr. Benton, you know me."

"'Certainly, Colonel Bogy,' replied the angel, 'come in, we've been expecting you. Walk right up,"

"So Joe walked up to the throne, and the Almighty looked at him." Who are you? he asked.

"'I'm Colonel Joe. Bogy,' son of Senator Bogy, of Missouri, who succeeded Mr. Benton."

"'Indeed said the Lord;' I am glad to see you. Christ, My son, get up and give Colonel Joe. your seat."

Didn't Take a Paper.

The eastern papers tell of a farmer way up in New Hampshire, who put up a large quantity of ice, but thinking himself too poor to take a paper, knew nothing about the price of the article. So when a Boston dealer came along and offered him $600 for his stock he took it at once. In a day or two he was offered $3,600 for it, but it was no longer his. He had the satisfaction a few days later to learn that the customer to whom he sold had resold for $5,600, clearing $5,000, enough to have paid for a paper several years, and leave something for other luxuries.

NO LONGER A BELLE.

The Sad Story of "The most Beautiful Woman in Arkansas."

[Correspondence of the Courier Journal.]

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 28.—The once most beautiful woman in Arkansas is now a begger, and, although not a literary woman, has a wooden leg. She is the daughter of Sandy Faulkner, the original "Arkansas traveler." She has been married several times, and is now known as Mrs. Trapnell. In the old days of Arkansas aristocracy, when the rich planters and men of note gathered at the Ashley mansion, Miss Faulkner was the belle, petted, flattered and admired by every one. Her wardrobe came from Paris and her lovers from everywhere. Slave to the demand of gayety and conquest, she was haughty, and considered heartless. Her sway for years was undisputed, and when her financial decline came, she would not recognize a fact which seemed to her so preposterous. She married, but her husband did not prove to be wealthy. From this husband, if I am correctly informed, she was divorced. She was still beautiful, and, though divorced from her husband, she was still inseparably wedded to society. But the bright star of her life had begun to grow dim. Her father died and left her with comparatively nothing. She still had offers of marriage, but she disdained them on financial grounds. On one occasion a large party was forming to visit the New Orleans Mardi Gras festivities. She was unable to meet the necessary expenses. A gentleman who had heard her express herself, and with whom she was scarcely acquainted, remarked to her:

"If you will marry me I will take you to New Orleans." "I will," she exclaimed, and they were married. This husband I think, died shortly afterward. Some time after this she met with quite an accident. While riding in a buggy the horse ran away. She was thrown out and sustained the injury of a broken leg. This might not have proved so serious had she not disobeyed the instructions of the physicians and disregarded the advice of friends. She insisted upon receiving visitors, and would sit all day and half the night, propped up in bed, laughing and talking in her gayest humor. Her restlessness at last rendered, amputation necessary. I met her to-day. She has just been turned out of a house for failing to pay her rent. A more forlorn-looking woman never lived. She has been out begging, and limping along she carried a basket. She is quite old now, and her hair is as white as the record of St. John. You can tell in a moment that she has been beautiful, for her mouth, pearly teeth, her eyes and magnificent brow, all declare that they were once organized into a convention of beauty with a rich suit of hair as the chairman.

OPIE READ.

Peck's Experience with a Coal Stove.

[La Crosse Democrat.]

We never had a coal stove around the house until last Saturday. Have always burned pine slabs and pieces of our neighbors fence. They burn well, too, but the fence got all burned up, and the neighbor said he wouldn't build a new one, so we went down to Mr. Jones' and got a coal stove. It is called the "Radiant Home," and any man who says we didn't have a radiant home at our house for about four hours last Saturday night is a republican and a villain. You see we didn't know anything about coal stoves. We filled the Radiant Home about half full of pine fence, and when the stuff got well to going we filled the artesian well on top with coal. It simmered and spluttered about five or ten minutes and all went out, and we put on an over-coat and a pair of mittens and "went out, too," to supper. We remarked in the course of the frugal meal, that Jones was a "fraud for recommending such a confounded refrigerator to a man to get warm by. After suppur we took a piece of ice and rubbed our hands warm, and went in where that stove was, resolved to make her draw and burn if it took all the pine fences in the first ward. Our better half threw a quilt over her and shivering remarked that she never knew what real solid comfort was until she got a coal stove. Stung by the sarcasm in her remark, we turned every dingus in the stove that was movable, or looked like it had anything to do with a draft, and pretty soon the Radiant Home began to heave up heat. It was not long before she stuttered like the new Silsby steamer. Talk about your heat! In ten minutes that room was as much worse than a Turkish bath as hades is hotter than Liverman's ice-house. The perspiration fairly fried out of a tin water-cooler in the next room. We opened the doors, and the snow began to melt as far up Vine street as Hanscomb's house, and people all around the neighborhood put on linen clothes. And we couldn't stop the confounded thing. We forgot what Jones told us about the dampers, and she just kept a boiling. The only thing we could do was to go to bed, and leave the thing to burn up the house if it wanted to. We stood off with a pole, and turned the damper every way, and every turn she just sent out heat enough to roast an ox. We went to bed, supposing that the coal would eventually burn out, but about 12 o'clock the whole family had to get up and sit on the fence. Finally a man came along who had been brought up among coal stoves, and he put a wet blanket over him and crept up to the stove and turned the proper dingus, and she cooled of, and since that time has been just as comfortable as possible. If you buy a coal stove, you want to learn how to engineer it, or you may get roasted.

He Believed.

The spirit of the gentleman (who by the way, had been somewhat severe in matters of discipline,) was called up, and held some conversation with the boy. But the messengers were not at all convincing and the youth would not believe that his father had anything to do with them.

"Well,' said the medium, "what can your father do to remove your doubts?'

"If he will perform some act which is characteristic of him, and without any direction as to what it shall be, I shall believe in it."

"Very well," said the medium; "we wait some manifestation from the spirit land.

This was no sooner said than (as the story goes), a table walked up to the youth, and, without ceremony kicked him out of the room.

"Hold on!—stop him!" cried the terrified young convert; "that's the old man! I believe in rappings!"

The hero has never since had any desire to stir up the old gentleman.

WHY NOT GET WELL.

More Testimony for Hall's Great Catarrh Cure.

The following explains itself:

Toledo, O., Jan. 28, 1880.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Sirs: Through the advice of friends I was induced to try Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have been a sufferer from that disease for twenty years past. My case was pronounced incurable and I was obliged to give up my profession. I have used twelve bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure and am entirely cured. Physicians called it consumption. I was reduced in weight to 135 pounds; am now as sound as ever and back to my old weight, 160 pounds. Hoping this will reach the eye of my professional friends and the public in general, I am respectfully yours.

M. KANANE, Clog Dancer,
Late with the principal Minstrel companies of the country.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists. 11-4w

"Saved his Life."

Springfield, Tenn., May 6, 1879.

Dr. A. R. White— Dear Sir: I am selling a great deal of your Pulmonaria, have a large demand for it, and recomend it to all as the best cough medicine in the market, and I am not afraid to recomend it, as I had it thoroughly tested on one of my customers, who was given up to die. After taking three fifty-cent bottles of Pulmonaria, he commenced improving, and when he had taken the fifth bottle he was up and in my store and said: "IT SAVED MY LIFE," and that "he should always love me and the Pulmonaria, for it saved him from death, and I was the cause of his taking it." I told him not to love me but Dr. White the inventor of this great medicine. I am selling from eight to fifteen bottles a week of your Pulmonaria.

Yours truly, W. W. ECKLES.

For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 13-3w

Money to Loan

To first-class farmers, in sums to suit, from one to five years. No commissions or agents' fees. Don't mortgage your property to eastern capitalists and pay large commissions for the privilege. Use home funds. Apply to

THOS. H. SPROTT,
11-4w. Auburn, Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co Sup't. of schools.

Thieves Crying "Stop Thief."

[Newark (N. J.) Journal.]

The idea of the men who stole the presidency, and now fattening on the plunder thereof—the idea of these men crying "stop thief!" We wonder their hands and tongues are not palsied. Bah!

THE ALHAMBRA.

BY CHAS. M. LOGAN.

When Irving dwelt among those halls,
Near fifty years ago,
Among those ivy-circled walls
And myrtle all aglow,
Pacing in sweet reverie at night,
And o'er ramparts with longing gaze,
To watch the moonbeams in their flight
Around the flowery maze,
Were times of sweet enchantment to his soul.
In those days of dreamy slumbers,
His inspirations on his parchment scroll
Were written unto men with poetic numbers.
He wrote of nature's beauty rare,
Overflowing caskets, heavenly wrought—
Jeweled convoys, sparkling, rare,
With sweet, inspired thought.
That place has little changed since then;
Its moonlight beauty yet is seen—
The soft and mellow richness of each stain—
As if 'tis in enchantment or a delusive dream.
So now we sit alone, and ponder on the old
And former times of this retreat,
Beneath the liquid, tinted gold
That with other scenes compete.
We pass along the colonnade
And harken to the sound
Of some lone lover's serenade,
Floating sweet, profound.
And lean we o'er the parapet,
That flowery-fashioned crown,
The scene is soul-exalting, yet,
Where high, gray mountains frown
Against the spangled sky—
Looking solemn and so lone—
It seems as if with ecstasy my
Spirit it had flown.
And o'er the silvered basin of Lindaraxa skim
The sweet exhaling liquid that doth fall,
And drip like crystal pellets from its brim
And scintillate with freedom through each garden
hall.
There were many scenes, so soft, sublime
And manifold in each hue—
That showed there is a power divine;
His hidden hand within each view;
That, dropping checkered silver on yon vermillion
tower,
Shaded Tocador's arches in the gloom,
Setting with a mellow richness on each bower,
Caught from varied halos of the moon.
We sit, we gaze upon Granada's peaceful sleep,
Upon its peaceful slumber of to-night.
From the exquisite ruins of a Moorish palace,
peep
The somber, saddened walls of convents in the
light.
Still they carry dead beneath Alhambra's wa'ls—
Along its shaded arches, its colonnades, and fill
With saddened footsteps the melancholy halls—
To bury in Granada's ground, in Alameda's hill,
Pater Ximines still survives;
Though deaf and blind, he spends each day
In bringing up the past, and thus revives,
With patriotic strains, the "tales of the Alhambra."

ST. HELENA, Napa county, Cal.

SINCLAIR'S DECEIT.

The sun, as a great round ball of golden red, was fast descending through the lovely purple haze of Indian summer, which mellowed the distant hills of the Blue Ridge mountains, with an indescribable charm, as Ralph Waldron drove up to one of those old, but aristocratic, mansions of the Shenandoah valley—the home of some of the best blood of Virginia. He had been invited by its hospitable owner to spend a few days in quail-shooting among its rich stubbles. The same day he came, Harry Sinclair, a young farmer from an adjoining county, had also arrived ostensibly to enjoy the rare shootings of the neighborhood, but in reality to continue his address to Blanche Randolph, the only daughter and child of their host, and to whom for twelve months he had vainly declared his love. Ralph Waldron was welcomed by the old friend of his father in the hall, and, as the door of the stately parlor was opened, Blanche, with face toward the setting sun and back to Sinclair, was heard to say in a tender womanly voice, "No, it can never be." The noise of their entrance attracted the attention of the two, and Col. Randolph at once presented his young friend to his daughter, and to the gentleman by her side. It was an embarrassing situation for her, but recovering herself instantly, with exquisite womanly tact she bade him welcome. Blanche Randolph was a woman of peculiarly rare attractiveness for one so young, combining almost faultless beauty with a grace of manner that was irresistible. These characteristics she had inherited from a long line of ancestry that had claimed the fairest daughters, whose beauty and wit had been heightened by frequent participation in the out-door sports of the country, and social intercourse with the most gallant gentlemen of the times. But the most unwelcome visitor was Waldron to Sinclair. He had hoped that in the solitude of the country home, with no opposition, he would at last persuade her to be his own. When he saw Waldron enter with such an air of culture and refinement, and of such a prepossessing appearance, an indefinable dread leaped into his heart—the future stepped back into the present with prophetic clearness—there was his rival.

The evening passed pleasantly enough for all but him. The Colonel told with the rekindled fire of youth of the sports of former days, when every man was a fox-hunter—how he could stop the whirring quail and silent woodcock, the music of the deep-bayed hounds, and the silent stalk of the ever-watchful stag, until the old time-piece at the head of the stairs warned them that it was time to retire. As they rose, Blanche went to the mantel, took a solitary bud from the vase, and said: "This is the last rose of summer, it shall be his who brings the larger number of birds to-morrow." As the two young men separated, each determined for himself that he would win the prize. Waldron, as he lay trying to entice sleep to his eyes, recalled with the glow of young manhood the sweet glances he had caught, and the more eager he was to win her love. Sinclair would defeat the city gentleman, and have her fix with her own sweet hands the rosebud in his button-hole before the very eyes of his adversary. Thus each lay with their thoughts till long past midnight. Blanche thought of them, too, for a while, as a young maiden would, and quietly dropped off to sleep, not dreaming of the profound rivalry she had incited. There is no deeper strain capable of taxing the young breast of manhood than the contest of winning the approbation of woman over the head of a rival.

Morning came and with it a lovely autumn day, clear and bracing. Blanche stood in the hallway and bade them adieu as each separated—one to the west and the other to the east. All day long they hunted every field and hedge row, urging to the last degree their willing dogs. In the morning Waldron shot with nervousness, the effect of his sleepless night and inward excitement, and missed many birds that in a calmer moment he would have killed in the air. Sinclair was steadier, but by no means in his best form. As evening drew on Waldron recovered from his uneasiness, and, thanks to the untiring and indomitable energy of his Irish setter, who was apparently better than in the morning, made up much of his loss, while his competitor failed instead of improving. Twilight came too soon for each—the birds were all afield, until at last, in rising, the shooter had to drop to knee to get the line of flight above the horizon. Quickly night settled down, and reluctantly they had to stop. Each wended his way homeward, anxious yet hopeful. Never did maiden attire herself more sweetly than did Blanche that evening. Beauty, modesty, grace and gentleness combined to lend her their charms.

"How many, Mr. Waldron?" said Blanche as he came up the lawn in front of the house.

"Only twenty-seven. I fear I have lost the bud which I intended to have cherished to the last days of my life," and he looked ardently in her eyes.

"Then I trust you have won it," softly returned Blanche.

At that moment Sinclair appeared. Blanche half suspected he had overheard this last remark, and, to recover herself, quietly inquired how many he had brought in.

"Twenty-nine," said Sinclair.

An involuntary dejected look stole over Waldron's face, and without a word he entered.

"The flower is yours, Mr. Sinclair," said Blanche as she turned to enter. A tone of disappointment would have been apparent to a stranger, but the winner had worked so hard for the coveted prize that he was entirely oblivious to the expression.

A few minutes before 6 each appeared in the drawing-room completely transformed by their evening suits—differing in nothing from the city beau except the fine bloom of the cheek. Almost immediately Blanche presented the victor with the prize, but allowed him to fasten it in his button-hole unaided. I believe she would have assisted in this arrangement if the other had been the winner. Sinclair was vexed [illegible]. He had fought so hard to gain the prize, and then to lose what he considered its great value, was more than he could bear. Accordingly all through the evening he made constant allusion, in a rather ungenerous spirit, to his wearing the trophy, and to such an extent as to arouse the sympathy of Blanche for his rival. Waldron received his remarks with great forbearance, expecting, as is always the case, that he would, if he should not specially defend himself, find in her his advocate. At last a still more vain remark from Sinclair about his excellent shooting aroused Blanche to the highest pitch, and, taking rather nervously from her bosom a handsome gold locket, she said:

"Mr. Sinclair, I do not believe you are a better shot than Mr. Waldron, and to test it, whoever is the winner to-morrow shall have this locket. It is a gift of an old friend, and I prize it very highly."

Waldron instantly interposed and begged her to withdraw her offer, but Blanche was firm, and he had nothing to do but accept the situation. By this time the conversation was anything but pleasant, and the party broke up for the night. Waldron and Sinclair, who had the previous night tossed themselves restlessly, were soon, from their unusual fatigue, lost in sleep, but Blanche could not compose herself. More than ever she hated Sinclair. How unfavorably his conduct compared with Mr. Waldron. A victor should be magnanimous—not mean and contemptible. Such thoughts as these kept running through her mind, until Blanche came to regard Waldron with especial favor, and wished, to the bottom of her heart, that he might win and wear her locket—so rapidly had he by force of circumstances taken possession of her thoughts.

The next morning was a repetition of the same lovely weather as the day before. As they parted at the door each took the same route he had done previously. The fine bracing morning sent the rich blood bounding through their veins. Sinclair's pointer felt its influence too, as with nose breast high and magnificent pace he quartered his ground. Soon it was evident he winded the birds by his change of gait. Now he has them. What a sight! Rigid as marble and every feature of his fine head intensified with excitement. The setter may be in many cases the preferable dog to the pointer, but as a thing of beauty there is no equal to the latter when pointing his game. In a moment Sinclair was behind. A whir from a score of wings. Two barrels and a clean miss. Bad luck for the beginning. It never left him during the day. The fates seemed to be against him. Waldron, on the other hand, was more fortunate. With good sense he sought the coveys he had found the previous day. Both he and his dog were calmer, and he made many a beautiful shot as quail after quail sprung from the ground. The evening was setting in, and Sinclair's heart began to fail him. From across the hills he heard the frequent reports of his rival's gun, when he met an old friend, Tom Hardy, with a mongrel by his side. Tom was a hanger-on at a country store at the cross-roads, and shot for a livelihood.

"What are you doing here, Tom?"

"Been shooting a little, Mr. Sinclair."

"Any luck?"

"I believe I have a dozen or so."

"Let me see them."

Tom ransacked his pockets and counted out fifteen birds.

"I will take them, and pay you the next time I see you."

"All right, Mr. Sinclair."

Sinclair put them in his bag among those he had shot, and they parted. A smile stole across his face as he thought, "I will have the locket now."

He bagged but one more bird, and night forced him to turn his face homeward. He was the first to arrive. Blanche was waiting for them. She saw him come, and involuntarily tried to avoid him, but he called out: "Miss Blanche, come count them for yourself."

One after one he lay them before her until the bench in the veranda was completely filled; forty-three in all, including one woodcock. Ralph Waldron saw the immense amount of dead game as he came up, and knew at a glance it must be a close contest. He had not had time to count his own, and therefore drew them out as Blanche extended her hand to receive them. When he had counted as far as thirty-eight, it became truly exciting. Blanche hoped they would hold out—he feared they would not. Forty-two. Alas! he was defeated again.

"It is my locket," said Sinclair.

"You shall have it, sir," replied Blanche, irritated at his haste in claiming what she had never any intention of denying.

"Take it now," and she instantly loosened it from her chain and handed it to him.

"Thanks," and he quietly put it in his waistcoat pocket. Waldron exceedingly regretted he should have been the occasion of the loss to Blanche of anything so valuable, and particularly that which she had prized highly, and so expressed himself to her as Sinclair retired preparatory to dinner.

"I care nothing about the loss of the locket, Mr. Waldron, but I feel sure that he will wear it in the most conspicuous place, which will annoy me every time I see it, and may give rise among those who knew it as having been mine to some unpleasant remarks."

On the return of the young gentleman to dinner, the first thing which caught Blanche's eye was the locket suspended to Sinclair's watch chain. This was too much for her, and with great dignity of manner she said, "As you have given so prominent a place to the locket, I trust you will take pains to say under what circumstances you became its possessor."

"I thought, Miss Blanche, that as the article has become my property I would be entitled to dispose of it as I pleased."

It is hardly necessary to chronicle that the evening was passed even more unpleasantly than the previous one, the only relieving circumstance being the announcement by Sinclair of his departure after breakfast. He came unbidden; he was to go unregretted.

The next morning as the Colonel, with Blanche and Waldron, were standing on the terrace, while Sinclair was packing his portmanteau, Tom Hardy came on an errand from a neighboring farmer. When Sinclair saw him his deceit of yesterday rushed across his mind. He suspected Tom had come for his pay for the birds, and was telling his business to the party, and, without waiting to discover what was the occasion of the intrusion, said in an angry tone, "You impudent fellow, what brought you after me?"

"Why, Mr. Sinclair, I do not want pay for the birds now; I came on an errand for Mr. Pendleton."

Pale as a dead man's face, Sinclair became in an instant when he saw his mistake, and that his secret was so near the light. Blanche looked at him and was astonished at the change. The truth then came to her mind, and she said softly, "Tom, when did you sell Mr. Sinclair any birds?"

"I beg pardon, Miss Blanche, I know Mr. Sinclair will pay me."

"But when, Tom, did you sell him the birds—tell me all about it."

Tom, in looking down, as was his habit while talking, did not see the endeavors of Sinclair to draw his attention.

"Why, yesterday, as I was coming through the valley by the old mill, I met Mr. Sinclair out hunting, and I let him have fifteen of my birds, but don't think, Miss Blanche, I fear he will not pay me, for I know he will."

As Blanche turned on Sinclair, never did soldier stripped of his epaulets on battle-field look meaner.

"Give me back the locket," said she, in a commanding voice.

Without a word he took it from his chain and handed it to her and then stole away.

"Mr. Waldron, this is yours. You have won it fairly. Wear it for honor's sake."

Sinclair shortly afterward left the State, and Blanche, while on a visit to the city during the following winter, promised Ralph Waldron to be his forever.

The Benefits of Travel.

"It is a good thing," the fat passenger remarked, "for a man to travel."

"Yes," said the tall, thin passenger, "it takes the extra flesh off him."

"I should judge, then," the fat passenger remarked, for it is observed he still feels a little sore about the ghost discussion, "that you had been out to the moon a couple of times this spring."

"And you," replied the tall, thin passenger, "ought to walk around a billiard table twice a day. But I was going to say," he added, as though fearful that the discussion would assume a religious character, "that, as men learn each other more thoroughly, they like each other better; they endure each other's failings and whims and hobbies more patiently; they learn that the world is a great big world, full of good people, wise people, smarter people than themselves. A man learns his own general insignificance by travel. Every day he meets people who excel him in his own particular pet ambition. If he is ambitious to be considered a bad man, he finds men so much wickeder than himself that he is ashamed to think what an angel he is. If he thinks himself a wise, scholarly man, he blushes to hear other men answering questions that only expose his own ignorance. If he thinks he is funny, and is rather inclined to be proud of his wit, he meets men who will make people laugh where he can only put them to sleep. Travel is a great educator. It makes us charitable and assists us to fraternize with mankind."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

WHEN Mr. John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie railway, came to Buffalo, some time ago, a witty and observing local passenger man called his attention to a scalper's runner, who had on his hat in flashy letters the high-sounding title of "General Passenger Agent." "See there," said the local agent; "what's in a name?" There may not be much difference in the name, but there is probably about $7,500 difference in the salary.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

THE tree-felling electric battery is an extension of a well-known and very useful surgical instrument for removing warts, etc. A small platinum wire is drawn tightly around a tree and connected with a battery, by which the wire is heated white hot. The wire is kept taut as it burns into the wood until it burns through, leaving the tree standing, but needing only a little force to bring it to the ground. It is not in practical operation.

"WE were awaked a few nights ago from sleep," says the Warrenton (Ga.) *Journal*, "by a low, soft, sweet singing, as if our mocking bird, which was in its cage in the room, had concluded to serenade us. The notes were distinct, clear and varied in tone. We listened quietly and then approached the bird-cage, but were convinced that the music did not emanate from our feathered songster. The next day and night we frequently heard the mysterious singing, which proceeded from different parts of the closet, until we were led to believe that a singing mouse had domiciled itself under our roof. We were correct, for a few nights thereafter the singing mouse ventured into the room, trilling his notes unabashed. In an attempt to capture this peculiar singing animal, we had to kill it to prevent its escape."

COPPER has many singular properties. Try to drill it, try to file it, to cut it, to plane, to planish, or to roll it out, or try to stretch it over a mandrel. These things may all be done, but only by an expert hand. In one case you must soothe the surface with oil, or with tallow and wax; in another the least smear of oil causes it to buckle up and all is spoilt. Under one operation a bathing of milk is used; in another a touch with the workman's saliva is more effective than anything else. The tool applied to it must be neither hard nor soft, beyond the limits of a straw tempering. Anneal it, and kindly it comes forth from the furnace and yields itself to the workman's will; but indiscreetly strike it a few times with a hammer, and in an instant the entire mass undergoes a transformation, and becomes sonorous, elastic, non-plastic, in a word unmanageable.

AN instance is mentioned in which a lock of hair two inches long when cut from the head of a small child, after lying between the leaves of a book for fourteen years, was found to have increased in length about four inches. Other cases have been chronicled from time to time, but medical men say that such reports are pure fiction. As to the length attained sometimes by ladies' hair, the following are amply proven: "Mrs. Murat Halstead, the wife of the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, though the mother of eleven children, looks no older than 35. Her hair, of a rich golden brown, is seven feet long, and, flowing loosely, trails behind her on the ground, like a robe of gold. A young lady of Wellsboro', Tioga county, Pa., whose hair reached to within six inches of the floor, when cut off, on account of the lady's illness, is said to have weighed four pounds.

THE leaning tower of Pisa was commenced in 1152, and was not finished till the fourteenth century. The cathedral to which this belongs was erected to celebrate a triumph of Pisans in the harbor of Palermo in 1063, when allied with the Normans to drive the Saracens out of Sicily. It is a circular building, 100 feet in diameter and 179 feet in extreme height, and has fine mosaic pavements, elaborately carved columns and numerous bas-reliefs. The building is of white marble. The tower is divided into eight stories, each having an outside gallery of seven feet projection, and the topmost story overhangs the base about sixteen feet, though, as the center of gravity is still ten feet within the base, the building is perfectly safe. It has been supposed that this inclination was intentional; but the opinion that the foundation has sunk is no doubt correct. It is most likely that the defective foundation became perceptible before the tower had reached one-half its height, as at that elevation the unequal length of the columns exhibits an endeavor to restore the perpendicular, and at about the same place the walls are strengthened with iron bars.

A Torpedo After a Man.

The inventor has constructed a self-propelling torpedo which possessed the peculiarity of being able to be used on land as well as in water—a result which was obtained by fitting it with wheels. He undertook to exhibit this torpedo to a committee of naval officers at Lyme, Ct., last August. A canal-boat to be blown up had been anchored some distance from the shore, and it was understood that the torpedo would start from the beach, proceed to the canal boat, blow it to pieces, and return to the shore, where a subsequent experiment would demonstrate its efficiency on land. Whether the inventor had been guilty of ill-treating the torpedo, or whether it was a peculiarly vicious one, we have no means of knowing. We do know, however, that, after it had gone a few rods in the direction of the canal-boat, it turned around and came rapidly and with undue ferocity toward the group on the beach. The naval officers hastily retreated, but the torpedo paid no attention to them. On landing it made for the inventor, who fled with every symptom of extreme terror. In vain did he seek to outstrip his pursuer. The torpedo followed him across the country, jumping ditches, climbing fences, and steadily gaining on him. Happily, he recollected that the torpedo could not turn quickly, and so, when he was nearly overtaken, he suddenly doubled on his pursuer and ran toward the village. The torpedo turned and followed him, gaining so long as the inventor kept straight on, but losing a little at every turn. He was nearly exhausted when he finally reached his own workshop, the door of which stood open. He dashed in, shut the door, and dashed out again through a rear window, just as the ferocious and baffled torpedo flung itself against the door, and, exploding, blew the workshop into small pieces. No account of this incident has hitherto been published, for the obvious reason that the inventor was interested in keeping it secret. It is, however, every bit as true as many of the stories which have been told of the wonderful feats accomplished by other and tamer torpedoes, and it gives us a glimpse of the terrible consequences which may follow if our torpedoes should become rebellious and devastate our cities and towns, instead of annihilating the ships of the enemy.—*New York Times.*

The Pad Agent.

He was a well-dressed, pleasant-faced man, and he carried a small black box in his hand. He entered an insurance office on Congress street with a familiar air, walked up to the sole occupant, who was writing a letter, and began:

"Excuse me, sir, but I represent four different kinds of pads, viz., lung—"

"I am busy," interrupted the letter-writer.

"Viz., lung, liver, stomach and kidney, and in a few days we—"

"Didn't I say that I was busy?" demanded the citizen, as he put down his pen.

"You did, sir; and in a few days we shall bring out the heart-pad, the throat-pad and the ear-pad. Excuse me if I sit down. Please let me feel of your pulse."

"I want none of your pads, sir! I am busy, sir, and I want my office to myself!"

"Nevertheless, you do want a pad, and I can prove it. A healthy pulse should not beat over eighty-five per minute. I'll bet yours goes to a hundred. Anyone can see that you are ailing. I can sell you a beautiful stomach-pad at reduced rates. How much do you—"

"Didn't I say I didn't want any of your pads, sir?"

"Correct, you did. Do your lungs trouble you?"

"No, sir!"

"Heart all right?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Hearing good?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Ever have the backache?"

"No, sir!"

"Spleen all right?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Throat bother you?"

"No, sir! I tell you I don't want any of your pads! I want to be let right alone! I've got a headache this morn—"

"Eureka! Keep still!—not a word! You fur[illegible] the capital, and I'll put in my time [illegible] we'll bring out a headache pad! Capital idea—rich thought! Go ahead and write your letter, and I'll be—"

The citizen ran for his cane in the corner, but the pads had walked out to hunt for ailing humanity.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Government Lands.

In the arid public lands of the remote West, including Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, with Washington and the Indian Territories, there are, in round numbers, not less than 900,000,000 acres. Not 1 per cent. of all this land has as yet been sold by the Government, and it will not be sold for many years, unless some means be found to supply it with water. It has been proposed, lately, to sink experimental artesian wells on the arid land, in order to irrigate it. Government surveys show that 200,000,000 acres of the whole are mountainous, and that they could not be rendered fertile with any quantity of water. An equal amount of land consists of lava beds, without either soil or vegetation, and of desert plains of drifting sand. This leaves 500,000,000 acres of plain and valley susceptible of high cultivation, if they only had water. But a very small percentage of this can, under the most favorable circumstances, be reclaimed by using, however efficiently, the rivers and small streams, and a great deal now employed for pasturage has such scanty grass that twenty-five acres are often needed for the support of each head of cattle. In Colorado alone there are 41,000,000 acres of such poor land, capable, with proper irrigation, of producing twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat to an acre. The West wants Congress to appropriate $50,000 for boring artesian wells, and it is believed by some of the ablest geologists that the wells could be sunk. Private enterprise will not undertake the experiment; but, if the experiment were once made successful, there would be abundant capital to carry on a work which would prove to be of inestimable value. —*New York Times.*

Two Monstrous Cattle.

Mr. Jacob Benemen, of this town, has the largest pair of cattle in the United States. They are 4 years old; one of them is dark red, and the other red and white spotted. The larger of the two measures in height, from his withers to the ground, 6 feet 9 inches; from the top of his back across his rump, 7 feet 3 inches; from the tip of his tail to the tip of his nose, 18 feet 10 inches; around the top of his foreleg, 2 feet 5 inches; around his knee, 1 foot 10 inches; around the smallest part of his leg, 1 foot and 1 inch. The other is of similar dimensions, there being but little difference in their size. They are a genuine curiosity, and many people come to see them, and all pronounce them the biggest cattle they have ever seen or heard of. I have not learned their weight. These cattle were brought to this place from Kansas on the 23d of September, 1879, before which time they had never been fed with grain. They are still growing, and there is no telling what they will come to when they shall have got their full growth.—*Marengo (Iowa) Cor. Chicago Journal.*

OF the two officials who had charge of the Winter Palace at the time of the recent explosion one has since shot himself and the other has had a paralytic stroke.

CASTLE BUILDING.

BY HALLIE C. YOUNG.

Castles, O how well I love thee!
Dear to all in every thought,
Building castles high above me,
Where no loves are sold or bought.

Castles towering, grand, aerial;
Castles where no hopes are lost;
Fashion draws my brain material;
Never mind you what they cost.

So I build a cozy chamber,
Dust it well with rare perfume;
Ornament with purest amber,
Fling in all the flowers that bloom.

Sofas, velvet, purple, crimson;
Chairs of daintiest hue and make;
All the luxuries in profusion—
Love to give and love to take.

Give a nook and reed to sirens
(Harps and lutes, at any rate),
And we hear a song of Byron's
Sung in tones that captivate.

And there sits [illegible]—
Venus' self was ne'er more fair,
For her nectar and ambrosia,
Than this damsel dreaming there.

And she sits, this dreaming maiden,
In the castle I have made,
Saying in her heart love-laden;
"Heart to give and heart to take."

And there comes a cavalier,
Pierced by Cupid's tiny dart;
And this maid, with ne'er a fear,
Gives to him a heart for heart.

CLARENDON, ARK.

PITH AND POINT.

IS LENDING a friend a wash-dish showing basin gratitude?

Is a caterpillar to be commended when it turns over a new leaf?

THE father of twins is a botanical curiosity—a double poppy, as it were.

TRUISM from the farmyard—A hen is not immortal, and yet her son never sits.

OLD rags are scarce, and tramps feel it very difficult to keep up with the fashions.

AN exchange softly says of a defaulter: "He admits a gap of $2,000 between himself and creditors."

A MAN who can wear a paper collar a whole week, and keep it clean, is not good for anything else.

WHEN a cat gives an entertainment from the top of a wall, it isn't the cat we object to, it's the waul.

MEN were created a little lower than the angels—and they have been getting a little lower ever since.

"NO! ALGERNON, dear, I say that the boy shall not be brought up on the bottle. Look at his grandpa's nose!"

DOMESTIC bliss—Kissing the maid of all work. Domestic blister—When a man's wife surprises him in the act.

A MAN sometimes parts his name in the middle for euphony and beauty. Even Jacob has a good effect on a card when placed as J. Cob Smith.

A CALIFORNIAN'S matrimonial advertisement winds up as follows: "Fortune no object, but should require the gal's relations to deposit $1,500 with me as security for her good behavior."

WHAT was it? I went out in the woods and got it. After I got it I looked for it. The more I looked for it the less I liked it. I brought it home in my hand, because I couldn't find it. A sliver.

FATHER (who is always trying to teach his son how to act while at the table)—"Well, John, you see that when I have finished eating I always leave the table." John—"Yes, sir; and that is all you do leave."

"WHAT'S in a name?" Ah, William, you didn't know everything, that's certain. Salt can be bought for a few cents a quart, but call it chloride of sodium and the apothecary will mulct you to the tune of half a dollar for one poor scruple.

THERE is a good deal of square common sense about the Directors of a savings bank at Marysville, Cal. They engaged a new Cashier the other day, and the President said to him: "Mr. Steele, your duties will be very light and the salary $400 a month. Now, if you'll agree not to speculate in stocks or gamble or hypothecate the deposits, we'll double the pay. Come, now, what do you say?" "I'm very much obliged to you, gentlemen," was the reply, "and I'll think it over and give you an answer in the morning." But he refused the offer, after all. He said he couldn't be cramped down in that way.

Tight Lacing.

The belief has been current, of late years, that the dreadful habit of tight lacing is out of fashion, but there is reason to fear that it is not so much of an evil of the past as has been supposed. A painful impression has lately prevailed that a young married lady, moving in very fashionable New York society, whose death occurred not long since, was a victim to the pernicious practice, and those well qualified to form an opinion aver that there are many here who pursue it. The *Lancet* quite lately remarked on this subject: "Surely enough has been said as to tight lacing to make it plain that danger must attend the process. The process of improving nature by forcing the feet into tight boots, and the diverse other devices with which fashion beguiles the love of personal embellishment, are sufficiently monstrous; but the audacity of attempting to compress the trunk, which contains the central organs of life, for the sake of appearances, surpasses belief. Perhaps the recent death from tight lacing, in which the heart was so impeded in its action as to render life impracticable, may have some deterrent effect; but we doubt it. Fashion will prevail, and wasp-like waists will be cultivated in defiance of nature.—*Health Journal.*

Dying Words.

The last words of the great satirist Rabelais were: "I am going to take a leap in the dark; let down the curtain the farce is done." Mirabeau's farewell to life was thus expressed: "Let me die amid the sound of delicious music and the fragrance of flowers." Keats' last words were a poem in themselves: "I feel the daisies growing over me." Burns' dying words were: "Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave." Chancellor Thurlow's: "I'm shot, if I don't believe I'm dying." Haller slept after the words: "The artery ceases to beat," and amid the growing darkness of mortality Goethe murmured the words, "Let the light enter."

VIEWS OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

[From the Syracuse Courier.]

Gov. Seymour received the reporter courteously and kindly accorded his request for an interview.

"What do you think of the condition of the Republican party?" was the first question.

"The Republican party, both in this State and in the Union, is demoralized, and its quarrels are among young and active men."

"Do you think Grant will be nominated at Chicago?"

"I do not. I have no idea who will be nominated for President by the Republicans, but they will, in my opinion, nominate some new man, whose relationships are as yet unknown. The history of the Republican party has shown that its strong men have generally failed to receive the nomination for President. When Lincoln was first nominated for President he was comparatively unknown, and was accepted for the reason that no one knew what his views were. There was a bitter opposition to his renomination, for the reason that his party knew him better. So with Grant. When he was nominated for President the first time, no one knew what his politics or policy was. Now that both are known, there is a bitter contest over him, and, in my opinion, he cannot succeed in securing the nomination. The cause of this state of affairs lies in the fact that the Republican party is made up of discordant elements, men who are wild theorists. They range in religion from Bishop Simpson down to Robert G. Ingersoll, and in business matters from the free commercial ideas of the business men of New York to the rigid high-tariff ideas of Kelley, of Pennsylvania. In their political views of government they range from the opinions of Mr. Blaine, who wants to make this a sovereign nation, where the minority of the people living in States with small populations can govern the majority by the power and patronage of the Senate, while another class of Republicans, represented by journals like the New York *Evening Post*, wish to keep our General Government within its due limits. To satisfy such a party, made up of such discordant elements, it is necessary to take up men as they did in the case of Mr. Hayes, and others mentioned, who are so little known that no section of the country can take offense. I do not think that any of the candidates for the Presidential nomination now prominent will be selected by the Republicans at Chicago. They are all too republican for the Republican party. I know them all personally, and I have more kindly feelings toward them than large sections of their own party have, and I feel more respect for their characters than many of their political party express with regard to their morals, their fitness and their popularity."

"Have you an idea who will be nominated for President by the Democrats?"

"No one can yet forecast the action of the Democratic party, nor have those spoken of in connection with the nomination for the Presidency clearly made up their minds that they wish to be put on the ticket. I know but little about the current political events, and, as I live in a retired way, see but few people and read but few journals, my views are of little or no value; but it looks to me as if the action of the Democratic National Convention must, in a great degree, be shaped by the course of events, and particularly by the action of the Republican Convention, which will be held first. So far as the men are concerned who are spoken of in connection with the nomination for President by the Democrats, I feel kindly toward them all, and can give them all I have to give, my own vote; for the day has gone by when I can take an active part in a political canvass."

"What do you think of the condition of the Democratic party in this State?"

"With regard to the Democratic party in New York State, while there are unfortunate differences, they are drifting into the past and are getting behind the party in its course. On the other hand, the quarrels among the Republicans are breaking out all along the pathways before them. Those who have been prominent in shaping the policy of the Democratic party are getting old and infirm, and are dying out, and, as I am the oldest, I expect to lead off. The quarrels among the Democrats are over old men, and it is the height of folly to continue them. The old men will all pass away in two or three years at the most, and then the young and vigorous men who are left will find themselves embittered toward each other on account of men who are dead and gone, and who were not worth fighting over. I spent the early and best part of my life in espousing the cause of old men, and many and many were the bitter quarrels I had in their behalf. The wounds received rankle to this day, and the animosities engendered, many of them, have never been forgotten or allayed. I fought bitter fights over Clay, Cass, Van Buren, and others, and before I knew it they were all dead. It is foolish for young men to waste their time in quarreling over or espousing the cause of old men. The Republican combatants are active men, in the vigor of life, and will continue to lead or mislead their friends for many years to come."

"What do you think of the methods proposed to unite the Democratic party in this State?"

"As to the methods by which the Democrats can be brought to act in harmony, there is one simple answer to that: When they wish to get together they will easily find a way to do so. The true rule is to excite a spirit of good will, and not spend any time or care about plans for united action."

"Do you not think some plan could be adopted whereby the factions of the party could harmonize their differences?"

"In nine cases out of ten these plans excite ill rather than good will, and always have a suspicious look of contrivances for personal or special objects. The Democratic party must grow together in natural ways and under the healthful influences of town and county views and organizations."

"Do you think that a conference of the leading men of the party in the State would accomplish good results?"

"In my mind all conferences and contrivances of leading men looking to harmonizing differences do more harm than good. They excite jealousies rather than allay prejudices."

"Are you in favor of sending to Cincinnati as delegates from our State unpledged men?"

"In the coming State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention, the interests of each county, as well as of the State and the Union, should lead to the selection of fair and able men, who will have in view the promotion of peace and good will, and whose discussions—not so much in an oratorical way in the proceedings of the convention, but in their personal intercourse and conversation—will enable them to learn the state of public feeling and to shape their action in a way to promote the true interests of those they represent."

"Governor, you have heard the name of Hugh J. Jewett mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for President. How do you regard his candidacy?"

"I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Jewett himself, but I know one of his brothers well. I should say from what I have read and heard of Mr. Jewett that he is an able and estimable man, possessing rare executive ability. He seems to be highly thought of by the business community, and, I should judge, is a strong man. The Democrats must nominate for President some man upon whom they can unite, and I am confident that, when they get together in the convention, and talk matters over they will be guided in their selection of a candidate for President by the desire to promote the true interests of those they represent."

In concluding, Gov. Seymour said that, while he had a dislike to be interviewed, and did not feel that his opinions were of value, yet he had no views which he was not free to set forth to those who cared to know them.

THE REPUBLICAN WHOPPER.

The Old Lie That "Republicans Put Down the Rebellion"—The Claim Annihilated by Figures Which Don't Lie.

The War Department gives a statement of the number of troops furnished the Union army by each State and Territory and by the District of Columbia from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war. It shows the total number of volunteers to have been 2,678,967.

From the official statement of the War Department we get the following highly interesting facts, which Republicans should not fail to memorize:

Troops furnished the Union army by eight free States and one slave State from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war:

Missouri		109,111
Vermont	[illegible]	
New Hampshire	33,629	
Rhode Island	[illegible]	
Minnesota	25,159	
Connecticut	57,379	
California	15,725	
Nevada	1,080	
Oregon	1,810	
Total		106,636

Rebel Missouri furnished 2,475 more Union troops than did the eight States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Connecticut, California, Nevada, and Oregon combined.

Again:

Missouri		109,111
Michigan	90,372	
Minnesota	25,052	
Iowa	76,309	
Nebraska	3,159	
Nevada	1,080	
Oregon	1,810	
Total		106,782
		2,329

Missouri furnished 2,329 more Union troops than did the six States of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon.

Again:

Missouri		109,111
Wisconsin	96,424	
Minnesota	25,052	
Iowa	76,309	
Nevada	1,080	
Total		108,855

Missouri furnished 256 more Union troops than did the four States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nevada.

If the number of troops a State furnished for the Union army be the test of "loyalty"—and this has been the position always held by the Republican party—then Missouri must have been a very loyal State. Her representatives in Congress should, therefore, hereafter be permitted to vote for the repeal of obnoxious laws, and escape being called "Southern Brigadiers" by less loyal men who vote the Republican ticket.

Again:

Thirteen Free States.		*Thirteen Slave States.*	
Maine	72,114	Missouri	109,111
New Hampshire	33,629	Kentucky	79,025
Vermont	35,262	Virginia (W.)	32,068
Rhode Island	23,699	Tennessee	31,092
Connecticut	57,379	Maryland	50,316
Minnesota	25,052	Delaware	13,670
Kansas	20,151	Arkansas	8,289
California	15,725	Louisiana	5,224
Colorado	4,903	North Carolina	3,156
Nebraska	3,159	Alabama	2,576
Oregon	1,810	Florida	1,290
Nevada	1,080	Texas	1,965
Iowa	76,309	Mississippi	545
Furnished troops for the Union army.	373,372	Furnished troops for the Union army.	432,327
			373,372
Difference			58,955

These facts bear hard on the few honest Republicans who, in their ignorance, have claimed that their party "put down the Rebellion." It must grieve them to see by the official report that thirteen slave States furnished 58,955 more men for the Union army than did thirteen free States in which their party was in the majority during the war. Why, in Iowa the Republican majority has been nearly as great as the whole number of men furnished by that State to the Union army. But, previous to the war, Iowa was one of the reliable Democratic States. The war record, taken in connection with the election returns, indicates most clearly that Democrats enlisted, while the brave Republican boys fought and voted at home. This the Democratic party has always contended to have been the fact, not only in Iowa but generally throughout all the States, and now we have figures furnished by the Secretary of War, a stalwart Republican citizen of Iowa, which sustain the Democracy and brand the Republican party as unworthy of credence when speaking of its war record.

Again:

States that were Democratic or doubtful before the war, largely Republican during the war, and now Democratic or doubtful:

Massachusetts	[illegible]	Ohio	319,659
New York	[illegible]	Indiana	197,147
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Illinois	259,147
Wisconsin	[illegible]	Michigan	90,372

That a large majority of the men furnished the Union army from the eight States above named were at the time of the enlistment Democrats is evidenced by the fact that the Republican party had majorities of thousands, immediately after enlistments began, where previously it was in the minority. These figures from the War Department fully confirm as false the claim that the Republican party put down the Rebellion. They show that thirteen slave States, in which the Republican party had no organization or ticket before the people, furnished to the Union army 58,955 more troops than did thirteen Northern States in which the Republican party was in the majority during the war, solely because Democrats had enlisted while Republicans remained at home to vote and suppress free speech.

It is to be presumed that Republicans will admit that New Jersey was both loyal and Democratic, though during the war her Democratic majority was greatly reduced because of the enlistment in the Union army of 81,010 volunteers.

There are those still living who have not forgotten that Pennsylvania was invaded by the Southern army; that Gov. Curtin called upon the Governors of each of the Northern States for aid when Harrisburg was in danger, and that at that time there were but two Democratic Governors—Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Joel E. Parker, of New Jersey—and that these two Governors of Democratic States heard the call of their sister State, in danger, and furnished the aid asked. No Republican State responded to that call. Gov. Seymour immediately turned over to Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East, and stationed at New York, 25,000 State militia, armed and fully equipped for active service. I suppose Blaine Republicans would call these troops Seymour's rebel Democrats. Gen. Wool accepted these men, and sent them forward at once, and they were in the thickest of the fight ere Pennsylvania had got her own militia into service. The Confederates supposed this noble band of Democratic volunteers to be old veterans, so bravely did they stand fire and regularly close their depleted ranks.

For accepting these Democratic troops, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, who had been in the service since the War of 1812, was, by a Republican administration, removed from his command and sent to his home at Troy, N. Y. When asked by the administration why he accepted troops from Seymour without consultation with the War Department, that brave old Democrat sent to the traitor Halleck an answer that will never die: "When my country is in danger I know nothing about red tape."

The people were taught that Gov. Seymour was a rebel sympathizer with whom Gen. Wool was on friendly terms, and, therefore, should not remain in command of the Department of the East. The presence of Gov. Seymour's militia at Gettysburg alone stamps the claim of the Republicans for the credit of putting down the Rebellion as a lie.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

INDIANA ITEMS.

THERE are nineteen miles of single track of street railway in Indianapolis.

THE prospects for an abundant wheat crop in the northern part of Indiana are flattering.

THE embalming and shipping of the body of Nellie McFeely, from Leadville, Col., to Fort Wayne, involved an expense of $1,500.

THE lady crusaders of Morristown got a case against the saloon-keeper, Hand, for selling liquor to a minor, and closed up his shop.

WILLIAM McCOLLOUGH, a miner, was killed and Chas. Williams badly hurt by falling slate, the other day, at the Diamond mine, near Harmony.

CHAS. STAPLEFORD, the head switchman at the Pittsburgh yards, in Fort Wayne, injured last week, was taken with lockjaw, and died in two hours.

AT Patoka, Gibson county, Thomas and Byron Fisher, cousins, quarreled while in an intoxicated condition—the former killing the latter with a brick.

BOYS in the southeast part of Indianapolis are defacing and destroying trees, and, if caught, they will be summarily dealt with by the exasperated property owners.

J. H. WALLACE, of Cass county, called at the State Auditor's office and got the first deed to his farm recently. He pre-empted the land in 1834, and has held it ever since by his certificate of purchase.

A WOMAN named Baker, who separated from her husband at Wheatland, Knox county, last fall, and was wandering about with an unknown tramp, was burned to death in Washington a few days ago, her clothing having ignited from a camp fire.

EX GOV. HENDRICKS has filed a claim against the city of Indianapolis for the payment of $157.55, paid out for repairs to his carriage. The damage was occasioned by driving into a sewer excavation on North Illinois street on the evening of Jan. 4, 1880

THERE is a 10-months-old baby in Fort Wayne which measures 31 inches around the waist, 33 inches around the hips, 21 inches around the thigh, 13 inches around the calf of the leg, 13 inches around the arm, and is 33 inches in height. It weighs 57½ pounds.

HARRY SHEETS will bring suit against the city of Indianapolis for $150,000, on account of damages to the old Sheets Hotel building by the fire of March [illegible], 1874, claiming that they resulted from negligence and improper management by the Fire Department.

AN attempt will soon be made to burst the city charter of Wabash. It is alleged by the movers in the affair that the charter was fraudulently obtained, and that by surrendering the charter taxpayers would be relieved from the heavy taxes now levied by the city government.

MRS. SAGE, of New Albany, brought suit against Albert Sage, her brother-in-law, for stealing and carrying away her husband. Her husband is ill with consumption, and, having $2,000 insurance on his life, there is a quarrel between his wife and his family over its possession.

THE office of the Columbus *Daily Evening Republican* took fire and was almost totally destroyed. Loss, about $6,000; insured for $5,600. Damage to building $700. The *Daily Democrat* tendered the use of its type and presses and an extra was issued. The office will be replaced at once.

IT turns out that the late Grand Jury of Shelby county, which adjourned last week after returning twenty-one indictments, was not a legally-organized body. One of the members was not a freeholder, as is required by the law of this State, and his disability to act invalidated the action of the body.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Hahn's cement mill, near Jeffersonville, by which George Golden, the engineer, had his two arms torn off. The man turned on the steam too suddenly, when both his hands were caught in the cogs and drawn in pretty near to the elbow, tearing the arms off and lacerating them in a terrible manner.

THE Greencastle *Star* says that over sixty-five years ago triplets were born to the wife of a farmer named Alexander Gorham, late of Putnam county. One of the three became Mrs. John Sanders, and now resides in Iowa; another became Mrs. Caleb Reeves, now a resident of Indiana; the other married Mr. Henry Sanders, and resides near New Maysville, Putnam county. Mrs. John Sanders is the mother of eight children; Mrs. Reeves has had born to her only one child, a son, and Mrs. Henry Sanders is the mother of eight children. The triplets, who have already lived to almost the age allotted to man by holy writ, are still hale and hearty, and give token of years of healthful life and vigor.

IT seems strange that more of our railroads do not adopt the palace reclining-chair cars used by the Chicago and Alton railroad between Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. The fatigue attendant upon sitting ten or twelve hours in an ordinary car seat, which is very great, is entirely obviated by the reclining seat, as the position can be changed at will. The improvement over the old style, for day travel, is as great as the Pullman palace sleeping car over the ordinary coach for night travel. The Alton road runs these magnificent cars on all through trains, and no extra charge is made for seats in them. Another feature of this excellent road is the Palace dining cars, where meals can be obtained—the cuisine being fully equal to any first-class hotel, while the charge is only 75 cents. Travel on this road may justly be termed a luxury.

A Physician's Mistake.

Dr. Clemenceau, the eminent Parisian physician, is also a member of the French legislature. He is a brisk and busy man, keenly cognizant of the fact that "time is money," and one day, while he was in attendance at his Montmartre consulting room, two men simultaneously solicited an interview with him for the purpose of taking his advice. One of them, admitted to his presence, and asked, "What was the matter with him?" complained of a pain in his chest; whereupon he was ordered to take off his shirt, and Dr. Clemenceau subjected him to a careful examination. Before the doctor, however, sat down to write his prescription, he rang the bell and ordered his servant to show the other patient into the consulting room. As the latter entered the door-way, Dr. Clemenceau, without looking up from the desk at which he was writing, said to him: "Just undress yourself, too, if you will be so good. We shall save time by your doing so." Without a moment's hesitation, the second visitor proceeded to take off his clothes, and, by the time the doctor had finished writing his receipt, taken his fee, and dismissed the preceding patient, was stripped to the waist ready for inspection. Turning toward him, the doctor observed: "You are also suffering from pain in the chest, are you not?" "Well, no, doctor," the man replied, "I have called upon you to beg that you will recommend me to the Government for a place in the postoffice."

Equal to the Emergency.

Mr. Bliss, a conductor on the Rock Island railroad, was only five feet in height, and Mr. Henry, a passenger, was almost seven! Henry put his ticket in his hat band and stood up straight when the little conductor come along. Bliss could not reach the ticket, even by standing on his toes, and his comical efforts made the passengers laugh uproariously; but, without changing countenance, he brought a stepladder, leaned it against the big man, climbed up to the ticket, and then went on as though nothing had happened.

THROUGH the exertions of the faculty of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., the endowment fund of $600,000, which was lost by the failure of Daniel Drew in 1876, has been made up to the extent of $280,000, to which fund additions are being made all the time.

THE Bank of England has had no end of valuables committed to its keeping. The vaults of its establishment hold moldering chests, deposited there for safety's sake, and apparently forgotten by their owners.

The Dreadful Waste of Time Over "The Puzzle."

Sixty thousand puzzles sold in New York alone, which, at a dime each, makes $6,000 diverted from the *Herald* Irish relief fund.

One half, or 30,000, of the puzzles were sold to able-bodied men, each of whom, at a low estimate, passed three hours a day for at least five days trying to get 13—14—15 in proper sequence. Total time of able-bodied men consumed, 450,000 hours, or 56,250 working days.

Suppose these 30,000 men had put on old suits of clothes, sallied forth with pick, shovel and broom, and made an onslaught on our dirty streets? Wouldn't they have astonished the universe more after fifteen hours' work than they would even if they had all solved the problem of the little wooden blocks?

After the streets of New York had become so clean, by the efforts of the 30,000 men who wasted 450,000 hours, or 56,250 average working days, in the childish occupation of shifting little squares of wood from one small space to another, that a lady could take a promenade for her health's sake without ruining her delicate kid boots or the train of her silk gown, wouldn't there have been a bigger shower of gratitude from the fair creatures than if each one of her brothers, cousins and nephews had devoted thrice three hours a day trying to show them how to put 13 before and 15 behind 14, and then fail in the end, anyhow?

And what an awful thought it is that at least 30,000 of the lovely beings whom man adores and the gods protect invested each her dime in this newfangled toy, and that each of these 30,000 toys has received the attention of at least four other creatures besides the owner for at least five hours a day for six days, and that, during all this time, amounting in the aggregate to 4,500,000, no stockings were darned, no buttons sewed on, no gowns retrimmed, no bonnets made over, no mittens knit for the heathen, no pincushions sewed for the next church fair, and not even the standard of Art (with a big A) raised by ever so little through the criticism of Miss Brown's new hair crimps or Mrs. Jones' new puffs!—*New York Graphic.*

Oleomargarine.

It was once believed of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup that "the children cried for it," and the makers of oleomargarine would like to have the world believe that their sapid substance is in as good repute as this with all generations. Oleomargarine, no doubt, has its uses and its excellences, and may in many circumstances be regarded as a well-invented and acceptable substitute for butter. As such it is a legitimate article of commerce. But it should stand on its own merits, strictly and severely. If it is better than butter, it ought not to descend to pretending that it is butter, or be made the occasion for any devices of dealers aimed to make the public believe that they are buying mere butter when in fact, according to the theory of the makers, they are actually buying a superior substance. There has been much complaint on this score on our own side the Atlantic, and we find by the foreign papers that John Bull has his weather-eye open on this point. Our merchants know the readiness with which the English Government seizes upon any plausible pretext for stopping or impeding the sale in England of American products. Unscrupulous dealers ship unhealthy cattle, and that fact is seized upon as reason for stopping at once an enormous trade in live beef. American pork has, in the same way, found its market somewhat reduced beyond the seas because of the sale of bad meat by men of little conscience. If the trade in American butter is ever impeded or stopped by any European country, it will be on the theory that the trade in oleomargarine has shaken the confidence of foreign officials as to the actual nature of the contents of any package from America pretending to be butter. In view of such a possibility, it may be thought by those most concerned that the present laws about the marks to be put upon oleomargarine are not so effective as they might be made.—*New York Herald.*

What Eyes Are For.

The saying that the faculty of speech was given to men that they may conceal their thoughts is eclipsed by a reply attributed to the Chevalier Bunsen. He was present with Bishop Bloomfield and others at a "clairvoyant seance." The Bishop, amazed at the performance which, of course, he could not explain, exclaimed, "What, then, were our eyes given us for?" Bunsen immediately replied, "To limit our vision." This certainly is a clever paradox. The significant truth it expresses is confirmed in every observing man's experience. The hopeful and sanguine and curious see wonders mentally and can give the exact dimensions, capacity and style of "castles in the air." But when actual sight and experience are appealed to the airy vision is limited and circumscribed by stubborn facts. Half our lives are spent in dreaming and the sight in dreams is far-reaching and magnifying. Bring the theories of philosophers and discoverers—the scope of their imagined vistas—down to the test that seeing is believing, and then they frequently find the things they think they see are but dissolving views. In the political field the "far-seeing" politicians are preparing themselves for an illustration of Bunsen's definition. All see; but, since all do not see alike, there must be many cases of color blindness, and the roseate hue, in the actual light of events, will prove itself somber to ninety and nine. If our eyes are given us to limit our vision, those are wise who make the limit include what they actually know, and never overlook the present and practical in trying to peer beyond.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE physicians have informed the Pope as their unanimous opinion that it is necessary for his health to quit the Vatican, and pass the summer where he can avail himself of sea-bathing. "You are merely telling me that it is necessary to do what is impossible," he answered. He has consented, however, to allow salt-water baths to be erected in the Vatican.

CONNECTICUT'S State Capitol was not only built without a deficiency appropriation, but there is $40,000 left over.

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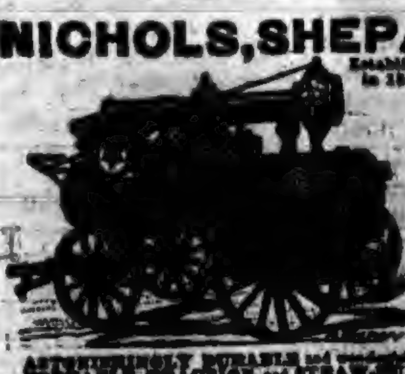

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 8, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee.

OFFICERS.
Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Wm L. Blair. Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.
C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Fritton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Delegates from the several counties constituting the Twelfth (12th) congressional district of Indiana, will meet in convention at Auburn, Ind.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate to be supported for representative in congress.

The ratio of representation will be the same as that provided for the democratic state convention, as follows:

Allen	28
DeKalb	13
Lagrange	8
Noble	13
Steuben	4
Whitley	10

By order of the democratic congressional committee.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN, Chairman.

National Democratic Convention.

The executive committee of the national democratic committee issues the following call:

The national democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington, February 23, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati as the place of holding the national democratic convention.

Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to a double number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States. All democratic, conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political association or differences, who can unite with us in the effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention. At the last national democratic convention, held in the city of St. Louis in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the states be requested to instruct their delegates to the national democratic convention to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the national convention, and that the national committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, Chairman.
FRED'K. O. PRINCE, of Massachusetts, Secretary.

State Democratic Convention.

The following call has been issued by the democratic state central committee:

The voters of Indiana, regardless of past political affiliations, who are desirous of co-operating with the democracy in the support of its principles and nominees, are invited to participate in the meetings called throughout the state for the purpose of selecting representatives to attend a delegate convention, to be held at Indianapolis,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1880,

for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and the nomination of candidates to be supported for the following offices:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Two judges of the supreme court.
Secretary of state.
Auditor of state.
Clerk of the supreme court.
Reporter of the supreme court.
Attorney general.
Superintendent of public instruction.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Governor James D. Williams, in 1876, and one delegate for each fraction of 100 or over. [DeKalb county is entitled to 18 delegates.]

The delegates from each congressional district will meet on the evening previous to the convention, at places to be hereafter designated by this committee, for the purpose of selecting and reporting to the convention one committeeman on permanent organization, one committeeman on platform and resolutions, and vice-president for the convention, two delegates to national democratic convention, one assistant secretary of the convention, two alternate delegates to national democratic convention, one presidential elector, one contingent presidential elector, one member of the state central committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and one committeeman on credentials.

The committee on platform and resolutions will meet immediately after the adjournment of the district meetings, say 9 o'clock p. m., at the consultation rooms of the supreme court, Tuesday evening, June 8.

The committee on permanent organization will meet at the same hour in the governor's office. It will be their duty to name a president and principal secretary of the convention, four delegates at large and four alternate delegates to the national convention, two electors for the state at large and two contingent electors, and also to recommend rules for the government of the convention.

The committee on credentials will meet at 8 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 9, at the rooms of the state central committee, to determine such contests as may be submitted to them.

Delegate tickets of admission to convention will be issued to the chairman of each county delegation, and to authorized representatives of the press upon the presentation of credentials at the state central committee rooms, Masonic building.

By order of the democratic state central committee.
B. C. SHAW, Chairman.
JAMES H. RICE, Secretary.

The State Sentinel of Tuesday last contained a fourteen-column supplement in the interest of English, of this state, for president.

1880.

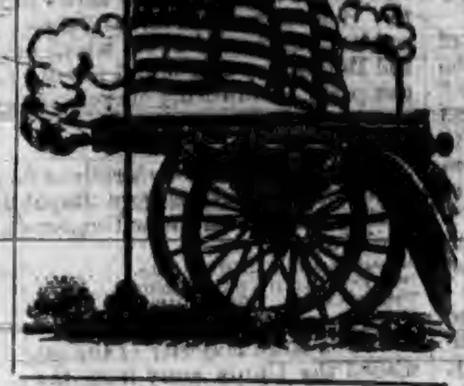

FIRST BLOOD

For The

DEMOCRACY!

9 | Nine To Four | 4

The Fight was made on trustee by both parties in every township in DeKalb county, and the dems elected NINE out of THIRTEEN and gave the other four close calls, the republicans only saving them by majorities of 8, 15, 17 and 35.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendments all defeated by Large Majorities.

All of which is the result of a united effort by the democrats in every township.

Keep the Ball Rolling until Oct. and Nov.

The Result.

Though the democrats of the several townships had not completed their organization for the campaign of 1880, the work of last Monday assures us that the party is awake to the importance of success at every step, from the beginning to the close of the campaign. We are more than pleased with the energy manifested and good accomplished in every township. But one democratic township (Keyser) was lost, and in that township we have no doubt but the democratic workers used their utmost endeavors to prevent it. Below we give the majorities for the officers elected in the several townships as reported by the committeemen. Next week we will give the full vote in tabulated form, taken from the official returns.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—Bennett Hixson, dem., 4.

Assessor—Levi Jackson, dem., 83.

Justice of the peace—James C. Ervin, rep., 4.

Constables—George Barton, dem., 27; John L. Houser, dem., 38.

Average majority against the amendments, 85½.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—S. J. Brandon, dem., 40.

Assessor—J. Stafford, dem., 36.

Justices of the peace—Peter Z. Wirick, dem., 47; J. M. Henderson, dem., 58.

Constables—S. M. Brown, dem., 52; M. A. High, dem., 54.

Average majority against the amendments, 60.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—J. D. Leighty, rep., 35.

Assessor—Robert Culbertson, rep., 3.

Justice of the peace—George Barney, dem., 31.

Constables—Henry Baker, rep., 21; Ella Wilmot, rep., 4; Job C. Smith, rep., 14.

Average majority in favor of the amendments, 8.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—S. Olmstead, rep., 8.

Assessor—O. L. Blood, rep., 40.

Justices of the peace—S. H. Bartell, rep., 10; John and William Nelson, tie.

Constables—Freemont Nelson, rep., 6; J. Gillingham, dem., 7.

Average majority against the amendments, 4.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—D. Tomlinson, dem., 8.

Assessor—E. Ocker, rep., 323.

Justices of the peace—H. Wannamaker, rep., 101; Geo. Pugsley, rep., 6.

Constables—D. B. Maxwell, dem., 99; J. B. Veeley, rep., 46; C. Mathews, rep., 101; D. T. McNabb, rep., 183.

Average majority in favor of amendments, 44.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—[illegible] Kutzner, dem., 179.

Assessor—[illegible] Plum, dem., 112.

Justices of the peace—David S. Ober, rep., 50; Jacob I. Prager, rep., 22.

Constables—George Porter, rep., 69; Henry Bashelier, dem., 159; Henry Hornberger, dem., 143; Henry Espy, rep., 48.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—O. C. Clark, rep., 15.

Assessor—Lockwood, rep., 19.

Justice of the peace—John Paul, rep., 183.

Constables—Travis, rep., 98; Reed, rep., 4.

Total vote cast, 430.

Average majority against amendment, 122.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—T. F. Jordan, dem., 48.

Assessor—N. Griffith, dem.

Justices of the peace—John Finch, dem., 6; N. McIntyre, dem., 89.

Constables—Shade and Harding tie; Isaac Tryon, dem., 24.

Average majority against the amendments, 78.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—Solomon Reinoehl, dem., 55.

Assessor—Henry H. Deetz, dem., 117.

Justice of the peace—John Potts, dem., 81.

Constables—Jonathan Gushwa, dem., 97; Elijah Pontius, dem., 97.

Total vote cast, 318.

Average majority against the amendments, 124.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—J. E. Rohm, dem., 76.

Assessor—John McOscar, dem., 40.

Justices of the peace—M. P. Barker, dem., 48; Eli Walker, dem., 60.

Constables—R. T. Duncan, dem., 41; Frank Fish, dem., 42.

Average majority against the amendments, 71.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—Martin Hook, dem., 2.

Assessor—M. Jones, rep., 25.

Justices of the peace—J. Henkle, dem., 21; J. D. Beard, dem., 89.

Constables—M. V. Smith, rep., 3; John Houlton, dem., 15.

Average majority against the amendments, 85.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

We have no report from Troy except that the republican ticket was elected by small majorities.

Election Notes.

It is charged that Capt. Likens was defeated for trustee, in this township, by the very parties who were most instrumental in having him nominated. It was thought necessary to nominate and defeat him this spring, as he was likely to be in somebody's way next fall. So says Dame Rumor.

Did the railroad company, or the land company have anything to say about who should appraise the property of Keyser township?

The majorities against the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments will be from 600 to 800 in the county.

Jay Van Auken had lots of fun with "the boys" on election day. Jay is the kind of a worker we like to see at the polls.

Where were all the soldiers when Capt. Likens was running for trustee?

The greenbackers hold the balance of power in Union township, though it was not their votes that elected the democratic trustee.

An Editor In Luck.

ST. JACOB'S OIL cures Rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For two years I suffered with Rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep, on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the ST. JACOB'S OIL, I must acknowledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that, after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with Rheumatism and kindred complaints. G. H. Heilman, Editor Republican, Pittsburg, Pa.

OFFICE OF BOOTH & McCULLOUGH,
DEFIANCE, O., Feb. 17, 1880.

MESSRS. J. F. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.—Dear Sir: Seeing a recomend of Hall's Catarrh Cure from Geo. P. S. Slevin, my wife was induced to commence the use of the remedy. She has been a sufferer from Catarrh for a good many years. We had tried most all known remedies, but they all failed to relieve her. She has been taking Hall's Catarrh Cure of late, and we consider her cured. We would gladly recomemnd it to any one who has the Catarrh. We consider it worth ten times its cost.

A. C. HENRY.

For sale by all druggists. 15-4w

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee.

The committeemen recently elected in the several townships met at Auburn, on Thursday, April 1st, for the purpose of organizing the county central committee for the campaign of 1880.

Mr. W. L. Blair called the meeting to order, and on a call of the townships every committeeman answered except Waterman of Smithfield; that township was represented, however, by Mr. J. W. Clark.

Upon motion of D. Y. Husselman, Mr. W. L. Blair was re-elected chairman of the county central committee for the ensuing two years.

The committee then proceeded to the selection of a secretary, treasurer and executive committee of the county central committee, as follows:

Secretary—Theo. Reed.

Treasurer—J. J. Van Auken.

Executive Committee—Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

The next in order was the selection of delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and joint representative conventions.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the state convention, with the understanding that each should select his own alternate:

Butler	township,	Wm. Merica.
Jackson	"	Wm. Carr.
Concord	"	S. S. Shutt.
Newville	"	B. F. Blair.
Stafford	"	David McDonald.
Wilmington	"	W. L. Blair.
Auburn	precinct,	Theo. Reed.
Waterloo	"	Jas. A. Barns.
Keyser	township,	J. Wm. Wagner.
Richland	"	Manoah Franks.
Fairfield	"	Geo. W. Downs.
Smithfield	"	Jas. D. Kelley.
Franklin	"	Joseph Sewell.

The following resolution offered by D. Y. Husselman was adopted:

RESOLVED, That all democrats from DeKalb county, who may attend the state convention to be held at Indianapolis, on the 9th day of June, 1880, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings and deliberations of that convention as delegates from DeKalb county.

DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Butler	township,	Frederick Smith.
Jackson	"	John Henderson.
Concord	"	John W. Dills.
Newville	"	Geo. H. Munn.
Stafford	"	John Shoub.
Wilmington	"	Wm. H. Madden.
Auburn	precinct,	T. C. Mays.
Keyser	township,	B. F. Thomas.
Richland	"	J. M. Goetschius.
Fairfield	"	Adam Deetz.
Smithfield	"	M. P. Barker.
Franklin	"	J. D. Beard.
Troy	"	O. P. Learned.

DELEGATES TO SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Butler township—Jas. D. Rowley.

Jackson township—Christopher Sheets Henry Hines.

Concord township—George Barney, O. H. Widney.

Newville township—J. M. Lawrence.

Stafford township—D. B. Bordner.

Wilmington township—Simon Ochs, A. J. Baxter.

Auburn precinct—Isaac Brandon, Guy Plumb, J. J. Van Auken.

Waterloo precinct—Miles Waterman, Ryan Clutter.

Keyser township—Wash. Teeters, John Bell, B. F. Moody.

Richland township—T. F. Jordan, Nick McIntyre.

Fairfield township—David McNabb, John Potts.

Smithfield township—Wesley Jackman, John K. Baxter.

Franklin township—Reuben Sewell, Benjamin Casey.

Troy township—L. Williams.

DELEGATES TO JOINT REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

Butler township—Wm. Whetzel.

Jackson township—Silas J. Brandon, Daniel Metcalf.

Concord township—C. C. Walter, D. H. Murray.

Newville township—B. F. Blair.

Stafford township—John Smith.

Wilmington township—Daniel Tomlinson, David Maxwell.

Auburn precinct—D. D. Moody, M. Houston, M. Boland.

Waterloo precinct—B. L. Duncan, D. Y. Husselman.

Keyser township—Edward Kelham, A. McClure, W. J. Frederick.

Richland township—L. D. Britton, C. B. Kegey.

Fairfield township—Geo. Emerick, J. M. Brumback.

Smithfield township—James W. Clark, Jacob Myers.

Franklin township—Wm. Boyle, Thos. H. Tomlinson.

Troy township—John S. Fisk.

After considerable discussion the committee decided upon Saturday, June 5, 1880, as the time for holding the democratic county nominating convention, and upon motion Saturday, May 29th, was fixed as the day for the democrats to meet in the several townships and precincts and appoint delegates to the county convention.

The committee adjourned to meet on the call of the chairman.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, Justice of the peace for Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Alexander H. Phillips,
vs.
Ephraim Rockwell.

Whereas, the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and property of the said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore, the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned justice of the peace, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

15-4. JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Bollinger,
W. R. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott
M. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Pliny Hoagland,	J. N. McCullough,

Rob't. E. Porter.

15-2. J. M. P. BUCKANT, Secretary.

ROOT & COMPANY.

3,000

Dozens of Hosiery and Gloves just landed, comprising the most extensive lines ever shown to the citizens of this town. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery and Gloves of every description and price. The newest colorings and designs, at the lowest prices ever before known.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LYONS BLACK DRESS SILKS

(Cashmere finish). The richest goods imported. Examine special grades at $1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 2.85 and 3.00 per yard. Also now offering full lines of best makes of American Gros Grain Silks at $1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.50 and 1.65 per yard. Guaranteed to wear like iron. No house in this country can beat us on prices of reliable Black Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY.

EARLY SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Scotch Zephyr, Ginghams, French Printed Foulards, Momie Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Organdies, Jackonets and Lawns, Percales, Cambrics and Chintzs, also an immense assortment of Worsted Dress Goods in all the new fabrics, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75 cents per yard and upwards.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BLACK SILK CASHMERES.

All wool 40 and 47 inches wide, at old prices. Examine grades at 50, 60, 75, 85c. and $1.00 per yard. They will be much higher in price soon. Also a large assortment of Mourning Dress goods in Momie Cloths, Henrietta Cloths, Chudda Cloths, Pekin Stripes, Brocade and Fancy Styles, 50, 60, 75c. and up to $25.0 pr yd.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr.

SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare

JOCK, JR. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

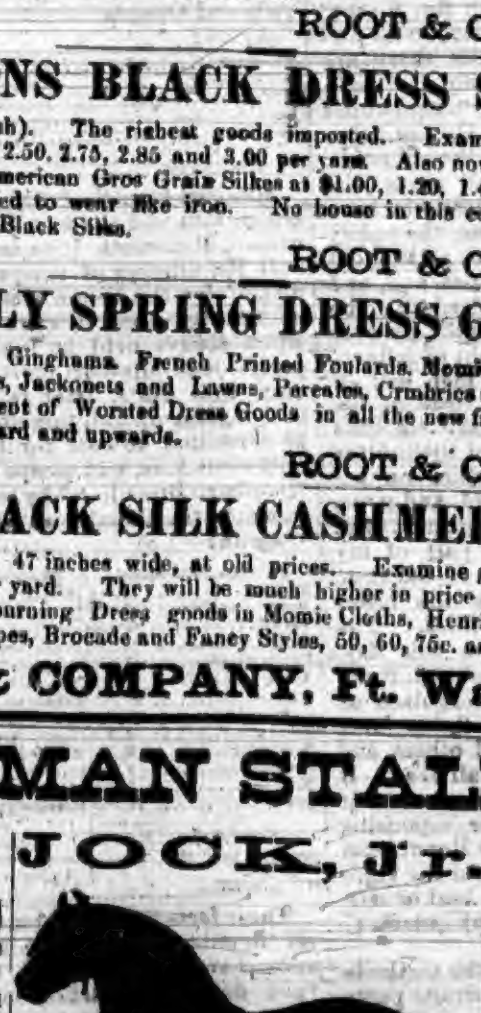

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

GARFIELD GETS GRACE.

In the Shape of a Postponement by Agreement. His Trial Fixed for May 24.

It was stated in last week's COURIER that Lewis Garfield, who lies in jail on a charge of burglary, with the circumstances of which all our readers are familiar, would be tried Monday of this week. His case came up promptly before Judge Lowry on that day, according to appointment. Upon the opening of the session the court stated, for the information of the attorneys in the case, that upon setting the case for trial on that day (Monday) ample arrangements had been made and precautions taken for having affairs in such condition as that the trial could be proceeded with as expected, without giving rise to any question as to the right to proceed. It was further stated that, notwithstanding this fact, it had so happened that a case set for trial last week before another judge, to whom it had been assigned by Judge McClellan, had not been tried, and this created an intermission in the sittings of the court which the officers of the court and auditor, having been led to believe it would be necessary to guard against, had taken certain steps for that purpose in the way of making a temporary appointment of a member of the bar, in order as was intended to keep the term of the court from lapsing, but which still further complicated matters in a way which the judge explained, so that there might be doubt about the legality of proceeding with the trial, as it might be assumed that the term of the court had expired. He further stated that he understood the defense desired to raise the question and take advantage of any objection there might be to going on, and in that view of the matter he would hear counsel on both sides, if they desired. Judge Morris and W. L. Penfield for the defense, then objected to proceeding, as it seemed to have been anticipated they would do; and counsel for the state, Messrs. Adams and Moody and Judge Best, after consultation, expressed their concurrence in the views of the court as to there being such doubts about the matter that it was rendered unsafe to go on. The court then announced that, on its being continued, the case would be fixed for the first day of the next term, and by agreement of the parties the cause was then continued and set for trial on the 24th day of May next.

Before continuing the case, the court made an order providing for defraying the expenses of aged, decrepit, indigent or non-resident witnesses, and also for the issuance of a special venire for thirty jurors, in addition to the regular panel. Some observation being made by counsel for the defense in reference to their being deprived of an opportunity to communicate with one of the witnesses for the prosecution, whom they said they frankly avowed they had a desire to see,—namely, a person who had at least sustained the relation of wife to the defendant,—the court said that, while the defendant had a right upon the trial to be confronted with the witnesses face to face, it was yet the right of the state and its officers to exercise a prudent surveillance over the witnesses for the prosecution; but if the party herself, or any one else, complained of any illegal restraint, of course the remedy by habeas corpus was accessible.

An application for a reduction of the bail, before fixed at $3,000, was also made, but the judge stated that, in view of the general character of the charge—being that of burglary with intent to commit larceny any murder—and in the absence of any other knowledge of the facts, he would not interfere, unless the counsel desired to make a showing of the facts in connection with the application, and in that event they should have a hearing at this or any other appropriate time; but this they did not seem desirous of doing.

Garfield will therefore be tried Monday, May 24 next, and in the meantime he will doubtless retain his present quarters in the DeKalb county bastile, where, to all appearances, he seems to be perfectly contented.

Dandelion.

Who does not know this harmless, little plant which, with its bright green leaves and golden colored flowers, adorns our grass-plats and pasture grounds? Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative is prepared from Dandelion root, in combination with other valuable roots, barks, and herbs, and is a safe and certain specific for biliousness, kidney deseases, rheumatism and constipation of the bowels, and as a blood purifier and renovator it is positively unequaled, removing pimples and sallowness, producing a pure complexion. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 15 2w

New Goods! New Goods!

McQuiston & Ralston are now receiving a complete assortment of staple and fancy dry-goods consisting of notions, trimming silks, satin stripe, brocade silk, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, table linens, towels, crashes, etc., etc. Call next week and see their stock.

—Call and see those stylish Fazal hats at Miss Cleveland's.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Shoot the blood-hounds.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—It will soon be time to bury your garding [illegible].

—Next on the docket is Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

—15 dozen sailor hats just received at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Too many neck-ties to select from at G.H. Yesbera's

—New silk fringes of the latest style at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Something new in millinery every week at Miss Cleveland's.

—Young men's soft and stiff hats for $1.25 at G. H. Yesbera's.

—Those nobby walking hats you will find at Miss Cleveland's.

—It is time for another show. We haven't had any for 24 hours.

—New milliner goods, ladies' hats and trimmings at Ensley & Co's.

—A nobby line of piece-goods, just from New York, at G. H. Yesbera's.

—We are indebted to Mr. William Patrick Murphy, Esquire, for favors of to-day.

—Put away you snow-shovels and trot out your spades. The latter are now trumps.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for cheap clothing and carpets. They are selling at old prices. 15-3t.

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—A snow-storm Tuesday night—sixth of April! Don't sneeze; it's the last one of [illegible]

—Both the Minnie Wallace and Thorp & Bibbins theatre companies stopped at the Central.

—"Sellers' Liver Pills" never fail to cure billousness, indigestion, or headache. Sold by all druggists.

—Sherm. Hollister left for Huron, O., on a business trip, last Tuesday. He is expected home Saturday.

—Kin Lanning has opened an open-air cant room down on the Eel-River track. It was in full blast last Sunday.

—You will find spring hats and bonnets to suit you, both in style and price, by calling next door to the post-office.

—USE THE BEST—The Royal baking powder and Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 12-3

—The Thorp & Bibbins company played last night at Hicksville, and are billed for to-morrow (Friday) night at Garrett.

—The Swineford house will, in all probability, soon have a little water works and steam heating apparatus of its own.

—We have not yet heard of a case of colds, coughs, throat, or chest complaint, that has not yielded to "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup."

—"Mrs. B—" went to Waterloo last evening with —— ——, to attend the —the—we think it was the Presbyterian prayer-meeting.

—Gideon Houser, an old settler of Butler township, this county, has sold his farm and will probably locate in Noble county.

—McQuiston & Ralston will open, the first of next week, a full line of spring and summer hats. Call and see them for bargains.

—No end to new fancy goods at N. Ensley & Co's. Trimming silks in all styles and collors, brocade stripe and plain, at Ensley & Co's.

—A false alarm of burglars was given at C. C. Shaffer's residence a few nights since. Investigation proved that it was only a privileged visitor.

—Harry Yesbera, the merchant tailor, edits a small space in to-day's COURIER. Look it up and see what he has to say to his patrons and everybody.

—Tom Mays has taken a position as advance agent for the Minnie Wallace company, and has already got down to business. He'll make a hummer.

—Mike Long, of the B. & O. mail service, has been knocking around this week. He looks perfectly at home in a mail car, and thinks he has a fat take.

—Bishop Foster presides at the M. E. conference now in session at Union City. Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Norris and Mrs. A. Robbins are in attendance from this city.

—Another lot of the latest styles of wall paper and window shades just opened out at the Physicians' drug store. Don't fail to call and see them; they are beautiful.

—Mrs. W. L. Penfield started yesterday morning for Bucyrus, Ohio, where she will visit relatives, that place being her old home. Her husband accompanied her as far as Ft. Wayne.

—The serenaders who so kindly entertained us one week ago Friday night, deserve much credit for their excellent music and song. Come again.

MISSES CLEVELAND & PITCHER.

—An explicit report of the proceedings in the Garfield case, which was to have been tried before Judge Lowry last Monday, will be found in another column.

—Charlie Emanuel thinks it very strange that his name hasn't been mentioned in the COURIER for several weeks. We are sorry it appears this week, but we had to do it.

—Col. Oiler, well known in social circles, (around a bar) was making it pleasant for the boys on the street last Tuesday. His anatomy was filled to overflowing with shoutin' liquids.

—A. S. Lauferty, of the C. O. D. clothing house at Fort Wayne, has in stock a big lot of fine hats, A No. 1, which he is selling at marvelously low figures. Go in and see them when you visit Fort Wayne.

—Johnnie Gossage made a pedestrian trip to Garrett, last Tuesday, and expects to duplicate it to-day. He will probably be a dirty brake twister on the B. & O. road before long, as he says he is tired of being idle. Correct.

—Tom Bell, late of Allen's livery barn, has been offered a position as foreman in the stable of Dr. G. P. Barnum at Ft. Wayne, and he will probable accept it. Tom knows his business, when that business happens to pertain to horses.

—Hugh Rockhill, of Fort Wayne, poked his bronzed countenance into our news shop yesterday and made a pleasant call. He was on his way to Coldwater, Mich., by the overland route;—not on foot, but driving a gentleman horse.

—John L. Davis, the hardware merchant, is publishing a paper called the "Western Continent;" at all events his name appears as its publisher. (We may add, parenthetically, that it is only a medium for advertising "Alabastine," for which he is agent.)

—The first editorial in last week's Republican, published at this place, was [illegible] "Barnum will soon send out his 'comps' to the press." How superlatively gratifying such information must be to the editors of that class of bill-boards.

—After an unusually lengthy absence, spent at his summer residence in the country, George Foster was in Auburn a few days last week, on business connected with his personal affairs. He was on social terms, as usual, with everybody.

—The self-important little hired man who makes coats near the postoffice and struts around in a flashy suit of spring togs, a la peacock, took an unexpected bath last week, up in the north end, and it was probably the first good shower-bath he has had this season. He struck the wrong house.

—The ladies society of the Presbyterian church reorganized Wednesday evening last, by the election of the following officers: Mrs. J. H. Ford, president; Mrs. Abright, vice-president; Mrs. J. E. Rose, secretary; Mrs. G. H. Forkner, treasurer; Mrs. S. W. Ralston, Mrs. J. L. Davis and Mrs. S. B. Miller, executive committee.

—That donkey, "Blondy," belonging to the Uncle Tom's Cabin company, doesn't make much noise in going up stairs, either. He goes up at a hop-skip-and-a-jump, regardless of where the steps are, and gets there all at once. When we first heard him making the ascent, our immediate impression was that a double-twisted cyclone had come to town and made a straight shoot for the Odd Fellows' block.

—Within the two weeks last passed Mr. W. L. Meese has sold handsome tombstones to the following parties: Mr. F. E. Davenport, Mr. Joseph Walters, Mr. James Goetschius and Mrs. Richard Dearborn. Mr. Meese is working up a fine trade, and expects to be able soon to keep a line of samples on hand for inspection. His office is on Eighth street, west of Davenport's drug store.

—The public entertainment given by the Woman's Foreign Mission society of Auburn, last Sabbath evening, at the Methodist church, is spoken of as an exceedingly pleasant affair. The society meets semi-annually for this purpose, the last being the third meeting, and the programme consists of recitations, readings and other exercises calculated only for self-improvement and social pleasure. The society now numbers about forty members.

—Rev. H. Johnson was observed strolling around the Jackson depot, last Saturday morning, in an unsettled frame of mind, he didn't seem to fully understand whether he wanted to go north to Jackson, south to Ft. Wayne, or straight up into the clouds. An investigation revealed the fact that a little minister—a very young minister—had that morning made application at Mr. Johnson's house for permanent board and lodging, and then we comprehended the situation. Weight, nine pounds

—On a Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway train going west from Ft. Wayne, last Saturday, was a lady who wanted to get off at Columbia City, where she expected relatives to meet her; but failing to hear the conductor's call, she was carried on to Bourbon, 34 miles past her stopping-place, before noticing her misfortune. There she got off the train, without money and an entire stranger, and her distress was pitiable in the extreme. To appreciate her situation just exactly, one needs to get into the same dilemma.

—Coop. Ralston is expected home from New York this evening. He started several days ago, but the recent snow-storm has rendered the walking so bad that he will probably not get in until midnight.

—The Republican charges Mace Long with being a man "who delights in advertising himself as the debancher of innocent girls." This is carrying the thing a trifle beyond the limits, but it is a fair sample of the imaginative powers of an enterprising and cultured mind.

—Company "H," 30th regiment of Indiana volunteers, the first company organized for the war in this county, met yesterday in Auburn. Seven gallant comrades were all that could be mustered of the one hundred strong who left, nearly twenty years ago, to meet the hardships and perils of the battle field.

—Married, at the residence of Harriet Holman, in Cedar Creek, DeKalb county, Tuesday, March 30, 1880, by 'Squire John Harvey, Nicholas Lung, of Cedar Creek, and Miss Ore Lobdell, of Noble county.

—List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending April 8, 1880:

Chas. W. Baker,	Fuller McCleon,
Mrs. Wm. Baker,	Charles Ostir,
B. P. Crosby,	Urill A. Place,
Harriet Crowl,	Anna Reed,
Maggie Fisler,	Wm. Skelley,
Minnie Gross,	Thomas. H. Sefton,
John A. Hough,	Esther Shaffer, (2)
M. Kilfry,	E. P. Sands,
Henry Klaber,	M. V. Shakey, (3)
L. A. Walk.	

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver a lecture in the Presbyterian church in this city, on the evening of April 19th 1880. Subject, "Our girls." Mrs. Stanton is one of the most gifted of American lecturers, and this lecture will afford a rare opportunity to hear her. The committee have put the admission fee at the small sum of 25 cents and hope the people of Auburn and vicinity will give the eloquent lady a crowded house. Tickets for sale at Willis & Co's book store.

—The verdict of everybody who saw W. J. Austin's movements, Sunday last, was something like this: "The 15 puzzle has got him, and got him bad. He is crazy as a bed-bug." These painful suspicions were attributable to his having been seen endeavoring, with frantic gestures and a very loose tongue, to sell the big wooden boot upside-down to a lady whom he had never seen before; and on Sunday, too. But do not censure him too severely for his rashness, because he knew not what he did. It was a bran new nine-pound girl. All waltz.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county who is authorized to sell the Singer sewing machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Headquarters at the Central House 14-tf.

Spiritual Philosophy.

Prof. S. C. Watt will speak at Ensley's hall, Saturday evening, April 10, on Spiritual Philosophy, as set forth in the bible. All scriptural declarations scientifically explained through the medium of a philosophical chart, which enables the most skeptical minds to comprehend their true meaning and acknowledge the omnipotent power of Truth.

The speaker is one of the early pioneers of DeKalb county, possessing eloquence, talent and genius combined, which enable him to move in the circle of science without a rival and to stand without a peer.

Amusements.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The Thorp & Bibbins company put this very familiar but always popular play on the stage Tuesday evening. Owing to an accident on the Lake Shore road, they were minus an orchestra, and this tended, as a matter of course, to render the performance tame. The audience was better than any one had anticipated, in consequence of the snow-storm, but many were disappointed in the performance. Two or three of the characters, however, were impersonated very creditably, amongst which were those of "Topsy," by Miss Dot Huntington, "George Harris," by Mr. Chas. Drake, formerly of the Alvin Joslin company, and "Uncle Tom," by Mr. Jay Huntington. Aside from these, the rendition of characters was below the average.

"THE SETTLERS."

Ensley hall was "jam full" of people last night—the best people of Auburn—who had turned out to see the drama entitled "The Settlers, or a Child of the Woods," by the Minnie Wallace company. The play is an entertaining one, and the cast of characters in this troupe is first-class. Minnie Wallace is a whole theatre by herself, and Chas. E. Dobson on the banjo is hard to get over. Both received enthusiastic and repeated applause. Pressure for time and space prevents any further mention of this excellent little company. They play to-night at Hillsdale, Michigan.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Monday, May 3, 1880, to elect the following officers: One trustee for each ward; one clerk, one treasurer, and one marshal.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.

April 8, 1880. 10-3.

MARRIAGE PREMIUMS.

ATTENTION BOYS!

FREE LICENSES PRESENTED!

Desiring to encourage matrimony during the booming year of

1880,

we will present to every gentleman buying his wedding outfit at our store with a marriage license gratis.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

SAM, PETE & MAX

CLOTHIERS AND MATRIMONIAL PROMOTERS.

Of the Famous Star Clothing House, FT. WAYNE, IND.

MORE DIFFICULT THAN

THE 15 PUZZLE TO GET

A more Handsome Suit or Better Fit than can now be obtained of

YESBERA, THE TAILOR.

A Splendid full line of

HATS AND CAPS!

Just received, embracing all the late fashions.

PIECE GOODS

Of numerous patterns to select a new and nobby suit from. Also a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

3d door north of the postoffice,

15-tf. AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'

Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA,

TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons,

Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.

Painting Warranted Not to Scale.

Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES.

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,

11 2m Opposite Eagle Mills.

Agricultural Implements!

THE

Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

The Three Rivers

"Invincible"

VIBRATOR.

The Renowned

Atlas Engine!

For farm use.

THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!

Over 20,000 now in use.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,

Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE quarterly interest on the Government bonds held by William H. Vanderbilt, just paid at New York, amounted to $310,300. ....Edison claims that he has discovered the cause of the cracking of the globes containing the incandescent carbons, and has found means of removing the cause of the fracture.

PARDON has been refused to the parties who were convicted some time ago of corruptly soliciting votes of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in connection with the Riot-Claims bill.... The ex-Comptroller and ex-Treasurer of Elizabeth, N. J., lately convicted of defrauding the city, have been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and $2,200 fine, and to four years' imprisonment and $900 fine, respectively.... Abel R. Corbin, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, died the other day in Jersey City, N. J.

THE WEST.

VICTORIA'S band of Apaches have killed six men on the west side of the Rio Grande, between Potomas and Santa Barbara.

COUNT DE LESSEPS, the great engineer and canal builder, spent a couple of days in Chicago last week, and was elegantly entertained by the commercial men of that city.

CAPT. WESTERN and Dr. Le Compte, stationed at Fort Douglas, engaged in a shooting affray, the other day. Both received painful wounds. Neither will explain the cause of the trouble, but it is understood to concern a woman. The men are unmarried.

A SEVERE wind and rain storm visited Southern Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and most of the Western States, on the 27th ult. Fences, outbuildings, signs, etc., were blown about in every direction. The storm appears to have been particularly severe in the neighborhood of St. Louis and Lafayette.

IN Utah, Idaho and Oregon cattle have suffered severely the past winter from the cold and for want of pasturage, and the mortality has been great beyond precedent.

THE Chicago and Alton railroad has reduced the fare over all lines of the roads to 3 cents per mile, in order to stimulate travel. The Chicago and Alton people are foremost in all railroad reforms.

THE SOUTH.

CRITTENDEN county, Ark., is nearly all covered by water to a height varying from one to ten feet, and large numbers of cattle are perishing there for lack of food and from their limbs being swollen with standing in the water.

NORTHEASTERN Alabama is reported greatly excited over the accidental striking of petroleum near Birmingham. In digging a well the workmen tapped a current of gas, which was shortly followed by a flow of oil at the rate of ninety barrels a day.

A SOLDIER of the Twenty-fifth Infantry was recently killed by a Sheriff at Fort Davis, Texas, while trying to arrest him.

DURING Gen. Grant's visit in Houston, Texas, somebody shut off the gas from the city, necessitating the use of candles, and spiked the cannons. The Mayor offers a reward of $500 for the arrest of the miscreants.

THE Court House and jail of Brown county, Texas, were lately burned, together with a number of prisoners.

POLITICAL.

THE Texas Republicans met in convention at Austin March 25. The following resolution was adopted after some discussion: "While the Republicans of Texas, in convention assembled, recognize the fact that U. S. Grant is the first choice of Texas Republicans, it is deemed inexpedient to give the delegates elected to the Chicago Convention any other instructions than to vote as a unit on all ballots for President." This is virtually an instruction for Grant, as nearly all the delegates to Chicago are his open and avowed partisans.

THE State Committee of the regular Democracy of New York met on the 26th of March, and prepared a call for a State Convention. A member of the committee from Utica stated that Gov. Seymour would under no circumstances accept a nomination for the Presidency. The Tammany State Committee met in New York the same day, and resolved to call a convention, to which three delegates from every Assembly district in the State should be invited. There was no abatement in the general feeling of hostility to Tilden, whom it was determined to oppose to the bitter end.

AN Associated Press telegram from Indianapolis says: "A very prominent politician, and a leader in the Republican party of Indiana, who is in the confidence of Gen. Grant and the secrets of the Grant movement, denies the truth of the statements that come from Boston and Washington that Grant has decided not to make the race for the Presidential nomination. He declares that Grant's nomination on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority is already assured, and that it will be done unless it can be demonstrated that he cannot poll the full strength of his party or secure as many votes as any other candidate, in which case his name would be withdrawn without a ballot. He says Grant would not accept the nomination unless he should have that assurance, in which event he would consider it a duty he owes to his country to accept."

THE Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* publishes short letters from editors of nearly every Democratic paper in Virginia in regard to Tilden's candidacy, and there is but one expression of opinion: that, as between Grant and Tilden, the former will sweep the State. Tilden is pronounced the weakest man the Democrats can nominate.

THE New York Democratic State Convention for choosing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will meet at Syracuse April 20. The John-Kelly-Tammany-anti-Tilden Democrats will hold a State Convention at the same time and place.

THE Kansas Republican Convention met at Topeka on the 31st ult. There was an exciting contest over the manner of choosing the delegates to the National Convention, the Grant partisans insisting upon the district, while the friends of Blaine wanted them chosen by the convention. The latter, being in the majority, carried the day, and the delegates, all of them said to be Blaine men, were elected. It is said the Grant men in one or two Congressional districts will insist on sending their own delegates to Chicago.... Secretary Sherman delivered a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on the 31st ult. He admitted that he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but declared that if the Republicans of Ohio did not, in their convention, express a preference for him and support it with substantial unanimity his name would not be presented to the National Convention.

THE San Francisco municipal election has resulted in the defeat of the Kearney ticket by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,000.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY RAMSEY says in regard to the proposed surrender of Sitting Bull's Indians that the only way the War Department can receive them is as prisoners of war, in which event they would be held until some provision could be made by the Government for their maintenance. Gen. Sherman maintains that the Indians are British subjects, and that the United States has nothing to do with them.

THE excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ending Feb. 29, 1880, was $212,298,962; for the twelve months ending Feb. 28, 1879, $238,782,187.

THE President and Secretary of State made a flying visit to New York last week, and Secretary Sherman started on a ten days' trip out West.

GENERAL.

FRENCH Canadians are leaving Montreal at the rate of sixty or seventy a day, their destination being Michigan or Colorado, while a few are destined for California.... A discharged employe entered the room of Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and attempted to assassinate him. After firing once, the ball striking the old gentleman in the thigh, the would-be murderer was seized, disarmed and conveyed to prison.

THE United States ship Constellation, with a cargo of potatoes, flour, meal and clothing for the Irish sufferers, has sailed for the Green isle. Commander Porter expects to make the run in about twenty-five days.

THREE murderers, all colored, passed from this life, at the end of ropes, on Friday, March 26—William Barton, aged 17 years, at St. Charles, Mo.; John Henry, at Corsicana, Texas; and Allen Towne at Fairfield, Texas. The latter was hanged by a mob, the others by the proper authorities.

FROM Sept. 1 last to the present date 2,971 miles of railway were completed in this country, and within the same period arrangements were completed for the building of 12,641 miles more. This nearly equals the entire increase of mileage during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, celebrated for activity in railroad enterprises.

THE tide of immigration is already setting in at an unprecedented rate. No less than 2,000 persons from various European countries landed at New York in one day last week.

FOREIGN.

THE Emperor of Russia has presented Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, with a war steamer, 40,000 rifles, and several Krupp guns. ....Queen Victoria has gone to Germany; ex-Empress Eugenie has embarked for South Africa; the Empress of Russia is failing fast; the Queen of the Netherlands is in an interesting condition, and Bismarck has quit drinking beer.... Following the example of the enlightened Englishment in Afghanistan, the Russian [illegible] to permit newspaper [illegible] to accompany the Turcoman expedition.

A MUTINY of miners, at a place called Anguera, in Mexico, has resulted in the killing of two Americans and one Canadian....China does not intend to relinquish its control in Central Asia, and is said to be willing to risk a war with Russia not only to maintain it, but even to regain some of its lost possessions.... Advices from South America report that Chilian armies, numbering 23,000 men, are moving on Arica, and the position of the Peruvians is considered critical.

A BRITISH General named Donovan refused to fire a salute in honor of Washington's birthday at Hong Kong, China, which caused no little indignation among the American residents there.

IN Russia Jews are having a harder time than ever. They are representing themselves Protestant Christians to escape expulsion from the capital. From several towns, Jews, who have long been residents, have been expelled.... Sixteen printers have been arrested in St. Petersburg. They were connected with the establishment which issued documents not at all complimentary to the Czar or to his administration.... People in Northern Hungary are selling their property at ruinously low figures, and emigrating by thousands.... Several Parliamentary candidates—Parnell among the rest—have been mobbed in England. One ex-member, seeking a re-election, was pitched into the sea by his political opponents, and narrowly escaped drowning.... The King of Siam is coming to America.

IT looks as if there would be war between Russia and China.... A Rome dispatch says that overwork, want of exercise and of salubrious air are telling on the Pope disastrously.... Some sharp fighting between the British and the natives is reported from Afghanistan.

THE Parliamentary elections in England opened on the 31st ult, in a manner disastrous to the Beaconsfield Ministry. There was a net Liberal gain of fifteen members in the boroughs which voted on that day.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

On Thursday, March 25, very little business of importance was transacted in the Senate. Mr. Cameron introduced a joint resolution appointing a joint commission to investigate, during the coming recess, the railroad system. The bill incorporating the National Educational Association, and a bill amending the act of 1879 authorizing the issue of twenty-year 5 per cent. bonds of the District of Columbia, passed; also several private bills. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to construe and define the act to cede to the State of Ohio unsold lands in the Virginia military district in said State. The bill to provide for issuing patents for public lands claimed under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws in cases where claimants have become insane was passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned until Monday. .....The House, after another day's wrangle, succeeded in getting out of the muddle in which it was been for two days, by the adoption of a resolution of Mr. Wood that the journals for Tuesday and Wednesday are approved, and that Mr. Townsend's bill be taken from the Committee on Revision of the Laws and given to the Ways and Means Committee. The final vote stood 124 to 89. Mr. Converse, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to quiet the titles on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa.

The Senate was not in session on Good Friday, March 26, and nothing of importance was accomplished in the House. The morning hour was consumed in the consideration of private bills, and the House then entered upon a long and uninteresting discussion as to whether a two-thirds vote was requisite under the rules to lay aside private business and proceed in the consideration of public bills. Without determining the point, the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, and, without disposing of any bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Only the House was in session on Saturday, March 27, where very little beside talk was indulged in. A resolution was adopted asking information in regard to frauds in Indian contracts, as was one calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the testimony taken by Gens. Hatch and Adams touching the Ute outbreak. The resolution calling for information upon bond purchases by the Government prior to the war was also adopted. Many bills being received and referred, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Converse in the chair) upon the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Pending a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

On the meeting of the Senate on Monday, March 29, Mr. Kirkwood presented a memorial from the Iowa Legislature protesting innocent users of patent articles, and Mr. Cameron presented a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature recommending an appropriation to enable the Secretary of War to construct improvements of the Upper Mississippi river. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Williams, to construe the act granting pensions to soldiers and seamen of the War of 1812; by Mr. Cockrell, providing for the opening of direct trade between the States of the Mississippi valley and Brazil. The Deficiency bill was reported with amendments. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Geneva Award bill, and a spirited debate ensued between Messrs. Thurman and Blaine, which was terminated by a threatened apoplectical attack of the former, who was obliged to retire. A board of survey upon the double-turreted monitors was ordered. In executive session, the Senate ratified the French claims treaty without amendment. The following nominations of Census Supervisors were rejected: William F. Brown, Metropolis City, Eighth district, Illinois; and Spencer Smith, Council Bluffs, Third district, Iowa.... In the House, under the call of States, the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred: By Mr. Herbert, authorizing the President to decide between two rival Legislatures in any State; by Mr. Robertson, for strengthening the Mississippi levees; also, reaffirming and applying the Monroe doctrine; by Mr. Hawley, providing that no bill shall include more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; by Mr. Barber, making ships plying between different States liable for certain duties; by Mr. Scales, for a monument to Gen. Greene, of the Revolution, by Mr. Steele, for a monument to Gen. Davidson, of the same war; by Mr. Warner, for the appointment of a commission to revise and readjust the Tariff and Revenue laws, by Mr. Ward, for the appointment of a commission to take into consideration what legislation is necessary to encourage commerce between the States; by Mr. White, to provide the proper arms for the army and navy, and for the militia of the several States; by Mr. Dibrell, regulating the compensation of members of Congress; by Mr. Downey, giving to Territories one member each in the House of Representatives; by Mr. Davis (Cal.), to organize the Territory of Alaska and providing for the establishment of a civil Government thereof. On motion of Mr. House, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to lend ten United States flags to the Centennial Commissioners at Nashville, Tenn. The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Converse in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

In the Senate, on the 30th ult., the Military Committee reported adversely to authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish tents, etc., to the Grand Army of the Republic of Wisconsin, there being no tents available for the purpose; the same Committee reported favorably on the bill authorizing the President to restore Dunbar R. Ransom to his former rank in the army. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for the sale of the Miami lands in Kansas; also, providing for the proper punishment of crimes on Indian reservations; also, a bill for the relief of settlers on Shawnee lands in Kansas. The House bill for the protection of the Potomac fisheries and for the preservation of shad and herring in the Potomac river was passed. The Geneva Award bill was temporarily laid aside on motion of Mr. Eaton, and the Immediate Deficiency Appropriation bill taken up. The Senate rejected the following nominations of Census Supervisors: Thomas H. Sherwood, First district, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Jadwin, Fifth district, Pennsylvania.... In the House the Senate amendment to the House bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the present condition of the double-turreted monitors was concurred in. The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Converse in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The bill passed without amendment. Mr. Clymer reported the Army Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The report states that, after the deliberate study of estimates and full inquiry of the various officers of the War Department, the committee had concluded that the estimates of the department could be reduced $1,201,675, leaving the sum of $26,425,800, which is recommended in this bill, and which is $317,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. A long and dry debate ensued upon the contested-election case of Bradley vs. Slemons, which was not concluded at adjournment.

The Senate Elections Committee had printed the testimony and reports in the Kellogg-Spofford case, in which was included the testimony of Webber, a witness whose evidence was discredited by the committee and ordered omitted, therefore Mr. Cameron (Wis.) rose in his place on the morning of the 31st ult. and made an explanation. After some talk the report was recommitted for the purpose of expurgation. The bill providing for an International Exhibition in New York in 1883, was amended and passed. The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely on the bill making Feb. 22 a legal holiday in the District, and it was indefinitely postponed. The bill introduced by Mr. Paddock to equal as homesteads by allowing locations in more than one place, where necessary to make up 160 acres, was passed. The Immediate Deficiency bill was taken up, and a long and rather sharp debate ensued between Messrs. Blaine, Edmunds, Eaton, Beck, Allison, Davis, Carpenter, Whyte and Dawes. ....In the House, a large number of bills were reported from committees, most of which were placed on the calendar. The Post-Route bill was passed. Consideration was resumed of the contested-election case of Bradley vs. Slemons, from the Second district of Arkansas. The report of the committee, in favor of Mr. Slemons, was adopted, by 140 to 81.

Longest Speech on Record.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by a member of the Legislature of British Columbia, named De Cosmos. It was in the interest of settlers, who were to be defrauded of their lands. De Cosmos was in the hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session. Unless legislation was taken before noon of a certain day the act of confiscation would fall.

The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about 10 o'clock a. m., and began a speech against the bill. Its friends cared little, for they supposed that by 1 or 2 p. m. he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and went, and De Cosmos was still speaking—hadn't more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying, "In the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence, and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but as it came on to dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time. They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally settled down to watch the combat between the strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy. No adjournment for dinner; no chance to do more than wet his lips with water; no wandering from the subject; no sitting down. Twilight darkened; the gas was lit; members slipped out to supper in relays and returned to sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. The Speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing, snoring and trying to look awake.

Day dawned, and a majority of the members slipped out to breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It can't be said it was a very logical, eloquent or sustained speech. There were digressions in it; repetitions also. But the speaker kept on, and at last noon came to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impotence, and a single man who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a whisper, his eyes were sunken and bleared and blood-shot, and his legs tottered under him, and his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours and saved the settlers their lands.—*Peoria Democrat.*

Pritchett's Speech.

The young fellows and girls at Pritchett Institute, Glasgow, Mo., went out at night with horns, pans, and bells to serenade the faculty. They made a diabolical noise in front of President Pritchett's house, and he came to a window to know what they wanted. "A speech, old Baldy," was the response. "I'll give you one," he cried, evidently displeased by the nickname. Then he blazed away with a shotgun, wounding two of the girls. He says that he meant only to scare them, and they charge that he aimed to hit.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

ENGLISH farmers in 1879 lost something like $500,000,000.

THE average life of a paper wheel under trucks of locomotive engines ranges from 300,000 to 1,641,880 miles, and under dining and palace cars, from 794,000 to 878,836 miles.

THERE are 60,000 locomotives in the United States, and each contains 2,800 different pieces, requiring renewal every ten or twelve years. This conveys a notion of the industries which railroads foster.

NEBRASKA has risen from the yield and area of 9,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn and 351,000 acres in 1871 to nearly 82,000,000 bushels and 2,677,690 acres in 1879; and still less than one-tenth of the State is under cultivation.

THE German papers publish the following figures concerning the newspapers and periodicals in existence: In Germany there are 3,778; in Austria, 1,200; in England, 2,509; in France, 2,000; in Italy, 1,226; in Russia, 500. Altogether there are in Europe 13,600 newspapers and periodicals. In Asia there are 388; in Africa, 50; in America, 9,129; and in Australia, 100. The number for the whole world is 23,200.

IN 1869 Great Britain imported 400,000,000 pounds of wool, and exported 259,000,000, leaving 141,000,000 pounds, which, added to the home production of 155,600,000, made a net supply of 296,000,000 pounds. Included in the imports are 4,250,000 pounds of alpaca and 9,750,000 pounds of mohair, besides 75,000,000 pounds of woolen rags intended to be torn up and used again. This is familiarly known as shoddy, and the trade in it has increased from 5,250,000 pounds in 1855 to the above large amount.

ACCORDING to the last statistics published by the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the population of the republic is 37,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 live in cities and the remainder in the country. There are in France 210,000 individuals who have no special profession, 71,300 beggars and tramps, 1,531,000 professional men, 3,837,000 persons engaged in navigation and commerce, 9,274,000 tradesmen and workmen, 2,151,000 bondholders, and 18,968,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the latter 10,000,000 are land-owners, about 6,000,000 tenants, while 2,000,000 are market gardeners, viticulturists, and the like.

A Young Swell's Experience in Virginia.

A young society swell of Washington visited the interior of Virginia on one occasion, and had an experience that was not altogether happy. He visited church, and after service a young lady who owned a very comfortable place near there invited him to go home and take dinner with her. There were three or four very interesting young ladies stopping at her house, and of course he accepted her invitation with great pleasure; but his hair fairly stood on end when she said to him: "I guess you will have to take one of the girls on your horse; in dividing up our party one at least comes to you." The young man in question is not a heavy weight physically. He does not weigh over ninety pounds. The young woman who fell to his lot was a bouncing Virginia lass, plump and pretty, who would weigh at least 140 pounds. He was in no haste to get into the saddle. He watched very carefully how the rest of the fellows got their fair companions upon the upper deck. He was the last man to swing his horse in line. He had a little doubt, too, about his horse. The horse was very high-spirited, and had never been ridden double. He darted up to the horse-block, and the young woman was ready. The blanket was arranged behind, after the most approved fashion. He edged his chestnut up to the horse-block. She gave him one hand, and in a second she bounded firmly to her place behind him and wound her arms around him in as firm a hold as the proprieties of the occasion demanded. She was not the only one that had bounded. The horse bolted about ten feet in the air and came down on his fore feet, and, as the young fellow said, suddenly became very light behind. The young man, although a very good rider, said he would have gone over the horse's ears several times if it had not been for the young lady. She held on, and he felt perfectly convinced that if he went off she wouldn't, and so he stuck. His horse fought, shied, jumped and balked, greatly to the amusement of the young lady, who very near cracked several of his ribs in holding on to him when his horse bolted to the right and left. It was five miles to his destination. When he got off his horse finally and walked into the farm-house three great streams of perspiration slowly trickled down the side of his face. He was weak and trembling.

The lady of the house asked him how he liked the trip.

He said that under less exciting circumstances he might have relished the hugging part of it, but beyond that he was very willing to confess that it was one of the greatest tests that he had ever undergone in his life.

Health in Middle Age.

At the age of 35, says a writer in the *Family Doctor*, mankind, according to some eminent authorities, is said to have reached the meridian of life, while others name forty as the number of years of our earthly existence. But, be this as it may, no one who has taken the ordinary means to preserve his health in youth and early manhood should feel other than young at the age of forty-five, from which period until that of sixty, if life be spared to us, we shall do well to consider ourselves middle-aged, and to adopt greater precautions for the preservation of health and consequent happiness than might have been deemed necessary when youth was on our side. And if this be done, the period of middle age should be one of the greatest activity, of both body and mind. What though the hairs are turning gray? That but shows one has suffered sorrow and survived it, or that, sorrow apart, he is a man who thinks. And what though the limbs be not quite so nimble? Calm enjoyments foster thought and generate habits of that true temperance which conduce to long life and contentment more than anything can in this world, and, whatever some may say to the contrary, I maintain that the desire to live long is inherent in every healthy sane man or woman. To die of old age is the only natural death, and, if death may ever be said to be pleasant, the only pleasant one. Though younger than some of my professional brethren still in harness, I have nevertheless seen death in very many shapes and forms, and in almost every case I have found the aged more resigned to the inevitable than those less advanced in years. For a well-spent life is like a well-spent day; at its close there is a wish for a rest.

Interviewing an Actress.

Maybe the reporter didn't know how to interview an actress, and maybe that's why he had so much trouble. Having sent up his card and been admitted to her presence, he stated his business, and she said, languidly: "I'm sorry you've come; I don't fancy you newspaper men, and hate being interviewed." Maybe he knew this was just said for effect, and that she wouldn't miss the interview for a heap, but he replied, "Oh, well, then, I won't trouble you. Sorry I intruded. Good day." However, she got to the door first, and said, "Oh, now you're here, I'll oblige you." And he answered, "Oh, no; I wouldn't trouble you for the world." "But it won't be very much trouble." "Well, never mind; I don't care particularly about it." "But—but—in—fact —it will be a pleasure. I only object because reporters always ask the same questions, and then don't print just what you say." "Well, I'll try and do better than that," and they seated themselves. Then he asked:

"How did you celebrate your 34th birthday?" "Eh?"—jumping up—"what d'ye mean, sir! You're a mean wretch to ask such a question." Steps on her lapdog—addresses dog, "Drat your pelt, get out!" Then she observed him writing, and asked what he was doing. He replied, "I promised to print exactly what you said, and I have taken down your very words." "About the dog?" "Yes." "Goodness gracious! You won't print that?" "I will." "But that wasn't meant to print." "Can't help it." "Oh, but it won't do. You mustn't. Let's begin the interview now." "Very well. Which do you prefer as an advertisement—being robbed of diamonds, run away with by a hack, or having a divorce suit?" "Sir, I—I—don't do such things! I never heard such questions!" "I promised to try to vary the list you said had become so monotonous. How many husbands have you living?" "See here, if you don't stop this I'll send for one of 'em. That is—please state that I'm not married." "Just so. Do you shave your head?" "Sir; of course not! Are you crazy?"

"Look here, ma'am, I was to print just what you said."

"But I don't want you to."

"But it must be done."

"Well, then, if you don't ask me if the audiences everywhere are as enthusiastic as they are here, and what I do with all my bouquets, and if I don't almost feel that I ought to be in a boarding school instead of on the stage, as I'm so young, and if I don't find it very embarrassing to have all the men so madly in love with me, and several bank directors committing suicide because I won't marry them—if you don't ask me those questions I won't say another blessed word! So, there! And if you print what I've said I'll sue you for libel."—*Boston Post.*

History of a Celebrated Necklace.

The famous diamond necklace presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Gen. Sherman's eldest daughter on the occasion of her marriage to Lieut. Fitch has at last ceased to have any public history. It will be remembered that the necklace, valued by the Custom House authorities at $200,000, was held some time for the payment of $20,000 duties, which Lieut. Fitch, not being rich, could not pay. Congress finally passed an act authorizing the Custom House officers to deliver the diamonds to him free of duty, which was done, and they were sent to Washington for safe-keeping in the treasury. After this Lieut. Fitch ascertained that the yearly taxes on the diamonds in St. Louis county, Mo., where he lived, would be much more than his salary, and he once more found them an elephant on his hands. His father-in-law, Gen. Sherman, took pity on the boy, and returned the necklace with thanks to the donor in Egypt. Upon receiving them the Khedive wrote to the General, saying that it was not his desire that the diamonds should be given to any one member of his family, and, having learned that he had four daughters, it was his wish then that the diamonds should be mounted in sets, and divided equally between them. These daughters are Mrs. Fitch (nee Minnie Sherman), Ella Sherman, Lizzie Sherman, and Rachel Sherman. The necklace was then returned to the Sherman family, and mounted in four magnificent pendants, four pairs splendid solitaire ear-rings, and eight rings. These four ladies are now the happy possessors of four complete suits of diamonds, the value of each suit being at least $75,000. This makes each of them rich in her own right, thanks to the generosity of Egypt's former ruler.

Chased by a Water-Spout.

William H. Hallock, who not long ago was a passenger on a steamship of the Pacific Mail Company, tells of an exciting experience while the ship was off the coast of Guatemala. A water-spout of tremendous power suddenly appeared near the ship. In the midst of the consternation the Captain ordered his course reversed, and soon the steamer was driving along, with the waterspout in pursuit. Its crest was hidden in a dark mass of cloud, its base seeming to operate like an immense revolving colendar, while the entire external periphery formed a cushion of foam, over which the sea bird screamed, occasionally seizing upon the dead fish which came within reach. The spout itself formed a sort of spiral cylinder, streaked with opaque parallel lines through its whole length, from the surface of the sea upward. These lines were evidently ascending columns of water, for afterward, when the upper and lower sections became detached the accumulated volume of water overhead immediately began its descent within the body of the spout, as though it had been the valve of an immense syringe. The water thus released must have been equal to several tons, as it was solid and almost black and returned to the sea with a loud roar, all the other parts of the aerial structure gradually dissipating. Perhaps the most singular of all was the serpentine form assumed by the section nearest the clouds, which moved off at first almost horizontally and then turned up itself in a perfect coil, so that for a moment, when the end of the aqueous rope—or whatever it was—switched around squarely to the eye of the observer, showing a section, it resembled a ball of ink. When the spout was in its finest condition lightning several times flew through the penumbra in zig-zag courses, making a spectacle not only terrible in the manifestation of power, but sublime and beautiful.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

TO CURE A COUGH.—Roast a lemon very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste.

HICCOUGH IN CHILDREN.—According to the Lyon *Medicale*, Dr. Grellety has observed that this complaint in children was immediately stopped by giving them a lump of sugar saturated with table vinegar. The same remedy was tried on adults, with similar instantaneous success.

INFANTS' FOOD.—The Oneida Community, having brought fifty children through the perils of childhood without loss by death, give a few points as to how this was accomplished. Their children are weaned when about 9 months old, and the first substitute for mother's milk is either Robinson's Prepared Groats or his Patent Barley, cooked in the same way that clear starch is ordinarily made. The child is first fed on a mixture of one-third milk, two-thirds porridge, with a little sugar, and gradually the amount of milk is increased until no porridge is used with it. After thirteen months the child thrives on milk alone for a time. The writer in the *American Socialist*, from whom we have quoted the above, says no more on the subject, and, we think, has omitted to give an important part of it. It is in the transition from a plain milk diet to solid food that so many mistakes are made. Too many children are directly promoted to the family table, and allowed to make their own choice of what it bears.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Doctor's Advice.

T. G. met an old friend, who was formerly a prosperous young lumberman up North, but whose bad habits of drinking resulted as they often do, though he has since reformed and is trying to do better. "How are you?" said T. G. "Pretty well, thank you, but I have just been to a doctor to have him look at my throat." "What's the matter?" "Well, the doctor couldn't give me any encouragement. At least, he couldn't find what I wanted him to find." "What did you expect him to find?" "I asked him to look down my throat for the sawmill and farm that had gone down there." "And did he see anything of it?" "No, but he advised me, if ever I had another mill, to run it by water."

THE churches throughout Spain are decorated with the canvases of the early painters, but so hung, says a correspondent, that there is no hour in the day that a good light can be found on them.

COLTON, the discoverer of the Bobtail lode, in Colorado, which has yielded millions of dollars, is passing the evening of his days on a little ranch on the Platte, where he is barely able to make a living.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 25	@$10 25
HOGS	4 60	@ 4 92
COTTON	12	@ 13¼
FLOUR—Superfine	4 50	@ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2	1 22	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	53	@ 55
OATS—Mixed	38	@ 39
RYE—Western	88	@ 90
PORK—Mess	11 00	@ 11 25
LARD	7¼	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 30	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 50	@ 4 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@ 75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	8½	@ 9
PORK—Mess	10 50	@ 10 75
LARD	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@ 1 19
No. 2	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 1	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 21	@ 1 22
CORN—Mixed	[illegible]	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	72	@ 73
PORK—Mess	10 75	@ 11 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 23	@ 1 26
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	37	@ 38
RYE	81	@ 82
PORK—Mess	10 75	@ 11 00
LARD	7	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 20	@ 1 21
No. 2 Red	1 20	@ 1 22
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 1 Amber	1 18	@ 1 19
CORN—No. 1	40	@ 42
OATS—Mixed	27	@ 28
BARLEY (per cental)	1 20	@ 1 55
PORK—Mess	12 00	@ 12 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 19
CORN	36	@ 37
OATS	33	@ 36
PORK—Clear	12 50	@ 14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 85
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 10	@ 3 65
HOGS	4 60	@ 5 10
SHEEP	5 50	@ 6 50

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible] Lowry

[illegible] has declared himself an advocate of [illegible].

The city of Baltimore is preparing to celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary next fall. A grand banquet, addresses and the reading of historical papers will be features of the occasion.

In an address at the Parnell banquet in Cork, Ireland, one of the speakers alluded approvingly to the work of Hartmann, the Nihilist, and said, if the present constitutional land-reform movement failed in its object, Ireland might be able to produce another Hartmann, and probably with better results.

Business is quickly done in Chicago. For instance: A woman, desiring to enter a church for a short time, confided her baby to a girl, who went away, leaving the infant on the church steps. A good Samaritan came along, and took the little one to the Foundlings' Home. Probably in half an hour some one would have adopted the baby, had not the frantic mother ascertained its fate and hastened to the rescue. It was a narrow escape from a total loss.

A Deadwood correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, in order to show the output of precious metals from the Black Hills mines, presents the following figures: Fifteen hundred stamps in operation; capacity of stamp per day, two tons; per month, sixty; per year, 720. Total crushing capacity per year, 1,080,000 tons. Yield of rock per ton, $8; of total rock crushed, $8,640,000. This year there will be added 400 stamps, which will increase the yearly capacity 280,000 tons, and the revenue $2,240,000.

A San Diego (Cal.) man caught a fine specimen of the California vulture, and gave it to the proprietor of a small menagerie to keep for him. In the menagerie was a pet coon, and the vulture was placed in a tree above the box in which the coon was kept. In the morning fur and feathers marked the spot, the vulture lay on his back, claws up, stiff in death, and the coon lay on his side, still alive, but in a very dilapidated condition. The expression of his face suggested the remark attributed to the parrot after a somewhat similar experience with a monkey.

The Irish Register General's return of the extent of land under crops in Ireland shows a decrease in last year of 82,172 acres. The diminution is principally in the oats sown. The decrease in crops is pretty evenly distributed throughout the island. The depreciation in the money value of the crops amounts to $50,073,940, as compared with 1878, which was also a bad year. The principal deficiency was in potatoes. The yield of these for 1879 was but 22,273,520 cwts., against an average for ten years of 60,782,918 cwts. There was also a serious decrease in cereals. The cause was wet weather and a low temperature.

Buck Singleton, one of the most desperate moonshiners of North Carolina, was recently married to Lillie Latour, the daughter of another noted moonshiner, under romantic circumstances. For several days the distillers had been pursued so closely that they could not halt by day, but when they reached the wildest and most inaccessible portions of Alexander county they sent two men to do picket duty, while two others were sent on a prospecting tour for a minister. They rode twenty-seven miles, and finally secured a Baptist preacher, telling him they wanted him to marry a sick man so that his affianced might get his property in case he died. When the minister reached the rendezvous he was directed to perform the ceremony as quickly as possible, after which he was given $50 in gold and escorted home.

Incident of the Grant banquet in Galveston: Gen. Sheridan was called up, and said he knew Texas very well in all her parts, and was glad to see her steady improvement. He once made a remark about Texas. He wanted to explain. He had been down to the border to consult with representatives of Juarez in regard to driving Maximilian out of Mexico, and was called suddenly to New Orleans. He traveled by wagon. His officers fell sick, and he was in such a hurry he had to leave them. He arrived at Galveston at dark, sick, tired, dusty, and mad. He went into a little hotel to put down his name, when a newspaper man appeared at his elbow, and asked how he liked Texas. Then he said if he owned hell and Texas he would rent out Texas and live in hell. He did not mean anything against Texas, but only that he was mad at the newspaper for asking such a question. [Loud laughter and cheers. A voice, "Tiger for the explanation."

The passage of the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor recalls the following incidents of his career to the Philadelphia *Press*: He was one of the "fighting editors" of Richmond, and had figured in a duel or two before he entered public life. While a member of the House of Representatives he challenged Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, to fight a duel, but, when the latter chose bowie-knives as the weapons, Mr. Pryor concluded that the code did not require him to continue the quarrel. Mr. Pryor rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Southern army, and was considered a brave soldier. His war experiences tamed his fiery nature, and he was one of the first "to accept the situation" after the surrender. He removed to New York, settled down to the practice of the law, and has attained distinction in his profession.

An adventure which put five lives in peril, but resulted fortunately, is reported from Lake Champlain. A gentleman and lady started from Willsboro for the Vermont shore in an ice-boat, whose owner had agreed to take them across, although he knew the ice was thin and that there was "one pretty bad place." The first alarm was when the runners cut through the soft ice and the boat stopped; the second was when a large air hole was barely avoided, and the third was when the boat sunk through the treacherous ice into the lake. Just at this point two skaters, who had witnessed the disaster, hastened to the rescue from the Vermont shore, pushing before them a light sleigh. The lady, a daughter of Capt. Anderson, of the Lake Champlain Transportation Company, seated herself in the sleigh and the perilous journey was continued. Soon open water appeared and the party turned back toward the New York shore, but the ice suddenly began to break up all around them and they were finally rescued by persons from Essex, after an hour or more spent in springing from cake to cake.

Having struck a happy thought or a good item, it is hard to tell which, an Arkansas paper put it into shape as follows: Mr. Lawnisky, a Polander, who came to this country from Michigan, and who resides ten miles east of here, was greatly frightened on last Wednesday by an occurrence which placed his little boy, Varaf, in a perilous position. The child, Varaf, was in the barn-yard feeding corn to the chickens, and in the work finding a childish amusement. The little boy's bubbles of glee, blown through the reed of joy, soon burst, and cries of distress were borne upon the air to the father's ears. An eagle, which had been soaring above the yard for some time, had pounced upon the lad and commenced an attack upon him with its talons. The child, rendered helpless by extreme fright, was dragged along the ground a short distance by the rapacious representative of a $10 gold coin, and would no doubt have been seriously injured but for the opportune arrival of the father, who, with remarkable presence of mind, picked up a rail, and, beating the bird off from its intended victim, soon dispatched it. The boy suffers more from the shock occasioned by the fright than by the few scratches he received. The bird measured seven and a half feet in length and is of the bald species.

A Test of Indian Courage.

An Indian inter-tribal fair was held, not long since, in the Indian Territory, in order to show some of the results of civilizing the savages. A number of tribes attended and displayed articles of home manufacture, such as needle-work, embroidery, lace-work, and blankets. Many of the Indians had their photographs taken, and showed a childish delight in looking at their faces. Others, however, could not be persuaded to go near the camera. Yellow Bear, of the Arapahoes, was the first to pass through the ordeal of a sitting. He suffered himself to be properly seated, and the camera to be brought to bear upon him; but when the prepared plate was placed in the box, and the cloth lifted, he leaped to his feet with a bound, and attempted to leave the tent. All attempts to reason with him failed. At last a photograph of a Cheyenne, taken some years ago, was shown to him. He looked at it a moment, then went quietly back to his chair, and sat there like a statue while his negative was taken. He explained that no Cheyenne warrior was a greater brave than he. The gigantic Osages, on the other hand, would not approach the tent. They say the camera robs them of their good spirits. The Kickapoos gave the same reason, and the photographer was peremptorily ordered out of their country on that account. The Indian is a profound believer in the power of spirits for good or evil, and takes care never to offend them.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Southern papers say that Humphrey Marshall's daughter, Mrs. Nellie McAfee, has notified the Legislature of Kentucky that unless it provides for a monument for her father she will build one herself, and inscribe upon it an epitaph that will fitly set forth the ingratitude of his State.

FARM NOTES.

Three pecks of boiled potatoes, fed a day, warm, is a remedy for diarrhea in cattle.

Keep a good supply of old mortar, or crushed oyster shells, where your fowls can help themselves, and see that the gravel box is kept full.

The chinch bug, so destructive to the wheat crop, and the bed-bug both belong to the same order, yet one has wings and the other is wingless.

Hogs are sometimes troubled by disordered stomach. The best antidote is charcoal. Aside from charcoal, charred corn-cobs, or charred corn have a good effect.

In trimming off branches they should be cut close to the trunk, so that no dead stumps shall disfigure the tree; also that the bark may readily grow over.

Of all the products of the soil none are so prolific in seeds as weeds; 60,000 seeds have been counted upon one mullein stalk. Some people cultivate them with great faithfulness and reap luxuriant crops.

My observation has been that when all the conditions for both are equally favorable, the cut seed from large potatoes yield 8 to 10 per cent. better than small ones planted whole.—*Henry Ives, Genesee county, N. Y.*

Plowing land when it is nearly dry is nearly as hurtful as when it is wet. In plowing, the soil should have enough moisture to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow with no appearance of packing and no lumps.

Mixed husbandry is what we need. The farmer who grows something of everything adapted to his locality will be safer and, in the long run, will save more than he who devotes his energies and land mainly to one or two crops.

Saturating ashes with kerosene and applying a handful in a hill, will keep the striped bugs from cucumbers. It is not the bugs that recommend the recipe, but the people who have tried it. It is said to be more effective than a legislative enactment.

Eggs intended for hatching should be promptly gathered two or three times a day. It is not known how much chilling an egg will bear and still retain the life of the embryo, but it is not safe nor desirable to take any unnecessary risks in the matter.

The Utica *Herald* says that for five years past the average quantity of milk to the pound of cheese has steadily increased in that dairy district, and gives two reasons for it: First, that a firmer cheese is demanded; and, second, that the practice of watering the milk is increasing.

French and German authorities recommend the use of salt at the rate of 150 pounds per acre for clover and other leguminous plants; for wheat and flax, 250 pounds, and for barley and potatoes 300 pounds, to be sown broadcast in the spring season, before the herbage has attained any considerable growth.

About the best way to prepare Osage orange seeds for planting is to place them in a coarse gunny-bag; tie a rope around the top of it, and lay it flat down in a stream of running water, turning it over every day until the sprouts can be seen coming through the sack, when they will be in the best possible condition to plant, and should be planted immediately. They will sprout in six days to two weeks.—*G. F. H., Hutchinson, Kan.*

A first-class authority tells us that the good ox should have a long, lean face and bright hazel eyes, which show capability to receive instruction and disposition to obey it. Large nostrils denote the capability of the ox to work on a hot day. Very large horns at the base denote laziness. Full breast, straight back, wide ribs—by which is meant the ribs that round out nearly as wide as the hip bones—and wide gambril, are evidences of strength. Straight knees, broad toes, pointed forward, show an ox that can travel on hard road or pavement.

An experienced farmer says: "I have thoroughly tested planting potatoes whole, in halves, quarters, eighths, and in one, two and three eyes, and my conclusion is that cut to a single eye on a piece and two pieces in a hill is the best economy for the most profit. I prefer planting in drills, three or three and a half feet apart, dropping the pieces together every ten or twelve inches. It is true that, in this way of planting, there are not as many potatoes, but what there are grow to a good size for the table, and will yield more bushels to the acre than more seeding will give."

What a Husband Learned About Trimmings.

A gentleman not versed in the intricacies of feminine attire evidently thought it his duty to become a little critical in such matters after his marriage. Of course nothing was good enough for his bride, and several times he made slighting remarks about an overdress of hers. It was not heavy enough nor long enough to suit his fancy.

"I have a new black silk to trim," she said, "and you may buy me the trimmings in Boston to suit yourself." This he very cheerfully consented to do, merely asking her for the number of yards of fringe and silk and jet gimp for its heading. He entered a large Boston store, asked to see the prettiest of silk trimmings, and, after much careful thought on the subject, selected the softest and heaviest of the chenille silk fringe, and the widest and prettiest and most jetted of gimp, and had the required number of yards cut off. He remembered having heard somewhere that trimmings were expensive, yet, after all, they were but trifles, and a very small part of the whole. Yet, he thought, as he took out his pocket-book, the pile looked so soft and pretty and glittered so that, perhaps, it would break pretty well into a $10 bill, and he had it ready. The clerk figured away, and remarked, as he signaled a cash boy, "Fifty-one dollars and seventy cents, sir." Whatever the inner man may have felt, there was no outward sign. He walked to the desk and drew his check for the amount. He was newly-married, or it might have been different. He has now one more commission. His wife insists that he shall go to Boston once more and buy her a black silk suitable for that trimming, the one she has being not half fine enough; but he refuses to do any more shopping, and falls into a brown study when a glittering garment sweeps past him, and is convinced that the trimmings of this vain world would clothe the naked and feed the hungry. —*Boston Transcript.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Railroad Cake.—One teacup of sugar, three eggs, two table-spoonfuls of new milk, one teacupful of flour, one teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Bake ten minutes.

Soda Biscuit.—One quart of flour, one teaspoonful soda; two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar; a little salt, and new milk enough to mix soft. Dissolve the soda in the milk and mix the cream of tartar in the flour.

The Queen of Puddings.—One pint of bread crumbs to one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yelks of three eggs beaten, the grated rind of a lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a cup of raisins. Bake till done, but not watery. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir in a teacup of sugar. Spread over this, a layer of jelly, pour the whites of the eggs over the pudding, and replace in the oven to be baked slightly. To be eaten without sauce.

Hard Soap.—One pound of concentrated lye dissolved in two quarts of soft water; pour into a large pitcher to cool. Melt five pounds grease of any kind, have it milk-warm and pour in the lye slowly, stirring rapidly until it begins to thicken. Add one or one-half ounce oil of sassafras. Pour into a box one foot square and cover it, leaving it in a warm place for three or four days. Cut into squares and it is ready for use. Try it.

College Pudding.—Take eight ounces bread crumbs, eight ounces suet, eight ounces currants, one ounce citron peel, one ounce orange peel, a little sugar and nutmeg, three eggs beaten, yelks and whites separately, and a glass of brandy. Mix well, and shape them into balls; rub them over with egg and roll them in flour. Fry a nice brown in boiling butter or lard, and drain them on blotting paper. Or they may be put into small molds and baked in the oven. In either case, serve with wine or brandy sauce.

Corn Flour Pudding.—Boil one quart of milk, then beat the yelks of four eggs with four table-spoonfuls of corn flour and a little milk; stir into the boiling milk, let it boil up once, and turn into a pudding dish; then beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, and add four spoonfuls of white powdered sugar; cover the pudding with the mixture, and set in the oven and brown lightly; flavor with vanilla, lemon, etc. The frosting is improved by adding a flavor to it.

The flavor of food baked or broiled in earthenware is said by those who have made the experiment to be far superior to that of vegetable or animal food cooked in the same way in iron vessels, for the reason that iron is a conductor of heat, while earthenware is a non-conductor; consequently, food cooked in the latter is rarely ever burned, the degree of heat not varying perceptibly during the process of cooking, thus preserving the flavor of what is cooked, as well as uniformity throughout the substance of the meat, vegetables, or grains, until the process of cooking is completed. The fire in stove or range that parches and burns in iron vessels, and either impairs or spoils the food, is powerless to injure the contents of earthenware.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Witty.

A lawyer's wit, sometimes, does more than enliven a dull hour in court. It so opens the eyes of the Judge that he sees with clearness a point that otherwise he would have ignored. An illustration of this penetrating wit once occurred at the trial of a sailor in a New England seaport.

The sailor, after having drunk to excess in a low saloon, had quarreled with the landlord, and beaten him severely with a bottle snatched from the bar.

As the case admitted of no legal defense, the sailor's lawyer, putting in a plea of guilty, addressed himself to the court in order to secure as light a sentence as possible. He urged that the prisoner had acted under the influence of liquor—and very poor liquor at that.

"But, sir," said the court, not inclined to view the appeal with favor, "we are to consider the aggravated character of the offense. Your client admits he assaulted this man with a bottle."

"Yes, your Honor," interposed the witty lawyer, "we admit all that; but I beg you to remember that this man first assaulted my client *with its contents.*"

The court smiled at this unexpected point, and Jack got the benefit of it in a light sentence.

The Decadence of Greece.

Nowadays a cart cannot pass along the road from Pylos to Sparta, where a carriage could travel in the days of Homer, and a mule now climbs with difficulty over rocks through which Pyrrhus led a train of elephants. Even vegetation has withered and decayed. Mountains once covered with forests are now bare rocks. Water is sought for in vain in the channels of streams immortalized in song. The oak tree has disappeared, and the forests of chestnut are yearly diminishing in extent. The quantity of volona is decreasing, and the fruit of the chestnut tree has already degenerated to such a degree as to be a mere ball of fiber. The apples of Lombotina, once an article of export, are now almost unfit for sale in the domestic market. The best land remains uncultivated, because it would require too great an expenditure of capital in order to drain it in winter, to irrigate it in summer and to clear it from weeds and grapes, the roots of which form Gordian knots three feet below the surface of the soil. The vegetable earth, that enabled ancient Greece to support millions where thousands now starve, has been washed into the sea or formed into malarious swamps since, the terrace by which it was supported on the mountains' side have been allowed to crumble and decay.

A Strange Bedfellow.

Apropos of hunting and fishing, did you ever hear of a wild-cat taking possession of a spare bed in an inhabited cabin. Such a case really occurred this winter in this vicinity, at the herd-house of Overholt & Cronse. A Mr. Burns had been left in charge, and for several nights, after he had retired, was disturbed by a scrambling noise in the chimney, followed by the sight of two glaring, fiery eyeballs in the opposite bed; and when he (Burns) moved or made a noise the low, fierce growl of some wild animal. This kind of thing occurring for several nights in succession so discomposed Burns that he finally vamosed the ranche, and for some time the intruder had things his own way. With plenty of fat beef and venison in store he must have come to the conclusion that he had struck comfortable quarters. John Garrison, a miner, hearing of the circumstance, made his way to the herd-house, determined to interview the beast that had taken possession. When he arrived at the ranch, about 4 p. m., he was somewhat surprised to find the animal in bed and disposed to fight for the preempted establishment, but at sight of the gun the miner carried he flew up the chimney and into the brush. Garrison hung around until dark, then went to bed, placing his gun where he could reach it, and quietly waited for Mr. Cat. About 10 o'clock he heard a scrambling in the monstrous chimney, followed by the sound of stealthy footsteps across the floor and the sight of the flaming eyes peering out at him from the spare bed. John carefully raised his rifle, took as good aim as he could in the gloom and darkness at the shining orbs and fired. The report of the rifle was followed by a short scream of agony, then the sound of struggling in the opposite bunk. The intrepid hunter struck a light, and there, sure enough, was his cat, fully five feet in length, lying in the bed, its life blood slowly oozing through a bullet hole in its breast and bedabbling with its crimson stream the blankets on which it had sought repose.—*Salt Lake City Herald.*

Uncle Johnny at Church.

When good Gov. S., who is a most devout Episcopalian, was the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, he was wont to frequently entertain the members of the General Assembly at the Governor's mansion. To one of these levees came, with the members from his county, an old mountaineer who had just reached Frankfort with a raft of logs which he had brought down the Kentucky river.

The old man, who was called familiarly "Uncle Johnny," soon became the center of an admiring group, to whom his jean clothes were not at all an improper attire for the Governor's levee; and his tongue being loosed by a glass of sherry wine—which he then tasted for the first time in his life—he was entertaining his auditors with stories from "his country," when the Governor approached.

"Uncle Johnny, here is the Governor,' said one of the company; and straightway the old man was silent, for he was overwhelmed by this first vision of the majesty of the commonwealth.

"Go on with your story, Uncle Johnny," said some one; "the Governor will like to hear it."

"Yes, go on, Uncle Johnny," said the Governor, with a kindly smile of encouragement; and the old man, thus convinced that even the Governor was also a man, concluded his narrative.

Then, becoming bolder, he ventured to address the Governor, saying:

"Guvner, I went to your meeting yistidy, and I seen whar you sets."

He had been to the Episcopal Church, and had been shown the Governor's pew.

"Did you, Uncle Johnny?" responded Gov. S. "And how did you like it?"

"Well, Guvner, I never knowed much what they was a doin', but I riz and fell with 'em every time."

A Story of Texas and Arkansas.

An eminent divine from New England, traveling in Texas for his health, impaired by arduous clerical duties, upon arriving at one of the towns, went in search of the barber's shop for repairs and improvements. On entering an establishment of this kind, he observed a big double-barreled gun leaning against the wall. Having a constitutional awe of firearms, he hastily asked the barber if the gun was loaded. A half-shaved native, who occupied the chair, turned around his lather-beaten face and exclaimed:

"Stranger, ef you're in an all-fired hurry, you'll find a six-shooter, what is loaded, in my coat tail pocket!"

This recalls another story of an English tourist who proposed to visit Arkansas, and asked a citizen if he ought to provide himself with a revolver.

"Well," replied the citizen, "you mout not want one for a month, and you mout not want one for three months; but ef ever you did want one, you kin bet you'd want it almighty sudden!"

How to Catch Minnows.

Anglers are very often troubled to get minnows enough for bait. A Tennessean now comes to the front, however, with a simple little arrangement with which minnows by the million may be caught. It is made of glass, and in appearance resembles a cuspidor, with an adjustable top. It is constructed upon the old-fashioned basket fish-trap principle—the finny tribe entering the trap through a funnel-shaped aperture from which they are never able to extricate themselves, owing to the transparent character of their prison. The glass trap is perforated to permit of the passage of the water, while at the base is placed a metal adjustable slide, covering a miniature grate about a couple of inches wide, through which the minnows are removed as they are needed.

ALL SORTS.

Nebraska has sixty-six organized counties.

There were 6,147 marriages in Philadelphia last year.

The number of families living in New York city is 213,467.

The number of families living in New York city is 213,467.

There are eighty-two Mormon churches in England and Ireland.

The population of Nashville, Tenn., with the annexed suburbs is about 36,500.

A black snake eleven feet one inch in length has been killed at Knoxville, Tenn.

It has been decided in England that a bicycle is not a carriage, the owner of which shall pay toll.

The Union Pacific railroad is going to provide emigrant sleeping cars, without increase of rates.

There were 6,147 marriages in Philadelphia last year. Of 3,648 both parties were natives of this country.

The total number of fires in Paris last year (chimneys excepted) was 1,049. The loss was a little over $1,000,000.

A school-teacher says that children should never be stupidly joked at when they blunder in answering a question.

Mumps are so common as to be quite fashionable among Boston young ladies. In fact, they are declared by some to be "very swell."

It is proposed to erect immense wash-houses at Saratoga, Long Branch and other watering places, and give employment therein to Chinese.

The authorities have finally decided that no more dead dogs or other pet animals shall be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

A bill recently reported to the Italian Parliament authorizes divorce in cases where husband or wife has been sentenced to hard labor for life.

Since an Oswego barber was fined $3 for shaving a man on Sunday the great question in Oswego every Sabbath is, "What shall we do to be shaved?"

The principal beauty of the Mormon religion is that the same woman doesn't have to get up first the entire winter to build the kitchen fire.

Happiness is wonderfully like a flea. When you put your finger on him he don't seem to be there, but when you follow him to where he actually is—he don't seem to be there also.

A French veterinary surgeon has discovered that vaccination may be usefully applied to dogs. It apparently prevents the development of those diseases that in many cases prove fatal to pups.

It is said of Sir Isaac Newton's nephew, who was a clergyman, that he always refused a marriage-fee, saying with much pleasantry: "Go your way, poor children; I have done you mischief enough already without taking your money."

An extraordinary discovery has just been made, or is strongly believed to have been made, by the India Office. The sister of a Bedfordshire Baronet, who, being then a young girl of considerable beauty, was lost in the Indian mutiny, has been found in a harem at Mecca. The lady is now in India, and questions have been sent out to secure evidence of her identity, which it is suspected there may be a desire to conceal.

Butter 2,500 Years Old.

At a meeting of the Society of Public Analysis, in London, a paper by Prof. Church and Mr. Wigner "on two samples of ancient butter" was read, of which the *Chemical News* give the following extract: The first was a sample of Irish bog butter, and its probable age was judged to be about 1,000 years. The sample contains nearly 4 per cent. of curd, which consisted partly of vegetable matter derived from the bog, but contained quite enough animal matter to prove that the butter had been originally made from animal milk, and was not a mere artificial fat. Its fatty character had, however, been entirely changed, and the glycerides, of which the fat had originally consisted, had been decomposed so as to leave simply a mixture of the fatty acids, which constitute the acid portion of animal fats. The butter had, in fact, become changed into a substance closely resembling in character and composition the substance of which good composite candles are composed. The result is singular, as showing that length of time combined with exposure to moisture will effect the decomposition which the manufacturer of stearine has to effect by the agency of heat and acids. The other and older sample of butter had been taken from an alabaster vase in an Egyptian tomb; it had evidently been melted and poured into a vase, and carefully sealed over. This sample was probably about 2,500 years old, but the preservation had been so perfect that it was only slightly rancid, and had fully retained the chemical properties of genuine butter, the fat not having been decomposed to any sensible extent. This sample possessed a decided taste and smell of butter, while the sample from the bog was cheesy rather than buttery in smell.

The Lost Umbrella.

"There!" she cried, in an excited voice: "I should like to know what's become of the umbril. I sot it up agin the counter when I come in, and afore I could turn round it's gone—and it was only a Monday that I gin 4 shillings and 6 pence for 't!" "What kind of an umbrella was it, ma'am?" asked the polite clerk in his blandest tones. "A speck and span new gingham, young man," was the eager response, "with an iv'ry handle on't, and a—" "Like the one in your hand, ma'am, for instance?" "Sakes alive!" she exclaimed. And one might have thought she saw a serpent rather than her own "spick and span gingham," with the "iv'ry handle" clutched fast in her hand. She colored up like a druggist's window, and went off amidst unintelligible excuses. She never felt so flustrated in all her born days, as she told Jemima Ann when she got home.—*Boston Transcript.*

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE, SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,

Banjos, Accordions

Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.25 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

A Peck at the Cheese.

Geo. W. Peck, of the La Cross Sun, recently delivered an address before the Wisconsin state dairyman's association. The following is an extract from the witty document:

Fellow-Cream-a-tionists: In calling upon me, on this occasion, to enlighten you upon a subject that is dear to the hearts of all Americans, you have got the right man in the right place. It makes me proud to come to my old home and unfold truths that have been folded since I can remember. It may be said by scoffers, and it has been said to-day, in my presence, that I didn't know enough to even milk a cow. I deny the allegation; show me the alligator. If any gentleman present has got a cow here with him, and I can borrow a clothes-wringer, I will show you whether I can milk a cow or not. Or, if there is a cheese here handy, I will demonstrate that I can—runnet.

The manufacture of cheese and butter has been among the earliest industries. Away back in the history of the world, we find Adam and Eve conveying their milk from the garden of Eden in a one-horse wagon to the cool spring cheese factory, to be weighed in the balance. Whatever may be said of Adam and Eve to their discredit in the marketing of the products of their orchard, it has never been charged that they stopped at the pump and put water in their milk cans Doubtless you all remember how Cain killed his brother Abel because Able would not let him do the churning. We can picture Cain and Able driving mooly cows up to the house from the pasture in the southeast corner of the garden, and Adam standing at the bars with a tin pail and a three-legged stool, smoking a meerschaum pipe and singing "Hold the fort for I am coming through the rye," while Eve sat on the veranda altering over her last year's polonaise, and winking at the devil who stood behind the milk-house singing, "I want to be an angel." After he got through milking he came up and saw Eve blushing, and he said, "Madame, cheese it," and she chose it.

But to come down to the present day, we find that cheese has become one of the most important branches of manufacture. It is next in importance to the silver interests. And, fellow cheese mongers, you are doing yourselves great injustice that you do not petition congress to pass a bill to remonetize cheese. There is more cheese made in this country than there is silver, and it is more valuable. Suppose you had not eaten a mouthful for thirty days, and you should have placed on the table before you ten dollars stamped out of silver bullion on one plate and nine dollars stamped out of cheese bullion on another plate. Which would you take first? Though the face value of the nine cheese dollars would be ten per cent. below the face value of the ten silver dollars, you would take the cheese. You could use it to better advantage in your business. Hence I say cheese is more valuable than silver, and should be made legal tender for all debts, public or private, except pew rent. I may be in advance of other financiers, who have studied the currency question, but I want to see the time come, and I trust the day is not far distant, when 412½ grains of cheese will be equal to a dollar in codfish, and when the merry jingle of slices of cheese shall be heard in every pocket. Then every cheese factory can make its own coin, money will be plenty, everybody will be happy, and there never will be any more war. It may be asked how this currency can be redeemed. I would have an inconvertable bond, made of limburger cheese, which is stronger and more durable. When this is done you can tell the rich from the poor man by the smell of his money Now-a-days many of us do not even get a smell of money, but in the good days which are coming the gentle zephyr will waft to us the able-bodied limburger, and we shall know that money is plenty.

The manufacture of cheese is a business that a poor man can engage in as well as a rich man. I say it, without fear of successful contradiction, and say it boldly, that a poor man, with, say 200 cows, if he thoroughly understands his business, can market more cheese than a rich man who owns 800 oxen. This is susceptible to demonstration. If my boy showed a desire to become a statesman, I would say to him, "young man, get married, buy a mooly cow, go to Sheboygan county, and start a cheese factory." Speaking of cows, did it ever occur to you, gentlemen, what a saving it would be to you if you should adopt mooly cows instead of horned cattle? It takes at least three tons of hay and a large quantity of ground feed annually to keep a pair of horns fat, and what earthly use are they? Statistics show that there are annually killed 45,000 grangers by cattle with horns. You pass laws to muzzel dogs, because one in ten thousand go mad, and yet more people are killed by cattle horns than by dogs. What the country needs is more mooly cows. Now that I am on the subject, it may be asked what is the best breed for the dairy. My opinion is divided between the southdown and the cochin china. Some like one best and some the other, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.

There are many reforms that should be inaugurated in the manufacture of cheese. Why should cheese be made round? I am inclined to the belief that the making of cheese round, is a superstition. Who had not rather buy a good square piece of cheese, than a wedge shaped chunk, all rind at one end, and as thin as a congressman's excuse for voting back pay at the other? Make your cheese square and the consumer will rise up and call you another.

Another reform that might be inaugurated would be to veneer the cheese with building paper or clap-board, instead of the time-honored piece of towl. I never saw cheese cut that I didn't think that the cloth around it had seen service as a bandage on some other patient. But I may have been wrong. Another thing that does not seem to be right, is to see so many holes in cheese. It seems to me that a solid cheese, one made by one of the old masters, with no holes in it—I do not accuse you of cheating, but don't you feel a little ashamed when you see a cheese cut, and the holes are the biggest part of it? The little cells may be handy for the skipper, but the consumer feels the fraud in his innermost soul.

Among the improvements made in the manufacture of cheese I must not forget that of late years the cheese does not resemble the grindstone as it did years ago. The time has been when if the farmer could not find his grindstone all he had to do was to mortice a hole in the middle of a cheese, and turn it and grind his scythe. Before the invention of nitro-glycerine, it was a good day's work to hew off cheese enough for a meal. Time has worked wonders in cheese.

* * *

In Indiana, a husband, after a spree, was led home by one of his friends, who after posing him safely on the door steps, rang the bell, and retreated somewhat deviously to the other side of the street, to see if it would be answered. Promptly the door was opened, and the fond spous, who had waited for her truant husband, beheld him in all his toddiness.

"Why, Ury, is this you?"

"Yes, my dear."

"What in the world has kept you so?"

"Been out on a little turn with the boys, my d-d-arling."

"Why, Ury, you're intoxicated!"

"Y-e-s, dear, I estimate that's so."

"What on earth made you get drunk. And why, oh, why do you come home to me in this dreadful state?"

"Because, my darling, all the other places r' shut up!"

* * *

A doctor went out west to practice his profession. An old friend met him on the street one day, and asked him how he was succeeding in his business. "First-rate" he replied; "I've had one case." "Well, and what was that?" "It was a birth," said the doctor. "How did you succeed with that?" Well, the old woman died, and the child died; but, by the grace of God, I'll save the old man yet!"

* * *

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pleasant cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 14 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

126 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

8-52-1y

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted.

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card, [illegible]

GOING WEST.

	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 8 Mail
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 45 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	[illegible]		
Cambridge City	[illegible]		
Connersville	[illegible]		
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible]	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
Connersville	[illegible]		
Cambridge City	[illegible]		
New Castle	[illegible]		
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montpelier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R
SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,

And all Points SOUTH.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,

And all Points WEST.

SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO

DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW,

And all Points in Michigan and Canada.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn June.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn June.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

R. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Ast. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent Baltimore, Md.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	5:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	5:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:55 p. m.	Local F't	5:50 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	8:10 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or

LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the purulent matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

TUITION FREE.

Ft. Wayne College.

A First-Rate Normal School.

Classes Small,
Work Thorough,
Expenses Low.

$27.50 will pay for tuition, board and furnished room for spring term commencing April, 1880.

Tuition free on conditions. Send for circular.

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,

11-5t Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received at the auditors office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until the 15th day of April, 1880, at 12 o'clock, m., for the construction of an addition to the infirmary building at the poor farm in said county.

Plans and specifications for said building can be seen at the auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, payable to the state of Indiana, signed by two or more resident freehold sureties, as required by law.

Payment for said building to be made in county orders at par.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

March 16, 1880. ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 12-4w

Ross & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb county }

In the DeKalb circuit court, March term, 1880.

John A. Bookwalter and Julius S. Ford are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by complaint, by John K. Cowan, et al, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2nd juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 20th day March, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 28-1y

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 15, 1880. Number 16.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler. DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
6-tf Auburn, Ind.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.,

: DENTIST, :

88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Monday, May 3, 1880, to elect the following officers: One trustee for each ward; one clerk, one treasurer, and one marshal.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.
April 8, 1880. 15-3.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

H. C. PETERSON, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb county. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880.

Hannah Owen, Zora B. Miller, Henry H. Miller, Celia Owen, Ida Owen, Robert Owen and Merrill Owen are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Nicholas Ensley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 31st day of March, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Carr's Corners.

[Last week.]

—Items are scarce this week.

—Another belling in this vicinity last Saturday evening. "Did ye not hear 'em?"

—George E. Shull and Jane Feagler have gone into partnership for life, and that makes the fourth wedding near the Corners in the last two months.

—The young folks "tripped the light fantastic toe" last Wednesday evening, at the residence of Steve. Martin. There were over forty persons present.

—Services at the brick school-house, last Sunday evening, were conducted by Rev. Robbinet. Owing to the condition of the roads, however, the attendance was not very large. There will be preaching again, at the same place, one week from Sunday.

C. O. D.

School Report.

NO. 7, RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The following is a report of attendance and deportment for the month ending March 31, 1880.

Number of pupils enrolled, 22; average daily attendance, 14. Those whose names appear below stood 100 in deportment:

Charlie Feagler,
Eli Randel,
Peter Randel,
John Powell,
Linie Thomas,
Ezra Geeting,
Marion Hoffman,
Alice Hall,
Anna Randel,
Mary Morrison,
Mollie McDowell,
Arilla Geeting,
Mary Witt,
Ida Thomas,
Nannie McDowell,
Maud Feagler,
George Bowman,
Frank Bowman,
Wm. Powell.

The scholars, by their diligence and application, have gained my hearty approbation, while the parents and citizens will please accept my thanks for the interest they have manifested in the school. T. S. MERICA, Teacher.

The call for the democratic county convention will be published soon, giving the representation each township and precinct will be entitled to.

Everybody should remember that when the census enumerator comes around asking pertinent questions, a refusal to reply will subject the recusant to a fine of "not exceeding $100." Even the question as to age must be accurately and promptly answered, however disagreeable may be the process.

There never was a time when the democrats of DeKalb county were more energetic than they are now. Each township seems to be striving to excel, and men are taking hold who have stood back and looked on for several years. The success of last week will encourage democrats in every township to prepare for the great national struggle next fall, when the country must be redeemed from fraud and corruption, the state must be made permanently democratic and every candidate on the democratic county ticket must be elected. We ask every democrat in the county to gird on the armor and be prepared for the conflict.

Why Are There Any Unmarried Women?

[Cricket on the Hearth.]

One of the greatest social problems of the day is to explain why there are so many marriageable women who never get married. Some say that it is owing to an excess in numbers of women over men, in consequence of which there are not husbands enough to go round. This, however, is disproved by statistics. Take the world through, and figures show that there are as many men in it as there are women. Others attribute it to the expensiveness of modern life. Men do not marry because it is said they cannot afford to. But the fact is, that no man who truly loved a woman ever hesitated to become engaged to her and eventually marry her because of poverty. There are cold-blooded men, with no idea of any feeling for a woman stronger than languid admiration, who may be deterred from assuming what they regard as a burden in the shape of a wife, unless assured of a liberal income, but most are not so calculating. Others, again, attribute the evil to woman's fastidiousness. They expect too much in a husband, and, while waiting for an impossible shadow, let the possible substance slip through their fingers. This is a libel on the sex. As a rule they are no more fastidious than men are, and are just as susceptible as men to that enchantment of love which invests its object with every perfection and covers up every fault. So far as men and women are concerned, they are as prone to marriage now as in any period of the world's history. Nevertheless, there are the women waiting for husbands and not getting them. They are pretty, they are accomplished, they are sensible, and, under proper training, they would make excellent wives and mothers, but they never get a chance. What seems to be needed is a more thorough method of bringing men and women into social contact with each other.

A Theory that Won't Answer.

[Albany Argus.]

The fact that Grant was surrounded by peculators, and that he packed the offices with them, that he promoted them in proportion to their success in peculation, and that they gorged him with presents, interferes with the theory that he was "personally untainted." That theory had better be retired from service.

He Was Glad.

[Galveston (Tex.) News.]

A stranger from the interior, who happened to be strolling down Market street, asked a proverbially uncouth customer when the next train arrived. The rough party replied: "What in the Helen Blazes is that my business?" A bystander, wishing to put up a joke on the man, said: "Don't you know that was Gen. Grant?" "You don't say so? I am glad that I didn't say any strong language."

Still It Goes On.

A special to the Chicago Tribune, not a great while since, tells of more scandal at Washington in these words: "Yesterday a woman named Susan Wheeler died of an abortion, and the name of Simkins, a treasury clerk, is connected with the affair. The Simkins involved in the alleged abortion is Fisher A. Simkins, a clerk in the office of the controller of the currency. He used to be stenographer to the controller, but was transferred some time ago. Simkins is an Ohio man. He was appointed in the department from that state about two years ago. He was tried in the courts here on the charge of rape. It was alleged that he raped a small colored girl who brought him his week's washing. On his first trial he was convicted. He secured a second trial, and was acquitted. A short time ago, while supposed to be at work in his office, he wrote an obscure letter to a woman of his acquaintance. He left it on his table, the messenger came by, and, thinking it was an official document to be press-copied, he impressed it on the letter book. The book went into one of the rooms where ladies were employed, and there it was seen by them. He denied that he wrote such letter, but, being comforted with the proof said it was written to his wife. Simpkins made a statement before the district attorney to-day to the effect that he merely befriended the woman, who has since died."

Third Term.

Ex-President Woolsey has written a letter to a gentleman in Springfield, Mass., in which he earnestly opposes the election of any man to the presidency for a third term. He says:

"One effect of breaking once the habit in question, would be the opportunity held out to a clique within a party of continuing their special influence in the government, by the election of one who is indebted to them for his success. In a government like ours, such a clique becomes all powerful and selfish, so that the sooner it is disbanded the better. Another effect is, that the president, after two terms, would be tempted to accept the offers of his friends, to endeavor to continue him in authority, and it is such considerations that have made limitation to a single term seem at present, to be desirable in the view of many. And aside from these reasons, if a party is to remain in power for 16 or 24 years or longer, it would be found in all probability more conductive to national welfare and unity, to have the smaller charges of policy likely to occur under a new administration, made possible, than to have the old fixed regime of a single man and his special friends continue. * * * Suppose a citizen who was not 'natural born,' should be by far the most available candidate of a party, would it be wise on general grounds to attempt to alter the constitution in order to make him eligible? Even so to alter the national habit as to a third term for a particular instance, unless in an extreme case, would be an injury to the stability of institutions supported mainly by opinion."

A Sure Cure.

Every little while we read in the papers of some one who has struck a rusty nail in his foot or some other portion of his body, and lock-jaw resulted therefrom. If every person was aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and would apply it, then all such reports must cease. But although we can give the remedy, we can not force its application. Some will not enjoy it because they think it too simple; others will have no faith in it when they read it; while others think such a wound of small account, and not worth fussing over, until it is too late. Yet, all such wounds can be healed without the fatal consequences which follow them. The remedy is simple, can be applied by anyone, and what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound, or any bruise that is inflamed, with burning wood or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wood will take the pain out of the worst wound; repeated two or three times, it will allay the worst case of inflamation arising from a wound. People may sneer at "the old man's remedy" as much as they please; but when they are afflicted, just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every home.

A MODERN SAMPSON.

His Name is Angelo Cordela, and he Strikes Five Hundred Pounds.

The strongest man in the world at the present time, so far as we are able to learn, now lives in Reno, Washoe county, Nevada. A reporter recently witnessed the astonishing feats of this remarkable man, and was fully satisfied by what he saw that he is really all that is claimed for him. His name is Angelo Cardela, an Italian, aged 38 years; stature, five feet 10 inches; weight, 190 pounds; occupation, laborer; habits, temperate, though he has no scruples against the moderate use of malt liquors and the light wines of his country. In personal appearance he is not remarkable, merely a good-natured looking son of Italia, with a broad, heavy face, a noble development of chest and shoulders, and large, fleshy hands. His strength was born with him, having had no athletic training. When "stripped to the buff," however, a marked peculiarity in his spinal column is at once apparent. His backbone is, we might say, double-jointed, with the vertebral articulations unusually large and prominent. Though he is not a man of unusual size, his spinal column is double the ordinary width, and his other bones and joints seem made on a similar large and generous scale. After some solicitation he finally consented to favor the reporter with an exhibition of strength, which proved to be such an astonishing exhibition of lifting power as scarcely to be believed. The reporter, whose weight is 150 pounds, stood with one foot on the floor, and arms outstretching, his hands being lightly grasped by two friends, one on each side, to preserve the balance of his body. This slight assistance, however, had no tendency to raise his body, being merely to keep him from toppling over. Cordela then stooped down, and placed the third finger of his right hand under the hollow of the reporter's foot, upon which he was balancing, and, with no perceptible effort, raised the reporter to a height of four feet, and deposited him, standing, on a table near at hand. This feat he repeated, and then grasped the reporter's ankles with both hands, raised him above his head, and gently lowered him to the table in a sitting posture. Cordela had a pipe in his mouth while lifting, and continued smoking, as much as to say, "Per Baccho, 'tis nothing; a way we have in our country!" On a former occasion he raised Mr. Lawson, a gentleman connected with the editorial staff of the Reno Gazette, in a similar way, with one finger, carried him across a room and left him standing on a table. He has also lifted by the same plan, using only his third finger, (which seems to be his most reliable one), several Reno heavy weights, one weighing over 200 pounds. He can strike a blow with his fist with a power of 500 pounds, measured on a register. It is said that two Irishmen, near Verdi, started in to whip him one night, but concluded to give up the contract, as he grasped one in each hand and beat them together until the life was nearly hammered out of them. Many other tales are told of his extraordinary strength, and there can be no doubt that, in his particular specialty, he is unrivaled, and, indeed, a lusus naturæ, when the peculiarities of his physical "make up" and his almost limitless power are considered. He states that his father could strike a blow equal in power to 1,000 pounds, so that his strength seems a direct inheritance. Cordela has not much education and an imperfect knowledge of English. He dislikes to show his strength, and fails to realize his own value. If he were to give public exhibitions of his wonderful powers, he would doubtless be recognized and acknowledged to be the most powerful man in the world in certain lines of strength.

William H. Kemble, the boss republican rogue of Pennsylvania, and a potent plutocrat, who was recently refused a pardon for his attempt to bribe legislators to steal $4,000,000 from the state treasury, is the author of the motto, "Addition, Division and Silence," which has been adopted so generally by the republican party, and which has greatly facilitated the enormous stealage of that organization.

As Henry Clark, of Jefferson City, Mo., was driving to Cassville, a stranger asked to ride, and his request was granted. The stranger proved a genial companion, and treated Mr Clark to a cigar, which the latter puffed with enjoyment until he suddenly became dizzy, and nearly fell out of the wagon. The stranger caught him and set down in the bottom of the wagon, and that was all Mr. Clark remembered until two hours later, when he awoke to find his pocketbook, with $165 was gone. Likewise the stranger.

A CUTE ONE.

A New Wrinkle That Lies Over Previous Dead-Beat Stories.

[Cleveland Herald.]

"Talk about your beats," said a clerk in one of the hotels of the city the other evening, "I herd one of the toughest cases which happened a short time ago. I got the first part of the story from the proprietor of a prominent restaurant, to whom a fellow told a history of the affair before he skipped out of town. He said that one evening this fellow came in and sat down at a table, giving his orders with the air of a millionaire. He was nicely dressed, and wore a long, handsome ulster. After he had finished his supper he started out, seeming to forget that he hadn't paid. The proprietor stopped him with a reminder of the fact, when it was found that the fellow was a beat, and hadn't a cent of money. The restauranter was angry, and about to administer a dose of leather beneath the tails of that elegant ulster, when the fellow begged off, and said he would leave his pantaloons with the proprietor as security until morning. The gentleman, in order to test him, consented, and the fellow went behind the screen and divestated himself of the afore-mentioned garment, leaving only the light covering of his underclothing. With his ulster buttoned close around him, he had the appearance of a finely-dressed gentleman with his pantaloons stuffed in his boot tops. He left the breeches and went out. Entering a certain prominent hotel, he walked to the register, entered his name, demanded to be shown to his room, and instructed the clerk to have him called at 8 o'clock in the morning, all of which was complied with; but when the boy called him at 8 o'clock the air about that room was blue with profanity, and the fellow ordered the boy to send the landlord up immediately. The landlord, thinking something terrible had happened, immediately repaired to the room and found the guest apparently in a terrible rage. He wanted to know what kind of a d—d house they kept there full of petty sneak thieves. "Just look here," said he, "my pantaloons containing my pocketbook and watch are gone, and someone connected with this house took them, for they must have crawled in over the transom. I tell you by——, I'll give this house away to every man on the road." The landlord was considerbly chagrined about the matter, and sent for a pair of pantaloons, and as the rest of his clothes were very elegant, an elegant pair was purchased. The fellow was then taken to breakfast the landlord gave him $20, as he had to leave immediately, and promised to leave no stone unturned until the thief was discovered. The cute young gentleman went to the restaurant, redeemed his pants, told the story, and skipped the town about 19.50 ahead."

A Bridal Quarrel.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Among the passengers who arrived at the Michigan Central depot yesterday was a newly-wedded couple from near Dexter, Michigan, the husband giving the name of Henry C. Bartow. Going into the waiting room to stay until the train for Toledo should leave, Bartow, accidentally and without any thought of trouble as he thought, began playing with a two-year-old child, and eventually engaged in a conversation with the mother of the child. Mrs. Bartow immediately arose and quietly walked out of the room, a movement which caused Bartow to follow her. He called to her and she would not talk, and had gone to within a few feet of the edge of the wharf when he seized and held her. After acknowledging that she intended to jump into the river, she changed her mind and accusing him of flirtation, began upbraiding him. Bartow bore it all patiently, made an explanation, and in less than ten minutes after the beginning of the trouble the pair were again in the waiting room pleasantly chatting, having apparently forgotten the difficulty.

Those young persons whose shyness proceeds from an undue self-consciousness, may be benefitted by the following remark of Sydney Smith: "I was once very shy, but it was not long before I made two very useful discoveries —first, that all mankind were not solely employed in observing me (a belief that all young people have); and, next, that shamming was of no use—that the world was very clear-sighted, and soon estimates a man at his just value. This cured me, and I determined to be natural and let the world find me out."

There was a young man of Morenci,
Whose mind was so stupidly dense, he
Could never see why
"She" played "Sweet By and By"
When she wanted the youth to go hence, as a

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county who is authorized to sell the Singer sewing machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Headquarters at the Central House. 14-tf.

OFFICE OF BOOTH & MCCULLOUGH, }
DEFIANCE, O., Feb. 17, 1880. }

MESSRS. J. F. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.—Dear Sir: Seeing a recomend of Hall's Catarrh Cure from Gen. P. S. Slevin, my wife was induced to commence the use of the remedy. She has been a sufferer from Catarrh for a good many years. We had tried most all known remedies, but they all failed to relieve her. She has been taking Hall's Catarrh Cure of late, and we consider her cured. We would gladly recomemnd it to any one who has the Catarrh. We consider it worth ten times its cost.

A. C. HENRY.

For sale by all druggists. 15-4w

Dandelion.

Who does not know this harmless, little plant which, with its bright green leaves and golden colored flowers, adorns our grass-plats and pasture grounds? Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative is prepared from Dandelion root, in combination with other valuable roots, barks, and herbs, and is a safe and certain specific for biliousness, kidney deseases, rheumatism and constipation of the bowels, and as a blood purifier and renovator it is positively unequaled, removing pimples and sallowness, producing a pure complexion. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 15-2w.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

COMBS, MORRIS & BELL, ATTORNEYS.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880, Andrew Stern and Susanna Stern (his wife), Benjamin King and Martha S. King, Charles S. Smith and Joseph Smart, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Jonathan Edwards, trustee, for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 12th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24th, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of April, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace for Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Alexander H. Phillips,
vs.
Ephraim Rockwell.

Whereas, the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and property of the said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore, the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned justice of the peace, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

15-4. JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

HIAWATHA.

By American Clay.

1st DAM—By Capt. Heard, he by imported Yorkshire.
2nd DAM—By Chorister, he by imported Contract.
3rd DAM—By Ohio, he by Monsieur Tonson.
4th DAM—By imported Hedgeford, he by Filho da Puta.
5th DAM—By imported Buzzard, he by Woodpecker.

AMERICAN CLAY was sired by Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr.
C. M. CLAY JR. was sired by C. M. Clay.
C. M. CLAY was sired by Henry Clay.
HENRY CLAY was sired by Andrew Jackson.
ANDREW JACKSON was sired by Young Bashaw.
YOUNG BASHAW was sired by imported Grand Bashaw.

An extended pedigree will be furnished on application and will be guaranteed reliable.

HIAWATHA

Will serve a limited number of good mares during the season of 1880 at the very low price of

$10 For the Season,

$5.00 forfeit payable at the time of first service, and $5.00 to be paid when the mare is known to be with foal.

The season to commence April 1st, and end July 1st, 1880.

The owner will not be responsible for accidents.

For further information call at Allen's livery stable, Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Massachusetts Senate has voted down a proposition for general woman suffrage....Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan has given $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of New York city.

A BOILER explosion in Child's steam forge, Buffalo, N. Y., killed two workmen and seriously injured several others....Eighteen buildings in the business portion of Bradford, Pa., including the Academy of Music and a hotel, have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000.

A BAND of horse-thieves have made it very uncomfortable for the residents of a township in Chester county, Pa. In addition to stealing horses, the marauders take great delight in burning the farmers' barns, poisoning their cattle, and generally doing as much mischief as possible.

REAR-ADMIRAL THACHER, of the United States navy, died in Boston recently. He was 74 years old....The machine shop of the Bridgewater (Mass.) iron works burned down the other night, the loss reaching $77,000; insured to half the amount....A Philadelphia lad, who was bitten by a rabid Spitz dog eighteen months ago, is suffering from hydrophobia.

THE New York Court of Appeals affirms the judgment in the case of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull....A colored cadet at West Point was attacked in the barracks, by three masked men, the other night, bound hand and foot, and mutilated about the ears. It is believed that the outrage was perpetrated by classmates of the victim....Gen. James L. Reynolds, a well-known Pennsylvania soldier and politician, is dead. He died at Lancaster, at the age of 58.

THE WEST.

A WOMAN and child were burned to death in a log cabin near Warsaw, Ind. The doors were found locked, and foul play is suspected....F. A. Prentice, and T. C. Dixon, well-known and respected business men of Leadville, had a desperate street fight, resulting in Dixon being shot dead.

A 16-YEAR-OLD girl is under arrest at St. Louis, Mo., for bigamy....According to official figures, the packing of the West during the past winter season—from Nov. 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880—aggregated 6,950,451 hogs. Of this number Chicago slaughtered 2,525,219; St. Louis, 577,793; Cincinnati, 534,559; Indianapolis, 364,021; Milwaukee, 340,783, and Louisville, 231,556. During the winter season of 1878–79 the West slaughtered 7,480,648 hogs, or 530,197 more than the number returned for the season of 1879–'80.

THOUGH Miss Cavendish's regular season has closed, she remains one week longer at McVicker's Theater, in Chicago, appearing in two of Shakspeare's comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing" and "As You Like It." The former piece is billed the first three evenings of the present week, while the latter is announced for the latter part of the week, and the closing nights of her long and successful engagement.

OTTAWA, Kan., has been visited by a terrible cyclone. Several houses were demolished, a passenger-train was thrown off the track, several persons were mortally and others seriously injured. The damage to property was very great....A Chamber of Commerce has been established at Springfield, Ill....At Mendocino City, Cal., a man named Hammaland, who for a year had condoned his wife's unfaithfulness, and who had even occupied the same room with her and her paramour, killed them both, as they were sleeping in the same bed.

THE white-lead works of Joplin, Mo., are burned down. The loss is stated at $250,000, with insurance of only $60,000....A severe and long-continued snow-storm is reported at Emigrant gap, near Reno, Nev., on the line of the Central Pacific railroad. The storm continued for nearly three days, blockading the road and demolishing 750 feet of snow-sheds....Gen. Hincks, for several years commandant of the Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee, has resigned.

THE San Francisco Board of Supervisors have adopted resolutions to the effect that the peace of the city has been seriously endangered by the inflammatory harangues of Mayor Kalloch. They authorized the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter and report. It is thought that the proposed investigation is only preliminary to the impeachment of Kalloch....The Directors of the Chicago and Alton railway have decided to issue new shares of stock aggregating a little over $1,000,000, to be offered for sale at par to shareholders in the proportion of one share to every ten. The money thus acquired will be used in the purchase of new rolling stock, etc....A block of buildings was totally destroyed by fire at Minneapolis the other day. The loss is estimated at $166,000. The insurance is $82,000.

AN epidemic of small-pox in the town of Matteson, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, resulted from the blunder of a physician, who vaccinated the victims with virus taken from the body of a person who died of small-pox....Sing Yan, a Chinaman, took out naturalization papers and voted at Fond du Lac, Wis., at the recent election.

THE SOUTH.

THE Court House and jail of Brown county, Texas, was lately burned, together with a number of prisoners.

TEXAS rangers have had a fight with a party of Mexican desperadoes near Fort Snell, killing two and wounding one of them.

HESTER PRESBURG (colored) has just died, in Baltimore, at the extraordinary age of 125 years.

A TEXAS Postmaster has absconded with $4,000 belonging to the United States Government.

GENERAL.

OVER 5,000 negro immigrants from the South have settled in Indiana during the past fall and winter....French Canadians are moving into the Eastern States in large numbers. Five hundred persons, including many entire families, have left Montreal within a few days for New York and New England.

THERE were no less than nine executions in the United States on Friday, April 2. There was a triple hanging at Macon, Miss., all the victims being negroes—Samuel Boler, Andrew Macon and James Brown. All died expressing implicit assurance in an eternal salvation. Macon said: "I feel ready to die, because God has pardoned my sins. I risked my soul on the murder, but God has forgiven me. There's not a cloud in the way." Brown said: "Whisky was the cause. I thank God all is well. I am ready to meet death this day. Let it come! God has washed me in his blood." Boler said: "My mouth will soon be closed in this world. I rested in the arms of Jesus last night. I am satisfied. I feel guilty of nothing. God is well pleased with my soul." Seven thousand people witnessed the execution. At Louisville, Ky., Robert Anderson (white) and Charles Webster (colored) were hanged—the first for murder and the latter for rape. Both died protesting their innocence, and expressing a belief that they would go direct to heaven. Edward Tatro, a young farm laborer, was executed at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of Mrs. Butler, the wife of his employer. He confessed that he was guilty. At Washington City was witnessed one of the most soul-sickening hangings on record. The victim was Wyatt Stone, a negro wife-murderer. When the drop fell the body shot down, hung a second and fell to the ground with a heavy thud. The head was cut completely off as though it had been done with a knife. The body fell on the breast, and the blood gushed from the neck and head. The rope used was a three-quarter inch, and the drop was about five feet. It was a terrible sight, and the spectators turned away sick with horror and disgust. Gustave Brieux (colored) was hanged at Baton Rouge, La. We are told that he "ascended the gallows smiling, and said he had made his peace with God and all men, and warned his friends to beware of the fate that had befallen him." Joseph Walker, of East Carroll, La., was the ninth victim. The telegraph operator at that point failed to impart to an anxious world the culprit's last words.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA and other Fenians have called a convention of Irishmen to meet in Philadelphia, June 25, to devise means for raising $3,000,000, sending 100,000 rifles to Ireland, and raising the revolutionary flag....The French-Canadian emigration into the United States continues at a rate which alarms the Canadian authorities. The immigrants are said to be coming at the rate of 1,000 per month....A new transatlantic line of steamers has been established. The ships of this line will ply between New York and the Mediterranean, stopping at Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Marseilles....The Vice President of a manufacturing company at Wheeling, W. Va., has defaulted to the amount of $31,000....Last year 247,315 acres of land were sold in Manitoba and the British northwest territories.

OTTAWA, Canada, is threatened by church-burners. The Presbyterian and Catholic Churches of the city were set on fire early one morning and partially burned.

THE Straits of Mackinac are open. Steamers which had passed through the straits have arrived in Detroit....Exports from seaboard ports last week: Pork, 7,094 barrels; lard, 5,383,355 pounds; bacon, 17,168,510 pounds; flour, 72,865 barrels; wheat, 1,573,431 bushels; corn, 3,130,089 bushels; oats, 6,032 bushels; rye, 13,027 bushels; barley, 20 bushels....Grain in sight in the States and Canada: Wheat, 24,227,000 bushels; corn, 16,541,000 bushels; oats, 2,994,000 bushels; rye, 681,000 bushels; barley, 2,228,000 bushels.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that a very strong movement in favor of Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio, as the Democratic nominee for President has sprung up quite recently.

MR. GROESBECK, in answer to the invitation of a conference of New York Democrats, says that he will willingly accept a nomination at the hands of the party to which he belongs, but he will not engage in a canvass to secure such....Utah Republicans have elected two Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention....The Missouri Greenbackers will hold their State Convention May 20.

MUNICIPAL elections were held in many Western cities April 5. In Indiana the amendments to the constitution were adopted....President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has written a letter in which he says that, if Speaker Randall cannot be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention for President of the United States, why then he (Garrett) is in the hands of his friends.

SENATOR HOAR has written to a member of the Massachusetts Legislature a letter on the Presidential question, in which he advises strongly against the instruction of delegates to the Chicago Convention. He does not believe Gen. Grant is the strongest candidate that could be nominated.

THE city of Chicago held an election for town officers and for one Alderman from each of the eighteen wards, on the 6th inst. The town officers chosen in the South and West Divisions were Republicans, and those in the North Division Democrats. Of the eighteen Aldermen elected, ten are Republicans, five Democrats, two Independents, and one a Socialist. A very light vote was polled....The Connecticut Republican State Convention was held at New Haven, on the 7th inst., Amos Treat presiding. A resolution was introduced favoring the nomination of some man like Edmunds or Washburne, but it was withdrawn, the temper of the convention appearing opposed to anything like instructions. The delegates chosen are said to be divided between Blaine, Edmunds and Washburne....The Iowa Democrats held their State Convention at Burlington April 7. It is said the convention was practically unanimous for Tilden, with a proviso that the split in New York State shall be fixed up so as to insure the full Democratic vote for him. It is understood that the delegates appointed at Cincinnati will vote as a unit for Tilden, provided they are satisfied he can carry New York. A resolution in favor of adhering to the two-thirds rule at Cincinnati was adopted....There was no choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the election in Rhode Island on the 7th inst., the Republican candidates not receiving a majority of all the votes cast. The Legislature is largely Republican, however, and will elect them in due time. The Prohibitionists polled a surprisingly large vote for their candidate—over 5,000 votes—while the Republicans polled some 10,000 and the Democrats 7,000 votes....The Minnesota Republicans will hold their State Convention at St. Paul on the 20th of May.

WASHINGTON.

IN the contested-election case of Washburn vs. Donnelly, from Minnesota, the House Committee on Elections have decided to report that neither of them is entitled to the seat.

FOLLOWING is a statement of the public debt issued on the 1st inst:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 286,887,700
Five per cents		496,962,900
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		739,017,380
Refunding certificates		1,050,450
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,760,698,400
Matured debt	$ 9,922,965	
Legal tenders	346,742,211	
Certificates of deposit	8,495,000	
Fractional currency	15,625,297	
Gold and silver certificates	20,145,420	
Total without interest		391,007,928
Total interest	$ 19,570,513	
Total debt		$2,161,629,293
Cash in treasury		201,106,983
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,960,392,894
Decrease during March		14,719,396
Decrease since June 30, 1879		46,814,432
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		3,518,642
Debt on which interest has ceased		9,922,965
Interest thereon		881,365
Gold and silver certificates		20,145,420
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		8,495,000
Cash balance available, April 1, 1880		158,143,386
Total		$ 201,106,983
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		201,106,983
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by United States		45,651,156
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		12,983,707
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,190
Balance of interest paid by the United States		32,012,249

THE whole number of pensions granted since 1862, not including the arrears-of-pay claims, has been nearly 700,000, and, besides, nearly a quarter of a million of applications for pensions are now on file.

FOREIGN.

THE play of "Julius Cæsar" has been interdicted by the Russian authorities....An explosion of fire-damp in a Belgian mine has resulted in the death of a large number of workingmen....A Berlin dispatch states that emigration to the United States is again on the increase, and extensive preparations therefor are being made in every part of Germany.

COUNT BISMARCK has just celebrated his 66th birthday.

ONE of the most exciting political contests ever witnessed in Great Britain has resulted in the triumph of the Liberal party, headed by Gladstone, and the defeat of the Conservatives under the leadership of Disraeli. Dispatches from Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome represent that disappointment and uneasiness are felt in these capitals at the success of the Liberal party, while at St. Petersburg the news is received with the utmost delight.

CHINESE troops are said to have entered one of the Asiatic provinces of Russia. If this statement proves true, it is evident that China has determined to declare war on Russia....The Irish Home-Rulers are quite jubilant over the defeat of the present Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. James Lowther....The French Ambassador to Vienna has resigned in consequence of his dislike to the anti-Jesuit laws....The courier of the Russian Minister of Domains has been arrested at St. Petersburg for complicity in the Nihilist plots....Mohammed Jan has been killed, and the Afghan soldiers under him were routed....A fire in a village in Savoy killed seventeen persons and destroyed thirty-one dwellings....The Jesuits are to be expelled from the French colonies.

SAN DOMINGO has another conspiracy, this time to restore ex-President Gonzales to power....The Liberal gains in the English.

THE Liberal gain in England, up to the 7th inst., was sixty-five. This will be about the number of the Home-Rulers. In Cork, Parnell and Daly, Home-Rulers, were elected to Parliament, defeating a Conservative and a Liberal. Mr. Parnell declares that the Home-Rulers will use their power to force concessions from the Whig Government as they once did from the Tory Ministry....Bismarck resigned his Chancellorship of the German empire lately, in consequence of a vote in the Bundesrath. A correspondent at Berlin reports that the Bundesrath passed the Stamp law, but with certain modifications. These were not agreeable to Prince Bismarck, and he sent his resignation to the Emperor, who refused to accept it, using the word, "Never." Prince Bismarck again sent in his resignation, saying the vote in the Bundesrath was not the sole ground for his action, but that his health was such he considered it necessary to withdraw from public life. Popular opinion seems to be that he will remain in office....An English bark which sailed from Mobile, on the 26th of February, had to be abandoned in mid-ocean after the loss of five of her crew. The ship Shannon, from Baltimore, rescued the others, ten in all....Leon Say has been appointed French Ambassador to England, with special instructions to negotiate a commercial treaty between that country and France.

THE armed force which recently invaded Russian territory in Asia, was made up of Tartars, and not of Chinese, as reported....Thebaw, the King of Burmah, has died of small-pox at Mandalay.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Wallace, on behalf of a majority of the Senate select committee on alleged frauds in the late elections, submitted to the Senate, on the 2d inst., a special report and a bill concerning political assessments. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an appropriation of $30,000 for the new military post between Forts Custer and Assiniboine. A pension bill for a scout was discussed and opposed, but no conclusion reached. The Senate adjourned to Monday. The President nominated John R. McFie, of Coulterville, Randolph county, Ill., as Supervisor of the Census for the Eighth district of Illinois, and George S. Houghton, of Tabor, Iowa, Supervisor of the Census for the Third district of Iowa....In the House, the Star Service Deficiency bill occupied the day; the Senate amendments were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 3d inst., while the House met for general debate only. Accordingly, the meeting resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and a number of members "spoke their little pieces" upon whatever subject they were primed for.

On the opening of the session of the Senate on Monday, the 5th, a communication from the Secretary of War was laid before that body, showing the necessity of an additional appropriation of $268,000 to pay certificates for arrears of pay and bounty. Mr. Pendleton presented a petition of the type-founders of Cincinnati against the reduction of the duty on type. A joint resolution providing that employes of the Government Printing Office be allowed holidays with pay Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4, Dec. 25, and Thanksgiving day was placed on the calendar. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Allison, paying certain railroads for the transportation of mails; by Mr. Williams, repealing the statute prohibiting farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco directly at retail to consumers without a special tax. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes, in relation to settlers' affidavits in pre-emption and commuted homestead entries, was passed. The debate on the bill ratifying the agreement with the Ute Indians was continued, Messrs. Morgan and Dawes speaking, both in opposition to the bill....In the House, Mr. Springer made a personal explanation of his connection with the Washburn-Donnelly contested-election case in the Elections Committee, and denying corrupt reasons for voting against his party in committee on the question of unseating Washburn. An anonymous letter had been received by Mr. Springer, which offered a $5,000 present to the wife of the Congressman for his vote in favor of the present holder of the seat, and Mr. Springer intimated that the proposition emanated from the contestant, or his friends, with the purpose of smirching his character if he could not obtain his vote. Mr. Townshend made a motion to discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of his Tariff bill and to place it upon its passage under a suspension of the rules. This motion received 113 affirmative and 80 negative votes, not two-thirds, and therefore failed. This was the bill for free paper. Mr. Weaver moved the suspension of the rules and the adoption of his financial resolution. After a short debate the resolution was defeated by yeas 84, nays 117. The following bills, etc., were introduced and referred: By Mr. Gibson, relative to the appointment and pay of the Mississippi River Commissioners; also, to entitle State banks to circulate notes on the same conditions as national banks; by Mr. Davis (Mo.), requiring the Postmaster General to mail, on the 1st of each month, to every member of Congress, an itemized statement of all mail contracts made during the preceding month; by Mr. Chalmers, for the relief of the heirs of colored soldiers; by Mr. Armfield, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits; also providing that producers of leaf tobacco may sell the same in quantities of not more than ten pounds at any one time without a license. Mr. Aldrich (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to amend the statute in regard to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Agreed to. Bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at Paducah, Ky., and Charlestown, W. Va., and for the repair of the public buildings at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the Census bill, on the morning of April 6, and Messrs. Pendleton, Harris, and Morrill were appointed a conference committee. The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lend United States flags to the Centennial Commissioners at Nashville passed. The joint resolution to allow employes of the Government printing office holidays with pay was passed. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Hamlin and Beck as visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next examination of the Naval Academy. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the President's nomination of John R. Lynch, the nominee for Supervisor of the Census for the Third Mississippi district, and John Burton as a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for that State, on the ground that both were too active in politics, and would use their positions to further their political ambition. The President nominated H. S. Lovejoy, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Niobrara, Neb....In the House night sessions were ordered for Wednesday and Thursday of next week for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and on the 21st and 22d inst., for the consideration of the Municipal Code of the District of Columbia. The Senate joint resolution passed providing for the payment of the wages of the employes of the Government Printing Office for legal holidays. Mr. F. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the rate of duty on importations for the last five years, and what would, in his judgment, on each article so imported, have yielded a maximum amount of revenue, and it was adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Vice President Wheeler sent word to the Senate, on Wednesday, April 7, that he should be absent for several days, and Senator Thurman was elected President, pro tem. Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on two bills to provide for terms of United States Courts at Lincoln, Neb., and to divide Nebraska into two districts. A bill was introduced for a public building at Louisville, Ky. A long discussion occupied the whole day upon the Ponca Indian question. The President nominated William A. Newell, of New York, to be Governor of Washington Territory....In the House, a large number of committee reports were made, the bills being either placed on the calendar or indefinitely postponed. Mr. McCook introduced a resolution in regard to the West Point case of outrage upon the colored cadet, but the matter was postponed for further developments. The Army bill was discussed in committee of the whole, the proceedings being enlivened by a personal controversy between Messrs. Sparks and Clymer, in which the lie was given by the former gentleman and afterward retracted.

Production of Precious Metals.

According to the circular of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal., there was produced of precious metals, in 1879, in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco by express from the west coast of Mexico, the following amounts:

California	$18,190,973	Arizona	1,942,403
Nevada	21,997,714	Dakota	3,205,967
Oregon	1,027,961	Mexico, W. C.	1,683,718
Washington	65,396	British Colum.	976,742
Idaho	2,001,300	Utah	5,468,979
Montana	2,629,090		
Colorado	14,413,615	Total	$75,349,501
New Mexico	622,800		

The gross yield for 1879, shown above, aggregated, is, approximately, as follows:

Gold	$32,530,930
Silver	38,623,818
Lead	4,185,760

The outlook for 1880 does not indicate a greater product than for 1879.

The annual products of lead, silver, and gold in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, from 1870 to 1879, were:

1870	$36,750,000	1875	$39,968,194
1871	44,398,000	1876	42,886,935
1872	37,177,395	1877	44,880,228
1873	39,206,558	1878	37,576,030
1874	38,466,488	1879	31,470,262

The California quicksilver product in 1879, was 73,879 flasks, as follows:

	Flasks.		Flasks.
New Almaden	20,709	Great Eastern	1,470
Guadalupe	15,840	California	1,036
Sulphur Bank	9,242	Pope Valley	969
Great Western	4,580	Oceanic	779
New Idria	4,425	St. John	546
Reddington	4,516	Sundries	750
Napa Consolidated	2,606		
Altoona	1,906	Total	73,879
Oakland	1,808		

The circular states that the bullion from the Comstock lode contains 41 20-100 per cent. gold and 58 80-100 per cent. silver. Of the so-called base bullion from Nevada 27 per cent. was gold, and of the whole product of the State, 27 50-100 per cent. was gold.

Totals of mining statistics for a series of years are:

Gold product of the Pacific coast since 1848, $1,622,040,000.

Silver product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri river since 1858, $446,625,000.

Combined gold and silver product of the Pacific slope since 1848, $2,068,665,000.

An Outraged Court.

It was in Telico township, Arkansas. Court day. Justice Scatterfield presided. He could neither read nor write. Had been elected out of pure fun, by a mischievous constituency. A case involving $100 came up for trial. George W. Beasley for plaintiff, Stephen W. Childress for defendant; both able lawyers. In the progress of the case, defendant proposed to introduce some evidence, to which plaintiff's counsel objected. To sustain his right to put it in, counsel for defendant produced and read "Greenleaf on Evidence." This authority was directly in point. Beasley felt his case utterly hopeless, unless he could dodge the law.

Rising with great gravity, he addressed the court: "May it please your Honor, I am astounded to witness the impudence of friend Childress. He has actually tried to swindle this court and get a ruling in his favor by palming off English law upon this court for Arkansas law. What have we to do with foreigners and their laws? Have we not the statutes made by our law-makers to govern us? Why, then, should we go to other countries to learn how to administer justice? It is a contempt of this court, and, were I in your position, I should fine any attorney heavily who undertook to deceive me as Mr. Childress has done."

This had the desired effect. Turning to the dumbfounded Childress, and while from "his eye-balls flashed the living fire," the Court said: "Sir, I am astonished at you in trying to impose on this 'ere Court. It can't be did! As it is the first time, the Court will look over it. But you never try it again. If you do, this 'ere Court will find you to the utmost extent of the law. Judgment for plaintiff; court's adjourned." Childress appealed and swore worse than the army in Flanders.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

The only advantage in having a great reputashun iz, it enables a man to do mutch more good than he otherwize could, but how few thare are who ever think uv this.

All authors hav their trials and tribulashun. I hav even had a taste uv them miself. I hav been familiarly called "Daghm Phool," "Kussid Idiot," and menny other kurious things; but I hav two consolashuns: One is: I never hav wrote a line for an unkind or sinister purpose, and the other iz, I have allwuss got a good stiff price for what I hav wrote, and hav got the money on hand to show now. Moral: Bully for me!

Suckcess iz what wins. It makes even a phool appear like a wize man.

It iz the genius uv the devil that makes him terrible; if he had but fu branes hiz iniquity would be far more dangerous to himself than to others.

Mi Dear Richard, be kerful what yu say, and who hears it. The world haz both ears wide open to ketch enny unlucky speech yu may make, and they never wuz kllown to forgit sutch things.

Woman iz a safety-valve. Without her man would busst himself, and all creashun besides or would try hard to do it.

A Wasteful Interest Paid by Farmers.

There is no disputing the fact that any farm implement, be it wagon, plow, harrow, reaper, rake, or what not, if left exposed to sun or rain for ten years, will be practically good for nothing. We might say in five years, but if any choose to cavil at five, we will say ten. This is 10 per cent. per annum. At a cost of less than 1 per cent. these tools can always be kept housed, or under cover of some kind, even if but rough boards, that will shut out sun and rain. Because we do not see the silent, slow, but steady waste, we are apt to forget that it is ever going on. It is unnecessary to suggest the "application" of this short sermon. Nine per cent. interest saved is not to be despised, even if better times are at hand.—*Exchange.*

A BAD COLD.

How to Avoid It, and How to Treat It When It Is Upon You.

A cold is called in scientific language a catarrh. It consists essentially of inflammation of the mucous membrane of some portion of the air passages. When it is confined to the mucous membrane of the nose, it is spoken of as a mild cold in the head. When it is attended with much watery discharge from the nose, the complaint is called "coryza," and when with much pain over the forehead "gravedo." If the disorder should extend into the lungs, the patient is said to have a "cold in his chest," or, from one of its most prominent symptoms, "a cough," or in other words "a slight attack of bronchitis. "The inflammation often travels from one part of the mucous membrane to another. Beginning for example in the nose, it gradually creeps down into the windpipe and lungs. Sometimes it passes from the throat up toward the ear, and produces deafness, or down the gullet to the stomach, causing qualmish and other uneasy sensations and loss of appetite.

Medically, the best treatment for a cold is aconite, and the earlier it is given the better. A teaspoonful of the aconite mixture should be given every hour or two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. If there is not much fever, a still smaller dose may be taken. The patient had better go to bed and keep quiet; he should not take much food, but may drink freely of water if thirsty. This treatment may be continued for from six to twelve hours, or even longer. If the skin becomes moist the other symptoms usually quickly disappear, and a few more doses of the medicine will effect a cure. This treatment is very simple, and is usually successful. It is especially useful at the beginning of a cold, and is, in fact, applicable to the commencement of any acute illness. It is, it will be seen, somewhat different from the treatment recommended when speaking of acute bronchitis. The explanation is very simple; there are two different ways of arriving at the same result, and you can adopt which you prefer.

If a person finds himself unavoidably exposed to cold-producing causes, he may often prevent unpleasant consequences by the use of aconite. As there is as yet no fever to subdue, very small doses will suffice. After exposure to cold, and before the appearance of any symptoms, a few doses of the same medicine may serve to ward off an attack. The great thing is to have your aconite bottle handy; if you have to waste an hour or two sending for it the opportunity for its use may be lost.

When the patient has caught cold and is suffering from persistent shivering, camphor is the best remedy. From three to five drops of the essence may be given every quarter of an hour on sugar, or the camphor pilules may be used. As soon as reaction takes place, and warmth is restored, the camphor should be discontinued, and aconite substituted.

When symptoms of inflammation of any special organ have made their appearance, the drug indicated for this complication may be given in alternation with aconite. Thus phosphorus may be given for pneumonia, belladonna for congestion and inflammation of the brain or throat, bryony for rheumatism or lumbago, and so on. As soon as the symptom indicating aconite has disappeared or become subordinate, the administration of that drug may be suspended.

When the cold has settled on the chest, bryony is an admirable remedy. It is indicated when there are heat, pains and soreness behind the breast-bone, and an irritative, shaking cough with scanty expectoration. This kind of cold often occurs in elderly people at the beginning and end of the winter, in conjunction with stuffiness of the nose, running from the eyes, and derangement of the stomach. Bryony may follow aconite, or may be given alone.

Nux vomica is useful for a stuffy cold, and for violent coughs with little or no expectoration. Ipecacuanha is of value where is much sneezing.

There are other remedies which are useful when aconite has not been employed or the more acute symptoms have passed away. Thus small doses of arsenic succeed admirably in some cases. A two-ounce dose of the iodide of potassium mixture, taken every night at bedtime for three or four nights, will often cure a cold in the head, especially when there is much running from the eyes and nose. This is an excellent remedy for deafness arising from cold. It does very little good when the cold has settled on the chest. Inhalations of iodide often do good in coryza. A table-spoonful of the tincture of iodine should be put in a jug of boiling water, and the vapor inhaled. Eight or ten chlorate of potash lozenges a day will sometimes arrest a cold; but this is not one of our best remedies.

A cold in the head may often be speedily cured by the use of a snuff made as follows: Take of hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drachms; subnitrate of bismuth, six drachms. Mix.

Of this powder, from a quarter to a half may be taken as snuff in the course of the twenty-four hours. Its employment should be commenced as soon as the symptoms of coryza show themselves, and it should be used frequently at first, so as to keep the interior of the nostrils constantly well coated. Each time the nose is blown, another pinch should be taken. It may be taken in the ordinary way, from between the thumb and forefinger; but a much more efficacious and less wasteful method is to use a small gutter of paper, or a "snuff-spoon," placing it just within the nostrils and snuffing up forcibly, so as to carry it well within. Some of the powder finds its way into the throat, and may do good if there is any catarrh there. The snuff causes scarcely any perceptible sensation; a slight smarting may occur if the mucous membrane is much irritated and inflamed, but it rapidly disappears. After a few sniffs of the powder, a perceptible amelioration of the symptoms ensues, and, in the course of a few hours, the powder being inhaled from time to time, all the symptoms will have disappeared.

To diminish excessive sensitiveness to cold, out-door exercise is of the first importance. People who coddle themselves in-doors all day long are just the people who catch cold. The morning cold bath should be used by everybody, especially if at all subject to colds. Some people like the shower-bath; but the majority of town-dwellers find the shock too great. A respirator is of essential service in preventing colds. The subjects of asthma, bronchitis and quinsy should always use one on going out into the fog or cold air.

WONDERFUL VITALITY.

An Iron-heater Works with a Part of His Skull in His Pocket.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

On June 28, 1879, F. Marion Davis, a heater in the rolling-mill of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, was struck by an iron clamp weighing about fourteen pounds, which was thrown with terrible force from the shaft of a revolving fly-wheel. The clamp was in the form of the letter "U," made of square iron, and one of the exterior angles of the iron at the curved part of the clamp struck Mr. Davis in the forehead, breaking loose and partly forcing through the skin a crescent-shaped fragment of the frontal bone, measuring three inches in extreme length and seven-eighths of an inch in width in the center or widest part, thus producing not only a compound fracture of the skull, but cutting through the longitudinal sinus or large blood-vessel of the interior of the top of the head, permitting an extrusion and loss of a considerable portion of the brain substance. This form of fracture, known as ecrasement, or "smash," consists not only of a crushing of the bone itself, but also of a separating of the neighboring sutures. Beside the injury to the skull there was a loosening of the teeth, and such injuries of the jaws that the patient was unable to open his mouth for more than three weeks.

Mr. Davis was carried to his home, in the vicinity of the mill, and Dr. I. G. Young, of Kensington, was immediately summoned. On an examination of the wounds they were pronounced necessarily fatal. Dr. D. H. Agnew, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, was called in consultation, and he agreed with Dr. Young that the lesions were of such a nature that there was no hope of saving the man's life, but that while there was life there was something to work for, and everything was done which the feelings of humanity and surgical skill could suggest. On the third day after the accident another consultation was held by Dr. Young and Prof. Agnew, but there were no new developments in the case from which they could gather any hope, and it was not until the expiration of about the fifth week that any encouragement was given. In about nine weeks the wound was closed by soft tissue, and in a few months later about one-half the cavity was closed by a new bony formation, and the remaining part is now covered by soft tissue, through which the pulsations of the brain are plainly visible.

Notwithstanding the great danger impending over Mr. Davis for so many months, he has entirely recovered his physical powers. His mental characteristics, although materially changed, are considered by the physicians wonderfully good when the facts of the case are taken into consideration. The remarkable features of this case can better be understood when the fact is considered that, out of nine similar cases reported in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Late War," all proved fatal, and there is but one well-authenticated case approaching this in apparent hopelessness which resulted in the recovery of the patient—being that of Dr. Harlow, referred to the second volume of "Gross Surgery," in which the patient apparently regained his accustomed mental and physical condition, and lived twelve years after having had a tamping-iron, weighing thirteen pounds, propelled by a prematurely-exploded blast from the base to the top of the skull, completely through the anterior end of the brain. Mr. Davis has preserved the fragment loosened from his skull, and frequently carries it about with him in his pocket.

THIRTY years ago there was but one pottery in this country making white and yellow ware, and not a mill to grind material. All the flint and stone required was imported from Great Britain. Now there are 800 potteries in the United States, representing a total capital of over $6,000,000. The pottery craze of the last two or three years resulted in the erection of thirty new kilns in 1897.

A POTTSVILLE lad jumped the rope 384 times, and died.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 60	@	11 50
HOGS	4 65	@	4 90
COTTON	12¾	@	13
FLOUR—Superfine	4 10	@	4 65
WHEAT—No. 2	1 20	@	1 40
CORN—Western Mixed	54	@	56
OATS—Mixed	45	@	48
RYE—Western	90	@	92
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 65
LARD	7¾	@	7⅞
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@	3 90
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 35
HOGS	3 60	@	4 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 80	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@	1 14
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@	1 02
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE—No. 2	68	@	69
BARLEY—No. 2	74	@	75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@	32
EGGS—Fresh	10	@	10½
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
LARD	7	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@	1 20
No. 2	1 11	@	1 12
CORN—No. 2	34	@	35
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 1	70	@	71
BARLEY—No. 2	59	@	60
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 21	@	1 22
CORN—Mixed	34	@	35
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE	70	@	71
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
LARD	6¾	@	7
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 19	@	1 20
CORN	40	@	41
OATS	36	@	37
RYE	79	@	80
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
LARD	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 23	@	1 24
No. 2 Red	1 24	@	1 25
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 75	@	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 20	@	1 21
No. 1 Amber	1 19	@	1 20
CORN—No. 1	43	@	44
OATS—Mixed	36	@	37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 20	@	1 33
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	12 50
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 17	@	1 18
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	31	@	33
PORK—Clear	13 00	@	13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 00	@	4 80
Common	3 10	@	3 65
HOGS	4 60	@	5 10
SHEEP	3 00	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. A. LOWRY } EDITORS.

THE number of men killed by accident in the St. Gothard tunnel, from the commencement of the undertaking to the end, amounted to 120, and the wounded to 400.

WHEN Emperor William's Generals presented their congratulations on his birthday, the old monarch saddened their hearts by informing them that they would not probably have an opportunity very soon of putting their military knowledge in practice.

TWENTY-NINE newspapers are now published in this country exclusively by colored men—twenty-two in the South and seven in the North. When it is considered how illy fitted for either editing or patronizing public journals the colored race was at the close of the war, the progress it has made is most encouraging.

MARY STECK has starved herself to death at Allegheny, Pa. She believed that, in consequence of her sinfulness, God had commanded her not to eat. She was kept alive in a hospital by having food forced down her throat, but on her return home she refused to take any nourishment, and died after six weeks of almost entire abstinence.

OVER 40,000 emigrants have landed at the port of New York since the beginning of this year. This is nearly double the number of a like period last year. The immigration the present year promises to be greatly in excess of any previous year. The hard times and unsettled condition European of affairs make America look like a haven of rest.

IN reply to an inquiry from ex-Senator Doolittle respecting pavements, Gen. Sherman has written a letter stating that, having investigated the matter in this country and Europe, he is satisfied that the only durable pavements are the Belgian and macadam. He admits that they are more expensive than some others, but thinks that in the long run they are economical.

WHEN Houston, Texas, was entertaining Grant, a young fellow made his way to the side of the General's carriage and shouted, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!" The General's host said, "You see, General, that in a city like ours, with a population of 25,000, we have at least one —— fool." Gen. Grant replied, "Yes; there are fools all over the world."

GOULD'S railroad system now aggregates 8,168 miles of road. Col. Scott controls only 5,400 miles, and Vanderbilt 4,697 miles of railroad, including the Chicago and Northwestern. Gould is reported to be negotiating for four more lines, with 1,622 miles of track. The Ohio and Mississippi road, in particular, he is supposed to have an envious eye on.

LORENZO DOW, the late eccentric and distinguished clergyman, left his jack-knife as a keepsake to his niece, and the knife is now in possession of William J. Latham, of Providence, R. I. The famous itinerant traveled in the backwoods so often that he made for himself a pocket-knife with a fork-blade. The full length of the knife is nine inches. Armed with this the preacher could do good work at the humble boards of the wilderness.

W. H. VANDERBILT is said to be satisfied with his $130,000,000, and anxious to retire from active business. For this reason he will dispose of all his railroads and other productive property as fast as possible without sacrifice, invest the proceeds in Government bonds, and live, like the Astors, on interest and rents. Jay Gould hopes to be able to bring his own career to a successful climax by gaining control of the New York Central and having himself elected its President next year.

SENATOR THURMAN is a great snuff-taker, and his red bandana is saturated with it. While he was making some remarks on the Geneva Award bill, Senator Burnside came over and sat close by him. The Ohio Senator gesticulated with his handkerchief in such a way as to set the Rhode Island Senator sneezing in the most irrepressible and undignified manner, and he was forced to retreat to the lobby, while the hall resounded with his spasmodic explosions.

MR. SEWARD, in a letter to a young man, just published for the first time, says: "I am glad to know that you have got into the country. It is the best place for young men. Allow me to give you a word of advice. Just as soon as you can get out of public employment into some occupation by which you can support yourself, do it, and become an independent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt them."

THE spring fish story comes from Florida. A Tallahassee paper relates that, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were boating on the Wakulla spring, one of the ladies dropped a ring, and it could be seen sinking in the clear water. A trout darted for it and swallowed it. An ingenious young man present immediately borrowed another ring, fastened it to a hook, and let the line down into the crystal water. At the depth of about ninety feet a trout was seen to approach the shining bait, seize and swallow it. The fish was hauled up, cut open, and there lay in its stomach the lost ring.

MR. RICHMOND is a systematic and scientific base-ball player, and has got the national game down to a very fine point. He is known as the Brown University base-ball player, and will pitch this year for the Worcester professional club. In his pocket last year he carried a note-book, in which he entered the batting peculiarities of all the League batsmen who played against him. This book he has studied carefully, and he is now spending much time in devising various "twists," "drop balls," "Malones" and other peculiarly-delivered balls, by which he expects to baffle the before-mentioned batsmen in the coming contests.

CAPT. WEBB, the famous English swimmer, performed in London his feat of remaining in the water for sixty hours. He was to be allowed an intermission of half an hour, but only took twenty minutes, to change his clothing and stretch his limbs. The performance took place in a sixty-foot tank, six feet deep, and filled with artificial sea-water kept at a temperature of seventy degrees. He ate and drank in the water, and took several short naps floating on his back. At the conclusion of his feat Capt. Webb turned a couple of somersaults in the water, from which he ascended briskly, and apparently none the worse for his immersion.

NOT long since an aged citizen of Morgantown, Va., possessed of a spirit of deviltry and curiosity, went out near his house and cut a large white pine tree, and just as it fell he screamed a few times at the top of his voice, which alarmed his family and neighbors, who in ten minutes' time had assembled at the tree. In the meantime he concealed himself near by and watched the proceedings, and, after the tree had been trimmed up for the purpose of finding the dead body, the old fellow walked up and remarked that he had found out by the operation that his wife, family, and neighbors cared something for him, and that he had made a half day's work by getting the tree trimmed up, besides. He then thanked the neighbors for their attendance with their pain-killer and camphor.

HERR BEBEL, a Socialist, complained in the German Parliament the other day of the manner in which Socialists are treated. His colleague, Herr Fritzsche, is followed everywhere. He went into a tailor shop to order a coat, and a detective entered as soon as he went out and insisted upon the tailor's telling everything that had been said. Herr Hasselmann, another Socialist, walking in the Thier Garten, noticed a man dogging him. He tried for an hour and a half to escape, and then suddenly turned round and confronted the spy, who confessed himself and his business, and showed the document authorizing him to act as he was doing. A boy of 16, the son of a Socialist, was ordered to attend a police office, and then, after being plied with liquor, was closely examined as to his father's conduct. Herr Bebel accused the detectives of even worse offenses. Some of them entered the houses of banished Socialists and insulted their wives and daughters. In one case a woman saved herself by seizing a broom-stick and threatening to use it on the officer if he did not go away at once.

Speeches on Water and Milk.

A Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* causes to be put in print a story of Judge Poland, who for many years was Representative in Congress from Vermont. The Judge is not a strict temperance man, and cannot make as good speeches upon water or milk as he does when offered something stronger. He was invited to make a speech in Maine, where the temperance laws are stringent. The chief committeeman knew that the Judge required a little inspiration, so he placed two mugs, supposed to be filled with milk, on the table behind which the Judge stood to harangue the crowd. Shyly the committeeman intimated to the Judge which mug he should drink from. The hint was understood, and the Judge had not gotten far on his discourse before he became thirsty; he raised the goblet, quaffed it to the bottom, and set it down with the unctuous exclamation, "Ye gods, what a cow!"

The Bravest Man.

Thirteen men were in a Roseville saloon talking about brave men. The question arose as to who was the bravest man in town, when J. Berry, a painter, stepped forward and took that honor to himself. J. Blair, to test his bravery, asked him to step out in the street about forty feet and let him shoot at his hat, it being on his head at the time. No quicker said than done. Berry stepped out forty feet, and Blair, with an old Colt's revolver, fired, making a hole through his hat about one inch from his head. The crowd had no more to say about bravery. They changed the subject.—*Sacramento Bee.*

GEORGIA will export something over $30,000,000 worth of cotton this year, if she has no bad luck.

FARM NOTES.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

LAYING OUT.—In staking out the ground take care to have the trees in true rows. Put all of the same variety together, and if there are many kinds make a planting chart showing the position of each.

SPRING work comes without hurry to the farmer who is prepared. Much of the mischief laid to unfavorable seasons rightly belongs to a laggard beginning. A well-started crop rarely fails to be satisfactory in spite of weather, and a late one is rarely so.

MACHINERY.—After the winter's rest an overhauling of the machines will be proper. Dust and rust should be cleaned off, and oil and tallow used liberally. It should be understood that there is more wear from rust than from use, with farm machinery.

EARLY PLANTING AND SOWING.—With the soil well prepared, early sowing is most desirable with many crops. Some tender ones make a poor start unless the ground is warmed by the sun and air, and a late frost may do harm. But it is rarely wise to delay because of what may happen, when promptness promises the best results.

THE first crop to be sown is spring wheat, then oats; after these come beets and potatoes. Wherever spring wheat will succeed it is a desirable crop, even when sown in April. Out of its natural district, which is marked out by peculiarity of climate more than any other condition, it is of no use to sow it, unless in a small way to experiment with new varieties of unusual promise.

PREPARING THE TREES.—Everybody wishes to get all he can for the money, and the nurserymen send much larger tops to the trees than the pruned roots in their new positions can support. It is safe to shorten the branches one-third or one-half, but it should be done with judgment and reference to the condition of the roots. At the same time pare smooth any broken or mangled roots.

OATS.—Early-sown oats in our hot climate are, as a rule, better than late-sown. Our climate is not so favorable for oats as the cooler northern and northeastern ones. There oats are heavy and plump, and seed from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick will produce well for two or three years. By using seed from these northern localities, oats may be grown in the Middle States weighing from thirty-five to forty-five pounds per bushel.

LIVESTOCK.—The coat is now changed, and good brushing or carding helps the shedding of the hair by stimulating the skin. Medicines are to be avoided, as a rule, excepting in extreme cases. "Spring physicing" is an old notion which should rest with our ancestors. If due attention has been given to feeding and general care, stock will come out in good order after their season of dry feeding and confinement.

HORSES.—When hard work commences, dry food will be needed. It hardens the muscles and prevents excessive perspiration. The skin, tender from long rest, is easily chafed and galled. Cold water and veterinary cosmoline will keep galls in check and heal raw spots. Clean, soft harness prevents galls. Shoes that have been long on ought to be removed, and, in paring the hoof, let no knife touch the frog. It will wear away fast enough.

THE condition of the soil is always to be taken into account. Fields that are drained, either naturally or artificially, may be safely sown when a wet soil cannot be. Wet soils are cold. Some deny this, on the ground that the water is as warm as the soil, and has no refrigerating effect. But it is the circulation of air in the soil that warms it, and if it is so filled with water that air cannot enter, it remains cold, until the water has evaporated.

BARLEY.—A fine condition of the soil is indispensable for this crop. Old barley-growers know all about this, but many want to grow barley because it is a profitable crop when successful. It will succeed in any good, well-prepared soil, but a mellow-clay loam which can be brought to good tilth is to be preferred. But good crops of bright grain may be grown on lighter loams if in good heart. It may be made an excellent soiling crop to follow clover, and as a change from oats. We prefer to sow thickly, say two and one-half bushels per acre, but opinions vary in this respect, and from one and one-half to two and one-half bushels is the range.

THE TREES.—It is assumed that trees were ordered some time ago; they should be at hand ready for planting. It is the custom at nurseries to take up and heel-in a large stock of the kind of trees most called for, this retards the growth, and allows them to fill late orders. If there is a nursery near at hand it will pay to make a bargain, if possible, to help dig the trees yourself, and thus secure a larger share of the roots that belong to them. If trees, in a long journey, become dry and shriveled, bury them, root and branch, in mellow earth for a few days, when they become plump again. In unpacking the trees, look to the labels, as some may become detached and would otherwise be lost.

COWS.—Garget and abortion trouble the dairymen. We believe in prevention. The former may surely be prevented by due care. As soon as the udder contains milk, it should be relieved by drawing off a part of it, if there is any tendency to hardness. When a cow's time approaches and the feed is suddenly reduced, disturbance of the system is caused. Circulation becomes irregular, and congestion occurs in the most susceptible organs. The udder is the principal one of these at this period, and an attack of garget is very sure to occur. This may not always be so, but long experience and observation convinces us that it generally is. The remedy is obvious.

TREE PLANTING.—Whoever sets out an orchard of course does it with the expectation of a return in fruit. No one plants corn or potatoes without first considering if the land will give him a crop; if the soil is not in the proper condition he knows that he must make it so, or lose his seed and his labor. Much less than corn and potatoes can fruit trees make a crop on nothing. The trees will struggle along, do the best they can, but such orchards do not pay, and "run out" early. Unless the land is sufficiently fertile for an ordinary farm crop, it should be made so; no soil too wet for such crops will answer for fruit trees, which, to succeed, need well-drained land. The plowing should be as deep as the character of the soil will allow, and the sub-soil plow may generally follow the other with benefit.

FLAX.—It is supposed that flax is a "hard" crop on land. It is true in one sense, but it will not injure a cool, moist soil that holds a fair proportion of vegetable matter. It has been sown with oats and threshed for feeding, and there are few more profitable crops than this mixed one. A large demand is springing up for both seed and fiber. Mills are becoming numerous. But it should not be lost sight of that mills will not come until there is some material to be worked up, and if the farmers of any locality wish for a factory near them they must first grow the needed material. It is fortunate that flax can be grown for feed, and even the straw used for fodder, when mixed with oats, so that a good foundation may be laid for a supply for flax mills. The same is true of sugar beets. After many years of trial and failures the manufacture of beet sugar promises to become successful. It depends wholly on the farmers. To retain in our midst the millions of dollars sent abroad for sugar is desirable. The Portland (Me.) Sugar Factory Company, after several seasons of work, still perseveres in inducing the Maine farmers to produce roots, and is sanguine of success. Beets can be grown profitably if a determined attempt is made. Let but one acre, or less, be planted and well tended, and as soon as that can be grown successfully ten acres may be.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

RICE GRIDDLE-CAKES.—One quart of milk, half a cup of rice, three eggs, one good cupful flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder.

GRAHAM SCONES.—One pint Graham meal, one large table-spoonful butter, pinch of salt, one cupful cold water, chop together, and bake very thin.

WAFFLES.—One pint milk, one pound flour, four eggs, one cupful yeast, quarter pound butter; let them rise three or four hours before baking.

TO CLEAN JEWELRY.—Wash in soap suds; rinse in diluted alcohol, and lay in a box of dry sawdust to dry. As simple as this seems, it is the very nicest way possible to clean gold chains or ornaments of any kind.

SIMPLE AND DELICIOUS MUFFINS.—One quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, half gill yeast, one pint warmed milk, less two table-spoonfuls; mix at night, and beat until light; in the morning drop the well-risen dough in buttered cups.

CALF'S LIVER LA PROVINCALE.—Heat some butter in the frying-pan, season the slices of liver with salt, pepper, hashed parsley, and a very small piece of mashed garlic. Fry for ten minutes, then add a few spoonfuls of soup stock. Serve very hot.

FLOAT A LA CONSERVE (Dessert).—Take the whites of eight eggs, beat them to a stiff paste, adding as you beat a half pound of sugar. When well beaten, then stir into the mixture, beating briskly, currant jelly or strawberry jam to taste. Serve with rich cream.

DAMP CLOSETS.—For a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place in a saucer full of quick-lime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew the lime once a fortnight, or as often as it becomes slacked.

Death to American Writers.

In a sharp editorial on American literature and its decline the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, after referring to the cheap reprints of the best foreign works, all stolen, concludes as follows: "We have no authors, except those who survive from former times. In poetry we have Longfellow and Whittier and Lowell and Holmes, and others who made their reputations thirty years ago; but where are their successors? Has America any historian younger than the prehistoric Bancroft? any novelist, any popular author who dates from the last twenty years? Bret Harte is glad to take a small Consulship abroad; Howells would starve if he did not get a salary as an editor. Parton says that the first requisite to a literary career in this country is to have a private fortune or to be content with $2,000 a year. John Fiske has his private fortune and his professorship; Hawthorne and Henry James live abroad for copyright sake. There is not a new name in the past ten years, and no promise of a new name in the next twenty in American literature, and the loss of a national literature is a serious question. As between the authors and publishers, it would be better to sacrifice the latter to the former, if it were necessary; it would be better to have our literature printed at home and published abroad than to have this nation merely the printer of other nations' writings. But it is not necessary to sacrifice either. The publishers who are slowly strangling all American authorship are the ones who are the most deeply interested in the maintenance of American authorship, and it could be wished that they might find it out by some less-costly means than the insane competition of a dishonest and suicidal piracy.

A Dog Story.

Dr. Calderwood, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, has, in his work entitled "The Relations of Mind and Brain," the following story of a dog: "A dog belonging to a United Presbyterian minister killed the fowls while the family were at church and buried them in the garden. The bodies were found. The dog was taken to the garden and immediately confessed his guilt. His master took him to his library, and, having shut the door, began a reprimand after this fashion: 'What a wicked thing you have done in murdering the hens! You are a minister's dog, and should have been an example to other dogs instead of doing such as this. Then, this is the Sabbath day, and the deed is all the worse on account of the day on which it has been done.' Thus admonished, the dog was put out of the door and the door shut. Next morning he was found dead. A veterinary surgeon was consulted, and declared that the dog had died of a broken heart!

THERE have been 199,747 interments in Greenwood Cemetery, at New York, all told, 5,132 having been made in 1879.

AS STRANGE AS FICTION.

The Tragic Story of 159 White and Seventeen Black Beans.

[From the Galveston News.]

All old Texans and the student of the history of Texas are familiar with the ill-starred Mier expedition, which left Texas in the fall of 1841 for the purpose of invading Mexico. The expedition started out under command of Gen. Somervill, and on the 19th of December, when in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, was ordered back. After the return of Gen. Somervill and a portion of the command some 300 men who were left determined on hostile demonstrations, and elected William S. Fisher as commander. The expedition then advanced on the town of Mier, in Mexico. A detachment arriving there on the 21st and demanding provisions took the Alcalde of the town with them as a hostage and returned to where the main body was camped to wait the arrival of the articles demanded. While the Texans remained in camp Mier was occupied by Gen. Ampudia, of the Mexican army, with 2,000 men. On the afternoon of the 25th of December the Texas forces started for the town and encountered the forces of Ampudia in its vicinity, and a fight ensued, in which the Mexicans were driven through the town, but still fighting. After several parleys, the representation of the overwhelming numbers opposed to them, and promises of generous terms, the Texans were induced to surrender. The prisoners were then started for the City of Mexico, a number being killed en route, and on arriving at Salado, on the 25th of March, an order was received from Santa Anna, directing that every tenth man be shot. Accordingly, 159 white and seventeen black beans, representing the number of Texans left, were placed in a box and each man drew, the ones drawing the black beans being taken out and shot. In "Thrall's History of Texas" occurs the following paragraph: "First Ampudia and then Santa Anna took a fancy to a mere lad by the name of Hill, and young Hill's father and brother were released, and the young man sent to the best college in Mexico. He adopted the profession of a mining engineer, and is still a citizen of Mexico." Mr. Hill, who has never been to Texas since the time he started on the expedition, left Vera Cruz some days since by the Alexandre line of steamers for New Orleans, at which place he has already arrived, and will be in Galveston on the arrival of the Morgan line steamer this morning. He is a brother-in-law of Gen. W. G. Webb, of Houston, and will be welcomed in Galveston by many old Texans, who remembered his father on his return from Mexico in 1844, when the prisoners were released. The changes wrought in Texas since the departure of Mr. Hill, when a mere lad, thirty-nine year ago, have been of such magnitude that it would require more space than is allotted this paragraph for but the bare enumeration of them.

Remains of Gothic Architecture.

A most interesting discovery of a beautiful vestige of Gothic architecture, in excellent preservation, has been made beneath the house at the southeast corner of Leadenhall, and directly opposite Aldgate pump, in London. The arches and vaults in the basement have hitherto been used as a storehouse for wood and other materials, but the extreme beauty of the architecture, particularly the sculpture and graining, led to an investigation. After the most diligent research, it was ascertained to be the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, and is designated by old historians as "next Aldgate." It appears to be of very great antiquity, having been built by Norman, prior to St. Katherine, of the Holy Trinity, in the reign of Henry I. and his Queen Mathilda, of Boulogne, about the year 1108, and is now nearly 780 years old. The chapel consists of pillars and arches. Its length from north to south is 48 feet, and its breadth from east to west 16 feet. The walls are constructed with oblong blocks of chalk, similar to those of Rochester Castle. The arches are of stone, the keys of which are beautifully sculptured with knots and other devices, and exhibit at a glance the skillful masonry of our ancestors. The chapel has been filled with soil and rubbish nearly to the capital of the pillars. From the ground to the crown of the arches is 10 feet, and, allowing the shafts to be buried 10 feet, gives a height of 20 feet to the interior of the building. The iron hinges and casements are still attached to the walls, from which circumstance it is conjectured that the structure originally stood on the surface, but that in subsequent years the ground outside was raised gradually until at last the relic of past ages was completely buried. At the southern extremity there is an appearance of an arched passage in the direction of St. Katherine's docks, the site of which the priory of St. Katherine's formerly occupied.

The Stomach Rules the World.

The effects of famine are markedly mental as well as corporeal—famine is often the exciting cause of the most hideous crimes, selfishness and mental disquietude, and the origin of war against all constituted authority. The Parisian Communists, had they been well fed, would not have madly destroyed the Tuileries or the Vendome Column, both of which every Frenchman loves so well. And it is certain that, had the siege of Paris lasted for another week or two, the city would have been one huge lunatic asylum. Florence and Athens have been visited by famine, and one shudders on reading how their inhabitants gave themselves over during the continuance to cruelty, crime and violence. The medical man also attributes to deficient diet the celebrated witchcraft epidemic of the sixteenth century. This had its origin among the nuns of a convent in Flanders, appearing soon after the termination of the fasting season of Lent.

The Communists' Five Francs.

At the French mint are shown now specimens of a coin which will be the blue ribbons of numismatists of the future. These are five-franc pieces struck during the reign of the Commune. At first sight they have all the appearance of coins of like value under the empire; but there is a difference, and it thus occurred: When the Communists began to run short of cash they wanted to coin some new-fashioned money, but were informed that no workmen competent for the task could possibly be got. Consequently they were compelled to go on using Napoleon's dies. Camelinat, however, who was then Master of the Mint, bethought him of a slight innovation. On one side of the five-franc pieces of Napoleon are three emblems, one of which is a bee, representing the sign of the Director of the Mint. Camelinat replaced the bee by a trident. About 1,200,000 francs of these coins were struck, but had hardly been completed when the troops entered Paris, and nearly all these coins were dispatched to be melted and recast.

Light in the Home.

The eminent English writer, Dr. Richardson, produces in one of our contemporaries an article called "Health at Home," which is replete with wisdom. A most important point, and one on which he dwells, is the fact that so many people are afraid of the light. "In a dark and gloomy house you can never see the dirt that pollutes it. Dirt accumulates on dirt, and the mind soon learns to apologize for this condition because the gloom conceals it." Accordingly, when a house is dark and dingy, the air becomes impure, not only on account of the absence of light, but from the impurities which are accumulated. Now, as Dr. Richardson cleverly puts it, we place flowers in our windows that they may have the light. If this be the case, why should we deprive ourselves of the sunshine and expect to gain health and vigor? Light, and plenty of it, is not only a purifier of things inanimate, but it absolutely stimulates our brains. It is in regard to sick-rooms that this excellent authority is particularly impressive. It used to be the habit of physicians in old times to sedulously darken the rooms, and this practice continues to some extent even to-day. In certain acute cases of nervous diseases, where light, the least ray of it, disturbs in over exciting the visual organs, this darkening of the room may be permitted, but ordinarily to keep light out of the room is to deprive the patient of one of the vital forces. Children or old people compelled to live in darkness are pale and wan, exactly like those plants which, deprived of light, grow white. Darkness in the daytime undoubtedly makes the blood flow less strongly and strongly and checks the beating of the heart, and these conditions are precisely such as bring constitutional suffering and disease. The suppression of the light of day actually increases those contagious maladies which feed on uncleanliness. Dr. Richardson states: "I once found by experiment that certain organic poisons, analogous to the poisons which propagate these diseases, are rendered innocuous by exposure to the light."

The Romance of a Portmanteau.

A man presented himself at an inn in Valenciennes, France, and made a request to be admitted, together with a very bulky portmanteau, which he carried on his shoulder. The woman of the house, having allotted to him a second-floor room, offered to help him in carrying up-stairs the burden, which seemed too heavy for his unaided efforts; but he refused, on the ground that it contained articles of a very delicate and fragile nature, and that he could trust it to no one but himself. He, however, requested leave to deposit it in a corner of the tavern until, after resting and refreshing himself, he should be disposed to carry it up-stairs. When the hour arrived for closing the house, the portmanteau remained still below, and the woman, on entering the room to put up the shutters, looked at it, and to her horror perceived that something moved within it. So great was the terror that she sank down speechless and breathless in a chair, and in that position was found by a gen d'arme, who came to protest against the late hour at which the place was kept open. As soon as the cause had been explained to this minion of the law, he forgot the primary object of his visit in his curiosity to explore the mysterious piece of luggage, and, drawing his sword, soon solved all doubts by cutting open the leather. He had no sooner done so than a stout man jumped out, pistol in hand, and fell upon the gen d'arme; but the latter was on his guard, and used his weapon with good effect. The baggage and its owner were both accordingly arrested forthwith, and are now mourning in prison the failure of their ingenious but abortive scheme.

Some Corn in Illinois.

The corn crop of the single [illegible] Illinois for the year 1879 is rep[illegible] be 305,813,377 bushels, and estin[illegible] be worth $97,483,052, or about 31[illegible] per bushel. It is difficult for th[illegible] to take in the full magnitude o[illegible] figures. Here are some calculatio[illegible] will help the conception: Load th[illegible] upon wagons, forty bushels to th[illegible] and start them off on the road [illegible] together that there shall be 100 te[illegible] every mile. The line of wagons c[illegible] this crop of Illinois corn would [illegible] away 76,453 miles, or "more tha[illegible] times around the world!" Again, [illegible] this crop upon railway freight car[illegible] bushels or about eight tons to th[illegible] and make up these cars into a conti[illegible] freight train, allowing thirty feet of [illegible] to each car. The train would ex[illegible] 6,080 miles, or nearly twice across [illegible] continent, from the Atlantic to the [illegible] cific oceans! Again. Suppose we [illegible] this corn into a square bin, twenty feet deep. Let our arithmetical young readers calculate how large this bin would be each way. Also, how many acres it would cover. Also, how many pounds of pork it would make if given to pigs weighing 100 pounds each when they begin feeding upon the corn, and 250 pounds when killed for pork.—*Illinois exchange.*

Betsy Will Hear the Horn.

The Irishman who applied for a license to go into the saloon business "didn't know any char-ack-ter was needed to sell liquor." The Arkansas ferryman evidently had no idea that *education* was needed for his work. Here is the hospitable notice which he stuck up on his boat:

"Ef eanybody cums hear arter licker, or to git across the river, they can jes' blow this hear horn, and ef I don't cum when my Betsy up at the hous hears the horn blown, she'll cum down and sell them the licker, or set them across the river when I'm away from hoam. JOHN WILSON. N. B.—Them that can't read will have to go to the House arter Betsy, taint but half a mile there."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 15, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee.

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm L. Blair. Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Announcement.

The name of O. W. Rummel is announced as a candidate for recorder, to await the action of the republican convention of June 19, 1880.

MANY CITIZENS.

Greenback Meeting.

The national greenbackers of DeKalb county are requested to meet at Waterloo one week from next Saturday, April 24, 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention. By order of

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

* * *

The democrats of Whitley *county* met in convention last Saturday and nominated the following excellent ticket: Representative, William Carr; treasurer, Joseph Clark; sheriff, Frank P. Allwine; surveyor, Roscoe A. Kaufman; coroner, William Yontz; commissioner, William Tannehill. The delegation to the state convention is understood to be for Gray for governor.

* * *

The constitutional amendments are adopted in the state, providing the constitution does not require all amendments to be ratified by a majority of the electors of the state. If a majority of the electors is necessary, then certainly it must require a majority of the whole number of persons who voted on the 5th inst., which majority the amendments did not receive.

* * *

How natural it is for the republicans of DeKalb county to try to dictate who shall be nominated by the democrats of the county; their labors in that direction heretofore have not been altogether in vain, but in the future the democrats will consider themselves qualified to make their own selections. Mark that.

* * *

The Fort Wayne Sunday Mail says the name of Daniel Shutt, of DeKalb, will be urged at the democratic state convention as a delegate to the Cincinnati convention. The Mail no doubt intended to say Hon. Samuel S. Shutt, whom the democracy of DeKalb would be glad to have honored with the position named.

* * *

—By taking a look at the under-side of the republican slate, it is possible that the following combination for a part of the county ticket might be discovered, viz: For clerk, J. A. Provines, of Spencerville; for auditor, Albert Robbins, of Auburn; for treasurer, Charles Beugnot, of Auburn; for sheriff, A. S. [illegible]eas, of Waterloo.

* * *

[illegible]en. Jas. R. Slack is the democratic [illegible]ince for congress in the 11th dis[illegible]. The general will make it hot for [illegible]idate the opposite party may [illegible].

* * *

The [illegible]mor mentioned in the COURIER last week, concerning the defeat of Capt. [illegible]kens, had no reference to the person [illegible]ho announced his name in the republic[illegible]n caucus.

* * *

Owing to a lack of space this week we are compelled to defer the publication of the official vote at the last election [illegible] a week or two.

* * *

[illegible] county commissioners met on [illegible]y last to settle with the town[illegible]tees and for the transaction of [illegible]portant business.

* * *

[illegible] Whitley county delegates to the [illegible]gressional convention are instructed [illegible]t the vote of that county for Hon. [illegible]. Colerick.

* * *

Hon. R. C. Bell, of Allen county, would like to be a delegate at large from this state to the Cincinnati convention.

* * *

The congressional convention will meet at Auburn, two weeks from today.

* * *

The Louisiana delegation will vote for Hancock in the Cincinnati convention.

* * *

The republican county convention will be held in Auburn, June 19, 1880.

* * *

The democrats of Ohio are instructing for Thurman for president.

* * *

Hendricks first, after him Groesbeck, Jewett, Seymour or English.

* * *

Tilden will not be nominated at Cincinnati.

Possible Effects of Tildenism.

Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but if so it is a very singular one, that the only democratic counties in the state where the democracy met with severe losses are Allen and Floyd, the bailiwicks of the Fort Wayne Sentinel and New Albany Ledger-Standard, respectively. These two papers have labored hard to prove that there is but one democrat capable of filling the presidential chair—Samuel J. Tilden by name. Fort Wayne usually gives 1,800 democratic majority; on Monday the republican majority was over 1,000. In New Albany the change in the same direction was from 700 to 200. The pernicious teaching alluded to above might not have helped to bring about this result, but it did not do much to prevent the defeat.—Wabash Courier.

The pernicious teaching alluded to.—i. e., advocating the imaginary claims of Tilden in direct opposition to public sentiment—has had its effect in more places that those named above. We might mention another county in this congressional district wherein the democratic press has been enthusiastic for Tilden, that went "all wrong" in the last election. The truth is that the rank and file of the democratic party in Indiana is opposed to Tilden, and the papers that have advocated his nomination have lost the confidence of their patrons by so doing. In counties where democratic newspapers have chosen to await the result of the democratic national convention before expressing an opinion on the presidential question, and where the same papers failed to make a bold and aggressive fight against the proposed constitutional amendments, the party made no gains, and in some instances sustained a loss; while in other counties, where the amendments were opposed by the press and where the press was on the side of the people in urging the nomination of Hon. T. A. Hendricks for president, the democrats were alive to the importance of winning in the first political contest of 1880, and in almost every instance they made large gains. We are proud to know that the democrats of DeKalb have set a good example this early in the campaign. They have shown the good that always results from harmony, and we believe there is a fixed determination on the part of all to continue in the good work.

Rest Beyond The Tomb.

Last Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, the spirit of Miss Celesta A. Cowan, who has lingered for many months as a victim to consumption, took its flight into eternity. While her death has been daily expected, still, it was received with a shock of sadness by those who knew her. For two years and a half she had suffered with the disease, during the last four months of that time having been entirely helpless, and finally frail nature was forced to yield. She was a sister of our townsman, Dr. J. A. Cowan, and died at his house, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

The remains were conveyed to Decatur for interment, where the funeral services were conducted Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Busy Buzz-Saw.

At D. D. Snyder's hub-and-spoke factory, last Thursday morning, considerable excitement prevailed when it was made known that the merciless buzzsaw had found another victim, in the person of Will. Armstrong, a stepson of Uncle John McClellan. While running one of the aforesaid machines, and at an unguarded moment, Armstrong's glove was caught by the saw and in an instant his right hand was a wreck; the little finger was sawed completely off and has now but one joint, while the others, though badly lacerated, have been saved. The unfortunate young man will carry a deformed hand through life, although it may not be helplessly crippled.

On the same day of last week, while engaged in sawing wood, a twenty-year-old son of Mrs. Esther Frits, who lives about four miles northwest of town, fed the thumb of his left hand to a circular saw, mutilating it so badly that it was amputated next day, Friday. Drs. Cowan & Allyn attended in both cases.

A Bloody Battle.

It is difficult to account for the mania that suddenly struck Auburn last week, unless it was in the atmosphere; at all events, two or three noted characters got overloaded with the idea that they ought to hop up on somebody else's anatomy and dance a war-jig. The most noted of these contests was the terrific struggle between His Imperial Majesty and Royal Highness John Korth, the tailor, and Billy Murphy, the well-known painter. H. I. M. and R. H., above alluded to, imagined he had a distressing grievance for which Murphy was accountable; therefore, Friday morning, at about eight o'clock, the tailor tackled the painter and the trouble begun; for upwards of one consecutive minute the air was thick with hair, whitewash-brushes, infuriated sauer kraut and human gore; then suddenly, as if by magic, the roar of artillery—shot off by mouth—had ceased, and tranquility reigned supreme over the field of carnage. Thus ended one of the fiercest battles in the history of Auburn, and it will be handed down to posterity for generations to come. (This last assertion is made with an utter disregard for truth, but something of the kind was needed to make the thing wind up right).

* * *

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for cheap clothing and carpets. They are selling at old prices. 15-3t.

—When Sam. Weaver takes a notion, and his old nag is wound up, he can get through town quicker and raise more dust and scare more teams than an ordinary tornado.

—There is a little item somewhere in this paper which states that the town needs one of two things—a shower or a sprinkling wagon; but it isn't so, and don't you believe it.

—House, sign, carriage and ornamental painting, kalsomining and paper-hanging done in the very best style at reasonable prices by J. F. Canon. Shop on Eighth street, up stairs.

—Miss Belle Sleppy, daughter of Daywalt Sleppy, who resides between Auburn and Garrett, died last Monday and was buried in the Auburn cemetery yesterday. The deceased was 21 years and 10 month old.

—Frank Hoff's grocery is on the boom; so much so that he has found it necessary to extend his business room through the block. He now has an entrance on both Seventh and Eighth streets.

—Mr. J. F. Canon has just finished the finest job of painting and graining ever done in DeKalb county, the same being done on the woodwork in Abright's store-room. Call and see it if you are an admirer of fine work.

—James McMichael, formerly of the Junction and more recently in the employ of the Wabash company at Toledo, has been spending a few days in Auburn this week; he is real fond of Auburn and comes quite frequently, but what of it? He is a very pleasant young gentleman, and that's the kind of visitors to have.

—There has been some talk, on the part of members of the Neoteric club and others interested, of having a grand final "blow-out" at Ensley hall next week, in the form of a ball for the benefit of Edgerly's orchestra. They should have it, certainly, and it could be made the best of the season, as well as the last. "Partners for a polka."

—S. C. Swineford, proprietor of the popular Swineford house, has fitted up a little hall in his hotel which will be an elegant place to hold private parties or hops. It will amply accommodate four sets for square dances, has a good floor, and is altogether as pleasant and airy a room for such purposes as can be found anywhere in town.

—Some enterprising attorney can secure a job in the north end, just about now, as some of its denizens have been raising h—avoc amongst themselves and enjoying a particular kind of amusement which is against the peace and dignity of the state; in other words, a man of that hitherto peaceful neighborhood was found by his wife Monday evening last, on such terms of intimacy with another man's better half that she "kicked" with all her might, and the result will probably be a divorce.

—The Richland township Sunday-school institute will meet Saturday, April 24, at 9 o'clock a. m. This organization has been in successful operation for the past seven years. We hope to make the coming session the best of all. All Sunday-school workers are invited to be present.

16-2w L. W. TRAUSE, President.

—Frank Copper tells us that No. 5 on the Fort Wayne and Jackson road ran from Ft. Wayne to Auburn, Tuesday evening, a distance of 23 miles, in 35 minutes, including a stop at St. Johns for wood. That being the case, the train must have run the remarkable speed of about four miles a minute, as it ordinarily requires about 30 minutes to "wood up."

—Tuesday night, or early Wednesday morning, thieves broke into the Fort Wayne & Jackson company's ticket-office at Waterloo, smashed up the ticket case and scattered tickets around promiscuously, relieved the drawer of about $2.00 in change, all it contained, and lit out. It is not as yet known whether any tickets are missing, and there is no trace of the prepetrators.

—The new time-card on the Fort Wayne & Jackson road took effect last Sunday. It does not change the time of trains very materially, but a minute, we have observed, often makes a material difference in catching a train; therefore, you may find it money in your pocket to consult the time-card as it will be found corrected in next week's COURIER.

—Wm. Meeks was conveyed to the insane asylum last Monday by Deputy-Sheriff Somers. It will be remembered by the readers of the COURIER that he was confined there some time ago, having abused his family and threatened to murder them, but that he escaped, since which time he has renewed his violent demonstrations to such an extent that it became necessary to replace him at Indianapolis, as above stated.

—Listen to Brother Zimmerman, of the Valparaiso Messenger, who gets off the following in a late issue of that paper:

"The editor of the Messenger is very happy. It is neither a boy nor a girl. It is a clear conscience, an honest purpose to do right, and a paying business. Why shouldn't we be happy? Are our enemies satisfied?"

We should think they would be. "Zim" evidently has the "sand" to hold on to his rights, and we admire the spirit he has manifested in defending himself and his paper from the attacks of a few envious and over-sensitive people in Valparaiso.

—This brief mention appears in the Ft. Wayne Sentinel of April 8: "Dr. Sears has decided to move the Peabody normal school from Nashville to Atlanta." Now, the Sentinel has got to be a trifle more cautious in its rash miscellaneous publications. We asked Dr. Sears about it yesterday, and he says he hasn't decided to do anything of the kind; on the contrary, he is only interested in the town of Auburn and the practice of homœopathy, and says that such trivial affairs as the Peabody normal schools never occupy his attention.

Union City Conference.

Hereto appended are the appointments for the Fort Wayne district, as made by the conference held at Union City last week:

Fort Wayne, Berry st., C. G. Hudson.
" W. st., A. E. Mahan.
" Centenary, F. L. Whorton.
" 3rd st., to be supplied.
Huntertown, D. P. Hartman.
Harlan, J. H. McMahon.
Auburn, H. J. Norris.
Garrett, to be supplied.
Leo, J. A. Lewellen.
Fremont, E. S. Preston.
Angola, E. Holdstock.
New Haven, P. S. Cook.
Churubusco and Coesse, R. Toby.
Arcola, to be supplied.
Decatur, J. B. Carns.
Monroe, I. J. Bicknell.
Geneva, B. Sewyer.
Sheldon, Joseph H. Slack.
Mooresville, W. R. Wones.
Ossian, Newton Burwell.
Bluffton, J. E. Ervin.
" circuit, H. C. Myers.
Roanoke, Y. B. Meredith.
Markle, James Woolpert.
Huntington, M. Mahin.
W. Y. Yocum, President, Ft. Wayne college, member of Wayne st. Fort Wayne quarterly conference.
Adis Albro, professor in Fort Wayne college, member of Berry st. Q. C.

Lack of space prevents the publication of appointments for the other districts; these, however, are of most importance, being of special local interest.

The First Thing to be Done.

[Washington Post.]

We don't know that Bob Ingersoll has addressed his inquiry of "What shall I do to be saved?" to us particularly, but we are inclined to think that the first step in that direction would be to get outside the third-term party.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY.

3,000

Dozens of Hosiery and Gloves just landed, comprising the most extensive lines ever shown to the citizens of this town. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery and Gloves of every description and price. The newest colorings and designs, at the lowest prices ever before known.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LYONS BLACK DRESS SILKS

(Cashmere finish). The richest goods imported. Examine special grades at $1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 2.85 and 3.00 per yard. Also now offering full lines of best makes of American Gros Grain Silkes at $1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.50 and 1.65 per yard. Guaranteed to wear like iron. No house in this country can beat us on prices of reliable Black Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY.

EARLY SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Scotch Zephyr, Ginghams, French Printed Foulards, Momie Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Organdies, Jaconets and Lawns, Percales, Cambrics and Chintzes, also an immense assortment of Worsted Dress Goods in all the new fabrics, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75 cents per yard and upwards.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BLACK SILK CASHMERES.

All wool 40 and 47 inches wide, at old prices. Examine grades at 50, 60, 75, 85c and $1.00 per yard. They will be much higher in price soon. Also a large assortment of Mourning Dress goods in Momie Cloths, Henrietta Cloths, Chudda Cloths, Pekin Stripes, Brocade and Fancy Styles, 50, 60, 75c. and up to $25.0 pr yd.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND GROCERIES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

$15,000

Invested in NEW DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, CARPETS, HATS, CAPS AND GROCERIES.

ALL of which were bought before the recent advance in prices, thereby saving a LARGE per cent. which we are giving to purchasers. Our motto is "To sell goods cheap and make business lively."

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS.

In this department we have opened a large stock and full line of brown sheetings, bleached muslins, shirtings, tickings, denims, ducks, prints, ginghams, etc., etc.

We claim to have the best assortment of dress-goods ever brought to DeKalb county. **Cashmeres, Alpacas, Brocades,** and cheap dress-goods of all kinds. Also sole agents (in Auburn) for the popular **Jamestown** alpacas, which are warranted not to fade and shrink when washed. We buy these goods direct from the manufacturers, and therefore can sell them fully 20 per cent. lower than any of our competitors.

$7,000.00 WORTH OF CLOTHING.

Our immense stock of new clothing for **Spring and Summer** wear is certainly the largest and best selected assortment (of the latest styles in market) yet brought to Indiana. Our goods in this line were bought about the first of January, which enables us to sell them at less than last years' prices. We have clothing to fit men, boys, youths and children, from a $6.00 suit up to the finest imported worsteds. Boys' suits at from $4.00 to $6.00 per suit.

HATS AND CAPS

Till you can't rest—the finest and best selected stock of nobby fur, wool and straw hats of all sizes and at very low prices.

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

We keep in stock staple and fancy groceries of all kinds, and sell them without profit, for the benefit of our customers who patronize the other branches of our mammoth establishment. Queensware, glassware and crackery, in the latest patterns, and of the best quality the market affords, all offered at remarkable low figures.

TRY OUR "NEW PROCESS" FLOUR.

Come and examine our immense stock and we know you will purchase something before leaving. Again, we say COME.

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO., Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Sixteen Loving Hearts

That beat as eight, or something like that, is the way the record of marriage licenses shows up for the first ten days of April; and they are beating under the apparel of the following people: Geo. E. Shull and Jennie Feagler; Jno. V. Reyher and Elizabeth E. Rowe; Charles G. Adolph Kresse (good Lord!) and Mary Deems; James H. Mills and Mary A. Apple; Joseph Hartman and Ann Lovina Burr; Chas. E. Bruce and Lydia Smith; Joseph Bell and Nancy Emerson; John C. Reed and Isabelle Haynes.

Lend a Hand.

The almost incessant travel out east Seventh street has rendered some kind of a sidewalk an imperative necessity. With this end in view, a number of enterprising citizens have made contributions and offered their services for the purpose of building one from the corner of Ensley's store out to the Eckhart carriage works, and the work will be commenced Tuesday morning. The material is all on hand, and it is desired that all those interested in our advancement shall be on the spot with the necessary tools to lend a helping hand.

The Waterloo Re-Union.

EDS. COURIER, Dear Sirs:—We learn that a report is in circulation in Auburn and vicinity, that the old soldiers' re-union, to be held here June 10 and 11, 1880, would be held in the fair ground, and that an admission fee to the grounds would be charged. Please say to your readers we do not expect to use the fair ground at all, but if we do there will be no fee charged to any person for admission. It will be an old soldiers' re-union, pure and simple. The latch-string will be out for all, and no politics. Respectfully,

J. W. Patterson, R. Wes McBride, S. J. Locke, L. J. Blair, S. B. Johnston —Committee.

"Good As Wheat."

The above familiar quotation has come into very general use, as applying to any person or thing whose credit is good or whose intrinsic value is equivalent to so much money; but in no place does it fit so consistently as to the bonanza struck a few days ago by Frank Copper and his chief clerk, Elmer Lowry, at the Jackson depot; it wasn't a very enormous find, but still it tended to swell the boys' finances for a few minutes. Elmer discovered, while shooting rats around the elevator, that considerable grain had fallen through the cracks in the hoppers and found lodgment between them and the floor; upon sweeping it up into a pile, the boys were astonished to find that they owned a small farm in the shape of twenty-four bushels of wheat, the accumulation of perhaps six or seven years. The boys bundled it up, took it to market, sold it for $1.10 a bushel, "whacked up," and added just $13 apiece to their bank account.

Growing Old.

One of the cardinal pleasures of old age is to find that you are surrounded still by the friends of other days, but more particularly by a family of children whose gratitude and solicitude are every day made manifest. Such, we imagine, were the thoughts of Mrs. Rebecca Maurer as she saw assembled at her home in Jackson township, last Thursday, April 8, many of the children whose footsteps she had guided from the cradle. The purpose of the pleasant gathering was to commemorate Mrs. Maurer's birthday, of which Thursday was the sixty-fourth anniversary, and there were present ten children and seventeen grandchildren. Following are the names of a portion of those who took part in the festivities: Mr. and Mrs. John Wyatt and son, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lochner, and Miss Clara Slesser. After an enjoyable social chat, the contribution of presents and a sumptuous dinner, the company dispersed in the best of spirits, hoping for "many happy returns."

That Band.

Finally, at the eleventh hour, a band consisting of twelve members has been organized in Auburn, which is due principally to the exertions of one or two parties who have interested themselves in the matter and gone to work in earnest. Prof. Joe McKay has tendered his services as instructor, and it is said that he is qualified to do the thing up brown. The names of the members, together with the instruments which they have been assigned to manipulate, are as follows: Chris. Balduck, 1st E flat; Dave Cochran, 2nd E flat; Alva Brandon, 3rd E flat; Ora Shaffer, 1st B flat; Johnnie McIntyre, 2nd B flat; John Gossage, 1st alto; Sam. Maxfield, 2nd alto; Frank McDowell, 1st tenor; Ervin Huffman, 2nd tenor; Frank Culbertson, baritone; John Picker, tuba; Conger Little, snare drum.

The organization was effected last Monday, and meetings will be held Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, in the city hall building. The instruments are fine ones, and all that is needed is thorough practice to make it a success. It is to be hoped that there will be no shirking on the part of members, or no dissension between them, in which event we can soon have a band to be proud of. "Opening chorus by the band."

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Pugilists were plenty last week. Several huge rackets went off.

—Bleaching and stamping done at Miss Cleveland's.

—The lecture of Mrs. Stanton, for Monday night, is off.

—Go in and see those loyal hats at Miss Cleveland's.

—Straw hats in endless variety at G. H. Yesbera's.

—Additional local matter on fourth page, besides a supplement.

—For No.1 tin-ware, at old prices, go to W. H. Kiblinger & Co's.

—For shovels, spades, hoes, rakes and forks, call on Kiblinger & Co.

—D. D. Moody has been doing the ague act several days this week.

—You may tell your folks now that Auburn will soon have a good band.

—Schaab, Beugnot Co. deliver goods in Auburn every morning and evening.

—L. H. Wright got home Tuesday from a four days' sojourn at Greenville, Mich.

—Large stock of wood and iron pumps at W. H. Kiblinger & Co's hardware store.

—New stock of bird-cages, at old prices, at the hardware store of W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

—Turn to the advertisement of Messrs. Schaab, Beugnot & Co., in this issue, and read it carefully.

—Dr. Casebeer and wife attended conference at Union City last week, returning home Tuesday.

—Auburn has had a "corner" on dust for several days past; dust on every corner. (Good pun. Smile.)

—W. H. Dills went to Indianapolis Monday on some business for the county, and came home yesterday.

—Light-colored felt hats are all the go for gentlemen. Coop Ralston wears one, and that's how we know.

—Next Monday is the last opportunity you will have to pay your state and county taxes without penalty.

—If there is any one time when we need a shower or a sprinkling wagon, that one time is just about now.

—"Sellers' Liver Pills" are the secret to perfect health, long life, and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

—Rev. Wm Conzelman attended quarterly meeting at Wawaka last week, returning to Auburn Monday afternoon.

—There is still some of that choice Wisconsin flax-seed to loan at the Eel-river elevator. Call soon if you want any.

—"What every one says must be true," that "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c.

—A valise valued at about $20 was stolen from a caboose on the Jackson road, at Auburn Junction, yesterday morning.

—Judge McClellan returned from the west last Friday, and left Saturday for Ann Arbor, to spend a few days with his family.

—Why buy poor halfhose—full of seams, when you can get good seamless ones for 15 cents per pair, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Dave Snyder and Hank Altenburg have concocted a scheme against the little fishes in the lakes near Reading. Poor little fishes!

—Messrs. Shearer & Wilson have completed the repairs at their factory, and are now ready to do all kinds of work in their line.

—Buy your groceries, flour and cured meats of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., and have them delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

—The life of the junior editor of the COURIER has been in jeopardy all this week; he has expected to be butchered in cold blood at every turn.

—Miss M. Cleveland leaves for the city soon, where she will take old leghorn hats to be re-shaped. Be sure and leave them at her store this week.

—C. J. Coats is back from Indianapolis, where he has spent the winter. He last week graduated at the Central Law School of that place. Good for "Cass."

—The Hicksville news makes more periodical changes in its style than any paper we know of, but as long as it improves every trip we don't care.

—Miss Maudie Abright fastened herself to a case of measles, while absent on a visit with her mother recently, but she has passed the crisis and is now about well.

—Mrs. F. P. Copper suffered considerably last week with a spinal difficulty, which used to trouble her in days gone by. She has now almost entirely recovered.

—Johnny Picker had an upset, last Sunday, while taking his girl out riding. The buggy belonged to A. W. Allen and was damaged about ten dollars' worth.

—New subscribers for the COURIER are rolling in thick and fast,—not mere "campaign subscribers," either, but nearly all yearly ones, cash-in-advance; and it may be superfluous to add that we like it just that way.

—Charlie Pommert has sold out at Egerton and again throws in ther in his brother Sam's barber-shop.

—The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. VanAuken died yesterday at 6 o'clock p. m. Funeral at 4 p. m. to-day. Obituary next week.

—Apropos of the Presbyterian supper last evening, did you ever see a man who could successfully eat from a plate in his lap without sitting pigeon-toed?

—Sherm. Hollister got back from the Buckeye state last Sunday. He wouldn't tell what he went for, but rumor says he sold some property; at all events that's about the size of it.

—C. C. Shaffer will shortly move the house he formerly lived in over to his lot on Seventh street, thus giving full sway to the handsome brick house he has built on the site of the old one.

—F. N. Wright & Co. have on hand one million shingles, XXX, 18-inch, warranted, which they have now put into the market, and they defy competition in this county.

—John Leasure made more chin-music than anybody, last week, at the instance of a ten-horse-power "bile" in his left ear; but an eruption occurred Monday last, and the ear is still left.

—The B. & O. passenger conductors and brakemen have come out in new uniforms—cap, blue suit and brass buttons. They look like naval officers, and are altogether quite gorgeous.

—Those who contemplate building, or who are in want of any hardware, will find it to their interest to call on W. H. Kiblinger & Co., as a large portion of their stock was purchased before the advance in prices.

—The M. E. society will meet at the lecture room of the church on Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments at the usual hour. All are invited.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—With the opening of the season, I. N. Cool has again branched out extensively in the Cincinnati buggy business. He has a procession of them, over on Ninth street, as long as a piece of the Atlantic cable.

—The medicines of Dundas Dick & Co. are unexcelled for elegance, purity, reliability. Their Seidlitine Seidlitz Powders are as pleasant as lemonade. Their Soft Capsules are world famous. See Advertisement.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was to have lectured here Monday evening, is ill with pneumonia at Big Rapids, Michigan, and has been compelled thereby to cancel all her remaining engagements for this season.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for hosiery, ruching, gloves, dusters and linen suits, of which they have an immense stock on hand, and are selling fully 15 per cent. below all competition.

—Uncle Tom Gross has decorated his premises by planting some trees in front of the Central hotel, in the hope of eventually having some protection from the burning summer sun. Good shade is good.

—The Republican, of Hicksville, was very materially changed for the better in appearance last week. It looks now as though it was printed on a press—not a clothes-press, but a sure 'nuff printing-press.

—Frank Leas is around as bright as ever this week, after struggling with a nasty abscess. Frank, by-the-way, is now selling a late patent in the shape of one-wheeled velocipedes, ordinarily called wheel-barrows.

—Joseph Bell and Miss Nancy Emerson, of Troy township, were married last Saturday at Butler, in the parsonage of the United Brethren church, Rev. W. H. Clay conducting the ceremony.

—"The commissioners met this morning and were to-day engaged in allowing bills."—Ft. Wayne News.

Why, the naughty men. Are those the kind of commissioners Allen county sports?

—Geo. Wagner and Parlee Stimley are residents no longer of Auburn, having left quite unexpectedly on business of great importance. When last heard from they were just touching the high places between this village and the far west.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. can and will sell you goods of all kinds cheaper than any other house in Northern Indiana, for the reason that they buy for cash, take advantage of the discount, and have no rents to pay nor clerks to hire.

—The ladies of Auburn will bear in mind that Miss Cleveland leaves next week for Cleveland; she will return soon with some pattern bonnets and be ready to talk style to your full satisfaction. Be sure and see her before you purchase.

—J. E. Shober, late "local" on the Ft. Wayne Sentinel, has ceased his labors on that journal and accepted a like responsibility on the Daily News, succeeding Mr. Conover. He is a thoroughbred in the way of raking in news, as well as being a versatile writer, and will do the right thing for the News.

—Last Friday, in jumping from a spring wagon to the ground, Mrs. E. Baker sustained a very serious injury, as for a time her life was despaired of; but by the prompt and skillful treatment of Drs. Cowan & Allyn she was soon relieved, and has recovered almost wholly from the effects.

—An Italian proverb says: "A lie has a hundred legs; the truth but one." This accounts for the remarkable celerity with which a lie gets around from ear to ear and mouth to mouth. Why didn't somebody think of this before?

—Leander Stevens, a brakeman on the Fort Wayne & Jackson road, had his scalp raised at Auburn Junction, Tuesday night of last week, while coupling cars on the accommodation going south. It was an exceedingly close call, but he is now on duty again.

—Examine the advertisment of J. Kahn & Co., Waterloo, which appears in this issue of the COURIER. This is an old and reliable house, and the gentlemanly managers will take pleasure in showing you their goods and offering you extra inducements in the way of low prices, if you will call and see them.

—D. M. Eveland, editor of the Hicksville Republican, in company with his daughter Miss Lizzie, late editress of the Churubusco Herald, called at the COURIER office last Friday. Miss Lizzie has relinquished her post and sold out at Churubusco, and was then on her way to Hicksville, where she will assist her father in his office at the latter place.

—The sale of Mark Twain's latest work, "A Tramp Abroad," mention of which was made in a recent issue of the COURIER, has been immense. Mr. Harris has sold nearly fifty copies in Auburn, and isn't through yet, as they are being delivered every day. Do not fail to secure a copy from him while you have a chance, as we do not hesitate to assure satisfaction to every purchaser.

—The mite society at the Presbyterian church, last evening, was well attended and much supper was stored away. The basement of the church has undergone a remarkable change, and will hereafter be used for such purposes as it served last night. When all the contemplated improvements have been made, no better place can be found in which to have socials, church festivals, etc.

—A. V. D. Conover, for a number of years the city editor of the Fort Wayne Daily News, left Sunday night for his new home in Pueblo, Colorado, where he takes a position on the Colorado Chieftain. Before leaving he was made the recipient of two contributions, aggregating one hundred and fifty dollars, as a manifestation of the kindly feelings of the many friends who bade him good-bye. "Con." is entitled to the better things of life, and the COURIER earnestly hopes he may find them in the garden-spot of the west.

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Go to W. H. Kiblinger & Co's Auburn, Ind., for hardware.

Taken In.

Elsewhere in this issue of the COURIER appears a brief mention of the robbery of the Jackson ticket office at Waterloo. Later "telegrams" develop the fact that they also tapped another Till, whose first name is Dick, a grocery and saloon keeper. Sheriff Leas got on the trail yesterday afternoon, in company with Marshal Scott, and succeeded in taking in three dukes who give every evidence of being the ones most interested in the Waterloo pilfering. They are now in "the jug" and give their names as Edward B. Konkle, Akron, Ohio, John Cronin, Pittsburgh, Pa., and John Martin, Lancaster, Pa. The result of their examination will be made known in next week's COURIER.

* * *

It can almost be asserted that ST. JACOBS OIL works wonders. Shortly before the New Year, when I visited my family at Mitchell, I found my son Edward, a lad little more than ten years old, very sick. He suffered with Rheumatism, and so terribly that he was perfectly stiff in his limbs, could not possibly walk, and had to be carried from place to place. At once I sent for some ST. JACOBS OIL, used it according to directions, and in a few days could see evidence of considerable improvement. On the tenth of this month I again visited my family and was astonished to find him well and hearty. He once more has fresh color in his face and can go to school again. Whenever the old trouble threatens to return, relief is immediately secured by the use of the celebrated ST. JACOBS OIL. From sheer joy over this result I cannot withhold recommending ST. JACOBS OIL to suffering humanity as a true benefactor.

CHARLES METZDORF,
Office of the Volksfreund.
German paper of Stratford, Ont.

BUGGIES FOR SALE.

We now have on hand a large assortment of Buggies, which will be sold cheaper than any in the county; also a lot of platform spring wagons, manufactured by Studebaker Bros., of South Bend. We expect to sell these buggies and wagons on their own merits alone, and not by abusing and misrepresenting the stock of other dealers.

We guarantee every buggy that we have sold or offer for sale to be free from any and all encumbrance or royalty whatever.

16-2w COOL & MADER.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

A. J. BAXTER, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880. In matter of the estate of Joseph Albright, deceased, Charles Albright, administrator of said estate, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for his removal, by Mary May, an heir of said decedent, and the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880. Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th of April, 1880.

16-3 JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE

DRESS SUIT

Black Cloth Frock Coat	$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants	5.00
Black Cloth Vest	2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris	$5.00
Men's All-Wool	3.00
Boys' Very Durable	2.00

BOYS' SUITS:

Excellent Quality	$10.00
Strong and Durable	5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

WATERLOO AHEAD!

The great business boom has reached Waterloo and struck the popular store of

J. KAHN & CO.

The following are a few of the many bargains we are offering:

300 pieces New-Style Calico, all pretty and Latest Patterns, at 7 cents per yards.
100 pieces nice Heavy Shirting at 11 cents per yard.
100 pieces Dress Goods from 10 to 25 cents per yard.
4 yards of fine Heavy Table Linen for $1.
15 yards of nice Heavy Toweling for $1.
5 yards of Heavy Jeans for $1.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have the Best Selected Stock in Northern Ind.

150 suits at 5, 6 and 7 dollars.
100 suits, all wool, at 7, 8 and 9 dollars.
Good Heavy Pants at $1 per pair.
Good all-wool Pants at $1.75 per pair.
250 suits for boys at $2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

Our Spring and Summer Stock was contracted for before the advance, and we will sell them at prices to suit everybody. We are selling a splendid line of White and Fancy Dress Shirts at 75 cents.

We cordially invite everybody to call on us, examine our goods and learn our prices before buying elsewhere.

J. KAHN & CO.

WILLIE.

BY JOHN W. HATTON.

I know 'tis wrong to murmur,
But I cannot, cannot say,
Thy will be done," oh, Father,
Since Willie passed away.

The days are dull and dreary,
The nights are strangely sad;
And when I sleep I'm dreaming,
Still dreaming of the lad.

And the boy comes back from heaven,
More wondrous pure and fair,
And I bathe my longing fingers
Once more in his golden hair.

And I wake with a groan of anguish,
With a feeling of despair!
For alas! his cot is empty,
And my heart is just as bare.

The morning brings no promise,
No hope of better cheer;
It finds me waiting, listening
For sounds I never hear.

For that voice, hushed forever
Upon life's fitful shore,
It wakened me oft from slumber,
But will never wake me more!

What have I done, oh, Heaven!
To merit such a blow?
Why crush my heart forever
And leave me to my woe?

My thoughts go back to boyhood,
When near to death I lay;
Of the anguish of my father,
And the prayer I heard him pray.

He prayed that God might spare me,
Or take him then instead;
And the prayer of the son, oh Father!
Is to sleep beside his dead!

COLUMBIA, Mo.

THE MINISTER'S MISTAKE.

The sunset was painting all the forest paths with gold; the mossy boles of the old trees glowed in the level light, as if they had been carved out of glittering bronze, and the scarlet vines along the stone wall caught new splendor from the last rays, while the silvery-white fringe of wild clematis swung from the dead thorn bushes, and here and there a bird, perched high up against the deep, vivid blue heavens, uttered its shrill, clear vesper note; and Mr. Caryl, walking home through the Westbrook woods, thought what a beautiful world this was that God had made.

Mr. Caryl was only 24, and had been in the Westbrook parish for three months. Not long, but long enough to discern, by the testimony of his own experience, that there were thorns as well as roses in a country pastor's life. It had seemed so beautiful and ideal when he looked at it through the medium of his fancy, standing on the threshold of the Theological Seminary. It was beautiful still; but the ideality had all gone out of it.

His mother met him on the door-step of the parsonage—a brisk, spectacled little dame, in a turned black silk, with frills of neatly-darned lace, and violet ribbons in her cap.

"Well, Charles," she said, cheerily, "here's a whole slateful of calls for you."

Mr. Caryl's countenance rather fell. He had been anticipating an evening by the wood fire, with the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

"Calls?" he repeated; "what are they? and where are they?"

He went into the little parlor as he spoke—the parlor where the coveted wood fire was leaping and flashing on the bright andirons, and a shaded lamp was already burning on the table among his piled-up books and papers—and took up the little slate.

"The Widow Corsett," he read, adding, *sotto voce*, "that woman again! She has died once a week regularly ever since I have been in Westbrook."

"Charles!" mildly reproved his mother.

"It's a fact," asserted the young clergyman. "I don't think people ought to confound hypochondria and religion in that blindfold sort of way. She'd a deal better send for the doctor, and leave off scolding that wretched adopted daughter of hers. I won't go—that's settled! What! 'Meet Deacon Daley and old Capt. Hartwick at Fowlersville Four Corners at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow.' Now I wonder why people can't agree about their own boundary lines without calling in the clergyman of the parish as umpire between them."

"Dissension is such a dreadful thing among your flock, Charles," said his mother.

"So is scarlet fever or small-pox," said Mr. Caryl, rather curtly; "but, all the same, I don't see how I can be held responsible for either one or the other. 'Lend the manuscript of your last sermon to old Miss Dadd to read.' But I haven't any manuscript to read—only half a dozen memoranda. I preached entirely extempore last Sunday."

"Couldn't you write it off from memory?" said Mrs. Caryl, piteously. "The poor old lady seems so anxious. She said the sermon impressed her so deeply."

"Really, mother, I think that's a little unreasonable," said the pastor. "Suppose every old lady in the parish were to require me to write out a twelve-page sermon for her especial benefit! 'Give Miss Hitts a list of hymns for next Sunday.' Yes, I'll do that—as well now as any time. 'Speak to Mrs. Prune's Sarah.' Mrs. Prune's Sarah? Who is Mrs. Prune's Sarah? And what am I to speak to her about, I'd like to know?" demanded the young clergyman, in a sort of mild desperation.

"Don't you know?" explained Mrs. Caryl. "It's Mrs. Prune that lives down by the saw-mill, in the big white house with the poplar trees in front of it. And it's her step-daughter that's come home from the third situation, all on account of her ribbons in her hat, and her pride in her own pretty face."

"And I am to speak to her, eh?" said the young pastor.

"Yes; you are to speak to her," said his mother.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," declared Mr. Caryl, with some emphasis.

"But you must, Charles!" pleaded the old lady. "It's in the line of your regular duty."

Mr. Caryl hesitated, and wrinkled his brow in sore perplexity.

"Do you think so?" said he.

"I'm sure of it," declared the old lady.

Conscientiousness was one of the strong points of Mr. Caryl's character. He took up his hat.

"If it's got to be done," said he, desperately, "the sooner the better."

"But you will stop for your tea first, Charles?" urged Mrs. Caryl. "Hot corn-bread and strawberry jam."

"I'll stop for nothing!" said Mr. Caryl. "Don't fret, little mother; it won't take me long to speak to Sarah."

And he disappeared with a laugh.

As it happened, he never before had been called upon to practice this particular branch of his profession, pleading with the rebellious lambs of his flock who thought more of their bright eyes than they did of their hymn-books, and he turned the matter over in his mind as he walked along the frosty woodland path, where the young moon cast a fitful, evanescent light, and the dead leaves sent up a faint odor beneath his feet.

"Speak to Sarah," he muttered to *himself*, not without a certain perception of the ridiculous side of the matter. "And what am I to say to her, I wonder?"

He knocked softly at the big front door of the Prune mansion. A shuffling, untidy girl of 14 or 15 opened it, hiding behind a shawl and a fringe of curl-papers.

"Is Mrs. Prune at home?" said he.

"No, she ain't," retorted the girl.

Mr. Caryl paused. He scarcely knew what question to ask next.

"Is Sarah at home?" he demanded, after a little.

"Miss Sarah?"

"Well, I suppose it can hardly be 'Mr. Sarah,'" said the young clergyman, half smilingly. "Yes, Miss Sarah, of course."

"She's at home," said the girl, ungraciously opening the door a little wider. "Came this afternoon. Settin' in the parlor. Walk in."

And without further ceremony Caryl found himself ushered into a semi-dark apartment, where a tall, slender young beauty of eighteen summers or so sat before the fire, in a plain black dress, with the simplest of cuffs and collars, and a single blue ribbon fastened into the thick, dark braids of her hair—a person so entirely different from what he expected to see that he stopped short in some perplexity.

"Is this—ahem!—Sarah?" he asked.

"I am Sarah Fielding," she responded.

"I have called—to speak to you," said he, with a desperate rallying of his verbal forces. "Perhaps, Sarah, you may know who I am?"

"No, I don't," said the girl, in some surprise.

"I am Mr. Caryl, the pastor of the parish."

"I am happy to make your acquaintance," said the girl, putting out one slim hand in the easiest possible manner.

The pastor hesitated. This was not what he had looked for at all.

"Of course—of course," said he. "But how does it happen, Sarah, that you are at home again so soon?"

"Do you mean at Westbrook?"

"Where else should I mean?" retorted Mr. Caryl, crustily—for he felt that if he once abandoned his tone of authority he was lost. "Why didn't you stay where you were?"

Sarah colored up to the roots of her hair. He could perceive that, even in the uncertain rise and fall of the fire-light.

"I do not like the position," said she in a low voice.

"But you ought to like it," said Mr. Caryl.

"You are not aware of all the circumstances," pleaded Sarah.

"I am quite aware," said Mr. Caryl, severely, "that vanity is the root of all your evils."

"Vanity?"

The crimson was deeper than ever now on brow and temple as she half rose.

"Yes, vanity!" impressively reiterated the clergyman. "Be silent, if you please, young woman, and hear me out. You have a certain amount of personal attractions, which appear to have turned your head. Remember that beauty is but skin deep. Call to mind frequently the ancient adage that 'handsome is as handsome does.' After all you are neither Mary Queen of Scots, or Cleopatra. Now take my advice, Sarah—"

"But I have not asked for it!" she cried out, in choked accents.

"No matter whether you have or not," said Mr. Caryl, calmly. "It is my business to volunteer good counsel, and yours to receive it. I repeat, Sarah, take my advice, and go back to your last place. Apologize humbly for your shortcomings; tell the woman of the house that you will strive to amend your conduct for the future, and endeavor to deserve her approval. Put away your silly ribbons, bows and brooches"—with a stern glance at the poor little agate breastpin that glistened at the girl's throat—"and leave the vain accessories of dress to your betters, always remembering that the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit—"

But just at this point the young clergyman's oration was abruptly checked by the entrance of Mrs. Prune herself, shawled and bonneted, and breathing fast from the haste she had made. In one hand she held a prodigious brown cotton umbrella; with the other she dragged forward the untidy damsel of the shawl and curl-papers.

"Here she is, Mr. Caryl, here she is!" bawled Mrs. Prune, who did not possess that most excellent thing in a woman, "a low and gentle voice." "A lazy, good-for-nothing, stuck-up, vain minx, as needn't suppose as I'm going to do for her no longer! You needn't hang back, Sarah; it ain't no good! Here she is, Mr. Caryl—here's Sarah!"

The young pastor stared in amazement.

"Is that Sarah?" said he.

"That's Sarah," panted Mrs. Prune.

"And who is this?" he demanded, turning to the slim, dark-eyed girl with the blue ribbon and agate brooch.

"That's my niece, Sally Fielding, as has been governess of a family up in Maine for three years," said Mrs. Prune. "And she's down here on a visit now—come this very afternoon. Hain't you been introduced yet? Mr. Caryl, my niece, Sallie. Sally, this 'ere's—"

But before she could finish the words of her formal introduction the clergyman had made a nervous grasp for his hat.

"I—I have been the victim of a misunderstanding," stammered he. "This young person told me that she was Sarah."

"So she is," said Mrs. Prune. "But she ain't the Sarah as is to be spoken to."

"I beg a thousand apologies," said Mr. Caryl, feeling the cold sweat drip from every pore.

Miss Fielding burst out laughing.

"They are cheerfully granted," said she. "No, don't go away, Mr. Caryl," holding out her hand as he was turning to depart. "I have learned that you possess at least the virtue of frankness. Shall we not be friends?"

And Mr. Caryl looked into the dark-blue eyes and said, "Yes."

He forgot all about the hot corn-bread and strawberry jam at home, and stayed to tea at Mrs. Prune's, while the right Sarah escaped the intended lecture and the wrong Sarah presided in a most gracious and winning manner behind the cups and saucers, and old Mrs. Caryl laughed heartily when her son explained the curious rencontre to her later in the evening.

"But why did she leave her situation—the wrong Sarah, I mean?" said she.

"Because the young heir of the house made love to her," said Mr. Caryl; "and I don't wonder at it. She's the prettiest little creature I ever saw in my life."

"Perhaps, then," said Mrs. Caryl, doubtfully, "your advice wasn't so very much amiss, after all."

"Certainly it was," said Mr. Caryl, with spirit.

The old lady looked sharply at him.

"Charles," said she, "I do believe you're struck with her."

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Caryl, turning red.

But just three months later, when the moon was at the full, and sleighing parties the rage, Mr. Caryl brought Miss Fielding home from a singing-school in his new cutter, and told her a secret on the way—that he loved her.

And so the wrong Sarah was the right Sarah, after all.

Gough's Ruse.

Most lecturers who have been introduced to their audiences have suffered from the high eulogiums passed upon them beforehand by their misjudging introducers. The natural effect is to arouse expectation that cannot be met, and to produce marked disappointment. John B. Gough relates how he once managed, before a London assembly, to avoid such a result. His introducer had pronounced him the greatest orator who had ever lived, and ended a long and fulsome eulogy by telling the people to prepare themselves for such a burst of eloquence as they had never listened to. Gough, knowing that the best effort he had ever made would, under such circumstances, fall far short of anticipation, determined to practice a ruse, and the ruse was to affect stupidity. He opened by stammering and hesitating, beginning his sentences and leaving them unfinished, until, as he said, the worst speaker in England could not have done worse. He soon overheard those on the platform whispering their disapprobation and censure, one man saying: "O, this will never do here, you know. It may be all very well in America, you know; but in England, you know, it is quite a different thing." He still continued in his dull, disconnected way until he had seen that he had a background for his verbal pictures. Then he gradually adopted his natural manner, and, as sentence after sentence rolled out vivid and resonant from his lips, his audience grew enthusiastic, and fairly roared with applause. He had never been more rapturously greeted than he was then and there. Those who heard him declared that they had never known a man to change so after he had once warmed up.

The Source of Disease.

"The Way It Is Done," is the title of an interesting little book by Mrs. Warren, the well-known writer of several valuable books on domestic economy. Here is an extract which might be read with interest by sufferers from rheumatism:

"I can't get up stairs, I be so crippled."

"Just try it a step at a time and rest. And what do you sleep in, sheets or blankets?"

"Sheets, of course; what else? I have got blankets over me, and a good thick counterpane over that."

"I thought so; put away the sheets and the counterpane, and sleep in blankets, under and over, and no counterpane at all. The sheets and the counterpane do a great deal of mischief."

"Well, now, how can that be?"

"The cotton keeps the sour heat and perspiration from the body in the bed, and so you breathe the poisoned air all night, summer and winter, and that poisoned air makes your rheumatism ten times worse. If you were in blankets, they would not absorb the perspiration; it would pass through from one to the other, but in cotton, if it absorbs it—I had better say soaks into it—there it remains cold or hot, or clammy."

"That may be right, sure enough, for I do perspire so with pain that one might wring the sheets sometimes."

Overheated Rooms.

The great tendency in winter is to keep rooms too warm. The foundation of pneumonia, pleurisy, and pulmonary consumption is frequently laid in overheated, ill-ventilated apartments. The inmates become accustomed to breathing hot, close air, the system is toned down and relaxed, and a slight exposure to cold and wet results in serious illness. A uniform heat of seventy degrees is adequate, from a sanitary point of view, in any weather. If that temperature is not sufficient to give warmth, it is an indication that the person does not take sufficient exercise, and the cure for it is more miles than flannel. In the coldest weather, when the ground is like stone under the feet, when there is no drip from the eaves, and when snow lies on roofs, rooms should be ventilated. Pure air should be admitted through open doors and windows, so that the oxygen consumed by flame and by respiration may be replaced, and the effete and poisonous matter thrown off by the body thoroughly driven away.

Good Enough.

If Mrs. Bakewell was proud of anything, that thing was her cooking, especially her cake. Therefore you can in a measure fancy her feelings when Mrs. Homespun, who had been helped to a slice of Mrs. B.'s richest loaf, remarked: "There, that's just the kind o' cake that suits me. I've told Mrs. Talkwell time and time agin that them that wants rich cake can have it for all o' me. Just give me a piece of common, cheap stuff; it's good enough for anybody, I say!"—*Boston Transcript.*

THE popular tie 'em table—The altar-rail.

THURLOW WEED.

His Return to the Sanctum—Views and Habits of Life.

[From the New York Herald.]

The veteran founder of the Albany *Evening Journal* entered the office at 10 o'clock, on Monday morning last, and was escorted to the old editorial chair by Mr. Dawson, now the editor, once Mr. Weed's apprentice, next a journeyman, with the reputation of being the swiftest compositor in the country, and then foreman, partner and editor under Mr. Weed, and always his devoted and truest friend. As soon as Mr. Weed had been made comfortable in his old chair, Mr. Dawson ceded the editorialship of the *Journal* to him for the day, and placed the entire literary staff of the institution under his command. This done the editors and reporters went to their duties, and Mr. Weed fell to and finished a two-column leader for the day that he had already outlined, denying himself to the many friends who called until he had given out the last sheet of that editorial article. Then he announced his readiness to receive his friends and to supply copy at the instigation of the "printer's devil." But there were such troops of old and young friends pouring in from that hour forward that at the time when he vacated the editorial chair (half-past 2 o'clock, when the first edition of the *Journal* went to press), he had been able to give the "printer's devil" only two short articles in addition to the leader. "Fifty years ago," Mr. Weed said, in continuing the story of his sensations in resuming his old chair for a day, "we got news from New York by steamboat in twelve hours, but while I sat in the editor's chair in the *Journal* office on Monday the news was flashed to us from all parts of the world, and from the Eastern hemisphere ahead of time."

Mr. Weed went to his stateroom in a North river steamboat on Monday night at his usual hour for retiring, but not to sleep as though he had been at home. It was not the jarring machinery that kept him awake, but the memories of the villages and cities he was passing. "Although I could not see them," he said, "I knew them by the time. I remembered them as they were when I was employed as a cabin boy in a North river sloop in 1806 or 1807, and when we required from three days to a week to make the trip. Then the city of Hudson was engaged in whaling. I have seen three or four whale-ships at Hudson's wharves simultaneously. Think of whalers sailing up to Hudson now! Then there is the flourishing village of Athens, in those times the mere hamlet of Lunenberg, and now we passed East and West Camp, Emboch and other towns with primitive names, that are now Bristol, Tivoli, Barrytown, etc. I got only three hours' sleep, my brain was so busy with the scenes that the boat was passing—a boat that frightened nobody now. You have not read that everybody north of Spuyten Duyvil creek was frightened when Robert Fulton's Clermont plowed her way up the Hudson, vomiting the smoke and fire, and with uncovered paddle-wheels moved by no visible agency. I recalled it while I lay in my state-room on Monday night. Poor Fulton! It is a disgrace to the country that his remains should lie in a private tomb down town with not so much as the word 'Fulton' to mark his last resting-place. I awoke at my usual hour, as much refreshed as though I had slept at home."

"Your visit to Albany was a temporary relief from the importunities of office-seekers and of others who almost clamor for assistance at your hands?" was the next question.

Mr. Weed hesitated momentarily, and then answered frankly, "Well, I must confess it was."

"You live very methodically, I have been told. Are you conscious of any symptoms of indigestion and its inevitable derangement of the system after a journey in which you must change your diet?"

"I ate nothing on the steamboat, and my daughter in Albany, whose house is my home when I go up the river twice a year, knows my regimen so accurately that when I sat down at her table everything was as I have it in New York. I fancy that my regularity has prolonged my life."

"Do you use intoxicating liquors?"

"In my early life as an editor I drank sparingly of champagne at dinners now and then, but only occasionally and socially, and when, in 1845, I went to the West Indies for my daughter's health, I acquired a taste for the fine old Santa Cruz rum that the planters brewed for home use. It is not sold over the bars. I have some of it on hand, and every night before going to bed I drink a little of it mixed with Vichy. I think it does me good. I drink no intoxicating liquors at any other time, although I have a cellar full of wine. I used to go out a great deal, but since I had a sunstroke, about twelve years ago, I have declined all dinners and evening receptions. I smoked tobacco—the best mild Havana cigars—for more than fifty years, but I used the weed in no other form. Thirteen years ago my physician warned me that tobacco was affecting my nervous system, and thereupon I burned my cigar boxes. I used no substitute, and a fortnight later I forgot my smoking. From that time I wrote with great facility."

The well-preserved old gentleman readily complied when requested to recite the routine of a man who, having lived to be 82, knows how to live. "Before my morning meal, at 8 o'clock," he said, "I eat either one-half of a large apple or an orange from my daughter's orange grove in Florida, rejecting the pulp. At present I have oatmeal, the yelk of hard-boiled eggs, a piece of toast, the best kind of English breakfast tea and certain kinds of fish in season, such as Spanish mackerel, which I esteem a delicacy, and porgies. Sometimes I have cold roast beef or a saddle of mutton, and at least once a week—for breakfast on Sunday usually—corned beef hash. A light luncheon is served at 1 o'clock, and sometimes I eat a slice of cold corned beef or cold mutton, but always bread, about the equivalent of corn bread—we call them buttered gems—and sometimes at this luncheon we have sardines. Cold water is the only liquid on the table at that hour. At 6 o'clock I always have fish, of whatever kind may be in season. For fifteen years I have eaten no dessert of any kind, except a little fruit."

Mr. Weed is out of bed at 7 every morning, and after breakfast he enters upon his literary labors. In the afternoon he sits in his well-stocked library and chats with friends until tea-time, and then he chats with friends until 10 o'clock. Then he goes to his room, and either his daughter or another member of the family reads Dickens, Thackeray or Scott, or some other author, for an hour and a quarter; then prayer from the Rev. Ashton Oxenden's "Prayers for Private Use," and at a quarter past 11 the veteran drinks a glass of Santa Cruz rum and Vichy and goes to bed. His sleep is almost uniformly refreshing.

In relation to his interest in the temperance cause Mr. Weed said, "I am with those who seek to mitigate the evils of intemperance; for, while human nature is what it is, all prohibitory laws must fail. A like vigor of effort in another direction would yield good results. If I were a younger man I would labor to make ours a great grape-growing country, so that wine might be as cheap as cider, and I would impose an almost prohibitive tariff upon imported and distilled liquors. I would strive to make our country what France is—a sober country."

Some Hints On Right Reading.

W. E. Foster's admirable lecture on Right Reading," reported by the Providence *Journal*, is summed up by C. A. Cutter, in the *Library Journal*, as follows:

A. The right selection of books. Personal adaptation should guide us. Our reading should have a tendency toward symmetrical development; it should not be exclusively technical, nor exclusively general. We should begin where we are interested. An investigation of a subject will lead from that into other fields. It may be objected that this requires a suggestive habit of mind. But a suggestive habit of mind is not born in any man [?], and it may be acquired by any man. Let once a beginning be made, and the further we go, the surer we are of recognizing some familiar event or topic; the dread of unfamiliarity vanishes after we have taken the first few steps. There must be discrimination in our reading; aimlessness is one of the worst evils. B. Right methods of reading. Definiteness of purpose is as necessary here as in the selection. We must have a clear idea of just what we wish to get out of each book. System, a scientific adjustment of means to ends. We must read in a comparative way. It is not safe to judge any question apart from its relations. The reader must take a survey of the whole field before beginning at any one point. In using reference lists, such as are issued by the Providence Library, it is not necessary to read every book and every chapter referred to. We must select what on the whole would best serve our purpose. We are not to ignore our interests, however some one book might particularly attract the attention of some one reader. The plan of reading by a reference list does not apply to all books. Imagine a man going through "Shakspeare" or "Paradise Lost" in this ruthless manner! The plan applies to the works of the "Literature of Knowledge." "The literature of power" needs a different treatment. Books which have an organic unity, following out one central subject or thought, must be read as a whole. We should review our reading at times.

Articulation.

A recent writer says: "As regards articulation, the Americans, we think, have a natural advantage over the English in a superior delicacy of structure of the vocal organs. Very many Englishmen, apparently, have to contend with a thick and unmanageable conformation of the organs of speech, which occasions the splutterings and mouthings in their public speaking. That the Americans have great natural facility for clear and fine articulation is shown by the readiness with which they acquire the pronunciation of foreign tongues, and by the fact that, with proper early training and care, they do attain to remarkable grace of utterance. It still remains true that very much more importance is attached to articulation in England than here; that more pains is taken in training the young to habits of clear utterance, and that, on the whole, the English is more conscientiously articulated by educated persons in England than by the same class in this country. We mean by this to say that the consonants are more distinctly and duly uttered; that, for instance, 'shrink' and 'shrine' would not, as with us, be softened into srink and srine, 'suggest' into sudjest, 'arms' into alms. On the other hand, there is a tendency in this country to more distinct syllabification and more marked secondary accent in long words. The English say 'int'r'sting,' 'circ'mst'nce,' 'diction'ry,' tripping lightly over all the syllables after the accent, articulating plainly all the consonants, but almost eliminating the vowels, while we put a secondary accent on the penultimate syllable of long words, and give to the others as much stress as to unaccented syllables in short words. It is this peculiarity which brings upon Americans the charge of drawling, and which occasions the remark of foreigners that they can understand an American more easily than an Englishman."

The Climax of Invention.

The Bridgeport (Ct.) *News* very cleverly describes an invention, credited to a Bridgeport Yankee, to prevent market-men from palming off old eggs for fresh ones. The inventor proposes to arrange a rubber stamp in the nest of every hen, with a movable date. This stamp is arranged with a pad that is saturated in indelible ink. When the hen lays an egg, as is well known, she kicks slightly with her hind leg. An electric disk is arranged so that her foot touches it, and the stamp turns over on the ink pad, and then revolves, stamping the date on the egg. The hen then goes off about her business, the farmer's hired girl removes the egg and replaces the stamp, which is then ready for another. On each evening, after the hens have retired to their downy roost, with the roosters, the date of the stamp is altered for the next day, and the work goes on. In this way there can be no cheating. You may go to the grocery and ask for fresh eggs, and the grocery man tells you he has some eggs of the vintage of Jan. 29, 1880, for instance. You look at them, and there are the figures, which cannot lie.

THE RENT WITHIN THE CLOUD.

BY [illegible]

In our darkest hour of trouble,
When the sky is clouded o'er,
And the deepest waves of anguish
Beat loud upon the shore,
Oh, what would be our solace
When to earth, with grief, we're bowed
If we could not see so surely
The rent within the cloud?

When our friend we loved so dearly
Proves as false as traitors old;
When all joy seems but a mockery,
And that proves dross which we thought gold,
Before we pause to fret or murmur
At adverse billows surging loud,
We should cast our eyes to heaven
And see the rent within the cloud.

For 'tis always there, my readers,
Though a film may it o'ercast;
Yet one transient gleam of sunlight
Makes the whole seem bright at last,
Showing through the frowning darkness
The silver lining of the cloud;
Therefore never pine nor languish,
There's a rent within the cloud.

CAMDEN, Ohio.

PITH AND POINT.

CREW ditties—Boat-songs.

THE great American dessert—Pie.

YOUNG women often keep their lovers by tears. "Yes," says Grumwig, "love like beef, is preserved by brine.

PHYSICIANS are proverbially absent-minded, and the reason is obvious—they are often rapped up in their profession.

THAT is an intelligent Chairman of the Poultry Committee who decided that roosters were rusty when they corrode.

WHAT is the difference between half a glass of water and a broken engagement? One is not filled full and the other is not fulfilled.

"THE court orders you to conclude," said a Judge to a tedious lawyer. "Very well, your Honor; then I conclude that the court shall listen to me."

BERTHA—"Mamma, Johnny is awfully naughty. He's been banging my new dolly with all his might against the floor!" Johnny—"Pooh! I seen her bang it herself t'other day." Bertha—"Well, what o' that? Ain't it my dolly?"

OLD FROST—"What I say is this, doctor: I approve entirely of fox-hunting as a manly, health-giving and invigorating amusement, but not as a pursuit, sir." Irish doctor—"Faith, ye'll find many t' agree with ye there. Especially foxes."

TEACHER—"Now, Robby, what is the plural of mouse?" Robby—"Dono'm-'m." Teacher—"Why, Robby, I'm surprised. The plural of mouse is mice. Don't forget that now." Robby—"No'm." Teacher—"Now tell me what is the plural of house." Robby—"Hice."

"SETH," said Mrs. Spicer, "I wish you would go and see to the furnace; that girl Kate is putting in coal as if she was firing a locomotive." And, when Spicer remarked that the girl was, perhaps, a railway-cinder-Kate, Mrs. S. grew warmer than ever.

"MY boys," said a kind Oil City teacher, "if you would be President of the United States you must be good and studious." "Who wants to be President?" yelled out a young chap from a back seat. "I'd ruther be Buffler Bill, and shoot an Injun." And the boys all chorused: "Them's our sentiments."

"THEN, I suppose, Miss Strongmind, you and Mr. Sparrow are soon to be man and wife?" "No, sir; woman and husband."

A FAMOUS Judge came late to court
One day in busy season;
Whereat his clerk, in great surprise,
Inquired of him the reason.
"A child was born," his Honor said,
"And I'm the happy sire."
"An infant Judge?" "Oh, no," said he,
"As yet he's but a crier."

WHEN a child in a small Bavarian village was being catechised by a priest, and asked how many things are necessary in a service of baptism, he promptly replied: "Three, father." "Ah, you stupid," replied the holy man, "I thought everybody knew that two were absolutely necessary; first, water, and second, the Bible. Now, young sir, won't you tell me what are the three?" The boy looked up with a bland smile, and answered: "My father, the three are, first, water; second, the Bible; and third, a baby."

PERKINGTON is a man of decision. The other evening upon reaching home he was met by his dearest Maria with the harrowing tale of Bridget, the cook's, kerosene disaster. "Oh, John!" she began, "we've had such a dreadful time! Bridget tried to hurry up the fire—poured kerosene on it—blew up—burnt her to death—oh! oh! oh!" Perkington is a wonderful man, a man for an emergency. He replied, as a man who is not used to being thwarted in his purposes: "Discharge her immediately, Maria; discharge her immediately. I won't have such a woman in the house!"

The Better Spelling.

The new fashion in spelling, says Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, seems at first glance like a cruel slaughter of shade trees, and pet birds, and the family dog, but, if one will look at the matter calmly, he will see that it is no destruction at all, but is really an improvement of the old house, a trimming of the hedge, a mending of all the old fences, a making of a turnpike where there has been too long a mud-road, and the hanging of a neat gate where our fathers were wont to let down heavy bars. We ought to make a distinction between mere feelings and reasonable feelings; for, if we have permitted ourself to become so attached to an old wooden plow that we would not exchange it for the best steel one, we are not persons of deep feeling, but rather of deep babyhood and stupidity. The human race that will from deliberate choice spell the word program, *programme*, and tisik, *phthisic*, and which, when its folly is pointed to, will proceed to affirm that it prefers the longest way of spelling a word, should be compelled to go back to canal-boats and pack-horses, and to dipped candles, and to sermons two hours long. Progress is a universal movement of all things. If our fathers had a poor plow, and a poor wagon, and a poor reaping tool, so they had a poor way of spelling a sound, and must necessarily have written as they acted and thought in other particulars. They had poor paper, poor light, poor pens, poor ink, and a poor spell.

By the recent death of her mother, Florence Nightingale is an orphan. She is also an invalid, but the busiest woman in the world, nevertheless.

SABBATH READING.

Dickens at Prayer.

"Never abandon the wholesome practice of saying your own private prayers, night and morning. I have never abandoned it myself, and I know the comfort of it."—*Charles Dickens to his son, E. B. L. Dickens.*

When time the master puts away
The busy labors of the day
And buries all the thronging train,
The bright creations of his brain,
Ere yet, on bosom dark and deep,
The kind night hushes him to sleep,
In truth's own words of trust and love,
The master's prayer is borne above.

How many a friend's familiar face
Melts into night's unconscious space!
How many a child's dear voice is stilled
When sleep the staggering sense hath filled,
And all the canvas, wondrous bright
With gleaming figures, dies from sight!
Well may the master pause and pray,
Ere the cherished pictures fade away!

For sleep, with all its teeming train,
Scarce fills the chambers of his brain
With fancy figures, wild and bright,
And chasing forms of shade and light,
More rapid than the bustling throng
That moves his peopled stage along,
And thrills the world's responsive heart
With the deep pathos of his art!

How bright the line of living forms,
The touch of genius wakes and warms!
How dwells the master, fond and fraught,
On these fair children of his thought,
As memory glides, on noiseless wings,
Where sleep's wide ocean sways and swings,
And dreams, with glancing flags unfurled,
Rule the tired brain and weary world!

And so, as sense grows dumb and blind,
And darkness falls on eye and mind,
And death's twin brother silent waits
To guard the mystic slumber gates,
The master puts the throng aside,
The children of his love and pride,
And kneeling down, a little space,
Prays to the Savior, face to face.

Kneel, genius, at the feet of love!
So shall thy soul new pathos prove,
And so thy heart fresh influence draw
To move mankind to mercy's law;
So shall thy hand more deftly twine
The sighs that swell, the smiles that shine,
And so, by paths thyself hath trod,
Thy power lead on to good and God!

—*Edward S. Gregory.*

The King in His Beauty.

There was a celebrated painter once, who was making a picture of Jesus in the midst of his twelve apostles. In arranging the picture he concluded to paint the apostles first, and not begin with their Master till he had finished them. As he went on with the picture he tried to do the very best he could with each of the apostles. He took the greatest pains with their figures, their positions, their dress, and their faces. As he went on with his work he was very well pleased with it. After finishing the apostles he began with the person of Jesus. He got on very well with this till he came to the head and face of the blessed Lord. Then he laid down his brush and paused. He felt that the face of Jesus ought to be made to appear as much more beautiful than His disciples as the sun is more glorious than the stars. But how could he do this? He had tried so hard to make the disciples look well that he felt he had no power left to make their Master appear as much superior to them as He ought to appear. And so he finished the person of Jesus all but the head, and then painted Him with a white mantle thrown over His head. He thought that when persons came to look at his painting they would imagine what the face of Jesus ought to be better than he could represent it by painting. And I feel very much as that painter did, when I come to speak about the person and presence of Jesus in heaven. All who love Jesus here on earth agree in saying that from what they know of Him now He is "the Chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." Then how will He appear when our eyes come to "see the King in His beauty," in heaven?—*Richard Newton, D. D.*

A Pauper and a Millionaire.

Before the outbreak of our cruel war I was accustomed for several years to spend the month of August at Saratoga, and to meet there many friends from the planting States of the South.

On one occasion, I was introduced to a new-comer, a wealthy planter, about 50 years of age, of whom I had heard it said by a clergyman, "He is a grand character."

His address and manners suggested the cultured Christian gentleman, who had inherited a good deal from his parentage. Hence, the whispered remark of a lady, a near relative, was to me a great surprise: "He has lived a worldly life, and, as a religious man, is only 2 years old."

"You amaze me," I replied; "tell me more of him. Was he led to a religious life under the ministry of your brother?"

"Oh, no," she answered, laughing at my mistake; "no great sermon could touch him! He could argue down any educated preacher, to his own satisfaction, at any rate. All the eloquence that ever moved him was in the prayer of a slave, overheard at night."

Reading in my eyes my entreaty for the facts of the case, my informant proceeded:

"A companion of Mr. Allen's school days, from New England, was his guest at the plantation-home. One evening, at the tea-table, the talk turned upon the negro melodies, and the Northerner expressed a wish to hear them at some one of the religious gatherings on the plantation.

"'I can gratify you to-night,' said the planter; and then within an hour the guest was asked to 'come with me.' Ere long the two men silently approached the cabin-meeting, unnoticed. The lively song fell upon their ears at a distance. As they reached the rear of the cabin it ceased, and they listened to the prayer of the leader. Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom' could never have improved upon that prayer, so unstudied and apt.

"After thanking God for His loving care the old servant gave special thanks for the gift of so good a master. Then came a sudden turn and change of tone, thus:

"'But now, O Lord, why bless us, poor people, so much with the riches of grace, and fill our hearts so chock-full all the time, singing day and night, and not give master a double portion to make him happy, like old King David, when he sang his *new song*, and wanted all the people to sing along with him? O Savior, show him Thy great salvation!'

"That prayer was a wonder; no one on there could have prayed just so except this very 'Old Tom.' It flashed a new truth into the planter's soul. He talked to himself:

"'Yes; old Tom is rich, a millionaire! I am a pauper. What a wasted life!'

"It seemed as if the change were already begun, the prayer answered on the spot; so that, having had power in heaven, it had become a power on earth."
—*Youth's Companion.*

A Millionaire's Career.

Millionaire Borland landed in this country from Ireland when a boy and worked on a farm on the Hudson for $10 a month. In 1852 he went to San Francisco and soon after began to work in the mines for $4 a day. Since that time he has made and lost fortunes. He is represented by the *Daily Mining News* as saying: "In 1872 I bought 500 shares of Central for less than $5,000. This mine was soon afterward cut up and put into California, and the redistribution gave me 1,250 shares. I never paid an assessment on it, for none was ever called for, and in no time the stock went up to $740 a share, when I sold. That paid pretty well. Let me see; I paid $5,000 and sold for $925,000. That left me a profit of $920,000. That was one of my best speculations, but not quite as good as another one that I was in almost at the same time. I bought 500 shares of Consolidated Virginia for $50 a share and paid two assessments on it, which brought the price up to $56 a share. This mine was also 'cut up' just about this time, and my 500 shares spread out into 2,750 shares. I held this stock for two years, when it went up like a flash. I sold out in 1874 for $750 a share. It cost me $28,000 for my stock, and I sold it for $2,062,500. That was pretty good interest on the money. One Saturday the stock was selling for $350 a share, but I held on. The following Monday it was $500. I tell you, it took a pretty strong head to stand that. I was getting rich, not at the rate of $1,000,000 a minute, as they say, but $100,000 a day or so; but that was fast enough. Nobody ever knew anything about this till it was all over. I never told my wife and family any of my business affairs, and never kept any books. The only book that I kept was a little pass-book that I carried in my inside coat pocket, with a record of all that I bought and sold, and the price. I never let any one see this, and never brought it out except sometimes on a Sunday afternoon, or when I was alone. My heavy losses in 1878 were on Sierra Nevada and Union. I lost $1,400,000 then inside of ten days—shrunk that much in depreciation of stock. The veins were not so wide as was expected."
—*New York Tribune.*

Sleep-Walking.

The most remarkable instances of somnambulism are those in which the somnambulist works or writes with intelligence and method.

A young French ecclesiastic frequently rose in the middle of the night, went to a table, took pen and ink and wrote portions of sermons. It was not mere mechanical work—he would make frequent corrections to improve the grammar and syntax of his composition. An opaque screen was placed between his eyes and the paper, but he wrote just the same.

In another case a young poet, not having finished some stanzas before he went to bed, rose in the night, went to his table, and finished them so much to his satisfaction that he applauded his own genius and taste; in the morning he remembered nothing of the matter.

Dr. Carpenter mentions the instance of a man who wrote accurately in his sleep, placing his words at good distances apart, dotting every i and crossing every t.

A young collegian got out of bed asleep, lit a candle, sat down to a table, took pen and paper, wrote out some geometrical and algebraic problems, extinguished the light and went to bed again—his eyes closed all the time.

A learned professor set his pupils to work on a very intricate calculation. One of them went to bed with his mind full of the subject, and in the morning was not a little surprised to find his table covered with sheets of paper on which the calculation was fully and satisfactorily developed. The writing was in his own hand; he had risen in the night and done it while asleep.

A Consideration of Suicide.

Nicholas Ridley and Hugh Latimer stood at the stake to be burned for heresy. Fastened to the body of each was a bag of powder, placed there by friends with the intention of bringing the sufferings of the victim to a speedy termination. Latimer died first. The flames, rising rapidly, touched the powder, and the torture for him was at an end. Ridley was not so fortunate. The wood prepared for his execution being green and tightly packed, the fire smoldered, and he was long in agony, crying out that he could not burn; until, one of the spectators having loosened the faggots and admitted air, the flames swept up to the powder and brought death.

It is certain that the use of powder was not included in the sentence of death. It was permitted, not authorized. Death being sure, the persecutors were magnanimous enough, at the last, to allow it to come quickly. As the Athenian tribunal granted the privilege of hemlock to Socrates; as the English executioners failed to carry out, literally, the horrible sentence of hanging, drawing, and quartering; so the Marian officials did not insist on the extreme rigor of the sentence. But was this hastening of death, in a way unauthorized by law, either murder on the part of the friends of Ridley and Latimer, or suicide on their own part?

Under the old, stern common law, literally construed, the martyrs who used and the friends who furnished the powder were guilty, the former of suicide and the latter of murder.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Italian Treatment of Shingles.

A case of herpeszoster or "shingles" is reported by Dr. Lamberti, in the *Revista Clinica di Bologna*, as having been cured by him in a single day by means of carbolic acid. He painted carefully the vesicles with the liquid acid, using a camel-hair brush, and then covered the whole part with a thick layer of cotton. It caused severe burning pain at first for two hours, after which ease was obtained, and the patient, having received a dose of chloral hydrate, fell asleep and awoke the next day feeling quite well. On the removal of the wool after three days the vesicles were all dried up, the crusts adhering to the cotton, and the spots that remained were not in the least tender.

An organist at Litchfield, Minn., played "What Will the Harvest Be?" as a bridal couple marched out of church.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The Spirit of Sectional Hate Soundly Rebuked—Speech of Congressman McMahon, of Ohio.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill being under discussion in the House of Representatives, Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, spoke as follows in reply to Mr. Garfield:

I wish in all good faith to ask my colleague from Ohio, who has read us all, and me particularly, a lecture, why it is that on every political proposition upon which he undertakes to alarm the country and lecture the Democratic party we find that in the past he advocated the very propositions we now make, and pursued the very course which he now pretends so much to reprobate? Why is it? Will my colleague look to the history of the Republican party in the country, and particularly in the State of Ohio, with its long record of nullification on the question of the Dred Scott decision and the Fugitive Slave law? Gentlemen on the other side are amused. Why? Do they object to my reference to those days? Is it because the Republican party was then only in its infancy and that it pleads minority for what it did then? In those days actual resistance to the enforcement of the law was one of the cardinal points of the majority of the Republican party, a policy we have never advocated nor practiced nor indorsed.

Or, do gentlemen claim that the great public men of their party in that day were unsound statesmen, dangerous to the country and enemies to the Government? The judgment of an impartial public would be to-day in favor of the Republican leaders of twenty years ago in preference to those of to-day.

When the record of gentlemen has been so different in the past from their present position, on the questions of the effect of decisions of the Supreme Court, the supremacy of Federal law, and riders to appropriation bills, are we to look upon them as reformed statesmen? Does my colleague desire to appear in that role? Has my colleague seen the error of his ways? Has he become convinced that in those days he and his party was wrong? Are you willing, gentlemen, to admit that to the country now? Or are we to draw the proper conclusion that you can change your side as the necessities and emergencies of party demand? In 1860 the Republican party was as powerful, as strong, as brainy, as full of leaders, and as intent upon great purposes as it ever was in the history of this country; indeed, more so; for it had not then been debauched as it has been since by the unlimited possession of power; it had not been corrupted by the handling of millions or rather of thousands of millions of the public money without accountability except to itself. It was then a party for the equal rights of men; a party which a man might well respect although he might not agree with it in its aims and purposes. In those days one of the corner-stones of the party was placed in the Chicago platform of 1860.

> That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

A similar enunciation of doctrine today by any Democrat would be denounced as hatred of the Federal Union and hostility to the Federal Government. Will you admit that in 1860 you were for the rights of the States because you possessed a majority of the State Governments, and were not in possession of the Federal Government? Do you admit that you were wrong then, but right now? I leave gentlemen to decide that before the American people. A party which can maintain both sides of the same important question, with equal vigor, depending only upon where its party interests may temporarily lie, is not well qualified for the position of monitor to any other party, nor are its teachings deserving of the attention of a serious people.

Mr. Chairman, the ingenuity with which our friends on the other side evade the discussion of all economical questions that look to the real interests of the people is remarkable. When the Belknap investigation was first ordered the cry went all over the country that the "Rebel Brigadiers" were assailing an honest Union soldier who had helped to put the Rebellion down; and, although he was proven to have been guilty beyond all controversy, Republicans did all in their power to protect him. This is only one instance in the past. When we have now under discussion the question of how much money shall be appropriated for the printing-office—because the Public Printer has violated the law in using up in eight months an appropriation intended for the whole fiscal year—when we discover that the appropriations for that department, if voted as the demands of the office now require, will make an increased expenditure of $400,000 over former years, when charges of extravagance, inattention to public interests, squandering of the people's money are made, how are we met? Why the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] rises, and, in his dilettant way, says that he will not waste any time on the discussion of the Printing Office. That seems to him to be only a matter of a few hundred thousand dollars to the American people! I suppose, in view of the history of his party, he considers such a deficiency a very small matter. Perhaps it is. But it is the mission of the Democratic party at this time—and for that reason it has been kept in power—to look into the expenditure of the money of the people, no matter how small, and save wherever we can, no matter how small the sum may be.

This purpose of the Democratic party to economize expenditures and expose the extravagance of the administration cannot be evaded by side issues. It does gentlemen no good at this late day to flaunt the bloody shirt before the American people. It might do, Mr. Chairman, in the days when our people were distressed, when men were out of employment, when there was no work to do, when our manufacturing establishments were stopped, when every interest and industry in the country were paralyzed, as the result of the policy of the party of the gentlemen on the other side. But now if men are out of employment it is simply because the exigency of the occasion authorizes them to demand 10 or 20 per cent. over the wages of hard times. I say to gentlemen on the other side, when they come before the American people with that same worn-out, tattered, faded, bloody shirt, they mistake the temper of the American people. They will find that the people will put the seal of condemnation on that party which inaugurates these sectional discussions, tending to disturb the business of the country and to increase discord between the two sections.

The business of the country demands quiet, and the people will have peace. Who teach the rising generation that they should hate their fellow-countrymen? If you put into the hands of the boys of our day the speeches of Republican politicians, they are taught that their natural enemies lie in the South, and the seeds of future civil wars are planted by designing politicians for a mere temporary party advantage. Is this statesman-like? Is this taking a broad view of the present needs of our country? Is it patriotic to foment divisions at home, to perpetuate sectional hatred, to weaken our country by intestine quarrels?

Oh, I wish there was a statesman upon the other side. I hope gentlemen will permit me to finish my sentence. I know that we are all apt to imagine ourselves to be statesmen, and therefore gentlemen rebel when I seem to take away the right from any of them. I was going to qualify my statement, if the gentlemen had given me time. There are statesmen on the other side of the House. I am not disputing that proposition, either as to my friend from Maine or my colleague from Ohio. I was about to say to you what kind of statesmen I wish you had on the Republican side. I wish you had a statesman who was able to rise above fomenting all this petty political strife between the North and South. I wish you had a statesman who would wave the banner of peace, as the President did, for a while, until resistance in his own party became too powerful. I wish there was one who could overlook the past and let this country prepare itself for the great difficulties through which it may have to pass in the next few years. They are difficulties growing out of our increasing greatness.

There are gentlemen on both sides of the House exceedingly anxious to pass decided resolutions on the subject of the interoceanic canal. It is proposed that we shall lay down on that subject a doctrine which may involve this country in an unequivocal assertion of its rights, and lead us no man can tell where. It is proper for us to consider the situation. Are we preparing ourselves, in fomenting civil discord at home, to proclaim the act of any foreign nation setting foot on any portion of the soil of this continent as a declaration of war?

What must the people and the rulers of other countries think when they see our so-called leaders, or those who claim to be such, endeavoring to keep alive sectional hate? If the people of this country want to learn any lesson rapidly it is that we are becoming not only the great power on this continent but a standing menace to the world. The success of our free institutions is a constant argument against the despotism of the Old World. Our products, our commerce and our manufactures have almost brought Great Britain to her knees. Do you think, Mr. Chairman, that this can long be the case without forcing some combination against us? And is our country to be benefited by the appearance of division at home? Are we likely to have continued peace if we proclaim to foreign nations that we are divided; that one-half of our people are against the Government; that there is no peace between the North and the South, even though the war has been over for fifteen years?

A party that foments and proclaims these internal divisions and troubles, and asserts that one-half of this country means to overthrow this Government, only invites an attack which some day sooner or later will come from the combined forces of foreign governments. In what position will we then be? Read the reports of your Government officers, and they will tell you that in the Boston harbor there is not a single gun which can keep out the iron-clads of Europe; that the harbor of New York is in the same condition; that there is not a harbor in the United States into which the iron-clads of Great Britain, of France, and of Spain cannot go and take possession of your cities.

In the midst of these possible dangers, in the midst of the prosperity of our country, in the midst of the increase of business, in the midst of a desire on the part of the people to bury all sectional issues, when we ought to be shouting peans for our prosperity, and uniting in common energy that nothing shall retard it, the Republican politician comes to the front with his shouts of hatred to the South, his denunciation of the Democratic party as an enemy to the country, as intending to seize the Government by force, if not duly elected by the people; and, as proof of his assertion and the propriety of his hate, he points to the remarkable fact that his pet special Deputy Marshals of Elections who controlled the polls in San Francisco are not to be paid the $7,600 which is said to be due them.

The attempt to unsettle the confidence of the people is atrocious. If successful it would paralyze business everywhere. And the pretense that the Democratic party intends to seize upon the Government under all circumstances comes with bad grace from a party which robbed us once of our rights and seems disposed to do so again. Our submission to law is proven by the peaceful inauguration as President of one who was not actually chosen by the people.

The Oldest Triplets.

Kentucky must yield to Massachusetts in the matter of triplets. Nantucket is the birthplace of James and Francis Lawrence, and Mary, their sister, the widow of the late Edward Paddock, triplets, all living, and now more than 70 years old. They have a sister living in Providence, R. I., and two brothers in California, George A. and Frederic W., all their seniors. Their father, just before their birth, sailed for Virginia, and was never afterward heard from.—*New York Evening Post.*

INDIANA NEWS.

The city of Seymour is now lighted with gas for the first time.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy, of Kokomo, have celebrated their golden wedding.

An invoice of 500 barrels of flour was shipped by a Richmond firm to Liverpool, England, for the East India trade.

The freight bills of the shipments of glass from Jeffersonville by the Plate Glass Company will nearly reach $125,000 per annum.

An incendiary fire at Nashville, Brown county, destroyed four buildings, entailing a loss of $4,800, on which there was no insurance.

Mrs. Mary Sands, of Leavenworth, Crawford county, claims to have been cured of cancer by the constant application of bruised garlic and salt.

The old Wabash county jail is being torn down, thus destroying one of Wabash's oldest landmarks. The new structure which will take its place is to cost $17,000.

Orange county appeals to the Governor for protection against a band of outlaws who go about the country at night and administer a castigation to the worthy people of the county.

Columbus boasts of a "bar-keep" who can smash a two-inch board with a blow of his fist. That man is wasting his talents in a peaceable place like Columbus. He should go to the frontier.

The State oratorical contest will be held at the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, April 15. Wabash, Asbury, Bloomington, Butler, Hanover, Franklin and Purdue Colleges will take part.

A 4-year-old girl, only child of Nancy J. Collins, a widow who keeps toll-gate near Morristown, was shot and instantly killed by Willie Green, a boy about 16 years old, who was fooling with a revolver.

A nugget of gold about an inch square was disclosed by accident to Alexander Wilcox, of Freetown. In falling he caught hold of a bush, which, giving way, overturned a huge rock under which the gold lay.

A horse in Crawford county had an unsightly swelling on its cheek, which was rapidly increasing. Its owner cut into it with a knife and found a piece of limestone three inches long and one and a half inches thick.

The Fort Wayne, Warsaw and Brazil railroad, which proposes to run from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute, through seventeen counties, a distance of 165 miles, has filed articles of association with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lewis Kern, a resident of Kokomo, and Mrs. Miller, of Alto, Howard county, think they are prospective heirs of an immense fortune, now in the control of the Government of Holland. The alleged fortune amounts to $200,000,000.

Augustus H. Turner, the oldest colored resident of Indianapolis, died lately. For more than forty years he has kept a barber shop and accumulated a comfortable competency which, during the flush days of 1872 and 1873, was accounted a large fortune.

The general assessment of property throughout the State has begun, and will be finished in about a month. The old Assessors will conduct the work for the first fifteen days, until their successors are qualified. It will cost about $200,000 to complete the work.

A Connersville cow, the property of State Senator Milton Trusler, has given birth to a calf which takes high rank among the monstrosities, having two separate and perfect heads, joined to one pair of shoulders, with two sets of fore-legs, two spinal columns, with two sets of ribs, one pair of hind legs and two tails.

Prof. Collett has transmitted Washington a report showing the extent to which tobacco is cultivated in Indiana. He shows that in seventy-three townships, situated in nineteen different counties, tobacco is more or less grown, and he does not include any counties with less than fifty acres, or any township with less than five acres devoted to its cultivation.

Jacob Zitz, commission merchant of Boonville, and his two daughters, Kate, aged 16, and Mamie, aged 8, were poisoned by eating pokeroot grated by mistake for horseradish. Two little sons sent into the garden to get horseradish brought in the poisonous root, which was prepared for the table. Fortunately only the three mentioned partook of it. The physician pronounced them in a dangerous condition.

A fire broke out at Fort Wayne in the four-story brick block occupied by H. J. Trentman & Bro., wholesale crockery; Noll Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery; and Hanna, Wiler & Co., wholesale notions and fancy goods. The block is valued at $30,000, and the stock of goods contained therein at $120,000. The total loss will probably exceed $40,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

The Hospital for the Insane.

The thirty-first annual report of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane has just been filed. The following is an abstract of the report: Inventory of property, $1,391,462.96, of which $88,451.96 is personal; receipts for the year, $195,559.81; expenditures, $161,658.28; of the balance, $30,455.55 was covered into the State treasury. The disbursement for improvement and repairs were $20,011.08. Patients admitted during the year, 615; discharged, 582; deaths, 69; number remaining, 629; cost of maintenance, per capita, $191. In a medical point of view the results attained were highly satisfactory. Of the 1,229 patients treated, 23.6 per cent. recovered, and 5.6 per cent died. There are about 2,200 insane persons in the State, of whom 1,500 are in jails, county asylums and private domiciles. These figures show the urgent necessity for additional facilities to care for this class of unfortunates. During the year but one case of failure of self-control on the part of an attendant was brought to the notice of the Trustees, which was followed by prompt discharge. A comparison of expenditures for the past two years is favorable to the new management. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, the average monthly expenditure was $12,082.82; during the same period for 1879, $8,211.88. This reduction was not made in food supply, which was 14 per cent. greater in cost than for 1878. No mention is of course made of the recent charges of cruelty in the institution, as they occurred this year.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster street, New York, for their fun cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 50 per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents, Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. 7 cents each. All Drug Stores.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.
No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS
READ! SAVE THYSELF
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

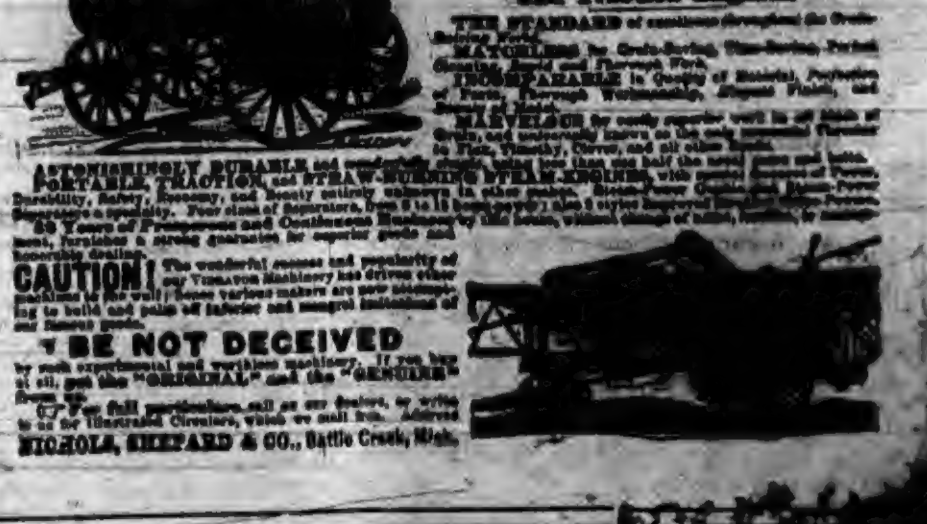

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Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
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BE NOT DECEIVED
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
V'olin Strings.
special ttention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea,	20, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio, 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES; STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

A Great Paper.

How many of the Kentucky editors that copy the excellent matter from the Little Rock Gazette know that the author is the same determined individual who a few years ago edited the Scottville Argus—a paper that looked as if it were set up in shingle-nails and printed on a cheese-press.—Franklin (Ky.) Local.

The Scottville Argus! The name brings up a sigh suggestive of a split bellows. How that paper was reverenced; how the boys on the street persisted in calling it Hotville Scargus. It was unnecessary to read the proof, for no one could ever discover a typographical error. One day the individual referred to in the above clipping went into the office and found Warner, the proprietor, in deep distress. "What's the matter?"

"We can't get out a paper this week."

"Why?"

"I lost a type just now."

"Which one?"

"An m, I believe."

Then he took the office out of the oyster can ran over the alphabet and remarked:

"Yes, we've lost our m."

"What shall we do?"

"Don't know unless I go to the blacksmith shop and get a horse-shoe nail."

That was an excellent idea, and he secured the nail. Next day, four other types were missing, and Warner got more nails. The day following somebody stole the office and threw the can into the street. Warner got enough nails to set the paper up, and after it was issued, the leading man in the place (he worked at a livery-stable) came around and complimented us upon the improved appearance of our journal.—Little Rock Gazette.

Teaching a Smart Drummer the Good Old English Language.

As a newly-engaged commercial traveler was about starting on a commercial trip from his place in Chicago, the other day, he suddenly turned to his employer, a grave old merchant, and inquired:

"I say, boss, what shall I do when I get out of soap?"

"Soap?" said the old man, "why, save your samples, and you won't get out."

"But I mean what shall I do when I get out of grease?" continued the young man.

"Grease? grease?" pondered the old man, "why you don't need any grease—you are not working for a lubricating estab——"

"Oh, but you don't understand me," chimed in the youthful employe, rather embarrassed. "I mean what shall I do if I run out of spondulix—stamps—wealth?"

"Spondulix? stamps? wealth?" echoed the mystified merchant, looking at the young fellow over his glasses, to see if he had gone crazy.

"Yes, currency—greenbacks," exclaimed the drummer, "cash, money, you know."

A light seemed to dawn on the old getleman's mind at this moment, for gazing upon the creature before him with a look of contempt and pity, he broke forth: "Young man, what are you giving us? I rather guess you needn't go out, for I don't believe your class of customers could get along very well with you—they all speak English. Pull down your vest, step up to the cashier's desk and get your sugar. Now cheese it, cully, you're bounced."

And that is the way the high-toned kid got bounced—all through the pernicious habit of slinging slang.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Happiness was Soured.

[New Haven Register.]

"Such a morning! Hannah," enthused Mr. Smiley, as he tucked his napkin under his chin, "such a morning! Why I've walked around three blocks, and tetered on my heels and toes taking a bath of glory in the sunshine. And it has given me an appetite, Hannah, such as I haven't had since childhood's happy hour. Coffee; ah! Thanks. A little sugar and the cream, ah, don't never forget the cream, Hannah," and he fairly beamed with good nature. "I declare, what is this you've got for drink? Bah, Mrs. Smiley, it is outrageous——"

"Don't you like it, Ichabod?" inquired the dame anxiously. "It is a new idea for settling coffee, that's all. Sister Maria said a little codfish skin would make it pour clear——"

"A little codfish skin. How much, I should like to know?"

"Why, just a piece about as big—as—my hand—and—I——"

"Oh, the stupidity of womankind. Why didn't you dump in a whole fishing fleet into your coffee, madam, and a grocery store, or a sectin of the banks of Newfoundland—or—or." At this point his flow of English gave out, and leaving the table with a suddenness that shook the stopples out of the castor cruets, he strode out of the house, down town, a breakfastless and hopeless wreck.

* * *

Any man pays too much for his whistle when he has to wet it fifteen or twenty times a day.

Nobody can tell how many disputes for the front side of the bed have been settled by moving the bedstead into the middle of the room.

The boss puzzle. Where do the milkman's cows find so much chalk?—Cincinnati Gazette. In other words, how is the milk maid?

Austin Dobson wrote no poetry until he was 25 years of age, and there are other people who ought not to write poetry until they are 75, if ever.

It is now claimed that the first time the expression "Eureka" was used, was when Socrates sat down on a tack for which he had been looking.—Yale News.

MAUD MULLER.

Maud Muller on a fair June day
Went to the field to turn the hay.

Beneath her hat her hair was "banged,"
And from its brim no ribbon hanged.

The hay she pitched on an old ox-cart
Until her hands did bleed and smart;

And when she raked into a bumble's nest
Of all fast time Maud made the best.

She tossed and moaned the livelong night,
For her left optic was banged up tight.

Now when her dad a farm hand lacks
Maud stays at home and fries slap-jacks—
And tells him to hire a tramp.
—[illegible] Herald.

Value of a Scientific Wife.

[New York Tribune.]

A farmer away down in Maine married a love of a school-girl, who didn't know the first thing about housekeeping or farming. When he took her home she neglected her household duties and went ranging about the farm "botanizing" and studying geology. The neighbors wives did not like her, but before they knew it, she had discovered on her husband's land a mine worth $40,000.

A Little More Light and Less Noise.

One of the members of the bar in Saratoga, N. Y., who thoroughly enjoys a good joke, relates the following, and applies the moral to himself: Not long since he was counsel in a case before Judge Pratt, referee, and during the progress of the trial became a little bit noisy, as he sometimes does, when the judge looked up and said to him: "Mr. —, did you ever hear of the man who was lost in the woods during a thunder storm?" On being answered in the negative, the judge continued: "A man, in attempting to pass through a piece of woods, lost his way, and while he was in that predicament a fearful thunder storm came up. The woods grew awfully dark. The roaring of the wind and the crashing of the thunder were terrific. The man was frightened and started to pray, but not being used to that business, said: 'O Lord, give us a little more light and a little less noise!' I don't mean you, Mr. —," added the judge. The counsel says that the audience supposed all the time the judge did mean him, and now that he thinks of it himself he inclines to that opinion also.

A Monkey Pulls a Tooth.

[Galt (Ont.) Reformer.]

We invite the attention of Mr. Darwin to the following very singular anecdote regarding the monkey "Dot," belonging to James Wardlaw, of this town, as so peculiar an illustration of the ingenuity of the monkey has rarely, if ever, been recorded. The monkey was brought to Galt from Deccan, India, in the fall of 1878, by Mr. Wardlaw, who had been residing in Hyderabad for several years. It fairly eclipsed itself on Sunday before last. The little creature had been suffering from toothache for several days, and evidently suffered severely. On Sunday the pain was more than ordinarily severe, and the monkey, like its human type, resolved to undergo a dental operation. But the dentist, strange to say, was itself. Dot found a string, fastened it around the aching tooth, seized the end of the string with its fore feet, drew up one of its hind legs between its fore feet, and gave a sudden shove which jerked the tooth out and sent it flying half way across the room. This having been accomplished, the monkey was at ease and resumed its natural cheerfulness and amiability.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
123 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

TUITION FREE.

Ft. Wayne College.
A First-Rate Normal School.
Classes Small,
Work Thorough,
Expenses Low.

$27.50 will pay for tuition, board and furnished room for spring term commencing April, 1880.

☞ Tuition free on conditions. Send for circular.

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,
11-5t Fort Wayne, Indiana.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Zollinger,
W. R. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott
H. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm. Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Pliny Hoagland,	J. N. McCullough,
	Rob't B. Potter.

15-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

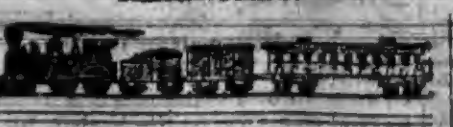

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 45
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 02 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	[illegible] pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	5 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 26 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 00 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 19 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R
SHORT LINE.
INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada.
TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		8 40am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	
Jackson	6 00am	11 55am	5 05 pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15 pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	7 45 pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10 pm
Angola	8 37am	2 10pm	9 40 pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40 m
Auburn	[illegible]am	3 02pm	11 17 am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 06pm	11 29 am
Ft. Wayne	[illegible] 20am	3 55pm	12 45 am
Indianapolis	[illegible]pm	10 55pm	8 40 pm
Cincinnati	3 55pm		
Louisville	[illegible] 00pm	5 20am	
St. Louis	[illegible] 30am	7 30am	
Washington		5 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 25am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	8 40am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 30a m	[illegible] m
Auburn June	5 55pm	12 30pm	m
Auburn	5 50pm	12 34pm	am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 40pm	3 40 m
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	7 48pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 10am
Ann Arbor	2 00am	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 1 am	10 30pm	4 30pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	[illegible]am	[illegible]pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	[illegible]am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 00pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	3 20am
Tiffin	7 58	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 24	9 38	9 35
Defiance	10 38	11 20	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 39	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 53
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 35	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	12 31pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

WABASH & St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail.......12:34 p. m.	Mail.......3:20 p. m.
Accom'n.......12:57 a. m.	Accom'n.......6:57 a. m.
Local F't.......4:45 p. m.	Local F't.......6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler.......1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport. 6:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From
St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go
West, Southwest, North or Northw'st
Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LUOIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies
PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS
I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4 6m.

ROSE & HARTMAN, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb county }

In the DeKalb circuit court, March term, 1880.

John A. Bookwalter and Julius S. Ford are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by cross-complaint, by John K. Cowen, et al, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2nd juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 29th day March, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22-1y

The Auburn Courier

St. Joe.

—Spring cometh.

—Young wheat looks splendid.

—Wm. VanZile now occupies his old home.

—A goodly number of fishermen, but mighty few fish.

—The concert last Friday evening was a grand fizzle.

—A good boot-and-shoe maker would do well to open a shop at St. Joe.

—The church contractor has been putting the finishing touch on the belfry the past week.

—The bottom has again fallen out of the grain market, and wheat is down to $1.10 per bushel.

—A millinery establishment at St. Joe would be a nice thing for the ladies. Don't all come at once.

—John Somerlot has the foundation for his residence completed, and will have the frame up in a few days.

—A Mr. Evans will move into the house lately occupied by *M. T. Bishop.* We understand that Mr. Evans is a brick-mason and plasterer by trade.

—M. E. Olds, Dr. Mitchell and Will. Volmer have their lots fenced in, which changes the appearance of things in that vicinity. Mort has his cabbage already raised—in his mind's eye.

—Vene Strong is strong, stronger, strongest—its a bouncer, of the male persuasion, and will add one to the greenback vote of Concord township.

—A few of the young folks of St. Joe and some country lads, under the supervision of Prof. Meeks, have organized a dramatic company, and in a few weeks will put upon the stage the interesting play entitled, "Kathleen Mavourneen." The play will run as long as the crowd holds out. We expect twenty the first night and a full house thereafter.

G. W. W.

The Dead Child and the Bird.

[Jacksonville (Florida) Breese.]

A little child in Jacksonville was in the habit of playing upon the piazza of her father's house. Near by a mockingbird had its nest in the orange trees, and sang most beautifully, and the little child would throw crumbs to the bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick, and the bird was forgotten in the anxiety for the sick one, and notwithstanding all was done that could be done, the child died. While the child's body was lying in the coffin the bird was seen to perch upon the slat of the window blind, pour forth one of its most thrilling songs, and then flit away. Some hours after this the body of the little bird was found dead upon the floor of the piazza, and was placed upon the coffin of its little friend and interred with it in the same grave.

THE BOSS GUN.

An Improved Patent by Dr. Gatling Which Does the Work of 800 Riflemen.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, an old Indianapolis resident, has made a great improvement on his patent repeating gun. The following complimentary in regard to the same is taken from the New York Times:

According to the London papers, all the most terrible and deadly weapons of war hitherto introduced appeared to have been thrown into the shade by an improved Gatling gun which was exhibited recently by Dr. R. J. Gatling to a number of experts, at the office of Sir William Armstrong & Co. This weapon is capable of firing 1,000 shots per minute, and killing a man or a horse at a mile range. The gun has a compact appearance, can be taken to pieces and easily carried about, can be applied to military or naval use, and the mechanism of it is simplicity itself. The revolving barrel has ten compartments, into which, as they whirl round, metal cartridges drop from a tall oblong case fixed over the center of the barrel. At each turn of the handle ten shots are fired [illegible] is accomplished by a sliding apparatus. The size of shot in different caliber guns of this class ranges from musket balls to half pounders. By the use of this implement three men can do the work of 800 riflemen. A quarter of a million dollars are said to have been spent on experiments necessary to perfect the gun, which is now regarded by military experts as a complete success.

Stolen Squibs.

It is just as safe, says Professor Huxley, to marry on a three-week courtship as to wait longer.

Not the income but the outcome causes the racket in married life, says the New Orleans Picayune.

There are 3,000,000 single men in this country, and there is no telling how many married men wish they were of the number.

Fifteen Wisconsin editors have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony since January 1; and twelve of their newspapers have been suspended in consequence.

A married man bought a spring chicken in the market the other morning, and now he thinks the reason it was called spring chicken is because it will take him until next spring to carve it, unless he uses nitro glycerine.

A newspaper writer, who died in a hospital at Cincinnati recently, willed his body to a doctor for the benefit of science. It was a superfluous precaution, however. As he died in Ohio, science or some other medical college would have got his body, anyhow.

Young men and maidens who are holding back from getting married until they are rich should remember that Adam and Eve had no such squeamish notions.—Buffalo Express. What ignorance! Why, they were the undisputed owners of the whole world.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, Jr.
SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare
Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.
This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 18 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.
TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.
Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.
All accidents are at owners risk.
A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

MORE DIFFICULT THAN
THE 15 PUZZLE TO GET
A more Handsome Suit or Better Fit than can now be obtained of
YESBERA, THE TAILOR.
A Splendid full line of
HATS AND CAPS!
Just received, embracing all the late fashions.
PIECE GOODS
Of numerous patterns to select a new and nobby suit from. Also a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
3d door north of the postoffice,
15-tf. AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'
Carriage Man'factory
AUBURN, INDIANA,
TURNS OUT THE BEST
Carriages, Phaetons,
Buggies and Light Wagons
Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.
The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.
Fancy Light Work a Specialty.
Painting Warranted Not to Scale.
☞Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES.☜
Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of
ANDERSON BROTHERS,
11 2m Opposite Eagle Mills.

Agricultural Implements!
THE
Latest Improved Farm Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
The ThreeRivers
"Invincible"
VIBRATOR.
The Renowned
Atlas Engine!
For farm use.
THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower
Over 20,000 now in use.
The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow
And many other kinds. Also dealers in the
Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.
Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.
J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

AUBURN COURIER
SUPPLEMENT.

GLEANINGS.

It was reported that Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt—who has given such hardt-burns to some of her rival comediennes—was to receive $400,000 for a twelve months' engagement in America. Mr. Smalley says that, though not strictly accurate, it is somewhat near the proposition made to her, which was that she should receive $600 for each representation, and $20 a day in addition for expenses.

Sheffield, England, has sent to Bridgeport, Ct., 100 cutlers, who will hereafter make knives on American soil. At home these men have been earning from $5 to $8 per week, and at Bridgeport they will receive from $9 to $15, working by the piece. These cutlers say that their reasons for coming to America are to get where a man can save something, and have a chance to rise in the world.

The internal revenue returns for the last fiscal year show that the consumption of beer has risen to 10,000,000 barrels, an increase of 25 per cent. in the five years of dull times. Since the German immigration began to set into this country no article of popular consumption has shown more steady increase. In the last thirty years its annual production has doubled six times, and bids fair to go on increasing now that its sale is [illegible] the South. Unknown before the war, it is now steadily superseding whisky there.

At the close of a prayer meeting in a Methodist church at Acton, Ind., Brother Hamlin, superintendent of the Sunday-school, announced that the services on the following Sunday would be held in a grove near by. This was really the result of a division in the congregation. Pastor Weaver said that, on the contrary, the usual services would take place in the church, and at once pronounced the benediction. The two then met in the aisle, quarreled fiercely, and then had a fight, in which the clergyman whipped the superintendent.

Late advices from the southern provinces of Egypt represent the slave-traders in [illegible] territories as not yet willing to accept the situation. Col. Gordon, in command of the Egyptian forces, had some desperate fighting with the slave-stealing [illegible] and punished them severely; but the chief of these wretches has mustered [illegible] followers and expects large reinforcements at Darfour from among the hordes whose business has been destroyed by the vigorous policy of Gordon. The latter, at last accounts, had gone [illegible] the insurgents at Darfour.

Nebraska is one of [illegible] of the new Western [illegible] increase in its population [illegible] the last decade, been something wonderful. In 1855 the population of Nebraska was 4,494; in 1860 it multiplied over six-fold, being 28,841; in the ten years ending 1870 the increase was four-fold, the population then being 122,993; in the following six years it more than doubled, [illegible] 1877 the population was 271,561; in 1878, 313,784, and by census taken for the year [illegible] the population to be 386,410, or an increase of 316 per cent. in nine years. The corn crop of the State this year is fully equal in quantity and quality to that of last year, which was the finest and largest ever grown. There is an increased acreage [illegible] the present year over last year of about 20 per cent., and the quality of the cereal is claimed to be from 25 to 30 per cent. above that of last year. The gross yield of all grains last year was about 70,000,000 bushels. This year it is estimated that it will exceed 95,000,000 bushels. A land of promise—and fulfillment—truly.

The latest statement of the Bank of France is the most remarkable ever issued. It makes the note issue of the institution $457,400,000; the coin on hand, $420,000,000. This exhibits a coin reserve of more than 90 per cent. as against the circulation of paper. Besides, the actual amount of money on hand has never been reached by any other institution in the world, and rarely or never by the Bank of France. It is almost thrice as much as the Bank of England reported as held by it at the same time. The coin reserve of the Bank of England is nearly all in gold, while that of the Bank of France is largely in silver.

Some workmen engaged in excavating a cellar in Chicago found buried in the ground about a half bushel of counterfeit half dollars, quarters, twenties and 10-cent silver coins, and [illegible]. Most of the [illegible] was [illegible] of the coin found its way into the pockets of the workmen and those who happened to be standing about when the plant was discovered. The counterfeit coin were extremely well executed. It [illegible] buried some time ago by some one who was desirous that it should be hidden forever. [illegible] were also buried in the vicinity a ladle, some of the molds, and some other tools used by counterfeiters.

TRAVELING STONES.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous traveling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately began traveling toward a common center, and lie there huddled up in a bunch like [illegible]. A single stone, removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with a wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found, [illegible] the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lodestone or magnetic iron ore.

[illegible] climbed a tree to a height of seventy feet at [illegible], England, and drew a crowd of spectators, among whom was his wife and daughter, by [illegible] took a rope from his pocket and said: "Good-by; I have made a nice noose, and now I am going to tie the knot. Marwood says that a drop of six feet is necessary but I am only going to give myself three I have tied the knot and I am going to jump." Then he hanged himself.

PESTILENCE IN THE PAST.

BY [illegible]

Those who are acquainted with the history of the fourteenth century and the terrible plague that literally decimated the world at that time, can easily understand how a comparatively insignificant matter, such as led to the depopulation of Memphis, is magnified into frightful pestilence in the present day.

The dreadful pestilence of the fourteenth century made its original appearance in the East. About the year 1345 it spread through China, Tartary, India and Egypt. Some distinguished writers of the time, such as Mezeray and Villani, attributed the pestilence to the terrible vitiation of the atmosphere, caused, in a great measure, by the putrid exhalations of countless millions of serpents and venomous insects and immense quantities of huge and hideous vermin which suddenly made their appearance. So terrific in its character was the pestilence that the people imagined that the sulphurous vapors and pestiferous stench of the infernal regions had broken upon the entire world.

The ignorance, credulity and superstition of the zealous Christian writers of the time was truly sublime. They blamed poor old Mohammed for the whole thing, and said that it was traceable to him, for at Mecca it rained snakes and blood from heaven for three consecutive days and nights, that a terrible tempest had swept the temple of Mohammed and torn his sepulcher to pieces; that the stench of the snakes and blood and the sulphurous vapors arose in the air to the middle region, and the corrupting, infectious matter spread all over the entire world.

This singular meteorological phenomena was due undoubtedly to natural causes, for great inundations are recorded to have taken place at the time, and the vast accumulation of stagnant water created thereby contributed undoubtedly to the poisoning of the atmosphere. But terrible, indeed, must have been the condition of things at that time, for, according to very respectable historians, the whole face of nature was in a general convulsion; earthquakes and hurricanes of frightful force continued for weeks without any abatement scarcely. The houses, steeples and churches of Rome were knocked into a "cocked hat." At Naples whole congregations were swallowed up in an instant by the sudden opening of the earth; multitudes were buried in the ruins of their habitations, and the citizens stood terrified in the market-places and fields. Not even Germany escaped the ire of the infuriated elements, as many towns and villages were destroyed.

Lampadius vouches for the truth of the fact that it rained blood in Germany, and [illegible] were frequently seen.

A plague of no small magnitude would certainly be incident to such a condition of nature.

The plague had its origin in India, [illegible] there over the western parts of Asia into Egypt; from thence to Northern Africa, ravaging [illegible] Minor [illegible] islands in the A[illegible] completely depop[illegible] that were left, [illegible] were driven by despair [illegible] to devour one another [illegible] described minutely [illegible] Swellings appeared [illegible] or in the groin which broke into frightful sores, then a racking fever, with vomiting of blood. Frequently the party afflicted died in a few hours, generally within a day, and many fell into a deep sleep, from which they never awoke.

One hundred thousand Venetians were carried away. It then proceeded to Italy and France. At Florence it killed 60,000 people, and slowly wended its way north, destroying from 500 to 1,500 per day till it reached Paris, where it claimed 5,000 souls. It then turned in the direction of Germany, and according to contemporary annalists it ravaged that unfortunate country of 12,460,000 souls.

Finally the terrible scourge reached "Merry England," and stayed there till it devoured over 2,000,000 of the Saxon family. An idea of its magnitude may now be formed, and language cannot express, nor the imagination cannot conceive, the terrors of that dreadful time. One historian attempted to describe it, but his strongest assertion is that "people died bleeding at the nose and mouth; so that rivers ran red with blood, and streams of putrid gore issued from the graves and sepulchers of the dead." Horrible beyond imagination must have been the suffering at the time.

Large fields were used as burial places, where the dead were thrown into pits by the hundred. Imagine carloads of human carnage dumped into one pit! And the driver of the cart would frequently have arrived only at the pit with his load of reeking dead, when himself would drop to the ground and be heaved in with his load.

It is said that the disease was so contagious that it infected by touch and smell, so that the mother forsook her child, the husband his wife, nor would the priest or physician approach the bedside of a patient. Death raged out and inside doors, and sorrow was a commodity not known. Many fled to the woods and hired vessels and boats to take them away, but an expeditious death overtook them with a vengeance, as if indignant at their flight.

The plague did not completely die out till 1362 in England, which commenced there in 1349, and though we have read a volume of scientific dissertations upon the causes of plagues and epidemics generally, many of the writers assuming to know all about the matters, we confess to the belief that the medical and scientific world is wholly at sea upon the subject, and that all their theories are untenable.

MONEY WILL NOT DO ALL.

The making of a fortune enables man to cross the chasm which separates too widely the gentle from the handicraft classes. His money just does this, and no more. But the newly enriched man stores the future with mortifications for himself who fancies his mere wealth will gain him distinction in the circles of gentlemen. The tone of good society is [illegible]. Birth, wealth, beauty, talents, may constitute eligibility for society; but to be distinguished in it persons must be admired for admirable, and liked for agreeable qualities.

[illegible] of Sarah, a negro re[illegible] society of Amherst, Va., engaged Mr. Hall to preach the funeral [illegible] a deceased member, and the [illegible] of the dead chose the Rev [illegible] for the same service. The two clergymen met angrily in the church, and each insisted upon preaching. A compromise, on the basis of [illegible] sermons, fell through, because the question of precedence could not be settled. A fierce fight ensued between the factions, and the relatives finally drove the Sisters of Sarah out of the church.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 22, 1880. Number 17.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
8-tf Auburn, Ind.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Monday, May 3, 1880, to elect the following officers: One trustee for each ward; one clerk, one treasurer, and one marshal.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.
April 8, 1880. 15-3.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 21-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

A. J. BAXTER, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880. In matter of the estate of Joseph Albright, deceased, Charles Albright, administrator of said estate, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for his removal, by Mary May, an heir of said decedent, and the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880. Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th of April, 1880.

16-3 JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Sermon to Young Men, Delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

During the announcements Dr. Talmage said: "I thank the contributors from every state in the Union for their donations toward the payment of the Tabernacle debt. If my call for $1 from each of my friends the world over does not finally succeed it will be through their procrastination. As near as I can tell there are fifty thousand people who, some time or other, will contribute a dollar." He also announced that on the following Sabbath, the 18th, he will preach a national sermon on his recent southern observations.

SUBJECT: "ROBBING THE DEAD."

Text. 1 Samuel, xxxi., 8: "And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in Mount Gilboa."

Some of you were at South Mountain, or Shiloh, or Ball's Bluff, or Gettysburg, and I ask you if there is any sadder sight than a battle-field after the guns have stopped firing? I walked across the field of Antietam just after the conflict. The scene was so sickening I shall not describe it. Every valuable thing had been taken from the bodies of the dead, for there are always vultures hovering over and round about an army, and they pick up the watches, and the memorandum books, and the letters, and the daguerreotypes, and the hats, and the coats, applying them to their own uses. The dead make no resistance. So there are always camp-followers going on after an army, as when Scott went down into Mexico, as when Napoleon marched up toward Moscow, as when Von Moltke went to Sedan. There is a similar scene in my text. Saul and his army had been horribly cut to pieces. Mount Gilboa was ghastly with the dead. On the morrow the stragglers came on to the field, and they lifted the latchet of the helmet from under the chin of the dead, and they picked up the swords and bent them on their knees to test the temper of the metal, and they opened the wallets and counted the coin. Saul lay dead along the ground, eight or nine feet in length, and I suppose the cowardly Philistines, to show their bravery, leaped upon the trunk of his carcass, and jeered at the fallen slain, and whistled through the mouth of the helmet. Before night those cormorants had taken everything valuable from the field. "And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in Mount Gilboa."

Before I get through to-night I will show you that the same process is going on all the world over and every day, and that when men have fallen, Satan and the world, so far from pitying them or helping them, go to work remorselessly to take what little is left—thus robbing the dead.

There are tens of thousands of young men every year coming from the country to our great cities. They come with brave hearts and grand expectations. They think they will be Rufus Choates in the law, Drapers in chemistry, or A. T. Stewarts in merchandise. The country lads sit down in the village grocery, with their feet on the iron rod round the red-hot stove, in the evening, talking over the prospects of a young man who has gone off to the city. Two or three of them think that perhaps he may get along very well and succeed, but the most of them prophesy failure; for it is very hard to think that those whom we knew in boyhood will ever make any stir in the world. But our young man has a fine position in a dry-goods store. The month is over. He gets his wages. He is not accustomed to have so much money of his own. He is a little excited, and does not exactly know what to do with it, and he spends it in some place where he ought not. Soon there come up new companions and acquaintances from the bar-rooms and saloons of the city. Soon that young man begins to waver in the battle of temptation, and soon his soul goes down. In a few months or a few years he has fallen. He is morally dead. He is a mere corpse of what he once was. The harpies of sin snuff up the taint and come on the field. His garments gradually give out. He has pawned his watch. His health is failing him. His credit perishes. He is too poor to stay in the city, and he is too poor to pay his way home to the country. Down! Down! Why do the low fellows of the city stick to him so closely? Is it to help him back to a moral and spiritual life? Oh, no. I will tell you why they stay; they are the Philistines stripping the slain.

Do not look where I point, but yonder stands a man who once had a beautiful home in this city. His home had elegant furniture, his children were beautifully clad. His name was synonymous with honor and usefulness: but evil habit knocked at his front door, knocked at his back door, knocked at his parlor door, knocked at his bedroom door. Where is the piano? Sold to pay the rent. Where is the hat-rack? Sold to meet the butcher's bill. Where are the carpets? Sold to get bread. Where is the wardrobe? Sold to get rum. Where are the daughters? Working their fingers off in trying to keep the family together. Worse and worse, until everything is gone. Who is that going up the front steps of that house? That is a creditor, hoping to find a chair or bed that has not been levied-upon. Who are these two gentlemen now going up the front steps? The one is a constable, the other is the sheriff. Why do they go there? The unfortunate is morally dead, socially dead, financially dead. Why do they go there? I will tell you why the creditors, and the constables, and the sheriffs go there. They are, some on their own account and some on account of the law, stripping the slain.

An ex-member of congress, one of the most eloquent men that ever stood in the house of representatives, said in his last moments: "This is the end. I am dying—dying on a borrowed bed, covered by a borrowed sheet, in a house built by public charity. Bury me under that tree in the middle of the field, where I shall not be crowded, for I have been crowded all my life." Where were the jolly politicians and the dissipating comrades who had been with him, laughing at his jokes, applauding his eloquence and plunging him into sin? They have left. Why? His money is gone, his reputation is gone, his wit is gone, his clothes are gone, everything is gone. Why should they stay any longer? They have completed their work. They have stripped the slain.

There is another way, however, of doing that same work. Here is a man who, through his sin, is prostrate. He acknowledges that he has done wrong. Now is the time for you to go to that man and say: "Thousands of people have been as far astray as you are, and got back." Now is the time for you to go to that man and tell him of the omnipotent grace of God that is sufficient for any poor soul. Now is the time to go to tell him how swearing John Bunyan, through the grace of God, afterward came to the Celestial City. Now is the time to go to that man and tell him how profligate Newton came, through conversion, to be a world-renowned preacher of righteousness. Now is the time to tell that man that multitudes who have been pounded with all the flails of sin, and dragged through all the sewers of pollution, at last have risen to positive dominion and moral power. You do not tell him that, do you? No. You say to him: "Loan you money! No. You are down; you will have to go to the dogs. Lend you a shilling! I would not lend you two cents to keep you from the gallows. You are debauched. Get out of my sight now! Down; you will have to stay down." And thus these bruised and battered men are sometimes accosted by those who ought to lift them up. Thus the last vestige of hope is taken from them. Thus those who ought to go and lift and save them are guilty of stripping the slain.

The point I want to make is this: Sin is hard, cruel and merciless. Instead of helping a man up, it helps him down; and when, like Saul and his comrades, you lie on the field, it will come and steal your sword and helmet and shield, leaving you to the jackal and the crow.

But the world and Satan do all their work with the outcast and abandoned. A respectable, impenitent man comes to die. He is flat on his back. He could not get up if the house were on fire. Adroit medical skill and gentle nursing have been a failure. He has come to his last hour. What does Satan do for such a man? Why, he fetches up the inapt, disagreeable and harrowing things in his life. He says: "Do you remember those chances you had for heaven, and missed them? Do you remember all those lapses in conduct? Do you remember all those opprobrious words and thoughts and actions? Don't remember them, eh? I'll make you remember them!" Then he takes all the past and empties it on that death-bed, as the mail-bags are emptied on the postoffice floor. The man is sick; he cannot get away from them. Then the man says to Satan: "You have deceived me. You told me that all would be well. You said there would be no trouble at the last. You told me if I did so and so you would do so and so. Now you corner me, and hedge me up, and submerge me in everything evil." "Ha, ha!" says Satan, "I was only fooling you. It is mirth for me to see you suffer. I have been for thirty years plotting to get you just where you are. It is hard for you now—it will be worse for you after a while. It pleases me. Lie still, sir. Don't flinch or shudder. Come, now, I will tear off from you the last rag of expectation. I will rend away from your soul the last hope. I will leave you bear for the beating of the storm. It is my business to strip the slain."

While men are in robust health, and their digestion is good, and their nerves are strong, they think their physical strength will get them safely through the last exigency. They say it is only cowardly women who are afraid at the last, and cry out for God. "Wait till I come to die. I will show you. You won't hear me pray, nor call for a minister, nor want a chapter read from the Bible." But after the man has been three weeks in a sick room his nerves are not so steady, and his worldly companions are not anywhere near to cheer him up, and he is persuaded that he must quit life. His physical covering is all gone. He jumps at the fall of a teaspoon in a saucer. He shivers at the idea of going away. He says, "Wife, I don't think my infidelity is going to take me through. For God's sake don't bring up the children to do as I have done! If you feel like it, I wish you would read a verse or two out of Fanny's Sabbath-school hymn-book or New Testament." But Satan breaks in and says, "You have always thought religion trash and a lie. Don't give up at the last. Besides that, you cannot in the hour you have to live get off on that track. Die as you lived. With my great black wings I shut out that light. Die in darkness. I rend away from you that last vestige of hope. It is my business to strip the slain."

A man who had rejected christianity and thought it all trash came to die. He was in the sweat of a great agony, and his wife said, "We had better have some prayers." "Mary, not a breath of that!" he said. "The lightest word of prayer would roll back on me like rocks on a drowning man. I have come to the hour of test. I had a chance and I forfeited it. I believed in a liar, and he has left me in the lurch. Mary, bring me Tom Payne, the book that I swore by, and lived by, and pitch it into the fire, and let it burn and burn, as I myself shall soon burn." And then, with the foam on his lip, and his hands tossing wildly in the air, he cried out: "Blackness of despair! Oh, my God, too late!" The spirits of darkness whisked up from the death and wheeled around and around, stripping the slain.

Sin is a luxury now; it is exhilaration now; it is victory now. But after a while it is collision; it is defeat; it is extermination; it is jackalism; it is robbing the dead; it is stripping the slain. Give it up to-night; give it up! Oh, how you have cheated on, my brother, from one thing to another! All these years you have been under an evil mastery that you understood not. What have your companions done for you? What have they done for your health? Nearly ruined it by carousal. What have they done for your fortune? Almost scattered it by spendthrift behavior. What have they done for your reputation? Almost ruined it with good men. What have they done for your immortal soul? Almost insured its overthrow. You are hastening on toward the consummation of all that is sad. To-night you stop and think, but it is only for a moment, and then you will tramp on, and at the close of this service you will go out, and the question will be, "How did you like the sermon?" And one man will say, "I liked it very well;" and another man will say, "I didn't like it at all;" but neither of the answers will touch the tremendous fact that, if impenitent, you are going at eighteen knots an hour toward shipwreck! Yes, you are in a battle where you will fall; and, while your surviving relatives will take your remaining estate, and Greenwood your body, the messengers of darkness will take your soul, and come and go about you for the next ten million years stripping the slain.

Many are crying out, "I admit I am slain, I admit it." On what battle-field, my brothers? By what weapon? "Polluted imagination," says one man. "Intoxicating liquor," say another man. "My own hard heart," says another man. Do you realize this? Then I come to tell you that the omnipotent Christ is ready to walk across this battle-field, and revive and resuscitate and resurrect your dead soul. Let Him take your hand, and rub away the numbness; your head, and bathe off the aching; your heart, and stop its wild throb. He brought Lazarus to life; He brought Jairus' daughter to life; He brought the young man of Nain to life; and these are three proofs any-how that He can bring you to life.

When the Philistines came down on the field they stepped between the corpses, and they rolled over the dead, and they took away everything that was valuable; and so it was with the people that followed after our army at Chancellorsville, and at Pittsburg Landing, and at Stone River, and at Atlanta, stripping the slain. But the northern and southern women—God bless them!—came on the field with basins, and pads, and towels, and lint, and cordials, and christian encouragement, and the poor fellows that lay there lifted up their arms and said, "Oh! how good that does feel since you dressed it!" and others looked up and said: "Oh, how you make me think of my mother!" And others said: "Tell the folks at home I died thinking about them!" And another looked up and said: "Miss, won't you sing me a verse of 'Home, Sweet Home,' before I die?" And then the tattoo was sounded, and the hats were off, and the service was read, "I am the resurrection and the life;" in the honor of the departed the muskets were loaded and the command given, "Take aim—fire!" And there was a shingle set up at the head of the grave with the epitaph of "Lieutenant ——, in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers," or "Captain ——, in the Fifteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers." And so to-night, across this great field of moral and spiritual battle, the angels of God come walking among the slain, and there are voices of comfort, and voices of hope, and voices of resurrection, and voices of heaven.

Oh the slain! the slain! Christ is ready to give life to the dead. He will make the deaf ear to hear, and the blind eye to see, the pulseless heart to beat, and the damp walls of your spiritual charnel-house will crush into ruin at his cry, "Come forth!" I verily believe there are souls in this house who are now dead in sin, who in half an hour will be alive forever. There was a thrilling dream, a glorious dream—you may have heard of it. Ezekiel closed his eyes and he saw two mountains, and a valley between the mountains. That valley looked as though there had been a great battle there, and a whole army had been slain and they had been unburied; and the heat of the land and the vultures coming there, soon the bones were exposed to the sun and they looked like thousands of snow drifts all through the valley. Frightful spectacle! Bleaching skeletons of a host! But Ezekiel still kept his eyes shut; and so there were four currents of wind that struck that battlefield, and where those four currents of wind met, the bones began to rattle, and the foot came to the ankle, and the hand came to the wrist, and the jaws clashed together, and the spinal column gathered up the ganglions and the nervous fiber, and all the valley wriggled, and writhed, and throbbed, and rocked, and rose up. There, a man coming to life; there, a hundred men, there, a thousand; and all falling into line, waiting for the shout of their Commander. Ten thousand bleached skeletons springing up into ten thousand warriors panting for the affray. I hope that instead of being a dream it may be a prophecy of what we shall see here to-night. Let this north wall be one of the mountains, and the south wall be taken for another of the mountains, and let all the aisles and pews be the valley between, for there are thousands here to-night, without one pulsation of spiritual life. I look off in one direction, and they are dead. I look off in another direction, and they are dead. Who will bring them to life? Who shall rouse them up? If I should halloo at the top of my voice I could not wake them.

Wait a moment! Listen! There is a rustling. There is a gale from heaven. It comes from the north, and from the south, and from the east, and from the west. It shuts us in. It blows upon the slain. There a soul begins to move in spiritual life; there ten souls; there a score of souls; there a hundred souls. The nostril throbbing in divine respiration, the hands lifted as though to take hold of heaven, the tongue moving as in prayer and adoration. Life—immortal life—coming into the slain. Ten men for God—fifty, a hundred, a regiment, an army for God. Oh, that we could have such a scene here to-night. In Ezekiel's words, and in almost a frenzy of prayer, I cry, "Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon the slain!"

What an amazing pity that any man should go from this house unblessed, when such a large blessing is offered them at less cost than you will pay for a pin—"without money and without price!" I have driven down to-night with the Lord's ambulance to the battle-field where your soul lies exposed to the darkness and the storm, and I want to lift you in and drive off with you toward heaven. Oh, christians, by your prayers help lift those wounded souls into the ambulance, and forbid that any should be left on the field, and that at least eternal sorrow and remorse and despair should come up around their souls, like the bandit Philistines to the field of Gilboa, stripping the slain.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pleasant cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 14 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Dandelion.

Who does not know this harmless, little plant which, with its bright green leaves and golden colored flowers, adorns our grass-plats and pasture grounds? Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative is prepared from Dandelion root, in combination with other valuable roots, barks, and herbs, and is a safe and certain specific for biliousness, kidney deseases, rheumatism and constipation of the bowels, and as a blood purifier and renovator it is positively unequaled, removing pimples and sallowness, producing a pure complexion. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 15 2w

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county who is authorized to sell the Singer sewing machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Headquarters at the Central House 14-tf.

COMBS, ROBBIS & BELL, ATTORNEYS.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880. Andrew Stern and Susanna Stern, (his wife), Benjamin King and Martha S. King, Charles E. Smith and Joseph Smart, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Jonathan Edwards, trustee, for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 15th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24th, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of April, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk
16-3w

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.
Alexander H. Phillips,
vs
Ephraim Rockwell.

Whereas, the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and property of the said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore, the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned justice of the peace, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.
15-4. JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

HIAWATHA.

By American Clay.

1st DAM—By Capt. Beard, he by imported Yorkshire.
2nd DAM—By Chorister, he by imported Contract.
3rd DAM—By Ohio, he by Monsieur Tonson.
4th DAM—By imported Hedgeford, he by Filho da Puta.
5th DAM—By imported Buzzard, he by Woodpecker.

AMERICAN CLAY was sired by Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr.
C. M. CLAY JR., was sired by C. M. Clay.
C. M. CLAY was sired by Henry Clay.
HENRY CLAY was sired by Andrew Jackson.
ANDREW JACKSON was sired by Young Bashaw.
YOUNG BASHAW was sired by imported Grand Bashaw.

An extended pedigree will be furnished on application and will be guaranteed reliable.

HIAWATHA

Will serve a limited number of good mares during the season of 1880 at the very low price of

$10 For the Season.

$5.00 forfeit payable at the time of first service, and $5.00 to be paid when the mare is known to be with foal.

The season to commence April 1st, and end July 1st, 1880.

The owner will not be responsible for accidents.

For further information call at Allen's livery stable, Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

IN THE EAST.

THE widow of the late Daniel S. Dickinson has just died in New York, aged 77....Five miners at work in the Preston colliery, in the Schuylkill coal region have been severely and perhaps fatally burned, by an explosion of fire-damp....The Waterbury (Ct.) watch works have been damaged by fire to the amount of $75,000.

ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, a prominent and wealthy New York merchant, is dead....Chastine Cox, who murdered Mrs. Hull, and Pietro Balbo, who murdered his wife, have been resentenced to be hanged at New York, on the 28th of May....Dr. Albert Goersen, formerly a well-known homeopathic physician of Philadelphia, is under arrest in that city on suspicion of having poisoned his father, his wife and his wife's mother, all of whom have suddenly and mysteriously died recently.

A DUEL between Dr. J. W. White and Robert H. Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia, was an absurdly ridiculous affair. They fired once, apparently without intending to hit anything, and then shook hands and sought seclusion, from which they have not yet emerged.

WHILE some men were raising a bridge a Newmill, N. J., the steel and iron works of the beam fell, killing William Obendenfer and Lewis Powell....Forest fires in New Jersey have burned over a tract of country fifty miles long by ten wide, suffocating thousands of birds and considerable stock....Tom Thumb is the chief attraction in a New York 10-cent show, and little Commodore Nutt is about opening a whisky saloon in that city....A strong British rifle team is expected at New York in 1881, to compete for the American trophy. The American team goes to Ireland this year....A man and woman who arrived at Baltimore last week, with 1,500 other immigrants, have been sent to a hospital in that city, suffering with small-pox. It is feared that germs of the disease may have been disseminated among their companions who left immediately for the West.

THE WEST.

THE Western Iron Association has reduced the price of nails from $4 to $3.20....There has been a disastrous conflagration at Dixon, Ill. Four manufacturing establishments were destroyed and two others somewhat damaged. Two men were killed and several others injured by falling walls. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was consumed....A car attached to a passenger train on the Bellaire and Southwestern railway jumped the track on a trestle, eighteen miles from Bellaire, Ohio, and fell eighteen feet to the ground. Four or five persons were seriously injured.

GEN. HATCH'S command, operating in Southern New Mexico, has had an engagement, lasting four hours, with Victoria's band of Apaches. The savages finally broke and fled, leaving several of their dead on the field and considerable stock, which fell into the hands of the soldiers. Capt. Carol, of the Ninth Cavalry, and seven troopers were wounded....Near St. Louis, Mo., two men who were clenched in a desperate fight on a railroad track were run over by a train and one of them instantly killed, the other being slightly injured....The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, just made public, shows that during the past year that company bought or built 535 miles of road and earned $4,580,024.

TWO MEN were killed and twelve wounded by a premature explosion of dynamite in a quarry at Downington, Pa....It remained for a colored man to make the best pedestrian record ever made. Hart who won the O'Leary belt at New York, scored 565 miles and 165 yards in his six days' walk. This is thirteen miles better than the record of the Englishman, "Blower" Brown, whose feat had hitherto been unsurpassed....A two-story tenement house at Haverhill, Mass., occupied by ten families, was destroyed by fire, two of the inmates perishing in the flames.

MASKED burglars entered the residence of Mrs. I. L. Coats, at Neenah, Wis., and, after beating the lady with their revolvers, ransacked the house, and made off with diamonds, watches and jewelry to the value of $4,000....Died in Chicago, Mrs. Leer Hall (colored), aged 107 years. She was an inveterate smoker up to the day of her death, and for the last twenty years of her life never wore shoes nor stockings. At the age of 90 years she traveled on foot from Chicago to St. Louis, and thence to Oxford, Ohio, for the purpose of visiting relatives.

COL. HATCH, in command of the troops operating against Victoria's band of Apaches in New Mexico, thinks the punishment recently inflicted on the savages will bring them to terms. A dispatch from Santa Fe places the loss of the Indians in the last engagement at thirty killed. ....Miss Belle Cook, of Santa Clara county, Cal., well-known throughout the Pacific coast as an equestrienne, publishes a challenge to ride a twenty-mile race with any lady in the United States for $1,000, $2,000, or $3,000 a side.

THE Minnesota Millers' Association, at a meeting held in Minneapolis, adopted a resolution that, in view of the insufficient store of wheat in the State to keep the mills running until next harvest, and also of the surplus on the market, the mills be closed for one month. ....Daniel Swygart, an insane man, living near South Bend, Ind., starved himself to death. He believed that if he ate anything his family would starve, there not being enough for both. He was quite wealthy.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was experienced at San Francisco the other day. Buildings rocked, but no serious damage is reported....The Western Nail Association, at a meeting in Pittsburgh, agreed unanimously to a further suspension of two weeks. After discussing the advisability of reducing the prices, it was decided to maintain the present rates.

THE SOUTH.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, colored, was hanged at Leesburg, Va., on the 9th inst., for the murder of Edward Thomas, Oct. 23, 1870. His neck was broken by the fall. Amos Wooten, colored, was hanged the same day at Bennettsville, S. C., for burning and robbing Breeden's mills. The fall did not break his neck, and he died from strangulation. This is the first execution in that State under the new law against arson.

RECENT frosts are reported to have seriously damaged the fruit-trees of Kentucky, and a short crop is expected.

MOODY and Sankey have gone to Texas for a revival campaign in that State....Fifteen men took a colored murderer from jail in St. Helena parish, La., and shot him to death. ....At Munfordsville, Ky., Thomas Boyd, in the presence of about a thousand people, jumped from the railroad bridge over Green river, a distance of 120 feet, to the water below. He sprung off the bridge head foremost, and struck the water in that position. In a moment afterward he appeared swimming. He was picked up by a boat's crew, and when brought ashore passed through the crowd, receiving what money was offered. He was not injured in the least.

AT WACO, TEXAS, Will Hardwick, killed John French, a rival in a love affair, and then committed suicide....James Black, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. Hattie Farrice of Dinwiddie county, Va., was taken from the jail by an armed party of seventy-five masked men and hanged. ....A New Orleans boy, who was exercising in a gymnasium, was accidentally strangled to death by getting his head in a swinging ring.

A WOMAN at Warren, Va., who interfered when her husband was punishing their son, was thrown by the infuriated father from a ladder on which she was standing, and killed.

GENERAL.

SEVERAL speculators in New York and London have got up a corner on opium. Of the 4,000 cases in the world, it is estimated that the ring has about 3,200 in its possession. The speculators began to purchase at $4.50 per pound, and the present price in London is $6.50.

THE wife of President Diaz, of Mexico, is dead....The price of iron has been reduced $10 a ton....Mr. Tilden has made a second donation of $5,000 to the Irish relief fund.

THERE arrived at the port of New York during the month of March, 1880, 28,616 passengers, 21,658 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1879, the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 7,786, of whom 5,965 were immigrants. Of the total arrivals of immigrants at the port during the month of March, 1880, there were: From England, 2,780; Scotland, 775; Wales, 86; Ireland, 4,007; Germany, 6,503; Austria, 681; Sweden, 2,188; Norway, 494; Denmark, 391; France, 308; Switzerland, 614; Italy, 866; Holland, 509; Belgium, 85; Russia, 195; Poland, 250; Hungary, 678; Cuba, 42; all other countries, 43....William H. Vanderbilt has sent $30,000,000 more of Government 4-per cent. bonds to the United States treasury for registration, making in all $51,000,000 registered in his name.

O'LEARY challenges any two men in England to make a six-day "go-as-you-please" match with Hart and Dobler for $10,000 to $20,000 a side, the contest to take place in New York city....Grain in sight in the States and Canada: Wheat, 24,383,000 bushels; corn, 15,164,000 bushels; oats, 2,769,000 bushels; rye, 691,000 bushels; barley, 2,094,000 bushels....It is announced from Washington that a new bankrupt bill will be reported to the House at an early date. The experience of business men under the State insolvent acts, since the repeal of the former national Bankrupt law has led to a strong pressure for the enactment of a similar measure....Several members of the State horticultural societies of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and one or two other States met at St. Louis, Mo., the other day, and completed arrangements for a grand horticultural and pomological exposition of the Mississippi valley, to be held at St. Louis on the 7th, 8th and 9th of next September.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON dispatches report that the feeling in favor of a national Bankrupt law is growing in Congress, and that a strong pressure for its enactment is being brought to bear.

GOV. W. A. HOWARD, of Dakota Territory, died at Washington the other day. Gov. Howard was for many years a prominent Republican politician in Michigan, and a member of Congress from that State.

POLITICAL.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes an interview with the Hon. Theodore Cook, a leading Democrat of that city, who has just returned from a visit to ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, and who, as a friend of that gentleman, speaks authoritatively touching his position in regard to the Presidential candidacy. He says that Mr. Seymour is very much annoyed at the refusal of the press and people to accept his statements already made, that he will not be a candidate under any circumstances.

THE Democrats of Oregon have selected six delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and all of them are said to be Tilden men, and nominated Congressman Whiteacar for re-election....The Nebraska Republicans will hold their State Convention at Columbus May 19.

THE Iowa Greenback Convention, to nominate State officers and to select delegates to the National Party Convention, will meet at Des Moines May 19.

THE Democratic State Convention of Louisiana was held at New Orleans on the 12th inst. A resolution was adopted favoring Gen. Hancock for President, but delegates go uninstructed, except to vote as the majority may decide, and for the maintenance of the two-thirds rule.

WASHINGTON telegram: "Gen. Merritt, Collector of Customs at New York, says that the reports about Mr. Tilden's physical condition are well founded; that those who are intimate with him say that while he retains his mental vigor his nervous system is undermined, and he will not live long."

A DISPATCH from Burlington, Vt., states that, while Senator Edmunds is not a candidate for the Presidency in the sense of being a seeker for the office, he would accept the trust from a sense of duty if nominated and elected.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago were held on the 14th inst. in Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky. In Iowa the Blaine men were largely in the majority, and the twenty-two delegates were instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of James G. Blaine. The Kentucky Convention instructed its twenty-four delegates to vote as a unit for U. S. Grant. In the Missouri Convention the Grant sentiment was also largely predominant, and the thirty delegates to the Chicago Convention were instructed to vote as a unit for his nomination.

FOREIGN.

THE Emperor of Germany, replying to Bismarck's request for permission to retire from office, says: "I do not feel induced to relieve you of your office, because you believe yourself unable, in a particular case, to carry out the task allotted to you by the constitution. I must, on the contrary, leave it to you to submit to me, and subsequently to the Bundesrath, proposals calculated to bring about a constitutional solution of the conflict of duties of this description."....The Madrid Republicans are organizing, and will issue a manifesto against the restrictions placed upon the press and suffrage in Spain.

NEWS comes from South America of a heavy battle between the Chilians and Peruvians, the former being defeated with the loss of 1,300 killed, besides many wounded and captured....A large body of Jesuits expelled from France are en route to Canada....A dispatch from Constantinople says: "An American citizen, accused of the murder of a Turk, was recently tried before Mr. Heap, Consul General of the United States, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Sawas Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has protested against the right of the American Consul to try the case, and demands the surrender of the prisoner to the Ottoman authorities. Heap declines to surrender him."

GREAT destitution prevails in the neighborhood of Van, Armenia, and appeals have been issued in behalf of the suffering inhabitants....The Greeks, Bulgarians, and the Slavic peoples generally, are jubilant over the result of the English elections. They expect that Gladstone will let the "Sick Man" (Turkey) die...A dispatch from Rangoon, in Burmah, reports that 700 men, women, boys, girls, priests, and foreigners have been burned alive under the towers of the walls of Mandalay as a sacrifice for the restoration of the King's health. The panic there is frightful, and hundreds of people are leaving the city. The King's illness is said to be leprosy.

THE diabolism perpetrated by the drunken demon in human form who reigns as King of Burmah appears to have been even more horrible than, at first reported. Instead of burning them he buried alive 700 men, women and children under the walls of Mandelay....A still exploded in a creosote mill in London, England, killing eleven persons....Advices from South America show that the attack of the Chilians on the Peruvian city of Mollendo was attended by frightful atrocities. The invaders destroyed and sacked many costly buildings, and, coming to the residence quarter, spared neither age, sex, nor condition. At the height of the beastly revel the Chilian officers attempted to check their soldiery, but were unable to rescue the women and girls until they had killed with their revolvers several of their own men.

THE effect of the new German Army bill is shown in the increase in emigration. For the week ending April 13, 5,000 emigrants sailed from Bremen for the United States, and they are evidently but the advance guard of hundreds of thousands to follow.

IN the great billiard match at Paris for $2,000 and the championship of the world, between Slosson, of Chicago, and Vigneaux, of Paris, the American was badly beaten. The game consisted of 4,000 points, 800 points being played each evening for five consecutive days. Score: Vigneaux, 4,000; Slosson, 3,118. The former made the extraordinary run of 1,451 points. Slosson made a run of 1,108 points....The Liberal majority in the British Parliament over the combined opposition, including Home-Rulers, is about sixty. ....Otero, who attempted to assassinate King Alfonso on the evening of Dec. 30, as the royal carriage containing the King and Queen was passing through the palace gate, was executed at Madrid on the 14th inst....Lorillard's American horse Wallenstein won the Newmarket (Eng.) handicap.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 8th inst., a resolution to lend flags to the Knight Templars' encampment at Chicago next August was passed, as was another lending artillery, tents, etc., to a soldiers' reunion at Central City, Neb. The House bill to provide for a public building for the United States Postoffice, revenue offices and courts, at Charlestown, W. Va., passed. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Paddock, a bill for the relief of certain settlers within the late Fort Kearney Military Reservation, Nebraska; also, to authorize the Secretary of War to turn over to the Interior Department certain parts of Camp Douglas Military Reservation, Utah; by Mr. Baldwin, making an appropriation for the erection of a lighthouse and fog signal at or near the entrance of Little Traverse harbor, Mich....In the House a large number of bills were reported adversely from the Committee on War Claims and laid upon the table. Mr. Reagan reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to an ice-harbor at Chester, Pa., and it was adopted. The House went into committee of the whole (Cox in the chair) upon the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being upon a point of order raised against the amendment prohibiting any of the appropriations to be used for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the army to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State. The Republicans were determined to force a political debate upon this amendment, while the Democrats wanted the rider passed without talk, and the whole day was used up in debate over the point of order. The House adjourned with a motion limiting the debate to four hours pending.

In the Senate, on the morning of April 9, a bill passed appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Paducah, Ky.; Mr. Bayard's resolutions appointing a joint committee upon internal-revenue taxes were passed. The House resolution for printing 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1879 was passed. All the session was passed in debate on the Ute treaty. The President nominated John W. Barr, of Louisville, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kentucky. Adjourned to Monday....In the House, Mr. De La Matyr introduced a bill establishing a temporary Government fo Alaska. Reports of committees upon private claims were made. Mr. Newberry introduced a bill, providing that it shall not hereafter be lawful to transport imported goods, or any products of the United States, from one place to another when any portion of such transportation is made through any foreign country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico or on the Caribbean sea, except as the same is permitted by treaties of the United States with such foreign countries. Between fifty and seventy-five bills were reported adversely from the Committee on War Claims, and laid on the table.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 10th inst....In the House, the Senate resolution for a joint committee to investigate the loss of internal revenue was concurred in. A debate (if debate it can be called where one party refuses to discuss a question) on the political rider to the Army Appropriation bill took all the time in committee of the whole for the day. The Republicans did all the talking, the Democrats having agreed not to debate the measure.

In the Senate, on Monday morning, April 12, Mr. Pendleton presented the report of the conference committee on the Census bill. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Ferry, to regulate promotion and fix the rank of line officers of the army; by Mr. Vance, defining and limiting the use of the Page patent; by Mr. Vest, to reduce the duty on lead ore; by Mr. McMillan, to repeal the law taxing the circulation of State banks. The conference report on the Census bill was taken up and adopted. The Ute treaty was taken up and passed, by a vote of 37 to 16. The President nominated J. M. Bynum, of Rienzi, Supervisor of Census in the First District of Mississippi....In the House, the Senate bill passed appropriating $200,000 for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier. The Senate amendments to the House bill for a public building at Paducah were concurred in. Bills introduced: By Mr. Phelps, extending for three years from the 1st of July next the time within which the application for arrears of pensions may be filed; by Mr. Chalmers, causing a week's notice to be given of the purchase of bonds by the treasury; by Mr. Hurd, supplemental to an act to establish regulations as to imported goods in bond, with duties paid; by Mr. Geddes, proposing a constitutional amendment that no person shall be eligible to the office of President for more than two terms; by Mr. Goode, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to secure adequate coaling stations for the use of the navy; by Mr. Martin, permitting the use of domestic materials in the construction of steam and sail vessels for foreign account; by Mr. Willits, to regulate promotions in the army, and to fix the rank of line officers; by Mr. Money, regulating the compensation of the transportation of mails by railroad; by Mr. Warner, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit subsidiary silver coins through the mails as third-class matter; also establishing a bureau of mines and mining manufactures and statistics; by Mr. Coffroth, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the delay in the payment of bounties and back pay; by Mr. Ainslie, amending the Pacific Railroad acts. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State relative to Chinese immigration. The House went into committee of the whole for a three hours' talk on the Army bill, which time was occupied by the Republicans, the Democrats again refraining from debate. The amendment was adopted in committee forbidding the use of troops at the polls, and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 13th inst., Mr. Slater introduced a bill forfeiting to the United States the unearned lands included in the grant made to the Oregon Central Railroad Company. The joint resolution legalizing the health ordinances of the District of Columbia was taken up and passed. The session of the day was passed in debate on the Geneva Award bill, no conclusion being reached.....In the House, Mr. Thompson submitted the conference report upon the Census bill, and, after some debate, the report was agreed to. A bill giving the widow of Maj. Gen. Curtis, of Iowa, a pension of $50 per month was passed. After debate, the Army Appropriation bill was passed by a party vote. An evening session was held for action upon pension bills, a number being passed.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill in the Senate on the 14th inst. to define the amount and manner of the purchase of public loans to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. A bill was offered by Mr. Maxey for the relief of certain officers and privates of the United States army. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to report a bill authorizing pensions to surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. A bill to remove certain Apache Indians from one agency to another was passed. Mr. Cameron (Wis.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to permit members of the soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee, in June, to use artillery flags and camp equipage belonging to the Government, which was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. The amount appropriated is $1,166,125, an increase of $7,500 over the bill as passed by the House. The bill passed. ....In the House, the bill passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of a part of Fort Dodge military reservation to actual settlers, under the provisions of the Homestead laws. The House went into committee of the whole and passed the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Hutchins introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. An evening session of the House was held for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. In committee of the whole, the bills for a permanent construction fund for the navy, and for an expedition to the Arctic sea were reported favorably to the House.

How England Takes Her Census.

In Great Britain a census has been taken every ten years since 1801, and the system is now one of the most perfect in existence. Until near the close of the last century there was no real method, and all previous estimations of the population of the United Kingdom were mere guess work. It seems the more strange that such should have been the fact, considering that, in the American colonies, enumerations of the population had often been made by order of the home Government. In 1790 a beginning was made in Scotland by Sir John Sinclair, who, through his personal efforts in enlisting the co-operation of all the clergymen of the Established Church, collected returns which were of great value, although necessarily incomplete. After seven years he completed his compilations, and published the results in twenty-one volumes, probably the greatest statistical work ever undertaken and carried through by one private enterprise. Under the system adopted in 1851 the system in Great Britain is now taken in one day, the 31st of March. In 1851 30,610 enumerators were appointed in England and Wales by the 2,190 district Registrars in those countries, each enumerator having a distinctly defined district assigned to him. In Scotland the thirty-two Sheriffs appointed the temporary Registrars—generally parish schoolmasters—and 8,130 enumerators. For the smaller islands the Government appointed 257 enumerators, and in Ireland the census was taken by the constabulary. Some days before the census day printed schedules were delivered at every house or tenement; in Wales these were printed in Welsh, for the benefit of the lower classes. These schedules contained questions about the name, relation to the head of the family, condition, age, sex, occupation, and birth-place of every person in Great Britain, and also to the number of deaf, dumb and blind. Measures were taken to secure accurately the names of night laborers, persons out of the country, travelers, seamen, soldiers, etc. These schedules were all filled up in the night of March 30-31, and were taken up at an early hour on March 31, the collector filling up the parts that had been left blank through their negligence or inability. All unoccupied houses and buildings in course of construction were also noted. The floating population—persons who spent the night in boats and barges, in barns, sheds, etc., were required to be estimated as nearly as possible. The enumerators were allowed one week to make their returns in, all transcribed, and the summaries and estimates completed to detailed instructions. The district Registrars had to complete their revision of the returns of their subordinates in a fortnight, paying particular attention to nine specially defined points. These revised returns were again revised by the Superintendent Registrars, and then transmitted to the Census Office. The census was the most successful, in quickness and accuracy, accomplished in any country up to that time, and the same system has been pursued, with little variation, ever since. The digestion of the census reports by the central authorities is conducted most thoroughly, and the compilations are of the greatest value to statisticians and economists. The British system served as a model for many other countries, where the census is now taken in one day by means of printed schedules.

Something About "Roots and Yarbs."

The gathering of roots and herbs for medicinal purposes gives employment to many persons in rural districts throughout the country. A Cincinnati reporter lately "interviewed" an old herb-collector, and the following is a portion of the man's account of his business, with therapeutical observations interlarded:

"Yaller root, or golden seal, is worth 7 cents a pound. It is used fur makin' washes fur sore eyes an' mouth. Burwane root is used in makin' ager medicine; it's hard to git, and brings 8 cents a pound. Butternut bark brings as high as 3 and 4 cents; that's what yer physickin' pills is made of; jist bile it down till it gits thick, like a paste, and then roll it into yer pills; it is also used for dyeing purposes. Hoarhound is used in makin' cough sirup; it brings 8 cents a pound, although it is plentiful; some places it grows so thick yer can mow it with a scythe. Another herb is lobelia, and I git 10 cents a pound fur it, but the price is falling. If yer ever want to git rid of what's inside of yer, jist make a tea of lobelia leaves, and I'll bet my team of hosses out there it'll accommodate yer. I brought in a good many Indian turnips this fall, and got 8 cents a pound fur 'em. They are used in cough medicines. Silkweed-root is used in ager medicine, but it is scarce in my part of the country—it is worth 10 cents a pound. Pennyroyal and peppermint brings 10 cents a pound, but when dry it takes a heap to make a pound. There are a good many kinds of bark used. There's white-oak bark, best thing in the world to check the bowels, where it is made into a sirup. Yellow-poplar bark, used with wild-cherry bark, prickly ash, dogwood bark and wahhoo, is good for the consumption. Slippery-elm bark is ground up and used for poultices; good to take out fever; it's worth 10 cents a pound. Then there's elder bark; take it, beeswax, mutton taller and a leetle resin, and it makes the best kind of a salve for fresh cuts. Boneset is an herb that grows about three feet high, with leaves of a milky color; it generally grows in old pastures; it is used for colds, and is worth 6 cents a pound. Old field balsam looks a good deal like boneset, only it don't grow so high; it is used for the same purpose. I've sold lots of catnip to these druggists, but what it is used for, more than ter nourish babies with, I don't know. I sell these fellows here all sorts of roots and herbs, even to mullin and plantain leaves, which they make salve out of. Why, even these old gympsum weeds bring 3 cents a pound, and even sunflower seeds. Why, a couple of years ago I sold two bushels of sunflower seeds fur $21. They buy pumpkin and watermelon seeds, also, ter make kidney medicine out of."

THE VIGILANTS OF 1856.

How San Francisco Was Purged of Its Lawless Elements a Quarter of a Century Ago.

[From the New York Herald.]

The famous episode in the early history of California, which excited the attention of the civilized world in 1856, has become dimmed in general recollection by stupendous intervening events, although perfectly well remembered in California itself. The only precise knowledge of it possessed by the new generation is derived from Gen. Sherman, who, in his "Memoirs," gives a lively, but one-sided and hostile, sketch of its history.

Gen. Sherman was, at the time, a banker in San Francisco. Some time before the creation of the Vigilance Committee he had been appointed Major General of the State militia, but had not accepted and qualified. On the outbreak of the disturbances he was persuaded by the Governor to take the office, and he entered with characteristic dash and zeal upon the task of suppressing the "Vigilants." As the movement was outside the law, it was the duty of the State Government to suppress it, and it was for Gen. Sherman, as commander of the militia, to devise the plans. But he had no success, and threw up his commission in disgust. He applied to Commodore Farragut, then stationed at San Francisco, for a ship, but was refused. He applied to Gen. Wool, then commanding the United States troops in California, for arms. He asserts in the "Memoirs" that they were promised, and that Gen. Wool afterward denied his promise, and he is pretty severely handled in the "Memoirs" in consequence. When that alleged promise was violated, Sherman found that he was powerless, since all the arms on the coast were in possession either of the Vigilants or Gen. Wool. Thereupon Sherman resigned his commission and went back to his bank. An application was afterward made by the Governor to President Pierce for Federal assistance, which was refused. The best public opinion was so strongly on the side of the Vigilants that it was deemed unwise to interfere.

The state of affairs was much worse then than it is now. One Casey had been exposed in the *Bulletin* as a graduate of Sing Sing prison. On the same day he shot King, the editor, in the street before the latter could draw his pistol. This was the culmination of an excitement which had been growing for weeks. Casey, after the shooting, went and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, a member of the ballot-stuffing gang, who was his friend. The next day after King's funeral, the Vigilants went to the prison, seized Casey, tried him by their secret tribunal, convicted and sentenced him, and, on the following day, hanged him and another murderer, Cora, in front of the Vigilants' headquarters. These swift measures struck terror into the corrupt ring, and the Vigilants kept control for the ensuing three months, until they had accomplished their work, in the course of which they hanged four miscreants and banished about twenty. The most remarkable instance of their defiant and relentless energy was their arrest of the Chief Justice of the State, for stabbing one of their constables, and they would have hanged him if the constable had died of his wound. The friends of Terry, the Chief Justice, applied to the United States Judge for a habeas corpus, which he found a pretext for refusing. They afterward procured a habeas from a State Judge, which put the Vigilants in a dilemma. But their wits were equal to the occasion. Before the officer could approach to serve the writ, they had spirited away the Chief Justice, and then opened their doors and told the officer to satisfy himself that they were detaining nobody in custody. When they had done their work, they resigned, amid a festive celebration. Although they were technical murderers, no attempt was made to punish them, for no jury could have been found to bring in a verdict of guilty. For the ensuing twenty years San Francisco was one of the best-governed cities in the United States.

Sealing Letters.

A Dutch journal gives the following information about the different methods which have been used in sealing letters:

For a long period ordinary beeswax was the only material employed. Toward the middle of the sixteenth century this was replaced by sealing-wax, introduced from India. By degrees this came into general use.

The oldest book in which there is mention of sealing-wax is a treatise of one Garsias de Orta on Aromatics and Simples, published in 1563; and the first letter known to have been sealed with wax is said to have been written to Frederick Count Palatine, by a French gentleman, sent on a mission to the Court of Weimar.

Wafers made their appearance somewhere about the same time. Adhesive envelopes were invented and first used in England about 1848. It seems very strange that so simple a device was not thought of before.

By slow degrees the most conservative abandoned sealing-wax and wafers; but they were long retained in those strongholds of conservatism, the English Government offices. Sealing-wax-makers' occupation is now nearly gone.

What Old Men Have Done.

The Emperor William, of Germany, now by far the oldest sovereign in Europe, certainly deserves the celebration which his birthday has just received. For a man who was born before the close of the last century, who fought at Waterloo, bore all the fatigues of government for years before his coronation in 1861, and so lately received a severe wound from an assassin's bullet, to be still hale and active is a phenomenon worth noting. It is not, however, without a parallel. His famous predecessor, Frederick the Great, was on horseback for hours daily when over 70, and would probably have lived at least ten years longer, but for his imprudent exposure to drenching rain at a Silesian review. The Russian Marshal, Kamenskoi, was past 80 when he faced Napoleon on the Polish frontier in 1807. The Hindoo Sultan, Hyder Ali, when close upon 90, marched across the whole breadth of Central India, and defeated two British armies in succession. Blucher's hair was snow white when the French cuirassiers rode over him at Ligny; and Count von Moltke, who planned the campaign of 1870, and faced its fatigues better than many a younger man, is almost as old as his master.

ALL SORTS.

GEN. SPINNER is studying up the history of Florida.

IN New Orleans there are 4,500 buildings without occupants.

IT is said that in the Welsh language an infidel book does not exist.

RICHARD WAGNER has written a paper against vivisection. He takes occasion also to favor vegetarianism.

GEN. LEW WALLACE, Governor of New Mexico, is writing a novel, the scene of which is laid in Damascus.

THE late Mrs. Mary Chapman, an actress well known on the Pacific coast, was the mother of twenty children.

IT is said that the "electric middlings-purifier" for flouring mills, invented by two Yale students, is an entire success.

UNHAPPY King Cetywayo is confined in a narrow cell, and only permitted to walk on the ramparts accompanied by a sentinel.

A WOMAN at Jamestown, N. Y., rendered insane through religion, pulled a large portion of her brother's beard out by the roots.

IN some parts of Kansas farmers have sown flax and spring wheat in the same field. The profit is said to be greater than when either crop is sown alone.

FORTY years ago a stock of liquors, kept for sale in Swanzey, N. H., was bought and burned by the citizens, and since then none has been publicly sold in town

PRINCETON College is to have a new telescope, costing $25,000. The money to purchase the instrument has been subscribed by the friends of the college, Robert Bonner heading the list with $10,000.

THE sexton of one of the churches in Owensburg, Pa., abominates all such as will use the weed in the house of worship, and never fails to ostentatiously put a cuspidor within convenient reach when his watchful eye observes that the spitting has once begun or is about to begin.

THE Legislature of Georgia has passed a law requiring dentists to register with the Clerk of the Superior Court their names, when they began to practice, and how long they have practiced in the county. Those who have begun to practice since 1874 are required to show diplomas.

A WOMAN has been surprising Parisians by the performances of four birds, trained to such a degree that they select from a series of cards replies to almost any question from the audience. "Five crowned heads" have been pleased to be pleased with the feathered performers.

WILLIAM SMOAK, of Orangeburg county, S. C., has ten living children, 104 grandchildren, 391 great-grandchildren, and seventy great-great-grandchildren, making in all 575 living descendants, beside 116 dead. He boasts that there is not a drunkard among them.

A LETTER wandered into the dead-letter office the other day, on which the writer, a lady, had placed a 2-cent stamp and half of another of the same denomination. Her arithmetic was correct, but her method of making change had not proved acceptable to the postoffice authorities.

CARDINAL NEWMAN has so far recovered from his recent accident as to sit up. A rib that is over 80 years old is, of course, broken without any reasonable hope of its ever joining again; but his Eminence, though unable to stand, and therefore to say mass, has now the consolation of reading and writing almost as incessantly as before.

JAMES H. SHAFER, of Bellefontaine Ohio, had a wife whom his brother, George M. Shafer, loved. The upshot was a transfer of the woman by means of a divorce, and James received in payment a mortgage for $1,500 on George's property. This bargain, made several years ago, was kept a secret until lately; but a quarrel over the mortgage has carried the matter into court.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$9 00	@10 [illegible]
HOGS	4 60	@ 5 00
COTTON	12	@ 13
FLOUR—Superfine	$3 [illegible]	@ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2	1 29	@ 1 35
CORN—Western Mixed	53	@ 54
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 48
RYE—Western	85	@ 90
PORK—Mess	10 60	@11 12½
LARD	7⅛@	7⅜
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 30	@ 4 60
HOGS	3 80	@ 4 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	6 00	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 3 Spring	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 2	72	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	74	@ 75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	26	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	8½@	9
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 20
LARD	6⅝@	7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 11	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 1	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@ 62
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—Mixed	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	70	@ 71
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	6⅞@	7
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	35	@ 38
RYE	78	@ 80
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	6⅞@	7
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 22	@ 1 25
No. 2 Red	1 21	@ 1 21½
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 75	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 18	@ 1 19
No. 1 Amber	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 1	42	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	33	@ 36
BARLEY (per cental)	1 20	@ 1 65
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 16	@ 1 18
CORN	35	@ 37
OATS	32	@ 34
PORK—Clear	12 75	@13 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 10	@ 3 65
HOGS	4 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
JOS. J. LOWRY } Editors

Dr. Andrews heard a burglar in his house, in Philadelphia, and had no pistol to shoot him with, so he inflated a paper bag which happened to be at hand, dashed upon the thief with a shout, and exploded the bag, which made a noise like a pistol shot. The man sank to the floor in abject terror and begged for mercy.

Aaron McKenney, who died recently in Maine, aged 102, was a remarkable example of vigorous health and physical activity. Not long before his death he knocked down a man who had suggested the appointment of a guardian for him, which brought on his first lawsuit, wherein he acted as his own counsel. He had never been out of his native town, never tasted liquor or been on a railroad train, and never sent or received a telegram.

The British soldier can at last rejoice in the fact that pipe-clay has been abolished in the army. Hereafter white are to give place to brown belts, and the soldier's lungs are to be no longer clogged with dust and his heart to be no longer worried, after a long day's march, with cleaning material which is only to be immediately soiled again. Another reform is that no longer discharged soldiers will be seen all over England in ragged uniforms. In future, soldiers, on leaving the army, are to receive suits of plain clothes.

James Lynde, a rebel deserter, who afterward enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, is said by the Detroit *Free Press* to have stolen Jeff Davis' horse and money after the rebel leader's capture. Lynde would never tell what he found in the saddle-bags, but his fellow-troopers are sure that it must have been gold, for after the regiment was mustered out he disappeared for a time, turning up six months later in Detroit with thousands of dollars in his possession, much of which was left after he had taken a year's trip in Europe.

A lady correspondent says she recently saw a new arrangement for wiping dishes that saves half the risk, while the dishes look nicer and brighter. The only outlay required is a half-bushel basket. Set this either in a sink or in a pan. Wash the dishes as usual, and put them in a tin pan or pail. Pour boiling water over them, rinse thoroughly, then set them up edgeways in the basket, so as to drain. The heat will dry them perfectly, and not a streak or particle of lint is to be seen. Five minutes will leave them perfectly dry. No one who tries it once will be likely to go back to the old way.

At a recent meeting of the Southern Historical Society, in Louisiana, an apron made in the semblance of a Confederate flag was shown, and its history told. In the spring of 1863 the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry passed through Hagerstown, weary, discouraged, and pursued by Federal troops. A young girl stood in a doorway, wearing this apron. The soldiers cheered enthusiastically, and the Colonel asked her to give him a piece of it for a memento. "You may have it all," she said, and it was carried with the regimental colors into a battle on the following day. The youthful soldier who bore it was mortally wounded, but he saved the apron from capture by hiding it in his bosom.

A singular case of a lost heir came lately before the Court of Chancery, England. In 1838 Isaac, eldest son of John Atkinson, a Cumberland gentleman of property, disappeared. There was no suspicion of his death, but no news ever reached his family about him. It now appears that about the same time one James Anderson started in business in Rome, Italy. He had a Cumberland accent, and, like Isaac, was a fine wrestler. This man was the lost heir. By the death of his father, in 1839, Isaac became heir, but, it is stated, never knew this till 1876. His claim was then nearly barred, nor did he take steps to assert it. He died in 1877, and so satisfied are his family of his identity that they have agreed on a compromise with his children.

According to the German imperial statistics for 1878 of births, deaths and marriages, just published, the estimated population being 44,200,000, the marriages numbered 340,000, the births, 1,785,000, and the deaths, 1,228,000. In France the number of births was 936,000, and of deaths 839,000, so that the births exceeded the deaths by 87,000. In Germany the excess of births was 557,000—that is to say, that while in France the population increased in 1878 at the rate of 0.27 per cent., it increased in Germany at the rate of 1.25 per cent. The number of marriages in Germany has greatly fallen off since 1872, when 423,900 were registered.

Kitty Kildey was ill, at Stony Creek valley, Pa., and the country doctors failed to cure her or to find out what ailed her. John McClain had the reputation in that region of superstition of being a successful antagonist of witches. He examined Kitty as an expert, and declared that she had been put under a spell by Mrs. Boyer, an old German neighbor. He gave the girl some medicine, and she immediately recovered. But it was not long before she was similarly ill again, and this time McClain said that the effectual way of relieving her was to kill Mrs. Boyer, which he undertook to do by filling a bottle with a decoction of herbs and breaking it with a hammer. Mrs. Boyer did not die, however, and has had McClain and the Kildeys prosecuted for slander.

Peter A. Nason broke his promise to marry a girl, and circulated stories against her. For this offense, he was told by her brother that he must give up his prosperous business and leave the town. He refused, and a party of women visited him at his store, threatening him with tar and feathers if he did not quit. Still he persisted in living where he liked. Finally a body of men, including the Selectmen, Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Sheriff, waited upon him, while a mob blew horns in the street, and informed him that he must submit to banishment, or suffer very unpleasant consequences. He obeyed this time, and was pelted with eggs on his way to the railroad station. This did not happen in a wild border town of the West, but in Georgetown, a village of enlightened and law-abiding Massachusetts.

The convention which nominated Lincoln for President in 1861 sat three days, the first two being spent in preliminary skirmishing. The balloting took place on the third day, the contest from the start being between Messrs. Seward and Lincoln, though several other persons were placed in nomination. On the first ballot there were cast 465 votes, necessary to a choice 233, of which Seward received 173½, Lincoln 102, and the rest were scattering. On the second ballot Seward had 184½ votes and Lincoln 181; third ballot, Seward 180 and Lincoln 231½. These ballots were taken amid tremendous confusion. The moment the last vote was announced, D. K. Cartter, a delegate from Ohio, announced the change of four votes from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln. This nominated Lincoln, and was followed by a whirlwind of excitement, amid which State after State changed its votes, and when some degree of order was restored Mr. Evarts, of New York, who had been Seward's spokesman from the beginning, moved, in graceful phrase but melancholy tones, that the nomination be made unanimous.

The Mineral Wealth of Montana.

A very interesting address was delivered before the Bullion Club by Mr. R. B. Harrison, of the United States Assay Office at Helena, Mont. His subject was Montana and its mineral resources. After speaking of the great agricultural resources of the country and its climatic advantages, he entered into a detailed account of the mining industries, a brief review of which we give. Montana stands third in the total amount of gold and silver produced, and next to California in the amount of gold. The first gold was obtained by means of placer-mining, and the results from some of the "gulches" were almost fabulous. Alder gulch alone is said by good judges to have produced to date since its discovery in May, 1863, over $70,000,000, and is now producing from $300,000 to $600,000 every year. From one pan in Confederate gulch the yield from the gravel was $1,000 gold. Montana has about 500 gold-producing gulches which have all been successfully worked since their discovery, and have added millions of dollars in wealth to the world's treasury. The total amount of gold and silver produced in the Territory from 1863 to 1880 was $159,017,000. The receipts of gold at the Assay Office, Helena, for 1879 were $511,194,04, the larger part being from gold-dust, and only about one-quarter of the production was handled at the Assay Office. A nugget worth $3,200 was picked up in a tributary of Snow-shoe gulch, and one worth $2,073 in Nelson gulch. Quartz mining has not been prosecuted with the same diligence, but some of the mines that have been faithfully worked have yielded well. The Union lode has turned out since its discovery in 1864 about $3,000,000. The famous Penobscot brick, valued at $54,262,62, was the result of thirty days' run of the Penobscot mine in 1878, and from the shaft of this mine, only sixty feet deep, $125,000 in gold was taken out in less then six months. Silver quartz veins were discovered at Phillipsburg, Deer Lodge county, in 1865, and silver quartz mining has now taken a prominent place. The Hecla Consolidated Mining Company is now producing annually about $500,000 of silver-lead and silver-copper bullion, and the property of the company has just been sold for $1,500,000. In the present year the silver-bullion produce of the Territory will exceed the gold-bullion product.

Mr. Harrison had a fine collection of ore samples, and among them a nugget of gold from Deadwood gulch worth over $900.—*New York World.*

Washington, Vt., has twelve men whose united ages are 1,056 years, viz.: Deacon Samuel P. Bailey, 100 years; Capt. Charles French, 95; Charles Wright, 93; Capt. Leonard Bradford, 89; Jabez Fisher, 88; Amasa Fairbanks, 88; Caleb Carr, 88; Harvey Spaulding, 84; Ziba Crane, 84; William Harnden, 82; Joel Severance, 82; Amos Russell, 83. Average age, 88 years.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that in one of the largest savings banks in that city, which has nearly 16,000 depositors, the largest proportion are domestic servants, and the smallest are artists

SPARKS AND CLYMER.

A Lively Scene in Congress.

The House was in committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill. The pending amendment, providing that no contract Surgeons shall be employed until all commissioned Surgeons (except those put on duty in soldiers' homes or detailed for the purpose of preparing the medical and surgical history of the war, or upon examining boards) shall have been detailed to duty with troops, was rejected, 88 to 97.

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, said he would demand a vote in the House.

Mr. Marsh stated he would object.

The Chair stated that the amendment, having been rejected, could not be reported to the House, and no vote could be had upon it unless it was permitted by the gentleman in charge of the bill [Clymer].

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, stated that yesterday afternoon, when there was not a quorum present, he had stated that he would allow a vote in the House. He would not now decide whether he would do so or not.

Mr. Sparks said, the amendment having come from the Committee on Military Affairs, he thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania would yield to allow a vote upon it.

Mr. Clymer—I have received no such request from that committee, but, when submitted to me, I will consider it.

Mr. Sparks, amid a great deal of confusion, intimated that Clymer had been bulldozed and cajoled, and said, excitedly, "I declare that it comes from that committee, and I am authorized to demand that thing, and the gentleman knows it and cannot dodge it."

Mr. Clymer—I do not propose that the gentleman shall come here and assert that which does not exist. There has been no request to me for the yeas and nays in the House.

Mr. Sparks (advancing in a threatening manner toward Clymer)—If the gentleman from Pennsylvania insinuates that that does not come from the Committee on Military Affairs, he lies, and that is all there is about it! [Great confusion and excitement, which the Chair tried in vain to allay.]

Mr. Clymer—Oh, you cannot insult me!

After quiet had been somewhat restored, Mr. Conger demanded that the objectionable words should be read at the Clerk's desk, and, this having been done, the committee rose and reported the words to the House.

On motion of Mr. Atkins Mr. Sparks was permitted to make an explanation. He said that he had never meant to state to the House that he had been authorized by the Military Committee to do anything except to offer an amendment and press it to conclusion. He did not know that the language which he had used made that fact as explicit as he might have wished. He had been at that moment laboring under considerable excitement, and he had understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that he (Sparks) had not been warranted in his action by his committee. Understanding that the gentleman had insinuated that he was trying to deceive and cheat the House and falsify the acts of the committee, he had used the language which he had. Since he had been a member of Congress he had tried upon all occasions to be courteous to the honorable members around him. If he had not, it was the head that had failed, not the heart. He could not bear an insult without resenting it. He would scorn to insult another man falsely. A brave man would not insult his fellow-man falsely, and if he did it would be his duty to apologize. If he had mistaken the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if that gentleman had not insinuated that he was trying to cheat the House or misrepresent the committee, the language was unwarranted, and he would like to recall it. But if the gentleman had so insinuated no power under the sun could get him to withdraw it. If the gentleman had charged him with gross fraud he would not apologize for his remarks, if not he apologized to the gentleman, to the House, and to everybody on earth.

Mr. Clymer said that his language had been correctly reported by the official reporters, and, when read in a cool moment, certainly no such construction as the gentleman from Illinois imagined it capable of could be put upon it. He had intended only to say that no request had come to him from the Committee on Military Affairs that he should permit a vote on the proposition in the House. He had not pretended to say that the gentleman from Illinois was misrepresenting his committee. Here he left the matter. "I felt," he said, "that, when the excitement of the moment was over, when the gentleman had read what I really had said, he would do what he has done, come here as a man of honor, a gentleman, as he is, as a friend of mine, as he has always been heretofore in this House, and make that reparation which was demanded under the circumstances. He has done it, and I am content."

Learn a Trade.

I never look at my old steel composing rule, says a prominent writer, that I do not bless myself that while my strength lasts I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted, I can go back to the type case and be sure to find work, for I learned the printer's trade thoroughly—newspaper work, job work, book work and press work. I am glad to have a good trade. It is a rock upon which the possessor can stand firmly. There is health and vigor for both body and mind in an honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of a self-made man. Go from the academy to the printing office, or the farm—for, to be sure, good farming is a trade, and a grand one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation, and after that branch off into whatever profession you please.

You have heard, perhaps, of the clerk who had faithfully served Stephen Girard from boyhood to manhood. On the 21st anniversary of his birthday he went to his master and told him his time was up, and he certainly expected promotion in the merchant's service. But Stephen Girard said to him:

"Very well; now go and learn a trade."

"What trade, sir?"

"Good barrels and butts must be in demand while you live. Go and learn the cooper's trade, and when you have made a perfect barrel bring it to me."

The young man went away, and in time brought his old master a splendid barrel of his own make.

"Now, sir, I want you in my counting-room; but henceforth you will not be dependent upon the whim of Stephen Girard. Let what will come, you have a good trade always in reserve."

The young man saw the wisdom and understood.

Years ago, when the middle-aged of to-day were boys, Horace Greeley wrote: "It is a great source of consolation to us that, when the public shall be tired of us as editor, we can make a satisfactory livelihood setting type or farming; so that, while our strength lasts, 10,000 blockheads, taking offense at some article they do not understand, could not drive us into the poor-house."

Cars in the Arabian Desert.

The world-renowned correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Russell, gives an interesting sketch of a run through a portion of the Arabian desert by a new railway route. We subjoin an extract: "Blanched bones of camels lie in dull whiteness on the sand. Not a bird fans the hot, silent air. Stones and sand, and sand and stones, are all and everywhere stretched out dead and hard under the blue sky and the relentless sun. The rail which conveys us through this desolation is single, and the line is said by English engineers to be very badly made, as the French engineers who laid it out took it over a ridge 1,100 feet high, instead of following a low level near the river, which would have greatly diminished expenses and cost of working. The water and coal of the engines are to be carried by the trains out to the various stations. So they are like commissariat animals in a barren country, which have to carry their own fodder and diminish the public burdens.

"The stations are helpless, hot, oven-like erections, generally eked out by old, forlorn wooden huts, within the shade of which may be seen an undoubted Englishman, smoking his pipe. At the twelfth station we coaled; the train ended in the desert here; but at long intervals, for miles in advance, we could see the encampments of Arabs, who for the time had become navvies, and were engaged in picking and burrowing, and blasting through the rocks a way for the iron horse. In a long, wooden shed—the center of a group of tents—were laid out long tables, covered with hot joints of recondite animals, papier mache chickens, and lignite vegetables. This was our dinner—it had come all the way from Cairo—so had the wine, beer and spirits. If manna and quails were at all eatable, we had envied the food of the Israelites."

Learning to Speak a Language.

Those who would learn a foreign language should associate with those who speak it. The reasonableness of this suggestion lies in the fact that it bids the learner follow the method of nature, which trains the ear to understand before it educates the tongue to speak a language.

Hammerton, the artist and essayist, tells how he once received excellent advice as to learning French from Mohl, the distinguished Orientalist. Calling at Mohl's rooms, the artist carried on the conversation in English, as he spoke French imperfectly. The Orientalist, being a master of French, as he was of several European languages, asked his guest if he was making progress in French.

Receiving an evasive answer, he asked Hammerton if he understood thoroughly French conversations when he overheard them.

"Yes, every word," replied the artist.

"Very well," answered Mohl, "then rely upon it you will soon speak fluently yourself. For, when the ear misses nothing, the tongue is sure to follow, but it always lags a little behind. For the present, you should listen attentively.

When the ear can only catch about one word in three of a conversation in a foreign language, the tongue will not speak correctly more than word in five. But it soon speaks fluently and correctly after the ear has learned to understand every word spoken by natives.

A Hebrew Tradition.

The following beautiful tradition about Moses has been handed down to posterity: He fed the flock of his father-in-law. One day, while he was contemplating his flock in the desert, he saw a lamb leave the herd and run further and further away. The tender shepherd not only followed it with his eyes, but went after it. The lamb quickened its steps, hopped over hills, sprang over ditches, hastened through the valley and plain; the shepherd unweariedly followed its track. At last the lamb stopped by a spring, at which it eagerly quenched its thirst. Moses hastened to the spot, looked sadly at the drinking lamb, and said: "It was thirst, then, my poor beast, which tormented thee, and drove thee from me, and I did not understand; and now thou art faint and weary from the long, hard way, thy powers are exhausted; how, then, couldst thou return alone to thy comrades?" After the lamb had quenched its thirst and seemed undecided what road to take, Moses lifted it to his shoulder, and, bending under the heavy burden, strode back to the flock. Then he heard the voice of God calling to him, saying: "Thou has at tender heart for my creatures; thou art a kind, gentle shepherd to the flocks of man; thou art now called to feed the flocks of God."—*Jewish Messenger.*

The Audiphone in the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

About six weeks ago Mr. R. S. Rhodes, of Chicago, the inventor of the audiphone, organized an audiphone class of eleven in the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, Wis. The following is an extract from a letter bearing date of March 24, written by Mr. W. H. DeMott, the Superintendent of the Institute, to Mr. Rhodes. Other members of the class made quite as rapid progress as the pupil named in the extract:

> John Dahl, of Pigeon Falls, Wis., born deaf, in school four years, and taught heretofore entirely by signs. With the audiphone hears sounds in tone of ordinary conversation. Has learned to distinguish almost all sounds. Can understand and repeat a number of sentences, as "Give me a book;" "Walk to the door;" "I will go home;" "I can hear you," etc.

A firm in Bordentown, N. J., has contracted for the labor of 100 State-prison convicts, at 50 cents a day, to starch and iron shirts.

FARM NOTES.

One of the most useful implements that can be used on the farm is the field-roller. It crushes the clods, levels and smooths the ground, and presses the earth firmly upon and around the seed, which causes them to sprout and grow much earlier. Of course the ground should be dry when the roller is used. In very dry weather the good rolling of the ground will frequently cause seed to grow when otherwise they would not have germinated.

It is said that an extensive breeder of Angora goats in Texas considers it a much more profitable business than sheep-raising. This persons owns 1,119 goats. It costs $1,000 per annum to provide for them, and his profits last year he estimates at $2,000. The meat is claimed to be better than mutton, and each goat yields about two pounds of hair annually, which is worth 55 cents per pound in this country and 75 cents in England.

Prof. L. B. Arnold advises skimming the milk as soon as sourness is perceptible, and to churn at sixty degrees instead of seventy, before the cream gets sour. When the butter comes in granules, enough cold water or brine should be put in to reduce the mass to about fifty-five degrees, when, after a little slow churning, the granules will become hard and distinct, and the butter be in a condition for washing out all the buttermilk. The salt should then be worked in with as little labor as possible, and after standing awhile it will be ready to pack.

Some time ago a number of Canadian agriculturists met in convention and adopted for themselves the following creed: We believe the soil lives to eat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if it be a sub-soil plow. We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once. We believe that every farm should own a good farmer. We believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum and guano would be of little use.

After an orchard begins to bear, the *Rural World* says it is a good idea to pasture it with calves, hogs and sheep. They pick up all the decayed fruit containing injurious insects, and thus prevent a rapid increase of these pests. Their droppings help to enrich the ground, and orchards need fertilizing as other crops. Few realize the necessity of manuring orchards. When once planted, the trees are to remain on the same soil thirty or forty years at least. They in a few years exhaust the food in the soil that they are most fond of, and then they will cease to be productive and thrifty unless properly fed. It requires skill and judgment to properly care for an orchard.

It may be useful to some enterprising American gardeners to know that the following experiment has been tried successfully in England: Beds extending across the garden four feet wide were planted in spring with strawberries. On the outer sides of these beds three rows of early potatoes were planted. The potatoes were dug about the end of June, the ground cleared and raked level, where the strawberry runners could establish themselves and form a new row. The next spring rows of potatoes were planted, one row farther off, or on the borders of the runners. The gardener thus made a traveling strawberry bed, which became wider each year without planting. The third year the first plants were exhausted and were dug up, the beds thus moving slowly sidewise.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says: "On good ground I have raised from 900 to 1,200 pounds to the acre of good broom corn, and if the season is favorable will give you about fifty to seventy-five bushels of good seed to the acre. It is good for stock, hogs, sheep and young cattle. It is best to tramp it with horses and run it through a windmill. I have known it ground with corn, and it makes good feed in this way; have known it to bring from 30 to 40 cents a bushel for feeding milch cows, and have known it to be used for making whisky. It makes a very fiery whisky. If left to get ripe on the stalk, the brush is red, and does not sell for nearly as much, and that is the reason there is not more of it left to ripen, and use the seed for feed; have known it fed to sheep all winter, and in the spring the sheep looked well; have kept stock-hogs on it all winter, without giving them any corn.

Mr. Ainsworth, as reported in the *American Cultivator*, says: "There are usually a few weeks during each season when butter is so plenty in our small markets that it is almost impossible to sell it at any fair price, when it may be packed in earthen jars, and be kept in good condition for family use. Take the butter in as good condition as I have described; press it into the jar compactly in a layer three inches in thickness; cut a piece of cloth of the size of the jar, wet it in strong brine, spreading it over this first layer; repeat the process with each layer until you have reached the top or within three-quarters of an inch. Now make a strong brine, to which add three table-spoonfuls of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of powdered saltpeter; set in a cool, dry cellar; keep it covered with the brine until wanted, and it will cut out smoothly. But if butter is to be kept for a better market, I would recommend putting it up in any sweet package or jar, direct from the churn in the granulated form, covering it with strong brine, and when wanted take it up and work it over like new butter."

Enough for Condemnation.

On one occasion, while Lieut. R. was conducting a pack train from one post to another in Arizona, he was attacked by Indians while moving along the side of a very steep and rocky mountain. The Indians were above the command, and the attack consisted in rolling large rocks down at the troops. Lieut. R. gave his horse to an Irishman to hold while he was engaged deploying the men to dislodge the Indians. During the affair the horse was struck by one of the rocks, knocked off the trail and hurled down the side of the mountain. The Irishman had hold of the bridle at the time, which was broken by the sudden shock, leaving a portion of it in his hand. After the affair was over, and the command was about to resume the march, he came up to Lieut. R., saluted him, and, holding out the portion of the bridle, said: "*Leftinant, I haven't yer horse, but I have enough to presint to the Quartermaster for condemnation, sur!*"—*Harper's Monthly.*

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Salem Dessert.—Peel and slice apples, stew till done, then run through a colander, sweeten and season. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and just before serving whip them into a quart of the stewed apples. Eat with cream and call for more.

Fried Bread Pudding.—Take a stale loaf of baker's bread; cut in slices; beat up six eggs, stir them into a quart of milk; dip the slices into the milk and eggs; lay them upon a dish, one upon another, and let them stand about an hour; then fry them to a light brown in a little butter; serve with pudding sauce or sirup.

Sauer-kraut.—Take a nice piece of pork, two pounds to one quart of sauer-kraut; wash the pork and cover with boiling water, and boil one hour; then take your sauer-kraut, press all the water from it, and place it around the pork, and boil another hour. When done, serve the pork and the cabbage in separate dishes, with mashed potatoes.

Moonshine.—This is no relative to the "honey-moon," notwithstanding it is very nice. Beat the white of two eggs very light. Sweeten to taste. Then slice in very thin pieces one banana, and stir into it; or, if you choose, take two oranges, or any kind of fruit will do. Do not make it until just before going to table. It is a handsome dish and delicious for tea.

Graham Bread.—Three cups graham flour, one and a half cups Indian meal, half cup molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, salt to taste. Wet up with milk or water to the consistency of thick batter. Bake in a covered tin three hours in a moderate oven, or steam, if preferred, the same length of time. This is pronounced excellent by every one who tries it.

Boiled Jelly Cake.—One teacupful white powdered sugar, teacupful flour, four eggs, whites and yelks beaten separately, pinch salt; beat the yelks and sugar to a cream; add the flour and salt; then the whites beaten to a very stiff froth; mix quickly; rub and butter a large roasting-pan; bake ten or fifteen minutes, according to oven; when done spread with jelly and roll quickly.

Molasses Cookies. Two cups and one-half of hot molasses, one cup of shortening (half butter and half lard, one teaspoonful of ginger and one of cinnamon; dissolve two teaspoonfuls of saleratus in a cup of lukewarm water, and throw in as quickly as possible; add some flour and stir a few minutes, as you would soft cake, then add more flour; mix as soft as you can conveniently, and roll out.

How to Make Moss Baskets.

Very beautiful baskets for holding flowers can be made of the longer and more feathery kinds of mosses. We have made them often, and never do either garden or wild flowers look more lovely than when clustered upon a verdant border of that most delicate and beautiful material, which by proper management may be made to preserve its freshness and brilliancy for many months. We will here give directions for their manufacture. A light frame, of any shape you like, should be made with wire and covered with common pasteboard or calico, and the moss, which first should be wel picked over and cleansed from any bits of dirt or dead leaves which may be hanging about it, gathered into little tufts and sewed with a coarse needle and thread to the covering, so as to clothe it thickly with a close and compact coating, taking care that the points of the moss are all outward. A long handle, made in the same manner, should be attached to the basket, and a tin or other vessel, filled with either wet sand or water, placed within, to hold the flowers. By dipping the whole structure into water once in three or four days, its verdure and elasticity will be fully preserved, and a block of wood, about an inch thick and stained black or green, if placed under the basket, will prevent all risk of damage to the table from moisture. To make such baskets affords much pleasant, social amusement for children, who will find a constantly renewed pleasure in varying their appearance.—*Floral Cabinet.*

She Had Him.

"Husband," said a wife, "I think we should have a filter for our hydrant." "But that would increase our grocery bill, dear," replied the head of the family with a twinkle in the corner of his eye. "How so?" queried she. "By our system losing just so much brain food—from the water, you know," he said. "Well, you are welcome to have your part of the water unfiltered," she continued. "Aye, but I need its brain food the least of any in the family," declared he, looking at her provokingly. There was a momentary pause only, when she retorted: "I can see that you are entirely right—having no brain to feed; dear, what should you want of brain food?" He looked up at her again—this time appealingly—and it was noticed that the twinkle no longer dwelt in his eye—it had gone over to hers.

He Turned the Tables.

There is nothing like presence of mind after all. One dark, rainy night, old Dr. Botts, who lives on Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, was trudging homeward when he discovered that he was being dogged by a burly ruffian, evidently intent on robbery. They were in a lonely part of the town, and the man was just at his heels, when the Doctor, buttoning his coat up to his chin, suddenly turned back and said to his pursuer:

"Please, sir, give me a dime to buy something to eat. I don't want to get whisky, indeed I don't; haven't had anything to eat for two days."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the footpad, repocketing his slungshot with profound disgust, "to think here I've been piping off a pauper for over a mile."

And he walked off cursing the infernal luck to blazes.

Coal oil has been discovered in large quantities in the vicinity of Lake Ainsley, Cape Breton island.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 22, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee.

OFFICERS.
Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Wm L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.
C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Housten, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
D. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

It is reported in Washington that Senator McDonald of this state is soon to lead to the altar a young and handsome widow.

◆

The Fort Wayne Sentinel's attempt to make the people believe that Tilden has everything his own way in New York, will be taken for what it is worth and no more.

◆

Two full delegations from New York will demand admittance to the national democratic convention at Cincinnati, and still some papers insist that the democrats of New York are united.

◆

The democrats will continue in force the two thirds rule in the nomination of candidates for the presidency. As yet, not a single state has favored the attempt of Tilden to abolish it.

◆

Tilden's reported withdrawal proved to be untrue, as we supposed it would. We do not expect to be favored in that direction while the Tilden bureau continues to send out electioneering documents by the bag-full. The Albany (N. Y.) Argus, with six columns devoted to Tilden's interests came to hand yesterday.

◆

The majorities in favor of the adoption of the several constitutional amendments, are said to be as follows:

First amendment		17,232
Second	"	38,319
Third	"	29,024
Fourth	"	39,429
Fifth	"	44,509
Sixth	"	34,308
Ninth	"	49,990

◆

The following dispatch to the Fort Wayne Sentinel will no doubt surprise the citizens of Corunna and vicinity:

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Corunna, DeKalb county, Ind., a party of twenty went to the house of Tunis Miller, whose daughter had been recently married, to give the married couple a belling. Isaac Miller, brother of the bride, went out to try to induce the men to go away, and being assaulted by John Williams, shot him dead. Miller is now in jail.

◆

The extension of the Butler and Logansport division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad from Butler to Detroit will be made without a doubt. Of the $20,000 that Adrian is required to raise, the sum of $17,000 has already been subscribed, Mr. E. L. Clark of that place having headed the list with $10,000. Mr. James F. Joy is now in England trying to lease the Grand Trunk road, which, if accomplished, will give the Wabash a continuous line from St. Joseph, Mo., to Buffalo, N. Y., and the east. DeKalb county will then be on the line of one of the largest roads in the country.

◆

THE COURIER last week lectured republicans for, as it claimed, assisting in the making of democratic nominations; and it had the bad taste to fix up a slate for the coming republican county convention.—Waterloo Press.

The slate was fixed up by republicans and we published it as a matter of news, for the benefit of republicans, knowing that the republican press of the county would think it too delicate a subject to mention! we have since learned that some of our republican friends are objecting to the name of Mr. Robbins for auditor, as that was not made a part of the arrangement. We will endeavor to keep you posted, Charlie.

◆

An exchange says: The whirligig of time brings round its revenges when the son of Abraham Lincoln and the son of Stephen A. Douglas come together, the former as president and the latter as vice-president of a meeting in Chicago to advocate the nomination of General U. S. Grant for a third term to the presidency. In 1856, when the sires of these young men made their joint canvass for the senatorship in Illinois, and in 1860, when they were opposing candidates for the presidency, Grant was a Galena tanner, and had not yet been discovered. Now he is "Duke of America," and is not averse, perhaps, to a yet higher title, and the sons of the two men who divided the country when he was forty years old are earnest advocates of his pretensions. Spiritualism cannot be true, or Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas would make the climate of Chicago too hot to hold their recreant sons.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

A Sensation at Auburn Junction.

Some time last fall, in the early part, there came to this place, from Cleveland, a man named George F. Ashley, accompanied by his wife. They took up their quarters at the Junction, renting a portion of a house at that point, and the man got employment in the heading factory of D. McNabb. From that time up till four or five weeks ago, they seemed to be living harmoniously enough, and to all outward appearances were free from any serious difficulties; but the traditional wolf in sheep's clothing made his appearance on the scene about one month ago, in the person of one Gus. Francis, also from Cleveland, a printer whom they had both previously known in that city. Francis obtained work in the same factory with Ashley, and since his arrival has been living in the latter's family as a sort of mutual friend, enjoying the same rights and privileges as would have been extended to a member of the household, and perhaps a trifle more, as the sequel will show. Various discords have arisen in the small family of late, which resulted last week in a storm—a racket between the husband and wife—and Mrs. Ashley packed her little saratoga Saturday afternoon and "skipped out." At this juncture Francis steps in and offers his services to Ashley, borrowing money from the latter for the ostensible purpose of hiring a livery team and helping him to find his wife, but his real object, which he accomplished, was to join Mrs. Ashley and accompany her in the flight, and the results plainly indicate that it was a "put up job" between Francis and the faithless female. At all events, they drove that afternoon to Waterloo and from there took the train east to Butler, where the runaway spouse had left her trunk; this they expected to get, probably, and proceed on the journey; they were evidently in no great rush, however, at this stage of the scheme, for it is reported that they camped out together in the wildwoods near Butler, where they passed the long, weary hours of the night in each other's society, with no audience save the little birds, the shining stars and—and so forth.

To abbreviate a distressing story and curtail a lengthy tale, the base deceiver and his bird were overtaken Sunday afternoon, on the track of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, by the irate husband who had been in pursuit of his reckless better-half from the time of her departure. Just what occurred at this stage of the game is not definitely known, but it is reasonable to suppose that it was an interesting tea-party. Mrs. Ashley returned Sunday night with her husband to Auburn, where they remained together over night at the Swineford; and Tuesday afternoon the unhappy pair shook the dust of Auburn from their garments and took the train for Cleveland. It is also asserted that Francis, by some strange fatality, has gone to Cleveland, where, if he can be ferreted out, he ought to be fined several thousand dollars more than he will ever be worth and imprisoned thirty days in congress.

◆

Danger Ahead.

There is an excellent opportunity down at the Seventh street bridge, at the east end of the same, for some man with an eye to business to "make a stake;" to be more explicit, there are two yawning gulches just beside the road, washed out by the heavy rains, into which a careful driver could plunge his team, his wife and his mother-in-law, without the slightest effort, if the night was dark enough; and if he were just enterprising enough, at the same time, to drive his own spine up through the crown of his hat, he would have a clear case against the city for damages—big damages, too. All levity aside, however, the trap alluded to is an exceedingly dangerous one, and the COURIER respectfully calls the attention of the proper authorities before it is too late.

◆

"Off His Base."

Samuel Roberts, a well-to-do farmer living a short distance southeast of Spencerville, left his family, consisting of a wife and several children, without notification yesterday and struck for Michigan. He has evinced numerous signs of insanity lately, and it is said that his unceremonious departure is due to his having heard that he was to be sent to the asylum. He passed through here on the B. & O. road yesterday, bound for Avilla, where it was his intention to take the Grand Rapids road for Michigan. It is unsafe for him to be at large, as he gets dangerous at times and has threatened to do desperate things; therefore, efforts will be made at once for his capture.

◆

A Trap.

While E. D. Hartman was driving down Main street, Tuesday morning, with Dr. Cowan's horse and buggy, he had a mishap—or rather, the horse had. A hole had been temporarily dug in the middle of the street by the surveyors, but it was there just long enough to let down the horse and cut an ugly gash in its breast, bang up one knee of the fore leg and peel a section of skin from the hind leg. Dr. Cowan attended, and at last accounts the patient was doing finely. The hole was uninjured and was immediately filled up.

SEMI-ANNUAL SETTLEMENT

Of the township trustees, showing the receipts and expenditures, and balance on hand in each township at the date of settlement with the county commissioners, last week.

The total receipts in each township include the amount on hand at last settlement, in October, 1879.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$2,964.80
Expenditures	2,111.95
Balance on hand	852.85
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$3,069.67
Expenditures	1,977.80
Balance on hand	1,191.87
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$3,583.96
Expenditures	2,599.59
Balance on hand	984.37
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$2,103.78
Expenditures	1,592.28
Balance on hand	511.45
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$1,253.57
Expenditures	813.17
Balance on hand	440.40
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$4,642.05
Expenditures	2,867.69
Balance on hand	1,774.36
UNION TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$4,504.74
Expenditures	1,864.09
Balance on hand	2,640.65
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$3,860.29
Expenditures	2,312.95
Balance on hand	967.31
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$3,957.85
Expenditures	3,008.36
Balance on hand	949.49
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$2,783.70
Expenditures	2,112.39
Balance on hand	671.31
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$3,955.65
Expenditures	1,463.95
Balance on hand	2,491.70
TROY TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$1,640.96
Expenditures	1,283.75
Balance on hand	357.21
KEYSER TOWNSHIP.	
Receipts	$2,743.61
Expenditures	1,577.74
Balance on hand	1,165.87

◆

A well known German minister, Rev. A. Opitz, of Schleisingerville, Wisconsin, writes:

I was a sufferer with Rheumatism for years. Friends recomended the use of ST. JACOBS OIL; I tried it, and must confess that the result was astonishing. Having hardly used up the first bottle, I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations, and shall recomend this effective remedy, whenever I have a chance

The Breach Widens.

Both factions of the New York democracy met at Syracuse, last Tuesday, each holding a convention to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati convention. The Tilden convention recommended the nomination of Tilden, in a roundabout way, but did not instruct for him. The following resolutions express the sense of that convention upon that subject:

Resolved, That the democratic party of New York add to their condemnation of the election conspiracy of 1876 an emphatic declaration of their continued confidence in the character, ability and fitness of that distinguished citizen of New York, who was then elected to the highest office in the people's gift, and who was in his own person the object of joint attack on his party, his fellow citizens, and cause of free goverment. The blow which deprived the country of its chosen ruler was aimed, not so much at him as at the democratic millions who stood behind him. While making no instructions as to candidates, and committing to our delegates as heretofore the duty of joining in the deliberations of the national convention, we respectfully suggest to our brethren of other states that the dignity and welfare of the party and nation demand of them that they take such action as shall best present this great issue to the people. Higher than all other party duties is the solemn obligation to give to the free voters of the land a chance to pass their judgment upon this monstrous crime against the popular rights. On any such issue the state of New York will speak with no doubtful voice.

The Kelley convention met and appointed a committee to visit the Tilden convention, and ask for a conference to consider means for securing harmony in the party and a united delegation to Cincinnati, which proposition was not entertained by the Tilden convention. The Kelly convention then appointed delegates to the national convention and adopted resolutions, among which are the following:

Resolved, That in view of the importance of selecting candidates for president and vice-president, who are best fitted for the highest offices in the nation, and can best unite the democratic party and secure victory in the coming campaign, the delegation of New York to the national convention shall be unpledged.

Resolved, That in view of the powerful opposition to Samuel J. Tilden, in this and other states, his nomination to the presidency would be fatal to the democratic party and an act of treason to the democratic cause.

Resolved, That the democracy of New York having been forced into their present attitude, through their fidelity to the fundamental principles of their party, and their devotion to the democracy of the nation, pledge themselves to stand by any work with their brethren everywhere in the hearty and enthusiastic support of any worthy representative democrats they may nominate for president and vice-president, in the firm belief that the union under such leaders will result in a victory which the nation will be grateful for, and of which we shall have reason to be proud.

Accompanying the resolutions is an address of the democracy of New York to the democrats of the state and nation, which, among other things says: We protest against the degredation of the democratic organization into machines run for the interest of one man and his personal following. Tildenism is personalism which is false to the democracy and dangerous to the republic. We protest against the nomination of S. J. Tilden for president, because he is unfit for the office, and his election to it would be a national calamity, and because his nomination would defeat and disgrace the party beyond recovery, and because his nomination would deliver the country to another four years of republican extravagance and misrule. We protest against his nomination, because his record is not clear, because his political career has been marked with selfishness, treachery and dishonor; because he has lost the respect, confidence and friendship of many of the best men in the party, to whom it looks for guidance; because he has damaged the democracy more than any other man in the country; because his name is irrevocably connected with attempts to bribe electors, and these scandals brought to light by the cypher dispatches; because hundreds of thousands of democrats can not conscientiously vote for him, and his nomination would sound the knell of democratic defeat.

◆

A Sad Case.

His face was like the sear and yellow leaf; in fact, of such a golden hue was the man's countenance that it was evident he had resumed specie payment on a gold basis. It was a sad case of indolent liver. He was advised to try Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative, and acting upon this advise he is now happy, enjoys his food, and feels that he has taken a new lease on life. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 17-2w

◆

—Work will be commenced this week on the new barn of John Shugers. When it is completed it will be the largest in the neighborhood.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY.

3,000

Dozens of Hosiery and Gloves just landed, comprising the most extensive lines ever shown to the citizens of this town. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery and Gloves of every description and price. The newest colorings and designs, at the lowest prices ever before known.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LYONS BLACK DRESS SILKS.

(Cashmere finish); The richest goods imported. Examine special grades at $1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 2.85 and 3.00 per yard. Also now offering full lines of best makes of American Gros Grain Silks at $1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.50 and 1.65 per yard. Guaranteed to wear like iron. No house in this country can beat us on prices of reliable Black Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY.

EARLY SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Scotch Zephyrs, Ginghams, French Printed Muslins, Momie Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Organdies, Jackonets and Lawns, Percales, Cambrics and Chintzes; also an immense assortment of Worsted Dress Goods in all the new fabrics, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75 cents per yard and upwards.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BLACK SILK CASHMERES.

All wool 40 and 47 inches wide, at old prices. Examine grades at 50, 60, 75, 85c. and $1.00 per yard. They will be much higher in price soon. Also a large assortment of Mourning Dress goods in Momie Cloths, Henrietta Cloths, Chuddah Cloths, Pekin Stripes, Brocade and Fancy Styles, 50, 60, 75c. and up to $25.0 pr yd.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND GROCERIES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

$15,000

Invested in NEW DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, CARPETS, HATS, CAPS AND GROCERIES.

ALL of which were bought before the recent advance in prices, thereby saving a LARGE per cent, which we are giving to purchasers. Our motto is "To sell goods cheap and make business lively."

DRY-GOODS AND NOTINS.

In this department we have opened a large stoc and full line of brown sheetings, bleached muslins, shirtings, tickings, denims, ducks, prints, ginghams, etc., etc.

We claim to have the best assortment of dress-goods ever brought to DeKalb county. **Cashmeres, Alpacas, Brocades,** and cheap dress-goods of all kinds. Also sole agents (in Auburn) for the popular **Jamestown** alpacas, which are warranted not to fade and shrink when washed. We buy these goods direct from the manufacturers, and therefore can sell them fully 20 per cent. lower than any of our competitors.

$7,000.00 WORTH OF CLOTHING.

Our immense stock of new clothing for **Spring and Summer** wear is certainly the largest and best selected assortment (of the latest styles in market) yet brought to Indiana. Our goods in this line were bought about the first of January, which enables us to sell them at less than last years' prices. We have clothing to fit men, boys, youths and children, from a $6.00 suit up to the finest imported worsteds. Boys' suits at from $4.00 to $6.00 per suit.

HATS AND CAPS.

Till you can't rest—the finest and best selected stock of nobby fur, wool and straw hats of all sizes and at very low prices.

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

We keep in stock staple and fancy groceries of all kinds, and sell them without profit, for the benefit of our customers who patronize the other branches of our mammoth establishment. Queensware, glassware and crackery, in the latest patterns, and of the best quality the market affords, all offered at remarkable low figures.

TRY OUR "NEW PROCESS" FLOUR.

Come and examine our immense stock and we now you will purchase something before leaving. Again, we say COME.

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO., Auburn, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages.
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—The awnings are going up.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—Look out for the boss riding cornplows at D. D. Snyder's.

—The lemonade machine has commenced to grind at Hollister's.

—Boys' hats, THREE for 25 cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—D. D. Snyder has just received another car-load of reapers.

—Remember that no misrepresentations are made in selling the Eckhart buggy.

—Six-button kid gloves, and Josephine kid gloves at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—The Eckhart buggy takes the lead for durability and mechanical workmanship.

—M. H. Brown went last Monday to Delphos, Ohio, to attend the funeral of his brother.

—One dozen one-gallon milk crocks for 85 cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Chris. Baker sets a good table, in quality and variety, for the boys that board with him.

—Look out for Miss Cleveland's stock of millinery goods, which will be displayed Saturday.

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—"Mr. Vanderbilt," of Angola, whose other name is Markel, was here over Sunday seeing his girl.

—The latest French chips, and all the finest goods in the millinery line, can be found at Miss Cleveland's.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for cheap clothing and carpets They are selling at old prices. 15-3t.

—Mike Long took his "run" on the B. & O. yesterday, after lolling around in elegant ease for several days past.

—Rev. B. Johnson used up last Tuesday at Fort Wayne, perhaps trying to get a rattle-box handsome enough for that new baby.

—D. P. Hale started Tuesday for Cincinnati, where he joined his wife, who has been attending a medical college in that city.

—Through the efforts of the proprietor of the Central hotel, a good plank crossing has been laid over Main street at the intersection of Tenth.

—A large lot of one, two and three-button kid gloves at from 30 to 60 cents per pair, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Fred. Clark wants to buy a horse and buggy for his private use this summer; not a gingerbread horse, but a genuine animated quadruped.

—Don't buy your embroideries, trimming silks, fringes, beaded gimps and tassels, veilings, etc., till you go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—John Leasure says he can remember anything, after it has been pounded into his cranium, just as well as a man that weighs ten hundred pounds.

—Miss M. Cleveland invites the attention of all lovers of style to her new stock of trimmed hats and bonnets which will arrive from the city Saturday.

—Worthy Croxton, the passenger agent's chief clerk on the Fort Wayne and Jackson road, was in town Saturday, on business connected with the road.

—Brown Matheny has finished his education in the drug business at Three Rivers, Michigan, and is again at home, where he will probably remain. "Be it ever so humble," etc.

—The season of the year is near at hand when the lining of last winter's suit will do for a summer outfit. We have ordered a cheap suit—of tissue-paper—for dry weather.

—The ware-rooms of the Eckhart carriage works are now well filled with buggies and carriages for the spring trade. Call and see them when in need of a good job.

—The new side-walk from the bridge out to the Eckhart carriage works, spoken of in this paper last week, is completed. It is a good one, and will be found a great convenience.

—Mrs. H. C. Bowers, of Kendallville, a sister of Will. Forsbey, is in town this week, visiting her mother and brother on Ensley avenue. Her husband, who is agent for the Grand Rapids road at Kendallville, will join her Sunday.

—The new Kiblinger building is growing slowly, but with a great deal of certainty, and when ready for occupancy, which will be about July 1, it will be a "daisy," both as regards appearance and location.

—George McCord turned a back handspring out of his wagon last Tuesday morning, while engaged in hauling sand for Kiblinger's new building, and came near turning himself wrong-side-out. His team ran away, and that was the cause of it. No damage.

—Decoration day comes on Sunday this year.

—Read Dr. Talmage's sermon on the first page.

—Adam and Eve are in town to-day. The boys all know who they are.

—A 46-piece set of dishes for $3.75 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—James Culbertson sold three reapers last Saturday for D. D. Snyder.

—Lafe Miller, of Corunna, cast his shadow in several places around town Saturday.

—Spring shawls, linen dresses and ladies' linen dusters at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Mr. Jas. E. Dorland, of Louisville, Ky., will visit friends in Auburn next Sunday.

—House-cleaning and general scouring has been going on at the Swineford this week.

—Don't forget that the Physicians drug-store is the place to buy the latest style wall paper.

—The fruit and wheat crop in this county will be fully up to the average, or better, this season.

—Many ladies misinterpret their sufferings. Try a box of "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

—"Paris under the Commune" is the subject of Hon. E. B. Washburne's lecture at Fort Wayne to-night.

—Billy Rainier, the saloonist, has been doing Spencerville this week, where he has a branch establishment.

—The board of education meet Monday, May 3, at the office of the county superintendent in the court-house at Auburn.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling Elkhart seamless half-hose at 15 cents per pair, and Chicago seamless half-hose at 25 cents for 2 pairs.

—The capital stock of the Farmers Mutual insurance company now amounts to $177,649. See notice of meeting in another column.

—Why suffer sleepless nights, with a distressing cough, while a quarter of a dollar invested in "Sellers' Cough Syrup" will give instant relief.

—Tom Scott will doubtless succeed himself as marshal. He has made an efficient officer, and a strong effort should be made to re-elect him.

—The Stamets house, at Auburn Junction, has been improved from time to time until it is now as neat and convenient as any hotel in this region.

—Choice coffee at from 16 to 22 cents per pound. New Java coffee 25 cents per pound. Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Coop. Ralston has had that spider kalsomined all over the skating-rink on top of his head, and now he thinks he has the dead wood on flies for this summer.

—The largest assortment of dress goods, such as cashmeres, alpacas, bunting, brocades and cheap suitings in the city, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Judge Francis Picker, of south Main street, will make some improvements on his residence property next week, beginning with a new wall on the west side or front of his house.

—The largest stock of bleached and brown muslin, shirtings, cottonades, ticks, ducks, denims, towelings, table-linens, hats, etc., etc., in the city, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Do you want a carpet this spring? If you do, go to McQuiston & Ralston's at once. They have already closed out several pieces. Those who go early will get the bargains. 17-3w

—The church-going people of Auburn are well pleased with the action of the M. E. conference in returning Rev. H. J. Norris to this charge for another year.

—Mr. Alexander S. Freeman and Miss Sylvia Bailey, both of Jackson township, were united in marriage last Sunday by Rev. W. L. Meese, at his residence in Auburn.

—Mrs. Mary Hall, a sister of Mrs. H. E. Little of this place, is visiting at present in Corunna, and will probably make a trip to Auburn before returning to her home in Pioneer, Ohio.

—The Presbyterian society will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church, on next Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments served at the usual hour. Everybody is invited to attend.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Secretary.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Swineford and Mrs. Emily Dills went to Fort Wayne on a shopping and visiting excursion last Thursday, the former returning same day and the latter remaining until Friday evening.

—The three fellows who were arrested and jailed last week, on suspicion of complicity in the Waterloo burglaries, were examined and discharged, there not being sufficient evidence against them to justify conviction.

—Number 4 of the Ft. Wayne & Jackson road, which goes south at 9:21 a. m., broke down Tuesday morning at Bankers. The accident consisted of a broken journal on the rear coach, and the train ran the balance of the distance to Ft. Wayne with but one car.

—Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. S. Hollister left for Huntington, Virginia, where they will spend three or four weeks visiting Mr. Hollister's sister. The restaurant, during their absence, is in charge of James Gilliland, who is an old hand at the business.

—Mrs. S. D. Mason, of Logansport, Mr. John Reed, of Indianapolis and Mr. J. S. Reed, of Fort Wayne, visited with the senior editor and family last week.

—During the absence of Miss Cleveland in Cleveland (how nice!), Miss Nettie Shaffer has been monarch of all she surveyed in the millinery establishment.

—In view of the fact that two papers are being issued from this office this week, besides a supplement, we are a trifle behind the usual time in getting to press.

—The Young Ladies' Temperance Union will meet in league at the residence of J. A. McKay, next Friday (tomorrow) evening. Refreshments at half past nine. An invitation is extended to all

—The boys at the junction—agents, clerks, operators, target-men and all, including Joe Copper and Judge Picker,—are the jolliest and best natured gang within a radius of four hundred miles.

—Miss Alice McKay has just received a new stock of millinery goods, such as Tuscan hats, children's hats, laces, flowers, tips, etc. She does pressing and stamping at low prices and warrants satisfaction.

—If any murder was committed Monday at Corunna, as per special in the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer, our sheriff ought to know something about it; but he does not, and it is doubtless a canard.

—Four pairs of cotton socks for 25 cents; two pairs heavy seamless cotton socks for 25 cents; children's hose from 10 to 50 cents per pair. The best 10-cent white cotton stockings in the market, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—There is a new 5-cent cigar at Casebeer & Matheney's, called the "Moss Agate,"—in fact there are several boxes of them—for which any smoker would pay 10 cents each, without a grumble—if he didn't know they could be had for a nickel.

—The commissions for the numerous justices of the peace have arrived, and can be obtained by those dignitaries at the county clerk's office. When you come after them, don't forget to bring a dollar with which to pay the secretary of state for his signature.

—There is a dearth of school-mistresses, at last accounts there being twenty-eight needed to fill all vacancies. The greater number of them are wanted in the townships of Newville, Smithfield and Franklin. Wages range from $15.00 to $17.50 per month, for three months.

—Jack Little, the foreman in the Courier office, has been lounging around in idleness a portion of this week, at the earnest request of a selfish and aggravating "bile." He stands up when he takes his meals, and submissively devours the same from the mantle-piece.

—"The Helper," a neat little four-page paper, in the interests of the north-eastern Indiana branches of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, is now being printed at this office. The paper is edited and published by Mrs. M. A. Ehlers, at her own expense, which is proof sufficient that she is a charitable, christian lady.

—Frank Laramore, who will be remembered by many as having lived here some twelve years ago, was in town this week shaking hands with friends and greeting his old-time associates. He is now visiting his mother, who lives at St. Johns, but expects to go to Chicago soon and engage in the business he has pursued for several years—navigation of the lakes.

—Cosper Altenburg, who left here about two years ago for Little Rock, Ark., where he has since resided, arrived at home last night, having made the trip in thirty-five hours. He came in response to a telegram to the effect that his father, 'Squire Altenburg, was dangerously ill; but the latter, who has been sick for some two weeks, is much better to-day.

—A circular received at this office announces that arrangements have been completed for the opening of a summer normal school at Knightstown, beginning July 19th and continuing five weeks. The instructors names are Prof. C. W. Hodgin, of the State Normal; Prof. E. F. Brown, of the Indianapolis High School, and Prof. Seiler, of the Knightstown Academy. For further information write to Prof. M. Seiler.

—Joe Brackenridge, of Ft. Wayne, who was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of the postoffice funds, and was conveyed there in June of last year, received his pardon last Saturday and left Michigan City Monday morning a free man, having served nearly one year of his time. His release has been the occasion of much rejoicing by relatives and friends in Fort Wayne.

—Another link has been severed from friendship's chain by the recent death of Mrs. Kate McLallen, wife of Henry McLallen, of Columbia City, Ind. The parties named have been very intimate acquaintances of the writer and his family for a number of years, during which time the warmest friendship existed. The deceased was greatly beloved by all who were so fortunate as to know her, and, as we believe, departed this life without an enemy. She was a true and faithful wife, a kind and loving mother and a warm friend. Our heartfelt sympathies are extended to the bereaved father and children.

—The Richland township Sunday school institute will meet Saturday, April 24, at 9 o'clock a. m. This organization has been in successful operation for the past seven years. We hope to make the coming session the best of all. All Sunday-school workers are invited to be present.

16-2w L. W. Treesh, President.

—Last evening, just after supper, a small congregation of Young Americas might be seen by the passers-by, on the bank near the Eagle mills, hugely enjoying a clandestine smoking match, totally oblivious to all else on earth. But vague recollections of days gone by, when a certain other fellow might have been caught in a similar situation—scared within an inch of his life lest the paternal ancestor might suddenly waltz around the corner—restrains us from personalities. If the boys never do worse than this, the parents may congratulate themselves.

Sincere Thanks.

I have suffered for five years with Rheumatism. Having been persuaded by friends to try the St. Jacobs Oil, I must acknowledge that it is the best remedy I ever used; in fact, it cured me entirely. Accept my sincere thanks.

Frank Schwarz,
98 Nineteenth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Sunday School.

The citizens of Auburn Junction and vicinity, met at the school-house last Sunday at 9:30 in the morning, and organized a Sunday-school, with the following named persons as officers: John Sheffer, superintendent; J. Grube, assistant superintendent; Mrs. J. J. Martin, secretary; Miss Emma Grube, treasurer; Misses Eva Link and Mary Grube, choristers; Wm. Link and Miss Ada Grube, librarians.

J. J. Martin, Secretary pro tem.

Card of Thanks.

Auburn, April 20, 1880.

Editors Courier: Please allow us, through the columns of the Courier, to return our sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for their kindness and consolation in our late bereavement, and especially to Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor, and Mrs. T. C. Mays, Miss Mollie Matheny and M. F. Long, members of the choir.

Maggie VanAuken,
Jay J. VanAuken.

Notice of Meeting.

The members of the Farmers' Mutual insurance company, of DeKalb county, will take notice that the annual meeting of the company will be held in Auburn, Saturday, May 29, 1880, for the purpose of electing officers, appointing township soliciting agents and for the transaction of such other business as may come up.

The directors of the company will meet Friday, May 28, 1880, to settle with the secretary.

17-4w Perry Fitch, Secretary.

A Nobby Place.

The above heading alludes to the jewelry store of Joe Abright, which has just been kalsomined a delicate tint and beautifully painted and grained, presenting the appearance of a little palace. The work was done by John Canon, to whom it does great credit, as a person need not draw on his imagination to say that the workmanship is artistic in every particular; and as for the goods in stock, we advise everybody to visit Mr. Abright's store and be assured of the variety, beauty and excellence of his watches and clocks, jewelry, musical instruments, etc. Mr. Abright is an enterprising business man, and he will always be on top in his line of business.

Surburban Improvements.

The hollow places in and around Auburn Junction are soon to be filled and leveled up, and the swamps and mud-holes will be moved away. The logs and debris scattered around the B. & O. depot, on the triangular little piece of real estate owned by Sherm. Hollister, will be cleared away this spring, while the grounds adjoining Chris. Baker's premises are to be generally overhauled. This announcement will be received with gratification by those interested at the junction and by the citizens of Auburn generally, for that place, heretofore, has been an eye-sore to everybody.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

BUGGIES FOR SALE.

We now have on hand a large assortment of Buggies, which will be sold cheaper than any in the county; also a lot of platform spring wagons, manufactured by Studebaker Bros., of South Bend. We expect to sell these buggies and wagons on their own merits alone, and not by abusing and misrepresenting the stock of other dealers.

We guarantee every buggy that we have sold or offer for sale to be free from any and all encumbrance or royalty whatever.

16-2w Cool & Mader.

Messrs. J. F. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.—Dear Sir: Seeing a recomend of Hall's Catarrh Cure from Gen. P. S. Slevin, my wife was induced to commence the use of the remedy. She has been a sufferer from Catarrh for a good many years. We had tried most all known remedies, but they all failed to relieve her. She has been taking Hall's Catarrh Cure of late, and we consider her cured. We would gladly recomemnd it to any one who has the Catarrh. We consider it worth ten times its cost.

A. C. Henry.

For sale by all druggists. 16-4w

A House to Rent or Sell,

Containing five rooms. There is a good well and cistern on the premises, and also some small fruit.

17-3w W. H. McQuiston.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat	$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants	5.00
Black Cloth Vest	2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris	$5.00
Men's All-Wool	3.00
Boys' Very Durable	2.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality	$10.00
Strong and Durable	5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

WATERLOO AHEAD!

The great business boom has reached Waterloo and struck the popular store of

J. KAHN & CO.

The following are a few of the many bargains we are offering:

300 pieces New-Style Calico, all pretty and Latest Patterns, at 7 cents per yards.
100 pieces nice Heavy Shirting at 11 cents per yard.
100 pieces Dress Goods from 10 to 25 cents per yard.
4 yards of fine Heavy Table Linen for $1.
15 yards of nice Heavy Toweling for $1.
5 yards of Heavy Jeans for $1.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have the Best Selected Stock in Northern Ind.

150 suits at 5, 6 and 7 dollars.
100 suits, all wool, at 7, 8 and 9 dollars.
Good Heavy Pants at $1 per pair.
Good all-wool Pants at $1.75 per pair.
250 suits for boys at $2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

Our Spring and Summer Stock was contracted for before the advance, and we will sell them at prices to suit everybody. We are selling a splendid line of White and Fancy Dress Shirts at 75 cents.

We cordially invite everybody to call on us, examine our goods and learn our prices before buying elsewhere.

J. KAHN & CO.

AUCTION.

BY MRS. FANNIE STEELE MOORE.

Let us go to the auction hall to-night—
Toys show well by the pale gaslight;
It is decked with flowers rich and rare—
Music floats on the soft night air.
Over and around rests a Circean spell,
And human toys are selling well;
To the highest bidder they, one by one,
Are going! going!! going!!! gone!!!!
For miserly sums of glittering gold
Those beautiful toys to-night are sold,
Buyers regardless of the costly price
Paid for the toys that look so nice;
The winner must lose when he gains his prize,
Not for his heart—only his eyes—
A beautiful being to gaze upon;
A worthless thing when it is won.
'Tis a beautiful doll—a queer-made thing—
That can laugh and talk, dance and sing,
Can drape superbly, exquisitely fan,
And charm the eyes of brainless men.
Stroke gently—softly—the long curling hair,
"Smoothe out tenderly, touch with care;"
For a doll's pretty ringlets never grow,
They are only fastened on, you know;
Those waxen cheeks, with their roseate hue,
Must not be wet with morning dew;
For it is only a painted thing, you know,
Made not for use—only for show.
Those are beautiful hands, pink-tinted things,
Glittering with their jeweled rings—
Not a hand to labor, work and toil—
The sun would freckle, tan and spoil.
Brilliant eyes, filled with magic light;
Sparkling rays, enchanted with might—
Not might of the mind, nor might of the heart—
The soulless doll is acting her part.
On the auction-block in beauty she stands,
To sell herself for gold and lands.
It matters but little—the young or old—
So the purchase be made with gold.
Pale, and trembling with age, an old man stands—
Thinks of his wealth, and hoarded lands
He has once been a man, but twice a boy—
Gives his wealth for the useless toy.
Young man, with a head as soft as his heart,
Enters life with a golden start.
He lays it all down to win the fair prize
Whose dazzling charms bedim his eyes,
And with it dies ambition, fame and joy;
While, in disgust, he spurns the toy—
Scorns the beauty—arrayed in white,
He buys from fashion's sale to-night.
What a terrible thought to pierce the soul—
An awful feeling, beyond control—
To think of the numbers of women sold—
Selling themselves for meager gold.
Woman, did I say? The name is too pure,
No glittering sum can thee allure;
It is only the doll, in woman's form,
That fades away in life's rude storm—
Moth-like, sporting on butterfly-wing,
A brainless, heartless, useless thing—
Such are the beings that are sold to-night
Sold by the rays of pale gaslight;
Sold in the halls of gayety and pride.
All over our land, far and wide,
Those doll-like creatures are winging their [illegible]
To the highest bidder to-night.
She is sold on the block—a slave to gold—
Her living anguish is left untold.
It's enough to say of the bitter sight,
She sold herself for gold to-night.
Oh, manly hearts—if there's one can be
Led astray by this gilded mock'ry—
A warning heed: Never in thy life
At fashion's auction buy a wife.

CORINTH, Miss.

MISS FYDGET'S MISTAKE.

"If you please, ma'am, won't you give me a drink of milk?"

Miss Fydget had just come in from a long and bootless search through the pasture for a wandering brood of young turkeys which had been missing since morning.

She was warm and tired; one boot was burst open on the side; her sun-bonnet hung limp at the back of her head; her gray curls were in true artistic confusion, and a vicious blackberry briar had torn her hands, until she looked as if she might have been in a skirmish with the Zulus.

"But I wouldn't have minded all that," was Miss Fydget's melancholy comment to herself, "if only I could have found my young turkeys! They do say that there is a company of tramps loafing about the country, and—"

Just then the mild voice of an old man, sitting on the well-curb, broke in upon the thread of her reflections—an old man, in a shabby gray coat, buttoned closely across his chest, shoes thickly coated with dust, and a rude cane, cut from the woods, upon which he rested his folded hands.

Miss Fydget stared at the old man; the old man returned her gaze, deprecatingly.

"Perhaps you're deaf, ma'am," said the stranger, elevating his voice a semitone or so higher.

"No more than yourself!" said Miss Fydget, naturally somewhat irritated.

"Would you have the kindness to give me a little milk?"

Miss Fydget bethought herself of the floating rumor she had heard. Perhaps this venerable vagrant was one of the very band now marauding through the vales and glens of Rochemont; perhaps even now he had a corps of bloody-minded coadjutors hidden behind the stone wall, or under the moss-grown roof of the ancient smoke-house. And Miss Fydget was possessed of several pieces of antique silver, and had $40 in an old tea-pot, on the uppermost closet shelf!

"Who are you?" curtly questioned she.

"A man and a brother," the old man answered, not without a covert smile.

"No, you're not," said Miss Fydget, incensed at what she deemed a piece of unnecessary insolence. "You're a tramp!"

The stranger smiled.

"Is a tramp, then, destitute of all the privileges of humanity?" he asked.

"Eh?" said Miss Fydget.

"Tramps must live as well as other people," pleaded the old man. "Now, look at me."

"Yes," said Miss Fydget, "I'm looking at you, and a dusty, shabby-looking figure you are, I must say."

"I've walked fifteen miles since morning, with nothing to eat or drink."

"That's what they all say," said Miss Fydget, incredulously.

"Would it be any great stretch to your hospitality to give me a slice of bread and a drink of cool milk?" he replied.

Miss Fydget stood for a moment pondering the petition in her mind.

"Look here, old man!" she said, at last, "I know perfectly well that you're a tramp; but I suppose that you're human, after all. There's a pile of knotty pine stumps under the shed; you may split a few for my cooking-stove."

"But, ma'am——"

"I knew how it would be," shrilly interrupted Miss Fydget. "You're a deal too lazy to work; you'd rather starve than do an honest day's work, any time."

"I beg your pardon," said the old man, mildly. "It is a good many years since I split a pile of wood."

"I'll go bail it is," said Miss Fydget, satirically.

"But if you will get me the ax I will try and do my best," he added, meekly.

"The ax is hanging up in the wood-shed, at the left-hand side of the door," said Miss Fydget.

And she went into the house, leaving her venerable visitor to do as he pleased about accepting her offer.

After she was within the four yellow-washed walls of her own kitchen, however, it occurred to her that she had done rather a foolish thing.

"I suppose he'd as soon split my head open as the sticks of wood," she thought to herself. "And of course he knows that I'm alone in the world—I mean in the house; but it's pretty much the same thing," with a deep sigh. "And who knows but that I may be murdered within the next five minutes?"

"Thud! thud!" came the sound of the ax, descending with slow, regular strokes upon the knotty stumps of yellow pine, and Miss Fydget listened with a sort of terrible fascination, wondering as she did so what sort of relation, in the matter of sound, the human tympanum might bear to the pine stumps.

"What a fool I was!" said she to herself.

And with noiseless movements she went across the kitchen floor, and took down a rusty musket, which had hung suspended over the old brick chimney ever since she was a little child.

"I don't know as I could fire it off," said she. "But I'll try, if I see any signs of mischief!"

It was unnecessary, however. She poured out a bowl of milk, first thriftily pausing to skim it, and then cut a good thick slice of rye bread, taking care to secrete the bread-knife when she was through. And then, seating herself by the window, her thoughts wandered back to the question of the missing brood of turkeys.

"*He* knows where they are, I'll bet anything!" soliloquized Miss Fydget. "And he shall tell me. Old man—old man, I say!"

The venerable wood-splitter paused at the sound of her summons.

"Come here!" she called.

The old man obeyed.

"You've done enough," said Miss Fydget, inwardly rejoiced that he had left his ax sticking in the last pine-knot, instead of coming toward her brandishing it in the air, Powhatan fashion.

"That is what I was just thinking myself," observed the old man, wiping his streaming forehead.

"And now," said Miss Fydget, sharply and suddenly, as if she fain would take him by surprise, "where are my turkeys?"

"Eh?" uttered the old man.

"My *turkeys!*" shrilly enunciated Miss Fydget. My brood of sixteen white turkey-chicks!"

"I am sure I cannot say," said the old man, with a puzzled countenance.

"That's false!" said Miss Fydget, imperially. "If *you* don't know, your gang does! And I insist on having my turkeys back again!"

The old man looked bewildered. Miss Fydget eyed him with a gaze calculated to strike dismay into the most obdurate heart.

"Madam—" he began, but Miss Fydget interrupted him.

"There's your milk," said she, "and your bread. If you can eat and drink with a good conscience, knowing that my turkeys are gone, do so."

Apparently Miss Fydget's turkey chicks rested but lightly upon the conscience of the wayfarer, for he ate and drank to the last mouthful.

"Madam!" he said, as he placed the empty bowl within the window-sill—Miss Fydget had taken the precaution to bolt and bar the door.

"Go," said the lady, curtly.

"But I wished to say to you—

By way of answer, Miss Fydget took up the rusty gun, placed it on her shoulder, and pointed the barrel full at her guest.

"If you don't take yourself off, I'll fire!" said Miss Fydget, resolutely.

And, upon this unmistakable hint, the old man took up his cap and trudged away as fast as he could go.

"The woman must be a maniac!" said he to himself.

While Miss Fydget made haste to take a dose of valerian to settle her "perturbed senses."

"I've had a narrow escape of it," said she. "But I must get rested as quickly as possible, and go to Lavina Thorpe's to tea. The Bishop is to be there, and I wouldn't miss the opportunity of meeting him for $1,000!"

And, between the stimulus of the valerian and the calm afforded by a half hour's nap, Miss Fydget managed to array herself in a stiff, black silk dress, with a white ribbon cap, and set out for Lavina Thorpe's, at a few moments past 4.

As she crossed her door-yard, a slowly-winding procession met her eye, returning down the rocky slopes of the pasture-meadow—the sixteen young turkeys!

"There they come now," said Miss Fydget, with a momentary twinge of conscience in regard to the tramp. "However, it's all over and gone now, and what's done can't be undone!"

The company was all gathered at Lavina Thorpe's; the best china and silver were out and great bunches of cabbage roses decked the mantel in gilt vases, that were at least a century old.

"Is he here?" nervously whispered Miss Fydget, as she removed her hat in the front chamber up-stairs.

"The dear man—yes!" said Miss Thorpe, enthusiastically clasping her hands. "Walked all the way from Simstown Station, and met with all sorts of interesting adventures. What do you think of his being taken for a——"

But here she was called away.

When Miss Fydget descended, serene and smiling, she was led up to a pleasant old man, with gray hair and a cordial blue eye.

"Miss Fydget," said Miss Thorpe, fussily, "let me make you acquainted with Bishop Playfair, of Chirita Territory."

"Bless my soul!" cried Miss Fydget, dropping her fan and smelling-bottle, "it's the tramp!"

The Bishop smiled serenely.

"Miss Fydget," said he, "you never can guess how deliciously cool that milk tasted to me. And, by the way, I met a brood of young turkeys in a stubble-field as I crossed from the highway, which I concluded must be yours."

Both joined in irresistible laughter, and in five minutes Miss Fydget, set at her ease by the Bishop's tact and kindness, was chatting cheerfully away regarding the Chirita missions.

"But to think," said Miss Lavina Thorpe, afterward, "that you mistook the Bishop of Chirita Territory for a tramp!"

"And set him to splitting wood, and pointed a rusty musket at him," said Miss Fydget.

"It only shows," said old Mrs. Martin, severely, "how easy it is to be mistaken in this world!"

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Trial and Execution of Charles I.

[From the Chicago Ledger.]

Charles I. was born at Dunfermline on the 19th of November, 1600, and was the second and favorite son of James I. By the death of his brother Henry, he became Prince of Wales in 1612. In 1624 negotiations were made by Buckingham for his marriage with Princess Henrietta Marie of France. In March, 1625, Charles came to the throne at 25 years of age. In the same year he was married. He was respected in advance, and his subjects were disposed to have confidence in him, but the foolish pretensions of his father—his religious tyranny, his bad and weak policy—had prepared the storm which was destined to burst upon the royal head of his much-loved son. The King was at the disposal of his favorite, Buckingham, who was full of great and warlike schemes which, however, were doomed to failure. Possessed of a proud, haughty spirit, he desired above all that his will should be the law supremely obeyed. Perhaps it was one of his greatest misfortunes to be unable to admit that a monarch owed to his subjects, however refractory, truth and fidelity. Cromwell said that "the King was a man of great parts, but so false that no man can trust him, for while he protests his love of peace he is in secret treason."

After a reign of nearly twenty-four years, it became evident that all negotiations for peace which would prove satisfactory to his subjects would be of no avail with the King.

On the 1st of January, 1649, the Commons voted the appointment of a High Court of Justice, "to the end that no chief officer or magistrate might presume for the future to contrive the enslaving and destruction of the nation with impunity." One hundred and thirty-two were elected, of whom about half took part in the trial. Bradshaw was elected Lord President, and Cook Solicitor against the King. On the 20th, the 22d and the 23d Charles was brought before the court, but with a calm and admirable dignity, due to a sincere belief in his own pretensions, he proudly refused to acknowledge the court, declaring that obedience to Kings is commanded by scripture; that by the law the King can do no wrong; that the Commons have no authority of themselves to erect a court of judicature, and had not received such authority from the people, whose power to confer it, he, besides, declined to admit. On the 24th and 25th of January the court heard the depositions of thirty-two witnesses. On the latter day, at the close of the sitting, and almost without discussion, the condemnation of the King as a tyrant, a traitor, a murderer and a public enemy was voted. Scott, Martyn, Harrison, Treton and three others were intrusted to draw up the sentence, which was adopted on the morrow with closed doors. On the 27th, at the sitting of the court, sixty-seven members were present. When the King entered the hall, a violent cry was raised among the soldiers of "Execution! Justice! Execution!" The tumult increased. The King endeavored to speak in his own defense, but a violent agitation spread throughout the court, and he was silenced. The soldiers murmured loudly, lighting their pipes and blowing the smoke in the King's face. Bradshaw now pronounced the sentence of death against Charles Stuart, and that on the 30th of January, 1649, the King should be beheaded in front of the Banqueting House, at Whitehall. At this time he was surrounded by soldiers, who violently dragged him to the spot where his close chair awaited him. On descending the staircase he was insulted; lighted pipes were thrown under his feet, and tobacco smoke was blown in his face. Whitehall being reached, the King regained his composure; he shrugged his shoulders at the cries of the soldiers. "Poor men," he said, on getting out of his chair; "for a little money they would do as much against their commanders." Having entered his apartment, "Herbert," said the King, to his faithful servant, "my nephew, the Prince Elector, will endeavor to visit me, and some other Lords that love me, whom I would see, but my time is short and precious. I am desirous to improve it the best I may in preparation. I hope they will not think it ill that none have access to me but my children."

He sent for the Bishop of London, Juxon. As he approached the King, he gave way to his grief. "But, my Lord," said the King, "let us leave that; we have no time to spare. I must resign myself to meet my God. We will not talk of those rogues, in whose hands I am. They thirst for my blood, and they will have it, and God's will be done. I thank God, I heartily forgive them."

He remained all day closeted with the Bishop, receiving no one. On the 29th his children were brought to him. The little Princess Elizabeth, who was 12 years of age, burst into tears at the sight of her father. The Duke of Gloucester, who was but 8 years old, cried with his sister. The King took them upon his knees and shared a few jewels with them. He endeavored to console his daughter by pointing out some pious reading for her. He enjoined her to tell her brothers that he had pardoned his enemies, and to say to her mother that the last moment he would love her as on the first day. Then, turning to the little Duke, "Sweetheart," he said to him, "now they will *cut off thy father's head.*"

The child looked at him with a serious air.

"Mark, child, what I say; they will cut off my head, and, perhaps, make thee King, and thy head, too, they will cut off at last."

"I will be torn in pieces first," replied the child, greatly disturbed.

The King embraced him with delight, put him down, and kissed his daughter, and blessed them both, then, suddenly rising.

"Have them taken away," he said to Juxon.

The children went away in tears. Charles took them back into his arms, and blessed them once more; then, tearing himself from their caresses, he fell upon his knees and resumed his prayers with the Bishop and Herbert, the only witnesses of their sad farewells. While the King was thus tasting the bitterness of death, his Judges met to sign the warrant for his execution. Great difficulty was experienced in assembling the Commissioners. Nearly all were agitated and affected. Their signatures were scarcely ligible. Cromwell alone seemed gay and clamorous, and besmeared with ink the face of Martyn, who sat beside him, and seized the hand of Col. Ingoldsby, to compel him to sign. On the morning of the 30th the King had arisen early. "I have a great work to do," he said to Herbert, and he began his toilet. The hands of the faithful servant trembled in arranging his hair. "Take, I pray you, the same pains as usual," said the King, "although my head is not to remain on my shoulders long. I would be as trim to-day as a bridegroom." The Bishop arrived and opened the gospel, read the twenty-seventh chapter of St. Matthew. The King thought it particularly applicable to his case; however, it was the proper lesson for the day. The King was at prayers; it was 10 o'clock. A low rap was heard at the door; it was Col. Hacker. He was escorted, with the Bishop, traversing the park between two lines of soldiers drawn up along the passage, to Whitehall. His aspect was serene, his eyes bright, his step firm, walking even faster than the guard, and marveling at their slowness. He received the communion from the hands of the Bishop, saying, "I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown. I am ready for all that is about to befall me, and from the bottom of my heart I have forgiven them all." He traversed the banqueting hall behind the line of soldiers. He ate a piece of bread and drank a glass of wine. It was 1 o'clock. Hacker knocked at the door. Juxon and Herbert fell upon their knees. It was the King who raised them. At the extremity of the hall an opening made on the day previous led to the scaffold, level with it, and hung with black. Two men stood near the ax, each in a sailor's attire, and masked. The King arrived with head erect, and was calm and grave, even to coldness, maintaining that he had always been in the right in his conduct as King. Then he looked at the block. "Be careful that it is set fast," he said to the executioner. While he spoke some one touched the ax. He turned around and said: "Do not hurt the ax that may hurt me." He said: "I will offer a short prayer, and when I put out my hands this way (stretching them out)—then." He collected his thoughts, said a few words in a low tone of voice, raised his eyes to heaven and knelt down, placing his head upon the block. In the space of a moment the King stretched out his hands, and the head fell at the first blow. The coffin remained exposed for seven days at Whitehall, and, on the 8th of February, a few faithful servants accompanied the remains of Charles I., King of England, to the tomb in Windsor, St. George's Chapel, where the body of Henry VIII. reposed. The sky was cloudless, but suddenly, as the coffin crossed the court-yard castle, a heavy fall of snow took place, and the pall of black velvet was completely covered with white snow. The servants of the King saw therein a heavenly sign of the innocence of their unhappy master. The coffin was lowered in the vault, without any religious ceremony. Those who were present prayed in their hearts. Such was the fate of Charles I., King of England.

The Law of Trespass.

Those readers who are fond of hunting and fishing may be interested to know what the law of trespass is, as they are liable to break it while seeking sport. The following summary of the law is from a report on the subject made to the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania:

Trespass is defined as "any transgression or offense against the law of nature, of society, or of the country in which we live, whether it relates to a man's person or property." This is its widest meaning.

Ordinarily, however, it has reference only to an entry on the property of another without authority, and in doing damage while there, whether much or little.

The law gives the owner exclusive control over his property. Any infringement of his rights without his permission or justified by legal authority therefore constitutes a trespass.

It does not need that the land should be inclosed by fences. The law supposes an imaginary inclosure, which answers every purpose, and the simple act of passing it constitutes trespass, although no harm should really result to crops, cattle, or aught else.

Even a person legally authorized to seize certain goods on a man's premises dare not break open door for that purpose; if he does, his authority avails him nothing, and he becomes a common trespasser.

Neither is a person justified in so arranging spouts as to discharge water on another man's land, even though he never steps off his own grounds; nor to permit filth to pass a boundary line without due permission.

When a spout first discharges on a man's own premises and the contents then find their way to a neighbor's premises it does not constitute a trespass.

Hunting and fishing, however, constitute the most common and annoying sources of trespass to which our farmers are subjected.

Custom has induced some people to believe they can hunt or fish on the lands or waters of other men with impunity. Nothing is wider of the fact than this.

Because there can be no property in rabbits, quail, squirrels, pheasants and other feral birds and animals, they think these may be pursued wherever they may be discovered.

It is hardly necessary to say that the same laws governing trespass in other cases prevail here. No matter that neither grass nor grain are trampled down, whether gates are left closed, bars left up and no rails broken, the pursuit of such game on the lands of another without permission is trespass.

To even enter an unclosed piece of wood, where there are no crops to be injured, in pursuit of game, which may have taken refuge there, is a violation of law—quite as much as if a wheat-field in ear had been trampled down.

Fox-hunts, which are again becoming common in certain sections of this and the neighboring counties, are all in violation of law, and every farmer whose acres are passed over by the hunters without his sanction having been previously obtained has recourse in the law against the sportsmen for trespass.

Two Cups of Tea.

"It blows, ma'am," said Mr. Bumble, turning up his coat collar, "enough to cut one's ears off."

Mrs. Corney looked from the kettle to the Beadle, and bashfully inquired whether—whether he wouldn't take a cup of tea.

Mr. Bumble turned back his collar, drew another chair up to the table, looked at the lady, coughed and smiled.

Mrs. Corney rose to get another cup and saucer from the closet, and again Mr. B. coughed louder than before.

"Sweet, Mr. Bumble?" inquired the matron, taking up the sugar-basin.

"Very sweet, indeed, ma'am," replied Mr. Bumble, and, if ever a Beadle looked tender, Mr. B. was that Beadle at that moment.

"You have a cat, ma'am, I see; and kittens, too, I declare! Very nice animals—so very domestic."

"Oh, yes," rejoined the matron, "so fond of their home, too."

"Mrs. Corney, I mean to say this, that any cat or kitten that could live with you, ma'am, and not be fond of its home, must be an ass, ma'am," and he hitched his chair a very little morsel farther from the fire.

The table was a round one; consequently, moving the chair little by little, soon began to diminish the distance between the Beadle and the matron. Now, if the matron had moved her chair to the right, she would have been scorched by the fire, and, if to the left, she must have fallen into Mr. Bumble's arms; so (being a discreet matron, and no doubt foreseeing these consequences at a glance) she remained where she was, and handed Mr. B. another cup of tea.

The Beadle drank his tea to the last drop, finished a piece of toast, whisked the crumbs off his knees, wiped his lips, and—deliberately kissed the matron.

"Mr. Bumble! Mr. Bumble! I shall scream!" Mr. B. made no reply, but, in a slow and dignified manner, put his arm around the matron's waist. As the lady had stated her intention of screaming, of course she would have done so, but a hasty knocking at the door had the curious effect of restoring her voice to its usual asperity, and the Beadle spread himself before the fire, with his back toward it, seeming to be engaged in taking an exact inventory of the furniture.—*"Oliver Twist."*

The Stopped Clocks.

The clocks were stopped at the banquet hour.

It was at the fete given by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth.

The splendor of that reception has seldom if ever been equaled in English history.

The fete was a series of magnificent banquets and diversions. There were tilts and tournaments; the park was peopled with actors who represented nymphs, gods and goddesses, and who were prepared to offer some new surprise to the Queen wherever she appeared. There was continuous minstrelsy; ten oxen were slaughtered every morning, and many hogsheads of wine were consumed daily.

The fete lasted seventeen days.

The Queen, amid such pageants as these, did not like to be reminded of change, evanescence, death.

So the clocks were stopped at the banquet hour.

But time passed on.

The astrals went out in the halls at last, and the actors threw off the masks of Sylvanus, Pomona, Bacchus and Apollo. The seventeen days' fete was ended, faded and gone.

Time went on.

The Queen grew old and withered. One day she lay down on cushions to die. Attendants stood near in awe awaiting her wish and to do her bidding.

She is said to have desired one thing—one thing only:

"Time!"

But time went on.

A Chinese Lodge of Freemasons in New York.

Judge Lawrence, of the New York Supreme Court, lately granted a certificate of incorporation to a Chinese Masonic lodge, to be called "Long Wa Fong Eng We." The incorporators are five Chinamen, who were "raised" in their native land. Mr. Baptiste, one of the number, gave the following responses to the queries of a *World* reporter:

"If you are Freemasons, why don't you apply for a charter from the Grand Lodge of New York?" asked the reporter.

"We have had that under consideration for some time, and have taken the advice of several American Masons, who, however, are divided as to the advisability of such an application. To avoid any question being raised, we have decided to form a lodge of Chinamen and to do our work in our own lodge-room."

"When did you first become a Mason?"

"I was first made a Mason in China long before I came to America."

"Have you ever been tried by an American Mason?"

"Oh, yes, more than once. In China we have had both English and American Freemasons in our lodges."

"Is there any very great difference observable in the examinations by Americans of Chinese and vice versa?"

"No, none in the signs and grips. The great trouble is in the language, although both rituals mean the same thing, and our passwords, although different in sound, have the same significance."

"Have you any idea of the origin and antiquity of Masonry in China?"

"Oh, yes. I have studied the subject, but it is too much to discuss at this time and under these circumstances; but one thing I will tell you, and that is that the ritual used in China has been handed down unaltered for over 1,000 years."

"Can you produce any evidence to substantiate that assertion?"

"I can; and will be happy to do so if you will call at my house at any time," and, handing his card to the reporter, Mr. Baptiste passed on. His lodge is the first established among Chinamen of the Atlantic coast.

The Human Race Running to Brain.

If there is to be so much head work, what will become of us all? If both men and women are to develop more and more their brains, we shall soon be not far from the realization of the words of Diderot, who said: "We walk so little, we work so little, and we think so much, that I do not despair of man ending by being nothing but a head." Figure to yourself civilized man 100 or 200 years hence, when manual labor shall have been entirely replaced by machinery, and when the dreams of Socialists shall have been realized, and man, even in the lowest grade of society, shall be able to gain his livelihood by working say three or four hours out of the twenty-four. The tendency, you will observe, is constantly to reduce the hours of labor. In many parts of England, for instance, the hours of labor are little more than half what they were fifty years ago. Imagine, then, the movement spoken of by Diderot constantly progressing, and man walking less and less, owing to the increased facilities of communication and locomotion, and working less and less, owing to the constantly increasing use and perfection of machinery, and thinking more and more out of pure distraction and out of the ennui of civilization! Imagine woman, thanks to the realization of the projects of Mr. Camille See, and to the establishment of Girton Colleges all over the world, imagine woman walking even less than she does now, working less, and thinking more and more! What shall we come to, great Darwin? Does not the theory of evolution point to the inevitable realization of Diderot's words? Will not our legs wither away and return to the rudimentary stage like our tails? Will not our arms and bodies diminish, and muscles for which there is no longer any use dry up, and their elements be absorbed by the brain and head, which will acquire the phenomenal proportions of a caricature?—*Parisian.*

A Joke from the Judicial Bench.

One of the members of the bar in Saratoga, who thoroughly enjoys a good joke, relates the following, and applies the moral to himself: Not long since he was counsel in a case before Judge Pratt, referee, and during the progress of the trial became a little bit noisy, as he sometimes does, when the Judge looked up and said to him: "Mr. ——, did you ever hear of the man who was lost in the woods during a thunder-storm?" On being answered in the negative, the Judge continued: "A man, in attempting to pass through a piece of woods, lost his way, and while he was in that predicament a fearful thunder-storm came up. The woods grew awfully dark. The roaring of the wind and the crashing of the thunder was terrific. The man was frightened, and started to pray, but, not being used to that business, said: 'O Lord, give us a little more light, and a little less noise!' I don't mean you Mr ——," added the Judge. The counsel says that the audience supposed all the time the Judge did mean him, and, now that he thinks of it himself, he inclines to that opinion also.—*Troy Times.*

GOV. COLQUITT, of Georgia, is an active Christian worker, and very liberal in church subscriptions.

LONGINGS FOR HOME.

BY [illegible]

My spirit is yearning to-night with desire—
Unquenchable longing, [illegible]
[illegible]
The hopes of the present and joys of the past.

I'm longing, as only the homeless can long,
To list as of yore to the lullaby song;
To see my young sisters, in innocent glee,
At play with their dolls 'neath the old beechen tree.

Or, with my wild brother, to wade in the stream
That glided along by 'neath the sun's dying gleam;
Or to launch tiny ships, and send them to sea,
As eager as Captain and sailor could be.

I'm longing, I'm longing, for all the loved scenes
That come when the shadow of night intervenes,
And, silently, vigils o'er the wanderer keep,
As he softly murmurs in his home-dream sleep.

Oh, hours of wild rapture! breathe on me the spell
That brings me those pleasures with which I would
dwell,
And give me the pinions of fancy to fly
To the home of my childhood, and there let me die.

Oh, stranger! whose bark is at rest on the sea
That foams in wild fury and chaos 'round me,
Light up your bright beacons of love, so the boat
May safely reach harbor, though fiercely storm-
tossed.

For love is the beacon of light and of life,
The rapture of living, allayer of strife,
The key to the heart in humanity's breast,
The giver of joy and bestower of rest.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

PITH AND POINT.

ORIGINALLY woman was man's sequel.

BRIC-A-BRAC to be avoided—Family jars.

THE women who do fancy work don't fancy work.

ON board of a leaky ship everybody is "admitted to bail."

THE young man who wants to get up with the sun must not sit up too late with the daughter.

A FAMILIAR instance of color-blindness is that of a man taking a brown silk umbrella and leaving a green gingham in its place.

She was my idyl when I wooed,
My idol when I won;
My ideal when, in after years,
Ways idle she had none.

MOTHER (very sweetly) to her children, who have just had a distribution of candy—"What do children say when they get candy?" Chorus—"More!"

AN old widower says, when you pop the question to a lady, do it with a kind of laugh, as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very good; if she does not, you can say you were only in fun.

SOME one, who knows all about it, says that, "to ride a velocipede successfully a young man should see that his hair is carefully parted in the middle, having no more one side than on the other, in the way of balance."

"WHAT do you suppose we'll say when we meet in heaven, George?" said she. "Say? I know what you'll say, darling." "Me say! What?" "Why, you'll say: 'I told you so. I knew just how it would be up here.'"

A LADY engaged to be married, and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot, before it was too late. "Oh, certainly," she replied, "it is very easy to untie it now while it is only a beau knot."

AN Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass: "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?" "Thin!" replied the other. "Botheration! I seen a woman as thin as two of her put together, so I have

KATIE is a red-headed, black-eyed baby, just too cute for any use. The other night she closed her little prayer as follows: "Dod please mate me a dood little dirl"—and then, forgetting for whose sake, she added—"for pity's sake, amen."

"UNLESS you give me aid," said a beggar to a benevolent lady, "I am afraid I shall have to resort to something which I greatly dislike to do." The lady handed him a dollar, and compassionately asked: "What is it, poor man, that I have saved you from?" "Work," was the mournful answer.

A WRITER in the Boston *Transcript* thus relates a tale of woe: "The young lady came and tried to sell me a manuscript story. 'My teacher likes it,' she said when I repeated our usual formula of no space, no money, no time, and no anything to her. 'Teacher an editor?' I inquired mildly. 'No, indeed,' was the answer, 'she's a person of refinement and education.'"

TWO GRAMMARIANS were wrangling, one contending that it was only proper to say, "My wages is high," while the other noisily insisted that the correct thing was, "My wages are high." Finally they stopped a day-laborer, and submitted the question to him. "Which do you say, 'Your wages is high,' or 'Your wages are high?'" "Oh, off wid yer nonsinse!" he said, resuming his pick; "yer naythur of ye right—me wages is low, bad luck to it!"

"AM I tired of life?" said a cheerful old man, the other day, in reply to the question. "Not a bit of it. I remember landing in this town with a chip hat, hickory shirt and a pair of breeches. I've been away up and I've been flat on my back, yet I'd like to begin and go it all over again—chip hat, shirt, breeches and all. Why? Well, you see when you come to the end, you don't know what's beyond. I'm dead sure of this other thing, and, on the whole, this world just tickles me to death."

IT is no wonder that a miller soon gets gray, when on all sides he hears innuendoes about toll. Here is the latest one, paraphrased from one of Watts' hymns:

Teach me the measure of my grist,
Thou maker of my meal;
I would survey what I have missed
And learn how millers deal.
See the vile miller lifts the pole,
The mill begins to crawl;
He keeps the grist, sends home the [illegible]
And tells the boy that's all.
What can I look or hope for, then,
From miller's meal and dust,
Who keeps a portion of my grain,
And disappoints my trust.
Now all such millers I'll forsake,
My empty bags recall,
And give my custom to such men
As send me back my all.

A New England Romance.

Way back in the early part of this century, one of the loveliest girls of the town of Norwich became engaged to a dashing young Englishman, apparently of great wealth, who claimed to have been a naval officer. He went away ostensibly for a short visit to England and was never heard of in Norwich again, although tradition has it that he was a pirate by profession and that he was hung as such soon after leaving Norwich. However the truth may have been, his affianced bride was faithful unto death and believed in him to the last, when she faded away, a very sweet, gentle, sad old lady.—*Springfield Republican.*

SABBATH READING.

The Presence of the Savior.

The presence of the Savior,
How it brightens all my way,
How it helps me, how it strengthens,
How it cheers me day by day.

The presence of the Savior,
How it makes the darkness light,
How it brings the rays of sunshine
Into sorrow's dreary night.

The presence of the Savior,
How it fills the longing heart;
With a peaceful calm, sweet gladness
Nothing earth-born can impart.

The presence of the Savior,
How it chases every fear,
How it soothes the restless spirit
When faith feels that He is near.

The presence of the Savior,
And the knowledge of His love,
How it seems a sweet, bright foretaste
Of eternal joys above.

The presence of the Savior,
Surely it's a heaven begun;
For 'twill be the brightest glory
Of the life beyond the sun.

Tell God.

None of us should need to be reminded that a prayer to God needs no middle messenger. It goes of itself directly to Him. But there is something very touching in this suffering sailor's request—and remarkable in the seeming answer:

A curious story is told of the wreck of a large British coal-ship, which foundered far out at sea, last June, off the coast of California. The sole survivor was a Portuguese sailor named Lopez, who was picked up, lashed to a raft, as he drifted in the path of an inward-bound vessel for Puget sound.

He was taken to the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, and, after a week of skillful nursing, became sensible so as to relate his extraordinary adventure. He had floated with a dozen companions helplessly in the Pacific for ten days without food or water.

One after another of his shipmates died from thirst, until he was alone with the last survivor, and, as he was dying, Lopez said to him:

"George, do you think you are going to God?"

On receiving an affirmative reply, Lopez added, with all the intenseness of despair, "When you get where God is, tell Him to send us some water."

The dying man promised that he would do so, and soon breathed his last. Shortly after, a copious shower fell, and Lopez was enabled, by its help, to hold out until rescued, as stated above, on the twenty-second day after the sinking of the ship.

The Gentle Face of War.

During our civil war, the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Philadelphia was the frequent stopping-place for a few moments of regiments going South, and of large bodies of wounded men on their way home.

A good woman who lived near, whenever she heard of such an arrival, was in the habit of making a pot of coffee and taking it to the tired and wounded men. Some of her neighbors joined her in this good work.

After a few weeks, other persons, finding how grateful this simple refreshment was to the soldiers, asked leave to contribute to it. Then a mechanic who owned an enormous cooper-shop near the depot offered it for their use.

The kindly work grew. Money came in. Willing hands were ready. In the vacant shop great tables always stood laden with plates, cups, etc.; stoves, with fires always burning, were in the adjoining kitchen, and great stores of cold meats and bread were kept at hand for immediate use.

A cannon was fired ten minutes before a regiment arrived, and when the cars, full of the wounded and sick, rolled into the station, not only a comfortable meal awaited them, but there was a temporary hospital ready, and doctors, and tender, motherly women to dress their wounds.

"Nobody asked me," said a Southern soldier, "if I was a rebel. Nobody seemed to care for anything but that I was suffering. I had lost my arm, and I was on my way to prison. But when I said good-by to these women I almost forgave the North."

The death of one of these good doctors a week or two ago has recalled these facts. He had charge of several large hospitals in which were men from both armies. On every Sunday, different clergymen of the city came to preach, some of whom were thoughtless enough to take advantage of that occasion to try to convert the rebels to patriotism. The doctor interfered.

"This is not the place for politics," he said. "These wounded and dying men need Christ and Him crucified now. This, and nothing else, gentlemen."

On one Sunday the venerable Bishop Potter, who was very much beloved by the soldiers and prisoners, preached a sermon which drew tears from many of these rough men. One who, it is stated, was an old man of great learning, had become an infidel, and had drawn many others into skepticism. He heard, and with God's help was brought to see the truth. A few days later, knowing that he had but a few days to live, he sent for the Bishop and told him what he owed to him in the sermon he had heard. Soon after he folded his hands, and repeated in a clear but feeble voice a hymn which his mother had taught him fifty years before:

Not in my innocence I trust,
I bow before Thee in the dust.
Through my Savior's blood alone
I look for mercy at Thy throne.

He died that night.—*Youth's Companion.*

Mohammedan Indifference to Suffering.

I recollected having seen at Nikopolis or Sistova—I forget which—great piles of bones ready for exportation, among which were some human skulls. I also recalled to mind that two months previously, when I was visiting some chemical works in the North of Scotland the manager showed me his bone stores from the Black sea, and said that human bones were often found in cargoes from that quarter. Again, a few weeks after my visit to the Shipka, I saw a considerable number of men's skulls and other bones in shallow open holes in the Acropolis of Athens, which the local dragoman told me were the remains of Greeks and Turks who had fallen in the War of Independence fifty years ago. That Mohammedans and other rude races are indifferent about burying the bodies of those in whom they have no special personal interest I can well believe. With them the feeling of sympathy for physical suffering is almost non-existent. If so callous about the living, why should they care for the dead? Over and over again in India I have been disgusted by the cruel way they leave a dog, when disabled by a boar, to die a lingering death in the jungle—from starvation, or being eaten while still half alive by beasts of prey—when a prod with a spear would have ended the poor brute's misery. It is the same with baggage and other animals. Of the 70,000 camels which died during the 1878-9 Afghan campaign, I suppose a large majority died in one or other of the above horrible ways. Of those that did not, we may safely conjecture the happy dispatch was either due to the humanity of a British officer, or to the promptings of the Mohammedan stomach.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

QUAINT STORIES FROM COLORADO.

Glimpses of the Amusing Side of the Miner's Life.

[From the Denver (Col.) Inter Ocean.]

It was nearly a year ago when Leadville was first showing what there was in her. There were several newly-made bonanza kings about Denver then, and among them was a man who had probably never had $20 in his pockets at one time previous to his strike. To him the possession of a watch was the natural evidence of the possession of a competence, and, as he had made more than a competence, he felt that the fact should be indicated by the purchase of several watches. These he had deposited in the Grand Central Hotel safe. One night he came into the office very much the worse for liquor, lurched up to the desk and hiccoughed out to the clerk: "Gimme a watch!" A timepiece was passed to his unsteady hands, but, in endeavoring to thrust it into his trousers pockets, he let it slip and fall upon the floor. Without casting a glance at the fallen watch, he lurched to the counter again, reached out his shaking hand, mustered all his faculties to the task of speaking, and then blurted out: "Gimme nuther!" Can the indifference of affluence go beyond this?

He was evidently a "tenderfoot," but, as he stopped before an old miner and held out a piece of micaceous granite for his inspection, he made a strong effort to look as if he had been born with a contempt for civilization, and that the feeling had been steadily growing on him ever since. "What do you make this out to be?" he asked, indicating the specimen with a nod. "Humph!" was the expressive answer. "Gold quartz or carbonates?" The "honest miner" turned it over in his hand indifferently, took out his knife and picked at it for a while, and then asked: "Got much of it?" "Thousands of tons," answered the other eagerly. "How much do you suppose she'll run?" "Can't tell nuthin' without an assay." "But you can guess, can't you; you can guess?" "Oh, yes," answered the barnacle, "anybody kin guess; but a guess is liable to be extravagant. Now, I shall say—but mind ye, I may go over the mark—I should s-a-a-y (turning the specimen over again and holding it up to the light), I should s-a-a-y that if you can save the gold in this, and catch the silver, and not waste the lead, that it might run about—well, about $2 to the county."

"Is this my train?" asked a traveler at the Kansas Pacific depot of a lounger. "I don't know, but I guess not," was the doubtful reply. "I see it's got the name of a railroad company on the side, and I expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"

"Do you like your champagne dry?" asked A. of B., who didn't know how he liked his champagne, because he had only made his strike the day previous, and had never before seen any champagne to which he felt justified in applying a pronoun in the possessive case. "I dunno," replied B., "but I guess you'd better gimme some that's wet. I'm sort o' thirsty."

It was about Belford that the remark was made: "Jim has some right good points," it ran, "but the great trouble with him is that he is always about six lengths ahead of everybody's judgment, and gaining at every jump."

A Spoiled Man.

Most of us know what a spoiled child is. In Europe there is a spoiled man. He has been indulged and pampered to such an extent that it costs $11,000,000 a year to keep him in good humor.

This spoiled man is the Sultan of Turkey. His house is defended by thirty great guns and a guard of 3,000 men. His head servant, or Grand Marshal, has a salary of $100,000 a year. Five secretaries are employed to save him the trouble of writing. Four chief chamberlains live with him, who, when they march in procession, carry a great bunch of keys on their backs. He has twenty-three aids-de-camp, all of whom are persons of much consequence.

This spoiled man keeps five talkers to amuse him with anecdotes and gossip, gathered from all quarters of Constantinople by sixty spies. Five doctors live with him to take care of his health, and they are assisted by five apothecaries. Four Mohammedan chaplains attend to his spiritual interests. Five librarians nourish his intellect, and read the petitions that come in.

There is an officer whose duty it is to go with this spoiled man when he takes a walk in the garden. A band of music and a company of singers are part of the spoiled man's household. Five pianists give lessons to his wives and children. The black eunuchs who wait upon the ladies of his household are 120 in number.

In the spoiled man's kitchen there are 300 cooks and turnspits; and the food prepared by them is served by 200 waiters.

In short, the servants of this extremely spoiled man are about 4,000 in number, very many of whom are personages of high rank who keep great numbers of servants for themselves.

It costs, as we just said, $11,000,000 a year to keep house in this way, the most of which is earned by the hard labor of poor men and women, many of whom often go hungry that this spoiled man's servants may have more money to waste.

Spoiled children are very bad indeed, but, in all the world, there is no such terrible scourge as a spoiled man.—*Youth's Companion.*

PNEUMATIC clocks have been introduced in Paris by a company which furnishes the clocks and works them through pneumatic tubes from a central station. The patent has been purchased for America.

THIRD-TERM ALPHABET.

FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

A is the Acci-Dent, giving us Grant;
B—Babcock, Belknap—two Bull-pups we chant,
C is for Corbin and Colfax and Crime;
D—San Domingo and Drunk all the time,
E is Election—by seven to eight;
F is the Fraud and black Friday we hate.
G is the Grabs in which Grant took a hand;
H is for Harrington wearing the brand.
I—for Ignoring the ways of the past;
J is for Jesse who stuck the stamps fast.
K is for Kings on whom Grant loves to fawn;
L is for "Let us have peace"—in a horn.
M is for Murphy of "Lost-Stocking" case.
N—Nepotism and Naval disgrace.
O is poor Orville—now laid on the shelf;
P—Porter, Presents, Post-traderships, Pelf.
Q is the Quiet—so sweet to a slave;
R is for Robeson—of navies the Knave.
S—"Sylph," and Shepherd, the boss of the ring,
T the Third Term on the people to spring.
U is our Union that once seemed secure;
V is our Vengeance—slow-coming but sure.
W—Williams and Whisky not straight;
X is Xposures of wickedness great.
Y is Yourself, who must rouse up and act;
Z is the Zeal that no patriot e'er lacked.

What Hayes Costs.

In the multitude of items that make up the Deficiency bill, which passed the House of Representatives a few days ago, is one "for contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery therefor, $1,000," for the current fiscal year. There is no excuse for any deficiency in that office, and this loose practice of voting away the people's money on false pretences deserves the severest reprobation.

Before Gen. Grant became President the sum voted for contingent expenses was small, yet abundant for the object. Until the last year of the civil war $1,000 per annum was appropriated for Mr. Lincoln. In 1864 the appropriation was raised to $2,000, on account of exceptional demands on the Executive office.

The Republicans in the Forty-second Congress not only doubled Grant's salary, in violation of the precedent which had stood untouched from the foundation of the Government, but they increased the pay and emoluments of all his surroundings, and voted $6,000 a year for "contingent expenses of the Executive office," or three times as much as the highest sum ever received by Mr. Lincoln.

Last year Congress appropriated "for contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery therefor, $6,000." And now, before nine months have passed away, this money is all gone, and the fraudulent President asks for $1,000 more. We undertake to say, and all experience justifies the assertion, that $6,000 a year cannot be legitimately expended for proper contingencies of the Executive office, because the only expense to be incurred is for ordinary stationery and postage stamps.

This money is practically an addition to the salary of the Executive, and was so utilized, partially, by Grant. Hayes has turned fully three-fourths of it into the fund for maintaining his personal household, and in that way has saved so much of his regular pay. No man ever occupied the Executive Mansion heretofore who made a business of converting the office and its opportunities to money-hoarding, as Hayes has done, and that, too, by the meanest of contrivances. The cant about temperance is a mere dodge in the line of economy, for it is notorious that the scruple disappears when the expense falls on somebody else.

The cost of keeping up the Executive establishment has increased out of all proportion to any necessity that exists for the expenditure. It is not the dollars and cents alone that provoke criticism upon this extravagance, but the far more serious consideration that it is a departure from the simplicity of the fathers, and is an attempt to imitate the pomp and parade of monarchical Government.

Take the items of 1879 as an illustration:

Compensation of President	$ 50,000
Compensation of private secretary	3,250
Compensation of assistant secretary	2,250
Compensation of two executive clerks at $2,000 each	4,000
Compensation of stenographer	1,800
Compensation of steward	1,800
Compensation of messenger and usher	1,200
Compensation of furnace keeper	864
Compensation of night watchman	900
Compensation of one night usher	1,200
Compensation of two day ushers at $1,400 each	2,800
Compensation of two doorkeepers at $1,200 each	2,400
Compensation of one clerk	1,800
Compensation of one clerk	1,400
Compensation of one clerk	1,200
Compensation of one telegraph operator	1,100
Compensation of four messengers (to wait on the three clerks and telegraph operator nominally, but really servants) at $1,200 each	4,800
Two horses for messengers, to be furnished by the Secretary of War, nominally for use of messengers, but really for Secretary's carriage, cost not given. New item	....
Contingent expenses	6,000
Grounds of Executive Mansion	5,000
Refurnishing, repairs, and greenhouses	25,000
Total	$119,964

In addition to all these charges, fuel and light are supplied free; there is a large kitchen garden attached to the premises, and there are grounds that furnish hay for the horses. In fact, the occupant of the White House is at no expense but for the food and dressing of his family, and most of the former comes from the Commissary Department of the army, at wholesale prices for the choicest articles. This is the bill for one year of a fraudulent President, who is believed to have invested over $125,000 of his pay and perquisites since March 4, 1877.—*New York Sun.*

Dangers of Centralization.

During the discussion, in Congress, of the bill to define the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, Representative Townshend, of Illinois, delivered an able and logical speech upon the dangers of centralization, in the course of which he said:

> As I have already intimated, this question brings up the old issue, which has ever been the true line of demarkation between the Democratic party and its opponents—the question of home rule and of centralization; the question of the Government of the many as against the rule of the few; the question which divided Jefferson and Hamilton. The long life of the Democratic party is mainly due to the position which it has ever occupied upon that great question. In my judgment it has been enabled by its fealty to the true Jeffersonian principle on this question to survive so many disastrous defeats, and it will by means of its adhesion to this position live as long in the future as it furnishes brave and true men to lead in the battle for the freedom and happiness of the people.
>
> It is strange that while all Europe is now advancing toward constitutional liberty there is a strong party in this country seeking by desperate means, fair and foul, to turn this home of freedom back toward centralization and despotism. While the wires down under the sea bring us tidings that the Czar of Russia, the most absolute of the monarchies of the Old World, contemplates calling the notables of the empire together for the purpose of framing a constitutional form of government we find on this floor successors to John Hancock and Samuel Adams advocating a doctrine which is destructive of our constitutional form of government. When the old Federal party, the progenitor of the present Republican party, first advocated a strong centralized Government, we had strong, brave and true men, like Jefferson and Madison, who, by the help of the people, were able to crush it. Would to God we had such men in our midst to-day, in place of some of the timid time-servers who have neither the courage nor the inclination to denounce in fitting terms this treason against the constitution and the rights of the people of the States! We see the Federal judiciary stealthily marching upon the rights of the States, aiming a deadly blow at the republic, and, instead of arresting its progress, we find men cringing before it and talking about the temper of the opposition party being such that no attempt should be made to resist by legislation the impending disaster. Was this the language of Jefferson when he saw at its commencement the stream which has since swollen into such a volume as threatens to ingulf the constitution? No, sir. Let me read to those who lack courage the utterances of that fearless apostle of liberty. He said in 1821:
>
> It has long, however, been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, * * * that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the constitution of the Federal judiciary, an irresponsible body (for impeachment is scarcely a scarecrow), working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the government of all be consolidated into one.
>
> And again in 1822:
>
> The foundations are already deeply laid by their decisions for the annihilation of constitutional State rights and the removal of every check, every counterpoise to the ingulfing power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part.

INDIANA ITEMS.

MEASLES are prevalent among the students at Greencastle.

MICA has been discovered in paying quantities near Madison.

THE State House contractors laid the first stone of the foundation of the dome the other day.

MARTIN SOMERS, while lying drunk on the track, at Knightsville, was killed by a passenger train.

OVER eight miles of water-pipe have already been laid at Fort Wayne—almost one-third of the entire amount.

A BRIDGE near Crawfordsville, which was contracted for seven years at $7,000, has already cost the county $21,000.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the sale of cigars on Sunday is lawful, on the ground that cigars are a necessity.

THE bridge of the narrow-gauge railway across White river at Worthington, which was washed away in January, has been rebuilt.

ANDREW WALLACE, of Indianapolis, a prominent mine speculator, has been shot and fatally wounded by his insane son, at Pennington, D. T.

ROCHESTER boasts of a baby spotted and striped with red. The parents have been offered $1,000 for the privilege of exhibiting it next summer, but refuse.

MISS ELLA ANGLETON committed suicide at Shelbyville, the other day, because the young man she loved was paying attention to another young lady.

FOR seventeen years each successive Grand Jury in Howard county has condemned the jail at Kokomo as unfit for use, and nothing more has been done about it.

THE Logansport *Journal* says: "The scarlet fever still prevails in the city to a dangerous extent, and new cases are reported almost daily to the Board of Health."

A PARTY of twelve in a wagon were thrown over an embankment two miles west of Terre Haute, a few days ago, drowning two ladies, a Miss Otterman and a Miss Hanna.

THE laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Vincent Catholic Church, four miles east of Shelbyville, took place last week. The building will be completed at a cost of about $25,000.

THE wife of John C. Prather, of Seymour, is making strenuous efforts to capture the man who obtained $167 from her last week by representing that Prather had sent him to get it.

THE ten-ton shaft of the steamboat Diana, at Indianapolis, which has been buried in the rolling-mill yard for more than ten years, has been dug up and will be molded into railroad bars.

PLYMOUTH'S new jail is now completed and approved by the Commissioners. Its cost was $17,000. The next day after it was approved the roofing on one of the cupolas blew off during a wind-storm.

A MICROPHONE has been placed on the pulpit of Rev. G. J. Darby, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Evansville, and connected through a telephone in the pastor's study with telephones in the houses of a number of infirm and aged members who are unable to attend church. By this means they are enabled to hear the entire service, organ, choir and preacher.

The 1880 State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture have decided upon the following programme of races for the next State fair:

Tuesday—To runners 4 years old and over, there is offered a purse of $150; 1st, $75; 2d, $50; 3d, $25. Stallion trot, open to all stallions; purse, $100; 1st, $50; 2d, $30; 3d, $20.

Wednesday—A special attraction in the racing line will be provided hereafter, in addition to the following: Runners under 4 years of age, one mile and repeat, $200; 1st, $100; 2d, $60; 3d, $40.

Thursday—Trotters that have never beat 2:40; purse, $300; 1st, $150; 2d, $100; 3d, $50. Trotters under 5 years of age; purse, $100; 1st, $50; 2d, $30; 3d, $20.

Friday—Entries confined to horses owned in this State; purse, $150; 1st, $75; 2d, $50; 3d, $25. Runners' consolation purse, for horses that have been in the preceding races during the Fair—$150 is offered; 1st, $75; 2d, $50; 3d, $25.

Saturday—Free-for-all trot; purse, $500; 1st, $250; 2d, $150; 3d, $100. Runners' free for all, one-half mile and repeat; purse, $100; 1st, $50; 2d, $30; 3d, $20.

All the races are to be mile heats, the winner to secure the best three in five. There must be at least five entries, and three must start. Trotters and pacers to be in harness. The entrance fee will be 10 per cent. of the purse. The entry books will be kept open until 10 o'clock of the day the race is called, except the Saturday races, which must be made by noon of the preceding day. No time or distance flag will be held. With this exception the races will be governed by the rules of the National Association.

THE Consolidated Virginia mine did not pay the expenses of working until after the expenditure of $700,000. Then it yielded $80,000,000 dividends to its stockholders in four years.

STATE DEBTS.

Debts of the States in the Union in 1840 and 1879.

[From Bradstreet's Reporter, New York.]

Below we have compiled a table showing the debts of the States in the Union in 1840 and 1879. The figures of 1840 have been obtained from a statement published in 1841 by Albert Gallatin, and those of 1879 from the various State documents. At this time the table will be of peculiar interest:

	Total State Debt, 1879.	Total State Debt, 1840.
Alabama	$ 7,[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Arkansas	5,000,000	3,000,000
California	3,403,000	
Colorado	123,000	[illegible]
Connecticut	4,967,000	None
Delaware	985,000	None
Florida	1,284,000	Not known
Georgia	10,600,000	Not known
Illinois	600,000	13,210,000
Indiana	5,000,000	11,890,000
Iowa	300,000	None
Kansas	1,180,000	
Kentucky	1,820,000	3,700,000
Louisiana	11,724,000	23,730,000
Maine	5,848,000	550,000
Maryland	*10,750,000	11,[illegible]
Massachusetts	†33,000,000	5,390,000
Michigan	900,000	5,340,000
Minnesota	2,675,000	....
Mississippi	500,000	7,000,000
Missouri	16,000,000	2,500,000
Nebraska	500,000	....
Nevada	550,000	....
New Hampshire	3,450,000	None
New Jersey	2,300,000	None
New York	9,150,000	21,500,000
North Carolina	27,000,000	None
Ohio	6,475,000	12,940,000
Oregon	320,000	....
Pennsylvania	21,875,000	36,350,000
Rhode Island	2,535,000	None
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	3,150,000
Texas	5,073,000	....
Vermont	140,000	None
Virginia	29,350,000	[illegible]
West Virginia	Prohibited	....
Wisconsin	2,250,000	None
Total	$266,638,000	$188,610,000

*Maryland held $24,250,000 in interest-paying securities of corporations, besides $23,360,000 of unproductive securities.

†Massachusetts has a sinking fund of $11,268,000.

Forty years ago the various States of the Union owed $188,610,000; to-day they owe $266,638,000. At the first sound of alarm, in 1837-'40, the Southern States began repudiation, and, according to a recent estimate made by the New York *Tribune*, the losses sustained by the creditors under the various forms of repudiation adopted in these States amount in round numbers to about $272,000,000, the repudiation of past-due interest and the forced reductions in the rate of interest under certain "Readjustment" acts being included. In 1870, according to the census returns, the State debts of the Union were $352,866,698, and the decrease since then is almost wholly owing to the wholesale wiping out of lawful debts which has been going on in the South. On the other hand, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and, indeed, nearly all the Western and Eastern States, ignored the "Mississippi plan," and passed stringent laws against the further creation of debt, and set about the payment of their commercial obligations. So strict were these provisions that Illinois had to secure an amendment to its constitution to "stop the payment of its indebtedness." The collection of a certain tax to pay the debt was made a constitutional provision, and after the debt was all paid the tax had to be collected until the constitution was finally amended. Indiana is, comparatively speaking, out of debt; Iowa never had a State debt worth speaking of; Michigan only owes $900,000; Ohio only $600,000, and, indeed, Missouri is the only Western State that has a State debt of any size. The State debts of the Western States were $31,000,000 in 1840, and only $26,000,000 now. With an indebtedness so insignificant, and resources so vast, it is deeply to be regretted that the word repudiation should have tainted the credit of the Western States, and both Minnesota and Missouri should, while there is yet time, honorably announce the doctrine that "the binding force of a contract depends upon a law which neither Kings nor people enacted nor can repeal."

The Duck Hunter's Story.

"Speaking of duck-shooting on St. Clair flats," sighed an old citizen, as he took a seat in a gun store yesterday. "I don't think there are as many birds up there as there was ten or fifteen years ago. Why, sir, the channels used to be just black with 'em, and they were so tame you could knock 'em on the head."

Everybody sighed to think those good old days and ducks could never return, and the veteran hunter continued:

"I remember I was out one day in April. I got in among the bipeds, and how many do you suppose I counted?"

"Three hundred," ventured one of the audience, after a long interval.

"Three hundred! Why, I always killed over a thousand every time I went out! No, sir, I counted over 16,000 great big, fat, plump, delicious ducks, and then I had only counted those on one side of the boat!"

"How long did it take you?"

"I don't know, sir, I had no watch with me. Time is nothing to a man counting ducks. I counted aloud, and when the ducks were small I counted two for one. By-and-by I got tired of counting and got ready for the slaughter."

"How many did you kill?"

"Well, now, I suppose I could lie about it, and say I killed nine or ten hundred, but I'm getting too near the grave for that. No, I didn't kill a blasted one, and there's where the strange part of the story comes in. When I began to lift that gun up those ducks knew what I was up to just as well as a human being, and what did they do? Why, sir, about 200 of 'em made a sudden dive, swam under the boat, and all raised on her port side at once and upset her! Yes, sir, they did, and there I was in the north channel, in ten feet of water, boat upset, night coming on, and I in my wet clothes."

"Well?"

"Well, I climbed up on the bottom of the boat, floated five miles, and was picked up by two Indians. We towed that upset boat to an island, and here another curious thing comes in. Under the boat were 204 large, plump ducks. They had been caught there when she upset, and all we had to do was to haul 'em out and rap 'em on the head."

"Why, why didn't they dive down and get from under the boat?" asked an amateur duck-shooter.

"Why didn't they, sir—why didn't they? Well, sir, I might have asked 'em why they didn't, but it was late, a cold wind had sprung up, and I didn't feel like talking! All I know is that I counted over 16,000 ducks, was upset, captured 204, and have affidavits here in my wallet to prove everything I have stated. Does any man here want to see the documents?"

No man did. They all looked out of the windows and wondered if they could lie that way when they had passed three-score years.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Seidlitz Powders, [illegible] to take as a glass of Lemonade. [illegible]

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
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Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
V'olin Strings.
special ttentio n given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea.	30, 40, 50 best 65c	Imperial Tea,	40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	40, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	25, 40, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL. LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

30 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

A Poor Investment that Might Have Been a Good One.

[Finley (Ohio) Republican.

The following incident, occurring near Nevada, Ohio, aptly illustrates how certain investments, sometimes regarded with suspicion, or carelessly tossed aside as unworthy candid consideration, prove to be the only safe and prudent ones.

Mr. E. B. Welch, a vigorous, and healthy farmer of Wyandotte county, Ohio, applied for a loan of $3,000, to the Union Central Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, and proposed taking out policy for the term as protection. His application and title were approved and the mortgage sent to Upper Sandusky for signature, together with the policy and draft for the amount.

Mr. Welch failed to call for the money, and in the mean time, having as he thought, such certain prospects of good health, concluded to execute a mortgage to some certain capitalists and pay a commission of $150 for the privilege.

While the check and policy of the insurance company remained in the safe of the attorney, waiting for him to call, Mr. Welch died after a few days illness with inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Had he called and got his check and policy, the company would have canceled his mortgage and paid his widow and children nearly $2,000 additional, and this without one cent of outlay on his part. As the case now stands, the widow has a mortgage of $3,000, running five years at 8 per cent., to pay out of the estate, in addition to the $150 already paid for the privilege of making so poor an investment.

How long will it take farmers to discover the danger and imprudence of protecting everything but their lives, and suffering that which is most valuable to their dependants, and most hazardous, to go unprotected.

When men can insure, and get the amount of their policies to use during their lives, at current rates of interest, how much longer will it take them to realize the folly and absurdity of those ignorant and prejudiced advisers who recommend any and every other plan of getting money, no matter how costly, if only it be got without protection.

* * *

Rosa Bonheur.

The New York Times thus discribes Rosa Bonheur: She is rather short and squarely built, and her looks do not deceive her in respect of her vigor and endurance. Her grey hair is cut and parted like a man's, but it nearly touches her shoulders. Her dress, even when she is receiving visitors, carries out this suggestion of manliness. She wears a short, loose velvet jacket, buttoned up nearly to the throat, where it opens to show just a speck of linen, and a shortish skirt absolutely innocent of train, polonaise and every other contrivance for impending freedom of feminine movement. The face restores a perfect womanliness to the whole figure—small regular features, soft hazel eyes, and a dignified benignity of expression. The manner matches the face. She has a low, pleasant voice, and a direct sincerity of speech, most agreeably free from the artifices of compliment.

When she visits Paris or expects visitors at home, Rosa Bonheur appears in the uniform of her own sex; in her painting room and in her walks in the forest in the uniform of the other. This practice dates from the time of her girlhood. As an animal painter she had to go wholly out of the beaten track to find her subjects, sometimes to the great stables of Paris, sometimes to the abattoirs. The brutes were exceedingly well behaved; but the superior beings in charge of them, the slaughtermen and horseboys did not always imitate their example. The young girl, found herself exposed to frequent, if not very serious annoyance. There was besides the positive hindrance of public curiosity, the crowd of staring idlers formed around her the moment she took her sketch-book in hand. She soon saw that there was but one way to avoid all these inconveniences, by appearing as a youth; so she shortened her hair, exchanged the bodice for the blouse, and, perhaps, for the first time in feminine history, wore the breeches for culture, and not for control. Her work went on in peace and quietness from that time forth.

* * *

Greatest States for Corn and Wheat 1879

CORN.

Rank.		Bushels.
1.	Illinois	309,000,000
2.	Iowa	185,000,000
3.	Missouri	142,000,000
4.	Indiana	135,000,000
5.	Ohio	105,700,000
6.	Kansas	90,000,000
7.	Kentucky	65,000,000
8.	Nebraska	59,000,000
9.	Tennessee	51,000,000
10.	Pennsylvania	44,000,000
11.	Wisconsin	30,000,000
		1,228,000,000

WHEAT.

Rank.		Bushels.
1	Illinois	44,900,000
2.	Indiana	43,700,000
3.	Ohio	36,000,000
4.	California	35,000,000
5.	Iowa	32,787,000
6.	Minnesota	31,887,000
7.	Michigan	28,800,000
8.	Missouri	20,800,000
9.	Pennsylvania	22,300,000
10.	Wisconsin	20,600,000
11.	Kansas	18,100,000
		341,474,000

The whole country produced 1,545,000,000 bushels of corn, of which 11 states produced 1,228,000,000, while 27 states and 9 territories produced 316,400,000. Of wheat the whole country produced 449,000,000 bushels—341,500,000 in 11 states, and 107,500 in all of the other states and territories. The 11 states enumerated above produced 76 per cent. of the entire wheat crop, and 79 per cent. of the corn crop.

* * *

MEMORY.

A weird companion walketh by our side,
Who oft enchants us by her sorcery;
Where'er we go with us she doth abide,
The necromancer we call Memory.

We may have floated far down life's stream,
And yet, with Memory standing by our side,
Both time and distance vanish like a dream—
The Present by the Past is glorified.

The wanderer o'er the desert's dreary waste
Forgets the scorching heat, the arid sands;
The cooling water from the well he tastes,
Just taken from his mother's loving hands.

The Italian voyager to the artic zone
Sees from his ice-bound ship fair Italy,
The curling smoke from the volcano's cone
And Naples, queenly city by the sea.

An outcast walks the city streets at night,
Weary and wretched, full of sin and pain,
But Memory walks beside him and he feels
The innocence of childhood once again.

The dim reflection from the camp-fire's glow,
Falling athwart a rugged soldier's face,
Is to his mind the embers burning low
Upon the hearthstone of his native place.

Within a vast cathedral, old and grand,
A traveler kneels upon the Sabbath day;
But in the simple church his childhood knew,
He worships with his kindred far away.

O Memory! thou hast walked with us through life—
Through pleasant sunlit paths and gloomy shade—
And now at thy command we must retrace
The pathways which our wand'ring feet have made.

And in the future, from this very hour,
May we be careful what our lives shall be,
Remembering that thou hast the wondrous power
To make us live them o'er again with thee.

* * *

The Western Rural.

We call attention to "The Western Rural" of Chicago, as being one of the best and most enterprising agricultural and family papers in the country. It is pushing forward in commendable enterprise in demanding some reforms, which, when accomplished, will prove incomputable benefit to the public.

"The Rural" presents a healthy appearance, and is no doubt receiving, as it deserves, an extremely liberal support from the agricultural classes. Subscription price, $1.65 per year. Send for a free sample copy.

ECKHART Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not.
I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:38 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or
LUDIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

MORE DIFFICULT THAN

THE 15 PUZZLE TO GET

A more Handsome Suit or Better Fit than can now be obtained of

YESBERA, THE TAILOR.

A Splendid full line of

HATS AND CAPS!

Just received, embracing all the late fashions.

PIECE GOODS

Of numerous patterns to select a new and nobby suit from. Also a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

3d door north of the postoffice,
15-tf. AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'

Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA,
TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.

Painting Warranted Net to Scale.

☞ Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES. ☜

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,
11 2m Opposite Eagle Mills.

Agricultural Implements!

THE

Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

The ThreeRivers "Invincible" VIBRATOR.

The Renowned Atlas Engine! For farm use.

THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!

Over 20 000 now in use.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock!

Out of a thorough-bred

Norman Mare

Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

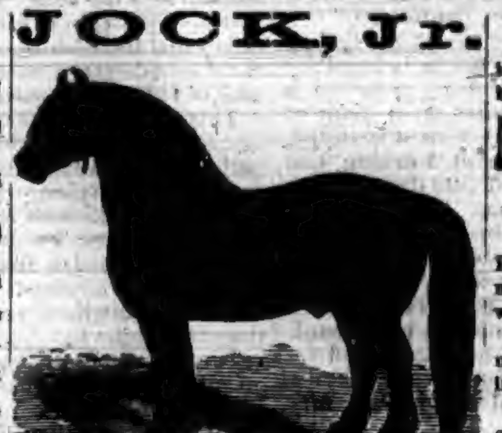

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:

$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Zollinger,
W. R. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott,
H. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm. Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Pitny Hoagland,	J. N. McCullough.

Rob't. B. Potter.

18-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

135 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1870, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

AUBURN COURIER SUPPLEMENT.

Biggest Bonanza on Earth

For Every Man Woman and Child in DeKalb County, that wear BOOTS AND SHOES!

$10.000 in Boots and Shoes

AT THE

"BOOT-UPSIDE-DOWN!"

For the Spring and Summer trade.

Our Goods were all bought direct from the Manufacturers before the advance in stock, and we will save our customers twenty-five per cent. on the same quality of Goods.

LOOK OUT FOR

BIG BARGAINS IN THE NEXT 90 DAYS!

WE ARE BOUND To SELL GOODS!

Large SALES and SMALL PROFITS are what we want!

READ OUR LIST AND SAVE MONEY BY COMING TO THE

"BOOT-UPSIDE-DOWN!"

The following are a few of our Prices:

Ladies' slippers, 25 cents to $1.00.
Ladies' Walking shoes, 85 cents to $1.75.
Ladies' Sandal slippers---beauties,---$1.25 to $1.75.
Ladies' Serge shoes, 75 cents to $1.00.
Men's and Boys' shoes, 75 cents to $2.00.
Men's and Boys' boots, $1.50 to $3.00.
All our goods are cheap and good, and no trouble to show them.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.
"Boot-Upside-Down."

NEW DISCOV[illegible]

Making Wood from Straw—[illegible] Metalograph—[illegible].

H. S. Hamilton, a Bushnell, (Ill.) man, has discovered a process for making hard-wood lumber out of common wheat straw. All the [illegible] polish finish [illegible] of hard [illegible] out of [illegible] and [illegible] produced [illegible] as [illegible] manufactur[illegible] pine [illegible] process is given as follows: As many sheets are taken as are required to make the thickness of lumber desired. These sheets are [illegible] chemical solution, which thoroughly softens up the fiber and completely saturates it. The whole is then passed through a succession of rollers, dried and hardened during the passage, as well as polished, and comes out of the other end of the machine hard, dry lumber, ready for use. [illegible] the chemical properties [illegible] entirely prevent water-soaking, and render the lumber combustible only in a very hot fire. The hardened finish on the outside also makes it impervious to water. The samples exhibited could hardly be told from hard-wood lumber, and, in [illegible] it, the difference could not be [illegible]. [illegible] very high polish, and [illegible] tion of marble, [illegible] shown which might [illegible] experienced eye.

An instrument called the metalograph has just been invented by a Bostonian. It is claimed that the metalograph can do things that the electric pen cannot accomplish. Its motive power is compressed air instead of electricity. The instrument consists of a hardened steel point, which when in use, is moved up and down within a metal tube very rapidly by means of a cam and [illegible]. The cam is on a little metal shaft, which is revolved by a wheel, which is connected by a rubber tube with a pair of bellows under the table, and can be worked by hand or foot. Holding the instrument perpendicularly upon a thin sheet of metal, and setting the bellows in motion, a person may write with it upon the metal, making what appears to be a continuous line, but really a dotted line. The letters are [illegible] bossed upon the metal. [illegible] of metal is then to be placed in a small press and covered by a suitable piece of carbon paper, [illegible] over the [illegible] paper to be written upon is placed. The press is then set in motion, and copies of the writing or composition can be produced very rapidly. No liquid ink, acid, or electricity is [illegible]. The little machine can be used [illegible] manifold writing.

Recently a little girl living in Paris was bitten on the hand by a mad dog. She soon exhibited signs of hydrophobia. Two Russian physicians, Schmidt and [illegible], made the little patient inhale three cubic feet of oxygen. By this means in an hour and a half all the symptoms disappeared and the child remained calm. Two days afterwards the malady returned in all its distressing characteristics, difficulty in breathing and swallowing. A fresh inhalation of oxygen was tried and at the end of forty-five minutes the attack subsided, never to return.

Experiments with the Jablochkoff candle at Billingsgate, the celebrated fish market of London, were a complete failure. The light was literally too good. Business at Billingsgate begins between 3 and [illegible] in the morning, most of the bargains between salesmen and customers being made by gaslight. In the vivid rays of the electric light soles that would have [illegible] Billingsgate [illegible] a pound by gaslight [illegible]

[illegible] general and irresistible outcry against [illegible].

M. Peyroy has invented an apparatus for distilling water at sea which has received a prize of 3,000 francs from the French Academy [illegible] been adopted by the French navy. The steam from sea water passes [illegible] where it is aerated [illegible] condensed [illegible] current. It is then purified by circulation through animal charcoal. The result is fresh, well aerated, inodorous, [illegible].

A [illegible] inventor proposes to make boots [illegible]. He mixes [illegible] glue [illegible] quantity of clean quartz sand, which is spread on the thin leather sole employed as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be flexible and almost [illegible] while they enable the wearer to [illegible] over slippery [illegible] pavements.

A BLIND MAN'S DUEL.

It is doubtful if any theater ever offered such volumes of romantic incident as the deck of the old-time Mississippi steamer. In the old days, before railroads [illegible] continent [illegible] West was a wilder[illegible] [illegible] was the Mecca of [illegible] wave-borne palaces carried thousands [illegible] to the South. It was then that life was a carousal, and men and women gave themselves up to [illegible] and courage an instinct. Men were as prone to brawls as the sparks to fly upward. Conspicuous among the fierce and rollicking habitues of the [illegible] was Capt. West, a notable duelist. One day he engaged in a controversy with a gentleman whom he met on the deck, whom he accused of staring at him [illegible].

"Why do you look at me so intently?" demanded the Captain.

"I was not looking at you, sir," calmly replied the stranger, his eyes meanwhile fixed in a stony glare upon the duelist's face.

"But you are, sir!"

"I am not."

The Captain turned away, but [illegible] [illegible] were again upon him, and following all his movements with pitiless ferocity. [illegible] insufferably annoying, and the Captain at last determined to make an end of it. Stepping up to the stranger he [illegible] sion:

"[illegible] you [illegible] as look?"

"[illegible] I [illegible] tried it. [illegible] however [illegible] and I will do my best."

The singular conduct of the stranger had by this time attracted universal attention, and whispered conferences regarding his remarkable appearance agitated little groups of persons all over the boat. In a short time, however, the vessel rounded to at a landing for wood, and then the parties to the impending duel went ashore. The stranger was led off by a negro friend, who [illegible] picked his way. Indeed, from the intense interest [illegible] manifesting in the encounter, [illegible] servant was apparently more deeply interested in the affair [illegible] but the time allotted in preliminaries was brief, and the men were [illegible] position, and pistols placed in their hands.

The word was given, and two ringing reports flashed [illegible] on the [illegible]. West fell pierced to the heart. The stranger stood erect, calm and dignified. His seconds rushed up to him.

"Are you [illegible] sir?" [illegible] hi[illegible]

"No; I am unable to see."

"You can't see?"

"No; I am blind."

And he was. The tragedy [illegible] make up an incident in the dark and bloody memories which made famous the olden time.

[illegible]

Walpole, the statesman whose brains and bribing established the House of Hanover on the British throne, used to say of the pretended patriots who supported him, "All men have their price." [illegible] age, and [illegible] more persuasive than arguments and patriotism. This fact made him cynical.

But Lord Melbourne, who served for many years as a leader in English politics, used to say that his long tenure of [illegible] politics him.

We do not believe in this "All-men-have-their-price" theory of political human nature. Yet, on the other hand, we know that few men are without their weaknesses. These may provoke a smile from the unthinking, who have not observed what powerful factors little things are in determining success or failure.

Men's vanity, or their self-consciousness, or their love of approbation, not infrequently bear the [illegible]. We had this fact recalled while running through [illegible] entertaining book on "Oratory and Orators."

Erskine, the most eloquent of English advocates, being a very vain man, was morbidly sensitive to any appearance of inattention from the court, or even from the spectators in the courtroom. An opposing attorney once used this weakness of the orator for the advantage of his (the attorney's) client.

[illegible] case was of such [illegible] that Erskine would make one of his thrilling addresses to the jury. The shrewd [illegible] attorney hired a sleepy-headed man to plant himself beneath the Judge's seat and directly opposite where the eloquent lawyer would stand while speaking to the court and jury.

The fellow had received his instructions, [illegible] Erskine was working up a most impassionate climax the hind made a [illegible] expression of weariness. Erskine was confused, hesitated, stammered, [illegible] the climax [illegible] ruined.

Recovering himself, the advocate [illegible] to make [illegible] impressive pauses, so effective in oratory [illegible] the [illegible] fellow destroyed its effect by [illegible] down. [illegible] The [illegible] jury, and spectators listened in breathless silence. Suddenly [illegible] staggered by a snore so loud that the [illegible] in [illegible] last attack was too much for the vain, self-conscious orator. He abruptly sat down, [illegible] his [illegible] ed.

A worse failure ruined Erskine in the House of Commons. Again its cause was the man's vanity, a weakness which [illegible] little fox that has spoiled many [illegible] an oratorical and political vine.

[illegible] sudden [illegible] and took up a pen, as if to make notes for a reply. Listening intently for a few minutes, he suddenly threw pen and paper [illegible] the floor, and with a contemptuous [illegible]

Erskine's [illegible] and, though [illegible] stammered [illegible] speech [illegible] and sat down—a failure. He never recovered from Pitt's real or feigned expression of disdain.

The moral of these two conspicuous failures should not be overlooked by the youthful aspirants after oratorical power. If Erskine had, on either of these occasions, been more possessed by his subject than by his vanity, he would have rushed over the malicious obstacles which tumbled him flat on the ground. [illegible] anxious to impress [illegible] with [illegible] fame as an orator, a statesman less nervous about the reception of himself than about the adoption of his ideas, would in their headlong earnestness have swept away such petty obstacles, as the avalanche sweeps away a village which b[illegible]

[illegible]

"That reminds me [illegible]" is what [illegible] over and over again [illegible] been jogged by somebody's telling a good story. When good stories and ready repartees are going on, one little thing is sure to suggest another. Thus we thought, a day or two since, when reading in an evening paper that Charles Sumner was no musician, and that a lady friend once told him [illegible] a music-box set to "Old Hundred," she did not believe that he could make it play "more than seventy-five." It was doubtless something in the same vein that prompted old Mrs. Rothschild, when 97, to say to her physician, "Doctor, you must keep me up for these years more at least; it would be [illegible] for a Rothschild to go off *under par*."—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine.*

[illegible] orations.

Last summer our dog Towser was lyin in the sun trine to sleep, but the flies was that bad that he cuddnt, cos he had to catch em, and bime by a bee lit on [illegible] about [illegible] dog was then. Towser he held [illegible] still, and when the bee was close to his [illegible] Towser [illegible] he sed you see what this buffer is doin', he think[illegible] the lily of the valley, which isn't open [illegible] I blossom [illegible] sure until Towser opened his mouth very slowly, so as not to fritten the bee, and the bee went into Towser's mouth. Then Towser he shut his eyes dreamy and his mouth too, and had begun to make a peaceful smile when the bee stung him [illegible] valley sck so in your life.

With energy, any one can make a [illegible] and [illegible] always find appreciation and help, and [illegible] to make themselves all the [illegible] persons, [illegible] can be, and should [illegible] self [illegible]

Ohio produced [illegible] tons of butter [illegible] 1877, [illegible] of the amount being furnished by the [illegible] four counties immediately adjoining it, in Northeastern Ohio.

By a new law the French postoffice undertakes the collection of small bills in the provinces.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 29, 1880. Number 18.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Theo. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

A. J. BAXTER, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880. In matter of the estate of Joseph Albright, deceased, Charles Albright, administrator of said estate, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for his removal, by Mary May, an heir of said decedent, and the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880. Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th of April, 1880.

16-3 JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Alexander H. Phillips,
vs.
Ephraim Rockwell.

Whereas, the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and property of the said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore, the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned justice of the peace, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

16-3 JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

The Situation in New York.

The following editorial, which appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer the day following the democratic state convention in New York indicates what may be expected if Tilden's name is not withdrawn as a presidential candidate. The Enquirer says:

The New York democratic convention, which met at Syracuse yesterday, may not finally determine the fate of any candidate for the presidential nomination at Cincinnati in June. It will, however, have some bearing, and an unhappy one, upon the candidacy for the Cincinnati nomination of one distinguished democrat. It will lead the thoughts of democrats in other states toward candidacies that are not involved in such hopeless wrangles in so commanding a state. The Syracuse convention will have indicated the temper of the democrats of the state of New York in this presidential year. The democrats of the empire state have become accustomed to assume the right to teach the democrats of the Union in manners and in doctrine. They have also acquired the habit of furnishing presidential candidates for the democracy of the United States. This is an important period in the affairs of the national democracy. Democrats in other states can stand off and look at the example set by New York democrats in this critical time. A large amount of democratic harmony is needed this year. The democrats of the Empire state are furnishing a very small amount. There are thirty-seven states in the Union outside of New York. The democrats of these states will not be encouraged by the temper at Syracuse yesterday to move that wrangle into the Cincinnati convention or into the days between the Cincinnati convention and the November election.

Mr. Tilden controls the majority of the democrats of New York; but whether he has the support of his party in his own state to such an extent as to command confidence in his candidacy outside of his state is quite another question. The democrats of the country have looked to the democrats of New York for greater harmony than the proceedings at Syracuse yesterday indicated. They have looked for a warmer, a more spontaneous, a more united, support of Mr. Tilden in his own state than was evident yesterday. Mr. Tilden has a strong hold upon the regular democratic organization in the state of New York—he commands the most of it, but not all of it for his own candidacy. We are not now speaking of the violent and irreconcilable opposition to him outside of what Tilden and Robinson call the regular organization, of which Mr. Tilden stands as the representative. Mr. Tilden controlled the regular convention yesterday at Syracuse, but it was quite evident that the regular organization was much stronger than he, and that the devotion to the "regular organization" was far greater than the devotion to his candidacy. The convention he controlled was appearently not in favor of his nomination. The support even of his friends was not of that spontaneous and inartificial character that scatters enthusiasm for a candidacy beyond the lines of the state of the candidate. The democratic opposition in New York to the candidacy of Mr. Tilden, other than the Tammany John Kelly opposition, is considerable. The democrats of New York are historic bolters and wranglers, but there is no law commanding the national democracy to become the victims of the dissensions in one state.

The selection of Mr. Hewitt as candidate for an electorship at large is not favorable to Mr. Tilden. There was no resolution of "instructions." A resolution was offered speaking in complimentary terms of the character, fitness and ability of Mr. Tilden, and alluding to the fact that he was once elected president. It mentioned the great wrong done when an unelected president was inaugurated. It declared, however, that the wrong was not aimed at Mr. Tilden, but at millions of voters behind him who were defrauded. The resolution respectfully suggested that such action be taken by the party in national convention as would best present this great issue to the people. This resolution was made a part of the platform of the convention.

The opposition to Mr. Tilden's candidacy represented by John Kelly was formidable, well organized, bitter, relentless, and of vicious and unexpected magnitude. It left no hope of peace, of harmony, among New York democrats under the candidacy of Mr. Tilden. The fight is to be regretted, but it exists. The friends of Mr. Tilden say that the John Kelly-Tammany fight is against the "regular organization;" but this assumes that Mr. Tilden is the regular organization, for the fight is against no one else than Mr. Tilden. The faction represented by John Kelly gathers about it wealth, character, tirelessness, votes. It is remorseless and irreconcilable. The fact that Mr. Tilden's candidacy means a hopeless quarrel in New York stares the democrats of the other thirty-seven states in the face; but the more hostile fact to the candidacy of Mr. Tilden is that his own friends in his own state seem to despair of his nomination, or success after nomination, in melancholy numbers.

No Compromise.

It is generally conceded that a democratic president cannot be elected without the electoral vote of New York; it is also conceded by all political reasoners that New York cannot be carried without the aid of Tammany; and the following from the Star, John Kelly's paper, of the 21st inst. ought to satisfy all reasonable men that no compromise can be hoped for. The Star says:

"The fight is forced upon us, and to the bitter end will it be fought. The democracy has two objective points in view, the salvation of the nation and the vindication of own honor, and neither can be achieved but by vigorous, active, continued war against the insolent faction that would endanger both. It cannot be too often repeated that the nomination of Tilden would involve the election of Grant. Better that a thousand times than the elevation of Tilden. The undisguised tyranny of a military despotism might come to be respected for its boldness; the sneaking selfishness of a coward traitor could never win respect or command approval."

The Old Nest of Arkansas Carpet-Baggers.

[St. Louis Times.]

Clayton and Dorsey alone, of all the gang of adventurers that seized Africa, bridled, saddled and rode it into power in Arkansas, remain in that luckless state. Poker Jack, who was chief justice, sometimes called McClure, because he lured Nat Hill and other like innocents into quiet little games o' nights at the Metropolitan, of Little Rock, has departed. Nat Hill, a rare genius in letters and politics, lingers in Washington. Tom Bowen and Tankersley of most "winning ways," turned up in Colorado, and are hard to turn down in any country. Clayton and Dorsey, both ex-United States senators, remain citizens of Little Rock. They will be conspicuous in welcoming Grant, and newspaper men will note the assiduity of their devotion to the coming man on horseback as a measure of their desire for the restoration of the terrible Clayton-McClure dynasty in Arkansas. Baxter, for a time associated with these adventurers, cultivates his broad fields on White river. Poor old Brimstone Brooks, fanatical in religion and politics, after life's fitful fever, sleeps well, and Clayton and Dorsey alone survive.

Mr. Tilden and the South.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

The Constitution has ceased to regard Mr. Tilden as an available candidate for the democratic nomination; but the fact that his nomination does not seem just now to be either wise or practicable is due to circumstances that have their origin in the humiliating contest between democratic factions in New York state, and in the astounding indifference with which the public opinion of the north is disposed to regard the great political spoliation of 1876.

The Constitution is not the partisan of Mr. Tilden. We have demonstrated that he has no opposition in Georgia, and a canvass among the people would show that he has no opposition worthy of the name in any portion of the south but at the same time it is clear to us, as it must be clear to any thoughtful democrat, that he is not an available candidate for the nomination at Cincinnati unless he can demonstrate his ability to harmonize the powerful faction led by John Kelly. If he cannot do this, the result of the election in New York last fall is an evidence that Mr. Tilden cannot carry his own state, and if the democrats lose New York, they lose the country. It needs no argument to establish this fact. Our opinion is that when Mr. Tilden is convinced that he cannot restore harmony in the party in his own state, he will withdraw from the contest in favor of some gentleman upon whom the opposing factions may unite.

* * *

Governor Hendricks is daily gaining in strength, and when the Cincinnati convention is held he will be found a much stronger man than expected. The Tilden-boom is not increasing, and will probably die out entirely before the election, at least effectually. If the convention will only use a little judgment and nominate Hendricks, a man whom all democrats, and a large number of republicans would be too glad to vote for, he could be elected against any man the republicans can put up. Give us Hendricks and Seymour, or Seymour and Hendricks.—Ft. Wayne Journal.

Noah Brooks, author of "The Fairport Nide," the serial base-ball story which is to be begun in the May St. Nicholas, is one of the editors of the New York Times. He will be remembered on the Pacific coast as "Castine," the Washington correspondent of the Sacramento Union in war times, and as managing editor for some years of the Alta California. Boys and girls will know him best as the author of "The Boy Emigrants," which appeared as a serial in St. Nicholas for 1876.

Mr. Brooks was born and reared in Castine, Maine, on the shore of Penobscot Bay; and therefore it is not impossible that the "Fairport" of his new story may prove to bear some likeness to that favored town.

* * *

The St. Louis Republican says that the rate for delegates and others attending the national republican convention at Chicago, June 2, will be $12 from St. Louis to Chicago and return by the Vandalia and Illinois Central lines. The rate to the national democratic convention at Cincinnati, June 22, will be $10 from St. Louis to Cincinnati and return. An arrangement has been made to sell tickets one way by the Vandalia line and back by the Ohio and Mississippi, or one way by the Ohio and Mississippi and back by the Vandalia line. Tickets will be sold only in this manner, that is, in order to secure the benefit of the $10 round trip rate, passengers who go to the Cincinnati convention by the Vandalia line must return by the Ohio and Mississippi, and vice versa, passengers who go to Cincinnati by the Ohio and Mississippi must return by the Vandalia line.

* * *

The Huntsville (Tex.) Item has only one candidate for the presidency, and that candidate is Thomas A. Hendricks. It says, "One would think, from the number of 'booms' being got up, these United States had at least a dozen presidents to select and elect. The fact is, there is but only one, Tom Hendricks. The sooner the people and press recognize that fact, and act as one sensible man on it, the better. Bayard belongs to the bondholders, and that particular class will go to the wall in convention. Jewett, Hancock, Fields, Tilden Seymour—all must bow to the Jeffersonian action of the Locofocos—the great unwashed—the mudsills—the unterrified of our land. Hendricks fills every requirement; a pull, a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, and all the leather and cheek this side of Hades shall not prevail against him. Wait until next November, then you shall hear the story of the resumption of our country's almost destroyed glory."

Governor Hendricks.

[Georgia Madisonian.]

Had Governor Hendricks been the nominee in 1876 instead of Tilden, he would have not only carried the states which the latter carried, but also Illinois, Oregon and possibly California. Had he only received the electoral votes which Tilden secured, he had taken his seat or died in the effort. The "strong man" might have marshaled his host, planted his canon, and issue his imperial blasts from his dictatorial trumpet, but Hendricks, conscious of right and backed by the western men who were the controlling factors in the conquest of the south, would have been inaugurated president. Such is our belief, and this is one of the reasons why we now urge his nomination at Cincinnati.

Several democratic papers are inclined to sneer at Governor Hendricks' persistency in refusing to take the second place on the ticket, forgetting that he reluctantly assented to this arrangement in 1876, stating at the time that he only thus assented because he was satisfied that his party would be strengthened thereby. He was then in a position that, had he refused, his motives had been impugned and the success of the ticket imperiled. No such considerations now obtain, and as true a democrat as he is and as truly has he made devotion to his party the paramount consideration, he would be wanting in self-respect were he to consent to take the second place on a ticket headed by a man who felt it condescension to even confer with him as to the proper line of conduct after the ticket had been elected.

Love and Labor.

Love lives to labor; it lives to give itself away. There is no such thing as indolent love. Look within your heart and see if this is not true. If you love any one truly and deeply, the cry of your heart is to spend and be spent in your loved one's service. Love would die if it could not benefit. Its keenest suffering is met when it finds itself unable to assist. What man could see the woman he loves lack anything, and be unable to give it to her, and not suffer? Why, love makes one a slave! It toils night and day, refusing all wages and all reward save the smile of the one unto whom it is bound, in whose service it finds its delight, at whose [illegible] it alone discovers its heaven. There is no danger that language can be too strong or too fervently used to portray the service of love. By cradle and couch, by sick-bed and coffin, in hut and palace, the ministries of love are being wrought. The eyes of all behold them; the heart of all are moved at the spectacle.

* * *

There is a tale told by a good man—a minister—of a very profane man becoming converted. He was an excitable being and in his new profession he was the most enthusiastic person in the congregation. He soon became noted for his long and loud orations. He would especially pray for the poor, having implicit confidence in the promise of the Lord to answer such prayers in a substantial manner. At one time, during a protracted effort when everything was lovely, and the house seemed to be transformed into a little heaven, this new convert was called upon to pray. He commenced. "Oh, Lord, help the poor, everywhere the land over. Send Mr. A. a barrel of flour, send Mr. B. a barrel of meat, send C. a barrel of sugar, send Mr. D. a barrel of pepper—Oh Jesus Christ that's too *much pepper*." The prayer ended and the congregation was dismissed.

Mr. Jones' Misapprehension.

It was only two days ago that Jones, painfully aware of his enebriety, endeavored to conceal it from the public, by buttoning his coat up very closely, imparting an abnormal stiffness to his knees, and tripping over on his own heels. He stalked up to a street car, walked briskly in just as the horses started forward—and instantly tumbled out backwards without unbending a muscle. Straightway he recovered the upright; splashed with mud, and entered the car and seated himself beside an acquaintance, making no sign of his mishap. Presently he turned to this individual and queried:

'Kilishn ?'

'No.'

He considered a moment and then asked.

'Offitrack ?'

'No.'

More reflection—sleepily, then again

'Runoverprecipice ?'

'No.'

'Splozhn ?'

'No.'

Somnolent cogitation.

'Any accident ?'

'Not at all.'

He took in this piece of information and concluded that he must be very drunk indeed. Anxious to cover up the fact and turn the matter off respectfully, he shortly turned again with the bland observation;

'Well, if I'd anone that I woodent got out.'

He blinked off into an unconscious state after awhile, then 'woke up' with his eyes wide open, to show that he had only been thinking. He rode on about a mile beyond his street, and was finally taken home in a hack.

Carr's Corners.

[Last Week.]

—Tell Elson had a runaway last week; no damage done, however.

—John Barrett and wife are happy. It's a young dish-washer.

—Miss Laura Swisher has been sick for a few days past, but is now convalescent.

—The B. & O. company has recently put up new telegraph wires along that line. That makes five for the road.

—An entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. Miller last week, which was decidedly the best of the season.

—There is talk of organizing a Sabbath-school. All turn out and help to make this a good school. C. O. D.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, }
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80. }

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Zollinger,
W. R. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott
H. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm. Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Pliny Hoagland,	J. N. McCullough,
	Rob't. B. Potter.

16-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county who is authorized to sell the Singer sewing machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Headquarters at the Central House. 14-tf.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1876, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
8-tf Auburn, Ind.

COMBS, MORRIS & BELL, ATTORNEYS.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880. Andrew Stern and Susanna Stern, (his wife), Benjamin King and Martha S. King, Charles E. Smith and Joseph Smart, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Jonathan Edwards, trustee, for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24th, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of April, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
16-3w

EOKHART
Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted

C. EOKHART,

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No 2. Ex.	No. 4. Acc.	No. 6. Acc.
Jackson	12 25pm	5 00am	6 45pm
Wilsons	12 40	5 33	7 06
Baldwins	12 49	5 50	7 15
Hanover	12 57	6 05	7 30
Stony Point	1 02	6 15	7 37
Mosherville	1 08	6 26	7 47
Jonesville	1 21	6 50	8 05
Bankers	1 35	7 15	8 21
Reading	1 46	7 45	8 45
Montgomery	1 58	7 58	9 10
Ray	2 06	8 07	9 25
Fremont	2 15	8 17	9 43
Angola	2 30	8 34	10 15
Pleasant Lake	2 40	8 44	10 35
Summit	2 50	8 55	10 50
Waterloo	3 08	9 10	11 10
Auburn	3 1[illegible]	9 21	11 30
Auburn Junction	3 20	9 25	11 50
St. Johns	3 31	9 36	12 10am
New Era	3 36	9 41	12 20
Stoners	3 46	9 50	12 38
Huntertown	3 51	9 55	
Carroll's Crossing	3 55	10 00	
Academie	4 00	10 06	1 00
Fort Wayne	4 15	10 20	1 20

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Ex.	No. 3 Acc.	No. 5. Acc.
Fort Wayne	11 30am	2 00am	5 00pm
Academie	11 46	2 30	5 15
Carroll's Crossing	11 51		5 20
Huntertown	11 56		5 25
Stoners	12 01pm	2 59	5 30
New Era	12 10	3 10	5 40
St. Johns	12 16	3 20	5 45
Auburn Junction	12 28	4 00	5 55
Auburn	12 31	4 10	5 59
Waterloo	12 42	4 40	6 11
Summit	12 52	5 10	6 25
Pleasant Lake	1 01	5 30	6 36
Angola	1 21	6 20	7 05
Fremont	1 39	6 45	7 30
Ray	1 48	7 00	7 50
Montgomery	1 56	7 15	8 07
Reading	2 10	7 35	8 25
Bankers	2 20	7 50	8 55
Jonesville	2 35	8 12	9 20
Mosherville	2 50	8 26	9 43
Stony Point	2 58	8 30	9 56
Hanover	3 03	8 42	10 08
Baldwins	3 12	8 50	10 13
Wilsons	3 22	9 02	10 25
Air Line Junction			
Jackson	3 40	9 25	11 05

No. 1, daily. All trains daily except Sundays.
For information as to routes and connections, apply to
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

TWO ENGLISH merchants arrived in New York, put up at a hotel, and, on retiring for the night, blew out the gas. They were found insensible next morning, and one of them will die.

MILLIONS of dollars' worth of property has been consumed by the recent wide-spread forest fires in New Jersey.

A SON of Stephen M. Pillsbury, of Chelsea, Mass., has guillotined himself. He constructed the machine, a very ingenious affair, without assistance, and it did its work well....The Western file works, at Beaver Falls, Pa., have been burned. Loss estimated at $400,000.

WHILE a fair in aid of a hospital fund was in progress in the Madison Avenue Garden, New York, the entire Madison avenue front of the structure fell outward, burying several persons who were standing or passing on the sidewalk. A moment later a portion of the roof collapsed, the ruins covering a gay throng of dancers and spectators. Seven or eight persons were killed, and many others received injuries more or less serious. Aside from the loss of life the destruction of property was very great. The building was filled with rare paintings and other works of art, most of which are ruined.

THE WEST.

THE passenger agents of Western and Eastern railroads have established a schedule of cheap rates from all points to Chicago and Cincinnati during the National Conventions and the reunion of the Knights Templar.

A GANG of five highwaymen, composed of convicts who recently escaped from the Wyoming Territorial prison, are now engaged in stopping stage coaches and robbing passengers in that region....While the jailer of the Frankfort, (Ind.,) jail was opening a cell door he was knocked down by one of the prisoners, pushed into the cell and locked up. Six prisoners then made their escape.

THE giant powder-works situated at Berkley, on the bay of San Francisco, exploded with frightful effect, a few days ago. The packing-room, magazine, and everything connected with the works were blown into the bay. Twelve white men and an equal number of Chinamen were at work about the premises, and all that could be found of them was disjointed fragments which were gathered up and piled into wooden boxes....A fire at Indianapolis destroyed an undertaker's establishment, a livery stable and twenty-eight horses....The boarding-house of the Empire mine in California, was crushed by a land-slide and several inmates are reported killed and missing....At Delphos, Ohio, a victim of *mania a potu* bit off his fingers and tongue before death came to his relief....The recent gales on the lakes were unusually severe, and resulted disastrously to shipping interests. On Lake Michigan a small lumber schooner was struck by the blast and her Captain washed overboard, leaving a sailor as the sole occupant of the frail craft. For four days he drifted around at the mercy of wind and wave, without sleep, and for forty-eight hours was lashed to the mast. Finally, exhausted nature yielded, and he slept in that perilous position for twelve hours, when he was rescued by a passing vessel.

THE great musical event of the season in Chicago is the production of a new opera at Haverly's, which is the product of native talent in the music, libretto and score. The work is called "The Rival Cantineers," and was executed, the text by Mrs. Alexander Kirkland, and the music by Mr. James Gill, in the performance of which a well-appointed orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Louis Falk, and a large and efficient chorus, assist. The solo artists are among the best-known musicians of the Garden City.

GEN. GRANT arrived at his home in Galena on the 19th of April. He was welcomed at the depot by a few old citizens, but there was no public demonstration. After a brief rest, he will go to Colorado.

TWO NEGROES, charged with the murder of a man of their own color, have been lynched by a mob at Moberly, Mo....Seven men, who left Port St. Ignace, Mich., in a sailboat to go up the north shore of Lake Michigan, were all drowned in the recent gale....A charivari party came to grief in Manitowoc county, Wis. The father of the bride happened to have a shot gun, and when the tin-pan artists commenced their concert he opened on them. Three of the serenaders were wounded, two of them seriously.

BY concentrating his forces Gen. Hatch recently surrounded, captured and disarmed the whole band of Mescalero Apaches, in New Mexico, numbering 460 persons. Just as the troops were preparing to escort the savages to a place of safety about thirty of the prisoners made a break for liberty, but a well-directed volley brought down fourteen of them, only sixteen of them making their escape....It is estimated that not less than 200 persons were killed and $5,000,000 worth of property destroyed throughout the West by the recent tornadoes.

THE SOUTH.

EXTENSIVE forest fires in the Wilderness region of Virginia have done serious damage. Two or three persons have been burned to death.

LEWIS county, West Virginia, is excited over the doings of some unknown miscreant or miscreants, who commit mysterious murders.

THE town of Fayetteville, Ark., has been partially destroyed by a cyclone. The track of the tornado was only thirty feet wide, but it swept everything clean as a pin wherever it went. Some thirty houses were wrecked, two or three persons killed outright, and many injured, some of them fatally.

GENERAL.

THE dimensions attained by the traffic in petroleum is indicated by the official figures from Washington. These show that the export for March amounted to nearly $2,000,000 in value, and that for the past nine months it was little short of $27,000,000.

HANGED for murder: Bill Walker (colored), at Calvert, Texas; William S. Bates, at Barnwell Court House, S. C.; Jake Muldrow, and Nathan Fawcett (both colored), at Mexico, Mo.

IMMIGRANTS continue to arrive on our shores in large numbers every day. They come from Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, Finland England, and now it is reported that 5,000 Magyars have left their homes in Hungary for this country.

MONTREAL is excited over a report of an encounter between the mounted police and Indians in the Northwest, in which twenty-five of the former are said to have been killed.

IMMIGRATION to this country from Canada continues at such a rate that the Dominion Government is becoming seriously alarmed, and is discussing preventive measures. Over 3,000 persons left Montreal during March for the United States....About 350 dwellings were destroyed by fire at Hull, opposite Ottawa, Canada, last week. The occupants of the houses were mostly poor people, who will suffer much because of their losses.

POLITICAL.

A MASSACHUSETTS Republican Convention appointed delegates to Chicago favorable to Edmunds as first and Sherman as second choice....A large mass meeting, called in the interest of the candidacy of Gen. Grant, was held in Chicago last week. Robert T. Lincoln presided, and Stephen A. Douglas acted as Secretary. The speakers were Emory A. Storrs, John A. Logan, Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln, and Leonard Swett.

PARTY conventions have been called as follows: Vermont Greenback, May 8; Maine Democratic, June 1; Maine Greenback, June 1....Lee Crandall, of the *National View*, and Thomas J. Durant have been chosen as delegates from the District of Columbia to the National Greenback Convention....A Washington dispatch says: "The result of the Massachusetts Convention is looked upon here as favorable to Gen. Grant. This is owing to Edmunds' known preferences, who will, it is claimed, deliver his delegates over to Grant."

THE Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Rules and of the Senate select committee on the subject of counting the electoral vote held a long private meeting at Washington, last Saturday, with a view of agreeing to some recommendation for action in regard to the electoral count this session. It was substantially decided to recommend that the two houses of Congress shall adopt a new joint rule providing that in case only one certificate of the electoral vote of a State be presented to Congress, it shall not be rejected except by affirmative vote of the two houses, and that in the case of dual returns neither shall be counted unless the two houses agree that one of them is the true and valid return.

THE New York Democratic State Convention assembled at Syracuse on the 20th of April, and completed its work on the same day. It was organized in the interest of Tilden, the delegates being favorable to his claims by a large majority. Resolutions indorsing him were adopted without much opposition, and the delegates to the National Convention, although not instructed, are known to be firm Tilden men. A resolution in favor of the retention of the two-thirds rule in the national body was adopted. Seymour's name was mentioned during a discussion, and was received with mingled cheers and hisses. A proposition from the Tammanyites for a reconciliation was returned with a chillingly courteous but evasive answer, indicating no disposition to harmonize with the bolters.—The Tammany anti-Tilden John Kelly Democrats also held a State Convention at Syracuse at the same time. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Erastus Corning, John Kelly and Amasa J. Parker were the shining lights of this convocation. The latter presided. They adopted resolutions protesting against the one-man power as undemocratic, and stigmatizing Tilden's career as selfish, treacherous and dishonorable. Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were chosen.

THE Louisiana, Texas and Vermont delegations to the National Democratic Convention are solid for Hancock....The Connecticut Prohibitionists have nominated State and electoral tickets and appointed delegates to the National Prohibitory Convention to be held at Cleveland.

THE Illinois Greenbackers held their State Convention at Springfield April 21. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention to be held at Chicago, Presidential Electors chosen, and the following ticket for State officers placed in nomination: Governor, A. J. Streeter, of Mercer; Lieutenant Governor, Andrew B. Adair, Chicago; Secretary of State, J. M. Thomson, of Will; Auditor, W. T. Ingram, of Jackson; Treasurer, G. W. Evans, of Jefferson; Attorney General, H. G. Whitlock, of Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON.

SPEAKER RANDALL thinks Congress will certainly adjourn before the 15th of June....Washington telegram: "President Hayes is given to taking long walks before breakfast. This morning he appeared at the Patent Office about 7:30 o'clock and asked to be shown through the building. There was a stampede among the watchmen, but a messenger appeared with presence of mind enough to show the distinguished visitor around, even at that unusual hour."

THE Treasury Department has been victimized by a sharp swindler. A short time ago a man, securing the numbers of certain bonds, informed the treasury officials that the original owner was dead, and that previous to his death he gave the bonds to his brother, who embarked for Europe on a vessel which went down with all on board. The swindler showed letters of administration, asked and received duplicates of the bonds, and, presenting them at once for redemption, received his money and fled. It turns out that the genuine bonds are still in the hands of their rightful owner, and that the Government will have to redeem them again.

FOREIGN.

A VESSEL loaded with arms and ammunition for the Chilians took fire while lying in the river Elbe, near Hamburg, and was scuttled to prevent an explosion....The distress in the famine-stricken districts of Ireland is said to be on the increase.

THE medical men of Hungary are reported to be greatly exercised over a case of resuscitation which is said to have occurred at Raab, about fifty miles from Pesth, Hungary. A criminal who was hanged until life was pronounced extinct was then subjected to an electro-galvanic current, which completely restored him. The convict thereafter suffered intense agony, and died in the course of the night....It is believed that the advent of a Liberal Ministry in England will put an end to the project for erecting a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey....Dr. Kenealy, celebrated as the attorney of the Tichborne claimant, is dead.

SOUTH AMERICAN advices report that Callao has been blockaded by six steamers of the Chilian navy. A great panic has arisen there and at Lima, and the inhabitants are fleeing from those cities. The Peruvians have been completely defeated in Los Angeles, near Moquequa....There are now in Russia awaiting transportation to the penal establishments of Siberia some 20,000 persons, mostly political offenders.

THE theory of the chief engineer of the Tay bridge, that the cars leaped the track before it gave way, seems to be confirmed by the nature of the breaks in a piece of latticework which has just been discovered....A British post between Chaman and Candahar, garrisoned by native levies, has been captured by the hill tribes, almost all the defenders, including a Major, being killed.

PISCATORIAL material, weighing 250 tons and valued at $50,000, has arrived at the International Fishery Exhibition at Berlin from the United States....Advices from the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, report that the pastures are burned up, and cattle are being driven from one point to another in search of water. In high lands water is being sold at 6 cents per four gallons, and has to be carried for miles on the heads of the purchasers. There is an epidemic among the cattle on the estates and pastures, and many have died. A succession of fires have destroyed many cornfields.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A bill for the relief of the owners of the Grapeshot passed the Senate on the 15th inst., after which the Geneva Award bill was taken up and discussed without action. Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill to authorize the purchase of a site to enlarge the present Government building in Detroit and for the purchase of a site and erection of a Government building in said city. Bills passed granting pensions to a number of persons....In the House, an evening session was ordered for Thursday next for the consideration of the Immigration bill. The regular order being demanded, the Speaker announced the pending question to be upon the passage of a bill reported last night from the Committee of the Whole providing a construction fund for the navy. Without debate the bill was passed, as also a bill to equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed all day, no conclusion being reached. In the evening a session was held, at which a number of bills reported from the Naval Committee were passed.

Mr. Edmunds reported adversely to the bill against allowing locations for unsatisfied private land claims, sending them to the courts, and it was indefinitely postponed, on Friday, April 16. The pension claim of Jesse Pharez, a scout, was discussed. A report from the Secretary of State in reference to awards of Mexican claims was laid before the Senate. The Geneva award was discussed all day, and then the Senate adjourned till Monday....In the House, the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor passed. Mr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to take steps to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Wilson, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution for the disposal of the Chinese indemnity fund. On motion of Mr. Bouck, the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan the flags, tents and camp equipage for the soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee in June next passed. On motion of Mr. Tilbrell the bill passed authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over certain condemned cannon to the Government of South Carolina. On motion of Mr. Valentine, the bill passed for the relief of settlers on public lands. It provides that when a pre-emption, homestead, or timber-culture claimant has filed a written relinquishment of his claim in the local land office, the land covered by such claim shall be open to entry without further action. The Indian Appropriation bill was under discussion all day.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, April 17....In the House, the bill passed providing for the reapportionment of the members of the Legislatures of the Territories of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. A joint resolution passed authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish artillery, etc., to the soldiers' and sailors' reunion in Columbus, Ohio, in August next. Mr. Calkins introduced a bill amending the laws relative to internal revenue. The Indian Appropriation bill was then passed. Mr. Manning offered, under instructions from the Committee on Elections, a resolution for an investigation into the facts relating to the reception by Mr. Springer of the anonymous letter relating to Donnelly vs. Washburn, and it was adopted. The balance of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the Special Deficiency bill.

In the Senate, on Monday, April 19, a bill providing that whenever Circuit and District Courts of the United States are held at the same time and place, there shall be but one grand and petit jury summoned to attend said courts at one and the same time was passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hamlin authorizing the President to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect any convention between the United States and Nicaragua for the adjustment of the claims which may be duly concluded between the two Governments. The discussion of the Geneva Award bill then proceeded, Messrs. Carpenter and Blaine indulging in considerable personality, though not descending to abuse. The contest closed by Mr. Thurman remarking that the two Senators had set themselves right on the third-term question, which elicited a general laugh. Mr. Wallace submitted a majority report of the select committee on frauds in elections in regard to their investigations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island....In the House, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Herbert, providing that the President of the Senate shall submit to the Senate and House, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, all packages purporting to contain electoral votes; by Mr. Warner, declaring that the option of tender in payment of moneys from the treasury belongs to the Government alone; by Mr. Weaver, asking whether or not the Treasury Department has at any time anticipated the payment of interest on the public debt; by Mr. Sanford, donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the education of girls; by Mr. King, providing for the appropriation of the lands necessary in the improvement of the Mississippi river; by Mr. Clark (Mo.), donating twelve condemned cannon to aid in the erection of a monument to the late Gen. Shields; by Mr. Hutchins, to limit to two years from the time tax is payable the time within which suits or prosecutions for violation of the internal-revenue laws may be brought; by Mr. Finley, to reduce to $14 a ton the duty on steel rails; by Mr. Shellabarger, appropriating $150,000 for the purpose of beginning work on the public building in Pittsburgh, Pa.; by Mr. Culberson, for the discontinuance of the system of national banks; by Mr. Martin, of West Virginia, to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands conditionally granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; by Mr. Gibson, appropriating $150,000 for the erection in the public squares of Washington city statues of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, John Adams, Randolph, Pinckney, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. The bill for an international exhibition in New York passed, as did the bill for a public building at Pittsburgh. The bill to pension the Mexican war veterans was laid over, after debate.

At the request of Mr. Beck, the House amendments to the bill for an exhibition in New York in 1883 were concurred in by the Senate, on the morning of April 20. Mr. Farley, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on the bill to increase the pensions of wounded soldiers of the War of 1812, and one bill in relation to the compensation and expenses of Pension Agents, and they were indefinitely postponed. A bill for the extension of the Government building at Cleveland was passed. The Vice President appointed Mr. Allison a member of the special joint committee on the evasion of the stamp tax on tobacco, in place of Mr. Voorhees, who had requested to be relieved. Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution for the erection of a monument over the grave of Zachariah Taylor, situated near Louisville, Ky. The bill for the erection of a public building at Denver was passed. On motion of Mr. Harris, a bill providing for a marine hospital at Memphis was passed. The debate on the Geneva award occupied the day, no vote being had....In the House the entire day was consumed in filibustering upon a question of allowing debate upon concurring in the Senate amendments to the Immediate Deficiency bill. The Republicans demanded two hours to debate the bill, while the Democrats limited the time to half an hour, whereat the entire day was wasted in dilatory motions. In the evening a number of pension bills were passed.

The bill as amended, to grant the pension of enlisted privates, was passed by the Senate on the morning of April 21. After a little miscellaneous business the Geneva Award bill was taken up, and, after debate, indefinitely postponed. The President nominated for Supervisor of the Census for Ohio Meredith R. Willet, of Bryan, for the First district; John H. Little, of Springfield, for the Second district; Cyrus Cado, Sr., of Pleasantville, for the Fifth district; and William A. Hunt, of St. Clairsville, for the Seventh district....In the House, the Senate amendment to the House bill to repair and extend the public buildings at Cleveland, Ohio, was concurred in. Several speeches were made upon a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to report what can or ought to be done by the Government to better advance, encourage and foster agricultural interests. The wrangle over the Deficiency bill was continued, the Republicans leaving the House without a quorum when the previous question was ordered, so that the matter was left at night as it was in the morning. An evening session was held for consideration of a bill to establish a code for the District of Columbia.

The Barking Puppies.

Some time ago I kept in town a bitch and three of its puppies; the former had a strong pair of lungs and a weakness for letting the passers-by know it; when the latter became of age they exhibited all the hereditary peculiarities of the mother, and when the four animals joined in chorus, which was their favorite amusement at night, the result was anything but agreeable. Some of my friends hinted to me that if that state of things continued I should probably be indicted for causing a nuisance, and I therefore determined to explain to my four animals that they really mustn't bark. One night I remained late in town, and, having provided myself with a stick, I waited till I heard one of them bark, and I immediately afterward went out and chastised him, or rather the one I thought had made the noise. I was, however, soon met by a difficulty; although I could recognize the bark of the old one, I could not discriminate well between those of the puppies; and, while the old one was silenced after a few chastisements, the puppies were not; probably in mistake I had thrashed the wrong puppy. I, therefore, hit upon the plan of making the whole four responsible for each other, and as soon as I heard any one of them bark I applied my stick freely to the whole four, the one after the other. When this had been done two or three times, I heard one of the puppies bark, and the next moment it gave a pitiful squeal; the mother had it by the neck. I went out and patted her, thus explaining that she had done well. She wagged her tail, as much as to say she understood me perfectly, and the dogs never barked again, except upon the most provoking occasions.—*Nature.*

DIRE DISASTER.

The Most Destructive Storm That Ever Visited the West—Towns and Farm-Houses Swept Away Like Chaff—Two Missouri Villages Extinguished, and Nearly 100 People Killed.

One of the most destructive cyclones on record visited the little town of Marshfield, the county seat of Webster county, Mo., at about 7 o'clock in the evening of Sunday, April 18. Marshfield is situated on the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, about 218 miles from St. Louis. It is located on a plateau of the Ozark mountains. Its population is estimated at about 1,000. It was a thriving little place, containing a bank, two grain elevators, two newspapers, two hotels, etc.

From the accounts of this dire calamity telegraphed to the daily press we glean the following particulars:

A cyclone, coming from the vicinity of Springfield, passed through Green and Webster counties between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, leaving a trail of desolation and death in its wake. Its course continues northeasterly all the way to the Gasconade river, a distance of 110 miles. Thus far, reports from it show that on no former occasion in this Western country have the furious elements accomplished such a sum total of misery and distress. There are wrecked homes all the way from the starting-point, six miles south of Springfield, to the Gasconade. Marshfield lay in the path of the terrible whirlwind, and a sadder scene than is presented here could not be imagined. It was not until 8 o'clock to-night that telegraphic communication was restored. All is confusion yet, and the people are in such an excited state that it is almost impossible to get any intelligible report. Many families are homeless, and have taken refuge in the cars standing at the station. The front rooms of the Court House are still standing, and have been converted into a morgue. The school building is used for a hospital. Up to 7 p. m. we have a death list of seventy-eight, and prospects of increasing it before morning. Many are yet missing, and a number of people have been hurriedly buried and no record kept. But fourteen buildings are left standing, and not a house in town but is more or less damaged.

One case of a house being visited in search of victims resulted in the finding of two children killed outright, and one other lying with its leg under the fallen timbers and shattered so as to require amputation. The elder members of the family were nowhere to be found. In another case a woman was lost, and no trace could be found of her at all. These are only two of a great many instances similar in character, and to write a description of the horrible suffering of all would be an utter impossibility. The violence of the storm was such that trees three feet through were for a space of several hundred yards wide lifted entirely out of the ground, limbs twisted off and split into kindling-wood, and the bark of trees peeled off as if struck by lightning. Telegraph poles were twisted off at the ground as if they had been nothing. Wires were carried hundreds of rods into the timber, and knotted along the limbs, as if they were made of cotton yarn. No idea can be formed of the looks of the country except by actual observation. Everything is being done by the people of neighboring towns to relieve the distressed people. It is truly a terrible and most heart-rending calamity, one which will not soon be forgotten, and which will leave its mark on these two counties for years.

Dan Good and James Kinney were conducter and baggage-master, respectively, on the train that passed through the ill-fated town shortly after the calamity. "What we saw of Marshfield," said Mr. Good to a reporter, "can give you no definite idea of the damage done, but it was the most terrible scene my eyes ever rested upon. Our depot is about 300 yards from the square, and, when we came in, the few persons around it were mad with excitement. The passengers caught the fever, the ladies beginning to scream and the gentlemen to rush around as if they were demented. The storm was still raging, and I myself did not feel justified in keeping my train longer than was necessary. As I looked out through the darkness, only reached by the light of buildings burning everywhere, I could distinguish or make out little except that where a short hour before there had been a flourishing town of 1,500 inhabitants, there was nothing but a chaos of wrecked houses. The lightning was blazing over the whole in almost continuous flashes, and I could hear the noise and confusion made by shouts, screams, and groans. I never saw or heard the like before, and, please God, I never want to again. As for particulars, I could only learn that the storm struck the town at the southwest corner and went through, taking everything before it—churches, Court House, business houses and private residences—until the extreme northwest corner was reached.

The loss of life must have been terrible, and there is many and many a person who will never be heard from again. It being Sunday afternoon, the people were at their houses, and the fires were all right for supper. The tornado came and overturned the houses on the heads of the occupants. Many of the buildings caught fire, and in the confusion which followed no one knew what to do or how to act to save himself or any one else. Numbers of the wooden buildings began to blaze almost immediately, and the wrecks of bricks probably caught before morning. Of many of the people who were in their houses there will be nothing left but charred bones. The storm crossed our track four times, the first time six miles west of Marshfield; then again at Marshfield, the third time at Conway, fifteen miles this side, where it blew down a house and killed two children. This side of Dickson, 132 miles from St. Louis, it crossed the track for the fourth time. There was a section-house standing there on the edge of the bluff, which, when the wind struck it, contained a dozen persons. There is not a thing to show that it ever stood there, except a platform. The house was carried 300 feet bodily and set down in the hollow. The force of the shock tore it all to pieces, and, strangest of all, no one in it was hurt seriously. A little child had its leg broken, and that was all. Thirty miles from here, at Cuba, a new Catholic church, which had just been erected, was blown down, but it was empty at the time, and no lives were lost.

The storm which wrought such frightful havoc at Marshfield was of almost unexampled scope and severity. It extended with more or less violence from Kansas and Nebraska across Missouri and Illinois, and north into Wisconsin. In the James river valley, in the vicinity of Marshfield, some fifteen persons were killed, and houses and fences were swept away as if they had been chaff. The town of Granby, Mo., was very seriously damaged.

The town of Barrettsville, Moniteau county, was badly shaken up by the cyclone—nearly every house in the place being wholly or partially demolished, and several persons killed. North Moreau, a small hamlet in the same county, was nearly extinguished, and ten or eleven people killed.

Rock county, Wis., suffered severely from the storm. Dwellings, barns, fences and orchards were mowed down relentlessly by the cruel storm-king; and, while the loss of life was light, the destruction of property was greater probably than marked the course of the storm in Missouri. Other sections of Wisconsin also suffered, though in a somewhat lesser degree.

The gale was one of the severest, as well as most wide-spread in its extent, that ever visited the Western country, and it would require far more space than is at our command to follow it in its work of destruction, and record even a fraction of the disasters left in its wake. On Lake Michigan many disasters to shipping are reported.

Additional Accounts.

THE APPROACH OF THE STORM FIEND UPON THE DOOMED TOWN OF MARSHFIELD GRAPHICALLY DEPICTED.

Additional reports from Marshfield, Mo., place the killed at eighty-one, and the seriously injured at about the same figure. The survivors were entirely destitute, but charitable people in the neighboring towns are doing everything in their power to alleviate the suffering.

The same day, but a few hours earlier than that on which Marshfield was annihilated, a tornado of scarcely less violence swept through Christian county, Mo. Twenty-one houses were destroyed in one settlement, and several people killed. Pierceville, Caseville and other small towns were partially wrecked, and a number of persons killed and wounded. Licking, in Texas county, a hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants, was struck by a cyclone a few hours later, and half the village laid in ruins. Twenty-five of the citizens were killed or wounded. The storm extended away down into Arkansas, and reports received from that State indicate that it lost none of its force and destructiveness by the expansion. The little town of El Paso, White county, was leveled to the ground, and eight or ten people killed. From many other points in the State come reports of loss of life and damage to property.

A correspondent at Marshfield, Mo., gives the following graphic picture of the awful storm king as he bore down upon the ill-starred town:

"About 5 p. m. a heavy bank of black clouds gathered in the southwest, and, as they concentrated, it was evident a storm was imminent. But none supposed that results so horrible were to follow. Within a few minutes of 6 p. m. many were startled by a loud roar in the southwest, and, upon looking, a cloud was seen, funnel-shaped, revolving from west to east with terrible velocity. The base of the cloud was black as night, the center being lighted up as by electricity, causing many at first sight to think it a burning building. This awful besom of destruction came on with great rapidity, struck the town at the southwest corner, widening and branching in its course, and within thirty seconds, where stood our beautiful little city there was nothing but a mass of ruins filled with the dead and resounding with the cries of the wounded, and the lamentations of the survivors. The cyclone proper was preceded a few minutes by three mild shocks resembling an earthquake, which was quite apparent to those who observed the phenomenon closely. The few minutes that preceded the coming of the storm after its character was apparent gave an opportunity to many to seek places of as great safety as possible, but the majority were unaware of the proximity of danger until it was upon them, or were so struck with terror as to be unable to help themselves. The cyclone occupied about ten seconds in passing a given point, its most terrible havoc being at the immediate base, covering a surface from 250 to 300 yards wide, but drawing into and spreading devastation over a much wider surface. As soon as the survivors were assured of their safety the energies of all were turned to the saving of the wounded and the recovery of the dead, and the horrors attending this search words are inadequate to express. Whole families were buried under the ruins of their late happy homes, crushed and mangled beyond the semblance of human beings; others, maimed and wounded, shrieking or moaning over the dead bodies of their kin, or in speechless agony caressing the mangled forms of those they loved. To add to the horrors of the scene, a few moments after the storm passed fire broke out in a portion of the ruins, but, fortunately, it was confined to buildings from which the inmates had fled, so far as known. A cold rain set in a few minutes after the cyclone passed, and added much to the labor of search for the victims of the calamity, the darkness being intense except as the weird and horrible scene was lit up by the flames from the burning ruins. Every house in the town that was left with a roof was turned into a hospital, and the Court House, of which the walls of the lower story were left standing, into a morgue.

"One young man was taken out who had passed the entire night beneath a network of beams and rafters. His legs were beneath a heavy iron post, and a large log lay across his chest. His head was free, and he could see about him. Once the ruins took fire, and the young man saw before him a fate most horrible, and he shrieked with the energy of despair. Several men hurrying by in search of missing friends were attracted by his cries, and stopped long enough to put out the fire by tearing the burning logs away. They tried to extricate the young man, but found it impossible, and were forced to let him remain until morning. One of his legs was broken, and he complained of a terrible pain in his chest where the log had lain. His must have been a night of terror. Some say this visitation was a tornado and not a whirlwind. It was unaccompanied by rain or electric phenomena. The tops of timber in the county for three miles west of the town are twisted off. Dead horses, cows, hogs and dogs are found all along the path of the storm, and fowls were killed. Some of the bodies of lighter animals were blown a great distance. Young trees are barked completely, either by the force of the wind or the contact of the debris that filled the air. The path of the tornado averaged about a quarter of a mile in width. It was an immense cloud of a conical shape, looking much like the smoke from burning oil. It was densely black in the center, but lighter on the edge. It rolled along with a roaring noise, and by its centrifugal force scattered the debris of the wreck it was creating on either side. The air was fairly filled with billions of pieces of plank. One man who saw it said that it was in shape like the little funnel whirlwinds which are frequent in March, carrying little pieces of paper and wood round and round. The rolling motion of the cloud is shown by the trees, the tops of which are not broken, but actually twisted off."

Women in Afghanistan.

The dress of Afghan women, especially those whose husbands have rank or wealth, is extremely picturesque. A short, tightly-fitting bodice of green, blue, or crimson silk confines the bust, but buttons so closely up to the throat that one can only guess at the proportions of shoulders and bosom. The bodice is generally embroidered with gold, and then becomes so stiff and unyielding that it is virtually a corset. In cold weather the short arms of the sari are continued down to the wrist, and the vest itself is padded with wool for the sake of warmth. Trousers, *a la Turc*, baggy and flowing as Fatima's, and tightly fastened at the ankles, a broad silk kummerbund of almost endless length, with the ends so disposed that they become skirts, dainty white socks, and tiny slipper or shoe, gold embroidered—such is the indoor dress of a Cabulese lady, while covering all, save feet and ankles, is the voluminous white garment drawn over the head and face, and falling to the heels. These veiled beauties have jewelry scattered over their forehead, hands, wrists, arms, and ears; while handsome gold loops secure the yashmak at the back of the head; the hair being lightly drawn from the forehead, and tied tightly into a knot, Grecian fashion. The length of a silk kummerbund which encircles a lady's waist is sometimes astonishing; one I saw must have been twelve yards long by eighteen inches broad, and the end was even then not forthcoming.

The slippers and shoes are of Cabulese make, and are very pretty. On a pale green background beautiful patterns are worked with gold and silver thread and parti-colored silk, until the effect is more like that of a fairy slipper than one for daily use. But a stout leather sole is put on, with high heels rudely bound with iron, and then the work of art is complete. The stalls in which their slippers and shoes are made are the gayest in the whole bazaar. A Cabulese lady's foot is small, almost to deformity, and the baggy trousers by contrast make them appear exceedingly petite. From the few faces seen and those chiefly of old or *passee* women, it is difficult to judge of the famed beauty Cabulese are said to boast of. The children are certainly, as a whole, the prettiest I have ever seen. Their complexions are red and white, with a tinge of olive pervading the skin, eyes black and lustrous, well-shaped features, teeth to make western beauty envious, and bright, intelligent looks.—*Calcutta Pioneer.*

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Representative Cox's report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the Interoceanic canal and Monroe doctrine, lately submitted to the House of Representatives, quotes at length from the President's message upon the subject (of March 8, 1880), and severely arraigns the policy of Clayton in seeking to induce Great Britain to abandon her own unfounded claim upon the territory of an independent Spanish-American State, and inviting her to share with us the duty and privilege peculiarly our own of protecting an interoceanic communication of infinite interest and concern to this country. Having blundered thus at the outset, the report says, he went into the most complicated and ill-arranged series of transactions, the final outcome of which was the treaty with Great Britain of April 19, 1850, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The report continues: "Fortunately for the country, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had scarcely come into operation before its fundamental provisions were violated by Great Britain by the firing upon the American steamer Prometheus, Nov. 21, 1850, while she was going out of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, by the English brig of war Express, then lying in the port to enforce a British dominion over that part of Nicaragua." Other similar infringements followed, the most conspicuous of these being the deliberate establishment by Great Britain, on the 17th of July, 1852, of a "new colony" in Central America, off the coast of Honduras, under the name of the Colony of the "Bay islands," by and on account of which Mr. Cass, in the Senate in January, 1856, declared the treaty to have been virtually nullified by Great Britain.

The report then details the negotiations and controversies between this Government and Great Britain growing out of these occurrences, and the ineffectual efforts to negotiate a new treaty, coming down to 1860, and continues: "The outbreak, soon after this, of our unhappy domestic troubles and great civil war diverted public attention from Central American questions, and the ill-advised Clayton-Bulwer treaty was gradually suffered on both sides to lapse into an oblivion from which it has but recently been evoked by persons disposed to controvert the policy and purposes of the United States with regard to any protectorate of life and property over any part of the Central American states on the isthmus. The circumstances in which this treaty was originally negotiated have been profoundly modified by the lapse of thirty years, and it appears to your committee to be entirely clear that, as an obstacle and possible peril in the way of a complete and pacific assertion of the sound, necessary, and vigorous American policy laid down in the President's message of March 8, 1880, this treaty should now be finally and formally abrogated. It has been shown to have led only to great misunderstandings and controversies with the power with which we were unwisely led to make it. It has always been equally inoperative either to guarantee the independence of Central American states or to advance the general interests of commerce. So long as it has even a formal shadow of existence it cannot but tend to cloud and obscure the perfectly simple, just and equitable policy of the United States in regard to interoceanic transit. Your committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested, if the same in his opinion shall not be incompatible with public interest, to take immediate steps for the formal and final abrogation of the convention of April 19, 1850, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, commonly called the 'Ship-Canal Treaty,' or 'Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.'"

Latitude of European Cities.

In reading dispatches relating to the temperature and storms in Europe, perhaps additional interest would be given them if we bore in mind the relative latitude of the places mentioned as compared with places in this country. The following statement is near enough correct for this general purpose:

Rome in latitude a little to the south of Detroit.

Vienna, Paris and Strasbourg as Isle Royal, Lake Superior.

Berne as Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior.

Frankfort and Brussels as Cape St. John, Newfoundland.

Berlin and Amsterdam as Manitoba lake.

London and Dresden as the northern extremity of Lake Superior.

Prague as Vancouver island.

Milan as Ottawa, Ontario.

Lisbon as Baltimore.

Edinburgh as Sitka.

Dublin as Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland.

St. Petersburg as center of Hudson Bay.

Madrid as Columbus, Ohio.

A BERKS COUNTY (Pa.) cat caught seventeen young chickens in one day, and was shot with the eighteenth in its mouth.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 50	@10 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 00
COTTON	12	@ 12¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 65	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 27	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	52	@ 53
OATS—Mixed	41	@ 46
RYE—Western	92	@ 95
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 35
HOGS	3 90	@ 4 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 90	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 3 Spring	93	@ 94
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	79	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	24	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	8½	@ 9
PORK—Mess	9 25	@ 9 60
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 08
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
RYE—No. 1	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@ 66
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—Mixed	30	@ 31
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE	69	@ 70
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 10
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	34	@ 35
RYE	79	@ 80
PORK—Mess	9 50	@10 00
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 2 Red	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 65	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 1 Amber	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 1	42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 36
BARLEY (per cental)	1 30	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	11 75	@12 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN	35	@ 36
OATS	32	@ 33
PORK—Clear	12 25	@12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6 00	@ 6 25
Fair	4 60	@ 4 80
Common	3 10	@ 3 60
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 75
SHEEP	4 75	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY | Editors.

John Fetrie, aged 51 years, of Baltimore county, Maryland, married a young lady of 22. Three days afterward he went out in the garden and blew his head off with a shot-gun.

Two months ago the remains of an old citizen of Carthage, N. C., were buried at the foot of a tree which had long been, to all appearances, lifeless. It now shows signs of great vitality, and leaves are coming out on it.

Shakespeare M. Laughlin, of the East Liverpool, England, firm of Laughlin Brothers, is about to establish at Philadelphia the most complete pottery in America. Skilled workmen will be brought from England and France to superintend the making of the higher grades of decorated ware.

They had an old-fashioned row in Edgefield, S. C., the other Sunday. Mr. Bland struck Mr. Clisby on the head, fracturing his skull. Clisby shot Bland in the bowels. Bland's brother shot Clisby in the kidney. Glover, Clisby's father-in-law, attempted to shoot the Blands, but one of the latter got the drop on him and perforated him twice.

Woman suffrage seems to have encountered some drawbacks in Massachusetts. Ten years ago there were sixty-eight members of the lower house in favor of woman suffrage, and last year the number had grown to eighty-two, but now it is down again to about sixty. The movement seems to be doing as well as could be expected, however, in other parts of the country.

On the 1st of January the gold in the treasury was $146,194,000; on the 1st of February, $143,340,000; on the 1st of March, $136,995,000. This is a decrease of $9,200,000 in a quarter of a year. During the same period the silver has increased from $52,718,000 to $58,104,000, or $5,386,000. It will thus be seen that silver is gradually taking the place of gold as the reserve of the country, just as is the case in France.

The United States Senate has passed a bill to amend sections 2,262 and 2,301 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to settlers' affidavits in pre-emption and commuted-homestead entries. It permits affidavits required by those statutes to be made before County Clerks, instead of before the Registrar or Receiver of the land district, thus equalizing the provisions in this respect of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

There is a marked increase in railroad traffic. The earnings of the Erie road for March show a gain of $250,000; St. Paul, $267,677; those of the Northwestern, $290,000; St. Paul and Minneapolis, $25,400; Lake Shore, $583,000; St. Louis and San Francisco, $112,100, and the North Wisconsin, $9,700. The earnings of the Canada Southern for March were $300,000, being the largest month's business on record.

William H. Heath, formerly County Auditor at St. Louis, has been found guilty of embezzling a large sum and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years. It was the old story. He speculated with public funds expecting to make money, instead of which he lost. The trouble with too many public officials is they seem to have no conception of the sacredness of their trust. The official who uses a dollar of public money as if it were his own has taken the first step toward becoming a defaulter.

The brigands that lately captured Col. Singe have now seized Dr. Marulis, a German naturalist, who was traveling through Albania and Bessarabia for scientific purposes. The ransom demanded for the prisoner is $5,000, beside a full assortment of trousers, waistcoats and jackets. The letter forwarded by he brigands to the German Consul at Salonica threatens to put the prisoner to death if their demand is not immediately complied with, and promises, on the other hand, that a new suit of clothes will be presented to the doctor if the ransom be paid forthwith.

A dramatic story comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that Lord and Lady Dufferin, together with several persons belonging to the imperial Court, were hunting in the forest, the other day, when suddenly a ferocious bear, which had been concealed in the underbrush, sprang upon Lady Dufferin. She would undoubtedly have been killed, the report says, had it not been for the gallantry of Lord Hamilton, an attache of the Embassy, who came to the rescue. After firing several shots from his revolver, he succeeded in dispatching the brute.

Woman's inhumanity to woman is as real, if not as proverbial, as man's to man. If we were to credit the advocates of woman suffrage, there is a great wrong in voting for, as well as in voting ty, miles alone. Yet, at Concord, Mass., the other day, only twenty votes were cast for members of the School Committee, and the voters were all women. But when the votes were counted it was found that three men had been elected, all for the long term of three years, while the only woman receiving a majority of votes was elected for the short term—one year.

Prince Bismarck's present illness is, by a Berlin paper, attributed to a strange cause. One of the Prince's favorite pastimes has, for several years, been to attract wild boars to his park at Varzin by feeding them with all kinds of delicacies. All the boars for miles around accordingly migrated to Varzin. One of the Prince's neighbors, an enthusiastic hunter, couldn't stand this sort of thing, and made repeated forays on the Prince's domain, where, in a few days, he killed twenty-five boars, always eluding the grasp of the game-keepers. Bismarck flew into such a rage at this intelligence that he became seriously ill. It is said that he meditates building a line of forts around his park.

How street railroads make money is exemplified in the case of the New York Sixth Avenue road. It was organized in 1851; in 1853 it divided 6 per cent. of its capital, leaving an undivided revenue of 3 per cent. more; this from the carriage of 5,120,000 passengers. In 1859 it divided 12 per cent. on 6,479,129 passengers. In 1874 it carried 15,000,000 passengers; in 1875 nearly 16,000,000, paying dividends of 10 per cent., beside distributing the monstrous dividend of 100 per cent. in so-called certificates of indebtedness. This was to escape paying $20,000 in taxes to the city. It paid 10 per cent. upon this indebtedness also. In 1876 the company carried 17,674,437 passengers. Yet, in spite of these facts, the company lately had the audacity to proclaim before a Judge in court, when resisting the Gilbert elevated railway, that the loss of 1,000,000 passengers in one year would take away all their profits. How much dependence can be placed upon even the sworn statements of Presidents and Directors of such companies, when it is certain that they are "cooked up" for the use of civic or judicial bodies?

A Spiritualist professor named Hansen, who has acquired considerable notoriety at Vienna and Pesth, recently undertook to mesmerize any one against his will. The challenge was accepted by a young man named Fisher, and the professor, despite his artistic passes, failed to produce any effect upon him. Fischer began to banter the professor, and told him that he was only a "vile impostor," for the use of which expression he was summoned before the district magistrate and fined 100 florins. The professor, however, did not look upon this as a sufficient reparation for his injured honor, and commenced a fresh suit in order to prove that he was really capable of doing what he professed to do. He called as a witness a young man who had always appeared an excellent medium upon the platform, and who at the bidding of the professor was in the habit of falling into a trance and of holding communication with spirits from the other world; but when he came to be cross-examined by the counsel for the defense he confessed that he had only been shamming temporary death, and, to the great amusement of the court, proceeded to demonstrate how the trick was done. Prof. Hansen lost his suit.

A Blind Man's Pleasures.

Prof. Fawcett, the blind Member of Parliament, says that when at 25 he lost his sight there were many things of which he was passionately fond, and he resolved that those pursuits which he could follow he would. No one enjoyed salmon-fishing in the Tweed or the Spey more than he did; no one more enjoyed throwing the fly in some quiet stream in Hampshire or Wiltshire. He enjoyed it as much as any one did a gallop over the turf in company with some friend. He appreciated all the health-giving vigor of a long row from Oxford to London; and, although the late severe frosts nipped up a great many people, no one in the whole country enjoyed better than he with a friend did a fifty or sixty-mile skate on the fens. He referred to these facts in no spirit of egotism, but as showing that there was still for the blind a store of happiness and pleasure if only they had the courage and determination to avail themselves of it.

False Teeth in Court.

A very funny thing happened in Judge Thayer's court yesterday. A lawyer asked for a rule to bring a lady into court to let a jury see that her false teeth—which her husband wouldn't pay for because he said they don't fit—do fit. He didn't want the lady to say anything, because that might be testifying against her husband; he just wanted her to stand in front of the jury and take out her teeth and put them back again, and perform a few similar tricks, just to show what a perfect job the dentist had made of it. Judge Thayer very sensibly and very promptly took the conceit out of the whole business, by deciding that this would be testimony against her husband; that it would be torturing the lady, and he had no power to do anything of the sort. Almost all kinds of exhibitions occur in courts, but the line must be drawn somewhere, and Judge Thayer draws it at false teeth.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FARM NOTES.

Plant Peach Orchards.—My advice to Kansas farmers is to plant orchards, peach in abundance (seedlings) add to them every year. When they cease to bear, the trees make good fuel.—*H. C., St. Clair, Belle Plaine, Kan.*

Flax on Sod.—My experience two seasons, one wet and the other dry, is that prairie sod, no matter how early turned, rots better, is more free of weeds and grass after a crop of flax than uncropped sod broken in May or June.—*D. W. B., Grinnell, Iowa.*

Tillering of Wheat.—My experience and observation, as well as experiments, all lead to the conclusion that wheat does not tiller; that one grain brings to perfection only one stalk bearing from twelve (the lowest I ever counted) to eighty-six perfect grains found on one stalk last season.—*W. W. T., Shelbyville, Ill.*

Insects on House Plants.—Place the pots on a table or platform on which there is an inch or two of sand. Cover them with any inverted vessel, the sand making the edges fit closely. Or place over them a light frame or a support, and cover them with a cloth. Then burn tobacco under the cover, and let the smoke remain fifteen minutes. This is better than syringing, because the smoke penetrates every corner and crevice. When the open soil is infested with insects, caused by a free use of fertilizers, a good remedy is to cover it when dry with a fourth of an inch of soot and water liberally, which kills the insect and leaves the plants.

Seeding for Immediate Pasture.—On land plowed last fall, or in cornstalks, we would advise sowing, as soon as the land is in order in spring, a bushel of oats per acre, with a peck of timothy, ten pounds of red clover, two of white, and a few pounds of blue grass. Keep off the cattle till the oats have covered the ground; then, if you do not stock too heavily, you will have pasture continuously. Seeding down on spring plowing is uncertain, if the season is dry. The increased interest in cattle-growing will demand a largely-increased acreage in grass, and many farmers, we find, are needing pasturage the coming summer who have made no move so far toward it. We have tried the above plan and succeeded very well. The oats disappear in July, but the timothy will then be abundant.—*Hon. James Wilson.*

The Lily in Gardens.—The *Gardener's Monthly* says that as a general thing the lily is not a success in most gardens. This is, however, chiefly from improper soil being used, or their being placed in improper situations. The plants rather like the open sunlight, but the roots abominate hot ground, especially when stiff or clayey. In Prof. Sargent's grounds at Brookline, Mass., they are planted with the rhododendrons, and are a magnificent success. Here the rhododendrons shield the bulbs from the hot sun. It is beside an excellent idea, as a mere matter of garden taste, for the rhododendrons are all over blossoming before the lilies flower, and so the flowering of the beautiful evergreens seems to be prolonged till late in the summer, when the lilies disappear.

Sheep Sheltered and Exposed.—Lord Ducie had 100 sheep placed in a shed, which ate twenty pounds of Swedish turnips per day per head; another 100 in the open air ate twenty-five pounds per head per day for a certain period. When they were weighed the former lot averaged a grain over thirty pounds per head over the latter. In another experiment five sheep were fed in the open air between the 21st of November and the 1st of December, at a mean temperature of 44 degrees. They consumed ninety pounds of food per day. At the end of this time they were weighed and had lost two pounds each. In a shed five other sheep were placed and allowed to run at a temperature of 49 degrees; they consumed at first eighty-two pounds of food, but fell off to seventy pounds per day, and increased in weight twenty-three pounds.—*American Agriculturist.*

To Make Cider Vinegar.—The *Ohio Farmer* gives the following: To make good vinegar the cider need not be pure. One-fourth water, one-fourth good vinegar, and one-half cider, if placed in casks partly filled and kept in a warm place, will make good vinegar in a short time. Where vinegar is not convenient, put a piece of dough or lean meat in each cask. The rapid process is to fill a cask—set on end, with upper head removed—two-thirds full of beech shavings which have been previously scalded and saturated with vinegar. Then compel the cider to drip through these shavings, by means of numerous small holes filled with bits of thread. A process rapid enough for home manufacture is as follows: Place the cask in a warm place, with a gallon or more of vinegar in it; add a pint of cider for each week till the cask is full. If you put in a gallon of vinegar at first, add a pint of cider, then, in a week, a little more than a pint, the third time about a pint and a half, and so on, the addition becoming larger each week.

Save the Coal Ashes.—It is not generally appreciated how much heavy soils can be benefited by the use of coal ashes, now generally wasted or applied to the roads. Vick says, in his estimable monthly magazine, that it is quite satisfactorily shown that coal ashes, though not having manurial value sufficient to warrant any expense for carriage or long hauling, may with advantage be spread upon the ground where they are produced. Mixed with heavy soils, their mechanical effect is to lighten it and make it porous and friable. A number of experiments with coal ashes, publicly reported within the last year or two, leave no doubt that they have at least some slight value as manure, and that mixed with heavy land their effect is very beneficial. Upon this subject a practical cultivator, through the columns of a late number of a British journal, gives the following advice and corroborative testimony: "A third part of ashes to two-thirds of soil will not be too much. You will very likely not have enough to do this at once, therefore use what you have and repeat the dressing again and again, till the soil, however wet it may be, parts readily from the tool. It may require three or four years to accomplish this if you have only the ashes of an ordinary household at your disposal. But pray remember that once well done it will give you no further trouble; for not only do ashes lighten a heavy soil, but they also render material assistance to its drainage, and it becomes so porous that the passage of rain water is secured; hence it is comparatively dry, and warm, it is open to the action of the air and is therefore sweetened and made more fertile."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Poor Man's Pudding.—Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one cup of suet, one cup of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, spices to taste; boil two hours; use with a sauce.

Cream Pie.—To one pint of milk put two even table-spoonfuls of corn starch, two of sugar, one egg, a small pinch of salt, and flour to taste, with extract of lemon and orange mixed. Bake in a rich paste.

Blanc Mange.—Boil one and one-half ounces of isinglass, three ounces of sweet and six bitter almonds, well pounded, in a quart of milk; let it boil until the isinglass is dissolved; then strain it through a napkin; stir it until nearly cold, and put it into the mold.

Fig Pudding.—Three-quarters pound grated bread, half pound figs, six ounces brown sugar, one teacupful of milk, and grate a little nutmeg. Chop figs and suet together; then mix in the bread, sugar, and milk, and lastly, one egg well beaten. Boil in a mold for four hours; eat with a sweet sauce.

Canary Pudding.—The weight of three eggs in sugar and butter, weight of two eggs in flour, rind of one lemon, three eggs; melt the butter but do not let it boil, add to this the finely-minced lemon peel, and gradually mix in the flour, stirring well all the time. Beat up the egg well, blending the material perfectly; put in a buttered basin and boil for two hours. Serve with a sweet sauce.

Potato Pudding.—Beat well together fourteen ounces mashed potatoes, four ounces of butter, four ounces of fine sugar, five eggs, and the grated rind of one small lemon; a pinch of salt; add one-half glass of brandy; pour it in a mold or dish well greased, and bake it. Be careful to mash the potatoes as smoothly as possible, and adding a little butter at first helps to make them smooth.

English Arrow-root Blanc Mange.—Mix a teacupful of arrow-root, with a little cold milk, rub it smooth; boil a pint of milk with ten sweet and four bitter almonds, having pounded them smooth first, and having blanched them; sweeten this milk to taste with pulverized sugar; strain carefully; then pour this milk gradually into the arrow-root, stirring all the time; boil for five minutes, and pour into a mold to cool.

Calf's Foot Jelly.—Take two calf's feet, and add to them one gallon of water; boil down to one quart; strain, and, when cold, skim off the fat; add to this the white of six or eight eggs, well beaten, a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four lemons, and let them be well mixed. Boil the whole for a few minutes, stirring constantly, and then strain through flannel. The wine may be omitted or added, according to choice.

Calves'-foot Jelly of 1780.—Put four feet into two gallons of cold water; let it boil down to one gallon, strain it, and set away until cold; then take off the fat from the top and the sediment from the bottom; put the jelly into a kettle with a pint of white wine, the juice of four lemons, and the peel of one; beat the whites and shells of six eggs and add to it; sweeten to your taste; let it boil for a few minutes; pour into the jelly-bag, and repass until quite clear. If needed for an invalid, add a cup of pale brandy.

Marriages in England at Night.

No marriage of this kind can take place in England except under the signed fiat and special license of the Archbishop of Canterbury, first petitioned for and obtained. The grant or refusal rests entirely in the discretion of the Primate, who is said to enter into every detail himself. By No. 102 of the "Constitution and Canons of the Church of England" of 1603 (now in force) it is ordained that all ordinary marriages shall be celebrated between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon, and the same canon law has since been confirmed by various acts of Parliament, and is to be found reaffirmed by the Marriage act of George IV.'s reign. The collective wisdom of Parliament from time to time deemed it wise to provide against the accident of foolish young or old men, of all classes, being persuaded to celebrate marriage late in the day, after, perhaps, partaking of the bottle freely at banquets and suppers. Also the debates in Parliament show that it was held that the marriage service was not a thing to be thoughtlessly and lightly entered upon. It is likewise generally understood that the canons cannot be altered without royal license from the Queen issued to the Canterbury and York Convocations, who must be unanimously agreed as to any change.

How Wood-Pulp is Made.

So much is said about the wood-pulp which is extensively used in the manufacture of paper that a brief description of the process of making it will be interesting. Any white, soft wood may be used. The bark is taken off, the knots and dark and decayed spots cut out. It is then put into a large cauldron and boiled, which extracts all the glutinous matter and resin, and renders it soft. It is then put on a large stone grinder, with water pouring on it all the time. The grindstone wears off the fibers until they are finer than sawdust, which float away into a receptacle. The water is drained off by means of a fine sieve, leaving the pulp, which consists of a fine fuzz or splinters of wood. It is white, and requires no bleaching, but is ready to be mixed with rag-pulp, or anything else that has a strong fiber, and receive the proper constituents to make paste, after which it is run off into paper sheets; whereas rags have to be washed and bleached with chloride of lime, soda ash and alum, and such strong chemicals, to take out the color. Then they are picked to pieces and made into pulp. The process by which wood-pulp is made is purely mechanical. It can be made very cheap—say at about 1 cent a pound.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

Trees and pigs must root for their living.

BANKS' BABIES.

BY MAX ADELER.

I was detained over Sunday in Barnsbury, and on Sunday morning I resolved to go to church. The first church I came to, a small frame structure with a wooden steeple, had the doors and windows tightly shut, but there was a man on the front steps whittling a stick, and I said to him:

"Are you connected with this church?"

"Yes," he said, "I'm the sexton."

"What is it closed for?"

"Well, mostly on account of Banks' babies."

"Babies?"

"Sit down, and I'll tell you about it. You know Banks; he come to this town to live a few weeks ago, a perfect stranger, and he rented a pew in this church. It seems that Banks had three little bits of babies, triplets, not more'n 2 months old, and then, besides these, he had twins about a year old. So nobody knew about the babies, but Banks wanted to have the little darlings baptized, and he allowed to Mrs. Banks that to rush the whole five babies into church on one Sunday morning might excite remark, you understand. So he settled that he'd have 'em christened gradually, so to speak. Accordingly, the next Sunday he fetched little Jimmy, one of the triplets, and all went off well enough. On the followin' Sunday he came a promenadin' up the aisle with George Washington, another triplet, and Dr. Binns, our preacher, he fixed him up all right. People thought it was queer, but when, on the next Sunday mornin', Banks and his wife come into church with another baby, William Henry, crying like a Pawnee war-whoop, some of the folks couldn't help snickerin'.

"Howsomdever, nobody complained, and all might have been well if Banks hadn't come along the Sunday after with Elijah Hunsiker Banks, one of the twins. Everybody laughed, and Mr. and Mrs. Banks they were furious—mad as anything, you know; and when Elijah Hunsiker Banks hauled off, accidentally, with his hand, and hit Dr. Binns, who was holding him during the ceremony, a whack in the face, and the doctor dropped him in the water, the congregation just fairly roared with laughter. Mrs. Banks turned as red as fire, and looked as if she would like to murder somebody.

"Well, you know, we all thought this was the last, and public feeling kinder simmered down on toward the end of the week, when who should come booming up the aisle on Sunday morning but Mr. and Mrs. Banks with Tecumseh Aristotle Banks, the remaining twin. Well, you ought just to have heard that congregation laugh! I never seen nothin' like it in all my experience. Even Dr. Binns had to smile. And the Bankses they were perfectly wild with rage. Anyhow, they baptized Tecumseh; and after meeting some of the elders got to jokin' about it. One said they'd have to apply to the Town Supervisors for an extension of the waterworks; another allowed that arrangements ought to be made to divert Huckleberry creek, and run it down the middle aisle of the church; another made some kind of a joke about business being good because so many banks were in town; another said that Banks would need about twelve pews when his family grew up.

"Somebody must have told Banks about it, for what does he do to avenge himself? He sends down to Clarion county, to his two sisters, to come and bring their children. So they had a couple of babies apiece, and, as soon as they arrived, Banks he begins to bring them to church gradually, like the others. You never seen such meetings as them! The church was jammed full, and people just roarin'. And when Banks come in on Sunday, with the fourth and last of his sisters' children, the trustees thought it was time to interfere. Gettin' to be a farce, you know.

"So Deacon Smith he stepped up and said something to Banks, and Banks, quick'n a wink, laid down the baby and banged the deacon with his fist. And so, I dunno how it was, but in a minute there was Banks and Deacon Smith and Deacon Hubbard and Banks' sister's baby and me all a-rollin' and a-bumpin' over the floor, hittin' and kickin' and whoopin' in a manner that was ridiculous to behold.

"And when we all come to and got straightened out, Banks picked up the battered baby of his sister and quit, and the trustees held an informal meetin', and agreed to close the church for a month, so's to kinder freeze Banks out, so now we've shut up; but I reckon it's no use, for I hear Banks has got his back up, and gone and joined the other church.

So I said good-day to the sexton, and went in search of another sanctuary.

Learning to Write.

We believe there is no single system of mechanique for writing, and that a child belonging to the educated classes would be taught much better and more easily if, after being once enabled to make and recognize written letters, it were let alone, and praised or chidden, not for its method, but for the result. Let the boy hold his pen as he likes and make his strokes as he likes and write at the pace he likes—hurry, of course, being discouraged—but insist strenuously that his copy shall be legible, shall be clean, and shall approach the good copy set before him, namely, a well-written letter, not a rubbishy text on a single line, written as nobody but a writing-master ever did or ever will write till the world's end. He will make a muddle at first, but he will soon make a passable imitation of his copy, and ultimately develop a characteristic and strong hand, which may be bad or good, but will not be either meaningless, undecided, or illegible. This hand will alter, of course, greatly as he grows older. It may alter at 11, because it is at that age that the range of the eyes is fixed and short sight betrays itself, and it will alter at 17, because then the system of taking notes at lecture, which ruins most hands, will have cramped and temporarily spoiled the writing, but the character will form itself again and will never be deficient in clearness or decision. The idea that it is to be clear will have stamped itself, and confidence will not have been destroyed by worrying little rules about attitude and angle and slope, which the very irritation of the pupils ought to convince the teachers are, from some personal peculiarity, inapplicable. The lad will write, as he does anything else that he cares to do, as well as he can, and with a certain efficiency and speed. Almost every letter he gets will give him some assistance, and the master's remonstrance on his illegibility will be attended to, like any other caution given in the curriculum.—*London Spectator.*

A Senatorial Tap-Room.

Visitors to the United States Senate, who sit in the galleries and look down upon the grave law-makers, are kept in blissful ignorance of many side-scenes which take place on the floor, and in the lobbies and cloak-rooms of that historic chamber. During the last few sessions, many convivial little meetings have taken place in the Democratic cloak-room around a blazing coal fire, in that section known as the "corner." This is the place where, in a very meek and unassuming little wardrobe, is kept many choice brands of the article which statesmen are much given to imbibing in order to brace them up and add eloquence to their elocution, preparatory to making "the greatest effort" of their lives, and, if they should gauge the number of these efforts by their drinks, the country would, indeed, be filled with the echoes of their noble words. The beverage is bought by funds raised on subscription from the different Senators, and the key to the "private desk" is kept by one of the prominent officers of the Senate; and when a Senator feels like taking something he taps one of his colleagues on the shoulder and winks at the custodian of the wardrobe, who goes out one door while they go out another, and in a few moments the sound of clinking glasses is heard in the region of the "corner." The "corner" is a great place for healing over the tender spots of partisanship, and it was no unusual sight, last Congress, to see Bayard and Stanley Matthews, Voorhees and Don Cameron, and Eaton and Jones of Nevada, walking arm-in-arm to take a drink to the health of things in general. Thurman and Edmunds, leaders of their different parties in the Senate, and often engaged in a most bitter debate, will, at its conclusion, calmly smile at each other. Edmunds will then slip out one way, Thurman another, and in two minutes they will be enjoying themselves together in a committee-room over three-fingers of "66." When Dennis of Maryland was in the Senate he was very generous in keeping the "corner" supplied with all the choice brands, and in 1877 had some old peach brandy brought from his farm in Maryland that was 40 years old, and so thick that it was taken from the bottles with a spoon. Dennis was not much on statesmanship and heavy oratory, but he was an authority on terrapin and peach brandy.—*Washington letter.*

The Chinese Cuisine.

The shark's fin is a delicacy which is rarely omitted from the menu of a Chinese feast. It is one of the "great classic dishes" forming the pieces de resistance of an official banquet, and is eaten either in the form of a joint, garnished with crabs, or served up in small pieces in cups placed before each guest. The consumption of rats, though it seems to be somewhat on the decline, is the cause of a very important traffic in the principal towns of certain districts, and especially in a street in Canton called Hing-Loung-Kai. Here these animals may be seen in enormous multitudes hanging up in the shop windows among chickens and ducks and geese. They are for the most part dried and salted, and when in that state are esteemed a sovereign recipe for those whose hair is getting thin.

Beside the dishes peculiar to the Celestials alone, there are a variety of differences in their mode of eating and cooking food unknown to our cuisine. Hams, for instance, are kept for a year, or even two years, buried in heaps of sawdust, which imparts to them a taste of wood much appreciated by the gourmets. Broad beans are fermented, and, after being mixed with salt, form a very favorite sauce eaten with all sorts of viands. Finally, the habit of eating "rotten eggs," which sounds so strang to European ears, is explained by showing that the so-called rotten egg is only a duck's egg preserved for a long time in an air-tight envelope made of ashes, chalk, tea-leaves, and a number of other strange substances, until the yelk turns first to a green color, and then to a fine black, when it is considered fit to be eaten.

Poisonous Fishes.

A study of poisonous fishes has been made in France by M. Leon Fournol. He finds that there are four classes of these animals: (1) Those that are harmless at some seasons, but poisonous at others; (2) those that are wholesome when young, but become poisonous after attaining a certain age; (3) those which are poisonous only occasionally; and (4) those that are invariably poisonous. To the third class belong the barbel, the conger eel, and, if we include mollusks, the mussel and the oyster. M. Fournol thinks that the cases on record of poisoning by mussels and the oysters are attributable to the fact that these shell-fish had eaten the eggs of star fishes, which are known to be powerful irritants, so that when handled they occasion a violent eruption on the skin.

Paper Boxes.

By a recent invention paper boxes are made in Boston directly from paper pulp. The boxes are turned out of any size or shape perfectly seamless and uniform thickness. After drying the boxes are run through a second machine at the rate of sixty per minute, receiving, under a pressure of 4,000 pounds, such embossing as may be necessary. From the time the paper stock is taken from the bales until the perfect box is turned from the machine manual labor is entirely avoided. By the use of one set of these machines 30,000 boxes can be produced per day, at less than one-third of the lowest market price of hand-made goods, and doing the work of 200 hands as the process is ordinarily conducted.

Robert Heath, of West Groton, Vt., was recently attacked by a hog while attending to a litter of pigs, and was trampled upon, his clothes torn, and one hand frightfully chewed. His life was probably saved by his son-in-law, who beat the infuriated animal away.

To prevent ingrowing toe-nails: Cut or scrape a groove down the center and pare the ends off square; never cut the sides.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 29, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Democratic Convention.

The democracy of the town of Auburn, is requested to meet at the old jail building, on next

Friday evening, April 30, 1880,

at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating five trustees, one clerk, one treasurer and one marshal, to be voted for at the annual corporation election, on Monday, May 3, 1880. Every democrat and citizen who favors economy and good management of town affairs, should be present.

F. E. DAVENPORT,
THOS. D. GROSS, } Com.
THEO. REED.

Go to the election next Monday and vote the democratic ticket without a scratch.

Attend the democratic caucus to morrow evening and help to nominate a strong ticket.

Elect democratic officers next Monday and the town will be well managed during the next year.

The management of the affairs of the town by a democratic board of trustees, during the last year, gives excellent satisfaction. The citizens will elect another democratic board next Monday.

J. C. Rohm, who was elected trustee of Smithfield township at the recent election by the democrats, has resigned, and a republican has been appointed to fill the vacancy; but it will require several such changes to get a majority of the trustees this year.

The Larwill Blade is at hand marked "P. X.," and finding the name of C. T. Hullis at the head as editor and proprietor, we concluded that about the best thing we could do would be to comply with Charley's request, or forever stay away from Larwill. Yes, Chawls, mark us on your slate.

The people of Auburn would like to see a complete showing of the finances and financial standing of the town corporation. Will the proper officers accommodate them?—Republican.

The people of Auburn can "see a complete showing of the finances and financial standing of the town corporation," in another column of the COURIER. The showing will be very satisfactory to the people as citizen taxpayers. Viewing the showing from a political standpoint, it is liable to make average republicans very sick at the stomach.

A remarkable literary production occupied fifteen pages of the Congressional Record of the 22nd inst. It is an argument in blank verse, delivered in the house of representatives by Hon. Stephen Downey, delegate from Wyoming territory, in support of his bill providing for the appropriation of $500,000 to decorate the walls of the capitol of the nation with a series of suitable paintings illustrating the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, as told in the four Gospels of Mathew, Mark, Luke and John. The poem is entitled "The Immortals," and is dedicated to the congress of the United States.

Later reports from New York go to show that Tilden's strength at the Syracuse convention was overestimated. It is said by those who know, that if Kelley had remained in the regular organization up to the time of the last convention, the opposition to Tilden would have been in the majority, as it was, the anti-Tilden men in the regular convention had no leaders and failed to show their full strength. Tilden intended to have the convention instruct for him by name, but such opposition was manifested that his friends were afraid to press the measure. The final adoption of the resolutions was delayed until about eleven o'clock at night, the resolutions were then submitted to an almost empty house and put through without opposition. That a Tilden delegation will be sent to Cincinnati from New York there is doubt, but, Tammany will also send a delegation to Cincinnati representing 100,000 democratic voters who can never be induced to vote for Tilden. It is folly to even think of ever again electing Tilden. IT CANNOT BE DONE.

To Democrats.

EDITORS COURIER: I have acted in a humble capacity for more than a quarter of a century in political matters, and always had an interest in the result of elections, because of the interest those results have on the people and their rights. I have lived in this state nearly fifty years, and have never held nor run for an office. My democracy has never been questioned. Now, may I be permitted to make a few suggestions to the active, working, managing men of our party, which, I hope, may do them some good during the coming campaign?

First, let me say that DeKalb county since 1860 has been essentially at all times a democratic county. And whenever the opposition has carried any offices, there has been a good and substantial reason for it; and to define the reason in general terms, it was because we had too many candidates wanting office, urged on by indiscreet friends who, in their zeal would before the nominations estrange the party by the tales of untruth, and sometimes truth, of the man who would be nominated. Such conduct is most reprehensible, and absolutely beneath any man fit for any office, and it should be set down by every democrat, that any man who will peddle tales and charges against a candidate is a disorganizer, a false democrat, and unfit for office. If a man is a true, sensible democrat, and has the good of his party at heart, instead of heralding to the world some fault of another who is a candidate, he will in a quiet, silent way speak of the matter to the interested one and advise him to not jeopardize the party by asking a nomination. He will by kind words persuade the man and his friends to withhold his name, and not permit him to go into a convention and be chagrined by defeat, thereby producing fancied injuries and insults. We have now in our county a number of men who thus feel hurt,—some who have been defeated at conventions and some who have been defeated at the polls; and this feeling extends to their friends. Therefore, how much better for the man, to save this chagrin and the expense of being a candidate than it would have been had the course been pursued that I speak of. If a man has points, either in character or record, that are assailable, plead with and urge him and his friends to forego placing him on the track. A great many do not know their weaknesses; do not "see themselves as others see them," and when once before the convention or on the ticket it is then too late to recede. Do not let any one say that "A" is entitled to the office and shall have it. Do not let any say that even if there is some little thing against "A" that it will be overcome and explained away before the people. We have plenty of good men from which to make our selections;—men competent, honest, and against whom not a word can be spoken. And above all, do not make nominations to suit the republicans. First suit yourselves. When you hear it said as a reason that a man should be nominated, that "he can get republican votes," set it down either as false or that he will lose more democratic votes than he will gain republican ones. Set down the man who is urged by republicans to be a candidate, advised by them, pushed by them, as a weak man, easy to defeat. They know it, and therefore they urge him on, and if defeated at the convention they will make him think he is a terribly abused man, thereby producing distraction, ill feeling and soreness, and afterwards bolting of the nominees. Lately the active, energetic republicans of the county have been doing this very thing. They have already got several men running for offices in the democratic party, urging them to go in, that their chances are best, that the other candidates are scallawags, that the party owes them the office, etc., etc.; and yet the candidates do not know the reason these lies are told them. They want to produce just such a state of affairs as we witnessed in the campaign of 1878. It can be proven that money was offered by republicans to democratic delegates to nominate men who were in fact nominated and defeated. Let the simple question be asked, why did republicans then want and now want certain men nominated? Why would they give money to get democrats nominated? Any man of judgment ought to know. And yet we have some democrats who are foolish enough to listen to these "tempting devils," when if they would think a moment they would know that their object was a bad one for our party.

But I have already made this too long, and must stop.

A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

The republicans of Auburn (37 in all) met at the sheriff's office last Monday evening for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be voted for at the town election next Monday. The meeting organized with C. Beugnot as chairman and R. H. Weamer as secretary. The leaders present at the meeting concluded to sacrifice the following persons for the good of the cause, next Monday:

THE TICKET.

Trustee, 1st ward—James E. Pearce.
Trustee, 2d ward—John Lobmiller.
Trustee, 3rd ward—Geo. A. Porter.
Trustee, 4th ward—Henry Wolf.
Trustee, 5th ward—John W. Shaffer.
Clerk—Geo. H. Yesbera.
Treasurer—Sherman Hollister.
Marshal—D. K. Houghton.

How They Are Regarded.

[Fort Wayne News.]

Two years ago, Hon. Robert Lowry, for the sake of party success, was willing to forget past grievances and support William Fleming for the state treasurership. Saturday last, Fleming went into the Fifth ward and made a personal fight against Lowry's election as a delegate to the senatorial convention. The election of Judge Lowry despite Fleming's opposition, shows how the two men are regarded by the democrats of their own ward.

To-day, representatives of the democracy of the several counties constituting this congressional district will meet in Auburn to nominate a candidate for congress. There being but one candidate in the field—Hon. W. G. Colerick—his nomination will no doubt be made by acclamation. Mr. Colerick has been a faithful guardian of the people's interests; always at his post to contend against fraud and trickery; ever ready to look after matters referred to him by his constituents, and an ardent advocate of reform in the management the affairs of the goverment. He deserves a re-nomination because he is worthy and well qualified for the position; because he has served the people faithfully and honestly, and because he can be elected by a large majority over any candidate the republicans can name.

Greenback Convention.

WATERLOO, April 26, 1880.

EDS. COURIER:—I submit the following report of convention, hoping it may find a place in the columns of your paper: In compliance with notice, the national greenback party of DeKalb county, met in convention at this place on the 24th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention which meets at Indianapolis on the 29th. The convention was called to order by Dr. A. B. Darby, chairman of the central committee, and an organization was effected by appointing R. N. Crooks, chairman, and J. S. Holly, secretary. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the weather, the convention was well attended, representative men from nearly all portions of the county being present. A motion by E. R. Shoemaker was carried, requesting the chair to appoint a committee of three to select and present to the convention names of suitable persons as delegates. A. D. Goetschius, John W. Shoves and Dr. Darby were appointed. The reports of the committees were received and adopted—with some modifications. The following gentlemen were appointed to attend the state convention: R. N. Crooks, A. D. Goetschius, Wm. Jackman, Jason Beard, E. R. Shoemaker, Enos Vian, Dr. A. B. Darby, J. C. Veeley, J. S. Holly, J. R. Duncan, L. S. Stoner, R. Points, Henry Williman and M. E. Chapman. A county organization committee was created and the convention adjourned.

J. S. HOLLY, Sec'y.

A Candidate.

The democrats of northeastern Indiana, especially those of the old congressional district composed of the counties Steuben, LaGrange, Elkhart, Marshall, Kosciusko, Noble and DeKalb, will remember the congressional fight in 1874, when the hopeless task of overcoming a republican majority of 2,000 to 3,000 in the district was undertaken by one of DeKalb county's wideawake democratic farmers, who canvassed the district against Hon. J. H. Baker and came within 45 votes of being elected. That man was Hon. Freeman Kelley, who in 1876 made the same fight, against the same odds and the same man, and though defeated the second time had the satisfaction of knowing that his own people in his own county gave him an increased majority. In view of his valuable services to the party in the campaigns named, more particularly during the last presidential campaign, and in view of his ability as a public speaker, the democracy of northeastern Indiana desire to present the claims of Mr Kelley to the democrats of the state in convention assembled as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Kelley will be remembered by those who attended the democratic state convention at Indianapolis in 1876 as having made a rousing speech from the balcony of the Palmer house during the evening after the nomination of Gov Williams. Mr. Kelley is a great reader, an energetic, hard-working farmer, a man of excellent judgment and a powerful speaker; he has a way of presenting his arguments that seldom fails to convince his hearers of the correctness of his theories. We are authorized to say for Mr. Kelley, that if nominated he will make a thorough canvass of the state, and speak in every county if possible.

Notice of Meeting.

The members of the Farmers' Mutual insurance company, of DeKalb county, will take notice that the annual meeting of the company will be held in Auburn, Saturday, May 29, 1880, for the purpose of electing officers, appointing township soliciting agents and for the transaction of such other business as may come up.

The directors of the company will meet Friday, May 28, 1880, to settle with the secretary.

17-4w PERRY FITCH, Secretary.

A House to Rent or Sell.

Containing five rooms. There is a good well and cistern on the premises, and also some small fruit.

17-3w W. H. MCQUISTON.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees and Treasurer of the Incorporated Town of Auburn.

TRUSTEES REPORT.

Report of the trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., for the year commencing April 28, 1879, and ending April 26, 1880:

Amount of tax duplicate 1879	2,595 42
" " collected	1,673 19
" " delinquent	$922 23
" received from licenses	108 50
" of orders issued	2,009 73

Outstanding Orders:

Of 1874	14 00
" 1875	
" 1876	20 00
" 1877	
" 1878	333 72
" 1879	528 47
" 1880	80 68
Total	$ 984 87

Bonds Outstanding:

Ward school bonds	2,000 00
Fire bonds	2,000 00
School-house bonds	10,000 00
Total	$14,000 00

A. C. WILSON, Pres't. Town Board.
Attest: THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind:

The undersigned, treasurer of said town, would respectfully show and report the following statement of receipts and expenditures for the year commencing April 28, 1879, and ending April 24, 1880.

Road Fund:

Amount on hand April 28, 1879	21 17
" received of county treasurer	441 09
Total receipts	$462 26
Redemption of orders	384 90
Balance on hand	$ 77 36

School Fund:

Fund for the redemption of bonds and coupons issued for the construction of school houses.

Amount on hand April 26, 1879	295 19
" received of county treasurer	2,188 70
Total receipts	$2,483 89
Redemption of bonds and coupons	2,065 00
Balance on hand	$ 418 89

Sinking Fund:

Amount on hand April 28, 1879	595 52
" received of Marshal Scott	183 52
Total receipts	$ 778 04

Interest Fund:

Balance overpaid April 28, 1879	1 50
Redemption of coupons	200 00
Amount expended	$ 201 50
Received of Marshal Scott	182 52
Balance overpaid	$ 21 98

Municipal Fund:

Amount on hand April 28, 1879	427 41
" received of Marshal Scott	1,363 66
Total receipts	$1,791 07
Redemption of orders	1,750 71
Balance on hand	$ 40 36

Recapitulation.

Total receipts	5,697 76
" disburements	4,373 11
Balance on hand	$1,322 65

All of which is respectfully submitted.
M. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

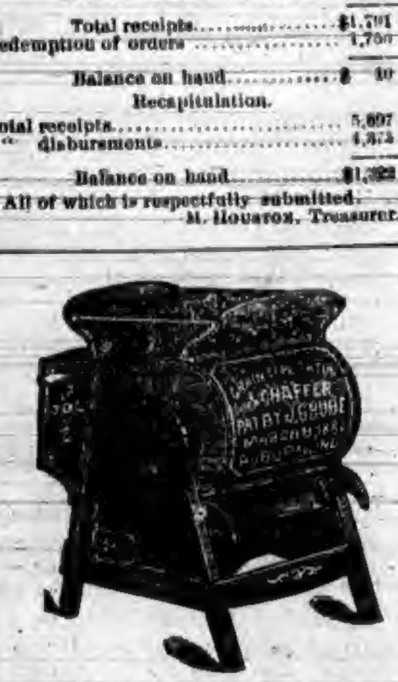

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer
IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

LAWNS.

250 pieces of new and choice styles Summer Lawns in side bands, figures, stripes and plain colors, 10 cents, 12½ cents and 15 cents per yard; also new Linen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, Momie Cloths, Foulards, Zephyr Ginghams, Seersucker Stripes, Scotch, Canton and Madras Ginghams. An elegant line to make early selections from.

ROOT & COMPANY.

MATTINGS.

This week new arrivals of China Mattings in fancy styles; white and check Mattings, all widths. Also Napier, cocoa and cane mattings for offices and public buildings in different grades at close prices. Also opening a new lot of Tapestry and Velvet Rugs and Matts, all sizes, in new and choice designs at old prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BROCADE.

SILKS, in black and fancy colors. Rich goods at very moderate prices. Also a large stock of Spring Silks, 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents per yard. Fancy Trimmings, Satins and Silks, in all colors and combinations, probably the largest collection in the state, at popular prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

CREPES.

We keep a full line of Grout's and Courtauld's English Crepes, in all widths and grades, from 60 cents to $3 per yard, and cut them on the or anyway to suit. Also Crepe and Love Veils, hat and arm Crepes. Our stock of Mourning Dress Goods is large and complete in all fabrics; also have full stock of Mourning Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Black Ruchings, etc.

ROOT & COMPANY.

WHITE

GOODS DEPARTMENT full and complete with stripe, check and plain Nainsooks, Victoria and India Mulls, Lace Stripe Piques, soft Cambrics, Terry Cloths, Swisses, white Wells, cord Piques. Also a large and choice stock of the new Swiss Trimmings and Hamburg Edgings in new designs.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1 2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marraicabo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 22 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents, the very best of Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

The new stock of Salt Fish will come in next week, and will be sold at the very Lowest Prices.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.

Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff

MESSRS. J. F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.—Dear Sir: Seeing a recomend of Hall's Catarrh Cure from Gen. P. S. Slevin, my wife was induced to commence the use of the remedy. She has been a sufferer from Catarrh for a good many years. We had tried most all known remedies, but they all failed to relieve her. She has been taking Hall's Catarrh Cure of late, and we consider her cured. We would gladly recomemnd it to any one who has the Catarrh. We consider it worth ten times its cost.

A. C. HENRY.

For sale by all druggists. 15-4w

The use of ST. JACOBS OIL is indeed followed by the most wonderful results. More than a dozen cases have come to my knowledge, where ST. JACOBS OIL effected speedy cures, but I will only mention one instance. A man suffering for twenty-four years from Rheumatism was induced to try the ST. JACOBS OIL. He used a few bottles of this truly wonderful remedy, and is now entirely well once more.

W. REINHARDT, Elmore, Wis.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Joseph Bowman, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIJAH S. McDOWELL,
GEORGE O. DENISON,
Administrators, with the will annexed.

April 22, 1880. 18-3w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 23, 1880.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$67,300.98
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	2,706.24
Due from other National Banks	2,000.00
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12,651.03
Current expenses and taxes paid	733.96
Profit and loss	78.20
Checks and other cash items	232.47
Bills of other banks	5,000.00
Fractional currency, including nickels	9.38
Specie, including gold Treas'y certificates	2,870.15
Legal-tender notes	12,657.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$147,070.59

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,500.00
Undivided profits	2,153.05
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	29,434.91
Demand certificates of deposit	13,482.73
Time certificates of deposit	3,500.00
Profits & Loss	
Total	$147,070.59

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, ss.

I, W. McIntyre, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER
Clerk, DeKalb Circuit Court.

CORRECT Attest:

GUY PLUMB,
ISAAC H. GOOD, } Directors.
J. WALBORN,

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—Dr. Cowan is the happy father of a nice new ~~horse~~.

—Boys' hats, THREE for 25 cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Did you ever see a hoe handle ? If so, what did it handle ?

—Dr. J. J. Littlefield started Tuesday for Concord, Mich.

—Patronize home trade by purchasing the Eckhart buggy.

—A 46-piece set of dishes for $3.75 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Mrs M. B. Willis is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

—Six-button kid gloves, and Josephine kid gloves at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—One dozen one-gallon milk crocks for 85 cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Harry Yesbera's man appears in this week's paper. Look him up and hear him talk.

—Spring shawls, linen dresses and ladies' linen dusters at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—The road-scraper is indeed doing some noble work on our streets—assisted by a man and two horses.

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Those subject to costiveness should at once try "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

—The handsomest patterns in wall-paper and window-shades are to be seen at Davenport's. Cheap, too.

—P. J. Lockwood went to Ft. Wayne Tuesday afternoon to "monkey around a little ;" he said so himself. Oh, P. J.!

—Fred. Clark left on the noon train yesterday for Detroit, and will return probably to-morrow. We say probably.

—A large lot of one, two and three-button kid gloves at from 30 to 60 cents per pair, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—The proprietor of the Eckhart carriage works can hereafter be found at Mr. Ensley's store, when not at the works.

—With the increasing warmth in the rays of the sun, the annual setters have commenced to cover their favorite goods boxes and whittle.

—Don't buy your embroideries, trimming silks, fringes, beaded gimps and tassels, veilings, etc., till you go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—The bottoms on the east side of town have been completely inundated for several days past. Fine opportunity there for boat racing.

—Never let a cough, cold, or croup go too far. On the first symptoms send to your druggist for "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup." 25c. per bottle.

—Mrs. Work, wife of Wesley I. Work, of New Era, has been quite ill during the past week, but is now much improved. Dr. Spooner attended.

—The son and daughter of Mrs. Fox, of south Main street, have been afflicted this week, the former with malarial fever and the latter with rheumatism.

—Choice coffee at from 16 to 23 cents per pound. New Java coffee 25 cents per pound. Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-2w

—J. J. Martin and wife contemplate a western trip next week, and expect to be gone about three weeks. Amongst other places, they will visit Kansas City.

—The largest assortment of dress goods, such as cashmeres, alpacas, bunting, brocades and cheap suitings in the city, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Miss Rosa Shaffer resumed her school-teaching duties last Tuesday. She is now located at Sugar Grove, a pretty little school-house two miles west of town.

—By a wire connection made the first of this week at Auburn Junction, communication by telegraph can now be had direct with Chicago and all the principal cities.

—Charles Emanuel lost a small memorandum-book recently, containing some citations of cases, etc., for the return of which he will be under obligations to the finder.

—For an outline of the elegant summer goods now to be had at the mammoth store of Messrs. Root & Co., Ft. Wayne, see their new advertisement elsewhere in the COURIER.

—The largest stock of bleached and brown muslin, shirtings, cottonades, ticks, ducks, denims, towellings, table-linens, hats, etc., etc., in the city, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Mrs. A. J. Little will go east next week for the purpose of attending the summer opening, and purchasing a stock of millinery goods. Those desiring hats of the very latest style, should await her return before purchasing. She also has a fine line of goods in stock at present, which are being sold at very low prices to make room for her summer invoice.

—Hank Mader came up from Fort Wayne Monday morning with a whole armful of "store clothes" from the establishment of Sam, Pete & Max. Says he saw their "big talk" in the COURIER.

—Our well-known townsman, J. C. Henry, has now got a perfect little notion-store on wheels. His new wagon, costing $500, is a beauty and hard to beat.

—Do you want a carpet this spring? If you do, go to McQuiston & Ralston's at once. They have already closed out several pieces. Those who go early will get the bargains. 17-3w

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained at the Presbyterian church next Saturday afternoon. Refreshments served promptly at six o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—Four pairs of cotton socks for 25 cents; two pairs heavy seamless cotton socks for 25 cents; children's hose from 10 to 50 cents per pair. The best 10-cent white cotton stockings in the market, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—In addition to his father's team and wagon, Jim Rhodenbaugh has branched out with another outfit with which to divide up the hauling business. Doubtless the opposition will break them both up.

—The new historical atlas of DeKalb county has been delivered, and has given very general satisfaction. As a whole, it is a creditable work. Messrs. J. H Beers & Co., of Chicago, are the publishers.

—Dr Jared Spooner takes his residence in Peru next Monday, that is to say, he leaves Auburn that day. His family will remain here for the time being, while the doctor goes to prepare the way.

—Frank P. Copper and the junior editor of the COURIER, both residents of Auburn, one married and the other like Barkis—willin' to be—went down to Fort Wayne yesterday after some asparagus and a loaf of bread.

—The M. E. society will meet at the lecture room Wednesday afternoon, to which all are respectfully invited. Refreshments served at the usual hour.

MRS. J. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

—A car-load of Dutch emigrants came up as far as the junction, on the Jackson road last Monday morning, and went to Butler on the Wabash. They will probably locate at Butler and start a sauer kraut foundry.

—W. H. Kiblinger and wife will move into their new home, corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, some time next week, the house having just been vacated by Dr. Spooner and family. It is a neat and desirable place.

—Miss Mattie Ralston, of Weston, W. Virginia, has been in town since last Friday, visiting at the home of G. C. Ralston, on Seventh street. She leaves to-morrow for still farther west—Illinois—where she expects to prolong the visit.

—Dave Caruth, of Chicago, formerly in the employ of the B. & O. company, but now in the service of the Western Union, stayed over Sunday in Auburn. His wife, who has been residing here, will remove with him to Chicago next week.

—Jos. Abright says he's "lonely now since Freddie has gone," or words to that effect; which reminds us, by the way, that Fred. Yesbera left for West Unity, Ohio, his old home, last Saturday. He will return Monday with(out) Mrs. Yesbera.

—A little boy whose name we did not "catch on to," was thrown out of a wagon by the sudden jerking of the team, at the Jackson depot Tuesday evening, and suffered some painful though not serious injuries, the wagon wheel passing over one of his legs.

—Dave Hampton hasn't very much cheek. No, it's a man in Waterloo. Anyhow, Dave went out in the country after a young lady, last Friday night, and had the face to ask the young lady's father to let him take his horse and buggy for that purpose. He took it, too.

—As stated in last week's COURIER, Cosper Altenburg came all the way from Little Rock, Ark., to see his father die ; but 'Squire Altenburg, fortunately, wouldn't do it just at this time, and the former returned to his home in the "sunny south" last Tuesday afternoon.

—List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending April 24, 1880 :

Elizabeth Cobb,	S. A. Musser,
Will. Clouse,	Wm. A. G. Smith,
G. B. Loveless,	Jas. C. Symonds,
John W. Leeper,	A. Thomas,
James McQuire,	George Simons,
Elizabeth Myers,	F. M. Wolford.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—Rob. McClellan and Howard Griswold, two Auburn boys who left here separately, the former some time since and the latter recently, have run across each other in Colorado, and are now together at Gold Hill, where they say they have "struck something fat." They are both popular boys here, and their friends would be glad to see them come back with a large accumulation of health and wealth.

—These Auburn young folks shook their feet last night at the Waterloo dance, all of whom had a ga-lorious time; Misses Maud Allen, Frankie Ryan, Jennie Cowan, Ida Bell and Mrs. Mattie Birdsell; and Messrs. Dave Hampton, "Pete" Eldridge, Harry Yesbera, Ezra Shaffer and a COURIER pencil pusher. The final grand wind-up of the Neoterics comes off one week from to-night (Thursday) at Ensley hall, and you don't want to miss it.

—The following Auburn folks went to Fort Wayne Monday morning, some of whom took part in, and others went to see, the grand Odd-Fellows' parade and celebration which went off that day: John Robbins and lady and Mrs. Dr. Spooner, H. C. Peterson, T. D. Gross, Sim. Tarney and G. A. Porter. They saw the show, had a big time, and came home on the evening train—all but Sim. Tarney, who staid to see his cousin.

—While up in his hay-mow Tuesday night taking in the evening installment of eggs, Hank Little made a miscue and went down to see what was going on in the basement. He struck across a manger, on the middle of his back, and came near breaking himself in two pieces. The eggs were broken but the manger was uninjured, while Hank mopes around with a lame spine, thinking of the good luck he is in to have a spine at all.

—The lady readers of the REPUBLICAN will be glad to know that they can get the latest styled shoes and slippers at I. Hough's store, north side of public square. The patterns are perfectly splendid, and prices are reasonable.—Republican.

The lady readers of the COURIER are anxious to know who this "I. Hough" is. The only boot-and-shoe house known to them on that side of the square is the popular establishment of Mr. Isaac Hague. Evidently the proof reader on the Republican needs a more powerful pair of glasses.

Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I am now ready to redeem all outstanding county orders that were protested prior to June 1st, 1879, and interest will cease on the same after May 9th, 1880.

DANIEL GONSER,
April 28, 1880. Treasurer DeKab Co.

A Sad Case.

His face was like the sear and yellow leaf ; in fact, of such a golden hue 'was the man's countenance that it was evident he had resumed specie payment on a gold basis. It was a sad case of indolent liver. He was advised to try Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative, and acting upon this advise he is now happy, enjoys his food, and feels that he has taken a new lease on life. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 17-2w

Sound Logic.

When a man backs his statements by his own money, you may generally rely on them. No reputable firm will stake their reputation and fortune on any medicine unless it has proved itself to possess extraordinary remedial value. This stands true with regard to Thermaline, substitute for quinine. The high standing and character of Dundas Dick & Co., New York, as one of the leading manufacturing chemists, who prepare this remedy, bespeaks for it merit and large success.

Pioneers' Association.

The executive committee of the DeKalb county pioneers' association met Saturday, April 24, 1880, at the office of J. E. Rose. On motion it was unanimously resolved, in view of the several political conventions of both parties, to be held at Auburn and Indianapolis, and the national conventions occurring from the fifth to the twenty-third of June next, that the old settlers' annual meeting be held on Thursday, May 27, instead of the third Thursday in June, as heretofore.

Thereupon the following committees were selected : On orators, chaplain and railroads—Dr. I. H. Ford, Wm. Carr and J. E. Rose. On music—Levi Treesh, F. M. Bacon, J. W. McKay and Mrs. Dr. Swarts. On grounds—George Ensley, John Sugars, Wm. Carr, D. K. Houghton and J. C. Somers. On programme—T. D. Gross, W. H. Dills and R. Culbertson.

The committee then adjourned.

W. H. DILLS, Secretary.
(Other county papers please copy.)

CLOSING EXERCISES
Of The Auburn Public Schools.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, at Ensley's hall, an entertainment will be given by the Auburn public schools, to which the admission will be twenty-five cents and the doors will be open at 7 o'clock. It is altogether probable, judging from the attendance last year, that the hall will be crowded, and those who are there will be entertained by the following

PROGRAMME :

Address, Addie McCord ; "I'm a man," dialogue ; "Tree-top troubles," recitation, Lillie Grosh ; "Afternoon calls," dialogue; "Pussy's class," recitation, Libbie Hale ; "The new quarters," dialogue ; "Thoughts during service," recitation, Rilla Hollopeter ; "Keeping store," dialogue ; "A sketch," recitation, Nannie Peterson ; calisthenics, by D Primary ; "She would have chewing-gum," recitation, Mabel Hartman ; music, "Come where the lilies bloom," quartette; "Quarrel among the flowers," dialogue ; "To-morrow," recitation, Alza Ralston ; "News boy," tableau, 3 scenes ; "The razor man," recitation, Frank Davenport ; "The flower children," dialogue ; "The maiden martyr," recitation, Mary McKay ; "The glad new year," dialogue with tableau ; "Antony over Cæsar's dead body," (parody) recitation, John Zimmerman ; music, "My home in the dell," quartette ; "Aux Italiens," recitation, Flora Hoffman ; "Bluebeard," tableau, 3 scenes ; "A family one wouldn't care to pattern after," play ; "Artemus Ward's lecture in London," Bertie Robbins ; music, "Swallows," Sadie Hare ; "Joan of Arc," tableau-vivant, Louie Henry ; "Conscience," graduating essay, Frank McDowell ; presentation of diplomas to graduates ; closing song, "Good Night."

And then you can all go home.

—The editors of the COURIER acknowledge a short but sweet call from Miss Mollie Matheny and Miss Sadie Hare, two of Auburn's most popular and entertaining young ladies. It is these "angels' visits—few and far between"—that keep our locks from turning white.

"Crooked Heartel."

Accept a thousand thanks for that Golden remedy. I suffered for many years with Rheumatic pains in my limbs, my legs were drawn together, and people called me "Crooked Heartel." I used ST. JACOBS OIL, and was cured, and now feel so well that I think I could dance as in my young days.

John Heartel, Fremont, Ill.

Henry Lear, Patroit, Ohio, writes : I was taken sick last Wednesday with a very severe Rheumatic pain in my left shoulder ; I was so unwell that I could not even turn myself around in bed. Having heard of the curative qualities of ST. JACOBS OIL, I concluded to try it. The first application brought relief, and on the subsequent day I was able to go to work. I therefore recommend this excellent remedy to all sufferers with Rheumatism.

"Foster"

KID

GLOVES
(PATENTED JUNE 19TH, 1876.)
FOR SALE BY
McQUISTON & RALSTON,
18 3w AUBURN, IND.

$100
Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION :

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST,

98 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind

Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE
DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat	$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants	5.00
Black Cloth Vest	2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris	$5.00
Men's All-Wool	3.00
Boys' Very Durable	2.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality	$10.00
Strong and Durable	5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

New Hat Man!

Hats.

and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

WATERLOO AHEAD!

The great business boom has reached Waterloo and struck the popular store of

J. KAHN & CO.

The following are a few of the many bargains we are offering:

300 pieces New-Style Calico, all pretty and Latest Patterns, at 7 cents per yards.
100 pieces nice Heavy Shirting at 11 cents per yard.
100 pieces Dress Goods from 10 to 25 cents per yard.
4 yards of fine Heavy Table Linen for $1.
15 yards of nice Heavy Toweling for $1.
5 yards of Heavy Jeans for $1.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have the Best Selected Stock in Northern Ind.

150 suits at 5, 6 and 7 dollars.
100 suits, all wool, at 7, 8 and 9 dollars.
Good Heavy Pants at $1 per pair.
Good all-wool Pants at $1.75 per pair.
250 suits for boys at $2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

Our Spring and Summer Stock was contracted for before the advance, and we will sell them at prices to suit everybody. We are selling a splendid line of White and Fancy Dress Shirts at 75 cents.

We cordially invite everybody to call on us, examine our goods and learn our prices before buying elsewhere.

J. KAHN & CO.

A SUMMER'S NIGHT.

The day is drawing to a close;
The golden curtains in the west
Speak of a night of calm repose,
And tired nature sinks to rest.

O'er the edge of silvery clouds,
Far in the western horizon,
In silvery lined and golden shrouds,
Slowly lowers the setting sun.

Now the dew of eve is falling
O'er nature's carpet soft and green,
One by one the stars appearing
Lend rays of light upon the scene.

The starry banners of the sky
Shed o'er earth their radiant light,
And Luna, from her throne on high,
Essays to make the darkness bright.

In the soft moonlight, cool and still,
Dewdrops glisten on the flowers;
Over the falls and near the mills,
Runs the water in wavy showers.

Now weary brother seek thy rest,
While angels are fondly watching
O'er the weary and o'er the blest;
As the hours of night are passing.

Now we feel no care nor sorrow;
On this side the river we rest;
re the dawning of the morrow
We may be resting with the blest.

A fairer morn for us is coming,
When all sorrow will fade away;
And joyful, too, will be the singing,
At the dawning of that bright day.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

PERILS OF READING DARWIN.

One Sunday afternoon, my maid-servant having gone out to vespers, and the heat of the day toward 3 o'clock being overpowering, I fell asleep reading Darwin.

My window opened upon the Charterhouse garden; the rustling of the leaves came vaguely to my ears; a light breath of air caressed my cheeks. Suddenly, in a dream, I saw myself transported to the banks of the Ganges, not far from Benares.

I was sitting in the shade of a great tamarind tree; the sacred river rolled before me like a lake, white with light, and upon its banks an immense forest of palms, bananas and other exotic plants spread itself, whose lances, parasols and fans mingled together as far as the eye could reach.

And while I contemplated in wonderment this splendid landscape a slight noise in the leaves over my head drew my attention. I looked up and saw . . . Guess what I saw!

I saw myself, Nicholas Poirier, Professor of Philosophy at the College of Saint Suzanne, in the form of a chimpanzee, hanging by one of my paws to the lower branch of the tamarind tree, and making faces at myself.

Judge of my astonishment!

Comprehending directly that my body had dissevered itself from my soul, and was capering about in the lonely forest, I was in consternation.

"If it wanders off into the depths of the wood," I said to myself, "it will never return, and I shall remain here alone, with my metaphysics and nothing else to console me."

The thought made me shudder. I wanted to summon my Not-Me to resume immediately its accustomed place, but the fear of frightening it modified my ideas, and with a conciliatory tone I said to it:

"Come! come! my dear Nicholas, consider. Does that posture suit the dignity of your character? Ought a professor of philosophy to suspend himself from the branch of a tree? Is it proper? Come, my friend, come back to propriety!"

But the chimpanzee, after replying to me by two or three grimaces and scratching his hams, said to me:

"Ah! now, do you take me for a fool, proud and stupid spirit? I descend from my tree to seat myself again in your old arm-chair, and wear out my eyes in deciphering silly stories! Ah, you know me little if you reckon on that. No, no! I am very well on my tree, and here I stay * * * until the fancy takes me to get down and munch a few almonds, or treat myself to a cocoanut. That's what suits me. You! do what you like, discuss, dream, babble; that is your affair. I have had enough of it."

At this impertinent answer I had a mind to be angry, but, for the second time reflecting that this would not be a good way to bring back the Not-Me, I resolved to convince it by the force of logic, and in softened accents cried:

"I comprehend, my dear Nicholas, the wish for liberty which has taken possession of you; the desire to stretch yourself was natural enough, after being thirty years at rest. But this once is enough. You should listen to reason. Come, my friend, come."

"Hear me," interrupted the chimpanzee. "For a long time I have known what you keep in store for me; that you distinguish between yourself and me, who are your own body and your own life; that you propose to survive me, after having made me work and sweat to satisfy your vanity. You have told me so a hundred times, while we were together under the same envelope. You have said to me, 'You, body, shall die; you shall turn to dust, after being buried ceremoniously, but I, spirit, I am of another essence than yours; my essence is one and indivisible; it is immortal, outside of space and time; time cannot affect it. You, you were made to be eaten by worms.' Is it true? Did you say so?"

I could not deny it, my body having lived with me fifty years in the most intimate confidence, and, beside, I had taught the thing professionally in the lecture-room, according to the programme of the university. I could not, therefore, dispute the fact, and the chimpanzee, seeing me embarrassed, recommenced making faces at me, giving forth peals of laughter with an air of triumph.

I lost patience.

"Are you coming down directly?" I cried. "I am tired of all this talk. It is I who command, I the spirit; and matter ought to obey."

"You have told me so a hundred times," said the ape, sneeringly, "and I was stupid enough to believe you. But times are changed. Stay in your armchair. I am going to skip away, swing on the vines, and try to find some pretty monkey to beautify my existence."

At this threat a shudder of horror seized me, and, softening my voice, I said:

"Well, then, yes! I have said what has been repeated for 6,000 years: It is clear that the body turns to dust, but that is not my fault; it is a fact, and every reasonable animal must submit to positive material facts. What is the use of struggling? That is evident to the senses. But the spirit, invisible, impalpable, is necessarily immortal."

On hearing this my chimpanzee burst into endless roars of laughter, chattering his teeth and repeating:

"The spirit is immortal! immortal! Ha! ha! ha! that's a good joke! immortal!"

He slapped his thighs and went into such contortions that I was afraid of seeing him fall from the tree, and began to cry out:

"Hook yourself on, animal! Hold yourself faster. With your extravagances you will end by breaking your neck, and I—I here, without a body, what will become of me? How shall I get up before my scholars and make them recognize me?"

These reasons appeared to affect the ape, for he was interested in his preservation as much as I. Then, having calmed himself, he continued:

"You are immortal, and I must disappear! Yet we have but one 'I.' For fifty years we have been working together for the development of this 'I,' both of us. I have suffered as well as you the privations which were needed for your greatness. Haven't we had to pass day and night digging into Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Sanscrit, without speaking of living languages, to get your chair of philosophy. And now I must perish, while you will survive me in an existence of unalterable satisfaction and felicity forever and ever? Come, now, that is contrary to common sense. Where would be the eternal justice of which you are always talking?"

My spirit, having no other answer to make, cried: "Shut up." But directly, feeling the necessity of wheedling this subtle animal by some sort of reasoning, I added:

"Your physical sufferings were nothing in comparison with my intellectual and moral sufferings. Besides, they were compensated by a host of pleasures suited to your nature. I never refused you anything. As soon as my means permitted I put on you a fine brown suit of clothes, patent-leather shoes, according to the taste you have always shown; waistcoats, fashionable cravats; the latest trousers were not lacking to you, for your vanity was as great as mine. You had to have white linen, ornaments to your watch-chain, things which I could have done without but for you. And your love of good living—I never saw the like. Haven't we shouted and sung and feasted at the Prado, at the Chaumiere? How many sausages with sauer kraut, slices of ham, and crawfish haven't you swallowed at the Strasbourg brewery, La Harpe street? Have I ever reproached you in the least? Even when my pockets were empty and I had to go on tick, did I hesitate? I do not speak of the innumerable pints of beer which have gone down your throat; they would make thousands of kegs if you would reckon them up. And the cigars, and the music, and the theater—and all the rest."

My chimpanzee half shut his eyes, impatiently. "Good!" said he; "you never refuse anything to yourself, either, and a thousand times you have deprived me of the greatest necessaries in order to adorn your library with some new book and satisfy your vain curiosity. In the early days, especially, I had to pass winters without fire, my fingers numb with cold and my stomach empty."

"I suffered from it more than you. Your privations enfeebled me, and the fear of losing you gave me a fever."

"Ah!" cried the rascally ape, "to be so afraid you must have been not quite sure of surviving me. Say what you will, we shall end together; you will not survive me a second. When I sleep we both lose the sense of the 'I;' when I begin to wake up you dream, you babble; when I open my eyes you revive; when I am sick, and you suspect the slightest dangerous injury in me, you do not know what saint to pray to. Go! your case is as clear as mine; soothe yourself with your darling illusions, we shall none the less depart arm-in-arm."

He stopped, and, seeing me reduced to silence, the animal went on with redoubled insolence:

"Formerly, in the time of the Egyptians, I was embalmed after my death, and remained hundreds of years in the condition of a mummy. It was a just tribute rendered to my services; the honor of being enveloped in consecrated bandages and stuffed with rare perfumes consoled me a little for my loss of life. But at present you disdain me; you think to elevate yourself by despising your body. For all that, it is only a comedy on your part. Do you remember our rheumatism in the stomach, when Dr. Boniface gave us both up? I could hardly help laughing, in spite of the sadness of the moment, at your looks when you received the last consolations of this terrestrial world; the big Latin words served out to you had not the appearance of reassuring you much as to your final lot, and for the sake of keeping me only two or three years more you would not have hesitated a moment to sacrifice your eternal life. Come, own up; be honest to yourself. Is it true?"

I was confounded at his impudence; then, with a movement of indignation and as a last resource, striking my breast, I cried: "I think; therefore I am."

And the chimpanzee, imitating my gesture and caressing his stomach, jeeringly cried: "I digest; therefore I am." He dared even to add ironically:

"One can doubt everything except that one digests; for to doubt, one must digest, doubt being a phase of good digestion."

So much audacity deserved chastisement. I rose to bring the rascal to his senses, when I perceived in the deep shadow of the leaves a moving object. Looking closer, I recognized the flat head of one of those enormous serpents of the Ganges marshes, with whom apes are a favorite dainty. His tail loosed itself from the tip of the tamarind tree, and his scaly belly glided undulatingly in silence down to the lower branches. A cry of horror burst from my very bowels: "Look out!"

And the chimpanzee, perceiving from the corner of his eye the fearful reptile, made a prodigious leap.

It was too late; the python had followed him like a dart, and I heard his bones crackling, when my maid servant, returning from vespers, opened the door, asking: "Did you call, sir?"

What luck! I seemed to feel all the hairs on my body stand on end, and I stammered: "Nothing, Jeannette, nothing; I only sneezed."

See, for all that, the emotions to which a man is exposed in reading Darwin.

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.

A Husband Not Liable for Debts Contracted by His Wife Against His Wish.

[From the New York Times.]

Wives will pout, husbands will rejoice, and tradesman will, we fear, swear at a very recent decision of the Common Law Division of the English Court of Appeals, which the lawyers of our own country will do very well to make a note of. Mrs. Mellor purchased of the plaintiffs, Debenham & Freebody, various articles of dress suitable to her rank in life, and which, by her orders, were charged to her husband, at fair prices. When the bill was sent in, however, he declined to pay it. He made his wife an allowance, he said, and had directed her not to pledge his credit. The plaintiffs replied that they knew nothing of his private arrangements with his wife, and that they should certainly hold him responsible. The tradesmen's case seems an exceedingly strong one, and, with such counsel as Mr. Benjamin, whose career at the English bar has been as brilliant as brief, might be deemed well-nigh impregnable. The only question left to the jury, however, was the sole one: "At the time these goods were ordered had Mr. Mellor withdrawn from his wife authority to bind his credit, and forbidden her to do so?" The jury found in the affirmative, and the case was adjudged against the tradesmen. The decision on appeal is very vigorously reasoned. There is, Lord Justice Bramwell said, neither general usage nor convenience in favor of having articles of dress on credit, nor can the courts take judicial cognisance of any practice of wives to pledge their husbands' credit for such articles. Doubtless, the husband may give the wife power to run up such bills, but why should the law give such power to her against his will? Tradesmen should inform themselves as to the wives' authority. It is, doubtless, true that to ask questions of their lady customers would offend them, and that is a strong reason why such questions should not be asked; but it is no reason why the husband should be made liable in default of the shopman's choosing not to inform himself. Lord Thesiger added that there was, indeed, a presumption that the wife had authority to pledge her husband's credit, but the presumption was one liable to be rebutted, and had, in fact, been rebutted in this case by proof of the limitation of the wife's expenses. It was hard upon the tradesmen, but it would be yet haredr upon the husband to lay upon him a burden of liability against his will, and from which he would be unable to relieve himself except by public advertisement not to trust his wife, which advertisement the tradesman might, after all, plead he had not seen. The Judges disputed over a case [Manby against Scott] similar to this several years in the reign of Charles II., and fifteen years ago the Common Pleas made a similar decision in Jolly against Rees. But Justice Byles then dissented, and Sir Alexander Cockburn himself has since questioned the case. Debenham against Mellor is the first time the question has been passed upon in a court of appeal.

A Detective's Ruse.

A man was wanted by the police, says the London *Sporting and Dramatic News*, and his skill in the arts of "making up" and dodging his would-be captors was so considerable that, for a long time, he escaped detection. At length a clever detective was put on his track, and first of all he began to inquire about his associates. One of the most intimate of them was, it appeared, a certain young woman, and about her he first of all found out everything. He had reason to suspect that she was acquainted with the fugitive's hiding-place. So the first thing to be done was to follow her on a Saturday afternoon, when she was free from her employment. An innocent young detective in the guise of a carpenter, was told off to watch, and endeavored to strike up an acquaintance, in which design he was not very successful, though he ascertained that Kingston was her destination that afternoon. To Kingston he went, and traced her to a house occupied by an old man, about whom the neighbors knew no more than that he was an old man. He was an elderly invalid, never went to the door, never went out, saw nobody; and how was he to be caught and examined? There was nothing known about him to justify the police in entering the house, and the detective walked round the place, in company with the "carpenter," wondering what to do next. At the back of the house was a garden, in which was a kennel containing a big dog, or rather not containing him, for he was lying out in the sun at the end of his chain. No sign of life was visible in the house. "Jump over the wall and kick that dog; then hide behind the summer-house," said the detective to the "carpenter." In a moment the young man was over the wall, and the dog was howling from the effects of a kick in the ribs. Neighboring dogs joined in the chorus, and at the window appeared the old gentleman. No one was about; the dog continued to howl, and incautiously the owner came down the garden to see what was the matter. Beneath the well-made gray wig the detective's keen eyes recognized the object of his search, and in a moment the arrest was made.

Macaroni.

Macaroni, vermicelli, sea-biscuit, pilot bread, plain crackers, and common bread are all about alike in composition and nutriment. Macaroni and vermicelli differ only in the size of the tubes, both being made alike, and both are simply dried dough made of flour and water only, the same as pilot or sea-bread and plain crackers. The wheat grown in Southern Europe contains more gluten and less starch than any other, and therefore makes better macaroni. This gluten is nitrogenous, like lean meat, casein, or curd of milk (cheese), etc., and strengthens one's muscles more than the more starchy northern flour. Starch is carbonaceous, supplying material for producing fat and for promoting warmth in the system. Millions of people in Italy use macaroni as their chief, if not their sole food for the year round—the gluten answering for the lean meat consumed by other people to produce muscular strength or working power. Sea-biscuit, pilot bread, and plain crackers, those without the "shortening" of butter or lard, are simply flour and water worked into tough dough and baked instead of being air or sun-dried as macaroni and vermicelli are. They are usually made of northern-grown wheat, containing more starch and less gluten than macaroni.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Their Enormous Cost—How Wilberforce Won His Seat in Parliament.

[Paris Letter to Chicago News.]

For my part, I don't see how a poor man ever gets into Parliament, so vast are the expenses assessed on the several candidates at a general election. The members are without any sort of recompense whatever, and yet it often costs the successful candidate as much as $50,000 to $80,000 to be elected. At the late Liverpool election it cost both candidates not less than $2,500 each in the single item of postage incurred by them in their appeal for his vote to each of 60,000 electors. They also had heavy traveling expenses to pay, and now the successful candidate, after being in for only about a month, has to do it all over again. A general election is a godsend for the railroads as well as for the post-office. "Out voters" for counties may have their traveling expenses paid, that is to say, any person having a vote for a county but happening to be at the time of a contested election at a distance from this qualification, may legally be brought to vote and sent back again at the candidate's expense. This may be done even though the elector may be in America or Australia, and in closely-contested elections large sums are spent in this way.

The earliest instance of the payment of election traveling expenses in England is recorded as having occurred at the general election in 1679. Macauley, the historian, says the contest continued for weeks, and over the whole country it was fierce and obstinate beyond example. Vast sums were expended and new tactics were resorted to. It was noted as a most extraordinary fact that "horses were hired at a great charge for the conveyance of voters." Wilberforce, in his "Memoirs," furnishes us with more definite information on this question of election expenses. It cost the saintly Wilberforce between $40,000 and $50,000 to be elected for Hull when a young man, of which the sum of $15,000 was for traveling expenses alone. This same distinguished Wilberforce came out victor in what has always been quoted as the most costly election that has ever taken place in the United Kingdom. This was his famous struggle in 1807 for the representation of Yorkshire There were three candidates, and it is said that that election, altogether, could not have cost less than $2,300,000. The expenses incurred by Wilberforce's two opponents—one of whom, Lord Harewood, declared he was ready to spend his whole Barbadoes property to secure the seat—in bringing up suppotrers from all parts of the kingdom, as well as from abroad, were estimated at $500,000 apiece. The polling continued fifteen days, and, notwithstanding the wealth opposing him, Wilberforce headed the poll from the beginning to the end of the struggle. Fortunately for the winner, the enthusiasm of his victorious supporters induced them to raise a public subscription and reimburse him his extravagant expenses.

The cost of the famous Yorkshire contest that I have just referred to dwarfs all others in the matter of total expenses; but I can mention some other very large amounts. An election for the Northern District of Durham cost the successful candidate $73,000; one in South Lancashire cost $85,000; one in South Shropshire cost $60,000; one in South Warwickshire, $65,000, and one in the North Riding of Yorkshire, $135,000. This was within the last fifteen years, and it was claimed that all the sums were legitimately expended. Quite a respectable amount of money for a man to pay for the honor of serving his country at his own expense; but there are in quite recent times instances of far greater prodigality. Not very long since there was an election at Norwich which cost one enterprising and patriotic Briton $350,000 to secure; but so glaring were the acts of bribery, so barefaced did the honorable electors of the mother country sell their franchises for golden guineas, that the successful candidate was refused his seat in Parliament, and Norwich has been without representation ever since.

What a Crow Is Worth.

A gentleman giving evidence before a Parliamentary committee said that in some districts the number of crows upon a farm would average at least fifty; that the birds were of great service in destroying wire-worms, and where they did not exist the farmer was obliged to hire boys to do the work of the crow, paying them at the rate of 3 half-pence per 100 worms.

Mr. Bright inquired how much a boy could earn worm-killing, and was told 9d.; but when asked if a boy made 9d. a day at the rate of 3 half-pence 100 wire-worms, how many of those noxious creatures he destroyed in a day, the witness, turning restive, replied that he did not come there to answer arithmetical questions. Mr. Bright, however, was not to be put off in that way. He asked if a boy did the work as well as the crow. "A crow is worth fifty boys!" was the rash reply. Then, quoth Mr. Bright: "If a boy is worth 9d. a day, a crow worth fifty boys, how much is the crow worth to the farmer in money?"

Not unnaturally, the gentleman lost his temper, but in vain. Paper, pen, and ink were handed to him, and, after battling with the figures awhile, he announced that a crow was worth just 37s. 6d. a day to the farmer. He was then asked to inform the committee what, at that rate, was the yearly value of the bird, and, of course, could not make it less than £684 7s. 6d. His persecutor next reminded the badgered man that he had given fifty as the average number of crows on a farm, and desired him to find the aggregate annual value to the farmer of his proper quota of the useful aids, thereby eliciting the startling information that the farmer must be a gainer of over £34,000 per annum by his half-hundred crows. Thus was the gentleman taken at his word, with a vengeance.

Choked to Death by a Tree.

Perhaps the most extraordinary death ever occurring by accident on Long island happened at Half Hollows, in the town of Huntington. Morris Bartow, 50 years of age, was cutting down trees and chopping them in the woods on the farm of Jacob Baylis. A tree that he had felled was partially upheld by an adjacent tree, and Bartow, instead of cutting the felled tree and laying it safely on the ground, proceeded to cut down the tree that upheld it. When he had cut part way through it the weight of the other tree broke it off and in the descent of the first tree Bartow was knocked down. The blade of his ax became imbedded in the earth, with his neck across the head and the weight of the tree resting on the other side of his neck. He was unable to remove the weight or help himself in any way, and before he was discovered by a boy whom he hired to pile the wood he had been choked to death.—*New York Herald.*

A HORRID MONSTER.

Theebaw, the Inhuman King of Burmah.

King Theebaw, of Burmah, who is reported to have caused 700 men, women and children to be burned alive as a sacrifice for his restoration to health, is but 20 years old. Selected over his elder brothers to rule, he paid the Ministers who advanced him by imprisoning them. "Instead of these advisers of his father he surrounded himself with men, or boys of his own age and tastes, and the palace became the scene of orgies conducted absolutely without restraint." An article lately published regarding him says: "Another of Theebaw's acts, immediately after his accession, was to secure himself against palace plots by the simple process of killing all his relatives. A better idea of what this means may be gained by considering that the gay old monarch had fifty-three wives and 110 children, of whom thirty-seven wives and fifty-nine children survived him. It is impossible to say how many of these brothers, sisters and step-mothers—so to speak—were killed, but eighty is a fair compromise estimate. It must not be supposed that they were disposed of with any sentimental tenderness. At first the victims were led from their cells in twos and threes to shekho to the King; then their heads were tied to their respective pairs of ankles, and blows with a heavy club on the backs of their necks ended their misery. But this soon proved too mild a spectacle for the fiendish malignity of Theebaw. One of his elder brothers professed utter scorn for what could be done to him, and was flogged to death. Another, who had looked upon foreigners as the dirt beneath his feet, and as utterly unworthy to crawl between heaven and earth, was taunted and driven to madness before receiving a half-fatal blow, and his writhing body was then thrown into the gigantic trench dug to receive the dead. A former Governor of Rangoon had his nose and mouth filled with gunpowder, a match was applied, and he was also flung into the trench to be stifled by the succeeding bodies. One young girl of 16 was pitched into the same heaving grave after having suffered every outrage which could be devised by eight soldiers of the guard. The massacre was carried on in this leisurely fashion until Theebaw and the executioners wearied of the sport; then the women were simply battered over the head, and the children were swung against the palace walls. At last the victims were all killed, and the revolting spectacle was over, but Theebaw's plan—one not unusual in Burmah—was not successful, for the reason that at least three of his blood escaped, and one of them will probably succeed him. The area of Burmah (a country in the Southeast of Asia, between India and China, and south of Thibet) is 192,000 square miles, and its population is 3,500,000. The revenue of the King is £800,000, with perquisites enough to make out the even million."

Hired Dresses.

To what shifts will women resort who are really fond of dress! In our large cities it is quite customary for ladies to hire costumes in which to attend balls. "We have various kinds of customers," said one of these costumers. "Sometimes a lady from another city, staying at a hotel, wants to go to a ball, and she comes to me. Some of my customers are ladies who tend stores. They don't go to big balls often, but when they do go they want to go right, and they save their money for it. White satin brings the highest price; then white silk, and then light corn color. The easier the dirt and the stains come on 'em, the more we get. The blue and the green don't bring so much, and the slate color and dark red we hire out cheap. Dressmakers never hire out dresses, but second-hand dealers do. They buy them of rich ladies who get tired of them. The dresses cost a high price when they are new, and the ladies won't be seen in them more than two or three times, and when they sell them they let them go cheap. As a rule, they come back to us in good order; and, as they are all well made, and we obtain a good price for them, the business pays very well."

Sand-Showers in China.

Every year witnesses curious sand-showers in China when there is neither cloud nor fog in the sky, but the sun is scarcely visible, looking very much as when seen through smoked glass. The air is filled with a fine dust, entering eyes, nostrils and mouth, and often causing serious diseases of the eye. This dust, or sand, as the people call it, penetrates houses, reaching even apartments which seem securely closed. It is supposed to come from the great desert of Gobi, as the sand of the Sahara is taken up by whirlwinds and carried hundreds of miles away. The Chinese, while sensitive to the personal discomfort arising from these showers, are resigned to them from a conviction that they are a great help to agriculture. They say that a year of numerous sand-showers is always a year of large fertility. The sand probably imparts some enriching elements to the soil, and it also tends to loosen the compact alluvial matter of the Chinese valleys. It is possible that these showers may be composed of microscopic insects, like similar showers which have been noticed in the Atlantic ocean.

Ira Curtis, an oysterman of New Haven, Ct., has taken more than sixty drowned and drowning persons from the water. He makes a careful study of currents and eddies for the purpose of seeking bodies. He has received almost no compensation for his services.

TEMPTED.

Only a plunge, a quiver, a plash;
A circling eddy, a little clash
Of the troubled waves, and I'll be free
From this cruel world and its misery.

Here there is nothing for me but contempt;
Nothing but scorn on my poor head is heaped.
Clasp me so close in your kind arms, oh, sea!
Bear my tired soul to eternity.

Out 'neath your waves I know there's a bed
Softer than earth's for my weary head.
There are fairy shells; and the sea-grass will twine,
With mosses, a shroud for this body of mine.

The wild birds' song will my requiem be,
As I lie 'neath your crystal depths, oh, sea!
Bright coral sprays I will have for my bier,
And earth's verdict will be: "Slipped from the pier."

They never can know how you beckoned me
To your peaceful depths, oh, friendly sea,
For you'll tell no tales, as you lap the beach,
Of the friendless creature that's out of their reach—

Out of the reach of the world's cruel sneers,
Out of the reach of their pitiless jeers,
Glad to clasp arms with the deep, wide sea
Rather than trust harsh humanity.

Ah! lack of the grace that suffereth long,
That *should* be tender with those who do wrong,
Is cursing our world, that *should* be so fair,
And sinking sad souls in sin and despair.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

PITH AND POINT.

The age of a policeman cannot be told by his rattles.

A wag says of a toper: His nose has passed the rubicund.

Women resemble flowers. They shut up when they sleep.

An undertaker gets his living where another man dies.

The selfish man cares for No. 1, and often no one cares for him.

The hen knows the man who robs her nest. She is always laying for him.

"Deer at any price!" yelled the hungry traveler who ordered venison for dinner.

The placidity of expression worn by a man who is "next" in a full barber-shop cannot be counterfeited.

When you have got through using your puzzles give them to the poor. We might get rid of the poor some way.

The hornet and the mule are too tender-hearted to look upon suffering. They always turn their back when they strike.

He married a maiden named Eva,
And said that he never would leave her,
"Do you really mean never?"
"Well," said he, "hardly Eva."

A familiar instance of color-blindness is that of a man taking a brown silk umbrella and leaving a green gingham in its place.

The little bit of a baby has his burdens—all the good-looking girls kissing him. He kicks against it now, but in after years—well, let him do his own anticipating.

The leading Methodist Church in Toronto dismissed the choir because they had been singing "Pinafore." Only "dismissed" them! Why didn't they kill 'em?

Patti gets 99,000 marks for singing in Berlin nine nights. We remember getting about that number at a boarding-school once for singing one night—and we didn't sing long, either.

M., aged 4 (her kitten being dead)—"Has pussy gone to heaven, papa?" P.—"No, darling." M.—"Why not?" P.—"They don't want cats in heaven." M.—"Would they scratch the angels?"

A stranger asked a resident in Milford, Del., "Are you always troubled with mosquitoes here?" "Mosquitoes!" was the answer, "swing a pint measure around all day and you'll catch a quart of them."

A lady said to a little boy, aged 4: "Don't stand up in the carriage, because you might tumble out, and then there would be no Harry." "Oh, yes," replied he, "there would be Harry on the road."

In a certain Massachusetts normal school the word "Eucharist" was given out not long ago to be spelled and defined. More than three-fourths of the gir—beg pardon—young ladies wrote "eucherist, a person who plays euchre."

Mother, newly bereaved of a baby, to surviving child, aged 6—"Tommy's an angel now, Mary." "Like the angels in my picture-book, mamma?" "Yes, dear." "With white wings, too?" "Yes, dear." "Has he got fleas in them, like my pigeons?"

The cooks employed by the clubs of New York receive larger salaries than a large majority of the New York editors. But the cooks don't get free passes to the circuses and minstrel shows, and the "inside matter" they prepare don't mold public opinion, as it were.

A 4-year-old Sunday-school girl did the best she could with a question that was asked of the infant class. Said the teacher, reading: "'And it came to pass, when King Hezekiah heard it, that he rent his clothes.' Now what does that mean, children—he *rent* his clothes?" Up went a little hand. "Well, if you know, tell us." "Please, ma'am," said the child, timidly, "I s'pose he hired 'em out."

No doubt it is unpleasant to be excessively obese, says the London *Lancet*, but the morbid dread of fat which has in recent years become fashionable, has no foundation in physiological fact. Fat answers two purposes: It acts as a non-conducting envelope for the body, and protects it from too rapid loss of heat, and it serves as a store of fuel. In the course of exhausting diseases it not unfrequently happens that the life of a patient may be prolonged until the reserve of fat is exhausted, and then he dies of inanition. Fats supply the material of the heating process on which vitality mainly depends. In great excess it is inconvenient; but the external layings-on-of-fat is no certain measure of the internal development of adipose tissue; much less does a tendency to grow fat imply, or even suggest, a tendency to what is known as "fatty degeneration." It is time to speak out on this point, as the most absurd notions seem to prevail. Again, it is not true that special forms of food determine fat. That is an old and exploded notion. Some organisms will make fat let them be fed on the leanest of food; while others will not be "fattened" let them feed on the most "fattening" of diets. The matter is one in regard to which it is supremely desirable and politic to be natural, adapting the food taken to the requirements of health rather than substances, simple food, sufficient exercise and regular habits, with moderation in the use of stimulants, compose the maxim of a safe and healthy way of life.

SABBATH READING.

The [illegible] Grieving.

An end, O soul, to thy poor yearning sadness!
Christ liketh not to see thee bathed in tears;
The Spirit's song is one of trust and gladness,
Not dirgeful moans of melancholy fears.

Hast thou not lived here in thy earth, not heaven?
And not earth now, but heaven, is in thy soul;
Let songs, exultant o'er thy sins forgiven
Through all its corridors and arches roll!

For what is gone weep not, 'tis gone forever;
Nay, 'tis not gone, but by the Lord redeemed;
For what is now, or may be, weep thou never,
Thy spectral ills to Christ have safely [illegible].

Think not by tears to wash out sins; thy Savior
Poured forth not only sacred tears but blood;
Dost think thou wilt be doing Him a favor
To add thy tears to the rich blood of God?

Nay, nay, poor heart! by thy continuous weeping
Thou blindest thee to richer gifts in store;
Lo! while thou agonizest thus, thou'rt keeping
Grace-burdened Christ from entering thy door!

Soul! thou hast had thy cold and cheerless winter,
Thy spring with storm of penitential tears;
Now let the sun and song of summer enter—
So with rich autumn fruits to crown thy years!

Good Out of Evil.

God is kinder to bad men than they are to themselves. Often He surprises their evil intention with unexpected good, and shames them into repentance with a blessing.

An Arabian vine-dresser in a time of war was drafted into the Turkish army, and forced away from his peaceful home in the mountains to a life of hardship and violence. Rough experience and example soon made him like all the rest of the Mussulman soldiers, ferocious, reckless, and insensible to any higher duty than fighting and plundering.

While the troops with which he served were out on one of their destroying expeditions, they entered a district inhabited by people whom the Turks considered their political enemies, and attacked a Christian village. The terrified families fled, and the invaders ransacked their houses seizing everything they could carry away. The Arabian soldier was fond of books, and took care to secure several with his other booty, paying no particular attention to what they contained.

It happened that one of the books was a Bible. He found little opportunity to read till the excitements of camp and field were over; but when he was allowed to go home he took the stolen Bible with him, and as soon as he had examined it felt interested enough in it to read it through.

No doubt the rightful owners, while they mourned their other losses, prayed that the Good Book might reform the thief who took it away. Certainly such a wish could not have been more happily realized.

The man continued to read with increased attention, and as he went on he said, "This book is better than the Koran." From wondering at the book he began to wonder at himself. His conscience was awakened, for he learned all about his own heart. The Bible showed him his guilt and led him to penitence; and then it taught him to pray, and to whom to pray. He bowed to the Redeemer revealed in the New Testament, and acknowledged Him as the Friend whom he needed.

His family were enraged when they knew that he had "turned Christian," and their reproaches and persecutions made his home a house of torment. His neighbors hated him for an "apostate," and insulted and denounced him, and even mobbed him in the street, and destroyed his vineyard and fruit trees. The poor man was a social outcast; but it was for the sake of a religion whose blessings more than paid him for all earthly spoiling and shame. Nothing could shake his heroic faith. When he was in his extremity the kindness of an English Protestant minister gave him employment, and a refuge which no Mussulman dared to violate.

At the writing of this sketch—three years from the time when he began to read that stolen Bible—the persecuted Arabian vine-dresser is a Christian preacher in a Syrian village on Mt. Lebanon, and pastor of a church which numbers among its members many of those who were once his bitterest revilers. —*The Watchman.*

The Quiet Worker.

Doubtless these are skeptical days. The hearts of many good men fail them. They fear what may come to pass. In this they err. Their fears blind them. They do not see that faith is contending against unbelief, nor that goodness is working to overcome wickedness.

There is an old Hebrew saying as stimulating to those who take it into their hearts as mountain air to the dweller in the valley. It affirms that, "when the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

One of these standards stood erect in the city of New York for sixteen years. It was a small flag, but it was bravely borne aloft in the thickest of the battle against evil.

He who carried it was a policeman, but he was of the stuff out of which martyrs and heroes are made. His brother policemen and the roughs knew him, and they, half in jest and half in praise, dubbed him with a knightly title—"The Missionary Policeman."

In 1862 he was a Methodist preacher somewhere in Connecticut. Suddenly he resigned his charge and stopped preaching. He went to New York, joined the police force, and was appointed, at his own request, a patrolman in the vilest part of the city.

He was no longer a preacher in the technical sense of that official term, but there were few clergymen in the metropolis who preached as effectually as he.

His congregations were made up of three or four children, young in years, old in wickedness, or a half-dozen reckless "roughs" and more reckless women.

He won the children by his kindness. They came to love him and heed his words. Not a rough in the district knew him as a "reverend," but many had learned to revere him.

He did good to his brother policemen. When they were in distress "the missionary" always had a little money to lend them. That softened their hearts, and he dropped a seed-word therein.

So he went on, day after day, doing all the good he could, and making no fuss about it. His plan was a simple one—the great forces of nature are very simple in their working—to do what his hand found to do.

One day, after he had been working in his quiet way for sixteen years, he was walking his "beat." Suddenly a pain smote him in the head; in a few minutes he was unconscious. Loving hands carried him to a hospital. There he died, with neither wife nor child near him.

But was he alone? His funeral was a plain one, but some of the few who followed the body to the grave thought of that other funeral procession, when the angels carried the body of Lazarus to Abraham's bosom.

What cared that policeman for skepticism, except to relieve its woes and warn against its fruits? He believed, therefore *he worked.*—*Youth's Companion.*

A Quiet Neighborhood.

A remarkable community is described as perched up among the Swiss Alps—a new Andorra in its primitiveness. The name of the place is Ablandschenen, which, being interpreted, signifies an out-of-the-way locality. Its people have no standing army, and, therefore, never go to war. They have no fleet, being hundreds of miles away from the sea in every direction. They have no publicans, and consequently their elections, if they have any, are completely pure. They have no doctors, and there has not been a death among them for several years. They possess no newspaper, are vexed by the postman only once a week, do no trades, and occupy themselves with little industry. The place is tormented by neither the ring of the blacksmith's hammer, the fumes of the baker's oven, the clatter of the wheelwright's shop, nor the importunities of shopkeepers. Nor does a notary spoil parchment, or an advocate confound justice, or a policeman tarry the night in all that mountain Arcadia. A cheap jack once a fortnight brings the good folk all they want in the shape of sundries, their own herds, flocks and poultry-yards supplying them with the rest. The Ablandscheneners, having little money, are not blessed with a bank, but they have a church, with a single bell, which is tinkled like a railway signal at the birth of a boy, but goes into ecstasies at that of a girl. It was wrong to reveal the secrets of this Alpine Utopia, because tourists will be finding it out and vulgarize it, as they have vulgarized Engadine. But, as the French say, "Nothing is sacred to a sapper," and so nothing can be kept out of the guide-books now. Hence the Ablandscheneners may before long have to establish an hotel and even a policeman.

The National Militia.

The Militia bill, as reported to the national House of Representatives, provides that every able-bodied citizen between 18 and 45 years of age shall be enrolled. The militia is to be divided into the active class, or the National Guard, and the inactive, or reserve militia. The National Guard is to consist of uniformed companies organized under State law, the term of enlistment to be for not less than three years, and in case the company is in service not to expire until the expiration of the service. In time of peace the duties of the organization are to be defined by the Legislatures, the organization to conform as nearly as possible to that of the regular army. When called into the service of the United States the National Guard may be organized into regiments, and brigades, and commanders assigned by the President. The active militia is to be trained according to the regular army tactics. The present independent companies are to retain their privileges, subject to all other duties required by law. States and Territories complying with this act are to be allowed equipments for the regularly enlisted active members, provided that the number does not exceed 700 for each Representative or Delegate the State or Territory is entitled to in Congress. The bill contains several sections about the care of arms, and requires that every organization in the active militia shall go into camps of instruction for at least five consecutive days in each year, and shall assemble for instruction not less than once a month. There shall also be an annual inspection, and the President shall detail an officer to accompany the State Inspector. Each State is to equip a rifle range, and the Government is to offer a prize for team shooting. The President can order out the National Guard for not over twelve months during war or an invasion or insurrection, and when ordered out the pay shall be the same as in the regular army. As soon as practicable after the passage of this act, a board of seven officers, to be appointed by the President, is to prepare a system of rules and regulations to be submitted to the next session of Congress. The bill appropriates $500,000.

Testing Signatures in the Dark.

The contest of the will of the late Cynthia A. Hendra, a colored woman, who died about a year ago, leaving property valued at about $80,000 to her husband as sole legatee, was on trial again yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. The contest is made by nephews and nieces of the dead woman, who allege that the will is a forgery, and the day was occupied yesterday in taking the testimony of Dr. Charles H. Cresson, of Philadelphia, an expert in handwriting. The doctor produced a megascope in the record-room of the court, which was darkened for the purpose, and by the aid of electric light thrown on the lens projected reflections of the signature to the will on a sheet of ground glass. The reflections were magnified about 100 times by the lens, and were contrasted with other admittedly-genuine signatures of the testatrix, and the signature of James W. Canfield was similarly examined and compared, he being a witness to the will. As Mr. Canfield is dead he could not be called to prove his signature, and this method of comparison had to be resorted to, the claim being made that his signature to the will is also forged.—*New York Times.*

When Prince Bismarck goes to Varzin for rest he will not open any letter unless it bears the *visa* of Vice Chancellor Stolberg. Even the Prince Imperial had to secure that functionary's mark when he wished to enter into correspondence with the Chancellor.

The Kentucky triplets have been beaten. Daniel, William and Martha Grant were born and are now living in Torrington, Ct. They are in the 59th year of their age.

There are six ex-Governors of Georgia now living, and all reside within the State.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

Attitude of the Democracy—Able Argument of Gen. Ewing in Reply to the Republican Speeches.

The following is a synopsis of the speech of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, defining the position of the Democracy upon the question of placing riders upon appropriation bills:

The House resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Ewing. He said the Democratic side had been severely criticised for not having taken part in this discussion. He was surprised at that. The pending amendment was practically a Republican proposition, as at the extra session only twelve Republicans had voted against it, and the Republican leaders had crowed over the fact that more Republicans than Democrats had voted for it. It was practically their thunder, and the Democratic side had not supposed that it was expected to answer their prepared tirades against the very amendment which they had so unanimously and emphatically supported. Now their objections come in a Babel of cries. All were distressed at this amendment, from the vacant chair on the Republican side (Garfield's), which was an eloquent protest against the sudden somersault of his party, down to the gentleman from New Jersey (Robeson), who, having been absent at the time of the previous adoption of the amendment, was uncommitted, and free to dip his pencil into the blackest of colors in attempting to paint the effect of the amendment. In twelve years the Republican party had placed on appropriation bills 387 political riders. The gentleman from Connecticut (Hawley) arraigned the Democratic party for placing riders on appropriation bills. That gentleman had been a member of the Forty-third Congress, which had tacked forty-four political riders on appropriation—bills forty-four rebellions in one Congress. He (Ewing) was not much of an advocate of riders on appropriation bills, but he did not tremble at the idea that the Republican party would arraign the Democracy before the people this fall for putting riders on appropriation bills. What were the riders? In whose interest? In the interest of monopolies or tyranny? No, the Democracy had put on three riders. The first had been the prohibition of the degrading use to which the army had been put, of dispersing it into little squads all over the country, and putting each squad at the beck and call of Deputy Marshals. The next rider had been a proviso, that as long as Marshals were to be used to invest the polls, they should at least be chosen by United States Judges, whose high character would give the country assurance that the Marshals would not be used as mere instruments of party triumph. Many Republicans had voted for the rider. Their most distinguished leader had framed it with his own hand, and declared he would vote for it if he was the only man who did so. But, under the pressure of party exigency, when he felt that his party must get up a little political clap-trap and sectional agitation, that gentleman, when the roll had been called, had been found voting against the amendment which he had framed and swore to stand by.

The third rider was contained in the pending amendment. He quoted from the speech made by Robeson, to the effect that this amendment "bound our defenders hand and foot and sawed the flagstaff of the country." There was a law on the statute books in the very words of this amendment. The party of the gentleman from New Jersey had cast more votes for that law than the Democrats had. Where had the gentleman been when his party had been binding "our defenders hand and foot?" He could not have been off junketing, certainly, at such an hour of peril.

Mr. Robeson—I was paired with the leader of the opposition, F. Wood, of New York.

Mr. Ewing—That pair did not save "the flagstaff of the country." What a spectacle, he continued, the Republican party binding "our defenders hand and foot." It was a case very much like Whittaker, at West Point. The suspicion was that the party complaining had bound itself. Some gentlemen on the other side had said that the Democratic party ought not to assume that Hayes would use the army unlawfully. If George Washington were President he (Ewing) would not be willing that he should have power to use troops at the polls. Possibly Hayes might not make bad use of that power. Another President might come in after him, who would not be quite so goody goody as Hayes. He might be a man of ambition, and of willfulness. It might be Gen. Grant—[slight applause on the Republican side, and cries of "It will"]—who had said in 1876, in a message to the House, that it was well understood that the presence of United States troops at polling places never interfered with the franchise of any citizen. Over 100 years after independence had been fought for and won, the gentleman from Iowa (McCoid) had stated that American troops at American polls had no alarm for him. He (Ewing) would be ashamed of the other side of the House if he believed it could calmly utter and feel such a sentiment as that. Had the love of liberty died as arts and sciences progressed? Had this wonderful advance of the country in the arts and sciences, this power which enabled the people to explore the hidden depths of the universe and to use latent and invisible powers of nature, been accompanied with the decay of love of liberty in the American heart? If he felt that it had, he would pray to God that the people might give up steam and lightning and go back to the wooden plow and hewed-log cabin of their liberty-loving sires. He did not know but that the Republican party might succeed in breaking down all the safeguards of our liberty, and in handing over term after term to a gentleman whom it was pleased to call (ignoring 1,500,000 soldiers who had done the fighting) the savior of his country. But whether it could or could not succeed in that, those who believed that the use of troops at the polls should not be permitted could not excuse themselves for failing to make this fight; and he could tell the gentlemen on the other side that, if they proposed to carry it before the people on the stump, and put themselves in a position of opposing that prohibition, the Democratic party would meet them upon it and it might be that they would not come off with quite as flying colors as they had last fall.

Mr. Humphrey—If we do not succeed, we will not turn the Government over to you with a war and a rebellion on your hands.

Mr. Ewing, in conclusion, declared that, on whatever side troops might be at election precincts, bayonets would become the base instruments of the petty despots who sent them to the polls.

The question then recurred on the bill and amendments.

The minor amendments were adopted without division, and that relative to troops at the polls by a strict party vote—yeas, 116, nays, 95.

The bill then passed—yeas, 115; nays, 95—another strict party vote, with the exception of Nicholls, who voted in the negative.

How About a Fourth Term?

The question of the expediency of a third term directly involves the expediency of a fourth term also. Gen. Grant had scarcely retired from the Presidential chair before his closest personal and political friends began the demand, which has since grown so loud, for his return to the office. During all the years that have followed the American people have been kept wondering whether he desired or would accept a third election. A single word from him would have shown them just what they had to expect, but he did not choose to speak it. They know now that he is a candidate, because he makes no effort to check the efforts of his friends to nominate him. The silence of years remains unbroken.

Let us suppose Gen. Grant nominated, elected, inaugurated. Does any one doubt that history would repeat itself? Can any one doubt that the men who began the present agitation for a third term would, in due time, begin another for a fourth term? We should be told that the emergency he had been placed in office to meet was not yet ended; that his work would be left unfinished if he were compelled to retire at the end of one term. The absurd claim that he is the only "strong man" in a nation of freemen would be revived. Let any one who doubts this reflect that many men who are now in office, and will be in office until March 4, 1881, owe their places to Gen. Grant. (This is the secret strength of the third-term movement.) Let it be remembered also that every man who is in office after March 4, 1881, would owe his continuance in office to President Grant. It would be astonishing, under these circumstances, if, with the precedent of a third term already set, there were not a loud cry for a fourth. Gratitude has been defined on high authority to be "a lively sense of favors to come."

Who can doubt that, if all this should come to pass, Gen. Grant would maintain the same absolute silence he has preserved for the past three years? Who can doubt that the American people would be allowed to speculate for years about his intentions, only to find at last that he would not refuse a re-election if he could possibly secure it? Is any friend of Gen. Grant authorized to say now that, if he is elected for a third term, he will not be a candidate for a fourth? Will Gen. Grant himself say so? We think not.—*New York Tribune.*

Eight Years Ignored.

The men who are running Grant for a third term and an empire present the record of their candidate's career in two chapters. The first begins with Vicksburg and ends with Appomattox. It deals with his military operations in the field. The second chapter begins with Grant's departure by Red Star steamer from Philadelphia in 1877, and contains the history of his wanderings over the face of the earth down to date. It records the honors said to have been paid him abroad, follows him around the globe, and enters minutely into the particulars of his appearance, behavior and conversation in Europe, Africa, Asia and the West Indies. The third-term men would like to have the country believe that their record in two chapters is complete.

But there is another and a more important *chapter which they leave untold.* From 1869 to 1877 Gen. Grant was President of the United States.

What sort of a President did he make? Did he turn his opportunities to good purposes or to bad? Was his administration honest or dishonest? Did he call around him honorable men or scoundrels? Was the history of the eight years during which Grant held the office of President a history upon which good men dwell with pride or with shame?

The third-term shouters are silent about these eight years. But the people have not forgotten them.—*New York Sun.*

The Chances in Ohio.

Ex-Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, arrived here to-day. He is not at all willing to concede Ohio to the Republicans next fall. He says that the status of the State has not yet been precisely determined. "It can be considered," he said, "fair fighting ground for all parties. The politics of the State for the last seven years demonstrates the correctness of my views. In 1873 Allen carried the State by 800 majority. Up to that time it had been unbrokenly Republican for fifteen years. In 1874 the State was carried by the Democracy by 17,000. Then, next year (1875) Hayes was made a candidate for Governor against Allen, and was elected after one of the hardest-fought contests ever had in the State, by something over 3,000. In 1876, the Presidential year, the Republican State ticket was elected by about 6,000, and Hayes received the same majority. In the following year Bishop was elected by 22,000. In 1878 the Republicans recovered the State by about 3,000, and in 1879 Foster carried it. In these seven years the Democrats have had one majority which goes ahead of anything the Republicans have had. A majority of 800 made a gain of about 20,000 votes." These figures, Mr. Bishop said, induced him to believe that there was nothing reliable about the State, and that, with a good ticket that will harmonize all conflicting elements and proper zeal and work, the State can be carried by the Democracy.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

An Idea for Ingersoll.

Col. Robert Ingersoll, in addition to being a good many other things, is also a hero worshiper. But there are heroes and heroes in this world. His appear to be altogether of the earth, earthly. There was Blaine, his plumed knight, his paladin, his archangel with a flaming sword in his hand, guarding forever the delicious recesses of his party's paradise. Do you know Blaine? He wrote some damaging letters once to a man and had desperate need one day to have them back. First he sought them with the abject fervor of a guilty pleader. Next he borrowed them to read and kept them as though he had borrowed a horse and buggy and held on to both. Then he read such of the mass as hurt him least, suppressed the balance that told of absolute crime, fell fainting in the arms of his party, and was justified and glorified. Ingersoll's exultation over him amounted to almost positive idolatry. He threw about him the arms of his rhetoric and embraced him as though he had the beauty of a Madonna and the holiness of a Christ.—*Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat.*

Forty-Three Days in a Mine.

After being shut up in a mine for forty-three days and nights, a Devonshire (England) dog still lives. In accompanying his master on a shooting excursion he fell into a shaft sixty-six feet deep, and was supposed to be killed. After more than a month a howl was heard to proceed from the pit's mouth. A miner was sent for and lowered, and the dog rescued in an emaciated condition. He had lost twenty-six pounds in weight.

Pennsylvania retains on its statute-books a law taxing watches, but the returns seem to show that there are very few watches owned in the State. In some wealthy towns the Assessors do not know a person who owns a watch of any kind.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The Boonville jail at present is without a single occupant.

The Cannelton cotton-mill has received four new looms the past week.

The Palace Theatre, burned a year or more ago, at Columbus, is being rebuilt.

Evansville has voted, by a large majority, to give $125,000 as aid to the Peoria and Evansville railroad.

Diphtheria has been raging among the female patients at the insane hospital, two cases of which have proved fatal.

J. S. Coleman's hardware store, at Morgantown, burned down the other night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

William Glover, a colored preacher at Jeffersonville, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for stealing a wagon and harness.

Some unhung scoundrel gave to a horse owned by Richard Smith, of Madison, feed mixed with broken glass, causing its death in a few hours.

There are now 120 live applications for pardons in the Governor's office. Sixteen have received executive clemency this year. During the entire term there have been 243 petitions out of more than 600 that received favorable consideration.

Chauncey, a 4-year-old son of Frank Jarret, of Fall Creek township, Marion county, was burned to death by a fire kindled to keep him warm while his father was mending the fence on his farm, the little fellow watching him from a distant part of the field.

The County Commissioners of Grant county have refused to award the contract for the Court House. When the plan was adopted it was upon the guarantee that the building would not cost over $112,000. The amount asked by the contractors was $136,000.

Lee Morgan, a notorious rough, who was sent to the Southern penitentiary a short time since, for murdering a young Irishman from Crawfordsville, named Patsy Carroll, in the "Fort Wagner" brothel at Cambridge City, on the 4th of July, 1879, was shot and killed by his keepers while escaping.

Henry Newby, of Greenfield, who has just passed his eightieth winter, after *marrying all the* marriageable widows in his own county, went down into Rushville, the other day, and married Mrs. Sibbie Beckner, of Arlington. Mr. Newby has been married seven times. The bride, who is about 60, has planted three good and true men.

A day or two ago Mrs. George Paul, the mother of the victim of Merrick, the wife-murderer, who was hung last year, was fatally burned at her home, south of Indianapolis. Being insane, she was confined to a chair, and while alone a draught of air carried the blankets in which she was wrapped against the stove, igniting them. When discovered she was fatally burned.

As one of the newly-adopted constitutional amendments in Indiana changes the date of elections from October to November, a large number of Judgeships and county offices will need to be filled at the election in the fall of the present year, in consequence of the term of the present occupants expiring on or before the date of the next election in November, 1880.

Northern Indiana Conference.

Following are the ministers' appointments made by the recent meeting of this conference:

Fort Wayne district—Abijah Marine, presiding elder. Fort Wayne—Berry street, G. G. Hudson; Wayne street, A. E. Mahon; Centenary, [illegible] Wharton; Third street, to be supplied; Huntertown, D. P. Hartman; Harlan, J. H. McMahon; Auburn, H. J. Norris; Garrett, to be supplied; Leo, J. A. Lewellen; Fremont, E. S. Preston; Angola, E. Holdstock; New Haven, P. S. Cook; Churubusco and Coesse, B. Tully; Arcola, to be supplied; Decatur, J. B. Carro; Monroe, L. J. Bicknell; Geneva, B. Sawyer; Sheldon, Joseph H. Slack; Monroeville, W. H. Wones; Oaklon, Newton Burwell; Bluffton, S. E. Erwin; circuit, H. C. Myers; Roanoke, Y. B. Meredith; Markles, James Wolpert; Huntington, M. Mahan. W. G. Yocum, President of Fort Wayne College, member of Wayne Street (Fort Wayne) Quarterly Conference; Cadis Albro, professor in Fort Wayne College, member of Berry Street Quarterly Conference.

Goshen district—A. Greenman, presiding elder. Goshen, W. O. Pierce; Mishawaka, A. Cone; Osceola, J. H. Jackson; Middlebury, J. T. Blackmore; Elkhart, M. H. Mendenhall; circuit, W. S. Stewart; Bristol and Van Buren, M. H. Lampert; La Grange, C. E. Disbro; circuit, J. G. Sinsor; Lime, J. K. Waltz; Orland, W. M. Van Slyke; Waterloo, H. J. Lacey; Butler, C. H. Wilkinson; Hamilton, J. W. Pascall; Corunna, J. Johnson; Kendallville, J. Green; Wolcottville, C. King; Wawaka, H. C. Klingler; Ligonier, C. W. Church; New Paris, G. B. Work; Milford, W. Lash; Napanee, O. P. Downs; Albion, J. W. Smith; missionary to Mexico, A. W. Greenman.

Muncie district—E. F. Hasty, presiding elder. Muncie, F. T. Simpson; North Muncie, T. Sells; Winchester, P. Corland; New Burlington, A. J. Lewellen; Dunkirk, P. J. Allbright; Pennville, J. W. McDaniel; Montpelier, D. F. Stright; Hartford City, N. Gillam; Albany, D. C. Woolpert; Eaton, J. L. Ramsey; New Corner, R. H. Smith; Jonesboro, C. E. Bacon; Alexandria, H. C. Smith; Anderson, A. W. Lamport; Perkinsville, C. Harvey; Anderson circuit, to be supplied; Fishersburgh, T. H. C. Beale; Pendleton, A. F. Bremington; Fortville, J. S. McCarthy; McCordsville, T. J. Elkin.

Richmond district—C. Skinner, presiding elder. Richmond—Pearl street, W. J. Tigus; Grace Church, H. A. Buchtel; Centerville, L. M. Woolverton; Cambridge City, O. S. Harrison; Dublin, E. S. Fresnan; Lewisville and Ogden, W. S. Boston; Knightstown, H. H. Phillips; Charlotteville, James Leonard; Greenfield, J. F. Rhoades; Philadelphia, W. Anderson; Williamsburg, G. W. Howe; Hagerstown, J. M. Mann; Newcastle, Thomas Stabler; Spiceland, Newton Wroy; Middletown, M. Wayman; Cadiz, J. Thomas; Whitewater, J. S. Carns; Fountain City, W. H. Pierce; Winchester Circuit, to be supplied; Trenton, W. Peck; Union City, H. J. Meek; Ridgeville, T. E. Madden; Portland, P. J. Parrett; circuit, to be supplied; J. Earp, professor in Indiana Asbury University, member of Grace Church Quarterly Conference; W. P. Walker, J. H. Pike, Chentachung Tejni, missionaries to China.

Warsaw district—J. W. Welsh, presiding elder. Warsaw, R. A. McKaig; Silver Lake, J. J. Smith; Wabash, C. W. Lynch; Wabash circuit, to be supplied; Marion, W. S. Birch; Lafontaine, N. E. Tinkham; North Manchester, B. A. Kemp; South Whitney, F. A. Robinson; Columbia City, W. H. Daniel; Leesburg, M. H. Smith; Pierceton, W. E. McCarty; Leesburg, A. B. Shackelford; Webster, R. S. Reed; Bourbon, J. W. Lewellen; Inwood, H. Woolpert; Lincoln, A. C. Gerard; Perrysburg, J. W. Miller; Mexico, J. H. Ford; Palestine, M. Swadner; Akron, J. B. Alleman; Lagro, H. M. Mott; Antioch, E. P. Church; Warren, J. T. Fetro; Mount Ætna, to be supplied; Marion circuit, to be supplied.

Kokomo district—R. D. Robinson, presiding elder. Kokomo, L. A. Betts; Miami, J. W. Lowrey; Peru, C. H. Brown; New Waverly, J. B. Cook. Logansport—Broadway, D. M. Brown; Market Street, C. P. Wright; Wheaton, A. S. Wooten; Walton, John Harrison; Jerome, Y. M. Deamer; Xenia, A. H. Currier; Santa Fe, J. S. McElwee; Tipton, M. G. Metz; Russiaville, M. G. Brown; Sharpsville, D. D. Howell; Westfield, W. D. Parr; New Brittan, R. B. Powell; Boxley, A. M. Patterson; Alto, T. J. Cooper; Cicero, W. C. McKaigh; Noblesville, F. Craft; Point Isabella, N. Baker; Elwood, C. E. White; Kempton, L. J. Naftzger; Shielville, S. M. Hathorn; Big Springs, J. M. Howard; Windfall, A. G. Mendenhall; G. N. Campbell, conference helper.

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It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, over-work, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS
READ! SAVE THYSELF
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain Raising World.
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one-half the usual gears and belts.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.
32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our VIBRATOR Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED
by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR 1880.

No Advance on Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Sugars or Tobaccos.

All of these goods, in consequence of the increased demand, have advanced in the east, but we were fortunate in laying in a full supply when the prices were way down and our customers shall have the benefit of our purchases at old prices.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The consumption of TEAS the last six months has been double to what it has been since the panic; this, coupled with the short tea crop, created a great speculation in them, so much so that some grades have advanced 20 to 30 cents per pound, but our method of purchasing is direct of the importers, thereby saving the profits of the speculator and jobber, and enables us to still continue to sell to our customers at the same low prices as last year.

Young Hyson Tea, 20, 40, 50 best 65c Imperial Tea, 40, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 40, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 25, 40, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65 cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crashed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 7½ and 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio, 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 30c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 32c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Doublin and London Porter.

Pure Muscatel wine, $1.35 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

CITRON, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDIES, STICK AND ASSORTED.

Pure stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 15c; cream candies, 20 and 25 cents.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE, SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS, Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

Agricultural Implements!

THE
Latest Improved Farm Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.

The ThreeRivers
"Invincible"
VIBRATOR.

The Renowned
Atlas Engine!
For farm use.

THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!
Over 20 000 now in use.

DEERING'S WIRE AND TWINE BINDER,
The only successful TWINE Binder in this or any other market. Greatly improved for 188.

LEADER ONE-WHEEL HARVESTER,
Which created so much excitement amoung the farmers last year.

ELLWOOD CULTIVATORS.
Riding or Walking, with four, six or nine blades. They have more good points and are less complicated than any other cultivator made.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow
And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-DumpingHay-Rake.
Adjustable Bar Spring Tooth Harrow.
And The Harris' Double
Harpoon Hay-Fork.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr.

SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare

Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st. at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

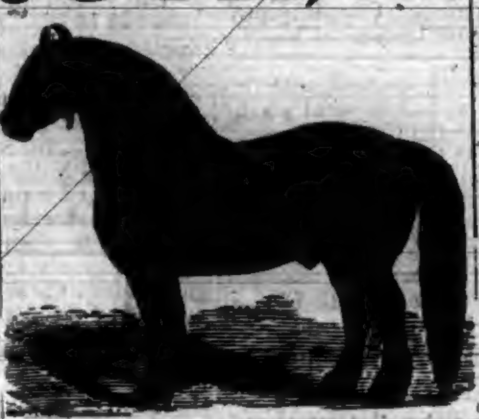

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

THE BIGGEST BONANA ON EARTH

For every Man, Woman and Child in DeKalb County that wear

BOOTS & SHOES

$10.000 IN BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

"BOOT·UPSIDE·DOWN!"

For the Spring and Summer Trade.

Our Goods were all bought direct from the Manufacturers before the advance in stock, and we will save our customers 25 per cent. on the same quality of Goods.

LOOK OUT FOR

BIG BARGAINS IN THE NEXT 90 DAYS!

We are BOUND to SELL GOODS; larges sale and small profits are what we want! Read our list and save money by coming to the "Boot-Upside-Down!"

Ladies' slippers, 25cts. to $1.00. Ladies' Walking shoes, 85 cts. to $1.00
Ladies' Sandal slippers---Beauties,---$1.25 to $1.75.
Ladies' Serge shoes, 75 cts. to $1.00 Men's and Boys shoes, 75 cts to $2.00.
Men's and Boys' boots, $1.50 to $3.00. All our goods are cheap and good, and no trouble to show them.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 6, 1880. Number 19.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y,
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gausenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Joseph Bowman, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIJAH S. McDOWELL,
GEORGE O. DENISON,
Administrators, with the will annexed.
April 22, 1880. 18-3w.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Zollinger,
W. R. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott.
H. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm. Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Pliny Hoagland,	J. N. McCullough,
	Rob't. B. Potter.

16-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

Newville.

[Last Week.]

—The St. Joe is on a bender, the water being higher than it has been before this season.

—Married, Sunday, April 25, at the church, Mr.—Husselman and Miss Edith Platter, Rev. O. Q. Oviatt officiating.

—School commenced in Newville last Monday, for a term of two months, with Oliver Beggs as teacher.

—The following transfer of real estate has recently been made: Henry Maxwell to Wm Simonton and Wm Simonton to Henry Maxwell, both of Concord township. They will exchange farms this week.

—Last Sunday morning the youngest child of Lucas Loveland, of Stafford township, fell into a ditch near the house and was drowned before assistance could be given. The little one was about two years old.

St. Joe.

[Last Week.]

—Hon. S. S. Shutt was in town Saturday.

—The St. Joe river at this point is having a high old time.

—Geo Johnson is the elated father of a ten-pound boy bady.

—Dr. W. P. Andrews, of Orangeville, was on our streets Saturday last.

—Morris headley, of King's Corners, has the best poultry house in the county.

—The hardest rain storm ever known here passed over the place last Friday night.

—Wheat in this vicinity is looking splendid, and the outlook could not be more promising.

—The farmers, seeing that the prospect for any advance in prices is slim, are beginning to sell of their surplus wheat as fast as possible.

—Case and Olds and Mitchell have each put up fine awnings in front of their stores, which adds immensely to the appearance of the same. A few more would do well to follow their example.

—The dedication of the Lutheran church at this place will take place May 9th, or the second Sabbath in May. Rev. E. W. Erick, formerly in charge of the Spencerville pastorate, and other ministers of the church, have been invited and will undoubtedly be in attendance.

—Chief Engineer Hathaway, of Newville, was in town Saturday, looking up the interests of the "Fort Wayne, St. Joe & Butler" railroad. He reports prospects good, and thinks there will be no trouble about the road running through Newville, providing it is not built by way of Maysville and Hicksville. The capital subscribed by Newvillians reaches the sum of $5,000, with fair chances of a few cents more.

The Butter We Eat.

[Indiana Farmer.]

Not all the butter we eat is manufactured by the ingenious city dealer, whose only and best cow is the pump, which furnishes the water to wash the dirty grease. The creameries furnish quite a limited quantity of really choice butter, and during most of the year our country friends send in liberal supplies. Much of the country butter is of excellent quality, and finds a ready market at high prices among the wealthier classes. A good portion of it though is poor stuff, which finds its way to market via country merchants, hucksters and commission houses. The country merchant with an eye to business buys almost any kind of butter his customers offer. His best customers may be the poorest of butter-makers, but to refuse to buy the sour, cheesy and frequently dirty butter they bring, would be to lose otherwise valuable customers. So the greasy compound, which has run the gauntlet of dirty, sweaty hands, filthy pails and pans, musty and noisome cellars, accumulating fresh odors, dirt and hair at every stage of its existence until its originality, excepting the hair of the cow, is totally lost, finds a ready purchaser in the genial merchant, who, with a full appreciation of its merits, pitches the nasty conglomeration, as likely as not, into an empty fish kit or soap box in proximity to rags, kerosene, tar and feathers. When the accumulations are sufficient the ancient and unsavory mass is shipped to the city, where after further mixing, working and coloring, it is placed on the market as creamery butter. Of course not all of the butter the country merchant buys is of such detestable quality. Almost every locality is blessed with some choice butter-makers, tidy housewives, under whose clever and cleanly manipulations, the thick yellow cream is transformed into delicious, crisp, golden butter. These customers are well known to the country merchant, and the butter they bring is carefully saved for his own table, for his village customers, the ubiquitous drummer and favorite train men. The supply of strictly choice butter very rarely exceeds the wants of these favored few, so only the refuse stuff at which any decent housewife, if aware of its true character would elevate her nose in disdain, is left to ship to the unfortunate citizens of the large cities.

NEVER SAW THE SUN.

The Remarkable Story of Margaretha Richter, the St. Louis Damsel, Nineteen Years Old.

[New York Mercury.]

In St. Louis there is a young lady of nineteen summers who has never seen the light of day; has never been beyond the threshold of her father's house, and for the past four years years has not been permitted to leave the room in which she sleeps. The cause of this singular state of affairs is told as follows: Henry Richter and his wife were married in the old country about thirty years ago, and in succession they lost four children, each of whom came to the age of two or three years, and died of something which seemed like inanition. They faded away, and the best medical talent in the Grand Duchey—they are Badenese—could assign no cause for the deaths. Richter and his wife came to America and settled in St. Louis, where they lost two more in the same way. Shortly before the birth of the present girl, Richter met the Baron Von Michaelofsky, who was stopping in St. Louis at the time, and to him told the story of the blight which had fallen upon his family. The baron was a member of a number of musical societies. I believe he belonged to some lodge of Rosicrucians, which the great Liebnitz adorned; and touched by the tale that the father had told him, he cast the horoscope of the child at the moment of its birth, carefully noting the aspect of the planets, and making a chart of the future of the baby, which at the moment was crying in the nurse's arms. Just what that horoscope was has never been told to any one but Richter and his wife, and the result was they have never moved away from the house in which they then lived, and have carefully kept the girl out of the sunlight ever since. Henry is a wealthy man, and can gratify ever whim, which an idle fancy could conceive, but he has chosen to live always in a mean neighborhood, surrounded by people with whom he has not a thought in common, all for the reason of preserving the daughter whom he idolized.

A friend of the father, who is also a friend of the reporter detailed to investigate the case, arranged for a visit to the house where the damsel is immured. The father and mother were induced upon plausible pretext to be elsewhere at the chosen time, and the servants were duly bribed. The reporter was to personate a doctor, who had been sent for, and was informed that the name of his patient was Margaretha. This he did successfully, and was introduced to the room of the girl by a negro servant. This is his story.

Without more ado he stepped into the bed chamber of the mysterious young lady, and, motioning the negro to remain in the room, walked over and sat beside Margaretha, who was reclining in an easy chair before the grate, in which a rather large fire was burning. The room was also lighted by gas, and every detail was very apparent. There was no windows in the room, and the furniture was of the most costly character, but it may easily be imagined that the scribe had eyes for nobody but the pale girl by the fireside. She looked fully her age—nineteen—but her face was blanched and white; not a tinge of red could be made out in her cheeks, although it was evident enough in the rather full lips. Her eyes were blue almost to blackness, and her hair, which rolled off the cushion back of the chair and fell in masses on the floor, was black as night. There was not a feature or tint to suggest German origin in her face or lithe form, and she looked rather sweet and amiable than pretty, although her features were regular enough. She was attired in a laced and frilled white wrap, gathered about the waist by the strings of an old-fashioned sontag of white wool, the only bit of color in her dress being a blue silk kerchief wrapped negligently about her throat. On the whole she resembled nothing but a crayon picture brought to life. She seemed all black and white.

"I did not know you were coming to-day, doctor," she said, smiling languidly. "Papa is so thoughtly, and Cathie here never opened her mouth about anything. Won't you sit down?" and she indicated a sofa, which almost touched the chair upon which she was sitting.

"Thanks," sententiously remarked the suppositious physician, and taking the thin white wrist in his hand the reporter marked the fluttering pulse of the unprisoned lady. She was either feverish or she was excited, probably a little of both, and after a few seconds he put down the wrist and seated himself beside her. "Let me see your tongue, please," continued he, going through all he could remember of the leaches mummery, and the tongue was obediently exhibited and closely scanned. "Ah," sagely observed he at last. "I see."

"Am I going to be sick?"

"Oh, no, my dear, I think not; we will have you all right in a day or two. I'll have a prescription made up at the drug store and sent round. But you ought to have had exercise. You never leave the room?"

"Never, and will not until after I am twenty-one. Then I can go out into the sunlight like everybody else. Oh! dear, sometimes I think I will never be twenty-one."

"But why then and not now?"

"I don't know. It is in the paper papa reads all the time, that after I am twenty-one there will be no more danger for me. I don't exactly understand it, but papa and mamma both tell me that if I once stand in the beams of the sunlight I will die surely within a year. I don't care though; I would just as soon die, and tried to get out. It is four years ago now, and since then they have kept me locked up in my room so that I can't."

"Have you ever had any companions?"

"Nothing but books, and I'm tired of books; I'm tired of myself; I wish I could quit living; indeed, indeed I'd rather."

"How do you pass your time?"

Oh! I sleep and I read and I eat, and then for hours and hours I walk around this room and wonder what is beyond. Are there many whom the sunlight hurts? I never read of any, except the old stories, who were cooped up as I am."

"You poor child——"

"Tell me what is beyond these hard walls; just near, you know, where I could go if they would only let me."

The reporter told the girl, as nearly as he could, just what was outside of her own house, and in her eager questioning it was easy to see how the bold recital made her spirit flutter for freedom.

"And there are trees in that park," she said, "but they are not green now. No! This is yet winter, and the leaves do not come until later. I know that—I know that!" And so she prattled on, telling her singular ideas of what the great world was, and how the people lived, and what a queer melange it was! Fairyland and Rome and Greece jostled the locomotive and the telephone in her bewildered mind, and her artless talk made the bigoted superstition which changed her in the darkness more revolting than it would otherwise have been. Nearly an hour was passed in conversation, most of which was on the reporter's part, the lady, or girl, rather, for she was only a child, a baby in everything but age, hanging upon every word that was spoken, and anxiously demanding new facts. It was only prudence absolutely demanded his departure that the reporter rose to leave.

"You will come again, will you not?" she cried, artlessly catching his hand and pressing it. "Please come; no one talks to me, no one tells me anything—

You will come won't you? I will not tell papa that you were here, and then he will send you again. Promise that you will not tell him you were here."

"I promise that much at any rate, my dear. I certainly will not tell him if you do not wish it."

"But you will come again?"

"Maybe."

"If you will come I will show you the paper you asked about—the one he reads and cries over."

"If I can come, Margaretha, I will, you may depend upon that," and with no further leave-taking the reporter made his way as quietly as could be out of the house; nor was he a moment too soon, for hardly had the street gate slammed behind him when Mr. Leffert and a couple whom the reporter knew intuitively to be Mr. and Mrs. Richter, turned the corner and passed the reporter. Leffert, of course, made no sign of recognition.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

Woman Suffrage.

[Wyoming Herald.]

A woman at Medicine Bow, just as she was depositing her vote last election day, was surprised to hear a rough say:

'I challenge that woman's vote.'

'On what ground, sir?'

'She hasn't been long enough in the territory.'

Did the woman sit down and cry over it? It is not to be recorded. Her dainty little hands glided back into the folds of her pull-back, and the next thing that audacious cuss knew he was gazing into the muzzle of a derringer, while the fair voter said:

'How long have I been in the territory, sir?'

'Look out, madam—don't. That cussed thing might go off—take it away; I beg your pardon, I—don't touch the trigger—I'm mistaken in the woman. Please point that the other way. I'll lick the lyin' sheep thief who says you haven't lived in this town for ten years. I sw'ar I will.'

He scooted around the corner, and she smilingly passed in her ticket.

A Feeling Tribute to "Pub. Docs."

A Philadelphia editor thus relieves his mind on a subject familiar to all newspaper offices, the inevitable Pub. Docs.:

"We owe our thanks to Judge Kelley for the latest patent offices reports. We already have sixteen hundred of these volumes in our little library, but they have been read and re-read so many times that we know every page of them by heart. This new volume came opportunely and gratefully on Christmas morning and that night we gathered our little family around the fire and read it through to them. That effectionate tale entitled 'Improvement on Monkey Wrench,' seemed to touch every heart, and when we came to the climax of the little story about 'Reversible Pie-boards,' there was not a dry eye between the front door and the stable. During the reading of the piteous narrative entitled 'Gum Washers for Carriage Axles,' the whole family gave expression to boisterous emotion, and the hired girl was so much excited that she lost her presence of mind, and went to her mother's inadvertently with six pounds of sugar and a butter kettle full of flour, and came home at midnight intoxicated. We can never sufficiently thank Judge Kelley for the innocent enjoyment thus furnished us. The memory of that happy evening will linger in our minds much longer than the hired girl lingers when she lights on a substance which she thinks will suit the constitution of her aged parents."

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First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

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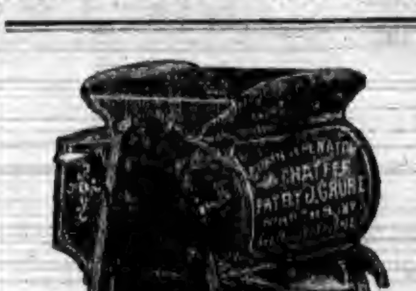

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known, that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Notice of Meeting.

The members of the Farmers' Mutual insurance company, of DeKalb county, will take notice that the annual meeting of the company will be held in Auburn, Saturday, May 29, 1880, for the purpose of electing officers, appointing township soliciting agents and for the transaction of such other business as may come up.

The directors of the company will meet Friday, May 28, 1880, to settle with the secretary.

17-4w PERRY FITCH, Secretary.

WABASH
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IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
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EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	2:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	0:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport.	6:15 p. m.

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Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No 2. Ex.	No. 4. Acc.	No. 6. Acc.
Jackson	12 55pm	5 05am	6 45pm
Wilsons	12 40	5 39	7 06
Baldwins	12 49	5 50	7 18
Hanover	12 57	6 06	7 30
Stony Point	1 02	6 13	7 37
Mosherville	1 08	6 28	7 47
Jonesville	1 21	6 50	8 05
Bankers	1 35	7 15	8 21
Reading	1 46	7 45	8 43
Montgomery	1 58	7 58	9 10
Ray	2 06	8 07	9 25
Fremont	2 15	8 17	9 42
Angola	2 30	8 34	10 15
Pleasant Lake	2 40	8 44	10 18
Summit	2 58	8 55	10 50
Waterloo	3 08	9 10	11 10
Auburn	3 1.	9 21	11 30
Auburn Junction	3 20	9 25	11 50
St. Johns	3 31	9 30	12 10am
New Era	3 36	9 41	12 20
Stoners	3 40	9 50	12 30
Huntertown	3 [illegible]	9 55	
Carroll's Crossing	3 55	10 00	
Academie	4 00	10 05	1 00
Fort Wayne	4 15	10 20	1 20

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Ex.	No. 3 Acc.	No. 5 Acc.
Fort Wayne	11 30am	2 05am	5 00pm
Academie	11 46	2 30	5 15
Carroll's Crossing	11 51		5 20
Huntertown	11 56		5 25
Stoners	12 01pm	2 52	5 30
New Era	12 10	3 10	5 40
St. Johns	12 16	3 20	5 45
Auburn	12 24	4 00	5 55
Auburn Junction	12 31	4 10	5 59
Waterloo	12 42	4 40	6 11
Summit	12 59	5 10	6 25
Pleasant Lake	1 01	5 30	6 30
Angola	1 21	6 20	7 06
Fremont	1 30	6 45	7 30
Ray	1 46	7 00	7 50
Montgomery	1 58	7 15	8 07
Reading	2 10	7 20	8 25
Bankers	2 20	7 50	8 55
Jonesville	2 35	8 13	9 20
Mosherville	2 50	8 25	9 45
Stony Point	2 56	8 36	9 52
Hanover	2 59	8 42	10 05
Baldwins	3 05	8 56	10 15
Wilsons	3 14	9 08	10 25
Air Line Junction	3 22		
Jackson	3 40	9 25	11 00

No 3, daily. All trains daily except Sunday.
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H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A SERIOUS break has occurred in the Erie canal, near Utica. The country is flooded, and considerable damage has been done to lumber yards, residences and farm property. It is estimated that it will take from two to four weeks to make necessary repairs.

THE United States Court for Connecticut has decided the long-pending suit of R. Hoe & Co., against Cottrell & Babcock, sustaining the former's patent for delivery mechanism of cylinder presses....Frank Crill, who was hanged at Newton, N. J., last week, for the murder of his own daughter, was rather fastidious as to the manner of his taking off. He asked permission to examine the gallows, and requested to have the noose warmed before being tightened round his neck. A brass band discoursed music under the jail walls immediately before the execution. ....Three hundred families have been made destitute by the forest fires in New Jersey.

THE five men—ex-Treasurer Kemble, Representatives Rumburger and Petroff, ex-Representative Salter and Jesse R. Crawford—who were recently convicted of having bribed members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in connection with the passage of an appropriation to pay for damage done and property destroyed in Pittsburgh by the railroad rioters in 1877, were arraigned at Harrisburg for sentence last week. Each of the culprits was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000. The Judge, in passing sentence, dwelt at some length upon the enormity of their crime and its shameful frequency in Pennsylvania.

THE WEST.

THREE men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in a mill near Memphis, Mo. ....Advices from Western Kansas report drought and unfavorable weather, a totally-destroyed wheat crop west of Salina, and that there will be a partial failure of the crop for hundreds of miles north and south of Topeka. Many farmers in the western part of the State are suffering and appealing to the Executive office at Topeka for help.

A GOVERNMENT life-saving crew at Huron City set out, a few mornings ago, to rescue the crew of an unknown vessel which had gone ashore during the night a few miles south of that place, but soon after leaving port the surf boat was swamped, and all but the Captain, six in number, were drowned. The crew was a gallant one, and had a record for bravery and success second to none on the great lakes.

A SINGULAR disease, resembling St. Vitus' dance, has broken out among the young ladies attending school at the Brown county (Ohio) convent. It has spread so rapidly that studies have been dispensed with, and many of the girls have left for their homes....Mr. Charles De Young, senior proprietor and editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was shot and killed in his office on the evening of the 23d of April, by I. M. Kalloch, son of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Mayor of San Francisco.... Two murderers, Redemeier and Nugent, were hanged at St. Louis on Friday, April 23. ...An epidemic of sore eyes prevails among the inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, Ill.

A SEVERE cyclone visited a large section of Central Illinois on the evening of the 24th of April. At Taylorville, in Christian county, four persons were killed and twelve seriously injured. Considerable damage was done to property at Rockbridge, Sharpsburg, Carlinville and other points.

IT is believed in San Francisco that the Kalloch-De Young feud is not yet ended. Michael De Young, the surviving brother, will, it is thought, avenge Charles' death....A wealthy citizen of Milwaukee has presented his daughter with $500,000 as a wedding present.

RAINS extending all over the State are reported in Kansas. There had been neither rain nor snow in some sections since last November, and the farmers in some parts of the State had almost abandoned hope of a harvest this year. ....Hoover, a murderer in jail at Fairplay, Col., has been lynched by a mob....The Coroner's inquest on the body of De Young, at San Francisco, resulted in a verdict of willful murder against Kalloch.

THE SOUTH.

SERIOUS loss of life has been occasioned by fires in the swamp regions of North Carolina. One entire family was overtaken by the flames and burned to death ...A sad occurrence is reported from Kentucky. While a young man named Graham Ormsby was on his way, in a carriage, to the house of his affianced bride to be married, his horses ran away, and plunged into the Kentucky river. The young man escaped with his life, but his mother, sister, and another lady, who were in the carriage with him, were drowned.

A VIOLENT cyclone swept over the town of Macon, Miss., on the night of the 25th of April, brushing away all obstacles like mere cobwebs. It was attended with sad loss of life and wholesale destruction of property. Nearly every building in the town was wholly or partially wrecked. Eighteen persons were killed, and many injured more or less severely.... Mr. Joseph Seligman, the well-known New York banker, died in New Orleans a few days ago. He leaves a private fortune estimated at $5,000,000.

THE destruction by the tornado at Macon, Miss., says a telegram from that point, is indescribable. "Pieces of timber have been found fifteen miles from the town. The night was very threatening. A storm was expected by many. Two ominous, inky clouds approached each other just north of the town; another was seen whirling and spinning between them, as if gathering from them the material of which it was composed. Great bands of fire played between them, darting from one to another, while the whole heavens were a dazzling constellation of lightning. The clouds seemed to meet just over the fatal spot. The shock that laid the town in ruins was instantaneous. At this storm focus every building was torn into splinters and scattered all over the country in the radius of a mile.

AN insane woman in Texas undertook to kill her five children by running knitting-needles through their heads, but was discovered before she had completed the job.

POLITICAL.

THE Vermont Democratic Convention appointed Hancock delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and instructed them to vote as a unit and to support the two-thirds rule.

The Georgia Republican State Convention, composed mainly of negroes, wrangled nearly three days before they got down to the business in hand—the appointment of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. Fourteen of the twenty-two delegates chosen are colored men. No instructions were given, but it is said they stand eight for Sherman, an equal number for Blaine, and six for Grant.

THE Oregon delegation to the Chicago Convention was last week instructed for Blaine....Advices from Connecticut are to the effect that the delegation from that State to Chicago, heretofore divided between Washburne, Blaine and Edmunds, will go for Grant if it appears on the eve of meeting that he is to be nominated.

THE Savannah *News*, a Democratic paper, has been making a canvass of the Georgia delegation to the Chicago Convention, and reports that it stands 10 for Grant, 8 for Blaine and 4 for Sherman.

THREE Republican and two Democratic State Conventions were held on the 28th of April. The Ohio Republican Convention met at Columbus, and was organized in the interest of Sherman. In the vote for delegates-at-large the Sherman candidates received about 400 and the Blaine candidates about 200 votes. Resolutions were adopted requesting the district delegates to Chicago to support Sherman for President, indorsing the administration of President Hayes, and pledging the support of the Republicans of Ohio to the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The following ticket for State offices was nominated: For Secretary of State, Charles Townsend, of Athens; Judge of Supreme Court, Geo. W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula; Member of the Board of Public Works, S. R. Hosmer, of Muskingum.——The Pennsylvania Democrats met in convention at Harrisburg, but did nothing during the day beyond organizing and caucusing for the settlement of the differences between the Tilden and anti-Tilden men, led respectively by Speaker Randall and Senator Wallace, both of whom were present as delegates. A compromise was finally effected satisfactory to all parties, committees appointed, and an adjournment for the day voted.——In the Connecticut Democratic Convention, held at Hartford, a delegate offered an anti-Tilden resolution, which caused some confusion, and a good deal of warm talk. Thomas W. Waller, President of the convention, took the floor, moved the indefinite postponement of all resolutions and the adoption of one pledging the support of the Cincinnati nominee, then quickly regained the platform, put the question himself, and carried the motion by acclamation unanimously. It is said a majority of the delegates chosen to the Cincinnati Convention are favorable to Tilden.——The South Carolina Republican Convention met at Columbia and adopted, with but few dissenting votes, a resolution "instructing and solemnly pledging" the delegates to the National Convention to "vote as a unit to the end of the contest for the world-renowned and most available candidate, Gen. U. S. Grant, and that, upon all questions arising in said convention, they are earnestly recommended to vote in like manner."——The Republican Convention of Arkansas, held at Little Rock, was quite as emphatic for Grant as that of South Carolina. It adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for Gen. Grant, and use their individual and collective efforts to secure his nomination as long as his name is before the convention.——The Democrats of the District of Columbia held a convention at Washington to nominate delegates to the National Convention, Cincinnati. Wm. Dickson and A. A. Wilson were chosen, and resolutions adopted instructing them to insist upon recognition by the convention.

GENERAL.

LATER accounts of the great fire at Hull, Canada, report that seven people were burned to death and $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed....A bookkeeper for a firm of Montreal contractors, who had started for Buffalo with $15,000 in a valise, left the money under his seat in the car while he stepped to the platform to squeeze the hand of his senior employer's daughter. When he returned to his seat the gripsack had disappeared.... Burned: Several buildings at Boudhead, Ont., loss $50,000; a number of dwellings in Brookhaven, Long Island, loss $30,000; Flippen & Walker's foundry, at Danville, Va., loss $45,000; thirteen houses at Forest City, Ark., loss $20,000; a large manufactory of sash, doors, furniture, etc., at South Shaftsbury, Vt., loss $125,000.

SPENCER PETTIS, a forger, and R. Hoyle, a defaulting tax collector, both in prison, one at Concord, N. H., and the other at Los Angeles, Cal., have committed suicide.

A STEAMER which arrived at Baltimore from Bremen last week brought 1,914 emigrants from Germany, Austria, Sweden, and Norway. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company furnished four trains to transport this large lot to the West, their destination being Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON.

A COLORED woman has just died at an asylum for the aged, in Washington, who is said to have been 117 years old. She was the widow of a sailor who was killed in the war of 1812, and has been drawing a pension for over sixty years, being the oldest pensioner on the widows' roll....The King of Siam, who is to visit this country in the spring, has his own notions of what he wants to see in America. In his letter to Secretary Evarts, he says he wants to visit New York, Washington, Richmond, Appomattox, and Chicago.

CAPT. E. M. WRIGHT, of the Ordnance Corps, committed suicide at Washington, owing to domestic difficulties and ill health.

PENDING the action of Congress on the treaty of Washington, it is said the United States men-of-war Vandalia and Alliance will be sent to Canadian waters to protect American fishermen against a recurrence of the Fortune bay outrages.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY is being strongly urged for appointment to the United States District Court Judgeship for Tennessee, made vacant by the death of Judge Trigg.... Gen. Sherman has been interviewed regarding the case of Cadet Whittaker, at West Point, and the proceedings connected therewith, especially the press comments thereon. He denounced the press in bitter terms for its attacks on West Point and its administration, and declared such attacks unwarranted and indefensible. He hoped, and had no doubt, that the investigation would be thorough, and ridiculed the idea that West Point was under Southern influence.

A WASHINGTON dispatch announces the death of the Hon. D. W. Middleton, who was well known to the bar of the country as Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

FOREIGN.

QUEEN VICTORIA formally accepted Lord Beaconsfield's resignation of the British Premiership on the 23d of April....Nineteen fishermen have been drowned on the Scotch coast during the prevalence of a storm....The investigation of the Tay bridge disaster shows that the tie bars were weak; that the rivet holes were too large; that the nuts were defective, and that the pier columns were cracked and patched in several places.

A DISPATCH for Cabul, in Afghanistan, announces that the English soldiery, under command of Gen. Stewart, had captured the city of Ghuzni, after a desperate battle with 15,000 natives.

THE summons of the Queen to Mr. Gladstone, in response to which he has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry, marks the consummation of the Liberal triumph in Great Britain. It is a full recognition of the significance of the result of the Parliamentary elections, and denotes the abandonment of any effort to give an evasive, half-way acknowledgment of the reversal of policy demanded by the nation.

IT has been decided that in the new British Cabinet Earl Granville shall be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India; Mr. Childers, Secretary of War; Lord Selbourne, High Chancellor; W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord Northcote First Lord of the Admiralty....A dispatch from Calcutta says: "While the reports of King Theebaw's death are not confirmed, official intelligence has reached India that he is suffering from some dangerous malady, and attempts are being made to stay the disease by sacrificing virgins."... Advices from Afghanistan report that Gen. Stewart has again defeated the natives, 8,000 strong, near Ghuznee, and that the British now regard the campaign as virtually ended....The inhabitants of Kurdistan and Mesopotamia in Asiatic Turkey are starving by the thousands, and appeals in their behalf are made by the Christian missionaries in their midst.

THE cable furnishes us with a brief outline of the Gladstone policy. The forthcoming session of Parliament, it is stated, will be for the transaction of routine business only, and, unless continental complications should arise, Gladstone's programme will be one of quiescence, his great desire being to secure peace abroad and tranquillity and prosperity at home.

THE Marquis of Ripon, who was Chairman of the High Joint Commission of 1877 at Washington, will be the successor of Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India....A St. Petersburg dispatch announces the arrest of the missing workman who had been lodging in the basement under the guard-room of the Winter Palace until the day of the explosion. His name is Shevitch. He is a Lithuanian, and his uncle is Governor of the Province of Kalonga. He was placed in the palace by the Executive Committee six months before the explosion. He has confessed the deed. Three other arrests of persons of higher rank have been made.... At Yokohama, on the 22d of February, there occurred the most violent earthquake shock that has been felt since the opening of Japanese ports to foreign trade. Nearly every building on the bluff was more or less damaged, and among them the United States Naval Hospital.... Famine and pestilence are raging throughout many of the Russian provinces, and hundreds of the peasantry are dying daily. The granaries in some districts are all empty, and there is neither money nor food.... Georgaki Bey (Aristarchi), brother of the Turkish Minister at Washington, charged with conspiracy against the life of the Sultan, has been sentenced at Constantinople to exile for life.... Bismarck's health continues to be a subject of alarm in Germany. He suffers intensely from neuralgia, and only awaits the passage of certain important measures by the Reichstag before retiring to a quiet retreat in Luxembourg.

THE Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left Ireland for London. Thousands of enthusiastic admirers of the worthy couple escorted them to the dock at Kingstown, and bade them farewell. They have endeared themselves to the people by their charities, and the parting is said to have been very affecting....A Berlin dispatch announces that, in concluding all extradition treaties with other powers, Germany now insists upon clauses providing for the surrender of regicides....The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Mexico is announced. The two nations will simultaneously nominate representatives.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Morrill, on the morning of April 22, in regard to the "poem" of the Delegate from Wyoming, printed in the *Record*, but withdrawn on notice of the matter being taken up in the House. Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river. Mr. Harris presented a petition of the German Society, of New York, praying for protection to emigrants. The Senate then took up the Army Appropriation bill, and passed it in the shape it was received from the House, voting down all amendments, and the Republicans doing all the talk. The vote on the passage of the bill was 28 to 18. Jefferson's desk was presented by Mr. Dawes. The Senate rejected the nomination of John B. Stickney as United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida. The President nominated Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Patents, and Joseph K. McCammon, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice Marble.... In the *Record* is the speech in blank verse, entitled "The Immortals," which is copyrighted by Downey, of Wyoming, and which purports to be in support of his bill providing for the painting of Biblical pictures on the walls of the Capitol. Mr. Garfield called attention to this fact, and moved that the speech be referred to the Committee on Rules to inquire whether it is competent for a member to copyright his speech. The motion was agreed to. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, informing Congress that the Coolidge heirs, of Massachusetts, desired to present the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, and transmitting a letter from R. C. Winthrop expressing the wish of the donors to offer it to the United States, that it might have a place in the Department of State in connection with the immortal instrument which had been written on it. Mr. Crapo then offered a resolution thanking the donors for their patriotic presentation, and it was adopted. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fortification bill, and a committee of conference was ordered. The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and an hour given the Republicans for debate. An evening session was given up to discussion of the bill to regulate immigration.

In the Senate, on the morning of Friday, April 23, the Post Route bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Ransom reported the Texas Pacific Railway Extension bill without recommendation. The bill authorizing a retired list of non-commissioned officers after thirty years' service was debated. On motion of Mr. Cockrell, the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lend tents to the Governor of Missouri for the use of sufferers by the recent tornado in that State was passed. The Kellogg-Spofford contested-election case was debated all the session. Adjourned till Monday....In the House, Mr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back a joint resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as the unanimous report of the committee. Mr. Waddell alluded to the terrible tornado which had swept over the town of Marshfield, in his district, and which had left quite a large number of persons homeless and destitute, and introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Governor of Missouri with 500 tents for the benefit of the sufferers. The joint resolution was passed. The Speaker announced the appointment of the following members as a select committee to investigate the alleged corruption in regard to the contested-election case of Donnelly vs. Washburn: Messrs. Carlisle, Bicknell, Reagan, Lounsberry, O'Neill, Updegraff (Iowa), and Butterworth. The Special Deficiency bill was passed, the Senate amendment being non-concurred in. The bill was sent to a conference committee. The House then took a recess until 7:30, the evening session being for consideration of the bill establishing a municipal code for the District of Columbia.

Discussion occupied the morning hour in the Senate on Monday, April 26, upon a proposition directing the President to appoint colored cadets to West Point. After the expiration of the hour, debate upon the Kellogg-Spofford election case took up the whole day....In the House, bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Brewer, amending the statutes relating to the erection of public buildings; by Mr. Dunnell, placing chains, trace-chains, and halter-chains made of wire or rods, wrought bound nails, spikes, rivets, cut nails, and spikes, cast-iron butts and hinges and horseshoe nails on the free list; by Mr. Cox, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons connected with the life-saving service disabled, or who have lost their lives; by Mr. Vance, to relieve the distillation of fruit from the taxes now imposed by law; by Mr. Bayne, for the erection in Washington of a statue of Gen. Custer; by Mr. Thomas, to tax the manufacture of oleomargarine; by Mr. Loring, a resolution calling for correspondence relative to the interference with American fishermen in Fortune bay, Jan. 6, 1879; by Mr. Singleton, for the relief of Maj. Reno; by Mr. Morse, a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire whether any officer of the navy is on the active or retired list without having been legally appointed. Mr. Blackburn was appointed Speaker pro tem., Mr. Randall leaving the city for three days. The bill passed for the relief of certain homestead and pre-emption settlers in Kansas. Mr. Coffroth, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the cause of the delay in paying bounties and back pay. Adopted. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. The amount appropriated in the bill is $3,432,697, of which one-half is to be paid out of the treasury of the United States and the other half out of the revenues of the district. The bill was passed, but, no quorum being present, was laid over. Messrs. McMahon, Cobb and Monroe were appointed a committee of conference on the Special Deficiency bill, and Mr. Claflin was appointed on the Springer-Manning committee in place of O'Neill. Mr. Deuster introduced a resolution for a special committee on the revision of the Naturalization laws.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to reappoint Stephen A. McCarty Lieutenant Commander in the navy, at the foot of the list, was passed by the Senate on the 27th of April. The House bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, to establish a temporary station for the scientific observation of Lady Franklin bay, etc., was passed. When the morning hour expired, the Kellogg resolutions were temporarily laid aside and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment. The President nominated Felix Coste Marshal of the Eastern District of Missouri.... In the House, the resolution calling for information upon the Fortune bay outrages was adopted. The session of the 12th of May was set aside for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Education and Labor, particularly the bill to restrict Chinese immigration; to enforce the Eight-Hour law, and to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to education of the people. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed. A bill for a commission of seven upon orthography in public documents and schools of the District was introduced. This bill was introduced at the instance of the spelling reformers. The bill for the registration of trade-marks was then passed.

In the Senate on the morning of April 28, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, presented a report of the select committee to investigate the accounts in the Treasury Department, and submitted some remarks thereon. Mr. Ingalls presented a report of the minority. Mr. Blaine submitted a resolution calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the outrage on American fishermen at Fortune bay. Adopted. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Maxey, for the relief of D. C. Burnett; by Mr. Morgan, to enforce the observance of the constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President; by Mr. Vest, for a public building at St. Louis. After the morning hour, the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed till adjournment....In the House, bills were reported from the Committee on Public Buildings, and referred to the committee of the whole, for the erection of public buildings in the following cities: Marquette, Mich.; Leavenworth, Kan., and Frankfort, Ky. A resolution was adopted appropriating $3,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee on Mississippi Levees. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to lend certain arms, etc., to the Soldiers' Reunion Committee of the Northwest. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the bill amending the internal revenue law, known as the Carlisle bill. This measure was discussed all day, no action being had. The House met in the evening, and immediately went into committee of the whole on the bill establishing the municipal code for the District of Columbia. No action was taken.

AN EDITOR MURDERED.

Particulars of the Killing of Charles De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, by the Son of Mayor Kalloch.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of Friday, April 23, Charles De Young, senior proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, entered the business office of the paper, at the corner of Kearney and Bush streets, in that city, and engaged in conversation with Edward Spear and E. B. Read, who had been transacting some business. He stood with his back to the counter, facing the Kearney street door, and had been so standing for a few minutes when the swinging door was rapidly pushed open, and Rev. Isaac M. Kalloch, son of Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, Mayor of the city, pushed rapidly in, raising a revolver as he entered. Mr. De Young, upon catching sight of the pistol and the man, turned and ran to the brass gate leading behind the counter outside. Kalloch then fired, and a second afterward fired again as Mr. De Young was passing through the gate. A third shot followed immediately. As Mr. De Young turned to the left and passed through the gate, he stooped so as to protect himself behind the counter and tried to draw a pistol. While he was in this position, Kalloch leaned over the counter, placed the pistol close to his face, and fired again. This was the fatal shot; but, in spite of it, Mr. De Young stepped back to the cashier's desk, Kalloch firing a fifth shot as he stood next it. Mr. De Young partly raised his pistol, but was unable to fire, the blood gushing in a stream from his mouth, over the desk as he raised it. Kalloch turned and ran to the door, and Mr. De Young, shaking his head and staggering, fell backward into the arms of Elias De Young, his half-brother, who laid him down on the floor. He was unconscious, and remained so for ten minutes afterward, when, medical effort being unavailing, he breathed his last. By this time a tremendous throng had gathered in front of the office, blocking up Kearney and Bush streets. Kalloch was received at the door by two officers, and gave himself up. He was taken to the city prison and locked up. He had nothing to say, and refused to make any statement whatever, though he was as cool and composed as if nothing had transpired. No words passed between the two at the time of the shooting. The deadly act had been threatened by Kalloch in a public speech during the late election campaign, but it was supposed that the bravado of his speech had been forgotten. Mr. De Young was at the time about to go to trial for his shooting of Kalloch, Senior, for the foulest possible slanders of his mother, and there was very little doubt that he would have been acquitted.

Young Kalloch, when arrested, was perfectly cool. He still carried the smoking pistol in his hand, which he surrendered to the officer on his way to the station-house. He observed strict reticence, and, on being shown to his cell, positively refused to have any intercourse whatever with the representatives of the press.

An autopsy was held on the body the following morning by physicians. One ball was found which entered the mouth, breaking two teeth, and finally lodged in the interior of the jugular, which was not entirely severed, the bullet lying in the vein partly flattened. The cutting of this vein almost instantly exhausts the blood from the brain, producing insensibility.

One of the immediate causes of the tragedy is believed to be the recent appearance of a pamphlet entitled the "Only Full Report of the Trial of I. S. Kalloch, on the Charge of Adultery." This pamphlet contained a portrait of Kalloch and the woman with whom he was said to be intimate, and pretended to give a full history of the affair, the doings of his church, Kalloch's pulpit experience, arrest, arraignment, trial and result. Its imprint was "Boston: Ederiam & Co., 1857," but it was generally regarded, with how much truth it is now impossible to say, that its reappearance was due to De Young, who was known to have gone East some time ago to hunt up the facts in the career of Kalloch. The pamphlet was extensively circulated, and the Kalloch party was wrought to quite a state of desperation. De Young continued his vigorous assaults on Kalloch, and, as the time for his trial for the shooting of the Mayor drew near, he became more aggressive, and Kalloch's friends became correspondingly exasperated.

The funeral of De Young occurred on Sunday, the 25th. The remains of the murdered man were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people.

Why Chinamen Never Naturalize.

The penal code of China contains a provision which is correctly translated as follows:

"All persons renouncing their country and allegiance or devising the means thereof shall be beheaded, and in the punishment of this offense no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories. The property of all such criminals shall be confiscated and their wives and children distributed as slaves to the great officers of state. * * * The parents, grandparents, brothers and grandchildren of such criminals, whether habitually living with them under the same roof or not, shall be perpetually banished to the distance of 2,600 leagues. All those who purposely conceal or connive at this crime shall be strangled. Those who inform against criminals of this class shall be rewarded with the whole of their property. * * * If the crime is contrived but not executed, the principals are to be strangled and the accessories punished with blows and banishment."

This provision, which has only lately become known, explains why John has no particular desire to naturalize, cut off his queue and become a real "Melican man." The law-maker who devised it conferred a more incalculable blessing on California than any Caucasian in the State has ever done or ever will do. John may Christianize (four or five centuries hence), but he will be in no haste to naturalize while that section of the penal code of his native land remains unchanged.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, has a full, white, peaked beard, and has all the appearance of an athlete.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

A Glimpse of the Great Wheat Region of the Far Northwest.

[Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.]

Dismiss from your mind all the associations that are called up by this word. Understand that in the West a valley is not necessarily "a hollow between hills or mountains." That is a narrow Eastern conception. As we looked out of the car window for the first time upon this famous valley, we saw a broad level plain covered with short grass, and flooded by the rising sun with red and golden light. Doubtless there were hills somewhere in the world, but they were invisible. Far away on the left a dim blue line of timber marked the course of the Red river, and another line far in front of us indicated the approach of a tributary stream. This was all that broke the lake-like expanse. We realized at once what we had heard before, that it was, in fact, a lake without any water in it.

A few words will explain the character and probable formation of the Red river valley. It is about 300 miles long and fifty miles wide—a flat prairie, extending northward from Lake Traverse, in Minnesota, until it passes by a gentle slope beneath the water of Lake Winnipeg. About thirty miles north of the southern and higher extremity of the valley the Red river comes meandering in from the east. It is a sluggish stream, flowing in a ditch in the middle of the prairie, and is altogether inadequate in size and force to have made the valley which bears its name. When we seek an explanation of this vast alluvial plain, we must find a much larger body of water to account for its formation, and this is done by the theory which connects it with the great Mississippi system. There are many indications that the whole drainage of this region was at one time southward. The valley of the Mississippi, with its true line of continuation along the Minnesota, must have formerly contained a vastly larger body of water than now flows through it. This valley, beginning at Big Stone lake, is separated only by a slight barrier from Lake Traverse. Now imagine that a few thousand years ago the level of the continent was a little different from what it is now, a few hundred feet higher at the north, and lower at the south, then this barrier would be overcome, and all the waters of the Winnipeg basin would flow southward through the Red river and Minnesota valley into the Mississippi. The present northward outlet through the Nelson river would be stopped. There would be a mighty stream draining the whole central region of the continent into the Gulf of Mexico. Now imagine, again, that the continent is gradually depressed at the north, and elevated at the south—a change which we know from observation is still continuing along the sea-coast; the result of such an oscillation will be to diminish the slope and velocity of the great southward river. It will have less and less power to cut its way through obstacles. It will be dammed by the granite ledges near Big Stone lake. It will spread out into a vast lake larger than Superior and Michigan put together. The waters of this lake will be shallow and muddy, and the deposit of alluvium very rapid. As the northward depression continues, the outlet toward the south will become more and more feeble. It will degenerate into a mere driblet. And at last the great body of water will cut a new channel northward into Hudson bay. The Nelson river, with its rocky channel and numerous rapids, bears all the marks of an outlet thus recently formed.

This is but a rough and hasty outline of the theory which has been advanced by Gen. G. K. Warren, of the United States Engineer Corps, and supported by him in a series of admirable reports. It may seem dry, but it offers an explanation of two very important facts—the immense fertility of this ancient lake bed, which is now called the Red river valley, and the impossibility of a route from Manitoba, through the Nelson river and Hudson bay, to England. These facts have a direct bearing on the commercial welfare of the United States, for they put the transportation of the products of the rich Northwest into the hands of our railways and steamboats.

More than two-thirds of the Red river valley lies in Minnesota and Dakota; the remaining third is the British province of Manitoba. Two railroads have been opened into the valley within the past six years—the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, which now runs parallel with the river to St. Vincent, on the British border, where it connects with the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg, and the Northern Pacific, which crosses the valley at right angles and opens up the wonderfully-fertile land lying on the west side of the river, in Dakota. Into this territory a great flood of immigration is now pouring. The rapid influx began in 1877. In the last quarter of that year the Government land offices disposed of more than 400,000 acres in Minnesota, and during the same period the railways sold over 500,000 acres. In all over a million acres were taken up by settlers in those three months, mostly in the Red river valley. Since 1872 the Northern Pacific railway has sold 800,000 acres of Red river lands. In the land districts traversed by this road the Government has assigned 1,323,416 acres in the year ending June 30, 1878, and 1,964,644 acres in the year ending June 30, 1879. Together with the lands sold by the railway during the same time this makes the astounding total of 4,500,000 acres disposed of in two years. Embracing the same territory present statistics show the following: Present population, 69,600; increase in past year, 19,900. Area in wheat, 1879, 281,430 acres; increase, 96,000. Area in other crops, 79,470; increase, 20,660. Total area in cultivation, 360,900; increase, 16,660. New breaking, 1879, 133,600.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Many innocent men have suffered for the crimes of others. About forty years ago, a gentleman was tried and convicted upon circumstantial evidence of the murder of his niece. She was heard to exclaim, "Don't kill me!" and that instant a pistol or fowling-piece was fired off. Under these circumstances the gentleman was convicted and executed. Near twelve months after, the niece, who had eloped, arrived in England, and, hearing of the affair, elucidated the whole transaction. It appeared that she had formed an attachment for a person of whom her uncle disapproved. When walking in the fields, he was earnestly dissuading her from the connection, when she replied that she was resolved to have him, or it would be her death; and therefore said: "Don't kill me, uncle! don't kill me!" At the moment she uttered these words, a fowling-piece was discharged by a sportsman in a neighboring field. The same night, she eloped from her uncle's house; and the combination of the suspicious circumstances occasioned his ignominious death. For the mischief she had wrought the poor girl had her whole after life to repent it.

Instinct of Animals.

Much is said and written, nowadays, about the reasoning power of animals. But did you ever hear of a leech reasoning? Says a medical man: "I had occasion lately to keep some leeches and water beetles; they were put into round open glass vessels, about six inches high, and about two-thirds full of water. A medical leech which was put into one of these vessels got out, and within an hour after it was found on the table, and replaced in the water. Now, although the vessel was left uncovered as before, this leech never again tried to get out. A horse-leech and two beetles treated in the same way did the same thing once, and once only; each preferred the water to the dry table; and on being replaced they never tried to get out again; therefore they had been taught by experience. Is this not a high order of intelligence?"

THE Russian Government has delivered to the Porte its bill of expenses for the maintenance of Turkish prisoners during the last war. The sum to be reimbursed amounts to $4,700,000. Immediate payment is asked; whence the money is to come no one knows.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 50	@10 25
HOGS	5 80	@ 6 00
COTTON	11¾	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2	1 30	@ 1 32
CORN—Western Mixed	51	@ 55
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 42
RYE—Western	93	@ 95
PORK—Mess	10 75	@11 00
LARD	7¼	@ 7⅜

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 4 [illegible]
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 [illegible]
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 [illegible]
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	73	@ 74
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	8½	@ 9
PORK—Mess	9 90	@10 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 17	@ 1 20
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 1	72	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@ 78

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—Mixed	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE	73	@ 74
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	6¾	@ 7

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 15	@ 1 19
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	35	@ 37
RYE	81	@ 83
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
LARD	6¾	@ 7

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 17	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 65	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 1 Amber	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 1	41	@ 42
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 30	@ 1 80
PORK—Mess	11 50	@12 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN	36	@ 37
OATS	32	@ 33
PORK—Clear	11 75	@12 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 40	@ 4 90
Common	3 25	@ 3 95
HOGS	4 85	@ 5 00
SHEEP	4 75	@ 5 50

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Billious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Billious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, } Editors.

PENNSYLVANIA is about to add another to the many monuments of her beneficence by the erection of a State hospital for injured persons of the anthracite coal region.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of New Jersey, took a long pull at a bottle containing corrosive sublimate, thinking he was getting something a little milder, and is no more.

THE gavel to be used by the Chairman of the Chicago Convention will be made of a piece of wood taken from the house in Springfield once occupied by Abraham Lincoln.

IT is reported that Jay Gould now controls, either directly or indirectly, 7,774 miles of railroad, to be soon increased to 8,078 miles. This is about one-tenth of the aggregate mileage of the railroads in the United States.

A WEALTHY business man of Minneapolis, named Cole, left that city last January with the intention of making a trip to Europe, and nothing has been heard from him since his arrival in New York a few days after. The books of the various steamship lines fail to show that a passage ticket was sold to any such person. Grave doubts are entertained as to the safety of Mr. Cole. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

HAVING got Ireland fixed with a Liberal Parliament and a Home Rule representation, we are now called upon to relieve a famine in Armenia. We hope that we shall never be deaf to the cries of the suffering, from whatever distance they come, but Armenia does seem rather far away. The British have a protectorate over Armenia. Why should not they protect the people from starvation? If they want to boss the universe, let them do it.

EVERY item of intelligence from Constantinople indicates that Turkey is on the verge of dissolution. The administration is weak and ineffective, official corruption and official inefficiency are observable everywhere, and it is beyond question that the last Oriental form of government will soon come to an end in Europe. The scramble which will be sure to take place as to how the Sultan's European possessions shall be divided bodes no good to the peace of Europe.

DANIEL CONROY, the stone mason of Erie, Pa., who went crazy some weeks ago over the fifteen puzzle, and has since been confined in the Dixmont Asylum, near Pittsburgh, is now cured, and will soon be released. He was violently insane, and it was necessary to put the jacket on him most of the time. Three men were required to take him to the asylum. During his confinement the Superintendent received many letters and suggestions from all parts of the country concerning his cure. One man in Michigan sent a solution of the puzzle, which he thought would have the desired effect.

VARIOUS statements, more or less erroneous, have been current recently respecting the Pope's health. The truth is that, though no notable malady exists, the Holy Father's medical advisers are not satisfied with his condition. Every cause of moral trouble that arises throws him into a state of nervous prostration. Overwork and want of the exercise and salubrious air to which he has been accustomed are telling upon him disastrously, and those who are around him assert that his health is failing visibly. His medical advisers are very anxious that he should have change of air this summer, but it seems that the threats and pressure brought to bear upon him by those who would fain chain him to the stake have hitherto availed to prevent him from taking any such decision.

A SHARP colloquy recently occurred on the floor of the United States Senate between Messrs. Carpenter and Blaine, during a discussion of the Geneva Award bill, in which, according to the regular report, "many personal thrusts were given and parried." It began by Senator Blaine reading an extract from a letter of Secretary Fish's in such a way as to convey a false impression of its meaning. Senator Carpenter read a further extract and explained its true significance. This nettled Blaine, who read what purported to be an extract from a letter of Caleb Cushing, tending to sustain his view of the Fish letter. Senator Carpenter several times extended his hand for the letter, but unsuccessfully, until, having concluded his comments, Blaine thrust it toward him with the remark that he would "give it to the Senator to chew on." Senator Carpenter responded that he knew of no authority by which the Senator from Maine sent him cuds to chew, and recognized no obligation to chew such cuds as the Senator sent him. Blaine subsequently accused Carpenter, who questioned the authenticity of the Cushing letter, of arguing the case as if he were in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Carpenter retorted that nothing in the demeanor of the Senator from Maine indicated that he had ever been in the court of common decency, and nothing he had said indicated that he had ever opened a law book, and for his part he did not believe he had ever been in the one or done the other.

THE owners of American petroleum deposits will before long have to encounter a considerable amount of opposition, in view of the discoveries of this valuable oil on the continent of Europe, and especially in Hanover and Russia. The beds in the latter country are comparatively boundless, extending for a distance of 1,500 miles along the Caucasus range, from the Caspian to the Black sea. At the present time, however, there are but two districts in this large area where any systematic efforts are being made to obtain the petroleum. One is in the valley of the Kuban river (which flows into the Black sea), where two wells have been sunk by a French company under the superintendence of an American manager; this company has a refinery at Taman. The other and most-productive district is near Baku, on the Caspian sea. Many wells have been sunk here to the depth of 300 feet, having a daily yield of 28,000 barrels of crude petroleum. An extraordinary amount of sand flows out with the oil, and is heaped up near the orifice of the wells in banks at least thirty feet high. Large refineries exist at Baku, though the refined oil at present produced there is not as good as the American oil.

DR. C. H. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, has been making a study of the various new devices for helping the deaf to hear. All of them, he says, depend for their action upon the principle of acoustics that solids vibrate in unison with the sound waves produced in the air near them. In these instruments the vibrations are of sufficient force to be audible when conveyed to the internal ear through the medium of the teeth and cranial bones, independently of the ordinary channel of hearing. He says that a simple and excellent instrument for the purpose "consists simply of a rod of hard wood about two feet long and a quarter inch thick, one end of which is placed against the teeth of the speaker, the other resting against or between the teeth of the person hard of hearing. If the speaker articulates in a natural tone of voice, the vocal vibrations will be transmitted in great volume through the teeth and thence to the ears of the deaf person. It will also convey the voice distinctly when placed against the forehead or other portions of the skull of the hearer. It will also convey perfectly audible speech from the skull of one to that of the other, or such sounds may be conveyed by simply bringing the heads themselves in contact. Again, instead of the speaker holding it against his teeth, he may place it against the upper part of his chest, when, upon using his voice, the sound will be conveyed as before, of course independently of the teeth of either person."

Thrilling Adventure With Indians.

Just below Kanawha falls, in West Virginia, is an overhanging rock of immense size jutting out about 100 feet over the seething whirlpool, and about the same height above. This was once the scene of a remarkable adventure. The Indians were in hot pursuit of Van Bibber, a settler and a man of distinction in those early times. He was hard pressed, and, all access to the river below and above being cut off, he was driven to this jutting rock, which proved to be the jumping-off place for him. He stood on the rock, in full view of the enemy above and below, who yelled like demons at the certainty of his speedy capture. He stood up boldly and with his rifle kept them at bay. As he stood there he looked across the river—saw his friends—his wife with her babe in her arms, and helpless to render assistance. They stood as if petrified with terror and amazement. She cried at the top of her voice: "Leap into the river and meet me!" Laying her babe on the grass, she seized the oars and sprung into the skiff alone. As she neared the middle of the river her husband saw the Indians coming in full force and yelling like demons. "Wife, wife," he screamed, "I'm coming; drop down a little lower." With this he sprung from his crag and descended like an arrow into the water, feet foremost. The wife rested on her oars a moment to see him rise to the surface, the little canoe floating like a cork, bobbing about on the boiling flood. It was an awful moment; it seemed an age to her; would he ever rise? Her earnest gaze seemed to penetrate the depths of the water, and she darted her boat farther down the stream. He rose near her; in a moment the canoe was alongside of him, and she helped him to scramble into it amid a shower of arrows and shot that the baffled Indians poured into them. The daring wife did not speak a word, her husband was more dead than alive; and all depended on her strength being maintained till they could reach the bank. This she did, just where she had started, right where the babe was still lying, crowing and laughing. The men pulled the skiff high up on the sand, and the wife slowly arose and helped to lift Van Bibber to his feet. He could not walk, but she laid him down by his babe, and then, seating herself, she wept wildly, just as any other woman would have done under the circumstances. That babe is now a grandfather, and that rock is called "Van Bibber rocks," to this day.

WEBB C. HAYES is at Fremont, Ohio, superintending the building of an addition to his father's house there.

FARM NOTES.

PIGS need dry beds as well as other animals.

FEED the sheep well, give them fresh, pure water, and keep them out of the wet.

AMERICAN honey in the comb has become a popular article of diet in England, and very large shipments are made.

OF all the products of the soil, none are so prolific in seed as weeds; 60,000 seeds have been counted upon one mullein stalk.

A VERMONT dairy farmer says that, when he feeds meal to his cows, seventeen pounds of milk make a pound of butter. But, when no meal is fed, it takes twenty-three to twenty-six pounds.

THERE is contained in the corn cobs raised in the United States from 115,000,000 to 120,000,000 pounds of carbonate of potash, which is the third most valuable article required in agriculture.

MIXED husbandry is what we need. The farmer who grows something of everything adapted to his locality will be safer, and, in the long run, will save more than he who devotes his energies and land mainly to one or two crops.

THE leaf cases of the leaf crumpler may be easily found at this season, and should be searched for and destroyed. It multiplies rapidly and is sometimes very destructive, entire orchards being rendered nearly worthless by its presence.

J. W. MYERS, of Hampton, Iowa, says that, after many trials, there are two trees which have endured the ordeal of Northern hedging, and have not been found wanting in any particular. These are the honey locust and the white willow.

A PENNSYLVANIA farmer cured ringbone of four years' standing on his horse by using four ounces of saltpeter in a quart of good vinegar. Dissolve well and apply by bath or mop. About a dozen applications cured this case in six months.

THE St. Patrick, one of the new varieties of potatoes recently introduced to the attention of our farmers, is said to be most excellent and well worthy of extended culture. It has a smooth, white skin, few and shallow eyes, producing but few small tubers, maturing early and compact in its habit of growth. It bids fair to become a popular market variety.

A LITTLE oil cake or meal given to the farm team about the time when shedding the winter coat will be of great advantage. It will act as a gentle laxative and stimulant, and render more active the various secretive organs of the system, and better fit them for the arduous labors of the season. An occasional teaspoonful of spirits of nitre will not come amiss to act as a diuretic.

THE winters in Russia are becoming colder every year, and the summers hotter, more dry and less fruitful, owing as is clearly stated by Livingstone, to the destruction of the woodlands which formerly abounded in the southern districts. The clearing of these lands has caused such enormous evaporation that many once capacious water courses have become mere swamps, or are comparatively dry.

ROUP in poultry is only a fatal disease when, like many others, it is neglected till passed all remedy. If, when first attacked, a mixture of cayenne pepper and lard, about the size of a bean, be given to the fowl about twice a day, a cure will be effected in a few days. We keep from fifty to 100 fowls, and have never lost by this disease, but have effected a cure in large numbers by the mixture described.—*Exchange.*

YOUNG stock, especially calves and colts, frequently become infested with stock lice, in winter, which greatly multiply toward spring and, nearly suck the life's blood out of them. They should be looked after, and if found infested with this species of vermin, should be treated for it. A moderately strong solution of carbolic soap applied liberally to the neck and back will soon effectually rid them of these troublesome pests.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, Elmira, N. Y., said at a recent meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club: "I have tried raising Alsike clover on as much as 100 acres of land in various conditions. I sowed thirty acres of new land with Alsike alone, and I have sowed the seed mixed with timothy and with common red clover. As the result of all my observation, I have concluded that Alsike clover is not a profitable crop to raise. It makes good pasture and for cattle good hay, but it will not stay in the land so well as red clovers, and when the first growth is cut or grazed off that is the end of it for that year. I cannot say what influence is exerted by it toward enriching the land, but if I may judge by the character of the roots I must say it is inferior to red clover as a fertilizer. The roots do not penetrate so far and they have less substance. Cattle are extremely fond of Alsike pasturage, but cows grazing on it make butter of light color. Farmers who keep bees may find it profitable to have a field of Alsike near by, for it affords a great deal of honey if the plants are not grazed, and it will continue to blossom a long time. The best use I have had of it has been when mixed with the ordinary grasses, and in this condition it has remained longer in the ground than when sowed alone."

Bee Ranching.

California is a famous country for bees and the making of honey, and at many a breakfast-table in distant Europe to-day the waffle is spread with sweets that have been filched from the hearts of a thousand California flowers. In the mouth of almost any canyon there is a bee ranche or apiary, whose owner grows indolent and prosperous from the labors of his industrious subjects. Here there are no long winters, with dearth of flowers, through which the patient workers must be nursed and fed in order that they may live until the opening of the next field season. These bee ranches are models of neatness and domestic comfort, and the profession of bee-keeping is rapidly becoming popular among persons of little physical strength or small financial capital, or both—such as maiden ladies, broken-down ministers, bachelor students, and those *dilettante* farmers who fancy that the royal road to bucolic happiness lies through the flowery beds of a bee-pasture. Their expenses are as light as those of a hermit in his cave, and what stores of honey are laid up are so much clear gain, as the bees board themselves while they work, and work unceasingly in preparation for the winter which never comes. When the hives are full, the cakes of comb are removed, the liquid is strained from the cells, and the empty ones are replaced, to be filled again and again. This economical process prevents a waste of labor and time in the gathering of wax and the building of new bins in the storehouse.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

NEW linen may be embroidered more easily by rubbing it over with fine white soap; it prevents the thread from cracking.

TO REMOVE grease from wall-paper, lay several folds of blotting-paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

TO TAKE ink out of linen, dip the ink spot in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow, and the ink will come out with it. This is said to be unfailing.

IF brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, will last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom.

TO REMOVE rust from a stove-pipe, rub with linseed oil (a little goes a good way); build a slow fire at first till it is dry. Oil in the spring, to prevent it from rusting.

TO CLEAN brass, immerse or wash it several times in sour milk or whey. This will brighten it without scouring. It may then be scoured with a woolen cloth dipped in ashes.

BOSTON COCOANUT PIE.—Take one cocoanut and grate; add the milk and two eggs, till the mixture is as thick as custard pie. One nut makes two pies.

TO CURL plumes, put some coals of fire on a shovel, sprinkle some brown sugar on the coals and hold the plumes in the smoke. One application will be sufficient to make them as nice as new. Another way: Take a little salt and sprinkle it upon the hot stove and hold the plume over the smoke a few minutes.

A TABLE-SPOONFUL of black pepper will prevent gray or buff linens from spotting if stirred into the first water in which they are washed. It will also prevent the colors running in washing black or colored cambrics or muslins, and the water is not injured by it, but is just as soft as before the pepper was put in.

MARY HUFF'S BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.—Butter the bottom of your pudding-dish and strew with currants, then a layer of bread, cut very thin and buttered; repeat until the dish is nearly full; make a custard of one quart of milk, two eggs, seasoned with vanilla and salt; pour on the bread and let it stand one hour, and bake.

OLD-FASHIONED TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Two eggs, one quart milk, one cup tapioca; spices of nutmeg and cinnamon to taste; also sugar and a bit of salt, and small teaspoonful of butter melted. Wash and soak the tapioca in very little water till rather tender; then put it in the milk, and place on back of the stove and soak one hour; then melt butter in dish and pour in the beaten eggs, milk well sweetened, and spice; bake one hour quite slowly.

Sleeping a Life Away.

Nathan G. Vrooman, an employe of the Central Hudson railroad, residing near the city of Schenectady, is sleeping his life away. Six years ago he received a sunstroke and ever since has complained of dizziness. On the 15th of February he was compelled to quit his work and take to his bed on account of severe pains in his head. He at once fell asleep and continued in this condition almost without interruption, day and night, for three weeks and two days. His sleep appeared to be natural, and his breathing was not labored as in certain diseases of the brain. When aroused he seemed very morose and disinclined to converse, so that it was with the greatest difficulty any information concerning his feelings could be drawn from him. He desired above all things to be let alone and not disturbed. His appetite during this time was very fair. He ate, on alternate days, enough to support life in an inactive state. But each time, as soon as his food was disposed of, he would at once relapse into his former apathy. What is a little singular in his case, there was at no time any symptom of fever or inflammation or delirium, nor of any material increase of the temperature of the body which would indicate any deep-seated disease, nor any paralysis or disturbance of vision. At the end of the twenty-three days he woke and became communicative. He was not suffering from any pains, but was weak. His appetite was voracious, and it was then supposed that he would soon recover his strength and return to his work. Ten days later he became sleepy and again took to his bed, where he is at present in about the same condition as at first. Day and night he sleeps without any fever, and refuses to take any food. When he awakes from his sleep, it is with the greatest difficulty he can be make to talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes" or a "no" can be got out of him in reply. He desires to be allowed to sleep. His friends are getting anxious about him, as it is now two weeks since he tasted food, and still his sleep continues, with no material change in his condition or symptoms. He is a single man, aged about 35 years, hard-working, sober, and industrious, and the main support of a widowed sister, with whom he resides. Death must ensue in a short time, but the case is so remarkable as to excite the wonder and interest of the physicians in that section. The doctors are unable to give an explanation of the man's somnolency.—*Syracuse Courier.*

AN Illinois gentleman counts among his treasures, and very rightly, too, a quaint old ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln. It shows a gaunt and awkward man of 37 seated in an old rush-bottomed chair, and dressed in well-worn dark clothes, with an old-fashioned stock, and his uncombed hair standing out in all directions.

AN ANT-BEAR.

A Brazilian Curiosity Which Has Arrived in New York.

An ant-bear, the first of the kind to be brought to America alive, lately arrived at New York from Brazil. A reporter of the *World* describes a visit to the animal, as follows:

The bear rose on its legs, showing a wonderfully-elongated and narrow head. It is thickly covered with long, coarse hair, which on the tail is half-way between the filaments of a heavy plume and the sticks of a fan. The tail is used by the bear with commendable ingenuity as a blanket, being for that purpose brought around a half-circle and spread just sufficiently to entirely cover the body. Besides serving as a cover for warmth it hides the animal. Hunters not accustomed to the forests of Brazil which the ant-bear inhabits step on it without knowing that it is a curiosity. The color is brown washed with gray on the head and face, and interspersed with pure white hairs on the head and hinder limbs. The throat is very black, and a long, triangular black mark crosses the animal from the throat, passing obliquely over the shoulders. Measuring from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail the bear is just a trifle more than six feet in length. The head alone is one and a half, and the tail two feet long. The bear has four toes on the fore-feet and five on the hinder feet. The claws on the fore-feet are extremely long and curved and of no use in walking. They are used as a defense against stronger animals. If they are once implanted in the flesh of a human being the wound is apt to prove fatal. They are apt, also, not to come out, so that the dying man can kill the bear if he desires to. The bear has found that the safest way is to wind its snake-like head around the body of its foe. Its hug is particularly powerful. The bear turned its claws inward upon a thick, rough palm and walked on the outer edge of the fore-feet in a lazy, awkward manner to a box two feet away. The only indication of intelligence it displayed was in scraping away the straw for a bed. It cannot walk long. The bear came from Para by the schooner Thomas ' Williams. Its owner, Mr. Reiche, has had a standing offer, for the last ten years, to all the Captains sailing from New York to Brazil, to pay a good sum for a live ant-bear, and this animal is the only live one ever brought to the United States. Capt. Edward secured it while it was sleeping, which it is very capable at. Mr. Reiche is negotiating to sell it to the German Zoological Garden Company in Berlin for $2,500. He says that no zoological garden in the world possesses a live ant-bear. The London Garden could keep one for only a week. It died in the garden.

Mr. Reiche feeds the bear with extremely finely-scraped beef mixed with eggs and sugar. Every schoolboy, particularly if he has read "Mayne Reid" with proper diligence, remembers the picture of the ant-bear sweeping up a thousand live ants with a tongue nearly two feet long. The tongue, which is covered with saliva, is a most effective ant-trap. At first it did not take kindly to the change of diet, and a basin of ant eggs soaked in lukewarm water was brought. The bear ate half of the meat by lapping up the eggs much the same as dogs eat. Turning to the dish of scraped meat, it placed the tip of its long tongue on the plate and returned it to its mouth without partaking of the food. The bear then stood upon its feet, and, leaning its head down, vertically spread its tongue over the straw and made a shrill noise like a tin whistle, and hobbled back to its bed.

A Parting Scene.

Did you ever hear two married women take leave of each other at the gate on a summer evening? This is the way they do it:

"Good-by!"

"Good-by. Come down and see us right soon."

"Yes, so I will. You come up right soon."

"I will. Good-by."

"Good-by. Don't forget to come soon."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up."

"I won't. Be sure and bring Sally Jane with you next time."

"I will. I'd have brought her up this time, but she wasn't very well. She wanted to come awful bad."

"Did she, now? That was too bad. Be sure and bring her next time."

"I will; and you be sure and bring the baby."

"I will. I forgot to tell you he's cut another tooth."

"You don't say! How many has he got now?"

"Five. It makes him awful cross."

"I guess it does, this hot weather. Well, good-by! Don't forget to come down."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up. Good-by!"

And they separate.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A Habit of Complaint.

There are some unhappy people who are never cheerful—who are always under a cloud. Now we may be born with a melancholy temperament, but that is no reason why we should yield to it. There is a way of shuffling the burden. In the lottery of life there are more prizes drawn than blanks, and to one misfortune there are fifty advantages. Despondency is the most unprofitable feeling a man can have. One good, hearty laugh is a bombshell exploding in the right place, while spleen and discontent are a gun that kicks over the man who shoots it off. Then give over complaining. Take out-door exercise and avoid late suppers, if you would have a cheerful disposition. The habit of complaint finally drops into peevishness, and people become waspish and unapproachable.

Reverence.

A Minnesota correspondent sends the following:

We have had for many years in this county, as Clerk of the District Court, an intelligent and careful German, who, during the sessions of the court, is very fastidious about violations of decorum. Recently, in an important trial, a somewhat "bumptious" young man from the rural districts was called as a witness, and took his place on the stand without removing his hat. He was told to hold up his hand, which he did, and the Clerk proceeded to administer the customary oath, reading it from the statute. He had read about half way through, when, happening to glance up over his spectacles, he noticed that the witness had not removed his hat. The Clerk slowly lowered the book, and, gazing intently at the young man, said: "Look here, sir, when you swear before me and Gott, take off your hat, sir!"—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine.*

Mr. Vanderbilt Going Out of Business.

W. H. Vanderbilt tells his intimate friends that he desires to be relieved at an early day of the responsibilities of railroad management. He feels, it is said, that he has no motive for further augmenting his immense possessions by continuing an active business career. He has no ambition yet unsatisfied which requires him to carry any longer the immense responsibility of great public interests. He desires, therefore, to dispose, as speedily as he can without sacrifice, of all controlling interests he has owned in the transportation systems of the country, and to place his property largely in Government bonds, and henceforth to live as the Astors are living, not upon his investments in productive industries, but upon the interest of his loans and the rents of his estate.

Vanderbilt, it may be said here, is pushing the work upon his new Fifth avenue mansion, which is to be the most costly private residence in the country, except that of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. He is adding from time to time to the number of flyers in his stables, and has developed a wonderful interest lately in art matters.—*New York Cor. Chicago Times.*

The Effect of Coffee Again.

Dr. Richardson, the eminent English scientist, in respect to the popular notion that coffee is an unhealthy beverage, that it keeps up a constant irritation of the stomach, and brings on depression of spirits, etc. There was a great deal of truth in that statement, says the doctor, as coffee cannot be taken in excess without producing dyspepsia and irritation, *but moderately used it is an invigorating, healthful, and wholesome drink, bringing a man's best energies into play.* The quantity taken, however, must not be large, and should be good.

Dr. Book, of Leipsic, another celebrated scientist, says: "The nervousness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of confirmed coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temper, which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. Cocoa and chocolate is neutral in its psychic effects, and is really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks."—*Scientific American.*

Too Mad for the Limits.

A gentleman whose face had a look anything but pleasant yesterday purchased a postal card at the postoffice and took up a pen and wrote for about two minutes with a determined hand. Then, as he blotted the card, he asked the stamp clerk:

"Is it against the postal rules to call a man a liar on a postal card?"

The clerk thought it was, and the man tore up the card, bought another, and after writing a few lines inquired:

"It can't be against the rules to call him a villain, can it?"

The clerk again decided it was, and a third card was purchased. This time the man pondered over his lines, signed his name, and said:

"I have written here that he ought to be in jail for his conduct. Is that against the postal rules?"

The clerk said he wouldn't dare run the risk himself, and the indignant citizen tore the card into a dozen pieces and exclaimed:

"Go to Halifax with your postoffice! I won't send any card at all, but I'll waylay the fellow and knock the top of his head off!"—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

Our Bodies After Death.

Within a very near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 1,000,000,000; the annual loss by death is 18,000,000. Now, the weight of the animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is no less than 634,000 tons, and its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the earth the gases thus generated, and decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This circle of changes has been going on ever since man became an occupier of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which in due time become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which, in their turn, become the animal; then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphere, and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the earth or bone substance alone remaining where it is deposited, and not even there unless prosecuted as a common swindler.

Farm Schools for Girls.

France has agricultural schools for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, which is said to have been begun with a capital of 1 franc, by a Sister of Charity and two little discharged prisoner girls, and to be now worth $160,000. The establishment has now 300 girls from 6 to 18. The farm, entirely cultivated by them, is over 400 acres in extent. Twenty-five Sisters form the staff of teachers. More than one medal of the French Agricultural Society has been awarded to this establishment at Darnetel, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairy women and laundresses. Each girl has, on leaving, an outfit and a small sum of money, earned in spare hours. If they want a home they can always return to Darnetel, which they are taught to regard as home.—*London Farmer.*

JAY GOULD has purchased about 200 acres of highly-improved land and a magnificent white marble residence said to have cost $500,000, and known as "Lyndhurst on the Hudson." Mr. Gould will occupy the villa during the coming summer.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 6, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"No solid south, no solid north, but a solid Union."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair. Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
E. D. Britton, Richland township.
E. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

The Allen county delegates to the congressional convention came up on a special train.

Horatio Seymour will accept the nomination for president on the democratic ticket, if tendered to him by the Cincinnati convention.

Those who desire their names announced in the COURIER, as candidates for county offices, will please bear in mind that the price is $3.00 in advance.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel of last Tuesday administered an overdose of half-cooked "taffy" to the Whitley county democrats, to physic off the senatorial bile.

The anti-third-term republicans of the country, are holding a national convention in St. Louis to-day, to take such action as may seem necessary to prevent the nomination of Grant.

If some of Gen. Streight's republican friends were personally acquainted with him, and knew what a bombastic, egotistical ass he is, they would probably not be so anxious to have him nominated for governor.

Hon. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, was nominated for senator last Saturday, in the district composed of Allen and Whitley counties. Mr. Bell is a man of some ability and he will no doubt be heard from in the next Indiana senate.

President Hayes has appointed Post-master General Key district judge of the eastern and middle district of Tennessee, which position Gen. Key has accepted. James N. Tyner, of Indiana, will assume the duties of postmaster general.

Democratic County Convention

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court-house, in Auburn,

Saturday, June 5, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Representative in the legislature.
County clerk.
County auditor.
County treasurer.
County sheriff.
County recorder.
County surveyor.
County coroner.
County commissioner, north district.
County commissioner, southwest district.

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the county central committee, all democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting place in their respective township or precinct,

Saturday, May 29, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment, based upon the number of democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election:

Butler	township	10	delegates.
Jackson	"	19	"
Concord	"	21	"
Newville	"	8	"
Stafford	"	7	"
Wilmington	"	19	"
Auburn precinct		30	"
Waterloo	"	10	"
Richland township		17	"
Fairfield	"	21	"
Smithfield	"	13	"
Franklin	"	9	"
Troy	"	5	"
Keyser	"	26	"
Total,		214.	"

The democrats of each township and precinct will at the same time, (May 29), appoint one delegate to the judicial convention to be held at Kendallville on the 6th day of August, 1880.

By order of the committee.

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman.
THEO. REED, Secretary.

A Slight Mistake.

There was a slightly erroneous impression conveyed by a Fort Wayne item that was republished in our columns last week. Two gentlemen of that place, Mr. Fleming and Judge Lowry, were represented as being personally at variance and contesting with each other for popular support in a manner which tested the strength of each in the ward where they live. The fact was, they only happened to be committed to different views concerning a candidacy for a legislative office, and their relations are understood to be not personally unfriendly.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Harmony and Good Feeling Prevailed.

In accordance with the published call, the democrats of the 12th congressional district met in convention at Auburn, on Thursday, April 29th. The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m., by Judge C. A. O. McClellan, chairman of the district committee. On motion of Judge Lowry, Mr. John B. Stoll, of the Ligonier Banner, was made chairman of the convention, who, upon taking the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and spoke in unmistaken language of the fraud of 1877. He referred to the political prospects in this district and in the state and urged harmony and good feeling and a burial of personal considerations in all contests.

Messrs E. L. Chittenden, of the Fort Wayne Sentinel and Phil. Colerick, of the Fort Wayne Journal were made secretaries.

The following resolution, offered by E. W. Brown, of Whitley, was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the plan of organization recommended by the state central committee be adopted for the management of the campaign in this district.

Dr. D. M. Marshal, chairman of the Whitley county delegation, then offered the following resolution on behalf of the entire delegation from that county, and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, The county of Whitley having given the casting vote in the congressional convention at the city of Fort Wayne on the 29th day of June, 1878, for Hon. W. G. Colerick, of Allen county, whereby he was nominated for congress in the 12th district, now through her delegates to this convention to carry out the instructions of the Whitley county democratic convention, offer the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, of Allen county, present representative in congress, by the purity of his private and public life, by his devotion to democratic principles, his fidelity to the interest of the entire people of his district, and by the ability manifested in the discharge of his official duty, has proven his fitness for the place he now occupies; he is therefore hereby selected and nominated by this convention, as the first and unanimous choice of the democratic party of the 12th congressional district for congress.

(Signed) D. M. MARSHALL,
E. W. BROWN,
I. B. MCDONALD,
H. C. PRESSLER,
A. J. STOUFFS,
BENJAMIN RAUFFER.

Dr. G. W. McConnel, of Steuben county, moved to amend the motion of Dr. Marshall, so as to make the sentiment expressed in the resolution, that of each and every county in the district, the amendment was accepted and the whole was adopted by a rising vote amidst loud any prolonged applause.

The chair declared Walpole G. Colerick to be the unanimous choice of the democracy of the 12th district as a candidate for congress.

"Little Henry," a brother of the nominee, was loudly called for, and came forward and returned thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon his brother, who was unavoidably absent on this occasion, owing to the small democratic majority in the lower house of congress, caused by the absence of a number of members. Henry is a very pleasant and interesting talker, and withal an honorable gentleman.

Judges Holman, of Indianapolis, and Long, of Warsaw, being present, were called out but declined to speak on political issues, owing to their official position, but as they are both candidates for the supreme bench they were glad to have an opportunity to meet the democrats in the 12th congressional district; and, by the way, allow us to suggest that the DeKalb county delegation to the state convention, can do no better than support both of these gentlemen for the positions they ask. Mr. Holman is in the 3rd district, and Mr. Long is in this (5th) district. Judge Lowry being present his numerous friends called him out and insisted on a speech, inasmuch as the people know his ability to deal in politics and law without mixing. The judge devoted a few moments to the positions occupied by the two great political parties, and the danger that would result from a violation of the established principles of George Washington concerning a third term of the presidency. After short speeches by Col. I. B. McDonald and Dr. Marshall of Whitley, Mr. Ballou of Lagrange and Mr. Free. Kelley of DeKalb, the convention adjourned with three hearty cheers for Hon. Walpole G. Colerick

After the April election, when the republicans of DeKalb county were so unmercifully scooped, the only thing they could they could think of in connection with politics was the republican victory in Fort Wayne, which they claimed to be the result of republican gains; now, when the Auburn republicans get in from the country—whence they went on a fishing tour, leaving town about the time the polls closed last monday evening—just ask them if they have heard from Ft Wayne since the city election: say to them that each of the nine wards gave a handsome democratic majority, which never occurred before in the history of the city

SOLID.

No "Whacking Up" in Auburn,

Owing to the Numerosity of Democrats.

The Corporation Election.

Notwithstanding the effort made by the republicans to defeat the whole or part of the democratic ticket at the election last Monday, every democrat was elected by a good majority, and the candidates for treasurer and marshal, against whom special efforts were made, were elected by increased majorities. The following is the official vote.

TRUSTEE 1ST WARD.

Patrick Murphy, dem. 179; majority 36
Frank E. Strebe, rep. 143.

TRUSTEE 2ND WARD.

Englebert Ashley. d. 194; majority 60
John Lobmiller, rep. 134.

TRUSTEE 3RD WARD.

James A. Potter, dem. 177; majority 28
George E. Porter, rep. 149.

TRUSTEE 4TH WARD.

Timothy G. Matheny, d. 199; majority 77
Henry Wolf, r. 122.

TRUSTEE 5TH WARD.

Wm. Snyder, d. 183; majority 36
J. W. Shaffer, r. 147.

CLERK.

Thos. H. Sprott, d. 205; majority 84
Geo. H. Yesbera, r. 121.

TREASURER.

Mitchell Houston, d. 205; majority 83
Joseph Abright, r. 122.

MARSHAL.

Thompson P. Scott, d. 221; maj. 119
D. K. Houghton, r. 102.

The vote for trustee in the second ward is regarded the party strength, democratic majority 60. Average majority for trustees 47. Average majority for whole ticket 65.

Here is Your Proof.

Quite recently the Decatur Democrat very knowingly (?) asserted that Mr. Hendricks had never said he would not accept a second place on the national democratic ticket, and now, fearing that the editor of the Democrat may still be ignorant of the facts, we let Mr. Hendricks speak for himself in the following extract from a recent conversation with a Chicago newspaper reporter:

"I suppose," said the reporter, "you are a candidate for the presidency yourself?"

"I don't know as I ought to talk about that at all. However I will say that I am not a candidate in a personal sense, but I have no doubt that the delegation from the state of Indiana will present my name before the national democratic convention at Cincinnati."

"Would you accept second place on the ticket?"

"I HAVE OFTEN STATED MY POSITION IN THIS REGARD. Duty compelled me to accept a second place four years ago, but I don't think the same reason exists at this time. My position is well known."

Democratic Caucus.

The democrats of Auburn met in the town building last Friday evening for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for town offices. Upon motion Mr. T. D. Gross was elected chairman, and Mr. Wm. H. Dills secretary. Announcements having been called for, Messrs. Wm. H. McQuiston, James Anderson and Patrick Murphy were named for trustees in the first ward. Murphy nominated on second ballot.

For trustee in second ward Mr. Englebert Ashley was nominated by acclamation.

For trustee in the third ward Mr. James Potter was nominated by acclamation.

For trustee in the fourth ward Messrs. A. C. Wilson, T. G. Matheny and E. Berry were named. Matheny nominated on second ballot.

For trustee in the fifth ward, Messrs. George Ensley and Wm. Snyder were candidates. Snyder was elected.

For clerk, the names of Thos. H. Sprott and Eli Coder were suggested. Sprott nominated.

For treasurer M. Houston and Wm. H. Kiblinger were named. Houston nominated.

For marshal, T. P. Scott and John Treesh were named. Scott nominated.

After the appointment of Theo. Reed, F. E. Davenport and T. D. Gross to act as town committeemen for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned sine die.

The Garrett Election.

GARRETT, IND., May 5, 1880.

EDITORS COURIER: Please permit the readers of your paper to publish a short sketch of our town election and the result.

There were two tickets in the field, one headed "Corporation Ticket," with T. M. Blair, H. M. Bicknell and W. Y. Johnston as candidates for trustees, Jos. Singler for treasurer, F. D. Bissett for clerk and Charles Travis for marshal; and the other was headed "Citizens' Ticket," with T. M. Blair, J. William Wagner and W. Y. Johnston for trustees, Jos. Singler for treasurer, N. W. Lancaster for clerk and Ed. Sargent for marshal. Both sides were ably represented, and the work was done without any personal hard feeling to mar the peace and harmony of the occasion. The citizens' ticket proved to be victorious, 203 votes having been cast in all, with the following result: For trustee, T. M. Blair, no opposition; J. William Wagner, 127; H. M. Bicknell, 73; W. Y. Johnston, no opposition. For treasurer, Jos. Singler, no opposition. For clerk, N. W. Lancaster, 148; F. D. Bissett, 53. For marshal, Ed. Sargent, 127; Charles Travis, 75.

While the town was unusually quiet during the contest, the enthusiasm appeared the greater as the result was publicly announced by one of the judges. After that, our popular band gave the candidates elected a serenade, which was highly appreciated and brought out to the streets a greater number of the inhabitants of the town than has ever been seen together before. Saloons were all closed, but cigars were as plenty as stars on the sky; and it has been hinted that some select party, irrespective of color, (that is political), got together in some secluded place and, to use a popular expression, had a little "picnic" of their own, however, without any serious results. In short, everything and everybody was lovely except a few who, it is hoped, will profit by their lesson of last Monday, and come to the conclusion that Garrett is not the place for anybody to boast that he carries the votes of the people in his pocket and cannot be beaten, because it has been fairly shown by this election that our people will vote just as they please.

We hope that when the dust of the contest has cleared away the people of Garrett may not find the result detrimental to the general welfare of the town and community. CITIZEN.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880.

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	26
Noble "	24
Elkhart "	36
Total	86

By order of the district committee.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is here by given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on Friday, May 14th, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. let to the lowest responsible bidder the construction of a 100 ft. Howe Truss bridge, near Jeremiah Plumb's in Union township, also at 2 o'clock on same day the building of a 100 ft. bridge about 1½ miles northeast of Auburn, both with pile abutments. Letting to take place at site of bridge, plans and specifications of said bridges can be seen on ground at time of letting, bidders will be required to give a bond according to law.

The board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board

Attest; ALBERT ROBBINS, Aud'r.

May 5th 1880. 19-3w

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The announcement of the names of candidates for county offices will be inserted under this head for $3.00 IN ADVANCE; no announcement to exceed six lines in length without extra charge. All announcements are made subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

REPRESENTATIVE.

CLERK.

AUDITOR.

EDITORS COURIER: The democrats of Franklin township desire you to announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of the township named, as a candidate for county auditor

The many friends of John W. Dills, of Concord township, will present his name to the democratic county convention as a candidate for county auditor.

TREASURER.

SHERIFF.

RECORDER.

Mr. George H. Munn, of Newville township, is named by his many democratic friends in that township as a candidate for county recorder.

SURVEYOR.

CORONER.

COMMISSIONER, NORTH DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONER, SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned administrators, with the will annexed, of the last will and testament of the late Joseph Bowman, deceased, of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of said testator, in Keyser township, in said county,

ON SATURDAY, 22ND DAY OF MAY, 1880

the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, young cattle, wagons, and wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, household goods and furniture, 11 stands of bees, harness and farming implements, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS:

Sums of three dollars and under, cash; on sums of over three dollars, a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser giving his note with interest and approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

ELIJAH S. McDOWELL,
GEORGE O. DENNISON,
Executors.

19 3w

LAWNS.

252 pieces of new and choice styles Summer Lawns in side bands, figures, stripes and plain colors, 10 cents, 12½ cents and 15 cents per yard; also new Linen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, Momie Cloths, Foulards, Zephyr Ginghams, Seersucker Stripes, Scotch, Canton and Madras Ginghams. An elegant line to make early selections from.

ROOT & COMPANY.

MATTINGS.

This week new arrivals of China Mattings in fancy styles; white and check Mattings, all widths. Also Napier, cocoa and cane mattings for offices and public buildings in different grades at close prices. Also opening a new lot of Tapestry and Velvet Rugs and Matts, all sizes, in new and choice designs, at old prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BROCADE.

SILKS, in black and fancy colors. Rich goods at very moderate prices. Also a large stock of Spring Silks, 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents per yard. Fancy Trimmings, Satins and Silks, in all colors and combinations, probably the largest collection in the state, at popular prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

CREPES.

We keep a full line of Grout's and Courtauld's English Crepes, in all widths and grades, from 60 cents to $3 per yard, and can them on the or anyway to suit. Also Crepe and Love Veils, hat and arm Crepes. Our stock of Mourning Dress Goods is large and complete in all fabrics; also have full stock of Mourning Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Black Ruchings, etc.

ROOT & COMPANY.

WHITE

GOODS DEPARTMENT full and complete with stripe, check and plain Nainsooks, Victoria and India Mulls, Lace Stripe Piques, soft Cambrics, Terry Cloths, Swisses, white Welts, cord Piques. Also a large and choice stock of the new Swiss Trimmings and Hamburg Edgings in new designs.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marraicabo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 22 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine-Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

The new stock of Salt Fish will come in next week, and will be sold at the very Lowest Prices.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.

Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Rudolph Lechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. S. SHUTT, Administrator,
19 3w Spencerville, Indiana.
April 28, 1880.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST,

88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind

Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

"Foster"

KID

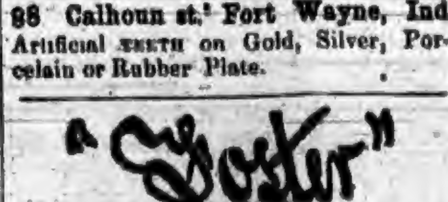

GLOVES

([illegible])

FOR SALE BY

McQUISTON & RALSTON,

18 3w AUBURN, IND.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Dr. Cowan takes in Fort Wayne to-day.

—What this weather most needs is a refrigerator.

—You may still call him Marshal Tom Scott.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—D. P. Hale and wife have returned from Cincinnati.

—Sam. Pommert has a new hat. All it needs is another hat.

—Boys' hats, THREE for 25 cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Silk mitts in all colors—something gay—at N. Ensley and Co's.

—A 46-piece set of dishes for $3.75 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—The largest line of fancy goods in Auburn, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Six-button kid gloves, and Josephine kid gloves at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Some young people from Angola and Waterloo will attend the dance to-night.

—One dozen one-gallon milk crocks for 85 cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—John Leasure's heart is broken. His girl is going away. Hence these sadness.

—Spring shawls, linen dresses and ladies' linen dusters at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Tom Somers buys mustard by the half barrel, all ready for use on ham sandwiches.

—Sick headaches incessantly distract many. Let such use "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25c. a box.

—The atmosphere is permeated with the smell of conventions and elections over the land. Pugh!

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns, before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—R. Elson, the dentist, is painting and otherwise beautifying his neat little residence on Fifth street.

—The residence property of D. P. Hale, on west Seventh street, was sold this week to Frank A. Hoff.

—Look out for nice Millinery goods, next Saturday, in all the latest styles and shapes, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Miss Sarah Weir, operator for the Wabash road at Churubusco, spent Sunday in this place, visiting friends.

—Fine croquet sets, eight balls and mallets, can be had at Willis & Co's book-store and news depot for $1.

—Ruchings, laces, lace ties, fichus, Lisle thread handkerchiefs, and kid gloves in all colors, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Harry Yesbera rode the goat last week, while Fred. Clark followed suit this week, and now they are both Masons.

—"Honest John" is an earnest worker in the court-house yard. Rain or shine, he gets his work in "all the same."

—A large lot of one, two and three-button kid gloves at from 30 to 60 cents per pair, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Ed. Eldridge's sample room on the west side of the square has been fixed up in fine style. Go in and see for yourself.

He coughed! he coughed! His eyes ran; he looked redder in the face than a lobster. But "Sellers' Cough Syrup" cured him.

—Billy Rainier will make application at the next meeting of the commissioners for a renewal of his license, as per notice elsewhere.

—"Shad" Rhodenbaugh wears a royal crown upon which are emblazoned, in beautiful characters, the emblematic words, DRAY MAN.

—"Mama may I be your little May-Queen this May?" "Yes, dear May, you may." An a-Mays-ing conversation, wasn't it? Maybe.

—Don't buy your embroideries, trimming silks, fringes, beaded gimps and tassels, veilings, etc., till you go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Fort Wayne, true to her colors, gained a big democratic victory in her city election Tuesday. The democrats walked off with everything.

—Choice coffee at from 16 to 22 cents per pound. New Java coffee 25 cents per pound. Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Mrs. A. J. Little and Miss Lydia Hogue have gone east to purchase a large line of millinery and fancy goods. Look out for nice styles next Saturday.

—Mrs. Judge Lowry and little daughter Lottie, of Fort Wayne, mother and sister of the junior of the COURIER, are in town to-day, and will participate in the benefit hop to-night. While here they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Copper.

—Mr. Isaac Bechtel, of Corunna, has traded his steam grist-mill at Corunna for the Eagle mill at Auburn, and will take possession of the latter next Monday.

—The largest assortment of dress goods, such as cashmeres, alpacas, bunting, brocades and cheap suitings in the city, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—The band practiced in the hall above the COURIER office Monday night. We know they were practicing by the music they made. No reference to allusions.

—If any person can find handsomer and cheaper wall-paper than that kept at the book and stationery store of Willis & Co., that firm would like to know it.

—Frank Leas is agent for the celebrated Bryan wheel-barrow, and if you want a good one—a real No. 1—he can fix you off in just two shakes of a sheep's tail.

—The water-tank which supplies dampness for the streets has been overhauled and repaired this week, and the sprinkling-wagon is again getting in some good work.

—Mr. J. C. Cramer called our attention to a fine colt raised by him, which was two years old on the 21st of last month, is 16 hands high and weighs 1,330 pounds. How's that?

—The largest stock of bleached and brown muslin, shirtings, cottonades, ticks, ducks, denims, towellings, table-linens, hats, etc., etc., in the city, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—Billy Little and Will. Ryan made a good team in the road scraping business last week. The chairs in front of Shaffer's furniture store struck them like an oasis in the desert.

—The Lutheran church at St. Joe, DeKalb county, will be dedicated next Sunday, May 9. Neighboring ministers and the public generally are invited to attend the feast of dedication.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church next Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments served at the usual hour.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—Do you want a carpet this spring? If you do, go to McQuiston & Ralston's at once. They have already closed out several pieces. Those who go early will get the bargains. 17-3w

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will soon give a good old-fashioned strawberry festival, for the benefit of the church. It will take place as soon as the luscious fruit can be obtained.

—A column of our space this week is devoted to the Fort Wayne Fruit House. You are heedless of your interests if you fail to read it and learn the wonderful prices of goods at that establishment.

—Os. Allen was last week engaged in whitewashing the inside of the livery barn, and it was hard to tell where he put the most whitewash—on himself or on the barn. However, he did a pretty good job on both.

—The hitherto unoccupied brick building on the south side of the square is now packed full of new buggies and harness, the property of Obe Cool and Hank Mader. They are disposing of them like hot cakes.

—After a pleasant visit of some two weeks in this place, the guest of Miss Louie Henry, Miss Lucy Weightman left last Tuesday for Millersburg, Ohio, her past home. She expects soon to make her home in California.

—Four pairs of cotton socks for 25 cents; two pairs heavy seamless cotton socks for 25 cents; children's hose from 10 to 50 cents per pair. The best 10-cent white cotton stockings in the market, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 17-3w

—They are talking of building a union depot at Fort Wayne. It surely has railroads enough to justify such a step, and there is no city that needs one more, or has a better place to erect a union depot, than Fort Wayne.

—Mrs. A. J. Little left yesterday for Toledo to attend the summer openings of millinery. She will return Saturday with a full line of goods, and we would advise those wanting anything in her line to call on her before purchasing.

—Lost, Wednesday of last week, between the residence of M. M. Douglas and the postoffice, a gold necklace with gold cross attached. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by returning it to Mrs. L. H. Roether, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

—Miss Belle Tritch, a very popular young lady who has been teaching for some time past in our public schools, left for her home in Findlay, Ohio, last Wednesday. She is undecided as to when she may return, if at all, but her friends will be anxious to extend a welcome at any time.

—All persons in need of wall-paper and window-shades are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock on exhibition at the Physicians' drug-store. The styles are the latest, the quality of the best, and the prices cheap as the cheapest. It will pay you to go and see for yourself.

—The corporation election at Waterloo, last Monday, resulted as follows: For trustee, 1st ward, Marion Howard; 2nd ward, Peter Fisher; 3rd ward, John W. Patterson; 4th ward, Jacob G. Brown; 5th ward, Frank N. Beidler. Treasurer, John A. Shull; clerk, John M. Somers; marshal, Jacob B. Hoover.

—D. D. Moody procured a bucket of paint Tuesday evening, with which to color up some flower trellises, and carried it up home; but he had to make another trip down town to find out whether the paint was green or blue. It proved to be sky green.

—Dave Hampton, two four-rod fish poles, Jim Potter, one dipnet, George Grund, a four-gallon can of fish-worms, Will Shaffer and a great big ham-sandwich started early yesterday morning for Pleasant Lake, on a fishing excursion. They got home at midnight with two bull-heads about the size of a shingle nail.

—The closing foot-shaking of the Neoteric club, for the benefit of Edgerly's orchestra, occurs to-night at Ensley's hall. Every effort has been made to render this one of the most enjoyable hops of the season, and all who are fond of "the mazy" should be there. A number from abroad will be present to enjoy it.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beers, of Chicago, who have spent some time past in Auburn, guests at the Swinefor house, leave to-day for Angola, where Mr. Beers will deliver the maps of Steuben county recently published. Mr. Beers is a quiet, affable gentleman, while his wife is a pleasant and unassuming lady, and they will make friends wherever they go.

—Conundrum: If two men of equal popularity were to build stores exactly alike, side by side and filled with the same stock of goods, only differing in that one building was so constructed that it required two steps in front, while the other was level with the sidewalk, which man would sell the most goods and what would be the difference in the annual sales? For a satisfactory (*) solution of this difficult problem apply to Frank Davenport. He knows.

—Hank Mader sold a little sorrel horse last Friday, in payment for which he got a great big new hundred-dollar William. (We say William because we're not familiar enough with them to call it Bill). But read on: Hank felt so tickled over it that he went straightway and—set 'em up? no, guess again; he was so supremely happy that he immediately went to work and—got married. It took place Saturday last, and the lady's name was Miss Lillis Adele Thomas. And now all the boys want to smoke.

—The M. E. society met in the lecture room of the church, Tuesday, April 27, for the purpose of electing officers for the present year. They are as follows: Mrs. C. Raut, president; Mrs. J. Anderson, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Kiblinger, treasurer. Six vice-presidents were elected to preside over the following sections, or to assist the president in such ways as may be necessary: For section 1, Mrs. J. Weaver; for section 2, Mrs. M. Houston; for section 3, Mrs. J. Gilliland; for section 4, Mrs. J. Potter; for section 5, Mrs. Houghton; and for section 6, Mrs. Grosh. Meeting then closed in due form.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—The closing exercises of the public schools, which took place in Ensley hall Friday evening last, were heartily enjoyed by the largest crowd of Auburn people that Ensley hall has contained for lo, these many months. The programme, as published in last week's COURIER, was carried out to the letter, and the repeated and enthusiastic encores gave every evidence that could be desired as to how the performance was received by the audience. Where all did so well, it is useless to particularize, and much credit is due Miss Lida Powers and her efficient corps of teachers for the thoroughness and excellence of the rhetorical portion of their school work for the past year, as was fully demonstrated by the entertainment of Friday evening.

CEDAR CREEK SABBATH SCHOOL.

A number of the people of this district and vicinity met at the school-house last Sunday at 3 p. m., and organized a Sunday-school. The following named persons were chosen as officers: J. H. Rowland, superintendent; S. P. Jones, assistant superintendent; Cory Shugars, secretary; John Shugars, treasurer; Mrs. Emma Swisher, chorister; Miss Laura Swisher, assistant chorister; Milton Swisher and Miss Delila Waters, librarians.

CORY SHUGARS, Sec'y.

An Official Document.

COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, Aug. 12, 1879.

DR. A. R. WHITE—Dear Sir: After using various remedies for Chills without relief, I commenced the use of your Dandelion Alterative, and one bottle effected a cure. I can cheerfully recommend this as an excellent medicine, and worthy the confidence of the public.

Yours truly, WM. N. DUNNINGTON.

For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 19-2w

A Card.

Miss Lydia Hogue, who controls the millinery and fancy-goods department of the Auburn Millinery and Fancy Store, has gone east to purchase a large and complete line of millinery and fancy goods, all of which will be the latest styles to date. Ladies should hold their orders until Miss Hogue returns, when she will show them the largest line of ladies' hats ever brought to Auburn, and at lower prices than ever. Don't spend your money abroad, but spend it at home, where it will do you all good. Remember the place—east of the public square, Auburn, Indiana.

A Sneaking Trick.

About as mean an act as one man can do another, in the way of business transactions, is to make a contract for the performance of certain work and then abandon it when it is but half completed. If a man doesn't know how to estimate his work so that he can fulfill his contracts to the letter, he should shut up shop and hire himself out to somebody else.

Last Saturday evening, at about four o'clock, the man who had contracted to do the masonry work on Kiblinger's new building, Thomas Edwards by name, quit work and stole away from town that night, leaving several parties to mourn his departure. Shortly before skipping out he drew fifty dollars from Mr. Kiblinger for the ostensible purpose of paying his workmen, but he pushed it down in his breeches pocket and slid away in the night, wholly ignoring the claims of his bricklayers and the proprietor of the hotel at which he took his rations. Fortunately, however, but little delay has been occasioned, as the wall was finished up to the second floor and was ready for the carpenters to put in the joice, so that the brick work would necessarily have been suspended a day or so, anyway. The contract has been re-let to responsible parties, who arrive to-day, and the job will be pushed ahead without interruption. Edwards lives at Millersburg, this state, and is evidently a "snide" of the first water. Hence, we give him this notice gratis and call the attention of others to his little eccentricities.

Not Exactly.

Some two weeks since, or thereabouts, a soliciting circular was issued by B. J. Lowrey, of the Republican, "in the interest of G. W. Weamer," editor of the DeKalb County Republican, a paper published here in Auburn—if convenient—every Thursday. These circulars, begging a dollar-and-a-half subscription from all who were not too busy to read them, were sown broadcast over the country, since which time numerous inquiries have reached us as to whether or not "Lowry of the COURIER" was the man whose name was attached to these invitations to invest in the above-mentioned news-rag. Great heavens, no! Though we recognize the striking similarity in the names—one being B. J. L-o-w-r-e-y and the other R. J. L-o-w-r-y—and while we do not feel particularly grieved at having been mistaken for Mr. Lowrey, who is a very pleasant young gentleman, still, it makes us sick at the stomach—very sick—to think of having been suspected of the authorship of such a circular and of being associated with such a paper. Our interests are all centered in the COURIER, for which we have never yet been compelled to issue invitations in order to obtain patronage or add to our increasing subscription list, which is now, as it will continue to be, much larger than that of any paper in the county.

We don't know what we have done that we should be charged with complicity in the publication of the Republican; but we will forgive those who have thus accused us, on condition that they will "take it all back" and hereafter book us as

ROB. J. LOWRY,
Of the COURIER.

Auburn Schools.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month ending April 30:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Flora Hoffman,
Clara Stamets,
James Funk,
Sadie Tarney,
Ida Swihart,
Cory Shugars.

A AND B INTERMEDIATE.

Missie Michael,
Bertha Hale,
John Zimmerman.

LOU. DANIELS, Teacher.

C AND D INTERMEDIATE.

Nannie Peterson,
Alda Shaffer,
Hortie Culberson,
Willie Culberson,
Anna Mead,
Josie Ashely,
Lena Cloy,
George Clark.

LAURA CLARK, Teacher.

A AND B PRIMARY.

Dora Jones,
Frank Davenport,
Mable Hartman,
Ida Miles,
Blanche Peterson,
Maggie Snyder,
Jennie Jones.

LILLIE MCTIGHE, Teacher.

B AND C PRIMARY.

Blanche Long,
Lucy Otto,
Edna Davis,
Eva Ensley,
Laura Ober,
Lillie Grosh,
Stella Hague,
John Clark,
Frankie Baker,
Alda Barkley,
Ella Gregg,
Nora Robbins,
Libbie Hale,
Viola Prosser,
Katie Berg
Eddie Mason,
Zenith Stamets,
Eddie Robbins,
Charlie Rainier.

FRANC STAHL, Teacher.

D PRIMARY.

Freddie Ashley,
Charlie Mason,
Bobbie Showers,
Mary Fretz.
Laura Houghton.
Stella Jones,
Jessie Peterson,
Wesley Lanham,
Calvin Smith,
George Wolf,
Reba Houser,
Clara Hoffman,
Clara Otto,
Sadie Showers,
Owa Treesh.

BELLE TRITCH, Teacher.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the year: Flora Hoffman, Sadie Tarney, John Zimmerman, Blanche Peterson and Eva Ensley. Flora Hoffman has been neither absent nor tardy for three consecutive years.

LIDA A. POWERS, Sup't.

Over 1,300 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

Address.

EDS. COURIER: Please add to the list of committee on music at the old settlers meeting to be held May 27th, the following names: A. C. Jackman, of Waterloo; Dr. Bulan and Mrs. Maggie Dills, of Butler. In the haste of making up the committees the above selections were left blank to be filled afterward. Yours, W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

Important to Soldiers.

Soldiers intending to apply for a pension must do so before July next in order to secure the back pension. Mr. Frank J. Darling representing the firm of Milo B. Stevens & Co. pension attorneys, Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., will be in Auburn Ind. Thursday May 20, 1880, to prepare the claims of any who deem themselves entitled.

He will also attend to increase pension and bounty cases. Information as to Mr. Darling's whereabouts during his stay in the city can be obtained at the office of the county clerk.

For the benefit of all sufferers, be good enough to bring the wonderful effect of ST. JACOBS OIL before the public. For twelve long years my wife suffered with Neuralgia in the head, and often had the most terrible pains. A few weeks ago I bought a bottle of that wonderful remedy—ST. JACOBS OIL—and perfectly astonished at the marvellous effect; half a bottle thoroughly cured my wife. I gladly would have paid any physician fifty dollars if he could have done the same; therefore I wish that everybody may learn to value this true medicine.

Christian Hauni, Youngstown Ohio.

We have just received the first number of THE WESTERN NORMAL EDUCATOR, published at Ladoga, Indiana. It is one of the handsomest school journals we ever saw. The mechanical part is faultless. Its editor, Mr. T. W. Fields, has a wide reputation as a teacher and writer. He has been extensively engaged in teaching in all grades of schools, and, also, has had large experience in journalism. He understands the wants of teachers, and has the faculty of supplying the want. He has engaged some of the best contributors in the United States to aid him. Prof. T. W. Giffe will conduct a musical department. The EDUCATOR will contain portraits and sketches of prominent teachers. Every teacher should subscribe at once. Price $1.00 a year. Send 10 cents for a sample copy. Address,

T. W. FIELDS, Ladoga, Ind.

A House to Rent or Sell,

Containing five rooms. There is a good well and cistern on the premises, and also some small fruit.

17-3 w. W. H. MCQUISTON

Announcement.

The name of O. W. Rummel is announced as a candidate for recorder, to await the action of the republican convention of June 19, 1880.

MANY CITIZENS.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session to be held in the court-house in said county, on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I wish to sell are located on the southwest corner of lot number four (4), in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds of lot number one (1) in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

NICHOLAS F. GENSNAGLE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held in the court-house in said county on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at a point eighteen (18) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number ninety-five (95), in the original plat of Auburn, said county, and running thence south to the south line of said lot, thence west twenty-two (22) feet, thence north to the north line of said lot, thence east to the place of beginning.

WILLIAM RAINIER.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat	$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants	5.00
Black Cloth Vest	2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris	$5.00
Men's All-Wool	3.00
Boys' Very Durable	2.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality	$10.00
Strong and Durable	5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

New Hat Man!

Hats
and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

THEIR GRAVES.

BY CARRIE V. SHAW.

They lie together in the shade,
These graves of mine,
Just where the light from sun or moon
Will never shine;
Among the silent shadows there
A somber line.

You ask who lie within these graves?
My summer friends—
The friends who fade and fall away
When summer ends;
The friends whose warmth is but the glow
That summer lends.

With my own hands I made their graves.
I could not bear
That other eyes should see my dead
So falsely fair.
I laid the cypress on their hearts
And left them there.

And that was all. With sobbing heart,
Tears falling fast,
On the dead friends that I had loved
I looked my last,
And buried them together with
A murdered past.

They could not stand the change that comes
When summer wanes,
They could not bear the chill that comes
With autumn rains,
But fell like the dead leaves that fall
In woodland lanes.

And so I shut them from my life,
For they were dead—
As dead to me as though they slept
On earth's cold bed,
As though the red leaves drifted deep
O'er feet and head.

know you tell me, these lost friends
I loved so dear
Will come again, when summer and
The birds appear.
How can they come when I have laid
Them, buried, here?

Phantoms may come, with faces like
My cherished dead;
But they can only bring a sense
Of loss and dread—
Never again can they be more
Than I have said.

I would not wish to see them now
Nor hear a sound
From their false lips that might revive
The old, sad wound.
In friendship's cemetery they
Have each a mound.

And yet the old, old sickening sense
Of pain and loss
Will come, and lonely eyes will gaze
The gulf across,
As if to seek some signal there
That they might cross.

But, if there is a pitying God,
I trust that He
Will keep them always from my sight—
So far from me
That, should I yearn for them in death,
They might not see.

But, should they think of me, when death
Is drawing nigh—
Should call for me with faltering breath
And dimming eye,
Think you that all earth's kingdoms could
Prevent reply?

—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE HERMIT

Away up on the main range—the Sierra Madre—of the Rocky mountains, 12,000 feet above the sea, rests a little mining camp of some twenty or twenty-five rough log cabins—right on the edge of timber line. North, south, east and west huge peaks tower in their massive grandeur and rear their stony heads to the rising and setting sun, and seem like grim old sentinels keeping watch over the little basin in which are the cabins, collectively known as Mineral City. The mountain sides are seamed and ribbed with the rich silver veins of San Juan, and scores of cuts, shafts and tunnels echo daily to the clang of drill and sledge as the hardy miners delve after the metallic treasures of these great store-houses.

Near the blacksmith shop, where the not unmelodious ring of drills and picks being sharpened is heard all the day and far into the night, a little cabin stands unobtrusive upon its rocky foundation. There is an air of neatness about its hipped roof of nicely split "shakes" and its carefully-hewn door that speaks well for the patience, taste and skill of its builder. In fact, the cabin is pointed out as a fine specimen of frontier architecture.

The solitary owner and occupant of this little building was known throughout the camp as "the Hermit." Not, be it understood, because of his imitating those poor old beings of ancient story who dwelt in caves and fled at the approach of any one, but simply because he was a taciturn, quiet old fellow, who worked his mine alone, and, when joining the rest of the men about the fire in the saloon, always sought a corner and rarely, if ever, took part in the conversation.

He was vastly different from the rest of his fellow laborers. He never drank; he never swore; but, in his quiet, unobtrusive way, would sit and gaze intently at the fire, unmindful of the stories, the hearty laughter, the social drinking and the absorbing games of cards going on around him. Tall he was, with a decided stoop in his shoulders; a long beard, plentifully streaked with gray, and a pair of wearied, restless, nervous, yearning eyes, that somehow appealed to the rough but good-hearted miners.

Mail came twice a week in Mineral City, and the saloon was the postoffice. Regularly upon the carrier's arrival the Hermit would join the crowd and listen with an eager, expectant air as the superscriptions of the various letters were read out by the saloon-keeper, and then, when the last missive had been reached and either claimed or set aside, he would lower his head and slowly slip away to his seat at the corner of the fire-place, with never a word. Every mail that went out carried a letter from the Hermit, always directed to the same party, and every month he registered one to the same address, which the boys shrewdly guessed contained such money as the poor fellow was able to scrape together from the scanty yield of his mine—the Alice.

The boys had often debated upon writing a letter to the Hermit, for his continual expectation and his regularly bitter disappointment touched them, but they argued that it would not be what he wanted, and so the idea was abandoned. Several of them asked the Postmaster to lay aside their letters without reading aloud their addresses, that the contrast might not be so painful to the Hermit, and none of them gave vent to any joyful exclamations when the mail brought them favors, as was their wont. The old whisky keg, at the corner of the fireplace, was always reserved for the Hermit, and, come when he might, he never found it occupied, nor, when sitting there, was he ever crowded. And so these rough frontiersmen showed in various ways their sympathy for their lonely and silent companion, of whom they knew nothing save what his pinched, careworn face and yearning eyes told.

One day the mail came in and the Hermit was not there. This was so unusual that it led to considerable speculation among the boys. Then Roney, whose lead lay near the Alice, remembered that the Hermit had not been to work that day or the day before, and when night came on and the keg in the corner remained unoccupied the boys concluded that investigation was necessary.

"Pards, I reckon the Hermit may be a little off and might kinder need help," said Georgia, "an' it sorter strikes me we might call in an' see."

As this met the approval of all the men, Georgia and Roney started up to the Hermit's little cabin. A dim light crept around the edges of the old flour sack that acted as a curtain for the little square pane of glass constituting a window, and, after consultation, the two messengers concluded to take a peep before making their presence known.

Georgia put his face to the glass and peered intently within. The Hermit sat on the earthen floor enveloped in a torn and miserable blanket. His hat was off, and his long, gray hair was tangled and unkempt. His eyes, which Georgia could plainly see, as he sat nearly facing the window, combined with their usual pleading expression a sort of feverish glitter, and the whole attitude of the man was one of despair. In his hands he held what appeared to be a photograph and an old letter, and he never moved his eyes from them.

The rest of the room that came within Georgia's field of vision betokened cleanliness, but at the same time extreme poverty for even that rough country. Georgia withdrew his head, and his companion took a look, after which they both softly retreated some little distance into the timber and paused.

"Well?" said Roney.

"Durned queer," said Georgia.

"Kinder sick looking, eh?"

Georgia nodded his head thoughtfully.

"Let's see the boys about it," said Roney, and then they both retraced their steps to the saloon.

The boys listened with interest to the report, and pulled their beards and scratched their heads in attempts to obtain a solution as to what ailed the Hermit. Many and various were the explanations given, and then they decided that Georgia and Roney had better go back and knock at the door and inquire, at any rate, if anything was wrong; so, thereupon the two once more started up the trail. They knocked—first softly and then louder—but elicited no response or caused any show of life within, save the extinguishment immediately of the light.

"No use," whispered Roney, and, without further word, they left the little cabin and its solitary and eccentric occupant, and joined their comrades.

The next day passed, and the next, and the Hermit gave no signs of existence. That evening the mail came in and among the letters was one, in a woman's hand, for John Harmer, Mineral City, San Juan county, Colorado. There was not such a personage in the county, so far as the boys knew, but Georgia suddenly suggested that it might be for the Hermit. This seemed most probable, and he was deputed to carry it up and deliver it, if correct.

As before, all the knocking failed to obtain an answer, and Georgia, after a moment's hesitation, put his shoulder to the door and with as little noise as possible burst the wooden button off that served as a lock. The next instant and Georgia was in the room. The Hermit lay extended upon the floor, his face flushed and hot with fever, and his long, thin fingers nervously grasping and relaxing again the torn blanket on which he tossed.

"What's the matter, old pard?" said Georgia, as he raised the old man's head.

The fevered eyes slowly turned toward his face, the emaciated fingers opened, and the poor, lonely old fellow said huskily:

"Don't tell her!"

"Who—tell who?"

"Alice—poor little thing—she don't know."

"Thinking of his folks in the States," muttered Georgia, and then tenderly and carefully he lifted the sick man in his arms and strode away to his own cabin.

The news of the Hermit's sickness spread through the camp, and blankets and food came from all quarters for his use. The store was ransacked for the best that it could afford. A terrible slaughtering of mountain grouse took place that rich broths might be made for the invalid. One man traveled sixteen miles to Silverton to secure a can of peaches, and the men almost fought in their anxiety to act as nurses and watchers. Georgia thanked the boys, but kept them away, admitting only one or two to aid him in the care of the old man. But despite all this attention the old fellow sank and sank, and it soon became evident that the mountain fever had one more victim.

One night Georgia sat smoking his pipe and musing. The owner of the letter had been found, for in his ravings the old man had often mentioned the name Harmer, but the boys feared lest he should die before reading it, and this perplexed Georgia sadly. What was he to do with it, and might it not contain matters of importance? Had the old man any friends or relatives living, and where were they to be found? All things and many more came flitting through his brain; and he did not hear his patient slowly raise himself in bed and stare about him. The old man looked the room over, and then his eyes rested on the burly form by the fire,

"Georgia," he said.

reIn an instant Georgia sprung to his feet and hastened to the bedside.

"Why, pardner, dern it—yer—yer getting better, ain't you?"

The old man smiled wearily.

"Tell me all about it," he said.

Georgia briefly recounted the story of his illness, touching but lightly on what he had done and laying great stress on the interest of the men.

"But, now, old man, you'll soon be up and among 'em," he concluded, with a cheerful laugh.

"No," said the old fellow, with the same weary smile, "but—but I thank you."

"Oh, nonsense—that's all right—you're only a leetle shook up, you know—it's nateral after being as fur down as you've been. You'll soon be all right—cheer up, and don't let your sand run out; besides, I've got a letter for you."

"Letter—for me?" and the old man's face lighted up with an eagerness that sent a tremor through Georgia's honest heart, lest the missive, after all, should not be for him. He got it, however, and gave it into the trembling hands.

"Yes, yes," said the old fellow, "it's her writing, I know—like her mother's—oh, how long it has been coming—but now—" and his poor weak, shaking hands vainly strove to open it.

"Let me," said Georgia, kindly.

The old man let him take the letter, and then said suddenly, but in a low, even tone: "Hole on, Georgia."

Georgia paused.

"Georgia," said the old fellow, looking him steadily in the eye, "you've been kind to me—very kind—and I've got nothing to show for it—nothing but confidence. I'm going to tell you something, Georgia, and then—then you can read the letter and you'll understand all the good news it contains."

He paused a moment and closed his eyes. Then he continued.

"Georgia, I was a likely sort of young chap years ago—not such a good-for-nothing galoot as I am now, and I married, Georgia—married the best girl in old Pennsylvania. I was mighty happy—too happy, partner—that's what made it go so hard when she died. We had one child—a girl—and we called her Alice—my wife's name. She was a wee little thing when her mother died and so very, very pretty. It was hard lines on me, Georgia, and somehow I got to drinking. I know it did me no good and I know it wasn't right, but a man don't reason much when he's desperate like, and so I drank and drank. I sold out everything and put my girl—my little Alice—with my wife's brother. He had a family of his own, and what could a lonely, broken-hearted man like me do for a dear little girl? Georgia, if they'd come to me and talked good and gentle they could have made a man of me, but they didn't. They wouldn't let me come into their house, and they said that I'd killed my wife by drinking. Georgia, it was a lie—a damnable lie. I never drank a drop till she died, and I wouldn't have done it then if I'd anyone to sympathise with me. But I hadn't; I was alone in the world—alone with my great grief, and—" and the old man's voice broke, and his poor thin hands went nervously over the blanket, while two tears stole from his hot eyes, and, trickling down the pale, pinched cheeks, lost themselves in the gray hairs of his beard.

"Well, Georgia," he said presently, "they got an order from the court giving the guardianship of my child—my Alice—to her uncle, because they said I was unfit to take care of her. Georgia, if but one kind word had been said—only one—I wouldn't have been the fool I was. Well, I left and went West. I stopped drinking. I have never touched a drop since Alice was taken from me. You believe me, Georgia?"

"Yes," said Georgia.

"After a while I wrote to her uncle, and I told him of my new life and asked him if I couldn't at least write to my little girl. That was in '67, and she was 10 years old. He took no notice of my letter——"

"He's a ——" broke in Georgia, but suddenly checked himself before concluding.

"Then I thought perhaps he hadn't got it, so I got my money together and went East. But he had, Georgia; he had. It was no use, though; he wouldn't believe in me, and wouldn't let me see my little girl. He said she should never know but what he was her father, at least until she was of age. I tried the courts, but I spent all my money without changing the decree. Then I gave it up and came back West again. I gained one thing, though. The Judge said that when Alice was 21 she should be offered the choice of coming to me, her father, or remaining with her guardian. I had to rest satisfied, and I have worked and worked to get money for my little girl. I scrimped some, Georgia, but there's nearly $12,000 in bank for her now," and the old man's voice and manner were full of pride.

"She was 21 last June, and I've been waiting for her letter. I knew it would come. Oh, Georgia, if she only knew how I have worked for her; how I have waited, all alone, but still working and waiting; but she has written now, and to-morrow, Georgia—to-morrow, or next day, I must start East. We will be very, very happy together, and—but read her letter—you know all now," and the lids closed over the fevered eyes, and the poor old man murmured, "little Alice, little Alice."

Georgia tore open the envelope and unfolded the letter, and the old man feebly drew nearer in joyful, happy eagerness.

> "My uncle," read Georgia, unsteadily, "has informed me of your relationship to me. I have only to say that I regret that the man whose habits killed my mother should also bear the title of my father. I sincerely hope that the Almighty will pardon where we cannot.
>
> ALICE HARMER."

Georgia turned toward the old man.

"My God," he said, "the Hermit is dead."

Lime in the Tea-Kettle.

Every good housewife knows that an iron kettle used for heating water, that holds lime in solution, will, in a short time, become coated with that substance. This being a poor conductor of heat, it will, of course, take a longer time to heat the water than when the kettle was new. Copper or tin vessels do not become coated with lime. The reason is that iron has an affinity for lime, which the other vessels have not. But this affinity can be overcome by coating the inner surface of the vessel with a compound of tannic acid and iron, which is insoluble in water and will not precipitate lime. This is easily done. Take a new tea-kettle and put a handful of oak bark into it, and keep it boiling for three or four hours, filling it up from time to time as the water boils away. The iron will get a jet-black coat of tannate of iron, and will be proof against lime. Care must be taken that the kettle does not boil [illegible] and become heated to redness. A [illegible] a little below that point will destroy the coating. If the lime can be fully removed from an old tea-kettle it can be coated in the same manner as a new one, but will require a longer time, and perhaps it will be necessary to repeat the boiling two or three times.

It is also said that one or two clam-shells kept in the tea-kettle will prevent the lime from forming on the sides.—*Farm and Fireside.*

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Drawing a Pistol to Shoot Booth on the Morning of the Tragedy.

[Albany Letter to New York Sun.]

—A number of members of the Assembly were in Assemblyman Wren's parlor, a few evenings ago, and the conversation turned upon the law respecting the carrying of concealed weapons. Assemblymen Lindsay and Shanley, and others, expressed various opinions about the law, but Mr. Wren said nothing. He sat quietly smoking a brierwood pipe, and listening to all that his colleagues had to say. At length Mr. Lindsay asked him what he thought of the law, and whether it had done very much to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons in New York.

"Well, I've had my lesson," said Mr. Wren, "and it was one that taught me the danger of carrying weapons. I had my hand on my pistol to shoot John Wilkes Booth once, and I wish I had, for I drew on him on the morning of the very day that he assassinated Lincoln."

There was no further talk about concealed weapons. The Assemblymen were anxious to learn more of the incident that Mr. Wren referred to.

"Did you know Booth?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"Intimately. I had acted with him a season in Richmond, and been on the Southern circuit several times with him. I have slept with Booth many and many a time, and there was no one of my friends that was better liked."

Mr. Wren, being urged to narrate the incident, began:

"When I had served my time in the army and got my discharge, I made an engagement with Mr. Grover, who then had one of the Washington theaters under lease. There were quite a number of my old friends in Washington, actors who were well known, at least to the profession. There was Jim McCullom, Sam Chester, John Jennings, Sam Verney, and others, and we used to meet socially every Sunday night. Sometimes Wilkes Booth would join us. He would frequently tell us, when we asked him where he'd been so long—for we would not see him around sometimes for days, and then he would suddenly appear—that he had been taking horseback rides. He used to argue with us on the merits of the Southern cause.

"On the afternoon that the Marine Band serenaded Lincoln when he returned from his visit to Richmond, Sam Verney, Jennings, and myself went to the White House, and, on our return, went to the office of C. D. Hess, who was manager for Mr. Grover. We were going to hear a new play read. We were playing 'Aladdin' at Grover's, and Miss Effie Germon was leading lady. She was in Mr. Hess' office with the others, if I remember aright. At all events, Booth came in, and greatly interrupted us with his violent secession talk. I think this was on the Wednesday before the assassination. Booth asked Mr. Hess at that time, too, when President Lincoln was going to the theater to see 'Aladdin,' for the President had been invited to be present, and had promised to do so.

"The next day a number of us, after rehearsal, were standing in front of Grover's, and afterward we went into the lobby of the theater. As I now remember, there were Mr. O. H. Hess, Mr. Verney, Mr. Jennings, and one or two other gentlemen. Booth came sauntering in. My impression was that he had been drinking.

"He began at once to talk about the war. We didn't pay much attention to his wild talk, for we had heard very much of it, but he finally spoke of Lincoln by a very vulgar and profane term. That made me very angry.

"'John,' said I, 'what do you talk that way for? The war is over. Your side is beaten. What is the use of crying now? If you feel so bad, why didn't you go into the Southern army, as I did in the Northern? It don't look well to brag now, when you never shouldered a musket for your side.'

"'Perhaps I've done as much as you did for the cause, and can do more. Do you mean to say that I'm a coward?'

"'I didn't say so, John,' I replied, 'but I did say that you ought to have showed your courage before you talk as you do now.'

"At this he got very angry. 'You call me a coward, do you?' said he, and he drew his pistol at once.

"I was angry, too, and a good deal more foolish, being a hot-headed young fellow then of 27, but I also remembered that he had me at an advantage.

"'Hold on, John,' I cried, throwing up my hands, 'I am not fixed. If you fire now you will prove yourself a coward. Let me go home and get fixed, and we'll have this out—shoot on sight, if you say so.'

"I had just that melodramatic and foolish bluster, and was silly enough to be in earnest in what I said, for Booth, after looking at me a minute, put up his pistol and said, 'You want to be prepared the next time you see me;' and I went home and got my revolver, but didn't see Booth again that evening.

"The next morning, which was the day of the assassination, I went around to Ford's Theater to see Miss Laura Keene, and, passing down the front lobby, supposing a rehearsal was in progress, I saw H. Clay Ford and also Booth, who turned toward me and, as I supposed, made a movement to carry his threat into execution. I had on a light overcoat and my revolver in the pocket, and I put my hand on it prepared to shoot through the pocket at Booth, for I supposed it was going to be the best thing to get the first shot. Fortunately for me, perhaps unfortunately for the country, I waited an instant, and saw Booth extend his hand to me. He came up, saying, 'Won't you shake hands, George? I wasn't myself yesterday. Let bygones be bygones.' Of course that was the end of the trouble.

"That evening, while Miss Germon was singing 'Sherman has marched to the sea,' and I was standing in the wings ready to go on, C. D. Hess came rushing into the wings, and said to me, with a face like death, 'Lincoln has been shot in his box at Ford's.' I said at once, and I presume Mr. Hess will remember it, 'That —— John Booth did it.' I am sorry I was profane, but perhaps that will be pardoned. Jim McCullom, Sam Hall and I went up to Booth's father's farm, in Maryland, the next morning, looking for him, for we had heard him talk about some caves that were there. We went armed to the teeth, actor-like—here Mr. Wren smiled—and in a very histrionic manner. Of course we didn't find him. Afterward I went to the gunboat and saw Booth's body. It was the poor fellow, fast enough. I have been inclined of late years, as I have recalled his wild and unreasonable manner all that winter, to have charity enough for Booth to believe that his mind was deranged.

"From that day to this," continued Mr. Wren, as he refilled his pipe, "I have not carried weapons, though I used to wish I had shot Booth. If everybody had the experience I have had, there would be no need for any law on the matter."

A TOUGH STORY.

Old Jerry Greening's Big Bear.

"Ever heerd 'bout the scrimmage me and Case had with a b'ar over 'long Rattlesnake creek?" asked old Jerry Greening, as he piled the logs on the fire in his cozy little cabin near this village.

Jerry is one of the best hunters in Pike county, Pa., and his reminiscences are peculiarly interesting.

"I'll tell ye all 'bout it 'fore Case—ye know my son Case, don't ye?—comes in. Wall, me an' Case an that 'ere ole yaller houn' of mine—he's 17 year old this comin' spring—we started out arter a bee tree. Wall, we was a walkin' 'long kinder quiet like, when all to a suddent that cussed houn' of mine give the all-firedest yell ever I heerd, an outen the brush an' scrub oaks came a tremenjus black b'ar. I'll be hanged if that b'ar wasn't ten foot long. Wall, the b'ar stood still in the path, an' looked at me an' Case, an' Case an' me stood still an' looked at the b'ar, an' I'll be gosh hanged if 'twasn't so comical I just sot down on the groun' an' laffed. Then Case he got up on his ear 'cos we didn't have no gun nor nothin' with us, 'ceptin' a nax, an' so he yells to me:

"'Reckon ye'd better git up a tree, 'nless ye want ter git chawed into mince meat,' sez he.

"Jest about thet time Mr. B'ar made fur Case, an' I shinned up a tree.

"Wall, Case he went fur the b'ar with the ax, an' all of a suddent the ole concern flew offen the handle; so Case he started fur ter climb a tree as the b'ar come fur him. Wall, sir, to see Case a climbin' that ar' tree with that b'ar after 'im was more'n I could stan', so I jest bust out laffin' agin. Then Case he got red-hot mad, an' the way he slung the profan'ty roun' were a caution. Jest about the time he begin a callin' me all sort er names, that b'ar reached one of his paws up an' pulled off one of Case's butes. He slid down the tree with the bute, and when he tetched the groun' he struck that ar' bute jest like that 17-year-old dog of mine wud a rat. But the bute didn't seem to satisfy him, so he clim the tree agin. Case saw him a comin', so he yells out, 'I'm a goner, dad!' I sez, 'Hold the fort, an' give him t'other bute.' Jest then Case sez, 'I'll fix the ole cuss.'

"Wall, sir, that b'ar clim a'most to where Case were a-settin', when all at once't I see Case makin' some motions with his fingers. Sez I, 'Be you a-fixin' him?' Sez he, 'I be.' Jest then the ole devil gave a ter'ble roar an' let go the tree. I s'pose you'll hardly b'lieve it, but gosh hang me if that b'ar didn't turn a summerset in the air an' light on his head. Yes, sir, it's a solem' fac' thet thet b'ar fell on hiz head so hard thet he broke hiz neck. The whole thing were so cussed com'cal thet I got a-laffin' an' fell clean off the limb I was straddlin' and nearly broke my neck. When Case come down outen the tree, sez I, 'What made the b'ar tumble?' He looks at me a minnit, an' then pulls out a pepper-box. Wall, sir, that ar boy—I allers calls him boy, though he's 38 year ole comin' hayin'-time—had stole the ole woman's pepper-box, just to tant'lize her, an' thet's what saved his life. He sprinkled the pepper in the b'ar's eyes, an' nearly drove him frantic, so he dropped. But the strangest part of the story is the dog. When me an' Case went back after the b'ar with a hoss an' wagon, I'll be blasted if we didn't fin' that ole yaller houn' up 'nother tree, yellin' like sin. Truth, sir, truth. Yes, sir, that ar' dog he'd been so scart that he just clim that tree 'thout thinkin'. Mebbe you think I'm lyin' when I say that b'ar weighed 550 poun'. But it's the truth, sir. I never lied yet, an' I'm gettin' too ole to learn, fur I'm nigh 70 years ole."

Floating Island.

Among the many natural curiosities of Tuolumne county it is not generally known that there is a "floating island." Up in the "Siskiyous," lying like a pearl in the great mountain chain, is Squaw lake, a beautiful sheet of water, now utilized by a mining company as a reservoir. For many years the lake has been a favorite and delightful resort for fishing parties, and contained nearly in its center an island, comprising about an acre of ground, covered with luxuriant grass and a growth of willow and alder. It was never dreamed that the pretty little island was not terra firma, but when the bulkhead across the outlet of the lake dammed up its waters the island rose slowly until it had been elevated fully sixteen feet above its original level. It would be a question for the naturalist rather than the geologist to determine the age of this floating island, as it is evidently made up entirely of decayed vegetation. Perhaps at some remote period the roots of a tree, uptorn by the mountain storm, drifting out in the lake, formed the nucleus from which the island has grown, but it seems singular that it should have remained anchored and unchangeable in its position. The locality is much frequented by pleasure-seekers, who will hereafter notice the increased elevation.—*Jacksonville (Ore.) Sentinel.*

Glucose Manufacture.

There appears to be quite a furor in the West in connection with the manufacture of glucose from corn. A large number of factories are being set up; one at Chicago, it is said, will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels a day. A bushel of corn produces 30 pounds of glucose (grape sugar) or 3 gallons of sirup. The sugar costs 2 cents a pound, the corn selling at 40 cents a bushel.—*Scientific American.*

THE HOSPITAL BELL.

BY ELI OMAL.

Over the Sisters' Hospital
Hangeth a silver bell
That to the city neighborhood
Time's flight doth hourly tell.
"Noonday or midnight, ye must die"—
Ringeth this solemn chime;
Matins or vespers, knelling ever,
For the parting souls and time.
Once, like a pall across the sun,
Came, with his fetid breath,
Fever, in yellow mantle wrapped,
And with him his brother, death.
Skeleton death and livid plague
Danced merrily among the slain;
Wildly the sick their skinny arms
Upraised and tossed in pain.
Never a cup cooled their burnt lips,
Never a prayer was said;
Grim pestilence not even spares
Those who bury the dead.
Less and more less the silver bell
Counted time's creeping pace,
As, one by one, the Sisters looked
Too close in death's unveiled face.
Many a week the bell was still;
Fever held revels then;
'Twas many days ere people came
To that desolate place again.
Over the Sisters' Hospital
Ringeth the silver bell;
But now its hourly chiming is
More than ever a knell.

—*Chicago Ledger.*

PITH AND POINT.

LIVERY horses belong to the hire class of animals.

WHEN a man gets tight, the devil generally gets loose.

HOW LONG does a widower mourn for his wife? For a second.

WHAT is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

PHYSIC, says an old surgeon, is the art of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease.

THE burglar-alarm is a great invention. It always warns the burglar in season for him to get out of the way before anybody can shoot.

"HOW SWEET the moonlight sleeps upon this bank," as the burglar remarked to his pal while they gazed at the institution they intended to rob the first dark night.

A CHESTER VALLEY (Pa.) young lady is the owner of several calla lilies, the roots of which were procured for her great-grandfather from the banks of the Nile.

"DON'T be afraid," said a snob to a German laborer, "sit down and make yourself my equal." "I vould haff to blow my prains out," was the reply of the Teuton.

"WE wish," says a Texas newspaper, "that a few of our citizens could be permitted to live till they die a natural death, so as to show the world what a magnificent healthy country Texas really is."

A BOSTON lawyer told another lawyer, who asked him a question, that he usually received pay for his advice. "Then," said lawyer No. 1, extending 50 cents, "tell me all you know, and give me back the change."

A LADY tells something which ought to have remained a secret with her sex. It is that a woman in choosing a lover considers a good deal more how the man will be regarded by other women than whether she loves him herself.

WHEN a man's wife comes in and sees him razor in hand and with his face all lather, and asks him: "Are you shaving?" it's a provoking thing in him to answer: "No, I'm blacking the stove," but it's human nature to so reply.—*Boston Post.*

SEASONABLE work: The farmer turns the furrow with a careless unconcern; and the farmess works the handle of the big, old-fashioned churn. Their son sorts out the 'taters for plantin' in the cellar, while their daughter on the back porch is talkin' to her feller.

"MEN should not allow their wives to split wood," says a contemporary. This is rather inconsiderate. How can a man refuse when his wife comes up with tears in her eyes and says, "Now do, dear, let me go down cellar and split wood for an hour to get up an appetite."

"YOU made a fool of me," said an irritated man to his wife, "and that's the way you got me to marry you." "My love," sweetly responded the wife, "you do yourself an injustice. Call yourself a fool, if you please, but remember that you are in all respects a self-made man."

AN Oil City gentleman who had traveled in Europe said he was at a dinner one day in Paris, and while telling a story was attacked with a sudden and continued fit of sneezing. When he ceased a Russian gentleman at another table, named Plitcheekee, turned around and complimented him on his correct pronunciation of the Russian language.

A NICE distinction—Housekeeper to milkman—"My friend, you put water in your milk." "Oh, no I don't, ma'am." "But I am sure you do." "Oh, no, ma'am." "Now will you say solemnly that you do not put water in your milk?" "Well, ma'am, well, I must say that sometimes I put some water in the can and then put the milk in that, but I never put water in the milk."

A CERTAIN painter was bragging of his wonderful command of color to a friend one day. His friend did not seem to take it quite all in. "Why," exclaimed the painter, "do you know that there are but three painters in the world, sir, who understand color?" "And who are they?" at last asked the friend. "Why sir, I am one, and—and—and—I forget the names of the other two!"

FALL POETRY.

A certain young woman named Hannah
Slipped down on a piece of banana;
She shrieked, and O my'd!
And more stars she spied
Than belonged to the star-spangled banner.
A gentleman sprang to assist her,
And picked up her muff and her wrister.
"Did you fall, ma'am, he cried.
"Do you think," she replied,
"I sat down for the fun of it, mister?"

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

Yes, doctor, if a baby gal
Should bless my wedded state,
I will not call her Poll or Sal;
No, nothing else but Kate.
My sainted aunt was called the same;
My love for it is great;
Yes, doctor, that must be her name—
She shall be christened Kate.
What! Twins? Good gracious, how they squall!
Doctor, bemoan my fate—
Both girls?—Well, well, I still can call
Them Kate and Dupli-Kate.

THE effect of dime literature on Charlie Hill, a lad, was to make him arm himself with a revolver, when he heard burglars enter the store in which he slept, at Independence, Mo., and drive them out of the building, carrying away nothing but wounds.

THE SLANDERED SOUTH.

Sectional Animosity Rebuked from the Pulpit—Republican Lies Laid Bare in Burning Language—Sermon by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A few weeks ago, to meet engagements in nine of the Southern cities, and to catch a glimpse of the Southern springtime, and to see how that region is recuperating from the desolations of the war, I started south, equipped with a mind full of questions and hungry for information on all subjects, social political, moral and religious.

I started on the tour with no partisan predilections and no prejudices, and resolved to tell on my return what I saw, whether it might be generally approved or denounced by one or both sections. I had no political record to guard or defend, for my chief work in the ministry has been done since the war closed. My admiration for the Democratic party and the Republican party, as parties, is so small that it would take one of McAllister's most powerful magnifying glasses to discover anything of it. American politics are rotten, and that party steals the most which has the most chance. I had all the doors of information opened to me. I talked with high and low—Governors and water-carriers, clergymen and laymen, lawyers, doctors, editors and philanthropists, with the black and the white; old residents of the South and new settlers from the North—and I have found that there have been the most persistent and outrageous misrepresentations in regard to the South by correspondents of secular and religious journals, and by men who, overbearing and dishonest in their behavior at the South, have had intimation given to them that their company was not desirable. If a man go South and behave well, he will be treated well. There is no more need of vigorous governmental espionage in Atlanta, Augusta or Macon than there is in Boston or New York. The present disposition of the South has been so wrongly set forth that I propose now, so far as I am able, to correct the stereotyped slanders concerning it.

First, it has often been represented to us that the South were longing for the old system of negro slavery. So far from that being true, they are all glad to have got rid of it. The planters told me that they can cultivate their fields with less expense under the new system than the old. A gentleman who had 125 slaves before the war told me that the clothing and feeding of them, the taking care of the aged who could not work, and the provision for helpless colored children, was an expense and anxiety and exhaustion. Now the planters have nothing to do but pay the wages when they are due; the families look after their own invalids and minors. So they all say without one exception that I could find. If at the ballot-boxes of the Southern States, the question should now be submitted, "Shall negro slavery be reinstated?" all the wards, and all the cities, and all the counties, and all the States would give a thundering negative. They fought to keep it eighteen years ago, but now there is universal congratulation at its overthrow. Thank God that North and South at last are one on that subject. And this effort of our Northern politicians to keep the subject of slavery rolling on is as useless and inapt as to make the Dorr rebellion of Rhode Island or Aaron Burr's attempt at the overthrow of the United States Government the test of our fall elections. The whole subject of American slavery is dead and damned. I inquired everywhere, "How do the colored people work under the new plan?" The answer was, "Well, very well. We have no trouble. Just after the war there was the disorganization that naturally came of a new order of things, but now they work well. They work far better than Northern laborers that come here, because our colored people can better endure our climate, and on a warm summer's day at the nooning they will lie down in the field to enjoy the sun." My friends, all that talk about dragging rivers and lanes of the South to haul ashore black people, murdered and flung in, though seriously believed by many people at the North, is a falsehood too ridiculous to mention in a religious assembly. The white people of the South feel their dependence on the dark people for the cultivation of their lands, and the dark people feel their dependence on the white people for their wages. From what I have observed here at the North of the oppression of some of our female clerks in dry-goods stores, and the struggle of many of our young men on insufficient salaries, which they must take or get nothing at all, I give as my opinion that to-day there is more consideration and sympathy for colored labor at the South than there is consideration and sympathy for employes in some of the stores on Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, or Broadway, New York, Washington street, Boston, or Chestnut street, Philadelphia. All the world over there are tyranical employers, and for their maltreatment of subordinates, white or black, they are to be execrated; but the place for us to begin reformation is at home.

Another misrepresentation in regard to the South I cure when I say that they are not antagonistic to the settlement of Northern men within their borders. We have been told that Northerners going there are kukluxed, crowded out of social life, unrecognized, and in every way made uncomfortable. But the universal sentiment of the South, as I found it, was "Send down your Northern capitalists; send down your Northern farming machine; buy plantations; open stores; build cotton factories and rice mills. Come—come right away. Come by tens of thousands and millions." Of course they have no more liking for Northern fools or Northern braggarts than we have. A man that goes South and sets down his valise at the depot and goes upon the nearest plantation to say by word or manner to the planter, "I have come down here to show you ignorant people how to farm. We whipped you in the war, and now we propose to whip you in agriculture. I am from Boston, I am. That's the hub. You look very much like the man that I shot at South Mountain. I think it must have been your brother. I marched right through here in the Fourth Regiment of volunteers. I killed and quartered a heifer on your front stoop. What a poor miserable race of people you Southerners are. Didn't we give it to you? Ha, ha!" Such a man as that, to say the least, will not make a favorable impression upon the neighborhood where he comes to settle. He will not very soon get to be deacon in church, and if he opens a store he will not have many customers, and if he should happen to get a free and rapid ride on that part of a fence which is most easily removed, and should be set down without much reference to the desirability of the landing-place, you and I would not be Protestants. Any moral man who will go South and exercise just ordinary common sense will be welcomed, made at home, and, coming from Brooklyn, will be treated just as well as if he came from Mobile. I might give many illustrations—I give one. A member of this church moved to Charleston, S. C., seven or eight years ago. He went without fortune. By his mercantile assiduity he toiled on up. Was he well received? Judge for yourselves, as I tell you that when, a few days ago, his body was taken to the Episcopal church of which he had become a vestryman, for the obsequies, the members of the Board of Trade, the orphan children of the asylum of which he was a director, and a great throng of the best citizens, assembled amid a wealth of floral and musical tribute, all making an occasion, described by the Charleston *Courier*, as almost unparalleled at the obsequies of any private citizen.

This side of heaven, there is no more hospitable people than the people of the South. And now I bring a message from all the States of the South which I visited, inviting emigration thither. The South is to rival the West as an opening field for American enterprise. Horace Greeley's advice to go West is to have an addenda in "go South." The first avalanche of population thither will make their fortunes. It is a national absurdity that so much of the cotton of the South should be transported, at great expense, to the North to be tranformed into articles of use. The few factories at the South are the pioneers of the uncounted spindles which are yet to begin the hum of their grand march on the banks of the Savannah, the Appalachicola and the Tombigbee. There stands Georgia with its 58,000 square miles, and South Carolina with its 34,000 square miles, and Alabama with its 50,722 square miles, and North Carolina with 50,704 square miles, and the other States, none of them with more than 10 per cent. of their resources developed. When will the overcrowded populations of our great cities take the wings of the morning and fly to the regions where they shall have room to turn round and breathe, and expand and become masters of their own cornfields, or rice swamps, or cotton plantations, or timber forests? Land to be had there in the Southern States from $1 to $20 an acre. Only $15 required to get there, if you are not too particular as to how you go. Do you say the climate is hot? The thermometer every summer runs up higher in New York than in North Carolina and Georgia, though there the heat is more prolonged. Afraid of the fever? The death rates of Michigan and Georgia are equal, while the death-rate, according to the last census, is less, according to the number of population, in Georgia than in Connecticut and Maine. Whether you go West or South, you will probably have one acclimating attack. It is only a different style of shake. There is no need that England or Ireland or Scotland any longer suffer for room or bread. The tides of emigration now pouring into this country are greater than at any time in history. Twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight emigrants last month arrived in New York, 5,000 emigrants last Tuesday in and around Castle Garden. This is only an intimation of what is to come. Make two currents. While you put on extra trains to take them West by the Pennsylvania, Erie, and New York Central, put on extra trains on the Baltimore and Washington and Chattanooga and Atlanta and Charleston routes to take them South. There are tens of thousands of fortunes waiting for men who have the enterprise to go and win them. The South beckons you to come. Stop cursing the South and lying about the South, and go and try yourselves the cordiality of her welcome, and the resources of her mines, her plantations, and her forests. Perhaps that is the way that God is going to settle this sectional strife. There will be hundreds of thousands of our brightest, most intelligent, most moral young men who will go South for residence, and they will invite the daughters of the South to help them build homes amid the magnolias and orange groves, and their children will be half North and half South, half Georgia and half Vermont, half South Carolina and half New York; and thereafter to divide the country you would have to divide the children with some such sword as Solomon sarcastically proposed for the division of the contested child, and the Northern father will say to the Southern mother, "Come, my dear; I guess we had better put this political feud to sleep in this cradle." The statement so long rampant at the North that the South did not want industrious, useful and moral Northern settlers among them I brand as a political falsehood, gotten up and kept up for political purposes.

Again, I have to correct the impression that the South are bitterly against the Government of the United States. The South submitted to arms certain questions, and most of them are submissive to the decision. There is no fight in them. We hear much about the fire-eaters of the South, but if they eat fire they have a private table and private platter of coals in a private room. I sat at many tables, but I did not see anything of that kind of diet. Neither could I see any spoon or knife or fork that seemed to have been used in fire-eating. Why, sirs, I never saw more placid people—some of them with all their property gone, and starting life at 40 or 60 years of age, with one leg or one arm or one eye, the member missing sacrificed in battle! It is simply miraculous that those people feel so cheerful and so amiable. It is dastardly mean to keep representing them as acrid and waspish and saturnine and malevolent. I have traveled as much as most people, in this and other lands, and I have yet to find a more affable, delicately sympathetic, whole-hearted people than the people of the South. They are to-day loyal and patriotic, and if foreign foes should attempt to set foot on this soil for the purpose of intimidation and conquest, the forces of Bragg and Geary, McClellan and Beauregard, Lee and Grant, would come shoulder to shoulder, the blue and the gray, and the cannons of Fort Hamilton, Sumter and Pickens would join in one chorus of thunder and flame. The fact is that this country has had a big family fight; but let a neighbor come in to interfere, and you know how that always works. Husband and wife in contest, the one with a cane and the other with a broomstick, if some impertinent individual attempts to come between them he gets both cane and broomstick. I have sometimes thought the North and South would never understand each other until the approach of a common enemy compels them to make a common cause. If foreign despotisms think we have no cohesion, no centripetal force as a nation, they have only to try it. The fact that instead of thirteen colonies we embrace everything from Atlantic to Pacific oceans implies no weakening of national grip. By steam and electricity our country is within easier control than at the foundation of the Government. It took two weeks to get official communication across the country at the start. Now it takes two minutes. San Francisco and Galveston and Des Moines are nearer to Washington now than Richmond was then. There never was a time when this nation was so thoroughly one as to-day. Would to God we might more thoroughly appreciate it.

You see the whole impression of my Southern journey was one of high encouragement. The great masses of the people are right. If a half-dozen politicians at the North and a half dozen at the South would only die, we would have no more sectional acrimony. It is a case for the undertakers. If they will bury these few demagogues out of sight we will pay the entire expense of the catafalque and epitaph, and furnish enough brass bands to play the rogue's march. But time, under God, will settle it. The generations that follow us will sit in amazement at a state of things which made the national graveyards of Murfreesboro, Gettysburg and Richmond an awful possibility.

Troops at the Polls in 1880.

The Republicans fought desperately in the House of Representatives to defeat the mild provision attached to the Army bill, which declares:

> That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistance, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State.

This was the compromise between Congress and the Executive at the extra session, over which the Republicans rejoiced as over a victory achieved. They then taunted the Democrats with having surrendered the principle on which the prolonged contest had been made, and with accepting terms against which they had proclaimed war to the bitter end.

All the Republicans but twelve voted for this amendment as their own cherished bantling. When the same proposition was before the House on Tuesday they voted directly against their previous record, after having factionaly opposed it for days. Some of them had decency enough to abstain from such an exhibition of partisan violence and unblushing inconsistency, but leaders like Hawley, Baker, Cannon, Conger, Hiscock, Monroe and others of less degree, willingly stultified themselves, after threatening a veto.

The false pretence of this opposition was that the section was a "rider," and, therefore, ought to be resisted as irregular legislation. But this sham was soon shattered by proof that the amendment was in the interest of economy, as provided by the rules, and germane to the bill itself. Mr. Hawley was particularly conspicuous and vehement in denouncing "riders" on appropriation bills as revolutionary and in monstrous violation of the constitution.

In closing the debate Mr. Ewing exposed Mr. Hawley's course as a member of the Forty-third Congress—one of the worst Congresses in the history of the Government—when he voted for forty-four different riders on appropriation bills, every one of which was political. In twelve years the Republican party mounted 387 riders on the backs of appropriation acts—more than thirty-two every year—and that, too, when they had majorities of two-thirds in Congress, and could have passed any independent legislation they wanted.

The real underlying motive of this opposition is that the Republicans desire and intend to use troops at the elections this fall, and to repeat the outrages of 1876, when they were employed to intimidate voters in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and to aid in consummating a fraudulent count, if necessary. Hayes is a subservient instrument of the machine leaders. He is quite willing to obey any orders they may give.

When Mr. Evarts was sent to New York, last October, to speak in the name of the fraudulent administration and to kiss the rod that had scornfully smitten the whole concern, he bore witness to the self-abasement to which he and his associates had descended, in order to propitiate Conkling's good will and to be permitted to walk in the ranks of the stalwarts.

The stalwart leaders were not content with this voluntary humiliation. When Grant visited Washington, after having refused to be a guest of the White House, among the first to rush forward with professions of devotion and homage on his lips was the *de facto* Secretary of State.

No demand can be made on the present Administration to which cheerful response will not be given, in order to conciliate the stalwart chiefs. Hayes and the Cabinet will go even further than the extremists would do under like conditions. They want recognition, and are ready to purchase it by menial work and degrading sacrifices. The army will be utilized at the coming election, and every other engine of power that can be brought into requisition, to make Grant President by force or by fraud.—*New York Sun.*

INDIANA NEWS.

Nine students have been expelled from Asbury University for pool-playing.

Three children of James Dorsey, of North Vernon, were badly poisoned by eating dock root.

Sarah Roberts, a widow, living at Middleton, Harrison county, went out to tend a brush fire, and was burned to death.

Branson Swain, for several years Justice of Knightstown, accidentally shot and killed himself while cleaning his shot-gun to go hunting.

Lawyer Walls, of Boone county, former Prosecuting Attorney, has appealed to the Supreme Court from a decision expelling him from the bar.

The Remy Hotel, Indianapolis, has been sold to David Nicholson, a farmer of Marion county, for $72,000. There will be no change of management.

The will of Joseph Battell, a bachelor millionaire, has been probated at South Bend, disposing of $700,000 in bequests. One item is $50,000 to Yale College.

About two weeks ago Clara Mason, at Indianapolis, had two teeth extracted, from the effects of which inflammation set in in her neck and chest, and caused her death.

The remains of the late Gen. Jefferson C. Davis have now been interred at Crown Hill, Indianapolis, in a lot immediately opposite the grave of Senator Morton.

Charlie Lincks, an Evansville child of 5 or 6 years, stabbed a little girl of 5, named Mary Bleicher, and is reported to have attempted to stab several others at various times.

J. King, a farmer living two miles north of Wabash, while attending his horses, was bitten on the neck by one of them, from the effects of which he cannot live.

Joseph G. Breckenridge, formerly clerk in the Fort Wayne postoffice, now serving a two year term in the penitentiary for rifling registered letters, has been pardoned.

A decree in favor of the First National Bank of Indianapolis has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff for the sale of the entire personal property of the Shaw carriage-works.

Three brothers named Felsopp, all cripples, were walking on the track near Huntington when they were overtaken by a train. One of them, a paralytic, lost his head, and another was badly injured.

Aaron Howard, a wealthy old bachelor of Greensburg, died about a year ago, leaving about $10,000 to the Masonic lodge at that place. Now a long list of relatives arise and want the wil set aside.

While the jailer of the Frankfort jail was opening a cell door, the other night, he was knocked down by one of the prisoners, pushed into the cell, and locked up. Six prisoners then made their escape.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Bedford, had a finger amputated that had become completely dead from the effects of the death-sweat, or damps, on the body of a child she was laying out for burial, entering a slight wound on the end of it.

James A. Cravens, of Washington county, has been appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy on the State Board of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, occasioned by the resignation of Franklin C. Johnson, recently appointed Census Supervisor.

Judge Berkshire, presiding in the Circuit Court at Bedford, has decided that a Board of County Commissioners, after it has ordered taxes for railroads to be placed on the duplicate for collection, has no power to restrain or order the taxes not to be collected.

Five men came to the house of a Mr. Richey, living near Plymouth, the other evening, and were reluctantly permitted to dig for something they said was hidden in the cellar. They found there and removed a mysterious iron box that must have lain concealed in its place for ten years. No explanation was given.

The celebrated case of Breedlove and others against Fletcher and others, at Shelbyville, has been compromised. It was an action to recover subscriptions to the amount of $50,000, donated by citizens of Morgan county toward the building of the Vincennes railroad. With interest on the amounts subscribed, the total reached over $75,000. The terms of compromise agreed upon were that the Morgan parties pay 50 cents on the dollar on the amounts originally subscribed, and that Fletcher and the interested parties pay the costs in the case. They are also to collect the amounts from the individuals who made the donations. The costs in the case will amount to more than $5,000, including attorneys' fees. This will reduce the amount to $20,000, provided all of the subscriptions originally made can be collected.

Fire Insurance.

The following record of fire insurance companies' receipts and losses during the year 1879 is founded upon the official figures reported to the Auditor of State for taxation:

Name of Company.	*Receipts.*	*Losses.*
Ætna, Hartford	$ 72,394	$44,118
Amazon, Cincinnati	6,557	7,095
American, Chicago	117,391	61,171
American, New Jersey	1,307	....
American, New York	87	....
American, Philadelphia	10,473	6,165
American Central	5,182	2,453
Aurora, Cincinnati	12,996	6,208
Buffalo, New York	17	....
Buffalo German, New York	11,618	4,636
British America	20,242	8,724
Clinton, New York	2,013	269
Citizens', St. Louis	3,236	586
Columbia, New York	1,346	23
Commercial, New York	2,812	1,170
Commerce, New York	463	779
Commonwealth, Boston	4,448	772
Commercial Union	11,059	9,470
Connecticut Fire	7,618	2,389
Continental, New York	100,976	68,588
Detroit Fire and Marine	1,152	12
Exchange	787	10
Farmers', York	4,636	2,511
Farmers' Home	44	....
Firemen's, Dayton	9,880	4,758
Firemen's, Newark	3,112	1,010
Firemen's Fund, California	11,812	13,338
Fire Association, Philadelphia	32,738	9,771
Franklin, Philadelphia	19,680	6,422
Franklin, Indianapolis	34,998	12,081
German American	28,448	17,075
German, Pittsburgh	340	....
Girard, Philadelphia	12,052	2,024
Glen Falls, New York	8,290	6,298
Globe	105	....
Guardian, England	2,801	....
Hamburg-Bremen	3,459	461
Hamburg, Magdeburg	4,500	565
Hartford	71,839	30,448
Hoffman	1,767	29
Home, New York	123,027	44,092
Howard, New York	4,321	1,541
Imperial and Northern	12,369	7,384
Insurance Company of North America	51,134	20,896
Knickerbocker, New York	105	....
La Caisse General	17,713	5,764
Lancashire, England	18,898	5,442
La Confiance, Paris	435	....
Liverpool and London Globe	16,299	7,863
London Assurance	8,357	2,940
Lorillard	2,163	242
London and Lancashire	4,990	....
Louisville Underwriters	411	....
Manhattan, New York	7,091	3,294
Manufacturers and Builders	105	[illegible]
Mercantile, Cleveland, Ohio	4,990	670
Merchants', New Jersey	6,704	2,104
Meriden, Connecticut	5,819	1,016
Metropolitan Plate Glass	1,486	1,065
Milwaukee, Mechanics'	2,504	2,000
National, Hartford	8,558	2,815
New Hampshire	8,252	1,298
New York Bowery	787	....
New York City	1,702	898
Newark Fire	5,409	407
Niagara, New York	24,588	18,298
North British and Mercantile	23,219	10,164
North German	4,160	3,083
Northwestern National	6,262	6,490
Northern, New York	5,124	4,323
Orient, Hartford	4,073	4,323
Ohio, Farmers'	21,841	6,453
Pacific, New York	303	....
People's, Trenton	8,172	3,231
People's, Newark	3,973	4,370
Phenix, Brooklyn	60,697	12,324
Phenix, Hartford	61,433	27,926
Phenix Assurance, England	655	....
Pennsylvania Fire	15,319	8,545
Queen, England	14,505	13,894
Royal, England	56,073	24,799
Rochester German	2,641	840
Royal Canadian	2,735	1,304
Springfield Fire and Marine	31,734	19,430
St. Paul Fire and Marine	6,807	3,122
St. Nicholas, New York	1,089	166
Standard, New York	1,714	....
Star, New York	5,491	....
Scottish Commercial	11,481	8,001
Sterling, New York	105	....
Traders', Chicago	4,386	2,450
Tradesmans', New York	1,447	1,799
Transatlantic, Germany	2,338	....
Teutonia, Dayton	4,701	1,116
Underwriters } Germania } Hanover	40,358	17,39
United Firemen's	2,815	259
Watertown, New York	21,176	12,423
Westchester, New York	11,984	6,853
Western Canada	18,943	1,643
Williamsburgh City	8,629	3,356
Total receipts from 105 companies		$1,448,540
Total losses of 105 companies		684,320
Premium receipts, less losses		$ 764,220
State tax		.03
		$22,926.60

—State tax being 3 per cent. on receipts, less losses.

Color-Blindness.

There is no human infirmity more curious than is color-blindness; and scarcely any other about which so little is known. The oddest thing about it, perhaps, is that it is not certain, or even likely, that the person who is afflicted with color-blindness is aware of the defect.

Color-blindness is an inability to distinguish colors. Those who are wholly color-blind can see no more than the forms of things; but cases of total absence of the power to perceive color are very rare. In most persons who are lacking in this respect, the infirmity extends only to certain colors. One man cannot perceive a red color; another green; another blue, and so on.

This partial color-blindness is not uncommon. Examinations by experts seem to show that about one in every twenty men is defective in the perception of color; and it is asserted that the defect is not so common in women as in men.

Probably not fifty readers of this paper are conscious that they are color-blind. Yet, if oculists are correct, and four or five in every 100 persons are deficient in this respect, the defect assumes proportions that command attention, for the reason that there are many occupations in which a quick and accurate perception of color is necessary. The lack of it may render success impossible.

There are many ways of testing the eye, to find out if it is color-blind. The best is, to put in the hands of a person, worsted, of various colors, and ask him to separate the pieces into red, blue, green and other colors; and then to shade them from light to dark. A man who is color-blind will usually make a mistake in assorting the colors, in the first four or five pieces given him for examination.

Another test is to see if a person can read red letters printed on a black ground. A third is to cover a blue sheet, printed with black letters, with thin white tissue paper. To the perfect vision, the letters will appear a yellowish brown. If they are black letters printed on a red sheet, they will appear green under the paper.

The causes of color-blindness have been sought by scientific men, and very plausible theories have been formed with regard to them, which we have not space to give.

The defect is incurable. A person who does not know colors can never be taught them, and there is no operation or instrument that will remedy the defect.—*Youth's Companion.*

A fireman on a Minnesota railroad engine climbed out on the pilot, at the risk of his life, and rescued a man who was lying on the track—a man of straw, which mischievous boys had placed there.

WEALTHY MEN OF NEW YORK.

Incomes Equal to Those of the Old World Crœsuses.

Probably no city in the world outside of London and Paris, says the *Wall Street Daily News*, can show as much private wealth as the city of New York. The richest man in England at present is the Duke of Westminster, whose income from London property alone is estimated at £400,000. His rural land estate yields some £100,000 more. His total income from real and personal estate aggregate about $3,500,000. Great as is this income it does not come up to the income enjoyed by John Jacob Astor and William H. Vanderbilt, New York's chief millionaires. The Astor fortune, at present real-estate values, is estimated at not less than $100,000,000, while Mr. Vanderbilt represents the largest accumulation of private wealth in America. Mr. Vanderbilt's yearly income exceeds $5,000,000.

The late Rothschild, of Paris, left a fortune of 1,000,000,000 francs ($200,000,000). It must, however, be remembered that the enormous wealth of the Rothschilds belongs to different members of a house or firm, while William H. Vanderbilt is practically sole owner of the great properties and vast estates bequeathed him by his father. Jay Gould now ranks high among New York millionaires. He is estimated at $25,000,000, and bids fair, if he lives ten or fifteen years longer, to double his present fortune. Taken all in all, Jay Gould to-day is probably the shrewdest railroad manager and boldest speculative operator in the United States.

Edward H. Green represents another great railroad fortune, estimated at over $20,000,000. He is the chief owner in the great Louisville and Nashville combination, and is said to practically control that road. Henry Hilton can be safely put down at $20,000,000. In April, 1876, Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of the late A. T. Stewart, transferred to Mr. Hilton all her interest in the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Wise investments made during the period of depression have, it is said, greatly swollen Mr. Hilton's wealth. Beside the well-known men of wealth at the head of our Knickerbocker families, such as the Rhinelanders, Hamersleys, Schermerhorns, Stevenses, Lenoxes, etc., all representing vast landed estates in this city, we have a great number of minor millionaires, worth from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, who live and die without attracting any particular attention, unless they have something beside money to signalize them.

Crossing the Atlantic again, Frankfort-on-the-Main, with a population of about 100,000, is reputed to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. It is asserted that there are 100 Frankforters worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth $1,000,000 and upward. The city is one of the great banking centers of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at $200,000,000—more than one-fourth of which the Rothschilds, whose original and parental house is there, own and control.

Corn and Wheat Production in Eleven States.

Dr. James Williams, late Auditor of the State of Ohio, furnishes the following interesting exhibit of the production of corn and wheat in the United States for the year 1879:

CORN.

Rank.	*Bushels.*
1. Illinois	309,000,000
2. Iowa	185,000,000
3. Missouri	142,000,000
4. Indiana	135,000,000
5. Ohio	105,700,000
6. Kansas	90,000,000
7. Kentucky	65,000,000
8. Nebraska	62,000,000
9. Tennessee	51,000,000
10. Pennsylvania	44,000,000
11. Wisconsin	39,900,000
Total	1,228,600,000

WHEAT.

Rank.	*Bushels.*
1. Illinois	44,000,000
2. Indiana	43,700,000
3. Ohio	36,600,000
4. California	35,000,000
5. Iowa	32,787,000
6. Minnesota	31,887,000
7. Michigan	26,800,000
8. Missouri	26,800,000
9. Pennsylvania	22,300,000
10. Wisconsin	20,600,000
11. Kansas	18,100,000
Total	341,474,000

The whole country produced 1,545,000,000 bushels of corn, of which eleven States produced 1,228,600,000, while twenty-seven States and eight Territories produced 316,400,000. Of wheat, the whole country produced 449,000,000 bushels—341,500,000 in eleven States, and 107,500,000 in all of the other States and Territories. The eleven States enumerated above produced 76 per cent. of the entire wheat crop, and 79 per cent. of the corn crop.

Preventive of Hydrophobia.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm writes to the Chicago *Journal:* For years I have been publishing a specific for hydrophobia. I learned it from one who had been familiar with its use and its history since the early part of this century. Among the hundreds of cases in which it has been tried there has never been one of hydrophobia, although in every one the person or animal had been bitten by dogs believed to be mad. It is this: Grate two ounces of the root of elecampane, stew it slowly one hour in a pint of fresh milk; take the mess, fasting, in the morning, and take nothing else into the stomach for six hours. Do this three mornings in succession. This quantity is for an adult person; for a child or animal it should be varied according to size and strength.

Registering Women Voters in Boston.

We are indebted to a "staff correspondent" for the following anecdote concerning the recent registration of female voters in Boston. Its accuracy is vouched for by an eminent artist—one of the most distinguished stone-cutters of the Hub:

Enter old lady of a certain age.

"I wish to register, sir."

"Your name, please?"

"Almira Jane Simpson."

"Your age?"

"Beg pardon."

"Your age?"

"Do I understand that I must give my age?"

"Yes, miss, the law requires it?"

"Worlds, sir, would not tempt me to give it! Not that I care. No; I had as lief wear it on my bonnet, as a hackman does his number; *but I am a twin*, and if my sister has a weakness, it is that she dislikes any reference made to her age; and I could not give my own, because I don't wish to *offend her!*"—"*Editor's Drawer,*" *in Harper's Magazine.*

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A safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.
The above four preparations for sale by F. H. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. 7 cents each. All Drug Stores.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS:
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE SAFE DIABETES CURE SAFE BITTERS SAFE NERVINE SAFE PILLS
READ! SAVE THYSELF
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

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Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
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INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
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ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.
32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED
by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
☞ For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON

Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18 cents now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents per pound; and the Extra A Sugar we sold at 9 cents, now down to 8 cents; and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.

Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c; Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

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CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

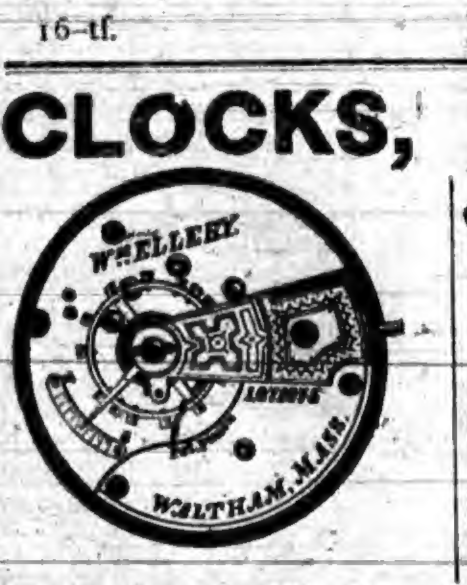

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Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,

Banjos, Accordions

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Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRICHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

MARK TWAIN.

An Old Engineer Who Remembers Him as a "Cub"—A Piloting Experience Not Set Forth in the Atlantic

A St. Louis correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel writes: While sitting in front of the Southern hotel, talking to a future great citizen about the old steamboat days of St. Louis, when captains, clerks and pilots ran the town, and ran it under a full head of steam, an ancient mariner let up on whittling the arm of the next chair, turned toward us, and remarked: "You was speaking of the old river days?" "We was," I replied. "Perhaps, now, you have been reading some of Sam. Clemens' yarns?" I held up a copy of the Atlantic, open at Mark Twain's article, which had really brought about the conversation. "Yes, I thought so; well, he don't tell all he knows," said the social riverman, reaching over for a tobacco pouch which a gentleman was passing to a friend. "There's one little affair he hasn't worked into point yet, and it isn't likely he will."

The social quit off on his reminiscence at this point, and talked generally about the bad outlook of the crops and universal disadvantage of dryness. Seeing that nothing but gin and sugar would start him anew, he was persuaded into a convenient bar-room, and, after hoisting in three fingers (held vertically), a handful of crackers, and several chunks of cheese, he proceeded with his anecdote, interrupting himself several times to remark to the barkeeper. "The same, pard."

"I was first engineer of Alexander Scott when Sam. Clemens (Mark Twain) was a cub in the pilot-house. He was a chipper young chap, with legs no bigger than a casting line, and fuller of tricks than a mule colt. He worked jokes on everybody aboard, from the skipper down to the roosters (darky deckhands), but they were all taken in good part, only I lay by two or three to pay back. About the time Sam. got the run of the river well enough to stand alone at the wheel, the Scott went into the Lower river trade, carrying cotton from Memphis to New Orleans. Perhaps, now, you never see a boat in the cotton trade burn? Well, you may cover your cotton from stem to stern with tarpaulins, and keep your donkey-engines steamed up, but if a spark of fire touches cotton enough to fill a tooth, your boat's a corpse. It's quicker'n gunpowder to burn, and no pilot can reach the lower deck from the texas in time to save himself, let alone his Saratoga. So, you see, everybody in that trade is on the watch, and an alarm of fire in a boat loaded with cotton will turn a man's hair gray quicker'n an alligator can swaller a nigger.

"Sam. being a young pilot, and new to the cotton trade, was told over and over again how the profession would lose a promising cub if ever a fire broke out on the Scott, and the boy got nervous. My striker and me always managed to be in the lunch-room when Sam came off watch, and as he came in we would talk about the number of cotton boats that burnt in such a year, and how such a cub would have made a lightning pilot if he hadn't got burnt up in the cotton trade, and we always noticed Sam's. appetite failed him after that, and instead of going to bed he would go prowling around the lower deck, and peering about the hatchways smelling at every opening, like a pup that had lost his master.

"One day when we backed out of Memphis with a big cargo of cotton, I complained, in Sam's. hearing, that the mate had loaded the boat too near the engines. The boy followed me into the engine-room, and, without seeming to notice him, I told my striker I would do my level best to keep that cotton from catching fire, but that it was a slim chance with bales piled right up before the furnace-doors. Sam. got whiter'n a bulk-head, and went up to the texas, where he packed his Saratoga, ready for any business that might come before the meeting. When he went on watch I posted the scout clerk to keep an eye on him.

"He hid behind a smoke-stack and saw Sam. alone in the pilot-house, his hair on end, his face like a corpse's, and his eyes sticking out so far you could have knocked them off with a stick. He danced around the pilot-house, turned up his nose like he was smelling for a polecat; pulled every bell, turned the boat's nose for the bank, and yelled "fire!" like a Cherokee Indian on the war-path. That yell brought everybody on deck. We had a big cargo of passengers, and the women screeched, the men rushed for cork pillows, and the crew yanked the doors off their hinges and rushed to the guards, ready to go overboard at the first moderation of weather. The skipper had hard work to make the crazy passengers believe that there wasn't any fire, but he brought them to reason finally. I paid no attention to Sam's. frantic yells, so the boat didn't run her nozzle against the bank he aimed for. The captain and first pilot and a lot of passengers, after hunting all over the boat, couldn't find a sign of fire anywhere outside the furnaces, and then they went for Sam. He swore up and down that he smelt cotton burning; no use talking to him—he knew the smell of burning cotton, and by thunder, he had smelt it."

"The first pilot said kind of soft and pityingly to Sam: 'My boy, if you'd told me you was so near the jim-jams I'd stood double watch for you. Now go and soak your head in a bucket of water, and take a good sleep, and you'll be all right by to-morrow.' Sam. just biled over at this, and when a pretty, young woman passenger said to the skipper, loud enough for Sam. to hear 'so young and nice looking, so—how sad it would make his poor mother feel to hear how he drinks,' he fairly frothed at the mouth. You never see a fellow so touched down as Sam was after that, and though the boys never quit running him, he never talked back, but looked kind of puzzled—as though he was trying to account for the smell of that cotton smoke."

"And what was the cause of the smell?" I asked mine Ancient. He chuckled a few minutes and said: "You see there's a speaking tube running from the engine-room to the pilot-house. I had in mind the tricks Sam. had played on me, and having worked him to a nervous state about fire, I waited till he was alone in the pilot-house, and then set fire to a little wad of cotton, stuffed it into the speaking-tube, and the smell came right out under his nose. A little sugar in it, pard."

Joe Parsons' Adventure.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Joe Parsons was a Baltimore boy, and a little rough, but withal a good-hearted fellow and a brave soldier. He got badly wounded at Antietam, and thus laconically discribed the occurrence and what followed to some people who visited the hospital:

"What is your name?"

"Joe Parsons."

"What is the matter?"

"Blind as a bat, sir; both eyes shot out."

"At what battle?"

"Antietam."

"How did it happen?"

"I was hit and knocked down, and had to lie all night on the battlefield. The fight was renewed next day, and I was under fire. I could stand the pain, but could not see. I wanted to see, or get out of the fire. I waited and listened, and presently heard a man groan near me.

" 'Hollo!' says I.

" 'Hello yourself,' says he.

" 'Who be you?' says I.

" 'Who be you?' says he.

" 'A Yankee,' says I

" 'Well, I'm a Reb,' says he.

" 'What's the matter?' says I.

" 'My leg's smashed,' says he.

" 'Can you walk?' says I.

" 'No,' says he.

" 'Can you see?' says I.

" 'Yes,' says he.

" 'Well, says I, 'you're a rebel, but I'll do you a little favor.'

" 'What's that?' says he.

" 'My eyes are shot out,' says I, 'and if you'll show me the way I'll carry you out,' says I.

" 'All right,' says he.

" 'Crawl over here,' says I; and he did.

" 'Now, old Butternut,' says I, 'get on my back;' and he did.

" 'Go ahead,' says he.

" 'P'int the way,' says I, 'for I can't see a blessed thing.'

" 'Straight ahead,' says he.

" 'The balls were a-flyin' all round, and I trotted off and was soon out of range.

" 'Bully for you,' says he, 'but you've shook my leg almost off.'

" 'Take a drink,' says he, holding up his canteen, and I took a nip.

" 'Now, let us go on again,' says he, kind o' slowly,' and I took him up, and he did the navigation and I did the walkin.' After I had carried him nearly a mile, and was almost dead, he said: 'Here we are; let me down.' Just then a voice said: 'Hello, Billy, where did you get that Yank?'

" 'Where are we?' says I.

" 'In the rebel camp, of course,' says he; and d—n my buttons if that rebel hadn't ridden me a mile straight into the rebel camp. Next day McClellan's army advanced and took us both in, and then we shook hands and made it up; but it was a mean trick of him, don't you think so?"

The Blue and the Gray.

[From a Washington Dispatch.]

There was a slight sensation in the house when General Joe Johnson reported and read a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to transfer to the Fairmount Park Art Association thirty condemned cannon, to be used in the erection of a monument to General George Gordon Meade, commander of the Union forces at the Potomac toward the close of the rebellion. It will be remembered that General Johnson engaged General Meade in several battles. General Johnson, when he reported the bill, was surrounded by his ex-Confederate comrades, but when he asked unanimous consent that the bill should pass at once, there was not a single objection, and in less than ten minutes, by the voice and votes of ex-Confederates, this tribute was paid to the dead Union soldier. General Johnson seemed well pleased with what he had accomplished, and walked around among the members smiling and receiving their congratulations.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county who is authorized to sell the Singer sewing machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Headquarters at the Central House. 14-tf.

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Riding or Walking, with four, six or nine blades. They have more good points and are less complicated than any other cultivator made.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.

Adjustable Bar Spring Tooth Harrow.

And The Harris' Double Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,

Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'

Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA,

TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.

Painting Warranted Not to Scale.

☞Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES.☜

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,

11 2m Opposite Engle Mills.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr.

SIRED BY:

Imported Jock!

Out of a thorough-bred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR. will stand for mares during the season of 1880, commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:

$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN. Auburn, Indiana.

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Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

I have recently built a large shop and now have the facilities for manufacturing

150 Buggies

PER YEAR.

All are invited to call and see my works whether they wish to purchase or not. I employ the

BEST MECHANICS

I CAN GET.

All my work is fully warranted.

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 22, '80. 4-6m.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 08am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 46	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	4 38
St. Joe	3 46	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 45	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 00
Fostoria	6 40	7 28	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 27
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	820am
Tiffin	7 50	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 20	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 34	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 23	6 30am
Avilla	12 30	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 06	7 38
Cromwell	1 10	2 22	8 25
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 30
Walkerton Junction	2 38	4 12	1251pm
CHICAGO	5 80	7 05	

O. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.

SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 13, 1880. Number 20.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhauser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

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TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

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Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Joseph Bowman, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIJAH S. McDOWELL,
GEORGE O. DENISON,
Administrators, with the will annexed.
April 22, 1880. 18-3w

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Zollinger,
W. R. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott.
H. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm. Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Pliny Hoagland,	J. N. McCullough,

Rob't. B. Potter.

15-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

The Empire Democracy.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The democrats of the state of New York are in an exasperating and unpatriotic attitude. Tammany, John Kelley, and their following, lift up their voices and say that if the democrats of thirty-eight states choose to nominate a certain democrat for the presidency they will not vote for him. It is undeniable that the men behind the Kelly-Tammany movement are numerous and formidable, and constitute a dangerous political element. That their position is to the last degree undemocratic is equally undeniable. The right of one faction in one state to issue an edict that a certain man shall not be nominated by the national democracy for the presidency cannot be admitted. It is claimed, with truth, that this faction was able to cast seventy-seven thousand votes in New York last year. But the democratic party casts more than three millions of votes.

The logic of the situation would not be altered if this faction in New York were to command the national democracy to nominate a certain gentleman for the presidency, and say that if that gentleman were not nominated they would not support the democratic ticket The right of a faction to say that Mr. Smith shall NOT be nominated for the presidency does not differ from the right of a faction to say that Mr. Smith SHALL be nominated for the presidency, saying in each case that if their pleasure is not observed they will not support the national ticket. It is not easy to find anything more undemocratic in the attitude of men who call themselves democrats anywhere than a declaration from one of the organs of John Kelly immediately after the democratic convention at Syracuse. The Star, John Kelly's paper, said: "The fight is forced upon us, and to the bitter end will it be fought. The democracy has two objective points in view—the salvation of the nation and the vindication of our honor—and neither can be achieved but by vigorous, active, continued war against the insolent faction that would endanger both. It cannot be too often repeated that the nomination of Tilden would involve the election of Grant. Better that a thousand times than the election of Tilden. The undisguised tyranny of a military despotism might come to be respected for its boldness; the sneaking selfishness of a coward traitor could never win respect or command approval."

This is not democratic language. The faction that takes this position is not entitled to the confidence and amiable regard of the national democracy. When a few bolters in New York call the other democrats of the country a "faction" there is another case of "we, the people of England."

It is significant that this un-democratic rebellion in the empire state is not made in the interest of purity, of superior honesty, of angelic government on earth. It will not be generally alleged that the Tammany-John Kelly desire is one of supreme devotion to public virtue. These bolters do not threaten to leave the democratic party (if their wishes are not observed as to the presidential nomination), because they are too pure and holy, in comparison with the national democratic party, to associate with it. It is not that species of "independence" that moves them. John Kelly and Tammany will not probably claim the right of dictatorship in the democratic party because they alone are seized of public purity, because they alone are capable of handling public affairs with spotless integrity. This aggressiveness is not, therefore, in the public interest.

There is another phase of the empire democracy. The nomination of Mr. Tilden for the presidency is not a national necessity. There were brave men before and after Agamemnon. The insolence of the un-democratic faction in New York should be small among the influences affecting, in one way or another, the action of the national democratic convention. The Cincinnati convention ought not to refuse to nominate any man because of the factious New York rebellion. It should not be provoked into nominating any man out of spite to this factious revolt in New York. If there were no other reasons for refusing to nominate Mr. Tilden than the threats of John Kelly the Tilden candidacy would still be strong. If there were no democrats in New York and out of New York opposed to the nomination of Mr. Tilden save those in sympathy with John Kelly, Mr. Tilden would be nominated at Cincinnati in June.

◆

A Child's Faith.

We have rarely seen a more touching little incident than this told by a New Haven paper. A widow's child received a reward of merit in school and ran home eagerly to her mother, saying, as she entered her humble dwelling, "I held it up to the sky all the way home, mamma, so that papa might see what a good girl I am."

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

A writer in the Clarke Courier, a Virginia journal, concludes an article on the presidential situation as follows:

"To be serious, as matters now stand, Mr. Hendricks is the strongest man the country over for the first place. There are many pure and great patriots in the land, but of them all there are none greater than he who, amidst the rude changes of fickle fortune, retains the confidence and affection of a state first to relieve the country of the foul incubus of radicalism. Let us cease the cry of 'second place for Hendricks,' and come up like brave men and true to follow to the fore-front of the battle the man who, in the thickest of the fight, has ever proudly borne the ensign of victory. Long live Thomas A. Hendricks! Long live that spirit of concord which has united in harmony the rank of democracy in Indiana, making a host more invincible than Grecian phalanx or Roman legion! Their leader, calm and self-reliant, amidst the stormy waves of political discord, has spoken, 'Peace, be still,' and the sea of passion has ceased its tempestuous tossing to bear upon its tranquil bosom rich argosies of peace, prosperity, union and fraternity. All eyes are turned to Indiana. If we hold up the hands of Thomas A. Hendricks he will 'smite the enemy hip and thigh,' and bury the loathsome carcass of radicalism so deep that the hands of resurrection can never fathom the blackness of darkness that is gathering to enshroud its eternal oblivion."

◆

Literature for Girls.

[Ruskin.]

If there were to be any difference between a girl's education and a boy's; I should say that of the two the girl should be earlier led, as her intellect ripens faster, into deep and serious subjects; and that her range of literature should be, not more, but less frivolous, calculated to add the qualities of patience and seriousness to her natural poignancy of thought and quickness of wit; and also to keep her in a lofty and pure element of thought. I enter not now into any question of choice of books; only be sure that her books are not heaped up in her lap as they fall out of the package of the circulating library, wet with the last and lightest spray of the fountain of folly.

Or even of the fountain of wit; for with respect to the sore temptation of novel-reading it is not the badness of a novel that we should dread, but its overwrought interest The weakest romance is not so stupefying as the lower forms of religious exciting literature, and the worst romance is not so corrupting as false history, false philosophy or false political essays. But the best romance becomes dangerous if, by its excitement, it renders the ordinary course of life uninteresting, and increases the morbid thirst for useless acquaintance with scenes in which we shall never be called upon to act.

I speak, therefore, of good novels only, and our modern literature is particularly rich in types of such. Well read, indeed, these books have serious use, being nothing less than treatises on moral anatomy and chemistry; studies of human nature in the elements of it. But I attach little weight to this function; they are hardly ever read with earnestness enough to permit them to fulfill it.

The sense, to a healthy mind, of being strengthened or enervated by reading, is just as definite and unmistakable as the sense, to a healthy body, of being in fresh or foul air; and no more arrogance is involved in forbidding the reading of an unwholesome book than in a physician's ordering the windows to be opened in a sick-room. There is no question whatever concerning these matters with any person who honestly desires to be informed about them; the real arrogance is only in expressing judgments, either of the books or anything else respecting which we have taken no trouble to be informed. Life being short, and the quiet hours of it few, we ought to waste none of them in reading valueless books; and valuable books should, in a civilized country, be within the reach of every one, printed in excellent form, for a just price; but not in any vile, vulgar, or by reason of smallness of type, physically injurious form, for a vile price. For we none of us need many books, and those which we need, ought to be clearly printed, on the best paper and strongly bound. I would urge upon every young woman to obtain, as soon as she can, by the severest economy, a restricted, serviceable and steadily—however slowly—increasing series of books for use through life; making her little library, of all the furniture in her room, the most studied and decorative piece, every volume its assigned place, like a little statue in its niche.

A True Lady.

[Gail Hamilton.]

Wildness is a thing girls cannot afford. Delicacy is a thing which cannot be lost or found. No art can restore the grape its bloom. Familiarity, without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes women exalting and ennobling.

The world is wide, these things are small;
They may be nothing but they are all.

Nothing? It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in a woman is immorality. Awkwardness may be ineradicable. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be condoned and not banish men or women from the amenities of their kind. But self-possessed, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a state's prison offense, and certainly merits that mild sort of restraint called imprisonment for life. It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Women are the umpires of society. It is they to whom all mooted points are referred. To be a lady is more than to be a prince. A lady is always in her right inalienably worthy of respect. To a lady, prince or peasant alike bow. Do not be restrained. Do not have impulses that need restraint. Do not wish to dance with the prince unsought; feel differently. Be sure you confer honor. Carry yourself so lofty that men will look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke. The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained into propriety. A man's ideal is not wounded when a woman fails in worldly wisdom; but if in grace, in tact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness, she would be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt.

◆

Wedding Days.

The wedding day may be the most eventful day in a woman's life, but it is not the happiest, though it is conventionally called so. Nor is it the man's. Both the chief parties to a wedding cut rather awkward figures and play difficult parts on the day when they are made one in the presence of a great concourse of friends, neighbors and indifferent folks. The only brides who can really enjoy a wedding day are those who do not care much for bridegrooms or who have struggled towards marriage under circumstances which convert their wedding day into splendid personal triumphs. In humbler life, when a girl marries a man who is her superior in station, she must experience a moment of exquisite delight when her union is consecrated amid a circle of envious friends. But to ordinary couples who love each other, and whose match is so well assorted in respect of age, station and fortune that it excites no wonder, the wedding day is certainly a tiresome one. The two young people are impatient to be united, and they glory in the day which is to make them man and wife; but all the formalities of nuptials seem to them most tedious. The bride expectant rises in the morning, unrefreshed by a sleepless night and nervous in anticipation of the day's proceedings. A glance at her mirror shows her that she is not looking her best. Correctly speaking, a man has no rights over his bride till the wedding service is over, and consequently he has no business to kiss her before strangers; but at court weddings, royal bridegrooms settle the difficulty by a compromise, and kiss their brides on the hands. Lucky the bridegrooms who can laugh on a wedding day. The worst of a dismal bridegroom is that his glum looks may work upon his bride's nerves, and make her cry. There are brides who feel called upon to sob in church, at the breakfast, and again at the hour of departing. Anything is better than this. The bridegroom cuts a most miserable figure when he is made to appear as a brute who is carrying off an impressionable maiden against her will, and the bride herself does not shine out to her gratest advantage when she lapses into the melting mood several times in one day. Some tears are, of course, excusable, and one honest unpremeditated out-burst at the moment when the newly wedded wife leaves the home where she has been so happy is but a proof of good-heartedness, which the bridegroom should notice as a glad augury, seeing that cold-hearted girls do not, as a rule, make warmly attached wives. On the whole, however, let a wedding be mirthful without levity, and, as it is the bridegroom who strikes the keynote of the prevailing sentiment at a wedding, let him clothe his features in serenity.—London Truth.

Fourth Annual Report of the Auburn Graded Schools.

To the Board of School Trustees.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you the annual report for the school year, beginning September 1, 1879, and closing April 30, 1880:

Whole number of days taught	157
Number of holidays	3
Whole number of school children as shown by the last enumeration	593
No. enrolled during the year—(a) high school	70
(b) Intermediate department	183
(c) Primary department	207
Total	460
Foreign pupils enrolled in high school	27
In intermediate department	6
Total	33
No. of resident pupils enrolled	429
Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration	78
Average daily attendance	327
EXPENSES OF THE YEAR.	
Aggregate of teachers' salaries	$2,360
Janitor's fees	160
Fuel	152
Miscellaneous items	450,40
Total	$3,122.40
Amount of foreign tuition received	$141.78
Amount of same yet due	17.44
Total	$159.22
Cost of instruction per capita on enrollment	$8.85

The schools throughout have been too full for pupils to receive justice in the way of care and instruction. The enrollment, omitting the high school, will show an average of 78 pupils to the room. No teacher is able to do either herself or pupils justice under such circumstances.

I would add here that a crying evil of the schools is irregularity in attendance, with the pernicious custom of withdrawing pupils before the school year has closed. The graded schools require so much work to be done each year in the various grades. At the end of the year pupils are examined and passed, if ready, to the next grade. Now, if children have been absent half the time, or more or less, they cannot be expected to pass a satisfactory examination, since they have done only a part of the work. One pupil cannot, unless unusually able, accomplish in six months what another does in eight or nine, much less can he do the work in two or three. A pupil has been out say half the year, and at the time of examination fails to pass with his grade, as might be expected. His parents, either not understanding the situation, or not disposed to give the matter a reasonable consideration, find fault with the teacher or school authorities in general, when the fault, if fault there be, (it may be an unavoidable circumstance) is with the pupil himself or with the parent, in not having secured a regular attendance. The pupils should all be in attendance, IF POSSIBLE, till the close of the school year.

In concluding this report, I acknowledge my indebtedness to my assistant teachers who, throughout the year have given me their united and individual support, and have worked with untiring energy and zeal in the discharge of their duties.

It is with feelings of great respect and the warmest affection that I remember the pupils with whom I have labored while in Auburn. I leave them with regret, and shall ever feel the deepest interest in their future progress and happiness.

Respectfully submitted by
LIDA A. POWERS, SUPT.

A Dictionary Free.

The NATIONAL WEEKLY, published at Washington, D. C., is a sixteen page, sixty-four column literary and family paper, (Harper's Weekly size) now in its fourth year of publication. It contains no sensational stories, but is a pure instructive and entertaining journal for home circle. In order to introduce it to new readers, the publishers offer to send it one month on trial for ten cents. To any one sending a club of ten trial subscribers and $1, they will send a copy of the American pronouncing dictionary, containing 30,000 definitions, 250 illustrations, a list of abbreviations foreign phrases etc., handsomely bound in cloth. Every reader of this notice can, with little trouble, secure for himself one of the most useful books ever printed, and do his friends a service besides. Don't fail to take advantage of this liberal offer. Address The National Weekly, Washington, D. C.

◆

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

Notice of Meeting.

The members of the Farmers' Mutual insurance company, of DeKalb county, will take notice that the annual meeting of the company will be held in Auburn, Saturday, May 29, 1880, for the purpose of electing officers, appointing township soliciting agents and for the transaction of such other business as may come up.

The directors of the company will meet Friday, May 28, 1880, to settle with the secretary.

17-4w PERRY FITCH, Secretary.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	3:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:30 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

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H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE.

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 3:05 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 6:10; Fremont, 6:48; Reading, 6:36; Bankers, 7:50; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:20 p. m.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:29; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:30, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:40; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake, 6:36; Angola, 7:00; Fremont, 7:35; Reading, 8:35; Jonesville, 9:30; Jackson, 11:00 p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:45; Montgomery, 7:58; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:34; Pleasant Lake, 8:44; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:53; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:30 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:35 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:21, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:35; Reading, 1:48; Montgomery, 1:58; Fremont, 2:18; Angola, 2:33; Pleasant Lake, 2:40; Summit, 2:55; Waterloo, 3:08; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:20; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Stoner's, 3:46; Huntertown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 1:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 45 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 00; Reading, 8 35; Fremont, 9 15; Angola, 10 15; Pleasant Lake, 10:30; Waterloo, 11 10; arrive at New Era 12:30 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1:20 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE number of emigrants arriving in New York during the month of April foot up to 50,000—the greatest number in any one month ever recorded.

A VIOLENT storm has prevailed all along the Atlantic coast, strewing the coast with wrecks and delaying the mail steamers for Europe.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM WIRT WARREN died in Boston last week, of pneumonia.

THE work of reconstructing the railway suspension bridge at Niagara of iron, instead of wood, has begun. The whole structure will be of iron, except the floors; and the change is to be effected without delay to traffic. It is expected that the work will be completed some time next fall....A woman at Penn Yan, N. Y., drowned her two children in a cistern and then attempted to drown herself, but was rescued. She is now a raving maniac.

GEORGE P. ROBERTS has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He will take charge on the 1st of June....By a gas explosion at the Mountain colliery, in Pennsylvania, three men were killed, and two others seriously, if not fatally, injured.

THE WEST.

A PRIVATE letter to a St. Louis business house, dated Las Vegas, N. M., says that it is reported there that Joseph Brown, ex-Mayor of St. Louis, and a party of St. Louisans had been murdered by Indians at or near White Oaks, N. M....Clement Shaw, the witness who testified before the Coroner's jury in San Francisco that De Young fired the first shot at Kalloch, is held on a charge of perjury.

A PARTY of six miners were recently drowned while attempting to descend the rapids of the Skagit river, in California....The reported massacre of ex-Mayor Brown and other citizens of St. Louis, by Indians in New Mexico, is contradicted by later dispatches from Las Vegas....At Battle Creek, Mich., the Potter House, new American Hotel, and other buildings, have been destroyed by fire: loss $75,000. ....At Jacksonville, Ill., the postoffice and two entire blocks of business houses were recently leveled by fire; loss, $80,000.

NOTICE is given that visitors to the National Republican Convention in Chicago will be transported at the rate of 2 cents per mile each way by the following-named railroads: Chicago and Alton; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Illinois Central; and Wabash....The citizens of Fairplay, Col., dissatisfied with the verdict of the jury in sentencing one J. J. Hoover to eight years only for murder, deliberately took the prisoner from the officers and hung him to a tree.

IN view of the many charges of mismanagement, cruelty, and scandalous conduct of persons connected with the Ohio Central Lunatic Asylum, Gov. Foster has directed inquiry into the truth or falsity of these charges. ....Some dastards are endeavoring to destroy Omaha, Neb. That city has been fired four times within a few days past, and the citizens are terribly alarmed.... The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) is in session in St. Louis. About 200 delegates are present, representing 350,000 communicants, 2,150 ministers, nearly 3,000 local preachers, and six Bishops.

THE Board of Supervisors of San Francisco have unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing judicial proceedings to be instituted against Mayor Kalloch that he may be removed from office. Kalloch presided at the meeting, and appeared cool and unmoved by the proceedings of the board....The Long Branch Hotel, at Alameda, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

THOMAS HEERMANS, proprietor of the Star and Crescent Mills, Chicago, met with a terrible death the other day, by falling through his elevator shaft, a distance of ninety feet. Death was almost instantaneous....A Portland, (Ore.) special says a large fleet of fishing vessels started out to lay nets at the mouth of the Columbia river. Twenty of the boats were driven on the bar by a squall and swamped. At least twelve fishermen were drowned.... Judge Dangerfield the presiding Justice of the San Francisco Superior Court, dropped dead on the bench while hearing a case. Disease of the heart is said to be the cause of his death.... Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, says of the preliminary steps of the Supervisors toward his impeachment: "I am glad they have exposed themselves. They are just furnishing me an an opportunity. I want to ventilate the whole proceedings of the last few months.

THE SOUTH.

CONGRESS has decided on having a marine hospital at Memphis. It appropriates $30,000 to purchase a site and erect the building....There is a report in Washington that there were three genuine cases of yellow fever in New Orleans last week.

DR. SAMUEL CHOPIN, the distinguished surgeon, died of pneumonia in New Orleans, a few days since.

A HOUSTON (TEX.) special reports the failure of A. Harris & Bros., wholesale dry goods. Liabilities, $108,000....Telegrams from Santa Fe, N. M., report Victoria's band of Apache Indians as committing terrible depredations. Thirteen herders on one sheep-ranche had been killed; three miners met the same fate, and one man had his flock of 100,000 sheep confiscated by the red vandals.... An investigation of the Barataria canal, the proposed new route from New Orleans to the deep waters of the Gulf, has just been concluded by Capt. John Cowdon and party. They assert that one-half of the money spent on the Eads jetties can make a splendid water route of a permanent character, and are fully determined to push the work of deepening and widening the channel to completion.

THE Governor of Louisiana, the Mayor and President of the Board of Health of New Orleans, and several other prominent gentlemen, emphatically deny that there has been any case of yellow fever in New Orleans. They also pledge themselves to promptly report the first appearance of any case in their city.

POLITICAL.

THE Harrisburg Convention instructed its delegates to the Cincinnati Convention to observe the two-thirds rule. The delegates are supposed to be about evenly divided between Hancock and Tilden in their choice for the Presidency....The result of the Republican State Convention in California is contained in the following resolution, which was adopted: "*Resolved*, That we cordially support the nominee of the Republican National Convention, whoever they may be, but we know that the six electoral votes of our State are certain to be given for the Republican ticket if James G. Blaine be nominated; wherefore we do hereby instruct our delegates to the Republican National Convention to vote as a unit first, last, and all the time for James G. Blaine, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for President of the United States."... The Indiana State Convention of Greenbackers have nominated Richard Gregg for Governor, and for the first time nominated a lady delegate to the National Convention. The balance of the State ticket is as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Debruler; Secretary of State, J. B. Lingley; Auditor of State, George W. Demaree; Treasurer of State, John F. Ullery; Attorney General, John L. Miller; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Thomas Marshall; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Capt. Wessler; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. E. Piess; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. A. Tipton.

THE Wisconsin State Greenback Convention is called to meet at Watertown May 27.

THE Chicago *Daily News* claims to be authorized by the Hon. E. B. Washburne to state that that gentleman still adheres unequivocally to his already-announced position, and that the various movements looking to his candidature for the Presidency are entirely without his approval.

THE State National Greenback Convention, in session at Greensboro, N. C., appointed delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, June 9. They go uninstructed.... The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Madison, and elected William P. McLaren, of Milwaukee, President. The convention decided not to instruct its delegates as to the Presidential candidate to be voted for. A resolution complimentary to President Hayes was adopted. The majority of the delegation elected are believed to favor Washburne.... The Mississippi Republican State Convention met at Jackson, on the 5th. Over 200 delegates were present. A combination of the Sherman and Blaine forces against the Grant adherents resulted in the election of W. H. Gibbs, temporary Chairman, by a vote of 118 to 111....The Republican State Convention of Tennessee met in the hall of the House of Representatives on May 5. William H. Young, colored editor of the Nashville *Herald and Pilot*, was elected Chairman, thus achieving the distinction of being the first negro ever elected to preside over a convention of similar character in Tennessee. The majority of the delegates favor Grant.

GENERAL.

THE Methodist Episcopal General Conference began its quadrennial session in Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, May 1, Bishop Scott presiding. Delegates numbering about 400 are entertained at private houses. The conference will be in session one month.

A RENEWAL of the old animosity between Irish and French dock laborers, in Quebec, Canada, a few days since, resulted in a terrible combat, the death of two men, and the serious injury of a large number of others.... The boom in the iron trade appears to be subsiding. The manufacturers of Pittsburgh are cutting down the wages of their employes in order to keep running, and many others are stopping work entirely. Over-production is the probable cause....Immigrants from Europe to this country are more plentifully supplied with cash now than those of former years. The immigrants who landed last week are reported to have been possessed of $400,000 in cash.

AMERICAN grain merchants are establishing branch houses at Calais, France....An extraordinary suicide occurred in St. Louis the other day. A German named Yaeger was observed standing near a railroad track in the southern part of the city, apparently waiting for a train. When a train at length came in sight he ran upon the track, and, finding a spot suited to him, laid down deliberately with his head upon the rail, just as the train came near. The wheels cut of his head neatly, throwing it some distance from the body. The face wore a smile when the head was picked up, and was not marred in any way.... The steamer Moravian, at Halifax, reports seeing the Polynesian in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but had no communication with her. The Polynesian had over 1,000 passengers on board....A terrible affray is reported from Wayne county, Ky. A man named Powell, who was a witness to the killing last fall, of Hutchison by Phillips, has been begged and threatened by Phillips, in order to keep him from testifying. Powell refused to leave the country or accept a bribe. The other night a party of six or seven masked men attacked Powell's house and broke in the door with a rail, when Powell struck three of them down with an ax. Mrs. Powell was shot in the arm. The maskers retreated, but again returned, when Powell fired and killed the leader, who proved to be John Will Smith. Phillips was recognized in the assaulting party. ....Mrs. Maria Jones, of Christianburg, Va., while suffering from mental derangement, set fire to her house and destroyed it, together with herself and five children. Neighbors attempted a rescue, but the frantic woman intimidated them with threats until it was too late.

WALNUT RIDGE, a wealthy Quaker settlement northwest of Rushville, Ind., has lately been greatly excited over a new religion which they call the White-Lightning religion. The excitement became so great that schools were dismissed and the people left their places of business and farms to participate. The leaders pretended to supernatural power, and held the bodies of their friends with attempts to revive them till burial was compelled by the authorities....A most extraordinary decision has just been rendered by the French Court of Appeals. A modest girl who was engaged by a Parisian theater manager as a ballet-dancer refused to appear in a certain costume because she considered it vulgarly immodest. The manager fined her 150 francs for her refusal, whereupon the actress applied to the courts, which decided adversely to the claims of the modest ballet-girl. ....At the quarterly meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, it was decided to make an inquiry into the working of the charter of the Quebec Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society, and to adopt such measures as will secure the independence of labor and protect the lives of those engaged therein.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has directed the Alliance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, to proceed to Newfoundland, and guard the interests of American fishermen. The Alliance carries six guns....It is expected that the President will order the officer in command in that department to prevent the contemplated invasion of the Ute reservation, and will, in addition, issue the usual form of proclamation in such cases.

COL. WILLIAM HEMPHILL JONES, Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, died in Washington last week. It was to this gentleman Gen. Dix sent his famous telegram, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

JOSEPH SEGAR, a noted Virginia old-time Whig politician, connected with the Spanish Mixed Claims Commission, dropped dead on the boat recently while going to Washington from Norfolk.

THE veteran Maj. Gen. Heintzelman, who served gallantly in the Union army all through the war, and commanded a division at the first battle of Bull Run, died in Washington last week....A new and very successful petty swindle has been discovered at the Government Printing Office. A custom exists there of advancing pay upon the "dupes," or duplicate proofs of the compositors. One of the printers has been detected in wrongly stamping duplicate proofs and obtaining the money upon them....The name of Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, is very favorably mentioned in connection with the forthcoming vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the appointment of Postmaster General Key to a Judgeship.

THE claim of Chicago as the proper location for the new national mint is being vigorously urged by Representative George R. Davis....The House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads reported favorably a bill providing for a double postal card....W. H. Doolittle, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation....Gen. Miles has been ordered to return to his post on the Northwestern frontier....It is now believed that the President will not appoint the successor of Postmaster General Key until after the Chicago Convention shall have nominated a Presidential ticket.

THE President signed the Army Appropriation bill and the Fortification Appropriation bill, but vetoed the Deficiency bill on account of a rider attached to it...The House Committee on Appropriations has recommended an item of $145,000 for the improvement of the Chicago harbor. The committee has also reported in favor of a survey of the river, in accordance with the request of Congressman Davis.... The Senate confirmed Joseph K. McCammon, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; N. C. Paul, Census Supervisor Fifth District of Indiana; Robert B. Stuart, Receiver of Public Moneys, Olympia, Wyoming. ....The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to recommend the passage by the House of a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, with an amendment, that the transfer shall be made July 1, 1881, instead of 1880, as originally provided.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has ordered the purchase of $3,000,000 worth of bonds for the sinking fund....There is a movement on foot in the Senate, started by Voorhees, to establish a national library in Washington....The House has passed a bill appropriating $250,000 for printing. The Public Printer threatened that unless the appropriation was made work would be discontinued ...At a meeting of the House Committee on Railways and Canals Representative Wise made a favorable report upon the bill providing for an appropriation of $15,000 to defray the expense of surveying a route for a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, utilizing the old Wabash and Erie canal upon a portion of the route....The marriage of Miss Eleanor Mary Sherman, daughter of Gen. W. T. Sherman, to Lieut. Alex. Montgomery Thackara, United States navy, has been solemnized at Gen. Sherman's residence.... The Supreme Court of the District has denied the appeal of Mrs. Oliver from the rulings of Chief Justice Cartter's decision in favor of ex-Senator Cameron. She will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FOREIGN.

A CABLE dispatch from Ireland says the United States relief ship Constellation will undergo some repairs and sail homeward-bound about the 10th of May. The Duke of Edinburgh, in the dispatch boat Lively, took stores to the people on the western coast of Connaught. ....It is announced that last week a steamer touched off Lundy island, at the entrance to Bristol channel, for the purpose of transferring two passengers to a fishing smack. The steamer is named the Helene. She has a cargo of 12,000 rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges, and a torpedo launch. These will be landed in Crete about the end of May, when a revolution is to break out in various parts of the island. Two passengers are Cretan agents entrusted with the purchase of arms. This is the ship some American correspondents said was intended for a raid on Cuba.

ST. PETERSBURG advices says the Russian Government has received information that China has solicited and has received the aid of numerous Americans for her army and navy. She is increasing her fleet in the Pacific, which is already known to be larger than that of Russia. Consequently the Russian fleet will be largely reinforced. The Government is also considering the policy of reprisal upon the privileges of Americans within the Russian domains....The Nihilists are reported as leaving Russia in large numbers....During a fire at Grusbach, Moravia, some malicious persons incited a mob to attack the Jews. One Jew was mortally injured, another had a hand cut off, and others were saved with the utmost difficulty....Advices from Shanghai state that all business is unsatisfactory and in a critical state, owing to the uneasiness caused by the state of affairs at Pekin and the probability of a war with Russia.... In consequence of the refusal of the Reichstag to grant a subsidy, the Directors of the German South Sea Trading Company have resolved to summon a meeting of the shareholders to appoint liquidators to wind up the affairs of the company....The town of Osurgeti, in Russia, is reported entirely destroyed by fire, causing great suffering and distress to the inhabitants.

FRENCH newspapers inform us that more than 250,000 persons now in France are awaiting transportation to this country....A committee headed by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, a Legitimism member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been formed in Paris to raise a fund for the defense of religious liberty....A cable dispatch states that the situation in Northern Albania is most serious. The combined Albanian clans, numbering 15,000 men, are advancing to attack the Montenegrins' positions in the Movatscha valley, and, if possible, recover Podgoritza....A submarine telegraph cable from Singapore to the Phillippine islands has been laid....A dispatch from Valparaiso says the Chilian fleet is bombarding Callao. The Chilian army is advancing rapidly upon Tacua.... A Berlin dispatch says: Owing to Bismarck's nervous system being much overstrained, the physicians of his family urge his temporary retirement from state affairs, and it is expected he will take a long leave of absence....The British troops in Afghanistan have forced communication with Cabul. The whole of Gen. Ross' force has arrived in that city. Gen. Stewart has taken charge, Gen. Roberts retaining divisional command.

THE Marquis of Ripon has been appointed Viceroy of India....The officers of the United States relief ship Constellation have visited the Lakes of Killarney, and also paid their respects to the celebrated Blarney stone, which every true Irishman is supposed to kiss once in his lifetime. The officers performed the customary osculatory ceremony, and are reported as doing well....The House of Commons has appointed a committee to examine the claim of Charles Bradlaugh to make affirmation, instead of taking the usual oath of members. Bradlaugh being an avowed atheist, his taking the customary oath would be a gross absurdity....Parnell having been elected to sit for Cork, A. M. Sullivan has consented to stand for Meath county. ....A stand fell at the Nerac races, near Agen, France, injuring 100 persons.... The rebellion in Afghanistan is now practically ended. Very few rebels remain in arms, and the villagers are helping hunt them out.... King Humbert, of Italy, has dissolved the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and ordered new elections....Bismarck's health is so far restored that he promises to return to his Parliamentary duties at an early day.

WOLFF & Co., of Buenos Ayres and Paris, have failed. Liabilities stated at £200,000....Advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the power of the Porte is rapidly waning, and a reign of anarchy is predicted.... Over 7,000 men are on a strike in the North of England in consequence of the iron manufacturers having reduced wages 5 per cent. The cotton manufacturers at Burnley, Blackburn and other Lancashire towns have agreed on a reduction of wages, and a strike is imminent.... Intelligence by way of London from Turkey goes to show that the recent invasion of the Albanians of the territory which the Porte was to have yielded to Montenegro, has been instigated by the Turkish authorities and organized and planned by Turkish officers, and it is extremely probable a declaration of war by Montenegro against Turkey will follow....Capt. Potter, of the relief ship Constellation, has been presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin....The Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally to the Irish famine relief fund. ....An explosion at a coal mine near Nagasaki, Japan, killed about fifty persons.

THE infant Princess of the reigning house of Greece has been baptized, and it required representatives of the Danish, English, Russian and German royal families to perform the ceremony in a satisfactory manner.... The West of England and Southwark Bank directors, charged with falsifying accounts and conspiring to defraud, have been acquitted. The bank suspended in 1878.... A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Instead of the amelioration of the position of the Jews, the police measures against them are enforced more stringently than formerly. Persons in business are required to quit the capital on twenty-four-hours' notice, and Jewish strangers arriving are ordered to depart in the same summary manner."....The English residents of Peru are threatened with violence because of their sympathy with the Chilians. The Peruvians have also an idea that the English Government favors their enemies.

BOSTON is to have a new Court House erected on a site costing $800,000, on Pemberton square.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Senate indulged in a little verbal sparring on the morning of Thursday, April 29, on the proposition to have the President appoint two cadets each year for West Point. Senator Conkling made a most stalwart speech, while Senator Hoar opposed the amendment as recognizing differences in race and assuming that there is not at West Point perfect equality before the law. Amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were made, and the bill was passed. The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Teller, to grant titles to lands patented by the United States; by Mr. Ingalls, to facilitate the business of the Treasury Department. The joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference at Washington was passed. The report of the conferees upon the Immediate Deficiency bill was agreed to....In the House, Mr. McMahon submitted a conference report on the Special Deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill were concurred in. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill amending the Internal Revenue laws. The bill was not disposed of at adjournment. The House met at 7:30, and immediately went into committee of the whole on the bill organizing a Court of Pensions. After some time spent in general debate, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. Allison made a speech in the Senate, on the morning of the 30th ult., upon his amendment to the bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned officers, the amendment being to direct the President to appoint two colored cadets-at-large to West Point yearly. The morning hour having expired, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to any recent changes in the rulings of the department affecting the entries of town sites on public lands, and requesting him to suspend action thereon pending Congressional action on the subject. Adopted. Mr. Vance then spoke upon the Kellogg case, but before the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned for the purpose of allowing Senators to attend the funeral of Mr. Middleton, late Clerk of the Supreme Court, which was about to take place from the Capitol. The President nominated Orange Ferris, of New York, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury, vice French, deceased....In the House, bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Chalmers, extending the letter-carrier system to cities of 10,000 inhabitants; by Mr. Wells, to establish an assay office in St. Louis. The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the private calendar. The committee rose, and a number of bills granting pensions passed, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, May 1....In the House, the bill passed for the relief of Notre Dame College, at South Bend, Ind. On motion of Mr. Price, the bill passed providing that the oath of affirmation in verifying returns made by the national banks may be taken before notaries public. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to send 4,000 rations to Macon, Miss., for the use of the sufferers made destitute by the cyclone of April 25. Adopted. May 13 was set aside for the consideration of the bill to establish additional training schools for Indian youths. Mr. Blackburn, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Ordered printed, and recommitted. The bill recommends an appropriation of $38,000,000. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill amending the Internal Revenue law. All day was passed on this bill, no action being reached.

A bill for the payment of about $500,000 to Ben Holladay for carrying the mails occupied the morning hour of the Senate on Monday, May 3, but was not disposed of. Messrs. Eaton, Davis and Windom were appointed a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War asking an appropriation of $142,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., donated by act of Congress for the use of civilians. A large number of petitions in favor of the Labor-Tariff Commission bill were presented. Mr. Paddock presented a petition of citizens of Omaha for the establishment of a branch mint at that place. A bill was introduced by Mr. Williams to establish an ocean mail service between the United States and certain foreign ports and providing adequate compensation therefor. Mr. Vest obtained the floor to speak on the Kellogg resolutions, but yielded to Mr. Saunders, on whose motion the bill extending the northern boundary of Nebraska was taken up, and, after debate, recommitted. Mr. Vance then spoke upon the Kellogg matter. The President nominated Edward L. Johnson, of Denver, to be United States District Attorney for Colorado....In the House, Mr. Orth was given unanimous consent to make a personal explanation to-morrow in regard to his connection with the claims against Venezuela and the Congressional investigation of the Forty-fourth Congress in regard thereto. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Ellis, to establish Government postal telegraph service for the United States between Boston and Washington intermediate postoffices; by Mr. King, a resolution calling for information in regard to the expulsion of the Israelites who were citizens of the United States from St. Petersburg, Russia; by Mr. Manning, a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Interior had not transmitted certain information called for by the House relative to the Modoc, Pawnee, and other Indian tribes, and directing him to do so or state why he cannot; by Mr. Doggett, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. The Republicans demanded the reading of each measure introduced, the impression being that their purpose was to prevent an anti-third-term resolution being offered after the call of States should have been concluded. The bill introduced by Mr. Doggett was a long printed bill. It was moved that the House adjourn, inasmuch as it was evident the whole day would be wasted. Agreed to.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan in the Senate on the 3d inst., to provide that the President of the Senate shall submit to the Senate and House, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, all packages purporting to contain electoral votes. The House bill to furnish four condemned cannon for the soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio, passed. Also, the Senate resolution authorizing a loan of tents for the soldiers' reunion at Wichita, Kan. Mr. Teller, from the Committee on Railroads, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Wyoming, Montana, and Pacific Railroad Company to build its road across Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservations. Passed. Mr. Vest made a speech upon the Kellogg case. Messrs. Beck, Withers, and Allison were appointed conferees on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill authorizing a claims convention with Nicaragua was again taken up, and the doors closed for its consideration. It was afterward passed. The Senate rejected the following nominations of Census Supervisors: John H. Littler, Second district, Ohio; John H. McFie, Eighth district, Illinois; George S. Houghton, Third district, Iowa.... In the House, Mr. Orth made a personal explanation in regard to his connection with the claims against the Government of Venezuela in 1874. Mr. Reagan, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, with recommendations that some of the amendments be concurred in and some non-concurred in. Report agreed to. The Speaker then laid before the House the President's message vetoing the Special Deficiency bill, and it was read. The veto message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the bill laid on the Speaker's table. The Carlisle Internal-revenue bill was passed. The House passed the remainder of the day in committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. Wallace, from the select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late election, submitted a report of the result of the investigation on the subject of denial or abridgement of suffrage in Rhode Island, on the 5th inst., and reported a bill to enforce the provisions of the amendments to the constitution of the United States. Mr. Booth, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands, and it passed. It provides that when a pre-emption, homestead, or timber-culture claimant shall file a written relinquishment of his claim to the local land office, the land covered by said claim shall be open and subject to entry without further action by the Land Commissioner. Where any person has contested, paid the land fees, and procured the cancellation of any entry, he shall be notified by the Register of the Land Office of that district, and shall be allowed thirty days to enter the land. Any settler who hereafter proceeds to enter land under the Homestead laws shall be allowed the same time to perfect his original entry as is now allowed settlers under the Pre-emption laws, and his right shall relate back to the date of settlement as if he settled under the Pre-emption laws. The bill authorizing the sale of Fort Logan, M. T., and to establish a new post on Musselshell river, M. T., was passed. On motion of Mr. Voorhees, the bill for a joint commission to arrange for better accommodation for the Congressional Library was taken up, to allow him to speak in its support. The Senate devoted the afternoon to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia. The President nominated John W. Peebles, of Marion, Supervisor of the Census for the Eighth district of Illinois, and George S. Houghton, of Tabor, for the Third district of Iowa....The House, by unanimous consent, passed a bill appropriating $250,000 to enable the Public Printer to continue his work. The Senate resolution was concurred in for printing 3,000 copies of the report of the board to test iron and other metals. Some time was spent in committee upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill. A bill was passed granting the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad Company the right of way through the United States Cemetery tract of land near Vicksburg. Mr. Frost offered a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The Senate amendment to the House bill for the sale of Fort Logan and the establishment of a new fort on the frontier was concurred in. The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the District Code bill.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

The statement of the public debt for the month of May is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 249,961,300
Five per cents		492,680,300
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		739,322,850
Refunding certificates		1,534,850
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,742,698,400
Matured debt	$ 6,877,635	
Legal tenders	346,742,106	
Certificates of deposit	8,760,000	
Fractional currency	15,604,337	
Gold and silver certificates	20,274,320	
Total without interest		391,961,013
Total interest	$ 13,022,099	
Total debt		$2,147,907,046
Cash in treasury		199,464,898
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,968,314,752
Decrease during April		12,078,070
Decrease since June 30, 1879		56,892,509
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		3,320,089
Debt on which interest has ceased		6,877,635
Interest thereon		649,404
Gold and silver certificates		20,274,320
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		8,760,000
Cash balance available, May 1, 1880		157,392,961
Total		$ 199,464,898
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		199,464,898
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by United States		46,881,155
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		12,084,819
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,196
Balance of interest paid by the United States		32,911,227

The official statement of the coinage at the mints for the month of April is as follows: Double eagles, $1,320,000; eagles, $3,173,100; half eagles, $2,317,600; silver dollars, $2,300,000; cents, $21,200; total coinage, $9,131,900.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the net increase of national-bank notes for the year ending May 1, 1880, is $15,900,390. Increase of legal-tender notes on deposit for the month of April, $525,993, and the increase for the year ending May 1, 1880, was $5,770,501, and the amount of legal-tender notes now on deposit, $19,126,740. The total amount of national-bank notes outstanding on May 1, 1880, is $343,579,300, not including the national gold bank notes amounting to $1,351,550. Amount of called bonds now held on security for the circulation of national-bank notes, $1,760,700, of which $1,722,700 are 10-40s, and $38,000 5-20s. Amount of 6s of 1861 held by the banks, $54,075,150, and the amount of 5 per cent. funded 81s, $154,703,250.

The National Bank Redemption Agency reports national-bank notes disposed of for the month of April amounting to $8,100,800.

Following is the statement of United States currency outstanding this date:

Old demand notes	$ 61,690
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016
One-year notes of 1863	47,155
Two-year notes of 1863	13,000
Compound-interest notes	247,340
Fractional currency, all issues	15,604,591
Total	$362,677,545

The receipts from customs for the month just closed were $17,546,560, against $12,940,052 for April, 1879, and the receipts from internal revenue were $10,767,478, against $7,946,513 for the corresponding month of last year. This showes a net increase for the month from these two sources, compared with April, 1879, of $8,527,473, and a net increase for ten months closed May 1, compared with the corresponding ten months of 1879, of nearly $53,000,000. The receipts from sources other than customs and internal revenue do not vary much, and are not included in the above figures.

Veto Message by the President.

The President has sent to the House of Representatives the following message, vetoing the Deficiency Appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The bill appropriates about $800,000, of which over $600,000 is for the payment of the fees of United States Marshals and of general and special Deputy Marshals earned during the current fiscal year, and their incidental expenses. The appropriations made in the bill are needed to carry on the operations of the Government and to fulfill its obligations for the payment of money long since due its officers for services and expenses essential to the execution of their duties under the laws of the United States. The necessity for these appropriations is so urgent and they have already been so long delayed that if the bill before me contained no permanent or legal legislation unconnected with these appropriations it would receive my prompt approval. It contains, however, provisions which materially change, and, by implication, repeal important parts of the laws for the regulation of the United States elections. These laws have for several years been the subject of vehement political controversy, and have been denounced as unnecessary, oppressive, and unconstitutional. On the other hand, it has been maintained with equal zeal and earnestness that the elections laws are indispensable to fair and lawful elections, and are clearly warranted by the constitution. Under these circumstances, to attempt, in an appropriation bill, a modification or repeal of these laws, is to annex a condition to the passage of needed and proper appropriations, which tends to deprive the Executive of that equal and independent exercise of discretion and judgment which the constitution contemplates. The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I respectfully ask your attention is that it gives marked and deliberate sanction, attended by no circumstances of pressing necessity, to a questionable, and, as I am clearly of the opinion, the dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation. This practice opens wide the door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legislation. It invites attacks upon the independence and constitutional powers of the Executive by providing an easy and effective way of constraining the Executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by all political parties when clothed with power, it did not prevail until forty years after the adoption of the constitution, and it is confidently believed that it is condemned by the enlightened judgment of the country. The States which have adopted new constitutions during the last quarter of a century have generally provided remedies for the peril. Many of them have enacted that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. Constitutions of more than half the States contain substantially this provision, or some other of like intent and meaning. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government and to the true interest of legislation, which is that every measure should stand upon its own merits.

I am firmly convinced that appropriation bills ought not to contain any legislation not relevant to the application or expenditure of money thereby appropriated, and that, by a strict adherence to this principle, an important and much-needed reform will be accomplished. Placing my objection to the bill on this feature of its frame, I forbear any comment upon the important general and permanent legislation which it contains, as matter for specific and independent consideration.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 4, 1880.

Secretary Sherman on Redemption.

The following letter has just been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., transmitting the Senate bill to define the amount and manner of purchase of public loans to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and requesting my views in regard thereto. The bill in question requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase outstanding obligations of the United States bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, to an amount not less than $3,000,000 each week until he shall have purchased and extinguished all such outstanding obligations, these purchases to be made in addition to and independent of any purchases of outstanding obligations of the United States made by the Secretary on account of the sinking fund. The bill also provides that all purchases of bonds hereafter made shall be advertised in the public press on Monday of each week, and the purchase of the amounts thus advertised for shall be made by the treasury on Wednesday of each week.

In reply I have to state that the amount of 6-per-cent. obligations now outstanding is about $250,000,000, which, under the provisions of this act, the treasury would be obliged to purchase within the next fifty weeks. To accomplish this purpose, surplus revenues within that period must amount to the face of the bonds and the premium paid thereon, the present rate of which is about 6 per cent., or the reserve in the treasury accumulated for redemption purposes must be used or resort be had to increased taxation.

The surplus revenues since the 1st of January, though larger than was expected, or can be expected in future, have been only about $10,000,000 a month, but should they continue at the same rate they will provide for payment within the next fifty weeks of less than one-half the bonds which this bill requires to be purchased. With the Deficiency bill now pending in Congress, and which will soon become law, and the probable appropriations for the next year, there is no probability of having such a large amount of surplus revenues as stated. There is at present of cash in the treasury about $152,000,000 above all matured liabilities, excepting United States notes. Of this amount there is of fractional silver coins and minor coins about $23,000,000, which would not be available for the purchase of bonds, these coins being legal tenders only in small amounts. This would leave of available cash in the treasury about $129,000,000, which amount was accumulated to a large extent by the sale of bonds for resumption of specie payments, and is a little less than 40 per cent. of the amount of outstanding notes. Neither the law nor sound public policy seems to permit any encroachment on this fund. There would seem, therefore, to be no method of carrying out the provisions of the bill except by resort to increased taxation, and the propriety of such increase for this purpose must be determined by Congress. I deem the matter of advertising in advance the amount of bonds to be purchased as inadvisable. Such course would only enable bankers and brokers to advance the price of bonds and to dictate terms to the treasury. Under the existing method of making purchases it is understood by all that the surplus of the Government will be paid out from week to week in the purchase of bonds, bids for which will be received up to noon of each Wednesday at the sub-treasury in New York. The amount of bonds to be purchased is not made public until after all bids are in, thus preventing any combination to compel the treasury to pay exorbitant rates for bonds, and it is well understood that the department reserves the right to reject all bids should prices be considered unduly high—a right which would be surrendered under the proposed bill.

I know of no reason for making any purchases of bonds beyond the amount of surplus revenues, and for this purpose the treasury already has sufficient authority, while the present method of making purchases is probably as advantageous to the Government as any that can be devised. I am, very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THERE can be no doubt about the genuineness of the conversion of the unknown man who sent $130, in the following letter, to the War Department: "I was in the arms of the late war, a Union soldier, and I did a great rong by takieng a horse belonging to the Government and sold him and kept the money. I joined the M. E. Church, and asked Go for mercy, and I had to promcee him to pay for the horse, and I did so, and he forgave my sins, and now I am able to pay the money into your hand, as it belongs to the Government."

IN Washington county, Pa., while the body of Mrs. Miller was being carried to the grave, a furious hail and wind storm raged. Carriages were overturned and their occupants injured. Many of the carriages had to be held down by several persons to prevent capsizing until the storm subsided. The scene was a lively one, women and children crying and screaming at the top of their voices.

THE oldest pensioner on the widow's roll at Washington died the other day at the age of 117—so it was believed. She had been drawing pay for over sixty years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 00	@10 00
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 [illegible]
COTTON	11¾	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2	1 26	@ 1 29
CORN—Western Mixed	50	@ 52
OATS—Mixed	42	@ 43
RYE—Western	92	@ 95
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 50
LARD	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 45	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 15
HOGS	3 50	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@ 1 15
No. 3 Spring	97	@ 98
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	78	@ 79
BARLEY—No. 2	79	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	21	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	8½	@ 9
PORK—Mess	9 90	@10 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 16	@ 1 17
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 1	76	@ 77
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Fall	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—Mixed	32	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE	73	@ 74
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	33	@ 34
RYE	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
LARD	6¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 17	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 65	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 2 Amber	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 1	41	@ 42
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 20	@ 1 30
PORK—Mess	11 50	@12 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN	38	@ 39
OATS	32	@ 34
PORK—Clear	12 00	@12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 50	@ 3 80
HOGS	4 40	@ 4 60
SHEEP	4 75	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

A very old man was attacked by a bull-dog at Burtonville, Miss. He climbed to the top of a fence, but the beast jumped high enough to reach his legs and pull him down. He defended himself as well as he could with his cane, but was finally killed by the dog.

The King of Sweden has decided to create Prof. Nordenskjold a Baronet, and to present to him the Grand Cross of the Order of the North Star in diamonds of the value of 1,000 guineas. Thirty thousand visitors arrived in Stockholm to witness the professor's arrival in the Vega.

The editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for leven yeres, but, if you kant spel enny better than you have been doin' for the las to munths, you may jes stoppit."

The *Independent* condemns the practice of announcing "no collection" in the notices of religious meetings: "Since the fall of man, there is no older or more solemn act of worship of God than giving. As well announce no singing, no prayer, or no preaching. They are not one whit more religious or Christian than giving, as an act of worship."

A rare sight was seen in San Antonio, Texas, on San Jacinto day. Of the veterans of Analhuac, Velasco and Goliad who assembled every one had white hair—250 snowy heads around one table. The Alamo was visited by hundreds, who thought of Davy Crockett as they read over the doorway: "Thermopylæ had her messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none."

The collection of portraits of Presidents in the White House is to be made entirely complete by the addition of those of Buchanan and Johnson, which Mr. E. F. Andrews now has orders to paint. The former will be an enlarged copy of a miniature which Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson has of him. A photograph only of Andrew Johnson can be found to aid the artist in making a portrait of him in oil.

The Westminster *Review* reckons the public debt of the world at the present time at $24,000,000,000. The railway indebtedness has been estimated at $6,000,000,000 and municipal debts at $5,000,000,000, thus bringing the public indebtedness of the world up to the vast sum of $35,000,000,000. It is not expected that this will ever be paid, but it constitutes an annual lien on the industry of the world of $1,700,000,000.

The first vessel ever chartered to carry California wines to Europe has just sailed for Bremen with a cargo of 100,000 gallons, which was ordered by one of the largest firms in that city, and which is intended for the German market exclusively. This seems something like carrying coals to Newcastle, until we recollect that, by reason of the phylloxera and other plagues, the German wine-growers are sadly crippled, and the dealers find it necessary to import wines from some other quarter.

During the flush times of 1869 Ozias Bailey was one of the richest men in Kansas. He didn't know what to do with his surplus money, and so put it in St. Louis and San Francisco railroad stock. The stock was then selling at $3 a share. When the hard times followed, Bailey lost every dollar of his money in one way or the other. His fortune was at the ebb, and he only continued to hold his railroad stock as so much worthless paper. Recently, upon the consolidation of the St. Louis and San Francisco with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, he sold out for a round million.

The Savannah *News* says: During the war Gen. McLaws, now Postmaster at Savannah, was riding down his picket line and encountered a genuine son of the Old Pine Tree State on duty, who had taken his gun apart with the intention of giving it a thorough cleaning. The General halted in front of him, when the following conversation ensued: "Look here, my man, are you not a sentinel on duty?" "Well, y-a-s, a bit of a one!" "Don't you know it is wrong to take your gun apart while on duty?" "Well, now, who the devil are you?" The General saw his chance, and, with a sly twinkle of the eye, replied: "I'm a bit of a General." "Well, Gineral, you must excuse me. You see thar is so many —— fools ridin' 'round here a fellow can't tell who's Gineral and who ain't. If you will jist wait till I get Betsey Jane fixed I will give you a bit of a s'lute."

The Hartford newspapers mention a prominent Congregational clergymen of that city, but without naming him, who was called to officiate at the funeral of an old member of his church. The son and heir of the dead man was a prominent Episcopalian, and so averse to Congregationalism that he not only insisted on confining the minister to the Episcopal burial service, but sent him a prayer book, in which passages were marked for use. But he omitted to designate any prayer, and the clergyman, after reading all the marked things, complacently sat down. There was an awkward pause. Then the sexton whispered the question whether there was to be no prayer. "I have done all that was requested," was the reply. Then the son sent an inquiry as to the stop, and was informed that all he had marked had been read. "For goodness' sake," he said, "offer a prayer in your own way," and the Congregationalist triumphantly prayed extemporaneously.

It is a long time since Prince Bismarck has spent his birthday in Berlin, as he has a strong aversion to the showy demonstrations made in the city upon such occasions. At his country house, however, he is not able to escape a hailstorm of congratulations and gifts upon that day. The staff of officials at the local postoffice has to be considerably augmented, and loads of letters, telegrams and parcels pour in from all parts of Germany and from other countries. Many a peasant or loyal burgher in some remote corner of the empire thinks it his duty to render tribute to the Prince; the first plover's eggs to be found in the Frisian marshes, the finest snipes procurable, the choicest produce of farm or dairy, are certain to reach Prince Bismarck's larder, which, as he once jocosely remarked, scarcely needed any other replenishing than that afforded by the gratuitous offerings of his numberless admirers and substantial well-wishers.

In 1874 a man named Udderzook was hanged in Pennsylvania, on circumstantial evidence, for having killed his brother-in-law, W. T. Goss. He died professing his innocence. It appears, however, that he left a confession with the stipulation that it be not published till the lapse of the statutory time, which would free Goss' brother from prosecution as a party to an attempt to defraud some insurance companies. The three conspired together, got $25,000 on Goss' life; got a "stiff" and put it in his house, which they burned down. His wife, who really supposed him dead, brought suit to collect the money from the insurance companies; but suspicion finally turned on Udderzook, and he was finally hanged. Many people have since held a belief in his innocence. The stipulated time having expired, his confession is published. He tells how Goss, in his hiding, became dissipated, and, fearing that, in one of his drunken fits, he would divulge the secret, he enticed him into the woods one day, made him drunk, and killed him.

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE.

A Western Official Opinion.

Hon. T. B. Needles, State Auditor, and Insurance Commissioner for Illinois, speaks as follows upon the subject of assessment life insurance:

State of Illinois, Auditor's Office, }
Springfield, April 20. }

In my judgment co-operative life insurance, as offered by the various mutual-aid societies now in operation, is unsound and fallacious, full of errors, and sure to bring disappointment and loss to those who trust to its protection.

When the benevolent feature is attached to secret societies and organizations in which there are other and paramount interests to bind the members together, it may no doubt be productive of great good in rendering assistance in misfortune and relieving the families of deceased members; but this cannot take place or perform the office of life insurance proper.

The independent co-operative societies, however, do not possess even this element of cohesion. They are money-making concerns, intended to benefit their originators, officers and managers, while their real object is disguised under various benevolent and mutual-aid titles. Their membership consists of persons who have no community of interest, who are not acquainted with one another, who are not actuated by benevolent motives in joining or paying assessments, but who are governed solely by self-interest.

The bond of union is so weak that, should the societies fail to fulfill the large promises of their agents, should the mortality increase and the assessments multiply more rapidly than was anticipated, and the members find that it did not pay to remain and there is no loss attending withdrawal, they will drop out in large numbers. The indefiniteness of the contract, the misrepresentations and large promises of agents, and the uncertainty of benefits in case of death, depending upon the voluntary contributions of an uncertain number of members, are productive of dissatisfaction and disappointment. There are not the benevolent considerations which exist in various orders, societies and brotherhoods to hold the members together, and these societies do not have the obligations of a definite mutual contract, as in regular life insurance companies, to compensate them for withdrawals.

The success of these societies cannot be predicated upon the experience of a few years. The rate of mortality changes from year to year. The average age of the members advances, and cannot be offset by the accession of new members; and, in consequence, the rate of mortality is certain to increase. The assessments for death losses soon become a burden which the members, disappointed in their expectations of cheap insurance, will no longer bear. Those who are insurable will withdraw and seek insurance elsewhere. Those whose health has become impaired, and who are no longer insurable, will be compelled to remain or forego the benefits of any kind of insurance. The result is, the insolvency of the society, and irreparable loss to those who are most in need of insurance. Without interest income, guarantee capital, or accumulated reserve, these associations cannot fulfill their promises of cheap insurance and large benefits.

I do not regard these associations as fit to be compared in point of responsibility and likelihood of fulfilling their agreements with the organizations founded upon the scientific application of carefully-collected statistics, whose ability to pay the last surviving policy-holder remains, should all the others withdraw.

I have no statistics to enable me to determine the relative cheapness of the two plans, for when the element of certainty of benefits is wanting, as in the case of co-operative life insurance, it is valueless, and I consider it dear at any price.

I cannot see wherein there is less opportunity for dishonest management in this system than in that of regular life insurance, while I believe, as a fact, they have been managed with less honesty.

T. B. Needles, Auditor, etc.

Whittier loves to drive along country roads in a buggy.

FARM NOTES.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

Hills or Drills.—On clean land drills may give the best returns, but, if weeds are plenty, hills will be better, as they allow of cultivation in two directions.

Seed about which there is any doubt should be tested before planting to ascertain whether it will grow. Badly-kept seed often causes disappointment from its failure to germinate.

Blight is a quick comer which gives no warning. The best that can be done is to cut away the portion "struck" down to the live wood. If the tree is badly affected it is best to remove it entirely.

Thinning Fruit.—The sooner fruit is thinned after it has set, the better it is for the tree, as all growth of fruit costs effort for the tree to make, and is, therefore, exhaustive. No one who desires the choicest fruit will fail to thin an overloaded tree.

Seed-beds of fruit and forest trees need close attention to keep the soil loose and the weeds from establishing themselves. The beds, especially of evergreens, will need shelter from the hot sun, which may be provided by a lattice work of laths, or brush may be used, but less convenient in weeding.

Clover.—An early rolling of clover to settle the roots that have been raised by frost will be especially appropriate after the open winter just passed. Fifty pounds of plaster per acre will often have as good effect as the larger doses of 100 and 200 pounds that are recommended. Wood ashes on many soils will be found an useful application.

The time of planting corn will, of course, vary with the locality, but it will be better as a rule to secure a thorough preparation of the soil before putting in the seed, even if it somewhat delays the time of planting. Late-planted corn, in a warm, well-pulverized soil will usually take the lead of that which has been struggling from an early start under unfavorable conditions.

Manures.—Corn, unlike the other cereals, will bear the direct application of manure in liberal quantities. For immediate results, well-rotted manures are always best, but that taken unfermented from the barn-yard may be applied to corn. Long manure may be placed under, while short manure may be spread upon the surface and worked into the soil by the harrow and cultivator.

Mangels may be sown early this month. Our practice has been to sow in drills thirty inches apart, using six pounds of seed per acre. A liberal supply of seed is required to secure an even stand, and the plants should be thinned by striking a broad hoe directly across the drills so that single plants will stand twelve to sixteen inches apart. Root crops are often a failure from defective thinning.

Meadows.—Pick up any stones that may have been raised above the surface from the action of frost. The roller may be used to bring the surface into good shape for the mower. Meadows are frequently injured by the tread of cattle before the ground is fairly settled. The grazing of meadows in spring is at the expense of the hay crop. It is better to keep cattle in the barn until the pastures are ready to furnish them a full ration.

Plowing.—The plowing, and all subsequent preparations of the soil for the seed, should be done in the best possible manner. In turning a sod for corn, any breaks or "balks" in the work will prove an annoyance in after cultivation, and should be avoided. In many localities, especially at the West, the Kentucky blue grass (*poa pratensis*) is a troublesome weed in a corn crop, and it can only be subdued by careful and thorough tillage.

Planting in Orchards.—There is a general reluctance to give up the soil of the orchard entirely to the trees. While the orchard is young it is best to cultivate it thoroughly, and hoed crops, like potatoes, roots, etc., can be grown as a present pay for the trouble, but, as the trees get older and shade the ground, nothing else but fruit should be expected from the orchard. It is a good practice to pasture hogs in the orchard in clover sown for the purpose, as it is one of the best methods of enriching the soil and at the same time destroying insects.

May is a very busy month, and there is so much work crowded into it that a farmer is in danger of being in a hurry. Every hour of work should be so planned that it will tell most effectually, and this requires considerable thought in order to do the most urgent and important work first, and leave undone those things which may be done almost as well by-and-by. As we sow so do we reap, and, as this is the month of sowing, the work now will in a great measure determine what the harvest of the year shall be. Keep pushing on, but with a plan.

Insects.—The potato beetle has become such an abundant and troublesome pest that it should be given no quarter—not even from the start. By combined effort in the early portion of the season the "bugs" may be kept in check and thus do very little damage. Paris green has been so long and successfully employed that it is scarcely necessary to explain its mode of application. Suffice it to say that the liquid method is the one now generally practiced—that is, mix the paris green with water and sprinkle it upon the vines. A coffee-pot may be converted into a sprinkler by providing the spout with an extension and a rose at the end. The only source of danger is the careless handling, and the poison should be kept and used with a full knowledge of its nature.

Historical Snow-Storms.

Snow-storms have more than once played an important part in history. At Towton, the decisive battle of the Wars of the Roses, the Lancastrian soldiers, having the snow driven in their faces by a strong wind, fell upon each other by mistake, and were easily routed. In one of the numerous wars between Denmark and Sweden, the Danes escaladed a Swedish fortress at night by means of the snow that had drifted against the wall. One of the Jacobite nobles, condemned after the rising in 1715, was saved by a snow storm which delayed the arrival of the death-warrant for two days, during which time his friends contrived his escape. Napoleon's column of attack at Eylau, in 1807, which should have fallen upon the Russian flank, was so blinded by the flying snow as to come out right in front of the great central battery, and was almost exterminated. The same cause occasioned the French defeat at Pultusk a month earlier; while the destruction of the British army by the Afghans, in 1842, was materially aided by a snowfall which blocked the passes several fathoms deep, rendering any help from India impossible.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

To Clean Ivory.—Salts of lemon will remove stains from the ivory handles of knives.

To Polish Floors.—To polish stained floors rub them thoroughly once a week with beeswax and turpentine.

Marlborough Pudding.—Stew a few apples and strain them, add a teacup of butter, a teacup of sugar, a teacup of cream; the juice of two lemons, with the best part of the grated rind, a little mace, and four eggs, beaten lightly, and to be baked in a rich paste.

Hickory-nut Cake.—One and one-half cupfuls of butter, three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, seven cupfuls of sifted flour, five eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two spoonfuls of cream tartar, one quart of hickory-nuts, one nutmeg, teaspoonful of cinnamon.

To Clean Decanters.—When making cake or omelette take your discarded egg-shells, crush them into small bits, put them into your decanter three parts filled with cold water, and thoroughly shake them. The glass will look like new, and all kinds of glass washed in the same water will look equally well.

Indian-meal Pudding.—One pint of Indian meal cooked, one quart of milk, half a cup of butter, one pint of molasses, four eggs with a little cinnamon or nutmeg; boil the milk, stir in gradually the meal, mix all together and let it stand two hours; add the eggs when the pudding is ready to put in the oven; let it bake two hours.

Citron Cake.—(How to keep the citron from falling to the bottom of the cake.) One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs, and one cup of milk; add one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar and one pinch of salt. Make the cake as above, put in the pan, cut the citron thin, put it in the cake endwise, push down until the batter covers citron.

Mushroom Sautes.—Pick and thoroughly clean them, cutting them in four pieces if large, throw them into cold water, with the juice of a lemon or a little vinegar, as they are being done; then take them out and dry them in a cloth. Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, add pepper, salt, and a little grated nutmeg. Put in the mushrooms, and toss over the fire till thoroughly cooked.

New England Election Cake.—A very old and excellent recipe: Three pounds of flour, one and three-fourths pounds of sugar, three-fourths of a pound of butter, one-half pound of lard, one and a half pounds of raisins, four nutmegs, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, three eggs, six teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, three teaspoonfuls of soda, two quarts of milk, one pound of currants; beat sugar, flour and butter together; add the fruit with the milk and spices; beat the soda and cream of tartar together in the milk until it foams.

Bread.—To be set at 4 o'clock p. m. Three eggs, three scant table-spoonfuls of brown sugar, eight table-spoonfuls of flour; beat the eggs and sugar; stir in the flour, a quart of lukewarm water, a little salt and a cent's worth of yeast; cover it to rise at 10 o'clock at night; take five quarts of sifted flour, put in it a small piece of butter, and knead well into dough; set it away for the night; spread it with butter before putting it away to prevent it getting a hard crust, which impedes its rising; all it requires in the morning is putting into the pans.

Children's Shoes.

The shoes mostly in demand for little people are close-fitting, medium high-cut, and buttoned. The heels should be low and broad, and the soles moderately thick, but, if you wish your child to have graceful carriage, do not allow her to wear too heavy shoes. The wearisome weight of a shoe that tires the ankle gives a lagging step and an inclination to favor one foot or the other by "toeing" in sooner than any other cause. Especially should too short a shoe be avoided; all new shoes are lovely and comfortable at the shoemaker's, but the child should not be left to his own judgment in this matter, and the person buying should make sure that the new shoe extends a good half inch beyond the big toe.

Maternal vanity prompts to the purchase of a good many Louis Quinze and Spanish heels for children, who somehow get about in them with consummate grace. Slashed sandals show off the pretty hosiery too well to be soon relinquished, and a three-strapped sandal is also liked. The newest shoe is called the pinafore. It is very low cut at the toe, but high at the back and sides. A delicate embroidery in yellow silk ornaments the sides, and the heels and soles are cut in one piece in the French style.

Foxings of fine serge and matelasse are often selected, both round and square cut vamps being in favor. The decided rise in all the materials that enter into the construction of high-grade shoes makes the prices something higher than last year, but the shoe is the last part of the toilet that should show a falling off in style or quality, especially since the advent of short costumes.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The *Saturday Review* says that the Cairo donkey boy is the incarnation of everything Oriental, strange, convenient, civil, and wonderful in Egypt. His activity, his ready tact, his good temper, his avidity for backsheesh, and, above all, his knowledge of English, are astonishing. Many Englishmen accustomed to winter in Egypt retain a donkey boy for the season, and, in cases of severe illness, one of these marvelous factotums has been known to become a tender, attentive, and vigilant nurse. The average donkey boy speaks better English than the average dragoman.

Within the past six months more than 1,000 white people have emigrated from the neighborhood of Greensboro, N. C., to Indiana and the Northwest.

CHARLES DE YOUNG.

Personal Characteristics of the Murdered San Francisco Editor.

De Young was short, but well built, a trifle under the medium height, yet with so graceful and affable a bearing as to give a most favorable first impression. His face was of the strong Jewish type, with an unmistakably Israelitish nose, strong black side whiskers, cut short, a large mouth, and strong, square chin. His complexion was ruddy, and his dressing was exceedingly tasteful. His *tout ensemble* was that of a well-bred and successful man of 40 or thereabouts; well preserved, because of temperate habits and wholesome living. In his appearance he was very greatly the superior of his brothers. Charles De Young was a hero in the estimation of many a fair woman in San Francisco, and a romantic and interesting character, if not a hero, in the mind of many a woman on the eastern slope who lacked neither refinement or respectability. The danger which all knew lurked at every moment around the *Chronicle's* editor threw a glamour of romance over the man. The everywhere known exceptional daring and energy of the Ishmaelitish editor earned for him the sympathy, and sometimes more than the sympathy, of hundreds of those who had heard and read of the man. He was the central figure of scores of scandals. Men were all the while "gunning for him." He was all the while conscious of his peril; but it was never insinuated that he changed his course or resorted to a subterfuge to avoid his enemies or escape their attacks. He never sought better than to meet them prepared. The desperate encounter between the De Youngs and Naphtaly, although more notorious than many others, was but a fair sample of the risks that the man took and the determined energy with which he would defend himself and his family from every slander. Naphtaly had been in the employ of De Young; had been received into his confidence and treated with especial consideration. He had betrayed the confidence in some way, had been discharged, started another paper and continued the quarrel. The De Youngs had notice of attack upon their mother which was contemplated in the *Sun*. Mike De Young took an ax, invaded the *Sun's* composing room, and smashed the forms containing the objectionable article. Immediately after the two brothers hunted for Naphtaly in the billiard-room of the Grand Hotel. They did not find him. A proof of the article had been preserved and it appeared. This was the famous article that came so near making an end of Kalloch; that left him with a bullet in the back and another in the lungs, and that has now put an end to Charles De Young's life through the pistol of Kalloch's son. Three times De Young was shot at by Judge Lake, a prominent San Francisco lawyer. It was no secret that this fighting editor went all the time armed; that he was "quick as a flash;" and himself believed that the man did not live who could kill him.

It was his custom to come to his office in the middle of the day, and to remain until his paper had gone to press. The business management, so far as the supervision of details are concerned, was entirely in the hands of his brother. His staff is considered the best in San Francisco. To miss an item of news was a dangerous step for anyone in his employ, and a "scoop" was the only occurrence that caused him any chagrin. Socially, he had no standing. But this ostracism did not annoy him.

New Designs in Furniture.

The traditional parlor set is rarely seen nowadays. Instead are a sofa and two large arm-chairs to match, covered, say with Persian raw silk, while the rest of the room is filled with odd pieces—an S chair, an embroidered chair or two, an Eastern divan, a Moorish pouf, which is merely four cushions piled in a slender frame, and as many fancy chairs of gilt or ebony as may be needed. The mantal lambrequin, the curtains, and portiere match the sofa and arm-chairs, unless they are specimens of artistic embroidery, in which case the foundation must match the prevailing tint of the room.

Fancy tables, with standards of gilt or ebony, have the tops upholstered with plush or raw silk either to match sets or as odd pieces. These same tables, covered with cretonne or mummy cloth, are much liked for bedrooms. Indeed, cretonne and mummy cloth in cretonne designs play an important part in house furnishing. A favorite idea is to furnish bedrooms throughout with these, having the whole furniture—bed, chairs, dressing table, and small table—covered with cretonne, the curtains and mantel lambrequin being of cretonne also, the carpet suiting in tone, and the very paper of the room manufactured in the design and color of the cretonne selected for the purpose. It is an easy matter to convert any old chair, which is strong enough to hold together, into an available seat by cushioning it and furnishing it with a cover of cretonne. Mummy cloth in cretonne designs is much handsomer, as well as more durable than the ordinary cretonne, inasmuch as it is a heavier fabric. The new designs are in Persian patterns and in Japanese figures, as well as in the myriad floral designs which have always been and always will be liked for chamberdra peries.

A Curious Story.

There is a tale told of a sea Captain who, in a distant corner of the southern seas, visited an undiscovered or unexplored group of beautiful islands. After landing and trading with the gentle natives, he was astonished by the visit of a white man, evidently a person of means and consequence, who, after making himself very agreeable, implored the Captain to give him a story-book, if he had such a thing in his possession. The Captain had, and, deeply touched by the pigs and cocoanuts which the white exile had given him, bestowed on him a copy of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." Overcome by the present, the exile burst into tears, and cried, "You have saved my life, and given me rank and wealth." On explanation, he said, "I should long ago have been eaten, but while they were fattening me I learned enough of their language to tell a child the story of 'Little Red Riding Hood.' The child repeated it, and the whole population were mad with joy. They had never heard a story before. From that day I became a great and honored man. When they had a national festival I sat on top of a hill, and thousands wept (while some elderly relative was being cooked for a feast) at the cruel death of the grandmother as caused by the wicked wolf. I had with me a volume of 'Fairy Tales,' and I soon began to set a price on my performances. 'Red Riding Hood' is rather worn; I only get a hundred cocoanuts for her now; but 'Cinderella' is still good for four pigs and a turtle, and 'Beauty and the Beast' brings six or seven, according to the quality. But with the 'Arabian Nights' I shall be able to go on accumulating pork to the end of my days."

ALL SORTS.

A pious negro woman at Livingston, Ala., shouted herself to death at church.

Florida gardeners get $500,000 this year for the early vegetables they have sent North, and next year will see the business increased.

Sir George Balfour lately spoke in the House of Commons to the Speaker alone, there being actually but one single other member in the House.

Robert Bonner gives $10,000 toward Princeton's $25,000 telescope. One would think he could see stars enough speeding Rarus and his other flyers.

When the President and Mrs. Hayes dined with Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor in New York, the other day, a gold table service was used valued at $25,000.

A Canadian missionary has begged his much-used tomahawk from Sitting Bull, and it has been placed among the treasures of the museum of the college at Ottawa.

It shows how fast Virginia's mineral lands are being gobbled up that, in one week, $50,000 worth were secured by the Northern capitalists in the single county of Bouritetout.

Mr. G. W. Childs is proposing to build a new home for his *Ledger* newspaper, the plan of which is to be selected from a number submitted by the beste architects in the country.

The new pair of shoes came home for little 5-year-old. He tried them on, and, finding that his feet were in very close quarters, exclaimed: "O my! they are so tight I can't wink my toes."

A Californian's matrimonial advertisement winds up as follows: "Fortune no object, but should require the gal's relations to deposit $1,500 with me as security for her good behavior."

The comparative merits of wood, asphalt, and granite pavements have been tested by Col. Heywood, engineer of the city of London. The number of horses falling down during the fifty days of the test was 2,327, of which 542 fell on wood, 719 on granite, and 1,066 on asphalt. With the same expenditure of force, it is estimated that a horse could travel 132 miles on granite, 191 miles on asphalt, and 415 on wood.

The scarcity of hay and fodder for cattle in many sections of the Province of Ontario, particularly in the eastern counties, is causing much distress. In some places the cattle are dying for want of food. The winter has been so long and the spring so backward that farmers can not obtain food for their cattle for love or money in the inland settlements, largely owing to the bad condition of the roads.

When it was proposed to remove the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to France, some people in England objected, on the ground that the French would say that the English were afraid of them. "Who cares one two-penny —— (a favorite expression of the Duke's when extra emphatic) what they would say?" was Wellington's comment, and, as all the world knows, the remains were received in state by the House of Orleans, and laid beneath the dome of the Invalides, and no one was the worse for it.

Children
CRY
FOR
Pitcher's
Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 13, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880.

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	26
Noble "	24
Elkhart "	34
Total	86

By order of the district committee.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

◆

Robert Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of illustrious sires, are delegates to the Illinois republican state convention. They are for Grant.

◆

The vote of DeKalb county in the democratic state convention ought to be, and no doubt will be, cast for Hon. E. V. Long, of Kosciusko county, for judge of the supreme court.

◆

Senator Davis, of West Virginia has discovered that $240,000,000 of money has mysteriously disappeared from the United States treasury within the time John Sherman has had charge of the funds

◆

The republicans of Nevada have instructed for Blaine; the Michigan delegation to Chicago will also be a unit for Blaine. The delegation from West Virginia will be divided between Blaine and Sherman, with a majority in favor of the former.

◆

We are glad to note that the canvass being made by the several democratic candidates in this county is being conducted with the best of feeling, which is an indication of victory at the next election. Nothing is of more importance than harmony.

◆

Kernan, the republican editor of the Okolona States, has retired to private life, owing to the failure of the republican leaders to keep up the regular money contributions. Hereafter the average republican editor in the north will hanker after the Okolona fodder in vain.

◆

When Judge Mercer, of Pennsylvania, told Judge Black that he ought to be a republican, the latter replied that there was only one thing in the way. "If," said he, "there was no hereafter, I would join the republican party at once. Nothing deters me but the fear of hell."

◆

After all the splutter made in favor of Blaine in the republican congressional convention held in Auburn to appoint delegates to the national convention, one of the participants who has since been appointed one of the delegates from the state at large, viz: Hon. J. S Collins of Columbia City, is now reported by the Indianapolis News as being in favor of Washburne or Grant. One by one the Indiana delegation is deserting the captain of the "Mulligan Guards."

◆

The "southern claims" hobby, continually kept before the people by the republican party in past campaigns, will be of no avail in the future. An act of June 15, 1878, provided for a southern claims commission, and the commission was appointed and its work is now complete, the commissioners having recently reported "that the whole number of claims presented to them is 22,298, amounting to $60,258,150.44. The whole amount allowed is $4,636,920.69, making the whole amount disallowed $55,621,229.75. The act of June 15, 1878, provided that all claims wherein the evidence of claimants shall not have been submitted by the 10th of March, 1879, should be forever barred, and the number of claims so barred is 5,220." That settles the whole business.

Something for Democrats to Think About.

A correspondent of the Courier-Journal, writing from Indianapolis, presents some facts for the democrats of Indiana to consider—facts which are applicable to the situation in DeKalb county, and which we desire to impress upon the mind of every democrat. The records show that in over twenty democratic counties in Indiana there are over fifty republican officers. These same counties give an aggregate democratic majority on the state ticket of over 10,000 and yet the democrats do not seem to be satisfied with the republican party holding 104,000 government offices, bestowing upon that party a patronage of $100,000,000 annually. Fifty republicans holding offices in democratic counties in Indiana, who contribute not less than $50,000 to the republican campaign fund of the state every two years, all of which is used to defeat democrats and democratic principles. The correspondent truthfully says: "There is no excuse for this. It is attributed to local causes, but there is no good excuse for local causes. The fault is in the county conventions. The best timber in the county should compose the county ticket. Honest, sober and competent men should be nominated. Old party hacks, chronic office-seekers and incompetent men should be thrown aside. The machine politician who secures his nomination by fraud and chicanery should be beaten in the convention. In 1868 Gov. Hendricks and the democratic state ticket were defeated by republican county officials in democratic counties. Now is the time for democrats to seriously ponder over these facts. County conventions are now being held all over the state. With a good democratic county ticket in the field in every democratic county in Indiana, the democratic candidates for governor and president will carry the state by not less than 20,000. With bad, weak county tickets, success will be jeopardized. If there is any one thing that will contribute more to democratic success this fall than another, it is the selection of good county tickets."

◆

Our republican friends across the way are making dreadful efforts to have Streight nominated for governor on the republican ticket. We second the motion; if the democracy can't beat Streight for governor, and carry the state against Grant for president, then we miss our guess. We have not seen the Indianapolis Journal's argument against Streight, but from what we have learned of him, we are inclined to the opinion that the Journal could justly brand him as a windy ignoramus.

◆

The Indiana republicans are fast wheeling into line for Grant. Martindale, Washburne's champion, has sold the Indianapolis Journal, and with it Washburne's chances in Indiana went glimmering. Mr. John C. New is chairman of the republican state central committee, and an outspoken advocate of Grantism. New and his son have purchased the Journal, and will doubtless advocate the nomination of Hog Grant; and the Blaine following, now dubbed "Mulligan Guards," will give way to the pressure.

◆

Hon Eugene Schyler writes from Rome that he has received proposals from Messrs. Joseph Seligman & Co., the well-known publishers at Stockholm, Sweden, for permission to translate and publish his life of Peter the Great, now running in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, in the Swedish language, and from the house of Schmitzdorff & Co., St. Petersburg for permission to publish in the Russian language. It is probable that, on its completion in SCRIBNER, the work will be published simultaneously in at least five countries, and perhaps more.

◆

If any of the numerous readers of the COURIER contemplate taking a summer trip, and want to know where to go, what to see and how to get there, we advise them to consult the illustrated "Summer Tourists' Guide," just issued by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway. It matters not where you want to go, whether to the Rocky mountains, Colorado, Minnesota, Northern Michigan, Adirondacks, White mountains, the great lakes, the seaside, Saratoga, Newport, Lake George, Long Branch, Cape May, Quebec, Niagara Falls, or any other points in the east, west or north, you will find in the guide a well-written description of each of the many hundred places of resort in the United States. Parties desiring copies of the guide can obtain them either personally or by letter, on application to L. Johnson, agent, Auburn.

◆

Bob. Ingersoll says: "Hayes couldn't be elected if no one run against him. There would be enough scattering votes to defeat him if he was the only candidate in the field."

Robert is also of the opinion that "the democratic party just now has the best chance of winning. You see, the democrats have 138 votes solid from the south. That much they are sure of, and if they can carry New York and Indiana, they will have 189 votes, three votes to spare. Besides these, there is a chance of their carrying New Jersey or Connecticut, and perhaps Oregon or Nevada. You see, there has been such an emigration from Nevada to Leadville and other points in Colorado quite recently that there is no telling how these states are going to go. Even if the democrats lost Indiana, if they carried New Jersey and Connecticut, they would still be safe."

Which shows that Robert knows more about politics than he does about religion, if he is a stalwart republican.

Democratic County Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court-house, in Auburn,

Saturday, June 5, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Representative in the legislature.
County clerk.
County auditor.
County treasurer.
County sheriff.
County recorder.
County surveyor.
County coroner.
County commissioner, north district.
County commissioner, southwest district.

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the county central committee, all democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting place in their respective township or precinct,

Saturday, May 29, 1880.

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment, based upon the number of democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election:

Butler	township	10	delegates.
Jackson	"	19	"
Concord	"	21	"
Newville	"	8	"
Stafford	"	7	"
Wilmington	"	19	"
Auburn precinct		30	"
Waterloo	"	10	"
Richland township		17	"
Fairfield	"	21	"
Smithfield	"	12	"
Franklin	"	9	"
Troy	"	5	"
Keyser	"	26	"
Total,		214.	"

The democrats of each township and precinct will at the same time, (May 29), appoint one delegate to the judicial convention to be held at Kendallville on the 6th day of August, 1880.

By order of the committee.

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman,
THEO. REED, Secretary.

◆

When the DeKalb County Republican gets through abusing the Indianapolis Journal—the republican organ of Indiana—it will be in order for the crusher, as "the recognized organ of the soldiers of DeKalb county" to devote a column or two to squelching the disloyal sentiment expressed by the Cincinnati Gazette (republican) in nominating the rebel general Joseph E. Johnson for vice-president on the ticket with Grant. Here is what it says:

"No one thing would go so far to get the confidence of the southern white party in General Grant's declarations of trust in their loyalty as the nomination with him of this distinguished confederate soldier. No one would go so far to support their expectations of the time of complete reconciliation, and of the extinction of all sectional feeling, when the national and confederate soldiers shall be put on the same footing as equally deserving their country's gratitude, and its care for those who were disabled in the service"

If that is not an out-and-out, flat-footed, inconditional proposition to pension rebel soldiers and place them on an equal footing with Union soldiers, and from good republican authority at that, then we are totally unable to comprehend the English language. No democrat has ever thought of rewarding confederate soldiers with pension or bounty land for their efforts to distroy the Union. The unreasonable and unjust proposition at last emanates from the corrupt republican party, for the sole purpose of retaining possession of the goverment it has plundered for the last twenty years.

◆

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for May, containing Stedman's essay on Poe, with the frontispiece portrait engraved by Cole, De Vinne's article on "Wood Cut Printing," "The Young American Printers," "The New York Seventh Regiment," etc., etc., is already out of print.

Look at This!

Gage plums, ten cents a can; best green-gage plums, sixteen cents; sugar corn, three cans for twenty-five cents; whortleberries, two cans for twenty-five cents; tomatoes, three cans for twenty-five cents; best tomatoes, two cans for twenty-five cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

Musical Normal.

At Butler, commencing May 31 and continuing four weeks, under the direction of W. A. Ogden and an able pianist. Every musician in the county, of every grade, should attend. Both vocal and instrumental work will be done. For particulars, address

C. A. FYKE, Butler, Ind.

An Official Document.

COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, Aug. 12, 1878.

DR. A. R. WHITE—Dear Sir: After using various remedies for Chills without relief, I commenced the use of your Dandelion Alterative, and one bottle effected a cure. I can cheerfully recommend this as an excellent medicine, and worthy the confidence of the public.

Yours truly, WM. N. DUNNINGTON.

For sale at Cassbeer & Matheny's drug store. 19-2w

Over 1,500 Cases of Pile Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is here by given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on Friday, May 14th, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. let to the lowest responsible bidder the construction of a 100 ft. Howe Truss bridge, near Jeremiah Plumb's in Union township, also at 2 o'clock on same day the building of a 100 ft bridge about 1½ miles northeast of Auburn, both with pile abutments. Letting to take place at site of bridge, plans and specifications of said bridges can be seen on ground at time of letting, bidders will be required to give a bond according to law.

The board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board

Attest; ALBERT ROBBINS, Aud'r.

May 5th 1880. 19-3w

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The announcement of the names of candidates for county offices will be inserted under this head for $3.00 IN ADVANCE; no announcement to exceed six lines in length without extra charge. All announcements are made subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

REPRESENTATIVE.

CLERK.

AUDITOR.

EDITORS COURIER: The democrats of Franklin township desire you to announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of the township named, as a candidate for county auditor

The many friends of John W. Dills, of Concord township, will present his name to the democratic county convention as a candidate for county auditor.

TREASURER.

SHERIFF.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce that Mr. Philip Plumb, of Waterloo precinct, will be presented by his friends as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county.

RECORDER.

Mr. George H. Munn, of Newville township, is named by his many democratic friends in that township as a candidate for county recorder.

SURVEYOR.

The many democratic friends of Azam P. Foltz, of Auburn precinct, announce his name for county surveyor, believing him to be well qualified for that position.

CORONER.

COMMISSIONER, NORTH DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONER, SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST,

88 Calhoun st, Fort Wayne, Ind
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of said decedent, in Concord township, of said county, on

THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

a large portion of the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming implements, sheep, grain, hay and various other articles.

TERMS:

Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit until June 3rd, 1881, the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation laws, and with approved security Sale commences at 10 o'clock a. m.

May 11, 1880. S. S. SHUTT
20 3w Administrator.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number twenty-seven (27), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west twenty-three and one third (23⅓) feet thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third (23⅓) feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven (27) to the place of beginning.

20 3w THOMAS SOMMERS.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

LAWNS.

250 pieces of new and choice styles Summer Lawns in side bands, figures, stripes and plain colors, 10 cents, 12½ cents and 15 cents per yard; also new Linen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, Momie Cloths, Foulards, Zephyr Ginghams, Seersucker Stripes, Scotch, Canton and Madras Ginghams. An elegant line to make early selections from.

ROOT & COMPANY.

MATTINGS.

This week new arrivals of China Mattings in fancy styles; white and check Mattings, all widths. Also Napier, cocoa and cane mattings for offices and public buildings in different grades at close prices. Also opening a new lot of Tapestry and Velvet Rugs and Mats, all sizes, in new and choice designs, at old prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BROCADE.

SILKS, in black and fancy colors. Rich goods at very moderate prices. Also a large stock of Spring Silks, 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents per yard. Fancy Trimmings, Satins and Silks, in all colors and combinations, probably the largest collection in the state, at popular prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

CREPES.

We keep a full line of Grout's and Courtauld's English Crepes, in all widths and grades, from 60 cents to $3 per yard, and cut them on the or anyway to suit. Also Crepe and Love Veils, hat and arm Crepes. Our stock of Mourning Dress Goods is large and complete in all fabrics; also have full stock of Mourning Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Black Ruchings, etc.

ROOT & COMPANY.

WHITE

GOODS DEPARTMENT full and complete with stripe, check and plain Nainsooks, Victoria and India Mulls, Lace Stripe Piques, soft Cambrics, Terry Cloths, Swisses, white Welts, cord Piques. Also a large and choice stock of the new Swiss Trimmings and Hamburg Edgings in new designs.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8-1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marraicabo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 27 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

The new stock of Salt Fish will come in next week, and will be sold at the very Lowest Prices.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.

Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held in the court-house in said county on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at a point eighteen (18) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number ninety-five (95), in the original plat of Auburn, said county, and running thence south to the south line of said lot, thence west twenty two (22) feet, thence north to the north line of said lot, thence east to the place of beginning.

WILLIAM HAINER.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned administrators, with the will annexed, of the last will and testament of the late Joseph Bowman, deceased, of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of said testator, in Keyser township, in said county,

ON SATURDAY, 22ND DAY OF MAY, 1880

the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, young cattle, wagon, and wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, household goods and furniture, 11 stands of bees, harness and farming implements, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS:

Sums of three dollars and under, cash; on sums of over three dollars, a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser giving his note with interest and approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws.

ELIJAH S. MCDOWELL,
GEORGE Q. DENNISON,
19 3w Executors.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. S. SHUTT, Administrator,
19 3w Spencerville, Indiana.
April 28, 1880.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the incorporated town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session to be held in the court-house in said county, on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven (27), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

20-3w. JOHN MEISER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at the next regular session of said board commencing June 7th, 1880, for a license to retail intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank upon the following described premises, to wit: The northeast one-fourth—the same being 30 feet east and west and 60 feet north and south—of lot number twentyeight (28) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

FERDINAND [illegible].

May 13th, 1880. 20-3t.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

Fun on the Road.

Last Saturday some time, Fred. Clark and friend, Mr. Norm. Clark, of Detroit, conceived a brilliant idea; they thought how perfectly charming it would be to mingle with the fair sex and attend church (?) next day in that lovely little watering-place, Rome City. Accordingly, at about eight per clock next morning, when Old Sol was beaming his beamingest and all nature was smiling from ear to ear—metaphorically speaking—these young gentlemen, under the protection of Miss Lillie Morse, of Angola, and Mrs. Mattie Birdsall, of Richmond, started with two fiery, untamed steeds and a two-seated barouche for the above named and popular Hoosier resort. They arrived about noon, happy as (C)larks, but for particulars as to proceedings while there, see small bills. The writer was not there, so he will here insert some * * * and proceed with the narrative. In the dusky twilight, having excurted to their hearts' content, the little party mounted their chariot, turned their Arabian chargers eastward, pushed on the lines and sailed for Auburn; before many miles had been left behind, however, they tarried by the wayside; a drenching rain poured in upon them, the monotony of which was here and there relieved (?) by frightful flashes of greased lightning and peals of deep-toned thunder, and they were exceedingly sad—particularly in external appearance; they mournfully realized that there's many a slip 'twixt Rome City and Kendallville, at which latter place they wrung out their demoralized garments and put up for the night. Monday morning the trip was continued, Auburn looming up in the dim vista about noon. The livery man failed to recognize his outfit, owing to the difficulty experienced the previous night in trying to get the horses to mix with the lightning; the former were both stone blind and deaf, the carriage was minus a back spring and three wheels, while the harness—oh, where was it! Altogether it was an interesting group—a crowd that looked as though it had been fooling around a cyclone or threshing-machine. And here the curtain drops, with red lights and slow music.

An Afflicted Family.

The time-worn adage that "misfortunes never come singly," has just received another substantial and sorrowful demonstration in the case of a respected family living in Butler township. Last Friday, at his residence about one mile north of Cedar Creek, where he has lived for many years, Charles Probst died of dropsy, after a long life of activity and usefulness; and on the Tuesday following, before the tears of grief had yet ceased to flow, his son's wife, Mrs. Henry Probst, joined him on the other shore, her death having resulted from measles and a recent confinement. Nor is this all, for the remainder of the family are nearly all prostrated on beds of sickness, while their hearts are wrung with the losses they have just sustained. It is unnecessary to say that the sympathies of the neighborhood are with them, and that they are receiving all possible attention.

Gravel Roads.

EDITORS COURIER: Please allow me space in your paper to advance an idea concerning gravel roads. It is generally conceded that gravel roads are beneficial to every citizen of the county, and it is well known that the public highways within one or two miles of each town in the county are in worse condition during a considerable portion of the year than they are farther out.

Now, in order to provide for the improvement of the roads, I desire to suggest to the tax-payers of the county the propriety of circulating a petition, asking the board of commissioners to levy a gravel-road tax sufficient to raise $20,000, the same to be appropriated upon the order of the county commissioners for the purpose of graveling the roads approaching the several towns and villages in the following proportion, to-wit: Auburn, $4,000; Waterloo, $4,000; Garrett, $4,000; Butler, $4,000; and to the villages the remaining $4,000. I would like to hear from other parts of the county concerning this important subject.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

A Fast Run.

Considerable has been said recently about quick time on our railroads, and now the Fort Wayne and Jackson road has a little piece to speak. The afternoon train on that road, which passes here going south at 3:17, left Jackson last Saturday one hour and five minutes late, having waited for the arrival of a train on another road. The run was made from Jackson to Auburn in 2 hours and 20 minutes, and from Jackson to Fort Wayne, a distance of 100 miles, in 3 hours and 5 minutes, including 15 stops at stations and 2 stops for fuel, which makes an average of 33 miles an hour inclusive of 17 delays. The engineer was J. W. Reading, on engine "Angola," and the train was in charge of Conductor Horace Cooper, who was busy with a "hot box" and steamed around like a quarter-horse.

—Bounce the burglars.

—That was a "slick" robbery.

—Yesbera's hats are par excellence.

—Billy Groscop's saloon is undergoing repairs and house-cleaning.

—Kiblinger's new building again boometh.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—For the latest styles in millinery, call on Mrs. A. J. Little.

—J. W. Shaffer is afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism.

—For white goods and embroideries go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—Johnnie Picker puts his whole soul into the tuba when he blows it.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for spring shawls and linen suits. 20 3w

—The grass in the court-yard it is beautiful. It is of a greenish hue.

—See those lovely ribbons and flowers just received at Miss Cleveland's.

—Miss Alice McKay will sell you a hat, bonnet, tip, ribbon etc., very cheap.

—Examine prices at Miss Alice McKay's before purchasing millinery goods.

—Why didn't they write it, as it sounds, "Will you love me when I mould?"

—Be sure to see Miss Cleveland's stock of fancy millinery-goods before purchasing.

—1,000 yards of French gingham for sale at eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—Did the lightning strike your house last Monday? If not, what in thunder did it strike?

—R. Elson, the dentist, has his office days Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

—The old settlers meeting, remember, will be held here May 27, or two weeks from to-day.

—5,000 yards of new-style calicos, at seven and eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—Remember that R. Elson's office days are Wednesdays, Tuesdays Fridays and Saturdays.

—The thunder and lightning during the fierce storm of Monday was most uncomfortably close.

—If you have no desire to be robbed of your good name, don't have it painted on your umbrella.

—Dr. Jared Spooner is now in Peru, his future home. He bade Auburn farewell last Saturday.

—Bargains in bleached and brown muslins, towelling and table-linen, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—2,000 yards of dress goods—good styles—from 10 to 15 cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Mrs. W. M. Baughan, of west Seventh street, has been very seriously ill this week with dropsy.

—Rev. E. A. Russell, of Michigan, will preach at the Baptist church next Sabbath, morning and evening.

—The best remedy for liver-complaint is "Sellers' Liver Pills." Only 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

—Dave Hampton has his right arm in the hospital, the result of going down stairs where there weren't any steps.

—J. N. Myers & Co. are selling the best line of agricultural machinery that is made. Don't buy until you see them.

—Miss Cleveland deals with one of the largest millinery firms in Chicago, and keeps posted as to all the latest styles.

—Has your last year's hat gone glimmering? Then haste away to Yesbera's, where you can get one in any color, size, or style.

—John Robbins objects to so much dam—dam—pness; it moistens the ground and spoils the trade in plow-points.

—Fred. Schulthess and Miss Rosa McKinly, both of Garrett, were married by Rev. Geo. A. Harter, at Avilla, Saturday, May 1.

—The regular Dunkard meeting will be held at Stonestreet's barn, in Cedar Creek, Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th of this month.

—I take "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," and no one in the city keeps clearer of coughs and cold than I. Druggists sell it. Price 25 cents.

—Frank Copper has a new lawn-mower—his own patent. It consists of the Jackson company's horse, which he has turned loose in his yard.

—Tom Sommers has had his sample room and billiard hall handsomely decorated this week, and it is now one of the finest rooms in town.

—The M. E. society will meet at the lecture-room of the church Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments will be served at half past five.

—New trimming silks and satins, laces, ruching, gloves, feather edge braid, silk and linen floss and flowers of all kinds, at Miss Alice McKay's.

—Lew Garfield has again been trying to evacuate the jail, but as before, he slipped up. His trial will take place one week from Monday, or May 24.

—Frank Larimore, whose visit here was mentioned in a late COURIER, is now in Chicago, and we hereby acknowledge the receipt of papers sent us from that point by him.

—Mrs. A. J. Little returned from the east last Saturday with the finest line of millinery goods ever brought to the city.

—One of the boys in this office thinks that if John Bunch were only a good conductor of electricity, he would make a first-class lightning-rod.

—If W-o-r-c-e-s-t-e-r spells Wooster, why in all common sense doesn't R-o-c-h-e-s-t-e-r spell Rooster? There is a conundrum for us to crow over.

—Frank Dills and Billy Little went to a dance at Corunna, Friday night, and they showed the boys and girls how to "swing on the corners"—street corners.

—Mrs. H. J. Norris is at Wooster, Ohio, her maiden home, visiting relatives and friends. She started last Tuesday, and will be absent about three weeks.

—COURIERS of March 11th, April 1st and April 8th, 1880, are missing from our files; if some subscriber will furnish copies of the dates named, we will consider it a favor.

—C. Eckhart is now turning out some of the best carriages ever made in the county. Do not purchase until you have seen his stock. Samples can be seen at N. Ensley's, Auburn, Indiana.

—The Ft. Wayne Sentinel says the trees are leaving out. We have been trying, ever since Sunday, to ascertain what they are leaving out, and have concluded that it must be the worms.

—Mr. Norm. Clark, of Detroit, an old chum and school-mate of Fred. L. Clark, has been trying to drive dull care away for a week past in Auburn, and with Fred's assistance he has made a triumphant success of it.

—Miss Frankie Ryan is lending her presence to our interesting little suburb of Waterloo, having gone up there Tuesday noon to spend a few days with friends. She will attend the party here, allee samee this evening.

—Mrs. A. J. Little spent several days last week in the trimming departments of some of the largest millinery establishments in the east, thus enabling her to supply the trade with the very latest styles. Give her a call and be convinced.

—Miss Lillie Morse, one of Angola's fair maidens, participated in the benefit hop of Thursday evening, since which time she has been visiting in town (and Rome City), the guest of Mrs. W. J. Austin and Mrs. Mattie Birdsall.

—"Will your love for me grow cold?" is the title of a beautiful little song and chorus composed by Prof. C. A. Fyke, of Butler, in answer to "Will you love me when I'm old?" for a copy of which this office is indebted to the professor.

—Everybody—big and little, male and female—has been fishing this week. A line of people as long as a piece of rope constantly adorn the banks of the creek, in proportion of about nine anglers to every fish.

—Joe Abright, always conniving at some improvement in his already attractive jewelry store, has now placed therein an elegant new burglar-proof safe, provided with combination lock and all the most approved attachments. It is a darling, so to speak.

—The house of T. C. Elson, about two miles west of town, caught fire on the roof and was damaged about fifty dollars' worth last Saturday. The prompt action of the family and neighbors was all that saved the total distruction of the building.

—Miss Melleski Tarney, daughter of Mrs. Geo. Durkee, took her departure Monday noon, via the Jackson, Lake Shore and Grand Rapids railroads, for Grand Rapids, Mich., where she will remain during the summer, and may possibly locate.

—Jay Eastman, of Garrett, who bossed the "C. O. D." store at this place last summer, was in town Monday, buying some lumber. Jay is now twisting brakes on the B. & O., and he exhibits a healthy phiz—if his moustache has been shaved off.

—Harry Bennett, formerly a clerk at the Central hotel, has returned to Auburn and will probably remain, having taken a similar position at the Stamets house, Auburn Junction. He is right at home in a hotel, and knows how to make himself indispensable.

—Billy Rainier isn't afraid to get down to hard labor, if he has got a paying business of his own. Tuesday morning he shouldered his little trowel and went to work on Kiblinger's new building, and he throws bricks and mortar around like an old stager.

—The old building formerly used as a hotel, and which now stands in the rear of the neat and commodious Swineford house that displaced it, is being moved and renovated, and it will soon be a convenient laundry, wood-house and cow-stable for the present hotel.

—W. H. McQuiston and wife went to Ft. Wayne last Saturday in response to a letter stating that Mr. M's father, John McQuiston, had been thrown from a buggy and quite seriously injured. They returned home Monday, satisfied that his wounds, tho' dangerous, will not prove fatal.

—Dave Snyder went to Chicago Monday, returning Tuesday night. He walked down from Waterloo at midnight, having got to the depot just in time to be ten minutes too late. The distance is five miles, which he made in three hours, amusing himself with gentle cuss words the while.

—A small party will be given this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Austin, who will be assisted by Mrs. Birdsall and Miss Morse. A general good time may be expected, as W. J. and lady know how to "make it pleasant for 'em."

—Mrs. G. H. Forkner, sister of Mrs. S. C. Swineford, who with her husband is now taking a spring vacation at the Swineford house, has been suffering for some three or four weeks with a billious attack, though she is now convalescing under the care of Dr. Allen.

—All persons in need of wall paper and window-shades are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock on exhibition at the Physicians' drug-store. The styles are the latest, the quality of the best, and the prices cheap as the cheapest. It will pay you to go and see for yourself. 19-4t.

—Elmer Lowrey, for some time past message boy and assistant operator for Frank Copper, at the Jackson depot, left for Pleasant Lake Tuesday last, where he has secured a position as operator. Elmer learned the art very quickly, under Mr. Copper, and will make a rattling "lightnin' jerker."

—A young man named Sebring, who is about sixteen years old and resides here, fell in a fit at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, yesterday afternoon, and was taken to his home in the north end, in a buggy, by Jay Van Auken. The boy is subject to fits, sometimes having three or four in succession.

—The reason that we are all born at so tender an age, is probably due to the fact that we couldn't make a success of life otherwise. The first man the Lord made was started full grown, privileged to choose for himself; but he made a wrong choice, and there has never been another man made on that pattern since.

—C. B. Jones, the gentlemanly agent of the Wabash at Cedar Creek, met with a serious accident Thursday morning, in the shape of a compound fracture of the leg, which was broken just above the ankle by a frisky horse. Dr. Littlefield attended and succeeded in alleviating his suffering and materially improving his unfortunate situation.

—Dr. S. B. Hartman, dentist, 83 Calhoun street, Ft. Wayne, has just had some job-printing executed at the COURIER office, and a postal-card received yesterday tells the tale thusly: "I am very much pleased with the sample of business cards; please print 300. Am also delighted with the calling cards." Dr. Hartman reiterates the praises our job work gets from all quarters.

—A young woman at Ray, (formerly called State Line) a small station north of here on the Jackson road, last Thursday murdered her illegitimate child and threw it in a pond near the depot. It is claimed that she had been betrayed by a young man of Toledo, under promise of marriage, and that the poor girl, in her desperation, adopted this method of concealing her shame. She is now in jail at Angola.

—The "Sylvan Lake Hotel," at Rome City, gives a grand opening one week from to-morrow, or Friday, May 21. We venture the assertion that it will be a grand affair, and an opportunity will be afforded to meet friends and acquaintances from all over this region. Rome City will be a popular pleasure resort this summer, and Mr. Dodge, proprietor of the new hotel, will feel well repaid for his enterprise.

—Frank Anderson, a Butler shoemaker, got on a rampage at that place, last Tuesday, during which he tried to get the town into his pocket and walk off with it; but the town objected, and Frank now languishes in the county jail, in default of $75 bail. He will appear at the next term of court and tell what he intends to do about keeping the peace hereafter. Corn-juice did it.

—A small party of young people was very handsomely entertained at Mr. Clark's residence, on west Seventh street, Tuesday evening. Music and dancing, delicious cake, oranges and lemonade, sweet young men and blooming damsels—chiefly the latter—all contributed to make it fully as enjoyable as any of the previous gatherings at that place; and that is saying considerable, for Mrs. Clark's pleasant manner of entertaining has become proverbial.

—Conductor Mogford, of the Jackson, is entitled to a life pension for getting off the following egg story, which beats them all. He says—and tries to make everybody take it in—that a Michigan hen laid a monstrous egg, a day or so ago, upon which were inscribed, as if by an engraver, the war-ning words, "WAR IN 1881!" Credulous folks may think this is an allusion to the result of the coming presidential contest, but we can't swallow it;—not eggs-actly.

—Tuesday evening, when Fred. Yesbera returned to the jewelry store from supper, Eliza Shaffer remarked that he had been gone "just an hour and a quarter," to which Fred. responded, "You're a liar by the regulator in the store," or words to that effect, and then they went at it—all in fun. The fun cost them about six dollars jointly, owing to a dextrous movement of Eliza's right wing, by which he managed to shatter a five-foot glass in Mr. Abright's front door. The glass has been replaced, and the boys are cutting down cigar expenses trying to get even.

A COOL TRANSACTION.

One Pair of Pants and $86 Alleged.

Perhaps everybody hasn't noticed it, but it is nevertheless too true, that a gang of hard-looking characters has been prowling around the streets of Auburn for several days past—men who are strangers and will bear an unlimited amount of watching; and some of these gentlemen of leisure are professionals, in substantiation of which we tell this story:

Tuesday night at about 10 o'clock, I. N. Cool and family, who live at the corner of Jackson and Ninth streets, went to bed. There is nothing particularly alarming about that, because they carry out that same programme nearly every night; but the information intended to be conveyed is, that between that hour and daylight some felonious individuals went through the house and lugged off Mr. Cool's coat, vest and pants, which were hanging on a chair near his bedroom door and in the pockets of which was a wallet containing a twenty-dollar gold coin, about two dollars in silver, and a note for $70. The latter was made by John and John M. Paul, payable to I. N. Cool, and had already been paid and receipted for, so that it is no longer legitimately negotiable. Mr. Cool had a pocket-book under his pillow, containing $180, which was unmolested; and Mrs. Smith, who owns the property and lives up stairs, had $260 in a trunk, which was also untouched. The coat and vest were afterwards found in an out-house, but the pants are gone forever. A lamp burning in the room where the thieves were operating was not disturbed, nor was one of the occupants of the house awakened by the slightest noise to cause suspicion. While it was fortunate that they did not carry their researches further and secure the whole boodle, still, twenty-dollar gold pieces don't grow on evry bush, and "Obe" feels the loss; and besides, if the breeches don't fit anybody else, he would like to have them returned. The robbery was a very "slick" one, as no clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators.

To all Whom it May Concern.

Having learned that reports are in circulation damaging to my reputation as a carriage-builder, I take this means to inform those who are not personally acquainted with me, that all reports which are intended to injure me or my reputation as a carriage-builder, are utterly false. I employ the best mechanics I can get, and am willing at any time to put my work in competition with any in the state.

CHARLES ECKHART,
Proprietor of Eckhart Carriage Works.

Select School.

Miss Sadie Baldock will teach a two-months term of school in the north-ward school-house, commencing next Monday, May 17. Tuition $1.50 to $1.75.

—There is an advertising "chromo" in John L. Davis' hardware store that "lays over" any of them. While it is an attractive and highly-colored picture, the very idea of the lady of the house, elegantly attired in robes of richest material, standing in her boudoir with a box of "Rising Sun" stove-polish scattered over her writing-desk, is just a trifle too ridiculous. The representation is excellent, but it lacks the beauty of consistency.

—A letter received yesterday from an attendant at the insane asylum at Indianapolis, addressed to the local editor of this paper, *personally*, states that a young man from Valparaiso, who was recently adjudged insane and sent to the asylum, is laboring under the hallucination that he (the writer of the letter) is us. Latest advices, however, justify us in saying that the crazy man has got it all wrong. We are not there, and have so written to our correspondent, requesting him to have the gentleman from Valparaiso take something for it.

From the Sturgis (Mich.) Weekly: Mr. John Brast, living in Sherman township, informed us a few days ago that his feet had been so terribly frost-bitten that he could hardly stand the pains caused thereby. He happened to think of ST. JACOBS OIL—which he always keeps handy—rubbed his feet twice with the remedy, and the pain disappeared entirely. He not only values ST. JACOBS OIL as an unexcelled remedy for a great many other painful diseases to which mankind is subject, but he also asserts that it is really invaluable for the many diseases horses and stock are subject to, and which so often play havoc with the prospects of the farmer and stock raiser.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE
DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat........$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants........5.00
Black Cloth Vest........2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris........$5.00
Men's All-Wool........3.00
Boys' Very Durable........2.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality........$10.00
Strong and Durable........5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

New Hat Man!

Hats.

and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

THE DEACON'S PRAYER.

BY W. FRANKLIN WATSON.

When Deacon Fairweather went to pray,
At the close of a pleasant summer day,
While the neighbors were kneeling around him there,
As they usually did at that hour of prayer,
He prayed in his honest, kindly voice,
That oft made many a heart rejoice,
For wisdom, virtue, trust and grace
To guide him on to heaven apace;
That, indifferent to this world, his love
Might strengthen for the world above.
And he didn't forget the heathen there,
But offered him up on the wings of prayer.
He prayed for all good institutions,
And the blessing of God on contributions,
And he hoped their own bright happy band
Might gather at last on the shining strand.
But, while he was heartily praying for those,
Some visions to his mind arose,
Of his neighbor's hogs he had chased that day
From his field of potatoes over the way,
For they tore like demons around the field,
And the faster he followed the louder they squealed
The school-house inmates heard the noise,
"Whoa, Emma!" cried the little boys,
And it set the deacon in a chafe
To see the pretty school-dame laugh.
When the swine had fled the fence was flat,
And the deacon panting, without a hat.
While fixing the fence in a testy putter,
The good old deacon was heard to mutter
Some words a pirate would blush to utter.
And now, as I said, while he bowed to pray,
At the close of that pleasant summer day,
There came abrupt in his bended head
Thoughts of the swine and the words he said,
"Forgive us, Lord, when we have disobeyed,
As we've forgiven trespasses," he prayed;
"And let our lives be humble—more like Thine,
Our walk and conversation more divine."
And the deacon's prayer went softly on,
And soon the thoughts of the swine had gone;
For he thought to himself, "If I loudly pray
This vision will fade from my mind away."
But while he was drawing his prayer to a close,
The shadowy porkers again arose
And feebly kicked near the deacon's nose.
Some warning they appeared to render,
Like Samuel in the Witch of Endor.
The long, sad squeals rose painful clear,
And smote upon the deacon's ear.
"Oh, Lord!" he stammered, "our sins forgive,
And help us more like Thee to live."
Just at that moment he caught the eye
Of the grunting shoats from his neighbor's sty,
And once again in a dreamy sense
He saw them clamber a broken fence.
The deacon didn't know what to do,
It seemed like a vision—yet seemed true;
His eyes bulged out in a dreadful way,
And his hair stood up like new-land hay,
He groaned—then faltered—then ceased to pray.
His mind was troubled, he knew not why,
As he glanced around at his friends from the sty;
Those painful moments were but brief,
Then he burst in penitential grief:
"Oh, Lord of Heaven, forgive me, I pray,
For swearing at Johnson's hogs to-day."
Scarce had those humbling words been said,
The deacon lifted up his head;
The heavy weight was off his heart,
No more he felt its galling smart.
The grunting swine that stood before
Had vanished to return no more;
The worthy deacon's heart was light,
He saw no more of hogs that night.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE TWO FINGERS.

At the extremity of a little hamlet, situated at no great distance from Tours, on the road between Paris and Bordeaux, was to be seen a few years back a pretty little inn, with whitewashed walls and a swinging signboard. Extensive gardens surrounded it and shut it out from the neighboring houses. Thus isolated, and rendered still more striking by its freshly-decorated exterior, still farther set off by window-blinds of a bright green, it broke upon the eye of the traveler like one of those pleasant villas that adorn the picturesque shores of the Loire. It is not, then, to be wondered at that it should be the favorite resting-place for travelers, the chosen hostelry of postillions and conductors, the most-approved rendezvous for wealthy traders, whom pleasure or business might conduct to its locality. Nor did the interior of the inn belie the inviting aspect of its exterior. At the top, the snuggest bedrooms were to let; on the ground floor the dining-room and the kitchen with its wide fireplace, the two separated by a passage leading to the outer door. Everywhere neatness and order reigned paramount.

It was in the kitchen of the White House—for so the inn was named—that on a cold and rainy evening, in the month of November, 1818, M. Ebrard, the landlord, and his three children, in company with one of their neighbors, were seated round a bright wood fire, discoursing of their affairs, and enjoying the puffs of heat emitted by the glowing embers.

"Only listen to the rain!" said M. Ebrard, after a silence of more than usual duration. "This is the third day that it has poured incessantly, and there seems no likelihood of a change. I looked at the clouds this evening, and they were as watery as ever! Marie, go and fetch us another bottle of our particular—you know, on the left, at the bottom of the cellar."

At these words, uttered in a harsh and imperious tone, Marie instantly roused herself from a sort of reverie into which she seemed to have fallen; she first threw a vague and undetermined glance upon him who had thus abruptly summoned her; then recalling, as by an inward effort, the injunction of M. Ebrard, she rose and left the apartment without uttering a word.

Whoever had observed the young girl while she lighted her lamp, repaired to the cellar, and brought thence the wine, could not fail to have been struck with the immobility of her countenance, while her deep reverie had caused her to resemble a statue of marble—beautiful, indeed, with features delicately formed, and outlines gracefully delineated, but as inanimate and cold as the block whence they seemed hewn. And it was on that account that M. Ebrard pursued her constantly with his reproaches, and wearied her with his gross pleasantries, for M. Ebrard was not the father of Marie. She was the daughter of a rich merchant, who had died a bankrupt, and her mother married M. Ebrard in the hope of securing a home and protection for herself and helpless child.

"Come on, come on," said the landlord, as soon as he saw Marie returning from the cellar. "Only just look at that face of hers! Does she not remind one of a picture of the Magdalene, with her great black eyes, and air of patient resignation?"

"Your health, M. Ebrard," rejoined the neighbor, arming himself with a glass three parts full.

At this moment two knocks were heard on the outer door, and the hands of the innkeeper and his comrade were suddenly arrested in the very act of lifting their glasses to their lips. Marie gave a nervous start that almost caused her to leap out of her chair.

"Who can it be at such an hour of the night?" said Ebrard. "It is no traveler, unless the diligence is greatly behind time; and besides—"

Two knocks, more violent than before, resounded through the kitchen. The landlord rose uneasily, took a lamp, crossed the passage that led to the outer door, and, before opening it, demanded, in a firm voice, "Who's there?"

"A traveler; open quickly!" was the response from the outside.

"What do you want?" said the landlord.

"What do I want?" repeated the voice outside. "Why, a supper and a bed, to be sure. Open the door, will you?"

"Don't get in a passion," said Ebrard, drawing back the bolt, and turning the key in the lock. "Walk in, sir! You come at a rather unseasonable hour; and, as the country is overrun with robbers, we are apt to be cautious about opening the door late at night."

So saying, he held the lamp under the very nose of his guest, and the contemplation seemed sufficiently reassuring, for he bowed respectfully, closed the door, and, taking the portmanteau of the stranger on his back, marshaled the way toward the kitchen, lamp in hand.

As soon as the traveler had disencumbered himself of his cloak, saturated with rain and mud, he seated himself beside the fire, opposite the young girl whom he had remarked on entering. His first care was to call for some supper, adding:

"I must beg of you to be quick about it, for, as I wish to start very early in the morning by the —— diligence, I should be glad to get to rest early."

"Your supper shall be ready in ten minutes," said Ebrard; "but excuse me, sir. You might, I should have thought, have reached —— by the diligence you have just left, without quitting it, and stopping here only to set out again to-morrow morning."

"You are inquisitive, Mr. Landlord," said the traveler, "or rather you are timid; for it is a vestige of fear and suspicion that now haunts you. Let it suffice, then, for you to know, and to quiet your fears, that my family reside in a small neighboring town, and that, by continuing my journey in the diligence I should have arrived at home in the middle of the night, which I desired to avoid, while by stopping at your house I can, by means of the diligence, which starts at 6 to-morrow, arrive in the morning. Does that appear sufficiently satisfactory to you?"

"Perfectly, sir," answered the landlord, a little confused by the pointed and meaning tone with which the young man had replied to his impertinent questioning.

There was a silence of some minutes, during which the eyes of Marie and the young man met often. Some strange and novel sensation was certainly passing through the young girl's heart, for her face, ordinarily so pale, had become suffused with a roseate tinge; her demeanor, before so calm and tranquil, was embarrassed and confused; a scarcely perceptible emotion seemed to have taken possession of her whole being. She was, however, aroused from this fresh reverie by the rough voice of Ebrard announcing supper. The traveler placed himself at the table, and twenty minutes sufficed for the repast.

"Marie," said Ebrard, "light a candle, and show the gentleman to his room."

The poor girl obeyed, and the young man followed her to the first story.

"You are not that man's daughter," said he, as soon as he found himself alone with Marie.

"No, sir," she replied, and her face became crimson.

"I could have sworn it," said he; "only from your white and delicate hands, and the modest blush that suffuses your face at this moment. Then, after a moment's silence, he asked, "Have you many visitors in the house?"

"You are the only one this evening," she replied.

"Your name, mademoiselle, I beg?" said he.

"Marie, sir," she replied.

They were silent, and it would have been a curious thing to observe this gay sub-Lieutenant on leave, this young man with all the ardent and unbridled passions of youth, speechless and spellbound before a woman, a simple girl, the attendant of an humble roadside inn. Oh, matchless power of innocence and virtue! for it was the timid look, the honest demeanor of Marie, that had led him to divine what she really was; one glance had been sufficient to convince him that had he dared to lay a profane hand upon her, a single word from the young girl's lips would have sufficed to hurl him back into his former attitude of respectful homage.

"Does monsieur require anything more?" asked Marie with visible effort.

"No, I thank you," was the young man's sole response.

They wished each other good-night, and Marie did not once raise her downcast eyes, but, precipitately quitting the chamber, descended the stairs, almost stumbling at every step.

The young man remained petrified, his eyes fixed upon the door, and he gave himself up to a deep fit of musing. A burning brand falling from the fireplace to his feet, with a crackling noise, aroused him from his meditation. A quarter of an hour of positive existence sufficed to dissolve the charm. Nothing remained but astonishment at having found so fair a face and form beneath the rude shelter of an obscure inn. It was one of those mysteries to be met with sometimes in life, an undecipherable hieroglyphic.

When Marie re-entered the kitchen she found another stranger there. He was a man about 40 or 45 years of age; strong and athletic, with large coarse hands and brawny shoulders. His face was tolerably good-looking, notwithstanding that his hair, sprinkled with gray, and plastered down upon his forehead, imparted a singularly Jesuitical expression to his countenance, heightened, moreover, by a peculiar ambiguity in his eyes. The sole question he addressed to the landlord at his supper was:

"Am I the only traveler in your inn?"

"You will have a next-door neighbor, sir," was the reply; "a young man who arrived this evening, and who seems a perfect gentleman."

The stranger became thoughtful, and his brow grew clouded. After a few moments' reflection he said:

"Take care to call me at 7, for I must be at Tours before noon. By the way," he added, "you must procure me a horse; and mind it is ready betimes."

To each of these injunctions Ebrard replied by a sign of acquiescence, and then placed a candle in the hands of Marie, who conducted the new-comer to his chamber.

The young man was in bed, but his candle was still burning. Agitated and disturbed by the passing emotion which had swept across his heart, he had not as yet been able to yield himself up to the influence of sleep, whose balm he so much needed, to soothe the fatigues of a two-days' journey. All at once an idea took possession of his mind; he rose, sought for a key in the pocket of his waistcoat, opened his trunk, and took thence his sword, which he placed at the head of his bed. That done, he again betook himself to his couch.

The old kitchen clock had just struck the midnight hour; all the house was doubtless buried in a profound sleep, excepting Marie, whose head and brain seemed to throb with a confusion of ideas equally novel and strange, and who, in her innocence, strove vainly to account to herself for the tumultuous feelings that possessed her.

At this instant the young man was awakened by a noise similar to that of a key turning in a lock. He listened, and, hearing nothing more, persuaded himself that he had only been dreaming, and went to sleep again; but again he was awakened, and this time he was not mistaken, for there was really some one seeking to enter his room. He rose, took his sword, and, although his candle was extinguished, he crept silently toward the door, near which he crouched down to watch the event.

At the end of five minutes the noise ceased; he thought the design of penetrating to his apartment had been abandoned, as he had double-locked the door, and it must have been very difficult to open it, when, chancing involuntarily to cast his eyes down, he perceived by the light of the moon, which shone brightly through the window-panes, a hand gliding into the space left between the floor and the room door, and striving to lift the latter off its hinges. He raised his weapon above his head, and, letting it fall with all his strength, brought it down upon the hand just as it was about to disappear. A stifled cry was heard, then a fearful blasphemy, half-articulated, and, lastly, a light sound, as of some one retiring, and which gradually melted in the silence of the night. Two bleeding fingers remained on the threshold.

The young man ran to the fireplace, where a few embers yet burned; his candle lighted, he could contemplate the hideous trophy of his victory. After the first moment of surprise he picked up the two fingers, washed them carefully, and stanched the blood with his handkerchief.

"It must be confessed," said he to himself, "that I was very lucky to have thought of my sword." Then, attentively examining the fingers, he added, "Rather a white hand for a thief—and the nails tolerably clean!"

So saying, he wrapped the two fingers up in a handkerchief, and returned to bed with the utmost coolness, as if nothing extraordinary had happened. Another quarter of an hour and he was sleeping soundly.

It was not yet daylight when the landlord came to awaken the young man, who was to set forth at 6 o'clock. When the latter, having first cast a glance at Ebrard's hands, related to him, half jocularly, the event of the night, and showed the blood which had stained the threshold of the door, the honest innkeeper turned pale and trembled; but, speedily recovering, his first movement was to repair to the apartment of the stranger who had arrived last, to see if it were still tenanted. He found the door open, entered, drew the bed-curtains, but saw no one. Some traces of blood guided him to the window, which he found also open; he looked out, and in the garden beheld the heavy footmarks of some one escaping in the direction of the high-road; so that M. Ebrard, notwithstanding the confusion that reigned in his poor brain, had still presence of mind sufficient to enable him to draw the reasonable inference, and admit the profound conviction, that the mutilated robber was no other than the pretended traveler whom he had harbored the preceding night.

It would be difficult to paint the truly lamentable condition of poor Ebrard after the fatal discovery. We need only say he regained his self-possession sufficiently to repair to the Commissioner of Police to make his deposition and relate on his way to all his acquaintances, and with an air of the most utter bewilderment, the fearful tragedy of which his house had been the theater.

The young traveler arrived at his paternal mansion about noon; and, as he was quite unexpected, he was welcomed by an explosion of joy and tender exclamations. His mother bestowed a few soft tears upon him, while his sisters threw their arms about his neck, caressing him, and contemplating him with joy and satisfaction.

"But where is my father?" said he, at length extricating himself from the stringent embrace of his youngest sister.

"You are aware," said his mother, "that he is accustomed to be often absent from home. He left here three days ago for a little town in the neighborhood; but we are expecting him to-day."

"And is my good father still as taciturn and gloomy as ever?" he asked.

"Alas, yes!" they replied; "you would imagine him incessantly pursued by some dread fatality; but your arrival, so unlooked for as it is, cannot fail to gladden and cheer him."

As soon as the young man was seated, questions of all sorts assailed him, so greatly was the curiosity of his family excited to learn every particular of his life since he had quitted the paternal roof.

"And you met with no accident on your journey?" asked his mother.

"No, not exactly an accident," he replied; "but a somewhat-singular event occurred to me last night, as you shall hear."

He then related his night of agitation and blood, and they listened, horror-stricken, for the tone in which he spoke convinced them of the truth of his recital.

"Oh! I had nearly forgotten," said he, at the termination of his tale, "to mention that I brought away irrefragable proofs of my victory."

As he spoke, he put his hand into his pocket, and drew from it a handkerchief, in which something seemed to be carefully wrapped up. At the same moment the door of the apartment opened, and a man, with a pale and disordered countenance, with travel-stained garments and tottering gait, entered.

"My father! my dear father!" cried the young man, rushing into his arms, "we are all then now reunited."

So saying, he stretched out his hand to his father, but no answering hand met his in return. For the first time, he perceived that it was enveloped in a blood-stained cloth.

"What do I see?" he exclaimed. "Is it possible that you are wounded?"

"Yes—yes," said his father. "To-night, as I was crossing a forest some leagues from hence, I was attacked by robbers. I endeavored to defend myself, and in the struggle I had the mishap to lose two of my fingers; but do not let that distress you."

All at once the youngest of the sisters, who had picked up the handkerchief which his father's arrival had caused the young man to drop, opened it, and, uttering a piercing shriek, exclaimed:

"Mamma! two fingers wrapped up in Frederick's handkerchief!"

At these astounding words a deep silence of terror and dismay ensued. A thunder-bolt had fallen in the midst of this family; all felt that there was an assassin among them. An hour later, and the father of Frederick was in the hands of justice; for his children, in their despair and horror, had not bethought themselves of urging him to fly.

On the 20th of December the Court of Assize at Tours was thronged with rowds of the curious, who flocked from all parts, and were conversing eagerly on the important business of the day. Every countenance expressed joy and impatience. It was but natural; a father was about to be tried for having attempted to assassinate his son. Poor public! such a treat as this so rarely occurs!

After the reading of the accusation, the Judge proceeded to the hearing of the witnesses. Jean Antoine Ebrard was called; but he had died the beginning of the month. Then a young girl came forward, dressed in black, and carefully concealing her features beneath the folds of a large silk mantilla. It was Marie. She raised her hand, tremblingly, and when asked if she recognized the person of the accused, she replied no. She shrank not from falsehood for the sake of the father of Frederick.

The depositions of the other witnesses were overwhelming; but the most important of all, that of the innkeeper; which would alone have sufficed for the condemnation of the accused, was wanting.

After the Attorney General, the counsel for the prisoner spoke. He endeavored to prove an *alibi*. By his account it was impossible to prove that the accused had slept at the inn on the night of the event, since the only person who could have seen him declared that she did not know him. "No," said he, in conclusion, "the accused has been a victim, and is not guilty; it is by the knife of assassins that he has been thus mutilated, and not by the sword of his son."

"And as a proof," cried a hollow voice from the midst of the crowd of auditors, "behold the relics which I have kept ever since!"

At the same moment two fingers rolled on to the desk of the presiding Judge, and were passed to lawyers, advocates and jurors, and all were able to convince themselves that they belonged to the left hand, while the accused had been wounded on the right.

Three days afterward Frederick fled the country, and Marie with him. To save his guilty father he had mutilated his own hand.

A Sad Death.

A minister was summoned to the bedside of a dying man. The man who lay, gradually obeying the grave summons, gasped and groaned. The minister moved to the bedside and held the hand of the victim. The wife, wild with grief, sank to the floor.

"My friend," said the minister, "you are a man whose prosperous condition in this life has allowed you much time for devotional exercises. Your dear little children, your wife informs me, are visiting relatives. They will not see their father die. How many children have you?"

"Thirteen," gasped the dying man.

"I had no idea that you had so many. Poor little ones. Your poor wife looks as though she will die. Judging from your number of children I should think that you had been married more than once. How many wives has the good Lord granted you?"

"Fifteen," groaned the man.

"Surely not so many," said the minister, "Think of this matter seriously. How many times have you been married?"

"Fourteen," and the victim fell back exhausted.

"Are you willing to die?" asked the minister, after a pause.

"Move three up, six, down and eight to the left!"

"Are you prepared to share the glorious territory of Abraham's bosom?"

"Move ten up!"

"Have you made your peace with your Savior?"

"Simplest thing in the world—move nine down!"

"Take your mind from the confused arithmetic of the world and place it on heaven's holy algebra. Are you willing to stand before the great throne?"

"Three."

"Can you go fearlessly?"

"Eleven."

"After life's desperate struggle, what have you accomplished?"

"Thirteen, fifteen, fourteen," and the man was dead.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

Profits of Rose-Culture.

It is stated, as showing the profits from rose-culture, that in 1871 a florist in Massachusetts set out out five rose-bushes of the Gen. Jacqueminot variety, in a new greenhouse thirteen feet by 100. The first crop of flowers he sold for 4 cents each, with his tea-roses. The next year they sold for $1 per dozen, and the next for $2 per dozen. During the month of February of this year he cut 1,052 roses, which he sold to the florists in Boston for from 25 to 50 cents each, netting him $440.50. Since that time he has cut and sold enough to make the amount over $500 in the aggregate from the five plants. A second crop from the same plant is now coming in.

The leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts, when the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

TURKEY.

The Doom of the Ottoman Empire

The latest news from Constantinople, says the Chicago *Tribune*, induces us to believe that the Eastern question in Europe is rapidly approaching its final phase. In January last we referred to a prediction, made by the *National Gazette* of Berlin, that the near death of the Ottoman empire might be expected. The *Gazette* expressed the opinion that the demise of Turkey would not be caused by foreign aggression, but by an absolute want of the pecuniary means necessary to prolong its existence. If recent telegrams are correct, this prediction is liable to be verified at a much earlier date than could then have been expected. Turkey is now said to be almost at the end of her resources. Little revenue is being received from her already impoverished provinces, and her custom-house receipts are utterly inadequate to meet the most necessary expenses of the Government. The debts due to army and navy contractors are not paid, and some of these, so great is their want, have been forced to demand an interview with the Sultan, a desperate step in Turkey, in order to require from him a settlement of their accounts.

The sum now due contractors for feeding the Turkish army and navy is stated to be over $5,000,000. There is no money to meet this emergency, and it is feared that the means of subsistence for the army must soon cease. The same want of money is felt in every other department of the Government. The limited amount received is squandered in paying the extravagances of the Sultan and his harem, or in exorbitant salaries to a few of his personal favorites and higher officials. With these exceptions the employes of the Porte receive little or nothing for their services, and the time appears near when the entire public service of Turkey can only be maintained by a system of wholesale robbery and plunder of the Turkish people. In the meantime the Sultan's most intimate counselors seem to have lost all reason. Judged by their actions, they believe that Turkey is able to oppose the entire power of Europe. They have alienated from her the sympathies of every foreign Government, and it may be doubted that, even if Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury had retained power in England, they would have been either willing or able longer to bolster up the flagrant misrule and shameful violation of all promises of which the Turkish Government had been so openly guilty. There can be no doubt as to the policy the British Liberals will pursue. Lord Hartington stated in one of his campaign speeches that they would do all in their power to create a coalition for compelling Turkey to introduce the reforms she has promised on every occasion, but which she has constantly and defiantly failed to carry out. There is evidently nothing to prevent them from adopting this programme. A coalition for this purpose would probably not be opposed by a single country in Europe. Public disgust at the conduct of the Turks has become so marked that any proposition having this in view will be most gladly welcomed by any European Government, and the demands which may be made upon the Sultan will be most promptly and sternly enforced.

Many of the Liberals go even farther than Lord Hartington in the desire to enforce reforms upon the Turkish Government. Mr. Gladstone has especially been most positive in his assertions that it is idle to trust longer to any promises of reform which may be given by the Sultan. His opinion can be accepted as that of the party he represents, and this opinion will constitute the policy of the Liberal Cabinet.

Canadian Weather.

Mr. H. G. Vennor, of Montreal, whose boldness in weather predictions has brought him into such prominence, says that the extreme cold of Canada is almost always produced by a wind blowing from a point to the north of west. Such a wind is both cold and dry. Being dry, in passing along it imbibes moisture rapidly, causing cold. Being also cold, it quickly absorbs heat from the surface of the earth; and, when this continues for several hours of any day, and toward sunset it becomes calm, we then usually have the lowest state of the thermometer. In Canada, these extremes of cold usually last about three days; the nor'wester beginning about noon of one day, blowing fiercely for that afternoon, becoming almost calm in the evening—then a cold night. Next day the wind is not so high, but still from a northwesterly point. Again, toward sunset, there is a calm, with the thermometer more or less below zero. In the morning, it may be observed that the force of the cold is breaking. If the wind veers round to a point south of west, there will be a few flurries of snow, very threatening in appearance, but amounting to very little in reality, no snow-storms of consequence coming from the west. If, on the other hand, the wind passes to the east, several hours of bitter cold may be expected, followed by a general snow-storm lasting from twenty to thirty hours.

A Remarkable Family.

A South Carolina patriarch is Mr. William Smoak of Orangeburg, who boasts perhaps the largest family in the United States. He is of German extraction, and, having been born in 1784, is now in his 97th year. He has had thirteen children, ten of whom are still living, the oldest being now 75 years of age and the youngest 50. These thirteen children have brought into the world 130 children, 104 of whom are now living, and these have had 460 children, of whom 391 are now alive. There have also been seventy-nine children of the fourth generation of Mr. Smoak's descendants, of whom all but nine are now alive. Thus the old man has 575 living descendants, and has also seen 116 others, who are now dead. The most remarkable feature of the case is the fact that both the old man and his wife (the latter is now dead) lived to see their thirteenth and youngest child a grandmother. The entire family have been known in the community where they now live for sixty years, and there has never been a criminal or a drunkard among them.

A bad little Milwaukee boy, having been expelled from school, returned in girl's clothes, and the imposture was not discovered for several months.

ONE PINK BLOSSOM.

BY MRS. J. V. H. KOONS.

Far away on a Western prairie
  By a region of grass wild and high,
And fair as a kingdom of fairy,
  We were riding, an old friend and I.

He chatted of possible corn-fields,
  With thousands of silk-tasseled ears
Of various wonderful grain yields
  There would be in a few more years.

He told me of birds and of serpents,
  Of insects—and legion by name;
Of beautiful rivers and fishes,
  Of all kinds of wild prairie game.

I do not believe that I listened
  As well as I ought to have done—
I remember the while I was thinking
  Of another and dearer friend's son.

But I saw peeping up by the wayside,
  Through grasses green, tangled and high,
A tiny pink blossom as pretty
  And bright as a wee baby's eye.

It was turning and reaching and lifting
  Its meek little sunshiny face
As high as it could in the drifting
  Green wavelets of fringes and lace.

And still it kept struggling and glancing
  Like a sunbeam through clouds in a storm,
Its patience and hopefulness haunt me—
  I cannot forget its sweet form.

When I see a bright spirit entangled
  In humanity's rank weeds and grass,
I think of that dear, dainty flowret
  That smiled in the wild morass.

I've thought of it over and over—
  I shall think of it all through my life;
For many a beautiful spirit
  Shall struggling go down in the strife.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

PITH AND POINT.

The person who retires with the sun must have a warm bedfellow.

An Illinois racehorse is named Chicago Girl. Of course it is very fast.—*Boston Post.*

Gen. Melikoff's reply to the Nihilist who tried to kill him: "You be hanged."

It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. There are savages with Christian hearts, and Christians with savage hearts.

Danbury *News:* "Every year the winter grows milder. The time will come when sleighs will be fitted with mosquito-nets."

In order to induce the ladies to vote, the Elmira *Free Press* moves that the polls be established in a millinery store where there is a perpetual opening.

You can't suit a man anyway. He will scoff at the microscopic bonnet on the street, and growl at the aspiring one in the theater.—*New York Graphic.*

Mr. Smith, who has to lug a scuttle of coal upstairs three times a day, reads with prospective joy the announcement that the coal-fields of the world will be exhausted in 2,000 years.

"Good-morning, Patrick; you have got a new coat at last, but it seems to fit you rather too much." "Och, there's nothing surprising in that; sure, I wasn't there when I was measured for it."

"Never expose your disappointments to the world," says Beecher. Correct. If the other fellow responds to your call with a show of four aces, stick your four kings into the pack and say you were bluffed.

Young gent—"Might I ask you, miss—ah—" Miss—"Very sorry, sir, but I'm engaged for the next three dances." Y. G.—"It is not dancing—ah—it is—it's—beg your pardon, miss; you are sitting on my hat."

A gentleman having a servant with a very thick skull used often to call him the king of fools. "I wish," said the fellow one day, "you could make your words good, as I should then be the monarch of the world."

Lawyer C—(entering the office of his friend Dr. M—, and speaking in a hoarse whisper): "Fred, I've got such a cold this morning that I can't speak the truth." Dr. M—, "Well, I'm glad that it's nothing that will interfere with your business."

There seems to have been a collision in legal circles in New York. The *Daily Register* chronicles a "Conveyance Overturned." This reminds us of a lawyer who told his wife he had been "working like a horse" all day "drawing conveyances."—*Albany Law Journal.*

John Smith is dead. That fine young man
  We'll never see no more;
He was a member of our club
  Since 1864.
His private virtues were immense,
  His manner free and bluff;
He wore a paper collar
  And was never known to muff.
His nose was Roman and his eyes
  Continually were peeled;
He made a splendid umpire
  And beautiful left field.
Though not a matrimonial man
  He dearly loved a match,
And, like his sister, had but few
  Superiors on the "catch."
But he is gone. With ins and outs
  Forever he is done.
He broke his heart and burst his spleen
  In making a home run.

George Abrahams was extravagantly fond of cold cabbage, and one day, seeing that quite a dishful was left after dinner, asked his wife to save it for his salad at night. About midnight George came laboring under a stress of heavy weather. Feeling hungry, and thinking of his favorite cabbage, he asked where it was. His wife replied: "In the pantry, on the second shelf." Down he went, found the cabbage, got out the oil, mustard, and vinegar, cut up the cabbage, dressed it to the Queen's taste and ate it all. In the morning his wife noticed the plate of cabbage where she had placed it the day before, and, turning to her "dear George," innocently asked why he did not eat the cabbage. "I did," he said. "How did you like it?" "Oh! not very well; it was tough and stringy." "But here is the cabbage now; where did you find any more?" "Why, on the second shelf, where you told me." A quick look at the shelf by the wife and then a cry of agony. "Why, George, you have eaten $20 worth of lace collars and cuffs that I had put in starch; stringy cabbage, indeed!"

Warning to Young Ladies.

A beautiful young lady, the daughter of Alderman Dellet, of Lancaster, the other night playfully threw her arm around the waist of a lady friend, and a pair of scissors hanging therefrom severed an artery in her arm and she nearly bled to death. This accident should teach young ladies that throwing arms around the female waist is a dangerous piece of business that should be performed solely by the male sex. The latter are strong, and brave, and don't mind having an artery severed now and then for the good of the cause.—*Norristown Herald.*

MR. THURMAN AT HOME.

Speech of the Ohio Senator at Columbus, Ohio.

MY FRIEND AND FELLOW-TOWNSMEN: If any one of you were far from home, and should receive a warm and cordial welcome from strangers whom you had never seen, you would feel deeply, profoundly grateful for that kind attention. But, grateful as one may feel for the welcome of strangers, there is something much nearer the heart in the welcome to his home by one's friends and neighbors. We may be grateful for politeness from those we have never seen, but when we are welcomed home by those with whom we have dwelt, whom we recognize as our own townsmen, and with whom we expect to live as long as life shall be spared, there is a feeling more deep than gratitude, more powerful than respect. So I feel to-night at this welcome which you have been so kind as to give me, and I but feebly express my emotions when I thank you for it with all my heart, and when I also return to the orator who has spoken for you to-night my sincere appreciation of his too-flattering remarks.

My friends, as I passed through Newark today I purchased a Columbus paper, and to my great surprise I found that I was expected to make a speech here to-night. I speak in all sincerity and truth when I say that that surprised me, for it was only yesterday morning that I knew I could come and visit my home, and I had no certainty at all that you would know that I was coming, and, if you did know it, I had no idea I would be expected to make a speech; and this being the case, my friends, I have no prepared speech to deliver you. I did not come to Ohio charged with a speech. I did not think a speech from me was at all necessary. I came here to get a little rest, after five months' intense labor without any recreation at all. Although enjoying fine health, I needed among my friends at Columbus; but, since you have been told that I would speak to-night, and have been kind enough to come to hear me, it would be unjust in me not to say something, at least, upon the political questions, or some of them, that agitate the country. You will permit me, however, my friends, to be very brief. At no time am I a long speaker, and, therefore, it is but seldom that I am tedious. I shall speak to you, therefore, very briefly indeed, but what I do say I commend to your careful and thoughtful consideration.

My friends, it has been said that every Presidential election is a crisis in this republic, and, though it might be doubted whether in the past that remark is so absolutely true that there was no exception to it, yet it would be admitted that in later years every Presidential election has in fact been a crisis in our affairs, and no one can tell how long it may thus continue to be. But of one thing I think we may be absolutely certain, and that is that this Presidential election will be regarded, as long as the history of this country shall be read and studied, as a crisis in the affairs of the republic. And why do I say this? I am not accustomed, it is not my wont, to magnify things. Why, then, do I say that this is a crisis in public affairs? Because, my friends, in my serious judgment the election this year will go far to determine whether substantial liberty, substantial free institutions, shall longer exist in America.

Judge Thurman then spoke for some minutes upon the phrase so often repeated by the opponents of the Democratic party, that "We need a strong Government." The meaning of the phrase was that we should have a stronger National Government to rule over the whole people of this country. The people should be content with the Government as it has existed for three-quarters of a century, under which we have flourished as no other people have flourished. There are but two modes of giving strength to a Government; one mode is fraught with beneficence to the people, and safety, security, and prosperity to the state. The other mode means despotism over the people, and some rest, some repose; and I came to get it means ruin and ultimate destruction to the state. The first is to so constitute your Government, and so administer it that it will challenge and receive the affection of the people who dwell under it, that they shall not merely obey, but that they shall revere, esteem and love it. A Government thus supported by its people, whatever may be its form, however few may be the powers expressly conferred upon it, is one of the strongest Governments upon the earth, if not the very strongest. Such a Government our forefathers thought they had ordained for the people of the United States, and such a Government the Democratic party has always advocated.

The other mode of strengthening a Government is to strengthen it merely by force—by great standing armies. The point was dwelt on at some length, and the illustrations of the results of such kind of government was given by reference to the rule of Great Britain over Ireland, the empire of Russia, etc.

The application made of the principles underlying the two forms of Government was that the former mode was that by which the Democratic party sought to administer the Government, while the Republican party resorted to the latter mode.

He concluded as follows: "Now, my friends, in my judgment, the great question which is to be solved is whether or no the strength of our Government in the future shall come from the affections of the people, or whether it shall be that strength that despots, and despots alone, employ. There is much more that I might speak to you about, of the necessity of reform, of the necessity of economy, of the necessity of lowering taxes, and all these subjects with which you are more or less familiar; but I promised you that I would not weary your patience, and I hope you will not allow me to weary myself."

Again thanking the crowd, he retired, amid enthusiastic applause.

Blaine and the Credit Mobilier.

The defiant attitude and "moral heroism" presented by James G. Blaine, when, in the sessions of 1872-3, he left the Speaker's chair and boldly asserted his innocence of any complicity with the great Credit Mobilier scandal is well remembered, as a dramatic picture in American politics. A letter in the Springfield *Republican* recently reviews this matter for apparent edification of Mr. Blaine:

Recently the writer had a conversation with a near friend of Mr. Ames, who has always defended his memory and challenged any proof of the assertion that he was an untruthful man. I had not asserted to him that I thought Mr. Ames untruthful, but I told him that I always had great difficulty in reconciling the alleged testimony of Mr. Ames before the Poland committee relative to Mr. Blaine with the facts as shown by Mr. McComb's statements and the memorandum book itself. "You, yourself, well know," I said to him "that Mr. Blaine's name was on Mr. Ames' memorandum book with the other names, and that he was a sharer with the others in the distribution of the Credit Mobilier stock?" The reply was as follows: "If you knew what I know you would say that Mr. Ames was a perfectly truthful man. I was in the committee room when Mr. Blaine made his statement, and I know all that happened. The record makes Mr. Ames corroborate Mr. Blaine. It is not true. He did not do it. I was standing by Mr. Ames when the question was asked him whether Mr. Blaine's statement was in accordance with his recollection, and I trembled for him then, but he never opened his lips—no matter what the report of the evidence may say—he never opened his lips!" The gentleman who made this statement is a man whose word will be taken anywhere, and his testimony that Mr. Ames' lips were closed when the record made him vindicate Mr. Blaine startled me. The statement has been made by friends of Mr. Ames that Mr. Blaine, when offered a share of the Credit Mobilier, scouted the bargain on account of the smallness of the amount and demanded $100,000 worth of it. Whatever may be the facts his name stands in Mr. Ames' memorandum book with the figures "3,000" against it, and Mr. Ames' remark: "You have heard Mr. Blaine's testimony and my acquiescence in it," is certainly a remarkable one. He does not say that Mr. Blaine's statement is true, but only that he acquiesces in it. Mr. Ames was in a very difficult position at that time. He knew that he would be threatened with expulsion, and the Speaker's influence was very valuable to him. Besides, he felt kindly toward Mr. Blaine, while he did not feel so toward Mr. Colfax and some others who were trying to place him in a false attitude. So he let Mr. Blaine's statement pass with his "acquiescence." But this does not prevent numbers of people who believe themselves conversant with the facts from saying and believing that the memorandum book was correct, and that Mr. Blaine did receive the dividends on thirty shares of C. M. stock. Mr. Blaine recently, when squarely confronted with the statement that there was proof in the possession of the heirs of Oakes Ames to show that he (Blaine) was interested in the Credit Mobilier, did not deny the fact, but replied, "Do you suppose the children of Oakes Ames are going to make public anything that will cast everlasting disgrace upon the name of their father?"

Illinois Democracy---No Longer Lethargy in the Ranks.

There is no longer lethargy in the Democratic ranks in Illinois. The rank and file of the party in our State have already begun to enlist in the contest with the determination of rescuing Illinois from Radical rule; and, with a complete union, under courageous leaders, we shall accomplish the good work next November. Experience has taught us some dear lessons, and we shall now reap our reward. Dissensions have been buried, and the old Jacksonian spirit of Democracy is now cropping out all over the State. Under its inspiring influence we shall march to victory. Our cause is the cause of the people, and the people will sustain it. The seal of popular condemnation will be put upon all attempts to turn the Government over into the hands of men who would change it into a central despotism. The people are opposed to the increase of the power of wealthy corporations and to a wealthy aristocracy. The Government must be preserved as our forefathers intended it should be. Equal rights, equal justice and fair reward for labor can only be obtained when the Government dispenses its blessings and bounties to all alike. Subsidies and rings have been eating up the vitals of the country, and we can no longer be blind to our interests. Let the people push the glorious work of a grand revival in the Democratic ranks. Victory is within our reach, and, when she perches upon our banners, the plaudits of a saved country will be our reward.—*Belleville (Ill.) Democrat.*

The Law of Immigration.

The stream of immigration which is now pouring into this country, and which promises to reach 350,000 or 400,000 before the year is out, follows with curious accuracy the course of events after past revivals of business. Both in the industrial blight which fell over this country after the War of 1812, in 1837 and in 1857, the panic was succeeded by increased land sales in the West, and a migration from the East to fill them, cheap grain and a great grain export, a rush of immigration from Europe, which is in progress now, coupled with a vast increase in speculation. It is a curious circumstance that after '37 and '57 the swollen tide of immigration came at the same time with the discovery of new mines in the West and a speculative mining fever in the West. It has generally taken from five to ten years after immigration set in before the bubble broke, so reviving is this fresh addition of new blood and new labor.—*Springfield Republican.*

Gymnastic Training.

The Spartans were rigid in exacting a gymnastic training for youths. Then the girls were expected to be good gymnasts, and no young woman could be married till she had publicly exhibited her proficiency in various exercises.

A New Dish.

A Frenchman has invented a new dish, and Paris has gone crazy over it. Take a head of celery and boil the heart in vinegar water for a quarter of an hour wipe it dry, and place it in a sauce made of sugar flavored with lemon juice. Serve it cold at dessert. It is called crystallized celery.

HARTMANN the Nihilist refugee, is by occupation an engraver and designer, excelling in the latter capacity. He is about 43 years of age, of middle height, curly black hair, clean shaved, and bronze complexion. Like many Russians, he is an accomplished linguist, and of manners so agreeable that, though the son of a swineherd from one of the Baltic provinces, he was received in good society in Paris, where he penetrated by accident, keeping his real position a secret.

GEN. STOLER had a narrow escape from assassination recently, at Kieff. While walking along the street he felt something cold touch his cheek. Turning suddenly he saw a man with a revolver standing by his side who hurried away saying: "Excuse me; I have made a mistake." It was fortunate for him the man discovered his mistake in time.

WHILE Pastor Woolpert was out of his pulpit, at Fort Wayne, Ind., Class-Leader Jackson entered it, unfolded a manuscript, and read a formal charge of immorality against the minister. The congregation frequently interrupted, but Jackson persisted until they had heard all he had written.

PRESIDENT HAYES and his family have several relics of Lincoln, and the former especially values a pair of black kid gloves which were found in the pockets of the overcoat which Lincoln wore to the theater on the night when he was assassinated.

INDIANA NEWS.

LOGANSPORT has been sued for $20,000 on interest account.

THERE are now over 100 men at work on the State House foundation.

REV. EDWARD SWEM has received the appointment of Chaplain in the State Reform School at Plainfield.

THE Hope and Greensburg railroad has received its quietus by the refusal of Clay township to vote the requisite $24,000.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, is building for Indianapolis a Grand Opera House that will seat 4,000 persons.

PNEUMONIA is prevailing in an epidemic form among the colored citizens of Carthage and vicinity, almost every case proving fatal.

THE contested election of Trustees, at Shelbyville, has been settled by counting out the Republican—the Democratic candidate having first been counted out.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS, of Indianapolis, has been allowed a claim for $157.55, based upon damages to his carriage wrecked by running into a bad hole on North Illinois street last January.

MRS. JOSEPH RAMSEY, living about four miles from Vevay, gave birth to triplets last week. Two of the children are dead, and the other was not expected to live. Mrs. Ramsey was, however, doing well.

THE question in Indiana now is, whether it is necessary to call the Legislature to assemble in extra session to pass a Registration law, as required by one of the constitutional amendments just adopted.

THE new owners of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, through their Directors, have ordered the issue of $3,000,000 first-mortgage bonds on the road, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be used in improving the road.

THE County Commissioners of Grant county have refused to award the contract for the Court House. When the plan was adopted it was upon the guarantee that the building would not cost over $112,000. The amount asked by the contractors was $136,000.

A WELL-TO-DO farmer named Savage, living at West Florence, eleven miles southeast of Richmond, shot his daughter through the head with a revolver, and then tried to blow his own brains out. Both are injured beyond recovery, and there is no explanation of the affair.

CATHARINE MULLOY, a Quaker lady, made a bequest, in 1868, to the White Lick Quarterly Meeting of Friends, which appointed a trustee who now holds the fund, amounting to a considerable sum of money; and, the White Lick Quarterly Meeting having since withdrawn from the orthodox Quakers, the question is now being heard in court who shall have the money.

MR. SAMUEL GORDON, of Shelby township, Jefferson county, recently found on the farm of Mrs. Sallie Gordon, on Indian Kentuck creek, an Indian tomahawk of remarkable style. It is of metal, which, at a glance, resembles copper, but on close inspection looks more like gold. A large number of people have looked at the prehistoric implement, and its close resemblance to the precious metal has caused no little excitement in the neighborhood.

A TERRIBLE double tragedy occurred recently at the magistrate's office of Esquire Boston, in Blue river township, Harrison county. The litigation and neighborhood excitement had grown out of a quarrel between John Dicklocker and Henry Long over a case of cow stealing. The trial of Long began at 10 o'clock at night, and lasted until 4 in the morning, when a masked mob of from seventy-five to 100 vigilantes rode up to the magistrate's office, and, dismounting from their horses, a part of the mob rushed into the office in order to seize and hang Long. Henry L. Otte, a citizen of Long's neighborhood, headed the mob, and seized Long, who immediately drew his revolver and shot Otte through the heart, killing him instantly. A dozen men at this rushed on Long, and, in his efforts to escape them, his pistol was knocked out of his hands. The infuriated mob fired six or eight shots at Long as he retreated from the office. Gaining the yard he ran around into the kitchen of the house and secreted himself under or behind a bed. An eye-witness says that when he entered the kitchen Long had two pistol shots in the face and one in the neck, and was panting for breath. The mob threatened to burn the house. The beleaguered man again sought escape by flight, and, as he reached the door in his flight, six shots were fired at him. A trail of blood marked his flight to a strip of wood near by, and there is a great pool of gore as if some one had lain bleeding on the ground, and this was the last trace of Long. He was, no doubt, overcome by the mob at this point and killed, and his body carried away to be secreted. The mob then went to the residence of Long, and notified his wife to leave the neighborhood immediately or she would be killed. Joseph Bruner, a neighbor of Long's, was also notified to leave immediately or suffer the penalty of being hung. Other citizens of the neighborhood have also been warned away.

The Amendments.

The official vote on all of the seven constitutional amendments submitted to the people on the 5th of April is published below. The following summary shows the vote in favor of and against each amendment, the total votes cast, and the majorities:

First amendment—Yes	169,483
No	152,251
Total vote	321,734
Majority	17,232
Second amendment—Yes	177,304
No	138,985
Total vote	316,289
Majority	38,319
Third amendment—Yes	173,921
No	144,097
Total vote	318,018
Majority	29,824
Fourth amendment—Yes	175,145
No	137,716
Total vote	312,861
Majority	37,429
Fifth amendment—Yes	182,684
No	136,175
Total vote	318,859
Majority	46,509
Sixth amendment—Yes	175,626
No	141,318
Total vote	316,944
Majority	34,308
Ninth amendment—Yes	176,943
No	126,953
Total vote	303,896
Majority	49,990

BRITISH BULLDOZING.

Election Amenities in Great Britain.

It has been the custom of British journals for years to lament the want of courtesy to candidates manifested in our elections, and to freely comment thereon to the detriment of republican institutions, with supercilious flings at our backwoods style of civilization. Of late, however, says the *Chicago Tribune*, they have had their attention turned toward their own elections, especially in the recent campaign; but, curiously enough, what they so lavishly condemned in ours they appear to regard as funny in theirs. Even such a high-toned journal as the *Saturday Review*, referring to the assaults upon Mr. Parnell, says: "It is impossible to regard the hat or the other garments of Mr. Parnell as we feel that they ought to be regarded; human nature is too weak for that. It was, as in a parallel case recorded by Mr. Browning, 'sad, and bad, and mad' of the Enniscorthyites to rabble Mr. Parnell; but, somehow or other, the knowledge that he was rabbled is not wholly disagreeable. This is wrong, but it is human nature." The difference between the two countries is just like this; that what strikes the *Saturday Review* as so funny would have aroused a storm of indignation all over this country had it happened here.

A few of the "funny" incidents, as told by the *Review*, will serve to indicate the quaintness and frolicsomeness of the British elector when he seriously turns his attention to a candidate. Mr. Pender, a Scotch borough member and candidate for re-election, who was announced to have no opposition, in the course of his campaigning tour, arrives at Stromness, where the simple-minded, quiet people evidently determined he should have some opposition. They allowed him to make his speech, applauding him to the echo, and, at the close, after their fashion, took the horses out of his carriage, ostensibly to draw the member to his hotel. It was a proud day for Mr. Pender, and he surveyed the scene with expressions of serene satisfaction. After riding for some time, however, it struck him that he was not nearing his hotel, and that there were singular expressions of mirth among his human draught animals. His apprehension finally gave way to consternation as he saw himself rapidly going down a declivity, heading directly for the ocean. Fortunately for Mr. Pender, the carriage stuck in a rut just before it reached the water, and, with their best efforts, his team could not budge it. He then commenced addressing the crowd from the carriage windows with the purpose of mollifying them; but, instead of mollifying, they hooted at him, and then they commenced to smash the carriage into kindlings. The member slowly emerged from the wreck, then his hat was smashed, and at last he was allowed to foot his way back to the hotel, thankful that he was not adrift on the Atlantic, and convinced that there was some opposition to his candidacy in Stromness. At Dundee, Mr. Blair, another candidate, while making his speech, was suddenly seized by the crowd and carried, kicking and struggling, to the docks, for the purpose of being thrown overboard—a purpose which would have been carried out had it not been for the police who rallied to his rescue. At Chester, Mr. Malgarini, a candidate, appeared at a public meeting in a theater in white kids, immaculate necktie, and swallow-tail. The plebeian crowd resented this aristocratic display of raiment and went for it with rotten eggs and decayed vegetables, and they splashed it all over. The curtain was quickly rung down, but the crowd went for the curtain and soon tore it up, and then swarmed all over the stage in quest of the dilapidated Mr. Malgarini, who succeeded in escaping by the stage door and in making his way to his hotel in a very odorous and offensive condition. It is said that he was so disgusted with the manners of the electors that he did not appear again as a candidate, but retired to the privacy of his own mansion, where there was no danger that his elegance would be interfered with again.

Woman at the Bottom of It.

"Yankee" Hill, a famous actor in the first half of the present century, used to tell an amusing story of the early days of the theater in the United States. Hill once "showed"—to use a professional phrase—in a town in the western part of New York, where no theatrical performance had ever been given. He found the audience assembled, with the women seated on one side of the hall, the men on the other, exactly as they were used to sit in church, and throughout the play the most solemn silence was observed. They were attentive, but they gave no evidence of approval or displeasure; there was no applause, no laughter, not even a smile; all was solemn stillness. He did his utmost to break the ice; he did everything a clever comedian could do, but in vain. He flung himself against their rigidity; it was of no use. The audience was evidently on its best behavior, and the curtain went down at last amid a silence oppressive and almost melancholy. After the play Hill, worn out by the extra exertion, and mortified at his want of success, was passing through a public room of his hotel, when he was stopped by a tall countryman, with the remark, "Say, mister, I was into the play tonight." "Were you?" said Hill. "You must have been greatly entertained." "Well, I was! I tell you what it now, my mouth is all sore a-strainin' to keep my face straight. And, if it hadn't been for the women, I'd 'a' laughed right out in meetin'."

Sickness in the Farm-House.

Dr. Goddar, of Massachusetts, was once asked, and answered, the following question:

"Have you seen sickness produced by decaying vegetables in the cellars of farm-houses?"

"I think I have. For instance, the case of a farmer of means, his wife and five children. Four sickened in September of typhoid fever, and three died. In the cellar were found half-decayed cabbages and other vegetables, half a barrel of old fish-brine, and filth generally, so that the smell was noticeable rods from the house, when cleared out by the doctor's direction."

Through that cellar, typhoid fever sneaked into the house. A writer in the New York *Times* says: "Miasm is the most subtle foe of the farmer's home. It is generated in his barn-yard, cesspool, cellar; soaks into his well, and appears on his table in the form of limpid water; enters his bedroom by night, and poisons the very air he breathes."

And all this from the want of a little intelligence and a little painstaking.

BRIBERS SENTENCED.

Some Plain Talk by Judge Pearson.

William H. Kemble, late State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and four members of the Legislature of that State were recently convicted of bribery and sentenced by Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, to one year in the penitentiary. In sentencing the prisoners the Judge said:

"It is greatly to be feared that for many years it has been the practice in this State to procure the passage of laws by corrupt and improper means, and to such an extent has this evil prevailed that instead of examining into the propriety or impropriety of measures presented to either house for enactment, the inquiry was much more likely to be made as to the amount of money which those requesting the legislation could afford to pay for the passage of the law. It was charged throughout the whole country that bribery in the Pennsylvania Legislature was of daily occurrence, and was always the order of the day. So crying was the evil that when the convention met to frame our present constitution there appeared to be a fixed determination to break up the practice by severe constitutional enactments. However unimportant you may consider the offense, it is not so esteemed by this court. We look upon it not only as a high crime against the laws of the State, which have been long in force and are well known to all men, but one leading to the most corrupt kind of legislation, by which the public has been frequently plundered, and some individuals enriched, and others greatly impoverished; and it is much to be feared that some of you are by no means novices in the art and practice of legislative bribery. What adds to the enormity of the offense of two of you is the fact that you were at the time members of the Legislature, and acting in violation of your official oaths, and endeavoring to induce your fellow members to commit perjury on their part. As an individual, I feel pity for your situation; as a Judge I cannot sympathize with crime. When you come into this court you must understand that the beggar in rags and the millionaire in broadcloth stand on precisely the same footing. The one is to be imprisoned for stealing a loaf of bread; the other is not to escape, who, by his criminal acts, may involve the State in the loss of millions. It is not the slightest excuse, as urged by some, that the pending bill was highly meritorious. If so, it should pass without the aid of bribery." The Judge said they could not plead ignorance, as they were men of intelligence. "You went into the criminal practice in plain violation of law, with your eyes open. You well know that many members of the Legislature were utterly corrupt, and were ready to sell their votes in the public market to the highest bidder. You were ready to suborn them to commit perjury by violating the oaths they took on their installation into office." The Judge also reminded the prisoners that they were disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in the State, and closed by sentencing them to pay a fine of $1,000 each, costs of prosecution, and to imprisonment for one year in the Eastern penitentiary, separate and solitary confinement, at labor.

The sentence fell like a thunder-clap on the prisoners, who had no idea of going to the penitentiary. It was also a surprise to their lawyers and the spectators. Kemble made corrupt propositions to three members of the Legislature, Salter to eight, Rumberger to one, Crawford to three, and Petroff to two. The sums offered ranged from $500 to $2,000, to be given for votes for the $4,000,000 Riot Relief bill. The sentence imposed is half the maximum authorized by law, and the fine all that could be demanded. The Board of Pardons will no doubt soon be asked to recommend the prisoners to the mercy of the Governor.

Paper Clay.

In view of the rapid rise in the price of paper, and the complaints of the paper-makers with regard to the scarcity and increasing costliness of all sorts of paper stock, it is gratifying to see that one source of such raw material is not likely soon to fail us. Whatever may happen to rags, wood pulp, and the thousand other sorts of fibrous material supposed to enter into the composition of paper, the clay bank promises to be inexhaustible. True, the majority of people who pay a high price for paper may have a prejudice against that material, but evidently the owners of the clay banks have not; for, in a prominent journal devoted to the paper trade, they boldly print a large cut of their "clay works," showing a long stretch of snowy bluff out of which a huge section has been cut, presumably to supply the needs of "all first-class mills, East and West," to whose owners they refer for evidence of the excellence of their clay. —*Scientific American.*

IN his new work on metallurgy, Dr. Percy, F. R. S., puts the value of silver produced annually of late years as averaging somewhere about $80,000,000, and the gold at $140,000,000. The author was lecturer on metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines.

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An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
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Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. Ten cents each. All Drug Stores.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
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WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
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READ! SAVE THYSELF

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32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our VIBRATOR Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED
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For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
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FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18 cents now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents per pound; and the Extra A Sugar we sold at 9 cents, now down to 8 cents; and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.
Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 30c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c; Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
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A NEW STOCK OF

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Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

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Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court-house, Auburn, Ind.

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Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
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Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

The Orator Paused.

"If Lincoln had not died," exclaimed a political orator, "what would he have been to-day?" "Alive!" sadly ventured a timid looking man on a back seat, and the tide of eloquence was momentarily checked.—Hawkeye.

Where Printers Don't Go.

A printer don't go to the doctor every time he is out of "sorts."

Nor to a baker when he gets out of "pi."

Nor to hell when he wants the "devil."

Nor to a wood-pile when he wants a "stick."

Nor to the bible when he wants a good "rule."

Nor to a gun-shop when he wants a "shooting-stick."

Nor to a bank when he wants "quoins."

Nor to a girl when he wants to "go to press."

Nor to a lawyer when he has a "dirty case."

Nor to a butcher when he wants "fat."

Nor to an old cheese box when he wants "live matter."

Nor to a pump when he is thirsty and has five cents in his pocket.

The Guileless Witness.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer sternly. "Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the court make the—"

"I have jedge," said the witness anticipating the lawyer; "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten—"

"Your honor—"

"Its a fac', jedge; I'm under my oath,' persisted the witness.

The lawyer arose, placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table and said:

"Will you tell the court what you know about this case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name?"

"Case."

"Who said is was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this Case—his name's Smith."

"Your honor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshen, hain't I bin doin' it? Let the blamed cuss fire away, I'm ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and this prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the witness.

"What! wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No sir, I was summoned as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever Friends—he's an old line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up—"

"Sheriff, remove that man from the box."

Witness retires, muttering: "Well, if he ain't the thickheadest cuss I ever laid eyes on."—Des Moines Register.

Truth.

How essential it is that we should inculcate the principle of truth-telling under all circumstances. Children should be taught in their early life to represent things just as they are, without any equivocation on their part. Also parents should by their practice, show to their children their example of always telling things just as they are every time. Many people get in the habit of speaking in a hyperbolical manner, and one is obliged to make much allowance for so large a story as is often told. A neighbor of mine was very sick, and the report went from one to another. At last they had her deranged and carried to the asylum.

So it is, we must be so careful before our children; ofttimes we may speak in rather glowing terms; how soon we will see it enacted in our little ones. Often times our children do perhaps try to shield themselves from a punishment by telling things that are not so. We ought to be very lenient to them if they get in trouble, and that will encourage them to come and tell us a true story. Parents should be more frank and honest with their children, then children will confide in their parents more, and will not under any circumstances disobey them in telling falsehoods. It chills my blood ofttimes to see how cold and distant children are treated by their parents. Their many childish questions which they ask are received so coldly and often treated so distant; they are told that to be seen and not heard is the part that children occupy. Give the children their rights and there will not be so many falsehoods told. Cultivate a noble, manly, spirit in the hearts of your children, and they in future will reward you in your endeavors.

Bring them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and they will honor our gray hairs in future. While their young hearts are tender, lead them to higher and holier things, then there will always be truth and nothing but the truth, always rest assured.

To Young Men.

It is a great mistake in a young man to suppose that he can wait as long as he will before he begins to gather these things about him that I have tried to describe—a true wife, a good home, and such a family as he can find room for in his heart; and then, when he has made his fortune, and can keep a wife and family in a certain social station with all the luxuries of life, he has done his whole duty. If you ask him why he does this, he will tell you that he cannot do any better—that he can not ask a woman to marry him out of a mansion and go to live in a cabin; such a woman is not fit for a poor man's wife. But in time a man finds out ever so many secrets on this question. First he finds out that she who is not fit to be a poor man's wife as a rule is not fit to be any man's wife; especially in a land like ours, where no man knows how soon he may be poor. But suppose he waits until she is thirty and he is thirty-five, and then marries the woman of his choice. One of the first things she tells him is that she would have jumped at him ten years ago if he had said the word; she wanted him to say so dreadfully, and almost broke her heart because he didn't. I think the wisest thing I ever did was to marry on seventy-five a day and find myself, before I was twenty-four. Very sad is the fate of a man who hears a voice say in his Eden at twenty-two: "Here is a woman I have made for thee;" and replies, "I cannot take her yet, for ten or twelve years to come." When a man is saving money he is wasting life. Dr. Stark, the register general of Scotland, has shown from statistics that from the age of twenty to twenty-five twice as many bachelors die as married men. I was appalled when I read this, at the risk I had run in staying single until I was twenty-four. The average for single women is little better: but it ought to be, because they are not the greatest sinners, for they cannot always do as they like.

So, young man, if you have been waiting, show your grit, and go right away and pop the question, and this lecture will prove the best sermon you ever heard in your life.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

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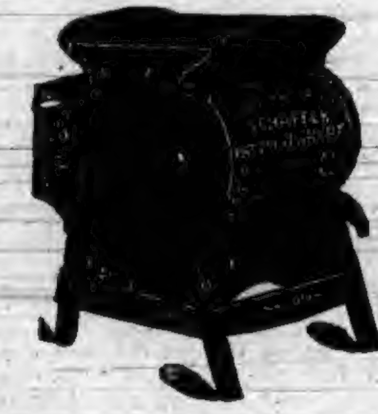

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer
IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Agricultural Implements!

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Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

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VIBRATOR.

The Renowned
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For farm use.

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Over 20 000 now in use.

DEERING'S WIRE AND TWINE BINDER,
The only successful TWINE Binder in this or any other market. Greatly improved for 188.

LEADER ONE-WHEEL HARVESTER,
Which created so much excitement among the farmers last year.

ELLWOOD CULTIVATORS,
Riding or Walking, with four, six or nine blades. They have more good points and are less complicated than any other cultivator made.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow
And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.
Adjustable Bar Spring Tooth Harrow.
And The Harris' Double Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

THE ANDERSON BROTHERS'

Carriage Man'factory

AUBURN, INDIANA,
TURNS OUT THE BEST

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies and Light Wagons

Ever offered for sale in this part of the Country.

The proprietors make no effort to compete with manufacturers of Shoddy Buggies, but use the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and sell the BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES—prices to suit the times.

Fancy Light Work a Specialty.
Painting Warranted Not to Scale.

☞ Repairing neatly done on short notice, at LOWEST RATES. ☜

Good sound work-horses taken in exchange for new work. Do not buy until you get price of

ANDERSON BROTHERS,
11 2m Opposite Eagle Mills.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr.

SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare

Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

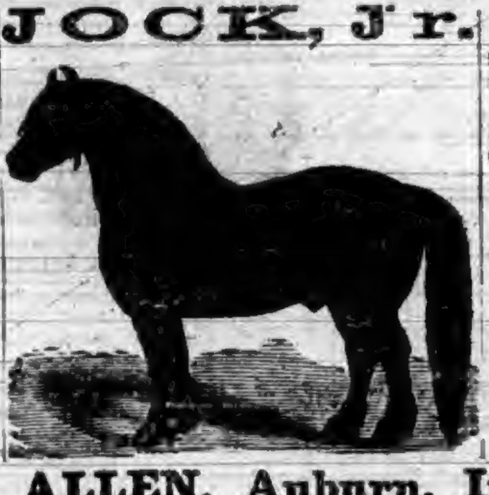

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN. Auburn, Indiana.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.
I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as good work for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., 4 6m.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 05am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	2 30
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	[illegible]
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 26	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 37
Chicago Junction	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago Junction	6 40pm	8 15am	[illegible]am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 33
Defiance	10 32	11 20	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 32	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 20am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10.
Albion	12 48	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 38	4 12	1251pm
Chicago	5 50	7 05	

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent.

Sam'l Powell, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.

L. M. Cole, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 20, 1880. Number 21.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House, Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

THIRD STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the incorporated town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session to be held in the court-house in said county, on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven (27) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

20-3w. JOHN MEISER

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Zollinger,
W. O. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott,
H. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm. Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Pliny Hoagland,	J. N. McCullough,

Rob't. B. Potter.

15-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

Ingersoll on Alcohol.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who has been denounced as an infidel, was lately employed in a case which involved the manufacture of ardent spirits, and in his speech to the jury he used the following language:

"I am aware there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe from the time it issues from the coil and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties into the hell of death; dishonor and crime that it is demoralizing to everybody that touches it from the source to where it ends. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without being prejudiced against the crime. All we have to do is to think of the wrecks on either side of the stream of death, of suicides, of the insanity, of the poverty, of the destruction, of the little children tugging at the breasts of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread; of the men struggling with imaginary serpents produced by it. When we think of the jails, of the alms-house, of the prisons and of the scaffolds on either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this vile stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts youth in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment and blights parental hope, and brings premature age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all paupers. It seeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemic, invites cholera, imports pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with misery, idleness and crime. It engenders controversies; it fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to the scaffold. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the parental ax. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury-box and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes voters, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, and endangers the government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend, calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and, unstained with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, whips out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy."

Overworked Children.

A German physician, who has been giving attention to the lassitude and habitual headaches of children, says that he finds the trouble to be largely on the increase. He attributes the cause to excessive intellectual exertion, which ambitious parents, instead of checking, as they should do, are inclined to stimulate and spur up on all occasions. Children who have a variety of subjects to study up and do much night work are almost invariably exposed to these disorders, caused entirely by exhaustion of the brain. A London physician, commenting upon the German's observations, remarks that he has sometimes found the brain to be growing faster than the skull which contained it. "What seemed like a great stupidity was for a time the result, but in time the skull effected its enlargement and the brain was relieved." A brain overworked in childhood prepares a man for great evils later in life.

The Rake's Progress.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Progress of the boom: 1. Grant would not be a candidate anyway. 2. He would not be a candidate unless there was a unanimous call for him, and he was nominated by acclamation. 3. He would try the first ballot, but might then be withdrawn. 4. He was after it like any other man. 5. He is "in" for a bitter fight, and will hang on till he is voted down and beaten.

ELOPING EN DESHABILLE.

A Plucky Girl Who Was Bound to Marry Her Lover.

The neighborhood of Elizabeth City, N. J., is in a state of great excitement over the recent elopement and marriage of a gushing young couple, Jonathan Ivy and Florence Seymark. The young lady's parents did not approve of young Ivy's advances, and forbade him the house. The lovers, however, managed to meet clandestinely, and made up their minds to an elopement, which was to have occurred one night. Old man Seymark, by some means or other, got wind of the proposed escapade and went gunning that day for Jonathan. Coming up with the gay young lover he blazed away at him, shooting him in the shoulder and inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Florence was overwhelmed with grief by her father's hasty conduct, but her passion for her lover was intensified a thousand-fold. She sent him a letter telling him she would fly with him that night if he would come for her. So that night young Ivy put in an appearance with a close carriage about 1 o'clock. Miss Florence was in a terrible dilemma, for her cruel parents, to insure against any escapade, had not only locked the girl into her room but had also taken away all her clothing. But she was not to be baffled. She made a rope out of the sheets of her bed and let herself down to the ground, with no other garment but a night dress. She told the coachmen to "look the other way," and after her lover had helped her into the carriage and covered her with the carriage-robes, she made him sit on the box with the coachman. They drove to the house of a friend, where Florence was attired in proper garments, and then proceeded to the house of a sympathizing preacher, where the lovers were speedily united in wedlock.

A RACE FOR A BRIDE.

The Man Who Came in Last, But Who Fainted at Her Feet, Winning the Prize.

A novel wedding was celebrated at Pollockville, N. C., Monday. It seems that Moses John Miller and Alexander Bibb, two well to-do farmers, were in love with the same girl, Lenora Loyd, of that place. She was not able to decide which she liked best. One Sunday morning Bibb walked home from church with her and left her under the impression that she said she would marry him. Both men went to the court-house Monday morning to get out license. Each procured the necessary documents and started off with a license to marry Miss Loyd. They met at the court-house door, and, after some talk, agreed that the first man who reached the lady's house should marry her. The residence of Col. Loyd was one mile distant, and both men started on the race for the bride. Bibb soon quit the main road and dashed into the wood, expecting to make a short cut and reach the house first, but Miller kept the road, and got in on the home stretch eight minutes before his rival. The men were in sight of each other going up the lane to the house. Bibb, from sheer exhaustion, fainted in the porch, falling almost at the feet of his lady love. When the situation was explained to her, she said that she had come to the conclusion that she liked Mr. Bibb the best, and therefore she would marry him. Her sympathies were won over by seeing him faint. She said she believed that both loved her, but that he who faints at the danger of losing a bride must love her more than he who is cool and unconcerned in the midst of all. The Rev Aaron Jasper, the well-known Baptist minister, married Mr. Bibb and Miss Loyd.

Sleep Without a Monument.

The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and all its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other grave-yards, in all lands, show some symbols of distinction between the great and small, the rich and poor; but in that ocean cemetery the king and clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all, the requiem by the minstrels of the ocean is sung in their honor. Over their remains the storms beat and the same sun shines; and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on until, awakened by the trump, the sea will give up its dead. No marble rises to point out where their ashes are gathered. Yet the cemetery hath ornaments of which no other can boast. On no other are the heavenly orbs reflected in such splendor. Over no other is heard such noble melody.

The Uselessness of Preaching Against Fashion.

[Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.]

There is no faculty in the human soul that is not right in its primary nature, but it is in the uses to which we put them that they are right or wrong. Of course there are some things which are true that a minister should not talk about. There are moral morasses he cannot pass over, and mountains right in the way of the preacher that he cannot get over, and one of them is fashion. Do you suppose that I am such a fool as to suppose that anything that I could say against fashion would make one ribbon's difference? If it were the fashion to turn the toe under the heel, you would go on tiptoe for all that I could say; and if a wasp-like waist is the fashion, though the physicians may talk against it, and say it is destructive to health, and if some Parisian harlot had got up that fashion, it would go, and all the world would have it. Fashion is even barbaric, grotesque and uncomfortable, but to its behests you must all conform. I don't say this to help you any; I say it to relieve myself. "Do not conform to the vanity of fashion," it is my duty to say, but I say it with the consciousness that I am a voice crying in the wilderness.

A Brave Baby.

A woman who lives in Ashville, Ala., writes to the *Ægis*, of that place, of the miraculous rescue of her little three-year-old boy from drowning. The child fell down a well, the depth of which was thirty feet. The mother saw him go down. She says:

"On reaching the well I was just in time to see him rise to the top of the water. I was alone, save three other little children whom I sent for help. I had, amid all the anguish of my soul, presence of mind enough to let the bucket down and tell him to take hold of it, which he did. After some minutes he let loose from weakness, sank again, except his little head. I lowered the bucket lower, telling him to take hold of the rope. He ran his hand through a ring tied on for the purpose of sinking the bucket, and caught the pail, and there he held on for one and a half hours, begging me all the time in his baby talk to come down and help him out. I would say: 'Hold on Bobbie.' 'I will,' he would reply. At length a lady came to my assistance, and we took a rope and made a noose on the end of it, and letting it down, told him what to do. He put his foot through the noose and drew up around his knee. I asked him if he could hold on. He said he could hold on to the bucket. 'Daw me out.' He holding the bucket, the rope around his leg, I telling him not to let go, we drew him up until I could reach his little, shivering hands. Thus I saved my little baby from drowning. Safe to my breast I clasped his little, shivering body, and praised God for His mercies."

A Remedy for Scarlet Fever.

Dr. E. Woodruff, for nineteen years a practicing physician at Grand Rapids, Michigan, furnishes the Springfield (Ill.) Journal the following: "Wash the child from head to foot with strong sal-soda water, warm, then wipe dry. Then immediately bathe with oil from beef marrow, or oil from butter, applied freely. Then give freely catnip tea, or some good sweating article, pennyroyal, &c. Repeat every half hour, or as often as they get worrisome or wakeful, and in one or two days they will be entirely cured. I have been called to cases where they have been fully broken out, and in this way entirely cured them in twenty-four hours. I have had thirty cases on hand at one time, and never lost a case in my life. But now I am old and about to give up my business, and seeing from papers that your town is infected with the epidemic, I wish to do all the good I can. It is so simple. You do not need to call a doctor. A good nurse can attend to them. If by opening the pores of the skin and sweating you can let off the poison, which is an animalcula, or animal in the blood, the cure is complete. The same is equally good in fevers of all kinds, hard colds and coughs. I take the ground that all diseases are caused by a stoppage of the pores of the skin, retaining the poison, or living animals, in the blood, and all you have to do at first is to open the doors of the system and let them out, or drive them out. All people know a warm bath is good. But you apply the oil to the skin, and it keeps the pores open for a long time and gives the enemy a chance to get out. I hope all will try it, and they will soon be convinced.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 18[illegible]

A Stirring Episode of Mr. [illegible]dricks' Canvass for Governor.

(Philadelphia Times Correspondence.)

In the summer of 1872 Mr. Hendricks was nominated by the democracy for governor of Indiana, and made an elaborate speech on accepting the nomination. The weather was intensely hot, and the windows of the building in which he spoke were lowered for the purpose of ventilation. Party spirit ran high at the time, and some of his political enemies organized a plan to interrupt and annoy him. A couple of drums and a fife were brought into requisition and made to do duty in the dirty work. Negro musicians were employed to manipulate these instruments, and as this band, followed by a lot of rowdies, yelling for Morton, marched and countermarched past the house, the speaker's voice was completely drowned. This greatly incensed his friends, and one of them rose to his feet and proposed to rally a force and "clean out the niggers." The proposition took like wildfire, and as the excited men were leaving to carry the project into execution, Mr. Hendricks ran to the front of the platform as though he would jump into the parquet below, and when he reached its verge, exclaimed in his loudest tones: "Let them alone! The loon shrieks loudest when it hears the storm coming. The rowdy loons upon the street hear the thunder of an outraged people and see the lightning of the coming storm. Let them shriek!" His words went to the nerve centers like electricity from a battery. They tingled in the ears and made the blood run fast. At the moment some one shouted, "Hurrah for Hendricks!" and "hurrah for Hendricks" shook the building from foundation to roof. The writer has heard many things that stirred the heart and made the blood gallop, but nothing that approximated in effect these words of Governor Hendricks.

Brainard's Musical World.

We have received the "Musical World" for May, 1880. This valuable musical journal is now in the seventh year of its existence and stands first and foremost among American musical periodicals. The present number contains five new songs and piano pieces and a new arrangement for violin and piano. Also a fine lithographic picture of Rossini. Besides these attractions we find sixteen pages of musical news and miscellany, biographical sketches and items of news from all parts of the world. The "Musical World" is invaluable to all interested in musical matters, and the low price at which it is offered ($1.50 per year, or $1.60 with choice of five premiums) brings it within the reach of all. Send fifteen cents to S. Brainard's & Sons., Cleveland, O., for a specimen copy.

Old-Settlers' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Pioneers' Association of DeKalb county, Indiana, will be held at Auburn, May 27, 1880. Procession will be formed at the public square at 10 a. m., under the direction of General Blair, chief marshal of the day, with assistants.

Programme of exercises on the ground, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.:

1st—Music.

2nd—Prayer by Revs. John McCurdy and Levi Harding.

3rd—Music.

4th—Oration by Judge Prentiss.

5th—Music.

Recess for refreshments.

6th—Re-assemble at 1 o'clock p. m., and music.

7th—Report of officers.

8th—Election of officers.

9th—Music.

10th—Speeches by Hon. A. Ellison, Judge Collins, and L. H. Stocker, who have been invited, and who are expected to attend. Also remarks by old settlers of this and adjoining counties.

11th—Music.

12th—Benediction.

The railroads will carry passengers from Albion, Avilla, Garrett, Hicksville, St. Joe, Angola, Pleasant Lake, Summit, Waterloo, St. Johns, New Era, Butler and Moore's Station at reduced rates.

Let one and all, old and young come, and spend one day in reviving old associations and friendships; in forming new ones and in the enjoyment of social intercourse before the heated summer's sun arrives, and the more hateful heat of the coming political campaign is upon us. Let us all put aside labor, and politics one day, and have a good old-settlers' meeting.

S. B. WARD, President.
W. H. DILLS, Secretary.

[Last Week.]

St. Joe.

—Rev. E. W. Erick, formerly of Spencerville, attended the dedication [illegible] Sabbath.

—Some friends of Mr. Evans are visiting him this week.

—Mrs. Meesher, mother of Mrs. J. D. Leighty, is visiting the latter this week.

—S. Burleigh, of Antwerp, Ohio, was in town last week.

—Another humbug, in the shape of a traveling doctor, victimized a few of our people last week.

—There was a big crowd at the dedication services last Sunday.

—John Somerlott has rented the mill of Wm. Francis, and will run it for the next three months.

—Wm. Volmer has his new house nearly completed, and will soon have a castle of his own.

—We understand that two fast trains will be put on the B. & O. railroad May 23, which will make the distance between Chicago and Chicago Junction (271 miles) in nine hours, or thirty miles an hour.

REPORTER.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held in the court-house in said county on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at a point eighteen (18) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number ninety-five (95), in the original plat of Auburn, said county, and running thence south to the south line of said lot, thence west twenty two (22) feet, thence north to the north line of said lot, thence east to the place of beginning.

WILLIAM HAINES.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned administrators, with the will annexed, of the last will and testament of the late Joseph Bowman, deceased, of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of said testator, in Keyser township, in said county,

ON SATURDAY, 22nd DAY OF MAY, 1880

the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, young cattle, wagons, and wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, household goods and furniture, 11 stands of bees, harness and farming implements, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS:

Sums of three dollars and under, cash; on sums of over three dollars, a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser giving his note with interest and approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

ELIJAH S. McDOWELL,
GEORGE O. DENNISON,
Executors.

19-3w

ECKHART
Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.
I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as good work for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work.

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind. 4-6m.

"OLD-SETTLERS" Can Get Dinner for 25 Cents at the Stametz House, Adjoining the Grounds, on May 27th, 1880.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Boston has had another very extensive conflagration. About $400,000 worth of property was destroyed. The buildings and goods were fully covered by insurance....Mr. McKelvey, the chief officer of the Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., was trying to punish a refractory convict named Symonds the other day. Symonds resisted, and, turning upon the officer, inflicted several wounds on him in the region of the stomach, from the effects of which he died in a very short time.... Destructive fires broke out in the oil regions in the neighborhood of Bradford, Pa., the other day. The fire originated by an oil well which was being torpedoed overflowing and catching fire. The fire spread rapidly, and six distinct fires, covering an extensive territory, were soon in progress. Rew City, a village of some 800 inhabitants, in the oil region, was entirely destroyed, and two women and five children were burned to death. About $1,500,000 worth of property was entirely destroyed, and thousands of men have been thrown out of employment and rendered homeless.

In the inquiry into the causes of the Madison Square Garden catastrophe, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict censuring the Department of Buildings and the Harlem Railroad Company....Forest fires are raging with great destructiveness in New Jersey.

Another great fire has occurred in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, the district devastated being in the neighborhood of Rexford. Eighty light frame buildings, over 30,000 barrels of oil and forty derricks were burned. ....Catherine Miller and her paramour, George Smith, have been convicted in Williamsport, Pa., of the murder of Andrew Miller.

An open switch on the New York Central road, near St. Johnsville, N. Y., caused the destruction of almost an entire express train. Only one passenger was injured, but hundreds of others were badly shaken up.

Fire broke out a second time in the woods near Bradford, Pa., and spread with great rapidity over a large tract of country. The villages of Oil Centre and Middaughville and a tank containing 25,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. Railroad bridges, oil wells and tanks, and other property have been swept away in all directions. The conflagration is so extended that anything like an accurate estimate of the losses cannot be given.... An unsuccessful attempt has been made to kill the Spanish Consul at New York, by means of an infernal machine. The official found, on entering his office, an oblong package, mailed at Philadelphia, which he proceeded to open. On cutting the string, an explosion occurred, filling the room with smoke, and severely wounding him in the left hand.

THE WEST.

A destructive storm visited Minnesota last week, accompanied with lightning and hail. At East Prairie the engine house at the depot was carried off its foundation, and the gas house struck by lightning and entirely consumed, leaving the city in darkness.

A lot of ambitious young men living at Holly, Mich., attempted to clean out a circus, but the plug-uglies of the show received them with a volley of clubs, stones and bullets, and, after half-killing several of the attackers, compelled them to beat a retreat....Heavy rains have fallen throughout Kansas, doing incalculable service to the wheat and other crops....Another raid by squatters on Indian Territory having been announced, more troops have been ordered to the protection of the red men's soil.

Abbey's New York Park Theater Company remain at McVicker's Chicago Theater for another week, the attraction being W. S. Gilbert's great comedy, "Engaged." The author's intention in writing this play was to try the effect of treating a broadly-farcical subject in a grave and earnest spirit, and without extravagance in tone, gesture, or costume. It has always been found that, where the parts were played in accordance with this theory, the comedy has been eminently successful. The play is put on the stage in magnificent shape, and is cast with three of the first company playing the piece in their original characters.

A rumor has reached Denver of the massacre of twenty-five prospectors by the Indians in the Lower Gunnison country. No particulars are given.

A bridge on the Wabash road, a few miles south of Streator, Ill., gave way, as a train was passing over, precipitating the locomotive, baggage and smoking cars into the water, and dashing them into a thousand fragments. No one was killed, but several of the railway employes were severely injured, one of them perhaps fatally.....Four persons were killed and several severely injured by a tornado at Woodlawn, Ill. The storm destroyed many buildings, and killed forty sheep and a number of fine horses.

A contest between a railroad company and settlers on lands claimed by the company in Tulare and Fresno counties, Cal., has culminated in a bloody tragedy. A United States Marshal was sent to serve writs of ejectment on the settlers, by virtue of a decision of the court in favor of the railroad company. In attempting to execute writs four men were killed and two wounded....One hundred pounds of giant powder, stored in a blacksmith shop at Central City, Black Hills, exploded, the other day, instantly killing three men.

THE SOUTH.

The Louisiana Supreme Court rendered a somewhat sensational decision, the other day, in the case of one Frankenstein, who was some time ago sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of $100 for selling lottery tickets other than those of the Louisiana State Lottery. Frankenstein, through his counsel, applied to one of the District Judges for a writ of habeas corpus. The State applied to the Supreme Court to enjoin the District Judge from granting the writ, and the injunction was granted. The decision is regarded as a virtual suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Louisiana.

The Southern Baptist Convention is in session at Lexington, Ky. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a speech in behalf of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, presented $50,000 to the institution.

Henry Horne (colored) was hanged for burglary at Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th of May. On the same day Isham Kapp (colored) was executed at Fort Worth, Texas, for the crime of rape....Intelligence comes from Clarksville, Tenn., of the murder of two colored children by their father, mother and aunt, who had become crazed by religious excitement.

A man was breaking up condemned shrapnel shells at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, when one of the missiles exploded, killing six persons. The report was heard five miles away. The bodies of the killed were shockingly mutilated.

During an amateur theatrical performance at Atlanta, Ga., a young lady's dress took fire from the footlights, and in the panic which ensued the clothes of two other girls were ignited. All of them were severely burned before the flames could be smothered.

POLITICAL.

The Anti-Third Term Convention met in Masonic Hall, St. Louis, on the 6th. E. C. Hubbard, of Kentucky, presided. About 200 delegates, representing some twenty States, were in attendance. Speeches by Gens. John B. Henderson, Binford Wilson, and others, were made, in which Grant's administration and his connection with the whisky ring was reviewed in a very uncomplimentary manner. A National Committee of 100 was provided for to maintain a permanent organization....The Republican State Convention, of New Jersey, met at Trenton on the 6th inst. Thomas H. Dudley was elected Permanent Chairman. The delegates to the National Convention will go uninstructed, though the majority appeared to favor Blaine. ....The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord on the 6th. Though no instructions were given the delegates to the Chicago Convention, Mr. Blaine was indorsed as the candidate for the times. The unit rule was demanded, and delegates requested to vote for a change in the basis of representation in future National Republican Conventions, which would give States a representation there in proportion to their Republican vote....The Republican State Convention of Delaware organized at Dover, on the 6th, with I. N. Mills as Permanent Chairman. The delegates to Chicago go uninstructed....The Republican State Convention of Maryland met at Frederick, on the 6th inst., and proceeded to elect sixteen delegates to the Chicago Convention. A resolution that, in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment of the Republicans of this State in favor of the Hon. James G. Blaine, the delegates to Chicago be requested to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for President was adopted—yeas, 89; nays, 14. ....The Mississippi Republican State Convention adjourned on the 6th. The delegates go uninstructed, but it is understood that their preferences are ten for Sherman, and the remaining six about equally divided between Grant and Blaine....The Tennessee Republican State Convention adjourned on the 6th inst. A resolution to instruct the delegation for Grant failed to pass, though it is expected eighteen delegates will support him at Chicago, the remaining six being adherents of Blaine. Oliver S. Hawkins was nominated for Governor by acclamation..... The Democratic State Convention of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 6th inst. Congressman Converse was elected Permanent President. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Democratic National Convention to adopt the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidates, and instructing the delegation to cast the vote of the State as a unit. Allen G. Thurman was the first choice of the convention for President.

In the New York Legislature, Senator Woodin, delegate to the Chicago Convention, in answer to the taunts of Senator Jacobs, declared himself to be emphatically for James G. Blaine. The unit rule being thus disregarded, it is not safe to predict with certainty the action of the delegation at Chicago. Some other delegates sustain Woodin, and there is much rejoicing among Blaine's friends in consequence....The Maryland Republican State Convention, though strongly favoring Blaine, is claimed to have selected a majority of Grant delegates.

John Kelly is arranging to take 250 of his followers to Cincinnati when the Democratic Convention meets there....Mrs. Josephine R. Stone is one of the delegates from the Fourth Massachusetts district to the National Greenback Convention.

Nevada instructs her six delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote for Blaine.... The New York Senate, by a vote of 17 to 14, has passed a concurrent resolution to amend the State constitution so as to extend the elective franchise to women.

Four political State Conventions were held May 12. In Michigan the Republicans instructed for Blaine, but an anti-Grant resolution created a tumult, and was promptly tabled. The Florida Republicans instructed for Grant. In West Virginia the Blaine Republicans had things their own way, instructions for the Senator being opposed by only a few Sherman men. The Wisconsin Democrats elected four delegates-at-large to the Cincinnati Convention. No instructions were given, but they are understood to be opposed to Tilden.

GENERAL.

Hon. George Browne, statesman and journalist, of Toronto, Canada, who was shot by Dickson, an employe, some weeks since, has died of his injuries....Davis, the polygamist, was convicted in Chicago, and the extreme penalty—five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine—was imposed upon him.... The steamer American, of the Union Steamship line, from the Cape of Good Hope for Southampton, foundered near the equator. The passengers and crew took to the ship's boats, and already three of these, containing fifty-four persons, have been picked up and landed at Madeira. Five boats are still missing, but when last seen they were making for the Liberian coast, with very good prospects of reaching it safely.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a very important decision upon the subject of lotteries. A lottery scheme known as "The Mississippi Agricultural, Manufacturing and Educational Aid Society," received a charter from the State of Mississippi in 1867. An act was passed by the same body in 1870 providing for the suppression of the scheme. The lottery company resisted the enforcement of the act, and carried the case to the State Supreme Court, where they were defeated. The company then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which holds that, as government is organized partly with a view to the preservation of public morals, it cannot divest itself of the power to provide accordingly. Lotteries the court held to be demoralizing in their effects, no matter how carefully regulated. They are a species of gambling, and are bad in their influences. The giving of a charter to a lottery concern, then, is merely a permit subject to future legislation or constitutional control or withdrawal.

At a meeting of the Western Nail Association, held at Pittsburgh, it was resolved to suspend work in all the mills represented two weeks out of the next three. A further reduction in the card-rates was made to $3.25....E. O. Haven, C. D. Foss, H. W. Warren and J. F. Hurst have been created Methodist Bishops by the General Conference of that denomination. ....One Samuel S. Stanton sues Secretary Schurz at St. Louis for $20,000 damages for imprisoning him at Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, without cause.

WASHINGTON.

The President has nominated William B. Hyman to be Surveyor of Customs for New Orleans....The treasury has purchased 380,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints....Reports come in from all quarters of the country since the failure of the Deficiency bill notifying the authorities of the crippled condition in which the United States courts are left. Quite a number will be obliged to suspend business by the middle of the month, and some of them before that, if Congress does not make immediate provision for expenses.

Secretary Sherman has issued a circular notifying all treasury officers that the appropriations for fuel, light and water will only last until May 19. He intimates that, if Congress does not pass the Deficiency bill or make some specific appropriation, all lights and fires in the public buildings will be extinguished in a few days.

Proceedings for divorce have been begun in Washington by ex-Senator Christiancy against his wife....A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows the total value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States for the month of March, 1880, at $2,378,342; month of March, 1879, $2,039,826; for nine months ending March 31, 1880, $30,613,256; and the same period in 1879, $31,448,961.

FOREIGN.

The general feeling of the Mansion House Relief Committee is that the crisis was never more alarming, as subscriptions are falling off, while the distress is increasing....Four thousand Middlesborough (England) iron-workers have resumed work at a 5-per-cent. reduction of wages....Bismarck, at a recent Parliamentary soiree, declared that he was ready to come to terms with the Vatican, but that the Vatican must testify its willingness by acts instead of words....Sir Garnet Wolseley has left South Africa for England.

"George Eliot" (Mrs. Lewes) has been married to a Mr. Cross....Sixty cotton factories have been closed at Roubaix, France, and 15,000 persons are idle. Five thousand more operatives have struck at Tourcoing. There is also a strike at Rouen, and many silk factories are closed. Higher wages and less hours are demanded....The volcano of Colima, in Mexico, is indulging in a grand eruption, and the people in its vicinity are in a state of wild terror....Part of the roof of St. Gothard tunnel has fallen in killing three workmen....Gen. Mira Fuentes, Governor of the State of Mexico, and a distinguished officer of the War of the French Invasion, is dead....Great distress is reported in Galway county, Ireland.

Mount Etna is once more in a terrible state of eruption....The Albanians have proclaimed their independence....Davitt and Brennan are to stump the United States, and Parnell is to join them when Parliament is prorogued....The inhabitants of Bitlis, Asia Minor, have revolted because the Government ordered all available cereals to be sent from Bitlis to Van and Bosh-Kaleh, where the famine is particularly severe....Gladstone has been re-elected in Mid Lothian without opposition.... American citizens residing in Peru have published a protest against the inhuman and reckless mode of warfare carried on by the Chilians. They complain that their property has been ruthlessly destroyed and themselves wantonly insulted....The provisions for the abolition of slavery in Cuba have been published in Havana....Instructions have been issued by the Spanish Colonial Minister to the Captain General of Cuba to combine firmness with humanity in dealing with the Cuban insurgents....In strong contrast with the frequent cable reports of late that all destitution and distress in Ireland had been relieved comes the intelligence, from official sources, that the condition of the peasantry of a portion of Galway county is such that unless immediate relief is afforded people will die by the score.

Eighteen persons were killed by an explosion of dynamite at the Mount Gothard tunnel works....Bret Harte is reaping a golden harvest in his lecturing tour in England. The attendance at his lectures is reported as large and constantly increasing....The British have bombarded and burned a town on the west coast of Africa, the inhabitants of which recently captured and ill-treated several subjects of the Queen.

A dispatch from Teheran says the famine in Persia is increasing. Crop prospects are bad. There have been 600 deaths from starvation since January in one single district. Wheat costs £60 per ton in the famine-stricken districts.

A Sheriff's posse was successfully resisted in an attempt to eject some tenants from their farms near Tralee, Ireland. The Sheriff and several members of the police force are reported to have been seriously injured.... A commission appointed by the French Government to decide as to the disposition to be made of the Tuileries has agreed to restore the palace and convert it into a museum.... Albania has resolved not only to defend its frontier against the Montenegrins, but has also determined to assert its independence of Turkey. ....Lorillard's colt Iroquois won the 2-year-old plate at the Newmarket (England) race meeting.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Senator Bayard introduced in the Senate, on Thursday, the 6th inst., a bill fixing the pay of election Deputy Marshals at $2 per each day's actual service, and providing that these officers shall be appointed by United States courts and taken in equal numbers from the different political parties. These officers, according to the bill, are to be men of good moral character, well-known citizens, and actual residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed. The Vice President was not present, and Mr. Thurman was chosen President pro tem. Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing compensation for all persons whose ships were destroyed by Confederate cruisers during the late Rebellion from moneys received under the Geneva award. Mr. Morgan submitted a resolution providing a rule for counting the electoral vote. Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $260,000 for public printing, and it was passed. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Fort Wayne, Ind. The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. After a long discussion it passed. The President nominated William B. Hyman to be Surveyor of Customs for New Orleans....In the House, Mr. Wells submitted a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to. The remainder of the day was passed in committee upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the credentials of Senator James Garfield, on the morning of May 7, and they were placed on file. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the public policy of declaring all lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads, and which have not been earned by compliance with the terms of the grants, open to public entry and settlement. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Beck, and, after a short debate, passed without a division. Mr. Teller presented the views of the minority of the Wallace committee on the subject of political assessments. The Senate bill authorizing the St. Paul and Chicago Short Line Railway Company to build a bridge across Lake St. Croix was taken up and passed, as was the bill to abolish the Harker (Nev.) military reservation and dispose of its land to actual settlers. The bill making an appropriation of $15,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a lighthouse and fog-signal at the entrance of Little Traverse harbor, Lake Michigan, was taken up and passed. Adjourned to Monday. ....In the House, the Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands was concurred in. A bill passed establishing a life-saving station at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Washburn introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the construction of reservoirs for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river above St. Louis. The bill for the relief of L. Madison Day, of Louisiana, was defeated—yeas, 79; nays, 85—and the House went into committee on the private calendar. After considering ten pension bills, the committee, finding itself without a quorum, arose. About twenty pension bills passed, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 8th inst. ....The House devoted the day to the consideration of the contested-election case of Curtin against Yocum from one of the Pennsylvania districts. Curtin claims the seat as a Democrat. Yocum is Republican-Greenbacker. The day was devoted to a very long speech by Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania. He argued that Curtin was undoubtedly elected, and should be seated.

The President pro tem. (Thurman) laid before the Senate, on the morning of Monday, May 10, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior stating that his estimates of March 5, 1880, for the deficiency for arrears and the army and navy pensions have been found insufficient, and transmitting the increased estimate. The report of the conference committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Eaton and adopted. After the morning hour, the Kellogg-Spofford case was the subject of a speech by Mr. Hoar, occupying the whole day. The Senate rejected the nomination of George S. Houghton to be Census Supervisor Third district of Iowa....In the House, under the call of the States, the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Doggett, for the survey of lands within the railroad subsidy limits; by Mr. Lounsbury, amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow national banks to issue notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of bonds deposited to secure circulation; by Mr. Frost, a resolution asking what, if any, circular letter had been given to Gen. Grant to foreign Governments on his foreign tour; by Mr. Newberry, to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railway; by Mr. Young (Ohio), appropriating $40,000 to rebuild Memorial Hall at Dayton, Ohio; by Mr. Carlisle, to reclaim waste and arid lands; by Mr. McCoid, to regulate commerce by railway between the States; by Mr. Cabell, allowing tobacco manufacturers to import liquorice and liquorice-paste in bond, and exempting the same from duty; by Mr. Wright, a resolution declaring that, after the 15th inst., the session of the House shall begin at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. McGowan, from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported back the joint resolution requiring the President to call an International Sanitary Conference to meet in Washington, D. C. Passed. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations. It appropriates $16,120,901. Consideration was then resumed of the Curtin-Yocum contested-election case, and the House was addressed by Mr. Stevenson in support of the claim of the contestee. Mr. Frost introduced a bill providing that army officers should be promoted according to date of commission. At the night session of the House, Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, made a speech favoring the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

On Tuesday, May 11, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution authorizing the President to call an International Sanitary Conference. The amendment includes in the countries from which delegates are to be invited those subject to cholera. Mr. Hill spoke two hours and a half upon the Kellogg-Spofford case, and had not concluded at adjournment....In the House, after reports from the Ways and Means Committee, the Curtin-Yocum contested-election case was decided by the adoption of a resolution that Mr. Yocum was entitled to retain his seat, by a vote of 153 to 78. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, but adjourned before finishing it. In the evening the House proceeded to the consideration of the Steamboat bill, and after considerable debate, and without making much progress in the bill, adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 12th inst., Mr. Hill finished his speech upon the Kellogg case, his remarks occupying the whole day. The President nominated James L. Dryden, of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for Montana, and John S. Bigley, of Newman, Ga., to be United States Attorney for Georgia. The nomination of Robert M. Wallace to be United States Marshal for South Carolina was rejected by the Senate.....In the House, Mr. Hooker introduced a bill abolishing the Indian Commission. A large number of committee reports were made, and the bills were disposed of as recommended, after which the House went into committee upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. An evening session was held for consideration of the District Code bill.

Sheep Raising.

The sheep industry in the United States is vast and important, and in the consideration of which there are two partially distinct, and at the same time interlocking interests. Sheep were in early times grown almost solely for their wool, and with the annual shearing came the year's income; but in later times, and never so prominently as now, the carcass is looked upon as an important item in sheep husbandry. Mutton as a cheap and acceptable meat has of late grown greatly in popularity, and mutton now stands as one of the two important factors in the successful raising of sheep. In view of the fact that the merino is essentially a wool-producing breed, with a fleece of the finest and best quality, it is evident that the pure-blood merino, though it may supply our manufactories with the material for the finest of woolen goods, on the other hand cannot satisfy the butcher. The sheep having to both feed and clothe its keeper, it is an important question: What is the best breed of sheep to do this? Evidently not the pure-blooded merino. Though the growing of the pure-blooded merinos has its place, and an important one, and the demand for their wool indicates the prosperity of manufacture of the finest goods, it is by the crossing of them with other breeds in which the flesh-producing qualities predominate that a sheep best for both meat and wool is produced. A cross-breed is the one that in most localities is to pay. The merino is slow of growth and small of carcass when mature; but when crossed with a rapid grower, one that matures early, is a high feeder, and lays on flesh rapidly, but not remarkable for its wool either in quantity or quality, a sheep is obtained that pays for itself in its wool of prime quality, and furnishes a good quantity of mutton as a profit. Of such character are the crosses of the merino with the Cotswold and the South-down. But with the great mass of American sheep on the Western plains, wool is the important product, and here the cross must be with the merino upon the "native"—a race of sheep which has grown out of a variety of early importations to this country—an intercrossing of various breeds in which many of the good points have been lost. In this field the merino has a great work to do to raise the yield of wool one, two, or more pounds per head, and give it a higher value.

Traveling on His Looks.

They were in a railroad car journeying to Chicago. On the opposite seat sat a man of commanding figure and brow, and thoughtful expression.

"What a fine countenance, James; I wish I knew his occupation."

"Maybe he is a lawyer."

"There's too much benevolence in his face for a lawyer."

"He may be a banker."

"Not a bit of it; a man with such a heavenly expression couldn't content himself with money getting. His aim in life is higher than that."

"I guess you are right, Amelia; I'll take your word and his for it."

At the next station an inquisitive farmer took a seat beside the stranger with the noble brow, and asked him about his vocation. Amelia held her breath and listened to the reply. It was this:

"I keep a saloon and a meat shop. My wife sells beer and I do my own butchering."

As shedding light on the much-disputed question: "Who was the Commander-in-Chief at the battle of Bunker Hill?" it is said that there is at Yale College an engraving, executed in London, 1775, representing a sturdy and robust military gentleman, who is described in the marginal title as "Israel Putnam, Esq., Major General of the Connecticut forces and Commander-in-Chief at the engagement of Bunker Hill, near Boston, 17th of June, 1775."

The sparrow is becoming to be such a nuisance to pillars and outdoor ornamental work in Hartford as to require the placing of wire screens as a protection against the little rogues.

Col. George F. B. Leighton, Norfolk, Va., is one of the largest strawberry and fruit-growers in the country. His pear orchard numbers 6,000 trees. Since his retirement from the Confederate army in 1865 he has devoted himself to fruit-culture, in which he has been highly successful. He is an active and prominent member of the American Pomological Society.

El Dorado is of Spanish extraction, and was a fabulous region located in the interior of South America, supposed to surpass all others in the richness of its productions, especially gold, gems, and the like. It is now come to be applied to any country, especially an imaginary one, abounding in gold or other precious metals.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

History of the Rule Making a Two-Thirds Vote Necessary to a Choice for Candidates in Democratic National Conventions.

[From the Boston Post.]

As the convention at Cincinnati will be called on to take action on this subject, a brief history of the two-thirds rule may be of some interest. It was first adopted in 1832 at the convention in Baltimore held to nominate a candidate for Vice President. Gen. Jackson had already been put in nomination for President, not by a National Convention of delegates, but by the Democrats of State Legislatures. With respect to him the sentiment of the party was confessedly so strong that no convention was deemed necessary. But there was a diversity of opinion as to the Vice Presidency, and New Hampshire had the honor to lead off for solving the difficulty by a proposition for a national convention, which was readily adopted. The author of the rule was Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, on whose motion the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That each State be entitled in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the Vice Presidency to a number of votes equal to the number that they will be entitled to in Electoral Colleges under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice President, and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice." Mr. Van Buren received the nomination under this rule. In 1835, at the National Convention, held at Baltimore, he received a unanimous nomination for the Presidency, and was elected. In 1840 he was again nominated, but was defeated at the polls by Gen. Harrison. In 1844 the friends of Mr. Van Buren again urged his nomination, but there was serious opposition to it. Mr. Saunders was present, and, at his instance, the convention adopted the two-thirds rule by a vote of 148 to 118. On the first ballot Van Buren received 146 votes, a majority, but he was unable to obtain the requisite two-thirds. His friends then made an ineffectual effort to repeal the rule. The result was his defeat, and the nomination of Mr. Polk, which, on the ninth ballot, was made unanimous. At the Baltimore Convention of 1848 this rule was again adopted, and Mr. Cass received the nomination under it. In 1852 Mr. Pierce was nominated under the same rule. In 1856, at Cincinnati, Mr. Buchanan received the nomination in like manner. In 1860 the Charleston Convention adopted the same rule. Fifty-seven ballotings were had and no choice was effected. Mr. Douglas received 151½ votes, 202 being requisite for a choice. The convention divided, and subsequently Mr. Douglas was nominated by one branch and Mr. Breckinridge by the other. In 1864, at Chicago, Gen. McClellan received 202½, the remaining 28½ being for Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut. In 1868, at New York, Mr. Seymour, of that State, received 317 on the twenty-second ballot, 212 being necessary for a choice. At Baltimore, in 1872, Mr. Greeley received 686 out of 732. At St. Louis, in 1876, 492 was the number requisite for a choice, and on the second ballot Mr. Tilden received 525 on a roll call, and his nomination was then made unanimous. At this convention, on motion of Mr. Webber, of Michigan, the States were requested to instruct their delegates to the next convention, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule now in force, and that the request should be inserted in the call as has been done. The usual practice had been to agree upon the rules at the opening of the convention. This was done at St. Louis, on motion of Judge Abbott."

Dainty Food in a Menagerie.

Next in point of heavy feeding come the elephants. Their chief food is hay, of which it takes about four times as much to keep an elephant as it does to keep a horse, the elephant eating about 100 pounds of hay every twenty-four hours. And in order to keep up his appetite the hay must be the best going, being invariably timothy of the best grade. Other animals that eat hay are the giraffes, the camels, the deer, zebra, and different animals of the cattle species. Most all these are fed on what is known as mixed hay, timothy and clover, which is about 20 per cent. cheaper than the timothy alone.

There are 101 other creatures requiring, in many cases, much more delicate and costly food. The sea-lions have to be fed on fish, usually fresh and salt mackerel, each animal taking twelve to fifteen to each meal twice a day, and consuming all together 100 pounds of fish daily.

Next in point of delicate livers come the polar bears, whose regular diet is bread soaked in milk, with fish now and then for a change. The black bears are also given bread, 100 pounds being used daily. Vegetables of almost every sort are fed liberally to the different animals—cabbage, potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips. The elephants are great cabbage eaters, in addition to their standard diet, hay. The giraffes singularly enough, are great onion eaters, while the deer and goats, and animals of the cow species, eat carrots and turnips and potatoes. Bran and oats and corn are also liberally distributed—mostly once or twice a week—among the hay-eating animals.

The most delicate and expensive feeder in the place, perhaps, is the ourang-otang, which gets beef, potatoes, bread and honey. As there is only one in the collection at present, the cost of keeping this grinning satire on the human species is not multiplied. Another delicacy which must not be omitted in the diet of the polar bears is fish oil, of which they get several supplies a week. After the hay, the oats is perhaps the next chief source of expense in the way of animal food. As for the fowls, the larger ones are fed on corn, while the small birds are fed on canary seed, and all of them now and then get a small chunk of meat. —*Philadelphia Times.*

Muslin dresses are still made with box-plaited sacque shapes in front, and back finished with a Spanish flounce; but others are also merely gathered and shirred at the neck and just above the deep flounce, giving an easy, loose appearance that is graceful for slender children. Another pretty feature is that of putting on a false yoke just above the Spanish flounce; this is trimmed on the lower edge, just up each side of the front, with lace or edging, and allowed to fall over the flounce like a little basque.

ALL SORTS.

When a man gets tight, the devil generally gets loose.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, made his money at cattle dealing.

Congressman Newberry is now President of thirty-five manufacturing companies.

Herbert Gladstone is said to be a brilliant young man, giving promise of a useful career.

A conductor on a Colorado railroad coolly shot and killed a man who would neither get off the car nor pay fare.

Mississippi allows its ex-Confederate soldiers who lost a foot or hand in the war to peddle in any county in the State without a special license.

Prof. Huxley says it is just as safe to marry on a three-weeks' courtship as to wait longer. Each side will conceal all faults as much as possible, anyhow.

Charles Dudley Warner says that students read very little in college outside of text-books. If they attend strictly to "biz," and keep their flirtations up even, there is very little time left.

A Bridgeport (Ct.) man is persecuted by English sparrows. They have nested seven times under his eaves, and seven times he has torn away their nest. The sparrows have commenced on their eighth nest, apparently as uncrushed as the Count Joannes.

Ladies who wear sealskin sacks are very liable not to wear them, for in Belgium rabbit-skins are successfully prepared to resemble sealskin, and thousands of rabbits are annually killed in England whose pelts go to Belgium, and leave that country as genuine sealskins.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Wells, England, of upward of a thousand original documents, some of which date back to the sixteenth century. Many of the seals are in a beautiful state of preservation. They were found in an old oaken press in the almshouse.

"**Why** do you keep all the caramels yourself, Johnny?" asked a West Philadelphia mother of her son. "Why not give Lucy half them?" "Oh, because," said Johnny. "Because what?" "Just because I'm a monopolist. Didn't you say the other day that if papa hadn't been a monopolist he couldn't 'a' succeeded so well?"

The Czar's bedroom in the Winter Palace, it is said, communicates by a subterranean gallery with the Fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul, so that, in case of need, he may reach the fortress in a few minutes, and be in perfect safety. The room of Emperor Paul I. was provided with a similar secret passage, but he was not quick enough for his assassins, who murdered him on the threshold of the passage.

The annual report of the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire will show 67 savings banks in the State, having 89,934 depositors, an increase of 1,655; amount of deposits, $28,204,792, an increase of $1,922,655; surplus, $1,089,262; $14,950,800 is invested in secured loans by note, $12,578,080 in stocks and bonds, and $1,586,601 in real estate and fixtures; 688 depositors have $2,000 and upward.

It would be interesting to know how much Windsor Castle has, from first to last, cost. In 1830, on the vote for $500,000 to defray the expenses incurred by the alterations of Windsor, a member objected on the score that $4,500,000 had already been spent, and there was no knowing when the expense would cease. The bill was withdrawn for the time. Enormous sums have since been expended.

Four deaths from political excitement arising out of the Birmingham election have already occurred. At an inquest respecting the death of a teacher of music it was shown that the man was extremely excited over the election, and, after writing on some papers "Vote for the Liberal," died. The Coroner said that this was the fourth instance of the kind which he had held since the election.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 50	@	9 75
Hogs	4 60	@	4 90
Cotton	11¾	@	12
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2	1 22	@	1 33
Corn—Western Mixed	48	@	52
Oats—Mixed	41	@	42
Rye—Western	90	@	92
Pork—Mess	10 85	@	11 00
Lard	7	@	7¼
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 60	@	4 95
Cows and Heifers	2 80	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 15	@	4 30
Hogs	3 50	@	4 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@	6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 17	@	1 18
No. 3 Spring	95	@	96
Corn—No. 2	36	@	37
Oats—No. 2	30	@	31
Rye—No. 2	79	@	80
Barley—No. 2	77	@	78
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@	21
Eggs—Fresh	8	@	8½
Pork—Mess	10 10	@	10 25
Lard	6¾	@	7
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 15	@	1 17
No. 2	1 12	@	1 13
Corn—No. 2	37	@	38
Oats—No. 2	30	@	31
Rye—No. 1	79	@	80
Barley—No. 2	69	@	70
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 11	@	1 13
Corn—Mixed	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye	85	@	86
Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
Lard	6½	@	6¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 14	@	1 16
Corn	39	@	40
Oats	34	@	35
Rye	89	@	90
Pork—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
Lard	6¾	@	7
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 21	@	1 22
No. 2 Red	1 21	@	1 22
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	34	@	35
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 15	@	1 16
No. 1 Amber	1 14	@	1 15
Corn—No. 1	42	@	43
Oats—Mixed	35	@	37
Barley (per cental)	1 20	@	1 30
Pork—Mess	11 50	@	12 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 13	@	1 16
Corn	36	@	37
Oats	34	@	35
Pork—Clear	12 00	@	12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Common	3 00	@	3 75
Hogs	4 40	@	4 85
Sheep	4 00	@	5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, JOS. J. LOWRY } Editors.

A [illegible] in Montevideo [illegible] abandoned by their parents during the past year. The deaths during the same period were 631, leaving only eighty-eight children alive.

AN exchange tells its readers that the Arab horse is not broken until he is 4 years old. There is no particular time for breaking the American trotter, but the man who owns him is generally broke the year after his prize goes on the turf.

PROSPECTING parties are entering the Ute reservation in large numbers, regardless of the threatening attitude of the Indians. The officers of the troops stationed at Cochetopa pass say their instructions are simply to prevent hostilities, and not to keep miners out.

A RIDICULOUS quarrel between two Captains of artillery, stationed at the Washington arsenal, one of them a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hayes, is noted. The trouble grew out of an order for the removal of a few building stones. Both have filed charges, but the department will not entertain them.

THE Russian official organs say that they rejoice over the English Liberal victory because it means peace between England and Russia, and not because it means a release of Russia from her obligations under the treaty of Berlin. These obligations she claims will be loyally and faithfully fulfilled.

STATISTICS say that there are about 1,700 female authors in France. Two-thirds of them are natives of the provinces, and one-third of Paris. Of those born in the provinces a majority come from the south. About 1,000 writers out of the 1,700 write novels or stories for the young, while 200 are poets, and 150 devote themselves to educational works.

MR. ROADS is a school teacher at Earl, Pa. When a little girl denied having torn a book, and called on God to witness that she told the truth, he was grieved beyond expression by what he deemed her blasphemy. He grabbed her in one hand and a club in the other, and beat her until he was weary and she insensible. She was maimed for life, and he has gone to prison for two years.

EARL GRANVILLE, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the new British Ministry, says the Cabinet will maintain the treaty of Berlin, enter into no continental alliance, continue the present cordial relations with France, support the Greek claims, and endeavor to continue the existing harmony in the Anglo-French control of Egypt.

THE Queen of England is said to be a constant sufferer from violent headaches. The mere announcement of this trouble with the Queen's head will awaken universal sympathy, and cause her to be inundated with consolatory letters containing recipes for treating her affliction. The United States is prolific in remedies for so simple a disease as a headache; and, as her Majesty is necessarily cut off from personal communication with those who might give her the panaceas, perhaps the information had better be sent by post, if sent at all.

THE journeyings of another postal card "around the world" are recounted in an exchange. It was mailed in New York Nov. 29, 1879, but, losing the mail steamer, lay over in the New York post-office until the sailing of the next mail steamer, and arrived in London Dec. 13, 1879. Being sent from London to Marseilles, it arrived Dec. 17, 1879; from Marseilles to Cairo, arriving Dec. 25; from Cairo to Bombay, arriving Jan. 15, 1880; from Bombay to Singapore, arriving Feb. 2; from Singapore to Yokohama, arriving March 9; from Yokohama to San Francisco, arriving March 26; from San Francisco to New York, arriving April 3. The entire trip occupied 127 days.

UNDER Republican rule France has made, and continues to make, extraordinary progress in material prosperity. The deposits in the savings banks have enormously increased, and the houses and lands of the peasantry have been greatly improved. There is no such thing as poverty to be found in the beautiful country; and now the intelligence comes that calls of tax-collectors have been so generously and promptly responded to that the amounts already far exceed the estimates, and that the French Government is in a quandary as to what shall be done with the surplus. Verily, France cheaply purchased its redemption from Bonapartist rule by the payment of the indemnity to Germany.

THERE is an old superstition that the opal is an unlucky stone, and in the minds of those who believe in fatality the adventures of the Princess Olga Galitzin, of Paris, confirm this. Soon after her marriage her husband presented her with a beautiful opal bracelet which she happened to see in a shop window. The minute after she put it on she was knocked down by a cab, and, although she escaped unhurt, the clasp of her new bracelet was broken. It was repaired, and the next evening the Princess wore it again at a ball, where she fell badly, broke the ornament once more, and cut her arm deeply. Again the bracelet was repaired, and the lady, undaunted by the proverbial ill-luck of opals, wore it to the opera. There she lost it, and the Prince breathes now more freely.

THE Mormons not long ago held their annual church conference in Salt Lake City. Erastus Snow, one of the chief apostles, made an address defending polygamy, in which he said that if the United States had its way, Abraham, Joseph, and all the other patriarchs would be arrested, were they living with us to-day. From the report of one of the church officers it appears that the total Mormon population of Utah is 111,820; in Colorado, some 600; Arizona, 1,895; the British mission contains 5,275, children included; the Scandinavian 5,205, and the German mission 798. Some 1,600 baptisms are reported during the last year, and upward of 600 excommunications and removals. The number of Mormon births last year is given at 1,230 males and 1,231 females—not many surplus wives in this distribution of the sexes. The tithing receipts for the year of all kinds amounted to $1,097,034.

THE London Telegraph, in a recent editorial on literary men as diplomatists, Consuls, etc., after alluding in complimentary terms to Everett, Irving, Motley, Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, and others, says: "With Mr. James Russell Lowell installed as the United States Minister in London, and with Mr. Bret Harte as American Consul in Glasgow, literature has had such homage paid to her as is seldom accorded in this country. Nor is it possible to refrain from musing upon the vast diversity of ideas suggested by the grimy city upon the banks of the Clyde to a poet who has passed so much of his life among the canons and pine-trees of Nevada and Wyoming. In one respect, however, the scenes contemplated by Mr. Bret Harte, at Glasgow, will be the same as have engaged his attention at Poker Flat and upon the Stanislaus. Glasgow will be as full of suggestions as the wild scenes in which red-shirted, poker-playing, revolver-carrying miners constituted the chief *dramatis personæ*.

THE House of Commons just elected contains many new young men, as well as many former members who are still young, though prominent in public life. Young men will always be fighting their way to the front in all countries. Mr. Gladstone, who has been the great inspiring spirit in the recent political revolution, was in Parliament at 23, and a Lord of the Treasury at 25; Lord Palmerston was Secretary of War at 25, as Bolingbroke was at 26; the Marquis of Lansdowne was in the Cabinet at 26; William Pitt was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 24, and Sir Robert Peel was Chief Secretary for Ireland at the same age. In our own country young men have early come into position. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury at 32; Henry Clay was in the Senate at 29; Douglas was in the House at 30, and in the Senate at 34; at 34 John Quincy Adams was Minister at Berlin; Buchanan was in the House at 31, Minister to Russia at 41, and in the Senate at 43.

What Followed.

The temptation to pique and punish unlawful curiosity is one of the strongest—the chagrin of the bitten victim so richly deserved. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

There were some angry men in a certain Kentucky postoffice a few days ago. A postal card was dropped into the letter-box, addressed to the "Rev. John Penobscot, ———." It was an ordinary card, and the Postmaster was an ordinary Postmaster. He took it up, glanced at the address, turned it leisurely over and read:

> ——— May 5, 1880.
>
> You, to whom this card is not addressed, and who, nevertheless, have the cheek to read it, are a contemptible, unprincipled sneak, and a prying, pusillanimous coward.
>
> GEORGE E. DREAN.

The Postmaster laid the card gently down and lounged to the other end of the house, softly whistling "Nancy Lee." In due time the clerk came upon the card, perused it, and made the neighborhood hideous with the complainings of his pet dog, which he kicked in the ribs.

How the card fared with the various route agents through whose hands it passed, it is impossible to say, nor do we know whether it was read by the woman who is Postmistress of the office where the Rev. John Penobscot is supposed to get his mail; but the report is that on the day it reached there she smashed a bottle of ink, spanked the children all round and chewed up 65 cents' worth of wax.

We cannot be too careful never to write on postal cards anything in the least calculated to wound the sensitive delicacy of the postoffice people's feelings.

THERE was recently found in Truckee, Nev., an egg, the shell of which had been pierced by a kernel of barley. Half the kernel was inside the shell and had sprouted, and a bright green blade of barley four inches long was growing from the barleycorn. On breaking a small piece from the side of the shell, diminutive fibrous roots of the barley stock were found extending into the white of the egg.

[illegible]
Cleave the tough, green sward with the spade;
[illegible] gently [illegible] roots, and there
Wide let its hollow bed [illegible]
Sift the dark mold with kindly care
And press it o'er them tenderly,
As [illegible] sleeping [illegible] feet,
We softly fold the cradle sheet;
So we plant the apple-tree.

IN some parts of Kansas farmers have sown flax and spring wheat in the same field. The profit is said to be greater than when either crop is sown alone.

ONE of the occupations of young men who are filling up Western Texas is to breed geese. One of these has 3,000 geese, whose feathers are plucked every two months. Each bird will average a pound and a half a year, worth 50 cents per pound.

A WELL-KNOWN fruit grower, in making a new orchard, systematizes matters by setting his apple trees so that the summer apples will be together, then the fall apples, then the winter apples, and so on. It makes it easier to gather them, and avoids the necessity of hauling all over the orchard.

PLANTS must be allowed air; even those that will not bear the outer air must have the air of the room frequently freshened by ventilation, to preserve them in health. Care should be taken not to let plants stand in a draught, for when so situated one strong gust of cold wind will often prove sufficient to destroy them.

A WOMAN in Wyoming Territory who has raised large numbers of hens says that after vainly trying the recommended remedies for lice she hit upon the plan of giving them once or twice a week a large loaf made of graham flour in which a handful of sulphur had been mixed. The hens liked it, were freed from the lice and kept healthy all through the summer.

EXPERIMENTS in Germany show that if potatoes are fed to milch cows they should be cooked. Raw potatoes will give a larger yield of milk, but less butter, than cooked ones. In the case referred to raw potatoes were first added to the daily rations of hay, straw and other materials. The result was that with raw potatoes the ration gave 282½ pounds of milk a week, yielding six and three-fourths pounds of butter, while with cooked potatoes it gave 248¼ pounds of milk, yielding nine and one-fourth pounds of butter.

WOOD ashes will decompose bones. Expose to the weather a barrel filled with alternate three-inch layers of broken bones and ashes for several months, when, on examination, the bones will be found to be reduced to a jelly-like substance, forming phosphate of potash, one of the most powerful as well as lasting fertilizing materials known, and one which, when exposed to the sun for a few days, may be easily reduced to powder—the very best condition for applying to the land. Do not hurry the operation, but save all the bones and let time and wood ashes convert them into a rich manure.

THE *American Cultivator* records the names and addresses of 150 enterprising farmers who last season, by careful and intelligent management, succeeded in raising an average of nearly twenty tons of sugar beets to the acre, for which they averaged a cash return of about $100 each per acre. This record represented the product of many farmers in different towns and in three States, viz., Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which makes it appear that successful beet culture is not so much a matter of soil or locality as of individual effort and skill.

AN exchange says: It is impossible to convey to the reader an idea of the vast valuable forests of fir, pine, and cedar in Oregon and Washington. Trees 200 and 250 feet high, and six feet in diameter, are never out of view; eight and ten feet in diameter, and 300 feet high, are not uncommon, generally two-thirds free of limbs. Fifty and sixty good timber trees grow on an acre, as a rule, and yield seldom less than 300,000 feet, and instances are on record of 1,000,000 feet from an acre. No acre is worked for profit which cannot yield 300,000 feet at least, and even this yield is rare.

AN agricultural writer says his advice to farmers is to try and keep off disease. Keep hogs in clean, good fields; give them access to good water. In the dryest part of the field provide good shelter both from sun and rain. In troughs near their resting-places, two or three times each week, place a composition of salt, soda, red pepper, and ginger. To four parts of the first two articles, add one part of latter. Common red pepper will answer, well pulverized, and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. This is no remedy, but a preventive of the injurious effects of the foul gases and the pestiferous filth in which hogs have been allowed to wallow.

He Was On Hand.

It was dark in the depot, one day last week, when the evening train came in. An elderly farmer was backed up against the partition, watching in open-mouthed wonder, the big panting engine and the yellow-covered cars as they discharged their passengers, when a handsome young girl in a seal-skin cloak dashed forward, and, throwing herself upon the honest granger's manly breast, imprinted a kiss upon his sunburned cheek, and exclaimed:

"You dear old pa, I knew you would be waiting for me! And how's mother, and how's Aunty Hal and John—and oh! I'm so glad to get back—and where's my trunk—and oh! pa, you take the check and let's hurry."

The granger was old and kind of dried up, and he had never known what it was to have a wife, much less a daughter. He mistrusted the young lady in the seal-skin sack had made a mistake; but, instead of stammering, and hemming and hawing, he came gallantly up to the scratch, and, throwing both arms around the fair creature, he made up his mind to be a father to her or die in the attempt. Imprinting a kiss like the report of a pistol on her cheek, he enthusiastically ejaculated:

"Oh, yer mother's well, an' John an' Henry an' (smack) an' Jane an' Susan (smack, smack) an' Horace an' Belindy an' Calvin (smack) an' Joshua an' Peter (smack, smack), oh, they're all smart an' hearty an'——"

By the time the young lady's friends could get to her, she had slid into a stony faint, and they had to lug her home in a hack, while the aged granger, as he finished the third round with her outraged young man, and sauntered out of the depot, leaving him with a bad eye and a ruptured coat, chuckled to himself:

"The old man's gittin' old an' stiff an' careless like, but when any young female wants to play any games o' copenhagen, they'll find him right to time, an' I shouldn't be s'prised if it rained 'fore 9 o'clock. G'lang, Kate!"—*Rockland Courier.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

PUFF PUDDING.—Beat six eggs, six spoonfuls of milk, six of flour, a good lump of butter, and bake quickly. Wine sauce is good with it.

ROLY-POLY PUDDING.—Boil six good-sized potatoes, mash them, add a pint of flour, work the potatoes and flour well together until the paste is sufficiently thick, spread over it preserves or fresh fruit. Put it into a well-floured cloth and boil two hours.

TO RENOVATE CRAPE.—Thoroughly brush all dust from the material, sprinkle with alcohol, and roll in newspapers, commencing with the paper and crape together, that the paper may be between every portion of the material; allow it to remain in the roll until perfectly dry.

CHEESE CAKE.—Take four cakes of cottage cheese, rub them fine; melt a quarter of a pound of butter and stir into it, beating all the time; sweeten to your taste; then beat the yelks of ten eggs very light, and stir in, add currants and rose water; when just ready to bake, beat the whites to a perfect froth and stir in gently.

BLACK THREAD LACE.—To renovate black thread lace, wash it carefully in alcohol, or pure spirit, which is diluted alcohol. Lay a towel on a board or table, and smooth out the veil, carefully stretching it, and pinning it to the board round the edge of the lace with pins. When dry, it will look like new, if carefully done.

A GOOD washing fluid which will not injure the clothes may be made by dissolving one pound of potash in one gallon of water, add one ounce of ammonia, and one ounce salts-of-tarter. When you wash add one teacupful of this fluid to a boiler of clothes. Soap must be added, and the clothes soaped on the most soiled places. The clothes should be soaked over-night. In the morning wring them out, and boil as stated above.

CHEESE TARTLETS.—Make a paste with one ounce of butter, two ounces of flour, the yelk of an egg, a little water, a pinch of salt, roll it out to the thickness of an eighth of an inch, and line some patty-pans with it. Take two ounces of finely-grated Parmesan cheese, beat it up in a bowl with the yelks of two eggs; add pepper, salt, cayenne and nutmeg, according to taste—very little of the two latter; then work in three table-spoonfuls of cream, fill each pastry pan with the mixture, and then bake them in a moderate oven till done.

An Amusing Reminiscence of the Late War.

The fight at Blackburn's ford, just to the left of Bull run, was opened by the Second Massachusetts infantry. Supported by a New York and two Michigan regiments, they advanced into the woods until they heard something drop. The regiment bumped up against intrenchments and were subjected to a tremendous fire. Before going into the woods the regiment was "dressed" as on a parade, and the Colonel rode out and exclaimed:

"Men of Massachusetts! the eyes of your country are upon you!"

There was a grand yell, and they went in to conquer or to die! After fifteen minutes' desperate fighting they retired from the woods to re-form behind the supports. Among the last was an old man. He had thrown away coat, hat, gun and all accoutrements, and he was badly demoralized. As he passed the left flank of a Michigan regiment in line of battle, a wag called out:

"Only 800 miles to Boston!"

The old man halted for a moment, and another joker observed:

"The eyes of your country are upon you."

"You blamed Wolverines, go to grass!" growled the old warrior. "I've got a choice about this thing, and I druther stand the eyes of my country all day long than the fire of them cussed rebels for five minutes."

Milk and Lime Water.

Milk and lime water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases are said to prove very beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury, frequently hesitate to eat it for the reason that the milk will not digest readily—sourness of stomach will often follow. But experience proves, says the *Journal of Materia Medica*, that lime water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation are feeble and easily perverted. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea, dysentery, and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four table-spoonfuls of lime water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslaked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, and add water until the lime is slaked and of about the consistence of thin cream; the lime settles, leaving the pure and clean lime water on the top.

The Parson's Shoe.

In a little town near Providence the venerable pastor called on a pious family, one evening, and was invited to conduct family worship. The 3-year-old pet of the family noticed, as the preacher was kneeling, that the sole of one of his shoes was partially off at one end. The baby, who had been in a blacksmith shop watching them shoe horses, quietly ran and got a hammer, and began to bang on the parson's shoe-sole. The reverend brother kept on praying, but the rest of the family had to keep too much laugh in them to be much benefited thereby.

CURIOSITIES OF WASHINGTON LIFE

Letters Received by Members of Congress and Their Wives.

Immediately after the Mexican war a law was passed which gave three months' additional pay to all men honorably discharged after serving therein. The time in which the application for this could be made was limited, and some few did did not know of this, and failed to receive the amount due them. For the benefit of these the law was last year revived, and in consequence thousands of applications for the benefits to accrue from it have been received by members of Congress. Of course, in the thirty years which had passed since the war, many had forgotten that they received the money soon after their discharge from the army. One Congressmen mentions in proof of how many, through sheer forgetfulness, applied for the three months' pay after the law was revived, that out of 2,700 such applications he received, only seven of the claimants he found, after looking over the records, had not previously received the extra pay. Of course to search the records for so many wasted a large portion of the member's time.

One industrious scribe wrote to a Representative that he had a claim on which he desired action to be taken, and added that he had twice written to the President on the subject. He inclosed letters addressed to every member of the Senate and House asking each individually what he purposed doing about the claim when it came up for consideration in Congress.

While giving instances of curious letters received by members of Congress, an allusion at least must be made to those of which the wives of public men are the recipients. The subject is an inexhaustible one, which cannot be treated in detail in any letter of ordinary length. While Gen. Grant was President, a parcel came one day by express to his wife, which, on being opened, was found to contain a hideous calico bedquilt of such incongruous colors that it nearly gave one the ague to look at it. It was so repulsively ugly that Mrs. Grant observed that she would dislike to ask one of the servants to use it. An explanatory letter from the maker of the monstrosity, who lived in the Northwest, said that she had made one like it, which took a prize at the State Fair in her State, and so she thought she would send one to be used on a bed in the White House. The tone of the letter implied that the maker thought she was conferring a great benefit on the Executive Mansion and Mrs. Grant in sending this specimen of her handiwork and "feeling for color;" she added that she would consider herself amply repaid if Mrs. Grant would send her twenty yards of black silk for a dress; that she could make a small pattern do, so that quantity would suffice. She added in a postscript that she would be entirely willing to make another quilt like that sent for Mrs. Sartoris, and a navy-blue silk dress would be compensation for her trouble.

Some Curious Figures in Book-Making.

From an interview with Mr. William H. Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., printed in the New York *Herald*, we extract the following:

"How was Mr. Bryant as a maker of manuscript?"

"Mr. Bryant did all his laboring over the first draft of his poems, and the manuscript as we received it was like copper-plate."

"How did his works sell?"

"They have sold better since his death than before, for some reason or other."

"What is the best-selling book you publish, if not too impertinent a question?"

"The best-selling book we publish is 'Webster's Speller,' and it has the largest sale of any book in the world, except the Bible. We sell 1,000,000 copies a year."

"A million copies a year?"

"Yes, and have for forty years, making 40,000,000 of 'Webster's Spellers' that have issued from our presses. The year following the emancipation of the slaves we sold 1,500,000, because every negro in the South thought it only necessary to have a 'Webster's Speller' to read. After that year it fell back to the original million, and has never varied. We sell them in cases of seventy-two dozen, and they are bought by all the large dry-goods houses and supply stores, and furnished by them to every cross-roads store in the country."

"Can you always tell whether a book will be successful?"

"No more than a manager can predict the success of a play. For example, when 'Lothair' was written we determined to publish it. The firm held a consultation, and some of the members were for printing an edition of 2,000, while others thought that was too many, and doubted whether 1,000 would sell. Finally we agreed to venture with 2,000. You may imagine our surprise when I tell you that we sold 80,000 copies of that novel."

Another successful novel was Miss Muhlbach's "Joseph II. and His Court." Mr. W. W. Appleton, while traveling down South, came across a copy of this book printed at Atlanta, Ga., during the war. He bought it as a curiosity, for it was wretchedly printed on wrapping paper. Having an idle hour or so one day, he read the work and was at once struck by the elements of popularity in it, and it was published by the firm. Every one will remember the success of this story, and how it was followed by a long series by the same author. Before the accident that led to the publication of "Joseph II." Muhlbach's novels had been offered to nearly every publisher in New York, the Appletons among the number, and refused.

Two very successful American books are "Seward's Travels Around the World," and "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs." Gen. Sherman, Mr. Appleton says, is as fast a writer as he is a talker, and he seldom has to correct his manuscript.

"I should like," said Mr. Appleton, taking up a pencil and sheet of paper, "to show you the cost of book-making. I don't believe that people, when they buy a book for 50 cents, have any idea of the capital invested to bring it down at that price. For example, it cost us $138,000 to publish 'Picturesque America,' and that without adding the cost of printing. To be sure we made a good profit on it. Forty thousand copies were sold and $2,400,000 turned in by our agents. An even more profitable venture was the 'American Cyclopedia,' for which the public has paid $5,760,000. Of course, all of this is not profit. It costs an immense amount of money to carry on our factory in Williamsburg. We employ 600 hands, and pay out $293,470 in wages annually."

Cistern Water.

"I've been a workin' like all possessed to-day," said Col. Solon, as he borrowed a paper from the local editor.

"So; what have you been doing?"

"My wife, ye see, has the rheumatics; an' 'twas wash-day; so she sez to me, sez she, 'Solomon, the water in the cistern is out, an' I can't wash without cistern water, and my rheumatics is so bad that I can't fetch it.' Sufficiently profundicated, sez I, 'Sally, I'll bring the water.' An' I brought twenty-five pails of water from my neighbor's well an' poured it into that cistern, an' then I pumped every blamed drop out for the washin'. Mighty hard work."

"Why, in the name of common sense, didn't you put the water in the tubs, instead of turning it into the cistern and pumping it out again?" said the editor.

"Coz," said the Colonel, bristling up, "coz, in the name of common sense, she had to have cistern water to wash with, yer darned fool."

CENTAUR
KENTAUROS
LINIMENT
always Cures and never Disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 500 pages, and over 100 illustrations. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY. Established in 1847, cures chronic diseases and complicated cases, and diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, self-abuse or sexual excesses. Patients treated by mail and express. Where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is free and invited. Questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. For books or treatment address DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 20, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Mann, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	28
Noble "	21
Elkhart "	34
Total	86

By order of the district committee.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

The DeKalb county delegation to the democratic state convention will stop at the Occidental hotel. Rooms have been secured at special rates.

A rumor is abroad in the land that if Tilden and Grant are nominated by their respective parties, Hon. David Davis will sweep the country at the head of an independent ticket.

John Kelley cannot rule the democratic party of the country.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Granted; neither can Samuel J. Tilden; neither can the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel grudgingly admits that "Gov. Hendricks will have the united support of the Indiana delegation at Cincinnati. He is entitled to this compliment as the acknowledged time-honored leader of the Indiana democracy."

The Kendallville News is still preaching Tilden and him crucified. The man who has more regard for an individual than he has for the party he claims to support, is not entitled to the name of democrat.

The more the Fort Wayne Sentinel misrepresents the sentiment of the northern Indiana democracy, the more the democratic press will have to say against Tilden. Sentiment manufactured in New York, is not well adapted to Indiana democrats.

Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church, of New York, died at his residence in Albany last Friday afternoon. Judge Church has been frequently mentioned in connection with the presidency, he being a statesman of acknowledged ability. His death was sudden and greatly surprised his many friends.

It is suggested by an enthusiastic Tilden exchange that Tilden and fraud ought to be the rallying-cry in the next campaign. The same paper might have added with propriety that banners with "Fraud" and "Tilden" inscribed upon them would then be in good demand, as both parties would consider them appropriate.

Mr. Tilden has proven that he can carry Indiana. The proof of the pudding is the eating.—Decatur Democrat.

Mr. Tilden has proven no such thing. The result in Indiana in 1876 cannot be attributed to the personal popularity of Mr. Tilden, neither can it be attributed to the use of his money, for he never contributed a single dollar for the campaign in this state after he secured the nomination, whatever he may have done before. On the other hand, Mr. Hendricks' final reluctant acceptance of the second place on the ticket so electrified the democratic party that the whole state was ablaze with enthusiasm. In 1876 the people of Indiana believed Tilden to be a strong man and an available candidate; to-day the people of Indiana believe exactly the reverse, and thousands of Indiana democrats have publicly declared that they will never support him; hence, we still believe that Indiana is a doubtful state with Tilden at the head of the democratic ticket.

The Position of Indiana Democracy Upon the Presidential Question—For President, Thomas A. Hendricks.

The following communication from the pen of Hon. W. W. Carson, appeared in the Fort Wayne Sentinel of last Tuesday:

"Indiana has always occupied a high position in the national ranks of the democratic party as a reliable state, devoted to the principles which lie at the foundation of a democratic government, based upon the will of a majority of voters expressed through the ballot-box, and relying upon the integrity and intelligence of the people to correct all errors and abuses in the administration of public affairs. Her democracy has been of the Jeffersonian school, which demonstrated the safety with which 'error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it,' recognizing the great idea of Mr. Madison in his memorable address to the people of the United States, 'that the rights of America for which she had contended, and which she claimed to have secured by the revolution were not the exclusive franchise of a few whom the providence of Almighty God had left her at the close of the struggle, and of their posterity, but were the rights of human nature which the builders of thrones had rejected, but which the architects of this republic had set at the 'head of the corner' which was invested with a sublimity, a majesty, a world, while beneficence that certified the divinity of its origin; and which, being an emanation from the Deity, comprehended all the nations of the earth, all the children of men.

To carry out and uphold the grand and glorious idea set forth in those immortal sentiments of Mr. Adams, Indiana democracy has ever placed itself upon the epitome of principles enunciated by that apostle of human rights and liberties, Thomas Jefferson, in his inaugural address upon assuming the duties of president of the United States in 1801, and although familiar to most readers will even now bear repetition, and may not be inapplicable to the present condition of parties in the United States. He says:

'About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our goverment, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations.'

'Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none. The support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of elections by the people; a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution (now rebellion) when peaceable remedies are unprovided: absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal but force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses that labor might be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture and of commerce, its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; the freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.'

The principles thus enunciated have ever been the polar star of the Indiana democracy. They were elicited by the positions assumed by the federal party in the passage of alein and sedition and naturalization laws, under the administration of the elder Adams, which Mr. Jefferson considered to be passed by an unwarrantable usurpation of undelegated power, contrary to the constitution of the United States and in conflict with the declaration of independence, upon the grounds of complaint against King George. 'He had endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass laws to encourage their migration hither.'

To maintain these principles the Indiana democracy will be found in the foremost ranks of the democrats throughout this glorious inheritance, ready to do battle against all usurpations of undelegated power, however insidious may be its approaches.

The republican party has been a party of attack and usurpation. Its past history is of too recent a date to be forgotten; its war measures have been discussed and justified as war measures could only be justified. Until recently it has had control of every department of the national government, the legislative, executive and judicial; the army and navy have been under its control. Constitutional restrictions have been disregarded; usurpations of undelegated powers have been sanctioned by its judicial tribunals and executed by its federal officers. States rights have been obliterated and the sanctity of the ballot-box invaded by the most glaring outrage, under pretence of constitutional law and authority. By the civil-rights act it has sought to subject the judicial officers of the states to federal authority for the execution of their official duty, as defined by the state laws to which they owed their official position, and under the construction given to the 14th and 15th amendments by the supreme court of the United States, if sanctioned by the people, the states will be robbed of the last vestige of political rights worth having and reduced to mere corporations subservient to the will and caprice of the centralized power of congress. This must not be permitted, and so says Gov. Hendricks. In his letter accepting the nomination of the St. Louis convention in 1876, he warns us on this subject, and says: 'The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the normal operation of the constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace. The right of self-government as guaranteed by the constitution must be everywhere restored, and the centralized imperialism which has been practiced must be done away with or the first principles of the republic will be lost.'"

Give Us a Western Man.

The following communication from a western man to the Cincinnati Enquirer so nearly expresses our views that we give it a place in our columns without further comment:

When the democratic party stops catering to eastern interests and seeks to establish a party with a people whose interests are identical, then will the mighty west put its shoulder to the wheel, and then if the old democratic wagon isn't hoisted out of the mud and on to a solid foundation 'suthin will break.' Get out from among the factories and great shops of the east, wherein the sun never shines and the men have pale faces, to establish your party. The men there are not free; they know their rights, but once in a while there comes a time when they are not free, and they dare not assert them. 'Vote the ticket,' says the canvasser who calls upon them, as they go to vote. 'See that you do not lose your place here,' whispers his companion at his side. Principle upon the one side, bread and butter upon the other. It's a hard fight, Mr. Editor, and thousands of them yearly stay away from the polls, fearing to enter it. Let us not ask him to do our fighting for us; let us take this load off his shoulders; let us summon another army to battle. Give us a nomination that will suit western democrats; give us a nomination—a man they love—and the great Mississippi Valley will rally to him. The voters there are not to be coerced. Besides, Mr. Editor, are there not western men who could carry New York? Why not? We have honored their great men with nominations since 1860. Look at the array: McClellan, Seymour, Greeley, Tilden. Now let them honor some of our great men. Give some of our men a chance. Let the people of the great west, under their own leaders, wage the battle. The army of the east has led the assault four different times, and each time has been repulsed. Now give the other wing a chance. Let us make one more grand assault to capture the fort lost in November, 1860. This is all we want to insure peace, and to do this we ask the 'Great Council,' which is soon to hold its session in Cincinnati, to give us a western man as commander-in-chief, and then, with western boys—boys who know how to fight, and who ain't afraid to fight—we will rally around that commander, and at the word of command, with a rush and a yell that will wake alike the denizens of the mouth and source of the 'Great River' well—we will 'get there,' and don't you forget it."

KELLEY'S BOOM FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Look Out for a Roaring Canvass.

[Warsaw Union.]

It thunders all along the line that Freeman Kelley, of DeKalb county, has an eye upon the nomination for lieutenant-governor on the democratic ticket. Should Mr. Kelley receive the nomination, look out for a roaring canvass. He will pour heavy grape-shot and canister into the republican party, and before the campaign is ended he will have dusted the jacket of many a radical stumper.

A Power on the Stump.

[Elkhart Democrat.]

The Hon. Freeman Kelley, of DeKalb county, is spoken of in connection with the lieutenant-governorship. Mr. Kelley would undoubtedly make a strong candidate, as he is a power on the stump and never fails to draw a large crowd. If the northern part of the state is to be allowed the privilege of naming the candidate, we would as soon it should be Mr. Kelley as any one we know of.

A Forcible Speaker.

[Valparaiso Messenger.]

Hon. Freeman Kelley, of DeKalb county, is a candidate for lieutenant-governor, subject to the decision of the democratic state convention, June 9. Mr. Kelley is a good democrat, a forcible speaker, and very popular with the workingmen of the party.

"Shameless Jeremander."

"He referred to the magnificent victory of the democrats in the state in 1878, and glorified in the shameless Jeremander which disfranchised thousands of republicans to-day, etc."—Auburn Republican.

The above has reference to the speech delivered by the chairman of the democratic congressional convention at Auburn. We think it would puzzle our contemporary considerably to demonstrate that the present apportionment is a "shameless Jeremander" (Gerrymander), while on the other hand it would be a very easy matter for us to prove by facts and figures that it is the fairest and most impartial that Indiana has had for twenty years.—Ligonier Banner.

Democratic County Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court-house, in Auburn,

Saturday, June 5, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Representative in the legislature.
County clerk.
County auditor.
County treasurer.
County sheriff.
County recorder.
County surveyor.
County coroner.
County commissioner, north district.
County commissioner, southwest district.

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the county central committee, all democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting place in their respective township or precinct,

Saturday, May 29, 1880.

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment, based upon the number of democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election:

Butler	township	10	delegates.
Jackson	"	19	"
Concord	"	21	"
Newville	"	8	"
Stafford	"	7	"
Wilmington	"	19	"
Auburn precinct		30	"
Waterloo	"	19	"
Richland township		17	"
Fairfield	"	21	"
Smithfield	"	18	"
Franklin	"	9	"
Troy	"	8	"
Keyser	"	26	"
Total,		214.	"

The democrats of each township and precinct will at the same time, (May 29), appoint one delegate to the judicial convention to be held at Kendallville on the 6th day of August, 1880.

By order of the committee.

W. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The announcement of the names of candidates for county offices will be inserted under this head for $2.00 IN ADVANCE; no announcement to exceed six lines in length without extra charge. All announcements are made subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

REPRESENTATIVE.

CLERK.

AUDITOR.

EDITORS COURIER: The democrats of Franklin township desire you to announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of the township named, as a candidate for county auditor.

The many friends of John W. Dills, of Concord township, will present his name to the democratic county convention as a candidate for county auditor.

TREASURER.

SHERIFF.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce that Mr. Philip Fiecub, of Waterloo precinct, will be presented by his friends as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county.

J. J. VanAuken's friends will present his name, and ask that he be nominated for Sheriff by the democrats of DeKalb county, in convention assembled.

RECORDER.

The democrats of Jackson township present the name of Samuel E. High, and ask that he be nominated for county recorder.

We are authorized to announce that James Quince, of Butler township, will be a candidate in the county convention for the office of recorder.

Mr. George E. Mann, of Newville township, is named by his many democratic friends in that township as a candidate for county recorder.

SURVEYOR.

Mr. George L. Leasing, of Auburn precinct, has been named by his democratic friends as a candidate for county surveyor.

The many democratic friends of Amos F. Foltz, of Auburn precinct, announce his name for county surveyor, believing him to be well qualified for that position.

CORONER.

COMMISSIONER, NORTH DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONER, SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Kelham, the present incumbent, is named as a candidate for re-nomination for county commissioner in the southwest district.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITTED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

LAWNS.

300 pieces of new and choice styles Summer Lawns in side bands, figures, striped and plain colors, 10 cents, 12½ continued 15 cents per yard; also new Linen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, Mouzie Cloths, Foulards, Zephyr Ginghams, Seersucker Stripes, Scotch, Cotton and Madras Ginghams. An elegant line to make early selections from.

ROOT & COMPANY.

MATTINGS.

This week new arrivals of China Mattings in fancy styles; white and check Mattings, all widths. Also Napier, cocoa and cane mattings for offices and public buildings in different grades at close prices. Also opening a new lot of Tapestry and Velvet Rugs and Matts, all sizes, in new and choice designs, at old prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BROCADE.

SILKS, in black and fancy colors. Rich goods at very moderate prices. Also a large stock of Spring Silks, 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents per yard. Fancy Trimmings, Satins and Silks, in all colors and combinations, probably the largest collection in the state, at popular prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

CREPES.

We keep a full line of Grout's and Courtauld's English Crepes, in all widths and grades, from 60 cents to $3 per yard, and cut them on the or anyway to suit. Also Crepe and Love Veils, hat and arm Crepes. Our stock of Mourning Dress Goods is large and complete in all fabrics; also have full stock of Mourning Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Black Ruchings, etc.

ROOT & COMPANY.

WHITE

GOODS DEPARTMENT full and complete with stripe, check and plain Nainsooks, Victoria and India Mulls, Lace Stripe Piques, soft Cambrics, Terry Cloths, Swisses, white Welts, cord Piques. Also a large and choice stock of the new Swiss Trimmings and Hamburg Edgings in new designs.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Maracaibo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 23 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine-Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine-Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands, very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c, or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

Fish of all Kinds.

No. 1 White Fish, Family White Fish, Pickerel, Lake Fish, Catfish, Mackerel, Herring, Smoked Halibut, Boneless Codfish, etc., etc., all sold cheap and warranted as represented.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.

Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets.

Frank A. Hoff.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

Notice to Contractors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, at the time and places named below, let to the lowest and best responsible bidder, the construction of certain grading and filling on the following roads, and the digging of certain ditches, to-wit:

On road near A. Hartel's, in Jackson township, at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, May 25, 1880; on road near Philip Grube's, in Jackson township, at 1 o'clock p. m. on same day; on road near Wm. Fountain's, in Keyser township, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, May 26th; on road near —— Rogers', in Fairfield township, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on same day; on Anthony ditch, in Smithfield township, at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, May 27; at the county [illegible], on the Thompson ditch, in Smithfield township, at 1 o'clock p. m. same day; on [illegible] road, Stafford township, at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, May 28th; at [illegible] bridge, in Stafford township, at 1 o'clock p. m. same day.

Specifications of said work can be seen at the auditor's office and on the ground at the time of letting. Persons taking said work will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the same. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board.

Attest: A. [illegible], Auditor.

May 10 1880.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. S. [illegible], Administrator.
[illegible] Spencerville, Indiana.
April 28, 1880.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drunk on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number twenty-seven (27), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west twenty-three and one third (23⅓) feet thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third (23⅓) feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven (27) to the place of beginning.

[illegible] Thomas [illegible].

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of said decedent, in Concord township, of said county, on

THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

a large portion of the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming implements, sheep, grain, hay and various other articles.

TERMS:

Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit until June 3rd, 1881, the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation laws, and with approved security. Sale commences at 10 o'clock a. m.

May 11, 1880.
79 1w

S. S. [illegible], Administrator.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

Another Friend Gone Home.

The saddest duty the writer has had to perform in many years, now lies before him,—that task being to record the breaking of another link in the golden chain of friendship—a chain that had gained in strength from a long period of intimacy. It has been said, and we are now more prone to believe it than ever, that "Death loves a shining mark," and no more mournful realization of this truism could have been found by his friends than that of the death of Wilson Hoagland, youngest son of Hon. Pliny Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, which occurred at six o'clock last Thursday morning, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The immediate and apparent cause of his sudden death was excessive bleeding at the nose, though the primary cause was the affliction with which he had suffered more or less for a number of weeks past—Bright's disease of the kidneys. The surroundings of his death were peculiarly sorrowful, he having left home, seemingly, but to die; not a soul of his family was near him—not one of those he loved best; he expressed a perfect willingness to die, if he could but see his sister, Miss Lizzie, for whom he longed with his dying breath, and who had been telegraphed for and was then on her way to him; but she arrived, alas, too late!

Wilson Hoagland, though still a young man,—being only about twenty-five years of age—was one of nature's noblemen, possessed of those superior qualities of heart and mind which favorably impressed even the stranger and endeared him to those who knew him best; he was a general favorite in the society with which he mingled, and, by his genial bearing and gentlemanly courtesy to each alike, he had won universal popularity, and every one who met him was his friend.

The funeral took place Saturday afternoon last, from his home in Fort Wayne, and the universal sorrow there manifested, the unusual attendance at the funeral, the handsome floral tributes from many affectionate friends, all gave abundant evidence of the esteem and regard felt for him by a saddened community.

"Friend after friend departs,—
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end."

For Wilson's immediate relatives—father, three sisters and two brothers—our heart, in common with those of all others, bleeds in sympathy, while we fain would extend to them that solace which none can give. They only feel that Wilson has left them—that his soul has gained the glorious Haven of Rest, while his body lies peacefully sleeping in Lindenwood cemetery, the beautiful City of the Dead.

Too Sensitive.

Some Teutonic gentlemen at Butler, or one in particular, have taken exceptions and become greatly incensed at a local squib which appeared in a recent issue of the COURIER, to the effect that a car-load of Dutch emigrants had passed through town on their way to Butler, where they would probably locate and start a sauer-kraut foundry. We may say, by way of explanation and in our own behalf, that we have no desire to hurt any person's feelings in the slightest degree; on the contrary, we are disposed to be courteous and friendly to each alike, while studiously avoiding the publication of any personal matter calculated to give offense—except in the cases of scoundrels and two-faced individuals whose acts require ventilation for the good of the community. As far as the above item is concerned, it has no local reference to any person or persons; we have full as much respect for Germans, as a class, as for people of any other nationality, and the trifling squib above alluded to would have been published just as readily, and with the same spirit of good humor, if the people had been Scotch, Irish, American, or of any other nationality. It strikes us as supremely absurd for anybody to make such a mountain of a mole-hill, while we are mortified to know that there are persons living in that vicinity who are either too obtuse to understand an item of that character, or too sensitive to accept it as it was given—with the utmost good feeling.

Be Candid with Them.

When the several candidates who are now asking a nomination at the hands of the democrats of this county ask your support and that of your township, be frank enough to give them the situation as it seems to you. Do not encourage them to continue in the race when you know there is no chance for them; if you are satisfied that the candidate cannot be nominated, tell him so; if you think he cannot be elected if nominated, tell him so; if you think he is not qualified for the position he seeks, tell him so; and in each case give him the reasons upon which you base your opinion. It is not treating candidates fairly to tell each of them as they come along that you regard their chances as good. You are not doing justice to your party when you encourage men to seek a nomination whom you are satisfied in your own mind are not strong men. Be candid with them; tell them what you think and what the public thinks.

—Next Monday is show day; don't miss it.

—Bartine's five clown show, next Monday.

—W. H. Kiblinger sells hardware—lots of it.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—No services in the Methodist church next Sunday.

—Auburn will have a machine shop and foundry, all the same.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for spring shawls and linen suits. 20 3w

—For white goods and embroideries go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—For building hardware, come to Auburn and see W. H. Kiblinger.

—Secure your strawberries before they are all gone. Hoff has them.

—Patronize the ladies of the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening.

—W. H. Kiblinger handles the Alaska refrigerator, the best in the market.

—Get strawberries and cream at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening.

—Wire cloth, for screen doors and windows, can be had at W. H. Kiblinger's.

—If you want a grain cradle, rake or fork, go to Kiblinger's and get a good one.

—Come to town next Monday afternoon or evening and attend the five clown show.

—1,000 yards of French gingham for sale at eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—The hungry potato-bug is on the war-path some more. He came in on his little buggy.

—S. G. Swineford is a genius. His mind is ever busy with some inventive scheme of his own.

—5,000 yards of new-style calicos, at seven and eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—2,000 yards of dress goods—good styles—from 10 to 15 cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Bargains in bleached and brown muslins, toweling and table-linen, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—The happiest results invaribly attend the taking of "Sellers' Celebrated Liver Pills." 25c. per box.

—Bartine's five clown show is said to be first-class. The proprietor only employs the best performers.

—The first strawberries of the season can be had at the Presbyterian church basement next Tuesday evening.

—See the juvenile female brass band and orchestra with Bartine's show, which will exhibit in Auburn next Monday.

—The new temple and opera-house at Fort Wayne will be an elegant structure—if they ever get it constructed.

—S. Hollister and wife returned last Friday evening from their prolonged and pleasant visit with relatives in Virginia.

—Will. P. Breen and Charles H. Aldrich, two of Fort Wayne's attorneys, were in town attending to some legal business Monday.

—Read the line at the bottom of the first page, and when you come to the "Old-Settlers" re-union, take dinner at the Stamets house.

—Nauseous medicines seem all that the doctors can think of. Try "Sellers' Cough Syrup," and you will be delighted beyond measure.

—Go to Frank A. Hoff's for all kinds of vegetables, such as green peas and beans, radishes, onions, lettuce, cucumbers, etc., etc.

—Tom Mays and W. L. Penfield were at Pleasant Lake all day Sunday, and the question now arises, What could they have been doing?

—COURIERS of March 11th, April 1st and April 8th, 1880, are missing from our files; if some subscriber will furnish copies of the dates named, we will consider it a favor. tf

—Remember that the COURIER office employs one first-class workman continually on job work alone. Anything you want in that line will receive prompt attention.

—S. U. Tarney and wife left Tuesday morning for Indianapolis, where the former was in attendance upon the meeting of the grand lodge. They are expected home to-morrow.

—The DeKalb county Sabbath-school association will hold its fifteenth annual convention at the U. B. church, Waterloo, Ind., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 8th and 9th, 1880.

—Two pairs of "euchreists" were pitted against each other at Miss Frankie Ryan's last evening. It was simply a friendly contest, wherein one pair came out scandalously scooped.

—Mrs. T. C. Mays is at present visiting at Greenville, Pa., having departed thence from Auburn last Thursday. She will also visit relatives at Canton, O., and will return home in about three weeks.

—One day last week Coop. Ralston was made a temporary deputy-sheriff, for the purpose of putting a straight-jacket on a crazy man at the poor farm; he accomplished his purpose, too, but the experience he met with there has killed all the desire he may have had to run for sheriff.

—The business of Shaffer & Bush must be booming, as they have opened a branch harness-making establishment next to the COURIER office, over Hague's boot-and-shoe store.

—Chas. A. Munson, of Ft. Wayne, the popular sheriff of Allen county, was in town a short time Tuesday, on the trail of a horse-thief. Thieves stand a poor show when he is after them.

—Rev. H. J. Norris leaves to-day for Cincinnati, where he will attend the general conference. As he cannot return until Monday, there will be no preaching in the Methodist church next Sabbath.

—Lakeside park will be opened and dedicated to-morrow (Friday) at Pleasant Lake, and a number of Auburn folks will be on hand. If you can spare the time, take it in, for it will be a day of pleasure.

—Township trustees will please bear in mind that the only complete set of records and blanks manufactured in Indiana for the use of township and school officers, are on sale at the COURIER office.

—The editor of the republican assumes in his paper of last week that he is acquainted with our parents, but while down home last week we asked them about it and ascertained that they had never heard of him.

—Hereafter, until the winter term of the various schools opens, no more school reports will be published in the COURIER. The summer schools are so scarce and thinly attended as to make their reports of but little importance.

—We are in possession of just about the richest joke of this season, and Will. Shaffer, of Davenport's drug-store, is the subject of it; but Will. purchased our eternal secrecy with a cigar, and we couldn't be hired to divulge it.

—If it were not for John Leasure's numerous afflictions, the COURIER would miss many interesting local notices; this time it is a wretched cold in his head, which he thinks he contracted Saturday evening while drinking a glass of beer.

—Mr. F. Gibson has started a new bakery and restaurant at the old Porter stand, where you can always find fresh bread, rolls, cakes and pies, and good warm meals. A full line of canned goods always on hand. A few day-boarders taken at reasonable rates.

—The little gathering at W. J. Austin's, last Thursday evening, was a gorgeous success in every detail,—no pains having been spared to make it enjoyable for all. The geniality of both host and hostess put the guests at their ease, and the result was a happy one.

—T. J. Cuppy, John L. Davis, F. E. Davenport, J. E. Rose and J. J. VanAuken attended the meeting of Apollo commandery No. 19, K. T., at Kendallville, Friday night of last week. They returned the same night, by rail to Waterloo and by horse-power from that point home.

—All persons in need of wall paper and window-shades are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock on exhibition at the Physicians' drug-store. The styles are the latest; the quality of the best, and the prices cheap as the cheapest. It will pay you to go and see for yourself. 19-4t.

—The lately-published history of this county gives Auburn a population of "about sixteen hundred," while that of Waterloo, it states, is "fully sixteen hundred and fifty." That's pretty good, too; but wait until the census of 1880 is completed, when a surprise party will be given to somebody.

—Frank Davenport, Tom Mays, W. J. Austin, Jno. L. Davis, Louis Johnson and Jim Potter—an even half dozen—tackled some fishing-tackle early yesterday morning and "cut stick" for Churubusco. The result of their piscatorial excursion will be made public hereafter, but it will probably be "fisherman's luck."

—The ordinary hen takes a peculiar and fiendish delight in digging up garden seeds that have just been buried, but Joe Rainier's are extraordinary chickens; they are "not that kind of a rooster." He says he has as flourishing a garden as any man in Auburn, though about a hundred chicks run loose on it all the the time.

—Circuit court will convene next Monday. Judge Lowry will occupy the bench during the first week, commencing May 24th, and the third week, commencing June 7th; Judge McClellan will also transact business the first and second weeks of the term. It is expected that all the cases on the docket will be disposed of within the three weeks.

—The Presbyterian society will give a strawberry festival on next Tuesday evening in the basement rooms of the church. A meeting to make arrangements for the festival will be held in the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening after prayer-meeting. A good attendance is desired.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—A small party of Pleasant Lake pleasure-seekers, Tuesday evening, consisted of Dr. Humphrey and Miss Mollie Matheny, Dr. Sears and Miss Nettie Shaffer, Chas. Emanuel and Miss Nellie Wheelock and L. J. Hopkins and wife. Moonlight, love and music were indulged in very extensively on the waters of the lake, and the happy group got home at 11:30 same night.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending May 15, 1880:

Fannie Clark, A. F. Vicker,
Jno. and Rebecca Miller, O. F. Packard,
W. S. Marshall, S. M. Davis,
Mary A. Raub,
Agt. Scottish Com'l Ins. Co.

—Mr. Jacob Hose, a farmer living two miles south of Columbia City, is now in DeKalb county searching for a stray two-year-old filly which he believes came this way. The filly is a light bay with star in forehead, right hind foot white to pastern joint, and a good mover. If you know where she is leave word at this office.

—While at Garrett a few evenings ago, we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Coyle, the gentlemanly ticket and freight agent of the B. & O. railroad. A brief conversation with Mr. Coyle led us to believe that he was familiar with railroad management, and he fully understands how to make himself agreeable to the patrons of the road and the traveling public.

—Frank Copper's brother, D. W. Copper, who has been living here for some time past, met with a painful accident, yesterday morning, at Bengnot's stave-factory. While running a stave-cutter, he got the first finger of his right hand mixed up with the knife, and the finger was chopped off clean and smooth at the second joint, as a result of which he is now taking a lay-off.

—The report of school No. 4, Jackson township, for the month ending May 14, is as follows: Number of scholars enrolled, 24; average daily attendance, 22; names of pupils neither absent or tardy, Clara Freeman, Viola Cool, Jane Freeman, Cora Wood, Jas. Dancer, Geo. Cool, Otho Boren, Jesse Dancer, Bentie Lawhead, John Mutzfelt, Frank Mutzfelt and Martin Wood.

OLIVE NELSON, Teacher.

—A lithographic picture has been circulated in behalf of the "Peerless" reaper and mower, which represents one of these excellent machines with a sturdy tiller of the soil standing beside it, who is saying, with violent demonstrations of earnestness: "Young man, go west! The PEERLESS has scooped them all. No more free dinners and cheap machines for me, you bet" The PEERLESS machine is sold by J. N. Myers & Co., first floor of Odd-Fellows' building.

—The water facilities of Auburn are superior, if properly cultivated, to those of any town in the county, as is conceded by all who have done any experimenting. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that we already have several artesian wells in town—wells from which the water flows of its own power in abundance—and by adopting the proper means, the cool beverage of mother earth could be made to bubble up wherever desired. Let's have artesian wells and more water.

—A man who traveled on a certain railroad, and who had occasion to go over it quite often, always paid his fare in cash on the train. It became so noticeable that one of the conductors said to him, the other day, "What's the reason you never buy a ticket?" The beautiful frankness of the man's reply was commendable, to say the least. "Well, I'll tell you," said he. "This d—d road did me dirt once, and I made a solemn vow that they'd never get another cent of my money; so I've always paid my fare to the conductors ever since." (Conductor steps hastily across the aisle to get the number of an editor's pass).

Morrell Brothers & McComb.

The gentlemen who constitute the above-named firm are Mr. Ed. Morrell, formerly with J. H. Bass & Co., of Ft. Wayne, Mr. James Morrell, who has been running a foundry at Winchester, Indiana, and Mr. James McComb, of Allen county. The first-named is a practical machinist, and one of the best in the state; the second-named is a first-class moulder of long experience, and the last-named is a wood-workman and pattern-maker.

These gentlemen have purchased ground near the Wabash depot, in Auburn, and will at once commence the erection of suitable buildings for a machine-shop, foundry, wood-work shop and saw-mill. It is expected that the shops will be completed in time to repair machinery during the coming harvest, which will be a great convenience to the farmers of DeKalb county. It is not expected that the shops will cost a fortune nor that hundreds of hands will be employed, but the business of the firm will be established upon a solid foundation, with the expectation of eventually assuming large proportions,—such as the citizens of DeKalb county can justly praise. That Auburn is fortunate in securing the location of such an establishment none will doubt, and every property owner and business man in the place should make an effort to secure business for the new enterprise, and help build it up. The gentlemen named come highly recommended as honest industrious, practical mechanics, which in our opinion is of more value than "seven car loads of machinery."

Wanted,

To RENT, a good, large, conveniently-arranged dwelling-house. Also
To PURCHASE, an organ box or case for shipping purposes.
Enquire of Thomas H. Sprott.

Carr's Corners.

—The farmers are busy planting corn this week.

—Mr. James Myers, of Cedarville, Ind., is at present visiting at Mr. James Swisher's.

—Two of our young ladies ran a race with two gents, last week, and say that they beat them. How is it, Link?

—Cedar Creek Sabbath-school is increasing rapidly in numbers. About sixty persons were in attendance last Sabbath.

—John Shugers had a fine large barn raised last Thursday. The size of the building is 42 by 80. About sixty persons attended the raising.

—The boys like to go fishing. A large number of them pass along the creek, at this point, daily. Some of the boys have caught very fine fish this spring. Hence these fishing excursions.

—Services at the brick school-house, last Sunday evening, were conducted by Rev. Sherrick, who occupied the place of Rev. Robinett. He preached an interesting sermon, and was listened to by a large congregation.

—Last Thursday, after the raising at Shuger's, some of the boys concluded to raise "Berry" and he concluded that they wouldn't. After running him 12 or 15 miles they gave it up. Didn't they look sleepy? C. O. D.

HON. Horace Maynard of Tenn., who is now U. S. Minister at Constantinople, will be appointed by Hayes to succeed Post-master General Key.

The proposed extension of the Eel River branch of the Wabash railway, from Butler to Detroit, is creating some excitement along the proposed route. The citizens of Butler are holding a series of meetings for the purpose of raising money to secure the right of way to the Ohio line, but the indications are that Butler will endeavor to secure a division, without which her citizens will not feel disposed to contribute very liberally, though they may stand in their own light in not using every effort to secure the building of the road.

Look at This!

Best green-gage plums, 16 cents; sugar corn, three cans for twenty-five cents; whortleberries, two cans for twenty-five cents; tomatoes, three cans for twenty-five cents; best tomatoes, two cans for twenty-five cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

GLOVES

FOR SALE BY
McQUISTON & RALSTON,
AUBURN, IND.

18 3w

Strawberries! Strawberries!

Go to Hoff's and get the first strawberries in the market.

Select School.

Miss Sadie Baldock will teach a two-months term of school in the north-ward school-house, commencing next Monday, May 17. Tuition $1.50 to $1.75.

Over 1,000 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

The Morbid Liver.

An eminent clergyman says "that a change of stomach and liver would benefit the morbid sinner almost as much as a change of heart." Yet many attribute an irritable temper and a morose disposition to the ingenious workings of the devil, while they are simply the symptoms of dyspepsia, indigestion, torpid fever, constipation or general or nervous debility, and are readily removed by a few doses of Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 21-2w.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.
Opposite North Door Court House.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat	$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants	5.00
Black Cloth Vest	2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris	$5.00
Men's All-Wool	3.00
Boys' Very Durable	2.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality	$10.00
Strong and Durable	5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

New Hat Man!

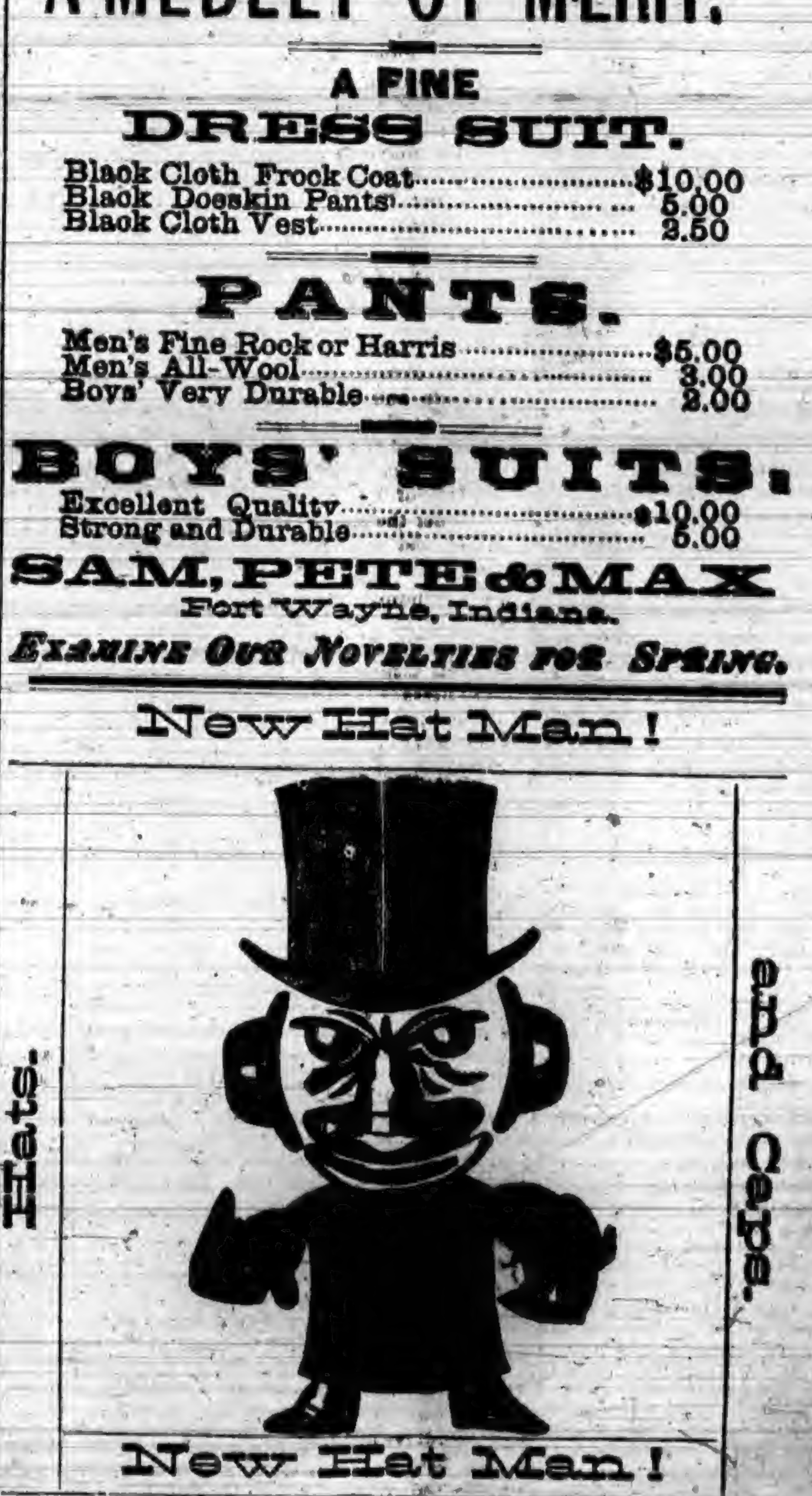

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

THE STORY OF MILITA GREEN.

BY PAUL W. RUSSELL.

Of all the old women that ever were seen,
The crossest and oddest was Milita Green.
She thought it her duty all scandal to know,
And she, in relating, her wisdom would show
By making a story as she would desire.
In spite of the protest of friend or of neighbor,
She'd scatter the news like a telegraph wire;
No recompense ask for her troublesome labor—
Her tongue ne'er was known by the town folks to tire.
One day she fell sick, and she moaned and she groaned;
In accents terrific her pain she intoned;
And joy in the hearts of the people was throned,
For news went about that old Milita Green,
The crossest old woman that ever was seen,
Was crying, and sighing, and probably dying;
And neighbor with neighbor was pleasantly vying
To hasten her off to that beautiful shore
Where old maids are happy and grief is no more;
But she had no notion, with such slight commotion,
Of leaving the earth and crossing the ocean;
And, spite of her moaning and groaning and pains,
Old Milita soon was reviving again.
But, strange to relate, her most pitiful fate,
Her too-faithful tongue was indeed paralyzed.
She moaned her misfortune both early and late,
Well knowing her pleasure and labor was o'er.
She was not the Milita Green as of yore;
Her dark locks grew gray and her looks more profound;
Her silence would many a stranger astound,
Who'd question what sort of a woman was she
Who joined in the revels yet silent would be?
Alas for poor Milita! she could no more
Bring stories of scandal from door unto door;
Her mind could not speak and her tongue would not stir,
And gossip and scandal were weak without her
Assistance; peace brooded on hillside and plain,
And happiness came unto households again.
Her mission was ended; her sorrow was brief.
She laid herself down and she died—died of grief.

MORAL.

You troublesome tattlers, who deem it rare sport,
Or duty to scatter each doubtful report,
Beware! oh beware! there is grief for us all;
The fairest of trees shed their leaves in the fall!
Nor beauty or usefulness ever can save
A rose from destruction, a man from the grave.
Beware! oh beware! how you tell what you've seen,
And think of the fate of poor Milita Green.

ANDERSON, Mass.

THE PASHA OF DAMASCUS.

No country produces so many examples as Turkey of men rising from the lowest station to the highest and greatest. Manners, customs and laws considerably favor these sudden changes of fortune. But of all these examples in the Turkish history none surprises more than the promotion of the Pasha Muhamed el Admi to the Governorship of Damascus.

Muhamed and Murad were the sons of a rich merchant in Constantinople, who died when his children had scarcely passed their boyhood, leaving them in the possession of considerable fortunes. Murad continued the business of his father, and by prudence and industry soon increased his hereditary portion, while Muhamed, in company of idlers and flatterers, spent his share in the most reckless manner, by indulging in all kinds of excesses. It was no wonder that this extravagant life totally ruined Muhamed in a few years, and that when his fortune was gone his gay companions likewise departed. Even his own brother closed his door against him, declaring that he, not having heeded his warnings, did not deserve compassion.

Although this is no uncommon fate of spendthrifts, still the conduct of his former associates, and especially the hard-heartedness of his brother, produced a deep impression upon the good-natured heart of this unhappy youth. But, being gifted with inflexible power of mind, he did not lose courage, but determined to bear his well-merited fate with manly firmness.

At first no other means of subsistence offered itself; he was forced to live on the alms he received from the believers at the mosques. It happened at this time that the Sultan visited one of the chief mosques. He was surrounded by all the high dignitaries of the state, dressed in the most costly and magnificent garments. Near him walked two courtiers having large sums of money, which he, according to custom, distributed among the multitude. Every piece of money was wrapped up in paper; but mixed with these packets were others containing small round pieces of glass, on which the Sultan had written some useful morals or proverbs composed by himself. These lines generally praised poverty, and ridiculed the foolish actions of the overbearing rich. You may well imagine that the mass of people following the monarch were more greedy of the money than of the proverbs.

Muhamed was among the mass. He observed attentively all the movements of the monarch; and when the latter took out of the bags handfuls of gold and silver and strewed it among the multitude, he eagerly grasped at one of the small packets, and then, pushing his way through the crowd, hastened to a solitary spot and opened it. How great was his disappointment when, instead of the expected gold, he found a round piece of glass. He was on the point of throwing it away, when his eyes caught the following words—"Ability and courage have opened the road to distinction to many." Muhamed smiled, considered the words, and, having taken a resolution, carefully placed both paper and glass in his turban, and hastened away, well knowing how to act.

There are traders in Constantinople who lend all kinds of dresses, from the most costly, studded with diamonds and other precious stones, to the simple garment of the dervish. The call for this peculiar trade rests in the fact that many men, suddenly raised from abject poverty to high office, are in immediate need of clothes suitable to their new station. For the same reason these traders furnish those upstarts with horses, servants and other necessary requisites, which they lend for stipulated weekly payment. To one of these traders Muhamed directed his steps, and, possessing a dignified figure, noble features and engaging manners, he, through a fictitious tale, soon persuaded the usurer to provide him with magnificent clothes, fine horses and a richly-dressed body-guard. Within a few hours the poor beggar was changed into an illustrious Pasha, who moved the admiration of the people.

The new Pasha had undertaken to pay for this expensive outfit in the course of a week. He had no money, but certainly an inventive head that, through the costly turban, seemed to have received a double amount of sense and wit. Followed by his body-guard, he galloped to the house of his brother, and, remaining in the court, sent one of his servants with the message to him that Muhamed, his brother, demanded to speak to him. Murad was on the point of returning some angry words, when, just in time, he caught sight of the splendid group in his court-yard. He hastened out of the house to meet his brother and to give him a friendly welcome.

Muhamed, without dismounting, thus addressed his brother:

"Murad, the Sultan, our master, has appointed me Pasha of Damascus; but to properly equip myself for this new dignity I require a considerable amount of money. Lend it to me, and I will thankfully repay you as it becomes a brother and a Pasha."

"May the Lord increase our most gracious master's glory!" replied his delighted brother. "In you Providence raises our family to a never-dreamed-of greatness. Wonderful are the ways of Allah—immeasurable the fountain of his grace! With pleasure I now offer you, Muhamed, my whole fortune—take from it as much as you want. May Allah always take you under his protection!"

During the night Muhamed prepared for his departure. He furnished himself with a body-guard of fifty men, and engaged a few Tartar couriers. On the day following he sent his treasurer to his brother for 20,000 ducats, paid the trader for his outfit, crossed the Bosphorus, and traveled straightway to Damascus.

Muhamed was no common impostor, who only hunted after monetary results; but he had calculated everything beforehand. His liberality, his commanding person, and his noble bearing, in a country where sudden promotion is of daily occurrence, convinced every one, and especially his followers, that he was appointed Pasha of Damascus. At first he traveled quietly to avoid publicity; but the further he went from Stamboul, and the nearer he approached the boundaries of his province, the more openly he showed himself in his new dignity, the more liberally he distributed presents and alms in the towns through which he passed. Everywhere he was received with due respect and laden with presents. When he arrived within three days' march of Damascus he halted and encamped. He then dictated letters to the most eminent emirs of Damascus, announcing that in consequence of treachery the Grand Vizier had fallen into disgrace, and had been strangled, and that his son, the Pasha of Damascus, as an accomplice of his father, had to await the same punishment; that he, Muhamed, appeared as newly-appointed Governor to execute the sentence of the Sultan; and he commanded the emirs to imprison the criminal and to well guard him till his arrival.

Before, however, dispatching these instructions he sent a letter by an express to the Governor of Damascus, secretly informing him that his father had been executed, and that the same fate awaited him when the new Pasha arrived. The consequence of this well-calculated communication was the immediate flight of the poor Governor, who was by no means a favorite of the people. His fear of death was so great that he left everything behind him, even his wives and treasures.

After the emirs had received the dispatches they called a council, and debated upon the steps to be taken for the execution of the received commands. While doing so there appeared a second messenger with a letter of similar contents. Fearing delay and resistance would only endanger themselves, they quickly collected all their partisans, and ordered the inhabitants to take the old Pasha prisoner, and with due respect to receive the approaching one. Some therefore hastened to the palace of the disgraced Governor, beset all exits, and, as they met with no resistance, searched the whole place—but in vain. The furious populace loudly blamed the carelessness of the emirs, and no doubt would have broken out into a rebellion that would have led to the pillaging of the city had not at the very moment from the opposite part of the city cries of rejoicing been heard which saluted the entering Pasha.

The new Governor, surrounded by a splendid suite, proceeded without stopping to the palace, strewing on his way money among the people. The emirs were ready to receive him.

"Where is the guilty one?" demanded Muhamed, fixing his piercing eyes upon the assembly.

His severe, commanding tone created a general consternation. A long silence ensued. At last one of the emirs took courage and said:

"Your Highness will graciously pardon us. The condemned probably received secret communication from Constantinople, in consequence of which he has fled from Damascus, for when we searched the palace he was gone."

"Fled!" cried the amazed Muhamed, with thundering voice. "Miserable slaves! Know ye that my commands are laws of the Sultan, our most gracious master. Away from my presence! Soon you will receive the punishment that falls upon those who, like you, disregard the authority of his Highness."

This threat spread fear and consternation among the emirs. The new Pasha had, through his liberality, already won the common people, and resistance was, therefore, out of the question. Muhamed, however, had the emirs called back one by one, received them most graciously, and presented them with a part of the treasures of his predecessor. In this manner he changed the common fear into general joy. This energetic department of the new Governor produced the still-more-favorable result, that the terrified emirs dared not inquire for the firman of the Sultan by which Muhamed was appointed Pasha of Damascus; but they were satisfied that their carelessness with respect to the taking of the former Pasha remained unpunished.

In the meantime Muhamed, who possessed quite as much intellect as energy, commenced his office by lessening the burdens of the people, by abolishing abuses which had crept in during the administration of his predecessors, by giving excellent laws, and by taking under his particular protection agriculture, commerce and science. After having in this manner won the general confidence of the better classes, he insured himself the affection of the multitude by his great liberality to the poor. Toward the old Governor's relations and friends he acted in the most magnanimous spirit, and to those of the emirs who had held office under that poor fellow he presented honors and riches.

At the time when this happened the communication between the capital and the provinces was very deficient, and this was the cause why a considerable time elapsed before the Sultan heard of these extraordinary occurrences at Damascus, and it was only through the exiled Pasha himself, had how fled from Damascus through the desert to Bagdad, that the affair came under his notice. Arrived there well disguised, the poor Pasha, unable to find any other means of subsistence, was forced to beg at the mosques. Shortly after, however, he found employment at a confectioner's.

The Turk is accustomed to such most unexpected changes of fortune. The sudden advancement, as well as the abrupt downfall from the summit of greatness, he bears with calmness, I might say indifference; and our unfortunate Governor was no exception to this rule. He lived, quietly submitting to his hard fate, in obscurity and poverty for several months, without having even the courage to lisp the name of his father, the Grand Vizier, or to show himself in public places. At last it happened that an official of the Porte, who had formerly lived at Damascus, with great astonishment saw him in the shop of the confectioner, and addressed him as follows:

"Is it possible! Your Highness? I believe—I certainly think I speak to the Pasha of Damascus. Is it not so?"

"You err, sir," replied the terrified man, with visible embarrassment. "I am a poor workman, an assistant of the confectioner."

"Are you? Well—I really cannot—no, no, I cannot believe it. I know you so well! Are you not the son of the Grand Vizier, my most gracious master? What would your noble father say if he saw you in this disguise?"

"In the name of Allah!" whispered the troubled Pasha, "have you been a friend of my father's? Then I implore you, by his dear ashes, do not betray me!"

"Ashes!—betray! What does your Highness mean? Your father is alive and as well as I am. Only this morning I have received a letter from his own hand."

A few more words disclosed the whole affair. The son of the Grand Vizier, highly rejoicing, went to the house of the official to change his clothes for some more becoming to his dignity, and then both started without delay to Constantinople to pray the Sultan for justice. They first went to the Grand Vizier, who could not understand the whole affair, though he heard it from the lips of his own son, and even the Sultan would not believe it when it came to his ears. Still, if it were true, he solemnly vowed that the shameless impostor should feel the whole weight of his anger, and he forthwith dispatched an officer with 400 janissaries to Damascus to take the daring fellow prisoner, and to transport him to Constantinople.

The eight months' government of Damascus by Muhamed had been exceedingly beneficial to the inhabitants of that province, who looked upon him as a father, and it was to be expected that his removal would create considerable dissatisfaction. When the officer of the Sultan appeared before Muhamed, and handed him the letter of his master, the former kissed it in all humility, pressed it as a sign of his subjection on his forehead, and requested only a few hours' delay to prepare for his journey. During this interval he commanded the emirs to his presence, informed them of his recall, and took an affectionate leave of them. Scarcely, however, had the soldiers left the town when all the emirs and principal inhabitants of the town met together, and resolved to humbly petition the Sultan to give them no other Pasha but Muhamed, to whom they and all the people of the province were deeply indebted. This petition was handed to a messenger, who was charged to carry it in five days to Constantinople. As this letter appeared to many not urgent enough, a second was immediately drawn up, in which the services of Muhamed were detailed, and in which was clearly expressed the determination that the province would not freely submit to any other Pasha. As soon as Muhamed arrived at Constantinople he was immediately led into the presence of the Sultan.

"In the name of Allah, speak, man!" demanded the Grand Signior. "Who are you that have so little feared the anger of your lord?"

"One of the Pashas of your imperial Highness," replied the undaunted Muhamed, respectfully.

"By the beard of the Prophet!" cried the Sultan, with increasing anger, "who has appointed you Pasha, and who has signed the firman of this promotion, miserable impostor?"

"Your imperial Highness, the sovereign of the believers," quietly replied Muhamed.

"This is too much!" said the Sultan. "Show the firman, or I will have you strangled instantly, you arch rogue."

"Here it is, your Highness," replied Muhamed, and he drew from his breast a piece of paper, in which was wrapped the piece of glass, and which he laid respectfully at the feet of the Sultan.

Impatiently the Sultan picked it up, and looked with searching eye upon the writing, which he easily recognized as his own. Then he remained silent for some time, lost in thought, while the Grand Vizier, standing near him, expected a fresh burst of anger, and Muhamed, hoping for pardon, bent his knees. At this moment the letters arrived from Damascus, which, as extraordinarily important, were without delay handed to the sovereign.

After the Sultan had carefully read the letters, he spoke as follows:

"Grand Vizier, Allah is merciful! Should I punish this fellow I should cause discontent and perhaps an insurrection in a province of my empire. Therefore, I will rather give to your son the administration of another province. You, Muhamed, I will appoint Pasha of Damascus; yet remember that I only pardon you and confirm your appointment because you have shown a kind heart toward my people! Go!"

"Praised be the mercy of our lord and Sultan!" cried the happy Muhamed, and, amid the rejoicings of the multitude, he left the palace.

He afterward governed Damascus with great success and wisdom for twenty-five years.

THE Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo., has received in its history gifts exceeding $1,000,000, beside more than $100,000 received for scholarship endowments. The largest amount credited to one name is $203,000, and the next is $179,500.

THE SUCCESSFUL FEW.

New York Millionaires, and How They Made Their Money.

[New York Cor. Troy Times.]

A. T. Stewart was an Irishman, and landed in this city with no capital but his education, which enabled him to make a living by teaching. There were two peculiarities about Stewart, which may be mentioned here. He was the only merchant that entered into successful trade without going through a clerkship, and he was the only leading man of his day that refused to have his portrait taken. Peter Gilsey was a native of Copenhagen, and came hither to seek employment at his trade, which was piano-making. He afterward opened a cigar shop in the Bowery, which his wife tended while he still wrought at his trade. This petty shop led him into the path of wealth, and he left an immense estate. Aaron Arnold, the founder of the great house of Arnold, Constable & Co., was a native of the Isle of Wight, and landed here a poor adventurer. Daniel Appleton, founder of the great publishing house, came from England, and was a book agent in this city for several years. Robert Carter, who is still at the head of the rich firm of R. Carter & Bro., is a Scotchman, and on his arrival in this city taught school. The secret of the success of these foreigners is that they bring habits of industry and economy, and get a good start by saving what our American population waste. Another Scotchman, but of a different type of character, was the senior Bennett, who, on his arrival, was at first a clerk, and then became an ill-paid Bohemian. At one time he tried his hand at lecturing in this city on book-keeping. The effort failed, and yet the man became a wonderful journalist and left $3,000,000. Perhaps some of the present crowd of emigrants will also become the great capitalists of the continent.

Stephen Girard died seventeen years before John Jacob Astor. He was in his 82d year, and expired in a small building which was cared for by a housekeeper. His latter days were miserable, and his immense success added but little in the way of comfort. After Girard's death, Astor was the greatest of American capitalists, and held this distinction until his death, which occurred in 1848. Stephen Whitney became known as a millionaire about the time that Girard died (1831), and for many years stood next to Astor. He was the most parsimonious of all American capitalists, since, as it is said, he was never known to do a liberal act, and not a cent out of his immense property (estimated at $8,000,000) was devised to charitable purposes. Peter Lorillard, of tobacco fame, became a leading capitalist in 1835, and the family has held front rank in this respect ever since. John Mason was the first dry-goods king this city ever contained. He died in 1842, having been estimated at a round million during the last seven years of his life. James Lenox did not reach the same financial standard until 1850. Ex-Gov. Morgan has been a millionaire since 1852, and the same statement may be made concerning A. T. Stewart. Jay Gould took his place in the same rank ten years afterward, and so did Russell Sage. George Jones and Robert Bonner are now our only millionaire journalists, for Bennett, though worth more than both of the above, is not practically a member of that profession. He is the heir of immense wealth, which he is spending lavishly for his own benefit and that of others. Cornelius Vanderbilt was not worth a million when he reached 50. He had been, however, preparing the way for rapid profits, which were thenceforth rapidly acquired. William Libby, who stands at the head of the present house of A. T. Stewart & Co., failed in business in 1845, and then became Stewart's clerk. He was made partner fifteen years ago, and soon became a millionaire.

Say "Tick."

The following example illustrates in an amusing manner the absurdity of the ancient rule for "minding the stops" in reading:

A country schoolmaster, who found it difficult to make his pupils observe the difference, in reading, between a comma and a full point, adopted a plan which he flattered himself would make them proficients in the art of punctuation. It was this:

In reading, when they came to a comma, they were to say tick; when they came to a semicolon, they were to say tick, tick; to a colon, tick, tick, tick, and when to a full point, tick, tick, tick, tick.

Now, it so happened that the worthy master received notice that the parish minister was to pay a visit of examination to his school. As he was, of course, desirous that his pupils should show off to the best advantage, he gave them an extra drill the day before the examination.

"Now," said he, addressing his pupils, "when you read before the minister to-morrow you may leave out the ticks, though you must think them as you go along, for the sake of elocution."

So far, so good. The next day the minister was ushered into the schoolroom by the master, who, with smiles and bows, hoped that the training of the pupils would meet his approval.

Now it so happened that the first boy called up by the minister had been absent the preceding day, and in the hurry the master had forgotten to give him his instructions how to read. The minister asked the boy to read a chapter in the Old Testament, which he pointed out. The boy complied, and in his best accent began:

"And the Lord spake into Moses, saying tick, speak unto the children of Israel, saying tick, tick, tick, and thus shalt thou say unto them, tick, tick, tick, tick." This unfortunate exhibition acted like a shower-bath on the poor master, while the minister and his friends almost died of laughter.

How a Town Got a Queer Name.

What's in a name? A good deal, we are told, and how came Tombstone, Arizona, to have such a name? It was not borrowed or stolen from any other place on the globe, nor ever suggested by novel or gazetteer. The story goes, and it is true, that two young men, brothers, when about to start from Tucson on a prospecting tour in the Dragoon mountains, Sonora, or somewhere else, were advised to give up the undertaking, for if they persisted they would find neither mine nor fortunes, but "tombstones" instead. The boys bravely bade good-by to their friends, though emphatically warned that they would never come back alive. The prospectors went off, and, following "that blind trail," already referred to, came to this plain and made their camp. On looking about they saw a ledge of ore cropping out several feet, all marked and rich with the precious metals. "We have found our tombstones!" they exclaimed, and no other name would do to designate the camp. The town has adopted the name, which, if not poetical or classical, is certainly original. A valuable tombstone, too, it must be confessed, for the two brothers sold their half-interest in the mine and mill for $1,000,000.

Western Rivers and Harbors.

The River and Harbor bill, reported to the House of Representatives, makes the following appropriations for Western points:

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Allegheny river from the mouth of French creek to Pittsburgh	$ 20,000
Ohio river ($100,000 to be expended on Davis island dam, and $150,000 on river from its mouth to its head)	250,000
Erie (harbor)	25,000
OHIO.	
Cleveland	125,000
Ashtabula	20,000
Muskingum river (ice harbor at mouth of)	40,000
Sandusky (harbor)	12,500
Toledo	20,000
INDIANA.	
Michigan City (outside harbor)	40,000
ILLINOIS.	
Chicago (outside harbor)	145,000
Calumet	15,000
Galena (river and harbor)	12,000
MICHIGAN.	
Grand Haven	10,000
Harbor of refuge, Port Huron	75,000
St. Clair flats	2,500
Detroit river	60,000
Saginaw river	10,000
WISCONSIN.	
Milwaukee	10,000
Port Washington	20,000
Sturgeon bay harbor of refuge	10,000
Two Rivers (harbor)	10,000
Fox and Wisconsin rivers	25,000
MINNESOTA.	
Duluth	25,000
Grand Marais	10,000
FOR IMPROVEMENT OF WESTERN RIVERS.	
Wabash river, Indiana	$ 20,000
White river, Indiana	20,000
Sandusky river, Ohio	10,000
Illinois river, locks and dams	100,000
Illinois river, dredging	10,000
Mississippi river, between mouths of Illinois and Ohio rivers	250,000
Mississippi river, at Quincy	20,000
Mississippi river, from mouth of Illinois river to Des Moines rapids	100,000
Mississippi river, from Des Moines rapids to St. Paul	150,000
Mississippi river, above St. Anthony falls	15,000
Mississippi river, bar at Dubuque	2,500
Mississippi river, Rock Island rapids	8,000
Mississippi river, Des Moines rapids	20,000
Mississippi river, for snag-boat and gauging	13,900
Mississippi river, for removing snags and wrecks	100,000
Missouri river, for removing snags and wrecks	65,000
Arkansas river, for removing snags and wrecks	35,000
Osage river, Kansas and Missouri	30,000
Missouri river, at Atchison, Kan	20,000
Missouri river, Cedar City	15,000
Missouri river, at Omaha and Council Bluffs	20,000
Missouri river, at Eastport and Nebraska City	14,000
Missouri river, at Fort Leavenworth	8,000
Missouri river, at Glasgow	20,000
Missouri river, at Kansas City	25,000
Missouri river, at St. Joseph	20,000
Missouri river, at Sioux City	8,000
Missouri river, at Vermillion, Dak	10,000
Missouri river, above mouth of Yellowstone	25,000
Ice harbor, St. Louis	50,000
Rock Island, Ill	6,000
Ice harbor, Waukegan, Ill	15,000
Improving and operating St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls canal	250,000

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, from the State of Michigan, the St. Mary's canal and public works thereon, provided that such transfer shall be so made as to leave the United States free from any and all debts, claims, and liability of any character whatsoever, and said canal, after such transfer, will be free for public use:

Survey of the Missouri river from its mouth to Sioux City	$30,000
Improving Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo.	25,000
Improving Mississippi river at Alexandria, Mo.	10,000
Improving Mississippi river at Cape Girardeau, Mo.	20,000
Improving Mississippi river at Hannibal, Mo.	25,000
Improving Mississippi river and harbor at Memphis	15,000

West Virginia—$250,000, the principal item being $200,000 for the Great Kanawha river.

Tennessee—$405,000, of which $310,000 is for the improvement of the Tennessee river, and $65,000 for the Cumberland river.

Kentucky—$290,000, of which $200,000 is for improvement of the Kentucky river.

Arkansas—$93,500, the principal item being $25,000 for the improvement of White river.

Beside the above there are numerous minor appropriations for Western waters.

How Grant Went to West Point.

A Columbus (Ohio) letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following entertaining story on the alleged authority of a Republican ex-Congressman of that State, who says that Gen. Grant told it to him just before his first nomination for the Presidency: "When I was a boy," said Grant, "living in Georgetown, my mother ran out of butter one morning, and, needing some before it could be had at the store, she sent me over to the next-door neighbor's to borrow some. Well, I was just as well acquainted there as I was at home almost, and opened the door and went in without knocking, and just as I went in one of the folks, the old gentleman, I believe, was reading a letter from a son who was in West Point. Well, I didn't want to disturb them while they were reading the letter, and stood there and heard what was read. Well, the son said in this letter that he had been found—that is, he had failed to pass examination, and he would have to come home, and he had sent the letter one mail ahead, so that the surprise at his return might not be so great. I got the butter and took it home, and then rushed down to Thomas L. Hamar's office—he was our Congressman then—and I asked him if he wouldn't send me to West Point. He told me that he couldn't send me until this other boy got through, and that wouldn't be for three years yet. 'But, Hamar,' said I, 'suppose this boy should fail to pass examination, and should be sent home, will you send me, then?' 'Well, Uly,' said he, 'I guess if he can't pass there'll be no use of your trying it.' 'But I want you to promise that you will send me,' said I. 'All right,' said he, 'if he can't get through, I promise to let you try it.' Well, during the day Hamar heard about the other fellow, and the next day I went and asked him if he had heard the news. He said he had, and, after laughing at me for the promise, he said it was all right, I should go. Well, I went, and because my mother happened to be out of butter has made me General of the army of the United States, and I don't know, after all, but what it may make me President."

IN MEMORIAM.

In the June twilight sat I alone,
Thinking over [illegible] things to [illegible],
When over the wires and through the mail,
Comes to my ears this piteous wail—
"Charles Dickens is dead!"

In my dreams that night a voice I hear,
Afar off faint, then more near,
Borne on the wings of the soft south wind
Causing hot tears my eyes to blind—
"Charles Dickens is dead."

Above my head I hear a moan,
When silent the outside world has grown,
When stilled the voices of gain and care:
"We meet grim death in the midst of life—
Charles Dickens is dead."

Out of the depths of the forest high,
Comes a voice that is passing by,
Soft and low as a zephyr's hum,
Whispers to me that he is gone.

Dead! Ah! how can I realize
That one whose words I love and prize
By a convoy of angels is borne away?
But the best things of earth can never stay.

Friend of my youth though I knew him not,
Friend who has cheered my lonely lot,
Teaching many a lesson the while,
Helping my weary journey beguile.

Two continents tremble, turn pale and weep,
But why, when he so sweetly fell asleep,
From this sorrow-swept vale to that happy home
From whence no traveler can e'er return?

ALAMO, Ind.

PITH AND POINT.

THE pupil of the eye has to be lashed.

FORCED politeness—Bowing to necessity.

A DIME novel is of course in-ten-cent-sation.

A MAN who had a bad cold said he had just set up a rig of his own. It was a little hoarse and a hack.

"IF I hit yer," said one little boy to another, "yer'll be usin' yerself for snuff ter-morrer."

WHY is it that a woman's heart beats fifteen times less per minute than a man's? Is it because her tongue beats thirty times per minute more?

THE Cincinnati papers are making a great ado over the discovery of a mica bed. Mrs. Malony sends us word that she discovers a Mike a-bed every morning when the boy'd ought to be up, splitting wood.

IF some one would successfully start the report that ice-cream spoiled the complexion and made women bow-legged, it would be thousands of dollars in the pockets of our poor but love-stricken young men.

AN old miser, who was notorious for self-denial, was one day asked why he was so thin. "I do not know," said the miser; "I have tried various means for getting fatter, but without success." "Have you tried victuals?" inquired a friend.

ABOUT 100,000 bushels of hemp seed are annually consumed for bird food in the United States. A heap of baby talk is also wasted on birds in the course of a year, and if some of it was addressed to the children they would be better natured.

AN Illinois youth, husking corn in a field near the railroad, saw a new locomotive, with a red smoke stack. He became frightened, and ran to the house crying: "That 'ere engine is going to bust, sure; it's red hot clean to the top of the stovepipe."

A COUNTRY preacher pictured the horrible torments awaiting those who yielded to the weaknesses of the flesh so vividly that many persons in his congregation gave way to emotions of alarm. A pallor overspread their faces, and their eyes filled with tears. Frightened himself at the effect which he had produced, the worthy parson leaned over his pulpit and said: "I exaggerate little, my hearers; I exaggerate."

WHEN roused from meditation
By some noisy disturbation
'Tis one's natural inclination
To exclaim, "Oh, what was that?"
At first you're all confusion,
Then you think it a delusion,
Then you come to the conclusion
That it must have been the cat.
When a father, overhearing
A farewell in terms endearing
'Twixt a young man, disappearing,
And his daughter, thinks it pat
To demand an explanation
Of that sound like osculation,
She replies with hesitation,
That it must have been the cat.
When at midnight sounds appalling
Like the noise of some one falling,
And a voice in anguish calling,
Make your heart go pit-a-pat,
You're sure it's burglars breaking
In your door, and you lie quaking
And shivering and shaking,
When it only is the cat.

Testing Tea.

It is well known that the quality of tea is judged by experts who taste it after infusion. In an office intended for the purpose there are large tables with round revolving tops. A circle of tea-cups is placed along the edge of these. The tea-taster sits down before the display of crockery and tastes one cup after another, moving the table-top around. In the center of the table is a pair of scales with a silver half-dime in one of the balances. One or two large kettles are kept constantly with boiling water in them. When a sample of tea is to be tasted, as much is weighed out as will balance the half-dime. This is put into a tea-cup and the boiling water poured on. The tea-taster then stirs up the leaves, lifts them on his spoon, and inhales the aroma. At the same time he generally takes a sip of the infusion, holds it in his mouth for a short time, and then spits it out. Enormous brass cuspidors, holding two or three gallons, receive the tea thus tasted and the contents of the cups that have been examined. One some occasions, when a large amount of tea of a certain kind is to be bought, many samples of this are brought in from different houses. The buyers and sellers sit around the revolving table with the samples made into infusions in the cups before them. These are tasted all around, the "body," "fineness," "toastiness," etc., are learnedly discussed, and the poorer specimens discarded. Then those that are left are tasted again and the number further reduced. So it goes on until the article which unites the desired price and quality is obtained. So delicate is the taste of an experienced tea-taster that he will detect not only the quality of the tea as regards age, strength, flavor, fineness, etc., but he can tell in which of the numerous districts in China the tea was grown. The facts regarding the different samples are sometimes put on the bottom of the cups, where they cannot be seen. The cups are then mixed up, and the infusions tasted again, and sorted out simply by their flavors. That the occupation is an exceedingly unhealthy one need hardly be stated, as the entire system is impregnated with tea.

SABBATH READING.

Interrupted Zeal.

[According to the mind of God, our perfection does not depend upon our doing much. This was Martha's error, which our Lord Jesus Christ rebuked.—*Bourdaloue.*]

Lord, is my service at an end?
I am so slow to comprehend!
Why comes this pause that seems to say
Thou hast no work for me to-day?

Do I not hoard my time for Thee?
Do not my hand and heart agree
To yield to Thee their best, their all?
Dear Lord, why hast Thou ceased to call?

There comes no beggar to my gate
For whom my halved loaf did wait;
I know no creature suffering
For cheer that haply I might bring.

Where lies my load of precious care?
Whose are the tears that I might share?
Or whose the joy that I might make
My equal joy for Thy sweet sake?

The world is just as full of woe,
For sin in hand with grief must go;
But now the world seems distant grown,
And I unneeded and alone.

Ah, now Thou dost Thy will reveal
To interrupt my restless zeal,
That I in solitude may heed
My own, my all-surpassing need.

"Much serving" often hinders love,
And care forgetfulness may prove;
The busy hand may cheat the heart
That else might choose the better part.

Who waits in holy idleness
Can never learn to serve Thee less,
But rather learns how poor, how vain,
Is all he hath accounted gain.

Strive as I may, my every toil
Some lurking vanity will spoil;
Self-love doth ever enter in
To steal what I for Thee may win.

Then give me, Lord, no work to-day,
But give what none can take away,
The portion evermore most sweet
To sit like Mary at Thy feet.

And quicken Thou my inward ear
That I like her Thy word my hear
In inward silence that shall drown
All voices other than Thine own.

The soul that seeks no end but this
The end of zeal can never miss,
But even amid her toil shall be
In holy solitude with Thee.

HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL.

Carried Safely Through.

The danger of reviving an old appetite, or of creating a new one, by administering alcoholic drinks to sick persons has led many conscientious medical men to abandon the practice.

In the following case is an instance where a patient with the assent and sympathy of his physician, refused strong drink to the very verge of death. Trusting in God he fought his battle through, and conquered. The facts are condensed from a narrative in a recent address of a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A reformed drunkard, after sixteen years of faithful adherence to his pledge, was attacked with *pyæmia*, or decay of the blood, probably the slow growth of seeds sown during his early excesses.

The physician who was called to him was well aware that wine and malt liquors were always prescribed in such cases, but he shrunk from the responsibility of possibly making the man a drunkard again—if he recovered.

The disease is almost incurable, under any treatment. He frankly told his patient so, and submitted to him the question of the remedies. The patient referred it back to him.

"With a wife and nine children dependent on me," he said, "I do not wish to die; but, doctor, my children know nothing about strong drink."

The physician was in a distressing dilemma. To withhold the liquors, and probably lose his patient, seemed almost like committing a crime against a human life. To prescribe them, and save his patient would probably only insure the man's slower ruin.

The physician was a Christian man. He asked for guidance from Him in whose hands are the lives of all men, and decided at last to dispense with all alcoholic stimulants, and use only simple nutrients and correctives. If he could not restore the man's health, he would do nothing to injure his soul.

The patient, who was also a follower of Christ, grew weaker every day, but his faith in his physician, and his faith in his Savior, were touching to see. Week after week he lay helpless on his bed, praying alternately for life, for his family, and for resignation. But all the time the thought that he was free from the poison that he hated for the harm it had done him gave him joy.

"Thank God," he would say, "if I die, I shall go into God's presence a sober man."

At last his friends interfered, and insisted that he should take wine. It was the only thing that would revive him, they said, for he was almost gone. But he replied:

"No, no; if this is the passage from life to death, I am happy. Once I was dying a drunkard, and that was misery unspeakable."

His wife entreated him with tears, but even she could not move him.

"Take the wine away," he whispered, pointing to it with his feeble finger. "It nearly lost me heaven once. Take it away!"

By-and-by the crisis came. The physician in despair wrote what he believed to be his last prescription, ordered careful nursing and went away. The patient lay scarcely breathing, his attentive watcher leaning over him, with fingers on his pulse. The pulse began to grow stronger; the breathing became deeper and more regular. The weeping family in the next room waited for the closing scene. They heard a strange sound and rushed to the sufferer's bedside. The poor man had opened his eyes and was trying to sing

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.

The crisis seemed to be passed, and the gladness with which wife and children joined in that thanksgiving must have made itself heard in heaven.

The man got well, and that physician will always believe that his recovery was due to the fidelity and Christian trust which enabled him to keep his pledge through a trial such as few men would care to encounter.

Speech and Size.

The Power of Speech.—A man who cannot use his eyes should use his tongue.

Man's darkened soul can *call* for a light when it cannot *strike* a light.

The spiritually blind man can utter a loud and exceedingly-bitter cry that shall pierce heaven and enter into the ear and heart of God.

Size.—Bigness is not greatness; and yet smallness is in itself no blessing, though it may be the occasion of a man's winning one.

Happily for little men the giants have seldom any great wit.

It is not pleasant to see every one about you a bigger person than yourself. Yet this is a sight many do see who are not dwarfs *in stature.*

MISS TOWNER'S CHICKENS.

How She Was Caught in the Trap She Set for Others.

Miss Towner was one of the school-teaching species. She went to North Carolina soon after the war, and took charge of the Jonesville district school. She was between 40 and 50, and her reputation for fearlessness and decision of character in connection with the kitchen poker made her a terror to tramps and evil-doers generally. The pleasant little gottage in which Miss Towner lived alone, without even a servant, had a small yard attached to it which seemed eminently adapted for chicken culture. Miss Towner had made several attempts to keep chickens, but the magnetism of the colored element was altogether too strong, and she had definitely abandoned the undertaking, when she read of the Massachusetts man's trap. It was clear to her that whatever could be done by a good-for-nothing man could be done far better by an intelligent woman, and accordingly she resolved to stock the empty chicken house, and to get a new original trap. After much thought she hit upon the plan of a noose trap. She procured a long rope, which she passed through a pulley placed on the limb of a a tree near the chicken house. To one end of the rope was attached a weight of 200 pounds, and to the other end a noose, and the weight was so arranged that a slight pull on the noose would cause it to shoot into the air, dragging with it the unfortunate colored man whose unlawful foot had entered it. One afternoon she received a supply of chickens, which she placed in the chicken house, making no effort to conceal the fact from the colored public. Just before dark she set her trap and repeatedly tested it by poking the noose with a stick. About 9 o'clock that evening she fancied that she heard a noise in the yard, and it occurred to her that some one might be prowling about the chicken house. She therefore laid aside her copy of "Edwards on the Will," took up the poker, and crept stealthily into the yard. It was a bright, moonlight night, but no one was visible, and, after making sure that her chickens were all safe, she was about to return to her reading, when she accidentally stepped within the fatal noose. The trap did credit to her inventive genius. The noose caught her by both ankles, and in an instant she found herself swinging with her head just clear of the ground. With great presence of mind she put her hands on the ground, and thus in some manner relieved her ankles of the strain of her entire weight. It was, however, impossible for her to release herself, and it was with difficulty that she could either breathe or see. There was clearly nothing to be done but to wait until some early chicken-stealer should arrive and appeal to him for aid. Miss Towner did not have long to wait. By half-past 9 Mr. Hannibal Blue approached the yard on chickens bent, but of an unfortunately timorous mind. When he came in sight of the mysterious and appalling spectacle presented by Miss Towner, he remarked, "Golly!" in accents of great terror, and fled away, convinced that he had seen a ghost, while Miss Towner, with a voice stifled by emotion and flannel, in vain besought him to come back. Meeting a dozen of his fellow-citizens, who were on their way to the chicken house, Mr. Blue explained that he had been driven away by a peculiarly frightful ghost, dressed entirely in white and holding both its arms upright above its head. He could not, however, induce his friends to share his fears, and, strong in the consciousness of numbers, they pursued their way to Miss Towner's yard. At the first sight of the alleged ghost, they were undeniably alarmed, but, finding that it did not attack them, they gained courage and drew nearer. In time they recognized Miss Towner's voice, and were able to comprehend that she had been hoist by her own petard, that is to say, noose. Some men in like circumstances would have left the unhappy chicken proprietor to pass the night in misery. Not so did these kindly colored men. They first carefully removed all the chickens, and then investigated the contents of the kitchen larder and the smoke house. Having thus done their whole duty, they explained to Miss Towner that they would send her a colored lady to release her within the next half hour, and then bade her a respectful farewell, confident that in the circumstances she could not identify her benefactors. They kept their word, and before 11 o'clock Mrs. Dinah Washington arrived and lowered Miss Towner carefully to the ground, uninjured, except by a few slight bruises, and a somewhat excessive tendency of blood to the head.

To Cure Foot Rot in Sheep.

The preparation of the foot is just as essential as the remedy, for if every part of the disease is not laid bare the remedy will not effect a cure. A solution of blue vitriol as strong as can be made and as hot as you can bear your hand in, even for a moment, having the liquid three or four inches deep, or deep enough to cover all the affected parts; then hold the diseased foot in this liquid ten minutes, or long enough to penetrate to all the diseased parts; put the sheep on a dry barn floor for twenty hours to give it a chance to take effect. In every case where I have tried it, it has effected a cure, and I have never given a sheep medicine internally for foot rot. This remedy I call a dead shot when the foot is thoroughly prepared, but a more expeditious way, (and where you don't hardly hope to exterminate the disease, but keep it in subjection, is this: After preparing the feet as for the vitriol cure, take butter of antimony, pour oil of vitriol into it slowly until the heating and boiling process ceases, and apply with a swab. This remedy works quicker, is stronger than the vitriol, and is just as safe, but its mode of application renders it less sure.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SQUIRE—"Got your eye in mourning again, I see, Pat?" Pat—"Oi have! It's in mournin' for the batin' I gave that brute Rafferty this day!"

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, ULYSSES I.

Pungent Pen Picture of the Coming Empire—The Lords and Ladies, Dukes and Duchesses, Earls, Marshals, Etc., of the New Regime—The Gorgeous Imperial Army.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

One of the cleverest satires of the day is an annoymous pamphlet just issued entitled, "The Coming Crown," giving a prophetic pen picture of the coming empire under "His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Ulysses I." It is illustrated with a crown, and some of its hits at the leading restorationists are admirable. The chief extracts are taken from the *Court Journal*, dated Washington, Sept. 1, 1882, and from the *Imperial Standard*, dated Washington, Oct. 1, 1882, to which various telegrams are credited from different sections of the country telling of the troubles with such insurgents as Blaine, Nast, and others, of the progress of imperialism, of the gorgeous and numberless imperial troops, and of the grand public improvements prosecuted under the empire. The following extracts will be relished by the lovers of polished wit, whatever may be their views of imperialism:

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR, EMPRESS AND CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK.

His imperial Majesty, the Emperor Ulysses I., accompanied by the Empress, the Crown Prince Frederick and a numerous suit, arrived at the palace yesterday, after a week's visit to the Duke of Pennsylvania at his palatial residence, Cameron Hall, Harrisburg. Her imperial Majesty, we are happy to announce, is in the best of health. The imperial escort consisted of a battalion of the guards and two companies of the household cavalry.

THE PRINCESS NELLIE.

Her royal Highness, the Princess Nellie, will not return to England. We are in a position to state that the consort of her royal Highness, Algernon Sartoris, Esq., is to be raised to the peerage under the title of Earl of Granton. We further understand that the Earl of Granton is to be appointed Governor, with the title of Lord Lieutenant of the province of Illinois, and that it is the intention of the imperial Government to settle $200,000 per annum upon his Lordship. A vice-regal palace is to be built at Springfield, the Privy Council having issued an order for the razing of the Capitol of the former State of Illinois, and the residence of the Lord Lieutenant will be erected upon the site.

LORD SHARON, EARL OF NEVADA.

Lord Sharon, Earl of Nevada, is expected to arrive at the palace on the 5th inst. His Lordship, who has, during the past month, been entertaining a number of the Western nobility at his magnificent residence, Belmont Hall, San Francisco, is understood to have successfully conducted the negotiations which resulted in California giving her assent to the propositions made by the imperial Government. In view of his Lordship's distinguished diplomatic services in thus eradicating the last vestiges of republicanism in the Western part of the empire, we have reason to know that his Imperial Majesty intends conferring upon his Lordship the honor of the order of the Mailed Hand.

LORD SIMON CAMERON, EARL OF SUSQUEHANNA.

It is with great pleasure that we are enabled to announce the arrival of Lord Simon Cameron, Earl of Susquehanna, at the palace. The venerable Earl and his son, the noble Duke of Pennsylvania, will have the honor of dining with his Imperial Majesty to-morrow, when the Duke is expected to arrive in town. As we have previously announced, Lord Simon was, some time ago, appointed by his Imperial Majesty, Earl Marshal, the title remaining in the House of Camerons according to the laws of primogeniture.

Lord and Lady Hamilton Fish have arrived at the palace. Lord Hamilton will receive final instructions before his departure for England as Imperial Minister to the Court of St. James. Lady Fish will not, we understand, accompany the noble lord, but will remain during the coming season in attendance on her Majesty as principal lady-in-waiting.

WASHBURNE, DUKE OF ILLINOIS.

Cards have been issued by the Duke of Illinois for a grand party at the Washburne House, the splendid residence lately completed by his Grace, and to which his Grace has given the family name, for the evening of the 12th inst. The noble Duke, whose appointment as Prime Minister by his Imperial Majesty has given such profound satisfaction in court circles, will, we understand, entertain during the coming season with ducal hospitality. Her Grace, the Duchess of Illinois, returned from the country last week.

SIR O. E. BABCOCK, PRINCIPAL EQUERRY.

Sir O. E. Babcock, whose devotion to the imperial cause and whose conspicuous gallantry at Albany, N. Y., when the republican army under Fenton was so completely defeated by the imperial troops, have deservedly gained him so many marks of imperial favor, is now, we are glad to state, quite convalescent. He remains at the imperial villa, Long Branch, for a few days more, when he will return to the palace to enter on his duties as principal Equerry in attendance on his Imperial Majesty.

LORDS AND LADIES VISITING.

Lord and Lady Edwards Pierrepont, Baron J. Gould and Sir Whitelaw Reid, of New York, who have been on a visit to Lord George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, at Secor Hall, Cape May, arrived in town yesterday for the season.

The magnificent yacht which his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince Frederick has been pleased to accept as a present from James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of New York, has arrived in the Potomac. It is named "Ulysses," and is a masterpiece of architecture.

THE DUKE AND THE DUCHESS OF NEW YORK.

The Duke and Duchess of New York are expected to arrive in town for the season on Tuesday next. The Ducal residence, Conkling House, is rapidly approaching completion, and promises in point of architectural beauty to equal any of the many splendid houses of the nobility erected in the capital since his Imperial Majesty ascended the throne. Invitations will shortly be issued by his Grace for the ball which is to be given when Conkling House is opened, and the event promises to be one of most extraordinary magnificence.

INDIANA NEWS.

GOV. WILLIAMS and party have arrived home from their Southern tour.

A GOOD deal of horse stealing is going on in the country surrounding New Albany.

A GREAT deal of old railroad iron is being received at the New Albany rail mill for rerolling.

THE Terre Haute car-works are so crowded with orders that the employes work until midnight.

DURING the past four months the Governor has received sixty applications for executive clemency.

THE County Clerk at Indianapolis presented the delegates to the Butter and Egg Convention with 5,000 cigars.

HARVEY P. FERGUSON, of Edinburg, bitten in the hand by a rat, a few weeks ago, was, at last accounts, dying of lock-jaw.

ARTICLES of association of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad Company have been filed with the Secretary of State.

THE Angola firemen are soliciting funds to defray the expenses of a tri-State tournament, to be held at that place about June 15.

SAMUEL SWEZY died at Clifty, Decatur county, last week, from trichinous disease, caused by eating diseased pork. He had been sick ten weeks.

THE latest statistics on the subject give 2,082 as the number of insane people in the State, about 1,400 of whom are in jails and in private charge.

Two ladies were nominated by the Indiana Nationals as delegates-at-large to the National Convention at Chicago, one as principal, and the other as alternate.

JOHN F. MILLER, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, is fixing up a park in magnificent style, at Richmond. It covers 160 acres of ground.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD son of Peter Carpenter, of Butlerville, while wandering in a grove, ate some buds and new leaves of poison ivy, from which he died in about two hours.

MR. MATT I. HUETTE, clerk of the Prison South, has submitted the following report to the Auditor of State from Feb. 29 to March 31: Receipts, $4,914; expenditures, $5,657.57.

THE electric-light-engine tumult at Wabash closed by the award of the contract to Levi Dollison, of Wabash. The cost entire of lighting the city per year will not exceed $900.

Two boys about 12 years of age, whose parents reside at Shedder station, have gone West to kill desperadoes, scalp Indians, rescue and marry lovely maidens, etc. They have been reading dime novels.

W. W. DUDLEY, Postmaster Holloway, John C. New, E. B. Martindale, and John C. S. Harrison have begun a canvass of the State for the purpose of working up an interest in the Morton Monument Association.

CAPT. JOSEPH BEEBER died very suddenly at Rochester lately. He served his country during the late war, holding the position of Lieutenant of Company F, Eighty-seventh Indiana volunteers. Since the war he has been subject to epilepsy.

THE familiar disease, glanders, has broken out among the horses in the northern part of Knox county. A committee of farmers went to Indianapolis for a veterinary surgeon, who condemned seventeen of the animals, some of them being taken out and shot, by his order.

WILLIAM P. GILLESPIE, of Columbus, on his death-bed, a few days ago, made a confession that he and two others, names not given, killed a wealthy stock-trader named James Jamison ten years ago, and divided between them a large sum of money found on his person. Jamison's body was never found, and this is the first clew to the manner of dis death.

INTENSE excitement exists among the farmers near Washington, Wayne county, over a lot of gold and silver, supposed to be worth $100,000, which tradition says was buried on the banks of the Whitewater, in that neighborhood, many years ago, by the Indians. They think they have located it, and are digging industriously in full hope of finding it.

THE Delphi *Journal* records the death of Elizabeth Smith, formerly of that place, in the 94th year of her age, and says: "The subject of this sketch was of a proud and aristocratic family, and was a schoolmate of James Buchanan, and, had fortune favored, would have been the lady of the White House. The wedding clothes were prepared, the day was set, and preparations made, when, by some cause never revealed, the match was broken by a solemn pledge that neither would ever marry—a pledge that was sacredly kept."

JAMES JOHNSON, living six miles east of Jonesboro, reputed the largest landowner and wealthiest citizen of Grant county, had his throat cut almost from ear to ear, few days ago, with a razor in the hands of John Miner. Miner had but a few hours previously been adjudged insane, and directed to be removed to the Asylum for the Insane. The cutting took place in a field about half a mile from Johnson's house. Miner was standing a little to the rear of Johnson, and, placing his left hand upon Johnson's shoulder, drew the razor through his throat with his right, cutting just below the root of the tongue and above the windpipe. Miner was found dead in the woods half a mile from where he made the attempt on the life of Johnson, with his throat cut from ear to ear by his own hand.

A TERRIBLE tragedy was enacted the other day, at Brookville, resulting in the death of J. R. Goodwin, President of the Brookville Bank and delegate to the General Methodist Conference now in session in Cincinnati. Mr. Goodwin returned to his home Saturday evening, having been present at the organization of the conference Saturday morning. A day or two before his brother Robert, who had been confined for four years in the Indianapolis Insane Asylum, returned to Brookville, having been discharged as cured. On arriving he met Charles F. Goodwin, son of the murdered man, and remarked to him that he intended to get even with the men who had put him in the asylum. Nothing was thought of the threat until this evening, when he met the bank President and shot him with a revolver, inflicting a wound which resulted in death in about an hour. The man who committed the deed was a Brigadier General in the army, and was Provost Marshal at Nashville for two years. Since the war he has led a dissipated life, resulting finally in insanity, which caused his removal to the Indianapolis Asylum, where he was kept as a boarder, free from special restraints. He is about 45 years old, a lawyer, unmarried, and lived formerly in Indianapolis. The man who was killed was one of the foremost men in his section of the country, owner of the bank of which he was President, and the chief supporter of the Brookville Methodist Church.

Logan's Crusade Against the King's English.

The New York *Tribune* of several years ago gave a graphic characterization of the Illinois Senator's terrific style of dealing with his mother tongue. We copy the following paragraphs from the *Tribune's* picturesque sketch:

"Pranced there upon the arena of the great debate, like a trick mule in a circus, or a spavined nightmare upon the track of a beautiful dream—Logan, of Illinois. There visions of mustaches, eye-brows and hair, piled on each other in arches; a large brandishing of arms, a pose and a stridulous war-whoop; and much as though a picture of the Deerfield massacre had stepped out from the pages of our history. Logan took the American Senate by its large, capacious ear. And then he went for his mother tongue. He smote it right and left, hip and thigh, and showed no mercy. Swinging the great broad-ax of his logic high in the air, he turned it ere it fell, and with the hammer side struck the language of 60,000,000 people fairly in the face, and smashed it beyond recognition. Under his stroke the floor of the American Senate was spattered with the remains of a once-proud vocabulary, and messengers, door-keepers and pages were covered from head to foot with the spray. In the fearful two hours which followed the first roar of this oration all the parts of speech were routed and put to flight. There were orphaned adjectives and widowed nouns, bachelor verbs driven to polygamy, and polygamous verbs left lonely, conjunctions dissevered, prepositions scattered, adverbs disheveled and distorted, and syntax flung to disorder. It was a great day for Logan.

"He set his teeth into the language as the untamed tiger of the jungles takes between his mouth and paw the wearing apparel of the wayfarer, and the ripping of it was heard through all the forest depths. It reverberated to the other end of the Capitol, and sluggish Representatives lifted up their ears and listened with terrified awe. Some started for the scene, but, upon being told the cause of the disturbance in the brief communication 'Logan's up,' turned back, with full assurance that they could hear from that end of the Capitol all that was worth hearing. So through two hours Logan swung his beautiful arms over the heads of the Senate like the booms of a Government derrick, while his chin churned the language like a pile-driver in a heavy sea, and the baffled reporters made wild plunges with their pencils to gather up his regurgitations for the printer."

One Source of Strength to Grant.

Although Gen. Grant goes into the National Convention with only a minority of the delegates at heart in his favor, the moment it is undertaken to put any other candidate in nomination a source of strength peculiar to Grant will be developed. It is this: While he is not particularly loved, he is not the object of such bitter and unrelenting hatred as is every one of his competitors for the nomination.

How, for instance, can Conkling ever support Blaine?

It is impossible. He may pretend to do it; but he will never with any degree of sincerity support a man he hates so fiercely.

Neither would Conkling yield any earnest support to Sherman.

At the same time, he hates Washburne even more bitterly than he hates the man of Maine or the man of Ohio.

Sherman, on his part, is just as inimical to Conkling and to Blaine. He could endure Grant, but hardly any other rival candidate.

If Grant is taken, the party starts off with a minority candidate. If any other candidate is put in nomination, the party has to encounter the implacable ill will of some of the most formidable of its leaders.—*New York Sun*

THE trick of the game of 15, is to put the blocks into the box irregularly, with no regard whether the 15 happens to get between the 13 or 14, or whether 9 gets in front of 8, or 6 behind 1, or any other figure anywhere else. Turn the blocks upside down on a table. Mix them up thoroughly, then fill them in the box, beginning at the upper left hand corner, and putting them in as they come to you right side up. Then move them until in regular order.

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INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. 7 cents each. All Drug Stores.

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A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
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It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
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Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, over-work, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
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Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
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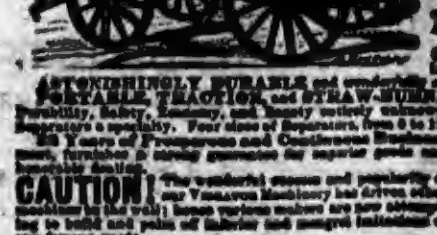

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MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.
32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED
by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
☞ For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18 cents now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents per pound; and the Extra A Sugar we sold at 9 cents, now down to 8 cents; and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.

Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c; Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm. ELLERY.
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE, SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS, Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinas,

On the Rail.

[Norristown Herald.]

One day last week Jeems and I boarded the train at D—— for Philadelphia. Jeems said he wasn't used to boarding; and when the conductor shouted "all aboard!" he shuffled uneasily on his wooden seat—we were in the smoking car—and replied: "That's so; it's all aboard!"

The only occupant of the car besides ourselves was a brakeman. He was amusing himself with a gem puzzle. Jeems said he must be an iconoclast—he was an idle braker. I rather compared him to a bad poet, mixing up his figures.

Soon the conductor appeared, and shouted, "tickets!" I handed him a tenspot of diamonds, which must have been left in my possession by some pickpocket who had abstracted my genuine ticket. The captain wouldn't take it. Probably he thought I was a "spotter." So I said, "do you ever knock down?" This seemed to make him mad. "Well, I reckon not," he replied. "All right," says I, "as long as there's no knocking down or kicking out I'll ride free." That checkmated him. Then he went for Jeems. Mr. J. handed him a five dollar bill, accompanied by a religious tract, entitled, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth!"

The peculiar title of the tract made the conductor look at the V suspiciously a moment. Finally he returned it, with the remark: "A bill that won't pass without a printed affidavit along with it is too thin." So Jeems had to fish in his trousers for another.

Presently we slid around a curve, and the danger signal sounded. Jeems stuck his head out of the window to see what was going on. It was an old cow. She was going on the track just ahead of the engine. Nobody said anything to her, and she died. Jeems wrote her epitaph on the seat. It runs as follows:

Gentle muley, thou hast left us,
Thou hast left us hide and hair;
We were shocked when thou wert taken,
For thou wast too much too spare.
Gone to meet the bologna man.

After a while we passed an old horse, leaning up against a fence, coughing. He evidently had the heaves. Jeems thought it was a fine specimen of a patent air-brake. The spirit of Mrs. Partington prompted me to say that I rather regarded it as a distemporaneous ex-course.

Consequent upon this fearful flight in the face of Providence, all grew dark about us. It was only a tunnel. Jeems whispered, "take it cool." So we took it. It was a little too cool for the weather. A hot "smash" would have been better, and also more natural on the railway. But we emerged from the cavern very much refreshed.

By and by we ran over a tramp. We didn't know him. We never know anybody when we get our Sunday clothes on. Then we smashed a colt. Jeems said he was getting tired of this fillybustering business. But it didn't matter. The engineer wasn't satisfied until he had knocked splinters out of the tail of a freight train just ahead of us. The concussion caused by this last exploit made Jeems so desperate as to declare "that the chances were even for getting to Hellertown." I don't know what he meant. He must have been excited. Anyway we crept into Philadelphia next morning in time for breakfast.

A Texas Story.

[Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

Texas preachers are said to be very eccentric, and their mild unnaturalness has given rise to a great many remarks and a few stories. The following narrative was told us by a slanderer.

A minister arose before a large audience, took his text and began preaching. A brisk firing of pistols began on the out side of the church.

"Brother deacon," said the minister, "I believe those fellows are casting insinuations at me. In fact, I am very nearly convinced," he continued, as a piece of plastering fell from the wall close to his head.

"I think, parson, that it refers to some one else," replied the deacon.

The minister raised a tumbler of water, and was in the act of applying his lips, when the glass fell, shattered by a shot.

"This is an innuendo no longer," said the minister, wiping the water from his vest. "This is what I term an unmistakable thrust. The congregation will please sing while I go out and investigate this matter. Is there another preacher in the house?"

"Yes," said a man, throwing down a stick which he had been whittling, arising and pulling at the waist of his pants like a man who had just straightened up after setting out a row of tobacco across a broad field.

"Got on an extra?"

"Yes."

"Unlimber."

"The whittling preacher handed over a large Remington pistol, which the insulted preacher took, and, drawing one from his belt, started out. After going out there was an immediate improvement in the firing business. It was decidedly more lifelike, insomuch that the deacons sat working their fingers. After a while the minister returned, and, placing an ear and the nostril and the half of a nose on the pulpit, remarked: 'He that hath ears to hear, let him behave himself.' The sermon then proceeded without interruption."

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 35 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 06	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail.........12:34 p. m.	Mail........3:20 p. m.
Accom'n......12:57 a. m.	Accom'n......3:57 a. m.
Local F't......4:15 p. m.	Local F't......6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler....1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport. 6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison,

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or

LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE.

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 3:55 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 6:20; Fremont, 6:15; Reading, 6:35; Bankers, 7:30; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:20 a. m, there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:31 p. m

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:30; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:20, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:30 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake, 6:38; Angola, 7:05; Fremont, 7:35; Reading, 8:35; Jonesville, 9:20; Jackson, 11:05 p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:45; Montgomery, 7:58; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:34; Pleasant Lake, 8:44; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:25 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:21, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:35; Reading, 1:46; Montgomery, 1:58; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:3; Pleasant Lake, 2:49; Summit, 2:58; Waterloo, 3:08; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:20; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Stoner's, 3:46; Huntertown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 45 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 00; Reading, 8 35; Fremont, 9 45; Angola, 10 15; Pleasant Lake, 10:35; Waterloo, 11 10; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	
FORT WAYNE...	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 [illegible] pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 45 pm	9 [illegible] pm	
Newcastle	2 [illegible] pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	5 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	5 35 pm	10 [illegible] pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2. Mail.	4. Express	6. Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 [illegible] am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 [illegible]am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 18	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 06	3 [illegible]	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv.	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 08	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	5 20am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 1[illegible]	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 10	12 15pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 33	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 58	8 20
Garrett lv.	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 29	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
6-tf Auburn, Ind.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
135 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Agricultural Implements!

THE

Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

The ThreeRivers "Invincible" VIBRATOR.

The Renowned Atlas Engine! For farm use.

THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!

Over 20 000 now in use.

DEERING'S WIRE AND TWINE BINDER,

The only successful TWINE Binder in this or any other market. Greatly improved for 188.

LEADER ONE-WHEEL HARVESTER,

Which created so much excitement among the farmers last year.

ELLWOOD CULTIVATORS.

Riding or Walking, with four, six or nine blades. They have more good points and are less complicated than any other cultivator made.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.
Adjustable Bar Spring Tooth Harrow.
And The Harris' Double Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock!

Out of a thorough-bred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

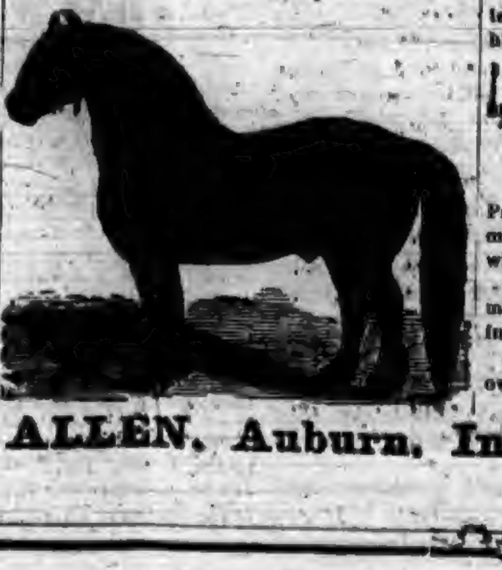

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1,700 Pounds,

TERMS:

$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 27, 1880. Number 22.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

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Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gansenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Grose. Prop'r Auburn, Ind,

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the incorporated town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session to be held in the court-house in said county, on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven [27], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

20-3w. JOHN MEISER.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 9 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart,	C. A. Zollinger,
W. R. Shelby,	Thos. A. Scott,
H. J. Hollister,	Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb,	Wm. Thaw,
J. G. Wait,	Thos. D. Messler,
Piling Hoogland,	J. N. McCullough,

Rob't. B. Potter.

18-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

The Blue and the Gray.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the new grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day,
Under the laurel the Blue,
Under the willow the Gray.

These in the robing of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day,
Under the laurel the Blue,
Under the willow the Gray

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day,
Under the roses the Blue,
Under the lilies the Gray.

So with an equal splendor
The morning sun rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day,
Broidered with gold the Blue,
Mellowed with gold the Gray.

So when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of rain.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day,
Wet with the rain the Blue,
Wet with the rain the Gray.

Sadly, but not upbraiding,
The generous deed was done,
In the storms of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day,
Under the blossoms the Blue,
Under the garland the Gray.

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

Fatal Precocity.

The London Era says: "Benedict Tacagni, aged six years and seven months, died on March 26th of acute rheumatism. He was the 'Midshipmite' in the The Children's Pinafore at the Opera Comique, and his clever performances had elicited commendations from, among others, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Princess Mary, of Cambridge. He was taken ill Saturday, March 20th, the last day of the season, and was given up by his physician on the Monday night. During the delirium consequent on his his illness he continually sang snatches of the Pinafore music, the last audible sounds he uttered being his childish version of 'For he is an Englishman.' He was buried at Kensal Green on Wednesday afternoon." The announcement of the little fellow's death called out the following letter to the editor of the Standard: "The merest tyro in physiology ought to know that the cerebral tissues are not fully developed before seven, and the brain of every young person, for at least a dozen years afterward, is peculiarly sensitive to the results of continuous mental application. Yet this unhappy child was exposed night after night for a considerable period to the exciting gaze of spectators, whose admiration ought to have been more tempered by pity. Little Tacagni—otherwise giving promise of sound health and extended life—succumbed to the abnormal strain on his tender nervous system, and the disease of which he died clearly demonstrates this to be the case. It is to be hoped that the heartless immolation of this child phenomenon may be turned to account in the effectual prevention in future of performances by little children so inevitably attended by mortal consequences."

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The ancient drama of Potiphar's wife has recently been re-enacted in Russell, Kansas. Mrs. Potiphar was the young wife of a doctor. She was musical, and attended a musical society, and her husband was too much engaged in his practice always to accompany her. This duty, consequently, often fell upon Joseph, who was a highly moral young man, a church member, &c. A fortnight ago, on reaching her home with him, she averred her passion, and, on his solemn remonstrance, declared that she would kill herself. Joseph, in pious perplexity, sought his pastor. The pastor told him to go straight to a justice of the peace. Somehow, before noon, all Russell was informed of the distressing affair, and Mrs. Potiphar, instead of slaying herself, promptly left home, followed by Dr. Potiphar. It is not stated whether she is a woman of personal charms, and the story of the occurrence in Egypt is also silent on that point; and yet makes considerable difference, so far as the Josephs are concerned.

Ralph Keeler.

Ralph Keeler, whose personal experiences are well told in a clever volume called "Vagabond Adventures," ran the gantlet of good and evil luck and died a mystery. He had been a clog-dancer in a traveling show, a stowaway, a traveler in many lands, a peddler, a teacher of Latin and Greek, a novelist, a lecturer, and was at one time sub-editor of the Atlantic Monthly—"cub-editor," he called it. Writing his novel, entitled "Gloverson and His Silent Partner," he strove to make it so perfect in every part that its success would be inevitable. His descriptions of architecture were submitted to an architect, and a patent window-case—his own invention—was meant to be one of the hits of the volume. A song, introduced through the medium of one of the characters, was set to music in advance of the publication of the volume, and a foot-note announced it "for sale by all music dealers." There were humorous passages which were re-written until the listener was bound to laugh; and pathetic chapters meant to draw a tear. These were for the benefit of the softer sex; and if, on the first reading, the ladies' eyes were dry, these chapters were toiled over until they rose to high-water mark. What was the result? The book was a failure. Poor Keeler! Fond of adventure, and reckless to a degree, he went to the West Indies as a correspondent for the New York press. The steamer touched at a port in one of the islands, and when ready to sail on the morrow Ralph was nowhere to be found; nor has any clew to his death yet come to light. It was his boast that he had made the tour of Europe on $131, greenbacks. He was a laughing philosopher, who, even on this pittance, must have carried sunshine wherever he went. It is said of him that, having submitted a play to Henry J. Borgu, in London, his chief anxiety was to know what manner of hat to select and carry in his hand when responding to the enthusiastic call for the author at the close of each act—whether a soft hat, crushed carelessly in the hand, or an opera hat, flattened under the elbow, or a tile, such as is worn by the Britisher from his youth up. He consulted his friends with an earnestness that was deeply impressive, but—the play was declined.—The California.

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General Ewing of Ohio thinks Jewett is the strongest man the democrats can nominate, for the following reasons:

He has always been a straight-out democrat, but yet a thorough supporter of the war measures of the Lincoln Administration. He is distinguished as a successful business man. He has always adopted a liberal policy toward the employes of the great Erie railroad, and has nothing in his record offensive to any class of citizens, or any wing of the democratic party.

EXTRAORDINARY DREAMS.

Discoveries Made Through Them.

A writer in the April number of Temple Bar has the following about dreams: A certain lawyer was seriously perplexed with a complicated law case. In the night his wife saw him get up, walk to a writing table, compose an elaborate "opinion," place it carefully in a drawer and return to bed. Next morning he remembered nothing of his dream, and could not believe it till his wife gave him occular demonstration of the fact by pointing out the drawer where the "opinion" lay complete.

Students and poets are often indebted to dreams for their bright ideas, and the marvelous composition of the fragment "Cubla Khan," by Coleridge, will occur to every reader. He says he had fallen asleep in his chair while reading in "Purchas' Pilgrimage" of a palace built by Khan Kubla, and remained asleep about three hours, during which time he "could not have composed less than two or three hundred lines." The images rose before him as things, and with them the corresponding expressions, "without any sensation or consciousness of effort." When he awoke he instantly sat down to commit his composition to paper, but was called away by a person on business; and when he returned to resume the poem it had utterly vanished from his memory.

Languages long forgotten, or apparently but imperfectly known in waking life, have been known to recur in dreams and delirium. Abercrombie relates several authenticated instances of this sort; and the writer knew an able clergyman who, when a boy, preached over in his sleep the sermon he had just heard, seemingly word for word, and it was no uncommon occurrence for his friends to gather round his bedside to hear his discourse. But he was endowed with a marvelous memory in his waking hours; and on one occasion, it is said, he learned three books of Euclid on his way home from school.

Missing documents and forgotten places are sometimes recovered in dreams. Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the "Antiquary," speaks of a gentleman sorely troubled in his mind because he was pressed for the payment of some tithe-money which he believed was unjustly charged, and which he had a confused recollection of as having been bought out by his deceased father many years ago. In his dreams he thought the shade of his father appeared to him and inquired the cause of his grief. Not at all started by the apparition, he gravely stated the facts of the case. The shade told him that he must seek out an old lawyer who had retired from professional business, and was now living at Inveresk. He gave the lawyer's name, and remarked that the papers relating to the purchase of the tithes were in his hands now, but that as the transaction had occurred many years ago, and this was the only one in which the lawer was ever engaged on his account, it would be necessary to call it to his recollection by this token, that, "when I went to pay his account there was a difficulty in getting change for a Portugal piece of gold, and we were forced to drink out the balance at a tavern." On reaching Inveresk the gentleman called upon the lawyer, who could not remember the transaction till the incident of the Portugal coin was mentioned, when it all recurred to his memory. The documents were handed over to him and carried to Edinburgh to prove the case.

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General Grant Presented With an Old Bill.

While General Grant was in the parlors at the Lanadrid house, in Vicksburg, a card from "William Scott" was handed him with a request for an interview. The interview was granted and the general recognized William Scott as a colored man who had been chief cook to the general and his staff during their sojourn in the country back of Vicksburg during the siege of 1863. The general shook hands with William and was "glad to meet him." Whereupon William presented him with the following bill:

Jackson, Miss., June—1869.
General U. S. Grant,
To William Scott, Dr.
For balance due for services as cook, $10

On the back of the bill was written: "General, if you haven't time to attend to this, please address William Scott, Vicksburg, Miss., care of Mrs. Jacob Latcher." The general read the bill over and assured William that it should be attended to. Scott was a slave before the war and belonged to Colonel Ruben Dunbar, with whom he remained until General Grant's army passed Vicksburg, just previous to the surrender, but during the excitement and rapid movements he lost sight of the general and failed to collect the balance due him, and now, after a lapse of nearly seventeen years, he presents his account for the same. As to whether or not General Grant will avail himself of the benefit of the statute of limitation, the Vicksburg Commercial is not advised.

A SPRING-TIME ROMANCE.

How a Stern "Parient" Treated His Daughter's Lover.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

It is moonlight on the hill. From out the trees a gentle zephyr creeps to rob the hyacinth of its perfumed breath, and adown the garden walk the whip-poorwill lends his monotone of sadness unto the balmy night. Sleep, with brooding wings, sits silent o'er the scene. But hark! It is the tinkling guitar strummed by the lonely Agusta. He comes. Beneath the vine-clad window in the ghostly gloaming he pauses, and up the flowery-trellised wall he shoots a melancholy tenor fraught with the passionate inquiry "Must I leave thee here alone?" No answer returns save the haunting echo and the low clicking of a distant door. The scene changes.

It is the back-yard tableau. A white-robed old man bends above a chained dog and soothes his too eager spirit as he loosens the collar. A low voice says: "S-ee-ceck him, Bull; take a short cut around the rose-bush." A flash—and the old man is gone. The clatter of a fallen guitar comes from the front; a sound like the rush of a steeple-chase nearing a hedge is borne back, and neck and neck two figures cross the picket fence to disappear down the dim perspective of the deserted street. Then the old man meets Bull as he returned on the outer walk, and removes in a discouraged manner a dark object from his foaming mouth, while the animal returns to his kennel in silence. The door opens and shuts upon the white-robed form, and all is still again. But as he gets into bed, and shoves the old lady's feet out of the warm place, he mutters: "Bull is gettin' old, an' serenades don't pay dividends like they used to; but if that business keeps up I think you will be justified in startin' another patch-work quilt, Malia. That last fellow left real cassumur."

"What sorter sample did you get?"

"Tolerable fair. There was a long strip with a pistol-pocket hangin' to it, and one gallus' butt'n."

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How to Make Good Coffee.

[New York Tribune.]

The prices in the coffee market do not change very materially throughout the year. Wholesale merchants sometimes succeed in producing a fluctuation of a fraction of a cent, but such changes have little or no effect upon the retail trade. At present the best Java is selling for thirty-five cents per pound; Mocha, thirty eight cents; Ceylon, forty centy, and Rio, thirty cents. It is generally supposed by coffee drinkers that the best coffee is made from a mixture of Java and Mocha in proportion of two-thirds Java to one-third Mocha. The Mocha is supposed to give flavor and aroma, while the Java supplies the strength. The best coffee, however, is made from plantation Ceylon, the flavor of which cannot be surpassed by any coffee in the market. The only objection possible is the fact that it takes a very much greater quantity to secure a rich color in preparing French coffee, which is the only way coffee should be cooked. One method of remedying this fault is to mix with the dry coffee a very little licorice, and then filter the boiling water through the whole; say to a pint of ground coffee, licorice the size of a small bean. Some of the recipes for cafe au lait in our cook books are really amusing; for instance, when a wise authority tells the reader to put a spoonful of coffee into a pint of milk and boil it fifteen minutes. It would be hard to say what sort of a beverage would be the result of such performance, but certainly it would never make the delicious coffee served in Paris, and for that matter throughout France, under the name of cafe au lait.

The French cook strains a pint or less of boiling water slowly through a pint of ground coffee. This is done by pouring on a little at a time, always being sure that the water is really boiling, and keeping the pot covered tightly while the process of filtering is going on. When finished, the coffee will be very dark and bitter, a concentrated extract. The milk should never be allowed to remain on the fire after it has boiled up once, but be served up immediately in a separate vessel; to three-quarters of a cupful of boiled milk add a quart of the coffee, and sweeten to taste. Here you have the full virtue of the stimulant, and a wholesome, nourishing drink at the same time, which is more than can be said of the great bowlful of colored water made palatable by the addition of a few spoonfuls of cream or condensed milk, and drunk by thousands of Americans every morning throughout the country.

"This, dear children, is the shoe of Chinese lady; see how little it is; what a very narrow sole it has." "I'll bet it ain't as narrow as Deacon Johnson's. Father says his soul will fall through a crack in the floor some day and get lost," was the shrill comment of a boy given to sharp listning. The superintendent put the Chinese shoe in his pocket, and requested the school to sing "Pull for the Shore."—Exchange.

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Meissonier to Paint a Drop-Scene.

The enterprising manager of a theater called upon a famous artist and asked him to paint a drop-scene for a certain theater and name his own terms. "You have seen my pictures, then?" asked Meissonier. "Oh, yes!" exclaimed the manager; "but it is your name, your name I want; it will draw crowds to my theater." "And how large is it you wish that curtain to be?" inquired the artist. "Ah! well, we will say 15 metres by 18." Meissonier took up a pencil and proceeded to make a calculation. At last he looked up and said, with imperturbable gravity, "I have calculated, and find that my pictures are valued at 80,000 frances per metre. Your curtain, therefore, will cost you just 21,600,000 francs. But that is not all. It takes me twelve months to paint 25 centimetres of canvas. It will, therefore, take me just 100 years to finish your curtain. You should have come to me earlier, Monsieur; I am too old for the undertaking now. Good morning."—Notes and Queries.

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Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchites, Catarrh, Ashma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.

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Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held in the court-house in said county on the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at a point eighteen (18) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number ninety-five (95), in the original plat of Auburn, said county, and running thence south to the south line of said lot, thence west twenty two (22) feet, thence north to the north line of said lot, thence east to the place of beginning.

WILLIAM KAINIER.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.
I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself, excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as goodwork for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE village of Stuyvesant, N. Y., has been almost entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $200,000....There was a triple hanging at Lebanon, Pa., on the 13th inst., the victims being Brandt, Humel and Wise, convicted of the murder of old man Raber for the purpose of securing the insurance on his life. Two men had previously been executed for the same murder.—Edwin Hunt was hanged the same day at Bridgeport, Ct., for the murder of his father.

MILTON, Pa., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Six hundred buildings were burned and one life lost. The loss of property is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and the insurance at $500,000.... Jacob Painter, one of the founders of the iron industry of Pittsburgh, has just died, at the age of 80 years.... A murderer named Carl Manke was executed last week at Buffalo, N. Y. The monster expressed not the least regret for having killed a fellow-being, refused to see his wife, swore at those who suggested a clergyman, and went to the foot of the gallows using blasphemous and vulgar expressions.... An express-train, drawn by a new locomotive with but one six-and-a-half-foot driving wheel at each side, was run between Philadelphia and Jersey City, a distance of ninety miles, in ninety-seven minutes. The return trip was made in ninety and a half minutes.... The death is announced of Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. Judge Church was exceedingly popular with all parties in New York State. He has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination. He was 65 years old.

THE body of Dennis Coppers was some time ago refused burial in Calvary Cemetery, New York, on the ground that he was a Free Mason and a Protestant. The lower court gave a decision on this case adverse to the Catholic Trustees of the cemetery, but the general term of the Supreme Court has just unanimously decided that those who control the cemetery may make conditions as to the persons to be buried there, and that the burial of Dennis Coppers in Calvary Cemetery cannot be compelled.

FOREST fires still prevail in the coast counties of New Jersey, in some of which the destruction of property has been almost total. The people have fought the flames for weeks and are now exhausted and disheartened....A fire, originated by friction, broke out in the malt house of a Philadelphia brewery and damaged the concern to the extent of $200,000.

FORTY houses have been destroyed by fire at Condersport, Potter county, Pa. Loss estimated at $200,000. A planing mill and lumber yard at Pittsburgh were also burned, involving a loss of $100,000.

THE WEST.

THE Mihills Manufacturing Company's works at Fond du Lac, Wis., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at $200,000, and the insurance, divided among thirty-six companies, at $69,000....Twenty-one business houses and several dwellings have been destroyed by fire at West Liberty, Ohio. The loss is placed at $300,000.

A MAN named John Allendorf, claiming to be a resident of Linn county, Kan., has arrived at Leadville with a harrowing report of a massacre in the Ute country. He says he left home in company with seventeen companions, weeks ago, and that after taking out considerable metal on the reservation his party was attacked by the savages, he only escaping to tell the story of the slaughter.

A SECRET organization has been formed at Denver, with which some 150 persons, some of them being respectable citizens, are connected, for the purpose of exploring the Gunnison country and driving out the Ute Indians.

TWENTY-FIVE men from Deadwood, Dakota, in pursuit of the murderers of John Daffenbach, the wealthy herder, have had a fight with a party of eighteen Indians, on a tributary of the Little Powder river. The conflict lasted two hours, and resulted in the death of one white man and four savages, the scattering of the remaining redskins, and the recapture of about eighty of the ponies stolen from the slaughtered frontiersman.... In the contest for the base-ball championship of 1880 the Chicago Club leads all competitors. ....A drunken man attempted to force an entrance into the house of Miss Charlotte Joiner, of Huron, Ohio. She called on him to desist, but he refused, whereupon she took down her shotgun and lodged the contents of it in his body. The intruder died of the effects soon after....David Fry and three children were burned to death near Fort Wayne, Ind.

REPORTS from the troops in pursuit of Victoria, the hostile Apache chief, show that for the last month the savages have evaded the bluecoats and killed and robbed settlers in all directions. More soldiers will be sent against the raiders....A Kansas City youth who went to a beer-garden to take charge of his brother, who was lying there in an intoxicated condition, got drunk himself, and on the way home late at night was shot and killed by a desperado.

BISHOP WILLIAM STANLEY, of the United Brethren Church, has just died at his home in Westerville, Ohio. He was one of the founders of Otterbein University. He was the father of the author of "Nellie Gray."

TELEGRAMS from Santa Fe, New Mexico, state that a band of Indians, numbering about 100, attacked Lumas' ranch, about seventy-five miles from Rito Quorado, and killed seven—two men, three women and two children. They also carried away two girls as captives. On the same day the band killed three of Placido Romero's herders. Gen. Hatch was following Victoria. The horses of the command having given out, the soldiers were walking afoot, sore and shoeless. Many of them were still plucky and persevering.....Dakota wheat is 20 per cent. better than at this time last year, and the wheat acreage along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad is about 10,000,000 against 6,000,000 last year.

POLITICAL.

S. B. CONOVER has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Florida.

THE Vermont Greenbackers met in convention at Montpelier on the 13th inst., and selected delegates to their National Convention. ....The following is from the Boston *Advertiser* of the 14th inst.: "In an interview with E. B. Washburne, visiting his brother at Portland, he states his candidacy for the Presidency is out of the question. He is for Grant first, last and all the time, repudiates all combinations with other candidates, and will not be a candidate under any circumstances. The charge that he is guilty of duplicity toward Grant he denies, and says the result of the Cook County Convention was a greater surprise to him than any one else."

A LETTER has been sent to Senator Don Cameron, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, signed by 118 Republicans of the Senate and House, asking that seats be provided at Chicago for seventy-six women citizens, delegates of the State and National Women-Suffrage Associations. A similar letter to the National Democratic Committee is in circulation on the Democratic side of the House.

THE California Workingmen's Convention adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Senator Thurman for President.

THE Minnesota Republican Convention, held at St. Paul, May 19, instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote for Senator Windom for President. A resolution declaring Blaine to be the second choice of the convention was voted down. An anti-third-term resolution was referred to a committee and not reported back.... The Dakota Republicans have selected two delegates to the Chicago Convention for Windom first, and Blaine second....The Virginia Democratic Convention selected twenty-two delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati. They are uninstructed, but are understood to be favorable to Judge Field.

THE SOUTH.

A SOUTH CAROLINA man chopped his wife's head off with an ax, and drowned himself in a mill pond in the presence of a pursuing party.

A TEXAS desperado named Burr had a disagreement with his wife. The latter proceeded to her mother's house, whither Burr followed her, fired at her twice, assaulted her sister with the butt end of his revolver, and fatally shot his mother-in-law. The ruffian then used the muzzle of the revolver on himself, happily with deadly effect.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, has resigned, and Joseph E. Brown has been appointed his successor....Ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans, died at his home near Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago. Foote has been a prominent figure in Southern politics for nearly fifty years. He was formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and defeated Jeff. Davis for Governor of that State thirty years ago.

SEVEN Mexicans recently crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, robbed a store, murdered the storekeeper and outraged a servant girl. The Mexican commander was notified, and he has arrested five of the scoundrels and hopes to capture the other two.

GENERAL.

THE steamship companies are unable to accommodate all the persons who wish to leave Great Britain and Ireland for this country. Twenty-two emigrant vessels left Queenstown, last week, for New York....Gen. Sherman and Quartermaster General Meiggs have written to the Secretary of War urging the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. They agree in saying that it would be of great advantage in conveying troops, would save considerable expense to the War Department, and would facilitate the establishment of new military posts in closer proximity to the Indian tribes than present circumstances will permit.

IN the Whittaker investigation at West Point, all the five experts in penmanship expressed the belief that Whittaker wrote the note of warning, and one of them created a sensation by testifying that the note of warning was written on a piece of paper torn from a sheet on which Whittaker commenced a letter to his mother. Whittaker still stoutly maintains his innocence.

A PARTY of filibustering patriots has landed in Cuba. They are said to be provided with large quantities of dynamite and blasting powder, and a goodly number of excellent rifles. There is a pretty fair percentage of Americans reported among the party.

WASHINGTON.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information in regard to immigration into the port of New York. There arrived during the month of April, 1880, 49,413 passengers, 46,821 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1879 the total number of passengers arrived was 14,394, of whom 11,601 were immigrants. The arrivals at the port of New York during the twelve months ended April 30, 1880, as compared with the twelve months ended April 30, 1879, were as follows:

	1880.	1879.
Immigrants	198,875	86,905
Citizens of United States returned	31,798	35,858
Sojourners	6,027	6,129
Total	236,701	128,892

A REPORT transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the frauds and corrupt practices of Indian Agents, mentions the names of eight removed or suspended on account of frauds, corrupt practices, etc.: George W. Frost, at the Crow Agency, Montana; W. H. Danilson, at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; F. S. Godfroy, Agent at Mescalero Apache Agency, New Mexico; H. W. Jones, at the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory. The others are at Livingston, Bridgeman, Whiteman, and Hart.

THE President threatens to call an extra session if Congress shall adjourn without making some provision for counting the electoral vote....One J. M. George, a contractor, makes serious charges of corruption and bribery against several Congressmen and Senators in connection with the Texas and Pacific land-grants. He says $900,000 in money and $200,000 worth of land-grant bonds were used to induce Senators to vote for the land-grant, and about $1,000,000 was distributed among the members of the House to influence their votes.

DURING the debate on the Agricultural bill in the House of Representatives, Mr. Gillette (of Iowa) offered to amend by setting apart $50,000 to be expended in experiments for the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks. He made the startling statement that after the corn has been gathered the stalks will yield a sugar crop equal in value to the corn crop at 50 cents a bushel. In the Northwest, where corn is worth 20 cents a bushel, the sugar crop from the dry stalks would be worth from two to three times that of corn itself. This immense capacity to produce sugar, if taken advantage of, would put the country beyond the necessity of importing any sugar at all....The President has decided to appoint Horace Maynard, at present Minister to Turkey, to succeed Judge Key as Postmaster General.

THE President has nominated Horace Maynard, at present Minister to Turkey, to be Postmaster General; Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, to be Minister to Turkey, and ex-Postmaster General Key to be District Judge for the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee.....The Hanlan-Courtney rowing match occurred at Washington last week. Hanlan won in thirty-six and a half minutes. Courtney did not complete the course; he had been complaining of headache all day.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA is placing the roads to China in condition to transport troops and supplies in the event of war with the Celestials....The Emperor of Russia will visit the Emperor of Germany next summer....The Afghan war has cost England and India the handsome sum of $65,000,000.

JAPAN rejects the proposals of China for an alliance against Russia....Russia proposes to place five ironclads in the Pacific to be in readiness should a war with China become necessary....It is thought in Berlin that when the German army is fully recruited under the recently passed Army act its effective strength will be 2,000,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been on a few days' visit to London. She drove in Hyde Park through an immense concourse of people and carriages. The Queen was in an open barouche with outriders, John Brown occupying the dickey. She drove from Hyde Park corner to Victoria gate through a double lane of carriages filled with fashionable people, and dense crowds of lower classes concentrated at different points. Gentlemen raised their hats, ladies bowed, but not a single cheer was given along the whole route....A boiler explosion in London killed twenty-five persons and injured twenty others, several of whom will die.

THE Italian elections have resulted in the triumph of the Ministerial party....The revolutionary patriots in the island of Cuba have formed a provisional Government, with Gen. Ynignez as President; P. O. Rosad, Minister of the Interior and War; Senor Fonseca, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Senor Lamadrid, Diplomatic Commissioner to the United States....A letter from Aleppo states that the famine now raging there is appalling. Hundreds of men, women, and children throng the streets in the vicinity of the Governor's residence praying and fighting for bread.... Resistance to eviction seems to be the order of the day in the West of Ireland. Bailiffs and constables and Sheriffs have a rather rough time, and retire from the field with heads needing surgical treatment. The peasants usually retire to their intrenchments behind shillalahs. ....There is a prospect that the war in Afghanistan will soon be brought to a close. The native tribes evince a desire to make submission on anything like fair terms.

THE Rev. Mr. Larabee, an American missionary residing in Persia, sends the most alarming accounts of the extent and severity of the famine in the northern provinces of that country. The majority of the people, he says, are living on a few scanty roots....Thirteen persons concerned in wrecking a train in one of the Spanish provinces have been sentenced to death, and thirteen others to imprisonment for twenty years each.

CABLE dispatches indicate that the last extremity of distress has been reached in the famine-stricken regions of Northern Hungary. At three minor towns no less than 1,400 people are reported to be without other food than nettles, mushrooms, and grass.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The President pro tem. of the Senate laid before that body, on Thursday, May 13, a communication asking for $57,000 for deficiency in the service of the land offices. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate the names of all railroad corporations in the United States to whom grants of land have been made by compliance with the terms of the grants within the time specified therein; also the number of acres of unearned lands claimed by each of such railroad corporations, and the period of time when their right to them expired under the limitation contained in said grants. Adopted. A bill abolishing tolls on the Louisville and Portland canal, and authorizing the Government to operate the waterway was passed. Messrs. Hampton and Carpenter debated the Kellogg case, both in favor of Mr. Kellogg retaining his seat. Ralph P. Buckland, of Ohio; Charles C. Housel, of Nebraska; George B. Smyth, of Iowa, and Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut, were appointed Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company....At 10:30 Wednesday's session of the House was continued. The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Culbertson in place of Bregan as member of the committee to investigate the alleged corruption in the election case of Donnelly vs. Washburn. The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. At noon the session became the regular Thursday meeting, and the committee consideration of the Legislative bill was continued. Mr. Springer replied to Mr. Orth's explanation of the Venezuela matter. Mr. Cobb introduced a bill appropriating $9,000,000 to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the payment of pensions for the present fiscal year, and asked for its present consideration. It went back to the committee.

In the Senate, on Friday, May 14, Mr. Thurman called up a joint resolution authorizing a court of inquiry in the case of Thomas Worthington, late Colonel of the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and it was passed, with amendment. The bill providing for additional accommodations for the Congressional Library was passed as amended. Messrs. Pendleton and Cameron, of Wisconsin, spoke upon the case of Kellogg, both against unseating the sitting member. Adjourned to Monday. The President appointed N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, Governor of Dakota Territory....In the House, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered in committee and afterward passed. Mr. Gibson reported a resolution for adjournment May 31, which met with much opposition, and threatened filibustering by members who favored legislation upon the tariff at the present session. The matter was undecided. The House met at 7:30 and immediately went into committee of the whole on the bill regulating the municipal code of the District of Columbia.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, May 15....By a vote of 121 to 90 the House of Representatives adopted a resolution to adjourn May 31. The resolution was vigorously opposed by some of the low-tariff members and by the friends of some pending bills which do not relate to the tariff. Almost all the Republicans voted for the resolution, and a majority of the Democrats voted against it.

Copies of reports upon Alaskan affairs were received by the Senate on the morning of Monday, May 17, from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a request. A communication from the Secretary of War was received, transmitting the petition of officers of the army for the enactment of such legislation as will entitle all Lieutenants of the army who have served fourteen years in the grade of Lieutenant to the rank of Captain. A bill passed for the construction of a public building at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill lately introduced by him, regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals. Mr. Vance submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what method is observed in the revenue service in subtracting tare on foreign sugars imported in boxes. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Pendleton, the Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish artillery, tents, etc., for use at the soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1880. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up and passed, as amended. A message from the President was received, inclosing a synopsis by Secretary Evarts of the correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain in relation to the Fortune bay outrages. Mr. Hayes and the Secretary agree that it is the imperative duty of the United States to consider what measures should be taken to maintain the rights of Americans under the treaty of Washington, and to obtain redress for the denial of those rights. Mr. Evarts advises the President to recommend that Congress reinforce the duties on fish and fish oil, the product of provincial fisheries, as they existed before the treaty of Washington came into operation, to so continue until the two Governments shall arrive at an agreement regarding the interpretation of the treaty....In the House bills were introduced: By Mr. Cox, requesting the President to communicate to the House all correspondence in regard to the persecution of the Jews by the Russian Government; by Mr. Young (Ohio), to tax and regulate the manufacture and sale of glucose or grape sugar; by Mr. Young (Tenn.), calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of the written testimony taken by the commission to investigate the charges against the Indian Bureau; by Mr. Turner, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting Congress passing a bill appropriating more than $10,000, except by vote of a majority of the members elected; by Mr. Whitthorne, for the adoption of a suitable meter to accurately measure the quantity and test the gravity and temperature of distilled and malt liquor. After a short debate the motion to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was agreed to—yeas, 179; nays, 47. The bill authorizing national banks to loan money on mortgages was defeated. A bill was passed providing times and places for holding United States Circuit Courts for the District of Iowa.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to the Senate, May 18, on the bill to establish a District and Circuit Court at Chattanooga, and to add the county of Grundy to the Eastern district of Tennessee. The bill passed. The bill for a public building at Pittsburgh was passed, as were the bills for an additional land district in Kansas, and to construe and define the act to cede to the State of Ohio unsold lands in Virginia, the military district of that State. A resolution was agreed to asking what action had been taken in regard to the claim of Kansas for 5 per cent. of her sales of public land. Messrs. Withers, Beck and Booth were appointed members of the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Messrs Saulsbury and Morgan spoke in favor of Spofford in the contested-election case from Louisiana. It was resolved that on and after Thursday next the Senate meet at 11 a. m. The Committee on Appropriations was given leave to sit during the daily sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the session. The President nominated Nathan Goff, Jr., of Clarksburg, to be United States Attorney for West Virginia, and Andrew J. Evans, of Waco, to be United States Attorney for the Western district of Texas....In the House, Mr. Loring introduced a bill to give effect to the message of the President relative to the outrages upon our fishermen under the Washington treaty. An act to place colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pension was passed. The Pension Deficiency bill was passed. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was referred to the committee of the whole, where it was discussed at length and amended. An evening session was held, when the Court of Pensions bill was debated.

On the meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, May 19, Mr. McMillan presented various communications favoring the bill for establishment of a school of forestry. Mr. Cameron presented the petition of the widow of Gen. Heintzelman praying a pension of $50 per month. A short debate upon the Political Assessments bill took place. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, opposed reopening the Louisiana contested-election case in a speech. The President nominated Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, for Postmaster General; James Longstreet, of Georgia, Minister to Turkey, and David M. Key to be United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee....In the House, the Agricultural Appropriation bill passed with several amendments, and then, by a vote of 106 against 97, the House went into committee of the whole on motion of Mr. Tucker, who stated his intention to call up the Tariff bill. The opponents of the tariff succeeded in postponing consideration of this bill, and the House adjourned till evening, when a session was held for consideration of the District Code.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

THE full capacity of the lungs is about 320 cubic inches.

THE human skeleton consists of more than 200 distinct bones.

ABOUT two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

THE weight of the heart is from eight to twelve ounces. It beats 100,000 times in twenty-four hours.

AN amount of blood equal to the whole quantity of the body passes through the heart every minute.

THERE are more than 500 separate muscles in the body, and an equal number of nerves and blood vessels.

THE skin contains more than 2,000,000 openings, which are the outlets for an equal number of sweat glands.

A MAN breathes eighteen times a minute, and uses 3,000 cubic feet, or about 375 hogsheads of air per hour.

EACH perspiratory duct is one-fourth of an inch in length, which will make the aggregate length of the whole about nine miles.

EVERY adult man has 1,400 square feet of lungs; or rather the mucous membranes lining the air-cells of his lungs, if spread upon a smooth, plane surface, would cover an extent of 1,400 square feet.

THE changes in the color of the sea have attracted the attention of seafaring men from the earliest times. They struck with wonder the Phœnicians when first they ventured out of the Mediterranean into the Atlantic; they excited the astonishment of Columbus and terrified his companions, while in search of the far-famed Indies; and they are no less a surprise to the modern navigator, to whom the march of discovery has left few unexplored regions in store. One of the most remarkable and most widely distributed contrasts of color is that which is known to exist between the intensely blue seas situated between the tropics and the green seas of higher latitudes. It appears as the result of recent observations, and more especially of a series of experiments made on board the German frigate Gazelle, that there is an intimate relation between the color of sea water and the proportion of salt held in solution by the latter. On comparing the specific gravity of green water with that of blue water, it was found that the latter is always heavier than the former, and, therefore, at the same time more salt, the two differently colored waters being supposed to have the same temperature. In other words, the greater or lesser intensity of the blue color of sea water may be taken as a direct index of its saltness and of its specific gravity, so that when we observe the color of the water successively change from deep blue to a bluish green and a dark green, we may conclude that the water has become at the same time less salty and less heavy.

A New Kind of Foppery.

It is one of the least of Mr. Weed's merits that he has thoroughly learned the art of making politics interesting to the middle classes.—*New York Tribune.*

The middle classes!

A day or two ago we received a letter from a friend, saying: "We rode up from Albany in a palace car, and felt quite above the middle classes."

A great metropolitan journal and our friend employ a phrase, the meaning of which puzzles us a little.

In this country all men are supposed to be equal. The constitution was framed with that intent. Five hundred thousand men laid down their lives to wipe out the color-line at the South. The laws recognize no class distinction.

What puts a man in the "middle class," as the term is applied above? What individuals are we to recognize as members of the higher class? Whom shall we place in the third? It is easy enough to rate some things in this way, but how establish titles and cast among the American people? Is Mrs. Ignorant Commonplace to be put in the first rank because she has money? Is Mr. Incompetent Meekface to be equally distinguished because his father served in Congress? Shall we understand that Miss Intelligence goes down a peg because she teaches school? and that young Mr. Worthless belongs to the inner circle because he has never learned how to make a living by honest labor? It is for thoughtful people to ponder on these forced distinctions, and what they imply.—*Albany Journal.*

Mark Twain as a German Scholar.

I went often to look at the collection of curiosities in Heidelberg Castle, and one day surprised the keeper of it with my German. I spoke entirely in that language. He was greatly interested, and, after I had talked awhile, he said my German was very rare, possibly a "unique," and wanted to add it to his museum. If he had known what it cost me to acquire my art he would also have known that it would break any collector to buy it. Surely there is not another language that is so slipshod and systemless, and so slippery and illusive to the grasp. One is washed about in it, hither and thither, in the most helpless way, and, when at last he thinks he has captured a rule which offers firm ground to take a rest on amid the general rage and turmoil of the parts of speech, he turns over a page and reads, "Let the pupil make careful note of the following exceptions." He runs his eye down and finds there are more exceptions to the rule than instances of it. So overboard he goes again to hunt for another Ararat and to find another quicksand. German books are easy enough to read when you hold them before the looking-glass or stand on your head—so as to reverse the construction—but I think that to learn to read and understand a German newspaper is a thing which must always remain an impossibility to any foreigner.

COL. DAHLGREN.

The Story of His Death Retold.

[R. Bartley in Philadelphia Times.]

It was now beginning to get dark, and we wanted some rest and something to eat, and crossing a creek we halted in an old field, where Col. Dahlgren took a short nap. We were soon moving again, and had not marched above half a mile, when the advance was stopped by an obstruction in the road. Lieut. Merritt rode back and met the Colonel and asked for more men. The Colonel, Maj. Cook, myself and ten or twenty men rode rapidly to the front, and upon arriving at the trees that were across the road we were met by an order to surrender, both parties demanding a surrender at the same time. Col. Dahlgren then leveled his revolver at the person who seemed to be the officer in command of the Confederates, but his pistol missed fire. In an instant a volley was poured into our left flank the whole length of our line, and so close that the flashes almost reached our horses. This caused a stampede, as every horse in our command turned and broke down the road. After going a few yards we checked up and crossed a fence on our right, and formed on the top of a ridge a few rods from the road. We now began to look who was missing, and found the Colonel was not on hand. This a number of us were aware of before, having seen him fall off his horse by the light of the flash of the guns. Maj. Cooke was not on horseback, for when we reached the ridge his horse fell at the same fire that killed the Colonel. In fact, there was only one volley; not a shot fired afterward nor a man to be seen. We were allowed to form in the field in peace, and had we a guide we might still have reached Gloucester Point, on Gen. Butler's lines; but we were now entirely without any knowledge of the surroundings; the men almost dead for sleep and out of ammunition; the horses about played out and every one more or less demoralized. And was it strange? We had been in the saddle for seventy-six hours without a halt long enough to get any sleep. A council was now held to determine what should be done, for we did not intend to give up. It was finally agreed upon to fasten the horses in a hollow square by fastening the sabers into the ground, and then every one try to make his escape. The commissioned officers—Maj. Cooke, Lieut. Merritt and myself—together with four scouts and guides, were to go in a party. We intended to cross the country, going north, and strike the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg and get one of our picket boats.

We left the men and horses and crep like cats to the woods (the same we had ambushed from) and through the bushet about a mile, when it began to break day, March 3. We hid in a pine thicket all day, and at dark set out. I had with me a compass and a good topographical map of that part of Virginia, which enabled us to select our route. We traveled this night about two miles, when we were getting weak for lack of something to eat, and, coming to a log cabin near the woods, we made a reconnoissance of the premises, and found the occupants to be a white man and woman. We went in and asked for something to eat, and, while we were sitting in the house waiting for it to be got ready, the door was opened, and we were politely told to surrender, which Maj. Cooke, being the ranking officer, very politely did. And thus ended one of the most extraordinary expeditions of the war, when we consider the number of men and the distance traveled, the number captured and the amount of damage done the enemy, and the fact that we were closer to the city of Richmond than any other Union troops had been or were until the city fell into our hands in 1865. We were taken the next day, March 4, to Stevensville, and from there started to Libby in charge of Capt. Magruder's company of cavalry. These troops were gentlemen, and treated us as well as circumstances would permit.

Col. Scott's Successor as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thirty years ago George B. Roberts, then sitting at his desk in a surveyor's office, and serving the Pennsylvania railroad as a rodman, is reported to have said that he had rather be President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company than of the United States. In little more than a month he will attain his ambition, for his succession is almost absolutely certain. He has been close beside Col. Scott for many years. He first entered the service of the company, five months later than Col. Scott, as rodman in the engineer corps. During the summer following his accession to the road, in March, 1851, he became assistant engineer in charge of the division on the summit that included the great tunnel. In 1852, in the fall, he left the Pennsylvania to become assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie, and, during the years that followed, he was actively employed in building railroads. He was an engineer on the North Pennsylvania, which was opened in 1855, and on the Northwestern. On the Allentown, the Mahony and Broad Mountain, and the West Jersey he was Chief Engineer, and filled that office when they were completed. In 1862, on May 28, he was called to the position of assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania railroad, on account of his engineering skill and ability as an administrative officer. Seven years later, on May 3, 1869, he was made Fourth Vice President, and March 26, 1873, Second Vice President. When Col. Scott was elected President, June 3, 1874, Mr. Roberts succeeded him as First Vice President, and, during Col. Scott's absence in Europe for a year and a half, he was acting President. He has for many years occupied a prominent position in the boards of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania, and, as has been stated above, has already succeeded Col. Scott in most of the Western boards.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Best Vehicle.

An anecdote is told of a physician who was called to a foreign family to prescribe for a case of incipient consumption. He gave them a prescription for pills, and wrote the direction: "One pill to be taken three times a day, in any convenient vehicle." The family looked in the dictionary to get at the meaning of that prescription. They got on well until they got to the word vehicle. They found "cart, wagon, carriage, buggy, wheelbarrow." After grave consideration they came to the conclusion that the doctor meant the patient should ride out, and while in the vehicle he should take the pill. He followed the advice to the letter, and in a few weeks the fresh air and exercise secured the advantage which otherwise might not have come.

Reminiscences of Early Railroading.

Mr. J. H. Jackman in a recent letter shows that, in the matter of speed, locomotive engines of to-day are not greatly superior to those of earlier times. He says: "In 1840 Ross Winans, of Baltimore, built a locomotive for the Boston and Worcester railroad. It had a seven-foot driving-wheel, and was intended for very high speed. It had steel springs to support the weight, and was fitted with many new devices. I was sent to Baltimore to look after the construction and delivery of this locomotive, and also to study the matter of coal-burning, which was a new thing on roads in New England at that time. I ran the engine for about six weeks, and should have run her longer but from the fact of her driving-wheels breaking. They were made entirely of cast iron, with chilled faces. These broken drivers were replaced with imported wrought-iron wheels, the first of the kind ever imported. The locomotive was named the Carroll of Carrollton. Its speed, under favorable circumstances, was one mile in sixty seconds, the fastest I ever ran it; the trial was not accurately noted, I having enough to do to attend the machine, and those with me were too much flustered with the excitement to accurately note anything. I have traveled many thousand miles on locomotives since that day in order to test speed; and, while I have seen some high speed made, still I have never seen the locomotive that could lay right down to it and outrun the Carroll of Carrollton. In those days we had no power brakes, and to run at such high rates of speed sometimes became dangerous. I remember one instance in the night time of rounding a curve at about sixty miles an hour, when a danger signal met my view; I shut off steam and whistled down brakes, but they did not seem to check me. I whistled again. Still the speed kept up. I gave the third signal for brakes, and then reversed my engine, saying to her: 'Do your duty, my beauty, or in twenty seconds it is good-by to railroading.' We came to a stand-still eighty rods from a train on the main track, having run one mile and a quarter from the place where I first discovered the red light."

A Plug of Tobacco.

One day last month when trade was dull a grocery clerk procured a piece of sole leather from a shoemaker, painted it black and laid it aside for future use. Within a few days an old chap from back in the country came in and inquired for a plug of chewing tobacco. The piece of sole leather was tied up, paid for, and the purchaser started for home. At the end of the sixth day he returned, looking downcast and dejected, and, walking into the store, he inquired for the clerk:

"'Member that terbacker I got here the other day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, was that a new brand?"

"Yes."

"Regular plug terbacker was it?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, it's me. It's right here in my jaws," sadly replied the old man. "I knowed I was getten purty old, but I was allus handy on bitin' plug. I never seed a plug afore this one that I couldn't tear to pieces at a chaw. I sot my teeth on this one and bit and pulled and twisted like a dog at a root, and I've kept biting and pulling for six days, and thar she am now, the same as the day you sold her to me."

"Seems to be a good plug," remarked the clerk, as he smelt of the counterfeit.

"She's all right; it's me that's failing," exclaimed the old man. "Pass me out some fine cut and I'll go home and deed the farm to the boys and get ready for the grave myself."—*Fort Worth (Tex.) Advance.*

THE weight of the average male adult is 140 pounds.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@10 50
Hogs	4 63	@ 5 50
Cotton	11⅛	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 80
Wheat—No. 2	1 22	@ 1 31
Corn—Western Mixed	50	@ 54
Oats—Mixed	41	@ 46
Rye—Western	90	@ 92
Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 30
Lard	7¼	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 45	@ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 4 05
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 15
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 55
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 15	@ 1 17
No. 3 Spring	93	@ 95
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	81	@ 82
Barley—No. 2	78	@ 79
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 21
Eggs—Fresh	9	@ 9½
Pork—Mess	10 40	@10 50
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 16	@ 1 18
No. 2	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 1	84	@ 85
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye	87	@ 88
Pork—Mess	10 50	@10 60
Lard	6¾	@ 7
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 15	@ 1 16
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	36	@ 37
Rye	93	@ 94
Pork—Mess	10 50	@10 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 17	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red	1 18	@ 1 19
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 50	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 15	@ 1 16
No. 1 Amber	1 14	@ 1 15
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 44
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 38
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 65
Pork—Mess	11 50	@12 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn	36	@ 38
Oats	33	@ 36
Pork—Clear	12 00	@12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 4 90
Common	3 50	@ 3 75
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 55
Sheep	4 25	@ 5 25

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, Editors.

THE [illegible] of Harvard [illegible] statistics showing that out of 942 Harvard students who graduated between 1869 and 1875, inclusive, 369 were Unitarians or Liberals, 217 Episcopalians, 126 Orthodox Congregationalists, 48 Baptists, 12 Swedenborgians, 4 other trinitarians, 2 Quakers, 29 Catholics, 2 Jews, 1 Mormon, and 118 undecided. Seats are furnished the students at the expense of the college at any church of their own election.

A GIRL at [illegible], who was very disconsolate over the loss of a lover, but was uncertain whether she really wished to commit suicide. In order to test the question, she let herself down into a stream with a rope, so that she could either let go and drown, or hold fast and save herself. She found that immersion in the water did not make her desire to live, and she discarded the rope. But her suicide was prevented, after all, by boatmen.

THE United States District Attorney of New York city, at the instance of Collector Merritt, has commenced proceedings against the proprietors of fifteen ocean steamships for carrying more passengers than the law allows. The practice of overcrowding emigrant vessels during the spring months has grown to be a gross abuse. Unfortunate immigrants to this country have been scandalously treated for several years, and it is time that some restraint should be placed on the greedy ship corporations.

W. L. FOX, a young oil producer, said to be worth $3,000,000, the largest owner of private iron tankage in the oil regions and the only producer owning an individual pipe line of any size, recently died on a railroad train near Clarion, Pa. He was to be witness in a murder trial, and, having forgotten a revolver he was to produce and identify, had the train stopped and ran some distance to his house and back. He sank into a seat exhausted by the effort, and when the conductor came to speak with him in a few minutes he was dead.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the spider which hanged a mouse at Fort Wayne recently did not set the fashion. A similar performance was witnessed many years ago in Albion. A young garter snake, six or seven inches long, was discovered under an old counter partially suspended by a spider's web. In a few hours it was noticed that the snake was being gradually lifted from the floor. Whenever he struggled the spider could be seen darting about from line to line, evidently drawing in the slack. The operation continued till the body of the snake was dangling in the air.

WILLIAM P. [illegible] was on his death-bed at Columbus, Ind. The physician told him that he could not live many hours. "Are you sure I can't get well?" the patient asked; "I don't want you to make a mistake about it. Is there a possibility of recovery?" He was assured that his speedy demise was absolutely certain. Then he explained why he was so anxious to get exact information. He had murdered a man twelve years before, and had never been suspected of the crime. He desired to confess and be forgiven, if he was really going to die, but not otherwise. He died, and the truth of his statement has been amply sustained.

THE curious fact that a bullet fired into a person loses weight, although unaccountably so, has just been made evident by Prof. Lewis Balch, of Albany, N. Y., in the progress of the Billings murder trial. Defense laid great stress upon the point that the bullet which caused Mrs. Billings' death weighed fifty-five grains less than the bullet carried by Billings' carbine, with which he was said to have committed the deed; but Prof. Balch testified that he had shot two bullets through two heads and found that each weighed 221 grains before they were fired, but that afterward they weighed 169 and 159½ grains each, although, after taking every precaution, he could only find one particle of lead which weighed less than one-seventh of a grain.

PROF. WICKERSHEIMER, the celebrated taxidermist attached to the Anatomical Museum of Berlin, has just discovered a liquid which, injected into the veins of dead meat, not only preserves it for several weeks from decay, but keeps it perfectly fresh and in possession of its natural flavor. Having treated a slaughtered calf with his new preparation, and subsequently caused it to be exposed for a fortnight to the air and weather changes, hanging in the open front of a butcher's shop, he invited a select party of scientific celebrities to partake of the meat thus tested, providing for them, however, other viands in case the prepared veal should fail to suit their palates. The professor's guests, however, found his piece de resistance so toothsome and delicate that they confined their attentions to it exclusively, neglecting all the other solid items in his menu.

A MILITARY small-arm manufacturer at Wurzburg has invented a simple apparatus which will enable any ordinary breech-loading rifle or gun with central ignition to be used as a saloon rifle, thus enabling men to be exercised at target practice in the drill shed, or even in their rooms. The invention consists of a tube of cast steel of the same length as the barrel of the rifle, with which it is to be used, but of very small caliber. This tube is fitted with brass rings about an inch wide, which enable it to be pushed into and pulled out of the barrel of a rifle without in any way injuring the interior of the piece. The cartridge used is of steel, and is so designed that none of the gas generated by the explosion of the small charge of detonating substance used to propel the bullet can escape to injure the bore of the rifle.

IT is said that Martin Battles, who, twenty years ago, murdered a man through jealousy in Chautauqua county, N. Y., has lately become insane through remorse, imagining that the ghost of his victim continually follows him. His escape from punishment was curious. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to death. During the previous year the Legislature had passed a law defining the degrees of murder and declaring the penalty for murder in the first degree should be imprisonment for one year, after which, upon a warrant issued by the Governor, the convicted person should be taken out and executed. Under this statute Battles was sentenced and incarcerated at Auburn. During his imprisonment the Court of Appeals declared the statute under which he was convicted unconstitutional, and he was released.

INDIA is coming forward as a tea-growing country, and in 1879 furnished Great Britain nearly one-fifth of its annual supply. The tea product of India is steadily increasing, having risen from 27,814,000 pounds in 1876 to 35,420,000 in 1878. The tea is stronger and cheaper than the Chinese teas, but is said to be not so mildly flavored. Small consignments which have reached this country, however, have been highly praised by New York tea-tasters. As the English statutes against adulteration are vigorously enforced in India, 7,000 chests of tea adulterated by "dust" were burned recently. Indian teas are not "faced" or colored as Chinese teas are, and the leaf presents a more irregular appearance. The new teas as they come into use are likely to displace the Chinese teas of the lower grade, a result generally desirable.

PHILADELPHIA is astonished to find that it is to have an elevated railroad. The enterprise was kept a secret until very lately, and the first public intimation of it was the rapid demolition of [illegible] within the city. [illegible] to run on property owned by the company, except where it crosses streets. The projectors are the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it is to run from their present depot in West Philadelphia, to Broad and Market streets, in the heart of the city. The [illegible] purchasing the ground of its 250 owners was undertaken a year ago by trusty agents, and the buyers were over 100 different persons, who resold to the company at the proper time. By this plan the property was all acquired at reasonable prices. The structure is to be of brick and iron, and the Schuylkill is to be crossed by a massive bridge.

Two Children Commit Suicide Together.

Our Hungarian contemporaries report a peculiarly painful case of double suicide committed by two shepherd boys, respectively aged 10 and 12, near Karlsburg. These lads were in charge of a flock of sheep turned out to graze on some grass land abutting upon the Karlsburg-Arad railway, and had been several times reproved by the watchman stationed near the pasturage ground for allowing the sheep to stray on the line. On the 6th inst., just as the Arad express was sighted, several sheep had wandered on the embankment and were in imminent danger of being crushed by the train, from which, however, they were rescued by the timely intervention of the watchman in question, who, as soon as the train had passed, seized up the boys and told them that he would have them severely punished for neglecting their duty and his repeated warnings. The terrified lads held consultation together as to how they might escape the threatened penalty, and speedily came to the conclusion that the best way of getting out of their scrape would be to drown themselves. One of them had just had a new hat, adorned with a gay peacock's feather, given to him, which he sold for 13 kreuzers to a little peasant girl, who had been at play with the boys when the dreadful menace of punishment was imparted to them. With the price of this hat he purchased some small loaves, and the three children sat down by the Maros to hold their "Pamona," or death-feast, and, this being terminated, the boys climbed the parapet of the Maros bridge; their tiny playmate counted aloud, "One, two, three," and at the word "three" they sprung, hand-in-hand, into the river, sinking immediately under the broken ice with which the surface of the rapid stream was partially covered.—*London Telegraph.*

NEW ORLEANS has shipped to France and Italy within a year 2,400,000 gallons of cotton-seed oil.

FARM NOTES.

MR. ERASTUS BAILEY, Little Compton, R. I., has kept 1,000 to 1,200 hens during the past five years, and realized from each an annual profit of $1.75.

FOR applying to wounds made by removing large limbs in pruning fruit trees nothing is better than gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol to the consistency of paint.

FRENCH poultry fanciers are now feeding fowls designed for market with barley and steamed yellow carrots. This feed is remarkable for its rapid fattening qualities.

PEARL millet, which has proved a failure in Massachusetts, is grown with success in Kansas. Some growers say that it is 50 per cent. better than corn fodder, and stands dry weather much better than corn, or any other kind of millet.

AIR-SLACKED lime will destroy currant worms. In the spring examine the bushes often, and when the lower leaves are perforated there the worms are to be found. If the bush is dry, first sprinkle with water, and then with lime. Two or three applications will be sufficient for the season. The lime will injure neither the bush nor the fruit.

THOSE who have soot, either of wood or bituminous coal, should carefully save it for use in the garden. It is valuable for the ammonia it contains, and also for its power of absorbing ammonia. It is simply charcoal (carbon) in an extremely divided state, but from the creosote it contains is useful in destroying insects, and is at the same time valuable as a fertilizer for all garden crops.

THE first year a sheep's front teeth are eight in number, and are of equal size; the second year the two middle teeth are shed, and replaced by two much larger than the others; the third year two very small ones appear on either side of the eight; at the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth; the fifth year all the front teeth are large; the sixth year all begin to show signs of wear.

CHARCOAL AS MANURE.—Although charcoal is nearly pure carbon, a large constituent of all vegetation, still it is not claimed that this substance furnishes direct food to plants. Its action is thus described by Liebig: "Plants thrive in powdered charcoal, and may be brought to blossom and bear fruit if exposed to the influence of rain and atmosphere. Charcoal is the most unchangeable substance known. It may be kept for centuries without change. It possesses the power of condensing gases within its pores, and particularly carbonic acid; and it is by virtue of this power that the roots of plants are supplied with charcoal as is humus, with an atmosphere of carbonic acid, which is renewed as quickly as it is abstracted. Plants do not, however, attain maturity, under ordinary circumstances, in charcoal powder, unless moistened with rain or rain-water. Rain-water contains one of the essentials of vegetable life, a compound of nitrogen, the exclusion of which entirely deprives humus and charcoal of their influence upon vegetation."

BARLEY AND OATS.—A fine condition of the soil is indispensable for the barley crop. Old barley-growers know all about this, but many want to grow barley because it is a profitable crop when successful. It will succeed in any good, well-prepared soil, but a mellow clay loom, which can be brought to good tilth, is to be preferred. But good crops of bright grain may be grown on lighter loams if in good heart. It may be made an excellent soiling crop to follow clover, and as a change from oats. We prefer to sow thickly, say two and a half bushels per acre, but opinions vary in this respect, and from one and a half to two and a half bushels is the range. Early-sown oats in our hot climate are, as a rule, better than the late sown. Our climate is not so favorable for oats as the cooler Northern and Northeastern ones. There oats are heavy and plump, and seed from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will produce well for two or three years. By using seed from these Northern localities, oats may be grown in the Middle States weighing from thirty-five to forty-five pounds per bushel.

BEANS AS FOOD FOR STOCK.—Chemical analysis and observation in feeding alike show the large amount of nutriment contained in beans. There is no more valuable food for forming muscle than beans. In the production of fat they are greatly inferior to corn and the small grains, but they are superior to them in the production of flesh. All young animals are benefited by an occasional ration of beans. Sheep are as fond of beans as boys are of watermelons, but they are not relished by most domestic animals when they are first given them to eat. Many animals need to be educated to eat beans, but, after a short time, they will acquire a taste for them. Hogs, cows and fowls will acquire a taste for beans as readily as human beings will for tomatoes, celery and ripe figs. If beans are ground with corn or any kind of small grain in the proportion of one bushel of the former to four of the latter, the meal will be eaten by all kinds of stock. Beans may be soaked till they are quite soft, or boiled and mixed with bran or cornmeal to excellent advantage.

TO CURE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—The preparation of the foot is just as essential as the remedy, for, if every part of the disease is not laid bare the remedy will not effect a cure. A solution of blue vitriol as strong as can be made and as hot as you can bear your hand in, even for a moment, having the liquid three or four inches deep, or deep enough to cover all the affected parts; then hold the diseased foot in this liquid ten minutes, or long enough to penetrate to all the diseased parts; put the sheep on a dry barn floor for twenty hours to give it a chance to take effect. In every case where I have tried it, it has effected a cure, and I have never given a sheep medicine internally for foot-rot. This remedy I call a dead shot when the foot is thoroughly prepared, but a more expeditious way, and where you don't hardly hope to exterminate the disease, but keep it in subjection, is this: After preparing the feet as for the vitriol cure, take butter of antimony, pour oil of vitriol into it slowly until the heating and boiling process ceases, and apply with a swab. This remedy works quicker, is stronger than the vitriol, and is just as safe, but its mode of application renders it less sure.—*Ohio Farmer.*

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

NUT CAKE.—One and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three cups flour, one-half cup sweet milk, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of hickory nuts (chopped), one teaspoonful vanilla.

WALNUT CAKES.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one and one-half pounds of raisins, one nutmeg, six eggs, one wine-glassful of wine, two quarts of walnuts (before cracked); bake in a quick oven.

OATMEAL BLANC MANGE.—A delicious blanc mange may be made by stirring two heaping teaspoonfuls fine oatmeal into a little cold water and then stirring in a quart of boiling milk; boil a few minutes; flavor; turn into molds when cold; eat with jelly or cream.

TO CLEAN HAIR BRUSHES.—As hot water and soap soon soften the hairs, and rubbing completes their destruction, use soda dissolved in cold water. Soda, having an affinity for grease, cleans the brush with very little friction. After well shaking them, stand them on the points of the handles in a shady place.

INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—One pint of Indian meal cooked, one quart of milk, half a cup of butter, one pint of molasses, four eggs, with a little cinnamon or nutmeg; boil the milk, stir in gradually the meal, mix all together and let it stand two hours, add the eggs when the pudding is ready to put in the oven; let it bake two hours.

SUPERIOR SPONGE CAKE.—One pound of sugar, sifted; half pound of flour, rind of a lemon, grated, with the juice. Beat the yolks very light and mix them well with the sugar; add the lemon; beat them well together; add the whites, beaten stiff; shake the flour in very gently—should not be stirred when the flour is well mixed. If in one pan, two hours, if in two pans, one and a half hours.

TO FRESHEN PAINT.—Tea leaves may be saved from the table for a few days, and, when sufficient are collected, steep, and not boil, them for half an hour in a tin pan; strain the water off through a sieve, and use this tea to wash all varnished paint. It removes spots, and gives a fresher, newer appearance than when soap and water are used. For white paint, take up a small quantity of whiting on a damp piece of old white flannel, and rub over the surface lightly, and it will leave the paint remarkably bright and new.

TO BOIL A HAM.—Scrape and wash carefully in plenty of cold water. Put it to cook in boiling water enough to cover it entirely, hock end up; let it remain on the front of the stove till the ham begins to boil; then put it back and let it simmer steadily for three hours. Take it off the fire, and let the ham remain in the water it is boiled in till cool enough to handle; then skin it; put in a baking-pan, and sprinkle with about three ounces of brown sugar; run your pan in a hot oven, and let it remain a half hour, or until the sugar has formed a brown crust. This not only improves the flavor of the ham, but preserves its juices.

Josh Billings on Marriage.

By awl means, Joe, git married, if you hav a fair show. Don't stand shivering on the bank, but pitch rite in and stick your head under and shiver it out. Thar ain't any more trick in getting married than there is in eating peanuts. Many a man has stood shivering on the shore until the river run out. Don't expect to marry an angel—they have been all picked up long ago. Remember, Joe, you hain't a saint yourself. Do not marry for beauty exclusively; beauty is like ice, awfully slippery and thaws dreadfully easy. Don't marry for luv, neither; luv is like a cooking-stove, good for nothing when the fuel gives out. But let the mixture be some beauty, becomingly dressed, with about $250 in her pocket, a good speller, handy and neat in her house, plenty of good sense, tuff constitution and by-laws, small feet, a light step; add to this sound teeth and a warm heart. The mixture will keep in any climate and will not evaporate. Don't marry for pedigree unless it's backed by bank notes. A family with nothing but pedigree generally lacks sense.

A Good Paper-weight.

Lately an inhabitant of Naples informed his friends that he was about to make a trip to Paris. Immediately he was overrun with commissions. Upon his return to Naples the traveler brought with him, however, only a part of the purchases ordered through him. "How in the world could you be so forgetful?" said several of those whom he thus disappointed. "I will tell you how it happened," said the Neapolitan; "such and such a one in giving me their commissions gave me the money at the same time. I folded each one's money in the paper on which his commissions were written and placed all the papers on my table. A sudden gust of wind came and blew away every paper that did not contain money—possibly your commission was among them."

Circus Time.

"The circus is coming," remarked Mrs. Goodington, laying down her paper, "with no end of trained horses and camels, hypothenuses and other bedigens of the forest and jungle. How well I remember the first time Daniel took me to the circus! As we entered the tinted inclosure I said to him: 'How terribly the wild animaleples growl, don't they?' I was eenamost frightened to death till Daniel told me it was only the vendors of peanuts and prize packages plying their vocation."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Leaky Church.

Bishop Butler was once holding service in a dilapidated church in the North of England, and, a storm coming on, was nearly "drowned out" by the torrent of water that filtered through a thousand rents in the roof. He mildly remonstrated at the leaky condition of things, and suggested that the first sunshiny day should be devoted to repairing the edifice. "But it don't need repair, your Worship, when it doan't showar," was the answer of the worthy churchwarden.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Names of Persons Who Have Been Voted for for President and Vice President.

Below will be found a complete list of all the persons who have been voted for for President and Vice President since the formation of the Government. The table also includes all persons voted for by the Electoral College. Many of them, of course, were not candidates before the people. The names of the successful candidates are printed in *italics*:

	PRESIDENTS.	VICE PRESIDENTS.
1878—	*George Washington.* John Adams. John Jay. R. H. Harrison. John Rutledge. John Hancock. George Clinton. Samuel Huntington. John Milton. James Armstrong. Benjamin Lincoln. Edward Telfair.	
1792—	*George Washington.* John Adams. George Clinton. Thomas Jefferson. Aaron Burr.	
1796—	*John Adams.* Thomas Jefferson. Thomas Pinckney. Aaron Burr. Samuel Adams. Oliver Ellsworth. George Clinton. John Jay. James Iredell. George Washington. John Henry. S. Johnson. Chas. C. Pinckney.	
1800—	*Thomas Jefferson.* Aaron Burr. John Adams. Chas. C. Pinckney. John Jay.	
1804—	*Thomas Jefferson.* Chas. C. Pinckney.	*Geo. Clinton.* Rufus King.
1808—	*James Madison.* Chas. C. Pinckney. George Clinton.	*George Clinton.* Rufus King. John Langdon. James Madison. James Monroe.
1812—	*James Madison.* De Witt Clinton.	*Elbridge Gerry.* Jared Ingersoll.
1816—	*James Monroe.* Rufus King.	*D. D. Thompkins.* John E. Howard. James Ross. John Marshall. Robert G. Harper.
1820—	*James Monroe.* John Q. Adams.	*D. D. Thompkins.* Richard Stockton. Daniel Rodney. R. S. Harper. Richard Rush.
1824—	*John Q. Adams.* Andrew Jackson. Wm. H. Crawford. Henry Clay.	*John C. Calhoun.* Nathan Sandford. Nathan Macon. Andrew Jackson. Martin Van Buren. Henry Clay.
1828—	*Andrew Jackson.* J. Quincy Adams.	*John C. Calhoun.* Richard Rush. Wm. Smith.
1832—	*Andrew Jackson.* Henry Clay. John Floyd. Wm. Wirt.	*Martin Van Buren.* John Sergeant. Henry Lee. Amos Ellmaker. Wm. Wilkins.
1836—	*Martin Van Buren.* Wm. H. Harrison. Hugh L. White. Daniel Webster. W. P. Mangum.	*R. M. Johnson.* Francis Granger. John Tyler. Wm. Smith.
1840—	*Wm. H. Harrison.* M. Van Buren. James G. Birney.	*John Tyler.* R. M. Johnson. L. W. Tazewell. James K. Polk.
1844—	*James K. Polk.* Henry Clay. James G. Birney.	*Geo. M. Dallas.* T. Frelinghuysen.
1848—	*Z. Taylor.* Lewis Cass. M. Van Buren.	*Millard Fillmore.* Wm. O. Butler. Chas. F. Adams.
1852—	*Franklin Pierce.* Winfield Scott. John P. Hall.	*Wm. R. King.* Wm. A. Graham. Geo. W. Julian.
1856—	*James Buchanan.* J. C. Fremont. Millard Fillmore.	*Jno. C. Breckinridge.* Wm. L. Dayton. A. J. Donelson.
1860—	*A. Lincoln.* J. C. Breckinridge. John Bell. S. A. Douglas.	*Hannibal Hamlin.* Jos. Lane. Edward Everett. H. V. Johnson.
1864—	*A. Lincoln.* Geo. B. McClellan.	*Andrew Johnson.* G. H. Pendleton.
1868—	*U. S. Grant.* Horatio Seymour.	*Schuyler Colfax.* F. P. Blair, Jr.
1872—	*U. S. Grant.* Horace Greeley. Charles O'Conor. James Black. T. A. Hendricks. B. Gratz Brown. Chas. J. Jenkins. David Davis.	*Henry Wilson.* B. Gratz Brown. Geo. W. Julian. A. H. Colquitt. John M. Palmer. T. E. Bramlette. W. S. Groesbeck. W. B. Machen. N. P. Banks.
1876—	*R. B. Hayes.* S. J. Tilden. Peter Cooper.	*Wm. A. Wheeler.* T. A. Hendricks. G. C. Smith.

Colored Heroes.

Two colored laborers, named Telfair and Stewart, went down into a fire-well in Charleston. A few moments later, overcome by poisonous vapors, they were lying in the mud and water gasping for breath. A colored laborer named Simons hastened to their relief. As soon as he felt the first effects of the noxious gas he was hauled out. Undismayed, a colored man named William Robertson insisted on being lowered down the well. As he touched the bottom he fell forward as if shot. There were now three helpless, dying men in the well. Volunteers were not wanting. A colored man named James Seymour descended into the depths, and fell as those who preceded him had done.

Stewart, one of the two men who went down to clean out the well, was taken out alive. Telfair, his companion, was dead. These two, Stewart and Telfair, were engaged in their usual work. Robertson and Seymour, who endeavored to save the stricken laborers, were dead when their bodies were removed. They died for their friends. Brave and loyal hearts had throbbed under the dusky skin. Knowing that they risked their lives they demanded that they be allowed to make an effort to rescue the men of their own race who were breathing their last. They shared the lot of the man whom they hoped to preserve to his wife and children. Their own wives are widows, and their children are orphans.

When white men bear themselves as Seymour and Robertson did, their names ring through the land as heroes and martyrs. Shall less honor be paid to the two colored men who, with no hope of reward or expectation of fame, sacrificed their lives on the altar of humanity? They are heroes and martyrs—an honor, an example and, we trust, an inspiration to their race. The spirit of true freedom is indeed abroad when unlettered colored laborers can rise to such a height.—*Charleston (S. C.) News.*

Sir Richard Wallace.

Lord Beaconsfield was desirous of making Sir Richard Wallace, who inherited the late Marquis of Hertford's estates, a peer; but the Queen, it is said, objected, though so many of the first creations in the Peerage were illegitimate children. Any honor to Sir Richard would be very popular in Paris, where he was brought up and has chiefly resided, and to which he has been a benefactor in many ways, especially by his magnificent gifts of drinking fountains of clear water for the public. It is quite common now at the cafes, when the waiter pours from the decanter on the absinthe or brandy, for the customer to say, "A little more Wallace, garcon, if you please."

IT is notorious that dogs take their manners from the human society in which they have been brought up. Thus the coach-dog, having associated all his life with grooms and stable men, is deficient in sagacity and only fit to follow the rumbling of the wheels. Fighting, gripping, and holding on with iron tenacity are the congenital attributes of the bull-dog, while the greyhound has little of the reasoning faculty which is born in the colley or sheep dog. A parlor dog, which, like Lever's Mrs. Rooney, "comes o' dacent people," would repudiate the company of a street cur, whom the gentleman and scholar of Burns would nose and find out, just as honest Launce's cur Crab was spotted by the two or three gentleman-like dogs with which he came in contact under the Duke's table.

Children

CRY

FOR

Pitcher's

Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

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Book for the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER"

On Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

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DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastille, taken from Letters received from Patrons.

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 27, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Mann, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	26
Noble "	24
Elkhart "	34
Total	[illegible]

By order of the district committee.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Democratic County Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court-house, in Auburn,

Saturday, June 5, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Representative in the legislature.
County clerk.
County auditor.
County treasurer.
County sheriff.
County recorder.
County surveyor.
County coroner.
County commissioner, north district.
County commissioner, southwest district.

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the county central committee, all democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting place in their respective township or precinct,

Saturday, May 29, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment, based upon the number of democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election:

Butler township	10	delegates.
Jackson "	19	"
Concord "	21	"
Newville "	8	"
Stafford "	7	"
Wilmington "	19	"
Auburn precinct	31	"
Waterloo "	10	"
Richland township	17	"
Fairfield "	21	"
Smithfield "	12	"
Franklin "	9	"
Troy "	5	"
Keyser "	27	"
Total,	216.	"

The democrats of each township and precinct will at the same time, (May 29), appoint one delegate to the judicial convention to be held at Kendallville on the 6th day of August, 1880.

By order of the committee.

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman.
THEO. REED, Secretary.

* * *

A card from Mr. Frank Seiler, who is attending Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, reports that celebrated institution in a flourishing condition, with over four hundred students in attendance, representing almost every part of the globe. The work of that institution is thorough and practical. We know whereof we speak.

* * *

In the selection of delegates from Indiana to the Cincinnati convention, it will not be enough to know that each and every delegate and alternate is for Hendricks as first choice; it must be well understood that each and every representative in that convention is unalterably opposed to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. The anti-Tilden men have a large majority in each district, and they should see to it that no treachery is practiced in the selection of delegates.

Send us a list of your delegates to the county convention.

* * *

Attend the democratic caucus next Saturday and help select good men for delegates.

* * *

The action of the Illinois republican convention virtually nominates Grant as the republican candidate for president.

* * *

The Delaware democrats have instructed their delegates to the Cincinnati convention, to cast the vote of that state for Senator Bayard.

* * *

Grant is now at Galena, Ill. B. Brown, the editor of the Gazette of that city, has telegraphed the Chicago News an authoritative statement that Grant will not withdraw from the presidential contest.

* * *

It is the opinion of the best politicians of both parties, that the only necessity for holding the Chicago convention next week is to ratify the nomination of Grant for a third term, and to put a tail to the ticket.

* * *

The committeeman of each township and precinct will oblige us by sending us a complete list of the delegates to the county convention, so that the list can be published next week. Send the list Monday without fail.

* * *

Democratic candidates for county offices will please bear in mind that no good will result from speaking disparagingly of their opponents. Let each candidate conduct his canvass upon his own merits, and there will be better feeling in the party after the nominations are made.

* * *

What will American citizens of foreign birth have to say about the nomination of Grant,—how will they relish his imperial notions? We incline to the opinion that Germans, Irishmen and Frenchmen will not consent to the wearing of royal robes in the country of their adoption.

* * *

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana met in Indianapolis last Tuesday. Calvin Prather was elected Grand Master; E. L. McLallen, of Columbia City, is chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence; F. E. Davenport, of Auburn, was chairman of the committee on unfinished business.

* * *

Conkling, Cameron and Logan are all in Chicago making the necessary arrangements to give Grant and imperialism a grand send-off on the second of next month. John C. New, the chairman of the republican committee of this state, is also there learning the ropes, and by the time the Indiana delegates arrive, will be prepared to offer such arguments as will perhaps place the republicans of Indiana in a false position by having the vote of this state cast for U. S. Grant.

* * *

Next Saturday is the day fixed for the holding of democratic caucuses in the several townships and precincts in this county, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the county convention, to be held one week later. Every democrat should attend the meeting in his township and see that none but good men are put upon the delegation—men who will work for the success of the party rather than any individual. Allow no candidate to dictate who the delegates shall be. Send men who are capable of judging as to the availability of candidates.

* * *

The number of delegates in the democratic county convention will be 216 instead of 214, as heretofore published. The official vote for J. G. Shanklin, for secretary of state, in 1878, as shown by the canvasser's sheet on file in the clerk's office, is as follows:

Butler township	96	votes
Jackson "	193	"
Concord "	207	"
Newville "	76	"
Stafford "	66	"
Wilmington "	187	"
Auburn precinct	309	"
Waterloo "	103	"
Richland township	173	"
Fairfield "	208	"
Smithfield "	116	"
Franklin "	91	"
Troy "	47	"
Keyser "	265	"

The corrected list will be found in the call of the central committee.

* * *

Mr. B. S. Sutton, of Shelby county, is spoken of as a prominent candidate for clerk of the supreme court. The Shelbyville Democrat-Volunteer says of him:

"Mr. Sutton is in every way qualified to fill the office acceptably. As circuit clerk of the county he served the people honestly and with ability, and no man ever left the office with a clearer and better record. We have no hard words to offer as against any other candidate who may be seeking the same office. Nor do we think because the present incumbent is seeking a re-election, that he should be accorded any prior claims. The office is one of four years, and the custom has heretofore been to invariably accord but one term. Mr. Sutton is at present holding the honorable and responsible position of Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of Indiana. He has many warm and enthusiastic friends in all portions of the state. He is a good political speaker, a thorough canvasser, and if nominated would add largely to the success of the ticket."

The legality of the first amendment to the constitution, which is said to have been ratified by the people at the April election, will be tested in the supreme court by James V. Kelso, a prominent attorney of New Albany. It appears that at the May election in the city named, Mr. Kelso offered his ballot at the polling place, but it was refused by the inspector on the ground that Mr. Kelso had not resided long enough in the ward to entitle him to a vote. Although a life-long resident of the city, he had moved from one ward to another a few days before the election, and the inspector held that the first amendment debarred him from the right of suffrage. A few days ago Mr. Kelso appeared before the grand jury and procured an indictment against the inspector for refusing his (Kelso's) vote, the object of the indictment being to take the case as a test one before the supreme court, in order to determine the vexed question as regards the constitutionality of the amendments. It is to be hoped that the court will render an opinion before the time for the next election.

Memorial Day.

Next Sunday, the 30th instant, is the day set apart for the annual decoration of soldiers' graves. This custom has become general throughout the north, and is observed as often as the 30th day of May comes around. It is but natural that the surviving comrades and friends of deceased soldiers should delight in commemorating the ceremony of strewing flowers upon the graves of those who went out to risk their lives for the preservation of the Union. The noble act of giving up their lives to secure continued peace and civilization to surviving generations has gained for deceased soldiers an everlasting abiding place in the memory of every true American. As it was impossible to sever the ties of comrades in arms when our nationality was threatened with a loss of existence, so it is now—nineteen years after the first attempt to destroy the Union—impossible to sever the ties which a father, mother, wife, brother, sister, son or daughter bore to him who suffered the many trials and vicissitudes of a soldier's life, and whose remains now fill an honored sepulchre. None so degraded as to forswear cherishing a deep-rooted affection for those earthly ties which bound each one to another. No soldier can forget him who stood by his side, and who, perhaps, delivered his last message as he fell on the battlefield, to be transmitted to an anxious father or a loving mother. Soldiers who were sworn to be true to their country, were also true to each other in time of danger; and may each survivor continue to be true, in rendering kind services to survivors and in cherishing and perpetuating the memory, virtues and deeds of valor of those who fell in death, vindicating the cause of self-government as established by the blood of martyrs and handed down from the founders of a free government.

> "Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
> Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours;
> Lying so silent, by night and by day,
> Sleeping the years of their manhood away."
>
> "Cover the thousands who sleep far away—
> Sleep where their friends cannot find them to day;
> They who in mountain and hill side and dell
> Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell."
>
> "So in our minds we will name them once more
> So in our hearts we will cover them o'er;
> Roses and lilies and violets blue
> Bloom in our souls for the brave and the true."

School Trustee.

With reference to the election of a school trustee at Fort Wayne, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Hoagland's term, the following compliment is paid by the Fort Wayne Journal to Mr. Max Nirdlinger, whose name is receiving favorable mention in connection with that position:

"With the expiration of Pliny Hoagland's term as school trustee, a vacancy will occur, which cannot be filled too carefully, and with too much discretion. The of name Max Nirdlinger has been proposed as a candidate for the office, and we believe a wiser choice cannot be made. Mr. Nirdlinger is a man of education, and is fully informed as to the requirements and duties of a board intrusted with the great interests of our public schools. He is a man of good executive ability, a quality much needed by a trustee of this character. It is a position that few aspire to, in fact none, save those who have the good of the public at heart. While the remaining members of the board are men of sterling integrity, having always discharged their duties conscientiously and faithfully, it is to the interests of the people that the newly elected member be as entirely competent and ready to do his duty with equal zeal and faithfulness. Mr. Nirdlinger, we believe, possesses the qualities for a good trustee, and we believe that a sufficient number of voters hold the same opinion to elect him to the office."

To the Teachers of DeKalb County.

Fellow-Workers: Now would be a good time to say to the authorities and "powers that be" that, inasmuch as you have compelled us to come up to the standard without any increase of wages, and knowing that you are abundantly able to comply with our reasonable requests, we respectfully ask you to consider our just claims and let us have some of the benefits of the improved times and the general increase in the price of labor.

All other trades and professions combine and secure their just claims by concert of effort and action, and there is no reason why the teachers should not do the same

Will we do so? If you wish to move in the matter let us hear from you through the county papers or by letter.

AN OLD TEACHER.

Soldiers' Re-union at Waterloo.

The following partial programme has been decided upon for the old soldiers' re-union at Waterloo, Indiana, June 10 and 11, 1880:

JUNE 10.

9:30 a. m.—Reception of Loomis' battery, Michigan artillery, Coldwater, Michigan, Capt. Pratt commanding.

1:15 p. m.—Reception of visitors from the south.

2½ p. m.—Reception of company E, 16th regiment of Ohio National Guards, Capt. Foote, of Bryan, Ohio, commanding, and Fourth Battery of Ohio light artillery, Capt. O. J. Hopkins, of Toledo, Ohio, commanding, with visitors from the east.

3 p. m.—Reception of visitors from the north and west.

3:30 p. m.—Regimental and company re-unions.

Sunset salute.

JUNE 11—FORENOON.

Sunrise—Reveille and National salute.

8 to 9:30—Regimental and company re-unions.

9:30 a. m.—Form procession and march to grounds.

10 a. m.—Exercises at the stand in the following order:

1st, Music by the band; 2nd, prayer; 3rd; song by the club; 4th, oration; 5th, song by the club—"Marching through Georgia;" 6th, toasts and responses; 7th, chorus—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "Old John Brown," by everybody, led by the club; 8th, break ranks for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

1:30—Artillery drill by Loomis' Michigan battery, commanded by Captain Pratt, of Coldwater, Michigan, and 4th battery, Ohio light artillery, commanded by Capt Hopkins, of Toledo, Ohio.

2 p. m.—Infantry drill by company E, 16th regiment of Ohio National Guards, Lieut. Wm. Harding, of Bryan, Ohio, commanding, and the Waterloo Rifles, Capt. R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, Indiana, commanding.

3 p. m.—Sham battle, participated in by the above-named military organizations, and independent companies of Butler, Auburn, Angola, Waterloo and elsewhere, and also by a detachment of the signal corps, under command of Capt. Sam. Edge, and a squad of sharpshooters, commanded by Sargeant J. B. Bixler.

4:30—Prisoners marched to headquarters and paroled

Every soldier or sailor who was honorably discharged is invited. All are requested to report at headquarters immediately on their arrival, when they will be enrolled and furnished appropriate badges. Survivors of regiments and companies present will march together, and each organization will be commanded by the senior officer of such organization in attendance. The committee intend that the utmost punctuality and promptness shall be observed in carrying out the programme. Each person participating is earnestly requested to come resolved to be on hand promptly to the minute to perform any duty assigned him. We will advertise nothing we do not expect to give precisely as advertised.

R. WES. MCBRIDE,
L. J. BLAIR,
S. B. JOHNSON,
S. J. LOCKE,
Committee.

Waterloo, Ind., May 25, 1880.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The announcement of the names of candidates for county offices will be inserted under this head for $2.00—IN ADVANCE; no announcement to exceed six lines in length without extra charge. All announcements are made subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

REPRESENTATIVE.

CLERK.

The democratic friends of Mr. D. Y. Husselman, of Union township, will present his name in the county convention and ask that he be nominated for county clerk.

The democratic friends of Mr. John W. Baxter, of Wilmington township, will present his name in county convention and ask that he be nominated for county clerk.

AUDITOR.

EDITORS COURIER: The democrats of Franklin township desire you to announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of the township named, as a candidate for county auditor

The many friends of John W. Dills, of Concord township, will present his name to the democratic county convention as a candidate for county auditor.

TREASURER.

The democratic friends of L. J. Miller, of Richland township, will announce his name in convention as a candidate for county treasurer.

SHERIFF.

The many friends of John W. Boyle, of Wilmington township, will present his name as a candidate for sheriff in the democratic convention, and ask his nomination.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce that Mr. Philip Flaval, of Waterloo precinct, will be presented by his friends as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county.

J. J. VanAuken's friends will present his name, and ask that he be nominated for Sheriff by the democrats of DeKalb county, in convention assembled.

RECORDER.

The democrats of Jackson township present the name of Samuel M. High, and ask that he be nominated for county recorder.

We are authorized to announce that James Quince, of Butler township, will be a candidate in the county convention for the office of recorder.

Mr. George H. Mann, of Newville township, is named by his many democratic friends in that township as a candidate for county recorder.

SURVEYOR.

William Husley, of Auburn precinct, will be a candidate in the democratic county convention for the nomination for county surveyor.

Mr. George L. Lanning, of Auburn precinct, has been named by his democratic friends as a candidate for county surveyor.

The many democratic friends of Azam P. Foltz, of Auburn precinct, announce his name for county surveyor, believing him to be well qualified for that position.

CORONER.

COMMISSIONER, NORTH DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONER, SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Kelham, the present incumbent, is named as a candidate for re-nomination for county commissioner in the southwest district.

Summer

Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in light-weight Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Balbriggan, all sizes and qualities now in stock. Our stock of Summer Hosiery and Gloves is large and well assorted with all the staple and Fancy Novelties of the season. Black and Colored Lace Mitts, Lace top Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves of our various popular brands, in 2 to 8 buttons in street, Opera shades and black, at reduced prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Parasols.

Just opened—An elegant new lot of Black Satin Parasols, Rich Black Brocade Parasols, Fancy Colored Parasols, Children's Parasols, both lined and unlined, $2.50 to $15.00 each. Also an immense new line of Sun Umbrellas, 20, 22 and 24 inches. Blues and Browns in a great variety of Ebony, Horn, Ivory, Bamboo, Natural Stick, Tortoise Shell and Agate Handles; $1.50 $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 each and upwards. Please examine them.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Light-Weight Suitings.

For gentlemens Wear.—Our stock is probably the largest and best-assorted in the city. Our Goods are of the best Scotch, English, French and German manufacture. Our prices are VERY LOW, as the goods were ordered before the great advance in prices of Woolen took place. Gentlemen wanting Business Suits, Dress Suits, or anything in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Diagonals, Meltons or Cheviots, should not fail to examine before they purchase.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Lawns.

550 pieces New lawns this week in Tinted and White Ground, with and without Side Bands, 10, 12 1-2, and 15 cents per yard. Also New Linnen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, new Foulard Cambrics, French Chints, Zephyr Ginghams, Canton Ginghams, Seer-suckers, etc., etc., 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard. Our stock of Wash Fabrics is very large and worth looking at. Black and Colored Bunting in great variety.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marracaibo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 21 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine-Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine-Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

Fish of all Kinds.

No. 1 White Fish, Family White Fish, Pickerel, Lake Fish, Codfish, Mackerel, Herring, Smoked Halibut, Boneless Codfish, etc., etc., all sold cheap and warranted as represented.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.
Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.
DENTIST,
88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

The Morbid Liver.

An eminent clergyman says "that a change of stomach and liver would benefit the morbid sinner almost as much as a change of heart." Yet many attribute an irritable temper and a morose disposition to the ingenious workings of the devil, while they are simply the symptoms of dyspepsia, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation or general or nervous debility, and are readily removed by a few doses of Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 21-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Rudolph Bechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. S. SHUTT, Administrator,
Spencerville, Indiana,

12-3w April 29, 1880.

WOODWELL & CHAPMAN, Plaintiff's attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss. No. 729. In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880.

Oliver S. Miller, Theodore F. Miller, Eliza Strauss, Lewis W. Moore, Isaac J. Bolt, Sigmond Bolt, and Frank Elberson are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Leopold Warner, John Warner, Louis E. Warner, John R. Warner, Edward Warner, Kaufman, Greenberry and Simeon Kemper, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 30th judicial day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880, to-wit: July 30, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 20th day of May, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warranted Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

THE GARFIELD CASE.

His Trial, Conviction and Sentence—Vigorous Defense and Sharp Contest.

The trial of Lewis Garfield, the last of the three parties captured and charged with being participators in the startling midnight raid upon the quiet sleepers in the dwelling of Solomon Barney, at Spencerville, on the night of the first of December last, was promptly entered upon in this place, before Judge Lowry of Fort Wayne, last Monday. A motion for a change of venue, based upon some seven or eight affidavits and met by over two hundred and fifty affidavits, had been overruled at a former term of court. Further motions of a preliminary character were made at this term on the part of the defendant, first to require the state to say on which of the various counts or charges contained in the indictment the prosecution would elect to proceed, and after that another was interposed, based upon an affidavit of the defendant, asking a postponement on account of absent testimony. The motion to require the state to elect was sustained, and the prosecution selected, as the counts on which to proceed, three, charging in each of them a violent and burglarious entry of Mr. Barney's dwelling in the night time, and one of them charging the entry to be with intent to steal, another with intent to murder Solomon Barney, and the other with intent to murder his wife. Judge Lowry held the affidavit for a postponement insufficient, and overruled the motion. A jury was then selected without much difficulty, and the case has proceeded rapidly. A much larger amount of testimony is embodied in the report—a short-hand writer being employed for the purpose—than was adduced in the cases of either Stover or McDonald. It was fuller and more complete than in these cases, in showing the origin and formation of the combination amongst the desperadoes to commit the act; in tracing them from Bryan to Butler and Auburn Junction, and down the Baltimore and Ohio railway to a point between Concord and St. Joe, to a point beyond where a highway runs to Spencerville, and thence to the latter place. The taking, by Mr. Barney, of his $2,500 from the store to the house, his counting the money there with uncurtained windows around him and placing it on the floor by the bureau, the manner in which the defendant and his coadjutors had obtained their information as to the presence there of the treasure, their assault upon and the crushing in of the door, the command of the brigands to the inmates, "Lie still for your lives!" the trepidation of young Erick, the coolness of Mr. Barney and his wife in making provision for the safety of their children, the rapid rattle of the five successive pistol shots, the otherwise death-like stillness and quiet skipping to and fro of the assailants and assailed, and the intrepid valor of the brave Mrs. Barney in pursuing the desperadoes, deliberately aiming at and "fetching" one of them, so as to compel a retreat, and their flight and escape from town with the team and carriage of Dr. Emanuel, were all detailed with a high degree of dramatic interest. A much greater effort was also made by the defense to get up proof of an "alibi"—that the defendant was elsewhere at the time of the occurrence—than on the former occasions, but as will be seen by the result without success. The case went to the jury, after eight hours argument by counsel and the giving of written instructions by the court, at 11 o'clock to-day. After deliberating for a trifle over two hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, affixing the penalty at ten years in the penitentiary and a fine of five dollars.

Crooked Clerks.

The report reached Auburn a day or so ago that three young men employed in the general offices of the Ft. Wayne and Jackson railroad, had for some time past been carrying on a systematic method of stealing from the company, and that on Sunday night, becoming alarmed lest they were soon to be discovered, they jumped on an express train and lost no time in putting territory between themselves and Jackson. Their names, as reported, are J. McLean, who was Mr. Bromley's chief clerk, A. C. Fay, freight and ticket agent, and James Wilson, who acted as Fay's assistant. The amount of their shortage cannot yet be definitely known, though up to yesterday the officials had checked them up for a few months back and found a discrepancy of about $3,000. This, of course, being mere floating rumors, cannot be vouched for as reliable, but it embraces the facts as near as we can obtain them at this time.

Barn Raising.

One of the largest and finest barns in this county was raised last week on the farm of 'Squire Henderson, of Jackson township. The dimensions of the building are 40x64 feet, in the construction of which 4,000 feet of hewn timber were used, and the total cost will reach about $1,000. Eighty-four persons were present at the raising, for whom Mrs. Henderson prepared a sumptuous dinner and supper. No person went away hungry, and a general jollification was the result.

—Fans are on the fly.

—The wool market has opened.

—The show showed. It was gorgeous.

—Go to Miss McKay's for your summer hat.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—The old settlers are settled all over town to-day.

—There hasn't been a circus in town since last Monday.

—Ladies' hats of the very latest styles at Miss Allie McKay's.

—Alex Potter got home Tuesday from a three weeks' jaunt in Ohio.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for spring shawls and linen suits. 20 3w

—For white goods and embroideries go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—1,000 yards of French gingham for sale at eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—Can't somebody arrange with the weather clerk to get a little rest on this flood business?

—Hank Mader says he did a hard day's work Monday,—sold four buggies. Such work!

—Many needed improvements are going on in the residence and business portion of our town.

—5,000 yards of new-style calicoes, at seven and eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—All the hotels have been doing a land-office business this week. Court and the shows did it.

—2,000 yards of dress goods—good styles—from 10 to 15 cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Bargains in bleached and brown muslins, toweling and table-linen, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—Elegant ribbons, laces, ties, flowers and all kinds of millinery goods just received at Miss McKay's.

—Decoration day comes next Sunday. Saturday, however, is the day set for its observation in Auburn.

—The Garfield case goes to the jury to-day. Public opinion says he will go "over the road" for a few years.

—Ask for "Sellers' Liver Pills." No other possess half their virtue. 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

—Miss McKay, at Willis' book store, will trim hats to suit the ladies who patronize her, at very reasonable rates.

—The Eagle mills building is being generally overhauled and repaired, one of the chief improvements being a new roof.

—The heavy rain of last Friday caused Cedar creek to get on a high which lasted over Saturday and Sunday.

—Likewise; simply call on your druggist for "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," when you have a cold or cough. 25c. a bottle.

—An application for the pardon of George Hazzard has been filed. A great effort is being made on the part of his friends to secure it.

—"French Pete" has put in a boss tile drain for F. E. Davenport, at the latter's residence. Pete is hard to beat on laying drain pipe.

—Frank Hoff and family now occupy the brick house on Seventh street which he lately bought of D. P. Hale. It makes a nice little home.

—Frank A. Hoff will add a large stock of dry-goods and notions to his present stock of groceries and provisions this week. Call on him for bargains.

—The woman with red hair. For additional information, apply to any member of that stag party which went to Churubusco last week on a fishing (?) excursion.

—Miss Lulu Carpenter, of Antwerp, O., arrived in Auburn last Friday, where she will probably spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. P. J. Lockwood.

—Norm. Clark, of Detroit, has been resuming his visit here this week. He only had it half out the other time. He leaves under the impression that Rome City is n. g.

—By the way our dealers are disposing of farm machinery, one would suppose that every farmer in the country had his place covered with agricultural implements.

—The first man visible on the streets Monday, early in the morning, was munching a twenty-inch section of ginger-bread. Monday, by-the-way, was show-day.

—Couriers of March 11th, April 1st and April 8th, 1880, are missing from our files; if some subscriber will furnish copies of the dates named, we will consider it a favor. tf

—The surest way to prevent being swindled, is to trade with your home merchants—men who have an established business and who advertise it in their home paper.

Cas. J. Coats is again in our midst, having resumed his studies in the law-office of Rose & Hartman. Cas. graduated at the Indianapolis law-school last winter.

—Some of the girls from the rural districts, who came in Monday to catch "fellers" for the show, got unmercifully left. Their disappointment, as betrayed by the sad expression of their eyes, was distressing.

—Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, ask your attention to their new advertisement in this issue. Read what they have to say.

—We would like to hear from "Itemizer," at Sedan, every week, and at greater length. Give us all the news items of your neighborhood.

—The merchants of Auburn all agree that last Saturday's trade was excellent. Lots of people in town, and they all wanted to spend their money.

—Frank Culbertson says that the band boys are about $[illegible] ahead, clear money, as a result of the benefit in Ensley hall, last Saturday night.

—Dills says he has a very fine dog which he has named "Christian," because when he asks for something to eat and it is given him, he eats it.

—A communication concerning the church social, signed "A Lady," is withheld from publication for the reason that the writer's name was not given.

—The M. E. society will meet at the lecture-room Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments served at 5:30. All are invited. Mrs. J. Anderson, Sec'y.

—Half fare tickets will be sold on the Jackson road to-morrow (Friday), for the benefit of those who wish to attend the grand opening at Pleasant Lake.

—F. Huelsenbeck is erecting a new brick building on Seventh street, next to Edgington's barber-shop, which he will move his saloon fixtures into as soon as completed.

—Another excursion to Pleasant Lake, from Fort Wayne, comes off Sunday next on the Jackson road. Picnics are thicker than four in a bed,—four people, not picnics.

—A man stands a remarkably favorable good chance of getting jagged in the eye with a fish-hook, these days, at every turn. Fish-hooks and eyes ought to be served separately.

—Jacob VanOrden, the well-known ice dealer of Pleasant Lake, was in town the fore part of this week. He says he has dead loads of good thick ice on hand for the season.

—Dr. J. J. Littlefield has purchased the property of Ed. Bodine, on Tenth street, near Jackson, and is making some desirable improvements therein, preparatory to its occupancy.

—Despite all the drawbacks in its erection, Kiblinger's new store on the corner will be one of the finest around the square. The cornice was adjusted to-day, and all it now needs is the roof.

—The interest in the Spencerville burglary cases has apparently died out, somewhat from lapse of time, as the attendance at Lew. Garfield's trial, this week, is not as large as the trials of Stover and McDonald.

—Last week's Republican says that Billy Rainier is afflicted with heart disease. The item struck Billy so forcibly that he hasn't been well since, besides being scared out of some four years growth.

—The recent changes in Francis Picker's residence have made a material improvement. It now has a new front and cornice, while the brick walls will be tuckpointed—or "lined" as the Republican calls it.

—A cloth-peddler has been getting in his work on the streets this week, selling a pants pattern worth six dollars (?) for half the money. They always lose money just that way; it's one of their little eccentricities.

—The B. & O. railroad sells round-trip-tickets for one fare, to the Chicago convention next Wednesday. The sale of these tickets commences on the 31st and continues through the 1st and 2nd. See particulars on the eighth page.

—Joe Abright and Dave Hampton put in the day yesterday at Blue River lake, Churubusco, concocting schemes against the finny tribe. A special train has been chartered on the Wabash to bring home the spoils;—spoiled clothes.

—Tuesday evening of last week a highly enjoyable social hop was given at the residence of G. W. Link, of Auburn Junction, in honor of his son, William, who left the following day for the far west. Every one who attended reports a pleasant time.

—We cannot conscientiously assert that Charlie Bartine's "five-clown show" is an unparalleled success; on the contrary, it is a rather inferior concern. The trapeze performance of the two children was the principal feature of the entire programme.

—Rev. W. L. Meese has sold his residence property to Mr. Ed. Baker, who will take possession soon. Rev. and Mrs. Meese will be absent in St. Joe county visiting friends and relatives for the next two weeks, when they will return to Auburn and purchase another home.

—The "opening" at Pleasant Lake, which was to have opened up last Friday, was an open fizzle, owing to the openness of the weather. The rain had a "dead open and shut" on the crowd, of which the writer was one, and he makes this acknowledgement openly. (Opening chorus by the band).

—Lew Scalf, of Millersburg, who has been pushing through the masonry work on Kiblinger's building, expects to finish it this week. He has had bad weather to contend with almost from the start, and, considering other adverse circumstances, he has done remarkably well and is to be credited for his stick-to-itiveness.

—All persons in need of wall paper and window-shades are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock on exhibition at the Physicians' drug-store. The styles are the latest, the quality of the best, and the prices cheap as the cheapest. It will pay you to go and see for yourself. 19-4t.

—Johnnie Hebel has renovated and revivified the little store down on the corner, having put in a fresh stock of confectionaries and cigars, and he will run it hereafter so that it will demand a good share of patronage. Everything is clean and fresh, loafing has been abolished, and ice-cold soda-water is "on tap" at all times.

—That always-beautiful poem, "The Blue and the Gray," will be found on the first page of this issue of the Courier, it being particularly appropriate at this time, when we are so near the day set apart for the decoration of the soldiers' graves. From a standpoint of impartiality, it is one of the sweetest poems ever written.

—Frank Davenport left Monday morning for Indianapolis, where he takes in the grand lodge of Masons now holding its meeting there. A crazy man was being conveyed to the asylum on the same train, and John Davis says they had to put a chalk-mark on Davenport's back, so that no awkward mistake would occur at the asylum.

—Miss Lillie Morse returned Thursday to Auburn, where she joined the same party and undertook another voyage to Rome City. They went, they saw, they—got disgusted and wet. Miss Morse left Monday noon for her home in Angola, and she will not visit Auburn again until it rains. It rains next week.

—We are under obligations to Mr. Jacob VanOrden, of Pleasant Lake, for a sack of most excellent flour manufactured at the White Rose Mills. The flour recommends itself and those who use it once will want it again. We understand that the White Rose flour has been placed on sale in the Auburn market, and will be delivered to the residence of purchasers. Try it.

—If some of the smart alecks from the country could see themselves as others see them, when they come in town to see the elephant, the probabilities are that they would sneak away from the busy haunts of man and start a hermit shop. As a matter of course, they have all the privileges that others have, but that doesn't give them a license to make other people sick at their stomachs.

—The dedication of Lakeside park, which was to have taken place last Friday at Pleasant Lake, was necessarily postponed on account of the flood. Additional preparations have been made, however, and Mr. Ball intends to make up for lost time next Friday, May 28, if Providence and the weather permit. A large crowd will be there, in view of which the Fort Wayne and Jackson road will sell tickets at half fare. Go.

—Judge Lowry is trying a case, at Auburn, of a woman for assault and battery with intend to kill.—Ft. Wayne News, Tuesday.

You are slightly off your eggs, Gart. It is the case of Lewis Garfield, charged with burglarizing Sol. Barney's house at Spencerville, last December, wherein one of the burglars (who is now in the penitentiary) was shot in the arm by Mrs. Barney. With this trifling correction, you had it all right.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1876.

I was taken with an acute attack of Rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros'. Drug Store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recomend it to all suffering with Rheumatism. Respectfully,

Matt. McDermott, I. C. R. R., Shops.

Sedan.

—There is one widow less here.

—Mother McIntyre is very low on a bed of sickness, and fears are entertained by her friends that she will not recover.

—The Richland township Sabbath-school picnic, which was to have been held in the month of June, has been postponed until after harvest.

—The children's service at the Lutheran church, last Sunday evening, was well attended. A. C. Jackman and F. W. Willis, of Waterloo, entertained the young people with addresses appropriate to the occasion. These services call out a mass of young people, and are growing popular, much of the credit for which is due to L. W. Treah, the superintendent, and H. Gets, chorister. Itemizer.

Mr. A. Neigher, Tayloryine, Pa., writes:

My mother, an old lady of sixty years, suffered for thirty years with Rheumatism, to such an extent that she was at times entirely lame. We procured from Messrs. Ludwig Bros'. Druggists in Scranton, Pa., a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and saw our effort crowned with perfect success. Mother was relieved.

Boarding and Lodging.

The Misses Baldock will take boarders by the day or week, at reasonable rates. Their place is conveniently located, being on the first block east of Odd Fellows' building. Patronize the young ladies and they will do their best to furnish good meals and good rooms. 22-4w

—Thos. Dalton was conveyed to the insane asylum from this place, last Monday morning, by J. C. Somers and O. W. Rummel.

—Rev. H. J. Norris has returned and will fill the pulpit of the M. E. church, as usual next Sunday.

Carr's Corners.

The farmers are washing sheep this week. They have plenty of water for that purpose.

—A number of the youngsters of this place attended a hop at Auburn Junction last Tuesday evening, and report a jolly time.

—Berry Penland and Sile Nugen attended Bartine's five-clown show last Monday evening. Sile says he saw one clown five times.

—Frank Shugers took a flying trip to Pleasant Lake last Saturday, returning home Monday. He says he caught some fine fish while at that place.

Owing to the recent high waters Cedar-Creek Sabbath-school was not very largely attended last Sabbath. Milt. Swisher brought two loads of people from the other side of the creek, and a number went back home.

C. O. D.

Mr. Philip Remlinger, an old subscriber to our paper, and well known in the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two weary years had suffered with Rheumatism in the shoulder, during which time she had been treated by several physicians without success, had been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.—Bucyrus, Ohio, Courier, Feb. 13, 1879.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn, Ind.

Wanted,

To Rent, a good, large, conveniently-arranged dwelling-house. Also

To Purchase, an organ box or case for shipping purposes.

Enquire of Thomas H. Sprott.

Look at This!

Best green-gage plums, 16 cents; sugar corn, three cans for twenty-five cents; whortleberries, two cans for twenty-five cents; tomatoes, three cans for twenty-five cents; best tomatoes, two cans for twenty-five cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

The use of St. Jacobs Oil is indeed followed by the most wonderful results. More than a dozen cases have come to my knowledge, where St. Jacobs Oil effected speedy cures, but I will only mention one instance. A man suffering for twenty-four years with Rheumatism was induced to try the St. Jacobs Oil. He used a few bottles of this truly wonderful remedy, and is now entirely well once more

W. Reinhardt, Elmore, Wis.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

$100
Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an Internal Remedy Acting upon the Blood, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of Hall's Catarrh Cure is Not Cured or Benefited more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.
Opposite North Door Court House.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE
DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat	$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants	5.00
Black Cloth Vest	2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris	$5.00
Men's All-Wool	3.00
Boys' Very Durable	2.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality	$10.00
Strong and Durable	5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

New Hat Man!

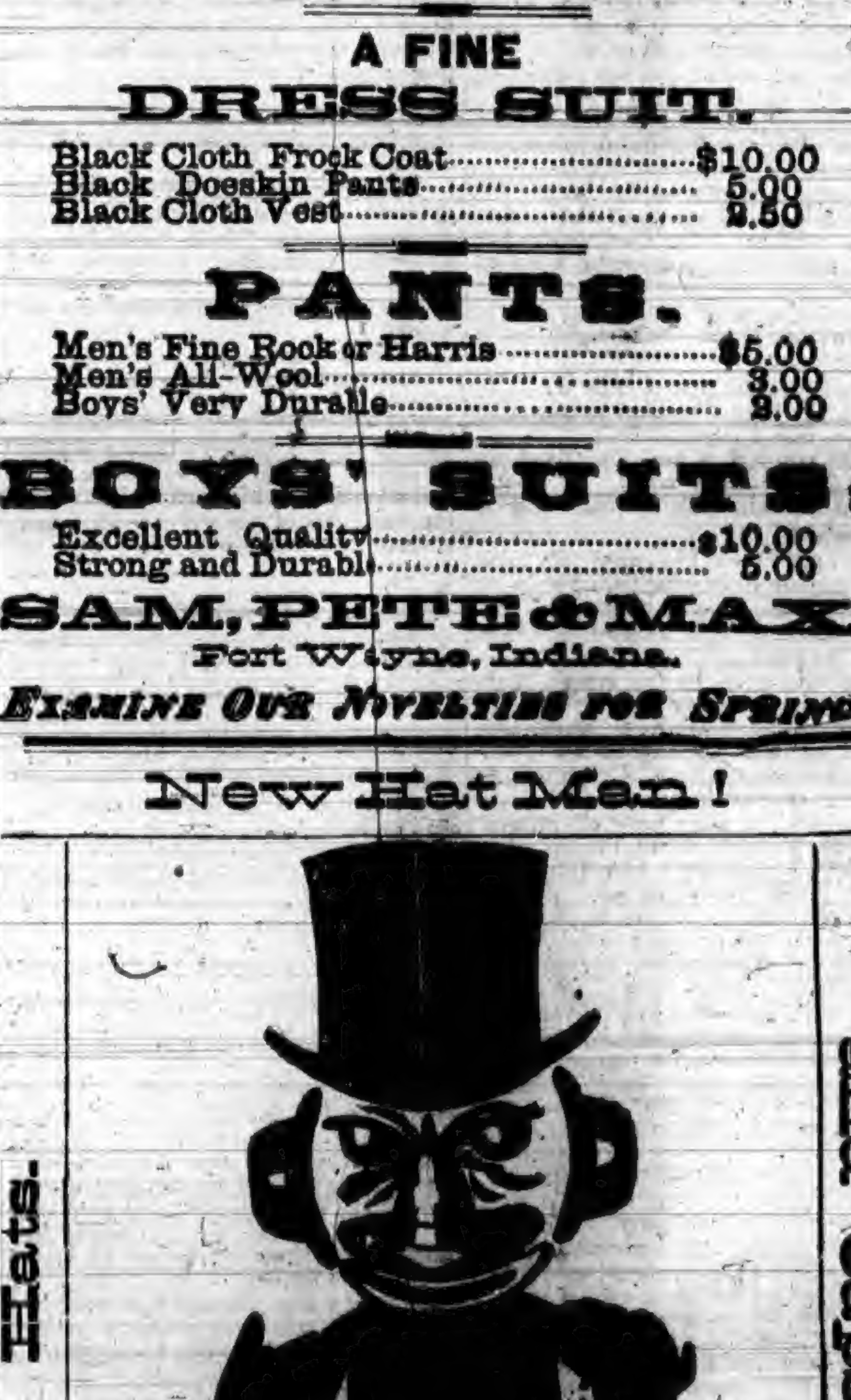

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 27, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. B. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	28
Noble "	21
Elkhart "	34
Total	83

By order of the district committee.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Democratic County Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court-house, in Auburn,

Saturday, June 5, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Representative in the legislature.
County clerk.
County auditor.
County treasurer.
County sheriff.
County recorder.
County surveyor.
County coroner.
County commissioner, north district.
County commissioner, southwest district.

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the county central committee, all democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting place in their respective township or precinct,

Saturday, May 29, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment, based upon the number of democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election:

Butler	township	10	delegates.
Jackson	"	19	"
Concord	"	21	"
Newville	"	8	"
Stafford	"	7	"
Wilmington	"	19	"
Auburn precinct		31	"
Waterloo	"	10	"
Richland township		17	"
Fairfield	"	21	"
Smithfield	"	12	"
Franklin	"	9	"
Troy	"	5	"
Keyser	"	27	"
Total,		216.	"

The democrats of each township and precinct will at the same time, (May 29), appoint one delegate to the judicial convention to be held at Kendallville on the 6th day of August, 1880.

By order of the committee.

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman,
THEO. REED, Secretary.

A card from Mr. Frank Seiler, who is attending Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, reports that celebrated institution in a flourishing condition, with over four hundred students in attendance, representing almost every part of the globe. The work of that institution is thorough and practical. We know whereof we speak.

In the selection of delegates from Indiana to the Cincinnati convention, it will not be enough to know that each and every delegate and alternate is for Hendricks as first choice; it must be well understood that each and every representative in that convention is unalterably opposed to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. The anti-Tilden men have a large majority in each district, and they should see to it that no treachery is practiced in the selection of delegates.

Send us a list of your delegates to the county convention.

Attend the democratic caucus next Saturday and help select good men for delegates.

The action of the Illinois republican convention virtually nominates Grant as the republican candidate for president.

The Delaware democrats have instructed their delegates to the Cincinnati convention, to cast the vote of that state for Senator Bayard.

Grant is now at Galena, Ill. B. Brown, the editor of the Gazette of that city, has telegraphed the Chicago News an authoritative statement that Grant will not withdraw from the presidential contest.

It is the opinion of the best politicians of both parties, that the only necessity for holding the Chicago convention next week is to ratify the nomination of Grant for a third term, and to put a tail to the ticket.

The committeeman of each township and precinct will oblige us by sending us a complete list of the delegates to the county convention, so that the list can be published next week. Send the list Monday without fail.

Democratic candidates for county offices will please bear in mind that no good will result from speaking disparagingly of their opponents. Let each candidate conduct his canvass upon his own merits, and there will be better feeling in the party after the nominations are made.

What will American citizens of foreign birth have to say about the nomination of Grant,—how will they relish his imperial notions? We incline to the opinion that Germans, Irishmen and Frenchmen will not consent to the wearing of royal robes in the country of their adoption.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana met in Indianapolis last Tuesday. Calvin Prather was elected Grand Master; E. L. McLallen, of Columbia City, is chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence; F. E. Davenport, of Auburn, was chairman of the committee on unfinished business.

Conkling, Cameron and Logan are all in Chicago making the necessary arrangements to give Grant and imperialism a grand send-off on the second of next month. John C. New, the chairman of the republican committee of this state, is also there learning the ropes, and by the time the Indiana delegates arrive, will be prepared to offer such arguments as will perhaps place the republicans of Indiana in a false position by having the vote of this state cast for U. S. Grant.

Next Saturday is the day fixed for the holding of democratic caucuses in the several townships and precincts in this county, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the county convention, to be held one week later. Every democrat should attend the meeting in his township and see that none but good men are put upon the delegation—men who will work for the success of the party rather than any individual. Allow no candidate to dictate who the delegates shall be. Send men who are capable of judging as to the availability of candidates.

The number of delegates in the democratic county convention will be 216 instead of 214, as heretofore published. The official vote for J. G. Shanklin, for secretary of state, in 1878, as shown by the canvasser's sheet on file in the clerk's office, is as follows:

Butler	township,	96	votes
Jackson	"	193	"
Concord	"	207	"
Newville	"	76	"
Stafford	"	66	"
Wilmington	"	187	"
Auburn precinct		309	"
Waterloo	"	103	"
Richland township		173	"
Fairfield	"	208	"
Smithfield	"	116	"
Franklin	"	91	"
Troy	"	47	"
Keyser	"	265	"

The corrected list will be found in the call of the central committee.

Mr. B. S. Sutton, of Shelby county, is spoken of as a prominent candidate for clerk of the supreme court. The Shelbyville Democrat-Volunteer says of him:

"Mr. Sutton is in every way qualified to fill the office acceptably. As circuit clerk of the county he served the people honestly and with ability, and no man ever left the office with a clearer and better record. We have no hard words to offer as against any other candidate who may be seeking the same office. Nor do we think because the present incumbent is seeking a re-election, that he should be accorded any prior claims. The office is one of four years, and the custom has heretofore been to invariably accord but one term. Mr. Sutton is at present holding the honorable and responsible position of Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of Indiana. He has many warm and enthusiastic friends in all portions of the state. He is a good political speaker, a thorough canvasser, and if nominated would add largely to the success of the ticket."

The legality of the first amendment to the constitution, which is said to have been ratified by the people at the April election, will be tested in the supreme court by James V. Kelso, a prominent attorney of New Albany. It appears that at the May election in the city named, Mr. Kelso offered his ballot at the polling place, but it was refused by the inspector on the ground that Mr. Kelso had not resided long enough in the ward to entitle him to a vote. Although a life-long resident of the city, he had moved from one ward to another a few days before the election, and the inspector held that the first amendment debarred him from the right of suffrage. A few days ago Mr. Kelso appeared before the grand jury and procured an indictment against the inspector for refusing his (Kelso's) vote, the object of the indictment being to take the case as a test one before the supreme court, in order to determine the vexed question as regards the constitutionality of the amendments. It is to be hoped that the court will render an opinion before the time for the next election.

Memorial Day.

Next Sunday, the 30th instant, is the day set apart for the annual decoration of soldiers' graves. This custom has become general throughout the north, and is observed as often as the 30th day of May comes around. It is but natural that the surviving comrades and friends of deceased soldiers should delight in commemorating the ceremony of strewing flowers upon the graves of those who went out to risk their lives for the preservation of the Union. The noble act of giving up their lives to secure continued peace and civilization to surviving generations has gained for deceased soldiers an everlasting abiding place in the memory of every true American. As it was impossible to sever the ties of comrades in arms when our nationality was threatened with a loss of existence, so it is now—nineteen years after the first attempt to destroy the Union—impossible to sever the ties which a father, mother, wife, brother, sister, son or daughter bore to him who suffered the many trials and vicissitudes of a soldier's life, and whose remains now fill an honored sepulchre. None so degraded as to forswear cherishing a deep-rooted affection for those earthly ties which bound each one to another. No soldier can forget him who stood by his side, and who, perhaps, delivered his last message as he fell on the battlefield, to be transmitted to an anxious father or a loving mother. Soldiers who were sworn to be true to their country, were also true to each other in time of danger; and may each survivor continue to be true, in rendering kind services to survivors and in cherishing and perpetuating the memory, virtues and deeds of valor of those who fell in death, vindicating the cause of self-government as established by the blood of martyrs and handed down from the founders of a free government.

"Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours;
Lying so silent, by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away."

"Cover the thousands who sleep far away—
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to day;
They who in mountain and hill side and dell
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell."

"So in our minds we will name them once more
So in our hearts we will cover them o'er;
Roses and lilies and violets blue
Bloom in our souls for the brave and the true."

School Trustee.

With reference to the election of a school trustee at Fort Wayne, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Hoagland's term, the following compliment is paid by the Fort Wayne Journal to Mr. Max Nirdlinger, whose name is receiving favorable mention in connection with that position:

"With the expiration of Pliny Hoagland's term as school trustee, a vacancy will occur, which cannot be filled too carefully, and with too much discretion. The of name Max Nirdlinger has been proposed as a candidate for the office, and we believe a wiser choice cannot be made. Mr. Nirdlinger is a man of education, and is fully informed as to the requirements and duties of a board intrusted with the great interests of our public schools. He is a man of good executive ability, a quality much needed by a trustee of this character. It is a position that few aspire to, in fact none, save those who have the good of the public at heart. While the remaining members of the board are men of sterling integrity, having always discharged their duties conscientiously and faithfully, it is to the interests of the people that the newly elected member be as entirely competent and ready to do his duty with equal zeal and faithfulness. Mr. Nirdlinger, we believe, possesses the qualities for a good trustee, and we believe that a sufficient number of voters hold the same opinion to elect him to the office."

To the Teachers of DeKalb County.

Fellow-Workers: Now would be a good time to say to the authorities and "powers that be" that, inasmuch as you have compelled us to come up to the standard without any increase of wages, and knowing that you are abundantly able to comply with our reasonable requests, we respectfully ask you to consider our just claims and let us have some of the benefits of the improved times and the general increase in the price of labor.

All other trades and professions combine and secure their just claims by concert of effort and action, and there is no reason why the teachers should not do the same.

Will we do so? If you wish to move in the matter let us hear from you through the county papers or by letter.

AN OLD TEACHER.

Soldiers' Re-union at Waterloo.

The following partial programme has been decided upon for the old soldiers' re-union at Waterloo, Indiana, June 10 and 11, 1880:

JUNE 10.

9:30 a. m.—Reception of Loomis' battery, Michigan artillery, Coldwater, Michigan, Capt. Pratt commanding.

1:15 p. m.—Reception of visitors from the south.

2½ p. m.—Reception of company E, 16th regiment of Ohio National Guards, Capt. Foote, of Bryan, Ohio, commanding, and Fourth Battery of Ohio light artillery, Capt. O. J. Hopkins, of Toledo, Ohio, commanding, with visitors from the east.

5 p. m.—Reception of visitors from the north and west.

8:30 p. m.—Regimental and company re-unions.

Sunset salute.

JUNE 11—FORENOON.

Sunrise—Reveille and National salute.

8 to 9:30—Regimental and company re-unions.

9:30 a. m.—Form procession and march to grounds.

10 a. m.—Exercises at the stand in the following order:

1st, Music by the band; 2nd, prayer; 3rd; song by the club; 4th, oration; 5th, song by the club—"Marching through Georgia;" 6th, toasts and responses; 7th, song—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "Old John Brown," by everybody, led by the club; 8th, break ranks for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

1:30—Artillery drill by Loomis' Michigan battery, commanded by Captain Pratt, of Coldwater, Michigan, and 4th battery, Ohio light artillery, commanded by Capt Hopkins, of Toledo, Ohio.

2 p. m.—Infantry drill by company E, 16th regiment of Ohio National Guards, Lieut. Wm. Harding, of Bryan, Ohio, commanding, and the Waterloo Rifles, Capt. R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, Indiana, commanding.

3 p. m.—Sham battle, participated in by the above-named military organizations, and independent companies of Butler, Auburn, Angola, Waterloo and elsewhere, and also by a detachment of the signal corps, under command of Capt. Sam. Edge, and a squad of sharp-shooters, commanded by Sergeant J. B. Bixler.

4:30—Prisoners marched to headquarters and paroled

Every soldier or sailor who was honorably discharged is invited. All are requested to report at headquarters immediately on their arrival, when they will be enrolled and furnished appropriate badges. Survivors of regiments and companies present will march together, and each organization will be commanded by the senior officer of such organization in attendance. The committee intend that the utmost punctuality and promptness shall be observed in carrying out the programme. Each person participating is earnestly requested to come resolved to be on hand promptly to the minute to perform any duty assigned him. We will advertise nothing we do not expect to give precisely as advertised.

R. WES. MCBRIDE,
L. J. BLAIR,
S. B. JOHNSON,
S. J. LOCKE,
Committee.

Waterloo, Ind., May 25, 1880.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The announcement of the names of candidates for county offices will be inserted under this head for $2.00 in advance; no announcement to exceed six lines in length without extra charge. All announcements are made subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

REPRESENTATIVE.

CLERK.

The democratic friends of Mr. D. Y. Husselman, of Union township, will present his name in the county convention and ask that he be nominated for county clerk.

The democratic friends of Mr. John W. Baxter, of Wilmington township, will present his name in county convention and ask that he be nominated for county clerk.

AUDITOR.

EDITORS COURIER: The democrats of Franklin township desire you to announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of the township named, as a candidate for county auditor.

The many friends of John W. Dills, of Concord township, will present his name to the democratic county convention as a candidate for county auditor.

TREASURER.

The democratic friends of L. J. Miller, of Richland township, will announce his name in convention as a candidate for county treasurer.

SHERIFF.

The many friends of John W. Boyle, of Wilmington township, will present his name as a candidate for sheriff in the democratic convention, and ask his nomination.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce that Mr. Philip Plumb, of Waterloo precinct, will be presented by his friends as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county.

J. J. VanAuken's friends will present his name, and ask that he be nominated for Sheriff by the democrats of DeKalb county, in convention assembled.

RECORDER.

The democrats of Jackson township present the name of Samuel M. High, and ask that he be nominated for county recorder.

We are authorized to announce that James Gaines, of Butler township, will be a candidate in the county convention for the office of recorder.

Mr. George H. Mann, of Newville township, is named by his many democratic friends in that township as a candidate for county recorder.

SURVEYOR.

William Ensley, of Auburn precinct, will be a candidate in the democratic county convention for the nomination for county surveyor.

Mr. George L. Lanning, of Auburn precinct, has been named by his democratic friends as a candidate for county surveyor.

The many democratic friends of Azam P. Foltz, of Auburn precinct, announce his name for county surveyor, believing him to be well qualified for that position.

CORONER.

COMMISSIONER, NORTH DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONER, SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Kelham, the present incumbent, is named as a candidate for re-nomination for county commissioner in the southwest district.

Summer

Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in light-weight Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Balbriggan, all sizes and qualities now in stock. Our stock of Summer Hosiery and Gloves is large and well assorted with all the staple and Fancy Novelties of the season. Black and Colored Lace Mitts, Lace top Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves of our various popular brands, in 2 to 8 buttons in street, Opera shades and black, at reduced prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Parasols.

Just opened—An elegant new lot of Black Satin Parasols, Rich Black Brocade Parasols, Fancy Colored Parasols, Children's Parasols, both lined and unlined, $2.50 to $15.00 each. Also an immense new line of Sun Umbrellas, 20, 22 and 24 inches. Blues and Browns in a great variety of Ebony, Horn, Ivory, Bamboo, Natural Stick, Tortoise Shell and Agate Handles; $1.50 $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 each and upwards. Please examine them.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Light-Weight Suitings.

For gentlemens Wear.—Our stock is probably the largest and best-assorted in the city. Our Goods are of the best Scotch, English, French and German manufacture. Our prices are VERY LOW, as the goods were ordered before the great advance in prices of Woolen took place. Gentlemen wanting Business Suits, Dress Suits, or anything in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Diagonals, Meltons or Cheviots, should not fail to examine before they purchase.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Lawns.

250 pieces New lawns this week in Tinted and White Ground, with and without Side Bands, 10, 12 1-2, and 15 cents per yard. Also New Linnen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, new Foulard Cambrics, French Chints, Zephyr Ginghams, Canton Ginghams, Seer-suckers, etc., etc., 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard. Our stock of Wash Fabrics is very large and worth looking at. Black and Colored Bunting in great variety.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marraicabo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 22 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine-Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine-Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

Fish of all Kinds.

No. 1 White Fish, Family White Fish, Pickerel, Lake Fish, Catfish, Mackerel, Herring, Smoked Halibut, Boneless Codfish, etc., etc., all sold cheap and warranted as represented.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.

Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST,

88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne, Ind

Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

The Morbid Liver.

An eminent clergyman says "that a change of stomach and liver would benefit the morbid sinner almost as much as a change of heart." Yet many attribute an irritable temper and a morose disposition to the ingenious workings of the devil, while they are simply the symptoms of dyspepsia, indigestion, torpid fever, constipation, or general or nervous debility, and are readily removed by a few doses of Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 21-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. B. SHUTT, Administrator,
Spencerville, Indiana.

19-3w
April 26, 1880.

WOODHULL & CROFTON, Plaintiff's attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss.

No. 739. In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880.

Oliver S. Miller, Theodore F. Miller, Elias Straus, Lewis W. Moore, Isaac J. Behr, Sigmond Behr, and Frank Elberson are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Leopold Warner, John Warner, Louis E. Warner, John R. Warner, Edward Warner, Kaufman Greenberry and Simeon Kempner, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 50th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880, to-wit: July 20, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 20th day of May, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

THE GARFIELD CASE.

His Trial, Conviction and Sentence—A Vigorous Defense and Sharp Contest.

The trial of Lewis Garfield, the last of the three parties captured and charged with being participators in the startling midnight raid upon the quiet sleepers in the dwelling of Solomon Barney, at Spencerville, on the night of the first of December last, was promptly entered upon in this place, before Judge Lowry of Fort Wayne, last Monday. A motion for a change of venue, based upon some seven or eight affidavits and met by over two hundred and fifty affidavits, had been overruled at a former term of court. Further motions of a preliminary character were made at this term on the part of the defendant, first to require the state to say on which of the various counts or charges contained in the indictment the prosecution would elect to proceed, and after that another was interposed, based upon an affidavit of the defendant, asking a postponement on account of absent testimony. The motion to require the state to elect was sustained, and the prosecution selected, as the counts on which to proceed, three, charging in each of them a violent and burglarious entry of Mr. Barney's dwelling in the night time, and one of them charging the entry to be with intent to steal, another with intent to murder Solomon Barney, and the other with intent to murder his wife. Judge Lowry held the affidavit for a postponement insufficient, and overruled the motion. A jury was then selected without much difficulty, and the case has proceeded rapidly. A much larger amount of testimony is embodied in the report—a short-hand writer being employed for the purpose—than was adduced in the cases of either Stover or McDonald. It was fuller and more complete than in those cases, in showing the origin and formation of the combination amongst the desperadoes to commit the act; in tracing them from Bryan to Butler and Auburn Junction, and down the Baltimore and Ohio railway to a point between Concord and St. Joe, to a point beyond where a highway runs to Spencerville, and thence to the latter place. The taking, by Mr. Barney, of his $2,500 from the store to the house, his counting the money there with uncurtained windows around him and placing it on the floor by the bureau, the manner in which the defendant and his coadjutors had obtained their information as to the presence there of the treasure, their assault upon and the crushing in of the door, the command of the brigands to the inmates, "Lie still for your lives!" the trepidation of young Erick, the coolness of Mr. Barney and his wife in making provision for the safety of their children, the rapid rattle of the five successive pistol shots, the otherwise death-like stillness and quiet skipping to and fro of the assailants and assailed, and the intrepid valor of the brave Mrs. Barney in pursuing the desperadoes, deliberately aiming at and "touching" one of them, so as to compel a retreat, and their flight and escape from town with the team and carriage of Dr. Emanuel, were all detailed with a high degree of dramatic interest. A much greater effort was also made by the defense to get up proof of an "alibi"—that the defendant was elsewhere at the time of the occurrence—than on the former occasions, but as will be seen by the result without success. The case went to the jury, after eight hours argument by counsel and the giving of written instructions by the court, at 11 o'clock to-day. After deliberating for a trifle over two hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, affixing the penalty at ten years in the penitentiary and a fine of five dollars.

Crooked Clerks.

The report reached Auburn a day or so ago that three young men employed in the general offices of the Ft. Wayne and Jackson railroad, had for some time past been carrying on a systematic method of stealing from the company, and that on Sunday night, becoming alarmed lest they were soon to be discovered, they jumped on an express train and lost no time in putting territory between themselves and Jackson. Their names, as reported, are J. McLean, who was Mr. Bromley's chief clerk, A. C. Fay, freight and ticket agent, and James Wilson, who acted as Fay's assistant. The amount of their shortage cannot yet be definitely known, though up to yesterday the officials had checked them up for a few months back and found a discrepancy of about $8,000. This, of course, being mere floating rumors, cannot be vouched for as reliable, but it embraces the facts as near as we can obtain them at this time.

Barn Raising.

One of the largest and finest barns in this county was raised last week on the farm of 'Squire Henderson, of Jackson township. The dimensions of the building are 40x64 feet, in the construction of which 4,000 feet of hewn timber were used, and the total cost will reach about $1,000. Eighty-four persons were present at the raising, for whom Mrs. Henderson prepared a sumptuous dinner and supper. No person went away hungry, and a general jollification was the result.

—Fans are on the fly.

—The wool market has opened.

—The show showed. It was gorgeous.

—Go to Miss McKay's for your summer hat.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—The old settlers are settled all over town to-day.

—There hasn't been a circus in town since last Monday.

—Ladies' hats of the very latest styles at Miss Alice McKay's.

—Alm. Potter got home Tuesday from a three weeks' jaunt in Ohio.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for spring shawls and linen suits. 20 3w

—For white goods and embroideries go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—1,000 yards of French gingham for sale at eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—Can't somebody arrange with the weather clerk to get a little rest on this flood business?

—Hank Mader says he did a hard day's work Monday,—sold four buggies. Such work!

—Many needed improvements are going on in the residence and business portion of our town.

—5,000 yards of new-style calicos, at seven and eight cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—All the hotels have been doing a land-office business this week. Court and the shows did it.

—2,000 yards of dress goods—good styles—from 10 to 15 cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Bargains in bleached and brown muslins, toweling and table-linen, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

—Elegant ribbons, laces, ties, flowers and all kinds of millinery goods just received at Miss McKay's.

—Decoration day comes next Sunday. Saturday, however, is the day set for its observation in Auburn.

—The Garfield case goes to the jury to-day. Public opinion says he will go "over the road" for a few years.

—Ask for "Sellers' Liver Pills." No other possess half their virtue. 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

—Miss McKay, at Willis' book store, will trim hats to suit the ladies who patronize her, at very reasonable rates.

—The Eagle mills building is being generally overhauled and repaired, one of the chief improvements being a new roof.

—The heavy rain of last Friday caused Cedar creek to get on a high which lasted over Saturday and Sunday.

—Be wise; simply call on your druggist for "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," when you have a cold or cough. 25c. a bottle.

—An application for the pardon of George Hazzard has been filed. A great effort is being made on the part of his friends to secure it.

—"French Pete" has put in a boss tile drain for F. E. Davenport, at the latter's residence. Pete is hard to beat on laying drain pipe.

—Frank Hoff and family now occupy the brick house on Seventh street which he lately bought of D. P. Hale. It makes a nice little home.

—Frank A. Hoff will add a large stock of dry-goods and notions to his present stock of groceries and provisions this week. Call on him for bargains.

—The woman with red hair. For additional information, apply to any member of that stag party which went to Churubusco last week on a fishing (?) excursion.

—Miss Lula Carpenter, of Antwerp, O., arrived in Auburn last Friday, where she will probably spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. P. J. Lockwood.

—Norm. Clark, of Detroit, has been resuming his visit here this week. He only had it half out the other time. He leaves under the impression that Rome City is n. g.

—By the way our dealers are disposing of farm machinery, one would suppose that every farmer in the country had his place covered with agricultural implements.

—The first man visible on the streets Monday, early in the morning, was munching a twenty-inch section of ginger-bread. Monday, by-the-way, was show-day.

—Couriers of March 11th, April 1st and April 8th, 1880, are missing from our files; if some subscriber will furnish copies of the dates named, we will consider it a favor. tf

—The surest way to prevent being swindled, is to trade with your home merchants—men who have an established business and who advertise it in their home paper.

Cas. J. Coats is again in our midst, having resumed his studies in the law-office of Rose & Hartman. Cas. graduated at the Indianapolis law-school last winter.

—Some of the girls from the rural districts, who came in Monday to catch "fellers" for the show, got unmercifully left. Their disappointment, as betrayed by the sad expression of their eyes, was distressing.

—Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, ask your attention to their new advertisement in this issue. Read what they have to say.

—We would like to hear from "Itemizer," at Sedan, every week, and at greater length. Give us all the news items of your neighborhood.

—The merchants of Auburn all agree that last Saturday's trade was excellent. Lots of people in town, and they all wanted to spend their money.

—Frank Culbertson says that the band boys are about $6 ahead, clear money, as a result of the benefit in Ensley hall, last Saturday night.

—Dills says he has a very fine dog which he has named "Christian," because when he asks for something to eat and it is given him, he eats it.

—A communication concerning the church social, signed "A Lady," is withheld from publication for the reason that the writer's name was not given.

—The M. E. society will meet at the lecture-room Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments served at 5:30. All are invited. Mrs. J. Anderson, Sec'y.

—Half fare tickets will be sold on the Jackson road to-morrow (Friday), for the benefit of those who wish to attend the grand opening at Pleasant Lake.

—F. Huelsenbeck is erecting a new brick building on Seventh street, next to Edgington's barber-shop, which he will move his saloon fixtures into as soon as completed.

—Another excursion to Pleasant Lake, from Fort Wayne, comes off Sunday next on the Jackson road. Picnics are thicker than four in a bed,—four people, not picnics.

—A man stands a remarkably favorable good chance of getting jagged in the eye with a fish-hook, these days, at every turn. Fish-hooks and eyes ought to be served separately.

—Jacob VanOrden, the well-known ice dealer of Pleasant Lake, was in town the fore part of this week. He says he has dead loads of good thick ice on hand for the season.

—Dr. J. J. Littlefield has purchased the property of Ed. Bodine, on Tenth street, near Jackson, and is making some desirable improvements therein, preparatory to its occupancy.

—Despite all the drawbacks in its erection, Kiblinger's new store on the corner will be one of the finest around the square. The cornice was adjusted to-day, and all it now needs is the roof.

—The interest in the Spencerville burglary cases has apparently died out, somewhat from lapse of time, as the attendance at Lew. Garfield's trial, this week, is not as large as the trials of Stover and McDonald.

—Last week's Republican says that Billy Rainier is afflicted with heart disease. The item struck Billy so forcibly that he hasn't been well since, besides being scared out of some four years growth.

—The recent changes in Francis Picker's residence have made a material improvement. It now has a new front and cornice, while the brick walls will be tuckpointed—or "lined" as the Republican calls it.

—A cloth-peddler has been getting in his work on the streets this week, selling a pants pattern worth six dollars (?) for half the money. They always lose money just that way; it's one of their little eccentricities.

—The B. & O. railroad sells round-trip-tickets for one fare, to the Chicago convention next Wednesday. The sale of these tickets commences on the 31st and continues through the 1st and 2nd. See particulars on the eighth page.

—Joe Abright and Dave Hampton put in the day yesterday at Blue River lake, Churubusco, concocting schemes against the finny tribe. A special train has been chartered on the Wabash to bring home the spoils:—spoiled clothes.

—Tuesday evening of last week a highly enjoyable social hop was given at the residence of G. W. Link, of Auburn Junction, in honor of his son, William, who left the following day for the far west. Every one who attended reports a pleasant time.

—We cannot conscientiously assert that Charlie Bartine's "five-clown show" is an unparalleled success; on the contrary, it is a rather inferior concern. The trapeze performance of the two children was the principal feature of the entire programme.

—Rev. W. L. Meese has sold his residence property to Mr. Ed. Baker, who will take possession soon. Rev. and Mrs. Meese will be absent in St. Joe county visiting friends and relatives for the next two weeks, when they will return to Auburn and purchase another home.

—The "opening" at Pleasant Lake, which was to have opened up last Friday, was an open fizzle, owing to the openness of the weather. The rain had a "dead open and shut" on the crowd, of which the writer was one, and he makes this acknowledgement openly. (Opening chorus by the band).

—Lew Scalt, of Millersburg, who has been pushing through the masonry work on Kiblinger's building, expects to finish it this week. He has had bad weather to contend with almost from the start, and, considering other adverse circumstances, he has done remarkably well and is to be credited for his stick-to-itiveness.

—All persons in need of wall paper and window-shades are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock on exhibition at the Physicians' drug-store. The styles are the latest, the quality of the best, and the prices cheap as the cheapest. It will pay you to go and see for yourself. 19-4t.

—Johnnie Hebel has renovated and revivified the little store down on the corner, having put in a fresh stock of confectioneries and cigars, and he will run it hereafter so that it will demand a good share of patronage. Everything is clean and fresh, loafing has been abolished, and ice-cold soda-water is "on tap" at all times.

—That always-beautiful poem, "The Blue and the Gray," will be found on the first page of this issue of the Courier, it being particularly appropriate at this time, when we are so near the day set apart for the decoration of the soldiers' graves. From a standpoint of impartiality, it is one of the sweetest poems ever written.

—Frank Davenport left Monday morning for Indianapolis, where he takes in the grand lodge of Masons now holding its meeting there. A crazy man was being conveyed to the asylum on the same train, and John Davis says they had to put a chalk-mark on Davenport's back, so that no awkward mistake would occur at the asylum.

—Miss Lillie Morse returned Thursday to Auburn, where she joined the same party and undertook another voyage to Rome City. They went, they saw, they—got disgusted and wet. Miss Morse left Monday noon for her home in Angola, and she will not visit Auburn again until it rains. It rains next week.

—We are under obligations to Mr. Jacob VanOrden, of Pleasant Lake, for a sack of most excellent flour manufactured at the White Rose Mills. The flour recommends itself and those who use it once will want it again. We understand that the White Rose flour has been placed on sale in the Auburn market, and will be delivered to the residence of purchasers. Try it.

—If some of the smart alecks from the country could see themselves as others see them, when they come in town to see the elephant, the probabilities are that they would sneak away from the busy haunts of man and start a hermit shop. As a matter of course, they have all the privileges that others have, but that doesn't give them a license to make other people sick at their stomachs.

—The dedication of Lakeside park, which was to have taken place last Friday at Pleasant Lake, was necessarily postponed on account of the flood. Additional preparations have been made, however, and Mr. Ball intends to make up for lost time next Friday, May 28, if Providence and the weather permit. A large crowd will be there, in view of which the Fort Wayne and Jackson road will sell tickets at half fare. Go.

—Judge Lowry is trying a case, at Auburn, of a woman for assault and battery with intend to kill.—Ft. Wayne News, Tuesday.

You are slightly off your eggs, Gart. It is the case of Lewis Garfield, charged with burglarizing Sol. Barney's house at Spencerville, last December, wherein one of the burglars (who is now in the penitentiary) was shot in the arm by Mrs. Barney. With this trifling correction, you had it all right.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1876.

I was taken with an acute attack of Rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros'. Drug Store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recomend it to all suffering with Rheumatism. Respectfully,

Matt. McDermott, I. C. R. R., Shops.

Sedan.

—There is one widow less here.

—Mother McIntyre is very low on a bed of sickness, and fears are entertained by her friends that she will not recover.

—The Richland township Sabbath-school picnic, which was to have been held in the month of June, has been postponed until after harvest.

—The children's service at the Lutheran church, last Sunday evening, was well attended. A. C. Jackman and F. W. Willis, of Waterloo, entertained the young people with addresses appropriate to the occasion. These services call out a mass of young people, and are growing popular, much of the credit for which is due to L. W. Tresh, the superintendent, and H. Oats, chorister. Itemizer.

Mr. A. Neigher, Taylorville, Pa., writes:

My mother, an old lady of sixty years, suffered for thirty years with Rheumatism, to such an extent that she was at times entirely lame. We procured from Messrs. Ludwig Bros'., Druggists in Scranton, Pa., a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and saw our effort crowned with perfect success. Mother was relieved.

Boarding and Lodging.

The Misses Baldock will take boarders by the day or week, at reasonable rates. Their place is conveniently located, being on the first block east of Odd Fellows' building. Patronize the young ladies and they will do their best to furnish good meals and good rooms. 23-4w

—Thos. Dalton was conveyed to the insane asylum from this place, last Monday morning, by J. C. Somers and O. W. Rummel.

—Rev. H. J. Norris has returned and will fill the pulpit of the M. E. church, as usual next Sunday.

Carr's Corners.

The farmers are washing sheep this week. They have plenty of water for that purpose.

—A number of the youngsters of this place attended a hop at Auburn Junction last Tuesday evening, and report a jolly time.

—Berry Pealand and Sile Nugen attended Bartine's five-clown show last Monday evening. Sile says he saw one clown five times.

—Frank Shugers took a flying trip to Pleasant Lake last Saturday, returning home Monday. He says he caught some fine fish while at that place.

Owing to the recent high waters Cedar-Creek Sabbath-school was not very largely attended last Sabbath. Milt. Swisher brought two loads of people from the other side of the creek, and a number went back home.

C. O. D.

Mr. Philip Remlinger, an old subscriber to our paper, and well known in the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two weary years had suffered with Rheumatism in the shoulder, during which time she had been treated by several physicians without success, had been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.—Bucyrus, Ohio, Courier, Feb. 13, 1879.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
-tf Auburn, Ind.

Wanted,

To Rent, a good, large, conveniently-arranged dwelling-house. Also

To Purchase, an organ box or case for shipping purposes.

Enquire of Thomas H. Sprott.

Look at This!

Best green-gage plums, 16 cents; sugar corn, three cans for twenty-five cents; whortleberries, two cans for twenty-five cents; tomatoes, three cans for twenty-five cents; best tomatoes, two cans for twenty-five cents, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 20 3w

The use of St. Jacobs Oil is indeed followed by the most wonderful results. More than a dozen cases have come to my knowledge, where St. Jacobs Oil effected speedy cures, but I will only mention one instance. A man suffering for twenty-four years with Rheumatism was induced to try the St. Jacobs Oil. He used a few bottles of this truly wonderful remedy, and is now entirely well once more.

W. Reinhardt, Elmore, Wis.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an Internal Remedy Acting upon the Blood, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

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This Spring!

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CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

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PANTS.

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BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality	$10.00
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Examine Our Novelties for Spring.

New Hat Man!

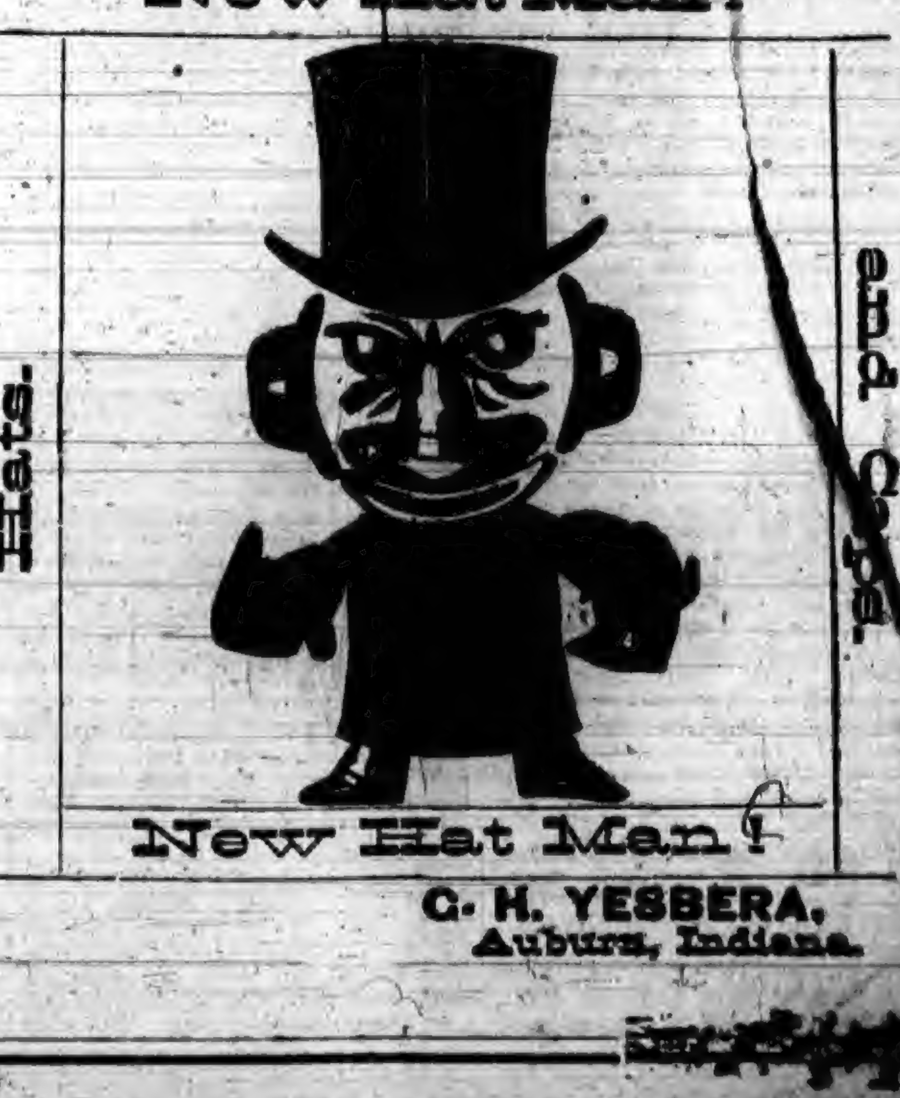

New Hat Man!

G. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

A LITTLE CHILD LEADS THEM.

The wind was blowing loud and shrill,
The clouds were scudding fast;
The [illegible] thunder boding ill,
Had reached the church at last.
And crouching 'neath the entry-porch,
With eyes made large with wonder—
A tattered child sought refuge there,
And feared the deaf'ning thunder.

The wind [illegible]
Had thrown the ancient steeple;
The flood that poured from the wrathful cloud
Alarmed the [illegible]
A silent prayer rose from each,
And hearts beat quick with wonder
And parted lips, too weak for speech,
[illegible] the [illegible] thunder.

A song was heard in the lull of storm
(To me it still is ringing!)
From [illegible]
We [illegible]
"Though a little child I be,
Still my Maker cares for me;
And to Him alone I'll raise
Hymns of joy and songs of praise."

The pastor bowed him where he stood,
Said: "Thanks for the trust of babes—for the song
Which quickens our faith in the infinite God,
And comforts this troubled throng."
The lightning flashed like a torch;
No more the flock dispaired;
We heard again from 'neath the porch:
"It is I—be not afraid!"

Chicago Ledger.

ANGEL OF ROCK CAMP.

"It's er dangerous experiment," said Kit Oliver, an old mountaineer, scout and Indian-fighter, as he played nervously with the lock of his rifle, "and I wouldn't like ter risk it, ef I was in yer place, Milt."

"But only think how lonesome Nelly is so far away from me."

And the face of the honest-spoken young miner was covered with blushes like that of a schoolboy when his first love is mentioned.

"I know it am kinder lonely for both of yer. But this am er wild country ter bring er young and handsome woman ter, and it's my opinion that they am much better off in the settlements."

"Do you think there is any one here who would harm her?"

"Not as I knows on. Ther boys am mostly good-hearted, and would be more inclined ter look upon her as er angel than anything else. But they am er ruff set—[illegible] used [illegible] them [illegible] leave [illegible] of [illegible] give [illegible] ging, and that wouldn't do."

"No; I came to get gold—both Nelly and I—and the sooner we get it, the sooner we will be back again to civilization."

"War she brought up in a city?"

"No—in the West. But why did you ask the question? It is a strange one."

"Because I want ter know ef she war one of ther skeery kind—one that got frightened at every shadder."

"Not she. She is as brave as any woman I ever saw."

"I'm glad on't. But thar's plenty ter make er man feel of his ha'r to see ef it am safe, now and agin, what with wild beasts and Injuns."

"There are none of the latter near here—haven't been more than a half-dozen in the gulch where we are working for the last two months."

"It am a fact that they am pretty well driven off, but they come sometimes, and, as I have said, yer'd have ter leave yer wife alone, fer yer couldn't take her with yer when yer working."

"I've explained all this to her, but she insists upon coming and sharing my lot, whatever it may be. Besides, she would make the old cabin so cheerful and so comfortable for us."

"It would be like er sunbeam on er dark day, and make us all more human like and better. I noticed how things changed when ther wives and darters bergan ter come ter ther Bay (San Francisco), and am sartin it would be ther best possible thing fer all on us."

"Then you do not see any particular reason why she should not come?"

"No; only it would be mighty hard [illegible] her. You wasn't married when yer came from ther States?"

"[illegible] found my wife on the way. We became acquainted on board ship. She was an orphan. Her aunt died; her uncle (with whom she came) went to the bad, and she, poor thing, was left alone, and I married her."

"That war right, Milt—right for a thousand others."

"Well, the last time I was down to see her, she begged so hard to come and live here that I couldn't find it in my heart to refuse her, and I've fixed up the cabin as best I could, but—and" he looked sorrowfully around—"it is poor indeed."

"It ain't much, like what city folks have, that am er national fact, but it am ther heart that makes home, after all, and I reckon she'll be happier here than pinin' fer yer."

There was truth in the rough words of the old mountaineer, and it was not long before pretty Nelly Martin was settled with her husband in the little cabin that was perched like an eagle's nest above one of the [illegible]islaus river. A little town of miners' huts had sprung up there, but until her advent no woman had ever been seen within its limits, except some almost-disgusting squaws, whose object was beggary or theft, probably both. As the old scout had said, they looked upon Nellie Martin almost, even if not quite, in the same light that they would have done an angel, having, like most of us, very confused ideas upon that particular subject. They were hard-working, roughly-dressed men, who had but one object, and she instantly brought to their hearts some dear recollection of hope. Their language was softened, their garments somewhat improved, and in the evening they gathered around to hear her singing, and respectfully admire, or, it may have been, envy the husband the possession of such a prize. It was true the surroundings and the utter want of others of her sex made her shine to better advantage than she would otherwise have done—that the jewel was far more dazzling from the uncouth setting of timber, rock and ravine-rent mountain. But Nelly Martin just missed being a beauty, and would have found but few dangerous rivals in any community. She chained the heart of every one in the little settlement, and she came to be familiarly known as "The Angel of Rock Camp."

By degrees Nelly Martin lost all fear. She learned to look upon those around as friends, and she soon saw her husband depart for his daily labors without even a tremor. Her ambition, like his, was to accumulate a sufficiency of gold to enable them to return to civilized life, and her heart yearned for the scenes and associations of her childhood days. Very proud and fond was Martin of his young wife. She was to him an all-in-all of life, and he worked most faithfully for the means that would enable him to turn his back upon the Pacific slopes and purchase a home where he could surround her with luxuries. Early and late he toiled, and she saved his earnings. Day by day their store increased, and both were happy in their prospects for the future. She always walked with him part of the way to the little stream where he labored amid the shining sand, always met him on his return with a smile and a kiss; and, when absent, she, too, earned money with her needle, and the days of plenty and happiness appeared to be swiftly drawing near.

But one morning the husband lingered longer than usual. Something seemed to stay his footsteps, and he bade his wife good-by again and again. It might have been that the little cluster of cabins would be more than usually deserted that day—that, save his wife, no human being would remain. A new flume was to be built; all were interested, and every hand was needed. This being the case, Nelly Martin would be entirely alone; and, as he was turning away for the last time, he paused and asked her if she was not afraid to remain, and if she had better not go with him.

"What should I be afraid of, darling?" she questioned. "There is nothing I can think of. No, I have no fears; and, besides, I have plenty to do. Do you think I would spend my time in idleness when you are working so hard? What would you do for supper when you came back tired, wet and hungry? No, it would not do for me to go."

"But if anything should happen," he continued, "fire off the revolver three times in succession, and you will soon have plenty of help. I will tell all the boys that is a signal—you are in danger."

"What could happen?"

It was a question he could not answer, and, beginning to grow ashamed of his causeless fears, he kissed her again, and soon was out of sight. But all through the day he often paused at his work and listened. Once he was certain he heard the report of a pistol, but it was a single shot—a very common thing—and, when evening drew near, he hastened homeward with a heart as light as his step, satisfied that his wife was safe. Yet, as he came in sight of the cabin, he could see no smoke issuing from it, and instantly all his fears returned with ten-fold force. His pace was quickened to a run, and very soon he stood breathless in the door. His call was unanswered. He repeated it again and again in vain; then he glanced wildly around. There was nothing but cold ashes in the fire-place. The cache where his gold dust had been concealed was torn open, and the floor of the cabin was sprinkled with blood.

In an instant he had given the alarm. It spread like prairie fire through the group of cabins, and the miners gathered. Among the first that came was the old scout, Kit Oliver, and his keen eyes drunk in everything at a glance—[illegible] as plainly as if he had been present.

"Thar has been a foul deed done, boys," he said, as he drew the sleeve of his hunting shirt across his eyes to wipe away the swiftly-gathering moisture; "and thar has been a sharp struggle. You kin see the marks just as plainly as yer kin the print of ther buffler's huff. And it hain't been long, neither."

"What in the name of Heaven can be done?" asked the nearly-distracted husband.

"That am hard to tell."

He knelt down and examined the ground carefully for a few moments, and when he arose his face was black with passion, and he continued:

"It wasn't no Injun, as I fust surmised, but a white man, that has got ther worst kind of blood in his veins."

"Who could it have been?"

"One," and the hand of the old mountaineer clutched the handle of his revolver savagely, "with whom I've got an ercount ter settle. Do yer see this scar on my throat and this bullet-hole in my shirt, boys? Wal, they am his marks."

"Who do you mean?"

"Joaquin, the mountain robber! He is more treacherous than er rattlesnake, savage than er painter, and cunning than er ox, and desperite than er wounded grizzly. I know ther country well, and whar abouts his trail will be likely ter lead. Six of yer get yer rifles and revolvers and foller me. Ther rest, as I have said, must take keer of poor Milt."

The name of Joaquin was at that time a terror upon the Pacific shore, and from his (as no one doubted) having carried away the beautiful young wife, the worst was to be augured. But strong, daring, and brave men were soon upon the trail, and would have overtaken him had not darkness forbidden. As it was, they penetrated to a considerable distance into the fastnesses of the mountain, and with sorrowful hearts waited for the returning light, seated round a little camp-fire, discussing the probable fate of the one who had grown so strangely into their lives.

"It am dangerous," the old scout, Kit Oliver had urged, "ter build er fire. It serves ter let er enemy know whar yer am, and gives er chance ter see ther sights of his rifle, and take good aim without bein' seen hisself," and he withdrew out of the light.

"Then you think," asked one of his companions, "that the black-hearted devil may be lurking in this neighborhood?"

"I don't say that, but I'm acting on principle, and it am always best ter keep on ther safe side, fer—"

The report of a rifle cut the sentence in twain, even as the young man to whom he was talking sank back with a bullet-pierced shoulder. He was instantly dragged into cover and cared for, and every precaution taken against offering themselves as a mark for the midnight murderer.

"The wolf has shown his teeth," growled Kit Oliver; "has hed er taste of blood, and it ain't ter be supposed that he'll give up ther trail. Keep yerselves hid just as much as yer kin, er sharp look out, too. I'm tired, and goin' ter take er nap."

He withdrew quietly into the bushes, and stretched himself at full length upon the ground. But it was far from his purpose to go to sleep, and five minutes after he had lain down he raised his head cautiously, looked around, and then crept noiselessly away. The shot had convinced him that the abductor of Nelly Martin was lurking somewhere in the vicinity, and he was determined to know more of the matter. But it was a dangerous undertaking—needed all his skill and caution, and his own life might at any moment be sacrificed.

All his efforts to find either the robber or the young wife were unsuccessful, and he groped around until the day began to dawn and he could distinctly see his way. Then he looked anxiously around to ascertain his whereabouts—looked at the ground, to see if he could not accidentally find some trail. To his intense satisfaction he found the imprint of a little shoe! It could have been made by none other than the woman he was in search of, and he followed until it suddenly disappeared—was lost even in the middle of a huge ledge of rocks.

"The devil must have lifted her up and carried her," he snapped out, as he saw the accompanying footsteps were more deeply impressed; "and there must be a cave hereabouts."

As he was speaking, a thin scale of stone that had been placed over an opening gave way; he found himself in one. He fell to a considerable distance, lay partially stunned for a few moments, and was recalled to consciousness by a woman's scream.

"Nelly, is that you?"

"Yes."

Her eyes had grown accustomed to the darkness of the cavern, and she saw more distinctly than he could do at first.

"How long have you been here?" he asked again.

"Ever since yesterday; for it must now be morning."

"And the black-hearted man that carried you off?"

"I have seen nothing of him since he left me here, and tied me so I could not possibly escape."

The bonds were instantly cut, and she told me how a man crept into the cabin and dragged her away.

"But the blood upon the floor?" he questioned, with exceeding interest.

"It was his. I struck him with a knife."

From that moment his admiration for her increased, if such a thing were possible. He sat in deep thought for a few moments; and his first plan was to remain and wait for the robber, and shoot him down as he entered. But, though he cared nothing for his own life, there might be a chance of the young wife's being injured, and even revenge could not be thought of when the price might be even one of her precious hairs. No, she must first be placed out of all danger, and having decided upon this, he began to examine as to the means of escape. That was not difficult. The cave had often been used as a place of retreat and concealment, and rude steps had been cut in the rocks. Satisfied that Nelly could ascend without assistance, the old scout crept up, and looked around on every side. There was no one in sight, and not a sound to be heard. He called to her, and they were speedily journeying toward the spot where he had left his companions. He met them following the broad trail he had purposely left, and a little council was held. But, like the one of the previous evening, it was cut short by the report of a rifle, and the whistling of a bullet that cut a shining curl from the head of their angel. Then their wrath burst through all bounds, and the men would have rushed up the hill to where the famous and infamous Joaquin could be seen standing, coolly reloading his weapon.

"Yer'd only go ter yer death—ter be shot down like so many dogs," interposed Kit Oliver, as he commanded them to take to cover. "The devil has got the best of it, and it hain't no use tryin' ter fight him with fair wepans. I said he war a devil, and he am; and, boys, we'll make it hot enuff for him!"

They understood his meaning; and, while one guided Nelly homeward, the rest separated, surrounded the wooded hill, upon whose top the robber was standing, and in a very brief time flames and smoke arose in great volumes. The outlaw was literally hemmed in by fire. There was a blazing, roaring hell upon every side, and escape seemed impossible. Should he attempt to rush through the burning furnace, a bullet would put an end to his career, and the scout grimly watched for the result. They could see Joaquin, as the smoke momentarily lifted, standing upon the same spot. The flames seemed to meet above his head, and blazing cinders fell in immense showers. Long and anxiously they watched, until the flames and smoke had somewhat disappeared. No trace of a man was to be seen, and they returned home exulting in the death of the outlaw, and to rejoice that they had saved Nelly unharmed.

But they were mistaken. Joaquin was not dead. They had forgotten what a safe retreat the cave was, and his death was written in blood long after that of the "Angel of Rock Camp."

Shall Suicides Be Cremated?

The proprietors of the cremating furnace at Washington, Pa., have been a good deal exercised over the question whether they shall cremate the bodies of suicides. At first they decided, without any apparent good reason, that they would not give suicides the benefit of their furnace. Now, equally without any apparent reason, they have changed their minds and consented to cremate the particular suicide concerning whom the question was raised. It used to be the custom to deny suicides Christian burial; but that custom has long since become obsolete. Is it to be revived again when cremation is substituted for interment?

IT is to be decided by legal authority just what constitutes a "gentleman" in England. The election of Mr. Thomas Wood as member of the Local Board of Stapleton, near Bristol, has been objected to on the ground of misdescription on the voting papers, he having set himself down as a "gentleman," whereas he is an eating-house keeper, and was so described at last year's election, when he was beaten.

AN insidious worm called the fluke is causing losses among the sheep in Great Britain, actually exceeding, in the aggregate, the cost of any of the wars which have figured in the indictment upon which the Tory Ministry is said to have been found guilty. In some parts of England, chiefly in the southwestern provinces, whole flocks have perished, and not a sheep is sound.

THE CARE OF CLOTHING.

How It May be Preserved for the Longest Time.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Concerning the fashion of clothing and the various fabrics of which it is made, information is full and frequent. Very little, however, is said about the care of clothing, and the ways in which it may be preserved for the longest time and in the best possible condition. To those who change their garments with every change of style this is a matter of slight importance, but to those who purchase a silk dress or a broadcloth suit only once in a series of years it is a matter of interest and value. Silks, cashmeres, cloths of standard style and quality, are very little affected by the various currents of fashion. They hold their own through all the years, and are always good, always "stylish," always suitable. When new fabrics are for the hour of their popularity high-priced, these standard goods sell at the standard price, and know little of rise or fall in standard value.

Neglect and carelessness deteriorate clothing a great deal faster than steady wear does. The housekeeper who, instead of changing her nice dress when she passes from the street or the church to her kitchen, keeps it on and takes it with her through the various processes of dish-washing, sweeping and cooking will soon rob it of all its nicety, while she who wears her fine clothes only in places where fine clothes are suitable may keep them in good condition for an indefinite time. To dress according to one's work is good taste, good sense, and economy. The careful person will take pains to preserve a new calico no less than a new silk. We knew a young lady once who put on a nice new calico which she had taken great pains to make, and wore it through the morning dew to milk the cows. To keep her arms from being soiled or tanned by the sun, she declined to turn up the sleeves of the dress. In two days the nice new calico looked like the rest of her dresses, dowdy, slatternly, unclean. We knew another young lady who had six silk dresses, and not one of them was fit to wear, though none of them had been made above a year. They were spotted, draggled, tumbled, mussed, abused. We knew another young lady who was the fortunate possessor of one nice black alpaca dress which she wore on all occasions the season through, and always appeared faultlessly dressed. She had no work to do that would specially soil her clothes. If a stray drop of anything that could make a spot fell upon her dress it was at once removed. All dust was brushed off, a sponge dipped in ammonia water brightened faded places, and snowy collars and cuffs suggested dainty habits of cleanliness.

The care of clothing to be easy must be habitual. The hardest part is in forming the habit, and this cannot too early in life be formed. Most children love to make mud pies, and play in the dirt generally, and give little heed to keeping themselves clean. This is all well enough at times, and they should be indulged in their mud pies, provided they are dressed for the work. But it is "poor-folksy" in the last degree to allow a child to play in the dirt with nice clothes on, or to permit a young person to dress inappropriately while at work. It is vastly easier to change a good coat for a poor one than it is to restore to its pristine condition a soiled coat. It is vastly easier to put on a pair of overalls than it is to sponge thoroughly a pair of pantaloons. But the worst of it is that those who neglect to change the coat and to put on the overalls neglect, also, the sponging and cleaning processes, and let dust and spots remain.

A clothes-brush, a wisp broom, a bottle of ammonia, a sponge, a hand-brush, a cake of erasive soap, a vial of alcohol, should form a part of the furnishings of every toilet. After all dust has been removed from clothing spots may be taken out of black cloth with the hand-brush dipped in a mixture of equal parts of ammonia, alcohol and water. This will brighten as cleanse. Benzine is useful in removing grease spots.

A Mountain in Mexico Sinks Out of Sight.

Adjacent to the hacienda of Santa Catarina, about twenty leagues to the east of the city, a very remarkable freak of nature has occurred, the facts concerning which we have received from a gentleman who visited the scene. On the 7th inst. the people of the hacienda and vicinity were aroused by a startling noise resembling thunder. Upon assembling to see what was the matter, it was soon discovered that a small mountain in the immediate vicinity had sunk into the earth, and it must have gone out of sight like a flash. Our informant, with others, made observations, and learned that the aperture thus opened was 200 metres in length, 150 in width, and its depth from 130 to 150 metres. It was with great difficulty the rim of the cavern was approached, as all about there were great yawning fissures which threaten to open still wider. To miss a step there was danger of finding a grave in the depths beneath. Some stones, weighing about two pounds each, were thrown into the cavern, and it took from nine to ten seconds before they struck the bottom, their contact with the surface beneath making a great report. After these brief observations, the exploring party retired hurriedly from the scene, as the earth was trembling and shaking as if upon a balance. The location of this strange phenomenon is situated in the tierra caliente (warm region), and mesquites and palm trees flourish all about. Whenever any portions of the earth along the rim of the cavern fell into the depths immense clouds of white dust issued forth. This dust was carried about by the winds and made all the trees in the vicinity perfectly white. Speculation is rife as to whether the mountain sank owing to earthquake influences or from the result of gas explosions. It could not be attributed to the former very well, as no shocks were felt in the neighborhood.—*La Union Democrata, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.*

Horse-Biscuit.

A horse-biscuit is being manufactured in Russia to take the place of oats. It is made of crushed oats and the flour of gray peas, mixed with hempseed oil and salt; and is four inches in diameter. A day's rations weighs about four pounds, and is equal to ten pounds of oats. The horses like the biscuit when soaked in water, and if fed exclusively on them, though they lose in flesh, are still fit for fatiguing work.

Cleopatra's Needle.

Our American nation, which is the youngest in the world, is about to receive from the oldest of kingdoms the gift of a monument whose foundation was planted a couple of years since on the banks of the Thames at London.

Think of a single stone which weighs a couple of hundred tons, and that would tower up twice as high as most city dwellings, being floated across 5,000 miles of ocean to us! Surely man, though a dwarf himself in size, is cunning enough to move mountains, and to master the waves of the sea.

This obelisk can tell us a long and wonderful story. Over fifteen centuries before Jesus Christ was born, there reigned in Egypt the great King Thothmes, the third of that title. He was such a brave fighter that no other troops in Africa or Asia could stand against him. He even made the far-off King of Nineveh pay him a tribute of elephants, giraffes, gold, silver and horses, which latter animals the Egyptians had never owned before. He was also a noted hunter, and one painting shows him busy in slaughtering 120 elephants.

Such exploits as these so puffed up Thothmes with pride that he had his name engraven in a temple as "The living good god, lord of the upper and lower world, the lord of diadems!"

At his order, hundreds of men were set to work to hew two obelisks out of the hard granite rocks at Syene, in Southern Egypt, near where the Nile dashes through the cataracts. He was resolved to preserve the memory of his victories forever on the stones.

Think a moment of the difficulty of cutting out such a huge, four-faced monolith (or single stone) without a breakage, and with such poor tools as they had then.

Such feats are not ventured on in our own days, as they are too delicate and costly to undertake.

In the quarry, they used to mark out the stone for the whole length required, and then drive metal wedges into the lines on three faces.

In this manner, after the patient labor of many months, the rocks was cut away on all sides save one. The rough block was finally separated by driving a number of wooden wedges at the same time along its entire length, in the holes previously cut for them; and then these wooden wedges were saturated with water, so as to split the stone by their expansion.

The next step was to transport such a massive block a distance of 800 miles to Heliopolis or On, the City of the Sun, near the delta of the Nile. So the stone was moved across inclined platforms to a raft, which had been brought to the edge of the quarry through a canal, and then it was floated down the Nile during an inundation.

Some scholars believe that large monoliths had to be conveyed all the way by land, on sledges and rollers. Such a gigantic task must have occupied several years.

On its arrival in safety the granite was carefully polished. Next the figures and inscriptions selected were skillfully inscribed by the court sculptor, yet slowly, on account of its extreme hardness. The base of the obelisk was then set within a groove in the pedestal, and the entire monument was raised to the perpendicular by building up a ridge of earth beneath it.

Our special obelisk and its mate stood as guardian deities before the grand entrance of the Temple of the Sun at On. They were symbols of the rays of the rising sun, as the pyramids to the westward were of the slanting or setting rays. In that idolatrous age they were even worshiped as divine images, and oblations were offered to them.

These monuments may have been standing at On when Joseph became Vizier over Egypt; and married a daughter of the Priest of On. It is a nearer certainty, however, that they were in their place when Moses was being cultured in all the learnings of the Egyptians; and he may have often looked upon their faces when a student.

After the Romans had conquered Egypt, centuries later, these two obelisks were removed from On to the city of Alexandria, on the coast. They were then set up before the new temple erected for the worship of Cæsar of Rome, the sovereign of the world. This happened in the reign of either the Emperor Augustus or Tiberius, and more than 1,800 years ago. It was also shortly after the death of Cleopatra, the last Queen of Egypt, whose wicked wiles ruined herself and her kingdom.

In after years, the Egyptians set afoot a tradition that she had conveyed these monoliths to their new station, and so it chanced the name of Cleopatra's Needle was thought appropriate.

In the lapse of centuries, one of these obelisks fell prostrate, and this latter is the monument which now adorns the Thames embankment.

Cleopatra's needle has stood erect throughout the entire period of the Christian era, though a part of its base has gradually worn away, and the column has required to be kept in position by inserting loose stones.

The inscriptions on the east and south sides have also been defaced in part, either by the action of the sea-breeze, the rays of the sun, or the steady cutting by winds laden with sand from the desert, or probably by all these causes combined. Still, considering its age and removals, the obelisk is in remarkable preservation.

Cleopatra's Needle testifies to-day, as it may for many hundreds of years to come in our own land, that those ancient people did the best of handiwork, and that honest work of all kinds will live to prove its true value.

THE Fanny May Variety Company advertised to give, in Topeka, Kan., "the finest entertainment on earth;" but the audience, which was large and masculine, soon found that it was exasperatingly poor. They pelted the performers with eggs and vegetables, drove them from the stage, chased them into their dressing rooms, and were about to march them through the streets in their fanciful costumes when the police arrived and quelled the riot.

A DREAM.

BY MILTON H. MARBLE.

I.

I had a dream last night, my dear,
A pleasant dream of thee;
I thought we lived in a quiet home
Beyond the crystal sea;
In a land where the air was very mild,
And it e'er was endless spring—
A land, too fair, it seemed, for earth,
The land of which poets sing!

II.

Oh! for those moments of fancied bliss
To be again in that home,
Where all was golden happiness
And sorrow might never come!
I would lay me down on the cold damp ground
To-day, could I dream once more
That dream, and be again in that home
[illegible]

III.

Ah! the idea has a counterpart
Somewhere, in the days which lay
Before me, in the path which I go,
This I have felt alway!
Therefore I wait, with gladness, the time
That I shall dwell with thee,
In the home I saw within a dream,
Across the beautiful sea.

PITH AND POINT.

A MERE matter of form—Cutting dress.

LIES go by telegraph; the truth comes in by mail three hours late.

MOTHERLY wisdom—Stick to your flannels until they stick to you.

A GENTLEMAN named his dog Penny because it was one sent to him.

WE hear of a man who has made a fortune by attending to his own business! This is authentic. But then he had few competitors.

WE are told that "Gen. S—— was always coolest when on the point of attack." Most people are hottest when on the point of attack.

REV. LOUIS [illegible] is a Dakota clergyman. He has one satisfaction, however. Nobody opens his letters by mistake.

WE are told "the evening wore on," but we are never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Was it the close of a summer's day?

A ST. LOUIS rich man drew up a will which was so pathetically worded that it moved all his relatives to tears. It left all his property to an orphan asylum.

A NEW YORK engraver recently made this mistake: "Mr. and Mrs. —— respectfully request your presents at the marriage of their daughter."

WHEN a hen has retired from business, after a long and uneventful life as an egg-manufacturer, the unfeeling huckster throws her upon the market as a spring chicken.

"I WISH I was worth $1,000,000," said a gentleman. "What good would it do you, for you don't spend your present income?" inquired a friend. "Oh, I could be economical on a large scale."

A VERY weak tenor in Dublin singing feebly caused one of the gods to shout to an acquaintance across the gallery: "Corney, what noise is that?" "Bedad," said Corney, "I believe it's the gas whistlin' in the pipe."

JEANNE's mother attempts to dissuade her from marrying a soldier of the line with whom the girl is desperately in love. "A war may come and a cannon-ball may take off his head," she tells her. "Ah, well! a widow at 16!" exclaims the daughter. "What is more poetic?

"OH! papa," exclaims a college youth rushing into the presence of his father, "good news. I have passed my examination." "My noble boy, I am overjoyed." "And so was my tutor. He said the news made him very happy, for, if I could pass, nobody else could possibly fail to."

A YOUNG man and woman stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had traveled that day. "Traveled!" exclaimed the stranger, somewhat indignantly, "we didn't travel, we rid!"

"YOU know," said Plato Socrates "That melons must be kept cool.' Socrates nodded assent. "Now, continued Plato, "if melons were very scarce and descendants of Ham were numerous in the vicinity, how would you keep your melons cool and secure?" "I'd put 'em," replied Socrates, "in a chilled-iron safe."

WHEN the Greeks were about to sail for Troy, Menelaus bought a bundle of straw and put it carefully away in his cabin. "What is that for?" asked Agamemnon. "To tell us the direction of the breeze," answered Menelaus. "You're crazy," said Nestor. "Why," remarked Menelaus, "don't straws show which way the wind blows?"

"I AM told," said Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Sam Ward one evening at Dalmeny after a day of great oratorical conflict, "that you have in your country a man who can play on a harp of a thousand strings." "Yes, was the reply, "but I have listened to a man to-day in this country who can play upon a harp of ten thousand strings." Mr. Gladstone is understood to have been pleased with the compliment.

THE office door was opened and immediately shut without attracting Smithson's attention; but, when this was done again and again and again, you could see by the rose hue in his face that he had finally noticed it. The next time the door opened, the small boy who opened it was surprised by the warm embrace that Smithson bestowed on him. "What do you mean, you young rascal?" cried Smithson, punctuating his remarks by vigorous shakings of the small boy aforesaid. "What do you mean by meddling with my door?" "I only did what you wanted me to do," whimperingly replied the boy. "What I wanted you to do!" shrieked Smithson, with a shake that threatened to make butter of the lad. "Yes, sir; you stuck up 'Please shut the door,' and, you know, I couldn't shut it without first opening it, could I?" It was well that the last shake of Smithson's was so violent that he lost his hold of the boy. There is no knowing what might have been the consequences.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE diminutive Commodore Nutt keeps a drinking-place in New York city, and when his bartender was recently arrested for keeping the place open on Sunday, contrary to law, he was promptly bailed by the little Commodore, who said that he had bank stock enough to qualify as bondsman.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

A NIHILIST NEWSPAPER.

The Diminutive Sheet That a Staff of One Student Writes, Prints, and Distributes.

[St. Petersburg Cor. Manchester Guardian.]

I have just seen one of the greatest typographical curiosities in the world—a Russian revolutionary paper. It measures about three inches by ten, and is printed on one side of a single sheet. It bears the imposing title of the *Will of the People.* This little sheet took such possession of me that I could not rest until I learned more about it. I made inquiries in the proper quarter, and obtained a most interesting revelation of the whole "inwardness" of one of those Russian revolutionary papers which so perplex the police. The office of a Russian revolutionary journal is usually a little back room in a very big house. The room must be so insignificant that it is, as it were, lost in the house, and a policeman would hardly think of looking into it in a general search. It bears on the door an humble business announcement to the effect that artificial-flower making, or some such harmless handicraft, is carried on inside. The room is scantily furnished, and the staff of the journal is just one small unwholesome-looking ex-student, who has been turned out of college for insubordination, and is now living by his wits, on pawning and on a small allowance from a revolutionary center. The staff has long, uncombed, greasy hair, and a face which is rarely washed with anything but its own tears. It wears a long cloak or wraprascal lined with what was once fur but it is now merely a bald surface of hide, and the only glimpse or hint you get of nether garments is in frayed ends of trousers peeping out from below. Within this wraprascal is the all in all of the revolutionary journal—its soul and spirit and its material life. When the cloak moves, the staff and the type, the pen and paper, the ideas, the principles, and the policy—all go with it. It is a triumph of the art of packing. It is still rather inaccurate to say that the staff is a pure individuality. It is a dual one. A woman shares the wretched room, and the labors of the wretched enterprise. She, too, has been a student, and she is still young. She studied medicine, perhaps, at Zurich or at Paris, served as "queen's messenger" between the home centers and the leaders abroad, until the police made Russia too hot to hold her in her own name. To the other half of the staff she is devoted heart and soul, and through him to his hobby—the universal revolution. She is a voluntary outcast from a respectable family, and she would as cheerfully lay down her life as any *petroleuse* of Paris for her creed.

The journal is not a daily journal, but what may be called an intermittent one. It comes out when it can. The first business is to collect material. For this purpose the reporting staff, after a scanty meal on the cold remains of last night's supper, wraps itself in its cloak and sallies out to watch public events. It is irresistibly attracted by a sort of magnetic instinct to places where there may be somebody to shoot at. It goes to the great square in front of the Winter Palace, or to the environs of the public offices. It has a pistol in its pocket as well as a pen. There is no knowing what may turn up, and the staff has generally a standing order to put a Czar or a Minister out of the way. With this double duty in view it is always sure of some result. If it cannot get near enough to kill it can still manage to obtain information of goings-out and comings-in which may be useful at some future moment of action. It mingles with the crowd of idlers. It works its way gradually to the front, as near as the police and soldiers will allow, and, when the Czar or Minister drives by, with swift trotting horses and Cossacks before and behind, it darts such a look of hate at him as would do the work more effectually than knife or pistol, if looks could kill. When the reporter has brought in his account of how things are looking in the city it becomes the editor's turn. The leader is generally composed under the trees in a snow-covered public garden. It is written on sheets of paper torn from a tiny pocket-book, and as each sheet is finished it is rolled up in a ball, ready to be swallowed at a moment's notice. I believe there is no instance known in which the most vigilant detective has ever caught a leader writer *in flagrante delictu.* At the first sign of a policeman approaching the scene of literary labor down go the pills. The next stage is the setting up in type. The staff gathers up the pills into his hands, and proceeds to the little back room. The little back room is locked and bolted, and a chest of drawers is pushed against the door. The dual member lays a loaded revolver within easy reach, and the printing department is in full activity. The type is taken from under the mattress, and the leader is slowly and painfully composed, with many a start at the sound of a footstep, which threatens to turn it all into an immediate "pi." How the paper goes to press is not quite definitely known. My informant on this point was wanting in technical knowledge, but I am led to conclude that a sheet of paper is spread on the "form," and that the staff sits on the sheet of paper to obtain each impression. When the whole impression is printed off the type is, as a temporary measure, tilted upside down into the breeches pocket to form "pi." The distribution takes place at nightfall. The first thing to provide for is the supply of the honorary free list, namely, the Emperor and two or three of his chief Ministers, including the head of the Police Department. Copies are forwarded to these through the post, with a manuscript intimation on the margin of the paper that the recipients will be done for at the first convenient opportunity. The letters are posted and the regular distribution begins. A copy is left with every dead wall, where it may remain all night, with a chance of being read by the moujiks as they are going to their labor in the early dawn. This part of the undertaking involves considerable risk and danger. Every dead wall in St. Petersburg is guarded just now, not only by the police, but by watchful house-porters, who are ordered to stand outside their doors and keep awake all night. Still the house-porters cannot look two ways at once, and while they are looking one way the nimble staff may contrive to post up a copy the other. The ornamental part of the work, the one little bit of it which is a subject of just professional pride, is to leave a copy or two on the walls of the police department itself.

This accounts for about three-fourths of the impression. The remainder is left (still on the generous free-list principle which marks the whole conduct of the enterprise) with the proprietors of tea shops and other popular establishments, much against their will. The staff, needing refreshment after its labors, will enter some wretched refreshment-house in a low quarter, and, after drinking his glass of tea seasoned with lemon, and toying meanwhile with any regular journal that may be lying on the table, will slip a few copies into a corner, where they are likely to be found by the next customer, and immediately steal out with all dispatch into the shelter of the night. Midnight witnesses its return to the office, where it puts the broken "pi" into its place of concealment, and has dreams of revolutionary murders, arson and general misrule on its hard bed of type.

The "Roil Bengol Tagger."

These are Little Johnny's observations on the "Roil Bengol Tagger," as communicated to the San Francisco *Argonaut:*

"One time there was a man who had a tagger, and the tagger it was a sho, and the man he tuke the money for to get in. The man he had a big paper naild onto the tagger's den, and the paper it said, the paper did: 'The Roil Bengol Tagger, sometimes called the Monnerk of the Jungle. Hands of. No Techin the Tagger!' The monnerk of the jungle it was always a layin down with its nose tween its poz, and the fokes wich had paid for to get in they was mad cos it wudent wock, and rore like dissent thunder. But the sho man he said: 'That's ol rite when I git the new cage done, but this is the same cage which the offle feller broke out of in Oregon, time he et up the seventeen men and their families.' Then the fokes they would ol stand back and tock in wispers while the tagger slep. But one day a feller wich was drunk he take to punchin the tagger with the masthead of his umbreller, wich stampeded the oddience wild, and the wimmin fokes they stud onto chairs and hollered like it was a mouse, but the drunk chap he kep a jobbin the monnerk of the jungle crewel. Pretty sune the monnerk it bellered offle and riggled, but the feller kep a pokin like he was fireman to a steam engin. Bimeby the monnerk it jumped onto its hine feets and shucked itself out of its skin and roled up its sleefs and spit onto its hands and spoke up and sed: 'I bedam if I cant jest whollip the peagreen stuffin out o' the gum-dasted galoot wich has ben a proddin this ere tagger!' And the oddience thay was a stonish!"

Domestication of the Buffalo.

"The early explorers of the Mississippi valley believed that the buffalo might be made to take the place of the domestic ox in agricultural pursuits, and at the same time yield a fleece of wool equal in quality to that of the sheep; but no persistent attempts have yet been made to utilize it by domestication. That the buffalo calf may be easily reared and thoroughly tamed has been conclusively proved, but little attention has been paid to their reproduction in confinement, or to training them to labor. During the last century they were domesticated in various parts of the colonies, and interbred with domestic cows, producing a half-bred race which is fertile, and which readily amalgamates with the domestic cattle. The half-breeds are large, fine animals, possessing most of the characteristics of their wild parentage. They can be broken to the yoke, but are not so sober and manageable in their work as the tame breed—sometimes, for instance, making a dash for the nearest water, with disastrous results to the load they are drawing. It is somewhat difficult, also, to make a fence which shall resist the destructive strength of their head and horns. But the efforts at taming buffaloes have not been many or seriously carried on, and no attempt appears to have been made to perpetuate an unmixed domestic race. Probably after a few generations they would lose their natural intractableness, and would doubtless form superior working cattle, from their greater size, strength and natural agility.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in the Popular Science Monthly.*

The First English Song Set to Music.

The following old English poem is said to have been the first English song ever set to music. It was written about the year 1300, and was first discovered in one of the Harleian manuscripts, now in the British Museum:

APPROACH OF SUMMER.

Summer is i-comen in,
Lhude sing cuccu;
Groweth fed, and bloweth med,
And springeth the wde nu.
Cing cuccu.

Awe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after calve cu;
Bulluc sterteth, buck verteth;
Mur'e sing cuccu;
Cuccu, cuccu;
Wel singes the cuccu;
Ne swik thow nawer nu.
Sing cuccu nu,
Sing cuccu.

The following is a literal modern prose version: "Summer is coming. Loudly sing, cuckoo. Groweth feed and bloweth meed, and springeth the wood now. Ewe bleateth after lamb, loweth cow after calf; bullock starteth; buck verteth," *i. e.*, harboreth among the ferns; "merrily sing cuckoo! Well singest thou, cuckoo. Nor cease to sing now. Sing, cuckoo, now; sing, cuckoo!"

The Dutiful Son.

A French boy saw his father hanging, and, instead of cutting him down, went and hunted up a policeman, who, on entering the room, found the man almost gone. On reproaching the youth for not interfering, he said he had "no right to meddle with his father's proceedings; it was not the part of a dutiful son to meddle." His father, being restored, went to thrashing his son for letting him hang; but the boy declared that his father would have thrashed him just the same if he had cut him down, and that he had no right to meddle.

THERE is a man at Luray, Vt., who became convinced, when young, that kissing was wicked, because Christ was betrayed with a kiss. He resolved never to kiss anybody. He has been married twenty years, and is the father of eleven children, but has never kissed his wife or one of his offspring.

THE CROP OF CANT.

Radical Hypocrisy Eloquently Ventilated in the United States Senate.

[Extract from the Speech of Senator Vest in the Spofford-Kellogg Case.]

MR. PRESIDENT: In the absence of any argument on the other side of the chamber, and from those who oppose the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, we are left simply to surmise the grounds of those who advocate the claim of the sitting member from Louisiana to remain in this body. I say that no argument has been made on the opposite side of this chamber against the resolutions of the committee. A report is before us coming from the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, destitute of argument, destitute of facts, and consisting alone of partisan abuse. I use the words deliberately and advisedly. Sir, there can be no graver question presented to the American Senate than that involved in the issues now before this body. A sovereign State, and the fairest and most unfortunate of all the States of this Union, mangled and torn by the sharp teeth of the wolves that gathered about her, is a suppliant before us, and her sister States can alone give her justice. Leaders of the Republican party, eminent statesmen who stand before the country as the dictators of its policy, join the minority report, in which this extraordinary language, the only salient point in it, is presented to the Senate of the United States:

"The men whose professions of returning loyalty to the constitution have been trusted by the generous confidence of the American people are now to give evidence of the sincerity of their vows. The people will thoroughly understand this matter, and will not be likely to be deceived again."

It requires no sensitive scrutiny to know the meaning of this insulting and offensive statement. Because the Senators upon this side of the Chamber, or, as the Senator from Maine (Mr. Blaine) elaborated it, "the Senators from sixteen States, lately in rebellion or sympathising with rebellion," do not construe the law as announced by the minority of the committee, and do not believe that the sitting Senator from Louisiana is entitled to his seat in this Chamber, they are denounced as false to their oaths of allegiance to the constitution, and unworthy of the confidence of an honest people. Sir, I have no language suitable to this presence in which to express my contempt for a charge like this.

I desire in this discussion to say nothing more partisan than the nature of the issues involved necessarily must cause. It is useless to disguise the fact that the American people look with peculiar solicitude upon the decision of this case, because it reminds them of the fact that the administration now in power in these United States obtained that power from the very abuse which to-day is sought to be reiterated in the Senate of the United States. Sir, when instead of argument we receive abuse, it is adding insult to injury. What is this declaration of the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon a question involving the existence of the constitution itself but an appeal to the partisan passions of the hour? What is it but a declaration to the people of the United States that the Republican party propose to merge and whelm all the other issues in the single fact that sovereign States of this Union have dared to trust in the Senate of the United States men who risked life and fortune and all in common with their fellow-citizens in those States, and what is this but an insufferable taunt of the most despicable order?

The crop of cant springs perennial and eternal with the Republican party. The cotton crop may fail from the ravages of the caterpillar. Wheat may perish with rust or weevil. Corn may be destroyed by drought or floods; but the crop of cant is more certain with the Republican party than "seed-time and harvest." Who does not know that all this virtuous indignation about the constitution simply means indignation because the Democrats in this Senate do not intend to allow the outrage committed upon a sovereign State by a partisan majority to remain unredressed, or that the Republican party shall profit by their unconstitutional and illegal action?

"The men whose professions of returning loyalty to the constitution have been trusted by the generous confidence of the American people." We heard this refrain at the extra session, and it promises to be the catch-word of the coming canvass. "The men who struck at the life of the nation must not be trusted to make its laws. The Confederate Brigadiers are traitors to the constitution they have sworn to defend." And yet the world knows and the past proves that the test of patriotism and loyalty to the constitution is simply voting the Republican ticket and giving the offices of the country to the Republican party. When did Longstreet, or Mosby, or Key express penitence for the part taken by them in the Rebellion? Show me one word from either of them indicating regret for having led the charging columns that dashed their tattered gray against the Union lines. No, they have not repented, but they have done what covers every transgression, they have given their adherence to the Republican party and supported its ticket.

To-day, in the leading Republican paper in this city, in the *Republican*, which I have now in my hand, is a declaration from Gen. Mosby, now the accredited Minister of the United States to a foreign country, now in full fellowship with the Republican party, now a great apostle of the party of God, morality, progress, and reform, in regard to his part in the Rebellion:

"I said this four years ago, and my words are now prophecy fulfilled: 'I feel a just pride in their glory, and am as jealous of the military honor of the Southern people as any man on their side. A generous foe would not ask to deprive us of it. I know that Gen. Grant would not.'"

And to-day this gentleman stands the accredited Minister of the United States Government abroad, and says that he feels as much pride in his record as a Confederate soldier as he did when his flag waved in terror for four long years before the national capital. By what and when and how did Mosby, Longstreet and Key, the Postmaster General, obtain the confidence of the Republican party? When they voted the Republican ticket, and to give the offices of the country to the Republican party; when they said, we give the spoils of the National Government, we vote this ticket, this mystic piece of paper that wipes away all sin and hides all transgressions. Why, sir, there is not in all the pharmacopœia, from the days of Hippocrates, any drug with such miraculous effect as that tiny piece of paper on which is written the names of the Republican candidates at an election.

Not all the water of the Jordan; not the pool of Siloam itself; not the famed talisman of Saladin presented to the royal Richard ever had the medicinal and healing virtues of a Republican ballot! It casts oblivion over the blood and carnage of Shiloh and Chancellorsville, hides the serried ranks of Longstreet and the black flag of Mosby which for four long years waved in terror before the national capital; and it even stills the groans of Libby and Andersonville!

There's a drop, said the Peri, that down from the moon,
Falls through the withering airs of June,
Upon Egypt's land; of so healing a power,
So balmy a virtue, that even in the hour
That drop descends contagion dies,
And health reanimates earth and skies.

But even this mystic drop compares not in efficacy with the drop of a radical ballot into the box of a returning board, although from the bloodiest hand that grasped musket or saber in the army of the Confederacy.

Who has not seen the repentant sinner coming forward to the mourner's seat, while the ecstatic melody burst from gladdened hearts:

Nothing in my hands I bring,
Simply to Thy cross I cling.

In every orthodox creed repentance is current coin; but not so with our Republican brethren. There is no welcome from them to an empty-handed sinner, no matter how full he may be of repentance. He must come with the radical ticket in his hand, prepared to vote it early and often.

Mr. President, I assert that there is not a Confederate Brigadier in this Chamber who would not be appointed to any office within the gift of the administration, and receive the votes of Republican Senators in confirmation, if without one syllable of repentance for the past he should promise allegiance to the Republican party for the future. Ay, sir, even my friend from South Carolina, "the Hamburg butcher," who has been cartooned in the illustrated Republican papers as a leader of the Ku-Klux, with a sword ten feet long and spurs weighing ten pounds each, riding until midnight "fetlock deep" in negro gore—even he, by sacrificing honest conviction and real manhood, could be accredited abroad, and grace with his many accomplishments a foreign court.

Plain Truths Well Spoken.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut, in a recent address to the Democratic Club, of Hartford, took occasion to give some advice to that locality. We extract as follows:

Great emergencies sometimes occur in the history of government, where the nation's life and the liberties of the whole people are at stake. At such times parties are too small for the nation's needs, and they give way for the time being to a great, heroic and overmastering unanimity of the people. But such supreme occasions are rare. The ordinary and normal administration of government, in this and in other free countries, has been and always will be conducted by one or the other of two great contending parties, and, while bribery, intrigue, fraud, ballot-box stuffing, and the rascalities of returning boards may give occasional success to either, that will prevail in the long run which stands for the soundest principles of justice, liberty, law and order, and for the most honest and wholesome methods of political administration.

This great party of ours is no transient growth of yesterday and to-day. It dates back to the formation of the constitution, is memorable in its history and rich in its faith, lineage and achievements. It has witnessed the overthrow of I know not how many adversary parties. It will, in my opinion, notwithstanding occasional mistakes, witness the overthrow of all others, and last in its essential principles as long as the republic lasts. But this must be on condition that it forget not the faith of the fathers, and stand, in the future as in the past, on a higher plane of patriotism, principle and action than any other. To this end there are a few cardinal truths it must never forget.

1. The essentials of our traditional faith. The largest liberty of the citizen consistent with good order. The greatest good of the greatest number, as the object of all laws and constitutions; a jealous holding in all matters of local self-government to the rights of the States, those primitive democracies intended by the fathers as barriers against the aggressions of the central power; and at the same time a faithful maintenance of the Federal Government in all its delegated sovereignties, as essential to the union of the States.

Retrenchment and reform in the Federal revenues, honesty in Federal administration. Honesty in the nation's credit to the last farthing, no matter at what cost. Honesty in the nation's money to the last grain and pennyweight. A paper currency redeemable in gold and silver only, and good faith in everything.

2. The purity of popular elections as the indispensable condition of free Government. I lack words to give due force and emphasis to this thought. The buying and selling of votes, repeating at the polls, the intimidation of voters by their employers, the deviltries of returning boards, no matter whether in Maine, South Carolina, Louisiana or Florida, are all poisonous to free institutions, and will, unless restrained, prove fatal to them. I know not how it comes about that so many men, honest and honorable in other relations, are willing in politics to leave honor and conscience behind them, and give themselves over to every form of political debauchery with greediness. A man who really believes in democracy, and that, as a voter, he is one of the rulers of the State, and equal to the foremost man in the republic, and yet sells his vote for a piece of silver, is a Judas in politics and a traitor to himself and to every other member of his party. I add, that that the buyer is as bad as the seller, and worse, for he is a dealer in corruption at wholesale. It ought to be the business of this association to do something for the repression of these growing evils, and to see to it that every Democratic voter casts a free and independent ballot, and that his ballot is fairly counted.

3. Honesty in official administration. I know no way of accomplishing this but by proposing honest men for office. To select candidates because they are political ringsters and can command the support of the bummers of both parties, or are willing to do dirty work in the aid of their own candidacy, is the highest possible folly as a mere matter of policy. A party which has dirty office-holders will itself pass for dirty. There is no avoiding it. The place for the Babcocks, Belknaps and Tweeds of a party is the prison, if possible; if not, then in the rear, out of sight and out of smell.

So, then, I urge, not only as a matter of political morals, but on the grounds of party expediency, that everywhere, and particularly here in our own city, town and county, we put forward our best men for places of public trust, and that we resolutely apply to this question of official candidature, from the lowest local office up to the highest, the old Jeffersonian test: "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful?"

A party incapable of applying this test, and nominees incapable of enduring it, will not be supported by the people, and they ought not to be.

4. Unity of party action as essential to party efficiency. We have suffered quite too much in recent elections from the lack of this, and it is high time we had found a remedy. Adherence to one's party, when it no longer represents the essentials of one's political convictions, is, I freely admit, no longer a duty. It is servitude rather. But to desert one's flag, to fall into fractions, to withhold one's vote, to hire out to an opposing candidate, or even to retire into a new party attitude, either from personal pique and disappointment or from bargaining and venality, is a base apostacy to one's political faith and treachery to associates. Have we not had of late something too much of this in our own ranks? Let us have done with it. This city, town, county and State upon a free, fair, and unbought election is, I make no matter of doubt, clearly Democratic. What we need, and all we need, is, I repeat, union and concert of action among ourselves—candidates that will honor the constituencies that honor them, honest platforms that say what we really believe and mean just what they say, elections fairly conducted, and a free suffrage exercised from conviction and without fear or favor of any man, and honestly canvassed. This is what we want; this is what we must try to secure. And, this secured, the grand old Democratic party of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson will come to the front once more in solid column, and victory will rest on its banners.

Country Social Life.

Country folks are in general so fully occupied with affairs that they have no time to discover how lonesome they really are. So far as this is concerned we think it is a misfortune. We are too busy. We work too hard. We take few or no holidays. We read and think too little, and do not spend sufficient time in social culture. There is no reason why those who plow the soil or "whose talk is of bullock" should not experience the refinements which are the result of formal social life. In business, at bargains, in pursuit of dollars, no man is seen at his best. He is thorney, spiney, with his back up as a porcupine might be at his business. Let one doff his working clothes and enter a room full of neighbors—men, women, young men and maidens—and he is a man of another kind. He naturally falls into the ways of an intuitive kindness, which is really the truest politeness, the doing to his companion what he should do to him. He "lets himself out" to please, and, after an evening spent in social converse, he retires with many rough corners and asperities toned down. For a few days the influence remains. It would be permanent if it could be reinforced now and then, and the good results would be most agreeable and useful. There is no difficulty in bringing these good influences to bear. Two or three persons with energy and some magnetism about them can put them in motion with ease. Now is the time to begin the effort.—*Rural New Yorker.*

INDIANA NEWS.

INDIANA is being overrun with circuses.

ELIZABETH LANDSON died lately near Evansville. She was 102 years and 11 months old.

ELEVEN in all of the Harrison county mob that murdered Henry Long have been arrested.

THE school enumeration of Logansport shows that there are 3,600 children of school age in that city, 500 less than last year.

ABSALOM KNIGHT, a student at Earlham College, Richmond, had his skull fractured by a base-ball knocked foul by the batter.

THE enumeration of school children at Indianapolis, just completed, shows 26,522 within the corporate limits, a gain of less than 500 over last year.

CHARLES HINCHMAN, a 12-year-old son of ex-Sheriff Hinchman, of Jennings county, has been appointed a page in the national House of Representatives.

MEASLES at Indianapolis are said to be taking a fatal turn, attacking the brains of the victims and producing convulsions, from which death is the only relief.

A VALUABLE horse belonging to David Hewitt, living near Liberty, got loose in the stable and butted its brains out against a beam. It is pronounced a deliberate case of suicide.

THE Council of Madison, by a vote of 8 to 4, has repealed the former ordinance appropriating $50,000 to the B., B. & M. road, and ordered the destruction of the bonds issued therefor.

IT is now announced that the cornerstone of the new State House cannot be laid before August, as there must previously be laid four courses of stone upon the outside walls and 600,000 brick in the inner ones.

AN industrious and respectable young German at New Albany married, the other day, a young woman nominally colored, but who would never be taken by any who did not know her pedigree for anything else than a pure-blooded white.

SUIT has begun at New Albany against the Pennsylvania railroad to recover $100,000 for the injury done Anna Hoffman by being run over on the 12th of April by a train running at a high rate of speed. Both arms of the girl were cut off.

AN old white horse, the sole survivor of the four horses that drew the hearse in President Lincoln's funeral cortege in Indianapolis, in 1865, is spending his last days on the Foudray farm, six miles northwest of the city, one of the oldest horses in the county.

G. W. HOSS, LL. D., has resigned his chair at the State University, to take effect at the close of the present collegiate year. He has bought the Kansas *Educational Journal*, and will leave Indiana about the 12th of June to take charge of it, making his home at Topeka.

THE pump-factory and residence of Isaac Rarden, at Greenfield, were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $1,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It looked, for a while, as if the entire town would be destroyed, as a terrible gale was blowing at the time.

EDWARD WEAKLEY, aged 18, and Jerome Roles, aged 14, were squirrel-hunting two miles south of Shelbyville the other day. While walking along in search of game, Weakley's gun was prematurely discharged, and a portion of the contents lodged in young Roles' face. The wound inflicted was very serious.

AT Richmond, the other day, a 5-year-old boy named Nelson fell from a second-story window and disjointed his neck. A physician was called, who twisted the vertebræ into position, and the child is rapidly recovering from the accident. This is one of a very few such cases which have ever come under the notice of the medical profession, and is well authenticated.

A CASE has just been decided by Judge Chase, of Cass county, that will put about $20,000 into the pockets of the soldiers of that county. The case is like this: During the rebellion the county offered a bounty for volunteers. At that time there was a large number of enlisted men from that county already in the field. Their time had expired, and they re-enlisted as veterans, causing themselves to be assigned to Cass county. The county will have to pay the bill.

EX-MAYOR HUMPHREYS, of South Bend, died the other night, aged 64 years. He was one of the most eminent physicians in the State, an officer of several medical associations, and one of the Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. At the beginning of the Rebellion he went out as Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry. Later he was made Brigade Surgeon, and, in 1862, was appointed one of the eight Medical Inspectors of the army by President Lincoln, and served as such until a year after the close of the war.

MARY BEANE deemed herself neglected by her lover at Denver, and shot the man with whom she found him playing cards when he ought to have been visiting her.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE
YOUNG MEN
PATIENTS TREATED
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German. Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE, on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & Co., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for thirty-two page book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.
The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 Cents per box. All Drug Stores.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant to take as a glass of Lemonade. 7 cents each. All Drug Stores.

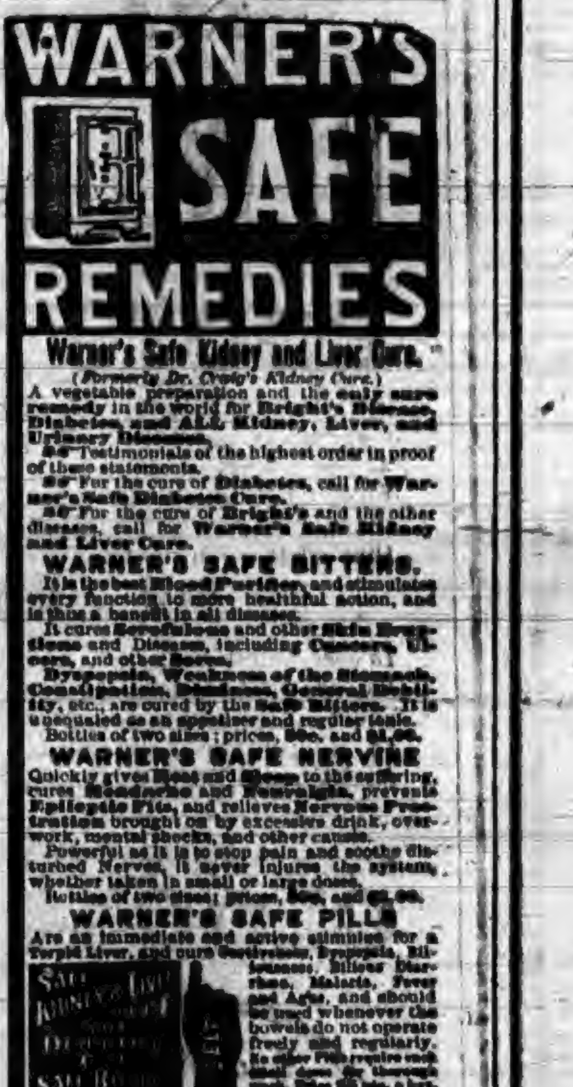

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
CAUTION!
BE NOT DECEIVED
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18 cents now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents per pound; and the Extra A Sugar we sold at 9 cents, now down to 8 cents; and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.

Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel, half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1l Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa,

Excursion via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Chicago.

To the republican national convention to be held at the exposition building in Chicago, June 2, 1880.

Excursion tickets via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at low rates, will be sold from all stations. Tickets good going May 31 and June 1 and 2, good returning until June 6 inclusive. Excursionists via the Baltimore and Ohio road, will be landed at exposition building, and within five minutes walk of the principal hotels and business portion of the city of Chicago.

Three through trains daily from the Ohio river to Chicago, equipped with elegant day coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping cars, without change. No other route can offer such inducements to excursionists to this convention, either in time, comfort or accommodations. The fast mail train runs through in daylight, leaving Bellaire at 5,05 m., and arriving at Chicago at 8 o'clock p. m., (15 hours). From Cambridge in 13 hours; Zanesville in 12 hours; Newark in 11 hours; Mt. Vernon in 10 hours; Mansfield in 9 hours; Auburn in 5 hours.

Returning from Chicago, a corresponding fast train leaves Chicago at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Auburn, 10:57 p. m., Mansfield, 3:10 a. m., Mt. Vernon, 4:15 a. m., Newark, 5 a. m., Zanesville, 5:54 a. m., Cambridge, 6:57 a. m., Bellaire, 8:40 a. m., hours in advance of all other lines. Excursionists would do well to note these facts.

Special cars will be furnished to parties of 30 or more, upon application to agents of the B. & O. R. R., or to W. E. Reppert and T. W. Lee, passenger agents, Columbus, Ohio.

C. K. LORD, General passenger agent.

But She Lost the Teeth.

Cases in which the ridiculous is broadly portrayed are of frequent occurrence in the annals of a 'squires' court, and one applicable to the rule was brought out in 'Squire Vincent's yesterday afternoon.

The one in question was a suit brought by a servant-girl against her mistress for wages.

The lady acknowledged that she owed the girl the sum at suit, but in defense she claimed that the latter had thrown away her teeth.

"Why, how did that happen?" asked the magistrate.

"The lady replied that she had left the "grinders" on the table, and that the girl in shaking the cloth had tumbled them down a rat-hole.

The matter was broken to her gently that the girl was not to blame, and that she ought to be more careful in future in leaving odds and ends around loose, especially false teeth; and then a decision was rendered for the plaintiff.

Every Man to His Trade.

A wealthy English parvenu, who began life with a lapstone on his knee, invited Kulak, the pianist to dinner, and immediately after the meal insisted on his playing for the company. Kulak complied, and invited the snob to a dinner at his residence on the following Sunday. After the meal Kulak astonished his guests by placing a pair of old shoes before his rich parvenu friend. "What are these for?" queried the latter. Kulak replied. "Last Sunday you did me the honor to invite me to dinner, and insisted upon my playing with music. I have returned the compliment, and require my shoes to be mended. Every man to his trade."

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of said decedent, in Concord township, of said county, on

THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

a large portion of the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming implements, sheep, grain, hay and various other articles.

TERMS:

Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit until June 3rd, 1881, the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation laws, and with approved security Sale commences at 10 o'clock a. m.

May 11, 1880.
70 3w

S. S. SHUTT
Administrator.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drunk on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of lot number twenty-seven (27), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west twenty-three and one third (23⅓) feet thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third (23⅓) feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven (27) to the place of beginning.

20 3w THOMAS SOMMERS.

Notice to Contractors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, at the time and places named below, let to the lowest and best responsible bidder, the construction of certain grading and filling on the following roads, and the digging of certain ditches, to-wit:

On road near A. Hartel's, in Jackson township, at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, May 25, 1880; on road near Philip Grube's in Jackson township, at 3 o'clock p. m. on same day; on road near Wm. Fountain's, in Keyser township, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, May 26th; on road near —— Rogers', in Fairfield township, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on same day; on Anthony ditch, in Smithfield township, at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, May 27; at the county allotment, on the Thompson ditch, in Smithfield township, at 1 o'clock p. m. same day; on Tinteman road, Stafford township, at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, May 28th; at Rhoub bridge, in Stafford township, at 1 o'clock p. m. same day.

Specifications of said work can be seen at the auditor's office and on the ground at the time of letting. Persons taking said work will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the same. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board.

Attest: A. ROBBINS, Auditor.
May 16 1880.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:50 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 2:35 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 6:20; Fremont, 6:45; Reading, 6:35; Bankers, 7:50; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:30 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p. m

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:30; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:20, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake, 6:36; Angola, 7:05; Fremont, 7:35; Reading, 8:35; Jonesville, 9:20; Jackson, 11:05 p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:45; Montgomery, 7:58; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:31; Pleasant Lake, 8:44; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:25 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:31, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:36; Reading, 1:46; Montgomery, 1:58; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:30; Pleasant Lake, 2:42; Summit, 2:58; Waterloo, 3:08; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:20; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Stoner's, 3:46; Huntertown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:30 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 45 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 05; Reading, 8 55; Fremont, 9 45; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 35; Waterloo, 11 10; arrive at New Era 12 00 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 12 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 27 pm
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm
MUNCIE	1 40 pm	9 00 pm
Newcastle	2 30 pm	
Cambridge City	3 14 pm	
Connersville	3 45 pm	
Cincinnati	6 55 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	4 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 44 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 00 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago	8 05am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 40am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 20
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv.	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 03	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 26	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	4 20am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 34	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 52	11 50	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 15
St. Joe	11 33	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar.	12 15am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv.	12 35	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 38	4 12	12 51pm
CHICAGO	6 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.

SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MCINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

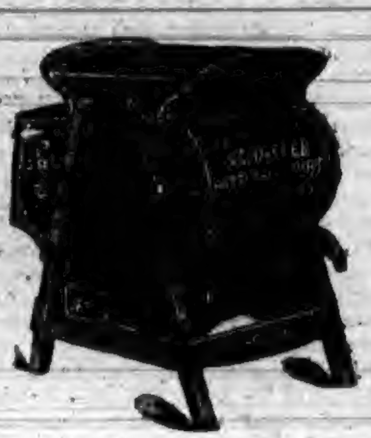

SPECIALNOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which aves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Agricultural Implements!

THE

Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS!

☞☞☞☞ The Three Rivers "Invincible" VIBRATOR.

☞☞☞☞ The Renowned Atlas Engine! For farm use.

THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!

Over 20 000 now in use.

DEERING'S WIRE AND TWINE BINDER,

The only successful TWINE Binder in this or any other market. Greatly improved for 188.

LEADER ONE-WHEEL HARVESTER,

Which created so much excitement among the farmers last year.

ELLWOOD CULTIVATORS,

Riding or Walking, with four, six or nine blades. They have more good points and are less complicated than any other cultivator made.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.
Adjustable Bar Spring Tooth Harrow.
And The Harris' Double Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr

SIRED BY

Imported Jock!

Out of a thorough-bred

Norman Mare

Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

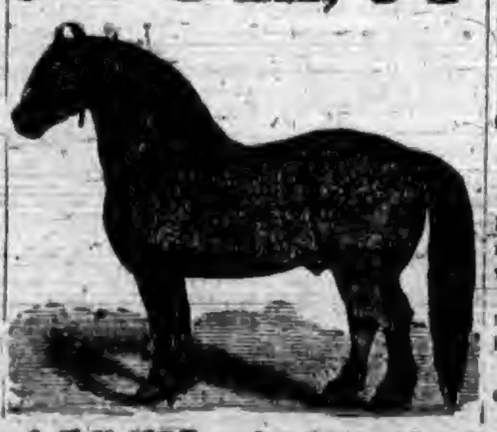

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:

$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN. Auburn, Indiana.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 8, 1880. Number 23.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

*Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind,

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For farther particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Indiana.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.
I have constantly on hand a large stock
of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock-rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as goodwork for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., 4-6m.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 1, '80.

To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.:

Take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the general office, in the city of Grand Rapids, state of Michigan, on

THE NINTH (9th) DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of five million dollars; and it is proposed at such meeting to increase said capital stock to that amount.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hughart, C. A. Zollinger,
W. R. Shelby, Thos. A. Scott
H. J. Hollister, Geo. B. Roberts,
S. S. Cobb, Wm. Thaw,
J. O. Welt, Thos. D. Messler,
Pliny Hoagland, J. N. McCullough,
Rob't. B. Potter.
15-tf. J. H. P. HUGHART, Secretary.

The Sergeant's Story.

TOLD IN THE GRAVEYARD OF A FRONTIER MILITARY POST.

"I tell you, pard, in this western wild
As a general thing the dirt's jist piled
In a rather promiscuous sort of way
On top of a soldier's mortal clay;
An' a person'd think by that marble shaft,
An' the flowers a wavin' above the 'graft,'
That a Major-General holds that tomb—
But the corpse down there wore a private's plume.

"I remember the day they swore Mead in;
He was pale-complected, an' rather thin;
He'd bin what they call a trampin' beat,
An' enlisted for want o' somethin' to eat!
It's always the case that a new recruit
Is the butt o' the tricks from the older fruit;
An' the way the boys tormented the cuss
Was real down wicked, an' scandalous!

"He took it all with a sickly smile,
An' said if they'd wait till afterwhile,
Till he got fed up in some sort o' trim,
It mightn't be healthy to fool with him!
An' I knowed by the look o' the feller's eye—
Fur all he was backward an' rather shy—
That behind his skeleton sort o' breast
A heart like a lion's found a nest!

"One night as the guard, at twelve o'clock,
Relieved the sentinel over the stock,
The Corp'ral seen a kind of a glare
From toward the officers' quarters, there.
The alarm was raised, an' the big gun fired,
An' the soldiers, not more'n half attired,
Come a rushin' out on the barrack ground
With a wild an' excited sort of a bound.

"The Colonel's headquarters was all afire,
An' the flames a-mountin' higher an' higher!
An' what with the yells o' men, an' shrieks
O' the officers' wives, with their whitish cheeks,
An' the roar o' the flames, an' devilish light,
Illuminatin' the pitch-dark night,
'Twas such a sight as I've often thought
You could see in hell, when it's b'ilin' hot.

"An' then, with a wild despairin' yell,
The Colonel shouted, 'My God! Where's Nell?'
His wife responded, 'She's in her bed!'
Then fell to the ground like a person dead!
Up through the roof the mad flames roared,
An' the blindin' smoke in a dense mass poured
Through every crevice an' crack, till the cloud
Hung above like a death-black shroud!

("It mightn't be out o' place to state—
As kinder accountin' for this Mead's fate—
That Nell war an angel, ten years old,
With a heart as pure as the virgin gold;
An' she had a kind of an angel trick
Of readin', an' sich like, to the sick;
An' many's the dainty her hands 'd bear
To Mead, one time, in the hospital there!)

"My God! It was 'nough to raise the hair
On the head of a marble stature! There
Stood a crowd of at least two hundred men,
None darin' to enter that fiery pen—
Men that war brave on an Injin trail,
Whose courage was never knowed to fail—
But to enter that buildin' was certain death!
So they stood there starin', an' held their breath.

"Then all to once, with an eager cry,
An' a bulldog look in his flashin' eye,
This Mead rushed up to the wailin' band,
An' a paper thrust in the Colonel's hand.
'My mother's address,' he said; an' then
He sort o' smiled on the crowd o' men,
An' jist like a flash o' lightnin' shot
Through the door right into the seethin' pot!

"With a yell of horror the crowd looked on,
Fur they felt with him it was 'good-by, John;'
But half a minute after the dash
An upstairs window burst with a crash!
An' there stood Mead, like a smilin' saint,
The gal in his arms in a death-like faint.
He yelled fur a rope, an' let her down
To terra firmy—which means the groun'.

"Then he tied the rope to the winder-sash
Fur to follow down—but there came a crash,
An' the blazin' roof, with a fearful din,
Throwed the boy to the ground as it tumbled in!
We carried him 'way from the fearful heat,
A hopin' the noble heart still beat;
But the old post surgeon shook his head,
And said, with a sigh, that Mead was dead!

* * * * * * *

"It wasn't long afore little Nell
Got over the shock, an' as soon as well,
She circulated among the men,
With a sheet o' paper, an' ink and pen
An' axed each one fur to give his mite,
In remembrance o' Mead's brave work that night!
An' as the result this monument stands,
Among flowers planted by Nellie's hands!

"An' every evenin' she walks up here,
The boys all say fur to drop a tear!
An' I've seen her, too, on her knees right there,
With her face turned upward as if in prayer!
You'll see that line above's to tell
As how the stone was 'Erected by Nell.'
And down at the bottom, there, you'll see
Some Bible quotin':
'HE DIED FOR ME.'"

Seeing His Descendants to the Fourth Generation.

In a suburban cemetery of Warsaw were interred, a few days ago, the remains of a venerable Sarmatian, whose claim to be the "oldest inhabitant" of that city had been undisputed for several years previous to his lamented demise. This patriarch had completed his 118th year when he was summoned to his fathers, and, as during his protracted existence he had suffered no family bereavements, except that which robbed him of his wife eighty-five years ago, his body was followed to the grave by such a procession of mourning decendants as has probably before attended the obsequies of a defunct christain. No fewer than 225 of his children and children's children streamed into the church-yard to bid a last adieu to their progenitor. The death of a person who had many grandchildren when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and whose early personal memories include such historical figures as Marie Theresa and Frederick the Great, is unquestionably a curious and noteworthy circumstance.

Skillful Bribery.

A subtle kind of electioneering stratagem was practiced successfully by Cochrane, the gallant Dundonald, when he first resolved on getting into parliament. He had come home from one of his cruises with a good deal of prize money. He stood for Honiton, and he announced that he would not bribe. It is almost needless to say that he was not elected. Cochrane stood again, and announced as before, that he would not give any bribes. This announcement did not deter even the most venal from rushing to the poll for Cochrane. Of course, when the election was over, and he was placed triumphantly at the head of the poll, those who had come over to his side expected their due reward of double pay. Some of them hinted as much. The hero coldly explained that he had rewarded the faithful few who had stood by him while he was unpopular, but that the chosen favorite of a constituency had only to congratulate them all on their common sense.

RE-UNITED.

Through the Dark Shadow—A Romance in High Life.

[Vallejo (Cal) News, April 20.]

On Tuesday there came up from San Francisco and passed through to Napa a respectable-looking man, who seemed cast down to the lowest depths of despair. Crossing the ferry, a gentleman on board, attracted by his fellow-passenger's woe-begone look and tear-dimmed eyes, entered into conversation with him, and elicited the following facts: Several months ago he had received an advantageous offer from some mining companies in Arizona to go down and put up some machinery. He had accepted the offer and went down to the mines, leaving his wife and family in San Francisco. Every month he had sent liberal remittances to them, but his wife felt lonesome without him, and was continually begging him to return home. As he was receiving a large salary, he disliked to relinquish the situation; but, at length his wife's appeals for his return became so strong that he threw up the job and started for home.

Arriving in San Francisco Monday night, he hurried home with a light heart, thinking only of the joys his return would bring to the hearts of his wife and little ones. Stopping on his way up Market street only long enough to purchase some delicacies for the dear ones, he soon arrived at his residence, when what was his surprise to find the house closed and darkened, and not the slightest sign of life around. Inquiry among the neighbors being made, he learned the dread news that through continual worrying at her loved husband's non-return his wife had become insane just five days before, and been sent to the Napa asylum, while his children had been taken charge of by some friends in another portion of the city. This was a terrible blow, which well-nigh prostrated him, and he waited impatiently for the coming of day, when he could hunt up his now doubly-bereaved children and then fly to the wife who had become a wreck through excessive love for him. This was Tuesday, when our friend met him, and he was then on his way to the asylum, with misery and unutterable woe depicted in every feature.

Yesterday morning there came down from Napa and crossed over on the Vallejo ferry a happy, loving and reunited couple. The husband, his face wreathed in smiles, was scarce recognizable as the forlorn, broken-hearted man of the night before. The woman leaning so lovingly on his arm and looking up to him so trustfully was his wife, now perfectly sane. Grief at his absence darkened her mind. Recognition and joy at his return brushed away the clouds from her brain, and restored her to reason. Arizona and the asylum had yielded up their treasures; the grave could do no more. Another interview with the husband by the News' informant elicited the statement that Arizona had lost all charms for him, and that when next he traveled his wife and children would travel with him.

The sequel to this affair is a happy one. Would that all clouds had such a silvery lining!

Salt From the Sea.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Among the prominent local industries in Alameda county is that of salt manufacture. For a long time the consumption of salt by the packers and butchers of San Francisco was entirely supplied by the Liverpool and other foreign manufacturers, and it is not until very recently that local enterprise has interposed in favor of home production. The works are located on the bay shore, near Newark, and the salt is made by solar evaporation. The salt ponds are eighty acres in extent, which are divided into water-tight compartments, each compartment being provided with a gate for the purpose of admitting the water supply. The process of salt-making is comparatively simple. The pond is connected with the waters of the bay by a ditch. This water is then passed from the pond into the upper end of the vats by wind-mill pumps, and from this point the water is gradually distributed into the various receptacles, or lower vats, as evaporation goes on, the water becoming more impregnated with salt as it passes toward the lower rows. From these vats it is again pumped into others, where it remains until crystallized, and layers of salt half an inch are formed. The residue of the water is then let off, and the salt taken up and put into small cars, which run on a wooden tramway, and carried to the receiving house, and there manufactured into the various kinds in use, which is done by thoroughly drying it in heated pans and crushing the salt in mills. Several thousand tons are made in this locality annually, which is carried on schooners direct to San Francisco and sold to the jobbers. The works give employment to a large number of persons.

White-Washed Babies.

A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the morning sun white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in commotion. Whitewash became the range. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush. Contentions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush, and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.

The Effects of Opium.

Opium, in those who are capable of stimulation by it, gives rise to a pleasurable state of feeling sometimes like that which is produced by wine in not excessive doses; but the excitement derived from it, instead of tending to some highest point, remains stationary for hours, and in place of the slight incoherence of thought always present in those who are exhilarated with wine, the most perfect harmony is established among all the conceptions. There is an extraordinary stimulation of the pure intellect, and not merely of the powers of expression. The opium-eater seems to have had the eyes of his spirit opened, to have acquired a gift of insight into things that to mere mortals are inexplicable. The most remote parts of consciousness come into clear light; the finer shades of personality, those that had been unknown even to the opium-eater himself, are brought into view and become distinct; the smallest details of the things around take new significance, and are seen to be profoundly important; analogies with all other phenomena of nature are revealed. It is the same with the moral as with the intellectual being; that also becomes indefinitely exalted. An absolute balance of the faculties seems to have been attained. The whole man is what in his ordinary state he only tends to be; he has realized the highest perfection of what he is capable; only his "better half" now remains; his lower self has been left behind without need of the purgatorial fire of contention with the environment to destroy it.

A Pitiful Story.

Hungarian papers report a peculiarly painful case of double suicide committed by two shepherd boys, respectively aged ten and twelve, near Karlsburg. These lads were in charge of a flock of sheep turned out to graze on some land abutting upon the Karlsburgh Arad railroad, and had been several times reproved by the watchman stationed near their pasturage ground for allowing the sheep to stray on the line. On the 9th inst., just as the Arad express came in sight, several sheep had wandered down the embankment, and were in imminent danger of being crushed by the train, from which, however, they were rescued by the timely intervention of the watchman in question, who, as soon as the train had passed, called up the boys and told them he would have them severely punished for neglecting their duty and his repeated warnings. The terrified lads held a consultation as to how they might escape the threatened penalty, and speedily came to the conclusion that the best way of getting out of their scrape would be to drown themselves. One of them had just had a new hat, adorned with a gay peacock's feather, given to him, which he sold for thirteen kreutzers to a little peasant girl, who had been at play with the boys when the dreadful menace of punishment was imparted to them, with the price of this hat he purchased some small loaves, and the three children sat down by the Maros to hold their "Pamona," or death-feast, and this being terminated, the boys climed the parapet of the Maros bridge, their tiny playmate counted aloud "one, two, three," and at the word "three" they sprang, hand-in-hand, into the river, sinking immediately under the broken ice with which the surface of the rapid stream was partially covered.

A Genuine Western Breeze.

(Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.)

Yesterday, during the gale, while bowlders as big as pumpkins were flying through the air and water pipes were being ripped out of the ground, an old Chinaman, with spectacles on his nose, was observed in the eastern part of town, seated on a knoll, calmly flying his kite—an iron shutter, with a log chain for a tail.

Miss Alcott as An Actress.

Miss Louisa Alcott is said to be a capital natural actress. The *Herald* of Boston says that she once came very near going on the stage, having secretly made arrangements for doing so, and intending to surprise her *friends*. Through a delay in her expected debut her family found out her project, and it was nipped in the bud. A good while ago she wrote a farce for Mr. William Warren, but as the other characters had greater opportunities for amusing "business" than his, he did not play it, though it was performed several times. She afterward wrote a romantic drama, which was so quarreled over by the two leading ladies of the Boston theater, that Miss Alcott took it back for revision, and finally threw it impetuously into the fire, having no manuscript ready for Mr. Barry when he sent for it to put it in rehearsal.

Cedar Creek Items.

—The singing class under the instruction of John L. Houser is prospering finely.

—We are informed that the Rev. B. Ober will preach at the church next Saturday evening, Sabbath morning and Sabbath evening.

—There would be a good opening at this place at the present for some live man with a wheel of fortune.

—J. W. Ammon is carrying on an extensive business as head-sawyer, lumberman, postmaster, mail-carrier, freight-agent horse-tamer and general news-carrier.

—Quite a controversy in Sabbath-school last Sabbath, owing to a disposition on the part of several who claim to hold to the Universalist faith to create an argument. Our motto is, "Let that punishment be where it is, or what it is, learn how to live at the present and all will be well in the future."

—Some of the so-called sanctified who were asked to take a boat-ride last Sabbath, were "not around boating today;" yet they found considerable pleasure in standing on the bank and trying to persuade the oarsman that there was no danger in rowing into the main channel. We presume, however, there wasno harm meant, as they were probably just passing away the time until prayer-meeting. OBSERVER.

Southern mockingbirds well deserve the name. They imitate not only the songs of other birds, but human whistlers as well. A lady of Macon, Ga., relates that her pet mockingbird of ten deceives all the inmates of her house by its clever imitation of the postman's whistle. They go out to get the letters, and find Jack on a spray, near the fence, blowing his whistle, and looking entirely innocent of any intention to hoax the family.

A thirty-hours' swim was undertaken by a young lady in England a fortnight ago. Before entering the water, Miss Beckwith invited several ladies into her dressing-room to see that she had no assistance in the way of concealed floating supports. She swam in the whale tank, which was surrounded by spectators, who frequently applauded occasional displays of oriental swimming. She continued gliding easily along the forty feet of water in the tank, varying the breast swimming by occasional changes to the side and back and by easy floating. She took coffee and beef tea from a floating table. During the night she amused herself by singing and reading, the latter process being accomplished by floating on her back and holding the book in both hands.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
-tf Auburn, Ind.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A DECIDED sensation has been caused in speculative circles at the East by the announcement of the failure of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the railroad company of the same name. The concerns were known to be heavily in debt, but their collapse was not looked for at this time.

THE Philadelphia stock market has been in a state of wild agitation over the suspension of the Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal Company, and several banking houses have suspended....Maj. Harrold was injured in a collision on the New York Elevated railroad. He brought suit against the company, claiming $50,000 damages. The jury in the case awarded him $30,000....Seventy buildings, comprising the greater portion of the little town of Edenburg, Clarion county, Pa., have been burned. The fire originated in a vacant hotel building, and is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $150,000, with little or no insurance.

A YOUNG man, recently released from State prison, shot and killed a Supervisor at Troy, N. Y. The ex-convict was pursuing an enemy, and the officer had ordered him to desist. After shooting a policeman the murderer was arrested. While on the road to the station-house a desperate attempt was made to lynch the prisoner, and in the melee several persons received bullet-wounds. The desperado was finally lodged in jail.... John O'Rourke, of the Boston Base Ball Club, while attempting to make a difficult play in a game at Troy, N. Y., ran against a fence and had a gash five inches long cut in his throat. He was also internally injured.

THE oil-works of Bush & Denslow, in Brooklyn, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. The flames spread to shipping and to a lumber-yard, causing heavy loss. It is reported that several men were killed by the explosion of an oil-tank.

EXTENSIVE oil-works at South Brooklyn took fire from an explosion of gas. The flames soon communicated with some large oil-tanks, and laid hold of a steamboat lying close by. A lumber-yard in the vicinity also took fire and a large portion thereof was destroyed. The entire damage is estimated at $75,000.

THE WEST.

THERE is a prospect that all the Navajo Indians in New Mexico will begin hostilities.... The seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in the vicinity of Wooster, Ohio....A telegram has been received at the War Department in Washington from Gen. Pope stating that he succeeded in arresting Capt. Payne and his followers for violating the President's proclamation against invasion of Indian Territory for mining purposes, etc. The prisoners will be held until instructions are forwarded from Washington.

A SHOCKING railway accident is reported from California. An excursion train on the narrow-gauge railway running from San Francisco to Santa Cruz broke through the trestle-work at the latter place and thirteen persons were killed and a large number wounded, some of them fatally....Three blind girls, eluding the vigilance of the authorities at the Blind Asylum, St. Louis, walked through the streets of that city, and, coming to an excavation, which was being made to prepare for the erection of a new building, fell a distance of twenty feet, and were badly but not fatally injured....The steamer Maine, owned by the Northern Transit Company of Detroit, was burned at Port Huron, Mich. The crew and passengers were all rescued. The loss is estimated at $30,000....Matt Fee has been convicted in the Criminal Court of Chicago of attempting to convict an innocent man of larceny, and the jury fixed his punishment at nine years in the penitentiary.

THE last opportunity to see the famous Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels previous to their departure for Europe is offered the present week at Chicago. Their enterprising manager has gathered in no end of shekels the past season with this aggregation, and now seeks fresh fields to conquer on the other side of the water. The United States is decidedly too small a country for the complete exercise of Haverly's business enterprise.

AT a public meeting of leading citizens of Topeka, Kan., called for the purpose of taking steps to relieve the inhabitants of Western Kansas who are suffering on account of the continued drought, it was resolved that no appeal be made outside the State, as it was believed that the people of the more-favored districts of Kansas would contribute sufficient to aid their suffering fellow-citizens.... A local freight agent, a freight accountant and a cashier of the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad, stationed at Jackson, Mich., have absconded, owing the company a large sum of money, most of which has been expended by the trio in riotous living....Two boys were cremated at Piqua, Ohio, by the burning of a house.

T. C. THURSTON, who some time ago killed his business partner at Leavenworth, Kan., met Col. Anthony on the street, in that city, the other day, and fired two shots at him. Both bullets missed Anthony, but one hit and fatally wounded an attorney, and the other lodged in an advertising solicitor's head. Thurston gave himself up at once, and was removed to Fort Leavenworth for safe-keeping. ...A recent telegram from Las Pinos, New Mexico, says: "The latest Indian news is that six herders were killed on the ranch of Patricino Lunas, eight miles from Tularosa. In Socorro county and in the Magalians about fifty men were killed, two women and three Americans, names unknown. In the vicinity of Tularosa, Socorro county, every ranch has been cleaned out by Apaches, and the number of those murdered since May 1 is seventy-eight. Gen. Hatch's command has marched more than 1,000 miles in pursuit of the Indians."

A FIERCE tornado swept over portions of Carroll, Ida, Sac, Calhoun, and Hamilton counties, Iowa, doing great damage to farm property, demolishing many houses, and severely injuring several persons—two fatally.

THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT HAYES and Secretary Schurz made addresses at the graduating exercises of Hampton Normal School, Va., last week.

BILL and Bud Bussley, brothers, fought a duel near Denison, Texas. The former was killed....Columbus, Ga., and the surrounding country has been visited by a flood, nearly ten inches of rain falling in twenty hours. Bridges were carried away and the crops damaged. Much cotton will have to be replanted. The rivers rose fifteen feet in two hours.

A FATAL duel was recently fought at Abington, Va., between two well-known citizens, William Rife and S. A. Jackson. The parties had indulged in a fist fight a few days before, Jackson coming out the victor. They parted with the understanding that the next time they met each should have a revolver. They came together at the depot, and Rife told Jackson he intended to whip him now and was ready for him, at the same time putting his hand in his pocket as if to draw a weapon. Jackson then drew his pistol and shot Rife four times, each ball striking in the body. Rife died soon after. The slayer has been arrested.

GENERAL.

THE General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church was opened in Madison, Ind., on May 20, with a sermon by Dr. Eels of Cincinnati, and Dr. Paxton, of New York, was elected Moderator. The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church met at the same time in Charleston, S. C., listened to a sermon by Dr. D. P. Wills, and elected Dr. T. A. Hoyt, of Nashville, Moderator....By a vote of 229 to 139 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Cincinnati, decided not to elect a Bishop of African descent.

THE contest at Creedmoor for the honor of representing the United States in the coming international rifle match in Ireland resulted in the selection of Messrs. W. H. Jackson, W. F. Farrow, S. I. Scott, H. F. Clark, J. S. Brown, H. Fisher, and B. Rathbone....Several vessels are said to have been sunk in attempting to force their way through the icebergs and field ice on the New Foundland coast.

A CONTRACT is said to have been made between an American company and the Government of Nicaragua for the construction of a canal across the territory of that republic.... Mr. Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer at New York, writes to Secretary Sherman that, unless the coinage of silver is stopped, the question of storing the silver that can't be got into circulation will speedily become a very pressing one. ...Samuel Pye, living at Brooklyn, Newfoundland, was pulling his three children, two boys and a girl, on a sled across the Arm, to school, when the sled broke through the ice and all the children were drowned.

NEARLY every State in the Union was represented at the annual session of the National Woman Suffrage Association, held at Indianapolis last week. Susan B. Anthony presided, and many of the noted women's-rights advocates were in attendance.

ICEBERGS in the Atlantic off the coast of Newfoundland continue to strike terror to the hearts of the Transatlantic mariners. The steamer Marengo reports sighting several on the 19th of May.

POLITICAL.

THE Minnesota Democrats held their State Convention at St. Paul May 20. The delegates to the National Convention received no instructions. The resolutions declare that the State delegation should act as a unit; that the Democrats of Minnesota would "never again submit to a reversal of the popular will by fraud or violence," and that no President should have a third term.... The California Greenbackers have elected four delegates-at-large, headed by Denis Kearney, to the National Convention to be held at Chicago. ....The Mississippi Greenback Convention was held at Jackson on the 20th of May. Delegates to the Chicago Convention were appointed without instructions.... The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey, in session at Trenton, May 20, adopted resolutions denouncing centralization and the presence of troops at polls, favoring hard money and opposing monopolies of all kinds, favoring the two-thirds rule in convention and declaring that Mr. Hayes occupies the Presidency by fraud.... The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists, at their State Convention, held at Altoona, nominated a State ticket, elected delegates to the National Temperance Convention, and nominated Presidential Electors. A resolution was adopted condemning the pardon of the Legislative bribers.... The California Democrats elected an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati, and adopted resolutions declaring that Mr. Hayes was seated by fraud, and that the issues of the present campaign are the right of self-government, maintenance of the reserved rights of States, and resistance to imperialism and Chinese immigration. Thurman was the favorite Presidential candidate by a large majority....

THERE is a good deal of dissatisfaction among Georgia Democrats at the appointment of ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown to succeed Gen. Gordon in the Senate. At a large Democratic meeting in Columbus, Gov. Colquitt was denounced for appointing Brown, and declaring that he (Brown) is not a representative of Georgia, nor of the Democratic party, but a man who betrayed the State in her hours of trial. Brown is almost a Republican, and was one for several years after the war. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1868, and voted for Gen. Grant's nomination, sustaining him in the convention, and acting with the Republicans for several years. He is one of the wealthiest men in Georgia.... The Nebraska Republican State Convention met at Lincoln, May 20, and, after an all-day and night session, elected six Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention....The Greenback Convention of Iowa was held at Des Moines May 20. G. W. Walker, of Polk, was nominated for Secretary of State; Matthew Farrington, of Bremer, for Treasurer; G. W. Swearingen, of Fremont, for Auditor; W. A. Spurrier, of Adams, for Attorney General, and Thomas Hooker, of Dallas, for Register of the Land Office. The delegates to the National Greenback Convention at Chicago were instructed to vote for Gen. J. B. Weaver for President.

IT is believed that the Spofford-Kellogg resolutions in the Senate have been laid away with the Fitz-John Porter bill, and that they will not be again considered at this session.

THE Illinois Republican State Convention, after a stormy three-days' session at Springfield, selected forty-two uncompromising Grant men as delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, and adopted the following resolution, offered by Senator Logan, who led the Grant cohorts in the convention: "*Resolved*, That Gen. U. S. Grant is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and the delegates from this State are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Chicago Convention, and to vote as a unit for him, and the said delegates shall have power to fill all vacancies." The following resolution was also adopted: "*Resolved*, The Republicans of Illinois, in convention assembled, declare that they will support the nominees of this convention for State offices, and the nominees of the Chicago Convention for President and Vice President." Senator Logan heads the delegation at large to the Chicago Convention. The delegations from the nine Congressional districts that were favorable to Washburne and Blaine protested against the action of the convention in choosing the district delegates, but as the Grant men were in the majority they were overruled. The following State ticket was placed in nomination: Governor, Shelby M. Cullom; Lieutenant Governor, John M. Hamilton; Secretary of State, H. D. Dement; Auditor, C. P. Swigart; Treasurer, Edward Rutz; Attorney General, James McCartney....Alabama Republicans have instructed their twenty delegates to the Chicago Convention to support Grant.

THE Louisiana Republican Convention split in two in less than an hour after coming together, and two sets of delegates were sent to Chicago. One of the conventions, presided over by ex-Gov. Warmoth, chose seven Grant, seven Sherman and one Blaine delegate. The other faction was presided over by Taylor Beattie, and selected all Grant delegates.

THE Delaware Democrats, in convention at Dover, appointed delegates to Cincinnati, instructed them to vote for Senator Bayard for President, and adopted a resolution in favor of adhering to the two-thirds rule....The Rhode Island Legislature has elected A. H. Littlefield Governor, and H. H. Fay Lieutenant Governor, there having been no choice at the polls.... The Colorado Republican Convention, held at Denver, May 25, sent a solid and instructed Grant delegation to Chicago....An Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "The Democratic politicians continue to talk about Senator David Davis' letter, and the opinion is almost universal that it is a direct bid for the Democratic nomination. The friends of Davis say the leading Nationals have asked him whether he will take their nomination, but he declined to commit himself, saying he would wait and see what the two regular conventions do. It is believed here among his friends that Davis will run as an independent candidate if there is a possibility that he can carry two or three States, and throw the election in the House, and thus defeat the Republican nominee."

THE Kansas and Missouri Democrats held their State Conventions May 26. In Missouri, of the delegates elected to the Missouri Convention, eighteen are reported as being anti-Tilden, nine for Tilden, and three doubtful. The sentiment of the Kansas Convention was in favor of Seymour and Hendricks, but no instructions were given.... The State Convention of the Greenback-Labor party of West Virginia was held at Charleston May 27, all the counties in the State but eight being represented. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, Col. N. B. French; Auditor, G. W. Hayes; Treasurer, S. W. Sturm; Superintendent of Free Schools, W. J. Kenny; Attorney General, Cyrus Hall; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. A. Thompson. Delegates to the National Greenback Convention and State electors were appointed. The Congressional district delegates nominated candidates for Congress as follows: First district, James Bassett; Second, D. D. T. Farnsworth; Third, Henry S. Walker.

FOLLOWING is the text of the Supervisors' Tenure bill, as it passed the United States Senate: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the term of office of the Chief Supervisors of Election provided for in Sec. 2,025 of the Revised Statutes shall be two years. Such term shall begin on the 1st day of May in each even-numbered year. The terms of those now in office shall expire on the 1st day of May, 1880, and their successors shall be appointed from among the qualified electors of the proper judicial district by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President may appoint such officers during the recess of the Senate, who may hold and exercise their office until the next session of the Senate; and it shall be the duty of the President to send in such nominations within thirty days after the next ensuing session of the Senate; provided that no person now holding, or who has held, the office of Chief Supervisor of Elections shall be reappointed.

WASHINGTON.

WM. MACLENNAN, an expert, chief of the warrant division of the treasury, testified before the Carlisle investigating committee that in his opinion Finley wrote that anonymous letter to Springer.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has authorized local Inspectors of steam vessels to examine with colored signal lights all pilots applying for renewal of license, reported by examining surgeon as only incompletely color-blind, and, if the Inspectors are satisfied the pilots can sufficiently distinguish the colored lights used on steam vessels, it will be within their discretion to renew their license.

FOREIGN.

THE British Parliament met on the 20th of May. The Queen's speech promises early steps to compel Turkey to fulfill the Berlin treaty, and assiduous efforts to establish an independent government in Afghanistan; invites especial attention to the Indian finances, and announces that the South African colonies have been advised to form a confederation. In regard to legislation, the speech states that Parliament will not be asked to renew the Peace Preservation act for Ireland; it will be invited to pass an act for the settlement of the burial question, to renew the Secret Voting act, and to enact laws giving more effectual protection to occupiers against injury from ground-game, for the determination of the liability of employers for accidents sustained by their workmen, and for the extension of the borough franchise in Ireland.

WHEN Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the bar of the British House of Commons, May 21, to take the prescribed oath, a Conservative member objected on the ground that Bradlaugh was an atheist and a revolutionist. The question was then discussed, on motion of Gladstone to refer the case to a select committee, but no action was taken.

A MOB of cotton-spinners wrecked and set fire to a cotton-mill in Barcelona, Spain. An order was in consequence issued dissolving all the trades unions in Catalonia....The European powers have issued a joint note calling on the Porte to settle the Montenegrin, Greek and Armenian difficulties immediately. In case the request is not obeyed, another conference will be held at Berlin in July, at which measures will be taken without consulting Turkey to insure the settlement of the question....The news of the Philadelphia and Reading failure created a panic in American railroad stocks in London.

MR. HEAP, Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, in a dispatch to the State Department at Washington, reports that the following letter has been received by telegraph at the Legation of the United States. It is dated at Mosoul, in Armenia, and signed by the Archbishop of the Syrians: "The terrible famine in which we exist kills all inhabitants of town and those of neighboring villages, who are assembling here en masse. Their sufferings are indescribable. Finding no cereals at all, some are eating corpses, and become ill in consequence. Their lamentations are heartrending. Most of them are dying, as they have nothing to eat. Those of the inhabitants who have lived until now between life and death pray you to give them such assistance as will enable them to live. They take the liberty to present their prayer with the tears of expectation which are flowing from their eyes covered with blood."

LEON SAY, now French Minister to England, has been elected President of the French Senate, vice Martel, resigned....It is said that Gen. Todleben will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in case of a war between Russia and China.

A REBELLION has broken out in British Burmah which threatens to be formidable. One town has been destroyed and an English Governor killed....A requisition, numerously signed by the Radical and Liberal members of the British Parliament has been presented to Mr. Gladstone, requesting him to recall Sir Bartle Frere from the Governorship of South Africa....The trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg resulted in the conviction of eleven. Two were sentenced to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment or exile. There were five women among the number....A party of 2,000 Bulgarians recently destroyed twelve Turkish villages in the Balkan range.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 20th inst., after reports from the majority and minority of the select committee on counting the electoral votes, the bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned army officers was taken up, and amended so that when an enlisted man has served as such fifteen consecutive years in the army honorably and faithfully, and the last five years thereof as a non-commissioned officer, he shall be eligible for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the army corps of the line in which he has served, and passed. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill donating twelve condemned cannon to aid in the erection of a monument to Gen. James Shields. Mr. Garland spoke in favor of unseating Mr. Kellogg....In the House, the bill regulating the Municipal Code of the District was passed, as was the bill to carry into effect the second and sixteenth articles of the treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Indians. The House went into committee of the whole and considered several reports from the Committee on Public Lands, and continued the same order of business at the evening session.

The Marshals bill was taken up in the Senate on the 21st inst., at the request of Mr. Bayard, and, after amendments, was passed. The Committee on Commerce was given leave to sit during the session of the Senate. The bill loaning tents, etc., to soldiers' reunion at Muscatine, Iowa, was passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed, after a short discussion.... In the House, a bill making appropriations for the payment of certain claims reported allowed by the accounting officers of the treasury was taken up and passed; also, a bill for the relief of John D. Defrees, Public Printer. Mr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the expulsion of Israelite citizens of the United States from St. Petersburg by the Russian Government. Adopted. The House then considered bills reported yesterday from the committee on the whole relation to public lands, and the various bills agreed to in committee of the whole were passed. Colorado [illegible] the Committee on Elections reported a resolution relative to the contested-election case of Duffy vs. Mason, Twenty-ninth district of New York, declaring Mason, the sitting member, entitled to the seat. The resolution, which was the unanimous report of the committee, was adopted. The Pension bill was passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported to the House, appropriating $20,729,987. The aggregate submitted to the committee aggregated [illegible]. The present bill exceeds the amount appropriated for 1880 by $1,[illegible].

Senator Morgan's resolution determining the method of counting the electoral vote was discussed at some length in the Senate, Saturday, May [illegible] [illegible] the northern boundary of Nebraska so as to include the present Territory of Dakota south of the forty-third parallel, east of Keyapaha river and west of the main channel of the Missouri River, when the Indian titles shall have been extinguished. On motion of Mr. Hampton, the bill was taken up and passed to complete the survey of Gettysburg battlefield, and provide for the compilation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of troops in that battle, illustrated by diagrams. It appropriates $50,000....The House discussed the bills reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. None were passed. The bill passed to provide that dealers in leaf tobacco who do not sell or consign for sale leaf tobacco to an amount exceeding 25,000 pounds in any one special-tax year shall pay license of but $5.

The Senate worked for ten hours on Monday, May 24, and in the forty-five minutes of the morning passed pension bills at the rate of one every two minutes. There then followed a long, dreary debate on the Morgan resolution relative to the electoral count, which was participated in by Messrs. Teller, Morgan, Edmunds, Thurman, and Ingalls. The heat in the Chamber was very oppressive, and the galleries were emptied long before the debate closed. At 8 o'clock the joint resolution was passed by 27 yeas to 12 nays. A communication from the President of the Smithsonian Institution was received, recommending the appropriation of $40,000 for completing the preparation of the scientific results of Hall's Arctic expedition. A resolution providing for a special committee to examine into the management of the Soldiers' Home in the District was passed, as was a bill appropriating $15,000 for a statue of Joseph Henry, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The Carlisle Revenue bill was amended and passed. The President nominated James O. Putnam, of New York, Minister to Belgium, vice William Cassius Goodloe, resigned....Mr. Blackburn presided in the House in the absence of Speaker Randall. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Sherwin, fixing the duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on the importation of condensed milk; by Mr. Ellis, calling for information as to what steps have been taken for the acquisition of naval and coaling stations in Central America; by Mr. Cox, appropriating $14,000 for printing and distributing more frequently Consular and other commercial reports; by Mr. Finley, for the appointment of a special joint committee of three Senators and four Representatives to investigate the condition and status of public property in the Hot Springs Reservation; by Mr. Whittaker, to reduce the price of lands to actual settlers within the railroad limits to $1.25 per acre; by Mr. Hunton, repealing section 3,480 of the Revised Statutes so far as bounty lands are concerned; by Mr. Buckner, relative to the use of distinctive paper for printing United States bonds and notes; by Mr. Prescott, to pay to soldiers and sailors of the late war who are totally disabled all the moneys expended by them for medical and surgical treatment. Nearly the whole day was passed in committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, small progress being made.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate on the morning of Tuesday, May 25, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the amount due Kansas as 5 per cent. of the sales of public lands in that State is $190,268. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting information concerning the entry of town sites in mineral lands, and inclosing a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject, in which the Secretary concurs. A concurrent resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to seek co-operation between the General Government and the several State Governments in the establishment of a uniform and efficient system for the registration of deaths, births and marriages, and appropriating a sum therefor, was referred. The Senate passed some thirty pension bills as fast as they could be got ready, and, after the morning hour, took up the bill regulating the appointment of Supervisors, on which a protracted and at times acrimonious debate arose. A bill passed providing that Sec. 3 of the act increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, approved July 25, 1866, and Sec. 13 of the Pension act of July 27, 1868, and Sec. 4,712, Revised Statutes, shall not operate to reduce the rate of pensions which had been allowed to naval officers and their widows, etc., prior to July 20, 1866, and that such pensions shall be restored to the rate from which they were reduced, to date from the original date of such pensions. A pension bill in favor of Commodore William B. Whiting, now on the retired list, disabled, was taken up, and passed....In the House, the whole day was consumed in committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Ex-Gov. Brown took the modified oath, and then took his seat as Senator from Georgia on the morning of May 26, in place of Gordon, resigned. The President recommended the immediate attention of Congress to the danger that would result from a failure to act upon the agreement with the Ute Indians. The Pensions Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up. The amount appropriated for pensions is $2,240,000. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. On motion of Mr. Paddock, the House bill passed for the relief of homestead and pre-emption settlers in Kansas and Nebraska who lost their crops by drought, extending for one year the time in which to complete their payments. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill regarding pensions of soldiers of the war of 1812, so as to place on the pension rolls the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men without regard to color, including the militia and volunteers who were in the service for fourteen days or were in any engagement......In the House, on motion of Mr. Carlisle, the Senate amendments to the House bill, amending the Internal Revenue law in regard to distilled spirits, were concurred in. On motion of Mr. Thompson, the Senate bill for the loan of tents, flags, camp equipage, etc., for the soldiers' reunion in Muscatine, Iowa, was passed. The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House a message from the President urging on Congress the necessity of action on the Ute agreement. The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Forney made a conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Agreed to. Leave of absence was asked for many members, Mr. Frye putting his application on the ground of his desire to attend the Chicago Convention, but Mr. Hutchins objected, except coupled with the condition that those members with whom absentees are paired may vote to make a quorum. So leave was not granted.

A Famous Clown.

Few men in his profession had less of the circus man and the clown about him outside of the ring than James Cooke, the leaper, tumbler, rope-walker, clown, and ring-master, and who died not long ago. He was slender, medium-sized, and erect, with close-cut, gray hair brushed back from a well-shaped forehead, well-cut features, steel-gray eyes, and a short gray mustache. He dressed with care, in clerical black, and a white necktie added to his clerical appearance. His words were carefully chosen, and he spoke deliberately and thoughtfully. He looked and acted like a gentleman always. He was a religious man. His son, 17 years old, is studying for the priesthood, in the Santa Clara College, in San Francisco, and a daughter is at school in a convent near that city.

"He was a perfect gentleman," said Mr. Nathan, one of the proprietors of Barnum's circus, where for the last three years of his life Mr. Cooke was equestrian manager. "He never used an oath, and he never permitted himself to talk ungrammatically. He seemed always trying to improve, and to improve all about him. If any of the men in the ring used bad language, ungrammatical language, I mean, he would reprove them, but in such a way that they would not take offense, and could only love him the more for the interest he took in them. He urged the boys to read the papers, and to study when they could. As a clown he was very good; Shakespearean, of course. He was dignified, graceful and witty, and studied hard to invent new things."

THE SHOOTING OF LINCOLN.

Some Interesting Facts Hitherto Unrecorded.

(From the New York Herald.)

A man whose name demands a place in the history of the Rebellion arrived from San Francisco a few days ago. His name is William Withers, Jr. He is a musician by profession, and has just finished an engagement as leader of the orchestra at the California Theater. Mr. Withers is 42 years old and a native of West Point, where he studied music under his father, who for many years was a musician in the Government band, and subsequently was a member of Dodworth's band, in this city, until his health failed. The old gentleman is now living at Rye Beach, where he attends the hotel boats and amuses himself occasionally by fishing. Mr. Withers, Jr., is at present paying a visit to his father, and it was there that a reporter of the *Herald* found him and listened to a very interesting story in connection with the assassination of President Lincoln, at Ford's Theater, Washington. It is a fact familiar perhaps to a very few that Mr. Withers, Jr., was the leader of the orchestra at that theater on the night of the assassination April 14, 1865, and prevented a frightful panic, although he was at that time unconscious of the important service he had rendered the audience. The story of Mr. Withers' experience of that night, and the part he took in the proceedings, have never been told. In the most reliable histories of the war covering the assassination, such as Raymond's, Drake's, and Greeley's, Mr. Withers' name is not mentioned, and it has been through his modesty and diffidence that the story is unrecorded. Every reader of the *Herald*, old or young, is familiar with the fact that the President was shot at about a quarter past 10 o'clock, by John Wilkes Booth, the actor, while sitting in a private box witnessing a performance of "Our American Cousin." It is also well remembered that the day had been celebrated all over the country on account of the news flashed far and near that Lee had surrendered, and thus virtually ended the war of the Rebellion. The Cabinet had held a meeting that day, and at the close of the session, which had been remarkably harmonious, the President invited any member of his Cabinet who felt so inclined to accompany him to the theater in honor of the events of the previous twenty-four hours, but it seems that none accepted the invitation. The President, Mrs. Lincoln, their son, a pupil of Mr. Withers, Maj. H. R. Rathbone, Senator Harris and his daughter, Miss Harris, made up the party. They occupied an upper box. When the orchestra heard that the President was to be there one of the musicians, an Italian named Taltavullo, suggested to Mr. Withers that the orchestra flag, which was the property of the Italian, be used to decorate the front of the box, and it was accordingly raised. Mr. H. P. Phillips also composed a song for the occasion and handed it to Mr. Withers to set music to it. Mr. Withers composed a martial air, rehearsed the music with Miss Laura Keene, the leading lady, the understanding being that the song was to be sung at the close of the second act by Miss Keene, the company joining in the chorus. The words of the song have never been printed. They are as follows, a copy from an old scrap-book, written by Mr. Phillips, and now in Mr. Withers' possession, having been made for this purpose. The song is entitled

HONOR TO OUR SOLDIERS.

Honor to our soldiers,
　Who for their country toil
And fight the Union to preserve,
　With blood defend its soil.
Cheered on by leaders whom they love,
　They've fought with heart and hand
To make rebellion lose its sway
　In this our native land.

CHORUS—Repeat first four lines.

Honor to our soldiers,
　The nation's greatest pride,
Who 'neath the starry banner's folds
　Have fought, have bled and died.
They're nature's noblest handiwork,
　No King so proud as they—
God help the heroes of our land
　And cheer them on their way!

Honor to our soldiers,
　Their victories ne'er shall cease
Until our foes surrender
　And bless our land with peace.
Our navy, too, shall have its fame,
　Our flag shall ne'er be furled
Until our foes at home—abroad—
　Shall feel we dare the world

Mr. Withers had understood that this song should be sung at the close of the second act, but when the curtain was rung down he saw that the programme had been changed without consulting him. His story of what followed is this: As soon as the play had proceeded he went upon the stage, and, not seeing the stage manager, went to the prompter's desk at the wing, where Mr. J. B. Wright, the prompter, was on duty. The "governor," or gas apparatus, was in close proximity to Mr. Wright's desk. The cover of this governor was open, and Edward Spangler, assistant stage carpenter, and one of the conspirators, was standing beside it. Mr. Withers said, "Spangler, step away a moment; I want to speak to Mr. Wright." Spangler did not move. An angry frown overspread his face, and Mr. Withers peremptorily ordered him to go to his position as scene-shifter. He started away, muttering something which Mr. Withers did not hear, and to which he paid no attention at the time. He inquired of Mr. Wright why the song had not been sung, and Wright said that the programme had been changed so as to have the piece brought in at the close of the performance. "Go into the orchestra just before the finish," said Mr. Wright, "and get your instruments into tune, and we will make the song the finale." Mr. Withers said the effect would be lost by this proceeding, and, turning down the cover of the governor, he partly sat down upon it, and suggested that the audience at the finish would begin to move and spoil the piece. If produced at all, the song must be sung during the play. The whistle then blew for a change of scene, and Spangler had to attend to the shifting. Mr. Withers then started down past the wings to a stairway leading under the stage. Just as he was in the act of stepping down the first step he heard a pistol-shot. Surprised at the report, knowing there was no shooting in the play, he stopped and looked toward the proscenium.

At that instant Booth dashed into the passage-way with a dagger in his hand. Withers was standing directly in line with the stage door or private entrance. His first thought was that Booth was looking for the man who fired the shot; but the next instant the madman was up on him thrusting at him with the dagger. The point of the weapon cut two holes in the coat worn by the musician, one on the back of the neck and the other on the right shoulder, going through all the clothing and through the skin. In the struggle Mr. Withers was knocked down and badly bruised, and Booth escaped through the private door. Before Mr. Withers could get upon his feet, Harry Hawk, the actor, came rushing through the passage way after Booth, and fell over the prostrate form of Mr. Withers. It was then, for the first time, that the musician learned what had happened. He still has the coat he wore on that memorable occasion. It is an evening-dress coat of blue-black broadcloth. He exhibited it to the reporter, put it on and described how Booth attacked him, and the exact position he was in when the thrusts were made. The only words uttered by Booth were, "Get out of my way! get out of my way, or I'll kill you!"

The flag, which has a place in history, was in the possession of Mr. Withers for a long time, but it was subsequently given to its owner, who resided in Memphis, and is now, Mr. Withers believes, in Washington. The flag, it will be remembered, was torn by Booth's spur, which caught in it as he jumped from the box to the stage, and it was this accident to the assassin that caused his leg to be broken.

Edward Spangler died on the 19th of February, 1874, at the residence of Dr. Mudd, of Baltimore, a co-conspirator, with whom he had suffered imprisonment. Before his death he made a confession, which has been communicated to Mr. Withers, in effect that the presence of the musician at the "governor" prevented a fearful panic. He (Spangler) was hovering around the instrument with the intention of turning off the gas in the auditorium the moment Booth landed on the stage. The cover was up to facilitate that operation, and, had he not been ordered away by Mr. Withers, who turned the cover down to sit upon it, the gas would have been turned off, and nobody would have known to a certainty who assassinated the President. Booth was not recognized at the time of his leap by the audience; but Miss Keene, who stood at the wings, recognized him, and shouted to the audience: "It's John Wilkes Booth!" At that time he was struggling with Mr. Withers at the rear of the stage. The turning off of the gas at the proper time, Mr. Withers believes, would have allowed the assassin to escape unrecognized, and have led to further tragic results.

Buck Beer.

Buck beer is demoralizing in its tendency when it moveth itself aright. It layeth hold of the intellect, and twisteth it out of shape.

My son, go not with them who go to seek buck beer, for at last it stingeth like the brocaded hornet with the red-hot narrative, and kicketh like the choleric mule.

Who hath woe? Who hath babbling? Who hath redness of eyes? He that goes to seek the schooner of buck beer.

Who hath sorrow? Who striveth when the middle watch of the night hath come to wind up the clock with the fifteen puzzle? He that kicketh against the buck beer and getteth left.

Verily, the buckness of buck beer bucketh with a mighty buck, insomuch that the buckee riseth at the noon hour with a head that compasseth the town round about, and the swellness thereof waxeth more and more, even from Dan to Beer-Sheba. [Current joke in the Holy Land.]

Who clamoreth with a loud voice and saith: "Verily, am not I not a bad man?" Who is he that walketh unsteadily, and singeth unto himself: "The Bright Angels Are Waiting for Me?"

Who wotteth not even a fractional wot, but setteth his chronometer with the wooden watch of the watchmaker and by means of a toothbrush?"

Go to. Is it not he that bangeth his intellect ferninst the buck beer unto the eleventh hour?—*Bill Nye, in Denver Tribune.*

A MAN in New Orleans has for pets a host of big and little spiders. He first became enamored of them on account of their thrift, courage, industry and skill. He has at length become so engrossed with them as pets that he spends his whole time with them, and does not care to see visitors.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	$8 75 @10 00
HOGS	4 65 @ 4 85
COTTON	11⅛@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine	3 60 @ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2	1 25 @ 1 38
CORN—Western Mixed	52 @ 55
OATS—Mixed	42 @ 46
RYE—Western	90 @ 95
PORK—Mess	11 00 @11 10
LARD	7 @ 7¾
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 45 @ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 15
HOGS	3 50 @ 4 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50 @ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 13 @ 1 15
No. 3 Spring	86 @ 87
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 38
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	83 @ 86
BARLEY—No. 2	77 @ 78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20 @ 21
EGGS—Fresh	9½@ 10
PORK—Mess	9 75 @10 00
LARD	6½@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 05 @ 1 06
No. 2	1 03 @ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	30 @ 31
RYE—No. 1	83 @ 83
BARLEY—No. 2	68 @ 70
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 11 @ 1 12
CORN—Mixed	35 @ 36
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 32
RYE	84 @ 85
PORK—Mess	10 30 @10 40
LARD	6½@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 10 @ 1 14
CORN	40 @ 41
OATS	34 @ 35
RYE	91 @ 92
PORK—Mess	10 40 @10 50
LARD	6⅛@ 6¾
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 16 @ 1 17
No. 2 Red	1 16 @ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	42 @ 43
OATS—No. 2	35 @ 36
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice	5 50 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 14 @ 1 15
No. 1 Amber	1 12 @ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	43 @ 44
OATS—Mixed	37 @ 38
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25 @ 1 65
PORK—Mess	11 50 @12 00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 09 @ 1 10
CORN	37 @ 38
OATS	33 @ 35
PORK—Clear	12 00 @12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best	5 00 @ 5 25
Fair	4 00 @ 4 90
Common	3 50 @ 3 75
HOGS	4 30 @ 4 80
SHEEP	4 20 @ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

The oldest lawyer in the United States in active practice is Azgill Gibbs, of Rochester, who in a few weeks will be 93 years of age. He is hale and hearty. He has had six sons, all of whom have been admitted to the bar, and three of whom are now in practice.

The cotton crop of 1879 was 5,073,531 bales. It was the largest ever gathered, being more than 260,000 bales greater than that of 1878, and more than 200,000 bales larger than the then-unparalleled crop of 1859-'60. So it seems that free labor performs more service than slave labor.

Barnum always was an ingenious advertiser. His latest exploit was getting Bergh to threaten his arrest if he didn't stop sending a trick horse through a hoop of fire. Then the crowd flocked to the circus to see him brave arrest, and Phineas T. raked in the assets. The arrest didn't take place, however, because Bergh's agent put his hand in the flames the horse leaped through and found they were not hot enough to burn.

While a young man living near Mansfield, Ohio, was carelessly revolving the loaded cylinders of a revolver, one barrel was accidentally discharged, and the load entered his abdomen, inflicting, as was supposed, a fatal wound. A physician was sent for, and, on examination, it was found that the ball struck a large brass button, and its force was so much decreased that, although both ball and button were driven in among the viscera, yet no rupture was caused, and the ball and button were readily extracted, and the man will probably recover. His life was saved by a brass button.

Thirty years ago the British consumption of American and foreign cheese was not quite one pound per capita; to-day it is nearly six pounds, or 137,000,000 pounds in the last fiscal year, as against 121,000,000 pounds the previous year, imported from America. John Bull drinks more tea, uses more sugar and more wheat flour than ever before. Our choice grain-fed steers are acknowledged by him to be equal to the best domestic beef, far better than the frozen, grass-fed flesh of Australian cattle. The great Atlantic ferries and our trunk lines to the West have practically, as far as food supply is concerned, annexed the English shires to our republic.

The best and largest part of Southern Jersey has been laid waste by forest fires. Cranberry bogs to the value of $100,000 are destroyed, and the huckleberry crop likewise, which gave employment to over 20,000 women and children in the summer season. Another item of the loss is thus noted: The fishing villages and sporting stations along the coast are almost wholly dependent on the game in the marshes, which attracts visitors from the cities in summer; now the marshes as well as the woods are a blackened waste, and the "dead birds and animals strew the ground by the thousand." It will require twenty years for the growth of trees and vegetation, necessarily slow in that chilled atmosphere, to repair the damage of the last month.

Mention has often been made of the hardy life of a journalist. Unceasing labor is his lot, and his vacations are few. It is seldom, however, that even in this exhausting profession such an instance of hardship occurs as is exhibited in the case of T. S. Dennison, editor and proprietor of *Hours of Recreation*. This is a monthly of about fifteen pages, mostly contributions and selections. The editor has had such a tough time of it that the paper will not appear in June, July and August, as the arduous nature of his occupation renders it necessary to take a breathing spell in Colorado until September. He hopes then "to produce a spicier, better paper than ever." How he must enjoy his greatly-needed rest! He really ought to quit journalism or he will die of overwork.

The London *Lancet* calls attention to the danger incurred in the case of young girls by prolonged stooping over work and crossing of the legs. Dr. Malherbe, with the view of obviating these evils, has invented a plan which consists of fixing to the edge of an ordinary table a sort of cushion, on which the work can be easily fastened or spread out, as on the knee. A framework of the simplest description admits of the raising or lowering of the cushion, so that the work may be done sitting or standing, but in either case the vertebral column is maintained perfectly straight, while the facility of change of position greatly lessens fatigue. To test the invention, Dr. Malherbe introduced it at the Communal School of Nantes, and with good effect on two pupils who had a tendency to malformation.

The great influx of Europeans to this country, while gratifying in the main, is not without disagreeable features. The discovery has been made in New York that not only are many of the immigrants destitute, but some of them paupers within the legal meaning of the term, and that these paupers are being sent here at the expense of the authorities of their native country. The Government of Bavaria, it appears from investigations made by the New York Emigration Commissioners, has been guilty of this disgraceful practice. A party of eighty adults and a large number of children recently arrived at New York, their passage having been provided for by the Bavarian Government by contract with a shipping agent at Aschaffenberg. These people were a burden on the state and were sent to America that the state might be relieved of the expense of providing for them. From the statements of the paupers it appears that the Bavarian Government contemplates ridding itself of others of its helpless citizens in the same manner.

Charley Lewis, otherwise "M. Quad," of the Detroit *Free Press*, has been subjected, recently, to the pumping process by the peripatetic interviewer, and, in the course of the conversation, said: "I have offers every few days to write plays. I have written several, some of which were a real success in a light way, but I have never realized anything from them. The fellows who have got them start off, and I can't follow them up; and, if I should, I don't suppose I could collect my share of the proceeds. They will come here and sign contracts fair enough, and that is the last of them. I am about tired of doing this kind of business. It takes a good deal of time to write a play. It's a matter of a dozen or more evenings, and as many more Sundays. That is too much to give away. I am now writing a play for Gus Williams, which I expect to realize something from; but my experience has been that I had better take a few hundred dollars down than to run the risk of getting as many thousands when the piece is brought out."

Whether is it preferable, to break bad news suddenly or gradually? A case in White Mills, Pa., shows how a dreadful result may be brought about by the very means taken to avoid it. It appears that a young man in one of the Southern States for the past two years has been paying his attentions to Miss Schenck, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished young lady of that place, and was engaged to be married at an early day. About three months ago he started from his Southern home for the North with the intention of fulfilling the engagement, when an accident occurred which resulted in his death. The news of his death reached the young lady's mother, who, knowing the strong attachment her daughter entertained for him, resolved to withhold the sad news from her daughter, if possible. To this end the mother intercepted the letter which conveyed the news of his death, and the daughter was left in total ignorance of the truth. Time passed by, and the girl received no tidings from her absent lover. Her only solution to the mysterious silence was that she had been deserted. It so worked upon her mind that soon her reason was dethroned, and she is now a raving maniac.

Mount Vernon.

Whence Mount Vernon derived its name is told by the New York *Times*. It says:

The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth had a private secretary named Vernon, a prudent, sensible man of business, who, after the Duke's death, found favor in influential quarters, and under William II. became Secretary of State.

He left a son, Edward, born 1684, who, greatly against his father's wishes, entered the navy, and, serving with early distinction, rose to the rank of Admiral.

In 1722 he was returned to the House of Commons, and having in July, 1739, declared there that Porto Bello might be reduced with six sail of the line, and he would stake his life and reputation on the success of the expedition, he was sent with a squadron to do it, succeeded, and gave his men $10,000, which had just arrived to pay his troops.

On returning home he received the thanks of both houses and the freedom of the city of London. From that time, however, his star declined.

An expedition to Carthagena, made two years later, signally failed.

It was in the land force at Carthagena that Lawrence Washington, George's eldest brother by fourteen years, had served, and, apparently, he esteemed Vernon, as he gave his name to his home on the Potomac, and procured a Midshipman's appointment for George, but his mother's interposition ultimately prevented the boy's availing himself of it, albeit she at first consented.

Vernon's popularity was so great that his unlucky expedition does not seem to have affected it, as he was actually elected to Parliament for three places at once on his return.

Probably his known hostility to the Government had much to do with this.

In 1745 he was detailed to watch the North sea, in view of a movement of the Pretender's adherents.

The next year a serious squabble arose between him and the Government, resulting in his producing two pamphlets, which so exasperated the authorities that, by the King's express command, he was struck off the list of Admirals.

He died in 1757, at his seat in Suffolk, and, notwithstanding his disgrace, a handsome monument was erected in Westminster Abbey.

It was Vernon who brought into use the custom of mixing water with the ration of rum, which got the name of grog from his habit of wearing a grogram waistcoat, and hence his nickname of "Old Grog."

Altogether, the man who invented grog is buried at Westminster Abbey, commemorated by Smollet, and gave a name to Washington's home, must be regarded as no ordinary person.

FARM NOTES.

Dip your shingles in petroleum before placing them on the roof, and they will last much longer.

Kentucky blue-grass, clover and timothy are good for uplands. On low lands timothy and red top will do the best.

If a farmer commences with one cow, and every other calf she has is a heifer, in ten years the cow and her offspring will drop forty-one calves. This shows the rapidity with which a farm can be stocked.

Seth Green advocates frog culture. He says that many farmers have fortunes in frog ponds, and that a little care and cultivation will produce a crop of frogs large enough for family use, after supplying the market.

The Brazilian artichoke has much to recommend it as a prominent plant for the interest of the swine, and in no case should the hog raiser violate the necessity of growing a few acres for their particular special benefit.

At the next fat-stock show in Chicago, animals 4 years old and over will be excluded. Steers should be finished at most at 3 years old, and the time is near at hand when a 3-year-old will rarely be seen, except in the hands of men who do not progress, or on the plains of the far West.

The *National Live Stock Journal* publishes a statement by Prof. Weber, of the Illinois University, that Dr. Hass' hog-cholera specific is compounded as follows: Cayenne pepper, common salt, calcium carbonate, magnesium, carbonate and water. That probably any amount could be made at 15 cents per pound.

A writer in the *Fanciers' Journal*, in speaking of ducks, pronounces the Aylesbury and Pekin the best varieties, the former being noted for its large white eggs and delicately-flavored flesh, and the latter for the richness of its eggs, good constitution and rapid fattening. The Rouen is pronounced only slightly inferior in flavor and in quality of eggs to the above, matures earlier, and is hardier.

Large quantities of sugar beets will be grown this year in Canada, Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware and California. Between the beet, sorghum and corn the problem of manufacturing sugar in this country seems likely to be solved. Perhaps the planters of sugar cane in Louisiana will cultivate the beet, as they could doubtless raise two crops yearly, like the Creole planters of tobacco on the banks of the Mississippi.

In some parts of Germany, instead of smoking meat to preserve it, it is hung up in a dry, well-ventilated room, and painted over with wood vinegar (pyroligneous acid), an acid distilled over when wood is burned in air-tight stoves, or any other place where there is not free access of atmospheric air. The painting three or four times with this vinegar answers every purpose of smoking. It protects the meat from insects, fungi, and putrefaction.

A special committee, appointed for the purpose of testing an Ayrshire cow belonging to the herd of Wolcott & Campbell, New York mills, Utica, state, under oath, that she gave eighty-five pounds of milk per day, several days in succession. This, in all probability, is the largest product recorded of the Ayrshire cow, amounting to about thirty-nine quarts. On account of this large record let no one lightly esteem their cow which gives twenty quarts per day.

The best soil for sweet potatoes is a sandy loam. If sand largely predominates they will flourish if well manured. New ground or virgin soil is especially favorable for this crop. It is the common practice to sow buckwheat on new land for the first crop and then to plant sweet potatoes for the second. An abundant crop is the general result. In a heavy loam the vines grow luxuriantly, but the tubers are generally small, rooty and of inferior quality. In clayey soil sweet potatoes will not thrive.

The New York *Tribune* says: "It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher while they are in their prime. It does not take half so much to fatten them then. When they get old and thin, in order to put them in condition to slaughter, the whole superstructure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all a ewe can bear; this will bring her to five years, and this is an age when, with a little extra care, she will round up to a fine carcass. Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more valuable than anything else."

If taken internally with their food, sulphur will almost invariably keep all kinds of animals free from lice. We have made a practice for years past of giving a heaping table-spoonful once a week in the feed of each of our cows, and the same quantity to about every ten hens in our flock, and they have never been troubled with lice in them. It may be given in the same proportion as to size when required in the food of poultry, pigs and sheep. Sulphur is a mild cathartic when desired for this purpose, and in small doses seems to have a general beneficial effect on the animal system, something like salt, though, of course, not of that nature.

At Zwall, Holland, the municipal government have solved the oleomargarine difficulty by setting apart a place in the public market for the sale of this commodity, with a positive prohibition against exposing it for sale anywhere else. Much amusement seems to have been derived from seeing sellers who, only a short time before, had been loudly protesting against the imputation that the article they sold was anything but the Simon-pure milk-butter, compelled to shift their quarters and place themselves and their wares under the artificial-butter sign. They appear, however, to have borne the change with remarkable equanimity.

Those Dreadful Sparrows.

Dreadful little sparrows! exclaims Mary Clemmer. What mischief you make! what work and disappointment you entail! You are not a feeble folk, but the most persistent, the most prosperous of mischievous little people. You have picked all the grass seed out of my lawn. You have soiled the walls of my house from top to bottom. You have tricked its face with straws, till it looks like a gaunt Ophelia. You scold like parrots and fight like tigers, doing all this to my constant discomfort. You yet dare, in the open window, to stare in my face, with blinking defiance and beaks full of straws. Thus I arraign you as a mightily multiplied nuisance, with the wish that every one of you were back in England, where you belong. Not thus out of the South comes the bluebird, with its high, sweet carol; not that lonely messenger from heaven, the hermit thrush.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Stings and Bites.—Carbonate of soda, wet and applied externally to the bite of a spider, or any venomous creature, will neutralize the poisonous effect almost instantly. It acts like a charm in the case of snake-bite.

Cure for Colds.—To make a candied lemon or peppermint for colds, boil one and a half pounds of sugar in a half pint of water till it begins to candy around the sides; put in eight drops of essence; put it upon buttered paper and cut with a knife.

Sirup of Gum Arabic.—Melt two ounces of gum arabic in two ounces of water, then add a pint of water, half a pound of sugar, and boil for a short time; withdraw the mixture and strain, then add a table-spoonful of orange-flower water.

Croup Preventive.—First get a piece of chamois skin, make it like a little bib, cut the neck and sew on tapes to tie it on; then melt together some tallow and pine tar; rub some of this in the chamois, and let the child wear it all the time. Renew with the tar occasionally.

Rice Croquettes.—Soak some rice, then boil it in milk. When done add sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, three yelks of eggs; form into croquettes and fry in lard. The lard must be boiling, and sufficient to cover the croquettes. When done sprinkle over with some powdered sugar.

To Roast a Calf's Liver.—Wash thoroughly and wipe dry; cut a long, deep hole in the side; stuff with crumbs, bacon and onions chopped; salt and pepper to taste; bit of butter and one egg; sew or tie together the liver; lard it over, bake in the oven, basting frequently; serve with gravy and currant jelly.

Potato Salad.—This is Berlin fashion: Take your potatoes, not too large ones, and boil them; potatoes that are mealy are not good; when cold, cut in slices and pour the oil on them, and let them stand a little while; slice a third of an onion as fine as possible, and one apple, and mix with the potatoes; add vinegar to taste; salt and pepper. The addition of a Dutch herring makes a herring salad.

A Delicious and Easily-Made Stew—Which may be left in a slow oven several hours, or even all day. Take two pounds of gravy beef, cut off the skin and fat, divide it into pieces about an inch square, wash it, then place it in a large bowl or small crock, cover it with water, or rather add as much as desired for gravy or beef-tea; let it stand an hour, then cover it with a plate, and place it in a slow oven, adding previously a little salt, and, if liked, an onion, cut up fine. It should cook four or five hours, and then there will be enough gravy for delicious and most nutritious beef-tea, as well as an excellent dish of wholesome meat.

Food for the Sick.

The following advice as to administering food to the sick deserves the attention of nurses and of all who are called upon to look after nervous patients:

It is a great mistake to have large quantities of fruit, biscuits, etc., lying about a sick-room.

A very few grapes, an orange peeled and divided, and two or three milk or water biscuits are quite enough to have displayed at one time.

The same may be said of food.

I have often been pained, when visiting some of my sick pensioners, to see their friends, with well-meant but mistaken kindness, bring large basinfuls of horrible compounds, which they dignify with the name of gruel, or sago, or tapioca, as the case may be.

The mere sight of the food seemed to set them against it. Whereas, if a little care had been bestowed upon its preparation, and a small cupful provided instead of the large quantity I name, they probably would have partaken of it with pleasure.

Another error, committed with the best of intentions, is to keep asking the patients what they would like, if they could take this thing or the other. The sickened, wearied expression I have often seen flit over the faces of people who are recovering from a lingering illness, when their officious relatives come teasing them as to their requirements!

During the lingering illness of a dear relative, I verily believe we made her often eat, just by providing dainty morsels of food, displaying them temptingly arranged, and taking them to her bedside quite unexpectedly.

If she had been asked *could* she eat anything, I feel confident the answer would have inevitably been: "No; thanks. I don't feel at all inclined to eat."

A very simple and expeditious way of cooking a little bit of chicken or fish is to butter a paper thickly, place the food to be cooked within the paper, and place it on the gridiron over a clear fire. A very short time suffices to cook it thoroughly, and I have often found that to be eaten when all other modes of invalid cookery have been tried in vain.

A Race for a Bride.

A correspondent at Pollockville, N. C., says: A novel wedding occurred here to-day. It seems that Messrs. John Miller and Alexander Bibb, two well-to-do young farmers, were in love with the same lady, Leonora Loyd, a beautiful girl of this place. She was not able to decide as to which she liked best. On Sunday morning Bibb walked home from church with her, and left under the impression that she said she would marry him. Last night, lover No. 2, Miller, went to see her, and understood her to say she would marry him. Each one armed himself with the necessary documents, and each left with a license to marry Miss Loyd. After some talk they agreed that the first man who reached the lady's house should marry her. The residence of Col. Loyd, the lady's father, is one mile distant, and both men started on the race for the bride. Bibb soon left the main road and darted into the woods, expecting to make a short cut and reach the house before his rival, but Miller kept the road and got in on the homestretch eight minutes before his rival. Both men were in sight of each other going up the lane to the house, and Bibb's efforts to overtake his rival were almost superhuman. When they reached the house, Bibb, from sheer exhaustion, fainted on the porch, almost at the feet of his lady love. When the matter was stated to her she said she had come to the conclusion that she liked Mr. Bibb the best, and therefore she would mary him. Her sympathies were won over by seeing him faint. She stated that she believed that both loved her, but that he who faints at the danger of losing a bride must love her more than he who is cool and unconcerned in the midst of it all. The affair causes intense excitement in this small place. To-night Rev. Aaron Jasper, the well-known Baptist minister, married Bibb and Miss Loyd. So ended one of the most startling romances in real life ever known in the history of North Carolina.

Why Bass Never Take an Upper Fly, the Lower One Being Taken.

In a recent letter, Seth Green, who is authority in all matters piscatorial, discourses briefly on the best modes of angling for bass. Among other statements he makes the following, which will be interesting to many "simple wise men," who have the good sense and leisure to go a-fishing:

If the fish is on the lower fly, you will not take any more, but if he is on one of the upper flies, you will be sure to take more if there are any in sight.

We learned this fact and published it years ago as a curious habit of the bass family. But we knew the fact long before we discovered the reason of it. Nothing in our angling experience ever caused us more perplexity or so greatly excited our curiosity. It took us a week of patient observation on what used to be the best trolling ground on the St. Lawrence—in the neighborhood of Gananoqua—to clear up the mystery. But we finally succeeded to our entire satisfaction, and here is the simple solution:

The bass is a social fish. He likes company. Where there is one there is more. They move in schools. When one strikes the troll there are always others in the neighborhood. When the lookers-on see the struck fish "cutting up" they "go for him" under the impression that he has found a "good thing," of which they are unwilling he should have the monopoly. As the angler, on feeling the strike, at once "reels up," the ravenous rascals follow in pursuit, but never pass their leaping and floundering companion, because they fancy he is trying to seize and gorge the "tid-bit" they wish to share with him. This purpose keeps them either even or behind him, but they never pass him. Hence none ever take the fly above the one upon which the captive is hooked, but are pretty sure to be beguiled by any fly below him.—*George Dawson, in Albany Journal.*

The Invasion of the United States.

The greatest question of the day for the United States continues to be that of European emigration, as may be imagined when it is considered that nearly 1,500 emigrants daily arrive in the harbor of New York alone, and that statisticians estimate the net profit to the country of each emigrant at $1,000, represented by the money, be it more or less, they bring with them; and by the "sinews" and physical force applied to industry and agriculture. For the last six years emigration has comparatively diminished, as was previously the case from 1863 to 1870. More than 500,000 emigrants are expected this year. The annual arrivals from 1870 to 1879 were as follows: 1870, 356,303; 1871, 346,938; 1872, 437,750; 1873, 422,545; 1874, 260,817; 1875, 191,231; 1879, 237,991; 1877, 141,857; 1878, 138,469; 1879, 177,826, giving a total amount for the last ten years of 2,711,724. European statesmen will do well to notice whether or not the years during which emigration to the United States was the largest do not correspond either to the periods succeeding wars in the Old World, or to those in which, as now, the commencement of hostilities upon a large scale is seriously apprehended.—*American Correspondence.*

A Home Thrust.

William Cullen Bryant, when challenged once to fight a duel, contrived to fasten the charge of cowardice on "the other fellow" very neatly, and with little trouble. His reply having been incorrectly reported in the notices of his death, his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, publishes the facts as follows:

Mr. Bryant was challenged by a Dr. Holland, now deceased, on account of some offensive words that had appeared in the *Evening Post*, but, remembering that Dr. Holland had been previously challenged by William Leggett, without taking any notice of the challenge, he replied to this effect:

"My Dear Sir: I am not familiar with the code of the duelist, but I believe that, according to its provisions, no one has a right to send a challenge to fight a duel so long as an unanswered challenge hangs over his head."

Then the matter was dropped.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, England, has been created a city and erected into a Bishopric. During the early part of the last century, Liverpool, which was a poor, decayed town, leaped suddenly into activity and trebled her population, from 4,000 to 12,000, and has since yearly grown in prosperity. It derives its name from a bird, named a liver, the only one of his species which dwelt in a pool on the banks of the Mersey, and is represented on the corporate seal, after a portrait taken 600 years ago, as having two legs and only one wing. Whether the took flight over the ancient city said to have stood in the days of the Ptolemies where Liverpool now stands, is not certain, but he must have existed at a very remote date or he could not have found his way into the arms of the oldest families of Lancashire. Naturalists say that this liver is the blue duck, which is also found in the Ribble.

The trustees of the Rev. J. H. Hartley's church, in Cincinnati, have asked him to resign, on account of his habit of borrowing money and never paying.

Living in Quiet.

A rule for living happily with others is to avoid having stock subjects for disputation. It mostly happens, when people live much together, they have come to have certain set topics, around which, from frequent dispute, there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity, and the like, that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for quarrel, and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it. Again, if people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much to logic, and suppose that everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people when he said: "Wretched would be the pair, above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every morning, all the minute detail of the domestic day." But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers or two politicians can go on contending, and that there is no end of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth. But certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.

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If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.
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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons
[illegible]
From a Physician and Surgeon.
[illegible]
From a Druggist.
[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 3, 1880

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	26
Noble "	31
Elkhart "	31
Total	86

By order of the district committee.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Democratic County Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court-house, in Auburn,

Saturday, June 5, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Representative in the legislature.
County clerk.
County auditor.
County treasurer.
County sheriff.
County recorder.
County surveyor.
County coroner.
County commissioner, north district.
County commissioner, southwest district.

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the county central committee, all democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting place in their respective township or precinct,

Saturday, May 29, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment, based upon the number of democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election:

Butler	township	10	delegates.
Jackson	"	19	"
Concord	"	21	"
Newville	"	8	"
Stafford	"	7	"
Wilmington	"	19	"
Auburn precinct		31	"
Waterloo	"	10	"
Richland township		17	"
Fairfield	"	21	"
Smithfield	"	12	"
Franklin	"	9	"
Troy	"	5	"
Keyser	"	27	"
Total,		216.	"

The democrats of each township and precinct will at the same time, (May 29), appoint one delegate to the judicial convention to be held at Kendallville on the 6th day of August, 1880.

By order of the committee.

W. L. BLAIR, Chairman.
THEO. REED, Secretary.

The Cincinnati convention ought to nominate a western man.

The DeKalb county delegation to the democratic state convention will go via Fort Wayne and Muncie. Railroad fare for the round trip from Fort Wayne will not exceed $3—possibly $2.50. Tickets will be good on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Persons who desire to go to Indianapolis can leave Auburn on the Saginaw road at 9:21 a. m., and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:25 p. m.; or leave at 3:17 p. m. and arrive at Indianapolis at 10:55 p. m.; the latter train making direct connection at both Fort Wayne and Muncie. Trains from the east on the Eel River road, and from the west on the B. & O. road connect with the afternoon Saginaw train at Auburn Junction. Do not purchase your ticket to Indianapolis until you get to Fort Wayne.

The Indians of New Mexico are raising h—air again.

The republican national convention is now in session at Chicago with a fair prospect of a grand row, and the nomination of Grant.

Last week the democrats in congress were talking Morrison, of Illinois, for president; this week Randolph, of New Jersey, is receiving some attention at the hands of the congressional president-makers. Mr. Randolph is n. g.; New Jersey is a small potato when compared with Indiana or New York.

A number of democrats in this community who are conscientiously and everlastingly opposed to S. J. Tilden, say they are about through paying for a newspaper which contains nothing but advertising—for patent medicines and Tilden. A daily paper without general news is about as interesting as a circus hand-bill.

The anti-Grant meeting advertised to take place at Indianapolis, last Monday evening, for the purpose of keeping the Indiana delegation to the Chicago convention within the traces, resulted in a very tame affair. The leading speakers, Messrs. Kirk Hawes, of Chicago, (imported for the occasion) and Gen. Hascall, both declared in favor of Grant in case he recieved the nomination.

We had the pleasure of a call Monday from Hon. Freeman Kelley, of Indiana, who was called to Findlay to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, Wm. Marvin, Sr., Mr. Kelley was borned and raised in Washington township, this county, but for a number of years past has resided in Indiana, where he has been elected to many important offices. He is one of the foremost democratic leaders of the state, and is a prominent candidate for lieutenant-governor. Mr. Kelley is a brilliant and forcible speaker, a man of good ability, and of upright character, and the democracy of Indiana would honor them selves by electing him to the office of lieutenant governor.—Hancock Courier.

How to Succeed.

Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, gave this terse advise to the students of Eastman's Business College:

"My students: You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Select some specialty for your life's work, and adhere to Paul's precept: 'This one thing I do.' Let your star be industry, self-reliance, faith and honesty, and inscribe on your banner: Luck is a fool; Pluck is a hero. Earnest effort in one direction is the surest road to wealth and high position. Don't take too much advice. Keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take upon yourself the largest share of the work. Don't practice too much humility. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your position. It is the jostlings and jostlings of life that bring great men to the surface. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small potatoes go to the bottom. Turn a raft of logs down a mill race and the large logs come on top. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination with a right motive are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. There are two sides to every balance, and favors thrown in one side of the scales are sure to be reciprocated in the other. Be a gentleman. It is a foolish man who does not understand that molasses catch more flies than vinegar. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Love God and your fellow-men; love your country and obey its laws."

A Question for the Democrats of DeKalb County to Answer.

The Elkhart Democrat of last week contains the following editorial on the subject of joint representative:

The joint representative this year will be elected from Elkhart, Noble and DeKalb counties. Now the question is who will be the candidate and which county can produce the best man? There are a great many interests represented in the three counties and it will require a man peculiarly qualified to represent them in the legislature, therefore it behooves us to look well to our selection and get a man who possesses the proper qualifications and who is able to make the canvass as it should be made. We do not apprehend that it is going to be a very hard race to make, if the proper man is nominated; one who will concern himself sufficiently to give the counties a pretty thorough canvass and in the right manner. Of course the race will depend largely upon who is nominated on the other side. From what we can learn in regard to the matter, this candidate is pretty generally conceded to DeKalb county, the reason of which we are unable to give, unless it is on the account of DeKalb losing her senator. In that case it seems no more than just and proper that she should furnish the candidate for joint representative. We would like to ask our DeKalb friends whether they have a man to present who possesses all the necessary qualifications? If so, trot him out, that we may look him over and consider his merits, demerits, etc.

There are certainly democrats in DeKalb county who possess "all the necessary qualifications" and who would honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of the position if honored with a nomination and election. We might suggest the names of several prominent democrats of this county who we think would be available, but we prefer to let the party speak for itself, and trust that the county convention which convenes next Saturday will take such action as seems best for the interest of the party in this joint representative district.

Delegates to the County Convention.

The following are the names of the delegates to the county convention, as near as we have been able to ascertain them:

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

John Wildasin, David Timberlin,
Wm. Merica, Fred. Smith,
Joseph Weller, Sr., J. N. Wyant,
Ira West, Wm. Whetsel,
James D. Rowley, Chas. Rugman.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Peter Z. Wirick, Samuel J. Tarney,
Wm. Nelson, Isaac Farver,
Wm. Carr, Chas. Wilson,
Christ. Baker, Wm. Beatty,
Henry Hines, Benj. Moffit,
J. J. Walter, L. D. Nelson,
John Shugars, J. M. Henderson,
Byron Grube, Wm. Means,
W. S. Dancer, Chas Comesky,
James L. Ferguson.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

W. H. Simington, O. H. Widney,
Samuel Widney, Calvin Brown,
C. A. Jenkins, E. J. Boyle,
Christ. Curie, Frank Sholes,
David Andrews, Lewis Shutt,
Isaac Newton, John Horn,
J. R. Nichols, Jacob Baltz,
Wm. Shutt, J. H. Gill,
Henry Hull, Dennis Burley,
G. W. Draggoo, Frank Barney,
C. C. Walter.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

B. F. Blair, J. M. Lawrence,
Geo. Lewis, Wash Testison,
Lewis Cole, M. Ashelman,
James Headley, Q. Fusselman.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

T. H. Shoub, Wm. Wilson,
Daniel Bordner, J. W. Canon,
John Hook, James Shull,
Henry Webster.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

John Brown, Milton Bowman,
Chas. Kilmire, Lewis Monroe,
O. P. Noal, Wm. Campbell,
James Metcalf, John Bretzius,
Wm. Wallace, I. N. Veeley,
J. S. Barnett, Wm. H. Madden,
Gabe Strauss, David Maxwell,
R. Chambers, I. Hirschler,
Thomas Shroyer, A. Hablawitz,
Wm. Edwards.

AUBURN PRECINCT.

J. J. Martin, Samuel Davis,
Peter Shaffer, A. Blodgett,
Samuel Gibson, T. G. Matheny,
John Treesh, D. D. Metcalf,
Curtis Shultz, Oscar Shreeve,
Wm. Ashelman, J. J. Ralston,
D. D. Moody, Henry Bashelier,
O. P. Meyers, John Leasure,
E. F. Metcalf, T. P. Scott,
Wm. Sthair, E. J. Coder,
M. Houston, Jas. McClellan,
S. Swihart, Geo. W. Popple,
I. N. Cool, G. C. Ralston,
S. Kutzner, Guy Plumb,
Wm. Sherwood, Jas. A. Potter,
Wm. Snyder.

WATERLOO PRECINCT.

Jacob B. Hoover, Ryan Clutter,
John Koons, J. McEntarfer,
D. Link, B. L. Duncan,
Jacob Amstutz, J. C. St. Clair,
H. C. Rohm, J. Imhoff.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Swihart, Harvey Moody,
A. Bolinger, J. R. Skilling,
John Cattell, Frank Sembower,
Holmes Link, John Bell,
H. Long, H. Harvey,
L. Hathaway, A. J. McClure,
James Leason, John Houston,
John Klink, J. Wm. Wagner,
John Stoops, John Conner,
Jas. Downend, Henry Levi,
D. Cochran, F. M. Bacon,
C. Linkenhelt, W. J. Frederick,
Geo. Behler, Jas. Fisher,
Frederick Rowe.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

N. McIntyre, C. B. Kagey,
L. D. Britton, J. M. Goetschius,
H. Ruth, G. I. Patterson,
Jacob Scott, Goff Mathews,
Peter Treesh, Jacob Becher,
L. Treesh, John Merica,
R. Shippey, Geo. Beard,
M. Franks, Jas. Smith,
Zachariah Dawson.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

C. C. Neidig, W. N. Shatto,
A. W. Bair, Jacob Deetz,
G. W. Downs, Andrew Lmith,
Henry Gardner, Eli Zonker,
Wm. Webster, Rob. Sherlock,
Benj. Martz, Geo. Henny,
Daniel Camp, W. A. Goodrich,
Henry Reed, J. M. Brumback,
Henry Becher, David McNabb,
W. E. Sherlock, John Gushwa,
Geo. Emerick.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

John J. Baxter, John McOscar,
D. Heckathorn, Jacob Myers,
Sam. Smith, F. C. Waterman,
L. Brandaberry, J. Woolsey,
C. H. Tripplet, Fred. Gfeller,
A. J. Beard, John Fisk.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Eli N. Clark, Peter Helwig,
N. Sewell, D. Stambaugh,
J. Houghton, Wm. Casey,
John Slentz, J. H. Smith,
Wm. Enzor.

There were no delegates appointed for Troy township.

Eminently Fitted.

[Wabash Courier.]

During the last fortnight Colonel Gray has made considerable headway in his canvass for the democratic gubernatorial nomination, and unless Mr. Landers is on a "still hunt," and is securing more delegates than reports from different sections of the state credit him with, Gray is almost certain of success. Should he be nominated, his election is assured, provided the Cincinnati convention does not make a greater blunder than now seems possible. Without wishing to detract one iota from the character or ability of any gentleman who aspires to a democratic nomination for governor, we must say that Colonel Gray is eminently fitted to head the state ticket, both as regards his availability as a candidate and his qualifications for the office. When the campaign gets fairly under headway republican stumpers and editors will wave the bloody shirt with a vigor not excelled in any campaign since that garment became their standard. The republican candidate for governor will doubtless be an ex-soldier. To meet the enemy on an equal footing it seems to us that the democratic state convention would act wisely to nominate a soldier, to whom the cry of "rebel" would not only prove harmless, but it would react as a boomerang upon its authors. Again, Colonel Gray's long experience in the legislative department of the state, both as a member of the senate, and as its presiding officer, renders him far more capable of performing the duties of governor than any man likely to receive the republican nomination.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The second annual meeting of the Pioneer Association of DeKalb county met in the grove on Easley's avenue, between Auburn and Auburn Junction, on Thursday, May 27, 1880, pursuant to the call of the executive committee. The officers of the association and a goodly number of the pioneers of this and adjoining counties, as well as others who are not deemed pioneers, were present. The busy time of the farming community, the gatherings for different purposes soon to be held, together with the previous inclemency of and threaten weather, the number in attendance was not as large as the annual meeting of last year, yet the harmony and good cheer manifested made up largely for want of members, and many and warm were the kindly greetings of those dear old people who have born the heat, and cold, and stormy blasts of northeastern Indiana for the last thirty-five or more years.

The programme arranged by the committee, and heretofore published, was fully carried out. A most entertaining, interesting and elegant address was delivered by Judge Prentiss, of Noble county. After recess and refreshments the officers of the association made their several reports which were adopted, and on motion George Egnew, Nelson Griffith and Henry Feagler were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, who made report and thereupon the following were chosen such officers:

P. B. Nimmons, president; T. D. Gross, vice-president; W. H. Dills, secretary; Cyrus Bowman, terasurer; J. E. Rose, biographer.

Executive Committee:—Butler tp., Jacob Miller; Jackson tp., A. D. Goetschius; Concord tp., Samuel Wasson; Newville tp., S. H. Bartlett; Stafford tp., J. J. Gunsenhouser; Wilmington tp., Chas. Hanes; Auburn, Daniel Altenburg; Waterloo, John Butt; Keyser tp., O. C. Clark; Richland tp., T. D. Dailey; Fairfield tp., Philip Gushwa; Smithfield tp., Jeremiah Hemstreet; Frankland tp., Geo. Firestone; Troy tp., Wm. Emerson.

After short addresses by several old settlers, and a vote of thanks to the Waterloo and Butler choirs and the Auburn band, the society adjourned with the benediction by the chaplain, Rev. Jno. McCurdy.

The following is a list of deaths reported to the biographer during the previous year:

Michael Zimmerman, born Feb. 3, 1829, came here in 1845, died July 1, 1879.

Adam Hartel, born Dec. 24, 1814, came here in Sept., 1836, died Jan. 21, 1880.

Stephen W. Hackley, born Feb. 6, 1796, came here in 1838, died July 26, 1879.

Marilla A. Rose, born Aug. 31, 1829, came here in 1838, died Feb. 1, 1880.

Samuel Wannemaker, born Feb. 19, 1804, came here in 1844, died March 29, 1880.

Charles Probst, born Feb. 20, 1815, came here in 1842, died March 7, 1880.

John Grogg, born 1813, came here in 1838, died May 1, 1880.

Mary Grogg, born 1826, came here in 1838, died April 23, 1880.

Henry Clark, born Oct. 26, 1800, came here in 1842, died May 4, 1880.

Henry Cherry, born April 4, 1799, came here in 1843, died April, 1880.

Hannah Leonard, born in DeKalb county in Nov. 19, 1841, died April 14, 1880.

Samuel Learned, born Feb. 29, 1812, came here in 1838, died Feb. 15, 1880.

David Rachel, came here in 1843, died April 14, 1880.

W. H. DILLS, Secretary.
S. B. WARD, President.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLERK.

The democratic friends of Mr. D. Y. Husselman, of Union township, will present his name in the county convention and ask that he be nominated for county clerk.

The democratic friends of Mr. John W. Baxter, of Wilmington township, will present his name in county convention and ask that he be nominated for county clerk

AUDITOR.

EDITORS COURIER: The democrats of Franklin township desire you to announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of the township named, as a candidate for county auditor

The many friends of John W. Dills, of Concord township, will present his name to the democratic county convention as a candidate for county auditor.

TREASURER.

The democratic friends of L. J. Miller, of Richland township, will announce his name in convention as a candidate for county treasurer.

SHERIFF.

The many friends of John W. Boyle, of Wilmington township, will present his name as a candidate for sheriff in the democratic convention, and ask his nomination.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce that Mr. Philip Plumb, of Waterloo precinct, will be presented by his friends as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county.

J. J. VanAuken's friends will present his name, and ask that he be nominated for Sheriff by the democrats of DeKalb county, in convention assembled.

RECORDER.

The democrats of Jackson township present the name of Samuel B. High, and ask that he be nominated for county recorder.

We are authorized to announce that James Quince, of Butler township, will be a candidate in the county convention for the office of recorder.

Mr. George H. Munn, of Newville township, is named by his many democratic friends in that township as a candidate for county recorder.

SURVEYOR.

William Easley, of Auburn precinct, will be a candidate in the democratic county convention for the nomination for county surveyor.

Mr. George L. Lanning, of Auburn precinct, has been named by his democratic friends as a candidate for county surveyor.

The many democratic friends of Aaron P. Folts, of Auburn precinct, announce his name for county surveyor, believing him to be well qualified for that position.

CORONER.

COMMISSIONER, SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Kelham, the present incumbent, is named as a candidate for re-nomination for county commissioner in the southwest district.

Summer

Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in light-weight Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Balbriggan, all sizes and qualities now in stock. Our stock of Summer Hosiery and Gloves is large and well assorted with all the staple and Fancy Novelties of the season. Black and Colored Lace Mitts, Lace top Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves of our various popular brands, in 2 to 8 buttons in street, Opera shades and black, at reduced prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Parasols.

Just opened—An elegant new lot of Black Satin Parasols, Rich Black Brocade Parasols, Fancy Colored Parasols, Children's Parasols, both lined and unlined, $2,50 to $15.00 each. Also an immense new line of Sun Umbrellas, 20, 22 and 24 inches, Blues and Browns in a great variety of Ebony, Horn, Ivory, Bamboo, Natural Stick, Tortoise Shell and Agate Handles, $1,50 $1,75, $2,00, $2,50, $3,00 each and upwards. Please examine them.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Light-Weight Suitings.

For gentlemens Wear.—Our stock is probably the largest and best-assorted in the city. Our Goods are of the best Scotch, English, French and German manufacture. Our prices are VERY LOW, as the goods were ordered before the great advance in prices of Woolen took place. Gentlemen wanting Business Suits, Dress Suits, or anything in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Diagonals, Meltons or Cheviots, should not fail to examine before they purchase.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Lawns.

350 pieces New lawns this week in Tinted and White Ground, with and without Side Bands, 10, 12 1-2, and 15 cents per yard. Also New Linnen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, new Foulard Cambrics, French Chintz, Zephyr Ginghams, Canton Ginghams, Seer suckers, etc., etc., 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard. Our stock of Wash Fabrics is very large and worth looking at. Black and Colored Bunting in great variety.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marraicabo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 22 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

Fish of all Kinds.

No. 1 White Fish, Family White Fish, Pickerel, Lake Fish, Catfish, Mackerel, Herring, Smoked Halibut, Boneless Codfish, etc., etc., all sold cheap and warranted as represented.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.

Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

The summer running meetings of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting club will be held on the 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 30th days of June, and the 1st 2d 3d and 5th days of July. The Jocky Club circular, just issued, says:

The grounds, club house, grand and select stands, track, stabling, and all other appointments are unsurpassed by any in America, and the managers will spare no pains to make the coming meeting the most memorable in the annals of the turf. The advantages of Chicago as a summer resort are well known, while its facilities as a railroad center are superior to any city in the west, and with the great attractions offered at these meetings the managers of the Jocky Club feel justified in predicting such an attendance from all portions of the country as shall place Chicago in the front ranks as a racing community.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST.

88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne Ind

Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

WOODHULL & CROXTON, Plaintiff's attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss.
No. [illegible] In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880.

Oliver S. Miller, Theodore F. Miller, Elias Straus, Lewis W. Moore, Isaac J. Hair, Sigmond Bair, and Frank Eiberson are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Leopold Warner, John Warner, Louis E. Warner, John R. Warner, Edward Warner, Kaufman Greenberry and Simeon Kempner, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 5th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880, to-wit: July 30, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 20th day of May, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Auburn Courier,

Local and Miscellaneous

BAD BURGLAR BOYS.

Who Make Four Calls in One Night.

Several days ago, the mayor of Fort Wayne issued a proclamation, which document was an invitation to the tramps, gamblers, toughs and blacklegs generally, with which that city is infested, to take a skip—hie away—light out—as it were, offering, as an inducement, a season or so of free board and hard labor at the county jail, in case the invitation was ignored; but the scheme had the desired effect—at least, we think it did—as will be inferred from the following record.

Saturday night, at about half past eleven, as Rev. H. J. Norris was engaged in his study, he heard a rumpus at the back door of his house which sounded decidedly suspicious, so he armed himself with a kerosene lamp (which, by-the-way, is a first-class weapon of defense in case of an explosion), and started on a tour of inspection; he reached a window just in time to see the cause of the disturbance saying good-bye with his legs, as he had fallen—i. e. the burglar had—over a water-trough and scared himself away. Mr. Norris thinks there were two of them, and says they tore the screen at the front door in trying to get in; also raised a window on the south side but secured nothing.

The next visit was paid at the residence of P. W. Silvers, where they also failed to make a raise of anything valuable. Just at this point, however, they remembered that they were indebted to several other parties for calls, and as it was getting quite late, they excused themselves and bade adieu.

Having walked a considerable distance, and being very hungry, as well as fatigued, the nocturnal visitors dropped in at Dr. Casebeer's, where they were refreshed with a light lunch consisting of several cans of fruit and a bucket of sugar, which latter they doubtless used to mix cock-tails with the whisky they had inside their carcasses. Further than this, nothing unpleasant occurred at the doctor's.

Each having one calling card left, they repaired to Jay VanAuken's peaceful home, there to have a talk with Jay about the county election; the door being accidently locked, they went in at a window and yelled for Jay; but they couldn't awaken him—or, if they did, he probably didn't want to be bored with them—so they looked at his watch to see what time it was and then dropped it out of the window, where Jay discovered it next morning. This, Jay thought, was a very ungentlemanly trick, and upon ascertaining that a small amount of change had been borrowed from his vest pocket, without asking him, he was convinced that his callers must have been drunk. Jay hasn't seen any of them since to ask them, neither did he look at his watch to see, but he thinks it must have been two or three o'clock Sunday morning.

In conclusion, we have only to say that unless the mayor of Fort Wayne gets off another speech and calls these parties in, there will be a rebellion—a skirmish compared with which that little difficulty of 1812 won't be a marker. In the meantime let all our people load their cannons with tramp shot and have the latch-string out for visitors.

On His Muscle.

Sunday night, at Garrett, there was some fun—some genuine, unadulterated amusement—a rampant tramp having assumed the principal character in the performance and made himself the observed of all observers. The aforesaid gentleman of idleness, deluded with the notion that he was a whole regiment by himself, undertook the self-imposed authority to run the town; he opened up the entertainment by entering George Bahler's saloon, forgetting the little formality of opening the door,—to say nothing of knocking—where he proceeded on the hypothesis that the shebang belonged to himself; to this, however, the proprietor and several citizens objected, when the unruly cuss informed them that he wasn't afraid of the marshal and the "whole d—d corporation." Note the result: He was brought to Auburn the same night (Sunday), cast in the cooler over Monday, tried and convicted of burglary Tuesday, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, with a fine of $5 and all costs. This all took place before Judge McClellan, and yesterday the hilarious sample of pugilistic excellence accompanied Frank Leas on an excursion to Lake Michigan. Parties wishing to communicate with him, at any time within a year from date, can address: "Mr. James Devere, Northern Bird Cage, Michigan City, Ind."

Have You Tried It?

Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative, the great blood purifier and renovator, a specific for liver complaint, biliousness, chills and fever, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism, and constipation of the bowels. Removes pimples and sallowness from the skin, producing a clear complexion. It is prepared from roots, barks, and herbs; is entirely harmless, and pleasant to take, and has a larger sale and gives better satisfaction than any other medicine in the market. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 23 2w.

—Frank Leas is "doing" Chicago.

—Wall paper cheap at Davenport's drug store. 14-tf.

—Prepare for the burglars and give them a hot reception.

—The peculiar species of date, now most conspicuous in these parts, is the candy-date.

—If "April showers bring May flowers," what in creation do May rainstorms bring?—June bugs?

—If Grant is nominated, Mr. E. D. Hartman wants to know how it is done; he is in Chicago to find out.

—Mrs. Eliza McClellan, mother of Judge McClellan has returned from a protracted visit in Michigan.

—It will pay you to see Davenport's patterns before you purchase wall paper and window shades. 14-tf.

—Spring's ethereal mildness is a burlesque. The whole month of May has been made up of storms and disasters.

—Tom Sommers has a new horse that is a good one, but it ought to be painted; it is about the color of a yellow dog.

—Beware of the water when it is iced within the cup, for at last it cooleth like an icicle and crampeth like a cucumber.

—Lute Wright made another trip to Greenville, Michigan, last Friday, where he went to buy lumber for F. N. Wright & Co.

—Mr. C. K. Baxter of the Waterloo Press, has the honor of serving as secretary of the Indiana delegation to the Chicago convention.

—Lew Garfield left the city last week and is now in Michigan City, where he anticipates an extended visit. Ten years is about the size of it.

—Articles sent to this office for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer, though not for publication with the article unless desired.

—Strawberry short-cake must derive its name from the fact that the average cake is usually short of berries. That's as close as we can figure it out, anyway.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sears and Mrs. M. D. Campbell, father, mother and sister of our young physician, Dr. C. S. Sears, from Quincy, Michigan, spent the Sabbath in this place.

—The head of the boot-up-side-down, W. J. Austin, went to Wabash yesterday Wonder if he went to see the electric light? If he did, he'll need a lantern to find it with.

—"Club" Jones, of the notion store next door to Austin's, shouldered his little valise and started for Chicago last Thursday. He appointed himself a delegate to the convention of yesterday.

—Further interesting developments in the Spencerville robbery racket, for which three men already languish in the penitentiary, may be expected soon; but in the meantime, "mum's the word."

—George Bealer, of Garrett, called at the COURIER office a few moments Tuesday. He was one of the body-guards who attended the bad, bad tramp, an account of whose proceedings appears elsewhere.

—The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at Auburn, Indiana, for the week ending May 29: Jacob Garrison, John Kruse, Pierre Oetto, Eugene Sovine and Mrs. Ella S. Williams. Go get 'em, quick.

—The Ladies' Presbyterian society will be entertained by Mrs. Swineford and Mrs. Forkner to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at the Swineford house. A cordial invitation is extended to all.
MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—This office is under obligations to Mrs. E. Snyder, Mrs. S. Swihart, B. Koontz and L. E. Gregg for the trouble taken in furnishing us with missing numbers of the COURIER for our files, and we hereby return thanks for the same.

—Much has been said of Italy's lovely sunshine and entrancing blue skies, but if this is all true, why do so many Italians migrate to this country?—Ex.

That's easy. It is because the average organ-grinder can't live on blue skies and sunshine.

—Eli Coder, the pleasant young gentleman who does the heavy work in McQuiston & Ralston's—bounces all the tramps, etc.—is a candidate for a mysterious office. Just step in, and he will set up a candidate's cigar—nine for a nickel.

—Clint. B. Stephenson, the popular, large and jovial traveling salesman for the notion and hosiery house of Wm. H. Lyon & Co., New York, was in town Tuesday, on his semi-occasional business trip. Clint. is a genial gentleman, has a host of good friends, and does a rattling business.

—The notorious George Hazzard, who was sent to the penitentiary some months ago for violation of the bankrupt laws, has been pardoned by Hayes. A deputy U. S. marshal met him as he came out of the penitentiary and placed him under arrest on another charge; he was released on $2,500 bail, his sister signing his bond.

—Will some person whose education has not been neglected, but has been better cultivated than ours, please tell us why a steamboat or railroad-train is always called "she?" We can ascribe no reason for it, unless it is because of their respective propensities for whistling when there is no occasion for it, and kicking up a dust.

—It is reported on the streets to-day that a convention of some sort was held in Chicago yesterday.

—J. E. Rose swelled yesterday's Chicago crowd by one. He is still there, but is expected home to-morrow.

—Mrs. Doctor Allen has the thanks of the senior editor and family for several quarts of delicious strawberries.

—Mrs. G. H. K. Moss, of Auburn, Ind., was visiting friends here last Wednesday and Thursday.—Edgerton Herald.

—The man who lets his wife or child suffer from coughs or colds without getting "Sellers' Cough Syrup," is lost to common reason.

—The Auburn Historical Society will meet at Gordon's art gallery to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. A general attendance is desired.

—Messrs. Griffin & Lewis publishers of the Fayette (Ohio) Record, the office of which was recently destroyed by fire, gave us a pleasant call a few days since.

—Half the ills of human life proceed from a torpid and disordered liver. Submit to them no longer while "Sellers' Liver Pills" will cure you quickly. 25c. per box.

—As will be seen in another column of the COURIER, lightning did some sad work at Garrett during the severe storm of Monday evening, killing one man outright and badly injuring two others.

—A pleasant time is assured to those who attend the Presbyterian social, which will be entertained at the Swineford house, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Mrs. S. C. Swineford and sister, Mrs. G. H. Forkner.

—What was the matter with the marshal of Garrett, when called on Saturday night to arrest that uproarious tramp? We understand that he didn't relish the job and refused for a time to tackle it. Was he afraid, or only scared?

—Farmers in this vicinity are beginning to complain about the frequent heavy rains. We are informed that the wheat is beginning to rust in some localities, and the prospects for a big crop are not so promising as they were a week ago.

—The State Normal News, in speaking of some of the graduates of the Indiana State Normal school, at Terre Haute, says: "Lida A. Powers, '73, has closed her school at Auburn, and is finishing the last month of the term at Garrett, the superintendent there having recently resigned."

—All persons in need of wall paper and window-shades are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock on exhibition at the Physicians' drug-store. The styles are the latest, the quality of the best, and the prices cheap as the cheapest. It will pay you to go and see for yourself. 19-4t.

—Just at the present writing, John Robbins is trying to content himself in the village of Chicago. He will remain until to-morrow, during all of which time he promised to conduct himself in a manner consistent with his position in society;—in other words, so as not to get picked up for a "sucker."

—A copy of last Thursday's Leadville Daily Herald, a handsome 9-column paper published at Leadville, Col., was received yesterday from Jas. D. McGill, who, a short time ago, held a position in the Jackson freight office at Jackson, but who struck for Colorado not long since in search of filthy lucre. We scanned every line in the Herald to find some mention of Jim's "big find," of which the papers at his old home—Fort Wayne—lately made notice, but found not a "find." Possibly the whole thing was a li-kely story, eh, Jim?

Cupid's Captives

Since the 10th of April last, including the month of May, have been numerous. That Cupid has had a great deal to do with it, however, is merely surmise, as Mammon sometimes plays a leading role in these little partnership transactions. But here they are; comment on them as you please:

Alexander S. Freeman and Sylvia Bailey, Warren N. Shatto and Jennie Ling, Calvin H. Husselman and Edith Platter, David Floyd and Nancy Friend, Fred. Schulthess and Rosa McKinley, Grove Swinehart and Margaret Bryant, Albert Englebrecht and Anna Gehring, Wm. H. Mader and Lillie A. Thomas, Adam H. Tinteman and Mavilla C. Arford, Jacob Marks and Adaline Morehead, Artemus Stratton and Elizabeth Odel, John B. Hawkins and Sarah I. Cather, Edmund C. Reyher and Mary Zimmer, James M. Furnish and Ida A. Steward, Adam Lung and Jessie A. Hank, George H. Scattergood and Charlotte C. Sutherland, Wm. Henry Grube and Mary Hass.

What Advertising Did.

During the Garfield trial last week Mr. B. R. Willett, of Bryan, Ohio, lost a pocketbook containing notes amounting to about $3,000. The property was found by Mr. Thos. Baldock of this place, near the court house door, after dark, and as soon as the notices posted by Mr. Willett were seen by Mr. Baldock, the pocketbook was returned to Sheriff Leas, who rewarded the finder with a $5 william, according to instructions from the owner of the pocketbook.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Sad Death of Tony Palmer at Garrett.

An unusual commotion was noticed on our streets Monday evening, when it was reported that a man had been struck by lightning and instantly killed at Garrett, our neighboring county town, and that several others had been seriously injured by the shock. Investigation substantiated the rumor, and the particulars of the frightful disaster, as we have gleaned them from various sources, are here given.

During a lull after the heavy rain and thunder storm of Monday afternoon, while several groups of people were standing around the streets of Garrett, thinking that the storm had about subsided and wholly unmindful of any danger, there came a deafening clap of thunder instantly accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning which dealt a fatal blow to Anthony Palmer and prostrated seven persons in the little party with whom he was conversing, namely: William Woodside, John O'Reilly, B. D. Thomas and little son, Mr. Moss, a miller, George Redecker and Frank Baker. These parties were standing on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Bicknell's drug-store, and each one of them was more or less injured,—Woodside and O'Reilly more seriously than the others. Tony Palmer, the victim, doubtless had no knowledge of the cause of his death, as it is said to have been instantaneous; and this fact only tends to render his death more appalling, because, while we all would die a painless death when our time comes, still, we all desire to be apprised of its approach and have an inborn horror of being thus ushered into futurity without a moment's warning.

Several persons who were unaffected by the shock, though standing on the opposite side of the street, say that they could distinctly see a ball of fire making the descent several seconds before it struck; that it was as large as an ordinary cocoa-nut, and that it tore away the corner of the building, passed through the awning and struck the deceased on the shoulder, turning him partly around before he fell, though he uttered not a sound.

Anthony Palmer, the deceased, was a man much respected by the community in which he lived, being an honorable and industrious man who was on an even footing with the world and had just succeeded, by economy and perseverance, in establishing a nice little paying business in the shoemaking line. He was 33 years of age and married, his wife surviving him with no children and for her the sincerest sympathy is expressed. The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church here in Auburn, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. H. Johnson conducting the ceremony.

Tony Palmer, as he was familiarly called, was well known in this place, having friends here who knew him intimately and who speak of him only in terms of praise and regret.

A Complete Surprise.

One of the most agreeable surprise parties the writer has had the honor of attending was that of last Friday evening upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gilbert Ashley. It was whispered around a day or so prior to the event that a number of the personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ashley would undertake to surprise them at the time above-mentioned; accordingly a large party assembled at the residence of Mrs. Enos Weaver, and about nine o'clock proceeded to the residence of Mr. Ashley, laden with silver-ware and good things to eat. The daughter had been advised of the coming and was waiting patiently, but the "old folks" were preparing to retire, and were not a little surprised when their visitors came in upon them so suddenly and unexpectedly. When the visitors were seated, Major Sprott, in behalf of those present, addressed the happy couple who, twenty-five years before, had solemnly vowed to love and protect each other. His remarks were well chosen, and the sentiments expressed were those of every one present, in proof of which he presented a silver water-pitcher, silver cake-stand and silver mug. Mr Ashley undertook to return thanks but seemed to be "too full for utterance."

An excellent supper was served, to which the following persons did justice: Major S. W. Sprott and wife, David Weaver and wife, Philip Fiske and wife, George Ensley and wife, A. L. Hollopeter and wife, Henry Giggerli and wife, H. H. Weamer and wife, Enos L. Casebeer and wife, W. H. Kiblinger and wife, John Lohmiller and wife, Samuel Gibson and wife, M. Houston and wife, J. Beuret and wife, Ben. Goodman and wife, F. Huelsenbeck and wife, Theo. Reed and wife, Mrs. Ellen Leasure, Mrs. Enos Weaver, Mr. Perry Fitch, Miss Nancy Wildeson, Miss Ella Griswold and Miss Mate Griswold.

After wishing Mr. and Mrs. Ashley many happy returns of their wedding anniversary, their friends took their departure.

Boarding and Lodging.

The Misses Baldock will take boarders by the day or week, at reasonable rates. Their place is conveniently located, being on the first block east of Odd Fellows' building. Patronize the young ladies and they will do their best to furnish good meals and good rooms. 22-4w

St. Joe.

—Mrs. J. D. Leighty visited in Churubusco last week.

—Chas. Emanuel, of Auburn, was in town one day last week.

—John Swisher and wife, and H. Applegate, of Antwerp, Ohio, were visitors in Kingtown last Thursday.

—Mrs. Henry Saylor came home from Iowa last Saturday.

—Mrs. E. Bell will return to Zanesville, Ohio, during this month.

—J. S. Coulter, of Hicksville, was in town Friday. He is one of St. Joe's grain buyers.

—Mrs. H. Hathaway returned last Saturday from Ohio.

—A number of the old settlers of Concord township attended the old settlers' meeting, at Auburn, Thursday of last week.

—Last Friday, Saturday and Sunday Charlie Meek visited with his parents at Lima, Ind.

—James H. Ables will take the enumeration of Concord township.

—Frank Gunsenhouser, of Newville, put down a brick floor, last week, in L. S. Saylor's meat-market.

—S. S. Barr, who has been agent at this place for the B. & O. railroad for eighteen months past, has taken a more lucrative position at Deshler, Ohio. Sam made many friends here who will part with him reluctantly. JIM.

Carr's Corners.

—No services at the school-house last Sunday evening on account of rainy weather.

—Quite a number of old-settlers of this place attened the old-settlers' meeting at Auburn last Thursday.

—The heavy rains of last week did considerable damage here. Several corn and oat-fields were under water.

—The growing wheat in this vicinity looks well, and there are prospects of a large crop. The harvest hands are nearly all engaged.

—The democrats of Jackson township met in caucus last Saturday and selected good men for delegates to the county convention, to be held at Auburn.

—We understand that the Dunkards will hold meetings in the school-house at Auburn Junction, Saturday evening and Sunday June 5 and 6.

—John Shugars hauled about four hundred bushels of grain from his granary to Mr. Carr's granary last week on account of the rains. C. O. D.

The northern supreme court district (fifth) of this state, is composed of the following counties, to wit: "DeKalb, Steuben, Noble, Lagrange, Wabash, Miami, Kosciusko, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton, Cass, Carroll, Pulaski, Starke, Laporte, Lake, Porter, Newton, Jasper and Benton. Judge E. V. Long, of Warsaw, is a prominent candidate for supreme judge in this district.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE

DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat	$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants	5.00
Black Cloth Vest	2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris	$5.00
Men's All-Wool	3.00
Boys' Very Durable	2.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Excellent Quality	$10.00
Strong and Durable	5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

New Hat Man!

Hats.

and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

WHY DO I SING?

BY MRS. LOU A. BEDFORD.

Why do I sing? 'Tis hard to tell
Why joyous notes my bosom swell;
Why strains of music, wild and free,
Gush forth in tuneful harmony,
When, underneath a thin disguise,
A sorrowing heart so often lies.

I sing—the siren voice of song
Bears my enchanted soul along
The stream of time to that blest shore
Where mortal cares are felt no more;
And heaven itself were not complete
Without the sound of music sweet.

Why do I smile? Why, mirrored here,
On brows so used to pain and care,
Are gentle smiles that softly chase
Each other o'er a care-worn face?
The heart pierced with grief the while—
And yet—with unshed tears I smile.

I smile, because to nature true;
Like gleams of sunshine breaking through
The rifted clouds, when storms are past;
Though soft white clouds still overcast
The azure sky, to cheer the scene
Bright rays of sunlight burst between.

Why do I weep? Alas! these tears
Cannot efface the stains of years;
'Tis grace alone can save, I know,
And yet, 'tis well to let them flow;
They soothe the griefs of life's dark hours,
As sunlight smiles through April showers.

And then 'tis written, "Jesus wept,"
Above the grave of one that slept,
While friends and loved ones gathered 'round
With softened tread the new-made mound;
That when thus pressed with grief and cares,
He found a sweet relief in tears.

JESSAMINE COTTAGE, Fla.

WHY I JOINED THE DETECTIVES.

"Can I sit with you?"
"Certainly, sir."
"Nice weather?"
"Splendid, indeed."
"Crops growing finely?"
"Yes—couldn't do better."

I was sitting in a car on a Wisconsin railroad, one day, years ago, when a good-looking, pleasant-spoken man came along, stopped at my seat, and the above conversation took place; the latter part of it after I had given him part of my seat.

Now, I am regarded as a social man. I like a joke; more so then than now. On entering a railroad car I always looked about for a talkative man, and then I got as close to him as possible and drained him dry, if the journey was long enough.

And I want to state one thing more. Left an orphan before I could realize the sad event which made me one, I got kicked here and cuffed there, and grew up between folks, as they say. I ought to have had, at the time of which I write, a pretty thorough knowledge of human nature, and have been able to read evil in a man's face if he intended me evil. I did not pride myself on being over sharp, but the knocking around among strangers ought to have given anyone a good experience.

Well, the stranger and I fell into an easy train of conversation as we rode together, and in ten minutes I began to enjoy his company. He was a well-made fellow, finely dressed, and wore a fine watch, and a simon-pure diamond ring. I never saw a man who could talk so easy and so pleasantly. It seemed that he had but to open his mouth and the words fell right out.

I had traveled in the South; so had he. I had heard the roar of the Pacific; he knew all about it. I had been up in a balloon, down in a mine, been blown up, smashed up and repaired again and again; my new friend had experienced all these things, and was wishing for something of a more startling nature. We agreed on politics, neither had any religion, and I had never met such a railroad companion.

Did you ever meet a man who, though a stranger to you ten minutes before, could wrest from you your secrets which you had sworn to yourself not to reveal? Well, he was such a man. It was not long before he commenced asking me questions. He did not seem to try to quiz or draw me out, but he asked me questions in such a sly, roundabout way that, before I knew it, I was giving him my history.

I was at that time just on the point of being admitted to the bar of Wisconsin as a student of Law & Law, of Briefville. The firm were old lawyers with a lucrative practice, and it had been talked over that in about a month I should be the "Co." of the firm. A year before, a farmer named Preston, down about four miles from Grafton, died, and his matters had been put into the hands of Law & Law for settlement. Preston had died rich. He had money in bank, railroad stock and mortgages, etc., and everything was settled up to the satisfaction of the relict and fatherless.

About a year before his death, being pinched for money, and not wishing to sell anything at a sacrifice, Preston had given a mortgage on his farm for $8,000. While the papers read "for one year from date," there was a verbal agreement that it should be lifted any day that Preston desired. A month after, when, having the funds to clear off the paper, the "old money bags" holding it refused to discharge, wishing to secure his interest for a year.

I was on my way to learn the date of expiration. A fire among my office papers had destroyed the memoranda, and I must go down and get the date from old Grip, who lived south of Grafton about five miles. The stranger pumped all this out of me in about ten minutes, and yet I never once suspected he was receiving any information.

"I am not positive," he added, "but I am pretty sure the time is the 13th, which would be Tuesday next."

"And then your folks will send down the money and discharge the mortgage, of course?" he queried.

"Oh, yes, I shall most likely bring it down," I replied, and it never occurred to me how imprudent I was.

He turned the conversation into other channels, and did not once attempt to pump me further. We got to Grafton at 10:30, and, to my great surprise, he announced that he was to stop in town on business for a few days. I had not asked his name or avocation, while he knew everything about me.

We went to the hotel, had dinner, and then I secured a lively team and drove out, getting through with business so that I was back to take the 3:20 express east. My friend was on the porch of the hotel as I drove up, carrying the same honest, dignified face.

"Well, did you find out?" he inquired, in his pleasant way.

"Yes, it was on the 13th, as I expected," I replied.

We had lunch together, and when we shook hands and parted I had no more idea of ever meeting him again than I had of knowing you. In fact, he told me that he should sail for England within a week or ten days, and should not return to America. At parting he gave me his card. It was a modest piece of pasteboard, and bore the name of "George Raleigh," in old English script.

Everything at the office went on as usual, and the 13th came at length. Law & Law had arranged with me to go down with the money, and I looked upon it as a business of no special importance.

"We know you are all right," remarked the senior partner, as I was about to go; "but I want to give you a word of warning, nevertheless. Don't take any strangers into your confidence until you have passed out the money, and look out who sits next to you."

It was something new for him to caution me, and I could not but wonder at it; but in the bustle of getting aboard the train I forgot what he had said. Ordinary prudence had induced me to place the money, which was all in bank bills and divided into three packages, under my shirt and next to my skin, where the deft hand of a pickpocket could not reach it.

Interested in a newspaper, time flew by as the train flew past, and at length the hoarse voice of the brakeman warned me that I had reached Grafton. I had leaped down and was making for the livery stable when I heard a familiar voice, and looked up to see Raleigh. He was seated in a buggy, and had seemingly waited for me to come in.

"Don't express your surprise," he began, as I stopped at the wheel. "I did intend to go away; I changed my mind, and like this section so well that I am going out to-day to look at a farm with a view of purchasing—come, ride up to the hotel."

We rode up, ordered lunch, and, while we were discussing it, Mr. Raleigh discovered that the farm he was going to see was just beyond that of old Grip's.

How fortunate! I could ride out with him, see the farm, return in his company, and he was greatly pleased.

I was also pleased. If any one had told me as we got into the buggy that George Raleigh meant to return with my money in his pocket and my blood upon his hands I should have believed him a lunatic; and yet George Raleigh had planned to do that very thing.

It was a lovely day in June, and the cool breeze and the sight of meadows and green groves made my heart grow larger. My companion was very talkative, but he didn't even hint at my errand. He talked as far away as he could.

"Oh! excuse me!" he exclaimed, after we had passed a mile beyond the village, and were among the farmhouses. "I should have offered you this before."

He drew from his pocket a small flask of wine and handed it to me. Now, I was temperate in regard to drinks. In fact, I detested the sight and smell of anything intoxicating. But I had not the moral courage to tell him so, and hand back the flask undisturbed. I feared to offend him, and so I drank, perhaps, three good swallows. He called my attention to the woods on the left as he received back the flask, and, when I looked around again, he was just removing it from his mouth, as if he had drunk heartily.

In about five minutes I began to feel queer. The fence along the road seemed to grow higher and the trees grow larger; something came to my ears that the rattle of a buggy sounded a long way off.

"How strange! Why, I believe I am going to be sick!" I exclaimed, holding on to the seat with all my might.

"You do look strange," he replied, with a snaky smile stealing over his face; "I shouldn't wonder if it was apoplexy."

I did not suspect the game he had played. His words were like an echo, and his face seemed twice as large as it was. My head began to spin and my brain began to snap and crack, and I was greatly frightened.

"You are badly off," he continued, looking into my face. "I will drive as fast as possible and get a doctor."

My tongue was so heavy that I could not reply. I clutched the seat, shut my eyes, and he put his horse at his best pace. We met a farmer's team, and I can remember that one of the occupants of the wagon called out to know what ailed that man. Raleigh did not reply, but urged his horse forward.

About three miles from Grafton was a long stretch of forest, and this was soon reached. The pain in my head was not so violent, and I was not so badly affected when opening my eyes. I had settled into a sort of dumb stupor, with a brain so benumbed that I had to say to myself: "This is a tree, that is a stump," etc., before I could make sure I was not wrong. Half a mile down the road after we struck the forest, and then Raleigh turned the horse into a blind road leading back into the woods. I could not understand what he intended. I tried to grapple with the question, but could not solve it.

"Well, here we are!" exclaimed Raleigh, when we had reached a point forty rods from the main road.

He stopped the horse, got out and hitched him, and then came round to the wheel.

"You don't feel just right, but I guess you will be better soon," he remarked. "Come, let me help you down."

He reached up his arms, and I let go the seat and fell into them. It seemed to me as if I weighed a ton, but he carried me along without an effort, and laid me down within about a rod of a fence which ran along on one side of an old pasture. Just now I began to get a little better. The effects of the drug were wearing off, and I got a fair suspicion that something unusual had happened. But I was powerless to move a limb; the sensation was like that when your foot goes to sleep.

"Can you speak?" inquired Raleigh, bending over me; "because if you can it will save me some trouble. I want to know just where you have stored away that money."

Now I began to realize my situation. His face looked natural again, and the load was off my tongue. I also felt that I could move my fingers a little.

"George Raleigh! are you going to rob me?" I asked, finding my voice at last.

"Well, some folks might call it 'robbing,' but we dress up the term a little by calling it the only correct financial way of equalizing the floating currency, so that each one is provided for and no one left out."

"You shan't have the money. I will die first!" I yelled, rising a little.

"Ah, I see—didn't take quite enough," he coolly remarked. "Well, I have provided for this."

He went to the buggy, procured ropes and a gag, and kneeled down beside me. I had but little strength yet, and he conquered me in a moment. Lying on my right side, looking toward the fence, he tied my hands behind me, and then forced the gag into my mouth.

"There, now. You see you are nicely fixed up, and all because you acted like a fool, instead of a sensible young lawyer, soon to be admitted to the bar."

While he was speaking, indeed while he was tying me, I had caught sight of the white face of a little girl looking at us from between the rails of the fence. I could see her great blue eyes, and knew that she was frightened. There were red stains around her mouth and on the little hand resting on the rail, and I knew that she was some farmer's child searching for strawberries. I could not warn her of her danger, and I feared that she would be seen or heard. While Raleigh was tying the last knot I winked at the little girl as hard as I could, hoping that she would move away. But she did not go.

"Well, now for the money," said Raleigh, and he began searching my pockets. He went from one to the other, removing all the articles; felt down my boot-leg, and then finally passed his hand over my bosom, and found the money.

"Ha! here it is!" he exclaimed, drawing out the package. I don't hardly believe that old Grip will see any of this to-day."

He sat down near my head, undid the package, and was cool enough to go at it to count the money. As he commenced the little girl waved her hand at me. My heart went thumping, for I expected that she would utter a word or shout; but she sank down from sight, and I caught a gleam of her frock as she passed through the grass.

"You see, my young friend," remarked Raleigh, as he drew off one of his boots and deposited some of the bills in it, "there's nothing like transacting business as it should be transacted. Some men would have shot or stabbed you, but it's only the apprentices who do such work. All the real gentlemen of our calling do business as gentlemen should."

He drew off the other boot, and placed some "fifties" and "twenties" in it, and then continued:

"I have it all planned out how to deal with you as soon as I get the money disposed of around my person. I shall lay you on your back and pour the balance of the wine down your throat. There's enough of it to make you sleep until to-morrow night, and by that time I shall be hundreds of miles away. As soon as I see the drug take effect, I shall untie your hands and remove the gag. When you come out of your sleep—if you ever do—you had better crawl out to the road, where you will most likely meet some traveler soon. I want to use the horse and buggy, otherwise I would leave them for you."

How coolly he talked. He treated the matter as if it were a regular transaction in which I fully acquiesced. He had me a fast prisoner, and I felt that he could do just as he pleased. While I was thinking, I saw the little white face appear between the rails again, but in a moment it faded away and its place was taken by the sun-burned phiz of a farmer. He looked from me to Raleigh and back again, and I winked at him in a way which he readily understood. His face disappeared, and I felt that I should be saved.

"No, old Grip won't get his tin today," mused Raleigh, storing away the bills in his pockets. "You will go back to Law & Law feeling put out and cut up, but they couldn't blame you; it is not your fault at all. True, had you minded your business on the car and not been so free with a stranger, this would not have happened. I was on my way to Milwaukee, and had no thought of such rich pickings here.

I saw nothing of the farmer, Raleigh finished his counting, and I made up my mind that the farmer was afraid to interfere, and had run away. My heart went down as Raleigh got up, for I saw that he was about to carry out his plan of further drugging me. He turned me on my back, sat down astride of me, and then pulled out the flask.

"Now, in just about a minute we'll be through with the business," he remarked, trying to put the mouth of the flask between my jaws.

I rolled my head to one side, and he did not succeed. He was jamming the flask against my teeth, when I caught the sound of a soft step, the crash of a club, and Raleigh rolled off my body. He tried to leap up, but three or four farmers struck him down, and one of the blows rendered him senseless. Before he came to I was free of ropes and gag, and we had him securely bound.

Over beyond the pasture a farmer and his hands were raking hay. "Little Blue Eyes," only 8 years old, had, fortunately, witnessed a part of Raleigh's proceedings. She had hurried back to her father and told him that "a man was all tied up out there." Understanding the situation, he and his men had moved around so as to secure an advantage, and Raleigh's capture was the result.

When the rascal found his senses he was terribly taken back, and cursed enough for a whole Flanders army. We took him back to Grafton, and when I saw him again he was on his way to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of fifteen years.

The mortgage was duly lifted, and the gift which Law & Law sent to Katy Grey kept her in dresses for many a year.

For myself, I felt so humiliated at having fallen into the rascal's trap, and so wrathy at the treatment, that I determined to devote myself to a thorough warfare on rogues. I therefore joined the detective force, and, after due study, took my place as a full-fledged detective.

WASHINGTON, Vt., has twelve men whose united ages are 1,056 years, viz.: S. P. Bailey, 100 years; Charles French, 95; Charles Wright, 93; Leonard Bradford, 89; Jabez Fisher, 88; Amasa Fairbanks, 88; Caleb Carr, 88; Harvey Spaulding, 84; Ziba Crane, 84; William Harden, 82; Joel Severence, 82, and Amos Russell, 83.

THE BEAUTIES OF EARTH.

Sermon Delivered by Prof. David Swing, in Central Church, Chicago.

Once a year, at least, should pulpit and press pay its most sincere respects to the external world. Statesmen, editors, men of science, politicians, clergymen, and, indeed, educated men of all arts, should, in some sentence or paragraph, tell all and each other what a marvelous earth is this one where we all dwell for a period only too brief. In our latitude this great pageant of nature comes later than to those living nearer the sun, but it comes after such a marked and long winter that the spectacle of spring and summer is made more impressive by the contrast. Spring and summer in our North are made by our rough winters as distinct as Bacon's embroidery, "which is more pleasing when there is lively color upon dark and solemn ground." Southern lands surpass our zone in the duration and quantity of leaves and blossoms, and warm sunshine, but we, perhaps, surpass these lands in the grand artistic effect, for our winter is a powerful background upon which these decorative months paint their tremendous landscape. What our hearts may want of time they make up by intensity of appreciation. Be these matters as they may, it must be admitted that all the way from the St. Lawrence to the Amazon nature is simply too large to be measured by any of us, and we shall all live and die without having done justice to the hills and valleys, the lakes and rivers, and fields and skies around our tents. We shall all resemble the disciples who fell asleep while Jesus was in their company. What folly in us to wish to be elsewhere when we have not yet studied one square mile of prairie, or paid to a solemn pine forest the worship of a day! It is not the wisdom of man, but his misfortune, that he always wishes to go elsewhere, when he has not listened well to his own bird song, nor made any attempt to gather his own wild flowers. Dwellers in cities are to be pitied from May to November, but they need not sigh for far-away lands, for just outside of all our noisy, dusty streets, ten miles away, this sweet kingdom of nature begins, and colors beautiful as those in Florida, winds as soft as those in Italy, are to be had by the seeker. God has so made our world that they who seek shall find, whether what they seek is forgiveness or salvation, or only a glimpse of grass or blossoms, or morning dew. Near to all there are doors to all who will knock. The Psalmist found the glory of God all around him, found it in such amazing quantity that he wondered, among such skies, and clouds, and lights, and shadows, and stars, that the Creator could remember man, and have mercy upon him. Measuring Deity by human standards, it seems to this old thinker that, in the demands of the universe upon the attention of God, man might easily be forgotten.

This natural world, now putting on its summer beauty, stands related to man in so many ways that, instead of its leading us to fear that God may forget man, it reminds us that it is an arena where the Creator especially remembers His children. Indeed, all the material creation seems only a part of the house of the soul—not of the soul of man only—but of that living, conscious something called soul. We are not empowered to state whether there be any mind besides the human mind that enjoys to-day our blossoming earth. We naturally consider as myths all these old stories about spirits that lived in the oaks, that rustled in the breeze, that dragged their invisible garments over the grass, myths which gave the ancients their Dianas and Pans, myths which fade away from literature in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," where Puck and Titania and Oberon figure so strangely. But that man is the only form of intelligence that is enjoying the immense world, with its rising and setting suns, with its infinite loveliness, we have no right to say. The fact that no being is visible, or tangible, or audible, except ourselves would not be a conclusive argument that we have the world in our keeping, for as God is invisible, so there may be somewhere between man and Deity intelligences not within the domain of human sense. Dismissing this inquiry because we are not competent to discuss it, we can safely mark the fact that our external world is made largely for man. It used to be objected to this theory that the earth and sea and sky are beautiful where man has never been, but this would only teach us that the universe was not made for man only. God Himself loves the beautiful. The conclusion will remain that the relations of the world to man are a part of its final cause. Man does not breathe all the air there is, nor drink all the water there is; he can only take his cupful from the rivers, and yet the air and the water are for man. So we cannot see all the hills and vales and oceans; there are great forests where no human footstep is to be seen or heard, and yet, in a great sense, the human family stands as a reason for this vast earthly house.

This dumb creation may well come to help us believe in the existence of a Supreme mind, and of a human mind as being distinct from material. To Coleridge, in the vale of Chamouni, all the details of the uplifted Mont Blanc spoke of a God. The crags, the cascades, the torrents, the sea of pines, the play of sunlight and moonlight, the eagles soaring around their nests in inaccessible rocks, the wild flowers in the edge of the snow, the wild goats "sporting 'round the eagles' nests," the vapory clouds of incense, all are woven together into an argument for the actuality of a God. Not only do such thoughts suggest a mind that invented and made such a scene, but also a divinely-made mind that can stand in the valley and look up "with dim eyes suffused with tears." Nature bears witness to the divineness of man—to the isolation and uniqueness of man. The countless blossoms of our homes and the fields and prairies cannot admire themselves nor each other. The glorious forests are not happy in their own shade and silence. The fields and woods, with all their rich decoration, wait for man. He comes, and sees, and admires, and loves, and thus the reason of the earth's existence is complete.

In a neighboring city, a few weeks ago, one could have seen among trees in a large area, almost great enough for a park, a half-hundred workmen building a structure of stone. It was Gothic, with many a point and turret. Its main hall ran from a wide front entrance back 150 feet. What rooms! what parlors! what library! what chambers! what porches! Suppose, now, the workmen had informed the curious visitor that upon being completed nobody was ever to live in the house; that it was simply to be built; that no family was ever to move through the halls, never to sing in the parlor; we think the visitor would have come away with a heart full of absolute pain at the recital. The grander the house the more painful this thought that it was for no mortal: that it was to stand, and, at last, decay without an occupant. But suppose, now, he should revisit that place next autumn, and find that he had been deceived, and that a large, happy family were enjoying and fully appreciating that large home, all pain would pass away in the feeling that the elegant house had found a full explanation. Such is our world with man in it. The flowers cannot admire themselves, they wait for man; the sea cannot hear its own waves, it waits for man; the rainbow cannot see itself, it waits for all us older ones to admire it, and for our children to say that who finds the end of it finds a pot of gold. Man in this house completes the meaning of the house, and gives it such significance, such high and deep reason, that from this amazing adaptation we pass to the belief in an intelligent Maker. It seems impossible to detach our earth from a creative mind—as impossible as to detach it from an appreciative mind called man. Man gives us a reason of earth, and God a reason of man and earth combined.

In addition to the proof the material world brings us of a creator, it has a wonderful part to play in the daily life of man. Nature helps man in his language, in his literature, in his pleasure, in his morals, in his religion.

From what impresses the senses in the external world comes much of language. Nature was the school-house where man learned words. From the sensual came the spiritual. We speak of the flow of eloquence and a torrent of passion because our ancestors were impressed with the flow of the river and the power of torrents. Man walked in the night or the fog, and thus learned to think of the night of ignorance or the fog of argument; man had seen the leaf fade, and this led him to say that we all do fade as a leaf. So that language was in the outset only a transfer of the material world over into the soul, and a finding of similar phenomena within. Thus nature is the school-mistress to which primitive man went for his instruction, and, after those far-off children had gone in and out a long time, they had a strange currency of sound, which we call Ayran, or Hebrew, or Greek—the circulating gold of mighty nations now dead. It took mankind thousands of years to gather up as simple a language as the Hebrew; more thousands still to make such a collection of symbols as we now have under the modern name of French, or German, or English. So intimate is the relation between words and the external world that it is, perhaps, true that no one but a lover of nature can ever reach a rich and powerful language. He is out in the field of relative suggestion when he is out with nature. The tongue becomes paralyzed soon unless the heart and brain enjoy this great out-door air. Fully in sympathy with field, and sea, and sky, they seem to reward the friendship by helping their admirers to speak. It is true the words are all in the lexicon, but they are not all in our mind and heart. Reading will give us many, but a love of nature will pour into the mind thousands of terms which came from the world of sense, and which are full of the aroma of the fields or hills.

The transition is easy from the relation of the external world to public morals to its relation to religion. All are aware that the argument in favor of a God may be denied, but the argument in favor of no God may meet as it seems a bolder rejection. The atheists may toil at their part of their debate. Let us prefer to toil at those oars which row our boat toward immortality. We may see in the spring and summer the revelation of a Deity. There is the King in his beauty. From the little daisy up to the oak the distance is great. Only a great mind can pass over it creatively. Upon a hill-summit in Wisconsin, where a beautiful Gothic church overlooks many lakes, and where the branches of trees touched the stained glass of the windows, the worshipers on a Sunday morning in June read only a short service that they might move from the aisles and altar outside, to be more perfectly in the presence of God. When you see the wood of the oak or the pine you can say that the Creator wished that tree to stand by its own strength, but when you see the vine reach out tendrils you must admit that it must take hold of something stronger than itself. This tendril is straight and pliant until it touches something. It then curls and hardens into iron. This would answer for vines that climb trees or attach to fences, but how are ugly walls to be covered with foliage? A tendril cannot grasp the surface of brick or stone. Behold! along comes the ivy, which spreads out little hands upon a perpendicular wall, and thus will clamber all over castle, or cathedral, or cottage. Thus pause where you may and meditate by any tree however gigantic, or by any flower however humble, and they combine to say that they were made by a Wisdom quite separate from themselves. Thus the external world, after helping us fashion a language, after coming to inspire a literature and awaken genius, after ministering to human pleasure or happiness, after inviting us to pursuits that aid morals and repeat the benediction "Blessed the pure in heart," comes with one more excellence in that it utters one more impressive argument in favor of the being of a God who is mindful of man, and who, notwithstanding the immensity of the universe, visits the sons of man in their sojourn on this smallest of stars.

A WRITER in the Boston *Transcript* thus relates a tale of woe: "The young lady came and tried to sell me a manuscript story. 'My teacher likes it,' she said, when I repeated our usual formula of no space, no money, no time and no anything to her. 'Teacher an editor?' I inquired finally. 'No, indeed,' was the answer; 'she's a person of refinement and education.'"

STEPHEN AND RACHAEL.

From Dickens' "Hard Times."

BY LYDIA F. [illegible]

O hearts that live so near, and yet
So far apart. That thrill in vain,
And throb, and bend, and sigh, and feel
With love's delicious, hopeless pain
O lips that simple words express,
And yet with tenderness o'erflow
That never meet in love's caress,
But, smiling, sigh that it is so.

Fond eyes that meet each [illegible]
But dare not glance where love-light hides
Beyond the mask, lest each should [illegible]
In pain the path where duty bides;
And hands that toil, and only clasp
In sympathy and tenderness;
Whose toil seems sweeter for the grasp
Of that dear calm and silent press.

O weary ones, who, 'mid life's throngs,
Must walk alone, and restless [illegible]
The lonely path, while each one longs
For echoes of the other's feet;
Afar, anear, beyond regret;
With hopeless, painless hearts of woe;
In smiles and grieving tears, and yet
Content that God knows why 'tis so.

DANVILLE, Wis.

PITH AND POINT.

A DANGEROUS MAN—One who takes life cheerfully.

AMONG the recognized small vices are Vice Presidents.

NOTHING is wholly bad. Even a dark lantern has its bright side.

"SMILES may end in tears," says a solemn-looking person. Of course, and tears may end in smiles.

NEVER jump at a conclusion. It's as bad as jumping out of bed and landing on the little end of a tack.

THE hired girl who was called up at 4 o'clock in the morning, thinks arose two hours later would sound quite as sweet.

ANOTHER composer has produced a "waltz (for one finger)," which, to say the least, must be a very sick sort of waltzing.

A MICHIGAN Congressman told a friend that he was filled with amazement; and his friend went down to the bar and called for amazement.

THE exasperated owner of a corner store in Augusta, Me., has put up a sign reading: "Wanted, the ten laziest men in town—to loaf on this corner."

WHEN his cousin, Charlotte Dunne, was married, Jones said, "It was Dunne before it was begun, Dunne while it was being done, and not Dunne when it was done."

A NEW JERSEY colored man, whose wife had left him, said: "She would come back, if I frowed her some sugar; but I ain't frowin' no sugar, do you heah?"

A LADY tells something that ought to have remained a secret with her sex. It is that a woman, in choosing her lover, considers a good deal more how the man will be regarded by other women than whether she loves him herself.

WHEN old Mr. Higginsworth was asked if he took a newspaper he replied that "since our member of Congress stopped sending me the *Congressional Record* I don't take any; but I guess I kin git along without it. It never gives much news, anyhow."

THE members of a young ladies' debating society in Troy have decided in favor of long courtship. Level-headed girls. Observation has taught them that there is wonderful falling-off of confections, balls, carriage-rides and opera when courtship ends and the stern realities of married life begin.

TENDER wife—"Say, look here! I've got to have a new velvet skirt right off. Got to have it. This old thing is all worn out—actually threadbare down the front." Brute of husband—"Just the thing, my dear. All the rage. Fashion item says velvet skirts will be very much worn this season. Sandpaper the back of your dress, and you're setting the style."

"OH, I can't shoot, can't I?" he said, when twitted about his archery. "Give me that bow," he added, snatching it out of Julia's hand. "Now," he added, striking an attitude, "show me something you want popped, what is it?" "Yes," said Julia's friend, "that's the question." "You hateful thing," said Julia, with an Italian-sunset face, "it ain't neither. I'll never speak to you again." But doubtless the innocent blunder of Julia's friend will have its effect.

"WELL, Father Brown, how did you like my sermon yesterday?" asked a young preacher. "Ye see, parson," was the reply, "I haven't a fair chance at them sermons of yours. I'm an old man now, and have to set pretty well back by the stove; and there's old Miss Smithe, Widder Taff, 'n Mrs. Rylan's darters, 'n Nabby Birt, 'n all the rest, setting in front of me with their mouths wide open, a swallerin' down all the best of the sermon; 'n what gets down to me is putty poor stuff, parson, putty poor stuff."

EMMIE was sent to the grocer's for a pound of mild cheese. In a few minutes she returned, crying as if her heart would break. "What is the matter, my dear?" asked her mother, somewhat alarmed. "I don't care—they are real mean," she answered. "Who?" "Why, all of them; they all laughed at me—the clerks and everybody." "Laughed at you, my child; why, what did you ask for?" "I asked for a pound of *calm* cheese," she said, between her sobs. The fact was that Emmie had learned that day at school that "mild" meant "calm," and the first chance she got she used the new word.

A Miserly Senator.

To illustrate the penuriousness of McCreery, once one of Kentucky's Senators, a Washington correspondent relates that one bitter cold day in midwinter a messenger was sent to his apartments on business, and found the Senator with his great coat on, and his hands thrust down into his pockets, trying to worry along without incurring the extra expense of fire. Thoroughly chilled by the long, tedious ride (some three miles from the Capitol), the boy sat shivering while waiting for an answer, observing which the dear soul compassionately said: "You look cold, my lad; here, let me give you something to warm you," and, crossing the room, he reached to the top of the wardrobe, took down a glass jar, from which he handed the messenger—a glass of Kentucky "moonshine?" Bless you, no, but a cucumber pickle, well seasoned with cayenne pepper.

DAVID DAVIS.

Letter from the Senator from Illinois on the Political Questions of the Day.

QUINCY, Ill., May 6, 1880.

MY DEAR JUDGE: The approaching close of the present session of Congress will, it is to be feared, leave questions unsettled which are of large public interest, and which materially affect the peace and the prosperity of the Union.

Many of your friends in this State and throughout the West had hoped, and indeed had expected, that an opportunity would have been afforded in the Senate by which your views on these matters could have been made known to the country.

It unfortunately happens, amidst the distractions of party and the strifes of rival ambitions, that the voice of statesmanship is hushed too often, when wise counsel is most needed. This was never more true than at the present time. The country is just emerging from a long period of trial and suffering. The people seek rest from angry discords, and desire to avoid a repetition of the perils through which they have passed. They crave good government, stability, and perfect reconciliation between the sections. The statesman who can achieve these objects will be blessed as a public benefactor.

I have ventured to embody in the form of inquiries appended to this letter some of the subjects upon which your opinions are desired, if it be agreeable to you to comply with the request of a large body of voters and friends, without distinction of party. Truly, your friend, O. H. BROWNING.

HON. DAVID DAVIS, United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 6th inst. As a constituent, a friend, and an honored citizen of Illinois, you have a perfect right to ask for my views on public questions, and I have no hesitation in expressing them, taking the inquiries in the order presented.

PEACE IN THE UNION.

Permanent prosperity and fraternal fellowship are only to be attained by silencing sectional strife. A faithful adherence to the constitution and all the amendments; strict observance of the laws in conformity therewith, and equal rights and equal protection for every citizen in every part of the republic, will soon end the discords that have too long vexed the country and injured its material welfare. The people are weary of agitation and want peace.

CENTRALIZATION.

The constitution wisely defines the respective limits of the Federal and State Governments, under a happy and harmonious system, wherein each is independent in its appropriate sphere and both operate concurrently to protect the integrity and the stability of the Union. Any encroachment of one on the distinctive domain of the other necessarily dislocates the machinery of the constitution, and involves danger to the whole body politic. In fact, every departure from the great charter of liberty and law is attended with peril.

The demand made by adherents of one of the great parties for a strong Government means, substantially, a centralized Government, destructive of home rule in the States, and the very reverse of what Mr. Lincoln well described as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Carried to its logical conclusion, such a change would finally overthrow the republic.

THE THIRD TERM.

An innovation upon the sanctified traditions of the Presidency, first established by the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican party. If the limitation of two terms, heretofore universally accepted, be destroyed, the way to a self-perpetuating Presidency will be opened, by the use and the abuse of the enormous public patronage. Break down this barrier, and an end of the experiment of republican government looms up darkly as the cost of a fatal concession.

GREAT CORPORATIONS.

The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combinations on the national and State Legislatures is a well-grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is impending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for control of the Government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Neither laws nor commissions created under them will effectually reform the many and glaring abuses of the civil service. The former have been constantly evaded, and the latter are powerless for good. An honest Executive, bent on real and not simulated reform, has abundant authority to make it effective everywhere, if he has the capacity to see his duty and the courage to perform it.

SUBSIDIES.

Experience has demonstrated that subsidies in any form are sources of corruption and ought to be forbidden. Private enterprises that depend for success upon legislation procured by venal agencies do not deserve public favor.

PUBLIC LANDS.

More than 150,000,000 of acres of valuable land, more than $100,000,000, principal and interest, have been voted by Congress to railroad corporations. The remaining lands should be sacredly reserved for cultivators of the soil, so that the laboring man should have a chance to improve his condition, and to open up a future for his children away from the seductions of the great cities.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Tariff practically means taxation, and all taxation not equitably adjusted is odious. While the interest on an oppressive public debt; the pensions earned with the blood of soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union, and the regular expenses of carrying on the Government, are to be met, duties on imports must continue to furnish one of the sources of revenue. So long as those duties are levied manufacturers will be benefited, according to the degree or the mode in which the duties may be distributed.

The existing tariff is regarded as a confused mass of incongruities and monopolies, created by special legislation, and open to constant frauds on the revenue. It taxes the consumer heavily, on those articles especially that are most needed by the toiling masses. It taxes every newspaper, every school-book, every Bible, and the salt of the workingman, with gross injustice, because the poor pretense of revenue does not exist to cover the wrong. A revision, therefore, which shall be at once searching and fair, is demanded, and should be promptly and efficiently made.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of the United States, in round numbers, is two thousand millions, deducting the hoarded coin in the treasury. The interest upon it last year was over one hundred millions. These are appalling figures.

The rapid extinction of this debt is to be desired. First, because it would diminish present burdens, and for the additional reason that one of the effects of a permanent national debt is to create a preferred class, to live on incomes, and free from taxes, under our laws. Having the protection of the Government at home and abroad, they would contribute nothing to its support.

ECONOMY.

It is practicable by co-operation between the Executive and Congress to reduce the public expenditures many millions annually, without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Retrenchment is needed for the reduction of taxes, but it is also needed because, properly administered, it would become a potent factor in reforming the civil service.

ELECTIONS.

The ballot-box should be the safeguard of the republic, for it is intended to express the free will of a free people. Therefore, elections ought to be exempt from the presence of any menacing force, and to be free from the contamination of corrupt Returning Boards. No party deserves confidence that seeks ascendency by striking down honest suffrage, either by the use of troops, by fraud, or by intimidation.

It would not be proper for me to express any opinion upon the measures pending, or proposed, in Congress. My votes will speak for themselves at the fitting time.

Having thus freely answered your inquiries, I may add, in conclusion, that my support will be cheerfully given to any candidate for President who, in good faith, will strive to carry out this general line of policy, which, in my judgment, is of far more importance than the ambition of any man, or even than the success of any party. As ever, your friend, DAVID DAVIS.

HON. O. H. BROWNING, Quincy, Ill.

NO PLACE ON THE TICKET FOR THEM.

Senator Bruce, Frederick Douglass, Milton Turner and other prominent colored men of the Republican party, says the New York *Sun*, have been holding counsel at the capital with a view to obtaining recognition at Chicago on the Republican ticket. This ambition is not unworthy, but the managers of the machine are not likely to give it much countenance. They cultivate the colored vote very earnestly, and profess abundant sympathy for the race, but when the practical test is made this sympathy exhausts itself in sentimental phrases.

There are distinguished colored men in different parts of the North, yet none of them have been sent to Congress, and very few have gained seats in the State Legislatures. Senator Bruce will soon close his career in Congress, without any prospect of re-entering public life from Kansas, which is destined to be his future home. The prejudice against color will follow him on to the free soil, where the great battle for his race was fought more than twenty years ago.

When the commission which was sent to San Domingo to whitewash that nefarious job returned to Washington, Grant invited all the members of it to dine at the White House, with the conspicuous exception of Frederick Douglass. He had messed with his white colleagues on terms of perfect equality during the trip, and had joined with them in signing a report that stands to-day as a stigma and a reproach to every name that it bears. But Grant would not admit him to a seat at his table.

It is well known that the Republican majority of the Senate was theoretically disposed to admit Pinchback to a seat in that body. But they kept him dancing attendance for three years, and then dismissed him, with a consoling allowance of full pay for a place to which they denied his title in the end. Pinchback is a colored patriot who does not prefer a back seat when he can get a front one. Modesty is not his most shining virtue. He was virtually rejected by a vote of the ladies of the White House, the Cabinet and the Senate. They knew if "Pinch" was once admitted he would assert every political right and social privilege of a Senator, and claim as much for his family. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish, and the other grand dames of that shoddy epoch, determined that it would never do to have Mrs. Pinchback figuring at their feasts. They passed an order in council of the boudoir that the husband of Mrs. Pinchback should be sent back to Louisiana.

For political effect Frederick Douglass was made United States Marshal at Washington, but he exercised none of the social functions which belong to that office. Colored men have been sent to Liberia and Hayti, and some of them are messengers and clerks in the departments. But there the recognition stops. Senator Bruce and his associates, who are now organizing for a demonstration at Chicago, will only have their labor for their pains. Conkling, Cameron and Company have no other use for them than as hewers of wood and drawers of water in the party.

A Strong Indictment.

John M. Shirley was the President of the Democratic Convention of New Hampshire, and made a short speech, in which he arraigned the Republican party for its misdeeds, so they will not want to hear more from him if this be his indictment. He said, speaking of that party:

It has overruled the precepts of the great Nazarene and taught the religion of hate. It has created armies of office-holders larger than those with which Napoleon silenced the continent, and has gorged these Hessians with the plunder wrung from an overtaxed people. It has trampled the covenant of the fathers under foot whenever it would serve a party end, and packed that great tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, to set aside a decision promulgated by the ablest and purest of its own leaders, Chief Justice Chase. It has driven beyond its pale or sent into exile Seward, Chase, Greeley, Bates, Browning, Blair, and a host more who stood by its cradle. Even Sumner died under its ban, and death spared others a worse fate. Whoever hesitated in the work of demolition was lost. The evil genius of the party slew him; the creature devoured the creator. Four years ago it doomed the edifice of its hate, corruption, and fraud, installing in the White House, over the ashes of the father of his country, the "fraud" who had been beaten by more than a quarter of a million of votes, and now it proposes to consummate its work with the third term, which is but another name for the empire, with the "man on horseback" at its head.

Just the Difference.

As long as the Republicans had control of both houses of Congress they practiced this joint rule in the counting of the electoral vote:

Resolved, That no vote in any electors' certificate of a State shall be counted, if either the Senate or the House shall object thereto.

The Democrats, now in control of both houses, have agreed on this rule:

Resolved, That no vote in any electoral certificate shall be rejected, unless both the Senate and the House shall object thereto.

The Republican papers which are burning once-used powder against this rule never turn the lights on the rule of their own party. The greater fairness of the Democratic rule is obvious; but it pledges the Republican papers to call it "a conspiracy to steal the Presidency." Gentlemen, there never was but one Presidency stolen in this country. The Democratic party did not steal that. —*Albany Argus*.

Peers, Not Vassals.

It is not at all certain that the Republicans can elect anybody to the Presidency this year.

It is mathematically certain that they cannot elect Grant.

The Republicans, therefore, have their choice between a chance of success and the certainty of defeat.

In the old feudal days it was thought a fine and praiseworthy thing for the vassal to throw away his life in his lord's quarrel.

But our Republican readers are not vassals. They are peers; the peers of Grant, the peers of Conkling, the peers of Cameron, the peers of John Logan.

If they throw away their votes upon an impossible candidate, they will do it of their own free choice and with their open eyes.—*New York Sun.*

A SOUTHERN DELEGATE TO CHICAGO.

Said Phoebe Hensperrow, of North Carolina,
To her spouse, when the sun was quite high:
"Git up, you big loafer, and stretch me a line,
And hang out these clothes for to dry."

"Oh, 'taint worth the while," her Tobias replied;
"My sperrit despises such work.
I'll soon be as happy as a clam at high tide;
I'll soon be content as a Turk.

"No more of this washing, you Phoebe, for you;
No drudgery after a while;
For you shall have nothink whatever to do,
But dressin' and puttin' on style.

"I'll build you a house in the heart of the town,
And paint it in colors brick bright,
And you from the window shall brashly look down
Alike on the black and the white.

"I reckon I'll buy Col. Jimmerson's place—
'Twill suit me, I know, to a charm—
And git me blood horses to ride and to race,
While the niggers look out for the farm.

"It's goin' to take cash, and a heap on it, too,
To hold the Republican fort.
I wish that I knew—say, Phoebe, do you?—
How diamonds sells by the quart?"

"Law sake!" exclaimed Phoebe; "the man is a loon;
His head's in a terrible state."
Tobias replied: "The convention's in June,
And you bet I'm a full delegate!"

The Negro at West Point and Other Points.

We would suggest to the Republican organs now complaining because negro cadets are not taken into the bosoms of the young white children of Mars, that it will be an exceedingly difficult thing for them to find any locality in the North where negroes are received into white society on terms of equality. The colleges of New England are rarely honored by the presence of negro student. How many negro students are found at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Bowdoin and other institutions whose authorities never cease professing to believe in negro equality, social and political? How many negroes are seen in Northern hotels, Northern temperance and secret organizations, in Northern churches on Sunday? Our Republican contemporaries know perfectly well that what they insist shall be the rule at West Point is the rule nowhere else. In no region on the globe is the negro so fully made to understand and think he is *not* a social equal as in the Northern States.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

INDIANA NEWS.

NEW ALBANY has two sets of city officials, and a lawsuit on hand.

JUDGE BIDDELL, of the Supreme Court, succeeds to the duties of Chief Justice by rotation.

THE Tenth regiment Indiana volunteers will hold their next annual reunion Sept. 16 and 17 next, at Frankfort.

THE Indianapolis telephone exchange now has 600 subscribers, with more than 1,200 telephones in use in the city.

THERE will be a rendezvous and review of Indiana and Illinois artillery companies at Terre Haute next week.

THE old Victas house, an ancient landmark of New Harmony, one of the old Community buildings was burned last week.

THE first annual meeting of the Music Teachers' State Association of Indiana will be held at Franklin, June 22, 23, and 24.

A LOGANSPORT merchant escaped payment of a note for $318 by proof that it was given in satisfaction of losses at the poker table.

THE crooked lightning-rod man has been getting in his work in Daviess county, fleecing several farmers out of various sums.

SIMON ALLEN has brought suit against Dr. C. M. Linley, in Morgan county, for alleged malpractice in resetting a fractured radius, and asks for $5,000 damages.

THE Grand Lodge of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies meets at Lafayette June 8. Delegates from all the lodges in the State will be in atttendance.

A CASE of shocking inhumanity on the part of a daughter, named Marietta Fay, toward her mother, has just come to light at Fort Wayne. The girl is only 19 years old.

FEDERAL officers are beginning to remark that the Government building at Indianapolis is too small, and that large additions must soon be made or a new structure erected.

THE family of Capt. John Box, residing ten miles north of New Albany, are strangely affected with some disorder, and there is a question whether the cause is poison or milk sickness.

JAMES V. KELSO, an attorney of New Albany, will contest the legality of the constitutional amendments recently adopted and declared law. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court immediately.

THE Vincennes University having established in court the validity of a lottery franchise granted by the Territorial Legislature of Indiana, parties who know how to use such a thing have bought it for a consideration not stated.

TWO CHILDREN who were separated from their mother six years ago at Evansville have been found in a Catholic school at Terre Haute. The father died before the separation, while the mother was sick and afterward declared insane, but subsequently recovered.

LAST week Elisha Reed came out of the county asylum, at Indianapolis, to receive $3,838.14 of back-pension money. He now owns a saloon, which he purchased, presumably, to afford him an easy means of obtaining a livelihood.

GEN. BEN HARRISON, of Indianapolis, has joined the Mississippi River Commission on a trip on the river to examine into the proposed reservoir system of maintaining navigation. He will continue in that service until the Chicago Convention, to which he is the top delegate from Indiana.

THE estimate for the wool clip in Clark, Floyd, Crawford, Orange, Martin, Harrison, Lawrence, Dubois, Perry, Spencer, Warwick, Washington, and Scott counties for 1880 is 750,000 pounds. Prices rule at 30 to 33 cents for unwashed, and 50 to 75 cents for washed.

A WOMAN at Indianapolis fell down stairs while in a delicate condition, causing the premature birth of a child, which, strange to say, was marked on the side similar to the mark received by the mother from the fall. The child is still living.

THE corner stone of the Capitol at Indianapolis will be laid, it is thought, late in August, at the time the Knights Templar Masons are returning from the conclave at Chicago. This will enable a large number of Knights, not only from Indiana, but from Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and States farther South to take part in the ceremonies.

MRS. NATHAN COGGESHELL, of Marion, is likely to die from a rat-bite inflicted about four months ago. She attacked the rat with a broom, and it bit her through the fleshy part of the right hand. The wound healed over in a few days, after which it festered and became very painful. She has been growing worse ever since.

A HORSE died in Indianapolis, the other day, from the effects of a bite by a copper-head snake, inflicted within the city limits. The animal was grazing on the commons near the house, when it suddenly gave a neigh of distress and threw its nose violently in the air. The wife of the owner ran out to see what was the matter, and discovered the snake lying in the grass and killed it. A slight puncture was visible on the nose of the horse. In a short time its body began to swell, and continued to do so until death came to its relief.

A MRS. SMITH, living at Angola, went to a ball the other night, leaving her three children—a daughter of 14, a boy of 8, and a daughter of 5—at her house. At a late hour David Fry, a cigarmaker, who spent much of his time at Mrs. Smith's, went to her house in a drunken condition. Shortly afterward the house caught fire, and before help arrived it was laid in ashes. Fry and Mrs. Smith's three children were burned to death. Their charred bodies were found in the ashes, and presented a shocking spectacle. A broken lamp was found close to Fry's body, and it is supposed he accidentally upset the lamp, thus causing the fire. Mrs. Smith is reduced to the verge of lunacy by the event.

The Power of Beauty.

A most distressing affair, says a Washington letter, recently occurred in the suicide of Capt. Edward Wright, son of Judge "Jack" Wright, who was recently convicted and fined for his assault on Secretary Delano, and then graciously pardoned by the President. Capt. Wright was one of the finest officers in the ordnance corps, and his improvements and experiments in his line have gained him great credit. Two years ago he met at the Arkansas Hot Springs the beautiful Bessie Paschal, daughter of a noted Texas lawyer, and divorced wife of Frank Gassaway. A more fascinating and lovely woman is seldom seen than she, and, after a two-weeks' acquaintance, they were married. Three months ago they separated, and since then Capt. Wright had been depressed and gloomy. After a painful interview with her last week they parted finally, she winging her way to Philadelphia and fresh fortunes, and he ending his unhappy life by a pistol shot from his own hand. The career of his wife has been something remarkable. Seldom outside of novels and old memoirs do we know of a woman exerting such power over men by the mere spell of beauty. Graybeards and callow youths have worshiped her, and grave professional men gone wild. As a young lady she was a belle, and as a lovely widow she exerted a more potent power. Don Cameron at one time was announced as about to marry her, and the list of his comrades is a long one. A graceful and perfect figure, great, sad, pathetic eyes, fine features, and a most lovely smile, first impress one on seeing her, but the indescribable charm, the strange fascination of her ways, the witchery and magic of her, are too evanescent and intangible for prose. Her beauty, her life and her fortunes would need the worldly, gushing pen of Ouida to portray some sides of it; for others the profound analysis of George Eliot could hardly suffice. As a figure in the social world she is destined to reappear, and those who have watched the amazing incidents of her life since she first entered Washington, a precocious young witch of 16, will not be surprised at any sequel.

Sponge Underclothing.

A Berlin inventor has patented a new kind of cloth, which consists principally or entirely of sponge. The sponges are first thoroughly beaten with a heavy hammer, in order to crush all the mineral and vegetable impurities so that they can be easily washed out. They are then dried and pared like a potato, with a sharp knife, the parings being sewed together. The fabric thus obtained is free from all the danger which sometimes arises from the absorption of poisonous dyes into the system; it absorbs without checking the perspiration, so as to diminish the danger of taking cold; it is a bad conductor, and, therefore, helps to maintain a uniform surface temperature; it can be more readily cleaned than the ordinary woolen garments, and its flexibility diminishes the liability of chafing.

Ancient Petroleum.

Prof. Skeat has called attention to a passage in North's translation of "Plutarch's Lives" (1631, p. 792), from which it appears that petroleum was known in the time of Alexander the Great. The passage runs as follows: "For a Macedonian called Proxenus, that had charge of the King's carriage (baggage), as he digged in a certaine place by the riuer of Oxus, to set vp the King's tent and his lodging, he found a certain fat and oily veine, which, after they had drawn out the first, there came out also another clearer, which differed nothing, neither in smell, tast, or savour, from natural oile, having the glosse and fatness so like as there could be discerned no difference between them; the which was so much the more to be wondered at, because in all that country there were no oliues."

OLEOMARGARINE.

What It Is and What It Is Not.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

When oleomargarine was first manufactured we described the process, but that was some years ago. Recent inquiries make it necessary to say something more about it. Prepared beef suet, the membranes, etc., is churned with milk to give it the flavor of butter. It has not the mechanical texture of or the chemical composition of, and is in no respect, butter. So far as it is sold as butter it is a miserable fraud. The makers claim that it is as good as any butter and much better than a large share of the butter sold. That is a point with which we have nothing to do. It is not butter, as that is the product of the cow, obtained through the medium of the milk, and contains several constituents that the fat of the cow does not, and which cannot be added. Several of the States have passed laws directing that all the packages of oleomargarine shall be distinctly marked with the word in letters of a given size. This is well, so far as it goes, but does not prevent the retailer from serving it as butter. As oleomargarine can be made at much less cost than butter can be produced, the sale of it as butter is injurious to the dairy interest, and every dairyman an every farmer is interested in preventing its sale as butter, and to this end a petition is being circulated for signatures asking Congress by a general law to place restrictions upon its manufacture and sale. But the capitalists who have money invested in the manufacture of oleomargarine are not idle. They have invited the Committee of Agriculture of Congress to visit their factory; they have also invited a number of prominent chemists to do the same; their guests have been steamboated and dined and we suppose wined, after the approved fashion. We do not know what the effect will be upon the Congressmen, but we are very sure that the chemists will say, as they might have said before: "Gentlemen, your stuff is not injurious, it is as healthy as beef-fat need be, we see no objections, if people wish beef-fat with their bread, why they should not buy yours, but it is not butter and no amount of steamboat or banquet can make us say that it is." We see no reason why colored and salted beef-fat, or colored and salted hog's lard, or purified and salted palm oil should not be eaten if one's taste runs that way, but they should not be sold as butter, or given out to one who asks for butter, and the penalty to one who does it should be most severe. We notice of late a disposition to change the name of the stuff to butterine—no, gentlemen! you chose your own name at the beginning. Oleomargarine is quite a pretty name, and as distinct from butter as the stuff itself, and we do not wish a name that may lead to the confounding the two very distinct articles. Butter can stand on its own merits, with its own name; let your stuff do the same, and may there be laws enough to make you do it.

Paid Him His Own Measure.

Righteous punishment comes sooner or later to pesterers and practical jokers. They should expect it any time. Says a contemporary:

Years ago, in Penobscot, Me., there lived a man by the name of H——, whose greatest pleasure was in tormenting others. His own family were generally the butts of his sport. One cold and blustering night, he retired to bed at an early hour, his wife being absent at a neighbor's. Some time after, she, on returning, finding the door closed, demanded admittance.

"Who are you?" cried Mr. H——.

"You know who I am! Let me in—it's very cold."

"Begone, you strolling vagabond! I want nothing of you here!"

"But I must come in!"

"What is your name?"

"You know my name—it is Mrs. H——!"

"Begone! Mrs. H—— is a very likely woman. She never keeps such late hours as this!"

"If you don't let me in," replied Mrs. H——, "I will drown myself in the well!"

"Do, if you please," he replied.

She then took a log and plunged it into the well, and returned to the side of the door. Mr. H——, hearing the noise rushed from the house to save, as he supposed, his drowning wife. She, at the same time, slipped in and closed the door after her. Mr. H——, almost nude, in turn demanded admittance.

"Who are you?" she demanded.

"You know who I am. Let me in, or I shall freeze!"

"Begone, you great rogue! I want nothing of you here!"

"But I must come in!"

"What is your name?"

"You know my name. It is Mr. H——."

"Mr. H—— is a very likely man—he don't keep such late hours."

Suffice it to say, she, after keeping him in the cold until she was satisfied, opened the door and let him in.

A FAITHFUL man is Dennis Colgan, a bridge-tender at Bridgeport, Ct., for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. He has held the place for thirty years, has never lost a day, and has watched the bridge at all times, never sleeping more than an hour and a half at a time.

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DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

The above four preparations for sale by F. E. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
READ!

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, [illegible]
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, [illegible]
MARVELOUS for [illegible]
ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and [illegible]
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, [illegible]
32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, [illegible]
CAUTION! [illegible]
BE NOT DECEIVED
by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18 cents now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents per pound; and the Extra A Sugar we sold at 9 cents, now down to 8 cents; and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.

Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 30c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut-Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 20c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish—Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHEELER
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains. Casters Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings,

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinaa

Soldiers' Re-union at Waterloo,

The following partial programme has been decided upon for the old soldiers' re-union at Waterloo, Indiana, June 10 and 11, 1880:

JUNE 10.

9:30 a. m.—Reception of Loomis' battery, Michigan artillery, Coldwater, Michigan, Capt. Pratt commanding.

1:15 p. m.—Reception of visitors from the south.

2. p. m.—Reception of company E, 16th regiment of Ohio National Guards, Capt. Foote, of Bryan, Ohio, commanding, and Fourth Battery of Ohio light artillery, Capt. O. J. Hopkins, of Toledo, Ohio, commanding, with visitors from the east.

3 p. m.—Reception of visitors from the north and west.

3:30 p. m.—Regimental and company re-unions.

Sunset salute.

JUNE 11—FORENOON.

Sunrise—Reveille and National salute.

8 to 9:30—Regimental and company re-unions.

9:30 a. m.—Form procession and march to grounds.

10 a. m.—Exercises at the stand in the following order:

1st, Music by the band; 2nd, prayer; 3rd; song by the club; 4th, oration; 5th, song by the club—"Marching through Georgia;" 6th, toasts and responses; 7th, songs—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "Old John Brown," by everybody, led by the club; 8th, break ranks for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

1:30—Artillery drill by Loomis' Michigan battery, commanded by Captain Pratt, of Coldwater, Michigan, and 4th battery, Ohio light artillery, commanded by Capt Hopkins, of Toledo, Ohio.

2. p. m.—Infantry drill by company E, 16th regiment of Ohio National Guards, Lieut. Wm. Harding, of Bryan, Ohio, commanding, and the Waterloo Rifles, Capt. R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, Indiana, commanding.

3 p. m.—Sham battle, participated in by the above-named military organizations, and independent companies of Butler, Auburn, Angola, Waterloo and elsewhere, and also by a detachment of the signal corps, under command of Capt. Sam. Edge, and a squad of sharpshooters, commanded by Sargeant J. B. Bixler.

4:30—Prisoners marched to headquarters and paroled

Every soldier of sailor who was honorably discharged is invited. All are requested to report at headquarters immediately on their arrival, when they will be enrolled and furnished appropriate badges. Survivors of regiments and companies present will march together, and each organization will be commanded by the senior officer of such organization in attendance. The committee intend that the utmost punctuality and promptness shall be observed in carrying out the programme. Each person participating is earnestly requested to come resolved to be on hand promptly to the minute to perform any duty assigned him. We will advertise nothing we do not expect to give precisely as advertised.

R. Wes. McBride,
L. J. Blair,
S. B. Johnson,
S. J. Locke.
Committee.

Waterloo, Ind., May 25, 1880.

* * *

A horse biscuit is being manufactured in Russia to take the place of oats. It is made of crushed oats and flour of gray peas, mixed with hemp-seed oil and salt, and is four inches in diameter. A day's ration weighs about four pounds and is equal to ten pounds of oats. The horses like the biscuit when soaked in water, and if fed exclusively on them, though they lose in flesh, are still fit for fatiguing work.

* * *

Four locomotives were stopped by a drift in a snow-shed on the Union Pacific railroad. Snow covered the roof completely, so that no air could get in and no smoke could get out. The engineers and firemen soon become insensible. Fifteen Chinamen went to the rescue, and were also overcome. All were nearly dead from suffocation when finally taken out.

* * *

A couple in the backwoods of Michigan desire to marry, but they were not within reach of a clergyman or justice. There was not, in fact, a human being within twenty miles. So they wrote out as much of a marriage ceremony as they could remember, including affirmative responses, signed their names to the document and pronounced themselves husband and wife.

* * *

A woman was rowing on the Susquehanna, at Lancaster, Pa., with two little children. The boat upset when they were in the middle of the river. Barely able to swim by using both arms, she told the little ones to cling to her back. They did so, and she kept all afloat by desperate exertion; but just before reaching the shore one child let go and was drowned.

* * *

A drunkard fled into the woods, near Nashville, Tenn., while with delirium tremens, dug a grave, and was found lying in it dead. His wife was made frantic by the sight, and she loudly called upon heaven to let her die, too. It happened that, on her way home, lightning struck and killed her.

* * *

A man who had not seen his wife for eighteen years, and believed her dead, found her alive and well in Minneapolis. So far was he from being overjoyed by the meeting, that he swallowed laudanum, intending to cause a final separation by death.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 30	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 30	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 45	2 42	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket A'ent.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:37 a. m.	Accom'n	6:37 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'lt'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'lt'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or

LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

6:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 2:56 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:50; Angola, 6:20; Fremont, 6:45; Reading, 6:35; Bankers, 7:30; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p.m

12:21 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:07; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:30; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:20, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:38, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:45; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 6:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:30 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:23; Pleasant Lake, 6:36; Angola, 7:00; Fremont, 7:25; Reading, 8:35; Jonesville, 9:20; Jackson, 11:30 p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:24 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:15; Montgomery, 7:38; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:34; Pleasant Lake, 8:44; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:25 p. m; (connecting from Detroit 9:15 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:21, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:35; Reading, 1:46; Montgomery, 1:59; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:30; Pleasant Lake, 2:40; Summit, 2:58; Waterloo, 3:06; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:20; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Stoner's, 3:46; Huntertown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 45 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 05; Reading, 8 35; Fremont, 9 15; Angola, 10 15; Pleasant Lake, 10:35; Waterloo, 11 10; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 20 a m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 30 pm	
Bluffton	11 42 am	6 35 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	
MUNCIE	1 55 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 46 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 20 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 31 am		
Cambridge City	12 36 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09pm	10 09 pm	7 57 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 40am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 42	2 45	2 30
Albion	2 05	3 06	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	4 30
Garrett ar.	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv.	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 05	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 37
Chicago Junction	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago Junction	6 40pm	8 15am	6 20am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 24	9 35	9 35
Defiance	10 32	11 30	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 32	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 38
Garrett ar.	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv.	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 38	3 00	9 50
Walkerton Junction	2 50	4 12	12 01pm
Chicago	5 50	7 05	

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent.

Sam'l. Powell, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.

L. M. Cole, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
126 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Agricultural Implements!

THE

Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

The Three Rivers
"Invincible"
VIBRATOR.

The Renowned
Atlas Engine!
For farm use.

THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!

Over 20 000 now in use.

DEERING'S WIRE AND TWINE BINDER,

The only successful TWINE Binder in this or any other market. Greatly improved for 188.

LEADER ONE-WHEEL HARVESTER,

Which created so much excitement among the farmers last year,

ELLWOOD CULTIVATORS,

Riding or Walking, with four, six or nine blades. They have more good points and re less complicated than any other cultivator made.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake,
Adjustable Bar Spring Tooth Harrow,
And The Harris' Double
Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain.

J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr

SIRED BY

Imported Jock!

Out of a thorough-bred

Norman Mare

Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

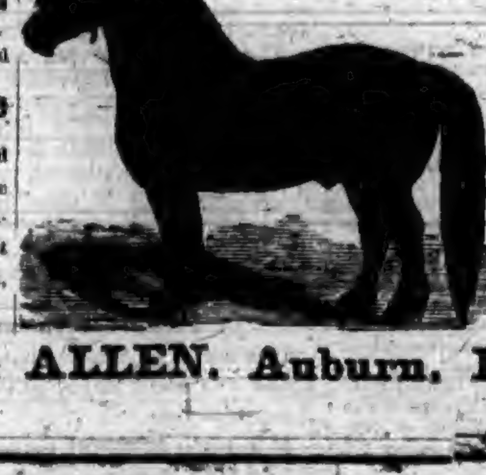

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:

$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

M. Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 10, 1880. Number 24.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, from 1 to 5 years at 8 per cent secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.
I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as goodwork for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., 4-6m.

Woodhull & Creston, Plaintiff's attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.
No. 790. In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1880.

Oliver S. Miller, Theodore F. Miller, Eliza Girens, Lewis W. Moore, Isaac J. Hair, Sigmund Heir, and Frank Elborson are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by Leopold Warner, John Warner, Louis B. Warner, John H. Warner, Edward Warner, Kaufman Greenberry and Simeon Kempner, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 58th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 24, 1880, to-wit: July 20, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 20th day of May, 1880.

JOHN W. BARNES, Clerk.

W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

A Few of the Reasons Given by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Why Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks Should be Nominated at Cincinnati.

In a recent address delivered before the Hendricks club at Washington City, Mr. McDonald said:

Indiana for many years has been a politcal battlefield; neither party has ever so far triumphed as to crush out resistance from the other, and there is no state in the Union where party lines between the democratic and republican parties are more clearly defined or strictly drawn.

The republican party, although defeated in the late elections, is well organized and under able and efficient leaders, and if the democratic party retains its ascendancy in that state, it will be due to the wisdom of a choice at our national convention; for while the democratic party in Indiana is united, and as patriotic and self-sacrificing as the democracy of any state, it has not been able to command a majority of all the votes of the state, but holds its present ascendancy by plurality over the republican party. The election in that state this year involves not only the fifteen electoral votes of the state, but the election of a legislature which will be charged with the duty of choosing a United States senator for the term beginning on the 4th of March next. And it is now painfully evident that upon that choice may depend a democratic ascendancy in the United States senate after the close of this congress. It is quite certain that if we should lose control of the legislatures of the states of New Jersey and Indiana there would be little or no hope of the party retaining its ascendancy in the senate, and if by chance not to be counted on we should still succeed in electing our president, his administration would be crippled, if not rendered powerless, by the opposition of a hostile senate. It is certain that the electoral vote of Indiana is necessary to the choice of a democratic president, and it is not to be doubted but that the course and policy which would secure that result would also secure a democratic legislature, and thus so far as that senate is concerned accomplish two vital objects. Therefore the presidential candidate most certain to secure these ends is the one most desirable for that state, and our people, taking all these questions into full consideration, with great unanimity have presented the name of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as that man. His personal and political strength in that state has been too often tested to leave it an open question, and therefore it may be said that if he should be our nominee at the Cincinnati convention, Indiana would be taken out of the list of doubtful states. If he is thus esteemed at home, is there any reason why he should not be acceptable to the democracy of every section of the union? If there is any such good reason it has wholly escaped my observation. It is only necessary to recur to his career in the senate of the United States for the six years beginning on the 4th of March, 1863, and embracing the dark days of the republic and the party, when, as a leader of that little band of democrats, he stood up in defense of civil liberty and constitutional rights. While Mr. Hendricks yielded a cordial support to the goverment so far as furnishing means and men for the suppression of the rebellion, he stood opposed to that doctrine which formed the basis of the reconstruction policy of the republican party, which was that the states in rebellion were to be treated as conquered provinces, and maintained in opposition to that policy the doctrine that the restoration of the authority of the federal goverment over the southern states, by restoring the relations which the war had interrupted between those states and the federal goverment, restored the union.

It has sometimes been suggested that while Mr. Hendricks might prove a strong candidate in some sections of the Union, there were others in which he might secure but a luke-warm support on account of his supposed financial views. These apprehensions can only arise in the minds of those who have not sufficiently informed themselves on the subject. Mr. Hendricks has never been an advocate of any financial theory not strictly in accordance with the cardinal doctrines of the democratic party as expressed in its national conventions. His letter accepting the nomination for vice-president, tendered him by the last national democratic convention, ought to be satisfactory to every democrat, as the following brief extract from it places him firmly upon the great democratic idea. Speaking of our financial system, he said: "Our financial system of expedience must be reformed. Gold and silver are real standards of value, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders." Again, it is sometimes insisted that it would not be good policy to nominate him for the presidency because of his connection with the late presidential ticket. Nothing could be more unjust than this suggestion.

It for causes deemed sufficient the democratic convention should think it not best to place at the head of the ticket the distinguished democratic leader who filled that position before, it would be very cruel, as well as unjust, to debar the friends of Mr. Hendricks from preferring his claims, because he had yielded to the command of his party and accepted a nomination not sought by him or his friends.

Cincinnati Convention.

[Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There has been a good deal said lately about hotel accommodations in Cincinnati at the coming democratic convention. An immense crowd is expected, by the side of which the crowd drawn to the musical festival will seem very small. In speaking of this matter a leading democratic senator told your correspondent that he thought the largest crowd ever assembled in Cincinnati would be there the week of the convention. He based his belief upon the fact that Cincinnati is surrounded by democratic states, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, and that southern Ohio itself is largely democratic in sentiment. Then the interest will be very great, for no man has a walk-over, and the contest among candidates will likely be close and prolonged, especially if the two-thirds rule is enforced, as it will be. The city being a hub in a wheel, with railroad spokes running out in every direction, would be filled by a larger crowd than probably ever before assembled within her gates. The senator referred to thought they could all be accommodated, but it would tax the hotel and boarding-house capacity of the city to an extent never before experienced.

SKIN GRAFTING.

A Successful Result of an Extraordinary Operation.

[Boston Globe.]

The medical fraternity of Danielsonville, Conn., and, in fact, throughout the whole of Windham county, are greatly interested in the experiment of skin grafting, which has been going on there for the past twelve months, and which has finally proved a gratifying success. On the 31st of December, 1878, Jesse, an 11-year-old son of Mr. Edwin Morgan, an influential citizen of Canterbury, an adjacent village, fell into a shallow vat containing a solution of potash in boiling water. He struck on both feet, the liquid coming nearly up to his hips, and instantly the skin of the legs commenced to peel off. With remarkable presence of mind the lad leaped to the floor, where he lay unconscious for some time. It was found that the flesh on both legs had been so horribly and thoroughly boiled that no cells remained for a new skin to form a growth upon. The boy's life was one of excruciating agony for months. The seared members began to turn under the body, and actually "flexed" or knit to the back of the thigh. Last April a young physician, George J. Ross, of that town, finding that his older brethren had given the case up as incurable, and one which must speedily result in death, determined to attempt the salvation of the lad's life by skin grafting. He was "pished and poohed at," to use his own words, by the old heads of the profession without mercy, but the boy's parents imploring him to undertake the operation, he was finally induced to try it. Over two thousand grafts were used, the mother of the child, a noble-hearted Irish coachman in the family, the lad himself, and many of the neighbors submitting portions of their cuticle for the operation. A prevailing desire was manifested to have the child live without becoming a cripple. Hundreds of visitors flocked to see the patient, and implored Dr. Ross to try a piece of their skin in the operation. The pieces of flesh were pulled off with forceps, and were about three times as large as the head of a pin. The process of grafting is similar to that employed in horticulture. One of the limbs looked as though pitted with small-pox. The grafts grow fastest in the spring months. One of them is put on a muscle, where it sinks in and deposits a cell, after which the top sloughs off. Although the work is not yet complete the legs are nearly restored to their normal and natural functions, and the child can walk a short distance without a crutch, but is still very weak from exhaustion and emaciation.

Popular Estimation.

[Washington Chronicle.]

The witty and eloquent Tom Corwin, of Ohio, was fond of saying that, "Next to setting up a damned fool in public estimation, the most difficult thing was to pull him down again."

Rules for Ladies Traveling Alone.

1. Be sure you know where you want to go before you get on the train.

2. When you purchase your ticket you will have to pay for it; no use to tell the ticket agent to "charge it and send the bill to your husband." And if he says the price of the ticket is $3.96, don't tell him you can get one just like it of the conductor or at the other store for $2.50; he won't believe you and he may laugh at you.

3. Never travel without money. It requires broad views, liberal education, keen discernment and profound judgment to travel without money. No one can do this successfully but tramps and editors.

4. Beware of the commercial traveler.

5. Don't give a stranger your ticket and ask him to go out and check your trunk. He will usually be only too glad to do it. And what is more he will do it, and your trunk will be so effectually checked that it will never catch up with you again. And then when the conductor asks you for your ticket and you relate to him the pleasing little allegory about the stranger and the baggage, he will look incredulous and smile down upon you from his half-closed eye and say it is a beautiful romance, but he has heard it before. And then you will put up your jewelry or disembark at the next station.

6. If you are going three hundred miles, don't try to get off the train every fifteen minutes under the impression that you are there. If you get there in twelve hours you will be doing excellently.

7. Call the brakeman "conductor;" he has grown proud since he got his new uniform, and it will flatter him.

8. Put your shawl-strap, bundle and two paper parcels in the hat-rack, hang your bird-cage to the corner of it, so that when it falls off it will drop on the old gentleman sitting behind you, stand your four house-plants on the window-sill, set your lunch-basket on the seat beside you, fold your shawls on top of it, carry your pocket book in one hand and hold your silver mug in the other, put your two valises under the seat and hold your band-box and the rest of your things in your lap. Then you will have all your baggage handy, and won't be worried or flustered about it when you have only twenty-nine seconds in which to change cars.

9. Address the conductor every ten minutes. It pleases him to have you notice him. If you can't think of any new question to ask him, ask him the same old one every time. Always call him "Say," or "Mister."

10. Pick up all the information you can while traveling. Open the window and look forward to see how fast the engine is going. Then when you get home you can tell the children about the big cinder you picked up with your eye, and how nice and warm it was and what it tasted like.

11. Don't hang your parasol on the cord that passes down the middle of the car. It isn't a clothes-line. It looks like one, but it isn't.

12. Keep an eye on the passenger who calls the day after Monday "Chewsday." He can't be trusted a car's length.

13. Do not attempt to change a twenty-dollar bill for any one if you have only $9.25 with you; it can't be done.

14. If you want a nap, always lie with your head projecting over the end of the seat into the aisle. Then everybody who goes up or down the aisle will mash your hat, straighten out you frizzes, and knock off your back hair. This will keep you from sleeping so soundly that you will be carried by your station.—Hawkeye.

One of Wickoff's Discoveries.

In the year 1831, Chevalier Wickoff, then in Schenectady, N. Y., dropped into the leading hotel to dine, and found only one person seated at the table. "He was an old man quite bent with age, and his hand trembled as he raised his cup to his lips. His thin gray hair sparsely covered a well shaped head, but the uncommon brilliancy of his eye, undimmed by years, and its furtive, restless glances attracted my attention. There was something, too, in his manner that impressed me—a quiet dignity, a certain air of authority that indicated he was no common man. I felt induced to engage him in conversation, but there was a frigid reserve about him that discouraged me. I observed him stealthily until he rose and went away. I called the waiter and asked if he knew the gentleman who had just left the room. "I know his name," he replied; "he arrived an hour since, and goes off immediately."—"What is his name?" I demanded. "Aaron Burr."

Never Dispair.

The difficulty with most young men is that they quail at the sight of the first obstacle presenting itself across their pathways, and are unable to see any means of relief. They can not surmount, remove, or flank difficulties; nor can they imagine that beyond and behind the clouds there are sunshine and serenity.

Give us the man who, having an object in view, never loses sight of it on account of intervening obstacles; whose vision once fixed upon a high goal, is never distracted by trifles at his feet. Sit not down to hopelessness like Elijah, "under the juniper tree;" dream not that success will crown every effort, but expect occasional disappointments, for these are the common lot of humanity.

Few have the moral fortitude to wrench from reverses the true lesson of wisdom which is to prevent their recurrence. Seeming misfortunes frequently turn out blessings. To the truly courageous man, the world is just what he chooses to make it—clay in the potter's hands to be moulded at pleasure. Nothing daunted by temporary failures, he makes circumstances bend to his iron will; he complains not of fate nor Providence, but, rising superior to the mishaps of to-day, he repairs them by doubled success to-morrow. The energies of such a man are irrepressible.

It requires a manhood that has been developed in the crucible of adversity to grapple successfully with a beclouded future; the very darkness of the background brings out in bolder relief the bright points of his character. Though clouds may lower and breakers interpose, still, let us never dispair.

Ungainly English Women.

[Lucy Hooper's London Letter.]

One of the prettiest sights of the season is the Lady's Mile on a fine sunny morning, especially on a Saturday, that being the fashionable day of horseback exercise in the park. There is no position in which a youthful Britoness looks so well as on horseback. The English girls ride to perfection, and their habits fit them as perfectly. Then, too, their lovely bloom and shining fair hair show to advantage under their hats, and their pretty hoods are not disfigured by the wild eccentricities of headgear which they affect for promenade or carriage wear. It is always an annoyance to me to see how these fair and blooming English maidens continue to disfigure their sweet selves. Give a French woman their advantages, the golden hair and azure eyes, the complexion of pearls and roses, and the general freshness and healthfulness of physique, and she would bloom forth a very world's wonder of beauty. But, with all these charms, the English girl generally contrives to look like a guy, or at least like a dowdy. Not that the English women dress as badly as they used to do some years ago. The "have gleams," as the French say. They are still very wild in the matter of hats and bonnets, and very unæsthetic in that of boots and shoes. But they do import French dresses sometimes, and are beginning to have a certain respect for Parisian taste. When once they learn how to match colors, and discover that black gloves are not worn with white satin ball-dresses, and that a purple mantle over a pea-green gown is an inharmonious combination, there will be hope for them in the matter of clothes. But before the British female can look perfectly well-dressed, she must be taught to walk. In the matter of gate even the most high-bred of English girls is singularly deficient. An American or a Parisian lady glides along without any of the mechanism of her movements being visible except the pacing of her daintily-shod feet. But if a king of Spain ever married an English princess, he can no longer keep current the old fiction of Castilian etiquette that queens of Spain have no legs. For those useful oh-no-we-never-mention-them members are distinctly visible under the tightly tied-back skirts of the English girl. She does not walk, or pace, or glide—she strides. Her Parisian costume, when she has got one on, waggles helplessly at her heels. Its folds, its drapery, its style lose all their effect as the strong, healthy young limbs beneath measure off steps that would not disgrace a mountaineer. The chasseur, too, has much to do with making the young lady's gait graceful. Broad-soled, thick boots, with scarce half an inch of heel are generally worn, and the result, though hygienically good, perhaps, is far from being either graceful or elegant.

A new way of collecting doctors' bills. Dr. Post, of Terre Haute, cured a man of a very severe attack of typhoid fever. After his recovery the man refused to pay the doctors' bill. The doctor could not put the man back into the fever again, so he did the next best thing—shot him in the belly.

Flashes of Fashions Caught at the Summer Openings.

The following notes on the fashions of the comming summer are from advance sheets of Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly, placed at our disposal by the publishers, Messrs. Ehrich Brothers, of Eighth avenue, New York:

Surah is only a soft twilled silk.

The Gypsy is the coming bonnet.

White is the festival dress of 1880.

Puffs in the arm-holes will be revived.

Sliding rings on parasols are revived.

Angel sleeves are seen on dressy camisoles.

Jet is more fashionable than ever this season.

Tulle continues to be the preferred bridal veil.

Old gold remains the most popular shade of yellow.

Elegant sun-shades match the toilets this season.

All fashionable coiffures are worn low or half low.

All spotted and polka-dotted goods will be much worn.

Spanish lace has been revived for millinery purposes.

Shoulder kerchiefs of large size will be very fashionable.

Pongee silks and cashmeres are never out of fashion.

Spotted materials are affected by leaders of fashion.

Handkerchief dresses will be worn again this season.

Cloth of gold in all colors is used for millinery purposes.

Merveilleuse satin is one of the French names for Surah silk.

All kinds of wash goods are made up with a great deal of shirring.

Tuscan straw folding-fans, in circular shapes, are very fashionable.

A glint of red appears on almost every toilet that is not mourning.

Long-handled Japanese fans are more in vogue than folding-fans.

All sorts of muslin, silk and foulard shoulder kerchiefs are worn.

Grenadines appear this season with velvet or satin brocade ball spots.

Archery and lawn-tennis have almost superseded croquet this summer.

Boudior sacques with angel sleeves have been brought into vogue

Archery parties are the fashionable afternoon amusement this year.

Mignonette in sprays and bunches again appear on many dressy bonnets.

Surah silk will almost supersede grenadine for dressy summer toilets.

Summer Fashions.

With laudable enterprise, Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly for the present summer presents its readers with a beautiful chromo-lithograph, illustrative of the fashions of the season. Unlike most fashion plates, which are merely creations of artist's brain, the present is a faithful reproduction of actual, extent costumes, of which not only the is full descriptions, but the prices as well accompany the plate. For the benefit of our lady readers we append a brief summary of these costumes, extracted from an advance sheet furnished by the publishers:

No. 1 represents a walking costume in brown, of summer camel's hair cloth and polka pot satin. The front is of satin arranged in soft folds, with side draperies of camel's hair, edged with silk and tape fringe. The back of the skirt is of camel's hair, divided from the side draperies by broad bias bands of satin, and ornamented with satin bows. The basque is made in French coat style, with broad hip pieces of the polka dot material, and tastefully trimmed cuffs and collar. Price, $47,-00.

No. 2 is a second walking dress, appropriately named the "Sunrise," and made of gend'arme blue French hunting and silk brocade. By an ingenious arrangement of the two materials, the front is ornamented with the representation of a sun with rays; the side draperies being of bunting meeting at a point below the basque, and drawn to either side of the central design of the front. The basque is of bunting, cut long and round, and appropriately trimmed with the brocade. Price $35.

The third figure in the illustration represents a combination dress of silk in two contrasting shades of drab. The underskirt in front is made of alternate stripe of the two materials laid in kilt plaitings, the back being of a single shade, plain and full. The overskirt is trimmed across the bottom with revers of contrasting silk, with a full bow of silk in two shades; the back being of a darker shade of silk, neatly draped. The basque is made en panier, trimmed to correspond with the lower part of the costume. Price, $38.50.

The last figure is that of a dinner or reception dress of garnet-colored satin duchess, elaborately trimmed with cashmere bead fringe and passementerie. The skirt is arranged in a double scarf, on which the trimming is imposed to great advantage; while the back drapery is formed of a double box plaiting extending from the waist downward. The basque is cut with a coat back and elaborately trimmed. The sleeves are open on the upper side, and laced with cords of satin, with bands of passementerie on either side; the lower part of the sleeves, as well as the trimming of the neck, being finished with ruchings and plaitings of lace and satin. Price, $45.00.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-6

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The public proceedings in the Whittaker case ended on May 28, and the matter was taken under advisement by the Court of Inquiry. Recorder Sears summed up the case against Whittaker, charging that he was morbidly sensitive on account of disappointment in a love affair, and that knowing he could not pass the examination he made up his mind to play the role of martyr. The Recorder was rather severe on the colored cadet, accusing him of cowardice, stupidity, deceit, perjury, and fraud, and ended by demanding that Whittaker be tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman, and for perjury. Lieut. Knight defended Whittaker, and in a masterly address ridiculed the evidence of the experts, pointing out various contradictions in their testimony, and went on to show that the manner in which scraps of the young man's writing were obtained surreptitiously from his trunk, the general anxiety evinced by the authorities at West Point to obtain his conviction, and the rather dishonorable way in which they sought to intrap him into falsehood, was by no means creditable to them. He also argued on the unreasonableness of a young man in the prime of life being so despondent as to blast his every hope and his chances for an honorable career.

A shocking accident is reported from Philadelphia. While the second mate, two seamen and two apprentices of the British ship Sophia were amusing themselves in the oil-room of the vessel, one of the party thrust a red-hot poker into a barrel of kerosene, causing an immediate explosion. The oil-room and galley of the ship were demolished, and the cook, one of the seamen and the two apprentices were covered with burning oil. They attempted to swim ashore, but all were drowned except the seaman. The second mate was also injured, and neither himself nor the seaman are expected to recover....A fire-engine boiler exploded in Reading, Pa., seriously injuring seven persons, some of whom cannot recover.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Connecticut. Two aged widow ladies named Avent and Chidsey, living in the town of Avon, were murdered by some persons unknown. A neighbor entering the kitchen found Mrs. Chidsey lying on the floor weltering in blood, she having been killed by a blow on the head with an ax. Mrs. Avent was found in the attic on a bed, a Bible and spectacles by her side, and a ghastly wound in her forehead, inflicted by a tailor's goose which was lying on a chest close by. The motive of the murder is not known....A bruising match came off at McKeesport, Pa., between an old English prize-fighter named Jack Fleet, and a young 18-year-old pugilist named Turnbull. Fleet, who is nearly 60 years of age, was terribly punished by the young rough. They fought for $500 a side.

A brutal prize-fight came off the other day at Collier Station, W. Va., Goss and Ryan, two noted bruisers, being the principals in the affair. Eighty-seven rounds were fought, and both of the brutes were frightfully punished. Ryan was declared the victor....A great lockout began at the Pittsburgh iron-furnaces on the 1st inst., throwing not less than 25,000 men and boys out of employment.

THE WEST.

Col. Hatch telegraphs to Gen. Sheridan that the redskins were attacked by him at the Polomas river, N. M. He reports that fifty-five of the hostiles were killed. Col. Hatch also reports that Capt. Kerwin had a skirmish with the Indians, killing many of them. The hostiles are in retreat, but are closely pushed by the troops....A dispatch from Laramie City says the Ute Indians in North Park are on the war-path. A band of sixty, it is reported, attacked a settlement fifty miles south of Laramie, and killed two men.

Capt. Britton, of the United States army, has returned to Fort Buford from Poplar Creek Agency, whither he was sent by Gen. Hazen to present the terms on which the Government would receive the surrender of the hostile Sioux now stationed at that place. As the Captain had no food or tobacco to distribute among the savages, he could not prevail on them to talk. They are hungry, poorly clad, and tired of war, and will, in due time, accept the demand of Gen. Hazen for an unconditional surrender.

Gen. Pope has ordered a large detachment of troops to New Mexico, to co-operate with Gen. Hatch's command in the campaign against the Apaches....The boiler of a saw-mill at Winnipeg exploded, completely wrecking the structure, killing three men outright, mortally wounding two, and seriously injuring five other persons....Denis Kearney has been released from the San Francisco House of Correction in obedience to a decision of the California Supreme Court.

Burglars entered the Atlantic mine at Houghton, Mich., carried the safe about a mile from the office, blew it open, and relieved the drawers of $4,000 in currency and valuable papers. Five miners have been arrested for the crime....The Kansas Pacific railroad depot at Beloit, Kan., was broken into and a safe therein robbed of $3,500.

News comes from Southern New Mexico that the Indians attacked a party of Mexicans at old Fort Cummings, and one man was wounded. Maj. Bird, Paymaster, who was passing, pursued the Indians with his escort and fought them several hours. They retreated into Cook's canon. Since then five dead bodies have been found in the canon. All the bodies were terribly burned. A stage-coach and three wagons were also burned. It is supposed that three or four, and perhaps more, persons besides those found were massacred. The Indians left in the direction of the Florida mountains.... The steamer Golden Rule was burned on the Mississippi river about thirty miles above Alton. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. There were about sixty passengers on board, but all but three were saved.

Five workmen were seriously injured at Minneapolis, Minn., by the falling of the walls of an unfinished building upon which they were at work.

THE SOUTH.

Five or six men, arrested at New Orleans for firing vessels loaded with cotton, have confessed their guilt. The temptation was the salvage which tugmen and others who assisted in putting out the flames received....In the Court of General Sessions at Kingstree, S. C., a man named Ward was found guilty of forgery, and as soon as the verdict was announced he rose from his seat within the bar, drew a pistol and fired twice, deliberately, at two men named Harper and Lane, the principal witnesses against him. Harper is unhurt, but the second shot wounded Lane in both hands.

A rain storm of unparalleled violence and destructiveness recently visited Brackett, Texas, and vicinity. The rain came down in torrents, flooding the streets so that toward evening the ground-floor of every building in the town was from five to eight feet under water. Houses were swept away by the torrents, and in many of them were human beings. At least twenty persons are known to have perished in the floods. The storm also visited Calvert, and did serious damage.... The Vulcan Iron and Nail works at Chattanooga, Tenn., have suspended, with liabilities exceeding $250,000 and assets amounting to about $200,000.

A terrible cyclone recently visited Savoy, on the Texas Pacific railroad in Northern Texas, totally destroying the town and killing nine persons and wounding sixty, some of whom will die. Its appearance is described by persons who saw it as a funnel-shaped cloud, blazing with light, from which were emitted constantly sparkling balls of fire. The cloud struck the business portion of the town and passed to the southwest, leaving death and destruction in its wake. Not a single business house remained standing. Less than half a dozen edifices altogether were left with four walls. The storm lasted hardly over a minute, and was succeeded by a tremendous rain.

In Baltimore, on Decoration day, a party of negroes entered a beer saloon, ordered some beer, but refused to pay for it. The proprietor of the saloon tried to eject them, on which they raided the house. The police interfered at this juncture, and a scuffle ensued, during which one man was killed and several others wounded.... A colored Baptist preacher at Starkville, Miss., who had manifested an undue fondness for another man's wife, was shot dead by the wronged husband....St. Louis papers chronicle the death in that city of Sherrard Clemens, for thirteen years a member of Congress from Virginia. He died a pauper.

A farmer named Bradley, living near Clear Lake, Collin county, Texas, sold some cattle and gave his wife the proceeds of the sale, $200, for safe-keeping. During the absence of Bradley and about midnight, two robbers entered the house, cut Mrs. Bradley's throat and obtained possession of the money. Just as they were about departing with the booty, a stranger who was provided with a bed on the porch heard the groans of the dying woman, and, observing the departing robbers, snatched a six-shooter and fired instantly. Both the robbers, who turned out to be women of the neighborhood, were killed, one being shot through the heart, the other through the head.

A mob attempted to lynch a negro charged with rape and in jail at Texarkana, Ark., but the friends of the prisoner fired on them, and eight persons were wounded, some fatally.

Accounts of the recent flood at Brackett, Texas, state that the extraordinary amount of fourteen inches of water fell in nine hours. It is hardly known how many were drowned, though the number is placed at twenty-five. The damage to business and residences at Brackett, a town of 800 people, will reach $75,000. Vast fields of grain and hundreds of live stock were swept away by the rushing waters.

GENERAL.

Four murderers and one ravisher were executed on Friday, May 28—Thomas B. Edmunds, at Ozark, Ark.; Peter King, at Woodsfield, Ohio; L. L. Ford, in Crittenden county, Ark., and Charles Bollinger, colored, at Hanover Court House, Va.

In the contest for the base-ball championship of the United States, the close of the first month's play found the Chicago Club leading all competitors, as the following record will show:

Clubs.	*Games won.*	*Lost.*
Chicago	14	2
Cleveland	9	6
Worcester	9	7
Providence	8	7
Troy	7	8
Boston	7	9
Cincinnati	4	11
Buffalo	4	13

Some 53,000 persons were added to the population of this country by immigration from Europe during the month of May. This is the largest addition from the same source for any one month in the nation's history....Western Union telegraph rates have been equalized so that dispatches from small places will not cost more than dispatches from large ones.... The famous Lewis will case at New York has been decided against the contestants, and, if the decision is not reversed, the United States treasury gets $1,700,000.

Two servant-girls and several guests of a cheap hotel at Montreal, which was on fire, jumped from the fourth floor of the building, and received injuries from which they may not recover....News of the death of ex-Comptroller Richard B. Connolly, the Tweed ring fugitive at Marseilles, France, has been received in New York.

The National Woman Suffrage Convention, in session at Chicago last week, adopted a resolution declaring that they will not support any party which will not insert in its platform a plank recognizing the right of women to vote....The Brewers' National Convention met at Buffalo, N.Y., last week, about 400 delegates being in attendance. The reports show that the revenue collected from brewers and dealers in malt liquors for the last fiscal year amounts to $10,729,320, which is $792,268 more than received from the same source the year preceding; that the total income from the internal-revenue tax on malt liquors since the year 1863 amounts to $120,446,863; and that the brewing establishments of the country now number over 3,000, which annually consume 35,000,000 bushels of barley and 35,000,000 pounds of hops.

WASHINGTON.

A messenger from the Congressional Library presented a draft at the Treasury Department for $2,700. The money was paid over, the messenger laid it down on the teller's desk and turned to pick up a package, when the money mysteriously disappeared.

Following is the monthly public-debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 242,001,900
Five per cents		498,843,700
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		739,424,700
Refunding certificates		1,413,100
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,735,698,400
Matured debt	$ 8,134,965	
Legal tenders	346,742,046	
Certificates of deposit	12,815,000	
Fractional currency	15,592,924	
Gold and silver certificates	20,274,370	
Total without interest		395,424,350
Total interest		19,742,521
Total debt		$2,150,257,715
Cash in treasury		206,613,516
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,952,386,719
Decrease during May		15,926,533
Decrease since June 30, 1879		74,820,536
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,800,795
Debt on which interest has ceased		8,134,965
Interest thereon		830,536
Gold and silver certificates		20,274,370
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		12,815,000
Cash balance available, May 1, 1880		161,567,839
Total		$ 206,613,516
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 206,613,516
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,567
Interest paid by United States		45,651,155
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		12,084,815
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		31,911,141

In the case of the Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, United States Minister to Peru, against Lillie M. Christiancy, nee Lugenbeel, for divorce, a Washington court has made an order fixing the alimony of the defendant at $150 per month, and ordering plaintiff to pay defendant's counsel $500.

POLITICAL.

The Greenbackers of Wisconsin met in State Convention at Watertown May 27, appointed Presidential electors, and selected delegates to the National Convention, with instructions to support E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, for President. The Minnesota Greenbackers met on the same day at Minneapolis and performed a similar work. The delegates chosen are said to be favorable to Solon Chase, of Maine.... The Mississippi Democratic Convention elected a non-instructed delegation to Cincinnati. Nine members favor Bayard, four Hancock, and the preferences of the three others are unknown. ....Kansas Democrats, who profess to know, say that Tilden has not a single supporter among the delegates selected at Topeka. Seymour, they say, will probably get the solid vote of the delegation.

The Nevada Democratic Convention, by a vote of 58 to 36, declared Tilden the preference of the party for President.

The Maine Greenbackers nominated Henry M. Plaisted for Governor, and the Democratic State Convention, in session at the same time, indorsed the nomination without adopting any platform. The Greenbackers indorsed Solon Chase for President, but did not choose Presidential electors.

The Democrats of Alabama have renominated all of the present State officers.

FOREIGN.

A rebellion has broken out in British Burmah which threatens to be formidable. One town has been destroyed and an English Governor killed....A requisition numerously signed by the Radical and Liberal members of the British Parliament has been presented to Mr. Gladstone, requesting him to recall Sir Bartle Frere from the Governorship of South Africa....The trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg resulted in the conviction of eleven. Two were sentenced to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment or exile. There were five women among the number....A party of 2,000 Bulgarians recently destroyed twelve Turkish villages in the Balkan range.

The international rifle match between Ireland and America, at Dublin, is fixed for the 29th of June.

The supplemental European conference on Eastern affairs will be held in Berlin on June 15....In a recent encounter between a regiment of Chilian horse and Peruvian infantry the latter were badly worsted, their force cut to pieces, and many of them made prisoners....The Russian Government has decided to impose a protective tariff on agricultural implements now admitted free of duty, and to increase the tariff on those on which a duty is already paid.

A cable dispatch says that a six-foot granite wall, built to maintain in place a porous white stone through which, at one point, the St. Gothard tunnel runs, is giving way. It is thought the tunnel will have to be reconstructed around the white stone—a two-years' job....A powder-mill explosion in Belgium has caused a large loss of life....Harvest prospects in Ireland are reported to be excellent. A much larger area than usual has been planted with potatoes....James Robinson Planche, the famous English playwright, is dead.

The ex-Empress Eugenie arrived on the 28th of May at Ityozi, Zululand, near the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed.

A number of thieves have been arrested at St. Petersburg on a charge of being connected with the Nihilists....A cable dispatch says that 40,000 persons in Kurdistan, Armenia and Western Persia must be fed for two months, if they are to be kept alive. One hundred and thirty-eight persons have died of starvation at Bashalh, and 107 at Alashgerd.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Senate spent the most of the day, on May 27, in the routine consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and passed it. The salary of Commissioner LeDuc was increased to $4,000. A bill passed providing for the reapportionment of members of the Legislature in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, by boards composed of the Speakers of the House of Representatives and President of Councils, upon the basis of the census of 1880. On motion of Mr. Thurman, a bill passed authorizing the purchase of ground contiguous to the postoffice at Toledo, and to erect in enlarged grounds a building for United States Courts, Custom House, bonded warehouse, etc., and appropriating $75,000 therefor. Thirty condemned bronze cannon were voted to the Fairmount Park Art Association for the statue of Maj. Gen. Meade. It was stated that 264 such cannon were on hand, and the rule of the department is, "First come, first served," though they are probably all donated by various bills. On motion of Mr. Kirkwood, the bill passed authorizing the Postmaster General to treat the mail service between East St. Louis and St. Louis as other than railroad service, and let it to the lowest bidder. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill for the erection of a building for United States offices at Terre Haute. The President nominated Albert D. Bibb, of Idaho, Agent for the Indians of Malheur Agency in Oregon; Benjamin F. Thacker, of Audubon, Supervisor of the Census in the Third District of Colorado, and Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett to Past Assistant Paymaster United States Navy. The nomination of J. Newton Pettis to be Associate Justice of New Mexico was rejected....In the House, a conference report on the joint resolution to print 100,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries was agreed to. The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Board of Managers of National Soldiers' Homes: Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Gen. William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Gen. Charles W. Roberts, of Maine; Gen. Martin McMahon, of New York; Gen. Love, of Indiana; and Maj. Fulton, of Wisconsin. Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Ordered printed and recommitted. It appropriates about $4,000,000.

On the meeting of the Senate on Friday, May 28, Mr. Kirkwood presented the memorial of 330 Iowa ex-soldiers, disapproving the Weaver bill to pay soldiers the difference between gold and greenbacks. Mr. Eaton offered a joint resolution that the President be requested to open negotiations with France, Spain, Austria, and Italy with a view to removing restrictions on importations of tobacco and securing to our citizens an open market. The joint resolution was taken up, amended and adopted, providing for the payment of claims of Florida for expenses of the State volunteers in the Seminole war of 1855, 1856 and 1857. The report of the conference committee on the bill for a supplement to the Revised Statutes was adopted. Mr. Butler submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report all records in his department relating to the claim of the United States against the New York Central Railroad Company for the 5-per-cent. tax on the scrip dividend of 8 per cent. declared in 1869 on its stock capital. The House joint resolution to pay Government employes for Decoration day passed. A bill passed authorizing bonds of the manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, exporting the same, to be canceled at the port of clearance. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up, and debated the remainder of the day, without action. Adjourned over Decoration day until Monday.....In the House, on motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of Col. Thomas Worthington, of Ohio, passed. The House, after a stormy session of seven hours, concluded the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole, and moved the previous question upon it, so that the vote will be taken the first thing Monday morning, and then adjourned over Decoration day.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) stated to the Senate, on the morning of Monday, May 31, that the Appropriation Committee would not yet report back the House resolution providing for adjournment, but hoped it might be practicable for Congress to adjourn about the 10th or 15th of June. Mr. McMillan introduced a bill for the relief of certain settlers on swamp lands in Minnesota. Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill for the appraisement and sale of the Detroit arsenal building and grounds. The joint resolution passed authorizing the sale to the Port Huron and Northwestern Railway Company of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reserve, and authorizing Port Huron to grant the right of way through Pine Grove Park. The House joint resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with France, Spain, Austria and Italy, with a view to removal of the restrictions upon the importation of tobacco in said countries was passed. The House bill passed providing times and places of holding Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Iowa, and for other purposes. Mr. Williams made a speech in favor of pensioning the soldiers of the Mexican war. The Yorktown monument joint resolution passed. The resolution submitted recently by Mr. Pendleton requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any Census Supervisors appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate have been removed by him or with his consent, was adopted. The report of the Committee of Conference on the District Appropriation bill was adopted. The bill to compromise the claim of the United States under the Lewis will case was passed, as was the bill to permit Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee nation, to sue in the Court of Claims for damages by the seizure of his tobacco manufactory for the alleged violation of the Revenue laws....In the House, the Senate Deficiency Appropriation bill was referred to the committee of the whole. Consideration was resumed of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and it was passed, 112 to 53. Amendments to the Executive bill were concurred in. The Senate amendments to the amendments to the House bill for the relief of certain Homestead and pre-emption settlers in Kansas and Nebraska were concurred in. The joint resolution passed granting the use of artillery, etc., to the Soldiers' Reunion in Northeast Missouri. The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was agreed to. The conference report on the joint resolution for printing 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture was agreed to. The General Agricultural Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. The House then went into committee of the whole on the General Deficiency bill. The first vote showed no quorum, and the House adjourned.

On the meeting of the Senate on the morning of Tuesday, the 1st inst., Mr. Vance, from the Committee on Exodus of Negroes from Southern to Northern States, submitted a report of the majority, and Mr. Windom announced that he would hereafter submit the views of the minority. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Legislative, Executive, Judicial, and Agricultural Appropriation bills, and committees of conference with the House were appointed. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was considered all day, the House amendments being investigated. A number of changes were made. The President nominated Robert S. Gardner, of West Virginia, to be Indian Inspector....In the House, there were, at the outset, two set speeches on the Inter-State Commerce bill, one by Reagan and one by Henderson, which came in under the license given to the rule for general debate upon an appropriation bill. The Deficiency bill was up in committee at the time. Mr. King introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the expenditure of appropriations on the Red and Washita rivers for the last ten years. Also, authorizing the Secretary of War to enter into contracts for keeping open the mouth of the Red river.

Mr. Pendleton presented, and the Senate adopted, on Wednesday, June 2, a resolution asking whether the sections of the Revised Statutes authorizing judicial powers by Consuls was in accordance with the constitution. The River and Harbor bill was completed and passed. A bill was reported favorably for the purchase of additional grounds and the erection of a public building at Detroit....The House went into committee of the whole on the General Deficiency bill, and completed that measure. It was then reported to the House and the main question was ordered upon it.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

Suckers and Pukes.—A writer in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* gives this version of the origin of "Suckers" and "Pukes:" "I came to Illinois in the year A. D. 1833, and had a curiosity to know why the people of Illinois were called Suckers and those of Missouri Pukes. The first to tell me was a lady, who had lived in St. Louis several years previous, during a summer of great distress on account of sickness. All the help (succor) they got came from Illinois. About 10 o'clock a. m., they would see one or two wagons winding their way to town, when their dead would be buried and the sick attended to; thus they received daily succor. The old doctors then (as they do now) gave an emetic for the first thin, followed with calomel, and the Pukes had to be attended to, thus the sobriquet Succors and Pukes as applied respectively."

The Sun Made of Metal.—In a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, the writer very strongly objects to Dr. Draper's discovery of oxygen in the sun. Mr. Lockyer says he has gone carefully over the whole ground and finds: First, that the photograph on which Dr. Draper bases the discovery is not one competent to settle such an important question; second, that he does not find the coincidence between bright solar lines and oxygen lines in the part of the spectrum with which he is most familiar; and, third, that, comparing Dr. Draper's photograph with the fine photograph of the spectrum obtained by Mr. Rutherford, he "fails to find any true bright line in the sun whatever coincident with any line of oxygen whatever." Mr. Lockyer sums up the evidence as to the sun's composition in these words: "So far as our uncontested knowledge goes, the sun is chiefly made of metal, and on this account is strangely different from the crust of our earth, in which the metals are in large minority."

Cubic Capacity of the Skull.—Of all the measurements by which the difference can be determined between the human skulls of one race and another, the most important is now believed to be that which gives the cubic capacity of the great cavity of the skull wherein is contained the brain. Upon this basis, some interesting investigations have been made. Among other facts ascertained is that relating to a race of long, flat-headed people on the west coast of Africa, who exhibit the largest average capacity of any human head yet examined. The Laplanders and Esquimaux, though a very small people, have very large skulls, the latter giving an average measurement of 1,546. The lower grades of English skulls show a size or capacity of 1,542; the inhabitants of the Canary islands, 1,498; the Japanese, 1,486; the Chinese, 1,424; the Italians, 1,475; the ancient Egyptians, 1,464; the true Polynesians, 1,454; negroes of various kinds, 1,377; the Kaffirs, 1,348; Hindoos, 1,306. The Australian aborigines give one of the smallest averages—namely, 1,283; and the Andamanese, a very diminutive people, show only 1,220. A comparison between the skulls of sixty-three men of various races, and of twenty-four women, showed the ratio of the woman's skull to the man's to be as 854 to 1,000.

Good and Bad News.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops the digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches, joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to excite. Powerful emotions often kill the body at a stroke. Chile, Liagoras, and Sophocles died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion of the ludicrous on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals, occupying the chair of state. Muley Muloch was carried upon the field of battle in the first stages of an incurable disease; upon seeing his army give way, he rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory, and died. The Doorkeeper of Congress expired on hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it has suddenly subsided. Lagrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention met in the Exposition Building, at Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, and was called to order by Don Cameron, Chairman of the National Committee, upon whose motion George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was made Temporary Chairman. John H. Roberts, of Illinois, and C. L. Magee, of Pennsylvania, were appointed Temporary Secretaries, after which the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, Permanent Organization, and Rules and Order of Business, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory, were announced. The roll of the States and Territories was then called for the presentation of credentials and for notice of contest. Contests were announced in Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Utah. The convention then adjourned until Thursday morning, June 3.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:45 Chairman Hoar called the convention to order. The gavel which he used was made from a piece of Lincoln's house at Springfield. The noise was increased ten-fold by the rush of the delegates and the audience to take their seats. The invocation was offered by Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., who asked the divine blessing on the day's work of the convention. The Chairman announced that he awaited the pleasure of the convention. Mr. Conkling, of New York, asked whether the Committee on Credentials was ready to report. The chair announced that he understood the committee was not likely to be ready to report for several hours, probably not before 4 o'clock. Mr. Conkling said it was essential that it should be known who were and who were not members before proceeding to business. He therefore moved that the convention adjourn until 6 o'clock this evening. After some time had been consumed in discussing the motion, it was put and lost. The convention then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, which resulted in the choice, by acclamation, of the temporary officers, including George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for Chairman. A motion was then made and carried that the convention adjourn until 5 o'clock p. m.

The convention reassembled at 5:25 o'clock. Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, said that he understood that the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report, and, in order to expedite the business of the convention, he moved that the report of the Committee on Rules be received at this time.

Gen. Logan, of Illinois, said that he did not rise to make any captious objection to the motion. But, in the name of justice he desired to enter a protest against the adoption of the motion. The report of the Committee on Credentials should be made and passed upon before the Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported. There were some things in the report of the Committee on Credentials which he entered a solemn protest against. The report of the Committee on Credentials would hold that a State had no right to name its own delegates to a National Convention. In the name of unity, and the success of the grand old Republican party, he demanded fair play. Fair play he was sure would be shown to the delegation from Illinois.

Gen. Henderson said he was glad to hear the sentiments uttered by Logan. There was no gentleman in the country from whom he would more gladly hear the announcement of a desire for fair play.

Mr. Boutwell proceeded to speak upon the rule limiting the speaking to five minutes.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, said that he had listened to much acrimonious debate, caused by a report that the Committee on Rules intended to bring in a five-minute rule. He would say that, while he disagreed with the Senator from Illinois on some points made in his remarks, still he was with him on the question of this five-minute rule.

Gen. Sharp, of New York, moved, as a substitute to the motion of Gen. Henderson, that the Committee on Credentials be now directed to report.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, said there was no foundation for any charge of bad faith against the Committee on Rules. The Committee on Rules agreed not to bring forward of its own motion its report until after the report of the Committee on Credentials. But it was understood that the convention could do so if it thought best. He thought it very proper for the convention to take up the report of the Committee on Rules first.

Senator Conkling thought that upon an important subject like this every delegate should vote. He urged the importance of the convention discovering who composed it. He was in favor of the adoption of the amendment offered by his colleague.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on the substitute of Gen. Sharp that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to report. Intense interest was manifested in the vote, which resulted as follows: Ayes, 318; noes, 406. So the substitute was rejected. The result was received with loud applause.

When the State of Kentucky was called the Chairman arose and said that, acting under instructions from the State Convention, he would cast twenty-four votes solid "aye." Instantly four men were standing upon their chairs in the center of the delegation and shouting loudly to attract the attention of the chair. Finally, amid confusion, one of the delegates said that there were four stalwarts in Kentucky, and that every one of them desired to vote nay upon the question before the house. He said that no State Convention could muzzle his intelligence, or the intelligence of his colleagues.

A motion to adjourn until Friday, June 4, at 10 o'clock, was then made and carried.

An Unexpected Response.

Preachers in the frontier settlements have had often ludicrous experiences. They must hold the attention of a congregation in spite of crying babies, and keep their own gravity in circumstances both awkward and ridiculous. Occasionally the strain is too great, and they surrender to the situation. An eloquent Episcopal clergyman was ignominiously driven from the pulpit by a donkey.

He was a favorite preacher with the frontier families, for he depended little on a manuscript, and used familiar phrases and illustrations which interested them in his sermons. In enforcing the lesson of a sermon, he was earnest and practical, and made direct appeals to his hearers.

On one occasion, during the summer, he was preaching in a crowded schoolhouse. The windows were open, and cattle were browsing on the shady side. Among them was a donkey, which, having drawn one of the families to the meeting, had been turned loose to browse. The preacher was ending his sermon with, "And now, beloved, what think ye of these things?"

At this juncture the donkey put his head through the open window and gave a most unearthly bray. The preacher's self-possession wavered, and hands and handkerchief went up to the faces of the congregation.

The silence grew oppressive; but the preacher managed to add, "I say, my brethren, what think you of these things?" to which the donkey responded by a second hideous bray. It was too much for preacher and hearer. In a minute the sermon was ended, the congregation dismissed, and the people gathered in groups outside, convulsed with laughter.

Farm Gates.

Hon. George Geddes, gives, in the *Country Gentlemen*, the following method of making what he considers the best farm gate: Take two boards twelve feet by six inches for top and bottom; three intermediate ones twelve feet by five inches; one for main brace thirteen feet by six inches, to reach from upper hinge (at top of gate) to foot of latch post; one twelve feet by four inches to cover all top of gate; two four feet and four inches by six inches for hinge-post; five same length by four inches for latch-post and three vertical braces. He makes the spaces, counting from the top, eight, seven, six and five inches, discarding any hinge projecting above the gate, and binding all well together by a strong hinge at the top, around the uprights and the end of the hinge being well bolted.

CADET WHITTAKER.

The Report of the West Point Court of Inquiry.

The conclusions of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Cadet Whittaker are as follows:

1. The court is unable to believe that such slight wounds as Cadet Whittaker received could have been inflicted by persons in the manner and under the circumstances described by him.

2. It does not see why a man with his surroundings and in his condition and frame of mind, as shown by his own evidence, should have submitted to an assault such as is alleged without summoning assistance during the assault or immediately thereafter.

3. It believes a person tied as he was and left as he claims to have been could readily have released himself had he exerted himself to do so.

4. From the testimony of the Post Surgeon and others the court is compelled to believe Cadet Whittaker was neither asleep nor insensible when he was examined on the morning of April 6, 1880, but that he was feigning.

5. The court is not able to discover any motive that any person, other than Cadet Whittaker, could have had in making such assault, and there is no evidence whatever that any person did it.

6. It believes that the hair-clipping, flesh-cutting and binding could all have been accomplished by Cadet Whittaker himself.

7. The theory that the note of warning is an imitation of Cadet Whittaker's handwriting is, in the opinion of the court, untenable. The severe tests to which experts in handwriting were subjected, and their positive testimony, place it beyond a doubt that Cadet Whittaker himself wrote the note of warning, and therefore that he is not ignorant of the person or persons engaged in the affair. This latter conclusion is strengthened by the fact that one-half of the sheet of paper on which this note is written was found in Cadet Whittaker's possession.

The opinion of the court is as follows:

From the strong array of circumstantial evidence, from testimony of experts in handwriting, and from the conflicting statements of Cadet Whittaker and lack of veracity evinced by him in certain cases during the investigation, as shown by the evidence, the court is of the opinion that the imputation upon the character of Cadet Whittaker, referred to in the order convening the court and contained in the official reports of the Commandant of Cadets and Post Surgeon, is fully sustained.

When the report was sent to Gen. Schofield and read by him, he caused a letter to be addressed to Col. Lazelle, Commandant of the corps of cadets, directing the arrest of Whittaker and placing him in confinement in his room. The order was promptly carried out, and Whittaker will remain under arrest until the case is disposed of, and a guard will keep him under surveillance.

Whittaker still protests his innocence. The findings of the court have been forwarded to the War Department.

Prof. R. T. Greener, of Washington, who was one of Whittaker's volunteer aids, denounces the methods employed by the Court of Inquiry to convict him. He says the entire force of the so-called investigation was directed, not toward finding out who might have committed the outrage, but toward proving Whittaker guilty, and that he has been prejudiced in suppositions, assumptions, insinuations and expert testimony.

Testimony of a Great Historian.

The great Swiss historian, John Von Muller, gives the result of his life-long labors, extracted, he says, from 1,733 authors, 17,000 folio pages, in this striking confession: "Christ is the key to the history of the world. Not only does all harmonize with the mission of Christ, all is subordinated to it." "When I saw this," he adds, "it was to me as wonderful and surprising as the light which Paul saw on his way to Damascus, the fulfillment of all hopes, the completion of philosophy, the key to all the apparent contradictions in the physical and moral; here is life and immortality. I marvel not at miracles; a far greater miracle has been reserved for our times, the spectacle of the connection of all human events in the establishment and preservation of the doctrine of Christ."
—*Prof. Henry B. Smith: "Faith and Philosophy.*

James Kingsbury went into a Providence gambling-room with $10,000 in his pocket and an overdose of whisky in his stomach. His drunkenness enabled the sharpers to get his money quickly. After taking $1,200 by a pretense of winning it, they resorted to the more simple mode of grabbing it by the handful. A characteristic feature of the case was that one of the gamblers, who secured $1,500, had, when arrested, lost all but $500 playing against a Boston faro bank.

The village of Sheldahl, Iowa, lies in three counties, and its government is consequently mixed. A change of county boundaries is proposed, but each county wants the village.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	8 60 @ 9 80
Hogs	4 50 @ 4 70
Cotton	11½@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 50 @ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 20 @ 1 32
Corn—Western Mixed	53 @ 56
Oats—Mixed	40 @ 42
Rye—Western	90 @ 95
Pork—Mess	10 65 @11 10
Lard	6⅞@ 7
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 25 @ 4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 60 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair	3 90 @ 4 05
Hogs	3 00 @ 4 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50 @ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98 @ 1 00
No. 3 Spring	85 @ 89
Corn—No. 2	35 @ 36
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 31
Rye—No. 2	74 @ 75
Barley—No. 2	75 @ 76
Butter—Choice Creamery	19 @ 20
Eggs—Fresh	9½@ 10
Pork—Mess	10 00 @10 25
Lard	6⅜@ 6⅝
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 02 @ 1 06
No. 2	96 @ 97
Corn—No. 2	35 @ 36
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 31
Rye—No. 1	75 @ 76
Barley—No. 2	67 @ 68
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 08 @ 1 09
Corn—Mixed	35 @ 36
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 31
Rye	79 @ 80
Pork—Mess	10 25 @10 50
Lard	6⅜@ 6⅝
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	1 11 @ 1 13
Corn	40 @ 41
Oats	33 @ 34
Rye	83 @ 84
Pork—Mess	10 25 @10 50
Lard	6⅜@ 6⅝
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 15 @ 1 16
No. 2 Red	1 16 @ 1 17
Corn—No. 2	40 @ 41
Oats—No. 2	34 @ 35
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice	5 50 @ 6 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 12 @ 1 13
No. 1 Amber	1 11 @ 1 12
Corn—No. 1	44 @ 45
Oats—Mixed	37 @ 38
Barley (per cental)	1 20 @ 1 60
Pork—Mess	11 00 @11 75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 10 @ 1 12
Corn	36 @ 37
Oats	30 @ 35
Pork—Clear	13 00 @13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	5 00 @ 5 25
Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Common	3 50 @ 3 75
Hogs	4 30 @ 4 50
Sheep	3 00 @ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

A Moscow correspondent describes the misery and starvation prevailing in the South and Southeast of Russia as unknown in the memory of man. No food is to be got for the horses and cattle for any money, and the animals are consequently dying everywhere of starvation in the Transural steppes and the Don steppes.

A boy fell into a vat of potash at Danielsonville, Mass., two years ago, and the skin of both legs was destroyed. A resort was had to skin grafting, and over 2,000 bits of cuticle, from the boy's mother, the family coachman, and accommodating neighbors, have been used. The result is completely successful.

Forty per cent. of the Chinese of San Francisco have been back and forth between this country and China four or five times. Most of the Chinese go back once in five years, and rarely any one stays longer than eight years continuously in this country. Many Chinese merchants return regularly to spend the Chinese New Year at home.

The ages of the members of the new British Cabinet are: Mr. Gladstone, 70; Earl Spencer, 44; Lord Selborne, 67; Duke of Argyll, 57; Sir W. Harcourt, 53; Earl Granville, 65; Earl of Kimberly, 54; the Right Hon. H. C. Childers, 53; Marquis of Hartington, 47; Lord Northbrook, 54; John Bright, 68; W. G. Forster, 61; J. G. Dodson, 55; Mr. Chamberlain, 44.

A little company of men and women in Lewiston, Me., engaged in an impromptu discussion of the question: "Why didn't the lions eat Daniel?" One side maintained that the reason was because Daniel was too good, and the other that the lions were not hungry. The upshot of the matter was that they got into a wrangle, and the police were called in to suppress the the row. They carried one man to jail for striking one of the women.

Every notable person in Paris is pestered with a flood of begging letters. Among the rest Aurelian Scholl gets bushels of them, to which he returns the following printed answer: "Sir, I am extremely obliged that you should have thought of me in your present embarrassment. I pray you to believe that I extremely regret that circumstances do not allow me to act as you ask and as I heartily desire to do. Believe me, sir," etc.

Mtesa, monarch of a wide region in Africa, of which Stanley has much to say in his book, has sent six black envoys to London, with the African King's compliments to Queen Victoria, requesting her to express to them her desire as to the status of missionaries in his kingdom. The envoys also have orders to request a supply of rum and rifles, and, as an inducement to their request being granted, to announce their master's wish to embrace the Christian religion, provided he is permitted to retain the worship of his idols—the great snake, the lord lion, and the great elephant. With these slight exceptions he is willing to become a good Christian.

Lem Offutt shot his father-in-law, Richard Evans, at Georgetown, Ky., two years ago. The bullet lodged in Evans' spine, paralyzing him, and thus making him an almost-helpless cripple or life. He said nothing about vengeance, refused to appear in court as a complainant, and it was generally supposed that he forgave the assailant. But Lem kept carefully away from him. This spring Evans was able to ride out in an easy wagon, and it was observed that he always had a cocked pistol lying in his lap and closely scanned every man who came in sight. He was looking for Lem; and, on finally meeting him in the road, sent a bullet directly through his heart.

Nobody in Nevada ever calls Joseph Enrmann a liar, because he is quick to shoot. He is reported by the San Francisco *Argus* as telling about a cave which he had lately entered. "Suddenly," he said, "my pick, which I was carrying over my shoulder, gave a sudden cant around as if somebody had either pushed or pulled it. In the excitement o' the moment I let go o' the shovel, an' I could hear it goin' whiz through the air, an' about five seconds arter I heerd somethin' strikin' bang agin' a rock. All this time the pick was a draggin' me on. I reaches round for my pistol, and the derned pistol, sir, was a stickin' out straight from my side, an' jest kep' in the sheath by the waist-strap, an' it was a pullin' me on, too." With great particularity and frequent pauses for expressions of disbelief, if anybody cared to risk any, the miner described his investigation, which he gave the following climax: "I came to the edge of a deep ditch, an strainin' my eyes down inter it I sees five skeletons a layin' at the bottom, an' five picks alongside o' them. An' then I looks across this ditch or chasm, an' sees a wall o' rock of a dull gray color but sparklin' all over it with bits o' shinin' things lookin' like iron or steel. An' stickin' dead to this wall I sees my pick an' my shovel, an' then I sees right through the hull bizness. Them skeletons at the bottom o' the chasm were men as hed held on to their picks an' shovels till they were dragged right over the edge o' this chasm, an' either was killed outright by the fall or was starved to death, for there was no way o' gettin' out of it."

Mrs. Hooper writes that the eyes of Jenny Lind are as lovely as ever in their expression and in their soft depths of lustrous blue. Her abundant brown hair, slightly silvered, she still dresses in the same fashion as of old. She lately spoke in warm terms of affection of America, saying, "Your country takes the rabble of all other countries and gives them a chance." To an allusion to the charm of her singing in her youth, particularly in devotional music, she answered, with a rapt expression: "It was because my voice came from God, and I sang to God!"

Oleomargarine seems to be steadily getting a hold in this country in spite of the opposition shown to its introduction by butter men. A New York exchange says: "The market has been steady, with liberal movement of prime stock at the decline. Possessing excellent keeping qualities, the hot weather has not depressed its sale, and we anticipate a moderately-active demand during the summer. The indorsement of this article by many members of the New York Produce Exchange has brought forward orders from distant markets. Prices are ruling a little lower. We quote: Oleomargarine creamery, 15@17c; oleomargarine dairy, 14@15c."

A considerable steel-making industry exists in the present day in China, on the Upper Yangtze, whence the steel is sent to Tien-tsin for shipment and distribution. It fetches much higher prices than the Swedish steel imported into the country. The Chinese metallurgists recognize three kinds of steel, namely, that which is produced by adding unwrought iron while the mass is subject to the action of fire; pure iron, many times subjected to fire, and native steel, which is produced in the southwest. The different names for steel are twan kang, or ball steel, from its rounded form; kwan kang, or sprinkled steel; wei tee, or false steel. The Chinese, apparently, have known how to manufacture steel from the very earliest ages.

AIMING IN ARCHERY.

Instructions by America's Champion Bowman.

The first principle of aiming is to be sure to have the arrow, in drawing, directly under the right eye and lying directly in the line of vision of that eye as it looks at the point of aim. To do this perfectly, observe the following directions:

1. Take position and nock the arrow as heretofore described.

2. Raise the bow with the left hand, drawing back the string with the right hand as the bow is lifted.

3. When the left hand has reached the due elevation for the shot, take aim with the right eye (without closing the left eye) over the point of the arrow.

4. The aim being thus taken, finish the draw by bringing the right hand to a point just below the chin, and there loose.

If the above rules are strictly followed and the arrow, from the fixing of the aim to the point of loosing, has been all the time kept under the right eye, the shot will be in the direct line of vision of that eye.

In following this practice of aiming, the upper limb of the bow must be slanted to the right sufficiently to carry the bow-string entirely out of the vertical plane of vision of the right eye, otherwise two troubles will arise. In the first place the string will be between the eye and the arrow; and, secondly, the string will touch the chin before the draw is finished to the loosing-point. When the bow is slanted to the right the arrow can lie directly under the eye, while the string is drawn to the loosing-point under the chin, and when let go the arrow will fly directly away before the eye in a perfect line.

Before a beginner in archery can successfully practice aiming on correct principles, he must fully understand the laws of vision connected therewith. By fixing the eye steadily upon some distant point, it will be discovered that this particular point is seen by direct vision, and all others by indirect vision. Now, in aiming, the direct vision is fixed upon the point of aim, and the pile of the arrow is made to cover this point; but the gold of the target and the entire length of the arrow are seen by indirect vision, except when the gold, as in point-blank shooting, is also the point of aim.

The first thing then to master, is perfect control of the vision of the right eye. To do this, some archers are compelled to close the left eye, a very ill-appearing thing indeed, which should be by all means avoided. To test your vision take an arrow by the feathered end, and hold it in the right hand pointing it at some distant object, keeping both eyes open. When the point of the arrow seems to cover the object, close the left eye. If then the object is still covered, you are aiming with your right eye. A little practice in this way will perfect your vision so that you can aim with your right eye and at the same time keep the left one open.—*Maurice Thompson's book.*

A Nashville showman hired a marvelously ugly and misshapen negro, put him into a huge trough of mud, and exhibited him as a "human pig." But the man proved that mud was not his natural element by catching cold and dying of pneumonia.

AGRICULTURAL.

June Work on the Farm.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

Poultry.—Many chickens are carried off by hawks, rats, etc., unless safe coops are provided, which should be closed at night and not opened until the dew is off the grass in the morning.

Ticks.—Immediately after shearing, the ticks leave the sheep for the longer wool of the lambs. The lambs thus infested should be dipped in a decoction of tobacco stems, which will destroy the ticks. Several special dips are in the market.

Cellars should be ventilated at night and kept closely shut up and dark in the day time. The outer air, highly charged with moisture, if allowed to enter the cellar in the day time will deposit much of its moisture upon the cold walls, and the cellar is made more damp instead of dryer by the day ventilation.

Buckwheat may be sown during this month, and may be made a profitable crop, especially upon newly-cleaned ground where the mellowing effects of the crop are of importance. The silver-hull buckwheat is better than the common variety, the yield being greater and the flour from it whiter and of a finer quality than the ordinary sort.

Hay-caps are excellent things to protect the hay from the damage that showers would otherwise do to the curing hay. They should be made of stout cotton a yard or a yard and a half square, provided with loops at the corners for fastening down with wooden pegs. If well cared for, a set of caps will last many years, and save several times their cost.

Hay tedders are important implements in conjunction with the mower. Frequent stirring of the grass, to give the air access to all parts without burning the surface in the sun, is a great aid in making hay of the best quality. Grass cut in the forenoon, and well stirred with the tedder, may be put into cocks in the afternoon, when it will cure better than if spread over the surface of the meadow.

Potatoes.—The Colorado beetle must be kept in check by free and judicious use of Paris green, or the equally-efficient and cheaper London purple. The liquid method of application, using some sort of a sprinkler, is now most generally practiced. It must be remembered that these substances are deadly poisons, to be handled with caution and stored in a secure place, or serious results may follow.

Mowing machines have come to be an indispensable part of the machinery of the farm. It is a serious loss of time and money to get in any large crop of hay without using them. Scythes may be used around fence corners, trees, etc., but in open fields they must give place to the horse mowers, many kinds of which are so near perfection that it is hard to go astray in selecting one.

Haying.—Clover and timothy should be cut when in full blossom; if allowed to get ripe, the quality of hay is not so good. By beginning early the work need not be hurried. Use the mower after the dew is off in the forenoon. Cut only as much as can be well cared for. It is often remarked that the average quality of hay is not so good as before the introduction of the mowing machines, from the temptation to cut the grass faster than it can be cured.

Swedish Turnips may be sown this month in drills thirty inches apart. A plenty of seed should be sown, to insure an even stand of plants—two pounds per acre is not too much. The land should be well manured and thoroughly prepared—a fine tilth is especially essential to success on old ground. Thin the plants, when the second leaf appears, to at least twelve to fifteen inches apart. Partial or total failure is, in many cases, to be attributed to defective thinning.

Sheep Shearing.—Washing sheep, under the present system of buying wool, will, perhaps, be the prevailing practice. If care is taken to keep the sheep so that the wool will not be filled with dirt, it is better not to wash. Fleeces should be done up with care, nicely rolled and securely tied with light twine. When it is known that a farmer puts up his wool in neat shape without any tags, etc., he will obtain the highest price. Everywhere, but especially here, "Honesty is the best policy."

Summer-Fallows.—In rare cases it may be well to summer-fallow. The object is mainly to kill off weeds that have become plentiful and are otherwise difficult to destroy, especially on heavy clay soils. There are so many green crops that may be grown to advantage for cleaning the ground that it seldom pays to keep a field idle for a whole season merely to rid it of weeds. If it is decided to summer-fallow it should be done with thoroughness, that the greatest good may come from the expensive rest that it has given the fallowed land.

Fodder Corn may be sown in drills, two and a half to three feet apart, and at intervals of ten days for several weeks to come. It is not well to sow the seed broadcast, as the plants, to do the best, need to be cultivated while young, and for this purpose drills are necessary. The smaller varieties are preferable on account of superior fineness of the fodder. The notion that sweet corn is better for corn fodder than the ordinary field sorts is without foundation. That the grain is sweeter in the former does not indicate that the stalks are any better.

Corn.—Frequent cultivation is necessary to the destruction of the weeds while they are young. A smoothing harrow may be used while the corn is small, to be followed by the cultivator and hoe, as the plants get larger. The double cultivator with a span of horses is more economical than the single cultivator and a single horse, as it saves the labor of one man. One great advantage of the corn crop is the opportunity furnished for thorough tillage, the beneficial influence of which will be felt throughout the whole rotation of crops. The labor expended upon the growing corn should be charged in part against the crops that are to follow.

Orchards.—With newly-planted trees it will pay to give a little time in examining their condition. If they are loose or leaning to one side, a minute spent in pressing the soil about them with the foot will often save them. A mulching, if not already given to the young trees, should be provided before the long drought. Almost any substance that will cover the soil and protect it from the sun will do. Grafts set this spring should be looked to, and if the bud or buds grow too vigorously, pinch back into shape; in fact, a graft should be treated as if it were a young tree. Cut away all shoots that come upon the stock below the graft, that the nourishment may go to the graft. See that the branches of the graft have plenty of room and the growth is not interfered withby surrounding branches.

HOUSEKEEPER'S HELPS.

Pork Cake.—One cup of molasses, one of sugar, one of boiling water, one pound of raisins, one-half pound of pork cut fine, one pound of currants, one spoonful of soda; spice to taste.

Egg Sauce.—Boil two eggs ten minutes. Chop the whites, put them with the yelks, and chop together, but not very fine. Put in a quarter of a pound of nice butter melted, and pour into a boat.

To keep dried beef: Do up in thick brown paper each piece separate; take a box, put in a layer of dry ashes, then a layer of beef, then alternate; cover the top with dry ashes; set in a cool, dry place.

Sally Lunn.—One pint flour, butter half the size of an egg, one teacup milk, one egg, two table-spoons sugar, one teaspoon cream tartor, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt. Bake twenty minutes.

Stair carpets can be made to last a long time by having a yard more than the length needed to cover the stairs, for then you can change it so that the same place in the carpet will not come upon the edge of the stairs every time it is put down.

Cream Pie.—To one pint of milk put two even table-spoonfuls of corn starch, two of sugar, one egg, a small pinch of salt, and flavor to taste with extract of lemon and orange mixed. Bake in a rich paste.

To make baking powders: One pound of bi-carbonate of soda, twelve ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of cream of tartar, and one pound of flour; mix well through a sieve. In making biscuit use one teaspoonful of the powder to one pint of flour.

When making cake or omelette, take your discarded egg-shells, crush them into small bits, put them into your decanters three parts filled with cold water, and thoroughly shake them. The glass will look like new, and all kinds of glass washed in the same water will look equally well.

Corn-Meal Pudding.—Five table-spoonfuls of corn-meal, one quart of milk, five eggs, two table-spoonfuls of sugar (or to the taste); boil one pint of milk and stir in the meal until thick, then pour in the remainder of the milk, eggs (well beaten) and the sugar, adding raisins or currants, if liked. Bake until a good brown, and eat with cream, or a hard sauce of butter and sugar.

How Alex. H. Stephens Defies the Old Man with the Sickle.

The Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* claims to have solved a problem that has long vexed close observers in Washington city. He says: "Nobody here ever expects that Mr. Stephens will die a natural death. That fond hope has been long since abandoned. He can tackle the old man with the sickle keen, or the gentleman who is more familiarly known as the Reaper, whose name is Death, more frequently and successfully than any well-bred giant on the globe. Do you know the secret of it? Easy and regular habits?

"Well, perhaps these may have something to do with preserving this frail anatomy. He recreates with whist, and goes to bed at 10 o'clock; but, my word for it, he can systematically outeat any disease known in the doctor's calendar. It is the eighth wonder of the world to see this delicate representative of the human race turned loose on a bill of fare. It literally bears out the remark of Bob Toombs that he is hollow all the way down to his ankles. He weighs ninety-two pounds—a Democratic gain of one pound since the last count was taken—and he can absolutely hide away in the course of the twenty-four hours more solid nourishment than any man in Congress, and perhaps out of it. Now, something poetic and refined and romantic, such as diet of rose leaves or nightingale's tongues, might be expected from a man who draws his coat closer on the approach of a gentle breeze, wears his hat in the house and carries about gloved hands. But we are forced to the conclusion that Uncle Alec has creature instincts. He stowed away, to my certain knowledge, on a recent occasion, a sheep's head fish (preceded by soup), two kinds of meat in most liberal proportions, and a vast quantity of side dishes and vegetables. This difficult feat he accomplished with a gusto and relish that would bring a blush to the cheek of the most traveled gourmand; and, when the deed was done, the plates looked as if a stroke of lightning had been at work in the neighborhood. Of course it is useless for death to take liberties with such a life-preserver as Stephens. Nothing but a railroad collision or a balloon trip will have any effect on him."

Habits of the Beaver.

I am well acquainted with the habits of the Northern beaver. Several years ago I bought up several hundred acres of mining lands near the south shore of Lake Superior, in Ontonagon county, Mich. On Carp river, a small stream that crossed a part of my lands, the beavers had built several dams, and formed extensive ponds, in which they built their houses or lodges, as the Indians call them. These lodges are built in water several feet in depth, and the entrance is several feet under water, but the floor of the lodge is built at least two feet above high-water mark. The floor is built solid from the bottom of the pond, except the entrance.

Although the beaver is warmly clad with long, fine fur, he is very sensitive to the cold, and rarely, if ever, leaves the pond or lodge during the cold weather. He lays in his winter supply of food, which mainly consists of the bark of a certain species of poplar. He cuts down small trees and cuts them into short pieces of one foot, or a little over, in length, and takes them into the pond, and fastens one end of these pieces securely in the mud at the bottom of the pond. These pieces of wood are dragged up into the lodge as often as food is needed, and the bark gnawed off; and, after being denuded of the bark, they are by no means thrown away as useless, but are taken under the ice, and carefully placed in the dam, to strengthen it.

They built one dam a little below the foot of Carp lake, which raised the lake thirty inches. The lake is a small one—about one mile long and a fourth of a mile wide. I measured the stump of a maple tree that they had cut down, and it measured fourteen inches in diameter. There were no less than eleven dams on the stream, all in sight of our buildings, where we were mining for copper.

The beaver possesses great engineering skill, always building his dams in the form of an arch, the crown of the arch being invariably up stream, giving it strength to resist the pressure of the water. The Indians used to tell me many singular traits of character that this animal possesses. They build their dams and lodges of mud, sticks and stones, compactly and very strong. I once saw an albino beaver-skin. I thought, and still think, that it was the purest white I ever saw.—*T. Garlick, in Forest and Stream.*

Czar Nicholas and His Doctor.

On the 2d of March, 1855, when it was known that the Czar Nicholas had died, a wild excitement, increasing from day to day, burst forth against his favorite physician, Dr. Mandt, the more readily suspected because he was a German. Busy calumniators spread the news abroad in all circles that the guilt of the Emperor's death lay at the door of his Prussian doctor. Mandt's family, who were then at Frankfort, were in the greatest terror, when their fear was removed by a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the present Czar, Alexander, had taken up the defense of the calumniated man, having called him into his presence, thanked him before the court for the care of his father, and presented him with a magnificent gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds.

The doctor, it appears, has left behind him a detailed account of the last days and hours of his imperial patient. Almost his only friends at court beside the Czar himself were the heir to the throne and the Grand Duchess Helena. He was an object of violent dislike to her husband, the Grand Duke Michael. When the Czar was taken ill Mandt's meaner foes whispered about that he would poison their master. The Grand Duchess Helena warned him of the plots against his reputation and person. Her husband called him into a private room. "I found him in the highest excitement," says Dr. Mandt. "I thought he would seize me by the collar, but my coolness seemed to make some impression upon him, and he contented himself by shaking his fist in my face, and exclaiming, 'traitor!'" An excited conversation passed between them, and the Prince ended by saying, "On the day upon which the precious health of the Czar is endangered by your treatment, your learned head shall hang upon your neck by the thinness of a single thread."

Nicholas himself was worked up into a temporary suspicion of the fidelity of his doctor. One day, upon feeling himself better, the Czar said: "Mandt, do you know that I believed yesterday that you were bent upon poisoning me?" "I knew it, Sire," replied the doctor. "Then do not forget," observed the Emperor, "that you have enemies here, and many of them." On the night of the 2d of March, Mandt had to tell the Czar the fateful news that his recovery was impossible. Nicholas received the information with great calmness. He ordered the sacrament to be brought, took leave of the Empress, his children and grandchildren, kissed them, and blessed each by name with a firm, clear voice. To the Empress he said: "I shall send for thee when the last moment draws nigh."—*London Globe.*

What Emigration Means.

Dr. A. S. Heath at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club at Cooper Union building, said: Forty-six thousand emigrants in thirty days, or over one a minute, have come to us in 1880. At a valuation of $500 apiece this means a national increase of wealth of $500 a minute, $30,000 an hour, $720,000 a day, $21,600,000 a month, or $259,700,000 a year. This means just so much more additional annual production to which a fair profit of earnings is added. This means increased export of wheat over meat; it means development of agricultural and all other domestic industries; it means the rapid settling and improvement of public and unproductive private acres of the West, South, North and East; it means that no peoples of Europe need starve as long as American wheat and meat fields overflow with boundless productions; it means sounder principle of production must be practised, and that land-skinning must cease, or inevitably, in the future, the tide of emigration must flow in tidal waves toward the East, and that millions of American citizens must go from whence their sturdy ancestors came.

The farmer element of emigration, I trust, will be more provident of their generous and newly-acquired acres, and I earnestly hope that they will teach our wasteful farmers many valuable lessons of agricultural economy, and that the farmer who starves his farm will also impoverish his posterity.—*New York World.*

Air the Bedding.

The desire of an energetic housekeeper to have her work completed at an early hour in the morning often causes her to leave one of the most important items of neatness undone. The most effectual purifying of beds and bedclothes cannot take place if a seasonable time is not allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be allowed for the complete removal of atoms of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing should be done, and occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and, when practicable, left exposed to the sun and wind for half a day.

A quarter of a million Europeans are engaged in the sea fisheries.

Glass Railroads.

A reviewer in *Nature* calls attention to one of the greatest novelties in the construction of the permanent way for street-railroads. Glass sleepers, introduced by Mr. Lindsay Buckill and Mr. W. Siemens, of Dresden, have been tried with such satisfaction that it is now proposed to make broad, longitudinal sleepers of glass, having a groove in the upper surface, and, so combining in themselves the functions of both sleepers and rails, do away with the necessity for separate iron rails, with their fastenings, joints, and other complications. In a paper by Dr. Schott, a full abstract of which is printed in the recently-published "Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers," England, it is shown that, by properly tempering glass with oil, this very brittle substance "can be made, mass for mass, stronger than steel, and practically unbreakable." Now, if all this is borne out in extensive practical tests, the manufacture of glass for railroad and other purposes will soon reach dimensions which will be startling.

The boys of the Boston public schools are instructed in military drill, and annually have a street parade, with a review by the Mayor.

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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, causing [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 600 pages, and over 100 illustrations. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. The author is an experienced physician of many years practice, (as is well known), [illegible] or "CHRONIC" diseases.—Postage stamps taken in payment for books.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, cures Chronic diseases and complicated cases, and diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, self-abuse or sexual excesses. Patients treated by mail and express. Where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is free and invited. Questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. For books or treatment address DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons.

Indiana, April 21st, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 12, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 26, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 20th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 26, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Enclosed please find $3, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 20th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 10, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"No solid south, no solid north, but a solid Union."

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAVID D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
ADAM P. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

For Commissioner, Southwest District,
EDWARD KELHAM.

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.
Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Wm. L. Blair. Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.
C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	26
Noble "	21
Elkhart "	21
Total	68

By order of the district committee

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Governor Landers.

"Credit Mobilier" Garfield is his name.

Thomas A. Hendricks should be the man nominated for president by the democrats at Cincinnati.

A full delegation from DeKalb county attended the democratic state convention at Indianapolis yesterday.

The county ticket gives general satisfaction; every man on the ticket will be elected by a handsome majority.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated for president by the republican national convention at Chicago Tuesday. His defeat will be a walk-away for the democrats.

Democrats of DeKalb county have concluded to lay aside personal prejudices and all go to work for success, which means that the national, state and county tickets will receive their undivided support.

The republican nominee for vice-president is Chester A. Arthur, of New York, a man who was removed from the collectorship of the port of New York, by Hayes, because he was believed to be corrupt.

Every candidate who allowed his name to go before the democratic convention last Saturday, did so with the full understanding that all could not succeed. All were good men and good democrats, and the defeat of a portion of them does not reflect upon their work as citizens or democrats. That these facts are realized by the unsuccessful ones, is evident from the good feeling manifested after the convention. A good and true democrat always submits to the action of his party.

A telegram received from Indianapolis, just as we go to press, gives the result of the work done yesterday by the democratic state convention. The following excellent ticket was nominated: For governor, Franklin Landers; for lieutenant-governor, Isaac P. Gray; for judges of supreme court, John T. Scott and James Mitchell; for secretary of state, John G. Shanklin; for auditor of state, Mahlon D. Manson; for treasurer of state, Wm. Fleming; for clerk of supreme court, Gabriel Smuck; for reporter of supreme court, A. N. Martin; for attorney-general, T. W. Woolen; for superintendent of public instruction, A. C. Goodwin.

THE ENTRIES ARE MADE,

And Every Candidate Named Will Be a Winner.

The Democrats of DeKalb Are Ready For the Great Race of 1880.

A Harmonious County Convention and a Good Ticket.

Persuant to call, the democrats of DeKalb county met in convention at the court-house in Auburn last Saturday. At 10:30 a. m. the convention was called to order by W. L. Blair, chairman of the county central committee.

Upon motion, the following-named persons were elected officers of the convention:

Hon. Freeman Kelley, president; W. H. Dills, vice-president; Theo. Reed, secretary, and J. C. Loveland assistant secretary.

A call of the townships showed every township and precinct represented by a full delegation.

Messrs. Theo. Reed, James A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, B. D. Thomas and W. L. Blair having been appointed by the county central committee to consider the propriety of adopting the primary election system of nominating candidates for county offices, reported in favor of primary elections and submitted rules and regulations for the government of the same. A motion to adopt the report was declared lost. After some discussion as to a reconsideration of the vote, owing to a misunderstanding of the question, it was decided to postpone action upon the subject until some future time.

Upon motion of Judge McClellan, the names of candidates were called for, and the following announcements were made:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
D. D. Moody, of Auburn precinct.

FOR CLERK,
D. Y. Husselman, of Union township, John W. Baxter, of Wilmington township.

FOR AUDITOR,
John W. Dills, of Concord township, Thomas H. Tomlinson, of Franklin township.

FOR TREASURER,
Lafayette J. Miller, of Richland township, Jefferson Beard, of Franklin township, D. H. Murray, of Concord township.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. J. Van Auken, of Union township, Philip Plumb, of Union township, J. W. Boyle, of Wilmington township.

FOR RECORDER,
Michael Boland, of Richland township, James Quince, of Butler township, Geo. H. Munn, of Newville township, Samuel M. High, of Jackson township, Sol. S. Mottinger, of Smithfield township.

FOR SURVEYOR,
Geo. L. Lanning, Wm. Ensley, Adam P. Foltz and Dr. Tritch, all of Auburn precinct.

FOR CORONER,
J. J. Latson, of Auburn precinct.

FOR COMMISSIONER—NORTH DISTRICT,
Joseph Sewell, of Franklin township, John Stearns, of Troy township, E. R. Shoemaker, of Smithfield township, Ephraim Shipe, of Fairfield township.

FOR COMMISSIONER—SOUTHWEST DIST.,
Edward Kelham, of Keyser township.

Upon motion, the following candidates were nominated by acclamation, they having no opposition for the offices named:

Representative—D. D. Moody.
Coroner—J. J. Latson.
Commissioner, southwest district—Edward Kelham.

The convention adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order promptly at one o'clock, when the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all delegates here assembled are in honor bound to support the nominees, and that each person whose name is here announced as a candidate for office, shall be required to personally pledge his support to the nominees of this convention, whoever they may be, which pledge shall be made publicly.

In compliance with the resolution the several candidates present publicly pledged their support to the entire ticket.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates by ballot, with the following results:

Clerk—	Husselman	67
	Baxter	148

Upon motion of Mr. Husselman, Mr. Baxter was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Auditor—	Dills	105
	Tomlinson	111

Upon motion of Mr. Dills, Mr. Tomlinson was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Treasurer—	Miller	112
	Murray	104
	Beard withdrawn.	

Upon motion of Mr. Murray, Mr. Miller was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Sheriff.—Before the result of the ballot was declared, Messrs. Boyle and Plumb withdrew their names, and J. J. Van Auken was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Recorder—	Boland	143
	Quince	25
	Munn	15
	High	25
	Mottinger	8

Mr. Boland was declared the nominee.

Surveyor—first ballot,	Lanning	59
	Ensley	46
	Foltz	104
	Tritch	7
Surveyor—2nd ballot,	Lanning	64
	Foltz	145
	Tritch	7
	Ensley withdrawn.	

Mr. Foltz was declared the nominee on second ballot.

Commissioner—north district.	Sewell	48
	Stearns	23
	Shoemaker	21
	Shipe	125

Mr. Shipe was declared the nominee.

There being no further business to transact, the convention was adjourned sine die.

The County Ticket.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the county convention, held last Saturday, and the ticket nominated. The convention was large and harmonious, and the candidates placed before the people for their suffrages are honest, upright citizens, well qualified for the several positions of trust which each of them will be required to fill, in response to a triumphant election next fall.

Mr. D. D. Moody, who heads the ticket as a candidate for the legislature, is a gentleman above reproach. As an attorney he enjoys a lucrative practice, and it was with considerable reluctance that he consented to be a candidate. He will be elected by a rousing majority, and the interests of his constituents will be safely guarded by him in the state legislature.

Mr. Jno. W. Baxter, candidate for clerk of the circuit court, is the present incumbent, who was appointed by the board of commissioners to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Moss, deceased. Mr. Baxter is giving excellent satisfaction, as he will continue to do for the next four years. He is a young man of excellent qualities, a democrat in every sense of the word, and as a politician will leave no stone unturned to secure the election of the entire ticket in the coming campaign.

Mr. T. H. Tomlinson, candidate for auditor, is a hard-working, energetic farmer—a gentleman of good business qualifications, and well fitted for the position he will be called upon to fill in the court house.

Mr. Lafe J. Miller, candidate for treasurer, is now and has been for several years, agent for the Lake Shore railroad at Corunna, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the railroad company and its patrons in the northwest part of this county. Mr. Miller is a good accountant and a first-class business man in every particular; he is a wide-awake, active worker in politics, and will be elected beyond question.

For sheriff, the invincible J. J. Van-Auken is the nominee. It is scarcely necessary to allude to Jay in this brief sketch of the candidates, as he is well and favorably known by almost every man, woman and child in the county; he is peculiarly adapted to the duties of sheriff, and the democracy of DeKalb county has decided that he shall succeed Mr. Leas.

Mr. M. Boland, the nominee for recorder, who now holds that office, is also a gentleman who is well known throughout the county—one who can be re-elected with perfect ease. His popularity, as manifested by the ballot, is due to his qualification for the office and the efficiency with which he has filled it in the past.

Mr. A. P. Foltz, of Auburn, is a mechanic, and a man who is in every way fitted for the office of surveyor, for which position he was the choice of the convention. He will go into the office with a good majority, and will discharge its duties to the letter.

Mr. J. J. Latson was nominated for coroner for the fifth time, which, of itself, is evidence enough that he is the right man in the right place.

For commissioner of the north district, Mr. E. Shipe, of Fairfield township, is the coming man. He is an old resident of DeKalb county, a prosperous farmer, and a man of excellent judgment; therefore it would have been difficult to have made a better selection.

Mr. Edward Kelham, of Keyser township, who is the present commissioner for the southwest district, has given sufficient satisfaction to justify his being re-nominated by acclamation, which was done at the convention of Saturday. Mr. Kelham has faithfully attended to his share of the duties of his office in the past, as he will do in the future.

An Error.

In the headlines to its telegraphic news from Chicago, last week, the Fort Wayne News made this surprising statement, in its issue of Thursday evening: "Not Yet is the Republican candidate Nominated!" Whoever sent that dispatch to the News was drunk; no such name was mentioned in the convention.

Less To Boast Of.

[State Sentinel.]

It has been said that if Christianity were stricken from the world's history the record of the human race would be a record of barbarism.—Journal.

Possibly; but certain it is that if republicanism were stricken from the history of the United States, the devil would have far less to boast of than at present.

The democratic convention, last Saturday, was one of the most harmonious ever held in DeKalb county.

HAZZARD AND WILKERSON.

Partisan Injustice.

Under the above heading, the Indianapolis Sentinel of Tuesday has a little piece to speak which, viewed from our seat in the gallery, hits the bull's-eye about in the center. It relates to the recent release of George Hazzard, and is as follows:

It will be remembered by the readers of the Sentinel that some months ago a notable case of crime was tried in the United States district court, sitting in this city. One Hazzard was charged with an extended system of forgeries, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. During the trial of the case there was not brought forward in the testimony a solitary extenuating circumstance. It was a case of unalloyed and unmitigated rascality, from first to last. Hazzard was shown to be a cool, calculating criminal. Still this man serves but a small portion of his sentence, until executive clemency is obtained, and Hayes sets him free. We have another case in view, to be placed beside that of Hazzard's. The readers of the Sentinel will remember the Jennings county case, wherein it was sought to show that a number of democrats had combined to import votes for the purpose of influencing an election. All efforts to prove a conspiracy, as set forth in the indictment, utterly failed. The trial, on the part of the government was conducted with all the ability that General Harrison could command. As a result one poor fellow by the name of Wilkerson, a young man against whose character, prior to the case in question, no charge of evil of any kind was ever made, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. It is not our purpose to allude to the case further than to state the fact of conviction, sentence and imprisonment. Application has been made to Hayes for excutive clemency. Punishment has done its work, all the degredation that imprisonment could inflict has been accomplished. From the lowest, as well as from the highest, point of partisan observation, justice has been meted out to the unfortunate Wilkerson; still, he languishes in prison, and no appeal for executive clemency can move the heart of Hayes. Here we have the parallel: Hazzard, a calculating criminal, who robbed his victims by methods deliberately planned and executed, goes free; while a youth, whose crime, to say the worst of it, was his first, and the result more of the wickedness of others than of any self depravity, is held in prison in defiance of every principle of mercy and justice. It would be difficult to exhibit partisan malignity in a more repulsive light.

Cedar Creek.

—Bennett Hixson and Henry Probst have their new barns about completed.

—We have had a few days of very fine weather, which is gratifying to many of our farmers who yet have corn to plant.

—C. M. Merica is just now prying into everybody's business, Uncle Sam having given him the right to do so as a census enumerator.

—C. B. Jones is getting along very nicely with his broken leg; he is beginning to hobble around the room some, and we hope soon to see him out again.

—Our homœopathic physician, Dr. Kester, is getting a large practice and having excellent success; he is a worthy christian gentleman, and we are glad to have such men among us.

—Elbridge Bruce and lady have commenced house-keeping on the farm of old Mr. Probst, he having rented it for a term of years. May joy and prosperity accompany the newly-married pair.

—Old Father Martin, of Wolcottville, was here Saturday evening and Sunday morning ministering to the spiritual wants of God's children. The old gentleman is in his 78th year, but is still robust and hearty; his mind appears yet to be strong and active.

—The acting christians of this place, it appears, are not quite so much in earnest as they were some six months ago. We trust they may not longer falter in their zeal, but may live whole-hearted christians, for the good book tells us, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

X. Y. Z.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "The republicans ought to have nominated a man for president who had never been connected with a swindle. They had a few men of that type, but an honest man was not what the Chicago convention was looking for.

Summer

Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in light-weight Merino, Gauze, Lisle-Thread and Balbriggan, all sizes and qualities now in stock. Our stock of Summer Hosiery and Gloves is large and well assorted with all the staple and Fancy Novelties of the season. Black and Colored Lace Mitts, Lace top Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves of our various popular brands, in 2 to 8 buttons in street, Opera shades and black, at reduced prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Parasols.

Just opened—An elegant new lot of Black Satin Parasols, Rich Black Brocade Parasols, Fancy Colored Parasols, Children's Parasols, both lined and unlined, $2,50 to $15,00 each. Also an immense new line of Sun Umbrellas, 20, 22 and 24 inches. Blues and Browns in a great variety of Ebony, Horn, Ivory, Bamboo, Natural Stick, Tortoise Shell and Agate Handles, $1,50 $1,75, $2,00, $2,50, $3,00 each and upwards. Please examine them.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Light-Weight
Suitings.

For gentlemens Wear.—Our stock is probably the largest and best-assorted in the city. Our Goods are of the best Scotch, English, French and German manufacture. Our prices are VERY LOW, as the goods were ordered before the great advance in prices of Woolen took place. Gentlemen wanting Business Suits, Dress Suits, or anything in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Diagonals, Meltons or Chevoits, should not fail to examine before they purchase.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Lawns.

350 pieces New lawns this week in Tinted and White Ground, with and without Side Bands, 10, 12 1-2, and 15 cents per yard. Also New Linnen Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, new Foulard Cambrics, French Chintz, Zephyr Ginghams, Canton Ginghams, Seer-suckers, etc., etc., 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard. Our stock of Wash Fabrics is very large and worth looking at. Black and Colored Bunting in great variety.

ROOT & COMPANY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marracabo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 22 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine-Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine-Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70. cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

Fish of all Kinds.

No. 1 White Fish, Family White Fish, Pickerel, Lake Fish. Catfish. Mackerel, Herring, Smoked Halibut, Boneless Codfish, etc., etc., all sold cheap and warranted as represented.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.
Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

A Rare Bargain.

The undersigned offers for sale at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, one-half acre of land, upon which is situated a good dwelling-house, barn, well and cistern; also a fine store-room containing a stock of drugs, dry-goods and groceries—a splendid location for a doctor or merchant. Terms, one-half down, and the balance in one and two years. Cause of sale, poor health.

24-4t. DR. A. B. MATHEWS.

Boarding and Lodging.

The Misses Baldock will take boarders by the day or week, at reasonable rates. Their place is conveniently located, being on the first block east of Odd Fellows' building. Patronize the young ladies and they will do their best to furnish good meals and good rooms. 33-1w

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST

88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne Ind

Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Charles Probst, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

24-3w HENRY PROBST, Administrator.

June 7, 1880.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

WANTED—AN EDITOR

And a Proof-Reader, at the Republican Office.

About a month ago, or more, the De-Kalb County Republican, a so-called newspaper published at this place, took occasion to comment upon and criticise one or two items which appeared in the COURIER, not being able to detect any errors, either typographical, grammatical or orthographical, but determined to find fault in some way, the editor of that poster—if it has an editor—made a gigantic effort to hold the said items up to ridicule—a jackassical attempt of which be must himself have been ashamed. Fully appreciating the advertising courtesies extended to us by our envious neighbor, and being anxious to make a full reciprocation for favors, we herewith call the attention of our readers to a few of the many excellencies of that ably-edited journal. The list is necessarily somewhat disconnected, but it is "official" and verbatim; and besides, it is highly edifying to the cultured mind. Having a few spare moments to waste this morning, we glanced over the last issue of the Republican and noted the following display of journalistic ability:

"Programme," for programme, is good; so is "Peterson," for Peterson, and "wts," for was; and "profesoion," for profession; and "alo," for also; and "faught," for tought; and "candidats," for candidates; and "mohths," for months; and "recieve," for receive; and "Stovor," for Stover; and "admissable," for admissible; and "advise," (verb) for advice, (noun); and "merchcum," for meerschaum, (a clear case of didn't-know-how-to-spell); and "showe," for shows; and "friends," for friends; and "counselman" (!) for councilman; and "sevanth," for seventh; and "surpaise," for surprise; and "presance," for presence; and "sumptous," for sumptuous; and "peaple," for people; and "grandfother," for grandfather; and "authoritively," for authoritatively; and "penetentiary," for penitentiary; and "Tona," for Tony, (abbreviation of Anthony); and "fonnd," for found; and "warrented," for warranted; and "fellowos," for fellows; and "authoritis," for authorities; and "will," for will; and "licenses," for licenses; and "consciencious," for conscientious; and "af," for of; and "depradations," for depredations—and so on without limit. This little list comprises only a portion of the typographical errors and misspelled words—saying nothing of a multitude of letters upside-down, words misdivided and blunders in punctuation. Yet the man who allows such a sheet to issue from his office has the cheek to undertake the criticism of a newspaper!

And then, too, wonderful grammatical construction is exhibited throughout the Republican; its editor (?) has evidently been through college, though it is probable that he was there just about long enough to go through from the front door to the back. The last issue of his paper is remarkably improved, being comparatively devoid of any exhibition of ignorance, yet gaze on one or two gems of literature. In speaking of the soldiers' association, it says: "The labor is accomplished by the Association, and the citizens meet the actual expenses, which is for orator, music, etc." That is a real pretty expression—"expenses is for." And again: "Mr. Palmer's remains were bro't to Auburn for interment, and was followed to his last resting place," etc. But the following excruciatingly grammatical phrase carries off the palm: "There actually seems to be more sympathy for the burglar Garfield, he whom would have murdered Mrs. Barney!" This, then, is a fair sample of the customary appearance of a paper that has the brazenness to push itself forward as a model! For the sake of the reputation of our town—for the sake of the citizens who take a pride in its advancement—and for the sake of the rising generation, we implore the editor of the Republican to employ a proof-reader and hire himself out to a grammar factory, or else shut up his print-shop and run as a candidate for stage-driver out in the backwoods.

LAKE-SHORE ACCIDENT.

Two Engines Badly Smashed.

Early Tuesday morning, express train No. 5 on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, which passes Corunna at about 3 o'clock, making no stop, ran into freight-train No. 50, which had side-tracked for the former, and the wrecking of both engines was the result. One baggage car was also demolished and a coach full of passengers was turned completely over, though no lives were lost nor was any person seriously injured, strange as it may appear. The freight train, which was going east, ran in on the west end of the switch, closing it after passing; but the switch at the east end was turned on the side-track, thus steering the passenger train directly into the engine of the freight. How it is that the engineers and firemen escaped with their lives is too intricate a problem to solve, as the express train was running at a high rate of speed. Upon whom the blame devolves we have not yet learned, though it is probable that the yard switchman will have to shoulder it.

—Was your favorite candidate nominated?

—Join the excursion to Pleasant Lake next Sunday.

—The boom in improvements around town continues. Selah.

—In spite of the elements, the town was full of people last Saturday.

—Miss McTighe, of Auburn, is visiting with Mrs. John Campbell.—Kendallville Standard, June 3.

—You will miss a day of great enjoyment if you don't go to Pleasant Lake next Sunday morning.

—If you are bilious you will find positive relief by using "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

—G. H. Forkner left for Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday afternoon. He will remain away about two weeks.

—Tom Bell is now traveling around the country in the service of George Clark. Tom is a horseman, he is.

—A whole raft of Polanders and Polanderesses was in town the early part of this week. A law-suit was the incentive.

—Mrs. John L. Davis and Mrs. Mattie Birdsall have been visiting near Huntertown this week, at the home of Mrs. Shryock.

—The three hotels and the restaurant were rushed with business Saturday. The candidates and the convention did it.

—The senior editor is absent this week at the state convention in Indianapolis. He intends to "see how the old thing works."

—Henry McIntyre is seriously threatened with a case of paralysis. His right foot is numb, and refuses to be controlled.

—Fred. Clark gets up every morning by Chicago time; it is twenty minutes slower. He goes to his meals, however, by Columbus time.

—Hooping-cough, croup and colds are alone cured by "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," which is daily working miracles. Price 25 cents.

—Miss Zelpha McBride gave up her place at Hollister's restaurant last week. She is now taking a rest and visiting her parents at Butler.

—Read the prospectus for the De-Kalb County Republican, which appears elsewhere. It is a free "ad." and is highly entertaining.

—Miss Maggie Ward, of Fort Wayne, was in town long enough last Friday to attend the Presbyterian social. She is an entertaining young lady.

—The substantial roof of Kiblinger's new building, also the cornice, was put on by B. Goodman. The floors come next, and then the plastering.

—A big lop-sided, raw-boned, baby-elephant horse, belonging to a picture peddler, ran away on Ninth street and stirred up some excitement Tuesday.

—The Presbyterian ladies' social, which was entertained Friday evening by Mrs. Swineford, was decidedly the best one that has been held this season.

—Billy Rainier's pool-table has been re-covered and fixed up so that it is now as good as new. His whole room is to be handsomely kalsomined and refitted.

—Will. Ryan is thinking seriously of having the stuffing taken out of his feet, because every time he goes into the horse's stall, the latter gets wild and has fits.

—John L. Davis was one of the last to go to Chicago, but he was there at the most interesting time, nevertheless. He went Sunday night, returning Tuesday morning.

—Tickets are now on sale at half-fare rates, at the Jackson office, for the races at Jackson. To-morrow closes up the season at that place, and it will be an interesting day.

—Miss Allie Zimmerman and Miss May Rhodenbaugh left Friday for Pleasant Lake. The former returned the first of the week, but the latter will make a more extended visit.

—Ike Jones, one of the party of young men who went to Montana some five months ago, is now at home again, where he will remain. He thinks Auburn is good enough for him.

—Miss Effie Wunderlich dropped in on her friends in Auburn last Monday noon, giving them a pleasant surprise. She stayed but a day or two, however, and returned to Columbia City.

—Mr. Dickenson, of the Waterloo Press, was in town Tuesday taking notes. He said the editor was away, the paper was behind, and altogether the boys were "in a d—l of a fix."

—An ice-cream social will be entertained by the M. E. society, at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Casebeer, Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited.
MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—Uncle Tom Gross thinks he must have given away as many as forty matches since he has been keeping hotel; this probably accounts for his not being a stock-holder in some bank.

—The county commissioners have been in session all this week. They were yesterday engaged in granting licenses to numerous saloonists throughout the county who have duly made application.

—Cool & Muder have this week received five new and handsome side-bar buggies, from the Cortland Wagon company, of New York. They are beauties, both in appearance and price, the latter being remarkable.

ALMOST MANGLED.

Narrow Escape From a Cruel Death.

Last Monday morning at 5 o'clock, being desirous of reaching Auburn early, in order to get a start on business for the week, we boarded No. 7 on the Fort Wayne and Jackson road, which leaves the former city at that hour. Fred. Clark, agent at Auburn Junction for the aforesaid road, accompanied the writer. At the proper time the signal for "off brakes" was given, the conductor of said train No. 7—which is a local freight—yelled "all right," and away we went; but alas for human hopes and expectations! Before the train had passed out of the depot yard, another train belonging to the Muncie company began backing up and undertook to get in on the switch ahead of us. It may be apropos to state right here that we have never yet seen the feat of running two trains on the same track, at the same moment, successfully accomplished. We saw the shadow of the coming event casting itself before;—we instantly anticipated the result, and with a hasty prayer for our father, mother, sisters, another fellow's sister and ourself, (also for our grip-sack and umbrella, which were in the caboose,) we leaped madly from the train. The crash and the crisis came. Fred. carefully took an inventory of his anatomy, as did also the writer, and we ascertained that no important members were missing; but the rear car on the Muncie train was mashed beyond recognition and dumped from the track, while the caboose on our train suffered a painful injury to its step, which the conductor, Jack Dolan, afterward found necessary to amputate.

Thanking our lucky stars for the hair-breadth escape from an appalling death, we shouldered our breathing remains and climbed on the train, resolved to make Auburn that day or die on the road; and subsequent events will show that we were afforded another excellent opportunity. At Auburn Junction, while picking up cars and switching around promiscuously, a similar experiment was attempted, this time our train making an endeavor to back across the Eel-River track while an Eel-River freight was crossing ours. This, too, was an ignominious failure. Our already-abused caboose—or a portion of it—was manufactured into toothpicks and ruthlessly bounced from the track; at this point we observed a singular circumstance, namely: There wasn't a man in the car but what exhibited how much true gentleman he had in him by getting up and relinquishing his seat; they all got up simultaneously, and the majority of them left the train without anyone telling them to. When this last little occurrence occurred, we were standing on the platform at the depot, only about a hundred yards away, thus averting death for the second time that morning; but it was a marvelously close shave. If we had been in that train a half hour sooner, where might we be now? The mere thought of it (i. e. where we might be now) makes our hair stand on end.

Fred., too, is grateful for his escape from so frightful an end—his release from such a perilous situation. He was eating breakfast in the Stamets house at the time of the second catastrophe. From Auburn Junction to Auburn we took our chances in the depot hack, arriving here about four hours behind time and congratulating ourself on being alive. What ever became of the ill-fated train No. 7, we have never been able to learn.

Why So Sly?

It was quite apparent around the Swineford hotel, Thursday evening at about supper time, that something out of the ordinary course of human events was going on; the host first made his appearance with an enormous smile all over his features, and then came his wife, who also looked pleased; in fact, everybody around the premises wore a broad grin and seemed happy; but who wouldn't? In the parlor, just at that moment, two hearts' destinies were being united, the same belonging to Frank Draggoo, of Concord, and Miss Laura Gibford, of Spencerville, who is a sister of Mrs. Sol. Barney. Rev. H. Johnson spoke the magic words and kissed the bride—no, the groom kissed Mrs. Swineford—confound it!—somebody got kissed, anyway, and the two that went in came out as one.

Who Did It?

Two or three days previous to the decoration day exercises, some contemptible individual perpetrated a sneaking trick, which, for downright meanness, excels anything we have heard of this season, it being the notification, in the customary cowardly way—by anonymous letter—to two of our most estimable young ladies, that "the services of no democratic ladies would be required on that day." What a charming display of republican justice and amiability! Of course it was let pass apparently unnoticed, being too insignificant and low to be considered; but "straws show which way the wind blows," and this may be accepted as an indication of the general feeling existing in the "pure and undefiled" republican ranks in Auburn.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.,
tf Auburn, Ind.

—Seven liquor licenses were granted yesterday by the commissioners.

—Dr. Miller, of Farmer Center, son-in-law of Treasurer Gonser, was in town yesterday.

—Sim. Tarney left for Fort Wayne at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. That "cousin" of his requires considerable attention.

—The walls of Fred. Huelsenbeck's new building, on Seventh street, are completed, though it will be some time before it is ready for occupancy.

—Misses Flora and Laura Norway, and Miss Jennie Foot, all of Farmer Center, arrived in town yesterday, and are the guests of Miss Cassie Gonser.

—Em. Baker and Em. Zink had a little racket last Saturday night.—Fort Wayne News.

A sort of a 2-em (b)racket, wasn't it?

—Mrs. Rickel, aged 98 years and 6 months, mother of W. J. Rickel, who formely practiced law at this place, was buried at Waterloo last Monday. Frail nature yielded to the claims of old age.

—J. C. Henry reports the notion business better now than he has ever known it before at this season. His traveling outfit—horses, wagon and stock—takes the lead of all competitors on the road.

—The superiority of this week's issue of the COURIER is due to the absence of the senior editor. (The foregoing is a joke on our partner, and we will keep at a safe distance from him when he gets home.)

—Geo. Clark and W. L. Penfield left for Fort Wayne on short notice, Tuesday night, the former having been summoned to appear yesterday at the trial of a law-suit in which he is one of the principals.

—The house recently purchased by Dr. Littlefield, on Tenth street, will make a handsome little home when the improvements are completed. He is having a cosy little room finished up for an office.

—The road from the old cemetery down to the Eel-River railroad, under the supervision of Marshal Scott, has been filled in and graded so that it is now navigable, so to speak, and in good condition.

—The handsome little aquarium in the show-window of Casebeer & Matheny's drug-store attracts a great deal of attention. Dr. Humphrey, who superintends it, exhibits considerable taste in its arrangement.

—Auburn's absorbing interest in a dog fight is remarkable. A little mill between two canines on the corner of Main and Seventh, yesterday noon, drew a large and enthusiastic audience in about one minute.

—Both the Butler and Corunna bands enlivened things at the convention last week. They make excellent music and are well organized, which we hope may be said of our own Auburn band before many months.

—Jas. Gilliland is again in his element, having taken his stand as a salesman in the grocery and provision store of John Kruger, on south Main street. Mr. Gilliland has been engaged in similar business many years.

—Mr. C. G. Shepard, the gentlemanly canvassing agent for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, spends one-half of his time in DeKalb county. Our farmers need not be afraid to entertain him when he calls to see them.

—Uncle John McClellan found an empty pocket-book on the sidewalk, a day or two ago, and he also found an owner for it, in the person of James Moore, who says it was stolen from his coat pocket by a tramp and thrown away.

—Dr. Casebeer's horse, while running loose on Jackson street Monday, started in a playful mood towards Miss Nellie Potter, but she, misinterpreting the animal's motive, lost no time in putting a fence between herself and the horse.

—The census-takers are now up to their ears in business, and the work of enumeration goes bravely on. The men who are engaged in these labors are all married, so it'll not avail the girls anything to lie about their ages. Mind that.

—Messrs. Lewis Swineford and Frank Bush, of Ashland, Ohio, visited in Auburn all last week, guests at the Swineford house. The former, who is a brother of S. C. Swineford, is well known to most of our citizens, having been engaged in business here some four years ago.

—No little excitement and comment was occasioned on the streets of Auburn, Tuesday afternoon, when the dispatch announcing the result of the Chicago convention was received. Nearly everybody "thought it would eventually be Garfield."

—The shop of Mr. E. Berry, on south Jackson street, is a perfect little store-room of curiosities, the work of his own hands in leisure moments. He is now whiling time away by building a beautiful little steam engine, of about 8-horse power, which gives sufficient proof that he is a natural born mechanic.

—James Marshal, aged about 65 years, an old resident of Edgerton, O., was found in the St. Joe river about a mile and a half from that place early Sunday morning last, his body having been in the water for several days. A coroner's inquest was held, but we have been unable to learn the result. He leaves a wife and several children.

—George Hazzard attended the Chicago convention in full bloom. He promises to make it interesting for all Auburn visitors. Why, the crazy thing!

—There will be an excursion from Ft. Wayne to Pleasant Lake next Sunday, June 13, over the Jackson road. Round-trip tickets will be issued at half fare, and the train will pass Auburn at 8 a. m., arriving at the lake at 8:40; returning in the evening, it will leave at 8 o'clock. Everybody go.

—The following interesting dialogue took place at Auburn Junction, a day or two ago: A profanely-inclined man, after gazing intently into another man's face, suddenly extended his hand and exclaimed, "Where in h—l have I seen you before?" To which the stranger calmly replied: "Well, sir, I'm sure I don't know. What part of hell are you from?"

—Miss Lida Powers, the efficient superintendent of our schools for the past year, left Monday morning for her home in Greensburg, this state. She will deliver an address before the alumni meeting soon to be held at Terre Haute. Miss Powers leaves many warm personal friends here in Auburn who part with her regretfully, though in the hope that "sometime, somewhere, they shall meet again." She is a young lady of merit as a teacher, being possessed of rare mental attainments, and there will be some difficulty in successfully filling the vacancy made by her departure.

Memorial Fund.

As some inquiries have been made relative to the disposition of finances received by the treasurer of the above, we hereto append his report:

Rec'd from financial committee,..	36 25
" " former treasurer,........	6.30
Total,........	$42.55
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid for Auburn Band..........	$15.00
" " orator,................	5.00
" " scarfs, flags, etc.,.....	11.06
" " work on graves,.......	3.00
" " sheet music and arch..	2.27
Total,........	$36.33
Balance in treasury,.......	$6.22

C. BEUGNOT, Treasurer.

Have You Tried It?

Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative, the great blood purifier and renovator, a specific for liver complaint, biliousness, chills and fever, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism, and constipation of the bowels. Removes pimples and sallowness from the skin, producing a clear complexion. It is prepared from roots, barks, and herbs; is entirely harmless, and pleasant to take, and has a larger sale and gives better satisfaction than any other medicine in the market. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 23-2w.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.
Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING FROM THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.
Opposite North Door Court House.

A MEDLEY OF MERIT.

A FINE
DRESS SUIT.

Black Cloth Frock Coat..........$10.00
Black Doeskin Pants..........5.00
Black Cloth Vest..........2.50

PANTS.

Men's Fine Rock or Harris..........$5.00
Men's All-Wool..........3.00
Boys' Very Durable..........2.00

BOYS' SUITS:

Excellent Quality..........$10.00
Strong and Durable..........5.00

SAM, PETE & MAX
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

New Hat Man!

Hats.

and Caps

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

SOLITUDE.

BY JOHN [illegible].

And what is solitude? An echo says,
To roam away and hold communion sweet,
Alone with nature and with nature's God,
Where sounds of revelry and din of strife
Retreat to nothingness; to seek the deep
And silent wood, and stroll the brook beside,
Whose silver waves but ripple forth a song
Of praise to Him whose boundless grandeur crowns
The universe of thought and deed and truth
With love's refulgent light; to go where man
Is not, nor e'er has been, nor stain of sin
Pollutes the fragrant air with incense dense
Of crime and [illegible] where gracefully bow
The giant oak and [illegible] wildwood flower
To Him who reigns supreme—the King of Kings.

Not so! [illegible] within the midst,
And hear the jostling sway that strife doth make
To those who walk upon the thoroughfare
Of busy selfish gain; to stand where life
Is all aflame with love for power and pelf—
An ardent, eager, thronging mass of clay
That grinds humanity to dust for gold;
Where might is right and honesty is sin,
And he who would not be an infidel
To curse and loud blaspheme the God of gods,
Is shunned as though a fool and lunatic—
The dregs of all created thought; to live,
To move, and know no sympathizing breast—
In which a heart doth dwell as virtue pure—
Doth burn responsive to thine own wild hopes;
To feel there is no heart that beats for thee,
Or loves to think or dream of thee as friend,
Or call thee some dear name, as in the past.
Ah! this is solitude! A doleful state;
The wildest, deepest solitude that comes
To human ken—the dregs of earthly woe;
The spell of death and blackness of despair.
[illegible], Ohio.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The fire burns cheerily in my room to-night; the light gilds the furnishing, the pictures and ornaments; all openly suggestive of coziness and comfort. I lean back in my arm chair, survey the surroundings, and try to think that I am contented. But it is in vain. I can only realize its emptiness—to me it is only the taunting ghost of what might have been. How vividly the past comes up before me to-night. It is useless for me to attempt to drive away these thoughts, for they are bitter memories of my past life, which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down at my bidding. I try to crush out all thoughts of the past, as at other times, but they come with such weight that they are stronger than my will.

Two years is not a long period of time, if measured as days, weeks and months, but, if measured by the agony the human heart can endure, it is an eternity.

Some say that hearts cannot break, others, that women's do sometimes; but men's are so constituted that they can bear disaster to the affection without material injury to that delicate organ. I don't pretend to say how this may be, but I do know this world will never again look as bright and beautiful to me as it did before I closed my eyes on hope.

I try to cover my sorrow with a mask of harshness toward womankind, and well I succeed; for among my acquaintances I am known as a bitter, cynical man, who sneers at women and love; and not one among them would accuse me of ever having a sentimental thought. But there are times when the old fires burst forth uncontrollably—yes, times in my life when anniversaries come—when temporarily there is an end to peace, and I must live over again the bitter past; and to-night is one of those times, and unwillingly I drift back into the "long ago." It is evening. The brilliant orb of day is slowly and majestically sinking toward the western horizon. The soft breeze is heavily laden with the fragrance of the early spring flowers, and it stirs gently the tender leaves of the few forest trees that have dared to assume their vestments of green. A broad, deep stream, spanned by a rustic bridge; and directly across this, and as far away as the view is unobstructed, winds a sandy, neglected road, bordered on one side by a dense undergrowth of scrub oaks, with here and there a tall pine, which stand like grim sentinels on guard; and, on the other, by a broad field, which shows by the freshly, turned soil that the plowshare of the husbandman has been busy there. Half a mile away, can be seen, standing out in bold relief against the clear evening sky, the tall, white spires of the village churches; and, as the bright rays of the declining sun are reflected from the bronzed balls by which they are surmounted, they glitter in the distance like burnished gold.

Upon the bridge stand two figures. A youth of perhaps 22 years of age, and a girl several years his junior. She, tall, dark and queenly, with deep, fathomless eyes—such eyes as poets write of—eyes, one glance from which can elevate a man to the supreme pinnacle of happiness or doom him to such excruciating torture that the pangs suffered by lost souls in the lowest pits of hell can scarcely compare with it; broad, high forehead, over which, as is the prevailing style, is tastefully arranged the glossy locks of jet-black hair. Her face is one that brings to memory the description given by ancient writers of the goddess of beauty, but a close reader of human character would pronounce her possessed of a heart that would break before it would yield, and a will that is strong as death.

Silence holds supreme away. The only sound that breaks in upon the calm, peaceful stillness is the low, musical murmur of the stream as it flows beneath the bridge and the vesper hymn of some feathered songster as it wings its way to the deeper shades of the forest.

The girl is seated upon the low railing of the bridge. In one hand she holds a small parasol, while the other, from which she has removed the dainty glove, toys idly with a small bunch of wild flowers which lie upon her lap. Her eyes are fixed upon the distant hills, and there is a far-away look upon her face which tells that her thoughts are not of her immediate surroundings.

Her companion is leaning against the railing at her side and gazing westward at the setting sun which now hangs like a fiery ball just above the summit of the distant hills. But ever and anon he turns his face toward the beautiful being at his side, and his eyes light up with what is unmistakably a look of love.

He is the first to break the silence, and his voice is low, as if fearful that its sound would grate harshly upon the quiet surrounding.

"Myrtle, listen to me, please."

She glanced up, but gave no other indication that she had heard his request.

"Myrtle, I must tell you now what has been on my mind for weeks. It distresses me, beyond the power of language to describe, to realize that we are no longer children, and to feel that the impression made upon me by your charms years ago seems now to be increasing to a deeper sense of your loveliness and grace. Pardon me if my confession saddens you, but I love you, Myrtle, with the purest and holiest sentiments of my heart, and I feel that without you my life will be a hopeless future of sadness and gloom. Had I never seen you as I now behold you, time might possibly have erased from my memory the tender associations of the past with which you are connected, but now I feel that the impression of your loveliness can never fade from my mind."

He ceases speaking, and stands awaiting her reply. Her eyes have been fixed upon the rippling water, but, as he finishes, she raises them to his face. Not a shade of color mantles her dark, olive cheek. She looks at him almost haughtily, and not a tremor is discernible upon her face.

"Myrtle, darling, do you understand me? I love you more than life; for, without you, life would be worth nothing to me. Myrtle, will you be my wife?"

And still she is silent. A minute passes, but it seems an age to him, and then she extends one little hand toward him. With a glad cry he clasps it in his own and carries it to his lips. And this is all. He would give worlds for the privilege of taking her in his arms and pressing one passionate kiss upon those bright, ruby lips; but he knows only too well the nature of this girl who has but just pledged her faith to him. They turned and walked silently away in the gathering twilight, down the road that leads to the village. The plaintive notes of the whip-poor-will are heard away off in the forest. Slowly and silently night lowers her curtain of darkness o'er the earth and pins it down with a million of glittering stars.

* * * * * * * *

To dream of joy and wake to sorrow
Is doomed to all who live and love.

Spring has faded into summer, and the last days of summer are slipping away. The scene now is a social gathering in the village. The soft, mellow lamp-light falls upon many a fair face there that needs but the opportunity and it would rival the boasted charms of many an acknowledged belle of the city ball-rooms. Again do I see the maiden I saw upon the bridge in the early springtime. But the youth is not with her now. By her side stands a dark, coarse man, with low forehead, deep-sunken eyes, and full, sensuous lips, which tell that he has more of the brute in his nature than is usually allotted to man. And yet this girl is smiling up at him as she never smiled upon the fair-haired youth who pleaded so passionately for her love but a few months before. Where is he now? Ah, I have just discovered him. He stands beyond this couple, further back in the shadow, and they are not aware of his close proximity, for he is the subject of their conversation. Why is his face so pale? Why, indeed! He has just discovered that the only woman he ever loved, or ever can love, is false to him—that she has toyed with his heart's deepest affection willfully; and, worse than all else, he has learned that she loves the dark, evil man at her side.

Mechanically he tears the glove he has just drawn from his hand into small pieces, and drops them one by one upon the floor. There is a bitter, sarcastic smile upon his face as he watches the couple, who fancy themselves unobserved amid the throng. Unnoticed by them he leaves his place in the shadow and passes out into the night.

All alone, with none to mark the conflict save the All-seeing one, does he struggle with that heart-consuming love. And, as the gray dawn comes slowly creeping in at his window, he has conquered. But at what a cost! In this battle what has he lost? Confidence in mankind, hopes of heaven and faith in God. And he has gained nothing.

* * * * * * * *

The scene has closed. The past joins to the present. The pictured faces smile down upon me from the wall. I arouse myself from the dream, and am again the harsh, cold man of the world. And

I take up the burden of life again,
Saying sadly, "It might have been."

Knew His Business.

A conductor on one of the Chicago street-cars suddenly experienced religion and joined a small flock in the neighborhood of his residence. None more devout than he was to be found in the country round, and every spare moment from his business was put into something energetic toward strengthening up the little church into which he had projected himself. Noticing his interest, his pastor, to encourage him, shoved him along all he could, and in a short time the new convert was a shining light among his fellow-worshipers, and the Christian grace with which he passed the contribution-plate evoked nickels from what before had been barren pockets.

One Sunday morning a hoodlum was noisy, and the conductor quietly ordered him out. He went, but last Sunday evening he appeared with a mob of dissolute companions, bent on a difficulty. The conductor kept an eye on the leader until the disturbance became unbearable.

"Put on breaks a moment, parson," said he, "till I look after this fare."

Approaching the thug, he went for him, and wiped up several yards of aisle with him, and then stood him on his legs.

"Five cents for the kingdom of God!" he demanded.

The hoodlum said he did not have to pay.

"Five cents for this ride on the gospel chariot," and he smashed the thug in the countenance.

"But, brother," remonstrated the pastor, "you cannot compel him to contribute."

"Never you mind that, parson. You preach and I'll collect. This man can't dead-head on this orthodox through line without putting up. Beside, I'm responsible to the company for his fare. I've punched him and he's got to show coin."

A girl was subjected to ostracism in the high school at Fitchburg, Mass., because she would not dress for class-day in the uniform costume worn by the rest. The school committee will provide penalties for such cruelties hereafter.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

How Uncle Sam Redeems It—Some Interesting and Amusing Cases.

Whenever any one, through the accidents or carelessness of mankind, or his wife, or his cow, or hog, or in any other way, comes into possession of mutilated currency, he sends it to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption. He also usually tells the story of his wrongs or his misfortunes to excite the official's sympathy and to get good bills in return. This engenders a sort of literature, which, if collected, would make an interesting and curious volume. Before giving a few notes from it, it will be told how this sort of tattered and torn currency is redeemed. It goes to the Redemption Bureau of the treasury, and in case it is a legal-tender note and the numbers and denomination are distinguishable, and satisfactory evidence is furnished that the other portion will never be presented, a new note is issued to the owner of the fragments. If a national-bank note, the name of the bank must still cling to it, and the same evidence as to the other portions be furnished. Satisfactory evidence consists of affidavits as to how the money became so dilapidated, and the indorsements by responsible persons as to the honest intents of the claimant for redemption. For, of course, fraudulent attempts are frequently made on this bureau. Quite often a woe-begone piece of note will be sent in, and, upon applying the crucial test, will turn out to be part of a counterfeit; sometimes, too, the fragments are "manufactured" to make up a good case. In these instances the sender gets a reply more pointed than polite. But generally there is little trouble, and the fifty men and women employed in this division can see through the case remarkably quick, and the claimant gets his just deserts at once. The pieces of notes which pass muster are ground to a pulp, dried, and sold to paper-makers. The amount redeemed averages nearly $1,500,000 a month.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever come before the Redemption Bureau is that of a Nebraska backwoodsman, a camp fire and $100. By accident he dropped his pocketbook containing the money into the fire; it was very hot, and before he could get it out the book had shriveled up to a hard ball, round and compact. He did not open it, but sent it on with a statement of the facts. The ball was cracked just as a walnut would be, and revealed the contents in $10 and $20 bills intact and undamaged, and the backwoodsman got his $100 back again. Another case was that of an Illinois farmer who had a distrust for banks. A short time ago he had several thousand dollars (no unusual thing among Illinois farmers) which he carried in his coat pocket and hung the coat on a chair near the fire. In the night his wife smelt "something burning," and jumped up to find his coat burned and his money a charred mass. Fortunately there was enough distinguishable about the notes to secure him, and he has since concluded to patronize the banks.

The charred money from the great Chicago fire was sent to this bureau for redemption. Banks keep their money in packages unfolded, and most of the Chicago banks lost the notes they had on hand. In some instances, replacing was impossible, but in others the thin layers of notes, the division between which was hardly perceptible, were neatly separated, and the numbers and denominations picked out of the black and feathery framework of what was once a note. In this way $126,000 out of $165,000 was identified, and new notes issued to the banks for that amount.

An Ohio farmer lost $160 by plowing it under in his field. The next season he turned it up, and, though almost decomposed, it was, upon application, found redeemable. Cases like this are numerous. Also instances where dogs, horses, cows and other animals have digested and partly or wholly destroyed Uncle Sam's promises to pay. One man sends forward the portion of a $10 bill, and says he has watched the dog vigilantly for the remainder of it, but not successfully. He got a new note.

A sad case is that of a poor old lady in Philadelphia. She was saving money to secure admission to a charitable institution. She had accumulated $65, and concealed it in a cupboard. It disappeared. She was certain it had been stolen, but some of the neighbors suggested mice, and after a close search under the floor the fragments of her $65 were found in a rat's nest. She gathered up the litter and sent it to the treasury, but the rats had done their work too well, and only $8 out of the whole sum could be identified. So the old lady lost $57 by rats.

An amusing correspondence is carried on with a Georgia lawyer, who refuses to be convinced. A client had $265 burned up, and reliable witnesses to prove its destruction. He was informed that nothing could be redeemed in nothing only, despite the fact that there had once been something. The lawyer replied that the Government was thereby an unlawful gainer. He quotes law, moral and statutory, and spins out long arguments, but has at length found a match for his wit. His arguments are of no avail; nothing still remains nothing in spite of argument.

Mutilated coins are never redeemed. This is little understood and many are sent in. These are always returned. All the owners can do is to melt them up and sell them as so much bullion.

Webster's Financial Weakness.

Persons who knew Webster intimately in his early life were wont to speak of him, to put it delicately, as entirely devoid of business methods and business ideas. Charles Sumner mentioned, more than once, an experience he had with the godlike Daniel, whose successor he was (1850) in the national Senate. It was while Sumner was practicing law in Boston, years before he had acquired any general reputation. He and Webster had defended the Commonwealth in a suit, and had been allowed $1,000 each for services. One day Webster stepped into Sumner's office and said, "I'm going over to the State House, Sumner, to get my $1,000, and I'll get yours, too, if you like." Sumner, it seems, had some knowledge of his associate's peculiarities, and declined the proposal with thanks; and, when it was urged, declared emphatically that he preferred to let his money remain where it was. "All right, then," replied Webster, and departed. But when he went to the State House he drew Sumner's fee as well as his own, the clerk having no doubt that he had been authorized to do so; and the eminent barrister, it is understood, died indebted to his younger colleague for that amount!

Webster's fame was that he never took any notice of his debts, and that he was totally reckless of money. All he wanted was supplied by his Boston admirers, and it slipped through his fingers like quicksilver. He appeared to be so fully aware of his idiosyncrasy as to jest about it.

ALL SORTS.

The wife of D. McBride, in Atlanta, Ga., has given birth to a child weighing twenty pounds and ten ounces.

George Jenkins, of Barbour county, Ala., killed a rattlesnake which weighed forty-two pounds, and had fourteen rattles.

Joel Grubbs, of Russellville, Ky., who is 98 years old, frequently walks to Buena Vista springs, a distance of six miles.

In Montague county, Texas, a gentle work-ox went mad and attacked a man on horseback, goring the horse to death, while the rider escaped by climbing a tree.

A young married man plowing, his wife hoeing, and his baby sleeping in the fence corner in a cradle, is what a gentleman saw near Hartwell, Ga., recently.

In his younger days Prince Bismarck was credited with saying that all large cities should be swept from the face of the earth, they being but hot-beds of revolution.

An 11-year-old boy at Queen City, Tex., born without arms, is said to use his toes with as much ease and dexterity as ordinary boys do their fingers. He can even write legibly with his toes.

A blind girl has excelled all previous members of the fourth class in the high school at Portland, Me., by attaining a rank of 100 in all her studies for one month, except Latin, and 98 in that.

William Allen, Jr., has brought suit for $100,000 damages against thirty-seven residents of the county of Clermont, Ohio, whom he accuses of having attempted to lynch him in May, 1879.

Garibaldi, who is in excellent health, is at present repairing and enlarging his house on the island of Caprera. The enlargement is made in view of his recent marriage with the nurse of his children.

The editor of the Albany *Argus* has a pointer bitch which catches fish by submerging her head and taking them with her mouth. She does this purely for sport, and does not eat or even hurt the fish.

A woman at Allenville, Ark., conspired with a drug clerk to give her husband poison as though by mistake. The plan was to let the man die, and then the widow was to sue the clerk's employer for damages.

Iron mountain, Mo., is all that its name implies, being seven-tenths pure iron. It is nearly a mile long, half as broad and several hundred feet high. It is being carried away at the rate of 850 tons a day.

In the seven years of the Revolutionary war Great Britain sent to America about 112,000 soldiers and 22,000 seamen. The forces raised by the United States during the same period consisted of about 232,000 Continental soldiers and 56,000 militia.

"I only want to show you one thing more, Professor. I have invented a short method of boring mountains which I think will prove very valuable." "My dear sir," burst forth the wearied listener, "if you would only invent a short method of boring individuals you would indeed confer a lasting benefit upon the race."

When, in the reign of James I., Mrs. Turner, chief starcher to the Queen and the fashionable world, was hanged, she came to the gallows in the peaked style of hat introduced by Queen Elizabeth, which sent that kind of head gear out of fashion as effectually as did Mrs. Manning's black satin dress at her execution that glossy material now again in vogue. The bonnet worn by Queen Victoria on the day of her accession was a genuine coal scuttle.

Basle successfully holds her own against all competition in the ribbon trade. This supremacy dates from the Edict of Nantes, in common with the English trade. As far back as 1810 there were some 600 ribbon looms at work in the canton, producing annually material valued at $1,250,000. In 1872 there were 7,000 looms, employing 6,000 weavers and helpers and sixty designers, and consuming annually 400 tons of silk, out of which over 130,000,000 yards of ribbon were manufactured, valued at $12,500,000.

Mrs. Wilkins, of Oxford, N. C., had three children of her own and was stepmother to a boy. The latter annoyed her by stealing eatables from the pantry, and she tried in vain to prevent his depredations. She locked the daintiest of the food in a chest, and he opened it with a skeleton key. Finally she poisoned some cake, put it in a closet, and went away for a day's visit. On her return, instead of finding that the boy was dead, she saw the remains of two of her children who had been killed by the poison.

Newly-Painted Rooms.

The danger of inhaling the vapor of turpentine has been long known, and its pernicious influence on the health is beyond all doubt, as has been verified in several cases occurring in persons sleeping in newly-painted rooms, some of which have even proved fatal. Several theories, more or less plausible, have been propounded to explain the prejudicial effects of the inhalation of these vapors; but, whatever be the correct explanation, there is no doubt of the danger of occupying a room recently painted in which turpentine has been employed, before complete desiccation has taken place. It was pointed out by the Council of Hygiene, that a sudden death which recently happened in Paris was attributable to this cause, it being shown that it could not be ascribed to the lead which entered into the composition of the paint of the room in which the deceased slept. The lead, being fixed and non-volatile, cannot in these cases be accused of being the offending element.

SECRETS OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

One Class of Men Who Were Never Known to Betray Professional Confidence.

[From the London Printer and Stationer.]

Printers have never, we think, received due appreciation for the honorable confidence which they have preserved in regard to the secrets with which they have been intrusted. Such a case as this often happens. An article in a newspaper or magazine makes what is called a "sensation." It is entirely anonymous, and public curiosity is excited to the utmost to discover the name of its author. The writer may be a Cabinet Minister, a high official, a courtier, or any of the thousand and one persons who, if he were suspected of writing for the press, would at once lose his position, his office—perhaps his reputation. On the other hand, the writer may be a struggling author, a hard-working journalist, or a mere literary amateur. In any case his secret is preserved; his anonymity is safe as long as it is confided to the printers.

Some years ago there was a great stir made about a book entitled "Ecce Homo." It was a clever work, and had an unexampled success. "Who is the author?" was the question on everybody's lips. Some scores of persons were named, and they repudiated their participation in it. All sorts of conjectures were hazarded, and no doubt large sums would have been paid by several conductors of journals for authentic information as to the name of the author. Yet that name was known to a master-printer, his overseer, and at least some of the compositors, but it was never revealed. When the name was published, it was not through the instrumentality of the printers, but entirely independent of them. They had faithfully kept their secret.

Going back a few years, the authorship of the "Waverly Novels" may be referred to as a remarkable incident of literary history. Sir Walter Scott's authorship, although known by twenty persons, including a number of printers, was so well concealed that the great novelist could not, even in his matchless vocabulary, find words of praise sufficient to express the sense of his grateful acknowledgment and wondering admiration for the matchless fidelity with which the mystery had been preserved.

There is another species of secrecy—that relating to the careful supervision of confidential public documents, books printed for secret societies, and the authorship of articles or pamphlets, as already referred to, which has been most honorably maintained. When treaties are prematurely published in newspapers the copy is obtained from some leaky or venal official, and not from any of the printers who set up or work off the original. A case of this kind occurred a year or two ago, wherein a convention between this country and another power was revealed to one of the evening newspapers. In the Foreign Office, at Whitehall, there is a regular staff of printers always at work, and if these men liked they might let out secrets of the most momentous kind, any one of which would, perhaps, in these days of journalistic competition, be worth a few hundred pounds. But such a dereliction of duty has never yet occurred; it was a clerk, and not a compositor, who betrayed his trust.

Most honorable to the profession is the story of Harding, the printer, who bravely bore imprisonment rather than reveal the authorship of the celebrated "Drapier" letters. The printer sat in his cell calmly refusing the entreaties of his friends to divulge the name of the writer, Dean Swift, a church magnate, and a great wit, who dressed himself in the disguise of a low Irish peasant, and sat by, listening to the noble refusal and the tender importunities, only anxious that no word or glance from the unfortunate printer should reveal the secret. Swift was bent solely upon securing his own safety at the expense of the printer; he cowered before the legal danger which Harding boldly confronted. The world has unequally allotted the meed of fame to the two combatants. The wit and the printer both fought the battle for the liberty of the press, until the sense of an outraged community released the typographer from the peril so nobly encountered.

There is also the allegiance which printers pay to their chief, in not divulging important intelligence. In some cases a compositor is necessarily intrusted with an item of news which would be negotiable immediately, and worth pounds to him. Seldom or ever is there a betrayal of trust in this way. The examination papers, printed so extensively in London, are of the most tremendous importance to certain classes, who would pay almost any sum to obtain the roughest proof the night before. An instance of this kind occurred quite recently. A printer was "got at," and promised a considerable amount of money for a rough proof. What was his course of action? He simply informed the authorities, and the tempter was punished. It was another and a creditable example of how well and honorably kept are the secrets of the printing office.

Bologna.

Bo-logn-ya is a walled city in Italy, yet it invented sausages. Bologna has no hogs, yet the shops reek with the odors of leeks and garlic. Cairo may have forty-nine smells, but how many has Bologna? There are nineteen kinds of cheese (that are good), and each with a smell—oh, what a smell! There are the shops of cooked vegetables where you buy a boiled hot potato for a soldi, or a half-kilo for five of them, all these smell; then the sausages. It's a perfect sausage fair, an industrial exposition of Bolognas. They are in links, in gut, in bladders (of all sizes), in cakes, in stomachs, in membrances, in nets, in flask-like forms, in clubs, in cudgels, in canes; sausages smoked, dried, leeked, fatted, lean, spiced, plain, mildewed, decayed, greasy, moldy, [illegible] gray, mottled, broken, tottering with age, or plump with youth.

And yet we feasted on them and the thin wafer-like, mosaic-like surface of it was delicate and zestful.

Francis Vincent, of Wilmington, Del., has described to Congress in a long memorial a plan for uniting under one government all the English-speaking countries of the world. He admits that there may be obstacles to overcome.

"FIFTEEN MINUTES TO SPARE."

BY WALLIE C. YOUNG.

O youth, in life's bright, rosy morn,
Whilst sunbeams gild thy way
And thoughts intense within thee burn,
Be mindful of to-day!
The present thou mayst claim for thine—
The future's a dream most fair—
Think twice ere thou dost squander, then
Thy "fifteen minutes to spare."

And, should a comrade say to thee:
"We'll shun the narrow way,
And eat, and drink, and merry be,
For to-morrow we'll away;"
Turn thou at once, the tempter scorn
Who spreads for thee a snare:
Touch not, nor taste, but be a man
In "thy fifteen minutes to spare."

There are treasures scattered on the [illegible]
That await a searching hand,
And coral wreaths in the billowy main
And grains of gold in the sand;
There are gems of learning snugly hid
And bright thoughts, here and there
That may be thine to revel amid
In thy "fifteen minutes to spare."

The transient rain-drops of a day
Help make the sparkling rill,
And it, in turn, doth haste away
To help old ocean fill.
If thou wouldst wear a starry crown
Mid angel bands up there,
Then earn the jewels, one by one,
In thy "fifteen minutes to spare."
Clarendon, Ark.

PITH AND POINT.

Whenever the Indians and soldiers have a brush the soldiers are apt to furnish the hair.

The trouble in this country is not so much that we cannot raise coffee as that we can't settle it.

What need is there to worry and fret,
And vainly try more trouble to borrow,
When we know that after the sun has set
To-day will be yesterday to-morrow.

"The family man," says Mrs. Quilp, "resembles an oyster on the half-shell. The shell is shown at home—the soft side abroad."

A mule's head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what extent the other end of his form can be reared.

"Whom can we trust?" is the black-type inquiry of an exchange. It is of no consequence. "Whom can we induce to trust us?" is the soul agonizer.

"Tennyson spends hours on a single line." And so, by the way, does the washerwomen. And the line of the latter is the longest.—*Norristown Herald.*

His name is not "May-I-shoot-a-long-horned-cow"—that is, if the King of Siam's name is referred to. He writes in this way: "Mahah Chuta-long-korn Klow."

While a Leadville lawyer was cross-examining a woman who was on the witness-stand, she exclaimed: "I'm a lady, and by thunder don't you forget it."

Father—"But Charley, again I see no improvement in your marks." Charley—"Yes, papa, it is high time that you had a serious talk with the teacher, or else he'll keep on that way forever."

A citizen of Plymouth, Ind., fired six shots at a supposed burglar, and then his wife called out: "See here, Sam, if you don't stop shooting at me you'll have the house full of neighbors."

Said a crafty husband to his business partner, "I have promised my wife an immense surprise for her birthday." "More extravagance?" "I shall give her nothing, it will be an immense surprise."

"When you order a new covering for your parasol, of a particular color, you should always give the shade, my dear," said a lady to her daughter, who exclaimed, "Give the *shade*, mamma! Why, the parasol will do that!"

Mr. Bildebback laid down his paper and gazed thoughtfully into vacancy. "From the frequency of glowing and highly eulogistic obituary notices," the old man said, "I judge there is an unprecedented mortality among the mean men just now."

A schoolboy spelled d-e-c-i-m-a-l and pronounced it dismal. "What do you mean by calling that dismal?" exclaimed the teacher. "'Cause it is," answered the boy. "It's dismal fractions. All fractions are dismal. There isn't a bit of fun in any of 'em."

Two fishermen were talking. "I have found a splendid place for fish recently—a new place where they bite like everything!" "Ah, have you? Where is it?" "A little above Serves. I was there yesterday." "What did you catch?" "The 6:40 train coming home."

The farmer feeds the bleating u u,
The sailor sails the c c,
The gardener p ants the p p, he does,
The printer takes his e.
The sinner wipes his weeping i i,
The farmer swarms his b b,
The printer daily sets his m m,
The teamster yells his g g.
The lawyer gathers in his [illegible],
When he has tried his [illegible],
The Sheriff's ever on the [illegible],
The gambler risks his a a.

Butter? You remember the story of the guest who was eating more butter than biscuit, while the landlady looked on and fidgeted and hinted until she fairly went into a nervous fit. Finally she said, "Do you know butter is up to 65 cents a pound?" The hungry guest reached out and took what there was left. "Well," he drawled, approvingly and reassuringly, "good butter is wuth it."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Turkish Clemency to Vermin.

A Turkish family often remove from one set of apartments to another in order to escape the fleas and other vermin. The insects take up their abode between the badly-jointed planks and under the rugs. They increase and multiply, because the Turks are unwilling to destroy animal life. A lady, familiar with Turkish manners, tells the following story of the Turk's clemency toward fleas:

I was once visiting at the house of a Pasha lately arrived at Adrianople. The Hanoum, a charming woman, was complaining bitterly to me of her rest having been much disturbed the previous night by the abundance of these creatures in her apartment.

One of the slaves modestly remarked that she had occupied herself in scalding the floor of the room her mistress had slept in, and expressed a hope that she would not be longer troubled in that respect.

A general outcry against the slave's want of humanity was raised by all the women present, and a chorus of "*Yuzuk! Gunah!*" (Pity! Sin!) was heard.

It is curious that they raised no such outcry when they heard of the frightful destruction of human life that took place a few years later among their Christian neighbors in Bulgaria, but a few miles from their own secure homes.

VOORHEES.

The Indiana Senator Makes It Hot for "the Other Side of the Chamber."

A Spirited Debate in the Senate on the Supervisors' Tenure Bill.

On [illegible] the Supervisors' bill was taken up. The bill was read, as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the term of office of Chief Supervisor of Election provided for in section 2,025 of the Revised Statutes shall be two years. Such term shall begin the 1st day of May in each even-numbered year. The terms of those now in office shall expire the 1st day of May, 1880, and their successors shall be appointed from among the qualified electors of the proper judicial district by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. McDonald said he did not believe Federal interference with elections in this country was within the constitution or beneficial in its results. He continued: "But, as we can't repeal the law, we have been trying to take out the teeth of the Federal election machinery and make it as innocuous as possible for harm. The Senator from New York has spoken of this bill as having been introduced by the Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial caucus. It was introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wallace), who was Chairman of that caucus; but it was not introduced as from any consultation of that kind. On the contrary, it was presented by him in connection with the report which it became his duty to make as Chairman of the select committee of this Senate to inquire into the workings of these election laws."

Mr. Teller—What report?

Mr. McDonald—Well, if the report has not been brought forward, I will state that it is in obedience to testimony which he has taken bearing on that question.

Mr. McDonald went on to review the testimony taken before the Wallace committee, and continued: "It was the disclosure of these facts that rendered it necessary, in our opinion, if possible to take out of these laws their political character, and if they are to continue, allow them to continue in that way, and that way alone, by which there shall be no interference on the part of this Government in favor of one party against the other; that there shall be no paid emissaries to stand around the polls. These laws are not in the interests of free and fair elections. The power exists now, under the law as it stands, for these Deputy Marshals to break up any poll by the arrest of State officers, hold it and destroy it for the day, and if they are to be mere partisans in the future, as they have been in the past, that will be the history of the next election held under their supervision. The design of this bill is to place the appointing of executive officers where the constitution intended it to be—in the hands of the President and Senate. They shall no longer be selected from one side, but both parties shall have the benefit of these beneficent laws, if they are beneficent. I hope the day is not far distant when we can get rid of this whole machinery, notwithstanding the alarm of the Senator from New York, for I believe the people of the United States are better able to conduct their elections than the minions of any administration appointed or used to control elections in its interest."

Mr. Teller asked why the Democrats did not bring forward some measure to repress the lawlessness admitted to exist in various sections? The pretense that this bill was to prevent election abuses was absurd. (While he was speaking of the use of tissue ballots in the South, Mr. Hampton handed him a tissue ballot, and asked him to read it.) Mr. Teller said it purported to be a Republican tissue ballot, and thereupon went into the history of the election in Charleston. His theory was that Republicans knew that Democrats would cast tissue ballots, and that Inspectors would put their hands in the box and take out the heavy ballots, leaving mostly tissue ballots, so the Republicans cast tissue ballots, but not in the ordinary sense. They cast them legally and in this way escaped having them thrown out.

Mr. Hampton remarked that the present representative from that county was elected by 10,000 majority. Mr. Teller had said 3,000 Democratic tissue ballots were cast. Even allowing the 3,000 he still had 7,000 majority.

Mr. Thurman moved an amendment as follows: "Provided, that no person now holding or who has held the office of Chief Supervisor of Election shall be reappointed."

Mr. Edmunds—Let us have that read again. It sounds quite like the "Ohio idea."

It was read again.

Mr. Thurman—I hope it will be the idea of a majority of the Senate in a very short time, and of Congress, and of the President. I do not undertake to say that every Supervisor of Election who has been appointed is a bad man at all, but I know there have been bad men among them, one man so bad that I think his name will be infamous in the history of this country, and I do not propose he shall be a Supervisor of Election, if I can help it. I cannot distinguish between all those men who have exercised their powers. I think it a wiser thing to say that none of them shall be reappointed. We know the President will not make a single appointment while the Senate is in season. They will all be made after we have departed. And does the Senator from Colorado mean to say a Republican Chief Magistrate wants to break down the election laws?

Mr. Edmunds asked if there was any precedent for Congress to declare that certain persons should not hold office because they have held the same office before? The Supreme Court had even decided a law unconstitutional which disqualified persons who had engaged in rebellion.

Mr. Thurman said there were precedents in the constitution itself. An importer could not be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. These election laws said only Commissioners of Courts should be appointed Supervisors. This practically disfranchised everybody else. The Senator from Vermont always proceeded on the theory that the President had imperial power; that Congress was treading on his toes in directing what he should do.

Mr. Hoar said this bill was part of a scheme to destroy liberties by a sort of dry-rot. The Government was not to be overthrown by blood and violence, but by corruption of the ballot-box.

An animated running debate followed, in which Messrs. Hampton, Butler, Hoar and Teller took the principal part, and which turned upon the evidence taken before the Wallace committee and the interpretation of it in various ways.

Mr. Voorhees then took the floor and demanded of those who had charged the Democratic side with fearing to discuss questions of public interest to name matters so evaded.

Mr. Edmunds—It would take all afternoon. Your mouths have been shut up like dead oysters; but, under the influence of this hot weather, you seem to have now got off your balance.

Mr. Voorhees—I ask them to name any question at all that they have desired to discuss, and in the absence of response by Senators who made the charge I will denounce it as not true.

Mr. Edmunds—Well, take the Marshals bill.

Mr. Voorhees—Have we not discussed it fully?

Mr. Edmunds—Not very much. And then take the other thing.

Mr. Voorhees—The other thing? That is an ideal expression for the scholarly Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Edmunds—I borrow it from the Senator from Ohio, who said once we were all things to all men.

Mr. Voorhees—Oh, no; the Senator is trifling.

Mr. Edmunds—Will my kind friend who is in such good temper allow me to have read the statement of the "big Injun" of this Democratic wigwam (referring to Mr. Thurman), that it is the business of Republicans to talk and of Democrats to vote?

Mr. Voorhees—I challenge the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from New York, and any other Senator to name any question that we have declined to discuss; and you need not suppose that I will go away from this question until I have an answer.

Mr. Kirkwood stated that had asked Democrats when the Army Appropriation bill was pending whether the people were to understand by the rider to that bill that the President was to have no power to enforce laws except upon invitation of the Governor of a State, and they had made no response.

Mr. Voorhees—You can get an answer now. The wide difference between the Senator from Iowa and the school of politics he represents and mine is that I believe, and those who act with me, that we can trust the people, and you don't. The Senator and those who are with him believe they have to have an army, troops, Supervisors, agents of the Federal Government to harrass, press, and, if necessary, stamp upon the people of the United States in their sovereign capacity. I believe no such thing. I believe the people are sovereign in their intelligence, in their virtue, and in their rights. The Senator from Iowa says that when the issue in regard to the use of troops at the polls was up we did not discuss it with him. I am glad to know that we did not discuss that question. It is so fundamental, deeply founded, so everlastingly grounded in the essential principles of liberty that it is not, in the order of things, on principle a debatable question. But it was debated, forced upon this side of the chamber, not at this session, but a year or so ago, in the fullest possible manner. Now, I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Vermont to a suggestion which he made to me a while ago, that the "other thing" was not discussed. What it was I didn't comprehend, but I do now. It was the Electoral-count bill. Have we shrunk from debate on that question? Did not the Senator from Alabama open that discussion and challenge all the intellect, all the wisdom, and all the wit and learning you have on that side of the chamber? Why, then, do you stand here adopting the language of the Senator from Vermont, saying, "We are dumb as oysters?" Will you answer me?

Mr. Edmunds (who had taken a seat on the Democratic side, near Mr. Voorhees, and kept up a good-humored running commentary on the latter's remarks)—I am merely in your condition myself; I am dumber than an oyster.

Mr. Voorhees—The Senator from Vermont spoke without judgment when he said Senators on this side of the chamber had been dumb as oysters. I challenged the Senator from Colorado to name a question we had declined to discuss, and, with the kindest feelings toward him, I say he used language that was hurtful, hard, and untrue. He talked about men being afraid to join in discussion. We are peers here. I know of no question that this side of the chamber has dreaded or declined to discuss, and I do not intend to let an impeaching, impugning charge of that kind go out of this chamber without being met; and no Senator can make that charge good. When the Senator from Vermont said we had been dumb as an oyster upon some questions, and then upon "another thing," he referred to a question which was discussed here an entire afternoon, most ably, by the Senator from Alabama, who met all the shafts of wit and wisdom hurled at him by the Senators from New York and Vermont; and yet they dare to say that we decline discussion. The sooner you disabuse your minds, I say to Senators, on that point the better. There is nothing of the kind whatever.

Mr. Edmunds—Suppose you come to discussion of this very philosophical bill now pending.

Mr. Voorhees—I am discussing matters you have thrust into this debate, which are injurious to personal honor, and which I do not intend to let pass unchallenged. I never wished to be on my feet in the Senate, but no set of men shall stand up and charge cowardice on this side of the chamber unless they can show cause.

Mr. Conkling—Will it be agreeable to the Senator from Indiana to name me some of subjects—the leading measures—which the Democratic majority of the Senate has either discussed or dealt with at this session?

Mr. Voorhees—Yes, sir. Will the Senator from New York do me the favor to answer the question which I propounded, first to the Senator from Colorado, and then to the Senator from Vermont, and all the rest of the Senators, to name one question that supports the charge that we have declined to meet you in discussion?

Mr. Conkling—I understood the question of the Senator from Indiana to be much broader than that. I understood him to invite us to name questions or subjects which they had refused or failed to discuss. I have no objection to doing that, except the brevity of life.

Mr. Voorhees—Oh, that don't impose upon anybody or deceive anybody.

Mr. Conkling—I do not mean it to deceive anybody, but I should have no objection to beginning with a very large question which the Senator from Indiana gave us notice that he was going to discuss, and which he grieved me to the heart by refusing to allow me to hear him discuss.

Mr. Voorhees—The Senator from New York answers in the most limping, halting, imperfect, faltering manner to the question of what proposition this side of the chamber has refused or declined to discuss with that side. I never allow men, after making a false issue, to escape it by throwing up something else. The Senator from Colorado repeated over and over that this side of the chamber was afraid to meet certain things. I knew I was not conscious of fear. I knew I was a reasonable equal with anybody on that side of the chamber. I did not know what I was afraid of. I listened with great pleasure to the Senators from New York, Vermont and Colorado, but I knew there was nothing that we had dreaded to meet on this side.

Mr. Edmunds—You always whistle when you go by a graveyard, don't you?

Mr. Voorhees—And especially if the Senator from Vermont was in that graveyard.

Mr. Edmunds—Because you would be very much afraid then, possibly.

Mr. Voorhees—Did the Senator from New York tender the issue of finance? Did he ever call it up? The Senator from Colorado insisted in words not agreeable to hear that we were afraid to meet questions tendered by that side.

Mr. Conkling—Most assuredly I wished a discussion of the finance question when I read in the newspapers that the honorable Senator was going to make a speech.

Mr. Voorhees (interrupting)—When did you ever say so?

Mr. Conkling—Why, Mr. President, as the heart panteth for water brooks so I panted for that speech about the dollar of our daddies.

Mr. Voorhees—You never dared above your breath to say you did.

Mr. Conkling—I was holding my breath to hear the oration of the Senator.

Mr. Voorhees—You never dared challenge such a discussion. Nobody knows what the specific views of the Senator from New York are on the financial question, and he has never uttered them. When the silver debate took place here that lasted six months, conspicuously the Senator from New York didn't dare to utter his opinions. Conspicuously of all the Senators in this body, more than anybody else, he hushed his voice, he suppressed his opinion, if he had any, and never uttered one single word on the subject; so much so that the great metropolitan journals of New York, his own great State, queried and wondered what influence it was debilitating and paralyzing the stalwart intellectuality of the Senator on that subject. And he dared to challenge me. A question of the greatest moment, whether silver should be recoined, whether the money of the fathers should reinstated, came and went, and passed through all its stages, without even the Senator from New York having a feeble, infantile whisper on that subject. He is not the man to question me on what questions in debate I dare or dare not meet, for no greater question than the question of remonetization of silver ever swept through this Capitol, and no man was ever more silent than he was when it came.

Mr. Conkling—The Senator from Indiana, perhaps because he misunderstands me, or perhaps for some other reason, chooses to give a very strange odor of personality to this debate. I seek no personality with the Senator. I never charged him with not daring to do anything. That is a word he coined himself.

Mr. Voorhees—When the Senator from New York says I have injected a flavor of personality into the debate he is mistaken. The Senator from New York knows that my feelings toward him are those of entire personal kindness, and I have no desire whatever to change them in that regard; but at the same time I don't intend that side of the chamber, led by the great ability of the Senator from New York, shall put even so humble a person as myself in a false position, nor shall he lead this discussion away from the true issue. A charge was made in the boldest, grossest manner that we were afraid to meet questions proposed by that side, and I say it is not true, and the history of the present session will show it. And now, passing from the points that have been made, I desire to pay a little attention to the bill under discussion. I do not believe in supervision or chief supervision of elections. With all the strength of my convictions, heart and mind, I am against them all; for whenever it comes to me that the American people cannot govern themselves, either in county, township or State, I will feel from my education that this Government is lost as a republic. If Senators on that side of the chamber, where they talk of a nation, mean that a nation has power to subvert fundamental principles of popular sovereignty and self-control, I do not believe in that sort of a nation. I believe in no loose confederacy, from which an erratic star may shoot at its own pleasure. I believe in no power of a State to break the Union. I said so during the war in my place in the House; and I believe just as little in the power of the Federal Government to usurp and supplant the power of the State in local self-government and home rule. The amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) gives vital power, force, efficiency and acceptability to this bill, and that is, that no man who has heretofore held the office of Supervisor, and, holding it, illustrated his tyranny, usurpation, oppression and power of outrage, shall ever hold it again. I would not vote for any bill that would give to the President of the United States power to give John Davenport and assimilated pirates in politics the right to stay in office.

After denouncing Davenport's acts, Mr. Voorhees continued: "We will meet this question and discuss it with you, unless American liberty shall die, as long as the inherent, everlasting, glorious rights for which our fathers led armies and bled in are left. As long as these principles endure, so long we will be right, and you will be wrong, and nobody knows it better than Senators on that side themselves. It is they who are afraid to meet the question. The Senator from Vermont is afraid to take away brute force, to dispense with John Davenport, to trust to the doctrines of the constitution, which said this Union was founded on the virtue and intelligence of the people."

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Conclusions Reached by the Committee.

Senator Vance, of the majority of the Exodus Committee, has submitted a majority report to the United States Senate stating that much of the evidence given was of such a character as would not be received in a court of justice, but it was received with a view of ascertaining, if possible, the true condition of the colored people. The report continues: "We think it clearly established from the testimony that the migration of colored people was undoubtedly induced in a great degree by Northern politicians, and by negro leaders in the employ of railroad lines." The committee find that the negroes are not deprived of their political rights, and not excluded from juries; that the wages paid are fair, about equal to the pay in the Northern States; and that the school privileges are shared equally by whites and blacks.

Continuing, the report says: "With regard to the political outrages which have formed the staple of complaint for many years against the people of the South, your committee diligently inquired, and have to report that they found nothing, or almost nothing, new. Many old stories were revived or dwelt upon by zealous witnesses, but very few, indeed, ventured to say that any considerable violence or outrage had been exhibited toward the colored people of the South within the last few years; and still fewer of all those who testified on this subject, and who were evidently anxious to make the most of it, testified to anything as within their own knowledge. It was all hearsay, and nothing but hearsay, with rare exceptions. With regard to the alleged extortion by landlords and country merchants who furnished supplies to laborers and tenants, the committee admit that they found it to be frequently the case that bad and dishonest men would take advantage of the ignorance or necessity of negroes and obtain exorbitant prices, but in justice to the planters of the South they feel bound to assert, however, that this abuse is not at all general or frequent. That there is much in the condition of the negroes to be deplored in the South no one will deny; that that condition is gradually and steadily improving in every respect is really true. That there has been a clashing between the races socially and politically is not to be wondered at."

The report concludes as follows: "The sooner the colored people of the South are taught to know that their interests are promoted by cultivating the friendship of their white neighbors, instead of their enmity, the sooner they will gain that friendship; and, that friendship and harmony once fully attained, there is nothing to bar the way to their speedy civilization and advancement in wealth and prosperity except such as hinder all people in that great work."

Artificial Diamonds.

A great deal has been said lately of the discovery of a method of making diamonds. At first the discovery was denied, and lastly it was declared true, that something that behaved like a diamond had really been made. It was a pure crystal; it would cut sapphire; it split like a diamond; and burned like a diamond.

The chemist who has succeeded in making these diamonds is J. B. Hanny, of Glasgow, Scotland, and his process may be briefly described. A hydrocarbon gas—that is, a gas compound of hydrogen and carbon—is forced under enormous pressure into a very strong iron tube about four inches in diameter, and having a bore of only one inch.

Chemicals containing nitrogen that have a tendency to combine with the nitrogen, and thus leave the carbon free, are placed in the tube with the gas. Under great pressure and at a red heat this is said to take place, and, on breaking the tube open, the pure carbon is found as minute crystals on the inside of the tube.

These crystals are the artificial diamonds. They are very small, but it takes a long time and much labor and money to make them, and they are of no value whatever as diamonds.

They are too small to be of any use, and if any young gentleman thinks that when the time comes for him to buy an engagement ring he can get an artificial diamond cheap, the poor girl will be dead, or married to another man, before that day appears.

This is the whole of the matter—diamonds can be made, but it's not worth while to make them.

Not Much of a Loss.

Young men should, when conversing with young ladies, use expressions free from ambiguity, else the experience of a Cleveland clerk may be theirs.

A young lady went to a drug-store and had a prescription made up.

"How much?" inquired the lady.

"Fifty cents," said the clerk.

"But I have only 45 cents with me," replied the customer. "Can't you let me have it for that?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk; "but you can pay me the 5 cents when you come in again."

"But suppose I were to die?" said the lady, jocularly.

"Well, it wouldn't be a very great loss," was the smiling response.

And immediately the smiling clerk gathered, from the indignant flash on the lady's face, that he had been misunderstood, and before he could assure her that it was the little balance and not she that would be no great loss, she had bounced out at a 'go-as-you-please gait, and was beyond the sound of his voice.

INDIANA NEWS.

A CONNERSVILLE horse fell dead from fright at a locomotive.

THE farmers of Knox county feel gloomy over the wheat prospect.

A NEW ALBANY doctor, young and unmarried, officiated at eleven births last week.

THE sale of harvesting implements in New Albany, just at present, is something marvelous.

THE Presbyterians have begun work on their new church in Wabash. It will cost about $20,000.

THE State House contractors have just started to burn their first kiln of bricks, at Centerton, containing 450,000 bricks.

FOREST fires have been raging on the knobs, three miles west of New Albany, and have destroyed a large quantity of valuable timber.

THE catalogue of Wabash College shows 165 students in attendance. The number of alumni living is 311. Commencement will be held June 23.

MRS. REBECCA ANN BILLINGSLY, a widow, has been arrested at Shelbyville for having attempted to obtain a pension which she was not entitled to.

THE DePauw plate-glass works at New Albany, after lying idle nearly four months on account of a strike of the operatives, has now resumed operations.

THE State Superintendent has completed the semi-annual apportionment of the school fund, the total amount reported in for distribution being $1,090,950.

MARION county has 115 cases pending before the Supreme Court, of which ninety-two are old cases and twenty-three have been filed during the last term.

A HEAVY gale at North Vernon, with a rain-storm, blew the hyppodrome canvas and one tent of Hayward's circus to the ground. The Colonel suffered $1,000 damages.

A HOTEL landlord at Indianapolis wears a hat woven of pineapple straw, which weighs only two ounces. It was made on the island of St. Helena, and is valued at $100.

WHILE Mrs. Kate Brown, a wealthy lady living near Scipio, Jennings county, was working among her flowers, she was stricken with paralysis, and died almost instantly.

CHRISTIAN MELLENGER, whose little child was burned to death in a stable at Fort Wayne, has caused the arrest of Charles Cemesky, aged 16, who, it is said, set the stable on fire.

COL. SMITH VAWTER says, on the 14th of May, 1834, a cold snap overtook vegetation in Indiana, killing the wheat and many forest trees. Ice froze to the thickness of several inches.

WORK has been commenced by the contractor for the construction of a third reservoir for the New Albany waterworks, with a capacity of 6,500,000 gallons. The contract price is $20,000.

BUSINESS has of late become so brisk that the Indianapolis rolling-mill is about two months behind in orders. For some time past they have been working a full force of hands both night and day.

IN October, 1877, Wm. Wolfe, then 19 years of age, residing in the northern part of Knox county, shot and instantly killed Eli Collins. The case, after several postponements, has now been dismissed.

THE long-continued efforts of the Government revenue officials to discover the moonshiners, who are known to have been carrying on their unlawful business in Crawford county for a year or two, are likely to succeed at last.

THE singular illness in the family of Capt. John Box, residing two miles north of New Albany, heretofore attributed to milk sickness, is now traced to arsenic. Three of the family are now in a paralytic condition.

TWO HOWARD county boys named Child were out hunting squirrels for their sick mother, when the gun, in the hands of one of them, was accidentally discharged, the load entering the head of the other and killing him instantly.

THERE is intense excitement at New Albany over a loose mad dog which had bitten fully fifty dogs. Police gave chase and killed him. It is now feared that within nine days there will be a number of mad dogs fully developed.

THE New Albany ornamental glass-works, for the manufacture of plate-mirrors and ornamental glass of all kinds, has commenced operations. The process of silvering is a New Albany invention and entirely indestructible. The works are extensive.

FARMERS in Putnam county complain of the appearance of the embryo fly in the wheat, which is said to be general in that vicinity. They say the eggs deposited in the fall resisted the mild winter, and that the threatened pest is rapidly developing.

THE appointment of Earnest Robbins, of Shelbyville, to a cadetship at West Point by Congressman De La Matyr has been revoked by the War Department, on the ground that he does not reside in the district represented in Congress by that gentleman.

IN 1843 David McClure was a member of the Indiana Legislature from Scott county, and rode from Lexington to the capital on a bay horse, while his friend, William H. English, accompanied him on a bald-faced nag. The doctor is talked of again for the Legislature from the counties of Floyd, Clark, and Scott.

MRS. MARTHA C. ROOT sues the Vandalia railroad and the Pullman Car Company at Indianapolis for $10,000 damages, caused by the failure to furnish her a sleeping-car berth, after she had paid for it, from St. Louis to Indianapolis. She alleges that she was sick and feeble, and was forced into a passenger coach, and compelled to remain there the entire distance, causing her great suffering and the loss of her health.

A SINGULAR accident occurred near the track of the Whitewater railroad, just north of Connersville, a few days since. Mrs. Elmendorf and daughter were driving along the road parallel with the track, when the horse became frightened at an approaching train, and started to run. The ladies both jumped out of the vehicle unhurt, but the horse, after running a few rods, and without coming into contact with anything, fell dead in the road.

ENGINEER THOMAS, of the Little Miami railroad, had an experience that he will never forget. He has charge of the engine that propels the afternoon passenger train from Dayton, and just as he was approaching Brinley's Station he discovered a small child on the track, not 100 yards distant, and as it was down grade he knew he could not stop the train before it reached the little one, but he reversed the lever, and told his fireman to take a position on the "cow catcher," and just as the engine reached the spot he grasped the little one, who, unconscious of danger, was clapping its hands with glee, and lifted it from the track. The little one was turned over to its father, who, on learning how it had been snatched from the very jaws of death, was so overcome with emotion that he fainted.

A FOWL PROCEEDING.

Pitched Battle Between a Lady and an Enraged Rooster.

[From the Hartford Times.]

A lady of this city had really an interesting battle with a rooster. She had two flocks of about a dozen hens and one rooster each, with a separate "run" for each squad, and the hen-house is partitioned through the middle, with a window in the partition. Almost every day the lady visits the hennery, and usually stops to stroke the pet of the feathered favorites. Under this treatment the fowls have become quite tame, and never before had she such an experience as we are about to relate. The lady, as she tells the story herself, had passed through the first division of the hen-house, and stopped to pet the fowls in the other half, and, while she was thus engaged, she noticed the big old rooster in the other domicile had taken a position where he could see the lady's operations through the partition window. He watched her with a jealous eye. Directly the lady reached out to take in her hands a hen, but it evaded her, and ran off with a frightened scream. At this the looker-on in Vienna—the old rooster—became unduly excited, ruffled his feathers, elongated his neck, and showed he was as "mad as mad could be." He looked as if he wanted to tackle the lady, and, sure enough, when she entered his room to pass out he did make a most determined onslaught. He rushed at her, fairly bristling with indignation, and savagely struck at her with his spurs. The lady, rather pleased than otherwise, lifted a foot to poke him away, and did give him a vigorous shove. But he returned and let fly his spur-mounted heels, and gave the lady's No. 3 gaiter a lively crack, leaving quite a stinging sensation. And from this time out the lady and the plucky old rooster had a regular pitched battle. She says that she rather enjoyed the sport, but before she got through the fowl was so terribly in earnest it did not seem like fun, and she determined to end up the fight by taking the old fellow by the neck and holding him suspended in mid-air until the fight was all taken out of him. The next fly he made at her she clutched him and yanked him from his feet, but he struck at her several times with his spurs in rapid succession, and in a most spiteful and ugly manner. He got in one blow on the back of her hand and wrist that left a mark three inches long, and she was glad to drop him. But now her woman dander was up, and she was bound to conquer. She turned on him and kicked at him first with one foot and then with the other, following him around the little house, he fighting gallantly as he retreated. He would fly at her, catch her by her dress with his bill, and crack would go the spurs with as much vigor as if he had a fellow-rooster's head in chancery. Again and again the lady grasped him by the neck, choking, twisting and shaking him, but he would compel her to let go by the rapid thumps of his tough, hard old spurs. After the fight had lasted fully ten minutes, the lady thought, as there could not be much honor in conquering a rooster, and, rather admiring his pluck, she thought she would withdraw and let him enjoy his crow of victory. But as she turned to go the onslaughts of the plucky fellow were fiercer, and she was compelled to retreat backward, and kept her feet employed in trying to keep him at bay. When she turned to open the exit door the rooster, as a parting salute, flew up at her waist high and gave her belt a crack. It was a fowl blow, but the lady did not stop to claim the victory on that account. She hurriedly closed the door, and the determined fellow actually gave the door a clip, and looked disgusted because the lady had got out of his reach.

Thinking on One's Legs.

We agree with others that general condemnation of manuscript sermons is too sweeping. But we also think the statement that "very few men can think well on their legs" needs qualification. It is true that too few think that they can, but many of the doubters are probably mistaken. Until recently the editor of this paper reckoned himself among those who could not extemporize. Five years ago he resolved to return to his earlier mode of extempore preaching, and he has found it very easy to follow a line of thought previously arranged. Many who doubt that they can think on their legs have never faithfully tried to form the habit.—*New York Methodist.*

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Established in 1848.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

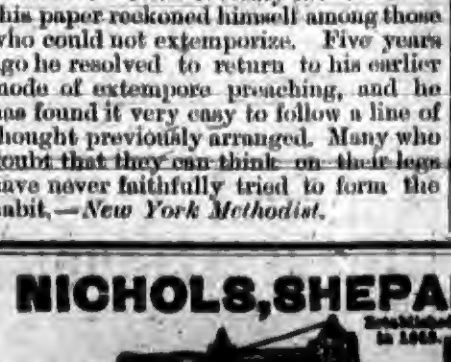

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.

32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED

by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.

For full particulars call on our dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18 cents now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents per pound; and the Extra A Sugar we sold at 9 cents, now down to 8 cents; and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.

Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c; Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

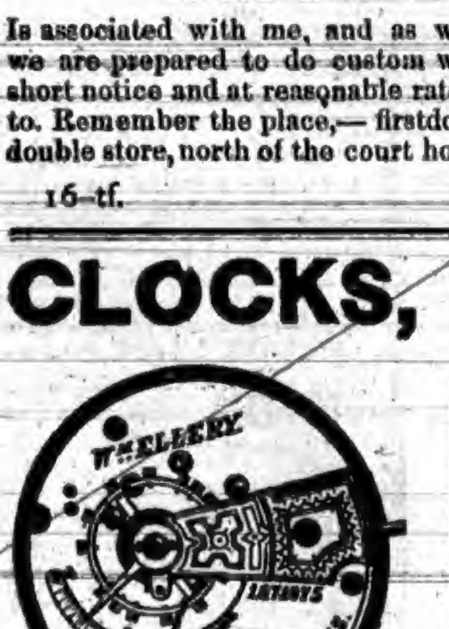

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's **PLATED WARE,**
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors' Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
olin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indinas

A Presentiment Fulfilled.

Amasa Wilsey, of Petaluma, Cal., dreamed last fall that he would die on May 1, 1880. The occurrence impressed him, though he affected to attach no importance to it, and he joined three life insurance societies, so as to leave his wife provided for in case of his death. On May 1st he was apparently in perfect health. A dinner was to have been given to him in the evening, to celebrate his escape from the fulfillment of the dream. The party had just gathered, when he fell from his chair, stricken by heart disease, and died in a few minutes.

A Jackass that Wouldn't Scare.

[San Antonio Herald.]

A vagrant ass stood beside the track of the Sunset railroad at the depot a few mornings ago; an engine moved slowly up; it stopped within a few feet of the ass; the engineer blew one of those terrible screams prolonged and ear-piercing—such a blast as makes a sleeping Millerite think of the day of judgment. Did the ass scare? Not worth a cent. Did he shake the sloth from his limbs, erect his tail and speed away like the asses of Bassorah, faster than the Bedouin coursers run back to the chapparal? No he didn't. He turned one ear toward the engine, just as a deaf man uses his tin ear-trumpet, and caught every particle of the sound. And when the steam-blown whistle ceased its notes, and all the echoes died away, the animal straightened out his neck, opened his mouth, and, in a voice that deafened all the railroad men and caused the freight clerk to drop his pen, roared: "I can't! I can't! I can't! I can't be beat! be beat! be beat! I c-a-n-'t b-e-be-be-b-e beat!

Phoolish Phancies.

A good side show—a pretty cheek.

The latest agony—tooth-ache at midnight.

Held for a further hearing—the ear trumpet.

Which is the most ancient of trees? The elder.

Livery horses belong to the hire class of animals.

It is in the toy drum that two heads are worse than none.

A man's deed's will live after him—and so will his mortgages.

What State in the American Union is high in the middle and round at both ends? O-hi-o.

Cats have no fixed political belief.—They're usually on the fence.

A promising youth about to be chastised by his father called upon his grand father to protect him from the "superfluous middle man."

A Broadway engraver recently made this mistake: "Mr. and Mrs. ——— respectfully request your presents at the marriage of their daughter."

A gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable, yellowish hair, called it "pure gold." "It ought to be," replied a friend; "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

"We wish," says a Texas newspaper, "that a few of our friends could be permitted to live till they die a natural death, so as to show the world what a magnificently healthy country Texas really is."

A Boston lawyer told another lawyer who asked him a question, that he usually received pay for his advice.

"Then," said lawyer No. 1, extending 50 cents, "tell me all you know, and give me back the change."

A timid friend of ours has married a lady whose weight verges closely upon 200 pounds.

"My dear," says he to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him, "help the fence."

"You made a fool of me," said an irritated man to his wife, "and that's the way you got me to marry you."

"My love," sweetly responded his wife, "you do yourself injustice. Call yourself a fool, if you please, but remember that you are in all respects a self-made man."

A president of a college, in a horse-car, noticed one of the freshmen curled in front of him, and exhibiting obvious signs of vinous exhilaration, For a few moments the president surveyed the undergraduate, and finally exclaimed "Been on a drunk?" The half-conscious student rallied, and, with a gleam of good-fellowship in his eye, ejaculated, "So—hic—have I."

◆

A classical student asks: "If Atlas supported the world, what supported Atlas?" The question, dear sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as we are aware, been satisfactorily answered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife, and got his support from her father.

◆

NOT WANTED.

How doth the busy, busy Grant
Improve each shining hour,
And flit from Dan to Bersheba,
To pluck the third-term flower.

From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strand,
He bummeth up, he bummeth down,
He bummeth every land.

And yet the voter man, he thinks
That most prodigious smell
That clung about the second term
Would haunt the third as well.

And this is why the voter man
Winks hard his dexter eye
And says: "If Useless talls the crust
I don't want any pie."

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 50 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 30	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	[illegible] a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:38 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

6:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 2:05 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 6:20; Fremont, 6:45; Reading, 6:35; Bankers, 7:50; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor, 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p. m.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:03; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:32; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:20, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 3:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

8:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake, 6:36; Angola, 7:00; Fremont, 7:23; Reading, 8:35; Jonesville, 9:20; Jackson, 11:05 p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:48; Montgomery, 7:56; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:34; Pleasant Lake, 9:44; Summit, 8:53; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:56; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:25 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:15 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:21, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:40; Montgomery, 1:54; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:33; Pleasant Lake, 2:49; Summit, 2:59; Waterloo, 3:08; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:20; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Stoner's, 3:46; Huntertown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 45 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 05; Reading, 8 35; Fremont, 9 45; Angola, 10 15; Pleasant Lake, 10 35; Waterloo, 11 10; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 2? a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	2 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 56 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 37 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 56 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 02 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 35 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 03am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 29	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar	2 59	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 24	4 02	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 44	7 25	2 20pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 27
Chicago Junction	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
Chicago Junction	6 30pm	8 10am	5 20am
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 36	9 36	9 36
Defiance	10 32	11 30	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 12
St. Joe	11 38	12 33	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 36
Garrett ar	12 15am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 20am
Avilla	12 30	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 00	7 52
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 52
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	12 05pm
Chicago	5 50	7 05	

O. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE.

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity, and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Agricultural Implements!

THE

Latest Improved Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

The Three Rivers
"Invincible"
VIBRATOR.

The Renowned
Atlas Engine!
For farm use.

THE PEERLESS Reaper and Mower!

Over 20 000 now in use.

DEERING'S WIRE AND TWINE BINDER,

The only successful TWINE Binder in this or any other market. Greatly improved for 188.

LEADER ONE-WHEEL HARVESTER,

Which created so much excitement among the farmers last year.

ELLWOOD CULTIVATORS,

Riding or Walking, with four, six or nine blades. They have more good points and re less complicated than any other cultivator made.

The Steel-beam Red-Jacket Plow

And many other kinds. Also dealers in the

Archer Self-Dumping Hay-Rake.
Adjustable Bar Spring Tooth Harrow.
And The Harris' Double
Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.

Examine our samples carefully, and get our prices before you contract. We guarantee you a bargain,

J. N. MYERS & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, AUBURN, IND.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr

SIRED BY:
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare

Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

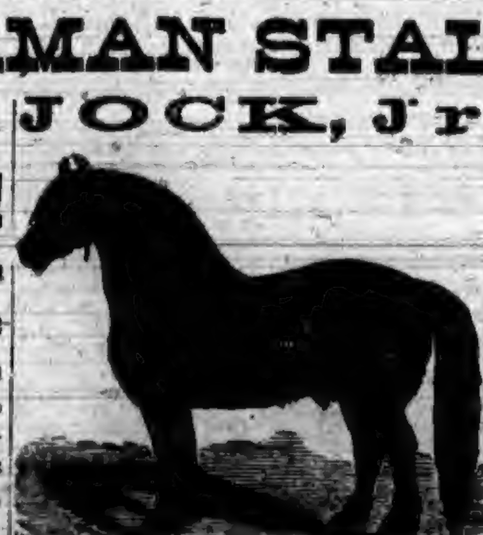

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:
$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN. Auburn, Indiana.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 17, 1880. Number 25.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. P. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners; two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop't Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Charles Probst, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HENRY PROBST, Administrator.

June 7, 1880. 21-3w

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn, Ind.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work, and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as good work for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Busses and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind., 4-6m.

Landers and Gray.

The Standard-Bearers of Democracy in the Coming Campaign.

The Strongest State Ticket That Could Have Possibly Been Chosen to Back Them.

A Large and Orderly Convention Presided Over by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

Much Enthusiasm and General Good Feeling Manifested by the Delegates.

Speeches by Hons. T. A. Hendricks, Francis T. Hord, Franklin Landers, Colonel Isaac P. Gray and others—The Platform.

[State Sentinel.]

The democratic state convention met at the Wigwam, and was called to order at 11 o'clock by Colonel B. C. Shaw, chairman of the state central committee. By 10 o'clock the large building was a perfect jam, and no little difficulty was experienced by the committee selected to seat delegates to accomplish the task delegated to them by the state committee.

GENTLEMEN—The time has come that was appointed by resolution of the state central committee for the meeting of the state democratic convention. We are here for the purpose of performing the high duties of selecting the gentlemen who will represent the democracy of Indiana at the Cincinnati convention, soon to be held. [Applause.]

You have assembled here in vast multitudes, attesting the devotion of the democratic party to the principles of the same, and it is hoped, during the progress of this convention, that every gentleman, not a delegate, who has been honored with a seat in this convention will do his utmost to preserve order, that all may have a fair show in the organization and in the business of the convention. [A voice, "Amen!" Laughter.] I am directed by the state central committee to nominate for temporary chairman Hon. Francis T. Hord, of Bartholomew county.

At the conclusion of Col. Shaw's remarks, James H. Rice, secretary of the state committee, called the roll of counties, showing full delegations present from each.

Hon. Francis T. Hord, of Bartholomew county, was then proposed for the position of temporary chairman, and was elected unanimously. Mr. Hord was introduced to the convention, and was received with cheers. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I must return my acknowledgements to you for the honor with which you have distinguished me, and by your intelligent co-operation I trust that I may be able to perform the duties you have imposed upon me. We are now on the verge of one of the most important and heated contests that has ever marked our political history. Already the air is tremulous with the reverberations of the preparations for the contest, and our ears are filled with the rumbling of the marshaled and approaching hosts, and this august band of patriots has assembled to select its captains for the fray. [Applause.]

It is a contest between free government and the greedy encroachments of a remorseless power. It is a contest for the consummation of power at Washington, and the proper and lawful distribution of that power among the people. [Applause.] It is a contest for a free ballot and a free election, as opposed to the supervising power and blighting control of partisan marshals and federal office-holders. [Applause.] It is a contest of freemen as opposed to despotic restraint. It is a contest of the republic against the empire. [Applause.] Our fathers, gentlemen, purchased our form of government by struggle, by blood. They proceeded from injuries to arms, from arms to liberty and from liberty to glory [applause], and freemen as we are, we will not suffer the iron hand of power to smite that liberty and no cloud to darken or obscure that glory [cries of "Never! never!"] and without that liberty, to you as freemen gold has no power, birth has no distinction, station has no dignity, country has no charms. Gentlemen of the convention, we have the appalling spectacle before us of a great party in this country that has lived for fifteen years by the sensational traduction of the southern people in our southern states. Detraction and prejudice have been their hope and their fruition, but, thank God, it has been the office of the democracy to bear to this faction north and south, the olive-branch, seeking to fight down contests and factions, and seeking to pluck from the north and south the arrows that fill our memories, and to blot out the troubles that are written between them and that have divided and distracted the country. The democracy, thank God, has united the country into one solid union, with one flag above us, and seeking a common destiny. The democracy has said to the north, forgive and reconcile, and we have said to the south concede, yield to the just dominion of the law, and we have said to both you have a common God in a common country; while the one commands you to love, the other kneels to you for peace. [Applause.]

Four years ago we had an election in this country, but the leprosy of fraud has poisoned the blood of this republic, and yesterday the republican party nominated a man who was conspicuous in his infamy as a member of that electoral commission that fastened that blot, that damning stain, upon the escutcheon of the country (applause), and by his action we have a man holding the office of president by fraud and by peculation. They have nominated a man who has been notoriously stained with the credit mobilier frauds, and for the vice-president they have selected a man whom Hayes, polluted with fraud as he is, regarded as too corrupt to stand in his presence. We have a man in Indiana [long continued applause], who can be and will be the next president of the United States [applause]; his banner will be seen in the thickest of the conflict; he will bear our colors through the smoke and storm and roar of the conflict, and when we elect him, by the help of God we will inaugurate him. [Long continued applause.] We are here to select a state ticket. Let all dissensions and divisions cease, and let us be one united phalanx, and victory will be with us next November. We have a wary adversary to meet, but by meeting him boldly we can defeat him. I have said more than I anticipated when I arose, and I trust by your co-operation this day I will be able to perform my duties as temporary chairman of this meeting.

During the remarks of Mr. Hord, the candidacy of Governor Hendricks was incidentally mentioned when a cheer was sent up by the vast crowd that almost shook the building, and which was prolonged for fifteen minutes.

Judge Lowry, of Allen county, moved that the convention proceed to the appointment of a chief seargent-at-arms, with power to appoint assistants, which was carried, and Charles A. Munson, of Fort Wayne, was selected.

The committee on

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION,

consisting of Colonel Charles Denby, Vanderburg county; Hon. Abraham Nullette, Orange county; John Benz, Crawford county, James B. Foley, Decatur county; George B. Allison, Brown county; W. H. Beck, Fayette county; Austin H. Brown, Marion county; G. T. B. Carr, Grant county; John F. McHugh, Tippecanoe county; Fred. Hoover, Jasper county; Samuel A. Schoff, Jay county; Theodore Reed, DeKalb county; Arthur Thompson, Marshall county; made the following report:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee have selected for permanent chairman Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; for permanent secretary, John W. Kern, Howard county. For delegates at large to the national convention, Hons. Joseph E. McDonald, Daniel W. Voorhees, Wm. E. Niblack and James R. Slack. For presidential electors, Hons. David S. Gooding and John R. Coffroth.

The following important rules were recommended by the committee for the consideration of the convention:

1. That each representative delegate in this convention selected by primary conventions held in counties, townships or wards, shall have a right to cast his individual vote on all questions and nominations.

2. That in case delegates have been selected solely by a county convention, and such conventions shall have adopted a resolution directing the delegates to vote as a unit, the vote of such county shall be counted as a unit on all questions of nominations.

3. Nominations of candidates to be balloted for shall be made by simply announcing the name without any speech whatever.

4. In calling the roll of counties they shall be called alphabetically, and each county shall vote when its name is called, and no county shall be passed until its vote is announced by its chairman.

The report was adopted.

SPEECH OF HON. T. A. HENDRICKS.

Following this report, Hon. T. A. Hendricks was introduced, amid a storm of applause, and stepping to the front of the platform, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It was not until a late hour last night that I was informed that I was expected to preside over your deliberation. I am not prepared, as a consequence, with any address to you upon this occasion. I thank you for the honor you do me in calling me to this position. I will undertake to discharge its duties with impartiality, and I put each member of this convention upon his duty and his allegiance to the great democracy of the country that you shall help me to preserve order all the time. Everything is auspicious; I felt it when I stood beside the polls this spring at the April election, and I felt it yesterday as the streams of men came from the north, and the south, and the east, and the west to consider the interests of the country. I know it now when I meet a convention such as is here presented, coming from almost every neighborhood in the state, a convention of men that are interested in the public welfare and in the public honor; a convention in numbers surpassing anything ever seen in the state of Indiana. I know that victory will set upon your banners. They nominated a candidate—I will say a ticket; it would not be right to omit the last of that ticket—on yesterday at Chicago. I take it that that ticket represents fairly the average strength of the republican party. [Laughter and applause.] In every respect I think it is so, and you and I, brother democrats, don't lean on the weakness of the ticket nominated yesterday. We lean upon the strength of the indomitable democracy. Some sad things took place at Chicago. [Laughter and applause.] I know you think I am referring to the many truths they told upon one another. That is not exactly it. Yesterday the republican party laid away forever the grim-visaged warrior and the plumed knight of the east together. [Laughter.] To-day they lie in the obscurity of defeat. The republican party has said to the nations of the world, that did Gen. Grant uncommon honor, that he is no longer worthy of sitting at the head of national affairs [applause], and it was no uncommon thing when that statement was made to mankind that Gen. Grant was no longer worthy of support in the national republican convention. [Applause.] I have heard democrats for the last two or three weeks inquiring who is the weakest man at Chicago. I care not for that. I repeat to you, I care not for that. The last election—when Tilden and Hendricks were elected—[long continued applause] there was a majority on the democratic side of the white voters of the United States of 1,000,000 of men. Of the whites and blacks together there was a majority of more than one-fourth of a million. [Applause.] When we meet in Cincinnati to respond to Chicago we meet with the assurance upon our side that we have this strength, this power, this sentiment of the American people on our side [applause], and I take it for granted that the great convention of the 22nd of this month, representing the democracy of this nation, will so organize our party as that success will attend the contest in November; and now, as I announce to you that this convention is organized and ready for the transaction of business, I ask of each of you that you shall assist in good faith and very earnestly in maintaining order in this assembly to-day. [Applause.]

Gov. Hendricks then took the chair, and called for the report of the committee on credentials. The chairman stated that the committee was not quite ready, and asked for further time, which was granted.

Hon. David Turpie, chairman, made the following report from the committee on resolutions:

Indiana Democratic Platform.

First—We, the democracy of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, congratulate the democracy of the country upon the harmony prevailing within its organization, and upon its unanimity in purpose to cast behind it every occasion and sentiment of discord, and stand as one man for success in 1880. And we give assurance to the democracy of the country that, accepting the declaration of principles and purposes that may be made at Cincinnati and the candidates who may be there chosen, we will give to them our earnest and undivided support.

Second—We believe that laws should be enacted, executed, and administered only for the public good, and all class legislation and all favoritism in the affairs of government should be defeated and made odious. That taxes should be levied justly, and the most rigid economy should control public expenditures. That the elections must be freed from the control of the army and partisan officials so that they shall be fair and honest as they once were.

That the rightful jurisdiction of the state courts must be restored in all cases where it has been usurped by the federal authority, so that justice may be administered cheaply and speedily.

Third—The coin and paper money of the country should be of uniform value and readily convertible, and should have as great purchasing power as the money of other first-class commercial countries of the world; and the paper money, like the coin, should be furnished by the United States, and should not be in excess of such quantity as will always remain at par with coin.

Fourth—Inasmuch as the outstanding treasury notes are no longer necessary to the government in the use of its credit, and are useful only as money, they should be made subject to taxation the same as other money. As taxpayers we declare our gratification at the action of the democratic members of congress in reducing public expenditures and in cutting off the allowance and payment of questionable and fraudulent claims, resulting in a saving to the treasury of more than one hundred million dollars.

Fifth—We will stand with all our might against the agressions of the republican leaders upon the rights of the states, made for the purpose of building up a strong central power, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

We will in all fidelity maintain the constitutional right and powers of the United States, and as faithfully as we will maintain and vindicate the rights of the states as reserved to them in the constitution.

Sixth—The legislature of 1879 is entitled to honorable mention for having redeemed the pledges of the democratic convention of 1878 to provide by law for the comfort and safety of laborers in the mines and for securing their wages to the persons employed by corporations and we are in favor of such further legislation in the premises as may be necessary and proper. We congratulate the people of the state that by the action of the democrats at the last legislature basing representation on population and contiguity of territory only, the shame and taint of fraud have been removed from the apportionment of representation, and that now the people will be equally and fairly represented.

Seventh—The people of Indiana are justly proud of their system of free schools, and will maintain them in their full force and usefulness and to that end we must see to it that the management thereof does not become wasteful or extravagant, and that no part of the munificent fund which they have provided shall be used for sectarian or for any other purpose whatever than the support of common schools.

Eighth—We are gratified that the democrats in congress have acted in respect to bounties and pensions for soldiers and their families in the spirit of justice and liberality.

Ninth—We hold up to public detestation the conduct of the republican party in placing Hayes and Wheeler, by criminal practices shocking to every honest sentiment and damaging to our institutions, in offices to which they were not elected. It was an outrage to free government and a crime against the elective franchise that cannot be forgiven, and must not be repeated, and for which the guilty party must be driven from power and consigned to infamy. And we hold up to public detestation the conduct of the president in rewarding the guilty parties by conferring upon them high and lucrative offices. To reward crime is itself criminal.

Tenth—During the past few years our country has been blessed in a high degree with favorable seasons, and the production of our valuable staples has been enormously in excess of our own consumption. We have sold to foreign countries many hundred millions more than we have purchased from them; gold and silver have come to us; business confidence has been restored and we have the hope and promise of good times again. In all this we recognize the blessings of God upon our country, and we denounce it as false and blasphemous when partisan leaders claim that this is the work of their hands, and that the people shall be thankful to them and not grateful to Heaven for our returning prosperity.

Eleventh—We approve the sentiment expressed by Gov Hendricks in his letter of acceptance in 1876, that "the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondsmen establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished."

Twelfth—Our state administration is entitled to the respect and support of the People. The government of Indiana is efficiently administered, and more cheaply than that of any other state.

Thirteenth—That we recognize the rights of colored citizens, as well as whites, who immigrate into Indiana, but we condemn and denounce the action of the republican party in importing into this state pauper negroes for the sole purpose of using them as voters.

Fourteenth—We hereby instruct our delegates in the national convention at Cincinnati to present to that body the name of Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for the president of the United States; one who has at all times faithfully maintained the cause of democratic truth and justice acceptably to the democracy of the whole Union, thus assuring the election of a democratic legislature and a United States senator in 1881, and a just, pure and constitutional administration of the general government.

Fifteenth—We favor the continuance of the two-thirds rule in the national convention, and the delegates this day chosen are hereby instructed to vote for the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as our candidate for the presidency, and to vote as a unit on all questions in said convention.

The report was accepted and adopted.

A delegate objected to democrats standing in the aisles, when Governor Hendricks responded: "There are too many democrats that's the trouble."

The committee on credentials reported that there was nothing before them and asked to be discharged. Carried.

Rev. E. H. Prosser, D.D., pastor of the First M. E. church south of this city, followed in the following

INVOCATION:

Almighty God, Father of all, Lord Jesus Christ, Ruler of all rulers, Governor of all governors, in whose hands are the issues of life, the interests of people and nations, we commit and commend to Thy care the business transaction of this convention. We ask that God will bless this people, and in their selections and wise choice of the men whom they may select, the men who represent their constituency, and the people of this state, may be men who shall be under the guidance of God, whose interests may be committed to His care, and over whom the Lord, our Father, shall watch and care for. We thank Thee that Thou hast so graciously cared for us as a state, as a people, as a republic. We thank Thee that peace is within our borders, and that success attends Thy people, and Thy blessings rest upon us as a nation. We pray Thee that in the future God will care for us and watch over us, and will look after us, and guide and direct all for the best interests of this people and this republic. Forgive us of all sins. May all that shall be done be done to the interests and advancement of Thy cause among men. May victory, may peace be within all our borders, and may God be honored by this people and this nation, and be saved ultimately in Thy kingdom, we ask for Christ's sake, amen!

Governor Hendricks then offered the following remarks in regard to the nominations:

We are now about to proceed to the most important part of our duties, and wish to have an understanding on two or three matters between you and myself. I know the great difficulty in preserving order during the hour that is now ahead of us. We are about to choose between very strong men for the first office of the state. They are supported very earnestly by strong men. I know that your feelings and passions will become excited in a contest like this, and I ask you that while the roll is being called that no man shall applaud any vote. Will you do that? [Cries of "yes."] That is a bargain between you and me. [Laughter.] Now I wish to announce another thing: you have adopted the committee report that when a county is called for its vote, it must then vote. It can not say that it is not prepared. Democrats must be prepared to vote. It is a good thing to be ready. [Laughter.] And another thing, gentlemen, with your permission, although the committee did not report it, I will adopt it as a rule, if you say so, and that is that after a county has voted that county shall not change its vote until the roll call is completed.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Hon. Franklin Landers, of Marion, by Col. C. C. Matson, of Putnam; Hon. Isaac P. Gray, of Randolph, by Robert Bell, of Allen, and Hon. Alexander Downey, of Ohio, by Judge Holman.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Landers 514½; Gray, 510½; Downey, 42.

A motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock failed to receive a second.

A second ballot was taken, but before the announcement of the result a great number of changes were made by counties in favor of Mr. Landers, and on the motion of Hon. Robert Bell, of Allen county—who placed Mr. Gray in nomination, seconded by Judge Holman, of Dearborn, who placed Mr. Downey's name before the convention—the nomination of Hon. Franklin Landers for Governor was made unanimous, amidst great applause, swinging of hats and handkerchiefs by the delegates and spectators.

Mr. Landers being loudly called for, came forward and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I have not language to express my gratitude for the confidence that you have reposed in me. To be the standard-bearer of the Democratic party of Indiana is no ordinary compliment. I have been over your State, and when I started I felt that I would like to be Governor of Indiana. There are more counties in Indiana where the citizens feel that there homes are the best, that their soil is the best and the intelligence of the people is superior to those of any other State in this Union, and wherever you find the citizens of a county satisfied with their soil, satisfied with their labor, and satisfied with the intelligence that surrounds them, I warrant you there is a happy people. [Applause]

I have no speech to make upon the questions of the day, but I want to say this: The canvass has been a warm one, in some degree has been exciting, but as far as I know there has been nothing done on either side that is calculated to leave any feeling whatever. I did not want this nomination unless it was the wish of the democracy of Indiana. My competitors, both of them, I think, share the same feeling. I can say to you gentlemen, that Mr. Gray, my competitor in this canvass, has shown an energy that is worthy of any man. He has been industrious; he has been all over the State, and I would be proud indeed if we could have two Governors in Indiana. [Applause.] I advise energy in politics as well as in business, and I said to my friends throughout the State, that the canvass of Mr. Gray was commendable, but yet in every sense, gentlemen, it has been honorable. I will say this, that when this canvass is over you will not charge me with a lack of energy and industry. You will find me in every county in Indiana. I will be there defending the democratic party. I will be there to see that the party is organized for the contest. [Applause] We cannot get through this canvass without organization. We must have organization, and we will have organization, and when we get through with this canvass and elect our President, as we did four years ago we are determined—we mean what we say—that the man that represents a majority of the votes will be inaugurated as our President. [Applause.] There is no fraud now; no effort upon the part of the democratic party to inaugurate a man that has not been elected, but a determination on their part to see that the man that is elected is inaugurated. This will be our watchword.

I thank you most heartily, gentlemen, for the confidence that you have placed in me, and I hope that no man in Indiana, when the canvass is over, will regret that he has placed that confidence in me.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Following Mr. Landers' speech, loud calls were made for Colonel Gray. He stepped upon the stage and was about to commence speaking when Austin H. Brown arose and said:

Before Col. Gray addresses this convention, I wish to interpose a motion, which is that Isaac P. Gray be declared the unanimous nominee of this convention for lieutenant-governor.

This motion created great excitement among the friends of Mr. Gray, the convention arising in mass and the cheering and swinging of hats continued for some time. When the confusion had partially subsided, one after another of the candidates for the position, who had been urging their claims upon the convention, arose and added to the excitement by seconding the nomination and withdrawing their names. When they had all been heard from, Governor Hendricks put the motion and declared it carried.

In introducing Col. Gray, Gov. Hendricks said:

I think that Landers and Gray would make the strongest ticket that could be put in the field, and I predict that there will not be republicans enough in number to get in sight of them.

Col. Gray responded in the following speech of acceptance:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Four years ago the democracy of Indiana, in convention assembled, nominated me, by acclamation, its candidate for lieutenant-governor. How well I discharged the duties of that position is now a part of the political history of Indiana. [Cries of "Good!"] I was nominated at that time without solicitation on my part. This convention to-day, again representing the democracy of Indiana, has, in the exercise of its political wisdom, seen proper to nominate me again, by acclamation, its candidate for lieutenant-governor. This is a compliment that has rarely been paid to any citizen of Indiana, so far as my memory

(Continued on 8th page.)

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Union Congregational Church of Brooklyn has been burned. Loss, $50,000.... Herman Lisberger, a New York metal merchant and importer, has suspended payment. Liabilities between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

NEW YORK papers announce the death of John Brougham, the well-known actor.

THE WEST.

EX-GOV. JOHN WOOD, of Illinois, has just died at his home in Quincy, of which city he was the founder. He was 83 years old.... A severe storm of wind in St. Louis destroyed property to the value of $250,000. The bridge was slightly injured.

ADVICES from Fort Craig, New Mexico, report that Gen. Morrow struck a band of hostile Apaches near Cook's canon, and fought and drove them out. Two Indians were killed and three wounded. One of the former is supposed to be Mennolito, the favorite son of Victoria. A large amount of stock was captured.

JOHN DAVIDSON, a desperate character, at Murphysboro, Ill., assaulted Jerry Kane in a saloon, and was stabbed to the heart by the latter.

THE soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee was a big affair. About 60,000 people were in attendance. Gens. Grant and Sheridan put in an appearance, and were enthusiastically welcomed. Among the other distinguished soldiers present were Gens. Washburn, Bragg, Binford, Bryant, Gibbon, Starkweather, and Cols. Townsend and Vilas. The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Smith.

AS SHOWING the extent to which the telegraph was used in Chicago during the Republican Convention it may be stated that on the nine days, from May 31 to June 8 inclusive, the Western Union Telegraph Company dispatched 424,705 words over and above the usual average of business.

THE SOUTH.

EMMA JOHNSON, 12 years old, daughter of Maj. Robert Johnson, of Wilkes, N. C., was on her way to a neighbor's house barefooted, and passed through a tobacco patch. A rattlesnake, without giving alarm, rose and bit her leg. She reached home and died in an hour.

A DISPATCH from Sedalia, Mo., says that "a Pettis county farmer named John Conner, and his wife, sister and three children, aged respectively 11, 8 and 6 years, were in a two-horse wagon, going to town. At Port creek, two miles west of Knob Noster, in attempting to cross the swollen stream, the horses upset the wagon, threw them all out, and the three children were drowned.".... The drug house of Arthur, Peter & Co., at Louisville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000. Kohn & Wolf, clothiers, and Johnston, Newman & Co., grocers, occupying adjoining buildings, lost heavily. The insurance is ample.

GENERAL.

IT is believed in Montreal that the headquarters of the Cuban filibusters, so long established at New York, have been transferred to Canadian soil. A steamship carrying large quantities of ball cartridges, packed in sardine boxes, recently left Montreal, and an effort was made to overhaul her at Quebec, but the authorities failed to act.... The Nicaraguan Congress has confirmed the concession made by the Nicaraguan Government some time ago in the interest of that project. The name of Gen. Grant is once more mentioned in connection with the Presidency of a company which is about to engage in the enterprise.

THE suspected filibustering expedition to Cuba, which left Montreal a few days ago, was overhauled by the Canadian customs authorities, and the ship on which it embarked brought back into port.

A BIG lawsuit has been begun by the Pullman Palace Car Company against the Wagner Company, damages being laid at $1,000,000, for infringement of patents by the latter corporation. It is alleged that the Wagner Company obtained the use of certain patents on condition that cars so constructed should be run only on the New York Central railroad and its branches, and it is the violation of this agreement that has led to this heavy suit for damages.

THE French Senate has adopted a bill providing for a convention with the United States for settling the indemnity due to Frenchmen from America for damages sustained during the civil war.

A REMARKABLE libel suit for $25,000 damages has been brought in the Supreme Court of New York by Samuel D. Hinman, who for seventeen years has been a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Nebraska and Dakota, against William H. Hare, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara. The complaint is based upon the publication by defendant in July, 1879, of a pamphlet entitled: "The Rehearsal of Facts," which the plaintiff says was circulated extensively among the Bishops of the church. The pamphlet contains the Bishop's reasons for removal of plaintiff from the position of missionary.... To "hasten a revival in the drooping market," the Western Nail Association has adopted a resolution ordering a suspension of operations in all mills for a period of three weeks.

POLITICAL.

IT is said the South Carolina delegation to the Cincinnati Convention is solid for Bayard.... The Alabama Democratic Convention, held at Montgomery, June 3, selected an anti-Tilden delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. The delegation is said to be divided between Field, Hancock, Bayard, and Thurman.

THE Colorado Democratic State Convention, in session at Denver last week, selected an uninstructed delegation to Cincinnati, the members of which are in favor of Judge Field for President.

THE Arkansas Democrats, in a three-days' convention, on the thirty-ninth ballot nominated Thomas J. Churchill for Governor. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Jacob Frolich for Secretary of State, William E. Woodruff, Jr., for Treasurer; Auditor John Crawford; Land Commissioner, D. W. Lear; Superintendent of Instruction, J. L. Denton; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, E. H. English; Chancellor, S. W. Carroll; Chancery Clerk, J. W. Calloway.

THE Michigan Democratic State Convention met at Saginaw on the 8th inst., and selected an anti-Tilden set of delegates to Cincinnati. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, Col. I. E. Messmore of Grand Rapids, and Dr. Foster Pratt of Kalamazoo, were the delegates-at-large. A resolution sustaining the two-thirds rule was adopted. Hon. O. M. Barnes called the convention to order, and nominated Hon. O'Brien J. Atkinson as temporary Chairman and John M. Bulkley, W. M. Noble, and George C. Stewart as Secretaries. These gentlemen were afterward continued as permanent officers of the convention.

MOST of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention elected by the Democrats of Tennessee express personal preferences for Bayard, Thurman, Seymour, or Field, but will vote for the man who, on consultation, seems most likely to win at the polls.

WASHINGTON.

THE Alabama Democrats put up the following State ticket at their late convention: R. W. Cobb for Governor, W. W. Screws for Secretary of State, H. C. Tompkins for Attorney General, and I. H. Vincent for State Treasurer. The convention renominated the present bench of Supreme Court Judges—Chief Justice Brickell and Associate Justices Stone and Manning. ..In South Carolina, the State Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket as follows: For Governor, Johnson E. Hagood; for Lieutenant Governor, J. D. Kennedy; for Secretary of State, R. M. Sims; for Treasurer, J. P. Richardson; for Comptroller General, J. C. Coit; for Attorney General, L. F. Youmans; for Adjutant and Inspector General, B. Manigold; for Superintendent of Education, H. S. Thomson.

THE Senate struck out of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the clause directing all sums appropriated by the measure to be paid in silver dollars.... A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Upright, of Iowa, who had eleven sons in the Union army, has been passed by the House of Representatives.

FOREIGN.

HENRI ROCHEFORT, the exiled Parisian editor, was severely wounded in a duel on Swiss territory with M. Koechlin, brother-in-law of the French Prefect of Police. They fought with swords, and, after a contest lasting two minutes, Rochefort's weapon slipped from his hand, and the blade of his adversary penetrated his body.... Two Spanish noblemen, a Marquis and a Count, fought a duel in Belgium. The Count was killed.... The Empress of Russia has just died at St. Petersburg, after a long and painful illness, in the 56th year of her age.... The Emperor of Germany has formally announced the betrothal of his grandson, Prince William of Prussia, to Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein.... The Marquis de Noailles has been appointed French Ambassador to England in succession to Leon Say. M. La Cour has been appointed to the Italian Mission, and M. Argo to the Swiss.

A PRIVATE letter received in London gives an appalling account of the famine in Diarbekir and Bagdad. People are dying in the streets, women selling their children for food, and many living on rats.

THE Pope refuses to accept Cardinal Nina's resignation as Papal Secretary of State. ....There is revolution in Buenos Ayres, and a state of siege has been declared.... Mr. Ratcliff, a Liberal member of the British Parliament for Evesham, has been unseated for bribery.

TOUCHING the famine in Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed the Mayor of every city in the United States and Canada as follows: "I regret to say that funds are still needed for the relief of distress in Ireland. In many places the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by farmers who dread the workhouse, but can get nothing else until their crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contributions already received, I cannot help asking further assistance for the Mansion House Fund Committee during this trying period.".... The remains of two celebrated Portuguese—Vasco de Gama, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope route to India, and Camoens, the poet who celebrated many of the discoverer's achievements—were recently removed from the vault in which they have rested so long, to a monastery, and the occasion was made one of great public ceremonial throughout Portugal.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Butler calling for copies of papers relative to the New York Central 5-per-cent. tax was adopted by the Senate, on the 3d inst. The bill appropriating $41,000 to erect a monument to Gen. Herkimer at the battle field of Oriskany, N. Y., was passed. The House bill amending the transportation of dutiable goods was taken up. On motion of various Senators the following places were included in points of destination: Nashville, Knoxville, Omaha, Grand Haven, Peoria, Quincy, La Crosse, Keokuk, Alton, Cairo, Kansas City, and St. Louis. The bill was then passed. The Tariff Commission bill was then taken up, and, after a long debate upon various amendments, the bill was passed. The President nominated Eugene Schuyler, now Consul General at Rome, Consul General and Diplomatic Agent of the United States at Bucharest, and William N. Pethyn, now Vice Consul at Tientsin, Secretary of the Commission to China.... In the House, the joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington was agreed to unanimously. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress at noon on the 10th inst., which was agreed to without debate—yeas, 106; nays, 68. The General Deficiency bill was then taken up and passed. The House then considered the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, some being accepted and others rejected. After the introduction of a petition for the passage of a bill granting lands in severalty to the Indians, the House adjourned.

The bill for the relief of settlers within the late Fort Kearney Military Reservation, Nebraska, was passed by the Senate on Friday, June 4. Mr. Voorhees sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a resolution under which the Exodus Committee was appointed, and spoke at considerable length thereon. A general debate followed upon District of Columbia matters.... In the House, on motion of Mr. Cannon, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the delivery of arms, etc., to the soldiers' reunion at Decatur, Ill. The Senate amendments to the House bill granting condemned cannon for the erection of a soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio, were concurred in. The Senate bill passed for disposing of the Fort Harker Military Reservation. The Postoffice Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up and the amendment in regard to the star routes non-concurred in. Mr. Vance, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely on a bill to repeal an act renewing the patent of Henry Voelter for the wood-pulp process. Laid on the table. Fernando Wood stated that he would not call up the Refunding bill this session, as the House has resolved to adjourn June 16, but gave notice he would bring it before the House the first Wednesday in December next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, but, after considering three pension bills, the House refused either to adjourn or to proceed to business, and it was only by the Speaker's voting in the affirmative on a tie vote that the motion to adjourn was carried.

In the Senate, on Saturday, June 5, a bill was passed for the sale of the Detroit Arsenal. A message was received from the President replying to a resolution of inquiry stating that two Supervisors of Census had been removed and successors appointed by him. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and a conference committee was appointed. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. The bill appropriating $251,000 to reimburse the Creek orphan fund passed. The House bill to regulate the compensation of night inspectors of customs was amended and then passed. The Senate bill to promote the civilization of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin (granting them their pro-rata proportion of the annuities of the Winnebagoes of Nebraska and Wisconsin for the purpose of securing homesteads) passed. The House bill granting to the corporation of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for public purposes, the meandered lake near that city, passed.... In the House, the Senate amendments to the following House bills were concurred in: Requesting the President to open negotiations with France, Spain, Austria and Italy relative to the importation of tobacco to their dominions, and to amend statutes relative to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. A number of bills of a private nature were passed; also, bills amending the statutes relative to affidavits of homestead and preemption settlers; authorizing the St. Paul and Chicago Short Line Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Lake St. Croix; providing for the transportation of mails between East St. Louis and St. Louis. Conference committees were appointed on the River and Harbor bill, and on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

In the Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. Kernan made a speech in support of the resolution unseating Kellogg. Mr. McDonald obtained the floor, and gave way for other business. The bill refunding the duties on an imported altar to the Notre Dame University, St. Joseph county, Ind., passed. The bill abandoning the Fort Sedgwick (Neb.) Military Reservation and restoring it to the public domain passed. The bill authorizing the purchase of ground and the erection of a public building at Detroit passed. Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The House bill prohibiting Government suits against timber trespassers on public lands prior to March 1, 1879, and enabling defendants in suits now pending to settle them by acquiring title to the lands under existing laws was called up. The section reducing from $2.50 to $1.25 per acre lands whose price was raised more than twenty years before the passage of this act on account of grants of alternate sections for railroad purposes was stricken out. As thus amended the bill passed.... In the House, the Senate bill ratifying the Ute agreement, with amendments of the House committee thereto, passed—yeas, 174; nays, 15. On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the erection of a public building at Rochester, no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

The Senate did nothing on Tuesday, June 8, with the exception of a desultory debate upon a few amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the news from Chicago occupying the attention of members.... In the House, the bill passed placing the rate of duty on barley-malt at 25 cents per bushel. A bill was passed granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Upright, of Iowa, who had eleven sons in the Union army during the Rebellion. The Public Building bill was called up, but, the news of Garfield's nomination at Chicago being received, nothing was done. The Republican members sent congratulations to the nominee.

In the United States Senate, on the morning of Wednesday, June 9, the Committee on Appropriations reported back the resolution providing for adjournment of Congress June 10, with an amendment substituting June 16. The amendment was agreed to. The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was concurred in. The Senate concurred in the various amendments of the House to the Ute Agreement bill, and disagreed to others, and appointed a committee of conference. The bill repealing certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations was discussed without conclusion. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session. Capt. William B. Remey, of the Marine Corps, a resident of Iowa, was nominated by the President to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of Colonel.... In the House, Mr. Rice introduced a joint resolution looking to the abrogation of the fishery clauses in the treaty of 1871 with Great Britain. The Legislative Appropriation bill was recommitted to the conference committee, with instructions to yield to the wishes of the Senate relative to the salaries of Senate employes. Mr. Reagan submitted a conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The conference committee on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was unable to agree, and a new one was appointed. The adjournment resolution, as amended by the Senate, was adopted. A conference committee was appointed upon the River and Harbor bill.

GARFIELD'S NOMINATION.

How It Was Brought About.

The Chicago *Tribune* contained the following in its issue of the morning after the adjournment of the Republican National Convention:

"The actual history of the break which culminated in the nomination of Gen. James A. Garfield is very short and very simple. It was, apparently, one of those afterthoughts which so often come as a relief from perplexity. It appears from the statements of a number of the leaders, which were made to a *Tribune* representative last night, that, in all the caucusing and planning of Monday night and yesterday morning, there seemed to be no possibility of an agreement. In these conferences Messrs. Hale and Chandler held that the nomination lay between Blaine and Grant, and they accordingly urged the friends of the other candidates to unite on Blaine, saying that the Blaine men could not afford to go to any one else. So it happened that, when the convention was called to order yesterday morning, no agreement or possibility of an agreement had been reached. Iowa was standing solid for Blaine, but, in a preliminary conference, had decided that Garfield should be their second choice.

"The decisive step seems to have been taken by the Wisconsin delegation. Garfield's manly course in the convention had created a favorable impression on all sides, the result of which in the Wisconsin delegation was that he was freely talked of for second choice. They held no caucus, and during the night of Monday were anxiously awaiting to see some other State make the break for Garfield. After the adjournment Monday night, and before the convention was called to order yesterday morning, the matter was talked up in the delegation, and it was agreed that, if no other solution offered itself within three or four ballots, the delegation should throw its solid strength to Garfield. No consultation was had on the subject with the other leaders, as it was intended to operate as a feeler, the Wisconsin men being among the last to be called on the roll. The result of this feeler every one knows. The Sherman men in the delegation had become convinced that their candidate could not be nominated, and were ready to unite with the Blaine and Washburne forces. The leaders and the delegates unite in saying that the movement was arranged entirely without the knowledge of Gen. Garfield and the Ohio delegation.

"The strange feature of the movement appear to be that the Ohio delegation had absolutely no intimation of it, and were not apprised of the fact that their State was to be supplied with a second favorite son. In regard to the question, Gov. Foster said: 'The Ohio delegation knew absolutely nothing of any such movement until the break was actually made. The fact of it is that we were making arrangements to transfer our strength, in Ohio at least, to Blaine, and this would certainly have been done within a few ballots had not the action of the Wisconsin delegation so taken us by surprise. It was the most spontaneous movement I ever saw. It took us all by surprise, and Garfield was the most surprised of all. The fact is that no one ever figured out such an ending, and the Ohio delegation had received no intimation of it. When the announcement of sixteen for Garfield from Wisconsin was made, we were at a loss to know what it meant. The greater part—almost the whole—of the Garfield boom was developed on the floor of the convention. Of course, we were satisfied with the result, and willingly fell in with the current. Garfield will carry Ohio sure; he is one of the most popular men in the State.'

"That there was much truth in this was evidenced by the way in which the Ohio men rushed around on the floor after the change in Wisconsin. Had they known it was coming there would not have been the amount of excitement which prevailed among them."

Strikes.

The number of trades implicated in the 2,352 strikes that took place in the United Kingdom during the 10 years 1870-'79 was 111, of which the builders headed the list with 598 strikes, the carpenters and joiners having 187 quarrels, the masons following with 151. The colliers followed next for 339, and the textile trades for 277. As to the localities, the most productive in strikes were Scotland, 473; Yorkshire, 338; Lancashire, 149; Northumberland, 138; South Wales, 135; Durham, 131—in fact, where the bulk of the iron, coal, shipping, and textile trades are found. Scotland had an extraordinary preponderance in strikes, and especially in her collieries and mines. The 10 highest town, on the list for Great Britain were Glasgow, 85; Leeds, 73; Sheffield, 66; Edinburgh and Leith, 65; Newcastle, 63; London, 56; Barnsley, 48; Dundee, 46; Merthyr, 45, and Manchester, 44.

ALL SORTS.

'TIS very easy to re-cover an' old umbrella.

POSTMASTER GENERAL MAYNARD is a native of Massachusetts and his wife is a native of Vermont, a daughter of Rev. A. Washburne, a Congregational clergyman in Royalton.

THE estate of the late Charles P. Williams, of Stonington, Ct., is appraised at $2,250,000, probably as large a sum as has ever been presented for probate in that State.

IN Pulaski county, Kentucky, Tom Nunnelly, while arranging to elope with his sweetheart, stole a saddle without exercising due caution. The elopement has been postponed until Tom has served a term in the penitentiary.

ARABELLA (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts)—"Oh! Bridget! A mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget—"Shure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away, I can catch plenty more for yer, mum."

SPURGEON said in a recent sermon: "The worship of the golden calf is pretty general now. There is too much bowing down and cringeing before it in all classes of society. No end of dodges are tried to get a scraping of one of the creature's hoofs."

THE raising of Angora goats in Western Texas is increasing, and is alleged to be a profitable business. It is said the meat is much better than mutton, and each goat yields about two pounds of hair annually. In the Eastern markets it is worth now 55 cents a pound.

THE New Haven *Journal* makes the curious statement that a post-mortem in the case of B. D. Purdy, Jr., of New Canaan, Ct., "revealed the fact that his death was caused by a broken neck, and that he had been living in that condition for some three years as is supposed."

JACOB BENNETT heard angry voices in his house at Sedalia, Mo., and, on peeping in, saw that the wife whom he was living with was confronted by the wife whom he had deserted. He cautiously stole away and sent a policeman to separate the women, who were found fighting furiously with knives.

THE Rev. Webster Hazlewood, of Roxbury, Mass., told his wife that he was tired of her, and wished that she would get a divorce, so that he could marry a more congenial woman. She did as he requested, he providing the evidence of his own criminality. He is now free, but was compelled to retire from the ministry.

THE two robbers who attacked and plundered Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of New York, in a railway train between Milan and Veron, recently, have been arrested, convicted and sentenced—one to twenty and the other to thirty years' imprisonment, and all on account of the promptness and energy of Col. Schuyler Crosby, the American Consul General at Florence.

OF Emerson's personal appearance, Dr. Bartol says that "the nose showes a long and bony strength, seconded by the ample hand and foot that serve his tall, slender, angular, yet supple body, which seems Indian, Persian and Yankee by turns. A friend gazing on his countenace in sleep so felt a strange organic force and swiftness in his form and look that he was afraid to wake him up, not knowing what he would do!"

MISS BECKWITH, of England, is a plump young woman with great skill as a swimmer. Her latest effort was a thirty hours' swim in a huge tank. Before going into the water a committee of ladies ascertained that she wore nothing that could support her in the water. Then she began her task, and completed it successfully, giving many exhibitions of ornamental swimming. She took coffee and beef tea from a floating table, and in the night amused herself by singing and reading. The latter process she accomplished on her back and holding her book in both hands.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

The puzzle of 15-13-14 never was copyrighted, and much compassion has been spent on the inventor for his lack of foresight, which lost him the profits of his popular toy.

But there is a doubt as to whether he could have taken out a copyright. Some shrewd observer has discovered in a picture of "Melancholia," by Albert Durer, in the fifteenth century, the "gem puzzle," with the numbers from one to sixteen arranged so as to count thirty-four in twenty different ways.

So often do not only history but trifles repeat themselves that one is sometimes led to doubt whether there ought to be a copyright or patent for anything as being new under the sun.

The story of Shylock gave rise to vehement discussion in the Prussian Parliament the other day. One member asserted that the incident used by Shakspeare really occurred in 1587, but that it was the Christian who demanded the pound of flesh, and not the Jew. Singularly enough the fact was proved in debate that the leading idea of the story is found in ancient Hindoo mythology.

Irving's legend of Rip Van Winkle is supposed to be borrowed from Norse folk-lore; but it really originated in China. As told there, a villager went out to the mountains and found two old men playing chess in a cave. They handed him a date to eat. He stood watching them through a game, when one said to him:

"You have been a long time with us; now, go home."

Stooping to pick up his staff, it crumbled to dust in his hands; and when he returned to the village he found the ruins of a vast city. Centuries had passed. The terrified dreamer became a hermit, and after many years become immortal; in which part of the legend there is certainly some truth.

Nihilism, which is working such ravages in society, politics and religion in Russia, was a dominant influence in China in the tenth century. It destroyed six dynasties, and then slept, like the fabled Rip Van Winkle, to waken in another age and begin again its murderous work.

Colorado.

There is a great rush of people to Colorado this spring, the arrivals at Denver averaging 500 daily. The hotels are overflowing, and new ones are being erected. Business is active, and real estate has increased remarkably in price. The mines are the great attractions.

Every-Day Heroism.

One of the life-saving stations on the California coast has been officially named the "Maggy Geddes." A little girl of that name in San Antonio, aged 9 years, seeing a playmate fall into a mill-race, leaped in and with great skill and coolness, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in swimming with her ashore.

Another little girl, a year younger, in one of our New England towns, sprang into the river a few weeks ago, and rescued her baby brother from drowning, carrying him in her arms through the swift current, which reached her chin.

Now it was a graceful act of recognition to real heroism for the Government to give the name of little Maggy Geddes to a life-saving station, and it is right that these little heroines should be held up as examples of unselfish devotion to other girls and boys; always provided that the right lesson is drawn from their story.

Not many men, and very few children, ever have the chance to save another life at the risk of their own. Such supreme opportunities come but seldom. But every child should remember that just as much unselfishness, devotion and cool presence of mind can be shown in the little incessant matters of every day as go to make up some one great heroic deed.

In God's eye, it is not the size nor the dramatic effect of the action which counts, but its motive.

Many a young girl patiently bearing for years the cares of a disorganized household, or the peevishness of an invalid parent, or brother or sister; many a boy, bringing indomitable cheerfulness and love to the help of his tired mother—is entitled to more admiration and respect, and is just as heroic, as if in a spasmodic passion of courage they had momentarily faced death for those they loved.

A Trick in Faro.

I happened, in response to a pressing invitation, to find myself in a law court last Monday, when a curious mode of cheating at faro was shown. The game is played thus: "Thirteen cards are spread out on the table—that is to say, an entire suit. A pack of cards is shuffled by the banker, then cut by a player, when the banker proceeds to draw the cards, one after another, from the pack, first removing one. If a player has put a stake on any one of the cards which has been laid out upon the table, he wins, provided its equivalent is an odd card in the pack and he loses if it is an even one. Now, it would seem impossible that a player could cheat the banker. This is, however, how it is done: In shuffling, the banker generally shows the bottom card. When he hands the pack to be cut, the player cuts an even number, so that when the cut is put back by the banker the player knows that what was the bottom card will be an odd one, and, knowing also what that card will be, can stake upon it with a certainty that he will win. But how does he cut the number of cards that he chooses? By a very simple process. One side of the nail of his thumb is allowed to grow straight, and a little notch is made in it. Provided the length of the nail from the notch to the end be always kept the same, and that he presses the nail against the cards in cutting, he must always take up exactly the same number of cards.—*London Truth.*

Extraordinary Longevity.

Prominent among the lay representatives in the conference of the Methodist Protestants at Pittsburgh, Pa., is Joseph Wells, of Wellsville, Ohio. He is a member of a family of seven brothers and sisters whose longevity has, probably, no parallel in the United States, the youngest being beyond three score and ten years. Their several ages are as follows: Mary, 93; James, 91; George, 87; Joseph, 82; Ann, 80; Alexander, 72; Rachel, twin sister of Alexander, 72. The aggregate of all their ages is 557 years. The father of that family was William Wells, the founder of Wellsville. He died at the old homestead, near that town, about twenty-seven years ago at the ripe old age of 88.—*Exchange.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 00	@	9 80
HOGS	4 50	@	4 70
COTTON	11¾	@	12
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 20	@	1 33
CORN—Western Mixed	52	@	55
OATS—Mixed	40	@	43
RYE—Western	90	@	95
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	11 40
LARD	7	@	7¼
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 60	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers	3 60	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 25
HOGS	3 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@	6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@	1 03
No. 3 Spring	93	@	94
CORN—No. 2	36	@	38
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE—No. 2	75	@	76
BARLEY—No. 2	72	@	73
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@	19
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@	10
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 40
LARD	6½	@	6¾
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 05	@	1 06
No. 2	98	@	99
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE—No. 1	79	@	80
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@	70
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 11	@	1 13
CORN—Mixed	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE	82	@	83
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 70
LARD	6¼	@	6½
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 10	@	1 14
CORN	40	@	41
OATS	33	@	34
RYE	85	@	86
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
LARD	6½	@	6¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 13	@	1 14
No. 2 Red	1 16	@	1 18
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 50	@	6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 12	@	1 13
CORN—No. 1	44	@	40
OATS—Mixed	37	@	38
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25	@	1 65
PORK—Mess	11 50	@	11 75
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 10	@	1 12
CORN	37	@	38
OATS	31	@	33
PORK—Clear	13 00	@	13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 60	@	4 90
Common	3 50	@	3 75
HOGS	4 50	@	4 60
SHEEP	4 50	@	5 25

THE GRAVE AND THE ROSE.

[*Selected from the French of Victor Hugo.*]

To the rose the dark grave said:
"With the tears upon thy brow,
By the pale, meek morning shed,
Flower of love, what makest thou?"

To the grave the red rose saith:
"Sepulchere, what makest thou,
With thy gaping gulfs so dread,
Laying low each noble brow?"

The rose replied: "Oh, darksome grave!
Of these tears I amber make;
Lo! perfumes the sunshine lave,
Tears to sweetness I awake."

To the rose the dark grave said:
"Plaintive flower, souls come to me
Immortality to wed,
Angels of the skies to be."

CLARENDON, Ark.

PITH AND POINT.

THE jockey leans on a 2:40 gait.

A MAN may be right and yet be left.

WHEN the slow eater calls for catchup he means business.

SPEAKING of reptiles, is "Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl" a treat ode?

"WHAT do you most like next to yourself?" asks an exchange. A gauze-silk undershirt, if the weather is very hot.

"I DON'T mean to reflect on you," said one man to another. "No," was the reply, "you're not polished enough to reflect upon anybody."

THE puzzle blocks originated in Philadelphia, where the blocks of houses are so much alike that a man is puzzled to know when he gets home.

THE Philadelphia *North American* tells of a man given up by the doctors. When a man is given up by the Philadelphia doctors it is strong evidence that his money is all gone.

NEVER be afraid of a man who challenges you to fight a duel. He will feel all that you can feel, and more too. The man who rushes at you with a spade is is the chap to look out for.

"FIND out your child's specialty," is the urgent advice of a phrenologist. When you have tried this, you will find it not so easy. Sometimes rock candy seems to be the favorite, and then again there is a marked tendency to taffy.

ROBERT, who fears he is rejected—"But you know, Rebecca, we are commanded to love everybody." Rebecca—"Yes, and so I do love everybody." Robert (pinaforically)—"What, everybody?" Rebecca (shyly)—"Well, you know present company is always accepted."

JONES propounded the following the other evening, after sipping of his alleged tea: "Why is this drink like milk?" Of course nobody could guess, and after he had divulged by saying it was a lack-teal fluid, nobody dared to smile. They knew that the landlady's eyes were upon them.

WHEN Jones is asked by the "boys," in the presence of Mrs. J., to go on a gander party, and the lady of his heart says, with her peculiar rising inflection; "Jones!" he knows that the unit rule will be enforced, and quickly answers: "Should like to go, boys; but, 'pon honor, I believe I'm engaged that night."

A SUCCESSION of direful shrieks is heard on the first floor. Fond mother—"What is the matter with Billy?" Colored servant—"Please, ma'am, he's crying about de jewberries." "He can't have any more. He has had four saucerfuls already." "Dem is de berry ones he am whooping about. He's all swolled up."—*Galveston News.*

A WOMAN bought a circus ticket for herself, and then, taking a boy fully 15 years old in her arms, she wrapped a shawl around him and started in. "That's a pretty big baby you have there," said the man as she came up. "Big? Why, you ought to see his brother!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

AT a legal investigation of a liquor seizure the Judge asked an unwilling witness, "What was in the barrel that you had?" "Well, your Honor, it was marked 'whisky' on one end of the barrel and 'Pat Duffy' on the other end, so that I can't say whether it was whisky or Pat Duffy that was in the barrel, being as I am on my oath."

A DAMSEL from over the river was looking over some books in a Quincy bookstore, endeavoring to make a selection, when the clerk asked, "How would you like the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table?'" She replied: "Oh, we've got two of 'em now, one of 'em just as good as new—only been washed twice."—*Modern Argo.*

AN agricultural paper has an article on "Washed and Unwashed Butter." It says that the markets now demand that butter shall not only be fresh and rosy, but be properly worked and washed. A pound of butter that comes into market without having its face washed and its hair combed is not very inviting, that's a fact.—*Norristown Herald.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD is completing a novel which he began long ago. Queen Victoria has shown her kindly feeling for him by hanging his full-length portrait at Windsor. Somebody, it is said, once asked him how it was that the Queen showed him so much favor, and got a simple answer: "Well—er—the fact is, I—er—never contradict, and—er—I sometimes—er forget."

'Tis sweet in the dim moonlight
To wander forth to meet her;
And the zephyrs blow as you onward go—
There's nothing that is sweeter!
You sing a song as you walk along,
And think how happy you shall greet her;
But your warble's hushed and your hopes are crushed,
Together with that "skeeter."
—*Hackensack Republican.*

A GLASS manufacturer of Leeds, England, a widower with five children, proposed to a woman whom he understood to be 38 years of age. Finding, however, that she was younger, he wrote that he would prefer her elder sister. She replied that he was insulting, and she hoped the matter would end there—meaning his reference to her sister; but he understood the reply to mean that he was released from his engagement, and subsequently he married a widow who had two children. He was sued for breach of promise, and a jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with a farthing damages, but the Judge would not allow her costs.

THE celebration of the 130th birthday of Stephen Girard, a few days since, revealed the fact that 2,464 sons of widows have been educated in the college he founded.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Third Day.

Chairman Hoar called the convention to order at precisely 10:48 a. m.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Little, Senator Conkling opened the ball by presenting a resolution reciting that no one should hold a seat in the convention unless he intended to support the nominee. A squeaky female voice back of the stage moved to amend by giving the ballot to women. Of course the interruption was unheeded. Eugene Hale, of Maine, jumped up and promised that his side would work night and day for the candidate.

The resolution was adopted on a viva voce vote, but to emphasize it a gentleman demanded a call of the States. The call proceeded uninterruptedly, all of the delegates voting aye, until West Virginia being reached, three votes were cast in the negative, amid a perfect storm of hisses, and when the vote was announced 716 for and 3 against the resolution, Conkling offered another, setting forth that the three who voted in the negative had forfeited their votes and their seats in the convention. This motion was cheered. The three delegates were S. P. McCormick, W. J. Burly, and A. W. Campbell, editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. Campbell said he had voted the Republican ticket from his youth up, and when only thirty-nine votes were cast in his State for Abraham Lincoln. He carried his sovereignty under his hat, and would never bind himself not to exercise his right to think for himself. One of his colleagues, who voted in the affirmative, testified to the bravery with which Campbell had upheld the Republican standard.

Brandagee, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of free speech.

McCormick, one of the three, stated that he had not voted against the resolution because he did not intend to vote for the candidate, because he did intend to vote for him, but as a matter of principle, and then he went savagely for Conkling, saying that he had served two years in the war, and in 1876 had made over 100 speeches for the Presidential nominee, whereas the gentleman from New York had made only one, and it was notorious that the gentleman from New York never gave a hearty support to the Republican party unless he wanted something from it for himself.

Young, of Tennessee, a colored delegate, said something about the lack of grit in Southern delegates.

Campbell remarked that he thought he had as much grit as any man who wore a conscience in his breast.

Garfield got up, and, after the prolonged applause had ceased, he defended the right of the Virginians to vote no if they thought the motion inopportune. The gentlemen had stated that they intended to vote for the nominee, and that was all that should be asked of them. An allusion by the Ohio orator to the right of delegates to represent their constituents was cheered. He suggested that the gentleman from New York withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Conkling did so amid cheers and hisses.

The chair announced that he would clear the galleries from which hisses came. He was very properly indignant, and denounced the hissing as an outrage.

The report of the Committee on Rules was read, also a minority report. The consideration of the report was postponed until after the Credentials Committee reported, which the chair announced would be in half an hour.

At the expiration of the half-hour the chair called the convention to order, it being now 1 o'clock. He immediately introduced Hon. Omar D. Conger, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who on behalf of the committee apologized for delay in deciding cases before them. He represented the difficulties under which they labored. They had been almost continuously and laboriously in session for over two days. The committee had considered all cases with candor and fairness, and without dispute, except on the merits of the various questions. The committee report a roll of members. In the Louisiana contest, they recommend the admission of the Warmoth delegation and the exclusion of the Beattie delegation. The report discusses the organization of the convention of the State of Louisiana. They find that the bolt was without cause.

They recommend the admission of James T. Rapier in the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama. This case is also traversed. They also advise that Smith and Warner, who were duly elected by the District Convention, should be admitted in place of Arthur Brigam and R. A. Mosely, of the Seventh Alabama.

In the Illinois case the committee recommend the following changes: In nine Congressional districts the contestants are admitted in place of sitting members. The Second Congressional district (West Side, Chicago) remains unchanged.

The districts in which changes are made in Illinois: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth.

The committee report in favor of retaining the four delegates-at-large from Illinois.

In Kansas four district delegates are reported in place of sitting members.

In Pennsylvania Ninth and Nineteenth districts, sitting members are recommended as entitled to hold their seats.

In West Virginia the sitting members are entitled to their seats in contested cases. The committee rehearses the call of the National Committee as a basis for its action on all contested cases, and refers to previous calls to sustain their position and to show the justice of their decision. The calls of 1856, '60, '64 and all others down to the present date were the same in this respect as the calls of this year, and all were adopted with a purpose to remove doubts and make district representation a principle that could not be controverted or disputed.

The committee also say that the State conventions, too, have in almost every case decided that Congressional districts should have representation in the National Convention as they have elected them. The rights of representatives so elected have ever been regarded as sacred, and should not now be invaded for the first time in the history of the party by this convention. The committee declares the purpose of the convention is to select the candidate most likely to be elected, and the nearer we get to the true feeling of the people, the wiser and safer will be that selection. If State conventions may select delegates to a national convention who do not represent the feeling of the people, then those State conventions might as well select all the delegates from a single district in the State. This overriding of the will of the people cannot be too severely censured.

In the Utah case the committee favors retaining the sitting members as being in accord with these principles.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, presented a minority report, which was read by the Secretary. The minority report differed from the majority mainly on the part of district representation, setting forth that, if the committee should adopt that method of selecting delegates, it would violate one of the best-established customs of the Republican party.

Mr. Conger moved that the report be so divided that each State shall be considered separately.

Mr. Conger presented a corrected roll of the convention, according to the report, and moved to take up the Louisiana case first.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, submitted a proposition that all of the report upon which the committee had agreed be adopted, and then proceed to take up the four propositions upon which the committee had not agreed—those of West Virginia, Alabama, Illinois and Utah.

Gen. Logan arose and asked Mr. Conger if there was any contest over the four delegates-at-large from Illinois.

Mr. Conger said there was not.

Gen. Logan asked if there was any particular reason, then, why this conscientious majority of the Committee on Credentials had found it necessary to consider the Illinois delegates-at-large at all. He asked for fair play and decent treatment on the floor. "There is no contest in Illinois," said Gen. Logan, "and no committee has any right to question my title to a seat in this convention." Gen. Logan asserted that any pretense of a contest in Illinois was false, and altogether unwarranted.

Mr. Sharpe, of New York, moved to amend Mr. Cessna's motion by striking out all reference to the four delegates-at-large from Illinois.

Mr. Conger replied to Gen. Logan in a warm speech. He regretted that Gen. Logan or any one else should feel that the Committee on Credentials was disposed to do them an injustice.

After a long and heated discussion, participated in principally by Conkling and Logan on the one side, and Haymond, of California, and Conger, of Michigan, on the other, the motion of Gen. Sharpe was adopted, with only a few dissentient votes.

That portion of the report of the Credentials Committee concerning which there was no disagreement was then adopted without opposition.

That part of the report relating to the State of Alabama was next taken up and discussed until 4:20 p. m., when, on motion of Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, the convention took a recess until 7 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 7:35 p. m. and took up the Alabama case, and, on motion of Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, forty minutes' time was allotted to the discussion of the case—twenty minutes to the friends of the majority and twenty minutes to the advocates of the minority report. Mr. Turner, of Alabama, and Gen. B. F. Tracy, of New York, then proceeded to state the case of the minority of the committee, while Mr. Parsons, of Alabama, and Gen. Bateman, of Ohio, made a plea for the majority report. The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was then put and lost by a vote of 306 yeas to 449 nays.

The convention then proceeded to the consideration of the case of Illinois, and two hours' time was allotted, by vote of the convention, to its discussion—one hour to each side. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, and Mr. Anthony (one of the contesting delegates), of Illinois, then proceeded to make the plea for the majority report, while Gen. Raum and Emory A. Storrs, of Illinois, presented the case of the minority.

At the close of the two hours Chairman Hoar shut off debate, and Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, called for a division of the question—the first part to embrace the First Congressional district of Illinois, the second division to embrace the other districts in dispute, reserving the right, if occasion should require, to make a further subdivision of the second division.

Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, offered a substitute to the effect that the report of the minority of the Committee on Credentials, so far as the same relates to the First district of Illinois, be substituted for that part of the report of the majority of said committee which relates to that district.

The substitute was lost—353 yeas to 387 nays.

That portion of the majority report relating to the First District of Illinois was then adopted by 384 yeas to 356 nays. The remainder of the majority report relating to the State of Illinois was adopted by about the same vote, and the convention, at 2:20 a. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, June 5.

Fourth Day.

President Hoar called the convention to order at 11:45 a. m., and the proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev. J. R. Paxton, of Washington city.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be, and it is hereby, instructed to present a method or methods for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, to announce the same to the country, and to issue the call for the convention in conformity therewith.

Objection being made to the resolution, the chair ruled that the special order, namely, the consideration of the majority report on credentials, was the only thing before the convention.

The chair having decided that the report of the Committee on Credentials was in order, the contest in the State of Kansas was first in order.

Mr. Conger, Chairman of the committee, opened the debate on the question of admitting the contesting delegates from the Second and Third districts of Kansas. The report favored their admission, and Mr. Conger explained the report.

The convention, by 476 yeas to 184 nays, voted to admit the contesting delegates from the Second and Third districts.

The next question was upon so much of the majority report as relates to West Virginia.

Mr. Conger, on behalf of the Credentials Committee, reported that the contest there was in the Third district. The committee recommended that the sitting members be allowed to retain their seats.

The claimants contested on the ground that they had been elected in a district convention, but the committee found that this was not proven. Some of the delegates met the evening after the State Convention, but the committee were of the opinion that there was not a majority of the district at such meeting. This was the only point before the convention.

A delegate from Arkansas moved that so much of the report of the minority as relates to the contest in West Virginia be substituted for the majority report.

After considerable debate, the motion to adopt the minority report was adopted by a vote of 417 yeas to 330 nays.

The case of Utah was next in order, and was settled by the adoption of the minority report seating the contestants by a vote of 426 yeas to 312 nays.

The report of the Committee on Credentials, as amended, was then adopted as a whole.

The report of the Committee on Rules was then presented and adopted.

Gen. Garfield then moved that the Committee on Resolutions be ordered to report. The motion was carried unanimously, and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, presented the report. The resolutions were as follows:

The Republican party, in National Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration:

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly 1,000,000 of men to subvert the national authority; it reconstructed the Union of States with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone; it transformed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens; it relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist; it has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold; it has restored, upon a solid basis, payment in coin of all national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country; it has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6-per-cent. bonds sold at 86, to that where 4-per-cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium.

Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $265,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of Government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has disbursed annually more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' and sailors' pensions. It has paid $880,000,000 of the public debt, and, by refunding the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $150,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this Convention submits to their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the Republican party for the last twenty years has been such as to commend it to the favor of the nation; that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the Union should be perpetuated, and that the liberty be transmitted undiminished to other generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already increasing, should be steadily encouraged.

2. The constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not by the State tribunal.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

4. The constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of secret sectarianism, while each State is exposed to its domination. We, therefore, recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grants of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that, slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. That we deem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our sea coast and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress of the United States and the treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding unrestricted immigration of Chinese as a matter of grave concernment, under the exercise of both these powers, would limit and restrict that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable laws and treaties as will produce that result.

7. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive; and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his vetoes interposed between the people and attempted partisan laws.

8. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage; that, to obtain possession of the National Government and the control of place, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of the suffrage, and have devised fraudulent ballots, and invented fraudulent certification of returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of Congress to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, rescued by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills upon whose passage the very movement of the Government depended; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of the Rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom, and individual equality.

The equal, and steady, and complete enforcement of the laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunity guaranteed by the constitution, are the first duties of the nation.

The dangers of a "solid South" can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws, and the punishment of all those who violate them, are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform. A nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The "solid South" must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud.

And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony which may be possible, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of these United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

Mr. Barker, of Massachusetts, offered the following amendment to the resolutions, which, after some discussion, was put to a vote and declared adopted:

The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last National Convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete. To this end it demands the co-operation of the Legislative with the Executive departments of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

Mr. Hale, of Maine—I move that the roll of States be called, that the announcement may be made of the members of the National Committee, as selected by the States and Territories and the District of Columbia. The motion was put and unanimously carried.

The roll was called, with the following result:

Alabama—Paul Strobach.
Arkansas—S. W. Dorsey.
California—Horace Davis.
Colorado—John L. Routt.
Connecticut—Marshall Jewell.
Delaware—Chris Febiger.
Florida—William W. Hicks.
Georgia—James D. Deveaux.
Illinois—John A. Logan.
Indiana—John C. New.
Iowa—John S. Runnels.
Kansas—John A. Martin.
Kentucky—W. O. Bradley.
Louisiana—Henry C. Warmoth.
Maine—William P. Frye.
Maryland—James A. Gary.
Massachusetts—John M. Forbes.
Michigan—James H. Stone.
Minnesota—R. M. Sabin.
Mississippi—George C. McKee.
Missouri—Chauncey I. Filley.
Nebraska—James W. Dawes.
Nevada—John W. Mackey.
New Hampshire—W. E. Chandler.
New Jersey—George A. Halsey.
New York—Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina—W. P. Canady.
Ohio—W. C. Cooper.
Oregon—D. C. Ireland.
Pennsylvania—J. Don Cameron.
Rhode Island—William A. Pierce.
South Carolina—Samuel Lee.
Tennessee—William Rule.
Texas— ——
Vermont—George W. Hooker.
Virginia—Samuel L. Jones.
West Virginia—John W. Mason.
Wisconsin—Elihu Enos.
Arizona—R. C. McCormick.
Dakota— ——
District of Columbia— ——.
Idaho—George L. Shoup.
Montana—Alex. H. Beattie.
New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkin.
Utah—C. W. Bennett.
Washington—Thomas T. Miner.
Wyoming—James L. Cary.

Dakota being unable to agree upon a name, the National Committee was authorized by resolution to fill the vacancy. Texas and the District of Columbia were given further time to select members of the National Committee.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Drake, of Minnesota, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in case of the death or resignation of any member of the National Central Committee, the vacancy may be filled by appointment made by the State Central Committee of the proper State, or Territory, or District.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, next took the floor, and moved that the roll of States be called in alphabetical order, and that, whenever any State shall be reached from which a nomination is to be made for a candidate for President, the nomination be made under the rules adopted by this convention.

The Chairman—The Clerk will read the rule on the subject of balloting for nominations for President.

The Secretary read rule 9, as follows:

No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except that the delegate presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

The motion of Mr. Hale was adopted. Nominations for President being next in order, Mr. James F. Joy, of Michigan, when the name of that State was reached in the roll, arose and nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Messrs. Pixley, of California, and Frye, of Maine, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Drake, of Minnesota, nominated William Windom, of Minnesota.

Roscoe Conkling named Ulysses S. Grant, the nomination being seconded by Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky.

Gen. Garfield nominated John Sherman, of Ohio, seconded by F. C. Winckler, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hill, of South Carolina.

Fred. Billings, of Vermont, named George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; John E. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, seconding the nomination.

J. B. Cassody, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, nominated E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Without taking a ballot, the convention, at 11:45 p. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m Monday, June 7.

Fifth Day.

At 10:45 a. m. on Monday, June 7, Chairman Hoar called the convention to order.

The Rev. Dr. Everest, of Plymouth Church, Chicago, made the prayer.

At the request of several delegates, the fifth and sixth resolutions of the platform were read by the Secretary.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, then moved that the convention at once proceed to a ballot; Mr. Conkling seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Chairman Hoar begged the convention to preserve order.

The roll call of States resulted as follows:

	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Washburne	Edmunds	Windom
Alabama	16	1	3			
Arkansas	12					
California		12				
Colorado	6					
Connecticut		3		7	2	
Delaware		6				
Florida	8					
Georgia	6	8	8			
Illinois	24	10		8		
Indiana	1	26	2	1		
Iowa		22				
Kansas	4	6				
Kentucky	20	1	3			
Louisiana	8	2	6			
Maine		14				
Maryland	7	7	2			
Massachusetts	3		2	1	20	
Michigan	1	21				
Minnesota						10
Mississippi	6	4	6			
Missouri	29			1		
Nebraska		6				
Nevada		6				
New Hampshire		10				
New Jersey		16		2		
New York	51	17	2			
North Carolina	6		14			
Ohio		9	34		1	
Oregon		6				
Pennsylvania	32	23	3			
Rhode Island		8				
South Carolina	13		1			
Tennessee	16	6	1		1	
Texas	11	2	2	1		
Vermont					10	
Virginia	18	3	1			
West Virginia	1	8				
Wisconsin	1	7	3	9		
Arizona		2				
Dakota	1	1				
Idaho		2				
Montana		2				
New Mexico		2				
Utah	1	1				
Washington		2				
Wyoming	1	1				
District of Columbia	1	1				
Totals	304	284	93	34	30	10

SECOND BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	31
Blaine	282	Windom	10
Sherman	94	Garfield	1
Edmunds	32		

THIRD BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	31
Blaine	282	Windom	10
Sherman	93	Garfield	1
Edmunds	32	Harrison	1

FOURTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	31
Blaine	281	Windom	10
Sherman	95	Garfield	1
Edmunds	32		

FIFTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	31
Blaine	281	Windom	10
Sherman	95	Garfield	1
Edmunds	32		

SIXTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	31
Blaine	280	Windom	10
Sherman	95	Garfield	2
Edmunds	32		

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	31
Blaine	281	Windom	10
Sherman	94	Garfield	2
Edmunds	32		

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Grant	306	Washburne	32
Blaine	284	Windom	10
Sherman	91	Garfield	1
Edmunds	31		

NINTH BALLOT.

Grant	308	Washburne	32
Blaine	282	Windom	10
Sherman	90	Garfield	2
Edmunds	31		

TENTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	32
Blaine	282	Garfield	2
Sherman	92	Windom	10
Edmunds	31	Hayes	1

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	32
Blaine	281	Garfield	2
Sherman	93	Windom	10
Edmunds	31	Hayes	1

At the conclusion of the eleventh ballot a motion to take a recess till 5 o'clock was lost.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Grant	304	Edmunds	31
Blaine	283	Windom	10
Sherman	92	Garfield	1
Washburne	33	Hayes	1

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Edmunds	31
Blaine	285	Windom	10
Sherman	89	Garfield	1
Washburne	33		

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	35
Blaine	285	Edmunds	31
Sherman	89	Windom	10

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant	309	Edmunds	36
Blaine	281	Washburne	31
Sherman	88	Windom	10

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant	306	Washburne	36
Blaine	283	Edmunds	31
Sherman	88	Windom	10

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant	303	Washburne	36
Blaine	284	Edmunds	31
Sherman	90	Windom	10

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Washburne	35
Blaine	283	Edmunds	31
Sherman	91	Windom	10

After the eighteenth ballot, at 3:40 o'clock, the convention adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m.

The convention reassembled at 7:20, and at once resumed balloting. The nineteenth ballot showed no change of consequence from the last previous one. The voting continued until the twenty-eighth ballot had been recorded, with the following result:

Grant	307	Edmunds	31
Blaine	279	Windom	10
Sherman	91	Garfield	2
Washburne	35		

At this point the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, June 8.

Sixth Day.

The convention was called to order at 10:40 a. m. on Tuesday, June 8. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, balloting was at once resumed, the twenty-ninth ballot resulting as follows:

TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Grant	305	Edmunds	12
Blaine	278	Windom	7
Sherman	116	Garfield	2
Washburne	35		

The most noticeable change on the twenty-ninth ballot was the transfer of nineteen votes in Massachusetts from Edmunds to Sherman, giving the latter twenty-one votes from that State. Three of the Windom votes in Minnesota went to Blaine.

The thirtieth ballot resulted:

THIRTIETH BALLOT.

Grant	306	Washburne	33
Blaine	279	Edmunds	11
Sherman	120	Windom	4

THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Grant	308	Washburne	37
Blaine	276	Edmunds	11
Sherman	118	Windom	3

THIRTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Grant	309	Washburne	44
Blaine	270	Edmunds	11
Sherman	117	Windom	3

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Grant	309	Washburne	44
Blaine	276	Edmunds	11
Sherman	110	Windom	4

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Grant	312	Edmunds	11
Blaine	275	Windom	4
Sherman	107	Garfield	17
Washburne	30		

THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Grant	313	Edmunds	11
Blaine	257	Windom	3
Sherman	99	Garfield	50
Washburne	23		

THIRTY-SIXTH AND LAST BALLOT.

While the roll was being called on this ballot, there was much excitement, and many changes were made from the Blaine column to Mr. Garfield, and the total footed up 399 for the Ohio statesman, to 306 for Grant, 42 for Blaine, 3 for Sherman and 5 for Edmunds. As 378 were necessary for a choice, Mr. Garfield was declared the nominee. The nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Senator Conkling, seconded by Gen. Logan.

It was upon this ballot that Indiana withdrew eighteen votes from Blaine, six from Washburne, two from Sherman and one from Grant, making a total of twenty-seven, and cast them for Garfield. Garfield also gained four votes from Sherman in Maryland. Grant gained one from Windom in Minnesota, and one from Blaine in Pennsylvania. Blaine gained one from Washburne in Wisconsin, and one from Sherman in Maryland. North Carolina transferred a vote from Sherman to Garfield.

The thirty-sixth and final ballot, resulting in the nomination of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was then proceeded with amid intense excitement. The vote by States was as follows:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of Votes	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Washburne	Garfield
Alabama	20	16	4			
Arkansas	12	12				
California	12		12			
Colorado	6	6				
Connecticut	12		1			11
Delaware	6		6			
Florida	8	8				
Georgia	22	8	10	3		1
Illinois	42	24	6		5	7
Indiana	30	1				29
Iowa	22					22
Kansas	10	4				6
Kentucky	24	20	1			3
Louisiana	16	8				8
Maine	14					14
Maryland	16	6				10
Massachusetts	26	4				22
Michigan	22	1				21
Minnesota	10	2				8
Mississippi	16	7				9
Missouri	30	29				1
Nebraska	6					6
Nevada	6	2	1			3
New Hampshire	10					10
New Jersey	18					18
New York	70	50				20
North Carolina	20	6				14
Ohio	44	1				43
Oregon	6					6
Pennsylvania	58	37				21
Rhode Island	8					8
South Carolina	14	8				6
Tennessee	24	15	1			8
Texas	16	13				3
Vermont	10					10
Virginia	22	19				3
Wisconsin	20					20
West Virginia	10	1				9
Arizona	2					2
Dakota	2					2
Idaho	2					2
Montana	2					2
New Mexico	2					2
Utah	2					2
Washington	2					2
Wyoming	2					2
District of Columbia	2					2
Totals	755	306	42	3	5	399

There was great confusion during this ballot, and the call of the roll was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience and repeated cries of "Garfield! Garfield!"

When Iowa was called, Mr. Henderson, of that State, arose and said: "Iowa casts twenty-two votes for James A. Garfield."

When Maine was called, Senator Hale rose and said: "Maine cast fourteen votes for James A. Garfield."

By the time Wisconsin had been reached on the roll, Garfield had 352. The vote of that State, if cast for him, would insure his nomination beyond all doubt.

When Wisconsin was called, Mr. Cassody, of that State, arose at 1:30 p. m., amid a profound silence, and said, slowly and deliberately: "Two for U. S. Grant and eighteen for James A. Garfield."

These being the deciding votes, the convention and the galleries gave themselves up to cheering, shouting, and the waving of banners and handkerchiefs for some fifteen or twenty minutes, after which the vote of Wisconsin was corrected to twenty for Garfield.

After the announcement of the result of the ballot Senator Conkling arose and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Senator Logan seconded the motion, and it was carried with a hurrah.

Upon re-assembling, the convention at once proceeded to nominate for a candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Pixley, of California, nominated Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; seconded by Mr. McCarthy, of New York.

Mr. Robinson, of Connecticut, named Marshall Jewell, of that State.

Mr. Hicks, of Florida, named Thomas Settle, of North Carolina; seconded by Mr. Harris, of the latter State.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, nominated Horace Maynard, of that State.

Stewart S. Woodford, of New York, proposed the name of Chester A. Arthur, of New York. The nomination was seconded by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio; Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey; Emory A. Storrs, of Illinois; Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi; Harris, of Maryland; Filley, of Missouri; Hicks, of Florida; Harris, of North Carolina; White, of Kentucky; McCarthy, of New York, and Cuney, of Texas.

William Chambers, of Texas, nominated Ex-Gov. Edmund J. Davis, of that State.

The Secretary called the roll for a ballot for Vice President, with the following result:

STATES.	Washburne	Jewell	Maynard	Arthur	Woodford	Bruce	Settle	Davis	Alcorn
Alabama		2		18					
Arkansas				12					
California	12								
Connecticut		12							
Colorado				6					
Delaware				6					
Florida				8					
Georgia				22					
Illinois	18			24					
Indiana	11	6	4	5	1	2	1		
Iowa	22								
Kansas				10					
Kentucky				24					
Louisiana				10		4		2	
Maine		14							
Maryland				16					
Massachusetts	22	1		3					
Michigan	14			6		1			
Minnesota	2			8					
Mississippi			1	11					4
Missouri				30					
Nebraska	6								
Nevada	6								
New Hampshire	3	4		3					
New Jersey	14	1		3					
New York	1			69					
North Carolina				20					
Ohio	2			42					
Oregon				6					
Pennsylvania	11			47					
Rhode Island	8								
South Carolina				14					
Tennessee			24						
Texas	4			9					
Vermont	3		1	6					
Virginia	3	1		18					
West Virginia	9			1					
Wisconsin	16		1	2		1			
Arizona		2							
Dakota				2					
Dist. Columbia	1			1					
Idaho	2								
Montana	1			1					
New Mexico				2					
Utah				2					
Washington		1		1					
Wyoming				2					
Total	193	44	30	468	1	8	1	2	4
Necessary to a choice	376								

The Chairman—Chester A. Arthur is nominated as candidate for Vice President, and the question now before the convention is, Shall the nomination be made unanimous?

Mr. McBeth, of Missouri—I move you that the nomination of Chester A. Arthur, of New York, be made unanimous.

Mr. Haymond, of California—The nomination undoubtedly is one that will be eminently satisfactory to the country, and, as the delegation from California had another choice, I think it is but right and proper for California to move to make that unanimous.

The Chairman—Those in favor of making the nomination unanimous will say aye; those opposed, no. It is carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Conger, of Michigan, a committee of one from each State was appointed to notify Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur of their nomination.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and other officers, the convention, at exactly 7:30 p. m., adjourned sine die.

FOR some reason or other M. Thiers would not have an almanac in his study, and was often unable to date a letter because he could not remember the day of the month. Upon one occasion a Government clerk, to whom he had promised a letter of recommendation, came by appointment for it, and M. Thiers, sitting down to write it, asked him the day of the month. For a moment the young man could not remember it, and M. Thiers exclaimed: "You are not likely to make a good administrator if you cannot remember the day of the month!" He wrote the letter, however, saying, as he gave it to the young man: "Always carry a pocket almanac, my young friend."

A FREE BALLOT.

Senator Voorhees on Federal Supervision of Elections.

The bill to define the tenure of Chief Supervisors of Election being under consideration in the United States Senate, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, spoke as follows:

I do not believe in Supervisors or Chief Supervisors of Elections. With all the strength of my convictions, heart and mind, I am against them all; for when it comes to me, either as a revelation or an affirmation, that the American people cannot govern themselves, either in township or county or in State, I will feel from my education that this Government is lost as a republic. I see nothing but evil in this Federal machinery, so called, to supervise the ingoing and the outcoming of the American ballot. Whatever other Senators may think upon this subject, I have no disguises about my opinion. If Senators on that side of the Chamber when they talk of a "nation" mean that a nation has the power to subvert the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty, of self-control, I do not believe in that sort of a nation. I believe in no loose confederacy from which an erratic star may shoot at its own pleasure. I believe in no power of a State to break this Union. I said so during the war in my place in the House, and I believe just as little in the power of the Federal Government to usurp and supplant the power of the State in local self-government and home rule.

There has been enormous abuse on this question. No wonder that the Senator from New York rises in his place to defend it; no wonder he attempts to defeat this bill. It supplants, and if it did not supplant, the Chief Supervisor in New York I should not be for it. The amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio gives vital power, force, efficiency, and acceptability to this bill, and that is that no man who has heretofore held the office of Chief Supervisor, and, holding it, illustrated his tyranny, usurpation, oppression, and power of outrage, shall ever hold it again. But for that I would not vote for it. I have no hesitation in saying that I will vote for no bill that gives to the President of the United States the power to keep Johnny Davenport and assimilated hirelings in politics the right to stay in office.

I have heard this afternoon a constant complaint of the danger of illegal voting. I ask the Senate to allow me to read a statement made by a member from the State of New York in the other branch of Congress. Speaking of the scenes and the practices that occurred at New York elections, he says:

A neighbor of mine, who had resided in the same district for seventeen years and a soldier in the Union army at that, was arrested. I was asked to go to the Republican headquarters in an adjoining district, whither he had been taken. The street for an entire block was lined with carriages, in which the unfortunate citizens who had fallen into the hands of the Philistines had been or were to be conveyed. When I entered the building I found the front room decorated with all the paraphernalia of a political headquarters, and filled with Republican politicians. In the back room a United States Commissioner was holding court. The door was closed, watched by a Cerberus. No one was allowed inside but the prisoners and the Republican managers. After about half an hour's waiting, I was informed by the doorkeeper that the man I was looking for was no longer there. I asked whither he had been taken. "Suppose to Fort Davenport," was the laconic reply.

Is that agreeable to Senators on that side of the Chamber? Is it agreeable to read that a Chief Supervisor has some place designated by his own name as a place of imprisonment for American citizens. "'Fort Davenport,' was the laconic reply." Let me read now what "Fort Davenport" looked like when this man reached there:

Such a scene as the rooms of this court presented on that election day has never before been witnessed in this city or in this country, and it is to be hoped never will again. From early morning until after the polls were closed these rooms were packed and jammed with a mass of prisoners and Marshals. Not only were they crowded beyond their capacity, but the halls and corridors were thronged with those who were unable to obtain admission, so that the counsel representing the prisoners and the bondsmen who were offered to secure their release had the greatest difficulty, and were frequently unsuccessful in obtaining entrance. In addition to all this was that delectable iron "pen" on the upper floor, in which men were crowded until it resembled the Black Hole of Calcutta, and where they were kept for hours hungry, thirsty, suffering in every way, until their cases could be reached.

What a choice morsel of American history is here for those who stand on this floor and cry out for a nation to put people in an iron pen and keep them there.

With scarcely an exception these men had gone to the polls expecting to be absent but a short time. Many of them were thinly clad; numbers had sick wives or relatives; some were sick themselves. There were cartmen who had left their horses standing in the public streets; men whose situations depended on their speedy return; men who wished to leave the city on certain trains. Every imaginable vexation, inconvenience, injury and wrong which the mind can conceive existed in their cases, so that it was painful for the counsel who were endeavoring to secure their release to approach sufficiently near the railing to hear their piteous appeals and witness the distress which they had no power to alleviate. And over all this pushing, struggling, complaining crowd Mr. Commissioner John I. Davenport sat supreme, with a sort of Oriental magnificence, calmly indifferent to everything but the single fact that no man who was arrested was allowed to vote.

No Turk invested with a Caliph's power in some province under the sway of the Sultan ever outraged individual security, personal decency, personal liberty beyond what is there described; and I say to the Senators on the other side, on this question, as on all others, we will meet you and continue to meet you, discuss it with you, and we will triumph, unless American liberty shall die. As long as liberty lives, as long as the inherent, everlasting, glorious rights for which our fathers counseled, led the armies, and fell on the field, live, so long we will be right and you will be wrong, and nobody knows it better than the Senators on that side themselves. No one knows the inherent force and power of this issue more than they do. They spring up here and make false issues upon us, or seek to do so, dreading and knowing perfectly well that upon the great question of the right and power of the people, unsupervised, uninspected, unspied, to cast their votes, this side of the Chamber is entirely right.

Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado has assumed to say—and I speak to him and of him with entire personal kindness; it is not in my heart to speak otherwise of men unless I am compelled to do so—that we are afraid to meet issues like this. I will tell you who is afraid. The Senators on that side of the Chamber are afraid to trust the people; they are afraid to trust the sovereign capacity of the people; they are afraid to trust the intelligence of the people; they are afraid to trust the virtue of the people; they dare not do it, because without hindrance, without control, the people will condemn those who desire to put spies upon them and enact in the laws of this country a system of espionage. The Senators on that side are those who are afraid, and they are much more afraid than it would be possible for this side of the Chamber to be of that side. They are afraid of that great, majestic power of public opinion; they are afraid of the great, untrammeled power of the people, and they cant—cant is the word—upon the subject of a nation. What is the meaning of it? What do you mean by it? Do you mean that a nation shall come in with imperial power to strike down the unrestrained and untrammeled voting capacity of the people?

Do you mean by that that it is necessary for Supervisors and Chief Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, clothed with insolent power as they are with their locust clubs, to go into my State and up and down the regions there to master and overmaster the people's judgment and their will? Who is it that is afraid here? I will tell you who is afraid. The Senator from Vermont is afraid to trust the people; the Senator from Vermont is afraid to take away his overseers; he is afraid to take away his spies; he is afraid to take away this system of espionage; he is afraid to take away this system of brute force. He desires John I. Davenport and his iron pen. He is afraid to trust the doctrines of the Revolution, which said that this Government was founded upon the virtue and the intelligence of the people.

Atlas.

Professor to classical student: "You ask, if Atlas supported the world, what supported Atlas. The question, dear sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as I am aware, satisfactorily answered. I have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her father."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 17, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. P. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.

For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAVID D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
ADAM P. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

For Commissioner, Southwest District,
EDWARD KELHAM.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880.

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov. Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each *fraction* of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	[illegible]
Noble "	21
Elkhart "	31
Total	86

By order of the district committee.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a judge of the circuit court and prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

A fire at Ashland, Ohio, on the 6th inst. resulted in the complete destruction of City Hall and the business rooms of W. G. Heltman and Parmely & Mann. At one time over twenty fires were started by sparks and pieces of burning timber scattered by a strong wind. Total loss, $35,000; insurance, $25,000.

The Credit-Mobilier crookedness, with which Garfield was proven to have been identified, was monopolized by the republican party, at least but one democrat (Brooks) was ever charged with guilt in that connection, and he went home and died for the good of the party. The Credit-Mobilier investigation was made by republicans, and Garfield was proven to have been identified with the thieving transaction. No man is better fitted to represent republican ideas than he.

Hon. Horatio Seymour seems to be the second choice of Indiana democrats for the presidency. If his name is presented in the convention he is almost certain to be nominated.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware, father of Thomas F. Bayard now a member of the U. S. senate, died at his home in Wilmington last Saturday morning.

The COURIER of last week contained the first two days proceedings of the republican national convention at Chicago; this issue contains the balance of the proceedings in full, for the benefit of our republican readers.

Democrats who attend the national democratic convention at Cincinnati, will find the general Indiana headquarters at the Gibson House. The headquarters of the executive committee will be at the Burnet House.

The recent democratic state convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the state. The ticket nominated cannot be surpassed for popularity and strength, and will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The democracy of DeKalb ought to import some man with a thimbleful of brains to edit "their" county paper for them.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Yes, the editor of the Sentinel for instance, whose cranium is about of that capacity.

With the state ticket nominated at Indianapolis last week, and the democratic county ticket so popular here at home, the democrats of DeKalb county have only to stand together as one man to insure success. Let us all go to work with a will and place DeKalb in the list of reliable democratic counties. We must elect the entire county ticket by at least 500 majority.

Whether Mr. Hendricks receives the nomination for president or not, his candidacy has done much to strengthen the democratic party in Indiana. Had it not been for the earnest desire on the part of all democrats in this state to show the democrats of other states the power and influence of harmony, and the respect for, and confidence imposed in their recognized leader, the results of the state convention might have been different and less satisfactory, and the influence and arguments of Indiana democrats at the Cincinnati convention would have been less potent.

A train of sixteen palace cars will convey the Tammany Hall democracy of New York city to the Cincinnati convention. A dispatch from New York says:

The feeling against Tilden seems to have been intensified by the defeat of Grant at Chicago. Prior to that event many democrats looked upon him as the right man to run against the general. But now the desire is, even it is said among some of those most earnest in his behalf, that he should resign and leave the field to some man upon whom the party can heartily unite.

But little enthusiasm is manifested by the republicans of Indiana. The invincible state ticket nominated by the democrats, together with the result of the Chicago convention has demoralized the republican forces of this state to such an extent that no ticket can be presented by the state convention, which meets to-day, that will be acceptable to the masses of the party. The republican party of Indiana is groping in political darkness in search of a leader, and thousands of good honest republicans are ready to desert the sinking ship and take refuge under the good old democratic banner, providing an acceptable ticket is nominated at Cincinnati.

The Auburn COURIER is about the poorest and thinnest specimen of a democratic county paper that comes to this office. The democracy of DeKalb ought to import some man with a thimbleful of brains to edit their county paper for them.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Our recent allusion to "a newspaper which contained nothing but advertising—for patent medicines and Tilden," must have been applicable to the Sentinel; hence the attempt to get even, by the French gentleman with eye-glasses, who presides in the editors sanctum of the oyster (?) organ. Keep cool Samyule, don't get excited until after you get Tilden nominated. You ought not waste your ammunition on small game.

Landers and Gray.

The democratic party of Indiana has presented for the suffrages of the enlightened voters of Indiana, one of the strongest, if not the strongest and most acceptable ticket ever nominated by any party in this state. Mr. Landers, while he was not our first choice, we are free to acknowledge has ability, integrity and strength before the people; he is a gentleman above reproach in every particular, and fully able to sustain his enviable reputation in a contest for the governorship.

Mr. Gray, who has joined his political destinies with those of Mr. Landers, as one of the rising democrats of the state, as was evidenced by the manner in which the young democracy rallied to his support for the first place on the ticket. He is an able speaker, a true democrat and an honest, upright citizen; no man is more entitled to the confidence and respect of the party than he, and no man would have made a better governor. Landers and Gray, with the whole state ticket, will have a walk-over in the great contest of 1880.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AND THE TICKET NOMINATED.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

A Musical Sound.

[Terre Haute Express.]

Landers and Gray has a musical sound. Pronounce them and the names run smoothly from the tip of the tongue through the parted lips. They sound like victory.

Now for Victory.

[Plymouth Democrat.]

The ticket nominated is an exceptionally strong one, and will command the support of the entire democratic party, as well as that of many voters from the opposition. Now for victory.

Make Things Hot.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

With Landers and Gray at the head of the ticket and Hon. W. H. English as chairman of the state central committee, we ought to make things so hot for Indiana radicalism that not a sprout of it will be left after next November.

To be Congratulated.

[Evansville Courier.]

The democratic party is to be congratulated on the choice made yesterday at Indianapolis by their delegates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor. In the selection of Hon. Franklin Landers to lead the democratic party to success in November, and with the invaluable assistance of Col. Gray, there can be no doubt as to the result of the campaign, so far as the state of Indiana is concerned. The popularity and determination of Mr. Landers to win, always, has been demonstrated thoroughly and satisfactorily heretofore. In his race for congress he had the proud honor of carrying Marion county and we have a suspicion he will do so again. As an organizer he has no superiors and few equals in this state, and whenever he enters into a campaign he goes in to win, no matter what the odds are against him. In Col. Gray we have one of the most popular and brilliant men in this state, and no man stands higher than he does, and deservedly so, for in the campaign of 1876 he took rank as a fine speaker, a thorough gentleman, and achieved a popularity surpassed by none.

A Strong Ticket in Every Sense.

[Indianapolis Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The following from then pen of "Jayhawker," who is a radical republican, ought to be considered good authority:

The democratic state ticket elected yesterday is a strong one in every sense. Mr. Landers, the head of the ticket, is just in the prime of life—a fine physical specimen and one of the most energetic business men in the state. He began life without a dollar, working on a farm in summer, and attending school in winter. When twenty years of age he passed his examination and for several winters thereafter taught school. His business sense and thrift enabled him to make money and keep it, and when the war broke out he was one of the largest farmers and stock-raisers in the state, and at the same time a successful merchant. Before that time he had served in the legislature several terms, making a good record. In 1863 he was sent to the state senate. During the time of the draft, his township through his efforts always furnished its quota of men without draft. To-day Mr. Landers is stronger with the ex-soldier vote than any man in Morgan county, for he befriended the families of every one that needed aid. His career in congress is too well and favorably known in Indiana to need mention here. Mr. Landers is a hard student, and gives more time to books than any man of his age in the state. His library on finance embraces everything that has ever been written on the subject, and he has studied it carefully. Yet, with all this, he cultivates nearly three thousand acres of land, carries on an extensive pork-packing establishment, and has a large interest in a wholesale dry-goods house in this city. As a husband, father and neighbor, no man in the state deserves to rank higher.

Col. Isaac P. Gray is one of the young men of the state, and a living representative of energy and pluck in a political sense. He is chuck full of what the boys call "sand," and he uses it whenever needed. His action on yesterday in accepting the second place almost insures him the unanimous nomination four years hence if he wants it. Governor Hendricks said yesterday that it was the strongest ticket ever offered to the people of Indiana, an indorsement which can be appreciated when it is remembered that Mr. Hendricks twice made the race for governor.

From the same source a few days later:

The sinking ship is being deserted in Indiana. Two weeks ago the republicans of this state were so certain of success that the whole of the party managers were candidates for the offices. Generals Coburn, Shackleford, Streight, and a half-dozen others were red-hot on the track for the gubernatorial nomination. To-day Streight is the only one left. The Chicago nomination and the ticket made here last Wednesday did the business. The late republican candidates are the sickest lot of politicians ever seen in Indiana; but their cards of withdrawal read well in the newspapers. Democratic elation has grown in a corresponding ratio. Their platform adopted Wednesday places the democracy of this state in accord with those of the whole country and it reflects the unanimous sentiment of the party in Indiana.

The 16th Annual Session of the Indiana State Sunday-School Union, to be Held at Warsaw Next Week.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8, 1880.

EDITORS COURIER: About this time of year look out for conventions, for they are getting ripe fast now. And they are not all political either, for in this goodly state of ours Sunday-school conventions are by no means a novelty.

The largest, and no doubt the best one of the season, will be held in Warsaw, Kosciusko county, this June 22, 23 and 24, and will be the sixteenth annual meeting of the Indiana State Sunday-School Union. Warsaw is a beautiful little city, situated on the crossing of the Wabash and Michigan, and Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads, about 35 miles northwest of Fort Wayne, and some 80 or 90 miles north of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by several beautiful lakes, which abound in fish and furnish delightful boating. As to the good people of Warsaw, their liberality and hospitality seem to be unbounded. They have been making preparation for the meeting for nearly a year, and promise to feed, shelter and entertain all the Sunday-school workers who can be persuaded to go there—whether there be a hundred or a hundred thousand.

Railroads throughout the state will make liberal reductions in fare. As it is to be a mass convention, every Sunday-school in the state can send as many delegates as can be persuaded to go. For further particulars, apply to Charles H. Conner, secretary, New Albany, or I. H. C. Royce, president, Terre Haute, Ind.

Having been treasurer of the State Sunday-School Union for the past three years, of course I am more interested in the finances than any other branch of the work, so right here I would like to get in a few words on that subject.

At the fifteenth annual convention held in Richmond last June, it was decided to make an assessment on each Sunday-school in the state of an amount equal to one cent only for each member, for the purpose of raising the necessary means for carrying on the work of the state organization. To facilitate the collection of this assessment, a small "penny collection box," made of paste-board, was provided, to be hung up in the Sunday-school room where pennies could easily be dropped into it, the hole in the box being made plenty large enough to admit a half dollar, if ever necessary. Several hundred of these boxes have been sent out to the various superintendents in the state, some of whom have most cheerfully and promptly paid the very small sum asked for, and more too, but a great many more have evidently hung the box up in the stove or waste-basket, instead of the Sunday-school room, thinking, possibly, that the matter was not worthy of their attention; or perhaps, that their school was too poor to spare one cent from each member.

Of course there are many schools which received no boxes, because the addresses of the superintendents could not be learned. Now, Mr. Editor, the object of these remarks just here is to induce every one who reads them to first hunt up, and then hang up that lost box in the Sunday-school room, and have a special collection taken up on next Sunday, June 20, for this purpose, and forward to me as per address below, at once, so I can get the money in time to include it in this year's report to be made at the convention on the 23rd inst., and thus prevent the distressing necessity of reporting many counties delinquent—an ugly word which ought never to appear on the same page with the name of a Sunday-school man, or body of men. Is not that so? Let the money be forwarded to me in care of the convention at Warsaw on Monday, or sent by some delegate, for any amount received before the morning of the 23rd will be in time to prevent the above-mentioned delinquent calamity. Should the penny box not be found, a good-sized hat will do as well.

One word more about the convention and I will stop. Do not wait for further instructions, but begin at once to make preparation for going. Allow me to urge every reader of this to see to it that the whole matter is laid before his school on next Sunday, June 20, and at least one if not more delegates appointed to attend the convention.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES D. MEIGS, JR.,
Treasurer of the Indiana State Sunday-School Union, No. 5 east Washington street, Indianapolis.

Special Notice to Soldiers.

The law granting arrears of pensions, dating back to the day of discharge, will soon expire. It is highly important that soldiers of the late war who expect to apply for pensions should file their papers now. If their claims are filed before the law expires they will have all the benefits of the law. Land warrants and pensions for all U. S. wars prior to 1861; pensions and bounties for soldiers (and heirs) of the late war. Experience of 20 years. Information in regard to all military claims gratis. It is probable the present congress will pension Mexican soldiers without regard to disability, and also their widows. Send in your names.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main St., Auburn, Ind. 5-tf

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S.
DENTIST,
88 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne Ind
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

Root & Company
Show an entirely New Line of
Hamburg Edgings,
in white and colored, at prices much below anything offered this season. Also a new lot of the new Swiss Embroideries and American Trimmings, which are handsome, durable and cheap.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
IN THEIR
SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Exhibit Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Shoulder Mantles, Silk Dresses, Lawn dresses and Lawn, Cambric and Calico Suits and Wrappers, at reasonable prices.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Novelties in Ladies' Gents' and Children's Fancy
HOSIERY,
Ribbed and Embroidered French Lisle Thread Hose; sky blue, pink, amethyst; black silk hose; clocked, in colors and plain; lace hose. Extra quality of those celebrated Ingrain hose.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Have opened a New Line of
SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Bunting, Bastistes, Printed Organdies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Etc.,
CALHOUN STREET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.
Light Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.
Good Rio, 19 cents; Best Marricaibo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 22 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine-Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine-Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

Fish of all Kinds.
No. 1 White Fish, Family White Fish, Pickerel, Lake Fish, Catfish, Mackerel, Herring, Smoked Halibut, Boneless Codfish, etc., etc., all sold cheap and warranted as represented.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.
Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets
Frank A. Hoff.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.
KIBLINGER & CO.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, Jr

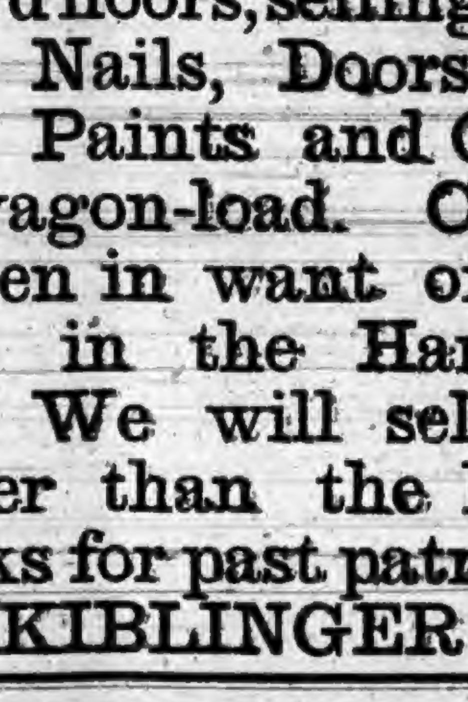

SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare
Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.
TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.
Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.
All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN. Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

"Lady-Washington" cigars.

—Republican state convention to-day.

—Smoke the "Lady-Washington" cigars.

—Buy your clothing of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Hats—nobby and cheap—at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Carpets lower than ever, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The prospects for skating were excellent day-before-yesterday.

—Are we to celebrate the fourth of next month? Almost everybody does.

—Fancy groceries at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. The entire stock is fresh and clean.

—Get your candies at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's, at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

—The "Lady Washington" is the best 5-cent cigar in town. Schaab, Beugnot & Co. sell them.

—Shirting from 10 cents per yard up, the best in the market, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Linen suits and dusters, all sizes, at rock-bottom prices, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Rev. C. A. McManus will preach in the Baptist church next Sabbath, morning and evening.

—Miss Melleskt Tarney is again at home, having finished her visit at Grand Rapids. She was absent several weeks.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for prints, as they have the best there is made, at prices below all competition.

—Mrs. M. Boland and little ones are visiting this week at Corunna, and Mike thinks, "What is home without the babies?"

—The "Lady-Washington cigars are made of extra good stock. Schaab, Beugnot & Co. handle them in large quantities. Try them.

—Why do you buy second-grade groceries when you can get first-class goods at Schaab, Beugnot, & Co's. for the same or less money.

—Frank Culbertson's depot hacks make good time to and from the various trains; they can be relied on, too, as they never miss fire.

—Buy the White-Rose flour, manufactured at Pleasant Lake. It is decidedly the best in the market; try it and be convinced. Sold by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Try the "Lady Washington" cigar and be convinced that it is the very best five-cent cigar that you ever smoked. You will find them at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—For dry-goods, clothing and groceries, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.; they can and will sell you goods at lower prices than those of any other house in Indiana.

—Frank Yesbera, a brother of Harry and Fred., recently from Jefferson, Iowa, but now of Bryan, Ohio, was in Auburn over Sunday.

—Quite a number of Auburnites are at Indianapolis helping to turn the machine which will grind out republican nominees for state offices.

—H. C. Peterson, Chas. Beugnot and Joe Abright started Tuesday morning for Indianapolis. They are still there. Some fun is going on to-day.

—Jay Van Auken, Jno. L. Davis and Frank Davenport made a round trip to Angola last Tuesday, where they attended masonic council that day.

—A very near relative of the fifteen puzzle is now agitating the boys somewhat in these parts. It is a trick with matches, and is a "sure 'nuff sticker."

—Fisk & Fisk, proprietors of the Toledo Steam Laundry are building up an immense business in the laundrying line. See their advertisement in another column.

—The finest mixed paints, ready for use, also pure white and red lead, at bottom prices, can be had at Casebeer & Matheny's—the Physicians' drug-store.

—Our Jack Little, foreman in this establishment, has again been floored by a "bile." Don't ask him where it is, because he'll not tell you; and besides, he may get mad.

—George Weamer had a cigar agency in Waterloo, but it didn't pan out worth a cent. George manufactures cigars to sell—not to give away—and therefore the aforesaid agency has gone up the flume.

—Commissioners court adjourned Tuesday evening until Friday morning. The business of the session being incomplete makes it necessary to defer the publication of the proceedings until next week.

—When you go to Waterloo, either for pleasure or on business, stop at Butt's hotel, which runs a free hack to and from all trains. Commercial men, and the traveling public generally, will find this house convenient and pleasant in all respects.

—Hollister's ice cream is hard to beat.

—The Fort Wayne and Jackson company is converting its wood-burning engines into coal-burners.

—The ferocious lions which guard the court-house door have been bronzed and painted a beautiful sky green.

—The largest stock of carriages ever seen in DeKalb county can be found at the Eckhart Carriage Works. Prices low.

—Do not purchase a buggy until you have seen the large assortment at the Eckhart Carriage Works. Prices reduced.

—The services of the sprinkling-wagon, owing to the last rain of a few months, will not be required until next season.

—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Davis will entertain a party this evening in honor of their son Fred., who has just returned from college.

—Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, offer extra inducements to the people of DeKalb county. Read their new advertisement in this paper.

—The M. E. church social at the residence of Dr. J. B. Casebeer last evening, was a very pleasant affair. Mr. and Mrs. Casebeer understand how to do the agreeable.

—A few bushels of corn or oats, and a small load each of hay and straw would be taken on subscription at this office, if brought in soon.

—The report to the effect that John Robbins had fallen through a straw and drowned himself, while sucking a lemonade, is without foundation.

—When Mike Boland wants the arm-rest, to use in his recordorial duties, he says: "Frank, give us a rest"—and Frank gives. (Mose Dills' name is Frank).

—Old Charlie Garfield, Lew.'s father, whose case was dismissed at the last term of court, pleaded poverty, and an attorney was appointed at the expense of the county to defend him.

—The Presbyterain society will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church, next Wednesday afternoon, June 23. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Secretary.

—Mrs. G. C. Ralston is pleasuring at Plymouth, Ohio, where she has been for a week past. "Coop." is therefore a bachelor for the time being, though he bears it bravely.

—Dave Hampton went in swimming the other day—never mind what day it was—and hurt his foot, since which time he has been suffering with erysipelas When he goes out now, he wears a cane.

—The telegraph operator at Churubusco, who is a lady, held an interesting conversation over the wires, a day or so ago, with Fred. Clark; and the boys at the junction have now got the laugh on Fred.

—All the passenger trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad are now running on fast time, with a lightning express each way daily. Its road-bed is stone ballasted, and all its appointments are first-class.

—A number of delinquent subscribers will be dropped from our list on the first day of July, if they do not pay up before that time. It costs money to publish a paper, and we must have money in return for our expenditures and labor.

—Mr. B. F Dawson, of Angola, one of the alternate delegates to the Cincinnati convention, called in to see us yesterday. Ben. is sound on Hendricks, and is just the kind of a politician to do effective work in the national convention.

—Will. Rose, head clerk at the Swineford house, has this week been taking instructions from the landlord in the way of building fish nets. They are making a good one, and when finished it will be big enough to catch the court-house in.

—It is said that 8,000 people were present at the soldiers' re-union in Waterloo, last Friday. While that sounds very much like one of the Ft. Wayne Sentinel's snake stories, still, it cannot be far from correct, as the town was either too small or the re-union too large.

—Dealers in agricultural machinery in Auburn and vicinity, can show more sales during 1880, than the dealers in the same line in any other town in northern Indiana, except Fort Wayne. This is big talk, but we challenge a comparison of figures at the end of the season.

—Al. Robbins, R. H. Weamer, J. E. Rose, E. Provines, A. S. Leas, Jno. Somers and a crazy man went to Indianapolis yesterday. The befuddled individual's object was to attend the republican convention, but what the others went for could not be ascertained.

—W. L. Penfield left for Hillsdale, Michigan, Tuesday noon, where he was an interested spectator of, and participator in, the re-union exercises of the literary societies connected with the celebrated college at that place, at which he attended school seventeen years ago.

—"Doc." McClaren, who for a long time has been Fred. Clark's chief man at Auburn Junction, has taken a "sit" in the Fort Wayne office and left for that village last Friday. "Doc." is a good railroad man and a popular fellow, and he will no doubt make friends there as readily as he did in Auburn.

—Pen up your cows at night and allow your neighbors to rest in peace.

—"Worth their weight in gold" is what "Sellers' Liver Pills" are said to be. If you don't believe it, try them.

—"Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" will ensure you a good night's rest. It is the best cough medicine in the market. Price 25c.

—The work on Dr. Allen's new brick residence, on south Main street, has again been resumed, after a delay of several weeks. It will be one of the finest places on that street.

—Doc. Tritch gave an interesting breeze to a couple of girls in McQuiston & Ralston's doorway, a day or two ago, for the benefit of the boys inside. They took it all in—that is, the boys took in the conversation.

—Fred. Davis got home Tuesday night from the state university at Bloomington, where he has for some time been pursuing his studies. The school re-opens in September, though he will probably not return.

—An excursion from Muncie, consisting of five well-filled coaches, went to Pleasant Lake, over the Jackson road, Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. As the name indicates, it is a pleasant place, and it is growing more popular all the time as a resort.

—The Edgerton Herald tells of a little boy at Crestline who died from eating "wild parsnips while at play." Having examined reliable authorities, we are prepared to say that such a case could not have occurred. Wild parsnips have never been seen at play.

—The circuit court opened Monday last, with Judge Lowry on the bench, but adjourned after a session of about two hours. The republican state convention at Indianapolis to-day, was the cause of it, as several of the attorneys felt that it could not proceed without them.

—The soldiers' re-union at Waterloo, last Thursday and Friday, was productive of numerous battles between the boys who had "bowled up" too diligently with liquid enthusiasm. No less than four punching bees occurred Thursday evening within a period of twenty minutes.

—Lute Wright and Coop. Ralston comprised one of the teams who took advantage of the excursion rates to Pleasant Lake, last Sunday morning. They don't care to have anything said about their fishing, but Coop. wants to know why Byron Rainier rode back on top of the passenger coach.

—The state Sunday-school union meets in its sixteenth annual convention June 22, 23 and 24, at Warsaw. A good programme has been arranged, and a general attendance from this county is desired. For reduced railroad fare, address the vice-president, Frank W. Willis, Waterloo, Ind.

In 1876, when Hayes ran for president and Garfield ran for congress, the majority for Hayes in Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Portage and Trumbull counties (Ohio) was 12,232; the majority for Garfield in the same counties was 8,663, or 3,569 less than Hayes. Does this show popularity at home?

—John Rush, formely agent for the Jackson road at Pleasant Lake, has gone to Janesville, Wisconsin, accompanied by Toby Rush and "Pete" Eldridge, where the trio will enter a school for instructions in telegraphy. The boys started Monday, via the B. & O., and will be joined next week by Will. Ryan.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending June 12, 1880:

Hester Byers, Thos. A. Hines,
Myra Blucher, Wm. McMillan,
Wm. H. Bissell, A. Mulleinn,
Mary A. Claffe, J. E. Miller,
William Neff.

Jos. Rainier, Postmaster.

—Messrs. James A. Barns, W. L. Blair, Simon Ochs, David McDannel, Joseph Sewell, Freeman Kelley, J. D. Kelley, M. Franks, W. J. Frederick, J. Wm. Wagner, C Sheets, Wm. Carr, M. Houston, T. C. Mays, J. J. Van Auken, M. Boland, D. D. Moody, G. W. Downs and Theo. Reed represented DeKalb county in the state convention at Indianapolis last week.

—What has become of the town ordinance which was intended to prevent cattle from running at large at night; are the quadrupeds of the genus Bos; to be permitted to tear down gates, jump fences, destroy gardens and disturb the slumbers of our citizens without protest being entered? Our city fathers are expected to see that the ordinance is enforced.

—An old man who is evidently afflicted with religious monomania, drew a curious crowd around him, yesterday afternoon, while saying his prayers on the street corner. How he manages to eke out an existence in that particular way is hard to conjecture. If his crowd yesterday is a fair sample of those he gets elsewhere, he doesn't do it by picking pockets, to a certainty.

—Some few months since, a man who lives within a radius of less than nine hundred miles from Auburn made application at the proper tribunal for permission to live apart from his other self—a girl whom he had married by request,—but his appeal was ignored, and in return, about the first of this month, the girl herself made a similar experiment, with better success. A divorce was granted, and in less than ten days the man was rehitched and is, so far as we ken, living in ecstatic bliss with another partner. Such are the vicissitudes of life—in double harness.

Greenback County Convention.

The national greenback labor party, of DeKalb county, will meet in convention at the court-house in Auburn, Saturday, June 26, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a county ticket.

All friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

By order of the committee.
A. B. Darby, Chairman.

Fire-Works for the Fourth!

For the fourth of July a full assortment of Roman candles, sky-rockets, flower-pots, vertical wheels, triangles, bombshells, colored tableau fire, torpedoes, fire-crackers, flags, Chinese lanterns, balloons, etc., etc., can be found at the Fruit House, Fort Wayne. To parties purchasing five dollars worth, a discount of 25 per cent. will be given; ten dollars' worth, a discount of 40 per cent.

Fort Wayne Fruit House. 25-3w.

Found Her Rest.

Mrs. Mary McIntyre, of Sedan, mother of W. H. McIntyre, cashier of the First National bank of this place, died at her home in that place last Monday morning at 8 o'clock, of consumption, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. The funeral services were held in the church at Sedan, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the remains were interred in Farrington's cemetery, two miles north of that place, where many friends and relatives of the deceased assembled to pay their last sad tribute of respect and love to her memory.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION,

Over the Baltimore & Ohio Railway

On Tuesday, June 29th, 1880, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets, from all coupon stations on their line, to San Francisco and return. The tickets are good for 90 days. This excursion train will leave Chicago at 12:30 p. m., Wednesday, June 30th, passing over the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Palace sleeping cars, through, and dining cars to Omaha, will accompany the excursion.

This will be the only opportunity of visiting the Golden Gate, at such a small outlay, and at no time of the year will the country through which you pass be so beautiful as during the months of July and August. The Yosemite Falls, Great Trees, Geysers, and the hundred other places of interest on the Pacific Slope can all be reached on this excursion at reduced rates. Reduced rates have also been arranged at the various hotels and eating houses on the route.

Fare for the round trip from Auburn only $120.45.

For tickets and full information apply to agents of the B. & O. R. R., or W. E. Reppert, pass. agt. 205½ N. High st., Columbus, Ohio.

Cedar Creek.

—John Stonestreet has returned to the parental roof, after an absence of several months.

—Our Sunday-school and Sunday evening prayer-meeting are in good running order, and we think a great blessing to the community.

—The singing school Saturday evening proved a failure on the part of the teacher. Quite a large class out, notwithstanding the appearance of rain.

—Farmers in this vicinity are very much elated over the fine prospects of wheat and grass. If the weather continues favorable there will be a large yield of wheat, which will set our farmers nicely on their feet again.

—Mr. Bartley, formerly of Auburn, has bought the farm of Noah Lung, one mile south of the village, and moved on it. We think we have made a good exchange, at least we have got rid of one nuisance—the distillery—for which we are truly thankful.

—Mrs. Sarah Smith and daughter, who formerly lived in this place, have bought the farm formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Houser 1 1-2 miles south of the village. They have taken up their abode there and gone into the agricultural business. We hope they will like it and find it profitable.

—The funeral services of old Mr. Probst were held on the 12th at the church north of us. The family were in ill health at the time of his death, hence the deferring of the ceremonies till now. There was a large attendance, and the sermon by Rev. F. M. Hussey, of Kendallville, and the singing were excellent, and appeared to be appreciated by the congregation. X. Y. Z.

Big Figures.

Even those familiar with the enormous sales of the "Vibrator" separators manufactured by Nichols, Shepard & Co., will be surprised to know that if all the separators manufactured by them were set up ready for work and placed in line just touching each other, the line would be more than 100 miles long. And if to this are added the engines and powers manufactured by them, the line would be over 200 miles in length. To ship these machines, placing one on each car, would require 25,000 cars, making 1,250 trains of 20 cars each. With such a demand it is easy to see why the firm carries in stock 10,000,000 feet of the choicest air-seasoned lumber. The reason of this success is the fact that the "vibrator" is perfectly simple, does not easily get out of order, lasts the longest, and does the best and quickest work. Every article used in its manufacture is the very best that money can buy, and as the firm have an abundance of capital, they buy for cash and therefore sell at a price no higher than other parties charge for a poor article. Of course, no one would buy any threshing machinery without first examining that made by Nichols, Shepard & Co , Battle Creek, Mich.

—Circuit court has been adjourned until August 23, when Judge Lowry will be present to finish all business assigned to him. On the 30th of August Judge McClellan will convene court to finish up all business that may come before him.

Ladies,

If you would enjoy the satisfaction of having a clear complexion, free from pimples and sallowness, we would advise you to use Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. It is prepared from dandelion root, in combination with other valuable roots, barks and herbs. It is mild yet thorough in its action; is entirely harmless, and pleasant to take. Pint bottles only one dollar. Use Dr. Whites Pulmonaria for Coughs and Colds. The best in the market. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 25-2w.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 21-41

Boarding and Lodging.

The Misses Baldock will take boarders by the day or week, at reasonable rates. Their place is conveniently located, being on the first block east of Odd Fellows' building. Patronize the young ladies and they will do their best to furnish good meals and good rooms. 22-4w

A Rare Bargain.

The undersigned offers for sale at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, one-half acre of land, upon which is situated a good dwelling-house, barn, well and cistern; also a fine store-room containing a stock of drugs, dry-goods and groceries—a splendid location for a doctor or merchant. Terms, one-half down, and the balance in one and two years. Cause of sale, poor health.

21-4t. Dr. A. B. Mathews.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an Internal Remedy Acting upon the Blood, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of Hall's Catarrh Cure is Not Cured or Benefited more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

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Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Examine Our Novelties for Spring.

New Hat Man!

Hats.
and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

WHITE CLOVER.

BY MRS. J. T. H. COONS.

I.

O, beautiful white clover,
You bloom the green earth over,
And the bee, the restless rover,
Kisses with delight unbounded
Your faces soft and rounded;
Then away again he goes,
And he whispers to the rose,
With what takes her sweet repose
He disturbs, there's no one knows.
But, mark! he hastens back
To his first love, meek and fair,
Soft along the perfumed track,
Through the lazy summer air.
Then he revels all day long
In your beauty pure and white,
Droning o'er his one love-song
Till the day is lost in night.

II.

O, beautiful white clover,
When the world was bright all over,
And my heart was light and free,
[illegible], before a single shadow
Its [illegible] o'er the meadow,
Where you used to smile for me,
How I loved you and caressed you!
How I played with you and blessed you!
And one eve I'll ne'er forget,
When the golden sun had set,
The sky was blue and fair,
Your sweetness filled the air,
And the stars were thick and bright,
And I watched them with delight—
I thought the sky a mirror,
And the stars your forms reflected
On its calm and radiant brow;
All things were so protected,
And heaven seemed so much nearer
Than to earth than it does now.

MUNCIE, Ind.

STORY OF A SKELETON SKIRT.

I was in the civil service at Richmond. Enough that I was there, and on honest business. That business done, I prepared to return home. And thereby hangs this tale, and, as it proved, the fate of the Confederacy.

For, of course. I wanted to take presents home to my family. Very little question was there what these presents should be—for I had no boys or brothers. The women of the Confederacy had one want which overtopped all others. They could make coffee out of beans; pins they had from Columbus; straw hats they braided quite well with their own fair hands; snuff we could get better than you could in "the old concern." We had no hoop-skirts—skeletons, we used to call them. No ingenuity had made them. No bounties had forced them. The Bat, the Grayhound, the Deer, the Flora, the J. C. Cobb, the Varuna, and the Fore-and-Aft all took in cargoes of them for us in England. But the Bat, and the Deer, and the Flora were seized by the blockaders, the J. C. Cobb sunk at sea, the Fore-and-Aft and the Grayhound were set fire to by their own crews, and the Varuna was never heard of Then the State of Arkansas offered sixteen townships of swamp land to the first manufacturer who would exhibit five gross of a home-manufactured article. But none ever competed. The first attempts, indeed, were put an end to when Schofield crossed the Blue Lick and destroyed the dam on the Yellow branch. The consequence was that the people's crinoline collapsed faster than the Confederacy did, of which that brute of a Grierson said there was never anything of it but the outside.

Of course, then, I put in the bottom of my new large trunk in New York, not a "duplex elliptic," for none were then made, but a "Belmonte" of thirty springs, for my wife. I bought for her more-common wear a good "Belle-Fontaine." For Sarah and Susie each I got two "Dumb-belles." For Aunt Eunice and Aunt Clara, maiden sisters of my wife who lived with us after Winchester fell the fourth time, I got the "Scotch Harebell," two of each. For my own mother I got one "Belle of the Prairies" and one "Invisible Combination Gossamer." I did not forget good old Mamma Chloe and Mamma Jane. For them I got substantial cages, without names. With these tied in the shape of figure eights in the bottom of my trunk, as I said, I put in an assorted cargo of dry goods above, and, favored by a pass, and Maj. Mulford's courtesy on the flag-of-truce boat, I arrived safely at Richmond before the autumn closed.

I was received at home with rapture. But when, the next morning, I opened my stores, this became rapture doubly enraptured. Words cannot tell the silent delight with which old and young, black and white, surveyed those fairy-like structures, yet unbroken and unmended.

Perennial summer reigned that autumn day in that reunited family. It reigned the next day, and the next. It would have reigned till now if the Belmontes and the other things would last as long as the advertisements declare; and what is more the Confederacy would have reigned till now, President Davis and General Lee, but for that great misery, which all families understand, which culminated in our great misfortune.

I was up in the cedar closet one day looking for an old parade cap of mine, which, I thought, though it was my third best, might look better than my second best, which I had worn ever since my best was lost at Seven Pines. I say I was standing on the lower shelf of the cedar closet, when, as I stepped along in the darkness my right foot caught in a bit of wire, my left did not give way in time, and I fell, with a small wooden hat box in my hand, full on the floor. The corner of the hat box struck me just below the second frontal sinus, and I fainted away.

When I came to myself I was in the blue chamber; I had vinegar on a brown paper on my forehead; the room was dark, and I found mother sitting by me, glad enough indeed to hear my voice and to know that I knew her. It was some time before I fully understood what had happened. Then she brought me a cup of tea, and I, quite refreshed, said I must go to my office.

"Office, my child!" said she. "Your leg is broken above the ankle; you will not move these six weeks. Where do you suppose you are?"

Till then I had no notion that it was five minutes since I went into the closet. When she told me the time—5 in the afternoon—I groaned in the lowest depths. For in my breast pocket in that innocent coat, which I could now see lying on the window seat, were the duplicate dispatches to Mr. Mason, for which, late the night before, I had got the Secretary's signature. They were to go at 10 that morning to Wilmington, by the Navy Department's special messenger. I had taken them to insure care and certainty. I had worked on them till midnight, and they had not been signed till near 1 o'clock! Heavens and earth, and there it was 5 o'clock! The man must be half way to Wilmington by this time. I sent the doctor for Lefarge, my clerk. Lefarge did his prettiest in rushing to the telegraph. But no! A freshet on the Chowan river, or a raid by Foster, or something, or nothing, has smashed the telegraph wire for that night. And before that dispatch ever reached Wilmington the navy agent was in the offing in the Sea Maid.

"But perhaps the duplicate got through?" No, breathless reader, the duplicate did not get through. The duplicate was taken by Faucon in the Ino. I saw it last week in Dr. Lieber's hands in Washington. Well, all I know is that, if the duplicate had got through, the Confederate Government would have had in March a chance at 83,211 muskets, which, as it was, never left Belgium. So much for my treading into that blessed piece of wire on the shelf of the cedar closet, upstairs.

"What was the bit of wire?"

Well, it was not telegraph wire. If it had been, it would have broken when it was not wanted to. Don't you know what it was? Go up in your own cedar closets, and step about in the dark, and see what brings up about your ankles. Julia, poor child, cried her eyes out about it. When I got well enough to get up, and as soon as I could talk and plan with her, she brought down seven of these old things—Belmontes, simplex elliptics and horrors without a name—and she made a pile of them in the bedroom, and asked me, in the most penitent way, what she should do with them.

"You can't burn them," she said; "fire won't touch them. If you bury them in the garden they come up at the second raking. If you give them to the servants they say 'Thank-e, missus,' and throw them in the back passage. If you give them to the poor, they throw them into the street in front, and do not say 'Thank-e.' Sarah sent seventeen over to the sword factory, and the foreman swore at the boy and told him he would flog him within an inch of his life if he brought any more of his sauce there; and so—and so," sobbed the poor child, "I just rolled up these wretched things, and put them in the cedar closet, hoping, you know, that some day the Government would want something, and would advertise for them. You know what a good thing I made out of the bottle corks."

In fact, she had sold our bottle corks for $4,216 of the first issue. We afterward bought two umbrellas and a corkscrew with the money.

Well, I did not scold Julia. It was certainly no fault of hers that I was walking on the lower shelf of her cedar closet. I told her to make a parcel of the things, and the first time we went to ride I hove the whole shapeless heap into the river, without saying mass for them.

But let no man think, or no woman, that this was the end of the troubles. As I look back on that winter, and on the spring of 1865, it seems to me only the beginning. I got out on crutches at last; I had the office transferred to my house, so that Lefarge and Hepburn could work there at night and communicate with me when I could not go out; but mornings I hobbled up to the department, and sat with the chief, and took his orders. Ah me! shall I soon forget that damp winter morning, when we all had such hope at the office? One or two of the army fellows looked in at the window as they ran past, and we knew that they felt well; and, though I would not ask Old Wick—as we nicknamed the chief—what was in the wind, I knew the time had come, and that the lion meant to break the net this time. I made an excuse to go home earlier than usual; rode down to the house in the Major's ambulance, I remember, and hopped in to surprise Julia with the good news, only to find that the whole house was in quiet uproar, which shows that something bad has happened of a sudden.

"What is it, Chloe?" said I, as the old wench rushed by me with a bucket of water.

"Poor Mr. George, I 'fraid he's dead, sah."

And there he really was, dear, handsome, bright George Schaff—the delight of all the nicest girls of Richmond; he lay there on Aunt Eunice's bed on the ground floor, where they had brought him in. He was not dead, and he did not die. He is making cotton in Texas now. But he looked mighty near like it then. The deep cut in his head was the worst I ever had seen, and the blow confused everything. When McGregor got round he said it was not hopeless; but we were turned out of the room, and, with one thing and another, he got the boy out of the swoon, and it proved his head was not broken.

No, but poor George swears to this day it was better it had been, if it could only have been broken in the right way, and on the right field. For that evening we heard that everything had gone wrong in the surprise. There we had been waiting for one of those early fogs, and at last the fog had come. And Jubal Early had that morning pushed out every man he had that could stand, and they lay hid for three mortal hours, within I don't know how near the picket line at Fort Powhatan, only waiting for the shot which John Streight's party was to fire at Wilson's wharf, as soon as somebody on our left center advanced in force on the enemy's line above Turkey island, stretching across to Nansemond. I am not in the War Department, and I forget whether he was to advance en barbette or by echelon of infantry. But he was to advance somehow, and he knew how; and when he advanced, as you see, that other man lower down was to rush in, and as soon as Early heard him he was to surprise Powhatan, you see; and then, if you have understood me, Grant and Butler and the whole rig of them would have been cut off from their supplies, would have had to fight a battle for which they were not prepared, with their right made into a new left, and their old left unexpectedly advanced at an oblique angle from their center; and would not that have been the end of them?

Well, that never happened. And the reason it never happened was that poor George Schaff, with the last fatal order for this man, whose name I forgot (the same who was afterward killed the day before at High Bridge), undertook to save time by cutting across behind my house, from Franklin to Green streets. You know how much time he saved; they waited all day for that order. George told me afterward that the last thing he remembered was kissing his hand to Julia, who sat at her bedroom window. He said he thought she might be the last woman he ever saw this side of heaven. Just after that, it must have been, his horse—that white Messenger colt old Williams bred—went over like a log, and poor George was pitched fifteen feet headforemost against a stake there was in that lot. Julia saw the whole. She rushed out with all the women, and had just brought him in when I got home. And that was the reason that the great promised combination of December, 1864, never came off at all.

I walked out in the lot, after McGregor turned me out of the chamber, to see what they had done with the horse. There he lay, as dead as old Messenger himself. His neck was broken. And, do you think, I looked to see what had tripped him. I supposed it was one of the boys' bandy holes. It was no such thing. The poor wretch had tangled his hind legs in one of those infernal hoop-wires that Chloe had thrown out in the piece when I gave her new ones. Though I did not know it then, those fatal straps of ruby steel had broken the neck that day of Robert Lee's army.

That time I made a row about it. I felt too badly to go into a passion. But, before the women went to bed—they were all in the sitting-room together—I talked to them like a father. I did not swear. I had got over that for a while, in that six weeks on my back. But I did say the old wires were infernal things, and that the house and premises must be got rid of them. The aunts laughed—though I was so serious—and tipped a wink to the girls. The girls wanted to laugh, but were afraid to. And then it came out the aunts had sold their old hoops, tied as tight as they could tie them, in a great mass of rags. They had made a fortune by the sale—I am sorry to say it was in other rags, but the rags they got were new instead of old—it was a real Aladdin bargain. The rag-man had been in a hurry and not known what made the things so heavy. I frowned at the swindle, but they said all was fair with a peddler—and I own I was glad the things were well out of Richmond. But when I said I thought it was a mean trick, Lizzie and Sarah looked demure, and asked what I would have them do with the old things. Did I expect them to walk down to the bridge themselves with great parcels to throw into the river, as I had done by Julia's? Of course it ended, as such things always do, by my taking the work on my own shoulders. I told them to tie up all they had in as small a parcel as they could and bring them to me.

Accordingly, the next day I found a handsome brown-paper parcel—not so large, considering, and strangely square, considering—which the minxes had put together and laid on my office-table. They had a great frolic over it. They had not spared red tape nor red wax. Very official it looked, indeed, and on the left-hand corner, in Sarah's boldest and most contorted hand, was written "Secret service." We had a great laugh over their success. And, indeed, I should have taken it with me the next time I went down to Tredegar, but that I happened to dine one evening with young Norton, of our gallant little navy, and a very curious thing he told us.

We were talking about the disappointment of the combined land attack. I did not tell what upset poor Schaff's horse; indeed, I do not think those navy men knew the details of the disappointment. O'Brien had told me, in confidence, what I have written probably for the first time now. But we were speaking, in a general way, of the disappointment. Norton finished his cigar rather thoughtfully and then said:

"Well, fellows, it is not worth while to put it in the newspapers, but what do you suppose upset our grand naval attack the day the Yankee gunboats skittled down the river so handsomely?"

"Why," said Allen, who is Norton's best-beloved friend, "they say that you ran away from them as fast as they did from you."

"Do they?" said Norton, grimly. "If you say that I'll break your head for you. Seriously, men," continued he, "that was an extraordinary thing. You know I was on the ram. But why she stopped when she stopped I knew as little as this wineglass does; and Callender himself knew no more than I. We had not been hit. We were all right as a trivet for all we knew, when, skree! she began blowing off steam, and we stopped dead and began to drift down under those batteries. Callender had to telegraph to the little Mosquito, or whatever Walter called his boat, and the spunky little thing ran down and got us out of the scrape. Walter did right well; if he had had a monitor under him he could not have done better. Of course we all rushed to the engine-room. What in thunder were they at there? All they knew was that they could get no water into her boiler.

"Now, fellows, this is the end of the story. As soon as the boilers cooled off, they worked all night on those supply pumps. May I be hanged if they had not sucked in, somehow, a long string of yarn and cloth, and, if you will believe me, a wire of some woman's crinoline. And that French folly of a sham Empress cut short that day the victory of the Confederate navy, and old Davis himself can't tell when we shall have such a chance again."

A Remarkable Case of Skin Grafting.

Probably the most extensive case of skin grafting ever attempted has been going on with gratifying success during the past year in Danielsonville, Ct. The patient, Jesse Morgan, 11 years old, fell into a vat of caustic potash on the last day of the year 1878. Both legs were immersed nearly to the hips, and the skin was so completely destroyed that a new growth was impossible. After some months of hopeless and excruciating agony, the older physicians of the place giving up the case as hopeless, a young man, Dr. George J. Ross, undertook to save the boy's life by skin grafting. Over 2,000 grafts were used, the boy's mother, the family coachman and many neighbors and friends contributing thereto. The process was begun in April, 1879, and, though the work is not yet complete, the legs are nearly restored to their natural functions. The boy is stil weak, but can walk a short distance without a crutch. The grafts are said to grow fastest in the spring months.—*Scientific American.*

THE DEEPEST GORGE IN THE WORLD.

The Perilous Descent of a Party of Prospectors into Cataract Canon, Colorado.

[From the Arizona Miner.]

In March last a party of prospectors, thirteen in number, procured the necessary papers from Gen. Wilcox allowing them to visit the Indian village on Cataract creek, inhabited by the Ava Supais, a tribe of Indians numbering all told 200 souls. The party went from Williamson valley to the Bill Williams range and thence to Pine Spring. Here they found every indication of an old sea bed, the gravel and rocks being round and smooth, similar to those in the ocean bed. From Pine Spring the party directed their course for the Ava Supai village, which is reached by descending from the table-land down one of the roughest trails ever traveled by man, for a distance of fourteen miles, dropping 3,000 feet. At places along the trail we are told that it is not over twenty inches wide, and winds around the perpendicular walls of sandstone that loom above for hundreds of feet, while on the other side dark, deep canons exist, hundreds upon hundreds of feet deep, where, by one false step or move, man or beast would be sent to eternity. With great care and good luck ten of the party succeeded in reaching the village, three of their number returning rather than run the gantlet in passing down into this awful yet marvelous crevice in the earth.

The Ava Supais practice polygamy, each male having about three wives. They have 1,000 acres of farming land, which is described as being of a yellowish color and mostly composed of sand. However, it is said to produce good corn, pumpkins, melons and beans, with the aid of irrigating water, of which they have an abundance. They have a peach orchard of 250 trees, which were, on the 1st of April, loaded with small peaches about the size of acorns.

The party was well received by these red people, who stated that their greatest desire was to be left alone in the enjoyment of their land and other property. Their houses are built with poles, in a rude manner, and thatched over with bear grass and tule. The only stock they have are a few ponies.

Cataract creek heads in the Bill Williams and San Francisco mountains, the streams connecting some distance above the Indian village. This stream empties into the Big Colorado, fifteen miles below the Ava Supai town, and a short distance south of the junction of the Little and Big Colorado rivers.

The party attempted to explore Cataract creek to its confluence with the Colorado, but were unable to do so from the fact that they encountered precipice after precipice from 100 to 200 feet perpendicular, and it was in the foolhardy attempt of D. W. Mooney, of Williams valley, to descend one of these perpendicular precipices, 100 feet down, that he was dashed to a sudden and rocky tomb, where he now rests as he fell, his companions being unable to rescue the body. Mr. Mooney took a small rope, hardly half an inch in diameter, tied one end to a bank, suspended it over the brink; then, taking hold of the rope, was soon dangling between the bright heavens and the dark gorge below. Evidently cramp came in his arms, or his mind gave way, and he fell from almost the top to his rocky and lonely grave below. The party remained nearly two days, devising means and plans to rescue the corpse, but with failures, as no one cared to risk a descent upon the weak rope. The Indians informed the party that no one man had ever passed through the canon; that, in fact, a passage was only possible for the birds of air or the spirits of the dead.

The party retraced their steps and went around Cataract creek to the Grand canon of the Colorado. They took in this peculiar freak of nature, and describe the walls, which are about perpendicular, as being about two miles from the apex to the water. Where they beheld the Grand canon the water is described as being 100 yards across; still, from the elevated view of the explorers, the furious stream appeared to be a silver thread of only a few inches in width. A canon two miles deep is a grand wonder, which will, when the thirty-fifth parallel road is completed, draw thousands upon thousands of wonder-seekers annually.

Bismarck's Blood-Money.

Ten years having elapsed since peace was definitely concluded between France and Germany, the Imperial Chancery has submitted to the Federal Council of the German empire a final report upon the manner in which the French war indemnity has been disposed of. The total sum extracted from France by her conquerors as the price of peace amounted, as will be remembered, to considerably more than £200,000,000, every penny of which had been expended, distributed to the several German states or invested in newly-created imperial institutions by its official administrators, before the conclusion of the financial year 1877–8. It would appear from the report in question that nearly the whole of this vast treasure—above four-fold the national debt of Prussia—has been devoted to purposes directly or indirectly connected with the development of Germany's military defenses. The imperial share of the indemnity is set down at about £51,500,000, £600,000 of which, in coined gold, lie deposited in the Julius tower, at Spandau, and constitute a fund wherewith the preliminary expenses of Germany's next war may be paid in hard cash. Other £28,000,000 have been employed in founding the imperial military invalid fund, while the remaining £17,000,000-odd were spent in strengthening the defenses of Elsass-Lothringen and in remedying the damage done to property in those provinces during the war of 1870–71. The balance of the indemnity, between £160,000,000 and £170,000,000, was divided, in exact proportion to the respective numbers of their several populations, among the German states which had participated in the Franco-German struggle—namely, the former North German Confederation, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse. The portion allotted to the North German Confederation was dedicated by act of Parliament, July 8, 1873, to the liquidation of the war loans, the rearmament of the imperial forces and the augmentation of the latter's numerical strength and fighting capacity. Similar dispositions of their shares in the mighty spoil were made by the minor German states. Prussia spent her surplus in constructing strategical railroads and in fortifying her Eastern frontier. Thus the colossal sums wrung from France in the hour of defeat and humiliation may be said to have been entirely absorbed by warlike preparations, and to have increased, rather than diminished, the burden of military harness hitherto so manfully and patiently borne by the long-suffering German people.—*London Telegraph.*

What the Farmers Raise.

A writer in the *International Review* says that in fifteen years the production of wheat and barley in the United States has trebled; corn, cotton, and tobacco more than doubled; oats increased nearly 140,000,000 bushels; potatoes nearly doubled, and hay increased more than one-third. He gives the figures for the chief crops in 1865 and 1879, according to which the production of wheat has increased from 148,553,000 bushels in the former year to 448,757,000 in the latter; corn, from 704,427,000 to 1,544,899,000; oats, from 225,252,000 to 364,253,000; rye, from 19,544,000 to 22,646,000; barley, from 11,291,000 to 40,148,000; potatoes, from 104,632,000 to 181,369,000; hay, from 23,538,000 tons to 35,648,000; tobacco, from 184,317,000 pounds to 384,059,000, and cotton from 2,223,000 bales to 5,020,000. The remarkable increase in the production of cereals has been largely owing to the settlement and development of the Western and Northwestern States. Within the present generation the center of corn production has shifted from the South to the West, and of wheat production from the Middle States to the far West. In 1849, 50 per cent., and in 1859, 52 per cent. of the corn crop of the country was produced in the Southern States. In 1877, 850,000,000 bushels were grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, while the production of all the rest of the Union amounted to 494,558,000 bushels. The increase of the tobacco crop has been chiefly in the South, where the production increased 100,000,000 pounds from 1870 to 1878. During the same period the yield of cotton increased from 5,012,000 bales to 5,216,000. This increase was mainly in Arkansas and Texas, the crop of the former State swelling from 111,000,000 pounds in 1870 to 318,000,000 in 1878, and that of the latter State from 157,000,000 in 1870 to nearly 500,000,000 in 1878. According to the writer already cited, only about 9 per cent. of our entire grain crop is exported, including 24.76 per cent. of the wheat and 6.49 per cent. of the corn produced. The exports rapidly increased in the past few years, and are likely to increase in the future, especially if the cost of transportation shall be reduced. Thus, the total exports of all cereals increased from 39,000,000 bushels in 1868 to 189,000,000 in 1878. About 3 per cent. of the national product was exported in 1863, and nearly 11 per cent. in 1878. In addition to this, the exportation of live stock, into which corn enters more or less, has increased tenfold within the past two years.

How Typhoid is Carried.

Ten thousand persons annually die of typhoid fever in Great Britain. Two hundred thousand a year are attacked by the fever, and yet the disease may be prevented.

An article in the *Nineteenth Century* discusses the question of its propagation. We give some of the leading points.

The various infectious diseases have each their proper seat in the system. That of typhoid fever is in certain glands in the bowels. These are its *nidus*—the spot where alone the contagious germ can find lodgement.

If the germ enters the body through the lungs, and thus passes into the general circulation, the probability is that it will again pass out of the system without causing sickness. But it is quite likely to reach the glands where it will germinate, if it enters through the stomach with the water drank.

In this case the germ soon multiplies to millions of germs, as the yeast fungus multiplies in dough. Hence the excrements of the patient are filled with them, and, if these are thrown upon the ground or into open outhouses or cesspools, they generally find their way into wells—perhaps into a neighbor's, or possibly into a well which supplies many families—endangering the lives of the persons who drink the water.

To remove all danger, thoroughly disinfect the fecal discharges, and, if in the country, they should be taken at least 200 feet from any well. Under no circumstances should they be disposed of in an open out-house. In the city—in case the drainage is good—it is safe to use the sewer.

The author of the article maintains that, as the infectious germs are carried out in what passes from the patient, the sick-room is *wholly* safe to friends and attendants. This we do not fully accept. We believe that more or less of the germs enter the atmosphere of the room, and may be inhaled; still, that there is next to no danger if the room is kept properly ventilated.

As a general thing, one attack is proof against a second. The glands that constitute the seat of the disease are quite rudimentary in early childhood; increase in size and activity till puberty; are most fully developed from, say, 15 to 40, when they gradually diminish, losing their activity at 70. Hence the prevalence and violence of the typhoid fever in persons whose ages are between 15 and 45, and the general exemption of infants and the aged.—*Youth's Companion.*

Intermarriage Inducing Stammering.

The frequency of stammering in the South of France is found, on investigation, to equal twelve or thirteen cases in every 1,000 of the population, while in the eastern departments the proportion is only one to that number. It has been assumed that the defect was in many instances simulated to avoid military conscription, but, according to the Abbe Petitot, there are two districts in the Bouches du Rhone, where all the inhabitants—some 15,000—stammer. He ascribes this to be long-continued intermarriages among the communities, and to a consequent degeneracy of the race.

Large Schools.

The experience of a third of a century, says a foreign writer, has convinced many observant persons that the aggregation of children in huge schools is a mistake. There can, of course, be no cultivation of individual character in such schools. The children are dealt with in masses, and each child is only a unit in a crowd. They act together with the precision of machinery; but they are lost when called upon to act alone. There is, moreover, as all visitors to these large pauper schools have noticed, an unjoyous look in the children. They have old heads on young shoulders, in the sense, not of wisdom, but of hopelessness. They are dull, apathetic, helpless. They are like plants which are brought up without sunshine. They are, in fact, exotics, shut out from all contact with the cares that beset their class, ignorant of family life, fed with the regularity of well-kept animals, but without any practical knowledge of the conditions under which their after lives must be passed in the struggle with the world.

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Missouri, Sept. 13, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. Case of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 29, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $3, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26th, 1879.—Please forward immediately another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a remedy taken, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 3, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 2 box.

FARM NOTES.

Ten cents per foot will purchase and pay for putting up the best quality of lightning rod. Any one paying more is robbing himself or his family.

To raise cows for the dairy they should not be allowed to become fat at any stage of growth, and should be brought to calf before two years of age. Every breeding develops large milking powers.

Experience of two seasons, one wet and the other dry, is that prairie sod, no matter how early turned, rots better, is more free from weeds and grass after a crop of flax, than uncropped sod broken in May or June.

Nothing mars the beauty of a farm more than to see it surrounded by a great big, overgrown hedge fence, shutting the farm out from view, and, on the other hand, nothing adds more to the appearance of a farm than to see it surrounded by a neatly-trimmed hedge of the proper height.

Wash for Mossy Trees.—"The following wash I have found efficacious: Heat one ounce of salsoda to redness in an iron pot, and dilute it in one gallon of water, and while warm apply to the trunk. After one application the moss and old bark will drop off and the tree be quite smooth."—*P., Masonville, Iowa.*

The old practice among farmers of annually scraping the trunks of apple trees and afterward applying a coat of whitewash is not so common nowadays as it used to be. Still the good results following the labor will well repay one. Underneath the dry and dead bark countless numbers of vermin make their home; when the bark is removed and whitewash applied the destruction of all vermin is certain.

A little effort is necessary to teach a calf to take its first grain dry, but it will soon learn it. Beginning with a small quantity and gradually increasing it after a week or two, or when the calf is four to six weeks old, give it all it will eat of these light foods, feeding it immediately after it has taken its milk. A good increase on one good calf well protected is better than half a one on two calves poorly cared for.

Have had sweet corn as a field crop since 1876, and am a planter of twelve to fifteen acres a year. I have also furnished seed to a large number of dairy farmers, and the acreage is now counted in this vicinity by hundreds, with an increase this year. The chemist makes the value of sweet corn as about nine to five for other sorts. We begin to feed on the stalks about July 20 to our milch cows and pigs, and before frost we cut up and cure for winter use. It makes the best of cow feed.—*Asa C. Bowen, Sand Spring, Pa.*

We have often read of thumb-pots for plants. An egg shell is a very inexpensive one, and answers its purpose well; break one end a little larger than you do the other, making simply a small hole; then fill with earth, and if you wish to put plants in them, set in a box the height of the shells, fill the spaces with earth; the plants start splendidly, and can be taken out and handled very easily. As the shell is much lighter than pots, they are more desirable for shipping; fill the space with moss or any light substance used for that purpose.

Most of the ferns found in our woods contain more or less starch, and when properly prepared are extremely palatable and nutritious. An attempt was recently made in France to popularise them as an article of food. The young shoots of the common brake fern when exposed above the soil to the air and sunlight become exceedingly fleshy, white and tender. A famous French painter is known to pride himself on his fern omelets, and the hill tribes of Japan live on fern all the year round. In spring they eat the tender leaflets, and later in the season they eat the starch extracted from the roots.

These suggestions as to managing young bulls are given by the Williamette *Farmer*: "To make a first-class animal he should run with the cow till he is 6 months old at least. If weaned earlier, feed on new milk just from the cow three times a day till he is 6 months old, then twice a day till 8 months, then once a day for a month or so longer. At an early day, say a month old, give him a little fine hay to pull at, and later let him have some oatmeal, a little oil-cake, vegetables, etc., increasing the rations gradually as he grows older. Weaning from milk should be gradual and in pasture time. Ring his nose at 8 months and handle him from that time on daily. After he is weaned, feed as you would other cattle to keep them in the best condition. Do not handle the ring after it is put in until the wound is entirely healed, and rub on his nose mutton-tallow twice a day.

Exiles in Siberia.

The popular idea of the fate of prisoners sentenced to hard labor in the mines of Siberia is a somewhat exaggerated one. It is generally believed that a man condemned to work in the Siberian mines is virtually condemned to death; that when he descends into his mine he says good-by to the light of heaven forever, being kept under ground until he dies; and that, living as he thus does, amid unhealthy fumes, death is not long in coming. The correspondent of the London *Times*, having heard these statements before he went to Siberia, appears to have taken some trouble to ascertain whether they are true or not, and, after many inquiries, "common fairness," he writes, "compels me to say that every one denied that there was any foundation for them. Even," he continues, "the few Poles who spoke to me so bitterly of the Government did not bring this to their charge, nor did I meet any of the convicts who said as much." On the contrary, the silver mines were, so far as he could learn, worked on the twelve, and sometimes even on the eight, hour system; while in the gold mines, which he himself visited, the men worked in summer from 6 in the morning till 7 at night, with intervals of rest for meals. In the coal mines, also, the men only work twelve hours a day, and an officer informed the writer that the amount of work allotted to each man per day ought to be got through by an energetic workman in about two hours. On the other hand it appears that flogging is not infrequently inflicted in a barbarous manner in Siberia. At three stations, but apparently at three stations only—at Kara, Nicolaievsk and Saghalien—an instrument called the "troichatka," or plait, is used. From twenty to fifty stripes are usually administered, though the number may be made 100; and the writer adds that "when the heavy numbers are inflicted, the punishment must be little short of an execution. Sometimes, in fact, the convicts do not recover from its effects."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Sour apple sauce is generally improved by the addition of a table-spoonful of butter to a quart of sauce, and, moreover, there is much less sugar needed. A little lemon peel makes a fine flavor.

An excellent cement for uniting broken glass may be made by dissolving in a pipkin over the fire (taking especial care that it does not boil over) one ounce of isinglass in two wineglasses of spirits of wine. This will be transparent glue.

Strawberry Jam.—Same weights of strawberries and pounded white loaf sugar; mash up the berries well in preserving-pan first, and add sugar afterward; boil for twenty minutes, stirring well and skimming; always use patent glass jars.

It is said grease may be extracted from silk by the following process: Wet the part with eau-de-cologne and gently rub the silk upon itself between the hands. When dry, the grease will disappear. This will also remove recent paint, and the grease from a wax candle.

Lemon Preserve.—One pound of pounded loaf sugar, quarter pound of butter, six eggs and the whites of four well-beaten, the rind of two lemons grated and the juice of three. Mix together and let it simmer till of the consistency of honey. Be careful to stir all the time, or it will burn.

Beefsteak Pie.—Take cold roast beef, cut it into thin slices about an inch and a half long. Take raw potatoes, peel them, and cut them into thin slices. Have ready a deep dish, lay some of the potatoes at the bottom, and then a layer of beef, and so on till the dish is filled. Season as you would chicken pie, fill it with boiling water, cover it with a crust and bake it.

Rhubarb Jelly.—Take some rhubarb, wipe it with a clean wet cloth, peel it, and cut it into pieces an inch long. To each pound of rhubarb add three-fourths of a pound of white sugar. Put it to boil for about ten minutes, or until the juice is well drawn. Strain it into a preserving pan, let it boil quickly till it clings to the spoon, skim it and put it into jam pots or molds. The quickest way to know if it will set is to drop a little on a plate to cool.

To Cure Fits of Sneezing.

A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* says: "During the recent rapid changes of temperature I caught a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a most incessant sneezing. My unfortunate nose gave me no rest. The slightest impact of cold air, or passing from the outside air into a warm room, equally brought on a fit of sneezing. In vain I snuffed camphor and pulsatilla; the light catarrh still triumphed over me. At length I resolved to see what the maintenance of a uniform temperature would do toward diminishing the irritability of my Schneiderian membrane, and accordingly I plugged my nostrils with cotton wool. The effect was instantaneous. I sneezed no more. Again and again I tested the efficacy of this simple remedy, always with the same result. However near I was to a sneeze, the introduction of the pledgets stopped it at once. Nor was there any inconvenience from their presence, making them sufficiently firm not to tickle, and yet leaving them sufficiently loose to easily breathe through." This is really worth knowing, for incessant sneezing is among the greatest of smaller ills, and it seems only a rational conclusion to hope that this simple plan may furnish the most efficient remedy against one of the most distressing symptoms of hay fever.

Destructive Influences.

Doubtless countless myriads of living creatures come into existence, of which by far the greater part must be destroyed. One aphis may be the parent of 5,904,900,000 individuals in five generations, and when these are swallowed up by lady-birds and other enemies in mass, it is no minute individual variation that can avert their fate. The unchecked produce of one pair of herrings would stock the Atlantic in a few years, until there was no room to move; and when these are ingulfed by shoals, as a mouthful for the *Balænoptera*, they can make as little struggle for their existence as the grass can make that the ox licks up, or the vegetation of a district that is devastated by locusts. It is the unwritten law of nature that one race must die that another may live; this other, in its turn, subserving the same end, and so, constantly, until the cycle be complete. Without this law, against which there is no appeal, nature would be a chaotic impossibility. The destructive influences are so predominant that the carnage is indiscriminate and without struggle.—*Contemporary Review.*

An Object of Pity.

Hans Growyost, a worthy German farmer, who has been a life-long resident of Berks county, has a shrewish wife, who has long rendered his domestic life anything but a couch of roses. One day not long ago she, in a fit of pique, packed up her duds and left him, vowing never to come back. The news went around among the neighbors—you know how intelligence of all kinds does travel in the country—and at night several of them, of whom I was one, went to condole with Hans. He sat on his front stoop, puffing away at his pipe. "Hans," I remarked, "I pity you." "My boy," replied the honest Dutchman, as he disturbedly knocked out the ashes of his pipe, "you vas right. She has shust come back!"—*Chester (Pa.) Democrat.*

Ex-Gov. Brown, the new Senator from Georgia, is not as fine a looking man as his predecessor, having a clerical appearance, with long white whiskers, tapering to a point, and being slightly bald.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

Valuable Hints for a Large Class of Patients.

The chief part of the cure lies with the patient. Change, exercise, fresh air, diet, tonic—all these together will not cure any one who gives up and gives way. The aim of the patient must be to disregard and even defy his sensations, impressions, languor or whatever form his sufferings may take, and just go on as usual, doing all he can to forget self. Nervous people often rally wonderfully under pleasant excitement, sometimes even under sudden trial. They surprise their friends by their activity and endurance, and accomplish the otherwise impossible. Let us illustrate our meaning in one or two particulars. Suppose a patient so severely depressed that he can hardly be persuaded to move; he must begin—he must try. No brooding over troubles and watching for symptoms. Giving up is fatal; resolution and hope gain the victory, with the help of Providence. And even as to fears, forebodings, and so forth, the same direction, in substance, will apply. A lady told the writer that, after a period of acute suffering from various apprehensions, she one day said to herself: "Now I have long been fearing all sorts of things, and they do not come; I have had all manner of distress, and dreaded what has never yet happened. Nothing that I have been so alarmed about has really occurred. I will allow these tormenting fears no longer." And she resolutely dismissed her apprehensions. She strove against, and in time overcame, her gloomy and groundless forebodings, and now lives to encourage others, to preach hope and cheerfulness and trust.

Not a few of the habits of modern life strain the nervous system considerably; hurry and excitement are far too prevalent. "Taking things coolly" should be at least endeavored by those who may have much in their work calculated to stimulate the mind or the feelings. Excess of any kind is constantly the parent of nervous depression. So, too, are exciting amusements, such as gambling. Too much novel-reading is an unsuspected, but often very powerful, contributing cause. Overwork, alas! is one which it is not so easy to remedy as to denounce.

Little to earn, and many to keep,

Often strains the nerves and brain too heavily. A good hobby is often a wonderful relief to the overtaxed mind. Too little exercise and too much tea ruin the nerves of many a woman. Men often try theirs by indulging too freely in the use of tobacco. Young men, and above all growing lads, are very unwise if they employ tobacco at all. Their elders have more excuse; but the vigor of youth cannot require it, and certainly will not profit by it. The diabolical cruelty of frightening young children is almost certain to sow the seeds of nervous weakness; so does harsh treatment in later childhood. And over-driving and harrassing young lads and girls, whether at books or work, all tend in the same direction. Competitive examinations have to answer for some cases of enfeebled nerves.

Simple habits, moderation in all things, cheerful amusements or pastimes, and reasonable care, will go far to prevent nervousness. But when, through ignorance, indiscretion, hereditary tendency, or affliction, it has been developed, the sufferer will do well to give all heed to the foregoing hints, and take for his motto, "Hope on, hope ever."

The Richest Women in America.

The richest woman in America, and, indeed, excepting royalty and Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the richest in the world, is Mrs. E. H. Green, the wife of the Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville road. She was a Miss Robinson, and her father was a whaling master at New Bedford. He owned a fleet of ships known as the blue line of whalers, and from this profession was known as "Blubber Robinson." He died when his daughter was a mere girl, and left her a fortune of about $8,000,000. She lived slenderly and prudently, and gave the management of her affairs to Mr. John J. Cisco. As her tastes were simple and her wants few, she was able to transfer her enormous income almost every year to the body of the fortune itself, and it has now accumulated to more than $27,000,000. Her husband, Mr. Green, was a very rich man when she married him, and has been successful since. It is said by one who should know that the income of this couple is $2,500,000 a year. Mr. Green is rather large in stature, quiet, reserved, sagacious and of modest habits. He is about 47 years of age, and she is about 43.

The richest young ladies in New York are the Misses Garner, the daughters of Commodore Garner, who was drowned under a yacht that overturned a few years ago. He made his fortune in Wall street, and, upon his death, was able to leave his daughters $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 each. Added to this, they are charming and beautiful young ladies.

Man's Age.

Few men die of age. Almost all die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accidents. The passions kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression, choked with passion, has little exaggeration in it; for, even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young; weak men live longer than the strong; for the strong use their strength and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or, like the candle, to run; the weak to burn out. The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed number of years. The horse lives twenty-five, the ox fifteen or twenty, the lion about twenty, the dog ten or twelve, the rabbit eight, the guinea pig six or seven years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of the animals, is one that seldom lives this average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to physical law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but, instead of that, he scarcely reaches on an average four times his growing period; the cat six times; the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard worked of all the animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we can not tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.—*Albany Journal.*

INDIANA NEWS.

The tobacco crop of Pike county will be very short this year.

Salem boasts of the fattest man in Indiana, Col. Horace Heffren, weighing 498 pounds.

A case of elopement in Fort Wayne was recently nipped in the bud by the watchful mother of the young lady.

A bad wheel under a New York Central freight-car was the cause of ditching seven cars near Marion, the other day.

There are 134 insurance companies doing business in Indiana. Of this number twenty-eight are life-insurance companies.

The wife of Michael Sase and two children were drowned while attempting to ford Pigeon creek, near Millersville, Warrick county.

During a heavy rain-storm several pike, some of them five inches long, and dozens of minnows were rained down four miles south of Kokomo.

The Catholics of Sullivan have decided to use their present church building for school purposes, and erect a new edifice costing about $12,000.

Mrs. David Gibson, of Marion township, Allen county, ate her supper, apparently in usual health, but in walking from the table she fell to the floor, and expired almost instantly.

Notre Dame College has filed an application with the Adjutant General of this State for 100 stands of arms for the military company which has been organized among the students.

The collected reports concerning the wheat crop in Southern Indiana agree that the prospect is that the crop of 1880 will be the heaviest, by 20 per cent., ever grown in the counties named.

The decision of the Supreme Court whether the recent adoption of the constitutional amendments was in a manner itself constitutional will determine whether or not an election shall occur in October.

The Supreme Court decides that the Governor must draw on the fund for building a new State House in order to pay rent for offices temporarily occupied, there being no fund especially appropriated to the payment of rent.

Jeremiah Lacey, one of the early settlers in Fort Wayne, 92 years of age, attempted suicide by throwing himself on the railroad track in front of an approaching train, and afterward by cutting a large gash in his throat with a butcher's knife.

Among a lot of chairs received at a furniture store in New Albany, was one with the following written underneath the bottom: "This chair was made by a Michigan City life convict. My God! this is the worst h—l that ever was or ever will be, I do believe."

Mrs. Polly Bowman, an old pioneer of Harrison county, died at the residence of her grandson, Jacob Bruce, four miles east of Corydon. She was in the 105th year of her age, and was the oldest inhabitant of the county, and probably of Southern Indiana. The deceased was a highly-respected old lady.

Jeremiah Wampler, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Bainbridge, is probably the oldest man in Putnam county. He is 100 years old, having been born May 29, 1780. He is quite a hale old gentleman, and can read without spectacles.

Jacob Kintner, aged 78 years, the oldest resident of Corydon, Harrison county, and proprietor of Kintner's Hotel in that town, died recently of erysipelas, which supervened a fall he received eight or ten days ago. No man in Southern Indiana was more widely or favorably known.

Mrs. Fannie Monroe, aged 88 years widow of the late Col. Henry Monroe, died at New Albany the other day, of measles. She was one of the pioneer women of Southern Indiana. She helped, in her girlhood days, to make clothing for the soldiers who fought with Gen. Harrison at Tippecanoe. Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812.

The graves in the cemetery at Salem have of late been almost daily visited by vandals, who despoil them of the flowers and shrubbery that ornament them. Recently a man with his second wife dug up all the flowers and shrubbery over his first wife's grave, and transferred them to his door-yard for the delight of the second partner of his bosom.

In digging among the ruins of his house in Richmond, which was destroyed by fire a few days ago, Bennett Baumer discovered an earthen jar over the mouth of which was drawn a piece of parchment, and on removing this he found a roll of bank bills amounting to $150. The jar had evidently been hid in the cellar where the fire could not get at it, but how it came there or who it belonged to he has no idea.

Job B. Eldridge, one of
and most respected citizens
port, died very suddenly the
from the effects of a sinking
was born in New Jersey in
settled there in 1829. He
der of Odd Fellows in B
1825, and was among the ol
the oldest members of th
America. He also joined t
order a few years later, and
ber in high standing of both
He represented the county in
lature several times, and he
other offices.

Bancroft, the historian, h
house at Washington a fine pa
the Emperor of Germany, pres
him by Emperor William
Bancroft will, in October, be 80 ye

Miss Clementina Furniss, a well-known
young lady of Fifth avenue, New
has adopted one of Gen. H
daughters.

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CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

Ages of Animals.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long-lived—Pompey's lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel and hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of 700 years. Pigs live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104 years. Ravens frequently reach the age of 100. Swans have been known to live 300 years. A tortoise has been known to live 107.

The Change in the Frog.—Nowhere in the animal kingdom is there so favorable an opportunity for peeping into nature's workshop as in the metamorphoses of the frog. This animal is a worm when it comes from the egg, and remains such the first four days of its life, having neither eyes nor ears, nostrils, nor respiratory organs. It crawls. It breathes through its skin. After a while a neck is grooved into the flesh. Its soft lips are hardened into a horny beak. The different organs, one after another, bud out; then a pair of branching gills, and last, a long and limber tail. The worm has become a fish. Three or four days more elapse, and the gills sink back into the body, while in their place others come, much more complex, arranged in vascular tufts, 112 in each. But they, too, have their day, and are absorbed, together with their framework of bone and cartilage, to be succeeded by an entirely different breathing apparatus, the initial of a second correlated group of radical change. Lungs are developed, the mouth widened, the horny beak converted into rows of teeth, the stomach, the abdomen, the intestines, prepared for the reception of animal food in place of vegetable; four limbs, fully equipped with hip and shoulder bones, with nerves and blood vessels, push out through the skin, while the tail, being now supplanted by them as a means of locomotion, is carried away piecemeal by the absorbents, and the animal passes the balance of its days as an air-breathing and flesh-feeding batrachian.

Peculiarities of Deep-Sea Animals.—Deep-sea animals, as a rule, have either no eyes at all or have very large eyes. As an example may be cited the crustacean, astacus zalencus, most closely allied to the common cray-fish which Prof. Huxley has lately made illustrious. It is from 450 fathoms. It has no eyes at all, but one of its nippers is extraordinarily long and delicate, and possibly the animal uses it to feel its way with, as a blind man uses his stick. There are also abundant hairs on the animal's surface, which are probably organs of touch. Many deep-sea crustaces, however, have very large eyes, indeed, evidently for the purpose of making use of some small quantity of light which must exist in all depths. In the absence of sunlight the only other source of light must be phosphorescence of certain of the deep-sea animals themselves. No doubt many animals, as in shallow water, emit light in the deep sea; and the deep-sea animals with eyes probably congregate round them or grope their way in the gloom from one bunch to another as they lie scattered over the bottom, just as we half-feel, half-see our way from lamp-post to lamp-post in a night fog. Some lose their way, as we do sometimes, and get into shallow water, and a good many deep-sea animals have been from time to time picked up near the shores at Madeira and elsewhere, and have found their way into museums as great rarities. No doubt the sense of touch is the one mainly relied on by most deep-sea animals. Very many are provided with special organs of touch, such as long hairs, or, in the case of fish, enormously long fin-rays.

Longfellow at Home.

He dresses in a suit of black broadcloth, and is very much of a democrat. A charming conversationalist, he has drawn many dear friends to him. He has a marvelous faculty of putting one quite at his ease. Rising early, he takes a comparatively light breakfast, and, if the day is bright, indulges in a walk for several hours, varying his route daily. His rambles sometimes lead him to that great city of the dead, Mount Auburn; occasionally he visits Cambridgeport, and once in a while he walks to Boston to see his friends or his publishers.

He calls on his printer every day or two when he has anything to put in type, and receives or returns proofs of his works. The winter he spends in Cambridge, and the summer in his cottage at Nahant. His carriage is erect, and there is little in his manner to suggest his poem "Morituri Salutamus." The warmth of his love is lavished upon his children, who [illegible] all to him. Indeed, few faculties and purest character those is an arrangement that ought to be Long

speedily and wholly discontinued, as the nomination made by the Chicago convention for vice-president plainly shows

4th of July Excursions.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, the North-Western Ohio, the Erie & Pittsburgh and Ashtabula & Pittsburgh railways, will sell excursion tickets on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, good to return until and including July 5th, 1880, between stations on above railroads at reduced rates. These tickets will be good on all passenger trains to and from such stations as they stop at regularly, according to schedule. Should there be a sufficient number from any one station to justify the company running special trains, arrangements can be made by applying to division superintendents, giving timely notice to prepare the trains. This announcement is made by request of F. R. Myers, general passenger and ticket agent. 26-2t

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
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The Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are graduates of medicine and surgery. Years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. The consequences of the following effects are: nervousness, blotches, dizziness, depression, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of sexual vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

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The above four preparations for sale by F. S. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

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It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
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Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
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Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
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Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhoea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
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Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Gen his trip to Lathrop, in "The of Madjoon," writes of the curse of China—opium eating; the negro element is touched on in Miss Hopkins' amusing little sketch; George M. Grant does full justice to "Canada," Ernest Ingersoll writes interesting of Denver, Colorado, and Charles F. Thwing gives an account of the experience of the "Japanese and Chinese Students in America," while Mrs. Laura Winthrop Johnson travels all over Europe in "La Sonnambula."

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Houdlette & Ellis, a Boston iron manufacturing firm, has suspended. The liabilities are placed at $1,000,000. Lightning struck a 20,000-gallon tank of oil near Titusville, setting fire to the liquid, which poured out in all directions. The fire communicated with other oil-tanks, and the burning fluid spread the flames in all directions, destroying the Acme Oil Works, one of the largest oil refineries in the world, and several smaller establishments, the houses in the neighborhood, the railroad bridge, and other property. The total loss is placed at $200,000....A disconsolate colored man put his head under a heavily-loaded truck in Broadway, New York, and, before the driver could stop the horses, one of the wheels had passed over it, crushing it to a pulp.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, father of the present Senator Bayard, has just died at his home in Wilmington, after a long illness....The oil fire at Titusville, Pa., was not gotten under control until $1,500,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

A tornado near Pittsfield, N. H., swept away everything in its path and damaged property to the amount of $100,000.... Ex-Mayor George Opdyke, of New York, is dead....A steam pipe exploded in Music Hall, Cincinnati, fatally injuring two visitors to the Millers' International Exhibition.

The First National Bank, of Brattleboro, Vt., has been ruined by the forgeries and thefts of Silas M. Waite, its President. It is estimated that his stealings amount in the aggregate to $250,000, and that they have been in uninterrupted progress for more than ten years. ....A disease resembling dysentery has made its appearance at North Adams, Mass., which has, so far, baffled the skill of the physicians. One thousand persons have been stricken down already, and it is feared that many cases will prove fatal. The epidemic is said to be caused by impurities in the water used in cooking and for drinking purposes....Charles W. Schofield, a New York capitalist, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are placed at $2,000,000....The eleventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac took place at Burlington, Vt., last week. Gens. Sheridan and Miles and other distinguished soldiers were present.

THE WEST.

The Marshal of Peru, Ind., undertook to arrest a party of tramps for insulting ladies, but, meeting with desperate resistance, drew his revolver and opened fire. One of the ruffians fell dead and four others surrendered.

While David Williams and Miss Kate Turner were seated in a grove at Georgesville, Ohio, the former was shot dead by some person unknown. One theory involves the young lady's father, another a jealous lover, and another a party of careless schoolboys.

At McVicker's, in Chicago, the present week, the Bijou Opera Company, from New York, makes its appearance in two operas, to be given each night. The pieces are "The Spectre Knight" and "Charity Begins at Home." The company is highly spoken of, and the class of amusement is well suited to the present heated term.

The recent heavy rain-storms in the Northwest extended over a vast extent of territory, and the damage inflicted is very great. Bridges have been carried away, railway traffic impeded, and the corn and wheat crops seriously damaged....John Arkins, a well-known Western newspaper man, has purchased a half interest in the *Rocky Mountain News*, at Denver, Col., and assumed the managership.

Gen. Terry is in receipt of a dispatch from Fort Keogh, to the effect that eighty lodges of Sitting Bull's Indians have surrendered at that post, and that 200 other lodges have crossed the Missouri with the evident intention of doing likewise.

A violent tornado swept over a considerable section of Indiana a few evenings ago, playing sad havoc with dwellings, barns, fences and grain fields, and causing some loss of life. The storm was severest at Cicero, Hamilton county, where buildings to the value of $100,000 were destroyed, and some twenty-five persons injured more or less severely. At Frankfort fifteen people were wounded, and property to the value of $80,000 wrecked. Near Rushville several houses were demolished and two persons fatally injured. Some idea of the violence of the wind may be formed from the statement that fish were blown from streams into the road, and were picked up by passers-by. Farmers have suffered seriously by the destruction of houses, barns, cattle and growing crops.

Two gamblers, named Harris and Young, were riding in a hack at Albuquerque, New Mexico, when the latter got into a quarrel with the driver and shot him. Young then shot and killed Harris.

THE SOUTH.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says that "a Pettis county farmer named John Conner, and his wife, sister and three children, aged respectively 11, 8 and 6 years, were in a two-horse wagon, going to town. At Fort creek, two miles west of Knob Noster, in attempting to cross the swollen stream, the horses upset the wagon, threw them all out, and the three children were drowned."....The drug house of Arthur, Peter & Co., at Louisville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000. Kohn & Wolf, clothiers, and Johnston, Newman & Co., grocers, occupying adjoining buildings, lost heavily. The insurance is ample.

Four men have been lynched at White Rancho, Brown county, Tex. They were suspected of being concerned in stealing cattle from the farmers in the vicinity....Charles A. Hill, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, has been arrested by the United States Marshal of that city for counterfeiting bank bills....Serious riots have occurred in Galway county, Ireland, growing out of attempted evictions for non-payment of rent.

In a fight between two men at a Texas horse-race, both principals were wounded and an on-looker and a mule were killed.... Ex-Mayor Gerard Stith, of New Orleans, is dead. He was formerly Mayor of that city, and had been for more than a third of a century foreman of the *Picayune* newspaper office....Ex-Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, was thrown from his horse into a pond, near Jackson, Miss., and drowned before assistance could be rendered him. He had served two terms in the United States Senate.

Memphis has laid more than twenty miles of sewerage and thirty miles of tile drain since the close of the epidemic, and its citizens are now confident that yellow fever will not find lodgment there.

GENERAL.

Henry Quarrels, a negro wife-murderer, was hanged at Houston, Tex. Benjamin Carrier, another woman-killer, was exterminated in the same manner at Brantford, Ont. ....An American fruit schooner bound from Jamaica to Philadelphia was fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war and compelled to submit to a search of its hold. The facts in the case have been transmitted by the owners of the vessel to Secretary Evarts.

A circular compiled by the Census Commissioners estimates that the exhibit of the census just beginning will show a population in the United States of something like 50,000,000 of people, or something less than a sixth of the population of Europe according to the latest enumerations. Should the estimation prove correct, the population of the United States will be second to that of only one European nation, Russia, which numbers 72,000,000 souls. The population of other leading European nations is given as follows: Germany, 42,727,000; France, 36,900,000; Great Britain and Ireland, without dependencies, 34,000,000; Austria, 37,000,000, and Italy, 27,760,000.... A dispatch has been received from Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., announcing that he has sailed from Alexandria with the Egyptian obelisk in tow, and that everything is in perfect order....Chicago leads all competitors in the race for the base-ball championship.

According to the report of the Department of Agriculture the acreage under winter wheat in this country is slightly greater than last year. The condition of the crop is reported as remarkably good, being rated at 94, which is 4 per cent. above last year. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the crop is unusually healthy, and promises a large yield. Kansas is the only State which has been affected by drought, and there the yield will be 72 per cent. of the average....Twenty-five hundred emigrants landed at New York and thirteen hundred at Baltimore on Wednesday of last week. Among the first-mentioned batch were 330 Mormon proselytes bound for Utah.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois Democratic Convention met at Springfield, June 10, and nominated Lyman Trumbull for Governor; Lewis B. Parsons, of Clay, for Lieutenant Governor; John H. Oberly, of Alexander, for Secretary of State; Louis C. Starkel, of St. Clair, for Auditor; Thomas Butterworth, of Winnebago, for Treasurer, and Laurence Harmon, of Peoria, for Attorney General. Nearly all the candidates were selected by acclamation. A resolution instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Seymour was received with great applause, but, after debate, it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, where it was suppressed. The delegates are said to be divided between Seymour and David Davis. They were instructed to vote as a unit at Cincinnati.

The National Greenback-Labor party met in National Convention at Chicago on Wednesday, June 9. Congressman De La Matyr, of Indiana, was made temporary presiding officer, and Richard Trevelleck, of Michigan, was elected permanent Chairman, with a Vice President from each State. The convention was in session during the 9th and 10th, and throughout the entire night of the 10th, adjourning at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Congressman J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated for President on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 716; necessary to a choice, 359; Weaver, 420; Wright, 84; Butler, 99; Chase, 101; Allis, 12. Gen B. J. Chambers, of Texas, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

Washington telegram: "Col. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, has returned from the West. He accompanied Gen. Grant from Chicago to Milwaukee, and says the ex-President was in excellent spirits. There was nothing in his appearance or in his demeanor to indicate he had experienced the slightest disappointment in not being nominated. The General had not even alluded to the subject, except to say that he would always hold in grateful remembrance the men who stood by him through the thirty-six ballots, and those were the kind of friends he wanted and were alone worth having."

WASHINGTON.

Exports of petroleum and petroleum products for the ten months ending April 30, 1880, are $32,624,439; for the same period in 1879, $34,224,500.

At a Cabinet meeting, a few days ago, the statement of the Captain of the schooner Merritt, lately fired upon by a Spanish war vessel, was presented by Secretary Evarts. Upon its presentation it was decided that an explanation be demanded from Spain, which demand the Secretary of State, it is announced, will proceed to make.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Dublin states that Lord Oranmore's estate in Mayo was set on fire, presumably by an incendiary, and several acres of his plantation destroyed. There is much feeling among the local peasantry against Lord Oranmore for his persistent opposition in Parliament to the claims of the Irish tenantry, and suspicion has fallen upon some of his tenants.

An organized effort will be made in England and Scotland to secure the disestablishment of the Episcopal church in both countries....Paul de Cassagnac, the celebrated French fire-eater, has resigned his seat as member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

The movement of European Mormon proselytes toward this country is said to be greater than ever before....Gustave Courbet who instigated the pulling down of the Column Vendome during the Communist outbreak in 1871, was fined 300,000 francs, besides being imprisoned for his part in the transaction. His sister, who is his sole heir, has petitioned for a reduction of the fine....It is said that the French Government will proclaim an amnesty to all political offenders on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile.

Statistics show that England's trade with India is decreasing, while that of America and China is increasing. The President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce takes a very gloomy view of the future of the empire's export trade. American competition in wheat is being seriously felt.

Dr. Te Jedos, the defeated candidate for President of the Argentine Confederation, will resist the inauguration of his successful competitor, and probably declare the secession of Buenos Ayres, his native state, from the union. Civil war is imminent.

A plague of locusts has broken out in Asiatic Turkey and throughout the region of the Caucasus. Intelligence from Kars states that 20,000 men are employed in efforts to destroy these pests, and that the damage already done is enormous.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, June 10, the report of the conference committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was presented and adopted. The House bill admitting classical antiquities free of duty passed, with an amendment remitting the duties paid on imported salt in curing meat for exportation. On motion of Mr. Kernan, the House joint resolution passed, authorizing the levy of a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on all articles designated as put hoops, etc. The Senate spent the day upon the Sundry Civil bill, and passed it. There was a great deal of wrangling over amendments, but no considerable changes. The President nominated John F. Hartranft to be Collector of Customs of the District of Philadelphia; Virgil D. Stockbridge, District of Columbia, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Robert G. Dyrenfurth, of Illinois, to be Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office; Charles Doughty, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at East Saginaw; William P. Dunnington, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at Red Wood Falls; William B. Herriott, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Land Office at Red Wood Falls; and John W. Allen, of Minnesota, Receiver of the Land Office at Fergus Falls....In the House, Mr. Reagan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon. The report was agreed to. The electoral count resolutions of Senator Morgan were discussed all day, Messrs. Bicknell, Harris, Lounsbury and Carlisle speaking in favor of the adoption of the resolutions, and Messrs. Robeson and Updegraff protesting strongly against them. No action was taken on the resolutions when the House adjourned.

On the morning of June 11, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and to the bill relating to timber trespasses on the public lands, disagreed to by the House, and a committee of conference thereon was appointed. The bill making Indianapolis a port of delivery passed. The bill authorizing Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to sue the United States in the Supreme Court, on claims for sales of public lands in those States, passed. The bill authorizing the city of Winona, Minn., to construct a wagon-bridge across the Mississippi river, passed. The President pro tem. appointed the following Senators to represent the Senate at the Yorktown centennial celebration: Johnston, Rollins, Dawes, Anthony, Kernan, Randolph, Eaton, Wallace, Whyte, Ransom, Butler, Hill of Georgia, and Bayard. After the expiration of the morning hour, the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions were discussed and laid over....In the House, the Senate bill regulating the appointment and pay of Deputy Marshals was discussed all day and passed by 110 to 86—a party vote. The debate on the bill took a wide range, Keifer, of Ohio, Williams, of Wisconsin, and Hawley speaking for the Republicans, and Cox doing the talking for the Democratic side.

On Saturday, June 12, in the Senate, Mr. Garland moved to concur in the House amendment to the Deputy Marshals bill, sent back by the House this morning. Mr. Hoar objected to present consideration of the bill, and it went over until Monday. The General Deficiency bill was reported and passed with little delay. The House bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the treasury under the act of July 4, 1864, passed. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill establishing titles in Hot Springs, and appointed a committee of conference. A communication from the Postmaster General showed the amount paid on contracts in Holladay's name between 1861 and 1868 to be $1,920,423. Consideration of the bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars was resumed, as in committee of the whole, and was discussed most of the day. The conference report on the bill relative to timber trespasses passed. The President sent in the nomination of John Nazro as Collector of Customs for the Milwaukee district. ....In the House, Mr. Atkins submitted a conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill. He stated that the House conferees had yielded in respect of salaries of Senate employes. The report was agreed to. Mr. Scales made a conference report on the Ute Agreement bill. He said the bill as agreed to provided that if there should be sufficient arable land in Colorado the Indians should be settled in that State, but if not they should be settled in Utah or New Mexico. The Senate resolution proposing a joint rule for counting the electoral vote was taken up, and filibustering was resorted to by the Republicans to prevent the passage of the resolution. On motion of Mr. Dunnell, a Senate bill was passed authorizing the Mississippi River Logging Company to construct and operate shear booms at or near Straight slough.

Mr. Beck reported to the Senate, on the morning of June 14, that the conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was unable to agree, and a further conference was ordered. On motion of Mr. Garland, the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals. A resolution was introduced ordering the securing of coaling stations in Central America. Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence which has recently passed between Spain and the United States in regard to international matters. Bills were passed: Paying $2,000 out of the trust funds of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians to Amanda M. Cook, of Iowa, captured and kept prisoner two years by them; refunding excessive taxes to Calvin Bronson; reinstating R. W. Barkley, Cadet Midshipman at Annapolis; constituting Portsmouth, Ohio, a port of delivery; reducing the special tax on dealers in leaf tobacco in certain cases; paying John H. Standish, of Michigan, for services as United States Attorney; joint resolution furnishing statistics for the use of agricultural colleges and one set of standard weights and measures. A number of pension and other bills of no general interest passed. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the General Deficiency bill, and appointed a committee of conference thereon. The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was adopted....In the House, at 9:30 o'clock, Saturday's session was resumed, the pending question being on seconding the demand for the previous question on the electoral count resolution. The Republicans filibustered, and, after several roll-calls, the House adjourned, and Monday's session began. The conference report on the House bill relating to the public lands was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. Another conference was ordered on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Bicknell demanded the previous question on the electoral count resolution. The Republicans again filibustered, and left the House without a quorum. After several roll-calls Mr. Bicknell stated it was evident the Republicans did not intend to allow the resolution to be voted upon, and moved the resolution be made the special order for the first Monday in December. Agreed to—yeas, 86; nays, 75. The Senate bill passed increasing the pension of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless on account of injuries received or diseases contracted in the service of the country. Hendrick B. Wright's bill to declare eight hours a legal day's labor in all cases where laborers are employed by the Government was passed after considerable debate.

On the 15th inst., in the Senate, the bill passed relieving James Monroe Huskel from the operation of section 1,218 Revised Statutes, which prohibits the appointment in the army of ex-Confederates. Mr. Morgan submitted a concurrent resolution that the President of the Senate is not invested by the constitution of the United States with the right to count the votes of electors for President and Vice President of the United States so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted, or what votes shall be rejected. Referred. Bills passed: Authorizing the sale of real estate belonging to the United States, and vesting the title to certain other lands in Vincennes, Ind.; granting a pension to Della Benner, widow of Hiram H. Benner, of the Eighteenth infantry; constituting a joint commission of three—one to be appointed on the part of the United States by the President, one by the President of France, one by the Emperor of Brazil—for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States and France against each other. The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was adopted. The President nominated as the Commissioners to ratify the agreement with the Ute Indians: George W. Monypenny, Ohio; Alfred B. Meacham, Washington; John B. Bowman, Kentucky; John J. Russell, Iowa; and Otto Mears, Colorado. Also, Capt. Henry C. Corbin, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General. The Senate rejected the nomination of John Nazro, Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee....In the House, Mr. Cabell introduced a bill repealing so much of section 3,386, Revised Statutes, as fixes the export tax on manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars. Mr. Blount submitted a report of the conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and it was adopted. Mr. Dibrell submitted the report of the conference committee on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Agreed to. Filibustering was resorted to by the Louisiana members to defeat the Carlisle Sugar bill. Mr. Cobb submitted the report of the conference committee on the General Deficiency bill, and, after a short debate, it was agreed to. The conference report on the bill establishing titles in Hot Springs, Ark., was agreed to. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, stating that he had tendered his resignation as a member of Congress, to take effect on the 1st of October. A bill to constitute a joint commission for carrying into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the French republic for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of either country against the other was passed.

Congress expired at noon on the 16th inst., in accordance with the resolution. In the Senate, on the last forenoon, the bill for the relief of Dodd, Brown & Co. was passed. It allows Dodd, Brown & Co.'s claim for $58,000 on certain Indian contracts approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. McDonald moved to take up the bill for the construction of a public building at Fort Wayne, and it was taken up and passed. Bills passed: For the relief of Francis W. Maxwell, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of part of Fort Dodge Military Reservation to actual settlers; amending the Revised Statutes regarding homestead settlers, by adding a proviso that settler shall be allowed twelve months from the date of filing in which to commence his residence upon said lands. On Mr. Logan's motion the Eight-Hour bill was taken up, but Mr. Withers objected to a third reading, and it lies on the table. The bill for the relief of Ben Holladay was made the special order for the first Wednesday in December next. The House joint resolution paying annual employes a month's extra pay was amended, on motion of Mr. Blaine, so as to include the Senate's employes. Mr. Bailey then moved to include all the military, naval and civil employes of the Government, wishing, as he admitted, to kill the resolution, which was thereupon tabled. The usual resolution of thanks to the Vice President and President pro tem. were adopted. The Senate neglected to have the President's veto message read until it was too late, and at noon adjourned *sine die*, leaving the document lying on the table. The President approved the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and under one of its provisions nominated Col. Albert J. Myer Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier General. The Senate rejected the President's nomination of Charles Poland, of Alabama, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico....In the House, the bill repealing certain laws relative to permanent appropriations was made the special order for the second Monday in December. The bill passed authorizing the sale of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation to the Port Huron and Northwestern Railroad Company. Mr. McLane then withdrew his Sugar bill, and, upon motion of Mr. Hurd, the Senate bill for the construction of a public building at Toledo, Ohio, passed. Mr. Carlisle, Chairman of the committee to inquire into the charges of alleged bribery in the contested-election case of Donnelly vs. Washburn, submitted a report, and asked that it, together with a minority report, be printed and recommitted. So ordered. Majority and minority reports upon the Donnelly-Washburn contested-election case were presented by the Elections Committee. The committee to wait upon the President and inform him that, if he had no communication to make to the House, they were ready to adjourn, reported that the President had no further communication to make. The bill for the erection of a public building at Jackson, Miss., was passed. When the hour of 12 arrived, the Speaker, commanding order, said: "The hour fixed by the resolution for the final adjournment of the two houses has arrived, and now, with an expression of good will toward every member and delegate on this floor, and with the hope for their safe return to their homes, I declare this House, in its second session of the Forty-sixth Congress, adjourned without day." ....During the session 1,197 bills and joint resolutions [illegible] introduced thus far during the present Congress. At the hour of adjournment, besides a great number of measures not yet reported from the committees, there remained about 800 bills and joint resolutions on the Senate calendar, and about 1,400 bills and joint resolutions on the House calendar (including some 900 pension and other private bills), which have been reported with the committee recommendations for passage. All the regular annual appropriation bills were signed by the President in time to announce their approval before the hour of adjournment; and, consequently, all became laws. A number of nominations failed to receive action, and expired at the close of the session. Among them was that of John F. Hartranft, as Collector of Customs for Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Vetoing the Deputy Marshals' Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals," I am constrained to withhold from it my approval, and return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The laws now in force on the subject of the bill before me are contained in the following sections of the Revised Statutes:

Section 2,021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city or town of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, the Marshal for the district in which such city or town is situated shall, on application in writing of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint special Deputy Marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required thereto, to aid and assist the Supervisors of Election in the verification of any list of persons who may have registered or voted; to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places when and where registration may by law be scrutinized and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also attend at all times for holding elections at the polls in such district or precinct.

Sec. 2,022. The Marshal and his general deputies shall keep the peace and support and protect Supervisors of Election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls; prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately at the place of registration or polling-place or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the Marshal or his general or special deputies or either of them, or of Supervisors of Elections or either of them, and for the purposes of arrest or preservation of the peace the Supervisors of Election shall, in the absence of the Marshal's deputies, or if required to assist such deputies, have the same duties and powers as Deputy Marshals; nor shall any person on the day of such election be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration.

Sec. 2,023. Whenever any arrest is made, under the provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a Commissioner, Judge or court of the United States, for examination of the offenses alleged, and such Commissioner, Judge or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crime against the United States.

Sec. 2,024. The Marshal or his general deputies, or such special deputies as are thereto specially empowered by him in writing and under his hand and seal, whenever he or either or any of them is forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this title, or shall by violence, threats, or menaces be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person who has committed any offense for which the Marshal or his general or special deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them, empowered to summon and call to his aid bystanders or a posse comitatus of his district.

Sec. 2,028. No person shall be appointed a Supervisor of Election or Deputy Marshal under the preceding provisions who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

Sec. 5,521. If any person be appointed Supervisor of Election or special Deputy Marshal under the provisions of the title, "The Elective Franchise," and has taken the oath of office as such Supervisor of Election or such Special Deputy Marshal, and thereafter neglects or refuses, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he shall not only be subject to removal from office with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be punished by imprisonment with not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than $200 and not more than $500, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of prosecution.

Sec. 5,522. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process of any State, Territory, or municipality, who obstructs, hinders, assaults, or by bribes, solicitation, or otherwise interferes with or prevents Supervisors of Elections, or either of them, or the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or which he or they or either of them may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States in execution of process or otherwise, or who, by any of the means before mentioned hinders or prevents free attendance or presence at such places of registration or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration, or election, or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof may be had, or who molests, interferes with, removes or ejects from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any Supervisor of Election, the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or who threatens or attempts or offers so to do, or refuses or neglects to aid and assist any Supervisor of Election or Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties when required by him or them or either of them to give such aid and assistance shall be liable to instant arrest without process, and shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years or by fine not more than $3,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of prosecution.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of ex parte Siebold and others, decided at the October term, 1879, on a question raised in the case as to the constitutionality of the sections of Revised Statutes above quoted, uses the following language:

"These portions of Revised Statutes are taken from an act commonly known as the Enforcement act, approved May 31, 1870, and entitled 'An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes,' and from a supplement to that act, approved Feb. 28, 1871. They relate to elections of members of the House of Representatives, and were an assertion on the part of Congress of the power to pass laws for regulating and superintending said elections and for securing the purity thereof and the right of citizens to vote thereat peaceably and without molestation. It must be conceded to be a most important power and of a fundamental character. In the light of recent history and of the violence, fraud, corruption and irregularity which have frequently prevailed at such elections, it may easily be conceived that the exertion of power, if it exists, may be necessary to the stability of our form of government.

"The greatest difficulty in coming to a just conclusion arises from mistaken notions with regard to the relations which subsist between State and National Governments. It seems to be often overlooked that the national constitution has been adopted in this country, establishing real government therein, and which, moreover, is or should be, as dear to every American citizen as his State Government is. Whenever the true conception of the nature of this Government is once conceded, no real difficulty will arise in the just interpretation of its powers. But, if we allow ourselves to regard it as a hostile organization, opposed to the proper sovereignty and dignity of State Governments, we shall continue to be vexed with difficulties as to jurisdiction and authority. No greater jealousy is required to be exercised toward this Government in reference to the preservation of our liberties than is proper to be exercised toward State Governments. Its powers are limited in number and clearly defined, and its action within the scope of those powers is restrained by a sufficiently rigid bill of rights for the protection of its citizens from oppression. The true interests of the people of this country require that both the national and State Governments should be allowed without jealous interference on either side to exercise all powers which respectively belong to them according to the fair and practical construction of the constitution. State rights and the rights of the United States should be equally respected. Both are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of our institutions. But in endeavoring to vindicate one we should not allow our zeal to nullify or impair the other.

"The true doctrine, as we conceive, is this: That, while States are really sovereign as to all matters which have not been granted to the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the constitution and constitutional laws of the latter are, as we have already said, the supreme law of the land, and when they conflict with laws of States they are of paramount authority and obligation. This is the fundamental principle on which the authority of the constitution is based, and, unless it be conceded in practice as well as theory, the fabric of our institutions as it was contemplated by its founders cannot stand. The questions involved have respect not more to the autonomy and existence of states than to the continued existence of the United States as the Government to which every American citizen may look for security and protection in every part of the land.

"Why do we have Marshals at all if they cannot physically lay hands on persons and things in the performance of their proper duties? What functions can they perform if they cannot use force? In executing the process of the courts, must they call on the nearest constable for protection? Must they rely on him to use the requisite compulsion and to keep the peace while they are soliciting and entreating the parties and bystanders to allow the law to take its course? This is a necessary consequence of the positions assumed. If we indulge in such impracticable views as these, and keep on refining and refining, we shall drive the National Government out of the United States, and relegate it to the District of Columbia, or perhaps to some foreign soil. We shall bring it back to a condition of greater helplessness than that of the old confederation. The argument is based on a strained and impracticable view of the nature and powers of the National Government. It must execute its powers or it is no Government. It must execute on the land as well as on the sea, on things as well as on persons, and to do this it must necessarily have power to command obedience, preserve order and keep peace, and no person or power in this land has the right to resist or question its authority so long as it keeps within the bounds of its jurisdiction."

I have deemed it fitting and proper to quote thus largely from an important and elaborate opinion of the Supreme Court, because the bill before me proceeds upon the construction of the constitution as to the power of the National Government, which is in direct conflict with the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal of our country.

Under the sections of the present law above quoted, the officers of the United States are authorized, and it is their duty, in case of Congressional elections, to keep peace at the polls and places of registration; to arrest immediately any person who is guilty of crime against the United States election laws and to protect all officers of election in the performance of their duties, and, whenever an arrest is made, to bring the person so arrested before a Commissioner, Judge, or court of the United States for examination of offenses alleged against him. Such Special Deputy marshals are specially empowered thereto by Marshals in writing. "If forcibly resisted they may call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus." It is made a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment to hinder, assault, or otherwise interfere with a Marshal or his special deputies, or to threaten or to attempt to do so. If any person appointed such special Deputy Marshal has taken the oath of office and thereafter neglects or refuses to fully discharge the duties of such office, he is punishable not only by removal from office, but by fine and imprisonment. The functions of special Deputy Marshals non-provided for by law, being executive, they are placed under the authority of a well-known chief executive officer of the courts of the United States. They are, in fact, not merely in name, the deputies of Marshal, and he and his bondsmen are responsible for them. A civil force for the execution of the law is thus instituted in accordance with long-established and familiar usage which is simple, effective, and under a responsible head. The necessity for the possession of these powers by appropriate officers will not be called in question by intelligent citizens who appreciate the importance of peaceable, orderly and lawful elections.

Similar powers are conferred and exercised under State laws with respect to State elections. The executive officers of the United States, under existing laws, have no other or greater power to supervise and control the conduct of Congressional elections than State executive officers exercise in regard to State elections.

The bill before me changes completely the present law by substituting for the special Deputy Marshals of the existing statutes new officers hitherto unknown to law, and who lack the power, responsibility, and protection which are essential to enable them to act efficiently as executive officers.

The bill under consideration is as follows:

"*Be it enacted*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the pay of all Deputy Marshals for services in reference to any election shall be $5 for each day of actual service, and no more.

"Sec. 2. That all Deputy Marshals to serve in reference to any election shall be appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which said Marshals are to perform their duty in each year, and the Judges of the several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby authorized to open their respective courts at any time for that purpose; and, in case the Circuit Courts shall not be open for that purpose at least ten days prior to registration, if there be one, or, if no registration be required, then, at least ten days before the election, the Judges of the District Courts of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to cause their courts to be opened for the purpose of appointing such Deputy Marshals, who shall be appointed by said District Courts, and the officers so appointed shall be in equal numbers from the different political parties, and shall be well-known citizens of good moral character and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"*Provided*, That Marshals of the United States for whom deputies shall be appointed by the court under this act shall not be liable for any of the acts of said deputies."

It will be observed that the Deputy Marshals proposed by the bill before me are distinctly different officers from the special deputies of Marshals, as such officers are now provided for in the statutes. This bill does not connect the new officers with the existing laws relating to special Deputy Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy Marshals with the same powers, to impose upon them the same duties, and to give them the same protection by means of the criminal laws.

When new officers are created, distinct in character, and appointed by different authority, although similar in name to the officers already provided for, such new officers are not held to similar responsibilities to the criminal law; do not possess the same powers and are not similarly protected unless it is expressly so provided by legislation. The so-called Deputy Marshals provided for in this bill will have no executive head. The Marshal can neither appoint or remove them. He cannot control them, and he is not responsible for them. They will have no authority to call to aid, if resisted, the posse comitatus. They are protected by no criminal statutes in the performance of their duties. An assault upon one of these Deputies, with intent to prevent a lawful election, will be no more than an ordinary assault upon any other citizen. They can not keep the peace. They can not make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence. What powers they have are confined to the precincts in which they reside. Outside of the precincts for which they are appointed, the Deputy Marshals of this bill cannot keep the peace, make arrests, hold prisoners, take prisoners before a proper tribunal for hearing, nor perform any other duty. No oaths of office are required of them, and they give no bond; they have no superior who is responsible for them, and they are not punishable for neglect of duty or misconduct in office.

In all these respects this bill makes a radical change between the powers of the United States officers at national elections and the powers uniformly possessed and exercised by State officers at State elections. This discrimination against the authority of the United States is a departure from usage of the Government established by precedents beginning with the earliest statutes on the subject, and violates the true principles of the constitution.

The Supreme Court, in decision already referred to, says: "It is argued that the preservation of peace and good order in society is not within the powers confided to the Government of the United States, but belongs exclusively to States. Here again we are met with the theory that the Government of the United States does not rest upon the soil and territory of country. We think that this theory is founded on an entire misconception of the nature and powers of that Government. We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to the laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent. This power to enforce its laws and execute its functions in all places does not derogate from the power of a State to execute its laws at the same time and in the same place. The one does not exclude the other, except where both cannot be executed at the same time. In that case the words of the constitution itself show which is to yield: 'This constitution, and all laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme laws of the land.'"

In conclusion, it is proper to say that no objection would be made to the appointment of officers to act with reference to elections by the courts of the United States, and that I am in favor of appointing officers to supervise and protect elections without regard to party. But the bill before me, while it recognizes the power and duty of the United States to provide officers to guard and scrutinize Congressional elections, fails to adapt its provisions to the existing laws so as to secure efficient supervision and protection. It is, therefore, returned to the Senate, in which it originated, for that further consideration which is contemplated by the constitution. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Executive Mansion, June 18, 1880.

A Paragraph of the Future.

Time, A. D., 1900. The necessity for church-going and edifices is almost dis-dispensed with. The Rev. Dr. Turgid, from the central edifice of the Sacred Telephone, preaches every Sunday to five thousand families of his persuasion in the privacy of their homes. The musical adjuncts to the service, vocal and instrumental, are also dispensed by telephones, and as wafted to the five thousand homes by electricity each family joins in the hymn. The average attention to service is much greater now than a quarter of a century since, as the ladies have not each other's dresses and bonnets to look at.

The new Minister to Belgium, James I. Putnam, of Buffalo, is a graduate of Yale, '39, and served as New York State Senator from 1854 to 1855, and has the reputation of being a writer and speaker of great eloquence and force.

One of the inexplicable phenomena of nature is the effect the emptying of a pan of ashes has in suddenly reversing the direction of the wind.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@10 25
Hogs	4 65	@ 4 85
Cotton	12	@ 12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2	1 17	@ 1 27
Corn—Western Mixed	49	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 40
Rye—Western	97	@ 98
Pork—Mess	10 25	@11 50
Lard	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 30	@ 4 50
Hogs	3 10	@ 4 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 25	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	92	@ 94
No. 3 Spring	85	@ 86
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 30
Rye—No. 2	75	@ 77
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 75
Butter—Choice Creamery	19	@ 20
Eggs—Fresh	9½	@ 10
Pork—Mess	10 40	@10 50
Lard	6¼	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 03	@ 1 05
No. 2	94	@ 95
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
Rye—No. 1	78	@ 79
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 00	@ 1 02
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye	78	@ 79
Pork—Mess	10 60	@10 75
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 10	@ 1 12
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	33	@ 34
Rye	85	@ 86
Pork—Mess	10 50	@10 75
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red	1 13	@ 1 14
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 33
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 44
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 37
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 65
Pork—Mess	11 50	@11 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn	35	@ 37
Oats	29	@ 33
Pork—Clear	12 00	@12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 4 90
Common	3 50	@ 3 75
Hogs	4 15	@ 4 50
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

American journalism is rich in names. For instance, there is the Fairplay (Col.) *Flume*, the *Dakota Blizzard*, the *Solid Muldoon*, of Ouray, Col., the *Tombstone Epitaph*, of Nevada, the *Simplecute*, of Texas, and the *Bazoo*, of Missouri.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Camden, S. C., was held recently to organize an anti-dueling association. After several speeches had been made officers were elected, and resolutions denouncing the barbarous code, and agreeing to prosecute all persons who send, carry or accept challenges, were adopted. The movement thus inaugurated gives evidence of a change in public sentiment in that section which is to be commended.

A tramp bill passed by the New York Legislature provides that every tramp upon conviction as such shall be punished by imprisonment, at hard labor in the nearest penitentiary, for not more than one year, and that all persons who rove about from place to place begging, and all vagrants living without labor or visible means of support, who stroll over the country without lawful occupation, shall be held to be tramps within the meaning of this act.

The Russian army comprises 908 Generals, 31,414 officers, and 886,425 men. The reserves number 742,144 men, and the Cossack troops 1,972 officers and 21,359 men, with 105,946 men on furlough. It is shown by a German military writer that the revenue annually devoted to military purposes in Russia would not, even if the army was administered in the most economical manner, suffice to maintain such large forces.

During the years of 1879 and 1880, up to Feb. 10, over 9,000,000 acres of land have been sold under the homestead laws. Kansas leads off with 2,677,623 acres sold; Dakota, 1,699,000 acres; Nebraska, 1,368,455 acres; Minnesota, 1,028,808 acres. All the Territories except Arizona and Utah show large gains. The coming year will, doubtless, show the largest growth in the fertile regions of the great Northwest ever yet seen.

A strange story of second sight is told at Salvisa, Ky. The Rev. Mr. Vaughn, Judge Durham, and several respectable Colonels vouch for its truth. It is to the effect that Mrs. Foster was ill and part of the time delirious. When out of her head, one night, she said two negroes were setting fire to a certain building; that she plainly saw them pouring coal oil on some buildings, and preparing to light it. No heed was paid to her ravings. A few minutes afterward the watchers in the room heard an alarm of fire. The flames had been discovered at the very time and place of which Mrs. Foster had spoken.

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* says: "The bread par excellence, according to the majority of medical men, is aerated bread." A patent for the making of this was taken out about fifteen years ago, but since then it has not enjoyed, says the writer, nearly the popularity and consumption that it really deserves. It has many decided advantages, a great one being that the dough demands no handling from perspiring and, too often, unclean bakers. Dr. Corfe, of the Middlesex Hospital, insists strongly on its value "in those cases of dyspepsia which so often affect the brain-workers of the great metropolis." It keeps better, too, than other bread."

A farmer in Preston, Ct., who was troubled with rats, purchased a cat with a reputation as a mouser, and rats were soon among the things that were. But on going into the cellar, one day, he saw rats sharing the noonday meal of the cat. The cat appeared to be charmed by them. The farmer allowed the strange friendship to exist for several days, the rats coming regularly to partake of meals with the cat. Finally the farmer decided to put an end to the singular friendship, and, taking a gun, went to the cellar. No sooner, however, had he fired at and missed a rat than the cat jumped upon it and killed it. Now the farmer wants to know why the cat did not kill the rat before.

Gavin, a clothier at Lafayette, Ind., sent a telegram that, as delivered in Cincinnati, read as follows: "I will employ Murray for six months and longer, if his cutting is satisfactory." Murray was discharged at the end of a month. He sued for wages during six months, claiming that, by the terms of the offer, he was to be employed for that period anyhow, and longer, if he proved satisfactory. Gavin held that the dispatch, properly construed, meant that Murray was to hold the place only as long as his cutting was satisfactory. His lawyer argued that a comma after the word "months" was necessary to support the claim. The Judge ruled for the plaintiff.

The Boston and New York boats have long had a war of cutting fares. From Boston to New York is $1, while from Boston to Newport—not half way—the fare is $1.60. Once upon a time Mr. Ward McAllister, a Harvard law student, had occasion to go to Newport. Now, strange as it may appear, this particular law student had not a superfluity of lucre, although it is a well-known fact that law students generally are very flush. So Mr. McAllister bought a ticket to New York, intending quietly and unobtrusively to get off at Newport. But here the mighty arm of the railroad company was stretched out and the McAllister was not allowed to get off until he had paid 60 cents extra. This was why he sued. The court has just decided that a man must pay for riding on the cars, but that he is not obliged to pay for getting off where he pleases. So the economical McAllister not only got his ride to Newport for $1, but he has been awarded $75 and costs for doing so. The costs amount to $125.

A balloon was recently sent up from Lille, France, containing two occupants, who had several very narrow escapes before they again alighted on terra firma. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, and, on the balloon reaching an altitude of 1,900 metres, the cold air condensed the gas and caused the balloon to descend with fearful rapidity. Carried along by the wind, it struck violently against a tree, throwing out one of the occupants, who only saved his life by clinging to the ropes of the balloon and swinging himself into the car again. The anchor was thrown out, but the speed at which the balloon was traveling broke it off as soon as it caught in a tree. The balloon then started off at a furious pace, impelled by the gale, and, in crossing a railway, narrowly escaped being cut in two by the telegraph wires. At last, after completing a distance of four and a half miles in five minutes, the stump of the anchor caught in the branches of a tree, the balloon came to a sudden stop and burst, the two aeronauts were thrown down with the car, which fortunately lodged in a tree. Some peasants soon arrived and extricated the unfortunate travelers, who were not injured by their dangerous voyage.

Mr. Howler, a beplastered and pasted-up victim of man's inhumanity to man, appeared in a San Francisco police court demanding justice. He was a professor of elocution, into whose apartments, while instructing a pupil, burst McPelter, who threw the pupil down stairs, danced on Howler and hammered him into a hash with a bed-slat. McPelter then produced two witnesses from his coat-tail pocket—a slice of wooden partition and a copy of Edgar A. Poe's poems. The substance of his testimony was that he had been doomed to hear the poem of "The Raven" howled by the plaintiff until his spirits sank, his sleep forsook him, his memory failed and reason began to totter on its throne. The clerk read three stanzas in a sing-song tone and then the poem was turned over to Howler. At the end of the first verse there was a general look of horror; at the second groans and evidence of sea-sickness; at the third the Judge grew faint, and the policeman clapped his hand over the elocutionist's mouth. A flask of "medicine" was handed to the court, and when he recovered he dismissed the prisoner and bound Howler over to keep the piece—and keep it out of sight.

Why Quacks Succeed.

Any explanation of the success of quackery would be insufficient if it did not include the fact expressed in the following lines:

> You'll ne'er convince a fool, himself is so;
> He hates realities, and hugs the cheat,
> And still the only pleasure's the deceit.

An invalid, whose disease had been pronounced incurable, intrusted his case to a quack. It was his last resort. The quack promised that if he would submit to his treatment for six months he would make a well man of him; but no change must be looked for until the expiration of that period. A friend, seeing that the invalid was paying out money and receiving no benefit, expostulated.

"For mercy's sake!" exclaimed the invalid, "destroy not the hopes which that man holds out to me; upon them I live, without them I die."

The man's stimulant was the quack's assurances, half suspected though they were. A medical writer tells this story of a celebrated English quack:

He was once visited by an old acquaintance from the country, who addressed him as "Zam."

"I'm glad to see thee'st got on so vinely, Zam," said the rustic, "but how is't, man? Thee know'st thee never had no more brains nor a pumpkin."

Taking him to a window, the quack bade him count the passers-by. "How many have passed?" asked the quack, after a few minutes.

"Nointy, or mayhap a hundred."

"And how many wise men do you suppose were among this number?"

"Mayhap one."

"Well, all the rest are mine."

Robert Burns' Prose.

It is not generally known that Burns' prose works exceed in bulk his poetry. It is when we see the former collected in three large volumes that we perceive that the poet wrote so many and so voluminous letters. The more of Burns' letters that come to light the feebler will become the prejudice now common against his prose style. It is true that his letters are pompous and affected, and echoes of the fine language of the time, when he writes with half sincerity and in what he calls his "very best manner." But when he is himself, burning words and manly eloquence rise to his lips.—*London Times.*

FARM NOTES.

To Make Sheep Pay.—To benefit to the full extent by raising and keeping a numerous flock of sheep; roots must be grown for winter use, and when this is found to be true, and roots are grown on a proper field system, so as to cost but from 5 to 8 cents per bushel, sheep husbandry will go ahead.

Mineral and Farm Manures.—Dr. Lawes says: "I may say that forty-two pounds of nitrogen, applied in the form of nitrate of soda, with mineral manures, with one acre of barley, has, for twenty-five years in succession, produced as large a crop as an annual application of fourteen tons of farm-yard dung per acre."

Black Ants a Cure for Currant-Worms.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* finds the common black ant an efficient protection against the plague of currant-worms. He has several colonies of ants close to his currant bushes, and enjoys an abundance of currants, while his neighbors' bushes are overrun with worms. Formerly he took pains to destroy the ant colonies, but, on witnessing their attacks upon the worms, he has taken pains to protect and encourage them.

How Not to Use Lime.—Lime is not a good material to mix with animal manures; it has a tendency to separate and throw off the ammonia; therefore, unless a considerable quantity of dry muck is added to absorb the ammonia, the lime reduces rather than increases the value of manure. If one has large quantities of good muck, with plenty of lime, and a farm with a light soil, it would be desirable and profitable to mix lime with the muck, or in some cases to mix muck with the manure in small quantities.

Keeping Butter with Borax.—The Italian Minister of Agriculture gives an account of some experiments which have been made at experimental stations of Florence, to the effect that butter, purposely not freed from buttermilk, kept perfectly sweet, for upward of three months by the addition of 8 per cent. of borax. It is stated that the borax should be dry, in fine powder, and thoroughly mixed with the butter. A friend of ours is experimenting with both borax and boracic acid in butter, and in due time will report results.

Codling Moth Traps.—The cheapest bands for trapping codling moths are made of thick coarse paper, what is termed carpet-paper answering a good purpose. It may be more or less folded, according to its thickness, the bands being about four inches wide. There are two modes of fastening them to the tree, either of which answers well. One is to pass a cord around at the middle, which, when drawn tight, causes the paper to spread a little above and below, and affords a hiding place for the insects; the other is to secure one end of the band by driving a carpet tack into the tree, and then passing the band closely about the tree, and overlapping the other end, fastening it by driving in another tack not quite to the head, so that the band may be removed every ten days for destroying the pupa. The bands are put on about the middle of June. Their length must be adjusted to the size of the trees.

Peach Grub.—"Here is the plan I have tried for twenty years with the worm that works on the tree just under the surface of the ground. I destroy all the worms I can find; then prepare a sheet of brown paper by painting it with grafting wax; clean the dirt from the tree as low as I can without interfering with the roots; then wrap the paper around the trunk about a foot up from the root. It will stick without any tying. Then pull the dirt back around the tree. The time to do the work is in the spring. If you are planting out young trees, wrap them before they are planted. They should be wrapped every spring. Old trees are not worth bothering with. The miller deposits the eggs which produce the grubs in May or June, just above the surface of the ground. They hatch, go downward and become larger all the time and do not stop working till cold weather."—*E. N., Cincinnati, O.*

Hog Butter.—Editor Clarkson, of the *Iowa State Register*, is a very cautious man, especially as to what he eats. It is presumed that some wretched substitute for good butter came nigh unto his table, and he talks thusly about it: "It seems that adulteration is to invade all kinds of food. Butter is not only made of tallow and refuse beef grease, but now it is announced that there are really extensive establishments where butter is adulterated with lard. Half choice butter with the other half lard, with a little additional coloring matter, is said to resemble the prime article better than the best samples of oleomargarine. It is now put up in the latest style and branded as pure butter, and does not come under the penalties imposed by law on Old Marg. butter. So this will open a market for a large portion of the hog-cholera lard. The better way is to know from whom you get your butter, and know that they are right."

The Queen and Beatrice.

As to the Queen herself, she is never seen in London unless she comes up from Windsor especially for some public ceremonial, and then she remains as short a time as possible in the city, always going back to Windsor before night. Even the number of presentations at the drawing-room is restricted, because she will not endure the fatigue of receiving for more than two hours at a time. Should the number of ladies to be presented prove so large as to take up more time than the allotted two hours, she will unceremoniously take her departure, and leave the Princess of Wales to act in her stead. But presentation to the Princess is by no means considered in the same light as is one to the Queen, and so at every drawing-room there is a great desire on the part of those to be presented to get their names among the first of those inscribed upon the list, so as to be sure of kissing the finger-tips of veritable royalty. The Queen might very well, one would think, remain until the very last, as her presence at the drawing-room is the only social manifestation of any kind that she has permitted herself to make since the death of Prince Albert. She never goes even to the opera or the theater; she never drives in the park, and she mews up the luckless Princess Beatrice as closely as though she were a cloistered nun, instead of a marriageable young lady of royal blood. No one ever sees the Princess in public with the Prince and Princess of Wales, as she remains buried with the mother in dreary seclusion from one year's end to another.—*London letter.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

Flour Gems.—These are made by taking a cup of sweet cream, one beaten egg, and stirring in fine flour until a little stiffer than griddle cakes. Bake the same as Graham gems.

Rice Cake.—Eight beaten eggs, a pound of white sugar, half a pound of butter, a pound of rice ground very fine, a little salt, three table-spoonfuls of milk, and any flavoring liked. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs, then the milk and salt, stirring in the rice last. Bake in small pans.

Country Captain.—Cut up a chicken into small pieces, melt some butter in a saucepan, and put into it an onion shred very fine, fry until quite crisp, sprinkle the fowl well with curry powder, add some salt, and fry until thoroughly cooked, turning the pieces frequently. Serve very hot, with the fried onions on the top.

Delicious Pineapple Custard.—On the day before you wish to use the custard, peel and pick to pieces with two forks a nice pineapple. Put plenty of sugar over it and set it away. Next day make a custard, and when cool mix with the pineapple, which will have become soft and luscious, and thoroughly sweetened.

Breakfast Dishes.—Trout or mackerel split open and broiled, scrambled eggs on anchovy toast, buttered eggs with tomato sauce, fried soles with cut lemon, kidneys stewed or fried, kidney toast, ham toast, omelets, curried fowl or rabbit, rissoles, potted meat, and lobster or salmon cutlets, are all excellent dishes for breakfast, and not very difficult to prepare.

Give Baby a Drink.—I have no doubt that much fretfulness in little ones is caused by their suffering from want of fresh, cold water. Give a little at a time, every hour or two, especially when teething. My own babe often at night awakes crying, after an hour or so of sleep. I have found that at such times a drink of water will do more to soothe and quiet him than anything else I can do.

Cinnamon Rolls and Rusk.—For rusk, take a loaf of bread at the last kneading, work in a lump of butter and a little sugar. Let rise; make into little cakes; again let it rise, then bake. For cinnamon rolls, roll the dough into a sheet half an inch thick, spread with butter, sugar and cinnamon. Commence at one side and roll up; then with a sharp knife cut into cakes half an inch thick, and let rise and bake.

Veal Hash.—Take a teacup of boiling water in a sauce-pan, stir in an even teaspoon flour wet in a table-spoon cold water, and let it boil five minutes; add one-half teaspoon black pepper, as much salt, and two table-spoons butter, and let it keep hot, but not boil. Chop the veal fine, and mix with it half as much stale bread crumbs. Put it in a pan and pour the gravy on it, then let it simmer ten minutes. Serve this on buttered toast.

Practical.

Zabdiel Adams, a Congregational clergyman, of Massachusetts, in the last century, was noted for sharp wit and pithy sayings. He was apt to say pungent things in the pulpit, if matters went badly in the parish, and adjoining parishes had learned to fear his sharp tongue.

A neighboring clergyman noted for his mildness and timidity, once proposed an exchange of pulpits. Mr. Adams accepted the proposal eagerly, for he was itching to tell the people some plain truths about their niggardliness in neglecting their meeting-house. There were broken panes in the pulpit window, a ragged cushion on the disk, and a general forlornness about the sanctuary.

Mr. Adams had prepared a stinging rebuke for parsimony, when his timid neighbor, suspecting some such purpose, rode over on Saturday and exacted a promise that he would say nothing unkind to the people. Mr. Adams reluctantly consented, but a new idea occurred to him. Taking a little bag into the pulpit, he waited till the congregation gathered. Then, looking round, as if feeling a draught, he examined the broken panes, and opening his bag, took out a bundle of rags, stuffed them slowly into the openings, and surveyed his work with great satisfaction. There was a sensation below.

He then began the services. In the middle of his sermon, growing very animated, he closed the Bible, set it aside, and lifting his hands impressively, suddenly brought them down with great force on the cushion. Feathers blew out of the holes abundantly.

Looking round comically, he said: "Bless me! how the feathers fly!" and resumed his sermon as if nothing had gone amiss.

It is needless to say repairs were made before another Sunday, though he had kept the letter of his promise to the timid pastor.

The bird-killing spider, a monster from Bahia, with a hairy body three inches long and terrible claws, has recently been received in the Zoological Gardens in London. He hides under a bit of bark, from which he emerges to kill his prey, a mouse or a bird, or he will eat a dozen ship cockroaches in an hour. Unwarned by the fate of their comrades, the cockroaches walk up to the great insect to stare at him, and are caught up and devoured, one after the other, as the followers of Ulysses by the Cyclops. The animal has his uses, and will at least serve to reduce the number of the cockroaches by which the gardens are infested.

A young mother, in despair o ever teaching her idle little girl, aged 4, her letters, and thinking that perhaps the child knew more than she would admit, said: "Now, Katie, I won't try to teach you to-day; you shall be mother, and shall teach me my letters." "May I really and truly be mother?" said Katie. "Yes, my darling." "Let's begin, then," was the response. "You have been a very good child to-day and you may have a whole holiday!" and Katie shut up the book and ran off laughing.

DEVASTATING STORMS.

Gigantic Power of the Winds That Has Been Attested by Many Disasters.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The tremendous wind-storms lately experienced in the western part of the United States will not, we trust, find a coming parallel on the Atlantic coast; but it cannot be denied that the suffocating heat, unexampled as it is for the month of May, by which we have been and are still visited, is likely to be followed by atmospheric preturbations of a violent character. While we may hope, therefore, that such vicissitudes, if they come, may prove of a harmless description, it is timely and interesting to consider the nature and scope of such phenomena as are supplied by historical data.

Calamity, when it does not immediately touch ourselves, is apt to slip easily from the mind, and hence events often appear unique, precedents for which have in fact often been established. The recent destruction of Western towns by violent gales of wind has thus probably been regarded by many persons as a novel display of the malefic forces of nature; but there are in truth a great number of accounts of similar experiences of authentic character preserved in the records. Nor are these instances confined to tropical regions or to settlements of new or fragile construction; they have occurred in latitudes as temperate as our own, and the most solid structures erected by the hand of man have sometimes been prostrated by the overwhelming fury of the elements.

The gigantic power of the wind has been illustrated by the repeated demolition of lighthouses built on the famous Eddystone rock, and the same thing, it will be recalled, happened on our own coast to the lighthouse on Minot's ledge, near Boston, on the 19th of April, 1851. These events, however, like those of the terrible East Indian storm of Oct. 25, 1737—which destroyed hundreds of ships and 30,000 human lives—and perhaps the earlier, or "great" storm, on the coast of England in November, 1703, may be imputed in a considerable degree to the accumulated stress of the wind gathered in crossing vast bodies of water. But the gale that ravaged England in February, 1861, when the spire of Chichester Cathedral and part of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham were blown down, was of a manifestly different character.

London itself has many times been disastrously visited in the same manner. In 944 it is recorded that a storm burst upon that capital that overthrew 1,500 houses. In 1091 500 houses were blown down there; and, not to mention intervening and lesser catastrophes of this nature, tremendous hurricanes felled whole streets of buildings in London in the years 1800 and 1838. In 1814, 1822 and 1828 there were like outbreaks throughout the United Kingdom. In 1839—Jan. 6-7, 1839—the west coast of England and many parts of Ireland suffered terribly from the same cause. Twenty persons were killed in Liverpool by the falling buildings, and great numbers were drowned in and about the Mersey. Dublin, Limerick, Galway and other towns were similarly afflicted, and with them the prostration of houses and the concurrent loss of life were followed, as in examples lately chronicled, by conflagration, the winds spreading the fires.

As regards the details of mischief wrought by past great storms, and the comparison of those details with the damage done by late tempests in our Western States, it will be found that parallels have been recorded to the worst of what has lately been suffered, and perhaps to exceed it. In one of the examples we have cited, that of the English hurricane of November 26 and 27, 1703, 8,000 persons are said to have perished in the floods of the Severn and the Thames alone. Ships were blown from their anchorage and never heard of more. Twelve men-of-war went down in full sight of the English coast. Seventeen thousand trees were torn up by the roots in Kent alone. The Eddystone lighthouse was dashed into the sea, its engineer, Winstanley, being within it. Cattle were drowned in tens of thousands. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and his wife were killed in bed at their palace in Somersetshire. Such an accumulation of horrors is not outstripped, it must be owned, by any evils with which, unhappily, the last few days have made us familiar. Such dire catastrophes are uncommon, it is true, in immediately-modern days, but they have been sadly plentiful for all that, and what is more, and Mr. Buckle and Mr. Vennor to the contrary notwithstanding, there is neither measurable periodicity nor other trustworthy data about these dismal inflictions whereby mankind can prepare for or evade them.

The Whig Convention of '40.

The Des Moines *Register* has an editorial giving reminiscences of the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., forty years ago—the one that nominated Gen. Harrison. It gives the names of all the delegates from each State, and many other interesting facts. The *Register* says that at that period in her political history the whole number of delegates to the National Convention was 198, divided as follows:

Maine	7	Kentucky	10
New Hampshire	4	Ohio	15
Massachusetts	14	Indiana	5
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	1
Vermont	6	Mississippi	2
Connecticut	7	Missouri	2
New York	38	Illinois	3
Pennsylvania	24	Alabama	3
New Jersey	7	Michigan	3
Delaware	10	Virginia	15
Maryland	9		
North Carolina	11		198

They were entitled to 254 votes. So it required 128 to nominate. On the first ballot, Gen. Scott had sixteen, Henry Clay ninety, and Gen. Harrison 148 votes. It will be noticed that the great Northwest of to-day was then a mere shadow. Illinois had but three votes in the convention and Missouri but two. There was then no Iowa, and no Wisconsin to be represented, saying nothing of the smaller but still great States now making up this great division.

The water is diverted from the Merrimac river for the use of the mills at Lowell, Mass., and at 6 o'clock is turned back again. Two little boys were fishing from a rock in the rapids when the water came thundering down. They climbed to the highest point, where they were just above the current. Efforts were made to rescue them, but in vain, and they were compelled to remain on their perch all night. The danger was that they would get asleep and fall off, and to keep them awake their parents and others built bonfires on the shore, sang camp-meeting songs, and told stories to them until morning.

ALL SORTS.

The total number of qualified voters in Baltimore, Md., is 84,126.

Great Britain has nearly 5,000 miles of inland boat navigation.

The man who exploded with laughter probably didn't know it was loaded.

"They named it wrong," thoughtfully remarks the Syracuse *Times*; "it is the hellophone."

A man on the Peninsula railroad, in Florida, gathered 10,000 oranges from one tree last fall.

A Massachusetts applicant for a marriage license described himself as "a circular sawyer."

There is one reason at least why type-setting machines ought to become very popular with editors. They cannot yell for copy.

Reports from various parts of Eastern Tennessee represent the army-worm as sweeping every green thing that it touches.

There is as much difference between the farmer and farm laborer in England as there is between the nobleman and the farmer.

Thomas Sparks, of Harrisburg, Ark., stepped into a den of highland moccasins and killed nine of the snakes before getting out.

Helen E. Coolidge is a partner with her father, an ex-Judge, at Niles, Mich. The firm name is Coolidge & Daughter.

A census enumerator in Albany, N. Y., has found a woman who gave her age as 38, while admitting that her daughter had a boy of 14.

The *Fruit-Grower* makes the prophecy that, for years to come, the highest-priced fruit to be seen in Western markets will be choice peaches.

President Hayes, according to the Washington *Star*, invited Hanlan, the oarsman, to call on him at the White House. Hanlan made the call, and was very much pleased with the President.

A Gramme machine is being built for a French establishment which, by the electric current, will transmit over wires to a considerable distance a normal power equivalent to that of ten horses, with a large increase of power under special conditions.

A party of tramps broke into a confectioner's residence in Dubuque, Iowa, a few nights ago, kindled a fire in the range, cooked what there was to eat, had a hearty supper, and departed before daybreak, without disturbing any member of the family and without stealing anything except a pair of shoes.

American tradesmen who claim genius for advertising should listen to a Berlin grocer, who thus informs the public through the Borsen *Zeitung*: "Twins are come to me for the third time. This time a boy and girl. I entreat my friends and patrons to support me stoutly. Excellent butter, well worth its price; similarly, sausage and cheese."

It is estimated that this year the colleges and universities of the country will turn out one thousand new ministers of the gospel, two thousand new doctors, about one hundred of them women, and three thousand new lawyers. It will be seen from this that the world, the flesh and the devil have greater attractions for the rising generations than the church.

Over fifty patents have been granted for different kinds of cow-milkers, thirteen in England and forty in America. These machines have been divided into three classes: First, tube-milkers; second, sucking machines; third, mechanical hand-milkers. The first are tappers, the second suckers, and the third squeezers and strippers. Some devices are formed of combinations of these classes.

Two boys and two girls, the oldest of whom was under 16, planned to elope from Ottawa and get married this side of the line. One of the boys obtained $80 for expenses, but the other's financial calculations failed, and at the last moment he was compelled to withdraw from the enterprise. His sweetheart, however, could not give up the idea of eloping, and so accompanied the more prosperous couple in their flight.

How to Buy Meats.

There are not many house keepers who have any thorough knowledge about meats; the condition in which it ought to be bought, its appearance when it is unfit for use, and the most desirable cuts to purchase. This sort of knowledge is most essential, especially when there exists so little conscience on the part of the butchers. One fact should be remembered, and that is that in the purchase of meats, as in everything else, the best is the cheapest. Cheap joints always include large bones and sinews; such joints should be used for soup and gravies. For roasting and boiling choose the better cuts, such as legs of mutton and veal, ribs, sirloin and round of beef.

Ox beef, when good and young, has a fine open grain and a good red color; the fat is firm and white. The grain of cow beef is closer and the color darker. When the fat of beef is hard and skinny, and the lean of a deep red, it is very inferior. Old meat may be known by a line of horny texture running through the meat of the ribs. The cuts known as chuck, brisket and round, are the least desirable. Sirloin and middle ribs are best for roasting.

In choosing mutton, look for firmness and fineness of grain, good color and firm, white fat. Lamb should be fresh. The vein in the neck of lamb is blue when the meat is fresh, but turns green when kept too long. In buying hind-quarters, examine the kidney; there will be a slight smell if the meat is not as fresh as it should be. Veal is generally preferred when the meat is delicately white, but it is better flavored and more juicy when the color is a little deeper. To test veal look at the loin; if the kidney, which will be found on the under side of one end of the loin, is enveloped in firm and white fat, the meat is certainly recently killed and undoubtedly good. The kidney always changes first, and then the meat is flabby and spotted, and the suet soft.—*New York Tribune.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 24, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair. Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.

For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAVID D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
AZAM'T. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

For Commissioner, Southwest District,
EDWARD KELHAM.

There will be three county tickets in the field.

Every well-trained hotel clerk can read writing upside down, and always makes it a rule to watch a guest register and address him by his name before he gets the last letter of his name finished.

Just as we go to press it is announced that Gen. Winfield S. Hancock has been nominated for president by the democratic national convention at Cincinnati. HURRAH FOR HANCOCK.

Owing to the recent decision of the supreme court setting aside the constitutional amendments, there will be no circuit-court judge to elect until 1882, otherwise Judge Tousley's successor would have been elected this fall.

We would like to know where the Auburn COURIER gets its authority for calling a judicial convention for the nomination of a judge for this district. That paper must be in the interest of some republican aspirant.—Kendallville News.

"By order of the district committee." Can't you read?

The manner in which Mr. Charles Beugnot was slaughtered by the republicans of DeKalb county, is characteristic of the republican party. Know-nothingism is one of the cardinal principles of that party, and it is only necessary to whisper in the ears of the faithful that a certain candidate for office is a catholic, to have his political career abbreviated.

The republican convention of last Saturday preferred to take the chances and nominate both clerk and treasurer from the same town, rather than put a certain catholic on the ticket. The manipulators will leave catholics off of the state hereafter, unless they are put on to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for some person else, as Mr. Beugnot was this time.

Items from the Commissioners' Record, June Session, 1880.

An alley vacated in Hopkin's addition to Waterloo, upon the petition of A. S. Farrington.

An election is ordered to be held in Wilmington township, on the 10th day of July, 1880, to take the sense of the legal voters of said township, as to appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Eel River railroad from the town of Butler to the Ohio line.

License to retail liquors granted to Thomas Somers, Auburn; Wm. Rainier, Auburn; N. F. Gengnagle, Butler; S. J. Locke, Waterloo; J. H. Clifford, Waterloo; Ferd Huelsenback, Auburn.

The resignation of Bennett Hisson, trustee of Butler township, accepted, and James Quince appointed instead.

Royal J. Fisk appointed constable for Union township.

A part of Harrison street in Rainier's and Headley's addition to Auburn vacated upon petition of Stephen B. Ward.

The commissioners fixed the rate of taxation for county purposes, upon each $1.00 valuation for the year 1880, at 60 cents. For principal and interest on county bonds, 10 cents.

The taxes levied by township and school trustees for the year 1880, are given in the following table:

Townships and Towns	Township Tax	Road Tax.	Special School Tax.	Special Scool Pool.	Add'l Spec. Sch'l Tax.	Add'l Spec. Sch'l Poll.	Tuition Tax.	Tuition Poll.
Butler township	15	20	20				5	
Jackson	10	15	25	50			5	
Concord	5	20	35	100			10	
Newville	15	15	20					
Stafford	5	10	10				5	
Wilmington	10	15	10				5	
Union		20	5	50				
Richland	5	15	30				5	
Fairfield	10	15	25	25			5	
Smithfield	10	10	15	50			5	
Franklin	15	15					5	
Troy	15	15	35				5	
Keyser	5	15	30	50			5	
Town of Auburn		20	15	25	50	25	25	25
Waterloo		20	40	190			10	
Butler	10	15	30		50	25		
Garrett	5	15	50	100				

The acknowledged qualifications of Mr. B. D. Harris for county clerk made him a prominent candidate for that office at the republican convention last Saturday. The only arguments used against him were that he was a carpetbagger, that he had no property here and was not permanently located; in view of which he was laid upon the political cooling-board. These objections were all forgotten, however, when the name of Mr. Hopkins was presented for the office of representative in the state legislature. Mr. Hopkins is little known throughout the county, and was nominated on the recommendation of Mr. O. C. Clark, of Keyser township. The nominee is a superintendent in one of the B. & O. railroad shops at Garrett, and was nominated with a view of getting the votes of the railroad employes. He owns no more real estate in this county than Mr. Harris does, and his residence here depends upon the length of time the B. & O. railroad gives him employment. We doubt whether the people of DeKalb will care to risk their interests in the legislature in the hands of an entire stranger. Time will tell whether or not his nomination was a judicious one.

A majority of the voters of DeKalb county will be gratified to know that the supreme court of this state has decided that the constitutional amendments were not adopted by a majority of the voters at the April election. A source of equal gratification is the announcement made by Judge Best in the republican convention last Saturday, that the decision of the supreme court will be made an issue in the coming campaign. No issue will suit the democrats and many republicans of this county better than the one suggested by Judge Best. The people want no such jumbled legislation, and the party which undertakes to defend it will be placed upon the defensive before the campaign closes. Let the issue be made.

Republican papers are charging that the action of the supreme court, in deciding against the adoption of the constitutional amendments, was through impure motives intended to benefit the democratic party; at the same time the republicans claim that the action of the court will give them 20,000 majority at the next election. The two statements do not harmonize well, because, if the democratic judges made their decision from a political standpoint—which they did not—it is not probable that they ruled against their own party; on the other hand, if they decided upon purely legal propositions—which they did—they certainly ought not to be charged with impure motives.

We had the pleasure a few days since of meeting and forming the acquaintance of Mr. Jay J. VanAuken, of DeKalb county. Mr. VanAuken is a candidate for sheriff in that county on the democratic ticket, and is a live, energetic young democrat, who the democracy of DeKalb would do well to elect, as they undoubtedly will.—Elkhart Democrat.

The voters of DeKalb county are going to turn the sheriff's office over to a democrat next October, and that democrat is J. J. VanAuken. His opponents will please take notice.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Result Unexpected and Unsatisfactory to the Party.

The republicans of DeKalb county met in delegate convention last Saturday. The crowd, aside from the delegates, was made up of democrats and brass bands. The convention was called to order at half past ten o'clock by H. C. Peterson. Mr. W. L. Penfield was made permanent chairman, who briefly addressed the convention. In his remarks he alluded (jokingly) to the unanimity of the republican national and state conventions, and with the same degree of earnestness declared that there was no discord nor dissension in the republican ranks. He spoke of Garfield as the republican candidate for president, and Porter as the candidate for governor, but neither name created the least ripple of applause. Our friend Penfield was evidently moving in too low a sphere upon that occasion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Penfield's remarks the republican editors of the county were invited to act as secretaries. The Chair named Messrs. Best, Hartman, Pinchen, Bicknell and Murphy as a committee on resolutions.

The announcement of candidates was declared in order, and the following names were presented for the several offices:

COMMISSIONER—NORTH DISTRICT.

Aaron Ash	Franklin tp.
Robert McCurdy	" "
Frederick P. Oberlin	" "
E. R. Shoemaker	Smithfield "
Geo. Frederick	Fairfield "

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Hopkins	Keyser tp.
O. Q. Oviat	Newville "
O. L. Young	Wilmington "

CLERK.

B. D. Harris	Auburn precinct.
J. A. Provines	Concord tp.
J. W. Squires	Fairfield "

TREASURER.

Wm. Henderson	Concord tp.
Chas. Beugnot	Auburn precinct.
A. C. Jackman	Waterloo "
J. J. Imhof	Stafford tp.

RECORDER.

G. F. De Long	Newville tp.
John H. Ocker	Wilmington "
Chas. Haines	" "
G. W. Steward	" "
O. W. Rummel	Concord "

SHERIFF.

A. S. Leas	Waterloo precinct.

There being no opposing candidate, Mr. Leas was nominated by acclamation.

CORONER.

Henry Espy	Waterloo precinct.

Nominated by acclamation.

SURVEYOR.

A. L. Hollopeter	Auburn precinct,
Ed. Thomson	Smithfield tp.
G. W. Hall	Butler "

There being no further announcements, the convention adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

Convention called to order at the appointed time.

The report of the committee on resolutions was submitted and adopted.

A motion was made and carried that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates, and that the first ballot for each office be an informal one. 97 votes being necessary for a choice after the first ballot.

COMMISSIONER.

	Informal.	2d Bal.	3d Bal.
Ash	64	73	70
McCurdy	29	21	drawn
Oberlin	75	90	128
Shoemaker	11	6	2
Frederick	11	9	

Oberlin nominated on third ballot.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hopkins	137
Oviat	37
Young	17

Oviat and Young withdrawn, and Hopkins nominated by acclamation.

CLERK.

Harris	79	79
Provines	98	106
Squires	19	2

Provines declared the nominee.

TREASURER.

Henderson	81	95	105
Beugnot	43	41	42
Jackman	51	47	44
Imhof	17	9	drawn

Mr. Henderson nominated on third ballot.

RECORDER.

De Long	34	30
Ocker	24½	34
Hanes	83½	106
Rummel	23	drawn
Steward	25½	21

Hanes declared the nomiee.

SURVEYOR.

Hollopeter	113
Thomson	55
Hall	24

Thomson and Hall withdrawn and Hollopeter made the unanimous nominee.

After a very little enthusiasm (for a (s)cent) the convention adjourned.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 11, 1880.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$56,927.48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	11,945.83
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12,651.03
Current expenses and taxes paid	[illegible]
Profit and loss	72.20
Checks and other cash items	
Bills of other banks	2,800.00
Fractional currency, including nickels	18.71
Specie, including gold Tre'sy certificates	1,610.01
Legal-tender notes	4,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	2,250.00
Total	$145,[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,500.00
Undivided profits	[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	28,164.11
Demand certificates of deposit	10,283.50
Time certificates of deposit	3000.00
Total	$[illegible].56

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S S.

I, W. McIntyre, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, 1880.
JOHN W. BAXTER,
Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Correct. Attest:

GUY PLUMB, T. R. TORR, J. WALDORN, } Directors.

List of Allowances Made by the Board of Commissioners, at the June Session, 1880.

Assessing Revenue.

R Culbertson	$152 00	N Griffith	$136 00
M O Jones	340 00	H H Deetz	74 00
L Jackson	110 00	O B Blood	116 00
J Plumb	344 00	D D Knisely	70 00
J McCoker	150 00	Joe Wilson	70 00
A W Bair	72 00	E Ocker	210 00
Jno Stafford	118 00	L Lockwood	238 00
S K Stafford	48 00	G I Patterson	12 00

Expense of Printing.

Ind Journal Co	$89 96	C K Baxter	$23 23
Reed & Lowry	74 06	G W W[illegible]	3 00

W B Burford 4 55

Expense of Election.

A S Leas $13 50

Expense of Public Buildings.

T Baldock	$53 75	W Murphy	$16 00

Expense of Criminals.

McQ & Ralston	$ 6 24	T O Ford	$10 00
J C Somers	62 90	C E Travis	4 00
G C Kober	105 70	A S Leas	138 23
J K Culbertson	60 00	G S McCord	8 50

Sol Barney $32 85

Expense of Court.

J W Baxter	$13 05	A S Leas	$145 12

Expense of Insane.

Z Hathaway	$8 00	O P Smith et al	$15 36

State Benevolent Institutions.

D Gonser $44 35

Officers' Salary.

A Robbins	$387 50	G H Duncan	$28 00
D Gonser	200 00	E Kelham	28 00
W H McIntosh	94 75	J Shoub	28 00

A S Leas 16 00

Expense of Ditches.

John Strack	$20 00	W L Blair	$12 70
I N Cool	9 50	W M Kist	13 45
E Daufee	7 30	A Buchanan	1 50
G H Duncan	10 50	H McClish	1 50
E Kelham	18 00	W Whetsel	2 00
J Shoub	4 00	W I Work	1 50
Haskins & Son	3 50	J Shryock	3 00
J J VanAuken	102 75	G W Hanes	10 20

J Lewis 2 20

Miscellaneous Expense.

A Robbins	$159 86	F E Davenport	$ 7 65
J Hartman	1 50	A S Leas	5 30
D Gonser	3 50	J L Davis	28 70
H Wolf	2 00	Est G H K Moss	370 47
S W Ralston	80	Steele & Case	6 00
J K Culbertson	75	W H Dills	8 00
O T Clark	2 20	F P Leas	3 00

J Stafford 25 00

Expense of Roads and Bridges.

S & P M'f'g Co	$680 71	A W Allen	$65 50
M Bowman	39 42	L Hoodlemier	55 00
A Sternberger	28 58	O B Moody	9 00
D Culver	120 00	Veeley & H	65 00
S Smith	50 00	Wheelock & Mc	2900 00
W Bridge Co	185 00	W A Casey	104 40
Peter Shoaf	2 50	J Fisk	3 50
John Strack	50 00	J R Walker	6 75
John Feagler	18 00	O P Smith	1 50
I N Cool	19 00	Sol Shilling	3 00
M Bloomfield	1 00	Jas Henderson	3 00
H Griswold	191 10	J S Boots	6 00
T C Ford	11 50	H Rogers	1 50
C., D. & Co	2 75	T Imler	2 00
Lewis Cole	40 00	C Sheets	2 00
S H Bartlett	4 00	H Jones	3 00
G H Duncan	29 47	J M Brumback	1 70
E Kelham	84 50	A Buchanan	1 60
J Shoub	25 25	W Teeters	1 60
Haskins & Son	3 50	D Swihart	1 00
Shultz Bros	182 40	C Bowman	5 25
G W Werntz	80 00	Husselman & L	1 00

Expense of Poor.

Rhodes & Son	$ 4 95	I Smith	$13 00
S Olmstead	5 10	C Smith	13 37
J H Ehlers	1 75	G C Shaffer	17 00
J Rummel	186 66	I Hague	25 06
Picker & B	5 00	A B Mathew	47 25
Stiefel & Strauss	14 09	D J Swartz	93 45
Wm Bevier	5 15	Geo Waggoner	13 58
H Ruth	21 75	J W Shaffer	11 00
Susan Kamp	5 00	W F Hathaway	23 50
T P Scott	1 30	Susan Autrop	12 50
J L Davis	56 1	Howard McCord	4 21
C Baker	1 00	Wm Swihart	14 07
G W Miller	22 80	C Shondel	14 00
F E Davenport	34 08	D D Snyder	3 00
S W Ralston	4 50	J N Meyers & Co	43 09
Patterson & S	12 00	Sheffer & Rush	21 45
J & J A S & Co	34 09	F W Fanning	43 50
Brand & Duncan	155 28	P Oberlin	5 91
C Falk	1 90	McQ & Ralston	125 35
Crane, D & Co	28 00	Duncan Bros	3 00
J S Baines	6 50	J S Bowers	5 00
J T Sheldon	11 25	D Tomlinson	6 45
P C Isbell	13 93	Kiblinger & Co	70 75
H W Coburn	71 95	Schaab, B & Co	110 00
W J Austin & Co	12 90	A S Farrington	14 00
John Jetmore	11 85	G H Yesbera	8 90

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Auditor's Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditures.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana:

The undersigned, auditor of DeKalb county, would respectfully submit the following exhibit of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1880:

County Revenue.

Bal. in treasury June 1, 1879	$ 2400 33	
Am't rec'd from 2d installment and delq't list 1878	11353 21	
Am't rec'd from duplicate '79	16665 16	
" " ditch-tax	1629 10	
" " other sources	222 37	$33562 17
Disbursed as follows:		
Expense of court	3614 07	
" roads and bridges	7298 70	
" poor	6792 04	
" int. on co. orders	1160 04	
" illegal tax ref'ded	60 12	
" inquests	46 50	
" ditches	2679 29	
" public buildings	1115 97	
" insane	294 40	
" miscellaneous	1424 52	
" fees and salaries	1806 48	
" books, stationery	1282 58	
" elections	78 30	
" criminals	727 90	
" assessing revenue	351 00	
" benev. institut'ns	168 39	
Bal. in treasury June 1, 1880	5069 67	
	$33562 17	

County Revenue 1879—1880.

Amount of orders issued from June 1, '79 to June 1, '80	51035 74	
Collections		29861 84
Orders issued in excess of col.		21173 90
		$51035 74

Financial Condition of County.

Orders outstanding issued previous to June 1, 1879		682 50
Warrants drawn on treasury for year ending June 1, 1880, as follows:		
On acc't of fees and salaries	4480 30	
" " court	5523 02	
" " illegal tax ref'nded	115 18	
" " miscellaneous exp.	2206 23	
" " poor	7520 33	
" " insane	709 60	
" " criminals	2050 26	
" " public buildings	1980 37	
" " inquests	77 65	
" " roads and bridges	16112 68	
" " elections	10 00	
" " books, stationery	2087 83	
" " assessing revenue	1376 00	
" " int on co warrants	1160 04	
" " int on jail bonds	1 26	
" " deaf and dumb, &c	158 39	
" " ditches	5019 [illegible]	51035 74
		51718 24
Of which there has been redeemed		9402 22
Orders now outstanding		42226 02
Cash in treasury		5069 67
Co. revenue debt less cash in treasury		37156 35
Jail Bonds outstanding June 1, 1879	24000 00	
Redeemed during year	4000 00	
Outstanding June 1, 1880	20000 00	
Cash in treasury	2563 67	
		17436 33
Total net indebtedness of the county		$54602 68

Balance Sheet.

	Rec'd.	Disb'ed.	Bal.
County revenue	33562 17	28492 50	5069 67
Cong'l sch'l f'nd prin.	2720 11	2130 00	590 11
Com " " "	3199 27	2465 00	734 27
School revenue	19148 35	19148 35	
Cong'l sch'l f'nd int	1866 04	1414 72	451 32
Com " " "	2625 64	2579 50	46 [illegible]
Tuition " "	1235 13	1235 13	
Special " "	17136 83	17136 83	
Township revenue	6108 55	6108 55	
Road do	11168 57	11168 57	
Dog do	1539 44	1539 44	
Agricultural fund	75 00	61 00	14 00
Add'l spe'l sch'l rev	3870 35	3870 35	
Redemption of land	871 91	806 23	65 68
Jail bonds, prin & int	9247 71	6684 04	2563 67
Liquor license	2500 00	2100 00	400 00
C C docket fees	563 50	563 50	
	115736 36	107848 61	9894 75

All of which is respectfully submitted,
ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Auburn, June 3, 1880.

Root & Company

Show an entirely New Line of

Hamburg Edgings,

in white and colored, at prices much below anything offered this season. Also a new lot of the new Swiss Embroideries and American Trimmings, which are handsome, durable and cheap.

Calhoun Street.

Root & Company

IN THEIR

SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Exhibit Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Shoulder Mantles, Silk Dresses, Lawn dresses and Lawn, Cambric and Calico Suits and Wrappers, at reasonable prices.

Calhoun Street.

Root & Company

Novelties in Ladies' Gents' and Children's Fancy

HOSIERY,

Ribbed and Embroidered French Lisle Thread Hose; sky blue, pink, amethyst; black silk hose; clocked, in colors and plain; lace hose. Extra quality of those celebrated Ingrain hose.

Calhoun Street.

Root & Company

Have opened a New Line of

SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,

Silks, Grenadines, Bunting, Bastistes, Printed Organdies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Etc.

CALHOUN STREET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Fruit-House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Sugars Down.

Ligh Brown, 8 cents; Light yellow, 8 1-2 cents; Extra Yellow C, 9 cents; Coffee A 10 cents; Granulated, 11 cents.

Coffees Down.

Good Rio, 15 cents; Best Marraicabo, 20 cents; Fancy Rio, 22 cents.

South Carolina Rice, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; New Prunes, 10 cents, or 3 pounds for 25 cents; A No. 1 Fine-Cut Tobacco, 40, cents; Extra Fine-Cut Tobacco, 50 cents; Plug Tobacco of all brands very cheap; Parlor Matches, 7c., or 4 for 25 cents; the very best Syrups, 70 cents; Splendid Teas at from 30 to 75 cents.

Fish of all Kinds.

No. 1 White Fish, Family White Fish, Pickerel, Lake Fish, Catfish, Mackerel, Herring, Smoked Halibut, Boneless Codfish, etc., etc., all sold cheap and warranted as represented.

Crocks and Jars of any size at 7 cents a gallon.

Entrance on Seventh or Eighth Streets

Frank A. Hoff.

KIBLINGER & CO.

We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.

KIBLINGER & CO.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, Jr

SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare

Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.

TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES.
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

"Lady-Washington" cigars.

—Carpets lower than ever, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The Waterloo Band is a happy gang, to say the least of it.

—For new fish, every package warranted, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w.

—None of the Jackson or the Wabash trains now connect at the junction with the B. & O.

—For lemons, oranges, cheese, dried beef, and hams, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w

—Fancy groceries at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. The entire stock is fresh and clean.

—Shirting from 10 cents per yard up, the best in the market, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Linen suits and dusters, all sizes, at rock-bottom prices, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Sherm. Hollister and daughter, Miss Sadie, enjoyed Tuesday's warm weather at Fort Wayne.

—The musical normal at Butler will render "Ogden's "Josiah," Friday evening (to-morrow) June 25.

—Summer dress goods at from eight cents to twenty-five cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralsten's. 26 3w.

—L. M. Ninde, one of Fort Wayne's prominent attorneys, was in town on business Tuesday afternoon.

—The fast train on the B. & O. road now passes this place at 10:20 p. m., going east, and 3 p. m. going west.

—Rev. Wm. Conzelman returned Friday last from a three weeks' trip through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for prints, as they have the best there is made, at prices below all competition.

—Another excursion to Pleasant Lake goes over the Jackson road to-day. Fare for the round trip only 50 cents.

—Mrs. G. H. K. Moss, after a rather extended visit in the southern part of the state, returned to her home in this place yesterday.

—Bargains in lawns, plain and lace striped buntings and white goods, to close out seasonable stock, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w

—The "Lady-Washington cigars are made of extra good stock. Schaab, Beugnot & Co. handle them in large quantities. Try them.

—J. W. Baker, agent of the Fort Wayne and Jackson road, at Fremont, Sundayed in Auburn, the guest of F. P. Copper, bachelor pro. tem.

—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad changed time last Sunday, as will be seen by the new time-card which will appear in this paper next week.

—If everybody didn't have "music in his soul" last Saturday, he must have had in his ears, as only six bands filled the air with melody all day long.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer's school closed last Friday, and the event was celebrated by a picnic in Sugar grove, in which the entire school took part.

—Don't buy lawns, buntings, white goods, embroideries, linen suits, ladies' linen dusters, zephyr shawls, etc., till you look at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mrs. F. P. Copper is at Fostoria, Ohio, visiting her mother and sister in her old home. She left last Friday, and will be absent some three or four weeks in all.

—Wm. Bash, of the commission house of S. Bash & Co., Fort Wayne, was in town Monday, buying wool. He is a young man, but full of business, "for a' that."

—Try the "Lady Washington" cigar and be convinced that it is the very best five-cent cigar that you ever smoked. You will find them at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—For dry-goods, clothing and groceries, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.; they can and will sell you goods at lower prices than those of any other house in Indiana.

—Rev. J. E. Ervin, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at this place, prior to the coming of Mr. Norris, spent a few days in town, in company with his family, the fore part of this week.

—Marshal Tom Scott tried to run Fred. Davis in on the road-working business, thinking the latter had gained the years of maturity, but Fred. wouldn't have it that way. Which is the joke on, Tom or Fred?

—Brown Matheny, after spending three weeks in Fort Wayne, came up Monday to get acquainted with his folks, returning to the city Tuesday, where he expects to remain all summer and perhaps locate permanently.

—G. F. Shutt, editor and proprietor of the Elkhart Democrat, called a few moments at the COURIER office last Saturday. He is a pleasant conversationalist and an intelligent young democrat, of which latter fact his paper is proof.

—If you have boils, chew eggshells, sure cure, Doc. Humphry says so.

—The junior editor is in Cincinnati, shouting for Hendricks or the next best man for president.

—The immensity of the crowd at Cincinnati can be better imagined than conceived. There are over seven thousand Hoosiers alone.

—Tom Sprott, Louis Johnson and Tom Scott did some big work in the fishing business last S—aturday. They claim to have caught nearly 150 pounds with only hooks and lines. The scene of the sport was near Kendallville.

—In a racket at Waterloo, at the time of the soldiers' reunion, Tom Bell had one of his fingers bitten by his antagonist, Jack Brown, and the finger has been growing painful ever since; so much so that it was amputated Tuesday evening by Dr. Swarts.

—A new walk, same as the one laid from the west gate to the court-house, has been put down this week from the north gate. It has been a "long-felt want," and adds materially to the appearance of our handsome court-yard, being both neat and serviceable.

—Mrs. Mattie Birdsall, sister of Mrs. W. J. Austin, who has spent several months past in this place, returned Friday afternoon to her home at Richmond. Her absence will make an aching void in society, to which she has always been a lively contributor.

—In response to a call from the officials of his road, Frank Copper made a round trip to Jackson last Friday. They merely wanted to ask him what he thought of Garfield's record and his chances for getting left at the fall election. Frank told them he thought it was.

—A lady's large black parasol—or a black lady's large parasol, or a large black lady's parasol, whichever way fits best—was left a day or two ago at Jno. L. Davis' hardware store, and the owner can have the same by calling at the COURIER office and paying $9.50 for storage and this notice.

—The following is a list of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., June 21, 1880:

Gray, Jno. H. (2)	Shamo, Ellie
Baughman, Mrs. M.	Reppard, H. A.
Molton, Charles	Screaves, Oscar

Whitaker, Librenus.
JOS. RAISIER, Postmaster.

—Mrs. D. W. Worden, of Moberly, Mo., a sister of Mrs. A. J. Little and Mrs. Ed. Eldridge, arrived in town early Monday morning, to render what service she could at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. McDowell, who is prostrated with sickness and has been confined to her bed for a number of weeks.

—The Mayor house, at Fort Wayne, W. W. Reed proprietor, may not be so pretentious in appearance, but its register shows a business, on several recent occasions, which is equal to that of any other two hotels in the city combined. Its bill of fare cannot be beaten, and its proprietor is a genial, hospitable gentleman.

—Clyde Moore returned last Thursday from Notre Dame, near South Bend, where he has been sharpening his intellect for several months past. Clyde has written home some rather severe criticisms on the discipline of the school, and when Mr. C. C. Shaffer met him Thursday, he greeted him thusly: "Hello, Clyde, how's the prison?"

—While the republican convention was in conclave last Saturday, at the court-house, we observed one disgusted man sitting in the grass, at the north side of the building, holding his head between his hands and sobbing like a defeated candidate. A friend at our side surmised that he was weeping over the corruption in the party to which he was devoted.

—Another exceedingly pleasant entertainment was given last Thursday evening to their friends of both sexes, by Mr. and Mrs. Jno. L. Davis, in honor of their son's return from school. The music was good, the supper was par excellence, and the dancing—as the girls would say—was "just too jolly for anything." Rev. Mr. Webbe and lady, and Miss Lillie Ward, of Ft. Wayne, and Mr. and Mrs. Shryock and son, Will., of Huntertown, were the "foreigners" in attendance, including Miss Crane, of Waterloo, who, possibly, can hardly be classed under that head. That party will long be remembered as one of the best private entertainments of this season

Released From Suffering.

Mrs. Belle Baughn, wife of Captain Wm. Baughn, whom the readers of the COURIER will remember as having been a sufferer from dropsy for sever months past, died of that dread disease Tuesday morning at four o'clock, in the 43rd year of her age, and was buried at five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. H. J. Norris, next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Methodist church.

Postponement.

The national greenback labor convention for DeKalb county is postponed until some time in the month of August, previous to which due notice will be given. The postponement is in compliance with numerous requests, for which the harvest season has made it advisable. It means no abandonment. The convention will assemble, and a ticket will be placed in the field. By order of committee.

A. B. DARBY, Chairman.

Drowned in a Ditch.

Last Sunday afternoon, Willie Burgett, a lad of about eight years, who was living with Mr. John Wingard, was drowned in a ditch about six miles east of Auburn. The particulars of the sad affair are as follows: On the day named, Mr. Wingard and his family, with little Willie and a number of the neighbors, attended a woods meeting in that vicinity. On their way home they stopped at Mr. Wingard's father's, and while there the little boy asked to go bathing. Mr. Wingard fearing to allow him to go alone, went with him, and several other young men accompanied them. The bathing place was a large ditch which was being dug through the woods, and which was full of water. After the boy and men had been in the water some time, the boy was placed on the bank and told to go and dress. He ran along the ditch toward his clothing and no more attention was paid to him until after the men had dressed, when the boy could not be found. The ditch was searched at once and the body was found in about four feet of water, not over one hundred feet from and within plain sight of the men. It is supposed that the unfortunate boy was playing on the bank and accidentally slipped into a hole below his depth. It will probably be some time before those young men take another child in swimming on Sunday. Willie was buried Monday in Cosper's graveyard.

Ladies.

If you would enjoy the satisfaction of having a clear complexion, free from pimples and sallowness, we would advise you to use Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. It is prepared from dandelion root, in combination with other valuable roots, barks and herbs. It is mild yet thorough in its action; is entirely harmless, and pleasant to take. Pint bottles only one dollar. Use Dr. Whites Pulmonaria for Coughs and Colds. The best in the market. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 25-2w.

—Why do you buy second-grade groceries when you can get first-class goods at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for the same or less money.

—Get your candies at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., at prices cheaper than the cheapest

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-1t

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Fire-Works for the Fourth!

For the fourth of July a full assortment of Roman candles, sky-rockets, flower-pots, vertical wheels, triangles, bombshells, colored tableau fire, torpedoes, fire-crackers, flags, Chinese lanterns, balloons, etc., etc., can be found at the Fruit House, Fort Wayne. To parties purchasing five dollars worth, a discount of 25 per cent. will be given; ten dollars' worth, a discount of 40 per cent.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE. 25-3w.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

Special Notice to Soldiers.

The law granting arrears of pensions dating back to the day of discharge, will soon expire. It is highly important that soldiers of the late war who expect to apply for pensions should file their papers now. If their claims are filed before the law expires they will have all the benefits of the law. Land warrants and pensions for all U. S. wars prior to 1861; pensions and bounties for soldiers (and heirs) of the late war. Experience of 20 years. Information in regard to all military claims gratis. It is probable the present congress will pension Mexican soldiers without regard to disability, and also their widows. Send in your names.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main St. Auburn, Ind. 5-1f

A Rare Bargain.

The undersigned offers for sale at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, one-half acre of land, upon which is situated a good dwelling-house, barn, well and cistern; also a fine storeroom containing a stock of drugs, dry-goods and groceries—a splendid location for a doctor or merchant. Terms, one-half down, and the balance in one and two years. Cause of sale, poor health.

24-4t. DR. A. B. MATHEWS.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

One price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's	75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,	76c
Three White Duck Vests, New	75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom	75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits	$7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Star Clothing House,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

New Hat Man!

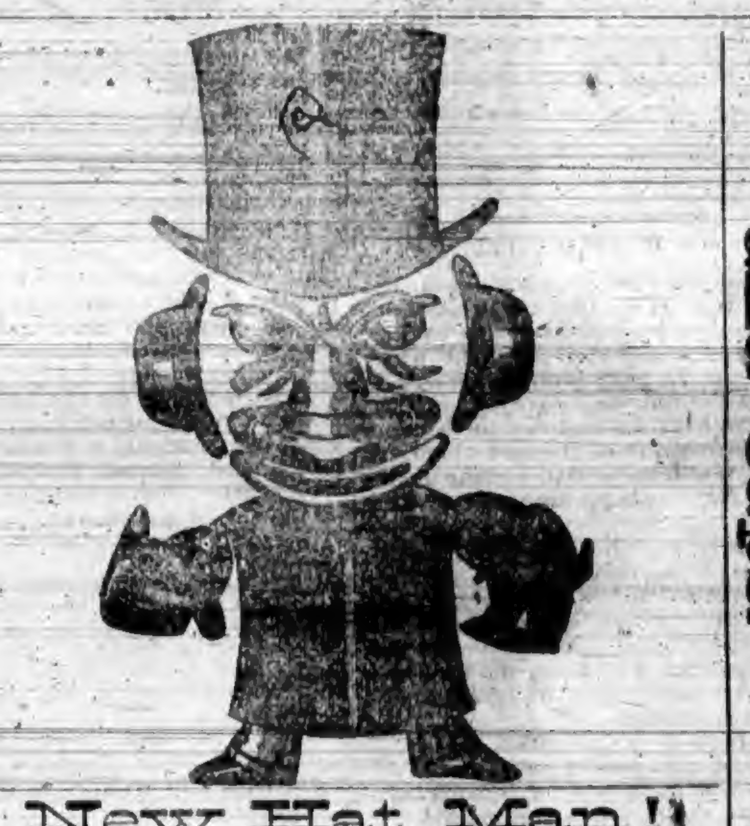

Hats
and Caps.

New Hat Man!!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

E PLURIBUS UNUM!

WELCOME, GREETING,
PATRIOTS! FRIENDS!

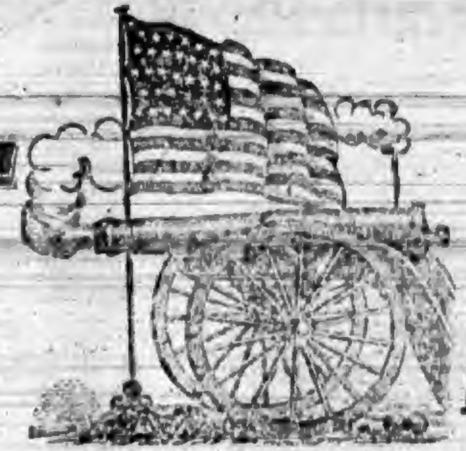

Magnificent Celebration
OF THE 104TH Anniversary of Freedom.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 5th.

A Red-Letter day in the history, and one not to be forgotten!

United Americans, come in your glory, with your wives, families, cousins and aunts. Extra excursion trains at half rates will run into Fort Wayne and not leave until the entire exercises of the day are over. Tickets will be issued good from July 3, till July 8 12 p. m. The entire city will be handsomely decorated and illuminated with the wonderful electric light from July 3 to 10th. The day will be ushered in by National Salute of 100 GUNS by Toledo Battery.

10 a. m. Grand pageant of Firemen and apparatus, Infantry, Calvary, Batteries of Artillery, Societies, Trades, Tableau Cars, "Sons of Mardi Gras" (mounted), county and city officials and citizens in carriages, bands of music, troop of race horses, led by grooms, etc., etc., etc.

1 p. m. Oration. Reading Declaration of Independence. Negotiations now pending to secure either Hon. Tom Hendricks, Col. Robert Ingersol or Gen. Thomas Brown or Frank Hurd to deliver the oration.

2 p. m. Competition Infantry drill, four prizes, $100.00, $75.00, $50.00, and $25.00.

3 p. m. Brass Band Contest, four prizes, $100.00, $75.00, 50.00, and 25.00. City Band barred.

2:30 p. m. Trotting and Pacing races for purses, $2,200.00.

$250.00 will be awarded to Fire Companies from abroad presenting best appearance and greatest number of men in uniform; 100 to Engine and Hose Company, 50 to Engine and Hose Company; 75 to Hook and Ladder Company.

7 p. m. Balloon ascension. 8 p. m. Magnificent Pyrotechnic Spectacle. The exhibition will surpass any similar display in the west. We feel safe in promising the public the grandest celebration ever offered in the state.

LOUIS JOCQUEL, Secretary.

AN OLD MAN'S LOVE.

BY ARVIDE BALDWIN.

So old and feeble man was this
Of whom this story's told to-day;
Sorrows he'd known as well as bliss,
And he had nearly closed life's play;
But still he had no thought that time
Had such wild wings as it flew on,
And so he passed his life of prose and rhyme,
And youth, he thought was here, was gone.

And manhood in its prime had disappeared,
While wrinkles deep, marked o'er his face,
Had now to show that what he feared
While young had found a lodging-place;
But still he would not know 'twas so,
But toiled on with dry and creaking bones,
Trying to keep ahead of worldly woe,
And shunning the place that's covered o'er with stones.

And thus he toils, with shoulders stooping down,
Writing with greatest will, to-day,
And looks not up. But o'er his crown
Of gray the morning sunbeams play;
Perhaps 'twill not be wrong to steal a look
Upon the page where crooked lines are seen,
And see what's in the heart's remotest nook
Of age; and what its love has been.

And so we look, and this is what we see
Scrawled upon the sheet before us;
'Twill show that with us, early though death be,
Those that live will e'er deplore us,
And though our male may live an hundred year
And five and seventy more than we,
He'll only recollect through smiles and tears
Our youth and its sad destiny.

* * * * * *

Dear Lena, thou springtime of my soul,
I long to clasp thee in these arms again,
To shield thee from the ills and pain
This life control.
Thou wert my joy but a few days ago,
But death hath robbed thee from the earth,
And taken youth and beauty well as worth,
And only memory left to know
That thou wast here, and all that's good of thee.
I feel a hand! I think it must be thine!
Aye, those fingers that so quietly intertwine
Are thine for me—
Ah, yes, indeed, it is. I hear a sound!
That gentle voice only hers could be!
And thus I hear her say, "Come up to me;
Pleasures here abound."

I've missed thee long—aye, many a day,
My love so beautiful in form and face,
And o'er whose brow no sign, no trace
Is found of life's decay.
Return to me, that I may see thee yet—
That I may love thee as in days gone by—
We'll foster joys, that ills of earth may die,
And not our paths beset.

Answer, my love, and tell it unto me
That thou wilt come and ease my aching heart.
What dost thou say? "Here, love, we never part,
Come up to me."
I must, for life without my youthful bride
Is tasteless, and I'd better far be there
And breathe the incense of the heavenly air,
When death hath died.

So wait for me, I'll soon be there with thee,
For I am getting tired, and down will lie,
And rest myself before the trip, I try,
To once more see
And love thee, more than I have loved thee yet.
And the trembling hand is weakening now,
As he guides the pen, and wonders how
He'll cross unto his pet.

But he loves to talk to his darling one,
And he talks on and tells her of his love;
Of how he'd die to meet her up above,
If otherwise it can't be done.
The pen is wandering o'er the page,
The scrawls are almost meaningless,
But love abounds in this rude dress,
And is not lessened e'en by age.

At last the pen drops from his hand;
The hand falls listless by his side;
The smiles of youth the aged furrows hide
Bespeak a better land.
They touch the wrinkled brow so clammy,
With death's stain stamped upon the clay,
They know that now his soul's begun the day
In regions ever balmy.
No more will sorrows crowd upon his head;
His dreams of Lena are now realized;
And all the good for man by Heaven devised
Are resting on his head.

A WASTED LIFE.

It was just after the conquest of Britain by William the Conqueror, when one morning a strange sight was to be seen upon the Thames at the point where now stand the Houses of Parliament.

A vast crowd was congregating on the northern bank—so vast that the Norman Guards on sentry on the spot where now stands Westminster Hall became doubtful of what was happening, and gave the alarm.

A company of Normans was at once marched to the palace.

They were but few men, yet quite capable of contending with a larger crowd of the Londoners, for the latter had been deprived of all arms, and had been forbidden, under pain of death, to assemble in numbers.

The Captain of the guard saw, however that the greater portion of the crowd was composed of women and children, and at once was reassured.

"What is the cause of the crowding?" he asked of a loud-tongued woman, who was haranguing those standing about her.

"It is Albra, the wife of Vindor, who wishes to prove that she is an honest woman."

"How so?"

"By the test of the shield."

The Captain turned to his men.

"Disband," he said, "and go among the people. At the least sign of a rising come to me with the news. Again, if ye hear the Castle bell, at once fall back and join me in the court-yard. Methinks the excitement has little to do with us or the King."

Near the water stood a man and woman, both of whom were young—the man handsome, the woman very beautiful.

Between them they carried a shield upon which was stretched an infant, whose age could not have been many days.

The man was evidently troubled and gloomy, while the woman, though pale, was perfectly calm.

Where they stood, the river ran at a rapid pace.

Around them the people stood eager and excited, for they knew what was about to happen.

"Who is he?" asked one.

"He is Vindor," was the reply; "and once master of the men-at-arms to the Thane of Buckingham. Now he is servant to his old master, who lives here in London. All he possesses of his old arms is the shield upon which the child lies."

"Whose child is it?"

"Ay, there is the point upon which Vindor is doubtful!"

"How so?"

"You see that he is fair, like most Saxons; while his wife is fairer still. Now look at the little child cooing in its strange cot, and you will remark that his hair is black, and that his skin is dark."

"That's so."

"Vindor, troubled in his mind by a suggestion of an old friend, doubts his wife, has told her so, and she is appealing to the old gods of Anglo-Saxonia to prove her innocence. But mark, they are speaking!"

Thereupon Vindor, growing still gloomier, approached his wife, and said to her, "Behold, the moment has arrived!"

"Thou wilt have it so?" asked Albra. "Is it still thy wish?"

"Yes," replied the gloomy man. "Let the old gods of the land decide whether or not this child is mine."

"Then let it be as thou wilt," said Albra, "and the shame and disgrace be with you."

The husband took the shield upon which lay the child—now dozing.

Vindor walked into the swift-flowing river, and up to his waist, raised the child and shield over his head for a moment, turned once again toward his wife, as though menacing her with the deed he was about to commit.

Meanwhile she, with head erect and an assured aspect, stood at the edge of the water, motionless as a statue, with arms crossed upon her breast.

As he looked at her, she stretched out her hand toward her husband, and said, in a loud and haughty voice:

"Do not hesitate!"

And now the crowd began to heave and rock, while a low murmur was heard, like a threat, ascending from among the assembled people. For, as the woman spoke, the gloomy man lowered the strange cradle, placed it lightly on the running water, and let it and the child out away down the stream.

Scarcely, however, had the shield moved a yard away from the doubting man, when Vindor (as though nature had suddenly reproached him) raised his clasped and trembling hands, imploring heavenly help.

He followed the course of the shield with great eagerness, despite his evident desire to control his emotion, and bending anxiously forward in the direction it was taking.

The mother, on the contrary, remained quite calm, her arms crossed on her bosom, her eyes following the course of the shield with a firm and tranquil look, so quiet and unmoved that she appeared to fear nothing for her child's safety.

Twice were the shield and child nearly swallowed up in the waters.

The mother alone did not flinch among all who watched this test.

Twice—then, again, the shield was seen tranquilly descending the current.

All present clapped their hands, and shouted, "The boat! the boat!"

Two men rushed forward, launched a bark into the river, and, rowing rapidly, soon reached the shield, and drew it from the water.

The motion of the water had soothed the child, and rocked it to sleep—a state of things which, in all probability, was the cause of its safety, for had the child moved at all the frail craft must have been overturned.

Now, as the shield was taken from the water, Vindor, whose face had become as bright and hopeful as it had previously been gloomy and foreboding, ran toward his wife, his arms outstretched, calling, "Albra, Albra, thou art my faithful wife!"

But she showed no sign of responding to his welcome.

"Stand back," she said. "I have been suspected, and cannot forgive!"

It was a custom with the wives of the ancient Saxons thus to prove their innocence when suspected by their husbands.

If the shield did not sink, then the wife was innocent; while if it and the child went below the water, then she was considered guilty, and, as a rule, leaped into the water after her sacrificed child.

They were, indeed, strange and terrible times in which to live.

As we have said, the wife Albra showed neither signs of joy nor forgiveness.

At this moment, a handsome, dark man thrust himself forward, crying, "Fair Sister Albra, what dost thou here by the side of the river?"

Vindor, looking at the new-comer, trembled.

"Did I not tell thee," said Albra, "that many of my people were dark? See, here is my brother, who has been in Gaul these five years. Is not he dark? Our infant is like my father's people."

"Wife—dear wife!" cried Vindor.

"No longer wife of thine," she said. "A woman outraged is a woman lost. Good-by—good-by!"

And, before any one there had a complete knowledge of what she was about to do, she had leaped into the fast-flowing river.

Twenty men rushed into the river after her, nor was she immersed during more than a score seconds. But when they removed her from the stream she was dead.

In all probability her heart had broken. Certainly she had not been long enough in the water to account for her death by way of drowning.

Sad, indeed, did the sun set upon Vindor that night. They had bound him with cords, that he might not do himself injury, perhaps even to the taking away of his own life.

He neither spoke nor stirred. Again and again his friends addressed him, reminding the wretched man that he was a warrior, and that he must live for the sake of that vengeance which it was hoped by the Saxons they would take against the Normans.

But he answered not, nor responded even by a look. His senses appeared to be completely dormant.

At last, his mother, an ageing and wise woman of her kind, took the infant and, placing the little hand upon the father's neck, whispered:

"Son, live for your child's sake."

Then he trembled, and the great downpour of tears saved him from the stony, horrid death which had been slowly creeping over him.

He lived, but lost the love, as he lost the habit, of work, and what little wealth he possessed dwindled away.

Fortunately his two brothers were men of steady industry, and, only one of them being married, the little child Roth was well cared for. Vindor lived only to be revenged.

No man yet who lived only for vengeance but punished himself far more than he did his enemy.

Therein lies the wisdom of forgiveness, which of course does not mean renewed trustfulness. By forgiving your enemy you clear the air for yourself.

"I will never cease to hate Sir Roland until I see him dead!"

This oath Vindor took over his wife's grave as they lowered her poor body to its last resting place.

Sir Roland, when riding past Vindor's house one day had seen him playing with his little child, and said that which had aroused the father's jealousy and had led him to accuse his wife of infidelity.

You know to what these few light words on the part of the Norman knight had led.

The sudden appearance of his wife's brother had more thoroughly convinced Vindor of the error of his mistrust than had even the test of the shield.

A month after the death of his wife he said to his mother, Ulfaa:

"I am going away from London, mother."

"Why, my son?"

"I cannot rest here."

"Go you to the North?"

"Ay, mother."

"To Richmount?"

"Yes, mother."

"That is whither Sir Roland de Bois has gone."

He nodded.

"Take heed, fair son. Thou wilt wear away thy life with the thought of vengeance. Perhaps the Norman meant no harm when speaking as he did."

"But my fair young wife died, good mother."

"That is true. But remember she was a haughty woman. Had she been wiser, she would have laughed at thee, and so cleared away thy jealousy."

"But she is dead!"

"Work for thy child. Do not waste thy life in thoughts of vengeance."

"I must follow Sir Roland de Bois into the North."

"Thou art thine own master, but dost use thy mastership unwisely."

"And wilt thou care for my little Roth while I am away?"

"Most surely. Is he not, dear son, as my own? Is he not my son?"

Next morning Vindor was gone, and never through five years did they once hear from him.

Even his mother Ulfaa had grown to believe him dead.

Little Roth, then nearly 6 years old, had heard of his father, had been told of his life, and often declared that he would be a brave man, like his sire.

Ulfaa and her husband loved the child, as indeed did Gurth and his wife Borsa, who had no children of their own.

Elsay, the youngest child of the old people, petted the boy, and her lover Edwy made his life happier.

One day, as the sun was setting on the other side of the river, Roth being at play near the house door of his former grandfather's house, saw a beggar approaching.

He looked old, and was bent. His long hair streamed over his shoulder, and his tunic was worn and tattered.

His bare legs were tanned by exposure to the sun, and his feet were cut and bruised.

"Will you have some bread and water?" asked the child.

"It is my son!" cried the beggar, falling upon his knees, and embracing the little child.

"Grandam!—grandam!" called the boy. "Father has come home, and he does not move!"

The unhappy man had fainted.

When again he knew himself, he was lying on a soft sheep-skin, spread over a mattress. His cut feet had been bathed, and his family had made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

"Mother!—father!" he said, looking about him wildly. "Ha! I am home once more before I die!"

"Die, my son?" said his mother.

"Yes! of remorse!" he replied. "I cannot live. I thank Heaven, which has allowed me to return home before I made an end of life. Above all, I bless Heaven that I can read my son a lesson, and that he is old enough and intelligent enough to comprehend me."

They gathered about him, his brother Gurth playing lightly with the stick which had accompanied Vindor in his wanderings, while his father, his sister Elsay and his youngest brother Edwy drew near.

"Where is my son?" he asked.

His mother, Ulfaa, who had not the courage to look her dying and favorite son in the face, and who was standing behind the bed, made a sign, and Borsa, Gurth's wife, led the bright little fellow forward.

Then thus spoke Vindor: "My son, never seek to be revenged upon your enemy. Leave him to himself. All bad men suffer, and by killing them you will relieve them from their sufferings. But that is not the danger. The desire for revenge kills you yourself. I am dying, first, by reason of my hate toward Sir Roland de Bois; and, in the second place, because my remorse is so great in having killed a good man."

All started.

"What do I hear?" asked his mother. "You have, in your blind vengeance, killed a human being?"

"Ay, mother! Sir Roland had a cousin of the same name, and much like him in appearance—though unlike him in character—for he was a good man. I followed Sir Roland for years, wearing out my life, and, only a month since, in the twilight, I mistook one for the other, and killed one of the few Norman gentlemen who have been kind and just in their dealings with us Saxons."

"Heaven forgive thee!" said Vindor's father.

"And now, my son," continued the victim of his own desire for vengeance, "I am come home to die! Do not forget what I say. Forgive! Do not bear vengeance, and be a good man. Come to me," he added, stretching out his hand.

The child held out his left hand, and approached his father.

"Remember!" he said; and then quietly his head fell back.

He was dead.

In the Great Tunnel.

A Vienna correspondent, writing about the St. Gothard tunnel, says: "Those who went into the tunnel before it was entirely pierced, all tell of their delight in having got out of it again unscathed. It seems that the heat, the bad smell, the mud, and the noise of the machines are simply unbearable. Of the work-people one-third were always on the sick-bed, and great numbers of the horses fell a sacrifice to the difficulties that had to be contended with. A great deal, it is true, still remains to be done, but from the moment the opening was made by dynamite, air began to pass through the tunnel, and although it may not yet be the most healthy place, still it will be supportable. The calculations of the engineers were right to two metres, the length of the tunnel being 14,918 metres instead of 14,920, as they calculated. When the opening was made every one stood awe-struck, and an Italian, Angelo Chiesa, was the first who passed to the other side. The trains will take a little more than half an hour to pass through the tunnel."

LOSS OF THE NARRAGANSETT.

Particulars of the Long Island Sound Calamity.

About midnight of Friday, the 11th of June two large steamers of the Stonington line came in collision in Long Island sound. Both boats were crowded with passengers. Competition had driven the fare between New York and Boston via the sound down to $1. Many persons took advantage of the small fare, and all the boats, since the reduction, have carried large companies. There was a dense fog, which swept in from the sea, and did not lift for two hours after daybreak. Veiled in this fog, the two steamboats, approaching from opposite directions, crashed into one another. The Narragansett left her wharf in New York at the close of the afternoon. The Stonington left her wharf in Stonington several hours later. There was a heavy fog the whole length of the sound when the Stonington started. This same fog overcrept the Narragansett. Both steamers plunged on at a good rate of speed, sounding their fog-whistles and trusting to the accurate hearing of their pilots and masters to find them a safe way. Every half minute the whistles shrieked. The faint sound of the Narragansett's whistle was first heard by the Stonington at a point near the Cornfield lightship, a few miles west of the mouth of the Connecticut river and five miles from the Connecticut shore. The Narragansett's signal said to bear to the left. The Stonington answered with the same signal.

The signals sounded as if there was a good distance east and west between the two boats; but in a moment more the lights of the two vessels shone through the fog, and they were going in the same course in opposite directions. The helm of the Narragansett was thrown sharp about, which brought her broadside to the Stonington. The Stonington plunged on and struck her on the starboard quarter just in front of the wheel. The shock was terrific. It shook the Stonington, which struck point on, in such a way as to throw all her sleeping passengers out of their berths. It ripped open a great hole in her bow, almost down to the water's edge. If the sea had been heavy she must have gone down at the shock. All the Narragansett's lights were instantly extinguished. Passengers found themselves locked in their staterooms in absolute darkness. The side of the boat was ripped open below the water's level, and she filled and sank immediately. A fire also broke forth, and so fiercely that in an hour and a half at farthest all the parts of the vessel remaining above water were destroyed. Fortunately, she sank in shallow water. She must have settled upon some bar, for the water rose only just high enough to submerge the saloon deck. The upper deck would have afforded a safe asylum had it not been for the fire. Many of the passengers on board the Narragansett waited neither for the sinking nor for the fire. In sudden terror they leaped into the sea, and, becoming numbed and exhausted, sank before the arrival of aid. Those who waited were saved. Immediately upon the shock the bulk of the passengers climbed upon the top deck. The boat sank, but it fortunately soon struck bottom, and they were still safe. Then the fire broke forth. It whipped so fiercely to leeward that the boats on that side could not be lowered, but the boats to windward were successfully let into the water, all save one, which was swamped with a considerable company.

The life-rafts were pushed overboard. They proved the salvation of scores. Passengers lashed themselves in life-jackets, and so protected leaped into the water to avoid the fire. Meanwhile assistance was at hand. The steamer City of New York, bound for the metropolis, came up and hailed the Stonington. Life-boats were manned from both boats, and soon the rescued were being lifted aboard the Stonington and the New York by the score.

The panic which followed the collision was terrible. Men, women and children jumped from their beds and rushed, shrieking, from their staterooms and berths—most of them in their night clothes. They filled the darkened saloon and pushed and jostled each other in their frantic efforts to get upon the deck. The officers seem to have lost their heads completely, and, with the exception of the purser, John Kiernan, not one of them, from the accounts of the passengers, seems to have done anything to stop the panic. Lights were finally procured, and the passengers fought for chairs, mattresses, life-preservers, and every article which would possibly aid to float them. These were heroic men in that struggling mass of terrified human beings, and there were, too, cowardly creatures, who took advantage of the weakness of women and children to save their own worthless lives.

In the confusion and terror of the moment husbands were separated from wives, and children from parents, and all fought but for one object—to grasp the life which was flitting from them. Some, weaker than the others, fainted; some prayed, while all shrieked wildly for aid.

In the midst of the tumult the Narragansett was discovered to be on fire. The bow of the Stonington had penetrated the boiler of the other boat, the burning coals of the furnace had been scattered on the oiled woodwork of the steamer, and now to the fear of death by drowning were added the horrors of a death by burning. This increased the panic, and a rush was made for the boats; but there were no officers at their posts to stop them, and the passengers cut them adrift and piled into them like sheep.

The first to reach the water was overcrowded, and it was swamped, but the others were put adrift with their precious cargoes. The steamer was settling, the heat from the fire was growing too severe to be borne, and men, women, and children plunged into the dark waters with chairs, mattresses, planks, and whatever they could lay their hands on. One mother had left her babes in her stateroom, and the fire and smoke fought her back as she attempted to rescue them, so that she was obliged to leave them to perish in the flames. Another jumped with her babe into the water, already filled with struggling men and women, and the little one was wrenched from her grasp and sucked beneath the waters.

The incidents of that terrible night are full of suffering and agony to scores of human beings. While these terrible scenes were being enacted on the Narragansett, the officers of the Stonington seemed to have lost their heads completely. The passengers, after being assured of their own safety—the fear of which had for a time filled them with horror—urged the officers to send boats to rescue the drowning passengers of the Narragansett. After a long delay the boats were lowered, and then it was found there were no plugs to stop the water-holes. To supply these created another delay, and all the time the cries for help were ringing on the night air. The boats were finally rigged and manned, but the men knew nothing of handling the oars, and the result was confusion and much loss of invaluable time. Once at work, however, the boats of the Stonington did well and rescued many of the drowning men and women. The men worked with a will, which made up in some degree for the lack of discipline. But other and more effective aid was at hand. Capt. Lanphear, of the City of New York, sighted the steamer, and bore down upon the disabled vessel. The boats of the City of New York were soon in the water, officered and manned by sailors who understood their work and did it heartily. For an hour and a half the boats floated around among the drowning passengers, whose struggles in the water were made visible by the light of the burning steamer, and the work of rescue was not given up so long as a head was to be seen or a cry for help heard. Women were pulled into the boats by the hair of their heads when they were just ready to give up the battle, and men who thought themselves strong fell down apparently lifeless on the decks of the Stonington and City of New York after being rescued.

Several persons who were taken on board the Stonington died from sheer exhaustion and fright after having battled in the water for nearly two hours.

The Narragansett was burned to the water's edge, and then the hull, with her entire cargo, sank in eight fathoms of water. No accurate list of her passengers was kept, and many who sailed in her are not now known. It is therefore impossible to estimate the exact loss of life.

At this writing no estimate of the loss of life approximating correctness can be made. The officials of the steamboat company are apparently bent upon suppressing the real facts as long as possible. The number of people burned or drowned is variously placed at from fifty to one hundred and fifty.

From all accounts of the disaster, it appears that there was a total lack of the appliances and the discipline which are supposed to be available on shipboard for the saving of human life in such circumstances—no officer to take in charge the business of rescuing the terrified passengers, no crew trained to lower, man, and work the life-boats.

The steamer Narragansett cost $330,000 in 1868. She was repaired last autumn at an expense of $30,000, and was in excellent condition. New boilers were put in about a year ago. Her value to the company at the time of her loss was not less than $300,000. She was insured against fire for $100,000, and there was marine insurance upon her for $30,000.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Twenty People Killed by a Tornado in Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

A wind-storm of unusual violence passed over a section of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, about thirty miles east of Council Bluffs, on the evening of June 10. We glean the following particulars from the telegraphic reports of the calamity: Persons living in the vicinity where the storm raged say it was first observed to assume an ugly and threatening form by citizens in the town of Macedonia, a small village in Macedonia township. The funnel, which is ample warning of coming danger, was seen to form about two miles to the west of Macedonia. Angry clouds rolled and tumbled, and passed in and out of each other, as if engaged in deadly combat. It is said that every person who beheld the final mobilization of the fierce and angry elements felt a keen realization of the near approach of eternity, but moments for reflection were very brief. In the twinkle of an eye, almost, the storm was upon them, and those that had not taken shelter in cellars and "dug-outs" stood in the broad road to death, and those who were saved feel that it was by special act of Providence. Buildings were either blown down or unroofed, while outhouses and small buildings were lifted bodily from their foundations and carried away entirely from the premises. A large number of small shanties, used for boarding and sleeping men who worked upon a railroad being built, were blown into splinters, not enough being left out of them to make respectable kindling-wood. Storehouses were leveled to the ground and their contents scattered to the winds of heaven. A number of two-wheeled scrapers used upon the railroad, weighing hundreds of pounds, were taken up as if but feathers and wafted away on ungentle zephyrs. Tires to wheels from three to four inches wide were twisted and rolled into knots as one would bend straw around his finger. Horses and cattle were taken up and carried away and dropped to the ground dead. One horse was carried forty rods, and when found its body was a perfect jelly. But little personal injury was done at this place, as people saw the storm coming and protected themselves by retreating to cellars and other underground places of safety. Land here is high prairie ground, and the people could see the storm from afar and use precaution for personal safety. But the storm continued to sweep forward in a northeasterly direction, and from Macedonia forward it was most destructive in its course; dead bodies, and demolished dwellings plainly marking its line of travel. Farm houses were in most cases totally destroyed, and farm machinery of all kinds broken into small fragments. About seven miles from Macedonia, on what is known as the "Osler settlement," great damage to human life was done. The house of Alex Osler was first reached by twisting wind clouds, and it fell before them and in the midst of them an easy, if not willing, prey. In this house were Mr. Osler, his wife and three children, and niece, two farm hands and a servant girl. They all died together. The storm swept them away in an instant. They probably perished amid the ruins of the wrecked dwelling, which was a large two-story frame. Not one was left to tell the story of their hasty destruction. One child, however, has not been found, and it either lies buried beneath the ruins or was borne away on the swift wings of the fatal cloud. Jesse Osler, brother to Alex, and who resides near by, suffered instant death, as did also his wife and two small children. William Osler, brother to the other two, escaped death but his wife and child were blown into the air fully 150 feet. The child is probably fatally injured. Other cases of death are reported, but details are not given. Twenty persons are known to have been killed in the Osler neighborhood, which is in Grove township, and six or eight persons are missing, and it is supposed their bodies will be found somewhere in the vicinity where they were last seen.

Bringing a Dead Man to Life.

A young officer of the English line, while passing through a native village, was annoyed by the importunity of a Hindoo beggar, whom no rebuff seemed to disconcert.

At length, when the filthy vagrant seconded his petition by laying his grimy hand upon the Englishman's arm, the latter, foolishly giving way to anger, repaid the freedom with a straightforward blow from the shoulder, delivered with such hearty good-will that the poor Hindoo fell like a log, to all appearance dead.

Before the assailant could recover from his bewilderment at this unlooked-for catastrophe, a howling swarm of natives came rushing to the spot, and with frantic cries for vengeance upon the murderer of their countryman, dragged him off to the local magistrate, carrying with them as evidence the body of the slain man.

Matters might well look gloomy for the prisoner, for the body showed not the slightest sign of life, while the culprit himself, overwhelmed with horror at the fatal consequences of his momentary passion, faltered and trembled in a way that would have made any ordinary judge convicted him on the spot.

But, happily for him, the magistrate was a veteran, whom no *contretemps*, however unexpected, could find unprepared.

He heard the story to an end without a word of comment, and then quietly remarked that before passing sentence, he wished to be quite certain that the man was really dead. The Hindoos broke in with a terrible outcry at the idea of the sacred remains being touched by an unbeliever.

"Oh, I don't need to touch him," quoted the judge, coolly; "I have a surer way than that."

Without appearing to notice the look of uneasiness that began to cloud the surrounding faces, he drew forth a stick of sealing-wax, lighted it, and let fall the burning drops upon the bare breast of the corpse.

Instantly the murdered man started up with an ear-piercing yell, and tossing his arms frantically, rushed out and plunged headlong into the river, while his inconsolable mourners vanished almost as quickly in the opposite direction.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS was so popular among his fellow-workmen, in an Alabama factory, that they bought a watch to present to him. Just before he was to have been informed of the matter he committed suicide, while laboring under the hallucination that they were jealous and intended to ruin him.

THE question is to be settled in court at Enfield, Ct., whether a father can legally burden a bequest to his daughter with the condition that she shall never marry.

Texas Cattle.

The number of these seems to be increasing astonishingly, as we may judge from an article in the San Antonio *Express*. It says the drive into the bordering States this year was not less than 300,000. The largest percentage of these were 1 and 2-year-old past steers, which are already contracted for in advance, at good prices, with the more Northern ranch-men. The animals are said to be in extra-fine condition, and the drive began much earlier this spring than usual, as the mild past winter has been extra favorable for the growth of pasturage. Yearling steers commanded $6 on the average; 2-year-olds and cows, $9; 3-year-olds, $10; beeves, $13. The average worth when market is reached, is estimated at $11 per head, making $3,300,000 for the lot—a goodly round sum for the Texas ranch-men to realize in a single year for their cattle.

THE raspberry plantations in England have been infested, the past few years, with large snout beetles which not only strip the plants of their leaves but cut off the bark from young canes.

MANY Roman Catholic missionaries are undertaking journeys into Africa.

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Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 28, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $3, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 20th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 2 box.

GARFIELD.

The Public Career of a Machine Partisan.

His Connection with Boss Shepherd's District Ring.

His Responsibility for the Back-Pay Steal.

Some Highly Interesting Reading.

The New York *Sun*, of May 8, 1880—exactly one month before Garfield's nomination—contained the following article:

CREDIT MOBILIER AND DE GOLYER.

James A. Garfield is now serving his ninth consecutive term as a member of the House of Representatives. At the end of his term he will succeed Mr. Thurman in the Senate, as night succeeds day. Gifted with fine natural parts, possessed of some literary ability, given to study, popular in manners, and with a pleasing style of speech, few men have begun public life with such advantages. No public man has sacrificed his opportunities more unworthily.

Mr. Garfield entered the army in 1861 as a Colonel of volunteers, and left it a Major General in 1863, with a record which, though not shining, was quite creditable. The Republicans of the Western Reserve, who had sent Joshua R. Giddings to Congress until he became recognized as the father of the House, took up Garfield on his return from the war, at 32 years of age, and have clung to him since then, despite the most damning proofs of his venality and jobbery in legislation. Fidelity to party in its fierce and intolerant spirit seems, like the mantle of charity, to have covered a multitude of sins in his case.

Thrown into the midst of the reckless legislation for which the calamity of civil war furnished an opportunity, he soon developed the traits of character which have more recently made his name notorious throughout the country. He became the advocate and apologist of the huge land grants and subsidies by which millions of acres of the public domain and tens of millions of money were voted to great corporations and rings. That may be called the beginning of the organized corruption which flourished during Grant's two terms. Garfield voted for almost every job, and for almost every iniquitous scheme of the lobby that then controlled the leading committees.

The construction of the Union Pacific railroad furnished the opportunity for a gigantic fraud. Congress voted money and land enough to build it without any considerable issue of bonds or stock by the company. The Directors were forbidden by law from engaging in contracts or holding other interests of profit. Therefore they could not become beneficiaries by the abuse of their trust until that obstacle was overcome. They soon found a way to do it. A company known as the Credit Mobilier, organized upon the French plan, had procured a charter from Pennsylvania, which proved to be a failure in its hands. This charter was purchased. A ring of officers and Directors of the Union Pacific road obtained absolute control of its affairs. They contracted with themselves under another name for the construction at exorbitant prices. They swindled the United States, the bondholders and the stockholders for the benefit of their own close corporation.

In 1867, Oakes Ames, James B. Alley and others, known as the "Boston party," got possession of the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier. At that time Ames was a member of Congress, and a manufacturer of reputed wealth. The great contracts passed into his hands, and the dividends of the Credit Mobilier had already attracted attention. Elihu B. Washburne introduced a resolution in the House which alarmed the jobbers for their immense profits. Colfax, then Speaker, and one of the creatures of the ring, silenced this movement for a time by parliamentary tricks.

Still, the Credit Mobilier monopolists were uneasy, and proposed to buy off opposition. In January, 1868, Ames wrote to McComb, who afterward started the investigation from motives of revenge, "I have assigned as far as I have gone" (certain shares to different States); "the 80 per cent. increase I want for distribution here, and soon." A few days after, he was still more urgent. He wrote again: "In view of Washburne's move here, I go in for making our bond dividend in full. I want that $14,000 increase of the Credit Mobilier to sell here. We want more friends in this Congress." As he himself said, the object was to put the stock "where it would do the most good." The stock was then selling at $350 a share on a par value of $100. It was issued in blocks of thirty, twenty and ten shares to members of Congress at par, and the so-called purchase was more than extinguished by the accrued dividends. It was a nice stock to hold.

The first disclosure of the corruption was made in the *Sun* during the summer of 1872, implicating many of the Republican leaders. A Presidential election was then pending, and they all vehemently denied any connection with the fraud. Garfield's statement was more explicit and bolder than that of any of his confederates in the crime. An investigation was ordered by the House soon after the meeting of Congress; the examination of witnesses began on Dec. 12, 1872. At first Oakes Ames was disinclined to make any exposure; but when the incriminated members combined to swear him down and to free themselves by rank perjury, his blood warmed quickly, and he determined to let the truth be known, though in the end there was much concealed.

Garfield submitted to the committee a prepared statement on Jan. 14, 1873:

> I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

Ames was recalled Jan. 23, 1872, and testified to the stock he had issued to Garfield, the dividends allowed him, and the balance of money paid into his hand, which Garfield pretended was a "loan." He submitted a memorandum of the account in detail. It came to the knowledge of the committee that Garfield had visited Ames with the object of inducing him to retract or modify his testimony, and he was re-examined on the 29th of January, as follows:

Q. You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300? A. No, sir, he did not claim that with me.

Q. State all you know in reference to it. A. I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In our conversation he admitted it, and said there was $2,400 due him in stocks and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stock or bonds.

Q. When was that memorandum made? A. It was made in my room. I cannot remember the date. It was since this investigation commenced.

Q. Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made. [Paper shown in Garfield's handwriting.]

Q. You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was his idea of what was coming to him? A. Yes, sir.

Garfield sought to tamper with and suborn Ames, and the attempt ended in his claiming a larger share in Credit Mobilier than had been allowed to him, after having solemnly sworn a fortnight previously that he "never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier nor any dividend or profit arising" therefrom. The climax was capped when Ames produced his diary with the original entry against Garfield, dated Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1868, setting forth his account for ten shares of Credit Mobilier.

These terrible revelations were allowed to pass unnoticed. Garfield did not dare to go before the committee and confront Ames, because he knew there were still other proofs in reserve. He waited until Ames was in his grave, and then, with Schuyler Colfax and others who had been bribed, he attempted to whitewash the infamy.

But, passing from that period to more recent times, let us examine his record after he became Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and, as one of his purchasers said, "held the purse strings of the nation." The forty-second Congress, in which the Republicans had large majorities in both houses, has gone into history as memorable for scandalous legislation. Among many disgraceful acts was that authorising the infamous Sanborn contracts, by which informers and spies were enabled to seize the books of merchants, and, by connivance, to blackmail them, and at the same time to plunder the treasury of immense sums. That law was the result of a corrupt combination between certain members of Congress, certain treasury officials, and one Sanborn, with one Jayne as the master workman. Some idea of the magnitude of their operations may be formed from the fact that Sanborn drew from the treasury nearly $175,000 for three months' service.

But for Garfield's direct complicity, that infamy would never have disfigured the statute book. The job was done in this way: Sawyer, then carpet-bag Senator from the South, afterward Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a confederate of Sanborn's ring, introduced an amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, authorising the contracts to be made. It was a "rider" and not in any way germane to the bill. But the Republicans then had the chronic habit of mounting their very worst legislation as riders on the regular supply bills. The bill, thus amended, was reported to the House April 8, 1872, and the job was badly beaten.

Then came the fine hand of trickery to play its part. Mr. Garfield, instead of allowing the bill to go back to the Senate, where the action of the House might be concurred in, moved directly for a committee of conference, so as to let six men legislate coercively for 300, with himself as Chairman of the House side. Of course the job was put back on the bill, and it passed the Senate where it had originated. But the House stood firm, and again, by a majority of one, refused its assent on a call of the yeas and nays. Twice defeated, the bill was recommitted to the same conference, and when reported the job had a long tail of verbiage, attached to deceive some and to operate as an excuse for others whose prejudices had meanwhile been conquered. Mr. Garfield then applied the previous question, and then drove the bill through by ten majority. Addition, division, and silence won the day.

Gen. Garfield is mainly responsible for the passage of the salary grab and back-pay steal the history of which may be briefly recited. Gen. Butler reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee, Feb. 7, 1873, to double the pay of the President, and increase the salaries of the Vice President, Cabinet, Speaker, Justices of the Supreme Court and members of Congress. The scheme had been thoroughly canvassed, and waited a favorable chance to be launched. Three days later Gen. Butler moved to suspend the rules, so as to attach this bill as a "rider" to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill then pending. It was beaten by thirty-nine majority, which included some of the strongest friends of the proposed plunder, who voted that way for effect. The first fire was thus drawn, and Butler knew where to plant his batteries.

The Legislative Appropriation bill came back to the House, February 24, loaded with one hundred amendments. The natural course was to have had them printed, so that members might examine the new items. But there was a game to play, and Garfield took the lead. By virtue of his Chairmanship, he moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the special order. Suspicion had been awakened and adjournments had been voted down previously. Dawes was put in the chair, and the door was opened for the grab. Garfield had assured members that the bill would not be called up that night, and the House was thin except on the stealing side, which was in the secret of Garfield's treachery. A special vote was demanded on the Butler amendment, now moved as a "rider" to the pending bill. It was defeated by fifty-two majority, Butler himself voting against it. But he immediately moved to reconsider and to adjourn. Nothing was now wanting to rivet the vote but to refuse to adjourn, and then to clinch it by refusing to reconsider. The issue was clear, but right in the face of the large majority just recorded the House adjourned by a still-larger majority, leaving the reconsideration alive and kicking. The next day Butler's motion to reconsider was first in order, and when Farnsworth moved to lay it on the table and finish the business a majority of thirty-nine answered in the negative.

The next vote fixed the Congressional pay, and the bill, with this graft, was sent to the Senate, and thence to a committee of conference. On the last day of the session Garfield reported the bill back, doubling the President's salary from the 4th of March, instead of the end of the fiscal year, and raising the pay of Congress from $5,000 to $7,500, retroactively for two years, with a long catalogue of augmented salaries for public officers. He pretended that there was danger of an extra session unless the report was adopted and told the House, "It may be an unwise expenditure in some respects, but in most cases the increase is proper and ought to be made." It was finally driven through by a majority of six.

Garfield's connection with the Washington ring is also well known to the country. One of the most notorious of the corrupt contracts made by Boss Shepherd was that awarded to De Golyer & McClellan, of Chicago, for laying a wood pavement. The contract covered 200,000 yards, at $3.50 a yard, which the superintendent of contractors swore could be put down at $1.50, every item of cost included. So there was a clean profit of $400,000 to be divided. To further this job, which was preliminary to others to follow, the sum of $97,000 was expended. It was given out in the spring of 1872. At that time Richard C. Parsons was Marshal of the Supreme Court, and had converted that office into a headquarters for the lobby. He was known to be an intimate friend of Garfield, and the ring wanted Garfield's aid as Chairman of the Appropriations.

The agent of the contractors employed Parsons, with a fee of $15,000, as "counsel," although there was no cause to argue, no contest of any kind, and no tribunal to appear before. It was a sham to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Parsons paid Garfield $5,000 as his share, July 12, 1872, for which he was forced to admit before the last investigation that he made no argument, oral or written, had never appeared before the Board of Public Works, and had only once spoken to Boss Shepherd on the subject. That "fee" was a bribe out and out, and nothing else, as was subsequently shown. Garfield became the agent of the ring, and through his influence and activity $3,500,000 were voted to Boss Shepherd and his confederates in less than sixty days, between the 8th of January and the 3d of March, 1873.

It would be easy to continue this discreditable record, and to show that in almost every instance of venal legislation Garfield's name is to be found on the side of jobbery, stealing and fraud. These facts cannot be disputed, and they will stand to his dishonesty, whether he remains in public life or goes into enforced exile.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention—A Harmonious and Enthusiastic Body—Hendricks for President, and Landers for Governor.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis June 9. The hall, with a seating capacity of 3,000, was fully occupied. Nearly an hour was consumed in locating the delegates and visitors. The convention was called to order by Col. R. C. Shaw, Chairman of the Central Committee. Hon. Francis D. Hart, of Bartholomew county, was chosen temporary Chairman, and John W. Kerns, of Howard county, temporary Secretary. The Congressional districts were then called, and Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were selected. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent Chairman, ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, and John W. Kerns for permanent Secretary. The nomination of Gov. Hendricks was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the members of the convention cheering for several minutes, many delegates rising to their feet and swinging their hats. He spoke as follows:

> I know that victory will sit upon our banner. They nominated a candidate at Chicago yesterday. I should say a ticket, for it wouldn't be right to omit the last of that ticket. I take it that the ticket represents fairly the average strength of the Republican party. In every respect I think it so, and you and I, brother Democrats, don't lean upon the weakness of the ticket nominated yesterday. We lean upon the strength of indomitable Democracy. Some sad things took place at Chicago. I know you think I am referring to the many truths that they told upon one another—that was it. Yesterday the Republican party laid away forever the grim-visaged warrior and the plumed knight together. To-day they lie in the obscurity of defeat. The Republican party have said to the nation—of the world—that did Gen. Grant uncommon honor—that he is no longer worthy of sitting at the head of national affairs, and it was no uncommon thing when the statement was made to mankind that Gen. Grant was no longer worthy of support in the National Republican Convention. I have heard Democrats for the last two or three weeks inquiring who is the weakest man at Chicago. I care not for that. I repeat it, I care not for that. At the last election, when Tilden and Hendricks were elected, there was a majority on the Democratic side of the white voters of the United States of 1,000,000 men, and of whites and blacks together there was a majority of more than 250,000. Now, when we meet in Cincinnati to respond to Chicago, we meet with the assurance upon our side that we have this strength, this power, this sentiment of the American people, upon our side. I take it for granted that the great convention on the 22d of this month, representing the Democracy of this nation, will so organize our party that success shall continue with the contest in November.

Allusions to the election of Tilden and Hendricks in 1876 called forth the most furious demonstrations.

The contest between Landers and Gray, for Governor, was close but weak. On the first ballot Gray had 510½ votes, Landers 514½, and Downey 42. On the second ballot Henry county deserted Gray for Landers. Break followed break until before the roll was completed both Gray and Downey withdrew their names, and Landers was nominated by acclamation. He made a brief speech, and when calls were made for Gray he came forward. Before he had time to open his mouth a resolution was passed like a whirlwind nominating him for Lieutenant Governor, which he accepted. So the ticket is Landers and Gray.

After the excitement was over, and this incident passed, Judge John T. Scott, of Terre Haute, the present incumbent, was nominated for Supreme Judge of the Third district, and James Mitchell, of Goshen, for the Fifth district, to succeed Biddle. Manson, Shanklin and Fleming were renominated by acclamation for Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Gabriel Schunck, A. E. Martin, of Wells, and Thomas W. Woollen were nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Reporter and Attorney General, respectively, and, on the second ballot, A. G. Goodwin, Superintendent of Schools of Clarke county, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, defeating J. H. Smart, of Allen, the present incumbent.

The convention was very large, very orderly, and transacted its business in the most creditable manner.

When Lieutenant Governor Gray said he was completely astonished at being given the second place on the ticket when he was a candidate for the first, Gov. Hendricks interpolated, "I can appreciate your position." At this sally the whole convention laughed uproariously.

The following platform was adopted unanimously:

1. We, the Democracy of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the country upon the harmony prevailing within its organization and upon its unanimity in its purpose to cast behind it every occasion and sentiment and discord and stand as a man for success in 1880; and we give assurance to the Democrats of the country that, accepting the declaration of principles and purpose that may be made at Cincinnati and the candidates who may there be chosen, we will give them an earnest and individual support.

2. We believe that laws should be enacted, executed and administered only for the public good, and all class legislation and all favoritism in the affairs of government should be defeated and made odious; that taxes should be levied justly, and the most rigid economy should control public expenditures; that the elections must be free from the control of army and party officials, so that they shall be fair and honest as they once were; that the rightful jurisdiction of the State courts must be restored in all cases where it has been usurped by the Federal authority, so that justice may be administered cheaply and speedily.

3. The coin and paper money of the country should be of uniform value and readily convertible, and should have as great purchasing power as the money of other first-class commercial countries of the world, and the paper money, like the coin, should be furnished by the United States, and should not be in excess of such quantity as will always remain at par with coin. Inasmuch as the outstanding treasury notes are no longer necessary to the Government in the use of its credit, and are useful only as money, they should be made subject to taxation the same as other money. As tax-payers, we declare our gratification at the action of the Democratic members of Congress in reducing public expenditures and in cutting off the allowance and payment of questionable and fraudulent claims, resulting in a saving to the treasury of more than $100,000,000.

4. We will stand with all our might against the aggression of the Republican leaders upon the rights of States, made for the purpose of building up a strong central power, dangerous to the liberty of the people. We will in all fidelity maintain the constitutional rights and powers of the United States, and as faithfully we will maintain and vindicate the rights of States as reserved by them in the constitution.

6. The Legislature of 1879 is entitled to honorable mention for having redeemed the pledges of the Democratic Convention of 1876, to provide by law for the comfort and safety of laborers in the mines, and securing their wages to the persons employed by corporations, and we are in favor of such legislation in the premises as may be necessary and proper. We congratulate the people of the State that by the action of the Democrats of the last Legislature, basing representation on population and contiguity of territory only, the shame and taint of fraud have been removed from the apportionment of representation, and that now the people will be equally and fairly represented.

7. The people of Indiana are justly proud of their system of free schools, and will maintain their full force and usefulness, and, to that end, we must see to it that the management thereof does not become wasteful or extravagant, and that no part of the munificent fund which they have provided shall be used for sectarian or any other purpose whatever than the support of common schools.

8. We are gratified that the Democrats in Congress have acted in respect to bounties and pensions for soldiers and their families in the spirit of justice and liberality.

9. We hold up to public detestation the conduct of the Republican party in placing Hayes and Wheeler, by criminal practices shocking to every honest sentiment and damaging to our institutions, in the offices to which they were not elected. It was an outrage upon free government and a crime against the elective franchise that cannot be forgiven and must not be repeated, and for which the guilty party must be driven from power and consigned to infamy; and we hold up to the public detestation the conduct of the President in rewarding the guilty parties by conferring upon them high and lucrative offices. To reward crime is itself criminal.

10. During the past few years our country has been blessed in a high degree with favorable seasons, and the production of our valuable staples has been enormously in excess of our own consumption. We have sold in foreign countries many hundred millions more than we have purchased from them. Gold and silver have come to us; business confidence has been restored, and we have the hope and promise of good times again. In all this we recognize the blessings of God upon our country; and we denounce it as false and blasphemous when partisan leaders claim that this is the work of their hands, and that the people shall be thankful to them, and not grateful to Heaven for our returning prosperity.

11. We approve the sentiment expressed by Gov. Hendricks in his letter of acceptance in 1876, that the iniquitous coolie system, which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondsmen, establishing a species of slavery and interference with the just reward of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

12. Our State administration is entitled to the respect and support of the people. The Government of Indiana is efficiently administered, and more cheaply than that of any other State.

13. That we recognize the rights of colored citizens as well as whites, who immigrate into Indiana; but we condemn and denounce the action of the Republican party in importing into this State pauper negroes for the sole purpose of using them as voters.

14. We hereby instruct our delegates in the National Convention at Cincinnati to present to that body the name of Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for President of the United States—one who has at all times faithfully maintained the cause of Democratic truth and justice acceptably to the Democracy of the whole Union, thus securing the election of a Democratic Legislature and a United States Senator in 1881, and a just, pure and constitutional administration of the General Government.

15. We favor the continuance of the two-third rule in the National Convention, and the delegates this day chosen are hereby instructed to vote for the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as our candidate for the Presidency, and to vote as a unit on all questions in said convention.

A Baltimore paper suggests that, inasmuch as the sight of a horse-car invites all pedestrians to tremendous exertions, it might be a good plan to utilize the vehicle in walking matches, infusing new life into the contestants now and then by bringing a car into sight at the other end of the track.

As soon as the color-blind pilots are all discharged a man with a red nose can walk on the Mississippi river banks without having the steamboats whistling at him.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

The State Convention at Springfield—Trumbull for Governor, and Parsons for Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic State Convention of Illinois met in Representative Hall, at Springfield, on the morning of June 10, and, before the close of the day, had completed the work which had called them together, and the majority of the delegates were on their way home.

The convention was one of the largest, most harmonious, best natured, and most enthusiastic political delegate gatherings ever assembled in the State of Illinois.

The convention was called to order by Hon. T. W. McNeiley, Chairman State Central Committee, who, after the call had been read, nominated Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, of Hamilton, for temporary Chairman. Marshall was unanimously elected, and made a brief speech.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who had just entered the hall, was loudly called for, and responded.

Hans Haerting, of Cook county, was chosen temporary Secretary, with several assistants.

Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were then appointed, and a recess taken till 2 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled, the Committee on Credentials reported all the delegations fully represented and no contests.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended making the temporary organization permanent, with a Vice President and Secretary from each district.

The adopted roll was then called, and the District Conventions reported the following delegates to Cincinnati:

First District—Henry F. Sheridan, John R. Hoxie.

Second District—Carter H. Harrison, Patrick Howard.

Third District—Perry H. Smith, Franklin L. Chase.

Fourth District—A. M. Herrington, Joseph Glidden.

Fifth District—J. M. Potter, J. M. Stow.

Sixth District—Chas. Dunham, B. T. Buford.

Seventh District—William Reddick, Andrew Welch.

Eighth District—Geo. C. Harrington, Geo. V. Huling.

Ninth District—L. W. Ross, L. W. James.

Tenth District—J. H. Stewart, S. B. Montgomery.

Eleventh District—Walter E. Carlin, Scott Wike.

Twelfth District—H. M. Vandeveer, William H. Barnes.

Thirteenth District—Luther, Dearborn, Benj. Howard.

Fourteenth District—Wm. A. Day, James W. Craig.

Fifteenth District—Wm. M. Garrard, S. L. Whitehead.

Sixteenth District—Jacob Fouck, W. S. Foreman.

Seventeenth District—Geo. A. Bayle, Seymour F. Wiles.

Eighteenth District—Wm. H. Green, Wm. K. Murphy.

Nineteenth District—J. M. Crebs, G. B. Hobbit.

The committee appointed for that purpose named Melville W. Fuller, of Cook; Samuel S. Marshall, of Hamilton; John O. McClernand, of Sangamon, and W. T. Dowdall, of Peoria, as delegates-at-large, which was adopted.

W. C. Goudy, of Cook, offered a resolution eulogistic of Horatio Seymour, and instructing the Illinois delegation to Cincinnati to support him for President. The mention of Seymour's name was greeted with great applause and three cheers. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

After these committees reported, nominations for State officers were taken up. Mr. Harland, of Clark, offered a resolution declaring that the convention nominate by acclamation Lyman Trumbull for Governor, James C. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, and Gen. J. C. Black for Secretary of State, Gustavus Koerner for Auditor, Samuel G. Marshall for Treasurer, and John M. Palmer for Attorney General.

This occasioned great confusion. Harland insisted on his resolution, but it was finally ruled out of order amid great uproar.

Harland then nominated Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, for Governor.

Trumbull declined, and nominated Gen. Lewis B. Parsons. Several delegates insisted upon Trumbull accepting, as did Parsons himself, and Trumbull was finally nominated by acclamation, and the State ticket was composed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Lewis B. Parsons, of Clay; Secretary of State, John H. Oberly, of Sangamon; Auditor, Louis Starkel, of St. Clair; Treasurer, Thomas Butterworth, of Winnebago; Attorney General, Lawrence Harmon, of Peoria.

The following is the platform adopted:

Patriotic duty and interest demand peace and reconciliation through all the land, and we pledge ourselves to the following principles:

1. No tariff for protection.
2. No third term.
3. A substantial reform of the civil service, so that Federal officers shall be the servants of the people, and not of a party.
4. Equal rights to all the States, and no Federal interference with the constitutional functions of States.
5. A constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.
6. No more land grants to monopolies.
7. The will of the people must be supreme, and majorities must rule under the constitutional methods. No more such frauds as that of 1876; no more schemes like that of eight to seven.
8. That laws shall be enacted to protect laborers in the more prompt and certain collection of their wages.

The following were selected as electors from districts: William C. Seipp, W. J. Hynes, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., T. B. Coulter, Patrick Stone, J. S. Eckles, B. E. Daily, Lewis F. Feilitzsh, J. W. Butler, George Huhn, W. G. Ewing, L. F. Hamilton, A. M. Miller, W. M. Bandy, Robert McKinley, John Wescott, J. M. Gill, M. C. Crawford, E. D. Youngblood.

At Large—William J. Allen, of Jackson; James S. Ewing, of Adams.

The following is the State Central Committee:

First District—Richard Pendergast.

Second District—M. B. Bailey.

Third District—C. E. Crofts.

Fourth District—H. B. Enoch.

Fifth District—W. O. Wright.

Sixth District—A. K. Truesdale.

Seventh District—James R. Walsh.

Ninth District—A. M. Brown.

Tenth District—Charles H. Whittaker.

Eleventh District—J. M. Bush.

Twelfth District—T. W. McNeeley.

Thirteenth District—J. A. Mallory.

Fourteenth District—E. A. Barringer.

Fifteenth District—W. A. Cochrane.

Sixteenth District—Samuel L. Dwight.

Seventeenth District—G. R. Gilham.

Eighteenth District—Thomas F. Bouton.

Nineteenth District—M. M. Pool.

At Large—T. E. Courtney, R. W. Alexander, Wm. G. Ewing, A. Orendorff, C. D. Holles, J. M. Darnell, J. O. Campbell, and W. J. Mize.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to favor the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Goudy, of Chicago, then precipitated a lively contest by offering a resolution instructing the delegation to vote as a unit at Cincinnati. After modifying this to apply only to President and Vice President, the Seymour men succeeded in suspending the rules and passing the resolution by 334 to 283.

Speeches were then made by Lyman Trumbull and Gen. Parsons, accepting the nominations, and by Carter H. Harrison. Judge Trumbull's speech was one of the happiest efforts of his life, and we regret that we have not room for a full report of it. He said he had been honored repeatedly by this people, but he had passed the meridian of life. He had made mistakes, perhaps, but had acted wholly, as he believed, for his country's good. Now he had hoped for quiet. That wish he must forego. The two parties confronting each other now were, to his view, like the Whig and Federal parties of old. Their positions and their views were relatively like those occupied and held by those parties. The Republican party was in favor of a strong and a splendid and an expensive Government. That party passed laws favoring one class as against another. These things were undemocratic and the opposite of those held by the Democratic party. The Democratic party believes in the constitutional currency of the country, gold and silver, as expressed in the constitution itself. It was to prevent the gradual centering of power in the Government that he had taken an interest in the present canvass, but without any thought of looking for aught higher. They had, nevertheless, seen fit to urge this place upon him. He accepted it at a personal sacrifice to himself. For himself, he felt it would have been better had they selected some younger man; yet he felt he had no right to set up his individual wishes and opinions against the wishes of those who desired his aid. There were times when, even though a man knows he is going to destruction, he must advance with resolute eye to the cannon's mouth. "What is left of me and what I am is at your service."

Three cheers were given for Trumbull as he retired.

INDIANA NEWS.

It is a settled fact that Fort Wayne is to have a Government building costing $100,000.

One party at Indianapolis has purchased 200,000 1-cent stamps within the past two weeks.

Alfred Lee, living near Kokomo, owns a well-developed calf that weighs only four pounds.

It is said that there are at least seven new railroads projected at present through Northern Indiana.

A wild animal of immense size, new to that region, is creating great excitement in the vicinity of Vincennes.

Mrs. James Logan, of New Albany, was very seriously hurt by being bitten upon the breasts by a vicious horse, owned by Jacob Kusler, while passing in front of the animal.

The Government office at Indianapolis has received a photo-lithograph of the statement of a census taken in Indiana when it was a Territory, and when it comprised but thirteen counties.

The dinner pails of workmen at Kilgan's pork-house, at Indianapolis, were dosed with croton oil by some scoundrel. Four of the men were made seriously sick, and all were more or less affected.

During the performance of John Robinson's show, at Madison, an elephant attacked and would have killed a young man serving as waiter, but for the heroic conduct of the keeper, who beat and conquered the animal. Terrible alarm prevailed in the audience, ladies screaming, fainting, etc.

Jacob Hammersmith, of Madison, was shot through the heart and instantly killed, a few days ago, by Ransom Smith. The tragedy resulted from a quarrel about a chicken claimed by Smith. The latter was promptly arrested and placed in jail. He is 60 years old. Hammersmith leaves a wife and two daughters, aged respectively 12 and 14 years.

A German named Mertz, a resident of Cambridge City, has instructed his lawyers to bring suit against Mrs. Kambesky, a wealthy widow of Richmond, who is ten or fifteen years his senior, for breach of promise. He estimates his damages, in which he includes railroad fare and the cost of the beer consumed during the courtship, at $2,000. He has made due allowance for offsets in the shape of fuel and lights.

Albert Hauger, who lives several miles from Salem, got very drunk and went into his stable loft to sleep off his potions. He slipped off the hay and down through a lot of harness hanging on the walls of the stable, one of the lines noosing itself around his neck and hanging him. He would have died in this condition but for the fortunate arrival of a neighbor at the barn, who cut him down.

Gen. James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, in charge of the United States depot at Jeffersonville, has received an order for the following army clothing, commencing July 1: 16,769 blouses, 3,500 stable-frocks, 7,000 pairs overalls, 55,000 flannel shirts, 40,000 jeans drawers, 7,000 pillow-sacks. This will be good news for the operatives of that place, as they have been idle for several weeks past. This contract will keep 800 women busy all winter.

Capt. John Box died at New Albany last week, aged 66 years. Our readers will remember that about a month ago Capt. Box, his wife, two nephews, a niece, sister-in-law and a colored farm laborer were stricken with illness with all the characteristics of lead poisoning. All the family recovered, including the colored man, except Capt. Box, his wife and nephew, Sidney Box. Capt. Box is now dead, and his wife and Sidney are helpless from paralysis caused by the poison.

The Man with a Glass Eye.

A one-eyed man in St. Louis has a glass eye. This is the way he uses it. He says: "A man came into my office once to give me a thrashing about a little difference we had in regard to the settlement of a small estate. I listened to him coolly and deliberately. Then, when I saw he was about to strike, I pulled out my eye and laid it on the table, as if it were a disposed-of motion. That man went down stairs on the outside of the building. Still he could have got away with me if he had persisted. I was out the other day for a walk, when a couple of ladies approached me, asking for alms. As if to cogitate upon the ailments of the world, I took out my knife and unconsciously picked on the glass optic this way (illustrating). They left their baskets on the ground, and, though I offered to put up for their cause, nothing could head them off. But it is in the street-car that I have the most fun. Taking my 6-o'clock car at the starting point, of course I secure a seat. Very soon the seats are crowded with men, and ladies come in. I shut my good eye, so (illustrating), and level the dead eye on the man I want to have raised to make room for the lady. In time it will bring a man to his feet. There's something in the stare of a dead eye that will make a man's blood like it was put on ice. I have cleaned a whole car out this way, and had the thanks of the ladies voted."

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Gives Immediate Relief.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.

Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

SEIDLITINE.

Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.

Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above four preparations for sale by T. E. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure,

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A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

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Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

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GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18 cents now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents per pound; and the Extra A Sugar we sold at 9 cents, now down to 8 cents; and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.
Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c; Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled-pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

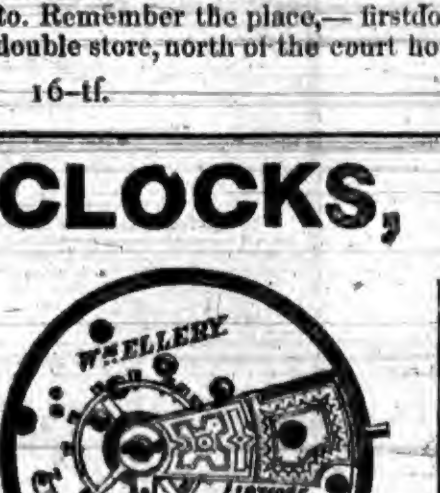

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indiana

Advise About Betting on Horses.

[New York Express.]

"Farmer" writes to know what we think of the horse races, and asks if we can name the winners. Ruralistic friend, we have thought day and night of the horse races. We had even picked out the winners, and put our week's salary on the result. And lo! the horse we backed stopped to scratch its left ear at the quarter mile post, and fell in a faint as the other horses passed under the wire, three-quarters of a mile ahead Since then we don't name winners. It's not in our department. But, friend, you can make more money hoeing cabbages in one week than you can make on a horse race in four decades. This advise is free gratis. Take it, as it doesn't cost you a copper.

A Perilous Descent.

A romantic young man asked his sweetheart to take a walk with him by moonlight on the river bluff at East Dubuque, Iowa. She went gladly. When half way up the extension they halted to admire the prospect. Suddenly a stone slipped underneath the young man's feet and he went down like a curtain-stick. He caught hold of some vines which clung to the rocks and hung for dear life, expecting to fall a hundred feet and to be dashed in pieces on the rocks below. The young woman could not pull him up, so she fell on her knees and prayed for him. The young man united with her after this fashion: "Help! Murder! Oh, Lord! I know I'll be all broke up. Now I lay me. Coundfound it all, I forget. Oh, Jerusalem! I've got to let go pretty quick. Give us some daily bread. Oh, that ain't right! Oh, Lord! Send somebody to help me out of this scrape. Help! Thunder!" At this point he could hold on no longer, but went down. But not a hundred feet, for he landed on a ledge which neither he nor she had seen in their excitement. A small fragment of cuticle rubbed off his knee was his sole injury.

The Executioner's Revenge.

Our Parisian contemporary, the Figaro, has lately told a terrible story of a headsman's revenge. Fourteen years ago the murderer Alvinain was condemned to death. When, on the morning of his execution, "Monsieur de Paris" entered the cell for the purpose of making his usual preparations for conveying him to the scaffold, the culprit received him with an outburst of abuse, couched in the foulest imaginable language, to which the "executioner of high works" listened impassively, apparently paying no attention to the torrents of insults and imprecations that flowed from Alvinain's lips. Arrived upon the scaffold, however, he bound his "patient" to the plank, and then deliberately lowered the death-dealing knife within a few inches of the murderer's neck, examined its edge, raised it again to its usual hight, and finally loosened the catch with the customary result. As the remains of the decapitated assassin were being removed from the scaffold, one of the officials present observed to the executioner that he had not performed his task as quickly as usual. "No," replied the latter, with an indescribable smile, "I let him wait a little." Experience had taught the practiced headsman how dire is the agony of the last few moments preceeding the dreadful passage from life to death; so, mindful of the wrong inflicted upon him by the doomed man's insults, he avenged the outrage with hideous completeness by "letting him wait a little."

Love in Two Languages.

[Cleveland Press.]

Even the dingy, uninviting emigrant-car is not without its little romance. Yesterday there arrived, among a large party of emigrants, a young Swedish woman. She was a blonde, and marvelously handsome. The peasant women of that nationality are noted for good looks. Sitting by her side was an intelligent-looking German. Neither could understand a word that the other spoke, but the eloquent language of love was at the command of both. They had met and fallen in love on the outward voyage. He toyed with her hand, and she told him by not drawing it away, even though the blushes mantled her fair face, that she loved him. He had a ticket to Dubuque, Iowa; she was booked to Kansas City. They supposed they could journey westward together for many happy miles yet, and trusted to fate that something would happen to enable them to stay together always. But cruel fate separated them. The emigrant agent told the young woman that their routes diverged at this point, and that she would have to leave the Lake Shore road and take a Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis train. She begged to be allowed to ride with her lover a few miles further, but the emigrant agent was obliged to separate them. Half an hour later the agent went through the train again to look after his charges, when he discovered the young woman again with her lover. She nervously clung to his hand and bowed her head, hoping to escape the notice of the official, but he was inexorable and compelled them to part. She threw herself wildly into the young German's arms, and wept bitterly. He told her, in his native tongue, that he would be true to her, and when he earned enough money would come and claim her for his bride; but, alas! she could not understand him, and they parted, never, perhaps, to meet again.

A Kiss and its Result.

Our readers shall have the benefit of a good story we once heard. Traveling into town one night about dusk, Parson K. had occasion to call at the mansion of an esteemed parishioner, who had, among other worldly possessions, two or three very fine daughters. He had scarcely knocked at the door when it was opened by one of these blooming maidens who as quick as thought threw her arms around his neck, and before he had time to say, "O don't," pressed her warm delicate lips to his, and gave him as sweet a kiss as ever heart of swain deserved. In utter astonishment, the worthy divine was endeavoring to stammer out something, when the damsel exclaimed, "O, mercy, mercy! Mr. K., is this you? I thought as much as could be it was my brother Henry."

"Pshaw!" thought the parson to himself, "you didn't think any such a thing." But taking her hand, he said, in a forgiving tone, "There is no harm done. Don't give yourself any uneasiness; though you ought to be a little more careful."

After this gentle reproof, he was ushered into the parlor by the maiden who, as she came to the light, could not conceal the deep blush that glowed upon her cheek, while the bouquet that was pinned upon her bosom shook like a flower-garden in an earthquake. And when he rose to depart, it somehow fell to her lot to wait upon him to the door; and it may be added, that in the entry they held discourse together for some minutes, on what subject it is not for us to say.

As the warm-hearted pastor plodded homewards, he argued with himself in this wise:

"Miss J. knew it was me who knocked at the door, or how did she recognize me before I spoke? And is it probable that her brother would knock before entering? She must be desparately in love—pshaw! Why, if she loves a brother at that rate, how must she love her husband; for, by the great squash, I never felt such a kiss in my life!"

Three weeks after the above incident Parson K. was married to Miss J.

Tight Shoes.

The wearing of shoes which compress and distort the feet is a signularly injurious custom. Suppose I said that nine-tenths of the feet were rendered misshapen by the boots and shoes worn, the statement would seem extreme, but it would be within the truth. The pointed shoe or boot is the most signal instance of a mischievous instrument designed for the torture of feet. In this shoe the great toe is forced out of its natural line toward the other toes, giving a reverse curve from what is natural to the terminal part of the inner side of the foot, while all the other toes are compressed together toward the great toe, the whole producing a wedge-like form of foot which is altogether apart from the natural. Such a foot has lost its expanse of tread; such a foot has lost its elastic resistance; such a foot has lost its strength of its arch to a very considerable degree; such a foot, by the irregular and unusual pressure on certain points of its surface, has become hard at those points, and is easily affected with corns and bunions. Lastly, such a foot becomes badly nourished, and the pressure exerted upon it interferes with its circulation and nutrition. It ceases to be an instrument upon which the body can sustain itself with grace and with easiness of movement, even in early life; while in mature life and in old age it becomes a foot which is absolutely unsafe, and which causes much of that irregular, hobbling tread which often renders so peculiar the gait of persons who have passed their meridian.

It sometimes happens for a time that these mistakes in regard to the boot and shoe are increased by the plan of raising the heel, and letting is rest on a raised impediment of a pointed shape. Anything more barbarous can scarcely be conceived. By this means the body, which should naturally be balanced on a most beautiful arch, is placed on an incline plane, and is only prevented from falling forward by the action of the muscles which counterbalance the machanical error. But all this is at the expense of lost muscular effort along the whole line of the muscular track, from the heels actually to the back of the head—a loss of force which is absolutely useless, and, as I have known in several cases, exhausting and painful. In addition to these evils arising from the pointed heeled boot, there are yet two more. In the first place, the elastic arch being broken by the heel, the vibration produced by its contact with the earth at every step causes a concussion which extends along the whole of the spinal column, and is sometimes very acutely felt. In the second place, the expanse of the foot being limited, the seizure of the earth by the foot is incomplete both in standing and in walking, so that it becomes a new art to learn how to stand erect or to walk with safety.—Harper's Weekly.

Dental authorities estimate that half a ton of pure gold is used every year in filling teeth in this country, costing a half million dollars, besides about four times as much cheaper material, such as silver and platina, worth $100,000 more. All the papers are printing this. Strange that they should publish as news what is in everybody's mouth.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	8 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 55 am	9 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mall	12:34 p. m.	Mall	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:28 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:35 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 2:55 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:20; Fremont, 6:45; Reading, 6:35; Bankers, 7:50; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p.m.

12:31P.M—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:30; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:20, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Ions, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:39 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:20 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake, 6:36; Angola, 7:05; Fremont, 7:25; Reading, 8:35; Jonesville, 9:20; Jackson, 11:20 p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:45; Montgomery, 7:58; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:31; Pleasant Lake, 8:44; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:25 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.) Jonesville, 1:21, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:44 Reading, 1:46; Montgomery, 1:58; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:3 ; Pleasant Lake, 2:49; Summit, 2:59; Waterloo, 3:09; arrive at Auburn Junction 3:20; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Stoner's, 3:46; Huntertown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30P.M—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 45 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 05; Reading, 8 35; Fremont, 9 15; Angola, 10 15; Pleasant Lake, 10:35; Waterloo, 11 10; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1. Mail.	2 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 37 pm	8 05 pm	
MUNCIE	1 40 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 40 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 50 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	3 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	3 09pm	10 05 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 12 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JAN. 1, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkerton Junction	12 10pm	1 00am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 15	2 20pm
Cromwell	1 48	2 45	3 30
Albion	2 08	3 08	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett ar	2 50	3 45	5 55
Garrett lv	3 10	3 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 08	4 38
St. Joe	3 44	4 25	5 40
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 22
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 30pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 37
CHICAGO JUNCTION	8 10	9 00	6 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.			
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 40pm	8 15am	[illegible]
Tiffin	7 56	9 12	8 20
Fostoria	8 36	9 35	9 36
Defiance	10 32	11 10	4 45pm
Hicksville	11 16	12 14pm	6 18
St. Joe	11 33	12 30	6 50
Auburn Junction	11 54	12 50	7 35
Garrett ar	12 10am	12 58	8 00
Garrett lv	12 15	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	12 20	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 45	2 08	7 58
Cromwell	1 10	2 32	8 48
Milford Junction	1 33	3 00	9 56
Walkerton Junction	2 58	4 12	1251pm
CHICAGO	5 50	7 05	

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent.
SAM'L POWELL, Act. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md

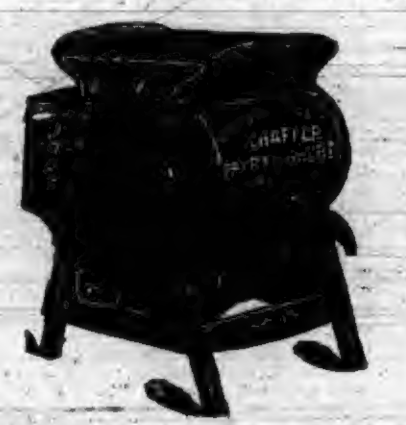

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which aves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

TOLEDO STEAM LAUNDRY

COLLARS and CUFFS

Laundried Equal to New.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

All Work sent us by Mail or Express promptly returned.

☞ Agents Wanted in every town. Send for Prices.

FISK & FISK,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 1, 1880. Number 27.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn De-Kalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for De-Kalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gussenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop't Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor. Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Notice to Soldiers.

The law granting arrears of pensions, dating back to the day of discharge, will soon expire. It is highly important that soldiers of the late war who expect to apply for pensions should file their papers now. If their claims are filed before the law expires they will have all the benefits of the law. Land warrants and pensions for all U. S. wars prior to 1861; pensions and bounties for soldiers (and heirs) of the late war. Experience of 20 years. Information in regard to all military claims gratis. It is probable the present congress will pension Mexican soldiers without regard to disability, and also their widows. Send in your names.

J. Bussennorr.
Main St., Auburn, Ind. 25-tf

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

I. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
-tf Auburn Ind.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as good work for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work.

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind. 4-6m.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

His Army Service of Thirty-Six Years and His Record as a Champion of Civil Law—How, as a Hard-Fighting General He Became a Shield for His Native State—Personal Characteristics.

[State Sentinel.]

Few men have served their country better than Winfield S. Hancock, and few deserve more from their countrymen. A big man, with a big head, a big heart and a big brain, Hancock is the very personification of honor, honesty and capacity. Gallant and unassuming, a soldier in three wars, the hero of a hundred battles, he is a man on whom all democrats might consistently unite for president, and who, as a candidate, will perhaps command a larger degree of respect and support from republicans than any other man in the democratic party. Clear-headed and self reliant, his career as a judicial statesman and military governor, while in command of Louisiana and Texas, gives evidence that, if a strong man is needed for the president, there is no man in the nation more fit for that position than Winfield S. Hancock. With him as the candidate the democrats will have nothing to explain or defend, and can proudly point to his record and challenge a comparison of it with that of the republican candidate. The people of this country will not soon forget there was a day in its history when, if General Hancock had not shown the highest capacity as a military commander, there might be no republic to govern. It was on that day when the gallant General Reynolds fell at Gettysburg and Lee's forces were driving back the Union army. Like a thunderbolt Hancock precipitated his troops upon the victorious enemy, hurled them back, and seizing Cemetery Heights and Round Top, wrested order from confusion and restored confidence to our half-beaten army.

A YOUNG PENNSYLVANIAN.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Penn., Feb. 14, 1824, and is therefore fifty-six years of age. His mother's father was a revolutionary soldier and was captured at sea and confined in the Dartmoor prison, England. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was also a soldier under Washington, and rendered good service, dying at the close of the revolution from exposure and hardships endured in the field. Hancock's father served in the war of 1812 and afterward became a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen Hancock was sent to West Point and had for classmates U. S. Grant, George B. McClellan, J. F. Reynolds, J. L. Reno, Burnside, Franklin and W. F. Smith. He graduated in 1844, June 30, and in 1845-6 served with his regiment in the Indian Territory as a second lieutenant of the sixth infantry. In 1847 we find him in Mexico and conspicuous for gallantry at the Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was breveted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. In 1849 and 1850 he served with his regiment as quartermaster and adjutant, and in the fall of 1850 was married at St. Louis to Miss Almira Russell, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. He took part in several Indian campaigns in the west, and in 1857 was engaged in the southern Florida war. He served in the expedition against Utah and in 1859 went to California.

When he heard of the rebellion he took high ground in favor of the Union and did much in 1861 to check the secession spirit then seizing upon California. He applied to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for a commission in the volunteers, but the governor being slow in replying to his application he obtained a leave of absence and came east. His earnestness impressed General Scott, who ordered him to report to General McClellan, and on the formal recommendation of McClellan, President Lincoln, on the 23d of September, 1861, commissioned Hancock a brigadier general of volunteers. He was assigned to a brigade in the division of General Baldy Smith, and reported for duty at Chain Bridge, Virginia, in the army of the Potomac.

HIS FIRST BATTLE.

His first battle in the rebellion was at Warwick Court-House, near Yorktown, and he led his brigade in person, driving the enemy before him. At Williamsburg Hancock bore a conspicuous part. The rebels having repulsed Hooker and exposed Hancock's left flank he determined to retire and ordered the batteries back to the slope, where his brigade line stood. The rebel commander, seeing the movement, at once advanced his troops, and they came down on Hancock's right in two superb lines of battle, cheering tremendously and calling out, "Bull Run! Bull Run! That flag is our." Hancock sat on his horse behind the center of his line, waiting with imperturbable coolness the favorable moment. Calling on the men to stand fast and keep their pieces loaded, Hancock waited until the rebs were within 100 yards, then dashing forward on his horse, with head bared and swinging his hat, he shouted: "Forward! forward! forward!" The men saw the towering form of their general leading them, and springing up with a shout that made the hills ring, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy. The great, irregular mass of rebels faltered, halted for a moment, wavered and then fell back slowly. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested; still, Hancock forced them off the field, nor did they again advance until the Union reinforcements came up and rendered the victory secure. It was almost night when Hancock repulsed the enemy, and no pursuit could be ordered in the darkness. The ground was covered with rebel dead and wounded, and many were cut off and captured. The action of Hancock had rendered Williamsburg untenable, and that night the enemy abandoned it. Hancock's name was heralded from Maine to California, and in a few hours, from an unknown subordinate, he had leaped into fame and assumed a national reputation. McClellan telegraphed the president, "Hancock was superb to-day," an expression which all who saw him towering above his men leading them to battle knew to be only just."

HIS SERVICES IN THE PENINSULA.

On the 27th of June, 1862, Hancock, who was then at Golding's farm, in the peninsula, received a severe attack from the enemy. He repulsed it and continued the fighting far into the night, the contending forces firing at each other at close quarters in the dark. This battle of Hancock's was one of the grandest spectacles of the war, and will never be forgotten by the army of the Potomac. On the 28th of June, 1862, Hancock was heavily engaged at Garrett's Hill, as he was at Savage Station on the 29th and at White Oak Swamp on the 30th. His troops fought four battles in as many days, and in every one of them were led by Hancock in person. He never knew fear himself, and could not tolerate it in others. An officer, who had his men in a tight place, rode up to the general and said: "General, my men are all being killed; may I not withdraw them a little out of the fire?" "No," replied Hancock, "I hope we shall be able to advance soon."

"Then we shall all be killed," despondingly replied the officer.

"Very well," said Hancock; "return to your troops, and if you fall you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have died for your country."

For his services in the peninsula campaign General McClellan recommended Hancock for promotion to the rank of major general of volunteers and the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the regular army.

ALWAYS AT IT.

In September, 1862, Hancock commanded his brigade in the battle of South Mountain and afterward at Antietam. In this latter engagement, when General Richardson fell, Hancock was sent to take command of that gallant officer's division. In November, 1862, Hancock received his commission as major-general, and on the 13th of December was engaged in the desperate and bloody assault on Mayre's Heights. His behavior on this occasion was in keeping with the high reputation he had achieved. He was, with his division, in the thickest of the conflict, leading his men as far as it was possible, under the circumstances, for men to go, and only falling back when attempts at further advance was foolhardy and useless. In this fight, as, in fact, in almost every one in which he was engaged, he seemed to wear a charm on his life. He received in the "slaughter pen," as the rank and file were wont to call the position they occupied in this fight, a slight flesh wound, coming out otherwise unharmed, though with uniform perforated with the enemy's bullets. In this battle Hancock lost one-half of his command, killed and wounded, and all his aids were wounded.

At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he commanded his division and covered the roads leading toward Fredericksburg, where, amid surrounding disaster, although constantly attacked, his troops maintained their position to the last, and formed the rear guard of the army in moving off the field. The general had his horse shot from under him in the battle. Early in June he relieved General Couch in command of the second corps, and later in the same month was assigned by Mr. Lincoln to be its permanent commander.

In one of his battles General Hancock placed one of his brigades in a certain position and said to its commander: "General, whatever happens, I want you to hold this ground." The brigade commander was never very strong on the battle-field, and on that occasion seemed particularly weak and anxious, and as the general turned to ride away to another part of the field he followed him a short distance and called out: "General, where are my reserves?" General Hancock turned and riding up to where the officer was standing, said, severely: "General, it is none of your business where your reinforcements are; that is my business. I have placed you here to hold this ground; that is all you are required to do, and I want it done, sir." The brigade commander returned to his line with a sad step and sorrowful expression of countenance.

AT GETTYSBURG.

It was at Gettysburg Hancock again loomed up before the country as a hero. He was commanding the rear guard of the army in its advance on Gettysburg, and had reached Tarrytown, the place where his grandfather, 100 years before, had started to escort 1,000 Hessian prisoners of Burgoyne's army to Valley Forge, when General Meade sent him an order to hasten to the front and assume command of all the troops there. The report had reached Meade of the fall of General Reynolds and the check and repulse of the advance, and his mind at once turned to General Hancock as the man above all others best qualified to replace Reynolds and restore order to the head of the army. Hancock was not the ranking general, but in the critical state of affairs Meade, knowing him to be the best man, did not hesitate to assign him.

On his way from Tarrytown to the battle-field General Hancock met the ambulance containing the dead body of General Reynolds. When he arrived on the field he found the army in confusion and a retreat had already begun. Planting some infantry and batteries on Cemetery Hill he threw his whole energy into the battle and checked the enemy. Schwerin and Saxe were said to be worth such a reinforcement of 10,000 men to an army; Torstensin was rated as equal to 10,000, and the Duke of Wellington said the arrival of Napoleon on the battle-field was a better reinforcement to the French army than the accession of 40,000 fresh troops. What, then, shall we say of the value of General Hancock's arrival at the critical moment on the battle-field of Gettysburg, a battle that by common consent is now admitted to have decided the fate of the Union and fixed the final result of the war?

Of General Hancock's individual action at Gettysburg it would requird a volume to tell. His was really the action of the army, and Round Top, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Heights were his creations. He sent word to General Meade that was the place to fight, and seizing the favorable positions, with the eye of a consummate general, hung on to them with the advance until Meade brought up the whole army and delivered the battle.

THE INCARNATION OF WAR.

Hancock was grand and magnificent in the battle of Gettysburg and seemed the very incarnation of war. On the second day he was at Cemetery Heights during the frightful cannonade when the rebels concentrated the fire of 150 guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles, shot and shell screamed and hissed everywhere; it seemed as though nothing could live under that terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in rapid succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely and sought every slight shelter that the light earth-works afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like the fall of rain-drops or the beat of hailstones. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war had never seen anything like that cannonade, and the oldest soldiers began to be uneasy for the result. Hundreds and thousands were stricken down; the shrieks of animals and screams of wounded men were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on and apparently never would cease. It was then, when the firmest hearts has begun to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever beheld by any army on earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and General Hancock, with his staff—Major Mitchell, Captain Bingham, Captain Parker, Captain Bronson—with corps flag flying in the hands of private wells appeared on the right of his line uncovered and rode down the front of his men to the left. The soldiers held their breath, expecting every moment to see him fall from his horse pierced by a dozen bullets, but still he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment tearing great gaps in the ranks by his side.

Stormed at by shot and shell,
Boldy he rode, and well.

Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificent courage of his general and he resolved to do something that day which would equal it in daring. Just as Hancock reached the left of his line the reble batteries ceased to play, and their infantry, 18,000 strong, were seen emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill Hancock knew the artillery fire had been intended to demoralize his men and cover the advance of their infantry, which was to make the real attack. Turning his horse, he rode slowly up his line from left to right, holding his hat in his hand, bowing and smiling to the troops as they lay flat on the ground. Hardly had he reached the right of the line when the men, who, inspired by the courage of their general, could now hardly retain themselves, received orders to attack the advancing rebels. Eighty guns which Hancock had concentrated opened their brazen mouths and streams of blue bullets flew from the muzzles of our rifles to the breasts of the confederates. It was an awful day, and Longstreet's 'Old Guard of the South' melted away like wax under that terrible fire. Of the 18,000 who came to the attack, 8,000 fell or were captured on the hill-side. Thirty stand of colors and an immense number of small arms were taken. Hancock was everywhere, riding the storm of battle as if he bore a charmed life. At last, just in the moment of victory, he was seen to reel in his saddle and would have fallen to the ground had he not been helped from his horse. A ball had pierced his thich, and for a time it was thought the wound was mortal.

"Tell General Meade," said Hancock, addressing his aide, Colonel Mitchell, "that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy and gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions in my front."

When the aide delivered this message to General Meade, and added that his general was dangerously wounded, Meade said: "Say to General Hancock that I am sorry he is wounded, and that I thank him for myself and my country for the services he has rendered to-day.

General Meade afterward, in commenting on the battle of Gettysburg, said to General R. C. Drum: "No commanding general ever had a better lieutenant than Hancock. He was always faithful and reliable."

UNDER GRANT

Hancock did not recover from his wound until December, 1863, when, although still quite lame, he reported for duty, and was sent north to recruit his corps. He was tendered a reception at Independence hall by the citizens of Philadelphia, and received the hospitalities of the cities of Boston, Albany and New York. In March, 1864, he joined his corps and participated in the battles of the Wilderness with Grant. He commanded the second and parts of the fifth and sixth corps, amounting in all to 60,000 men. He fought at Alesop's house and at Spottsylvania court house, capturing "Stonewall" Jackson's old brigade, 4,000 prisoners and thirty colors. He was at North Anna, and did most of the fighting there. He commanded at the bloody assaults on Cold Harbor, and did his best to execute Grant's orders. fighting was desperate, and Hancock's loss could not have fallen far short of 12,000. He was on the south side of the James river, and made the assaults on Petersburg. He was with Sheridan, and attacked the enemy at Deep Bottom, taking four pieces of artillery, 600 prisoners and four stands of colors. He was at Petersburg and witnessed the explosion of the mine on the morning of July 30. The advance up the James river, August 12, 1864, was under his command, and he handled the second and tenth corps of the army of the James and Gregg's division of cavalry with such consummate skill as to elicit expressions of admiration from even General Grant. He fought the battle of Reams' Station, August 25, and had his horse shot under him. He fought the battle of Boydton Road, capturing 1,000 prisoners and two stands of colors.

With the battle of Boydton General Hancock's active fighting in the war ceased. President Lincoln, who had learned to place a high estimate on Hancock's abilities, ordered him to Washington and directed him at once to proceed with and organize an army of 50,000 veterans from discharged volunteers who had served an enlistment. The use of this army was alone prevented by the surrender of Lee and the ending of the war. At the close of the war Hancock commanded the army of the Shenandoah, relieving General Sheridan. This army consisted of 35,000 men of all arms, and was destined to move south with Hancock's 50,000 veterans and join General Sherman, but Joe Johnson threw up the sponge and rendered the movement unnecessary.

SINCE THE WAR.

General Hancock's career since the war is so well known it needs but little mention here. For his services during the war he was appointed a brigadier and afterward a major general in the regular army, and assigned to command of the middle department. In 1866 he took command of the department of Missouri, and conducted two campaigns against hostile Indians, taking the field in person at the head of 1,500 men of all arms.

In 1867 he was sent by the president to New Orleans to command the states of Texas and Louisiana. It was in this field of labor that he distinguished himself by setting the example of an officer of the army, with extraordinary powers, strenuously insisting upon the entire subordination of military to civil authority in time of peace. Among the military commanders during the reconstruction period he was conspicuous in this regard, and the positions then laid down in his general orders and correspondence did more, perhaps, than anything else to make him the ideal soldier in the minds of constitutional democrats. In 1868 he was relieved at his own request, and in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 commanded the department of Dakota. Since then he has commanded the military division of the Atlantic, composed of the department of the lakes, the department of the east, and department of Washington, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York city.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Hancock, in personal appearance, is tall, well formed and very handsome. His height can not be less than six feet two inches, and his weight fully 240 pounds. He would make the finest looking president who ever sat in the White House, except, possibly, George Washington. His form towers above other men, and he attracts the attention by his mere looks wherever he goes. His eyes are blue and have a benignant and mild expression when in repose, but inspired when in danger. His manner is dignified and knightly and he is courtesy itself. He is always magnetic, and draws men to him by his kindness and gentle interest in their affairs. His sympathies are easily aroused and he becomes intensely concerned for the sorrows and misfortunes of others, striving in every way to relieve them, as though their troubles were his own. Hancock's kindness to his subordinates always was not only their love, but also their confidence, and caused them to rely on him as a friend as well as a commander. He gave a man a good opinion of himself, and made each one feel he was of more importance than he ever before suspected. It was this which caused him to have such power over his officers and men in battle, and made them prefer rather to die than forfeit the good opinion of their leader.

General Hancock had two children, Russell Hancock and Ada Elizabeth Hancock. The latter died in New York, of typhoid fever, when eighteen years of age. She was a young lady of great promise. Russell Hancock, the general's only son, is living and is a planter in Mississippi.

A volume would not contain an account of all the heroic deeds of a man like Hancock. His is a noble character, and it is a pleasure to write of such a man. A glorious soldier, a steadfast friend, a useful citizen, he is all that is noble, manly and grave in poor fallen humanity. Thousands upon thousands of his old soldiers will gladly vote for him, and almost every citizen in the land will think twice before refusing his suffrage to such a candidate as Winfield Scott Hancock, the patriotic soldier, accomplished gentleman, consummate general and fair-minded statesman.

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THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The census returns show the population of Brooklyn to be 555,000, an increase of 72,000 in five years.... [illegible] Voorhis, Congressman from the Fifth Congressional district of New Jersey, has been arrested on an indictment for embezzling $5,000 from the defunct First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., of which he was President.

Slosson won the billiard championship contest with Schaefer, at New York, his average being thirty, the highest on record.

A deputy coroner thought he detected signs of life in the body of an infant which had been placed in the morgue at New York, and, resorting to artificial respiration, the little one was soon restored to consciousness. It is now in the nursery of a public hospital, and doing well.... Deputy Collector Boone, of Brooklyn, is missing with $19,000 belonging to the United States, and Gen. Raum has ordered his arrest.

THE WEST.

Four men were killed and several injured at Gold Hill, Nev., by a car-load of tools falling down a mine upon them.... The constitutional amendments recently adopted in Indiana have been overthrown by a decision of the State Supreme Court.... Two stages on the Sidney and Black Hills line were stopped by highwaymen at French creek, but, as no valuables were found, the vehicles were permitted to pass on.

Col. David L. Phillips, Postmaster of Springfield, and an old Illinois journalist, died last week after a lingering and painful illness. Mr. Phillips was born in Williamson county, Oct. 27, 1823, and was a distant relative of Wendell Phillips.... David L. Shank, while on a drunken spree, attacked two women in their own house, near Sidney, Ohio, with a fence rail, and killed one of them, and would have killed the other had her cries not brought assistance.... The census returns, it is stated, will show that Nebraska has a population of about 500,000. In the past decade the increase has been about 300 per cent.

The Chicago *Times* of the 23d inst. says: "The oldest inhabitants of Dubuque and Prairie du Chien never saw a flood like that now raging in the Mississippi at those places. Dubuque reports the water twenty-three feet above low-water mark and fourteen inches above the high-water mark of 1870. All the mills and machine shops are submerged, and many lumber-yards are afloat. At Prairie du Chien all railroads are under water, and no newspaper mails have been received for more than a week. The cemetery at Davenport has been flooded, and several coffins washed away."

The citizens of St. Louis and Indianapolis are greatly indignant because the census enumerators do not find as many people within their respective limits as had been claimed were located there.

A recent dispatch from Leadville says: "William Cunningham was killed and J. P. O'Brien severely wounded, while the latter was quarreling with Tom Hogan. O'Brien fired at Hogan, missing the latter and killing Cunningham, when 'Doc' Norton, who was present, fired at O'Brien, with the above result."

THE SOUTH.

Rosedale & Co.'s furniture factory, on North Frederick street, Baltimore, has been burned. Loss, $200,000; insured..... A fire at Starkville, Miss., destroyed half the town. Loss estimated at $100,000; insurance, $30,000.... Two boys had a quarrel at Lancaster, Ky., which ended by one of them shooting and instantly killing the other. The boys were aged respectively 14 and 15.... The jury in the case of Currie, charged with the murder of Porter, the actor, at Marshall, Texas, returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that he was insane at the moment of committing the deed.

GENERAL.

It has been discovered that the Government vessel Gulnare, which was to have been fitted out for the Howgate Arctic expedition, is unseaworthy. She leaks, her boilers are defective, and her rivet-heads are old and unsafe. The departure of the expedition may be delayed another year.

The American Association of Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists held their annual meeting in Chicago last week. The reports from the various States as to the condition and prospects of the trade were in the main highly encouraging. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, N. H. Albaugh, of Tadmor, Ohio; First Vice President, G. B. Brackett, of Denmark, Iowa; Secretary, D. W. Scott, of Galena, Ill.; Treasurer, A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, Ill.

Gen. John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, died at Washington a few days ago. He had been sick about a week with inflammation of the kidneys. His aged widow resides at Lititz, Lancaster county, to which place his remains were taken for interment.... The Gulnare, Capt. Howgate's Arctic vessel, has left for the Arctic regions. The vessel is British, and cannot carry the American flag. The expedition will be the personal enterprise of Capt. Howgate, who will bear all expenses.... Again the rumor is revived that Gen. Grant will be offered the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, which has recently obtained concessions from the Government of Nicaragua. The money to carry out the plans of the company will be subscribed by New York, Boston and Philadelphia capitalists, many of whom are personal friends of the ex-President.

The returns of the census enumerators for Wheeling, W. Va., place the population at 31,871, a growth of 12,663 in the past ten years.

George Bennett, the assassin of Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has been sentenced to death.... Five and a half inches of rain fell in less than two hours near Nepanee, Ont., the other day. The hail-stones were as large as nuts, and caused much damage to the grain crops.

POLITICAL.

The Colorado State Greenback Convention met at Denver, June 18, and nominated Rev. A. J. Chittenden for Governor, Albert Campbell for Lieutenant Governor, G. W. King for Secretary of State, John H. Picket for Treasurer, and L. T. Hollingsworth for Attorney General.

Letters from Samuel J. Tilden and Horatio Seymour, announcing their withdrawal from the Presidential race, were made public just on the eve of the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, and created quite a breeze of excitement among the delegates and politicians gathering at Cincinnati.

The Republicans of Maine have renominated Gov. Davis, and the Vermont Republicans have nominated Roswell Farnham for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

Orders have been issued directing the United States troops to prevent violation of the neutrality laws on the Mexican border. This order was issued in consequence of information furnished the Government of an expedition forming in Southern Arizona to cross into Mexico and seize the Government of the Mexican State of Sonora.

At the last session of Congress appropriations were made aggregating $156,905,-[illegible] against $122,880,287.17 appropriated last year.... The fish-hatching establishment of the American Fish Commission will soon close its operations for the season, which has been an unusually successful one. About 20,000,000 shad have been hatched at this establishment this year. Of these 15,000,000 have been turned into the Potomac, and the remainder have been distributed mainly in the waters of California, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Virginia.... The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of May, 1880, were $19,740,490, and during May, 1879, $17,152,464; for the eleven months ended May 31, 1880, $247,595,101, and during the same period in 1879, $192,[illegible]. The total values of exports of domestic provisions and tallow during May, 1879, were $11,818,208; during May, 1880, $[illegible]; for the eleven months ended May 31, 1880, $106,894,063, and during the same period in 1879, $101,851,477.... The receipts and expenditures of the treasury from July 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, were:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$171,914,128
Internal revenue	113,088,950
Miscellaneous	21,161,730
Total	$306,262,817
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 48,946,479
War	35,921,340
Navy	13,191,900
Interior (Indians)	5,189,641
Interior (pensions)	46,218,173
Interest on public debt	92,883,814
Total	$249,761,944

This exhibit does not include postal revenues or postal expenditures.

Secretary of War Ramsey has received a dispatch from the American Minister to Mexico stating that the Mexican Government has refused to permit Gen. Hatch to follow the Indian bands into Mexican territory.

Dr. Turner, of the National Board of Health, predicts yellow fever in New Orleans within four weeks, and thinks it highly probable that the plague will, during the summer, make its appearance in Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, and even the national capital itself.

FOREIGN.

The troops in Cabanas fortress, at Havana, revolted, the other day, owing to the non-payment of their wages. Six of the ring-leaders were shot, and the remainder were speedily subdued.

De Freycinet has introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies a general amnesty bill. Gambetta says that public opinion, in the provinces as well as in Paris, is in favor of amnesty, and that the good behavior of the 4,000 amnestied persons in the capital should reassure the timid.... In the contest for the long-range challenge cup at Dollymount, near Dublin, June 19, six Americans and ten Irishmen competed. Milner and Rigby, of the latter, made the highest scores, Milner making 143 out of a possible 150, and, Rigby making the same score, they will have to shoot again. Farrow, of the American team, made 134. The weather being foggy, the Americans were at a great disadvantage.... An unsuccessful attempt has been made on the life of the Grand Shereef of Mecca.

The Jesuits expelled from France have purchased a house at Prague.... The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill granting general amnesty to exiled Communists.

Instead of passing the summer at Balmoral and Osborne, as usual, Queen Victoria will go to Ireland for a change of scene. She will leave England about the middle of August, and while in Ireland will be the guest of Lord Kenmare, who is having his mansion at Kilberg refitted for her entertainment. She last visited Ireland thirty years ago.... Charles Bradlaugh, the Radical agitator, has been unseated by the English House of Commons, by a vote of 275 to 230..... Swiss papers state that the St. Gothard tunnel is in danger of falling in. Land-slips continue to threaten the masonry, and the engineers think the only way to avert the danger is to modify the line traced out for the tunnel.

Bradlaugh created an exciting scene in the British House of Commons the other day. When he attempted to address the Speaker he was met with cries of "Withdraw!" from the opposition. He was afterward accorded the privilege of speaking in his own behalf from behind the bar. He made a vigorous but vain appeal. Labouchere's motion to allow him to take the oath was overruled. Bradlaugh was then called to the table and informed of the decision of the House. Being requested to withdraw, he twice refused, in a respectful manner. The Speaker, by an overwhelming vote, was authorized to enforce his removal. Bradlaugh continued obdurate, and had to be forcibly removed beyond the bar, returning twice. He was finally arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms and confined in the tower.

The warlike intentions of Russia are disclosed by the imperial ukase, which provides for the enrollment, during the current year, of 235,000 men.... South American advices, via London, report a revolution in progress in the Argentine Republic, and the city of Buenos Ayres besieged by the national forces. The cause of the trouble is the election of Gen. Roca as President over Carlos Trujedor, the Buenos Ayrean candidate.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@10 25
Hogs	4 65	@ 4 85
Cotton	12	@ 12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 12	@ 1 22
Corn—Western Mixed	47	@ 53
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 50
Rye—Western	96	@ 97
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 70
Lard	7⅛	@ 7⅛
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 60	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 90
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 10
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	90	@ 91
No. 3 Spring	82	@ 83
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 2	74	@ 75
Barley—No. 2	72	@ 73
Butter—Choice Creamery	19	@ 20
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 12
Pork—Mess	11 50	@11 65
Lard	6½	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 05
No. 2	91	@ 92
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 1	75	@ 76
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	96	@ 1 02
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye	75	@ 76
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 20
Lard	6⅞	@ 7
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 08	@ 1 10
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats	32	@ 33
Rye	86	@ 87
Pork—Mess	11 75	@12 00
Lard	6⅞	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2 Red	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 40
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 35
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 65
Pork—Mess	12 25	@12 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 09
Corn	36	@ 37
Oats	28	@ 32
Pork—Clear	13 50	@14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 60
Hogs	4 30	@ 4 75
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 00

THE DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the National Convention.

The National Convention of the Democratic party, called for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, convened in Music Hall, in the city of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, June 22. Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, at 12:40 p. m., called the convention to order, and, without any preliminary remarks, announced that prayer would be offered by the Rev. C. W. Wendte, of the Unitarian Church.

Senator Barnum then announced that he had been unanimously requested by the National Committee to nominate the Hon. George Hoadley, of Ohio, for temporary Chairman. This being approved by the convention, the chair appointed William L. Scott and J. D. McEnery as a committee to conduct Mr. Hoadley to the stand. As Mr. Hoadley ascended the platform he was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Executive Committee: I obey this call to the chair of this convention with grateful acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in me. It shall be my sedulous care to prove worthy of your nomination.

Fellow delegates, fellow Democrats, thanks for your welcome, your generous welcome, my best response to which will be, and my only adequate response can be, the strictest impartiality in the exercise of the power during the brief period it is committed to me. I shall make mistakes. I trust you will forgive them. I am sure you will, as soon as I satisfy you that, although as a delegate I am the zealous friend, even the partisan, of my favorite candidate, as your officer I shall know neither friend nor foe of any candidate, but discharge my duty with absolute fairness and fidelity of purpose. Of this you have my pledge.

Gentlemen of the Convention, our fathers, distrusting popular choice, established in each State an Electoral College, to whose unpledged action they sought to intrust the election of the Chief Magistrate of the republic. Their children, taught by experience, have wisely modified the constitutional scheme by an unwritten amendment which combines the advantages of the electoral system with the direct popular vote, while it preserves to each State its just weight of influence upon the result. Conventions of delegates, chosen by the people of two or more parties, have already presented candidates for popular acceptance at the coming election, and another great college of electors is now assembled in this hall. The office you now fill, though not defined by law, is of transcendent legal consequence. I need not say that in this assembly it will not be doubted that you are not delegates from Congressional districts, but representatives of those indestructible units of our indestructible Union, the States. Custom has defined your duties. They are to construct a platform and to nominate candidates. You are not, however, called together to create a creed, but to apply a known principle to present public affairs. The Democratic principle does not date its birth from your assembling, and will not perish with the success or defeat of the candidates you nominate. It is eternal—a divine fire burning in the hearts of men. It quickens the thought of the statesman, nerves the arm of the soldier, and doubles the energies of the toiler. It is found in the Roman precept, "*Suum cuique tribuere*," and in the self-evident truth of the American patriot, that all men are created equal. It is the unrelenting foe of despotism and of Communism, whether open or sought to be hidden under the disguise of paternal governments. Its beneficent office in political affairs is to secure to every man the utmost possible liberty of action consistent with equal liberty to every other.

Yours is not, therefore, the office of invention, but of promulgation; not to discover, but to declare and to apply the Democratic principle to the changing affairs of human society, and that this principle may have living force in public concerns you will nominate candidates whose election will insure its full fruition during the next Presidential term. These duties no Democrat doubts that you will worthily perform.

But you are called to their discharge this day under circumstances of no common moment—circumstances which, may God in His mercy grant, shall in the history of our republic never recur.

Four years ago the Democratic party, in convention assembled at St. Louis, announced to the country its platform, and nominated as its candidates two of the foremost statesmen of the nation. Both then and now they are worthy of the most enthusiastic political devotion and the most ardent private friendship. And Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were elected President and Vice President of the United States—elected as fairly as was George Washington or James Monroe. That they were not inaugurated; that the Chief Magistrate of this nation has for more than three years been one whom the people and electors rejected, is a living monument seen now of all men, and to be remembered in all generations, of the fraud of the Republican party, of its infidelity to republican principles, of its willingness to sacrifice the right of popular election, that vital principle of republics, rather than lax its hold upon power, and of the loyalty of the Democratic party, even to the forms of law, of the confidence that the will of the people must finally prevail, abiding in which it patiently waits for the full fruition of its hopes until March 4, 1881, but no longer—no longer, unless defeated at the polls. If beaten fairly, we shall submit and again wait, but, if again successful, no cunning device of dishonest arbitration shall deprive us of our rights. The Democratic party will never again appear before a tribunal falsely called of justice—a tribunal deaf to the appeal of testimony, but not blind to the beckoning fingers of fraud. But, though we failed to inaugurate our candidate, our cause was not, even for the moment, wholly lost. Retributive justice visited without delay the immediate author of this infamy. The courts of Florida had thwarted the conspirators who proposed the theft of its State Government, and the stern refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to appropriate a man or a dollar to continue the subjugation of South Carolina and Louisiana soon forced the oppressor to relax his grasp. No trace now remained of the carpet-bag governments of the South, except the $170,000,000 increase in the public debt, which they contrived in the seven years of misgovernment to heap upon its impoverished people. Yes, another trace remained. Louisiana, entitled by the constitution to two Senators, is represented by one. The seat of the other is filled by a delegate from a band of villains, never recognized as a Government, and long since disposed of—some to fatten upon the Federal treasury, and some to eat the bread of exile. The years that have passed since the theft of the Presidency have been years of plenteous harvest. The labor of the husbandman has reaped a rich reward. The earth has been "tickled with the hoe and has laughed with a harvest." The benison of the Most High has been upon us, and the opportunities offered by His gracious favor, wisely employed in the economies of two successive Democratic Congresses, have made possible that partial measure of resumed payment of the national floating debt, and that equalization of values called by the Republican party the "resumption of specie payments." But the new prosperities awakened by foreign demand and the abundant domestic products were given to the American people from a higher source than any agency of the Republican party. No soldiers kept the peace of the corn-fields; no Returning Boards canvassed the wheat sheaves; no Supervisors or Deputy Marshals assisted at the gathering into the garners, and no Electoral Commission gave its blessing to the harvest. They were the fruits of labor, the gracious gifts to the laborer of Him who is the largest benefactor in society, the high priest in the Democratic hierarchy. We have been spared one great danger since the 8th day of June, 1880. It has been certain that the usurper will not be immediately followed by the monarch, but the third term is postponed, not averted, and the real danger is not in the third term so much as in the Republican party, which makes the third term possible. Bonaparte did not crown himself Emperor until Bonapartism had corrupted France. When more than three-fifths of any political party invoke a "savior of society," that party is already so poisoned with imperialism that it has become itself a menace to the republic far more formidable than any mischief it professes to fear, or any danger it was organized to repel. The remedy, gentlemen, for this and all other ills of state is in eternal vigilance. This is at once the price and the protector of liberty. This vigilance, already newly quickened among the people from whom you come, continued here and hereafter is sure to bring victory to the Democratic principles and the Democratic candidates—a victory so full of hope for the republic that even the "melancholy days of November" shall be radiant with joy, and on the wings of the stormy winds of March shall be wafted blessings.

Mr. Biedler, of New York, offered a resolution that the rules of the last Democratic National Convention be the rules of this body until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, offered a resolution that the roll of States be called for appointment of members of the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, and Resolutions.

Mr. Weed, of New York, asked Martin to give way for a motion for a resolution to refer credentials to the Committee on Credentials. This Mr. Martin refused to do, and his resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Clerk proceeded with the call with the following result:

Alabama—William E. Clerk, on Permanent Organization; William H. Barnes, on Resolutions; Joseph F. Johnson, on Credentials.

Arkansas—Credentials, Jas. M. Hudson; Permanent Organization, Dr. Davidson; Resolutions, M. T. Emery.

California—Organization, Thomas F. Thompson; Credentials, W. H. Frost; Resolutions, Everett H. Mattox.

Colorado—Organization, John T. Humphreys; Credentials, C. Balyer; Resolutions, C. S. Thomas.

Connecticut—Organization, Owen E. King; Credentials, Ralph Wheeler; Resolutions, David A. Wells.

Delaware—Organization, Hon. E. Martin; Resolutions, George H. Bates; Credentials, A. B. Robinson.

Florida—Organization, P. O. Lineas; Credentials, E. M. L. Engle; Resolutions, Eben T. Howell.

Illinois—Credentials, Perry H. Smith; Organization, Charles Dunham; Resolutions, Melville W. Fuller.

Indiana—Organization, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald; Credentials, Hon. William E. Niblack; Resolutions, Hon. John R. Coffroth.

Iowa—Resolutions, John D. Irish; Credentials, Thomas [illegible]; Organization, [illegible] Fenn.

Kansas—Organization, Gen. George C. Sangers; Credentials, Edward Carroll; Resolutions, John R. Goodwin.

Kentucky—Organization, William Lindsay; Credentials, J. W. Hay; Resolutions, Henry Watterson.

Louisiana—Credentials, F. Mealey; Resolutions, D. A. Burke; Organization, W. McCranie.

Maine—Organization, Simon S. Brown; Resolutions, Archibald M. Nichols; Credentials, Arthur Z. Wall.

Maryland—Organization, Wilmot Johnson; Credentials, S. Victor Bowman; Resolutions, Charles J. M. Gwynn.

Massachusetts — Organization, John P. Swiney; Credentials, the Hon. John K. Tarbox; Resolutions, the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury.

Michigan—Resolutions, Dr. Foster Pratt; Organization, Byron S. Stout; Credentials, Isaac E. Messmore.

Minnesota—Organization, R. H. Taylor; Resolutions, E. Barksdale; Credentials, blank.

Missouri—Credentials, W. B. Steele; Organization, Gibbon Campbell; Resolutions, Joseph Pulcher.

Nebraska—Credentials, J. W. Pollock; Organization, J. Sterling Morton; Resolutions, George L. Miller.

Nevada—Credentials, Mat Canavan; Organization, George Storey; Resolutions, A. C. Ellis.

New Hampshire—Credentials, Hon. Hosea W. Parker; Organization, I. W. Drew; Resolutions, Hon. Harvey Bingham.

New Jersey—Credentials, Lawrence Phell; Organization, Rufus Blodget; Resolutions, C. Meyer Zurick.

When New York was reached in the call, and upon the clerk's commencing to announce the names sent up to the desk, John Kelly arose amid a shower of hisses, mingled with yells, and cries of "Sit down," etc.

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. The chair cannot recognize any one but a delegate.

New York—Permanent Organization, John Fox; Committee on Resolutions, Rufus W. Peckham; Committee on Credentials, S. M. Weed.

The Chair—The Secretary will call the next State.

Mr. Haskins, of New York—Mr. Chairman—[Cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!"]

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. Gentlemen claiming to be delegates must be heard first.

Mr. Haskins—Mr. Chairman, I want—[Cries of "Sit down!" "Put him out," and "Order, order."]

The Chair—North Carolina will be called next.

North Carolina—Organization, J. S. Henderson; Credentials, John Howard; Platform, A. M. Wardell.

Ohio—Organization, W. E. Hayne; Credentials, R. S. Shields; Resolutions, J. Kinney.

Oregon—Credentials, A. Nuenner; Organization, F. B. Hogan; Resolutions, John Meyer.

Pennsylvania—Organization, James P. Riley; Resolutions, Louis C. Cassidy; Credentials, W. H. Sowdon.

Rhode Island—Organization, John Q. Dempsey; Resolutions, N. Hanslike; Credentials, W. M. Paston.

South Carolina—Credentials, T. Devil; Organization, F. W. Dawson; Resolutions, T. G. Barker.

Tennessee—Organization, W. H. Carroll; Credentials, T. M. Jones; Resolutions, John A. McKinney.

Texas—Organization, Thomas M. Jack; Resolutions, John Ireland; Credentials, B. H. Bassett.

Vermont—Organization, D. M. Reddington; Resolutions, G. S. Waterman; Credentials, J. H. Williams.

Virginia—Credentials, Wm. L. Royal; Organization, William Terry; Resolutions, James Barbour.

West Virginia—Organization, B. F. Harlowe; Credentials, W. L. Wilson; Resolutions, J. H. Good.

Wisconsin—Organization, Earl C. Finch; Resolutions, Thomas R. Hudd; Credentials, Jos. Rankin.

The Chair—Gentlemen of the convention, I have been requested to announce that committee-rooms are prepared in the rear of this hall for the meeting of the three committees just selected, and they are requested to meet for the purpose of organization and such other business as they may choose to transact immediately after the adjournment of this convention.

Mr. Watterson—Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand an application from the delegates of Territories, asking for recognition and seats in this convention, which I desire to have referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization, with the request of the convention that it be favorably considered.

The Chairman—It is so referred, unless there is objection.

Mr. Pulitzer, of Missouri—No, no, no. I protest.

The Chairman—What, protest against a reference?

Mr. Pulitzer—Not against the reference, but against the balance of the motion.

Mr. Watterson—I move that it be referred without the expression of the convention, since there is no objection.

The Chairman—So referred, unless there be objection.

Mr. Jacobs, of New York—I move that the convention do now adjourn.

The motion was withdrawn temporarily, and the chair announced the meeting of committees.

The Chairman—The motion to adjourn is withdrawn. The delegate from Connecticut, Mr. David A. Wells, has the floor.

The following resolution is offered by David A. Wells, of Connecticut:

Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegation thereof, be appointed to report resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party, and be referred to said committee without debate.

The Chairman—So much of this as provides for a committee has already been acted upon, and is out of order.

Mr. Wells—I will strike that part out.

The Chair—The delegate from Connecticut offers the following resolution:

That all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky—I move you that the convention now adjourn.

The Chair—Let us dispose of this resolution.

Mr. Preston—I withdraw the motion.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded that the resolution offered by the delegate from Connecticut be adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jacobs then renewed his motion to adjourn till Wednesday at 10 a. m., and it was carried.

Second Day.

The convention reassembled and was called to order at 10:40 a. m., Wednesday, June 23. After prayer, by Chas. W. Taylor, of Covington, Ky., Mr. Young, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted his report.

In the Massachusetts case it unanimously recommended the admission of both contestants, and that the two delegations united cast the vote of the State.

The sitting members from Pennsylvania were reported as entitled to their seats.

There was great cheering when the clause was read declaring that the committee had, with singular unanimity, decided in favor of the sitting members from New York, and against the admission of Tammany.

Delegate Carroll, of Kansas, submitted a minority report recommending the seating of fifty anti-Tammanyites and twenty Tammanyites. The case of the former was argued by George W. Miller, of Albany; Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, and F. L. Westbrook, of New York. John R. Fellows, of New York city, Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, and Gen. Young, of Georgia, spoke in behalf of the majority report. John Kelly was invited by the Chairman to take the stand and present his view of the case, but it was announced that he was not present. A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was voted down by 205½ yeas to 457 nays. The majority report was then adopted by a nearly unanimous viva-voce vote.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, moved that the report of his committee be adopted. Agreed to, and the chair named Senator McDonald, of Indiana; Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Thomas O'Conner, of Tennessee, as a committee to conduct ex-Gov. Stevenson to the chair.

Senator Stevenson assumed the gavel, and addressed the convention at considerable length.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved that the convention proceed to the business of nominating a President.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, moved to allow each person placing a nominee before the convention to have ten minutes for the purpose. This was adopted, and Breckinridge's motion as amended was also adopted.

The call of States was then ordered for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

CALIFORNIA—FIELD.

The first State called which responded was California. John E. McElrath took the stand to present the name of Justice S. J. Field for the Presidency. Mr. McElrath said:

Mr. President: We have met on this occasion, an occasion to be forever memorable in the annals of the Democratic party, for the purpose of nominating the next President of these United States. And why is it, let me ask, is this vast hall filled with representatives of the people from all the States? Is it not that we may, by our actions this day, preserve for ourselves and our children, and transmit to a distant posterity, the priceless heritage of liberty? This it is that has called us together. We are intensified in our purpose to accomplish the ends I have suggested because we are justified in believing that the policy of the Republican party will, if continued, ultimately subvert the principles upon which our Government was founded, under which it has grown great and prosperous, and by the maintenance of which it can alone continue in its career of liberty and advancement. To achieve these results, we must continue in the pathway of the fathers who formed the republic. We want an indestructible union composed of indestructible States. We want the General Government to exercise only the powers that have been expressly delegated to it, and such others as by a fair construction of the constitution are necessarily incident to those expressly delegated. Within its proper sphere we want it honestly administered. We shall never again suffer the Legislature of a sovereign State to be invaded and the members arrested by military despotism. We would not have our Congressmen implicated in corrupt schemes, nor would we wish to elevate men to high positions who have been removed from public office for the reform and purification of the civil service. We want purity, judicial purity, in the Executive Department of the country. It has been said that westward the star of empire takes its course, and now from beyond the far West comes that great country that lays between the summit of the Rocky mountains and the calm waters of the Pacific, a country that a Democratic administration added to the Union, and presents one of her best sons to this convention as a candidate for the highest office on earth. New England nurtured his infancy, and California developed his manhood. Delegates of Connecticut, he is the son of your own soil. Californians, he is your Justinian. Virginians—sons of the Old Dominion; gentlemen of the suffering South—he threw around you the protecting shield of your country's constitution. Removing to California at a time when that great State was in its early infancy, he gave to her salutary and beneficent laws. To him the poor man of the Pacific slope owes the protection from forced sale of the roof that shelters his family, and the miner the protection of his pick from the rapacity of his creditor. He has shaped the laws of those great Territories in the West that are yet to become radiant stars in the galaxy of States. He is not only the founder of States, but also the preserver of States. Appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States as a Democrat, at the time when the country was in the desperate throes of civil war, he holds a commission from President Lincoln as an evidence of his devotion to the Union. On that bench he has been as pure and upright as Lord Hale. He has expounded the laws with the logic of Marshall and with a style superior to that of Brougham. He has protected the lawyer in his profession and the minister of religion in his holy calling. Finally, Mr. President, he imbibed his principles from the teachings of that great apostle of Democracy who sleeps at Monticello, and he promulgates them with the energy and fearlessness of the hero, the patriot, and the sage of the Hermitage. If nominated by this convention he will sweep over California like the irresistible northers that come from the snowy mountains. I have the honor to nominate for President of the United States the Hon. Stephen J. Field, of California. He is a man without fear and without reproach, a Corinthian column in the temple of Democracy; one who, if elected, will wipe out the only stain upon the banner of Democracy.

DELAWARE—BAYARD.

When Delaware was called the audience cheered heartily, and George Gray, of that delegation, proceeded to nominate the Hon. Thos. F. Bayard. Mr. Gray said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am instructed by the Delaware delegation to make on their behalf a nomination for the Presidency of these United States. Small in territory and in population, Delaware is proud of her history and her position in the sisterhood of the States [applause, and cries of "Good"], always devoted to the principles of that great party that maintains the equality of the rights of the States as well as of the individual citizen. She is here to-day to do all that in her lies for the advancement of our common cause. Who will best lead the Democratic hosts in the impending struggle for the restoration of God's government [Cries of "Bayard," "Bayard"], and the constitutional rights of the States and their people, is the important question that we are here to-day to decide. Delaware is not blinded by her affections when she presents to this convention as a candidate for this great trust the name of her gallant son, Thomas Francis Bayard. [Loud and long-continued applause.] He is no carpet knight, rashly put forth by us to flesh a maiden sword in this great contest. He is a veteran covered with the scars of many a hard-fought battle where the principles of constitutional liberty have been at stake in an arena where the giants of radicalism were his foes, and his bruised arms, not hung up, but wielded still with stalwart arm and burnished bright, are the monuments of his prowess. Thomas Francis Bayard is a statesman [applause] who will need no introduction to the American people. [Applause.] His name and his record are known wherever our flags float—aye, wherever the English tongue is spoken. His is no sectional fame. With sympathies as broad as this great continent, a private character as spotless as the snow from heaven [great applause], a judgment as clear as the sunlight, an intellect as bright as a flashing saber, honest in thought and deed, the people all know him by heart, and, as I said before, need not be told who and what he is; but you, gentlemen of the convention, you who, with me, have the duty to perform of keeping in view the success that is so important to be achieved next November, pray consider with me for a moment the elements of his strength. Who more than he will, as a candidate, appeal to the best traditions of our party and of our country? In whom more than in him will the best interests of this great country, now reawaking to new life and hope, confide for that security and repose which shall send capital and labor forth like twin brothers, hand in hand, in the great work of building up our country's prosperity and advancing her civilization. Who better than he will represent the heart and intellect of our great party or give better expression to its highest and noblest aspirations? Who will draw more largely upon the honest and reflecting and independent voters than he whose very name is a synonym for honest and fearless opposition to corruption in every form and everywhere, and who trod the path of duty with a chivalrous devotion that never counted personal gain or loss? Who has contributed more than Mr. Bayard to the commanding strength of the Democratic party of the United States to-day? Blot out him and his influence, and who would not feel and mourn the loss? Pardon Delaware if she says too much. She speaks in no disparagement of the distinguished and illustrious Democrats whose names sparkle like stars in her political firmament. She honors them all, but she knows her son, and her heart will speak. Nominate him, gentlemen of the convention, and success is assured. His very name will be a platform. It will fire every Democrat's heart with new zeal, and will place a sword in the hands of every honest man, to drive from place and power the reckless men who have held both for four years against the expressed will of the American people. [Applause.] Do not tell us that you admire and love him, but that he is unavailable. Tell the country that the sneer of Republican enemies is a lie, and that such a man as Thomas Francis Bayard is not too good a man to receive the highest honors of the Democratic party. Take the whole people into your confidence, and tell them an honest and patriotic party is to be led by as pure a man as God ever made; that a brave party is to be led by a brave man, whose courage never falters, whatever may be the danger or whatever the emergency; tell them that our party has the courage of its convictions; that statesmanship, ability and honesty are to be realities once more in the Government of the United States, and the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard will fall like a benediction, and will be the presage of a victory that will in November sweep from the gulf to the lakes, and from ocean to ocean. [Applause.]

ILLINOIS—MORRISON.

Samuel S. Marshall (Ill.) presented the name of Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois. Mr. Marshall said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I must ask of you to-day your indulgence, because I am here in no condition, on account of either preparation or the condition of my health, to do justice to the duty assigned me by the united voice of the delegation from Illinois. We are assembled here to-day in the discharge of a very high and important responsibility. No body of men assembled together on this broad continent since the 4th day of July, 1776, has had greater responsibilities resting upon it and more important duties to discharge than the convention assembled here to-day in this hall. The eyes of the entire American people are turned to-day toward the beautiful city of Cincinnati, and millions of hearts are throbbing with anxiety and offering up prayers to Almighty God that this convention shall not err in the discharge of the important duty devolving upon it. We are assembled here to-day as the representatives of the great Democratic party of this country, representing the party that has been at all times and everywhere the defender and preserver of the constitution and the rights and liberties of the people. [Applause.] My countrymen, we should remember in the discharge of our duties here that we are but the representatives of the great body of the American people, at least, bound as it is represented by that great body of the constitution, and that our voices here will not be final as to the result of the canvass that is so rapidly approaching and throwing its duties upon us. Neither Cincinnati nor Chicago can make a President. The man who will make the next President of the United States to-day are laboring in their harvest fields, toiling in their shops, following the plow, and engaged in all those industrial occupations that make up the grandeur and the glory of this great country, and we must remember that they will have a voice in commendation or in disapproval of the manner in which we discharge the responsibilities imposed upon us. We have a duty to perform at this time greater, higher, more important than that which has developed on any previous day of this kind. Four years ago the American people, in the exercise of their right as freemen, by their ballots at the polls, made a selection of the man who should fill the great office of President of the United States. The verdict of the people was emphatic and undeniable. By the constitutional and legal modes presented by our constitution, they elected a majority of the electors whose duty it was to elect and place in office the President of this great republic, but by a conspiracy of unexampled character, and unequaled in the annals of the world, the verdict of the people was falsified, and a number of so-called visiting statesmen went on their way southward to hold up the hands of that organization of unmitigated scoundrels assembled at New Orleans, under the name of Returning Board, that they might have the courage in that city to hold up the office the greatest on earth, in open market, to hold out to the world the great office of President of the United States to be put up to the highest bidder, as the Pretorian Guards, in Rome, in an early day, put up at auction the office of Emperor of that great empire. We have the unmitigated shame and scandal presented to the world, that, in the face of the world, this great crime was consummated. It has been frequently remarked, my countrymen, that the Democratic party on that occasion, and its leaders, were guilty of cowardice in not asserting the right and duty imposed upon them by the action of the great body of people at the polls. But I think this has been too thoughtlessly and flippantly charged against the party. They were not guilty of cowardice. They were guilty of the highest act of patriotism known to man on earth. The Democratic masses of the Democratic party knew that a conflict of arms to determine the right to the office of President would result, in all probability, in the destruction of all liberty and the muniments of liberty on this continent. There is, my countrymen, a higher, nobler courage than that of the battlefield. There is a courage of patience, a determination, in defiance of public sentiment, to see that the right is done in a practicable manner, under the forms of the constitution. [Cries of "Time," "Name your man," and "Order."] Gentlemen, pardon me; I will get through within the time if you will indulge me. I was not aware, when I came into the stand, that the time was limited as it is or that I was occupying the time I have. The American people now demand a leader worthy of ourselves and worthy of the cause in which we are engaged. They demand for that leader, in the first place, a man of inflexible and aggressive honesty; a man who is not only honest himself but who will not permit crime to be perpetrated with impunity in his presence. They want a man of the most indomitable courage, a man of his convictions, a man that will dare to do right under all circumstances, a man who comes from the people, and sympathizes with the people, a man who is a legislator and a good citizen. [Cries of "time" and "Name your man."] Now, gentlemen, begging your pardon for the transgression upon your time, allow me without further words, by the unanimous voice of the delegation of Illinois, to present for your consideration that golden-hearted man and citizen, that gallant and indomitable soldier, fearless in battle, and yet generous and sympathizing in the hour of victory, and upright statesman.

At this point there were loud cries from the gallery of "Time," and great confusion, during which a delegate asked the Chairman to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the building of all persons not connected with the convention unless the interruption should cease. The chair stated that he should use his efforts to preserve order, and the Sergeant-at-Arms notified the crowd that they must keep silent or go out. Mr. Marshall, continuing, said:

Gentlemen, with your indulgence a moment, I will conclude the remarks that I have to say. I will repeat, as I was interrupted, that a man authorized by the united and unanimous vote of the Illinois delegation to present for the consideration of this convention that indomitable, that most worthy and golden-hearted citizen; that man of the people; that man of inflexible honesty; that man of indomitable courage in civil life and in military life; that man who has followed the flag of his country in two wars. Although apparently a young man to-day, he distinguished himself as a private soldier in the Mexican war in his very boyhood, and distinguished himself as an officer in the late civil war. That most worthy citizen and legislator is Col. William Morrison, of Illinois—[applause]—and, if you will put him in nomination, I will guarantee that a voice of approbation will come from every valley and every hill-top in this land, and we will make him the next President of the United States. [Loud applause.]

INDIANA—HENDRICKS.

The most general and enthusiastic applause heard during the convention was witnessed when Senator Voorhees, responding to the call for Indiana, took the platform. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have the honor to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana, who is fit to be President of the United States. I have listened with pleasure to the recitals appertaining to the names that have already been announced to you. I know each gentleman well. I know the accomplished jurist of California. I know the able and distinguished Senator from Delaware is worthy of all acceptance, worthy of your support, and that his administration of higher affairs than those to which he has been called will be as true and as pure as those through which he has passed. In every occasion of life he has risen to a level with everything to which he has ware. I know the gallant, iron-hearted, brave man from Illinois (Morrison). [Applause.] I know them well. I am proud to pay them honor. Every name thus far is worthy of this great presence, and yet I venture in this comparison to announce the name of Thomas A. Hendricks. [Great cheering continued for some time.] No word of disparagement falls from my lips on this occasion. I honor the names that are presented here, and I honor the name of that great and noble man, whose name has been withdrawn from the consideration of this convention, from the State of New York. [Applause.] But, looking over the career of public men, there is no man who comes into this presence who has met with more commendation in the work of his life than Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana. Whether looking at him in his early life as a legislator in the affairs of his State, as a member of the constitutional convention which framed the fundamental law of the State, whether afterward as a member of Congress representing a large, populous and intelligent district, whether as Commissioner of the Land Office, passing upon great questions connected with the public domain, or whether afterward, viewing him as a Senator, battling, struggling for the constitutional rights during the great reconstruction period of this Government, the constitutional rights of broken and conquered States, or whether, still later, viewing him as the Chief Executive of that fifth commonwealth of this great Union, everything in his record, is full of honor and full of admiration to those who may come after him in the position which he will occupy. [Applause.] Mr. President, shall we wonder that his State is for him? Indiana has been the battle-ground for twenty years of the Democratic party. Whenever you wanted to give back a note of victory you have looked to Indiana for the last thirty years, and Indiana, has she faltered? Sometimes borne down, but often triumphant, and always with the plume of Thomas A. Hendricks in the front. [Applause.] Here, sir, his State does come for him, and from the Ohio line to the Illinois line on the west, from the lake on the north to the river on the south, but one voice is heard here, and that is upholding and presenting the name of the honored citizen whom I am now speaking of. There is no divided cause in Indiana, no treachery, none. Why am I for Mr. Hendricks? I have fought by his side. I have struggled with him through many contests in times gone by. I have seen his valor, his steady course in the charge, and his wisdom in counsel, and I can stand with what little reputation I have before the assembled Democracy of the Union and say this been called, and now, gentlemen, to the South who has been more faithful? To the North who has been truer? To the East who has been better, wiser, more considerative, and more faithful? To the West I need not appeal, for he is our own son. [Applause.] And here, come what will, gentlemen, we plant our standard in your midst. We nail his colors to the mast, and, come the battle or the breeze, though those colors may be torn and shivered they will not go down except in honor, and we will go down with them if that should come; but if, on the other hand, you see fit in your generous confidence to honor the State of Indiana with this nomination, I can tell you in advance that her trumpet tone of victory will ring out over all this land, and to all its borders encouragement, everywhere arousing and supporting the

Democratic party in the remotest townships. When the October sun goes down on the election, and from that on until November, you will have the enemy in full retreat. You will have a running fight, for the front line of the enemy will be broken, and all you will have to do is to charge along and enter into a full and complete victory in the Ides of November. I thank you, gentlemen. [Great and prolonged applause.]

OHIO—THURMAN.

John McSweeney, of Ohio, presented the name of Allen G. Thurman, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Democracy of Ohio in convention assembled with absolute unanimity expressed their preference for Allen G. Thurman as their candidate for the Presidency, and the duty has fallen to me to present his name to you to-day. I come before you with a profound sense of the responsibility and with a feeling of utter inability to fittingly perform the duty assigned me. I won't detain you with pompous eulogy—it would not be pleasing to the man I present—nor with tedious biography. You all know the man of whom I speak.

You know his deeds,
And the name that dwells on every tongue no minstrel needs.

For the past twelve years he has stood as the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the Senate, and to-day I think I can truthfully say, without disparagement of any of the other great names mentioned in this convention, and without plucking a single leaf from their garlands, that no man stands higher than he in the estimation of the American Democracy. He has on every proper occasion, in the forum, and on the bench, and in the Senate, stood faithful as the people's champion against every form of oppression and wrong. His patriotism is bounded by no mere State lines, and, when it was recently demonstrated that a far-off portion of our common country was being overrun by a barbarian horde, with not a link of sympathy with our American civilization, he raised his mighty voice against the further continuation of the demoralized innovation and proved himself the friend and protector of the American laborer and the purity of the American home. [Applause.] Great in genius, correct in judgment, of unrivaled eloquence in defense of the right, with a spotless name, he stands forth a born leader of the people, whom they will delight to honor. It is expected of this convention, and the times peculiarly demand the presentation of a ticket for the suffrages of the people which will be clean and free from spot or blemish, or any such thing—one around whom no dirty scandals cling. People demand a name that will be itself a platform. You are waiting for your platform. I announce it—Allen G. Thurman—[applause]—a name that bespeaks public integrity and chivalric honor. It is platform enough for me and all who know the unrivaled Senator. In these days, when corruption in high places has stalked unrebuked at noonday, his name has silenced skepticism on the reality of patriotism, and demonstrated that chivalric honor and unsullied integrity are considered well the highest title of American statesmanship. We would not be driven, if we nominate him, to commence our campaign by defending our standard-bearer against charges, either well or ill-founded, of moral obliquity or official malpractice. We would not go before the people asking condonation for past offenses, nor with the plea of the statute of limitations against the fullest scrutiny [laughter and applause] and most searching investigation of all his official career. Some men are able to say that the arrows of defamation have fallen thick and fast but harmless at their feet. I can say more. Against Allen G. Thurman the furious tongue of slander and of most audacious calumny in an era of slander has not had the boldness to speed from its weakened bow even one blunt arrow against the spotless shield of the chief I name to-day. He has borne the brunt of battle in the cause of Democracy when even the bravest might well have shrunk from the contest. He has fought the good fight and has kept the faith, but he has not yet finished his course of usefulness and glory. [Laughter and applause.] Under his administration the rights of all, high and low, rich and poor, capitalist and laborer, would be vindicated. Real fraternity would then be established between all sections, love between us like the palm would flourish, and peace her wheaten garland wear, and State should only differ with sister State as one star of glory differs from another star in glory. [Laughter and applause.] I find my time is passing away. [Cries of "Go on."] Thank you; I was going on to say something of Ohio. The enemy have been accustomed to call it a Republican State. I deny it. [Great applause.] I will prove it by the opposition in their recent convention. They have already an incumbent—an incumbent, mark you—of Tilden's chair down there from Ohio. [Laughter and applause.] They have him from Ohio, and that would have been thirty-seven out of the possible thirty-eight reasons why they should not have another fellow there—[laughter]—and yet so weak is their hold upon Ohio that they gave another to Ohio. Insatiate archer, would not one Rutherford the ruthless suffice, but you must have another? [Laughter.] Did they do that because it was a Republican State, or were they simply carrying black Republican coals to Newcastle? [Laughter.] Not by a long deal. No, sir, in 1876—that dark year at the close of our first century, marked by that deed without a name, that infamy for which every man engaged in it should be framed in the world's art gallery of roguery for all time to come—[great applause]—in 1876, with our glorious Tilden and Hendricks, God bless them both—[great applause]—we gave our largest vote, and Hayes only carried Ohio by 7,000 in a vote of nearly 70,000. Fellow-citizens, I have had some thoughts here prepared, but I will not weary you. [Cries of "Go on; go on."] Somebody will be calling "time." [Laughter.] Time at last makes all things even. Let me here remark that, if you give us a candidate that will concentrate the affections of Ohio, we will march forth in battle array. Let me call also your attention to a fact. Recently Gen. Garfield, better known by the euphonious epithet given to him by our post laureate Governor, "Gen. G."—you remember when the prosaic post broke down on his way from Chicago with the Republican nominee, he was announcing to the highways and by-ways who their candidate was, and, paraphrasing Conkling, he said:

'If you ask me whence our candidate comes,
My answer first shall be:
He's from the State of Ohio,
And his name is 'Gen. G.'"

[Spoken with a dancing accompaniment that created intense merriment.]

They say a poet is born, not made. The Latin of it is "Nascitur non fuit." But if that nascitur was fitted up by Foster, where was it? [Laughter.] But to return to the subject. [Laughter.]

Gen. G., when engaged in nominating somebody in Chicago—somebody thought it was Sherman, but around that there hangs a reasonable doubt, and I will not, therefore, go into that—but just before the nominator and nominee became inextricably blended in one indissoluble unity, Mr. G. made one remark. "Brethren," said he, "all I expect of danger—all I want to get through with is the current year, for on the next year the stars will fight for us in their courses, and organized stars and a returning board for us," and the census, he says "will continue us in power." Now, fellow-citizens, give us our glorious standard-bearer with the gonfalon thrown out in God's bright sunlight of Thurman to the rescue, and I propose anticipating one year of Garfield's sidereal campaign, and will show him more falling Republican stars in the gloomy and melancholy days of November—[great laughter and applause]—the like of which had not been seen since Garfield's Confederate Brigadier, Gen. Xerxes, led those mythical Greeks against Leonidas at Thermopylæ. [Great laughter.] Well, he did lead them, didn't he, or was that all Greek to them there? Now, then, if you will help us to make Thurman's calling we will make his election, and then the calling and the election, my brethren, we will proceed to make sure of by a little ceremony that happened to be omitted four years ago, and here let me serve notice that every Returning Board shall be a cooling board for the miscreant that attempts by that device to again rob the people of their choice, and in spite of Returning Boards and in spite of Electoral Commissions, all the gates of hell, even though the Republican party should carry the keys thereof, shall not prevail against us. [Applause.]

PENNSYLVANIA—HANCOCK.

Daniel Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, responded when that State was called, and spoke as follows:

I propose to present to the thoughtful consideration of the convention the name of one who, on the field of battle, was styled "the superb"—[cheers]—yet won still nobler renown as a military Governor; whose first act, when in command of Louisiana and Texas, was to maintain the constitution by proclaiming that the military rule shall ever be subservient to the civil power. [Cheers.] The plighted word of a soldier was proved by the acts of a statesman. I nominate one whose name will suppress all factions—[cheers]—will be alike acceptable to the North and to the South—a name that will thrill the republic—a name, if nominated, of a man that will crush the last embers of sectional strife, and whose name will be the dawning of that day so long looked for, the day of perpetual brotherhood among the people of America. With him as our champion, we can fling away our shrouds and wage an aggressive war. With him we can appeal to the supreme majority of the American people against the corruptions of the Republican party and their untold violations of constitutional liberty. With him as our standard-bearer, the bloody banner of Republicanism will fall palsied to the ground. Oh! my countrymen, in this supreme hour, when the destinies of the republic and the imperiled liberties of the people are in your hands, pause, reflect, take heed, make no mistake. I say I nominate one who will carry every State of the South. I nominate one who will carry Pennsylvania—[loud cheers]—carry Indiana—[cheers]—carry Connecticut—[cheers]—carry New Jersey—[cheers]—carry New York—[loud cheers]—I propose the name—[a voice, "Carry Ohio,"]—aye, and carry Ohio—[cheers]—I propose the name of the soldier statesman, whose record is as stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott Hancock. [Loud cheers.] One word more—if nominated he will take his seat. [Loud cheers.]

Permission was accorded, when Mr. Dougherty corrected his speech as follows: "Gentlemen of the convention, I pray your pardon for one word. I said that 'if nominated,' I should have said that, 'if elected,' Gen. Hancock will take his seat." [Cheers.]

HAMPTON ON BAYARD.

When South Carolina was called Wade Hampton stood up and was enthusiastically cheered. Upon taking the platform Gen. Hampton addressed the convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Until within a moment ago I did not know that I should be called upon to say one word to this convention, because South Carolina has no candidate to present, but I have been invited to second a nomination which has been made, and I know not why that honor was conferred on me, except that, as Massachusetts has first seconded the nomination of Delaware, it may not be inappropriate that South Carolina should reach out her hand to that great State of the East. [Cheers.] They were in the past, perhaps, the two States most widely separated in political opinion, and it is a happy omen now, after all these years of trouble and of bloodshed, that those two great States—the one from the East and my own little Palmetto State of the South—should come together for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole American continent. [Cheers.] We say, sir, that we have no candidate to present. We came here bringing as an offering to the Democratic party 138 electoral votes. We say to you if you give us a man, pure, spotless, perfect, one who represents all the best elements of American character—if you give us such a man, we will give you our votes. We say to you, and we say it to prove our sincerity, that we have none to offer. We come and say to the great East and to this overflowing Northwest: Place your best man in the field and we of the South will support them. We ask for no place, for no position, for no pledges, for no patronage, no promises. We come simply as Democrats to sustain a great country—[applause]—and perhaps, my friends, we may be the most impartial judges, not of the merits of the respective candidates, because we recognize in all whose names have been presented to-day that they are each and all worthy to bear the great Democratic banner. We know that, and, recognizing the enthusiasm which greeted the name of Hancock—[applause]—we of the South will feel that we would be safe in his hands, because we were safe when he had the power. [Applause.] We know that the Nestor of our party, the guide, the leader of the Senate, that Thurman would add dignity to the place. We know that Indiana's son is worthy of the honor. We know that all those whose names have been presented here are worthy to be the standard-bearers of our great party, and it is therefore in no invidious mood that I say to you that we take Bayard because we believe that he is the strongest man. [Applause.] We believe he will bring more Republican votes, conservative Republican votes, to his support than any other man in America. We believe that he will get the young vote of the country. We know that he will get every Democratic vote in America; and we know that he can be elected—[cheers]—and we know that if elected, he, too, would take his place, for he is as brave as Hancock. [Applause.] You remember, my friends, it has just flashed across my mind, and, if my classical reading has not all left me, you remember that when the Greeks were returning from their great victory, and were about to lay their offerings upon the altar, the Generals were called on to vote for two men—the first and second man—who, in their opinion, they thought most worthy of honor, and the name of Themistocles was found upon every ballot. The name of Thomas Francis Bayard, if not always placed first, is always second, and we choose to take the second man.

It was then moved that the convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency. The motion was adopted, and balloting began—the first ballot resulting as follows:

STATES.	Bayard.	Hancock.	Thurman.	Payne.	Hendricks.	Tilden.	Field.	Morrison.
Alabama	7	7	1	....	....	....	5	....
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
California	....	....	3	....	1	....	6	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Connecticut	4	....	3	....	3	....	....	....
Delaware	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	5	8	....	....	1	....	8	....
Illinois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Indiana	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....
Iowa	3	7	....	2	2	....	....	6
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	6	1	7	....	2	5	2	....
Louisiana	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massachu'ts	11½	6	½	2	½	2	2	....
Michigan	2	5	....	1	....	1	4	....
Minnesota	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	8	5	....	....	....	1	2	....
Missouri	4	12	....	....	3	7	....	4
Nebraska	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
N. Hamps're	3	4	2	....	....	....	1	....
New Jersey	10	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
New York	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	....
N. Carolina	7	9	....	....	1	1	....	....
Ohio	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....
Pennsylv'a	7	28	....	....	1	18	1	....
Rhode Isl'd	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
S. Carolina	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	9	11	1	....	....	....	2	....
Texas	5	9	1	....	1	....	....	....
Vermont	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	10	8	....	....	....	....	4	....
W. Virginia	....	3	7	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	6	1	....	....	....	....	2	10
Total	153½	171	68½	81	49½	38	65	62

Scattering votes were cast as follows: California—Seymour, 2. Colorado—Loveland, 5; Payne, 2. Iowa—McDonald, 2. Kansas—Ewing, 10. Kentucky—McDonald, 1. Michigan—Seymour, 1; Lathrop, 1; McClellan, 2. New Jersey—Randall, 3; Parker, 1. North Carolina—Seymour, 1; Jere Black, 1. Pennsylvania—Jewett, 1; Seymour, 1; McDonald, 1. Rhode Island—Seymour, 1; English, 1. Wisconsin—McDonald, 1.

The convention, immediately after the announcement of the ballot, adjourned until 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

Third Day.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, June 24. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles Taylor, of Covington, Ky.

Mr. Peckham, of New York, rose to make a statement in behalf of the State of New York. That delegation had heard with great sensibility the votes in the convention yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, Samuel J. Tilden. The delegation received a letter from Mr. Tilden, in which he had renounced himself before this convention, and the delegation, knowing his honesty of purpose, had considered it final and conclusive, and had this morning agreed on another candidate than Tilden. He was requested to announce that New York's choice before this convention was Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

At this point a motion was put and lost to read Tilden's letter.

The roll-call of States then proceeded. Alabama, at the opening of the second ballot, cast 11 votes for Hancock. California followed with 5 for Hancock. When Illinois was reached, the vote came, for Hancock 42 votes. Wild enthusiasm followed the announcement, as yesterday she had voted solid for Morrison. The cheering was repeated when the clerk announced the vote. The same demonstrations followed the announcement of the vote of Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, and Minnesota. When Missouri's 28 for Hancock were given there was another rousing cheer. The delegates rose and waved their hats and fans. New York's 70 votes went for Randall, and the Randall Club, whose white hats and canes were used in their cheers, were met with hisses. When Ohio was called, Alexander Long said the delegation asked leave to retire for consultation. The State was passed. Pennsylvania also asked to retire, and was passed. When Ohio was called again, Mr. Hill said the most of the delegation was absent, and the Chairman was also absent, but, in obedience to the instruction of 800,000 Democrats of Ohio, he would cast the 44 votes of Ohio for Allen G. Thurman.

The Chair refused to recognize Mr. Hill's right to cast the vote.

Ohio returned and cast 44 for Thurman. There was no sensation at the announcement. Wisconsin got permission to change her vote, and cast 20 votes for Hancock. Here another wild scene of excitement ensued. New Jersey followed, casting her 18 votes for Hancock.

Instantly the whole convention and the galleries became wild with enthusiasm.

The chair struck a base staccato accompaniment to the anthem of enthusiasm, but it required several minutes to enable anyone to hear an individual voice. When, at last, peace was partly restored, Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, mounted on a chair, and shouted out, "Pennsylvania is proud of her son." He went on to eulogize Hancock, and closed by changing the vote of Pennsylvania, making it 58 votes for Hancock. Again the anthem of enthusiasm, and again in vain the weakened staccato of the Chairman's gavel, until it was wholly drowned by the overwhelming tide of sound.

Louisiana's banner, with Hancock's portrait, which had been at the organ, was borne to the front of the stage. The State banners over the whole house were waving in the air. Above all was the monotonous anthem, only swelling and falling as the efforts of the Chairman to stop the uproar increased or slackened. The climax of excitement was reached when all the banners of the States rushed to the Chairman's desk and surrounded the banner bearing the portrait of the choice of the Democracy.

When something like ten minutes had been spent in this exciting outburst, the banners went back to their places. Then W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, with great difficulty, changed the vote of the State to 18 for Hancock, 5 for Bayard, and 1 for Thurman. Nebraska changed her 6 votes to Hancock. Virginia then changed to Hancock; then Nevada, then Rhode Island, and the work was done.

The Chairman, weary of the excitement, sat down and said he would recognize nobody until the delegates took their seats.

At length a delegate from New Hampshire moved to make the call of the States anew. This motion was quickly adopted, and the new call began. It began with State after State voting solidly for Hancock, but there were many hisses mingled with the applause as the votes were announced. Indiana asked for a moment's consultation, and then voted for Hendricks. Iowa created a sensation by casting one vote for Tilden.

The ballot for President, as finally recorded, was as follows:

STATES.	Hancock.	Bayard.	Hendricks.	Tilden.
Alabama	20	....	....	....
Arkansas	12	....	....	....
California	12	....	....	....
Colorado	6	....	....	....
Connecticut	12	....	....	....
Delaware	6	....	....	....
Florida	8	....	....	....
Georgia	22	....	....	....
Illinois	42	....	....	....
Indiana	....	....	30	....
Iowa	21	....	....	1
Kansas	10	....	....	....
Kentucky	24	....	....	....
Louisiana	16	....	....	....
Maine	14	....	....	....
Maryland	14	2	....	....
Massachusetts	26	....	....	....
Michigan	22	....	....	....
Minnesota	10	....	....	....
Mississippi	16	....	....	....
Missouri	30	....	....	....
Nebraska	6	....	....	....
Nevada	6	....	....	....
New Hampshire	10	....	....	....
New Jersey	18	....	....	....
New York	70	....	....	....
North Carolina	20	....	....	....
Ohio	44	....	....	....
Oregon	6	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	58	....	....	....
Rhode Island	8	....	....	....
South Carolina	14	....	....	....
Tennessee	24	....	....	....
Texas	16	....	....	....
Vermont	10	....	....	....
Virginia	22	....	....	....
West Virginia	10	....	....	....
Wisconsin	20	....	....	....
Total	705	2	30	1
Whole number of votes	738			

The announcement of the result of the ballot was made at 10:50. The band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and again the house rang with cheers of the thousands.

William Mack, Chairman of the Indiana delegation, took the stand, and asked to be heard. [Hisses.] After rebuking those who hissed him, he moved to make the nomination of Hancock unanimous, promising that Indiana would cast her vote in November for Hancock.

Samuel J. Randall then was presented to the audience to second the nomination. Mr. Randall said he was here to second the nomination of Pennsylvania's son, Gen. Hancock. The action had been unanimous. The nomination was strong, would bring victory, and would add the keystone of the Federal arch to the Democratic States. He closed by promising his untiring efforts for the election of the nominee. Hancock's nomination means that, if elected, he will be inaugurated.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, followed, tendering the thanks of his delegation and of his State for to-day's action. He said that history repeats itself. In this goodly city, twenty years ago, the Democracy named its last President, and here now it names its next. The duty of the Democracy now is aggression, aggression, aggression, aggression.

Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, on his crutches, came to the platform and was greeted with loud applause. He said that, on behalf of the solid South—that South that was once arrayed against Gen. Hancock—he pledged the solid vote of the South to the gallant nominee of the convention. Recognizing Gen. Hancock's gallantry in war, and his true observance of the rights pertaining to civil life, he pledged to him the earnest, true and energetic support of all the South, and for his State of South Carolina, so lately redeemed from misrule, he promised a decisive Democratic majority.

Judge Hoadley followed, promising the support of Ohio, and that by aid of the silver-tongued orators of other States its electoral vote would be cast for Hancock.

The chair then put the motion and it was adopted unanimously. Immediately the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner." The great organ added the overpowering volume of its tones in accompaniment and the effect was thrilling.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees took the platform and said that, though somewhat sore-hearted, the Democracy of Indiana knew its duty, and would perform it. This nomination was an evidence of that coming reconciliation among the States so much to be desired. Gen. Hancock knew well the Confederate Brigadier; and it was a pleasure to be able to say that, in the coming contest, Gen. Hancock would have no more hearty supporters among his own followers in the late war than among the Confederate Brigadiers. They recognized his ability as a soldier; and, more than that, they appreciated his just views of the subordination of the military to the civil law.

Mr. Falconer, of New York, followed. Then came W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who began by saying: "We have this day beaten our swords into pruning-hooks, with which we shall reap in November the autumnal harvest of success." He had loved the South, he had been willing to lay down his life for her, but to-day he stood on a higher plane—that of American citizenship. To-day the banner unfurled is the star-spangled flag of the nation, made sacred by the blood of the man chosen this day as the leader of the Democratic party. He appealed to New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Connecticut to answer for their part in the coming contest, and closed by invoking God's blessing on this day's work.

At this point John Kelly appeared, coming down the main aisle. Instantly a great shout arose, the organ chimed in, and the band also took part. By the time Kelly had reached the stage the excitement was almost equal to the scenes of the earlier moments of the convention. The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Kelly, said that by to-day's action the Democracy of New York had been reunited.

Mr. Kelly was greeted with the wildest outburst of applause, and, when quiet was partly restored, he said that by nominating Hancock the convention had reunited the Democracy of New York. He had no doubt his brethren and those with whom they had been fighting politically for the past five years would agree to let past differences be forgotten. [Great applause.] He promised to say nothing hereafter of the bitterness of the past. Union of the Democracy in New York was essential to success, and he now had no doubt that New York would vote for Hancock in November. He then proceeded to eulogize Gen. Hancock and pronounced him a soldier, a gentleman, and a man of honor. He counseled organization in the State of New York, and asked that whoever in New York hereafter spoke of the differences in that State should be regarded as a traitor. There was a higher duty than fighting each other politically. For himself, he pledged the heartiest support to the ticket, and predicted its success.

After Kelly had concluded there were loud calls for John R. Fellows, of New York, representing the other side of the political strife in that State. He appeared at length, and, while the house was cheering and the Chairman rapping for order, he took his place at the speaker's desk. A proclamation for special quiet was made by the chair, and repeated by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to enable him to be heard. Mr. Fellows spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the United States: your action to-day has been superb. [Applause.] You have restored all differences existing in the ranks of the Democratic party. You have healed all wounds. We may march under the division banner of different Generals, but we march to one battle-field, to fight one common foe. [Applause.] Henceforth, that man is our friend who best assists in carrying the banner to victory. That man is our enemy, and only he, who lags in his duty in that respect. [Applause.] But you have done more, aye, infinitely more, than to have settled the dissensions of a State. You have strangled by your strong hands, to-day, the giant of discord and strife which has dominated our great country. [Great applause.] The South and the North clasp hands now in no unmeaning ceremony, and Hancock shall hear again the roar of Hampton's guns in friendly strife. [Loud applause.] All over this land, by the success of this ticket, comes the return of fraternal concord, of brotherly love of the olden time. [illegible] us to a common Union, [illegible] the great works of prosperity [illegible] upon the stricken and impoverished, upon the graves of our dead [illegible] mourn [illegible] descendants [illegible] just, [illegible] [Applause.] As I [illegible] say that New York [illegible] make to the Democratic nomination. She gives Democratic majorities. [Applause.] We shall march over that State as though we were sweeping it with a tornado with Hancock at our head. [Applause.] Montauk will call to the cataract of Niagara and everywhere along the route the swelling chorus of Democratic voices shall make a theme for the entire nation till we write on our banner in November 50,000 majority in the name of a united Democracy as the tribute of the Empire State. [Loud applause and cheers.]

At the close of Mr. Fellows' speech John Kelly stood up beside him, and the two, with grasped hands and faces covered with smiles, made the formal sign of reconciliation. The scene was heightened in impressiveness when the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and was supported by the ponderous tones of the great organ.

Susan B. Anthony was now escorted by Hon. Carter Harrison to the stage, who presented, through the Chairman, an address to the convention in favor of legislation for woman suffrage.

Hon. Henry Watterson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was recognized by the chair, and, after order was restored, proceeded to read the platform, as follows:

The Democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each, and common schools fostered and protected.

3. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. The right of a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim or right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

6. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

7. The great fraud of 1876-'77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government.

8. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of civil war, submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality, and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships, and a living chance for American commerce, upon the seas; and on the land no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies; the amendment of the Burlingame treaty, so as to permit no more immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded; the public money and the public credit for public purposes solely, and the public lands for actual settlers. The Democratic party is the friend of the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the Commune.

11. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad; and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The resolutions as read were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Pulitzer, of Missouri, moved to proceed to the nomination of Vice President. Agreed to.

The call of States for the nomination of candidates then began, and Pettis, of Alabama, nominated Wm. H. English, of Indiana.

Arkansas, when called, seconded this nomination, and in turn all the remaining States seconded the nomination of English, until John P. Irish, of Iowa, nominated R. M. Bishop, of Ohio, as a man who had never been defeated when a candidate for office—as one who would equip, in Mr. Garfield's State, a campaign which would sweep the State in October and November.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination of English in an eloquent speech.

Iowa withdrew the name of Bishop, and, the vote being put by the chair, the nomination was declared unanimously agreed to.

The announcement was greeted with applause and cheers.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to notify the nominees of the convention of their nomination, and in the name of the convention and of the party to request their acceptance of the nomination.

Mr. Preston moved to amend so that the committee notify the nominees in writing, so as to have a record of the answer. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

A resolution was offered that the District of Columbia and the Territories have one representative each in the National Committee. Tabled.

The various delegations were instructed to send up to the chair the names they desired to represent them in notifying the nominees of their nomination.

The following names were announced for members of the National Executive Committee:

Alabama, Levi W. Lawler; Arkansas, John J. Sumter; California, J. T. Farley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, William H. Barnum; Delaware, J. C. Grubb; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, George T. Barnes; Illinois, William C. Goudy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jonas; Maine, Edward W. Thompson; Maryland, O. P. Horsey; Massachusetts, Fred O. Prince; Michigan, Edward Kanter; Minnesota, P. H. Kelly; Mississippi, W. D. Martin; Missouri, John G. Prather; Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada, J. C. Hagerman; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullivan; New Jersey, Orestes Cleveland; New York, Abram S. Hewitt; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio (to be named hereafter); Oregon (to be named hereafter); Pennsylvania (to be named hereafter); Rhode Island, Abner S. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, Thomas O'Connor; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Vermont, D. P. Smalley; Virginia, Robert A. Coghill; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Irish, of Iowa, that the basis of representation in the next National Convention be the same as at the present, and that the National Committee be authorized to determine the place and time of holding the convention. Adopted.

After further resolutions of thanks and transaction of some routine business, Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn, and the hall being now nearly empty, it was carried without dissent, and at 3 p. m. the convention adjourned without day.

"I DIDN'T at all expect company to-day," said a lady to her visitors, with a not-very-pleasant look, "but I hope you will make yourselves at home." "Yes, indeed," replied one of them, starting off, "I will make myself at home as soon as possible."

SCHOOL-DAY MEMORIES.

A Postoffice Class in History, Geography, and Grammar.

[From the New York Sun.]

Fifty-eight applicants for appointments in the New York postoffice were notified to appear for civil-service examination. Eleven of the number failed to report, and nine were rejected on the certificate of the examining physician. One of the medical questions, as to the age, if living, of the father and mother of each candidate, or the age at death, was made to determine the vital powers of each candidate. The question, "Do you chew tobacco?" was also asked. In the class of thirty-eight that was examined the youngest was 16 years old, and was small for his age. The eldest was 44 years of age, and had been a Colonel in the army. He had for classmates two other Colonels, about whom there was the coincidence that they had been commanders of the same New York regiment at different times. The questions and examples in arithmetic were written on a large blackboard, and the members of the class were required to fill out the answers and solutions on blanks spread before them on their desks. The subjects for the examination were arithmetic, geography, grammar and history. Thirty minutes were allowed in which to write the answers in arithmetic, and fifteen minutes for the other subjects. In arithmetic the first example was: "Write nineteen million two hundred and ten in figures," and the others were sums in addition, division and multiplication. In geography the class was required to say "what States border on the Atlantic ocean and Long Island sound, north of the mouth of Chesapeake bay;" also the names of the States touched by the Mississippi river south of the mouth of the Ohio, and to give the boundaries of the State of Massachusetts, as well as the names of the capitals of Wisconsin, Mississippi, Georgia, New Jersey, and Ohio. The names of the principal seaports on the Atlantic coast were required to be given.

"What is grammar?" "What is a verb?" "Name the different parts of speech of the following sentence: 'John strikes a horse,'" were some of the questions about grammar. The class was also given the sentences, "We lay down our burdens and then laid down ourselves," "Neither wealth nor honor can secure happiness to their votaries," "The rapidity of his movements were beyond example," and "He was exceeding careful not to give offense," to correct. Such questions as "What foreign nations once had territorial possessions which are now owned by Great Britain or the United States?" were asked in history. Most of the answers omitted "Alaska," and one or two of the examiners were found to have momentarily forgotten that William H. Seward had purchased that land from Russia twelve years ago. "What independent nation voluntarily consented to becoming a State in the Union?" and "What nation was that State a part of previous to its admission to the United States?" seemed sticklers for most of the junior members of the class. In naming the "three memorable wars in which the United States had been engaged since the acknowledgment of its independence," many gave the Revolution as one of the wars, and one or two fixed the date as 1772. One of the class complained of a violent headache and quit in the middle of the exercise. Abercrombie was named as a prominent General of the United States.

The Education of Wild Beasts.

The veteran animal tamer, Alfred Still, says that too much whipping makes a wild animal sulky and vicious, but a certain amount of whipping is necessary. To train a wild beast, he said recently, you must "first make its acquaintance from the outside of the cage, and get the animal acquainted with your face; but, above all, with your voice. They become accustomed to voices sooner than faces, and are governed more by sound than by sight. Having got accustomed to your beasts, and they accustomed to you, your next step is to train them to their tricks. Though these tricks are simple, they require a great deal of time and patience, and a good deal of whipping to accomplish them. The lions are the smartest of the wild beasts. You can train a lion to do the ordinary tricks of the trade: jump through hoops and over gates, standing on his hind legs, and so on—in about five weeks' constant work. It will require about a week longer to teach a lioness, and a leopard, which comes next to a lion in intelligence, about six weeks to learn the same feats. It takes about seven or eight weeks to teach a tiger, and a tigress from eight to nine weeks, while you can keep on beating and teaching a hyena for four months before you can do much with him. The most difficult thing to do is to teach a wild beast to let you lie down on him without his trying to make you lie in him by eating you up. Kindness—that is, anything but ordinary civility—is absolutely thrown away upon a wild beast. With a tiger or tigress especially all affection is literally wasted. A tigress is a likely to eat you up after an intimate acquaintance of six years as one of six weeks. As a rule, the whip is the most efficacious instrument for training. It can be used quickly and it hurts. If I were to drop my whip the beasts would fancy I had lost my power over them and would pounce first on the whip and then go for me. The four tigresses trained in that cage are estimated to be worth $32,000; but a good tiger, unbroken, is not worth more than $2,500. Lions are worth about $2,000 to $2,500 each; panthers, $600; jaguars, $400; hyenas, $250, if untrained; leopards, $250 to $400, according to their kind."—*Scientific American.*

No Fun in Being a Princess.

The position of the Princess of Wales is too exalted a one to permit of much social enjoyment, yet has not the splendid potentialities of reigning royalty. The Princess, too, is peculiarly unostentatious, and evidently finds the magnificent loneliness of her position an actual trial. To be young and beautiful, and idolized, and yet to be shut out from most forms of social amusement, can be by no means delightful. Yet, there are, of course, very few houses, even among those of the highest nobility, to which the Princess of Wales can go as an invited guest. And, when she does go, an awful state hedges her around. She is passionately fond of dancing, yet no gentleman can ask her to dance. She it is who signals out the personage whom she desires as a partner, and, when she stands up to dance, all other dancers must sit down. After circling around the room some half a dozen times, she pauses and sits down to rest, and then the remainder of the waltzers may take a turn, but as soon as she stands up again they must stop. This solitary Grand Lama kind of performance cannot be very amusing to this kindly, gentle, amiable lady. She is, I am told, a most accomplished dancer, despite her slight lameness. But, of all the recreations of her life, she most enjoys driving in the park. In her little victoria, with her *dame de compagnie* beside her, she is free to enjoy the testimonials of affection and enthusiasm that meet her everywhere, and no one that notes the gracious smile and bow wherewith she returns every salutation can doubt her delight at her own popularity.

The Dignity of Housekeeping.

Where is there any station higher than the ordering of the house? While the husband has to vex himself with outward matters, while he has wealth to gather and secure, while perhaps he takes part in the administration of the State, and everywhere depends on circumstances; ruling nothing, I may say, while he conceives that he is ruling much; compelled to be but politic where he would willingly be reasonable, to dissemble where he would be open, to be false where he would be upright; while thus, for the sake of an object which he never reaches, he must every moment sacrifice the first of objects, harmony with himself—a reasonable housewife is actually governing in the interior of her family; has the comfort and activity of every person in it to provide for, and make possible. What is the highest happiness of mortals, if not to execute what we consider right and good, to be really masters of the means conducive to our aims? And where should or can our nearest aims be but in the interior of our homes? All those indispensable and still-to-be-renewed supplies, where do we expect, do we require to find them, if not in the place where we rise and where we go to sleep, where kitchen and cellar, and every species of accommodation for ourselves and ours is to be always ready? What unvarying activity is needed to conduct this constantly recurring series in unbroken living order! How few are the men to whom it is given to return regularly like a star, to command their day as they command their night; to form for themselves their household instruments, to sow and to reap, to gain and to expend, and to travel around their circle with perpetual success and peace and love! It is when a woman has attained this inward mastery, that she truly makes the husband whom she loves a master; her attention will require all sorts of knowledge; her activity will turn them all to profit. Thus is she dependent upon no one; and she procures her husband genuine independence, that which is interior and domestic; whatever he possesses, he beholds secured; what he earns, well employed; and thus he can direct his mind to lofty objects and, if fortune favors, he may act in the State the same character which so well becomes his wife at home.—*Goethe's Wilhelm Meister.*

What Has Been.

Our youthful illusions linger with us still, to a certain extent, world-worn though we are. The friends of our childhood stand forth boldly in our memory. None other were half so true, so kind, so witty, so clever. There was that sweet young poet who might have become a second Tennyson, if only he would have condescended to give his music to the world, but who preferred instead to inscribe his matchless gems in albums and the like—how devoutly we believed in him! how profoundly we admired him! The other day we turned up a batch of his lucubrations, and re-read them with the light of thirty years in between. We found them sickly in tone, false in sentiment, halting in their feet, and of impure or feminine rhymes. And we were foolish enough to regret that the illusion of years had been shattered! What boundless wealth with his $2,000 a year had the Crœsus of our modest village! We have since known men only tolerably well off on $10,000—men who envied their neighbors who had $20,000, and thought themselves poor by comparison. The local beauty of our young days would, we are very sure, prove herself to have been an ill-dressed, simpering, milliner-like young person, could we but see her now, with our experience of what real, high-bred, well-dressed beauty is; the clever young lady who used to talk in hexameters, who confessed in Latin and was suspected of Greek, and whose learning we took to be as deep as the sea, would turn out to be only a voluble young blue stocking, who floundered boldly where she could not swim. The Hebe of our youth would reveal herself as the hoyden of our age; the self-made local scientist with his discovery of perpetual motion, his balloon that would not collapse, his locomotive that was as safe as a church—he was only a poor dreamer; and the village Hampden, whose arguments were so convincing, was a purblind partisan, who never saw more than half of any question he took up. But we see nothing of all this. Memory has crystallized all these forms and characters; and we see them by the light of youthful imagination even now in the twilight of our decay, and, seeing them as we thought they were, we love them for what they never have been.

Rather Had Brady.

When James T. Brady first opened a lawyer's office in New York, he took a basement room, which had previously been occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady. "And what do you sell?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Brady. "Begorra," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing a mighty fine business—ye hain't got but one left."

HAVING asked his girl for a kiss as a tonic, she replied that there was such a thing as being too tonic.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 1, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Morlos, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.

For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—**JOHN T. SCOTT,**
Vigo county.
Fifth District—**JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,**
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAVID D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

For Commissioner, Southwest District,
EDWARD KELHAM.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Hon. Walpole G. Colerick.

The Fort Wayne News gives the following account of the welcome extended to our faithful representative in congress, upon his arrival at home last week:

"Upon the arrival of the train, the band began to play, and upon Mr. Colerick's appearance upon the platform he was seized by four or five of his more enthusiastic friends, who raised him from the ground and carried him to a carriage which was in waiting. In the carriage were Judge Lowry, Judge O'Rourke and A. C. Trentman. The carriage headed by the band then started up Calhoun street, followed by a large procession of citizens in rank. At the house, Judge O'Rourke made an address of welcome to the young congressman, thanking him for what he has done and assuring him that his efforts in behalf of Fort Wayne would not soon be forgotten by his constituents. Judge Lowry then, in his own spontaneous manner, introduced the congressman. He spoke of his services in the house, and knew that he would add fresh laurels upon his return. Mr. Colerick said he could not upon this occasion, express his thanks and his gratitude for the kind reception given him. If he had accomplished any good, or was likely to accomplish any good for the city of Fort Wayne, or any other part of this district, he was glad to now it was appreciated ; he had many nds, he believed, but this kindly uring of their generous natures tirely unexpected. At the con- of his address Judge Lowry ree cheers for the venerable congressman, 'David H. his democratic family,' tven with a will, after 'spersed."

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock will be America's first twin president.

There is nothing left of the bloody shirt but the button holes.

A number of large hickory poles have already been raised in Indiana, in honor of Hancock and English.

In the east, west, north and south, there is universal gratification at the nomination of Hancock and English.

Will our republican cotemporaries have the brazen effrontery to say that Gen. Hancock was a rebel sympathiser?

The wife of Governor Williams died at his home in Knox county last Sunday. Mrs. Williams had been sick for some time.

Gen. Hancock is not connected with any religious denomination. His father and mother were Baptists of the strictest school.

Kid-Glove Porter, the republican candidate for governor of Indiana, has been enjoying the emoluments of a government office in Washington City for the last three years.

Our republican friends might just as well get into the big wagon and ride with the democrats, for we are bound to win. Only death can prevent the election of Hancock and English.

How many of the soldiers who served under Hancock and saw him ride in front of the line at Gettysburg, in the midst of shot and shell, will vote against him? Echo answers, not one.

There seems to be a general stampede from the republican to the democratic ranks, all over the country; prominent republicans everywhere are predicting Gen. Hancock's election. All right, let them come; democrats will treat them well.

Half the republicans in the state don't know that their obscure state ticket is in the field. Ask the republicans who their candidates for governor and lieutenant governor are, where they live and what their business is, and see how many of them can give you a correct answer.

If Hancock is elected, will Nelson or Morss be postmaster at Fort Wayne.—Fort Wayne News.

Hancock will be elected, and inasmuch as Morss of the Sentinel would fit the Arcola postoffice to a dot, he will probably be located at that point, unless Doctor McDowell objects. Nelson will probably supercede Spice.

A number of Gen. Hancock's friends in Cincinnati, recently sent him a handsome tribute of remembrance in the shape of a floral piece. It was a locomotive and tender made of immortelles and fresh flowers, and measured eight feet long. On the front of the engine a flag is flying, on which is inscribed "On To The White House." It was sent "With compliments of Cincinnati friends," and was shipped by express.

Hon. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the most prominent republicans in this country, will openly advocate the election of Gen. Hancock. He speaks of Hancock as "the living hero of Gettysburg, the Murat of Pennsylvania," and says that "Hancock will deliver the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the terrible curse that has polluted its fair fame, destroyed the hopes of its young men, and enriched its insolent politicians."

Our esteemed friend, Thomas R. Marshall, of Columbia City, has been nominated by the democrats of Whitley and Kosciusko counties for prosecuting attorney. Mr. Marshall ranks high in his profession, and enjoys a lucrative practice in the courts of Whitley and and adjoining counties. His ability is unquestioned, his honor unsullied and his democracy unimpeachable. He deserves to be elected by a handsome majority.

The insinuation that Senator McDonald planned for his own success at Cincinnati, as against Hon. T. A. Hendricks, ought to be resented as an insult by every admirer of our worthy senator. We believe that Senator McDonald was true to Mr. Hendricks, and would have remained so until Mr. Hendricks was withdrawn, no matter how long the contest, notwithstanding the use of Senator McDonald's name might have brought the nomination to Indiana.

When we learned of the nomination of our old friend Hon. Daniel McDonald for congress, in the 13th district, we felt as though we would like to reach away across to Plymouth, grasp his hand and congratulate him. We have known Mr. McDonald since our first connection with politics; we knew him as plain Dan. McDonald; we knew him as a fraternal brother; we knew him as the editor of the Plymouth Democrat; we knew him as Hon. Daniel McDonald, and we have always found him the same unassuming, intelligent gentleman. He is a tried and true democrat; as a politician he is above reproach, and an honest and conscientious business man. Dan's ability and personal popularity will elect him, and he will represent his constituents faithfully and honestly in the next congress. He will have the honor of serving under the first democratic administration in twenty years. Hurrah for Hancock and Dan. McDonald.

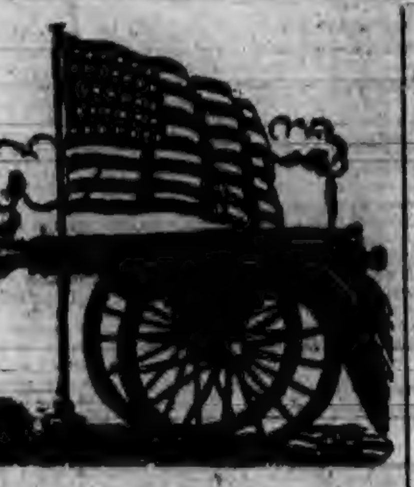

GLORY!

"USUFRUCT" NO GOOD.

The SCAB Removed and the Sore Healed.

No, Thank You, We Will not Eat Crow on This Occasion!

The Nomination of Hancock Saves the Democratic Party and a Free America.

The Case of Honesty vs. The Bar'l" was Tried in the Cincinnati Convention. Verdict in Favor of Plaintiff.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

The grand council of the democratic party has deliberately and wisely chosen the leaders for 1880. The name of General Winfield Scott Hancock electrifies the people of the whole country. Every democrat, every liberal and thousands of republicans will enlist under the great military chieftain and able statesman. No blot or stain upon his private character or public record. His nomination is a harbinger of peace, prosperity and happiness throughout the land. His election is a foregone conclusion. His administration will be as renowned for honesty and ability as the present administration is for fraud and corruption. General Hancock will be President Hancock, and military power will be subordinate to civil power.

For vice-president no better selection could have been made than that of Hon. Wm. H. English of our state. His recognized ability as a statesman gives him prominence; his honesty and purity of character lend influence to the ticket and will make Indiana 20,000 democratic at the October election. Hancock and English will receive 1,000,000 more votes than Garfield and Arthur at the November election.

What Prominent Republicans Say About Hancock.

Postmaster General Key, says: "The nomination of General Hancock is the strongest the democrats could have made. He has a good record as a soldier and has no political record to answer for."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 27.—Hon. O. P. Davis, national senator from Park and Vermillion counties, announces his purpose to support Honcock and English, and to wield all his influence in their behalf.

General Sherman, when asked what he thought about it, replied that he did not have anything to do with politics. "But if you will sit down," he added, "and write the best thing that can be put in language about General Hancock as an officer and gentleman I will sign it without hesitation."

Thurlow Weed said: "As a republican, I wish that any other candidate had been chosen; but I know that if General Hancock is elected the country is safe. This is the first time in twenty years that the democrats have not blundered in such a crisis."

Dr. L. W. Read, Surgeon Gen., said "I am a republican, but Hancock will get my vote, and there are thousands more like me. Why, there is George Bullock, the owner of the immense mills at Balligomingo—in fact, the owner of the village. He has thousands of employes, who live upon his land and to whom everything is provided in the way of necessities—yes, and the luxuries of life. He, in a word, is a philanthropist in the true sense of the word, and wields an immense influence. He is a radical republican; but he has announced his determination, if Hancock was nominated to raise a Hancock flag on the top of his mills, where it should wave throughout the campaign. Why, here, sitting right side of me, is C. L. Nyce, a republican. Now, what are you going to do Nyce?"

"I shall vote for Hancock," said Mr. Nyce.

Hancock and Mrs. Surratt.

A few of the loud-mouthed republicans who applauded the hanging of Mrs. Surratt for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, are now reiterating the falsehood circulated by the Indianapolis Journal some time since, to the effect that Gen. Hancock caused Mrs. Surratt to be hung, and that he absolutely refused to let her see her priest, or any clergymen of the Catholic church, after she was sentenced. All persons of ordinary intelligence know that Gen. Hancock had nothing to do with sentencing Mrs. Surratt, and as to the other charge, no better evidence can be offered than that of Rev. Father Walter, Mrs. Surratt's spiritual adviser just previous to her death, and the priest whom Gen. Hancock is said to have refused admission to the prison. Father Walter has written the following denial:

"Truth and justice compel me to deny the statement with reference to Gen. Hancock's participation in the execution of Mrs. Surratt. I attended Mrs. Surratt on that occasion, and met with no interference on the part of Gen. Hancock. Gen. Hancock had great sympathy for this unfortunate lady, and waited until the last moment, hoping for a reprieve. I consider it an act of justice to Gen. Hancock that this statement should be made.

J. A. WALTER,
Pastor of St. Patricks church, Washington."

In addition to the above written statement, Father Walter suggests that while the matter is being disposed of, it might be as well to place the blame for the execution where it belongs—upon Andrew Johnson. Father Walter said "when the time for the execution had been fixed, I went to President Johnson to urge a postponement for a few days. Mr. Johnson peremptorily refused to postpone the execution, and acted as though he suspected I would be led to hope that one favor might be followed by others and that eventually a reprieve might justly be demanded. I tried to disabuse him of such an impression by declaring that if he would grant us but ten days no other favor would be asked of him. Shortly before the execution I called at the White House a second time. My card was returned with a message that Mr. Johnson would not see me. I asked him then for a hearing of ten minutes, but he refused; then for two minutes, and he still refused. There was no reason in his refusal, and I hope he felt at the time of his impeachment trial that the refusal of the senate to grant him ten days in which to prepare a defense was in a measure retributive." The arsenal at Washington contains photographs of the scaffold at the time of the execution which show Father Walter at Mrs. Surratt's side.

General Hancock not only sympathized with Mrs. Surratt and permitted her priest to see her, but it has been proven that so strong was his hope that she would be reprieved that on the day of the execution he stationed relays of cavalry along the streets from the White House to the arsenal that no delay might ensue in communicating the fact.

Gen Hancock was not a member of the court which sentenced Mrs. Surratt; neither was she in his charge as a prisoner. He was merely an official whose final duty was to order the execution of the sentence, concerning which Hancock said: "I am carrying out the death sentence, and it is the most painful act of my life. I would rather take chances on the battle-field, but I am a soldier and must obey orders."

The Census.

Unfortunately, there are three townships yet to hear from as regards their enumeration, no reports having been thus far made by the enumerators. The population of the entire county, therefore, can not be given, but can only be estimated, the delinquent townships being Newville, Stafford and Wilmington.

The enumeration thus far, by townships, is as follows:

Butler township		819
Jackson	"	1,848
Concord	"	1,692
Newville	"	
Stafford	"	
Wilmington	"	
Auburn precinct		2,154
Waterloo	"	1,906
Keyser township		2,252
Richland	"	1,312
Fairfield	"	1,502
Smithfield	"	1,518
Franklin	"	1,811
Troy	"	606
Total		16,[illegible]85

This, exclusive of the three delinquent townships, gives a population about equal to that of ten years ago, so we have gained three good-sized townships in population since the last census was taken. The population of the town of Auburn is given at 1,542; of Waterloo, 1,380; of Garrett, 1,857—and as a matter of course, there is much dissatisfaction, weeping, wailing and "snatching of teeth."

The only way county money can be spent is through an order from the democratic commissioners or judge. What did Van Auken mean when he talked about a "corrupt court-house ring?"—Waterloo Press.

Van Auken did not say "corrupt court-house ring," as the Press well knows. He did say, when alluding to his candidacy for sheriff, that in the event of his nomination he would use his utmost endeavors to clean out "one of the most corrupt rings that ever infested the court-house." Judging by the applause created by the remark of Mr. Van Auken, it was well understood by the convention whom he alluded to, and it was not the commissioners or judge, either.

Root & Company
Show an entirely New Line of
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
in white and colored, at prices much below anything offered this season. Also a new lot of the new Swiss Embroideries and American Trimmings, which are handsome, durable and cheap.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
IN THEIR
SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Exhibit Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Shoulder Mantles, Silk Dresses, Lawn dresses and Lawn, Cambric and Calico Suits and Wrappers, at reasonable prices.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Novelties in Ladies' Gents' and Children's Fancy
HOSIERY,
Ribbed and Embroideried French Lisle Thread Hose; sky blue, pink, amethyst, black silk hose; clocked, in colors and plain; lace hose. Extra quality of these celebrated Ingrain hose.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Have opened a New Line of
SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Bunting, Bastiste, Printed Organdies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Etc
CALHOUN STREET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

1850. PIONEER 1880.
Hardware Store.
Headquarters for Stoves.
The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.
—A full line of—
BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

KIBLINGER & CO.
We are always busy behind the counters, in the ware-house, and on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors, selling Hardware, Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints and Oils by the wagon-load. Call on us when in want of anything in the Hardware line. We will sell you cheaper than the lowest. Thanks for past patronage.
KIBLINGER & CO.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, Jr
SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare
Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 18 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.
TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.
Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.
All accidents are at owners risk.
A. W. ALLEN. Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

An Interesting Mistake.

About as good a joke as any one has perpetrated lately in Auburn, so far as we have heard, is that which Attorney R. D. Tefft got off on himself a few nights since, and he makes it the more ludicrous by frankly relating the adventure himself. He may think the laugh is on the other parties in the transaction, but we have no hesitancy in saying that it is overwhelmingly on Mr. R. D. Tefft. While returning home at a late hour, and in passing the residence of Supt. McIntosh on south Main street, he imagined he saw a man stealthily preparing to enter one of the front windows, and, with the former robbery of Mr. McIntosh's house still fresh in his memory, Mr. Tefft determined to defend the premises at the peril of his life—and pulverize the "burglar," if advisable. So he came to a dead halt and demanded, in his sternest tones, "What are you doing there?" No answer. This was convincing proof that all was not well, Mr. Tefft thought, so he gathered in a convenient weapon of warfare, in the shape of a top to one of the gate-posts, and was just getting his muscle ready to fire it right bang into the burglar's physiognomy, when the latter, having sufficiently recovered from the scare and gained enough wind to speak, said he was "doing nothing." An investigation revealed the fact that the supposed burglar, midnight prowler and assassin was a young man engaged in a friendly chat with a young lady member of Mr. McIntosh's family! She quietly informed Mr. Tefft that it was "all right," and the latter silently replaced the head of the gate-post and slid out into the darkness.

Matrimonial Mixings.

The marriage act has been performed by fifteen happy couples this month; that is, the record of the clerk shows that the above number of licenses have been taken out, and it is but reasonable to suppose that thirty people were thrown into bliss thereby. Their names are hereto appended:

Amos Frederick and Julia Ann Myers, James A. Hammond and Mary E. Wilkins, Frank B. Draggoo and Laurentine Gibford, Christopher Apple and Hannah J. Showalter, John E. King and Sarah Crummey, Thos. L. Fales and Inona Belle Jones, Phenis Hebel and Edith Reed, Alfred Haynes and Ida A. Swander, Arthur Wilmot and Josie Allen, Jeremiah Lewis and Jennie E. Graham, William A. Morrow and Rosa A. Deforest, Oliver P. King and Maggie J. Depew, John Baltz and Laura Murray, Wm. C. Mathews and Hattie Malone, Charles M. Dickinson and Mary A. McEntarfer.

A Mother's Cruelty.

Information has been received from the neighborhood of Auburn Junction stating that a woman of that locality had been guilty, on several occasions, of most cruelly abusing her own child—a little girl who is but eleven years old. The report states that the child recently committed some trifling offense for which the unnatural mother beat her most unmercifully over the arms and shoulders with a broomstick, breaking the latter on the poor child's body. Such inhuman treatment can not be tolerated in a community of enlightened, christian people, and unless this woman takes timely warning and desists, her name will be made public and the law will handle her without gloves.

They Will Be Mad.

About six months ago, there appeared in Mike Long's family a new male heir—destined, perhaps, like his father, to become also a mail clerk some day—and up to the time of the republican convention it had lived without any name. Its front name now, however, is Garfield, and when Mr. Arthur hears that Mike didn't name his boy Garfield Arthur Long, he will be mad; and when Mike hears the result of the fall election, he will be mad; and when the boy gets old enough to study the biography of the party for whom he was labeled, he will be mad; in fact, there is trouble brewing in Mike's family. (And when Mike reads this, perhaps he will be mad).

Another Loaded Revolver.

One of those distressing accidents which we see daily accounts of in nearly every newspaper, took place last Sunday evening at the residence of Charles Hunt, in Altona, five miles west of here. A little son of Mr. Hunt's, only four years old, discovered a revolver concealed about a bed which was occupied by a gentleman who boards in the family, and while playing with it the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through a portion of the unfortunate little boy's side. At this writing he is very low, as the wound is a dangerous one, and it will be miraculous if he survives it.

—This is July oneth.

—'Rah for fourshjuly!

—Ed. Harris is in Chicago.

—Marriages will now let up.

—Frank Hoff's purp has ascended the golden stair.

—Rome City is quite popular at present with Auburn folks.

—The clerks around town are all busy—whittling store-boxes.

—Both Fort Wayne and Jackson are to have big doings next week.

—Fred. Clark says he is now compelled to work like a pack-mule.

—Superintendent Rummel of the poor farm, has our thanks for favors.

—"Mose" Dills tells a rough tale on Charlie Pommert, and Charlie says it is a d. l.

—For new fish, every package warranted, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w.

—For lemons, oranges, cheese, dried beef, and hams, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w

—Rev. H. Johnson left home Monday for Rome City, to be absent until next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dills are enjoying the gentle zephyrs at Rome City to-day.

—Joe Copper, of the junction, has relinquished his position as target manipulator.

—In this issue of the COURIER we give the full proceedings of the Cincinnati convention.

—Summer dress goods at from eight cents to twenty-five cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralsten's. 26 3w.

—"Carry the news to Mary!" Health and happiness are found in every box of "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—The insane of DeKalb county, now confined at the asylum in Indianapolis, are all reported as doing finely.

—The close of this week will find C. C. Snaffer and family moved into their handsome new home on Fifth street.

—No preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning nor evening, owing to the absence of Rev. Johnson.

—Members of the several churches will hold a union prayer-meeting at the Lutheran church next Thursday evening.

—The vegetable products of the poor farm would supply the town. Mr. Rummel is one of the best managers in the county.

—Bargains in lawns, plain and lace striped buntings and white goods, to close out seasonable stock, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w

—While next Sunday will be the fourth—the day we celebrate—you had better shoot your little gun off on Saturday or Monday.

—Jim Potter has been laying off and doing some grumbling this week; but who wouldn't, with a car-load or so of ague in his system?

—The census enumerators have all finished their work, and some interesting figures and statistics will be found in another column.

—Will. Spangler, of Auburn Junction, started Tuesday for the land where the sun sets—California. He will return after many days.

—W. L. Penfield is to-day at Ann Arbor, attending the commencement exercises of the famous college. He will be home to-morrow.

—Miss Sadie Hollister leaves tomorrow for Sandusky, Ohio, where she will play with the breezes of lake Erie through the month of July.

—W. B. Beamer, late master of transportation on the Fort Wayne and Jackson road, has resigned his position, and that office has been abolished.

—Mrs. Emily Dills and Mrs. S. C. Swineford enjoyed the beauties of Rome City yesterday, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Forkner are there to-day.

—Don't buy lawns, buntings, white goods, embroideries, linen suits, ladies' linen dusters, zephyr shawls, etc., till you look at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel is not a power in the land. Its little chirping for Tilden was unavailing—another case of sweetness wasted on the desert air.

—Anderson Brothers, blacksmiths, carriage and wagon makers, have their shop full of hands and their hands full of business. They are that kind of a cat.

—The valuable improvements on the property of Francis Picker, of south Main street, are now completed, and the building has every appearance of being as good as new.

—Dr. Littlefield is now settled in his new home on Tenth street, between Main and Jackson. His card will be found in the business-card column of next week's COURIER.

—D. D. Moody has the neatest and prettiest little place on Main street. He bestows considerable time and attention in keeping everything in order, and the result is worthy of example.

—The COURIER has had a good proofreader since Covey has been employed in that office.—Republican.

You are correct. Mr. Covey is an educated printer. We PAY our employes for their work, and have none but the best.

—Quarterly statements of amounts due this office for job-work and advertising will be presented in a few days.

—If you take our advice you will lose no time in calling on your druggist for "Sellers' Cough Syrup"—without an equal. Price. 25 cents.

—Fred. Davis was in Fort Wayne last Friday evening and over Saturday, where he became acquainted with a number of young people of that village.

—The new census gives Fort Wayne a population of only about 26,000, while the citizens have claimed 35,000, and of course there is a grand "kick" about it.

—Charlie Hoff says, "de tam tramp he gif Frank's tog a leedle tsu much teffy." Taffy never did agree with dogs and "Watch" now watches in dog-land for the coming of other taffy-fed curs.

—There will be a large frolic at Fremont to-morrow, July 2, consisting of a picnic through the day and dancing at night. The Jackson road will sell round-trip tickets for one fare on that occasion.

—New sidewalks, which are always desirable, have sprouted out numerously within the past ten days, the result, probably, of the late heavy rains. Old sidewalks should be well watered in dry weather.

—Something is going to happen in Auburn to night, but we musn't say anything about it, however necessary it is in our business; next week, though, all creation couldn't keep us from "giving it away."

—The South Bend men who have been engaged here in laying their concrete walks, for some time past, are good workmen, and we wish they could find similar employment around the town all summer.

—A new well, which is to be a flowing one, is now being driven at the west gate of the court-yard, and if it is a success, we understand that the old one will move around to the north side. A good move.

—Miss Anna Hampton, of Richmond, a sister of Dave Hampton and Mrs. W. J. Austin, will arrive in Auburn tomorrow, where she will devote the month of July to pleasuring and searching out the cool places.

—Mrs. F. P. Copper finished her visit at Fostoria sooner than expected, returning home Monday. Yesterday her sister, Miss Metta Ferris, arrived and will spend a week or two in resuming her acquaintance in Auburn.

—Any of the employes in this establishment, from the "devil" up, would feel that life had been an ignominious failure—a desert waste—if he could not double discount the entire Republican outfit at proof-reading.

—Mr. J. J. Van Auken was fortunate enough to secure from Messrs. Hauselman & Gillingham, of Angola, Ind., one of their beautiful White Bronze monuments. More of the same kind on hand. Illustrated circulars free on application. 27-3w.

—Jay Van Auken, our will-be sheriff, is at present wearing a very sore foot, caused from having been poisoned a few days since while surveying. He went home and to bed Tuesday afternoon, "all broke up" and said he didn't want to wake up again until the fourth.

—Messrs. Davis, Davenport, Van Auken and Potter went to Waterloo, Monday evening, for the ostensible purpose of taking part in some masonic proceedings, but, upon their return at midnight, the real object of their visit was divulged. Oh, the naughty, naughty men!

—A. J. Little, jr., of this office, leaves to-day for a long ride on the "steam keers." He says he has scarcely been out of the coporation in seven years, and he purposes to go and see whether or not Pennsylvania is as big a town as Auburn. He will be gone a month.

—It has been reported this week that Jas. Draggoo, who moved away from here about a year ago, was shot and seriously injured, a day or two ago, in Pennsylvania, by a boarding-house keeper with whom he had some difficulty. We are not prepared to vouch for the truthfulness of the rumor.

—Several boys were arrested at Waterloo, last Saturday, at the instance of Agent C. W. Gillett, for loafing around the depot and jumping on passing trains. They were fined one dollar each and costs. The defacing of the depot buildings by cutting, obscene writing, etc., was also embodied in the complaint.

—Last Sunday afternoon, at Elkhart, a young man named George Elliott, in a fit of insane jealousy, shot his affianced, Miss Minnie Darcy, injuring her so that she cannot recover. He then placed the revolver to his own head and shot himself dead. He had seen another young man walking with Miss Darcy that afternoon, which is assigned as the immediate cause of his rashness and cruelty.

—J. A. Provines, the republican nominee for clerk of this county, was heard to remark, a day or so ago, that "if any democratic votes were necessary to elect him, he didn't want the office." Mr. Provines need give himself no uneasiness on that score. It isn't likely that he would have secured many democratic votes even before he made that little speech; and besides the loyal democrats of DeKalb county are determined to place their own worthy nominee in that office this year.

—Cherries and raspberries are as abundant as water, and that is saying "a heap."

—Mrs. Spencer Dills, of Butler, and Mrs. John L. Davis, of this place, went Tuesday afternoon to Ann Arbor, where they will remain until Saturday or Monday.

—One of the new concrete walks has been laid across Seventh street, at the intersection of Main, which is to be paid for jointly by Sherm. Hollister, W. H. Kiblinger, Tom Scott and the town of Auburn. If it proves a success as a cross-walk, more will be put down.

—Messrs. Miller & Getrost, W. H. Kiblinger, and S. C. Swineford have each put down new sidewalks in front of their respective business places this week. That of the Swineford house is the same as those in the court-yard—cement—and it makes a handsome walk. Let more of our business men and property owners go and do likewise.

—Rachel Darr, Hannah Gasbey, Edward Howdard and Edward Sawvell were conveyed last Monday to the insane asylum by Sheriff Leas and Deputy Somers, the former for treatment and the latter three as incurables. A certain per cent. of the incurable insane are now admitted from each county, and DeKalb, we understand, is entitled to five.

—Matson's hardware-store at Pleasant Lake was burglarized Friday night, and about seventy dollars' worth of knives, razors, revolvers, etc., were stolen. The thieves, two men and a boy, were captured at St. Joe, and while conveying them to Angola in a wagon the boy leaked out through a crack in the wagon-bed; at all events, he turned up beautifully scarce. The men will doubtless go "over the road."

—Mr. Murray, the agent at Pleasant Lake for the Jackson road, had a little episode last Sunday which, though serious for the time, turned out happily and was highly ludicrous. While boatriding on the lake, in company with Miss Williamson of Waterloo, he made a few dextrous strokes of his oars, by which the boat was capsized and the occupants piled into the refreshing waters of the lake. A bath, in warm weather, is delightful, but such impromptu affairs are always unpleasant, to say the least.

—In spite of his protestations to the contrary, we knew it was coming—knew it all the time. We refer, by-the-way, to the marriage of Brother E. Zimmerman, editor of the Valparaiso Messenger, which occurred Thursday evening of last week, at Valparaiso. Ah, Zim, you sly old coon, you worked it very "slick," and that all the undertakings of yourself and wife may be equally happy and successful in the future, bringing ducats to your pockets and pleasure to your home, is the sincerest wish the COURIER can make for you.

Carr's Corners.

—Cherries are ripe.

—Harvest hands are scarce.

—The rainy weather still continues.

—Hurrah for Hancock and English!

—John Shugers has completed his barn.

—Harvest has commenced in good earnest.

—Syle Nagen has purchased a new top for his buggy.

—No sevices at the school house last Sabbath evening.

—Cedar Creek Sabbath-school was not very largely attended last Sabbath.

—A number of farmers were working the roads during the past week.

—At least seventy couples attended the dance, at Shuger's new barn, last week, and all report a jolly time.

—At present there is talk of having a Sunday-school picnic at this place. Some think about the last of September would be a good time to have it.

—The saw-mill of Sheets & Thomas will shut down July 5th, as they intend to use the machine for threshing purposes.

—A number of the youngsters here are talking of attending the celebration at Garrett, July 3d.

—The Sabbath school held at Lockwood's school house, is said to be No. 1 school of Jackson township. Nearly one hundred persons were in attendance last Sunday.

—Wes. Miller says they are expecting a "sly wedding" in that corner before long. For particulars inquire of Jake McGinnis or Albert Jenkins.

C. O. D.

Dandelion.

Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative is prepared from a concentrated extract of dandelion root, in combination with other valuable roots, barks and herbs, and is without doubt the best liver corrector and blood purifier in the market. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted.

Use Dr. White's Pulmonaria for Coughs and Colds. It is so pleasant to the taste that old people like it and children cry for it. For sale at Unseber & Matheny's drug store. 27-2w.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealousy is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

A Rare Bargain.

The undersigned offers for sale at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, one-half acre of land, upon which is situated a good dwelling-house, barn, well and cistern; also a fine storeroom containing a stock of drugs, drygoods and groceries—a splendid location for a doctor or merchant. Terms, one-half down, and the balance in one and two years. Cause of sale, poor health.

24-4t. DR. A. B. MATHEWS.

Fire-Works for the Fourth!

For the fourth of July a full assortment of Roman candles, sky-rockets, flower-pots, vertical wheels, triangles, bombshells, colored tableau fire, torpedoes, fire-crackers, flags, Chinese lanterns, balloons, etc., etc., can be found at the Fruit House, Fort Wayne. To parties purchasing five dollars worth, a discount of 25 per cent. will be given; ten dollars' worth, a discount of 40 per cent.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE. 25-3w.

S. B. HARTMAN, D. D. S,
DENTIST,
38 Calhoun st. Fort Wayne Ind
Artificial TEETH on Gold, Silver, Porcelain or Rubber Plate.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's	75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,	76c
Three White Duck Vests, New	75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom	75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits	$7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Star Clothing House,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

New Hat Man!

Hats.

and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

THE WORD OF THE KING.

BY MARY H. KROUT.

The King said "Nay:"
The reapers sang among the corn,
The grapes turned purple on the vine
And when the fruitful fields were shorn
There was no dearth of bread or wine.

The old man by his fireside dreamed,
His wife beside him sat and spun;
Across the shining waters gleamed
The red sails in the setting sun.

They who had plighted troths were wed;
The babe untroubled, smiled or wept
Upon its mother's breast; the dead
Were buried where their kindred slept.

The city's crowded streets were filled
With busy throngs that came and went,
The nation's heart with joy was thrilled,
And songs with all its prayers were blent.

The King said "Yes:"
And war stretched forth its vengeful hand;
The fields with the unburied slain
Were strewn; in all the prosperous land
Were desolation, woe and pain.

Where peace had been, went sword and fire,
In ruin town and city shared;
The wife, the wailing babe, the sire
Together died and none were spared.
—*Kokomo Tribune.*

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

I could not hear all that they must have said;
But as I sat beside the little stream
I watched them part with just one angry word.
She passed me quickly, with a down drooped head,
Red cheeks, eyes flashing with a scornful gleam,
A hasty step, as by deep passion stirred.
She did not turn, nor look back where he stood,
But vanished quickly in the thick green wood.

I watched him sigh, then noted how he gazed
At her retreating form; he whistled low
And softly to himself; in deepest thought
He whispered, "Is she vexed?"—then was amazed
That 'twas, in truth, she really meant to go.
He looked once more, as if indeed he sought
To bring her back, but on she went that day—
Then he went too—but 'twas the other way.

They never met again; but oft I see
The girl, a woman grown, come by this seat,
And gaze into the stream with tear worn eyes!
And then I wonder why such things should be!
If she had turned her head, or stayed her feet,
Life would have altered, love's bright sunny skies
Shone o'er her forever! 'Tis but things like this
That form our lives, and make our woe or bliss!
—*All the Year Round.*

DOLLY AND DAN.

"Dorothy—Dorothy Waldo!" screamed Miss Lorinda Cross ("cross by name and cross by nature," the children—yes, and many of the grown-ups—of the neighborhood declare her), as she pounced upon the huge loaf of bread which she had taken from the oven and put into the big stone crock only half an hour ago, just before she turned her straight-up-and-down back on the kitchen, to stalk to the garret after "that idle hussy, Molly"—the maid-of-all-work—"who had been twice as long as she ought to have been making the beds there."

I said the huge loaf. I should have said half the huge loaf, for only that proportion of the newly baked bread remained.

"Dor-o-thy Wal-do!" again screamed Miss Cross, in an ascending scale, with an ominous tremolo on the last note.

"Yes, aunt," replied a sweet, fresh young voice; and a pretty young girl came in from the garden, with a basket of cherry-red currants in her hand.

A tiny thing she was, with round dimpled, rosy face, innocent child-like blue-gray eyes, and fair hair, some short tresses of which had escaped from the braid into which they had been bound, and were making a delightful use of their freedom by curling in the most charming manner about the low frank brow and little pink-tipped ears.

About "sweet sixteen," a stranger would have pronounced her; but Dolly, as her youthful companions, much to the disgust of her aunt Lorinda, called her, was older than that by a year and a half.

An orphan at the age of twelve, she had been left to the care of the only relative she knew, her mother's elder sister—a woman hard of speech and manners, and anything but soft in heart. This maiden lady soured irrevocably on her twenty-fourth birthday, which should have also been her wedding day; but at the very moment she was fastening the orange blossoms in her hair, had come the news that her betrothed had eloped with the girl-friend she had chosen for her bridesmaid. Lorinda tore the bridal wreath into fragments, and scattered it to the winds; never mentioned the false pair from that hour, banished forever all the womanly grace and tenderness she had ever possessed (truth to tell, she had never possessed much), and became the hardest worker of her sex that ever worked upon a farm. In a man's boots, coat, and hat, early and late, hot or cold, wet or dry, with set mouth, lowering brow, and silent lips, she toiled side by side with her sturdy old father, until the day he was struck down by the pitiless sun, and died a few hours after—died just in time to be saved the pang of hearing that his youngest and favorite daughter was lying at the point of death, widowed and friendless, in a far-away city. Lorinda buried her father—if she wept for him, none saw her—promoted a man who had been long in his employment to the position she used herself to occupy, and started for her sister's bedside. When she returned to Fernville again, she brought dear little fair-haired, soft-eyed Dorothy with her, and some of her neighbors fancied that since that time she had been a shade less stern; but if she had been, it was so slight a shade that it was almost impossible to perceive it. True, she did less out-of-door work, and devoted part of the time thus saved to teaching her niece to sew and cook and churn, and other like accomplishments; but never were the lessons accompanied by an approving smile or kindly word, much less a loving kiss. Even to the gentle, winning child, Lorinda Cross remained a cold stern woman. But Dorothy was so sunny in disposition that the stern ways and dark face of her aunt could not cloud her young life. And though shut out from that inflexible woman's heart, she found the doors of all other hearts wide open to her. The dogs, the cats, the hens, the chickens, the horses, the cows, the calves, the very geese, regarded her with adoration. The farm laborers blessed her pretty face whenever she came among them; and as for Molly—poor hard-worked Molly!—she would have kissed the ground the little feet trod upon.

What wonder, then, that Dan Howell, the young surveyor, who lived half a mile away, in the old stone cottage, and whom she had known from the very first day of her arrival in Fernville (when he, then a tall, bright-faced boy of fifteen, passing her aunt's gate, and seeing the sad-looking little girl, in her black dress, standing by it, silently offered her the prettiest white rabbit she had ever seen—a rabbit he had been coaxing Abner Brown for a month past to sell him, and which now he parted with, without another thought, at sight of those lovely tearful eyes and that sweet wistful face)—what wonder, I say, that he "thought of her by day, and dreamed of her by night?"

But to go back. Dorothy came smiling into the kitchen, her lips and cheeks as red as the currants she carried; but the smile faded away when she met her aunt's irate gaze.

"Did you cut this loaf, and then leave it here in this hot room to dry to a chip?" demanded Miss Cross; and then she added, emphatically, without waiting for an answer: "But of course you did. No one else would have dared to do it. And how dared *you*, knowing that I never allow bread to be cut in my house until it is at least a day old?"

"I am sorry, aunt," began Dolly; "but he looked so hungry!"

"'He!'" screamed her aunt, regarding her with a look of horror. "You gave it away, then! And to a 'he!' A tramp, I've no doubt, who will come back some night, to rob the house, and murder us all."

"Please, aunt," entreated the young girl, "don't be so angry. He wasn't a tramp; indeed he wasn't; but a handsome young fellow with long golden hair—"

"A wig," snarled Miss Cross.

"And the most beautiful blue eyes," Dolly went on, "I ever saw in all my life. And he wasn't near the house. And he didn't ask for anything. Oh, do listen, aunt, while I tell you all about it. I was on my knees in the path, picking up some currants I had let fall, when I saw him, through the hole in the hedge Brownie's calf made the other day, coming slowly up the lane—"

"If you had been looking at what you were doing, you wouldn't have seen him," said her grim listener.

"He didn't see me, of course," said Dolly, "or I shouldn't have looked at him so intently. And, oh, Aunt Lorinda, it was just looking at a picture!"

"Stuff!" said Miss Cross.

"He was so handsome, and so dusty, and so shabby, poor fellow! And he sat down under the old tree, took a crust of bread out of his pocket, and began to eat it as though he was very, very hungry. *That* went to my heart."

"Rubbish!" said her aunt.

"And I got up softly and ran into the house, and cut a slice—"

"A slice! Great grief!" interrupted Aunt Lorinda. "A piece big enough for the breakfast of a whole family."

"And I buttered it."

"You buttered it."

"Yes aunt; I only took the butter that was left in the dish."

"Half a pound! *You* go without butter for a week."

"And I ran out again, and into the lane, as fast as I could," continued Dorothy, apparently undismayed by this threat, "for fear I might lose courage; and stopping suddenly before him, I put the bread in his hand, and said, 'I am so sorry for you!' and turned to run away, when he seized my hand and kissed it," (Miss Lorinda Cross became rigid as marble) "and said, 'These are the first kind words I've heard since I came to this beastly country. Tell me your name little one.' 'Dorothy Waldo,' said I. 'Dorothy Waldo,' he repeated; 'I shall never forget it;' and he raised his hat and went away. Dear aunt, had you been in my place, would you not have done as I did?"

"I?" cried Aunt Lorinda—"I carry meals to strange men on the public highway? I let a foreigner who called my country 'a beastly country' kiss my hand? No, indeed; he never would kissed my hand."

"Perhaps not," said Dolly, with a momentary twinkle in her eyes, and then she added, pleadingly, "But don't be angry any longer, aunt. I'll make another loaf of bread right away."

"But that won't bring back what you have wasted," said her inflexible relative. "A pretty wife you'd be for a man who hasn't a dollar to call his own, giving away bread by the loaf and butter by the pound" (Miss Cross had retained at least one womanly trait—a slight tendency to exaggeration) "to all the thieves and tramps who happen to come along."

"Oh, aunt!" exclaimed her niece; "he looked like a prince."

"A prince!"—with a snort of scorn. "Your head is turned by that trashy poetry you read. A prince! A likely story—in shabby clothes and nibbling a crust! A disguised burglar, in my opinion. But burglar or no burglar," she continued, it must be confessed with some irrelevancy, "you shall never marry a man who hasn't a dollar to call his own, with my consent, and if ever you marry without my consent you make a liar of your mother in her grave."

"Aunt, I have told you again and again," said Dorothy, firmly but gently, "that I never would. I have not forgotten my mother's last commands."

"Then don't be encouraging that Daniel Howell to meet you every tack and turn; and if you must have some one to walk home from church with you—*I* can go and come by myself, thank heaven!—there's Arthur Brown, and *he* has a thousand dollars in the bank."

"But, aunt, I've known Dan so long, and he is away so much, that when he is at home I feel as though—I mean, I mean, I wouldn't like to hurt his feelings."

"Bah!" retorted the grim maiden. "Men have no feelings. And as for knowing him a long time, I think you've known him quite long enough."

"But if he had a thousand dollars, instead of Abner Brown?" questioned Dolly, with more spirit than she had yet shown.

"That would be in his favor, certainly. But he hasn't and never will have, with that old father and mother depending upon him. A thousand dollars, indeed! Where would he get it? The sooner you forget Daniel Howell and the sooner Daniel Howell puts you out out of his head, the better."

"There's no need for you to talk so loud, aunt" said the little girl, indignantly; and then, startled by the look of malicious triumph on her aunt's face, Dorothy looked around, just in time to receive a farewell bow from Daniel Howell as he turned from the door.

"He heard me," said Miss Cross, "I'm glad he did; 'twill save trouble."

"Oh, Aunt Lorinda, how can you be so cruel?" said poor Dolly, bursting into tears.

A year and a half passed away, during which, owing to his frequent absence and Miss Lorinda's watchful care, Dolly and her lover had met but three or four times. "It's hard," said the young man, on the last of these occasions, "to know that I can not ask your aunt for your hand because I have not a thousand dollars of my own, when I know that there is plenty of room and love and everything for you at the old stone cottage. Oh, Dolly, I'd make you my wife this moment!"

"Dan," interrupted the girl, with dewy eyes, "it isn't her anger—though I feel that it would be most ungrateful in me to provoke it—but the promise my mother made for me on her deathbed. And if it had not been for that promise, Dan, you must remember, I should have been the inmate of an orphan asylum, and we would never have met." Adding, the sunshine coming back again, "Don't you see how much worse things could have been?"

"You are right, my darling, as you always are," said Dan; "but think—it may be years before I have 'the bond.'"

"I can wait, Dan. Yes"—with a mischievous little laugh—"I can wait until I am as old as Aunt Lorinda."

"God forbid, love!" he said, catching her in his arms and kissing her sweet lips. "And now good-bye; I am going away again to-morrow, to be gone I can not tell you how long. Oh, Dolly, heaven speed the time when a little wife shall be waiting with the old father and mother at the stone cottage to welcome me home!"

She raised herself on tiptoe, clasped his face between her two tiny hands, gazed into his eyes with a wealth of tenderness in her own, and said, "Who knows? Good fortune may at this very moment be on its way to us."

And the very next day, January 3d, 1880, as Dorothy, with a crimson shawl thrown over her head, was out in the garden scattering crumbs on the snow for the sparrows, she heard the jingling of sleigh-bells, and Farmer Beers came down the lane with a sled-load of wood. "Mornin', Miss Dorothy," he called, as he reined up at the back gate. "Here's a letter for you. They thought it might be important, at the office, and so, knowin' how keerful I be, and that I was comin' this way, they asked me to fetch it to you." And the old man tossed the letter over the hedge, into the girl's outstretched hands, and drove off.

"A letter for me!" said Dolly, in tones of great amazement. "Why, I never received a letter before in all my life!" Then she turned it about, and inspected it curiously. The envelope was a common large yellow one, and bore the printed address of a law firm in an adjoining city, as well as her own address, written in a plain legal hand. "Who can it be from?" wondered Dolly; and then opened it, to find her question but partly answered. A sheet of blue paper and a smaller envelope were enclosed. The paper contained, in the same hand which addressed the letter, these lines:

"*Miss Dorothy Waldo:*

"DEAR MADAM—We send you the accompaning check in compliance with orders receiving to that effect from a client in Europe whose interests in this country we represent. Please acknowledge receipt.

"Your obedient servants,
"FIND & PROVE.

"January 1, 1880."

Dolly's lovely eyes opened to their widest extent. "A check!" she exclaimed, and with trembling fingers tore open the second envelope, which was also addressed to her, but in a different, more elegant hand; and sure enough there was a check—*a check for a thousand dollars*, payable to the order of Miss Dorothy Waldo. And on a slip of paper which had kept its company were these words: "In payment for a slice—a very large slice—of bread and butter." And that's all the young girl ever knew about it.

For one moment she stood dazed with joy and astonishment. The next she thought of Dan. Perhaps he had not started yet. How could she get to him through the deep snow? Sleigh-bells again. Farmer Beers coming back without the wood. She ran out into the lane. "Oh, do take me with you!" she cried, to the great surprise of the honest old fellow. "I must see Dan—Mr. Howell, I mean. I *must* see him as soon as possible."

"Jump right in, my dear," said the old man, "and I'll have you at the stone cottage in a jiffy."

Away they went, the gray mare making excellent time—for her; and as they neared the house, Dolly caught sight of Dan just leaving it.

"Dan! Dan!" she called, her clear young voice ringing on the cold air, and madly waved her crimson shawl.

Dan turned, saw the bright flag and her sweet face below it, and came bounding over the snow in time to receive her in his arms as she jumped from the sled.

"You couldn't—no, not if you guessed forever," she said, half crying and half laughing—"you couldn't guess what brought me here this morning."

"Whatever it was, heaven bless it a thousand times!" said the lover.

"It is—leap-year you know, Dan."

"Yes, now I think of it, it is. But it can't be possible you have come here to propose to me?"

"Very possible indeed," answered Dolly, slowly and deliberately. "Mr. Daniel Howell, will you marry me?"

Mr. Daniel Howell's only reply was to fold her in so close an embrace that, being the tiniest of maidens, she almost disappeared from view.

"And has Miss Cross—" he began, when the pretty blushing face, all dimpled with smiles, was raised against his own.

"No, she has not," interrupted Dolly, "She knows nothing about it. But its all right, Dan," carefully tucking something with her dainty left hand—Dan held the right—into the breast pocket of his overcoat. "You may come and see Aunt Lorinda as soon as you choose. You didn't know it, Dan dear, but you've got a thousand dollars."

The Old Method.

A young lady in Vassar College claims that Phtholognyrrh should be pronounced Turner, and gives the following explanatory table:

Phth (as in phthisic) is	T
olo (as in colonel) is	UR
gn (as in gnat) is	N
yrrh (as in myrrh) is	ER

A MULE is no physician, but he wel understands the art of heeling.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

BUT this same Ohio regiment did one thing that the boys hold in dear remembrance. The day they left for home they "went through" a sutler's establishment, and when they had finished it it was cleaner than a schoolboy's face on Sunday morning. Of course it was naughty in them; but they had suffered the sutler's extortions so long that you couldn't blame them so very much. At least, the boys didn't.

HE was a brave fellow and a true soldier. The regiment had been ordered up for a charge at Cold Harbor. Amid the incessant rain of bullets, an occasional shell came screaming over our heads. He said more than once, "I don't mind these pesky bullets, but I don't like them shells." Another scream, an explosion, and the headless body of our dear comrade lay in the dust. Was it a presentiment.

HE was an inveterate smoker, and a cosmopolitan. He cared not whose pipe he smoked so long as it was filled. Taking up a T. D. that lay on the bunk of a tent, he lighted his match and began puffing away, when presto! bang! his face was lost to sight in a cloud of smoke that was not tobacco smoke, and the air was filled with pipe shreds. He expressed no astonishment. He merely remarked, "By thunder! that's the third time that's been played on me to-day."

IT was at the Battle of the Mine. The Johnnies had made a charge on our front, but the earthwork that our boys had thrown up was something they were not prepared for. They wavered, and were soon thrown into confusion. A dare devil private—one of those fellows that were found in every regiment, who spent half his time in the guard-house—was over the embankment in an instant, and with copious profanity, which want of space compels us to omit, he was driving in the rebs as one would drive sheep. Of course he was promoted to the stripes, but before he could have them sewed on to his blouse, some new outbreak of his irrepressible nature sent him to the guard house again, which canceled the "stripes" forever.

WHO can forget a certain Ohio resiment, enlisted for one hundred days? We were behind the earthworks on the Bermunda front when these giants of the West—for they were giants almost every man of them—came hurrying in from the front, more like a mob than soldiers. Of course we asked what the matter was. One six-footer, of loquacious tone, explained. He had got a sight of the rebs. "Oh," said he, "they are terrible looking fellers; awful dirty and ragged." "Were you in the fight?" we asked. "No; we wasn't in the fight; we only followed and held on to what the skrimmagers took. The fust thing I knew one of our fellers got struck smack in the foot. I tell yer, we thought it was about time to pile out o' that," was his remark, as he moved on.

People Who Live Near the Pole.

The Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, speaking of the Cinkici, a remarkable people discovered by the Swedish explorers of the North Pole region, says: The people found there were not precisely savages—they were clothed (roughly, perhaps)—but they were clothed in skins of reindeer or seal. Their costume might not perhaps suit Parisian taste, but it was adaptable to their clime. It is composed of reindeer skin stockings lined with eider-down, reindeer or sealskin boots reaching to the knees, and under these, again, reindeer of sealskin trousers, over which are worn in extra cold weather other trousers lined with fur. And then a tunic, coat, or blouse of the same materials reached to the knees, and, according to the weather, several of these are worn one over the other. For the head they wear a cap to match the rest of the charming costume, and this cap is tied under the chin like a baby's cap. Finally they wear over their chests a kind of bib of sealskins, which bib they draw over their faces, when the air threatens to bite their noses.

The very fashionable people of the country fasten tails of animals to the edges of their coats. This is to show you that they are rich, as their riches consist in reindeer, some families possessing as many as 100,000 of these animals. The ladies wear the same costume as the gentlemen, which gives them a strange and awkward walk. However, as a little distinction, they wear their hair in two long plaits at the side of each cheek, and their neck and back are bare. It seems that the cold has less effect on them than on their lords. It is true that when they have young children they carry them on their backs, and that shelters them. Both men and women are short of stature, but stout and wonderfully strong, as they can walk for miles with burdens on their backs which we Europeans could not even lift. Their faces are large and broad and they have no foreheads. In this the women would be quite the fashion in Europe, where the ladies do all they can to conceal their foreheads.

A Teacher of Pocket-Picking.

Twenty years ago Chester established a school in London dedicated to the devotees of St. Nicholas, and he speedily obtained many pupils. The most well-known and skillful pickpockets who have paid the penalty of being caught, and those who were clever enough to evade the clutches of the myrmidons of the law, have all been molded according to the Chesterian method. And, when it is stated that in twenty years Chester had been able to amass a fortune of £50,000 sterling, the great importance and efficacy of his lessons will be thoroughly appreciated. His pupils, on leaving his institution, were formed into bands of ten under the guidance of a "schoolmaster;" and it was under the ægis of this ever-watchful guardian that they overran the earth. Two-thirds of the "profits" were faithfully and punctually paid to the illustrious professor. Chester demeaned himself but twice in his career by "working" personally; it was at Paris, during the last two exhibitions. In 1878 he was arrested and condemned to six months' imprisonment; and he was, moreover, prohibited from ever entering France again. He has since disposed of the good-will of his "business" to two of his best pupils and retired to Birmingham, where he has a great deal of property. Having some very urgent affairs to settle in Paris, he applied, a few days ago, for permission to pass a week in this capital, which was duly accorded him. But as it was not deemed advisable to allow a man of his capacity to roam about the city without let or hindrance, two police agents have been told off to act as an escort of surveillance. Chester is 65 years old, and is the father of ten children, whom he has educated in a princely manner, and he himself is master of several languages. —*Paris Cor. Geneva Continent.*

INDIANA NEWS.

NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE deaths have occurred in Indianapolis since Jan. 1.

IN the month of May the postal-carriers at Indianapolis delivered 586,821 pieces of mail matter, and collected 271,080.

HENRY EMDS and Miss Elizabeth Schneidahan were married in New Albany, the other day, after a ten-years' courtship.

THE lawn tennis and archery mania does not seem to take hold of the people of Indianapolis, but horseback-riding is all the rage.

MEASLES of a malignant type are prevailing as an epidemic in many parts of Warrick county. In the county poor asylum there are about twenty cases.

THE suit of Fayette county against the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Nelson has been decided for the county, the amount being $6,640.

MISS MARTHA KELLY, of Jefferson county, has just completed a quilt, made by her own hands, containing 21,120 pieces, or blocks. It is called the Patience quilt.

THROUGH the exertions of Rev. J. R. Raynor, pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church, at Indianapolis, $8,103.12 has been raised toward liquidating the indebtedness of the church.

THE trade in reaping machines at Martinsville is the heaviest this year that was ever known. No less than 200 new machines will be in use this harvest in Morgan county.

AFTER being out twenty-four hours, a Rushville jury brought in a verdict for $200 in favor of Mrs. Thomas Poe, who broke her wrist by falling in to a hole left unfilled by the Street Commissioner.

A GREAT many emigrants of the better class of farmers are coming into Southern Indiana from Kentucky. They are provided with good teams, farm implements, live stock, and plenty of household goods.

MRS. SUDITH, of Hanover, the lady so horribly burned by the explosion of a coal-oil can, two weeks ago, died Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Her sufferings cannot be imagined, much less described, and the fact that she lived so long in her crisped, cooked condition was a surprise even to her physicians.

HENRY BRITTIAN, of Richmond, fell from the second-story window while asleep, struck on a lumber pile and bounced into a cistern seven or eight feet distant. When some workmen who saw him fall ran to him he was still asleep. They waked him up, and he went to work as if nothing had happened. Hard to swallow!

A WOMAN in Crawford county has borne six children since the 30th of January, 1879, on which day she bore three fully-developed boys, but they all died within forty-eight hours. On June 1, 1880, she bore three more fully-developed boys, all dying, however, within twenty-four hours. She is now in good health.

A TERRIFIC tornado swept over the country two miles north of Shelbyville, one evening last week, doing much damage to farm property. Several dwellings and outbuildings were destroyed. A man named Clark got entangled in some branches and was carried thirty feet into the air and then dashed to the ground. The injuries he received will, it is feared, prove fatal.

HON. SAMUEL B. GOOKINS, formerly a prominent and much-respected member of the Chicago bar, died suddenly at his residence at Terre Haute, the other night. He was a Circuit Judge in Indiana from 1850 till 1856, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He went to Chicago in 1858, and practiced law there until 1875, when he returned to his former place of residence—Terre Haute. Judge Gookins was a native of Vermont, a most estimable gentleman, and 71 years of age.

EVANSVILLE *Our Age*: Quite a strange thing came to our ears this morning. A colored man in "Paul's lay" was the husband, by the slave custom, of a woman on the place. At the breaking out of the war he gave up all for sweet liberty. Having lost all trace of his wife, he had married a woman in Memphis, and for three years has lived in Evansville. Yesterday he met his first wife on the street. Each recognized the other, and found they had been living within two squares of each other for more than a year. The woman has had two husbands since the first left. Truth really is stranger than fiction.

MOSES BOX has been arrested at New Albany charged with the murder of the late Capt. John Box by poison, and the poisoning of six other members of the family. He was the Captain's nephew and a member of the family; and a motive for the crime is thought to be found in the fact that he was opposed in his matrimonial choice by his uncle and aunt. After the family were stricken down, Moses Box married the girl to whom he was devoted. This was six weeks ago. The information against him comes from her rival, the girl he did not marry.

A HORRIBLE tragedy took place one day last week about eleven miles east of Indianapolis, the victims being John Williams, a colored farmer, and his wife. Williams was killed, but the wife still lives, though in a precarious and unconscious state. The circumstances connected with the outrage hardly give a clew as to the perpetrators. The woman was first discovered in her cabin, bleeding from several dangerous wounds and bruises, and, from the answers given to questions addressed to her, it was thought her husband had committed the deed; but the discovery of Williams' dead body about a mile from the house with the head crushed in a shapeless mass, and in such a way that suicide was out of the question, dispelled this idea. Some trouble existed between the unfortunate couple and a colored neighbor, named McClure, and suspicion points to McClure's son as the murderer, who has been arrested.

Work Doesn't Hurt.

Made crazy by hard work is the report concerning a very active business man in Troy. It will do to call it that, although the trouble comes generally from another direction. It is not so much the hard work that crazes and kills men of business as it is the close application and the inevitable worry of mind. The man who cannot possess his soul in patience has no right to carry on a large business. It is suicide, slow, perhaps, but not the less certain. There are some men who manage their business until it reaches a certain magnitude, after which it manages them and runs away with them. Plain work seldom hurts people, be it ever so hard. It is the mental anxiety, caused by the perplexities of an unmanageable business, that vexes and frets and worries a man out of his equilibrium. No amount of pecuniary success can ever pay for this.—*Philadelphia Times.*

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An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. [illegible]

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

GOV. TILDEN'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1880.

To the Delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention:

Your first assembling is an occasion on which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the Presidency, which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the Democratic party of the United States. Having passed my early years in an atmosphere filled with the traditions of the war which secured our national independence, and of the struggles which made our continental system a Government for the people, by the people, I learned to idolize the institutions of my country, and was educated to believe it the duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for forty years as a private citizen, although during all my life giving at least as much thought to public affairs as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period. For a special purpose and only when the occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preference to public interests, my life has been substantially that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of efforts in which as a private citizen I had shared to overthrow a corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis, and to purify the judiciary, which had become its tool, that induced the Democracy of the State in 1874 to nominate me for Governor. This was done in spite of the protests of a minority that the part I had borne in those reforms had created antagonism fatal to me as a candidate. I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain means of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform and of removing the impression wherever it prevailed that the faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen is fatal to his usefulness as a public servant. The breaking of the canal ring, the better management of our public works, the large reduction of taxes, and other reforms accomplished during my administration doubtless occasioned my nomination for the Presidency by the Democracy of the Union in the hope that similar processes would be applied to the Federal Government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. In the canvass which ensued the Democratic party represented reform in the administration of the Federal Government, and a restoration of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million, chose a majority of the electors to cast their votes for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. It is my right and privilege here to say that I was nominated and elected to the Presidency absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of its power or the disposal of its patronage. Through the whole period of my relation to the Presidency I did everything in my power to elevate, and nothing to lower, moral standards in the competition of parties. By what nefarious means the basis for a false count was laid in several of the States I need not recite. These are now matters of history, about which whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation has practically disappeared. I refused to ransom from the Returning Boards of the Southern States the documentary evidence, by the suppression of which and by the substitution of fraudulent and forged papers, a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutional duty of the two houses of Congress to count the electoral votes as cast and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages was never fulfilled.

An Electoral Commission, for the existence of which I have no responsibility, was formed and to it the two houses of Congress abdicated their duty to make the count by a law enacting that the count of the commission should stand as final unless overruled by the concurrent action of the two houses. Its false count was not overruled owing to the complicity of a Republican Senate with the Republican majority of the commission. Controlled by its Republican majority of eight to seven, the Electoral Commission counted out the men elected by the people and counted in the men not elected by the people.

A subversion of the election created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States transcending in importance all questions of administration. It involved the vital principle of self-government through elections by the people. The immense growth of the means of corrupt influence over the ballot-box, which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the executive administration, had already become a present evil, and a great danger tending to make elections irresponsive to public opinion, hampering the power of the people to change their rulers, and enabling the men holding the machinery of Government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my opinion in 1876 that the opposition attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass in order to retain a majority at the election. If, after such obstacles had been overcome, and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration of this Government, the men in office could still procure a false count founded upon frauds, perjuries, and forgeries, furnishing a pretext of documentary evidence on which to base that false count, and if such a transaction were only successful, but if after allotment of its benefits were made to its contrivers, abettors, and apologists by the chief beneficiary of the transaction, it were condoned by the people, a practical destruction of elections by the people would have been accomplished.

The failure to install the candidates chosen by the people—a contingency consequent upon no act or mission of mine and beyond my control—has thus left me for the last three years, and until now, when the Democratic party by its delegates in National Convention assembled, shall choose a new leader, the involuntary but necessary representative of this momentous issue. As such denied the immunities of private life without the powers conferred by public station, subject to unceasing falsehoods and calumnies from the partisans of an administration laboring in vain to justify its existence, I have, nevertheless, steadfastly endeavored to preserve to the Democratic party of the United States the supreme issue before the people for their decision next November—whether this shall be a Government by the sovereign people through elections, or a Government by discarded servants holding over by force and fraud. And I have withheld no sacrifice and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize, consolidate against the enemies of representative institutions the great party which alone under God can effectually resist their overthrow. Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi-party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the renomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination: "Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine, and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will."

Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I would carefully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life is now, I fear, beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for the honors bestowed on me, with a heart swelling with emotions of gratitude to the Democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represented, and their steadfast confidence in [illegible] emergency, I remain your fellow-citizen, [illegible]

THE DE GOLYER CASE.

The Official Record of Garfield's Connection with the Notorious Paving Contract.

The following is the summary of the record of the case brought by Chittenden vs. McClelland, in the courts of Cook county, Ill. It tells the whole story of Gen. Garfield's connection with the De Golyer contracts:

State of Illinois, Cook County Circuit Court. George R. Chittenden vs. Robert McClelland et al. May term, 1875; before Farwell, Circuit Judge. No. 12,181.—The plaintiff, by E. A. Storrs, Esq., brought suit against the defendants, upon a contract, by which they agreed to pay one-third of all the profits upon all paving contracts which he would obtain for De Golyer and McClelland from Boards of Public Works in Eastern cities. The declaration alleged that he obtained a contract for paving 200,000 square yards from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, at $3.50 per yard, when it would cost only $1.50 to lay it down. That the profits were $400,000, and claimed the defendants should pay him $100,000, at least.

The defendants pleaded in substance:

1. That the contract was void on its face.

2. That it was obtained by the plaintiff by improper influence, against public policy, and therefore was void. The plea set out that it was obtained mainly through the official influence of James A. Garfield, then a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives; that Garfield was to receive a fee of $5,000 for obtaining it; that the contract contained a clause for 50,000 additional square yards contingent upon an appropriation to be made by Congress; that by the usual course of business all bills for such appropriations came from the committee of which said Garfield was then Chairman; that he did subsequently report a bill appropriating $1,241,000, out of which said pavement could be paid for; and that for his influence and services he did receive the sum of $5,000.

Another plea set out the facts above stated and alleged that the said plaintiff, and said Garfield, and said Board of Public Works then well knew that it was not the arguments of said Garfield as a lawyer, but his influence as a member of Congress having power on the appropriations to be made, that the plaintiff had sought and obtained and paid for; and therefore the contract was illegal, against public policy and void.

The plaintiff demurred to these pleas; the defendants joined in demurrer.

The court sustained the pleas, and held that the contract was void as against public policy.

Mr. J. R. Doolittle, who appeared as counsel for the defendants, submitted, among others, the following points, in writing, May 14, 1875, Judge Farwell presiding:

"4. The pleas are good. They set out in substance that the contract was obtained by the plaintiff of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia by improper influences. That the contract was in part—to the amount of 50,000 square yards—upon its face, contingent upon a future appropriation to be made by Congress; that the plaintiff employed James A. Garfield, then being a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, agreeing to pay him a contingent fee of $5,000, provided he would obtain the said contract of the Board of Public Works; that by his influence and persuasion he did procure the same, for which he received the sum of $5,000. That afterward a bill was reported from the committee of which he was Chairman, and did pass the House, and pass Congress, and became a law, appropriating the sum of $1,241,000 out of which the payment under said contract could be paid for by said Board of Public Works; that the plaintiff, and the defendant, and the said Garfield, and the members of said Board of Public Works well knew at the time of his said employment, and at the time of his services in procuring said contract, that said Garfield, from his official position, did and would have a potent influence in procuring the passage of such appropriation to carry such contract into effect, by said Board of Public Works, and that by means of the premises the said contract was, in fact, obtained by improper influences, against public policy, and is void.

"5. It is no sufficient answer to say that Garfield was at the same time a member of the legal profession. His being a member of Congress at the same time, any employment as counsel upon a contingent fee, or otherwise, to obtain a contract from a board of public officers, dependent upon the future action of Congress to fulfill, is against public policy and void.

"6. That the plaintiff Chittenden well knew and *intended* that the influence of Gen. Garfield, as a member of Congress, was to be used in procuring the contract, rather than his arguments as a counsellor at law, is evident from his letter to the defendants, set out in their special plea, in which he says: 'The influence of Gen. Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night, and to-day's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends my demand is to-day, not less than $100,000 more—$200,000 in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and, I have reason to believe, satisfactory. * * * I can hardly realize that we have Gen. Garfield with us. It is rare, and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the District come from him.'

"In the recent case of Burke vs. Child, not yet reported (May, 1875), decided at the last October term in the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice Swayne, in a very able opinion, reviews all the cases, and holds: That a contract, express or implied, for purely professional services, is valid. Within this category he includes drafting a petition, attendance on taking testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments, and submitting them orally or in writing to a committee or other proper authority.

"But such services are separated by a broad line from personal solicitation, and from official influence.

"The agreement with Gen. Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract, which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress, which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was Chairman, was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. 'No counsellor at law while holding high office (much less a minister of the gospel, etc.) has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and, under pretense of making a legal argument, exert his official influence upon public officers, dependent upon his future action.'

"Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

The demurrer was overruled, the pleas held to be good, and that the contract was void as against public policy.

All these matters appear by the records of the Circuit Court of Cook county, in case No. 12,181.

A TURKISH journal, commenting on the elevation of Mr. Gladstone to the Premiership, asserts that he was a Bulgarian. "His father was a pig dealer in the valley of Kustendje," says the veracious chronicler, "and young Gladstone ran away at the age of 16 to Servia, and was then, with another pig dealer, sent to London to sell pigs. He stole the proceeds, changed his name from Trogadeir to Gladstone, and became a British subject. Fortune favored him until he became Prime Minister. Gladstone has no virtues."

JANE GRAY, of Palmo, Miss., had two ardent lovers, and made her choice between them. The rejected suitor was greatly cast down by his failure. Jane told him that he had no real reason for regret, as she had a twin sister who was so much like her that strangers could not distinguish any difference.

A TRACT of 50,000 acres on the Northern Pacific railroad has been bought for a colony from Belfast, Ireland.

GARFIELD AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Testimony Taken Against Him—A Record [illegible].

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

The Credit Mobilier stock is the one that made the most profound impression upon the public mind. The *Times* correspondent was present in Judge Poland's committee-room, in the winter of 1873, when Gen. Garfield appeared there as a witness in his own defense, and is able to present a picture of that scene that does not depend on hearsay for his evidence. The committee-room was crowded with correspondents and stricken statesmen. Reputations [illegible] fell in that dingy little committee-room like soldiers on a battle-field. The victims writhed as upon the rack. Great beads of agony stood out upon the brow of the Christian statesmen who were found out. Only one of the stricken statesmen was able to bluff down the committee and come out of the trial without serious injury. This man was, of course, the agile, nimble-witted James G. Blaine. Job Stevenson, of Cincinnati, was his persecutor, but Job found that he had caught worse than a Tartar in Blaine. His evident malice gave Blaine all the opportunity he needed, and the result was that Job came out of the encounter humiliated and defeated. After Blaine's brilliant destruction of his principal prosecutor, the committee handled him very gingerly and was glad to let him go lightly. Gen. Garfield lost his nerve, however, and broke down completely. Under cross-examination his eyes were red and swollen with weeping. A big lump in his throat choked his utterance, so that it was all he could do to keep the big tears from running down his cheeks as he answered the questions of the committee. This exhibition of unmanly weakness did more to create a prejudice against Gen. Garfield than the testimony that was given against him. What was the testimony about which so much has been said? The portion of Oakes Ames' testimony bearing upon Gen. Garfield is quite brief, as is shown by the following transcript from the official record:

Jan. 22, 1873.—Oakes Ames recalled: * * *

Question—In regard to Mr. Garfield, state to the committee details of transactions between you and him in reference to Credit Mobilier stock. Answer—I got for Mr. Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, for which he paid par and interest.

Q.—When did you agree with him for that? A.—That agreement was in December, 1867, or January, 1868; about that time; about that time I had these conversations with all of them; it was all about the same time.

Q.—State what grew out of it. A.—Mr. Garfield did not pay me any money; I sold bonds belonging to his $1,000 of stock at 97, making $776; in June, I received a dividend in cash on his stock of $600, which left a balance due him of $329, which I paid him; that is all the transaction between us; I did not deliver him any stock before or since; that is the only transaction and the only thing.

Q.—The $329 which you paid him was the surplus of earnings on the stock above the amount to be paid for it, par value? A.—Yes, sir. He never had either his Credit Mobilier stock or Union Pacific railroad stock. The only thing he realized on the transaction was the $329.

Q.—I see in this statement of the account with Gen. Garfield a charge of $47; that is interest from the July previous, is it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the $776 on the credit side of the account is the 80 per cent. bond dividend sold at 97? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the $600 on the credit side is the money dividend? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And after you had received these two sums, they in the aggregate overpaid the price of stock and interest $329, which you paid him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How was that paid? A.—Paid in money, I believe.

Q.—Did you make a statement of this to Mr. Garfield? A.—I presume so. I think I did with all of them; that is my impression.

Q.—When you paid him this $329, did he understand it was the balance of his dividend after paying for his stock? A.—I supposed so; I do not know what else he could suppose.

Q.—You did not deliver the certificate of stock to him? A.—No, sir; he said nothing about that.

Q.—Why did he not receive his certificate? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you remember any conversation between you and him in the adjustment of these accounts? A.—I do not.

Q.—You understood you were the holder of these ten shares? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he so understand it? A.—I presume so. It seems to have gone from his mind, however.

Q.—Was this the only dealing you had with him in reference to any stock? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was it the only transaction of any kind? A.—The only transaction.

Q.—Has that $329 ever been paid to you? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you any belief that it ever has? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever loan Gen. Garfield $300? A.—Not to my knowledge; except that he calls this a loan.

Q.—You do not call it a loan? A.—I did not at the time. I am willing it should go to suit him.

Q.—What we want to get at is the exact truth? A.—I have told the truth in my statement.

Q.—When you paid him, $329, did he understand that he borrowed the money from you? A.—I do not suppose so.

Q.—Have you any belief now that he supposed so? A.—No; only from what he said the other day. I do not dispute anybody.

Q.—We want your judgment of the transaction. A.—My judgment of the transaction is just as I told you. There was but one thing about it.

Q.—That amount has never been repaid to you. You did not suppose that you had any right to it, or any claim to it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You regarded that as money belonging to him after the stock was paid for? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did Gen. Garfield ever receive these bonds? A.—No, sir; never has received but $329.

Q.—And that he has received as his own money? A.—I suppose so; it did not belong to me. I should not have given it to him if it had not belonged to him.

Q.—You did not understand it to belong to you as a loan; you never called for it, and have never received it back? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has there been any conversation between you and him in reference to the Pacific stock he was entitled to? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has he ever called for it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever offered it to him? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has there been any conversation in relation to it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has there ever been anything said between you and him about rescinding the purchase of the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock? Has there anything been said to you of its being thrown up, or abandoned, or surrendered? A.—No, sir, not until recently.

Q.—How recently? A.—Since this matter came up.

Q.—Since this investigation commenced. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you consider at the commencement of this investigation that you held those other dividends, which you say you did not pay him, in his behalf? Did you regard yourself as custodian of these dividends for him? A.—Yes, sir; he paid for his stock and is entitled to his dividends.

Q.—Will the dividends come to him at any time on his demand? A.—Yes, sir; as soon as this suit is settled.

Q.—You say $329 was paid to him; how was it paid? A.—I presume by check on Sergeant-at-Arms. I find there are some checks filed without any letters or initials indicating who they were for.

Q.—Have you had any correspondence since this dividend was paid with him in regard to this matter? A.—I do not know what matter, you refer to.

Q.—If you had any correspondence between you I would like to see it. A.—I have no copy of it.

Q.—Have you the original? A.—No, sir. Mr. Garfield showed me a letter which he said he intended to inclose with some money sent me. I did not know who the money came from. He showed me a letter which he said he intended to have put in. I indorsed on the back of the letter my reply. I just turned over the letter and wrote what I wrote on the back of it, and let him have it.

Q.—Your answer indorsed on the back of the letter was published in the newspapers? A.—Yes, sir. He published the letter, I believe.

Q.—As published did they correspond with your recollection of the paper as written. A.—Yes, sir. I wrote it off hastily. He came to my room and said he had been accused of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors. I told him I had made no such statement as he represented. He wanted me to say in writing that I had not. I took his letter, which he said he intended to have inclosed with the money, and wrote on the back of it that I had made no such statement.

Q.—The published correspondence in the morning papers of the next day is your recollection of what occurred? A.—It agrees with my recollection, except that he says he left a letter for me at the Arlington. I never received that letter. I only saw the letter on which I indorsed my answer.

Q.—Did he inclose the money? A.—Some money came to me inclosed in an envelope, which he said he had sent. I gave it back to him.

Q. How much money was in that envelope? A.—Four hundred dollars.

The following memorandum, referred to by witness as a statement of his account with Mr. Garfield, was placed in evidence:

J. A. G.

1868— Dr.	
To ten shares stock Credit Mobilier of A.	$1,000
Interest	47
June 19, to cash	329
Total	$1,376
1868— Cr.	
By dividend bond Union Pacific Railroad	$1,000
At 80 per cent., less 3 per cent.	776
June 17, by dividend collected for your account	600
Total	$1,376

The following is Gen. Garfield's explanation before the same Committee:

"The first I ever heard of the Credit Mobilier was in 1866 or 1867. I cannot fix the date when George Francis Train called on me and said he was organizing a company to be known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to be formed on the model of the Credit Mobilier of France; that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific railroad at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up; that he had no doubt money thus invested would double or treble itself each year; that subscriptions were limited to $1,000 each, and he wished me to subscribe. He showed me a long list of subscribers, among them Mr. Oakes Ames, to whom he referred me for further information concerning the enterprise. I answered that I had not the money to spare, and if I had I would not subscribe without knowing more about the proposed organization. Mr. Train left me, saying he would hold a place open for me, and hoped I would yet conclude to subscribe. The same day I asked Mr. Ames what he thought of the enterprise. He expressed the opinion that the investment would be safe and profitable.

"I heard nothing further upon the subject for a year or more, and it was almost forgotten, when some time, I should say, during the long session of 1868, Mr. Ames spoke of it again; said the company had organized, was doing well, and he thought would soon pay large dividends. He said that some of the stock had been left, or was to be left, in his hands to sell, and I could take the amount which Mr. Train had offered me by paying the $1,000 and accrued interest. He said that if I was not able to pay for it then he would hold it for me until I could pay, or until some of the dividends were payable. I told him I would consider the matter, but would not agree to take any stock until I knew from an examination of the charter and the conditions of the subscription the extent to which I should become pecuniarily liable. He said he was not sure, but thought a stockholder would be liable only for the par value of his stock; that he had not the stock and papers with him, but would have them after a while. From the case as presented I probably should have taken the stock if I had been satisfied as to the extent of pecuniary liability. Thus the matter rested for some time, I think until the following year. During that interval I understood there were dividends due amounting to nearly three times the par value of the stock. But, in the meantime, I had heard that the company was involved in some controversy with the Pacific railroad, and that Mr. Ames' right to sell the stock was denied. When I next saw Mr. Ames I told him that I had concluded not to take the stock. There the matter ended, so far as I was concerned, and I had no further knowledge of the company's operations until the subject began to be discussed in the newspapers last fall. Nothing was ever said to me by Mr. Train or Mr. Ames, to indicate or imply that the Credit Mobilier was or could be in any way connected with the legislation of Congress for the Pacific railroad, or for any other purpose; Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from, and afterward repaid to him, a loan of $300. That amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from, or delivered to, him. I never owned, have received, or agreed to receive, any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends nor profits arising from him."

Ames was recalled Jan. 23, 1873, and testified to the stock he had issued to Garfield, the dividends allowed him, and the balance of money paid into his hand, which Garfield pretended was a "loan." He submitted a memorandum of the account in detail. It came to the knowledge of the committee that Garfield had visited Ames with the object of inducing him to retract or modify his testimony, and he was re-examined [illegible] 29th of January, as follows:

Question—You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300? Answer—No, sir; he did not claim that with me.

Q.—State all you know in reference to it. A.—I told him he knew very well that there was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In our conversation he admitted it, and said there was $2,400 due him in stocks and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stocks and bonds.

Q.—When was that memorandum made? A.—It was made in my room. I cannot remember the date. It was since this investigation commenced.

Q.—Have you that memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A.—I have the figures that he made. (Paper shown in Garfield's handwriting.)

Q.—You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That was his idea of what was coming to him? A.—Yes, sir.

THE CORRUPT CANDIDATE.

High Republican Testimony as to Garfield's Character.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.]

Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with one exception [Mr. Blaine], has been obliged to confess that at some time he had held this stock, and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proven—got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list:

* * * * *

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid $1; received $329, which, after the investigation, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself.

These men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.]

Of the members referred to Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their cases is that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradiction could have arisen.

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 15, 1874.]

The case against Gen. Garfield is dark. Whatever smirching he may have sustained in the Credit Mobilier was trivial compared with this. Appearing before the District officers, arguing that they should give the contract for paving to one firm, which was to pay him $5,000, to the exclusion of other firms which were to pay him nothing! Appearing thus as counsel for a contractor when he was Chairman of the committee which was to grant or withhold any appropriation by Congress for paving at all. Mr. Parsons escapes legal responsibility because he was not at the time a member of Congress. Nevertheless, taking a town-meeting view of the case, it is clear that Mr. Chittenden, in employing Parsons, thought he was hiring something else than his knowledge of "ironized" wood.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 28, 1880.]

The charge that Gen. Garfield is responsible for the perpetuation of the wood-pulp fraud, made in a circular issued by an advertising agency in New York, is true. Garfield is in a tight place. He is a man who, upon full information, had free-trade convictions, and he has the casting vote in the Committee on Ways and Means.

AN indignant tenant and a rather negligent landlord were overheard in the following conversation in front of the Monument, Monday evening:

Tenant (indignantly)—"My chimney smokes."

Landlord—"What does it smoke?"

Tenant (moreindignantly)—"It smokes everything."

Landlord—"Has it tried cubebs?"

Tenant—"Cubebs!"

Landlord—"Yes. Give it cubebs. The chimney has probably got the catarrh, and smoking cubebs will clear the passage."—*Danbury News.*

NOT TO BE IGNORED.

A Republican Newspaper Calls Upon Garfield to Explain His Credit Mobilier Transactions.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Stalwart Republican.]

Gen. Garfield will make a grave mistake if he shall affect to ignore the serious charges which meet him at the very outset of his campaign for the Presidency. They are not the whisperings of anonymous slanderers, nor the rank growth of partisan calumny which may spring up in a night at the feet of the purest man in public life as soon as he receives a nomination for the Presidency. Every Presidential candidate from Washington down has had to trample upon that sort of thing, and not one of them was the worse for it in the end. But now, for the first time in the history of this country, does a great party present as its candidate one whose personal and official integrity has been impeached by the result of a Congressional investigation. If Gen. Garfield's friends suppose that a candidacy so beclouded will receive the approval or toleration of the American people when the facts are understood, they are sadly mistaken, and, in the spirit of kindness, he and they should be undeceived at once. * * * Gen. Garfield's nomination was not premeditated, for premeditation would have been fatal to it. It was born of a crisis in the convention. There was no time to think, and probably not one of the 399 delegates who, in the flurry of the moment, cast their votes for him as the only way of escape from the third term, recollected that this was the Garfield who was involved in the Credit Mobilier scandal. If they had so recollected they would have rejected the Garfield movement as a suggestion of suicide. The sober second thought has since stolen over their minds and is possessing the country. Gen. Garfield cannot come forward too soon with his explanation. If there are extenuating circumstances, let us know what they are. If he was more fool than knave, as some of his friends say, and has since found wisdom, let him throw himself upon the charity of the country. If the Congressional Committee got the whole thing down wrong in their report, let him say so. What is wanted is his statement of the facts. It will not do for him to say, with his friend, Gov. Foster, that "those charges are settled," for the only settlement that has been made left him in a very bad plight. The Republican party cannot afford to carry on the campaign under the cloud that is now hanging over its candidate for the Presidency.

The Republican Candidate for Vice President.

Two years ago Chester A. Arthur was removed by Hayes and Sherman from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, on the direct charge of inefficiency, with the implied charge of dishonesty.

In his message to the Senate of Jan. 31, 1879, Mr. Hayes said:

"With my information of the facts in the case, and with a deep sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the constitution, to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question, and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered."

In order that the custom laws might be faithfully executed, Mr. Hayes found himself compelled, by a deep sense of duty, to remove Chester A. Arthur.

In order that the Custom House might be efficiently managed, Mr. Hayes regarded it as his plain duty to remove Chester A. Arthur.

In order that the office might be honestly administered, he felt obliged to remove Chester A. Arthur.

In Mr. Hayes' view, the then Collector of the Port of New York was neither a faithful, a competent, nor an honest officer of the Government.

What was John Sherman's opinion of Gen. Arthur at that time?

In a letter to Hayes, dated Jan. 28, 1879, Mr. Sherman said:

"If, to secure the removal of an officer, it is necessary to establish the actual commission of a crime by proofs demanded in a court of justice, then it is clear that the case against Mr. Arthur is not made out, especially if his answer is held to be conclusive without reference to the proofs on the public records and tendered to the committee and the Senate. But if it is to be held that, to procure the removal of Mr. Arthur, it is sufficient to reasonably establish that gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during his incumbency; that many persons have been regularly paid on his rolls who rendered little or no service; that the expenses of his office have increased, while collections have been diminishing; that bribes, or gratuities in the nature of bribes, have been received by his subordinates in several branches of the Custom House; that efforts to correct these abuses have not met his support, and that he has not given to the duties of the office the requisite diligence and attention, then it is submitted that the case is made out. This form of proof the department is prepared to submit."

In short, John Sherman claimed to have proof in his possession that Chester A. Arthur was either a fool, incapable of watching the thieves whom he cherished in his office, or a rascal who winked at their crimes. Indeed, he plainly insinuated that nothing except the actual legal evidence of Arthur's criminality was wanting to put that official into prison instead of into retirement.

What a gratification it must be to Gen. Arthur and to his many warm friends to find this very same John Sherman and Rutherford B. Hayes now supporting him for Vice President of the United States!—*New York Sun.*

Sowing Flower Seeds.

In sowing flower seed a mistake is frequently made in sowing them too deep; indeed it is a very common error, and accounts for many failures in the germination of flower seeds, wherein the florist or seedsman is unjustly blamed. The rule recommended of covering seed only their thickness is a safe one to follow. Some do not require to be covered, but when sown all that is required is to press the earth down with a board. This buries the seed into the ground sufficiently to insure their germination if they are sound. The soil requires to be finely pulverized, for if it be lumpy the seeds fall between them, and may dry up before sprouting. Balsoms and zinnias, and other medium sized seeds may be covered from a quarter to half an inch. We are referring now to the hardier annuals, the seeds of which may be sown where they are to grow. As we have said heretofore, it is better to sow the seed in boxes and transplant into the open ground, for in that way stronger plants are generally obtained that stand drouth better and give flowers easier.—*Prarie Farmer.*

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. [illegible]
INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE [illegible]
YOUNG MEN [illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]
[illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine.
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their "ten cent book," mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 35c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE.
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
THE STANDARD [illegible]
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
[illegible]
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, [illegible]
[illegible]
CAUTION! [illegible]
BE NOT DECEIVED
[illegible]
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.

Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES---RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel, half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $2; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
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Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indiana

The Negro Exodus Again.

As proof conclusive that the republican leaders of Indiana are guilty of importing negroes into Indiana for political purposes, we submit the following letter from one of the exodus agents to Hon. Thomas M. Browne, a republican congressman from this state:

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1880.

Hon. Thomas M. Browne, M. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have carried the letter that you was so kind to give me, to several places, but they all tell me there are no vacancies in their departments. I have not been to see Secretary Sherman yet. But intend to go to-morrow. I am in a bad condition of affairs; am behind in my house rent and also my grocery bill. I do not know what to do. It is well known that I have added 2,000 votes to the republican party in Indiana, and through my agents, now at work, will add at least 10,000 to that party during this month and next. I set out last fall to direct the exodus from other states direct into Indiana, and I have succeeded in doing it. Jus think about it. I carried 2,000 men there myself, and I am still directing others to go there. I talked with Messrs. Postmaster Holloway, Marshal Dudley, Register Jordan, and, in fact, all of the republicans in Indianapolis on this subject last summer, and the matter was talked over. Voorhees tried to make me expose the men, but I believed it to honest and right, and told him I did, and I think so yet. I therefore used nobody's name but my own. I would have been there myself, but when I was compelled to stop I was there without money and no way to get off. Now, what I want is to get you to go and see General Tyner, Secretary Thompson, or somebody that will give me somethinr to do, so I can get money enough to get away from here with. I do not see how I can keep my family from suffering here. Whether I can get anything to do or not, I am still in favor of the exodus. If you can not go, get me a letter from General Garfield and Mr. Butterworth, and that directed to Secretary Sherman. From what I have been told, a letter from Mr. Garfield and other members of congress would aid me considerbly with Secretary Sherman. Please let me hear from you soon. I am in a suffering condition. Very respectfully yours, S. L. PERRY.

Direct 2,002 Seventh street, city.

4th of July Excursions.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, the North-Western Ohio, the Erie & Pittsburgh and Ashtabula & Pittsburgh railways, will sell excursion tickets on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, good to return until and including July 5th, 1880, between stations on above railroads at reduced rates. These tickets will be good on all passenger trains to and from each stations as they stop at regularly, according to schedule. Should there be a sufficient number from any one station to justify the company running special trains, arrangements can be made by applying to division superintendents, giving timely notice to prepare the trains. This announcement is made by request of F. R. Myers, general passenger and ticket agent. 26-2t

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE.
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

TOLEDO
STEAM
LAUNDRY
COLLARS
and CUFFS
Laundried Equal to New.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
All Work sent us by Mail or Express promptly returned.
☞ Agents Wanted in every town. Send for Prices.
FISK & FISK,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 55 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 55 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 50 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 30	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 25	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 54	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 25	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 12	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket A ent.

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND PACIFIC
R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:36 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:37 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE...	10 40 am	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton........	11 32 am	6 36 pm	....
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	....
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	....
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	....
Newcastle	2 30 pm	....	....
Cambridge City........	3 14 pm	....	....
Connersville........	3 45 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	6 55 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS...	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville........	....	....	....
Terre Haute........	....	....	....
St. Louis........	....	....	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis........	....	....	....
Terre Haute........	....	....	....
Louisville........	....	....	....
Indianapolis........	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 00 am
Cincinnati........	4 40 am	....	....
Connersville........	11 51 am	....	....
Cambridge City........	12 26 pm	....	....
New Castle........	1 10 pm	....	....
Muncie........	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford........	3 06pm	10 05 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier........	3 34pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton........	4 10pm	11 09 pm	9 30 am
Fort Wayne........	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 3:25 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 6:15; Reading, 6:25; Bankers, 7:50; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p.m.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:29; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:20, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:30 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:45; Adrian 4:06; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:39 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:30 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake, 6:38; Angola, 7:00; Fremont, 7:25; Reading, 8:24; Jonesville, 9:20; Jackson, 11:05 p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:45; Montgomery, 7:56; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:34; Pleasant Lake, 8:44; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:08; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:45 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:21, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:35; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:58; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:35; Pleasant Lake, 2:49; Summit, 2:58; Waterloo, 3:10; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:20; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Stoner's, 3:46; Huntertown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:35 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 45 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 05; Reading, 8 35; Fremont, 9 45; Angola, 10 15; Pleasant Lake, 10 25; Waterloo, 11 10; arrive at New Era 12 30 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

E PLURIBUS UNUM!

WELCOME, PATRIOTS! GREETING, FRIENDS!

Magnificent Celebration

OF THE 104TH Anniversary of Freedom.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 5th.

A Red-Letter day in the history, and one not to be forgotten!

United Americans, come in your glory, with your wives, families, cousins and aunts. Extra excursion trains at half rates will run into Fort Wayne and not leave until the entire exercises of the day are over. Tickets will be issued good from July 3, till July 8 12 p. m. The entire city will be handsomely decorated and illuminated with the wonderful electric light from July 3 to 10th. The day will be ushered in by National Salute of 100 GUNS by Toledo Battery.

10 a. m. Grand pageant of Firemen and apparatus, Infantry, Calvary, Batteries of Artillery, Societies, Trades, Tableau Cars, "Sons of Mardi Gras" (mounted), county and city officials and citizens in carriages, bands of music, troop of race horses, led by grooms, etc., etc., etc.

1 p. m. Oration. Reading Declaration of Independence. Negotiations now pending to secure either Hon. Tom Hendricks, Col. Robert Ingersol or Gen. Thomas Brown or Frank Hurd to deliver the oration.

2 p. m. Competition Infantry drill, four prizes, $100.00, $75.00, $50.00, and $25.00.

3 p. m. Brass Band Contest, four prizes, $100.00, $75.00, 50.00, and 25.00. City Band barred.

2:30 p. m. Trotting and Pacing races for purses, $2,200.00.

$250.00 will be awarded to Fire Companies from abroad presenting best appearance and greatest number of men in uniform; 100 to Engine and Hose Company, 50 to Engine and Hose Company; 75 to Hook and Ladder Company.

7 p. m. Balloon ascension. 8 p. m. Magnificent Pyrotechnic Spectacle. The exhibition will surpass any similar display in the west. We feel safe in promising the public the grandest celebration ever offered in the state.

LOUIS JOCQUEL, Secretary.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 8, 1880. Number 28.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Cass's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south [illegible] Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Simon Rohm, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. St. Clair, Administrator.

June 19, 1880. 27 3w

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

ECKHART

Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock-rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as goodwork for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation [illegible] sell work

We are now turning out a finished buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,
Auburn, Ind. 4-6m.

GEN. HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

The Story of the Surgeon Who Dressed His Wound on the Third Day's Fight.

[New York Sun.]

Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty, of Newark, was medical director of the second corps when it was commanded by General Hancock. He is a republican, and was postmaster at Newark under Grant's first administration. He will, however, vote for Hancock. He said yesterday: "When General Hancock succeeded General Couch as commander of the old second corps, I became his medical director. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the first, second and thirds corps, one-half of the army. In the third day's fight at Gettysburg he was wounded and I was sent for. I found him lying on the hill slope, under a tree, and facing the enemy. There was a deep, wide gash in his leg, near the groin. In the wound were wood splinters and a ten-penny nail. General Hancock was anxious to know what the rebels were using in their shells. He thought he had been wounded by splinters from one of the enemy's shells. We put him into the ambulance, and I laid down beside him. Then we drove through a hot fire to my hospital. Afterward I discovered that a bullet had penetrated his saddle and then lodged in his thigh, carrying with it the wood splinters and the ten-penny nail."

"As he lay in the hospital in great pain, I, at his dictation, wrote his first dispatch to General Mead announcing the victory won at Gettysburg, adding to the dispatch that the defeat would be turned into a rout. He was calm, patient and heroic. He is equally entitled with Meade to the honor of the victory at Gettysburg, and Meade would say so if he were alive. On the night of the second day's battle a council of war was held. It was proposed to fall back and establish the line of battle at Pipe Creek, but Hancock opposed it. He argued that the army should stay where it was, and he said that the army of the Potomac has made its last retreat, and should fight or die on the [illegible] Meade [illegible] coincided with Hancock, and the result was that that great victory crippled the rebels so that they never recovered from it. Hancock will be the next president. Several of my republican friends have assured me they will vote for him. We don't want any president who accepts bribes or perjures himself, or who has even the suspicion of a taint about him."

HANCOCK'S BOYHOOD HOME.

How the News of His Nomination Was Received—Enthusiasm of Republicans for Him.

[Philadelphia Times, June 25.]

Soon after General Hancock assumed command of the military division of the Atlantic he is reported to have said to a friend: "Now, if the government will only remove my headquarters to Philadelphia, I will be able to realize the desire of my heart by making my residence in Norristown, the home of my childhood."

Could General Hancock yesterday have witnessed the very general joy, without regard to party, that pervaded Norristown when the news reached there of his nomination for the presidency, he would have had occular demonstration that the home of his childhood was proud of the bright manhood of the stripling youth it had sent forth. Along the streets, in all the public places, in private offices, and about the town, party feeling was laid aside in the general rejoicing over the nomination. Old men who had about reached the allotted 'three score and ten' forgot their long years of bitter political strife as they shook hands and discussed their boyish recollections of Winfield Hancock. It was no longer General Hancock to them, but old Ben Hancock's boy "Winfield."

The old two-story house near the Montgomery cemetry, that has been in so dilapidated condition for years that it has not been habitable, where Gen. Hancock's childhood days were spent, became at once a place of importance, and during the day not a few who had passed it for years without giving a thought to the old structure, stopped to gaze upon it. The academy where he was taught, and old Eliphalit Roberts and Rev. Samule Aarons, the teachers who presided therein, though long since passed away, all came in for their meed of praise.

A large body of democrats convened in the hall of the Democratic County Association, where the announcement of the nomination was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Flags were hoisted on the building and displayed from the windows, while an impromptu meeting was organized and addresses by John W. Bickel, Horace G. [illegible] and others. On the river front [illegible] guns were fired, and as night came on many buildings were illuminated.

HANCOCK AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome Points Out Why All Conservative Republicans Must Support the Hero of Gettysburg.

The following letter has been handed to the New York World by Mr. Jerome with a request for its publication:

"25 West Twenty-sixth Street, June 28, 1880.

Major-General Hancock—My Dear General: I take the earliest opportunity to congratulate you upon your nomination and to assure you, life-long whig and republican that I am, of my most hearty support. I belong to a very numerous and very stanch old silver-gray republican family. With one solitary exception, there never was one of them known to vote the democratic ticket, but I venture to say they will to a man vote for you. They cannot consistently do otherwise.

"You, sir, embody the views and sentiments in regard to the great questions of the day that we have entertained since the war closed. They are the same that actuated General Grant when he laid down those liberal terms of surrender to Gen. Lee. They are the same that actuated my poor friend Raymond when he battled so manfully in the committee of congress against the savage policy of Thad. Stevens. I believe General Grant would support you to-day, did not the exigencies of his situation forbid it. And Henry J. Raymond, were he alive, would support you, too, unless the exigencies of the New York Times restrained him. He was compelled at an early day to smother the sentiments he had expressed in the address of the Philadelphia convention, to abandon his career in legislative halls, and to change the tone of the Times or, as Mr. Jones, our business manager and partner, insisted, the paper would be ruined. (I believe I offered to pay the damages at the time, but that was considered impracticable.) It was a bitter pill, but it had to be swallowed. Thad. Stevens [illegible] misrepresented the country in engrafting his policy upon the republican party. And though a majority of the party, as I firmly believe, were disgusted, it was fastened upon them and there was no way of getting rid of it. Thus for years a vast number of us, good republicans, have been compelled to be helpless supporters of a policy we believed to be the very worst that could be devised. An opportunity is presented us now for the first time with any show of success to vote in accordance with our convictions, and I am sure we shall do it most joyfully. With great respect and esteem, believe me, yours faithfully,

Leonard W. Jerome."

How a Great General Kept a Trust Confided in Him by a Private Soldier.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

During the gloomy period of the war, a man of fine martial bearing, attired in the uniform of a general officer of the United States army, entered the counting-room of a well-known banking-house in this city, where his advent quickly attracted the attention of the employes engaged in the dull routine of business. The officer, after courteously apologizing for the intrusion, proceeded to state his business. It appeared that after a battle in which his troops had been engaged the officer had been implored by one of his soldiers, who was dying from wounds received in the recent conflict, to recover some money deposited in a Baltimore bank, and pay it over to his aged mother. The dying man could not recall the name of the banker with whom the money had been left, and it was in pursuance of his search for the funds that the officer had visited the bank. The banker, though knowing nothing of the deposit in question, readily gave such information to the gentlemanly officer as he thought would aid him in his search, which eventually proved successful. The banker remarked yesterday: "I was so struck by his voice, face and manners that they made upon me a lasting impression. I shall register on purpose to vote for him at the next presidential election. He was General Winfield Scott Hancock."

Not a Joyous Sound Anywhere.

Song-makers of the republican persuasion are turning out plenty of songs to immortalize the virtues and heroism of Garfield and Arthur, but somehow or other the party isn't in tune to sing them. If even a good, single hearty hurrah for the Chicago nominees has yet rent the air anywhere in this broad land of freedom it must have been raised in some remote and desolate spot whence the sound could not reach the ears of a patiently expectant people.

The Germans for Hancock.

[New York World, June 28.]

Yesterday morning the executive committee of the German American Independent Association held a meeting at No. 200 Third avenue and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the past history of Garfield and Arthur, the nominees of the republican national convention at Chicago, does not in our judgement offer any guarantee of a pure administration in the event of the success of the republican ticket; and,

Whereas, the unblemished character and indisputable integrity of Hancock and English, the nominees of the democratic convention at Cincinnati, are guarantees of an honest and efficient administration under their leadership; therefore,

Resolved, that we hail with delight the nominations of the democratic national convention as recognizing the principles indorsed by us; that we form a central committee to be known as the German-American Hancock and English Central Campaign Committee; that we invite the district to forthwith organize themselves into district campaign clubs; that we invite the co-operation of all independent citizens, so that the cause of honest government may be triumphant next November

The Success of Military Heroes.

[Washington Post.]

Only one military hero, nominated for the presidency, has ever failed to be elected—and he was beaten by an ex-general of the army who invaded Mexico, and brought the government to terms. Scott was defeated because his party was hopelessly used up before the campaign began. The whig platform, in that campaign, was but a feeble and transparent attempt to steal democratic thunder. Washington, Jackson and Grant indicate the strength of candidates who have military prestage in their favor. Two of the three, [illegible] in their administration of the [illegible] of statesmanship are not inconsistent with martial glory. Grant's failure in statesmanship was due to his utter indifference to public affairs during the greater part of his life. Gen. Hancock has demonstrated his thorough knowledge of the constitution and the rights and duties of the central power and the states, respectively, under the charter of our liberties. It any American ever earned the title of soldier-statesman Hancock has earned that honorable designation. He has the confidence and respect of all men, in all parties, who are not blinded by narrow and mean prejudice and bigotry. He will have the support—the influence and the votes—of thousands in every state who have hitherto voted for republican candidates. His election will forever banish the bane of American politics—sectionalism and the hatred and malice which it has engendered and fostered.

MRS. GENERAL HANCOCK.

Personal Appearance and Characteristics of the Next Mistress of the White House.

[New York Graphic.]

Mrs. Hancock the wife of the general is a few years his junior in age, and as a woman is as imposing in appearance as he is as a man. Tall and well proportioned, with a most winsome smile, a manner that puts you at your ease at once, and a pair of eyes that animate every line of a handsome face, she is still a beauty, although her hair is becoming streaked with gray. She was married when the general was but a young lieutenant doing duty in the far west. It was entirely a love match, and neither of them have since regretted it—in fact, their home is one of the happiest imaginable. Mrs. Hancock has always been opposed to her husband's becoming a candidate for the presidency, and she is even above the weakness of wishing to be the mistress of the White House. She dreads the worry of the convass, and if her husband is elected she thinks that the honor which the position brings will be dearly purchased by the renunciation of all domestic life for four years to come, and of his position as senior major general and his chances of soon becoming chief of the army. While she prefers her own home existence, however, there is no one better qualified to play the hostess on a grand scale than she. A society belle, even after her marriage, she has all the self-confidence and resources needed to entertain a most varied company. There is nothing in the range of conversation about which she does not know something. Her greatest charm, however, is—and it is the general's also—that art of making every individual atom feel as if he were the one sole object of her attention.

Plain Talk.

Charles Francis Adams says: "After such an act I have no desire to sustain the republican party in any way. Although General Garfield is a man whom I respect, I could not vote for him on that account. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became president I could not vote for any person put up for president on the republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated."

KINDNESS REWARDED.

Nice Man for a Superintendent.

Yesterday there reached Kansas City two honest Germans, who, from necessity, joined the noble army of tramps a few weeks since in Colorado. The men started to walk from Colorado, and took the track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road as their tow-path. Several miles west of Dodge City the travelers discovered a broken rail, which would surely have caused an accident had it not been discovered. They waited several hours and flaged the east-bound passenger train, to the great relief of all on board when the cause of the stoppage became known, and at the solicitation of one or two gentlemen on the train the two Germans were taken on board and carried to Newton. Mr. Nickerson, division superintendent of the road, was on the train, but refused to pass these two men, who probably saved the company thousands of dollars, any further. There were a number of railroad men on board who tried to have Mr. Nickerson make an exception in this case, dispatch was received from General Manager Strong to bring the men along, but it was too late, and they trudged the entire distance to this city. It is not to be supposed that these two men will ever again watch several hours to prevent an accident.—Kansas City Times.

Exciting Encounter Between a Water-snake and a Rat.

A workman on Lindsay Point informed a Mail reporter this morning of a terrible conflict between a snake and a rat which took place there yesterday afternoon. His story, written out, is as follows: "The snake was of unusual size, and of a different appearance from those commonly found in water. The rat was of the ordinary brown variety, and was running along the shore when the fight began. The snake was coiled upon a little point of mud just above the water, sunning itself, and probably asleep. The rat, apparently without noticing the snake, ran directly into the latter's jaws; that is, it jumped directly upon the folds of the serpent's body. The snake struck instantly, fastening its fangs between the rat's shoulders. Then began a contest that in its small way was truly thrilling. The rat, struggling violently, endeavored to shake itself free, while the snake as persistently endeavored to drag the head of its victim into its own mouth. This feat it was at first unable to accomplish. The rat was game, and as it writhed in its convulsive efforts to escape, bit the big snake severely in the neck just back of the head, until the blood flowed and mixed with its own. These counter attacks became at last so savagely painful that the snake loosened its grip, remaining, however, in half-coil. But the respite was too brief to afford the rat its opportunity to escape, for again the snake's fierce jaws descended and closed, this time around the rat's head. The heavy body of the rat still swayed violently, but dragged with it the head of the snake, until the latter was thrown completely out of coil. By this time, however, the rat's struggles had grown comparatively faint, and the snake was apparently the victor. But the next moment the snake in its turn began to struggle violently, as if to release its adversary's head, but ineffectually, and the reason soon became apparent. The rat had bitten quite through the snake's throat, and its sharp teeth could be distinctly seen in the narrow slit they made. The writhings of the snake were now intense. It lashed the ground with its tail, and raised its thick folds to almost half its length from the ground. The spectator stood hesitant, scarcely knowing whether he ought or ought not to interfere. The next moment he was powerless in the premises, for the snake, with one last convulsive effort, threw half its length into the muddy water, and the doughty twain sank together to a common death.—Stockton Mail.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

Recently at a matinee, a long, gaunt individual, with legs as thin as whittled matches, came into the theater and stood in front of some gentlemen, shutting out their view of the stage.

of us, I'll put a label on it."

"It's a plumb-line somebody dropped down from the family circle," remarked another; and the thin man began to move aside.

"Next to the boarding-house soup, it's the thinest thing I've seen," said a third party; and the slim party got uneasy and sat down.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sub't. of schools.

THE CAMPAIGN

Weekly Sentinel.

The first number of the Campaign Weekly Sentinel will be issued Wednesday, July 7, and be continued each week until November 1st.

Each issue will contain a complete summary of the important political news and opinions of the week, and a large amount of interesting information.

The democratic party has never been more determined or more of a unit than it is to-day, and every indication points to a brilliant victory in November. But to insure that victory it is necessary that every true friend of honest government should "put his shoulder to the wheel" and do his utmost to help the common cause.

The importance of keeping the people thoroughly informed in such a contest cannot be overestimated. In no way can this be done so effectually as by circulating among them a live newspaper of established reputation, which furnishes every week a fresh, full and accurate account of current political events in the state and country, and presents the issues of the day clearly and forcibly.

The campaign Sentinel will be found thoroughly alive and up to the mark in every respect, and we bespeak for it a large circulation. A copy should be placed in the hands of every democratic or doubtful voter in the state and to this end we invite the co-operation of all our friends and subscribers and of democratic committees throughout the state. If subscriptions cannot in every case be obtained, send the paper FREE. A little money spent in this way now will be much more beneficial and far reaching in its results than ten times the amount expended in some other way near the close of the campaign.

The terms are exceedingly low and within the reach of all:

Single copies for the campaign	$0 40
Two copies	70
Five copies	1 50
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty-five copies	7 00
Fifty copies	13 00
Fifty copies, to one address	12 50

Cash must accompany all orders. Address
THE SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 55 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.

Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES---RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Ball Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel, half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $8; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

W. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains.
Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indiana

The Negro Exodus Again.

As proof conclusive that the republican leaders of Indiana are guilty of importing negroes into Indiana for political purposes, we submit the following letter from one of the exodus agents to Hon. Thomas M. Browne, a republican congressman from this state:

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1880.

Hon. Thomas M. Browne, M. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have carried the letter that you was so kind to give me, to several places, but they all tell me there are no vacancies in their departments. I have not been to see Secretary Sherman yet. But intend to go to-morrow. I am in a bad condition of affairs; am behind in my house rent and also my grocery bill. I do not know what to do. It is well known that I have added 2,000 votes to the republican party in Indiana, and through my agents, now at work, will add at least 10,000 to that party during this month and next. I set out last fall to direct the exodus from other states direct into Indiana, and I have succeeded in doing it. Just think about it. I carried 2,000 men there myself, and I am still directing others to go there. I talked with Messrs. Postmaster Holloway, Marshal Dudley, Register Jordan, and, in fact, all of the republicans in Indianapolis on this subject last summer, and the matter was talked over. Voorhees tried to make me expose the men, but I believed it to honest and right, and told him I did, and I think so yet. I therefore used nobody's name but my own. I would have been there myself, but when I was compelled to stop I was there without money and no way to get off. Now, what I want is to get you to go and see General Tyner, Secretary Thompson, or somebody that will give me something to do, so I can get money enough to get away from here with. I do not see how I can keep my family from suffering here. Whether I can get anything to do or not, I am still in favor of the exodus. If you can not go, get me a letter from General Garfield and Mr. Butterworth, and that directed to Secretary Sherman. From what I have been told, a letter from Mr. Garfield and other members of congress would aid me considerbly with Secretary Sherman. Please let me hear from you soon. I am in a suffering condition.

Very respectfully yours, S. L. PERRY.
Direct 2,002 Seventh street, city.

4th of July Excursions.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, the North-Western Ohio, the Erie & Pittsburgh and Ashtabula & Pittsburgh railways, will sell excursion tickets on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, good to return until and including July 5th, 1880, between stations on above railroads at reduced rates. These tickets will be good on all passenger trains to and from such stations as they stop at regularly, according to schedule. Should there be a sufficient number from any one station to justify the company running special trains, arrangements can be made by applying to division superintendents, giving timely notice to prepare the trains. This announcement is made by request of F. R. Myers, general passenger and ticket agent. 35-2t

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE.
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 to

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which aves much handling.

☞For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

TOLEDO STEAM LAUNDRY

COLLARS and CUFFS

Laundried Equal to New.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

All Work sent us by Mail or Express promptly returned.

☞ Agents Wanted in every town. Send for Prices.

FISK & FISK,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 [illegible] pm	[illegible] am	1 [illegible] pm	[illegible] am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	3 [illegible]	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 [illegible]	9 20	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 30
" lv.	7 30	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 55	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 53	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 50	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11.30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 25	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:36 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:37 a. m.	Accom'n	6:37 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:15 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	2 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	
MUNCIE	1 40 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 55 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	5 35 pm	10 45 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. 3 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	5 40 pm	4 00 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 06 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 36 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect April 11, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 3:[illegible] a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 5:[illegible]; Angola, 6:[illegible]; Fremont, 6:[illegible]; Reading, 6:25; Bankers, 7:50 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 8:13; Jackson, 9:[illegible] a. m., there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:[illegible], Detroit, 11:[illegible] a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:[illegible] p. m

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:2[illegible]; arrive at Waterloo 12.42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:29; Reading, [illegible]; Bankers, [illegible], making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, [illegible] (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, [illegible]; Adrian [illegible]; Toledo, [illegible] p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:39 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:[illegible] arrive at Waterloo 6:11; Summit, 6:2[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 6:[illegible]; Angola, 7:[illegible]; Fremont, 7:[illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Jonesville, 9:20; Jackson, 11:[illegible] p. m.; connecting closely for Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, etc.; Reading, 7:[illegible]; Montgomery, 7:[illegible]; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 8:[illegible]; Summit, [illegible]; Waterloo, 9:1[illegible]; arrive at St. Johns, 9:2[illegible]; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:0[illegible]; Ft. Wayne, 10:[illegible] a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 17 P. M.—From Jackson 12:[illegible] p. m.; (connecting from Detroit [illegible] a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.); Jonesville, 1:21, close connection from Hillsdale, Bankers, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Montgomery, 1:28; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 2:[illegible]; Summit, 2:[illegible]; Waterloo, [illegible]; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:[illegible]; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:36; Hunterstown, 3:51; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:10 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Lima, Cincinnati, etc.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:[illegible] p. m.; Grand Rapids 12:[illegible]; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 [illegible] p. m.; Jonesville, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Fremont, 9 45; Angola, 10:15; Pleasant Lake, [illegible]; Waterloo, [illegible]; arrive at Auburn [illegible]; New Era 12:30 a. m.; Fort Wayne, [illegible] a. m.; connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4:10 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agent.

E PLURIBUS UNUM!

WELCOME, GREETING,

PATRIOTS! FRIENDS!

Magnificent Celebration

OF THE 104TH Anniversary of Freedom.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 5th.

A Red-Letter day in the history, and one not to be forgotten!

United Americans, come in your glory, with your wives, families, cousins and aunts. Extra excursion trains at half rates will run into Fort Wayne and not leave until the entire exercises of the day are over. Tickets will be issued good from July 3, till July 8 12 p. m. The entire city will be handsomely decorated and illuminated with the wonderful electric light from July 3 to 10th. The day will be ushered in by National Salute of 100 GUNS by Toledo Battery.

10 a. m. Grand pageant of Firemen and apparatus, Infantry, Calvary, Batteries of Artillery, Societies, Trades, Tableau Cars, "Sons of Mardi Gras" (mounted), county and city officials and citizens in carriages, bands of music, troop of race horses, led by grooms, etc., etc., etc.

1 p. m. Oration. Reading Declaration of Independence. Negotiations now pending to secure either Hon. Tom Hendricks, Col. Robert Ingersol or Gen. Thomas Brown or Frank Hurd to deliver the oration.

2 p. m. Competition Infantry drill, four prizes, $100.00, $75.00, $50.00, and $25.00.

3 p. m. Brass Band Contest, four prizes, $100.00, $75.00, 50.00, and 25.00. City Band barred.

2:30 p. m. Trotting and Pacing races for purses, $2,200.00.

$250.00 will be awarded to Fire Companies from abroad presenting best appearance and greatest number of men in uniform; 100 to Engine and Hose Company, 50 to Engine and Hose Company; 75 to Hook and Ladder Company.

7 p. m. Balloon ascension. 8 p. m. Magnificent Pyrotechnic Spectacle. The exhibition will surpass any similar display in the west. We feel safe in promising the public the grandest celebration ever offered in the state.

LOUIS JOCQUEL, Secretary.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 8, 1880. Number 28.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn De-Kalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for De-Kalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 24 ly

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 18-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gaunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Simon Rohm, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. St. Clair, Administrator.

June 10, 1880. 27 3w.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

ECKHART
Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 18x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock-rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as goodwork for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is [illegible] to sell work

We are now turning out a finished Buggy [illegible] every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

C. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind., 4-6m.

GEN. HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

The Story of the Surgeon Who Dressed His Wound on the Third Day's Fight.

[New York Sun.]

Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty, of Newark, was medical director of the second corps when it was commanded by General Hancock. He is a republican, and was postmaster at Newark under Grant's first administration. He will, however, vote for Hancock. He said yesterday: "When General Hancock succeeded General Couch as commander of the old second corps, I became his medical director. At the battle of Gettysburk he commanded the first, second and thirds corps, one-half of the army. In the third day's fight at Gettysburg he was wounded and I was sent for. I found him lying on the hill slope, under a tree, and facing the enemy. There was a deep, wide gash in his leg, near the groin. In the wound were wood splinters and a ten-penny nail. General Hancock was anxious to know what the rebels were using in their shells. He thought he had been wounded by splinters from one of the enemy's shells. We put him into the ambulance, and I laid down beside him. Then we drove through a hot fire to my hospital. Afterward I discovered that a bullet had penetrated his saddle and then lodged in his thigh, carrying with it the wood splinters and the ten-penny nail."

"As he lay in the hospital in great pain, I, at his dictation, wrote his first dispatch to General Mead announcing the victory won at Gettysburg, adding to the dispatch that the defeat would be turned into a rout. He was calm, patient and heroic. He is equally entitled with Meade to the honor of the victory at Gettysburg, and Meade would say so if he were alive. On the night of the second day's battle a council of war was held. It was proposed to fall back and establish the line of battle at Pipe Creek, but Hancock opposed it. He argued that the army should stay where it was, and he said that the army of the Potomac has made its last retreat, and should fight or die on the line where the battle was begun. Gen. Meade finally coincided with Hancock, and the result was that that great victory crippled the rebels so that they never recovered from it. Hancock will be the next president. Several of my repuclican friends have assured me they will vote for him. We don't want any president who accepts bribes or perjures himself, or who has even the suspicion of a taint about him."

HANCOCK'S BOYHOOD HOME.

How the News of His Nomination Was Received—Enthusiasm of Republicans for Him.

[Philadelphia Times, June 25.]

Soon after General Hancock assumed command of the military division of the Atlantic he is reported to have said to a friend: "Now, if the government will only remove my headquarters to Philadelphia, I will be able to realize the desire of my heart by making my residence in Norristown, the home of my childhood."

Could General Hancock yesterday have witnessed the very general joy, without regard to party, that pervaded Norristown when the news reached there of his nomination for the presidency, he would have had occular demonstration that the home of his childhood was proud of the bright manhood of the stripling youth it had sent forth. Along the streets, in all the public places, in private offices, and about the town, party feeling was laid aside in the general rejoicing over the nomination. Old men who had about reached the allotted 'three score and ten' forgot their long years of bitter political strife as they shook hands and discussed their boyish recolections of Winfield Hancock. It was no longer General Hancock to them, but old Ben Hancock's boy "Winfield."

The old two-story house near the Montgomery cemetry, that has been in so dilapidated condition for years that it has not been habitable, where Gen. Hancock's childhood days were spent, became at once a place of importance, and during the day not a few who had passed it for years without giving a thought to the old structure, stopped to gaze upon it. The academy where he was taught, and old Eliphalit Roberts and Rev. Samule Aarons, the teachers who presided therein, though long since passed away, all came in for their meed of praise.

A large body of democrats convened in the hall of the Democratic County Association, where the announcement of the nomination was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Flags were hoisted on the building and displayed from the windows, while an impromptu meeting was organized and addresses by John W. Bickel, Horace G. Bayer and others. On the river front [illegible] guns were fired, and as night came on many buildings were illuminated.

HANCOCK AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome Points Out Why All Conservative Republicans Must Support the Hero of Gettysburg.

The following letter has been handed to the New York World by Mr. Jerome with a request for its publication:

"25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, June 28, 1880.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK—My Dear General: I take the earliest opportunity to congratulate you upon your nomination and to assure you, life-long whig and republican that I am, of my most hearty support. I belong to a very numerous and very stanch old silver-gray republican family. With one solitary exception, there never was one of them known to vote the democratic ticket, but I venture to say they will to a man vote for you. They cannot consistently do otherwise.

"You, sir, embody the views and sentiments in regard to the great questions of the day that we have entertained since the war closed. They are the same that actuated General Grant when he laid down those liberal terms of surrender to Gen. Lee. They are the same that actuated my poor friend Raymond when he battled so manfully in the committee of congress against the savage policy of Thad. Stevens. I believe General Grant would support you to-day, did not the exigencies of his situation forbid it. And Henry J. Raymond, were he alive, would support you, too, unless the exigencies of the New York Times restrained him. He was compelled at an early day to smother the sentiments he had expressed in the address of the Philadelphia convention, to abandon his career in legislative halls, and to change the tone of the Times or, as Mr. Jones, our business manager and partner, insisted, the paper would be ruined. (I believe I offered to pay the damages at the time, but that was considered impracticable.) It was a bitter pill, but it had to be swallowed. Thad. Stevens had succeeded through a congress that misrepresented the country in engrafting his policy upon the republican party. And though a majority of the party, as I firmly believe, were disgusted, it was fastened upon them and there was no way of getting rid of it. Thus for years a vast number of us, good republicans, have been compelled to be helpless supporters of a policy we believed to be the very worst that could be devised. An opportunity is presented us now for the first time with any show of success to vote in accordance with our convictions, and I am sure we shall do it most joyfully. With great respect and esteem, believe me, yours faithfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME."

How a Great General Kept a Trust Confided in Him by a Private Soldier.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

During the gloomy period of the war, a man of fine martial bearing, attired in the uniform of a general officer of the United States army, entered the counting-room of a well-known banking-house in this city, where his advent quickly attracted the attention of the employes engaged in the dull routine of business. The officer, after courteously apologizing for the intrusion, proceeded to state his business. It appeared that after a battle in which his troops had been engaged the officer had been implored by one of his soldiers, who was dying from wounds received in the recent conflict, to recover some money deposited in a Baltimore bank, and pay it over to his aged mother. The dying man could not recall the name of the banker with whom the money had been left, and it was in pursuance of his search for the funds that the officer had visited the bank. The banker, though knowing nothing of the deposit in question, readily gave such information to the gentlemanly officer as he thought would aid him in his search, which eventually proved successful. The banker remarked yesterday: "I was so struck by his voice, face and manners that they made upon me a lasting impression. I shall register on purpose to vote for him at the next presidential election. He was General Winfield Scott Hancock."

Not a Joyous Sound Anywhere.

Song-makers of the republican persuasion are turning out plenty of songs to immortalize the virtues and heroism of Garfield and Arthur, but somehow or other the party isn't in tune to sing them. If even a good, single hearty hurrah for the Chicago nominees has yet rent the air anywhere in this broad land of freedom it must have been raised in some remote and desolate spot whence the sound could not reach the ears of a patiently expectant people.

The Germans for Hancock.

[New York World, June 28.]

Yesterday morning the executive committee of the German American Independent Association held a meeting at No. 200 Third avenue and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the past history of Garfield and Arthur, the nominees of the republican national convention at Chicago, does not in our judgement offer any guarantee of a pure administration in the event of the success of the republican ticket; and,

Whereas, the unblemished character and indisputable integrity of Hancock and English, the nominees of the democratic convention at Cincinnati, are guarantees of an honest and efficient administration under their leadership; therefore,

Resolved, that we hail with delight the nominations of the democratic national convention as recognizing the principles indorsed by us; that we form a central committee to be known as the German-American Hancock and English Central Campaign Committee; that we invite the district to forthwith organize themselves into district campaign clubs; that we invite the co-operation of all independent citizens, so that the cause of honest government may be triumphant next November

The Success of Military Heroes.

[Washington Post.]

Only one military hero, nominated for the presidency, has ever failed to be elected—and he was beaten by an ex-general of the army who invaded Mexico, and brought the government to terms. Scott was defeated because his party was hopelessly used up before the campaign began. The whig platform, in that campaign, was but a feeble and transparent attempt to steal democratic thunder. Washington, Jackson and Grant indicate the strength of candidates who have military prestage in their favor. Two of the three, showed, in their administration of the government, that the highest qualities of statesmanship are not inconsistent with martial glory. Grant's failure in statesmanship was due to his utter indifference to public affairs during the greater part of his life. Gen. Hancock has demonstrated his thorough knowledge of the constitution and the rights and duties of the central power and the states, respectively, under the charter of our liberties. If any American ever earned the title of soldier-statesman Hancock has earned that honorable designation. He has the confidence and respect of all men, in all parties, who are not blinded by norrow and mean prejudice and bigotry. He will have the support—the influence and the votes—of thousands in every state who have hitherto voted for republican candidates. His election will forever banish the bane of American politics—sectionalism and the hatred and malice which it has engendered and fostered.

MRS. GENERAL HANCOCK.

Personal Appearance and Characteristics of the Next Mistress of the White House.

[New York Graphic.]

Mrs. Hancock the wife of the general is a few years his junior in age, and as a woman is as imposing in appearance as he is as a man. Tall and well proportioned, with a most winsome smile, a manner that puts you at your ease at once, and a pair of eyes that animate every line of a handsome face, she is still a beauty, although her hair is becoming streaked with gray. She was married when the general was but a young lieutenant doing duty in the far west. It was entirely a love match, and neither of them have since regretted it—in fact, their home is one of the happiest imaginable. Mrs. Hancock has always been opposed to her husband's becoming a candidate for the presidency, and she is even above the weakness of wishing to be the mistress of the White House. She dreads the worry of the convass, and if her husband is elected she thinks that the honor which the position brings will be dearly purchased by the renunciation of all domestic life for four years to come, and of his position as senior major general and his chances of soon becoming chief of the army. While she prefers her own home existence, however, there is no one better qualified to play the hostess on a grand scale than she. A society belle, even after her marriage, she has all the self-confidence and resources needed to entertain a most varied company. There is nothing in the range of conversation about which she does not know something. Her greatest charm, however, is—and it is the general's also—that art of making every individual atom feel as if he were the one sole object of her attention.

Plain Talk.

Charles Francis Adams says: "After such an act I have no desire to sustain the republican party in any way. Although General Garfield is a man whom I respect, I could not vote for him on that account. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became president I could not vote for any person put up for president on the republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated."

KINDNESS REWARDED.

Nice Man for a Superintendent.

Yesterday there reached Kansas City two honest Germans, who, from necessity, joined the noble army of trampa a few weeks since in Colorado. The men started to walk from Colorado, and took the track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road as their towpath. Several miles west of Dodge City the travelers discovered a broken rail, which would surely have caused an accident had it not been discovered. They waited several hours and flaged the east-bound passenger train, to the great relief of all on board when the cause of the stoppage became known, and at the solicitation of one or two gentlemen on the train the two Germand were taken on board and carried to Newton. Mr. Nickerson, division superintendent of the road, was on the train, but refused to pass these two men, who probably saved the company thousands of dollars, any further. There were a number of railroad men on board who tried to have Mr. Nickerson make an exception in this case, but he said "No," and the train sped on toward Kansas City. At Emporia a dispatch was received from General Manager Strong to bring the men along, but it was too late, and they trudged the entire distance to this city. It is not to be supposed that these two men will ever again watch several hours to prevent an accident.—Kansas City Times.

Exciting Encounter Between a Water-snake and a Rat.

A workman on Lindsay Point informed a Mail reporter this morning of a terrible conflict between a snake and a rat which took place there yesterday afternoon. His story, written out, is as follows: "The snake was of unusual size, and of a different appearance from those commonly found in water. The rat was of the ordinary brown variety, and was running along the shore when the fight began. The snake was coiled upon a little point of mud just above the water, sunning itself, and probably asleep. The rat, apparently without noticing the snake, ran directly into the latter's jaws; that is, it jumped directly upon the folds of the serpent's body. The snake struck instantly, fastening its fangs between the rat's shoulders. Then began a contest that in its small way was truly thrilling. The rat, struggling violently, endeavored to shake itself free, while the snake as persistently endeavored to drag the head of its victim into its own mouth. This feat it was at first unable to accomplish. The rat was game, and as it writhed in its convulsive efforts to escape, bit the big snake severely in the neck just back of the head, until the blood flowed and mixed with its own. These counter attacks became at last so savagely painful that the snake loosened its grip, remaining, however, in half-coil. But the respite was too brief to afford the rat its opportunity to escape, for again the snake's fierce jaws descended and closed, this time around the rat's head. The heavy body of the rat still swayed violently, but dragged with it the head of the snake, until the latter was thrown completly out of coil. By this time, however, the rat's struggles had grown comparatively faint, and the snake was apparently the victor. But the next moment the snake in its turn began to struggle violently, as if to release its adversary's head, but ineffectually, and the reason soon became apparent. The rat had bitten quite through the snake's throat, and its sharp teeth could be distinctly seen in the narrow slit they made. The writhings of the snake were now intense. It lashed the ground with its tail, and raised its thick folds to almost half its length from the ground. The spectator stood hesitant, scarcely knowing whether he ought or ought not to interfere. The next moment he was powerless in the premises, for the snake, with one last convulsive effort, threw half its length into the muddy water, and the doughty twain sank together to a common death.—Stockton Mail.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 29, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 29 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. O. G. Sheppard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

Recently at a matinee, a long, gaunt individual, with legs as thin as whittled matches, came into the theater and stood in front of some gentlemen, shutting out their view of the stage.

One of the party said:

"If you guess what this is in front of us, I'll put a label on it."

"It's a plumb-line somebody dropped down from the family circle," remarked another; and the thin man began to move aside.

"Next to the boarding-house soup, it's the thinest thing I've seen," said a third party; and the slim party got uneasy and sat down.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

THE CAMPAIGN
Weekly Sentinel.

The first number of the Campaign Weekly Sentinel will be issued Wednesday, July 7, and be continued each week until November 10.

Each issue will contain a complete summary of the important political news and opinions of the week, and a large amount of interesting information.

The democratic party has never been more determined or more of a unit than it is to-day, and every indication points to a brilliant victory in November. But to insure that victory it is necessary that every true friend of honest government should "put his shoulder to the wheel" and do his utmost to help the common cause.

The importance of keeping the people thoroughly informed in such a contest cannot be overestimated. In no way can this be done so effectually as by circulating among them a live newspaper of established reputation, which furnishes every week a fresh, full and accurate account of current political events in the state and country, and presents the issues of the day clearly and forcibly.

The campaign Sentinel will be found thoroughly alive and up to the mark in every respect, and we bespeak for it a large circulation. A copy should be placed in the hands of every democratic or doubtful voter in the state and to this end we invite the co-operation of all our friends and subscribers and of democratic committees throughout the state. If subscriptions cannot in every case be obtained, send the paper free. A little money spent in this way now will be much more beneficial and far reaching in its results than ten times the amount expended in some other way near the close of the campaign.

The terms are exceedingly low and within the reach of all:

Single copies for the campaign	$0 40
Two copies	70
Five copies	1 50
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty-five copies	7 00
Fifty copies	15 00
Fifty copies, to one address	12 50

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Steam Cordage Company's storehouse at Elizabeth, N. J., burned last week Loss $65,000; insured. While the firemen were at work the south wall fell, killing William H. Wood, Brennan, and William Looby, an employe in the rope works, fatally injuring James Marsh and James Moore, and seriously hurting two other men.... Two hotels and twenty-nine stores were destroyed by fire at Tarport, Pa.

GEORGE FEARN, an Englishman, has performed a remarkable feat in swimming at New York. He swam a distance of fifteen miles, a portion of the way lying through the fierce current of Hell Gate, in three hours, twenty-seven minutes and forty-six seconds.

THE WEST.

THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, a State institution at St. Paul, Minn., has failed, with liabilities of about $95,000, and assets of $102,000.... The Woodsdale Paper Company's paper mill, near Hamilton, Ohio, has been burned. Loss, $80,000.... Three boy murderers were hanged at Canton, Ohio, on Friday, June 25. Two of them, G. O. Ohr and George W. Mann, were convicted of the murder of John Wattmough, an aged weaver, about a year ago, in order to obtain possession of his money, only $5. The third victim was George Sammet, who killed a party who was a witness against him in a burglary trial. James Hade Brown was hanged at Huntsville, Mo., for having fatally shot his mother-in-law some three years ago.

A PROMINENT real-estate dealer in Chicago named Newell chose a novel mode of ending his existence. He left his home, in the western part of the city, one evening, and his wife received a letter from him the same night, written from a down-town hotel, saying that he had discovered that lead was a better floating substance than cork; that, acting on this discovery, he was about to invent a lead life-preserver, was going out in one of the lake steamers to experiment with it, and on his return to the city would sell his patent for $100,000 and pay off all his debts. There is no doubt that he went out in the boat and tried the lead preserver, and was of course drowned, for his clothes were found on the boat on its return to the city. The deceased was financially embarrassed, and was doubtless temporarily insane at the time of committing the rash act.

A PASSENGER train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway was thrown from the track near Sargent, Kan., demolishing several cars, killing one passenger, fatally injuring two, and severely wounding several others.... A terrible double tragedy is reported from Elkhart, Ind. George Elliott, a young man of dissipated habits, fired two balls into the head of his sweetheart, Mamie Dacey, because, in the hope of curing his evil tendencies, she had accepted other attentions; and then the drunken fiend killed himself.... Near Canton, Ohio, a beautiful woman named Jennie Landes attempted to murder a young man with whom she was desperately in love, firing one shot at him. She then put a bullet through her own head, and died almost instantly.... A wrecking train collided with a freight train on the Vandalia road, about six miles from St. Louis, causing the instant death of two men, the fatal wounding of two others, and injuring ten men more or less seriously.... The wheat crop in Kansas, except in the western counties, has turned out to be much better than was anticipated. The corn yield will be fully up to the average.

IN accordance with the custom of several years Augustin Daly's New York Theater company is now making a summer visit to Haverly's Theater, in Chicago, where they appear in last season's New York successes, originally produced at Daly's Theater. "A Modern Arabian Night," a comedy by the authors of "The Big Bonanza," is the attraction this week.

THE stage from Challis, Idaho, for Salt Lake, was robbed by six convicts who escaped from the Idaho penitentiary. Seven passengers in the coach, five men and two women, were robbed of all their valuables, amounting to a few hundred dollars, and stripped of clothing, being left absolutely naked. In that condition they traveled several miles to the next station, where sheets and blankets were obtained for covering until they reached the Utah Northern railroad.... Two soldiers named Taylor and Robinson, at Fort Stockton, quarreled about a woman, and Robinson shot Taylor dead. The murderer was turned over to the civil authorities, and the next day was forced, under a strong guard, to dig his victim's grave.

GENS. POPE and Hatch have agreed to scatter soldiers in small detachments over all exposed territory in New Mexico, and to give Gen. Buell 900 men for active service.... Hoodoo Brown and Charley Frank, gamblers, fired at each other across a table at Buena Vista, Col. Brown is dead, and Frank cannot live.

A BREAK in what is known as the Sny levee, an embankment which protects the Illinois river bottoms for many miles north and south of Quincy, from overflow of the Mississippi river, has caused an immense destruction of property and some loss of life. It is estimated that 300,000 bushels of wheat and thousands of acres of standing corn have been ruined. Many houses and barns have floated away, and considerable stock has been drowned. The region flooded is forty miles long by from four to ten wide, and comprises some of the best land in the State of Illinois.... Santa Fe dispatches report that Victoria's Apaches attacked Gov. Louis Terrasa's ranch at San Lorenzo, about thirty miles from Chihuahua, Mexico, killed some men, and stole about 100 horses. They then attacked Ranch De Santa Clara, about sixty miles from Chihuahua, killing some more men and stealing a large number of horses. United States and Mexican troops were in pursuit of the savages.

THE SOUTH.

THREE negroes who took refuge under a tree near Louisville, Ky., during a furious thunder-storm, a few nights ago, were found sitting there stone dead the next morning. Lightning did it.

POLITICAL.

THE National Greenback-Labor State Convention of Vermont met last week and made the following nominations: For Governor, M. O. Heath; Lieutenant Governor, C. F. Clough; State Treasurer, Fletcher Tarbell; Electors-at-Large, G. J. Stanard and J. J. Burgess.

JOHN A. KASSON, Minister to Austria, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Des Moines (Iowa) district.

WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of War has suspended the recommendation of the West Point Academy Board that Whittaker be dropped on account of deficiency in his studies. This will give him an opportunity of demanding a court-martial in his case if he desires to vindicate himself. If he should be dismissed now, he would have no chance of being further heard.... The excess of value of exports from this country over the imports for the year ending the 31st of May, as reported from the Treasury Department, amounts to $162,521,693.

THE President has appointed Daniel B. Dyer, of Baxter Springs, Kan., Agent for the Indians at the Quapaw Agency, Ind. Ter., vice Amos T. S. Kist, not confirmed during the late session of Congress; John H. Sullivan, of Madison, Ill., Agent for the Indians at Moquis Pueblo Agency, Arizona, vice Milo A. Boynton, resigned; and Paul Selby, Postmaster at Springfield, Ill., vice D. L. Phillips, deceased.... The President visited New Haven, last week, and attended Yale commencement exercises.

THE customs receipts of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $185,165,611, being an increase over the preceding year of $47,858,653. The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year were $123,628,251, an increase over the year previous of $10,061,640.

GENERAL.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has left Montreal for Europe, to close an arrangement with a company of London capitalists for the completion of the Canada Pacific railway.

THE following are the census returns from a few of the prominent cities, compared with their population in 1870, and showing the gain of each:

Cities.	1880.	1870.	*Gain.*
Rochester, N. Y.	87,067	62,386	24,671
Denver, Col.	34,000	8,000	26,000
Providence, R. I.	104,800	68,904	35,896
Lowell, Mass.	61,200	40,928	20,272
Nashua, N. H.	13,887	10,843	2,044
Elmira, N. Y.	21,498	15,863	5,635
New Albany, Ind.	17,500	15,396	2,104
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,000	....	....
Troy, N. Y.	57,000	46,465	10,535
Meriden, Ct.	19,108	10,495	8,613
Waterbury, Ct.	22,000	10,826	11,174
Springfield, Mass.	31,500	26,703	4,797
Pottstown, Pa.	5,250	4,125	1,125
Camden, N. J.	37,000	20,045	16,955
New Haven, Ct.	60,000	50,840	9,160
Hartford, Ct.	41,000	37,180	4,820
Minneapolis, Minn.	45,000	13,066	31,934
St. Paul, Minn.	40,000	20,030	19,970

EMORY STORRS, of Chicago, and B. H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, have volunteered their services as counsel for Cadet Whittaker, in case he asks for a court-martial.

THE concession granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan Government, giving it the exclusive privilege of constructing a ship canal across that country, has been received at Washington.

THE census notes: The official return of the Census Supervisor shows the population of Philadelphia to be 847,542. Omaha's population foots up 30,605, a gain of 14,000 in ten years. Terre Haute has a population of 26,519, and is now the third-largest city in Indiana. Indianapolis numbers 75,077 people; Louisville, 126,556; Erie, Pa., 28,565 (a gain of 45 per cent. in ten years), and Springfield, Ill., 19,686.... Sixty-one national banks were organized in this country during the fiscal year which closed June 30. Twenty went into voluntary liquidation during the same period.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICAN advices report a battle between the Argentine and the Buenos Ayres forces, in which the latter were defeated. An attempt on the part of the victors to capture the city of Buenos Ayres, however, was repulsed with considerable loss.... The bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been rejected by the English House of Lords.

A HAVANA dispatch announces that the insurgent chief, Limbara Sanchez, has surrendered with thirty-three officers, 254 privates, 183 arms of all kinds, twenty-eight women, and eleven children. The surrender frees from the insurgents the province of Santiago de Cuba.... The Spanish authorities are taking the most extraordinary pains to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions on the island of Cuba. The recent outrages on American vessels are ascribed to the anxiety of the authorities on this filibustering business.

LOCUSTS are playing havoc with the wheat fields in many parts of Russia.... The German Parliament has approved of Bismarck's Church bill in a modified form.

THE Belgian Government has ceased diplomatic relations with the Vatican. All the Bishops in that country have been instructed to act with prudence in opposing the new educational law.... The Grecian boundary, as fixed by the Berlin Conference, adds 300 square miles to the territory of Greece, and about 400,000 people to her population.... Ten thousand people, principally Kurds, have perished from hunger in the districts of Bayazid, Alashgerd and Van, Asia Minor.... The war in Buenos Ayres has ended in the triumph of the national arms.... The Russian army on the Chinese frontier has been defeated and put to flight.

THE rifle-match at Dollymount, Ireland, on the 29th ult., between the American and Irish teams, was won by the former, by a total score of 1,292 to 1,280. At 800 yards the contestants tied, with 436 each. At 900 yards the Americans scored 436 to their opponents' 428, and at 1,000 yards the former made 420 and the latter 416. The Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor of Dublin were among the spectators.

IN the shooting at Dollymount, Ireland, on the 30th ult., the Americans were again victorious, Laird carrying off the £10 cup, and Scott that presented by the Earl of Spencer.... The religious decrees were enforced in France, on the 30th ult., the Jesuits quitting their establishments under protest and declaring that they yielded only to force. There was some disorder at Avignon, Marseilles, and other places on the part of sympathizers with the banished brotherhood.

FOURTEEN horses imported direct from Kentucky were sold in London at an average price of £61.... The quarterly return just published shows the gross revenue of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was £84,962,063, against £83,220,327 last year, and for the last quarter of the present year £19,619,058, against £18,922,050 the same period the previous year. There is thus a net decrease in the year of £1,258,264, and a net increase in the quarter of £697,008.

Chloroforming During Sleep.

The possibility of chloroforming a person in sleep, without waking him, having been disputed in a recent murder trial, Dr. J. V. Quimby, of Jersey City, was led to test the question experimentally. The results were presented in a paper before the section of medical jurisprudence at a late meeting of the American Medical Association. Dr. Quimby made arrangements with a gentleman to enter his room when he was asleep and apply chloroform to him. He did this with entire success, transferring the person from natural to artificial sleep without arousing him. He used about three drachms of Squibb's chloroform, and occupied about seven minutes in the operation. The second case was a boy of 13 who had refused to take ether for a minor operation. Dr. Quimby advised the mother to give the boy a light supper and put him to bed. She did so, and Dr. Quimby, calling when the boy was asleep, administered the chloroform and performed the operation without awakening the boy. The third case was a boy of 10 years, suffering from an abscess, and the same course was pursued with equal success. Two important inferences may be drawn from these cases, Dr. Quimby said. Minor surgical operations may be done with perfect safety and much more pleasantly than in the ordinary way, and, secondly, a person somewhat skilled in the use of chloroform may enter a sleeping apartment and administer chloroform with evil intentions while a person is asleep. Hence the use of this drug in the hands a criminal may become an effective instrument in the accomplishment of his nefarious designs.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

Destruction by Fire of the Steamer Seawanhaka, Near New York City—Fifty Lives Lost.

The steamer Seawanhaka, plying on Long Island sound, between New York city and Glen Cove, took fire on the afternoon of the 28th ult., when off Randall's island, and burned to the water's edge. There were about 500 passengers on board; 450 were saved by passing steamers, but the remainder either jumped over board and were drowned, or remained on the boat and perished by fire. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, and two of the Harper Brothers were among the rescued passengers. From the telegraphic accounts of the disaster printed in the metropolitan press, we glean the following particulars: The Seawanhaka, one of the fastest and trimmest steamers running out of New York, left her dock at 4:15 o'clock p. m., her deck well crowded. Many were returning to their country residences, and others were leaving town to escape the heat of the city, and spend the night in the cool villages along the sound. When off College point, in the sound, a few miles from the city, a cloud of thick dark smoke suddenly rose through the grating near the pilot-house. It was first thought that the smoke came from the engine-room, and no danger was for the moment apprehended; but, before the passengers had recovered from their first surprise, flames shot up through the grating, crept around the pilot-house, attacked the dry, inflammable deck, and spread with wonderful speed in all directions. The Captain was in the pilot-house, and was first to see the danger to which his human freight was so unexpectedly exposed.

The cry "The boat's on fire" was raised, and in an instant the steamer was the scene of appalling confusion. A rush was made for the lockers in which the life-preservers were kept. Many of the men retained their presence of mind, and aided the officers of the steamer in equipping the women and children with preservers. The voice of the Captain was heard above the din and confusion counseling the people to maintain order, but order was out of the question, and, although the Captain and his crew were, said to have acted with firmness and celerity it was beyond their power to control the panic-stricken crowd. The fire-extinguishing apparatus was set at work, but in vain. The flames swept the steamer amidships, and spread both ways. Most of the passengers huddled together toward the forward end of the boat. The port side was all ablaze, but on the starboard there was still a narrow space along which the passengers thronged toward the bow.

When it became certain that the steamer was doomed a heartrending scene of terror ensued. Mothers clasped their children to their breasts and sprung overboard with them. Capt. Smith ordered his boats lowered, and headed the vessel, under a full head of steam, for the low land at the north end of Ward's island. The steamer Granite State was behind the Seawanhaka when she caught fire, and her boats were at once lowered, and many persons on the water were picked up. The tug Refuge and a score of row-boats were soon around the blazing steamer, which kept moving toward the island. It was discovered that the water was too shallow to permit a landing at Ward's island, and the vessel's head was turned toward the Sunken Meadows, a strip of marshy ground on the south side of Randall's island. There the Seawanhaka was run aground. A hundred people in the tug and row-boats were picking up the passengers in the water. The persons who appeared to be dead were at first passed by, in order that speedier succor might be given to the others. It is feared that many were lost of whom no record has yet been obtained, and that their bodies drifted out into the sound with the tide.

Dr. A. E. McDonald, of the Ward Island Insane Asylum, says that when he saw people jumping from the steamer he ordered a force of 500 partially insane men, who were working on the farm near the shore, to save what lives they could. Many of them jumped into the water and drew to land a number who had struggled almost to the shore, and others rescued the bodies which had drifted landward. Quite a number remained on the Seawanhaka until they were driven off by the flames. One man and a child held on the guard rail until it was burned away.

Fireman Edward Abeel, of the Seawanhaka, says: "All of a sudden I heard a noise resembling an explosion, and, looking around, saw flames coming up from between the fire-room and engine-room. In less than ten minutes the steamer was one mass of flames from stem to stern. It seemed as if the fire spread instantly, for no sooner had it appeared between the engine-room and the fire-room than it broke out also both fore and aft. I can no way account for the fire. The engineer and firemen were always very particular to see that no inflammable stuff lay about. Engines and boilers were considered in excellent condition. The only way I account for it is the possibility that a flue blew out, opening the furnace door and scattering the fire a considerable distance around. The slight noise I heard may have been a flue bursting. I am certain the boiler did not burst. I think two-thirds of the passengers must have jumped over before she beached. The whole thing was almost instantaneous, affording no possibility of ascertaining with certainty the cause of the fire, or even of doing anything to check it. As to the loss of life, it was principally from drowning in the rapid current. I saw several badly burned—one man with both legs almost burned off. The officers and crew, I believe, are all saved except Josiah Hasbrouck, the cook, and Charles Hasbrouck, a waiter."

Keep Ahead.

One of the grand secrets of success in life is to keep ahead in all ways possible. If you once fall behind, it may be very difficult to make up the headway which is lost. One who begins with putting aside some part of his earnings, however small, and keeps it up for a number of years, is likely to become rich before he dies. One who inherits property, and goes on year by year spending a little more than his income, will become poor if he lives long enough. Living beyond their means has brought multitudes of persons to ruin in our generation. It is the cause of nine-tenths of all the defalcations which have disgraced the age. Bankers and business men in general do not often help themselves to other people's money until their own fund begins to fall off, and their expenditures exceed their receipts. A man who is in debt walks in the midst of perils. It cannot but impair a man's self-respect to know that he is living at the expense of others. It is also very desirable that we should keep somewhat ahead in our work. This may not be possible in all cases; as, for instance, when a man's work is assigned to certain fixed hours, like that of the operatives in a mill. But there are certain classes of people who can choose their time for the work which they are called to do, and amongst them there are some who invariably put off the task assigned them as long as possible, and then come to its performance hurried, perplexed, anxious, confused—in such a state of mind as certainly unfits them for doing their best work. Get ahead and keep ahead, and your success is tolerably sure.

JOHN SAYRE, of Bridghampton, L. I., chief officer of the whaling vessel Alaska, arrived home a few days ago, after a cruise of nearly four years. In that time they took 3,220 barrels of sperm oil, 208 barrels of whale oil, and 1,217 pounds of whalebone. It is said to be the largest catch within the same time in thirty years.

STAGE AND ROSTRUM.

LOTTA, the actress, is reported to be the affianced wife of Clarence Bainbridge, an actor.

THERE is talk of Miss Ada Dyas starring next season in a new play by Joaquin Miller.

MAGGIE MITCHELL'S husband is willing to spend all of his wife's money. The voice of the Cricket is sad.

ZAZEL, the girl who is fired out of a gun in Barnum's circus, is now called "the loadstar" of the arena.

MRS. JOHN DREW will travel next season with Jefferson, playing "The Rivals," it is said, the greater part of the time.

MISS KATE FIELD is making a tour with her "Musical Monologue," under the management of Mr. H. J. Sargent, and it is probable she will go as far as San Francisco.

JOE EMMETT is at home in his new tenor-drum specialty introduced in the last act of "Fritz in Ireland." He started in the profession as tenor-drum player with W. W. Newcomb's minstrels, and received the munificent salary of $5 a week for his services.

PAULINE LUCCA, according to a French newspaper, "cares but little for money. Lately an American impressario offered her a million of dollars to make a tour in Australia. But the diva refused, saying that she had money enough to live on, that she liked to sing for the love of art, and that she had no need of Australian gold."

HENRY IRVING, the English actor, asks $100,000 for fifty nights in this country; but at present 'longshoremen in New York are only getting $1.50 a day. This country is not buying English, body and boots, so Henry will probably remain at home and help Sullivan complain of a want of taste in the American people.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE new play, "Edgwood Folks," will require a cast of twelve people. Sol Smith Russell, will, of course, be the leading feature. Among those already engaged are Charles Rockwell, J. W. Lanergan, Walter Lennox, jr., Sol Smith, B. T. Ringgold, William Warmington, Mrs. Sol Smith, Mattie Earl and Nellie Taylor. They will open the season August 23, at Park Theatre, New York.

F. C. BURNARD: "To adopt the stage as a profession, means to practice the art of acting not merely as a pastime for one's self, and perhaps for the amusement of others, but only for the entertainment of the public, who pay the actor for his trouble, and so make his employment in their service furnish him with the means of living. 'Give me a song,' says the public to the actor, 'and I'll give you your supper.'"

THE London *Sunday Times* says of Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance:" "The secret of the entire work is that it was written down to American tastes, that it succeeded 'Pinafore,' and was perforce cast in the same mold." Not complimentary, but true. It also adds: "As a writer of opera Mr. Gilbert is eccentric, seeming to inhabit a kind of world whose vanities are to be looked at upside down. Though this is admirable in its way, it does not bear frequent repetition. People become tired of standing on their heads, so to speak, and want to regain their legs; but they will not be able to do so over the 'Pirates of Penzance.'"

THE success Pauline Lucca has met with in Berlin has been almost suffocating. On the night of her farewell performance, in response to loud plaudits, she advanced before the curtain and expressed her gratitude in a few sentences broken by emotion and other considerations. Passing from his box to the stage, the Emperor took the opportunity of thanking Lucca for the great pleasure her singing and acting had given him, and subsequently she was presented, in his name, with a beautiful and costly bracelet, set with diamonds and other precious stones.

CHARLES WEBB has taken some extraordinary liberties with Shakespeare in preparing *Twelfth Night* for use by Robson and Crane, the comedians. The seventeen changes of scene are reduced to five, but there is more than a mere rearrangement. Much of the material is discarded, and new language and incidents are put in. The most daring of the latter are the tossing of "Malvolio" in a blanket and a duel between "Sir Toby" and "Sebastian." Mr. Webb is kind enough, too, to unmistakably unite "Sir Toby" to "Maria," the "Duke" to "Viola," and "Sebastian" to "Olivia," at the end of the play.

The Maiden's Prayer.

A romantic young man asked his sweetheart to take a walk with him by moonlight on the river bluff at East Dubuque, Iowa. She went gladly. When half way up the extension they halted to admire the prospect. Suddenly a stone slipped underneath the young man's feet and he went down like a curtain-stick. He caught hold of some vines which clung to the rocks and hung on for dear life, expecting to fall a hundred feet and be dashed to pieces on the rocks below. The young woman could not pull him up, so she fell on her knees and prayed for him. The young man united with her after this fashion: "Help! Murder! Oh, Lord! I know I'll be all broke up. Now I lay me. Confound it all, I forgot. Oh, Jerusalem! I've got to let go pretty quick. Give us some daily bread. Oh, that ain't right! Oh, Lord! Send somebody to help me out of this scrape. Help! Thunder!" At this point he could hold on no longer, but went down. But not one hundred feet. Only a few feet, for he landed on a ledge which neither he nor she had seen in their excitement. A small fragment of cuticle rubbed off his knee was the sole injury.

Thieves in London.

Considering what temptations are placed in their way, it is not wonderful that the larcenous experts of the light finger and the nimble foot flourish in this huge metropolis. A day or two since was recorded a very neat case of theft, of which a suburban tradesman was the unwilling victim. One of his light carts was out delivering goods and taking orders, and in the course of its circuit came to a stop in Maida-vale. There the man in charge left it and went into a customer's house in regular course. Unfortunately the road was "up;" a steam roller was puffing and snorting by leisurely stages over the crushed macadam, and, to keep his horse safe, the judicious butter man had left the animal a few yards further off from the house than its usual position. When he returned from a brief interview with "cook," the horse and cart had disappeared into the infinities, and with them about forty pounds of butter, a large assortment of sausages, and various baskets of eggs. The police were put on the alert and in a few hours the horse and cart were discovered about a mile off, the thieves having carried away all the contents except the eggs, which obviously owed their immunity to the fact that they could not survive intact a hasty flight, while they might leave awkward tell-tale evidence of the road they took.—*London Telegraph.*

Breeding Elephants.

If, as Mr. Corse and the London Circus seem to have demonstrated, elephants, under proper conditions, may be brought to breed in captivity, it may be an open question whether, in view of the increased difficulty of capturing the animals, the supply in India may, at no distant day, be wholly dependent upon their power to produce their young in bondage. Mr. Corse's experience enabled him to study the young elephant from its birth under extraordinarily advantageous conditions. The precise period of gestation, he says, is twenty months and eighteen days. The young animal when born is thirty-five and a half inches high. It soon begins to nibble and suck the breast, pressing it with its trunk to make the milk flow more readily into the mouth while sucking. It has never been observed to use its proboscis in any other way during this act, but invariably seized the nipple with the side of its mouth. At this period it is a common practice with the elephant attendants to raise a small mound of earth about six or eight inches high, for the young one to stand on, and thus save the mother the trouble of bending her body every time she gives suck; for she never has been observed to lie down for that purpose. The nipples are two in number and are between the fore legs.

It is remarkable that the elephant, having only one young, has by no means a strong affection for it. Instances have occurred of a mother leaving her offspring and escaping into the woods. If a wild elephant happens to be separated from her young only for two days, though giving suck, she never afterwards recognizes or acknowledges it.

"I have been much mortified," Mr. Corse says, "at such unnatural conduct, particularly when it was evident that the young elephant knew its dam, and by its plaintive cries and submissive approach, solicited her assistance."

During the first year the elephant grows eleven inches, and is nearly three feet eleven inches high. In the second year it grows eight inches, in the third six, in the fourth year five inches; about the same in the fifth year; in the sixth year three inches and a half, measuring then about six feet four inches in height. During the succeeding ten years the growth is comparatively slow. The male is longer in attaining its full growth than the female, seldom having acquired it before his twenty-sixth year. These figures are arrived at by Mr. Crose from the study of Asiatic elephants only. The African elephant does not arrive at the colossal proportions of his Oriental brother. But it will be observed that while Mr. Crose only succeeded twice in breeding during his five years' service as a director of the company's elephant hunters, he nevertheless speaks of facts that could only have been learned from some one who had studied elephants, other than the two born within his experience, from their birth upward; so that the conclusion is irresistible that the birth of young ones among the elephants owned by the East India Company was not an uncommon occurrence.—*New York Sun.*

An Arkansas Examination.

"Cap'n," said a colored man, entering the office of a School Examiner whose skin was so black that to see him you would think he had spent his life in boiling crows for dissatisfied politicians, "Cap'n," repeated the visitor, lightly tapping on the door facing.

"Wall, sah, what is hit?"

"I'se called roun' ter be 'zammoned. I'se a 'fessional school teacher."

"Did you know dat hits a mighty hot cross-fire ter stan' under de range ob de batteries ob my knowledge?"

"Yas, Cap'n," said the applicant, "an' bein' proud ob my 'complishments I hez sought you sted ob goin' ter de cuedycated white 'fessor."

"Yer action is dat ob a wise man, an' fur sich wisdom I zibited in de very bud ob de edycation rose. Oh, I'se flow'ry; I'll 'struct my Secretary to mark yer one on de sheep skin stifikit ov knowledge. Dis am figerative. We'se out of sheep skins, an' in der place hab substituted 'coon skins, tanned by a Arkinsas nigger an' ketched by a Justice ob de Peace. Do hit strike yer in de stomach ob recognition?"

"Yas, Cap'n."

"Wall, now ter de zamination. Secretary, git down dat brass pen wid a dogwood holder an' fetch hit heah, fur I, in de cordance wid structions, is gwine ter toat dis man through de new groun' ob knowledge whar de briers am thick an' whar dar's many a toenail lyin' mung de grubs. Now fur de fust. Does yer understan' 'gogafy?"

"Oh, yassah, dat's my holt."

"What does yer know ob grammar? Keep yer mouf open fur I'se de eddycational dentist, 'zaminin' de teeth ob yer larnin'."

"I eats up grammar like a man han'lin' greens."

"What about de sciences ob phlebotomy?"

"I walks all ober dat science on stilts."

"What does you know about mataphysics?"

"De quilt ob my bed am patched wid hit."

"Mr. Secretary," said the examiner, turning to the functionary, "gin dis man a double stificate. Recommend him ter de people ez de ablest man I hez 'zamined dis yeah. Dar's yer papers, sah; an' remember dat the clowd ob edycation am a black one. A man dat shows sich a familiarty wid science az you does, is boun' one day ter put his foot on a white man's shoulder, reach up an' take de gown ob superiority from de peg in de wardrobe ob life's great competition. Let's see, five dollars for the single dorsement, an' five dollars an' a half fur de double dorsement. Gimmy ten dollars."

The money was cheerfully paid and the man with his blotted coon skin went out into the world to engage in the tournament of letters.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

A VERY STRANGE STORY.

How a Negro Confederate Spy Was Arrested After the War and Sold into Slavery in Cuba.

[Washington (Miss.) Gazette.]

In 1863 General Pemberton commanded at this point. Colonel Hemingway owned a faithful slave—Peyton by name, a noted negro fiddler, known for miles around, and highly respected by both black and white. When his young master, W. Lynn Hemingway, at present State Treasurer of Mississippi, joined the old "Carroll Rifles," he took Peyton along as a trusted servant. He went with him into Virginia and returned home in 1863. In February or March of that year a faithful spy was needed to visit the Federal gunboats then coming down the river on Fort Pamberton. Peyton at once undertook the mission, and representing himself as a fugitive slave to the commanders of the boats, was well received. Being bright far beyond ordinary, he managed to secrete their official papers, maps, etc., and escaped with these documents to Fort Pamberton. After the fall of Vicksburg, in July following, Peyton went with his young master again to Virginia, where he remained until the surrender of Gen. Lee. The former being compelled to remain a number of days thereafter in order to comply with the formalities of the surrender, sent Peyton ahead of him to his home, near Carrollton, Miss. On his way, however, he was betrayed to the enemy by some confederate as the spy who had deceived them above Fort Pemberton, was captured and carried in irons to New York, thence to Cuba, and sold as a slave, together with many others. The vessel on which he was taken was a Federal gunboat. In Cuba he worked as a slave in factories for nearly fifteen years, being entirely cut off from all communication with home and friends. He made seven attempts to escape from bondage, all but the last, of course, being successful. Finally he found an American vessel, commanded by a southerner, to whom he related the history of his capture, enslavement and forced exile, and begged to be returned to home and family. The captain secreted him in the hold of his vessel, carried him to Costa Rica, thence to New York. Peyton then worked his way to Virginia, where a number of ladies raised the means to return him to his home after an absence of seventeen years. He reached Winona, Miss., on the 15th of April, 1880. Peyton says that numbers of the mulatto women are being constantly sold in Cuba as slaves. Northern men marry them, take them to Cuba "on a bridal tour," and there sell them as cooks and fancy house servants. He saw one sold last fall, by the man who married her, for $500; and further, that as he came through Cincinnati on his way home, he saw the man and recognized him who sold her in Cuba. The facts above given are from one of the most reliable and responsible gentlemen in Mississippi, written to a most distinguished member of Congress from that State. Closing his letter, he says of Peyton:

"He was delighted to again meet his wife, who had married in his long absence, though her second husband was drowned several months ago. Hence he found her a widow. With both husband and wife it was like a return to life from death. Peyton is an exceedingly intelligent negro, and says that he can hardly realize the changes that have taken place. He left his children babies, and finds finds them married and with children of their own."

If any one doubts the truth of this story, he or she can write to Captain B. F. Jones, Winona, Miss., or to C. Y. F. Merriwether, Oakland, Yalobusha County, same State.

REMEMBER.

Before in sleep I close my eyes,
These things I must remember thrice,
What I've been doing all the day,
What were my acts at work or play;
What have I heard? what have I seen?
What have I learned where'er I've been?
What have I learned that's worth the knowing?
What have I done that's worth the doing?
What have I done that I should not?
What duty was this day forgot?
Before in sleep I close my eyes,
These things I must remember thrice.

If I've done ill, then I must pray,
That God would take my sins away;
And for the merits of His Son,
Forgive the ills I have done.
Then pardoned daily, filled with love,
I'll be prepared to dwell above;
And then with angels round the throne,
The love of God forever own.

EVERY flower, even the fairest, has its shadow beneath it as it swings in the sunlight.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$9 50	@	10 25
HOGS	4 50	@	6 50
COTTON	11¾	@	12
FLOUR—Superfine	3 00	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2	1 07	@	1 18
CORN—Western Mixed	47	@	52
OATS—Mixed	33	@	35
RYE—Western	86	@	88
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	12 25
LARD	6⅞	@	7
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 40
HOGS	3 00	@	4 45
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 00	@	5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 75	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	87	@	88
No. 3 Spring	75	@	76
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 2	67	@	73
BARLEY—No. 2	74	@	75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	19	@	20
EGGS—Fresh	11½	@	12
PORK—Mess	11 80	@	11 90
LARD	6½	@	6¾
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	96	@	1 05
No. 2	87	@	88
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 1	72	@	73
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@	65
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	90	@	91
CORN—Mixed	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	25	@	27
RYE	70	@	71
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	12 20
LARD	6½	@	6¾
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 00	@	1 02
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	29	@	30
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	11 75	@	12 00
LARD	6½	@	6¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	99	@	1 00
No. 2 Red	1 09	@	1 13
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	27	@	28
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@	1 02
CORN—No. 1	42	@	43
OATS—Mixed	31	@	32
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	12 75	@	13 25
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 02	@	1 03
CORN	34	@	35
OATS	29	@	30
PORK—Clear	13 50	@	14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Common	3 25	@	4 00
HOGS	4 50	@	4 60
SHEEP	3 75	@	4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

The population of New York, according to the census of 1880, is about 1,500,000; Brooklyn, between 600,000 and 700,000; of both cities and adjacent places, nearly 2,500,000. The oldest man in the city is a colored man, aged 118. The mother of the most children has twenty-two—all girls.

There are now 42,677 postoffices in the United States, an increase of 1,838 in the past year. The number of offices paying more than $1,000 each, and therefore called Presidential postoffices, is 1,764. New York heads the list, with 189. Illinois comes next, with 163; then Pennsylvania, with 132, and Ohio, with 112.

Gen. Butler has been making a speech in Los Angeles, wherein he praised poetically California's wonderful climate, opposed the Panama canal scheme as inimical to American commerce, and stated that if we are indebted to anybody for the Chinese it is to England, who theoretically and practically controls the shipments of the Celestials to this country.

Parliamentary campaigns in England are very expensive affairs. In comparison our Congressional elections are economical, not to say parsimonious. According to returns from the recent Parliamentary campaign in England, it is shown that in Manchester the candidate spent $100,000; in Birmingham, $65,000; in Bradford, $50,000; in each of three other constituencies the expenditure was $30,000; in another, $35,000.

The preliminary workings for the tunnel uniting England and France have had the most satisfactory results. The promoters have sunk their shaft to the stratum in which they propose to bore the tunnel, and are now going to sink another shaft, and lower all the machinery for the bore. In eighteen months they expect to have reached two kilometers, about two and a quarter miles, under the channel, and in three or four years to have completed the task.

Idaho Territory holds court at Boise, where is located all the Government offices, and is the home of the United States Marshal. He goes to Lewiston, 400 miles distant, twice a year to attend district court, and also twice a year to Malad for the same purpose, traveling a distance of 525 miles to reach there. To simply attend the courts in the three districts requires him to travel 3,700 miles. But to do all his official work last year caused him to travel by stage 9,000 miles.

Fourteen girls, students in a Western college, are writing a continued story which one of the county papers is publishing from week to week. Each girl in turn writes a chapter. Already twelve chapters have appeared, and the story thus far concerns twelve splendid fellows, with long, silky mustaches, twelve beautiful maidens with hair that reaches the ground, and twelve stern fathers. Six of the heroes had each a "St." in his name, and the other six are "De" somebodies.

A druggist's assistant was charged before the Correctional Chamber in Paris, a few days ago, with causing the death of a man by misreading a prescription. The doctor, whose writing is very clear, ordered eight drops of laudanum, which the assistant carelessly read as eight grammes, or about a quarter of an ounce. The overdose naturally killed the patient, and the court sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment. His advocate urged as an extenuating circumstance that, if the mistake had cost the deceased his life, it had at least provided him with a painless death!

A singular incident occurred in a Cape May county (N. J.) church, the other Sunday, when the sacrament of the last supper was to be administered. The service had proceeded to the point when the pastor takes the bread, when it was found that there was no bread under the cloth. The pastor arose from his knees, requesting the congregation to do likewise, and proceeded to explain that there was doubtless some providence in the matter, which a brother disputed, saying that it was a case of pure neglect on the part of the sexton. The sexton, being an aged man, was finally let down softly.

How quickly a demand for mechanical improvement is supplied in this country may be shown by the story of what the *Scientific American* calls a shower of railroad spikes. The latter could not be furnished rapidly enough by existing mills when railroad-building, long suspended, was suddenly revived, but a machine to meet the demand was soon perfected and set at work in Pittsburgh. Two of them now turn out forty tons of finished spikes in a day of ten hours, and five of them, working double time, make 1,100 kegs of spikes (thirteen to the ton) each day. The old or ordinary spike-machine, it is said, can only make about one-tenth the number of spikes turned out by the new machine.

An anti-dueling association has been formed in South Carolina, with ex-Judge Kershaw as President. "We intend," the resolutions say, "to train, educate, and organize the public opinion and moral sense of the people to a true perception of the criminality of this wicked and pernicious practice; to take proper measures to secure an adjustment of all personal difficulties which might tend to involve any of our fellow-citizens in a duel; to enforce the laws against dueling in every case of their violation hereafter occurring, whether the same shall consist of sending, accepting, or bearing a challenge of the fighting of a duel, or the counseling, aiding, or abetting any of these offenses."

A Paris authority on American affairs tells the following truthful story about an adventure that befell the dancer, Sangalli: "Once, when a manageress of a traveling circus in the wilds of Ohio, she was suddenly attacked by a band of savage Sioux Indians, led by the redoubtable Sitting Bull. Everybody fled, and all was consternation and despair, many persons being drowned in the tempestuous waves of the Amazon. Suddenly this heroine sprang upon an unsaddled horse, rallied around her P. T. Barnum and a few others of her employes, and, with a revolver in hand, attacked and dispersed the murderous red devils. Kansas City rewarded her with a commemorative medal, and Col. Buffalobill, of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's staff, knelt at her feet and offered her his hand and fortune."

The word census had its origin from the office of Censor in Rome, one of the duties of which was to estimate (censere) the number of citizens and the value of their property, and apportion taxes accordingly. In the Middle Ages the word was applied principally, if not wholly, to the practical work of taxation, but in modern times it has lost this meaning. The enumeration of the people of the United States provided for in the constitution is the first modern instance of an undertaking of the kind. The first United States census was taken in 1790, and the first British census (exclusive then of Ireland) not until 1810. In the United States, the census serves chiefly a political purpose, affording the basis of representation in the lower house. In Great Britain its object is entirely statistical and economical.

Germantown, close by Philadelphia, is a demure old Quaker town. One of its peculiarities is a free public library of 10,000 volumes, from which fiction is rigidly excluded. The works of Shakspeare, Byron, Pope, Dryden, Thackeray and Kingsley are among those that are kept out. "Have you any of Mark Twain's works here?" a Philadelphia *Times* reporter asked. "No; his book of travels, I suppose we hardly considered reliable enough," the Librarian replied; "I don't know, though; there's some truth in them, I suppose—at least I've heard it said there was. I heard it, though," said the Librarian, looking a little dubious, "in a way that didn't altogether satisfy me. We don't put any plays in, and Shakspeare stays out on that ground. Of course there are some works on general literature that contain his quotations, but we can't help that. We hold that the mind should be led to take up wholesome reading—books on travels or natural history or biography—something that will amuse and instruct together. Our idea is that in reading a person may become dissipated, just the same as by drinking whisky."

Too Much Paris Green.

It is reported that a family has just been poisoned by eating lettuce upon which Paris green was found, and many other unpleasant stories of the same kind have been heard every year since the arrival of the potato-bug brought Paris green into common use out of doors. Such accidents should remind the owners of farms and gardens that the favorite remedy for potato bugs is not one of the simple insect-powders that are advertised as harmless to human beings, but a virulent poison to whatever being tastes it in small quantities. Owners of large crops that are subject to insect ravages may be justified in using it, but even these should take special care that the wind or some other force does not carry the poison to berries or to vegetables of which the leafy portions are eaten. In home gardens, where the various vegetables and small fruits are grown near each other, it should not be used at all. Small boys who pick potato bugs at 3 cents a quart may cost a little more than Paris green, but, on the other hand, they are cheaper than doctors or respectable funerals.

The Butcher and His Wife.

If you would look upon a picture of serene contentment, go you to the butcher's, buy a leg of mutton, and gaze upon the placid countenance of the the man of joints while he trims your meat. Down comes the cleaver, and off goes a two-pound bit of your ten-pound purchase; a pound off here, and a half a pound there, and then a keen-bladed knife, which cuts and carves, and cuts and comes again. Then your ten-pound leg, what is left of it, is wrapped in a bit of straw paper; and as you put it mechanically in your vest pocket, after paying out your two dollars, you wend your footsteps homeward, wondering how butchers contrive to lay up anything from their business.

FARM NOTES.

Pick off the potato bugs by hand when the vines are small; it will save the necessity for Paris green.

The mowing machine ought not to be gauged to cut low. If grass is cut too close the succeeding crop is much injured, especially if the summer is a dry one.

As a rule, in a country which produces a wild fruit a cultivated variety of the same may be successfully raised. Therefore, wherever the wild blackberry makes its appearance, the Lawton and other improved varieties ought to have at least a fair trial.

When plants are to be transplanted they should be well wet down several hours before moving, so as to allow the water to soak around the roots, and if this must be done while the sun is shining brightly it will be best to shade the plants for a time till the water has soaked in.

Oats are often recommended as an excellent crop with which to sow grass seed. The argument is, that the oats will shade and protect the young grass. But grass does not need shade, when sown in proper season—it needs sun, and especially it needs moisture; and this the oat plants are continually taking from the soil, thus robbing the young grass plants from the start.

A farmer on the line between Iowa and Missouri has been experimenting with cow-pea as a weed exterminator, cocklebur and Spanish needles having taken possession of his orchard. He says that sown broadcast the peas will not do it, but planted in drills and cultivated like corn they will kill out the weeds. The peas he planted were mixed, but mostly the whippoorwill variety.

The best food for fattening fowls is a mixture of boiled potatoes mashed in skim milk, with Indian meal added. Feed this warm two or three times a day, and at night one feed of whole corn. Keep the fowls in a warm, dry coop. Too much light is not advisable for rapid fattening. If the fowls are in fair order, in ten days of feeding as prescribed they will be fat enough for market.

The striped bug that infests cucumbers, squashes and melons as soon as they appear above the ground is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a profitable cultivation of these crops. The surest prevention is to place over each hill a frame covered with mosquito netting. A treatment of ashes and plaster, applied to the plants when the dew is on, serves to make the vines less palatable to the pests, though this is by no means a sure remedy.

A gentleman experimented with peas in this way: He saved, at the time of picking, all the early full pods as they ripened, and planted the seeds saved from these pods year after year, for three years, and the fourth year had peas of the same name that were more than two weeks earlier than the seed of the same name purchased in the store. Seeds of cabbage, lettuce, tomato, cucumber, peas, corn and many others can be much improved by the same care.

The best food for young chickens is oat meal and corn meal mixed, wheat, cracked corn and other small grains. They must have fresh water before them always. Green food is good for them in small quantities. The game hen is the best sitter and mother—she can cover thirteen to fifteen eggs. Games are good foragers and very healthy fowls. All diseased fowls should be kept from the flock. A bran mash mixed with meal is a good morning feed.

Tomatoes like water, and in setting them out a cloudy day should be chosen; then, after the holes have been made for the plants and some good fertilizer placed near the root of the hill (hen manure or unleached ashes are good), lift the plant carefully with a ball of earth attached to the root, and after putting it in place, if the soil is at all dry, put a pint of water at the root of the plant in the hole and cover at once with soil. Plants thus treated will stand sunshine and do well. Potted plants or those in boxes or on turf or "flats" do not need water in setting.

A correspondent of the *Garden* recommends lime-water to aid in destroying worms in lawns. He says: "Worms instinctively look for moisture. In wet weather they may be found at night by scores on the surface of the lawn. Last year, after a fortnight's heavy rain, I treated my lawn to a dose of lime-water, by stirring up a very small handful of Irish lime in each gallon of water, poured the solution on the grass without a rose, and picked up the worms as they came to the surface. I filled a seven-inch pot twice with the proceeds in the shape of worms, then rolled the green; and on the following day the smaller and weaker worms were lying dead in hundreds on the surface. The work occupied a whole day, but the green has been beautiful a whole year. The larger worms come up in from one to seven minutes after the application, and must be patiently picked up as they rise; consequently only a few square yards of surface must be treated at a time, unless there are plenty of helping hands and sharp eyes."

A Hindoo Hercules.

An entertainment of a novel character was lately given at the house of Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, at Bombay; who invited a large number of guests to witness some extraordinary feats of strength on the part of the celebrated Deccan athlete, Barbajee Tulsiram. The company, which included many of the leading inhabitants of the city, sat in a semicircle, at either point of which were placed pretty little native boys arrayed in brilliant and costly apparel. The picturesque dresses of the native ladies who were present, the white robes of the Parsee gentlemen, and the gay colors of Hindoo attire had a remarkably fine effect when seen in conjunction with the beautiful surroundings. After some preliminaries in the way of handing round for inspection the material with which he intended to perform, and having satisfied the company that there was no deception, the athlete, a tall, soldierly man, some 27 years of age, and with a magnificent development of muscle, proceeded to crush a number of cowries between the palms of his hands. He completely ground them to powder in this manner, uttering during the process sharp, shrill cries, which were probably intended to express the magnitude of his exertions. Then the performer placed a cocoanut upon the head of a boy, and, with what appeared to be a fearful blow, broke the nut in pieces and scattered the milk in all directions, without, strange to say hurting the boy in any way. The next feat was breaking a stout coil rope by simply pulling it. One of the most extraordinary parts of the performance was the following: The athlete placed a betal leaf between two of his fingers and then, by pressing the fingers together, cut the leaf so as to throw the upper part several feet high. But the most startling feat was the breaking of a stone laid on his chest. The man lay down at full length on some chairs, and a huge stone, weighing four Bengal maunds, was placed on his chest, which was simply covered by a thin tunic. Two men then struck the stone some tremendous blows with heavy hammers, and, after one or two attempts, the block rolled off the man's chest in two pieces. He next made several attempts to break a cocoanut with a handkerchief. His mode of procedure in this case was to roll the handkerchief tightly in the shape of a ball, and then to throw the ball upon the nut. Pulling a piece of sugar-cane into two exactly at the joint, and bending a thick iron plate, were among other feats performed. The company then went out on the balcony, where the athlete cut a sugar-cane so as to throw up a piece thereof 1,000 feet high. It was done thus: A man held out a cimitar with the edge downward, and Barbajee struck the cane upward against the edge of the sword, the piece thus cut off flying a great distance into the air. This brought the performance to a close, and the performer was then presented with a handsome shawl.—*New York World.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

One-Egg Cake.—One cup sugar, one and one-half cups sifted flour, two-thirds cup of sweet cream, one egg, three teaspoonfuls baking-powder, one-half teaspoonful vanilla, one-fourth teaspoonful salt. Bake quickly.

Green Peas.—There isn't much principle in cooking peas, as it all depends on the tenderness of the peas. But what hurts peas is to drown them in too much water. Some cook-books say it doesn't matter as to quantity of water, but it does. Boil quickly, that's the thing, but with just as little water as you can.

To Keep Bread Moist.—Have the dough stiff when it is set for the last rising. The larger the proportion of flour to that of moisture in the dough the longer it will keep moist. After the bread is baked and cold put it in a tin box or an earthen jar with close cover, and keep it covered tightly. Bread thus made and kept cool and always from the air will last and be moist for a week.

Soda Cake.—Take one pound of flour, six ounces of butter of dripping, six ounces of sugar, half a pint of milk, one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and add one or two eggs, with half a pound of currants or caraway seeds; mix the soda thoroughly with the flour, rub in the butter, and beat the whole with a wooden spoon for twenty minutes before putting into a well-greased cake-tin. Bake for a full hour and a half.

Married Again Without Knowing It.

A man in Toledo, with a wife and three children, became enamoured of an interesting woman and procured a divorce in an obscure Indiana town. He did not say a word about it at home. One day his oldest daughter received a parcel of patterns from a lady in Indianapolis. It was an old copy of a country newspaper. An advertisement attracted her attention. It was an application for a divorce for her father from her mother. The young lady decided to visit her friend in Indianapolis, and to make an excursion to the county where the divorce had been granted. She returned with ample evidence that her mother was living with a diviroed man. She showed her father a copy of the advertisement, and told him that she had found out all about him. He walked the floor for a minute, and then turned to his daughter: "I have been a very bad and guilty man," he said; "but it is not too late to make amends. I will go to her and confess all, and undo what I have done." "Confess first to me," said the girl. "It is Miss —— who is the woman in the case, is it not?" "It is." "I thought as much." "Are you to marry her?" "I was to have married her." "You must not go to mamma yet. She must be your wife again before she knows the fearful truth." The young lady was equal to the emergency. The twentieth anniversary of her parents' marriage was close at hand. She invited all their friends and had them married again by the same minister who performed the ceremony twenty years before. She took pains to have her mother's rival present, and remarked to her in a corner: "Papa and mamma are married again as fast as law can do it. Whether the truth is ever known depends upon you. Papa will never tell it, I am sure, and for mamma's sake I never shall. But it does seem to me, dear, that some other climate would suit your constitution better than this."

The Horse and His Rider.

In the history of Rome, says Joseph Cook, it is related that in 331, B. C., a great chasm opened in the middle of the forum, which it was found impossible to fill. The soothsayer said it would close when it contained what Rome possessed of most value, and the state would be perpetual. A noble youth named M. Curtius demanded if Rome had anything of more value than arms and valor. He mounted his horse, richly caparisoned, and, amid the silence of the people, spurred him over the brink of the tremendous precipice (vide Liv. I, vii. 6). I have seen a striking picture of this somewhere. It represented the horse and rider after they had passed the brink and were descending to the unknown depths. There was a remarkable contrast between the fright of the brute and the unruffled self-possession of the man. The limbs of the horse were tightened to his body and the muscles of his neck drew his head to his chest, and a shuddering terror expressed itself in the flash of his starting eyes. The rider was serene and calm, with a solemn expression of majesty on his face, as of one who lived with high thoughts. If I were to spiritualize this picture I should say that it was no mean representation of a ripe Christian departing this life. The horse is the body and the rider is the spirit. Flesh shrinking, spirit steady and calm and solemn. Flesh dreading the terrible shock, and spirit wrapt in the glory of action, descending that it may ascend.

When Niagara Went Dry.

A citizen of Buffalo writes to the *Courier* of that city: There are undoubtedly many witnesses yet living to attest the truth of the Rev. Bishop Fuller's statement relating to the sudden and extraordinary subsidence of water in the Niagara river at the time he refers to. I remember the circumstance well, being in charge at the time of the Custom House at Black Rock ferry. The wind for several hours previous had varied but little from east to northeast, causing a strong current during the time and piling the volume of water back upon the bosom of Lake Erie. No slight sensation was manifested by the millers whose inoperative machinery was unexpectedly in a mute condition, minus the element of propelling power. George W. Tifft, Esq., in this connection, may undoubtedly be referred to as an interested witness. The steam ferry-boat Union, during the greater part of the day, was unable to reach her dock on either side, being prevented by the low stage of the water. The shore on the Canada side presented the appearance of an extended marsh of gravel and sand beds; fishermen's nets were in fold beyond the reach of the boats. The absence of water was equally perceptible on the American side. The massive pier stretched like a stone wall upon dry land; Squaw island was extended by a temporary area of barren beach; the harbor displayed the worst features of the annoying deposits which obstructed navigation and often disturbed the equilibrium of the miller's temper. In the latter respect it was a benefit, furnishing a clew to the worst obstructions to be removed. The remembered timber float-bridge sunk below available use for crossing trains, the declivity of the windlass-worked falls at the ends requiring of the pedestrian a persistent effort to reach a reliable foothold. I recollect a remark made by the late respected Col. Bird in the evening, he having visited the falls during the day, that "the water was so low on the American side that footmen could pass from the Porter mill to the small islands upon the naked rocks."

Seeing A Man Home.

I picked Simmons up pretty near drunk, and took him home. When I got to his house, as I thought, I shook him a bit, and said, "Here you are." "Right," said he, and gave a big bang to the knocker. Up went a window.

"Who's there?" screamed a woman.

"I have brought the old man home," said I.

"All right!" she cried, and came to the door.

She immediately seized hold of Simmons, and gave him such a shaking that his teeth seemed to rattle in his head.

"Who are you shaking of?" says he.

"Goodness gracious!" cried the woman, "that's not my husband's voice." I immediately struck a match, and she found she had been shaking the wrong man. "There," said she, furiously, "I've been setting up here, expecting my husband home drunk, and now I've been wasting my strength on a stranger."

"Don't he live here!" said I.

"No," said the woman, "he don't."

"What made you knock?" asked Simmons.

"Knock," said he, "you told me to."

"I thought you lived here," said I.

"Glad I don't," said he.

I suppose he was thinking of the shaking he'd had. At last I found where he did live, and got him home. As soon as ever we knocked, out she came. "Oh!" says she, "you're the wretch as makes my poor husband drunk, are you?" and she caught me a slap across the face. I've never seen a drunken man home since.

A Wonderful Man.

There are some men who never lose hope and courage, no matter what happens. About twelve years ago a gentleman in London, who was suffering from ophthalmia, became blind, and in order to regain his sight he spent large sums of money without producing the desired effect. As in consequence he became seriously embarrassed, and had no friends to assist him, he sought employment, and was eventually engaged as collector for a large establishment. It is stated that he finds his way about London unattended, travels by means of omnibuses and underground trains, and goes about his business in such a manner that a casual observer would not detect his infirmity, especially as he wears colored glasses to hide his eyes, which are rather unpleasant to look upon. The strange part of the affair is that every day he has to learn the names and addresses of the people he calls upon, as well as the amounts he has to receive, for which he gives receipts. And his employers are well satisfied with the manner in which the work is done. Surely, after that, none need feel discouraged under the ills of life.

Mutton Pie. — Ingredients — Two pounds of the neck or loin of mutton, weighed after being boned; two kidneys, pepper and salt to taste; two teacupfuls of gravy or water; two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley; when liked, a little minced onion; puff crust. Mode—Bone the mutton and cut the meat into steaks all of the same thickness, and leave but very little fat; cut up the kidneys; arrange them with the meat neatly in a pie dish; sprinkle over the minced parsley and a seasoning of pepper and salt; pour in the gravy and cover with a good puff crust. Bake for an hour and a half, or rather longer should the pie be very large, and let the oven be rather brisk.

A man was once asked how he and his wife got along with so little friction in the family machinery. "Well," said he, "when we were first married we both wanted our own way. I wanted to sleep on linen sheets, my wife prefering cotton, and we could not agree. Finally we talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that it was un-Christian to live in constant bickering; so we compromised on linen, and have got along all right ever since."

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 8, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROD. J. LOWRY EDITORS.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.

For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAVID D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
AZAM. F. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM [illegible].

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair, Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shutt, J. Wm. Wagner, T. F. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Mann, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	36
Noble "	31
Elkhart "	31
Total	98

By order of the district committee

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

The twenty-eighth annual state fair will be held at the city of Indianapolis from September 27 to October 2, 1880.

The veterans of the Mexican war held a meeting in Washington City last Saturday evening and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we recommend our kindred associations of Mexican veterans throughout the United States to organize campaign clubs, and cordially invite ex-soldiers of the republic in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, to enroll their names with us, and rally around the old flag in a grand army of American warsmen in support of the nominee of the democratic party for the presidency, General Winfield Scott Hancock, a gallant soldier and statesman, in whom every patriot who ever bore arms in defense of what he honestly deemed to be right, may, with confidence, hope to find a friend and wise counsellor."

Gone goslings—Garfield and Arthur.

The Big Four—Hancock, English, Landers and Gray.

Senator Bayard will take part in the Indiana campaign this year.

Don Cameron is too sick to manage the campaign. His state is going for Hancock.

The republican congressional convention will be held in Auburn, Friday, July 16, 1880. Judge Taylor, of Fort Wayne, will probably be the nominee.

The republican national committee has decided to make Indiana the battle-ground in October. Democrats must be on the alert and drive the first skirmish line from the field; we cannot afford to wait for an attack.

General James G. Grindlay, of the state of New York, who was president of the republican convention which elected Conkling a delegate to the Utica state convention, is now president of a Hancock and English club. He is in a line of promotion.

The republicans nominated Grant, Hayes and Garfield because they were Union soldiers, and scarcely worthy of the name at that. The democrats nominated Hancock because he is a military hero—a fighting soldier, and has given evidence of his statesmanship.

While Hancock was fighting to preserve the Union, Garfield resigned his position in the army for the purpose of being elected to congress, where he could and did engage in every crooked transaction that came up. Soldiers will remember these little things.

Leading republican papers are earnestly pleading for organization, in order to save their party from utter disgrace and to prevent desertions from its ranks. It is hard to reform the lines when the stampede has commenced. Garfield is not the general to accomplish it.

It is rumored that Garfield will be withdrawn because his political crookedness cannot be defended, and for the further reason that he is virtually beaten already. His withdrawal would be an acknowledgment of party weakness, and his successor would be cut down in an equally short time. In either event the republican party is doomed.

We ask every conscientious and fair-minded republican to read Gen. Pearson's letter to Gen. Grant. Read it and be convinced of the error of your ways; be above party prejudices; have minds of your own; consider well the facts set forth in the letter, for they are worthy of commendation. The letter closes an article on this page headed "Another convert."

Another valuable accession to the democratic ranks in Indiana is that of Thomas J. Study, a prominent lawyer of Wayne county. He has always been a leading republican, but can't go Garfield and Arthur. He will address the democratic club at Richmond to-night, and advocate the election of Hancock and English, and Landers and Gray. So it goes all over the country; prominent republicans everywhere are leaving the sinking ship of corruption and joining Hancock's noble army.

The first rally to the Hancock banner was made at Cincinnati; the second rally is now in progress; every democrat in the land is shouting for Hancock and victory, and such leading republicans as Hon. John W. Forney, Leonard W. Jerome, of New York, Major-General A. L. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, General James G. Grindlay, of New York, and a host of others, including the "Grant club," of St. Louis, (sixty-five strong) have joined the throng and are marching on, recruiting as they go, to the final grand charge to be made in November next.

A good many republican papers are persistent in their denials of Garfield's guilt, and insist that there is not a stain on his character or a shadow on his integrity, while others—such as the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, which supports Garfield—think it bad policy to deny what the public records of congress and courts establish as facts. The *Republican* confesses Mr. Garfield's sins, and apologizingly says: "In part from carelessness, in part from ignorance, possibly in part from wrong-doing, he was caught in the fatal web, and stands a man in whose praise candid men limit and qualify their utterances with a but."

The *Republican*, continuing, says: "But for the corrupt atmosphere in which Garfield passed his early congressional life the nomination would be faultless; as it is, Garfield is burdened with a record which stands in striking contrast to Hancock's stainless character. * * * The one serious flaw in the republican candidate—a flaw which comes to light as the fruit of corrupt days, long winked at and tardily punished—is that Garfield's integrity requires defense, while against Hancock's there are no charges."

Another Convert.

A. L. Pearson, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who went into the army a captain, and for bravery and ability was promoted to major-general, and who since the war has been one of the most prominent and influential republicans in that part of the state, has declared himself in favor of Hancock for president. General Pearson was a warm supporter of Gen. Grant at the Chicago convention; was chairman of the city republican executive committee of Pittsburgh, and was the Pennsylvania member of a republican organization known as the national committee of the Veterans' Union Boys in Blue, of which Gen. U. S. Grant is chairman.

At a ratification meeting at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, a few evenings since, Gen. Pearson was present and made a speech, in which he said:

"I am for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for president. I remember very distinctly when the enemy was invading our state, when our people were erecting fortifications, when the dirt was thrown up on the wrong side and it was thought they were approaching Pittsburgh, that the man you have nominated was riding in front of the second corps at Gettysburg, that the repelling of a mighty army depended upon him, for the enemy was over-running Pennsylvania. Then the majestic hero, Gen. Hancock, at the head of his corps, repelled them. He had not saved Pittsburgh alone that day; the army of the Potomac would have been lost. The clashing of musketry, the roaring of the artillery and the shrieks and groans of the dying upon that occasion are indescribable, but those three lines, 45,000 strong, were driven back by Gen. Hancock and our people and property saved. If there are any republican soldiers present they will remember the battle-fields of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and the heroic Hancock, and as they remember him riding in front of his troops majestically bowing while crossing the line, they say: 'I will cast my vote for Hancock.'"

Gen. Pearson said to a reporter: "You may wonder why I am so enthusiastic over General Hancock, but no man living can describe him. You must see him as I have seen him on the field of battle. Gen. Hancock is as pure a man at heart as any man living. He is honest, he is capable, he is the beau ideal of the soldier-statesman."

The following is his letter to Gen. Grant:

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 3, 1880.

General U. S. Grant, Chairman Union Veterans' National Committee:

GENERAL—After several years' connection with the Union Veterans' National Committee, over which you have the honor to preside, I am compelled to tender my resignation as the member from Pennsylvania. I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the influence of the great historic party is ended, and ought to end; that those who pretend to keep up its organization are doing so for office and gain, and that its encouragement of sectional hate is a constant menance to the Union. No permanent issues worthy of being called national issues divide the two parties. Free trade and protection are alike the accident of localities, and hence we find free-trade republicans in the west and east, with protective democrats in the middle states. The entire issues that divide the two opposing parties is the issue of hate and usurpation on the side of the republican party with military dictation at the polls. Against this dangerous policy the democratic party has arrayed itself, and has chosen for its standard-bearer the gallant Gen. W. S. Hancock, who has placed himself squarely on that issue by proclaiming that "the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the national rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved." In choosing between these two parties I cannot see how a patriot can blunder. Surely every soldier who fought with Hancock to conquer peace will vote with him and for him to make that peace effectual and permanent. Entertaining the highest respect for my fellow-committeemen, and earnestly hoping that they will view this important matter in the light I do and come to the same conclusion, viz, to vote for General Hancock, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. PEARSON.

Sporting men who stake their money on the field will prefer Win-field to Gar-field.

Garfield had two weeks the start of Hancock in the great race, but the latter has gained so rapidly that he has to look far in the rear to see his competitor. Garfield will be distanced if he is not withdrawn,—his copious discharge of corruption necessitates too frequent sponging.

We hope our republican friends in DeKalb county will insist upon their candidate for governor coming around this way during the campaign. We expect to have Mr. Landers here, and are anxious that the people should see and converse with both candidates. Give the farmers a chance to judge which is the better man for the position.

Present indications point to a sweeping victory for the democracy of DeKalb county at the coming elections. If every democrat in the county will go to work for the entire state and county ticket, and not use his influence in favor of any particular candidate to the possible detriment of others, there will be no question about the result. At the last election we had a straight majority of 248 on the state ticket, and there is no reason why that majority cannot be increased to 500 for both the state and county tickets.

The nomination of Hancock and English makes Indiana democratic by 20,000 majority; the same nomination united the democracy of New York, with an acknowledged majority; Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey are more likely to give democratic than republican majorities and every southern state will go democratic. In view of these facts, will some enthusiastic republican—if such a one can be found—please explain how Garfield can get a majority of the electoral votes?

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

Brainard's Musical World.

The July number of this admirable musical magazine is on our table and is attractive as ever for music lovers. Besides all the musical news of the day and an immense amount of interesting and instructive reading matter this number contains six choice pieces of music, alone worth over $2.00 in usual sheet form. The music consists of "Golden Corn," a new waltz song by Levey, "Unfading picture," ballad by Jules Latort, "Somebody's Coming Waltz," by E. Meck, "Rococo," for piano, by C Dick, "Star Spangled Banner," arranged for two performers, and "St. Paul Waltz," for violin and piano. All this choice music can be obtained in the World for fifteen cents, or for $1.50 you can obtain this favorite monthly one year. Address S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O., or Chicago, Ill., who will also send their large catalogue of music and music books free to any one desiring it.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

Dandelion.

Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative is prepared from a concentrated extract of dandelion root, in combination with other valuable roots, barks and herbs, and is without doubt the best liver corrector and blood purifier in the market. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted.

Use Dr. White's Pulmonaria for Coughs and Colds. It is so pleasant to the taste that old people like it and children cry for it. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 27-2w.

Subscribe for the Courier. 75 cents for 6 months, in advance.

Root & Company
Show an entirely New Line of
Hamburg Edgings,
in white and colored, at prices much below anything offered this season. Also a new lot of the new Swiss Embroideries and American Trimmings, which are handsome, durable and cheap.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
IN THEIR
SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Exhibit Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Shoulder Mantles, Silk Dresses, Lawn dresses and Lawn, Cambric and Calico Suits and Wrappers, at reasonable prices.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Novelties in Ladies' Gents' and Children's Fancy
HOSIERY,
Ribbed and Embroideried French Lisle Thread Hose; sky blue, pink, amethyst; black silk hose; clocked, in colors and plain; lace hose. Extra quality of those celebrated Ingrain hose.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Have opened a New Line of
SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Bunting, Bastistes, Printed Organdies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Etc
CALHOUN STREET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

1850. **PIONEER** 1880.
Hardware Store.
Headquarters for Stoves.
The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alwag on hand.
—A full line of—
BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

HARDWARE!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS
TO SAVE MOVING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
TO OUR NEW BUILDING.
Call and Get a Bargain.
W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, Jr
SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare

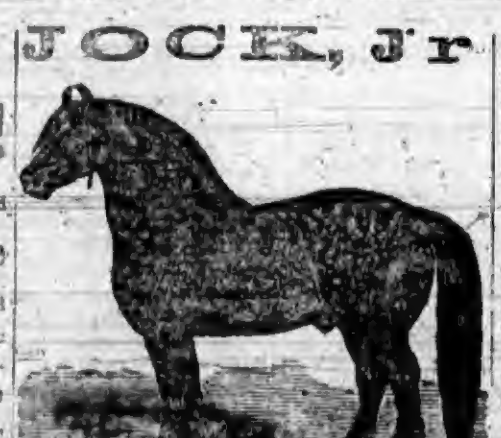

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.
TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal;
Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.
All accidents are at owners risk.
Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.
A. W. ALLEN. Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier,

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES.
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—No culprits in the county jail.

—Have you enough celebration ?

—Go to Rome City next Tuesday.

—The Republican office will move.

—This is the last day of the races at Fort Wayne.

—Huelsenbeck has moved into his new quarters.

—Things are dull around town; no farmers in and no money.

—Mrs. Smith, daughter of Henry Ford, has been visiting in Auburn this week.

—For new fish, every package warranted, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w.

—For lemons, oranges, cheese, dried beef, and hams, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w

—Tom Sprott's new moustache is a perfect darling. It is now visible to the naked eye.

—L. Mercer, of Rochester, Ind., was leisuring in town this week, a guest of Will. Rakestraw.

—Misses Anna Wood and Effie Wunderlich returned from Port Huron, Mich., yesterday.

—The very best paints, in a great variety of colors, are to be had at the Physicians' drug-store.

—Summer dress goods at from eight cents to twenty-five cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralsten's. 26 3w.

—Last Tuesday Joe Copper got back from a brief sojourn 'neath the parental roof at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

—Miss Bessie Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, has been in town since Monday evening, the guest of Miss Alice McKay.

—Mose Lamley, of Fort Wayne, who gets around here periodically, is the happiest man, constitutionally, in Indiana.

—Hank Mader says that when you see Obe Cool carrying a cane, it is safe to conjecture that Obe is as much as a quarter ahead.

—Bargains in lawns, plain and lace striped buntings and white goods, to close out seasonable stock, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 26 3w

—A young lady reader wants us to ask Dr. Humphrey why he is dying by inches. Doctor, stand up and answer like a little man.

—An agreeable little surprise-party, tendered to Miss Etta McClellan by her numerous friends, was one of the events of Tuesday evening.

—The fourth, in many places this year, got around on the third, though it didn't reach Fort Wayne until the fifth. Auburn it ignored entirely.

—Don't buy lawns, buntings, white goods, embroideries, linen suits, ladies' linen dusters, zephyr shawls, etc., till you look at McQuiston & Ralston's

—If you need a buggy, do not fail to call at the Eckhart Carriage Works, where you can find the best and largest stock in the county, at reduced prices.

—Though there is at present but little sickness in town, it is reported as on the increase in the adjoining country, fevers being the prevailing malady.

—Dave Hampton and Fred. Clark joined the excursion to Jackson last Sunday. Fred. came back next day, but Dave had to stay later and see a man.

—Dr. C. S. Sears took his 4th of July at Quincy, Michigan, his old home. It is surmised that the doctor will spend the next fourth in a little home of his own.

—A man who cannot control his tongue when in the presence of ladies, however drunk he may be, is, of all drunken men, the fittest subject for reform.

—Host Swineford, of hotel fame, last Friday took advantage of the reduced railroad rates and visited his old Buckeye home—Ashland—returning to Auburn yesterday.

—Mrs. T. C. Mays and son, who have been visiting at Canton, Ohio, for about six weeks past, are again at home, having arrived on the early train Friday morning.

—Jas. McClellan, Lute Wright and Coop. Ralston used up last Tuesday in searching for the finny inhabitants of Pleasant Lake. They got some fine ones—with a copper.

—Mr. J. M. Brumback, of Fairfield township, bought one of those first-class phætons manufactured at the Eckhart Carriage Works, last Monday. Mr. Brumback appreciates good work.

—W. J. Austin never cares to have his movements made known in the paper, but then it may not be amiss to state that he skipped down to Wabash and back last week.

—Mrs. M. B. Willis and Mrs. S. W. Ralston embarked on the B. & O., Friday afternoon, for Ohio, the former going to Ashland and the latter to Plymouth. They have both returned.

NOW FOR SOME FUN.

Excursion from Butler to Rome City.

Several of our enterprising citizens, five in number, have chartered a special train over the Wabash and made arrangements for a grand day of enjoyment at Rome City, that beautiful little resort to which all pleasure-seekers have been flocking this season. The train will leave Butler next Tuesday morning, July 13, at seven o'clock, passing the Eel-River depot in Auburn at half past seven; it will run through to Rome City without change, and the fare for the round trip from Auburn is ONLY ONE DOLLAR. This is a rare chance to have a good time on a small capital, and our advice to all who can spare a day from their labors is about like this: Get up at six o'clock Tuesday morning and fill up with breakfast; then fill a small basket with dinner for two and take your wife, or your neighbors wife, or your sister, or somdbody else's sister, and hie away to the depot. There will be a Knights Templar parade on the grounds at Rome City, and there will be music and a basket picnic, and if you don't go you will always regret it.

Appreciative and Grateful.

AUBURN, JULY 7, 1880.

EDITORS COURIER: Mrs. Harris and I desire, through the columns of the COURIER, to express our lively appreciation of the honor bestowed upon us last Thursday evening. It was gently intimated at the time that "a few remarks" from me would be both acceptable and appropriate; but I greatly doubted my ability to couch language in such pleasing form as the occasion demanded, and besides, the audience was so large and so scattered that it would have been quite impossible for the "chair" to enforce attention,—so my little speech would have been lost. Now, however, I ask "unanimous consent for it to be printed."

What I might and would have said, is this: We were most completely and delightfully surprised, both by the visit and the accompanying presents, but more than all were we proud for the friendly feeling manifested and sentiments expressed by the large company present. We shall ever hold the occasion and the friends in most grateful remembrance.

Respectfully,
B. D. HARRIS.

Hymen's Harness.

For several "spaces of per iod," which means a few months, matrimonial combinations right in Auburn have been strikingly scarce; numerous licenses have been procured, to be sure, but they were mostly for "souls with but a single thought" who live in other parts of the county. Doubtless noticing this dormant condition of things, and determined to break the monotony, George Grund, the genial tonsorial artist at Sam. Pommert's, surrounded by a few of the friends of both parties, last Sunday led to the altar Miss Zelpha McBride, formerly of Hollister's restaurant, where they were joined in blissful wedlock by Rev. H. J. Norris, of the Methodist church. A brief tour to Fort Wayne followed, when they returned to Auburn and established their quarters at the residence of Sam. Pommert, though they will soon strike out in the house-keeping business together, with the best wishes of the COURIER and their acquaintances in this place.

Pleasantly Surprised.

Last Thursday evening, according to previous arrangements, a large number of Auburn's best citizens congregated at the residences of A. J. Little, sen., and W. E. Rush, to await the hour agreed upon to storm the residence of an unsuspecting and peaceable couple. About nine o'clock a procession formed in rear of the silver cornet band, proceeded to the cozy home of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Harris and without warning or permission took charge of the premises. The band furnished excellent music while the intruders stowed away hats and bonnets, and by ten o'clock one hundred and fifty friends had arrived to remind Mrs. Harris that her birthday was being celebrated on that occasion, and as a token of their esteem and friendship they had brought with them an elegant, folding bed-lounge and an easy chair. After a substantial repast which had been prepared without the knowledge of Mrs Harris, and a general good time enjoyed by all present, the friends took their departure.

Too Hard a Question.

The following brief communication has been handed in, over a reliable signature, with the request to publish, and we do so without comment:

J. A. Provines, the hero of Andersonville prison during the "late unpleasantness," and at present the republican nominee for clerk of DeKalb county, was in some way wounded, we understand, in the sham battle at Newville last Saturday, and while exhibiting the wound he was heard to remark that "that was a worse scratch than he got during the whole time of his enlistment." The query now is, Where does the pension of $22 a month come from?

"New Wooster Boss."

This new grain thresher, manufactured by the Wooster (Ohio) Agricultural Works, has been greatly improved this season, and is now offered to the public as the most complete machine in this or any other market. This thresher, as its name indicates, is the "Boss" machine; it threshes faster, cleans better and runs lighter than any other machine made. For full particulars call on Mr. Christian Sheets, at his residence near Auburn Junction.

—Mr. Wm. Nelson has our thanks for some very nice honey.

—The corn crop of DeKalb county will be much below an average crop.

—The little folks of the Presbyterian Sunday-school are enjoying a picnic to-day.

—Notwithstanding the busy season with the farmers, Messrs. Hague & Rapt have all the work they can do.

—When Charlie Emanuel is ill, he braces up the inner man on imported wine. The girls discovered this a few days ago.

—The timbers for the new foundry and machine shop are being delivered. The buildings will be constructed as rapidly as possible.

—"Kin" Lanning appointed himself coroner, a few days since, and held an inquest over the body of a man whose name we have forgotten; but he was dead—very dead—drunk.

—An ice-cream social will be entertained at the residence of Mrs. J. Potter, by the M. E. society, next Wednesday evening. All are respectfully invited. MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—The court-yard walks have hardened sufficiently for use, and you can now walk over them without danger of being fired over the fence by "Honest John" Hartman, superintendent of the yard.

—The citizens' excursion to Rome City next Tuesday, July 13, will be a rich thing, and you will never forgive yourself if you miss such a golden opportunity. See extended notice elsewhere.

—Tom Mays shouldered his little shot-gun—or a borrowed one—and hied off to Ohio, about two weeks since, seeking what he might perforate. He came back Friday last with nary a perforate.

—Frank Copper sold one hundred and nineteen tickets to Fort Wayne last Monday, but that is no estimate of the number that went, as many paid their fare on the train in order to give the conductor a show.

—July 4th, just fifty years ago, came on Sunday. We saw a man yesterday who was there when it came. He didn't mention how many times it has occurred on Sunday since then, and we were too busy to figure it up.

—The friends of "Doc" McClaren, lately of the junction, will be glad to learn that he has secured the agency for the B. & O. at St. Joe. He assumed the responsibilities of that lucrative position last Friday morning.

—There is an unclaimed letter in the postoffice for Mrs. Jones, and, out of consideration for our accommodating deputy, Miss Frankie Ford, it is requested that all of the above-named lady do not go after it at once.

—To say that Ft. Wayne's celebration was a grand success would be but vaguely expressing it; the city was swarming with visitors from all the surrounding towns and cities, and all were delighted with the exercises.

—In answer to numerous questions concerning the culture of lettuce, we will state, once for all, that the most successful method of raising this vegetable, according to horticulturists, is to take hold of the leaves and pull.

—Mrs. Henry Hanna, of Fort Wayne, sister of Mrs. Dr. Allen of this place, accompanied by her son Rob, was in town Friday, on a brief visit to her sister and mother, Mrs. Carson, the latter of whom is spending the summer here.

—W. E. Eldridge, better known in this burg as "Pete," is now established at Janesville, Wisconsin, where he is learning how to handle electricity; and in order to keep posted on the doings at home, he has ordered the COURIER sent to him.

—The hacks and hotels have a trifle more of a bonanza now, since the last change on the various roads running through here, but it is rough on the traveling community and folks who expect to make connection as before at the junction.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway is now equipped with four through trains. All its trains make fast time and run for the convenience and comfort of its patrons. The new time-card will be found in the next issue of the COURIER.

—In a private letter from Waterloo, an interested gentleman of that place says: "Democratic stock is above par, and still going on to victory." His head is level, too, for the contest must result in a triumphant sweep for us this year.

—Mr. J. J. Van Auken was fortunate enough to secure from Messrs. Hausselman & Gillingham, of Angola, Ind., one of their beautiful White Bronze monuments. More of the same kind on hand. Illustrated circulars free on application. 27-3w.

—After two years of close confinement to office work, the writer has concluded to rest a week or two, during which time he will visit some of his farmer friends in different parts of the county, in preference to taking a trip to the lakes or elsewhere.

—The premium list for the ninth annual fair of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural association, to be held on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of October next, has been issued. Five thousand dollars in premiums are offered. For full particulars address James A. Barns, secretary.

—The bloody mosquito warbles his little ballad and gets his little work in nightly.

—Preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning, concert in the evening.

—Without committing any li-Bell on him, we would like to ask if Jim McMichael's visits to Auburn are not getting strangely frequent.

—About six or eight or ten of our young folks will go up to Pleasant Lake to-day to cool off, expecting to see the county seat again at about midnight.

—The only enthusiastic, red-hot Tilden man we know of in this county, is C. K. Baxter of the Waterloo Press. He loves Mr. Tilden just for the sake of being opposed to the COURIER.

—Sheriff Leas and wife, Deputy-Sheriff Somers and Boot-Upside-Down Austin came up from Ft. Wayne last evening, where they were interested spectators at the races yesterday.

—The pipe of our new artesian (?) well is now down about fifty-five feet, but the workmen are having much difficulty with quick-sand, which fills in rapidly from the lower end of the pipe.

—It is a good thing to keep posted on happenings at home and abroad; the way to do this is to subscribe for the COURIER. We have room on our books for any number of new names. One dollar and fifty cents a year in advance.

—Some of the Auburn youths who fourthed at Fort Wayne had to climb up a step-ladder next morning to reach the outskirts of their expanded craniums; and then it was only by the closest scrutiny that they could ascertain which particular one of the boys they were.

—To give the names of all who went to Fort Wayne from this place, to assist in making a noise on the fourth, would require a little newspaper (for a cent) of itself; but it is safe to estimate that about half of Auburn celebrated there, some of whom are still enjoying the races at that place.

—Following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at this place for the week ending July 3:

T. K. Burk,	Dan. Krum,
Robert Cummings,	Will. A. Place,
H. Haas,	Mrs. M. E. Skelly,
Mrs. N. A. Jones,	Mrs C. A. Swarts,
Frank Stevens.	

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—Jim Potter, of Austin's, was the victim of a base joke Tuesday. W. J. turned the clock a few days ahead and sent Jim home to his dinner an hour and a half before his wife had thought of preparing it; and then there was some fun, and if you ask Jim about it now there will be some more fun.

—Mr. Frank D. Ryan is the authorized agent for the United States Standard Scales, manufactured by the Buffalo Scale Company. Mr. Ryan will canvass this and adjoining counties and furnish farmers and others with the best hay, stock and platform scales in the market. He also has a full line of small scales for weighing produce, etc., which he will sell very low to farmers and others who need anything in that line.

—Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. J. Becher and wife, of Richland township, were coming to Auburn to do some trading; when they came to a bridge about one mile and a half this side of their home their horse scared and commenced backing, running the buggy off the bridge. The old gentleman and lady, the buggy and the horse all went down into the mud and water together; fortunately the old people received no injuries, but a brand-new top buggy was demolished and a good horse terribly scared.

—Some fellow went into Davenport's, a few days since, and asked for a little wine in which to swallow an egg, saying that he wasn't feeling very well; he got it and broke the egg—and then he broke for the door, feeling not so well. The egg was inhabited, and so were nine more which he purchased afterward, each of which contained a promising bird. Most people are fond of spring chicken, also of poached eggs, but close observation prompts us in saying that nearly everybody prefers them served separately.

—Up to the last moment we have reserved a few columns of this week's COURIER for the articles of one or two young ladies who promised to help us out with some interesting local matter, and now, in our extremity, we are forced to do one of three things:—Fill the vacancy with hair-pins, defer this issue of the paper, or set up and write all night. (Take it all back. Since writing the above, one of the ladies has fulfilled her contract, handing in several "personals" of interest, for which we return thanks.)

—Misses Metta Ferris, Bessie Hamilton, Nellie Wheelock and Alice McKay, handcuffed to Dr. Allyn and a COURIER scribe, were incarcerated fifteen minutes in the county jail, yesterday morning, for violation of the law prohibiting people from drinking ice-water on a hot July day; but they objected, and their sentence was afterward commuted to ten minutes in an ice-cream parlor. This, however, the young men took exceptions to,—for various reasons,—and upon a third hearing the entire party got—a piece of bologna from Tarney's meat-market.

—Frank Orff, of Fort Wayne, dropped out of a car at the Jackson depot last night, but received no serious injury. He left to-day, in company with Fred. Davis, for Rome City, whither they have gone to catch fish and "make a mash."

Newville.

—Corn is growing finely.

—Wheat is nearly all cut, and the crop is good.

—We have had an abundance of rain —almost too much for harvesting.

—A new feed-stable was erected here for operation during the celebration, but it got drunk and failed. Losses heavy; assets—to get.

—The glorious fourth went off all right—on the third—with a few exceptions. Of course we had a war speech and a sham battle, and, while many were badly "shot," they all survived.

—The Hicksville Republican is complaining that we are not making any noise over the nomination of Hancock and English; but we may enter the same complaint here, as I have heard but one man hurrah for Garfield—and he went west to "grow up with the country." ALPHA.

St. Joe.

—M. Terry is on the sick list.

—E. Bell has an attack of rheumatism.

—Harvesting is one of the things of the past.

—James Ferrell was entered for the fat man's race at Garrett.

—Some of our farmers succeeded in getting their harvest hands for $1.50 per day, while others paid from $2.00 to $2.50.

—Mrs. Wm. Vollmer fell out of a cherry-tree, Friday last, and was quite seriously hurt.

—M. E. Olds has a cow, and he wants everybody in creation to know it; hence this mention.

—Workmen are engaged in repairing the St. Joe elevators, and will soon have the same in good running order.

—Some of the St. Joe people celebrated the 5th at Garrett, last Saturday, and were highly pleased with the entertainment.

—A few of the boys attended the doings at Newville, last Saturday, and report a grand fizzle, with the exception of the peanut-stands.

—A grand blow-out in the vicinity of Kingtown is expected one of these days; the storm has been brewing for some time, and will come to a focus soon. Look out for particulars next week.

—That bright and shining light of Coburntown, who recently undertook to act as mediator in a certain family matter, has doubtless come to the conclusion that the lady is capable of running her own family, and that when his services are needed he will be called upon. SPARTA.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.
Opposite North Door Court House.

$100 Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.
11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's 75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's, ... 76c
Three White Duck Vests, New 75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom 75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits $7.50
BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX
Star Clothing House,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

New Hat Man!

Hats. and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

STORMY NIGHTS.

BY [illegible] M. [illegible].

A stormy night. Ah! who can tell
Why comes that soul-felt mystic spell,
That makes us strangely free from care,
Yet leads through scenes of dark despair?
Why live we o'er and o'er again
Our past of joy, our past of pain?
Why [illegible] so memories dark and bright
On stormy nights?

Instinctively, almost, we feel
Our weight of woe, our weight of weal,
[illegible] of life's great round
Are storms without consonant sound;
[illegible] of wind, of hail, of rain;
The thunder's roar, the lightning's gleam,
The storm-clouds tossing in their flight
Through stormy night.

The wind must shriek as if in pain,
Then sink to wail a piteous strain;
The thunder [illegible] cage and roar;
The rain must weep, then torrents pour;
The lightning flash in wildest glee;
The darkness, utter darkness be;
The elements at war must fight
On stormy nights.

Then without pencil, pen or book,
I hide me in some sheltered nook,
And let the hurricane possess
My soul with all its earnestness.
I weave the web of life again—
A thread of joy, a thread of pain;
Both warp and woof are dark and light—
Life's stormy night.

I ope the door of memories' tomb
To find fair lights 'mid deepest gloom:
Bright dreams fulfilled, youth void of care,
While buried hopes are everywhere;
A strange commingling of all
That makes this life one balmy squall,
[illegible] betwixt the wrong and right
Through stormy night.

I shovel earth from grass-grown mound,
Where heads of rush each healing wound,
And call up friends beyond recall—
My heart makes room for one and all.
My pulses vibrate as a gleam
Of hope, of love—youth's sweetest dream—
[illegible] my visionary night
On stormy nights.

My soul with throbbing pain is heard
As each false friend is disinterred—
Friends of the past, the long ago,
Who filled my cup with bitter woe;
Then fondly to my bosom press
The true that lived my life to bless.
I shed a tear o'er love and slight
On stormy nights.

I rend the veil that hangs between
My soul and all its fairest dreams;
Like reviews on forgotten lore,
I read life's turned-down pages o'er;
A grand commotion is my soul.
The past unfolds a written scroll,
Which I must read without affright
On stormy nights.

But, with the elements at war,
I can afford to stand at par
With all that's good in this short life,
Nor mingle more in bitter strife,
But shower my blessings without fear
On false and true, on smile and tear.
Why walk in darkness when there's light
For stormy nights?

For he who keeps a conscience pure,
He who is faithful to endure,
Who owns Him father who can still
The raging elements at will,
Who acts and works with heart and hands,
Obeying God's humane commands;
Who keeps his soul a spotless white,
Hath naught to fear on stormy nights.

FANDON, Ill.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

A Review of the Past Party Struggles of the Republic—The Ballots of a Century.

Under a republican form of government the mode of nominating, as well as the manner of electing, the chief officers of the nation is interesting to the people. Washington, owing to his exalted character and invaluable services to his country, was chosen first President under the constitution. He was re-elected by nearly a unanimous vote. During his administration the Federal and Republican parties sprung into existence. On Washington's retirement John Adams, of Massachusetts, became by common consent the candidate of the Federal party for President, and Thomas Jefferson of the Republican party. Adams was chosen President and Jefferson Vice President, he having the next highest number of votes. In the year 1800 a caucus of members of Congress was held in Philadelphia, which nominated Thomas Jefferson for President and Aaron Burr for Vice President. They were elected over John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney. Mr. Jefferson was renominated and re-elected in 1804, with George Clinton, of New York, as Vice President, over Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King. James Madison was nominated by a Congressional caucus in January, 1808, and elected President by a large majority. He was renominated in the same manner in 1812. In September of the same year a convention representing eleven States was held in New York, which nominated De Witt Clinton. James Madison was re-elected. In 1816 James Monroe was nominated by a Congressional caucus, he receiving sixty-five votes and W. H. Crawford fifty-four. The Federalists named Rufus King. Mr. Monroe was elected, and in 1820 he was re-elected without opposition. In 1824 the Congressional caucus system was opposed by a large portion of the Republican party. But sixty-six members responded to the call, and these nominated William H. Crawford for the Presidency. Jackson, Clay and Adams were also nominated by various States, and there was no choice by the people. The House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams. Immediately after this election Andrew Jackson was nominated by the Legislature of Tennessee. That action was indorsed by the Democratic party of the country, and he was elected in 1828 over Mr. Adams.

THE FIRST CONVENTION.

In 1830 the first political national convention in this country was held in Philadelphia. It was called the United States Anti-Masonic Convention. Francis Granger, of New York, presided. No business of importance was transacted, but the same convention met in Baltimore in 1831, and nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, for President. In May, 1832, a Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore, to name candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, were selected. That ticket was elected. The National Republican Convention assembled in Baltimore Dec. 12, 1831. James Barbour, of Virginia, presided. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated for President, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. In May, 1835, a Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore. Twenty-one States were represented. President, Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia. At this convention the two-third rule was adopted. Martin Van Buren was unanimously nominated for President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was chosen for Vice President, receiving 178 votes, to 87 votes for William C. Rives, of Virginia. No platform was adopted by this convention. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, was the opposition candidate to the Democracy in 1836. He was nominated by a State Convention in Pennsylvania and several other bodies. In 1839 a Whig National Convention was held in Harrisburg, Pa. James Barbour was the President. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was nominated for President on the first ballot, receiving 148 votes. John Tyler, of Virginia, was selected as Vice President. In December, 1839, a convention of Abolitionists was held at Warsaw, N. Y. James G. Birney, of New York, was nominated for President, and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. May 5, 1840, a Democratic National Convention assembled in Baltimore. Martin Van Buren was unanimously renominated. No choice was made for a Vice President.

CLAY AND POLK.

A Whig National Convention met in Baltimore on the 1st of May, 1844. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was nominated for President by acclamation; Vice President, T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. On the 27th of the same month the Democratic National Convention met in the same city. The two-thirds rule was adopted, and, after a session of three days, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Silas Wright, of New York, for Vice President. Mr. Wright immediately declined, and Hon. G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was selected to fill his place. On the first ballot Martin Van Buren had 146 votes, Lewis Cass 83, R. M. Johnson 29, and James Buchanan 4. Van Buren's name was withdrawn after the eighth ballot, and on the ninth Polk received 233 votes, to 29 for Cass and 2 for Van Buren. The National Convention of the Liberty party met in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 30th of August, 1844. James G. Birney, of Michigan, was unanimously nominated for President, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice President.

The Whig National Convention of 1848 was held in Philadelphia. It began its sessions on the 7th of June, and ended on the 10th, when Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice President. Taylor's principal competitor was Clay.

On the 22d of May, 1848, the Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore. The two-third rule was adopted, and Gen. Lewis Cass selected as the candidate for the Presidency on the fourth ballot. The first ballot for Vice President resulted in the choice of Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky. The Free Democratic Convention assembled on the 22d of June, 1848, at Utica, N. Y. Delegates from three States were present, and they placed in nomination Martin Van Buren for President, and Henry Dodge for Vice President. The latter subsequently declined. On the 9th of June of the same year a similar convention was held in Buffalo. Seventeen States were represented by delegates. The nominations made by this body were Martin Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President.

THE LAST WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig National Convention of 1852 assembled on the 16th of June in Baltimore, and was in session six days. During that time fifty-three ballots were taken, commencing with 131 for Scott; 133 for Fillmore, and 29 for Webster, and continuing with very little variation until the last, when Scott had 159, Fillmore 112, and Webster 21. On the 1st of the same month, in the same city, met the National Convention of the Democratic party, which, on the forty-ninth ballot, selected Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as a candidate for the Presidency. The first ballot stood: Cass, 116; Buchanan, 93; Douglas, 20; Marcy, 27; Lane, 13; Houston, 8; Dodge, 3; Butler, 2, and Dickinson, 1. Cass rose to 131 on the thirty-fifth ballot, when the name of Pierce was presented, and on the forty-ninth ballot the vote stood: Pierce, 282; Cass, 2; Buchanan, 2; Butler, 2. On the second ballot Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, was nominated by acclamation for the Vice Presidency. The Free Soil Democracy held a National Convention at Pittsburgh on the 11th of August, 1852. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was named for the Presidency, and George W. Julien, of Indiana, for Vice President.

The first Republican National Convention was held on the 17th of June, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia. An informal ballot resulted as follows: Fremont, 359; McLean, 196. Col. John C. Fremont was therefore declared nominated. Upon the same ticket was placed William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President. The American National Council met in Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1856, and nominated Hon. Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donaldson for Vice President. Cincinnati was the meeting-place of the Democratic Convention of 1856. The delegates assembled on the 2d of June, and cast seventeen ballots. The first ballot stood: Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 122; Douglas, 33; Cass, 5. Pierce's votes were given to Douglas on the fifteenth ballot, but without effect, and on the next but one Buchanan was nominated.

CHICAGO AND CHARLESTON.

On the 16th of May, 1860, a Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill. Delegates were in attendance from all the free States, and also Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska and the District of Columbia. Three ballots were taken for President, and on the last the following vote was cast: Lincoln, 231½; Seward, 180; Chase, 24½; Bates, 22; McLean, 5; Dayton, 1; C. M. Clay, 1. This gave Lincoln 231½ votes, or within 2½ of a nomination, when several delegations changed the ballots and gave him 354 votes. Hannibal Hamlin was nominated for Vice President. A convention of the Constitutional Union party convened in Baltimore on the 9th of May, and put in the field John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The Democratic National Convention of 1860 met in Charleston, S. C., on April 26. There were delegates present from all the States of the Union. After a stormy debate upon a platform, a portion of the delegates left the convention, and those that remained proceeded to ballot. The first ballot stood: Douglas, 145½; Guthrie, 35; Hunter, 42; Dickinson, 7; Johnson, 12; Lane, 6; Davis, 1½; Toucey, 2½; Pierce, 1. The fifty-seventh ballot stood: Douglas, 151½; Guthrie, 65½; Hunter, 16; Dickinson, 4; Lane, 14; Davis, ½. The convention then adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June. The meeting took place as ordered, and on the second ballot Stephen A. Douglas was declared the choice of the convention for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was nominated for Vice President. He subsequently declined, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was put in his place. The delegates who withdrew from the Charleston Convention immediately assembled at St. Andrew's Hall, in that city, and, after adopting a series of resolutions, adjourned to meet in Richmond, Va., on the second Monday in June. This body, after a number of meetings, finally indorsed the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. On the 28th of June the delegates who did not participate in the convention which nominated Douglas and Johnson assembled in Baltimore, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, received the unanimous vote of the delegates present, being 105 from the twenty States represented. For Vice President, Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, received the unanimous vote of the convention (105) on the first ballot.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1864.

On the 1st of June, 1864, a convention under the name of the "Radical Democracy" met at Cleveland, Ohio, and nominated John C. Fremont for President and Gen. Cochrane, of New York, for Vice President. The Republican National Convention of 1864 assembled in Baltimore on the 7th of June. Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, was President. Abraham Lincoln was renominated on the first ballot by a unanimous vote, with the exception of Missouri, which was cast for Grant. For Vice President Andrew Johnson was nominated on the first ballot. The National Democratic Convention of 1864 convened at Chicago on the 20th of August. Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, was appointed permanent Chairman. The vote was: For McClellan, 202½; for Seymour, 23½. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was selected for Vice President on the second ballot.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago on the 21st of May, 1868. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was selected as President of that body. A ballot was taken, and the President announced that 610 votes had been cast, all for Gen. U. S. Grant. On the fifth ballot for Vice President Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, received 522 votes, and was placed upon the ticket as a candidate for Vice President. On the Fourth of July, 1868, the delegates of the Democratic party met in New York to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Horatio Seymour was selected as President of the convention. The first ballot resulted: Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33½; Church, 34; English, 16; Parker, 26; Johnson, 65; Doolittle, 13; Hendricks, 2½; Blair, ½. On the twenty-first ballot the vote was: Hancock, 135½; English, 19; Johnson, 5; Doolittle, 12, and Hendricks, 132. On the twenty-second ballot all the States voted for Horatio Seymour, of New York, and he was declared the nominee of the convention for President. Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was unanimously nominated for Vice President.

The National Convention of the Liberal Republican party of the United States met in Cincinnati on the 1st of May, 1872, and opened the Presidential campaign of that year. Six ballots were taken. On the first Horace Greeley received 147 votes; C. F. Adams, 203; Trumbull, 110; Davis, 92½; Brown, 95; Curtin, 62; Chase, 2½. On the fifth ballot Greeley had 258, and Adams 309, but on the sixth ballot Horace Greeley was declared the nominee of the convention for President. On the second ballot B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was selected for Vice President by a vote of 435 to 261. The Republican National Convention of 1872 assembled in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of June. Hon. Morton McMichael was chosen as temporary Chairman, and Hon. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, as permanent President. On the first vote Ulysses S. Grant received the entire vote of all the States and Territories in the Union. For Vice President Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was nominated over Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the second ballot. The record of the year was completed by the meeting of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, Md., on the 9th of July, 1872. Upon the States being called all the ballots but 45 were cast for Greeley, who was declared the candidate of the party. B. Gratz Brown was nominated for Vice President.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1876.

The convention of the Republican party for 1876 met at Cincinnati on the 15th of June. It consisted of 752 members. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was permanent Chairman. On the first ballot Blaine had 285 votes; Morton, 125; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 99; Hayes, 61; Hartranft, 58; Jewell, 11; Wheeler, 3. The seventh ballot resulted: Blaine, 351; Bristow, 21, and Hayes, 384, or five more than a majority. William A. Wheeler received 366 votes for Vice President on the first ballot. The Democratic Convention met at St. Louis June 27. On the first ballot Tilden had 403½ votes; Hendricks, 133½; Allen, 56; Hancock, 75; Parker 18; Bayard, 27. On the second ballot Samuel J. Tilden had 508, and was declared nominated, and Thomas A. Hendricks was unanimously nominated for Vice President. A convention of the Prohibition party met at Cleveland, Ohio, May 16, 1876, and nominated Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and G. S. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice President. A Greenback Convention was held at Indianapolis May 17, and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Newton Booth, of California, for Vice President. Mr. Booth afterward declined, and Samuel C. Cary, of Ohio, was substituted.

"SAVE me! save me! throw me a state-room door!" cried a passenger on the Narragansett on the night of the disaster. He was a Bostonian, aged 28. He was saved, but his hair has turned from black to white, owing to his terrible fright.

THE POET AND THE EDITOR.

BY MAX ADELER.

While Col. Bangs, editor of the *Argus*, was sitting in his office one day, a man whose brow was clothed with thunder entered. Fiercely seizing a chair, he slammed his hat on the table, hurled his umbrella on the floor, and sat down.

"Are you the editor?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Can you read writing?"

"Of course."

"Read that, then" he said, thrusting at the Colonel an envelope with an inscription on it.

"B——," said the Colonel, trying to spell it.

"That's not a B; it's an S," said the man.

"S? Oh, yes, I see. Well, the words look a little like 'Salt for Dinner,'" said the Colonel.

"No, sir," replied the man, "nothing of the kind. That's my name—Sam'l H. Brunner. I knew you couldn't read. I called to see about that poem of mine you printed the other day, on the 'Surcease of Sorrow.'"

"I don't remember it," said the Colonel.

"Of course you don't, because it went into the paper under the infamous title of 'Smearcase To-morrow.'"

"A stupid blunder of the compositor, I suppose."

"Yes, sir; and that is what I want to see you for. The way that poem was mutilated was simply scandalous. I haven't slept a night since. It exposed me to derision. People think I am an ass. Let me show you."

"Go ahead," said the Colonel.

"The first line, when I wrote it, read in this manner:

Lying by a weeping willow underneath a gentle slope.

That is beautiful, poetic, affecting. Now, how did your vile sheet present it to the public? There it is. Look at that. Made it read in this way:

Lying to a weeping widow, to induce her to elope.

Weeping widow, mind you! A widow! This is too much—it's enough to drive a man crazy!"

"I'm sorry," said the Colonel; "but—"

"But look a-here at the fourth verse," said the poet; "that's worse yet. What I said was:

Cast thy pearls before the swine, and lose them in the dirt.

I wrote that out clearly and distinctly, in a plain, round hand. Now, what does your compositor do? Does he catch the sense of that beautiful sentiment? Does it sink into his soul? No, sir! He sets it up in this fashion:

Cart thy pills before the sunrise, and love them if they hurt.

Now isn't that a cold-blooded outrage on a man's feelings? I'll leave it to you if it isn't."

"It's hard, that's a fact," said the Colonel.

"And then take the fifth verse. In the original manuscript it said, plain as daylight:

Take away the jingling money; it is only glittering dross.

A man with only one eye, and a cataract over that, could have read the words correctly. But your pirate up stairs there—do you know what he did? He made it read:

Take away the jeering monkeys, on a sorely glandered hoss.

By George! I felt like braining him with a shovel. I was never so cut up in my life."

"It was natural, too," said the Colonel.

"There, for instance, was the sixth verse. I wrote:

I am weary with the tossing of the ocean as it heaves.

It is a lovely line, too; but imagine my horror and the anguish of my family when I opened your paper and saw the line transformed into:

I am wearing out my trousers till they're open at the knees.

That is a little too much! That seems to me like carrying the thing an inch or two too far. I think I have a constitutional right to murder that compositor, don't you?"

"I think you have."

"Let me read you one more verse. I wrote:

I swell the flying echoes as they roam along the hills,
And I feel my soul awaken to the ecstasy that thrills.

Now what do you suppose your miserable outcast turned that into? Why, into this:

I smell the frying shoes as they roast along the bulls,
And I peel my sole mistaken in the ercfary that whirls.

Gibberish, sir, awful gibberish! I must slay that man. Where is he?"

"He's out just now," said the Colonel. "Come in to-morrow."

"I will," said the poet; "and I will come armed."

Then he put on his hat, shouldered his umbrella, and drifted off down stairs.

Won a Wife by His Tongue.

A frisky old bachelor who lives above Willow Ranch commenced a correspondence with a girl living in the east a short time ago, and finally proposed to her that if she would come out to California he would marry her. She consented, and he remitted the money to her. She arrived in Reno, Nevada, and stopped over a few days to rest. While there she heard bad accounts of Modoc; was told that the elevated portion of the country was buried under snow, and the low-lands were deep under water; that flour and sugar there were none, and when the sun sets the natives go to bed on account of not having lights. The vile wretch who slandered (?) Modoc to her had an ax to grind. After thoroughly scaring her out of the idea of coming to Modoc County, he proposed marriage to her, and was accepted forthwith, she deeming it more sensible to marry a young man and live in a pleasant home than take such desperate chances out here.—*Modoc (Cal.) Independent.*

Cemeteries.

The old system of cutting cemetery grounds into small lots surrounded by hedges bids fair to pass away entirely. All over the country the park landscape or lawn system is gaining favor. It consists in a series of plantations of shrubs and trees, so arranged that the effect of the entire cemetery, from the main drives, is that of an extensive park, all evidence of existing burial grounds being shut off by foliage. Of course, in this system, the hedge-and-fence monstrosity finds no place. Vaults or catacombs are excavated in the hillsides, and memorial buildings of all kinds erected in retired nooks. More land is required for this arrangement, but its attractive, rural character seems to commend it to all.

The Open Sky.

It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man—more for the soul and evident purpose of talking to him, and teaching him, than in any other of her works; and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of men is not answered by every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered, if, once in three days or thereabouts, a great ugly black rain cloud were brought up over the blue, and everything well-watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. And instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not "too bright nor good for human nature's daily food." Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful; never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passion—spiritual in its tenderness—almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is immortal in us as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is essential. And yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, but as it has to do with our animal sensations; we look upon all by which it speaks to us more clearly than to brutes, upon all which bears witness to intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew which we share with the weed and the worm, only as a succession of meaningless and monotonous accidents, too common and too painful to be worth of a moment of watchfulness, or a glance of admiration.—*Ruskin.*

Newly Married Couples.

It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society in which the husband and wife set out together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul, graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations and desires with reference to their present means and to their future and common interest.

Nothing delights man more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young people who, within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge of industry, have joined heart and hand, and engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order or mending her husband's clothes, or preparing dinner, while perhaps the little darling sits prattling on the floor or lies sleeping in the cradle, and everything seems preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands and the best of fathers when he shall come home from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise.

This is true domestic pleasure. Health, contentment, love, abundance and bright prospects are all here. But it has become a prevalent sentiment that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries; that the wife must have no sympathy nor share with him in the pursuit of it—in which most of the pleasure truly consists—and the young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years. This is very unhappy; it fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue, promoting vice; it destroys the true economy and design of the domestic institution, and it promotes inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by fortune and passively sustained with any care or concern on their part, and thus many a wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a "helpmate," but a "helpbeat."—*Golden Age.*

The Story of the Drums.

An animated controversy has of late been carried on in the French military papers respecting the relative value of the drum and bugle, some writers maintaining that the former, others that the latter, instrument should be abolished. Among other arguments against the drum, it is urged that signals beaten upon it are understood by very few, and, in support of this assertion, an anecdote of the campaign of 1859 is related by a writer in the *Avenir Militaire.* On the evening of the 8th of June, 1859, the 2d French Corps had arrived in the neighborhood of the town of Marignan, too late to cut off, as it had been intended it should, the retreat of the Austrians along the Lodi road. Finding that it had come up too late to accomplish its mission, its commander had issued orders for the troops to bivouac for the night. The first company of the 72d Regiment was extended in skirmishing order in front of the rest of the regiment, and its commander ordered his drummer to beat the "assembly." The 2d Regiment of Zouaves happened to be on the right front, and about 200 yards only distant from the skirmishers of the 72d; and the men of the former, hearing the taps on the drum, mistook them for the reports of muskets, and at once opened fire in the direction of the sound. The night had become very dark, and the men of the 72d Regiment, in turn believing that they were being fired upon by the enemy, also opened fire. Hearing the noise of the firing, Marshal MacMahon rode hastily up, and found the two regiments engaged in a hot musketry combat, which was only stopped by ordering the buglers to sound the march of the 2d Corps, and "cease firing."

SUNSET ON THE HILLS.

BY ROBERT FRANKENSTEIN DOTY.

Lo! in the west the light is being hid
By intervening [illegible], and Nature old
Has hushed those busy daylight songs,
Which were but merry clankings understood
As coming from the haunts of sun-lit hours!
The red glare on our mundane sphere is seen—
The glowing sunset shines upon the hills,
While earth is richly carpeted in green,
And all the varied hues which Nature does possess

On yonder's hill we see the fiery gleam—
The dying strokes of Nature's portraiture,
Whereat all living things seem satisfied
That sunset brings its darkness and its rest—
That sunset's deep philosophy is felt,
As some great god propelling mother earth
And bringing to us all a grand review
Of all its happenings and past events!

Ah! quietude is settling over earth,
A dampening gloom is overspreading all,
While milkmaids cease their merry songs,
And crickets chirrup in the tall, dank grass.
The lambs are looking at the far-off hills,
While brilliant sun-tints give a picture fair,
But in the east the clouds o'erhang our earth,
While from the South a gentle breeze is sent!

We murmur not that night is coming on
To give us dreams and reveries of friends,
For, as we see the swallows homeward fly,
We know they, in their haven, dream as we,
And so our hearts are gladdened at the thought
That all creation is alive with love,
As when the sunset on the hills about
Gives fervor and sublimity to life!

Oh! praise to all for beauteous sunset fair;
Oh! praise to Him who sends His goodness down
To our great earth, and thinks of us when we
Would wish to rest in quietude and peace—
To dream and picture memories of all
The fair, the rare that dwelleth round about!
Ah, things which add a pleasure to our life,
And make us thankful for our little all!

The beauteous allegory of our life
Portrays the picture of our gladdened hearts,
A luring coast whereon we wander down
The stream of life, across whose waters deep
We see a sunrise on the other shore;
It comes like butterflies of silvery light,
And sinks again upon the distant hills—
Ah, glorious sunset on the hills of God!

BENTON, Ill.

PITH AND POINT.

WHAT animals attach themselves to grape vines? Gray-apes (grapes).

WHAT kind of animal comes from heaven? Reindeer (rain, dear).

WHAT is the difference between a legal document and a cat? One has pauses at the end of its clauses, and the other has claws-es at the end of its paws-es.

IN Italy, when a man has a No. 10 voice they make an opera singer out of him; in America he becomes an auctioneer.

"DO EAGLES give milk, mother?" asked the boy. "No, my son; what made you think so?" "Because I've heard of the eagle's scream."

SCIENTISTS claim that smoking injures the eyesight. But this is not true. The boy with a stump in his mouth can see father ten squares away.

WHEN Jacob, near death, discovered that he was without a cent, he cried: "I have never smoked during my life; where, then, is all the money I have saved in cigars?"

THE newspapers often print the "last words" of men, but never those of women. The latter would take up too much room, and crowd out all the advertisements.—*Norristown Herald.*

"MY dear," said an anxious matron to her daughter, "its very wrong for young people to be throwing kisses at each other." "Why so, mamma? I'm sure they don't hurt, even if they do hit."

A DOCTOR says that men catch cold through their ankles; but the Chicago *Tribune* thinks they wouldn't if they looked after their own ankles as anxiously as they look after a pretty girl's.

"YES, mamma, I took three lumps of sugar out of the cupboard," says the little girl, contritely. "That was very naughty, indeed; but, as you have confessed it, I shall forgive you." "Then give me the other lump—I only took two."

BLISTER, whose wife was ill, was surprised by one of his friends writing letters of invitation to a funeral. "Then she is dead?" said the friend. "No, she is even a little better. But you know when one is hurried at the last moment they do nothing well."

"MY son," said an illicit distiller, "remember that it is the early bird that catches the worm." "Perhaps so, father," replied the slothful young man—"perhaps so, in some localities, but around here it strikes me that it is the early revenue officer who catches the worm."

IN one of the recent strikes an employer was using his best eloquence to convince the workmen how wrong they were. "You do the work, it is true," said he. "That is labor. I pay you wages for your work. That is capital. Therefore, our interests are identical." "Yes," shouted a workman, "about as identical as the interests of a milkmaid and a cow!"

A CHARMING widow owns a nice boy, and a man wants to be appointed deputy father to the lad. It is only last Sunday that, while the man was strolling with the lad, he asked: "Bub, does your mother bang her hair?" and the fool answered: "Oh, no; but you ought to see her bang dad's head. Guess the minister didn't know everything when he told pap to prepare to die. Prepare, why he was just aching to die."

"Free Your Mind."

A Quaker, on hearing a man swearing, said, "That's right, friend! Get all the bad stuff out of thee as quickly as possible." The following anecdote of Horace Greeley shows that if Mr. Greeley did not sympathize with the Quaker, yet he could keep cool under provocation:

One day a stranger came into the office, looking angry, and inquired for Greeley. I pointed him to the little den where Greeley was scratching away for dear life, and he made for it.

As he went in I heard him say, "You old hypocrite!" using an oath at the same time.

Greeley did not look up or even pause, but kept driving his pen madly on, his nose within a couple of inches of the paper, and his lips whispering the words after the pen, as was his wont.

The fellow continued, calling Greeley's attention to an article that had offended him, and denouncing him as a villain, a coward and a liar, with an oath after about every other word, meantime threatening to "knock his head off."

Greeley didn't stop for a moment, but wrote on unruffled by the blasphemy.

At last the intruder exhausted his vocabulary and turned to leave the room, when Greeley jumped up and squeaked out to him:

"Say, neighbor, don't go! Stay here and free your mind!"—*Oliver Johnson.*

THE COMING PRESIDENT.

Biographical Sketch of Winfield Scott Hancock.

At present between 56 and 57 years of age, he having been born in Pennsylvania in 1824, Gen. Hancock is in the very prime of his mental and physical faculties. He is said to be noticeably quiet and unassuming, and particularly free from the slightest disposition to dwell upon the events of his own military career, and equally indisposed to indulge in harsh or adverse criticism upon the judgment or actions of others.

He was born on the 14th of February, 1824, in Montgomery county, Pa., and, after an academic education, was destined for the military service of his country. He was named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott, with whom he was always a great favorite, that celebrated veteran having taken an active and personal interest in the career of his young namesake from the time of his entrance upon a soldier's life until the honors of a distinguished General had made his name prominent among the defenders of his country.

Scott followed the career of young Hancock in the war of the Rebellion with intense interest, and had the gratification, notwithstanding the quiet manner of his movements during the many battles in which the Army of the Potomac participated, of seeing him rise steadily from a brigade commander to that of a chief of a corps d'armee.

When Winfield Scott heard of Gen. Hancock's brilliant charge upon the Confederates at Williamsburg, he is said to have remarked that he had always felt confident that Hancock would make for himself a great name.

Gen. Hancock was appointed a West Point cadet during the year 1840, and graduated at that military institution, in the same class with Gen. Pleasanton, on the 30th of June, 1844.

He entered the United States army on the 1st of July, 1844, with the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant of infantry. He was attached to the Fourth regiment, and did not receive his commission as Second Lieutenant until the 18th of June, 1846. He then went to Mexico, and served gallantly during the war in that country. He was brevetted on Aug. 20, 1847, First Lieutenant, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco.

On his return to the United States he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and retained that position during 1848 and 1849. He was afterward appointed Regimental Adjutant of the Sixth United States infantry. During January, 1853, he received his commission as First Lieutenant of his regiment, and on the 7th of November, 1855, was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Captain. This position he held at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

On the 23d of September, 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers, and attached to the Army of the Potomac. On the 9th of October, 1861, his brigade formed a part of the force which occupied Lewinsville, Va. During the winter of 1861-2 he was engaged in many important reconnoissances, and was generally successful. When the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. McClellan, occupied the peninsula in 1862, an important command in it was intrusted to Gen. Hancock. For meritorious services before Yorktown on May 4, 1862, he was brevetted a Major General. At the battle of Williamsburg occurred his first opportunity for making a gallant and important action, and he improved it by making one of the most brilliant engagements of the war. Gen. McClellan, in his "Reports and Campaigns," thus speaks of it:

"As heavy firing was heard in the direction of Gen. Hancock's command, I immediately ordered Gen. Smith to proceed with his two remaining brigades to support that part of the line. Gen. Negley, with his brigade, received similar orders. Before these Generals could reach the field of Gen. Hancock's operations, although they moved with great rapidity, he had been confronted with a superior force. Feigning to retreat slowly, he awaited their onset and then turned upon them. After some terrific volleys of musketry he charged them with the bayonet, routing and dispersing their whole force, killing, wounding, and capturing from 500 to 600 men, he himself losing only thirty-one men."

This was one of the most brilliant engagements of the war. McClellan, in conclusion, adds:

"Gen. Hancock merits the highest praise for the soldierly qualities displayed, and his perfect appreciation of the vital forces of his position."

He next distinguished himself in the battle of Frazer's Farm, and subsequently took an active part in the campaign in Maryland, and was a conspicuous commander at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, Hancock was placed in command of Gen. Richardson's division of the Second corps, after the fall of that brave and intrepid leader. The requirements of the extended line of battle had so engaged the artillery that the application of Gen. Hancock for artillery for his division could not be complied with immediately by the Chief of Artillery or the corps commanders in his vicinity. Knowing the tried courage of the troops, Gen. Hancock felt confident that he could hold his position, although suffering from the enemy's artillery, but he was too weak to attack them, as the great length of the line he was obliged to hold prevented him from forming more than one line of battle. Seeing a body of the enemy advancing on some of the Union troops, Gen. Hancock obtained Hexamer's battery from Franklin's corps, and succeeded in frustrating the attack.

Hancock commanded a division of the Second corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, in 1862, and then did such valuable service as to materially add to his military reputation.

Greeley, in his "American Conflict," writing of Fredericksburg, says:

"Never did men fight better or die, alas! more fruitlessly than did most of Hancock's corps, especially Meagher's Irish brigade, composed of the Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth New York, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, which dashed itself repeatedly against those impregnable heights until two-thirds of its number strewed the ground. Thus Hancock's and French's corps were successively sent up against those slippery heights, girdled with batteries, rising tier above tier to its crest, all carefully trained upon the approaches from Fredericksburg, while that fatal stone wall, so strong that even artillery could make no impression on it, completely sheltered Barksdale's brigade, which, so soon as our charging columns came within rifle shot, poured into their faces the deadliest storm of musketry."

Hancock was after this appointed a Major General, with a commission dated from Nov. 29, 1862. He commanded his division, generally known as "Sumner's men," at the battles of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and, after the appointment of Gen. Couch to the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, was placed in charge of his corps. With this command he took part in the battles near Gettysburg during the early part of July, 1863.

At Gettysburg he again distinguished himself by some gallant work. On the first day of the battle, July 1, 1863, he was sent by Gen. Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3 he commanded on the left center, sustaining the terrific onset of Longstreet's Confederates, and being severely wounded. In the last wild, desperate charge made at this memorable battle Hancock's Second corps sustained the shock which the flower of the Confederate service put upon it. The immense effort made by the Confederates to sustain their position beat upon and well-nigh broke the gallant Second corps, to the command of which, Hancock being badly wounded, Gibbon was then called.

Being disabled by wounds, Gen. Hancock obtained sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second army corps.

When Grant as Lieutenant General assumed the command of the entire army he issued an order completely reorganizing the Army of the Potomac, still commanded immediately by Gen. Meade; the five corps were reduced to three, commanded respectively by Gen. Hancock, to whom was assigned the Second, Warren the Fifth, and Sedgwick the Sixth.

The push into the Wilderness gave this soldier another opportunity which he improved. A battle commenced before the Union army was in position, and when the Generals supposed that there was no considerable forces on hand. Hill had secured a strong position, and had repelled with loss the brigades of Bartlett and Ayres, of Griffin's division, that were first sent up against him. He did not press his advantage until the approach of Hancock, when he attempted to interpose a strong force between the loosely-jointed commands, but was checked by Hancock, who arrested his direct advance and pushed rapidly upon him. Hancock, with his division Generals, Birney, Barlow, and Gibbon, struck heavily on the right of the enemy, and two hours' stubborn and bloody conflict with musketry alone resulted in great loss to both sides and little advantage to either. Hancock's corps saved itself from rout in this engagement only by the most obstinate fighting. The next day, at 5 o'clock in the morning, Hancock crowded back Hill nearly two miles across the Brock road, on his way to Parker's store, where he was stopped by the arrival of Longstreet, but not until he had captured a great many prisoners.

At Spottsylvania Hancock was ordered to advance on the earthworks held by Johnson's division of Ewell's corps. Under cover of a dense fog which prevailed in the morning, he advanced in two lines, Barlow's and Birney's divisions forming the first, Gibbon's and Mott's the second. Rapidly but quietly sweeping over the intervening space, the divisions dashed over the enemy's works, completely surprising and overwhelming them, and capturing Johnson with most of his division, also Brig. Gen. George H. Stewart, part of two brigades, and thirty guns. The number of prisoners secured was over 3,000. Hancock, in his dispatch to Grant, wrote: "I have captured from thirty to forty guns, I have finished up Johnson and am going into Early."

This Brig. Gen. Stewart was an old friend of Hancock, who, when the former was brought before him as a prisoner, held out his hand cordially, inquiring, "How are you, Stewart?" The latter haughtily replied, "I am Gen. Stewart, of the Confederate army, and, under the circumstances, I decline to take your hand." "And under any other circumstances, General, I should not have offered it," was Hancock's reply.

At Cold Harbor Hancock sustained his military prestige by a determined and sanguinary assault, and subsequently, north of the James, he admirably carried out an order to turn the enemy's advance position, the result being that a rebel outpost was successfully flanked and carried, and four guns captured. His fight at Reams' station was another gallant episode. Hancock, returned from the north of the James, had moved rapidly to the Weldon road in the rear of Warren. Striking at Reams' station, he had been busy tearing it up for two or three days, when his cavalry gave warning that the enemy in force were at hand. Their first blow fell on Miles' division, and was repulsed, but the enemy tried it again, and finally captured the position, but not without a heavy loss, Hancock being forced at last to retreat for want of reinforcements.

Hancock's advance to Hatcher's run gave him a little more hot service. Simultaneously with the charge on Hancock's front, Wade Hampton, with five brigades of cavalry, charged his left and rear, guarded by Gregg's cavalry, and Hancock was obliged to send all his available force to Gregg's support. Hampton persisted till after dark, but gained no ground, and was ultimately beaten off. Hancock's total loss by the day's operations was 1,500; that of the enemy was greater.

After the close of the war he was placed successively in command of the Middle Department, 1865-'66; the Department of Missouri, 1866-'67; of Louisiana and Texas, 1867-'68; of Dakota, 1870-'72, and, on the death of Gen. Meade in November, 1872, of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's island, New York.

In the Democratic National Convention held at New York in July, 1868, he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, receiving on the first ballot 33½ votes out of 317, which number gradually increased to 144½ on the eighteenth ballot, this being, with the exception of 145½ votes cast for Pendleton on the twelfth ballot, the greatest number of votes given to any candidate for the nomination until the twenty-second ballot, when Horatio Seymour received the unanimous vote of the convention.

Such is part of the record of the man nominated by the representative Democrats of the nation to the dignity and responsibility of the Presidential chair. It would be incomplete were it not possible to supplement the narrative of the soldier with glimpses of his record when, as commander of the Fifth Military district, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, a peculiar and delicate responsibility was placed upon him at a very critical time in the country's history. Upon assuming command of the district, pending the consummation of the reconstruction laws, Gen. Hancock issued the following order:

> The General commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end, he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But, when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offenses committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.
>
> Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.
>
> While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.
>
> By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock,
>
> W. G. MITCHELL,
> Brevet Lieut. Col., Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Shortly after the foregoing was issued, the following order was issued by Gen. Hancock:

> The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.
>
> It is accordingly made, by act of Congress, the duty of the commander of this district to protect all persons in these rights, to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals.
>
> The commanding General has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice, in the courts is clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by the enforcement of paragraph No. 2 of the military order numbered "special orders 125," current series, from these headquarters, issued on the 24th of August, 1867, relative to the qualification of persons to be placed on the jury list of Louisiana.
>
> To determine who shall and who shall not be jurors appertains to the legislative power, and until the laws in existence regulating this subject shall be amended or changed by that department of the civil Government which the constitutions of all the States under our republican system vest with power, it is deemed best to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the last legislative act upon this subject.
>
> The qualification of a juror under the law is a proper subject for the decision of the courts. The commanding General, in discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference, and, as it is an established fact that the administration of justice in the ordinary tribunals is greatly embarrassed by the operations of paragraph No. 2, special orders No. 125, current series, from these headquarters, it is ordered that said paragraph, which relates to the qualifications of jurors to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana, be, and the same is hereby, revoked, and that the trial by jury be henceforth regulated and controlled by the constitution and civil laws, without regard to any military orders heretofore issued from these headquarters.

On the 1st of January, 1868, Gen. Hancock issued the following order:

> Applications have been made at these headquarters implying the existence of an arbitrary authority in the commanding General touching purely civil controversies. One petitioner solicits this action, another that, and each refers to some special consideration of grace or favor which he supposes to exist, and which should influence this department. The number of such applications and the waste of time they involve make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts.
>
> The rights of litigants do not depend upon the views of the General. They are to be adjudged and settled according to the law. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas. It cannot be derived from any act or acts of Congress. It is restrained by a constitution, and prohibited from action in many particulars.
>
> The Major General commanding takes occasion to repeat that, while disclaiming judicial functions in civil cases, he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of processes of the courts.
>
> By command of Maj. Gen. Hancock.
>
> G. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Since his appointment to the Military Department of the Atlantic, rendered vacant by the death of Gen. Meade, as noticed above, Gen. Hancock has devoted his entire time to the administration of the duties of that department, and is at present in the fulfillment of them, with headquarters on Governor's island, New York.

THE COMING VICE PRESIDENT.

A Brief Sketch of His Career.

William H. English was born in Scott county, Ind., Aug. 27, 1822. After spending three years at the University of South Hanover, he studied law, being admitted to practice in 1846. He had previously been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of Indiana. During the administration of President Polk he was a clerk in the Treasury Department, at Washington. In 1850 he was Clerk of the State Constitutional Committee. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature, and officiated as Speaker. A year later he was elected a Representative in Congress; re-elected in 1854, and made a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1856 he was again elected to Congress. During the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress he took part in the Kansas compromise matter. He also officiated during this Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the same committee. His home is at Indianapolis. He was succeeded in Congress by James A. Cravens, and still later by M. C. Kerr, afterward Speaker of the House. Together with Washburne and Lovejoy, he voted for the bill which admitted Kansas as a free State.

At the opening of the Rebellion, Mr. English, who was still in Congress, favored pacification, if possible, and every measure tending to that result. On the subject of secession he was as firm and bold in opposing the views of his former political associates from the South as he had been in opposing the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution. He denounced it from the beginning, and made every effort to induce Southern members to abandon it. In a speech in the House of Representatives he plainly told the South that "the great Democratic party, that has so long and so justly boasted of its nationality, must not degenerate into a mere Southern sectional party, or a party that tolerates the sentiment of disunion; if it does its days are numbered, and its mission ended."

Mr. English was offered the command of a regiment by his personal friend, Gov. Morton, but declined, and in person took no active part in the war; but he was a firm and consistent supporter of the Union cause.

In 1863 Mr. English founded the First National Bank, of Indianapolis, and until July, 1877, he was engaged in various financial enterprises in that city. At the time mentioned he retired from active business life.

How Gen. Hancock Received the News of His Nomination.

The news of his nomination reached him at 12:20, and was contained in the brief announcement, "Hancock is nominated." Capt. Wharton, an Aide-de-Camp, conveyed the news to him. His first question was: "What do you think of it?"

Then very soon the wires began to bring in the dispatches of congratulation. In the forenoon he came to the city on private business, but was back in time to first learn of his nomination there. "You must excuse me from saying anything," he said, "for as yet I cannot consider myself anything more than a private citizen, for I have not yet been officially informed of the honor that has been done me. I can say honestly that it has been somewhat of a surprise to me."

"What will your policy be, General?" asked the reporter.

"Democratic, of course. Whether in or out of the high office of President, I believe that honest self-government is the highest gift a people can have, and that is, in a nutshell, what I believe to be the spirit of Democracy and the convention."

"But, General—"

"No. I thank you for your visit, but don't try to interview me now. Under the circumstances it would not be proper. There are a large number of telegrams from public men and others, and those you may see, for they are in a measure public."—*New York telegram.*

Tilden's Congratulation.

After the news of the nomination of Hancock was received Mr. Tilden promptly telegraphed to Speaker Randall:

> To the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Chairman:
>
> I congratulate the convention and the Democratic party of the United States upon the nomination of Hancock and English. The people will condemn the fraudulent subversion of the election of 1876, and will assert their power and resume their sovereign right to choose their rulers.
>
> S. J. TILDEN.

To Gen. Hancock Mr. Tilden telegraphed:

> Gen. W. S. Hancock, Army Headquarters, Governor's Island:
>
> I cordially congratulate you upon your nomination.
>
> SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To which Gen. Hancock responded:

> GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., June 24.
>
> To S. J. Tilden:
>
> I thank you sincerely for your kind congratulations.
>
> W. S. HANCOCK.

A Paper Stove.

Perhaps the most remarkable object ever fashioned from paper was a fire-stove with a cheerful fire burning in it. We have from time to time noted the announcements of newly-invented railway carriages and carriage wheels, chimney pots, flour barrels, cottage walls, roofing tiles, and bricks and tiles for stamping, all made of paper. A material capable of so many uses, so diversified in character, is obviously destined to play a very important part in our manufacturing future. Articles of this kind which have just now perhaps the greatest interest, and which are among the latest novelties in this way, are paper "blankets." Attention has frequently been called to the value of ordinary sheets of paper as a substitute for bed clothes, or, at least, as an addition to bed clothes. The idea seems to have suggested the fabrication of "blankets" from this cheap material. The fact that they are not as durable as the genuine article is in their favor, as, in the case of the very poor, where the same bedding is used for years, a very cheap material that will last only a comparatively short time must be better than durable articles that are rarely or never washed.

M'LLE SARAH BERNHARDT is quoted as saying: "I touch upon everything; yes, I know it. I have been reproached with it often enough. I am an artist, and nothing that concerns art can be indifferent to me. I adore the theatre, although I consider that the actor's art is less complete than the other arts that I practice, and I do all I can to succeed on the stage. I adore painting and sculpture—two creative arts those!—and I carve and paint. I have been modeling now for a good many years. As for the palette, I am almost a beginner, but I am sure that I shall arrive at a result. I have got that into my head. As for music, that is one of the compartments that is wanting in my brain; I know nothing about it. I am sorry that such is the case.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE alligator formerly at the Indianapolis water-works has got loose and gone south.

SINCE the dreadful cyclone in Hanover township, Shelby county, five of the injured people have died.

THE first tickets ever sold from Indianapolis to Tucson, Arizona, were disposed of the other day on a through rate of $164.85.

A HORSE belonging to Jos. L. Brown, who resides six miles east of Richmond, was stung to death by bees while feeding near their hive.

THE Madison saw and planing-mill has contracted to make 600,000 peach boxes for fruit-growers thereabouts, who anticipate an immense yield.

JOHN H. SULLIVAN, of Madison, has received from Washington his commission as Agent to the Moquis Pueblo Indians, Arizona Territory, and will depart soon for his post of duty.

IT is announced that the project of building the Indianapolis and Evansville straight-line railroad has been abandoned by the Eastern capitalists who were intending to furnish the means.

JAKE CRONE paid a novel bet at Indianapolis, one day last week. He was compelled to drive about the city a hack drawn by four white horses, and to wear upon his hat the inscription "Grant lost."

THE private banks in the Indianapolis collection district report their average deposits for the six months ending May 31 as being $25,172,214, against $19,712,603 for the corresponding period last year.

THE loss by the recent fire at Corydon is variously estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a defective flue in the residence of Mrs. Brown.

WASHINGTON STEWART, colored, died at the City Hospital in Indianapolis last week. It is well established that he was 101 years old. He was born a slave in Virginia, and leaves a large family of children, one of whom, residing in Indianapolis, is well off.

MRS. GEORGE JOHNSON, near Monrovia, Morgan county, was drowned in a rain-barrel, head down. It is supposed she was deranged on account of disagreeing with her husband on religious matters. He is a progressive Friend, and she an old-time Friend.

THE ninth annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, State of Indiana, was in session at Madison last week. Twenty-five lodges were represented. The officers elected for the current year are: John Byrne, State Delegate; William Broderick, Secretary; John Murphy, Treasurer.

MR. DE PAUW is having several immense brick buildings erected upon the site of those recently destroyed by fire at New Albany. When completed, the immense glass-works will have its present facilities increased one-third larger.

THE Box family poisoning case, at New Albany, has virtually ended with the discharge of the accused poisoner, Moses Box, from arrest. If the family were really poisoned by arsenic, it is believed the poisoning was purely accidental.

THE large flouring mill of John Rhine, at Milton, was found to be on fire the other day, and the flames spread to the Whitewater Valley depot and also to Mr. Rhine's house, both of which were totally destroyed. It is supposed the fire originated in the smut machine, which had been running throughout the day. Total loss about $20,000; insurance $8,000.

A SHOOTING affray occurred at Dana, Vermillion county, the other day, in which two farmers fatally shot each other. The case was that the daughter of the elder, having separated from her husband, tried to take her child by stealth, under the protection of her father; discovering his loss, the husband started in pursuit. Coming in sight, both men commenced firing. The woman escaped with her child to Illinois.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana, in a test case, decided that the amendments to the constitution of the State approved by popular vote last fall, are not valid, not having been submitted or adopted in legal form. This overthrows all the work of that election, and leaves the constitution in every respect as it stood before the amendments were proposed. Among other effects, this continues Indiana as an "October State" in the matter of State elections. One of the nullified constitutional amendments provided for changing the October State elections to the date of the November Presidential election, so that Indiana's election for State officers next fall will take place, as heretofore, on the same day as that of Ohio—in October, about a month before the Presidential election.

THE boiler of Kendall, Barnes & Co.'s oil mill, at Richmond, exploded a few days ago, killing John Staley, a nurseryman, who was passing, and burying Hiram Carrington, the engineer, and Henry Schrader, George Schrader and Garrett Arkenschult, employes of the mill, under the ruins of the engine-house. They were taken out by the fire department as soon as the debris could be removed and taken to their homes, where they are lying in a very precarious condition. The mill, which is one of the largest in the State, has only been in operation a year or two, and the boiler was almost new. The night engineer, who left it a few minutes before, says there were sixty pounds of steam on, and two gauges of water. Carrington was drawing on his overalls and had not looked at the boiler or engine. It is thought that the night engineer had grown careless and let the water run down. The force of the explosion was terrific; wagon-loads of brick were strewn along the side street for a square and a half, and a frame house nearly 100 feet distant was riddled with holes, the bricks and timber going entirely through one wall and striking against the floor and the other wall. The Union Depot and a number of other buildings within a radius of two squares suffered more or less.

Census Estimates.

Evansville thinks a merely 6,000 increase of population in ten years rather slim, and the City Council will order a new enumeration. On the basis of votes polled there should be a population of 40,000, whereas the census-takers count only 28,000. Mad is no name for it in that town.

The population of Spencer was thought to be near 2,000, but the actual number is 1,660 according to the census just taken.

The census of Edinburg, just completed, shows a population of only 1,811. This is a great surprise, as everybody thought it had 2,000.

The census returns for Salem are completed. The population is 1,622; dwelling-houses, 315; number born in Indiana, 1,340; widowers, 1; widows, 82; old maids, none.

The census of New Albany is not yet fully completed, but sufficiently so to show the population to be 17,500. Since the census of 1870 the city limits have been greatly restricted, suburbs containing over 1,200 people having been cut off by the Council. If these suburbs were still in the city limits, as they were in 1870, the population would be within a fraction of 20,000. The statistics will show that within the past ten years the manufacturing capital of the city has increased $5,500,000.

The census of 1870 showed a population in Jeffersonville of a little over 7,000. This time it will reach over 10,000, an increase of 33 per cent., which is largely in excess of the growth of New Albany. The First ward of the city has nearly 3,100 inhabitants—almost one-third the entire population.

The Woman Who Writes.

We all remember the strange little woman in "David Copperfield," who kept Steerforth's nails in order for him and rendered similar service to other folk for moderate hire. Her industry was not stranger than is that of a little woman here in New York whose business it is to write notes for fashionable women whose indolence or lack of skill in penmanship or in the art of epistolary composition forbids them to write notes for themselves. This obscure worker knows how to turn sentences cleverly; she can say graceful things gracefully; she can write a note which sparkles all over with good humor and effects its purpose. This is her skill, her equipment, her capital in life. Of its kind it is as genuine as any. The things that she knows how to do are things that need to be done. There is as positive a need for her skill as for that of the plumber—if we may imagine a plumber who really has skill—and, however completely without recognition her business may be among trades and professions, it is as legitimate as any. There are women who cannot write the notes and letters required of them with satisfaction to themselves, and other women who can do so but dislike the occupation, and many of them are glad to pay for the service. The professional letter-writer has managed to discover this need and to turn it to account in securing employment for herself. She has many clients. Some of them engage her for specified hours of each day, to write whatever notes there may be occasion to send, while others employ her only upon particular occasions where there is more writing than usual to be done. Her experiences are varied and interesting. Sometimes she has to preserve answers to notes that she has herself written upon a few occasions, when invitations not yet received were known to be coming, she had to prepare answers to them at one house before writing them at the other, but being a discreet little body she keeps her own counsel in such cases, and does not reveal the nature of the replies, already prepared, to the client whose invitations they are meant to answer.—*New York Post.*

A LITTLE boy, 4 years old, having often been told it was wrong to ask for anything at table, was down at dessert. After patiently waiting for some time without being noticed, he exclaimed, "Mamma, please, may I have an orange, if I don't ask for it?" "Yes, dear," was the reply. But, after a considerable interval, the little fellow, not getting his orange, again addressed his mother with, "Please, mamma, I'm not asking for an orange." This time he was duly rewarded.

IN USE SINCE 1855
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one-half the usual gears and belts.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.
32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED
by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
☞ For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
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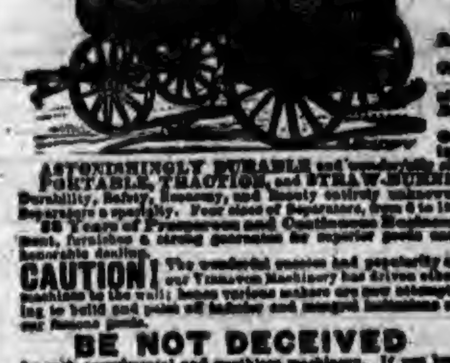

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Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known Institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE [illegible]
YOUNG MEN [illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. [illegible]
Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address: W. O. HUGHART,
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THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent AGUE REMEDY IN THE WORLD
CURES CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

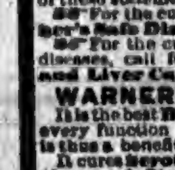

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS
READ!
SAVE THIS CUT

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.
Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c;
Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and
65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c;
Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c;
Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c
Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO,

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c;
Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel, half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40
whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50;
Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port
wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25,
Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c;
Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c;
English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen
35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c,
Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chis, Ladies Gold Chai s.
Cstor s Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Ind

Getting on the Police.

"Well, my man," said a philanthropist to a hardened looking chap confined in the New Orleans Parish prison, "what are you in for?"

"In for thirty days, I reckon," said the prisoned, sullenly.

"No, not that. What offense did you commit?"

"Didn't commit anything. The judge committed me."

"Well, you must have been accused of some crime?"

"Oh, yes; I was accused of trying to get on the police."

"Nonsense. Trying to get on the police is no crime. I have myself recomended many worthy men for position on the police force, and have helped to get them on."

"It is a fact. That is all I was sent here for. You see there was two of us, and we both tried to get on the same policeman. We had him down, but some of the other peelers thought we were crowding the man too hard, and"—

"That will do, sir," said the philanthropist, "I understand your case perfectly. Here are a few tracts for the improvement of your mind, which just now appears to be a little warped."

* * *

Obeying Orders.

[Boston Transcript.]

It was just this side of Detroit that a man entered the car, took a seat and devoted his attention to the morning paper. After a time the conductor came along and touched him gently on the shoulder, but without affect. Again he tapped the passenger on the arm, but there was no response, and the official had to speak.

"Ticket, sir?"

The traveler looked wearily up from his paper and said, "I haven't any ticket."

"Money, then," said the conductor.

"I haven't any money."

"Then you must get off at the next station." "I will," was the submissive response, and the conductor passed along. The train stopped at the next station, started again, and was bowling along at twenty miles an hour, when the conductor again came through and saw the traveler on the same seat as before.

"I told you to get out of this car," he said, somewhat sternly.

"You did."

"Why didn't you do it?"

"I did."

"And then got in again?"

"I did."

"Now, look here, my friend, I don't want any more of this nonsense. Get out of the car at the next station, and stay out. You hear me?"

Again the train stopped and again it started, but in another car the conductor found the self-same traveler, as calm as a June morning.

"You are here again?" he asked.

"Yes"

"Didn't I tell you to get off this train and stay off?"

"No."

"I did."

"No; you told me to get out of that car and stay out, and I did."

"Now, my friend," said the conductor, "listen to me, and mind you do just as I tell you. At the next station get off this train and stay off. Do just as I tell you, or you will get into trouble."

"Agreed" said the traveler, and the conductor passed on.

Again the train stopped and started, anh again the traveler turned up on the train. The conductor was just reaching for the bell-rope to stop the train and eject him summarily, when the traveler stayed his hand.

"I obeyed orders," he said. "You told me to do just as you ordered. I got out and stayed out till you said, 'All aboard!' Then I got aboard, for I didn't want to get into trouble, you know."

The conductor gave him his hand, and it was noticed later in the day they ate together in the dining-car, and ate heartily.

* * *

Johnny on the Tiger.

This is littly Johnny's composition on the "Roil Bengol Tagger:" "One time there was a man which had a tagger, and the tagger it was a sho, and the man tuk the money fur to git in. The man had a big paper nailed onto the tagger's den, and the paper it said, the paper did: 'The Roil Bengol Tagger, sometimes called the Monnerk of the Jungle. Hands off. No techin' the tagger!' The monnerk of the jungle it was always a-layin' down with its nose between its poz, and the fokes which had paid for to get in they was mad cos it wuden't wock and rore like distant thunder. But the sho man he said: That's ol rite when I get the new cage done, but this is the same cage which the offle feller broke out in Oregon, time he et up them seventeen men and their families.' Then the fokes they wud ol stand back and tock in whispers while the tagger slept. But one day a feller which was drunk he take to punchen the tagger with the nase hed of his 'umberller,' which stamped the oddiences wild, and the wimmin fokes they stud into chairs and hollered like it was a mouse, but the drunk chap he kep a jobbin the monnerk of the jungle crewel. 'Pretty sone the monnerk it bellered offle and riggled, but the feller kep a pokin' like he was fireman to a steam engine. Bimeby the monnerk it jumped onto its hine feets and shucked itself out of its skin and roled up its sleefs and spit onto his hands and spoke up and said: 'I behang if I can't jest wollop the peagreen stuffin' out the gum dasted poloot which has been proddin' this ere tagger!' And the oddiences they was a stonished."

The Mockingbird.

The intelligence (says Wilson) which the American mockingbird displays in listening to and laying up lessons, from almost every species of the feathered creation withing his hearing, is really surprising, and marks the peculiarity of his genius. He posesses a full voice, strong and musical, and capable of almost every modulation, from the clear, mellow notes of the wood-thrush, to the savage scream of the bald-eagle. In the measure and accent, he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression, he greatly improves upon them. In his native groves, mounted on the top of a tall bush or half-grown tree, in the dawn of a dewy morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises pre-eminent over every competitor. Neither is this strain altogether imitative. His own native notes, which are easy distinguishable, are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of two, three, or at most five or six syllables, generally interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued with undiminished ardor. The buoyant gayety of his action arresting the eye, as his song most irresistibly does the ear, he sweeps round with an enthusiastic ecstacy; he mounts and descends as his song swells or dies away; and, as it has been beautifully expressed, "he bounds aloft with the celerity of an arrow, as if to recover or recall his very soul, expired in the last elevated strain." While exerting himself a bystander, destitute of sight, would suppose that the whole feathered tribe had assembled together on a trial of skill, each striving to produce his utmost effect, so perfect are his imitations. He many times deceives the sportsman, and sends him in search of birds that perhaps are not within miles of him, but whose notes he exactly imitates; even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by the admirable mimic, and are decoyed by the fancied calls of their mate, or dive with precipitation into the depths of the thickets at the scream of what they suppose to be the sparrow-hawk.

The mockingbird loses little of the power and energy of his song by confinement. In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by uninterested. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail and runs to meet his master. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings and bristled feathers, clucking to protect her injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheelbarrow follow with great truth and rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quiverings of the canary, and the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale or red-bird, with such superior execution and effect that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority and become altogether silent, while he seems to triumph in their defeat by redoubling his exertions.

This excessive fondness for variety, however, in the opinion of some, injures his song. His elevated imitations of the brown thrush are frequently interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and the warblings of the blue-bird, while he exquisitely manages, are mingled with the screaming of swallows or the cackling of hens; amid the simple melody of the robin we are suddenly surprised by the shrill reiterations of the whip-poor-will; while the notes of the killdeer, blue-jay, martin and twenty others, succeed with such imposing reality that we look round for the originals, and discover, with astonishment, that the sole performer in this singular concert is the admirable bird now before us. During this exhibition of his powers he spreads his wings, expands his tail and throws himself round the cage in all the ecstacy of enthusiasm, seeming not only to sing, but to dance, keeping time to the measure of his music. Both in his native and domesticated state, during the solemn stillness of night, as soon as the moon rises in silent majesty, he begins his delightful solo, and serenades us the livelong night with a full display of his vocal powers, making the whole neighborhood ring with his inimitable medley.

* * *

The New Dinner and Tea Service.

Ordered twelve months since for the White House, has arrived and was spread out for the benefit of the admiring few who had been advised of its coming. The service comprises about five hundred pieces, and the cost is about $3,000. The material is of the finest porcelain. The service was made at Limoges, France, by an American firm. It was designed by Theodore R. Davis and others. Engravers and painters to the number of fifteen were employed on it. The service consists of soup, fish, dinner, game, bird, dessert and fruit, coffee and tea series. The designs for all are entirely new and novel, exclusively relating to American products of the earth, air and water, and the decorations are elaborate and magnificent. For instance, on each piece of each series is inscribed a design pertinent to that series.

RAILROADS.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:
3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:46; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids 4:20 p.m
12:31 P. M—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:43, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:28; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:16, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.
5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:13; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:
9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:00 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:50; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.
3 32 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:10, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:23; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:18; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:13; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:28; St. Johns, 3:30; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:06 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.
11:36 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:35 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 8 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agent.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:?? p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l'n arr at Logansport	6:35 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

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Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

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For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 30pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 38 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	5 35 pm	10 50 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.
GEO. W. MULLER, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 35
Milford Junction	9 00		12 08pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 35am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 13	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 56
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 28
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 6 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 38	12 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 38	1 08
Defiance	12 56pm	10 32	1 34
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 47	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 38
Albion		12 43	3 56
Cromwell		1 13	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 32
Milford Junction		1 38	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	9 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

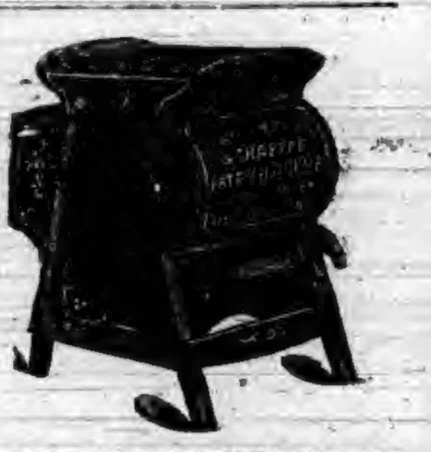

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 te

Best Grain Separator nd Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plaintain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which aves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 15, 1880. Number 29.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National, Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 1y

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind,

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Simon Rohm, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. St. Clair, Administrator.

June 10, 1880. 27 3w

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
-tf Auburn Ind.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

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Carriage Works

One-half mile east of Court House.

I have constantly on hand a large stock of the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Three years ago my business only required a shop 16x24, and I could do all the work myself excepting the smith work, but since then there has been such a demand for my work that I have

Greatly Increased

my facilities, and at present my shops, stock-rooms and ware-rooms occupy nearly

10,000 Square Feet,

and I employ eight hands, not including myself. Having had twenty-three years experience, and being a practical mechanic in painting, wood-work and trimming, I flatter myself that I can turn out as goodwork for the money as any one in the state. Please remember that my work is fully warranted, and no misrepresentation is used to sell work

We are now turning out a finished Buggy from the rough every four days. Be sure and call at ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS when in need of a buggy.

G. ECKHART,

Auburn, Ind. 46m.

Permanence of Democracy.

[Boston Globe.]

When, after sixteen years subjection as a minority party, the democracy in 1876 elected its candidate for president by a popular majority of a quarter of a million, it was regarded as a wonderful instance of revived vitality. When, after another four years of existence as a party of opposition under a fraudulently-installed administration, it is now about to sweep the country by a majority which will without doubt be much greater than that which elected Mr. Tilden, the fact of this vitality becomes yet more apparent.

Why is it that the democratic party has preserved its life and held safe within itself the germs of growth under the stress of circumstances that would seem fatal to any political organization? Parties have sprung up in our republic, run their course and disappeared, while the democratic party has remained, sometimes in the minority, sometimes in power, but always an existing force. Other parties, which are now but a name or a tradition, have left the impress of their work upon some special feature of our history or our policy, while the democratic party has continued steadily on its course, sometimes an ally, sometimes an opponent, but always a living power.

The cause of this permanence of the democratic party is not far to seek. It is the fact that the democratic party is based upon the principles which underlie the whole structure of our republic. Its founder was the author of the constitution of the United States. Its early leaders were those who maintained the republican idea against the statesmen of monarchical leanings who always doubted the entire or permanent success of a government by and through the people. It must always exists so long as our form of government lasts. So long as we have the federal constitution, the union of the states, a government by popular election, we must have the democratic party, whose fundamental tenets these are. Temporary issues may become more prominent and men may for a time take an interest in them which obscures the great and permanent questions of our system of government, but these questions cannot be set aside, they are always with us, and the party which maintains them can never die.

The younger generation of voters has not been educated in the strict doctrinal school of their fathers. For a score of years sentiment and impulse have held too powerful a sway. Under their influence we have seen the constitution set aside as a rule of action, and broken through as if it were a barrier of straw. The rights of the states have been denied or abridged, and the rights of individual citizens have been encroached upon. Some fantastic cry, having a popular catch to it, or some pretended necessity of the occasion, has been made to do duty in justification of such a course, and the public have grown used to accepting it, unmindful of the fact that thus the very foundations of our government were weakened. Without such a weakening the great electoral fraud of four years ago would have been impossible.

But a return to democratic principles and to democratic control is inevitable. The country has seen these spasms of error expand themselves and pass away, time and time again. The first victory of the democratic party was the birth of the republic itself. This idea must be supreme while the republic lasts. In the very formation of the constitution the battle was fought out between centralization and democracy. In the succeeding years the contest was renewed; but the principle was already established, the republic was secure, and the democratic party lived. It was nearly ninety years ago that Alexander Hamilton said: "I own it is my opinion, though I do not publish it in Dan or Beersheba, that the present government is not that which will answer the ends of society by giving stability and protection to its rights, and that it will probably be found to be expedient to go to the British form." To approach this plan and give "stability," Hamilton's idea was that congress should have power to pass all laws which it might deem necessary to the common defence and general welfare of the union. Fortunately, Jefferson's doctrine prevailed; and his plan was the "support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the severest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies."

Against this party of the republic the democratic party, there have arisen other parties, each founded on some idea of a more or less ephemeral nature, and each passing away as its special issue was disposed of. The whig party, next akin to the federal party, made a handsome stand for a time, but went to pieces under the anti-slavery agitation, because it had not, like the democratic party, a basis solid and permanent as that of the union. The whig party is now only a memory. The free-soil party arose and did valiant battle for an idea that was only a side issue; and it went the way of the rest, and is now but a feeble recollection. The native American party caused a breeze and vanished like a breath.

The fate of its predecessors awaits the republican party. Like them it has no principle except that of expediency, it has no lasting idea as its basis, it has no cause for existence. Let it once be driven from the place and the power in which it is entrenched, and it can never recover itself. It will disappear as the old federal party disappeared, as the whig party disappeared, as the free-soil party and the native American party disappeared. There is nothing in its constitution to keep it alive. Its operations have always been directed to the production of temporary effects, never to the maintenance of the principles which lie at the bottom of our system of government. Its work has always been on the surface, with its pretended principles adopted for the occasion. It came into existence as the furious advocate of ultra state rights in their application to the extension of slavery; it closes its career as the ultra-opponent of state rights in their application to the control of local affairs.

When once thrown from power it can never consolidate on any issue of sufficient breadth to make it a national party. It will go to pieces; and while there will always be a party of the opposition, fighting on side issues for temporary ideas, it is improbable that there will ever again be the republican party. All our political history indicates that this is the end of republicanism as such, just as it warrants the permanence of the democratic party.

And as the republican party, the latest of these ephemeræ, is about closing its day of life, it is curious to observe that the one definite principle which it proclaims is the same as that on which the federalists stood and on which they were defeated. Apart from Delegate Flanagan's statement of the principles and purposes of the party at Chicago—to get offices—the one unequivocal idea set forth by the republican party is that we must have a strong centralized government as distinguished from a government by the people acting through the states as sovereign units. This question was long ago fought over and disposed of; and, with its victory on this field, the democratic party—the party whose very name proclaims the foundation of our republic, a government of the people—made itself as permanent as the republic.

When John Hancock and Samuel Adams were for the second time inaugurated governor and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, Samuel Adams—the same whom Boston now honors with a statue in her busiest square, to be a monitor of sound statesmanship to all her citizens—as he was about to take the oath, said: "I shall presently be called upon by you, sir, as it is enjoined by the constitution, to make a declaration upon oath (and I shall do it with cheerfulness, because the injunction accords with my own judgment and conscience) that the commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state. I shall also be called upon to make another declaration, with the same solemnity, to support the constitution of the United States. I see the consistency of this, for it cannot have been intended but that these constitutions should mutually aid and support each other. It is also my humble opinion that, while the commonwealth of Massachusetts maintains her own just authority, weight and dignity, she will be among the firmest pillars of the federal Union." Samuel Adams then proclaimed, in the name of Massachusetts, the fundamental doctrine of the democratic party, which the democrats of to-day, ninety years after, repeat in their platform. It is this consistent adherence to the principles of our system of government which gives the democratic party immortality.

The History of Two Tomcats.

The Washington Post is authority for the following: A gentleman residing at one of our prominent city boarding-houses was, about a month ago, presented with a pair of youthful Maltese tomcats, which he finally concluded to name after the Chicago and Cincinnati presidential nominees. When the news of the Chicago nomination came, the elder cat was formally christened "Garfield," and, last Thursday, simultaneously with the announcement of the Cincinnati result, the younger was named "Hancock." Later in the afternoon of that day "Garfield" died. Nothing particular seemed to ail him, explained the gentleman; he was frisky enough until I named the other cat, when he quietly retired into a corner and was picked up dead.

Union and Civil Liberty.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The candidacy of General Winfield Scott Hancock for the presidency of the United States eloquently means these two things. General Hancock is the conspicuous representative of Union. His name is indissolubly linked to those of the foremost soldiers of the war for the Union. No general in the army was braver. No general in the army met the emergency of a great and critical hour with more promptness and soldierly power. Grant at Vicksburg was not greater than Hancock at Gettysburg. Sherman in his peaceful march to the sea was not so great as Hancock in the pivotal battle of the war. Sheridan, brilliant, dashing, swift-riding, was not more important than was Hancock, who also rode "twenty miles," to direct and inspire the battle of Gettysburg. Other duties and other responsibilities were imposed on other soldiers. No duties and responsibilities were met with fuller and readier capacity and courage. No soldier of the war was more manly and heroic than Hancock. He was the military intellect and the inspiration of the decisive battle of the war. He made the plan of the battle of Gettysburg and fought the battle after he had determined the place and plan. History asserts that this was the pivotal battle. The national capitol was in peril. The southern foe had ceased to be a defensive enemy. A vast and splendidly generaled foe had become an aggressive invader. This great battle was fought in a northern state. Northern cities and towns and hamlets were amazed at the stupendous audacity of the rebel armies They were not only astonished, but they trembled. What if the rebel arms should succeed in this great battle in a northern state? and Hancock, like Sheridan, was "twenty miles away." But it was Hancock who rode to the front, determined the plan and place of battle, really fought the battle, and its victory is largely his glory. And this is the one battle-ground of the war for the Union which has received the formal homage of art and eloquence. This was the towering battle-field. It was to this battle-spot that the silver-tongued Everett was invited to speak his words of consecration. It was this ground that Lincoln, in a speech unsurpassed in history in its eloquence and simplicity, consecrated by saying that it had been consecrated before. "But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." General Hancock's name has been accorded by history a place in this battle which we need not magnify and which none can disturb. There are but two living soldiers in the army with whose names Hancock's is comparable as history will record them. We have a right, therefore, to say that the name of the democratic candidate for the presidency stands as the splendid, lustrous, valorous, impregnable representative of Union.

We have said, also, that General Hancock represents civil liberty. It should be comparatively easy for the man trained in civil life to follow the impulses of civil authority. It is not easy for all men of civil career to do this, but it ought to be. All men think it lovable for civilians to show devotion to civil liberty. The world praises such acts as estimable deeds. But is it not more beautiful for soldiers to show devotion to civil liberty? When the soldier sheathes his sword in the presence of civil power, is there not an emphasized devotion to the gentle, unarmed civil authority? When the soldier surpasses the civilian in making obeisance to the musketless majesty of the noiseless constitution and the laws, has he not evinced a superior reverence for the civil power? To be able to recognize civil liberty in the darkness and in an hour of excitement is a statesmanlike quality. Is it not? When the civilians who remembered civil liberty were in a minority in the United States General Hancock recollected it. When there were few to say it, he said that he regarded the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient means to secure the ends of peace and quiet. He was earliest among soldiers after our civil war to say that "the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration should resume its natural and rightful dominion." It was Hancock who pleaded for "the great principles of American liberty." It was Hancock who proclaimed when the war had ended: "The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved." It was he who said that "free institutions always furnish the strongest incentives to peace and order," when he faced frowning authority in so saying. Have we not a right to say that General Hancock represents civil liberty to an exceptional degree? All the more because he is a soldier whose respect for civil power was tested in trying times does he not stand as one of its shining symbols?

Union and civil liberty are the two issues of this campaign. We are to vote for, or against, pacification and the reign of the constitution and the laws. Who shall say that the hero of Gettysburg has not the nerve and the firmness to mantain the one, or that the hero of order No. 40 has not the splendid respect for the other to hold its banner white and victorious?

SUPPORTING THE GUNS.

How a Field Battery Comes Into Action.

Did you ever see a battery take position?

It hasn't the thrill of a cavalry charge, nor the grimness of a line of bayonets moving slowly and determinedly on, but there is a peculiar excitement about it that makes old veterans rise in their saddles and cheer.

We have been fighting at the edge of the woods. Every cartridge box has been emptied once and more, and a fourth of the brigade has melted away in dead and wounded and missing. Not a cheer is heard in the whole brigade. We know that we are being driven foot by foot, and that when we break back once more the line will go to pieces and the enemy will pour through the gap.

Here comes help!

Down the crowded hallway gallops a battery, withdrawn from some other position to save ours. The field fence is scattered while you could count thirty, and the guns rush for the hill behind us. Six horses to a piece—three riders to each gun. Over dry ditches where a farmer would not drive a wagon, through clumps of bushes, over logs a foot thick, every horse on the gallop, every rider lashing his team and yelling—the sight behind us makes us forget the foe in front. The guns jump two feet high as the heavy wheels strike rock or log, but not a horse slackens his pace, nor a cannoneer loses his seat. Six guns, six caissons, sixty horses, eighty men race for the brow of the hill as if he who reached it first would be knighted.

A moment ago the battery was a confused mob. We look again, and the six guns are in position, the detached horses hurrying away, the ammunition chests open, and along our line runs the command, "Give them one more volley and fall back to support the guns!" We have scarcely obeyed when boom! boom! boom! opens the battery, and jets of fire jump down and scorch the green trees under which we fought and despaired.

The shattered old brigade had a chance to breath for the first time in three hours as we form a line of battle behind the guns and lie down. What grim, cool fellows those cannoneers are! every man is a perfect machine. Bullets splash dust in their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets sing over and around them, but they do not dodge. There goes one to the earth, shot through the head as he sponged his gun. The machinery loses just one beat—misses just one cog in the wheel—and then works away again as before.

Every gun is using short-fuse shell. The ground shakes and trembles—the roar shuts out all sounds from a battle line three miles long, and the shells go shrieking into the swamp to cut trees short off—to mow great gaps in the bushes—to hunt out and shatter and mangle men until their corpses can not be recognized as human. You would think a tornado was howling through the forest, followed by billows of fire, and yet men live through it—aye! press forward to capture the battery! We can hear their shouts as they form for a rush.

Now the shells are changed for grape and canister, and the guns are served so fast that all reports blend into one mighty roar. The shriek of a shell is the wickedest sound of war, but nothing makes the flesh crawl like the demoniac singing, purring, whistling grape-shot and the serpentlike hiss of canister. Men's legs and arms are not shot through, but torn off. Heads are torn from bodies, and bodies cut in two. A round shot or shell takes two men out of ranks as it crashes through. Grape and canister mow a swath and pile the dead on top of each other.

Through the smoke we see a swarm of men. It is not a battle-line, but a mob of men desperate enough to bathe their bayonets in the flame of the guns. The guns leaped from the ground almost as they are depressed on the foe, and shrieks and screams and shouts blend into one awful and steady cry. Twenty men out of the battery are down, and the firing is interrupted. The foe accepts it as a sign of wavering and come rushing on. They are not ten feet away when the guns give them a last shot. That discharge picks living men off their feet and throws them into the swamp, a blackened, bloody mass.

Up now, as the enemy are among the guns! There is a silence of ten seconds, and then the flash and roar of more than three thousand muskets, and a rush forward with bayonets. For what? Neither on the right nor left nor in front of us is a living foe! There are corpses around us which have been struck by three, four and even six bullets, and nowhere on this acre of ground is a wounded man! The wheels of the guns can not move until the blockade of dead is removed. Man can not pass from caisson to gun without climbing over windrows of dead. Every gun and wheel is smeared with blood—every foot of grass has its horrible stain.

Historians write of the glory of war. Burial parties saw murder where historians saw glory.—Detroit Free Press.

Hands All Around.

[Pittsburgh Post.]

There is not a single sore spot upon which the friends of any candidate who was voted for at the Cincinnati convention can place his finger. Hendricks waves the flag in Indiana; the gallant Bayard speaks for the south and heartily endorses the nomination. Tilden and Seymour speak with authority for the empire state. Randall and Wallace clasp hands over Pennsylvania's favorite son and will insist on making their state, as in the days of Jackson, the Keystone of the democratic arch. From Maine to the golden strand of the Pacific, there is not a discordant note nor sign of discontent. Local jealousies are hushed and rivalries pushed aside. The hopes of the masses, stimulated by the prospect of success, like long pent up waters, overflow the land and overwhelm all impediments. Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

Remember that "We've Got you."

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

We have "got" you on that ticket, republicans. You never sought statesmen for your candidates. You perfered to be the "war party." You put Grant in two terms because he was a Union soldier; you put Hayes in one term because he was a Union soldier; you nominated Garfield because he was a Union soldier. We now give the country a Union soldier the superior of all these men. We now give the country a Union soldier whose orders and letters during an important period of our history show him to be also a statesman. You can not match him. You have not matched him. Go back to your old mouldy drivel about "rebels" "loyalty," and you will make your defeat only more overwhelming. The people of the United States, through the length and breadth of the Union, will show you that they will not put up with the bilious republican leaders who have never advanced beyond the year 1864, and who see no hope for office except in the generation of disunionism, hatred, and sectionalism. That party is the party of disunion which fails to recognize all sections of our country as equally American, equally true to the constitution and the laws.

THE CAMPAIGN

Weekly Sentinel.

The first number of the Campaign Weekly Sentinel will be issued Wednesday, July 7, and be continued each week until November 10.

Each issue will contain a complete summary of the important political news and opinions of the week, and a large amount of interesting information.

The democratic party has never been more determined or more of a unit than it is to-day, and every indication points to a brilliant victory in November. But to insure that victory it is necessary that every true friend of honest government should "put his shoulder to the wheel" and do his utmost to help the common cause.

The importance of keeping the people thoroughly informed in such a contest cannot be overestimated. In no way can this be done so effectually as by circulating among them a live newspaper of established reputation, which furnishes every week a fresh, full and accurate account of current political events in the state and country, and presents the issues of the day clearly and forcibly.

The campaign Sentinel will be found thoroughly alive and up to the mark in every respect, and we bespeak for it a large circulation. A copy should be placed in the hands of every democratic or doubtful voter in the state and to this end we invite the co-operation of all our friends and subscribers and of democratic committees throughout the state. If subscriptions cannot in every case be obtained, send the paper free. A little money spent in this way now will be much more beneficial and far reaching in its results than ten times the amount expended in some other way near the close of the campaign.

The terms are exceedingly low and within the reach of all:

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

New York has been experiencing a season of intensely hot weather. Two hundred deaths from sunstroke were reported in six days....The annual boat race between Harvard and Yale, at New London, Ct., was won with ease by the latter....Hon. Gilbert De La Matyr, the well-known Indiana Greenback Congressman, has just been married to a widow at Friendship, N. J....Mrs. Chick, of Kennebunk, Me., held her only child, a boy about 8 years old, under water until he was drowned, and then attempted to drown herself.

During the progress of the Yale-Harvard boat-race, at New London, Ct., F. W Lincoln, President of the Boston and Albany railroad, and Mrs. Dr. William Appleton, of Boston, who were viewing the contest from a railroad car, were accidentally thrown from the platform and almost instantly killed.

Mary O'Connor, of Jersey City, murdered her three children by cutting their throats with a razor. The unfortunate woman was undoubtedly temporarily insane. She says she has been sick for a long time suffering from malaria, and has been unable to take care of her children, and she thought that by killing them they would go to heaven, and that there was no other cause for her killing them.

The death-rate of New York city is on the increase to an alarming extent. The number of deaths last week were 1,297, against 1,036 for the preceding week....George Ripley, the well-known New York journalist and author, has just died at the age of 78....An explanation of the Seawanhaka disaster, on Long Island sound, has probably been found. The boiler is of the locomotive pattern, having fifty small tubes through which the hot air and fire are drawn from the burning coals. In one of the tubes has been found an ugly rent, large enough for the insertion of a man's fist. It is believed that the whole pressure of the steam in the boiler was transferred by this rupture to the fire-box, sending the doors open and scattering the hot coals over the firemen's room, setting fire to the woodwork about the fire-room and sending the flames up to the main deck....At Philadelphia, on the 5th of July, a ferryboat ran down a row-boat and drowned Mrs. Kate Mahoy, aged 22, Robert Orr 15, Lizzie Orr 9, and Katie Orr 6.

Jacob Kuntz, of Homestead Station, N. J., went to the house of his son, where his wife resided, and forbade her going to a picnic. Upon her refusing, Jacob fatally shot her. He then went into the barn and killed himself. Kuntz and wife were both over 60 years of age....Lawrence Jerome, son of the wealthy Leonard W. Jerome, of New York, has been arrested on a charge of receiving $60,000 worth of stolen securities....The census returns for Vermont show such decrease of population that it is questionable whether under the new apportionment the State will have more than two Congressmen.

Col. Pelton, nephew of ex-Gov. Tilden, who achieved considerable notoriety through his connection with the cipher dispatches, died last week, at the Everett House, of heart disease....About thirty buildings, including all the banks, the Opera House, and the postoffice, at Tyrone, Pa., have been burned. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, $30,000....Lee & Murdock's mill and storehouse at East Douglass, Mass., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $130,000; partly covered by insurance.

THE WEST.

By the explosion of the boiler of a pleasure steamer on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., the engineer and pilot of the boat, and the head waiter and a guest at the hotel opposite were instantly killed, and seven persons were seriously injured....Gen. Grant left Galena on the 1st of July for the far West.

Wheat in southeastern and northern Minnesota has been more or less damaged by chinch bugs and wet weather.

Gen. Grant was treated at Kansas City to a national salute, bell-ringing and a long procession....There was a big celebration at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 3d inst., of the discovery of St. Anthony's falls by Father Hennepin. There was a procession over a mile long, composed of United States troops, militia and civic societies. The formal portion of the programme included a historical oration, a poem, and a dinner, eaten by several thousand people. The informal portion consisted of speeches by Secretary of War Ramsey, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Rosser, late of the Confederate cavalry....Information has been received at the Chicago Custom House that a cattle plague has broken out at Winnipeg, in Manitoba. The disease, which is said to be of foreign origin, is in the form of inflammatory fever, very infectious, and nearly as fatal as pleuro-pneumonia. Over 200 cattle have died, and the people are sorely exercised over the unlooked-for scourge....In the race for the base-ball championship of the United States, the Chicago Club continues to maintain a long lead over all competitors....At Troy Mills, Iowa, while a Fourth of July celebration was in progress, the marshal of the day struck a man for insulting a woman. This was a signal for a free fight which lasted over two hours, and in which more than three hundred men took part. Four of the combatants were fatally injured and twenty-five others received painful wounds....By the capsizing of a yacht on White Bear lake, about twelve miles from St. Paul, Minn., on the 5th inst., seven persons were drowned. It appears there were fourteen persons on board the yacht when it was struck by a heavy squall, and, as the men on board were by no means expert yachtsmen, they were unable to prevent the accident....A distressing accident occurred near Bryant, Iowa, on the 4th of July. Hugh Hanna, with his wife and five children, attempted to cross a swollen stream, when the wagon was upset and the entire family precipitated into the water, except Mrs. Hanna, who jumped out first in time to save herself. Mr. Hanna and the five children, aged respectively 13, 11, 9, 6, and 4 years, were drowned.

A terrible accident occurred last week near Dunkirk, Ohio. The boiler connected with a steam thresher exploded on a farm, killing five persons and seriously wounding four....Full returns of the new census make Chicago's population 502,940.

Reports to the Chicago *Times* from various points in the Northwest show that the wheat crop promises to be an average in quantity and quality. In some localities there are complaints of rust and chinch bugs, as is usually the case, but the general outlook is a favorable one. The reports from Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska agree that the yield will be the best in many years....At Vulture Mine, Arizona, a Mexican, named Salazar, a disappointed suitor of Miss Pubiale, called at the residence, and after a brief conversation shot her dead. The murderer fled, but men scoured the country and soon captured him, held a lynch court, and hung him.

A man named Turnrose, living in Franconia, Chisago county, Minn., whose house was on fire, forgot about his children in his endeavors to subdue the flames, and two little girls were burned to death.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, the Greenback-Labor candidate for President, confidently expects to be the next President of the United States. He claims that the Greenbackers will carry Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Texas, and probably two or three other States, and thus throw the election into the House, where it will be decided in his favor by De La Matyr, the Greenbackers from Indiana, who, it is alleged, holds the balance of power.

At the meeting of the National Republican Committee at New York, last week, Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively.

A convention of delegates from the various trade and labor organizations of the United States will be held in New York on Sept. 1 to declare in favor of either the Republican or Democratic nominee for President....There was a row at the San Francisco sand-lot, the other day, between the Greenback and Democratic wings of the Workingmen's party. After a while the Democrats made a rush for Kearney, with the intention of hanging him, but the police interfered and escorted him to a place of safety....The Greenback State Convention of Connecticut nominated for Governor Henry C. Baldwin; Lieutenant Governor, F. S. Sterling; Secretary of State, L. D. Pinney; Treasurer, Thomas E. Ryan; Comptroller, H. R. Wright. A resolution was passed repudiating any attempt to bring about a coalition with either the Democratic or Republican party.

A convention of the Republican party of Iowa has been called to meet at Des Moines on Wednesday, Aug. 25, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers....Gen. Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, has gone on a campaigning tour through the Southern States, where he takes the stump.

THE SOUTH.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has declared the State law which excludes colored persons from service on juries unconstitutional.

Scott Bell, of Starkville, Miss., and A. E. Carter, of Huntsville, Texas, were hanged for murder on the 2d inst....A crematory furnace has been erected at Nashville, Tenn.

Four stock men in Atascosa county, Texas, quarreled over a business settlement. Two drew their revolvers and shot each other dead, and the remaining two mortally wounded each other a moment afterward.

Several deputy collectors of revenue in Georgia who participated in a raid on illicit distilleries, in which one moonshiner was killed, have been arrested by the State authorities for murder. The United States Attorney will appear for the prisoners and take out writs of habeas corpus with a view to transferring the cases to the Federal courts....Col. E. B. Cash, of Chesterfield, killed Col. William M. Shannon, of Camden, in a duel at Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON.

The coinage executed at the United States mints for the fiscal year ending June 30 was valued at $84,370,144, of which $27,933,750 were standard silver. This exceeds the coinage of any previous year....Commissioner Le Duc has just returned from a trip South in the interest of tea-cultivation, and says that he expects in a short time that cultivation of tea will constitute a prominent part of their industries. He says that in North and South Carolina the greatest interest is manifested in the matter, and he sees no reason why the cultivation of tea should not become as profitable as the raising of cotton....The Superintendent of the Census thinks the population of the United States will be in the neighborhood of 48,000,000....The following is the public-debt statement for June:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 235,780,400
Five per cents		484,864,900
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		737,960,800
Refunding certificates		1,297,000
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,723,903,100
Matured debt	$ 7,621,455	
Legal tenders	346,741,991	
Certificates of deposit	14,465,000	
Fractional currency	7,214,984	
Gold and silver certificates	20,378,870	
Total without interest		393,800,318
Total interest		22,845,547
Total debt		$2,190,416,370
Cash in treasury		201,088,622
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,942,172,295
Decrease during June		10,214,424
Decrease since June 30, 1879		86,034,961
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,509,395
Debt on which interest has ceased		7,621,455
Interest thereon		814,444
Gold and silver certificates		20,376,870
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		14,465,000
Cash balance available, July 1, 1880		155,440,457
Total		$ 201,088,622
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 201,088,622
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by United States		48,661,135
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		15,815,292
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		31,390,684

An official statement completed at the Postoffice Department shows that issues of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal-cards during the year foot up an aggregate of $31,932,519, being an increase of nearly $3,500,000 over the total for the preceding fiscal year, or 12½ per cent. This percentage is about double the average rate of increase during the previous five years. The largest actual gain to postal revenue was in the issues of ordinary postage stamps, which, during the last fiscal year, aggregated $22,414,928, being an increase of $2,297,669, or 11 4-10 per cent., over the preceding year. The issues of newspaper and periodical stamps increased 15 1-10 per cent., the totals being $1,088,412 for the fiscal year 1879, and $1,252,903 for the fiscal year 1880.

GENERAL.

Over 1,500 immigrants arrived at Baltimore in one day, last week, and left immediately for the West....President Hayes has been made an LL. D. by Yale College.

Census items: Elgin has a population of 10,040; Cedar Rapids, 10,190; Lancaster, Pa., 25,846, and Salt Lake City, 21,000. The Territory of Utah contains 135,000 people.

The United States man-of-war Tennessee has been ordered to immediately proceed to Cuban waters to make a searching examination of all circumstances in connection with the recent Spanish outrages, and to report as early as possible....The census returns give New Orleans a population of 250,239, against 197,911 ten years ago. South Bend, Ind., has more than doubled its population in the last decade; it has now 13,324, against 6,118 in 1870....The Anthracite, the smallest steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, has arrived at New York. It left Falmouth, Eng. 28 days ago....The June report of the Department of Agriculture shows the following in relation to crops throughout the United States: There is an increase of 2 per cent. in the acreage under oats, and the condition of the crop is excellent, promising a yield of 12 per cent. greater than last year. The acreage under rye and barley has decreased since 1879, but the yield will be about the same. Clover has an increased acreage; the increase, however, is confined to the cotton-growing States and the Pacific coast. The condition of the crop is not good. Fruit of all kinds will be quite plentiful, much more so than for the previous year.

A Minnesota physician, Dr. Tanner, maintained that a man could live forty days on water alone, and to prove the correctness of his theory went to New York, and, under the watchful eyes of a committee of local doctors, started out to put it to the test. A telegram from that city on July 6 reports progress as follows: "Dr. Tanner at noon to-day closed the eighth day of his continuous fast. He has lost sixteen pounds in weight since the beginning, and now weighs 141½ pounds. For the past two days, however, he has lost only three-fourths of a pound daily. He spent most of his time to-day on his cot, and a great deal of the time lay prone upon his face and stomach. He did not sleep well last night, and was unable to-day to shake up his bed, and along toward to-night he became quite peevish and irritable. In the evening he took a walk, accompanied by his watchers.

The ninth day of Dr. Tanner's fast in New York was bulletined on the evening of July 7 as follows: At 11 a. m. his pulse was 96, and his temperature 98 8-10. His time was passed in short naps, bathing his head, rinsing his mouth, and talking to the doctors. He seemed strong and confident. Lying down about 3, he was very restless, and suddenly pitched his rubber pillow out into the middle of the floor. He then quietly fanned himself with a huge palm leaf. Throughout the day he called for water oftener than previously, and he caused wet cloths to be placed upon his head and hands. At 6:15 his temperature was 97½ and his pulse 80. About 8 he took a toy marble into his mouth to excite the salivary glands. He was pleasant, and even inclined to joke.

Railroad earnings continue to be very large. The receipts for the month of June of thirty leading lines show an immense increase over the corresponding month in 1879....Gen. W. B. Franklin has been elected President of the National Soldiers' Home....A St. Johns, (N. F.) special says the Arctic expedition steamship Gulnare, fifteen days out from Washington, was towed into the harbor of St. Johns. Her boiler showed signs of weakness, and fire-boxes completely collapsed. Several days will be required to put the engine department in a good, reliable condition.

FOREIGN.

In France large numbers of magistrates have resigned rather than enforce the decrees against the Jesuits....Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons the other day that, in view of the distracted state of Ireland, he did not think it advisable to recommend that O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenians be allowed to return to Ireland. Rossa is doubtless duly grateful for thus being once more made a martyr....The Sultan, in consequence of his fears relative to the secret designs of the powers, has an idea of rendering the Dardanelles impregnable by torpedoes and forts, and has ordered the preparation of plans and estimates.

Great sympathy for the exiled French Jesuits is shown in all parts of Spain, and numerous applications for permission to establish monasteries and colleges have been granted....It is generally believed that both Turkey and Greece will accept the decisions of the Berlin Conference in reference to the Greek frontier question.

In the contest for the Abercorn prize cup, at Dollymount, Ireland, on the 2d inst., two of the American team, Jackson and Scott, made the highest scores. Fenton, of the Irish team, was third.

The commission appointed to investigate the Tay bridge disaster reports that the structure was shabbily built, and that the plans were altogether inadequate....The brigand chief, Casino Girordamo, who in 1861 was the terror of the Bevento district, in Italy, and who voluntarily emigrated to America, has returned to his old haunts and occupation....Lord Shaftesbury, the well-known evangelical English Peer, unveiled a statue of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools, in London last week. Several American clergymen were present....In the shooting at Dollymount, Ireland, on the 3d inst., the Irish teams had rather the advantage of the American team....A Havana dispatch says the Cuban insurgents, under the command of Calixto Garcia, have been overtaken and completely defeated. Nearly all the members of the so-called Provisional Government were made prisoners....A number of explosions in the gas main under the Tottenham Court road, London, occurred on the 4th of July, killing two persons, wounding thirty, and damaging 400 houses....A terrible balloon accident occurred near Paris, on the 4th of July. A balloon burst in midair, and two lives were lost.

A new telephone has just been tried in France. The inventor claims it will be able to transmit sounds to America by cable.

Having refused to enforce the recommendations of the powers, Turkey is making such preparations for a war with Greece as its depleted exchequer will permit. At most of the great capitals hostilities are looked upon as inevitable. The Greeks are enrolling volunteers and concentrating troops on the frontier....The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish potato crop find out that the disease is due to fungus in or on the plant, and they urge the Government to promote experiments for furnishing a new and successive disease-resisting potato.

The Spanish Cabinet has resolved to indemnify the owners of the American steamer Octavia, illegally detained in the waters of Porto Rico....The money markets, which are the quickest indicators of every approaching disturbance in affairs abroad, already show the effect of the thickening complications as to the Eastern question. A London dispatch announces a semi-panic in the Paris and Berlin bourses on that score. It is another symptom that a storm is brewing.

Robbie's Verse.

A young lady who resides in that part of Pennsylvania which is called the "Switzerland of America" has a Sunday-school class of rather bright boys, averaging between 7 and 9 years. Recently she requested each pupil to come on the following Sunday with some passage of scripture bearing upon love. The lads heeded the request, and in turn recited their verses bearing upon that popular topic, such as, "Love your enemies" "Little children, love one another," etc. The teacher said to the boy whose turn came last:

"Well, Robbie, what is your verse?"

Raising himself up, he responded:

"Song of Solomon, second chapter, fifth verse: 'Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love.'"

Now what could be done with that style of boy?

Poisons.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, most efficient and applicable in a large number of cases, is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacupful of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach, and lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a teaspoonful of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common articles nullify a large number of virulent poisons.

A Quack's Success.

A medical writer tells this story of a celebrated English quack: He was once visited by an old acquaintance from the country, who addressed him as "Zam."

"I'm glad to see thee'st got on so vinely, Zam," said the rustic, "but how is't, man? Thee know'st thee never had no more brains nor a pumpkin."

Taking him to a window, the quack bade him count the passers-by. "How many have passed?" asked the quack, after a few minutes.

"Nointy, or mayhap a hundred."

"And how many wise men do you suppose were among this hundred?"

"Mayhap one."

"Well, all the rest are mine."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Adventure with a Monster Rattlesnake in a Mine.

[Tombstone (Arizona) Epitaph.]

Dr. Bartleson, of this city, had quite a thrilling experience last week. While at Secorro on business he thought he would take a look at the mines near town. The object of interest is the old mine—we have forgotten the name—worked ages ago for aught anyone now living knows, and which has two shafts, one recently reopened to a depth of forty-five feet, where drifts indicate the first level. No explorations beyond a few feet from the depth named, have been made, though it is evident that the two shafts mentioned are connected at this level. Desirous of a jaunt under ground, and at the same time expressing astonishment that none of the miners of the camp or owners of the mine had worked up sufficient curiosity to extend the discovery, the doctor was lowered into the shaft. Emerging from the bucket, a taper was lighted, and the drift along the vein entered upon. A chamber 10x12x8 was soon entered by crawling a distance on all fours, after an examination of which and the selection of some ores the tour of discovery was continued. To proceed it was again necessary to crawl, and the doctor once more assumed the infantile position of locomotion. An advance of a few feet had been made, when a cold, clammy substance was touched by the hand, and two bright, glistening orbs gradually rose in air and flashed back with intensified brightness the feeble rays of the taper. Almost instantly a hissing rattling sound startled the hearing, and the doctor realized that he had encountered a rattlesnake. To retreat was the work of a second, and the chamber just left was soon regained. Assuming an upright position, the doctor cast a hasty glance at the aperture from whence he had emerged, and lo! and behold, there approached his adversary, which, when seeing the disturber of his quiet, coiled himself for a spring. A look was sufficient to satisfy the doctor that the snake was one of the largest of his species and a determined foe. Immediate action was necessary. To retreat was to invite and hasten the attack, with the chances in favor of the snake. To take the aggressive, then, was the work of another second, and, picking up a chunk of ore, the doctor hurled it with all his might at the protruded, vibrating head of the snake just as he was in the act of springing. The exertion of throwing the ore extinguished the taper, and the horror of the then situation can well be imagined but never accurately described—the darkness, the dread uncertainty of the locality of the reptile; the torturing ignorance of the success or failure of the blow, the fear to move, all combined to intensify the hair-raising, chilling terror of the situation. To relight the taper was determined upon, though not without the realization of the dread fact that the snake would take advantage of the first ray of light and spring upon its foe. With fear and trembling the doctor eagerly followed the advancing rays of the taper as they lit up the chamber, and his feelings of relief and joy can well be imagined as he saw stretched before him, not three feet distant, the stunned body of the snake—the aim with the rock had been a success. At this time the doctor bethought himself of his revolver, and, placing it near the reptile's head, effectually dispatched him. The snake was six feet in length, very large around, and numbered nineteen rattles. The doctor had explored sufficiently, and regained the surface as soon as possible. We imagine his hair is a shade grayer than before going to Secorro.

The Danger of Genius in Women.

Genius, when accompanied by right principles and self-control, is a more dangerous quality in a woman than a man. Nothing shows this more plainly than the life of Lady Caroline Lamb. No one was more fully alive to her faults than she was herself. When the Hon. William Lamb, then Lord Melbourne, laid his heart and fortune at her feet, she refused him, saying that she was afraid that her violent temper would wreck their happiness. Again, however, he proposed, and this time, unfortunately for herself, he was accepted. Lady Caroline's fear that she could not control her temper was by no means groundless. At the marriage ceremony she was seized with a fit of passion, and she thus afterward described her behavior: "I stormed at the Bishop, tore my valuable dress to pieces, and was carried nearly insensible to the carriage which was to convey me forever from my home." Lady Caroline was certainly at times not quite sane. Lord Melbourne made her a far better husband than most men would have done; and though at last he was obliged to separate from her he still retained a portion of his old affection.

Without undervaluing intellect, we think that no one will be inclined to deny that both in men and women the qualities of the heart are far more important than those of the head, and we cannot do better than conclude with the following lines of the late Canon Kingsley, addressed to young girls, and which bear closely on this subject:

> Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
> Do noble things, not dream them all day long;
> So making life, death and that vast forever,
> One grand, sweet song.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Pioneer Incidents.

A gentleman whose parents were among the early settlers of Clay county, Missouri, says that in 1824 there were only three men in the whole county who owned a suit of broadcloth. The usual dress was made from jeans and linsey, dyed with hickory bark. An incident occurred about that time which illustrates the simple habits of the people:

A young man, by serving in the United States army, had laid up some money. He came to a town in the county dressed in a suit of blue broadcloth. On his head he wore a fur cap made by himself. For days he was the most noticed man in the town—because he wore "store clothes."

In summer, it was usual for women, as well as for boys and girls, to go barefoot. Even those young ladies who would wear shoes were in the habit of wearing, when going "out," a pair of coarse shoes, and carrying their "Sunday shoes" in the pocket. Just before arriving at the place they started for, the coarse shoes would be taken off and the "Sunday shoes" put on.

In time this simple mode of dress came to be associated with piety. If a person was a church-member and wore a more stylish dress than the other people, the act would beget public criticism.

A gentleman of education who, though not a member of any church, was an upright man, once attended church dressed in a suit of broadcloth. The preacher, being old-fashioned and narrow-minded, associated broadcloth with those pomps and vanities which a Christian should renounce. During the sermon he referred to the gentleman as the smooth-faced young man whose fine apparel was contrary to the spirit of the gospel. The gentleman, however, listened with an appearance of respect to the criticism, knowing that the preacher was honest, if not wise.—*Youth's Companion.*

Strange Food.

Some score or so of contributors to a French sporting journal dined one day upon the ham and heart of a lion, killed by Constant Cheret in Algeria. The flesh of the lion was found to be particularly firm and close-grained, like that of a horse, but, although pronounced palatable, it only achieved what is termed a *success d'estime*, while the heart, skillfully prepared with truffles, was unanimously voted tough and indigestible. In fact, the French journalists were not much better pleased with their fare than was Bruce, the traveler, when the guest of the Arab tribe of Welled Sidi Boojanim, "the sons of the fathers of the flocks," bound by vow to eat lion's flesh once every day; for the traveler found male lion meat lean, tough and musky in flavor, lioness meat a trifle fatter and more palatable, and whelp flesh the nastiest of the three.

Mindful that an unlooked-for pleasure is thrice welcome, Frank Buckland did not advise his guests on a certain occasion that they were about to enlarge their gastronomic experiences, but, when the soup had been disposed of, asked a famous gourmand sitting near him how he liked it.

"Very well, indeed," was the answer. "Turtle, is it not? I only ask because I did not find any green fat."

Buckland shook his head.

"I fancied it had a somewhat musky taste—peculiar, but not at all unpleasant," remarked his neighbor.

"All alligators have," replied the host; "the cayman, especially—the fellow I dissected this morning, and which you have just been discussing."

Half a dozen of the suddenly-enlightened diners suddenly started to their feet, two or three slunk from the room, and the rest of the meal was enjoyed by only a portion of the original company.

"See what imagination is," said Buckland. "Had I told them it was turtle, or terrapin, or birds'-nest soup, or the gluten of a fish from the maw of a sea-bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion would have been none the worse. I tell them that it is alligator soup, and their gorges rise at as good a dish as ever a man need have!"

Forewarned, and, therefore, forearmed, were the gentlemen who lunched on octopus at the Brighton Aquarium, trying it in turn boiled, broiled and cold. They found it excellent eating, resembling skate, but not so tender as might be. The verdict would probably have been still more favorable had the octopus been boiled first and then roasted, as is the way in Corsica, where the monster is esteemed a great delicacy.

The Beats of the Pulse.

By means of a little instrument called the sphygmograph, the pulse-beats may be accurately and permanently recorded. And now Dr. B. W. Richardson, LL.D., F. R. S., of London, by adding a microphone to a sphygmograph, has constructed a sphygmophone, by which the pulse-beat may be heard forty feet away.

It seems that the sounds heard correspond to those of the heart, and are three in number, one long and two short, resembling the words "bother it." The three sounds are caused, the first by contraction of the ventricle, as it throws the blood into the aorta, and the other two by the closing of the valve behind it and the recoil of the arterial column, as the contraction (systole) is finished.

It is found that the peculiar sounds of the heart, when *diseased*, and by which the physician's ear ascertains its condition, have their corresponding sounds at the pulse. As, for instance, those heard where there is a defective valve that allows the blood, which should be thrown forward, to regurgitate into the chamber behind.

Another interesting fact appears, viz., that a person's pulse is quickened by his laughter, the sound sometimes seeming almost like an echo of the laugh. Perhaps this may help to explain the hygienic value of a hearty laugh to one in a depressed and melancholic condition.

In severe palpitation the sounds are all lost in a sort of loud whirr as from a revolving wheel.

When the pulse-beats are over ninety a minute, there is, together with the ordinary sounds, a continuous sound resembling what is heard when a shell is held to the ear—possibly caused by the friction of the blood against the walls of the artery.

It is thought that the sphygmophone may be very useful in detecting minute and obscure pulsations in different parts of the body.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Lamentable Lot.

The woman who cannot grow old is jealous of her own children, and keeps aloof from them. She makes love while her son is making love. She beams and lowers her voice and steps out as gracefully as she can, and she is not unwilling that her figure should be compared with the figure of her son's lady acquaintances. Her morals are irreproachable. She never did a wrong; but that is not the fault of her dear, garrulous husband, who never knew how to make love to her. She wishes that some young fellow would make love to her, but she seldom finds him. When she does, her simpering folly calls blushes to the cheeks of her children, while the young man laughs at her.

Physician (to Government clerk)—"Well, what do you complain of?" G. C.—"Sleeplessness, doctor." Physician—"At what time do you go to bed?" G. C.—"Oh, I don't mean at night, but during office hours."

APOTHEGMS.

Humility is the hull-mark of wisdom.—*Jeremy Collier.*

Those who want friends to open themselves unto are cannibals of their own hearts.—*Bacon.*

The philosopher Antisthenes used to say that like as rust consumes iron so does envy devour the envious.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and slander he shuts the same to his best friends.—*Bishop South.*

The praises that a man bestows must be valued according to his habit in the matter of praising, and adjectives which from one man would mean much will disappoint from another.—*Masson.*

Plutarch has written an essay on the benefits which a man may receive from his enemies; and among the good fruits of enmity mentions this in particular, that by the reproaches which it casts upon us we see the worst side of ourselves.—*Addison.*

Parting and forgetting? What faithful heart can do these? Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leave us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness; shall follow it whithersoever that shall go, and are of their nature divine and immortal.—*Thackeray.*

Discipline, like the bridle in the hand of a good rider, should exercise its influence without appearing to do so, should ever be active, both as a support and as a restraint, yet seem to lie easily in hand. It must be always ready to check or to pull up, as occasion may require; and only when the horse is a runaway should the action of the curb be perceptible.—*Guesses at Truth.*

Sacred Music.

Hymn singing is not always appropriate to occasions, and leaders often make singular selections. A minister preached a solemn sermon on the judgment, and gave out at the close:

> That awful day will surely come,

which the choir sang to the lively air of "Coronation." "Brother," said the preacher to the chorister in the vestibule, "why didn't you sing 'Yankee Doodle?'"

At an immersion baptism on the bank of a river, as each candidate, male or female, emerged dripping from the water, the people interjected the favorite revivalish chorus:

> They look like men in uniform.
> They look like men of war.

At a protracted meeting one of the hardest families in the neighborhood, by name Ransom, were persuaded to go to the front as subjects for prayer. The rejoicing people shouted lustily in prospect of half-a-dozen much-needed conversions:

> The year of jubilee has come;
> Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.

This made old Ransom mad. He took it as a personal insult, got up from his knees and took his bedraggled better-half by the arm, saying aloud, "Come on, old woman, they don't want the like of us here; come on, boys and gals!" and led the whole tribe out of church in flaming dudgeon.

An English leader set the advent hymn "Christ the Lord is risen to-day—hallelujah!" to the Tyrolese waltz, and a Southern camp-meeting Christian sung "When I Can Read My Title Clear" to the minstrel melody "Wait for the wagon, and we'll all take a ride!"—*Troy Times.*

Wild Pigeons' Nests.

One nesting of wild pigeons is about the same as another, and the first nest you come to like the million others in the vicinity. When these migratory birds have mated, decided where to settle and staked off their claim, they proceed to construct about the slightest nest that will hold an egg and a bird. "Three sticks and a feather" constitute about the material, according to one authority. The feather is often wanting, but a few more sticks are generally added. The nest is placed in the crotch of a tree, on two forked branches, or anywhere else in the tree where suitable support can be found. Cedar trees along the river bottoms seem to be preferred, but when the nestings are large beech and other trees are occupied. From half-a-dozen to fifty or sixty nests are built in a tree, and only one egg is laid in each nest.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@10 25
Hogs	4 50	@ 6 30
Cotton	11¾	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 4 05
Wheat—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 20
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@ 51
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 37
Rye—Western	76	@ 85
Pork—Mess	12 85	@13 00
Lard	7	@ 7⅞
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 15	@ 4 30
Hogs	3 10	@ 4 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 00	@ 5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	92	@ 93
No. 3 Spring	79	@ 80
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	70	@ 71
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 76
Butter—Choice Creamery	19	@ 20½
Eggs—Fresh	9½	@ 10
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 25
Lard	6⅛	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 01	@ 1 06
No. 2	92	@ 93
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	71	@ 72
Barley—No. 2	67	@ 68
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	95	@ 96
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	60	@ 61
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 25
Lard	6⅛	@ 6⅜
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	98	@ 1 02
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	29	@ 30
Rye	72	@ 73
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	6¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 00
No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 32
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	95	@ 96
Corn	34	@ 35
Oats	28	@ 30
Pork—Clear	13 50	@14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Common	3 15	@ 4 00
Hogs	4 50	@ 4 65
Sheep	3 75	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

President Hayes visited recently the house in Branford, Ct., built by his great-grandfather, Ezekiel, 150 years ago.

It is charged by counsel for the prosecution in the Currin case at Marshall, Texas, that at least one of the jurors who brought in the verdict of acquittal was bribed.

The Campbellite sect, to which Gen. Garfield belongs, has 328,000 members in the United States. It is said that nine United States Senators and a good many Representatives are members of it.

A boy at Pittsburgh, Pa., named Oakins, saved a man named Finnan from drowning. As soon as the latter recovered from the effects of his adventure he deeded the lad a half interest in two houses and lots at McKeesport.

Canadians are not a little annoyed at the large emigration from the Dominion to the United States. It is stated that 57,000 Canadians have left Ontario during the last eight months, and that nearly all of them have located permanently this side the line. This class, too, it is said, is made up of the best of farmers and mechanics, who are dissatisfied with the Government and the slow progress and the steady increase of the public debt in Canada.

The British people move slowly in all matters involving encroachment upon long-established customs. They could not accept Mr. Stevenson's resolution, as introduced in the House, looking to the closing of public-houses on Sunday in England; but adopted an amendment impressing the opinion that provision should be made for the sale, during limited hours, of malt liquors, for consumption at home. The Englishman could no more dispense with his pint of beer than the German with his lager.

A Polish periodical, which numbers among its contributors some of the most eminent exiles who owe their banishment from their native country to their participation in the insurrection of 1863-'4, has just published some interesting statistics connected with the merciless repression of the movement in the Czar's lieutenants. From this date it appears that within the space of two years 83,434 Poles were condemned to perpetual expatriation, and transported to Siberia or to other outlying provinces of the Russian empire.

An extraordinary case of gravel is reported from West Jefferson, Ohio. A widow lady named Mrs. Thompson died, and the attending physicians were unable to agree as to the cause of death. Some attributed it to consumption and others to cancer or ulceration of the stomach. The disagreeing doctors held a post-mortem examination, and found in the bladder 337 grains of gravel, the smallest of which were as large as peas. The case is a little remarkable on account of the great number of stones and the peculiar character of the symptoms, which could so baffle the physicians in diagnosing the case.

A brilliant meteor is described in a recent telegram from Macon, Ga.: A meteor as large as a barrel, starting from the zenith, plunged down the northeastern sky, and exploded with a report that reverberated for thirty seconds and shook the earth at this point. The meteor was about five seconds falling, during which time the city was lit up as by an electric light. Much excitement prevailed in the negro quarters. The inhabitants rushed into their houses, closed the doors, and filled the air with their screams and prayers. The time between the disappearance of the meteor and the report was about fifteen minutes.

A movement, originated by Sir Andrew Galt and a few enthusiasts, is on foot for a British emigration scheme on a gigantic scale. The idea is a combination of the leading classes, to help out, with aid from the state, emigration to British colonies, for it is noted with alarm that those now seeking elbow-room outside the strained and crowded limits of England, go to swell the growth and greatness of the United States, instead of aiding to build up the colonies. In fifteen years, out of 2,000,000 of people who left the United Kingdom for lands beyond the sea, only 250,000 went to Canada, seven out of every eight (1,750,000) going to the United States.

John Steele, the "Coal Oil Johnny" whose astounding prodigality made him notorious throughout the country, is now a well-behaved and reasonably prosperous farmer at Franklin, Pa. It was in 1864, when he was 21, that the striking of oil on a farm that he had inherited began to yield him an income of $3,000 a day. This wealth turned his foolish head, and he began to spend the money in the most reckless and grotesque manner. He squandered all his property in three years. His wife had managed to get hold of $75,000, but that was lost in a bank failure. Steele gradually came to his senses, went to work at his old occupation of a teamster, next became a railroad baggage master, and slowly saved enough money to buy the farm on which he now lives.

The Emperor of Brazil is still indulging that fondness for material progress which caused him to express so much admiration for this country when visiting here. He has just given the last stroke to the new Rio Janeiro water works, letting into the city water from streams forty miles away, carried through vast intervening reservoirs to Rio Janeiro by two 32-inch mains; and he has also given the first stroke to a new and important railroad. These things, however, cost money, as the Khedive of Egypt found out. Brazil's finances show a prospective deficit for the new fiscal year, even exclusive of the $6,000,000 desired for public works. It is believed that she must continue for a while to add eight or ten millions a year to her debt, which now, including outstanding obligations in paper currency, is about 814,000,000 milreis, or about $407,000,000. It has been increased by about $17,000,000 the past year.

There is not another roll of contributors to any publication in Europe like the contributors to the Edinburgh *Review*. It takes in almost every name that is distinguished in statesmanship, in eloquence and learning for a couple of generations. It includes a Prime Minister, Lord John Russell; a Chancellor, Lord Brougham; a Lord Chief Justice, Lord Denman; two Chancellors of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice and Sir G. C. Lewis; two or three Lords of Session and puisne Judges on the English bench; a Secretary of War, Macauley; a Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Lytton; metaphysicians like Sir William Hamilton; historians like Henry Hallam, Carlyle and Napier; political economists like John Stuart Mill and McCulloch; theologians like Henry Rogers and Dean Milman; almost all the poets who were invited to dine with Apollo—Tom Campbell, Tom Moore and Samuel Rogers; essayists like Sir James Stephen and Hazlett, and it was only by accident that Charles Dickens was not enrolled among the contributors, with the greatest of his rivals and contemporaries, W. M. Thackeray.

A strange story of the hardships of Russian captivity is related by a German engineer named Neumeyer. He was busily engaged in superintending the construction of a new railway in the South of Russia, when he saw himself suddenly surrounded by a body of police and made prisoner. On being shown a photograph portrait, he innocently exclaimed: "Where have you got this picture from? I have never had my likeness taken." This extraordinary resemblance of his to Louis Hartmann, or rather Wolkoff (the alleged author of the Moscow attempt on the Emperor's life), and a scar on his right hand, brought poor Neumeyer into a serious predicament. He was put in chains, taken to Moscow, submitted to a wearisome investigation, then dragged across the country on foot to Warsaw, with no nourishment other than bread, cabbage and spoiled fish on a journey of forty-four days. After spending about six weeks more in prison on bread and water, surrounded by a low set of criminals awaiting their transportation to Siberia, he succeeded in forwarding a letter to the Governor General of Polade, whose brother had formerly employed Neumeyer on his estates in Esthonia. Thanks to Count Kotzebue's intercession, Count Loris Melikoff allowed the poor victim to return to Germany in a penniless condition, covered with vermin, and wearing the same clothes in which he had been seized, and which had never been washed.

Dainty Eaters.

A menagerie elephant eats about one hundred pounds of the best timothy hay every twenty-four hours. Giraffes, camels, zebras and deer are also hay-eating animals, but are not so particular in reference to its quality as the elephant. Sea-lions have to be fed on fish, usually fresh and salt mackerel, each animal taking twelve to fifteen each meal twice a day, and consuming altogether one hundred pounds of fish daily. Next in point of delicate eaters come the polar bears, whose regular diet is bread soaked in milk, with fish now and then for a change. The black bears are also given bread, one hundred pounds being used daily. Vegetables of almost every sort are fed liberally to the different animals — cabbage, potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips. The elephants are great cabbage eaters, in addition to their standard diet, hay. The giraffes, singularly enough, are great onion eaters, while the deer and goats, and animals of the cow species, eat carrots and turnips and potatoes. Bran and oats and corn are also liberally distributed—mostly once or twice a week—among the hay eating animals. But the orang-outang is the most dainty feeder of all, living on bread and honey, beef and potatoes—a diet alarmingly like that of humanity.

Growth of Cleveland.

In 1870 the population of the city was 92,824, and it was estimated that the population for this year would reach 175,322, but the census reports, for this year, show a population of 157,946. The rate of increase from 1860 to 1870 was 115 per cent., and that for the ten years just passed is 70 per cent., showing that the increase from 1860 to 1870 was much larger than the increase from 1870 to 1880.—*Leader*, *June* 19.

FARM NOTES.

Breeding draught horses pays large profits to Western farmers, and they are at present the most profitable stock of any kind that can be raised.

The introduction of white grapes, says a writer in *Colman's Rural World*, has proven a great blow to grape-loving birds, for I have never yet observed one that was smart enough to discover that a white grape was good for eating.

War! war! war upon weeds! The farmer's success is the reward of constant vigilance. The fertile soil of the West, while yielding immense crops of grain, yields weeds in the same proportion. But, taken in time, on our mellow soil, the weeds are easily destroyed.—*Exchange*.

The *New England Farmer* has much faith in the future of the sugar industry in this country, but trembles for the lazy and shiftless farmers who have invested in the enterprise with high hopes of success, but without a due appreciation of the requirements necessary for securing profitable crops of beet roots.

The *Farm and Fireside*, of Springfield, Ohio, has this to say about these: "Take two wooden boxes, one three inches larger in every way than the other. Line the inside box with zinc. Fill the space surrounding it with dry sawdust, or, better, with fine charcoal. Let the cover to the inside box be covered with a piece of woolen blanket. Let a small piece of pipe pass from the bottom of the inner box down through the bottom of the lower box, so as to allow the water from the melted ice to flow off. This is just as good as many of the patent ice chests at less than one-fourth the cost.

Prof. Arnold says: "The assertion is often made, and many people believe, that water washes out the flavor of the butter; but it only cleanses the butter of the buttermilk, sugar and milk acid which may adhere to it, just as clarifying sugar removes from it the foreign matters which modify its true flavor. The flavor of butter consists of fatty matters, which do not combine with water, therefore cannot be washed away by it. The effect of washing upon the keeping quality of butter depends upon the purity of the water with which the washing is done. If the water contains no foreign matter that will affect the butter, it will keep better for washing the buttermilk out than by kneading it out."

The growth of trees and shrubs is made the first half of the season; after that the time is occupied in maturing the wood. The growth, therefore, should be pushed from the start, and this is done by manuring and cultivation; the latter is an aid to the former, and discontinued in time to give chance for maturing. Begin early, and work the ground for a large space, as the roots extend far. To stir or manure the ground only, as is so common, is of little or no benefit. The entire space between raspberries and blackberries should be gone over, and lightly, so as not to disturb the roots, which usually are near the surface. Treat currants, gooseberries, grapevines, young trees, etc., in the same way, using manure if needed, and to the amount required in connection with cultivation, applying it early, so as to get the full benefit. Barn manure is in general preferable, as it also serves to some extent as a mulch.

We sow our grain too thick, just as we set our trees and shrubs and plant our corn too close. With land made mellow and level, and the seed distributed evenly and properly covered, half the quantity now used is a great abundance. The drill is a convincing proof of this. Here is the all-important condition of uniform covering present, and as all the seed grows light seeding is necessary if the seed is sound and undamaged. More attention to the seed is, therefore, called for, and in securing this greater cleanliness will follow. Our grain will eventually all be drilled in, thus lessening the seed to about one-half. Even this will be reduced, for we sow too thick with the drill. Where the land is well prepared, as it should be, and the seed is all sound, broadcasting will admit of a reduction of nearly one-half, and the crop will be better. There will be larger straw, a larger and fuller head, and less disposition to lodge. More labor should be bestowed upon the seed bed, which enriches it, as well as improves it otherwise, and less seed sown, passing it first through the fanning-mill with a full wind on, as the light or imperfect seed makes a feeble growth.

Many farmers are very stingy in the matter of supplying animals with salt. They seem to think that the money invested for animals is virtually thrown away, and they study how to avoid this loss as far as possible. Occasionally a farmer will find that some sheep will live six months without eating salt, and he loses no time in making his discovery known to the world. A large proportion of farmers furnish salt to their animals but once a week. On these occasions they eat so much of it that they feel uncomfortable during the following day. Stock of all kinds should have salt constantly within their reach, whether they are in the yard or pasture. It is very easy to keep a supply of salt in an open box in a shed where cattle can have free access to it. It requires but little ingenuity to erect a salt-box in a pasture so that its contents will not be wasted. All that is required is a hanging roof, that can be moved by the heads of cattle and sheep. When cattle have a supply of salt always within reach they will never eat so much at any time as to render them uncomfortable. Salt is not a luxury, but a necessity, and it should be supplied without stint. Animals know better than their owners do how often they require salt. Any stock-owner would object to being allowed to taste salt but once a week.

French Palaces.

The "Direction des Batiments Civils et des Palais Nationaux" has lately had the chief palaces and chateaux formerly occupied by the crown valued, and the estimate has been made public. The Palais de Versailles, with its park and dependencies, comes first, being valued at 112,000,000 francs. The Luxembourg, with its immensely valuable art collections, is set down at 60,000,000 francs. The beautiful Chateau of Fontainbleau is valued at 30,000,000 francs. The Palais de Trianon, the special favorite of Queen Marie Antoinette, is placed at 18,500,000 francs, and the Chateau of Compiegne at 18,000,000 francs. The Palais Royal and the Elysee are each estimated at 10,000,000 francs. The Palais de St. Cloud, even in its present defaced condition, is valued at 4,750,000 francs, and the Chateau of Rambouillet at 3,045,000 francs.—*Swiss Times*.

Jonathan Edwards.

It is impossible that people of ordinary sensibilities should have listened to his torturing discourses without becoming at last sick of hearing of infinite horrors and endless agonies. It came very hard to kind-hearted persons to believe that the least sin exposed a creature God had made to such exorbitant penalties. Edwards' whole system had too much of the character of the savage people by whom the wilderness had so recently been tenanted. There was revenge—"revenging *justice*" was what he called it—insatiable, exhausting its ingenuity in contriving the most exquisite torments; there was the hereditary hatred glaring on the babe in its cradle; there were the suffering wretch and the pleased and shouting lookers-on. Every natural grace of disposition; all that had once charmed in the sweet ingenuousness of youth, in the laughing gayety of childhood, in the winning helplessness of infancy; every virtue that Plato had dreamed of, every character that Plutarch had drawn—all were branded with the hot iron, which left the blackened inscription upon them, signifying that they were accursed of God—the damning word *nature*.

There is no sufficient reason for attacking the motives of a man so saintly in life, so holy in aspirations, so meek, so laborious, so thoroughly in earnest in the work to which his life was given. But, after long smothering in the sulphurous atmosphere of his thought, one cannot help asking, Was this or anything like this—is this or anything like this—the accepted belief of any considerable part of Protestantism? If so, we must say with Bacon: "It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him." A "natural man" is better than an unnatural theologian. It is a less violence to our nature to deify protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.—*Dr O. W. Holmes, in International Review*.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

A table-spoonful of salt will weigh about one ounce.

Cool rain-water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Cut bread fine for filling for fowls; this is better than to crumble it. No sogginess.

Large holes in a loaf of bread are proof of a careless cook. The kneading has been slighted.

Milk-cans or pans not kept clean are liable to impart to the milk a dangerous fermentive poison.

To clean kettles easily, pour a little hot water into them and put a cover on; the steam will soften the dirt so that it may be easily removed.

To keep seeds from the depredations of mice, mix some pieces of camphor with them. Camphor placed in trunks or drawers will prevent mice from doing them injury.

Papered walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread with the crust on and rub them down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.

Chocolate Cookies.—Take the white of six eggs, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of grated chocolate, five ounces of flour; first stir the whites of the eggs and the sugar together, then add the chocolate, and lastly the flour; drop by the spoonful on greased tins, and bake in a moderate oven.

Brandy Cherries.—Choose fine, firm fruit, wash, pick the stems off, stick the cherries in two or three places with a needle; pour over them a sirup made by boiling a pound of sugar (to every pound of cherries) in a gill of water; add a pint of brandy for every four pounds of sugar; pour the sirup hot over the cherries; cork and tie up carefully when cold. They will be fit to eat in a week, and will keep for an indefinite time.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Pick and wash five pounds of raspberries and pour over them a gallon of the best white wine vinegar; let it stand twenty-four hours, then strain through a flannel jelly-bag and put this liquor over five pounds more of raspberries. Let it stand again a day and night. Strain a second time through a flannel bag, and add ten pounds of lump sugar. Put in a three-gallon stone jar; set the jar in a pot of hot water and let it simmer for twenty minutes, skimming any froth that may arise. When perfectly cold bottle and cork carefully. Keep in a cool place during the summer.

Salt-and-Water Cucumbers.—Put fifty freshly-pickled cucumbers in a stone jar, separating each layer with fresh grape leaves, and a sprig of sweet fennel. Pour over them a pickle made by boiling a pint and a half of salt in a gallon of water, and a table-spoonful of cayenne pepper; only let it come to a boil; have it perfectly cold before putting it over the cucumbers; cover well with grape leaves; put a clean piece of light wood and a brick on top to keep the cucumbers down; they will ferment, be slightly acid, and be ready for use in three weeks. This is a Holland recipe.

The Human Figure.

The proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the feet. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good, any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion.

The Greeks make all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead, is a seventh. If the face, from the roots of the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the nostrils. The height, from the feet to the top of the head, is the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

INDIANA NEWS.

Fifty of the seventy deaths reported in Indianapolis for the first half of June were of children under 5 years of age.

Cholera infantum is prevailing in Jeffersonville, and can almost be called epidemic. Quite a number died last week.

Rev. W. R. Halstead, President, and Prof. Ogg, Vice President, of DePauw Female College at New Albany, have resigned.

The remains of the late Gen. Laz. Noble have been brought from Alpine, Col., where he died last November, and interred at Vincennes.

In a fracas near Mount Vernon, a stray shot from the pistol of Nat Monroe hit a young lady, also named Monroe, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

The daughter of a farmer named Taylor, living ten miles south of Terre Haute, aged 10 years, was thrown from a horse and instantly killed.

Judge W. A. Woods, was elected a Trustee of Wabash College, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel B. Gookins, of Terre Haute.

The wife of His Excellency Governor J. D. Williams, residing about sixteen miles east of Vincennes, died, one day last week, after a lingering illness resulting from a fall some months since.

At a picnic in the northern part of Crawford county, James Murphy and William McBurnie, who had been partners in a saw-mill, met and renewed an old quarrel, and Mr. Burnie was shot dead.

Work on the new State House at Indianapolis has now advanced so far that the Commissioners will soon be able to name the day of laying the corner-stone. The ceremonies will probably be held during August.

The recorded movement of cars through Indianapolis last week shows a total of 17,857, of which 13,140 were loaded. These would make a train reaching from Indianapolis to New York, not including the locomotives necessary to move it.

There will be a general meeting of the Morton Monument Association, at Indianapolis, Sept. 1, to pass upon all designs, models or suggestions that may be presented by the various sculptors competing for the contract to erect the statue of the late Senator Morton.

Rev. E. G. Wood, D. D., of the Southeastern Indiana Conference, died at his residence at Moore's Hill, a few days ago. Dr. Wood was one of the ablest ministers in his denomination in the State, and was for more than fifty years an efficient preacher of the gospel in Indiana.

About $40,000 has been received into the endowment fund of Indiana Asbury University during the past year, and money that had been invested in railroad stocks which had depreciated in value so that it brought no income has, during the year, risen until it is at par, and will now make its regular dividends.

A young lady of Terre Haute was taken ill, and after being nearly restored to health was attacked by the most torturing pains in her limbs, which were not subdued until after six weeks of suffering. At the end of that time she was able to be removed from her bed to a chair, when the astonishing discovery was made that she had grown one foot and a half.

James A. Stretch, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Grant county, died at Marion last week, of rheumatic troubles. He had held the office of Justice different terms, extending over a period of thirty years. He was Captain in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry in the late war, and editor of the first newspaper printed in the county. His age was about 60 years.

A restraining order has been issued in the Circuit Court at Evansville against Rev. George Chainey, to prohibit his preaching in the Church of the Unity, and to perpetually enjoin him and his adherents from appropriating said church to the furtherance and advancement of atheism and infidelity, and to protect all who adhere to the Unitarian church and to the original constitution of the same.

In the breach of promise suit of Elizabeth McPherson against John Warble, for $10,000, at Shelbyville, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. Considerable interest was taken in the case, owing to the ages of the parties, both being on the shady side of life and rather too old to be figuring in an affair of the heart.

Kirk Bundy, a well-to-do farmer of Posey county, had discharged one Phœnix, a hired man, whose attentions to his daughter were unpleasant to her, and let Phœnix have the use of a gun, which a little later he heard fired in some woods not far from the house. Next morning the bodies of Phœnix and the girl were found in the path leading to her grandmother's house, where Bundy supposed his daughter had staid over night. The fiend encountered her on the way home, and shot her through the heart.

A lad named Bailey was struck by lightning and instantly killed, near Economy, while retreating from the harvest-field with his father before a storm. The father was almost beside him. The work of death was so quick and silent that he did not know but the boy was following behind him, until he reached the door-yard and was told by persons who had seen the boy fall with the flash from the house. He returned to the field and found his son lying in the stubble, with nothing but a faint red line from his ear to his shoulder to mark the work of the deadly fluid.

Census Returns.

The census will show Knightstown to have a population of about 1,760, or an increase of a little over 100 in ten years.

The census returns give Kendallville a population of about 2,600, Waterloo 1,900, Auburn 1,600, Butler 1,200, Lagrange 1,400, Albion 1,000, and Ligonier 2,005.

The present population of Fort Wayne (official) is 25,957, against 17,718 at the last census (1870), an increase of 8,239 in ten years, or about 46.5 per cent.

South Bend is pleased with a census enumeration of a little over 12,000.

Richmond has 17,000 population.

The Supervisor of Census reports that Indianapolis has a population of 75,031, being an increase of about 50 per cent. in the past ten years. This is fully 25,000 less than was claimed. The fact is also developed that the death-rate is alarmingly large.

Nothing less than 25,000 would be listened to in Lafayette. The census men have finished, and enough is known to show that Lafayette will have to drop almost if not quite 9,000 from her expectations. There has been but a very small increase. Ten years ago so great was the disappointment at the figures that the City Council ordered, at city expense, a retaking of the census. The result was that the last report made it less than the first; so we are not likely to have a repetition of that trick.

The census enumerators for Richmond and vicinity have finished the canvass and find that there are over 17,000 people in the city and suburbs, fully 1,000 more than had been claimed for it. In the First ward they found a man, Father Janhoff, who is 106 years old, and in good health, with a prospect of living many years. The register of his birth and enlistment under Napoleon the First, and various other records, go to prove that his statements and those of his children, concerning his age, are correct.

ALL SORTS.

Men who eat crow never crow about it.

James Redpath has returned to Ireland, expecting to remain there until November.

New cotton factories are springing up everywhere down South. One will be started at Chattanooga this season.

The annual revenue of the imperial family of Russia is $12,500,000. They give, in annual charities, $2,500,000.

Helen F. Coolidge is a partner with her father, an ex-Judge, at Niles, Mich. The name of the firm is Coolidge & Daughter.

Mark Twain likes to write in an unfurnished room in his stable, and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney wrote her last book in a hay-loft.

No less than 200 firms, employing a force of 20,000 operatives, are now engaged in the manufacture of silk in the United States.

A place in Oregon is named Chinacum. And the first Chinaman that accepted the invitation was run out of the place with rocks.

The Hindoos are imitating the missionaries in circulating religious tracts. Their tracts are devoted to accounts of the exploits of their gods.

The project of a railway tunnel under the St. Lawrence below Montreal is meeting with opposition from the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Montreal Board of Trade.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and should make a due discrimination between those that are and those that are not the proper objects of it.—*Addison*.

The Indians are reaping a rich harvest in the vicinity of Quileute, W. T., by catching fur seals. The profit of one day's work frequently reaches $20. The skins are worth from $8 to $10 each, according to size and quality.

The Rev. Dr. Hodge, a leading Baptist clergyman of Richmond, Va., is now traveling in Palestine, and writes that the river Jordan is deep enough to swim in. He desires to controvert the statement which has been made by prejudiced persons that there is not sufficient depth of water there for immersion.

A little girl visiting friends at Melrose Highlands, near Boston, while playing in the barn, fell from the haymow into a stall, and impaled herself upon the horn of a cow, the horn passing through her cheek into her mouth. Luckily the cow was gentle, and the little sufferer, who was only 5 years old, was released without further injury.

One of the richest and most famous monasteries in Italy is that of Monte Casino, on the line of railway between Rome and Naples; it was founded in 1629, and has continuously existed ever since. Its library is wonderfully rich in written and printed documents, and the rents of the domain are adequate to maintain the institution. Its abolition and confiscation are now urged by the Italian Radicals.

Green, the celebrated detective sergeant of the London city police force, is dead. He was notable as the hero of one of those extraordinary chases after criminals which occur more frequently in sensational novels than in real life. Last year a defaulting bank manager absconded, and Green was put on his track. Passe Partout, in Jules Verne's "Round the World in Ninety Days," had scarcely a more abnormal experience of a man hunt, for the pursuit was continued through half a score of countries, and occupied six or eight months. In the end the bank manager was run to ground at Buenos Ayres, and arrested, but he succeeded in obtaining a warrant against the officer for an attempt to kidnap him, and but for the British Consul matters would have gone hard with Green, who was forced to return without his man.

Church Towers.

The towers of Cologne Cathedral are now the highest in the world, the height they have attained being 5 feet higher than the tower of St. Nicholas' Church in Hamburg, which has hitherto been the highest edifice. Ultimately they will be 51 feet 10 inches higher. The Cologne *Gazette* gives the following as the heights of the chief high buildings in the world: Towers of Cologne Cathedral, 524 feet 11 inches from the pavement of the cloisters, or 515 feet 1 inch from the floor of the church; tower of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch; cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 469 feet 2 inches; cathedral spire at Strasburg, 465 feet 11 inches; Pyramid of Cheops, 449 feet 5 inches; tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 10 inches; tower of St. Martin's, Landshut, 434 feet 8 inches; cathedral spire at Freiburg, 410 feet 1 inch; cathedral of Antwerp, 404 feet 10 inches; cathedral of Florence, 390 feet 5 inches; St. Paul's, London, 365 feet 1 inch; ridge tiles of Cologne Cathedral, 360 feet 8 inches; cathedral tower at Magdeburg, 339 feet 11 inches; tower of the new Votive Church at Vienna, 314 feet 11 inches; tower of the Rath-haus at Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches; towers of Notre Dame, at Paris, 232 feet 11 inches.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 15, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.

For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAVID D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
ADAM. P. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

Democratic County Central Committee

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Blair, Chairman.
Theo. Reed, Secretary.
J. J. Van Auken, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. L. Blair. Jas. A. Barns, S. S. Shoil,
J. Wm. Wagner, T. P. Jordan, Guy Plumb.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN.

C. M. Merica, Butler township.
J. J. Walter, Jackson township.
T. S. Murray, Concord township.
Geo. A. Munn, Newville township.
Jacob Christoffle, Stafford township.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Wilmington township.
M. Houston, Auburn precinct.
D. Y. Husselman, Waterloo precinct.
W. J. Frederick, Keyser township.
L. D. Britton, Richland township.
J. M. Brumback, Fairfield township.
Fred. Waterman, Smithfield township.
T. H. Tomlinson, Franklin township.
B. F. Cornelius, Troy township.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 150 votes cast for Gov Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 80 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	26
Noble "	21
Elkhart "	31
Total	78

By order of the district committee

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

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for the purpose of nominating a prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Republican papers insist that Garfield was prominent all the time as a probable nominee for president, and that he was not, therefore, a dark horse. They can't gainsay the fact that he has a dark record, though.

The noblest Roman of them all is Thomas A. Hendricks. He frankly writes that he has no grievance by reason of the action of the Cincinnati convention; that none of the delegates who were impressed so persistently by the New York delegation with the idea that he could not carry that state should have thought of voting for him if they believed such to be the fact, and that by proper effort Hancock and English will sweep Indiana. No pouting about Thomas A.! The cause, in preference to the man, is his doctrine. And his motto now is "Up guards and at them,"—that is, at DeGolyer and his followers.

Garfield Consents.

It is actually so. Yes, Garfield consents. Nominated in convention on the 8th of June last, where he was himself a member, and after having alternatively taffied, and ogled, and posed, before the delegates to gain their favor and ingratiate himself into their sweet wills, with a view to pave the way for the expected emergency;—after having, to say the least, very equivocally paltered in a double sense with the interests of the friend he was in honor bound to serve to the uttermost, and finally, himself taking eagerly away with him, to the sequestered shades of classic Mentor, the coveted honor, he has been there pondering and brooding for the solemn period of five weeks, and at length comes forth with the momentous announcement that he accepts—yes, actually accepts—the nomination!

The letter might be said to be one of glittering generalities, were it not for the fact that there is—no glitter. He is very grateful for all the confidence—using the familiar colloquial phrase of the Beecher litterateur—that the nomination implies. He cordially endorses something he calls a platform. He is on record, he says, on most of the questions embraced in it. He does not say that he proposes to live up to that record, however, and takes good care not to say that he asks an endorsement of it. On the contrary, the pliant sail is attempted to be dexterously shifted to suit the prevailing or the passing breeze. Conceding that, under the constitution of the United States, there are rights reserved to the people and to the states respectively, which should be strenuously defended, there follows a few platitudes about the United States being a nation and its constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof being "the supreme law of the land." Novices such as ourself will not care to take issue upon the propriety of the iteration by a would-be president of doctrines about which there is so little controversy, but when he proceeds to talk about the paternal hand of the United States being interposed between the people and the right of suffrage, he advances a doctrine at war not only with the traditions of the government and its immortal founders, but with the spirit of the constitution itself.

When speaking lugubriously about "every elector being permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote * * and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person" he not only enunciates a principle which no democrat disputes, but this illustrious "visiting statesman" and member of the electoral commission, in penning it, must have remembered that he himself was one of those, acting in the double capacity referred to, through whose foul wrong whole states, on a most recent occasion, had "the potency of their vote destroyed" by acquiescence in and approval of the most damning frauds. The wounds of the war in the south he seems disposed to heal by enacting the role of the libeler, and, on the subject of unfair elections, endeavoring to raise the convenient cry of stop thief. That such a document should be seasoned with a homily on so trite a subject, and one so foreign to the occasion, as common schools, is probably owing to the fact that the author was once a teacher and still imagined himself lecturing his scholars.

The great blessing of favorable weather and opportune seasons, and the industry and energy of our people in taking advantage of them by timely manipulation of the soil, the development of our immense resources through the enterprise and thrift of our artisans and business men; the consequent multiplication of commodities, and return of prosperity and of resumption of specie payments, is all, of course, in the estimation of Mr. Garfield, the work, directly, of this administration, and, consequently, indirectly, of the Louisiana returning board and the electoral commission! This happy state of things he is now going to perpetuate by doubling on his own track as a former free-trader and member of the Cobden club, whose sole mission was the glorification of free trade; and, with one eye on Pennsylvania, supporting protection, and with the other eye on California eating his words in congress when he declared by all the gods the Chinese must all come in, and now declaring in favor of their exclusion!

But it won't all do, De Golyer dear. By your works shall ye be judged; and, judged by these, when weighed in the balance ye shall be found wanting.

What troubles Weamer, of the Republican, Baxter of the Press, Myers of the Standard, and all that class of reasonably candid and tolerably good fellows, is, that when they strike at Hancock they instinctively feel that, in scriptural phrase, they are literally "kicking against the pricks."

Garfield, like all other delinquents, says he relies on the favor of God. A little of the FEAR of God would have been a good thing for him in the days of Credit Mobilier and the DeGolyer business; for it is said in the good book that it pricketh the heart and reins, and he might, through its efficacy, have been reined away from all that superlative wickedness.

They're talking about a convention of Irish republican clubs at Indianapolis. Well, if that isn't a solecistic absurdity, we'll give it up! Talk about white blackbirds, pale negroes, unsoiled chimney-sweeps, or the no-scratching seven-years' itch; but for heaven's sake don't conglomerate the language into such inconsistent phrases as "Irish republicans!"

A FORCIBLE LETTER.

What President Johnson once said of the Coming President.

Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives:—"An official copy of the order issued by Major General Winfield S. Hancock, commander of the fifth military district, dated headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the war department, and I herewith communicate it to congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of the circumstances.

"It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence, asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be."

"When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow man, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthing the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be 'first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen,' is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to congress, the president of that body spoke his highest praises in saying that he had 'always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters.' Whenever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world."

"I am far from saying that General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command south of the Potomac, since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to those noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

"I respectfully suggest to congress that some public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his at such a time, it is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its virtue as an example may not be lost to the nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON."
Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1867.

The Hon. W. H. English's Unpopularity.

Concerning which The People, an independent newspaper published at Indianapolis, says:

Some of the republicans are very busy circulating that our fellow townsman, Hon. Wm. H. English, is personally unpopular. Men of positive traits of character and fine business qualities often are, and yet they make our best and most successful citizens and public officers. But it is easier for the republicans to say that Mr. English is unpopular than it will be for them to prove it. Where is the evidence of unpopularity? Was it in early life, when he was elected to the legislature in a county opposed to him in politics? Was it when he was elected to congress, in a district which was then very close in politics, by 500 majority, and by an increasing majority in the same district at each election, until the majority was 2,000, and this at the same time when the democrats were on the down grade everywhere else?

Was it when he was elected principal clerk, and afterwards speaker, of the house of representatives?

Was it when he was elected principal secretary of the convention that formed the present constitution of Indiana?

Or, coming down to latter times, was it when, aided by the editor of The People, he defeated the celebrated coal-road project in this city, carrying every ward against the most fearful odds in the beginning?

Or, was it only last year when he elected his son to the legislature in a republican district?

No, gentlemen republicans, your assertion in this regard is mere partisan gasconade, and you do not believe it yourselves. You know that Wm. H. English was never defeated before the people, and that he generally succeeds in whatever he undertakes. All your misrepresentations and lies will make him stronger before the people. If Mr. English lives he will be the next vice-president of the United States, and he will be a credit to the state of Indiana, of which he is a native, as well as a favorite son.

MR. PROVINES AGAIN.

An Outsider's Opinion.

EDITORS COURIER: I see that the Republican takes it quite to heart because you noted, as a news item, that foolish remark said to have come from John Provines, that "he didn't want any democratic votes," and the editor seems to think your action to be a personal fling at Provines,—that you were "throwing mud," etc. Now, Messrs. Editors, not only of the COURIER, but of all other local papers, I appeal to all of you that we denounce during the coming campaign everything of a personal character, whether it be towards the candidates, our prominent politicians, or the opposite party. You and I know that such a course does no good whatever, but breeds hatred, ill-will and bad feeling all around.

But, Messrs. Editors, it must first be ascertained what "throwing mud" is, and what personalities are. Every person of ordinary sense knows the difference between a man's personal or private character and his political character. That which is injurious to a man's private or personal character may not injure his political standing, and that which would militate against him politically may not effect him morally, or in his private or personal character. Provines may have said that which is charged upon him even a thousand times, but would that injure his private, moral character or his personal relations to the world? I don't think that the editor of the Republican would claim that it would. No one will say that such a remark would affect his standing in the Republican ranks, among his own party followers. If, then, it does not hurt him in his private character nor among his political associates, it certainly can only injure him in the political party that is in opposition to him;—in other words, in that party to which he does not belong and in which he has not and ought not to have any standing. If he is so fortunate as to have any standing in the democratic party, then it is his political standing in that party that would be affected by such a remark, and consequently the item was directed against his political character, which I presume was a legitimate object of attack.

But his friends say that he did not make the remark, but, like Adam in the garden, "his father said that he (the father) would not hold an office procured by democratic votes." Now, suppose the elder Provines did say it, and it would be quite natural that he should, and ten times more natural that the son should say it, for he has not only the example of his father, but has had the teaching ever since he wore bibs, from every republican speaker and every republican paper he ever saw or read, that every democrat in the United States was a rebel, or a rebel sympathizer, a traitor, murderer, bulldozer, secessionist, thief, scoundrel and villian of the deepest and most damnable character, too vile to live and too mean to die, and even in the issue of the Republican which condemns your publication you will find those charges against the democrats. Every republican speaker thus far in the campaign bases his charges against Hancock, that he is only a tool in the hands of the Confederate brigadiers and rebel sympathizers in the north to turn the government over to Jeff. Davis and the secessionists, and to re-enslave the blacks. If such has been his teaching from childhood, and if that teaching be true, as young Provines evidently thinks it is, he as an honest man would say, "I want nothing of these traitors and rebels." He would also say, "I spurn and loathe you with contempt as the enemies of my country, and I don't want you to vote for me." The teachings of the republican press and orators are coming back to them as chickens come home to roost. Let them quit teaching such lies and falsehoods, and they will not have to apologize for the fruits they thus bring forth. It seems they can publish and speak all manner of evil against democrats, calling them traitors and rebels, but because you show them the fruits of the seed they have sown, a terrible crime has been committed. Such cant on the part of the Republican editor is equalled only by the shallowness of young Provines in the remark he made.

Yours for Hancock,
CONCORD.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.24-tf

Root & Company
Show an entirely New Line of
Hamburg Edgings,
in white and colored, at prices much below anything offered this season. Also a new lot of the new Swiss Embroideries and American Trimmings, which are handsome, durable and cheap.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
IN THEIR
SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Exhibit Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Shoulder Mantles, Silk Dresses, Lawn dresses and Lawn, Cambric and Calico Suits and Wrappers, at reasonable prices.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Novelties in Ladies' Gents' and Children's Fancy
HOSIERY,
Ribbed and Embroideried French Lisle Thread Hose; sky blue, pink, amethyst; black silk hose; clocked, in colors and plain; lace hose. Extra quality of those celebrated Ingrain hose.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Have opened a New Line of
SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Bunting, Bastistes, Printed Organdies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Etc
CALHOUN STREET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

1850. PIONEER 1880.
Hardware Store.
Headquarters for Stoves.
The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.
—A full line of—
BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

HARDWARE!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS
Next Thirty Days
TO SAVE MOVING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
TO OUR NEW BUILDING.
Call and Get a Bargain.
W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, Jr

SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare
Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.
TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.
Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.
All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN. Auburn. Indiana.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Beware of fevers.

—We cry no longer for wood.

—Will somebody send us a zephyr?

—Excursions are dead ripe and will soon be going to seed.

—The perspiration has poured from everybody's pores this week.

—If last Tuesday wasn't a scorcher, where can a man go to find one?

—Miss Ida Wright and Mrs. L. H. Wright left for Greenville, Michigan, yesterday.

—This is the hottest summer we can remember; so was last summer,—and so is next summer.

—Rev. H. J. Finch will preach at the Baptist church next Sabbath morning and evening.

—David Dilgar and Miss Clara Shaffer were married by Rev. H. J. Norris last Sunday evening.

—Ice this season is a luxury in Auburn, and "none but the rich can enjoy it." It costs about a $ a pound.

—Any person desirous of purchasing good lots in Auburn, may find it to their interest to call on or address Maggie Sibert.

—W. J. Austin, with his accustomed generosity, donated some hobby shoe-buttoners to several of his needy friends this week.

—Miss Annie Hanna, one of Fort Wayne's sweetest little maidens, was in town over Sunday, visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Allen.

—Rubber and leather belting, golden, black and engine oils, the very best in the market, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger & Co., Auburn, Ind.

—A protracted meeting is being held by the Congregational brethren at Carmer's school-house, east of Auburn, which will continue over Sunday.

—Sim. Snyder and wife, after a several weeks' trip around this glorious country, are again in Auburn, headquartered at the Swineford house.

—M. D. Baker, agent at Fremont for the Jackson road, went north last evening, having made a short stay in Auburn, the guest of Frank Copper.

—Every man you meet nowadays on the streets greets you with the brief exclamation "Whew!"—mops off his face and sneaks along on the shady side.

—A band of high-toned gypsies, with palaces on wheels, accompanied by eleven good horses, attracted considerable attention in passing through town last Friday.

—As stated last week, the new time-card of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, schedule in effect from June 27, 1880, appears in this issue of the Courier.

—Our sympathies are extended to Brother Baxter, of the Press, in the loss of his little son, Johnnie, aged six years, who died in Waterloo last Saturday, July 10, of typhoid fever.

—If some fellow would invent an apparatus for converting honest sweat into steam, this kind o' weather, water-tanks would be superfluous in connection with printing-office engines.

—Mrs. S. C. Swineford has been confined to her room, a portion of this week, with ague—which is unpleasant enough at any season, but just at this time is particularly trying. She has had many sympathizers.

—The senior editor of the Courier is enjoying a resting spell, "roosticating" in the woods and shady lanes around Newville. He will take in most of the neighboring county towns before returning to his labors here.

—The thermometers in Auburn have all been away above Cairo thus far this week. Yesterday, in the shade, they indicated ninty-four, while in the sun the mercury stood boiling at the one hundred and tenth mark. "Gee whiz!"

—Some further statistics from the late census, concerning the old people of DeKalb county, will be seen in another column. It will be found interesting to our readers all over the county, and especially to the "old residenters" themselves.

—The Presbyterian society will be entertained in the church basement, next Wednesday afternoon, by Mrs. S. W. Ralston and Mrs. S. B. Miller. Refreshments served at the usual hour. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Sec'y.

—Henry Fenrich, of the junction, the good-natured Teuton whom every one likes to hear talk, yesterday displayed a loyalty to his mother-in-law which few men can boast of. He went all the way to Jackson to witness the marriage of a relative of that description.

—Excursion tickets will be sold at all regular ticket stations of the Fort Wayne and Jackson road at half fare, to persons wishing to attend the Hillsdale regatta, which takes place at Bawbeese lake, Wednesday and Thursday, July 28 and 29. Prominent clubs from all parts of the country will be present. Go and see the sport.

A Small Smash-up.

Number three, a mixed train on the Fort Wayne road, ran off the track at Auburn Junction Sunday morning, due to a switch having been left open by train No. 36 on the Wabash. The train was delayed about three hours, and the tender of the engine, "Waterloo," was somewhat broken. The employes of the Wabash train were of course to blame, and they will doubtless have to suffer the penalty, while the company will foot the bill for damages.

That Excursion.

Last Tuesday's frolic at Rome City, which was a private enterprise, worked like a charm. The originators of the scheme are ahead some, financially, but much further ahead in solid enjoyment, and each one who invested his dollar in it—managers and all—are more than satisfied. About three hundred of the best people of Auburn and Butler were on the train, and they had enough provender on board to feed all the tramps in the country, after the rest had finished; and if anybody says it wasn't the gayest little trip of the season, he is a li—able subject for ostracism from this community.

Almost an Ascension.

Billy Groscop, the saloonist, came near taking the explosion route to his happy hunting grounds night-before-last. After lighting a lamp in his bedroom, which is above the saloon, he fired the match through the bung-hole of an empty barrel in which the gases of ages had accumulated, and immediately thereafter William heard something go off. The lamp he held in his hand took a straight shoot through the ceiling, the chimney going by a separate route, and there wasn't enough left of the barrel to make up into a toothpick. Upon examination, William found himself all there, but he mentally resolved to use only moonlight hereafter or swear off on going to bed altogether.

A Handsome Home.

The new brick residence of C. C. Shaffer, corner of Fifth and Van Buren streets, has lately been completed and the family is domiciled therein. The writer took a survey of the premises one day last week, guided by Mr. Shaffer, and was surprised at the completeness of everything about the house, and the beauty and convenience of its arrangement; the parlor, sitting-rooms and bed-rooms are all of good size, well ventilated, and handsomely finished, which, added to its attractive external appearance and fine location, make it a corner that Auburn can be proud of. The greater portion of the painting was the work of John Cannon, and the carpentering was done by Sam. Buss, both of which are lasting monuments to their skill in those particular branches of industry.

Mr. Shaffer takes justifiable pride in his new home, having furnished it in a correspondingly tasty manner, and we hope to see his example followed by other citizens of Auburn who contemplate building in the future.

Don't Get Excited, Dear Brothers.

The Waterloo Press, Garrett Herald and Auburn Republican are apparently agitated over the statement, in our issue of July 1, that Mr. Provines, republican nominee for clerk, had been heard to remark that "if any democratic votes were necessary to elect him, he didn't want the office." These papers charge us with having manufactured the "yarn" for political purposes—call it an "electioneering lie," etc. The Courier, differing from the three "stalwarts" above-named, is not in the lie manufacturing business; they have judged us by themselves, charging us with an action which, as honest democratic editors, we would scornfully refuse to perform. We have only to say that we are prepared to substantiate in full every line above quoted; we have the name of "a responsible person who heard Mr. Provines make the remark,"—at all events, being a red-hot republican, we presume he is a "responsible person." Probably by next week, or after we have heard a little more "kicking" about it, we may deem it a good plan to enlighten the Press, Herald and Republican to their entire satisfaction.

MALICIOUS CUSSEDNESS.

A Dastardly Proceeding near New Era.

For pure, unadulterated devilishness, the case below recorded excels anything before heard of, in its particular line, in this county, and it is altogether likely that the whole state could not produce the record of a transaction of equal meanness. Here are the facts:

Joseph Pepple, a well-known and respected farmer living in Butler township, near New Era, recently purchased of Messrs. N. & G. Ensley one of the celebrated "Agitator" threshing-machines, manufactured by G. I. Case & Co., of Racine, Wisconsin, for which latter firm the former act as agents at this place. Last Saturday evening, after having used the machine but two days, Mr. Pepple took it to the farm of Wm. Thrush, where he left it, prepared to go to work Monday morning; but some time during the night, actuated by a desire to stop Mr. Pepple's work, which was doubtless interfering with their own, some scoundrels set fire to the threshing-machine and burned it completely up, demolishing also a new steam engine which was bought at the same place. Mr. Pepple's loss will be about $400, as the company has furnished him a new machine, discounting $150, and the engine has been repaired.

—But for the boys in the harness shop adjoining us, who are generous enough to pass their pail around in the print shop, our employes would be compelled to make many trips to Groscop's, after a drink of sparkling—ice-water.

—Last Friday night, at what hour the deponent knows not, some peculative gentleman entered a freight-car at Auburn Junction and secured shoes enough to last his whole family and all their relatives for a year—fifty dollars' worth in all. Police!

—A guest at the hotel Swineford remarked, last Tuesday, "It's too hot to eat," and the balance of the boarders were for a time unable to catch the drift of his remark, though it is believed that he alluded to a nice hot beef-steak which sat before him.

—Doc. Cowan took an impromptu drink at the horse-trough on the west side of the square, Tuesday, by request of Ben. Williams and Bill Showalter, who tipped him up by main force and ducked his face under. It was a very funny proceeding, and Doc. says he didn't so much object to the performance itself as to the nature of the drink.

—A man can accomplish considerable through the day, and manage to endure the sweltering heat, if he gets the alotted seven or eight hours of rest and sleep at night; but when it becomes necessary to spend six of the eight hours in chasing around the room with a big club after a burly mosquito, life loses all its charms and he is no good to any body on earth.

—Last Monday afternoon, at the junction, while fooling around a loaded freight-train, it went off and seriously injured Fred. Clark in the ankle. At first it was thought that the joint was out of place, but after examination by Dr. Littlefield it was pronounced a sprain, though of a very painful and serious character, and Fred. has had a "hard row to hoe" this week.

—Tom Mays thinks he has finally struck a fat thing, and says there is no doubt but that there is millions in it. For some time past he has been "monkeying around" at various things, and now he has gone into the monkey-wrench business. We have examined the wrench and must pronounce it a decided improvement over all others. J. C. Beeks, of Fort Wayne, is the patentee, and the manufactory is at Indianapolis.

—Tuesday evening, by some means unknown, Mr. Allen's gentleman horse tied himself loose and pranced up through town, bent on some fun; and for a few minutes things were decidedly in his favor, until, just as he was about to get into a dispute with another animal, Os. Allen slipped up and nipped the racket in the bud and the horse by the fore-top, conducting him to the barn, where he was locked up in his dismal cell for three minutes, on bread and water.

—We wish to state to a correspondent who signs himself "J. S. D." that if he ever paid us for the publication of any contribution from him, which did not appear because it lacked a signature, the money awaits his calling. In the first place, it is not our custom to receive money consideration for publishing communications of the ordinary character; and secondly, we will print no person's manuscript who does not give us his full name—a statement which we have too frequent occasion to make.

—Last Saturday night Geo. Weamer and Will. Armstrong had a racket in Billy Rainier's saloon—or would have had if George had stayed to see it out—in which billiard-cues made music in the air for a few minutes. The trouble arose from Armstrong's having heard that Weamer was going to publish him in some way, under which circumstances Armstrong's attack was wholly unjustifiable. The proper time, if any, to settle such matters is after the publication has been made, and then in a more civilized manner.

—Practical jokes are in order all along our side of the square, and there is blood on the moon. Day-before-yesterday John Leasure, with a view to getting even, got onto Coop. Ralston's fine, large, Chinese, two-story, high-toned roof—ordinarily called a hat—and painted the dome on top a beautiful fiery red, since which time Coop. has been so wrathy that he doesn't know a stick of candy from a rolling-pin, and he threatens to get pay for that decorated tile or clean out the whole north side of the block. Paint a stripe of blue around the hat, Coop., and it will make a daisy for the national campaign—red, white and blue.

Butler Township.

—Quite a number of our citizens took in the excursion Tuesday.

—The normal at Cedar Creek opens August 9th, and the prospect for a large attendance is flattering.

—Threshing-machines are so numerous that the farmers find it difficult to secure hands, three and four machines sometimes thresing almost within sight of one another.

—Joseph Pepple, living one mile west of New Era, had a new "Agitator" separator destroyed by fire, and the engine pretty badly hammered up, last Saturday night. The work is supposed to have been done by some scoundrel who was probably meeting with some opposition in threshing.

—William Merica has purchased David Lung's farm. Mr Lung, his sons, John, Adam and Joseph, also Emanuel Krumlauf, all good citizens and true democrats, intend to emigrate to Michigan. We are sorry to lose them from our ranks, yet if the remaining democrats prove true to the party, democracy will come out ahead by a nice little majority anyway.

St. Joe.

—Mrs. J. D. Leighty returned from Fort Wayne Friday.

—M. E. Olds and wife attended the Sunday-school encampment at Rome City last week.

—The saloon at the west end has again changed hands. Nelson Ulm now holds forth and is said to keep everything in tip-top shape.

—"Doc." McClaren, recently of Auburn junction, is in charge of the railroad office at this place.

—Wm. Vollmer has moved into his new residence, and he is apparently much elated with the change.

—Vince Dilley is one of the happiest men in this part of the country. He is a pa, and the new arrival is a boy.

—Elijah Imhoof, of Newville, sold the first load of new wheat in St. Joe last Friday. Price, 96 cents.

—E. Bell, bridge watchman, contemplates resigning his position to accept the office of president of the B. & O. railroad. It is said that Garrett, the present chief officer, will be Bell's successor.

—We are unable to give the particulars of the Kingtown affair, just at present; suffice it to say that H. H. H. still holds the fort, and it is probable, as long as the ammunition holds out, that the fort will not be abandoned.

—Blake, Filley & Co. are busily engaged in rebuilding their mills, which were burned a few weeks ago, and to show that the people of St. Joe appreciate the mill company, they have raised in cash a nice little sum of money to help them rebuild.

—Very little is said in this region regarding the impending presidential campaign, but the enthusiasm thus far manifested is in favor of Hancock and English. Democrats of Concord, who have for a few years back been in the habit of splitting their tickets and helping to elect republican officers, will go straight this fall; and when the votes are counted at the October election, some of the republican nominees of Concord will see the need of democratic votes, and there will be much turmoil in the republican ranks.

Sparta.

Gleanings From the Census.

The majority of our readers are probably not aware of the large number of aged people in this county—people who were seventy-five years old, or upwards, on their last birthday, prior to June 1, 1880—and, therefore, we give their names and ages below. The list may be imperfect in some respects, but it is as returned to the clerk's office by the various enumerators who completed their labors a few days since. Here are all "the old folks at home:"

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

John Houston	80
Melancy Post	80
Mary Reynolds	84

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Phœbe Owen	79
Wm. Squires	81
Wm. Prosser	77
Catherine Hursh	76
Aaron Osborn	87
David Krider	80
Letta Henderson	75
Wm. Phillips	75

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

David Butler	76
John Blue	80
Amos Draper	75
Lemuel Flint	83
Asa Fletcher	83
Maria Jackson	78
Abraham Johnson	76
Sophia Moody	75
Ann Milliman	75
Michael Miller	78
Elizabeth Scott	80
Adam Shilling	83
Elizabeth Shull	81

NEWVILLE AND STAFFORD TOWNSHIPS.

Abigail W. Rose	80
Henry Berer	80
Peter Croup	75
Martha Colwell	82
Abigail Dwight	85
David C. Davis	75
Joel Davis	82
Sarah Hackley	76
Lydia Nichols	78
Lewis Peppers	79
Nancy Smith	78
Samuel Wyatt	79
Susanna Wilson	77

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Andrew Boyd	86
Sarah Chambers	84
Lydia M. Hubbel	76
Jacob Imhoff	79
Jacob Meyers	93
Sarah McFarland	81
Mary Moore	76
Eliza Oberlin	76
George Smurr	86
John Wineland	80
Nancy Wineland	76
Ezra Dickinson	81
Hannah Deems	76

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Levi Wallworth	77
Catharine Smith	79
Eli Miller	76
Javis Porter	77
Adam Gonser	78

TOWN OF AUBURN.

Michael Miser	78
Mary McDowell	78
Adam Rettig	87
John Brandon	81
Isaac Jones	79
S. W. Sprott	78
Hannah Crouse	89
Charles Crouse	[illegible]
Catharine Guess	79
Samuel Gisinger	78
P. H. Brandon	75
Mary Mott	74
Henry Whitmore	76
Elizabeth Hale	78
David Casebeer	80
Abigail Griswold	84

TOWN OF WATERLOO.

Henry Bowers	80
J. C. Best	78
John Crawford	93
Jonathan Clutter	85
Catharine Crawford	75
J. Delong	[illegible]
Ellenor Day	[illegible]
John Fisher	79
M. Forsyth	75
Magdalena Lutz	87
John Leightner	[illegible]
Julia Lockamire	79
Sophia Leas	78
John McFadden	77
Wm. Maxwell	79
Thos. Legner	76

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Dalton	94
Wm. Kreuger	75
D. Harding	[illegible]
Elizabeth McCague	85
Mahala Showers	78
Elizabeth Bishop	75
Mary Hall	78
Sallie Hine	81
Margaret Shaffer	77
Margaret Orr	77
Anna Thomas	75
Mary E. Bernier	75

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Lydia Buchanan	78
George Billman	78
Christina Boyer	79
Michael Boyer	76
Susanna Ferrier	75
Peter Treed	[illegible]
Henry Gonser	[illegible]
Elizabeth Row	77
Philip Gushwa	77
Catharine McClish	[illegible]
Elias Masters	81
David Roger	77
Susanna Austett	79
Elizabeth Slayman	[illegible]

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Margaret Anthony	90
Catharine Albright	78
Ann Bohler	[illegible]
Elizabeth Brand	78
Catharine Elson	76
Isaac Gramling	[illegible]
Jacob Garrison	[illegible]
Jere Hemstreet	77
Peter Kiplinger	[illegible]
John Markley	81
Dan. C. Salander	77
Mary Salander	75

FRANKLIN AND TROY TOWNSHIPS

Margaret Albright	75
Lucy Aldrige	81
Daniel Darr	76
Willard Eddy	[illegible]
Jacob Fisher	[illegible]
Peter Jennings	[illegible]
Michael Mottinger	[illegible]
Hannah Nelson	[illegible]
George Boule	[illegible]

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Esther Chapman	75
Jacob Eby	[illegible]
Charles Fisher	[illegible]
Elizabeth Hinman	[illegible]
Joseph Jarvis	[illegible]
Parnelia Lathrop	[illegible]
Mary Mottinger	[illegible]
Elizabeth Mathews	[illegible]
Prudence Rotter	[illegible]
Philip Texter	[illegible]
John Thompson	[illegible]
Jane Tugwell	[illegible]
Henry West	[illegible]
Grace Webb	[illegible]

Thus it will be seen that there are seventy-eight males and sixty-nine females, making a total of one hundred and forty seven, who are over seventy-five years of age—the oldest man being Thomas Dalton, of Richland, aged 94; the next oldest John Crawford, of Waterloo, aged 93; and the oldest lady being Ellenor Day, of Waterloo, aged 92.

How many of us at the present day will reach such ripe old ages? We hear no answer.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS.

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A.S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C.O.D.
One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.
Opposite North Door Court House.

$100
Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an Internal Remedy Acting upon the Blood, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of Hall's Catarrh Cure is Not Cured or Benefited more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS
Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's	75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,	75c
Three White Duck Vests, New	75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom	75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits	$7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX
Star Clothing House,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

New Hat Man!

Hats.

and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

IN THE LONG RUN.

In the long run fame finds deserving man.
The lucky wight may prosper for a day,
But in good time true merit leads the van,
And vain pretense, unnoticed, goes its way
There is no chance, no destiny, no fate,
But fortune smiles on those who work and wait,
In the long run.

In the long run all godly sorrow pays,
There is no better thing than righteous pain;
The sleepless nights, the awful thorn-crowned days
Bring sure reward to tortured soul and brain.
Unmeaning joys enervate in the end,
But sorrow yields a glorious dividend
In the long run.

In the long run all hidden things are known;
The eye of truth will penetrate the night,
And, good or ill, thy secret shall be known,
However well 'tis guarded from the light.
All the unspoken motives of the breast
Are fathomed by the years and stand confest
In the long run.

In the long run all love is paid by love,
Though undervalued by the hearts of earth;
The great eternal government above
Keeps strict account and will redeem its worth.
Give thy love freely; do not count the cost;
So beautiful a thing was never lost
In the long run.

QUAND MEME.

The sun comes up and the sun goes down,
And day and night are the same as one.
The year grows green and the years grows brown,
And what is it all when all is done?
Grains of sombre or shining sand,
Gliding into and out of the hand?

The fisher drops his net in the stream,
And a hundred streams are the same as one,
And the maiden dreams her love-lit dream,
And what is it when all is done?
The net of the fisher the burden breaks,
And the dreaming dreamer always wakes!
—*Boston Advertiser.*

The tide comes in and the tide goes out,
And a hundred tides are the same as one,
For who can say what I'm writing about,
And what is it all when all is done?
But dipping my pen in the ink, and then?—
O! nothing but taking it out again

For people must read a great deal of rot,
(And rubbish and rot are the same as one.)
They may as well read what I write, why not?
But what is it all when all is done?
Some lines of type, and a metre rough,
And not an idea in the whole of the stuff.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

THE RUNAWAYS' REUNION.

BY MRS. J. V. H. KOONS.

CHAPTER I.

"Well, for my part, I am very sorry the old farm was sold, and the Hustons have left us. They lived there many a year, and were hard-working, pious, quiet people, and it will be a long time before we shall have their like again for neighbors."

"I hope it will, father," said 10-year-old Ned, with a sigh of relief. "I hope the new-comers will not make me churn or carry a load of stove-wood every time I'm sent there in a hurry of an errand."

"Chores are the making of boys, and they should always be ready to perform them," answered the stern, mistaken parent.

"I think I have quite enough to do at home to make or break any boy, and, if I'm ever sent to Mr. Maynard's, I trust there'll be no old Mrs. Maynard there to set me churning, or carrying crockery from the cellar, swill to the pigs, or wood from the shed, as old Mrs. Huston always did."

"I think you will not be troubled in that way," said meek-eyed Mary, a sweet-faced girl of 14, whose dread of endless drudgery fully equaled that of her little brother. "Mrs. Carroll told me yesterday that there were but three in family of the Maynards, and that Mrs. Maynard is an accomplished lady, keeps a housekeeper and a waiting-maid, and devotes all her time to the study of music and painting."

"Ha! ha! a fine specimen for a farmer's wife!" exclaimed Mr. Woodruff, with a glance at his daughter that made her shiver.

"I cannot understand," ventured Mary, "why farmers' wives and daughters, if they have any taste and talent for it, should not study books, music, painting or anything else that tends to educate or elevate them. I have lately read that women all over the country are forming themselves into reading societies and art clubs, and are making rapid progress in whatever study they take up."

"Nonsense! nonsense! Lately read! I like that sound! *Where* have you lately read such stuff?" demanded the infuriated father.

"In a paper that Mrs. Maynard sent to Mrs. Carroll."

"I am sure I have always taken great pains to keep all kinds of story papers and books out of my house and out of my children's sight, and now *you, Mary*, dare to tell me that you lately read— St. Paul, help me, or such nonsense will be the death of me."

"It was not a story paper, father, but a journal devoted to—"

"Devoted to fiddlesticks! I'll hear nothing more of it, and now I here forbid you to touch any more papers from Mrs. Carroll. I shall not allow her progressive ideas to creep into and poison your mind as they did your sister's—remember, I say, I'll have you read no more of them—it is time now that you and Ned were about your evening work."

Glad of any escape from her father's pinching presence, poor Mary started for the cow pasture with Ned, while Mr Woodruff, to the annoyance of his tired wife, continued grumbling about the degeneracy of the times and the growing idleness and forwardness of girls. In the rage of a moment he had mentioned his eldest daughter, and as a consequence his wife was in tears, Mary had darted away from him with a sorrowful face, and Ned took on a look of adamant, and somehow his self-trust was always shaken whenever he thought of her, and all his household seemed to slip from under his control if her name escaped his lips.

The sight of Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff naturally suggested hawk and dove, yet there was much in common between them. His long and tiresome march in the straight and narrow way, his puny idea of woman's sphere affected the life of his gifted, shrinking wife, as the absence of light and warmth affects a flower. He had admired all the beauty his prosaic eye could detect in her paintings before they were married, but he was surprised and disappointed that she she should attempt or even desire to touch brush or pencil after they were married, for wife to him meant little more than servant of all work; but he gave up at last that she should paint all the pictures she chose provided she taught their daughters nothing that would in any way interfere with their becoming first-class housekeepers and fit in every sense for hard-working farmers' wives. Like Milton, he thought "one tongue enough for a woman," and desired his daughters only to know how to read the English language, and to know only enough of arithmetic to keep their butter and egg account exact. Glad of the privilege of following the only line of light that stretched itself before her, she studied and worked, doing double duty, keeping in order her household and feeding the spirit within her that never ceased its clamor for one more and higher taste of the beautiful; her studio was her closet of prayer, her temple of worship, the one sunny spot in the lives of her children, the star that shone through all the darkness of their lives. Unconsciously, its influence was warming the hard soil that surrounded the inner and better life of Mr. Woodruff. The first that came to brighten their home was little Helen, who in her babyhood possessed a vast amount of surplus energy that manifested itself in pranks of sauciness and self-will. Now, thought her father, was his opportunity. So he began to break her, not as he would a 2-year-old colt, by first coaxing it, but by abrupt and ill-timed commands to do, and not to do, whatever would thwart her girlish purposes, by surprising her in her moments of inspiration and burning her bits of verse or drawing, and sending her at once to some dull, dry task, to fit her, he would say, for womanhood's stern duties. Galled in spirit, year after year, she endured such harsh and uncalled-for treatment. And only one sweet in a vast desert of bitterness bound her to her father; he had found time to hear her Bible lessons, all that he permitted her to study; they had committed to memory, and could repeat together, a number of the psalms. And many a time Helen would wonder how one who could love and appreciate such beautiful songs could be indifferent or dead to the budding hopes and aspirations of girlhood. "Perheps his father taught him as he tries to teach me—and he was teachable; he says that I am 'perverse and obstinate.' I think I am, from his standpoint, but he shall never subdue and crush me as my dear mother has been subdued and crushed. My gifts are God-given, and too sacred for even my father to trample upon, and I shall use them to the glory of the Great Giver; if not under the roof of home then away under the bending blue somewhere, I shall find a place that shall be to me a sanctum sanctorum." And the young girl looked determined as a lioness as she uttered this declaration of independence.

CHAPTER II.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I am assistant teacher in the High School of this place; am engaged for a year. A maiden sister of Mrs. Carroll, your old neighbor, is Principal. I am boarding with her. I have the use of her piano; I take two lessons each week from a good music teacher, and find time each day to keep up my drawing. I crave your forgiveness. You will not forget my struggles to enter the life for which I felt myself born. I found nothing but disappointment, until in flight I made "way for liberty," and you must feel what the separation cost me, while you are sorry for, and doubtless blame, your loving daughter,
HELEN.

Thus read the letter that came to the half-crazed Mrs. Woodruff in one month after their daughter was among the missing. "Driven from home," the anguished mother would have said, had she not felt that she must comfort, not accuse, the sorrowing. Never before had she known the depth of her husband's love for his children. Baffled and broken as his spirit was now, true to his nature, he could not forgive; and, for all his days of grief, his sleepless nights of suffering, he still protested that his wayward child must be punished, and accordingly he wrote:

HELEN: You can justly claim nothing from the home you so foolishly deserted. If you remain away it must be in a silence that will not be broken by your
FATHER.

"Cruel! cruel!" sobbed Helen, as she read and re-read the words that seemed to freeze her heart and shut her out of the world. Her childhood had known nothing but the yellow leaf, but the sadness of autumn had not rendered her cold or misanthropic. The opening bud of love, watered by the dew of faith, was trembling to blossom in her pure young heart. She sought strength and consolation in prayer for the loved ones she had deserted. A sad, sweet picture she made as she sat in that capacious old arm chair by the little parlor window, in the cozy home of the schoolmistress. She was simply and neatly clad in an evening dress of pink muslin, with a white bow of lace at her throat; one ring, a plain gold band, that encircled the forefinger of her left hand, was all the jewelry she wore. It was a gift from her mother's father, who prayed, as he placed it upon her finger, that if she inherited any of her mother's talent she would also inherit, in an equal degree, her father's will power. Her glossy brown curls were fastened carelessly back with a spray of white lilac. It was sunset, but the lingering beams of light that kissed her fair young face revealed the bitter tears she could not keep back as she unfolded again and read aloud her father's icy words. The wound was opened afresh, and in her agony she cried:

"Oh, my dear mother, why did you not say just one little word to me? It would have been kind, and kept my heart from breaking. But, oh! I know my father would not permit you, sweet, patient mother, dear little sister and brother, and with all your faults my dear, dear father, how can I live without you! What, oh what shall I do?"

No audible answer came to the stricken young heart, but rest and love and home awaited her, for Mark Maynard had seen, heard and recognized his own, and had silently withdrawn from the room he had entered unseen, and said to himself as he walked away:

"Dear Helen, thou art the fresh, sweet spring in the desert of my lone life." I can scarcely believe in special providences, but surely God's own hand has led her to the heart that has ever loved her, and when the wave of sorrow that is now sweeping over her goes by a lover shall claim his own."

Brief and to the point was the courtship that ended in the union of two congenial spirits, and Helen Woodruff was duly installed mistress of the superintendent's home that the town people had named "Batchelor's Button," because of its round, smooth-cut appearance. The modest little building lay in the center of an eight-acre lot just out of the corporation of the city; it was surrounded by the choicest fruits and flowers. Four rooms had answered Mark Maynard's purpose, a front and back room above and below, with bay window below and above that looked to the east, south and west. The south room below was large, light and airy, and handsomely furnished, and answered the purpose of sitting-room and parlor. The room above it was Mark's study, filled with all that a student's heart could desire; back of this was his bedroom, beneath which was kitchen, dining-room, pantry and hall combined, furnished with overcoats, shoes, overshoes, hats and caps in the wildest profusion. But it was the first place that Mark had ever found a real home. His boyhood had been homeless in all save the name; he was left an orphan at the age of 2 years, and was adopted by his uncle, a well-to-do farmer, who had no other thought than to bring Mark up a first-class farmhand, but the fates had determined otherwise. His uncle had allowed him three months a year in school, but Mark resolved to have more time for study than three months yearly afforded him. Long and wearily he tried to get rainy days and odd times for his own, but his Uncle Huston was a model farmer, and there was always a hoe to scour, or some repairs to make that could be done under shelter, so the time went by till, one bright May morning, there was a vacant chair at the Huston table. The family had not been awakened as usual by the old bell that Mark had rung so early and so promptly for so many years, and long after the sun had peeped into his empty room did Mr. Huston enter it in a rage, with a rebuke and a lecture on early rising he was swelling to deliver to the offending Mark. "Why, Mark! Mark!" he began, but ended by taking from a bare table and reading the following explanatory note:

DEAR UNCLE: I cannot beg. I can claim nothing that is mine till I am of age. You know the one desire of my heart is an education. To rid you of daily disappointment and vexation, and to keep my own life from starving, I leave your home and care, confidently believing "the Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." That He will bless you and yours here and hereafter, is the prayer of
MARK MAYNARD.

CHAPTER III.

Poor Mr. Huston went back to the breakfast table with a breaking heart, for he really loved all of the boy that his narrow life could understand. "I am afraid," said he, "that Mark is only a new edition of his father; and *he* frittered all *his* time away and fretted himself into the grave over his books; and my poor dear sister seemed to think it was all right, too, for her last words to me were: 'Do give my son a good education;' and by way of silencing an uneasy conscience continued, "I am sure there was nothing in the way of the boy's education had he remained here and tried to learn." Search after search was made for many and many a day all over the country, but all in vain; no clew could be gotten of the runaway. Buried in the desert of a great city, Mark Maynard entered the home as errand boy of one of the best educators in the land, and eventually became his pupil. There he remained for six years, at which time, through the influence of his teacher, he was made principal of the High School of L—. For five years he labored there with all the zeal of an earnest teacher, and was then made superintendent, at which time Helen Woodruff glided quietly into the school and filled her place with becoming dignity, and as quietly in a short time afterward was made the wife of him who had been marked out by his friends for an old bachelor.

The marriage created no little excitement in the gossipy circles of the city, but a calm followed Mark's innocent confession that Helen was his "first and only love," which thread led to the unraveling of both their lives. Busy-bodies were satisfied when the heard that Mark Maynard, at the age 14, had kissed Helen, a child of 8 years, his only playmate in his uncle's neighborhood, just the evening he ran away, that he had not forgotten her, that he had intended to go back and claim her, who, by a strange coincidence, had come to him. All the city bade them good-by regretfully, after two years of happy life spent in their midst. They sold "Bachelor's Button," and took their departure for the old Houston home, now all their own, and so near the one still dear to Helen in spite of all the bitter memories that clustered around it. Theirs was a charity, a work of reformation that was to begin at home.

The Hustons had settled down to easy, quiet life in a neighboring village and whispered not the secret intrusted to their keeping, that the Maynards, who had taken possession of their old place, were no others than the two runaways, Mark Huston, as he was called in his boyhood, and Helen Woodruff. From cellar to garret a new life ran through the old home; large old rooms that had been dark and dusty for years were filled with sunlight and fresh air and flowers; happy birds sang in bright-colored cages that hung from vine-tangled windows; where all had been silence before, music gushed forth in sweet, entrancing tones. The Maynard place became the admiration, if not the envy, of the whole neighborhood. More than a year had gone by, and what of the new neighbors? There had been enough gossip about them and their new way of country living, but nothing was positively known of them save that Mark Maynard had once been Mark Huston, that he had run away from his uncle, educated himself, made money enough to buy his uncle's interest in the farm, that he had married a lady, and was living in elegant style. None of the country people, except Mrs. Carroll, had ventured to call on the "high-flyers," as they had been termed by those from whose inner lives the ideal had been crushed and driven out by the rude hand of the real. None, shall I say? Mary and Ned Woodruff, that very evening they had started so gloomy of soul after the cows, had wandered on beyond the limits of their own meadow into an adjoining wood of the Maynard farm, wandered, talking busily of their trials, hopes and fears, when they came upon a vision that was light indeed to their weary young lives. There, on a large, mossy stone, sat sister Helen. Mary sprung toward her with a cry of joy; Ned stopped suddenly, turned pale, and stood as motionless as a statue. Helen Maynard was not long in securing the entire confidence of her sister and brother, and they were ready to obey any command, or to act upon any suggestion from her. She understood the part she must play to accomplish her work, and struck the notes accordingly. Their father must not know anything of their designs until they were all executed; and right well was their secret kept. Ned was hired to saw wood once or twice a week at the Maynards'. Mary was employed at 50 cents a week to take charge of baby Maynard on washing and ironing days. The ruse worked like a charm, and Master Ned was furnished with the best books and became quite an elocutionist. Mary learned the principles of music, and, under the kind and careful teaching of Helen, she could play several pieces in a very creditable manner, was conversant with a few good books, and had acquired a little knowledge of all kinds of reform literature. Many times in the dead still of night mother and daughter had met on the sly, working and praying together for the resurrection of the soul they both loved—the soul that lay buried under the hard-beaten sod of custom. To be brief, a year had rolled by and everything was working together for good. Ned had committed and paraphrased several of the psalms, by which he had secured his father's attention, if not his heartfelt but unexpressed praise.

The journey had been made, the feast was spread, the victors were waiting to be crowned. Nor had they long to wait; the hour in its fullness was at hand, and never was a home filled with truer, deeper joy than the Maynard home, that beautiful day, when the Hustons, Carrolls, Woodruffs, and a host of neighbors and friends met to banquet and rejoice in the reunion and reconciliation of father and daughter, uncle and nephew.

The seed has been sown broadcast, and year after year the golden harvest ripened. Silent struggle and suffering broke down the cold, hard crust from the life of Mr. Woodruff. The spirit of Christ's tender words, "Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter the kingdom of heaven," fell for the first time into his heart like a balm. A new life opened within him; a new earth stretched itself before him, and a new heaven bent above him.

The wilderness of the Woodruff place blossomed as a rose, and celebrated as artist, author and elocutionist became the names of Helen, Mary, and Ned.

Look long enough
On any peasant's face here, coarse and lined,
You'll catch Antinous somewhere in that day.
Then persist,
And if your apprehension's competent
You'll find some fairer angel at his back
As much exceeding him as he the boor.

MUNCIE CITY, Ind.

Disinfectants.

Bad smells indicate the presence of decomposition somewhere and in some form or other, and this is the sure harbinger of zymotic diseases. Wherever bad smells are found it may be assumed that the generation of bacteria is going on, and these subtle and various forms of the life which proceeds from decay have been proved by modern science to be always more or less associated with the causation of preventable diseases. Good disinfectants, if used in abundance, will always destroy these becteria, and when this is effected we know that the causes of disease are destroyed with them. Hence, it is important to know what sort of disinfectants are good. With a view to ascertain this, Dr. George M. Sternberg, surgeon in the United States army, has been making some valuable experiments, under the auspices of the National Board of Health. In the latest bulletin issued by that body he reports his observation in connection with carbolic acid and other disinfectants. The result of his experiments was not favorable to the employment of carbolic acid. The crude acid, such as manufactured and sold in New Orleans expressly for disinfecting purposes, utterly failed to prevent the formation of bacteria. Test tubes, in which the acid was used in connection with bacteria, all failed to prevent the substance from spreading and propagating itself by inoculation, except when the pure acid, in its crystaline form, was used to the extent of ten grains. This amount, Dr. Sternberg says, is equivalent to seventeen pounds of pure acid for a room twelve feet square and twelve feet high (1,728 cubic feet), "and" he adds, "to fulfill the conditions of the experiment in disinfecting on a large scale, it would be necessary to scatter this amount over the floor of a room having these dimensions, and to suspend articles to be disinfected near the floor for at least six hours, care being taken that all apertures were closed so that the fumes of acid might not escape." It would require sixty-eight pounds of the crude acid to disinfect the same room under the same conditions. Forty-six fluid ounces of the crude acid in a room of this size failed to destroy the potency of vaccine virus, and consequently would fail to destroy the yellow fever germ or the poison of small-pox. In conclusion, Dr. Sternberg says of his interesting and valuable experiments that they show "that the popular idea, shared, perhaps, by some physicians, that an odor of carbolic acid in the sick room, or in a foul privy, is evidence that the place is disinfected is entirely fallacious, and, in fact, that *the use of this agent as a volatile disinfectant is impracticable*, because the expense of the pure acid and the enormous quantity required to produce the desired result." Sulphurous and nitrous acid gases, however, and chlorine, he found to destroy bacteria at once and effectively. The general result of his experiments is to show that chloride of lime is a more trustworthy disinfectant than carbolic acid. It is probable that a strong solution of copperas (sulphate of iron), liberally used, is the best wash for promoting the purity of drains and sinks. But it must be used liberally and regularly in order to secure good results.

A High Place.

No one dares address the Turkish Sultan, even if he speaks to them, except in monosyllables, with their foreheads almost touching the floor, the only exception being the Grand Vizier, who dares not look up, but stands almost bent double. He is a man of fierce temper, and has many whims. One of his manias is a dread of fire. He has had acres of houses pulled down, and an enormous new palace built further out of town. All the flat candlesticks must be surrounded by a saucer of water. He recently half murdered the wife o one of his Colonels for transgressing this rule. He neither drinks, smokes, nor takes coffee, but he eats eleven times a day an enormous meal. There are always ninety-four dishes prepared from which he may take his choice. The Sultan is not allowed to marry, but the slaves, who are the mothers of his children, are called Sultanas, and are not permitted to work. His children are called Princes and Princesses, and have great power. They can marry whom they choose, no matter what obstacles stand in the way.

"Singing Joseph."

It is a well-known fact that a stammerer can sing without difficulty, though he can't speak six words without stuttering. The fact explains this incident:

When the supper was on the table, I suggested that we wait for his father and mother to come before we should eat supper. The poor fellow immediately piped up in a plaintive strain:

"They'll not come when the rain is falling,
Falling, falling, falling;
They're at Deacon Potter's calling,
Calling, calling, calling, calling."

While still singing he seated himself at the table, and motioned me to draw up opposite him. After pouring the tea as handily as a woman, he turned to me and sang in a still different tune:

"Will you please, sir, ask a blessing,
On the bread and meat and pudding,
On the bread and meat and pudding,
Will you please, sir, ask a blessing?"

Much surprised, and ashamed that I had not anticipated the request, I said grace, and, much reassured by the little incident, made a hearty supper.

After my strange companion had done up the chores, and made everything snug for the night, he sat down in the corner of the fireplace and looked at me steadily. His fixed regard made me nervious again, and I said something impatiently.

"Why are you so obstinate as to answer me in this saucy, sing-song way whenever I speak to you?"

The tears rushed quickly to the youth's eyes; he essayed to speak, but, although he made the most frantic effort, he could not utter a word.

Soon he recovered himself, to my great relief, for I thought he was going into a fit, and to my astonishment, sang more musically than ever:

"Don't you see, sir, how I stutter?
I can neither talk nor stutter;
So God lets me sing my say,
And I thank Him every day."

I never felt so chagrined in my life as when I found out the truth in regard to the poor fellow. It was a good lesson to me. I have never formed a hasty judgment since.

"Singing Joseph," he was called, and I conversed with him until a late hour. I found him very intelligent, although his ideas, always without a moment's hesitation on his part, set themselves to music, some of the strains the sweetest and most pleasant I ever heard.—*Exchange.*

The Armenians.

Armenia, where a famine is now raging—there is always famine in some part of the East—is the original seat of one of the oldest civilizations. It has had different boundaries in different centuries, but its present area is estimated at 90,000 square miles, and its population at 2,000,000. Although long subject to the despotism of the Turks and Persians, the Armenians have preserved their nationality, both physically and morally; their religion, and, despite the loss of most of their ancient culture, a higher civilization than that of their conquerors. Christianity appears to have been introduced into that country as early as the second century. The form of theology called Armenianism ascribes only one nature to Jesus, and holds that the Spirit comes from the Father alone. Concerning what is known as the seven sacraments, they believe that a person at baptism must be sprinkled three times, and also dipped three times; that confirmation must be united to baptism; that the Lord's Supper must be commemorated with pure wine and leavened bread, and that extreme unction should be given to ecclesiastics only, and immediately after instead of preceding death. They believe in the worship of saints, but not in purgatory; they excel the Greek church in the number of their fasts, but have fewer religious festivals. Service is usually held in Turkey at night; mass is celebrated in the old Armenian language, though the preaching is done in the new. The head of the church, whose title is Catholikos, lives at Etchmiadzin, a monastery near Erivan, capital of Russian Armenia, whither every Armenian must make at least one pilgrimage in order to be secure of salvation. Turkish persecution has driven many Armenians from home. In Hungary, Transylvania and Galicia they number 10,000; they are very common throughout Asia Minor, and in the neighborhood of Constantinople reach 200,000. They are, indeed, scattered all over Asia and Europe, and are to be found in the United States, and are often the shrewdest merchants.

Reserved Seats.

In traveling, one meets with many selfish people; among them countless women who insist on monopolizing two seats in a railway car under the pretense that one of them is engaged by an attendant gentleman, supposedly in the smoking-car for a brief interval. We saw two women of this sort rightly served during a summer trip. For fifty miles they succeeded in warding off travelers who sought the shady side of the car, and the seat in front of them was the convenient receptacle of their baggage. Finally, however, an uncouth-looking individual quickly removed the baggage and turned the seat. The astonished ladies paused in their conversation to each other and raised their hands as if in remonstrance, but it was too late; the thing was quietly and quickly accomplished, and the two foreigners who were seated there seemed to understand no words or gestures. Public opinion, in that car, at least, sided with them. On another occasion, when our party entered a car, not a seat was available. One person was guarding four, others one and two; the aisle was uncomfortably crowded. "This way," said the conductor, "room in the palace car for those who are standing." The engaged seats were at a discount (plenty of room now), but the conductor insisted that they should be retained by their occupants, and all were made comfortable. "Do as you would be done by," is a good rule when traveling as elsewhere.

TEACHER—"Feminine of friar?" First bright boy—"Hasn't any." Teacher—"Next." Second bright boy—"Nun." Teacher—"That's right." First bright boy indignantly ejaculates—"That's just what I said."

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Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all unnatural trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $3, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 3 box.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

His Wise and Patriotic Record upon Questions of Public Liberty.

He Hedges the Great Shield of the Constitution for the Defense of the People's Rights—He Maintains Civil Law Against Arbitrary Authority—He Defends the Principles of Free Government Under All Circumstances—Sentiments and Language Worthy of President George Washington.

[From The Sun of Nov. 19, 1879.]

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock rendered services in the field during the war of the highest importance to the country; but the services he rendered after the close of hostilities were of incalculable value, and deserving of everlasting remembrance. As commander of the Department of Missouri (1866-'7) and of the Department of Louisiana and Texas (1867-'8) he had to deal with civil questions requiring the best statesmanship and the soundest judgment; and the way in which he dealt with them showed that he possessed the qualities necessary for their proper decision. In times of peril to the constitutional rights of the States and to the fundamental liberties of the people, he went to the full extent of his power in maintaining those rights and liberties, and made for himself a record that the American people must keep before their eyes in the days that are now upon us. We have brought together from his orders, letters and speeches, while commanding the departments just named, a few passages of profound, permanent, and practical interest.

ORDER NO. 40.—MILITARY AUTHORITY GIVES WAY TO THE CIVIL—THE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN LIBERTY OUR LAWFUL INHERITANCE.

The General commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end, he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved.

Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. * * * While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed incursions or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

THE INTERPOSITION OF THE MILITARY POWER FOR THE TRIAL OF ORDINARY OFFENSES, WHEN THE CIVIL COURTS ARE OPEN, FULL OF DANGER TO LIBERTY.

It must be a matter of profound regret to all who value constitutional government that there should be occasions in time of civil commotion when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of the military power for repression of disorders in the body politic, and for the punishment of offenses against the existing laws of the country framed for the preservation of social order; but that the intervention of this power should be called for, or even suggested, by civil magistrates, when the laws are are no longer silent, and civil magistrates are possessed, in their respective spheres, of all the powers necessary to give effect to the laws, excites the surprise of the commander of the Fifth Military District.

In his view it is of evil example, and full of danger to the cause of freedom and good government, that the exercise of the military power, through military tribunals, created for the trial of offenses against the civil law, should ever be permitted, when the ordinary powers of the existing State Governments are ample for the punishment of offenders, if those charged with the administration of the laws are faithful in the discharge of their duties.

GEN. HANCOCK IN REPLY TO A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR—HE FAVORS THE LARGEST LIBERTY OF OPINION AND DISCUSSION—EXTRACT FROM HIS LETTER TO GOV. PEASE, OF TEXAS.

MY DEAR SIR: I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate—civil or military—is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love, or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitory power of human tribunals.

I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man, and the happiest conditions of his race.

When a boy, I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in Parliament. It was during our Revolutionary war, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken, his Lordship denounced the British Government—his Government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrace, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of Lord Chatham. But who ever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that kingdom, or that Government had any authority to question the absolute right of the opposition to express their objections to the propriety of the King's measure in any words or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of the Government in the days of the elder Adams, or Jefferson, or Jackson exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching legislation on alienage, sedition, the embargo, national banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact that for one party to assert that a law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive, and usurpative, is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas consider acts of Congress unconstitutional, oppressive, or insulting to them, is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion that these acts of Congress are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, as you are aware, not long ago decided unanimously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people everywhere, in every State, without reference to the side they took during the Rebellion, differ as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress. How the matter really is, neither you nor I may dogmatically affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws, and beneficial to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it might be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is it the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interest. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free Government; and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost two years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; to tolerate again free popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests truth is mighty and must prevail, and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are not only sound but salutary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause that its advocates would silence opposition by force; and generally those only who are in the wrong will resort to this ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions, however unwise in your judgment, or any assertion of feeling, however resentful or bitter, not resulting in a breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio and Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with a minority on these questions; or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives or the Senate at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where all these questions have been repeatedly discussed, and parties respectfully and patiently heard.

THE BABCOCK COURT—GEN. HANCOCK'S MOTION TERMINATING PROCEEDINGS.

Gen. W. S. Hancock arose in his place and, addressing the court, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have a motion to make to the court which will be proper to be made before the court is sworn, if it be made at all. If the court are prepared to hear me, I will proceed at once.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan—Proceed, General; the court will hear you.

Gen. Hancock then read the following motion: A sense of duty to the laws, to the military service, and to the accused impels me to ask your concurrence in a postponement of this inquiry for the present. We are all bound to believe in the entire innocence of Gen. Babcock, and this presumption cannot be repelled without the evidence. It is due to him to suppose that the Court of Inquiry was asked in good faith for the reasons given. What were these reasons? In the course of a legal trial in St. Louis, Col. Babcock was alleged to be guilty of a high criminal offense. He asked for a hearing in the same court, but was informed that he could not have it, because the evidence was closed. These circumstances had led him to demand a Court of Inquiry, as the only means of vindication that was left. Since then he has been formally indicted, and is now certain of getting that full and fair trial before an impartial jury which the laws of the country guarantee to all its citizens. The supposed necessity of convening a military court for the determination of his guilt or innocence no longer exists. It is not believed that our action as a military tribunal can oust the jurisdiction of the court in which the indictment is pending. The President has said, through the Attorney General, that such was not the intention. Then the trial at St. Louis and this inquiry must go on at the same time, unless we await the result of the inquiry there.

The difficulties are very formidable. The accused must be present at the trial of the indictment. Shall we proceed and hear the cause behind his back, or shall we vex him with two trials at once? The injustice of this is manifest.

I presume from the nature of the case that the evidence is very voluminous, consisting of records, papers and oral testimony. Can we compel the production of these while they are wanted for the purposes of the trial at St. Louis? Certainly not, if the military be, as the constitution declares, subordinate to the civil authorities. Shall we proceed without evidence, and give an opinion in ignorance of the facts? That cannot be the wish of anybody. I take it for granted that the trial at St. Louis will be fair, as well as legal, and that the judgment will be according to the very truth and justice of the cause. It will, without question, be binding and conclusive upon us, upon the Government, upon the accused, and upon the world. If he should be convicted, no decision of ours could rescue him from the hands of the law. If he is acquitted, our belief in his innocence will be of no consequence. If we anticipate the trial in the civil court, our judgment, whether for the accused or against him, will have, and ought to have, no effect upon the jurors. It cannot even be made known to them, and any attempt to influence them by it would justly be regarded as an obstruction of public justice. On the other hand, his conviction there would be conclusive evidence of his guilt, and his acquittal will relieve him of the necessity of showing anything but the record. I do not propose to postpone indefinitely, but simply to adjourn from day to day until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive shape which will be impressed upon it by the verdict of the jury, or until our action, having been referred to the War Department, with our opinion that our proceedings should be stayed during the proceedings of the court of law, shall have been confirmed. In case of acquittal by the civil court, the functions of this court will not necessarily have terminated. The accused may be pronounced innocent of any crime against the statute, and yet be guilty of some act which the military law might punish by expulsion from the army. In case of acquittal, he may insist upon showing to us that he has done nothing inconsistent with "the conduct of an officer and a gentleman," as the article of war runs; but the great and important question is, "Guilty or not in manner and form as he stands indicted?" and this can be legally answered only by a jury of his country.

GEN. HANCOCK DECLINES TO INTERFERE IN CIVIL CONTROVERSIES—ARBITRARY POWER HAS NO BUSINESS HERE—IT IS RESTRAINED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Applications have been made at these headquarters implying the existence of an arbitrary authority in the commanding General touching purely civil controversies.

One petitioner solicits this action, another that, and each refers to some special considerations of grace or favor which he supposes to exist, and which should influence this department.

The number of such applications and the waste of time they involve make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts. The rights of litigants do not depend upon the views of the General—they are to be adjudged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is not found in the laws of Louisiana or of Texas; it cannot be derived from any act or acts of Congress; it is restrained by a constitution and prohibited from action in many particulars.

The Major General commanding takes occasion to repeat that, while disclaiming judicial functions in civil cases, he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of the processes of the courts.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Gen. W. S. Hancock at Gettysburg.

In the Philadelphia *Times* is a pen picture of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock from his boyhood days up to the present time, written by Gen. J. S. Brisbin. We extract the following graphic account of the part played by the heroic General in the terrific conflict at Gettysburg:

"It was at Gettysburg Hancock again loomed up before the country as a hero. When he arrived on the field he found the army in confusion, and retreat had already begun. Planting some infantry and batteries on Cemetery hill, he threw his whole energy into the battle and checked the enemy. Schwerin and Saxe were said to be worth each a reinforcement of 10,000 men to any army; Torstensin was rated at equal to 15,000, and the Duke of Wellington said the arrival of Napoleon on a battlefield was a better reinforcement to the French army than the accession of 40,000 fresh troops. What, then, shall we say of the value of Gen. Hancock's arrival at the critical moment on the battlefield of Gettysburg, a battle that by common consent is now admitted to have decided the fate of the Union, and fixed the final result of the war?

"Of Gen. Hancock's individual attention at Gettysburg it would require a volume to tell. His was really the action of the army, and Round Top, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Heights were his creations. He sent word to Gen. Meade that that was the place to fight, and, seizing the favorable positions, with the eye of a consummate General, hung on to them with the advance until Meade brought up the whole army and delivered his battle.

"Hancock was grand and magnificent in the battle of Gettysburg, and seemed the very incarnation of war. On the second day he was at Cemetery Heights during the frightful cannonade when the rebels concentrated the fire of 150 guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles; streams of shot and shell hissed everywhere; it seemed as if nothing could live under that terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely and sought every shelter that the light earthworks afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like the fall of rain-drops or the beat of hail-stones. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war never had seen anything like that cannonade, and the oldest soldiers began to be uneasy for the result. Hundreds and thousands were stricken down; the shrieks of animals and screams of wounded men were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on and apparently never would cease. It was then, when the firmest hearts had begun to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever beheld by an army on earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and Gen. Hancock, with his staff—Maj. Mitchell, Capt. Bingham, Capt. Parker, Capt. Bronson—with corps flag flying in the hands of Private Wells, appeared on the right of his line uncovered and rode down the front of his men to the left. The soldiers held their breath, expecting every moment to see him fall from his horse pierced by a dozen bullets, but still he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment tearing great gaps in the ranks by his side.

Stormed by shot and shell,
Boldly he rode, and well.

"Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificent courage of this General, and he resolved to do something that day which would equal it in daring. Just as Hancock reached the left of line the rebel batteries ceased to play, and their infantry, 18,000 strong, were seen emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill. Hancock knew the artillery fire had been intended to demoralize his men and cover the advance of their infantry, which was to make the real attack. Turning his horse he rode slowly up his line from left to right, holding his hat in his hand, bowing and smiling to the troops as they lay flat on the ground. Hardly had he reached the right of the line when the men, who, inspired by the courage of their General, could now hardly restrain themselves, received orders to attack the advancing rebels. Eighty guns which Hancock had concentrated opened their brazen mouths and streams of blue bullets flew from the muzzles of our rifles to the breasts of the Confederates. It was an awful day, and Longstreet's 'Old Guard of the South' melted away like wax under that terrible fire. Of the 18,000 who came to the attack, 5,000 fell or were captured on the hillside. Thirty stand of colors and an immense amount of small arms were taken. Hancock was everywhere riding the storm of battle as if he bore a charmed life. At last, just in the moment of victory, he was seen to reel in his saddle and would have fallen to the ground had he not been helped from his horse. A ball had pierced his thigh, and for a time it was thought the wound was mortal.

"'Tell Gen. Meade,' said Hancock, addressing his aide, Col. Mitchell, 'that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy and gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions in my front.'

"When the aide delivered this message to Gen. Meade, and added his General was badly wounded, Meade said: 'Say to Gen. Hancock that I am sorry he is wounded, and that I thank him for myself and for the country for the service he has rendered to-day.'"

SCHUYLER COLFAX AND JAMES A. GARFIELD.

[From the New York Sun.]

In the summer of 1872, when the *Sun* first made public the testimony of Col. Henry S. McComb in the Credit Mobilier suit, Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield were both conspicuous leaders of the Republican party. Mr. Colfax was Vice President of the United States; Gen. Garfield was Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Writing to Col. McComb in 1868 in regard to Credit Mobilier stock set apart for the purpose of corrupting legislators, Oakes Ames had said, "I have used this where it will produce most good to us, I think." Penciled on the back of the same letter was Oakes Ames' memorandum list of Senators and Congressmen bribed. There were thirteen names in all. Here are two of them:

S. Colfax, Speaker........$2,000
Garfield, Ohio........2,000

Most of the persons affected by this preliminary revelation hastened to deny their guilt. The denials of Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield were alike explicit and impressive. Colfax went from his desk in the Senate Chamber before a committee of the House of Representatives, and, having sworn in the name of God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, made this statement:

> I state, explicitly, that no one ever gave or offered to give me any shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific railroad. I had never received, nor had tendered to me, any dividends in cash, stock or bonds accruing upon any stock in either of said organizations. I never received a dollar in bonds, stocks or dividends.

In the Senate Chamber, again, Colfax shed tears while protesting his innocence, and appealed to the Eternal Tribunal of Justice to establish the truth of his words.

Gen. James A. Garfield also swore in the name of God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and, having taken that solemn oath, he said:

> Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and afterward repaid to him, a loan of $300; that amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.
>
> Q.—Were any dividends ever tendered to you on the stock of the Credit Mobilier upon the supposition that you were to be a subscriber? A.—No, sir.
>
> Q.—The loan you have repaid, if I understood you correctly? A.—Yes, sir.

Both Colfax's and Garfield's sworn denials were made under the pressure of the emergency, and before it was known or supposed that Oakes Ames would ever be a witness to the truth. Circumstances, which it is not now necessary to recall, brought Oakes Ames to the stand, with his memorandum book. By the record of his transactions with Colfax the account stood:

> Colfax, twenty shares Credit Mobilier, cost $2,000; interest for seven months and ten days, $86.72, making a total of $2,086.72, less 80 per cent. bond dividend at 97, $1,542—$534.72.

The same book showed that a 60-per-cent. cash dividend of $1,200 was paid by him to Colfax. Gen. Garfield's account in the same memorandum book was as follows:

> Garfield, ten shares Credit Mobilier, $1,000; seven months and ten days' interest, $43.36—$1,043.36; 80 per cent. bond dividend at 97, $776—$267.36; interest, June 20, $3.64; balance, $271. Ten shares Credit Mobilier stock, ten shares Union Pacific stock.

And in another place a general statement:

J. A. G.		Dr.
1868.—	To ten shares Credit Mobilier of A........	$1,000.00
	Interest........	47.00
June 19.—	To cash........	329.00
		$1,376.00
1868.		Cr.
	By dividend bonds, Union Pacific railroad, $1,000, at 80 per cent., less 3 per cent........	$776.00
June 17.—	By dividend collected for your account........	600.00
		$1,376.00

Schuyler Colfax swore that he had never received the $1,200 which Ames claimed to have paid him as cash dividend. Oakes Ames swore that he had paid it by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway produced the canceled check:

> WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868.
> Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. House of Representatives:
> Pay to S. C. or bearer $1,200, and charge to my account. OAKES AMES.

This check, which Colfax swore he had never seen, was drawn June 20. The books of the Sergeant-at-Arms showed that it was paid June 21. The books of the First National Bank of Washington, where the Vice President kept a private account, showed that on June 21 Schuyler Colfax deposited there $1,200 in cash, and the deposit ticket in his own handwriting was produced. His perjury as well as his bribe-taking was proved. His closest friends ceased trying to defend him. After one effort, pathetically absurd in its weakness, he ceased to try to defend himself.

James A. Garfield's case was even worse. To the evidence of his corruption and perjury was added evidence of an attempt on his part to suborn perjury. His cash dividend, paid to him June 19, 1868, by Oakes Ames, amounted to $329. After the investigation had begun, he went to Ames and besought him to let this payment "go as a loan," and when Ames had refused to perjure himself to save him he made figures to show that Ames still owed him $2,400 of the bribe money!

Oakes Ames testified as follows:

> Q.—You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300?
>
> A.—No, sir; he did not claim that with me.
>
> Q.—State how he does claim it with you; what was said? State all that occurred in conversation between you. A.—I cannot remember half of it. I have had two or three interviews with Mr. Garfield. He wants to put it on the basis of a loan.
>
> Q.—What did you say to him in reference to that state of the case? A.—I stated to him that he never asked me to lend him any money; that I never knew he wanted to borrow any. I did not know he was short. I made a statement to him showing the transaction and what there was due on it; that deducting the bond dividend and the cash dividend there was $329 due him, for which I had given him a check; that he had never asked me to loan him any money, and I never loaned him any.
>
> Q.—After you made that statement, what did he state in reply? A.—He wanted to have it go as a loan.
>
> Q.—Did he claim that it was in fact a loan? A.—No, sir; I do not think he did. No, he did not.
>
> Q.—State all you know in reference to it. A.—I told him he knew very well it was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one conversation he admitted it, and said, as near as I can remember, there was $2,400 due in stock and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and, as I recollect, said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stock or bonds, I do not recollect what.
>
> Q.—Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A.—I have the figures that he made.
>
> Paper in Mr. Garfield's handwriting was shown to the committee, containing figures as follows:
>
> $1,000
> 1,400
>
> $2,400
>
> Q.—You say that these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A.—Yes, sir.
>
> Q.—That was his idea of what was coming to him? A.—Yes, sir.

All this, be it remembered, occurred after the investigation had begun—after James A. Garfield had sworn that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

And, after Garfield had sworn to this falsehood, a Republican committee of the House of Representatives, made up of his own political and personal friends, and with Judge Poland, of Vermont, as its Chairman, branded him forever as a bribe-taker and a perjurer in these blasting words:

> He (Garfield) agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Credit Mobilier exposure shattered a good many reputations; but it left no characters worse damaged than those of Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield.

Schuyler Colfax, unnoticed, is living out the last years of a dishonored life; while, by a curious turn of a memorable struggle in a nominating convention, James A. Garfield, his fellow criminal, is the Republican party's candidate for President of the United States.

GARFIELD'S NEIGHBORS.

What They Think of His Record—An Incident of 1876.

The Buffalo *Courier* recalls the fact that the independent Republicans of Garfield's Congressional district held a mass-meeting at Warren, Sept. 6, 1876, and adopted the following stinging resolution:

> *Resolved*, That it is useless and hypocritical for any political party to declare for reform in its platform, papers, and public addresses, while it insists on returning to high official place and power men who have been notoriously connected with the very schemes and fraud which render reform necessary and urgent; that there is no other man to-day officially connected with the administration of the National Government against whom are justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present representative of this Congressional district, and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.
>
> That since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case he has been the ready champion of the rings and monopolies.
>
> That we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting Benjamin F. Butler to attach to the appropriation bill of 1873 that ever-to-be-remembered infamy, the salary steal, and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage.
>
> That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when, in fact, material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.
>
> That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the DeGolyer pavement ring, to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of the District of Columbia a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, and in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 for "influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.
>
> That we arraign him for gross dereliction of duty as a member of Congress in failing to bring to light and expose the corruption and abuse in the sale of post-traderships, for which the late Secretary Belknap was impeached when the same was brought to his knowledge by Gen. Hazen, in 1872, and can only account for it upon the supposition that his manhood was debauched by the corruption funds then by him just received and in his own purse.
>
> That neither great ability and experience nor eloquent partisan discussion of the dead issues of the late civil war will excuse or justify past dishonesty and corruption, or answer as a guarantee of integrity and purity for the future.
>
> That, believing these statements in the foregoing resolutions set forth, we can not, without stultifying our manhood and debasing our self-respect, support at the polls the nominee of the Republican Convention of this district for re-election, nor can we, without surrendering our rights as electors and citizens, sit silently by and see a man so unworthy again sent to represent you in the National Legislature. That, strong to the conviction of right, we call upon the electors of this district, irrespective of former or present party attachment, who desire honest government, to unite with us in an earnest, faithful effort to defeat the re-election of Gen Garfield and elect in his stead an honest, reliable man.

AN experienced matron says: "A man will eat soggy biscuit twice a week without complaint, when his best girl invites him out to tea. But after the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest indication of a touch of saleratus in them, the neighbors will think there is a district school out for recess by the racket he makes."

THE present British Parliament contains about 150 non-Episcopalians.

HOUSE SIGN ESTABLISHED

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

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Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects: emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a Truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.

These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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The only 25 cent

AGUE REMEDY

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CURES

CHILLS & FEVER

and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

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Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

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An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

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Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ellers, druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.

No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

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Proprietors,
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SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS

READ! SAVE THYSELF

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GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young *Hyson Tea* that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.
Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c;
Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and
65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c;
Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c;
Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c
Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES---RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c;
Bull Head, 28c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel, half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40
whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50;
Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port
wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25,
Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c;
Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c;
English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen
35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c,
Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chis, Ladies Gold Chai s,
Cstor s Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

A Mother at Twelve Years.

A census enumerator in a New Hampshire town found one family where the mother's age was twenty-six years and that of her eldest son fourteen years. Inquiry revealed the fact that the mother was married, when eleven years and six months old, to a man twenty-three years old. She is a native of Rhode Island, and claims to have been the youngest mother in the state.

Watering House-Plants.

The Garden disputes the rule that water should be given in moderately small quantities, and supplied frequently. If the causes of failure where plants are cultivated in windows are minutely investigated, the dribbling system of watering would be found to be the principal cause. A plant ought not to be watered until it is in a fit condition to receive a liberal supply of that element, having previously secured a good drainage in order that all superabundant water may be quickly carried off. Those who are constantly dribbling a moderately small quantity of water upon their plants will not have them in a flourishing condition any length of time. This must be obvious to all, for it is quite evident that the moderately small quantity of water frequently given would keep the surface of the soil moist, while at the same time, from the effects of good drainage, which is essential to the well-being of all plants in an artificial state, all the lower roots would perish for the want of water, and the plant become sickly and die.

What Flowers Will Grow in the Shade.

The question is put to me every spring by scores of the city people, whose little patch which they wish to devote to flowers is so walled up by neighboring houses that the direct rays of the sun never touch it. But few plants will develop their flowers there, and none will do it as well as if it were lighted up by sunshine a part of the day. Fuchsias, pansies, forget-me-nots, violets, lobelias, lilies of the valley, phloxes, and other herbaceous plants whose native habit is shady wood, will do best, but even these languish if denied all direct sunlight. The best effect in such situations is produced by ornamental leaved plants, the beauty of which is not dependent upon their flowers. Among these may be ranked the gold and silver variegated leaved geraniums, achryanthus, alternantheras, begonias, caladiums, centaureas, coleuses, &c., which, if planted so as to bring the various shades in contrast, produce a pleasing effect, which continues during the entire summer months, and is not surpassed by any display of flowers.—Peter Henderson.

A SAD ROMANCE.

The Story of a Colored Woman's Life.

By the death of a poor and wretched colored woman named Mrs. Minnie Andrews, nee Mink, on the 13th of June, in a miserable hovel at 64 School street, Chicago, a romance of the old slavery days is revived. She was the daughter of James Mink of Toronto, who, about 1858, owned all the stage lines in Canada, and was one of the wealthiest men in that dominion. The daughter was nearly white and very handsome. He had an absorbing desire to have her marry well, and offered $30,000 to any respectable and well-to-do white man who would take her for his wife. A man named James Andrews accepted the offer. He married the girl, secured the $30,000 and then set out for a southern tour. At Richmond, Va., Andrews sold his bride into slavery. At the first opportunity she escaped and made her way back to her father, but her life was blighted, and she became reckless and entered a life of shame, which ended here, as discribed, at the age of forty-five years.

A Way to "Raise the Wind."

"Why, George, how are you getting along?" said one young man to another in front of the New Orleans postoffice, the other day.

"Splendid! never had so much fun in all my life," was the answer.

"How's that, George?"

"Well, you see, Ned, after I lost my situation all my friends left me and used to pass by without even recognizing me. I was determined to get even, so I circulated a report among them that I was the fortunate holder of one-half of a lottery ticket that had just drawn a big prize."

"Did it take?"

"You just bet it took! Why, in two days' time I had received no less than a dozen invitations from fellows whom I had almost forgotten. I was presented with two suits of clothes, four new hats, two dozen embroidered pocket handkerchiefs, a silk umbrella, a beautiful amethyst ring and a handsome pair of gold sleeve-buttons. I visited Spanish Fort five times, took a trip to the jetties on the cannon and borrowed, all told, $150 in United States currency. Did it take? Well, I should smile."

* * *

John Steele, better known as "Coal Oil Johnny," after foolishly squandering all his money, commenced teaming, and has worked hard ever since as teamster and baggage-master. Thus he has slowly saved enough to buy a farm, on which he now lives, near Franklin. This is infinitely to his credit, and he will doubtless be far happier as a farmer than as a millionaire.

Which Commands the Cheer?

[From one of Garfield's soldiers.]

"Not Mission Ridge, but Gettysburg,
Commands a nation's cheer;
'Tis Hancock riding to the front—
And Garfield to the rear."

CAMPAIGN SONG.

We'll rally round the banner of our glorious Washington;
We're bound to win the battle, ne'er use the sword or gun;
We'll rally round the banner and never let it fall,
With Hancock and English we are bound to beat them all.

Chorus—
Hoist up the flag of the red, white and blue,
For Hancock the patriot and brave commander too;
Hoist up the flag without one star erased,
With Hancock commander, it ne'er can be disgraced.

The boys who wore the gray and the boys who wore the blue,
Are fighting now together, with a purpose pure and true.
They're bound to win the battle, they're bound to gain the day.
With Hancock and English and Landers and Gray.
Chorus—Hoist up the flag, etc.

We'll gather from the hillside, we'll gather from the plain;
We'll heed not the sunshine, neither mud nor rain,
We'll gather round the banner of Landers and Gray;
With such noble leaders, we're bound to win the day.
Chorus—Hoist up the flag, etc.

From the everglades of Florida to the unsalted seas,
The banner of Hancock is flying in the breeze.
From golden California to old Virginia's shore
The people are aroused as they never were before.
Chorus—Hoist up the flag, etc.

When Hancock's elected, he's bound to take his seat;
The electoral fraud they dare not repeat.
For he's commanding soldiers who wore the gray and blue,
Who are bound and determined to see him safely through.
Chorus—Hoist up the flag, etc.

* * *

Landers never accomplished anything of permanent good in his native state.—Exchange.

Didn't eh? You are probably not aware of the fact that about 500 people—a small army in itself—are more or less dependent upon Frank Landers for their support. Such is the fact. To put bread into the mouths of five hundred people, we take it, is accomplishing some permanent good to the people of his native state. Will some one please tell us what permanent good the Hon. Albert A. Porter ever accomplished to his native state? He certainly has never put his money where it would do the most good. A considerable amount went into that palace of his on Tennessee street. It is doubtful if Porter feeds a half dozen mouths, let alone five hundred.—The People.

The Colossus of Roads.

"Colossus" is the name that has been given to what is, so far as has been discovered, the largest horse in the world, says the New York Sun. The animal has just been brought to this city from Buffalo.

Colossus is twenty-one hands high, and a man, to be able to stand on the ground and look over the highest part of his back, would have to be about seven and one half feet tall, or like Chang, the Chinese giant. When he is in harness and "checked up," his ear tips are ten feet above the level of his shoes. This mammoth horse was born in Erie county, Ohio. His sire was below the medium size, weighing about 1300 pounds. His dam was very small, weighing, it is said, only 950 pounds. Thus Colossus' father and mother together weighed 2250 pounds, while their son alone, when in good condition, weighs 2500 pounds. When four years old a Cleveland coal dealer bought the colt, thinking he would do exceedingly well in hauling heavily-laden coal carts up and down the streets of that city. But almost the first time this indignity was attempted on him the monster colt ran away with the load of coal, and in crossing a bridge broke it down and tumbled through. In this accident he received a severe injury to one of his hind legs, from which he has never wholly recovered. After several more efforts to make the animal earn his living by hard work, he was given up as a good-for-nothing, and sold at a low price to a man living near Dunkirk, in this state. This man failed in business, whether it was on account of his being the owner of so much dead weight in Colossus or not, is at present unknown. A "hired man" had a claim against the owner of the horse and a mortgage upon the horse himself. To satisfy this claim as far as possible the horse was offered for sale by auction. The hired man bid on him and got him for $35. This hired man immediately set about to do with the animal what nature had evidently intended him for. He made a "show" out of him, traveled all through Ohio with him, and made much money.

In October last Colossus fell sick, and the owner, fearing he was going to die, sold him at a low price to a Buffalo man. Colossus suffered a good deal in his journey from Buffalo, and is now in a stable on Hudson street, eating his three pecks of oats a day and doing nothing.

The little hired man who formerly owned him is still retained to take care of him. His work consists mainly in getting up each morning at 4 o'clock and taking Colossus out for a five-mile walk. In these early morning rounds the animal excites the wonder, sometimes the fear, of such persons as are obliged to be out at that hour. Sober men wonder why so small and delicate a man should walk when he has such a giant of a horse to ride.

RAILROADS.

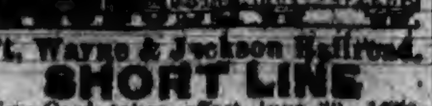

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880
(Corrected Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:[illegible]; Fremont, 5:45; Reading, 6:[illegible]; Bankers, 7:10 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:31; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:[illegible]; Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, [illegible] p.m.;

12:31 P.M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:48; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:50; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:26; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:[illegible] (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:03; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 2 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:35; Fremont, 7:18; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p.m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:0[illegible]; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 23 P. M.—From Jackson 12:30 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:18; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:0[illegible]; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:2[illegible]; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:0[illegible] Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:30P.M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agent.

WABASH ST LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	5:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	[illegible] p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From
St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West, Southwest, North or Northwest

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis, or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	10 [illegible] am	6 40 pm
Bluffton	11 [illegible]	6 55 pm
Montpelier	11 [illegible] pm	7 27 pm
Hartford	12 37 pm	8 01 pm
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm
Newcastle	2 30 pm	
Cambridge City	3 14 pm	
Connersville	3 45 pm	
Cincinnati	6 55 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. 2 Mail.	4 Express.	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 20 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	[illegible] am		
Connersville	11 52 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 30 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 05 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 33 pm	10 32 pm	8 10 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 08 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 4 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change. Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus Time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

On and after June 27, 1880.
Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. [illegible]	No. [illegible]	No. [illegible]	No. [illegible]
Pittsburgh lv.	11 [illegible]pm	9 00am	1 [illegible]pm	7 [illegible]pm
Rochester	12 [illegible]am	10 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	
Alliance	[illegible]	12 [illegible]pm	[illegible]	10 10
Orrville	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	
Mansfield	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	
Crestline ar.	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 00	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Crestline lv.	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]pm	[illegible]pm	1 [illegible]
Forest	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 10	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	10 40	[illegible] 40	12 [illegible]am	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	1 [illegible]pm	11 [illegible]am	[illegible] 40	5 [illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar.	7 00	[illegible]	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. [illegible]	No. [illegible]	No. [illegible]	No. [illegible]
Chicago lv.	[illegible]am	[illegible]pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 46		9 45	[illegible]am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	[illegible] 10	1 00am	6 [illegible]
Lima	4 20	[illegible] 40	3 25	[illegible]
Forest	5 22		6 12	10 [illegible]
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 [illegible]
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	11 55pm	[illegible] 25am	12 [illegible]pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 20am	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Orrville	9 38	2 20	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 50	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			[illegible]
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	2 25pm	7 20

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 02		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 3[illegible]
Albion	*		12 55
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 35am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 20	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 38
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 17
Deshler	12 25am	6 25	4 08
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 [illegible]
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 35am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 09 pm
Fostoria	10 23	8 35	12 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 55pm	10 22	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 28
Avilla		12 20	3 25
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 16
Syracuse		1 30	4 3[illegible]
Milford Junction		1 40	4 [illegible]
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
Chicago ar.		6 10	[illegible]

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction
* Trains do not stop.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 to

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year, commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 22, 1880. Number 30.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 ly

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS. (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhauser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tickets!! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

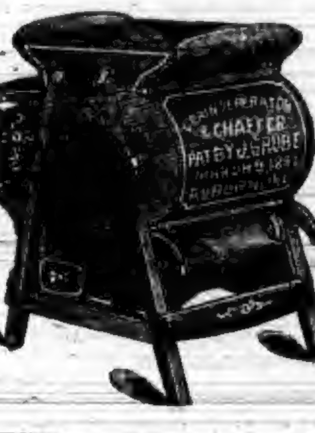

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JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Garfield at Home.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In 1872 General Garfield received 19,189 votes in his congressional district, which then, as now, was composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Portage and Trumbull. His opponent received 8,245 votes. Garfield's majority was 10,944.

In 1874 Garfield's majority was reduced to 2,526—a loss of 8,418 in the majority in a single congressional district.

In 1876 Garfield's majority was 8,638. This was the presidential year when the republicans of the western reserve were impressed into the service, and induced to overlook some developed facts in the life of Mr. Garfield. But here was a loss in Garfield's majority in the district of 2,812.

In 1878, the year of the last congressional election, Garfield's majority was 6,350, a loss of 4,594 from the splendid majority he received eight years ago.

These are the losses which the name and candidacy of General Garfield have inflicted on the republican party in one-twentieth of the state of Ohio. He has never been a candidate for any office before the people of the state. It would be unkind to say that he is more popular among strangers than at home.

In each of these elections since 1872, Garfield has not only diminished his previous majority and vote, but his votes and majorities have fallen largely behind the votes and majorities of his party in the same elections. In 1874 the republican majority in the counties composing Garfield's district was 3,050; Garfield's majority was 2,526. In 1876 his vote was less than that of Hayes in the counties of his district by 2,543. In 1878 Barnes received over Paigne in these counties a majority of 9,340, while the majority for Garfield was 6,350.

This has been the popularity of Garfield in his own district, where he is known and loved—in one-twentieth of his own state.

Another Gallant Republican Stands by Hancock.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Gen. Patrick H. Jones, a prominent republican, comes out for Hancock. He served in the army of the Potomac and in the western army from Nashville to Savannah, beginning in 1861, and was made brigadier-general by President Lincoln in February, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the war." General Jones has been a prominent republican. He was once elected register on the municipal republican ticket, and was for several years postmaster of New York city. Gen. Jones' letter as published in the Sun, is as follows:

SIR: In replying to your letter inquiring whether Gen. Hancock will have my support in the political campaign now pending, I will say that I have been so long estranged from the councils of the democratic party that my views may not be fully in accordance with the notions of some, except so far as the sentiments and principles of that party are enunciated through the Cincinnati platform, and illustrated by the public life of the eminent gentlemen who have been placed in nomination for president and vice-president. In common with the great body of citizens of the country, I approve and endorse both the platform and the candidates. Of late years it has been the custom to disregard the provisions of the party platform on the accession of a candidate to office, but I believe that the gallant and intelligent gentleman who heads the democratic ticket, and who never yet disobeyed an order, will carry out the excellent provisions of his party platform. If elected, as he undoubtedly will be, I shall have the utmost faith that his administration will recognize the distinction between the civil and military authorities of the government; will adjust and establish the relations properly existing between them; will restore, so far as lies in his power, the old-time commercial prosperity of the republic, and will protect the public domain from the grasp of corporations and schemers, reserving it for the use of actual settlers. Hoping and believing in the success of the principles that have been fought for three times in the field and upon the floor of every congress in the history of the country,

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,
PATRICK H. JONES.

* * *

The following lines were written by the late Hon. S. J. Bayard, of New Jersey, in 1871. They are of manifest interest now:

"O gallant Hancock! patriot soldier brave,
If thine cannot, no other name can save;
How would the hosts, which in the bloody war
Followed thy plume, as sailors the north star,
Crowd to thy ranks, and bear thy standard on,
Victor of Gettysburg, to Washington!
Corruption then would hide her hideous face,
Rascals in congress to good men give place;
Honor the test of merit then would be,
And virtue smile on triumphs she would see."

Enthusiastic Republicans at Norristown in Favor of Hancock.

Dr. L. W. Reed, surgeon general, says: "I am a republican, but Hancock will get my vote, and there are thousands more like me. Why, there is George Bullock, one of the strongest republicans in this county, the owner of the immense mills at Balligomingo—in fact, the owner of the village. He has thousands of employes, who live upon his land, and to whom everything is provided in the way of necessities—yes and the luxuries of life. He, in a word, is a philanthropist in the true sense of the word, and wields an immense influence. He is a radical republican, but he has announced his determination that if Hancock was nominated, to raise a Hancock flag on top of his mills, where it should wave throughout the campaign. Why here, sitting beside me, is C. L. Nyce, a republican. 'Now what are you going to do, Nyce?' 'I shall vote for Hancock,' said Mr. Nyce."

Dr. William Carson, one of the oldest citizens, though a radical republican, says he thinks Hancock a most admirable man, and one very hard to beat.

Republican Nominating Convention.

Persuant to official call, delegates from the counties of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben, assembled at Auburn, DeKalb county, July 16, 1880, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for prosecuting attorney for the 35th judicial circuit of the state of Indiana.

The convention was called to order by Wm. Bunyan, who stated the object for which the convention was called, when, on motion, R. Wes. McBride was chosen chairman of the convention, and C. O. Meyers secretary, with the republican editors of the district assistant secretaries.

The announcement of candidates being in order, the following names were announced: Henry C. Peterson, Edward D. Haines, Orrin Z. Hubbell, Charles E. Emanuel.

A motion prevailed that the first ballot be an informal one. The result of the first ballot gave

Edward D. Haines	13 votes
Orrin Z. Hubbell	11½ "
Charles E. Emanuel	4 "
Henry C. Peterson	8½ "

The name of Mr. Haines was then withdrawn, and the second ballot gave

Henry C. Peterson	23 votes
Orrin Z. Hubbell	13 "

Mr. Peterson having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the convention, when, on motion of Mr. Hubbell, seconded by Mr. Emanuel, his nomination was made unanimous.

R. WES. MCBRIDE, Chairman.
C. O. MEYERS, Secretary.

The Question Answered.

In a recent speech at Indianapolis, A. G. Porter, republican nominee for governor, said:

"I might ask any democrat in the state of Indiana what pledge has the republican party made that it has not fulfilled."

To which the Indianapolis Sentinel makes the following reply, rather effectually answering Mr. Porter's cheeky inquiry:

And we might ask Mr. Porter if the republican party was pledged to keep an army of carpet-bag thieves in the south to steal everything in sight. If so, did it fulfill its pledge? Was the republican party pledged to create the Freedman's saving bank and rob the confiding negro of his last dollar? If so, did the republican party keep its pledge? Was the republican party pledged to keep Federal soldiers in the southern states and maintain a military despotism? If so, did the republican party fulfill its pledge, or did the democratic party create the "inevitable" and compel Hayes to remove the troops? Was the republican party pledged to keep in office an army of thieves, such as Robeson, Belknap, Boss Shephard, Williams, Babcock and others, and did it fulfill its pledge, or did the democratic party, when it obtained control of the national house of representatives, compel these thieves to step down and out? Was the republican party pledged to reverse the will of the American people as expressed at the ballot-box in 1876, and, by the agency of crimes, seat Hayes? Was the republican party pledged to surround the polls with Federal bayonets to intimidate American citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage, aided by a set of supervisors, marshals and deputy marshals, pimps, bummers and convicted felons, to arrest without warrant and imprison without trial? And did the republican party fulfill its pledge? And now, Mr. Porter, will you answer? You must do it, or you must sit dumb as a dead oyster. In due time, Mr. Porter, we will ask you more questions, since asking questions seems to be your style. You are the candidate of a party whose leaders are corrupt; of a party that has cloven down constitutional rights; that has invaded the most sacred rights of citizenship; that has bludgeoned truth and exalted fraud, stolen the public funds and debauched every department of the government, and that now has a candidate for president whose record as embodied in a committee of his peers you dare not read on the stump. Indeed, we challenge you to do it, Mr. Porter.

A LARGE PROGENY.

Twenty Little Canine Babies Born of One Mother—A Variegated Brood in Cincinnati.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

When the telephone conveyed the information to the ears of an Enquirer scribe yesterday afternoon that a canine mother with a new family of twenty little pups was at 62 George street waiting to be interviewed, it must be said, for the sake of the truth, that the pencil-pusher mentally ejaculated, "Too thin," or some other expression of like significance. When, however, a few moments later a messenger arrived post-haste from the scene of wholesale birth with the same story, it behooved the news-gatherer to take a trip westward-ho and investigate the matter.

Arriving at 62, Joseph Meyer's livery and boarding stable, a crowd of curious, gaping men and boys were found surrounding a handsome brown-and-white English pointer which lay upon a pile of sawdust and shavings in the rear of the building. Clambering all over the gentle animal were a squirming lot of little pups, all extremely anxious to get the first chance at supper, for there were entirely too many of them for all to get in at the first table.

There were pups as black as the ace of spades; pups with white tipped ears; spotted pups and white pups; pups with black tails and pups with white ones. Twenty of them, a full score, on actual count. It was a sight worth seeing, although the mother seemed to think that she had more little ones to look after than she had bargained for.

The first one made his debut into the light of the "Paris of America" at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the way the reinforcements began to come was a caution to the natives thereabouts. The majority of them were of the female persuasion, but there were just enough boys in the lot to keep the other giddy things under control.

The mother who gave birth to such a wonderful family is an English pointer of pure stock, and her present owner, Mr. Meyer, bought her only a few weeks ago from Joe Todd, a peddler, who resides in Avondale. She is as gentle a brute as can be imagined, and she allowed the bystanders to freely examine the diminutive beasts without interference.

The present case is without a parallel, we believe, in the annals of natural history, although it is a common thing for a sow to have a litter of young numbering quite as many. An English pointer is generally proud if his spouse presents him with a family of six or seven, but when the old gentleman who is responsible for this, learns the fact, it is probable that he will hardly associate with his fellows on terms of equality hereafter.

The dam who thus has made herself famous answers to the name of "Rose," and every member of her big family remains alive and exceedingly active. They are all of the usual size, and are as cute as little pups always are. "Rose" showed wonderful sagacity during the day, and when one small specimen was ushered into existence in a seemingly dead state, she at once made endeavors at resuscitation, in which she was finally successful, and that little brute was just about as lively as the rest of the gang last evening. At last accounts all of the twenty were still on hand, none of them having got away, while there were no more additions to chronicle.

A California Heroine.

[San Francisco Call.]

Miss Jennie Parker, who resides upon her father's ranch on the east fork of Scott river, in Siskiyou county, is deserving of a place among the heroines of the day. A few days since a black bear made its appearance in the front yard, evidently bent upon a foraging expedition. Her father was absent, but, unlike most lone females, Miss Parker did not close and bolt the doors and take refuge under the bed. She summoned the family dogs and turned them loose upon her visitor. Bruin made a masterly retreat to the nearest tree, and from an overhanging branch began to concoct measures for making an approach upon the milk-house, keeping up a loud growling all the time in opposition to the barking of the dogs. After looking over the situation for a few moments, Miss Jennie took down her father's Winchester rifle, and, walking to the foot of the tree, took deliberate aim and fired. Fortunately, the first shot proved a mortal one, and the bear fell down from his perch dead. Miss Jennie is said to be a young lady of diminutive physique and unusually quiet demeanor. Her latest exploit, however, stamps her as possessing the true quality of which heroines are made.

HOW ANDREW JACKSON'S WIFE DIED;

As Told by "Old Hannah," a Personal Servant Still Living.

There was to be a grand supper given ole master in Nashville the next day, and in the evening she tole him he must lay down and get some sleep. He hadn't had his clothes off since Wednesday; but he said "No." Ole mistus said he must, and she had a bed brought into the parlor for him. Betty, who was old, and talked to master as she pleased, said to him he should lay down, and that he should not go to town next day; that she saw death on the old mistus' face. He then went into the parlor, took off his coat, westcoat and boots and lay down. He said he couldn't sleep, but he might rest awhile, and to come for him quick if there was any change in mistus. In a little while mistus said she wanted to get up. Me and Betty helped her up and placed her in a chair. Betty was about to fix the bed, when mistus, who was leaning on me, said, "Ah!" and her head dropped on my shoulder. Just then George came to the door. He was going home, and his wife wanted him always to ask how old mistus was before he started. I tole him to call master. Master run in, and we placed her in bed. She did not breathe. George went for the doctor, who was asleep in another room. When he came in master said, "Bleed her, bleed her, doctor." The doctors shook his head. Master again said, "Bleed her, doctor, for God's sake!" The doctor then struck the lancet in her arm, but there was no blood. He then tried the temple; there was just a drop of blood—hardly enough to stain her cap. Then he said, "General, she is dead." She never drew a breath after she said "Ah!". Moses, a colored boy on the place, mounted a horse and galloped to Nashville to tell the news to friends and relatives. Master Andrew Donelson and Major Lewis came about daylight. I remember their hats were covered with frost. It was a cold, clear night. Others came in afterwards, and, with the neighbors, soon filled the house. Master never left the room where mistus lay. He stayed while we washed, combed and shrouded her. We tried to get him away, but he wouldn't go. He sat in a chair with his face in his hands, crying all the time. Nobody could comfort him. After the mistus was laid out he sent upstairs for ten blankets for the body to be laid out on. Me and Betty and Mary Matthews went up and fetched them down. They were spread on a table in the parlor, where the body was to lay, and it was put upon them. He thought she might come to in the night, and said she would lay so hard on the bare board. When this was done, my little boy Byron came in. Master called him to him and stood him between his knees. "Your ole mistus is gone, Byron," he said, and began again to cry. Miss Matthews took Byron away from him. He sat by the corpse all night, holding his head down and mourning so pitiful. Every now and then he would uncover the face and kiss it, and watch to see if there was any sign of life. When she was buried he could hardly walk, and had to be helped to the grave by two of his friends. He said to one of the gentlemen when they got back to the house: "What is the world's honors to me since she is taken from me?" He had a small frame house built over her grave. He said he didn't want the rain to fall on her. It remained there until Mr. Harris put up the monument. Master kept ole mistus' cap with the spot of blood on it many years. I don't know what ever 'cum of it.

Matter Enough.

The editor of a leading journal discovers one of his reporters evidently in a furious rage.

"What in the world is the matter?" he asks.

"Matter? Matter enough! There, I had received news of such a promising catastrophe—a railway train off the track—ten—twenty—fifty killed! And now comes the information that the report was false. Isn't that matter enough?"

* * *

Had it not been for Garfield, the odious salary-grab law would never have been passed. He had a nearly all night meeting and insisted upon the passage of the bill, although he promised several members opposed thereto that it should not be called up. It was rushed through with indecent haste. It is true that he covered his grab into the treasury. He found that he had bitten off more than he could chew. That it was too unpopular a measure, and would politically damn him—and so, we believe, he was the second member to cover the grab back into the treasury. He certainly deserves credit for this. The same credit that Judas deserved when he went out and hanged himself. —The People.

MURDERED BY A MANIAC.

Two Men Killed and One Seriously Wounded.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

DENVER, COL., July 12.—A special to the Republican from Byer's Station says a horrible tragedy has just occurred there. Two men were killed and another severely wounded. The assault was entirely unprovoked. The facts are as follows:

Last evening about nine o'clock, as Samuel Green and John McGlynn were sitting on the steps of the depot at this place, a man about thirty years old, apparently a tramp, came along, laid down on the steps, and entered into conversation. The talk was on the weather and general topics for about twenty minutes, when suddenly the tramp leaped to his feet and, without warning, drew from his bosom a large bowie-knife and sprang upon Green with arm and knife upraised. Green partly stopped the blow with his arm, but was badly cut over the left eye. The tramp made no further attempt to hurt Green, but attacked McGlynn, who stood aghast a few feet distant, and stabbed him in the abdomen, making a long cut, through which his bowels protruded. The telegraph operator, Frank McCracken, hearing the noise of the scuffle and groans of the wounded men, came out of the door of his office, and was immediately attacked by the tramp, who now had the frenzied gleam of a lunatic in his eyes. Before McCracken realized the situation he received a stab in the left side, and then ran, shouting loudly for help. Just opposite was the open door of a saloon, for which McCracken started, hotly pursued by the tramp. The inmates of the place, hearing the shouts, came rushing out, Constable Frank Wiggins in the lead. Wiggins took in the situation at a glance, and, pulling his revolver, shot over McCracken's shoulder, instantly killing the tramp.

McCracken's wounds as well as McGlynn's, are considered fatal. Dr. Riddle, of Denver, was taken to Byers on a special engine immediately to attend to the wounded men. There is nothing to identify the tramp, who was without doubt a maniac. Coroner Linton will hold an inquest to-morrow.

Cigarette-Smoking.

[New York Cor. Boston Courier.]

That a great many ladies in this city indulge in the fragrant cigarette is an open secret. Indeed, the custom has become so universal that it can hardly be called a secret at all. It used to be very common for girls, when a party of them met in the same place, where there were no men, to take a few puffs at a cigarette for the sake of the forbidden fruit sensation. But now they are more bold about it, and I will venture to say that the majority of New York girls smoke cigarettes. A number of gentlemen have told me that their wives would take a cigarette after dinner when they took their cigar, and they approved of the custom. I knew one lady, one of the highest born in the land, who was an inveterate smoker until forbidden by her physician. Spanish, Russian and Polish ladies smoke almost as much as the men, and no one thinks the worse of them for it. I should not like to see ladies smoke cigars or pipes, but I can see no impropriety in an occasional cigarette. There is a great difference in the way they are smoked. I have seen some women smoke a cigarette so daintily that it was a beautiful sight to watch the delicate smoke curling up from their rosy lips, while others puff away in such a masculine manner that one becomes thoroughly disgusted. I have been at a number of dinner parties where cigarettes were passed around to the ladies when the cigars were brought to the gentlemen. I am talking about the best people now, and not Bohemians. If the waiters of Delmonico's or the Brunswick would tell you, you would be surprised at the number of the private parties where cigarettes are smoked by ladies. If you ask a lady plump out whether she smokes, she will evade the question until she has sounded your opinions, and if they are favorable she will generally confess in the affirmative. I have heard some people say that they would rather see a woman drink than smoke; that they thought the latter more masculine. I do not think so, and the effects of a cigarette are certainly more innocent than of champagne or whisky.

* * *

The Shenandoah News has the following picnic piece:

Beneath a shady tree they sat,
He held her hand, she held his hat,
I held my breath and lay right flat
They kissed, I saw them do it,
He held that kissing was no crime,
She held her head up every time,
I held my peace and wrote this rhyme
While they thought no one knew it.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

An examination of Dr. Tanner, at New York, on the twelfth day of his fast, showed the tongue slightly coated; pulse, 88; temperature, 98.35; respiration, 14; weight, 139⅜ pounds, showing a loss of about 17 pounds. In the evening the doctor was irritable, refusing to be calmed by music, and complained of lack of fresh air. He suffered excessively from heat. At 10 o'clock, after visitors had left the hall, a curious scene occurred. The doctor, complaining of heat, tore off his clothes, the lights were partially turned down, and he promenaded about the railing, switching himself with a towel.

The condition of Dr. Tanner, the Minnesota doctor, on the thirteenth day of his fast, indicated no collapse. His color was rosy and his condition as favorable as at any time after the fifth day. The faster seemed easier, in fact, and confidence was growing that he would succeed in carrying out his intention of existing forty days without food. His pulse on the evening of the thirteenth day was 96; temperature, 100; respiration, 14. At 7 p. m. he took a walk of a few blocks, accompanied by watchers.

The explosion of a boiler in an iron mill at Pittsburgh killed the second engineer and one of the firemen, and damaged the property to the extent of $3,000.

Dr. Tanner completed the fourteenth day of his fast on the 12th of July. His weight was 133 pounds, a loss of twenty-four and a half pounds in the fourteen days. His pulse and temperature showed him to be growing weaker, though outwardly he remained the same.

A wagon, containing a party of excursionists from Michigan, was tipped over while descending Mount Washington, resulting in the death of Mrs. Ira Chichester, of Allegan, and the severe injury of several others. The drunken driver was probably fatally hurt.

According to the new census report, Buffalo has 154,766 people; Syracuse, 52,210; and Rutland, which turns out to be the largest city in Vermont, has 12,223....From returns already made, the population of the State of Connecticut is estimated at 600,000, which is an increase of 68,000 in ten years.... A gravel train on the Long Island railroad, near East Rockaway, N. Y., with 300 Italian laborers on board, ran under a heavy wire rope by which a derrick near the track was sustained, sweeping the cars and knocking off the laborers. Many were maimed in a shocking manner. Three of the men were fatally injured.

Dr. Tanner completed the eighteenth day of his fast as fresh as a daisy. The pulse, temperature and respiration indicated a healthful condition, and he showed a slight increase of strength. During the day he drank seventy ounces of water, and an increase of one and three-fourths pounds was noted in his weight. A dispatch from New York says that "Scientists are in despair. Tanner not only lives, but seems better than before. He sleeps quietly, reads the daily papers, naturally enjoys his daily rides, and appears in much better spirits than on preceding days."

Several oil tanks near Bradford were set on fire by lightning and destroyed. The loss is placed at $125,000....A cartridge company at Bridgeport, Ct., has commenced work on an order from the Turkish Government for 4,500,000 cartridges.

THE WEST.

San Francisco has a population, according to the new census, of 233,066, more than 20,000 being Chinese....Another attempt is being made by Capt. Payne to invade the Indian Territory, in violation of the President's proclamation. Last spring he was ejected by the military. He now defies the authority of the Government, and courts arrest and trial, to determine in the courts whether his act is in violation of any law....Two masked men boarded a train on the Missouri Pacific railroad at Winthrop Station, Mo., and robbed the United States Express Company's safe of $250.

A passenger train on the Green Bay and Minnesota railroad was thrown off the track about forty miles from Winona, Minn. The engineer and fireman were killed and the United States mail agent badly injured....G. H. Collins, a well-known business man of Omaha, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. ....Advices from the Indian Territory indicate that Payne's Oklahoma expedition has been joined by considerable bodies of men who entered from the Texas side, and that fully 1,000 more are ready to start from Texas.... The reports of damage to the Minnesota wheat crop are said to be exaggerations for the purpose of affecting the market.

A freight train on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Cedar Rapids railway was thrown from the track by a cow, near Kansas City, causing a terrible smash-up. Five tramps who were stealing a ride on the train were instantly killed, their bodies being frightfully mangled.

A tramp entered a saloon at Byers, Col., and, drawing a butcher's knife, stabbed three men, one fatally. A constable was called in, and the tramp, resisting arrest, was shot dead....Mrs. Brown, of Indianapolis, has been found guilty of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to death. Wade, her paramour, who assisted in killing old man Brown, has been under a similar sentence for several weeks.

A. Eichenberg shot S. S. Rickley, of Columbus, Ohio, and then killed himself. Rickley, a banker, failed some years ago, and Eichenberg, a creditor, accepted 50 cents on a dollar for the amount due him. A few months later Rickley paid his other liabilities in full. Eichenberg asked him the other day for the balance due him, and, being refused, shot him, finishing his own life soon after.

The population of Cincinnati, including incorporated cities and towns really a part of the city, located within a radius of five miles of the postoffice, is claimed to be 340,000.... The census returns for Chicago are now complete, and the population of the city is officially declared to be 503,301.

THE SOUTH.

A young man at Danville, Va., entered a house of ill-fame, of which his sister was an inmate, and shot her five times "in order to wipe out the disgrace of the family." The girl justified him in his murderous wrath, and embraced him as he was led away by the officers. She will die.

George Sanford and Richard McKee, both colored, were hanged at Osceola, Ark., July 16, for the murder of Armistead Penn, colored, on the 26th of November last. Both confessed their guilt, but said the Lord had pardoned them.

A young seaman on a vessel recently from Rio de Janiero died at a New Orleans hotel of the yellow fever. The ship and the remainder of her crew were immediately sent back to the quarantine station.

While two prisoners charged with murder were being conveyed to Hernando, Miss., a body of masked men stopped the officers and took possession of the two men. The officers went off for assistance. On returning they found the two prisoners dead, with their throats cut from ear to ear, their bowels protruding from numberless wounds inflicted with knives, and a rope around each of their necks.

The local Board of Health of Memphis have adopted the order of the State prohibiting the importation into the State of certain articles shipped from New Orleans. Officers will be stationed on all the lines of railroads leading into Memphis, and will rigidly enforce the order.

WASHINGTON.

It has been decided, at a Cabinet meeting, that the President will not exercise his discretionary power of withholding the expenditure of some portions of the river and harbor appropriation made at the late session. The entire amount will be expended.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the indignation of the census enumerators at Secretary Schurz is increasing, for it is now stated that he not only insists that their pay shall be reduced from the sum they had expected, but that their salaries shall not be paid at all until after the official report of the census shall have been made....Secretary Schurz says the Government will employ all necessary military force to prevent any occupation of the Indian Territory by the Payne expedition or any similar unlawful intruders.

Washington people have been suffering from a season of intense heat. For twenty-five consecutive days the thermometer measured 81 degrees to 99½ degrees, a longer continuous season of hot weather than has ever been noted in the city. For eleven of those days the heat was registered as over 90 degrees; for eight of the remainder as 85 degrees and over, on one day only going as low as 81 degrees....Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, has been appointed by the President to be Indian Commissioner, vice Mr. Barstow, resigned.

On and after Oct. 1 no cards will be passed through the mails except the Government postal-cards. This order is rendered necessary by a practice which has grown up of late of sending advertising cards with a 1-cent stamp attached through the postoffice.

Orders have been telegraphed Gen. Pope to enter Indian Territory at once, and to arrest and hold for trial all whites who have taken part in the invasion of that Territory. All who are found to be guilty of the second offense of invasion will be punished to the full extent of the law....President Hayes will remain in Washington till the middle of August, and will not start for the Pacific coast till September.

GENERAL.

George Allen Price (colored), the murderer of Villie Black, his employer, suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging, in Cincinnati, on Friday, the 9th inst. Three other murderers—all negroes—were executed on the same day, namely: Alexander Howard, at Goldsboro, N. C.; Henry Ryan, at Waynesboro, Ga., and Daniel Washington, at Charleston, S. C.

A Syrian merchant doing business in New York is reported to have effected a combination which will control the opium traffic of the world. The capital invested is said to be $75,000,000. Agents of the combination are in the East negotiating for the purchase of the crop, which is said to be scanty this year

Late information from Indian Territory represents that parties are going in from Texas as well as from Kansas, and that great excitement prevails.

The quarterly circular of Dun, Barlow & Co., showing failures in the United States and Canada in the last three months, and for the first half year of 1880, as compared with corresponding time in 1879, has been issued. During the last three months, 1,065 failures, with liabilities of $20,111,680, were reported in the United States, and, during the half year of 1880, 2,497, with liabilities of $32,888,763. In the first six months of 1879 there were 4,058 failures, with $65,779,310 liabilities.... A New York theatrical manager has concluded an engagement with Sarah Bernhardt, who intends coming to America in October. She will play 100 nights in New York and other cities.... The census returns give Minneapolis a population of 48,323. Albany has 90,143 inhabitants.

The shipments of fresh meats to Europe for the past week were the highest on record for one week. The shipments include 3,965 cattle, 5,620 quarters of dressed beef, 1,155 live sheep, 1,085 quarters of mutton, and 115 dressed hogs....Havana advices report that seven Cuban insurgents, recently made prisoners by the Spanish authorities, have been put to death. The victims were all sick when captured. Among them were Pio Rosado, titular Minister of War, and Dr. Torres, a noted physician.

The Department of Agriculture shows the cotton crop to be in fine condition. The average condition of corn throughout the country is the highest for many years, although in the Mississippi valley and north of the Ohio river there is complaint of too much rain. Winter wheat exhibits a slight improvement, though there is a large falling off in the South. Spring wheat exhibits a marked decline since June. West of the Mississippi the general average is high, Minnesota being 101.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic National Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, on the 13th inst. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was unanimously elected Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, Secretary. The members of the committee, in company with the committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention, then proceeded to Governor's Island to officially notify Hancock and English of their nomination. Gen. Stockton was the spokesman of the party, the candidates replying briefly. The Democratic Congressional Committee also met in New York on the 13th and effected a reorganization. The committee, as it now stands, consists of Senators Wallace, McDonald and Whyte and Congressmen Eppa Hunton, H. G. Davis, and J. C. S. Blackburn, together with August Belmont and Gen. W. B. Franklin. The committee will have headquarters at Washington, and will co-operate with the National Committee.

At midnight, July 13-14, Dr. Tanner completed the fifteenth day of his long fast. He appeared weaker, and was evidently failing, though he affected to be strong and in good spirits. Pulse, 98; temperature, 98; respiration, 18.

FOREIGN.

A new Dutch loan of £10,000,000 will be offered shortly in London....The Sultan of Zanzibar is on his way to England on financial business....In political circles at Berlin the opinion prevails that the Porte will reject the recommendations of the powers, and that war between Turkey and Greece is certain. At St. Petersburg it is thought that the Ottomans will yield to the wishes of Europe.... The English Government has sent a physician to the County Mayo to inquire into the nature and extent of the famine fever there and in the neighboring counties, which is said to be spreading alarmingly.

Two members of the upper house of the Hungarian Diet recently fought a duel. Both have been arrested, and one has been condemned to six weeks', the other to two weeks' imprisonment....The French Government is moving with alacrity in giving effect to the Amnesty bill just passed. An official decree has been published granting full remission of the sentences passed upon the parties who engaged in the Communistic uprisings of 1870 and 1871 or in subsequent insurrectionary movements.

Henri Rochefort was welcomed on his return to Paris by 6,000 persons who sang the "Marseillaise" and cheered him....A raft with forty persons on board was broken to pieces on the Black sea, near Odessa, and all on board perished.

President Grevy has granted pardons and commutation of sentences to more than 1,300 common-law criminals in home and colonial prisons. The Minister of Marine has ordered a large transport ship to be immediately prepared to bring home the amnestied Communists from New Caledonia. About 480 Communists living in different parts of Europe will be entitled to return.... On account of the prohibition likely to be issued by the Government little grain will be exported from Russia this year; and Germany, and, for that matter, England, will depend largely for their grain supply on the United States, which will be glad news for American farmers.

The celebration of the national fete day—anniversary of the fall of the Bastile—occurred at Paris on the 14th of July, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed at the French capital. President Grevy opened the ceremonies in the hippodrome at Longchamps, in the presence of a magnificent assemblage. His remarks, which were brief, were followed by a salvo of artillery, a review of the troops and the presentation of new colors to all the regiments of the army. The enthusiasm and the brilliancy of the spectacle were unparalleled even in France. Notwithstanding the vast crowds, the best of order prevailed.

A London dispatch announces the death of Tom Taylor, the well-known author and dramatist....The Prussian Government officially denies the report that a deficient harvest is apprehended in Germany.

Another terrible colliery disaster has occurred in Wales. By an explosion of fire-damp in one of the London and South Wales Colliery Company's mines, in Monmouthshire, the entire night shift of workmen, reported at 120, were in an instant buried 900 feet under ground, without the possibility of the survival of one of them. The scenes at the place of the accident were very affecting, owing to the lamentations of women and children whose husbands and fathers perished. In 1867 an explosion in the same mine caused the death of 145 men.

The Russian Gen. Kaufmann has been ordered to Eastern Siberia with 14,000 men, to clear the district infested by brigands and Chinese immigrants....Peru and Bolivia are about to enter into a confederation, with one flag and one Government, the new nation to be known as the United States of Bolivia and Peru. The preliminary steps have been formulated and agreed on. This move is rendered necessary by the hostile and aggressive attitude of Chili to both countries....An attack has been made by the Turks on the Montenegrin outposts, on the River Zem. One of the posts was taken, and ten men of the garrison made prisoners, and afterward beheaded.

Russia's Dead Empress.

Empress Maria, of Russia, was the daughter of the Grand Duke Ludwig II, of Hesse Darmstadt, and was born August 8, 1824.

Alexander II, her husband, met her first in his travels through the continent, when a comparatively young prince, and married her in 1841. The reign in which she has participated has been a most eventful one in the history of her adopted country. She became Empress by the accession of Alexander in 1855. The ukase of 1856 granted pardon to a large class of the Polish exiles and changed considerably the political complexion of that element of Russia's subjects, and the ukase of 1861 freed twenty-three millions of serfs and made the Czar and Czarina intensely popular with the lower class of people. The Czar's picture was regarded with superstitious love by the people, while the national antagonism to the nobility has caused various complications until the recent socialistic movements have again solidified the union between the crown and the traditional aristocrats.

The offspring of the marriage of Alexander and Maria are the Grand Duke Alexander, heir-apparent, married to Maria Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX, of Denmark; the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Grand Duchess Maria, wife of the Duke of Edinburgh; the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duke Paul.

The royal family of Russia is descended in the female line from Romanoff, Czar in 1613, and in the male line from Duke Karl Friederick of Holstein Gottrop, the union of these two families being one of those diplomatic matrimonial strokes of policy intended to unite the interests of Russia with those of the Western States of Europe. After 1730 other alliances made the Romanoff family still more Teutonic in blood, among which the marriages with the royal houses of Baden, Wurtemberg and Prussia are the most notable.

The Many Races of India.

The Calcutta *Statesman* remarks that the people of India offer to a stranger a a spectacle more interesting than any of the natural features of the country. Sir George Campbell once had a kind of a man-show got up for him in Assam, in which specimens of all the different races of that province were brought together. A similar exhibition for all India would show us over what a motley population England rules. Every type of Asia has found its way into the peninsula, and has been there retained. Even the princes and chiefs brought together in Dubar form a sufficiently incongruous group. The effeminate faces of refined Rajpoots and Brahins, the heirs of the great houses of antiquity, contrast with the marked features of the Mahrattas, descendants of low caste robbers. The Afghan stares at his fellow barbarian, a Chinese prince from the other extremity of the Himalayan range. Our army, too, what a study does it present? In every battalion there is one constant element, the familiar white face, which we at once recognize as English, however disguised by the turban. But the rest is all strange and incongruous. We have Sikns, Hindustanis, Goorkhas, Belooches, men of Jheend, Cashmere Mooltan, Madras. Every province in the Empire, except Bengal, is represented, and not a few frontier States send recruits to share our pay and fortune. The camp is a Babel of strange languages. The soldiers differ from each other in color, size, shape, religion, race. They are, however, united for a common purpose by the only bond between them, the habit of discipline and of obedience to the English word of command.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

According to the Hinesville (Ga.) *Gazette* the census enumerators are bringing to light some more of the servants of Gen. Washington. In the lower part of Liberty county one has been found who gives his age at 115, and stoutly maintains that be carried milk to Gen. Washington's headquarters in Virginia. He says he remembers exactly how Washington appeared.

In Buncombe county, N. C., recently, a one-legged man married a woman similarly maimed. Two souls with but a single thought, two legs that serve for the entire family.

THE MORMONS.

What Brigham Young's Daughter Thinks of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

Several weeks ago five of the daughters of Brigham Young, late head of the Mormon Church, were expelled from the church for the crime of having gone to law with certain of the brethren who attempted to rob them. Afterward the elders, wishing to make peace with the expelled litigants, sent a couple of "teachers" to interview them. They repaired to the residence of Miss Dora Young. What occurred there is told by the Salt Lake *Tribune*, as follows:

"We want to see, Sister Dora, if you will not come back to us."

"I have received a note calling on me to appear to answer a charge; what would you do?"

"Oh," replied Brother Morris, "I should go by all means—by all means."

"But I won't do that," replied the heiress, "not for the world."

"Oh, come now, Sister Dora, don't say that. If you have done anything wrong it will be forgiven."

"Yes, but I havn't done anything wrong. What have I done?"

"You had a suit with your brethren didn't you?"

"Yes, and I wish to gracious I had another one."

"What, with the brethren?"

"Yes, with the brethren?"

"Don't say that, Sister Dora; we don't want to hurt your feelings, but—"

"And I don't want you to hurt my feelings. If you do you'll go out of my house a good deal livelier than you came in. I have stood just as much from the Mormons as I intent to bear, and if you two offend me any way you will go out of that door which a carpenter put there for just such people."

"Oh, we don't want to hurt—"

"Well, then, don't ask me to return to the church; you can't insult me worse than by requesting that."

"Sister Dora, think of your father and mother, and—"

"Don't speak to me of my father, Mr. Morris," she interrupted; "you and the whole church know that my father, prophet though you called him, broke many a woman's heart. If it is required of me to break as many hearts and ruin as many women as my father did, I should go to perdition before I would go back into the church again, and—"

"Oh, Sister Dora!" exclaimed the teacher.

"It's a fact, and you know it is a fact, You know that many of his wives died of broken hearts, and how did he leave the rest? Look at my mother and look at all the rest of them! A religion which breaks women's hearts and ruins them is of the devil. That's what Mormonism does. Don't talk to me of my father; but I'll tell you one thing, if my father were living at present you wouldn't dare to do what you are doing now. You wouldn't have stolen our money from us either. You profess to regard my father as a prophet, and yet you have John Taylor standing in my father's shoes, when you know he is the worse enemy my father has on earth. And around him are gathered those brave apostles, all swearing against father, while in his lifetime they couldn't be servile enough. They are brave now."

The teachers were dumbfounded at the honest girl's estimate of her father, Brigham Young, and said nothing.

The Wild Duck.

This well-known species is one of the most widely distributed of this wide-ranging family, for it occurs not only all over the northern portion of the Old World, extending to China and Japan, but it is also met with in North America, as far south as Mexico. The wild duck breeds in many parts of the United Kingdom, and where not disturbed does not betray any great fear of man. The nest is placed on the ground, often at some distance from the water, and in one instance the writer remembers having come across a duck sitting on nine eggs at least half a mile from the lake where numbers of others were breeding. It is strange that the sitting bird should expose her young brood, even if they should be safely hatched, to the risk of capture by a fox or other wild animal on their way to the water. The nest in question was placed in a small wooden dell, and was overhung by a bush, which would have effectually concealed it had not the old bird betrayed its presence by flying off. The mallard is a much more handsome bird than the duck, and both sexes closely resemble the common duck of the farm-yard. In summer, however, the male bird loses its rich plumage and dons a dress like the female, only resuming its beautiful colors again in August. A good decoy, where many wild ducks are to be seen, is often a pretty sight, the birds swimming about in pairs, when the fine plumage of the male contrasts with the more sober color of his mate. At times they may be seen tail uppermost, searching below the surface for their food, which consists of worms, grass-seeds, and roots, molluscs, insects, small reptiles, and little fish. On being approached they fly off with a sonorous quack, that of the female being the louder. During the breeding season the males consort much together, and on taking flight mount high in the air and circle round some distance before again settling down. The female evinces great attachment to the young, and may often be seen attended by her little brood, who, on the approach of danger, manage to conceal themselves most adroitly, while the mother will feign lameness, or pretend to be wounded, in order to draw away the intruder from the whereabouts of her brood.—*Cassell's Natural History.*

Preservation of Hops.

The principal feature in this new system consists in sprinkling the hops with alcohol prior to packing, and then pressing them tightly into air-tight vessels. In course of time the alcohol combines with some of the constituents of the hop, and certain volatile ethers are thus formed; these possess a strong and peculiarly fruity smell, but, being very volatile, they are all dissipated during the boiling. Dr. Lintner has experimented on these preserved hops at Weihenstephan, and speaks well of them; he says the fine color is retained and there is a full development of aroma; the fermentation of worts made with these hops worked well, and the resulting beer possessed a fine bitter flavor. If this method of sprinkling with alcohol will stop the development of valerianic acid, which takes place in hops when stored in the usual manner, it ought to come into general use.—*Scientific American.*

Snag's Corners.

The officials of a Michigan railroad now being extended were waited upon the other day by a person from the pine woods and sand hills who announced himself as Mr. Snag, and who wanted to know if it could be possible that the proposed line was not to come any nearer than three miles to the hamlet named in his honor.

"Is Snag's Corners a place of much importance?" asked the president.

"Is it? Well, I should say it was. We made over a ton of maple sugar last spring."

"Does business flourish there?"

"Flourish! Why business is on the gallop there every minute in the whole twenty-four hours. We had three false alarms of fire there in one week. How's that for a town which is to be left three miles off your railroad?"

Being asked to give the names of the business houses, he scratched his head for a while, and then replied:

"Well, there's me to start on. I run a big store, own eight yokes of oxen, and shall soon have a dam and a saw mill. Then there's a blacksmith shop, a post-office, a doctor, and last week over half a dozen patent-right men passed through here. In one brief year we've increased from a squatter and two dogs to our present standing, and we'll have a lawyer there before long."

"I'm afraid we won't be able to come any nearer the Corners than the present survey," finally remarked the president.

"You won't! It can't be possible that you mean to skip a growing place like Snag's Corners!"

"I think we'll have to."

"Wouldn't come if I'd clear you out a place in the store for a ticket office?"

"I don't see how we could."

"May be I'd subscribe $25," continued the delegate.

"No, we couldn't change."

"Can't do it nohow?"

"No."

"Very well," said Mr. Snag, as he put on his hat. "If this 'ere railroad thinks it can stunt or cripple Snag's Corners by leaving it out in the cold, it has made a big mistake. Before I leave town today I'm going to buy a wind mill and a melodeon, and your old locomotives may toot and be hanged sir—toot and be hanged!"—*Detroit Free Press*

Prof. Palmieri on Earthquakes.

Prof. Palmieri has been lecturing on the possibility of foretelling earthquakes. After mentioning earthquakes as known and remarked in ancient days, he illustrated the three signs of the coming earthquake, which, from time immemorial, have been popularly believed in—namely, the sultry, oppressive state of the atmosphere, the drying up of wells, and the uneasiness shown by animals, observing that, though these signs do not always, yet they undoubtedly often, occur. Prof. Palmieri went on to say that earthquakes have no doubt shorter or longer periods of preparation. The earth is never perfectly quiet for some time before and after a great shock, but gradually sinks into repose or increases in agitation. The Professor believes that, by registering the slight preliminary tremblings, and noticing their increase or decrease, it would be possible to foretell an earthquake about three days in advance, just as tempests are now foretold. If a connected system of seismographic stations were to be organized—the different stations communicating with each other by telegraph—it would be quite possible in most cases to issue warnings to the threatened district in time. He scarcely expected to live to see it; but he hoped that, after he was gone, posterity might benefit by such a system, universally and permanently established. The seismographic stations should be erected by the different Governments in quiet places, where the ground was not liable to be shaken by heavy railway trains.—*London Daily News.*

Toads.

French industry and sagacity take the lead of the world in little things, if nothing more. Toad culture is a regular business there with the economic people, and the demand for toads is great and increasing. The useful little animals are employed as insect destroyers, not only in the gardens of that country, but thousands of them are packed down in baskets of damp moss and sent to other countries to be sold to gardeners. The more observing horticulturists and floriculturists have long been aware of their value as insect destroyers, and have utilized them to a greater or less extent. And it is not much to the credit of American gardeners and farmers that they have never recognized the service of this helpful and innocent reptile. Nature conducts her operations by reciprocal means, and if she gives us the hurtful insects to eat up our crops, she also gives us the birds, toads, etc., to eat up the insects. The farmer should keep a close eye on nature, and seek to make her manifold operations helpful, instead of casting hindrance in the way of destroying her agents. The successful farmer has great need to be a good economic naturalist. Many things, as loathesome looking as the toad, are the farmer's friend.

Patriotism at a Discount.

Soon after the firing on Sumter a gentleman of New York, who passes his summers by the waters of South Bay, had occasion to drive from New York to Islip, and to pass through the principal villages along the shore. Nearly everywhere the patriotism of the people was manifested by numerous flags that waved from poles, or were flung from windows, and each village contained groups of men who were discussing the important events of the day. One village only was without bunting, and there was a sullen crowd at the principal store, whose breathings were anything but loyal. The gentleman was well known to the inhabitants, and felt justified in reproving them for their political attitude. He told what he had seen on his way down, how the other villages were decked with flags, and asked why they did not do like their neighbors. The men looked one toward another for several moments, and finally the boldest ventured to speak.

"Flags, eh?" said he, in a tone of withering contempt. "Flags!—and clams a dollar a thousand!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

A man who fights a duel in the South is ever afterward dubbed a "majah."

The Man in the Gallery.

It will be remembered that, in his speech nominating Sherman at the Chicago convention, Gen. Garfield, after delivering an appropriate eulogy upon that candidate, said: "Who do you want?" Whereupon a voice in the gallery shouted "Garfield."

That unknown man called upon the General on Tuesday afternoon, just as he was washing his hands to to prepare for a general shake. He was a one-armed soldier, and rather seedy in his make-up.

Said he, "General Garfield, I come to offer my congratulations."

"Thanks, thanks," said the General; "let me see, weren't you in the Forty-second Ohio—?"

"No, General, that's not it. Didn't you hear that voice in the gallery when you said 'Who do you want?' I'm the fellow that said it. I was for you first, last and all the time."

"You are a prophetic soul," said the General, "and if I come to the White House depend upon it I shan't forget you".

And the one-armed man left his name on a card and went away happy.

In a few minutes Garfield was surrounded by his friends, and his right hand was going like a pump-handle, when a burly Teuton pressed forward and accosted him:

"Guten abend, General, I dinks I have some glaims on you anyhow."

"I am at your service, my good friend," said the General; "let me hear from you."

"Did you hear dot man shoud oud in in de gallery 'Garfield' when you say 'Was haben sie?'"

"Ah, yes, I remember it well. Do you mean to tell me—"

"Yah, General, I vas dot man, identical zame."

"My friend, I shall never forget you as long as I live. Let me hear from you any time."

And the man went away happy.

Passing through the rotunda on his way to the carriage, the General felt a thundering slap on the back, midway between his shoulders and hips, accompanied by, "Hillo, old Gar.'"

Turning round he saw a very little man, with a very tall hat, and a very thick stick in his fist.

"Don't remember me, eh? I'm called the boss interviewer of Chicago. I interviewed old Conk, and you too—"

"Ah, yes. Well, good-day, good-day."

"Hold on, old fellow," said the chap; "I want to have just a word with you on my own hook. Didn't you hear that fellow up in the gallery when you made your Sherman speech, shout 'Garfield?'"

"I did, I did. Do you mean to say—"

"Guess I fixed you that time, old man. I knew it was bound to go that way. Now, I consider I am the man who saved the Republican party."

"My dear, good little fellow," said Garfield, "you deserve the thanks of the Nation. I shall give you a new club. Come down and see me in Ohio, and I'll tell you all about the next Cabinet. Perhaps you'll be in it."

And the little man went away happy.

Just as the General was boarding the train, a bottle-nosed politician from the Seventh Ward plucked him on the coat-tail and shrieked, "General, General, one word—only one word."

"What is it, my man?"

"Do you remember when you made your speech in the convention nominating Sherman that a man in the gallery shouted "Garfield?"

The General is not a profane man. He was once a minister of the gospel, but he was also at one time of his life a canal-boatman. Early habits of thought and expression are never completely eradicated, and he startled some of his friends in the car as he threw himself into a seat and exclaimed:

"Cuss that man in the gallery."

James Oliver, of Oliver's Grove, Ill., is ninety-three years old. He gave his wife a farm for consenting to a divorce, as he desired to get a young wife in her place; but the new wife asked and got $30,000 in money.

The Spaniards have a proverb that "a paper cigarette, a glass of fresh water and the kiss of a pretty girl will sustain a man for a day without eating."

An Ohio man has brought a suit against his own mother for slander, alleging damages at $10,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$9 25	@10 25
Hogs	4 70	@ 4 90
Cotton	11¾	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 60	@ 4 15
Wheat—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 22
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@ 49
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 37
Rye—Western	79	@ 90
Pork—Mess	13 25	@13 40
Lard	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 55	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 15	@ 4 30
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	92	@ 93
No. 3 Spring	82	@ 83
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 2	63	@ 65
Barley—No. 2	70	@ 80
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 21
Eggs—Fresh	8	@ 9
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
Lard	6¾	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 04
No. 2	93	@ 94
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 1	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	98	@ 1 00
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye	61	@ 62
Pork—Mess	13 60	@13 80
Lard	6¾	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	90	@ 95
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	29	@ 30
Rye	75	@ 76
Pork—Mess	13 75	@13 00
Lard	6¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 00
No. 2 Red	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 33
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	13 50	@14 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	94	@ 96
Corn	35	@ 36
Oats	27	@ 30
Pork—Clear	14 50	@15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 12
Fair	4 00	@ 4 65
Common	3 75	@ 4 00
Hogs	4 50	@ 4 90
Sheep	3 75	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

President Chadbourne, of Williams College, has resigned, to attend to private business interests.

The wheat crop in this country for 1880 promises to be up to the average. The present prospects in England are against a good crop.

The marvel of the census of cities is the increase of 614 per cent. in the population of Denver, Col. In 1870, Denver was a frontier town of 4,759; now it numbers 34,000.

The number of immigrants landed in New York during the past six months was 177,000, exceeding by 19,000 that for the corresponding period of 1872, which was the year of the largest arrivals.

There are now three Hebrews in Congress—Messrs. Jonas, Morse, and Einstein. In the House there are six German Representatives, among whom are Heilman, of Indiana; Poehler, of Minnesota; Muller, of New York, and Deuster, of Wisconsin.

Amasa Stone, the millionaire of Cleveland, offers to give $400,000 as an endowment fund and $100,000 for the purchase of land, provided the Western Reserve College, of Hudson, Ohio, shall be removed to Cleveland. His proposition will be accepted.

Gen. Grant has a regular income of $9,000 per annum, but his reserve funds were increased the first two months of this year by his son Ulysses, Jr., who made for the General a lucky investment in Chrysolite mining stock that netted $16,000. The New York *Hour* is responsible for this statement.

The Marquis of Hartington stated recently in the British House of Commons that the cost of the war with Cabul was $45,000,000 over the estimates of the Tory Government. The deficit which the Government will be obliged to make up during the next fiscal year is $16,535,000.

Dr. J. D. Galloway, who died in Dallas, Texas, a few days ago, had twenty-two sons in the Confederate army during the late war. Ten out of the twenty-two were killed on the battlefield. Dr. Galloway was famous also for his wives, of whom he had seventeen, one at a time. Some of the wives died and from others he was divorced.

To dun a debtor on a postal card has been decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio to be unlawful. The court held that anything so written that is liable to injure the credit or reputation of any one is a crime. The decision was made in the case of a man who dunned a debtor for an old account on a postal card, and in that manner made the matter public, to the detriment of the latter's credit elsewhere.

Census returns have been received from a number of Texas cities. Galveston has a population of 22,350; population in 1870, 13,818; increase, 8,432; per cent., 61. Austin has 10,500; in 1870, 4,428; increase, 6,072; per cent., 137. Houston, 16,750; in 1870, 9,382; increase, 6,368; per cent., 67. San Antonio, 21,800; in 1870, 12,256; increase 9,544; per cent., 77.

A little while ago it was said that the day for soldier candidates for the Presidency had gone by. It hardly looks so when there are more of them in nomination now than ever before in the history of the country; in fact, there are no candidates who are not soldiers. The Democracy have nominated Gen. Hancock; the Republicans, Gen. Garfield; the Greenbackers, Gen. J. B. Weaver; the Prohibitionists, Gen. Neal Dow.

It has been demonstrated by statistics that not fewer than 60,000 Europeans, or one in every 5,000 of the population, commit suicide annually. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* asserts that the average rate of self-destruction is five times greater at present than it was a century ago. The increase of suicides, both in the New and Old Worlds, is evidently a marked feature in modern civilization. The questions arise, "What is the cause of this? and what the remedies therefor?"

Charles De Young's will has been admitted to probate in San Francisco. It recites that he owned twelve-eighteenths of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. He bequeaths the profits of three-eighteenths to his mother as long as she lives, and leaves the remainder to his sisters Amanda and Laura, and their children, and to the wife of his brother Gustave. The will makes several minor bequests to his nieces and nephews and to his favorites on the *Chronicle's* force.

Gov. Murray, the recently-appointed Executive of Utah, delivered a Fourth-of-July oration, in which he took occasion to outline his policy toward the Mormons. He said that the tree of liberty had grown broad enough to shelter all patriots, native and naturalized, still was rich enough in timber to furnish scaffolds and coffins for all who conspire against the constitution or violate the written laws. He then went on to say that until Utah had abjured Mormonism there was no possibility that it could become a State.

The public debt in April, 1866, was $2,827,000,000, exclusive of items not then ascertained, but afterward charged against the Government, which brought the total up to $3,000,000,000. This gave us a debt of $85.71 for every man, woman and child in the country. The debt is now, after deducting cash in the treasury, $1,942,172,000 or more than $1,000,000,000 less than at the close of the war. On the basis of a population of 48,000,000 (Gen. Walker's estimate), the per capita is $40.45. We have been reducing the burden of debt, practically, by increasing the population as well as by actual payment.

Among the historical characters of Utah and Mormonism is the notorious Bill Hickman. He was with John D. Lee and Rockwell as a participant in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and was known in the Mormon Church as a man of peculiar unction when it came to hunting down and destroying offensive Gentiles. At the trial of the participants in the Mountain Meadow massacre Hickman turned State's evidence to save his life, and since then has been able to continue in existence only by keeping under the protecting wing of the United States military authorities at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, where he is now domiciled.

Vanderbilt draws the interest on one-eleventh of the registered bonded indebtedness of the United States. It's perfectly natural under the circumstances that his daughter should marry a Lord, and not a perfectly reputable Lord at that. The rumor is that the youngest Miss Vanderbilt is now betrothed to Viscount Dupplin, son and heir of the Earl of Kinnoull, and a nephew of the Duke of Beaufort. Lord Dupplin has been a good deal on the turf. He was married in 1871 to a daughter of the late Earl of Fife, and divorced from her in 1876.

Thomas Deford, who lives near Baltimore, relates a first-class snake story, wherein a water snake, fifteen inches long, which was found imbedded in a cake of ice gathered perhaps eighteen months ago, was restored to life when exposed to the sun. The ice was taken from the ice house on the place, and the snake was seen in the center of a large block. It was cut out with a pick and was stiff as a bone. When exposed to the sun for some minutes, however, it began to wiggle, and after a time started off for the grass. It was captured and placed alive in a large glass bottle, and will be shown to the incredulous.

The burial of a Chinaman at Virginia City, Nev., attracted much attention from the citizens. The deceased Celestial was a Mason, and was buried with the honors and customs of the order in Fatherland. A noisy, discordant (native) brass band led the procession, made up of Mongolians wearing badges and other insignia of the fraternity, followed by the hearse and a large covered wagon, in which were seated a number of feminine Chinese musicians. Their instruments consisted of fiddles, drums, guitars, cymbals, gongs, and each made as much racket as possible, without the least regard to harmony. The noise is represented as deafening, and would wake anything not dead. Behind the Chinese musicians came a van loaded with roast pig and other delicacies, edible and potable, to be left at the grave for the benefit of the deceased. Strips of paper, pierced in three places with crescent-shaped holes, in rows of five, were strewed by thousands along the route—the custom under such circumstances.

A Defaulter's Bold Method.

The method by which William Charles Brown stole $5,700 from the Rutland (Vt.) Bank, of which he is teller, is a serious one. Most of its customers live at a distance from the bank, and are infrequent visitors. If they wished to deposit $500 they would hand it to Brown, he would make out a deposit ticket for $300, put $200 in his pocket, enter $500 on the depositor's pass-book, and for a time both accounts would show correctly. When the book-keeper balanced both accounts, then, of course, the $200 discrepancy would appear. This "error" on the pass-book would be changed by the book-keeper, the 5 to a 3, then the book would balance. Before the pass-book was delivered to the owner Brown would take it and credit $200 "error," and when the owner came he would say, "I have discovered an error," etc.; "that $300 should have been $500. When you get home you see if it is not so." The owner would take it home, find it correct, and praise the teller as an honest young man. This has been going on for over a year, and was only discovered by an accident. As his bondsmen are relatives Brown will not be prosecuted.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Miss Fanny Davenport is characterized to a marked degree by the old Davenport dramatic instinct. Private letters from her reveal latent enthusiasm for her art, which promise vitality in her work next season. It is predicted that Miss Davenport will make a marked success of the new play, in which she is to appear in the *role* of an English Jewess. In writing the play, Miss Dickinson made a thorough study of Miss Davenport's peculiar abilities, and has adapted the dramatization to bring these out in the best light.

AGRICULTURAL.

Midsummer Work on the Farm.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

Late potatoes will need constant watching for the Beetle, which should not be allowed to do any damage; kill the insects at their first appearance by an application of poison.

Buckwheat as a late crop to fill out with, when another has been removed or failed to grow, can be sown up to the middle of the month. A bushel of seed per acre is an abundance to sow.

Cleanliness.—The utmost neatness should be exercised about the premises in the hot weather. Garbage of every kind should be disposed of before it becomes decayed and is giving off a bad odor.

Poultry.—Chickens hatched this month will, if well cared for, be large enough to get through the winter safely. It is not best to set any hens after July. Vermin breed very fast in hot weather, and great cleanliness is necessary.

Sheep can care for themselves if they have a shady pasture supplied with good water. The matter of a ram to be used later in the season should be considered now and secured in time, if not already on hand. A full-blood will often improve the flock.

Meadows.—As soon as may be, after the hay is gathered, give the meadows a good top dressing of fine manure. This will produce a thick bottom growth to shade the ground and prevent the soil from drying up and injuring the roots of the grasses.

Wheat.—When wheat follows oats in the rotation, the stubble may be stirred with a cultivator to give the scattering oats a chance to sprout before plowing for the wheat crop. If the oat crop is harvested before the grain is fully ripe, as it should be, there is less need of this precaution.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure water is essential to keep animals in a healthy and thriving condition. The importance of pure water for animals is too often overlooked. Impure water is a fruitful source of disease to animals as well as man, and the quality of milk is impaired when cows are compelled to drink at stagnant pools.

Growing Seed Corn.—It has been conclusively shown that any grain can be improved by a careful and continued selection of the seed. This is especially true of corn—and it is a grain in which a selection can be most easily and thoroughly carried out. Any farmer can select a given portion of his corn field for seed, and can thin, remove suckers, poor stalks—those with imperfect ears, etc., and in that way increase the growth of the best ears, with sound and vitally strong gain.

Summer Fallow.—A summer fallow was formerly considered the proper preparation for a wheat crop. Where hoed crops are introduced into a regular rotation of crops, the desired cleaning of the land and pulverization of the soil may be effected without resorting to the more expensive method of fallowing. This being the case, the increase in the amount of roots grown will diminish the acreage devoted to summer fallow.

Pigs.—A run in a good clover stubble will be beneficial. The yards should be kept as clean as possible. A quantity of copperas sprinkled about the pens will deodorize and disinfect the place very satisfactorily and cheaply. Young pigs should be pushed now if they are for early market. A rapid growth secured now is of the greatest importance. If the stock is not what is desired begin to improve it at once by securing a pure-blood boar of some good breed to use in the herd.

Corn.—The cultivator should be kept going, to both kill the weeds and pulverize the soil and keep it damp and mellow. When the corn gets large the horse should be muzzled that he may not be nibbling at the corn and forget his work among the abundant green fodder. It should be kept in mind that the work of cultivating the corn crop has a great influence upon the growth of the crops that are to follow. The full returns for work done in the corn field are not all in when the corn is gathered, a point that should always be borne in mind.

Harvesting.—The work of harvesting the wheat, oats, barley, etc., should be begun before the grain is fully ripe, as it is less liable to shrink and is therefore heavier and of a better quality. The straw is worth more if the crop is cut before the grain is fully ripe, an important consideration on every farm where straw is used for fodder. There is also less waste from the shelling of the grain in the process of harvesting; while the work can be performed without that hurry and rush which must be experienced if the grain is left until later. A delay from unfavorable weather does not involve a serious loss when the work is begun early, and in season.

Horses need good care in these hot days of mid-summer. They should be kept clean by frequent currying and occasional washing of the legs and feet. The flies will cause the most inconvenience, and while working in the field some protection from them in the shape of nets or thin blankets (sheets) is a great comfort to the animals. Keep the stables clean that they may not harbor flies or develope any bad odors. Horses that are at regular farm work need good food—better than grass alone will give. Oats or ground feed of some kind must supplement the pasture at night.

Cows giving milk should not be allowed to fall off in quantity from insufficient feed. It is more difficult to increase the flow of milk after a shrinkage from lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion by artificial feed. When the habit of diminished milk secretion at a particular time of year is established, as it will be by repetition, it is not always easy to prevent it entirely by liberal feeding. The habit will also be transmitted to the offspring as a family characteristic that will diminish the value of the animal as a producer of milk. Give the cows extra feed so soon as the pasture begins to get short.

An Old Newspaper.

The old *Gazette de France* is the oldest Parisian paper. It was founded by Theophraste Renaudot, and its first number appeared on May 30, 1631. Published at the beginning but once a week, the *Gazette* was more devoted to advertisements than to current affairs and politics. Although coldly looked upon by Princes and the state, the four-page quarto publication was eagerly patronized by the middle* classes. The *Gazette* was sold in the principal streets of the capital, and the venders and the editors were indiscriminately called *gazettiers*. After having been weekly for more than a century, and bi-weekly since 1762, the *Gazette de France* has been a daily since May 1, 1792.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

Pineapple Water Ice.—Peel and pound a pineapple and pass through a fine sieve, add the juice of one or two lemons with a gill of water and sugar or sirup to taste; strain into the freezing pot.

An infallible remedy for a rusting tea-kettle, says an exchange, is to brown coffee in it. A thorough washing of soap and water will remove all the odor and smoke of the coffee, and leave the kettle smooth and free from rust.

Rice Chicken Pie.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with slices of broiled ham; cut up a broiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; pour in gravy or melted butter to fill the dish; add chopped onions, if you like, or a little curry powder, which is better; then add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half to three-quarters of an hour.

New Carrots with Cream.—Trim a quantity of the smallest new carrots that can be obtained, and boil them in salted water. When done, drain off the water. Melt one ounce of butter in a saucepan, add to it a desert-spoonful of flour, pepper, salt, grated nutmeg, a pinch of powdered sugar, and a small quantity of cream. Put in the carrots, simmer gently a few minutes, and serve.

The following process is recommended for cleaning white Shetland shawls. Put the soiled article into a large bowl; throw over it half a teacupful of flour, "dry," rub thoroughly, as if washing, then thoroughly shake out the flour. If the article is not clean repeat the process in clean flour. Articles cleaned by this process will retain a new look as long as there is a thread left.

Rhubarb Tartlets.—Make a short paste with one white and three yelks of eggs, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, and flour quantity sufficient; work it lightly, roll it out to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Line some patty-pans with it, fill them with uncooked rice to keep their shape, and bake them in a moderate oven till done. Remove the rice, and fill the tartlets with rhubarb, stewed with plenty of sugar and a dish of lemon-juice, and at the top put a heaped spoonful of whipped cream.

Cherry Pudding.—One quart of scalded milk, not quite a pint of Indian meal, a scant half pint of sifted flour, four well-beaten eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt and a pint of whole, ripe cherries. Let the milk stand after heating until tepid; stir in the meal and flour, removing a table-spoonful to mix the baking-powder with; add the eggs and salt, then the cherries and baking-powder. Turn into a pudding-mold or bag and steam two hours. Eat with sugar and cream or butter sauce.

Sponge Plantation.

For many years the sponge-fishers of the Mediterranean have carried on their avocations so recklessly that there is reason to fear the supplies from the great sea (which yields the best article) will practically cease unless means are adopted at once to prevent the men from destroying—as they do at present in countless numbers—the young animals while securing the full grown victims. Meantime Dr. Brehm, the illustrious naturalist, has suggested a plan for raising sponges artificially. Selecting a few hundred specimens, he divided them into several thousand small pieces, fastened seperately into perforated cases, which were then towed out to the bay of Socolizza. He then attached the pieces to a wooden framework, which was then lowered in a shady spot to a proper depth. In a few months the sponges had grown to the size of good natural ones, exhibiting their distinctive black color. The authorities regarded his scheme with favor, but the fishers, with that ignorent prejudice which has so often delayed sound reform in almost every industry, attacked the plantation by night, destroyed the frames and made off with two thousand sponges. By substituting copper wire for woodwork, Dr. Brehm immediately checkmated the teredo, whose ravages in woodwork are notorious; and by fastening the sponges to stones it was observed that they speedily attached themselves firmly

Healthfulness of Fruit.

Fruit need not be considered a luxury while apples are in the market; and they possess nourishing and medicinal properties of no mean order. This is not a new statement, but it is one that will bear repeating. It has been said, with a good deal of force, that a truth has to be proclaimed seven hundred times in the English Parliament before the least attention is paid to it. It is known among editors, as it is among advertisers, that a similar rule prevails with respect to what is published in the newspapers. A raw, mellow apple is ordinarily digested in an hour and a half, while a boiled cabbage requires five hours; and again, on authority, "apples, if eaten with breakfast, omitting meals for the time, have an admirable effect on the system, removing indigestion, correcting the acidities of the stomach and cooling every febrile tendency."

The Oleander.

This beautiful plant, when under proper culture, is truly a gem among flowers. The best way to root cuttings is in a bottle of rain water set in the window. The cuttings should be no deeper in the water than half way up to the second joint, and when the rootlets get to be half an inch long, carefully put in rich, sandy loam. After the plant blooms, cut back to within a foot or fifteen inches of the ground, when three branches will come out; let them grow until it again blossoms; after which cut them all back about six inches from the main stalk, and every time it blooms repeat cutting back, and in a few years a very beautiful plant will be the result; with proper care it will grow more beautiful with age.

A man in New York was killed recently by a blow on the head from a nutcracker. Must have been a big nutcracker to have cracked a cocoanut.

THE EARTH'S CHANGES.

Geographical Convulsions in Progress All the Time, Even in Our Own Day.

[From Winchell's "Pre-Adamite."]

The mystery and the magnitude of geological changes seem to relegate them to the remote ages of convulsion and cataclysm. Let us not be frightened. We are in the midst of great changes, and are scarcely conscious of it. We have seen worlds in flames, and have felt a comet strike the earth. We have seen the whole coast of South America lifted up bodily ten or fifteen feet and let down again in an hour. We have seen the Andes sink 220 feet in seventy years. The Chinese possess authentic records of changes in the location of great rivers—especially the Hoang-ho. This river has changed its mouth two or three times. Sometimes it discharges its waters into the Gulf of Pechili and sometimes into the Yellow sea. * * Vast transpositions have also taken place in the coast line of China. The ancient capital, located, in all probability, in an accessible position near the center of the empire, has now become nearly surrounded by water, and its site is on the peninsula of Corea. We have seen the glaciers make progress in their retreat and disappearance. An ice-peak of the Tyrolese Alps has lowered eighteen and a half feet in a few years. The Mer de Glace is a hundred feet lower or thinner than it was thirty years ago. At Chamounix I conversed with the chief of the guides, an old man who had recorded the phases of the glaciers for more than fifty years. He pointed out the limits of the Mer de Glace and Glacier des Bossons in 1818, 1819 and 1820. He showed me huge bowlders which had formerly been deposited in the valleys near the termini of these glaciers. He pointed out the striations made on the bounding walls of the glacier valleys. From these records I perceived that these two great glaciers have receded in fifty years not less than half a mile, and the volume of ice is lowered at least two hundred feet. From the foot of the Mer de Glace I traced the footsteps of the receding glacier down the valley of the Arveiron—down the valley of the Arve—down the Arve all the way to Geneva. Then I felt that I also had gazed on the ancient glaciers. I had seen how their stupendous work had been done. I had come upon the earth in time to see the continental glaciers of Europe on their retreat up the gorges of the Alps. I felt the Stone Folk drawn down in time toward our own times. I could look over the abyss of years, and seize its span in my comprehension. We are the witnesses of the retreat of the glaciers. When the Stone Folk came to Europe the southern border of the continental ice field was, perhaps, on the Rhine; now it is in Russia and Siberia and Greenland. Nor have the veritable glaciers become extinct from the United States. In the deep gulches of the Sierra Nevada are sundry remnants of a glacier once continent-wide. On these repositories of ancient ice has accumulated the "dust of ages," to wich the cosmical dust which comes to us out of the depths of space has made contributions not inconsiderable. But they lay there in their senescence, to proclaim a chapter of past events in American history—fossil glaciers, as eloquent as a fossil world. The truth is, we are not so far out of the dust and smoke of antiquity as we had supposed. Antiquity is at our doors. The rubbish of geological revolutions is strewed about our feet. We are in the midst of geological history. The Indian saw Lake Michigan spread its waters over Illinois. We have seen cities grow up where our children knew only a swamp; and our children will see the swamp usurp the site of the lake which nourishes it.

American Nervousness.

It is a recognized fact that extreme nervousness is more common to America than elsewhere, owing to various causes, climatic and otherwise. Long neglected nervous exhaustion generally ends in sleeplessness. When this distressing phenomenon is referrable to neurasthenia it can and should be cured without recourse to any powerful anodynes or narcotics. Other familiar sequences of the same nervous malady are mental depression and the form of insanity known as melancholia. A still more frequent outcome of nervous exhaustion is a tendency to inebriety. The neurasthenic state, excited exposure to heat, or developed, as it so often is, by the shock of bereavement or the rack of financial anxieties, may engender an irresistible desire for indulgence in alcoholic liquors or opium. A curious sequel of nervous exhaustion is hay fever, which, philosophically analyzed, is simply, we are assured, a nervous idiosyncrasy, sensitive to some one or many external irritants, of which pollen, sunlight, heat, dust, foul air, and smoke are the most familiar. For exhaustion of the brain vigorous out-door exercise is indispensable; as regards food, abstinence from starch and sugars, and in their place the freest use permitted by the digestive organs of fats and oils, is pronounced a potent adjunct to the medical treatment of nervous disorders. Indeed, one of the great wants of the day is an increase of fat in our nourishment. Our fathers could eat pork and digest it, but since it has been, for the most part, banished from the table, we are suffering in all directions for want of fat. Arsenic, cannabis indica, and citrate of caffeine, ergot, are all useful medicines in the treatment of nervousness.

A Celestial Revelation.

Mr. Goober—as the story goes—lived in the Mormon country. He had but one wife, and never thought of taking any more till one day an elder told him it was his religious duty to seal unto himself a few others. Mr. Goober went home and sadly informed his wife of what the elder had said, and Mrs. Goober said she had no objection, provided the elder would come round and argue the case with her piously. Goober told the elder, and the elder dropped around. He smiled sweetly as Mrs. Goober advanced to meet him. The next thing he knew he was skipping around the room with his coat slit up the back and his hat knocked into pi, while Mrs. Goober wielded the broomstick. He finally jumped out of a window, and escaped with his life, a sadder and a wiser man. The next time he met Goober he told him he had had a celestial revelation by which Goober was relieved from the necessity of taking any more wives—Mrs. Goober would count for almost 1,000 in the New Jerusalem.

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But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Enclosed please find $ for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 2 box.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 22, 1880.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.

For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District - JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

Republican Conventions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The republicans of the twelfth congressional district, met in convention at Auburn last Friday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress. The convention was organized by the selection of Mr. Prickett, of Noble county, as chairman, Mr. J. U. Miller, of the Steuben Republican, as secretary and the republican editors of the district as assistant secretaries. Upon motion of Mr. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, Hon. Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, was nominated by acclamation. The nominee was called for, and responded in an oily speech, full of misstatements unbecoming a gentleman of his knowledge and ability; for instance, he asserted with apparent sincerity that "If General Garfield shall surrender to General Hancock on the 9th of next November, it will be required of him, and of us, to let the southern men govern both south and north. The confederate administration which was dispersed at Richmond, will re-assemble at Washington, triumphant at last." Mr. Taylor's address was not received with much show of enthusiasm on the part of the audience. He was followed by Hon. L. M. Ninde, in one of his characteristic efforts, in which he alluded to Hancock as "the tail of the southern dog," and said he had no fault to find with the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, but was sorry that Hancock did not hang the fellows who are going to vote for him, which remark seemed to be seconded by the republicans present. Will democrats vote for republicans who applaud such an exhibition of hatred and bitterness? We think not. Mr. Ninde was followed by Judge Morris, Judge Best, R. S. Robertson, et al.,* all of whom endorsed what had been said by Messrs. Taylor and Ninde. Garfield's name was only mentioned once or twice during the convention. During the speaking there were frequent calls for Mr. Congdon, but that gentleman could not be induced to come forward until Bobbie Stratton, the chairman of the district committee, said he wanted the convention to hear from Mr. Congdon, the editor of a greenback paper, in order to satisfy all present that Mr. Congdon is still a reliable republican. This unmasking was not intended by Bobbie, but it slipped out nevertheless, that Mr. Congdon is a reliable republican, the same as most other republican greenbackers. There being no further business the convention adjourned to allow the JUDICIAL CONVENTION of the 35th district to occupy the room. See proceedings on first page of this paper.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

After the adjournment of the judicial convention, representatives from the counties of DeKalb and Steuben organized by the election of Jas. Rose, chairman, and ——, secretary. For joint-senator Frank Macartney and D. R. Best were named, both of Steuben county, Mr. Macartney was nominated on the first ballot, and the convention adjourned.

Sure Northern States.

Indiana is one of them. The contest for her vote will be one of the most lively. The odds are not so great as to prevent the struggle from being one of the most interesting, but the democracy will win. It is not wise to be so cock-sure as to beget that listlessness which might invite defeat. Let us glance at the horoscope, take courage from the outlook, and push on the column!

The majority of Tilden over Hayes in this state, in 1876, was 5,515. This was when Morton lived. What republican would not then tell you that Morton's voice and vim were worth to the republicans at least 5,000 men? Two years ago the plurality of the democracy over the republicans was 13,736. The greenbackers cast 39,448 votes. The total vote was some 17,000 short of that cast in 1876. Upon a full vote this year—with a more or less of an inclination by the nationals to retrace their steps to the ranks of one or the other of the two great parties, and with a mono-metalist, or single, gold-standard, republican candidate in the field—it cannot well be questioned that the prospect of the democracy having a majority over the republicans in this state of from 7,000 to 10,000, is excellent. With all the profligate expenditure and desperate shifts the republicans may resort to, the gallant Hoosier Democracy, by proper effort on their part may reasonably count on at least the former figure.

Tilden and Hendricks carried New York by 32,000. At the state election since then, the division of the democracy resulted in the election of a republican governor. But the joint vote of the democracy for their two candidates was 10,000 majority over all the other candidates and constituted a plurality of some 35,000 (giving round numbers in both cases) over the republican candidate. Although nothing like a full vote was polled, there was thus an increase of the democratic, as compared with the opposition vote, of about 3,000. Who can doubt that, with closed ranks and the prevalent spirit, not merely of harmony, but the most intense reciprocal enthusiasm, that the glorious Empire State will hand over her 35 votes to Hancock and English?

The tune that little Connecticut struck up in 1876 was 2,900 majority for Tilden. New Jersey chimed in with 12,000 and has since inceased it a thousand more on that other brave soldier-statesman, McClellan, for governor. With the issues and candidates now before them, why should it be apprehended that these states will falter now? Then there is California and Oregon, as well as Nevada, about ready to reach over and strike hands with them across the continent. And long-deluded, ring-robbed and suffering Pennsylvania!—what of her? The Cameron-Hartrauft gang, it is true, still held her in their venal grip in 1876, and counted out for Hayes 17,000, and odd, more votes than were given for Tilden. Her pride now is in the glory of her gallant son, who is the democratic candidate. The fact that thousands of her sons fought under him in many a hotly-contested battle, and can bear witness to his dauntless bravery, and glow with admiration, equally, for his skill in statesmanship as in arms—that masses of them are disgusted with the corruptions of the cormorants who have been fattening on her resources—all these conspire to fire her with the generous purpose to become once more the keystone of the democratic arch. That she may not aid to crown with triumph her own soldier-statesman is by no means certain. It only requires the numbers composing a good-sized division to tell the story. Nine thousand changed, in a total vote of 758,000, making less than three-fourths of one per cent, or less than that with a reasonable excess of the new vote in our favor, will serve to wheel old Pennsylvania into line in the democratic column.

But then, in addition to these sure and reasonably certain states, are Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. By no means should these be given over to the adversary. The former is fairly debatable; Illinois is good fighting ground on whose prairies the campfires are everywhere being started up most brightly. Scarcely a single ratification meeting is held there at which pronounced republicans do not come out and proclaim their adhesion. In Ohio a proportionate deduction from the republicans of a tithe of the vote by which Garfield ran behind Hayes, in his own district in 1876, will give the state, this year, overwhelmingly to the democracy. Garfield ran behind between 2,000 and 3,000, and the net majority of Hayes was 7,516.

So it is then! By its bayonet rule, its persistent efforts to put the white under the heel of the black race, and its shameless corruption and carpet-bag thievery, the republican party has Hancockized 138 electoral votes in favor of the democracy. With these, New York and Indiana make three more than are necessary; New York, New Jersey and Connecticut make three more than are necessary; or Pennsylvania, Indiana and Connecticut accomplish the same result.

Leaving out of the calculation, entirely, the broad margin of debatable states, of which we shall certainly have several, even at this early day, we can, therefore, safely bid the democracy, both young and old, "All hail!" Put on the complete armor, boys, of truth and justice, and go forth to duty. With proper effort you may feel cocksure; or, what is all the same, the result will be—Hancock sure!

R. S. T.,

Which the same stands for Republican Standing Target, alias R. S. Taylor. Robert was again put up by a small squad of stalwarts assembled at this place, on Friday last, to be again shot at by the democracy—this time of the new district. Robert, by the way, is emphatically a stalwart among the stalwarts. While he would fain have us believe that, like the excellent Mr. Turveydrop in Dickens' Bleak House, he is a perfect "master of deportment," reaching gently out his soft, velvety palms in such manner as to indicate that with the interior of his metacarpus he is about to anoint with heavenly blessings friend and foe alike, yet, the "old Adam" will perforce work out despite all his insidious craftiness, and the very gall of bitterness is as nothing compared to the illy sugar-coated malevolence of his stalwartism toward all those who have failed in the south, in time of peace, to bow down in worship of the rule of the bayonet, sing hosannahs to fraudulent returning boards, or join hands in carpet-bag thievery.

Robert will be reminded, bye-and-bye, that the war is in reality over—that the religion of hate is about to be brought to an end, and that the republican party is about to be brought to account for its misdeeds.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A TRAIN LOAD OF INDIANAPOLIS EXCURSIONISTS THROWN FROM THE TRACK NEAR FORT WAYNE.

One Man Killed and Quite a Number Seriously Injured—Full account of the Disaster.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

On last Saturday night a lively party, consisting of 236 persons, left the Union depot over the I., P. and C. road to spend a day at Put-in-Bay. The party arrived safely at Toledo, and spent a pleasant day on the island. The returning train, consisting of an engine, baggage-car, four coaches, a reclining-chair car and a sleeping-coach, left Toledo over the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road at 9:30 on Sunday night. Everything went well with the train until about 12:35 o'clock Sunday night, when a broken rail was struck at a point about twenty-five miles from Fort Wayne and about three miles from Knox station. At this point there is an embankment between five and seven feet high, with a little sluggish stream running along on each side. The road-bed is stone ballast and the track in splendid condition, and the train was running at about thirty miles an hour. When the broken rail was struck the engine and baggage-car passed over in safety, and the smoking-car, three coaches and chair-car ran over the ties for about 150 feet, when they went over the embankment. The first, or smoking-car, was the worst wrecked, and in it was Mr. Stewart, of Noblesville, the only man killed. It rolled over twice, and it was so badly wrecked that it looked as if it had been struck by lightning. The next coach was also badly wrecked, and was thrown the farthest from the track. The next two were but little damaged, while the chair car, which belongs to the I., B. and W. road, was but little hurt on the outside, but the inside was badly damaged, and in this was Mr. Walter Rivers and several others, who were quite severely injured. The sleeping-car, which was the only one in the train not furnished with a Miller platform and coupler, remained on the track, the terrible weight of that part of the train which went over the embankment breaking the coupling-link, which snapped like a piece of cord, and those who were sleeping soundly on the inside were spared from a horrible death. When the train left the track every light throughout the train went out, and all was in total darkness. As soon as the accident happened, Conductor Gates, and those who were not injured, set about helping the unfortunate people in the coaches that had gone down the embankment. Ladies were taken from under the broken timbers of the mashed coaches, men were found in all kinds of uncomfortable positions, and the ready hands of the willing helpers soon had them all out of their perilous positions, and those who were most seriously wounded were put upon cots and taken to the top of the embankment, and made as comfortable as possible. Pieces of the tin roofs of the demolished cars were held over the badly wounded to shield them from the drenching rain that was falling, and many who were able to be moved were taken to the sleeping-coach and provided with easy quarters. The groans and cries of the wounded were heart-rending, and the glare of the bonfires which had been built of parts of the wreck made a sad and gloomy scene. The demolished train, as it laid at the foot of the slight incline, looked as if a hundred persons might have been killed, so completely was it smashed. After every one had been taken from the coaches that had left the track, the conductor boarded the engine and went to Antwerp and telegraphed to Fort Wayne for medical aid, which arrived at the scene of the disaster on a special train at about 3 o'clock. The corps of physicians quickly set to work, and with the aid of several kind-hearted lady passengers soon had the unfortunate in as comfortable positions as possible, and their wounded attended to as well as could be expected under the circumstances. It was then learned that the following persons were injured:

Walter H. Rivers, the rental agent of Hon. W. English, residing at No. 75 west Georgia street, sustained a serious injury of the spine and was badly cut about the head.

Walter C. Newcomb, son of 'Squire W. C. Newcomb, received several internal injuries and received several serious bruises about the head and face.

H. Minter, the well-known cooper, received internal injuries that will more than likely prove fatal.

Charles Hindis, an attache of the Daily German Telegraph, of this city, was also injured internally.

James Hurst, a machinist of Peru, was quite badly hurt, and was taken to his home.

A. M. Kimball, of Peru, had an arm broken and was cut about the head.

Sophia Siff, a young lady of this city, who accompanied Mr. Minter, received several painful injuries.

J. C. Gunn, of Westfield, received internal injuries that may prove fatal.

John Rauch, the well-known cigar manufacturer of west Washington street, was badly bruised, and will be laid up for a few days.

Frank McIntyre, son of John McIntyre, the coal merchant, received some painful bruises about the shoulders and back.

J. P. Wheeler, of Westfield, was quite badly hurt about the head.

Henry Elvin, of Peru, received painful hurts on different parts of the body.

J. P. Black, August Dorphers, Lewis Adams, William Wellman, R. B. Braden, Amos P. Ross and Fred. F. Johnston, of this city, were more or less injured.

G. V. Pontious and J. C. Jones, of Noblesville, were slightly bruised.

THE ONLY PERSON KILLED

was Edward Stewart, of Noblesville, who was in the smoking-car. His body was found in the ditch or stream, wedged under the roof of the coach, with his face in the water, and it is not positively known whether he was killed by the turning over of the coach, or whether he was strangled to death from having his head pressed under the water. He has for several years been employed as head clerk in Swain's grocery at Noblesville, and was regarded as a first-class young man. He leaves an aged mother to mourn his death.

Shortly after the arrival of the physicians, another special train with Superintendent Wade, of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road, on board, arrived, and the body of Mr. Stewart, those injured and the unhurt passengers were placed on board and taken to Fort Wayne, where breakfast was furnished by the officials of the road and everything done for the comfort of the wounded. It was here found that Messrs. Minter and Hindis were too severely injured to return home, and they were taken to the hospital. Those from Peru and other points were sent home, and the Indianapolis party arrived in this city a few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The train was met at the Union depot by a crowd, among which were many relatives and friends of those known to be on the train, and many were the sobs of the mother over her child and the warm grasp of the hands of friends.

Messrs. Rivers and Newcomb were removed to their homes, and at a late hour last night they were both resting easily with every prospect of their speedy recovery.

Mr. J. N. Martin, of Switz City, Ind., and his two daughters, who were on board of the fatal train, and who were more or less bruised, took a rest at the Spencer house. Every one on board the train speaks in the highest terms of the conduct and treatment of the train men and officials of the Wabash and I., P. and C. roads. Among the officials of the latter road, who deserve credit for their kind treatment of the wounded, are E. C. Murphy, superintended, and C. H. Rockwell, general superintendent, general passenger and ticket agent.

D. D. MOODY, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb Circuit court, October term, 1880.

Charles A. Shuman, Wm. Slusser, Sarah A. Slusser, Mary Davis, Wm. Schaffer, Malvina Schaffer, George Schaffer, Adaline Slusser, Louis G. Slusser, Hannah Davis, Oscar Schaffer, Melvina Slusser, Martha Schaffer, and Charles Schaffer are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them and others in said court, to quiet title to real estate, by Elijah S. McDowell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2nd juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October 1, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 21st day of July, 1880.
JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
30-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Root & Company
Show an entirely New Line of
Hamburg Edgings,
in white and colored, at prices much below anything offered this season. Also a new lot of the new Swiss Embroideries and American Trimmings, which are handsome, durable and cheap.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
IN THEIR
SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Exhibit Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Shoulder Mantles, Silk Dresses, Lawn dresses and Lawn, Cambric and Calico Suits and Wrappers, at reasonable prices.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Novelties in Ladies' Gents' and Children's Fancy
HOSIERY.
Ribbed and Embroideried French Lisle Thread Hose; sky blue, pink, amethyst; black silk hose; clocked, in colors and plain; lace hose. Extra quality of those celebrated Ingrain hose.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Have opened a New Line of
SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Bunting, Batistes, Printed Organdies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Etc
CALHOUN STREET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

1850. PIONEER 1880.
Hardware Store.
Headquarters for Stoves.
The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.
—A full line of—
BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

HARDWARE!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS
Next Thirty Days
TO SAVE MOVING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
TO OUR NEW BUILDING.
Call and Get a Bargain.
W. H. Kihlinger & Co.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, Jr
SIRED BY
Imported Jock!
Out of a thorough-bred
Norman Mare
Jock, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1880 commencing April 1st, at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full
1,700 Pounds.
TERMS:
$10.00
Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.
Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.
All accidents are at owners risk.
A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

A Happy Throng.

There was a sound of revelry by night—Monday night—and DeKalb's county seat had gathered then her numerous beauties and her other fellows, besides a number from abroad. It was at the residence of John L. Davis, and was a young folks' party given to Fred, no married people being allowed within two blocks of the house. To say that it was "an enjoyable affair" would be a tame expression; it was more than that, because there were pretty girls, ice-cream, several homely but intelligent gentlemen, lemonade, more maidens, dancing, several kinds of kisses (candy and otherwise), music and other refreshments without limit.

The outsiders who joined in the festivities will doubtless find their names hereto tied on, but if not, they will consider it an intentional slight on our part. From Fort Wayne there were Misses Ada Orff, Flora Orff, Pauline Ward, Lida Lowry, Annie Ward and Mr. Frank Orff. From Waterloo there were Misses Della Johnson, Jennie McClellan, Fannie Clark, Emma Waterman and Frankie Lemon, offset on the male side by Messrs. W. B. Johnson, M. W. Johnson and Clark Long. Aside from these, there were Misses Annie Hampton, of Richmond, Metta Ferris, of Fostoria, Grace Fenneman, of Tiffin, Miss Carpenter, of Antwerp, Messrs. Will. Shryock, of Huntertown, and Tom Chamberlain, of Detroit.

To sum it all up, it was one of the chief society events of this season in Auburn, and will long be remembered as such.

Clear as Mud.

John C. Henry, the notion man, is quite a joker. He has recently put up a small job on some of our citizens—about two of them—which will readily be understood by a few of the wise ones; but to the rest it will be about as clear as mud, and they can gently pass it by. The following postal, addressed to John L. Davis, was received by that gentleman Tuesday; it speaks volumes to those who can "tumble to the racket," so to speak:

ORLAND, IND., July 20, '80

DEAR SIR: Will you please inquire of W. J. Austin, of your place, what he will charge me for the right of Steuben county for his celebrated New York Book? If you can aid me in effecting a trade with him, I will give you a good commission. Yours &c.,

W. W. BIRCH.

Both parties interested in this interesting document are satisfied that John Henry is the instigator of the plot, and they will make it pleasant for him when he gets around home again.

Now Listen.

Tom Scott, our worthy marshal, has a rooster up at his place which, according to Tom's little story, must have originally been intended for a hen. Nearly everybody has heard of "crowing hens," that "always come to some bad end," but a setting rooster gets the prize and must be set down as a genuine queeriosity. Tom will make affidavit that he has a chicken of the rooster sex, one year old, which has for an associate one good-natured hen, and when the hen isn't busy laying eggs the rooster puts in his leisure moments in trying to hatch them out; in other words, the hen drops an egg in the nest each day, and the gentleman chicken sits on them, taking full as much interest in the business as any well educate[illegible] hen possibly could. He now has eight eggs [illegible] is keeping, out of which he is doing his [illegible] best to manufacture some [illegible] to his little family.

A Dove [illegible]

It is generally conceded that the dove is a gentle bird that harms no living thing, most of its time being devoted to billing and cooing; but one of these creatures fluttered around in town, Saturday evening, to such an unusual extent that several persons' lives were endangered. To curtail a long tale, his name was James Dove, and he was playing pool in Joe Beuglot's saloon, he got into a dispute with some young man who works in Snyder's spoke-factory; the discussion waxed warm and wound up with a racket, in which the Dove got a crack over the right wing with a billiard cue and the spoke-factory was handed down a stunning request to close the right window, which it did. Here the game closed, time was called, and it was considered a draw. No funeral and no arrests.

A Baker's Dozen.

The above expression is beautifully illustrative of the "eternal fitness of things," in the case at hand, as it harmonizes exactly with the state of affairs at Auburn Junction, Chris. Baker and wife having recently become joint proprietors of a new little Baker—not by occupation, but by name. It is a 12-pound girl, and is the thirteenth addition to the Baker family, which is about as near a Baker's dozen as we can figure it out. Chris. has fought nobly for the junction, having added to its population as rapidly as is consistent with the laws of nature, and the residents of that railroad suburb ought to deed him all the corner lots in the place.

—We will organize.

—Abright, the jeweler.

—Ensley hall, Tuesday evening.

—Is this weather an improvement?

—Little Louis Willis is among the sick ones.

—Miss Eliza Stahl spent Tuesday at Waterloo.

—Tom Mays has gone to Toledo. He will be back.

—Men's and boys' duck overalls, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Brown Matheny is now permanently located in Fort Wayne.

—McQuiston & Ralston are still giving bargains in clothing. 30-3w.

—For paper collars, linen collars and ties, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w

—The success of a church-choir singer is, after all, a matter of chants.

—Miss Maud Allen, of Auburn, is visiting friends here.—Hicksville News.

—Miss Minnie Spake, of Reading, Mich., is stopping with friends in Auburn.

—Jay Van Auken, our coming sheriff, boarded the train for Fort Wayne yesterday.

—Attention, farmers! new Saginaw salt, $1.20 per barrel, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Fred. Davis, of Auburn, was visiting in town last Friday.—LaGrange Democrat.

—Don't buy your sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, etc., until you go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Tom Mays raised his own roasting ears; they are small, but he says it's that kind of corn.

—Hicksville, according to the corrected report of the enumerators, has a population of 1,320.

—Mrs. Major Sprott has been seriously ill for several days past; she is now slowly improving.

—For dress goods, white goods, embroideries, gloves, hosiery, etc., go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Go to Jos. Abright's for fine jewelry, watches, chains, rings, etc. He keeps a full line of these goods at all times

—Miss Lida Lowry, of Fort Wayne, is seeking pleasures in Auburn this week, the guest of Mrs. F. P. Copper.

—Charlie Emanuel has been to Antwerp again, but, under existing circumstances, it is perfectly admissible.

—Some of the girls took a bath last Wednesday evening. Where?—in a mud puddle north of town. Oh, girls!

—Rev. R. S. Goodman, of Kendallville, will exchange pulpits with Rev. H. Johnson, of this place, next Sunday.

—Mrs. J. W. Greisier returned to her home in West Unity, Ohio, last Friday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Nellie Wheelock.

—Silver-plated ware, castors, knives, forks and spoons, in endless variety, at Jos. Abright's, two doors north of the postoffice.

—Rev. F. L. Warton, of Ft. Wayne, will exchange pulpits with the pastor of the M. E. church, Rev. H. J. Norris, next Sabbath.

—Watches of all descriptions, finest in the trade, can be had at reduced prices at the jewelry store of Jos. Abright, on Main street.

—Miss Irene Allyn, sister of Dr. Allyn, returned Tuesday to her home in Michigan, after a few days' visit with her brother in this place.

—A little card of thanks from Miss Nannie Hornberger to her scholars, which was received too late last week, will be found in this issue.

—Messrs. Clark Long & Co. are the agents for DeKalb county for the celebrated Smith American organ. Address them at Waterloo, Ind.

—Miss Metta Ferris, of Fostoria, who is sojourning with her sister in this place, will spend Sunday in Fort Wayne, returning here next week.

—An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long. How admirable are thy works, O Nature!

—Mrs. Wm. Murdock, of Custer City, Pa., is in Auburn this week, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. A. Wheelock, and her brothers, Messrs. J. A. and J. W. McKay.

—Don't forget that we are soon to have a rousing Hancock and English club. Tuesday evening is the time, and Ensley hall is the place. Let every good democrat be there to swell the list.

—A good man, who has seen much of the world and is not tired of it, says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are—Something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

—A large basket of fine harvest apples was deposited in the COURIER office, a day or two since, by J. S. Boots, of Jackson township, to which we did full justice, having a decided hankering that way.

—The oldest woman in Steuben county, according to the census, is Mary E. Partridge, of Millgrove township, who is 90 years of age. DeKalb county's oldest woman is Ellenor Day, of Waterloo, aged 92.

—A little brown jug started for Pleasant Lake on a fishing excursion, accompanied by a horse and wagon, [illegible] and Lute Wright, last Saturday. [illegible] latter have all returned, but the jug [illegible]—oh, where is it!

—Subscribe for the COURIER, at least during the campaign.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."—Matt. ix, 37.

—A full account of last Saturday's frightful accident on the Wabash railway will be found on the fourth page.

—A. C. Katt, of Fort Wayne, one of the proprietors of the Sentinel news depot, was in town yesterday on business.

—Will. Kessler, who has been working in a doctor's shop at Fort Wayne, is at home taking a rest. He smashed his hand last week in a printing press.

—Mr. James McClellan threshed 391 bushels of wheat from straw raised on 18 acres of his farm south of Auburn. 33½ bushels per acre is not a bad yield.

—A little company was, as usual, most delightfully entertained last evening at Fred. Clark's. Every one who goes there is assured in advance of a good time.

—Everybody who is fortunate enough to own a horse and buggy makes good use of the same these evenings. The town was full of pleasuring vehicles last evening.

—Main street is receiving some substantial improvements, under the supervision of Marshal Scott. Tom understands his biz and makes the marshal we need.

—Charlie Wood of the junction, one of our popular railroad boys, is talking of going to Columbus, where he has been offered a more lucrative "sit." Don't go, Charlie, don't go.

—Misses Anna Wood and Effie Wunderlich have terminated their visit at Columbia City, and are again in Auburn, where they will doubtless put in the balance of the summer vacation.

—The Knights Templar will treat our people to a drill on the streets to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in which most of the members of Apollo commandery, of Kendallville, will take part.

—A new campaign song, "Who killed Jim Garfield?" is now out, published by Geo. D. Newhall & Co., Cincinnati. It is a burlesque, written after the style of "Who killed Cock Robin?" and is decidedly humorous.

—The daily Sentinel, of Fort Wayne, which for a few days past has been discontinued, will hereafter arrive and be delivered, as usual, on the same evening it is printed, Messrs. Willis & Co. having taken the agency.

—The weather this week, so far from being like midsummer, has been extremely autumn-like, overcoats and shawls being a necessity in the evening, and a corresponding increase in the demand for quinine is an expected result.

—Rob. McClellan is evidently alive and kicking out in Colorado, as we are in receipt of a copy of the "Colorado Banner" sent by him a few days since. Rob. is at Gold Hill, and his friends here all hope he may succeed in getting some of it in his pocket.

—By an oversight, we neglected to mention last week that W. H. Dills was mean enough to furnish us the material facts concerning the old people of the county, as taken from the enumerator's books in the clerk's office; but he has our thanks, all the same.

—The Presbyterian and Methodist churches of this place will join in an excursion to Rome City, over the B. & O. railroad, starting from Hicksville and including intermediate points, on Tuesday, August 10. Full particulars will be given next week.

—The unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at this place, for the week ending July 17, are as follows:

Charlie Aufrecht,	Theo. B. Goosen,
Josie Burdue,	Annie M. Spore,
Sarah Dunst,	Patrick Welsh.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—Al. Case, whose home is here in Auburn and who is well known to all the old-time citizens, is home from Ann Arbor spending his summer vacation. He is a student there, in the classical course, and will return in September, having been there two years of the six years' course.

—The young ladies of Auburn take justifiable exception to the young gentleman's manner of salutation on the street. Every gentleman, if not so taught by natural instincts, should learn from etiquette that it is expected of him to raise his hat to a lady, under all circumstances.

—Thursday morning of last week, at an early hour, Dr. Allyn managed to tumble his horse and buggy down an embankment, helter skelter, by reason of which the doctor now wears a cane in his meanderings. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a misplaced switch.

—The new safe put in Jos. Abright's jewelry store, Thursday of last week, is a perfect beauty in every respect; it is from the manufactory of McNeale & Urban, Cincinnati, weighs 3,800 pounds and is fire and burglar proof, provided with combination lock and all the latest improvements.

—Last week we published a list of the old folks of DeKalb county, and it has since occurred to us that a list of the young ladies of Auburn, with their ages, as taken by the enumerators, might be of absorbing interest to our readers. It requires considerable time to search the records, but we will endeavor to have the whole thing ready to "give away" next week.

—Judge R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, was nominated by the republican convention at this place, last Friday, for congress. The judge evidently anticipated the result, having had his little speech cut and dried for the occasion.

—An Auburn young lady, taking a walk last Friday morning, remarked: "It's dangerous to be down town this morning." Obtusely failing to comprehend, we asked her why, to which she replied. "So many republicans in town, you know."

—In its list of the old folks of Steuben county, the Republican gives the name of Willard DeWitt, of Scott township, who is 105 years old. While our list of old people was much larger, we guess Steuben county can "take the cake" for the oldest man. Mr. DeWitt was formerly a resident of this county.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a party which will be given this evening, July 22, at Pleasant Lake, by the "Bon Ami Social Club" of Angola. Music and dancing will be the cardinal features of the evening's entertainment, and an excellent time is expected. Several Auburn young people are going.

—There will be a basket meeting and re-union of Universalists of central and northern Indiana, Sunday, Aug. 1, at Pleasant Lake. Special train over the Jackson road will pass Auburn Junction at 10:10 a. m., Auburn at 10:15 a. m., going. In addition to services which will be held, there will be a concert at 2 o'clock p. m., given by the best vocal talent in Fort Wayne, assisted by Prof. Shultz's orchestra.

—The appended gushing epistle was found yesterday on Main street, near the Swineford house, and the fair authoress may have it on application at this office:

"Dear Billy, the reason why I didn't laff when you laft at me in the postofis yesterday was becaus I hev a bile on my face and kan't laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I luv you, Billy, bile or no bile—laff or no laff. Yure luvin Kate till deth."

—Tickets can now be bought of Frank Copper, at the Jackson depot, via Detroit and the lakes, to Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Erie, Philadelphia, Dunkirk, Baltimore, Washington and all points in the east. If you wish to avoid the heat, dust and noise of railroad travel, secure passage for any of those points by the Detroit and Cleveland daily line of magnificent, side-wheel passenger steamers. The rates are remarkably low.

First Blood for Richland.

This has particular reference to a handsome pole which was raised at Goetschius' Corners last Saturday, it being the first demonstration of the kind in DeKalb county, since the opening of the campaign. An enthusiastic meeting was then and there held, which was entertained for a few moments in a handsome little speech by our coming representative and fellow-townsman, D. D. Moody. Another and similar meeting, with the exception of the pole-raising, will take place at the same place next Saturday evening, to which a large attendence is desired and expected, as one or two prominent speakers will be there to make it lively and interesting. Democrats of this region, turn out in full and make the speakers believe that their efforts are appreciated.

Another Pioneer Gone.

Levi J. Walsworth was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, May 5, 1803.

He married Mary A. Latson in 1829, and lived in Caledonia until 1834, when he moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, where he resided four years, and then migrated with his wife and four children in the fall of 1838 to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he remained up to his death. He was one of the early settlers of this county, and endured without a murmur many of the hardships consequent to pioneer life. All who knew him acknowledged him to be a man of great industry, unimpeachable honesty and stern integrity; besides these good qualities, he was an affectionate husband, a kind father, an obliging neighbor and a good citizen. By industry he amassed sufficient wealth to afford himself and family a comfortable living, and by his honesty, together with his kind heart and willing hands, he made for himself many warm friends all over this county, the majority of whom have gone to the other world.

Deceased was converted and joined the M. E. church in 1829, and together with his wife he entered the first Methodist class in Auburn. Their house was the home for preachers and the place of worship, where many that mourned were comforted, and many hearts were made to realize the "power of God unto salvation." In the balmy days of June, 1849, God laid His hand heavily upon him by removing his companion to the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." He then married Mrs. Elizabeth McEntarfer, but again found himself alone by the death of this companion in 1872. He was the father of seven children, five of whom mourn his departure.

For several years his system was preyed upon by consumption, which caused his death July 16, 1880. His age was 77 years, 2 months and 11 days.

After having lived a devoted follower of the Lord Jesus for 52 years, the Master said "It is enough," and he has gone to his reward.

A very large concourse of people attended the funeral services, which were held at the house, Rev. H. J. Norris officiating.

Returns Her Thanks.

CONCORD, July 12, 1880.

EDITORS COURIER: Permit me to say, through your columns, that I was the recipient of a large and beautiful oil-painting, presented to me by the pupils of district No. 6, Union township, at the close of school, July 3, for which, together with numerous tokens of respect shown me during the term, by both pupils and parents, I return my heartfelt and sincere thanks; and I trust that the children I had under my care may all grow up to be useful men and women in society.

NANNIE HORNBERGER, Teacher.

Still They Come.

From all parts of the country reports like the appended are flowing in. Whatever political changes are taking place, are for the most part in favor of Hancock and democracy, daily making assurance doubly sure. The Galveston News has this:

"Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport, La., the republican nominee for congress for that district, has withdrawn from the canvass, and has unmistakably announced himself as a supporter of General Hancock. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention, where he fought in the last ditch for Grant. He accepted the nomination for congress when tendered to him, but, preferring to support General Hancock to the chance of being sent to congress by a party on which he has soured, he has shaped his course accordingly."

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealousy is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 21-tf

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-17.

This Spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two-thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one-half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
One price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.
Opposite North Door Court House.

$100
Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or destroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED or BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS
Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's	75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,	76c
Three White Duck Vests, New	75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom	75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits	$7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.
SAM, PETE & MAX
Star Clothing House,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

New Hat Man!

Hats.
and Caps.
New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

UNDYING FIRE.

BY CARRIE V. SHAW.

(Respectfully dedicated to Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

"Time claims its tribute; silence now is golden;
Let me not vex the too long suffering lyre;
Though to your love untiring yet beholden,
The curfew tells me, Cover up the fire."
—*O. W. Holmes' "Iron Gate."*

Friend, I have known thee from my early childhood
Here is a picture thou wilt understand:
A barefoot urchin roaming through the wildwood,
A book of poems in one soiled brown hand.

The pictured child is me, and thine the poem,
On which the hungry soul is feeding there;
And when the years were past she said, "I know him—
Have known him from my childhood." Was it fair?

Now for the sake of the old wildwood sweetness,
And for the wondrous dreams that children dream,
I wish to write thee, in thy life's completeness,
Expressing my regard and my esteem.

I wish to say to thee that though the number
Of thy fair years be now three score and ten,
The fire thy genius kindled shall not slumber;
Once lighted, it can not go out again.

This fire, undying as the soul that, breathing
Upon cold ashes, turns them into flame,
Shall burn for many pleasant years, still wreathing
New garlands of immortelles round thy name.

And may the warmth and fragrance of the morning
Be round about thee as the sunset fades,
When twilight dews fall gently, as in warning
Of dangers in the night's intrusive shades.

And when, at last, Peace visits thy calm pillow,
A smiling angel—not Death, chill and drear—
Oh, may the south wind whisper to the willow
To sing the songs thou most hath loved to hear!

Then, as with falling tears we bend above thee,
And know the fire of life is all gone out,
We will not call thee dead, but we who love thee
Will gather up the treasures strewn about;

We'll build a temple o'er the glowing embers,
The fragrant blossoms of thy genius rare,
And guard the fire to prove that love remembers
The hand that lit the incense burning there.

Oh! brightly shall it burn through all the summer,
And brightly burn when winter's snows are white,
And when the day is dead and earth grows dumber
We'll keep it shining through the fogs of night.

And if anon by chance the fire should smolder,
Love, kneeling low, will fan it with her breath,
Then shall each ember that was growing colder
Flash its red light up in the face of death.

And Death, abashed, with pallid brow grown whiter,
Shall shrink into the shadows whence he came,
While the old flames shall leap up higher, brighter,
And write in words of scarlet fire thy name.

Immortal light, that never can grow dimmer;
Immortal fire, that never can grow cold;
Immortal genius, with the sunrise glimmer;
Immortal name, traced in the sunset's gold!
SCHELL CITY, MO.

A TARDY REMINDER.

I.

The back-log in our great Texas fireplace had just been punched after an approved method, and the flames were leaping up as flames will on windy nights, roaring steadily and starting shadow dances in the corners of the room. Suddenly some quick change subdued the flame till it merely hung in the smoke above the hearth, and at this moment a most unearthly sound, apparently at our very door, startled me into an unbecoming posture, that was taken advantage of by my friend, who thereupon indulged in a succession of chuckles of a kind I could never locate in him. He soon recrossed his legs, however—he could never chuckle except with feet wide apart—saying as he did so:

"You never heard a screech-owl before, I reckon. We hear them often in Indiany—often," and he added, after a moment, more intensely, and as if a little startled by some thought—"often."

"Was that an owl? Heavens! it sounded more like the scream of a locomotive whistle."

"I've a notion of writin' home tonight, Jim."

"You have?" It startled me almost as much—quite in a different way—as the screech-owl's terrible song. The words carried me back to our place of meeting a year before. Taking a Mississippi river boat at Cairo, I found I must share my state-room with another—or rather he with me, since I was the later comer. He did not strike me favorably at first. I was a New England boy and suspicious of everything south of St. Louis, and this man looked not unlike the men I had been cautioned against. He could not very well help that, indeed, since I had been warned in very general terms that included every one I did not know. However, we shook hands, exchanged some remarks meant to be facetious, and in a few days I knew his name—William Jackson.

"At home they call me Bill—short, like myself, you see," he said, and grinned in a bashful sort of a way that came very near to capturing me on the spot. In fact, he was not short, but, instead, the tallest man I ever saw of his length of leg and body; for what he lost elsewhere he made up in a neck that never ceased to be a wonder to me. It ran up like the watch-tower of a fire-engine house, slim and so long that, while his shoulders barely reached mine, his head overhung all others, and was two inches more than six feet above the ground. His head was large, too, and that made his general appearance more striking, while the general slimness of his body ended below in a pair of enormously large feet. His face was much tanned and smooth-shaven, except the upper lip, which was covered by a coarse stubble of fierce-standing, sandy hair. But no description of him would be complete that did not touch on that feature of his countenance which was often concealed entirely and which would have made him trusted anywhere. As a fellow-traveler said, "His general looks is agin him, but his mouth captures *me*."

He said his mouth, but he meant his laugh—not that there was much noise about it, but it was so far-reaching in its effect on his own person. First, around his mouth would break two deep wrinkles; then outside of these two more; and so on, on till his eyes were brought into the whirlpool of wrinkles and the long-standing ones on his neck and forehead shaped themselves to the general effect of one supreme expression of delight. It was then you believed him from your very heart. I did, and he never, as he himself would express it, "threw dirt" on me.

After all, he had, so far as I learned, little to often bring forth so great a revelation on his face. But few of the amenities of life had been his at any time. He said little of home—"somewhere in Indiany"—except when at one time he spoke bitterly of his dead father's grand mistake in life, which it appeared was simply this, that he kept his children (boys and girls, a large family) on the farm till he died, then they came of necessity out into the world to find themselves great, grown-up babies—nothing more—without any other feeling than that they must, as Jim said, "hitch on to some one." All the girls, but one who died, were too old to "hitch on." The boys did the best they could in that line, and after a time Jim "hitched on" to me—it was in New Orleans, after coming down from Cairo—and we soon became what at the West they call "pards." We were friends, at any rate, and, having joined forces to the amount of about $350, were farming in Texas on poor lands on what our landlord called "sheers;" that is, he furnished the tools, mules and land and we the brains and human muscle, keeping our own house and dividing the spoils—that is, the crops—equally.

So, knowing how little he looked to any other home than the one around him, I could but question his "notion," and add:

"Who to, Jim?" a rather thoughtless question.

His voice went down almost the whole length of that wonderful neck, I thought, as he threw his face forward into his hands, and, staring into a dark corner of the fire, said:

"A woman."

"A woman, Jim? why, wha—! Oh, a sister, perhaps?" I said, seeking the only refuge that seemed at hand.

"No. * * * no *sister*." A long pause. "It's like this," and he said nothing more for some minutes, but absently reached over for his violin and picked the strings for an almost-forgotten chord. It seemed to me that his brain and fingers were working together, although he did not know it. At last he evidently reached what he was after, for he twanged the strings more confidently and said, laying aside the violin:

"It's like this: We never said nothing to nobody, nor to ourselves neither, for that matter. But she knowed I thought a whole farm of her and always shall—oh, how good she's been to me!" and he fiercely clutched his knees, his features distorted and his eyes in tears.

Good to him! Well, thought I, if ever any woman loved Jim she *was* good to him; she couldn't have wanted him for anything else. How homely and angular he looked, his long neck shot out toward the fire, which in February is needed, even in Texas, to take off the chill.

Presently he straightened up.

"No, there wasn't nothing said, but she knowed me, and when I left she asked me to write her, and I'm going to do it. She's bin waitin' now too long." Then he stopped abruptly and began to look back over the months, while I held my breath.

"My God, man, it's 'ni' on two year," he said, and, it seemed to me, he saw in a moment what his long neglect might mean; that it had been the very refinement of cruelty. He at once began with an almost feverish haste to make ready his writing tools—only to hesitate, pen in hand, over the white paper I handed him, writing little at a time, and not concluding till his lamp had outburned the back-log, and its coals smoldered sullenly on the hearth. Then, muttering something about a screech-owl near her house, he crept into bed.

II.

What excuses he put forth in his letter I never knew. They would not, I am quite certain, have answered for any love letter I might have sent about that time after two years' silence; though, to be sure, "we" (taking the reader into confidence for a moment) were both younger at that time, while Jackson was 30, if a day. He may have urged that he was a poor letter-writer. That was true. I have yet to see his equal in power to wreak a really appalling vengeance on words which, many are now agreed, have a greediness for letters only equaled by their inexcusably bewildering arrangement of the same. And his way of making up sentences was something wonderful. He may have urged, too, that he had worked early and late with scarce a moment of relaxation. That was true of both of us, and I had written many times.

Whatever he may have said in that letter, to which he brought so many pains, I fear he did not hit on the true reason for his long silence; indeed, it is possible, even probable, that he did not know of it himself. For my part, it seemed then, as it seems now, that he had not written, simply because he had not at any time, or for any purpose, found in letters so ready a means of communication that he turned to them without effort. And, more than all, he had lived by her side in daily thought since the hour in which they parted. His memory of her many graces was as fresh on the hundredth day as on the second; and, had it been four years of silence instead of two, her face and form would have been as distinct in his mind at the end of that long time as though daily letters had passed between them. A contemplation almost constant had brought her to him to comfort and console him at any moment. Then, too, he had "hitched on," and, though a man grown, had conceded to me every right that was his in the management of our small business. Honest himself—almost pitiably honest, for it came from an innocence that had been kept fresh by ignorance of more than a quarter of a century—he placed the fullest faith in the man he had chosen to work with. So he felt much at ease, with little thought of the future, except when long droughts, under a sky like brass, made us despair of profit from farming in Texas. He rested in the love he was sure of, and did not once think that the flame he had somehow fanned into sight—miracle though it must have seemed to him, for he knew that he was homely—would need any further care to be kept alive and at a fervent glow.

All this passed in my mind while riding five miles the following evening to post the precious letter, which I dreaded to let out of my hand. So much depended on it that it seemed impossible that it should go aright in the usual prosaic way, in common mail bags.

Once away from town, however, and on the upland prairie, the matter looked differently.

"Heaven be praised for that screech-owl," I said aloud. "Bill will have to take one for his coat of arms—adding a steel pen and holder, perhaps. * * * It's a pity, though, that the owl waited so long. It was a tardy reminder."

I mentioned the coat of arms to him when he dropped his violin for a moment as I came in, and he took it good-naturedly. So far as I could see—and Jackson concealed nothing, he was like a child in that—every thought of the wrong he had done had gone away with the letter, and he evidently had no fear of the result.

"I told her," he said, bounding his bow about on the tense strings, "that I was dogoned sorry I had forgot my promise to write—'twasn't 'cause I didn't think of her with ev'ry seed of cotton and ev'ry kernel of corn we planted, and with ev'ry step I made; I seen her face in everything I did, and when I see a pretty sight she seen it, too, and there's lots of strange things here."

What a sight for hot-house lovers this, the glow that came to Jackson's face as he dropped his violin across his knees and lingered in thought on the happy moments they had each day spent together, only in imagination! That they *were* imagined scenes never occurred to him, for he saw in her face from time to time all the pleasure she would have enjoyed in noting with him the strange features of a country strange to both.

"Yes," he said, striving for a few moments to bring a refractory string into harmony with its fellows, and then drawing round, sweet notes the length of his bow—"Yes, I'm dogoned sorry, but she knows *me!*"

III.

There should have been an answer to the letter in about two weeks if she was like other women. But two, yes, three weeks and more passed by without a word. The fire died out on our hearth, as the hot summer came on swiftly, and was not renewed. March surrounded us and revealed wonders to the limited New England experience which barely becomes acquainted with the sun of the extreme Southern States. April came and, going out into the past, left thirty perfect days behind. Lower Texas bedecked in a suit of green, not laid on as a remnant, but with a lavishness almost wasteful, smiled in your face at first and then laughed aloud, her notes of joy bubbling from a thousand throats. Animal life, concealed before, crept out and basked on the glaring stones. The air was in a constant hum, unnoticed by some, but intense to those whose ears were attuned to it. The very earth at our feet seemed to throb with life.

It was just opening May when I came from the postoffice one evening and laid down before Jackson the letter he had mailed weeks before. It came from the Dead Letter Office—that morgue of so many hopes—and in the same mail was a paper from what had been his home town, together with letters for myself. He was playing on his violin when I came in, but stopped at once.

I do not think that at first he felt so deeply sorry that it had miscarried as I did, but he was perplexed all the evening long, and could not understand why the letter had not reached her. He sat several hours turning the letter over and over, noting the different post marks, but not offering to re-read what he had written, and evidently trying hard to grasp the situation fully. He gave a deep sigh at last, and, without getting up from his chair, laid the letter by, though still in sight. He then took the home paper and scanned its meager columns carelessly, looking first, as one away from his former home does, at the list of deaths and marriages. They were few and of no special interest to him; but as he glanced over another column, devoted for the most part to small town-talk, he must have seen this paragraph, for he fell forward on his face like one about to die if not already dead, crushing his violin beneath him, its deep moan joining discordantly with the mocking hoot of the screech-owl far out in the darkness.

We regret to learn just as we go to press today that Mrs. Henry T. Goodwell, wife of our esteemed townsman of that name, died last night after a brief illness of three days. The circumstances of her death were peculiarly painful and most distressing. Mrs. Goodwell has been married less than a year, and will be remembered by many of our readers as Miss Esther Barton, who lived until she was married at the home of Thomas Jackson, brother of the late William Jackson, Sr. She was a lovely woman, and the grim destroyer has indeed smote heavily. Our heartfelt sympathies are with the husband in this his dire extremity, his hour of trial.

IV.

Several months later I talked with the writer of the above lines, in his "sanctum," as he frequently called it. I found him a shrewd Yankee who made his paper simply a lever to move other matters to his benefit, and the "best-fixed" man (so he phrased it) in the county. I questioned him some, as to Miss Esther's marriage.

"She'd been goin' with the Jackson you speak of, as you say," he answered. "But I'd know's there was anythin' between them. S'posin' there was; a woman can't wait forever for a man to spit it out, and he wan't much to wait for anyway. I guess he was honest ennuff 'sfar as that goes, but 'no great shakes,' as they say here; he was always 'hitchin' on' to some one. Besides, Tom—that is, Thomas Jackson—got poor and hadn't a place for her, and in short it was marry or go among strangers. Times was hard, and it had to come to what it did, though she hesitated—hesitated more'n you could ask, perhaps."

Oriental Physicians.

The Oriental physicians are the greatest quacks in the world. Take the following specimen of their profundity:

An emir, supposed to have the hereditary gift of healing, prescribed for a patient, an upholsterer, lying at death's door with the typhus fever. The next day he called to see his patient and found, to his astonishment, for he had given him up, that he was much better. On inquiring into the particulars, the convalescent told the emir that, being consumed with thirst, he had drank a pailful of the juice of pickled cabbage!

"Allah is great!" cried the emir, and down went the fact on his tablets.

The doctor was soon after called upon to attend another patient, a dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs, who was ill of the same disease—typhus fever. Of course he prescribed a pailful of pickled cabbage juice. The next day he heard that the sufferer was dead, whereupon he made the following entry upon his books:

"Although, in cases of typhus fever, pickled cabbage juice is an efficient remedy, it must in no case be used unless the patient is an upholsterer."

It was evident to the Eastern sage that his patient died because it was his misfortune to deal in handkerchiefs instead of sofa coverings.

How Americans Spend Their Summer Holiday.

Here is the summer holiday again. What shall we do with it?

It is more than a dozen years since the hard-worked New Yorker or Philadelphian with small income made up his mind that the summer holiday, which was an indulgence to his well-to-do neighbor, was a necessity for himself—as much of a necessity in the work of the year as the hours for sleep are in the work of the day. So far so good. Now that he is convinced of that, he takes his holiday, but he is not yet used to it. He carries the luxury uneasily; it discomforts him; he does not know how to use it. Having but the one chance to be idle in the year, he is captious about the idleness, and scared lest he may not enjoy every moment of it.

He knows what he wants very well. He and his wife and his children are talking about that at this very moment in a hundred thousand places. He will tell you that he is not hard to please. There are certain essentials, to be sure, which he must have when he leaves home for enjoyment: sublime scenery, pure air, no mosquitoes, plenty of game, milk, fruit, and eggs, congenial society, spring mattresses, well-cooked meals, and little to pay at the end of the week—give him these, and he is satisfied. Where he shall go to find them, and, after he has gone, how he was cheated while he was there, afford him matter for grumbling from May until December.

Now his French or German cousin over the sea has a hundred holidays in the year. He knows how to bring the flavor out of every drop in the orange. He drifts into idleness easily, without thought. When his *fete* comes, he goes, for a few francs, with his sweetheart or wife, a mile or two out of town. They joke and laugh. The sun shines, the wind blows—it is all good. It rains, it is dusty—but they joke and laugh all the same. They criticise nothing. How good it all is!

But as for our American, a corn-husk bed, or a mosquito in the woods, will overturn a whole summer's airy fabric of happiness. In his anxiety lest he should not seize the best chance of enjoyment, he is apt to follow the largest crowd. He goes to Niagara, to Cape May, the Adirondacks, or to some one of the countless pasteboard mansions, or hot farmhouses in the suburbs of the cities. He tells you that his object is rest and freedom, but the chances are that he leaves both behind in his house in town. There he could wear his old slippers; he chose his own companions; he held such habits and opinions as suited him; he was the MacDonald, and where he sat was the head of the table. But in every one of these summer homes society tramples him down. It is often a little clique of which he never heard before, "without father, mother, or descent." He may laugh at it as vulgar and ignorant, but it is master of the position; he is not. In the hottest months of the year, when even the beasts in the field lie down to rest, it forces upon him a hurly-burly of fashion gossip, dress, outlay, and weariness, which at home he can manage to shut outside of his own door. He goes back, as a rule, to his shop or office, his gas-pipes and family table, unrefreshed, and glad that the holiday is over. But, after all, he goes with the crowd the next year. The average American is afraid not to move with the crowd.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Slave Trade in Egypt.

Notwithstanding the laws, treaties and decrees for the suppression of the slave trade in Egypt, and even the activity displayed by the Egyptian Government for its extinction, dispatches recently received at the Department of State from our Consul General at Cairo would seem to prove that the inhuman traffic, although not carried on as openly, is plied as energetically as formerly. The slave trade is carried on by the Arab caravans which, while nominally trading in legitimate merchandise between Egypt and Darfour, in Central Africa, run the slaves into upper Egypt to the city of Assiout generally, on the Nile, about 230 miles above Cairo, where the Lybian range of mountains run nearly down to the river. The slavers secrete the slaves in the ancient grottoes and tombs in these mountains until they are disposed of and distributed throughout the country. The activity of a young Swiss attached to the American Mission at Assiout recently resulted in the seizure and manumission of 68 slaves and the incarceration of 35 Arabs, charged with being slave dealers. Through the representation of the British Consul General at Cairo—there being a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade between Egypt and England—three hundred soldiers were dispatch to Assiout, the caravan surrounded and the seizure above noted effected. Although it was well understood that this caravan had brought more than 1,000 slaves into the country, the most rigid search failed to discover more than 68, the remainder having been disposed of and safely distributed before the arrival of the soldiers. Of the 68 persons manumitted some were seized in their native country while sleeping in their tents, others were borne off while tending their sheep and cattle in the fields; some of the girls were forced away from their husbands and still others were originally slaves and sold to the caravan.—*Philadelphia Times.*

An Unfortunate Manner.

A lady may be well educated, well trained, and possessed of good manners, and still have an unfortunate manner which repels friendship. In city stores we often meet with saleswomen whose air of supercilious indifference, and icy remoteness from the least interest in us or our purchases, sends us away half frozen. There is an atmosphere of forbiddingness about such stores; and we are glad to get out of them into the sunshine. On the other hand, we know certain saleswomen who are so sunny, so genial and so delightful in their way of serving us, that, to buy from them is a perfect pleasure, and they often persuade us into taking what we do not really want, solely by the charm of their sweet, unaffected grace. A cordial, womanly manner is well worth cultivating.

LIME has never been found in a native state; it is always united to an acid, as to the carbonic in chalk. By subjecting chalk or limestone to a red heat it is freed from the acid, and the lime is left in a state of purity.

the middle, and their tails in the stream to serve as rudders. They carry potatoes or eggs on land by one lying down and holding the egg between his fore paws while his companions draw him along by the ears. Mr. George J. Romanes tells the story of a dog in Scotland, who, in going to church with his master, had to swim a channel a mile wide. If the tide was flowing he ran north a mile; if ebbing, south an equal distance, always landing at a point near the church. Shall we not be very kind to animals whom God has made with so much intelligence?

A Family of Counterfeiters.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing under recent date from Toronto, Ont., concerning the notorious Johnston family of counterfeiters, says: Your correspondent had an interview with George B. Perkins, United States Government detective, concerning R. E. Johnston and family, forgers and counterfeiters, the female members of which live in style here, the father being in jail, charged with counterfeiting. The Johnstons are Kentuckians, the family numbering nine persons, the father, Robert Johnston, five sons, Charles, Thomas, Ira David, John and Robert, the mother and two daughters.

On the 16th of last June, Ira, who is lame, and two others visited Black Rock and Fort Erie, where they uttered counterfeit United States Treasury notes. The next day it became known that new five-dollar Treasury notes were in circulation. They were all arrested, and gave false names; but they were identified as the Johnston brothers, well known in Indiana and Ohio as forgers and counterfeiters. Ira and Charles were found guilty of uttering counterfeit notes, and the former was sent to Albany Prison for ten years, and the latter for eight years and six months. John Johnston is now in Buffalo Jail awaiting trial for the same offense. David, a printer, is at large, as is also another brother living at Montreal. Ira is an expert engraver, and made plates from which United States notes and Canadian notes were printed. The signatures were being forged by the girls, who are all handsome and ladylike.

According to Perkins' story the whole family have been engaged in counterfeiting, the mother and two daughters once being taken to Washington on a charge of that description. The father, who is old, sick and in jail, divulged the whole thing. He is one of the oldest and most successful counterfeiters on the continent, and his carefully executed bills at one time would come to light in New York, Chicago and other American cities, and then Canadian bills would go the round of the cities and towns of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The detectives found in a swamp, five miles from this city, buried in a box at the foot of a tree, seven plates, viz.: Ten dollars on the Ontario Bank, five dollars on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, four dollars on the Dominion Bank, one dollar and two dollars Dominion of Canada notes, and two five-dollar plates on the United States legal-tender. There is a standing reward of $5,000 by the United States Government for the capture of these last two mentioned plates. The whole of them are valued at $15,000.

Johnston has been counterfeiting for the past thirty years. He is an engraver, and his work was so well executed that the American notes passed through the Treasury Department at Washington unnoticed, and the Canadian bills were as good. They are all well known in Cincinnati, where they plied their business until they came under the notice of the police, when they removed to Canada, where they have been watched for a year. With the arrest of the old man the operations of the gang have no doubt come to an end, and the detectives claim that it is the most important arrest of counterfeiters ever made on the continent.

More Case Than Cure.

A Hartford doctor, now deceased, was wont to boast of his skill in curing cancers, and he invariably alluded to a most difficult case he treated in another town. "Most remarkable case," and the doctor would close his eyes in a seemingly deep reverie as he uttered the words, and then he would repeat them two or three times in gradually receding tones of voice, like the falling cadence of a dying echo—"most remarkable case; most remarkable case." The old doctor's manner was such as to leave the impression that the cure was quite as remarkable as the case.

On one occasion a gentleman who had a cancer on his face, had pretty much made up his mind to visit New York for treatment, when he happened in to this Hartford physician's office, and was so impressed with the "remarkable case" that he concluded to be doctored at home, and went to the doctor's office to make arrangements for the operation. The doctor was out on professional business, but his wife answered the bell, and the cancer patient got into conversation with the lady, and among other things, innocently asked how that gentleman out in the country was getting along.

"What gentleman do you refer to?" queried the doctor's wife.

"Why, that desperate case—that 'remarkable case' which your husband alludes to so frequently."

"Oh," said the wife, a little solemnly, "he's dead. He died during the operation."

The man left word that he would call again, and then took the next train to New York. Here is a parallel case: A doctor had discovered an infallible remedy against the cancer. He lately undertook a splendid case, treated it splendidly, and buried it ditto. While lecturing to his anatomical class, he said: "Gentlemen, I am going to demonstrate to you, by the examination of the proper organs, that my patient died cured."—*Hartford Times.*

A MAN was sawing wood in a back yard. He severed two sticks as thick as your wrist and then went into the house. "Mary," said he to his wife, "my country needs me; there's no use of talking; we've just got to slaughter all these Injuns; no true patriot can be expected to hang around a woodpile these days."

"John," said his wife, "if you fight Injuns as well as you saw wood and support your family, it would take one hundred and eighteen like you to capture one squaw, and you'd have to catch her when she had the ague and throw pepper in her eyes." John went back to the woodpile wondering who told his wife all about him.

PASSING SMILES.

DESPAIRING old maids look languishingly even on rain-bows.

A RECENT discovery is a telephone talked to death by a barber.

A TRAMP called his shoes "corporations," because they had no soles.

THE battles of the union—fighting between husband and wife.

AUTHORS are spoken of as dwelling in attics, because so few of them are able to live on their first story.

"A FIFTY-CENT fan makes as much wind as a fifty-dollar one." Yes; and it's just the same with political orators.

AN Irish judge thus sentenced a prisoner: "You are to be hanged and I hope it will prove a warning to you."

A TOURIST in Virginia says he has been informed that wherever an old Virginian is buried a bed of mint springs up.

"YES, I want my daughter to study rhetoric," said the Vermont mother, "for she can't fry pancakes now without smoking the house all up."

DISTRACTED mother—"If you children make such a noise I shall go out of my mind." Young Rip—"Go on, mother; I'll mind the young uns while you're gone."

"How like its father it is!" exclaimed the nurse, on the occasion of the christening of a baby whose father was over seventy, and had married a young wife. "Very like," replied a satirical lady, "it hasn't a tooth in its head."

PEOPLE often complain of hard times from a mere natural tendency to growl, but a Georgia darkey the other day said: "Nebber seed sich times since I was born. Work all day and steal all night, and blessed if I kin hardly make a libbin'."

A GALLANT old gentleman by the name of Page, finding a young lady's glove at a watering place, presented it to her with the following words:

"If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is love—which I devote to thee."

To which the lady returned the following neat answer:

"If from the Page you take the letter P,
Your Page is age, and that won't do for me."

A GENTLEMAN informed by a bill on the window of a house, that "apartments were to be let," knocked at the door, and, attended by a pretty female, took a survey of the premises. "Pray, my dear," said he smiling, "are you to be let with these lodgings?" "No," replied the *fille de chambre* with vivacity, "but I am to be let alone."

A GENTLEMAN ordered his servant (a regular Pat) to awake him at 6 o'clock that he might get ready to start at 7 by an early coach, in which he had taken his place, for the country. The gentleman awoke and called his man: "What o'clock is it?" "Just 7, your honor." "Seven,—did I not tell you to wake me at 6?" "Yes, sir." "And why did you not?" "Because your honor was asleep."

A YOUNG man with an extremely powerful voice was in doubt what branch of musical art to adopt. He went to the composer Cherubini for advice. "Suppose you sing me a few bars," said the master. The young fellow sang so loud that the walls fairly shook. "Now," said he; "what do you think I am best fitted for?" "Auctioneer," dryly replied Cherubini.

A GOOD minister out West preached a sermon on peace-making, aimed at two of the deacons of his church who had long been at swords' points; and such was his eloquence and earnestness that directly after the benediction was pronounced one of the deacons went over to the other and remarked, with tears in his eyes, "Brother Stiggins, after such a sermon there must be peace between us. Now I can't give in, so you must."

A Hen's Curious Hatch.

A gentleman in Raleigh, of unquestioned veracity, relates a story whose truth he asserts to be above par. For some time past a hen of his had been conspicuous by her absence from the premises, and there were fears that she was lost. Those fears were very agreeably dispelled, however, on Friday, when she made her appearance, singing in her gayest manner, and stepping along in her sprightest style. Just behind her were some diminutive objects to which she ever and anon gave her undivided attention. The slowness of their progress caused the hen's owner to rush out to see what the brood was this time. He was astonished to see the hen cover with her wings twelve little terrapins. Soon she was reassured, and allowed him to get a look at her treasures. The family were called out to see the wonder. The owner of the hen then went back the way she had come, and found out how the eggs were hatched. A terrapin which had laid the eggs had deserted them, and the motherly fowl concluded to sit on them. This she had done, and the result was the twelve young terrapins.

The Right Kind of Pride.

A young man "that works for his board," no matter what honest work he does, has no reason for shame. A young man who eats the bread of idleness, no matter how much he has, is disgraced. All men, starting in life, ought to aim, first of all, to find a place where they can earn their bread and butter with a hoe, ax, spade, wheel-barrow, curry-comb, blacking-brush—no matter how. Independence first. The bread-and-butter question settled, let the young man perform his duty so faithfully as to attract attention, and let him constantly keep his eye open for a chance to do better. About half the poor, proud young men, and two-thirds of the poor, discouraged young men, are always out of work. The young man who pockets his pride and keeps a stiff upper lip, need not starve, and he stands a chance to become rich, if he cares to.

The Indestructibility of Matter.

This is capable of ready demonstration by preparing a couple of glass tubes of equal weight, each being filled with pure oxygen, and containing a few particles of carbon, free from appreciable amount of ash, that prepared from the fine loaf sugar giving very good results. The tubes are of precisely equal weight, and are hermetically sealed. By heating one of them the charcoal is caused to burn, and ultimately to disappear; the tube and contents, however, is of course found still to balance the other tube (which has not been heated), being of precisely the same weight as it was at first.—*Scientific American.*

OUR CANDIDATES.

The Coming President and Vice President.

They Are Formally and Officially Notified of Their Nominations.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention to inform its candidates of their nomination, held a meeting in the New York Hotel at 9 o'clock this morning, ex-Senator John Stockton, of New Jersey, in the chair. A sub-committee, composed of Stockton, John W. Daniels, Virginia; Gen. D. M. Debose, Georgia; ex-Gov. Saulsbury, Delaware; R. M. Spear, Pennsylvania; George Hoadley, Ohio, and Augustus Schoonmacker, New York, reported the drafts of the letters to Gen. Hancock and Mr. English, which were adopted and signed by all the members of the Committee of Notification. The committee left the New York Hotel in a body for Governor's island. They were met be Gen. Hancock in the parlor of his house. Gen. Stockton spoke as follows:

GEN. HANCOCK: I have the honor to introduce to you Gov. Stevenson, Chairman of the Democratic National Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati. I have also the honor of presenting to you the committee appointed by that body to wait upon and notify you of your unanimous nomination for the highest office in the Government of the people. It is a source of great satisfaction to the committee, in making this announcement to you, to say that your nomination was not secured by the solicitations of personal or political friends, but was the spontaneous action of that convention, actuated by patriotic duty. One of the ablest and wisest bodies of your countrymen ever assembled have given you this nomination with perfect unanimity; and, General, since that convention has adjourned, we of that committee have been to our homes, we have seen our constituents, we have seen the Democratic masses and the conservative people of this country, and, with one accord, they ratify the action of that convention. So we are bound to believe, as we do, that your election will be an accomplished fact. We cannot doubt it, and we believe that when the election is over the great principles of American liberty will still be the inheritance of this people, and shall be forever.

And now, in the name of the National Democratic party, by virtue of the power intrusted to this committee by the convention, as its Chairman, I have the honor to hand to its Secretary a communication in writing informing you officially of your nomination.

Gen. Stockton handed the Secretary of the committee, Mr. Bell, the address signed by the committee, after which it was handed to Gen. Hancock. In reply, Gen. Hancock said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati, and I thank you for your courtesy in making that honor known to me. As soon as the importance of the matter permits, I will prepare and send to you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States.

Those present were then introduced to Gen. Hancock, who had a few words of welcome for each person. After about ten minutes spent in handshaking, order was restored, and Gen. Stockton, turning to William H. English, who occupied the same position in the room where Gen. Hancock had lately stood, said:

The Cincinnati Convention, with unanimity unparalleled, appointed us a committee to wait upon you at such time and place as would be most agreeable to you, and inform you in person and in writing of your nomination. I have the honor to congratulate ourselves on the event, and to present to you on the part of the committee and in the name of the convention of the National Democratic party the official announcement of your nomination, which will be read to you by the Secretary.

Secretary Bell then read the address, and Mr. English spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: As a practical business man, not much accustomed to indirection of action or circumlocution of speech, I will say plainly and in a few words that I accept the high trust which you have tendered me with feelings of profound gratitude, and that I will at an early date formally and in writing make the acceptance which I am informed is usual on such occasions. In doing this I fully realize the great responsibility of the situation, care, turmoil, anxiety, misrepresentations and abuse which are certain to follow. And I understand thoroughly that all the resources and power of our political foes from all parts of the land will be concentrated against us in Indiana, my native State, where the first grand battle is to be fought, and probably the most important of all. But these are great occasions, when the discharge of high patriotic duties are to be considered above all personal considerations, and I shall not disregard the unanimous voice of the representatives of the majority of the American people which you speak for here to-day. I am profoundly grateful for the high honor which has been conferred, and I have an abiding faith that, with the favor of God and of the people, we shall succeed in this contest.

The speaker was applauded at the close of his remarks, and then followed more handshaking.

Shortly afterward, the committee, and their friends accompanying them, left the island.

Following is the letter to Gen. Hancock:

JULY 13, 1880.

To Gen. Hancock:

SIR: The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled in Cincinnati on the 22d of last month, unanimously nominated you as their candidate for President of the United States.

We have been directed to inform you of your nomination for this exalted trust, and request your acceptance, in accordance with the uniform custom of the Democratic party. The convention have announced their views upon the important issues which are before the country in a series of resolutions, to which we invite your attention.

The resolutions embody the general principles upon which the Democratic party demand that the Government shall be conducted, and they also emphatically condemn mal-administration by the party in power, its crimes against the constitution, and especially against the right of the people to choose and install their President, which have wrought so much injury and dishonor to our country.

That which chiefly inspired your nomination was the fact that you had conspicuously recognized and exemplified the yearning of the American people for reconciliation and brotherhood under the shield of the constitution, with all its jealous care and guarantees for the rights of persons and of States.

Your nomination was not made only because in the midst of arms you illustrate the highest qualities of the soldier, but because when war had ended, and when, in recognition of your courage and fidelity, you were placed in command of a part of the Union undergoing the process of restoration, and while you were thus clothed with absolute power, you used it, not to subvert, but to sustain, the civil laws and the rights they were established to protect.

Your fidelity to those principles, manifested in important trusts heretofore confided to your care, gives proof that they will control your administration of the National Government, and assures the country that one indissoluble Union of indestructible States and a constitution with its wise distribution of power, and a regard for the boundaries of State and Federal authority, will not suffer in your hands; that you will maintain subordination of the military to the civil power, and will accomplish purification of the public service, and especially that the Government which we love will be free from reproach and the stain of sectional agitation or malice in any shape or form.

Rejoicing in common with the masses of the American people upon the bright promise for the future of our country, we wish also to express to you personally the assurance of general esteem and confidence which have summoned you to this high duty, and will aid you in its performance. Your fellow citizens,

JOHN W. STEVENSON,
President of the Convention.

NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

The letter to Mr. English is as follows:

JULY 13, 1880.

To Hon. William H. English:

DEAR SIR: By direction of the Democratic National Convention, assembled at Cincinnati, June 22 last, it becomes our pleasant duty to notify you that you were unanimously nominated by that body for the office of Vice President of the United States. Your large experience in the affairs of the Government, your able discharge of the many trusts committed to your hands, your steadfast devotion to Democratic principles and the uprightness of your private character give assurance to the Democracy that you are worthy and well qualified to perform the duties of that high position, and commend you to them for the nomination which they conferred. While your personal qualities and your public services well merited this honor, the action of the convention was no doubt designed not only to vindicate their appreciation of yourself, but as well to testify their profound respect for the Democracy of Indiana, your native State, with whose manly struggles you have been so long identified, and in whose glorious achievements you have shared. The convention set forth its views upon the leading political issues which are now before the people in a series of resolutions, a copy of which we have the honor to present to you, and to which your attention is respectfully requested. It is our earnest hope that those views may be met with your approbation, and that you will accept the nomination which is now tendered you.

With sentiments of high esteem, we are respectfully,

JOHN W. STEVENSON,
President.

NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary of the Convention.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

In Remembrance of a Day When Gettysburg Saved Philadelphia.

Hon. John W. Forney, a stalwart Republican of the most stalwart stamp, pays this grand tribute to the gallant Hancock, in the columns of his paper, *Progress*:

There are many deathless days in the American memory, among them the attack upon the American flag in Charleston harbor on the 12th of April, 1861, the battle of Gettysburg on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1863, the fall of Richmond, on the 9th day of April, 1865, and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th day of April, 1865. No days in human history ever aroused a more agonizing solicitude, or closed upon more gigantic transactions, or opened a wider vista of human possibilities. Each of these events had a strange and almost providential meaning. Each possessed the peculiar quality of conquering in an instant millions of prejudices. The ball fired at the old flag from Charleston consolidated the North and struck down human slavery. The victory of Gettysburg saved the second great city of the Union from flames. The fall of Richmond was the certain rise of the republic, and the death of Lincoln consecrated his great mission of forgiveness to all. When we come to notice the annals of our civil war, those four events, with the emancipation of the slaves on the 1st of January, 1863, will be to the historian like so many planets, shedding light on all other objects, and marshaling the way to the final duty and lesson of the patriot. Each was a revolution in itself, affecting the remotest interests, and leaving all men in a new condition of thought and self-examination.

But none of these tragedies wrought a deeper sensation or gave birth to a more lasting gratitude than the battle of Gettysburg, 1863. Here, at least, is one of those occurrences that can not easily be forgotten. The human race is prone to forget. One philosopher says that ingratitude is the badge of all our tribe; but, like all maxims, it is best proved by the exceptions. In this instance we can not if we would, and, thank God, we would not if we could, blot out what that defeat of the Confederates did for the city of Philadelphia. Happily, it is not so long ago as to have faded out of our minds. It is only seventeen years since, and it was a day of such sharp agony and such universal terror, and the victory was such an unspeakable relief, that even the children now grown to men and women think of it as gratefully as the middle-aged and the grandmothers and grandfathers. It was the single instance in which the fiery blast of war came close to a great Northern metropolis. The Confederates advanced in tremendous force. Led by their beloved Gen. Lee and by his chosen lieutenants, they seemed to make a last stand in the rich valleys of Franklin and Adams, choosing, as if by instinct, the regions called after two of the most precious names in American history. Grant was engaged at the same moment winding his fatal coils around the Southern city of Vicksburg; but the point most vital to all at that supreme moment was the field of Gettysburg.

What Philadelphian can ever forget the suspense of those July days? There was not a household that did not throb and thrill between hope and fear. There were over 100,000 men, thousands of them from Philadelphia and neighboring towns; and there was not a family that did not shudder at the advance of the foe who seemed so near, or that did not fancy in that advance the loss of the holy cause of the Union.

On the morning of the Fourth of July, 1863, I was at the Union League, then on Chestnut street, near Eleventh, Philadelphia, in the massive building now occupied by the family of the beloved Matthew Baldwin. The rooms and gardens of the lovely mansion were filled to overflowing with pale, anxious men; the streets were full of a silent, waiting crowd; the sidewalks and windows were crowded with women; even the children were awed into silence, as their elders discussed in whispers the possibilities of the dreadful fight in the green valleys of the Cumberland. Reynolds had been killed on the 2d of July, along with thousands of others, and his brother, James L., came from Lancaster, in this State, bowed down with terror at the sacrifice, and humble women were sobbing over the dispatches already recording their losses. It was a day of fears and despair. I had been present at other scenes of sorrow, but nothing like this 4th of July, 1863. The commandant of this department was Gen. J. A. J. Dana, and his office was in Girard street, near Twelfth, and I held a position as a consulting member of his staff. About noon of that Saturday I saw his tall form crossing Chestnut street to the League, and when his eye caught mine I saw he was in tears. He handed me a dispatch from Gen. Meade, just received. I opened and tried to read it, but could not. I saw enough to feel that we were saved. And soon the good news became universal. Then all hearts exploded with joy over the deliverance. It was a wonderful sight, that sudden change from grief to gratitude. Some shed tears, some shouted in joy, old foes became friends, and even infidels joined in the spontaneous prayers of the preachers. Robert Browning's thrilling poem describing the man who carried the "good news to Ghent," which broke the siege and filled the souls of the Flemish with a deep thanksgiving to God, might have been paraphrased in honor of the messenger who brought such happiness to oppressed, and terrified, and despairing Philadelphia.

Who won that great fight? Who saved Philadelphia from fire and spoil? Who drove back the enemy, and saved us from a fate of which the burning of Chambersburg and Carlisle and the forced contributions upon York were intended to be grim preparations? A brave army of patriotic citizens, led by three Pennsylvania Generals, George Gordon Meade, of Philadelphia; John Fulton Reynolds, of Lancaster; and Winfield Scott Hancock, of Montgomery. Meade and Reynolds are both gone. Meade died on the 6th of November, 1872, in the house presented to his wife by the people o Philadelphia, afterward supplemented by a contribution of $100,000 from the same source. Reynolds was killed in battle on the 2d of July, and is buried at Lancaster. Hancock is to-day the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

To show how I felt at the critical moment, seventeen years ago, I reprint what I wrote in the *Press* on Tuesday, the 7th of July, 1863, not only to prove my plain duty to Gen. Hancock, as the survivor of this glorious triumvirate, but also the duty of all the people of Philadelphia to that incomparable soldier. I recall it once more as a personal pledge and promise, and the solemn covenant of a great community to a great soldier.

"Meanwhile the army of the Potomac, suddenly placed under command of Gen. Meade, whom we are proud to claim as a fellow-citizen, hastened northward, and fell upon the rash and audacious enemy. We know the result. Neither our children, nor our children's children, to the remotest generation, shall ever forget it, or fail to remember it with a thrill of gratitude and honest pride. The rebels were assailed with unexampled fury, and the gallant Gen. Reynolds, a Pennsylvania soldier, laid down his life. The struggle raged for several days, the losses on both sides were fearful, and still the result seemed doubtful. If we should fall, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, perhaps New York, would be doomed. In this crisis of the nation's fate it was Pennsylvania that came to the rescue. IT WAS GEN. HANCOCK, A PENNSYLVANIAN, WHO SO NOBLY BORE THE BRUNT OF THE BATTLE ON CEMETERY HILL."

I do not stop to debate the other considerations that enter into this vital issue; the grave considerations that demand the release of my dear native State from the desperate men who, in the last ten years, have coolly crushed out the pride of our people, and placed under the heel of brutal inferiority the hopes of our youthful manhood, making of this fair commonwealth a vast political Golgotha, and of our proud city of Philadelphia an offensive roost for the most desperate and vulgar mercenaries since the black days of Tweed and Tammany in New York. I do not stop to debate these considerations now. It is not the time. But this is the time to open to the common mind our pledged word to the last of the great soldiers who placed us under an obligation that we hastened to avow, and repeated over and over again. My own pledge binds me as my own note of hand. In law if it had been signed to the promise to pay a money debt I could be held by it, and my estate if I failed to pay it. In morals it is as solemn as if I had gone before a magistrate and sworn to abide by it. And what is true of myself is equally binding upon others.

WHY HANCOCK!

Senator Bayard Answers the Question—Not Only a Gallant Soldier With a Stainless Sword, but a Statesman as Well, Who Holds the Civil Above the Military Power.

A large and enthusiastic meeting to ratify the nomination of Hancock and English was recently held at Wilmington, Del. Mayor Allmond introduced Hon. Thomas F. Bayard as the orator of the evening. He was received with great applause. Mr. Bayard said:

When the American people meet to take counsel together in respect of choosing their rulers, it is a matter of great gravity. The Democratic party—that great party that never had a sinister object—actuated by a great patriotic impulse, sent the best men of their party to Cincinnati to choose a standard-bearer true in the faith of that party; and it is as fellow-Democrats that we are to-night met to indorse their choice. They did not choose obscure men or dark horses, but men who have been known for the lifetime of a generation. There is no one who did not know and honor the name of Winfield Scott Hancock long before he was mentioned at Cincinnati; and in the counsels of the nation, where Indiana sent him, William H. English has proved his worth. Hancock is no untried man. He has been tested, and vindicated his claim to public confidence in a way that seldom falls to the lot of public men. He has been long before the people, and, though subjected to the fierce light of partisan examination, his reputation is still spotless. His military record is as glorious as that of any man in the country.

If you ask why we put in nomination a soldier, I will tell you: Because that man has proved that the good God gave to him the same characteristics of self-control and conscience that he gave to the great Washington. Since the world was, nothing has been so dangerous to society and man as the love of power in the heart of men. When military power of the most absolute kind was in the hands of Hancock, what was his course, in comparison with that of the other military Governors whom you can recollect? When in Louisiana and Texas he was asked to arrest men, he asked where is your judicial process? When asked to restrain liberty or property, he asked for law to guarantee it. When he was asked to try men by military tribunals, he pointed out the Court Houses with their Judges and jury boxes. Who else, placed with such power in his hands, has refused to exercise it? He said he was a citizen, and held his rights as such higher than his power as a soldier. Compare this with the course of that General who asked permission to outlaw the people of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia, and the reply of Belknap, then Secretary of War, who said he approved of such course.

The speaker reviewed the history of the Republican party and that of Mr. Garfield, and accused the former of being the exponent of a principle to retain by force a power gained by force, and the latter as fully indorsing these sentiments of his party. He sketched graphically the scenes in Washington during the excitement over the electoral troubles of 1876, and recounted Garfield's opposition to the bill for the Electoral Commission, and his subsequent acceptance of a position in a body which he declared had no warrant under the constitution. The logic of the election of Hancock, judging by his own past, would be to place the civil power above the military. If as Major General, is it likely he would do so as President? If you say Hancock is a soldier, I say aye, and a true one. But he is more; he is a citizen who values his rights as such above his power as a soldier. With Hancock as President, the liberties of this country are safe. We do not take him because he is a military man, but because he *is* a good citizen.

Mr. Bayard closed by saying: "The South by their votes at Cincinnati have proved, and by their vote in November will prove, their love for the man who has been true to the Union and the constitution of the country. If a man who can turn foe to friend, and bring a conquered enemy to allegiance, be not a statesman, then pray tell me what is statesmanship?"

HANCOCK AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome Points Out Why All Conservative Republicans Must Support the Hero of Gettysburg.

The following letter has been handed to the New York *World* by Mr. Jerome with a request for its publication:

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET,
June 28, 1880.

Maj. Gen. Hancock:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity to congratulate you upon your nomination, and to assure you, life-long Whig and Republican that I am, of my most hearty support. I belong to a very numerous and very stanch old silver-gray Republican family. With one solitary exception, there never was one of them known to vote the Democratic ticket, but I venture to say they will to a man vote for you. They cannot consistently do otherwise.

You, sir, embody the views and sentiments in regard to the great questions of the day that we have entertained since the war closed. They are the same that actuated Gen. Grant when he laid down those liberal terms of surrender to Gen. Lee. They are the same that actuated my poor friend Raymond when he battled so manfully in the committee of Congress against the savage policy of Thad Stevens. I believe Gen. Grant would support you to-day, did not the exigencies of his situation forbid it. And Henry J. Raymond, were he alive, would support you, too, unless the exigencies of the New York *Times* restrained him. He was compelled at an early day to smother the sentiments he had expressed in the address of the Philadelphia Convention, to abandon his career in legislative halls, and to change the tone of the *Times* or, as Mr. Jones, our business manager and partner, insisted, the paper would be ruined. (I believe I offered to pay the damages at the time, but that was considered impracticable.) It was a bitter pill, but it had to be swallowed. Thad Stevens had succeeded, through a Congress which misrepresented the country, in engrafting his policy upon the Republican party. And, though a majority of the party, as I firmly believe, were disgusted, it was fastened upon them, and there was no way of getting rid of it. Thus for years a vast number of us, good Republicans, have been compelled to be helpless supporters of a policy we believe to be the very worst that could be devised. An opportunity is presented us now for the first time, with any show of success, to vote in accordance with our convictions, and I am sure we shall do it most joyfully.

With great respect and esteem, believe me, yours faithfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

[From his own sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.]

"I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

[From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873.]

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80-per-cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60-per-cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.]

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.]

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.]

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 20, 1873.]

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. *If he is expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*

AN OPEN HAND.

Gen. Hancock Invites His Political Opponents to Fully Investigate the Conspiracy Charge—An Avowal by the Democratic Nominee that He Is Opposed to the Wiping-Out Policy.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.]

Referring to the statement made in some Republican organs that, after the decision of the Electoral Commission, he still considered Mr. Tilden legally elected President, and would obey any orders emanating from him after March 3, and that he wrote Gen. Sherman to that effect, a reporter asked Gen. Hancock if had anything to say concerning this. "It is hardly worth while," said the General, "to reply to these stories; there are so many of them floating around now. Suppose I did write such a letter as is spoken of to Gen. Sherman. I have not read the accusation, but I understand its purport. If ever such a letter was written, it must be in the hands of Gen. Sherman. It would not be proper for me to give its contents to the public without consent of Gen. Sherman, even if such a letter was written. If these gentlemen who are clamoring for the letter want it so badly, why don't they go to Gen. Sherman for it? If there is such a letter in existence, I shall be very happy to have it given to the public. I have never written anything I am ashamed of."

The reporter next directed his attention to the story published in a New York paper that Gen. Hancock, at the time McClellan was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, advocated resistance to the orders of the War Department, and urged deposition of Lincoln and Stanton from the offices of President and Secretary of War. Gen. Hancock laughed heartily at this new accusation. "It is too much like Munchausen," he replied. "Such a story is unworthy of notice. If I began submitting to interviews about these statements it would occupy my whole time, and I would have to continue answering them for all time to come. Sensible persons can see the absurdity of these accusations."

A large party of Brooklyn Democratic leaders, headed by Judge Calvin E. Pratt, visited Gen. Hancock this morning, to pay their compliments. Conversation, after a while, took a political turn, when it was asked if Gen. Hancock was receiving encouraging reports from the canvass in various parts of the country. "Reports received," said the General, "are very encouraging. Nevertheless, although the outlook is bright, it behooves us to work in order to achieve success." One person related a conversation with a well-known Philadelphia politician, in which the gentleman said that Pennsylvania was sure for Hancock. "There ought," remarked Gen. Hancock, "to be no trouble about Pennsylvania. I had a conversation this morning with an artist who had been down in the country where I was born, making a sketch of the house of my mother. He says that almost every one he met would vote for me, Republicans as well as Democrats. If this is true it shows a desire on the part of the people for a change. I am of the opinion that the people of this country are desirous of a change in the administration, but they want a man on the watch-tower who will see to it that there shall be no interference with what has been accomplished in the past. "With you General," was remarked, "the past is secure."

"Yes," replied the General, "the past is secure. If it were not so, of what avail would our war have been?"

Straws.

Gen. A. L. Pearson, a lawyer and life-long Republican of Pittsburgh, Pa., announces that he will support Hancock for President. He was at the Chicago Convention and labored zealously for Grant. At Greensburg, Pa., the other day, he made a speech at a Democratic ratification meeting, urging veterans to support the Cincinnati ticket.

Sixty-five Republicans in St. Louis, who have been laboring for Grant for eight years, cut loose from their moorings and declared for Hancock and English. Let the eagle scream while the wanderers come marching home. There is still room.

The wealthy Leonard W. Jerome, of New York—a life-time Republican, and hitherto a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds—has declared for Hancock and English.

IT IS estimated that there are three millions of unmarried men and four millions of unmarried women in the country. It will be seen that if all the men should marry there would be a surplus of a million of old maids from which to draw for second wives. This is a great country for man.

INDIANA NEWS.

A FARMER near Vincennes has a two-legged calf, five weeks old, and has refused to sell it for $500.

ON Sunday was dedicated, at Indianapolis, the St. Joseph Church, one of the finest church edifices in the city.

WORK on the English Opera House at Indianapolis is progressing rapidly, the walls of the building being nearly up.

EX-GOV. LEONIDAS SEXTON, of Rushville, died suddenly last week at Parsons, Kan., whither he had gone to meet his wife.

THE committee of lot-owners who undertook to improve Greenlawn Cemetery, at Indianapolis, are to be prosecuted for trespass.

THE death-rate at Indianapolis has been based upon an estimated population of 100,000, and must now be readjusted to a population of 75,000.

HOCK'S planing-mill was destroyed by fire at Terre Haute the other night. Loss, $5,000; no insurance. It was the work of an incendiary.

MR. OLMSTEAD MOSLEY, of Illinois, aged 82, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Sarah Mosley, aged 111 years, at Madison, after an absence of forty-seven years.

MRS. MARY HUNT, a veteran in the history of Wayne county, and the ancestor of one of its largest and most influential families, died last week at the age of 92 years.

DRS. CHENOWETH and Ferquhar, of Randolph county, are ill from blood-poisoning contracted while holding a post-mortem examination. It is thought the latter will die.

IN Pleasant Hill, last week, 140 panes of glass was broken by hail. In some places hailstones were piled up to the depth of a foot. The average fall was estimated at one and a half inches.

WHILE two little boys, sons of Rev. Mr. Vigus, of Richmond, were celebrating with a toy cannon, it was prematurely discharged. One of the boys received the full charge in his face, burning him so severely that he may lose the sight of one eye.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, of Dubois county, by swearing that he lost his eye in the army when in reality it was put out during his boyhood, procured a pension therefor. The fraud was discovered, and he was sentenced the penitentiary for one year.

JEFFERSONVILLE has issued bonds amounting to $50,000, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. These are designed to pay a debt of $22,500 at 8 per cent. interest, and to refund other debts of the city now bearing 8 per cent. interest into bonds of 1 per cent. less.

EDWARD DAVID, familiarly known as "Old Uncle Ned," died at his home in Brown county, near Nashville, recently, aged between 99 and 100 years. He was a very remarkable man, and was the father of thirty-two children, having been married four times. By his first wife, whose name was Polly Whittington, he had twelve children. Patsy Sipes was his second wife, by whom also he had twelve children. He was separated from his third wife, Sallie Goodman, shortly after their marriage, and married his fourth wife, Anna Lane, by whom he had eight children, five boys and three girls. He was the first settler in Brown county, this State then being a Territory, and built the first house in Nashville.

Census Points.

South Bend has more than doubled its population in the last decade. It has now 13,324, against 6,118 in 1870.

The census-takers give Lafayette only 24,761. In 1860 it was the third city in the State, in 1870 it was the fifth.

The census brings out the population of Sullivan at 2,147.

The population of Marion, by official count, is almost 3,100. In 1870 the population was 1,600. The new valuation of property, real and personal, foots up about $1,200,000.

Terre Haute, has a population of 26,519, making that the third city in the State.

The exact census of Indianapolis shows 75,077.

The census places the population of Thorntown at 1,550, a slight increase over the last census of 1870.

Edinburg has 1,811 people, when she claimed 2,000. Wabash has 3,781, a gain of 900 in ten years; she claimed 5,000. Bedford got 2,100, in place of her estimated 2,500—gain, 390. Bluffton doubled up and has, counting her suburb, 2,503. Crawfordsville has about 5,000, but clamors for 7,000. Rushville has 2,488, and is pretty well satisfied. Washington has 4,326, a gain of nearly 50 per cent. in ten years.

AN Illinois schoolmistress was unable to chastise the biggest girl pupil, and called in a young school trustee to assist her. The trustee found that the offender was his own sweetheart, but his sense of duty triumphed over his love, and he whipped the girl. Not only did this result in losing him a sweetheart, but her father sued him for damages, and got a verdict for $50.

THE manager of the crematory at Washington, Pa., says he has a hundred applications from persons in various parts of the country who want to be incinerated when they die. The cost is only $35.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known Institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfit the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German. Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents, Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, over-work, mental shocks, and other causes. Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and are useful at times in nearly all Diseases to cause a free and regular action of the Bowels. The best antidote for all Malarial Poison. Price, 25c. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one-half the usual belts and gears.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam Power Outfits and Steam Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse power.
32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.
Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants,, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

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CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm. ELLERY
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GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chis Ladies Gold Chai s,
Cstor s Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS.

The Rebel Who Gave a Yankee a Blanket.

[David Kerr, in Good Company.]

"Yes, they have had a hard time of it there," says a short, sallow, keen-eyed man, glancing over the illustrated newspaper which contains an engraving of Mr. Augustus Van Cleef's fine monument to the "unknown dead" at Salisbury, N. C. "I guess I ought to know something of what the southern prisons were during the late war, for I had five months of it at Andersonville myself."

In a Pennsylvania train, among men of whom not a few have taken part in the great struggle themselves, and who have each and all had, at least, one relative engaged in it, such an announcement is quite sufficient to command general attention.

"No! did you though ?"

"S'pose you tell us the story, mister; there's time enough 'fore New York, I reckon."

"All right, if you care to hear it. You see, when I first came over from England, the war was just about beginning; and as there didn't seem to be any thing for me to do I thought I'd better soldier than starve, so I went and 'listed right away. I wasn't long in finding out that soldiering and starving might sometimes mean pretty much the same thing, for rations were pretty scarce with us once or twice, when we got down on the Mississippi. I tell ye, after laying all night in a rice swamp, stiff and wet and miserable, with nothing to eat and only marsh water to drink, it was just like the breath of life to me to hear the alarm sounded, and know that we'd be at the enemy in a few minutes more."

At this moment a pale-faced man, who was going from seat to seat with a basket of newspapers and magazines, paused for a moment to listen, with a look of such evident appreciation that it hardly required the testimony of his empty sleeve to show that he, too, had been a soldier in his time.

"We had plenty of fighting down there," pursued the narator, as the newspaper man passed on, "but most of it was just the sort I didn't like—skirmishing among thick woods, where all you could see of your enemy was the smoke of his piece as he let fly at you, where lots of our fellows were shot down without ever knowing who hurt 'em. I'd a pretty narrow escape myself that way one night. I was standing sentry at the outposts when a rebel let slap at me from the thicket, and just caught me across the cheek here; you see the mark. I got behind a tree as quick as winking, and there I stuffed my jacket with grass and put it up against a tree, with a stick through it and my hat on top to look as if I was peering around for a shot; and then I dropped down and crawled into the bushes. Presently I heard the crack of the reb's piece again, and looking out I just caught sight of his arm and shoulder, and brought him down with one shot."

"Well, not long after that, I and some more got picked up by the southern cavalry, and it wasn't a great while before we found ourselves hard and fast in Andersonville; and there we did have a time, sure enough."

"The place has been described so often that I dare say you have a pretty good idea what it was like. It was a great, wide, swampy field, with a stockade around it, inside of which thousands of us were cooped up like cattle in a pen. If a man happened to have a blanket and two or three bits of sticks, so he could rig up a shelter against the sun and rain, all the better for him; if he hadn't, he just took his chance; and I can tell you there was mighty few blankets among us, and many of us had little enough clothing either."

"All day long the sun kept roasting us alive, and at night the damp and chill ate into our very bones, and set us shivering till our teeth rattled again. As to food, many's the time I've gone all day upon a couple of biscuits, and small ones at that; and as to water, all we had was from a stream that ran through a cypress swamp, and you may think what kind of stuff that was."

"You must have been powerful hungry, I reckon," remarked a sympathetic listener.

"Hungry? Well, I'll tell you something about that. One day a young fellow, the son of the general who had us in charge, came into the pen to look around, with his little poodle-dog following him. He had hardly turned his back when that dog was chopped up and eaten bodily; and when his master came back to look for him there was nothing left but a bit of skin about so big. They stopped our food for a whole day because we wouldn't say who did it; but we told no tales—not we!"

"Now, I should tell you that to make sure of our not 'scaping they'd run a wire all around inside, about eighteen feet from the stockade; and that eighteen feet was called the 'dead line,' because if a prisoner only put his head over that line he got a bullet in him next minute from one of the sentries."

"Well, one night late in the fall I'd got as close as I could to the dead line, so as the stockade might shelter me a bit from the cold wind. (Ugh! how it did bite through me that night!) I was just wondering if I could live through till morning, and hardly caring whether I did or not, when a sentry just outside gave a 'P'st!' that made me look up."

"'Say, Yank,' he whispered, 'I guess you'll want a blanket to-night. Catch hold of this.' And he rolled up his own and chucked it to me. 'I can get along without it.'"

"'God bless you!' says I—and that was all. I chucked it back to him first thing next morning, so as he shouldn't get found out; but I guess it saved my life, all the same."

"Not long after that a lot of us were exchanged, and I among the rest. I tell you I hardly felt the ground under my feet when I went out of that filthy hole a free man—though just at first I was as weak as a baby, and could hardly stand without being held."

"And did you never hear no more of that feller as giv' yer the blanket?" asked one of the audience with undisguised interest.

"Never, worse luck; and I don't suppose I ever shall now, for it's fifteen years since it happened, and I've never been south since."

At that moment a sharp voice said close to his ear:

"Say, Yank, I guess you'll want a blanket to-night."

The soldier started as if he had been shot, and turning hastily found himself comforted by the thin face of the one-armed newspaper man, lit up with a knowing smile.

"Why, if there ain't the very man himself!" shouted the narrator, seizing him with both hands. "Well, who'd ever have thought it? You're just going along to New York with me, old chap, and you don't ever go back to peddling papers while I'm about."

And the ex-prisoner was as good as his word.

What They Get Away With.

As will be seen by the following statistics, given by a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, the maidens at Vassar don't fool away all of their time in hard study; on the contrary, if these things can be, they must kill about four-thirds of their time in ministering to the inner damsel. The Ledger says:

"In the last collegiate year 303 Vassar girls have consumed 45 tons of fresh meats, two tons and a half of smoked meats, two tons of poultry, three tons of fish, a ton and a half of salt fish, and five barrels of mackerel. Also 25,800 clams, 442 gallons of oysters, five barrels of pork, 525 barrels of flour, over two tons of buckwheat 36 bushels of beans, 8,409 dozen of eggs 14,940 pounds of butter, 93,602 quarts of milk, 252 barrels of apples, 3,823 pounds of grapes, 8,005 bananas, 13,346 lemons, 22,611 oranges, 307 cans potted meats, 154 jars of raspberry jam, 511 gallons of apple sauce, 356 boxes of sardines, 1,141 pounds of hickory nuts, 1,919 bushels of potatoes, six barrels of onions, 468 of molasses, syrups, etc. Clearly, these young women have appetites for more than knowledge, and a fair digestion—it is to be supposed—waits on Euclid."

Arkansas and Texas Law.

Several days ago, says the Little Rock Gazette, a white man was arraigned before a colored justice, down the country, on charge of killing a man and stealing a mule.

"Wall," said the justice, "de facts in dis case shell be weighed with kerefulness, an' if I hangs yer taint no fault of mine."

"Judge, you have no jurisdiction, only to examine me."

"Dat sorter work 'longs ter de raigular justice, but yer see I'se been put on as a special. A special has de right ter make a mouf at de supreme court et he chuses to."

"Do the best you can for me, judge."

"Dat's what I'se goin' ter do. I'se got two kinds ob laws in dis court—de Arkansaw an' de Texas law. I generally gins a man de right to choose for hisself. Now, what law does yer want—de Texas or de Arkansaw?"

"I believe I'll take the Arkansaw."

"Well, den, I'll dismiss yer for stealin' de mule——"

"Thank you, judge."

"And hangs yer fur killin' de man——"

"I believe, judge, that I'll take the Texas."

"Well, den, I'll dismiss yer for killin' de man——"

"You have a good heart, judge."

"And hangs yer fur stealin' de mule. I'll jis' take de 'casion heah ter remark dat de only difference 'tween ter two laws is der way yer state de case."

The Book-keeper's Mistake.

There is a tramp who haunts the east end of Galveston, says a Texas exchange, who has got it down fine. He has reduced it to a perfect system. He has his regular customers, so to speak. He knocked at the door of a house. The owner came out. As soon as he saw the tramp he said: "Now, look here, last week I gave you a nickel to stay away for ten days, and here you are back again." The tramp put his hand to his forehead and was lost in thought for several minutes. Then he said: "You are right, colonel. Your regular assessment is not due yet for a week. When I get back to my counting-room I'll pay off my head bookkeeper and discharge him. He has neglected to give you the proper credit on the ledger." "Well, go on, now." "All right, colonel. This is not a professional call; it is only complimentary. No extra charge." It was a Galveston tramp, too, who grumbled when he was asked to take a dime out of a quarter. He said the year previous he had been out $50 by losses in making change.

Once upon a time, not so long ago either, a well-meaning, but rather illiterate, Hibernian coal dealer of Philadelphia, named Quinlan, by some mysterious dispensation of Providence became interested in the management of the Walnut street theater in that city. He has about as much knowledge of histrionic affairs as a hog has of a holiday, and the knowing ones, taking advantage of the fact, often made him the but of their practical jokes, and the recipient of a vast deal of misinformation regarding the dramatic business. Once, while so misinformed, he entered the lobby of of the theater and calling to old John Gilbert, who was a member of his company, said: "Mr. Gilbert, I'm told there's a man named Shakspeare somewhere down the street here that's writing plays for the Arch that's just fillin' the house every night. Go down and hire him to write some for us, but, moind ye, don't pay him more than $18 a week. I'll sthand no extravagance." What Quinlan said when he was told that the man named Shakspeare was dead for two hundred years, tradition does not report.

On another occasion Edwin Adams, then a youthful actor, applied to him for an engagement.

"What can ye do?" said Quinlan.

Ed. explained, and supplemented with a clever recitation.

"How much money do ye want?" was the manager's next query.

"Twenty-five dollars," was the actor's reply.

"Twenty-five dollars!" howled Quinlan in dismay, "why, I've a man back there (Bill Whalley) that is twice your lnth, and has a voice like a thunderstorm, and he only gets $12 a week." But for all that, Ed. got the engagement, and it was the stepping-stone to his afterward prosperity.

AILROADS.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time Card takes effect June 28, 1880
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:20; Fremont, 5:18; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R. R.;) Jonesville, 7:45, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west; Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor, 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p. m.;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:08; Angola, 1:21; Fremont, 1:38; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:13; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academia, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:23; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:10; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:35; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:30 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 10 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 09 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 10 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:28 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT. WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.
Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1 Fast Ex.	No. 7 Pacific Ex.	No. 3 Night Ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh lv.	11 45pm	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	12 53am	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 25	10 15
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 50am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 42
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 10am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	6 20
Plymouth	3 50	2 40	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. 2 Morn. Ex.	No. 6 N. Y. Ex.	No. 4 Atl. Ex.	No. 8 Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	5 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 48		9 15	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 10am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 08
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	11 55pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 56	2 30
Alliance	11 15	4 20	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			5 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 20	3 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 56
Milford Junction	9 00		12 03pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 14
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No. 2 Ex.	No. 2 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 01	7 58	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 41	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 33	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 33	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 29	3 35
Albion		12 46	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 40

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

Recorder Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 29, 1880. Number 31.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y,

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 4th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. B. D. Sross, Prop. Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.

tf Auburn Ind.

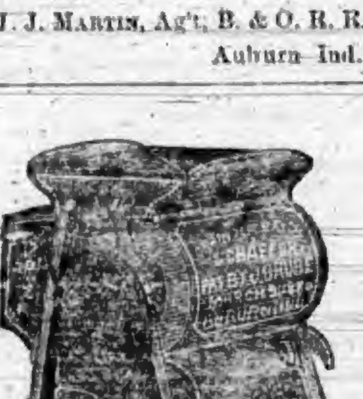

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

ALECK STEPHENS SATISFIED.

He Claims to Have Been the Original Hancock Man.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens spoke on the political situation for an hour and a half in Augusta, Georgia, Thursday night last. The Augusta Chronicle gives an imperfect report, hardly more than a synopsis, of his remarks, from which we quote as follows:

"This meeting," he said, "was exceedingly gratifying to him. Before, differences had prevailed in the democratic party; now, all was harmony. He supposed that this was because the nomination at Cincinnati had given such general satisfaction. He had been asked if he was satisfied with that nomination. How could he be anything else? He had been working for it for ten years—for eight years earnestly. It had been urged that Hancock was too poor and had no money. It looked as if they were determined to take no man that hadn't a "barrel." (Laughter and applause.) Hancock was overlooked. He knew of but two men in congress who were urging his claims. One was Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and the other was himself. Ever since that celebrated order, No. 40 (applause), he had been for Hancock, first, last and all the time. The politicians at Washington had nothing to do with it. He didn't wish to say anything disrespectful of his colleagues, but it was so. A cyclone of popular favor struck the convention, and the people's representatives nominated Hancock. He was afraid that it would nominate somebody that he couldn't support, in which case he thought his counsels would no longer be of any use to the country. If the democratic party made no blunders, Hancock and English would go into the presidential chair, and there would be no dispute about the count. They must stay in the ship; don't go off into little skiffs. The ship was the good old Jeffersonian creed of democracy. Jefferson said all men were born equal. Yes, they were all created equal in the right to the same protection, the right to justice. All men were not created equal in strength or color or intellect. No man has any right to hurt another. The Jefferson democracy was equal rights, equal justice in sight of the law. The democracy everywhere had professed a desire to accord equal justice to all. Judge Snead had carried this out in this circuit, and he believed the same was correct of all the circuits of the state. Stand fast to the Jeffersonian principles, make no blunder, and the democracy will win a great victory. He knew Hancock, and would vouch for him as a great soldier and a great civilian. English was as true to democratic principles as the needle to the pole. General Weaver, the candidate of the greenback party, was a very clever man, but he had taken the wrong road. He advised him to come down and jine the democratic band.

* * *

STRANGE IMPULSES.

How Some Persons Act in a Great Crisis When Life is at Stake.

[Hartford Courant.]

The conduct of people in a great crisis is a wonderful puzzle. Take the Seawanhaka disaster, and we read of a man who stood on the deck and burned to death in spite of all urgings to jump into the water. He was so perplexed that he utterly forgot himself. On the other hand, some of the rescued people in the small boats were clamorous to get ashore, and did all they could to prevent rescues until they themselves were on land. Such utter selfishness is hard to believe. Among the rescued, one old woman whose handbag, containing $372, had been saved for her, was so indignant at the loss of six pairs of window fasteners that she compelled the people of the hospital who had taken care of her to send for six new window fasteners. She also wanted a diger who was going down to be ordered to look for her spectacles. A very indignant man called at Randall's island for his bag, and learning that it was lost, threatened a law-suit at once. This led to a new search, and it was finally found. It contained a pair of stockings, a chemise and a comb and brush. A singular fact connected with steamboat disasters is that the dead always have their pockets turned inside out. They are regularly found so. The truth seems to be that, some utterly lose their head, and on the other hand the trying hour develops a cunning deviltry in others that is something for human nature to blush at. Robbery is a rare element of every great accident that renders it possible.

* * *

There is some difference between cheek and brass. Cheek asks for any thing any time without the sign of a blush. Brass comes up and takes it without asking.

Form of Constitution and By-Laws for Clubs.

CONSTITUTION—NAME AND OBJECT.

The name of this club shall be the ——— Hancock and English club, and its object shall be the employment of all lawful and proper means for the advancement of democratic principles and the election of all regularly nominated democratic candidates for office.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The only qualification for membership shall be the determination of the applicant to vote for the democratic nominees of the Cincinnati convention. Those not electors, and who are eighteen years of age, may become members of the club by expressing their intention to work for the democratic national ticket as selected at Cincinnati, and signing the constitution and bylaws.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the club shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and their duties shall be such as are usual in such offices. They shall be elected at the first regular meeting of the club, and shall hold their respective offices during the campaign of 1880.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

to be composed of three members, shall be elected, of which the president of the club shall be ex-officio member, who shall consider and determine all matters referred to them by the club. Their action shall be taken and deemed to be the action of the club, except in cases where they may be instructed to report to the club for its action.

MARSHAL AND AIDS.

There shall also be elected a marshal and a first and second aid, who shall have charge of the club and direct its movements when it appears on parade.

REVENUES.

The club shall, in its own way, raise funds to defray its expenses.

DUTIES.

The duties of the club shall be to hold meetings, especially in the evening, assist in out-door demonstrations and in the dissemination of democratic literature, and generally support the county committee in all efforts to strengthen the party and advance its interest. It shall be subordinate to the county committee, and shall do nothing to conflict with the committee's plans of campaign.

BY-LAWS.

The club shall procure a suitable room in which to hold its meetings.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.
6. Good of the club addresses or lectures; reading essays on political or semi-political topics, debates, suggestions, etc.
7. Announcements of club meetings or other meetings in which members of the club may be interested.
8. Adjournment, followed by drill or informal interchange of news, etc.

CONTROL OF MEMBERSHIP.

The club shall exercise control of its membership, and may expel any member, if, after careful investigation, it shall appear that such member has been guilty of conduct that is calculated to prove prejudicial to the interests of the club or the cause of democracy.

QUORUM.

——members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular, adjourned or called meetings.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the club shall be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

CALLED MEETINGS.

Meetings shall be called by the president, on the order of the executive committee. Ample notice of such meetings shall always be given.

* * *

CAN'T RESIST HIM.

The Illustrious Nominee of the Democratic Party Causes Still Another Defection from the Republican Ranks.

[Portland Argus]

The following open letter to the democratic nominee for vice-president is from the pen of Hon. N. C. Towle, for several years recorder of the District of Columbia, by appointment of President Lincoln, and for nearly a dozen years officially connected with the United States senate, but, like Mr. English, for the last decade retired from public life.

BROOKLYN, MASS., July 10, 1880.

Hon. William H. English:

MY DEAR SIR—I congratulate you and the country upon the result of the meeting of the democratic national convention at Cincinnati. It has submitted to the American people a presidential ticket characterized by great ability and sound constitutional principles. But this is not all—it is a clean ticket. The names borne upon that ticket are not only illustrious by their deeds of heroism and statesmanship, but they are unstained and undimmed by even the suspicion of acts of a questionable character. The supporters of this ticket have no use for lawyers or politicians; they have no indictments to defend and no mysticisms to clear up. Here is no taint of the Credit Mobilier to be doctorized, and no spoils of the Tweed or Shepherd rings to be accounted for. The people want a clean, pure, constitutional government, firmly maintaining its dignity and authority, and respecting the rights "reserved to the states and people," and the people see in this ticket a reasonable guarantee for such an administration, and, if I am not mistaken, will elect it by such a majority as will render the counting of the vote no difficult task. I trust to what I hope is still remembered as a friendly acquaintance of thirty years ago, and my personal interest in observing your long and brilliant congressional career, as my apology for the mode I have adopted in offering you my sincere congratulations. I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

N. C. TOWLE.

* * *

An Eagle that Rides Dogs.

[San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.]

Some three months ago, while hunting on the mountains east of the Twenty-mile House, Mr. Buffington captured a young American eagle. At the time the bird was quite small, and from appearances but a few weeks old. Mr. Buffington has his pet confined in the yard back of his shop, and the many and curious monkey-shines indulged in by the mountain bird are really amusing. Measuring some eight feet from tip to tip and weighing forty pounds, with talons three inches in length, there is but a small chance for any dogs residing in that neighborhood. For as sure as a canine makes his appearance the eagle spreads his heavy wings and with a loud scream he lights upon the back of the terror-stricken dog. The scene which follows is one of great interest. The dog, without further notice, darts through the side gate and out into the street, with the eagle attached to his back, and that, too, in a manner to stay. Down the street he goes at break-neck speed. At a distance of about two blocks the eagle bids the dog an affectionate adieu and quietly returns, as though nothing had happened. The same experiment is gone through with whenever the dog can be procured. It does not seem necessary to remark that dogs of any description are seldom seen in that part of the town and the same dog never more than once. It would be a blessing to our city if we had one such bird in each block. It would save our pound master much unnecessary trouble.

* * *

Weddings in London.

The wedding of a widow differs in some respects from that of a girl. She cannot wear orange flowers, or a simple veil, or be married in white; but must select gray, violet, lavender, or some other color, and wear a bonnet with a veil. She can have no bridesmaids, nor are favors given, and, as a general rule, the wedding is a quiet one, and there is no breakfast. The wedding of a widower is in no respect different from that of a bachelor, but if he have a daughter it is not in good taste that she should be a bridesmaid. After the departure of the bride and bridegroom the party at once breaks up, and in London it is not customary to have any festivity in the evening.

It is no longer usual to send cake or cards to friends at a distance, and people discover for themselves when the young people return from their wedding tour, and call at their own convenience. When the bride reappears in society, the first time she appears in any house, she takes precedence of every one, no matter how high their rank. This continues for three months, after which she is no longer considered a bride. The custom is, however, beginning to fall into disuse, excepting in rural districts; the bridegroom does not obtain any precedence. The bride generally wears her wedding-dress for her first dinners and parties; the orange blossoms must be removed, as they are only permissible on the wedding day. Many brides, however, prefer to keep their wedding dress for their presentation at court, adding to it a boddice and train, and there is not the slightest necessity that they should wear white at their first parties unless they wish it. Many prefer not to do so.

* * *

It is a curious fact brought out in the statistics of insurance experts that in all of the great cities of the civilized world the death rate is decreasing. The science of right living causes an increased longevity. From 1873 to 1878 the decrease in the London death rate, as compared with the preceding six years, was four per cent.

CHARACTERS ON SHIPBOARD.

The Sort of People Who Are Seen on the Voyage to Europe.

[Queenstown Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.]

There are two hundred of us, and as many more were turned away for lack of space. The tourist's cry is the French cry of 1870, "a Berlin!" Of course, in this large ship's company an observer can find many types. I notice:

The young people, whom I take to be bride and groom from several signs, chiefly the fact that they eat sugarplums out of a fancy box with a chromo on the lid.

A party of bycyclists, from Boston, I judge; at least one of them passes his time very profitably reading Emerson's essays.

The passenger who walks. He has estimated the length of a clear space on the deck, and does his "laps" at stated times.

An Italian, who reads a copy of La Liberta assiduously, looking up with a pleased expression, however, when a lady plays Verdian melodies on the piano in the saloon.

An invalid with a hacking cough that suggests a coffin hack.

A beauty, one who has been a beauty for, I fear, these many years. Ah, time, intrepid time, that ever advances and never retreats! The poor lady seeks to preserve her charms, as we do timber, by judicious coats of paint, but she must now find a better ruse than ceruse if she is to deceive us longer.

Another beauty, an honest one. Alas! she exemplifies the Japanese proverb: "The beautiful woman is unhappy." She ate a salad at lunch, and now she is pouring oil on the troubled waters.

By her side, another passenger by rail. I asked him as I passed, what was up? "My dinner," was the laconic response.

Ah, this sea sickness! It is like love sickness in many particulars. Both maladies are common to man; both are very violent, uncomfortable, transient and ludicrous, first to the victim's friends, and soon to the sufferer himself. But to resume:

The card-players playing whist, the game that five play at, four holding the cards and the fifth looking over your shoulder and asking, "Why in the world did you play this and didn't you play that?" But cards are a good game, of great antiquity and biblical associations. Yes, and their sinful tricks date back to the prophet, for we read in Isaiah xxiv., 16, that "The treacherous dealers have dealt treacherously." Still what would whist be without its tricks?

A party of actors, most of them boisterous well, but one so sick that I hear he has thrown up all of his engagements.

The man with an appetite like the sarracenia. The purser regards him ruefully and his table-neighbors with admiration, not unmixed with awe.

A cry-baby. Stanly tells of a snake in Africa so deadly that when it appears in a village the village moves off. So when that child appears the adjacent passengers gather up chair, wraps and books and leave.

A young man starting out to see the world; meaning more particularly thereby the flesh and the devil. He wants to see "life," and will pay for his entertainment in the wages of sin, which is death.

A few pretty children tumbling about the decks in a very tipsy manner, and evidently happy. The little dears, much they know about going to sea or the nature of things! Once, when in mid-Pacific, the dismal news came that our steamship had broken her crank-pin. There was grumbling and grieving, in the midst of which a little maid felt in her pinafore and said: "No matter, mother, I've got a pin I'll give the captain."

* * *

"A Rose by Any Other Name."

[Buffalo News.]

A city directory canvasser said to our reporter:

Clerks do not wish to be styled clerks, pure and simple, but to be set forth "with" Messrs. So and So. Bar-keepers demand to be considered "in the wine business," and drivers of lager beer wagons to be styled "in the brewery business." No doubt by the same token venders of matches ask to be enumerated as "lumber merchants," and brick-layers, we are assured, constantly request to be written down as "mason and builder." Circus-riders and negro minstrels pretty universally ask to be catalogued as in the "dramatic profession." Commercial travelers are fond to be variously entreated as "importers" and "jobbers." The dashing, if somewhat diaphanous, disguise whereby dealers in faro banks and blacklegs generally, are prone to describe themselves as "sporting men" is not, we believe, to be allowed in the census, although between it and the foregoing the difference is, perhaps, only one of degree.

Why Hancock Will Carry Pennsylvania.

[Indianapolis People, (rep.)]

There are good reasons for believing that Gen. Hancock will carry Pennsylvania, the old Keystone state:

Hancock was born in Pennsylvania.

The democracy of the state is united.

The last democratic president was a Pennsylvanian, nominated at Cincinnati.

There are 80,000 soldiers in the state who served under Hancock, or with him.

He is the acknowledged hero of Gettysburg. The people cannot forget that he saved their homes and firesides.

Don Cameron and his henchmen are very sick.

There is no enthusiasm among republicans for Garfield.

Hancock will poll the full vote of his party and receive the votes of thousands of independent men who are not party-bound.

* * *

The Gentleman Who Wins.

If you speak the right word at the right time; if you are careful to leave people with a good impression; if you do not trespass on the rights of others; if you do not put yourself unduly forward; if you do not forget the courtesies which belong to your position, you are quite sure to accomplish much in life which others fail to. This is where the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. It is where you make people feel that you are unselfish and honorable and truthful and sincere. This is what society is looking for in men, and it is astonishing how much men are able to win self-respect and success and usefulness who possess these qualities of good breeding. It is almost the turning point of success in practical life.

* * *

Sentiment versus Justice.

The trial of Marie Bieres has been one of the recent sensations of Paris. This woman, described as a somewhat handsome person, about 30 years old, was trained as a singer, appeared before the public with considerable success, lost her reputation, and resolved upon revenge. She waited for hours in a cab outside her faithless lover's house, and shot at him as he stepped into the street, seriously wounding though not killing him. After three months imprisonment she is brought before a French jury, with Maitre Lachaud as her advocate. He tried to prove that her mind had been unhinged by the treacherous treatment to which she had been subjected. The public prosecutor did not press for the extreme penalty awarded by the law; he merely asked for a verdict of guilty, "with extenuating circumstances." Upon this, naturally, counsel for the prisoner joined issue, declaring that the finding must be one of "not guilty" altogether. It must have been a "bad quarter of an hour" for M. Gentien while Maitre Lachaud was speaking, and a perplexing moment for the court when he concluded by referring to the unhappy woman as one "whom the law might consider guilty, but in whom human conscience would only see the martyr to her own heart." The president summed up, and the jury retired. In five minutes they came back with a verdict of complete acquittal. Marie Bieres, on her part, kissed the triumphant advocate, and was set free. Such a spectacle might appear an exaggeration if set forth upon the stage.

* * *

A Highly Colored Joke.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

Last evening, a representative of the Hawkeye was passing along Valley street, he heard a lady of color call to her companion across the street:

"Hello, ober dar; did you know dat one ob de proprietories ob de water company am dead?"

"La, no; am dat so?"

"Spects it am;" and colored lady No. 1 laughed as though a rich uncle had dropped out of existence, leaving her an immense fortune; but stopped long enough to add: "Don't you see de property am in mournin'?"

Looking around, the Hawkeye man observed for the first time that the witty descendant of Ham was sitting on a water hydrant.

* * *

The exact truth about the murder of Brown, near Indianapolis, will probably never be known. The only certainty is that Mrs. Brown and Joe Wade, her lover, were concerned in it. If both had maintained silence, neither could have been convicted; but Mrs. Brown testified that Wade was the murderer, and he was sentenced to be hanged. Now he has testified as explicitly that she committed the deed, and she, too, is under the sentence of death.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A violent wind-storm in South Chester, Pa., unroofed thirty-five houses and severely injured two men....Chastine Cox, the negro who murdered the aged Mrs. Hull in New York city last summer, was executed on Friday, July 16.

The New York dog-pound keeper reports that he has thus far this season drowned 2,400 dogs.

Dr. Tanner entered upon the twenty-first day of his fast at New York in good condition. His pulse was recorded at 84, temperature 99, respiration 11, voice strong, eye clear, and step firm and elastic.

Hiram Koehler's brewery, in New York, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $300,000....Three persons were drowned at Atlantic City, N. J., the other day. They were in bathing and went beyond their depth. One of the parties was the wife of Lieut. Nesmith, of the United States army....At Pittston, Pa., a German shoemaker, while laboring under the influence of bad whisky, shot and killed his wife and small son. ....The population of Providence, R. I., is 104,760—an increase of 35,856 in ten years.

Dr. Tanner entered upon his twenty-third day without food weighing 135 pounds, twenty-two pounds less than at the beginning. He expressed himself as feeling no pangs of hunger. At 6 o'clock a. m. of that day he took a two-hours' drive, had his demijohn filled with well-water, returned to the hall, wrote half a dozen letters, read his voluminous correspondence, looked over the morning papers, and talked and acted not different from other men in the apartments. His condition was entirely normal—pulse 78, and temperature 98. The physicians pronounce him a phenomenon.

Dr. Tanner entered upon the twenty-fifth day of his long fast looking, and apparently feeling, as well as at the end of the first week. A measurement disclosed the curious fact that the faster had decreased in height two inches since the beginning of his self-imposed task. His pulse was recorded at 72; temperature, 96; weight, 131½. The physicians expressed the opinion that he could not last many days longer.

At Topsfield, Mass., Lewis, aged 10, the son of Albert Simonds, while bathing got beyond his depth, and, his father going to his rescue, both were drowned....Sixty-one members of a circus have been arrested at Shanksville, Pa., for diabolically outraging and maltreating a poor girl.

THE WEST.

Lawrence county, Dakota, in which Deadwood is situated, has a population of 11,282....The owner of the steamboat recently destroyed on Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, by a boiler explosion, has been arrested on a charge of criminal negligence, based on the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the cases of the persons killed..... It is reported that two companies of the Seventh cavalry, under Capt. Ilsley, recently engaged a large band of Sioux on the Little Missouri, and sustained a heavy loss....Reports from the Indian Territory are to the effect that Capt. Payne and twenty-two of his fellow-squatters have been arrested by United States troops.... The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Further reports of the condition of the crops in this State confirm the previously-published favorable predictions. Except in spring wheat alone, the yield in all kinds of cereals will be unusually large, and the quality far above the average. Corn has never been so promising, and Irish potatoes will be large, healthy and abundant."

Populations of Wisconsin cities, as returned by the census enumerators: Milwaukee, 115,702; Racine, 16,013; Oshkosh, 15,758; La Crosse, 14,318; Fond du Lac, 13,135; Madison, 10,342; Eau Claire, 9,867; Janesville, 9,035; Appleton, 8,868; Green Bay, 7,479; Beloit, 4,082; Portage, 4,446; Stevens' Point, 4,445; Wausau, 4,266; Oconto, 4,500; Chippewa Falls, 4,003; Neenah, 4,205.... John Cone, Marshal of Canfield, Ohio, was shot and killed, on Saturday night, by one of a gang of drunken roughs from a neighboring town. The murderer seized a hand-car and escaped....A flour-mill at St. Genevieve, Mo., was demolished by a boiler explosion, and two lives were lost.

Fourteen prisoners escaped from the Henderson county (Ill.) jail the other day, by knocking down the jailer and walking over him....Robbers entered the apartments of Gen. Grant, at a Manitou, (Col.) hotel, and carried away $400 worth of jewelry and some money....The Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, author of the original draft of the Wilmot Proviso, and from 1856 to 1871 Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has just died at Mansfield, Ohio..... A report has reached Sioux City that the surveyors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, who started to run a line from the Lower Brule Agency to the Black Hills, have been driven back by the Sioux, who object to the railroad crossing their reservation.....A broken tie and misplaced rail caused the wrecking of a train on the Wabash railroad at Knox station, not far from Fort Wayne, Ind. There were over 200 Indianians on board, returning from an excursion to Put-in-Bay. One was instantly killed, three fatally injured, and some thirty or forty others received injuries more or less severe. Among the fatally injured was Walter Rivers, private secretary of W. H. English, Democratic candidate for Vice President, who received his injuries at the hands of a clumsy fellow who, in attempting to chop away a door which held him fast, struck him once or twice with an ax.

The hills of New Hampshire have been shaken up by a severe shock of an earthquake, which was felt in various parts of the State, and was of sufficient violence to shake down pictures and set the crockery rattling.

E. B. Chambers, formerly from Chicago, for the last six years proprietor and publisher of the Fargo (Dakota) *Times*, was recently thrown from a lumber wagon and fatally injured....A man entered the private bank of Fisher, Preston & Co., in Detroit, and, engaging the clerk in conversation, struck him on the head, and stole about $5,000 in currency. ....The population of Wisconsin will be about 1,300,000, a gain of less than 100,000 since 1875.

THE SOUTH.

The State Board of Health of Mississippi has passed a resolution forbidding the entrance of any railroad train, or steamboat, or other conveyance into the State without it has been first inspected and pronounced free from infection by the officers of the National Board of Health.

Col. Cash, the South Carolina duelist, been admitted to $3,000 bail. Cash and his on attempted to kill an editor who had denounced the duel in his paper, but the editor's friends rescued him....The New Orleans health authorities say there is not, and has not been this summer, a single case of yellow fever in that city.

The State Guard forces of Kentucky went into camp last week at Crab Orchard. This is the first general encampment of Kentucky troops since Gen. S. B. Buckner organized Camp Boone in 1860.

Three negroes are under arrest in Lamar county, Ala., for mutilating the bodies of white people buried in the local graveyard. They confessed to the hideous crime, and said they dug up the bodies for the purpose of getting the bones in the hands, which, they said, if carried in their pockets, would make them lucky at card-playing....Stephen Richardson, colored, entered the house of his father-in-law, Robert Phinney, at Wilmington, N. C., and killed his mother-in-law, and probably fatally injured his wife and father-in-law.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department has given notice that hereafter sugars colored to defraud the customs will be seized for forfeiture.

The State Department is in receipt of information which leaves no doubt that the recent outrages on two American vessels were perpetrated by the Canto, a small screw steamer of the Spanish navy. The Spanish Government, it will be remembered, denied that any vessel of its navy fired on American schooners.

The President has appointed Gen. Huidekofer Postmaster at Philadelphia.

GENERAL.

Victoria and his savages, recently pursued by American troops into Mexico, say they will die rather than return to the United States....Total values of exports of domestic provisions and tallow during the twelve months ended June 30 were $120,673,860.

During the month of June there arrived in the United States 72,567 immigrants. Of this number Ireland furnished the largest quota, and Germany the next largest. The immigrant arrivals at the port of New York alone for the year ending June 30 were 263,726, against 99,224 for the preceding twelve months.

Our neighboring republic of Mexico recently held an election to choose a President. There were three or four candidates in the field, and, as neither received a majority of all the votes cast, there was no choice by the people. Under the Mexican constitution the choice of a ruler to succeed Diaz will, therefore, devolve upon Congress.

Two brothers and a sister named Bryson, well known and highly respected in Montreal, were drowned in the river at that place by the upsetting of a boat....The steamer Desouk, with the Egyptian obelisk on board, has arrived at New York. The obelisk will be placed in one of the city parks....Work on the Washington national monument is to be resumed again shortly, after a suspension of a quarter of a century.

Census notes: There are 112,000 Mormons and 32,000 Gentiles in Utah. The census returns give New Jersey a population of 1,100,000, being an increase of 193,000. Pennsylvania has about 4,226,000 people, an increase of about 700,000. St. Louis statisticians claim for Missouri a population of about 2,400,000. Estimates based upon returns from about one-third of the counties of Illinois place the population of the State at 3,160,000. Ohio's population is estimated at about the same figure. The population of the cities of Ohio is as follows: Cincinnati, 256,000; Cleveland, 159,500; Columbus, 51,300; Dayton, 39,000; Springfield, 20,500; Athens, 16,100; Sandusky, 15,000; Hamilton, 12,300; Chillicothe, 10,792; Newark, 9,750; Ironton, 9,000; Fremont, 8,435; Tiffin, 7,885; Urbana, 6,208; Massillon, 6,859; Wilmington, 2,671; Wooster, 5,900 Galion, 5,634; Bucyrus, 3,848; Van Wert, 4,200.

Contrary to previous reports, it appears that there has been a popular election for President of Mexico, and that Gen. Gonzales is the successful man. It is also announced from the capital of our neighboring republic that revolutions, growing out of the election, have broken out in several provinces, and that the President-elect has been shot at by an assassin.... Gen. Grant, it is said, will soon take up his residence at New York, having been offered a lucrative position which will necessitate his residence in that city.

The operations of the railways of the United States for the past year have been on a gigantic scale. From statistics furnished by *Poor's Manual*, it appears that the principal lines moved over 67,000,000 tons of freight during the year, the toll on which amounted to over $116,000,000, while the gross earnings of all the roads reached the aggregate of nearly $530,000,000. The profits are indicated by the aggregate of dividends paid, which was over $61,000,000.

POLITICAL.

Each of the 306 delegates to the Chicago Convention who stood by Grant to the last will be given a bronze medal by Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis.

Secretary Sherman will open the Republican campaign in Ohio the first week of August.

Neal Dow's letter accepting the Prohibition nomination for President of the United States is out. The General declares that the suppression of the liquor traffic is an object of far greater political importance than any other now claiming the attention of the country.

The Missouri Democratic Convention, in session at Jefferson City, nominated Thomas T. Crittenden for Governor on the first ballot.

The Ohio Democrats have placed in nomination the following candidates for State offices: Secretary of State, William Long; Judge of the Supreme Court, Martin B. Follette; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Richard W. Fanning; School Commissioner, William J. Jackson; member of the Board of Public Works, J. J. Burns.—The Vermont Democratic Convention nominated Edward J. Phelps for Governor, George W. Gates for Lieutenant Governor, and James K. Williams for Treasurer. —The Democracy of Missouri, in convention at Jefferson City, named Thos. T. Crittenden for Governor, R. A. Campbell for Lieutenant Governor, R. D. Ray for Judge of the Supreme Court, M. K. McGrath for Secretary of State, and Philip E. Chappel for Treasurer.

FOREIGN.

Palace intrigues, the inexorable demands of the powers, and the utter collapse of the Ottoman empire are said to have caused a willingness on the part of the Sultan to abdicate....All efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between Albania and Montenegro have been virtually abandoned. The Albanians have attacked the Montenegrins in force, and with considerable success.

England has been suffering greatly from floods. Railway traffic in several counties was impeded, and crops, especially hay, much injured. Several lives were lost by the floods.

There have been excessive rains in England, and farmers are complaining....Gen. Skobeleff's mother and her attendants are reported to have been murdered while on their way to the military hospitals at Telispan, in Turkey....A London newspaper gives currency to a rumor that Lady Burdett-Coutts and Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., are soon to be married.... The fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence was celebrated in Brussels, on the 18th of July, by a grand review of the royal army and the Civil Guards....A dispatch from Paris says the Government apparently intends to leave the religious orders undisturbed until after the dispersion of the Jesuit schools on Aug. 31.

It is said that Russia is looking longingly toward Corea as a base of naval operations in case of war. Its annexation is mooted because of the advantages it would offer for privateering against British commerce....Parnell has accepted the Presidency of the movement for complete amnesty to Irish political exiles.... Several German army officers will go to Turkey to reorganize the Ottoman military service.... Gen. Bourbaki, one of the ablest officers who fought on the French side during the recent Franco-Prussian war, has undertaken the reorganization of the Greek army. ....Bazaine, the ex-French Marshal, who, since the surrender of Metz, has probably been more execrated by his countrymen than any other Frenchman living, is reported to be dangerously ill at Madrid....Lieut. Ouzatis and several others, who murdered the mother of Gen. Skobeleff, the distinguished Russian commander, have been arrested. Their motive was robbery.

Diplomatic relations between France and Mexico will be resumed in October....The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to inform the Sultan that Austria will unite with the other European powers in compelling Turkey to execute the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin as interpreted by the Berlin Conference.

Greece has decided to mobilize her army....A large party of Jesuits, expelled from France, have taken an establishment in the South of Wales.... Mrs. Wetmore, a young and handsome divorced woman from America, has made a sensation in Paris, by poisoning herself at the residence of a friend. Soon after her separation from her husband, Mrs. Wetmore became engaged to the Marquis of Anglesey, who, a few weeks ago, married Mrs. Wodehouse, of Georgia. News of the wedding prostrated Mrs. Wetmore and led her, in despair, to put an end to her life.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Caving In of the Hudson River Tunnel at Jersey City—Twenty-two Workmen Buried Alive.

The tunnel in process of construction under the Hudson river, connecting New York and Jersey cities, has been the scene of a most heartrending calamity, resulting in the death of twenty-one poor laborers, who perished miserably like rats drowned in a barrel. From the dispatches to the daily press we glean the following particulars of the distressing catastrophe: At the midnight change of "shifts" at the tunnel twenty-nine men descended the shaft and worked there until 4:30 in the morning, when the accident occurred. The work in which they were engaged was in making connection between the iron plates of the roof of the grand arch and the brick work of the working shaft. For support this iron roof depended upon strong wooden braces, and upon the compressed air which was forced down from above by means of air compressers, and which exerted an uplifting power of twenty pounds to the square inch. The safety of the men and of the work depended principally upon the control of this compressed air. A small leak, through which it might pass upward through the thirty feet of mud and cinders which cover the tunnel, was liable to occur at any time, and, unless discovered and stopped in season, to cause the entire mass of material to come tumbling down into the archway. This fact was perfectly well understood by the men as well as their foreman, and a steady watch was kept for air leaks, which, when found, were at once stopped up by the silt in the tunnel which has the consistency, and much of the virtue, of putty. It was probably owing to a relaxation of this constant watch that the terrible calamity was due.

Half of the shift of twenty-eight men left the tunnel at 4 o'clock in the morning, and passed to the surface through the shaft to eat their lunch. They returned at about 4:30 to relieve their comrades, and it was at this time that the disaster occurred. While the change was being made a hissing sound was heard, which all recognized instantly as the noise of escaping air. It grew louder as the vent increased in size, and almost immediately the timber supporting the roof began to sway, then there was a sharp crack, the heavy joists snapped like bamboos, and the thirty feet of silt and cinders which covered the chamber to the level of the working-shaft was precipitated upon the heads of the doomed men. Eight of them had time to leap into the air-lock. A ninth, Foreman Frank Olson, passed his right arm through the open door, but before he could enter the heavy iron of the roof fell against the door, swaying it partly to, and crushing him before the eyes of his companions. The other twenty men were now completely cut off from all escape, and were literally buried in the falling timber, iron, and mud.

The men in the lock seemed doomed to certain death, for the compressed air pushing against the door giving egress to the shaft prevented them from opening it, and the water of the river, oozing through the mud and loose soil, was rapidly pouring in and threatening to drown them.

This air-lock is an iron chamber resembling a locomotive boiler, which furnishes the only means of ingress to the tunnel and egress from it. It is round, has a length of fifteen feet and a diameter of six feet.

Half of it projects through the east wall of and into the shaft. The other half is in the opening of the excavation leading into the tunnel. It is provided with a massive door at each end, which opens outwardly toward the tunnel. Two bull's-eyes of plate glass look from one end into the shaft, and two more from the opposite end into the tunnel, in which an electric light was kept burning night and day. The pipes which convey the compressed air into the tunnel run through the air-lock. A pipe opens into the lock from the tunnel and another pipe from the shaft, so that air from either direction may be let into the lock according as ingress or egress may be desired. The principle of operating the lock is much the same as that of the lock of a canal. In going in the pressed air is let into the lock gradually until the density becomes equal to that of the tunnel. In coming out the operation is reversed—the highly-compressed air in the lock is allowed to escape, and its density thus gradually becomes the same as that of the outside atmosphere. The greatest care is of course necessary in operating the lock, for upon it depends the lives of the workmen and the success of the enterprise.

It was in this confined space that the eight men found themselves apparently cut off from all retreat. They hammered on the iron sides of their prison, and screamed loudly for aid; but, for what seemed an eternity, no aid came. Their cries were heard, however, and as soon as possible relief was at hand. On the surface Moses Pierson, the engineer, saw a stream of condensed air coming up on the outside of the shaft, and, divining what had happened, rushed quickly to the mouth of the shaft. "Open the door," came to him in stifled tones from the imprisoned men below.

He sent a messenger for Michael Hurley, the day foreman, who lived but a short distance away, and also for J. H. Anderson, the General superintendent. Hurley reached the scene in a very short time, and clambered quickly down the shaft to the rescue. He was followed by Patrick Meehan, Michael Burchell and Thomas Anderson, and the four tried to force open the door of the lock, but without success, the pressure of the air against it from the inside being too great. Then Hurley seized a crowbar and burst one of the bull's-eyes. At the same time Thomas Van Nostrand, one of the imprisoned men, broke the other.

The compressed air rushed through the lock with a whirr, followed by a stream of water, and, the pressure being thus removed, the door was forced open. The eight men rushed out and hurried across the shaft to the stairs leading to the surface, followed by a flood of water which threatened to ingulf them. They escaped without injury, and at once went to work on the surface digging for the purpose of rescuing their buried companions. Meanwhile Supt. Anderson had reached the scene. A glance at the river showed them at once that all hope of saving the life of any of the twenty workmen in the tunnel was in vain. The water had risen in the shaft until it was twenty feet deep, and on a level with the river, and this was sufficient evidence that the tunnel was flooded. Even had the men been saved from suffocation, drowning must have put an end to their lives in a very few minutes after the fatal crash.

The news of the disaster had spread rapidly through Jersey City, and by 8 o'clock a crowd numbering nearly 1,000 people had congregated around the shaft and were gazing at the pool which marked the tomb of the unfortunate laborers. Policemen were soon on hand to keep the throng back, and ropes were stretched around to protect the workmen from interference.

The scene all through the day was a sorrowful one. In the great crowd that surged around the shaft were wives seeking their husbands, mothers their sons, and children their fathers. The wife of Assistant-Superintendent Woodland did not hear of the disaster until 7 o'clock, two hours after her husband was dead. She rushed frantically to the shaft, pushed her way through the throng, and gazed down into the deep water, weeping and wailing. She was led away by kindly hands and taken back to her desolate home, heart-broken and sobbing piteously.

NEAL DOW'S LETTER.

Accepting the Nomination of the Prohibition Party for President.

Hon. James Black and Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D.

Gentlemen: Your note of the 18th June, notifying me officially of my nomination by the National Prohibition Convention at Cleveland as a candidate for the Presidency, is received. I am very sensible of the honor implied in a spontaneous and unanimous selection by such an assembly to represent their opinions and purposes as to the relation of the liquor traffic to the interests of the nation and people.

There is and can be no difference of opinion among intelligent men as to the tremendous evils flowing necessarily from that traffic to every public and private interest. Such men may and do differ as to the best methods of providing a remedy for these evils, but each must judge for himself upon that point according to his light.

In our country there can be no change in any public policy which depends upon law, unless the people desiring the change shall indicate their pleasure through the ballot box. Parties and their policies come into power among us and go out of power only through the ballot box. There is no other way by which the people can express their will effectively. All important questions of public policy are decided in that manner only.

The question of deliverance to the country and emancipation of the people from the infinite evils of the liquor traffic may well challenge the closest attention of patriots, philanthropists, and statesmen. This question touches the interests of nation, State, and people as no other does or can; the solution of it can never come in any other way than through the ballot box.

It is said by men whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect that the present is not a suitable time for pressing this issue.

No man can be more sensible than I am of the magnitude and importance of other questions of public policy which are to be tried by the people at the next Presidential election, but I am confident that none of these, nor all of them, are so important as this to every national and social interest. Whatever mischiefs may arise from an unwise popular verdict upon other issues, they cannot be so great as those coming from the liquor traffic. The former can continue but for two years, the Congressional term, or, at most, for four years, the Presidential term, unless the people shall so determine by their votes; while the far-greater evils of the liquor traffic must continue indefinitely, unless the people shall express their will against it emphatically by the ballot.

Men who hold this question to be of minor importance can never find a suitable moment for making it a political issue. There will always be some other question in which they feel more interest that may be crowded out by bringing this question to the front. There is never a suitable time for a summer rain in the vision of everybody, however dry and parched the earth may be. There will always be somebody to whom the storm will be injurious or inconvenient.

In the old anti-slavery time the authors and promoters of the anti-slavery agitation were always a thorn in the side of political parties. They were always a nuisance and an exasperation to those who were out of office and trying to get in and to those who were in office and striving to retain their places; the two classes comprising almost the entire body of politicians. But the anti-slavery men, bent on overthrowing the dreadful system of human bondage, having no personal interests to promote, except such as might be involved in the general good, were true to their convictions and steadfast in the line of policy which they believed to be right and wise. They encountered and overcame all possible modes of opposition, bitter denunciation, great personal violence, humiliating and offensive ostracism; but, against all and over all, in the love and fear of God, and in persistent devotion to the right, they won.

There was never a time before the final victory when the anti-slavery movement had so large a following as Prohibition now has; nor was it so influential, except in the great ability and singular devotedness of those who were engaged in it. Very few in numbers at first, and uninfluential, in many parts of the country they put their resolve in the form of votes into the ballot box, only to be laughed at by the politicians, and to be stigmatized as fanatics; but they won at last. The Prohibition movement in this country is now so respectable for its magnitude, and so influential from the numbers and character of those engaged in it, that it cannot be laughed down. There is and must continue to be an "irrepressible conflict" between the liquor traffic and the prosperity of the nation and welfare of the people. As that traffic flourishes, every legitimate industry languishes and dies.

The result of the recent general election in England marks very distinctly what I consider to be the best mode of carrying on the agitation against the liquor traffic. Since 1853, the Prohibitionists of that country have been striving, with great ability and persistence, to procure such a change in the law as would enable the people of any locality to forbid the liquor traffic if they should choose so to do. But very little good came of the agitation, practically, until they adopted the policy of ignoring party ties and voting only for this one object. At the late election their adversaries were thoroughly defeated.

I consider the object of the Prohibitionists of the country to be of supreme importance to the interests of the nation and people. Aside from its bearing upon the moral and religious welfare of the people, I consider the suppression of the liquor traffic to be an object of far greater political importance than any other now claiming the attention of the country. My life has been largely devoted to the accomplishment of that purpose. Perhaps I may live to see my dearest hopes in relation to it realized, at least within my own State; but, however that may be, in the future, as in the past, I shall keep that object steadily in view.

While I sincerely wish that the choice of a candidate by the Cleveland Convention had fallen on some other than myself, I accept the nomination willingly, being sure that it will prove to be the humble beginning of a triumphant end. I am most respectfully yours,

Neal Dow.

"Jocking wi' Deeficulty."

A story is told of a Scotch newspaper editor which is almost pathetic in its wide application to professional merrymen. This editor was also the proprietor of a very well-known Scotch journal, and he was doubly interested in the success of his venture. But he knew that there was one defect in the print, a fatal defect in a Scottish newspaper. The *Bawbee* was too solemn, too earnest, not sufficiently skittish to suit a gay, unthinking people. The worthy editor looked around him, and at last discovered that he wanted in the person of a funny sub-editor. He then boasted himself in the society of his friends, saying:

"I have found in my new sub-editor a young man just overflowing in natural wit and humor. Now this is a grand thing for the paper, because, for my part, I confess that I jock wi' deeficulty."—*Saturday Review.*

The Duration of Christ's Life.

This is now generally confined to thirty-two or thirty-three years. The difference of one or two years arises from the different views on the length of his public ministry. Christ died and rose again in the full vigor of early manhood, and so continues to live in the memory of the church. The decline and weakness of old age is inconsistent with his position as the renovator and Savior of mankind. Irenæus, otherwise (as a disciple of Polycarp, who was a disciple of St. John) the most trustworthy witness of apostolic traditions among the fathers, held the untenable opinion that Christ attained to the ripe age of 40 or 50 years, and taught over ten years (beginning with the thirtieth), and that He thus passed through all the stages of human life to save and sanctify "old men," as well as infants and children and boys and youths." He appeals for this view to tradition dating from St. John, and supports it by an unwarranted inference from the loose conjecture of the Jews when, surprised at the claim of Jesus to have existed before Abraham was born, they asked Him: "Thou art not yet 50 years old, and hast thou seen Abraham?" A similar inference from another passage where the Jews speak of the "forty-six years" since the temple of Herod began to be reconstructed, while Christ spoke of the temple, his body (John ii. 20), is of course still less conclusive.—*Presbyterian Review.*

A Rough Translation.

A young lady moving in the most exalted social circles of Galveston, after much toil and practice at the piano, learned to play with considerable dexterity a piece entitled "Picnic Polka." It is something after the style of the celebrated "Battle of Prague." The listener can readily distinguish the roar of the artillery, the rattle of the musketry, the shouts of soldiers and the groans of the dying. In the "Picnic Polka" the noise of the wind among the trees and the joyous carols of the birds are reproduced, the finale being a thunder-shower which disturbs the sylvan revellers. It happens that a country cousin is in town just now, and the young lady thought she would play the piece to him and hear his comment. He is a plain, simple-minded youth, and although not very bright, is very appreciative. She told him what the piece was and then proceeded to give him the "Picnic Polka." The first notes are rather slow and hesitating, the idea sought to be conveyed being the solemn solitude of forest, through which the gentle zephyr (not heifer) sighs. After she got through with this preface, she asked him if he did not almost imagine himself in a lodge in some vast wilderness. He replied that he thought all that slowness meant the delay in getting off. Said he: "There is always some darned cuss who oversleeps himself and keeps everybody else waiting."

She did not care to discuss the point with the ignorant fellow, so, to conceal her emotions, she once more let herself out on the piano. The woods were filled with music. The mocking bird whistled as if his throat would split, the cuckoo filled the sylvan bowers with his repeated cry, while ever and anon the mournful cooing of the dove interrupted the matin song of the lark.

"There, now, I guess you know what that sounds like?" she said, as she paused.

"You mean that 'tootle, tootle, tootle, chug, chug, chug?' You just bet I understand that. Many is the time at a picnic I've heard it from the mouth of a demijohn or the bunghole of a beer-keg."

Her first impulse was to hurl the piano stool at him, but it passed off, and once more she went at the piano as if it was the young man's head and was insured for double its value. The thunder growled, the lightning flashed (from her eyes) and the first heavy drops are heard upon the leaves. She banged and mauled the keys at a fearful rate; peal after peal of deafening thunder perturbed the atmosphere and re-echoed in still louder reverberations until it wound up in one appalling clap as a grand finale. Then, turning to the awe-struck youth, she said: "I suppose you have heard something like that before?"

"Yes, that's what the fellow with linen pants said when he sat down on the custard pie."

The audience found himself alone, but he picked up his hat and sauntered out into the street, densely unconscious that he had said anything out of the way.

National Peculiarities.

A writer on French and English contrasts says: "To call an Englishman a melon, or to say to a country woman that she was a good, cow-like creature, would be no very grave offense, but applied to French people these terms would be deadly insults. You must not call a Frenchman a canary, either, nor a turkey-cock, the latter term meaning much more than it does in English; nor must you say of a lady that she is a wren (*lionette*), this being synonymous in French to saying that she is a simpleton. The similarity in the sound of English and French words often causes foreigners who visit France to make mistakes. Thus they will ask for an *appartement* when they do not want a suit of rooms, but one single room; and they say that their style of living is *luxurieur* when they seek to convey that it is luxurious, the French for which is *luxeux*. Again, they mistake *bonnet* for bonnet, which must be rendered *chapeau; vicaire* for vicar, which is *cure*, while curate is *vicaire;* and *discussion* for discussion, whereas this word in French means an angry wrangle. Frenchmen are great kissers and shakers of hands, but the latter courtesy is not practiced between sexes. A Frenchman bows to a lady without extending his palm, and he would be thought to be very forward indeed if he tried to shake hands with an unmarried lady. He might kiss a married lady, however, on New Year's Day, or in an outburst of great emotion on any other occasion, without anybody—even the husband—demurring; and he may embrace members of his own sex at all times. A French grown-up son kisses his father, and alludes to him as 'papa;' and, as everybody knows, a son must ask his 'papa's' consent to his marriage, no matter how old he may be."

Recent Points in Etiquette.

Say "good morning" or "good evening" to the hostess, on leaving the room. "So long, old girl" has gone out, in the best society.

If there are seventy-five or 100 persons in the company, it is not necessary for you to shake hands all round.

Do not be in haste to get down to dinner without waiting for a tardy guest. Give him at least thirty minutes. You may have to get down on your hands and knees and crawl around and feel for a lost collar button yourself sometime.

Upon introduction to a young lady, immediately ask her age and the size of her shoes. This will put you on an easy conversational plane.

In society, a note requires as prompt an answer as a spoken question. And in the bank it requires a great deal prompter one.

Do not thank any one who waits on you at table. Look wan and hungry as though you wanted more.

To tilt back in your chair and drum idly on your head with your fork is condemned in good society.—*Burdette.*

Lincoln When Ten.

The following graphic sketch of the late President Lincoln when he was ten years of age is from an article in the Springfield *Republican*. It shows that, with unfavoring circumstances, he was an upright boy:

Sixty years ago, a boy of ten and a girl of twelve were living alone with their father in a rough log-cabin in Indiana.

The cabin had no floor, and only holes in the side for a door and a window.

Instead of chairs, there were three-legged stools, and for a bedstead there was a row of poles with one end stuck in a crack of the logs, and the other end laid in a forked stick, driven into the ground, with some boards laid across the poles, and upon these a heap of leaves covered with skins and old petticoats.

The boy and girl were dirty, half-dressed and neglected.

Their mother was dead, and their father was a rough hard man.

Once he left them for some time, and when he came back, he brought with him a splendid bureau, a table, a set of chairs, a clothes-chest, bedding, and other furniture—and a new mother for the children!

She, poor woman, had supposed she was marrying a well-to-do man; and had come with him all the way from Kentucky, expecting to find a good home awaiting herself and her three children, and instead of it she found this forlorn place.

But, like a brave woman, she made the best of it. With her furniture and her care, she soon made the cabin homelike. The two children, Abe and Nancy, were soon cleaner and better dressed than they had ever been before. Both of them were good children, and she loved them both.

To the boy, her coming was the beginning of a new life. She sent him to school whenever there was a chance, which was not often; she encouraged him and sympathized with him, and was a true mother to him, the only mother he ever knew.

Many years afterward, he said to a friend, with tears in his eyes, "All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother." And she said of him after he was dead:

"Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to do anything I requested him.

"I never gave him a cross word in my life. His mind and mine—what little I had—seemed to run together. He was dutiful to me always.

"I think he loved me truly. I had a son, John, who was raised with Abe.

"Both were good boys, but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw or expect to see."

A Hint for Women.

Herbert Spencer, in his new book, gives the following interesting data in regard to two popular customs: "Though absence of ears seems more generally to have marked a criminal than a vanquished enemy who had survived the taking off of his ears as trophies, we may suspect that originally it was the trait of an enslaved captive; and that by mitigation it gave rise to the method of marking a slave that was used by the Hebrews, and still continues in the East with a modified meaning. In Exodus xxi., 5, 6, we read that if, after six years' service, a purchased slave does not wish to be free, his master shall 'bring him to the door, or unto the door-post, and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him forever.' Commenting on this ceremony, Knobel says: 'In the modern East the system of piercing the ears is mentioned as the mark of those who are dedicated. * * * It expresses the belonging to somebody.' And since, where there grows up qualified despotism, private slavery is joined with public slavery, and the accepted theory is that all subjects are the property of the ruler, we may suspect that there hence results in some cases the universality of this mutilation. * * * A related usage must be noted—the insertion of a ring in the nose."

Another great singer has risen. Her admirers predict for her a position of rivalry to Patti. Her name is Sembrich. She is a sort of universal genius. She is a proficient in several branches of the arts, but, above all, she is an opera singer. The other day at rehearsal the orchestra at Covent Garden literally stopped to applaud and cheer her.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@10 00
Hogs	4 80	@ 6 50
Cotton	11	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 75	@ 4 40
Wheat—No. 2	1 10	@ 1 16
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 38
Rye—Western	79	@ 80
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 85	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 15	@ 4 30
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	94	@ 95
No. 3 Spring	82	@ 86
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	79	@ 80
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@ 24
Eggs—Fresh	8	@ 9
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 08	@ 1 15
No. 2	99	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	74	@ 75
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 76
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	93	@ 94
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	75	@ 76
Pork—Mess	13 50	@13 75
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	95	@ 98
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	32	@ 33
Rye	95	@ 1 00
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 08	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 33
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 80
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	94	@ 95
Corn	35	@ 37
Oats	27	@ 30
Pork—Clear	15 00	@15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 00	@ 3 75
Hogs	4 85	@ 4 95
Sheep	3 75	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
Editor.

An Englishman who participated in the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann suicided at Toledo a few days ago.

Cynthia and Elizabeth Taggart went to bed about forty years ago, at Middleton, Mass., and never got up again. Their disease, if they had any, was merely a lack of vitality. Cynthia died recently, and Elizabeth is very low.

The locust plague is becoming a very serious matter in portions of Russia. The farmers find themselves powerless to resist their ravages. Other insects are devastating the grain fields, and all together the outlook is exceedingly unfavorable to Russian wheatgrowers.

Prof. Earle, of the Fish Commission, has discovered that Spanish mackerel can be artificially hatched, and that its capacity of reproduction greatly excels that of either cod or shad. The Professor is making further experiments with the batching apparatus in Chesapeake bay.

Mrs. Van Cott, the woman evangelist, has retired from the field, probably forever. Her nervous system is broken down. And no wonder. During the fourteen years of her ministry she has traveled 143,417 miles, has preached 4,294 sermons, besides conducting 9,833 other religious meetings, and writing 9,853 letters.

William Gossard, a convict, made a novel attempt to escape from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, which came near being successful. He was employed as a packer in the shoe-shop, and, with the assistance of a fellow-convict, got himself packed into a shoe-case, which, with the other cases, was to be shipped immediately. Unfortunately for him, there was a delay in the arrival of the wagon which was to take the boxes to the depot, and, his absence being marked, a search was instituted, resulting in his discovery.

Texas Jack got his nickname by a feat in cattle speculation. During the war Texas was shut off from the other Southern States, and consequently there was no supply of beef from that source. Jack, who was then known by his real name, John Omohundro, invested all his money in a drove of cattle, organized a strong guard of herders, and fought his way to Tennessee, where the people eagerly bought his beef and set him up for a hero. At an enthusiastic public meeting he was introduced as Texas Jack, and the title adhered to him.

One of the new uses to which cotton oil is put is said to be the making of oleomargarine. From it also are made imitations of olive oil, castor-bean oil, and many others. The sugar-cane growers are finding that the leaves and bagasse of the sugar-cane can be used by the paper-makers. A low grade of wrapping-paper is already made from this fiber, and experiments indicate that the finer grades, even of writing-paper, may be made from it. These are two new industries that promise well for the Southern planters.

A writer on Zulu peculiarities, in the *South African Folk-Lore Journal*, says that when a child is about 10 days old it is partially buried "at a spot or beneath some tree that has been struck by lightning," in order that it may render it courageous. When diseases are prevalent, "all the girls and unmarried women of a kraal rise early in the morning, dress themselves entirely in their brothers' skins, and, taking their 'knobkerries' and sticks, open the cattle-pen or kraal, and drive the cattle away from the vicinity of the homestead, not returning till sunset. No one of the opposite sex dares to go near the girls on this day."

The following table shows the population of twenty-three American cities in 1860, 1870 and 1880:

Cities.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York	1,208,471	942,292	813,669
Philadelphia	843,000	674,022	565,529
Brooklyn	554,698	395,000	266,661
Chicago	503,501	298,977	109,260
St. Louis	395,000	310,864	212,418
Boston	362,345	250,526	177,841
Baltimore	350,000	267,354	212,418
San Francisco	290,000	149,473	56,802
Cincinnati	246,153	216,239	161,044
New Orleans	215,239	191,418	168,675
Washington	160,000	109,204	61,112
Cleveland	155,946	92,829	43,417
Newark	136,963	105,059	71,941
Milwaukee	130,000	71,440	45,246
Detroit	119,000	79,577	45,619
Louisville	112,000	100,753	68,033
Jersey City	105,000	81,744	29,226
Providence	104,500	68,904	50,666
Albany	87,584	76,216	62,367
Rochester	87,057	62,386	48,204
Indianapolis	72,150	46,465	18,611
New Haven	63,000	50,840	39,267
Kansas City	56,964	32,260	......

The competition between the rival routes for the interoceanic canal has cut down in a rather amusing manner the estimates of cost made by their projectors. Every time that M. De Lesseps goes over the figures he saves a million or two. A new speech by him on this subject is equivalent to an announcement that he has discovered a new economy. At the latest date he had got the estimated cost down even to $102,000,000, which is vastly less than the original calculation. Civil Engineer Menocal, nowise behind in this pleasing rivalry, announces jubilantly that his latest visit to the Nicaragua route cut off seven miles and $7,000,000.

Vanderbilt is still adding to his purchases of paintings in Europe, and rumor continually exalts his name by claiming that he has paid an astounding price for some choice work. The probabilities are that Vanderbilt will put all these pictures away in a private gallery, where they will be seen only by the guests and family of the owner. If he would do something for art beside using it as a background to parade before the public the huge line of figures which designates his wealth, he would endow a museum of art and fill its gallery with these choice pictures.

The projected tunneling of Mont Blanc is engaging the serious attention of French engineers, and, contrary to common opinion, they characterize it as an easier undertaking than that of the Simplon route. The estimates of cost for executing such a work are, in the case of the Simplon, about $27,000,000, and in that of Mont Blanc only $15,000,000. Furthermore, it is claimed that the Mont Blanc tunnel will make the journey from Paris to Genoa some ninety-seven kilometers shorter, and from Paris to Milan forty-four kilometers shorter than by the Simplon route. The location of the tunnel is a point which has given rise to various opinions, but that which meets with special favor from the advocates of the enterprise is from Chamounix to Courmayeur.

Dr. Cooper, in *Fraser's Magazine*, argues that only those eye-glasses that are made of the purest glass can be considered safe—specks, rays, globules or other imperfections are detrimental. Though more costly, pebbles possess important advantages, namely: Extreme hardness, rendering it difficult to stratch or break them, and clearness, never becoming dull from moisture; and they are also thought to be cooler than other glass. To be good and true the glasses should likewise be, in all their parts, of an equal thickness in proportion to their convexity, as well as of an equal form. Another and easily-applied test of true glasses is that of holding them obliquely over print, all the letters of which will be found to preserve their true character if the glasses are correct.

The four great coffee countries of the world are Brazil, Java, Sumatra, and Ceylon. Hitherto 250,000 tons have been considered as a good yearly figure for Brazil, but last year the exportations amounted to 273,000 tons. But the consumption of coffee in the country itself now amounts to 60,000 tons, raising the total yearly product of Brazil to 333,600 tons. Fortunately for the planters in other parts of the world, coffee has grown into a necessity in the United States, and its price has risen. Although the soil of Brazil, especially for coffee culture, is very extensive, yet the difficulty of obtaining labor daily becomes greater, and this renders it doubtful whether the above figure can be much exceeded. The crop of Java and Sumatra was estimated at 94,000 tons for export; the consumption of the inhabitants, although the population is double that of Brazil, is not half of that of the latter country. The production in Ceylon, though greater than that of 1878, shows a falling off when compared with former years; there were in all 41,200 tons exported from the island, the native consumption being very small.

Long or Short Vacations.

Long, of course, say all the children. Two months, at least, say the tired teachers. For once, teachers and pupils are in perfect accord. The vote is unanimous, and there are no dissenters.

But there is actually a movement to return to the old-fashioned vacation of two weeks in August. In some parts of Canada, we see the teachers have much trouble to get the whole month for a rest. Among ourselves there is a strong pressure brought to bear upon school committees in some counties to shorten the vacation.

A father says: "My boy bathes in the river seven times a day when he is out of school, and plays himself to death; he is never sick except when school is closed." A poor laboring mother cries: "What! are my four children to be thrown on my hands the whole summer?" A man of business declares: "In thirty years, I have not had a vacation of ten days, and yet six weeks are not enough for the teachers!"

We see there are two sides to this question. It is certainly desirable to keep children from running wild, and yet both they and their teachers need change and rest. It may be found best, in the course of time, or even now in some places, to hold a sort of picnic every morning during the heat of summer at and around the school-house. The girls could bring their sewing, the boys their pencils, and all of them their singing-books. Avoiding hard lessons and all the usual routine, the school could spend the morning in singing, sewing, drawing, reading, and listening to reading. Such a plan would be more agreeable to the parents and children than to the teacher. For teachers need and must have rest.—*Youth's Companion.*

A furrier recently sent the store-boy to the back part of the establishment to bring forward a certain fur cape. After some time the youngster returned with the article neatly folded up, and was greeted with: "Well, you've got back at last, have you? You've been gone long enough to sail from South America." "Well, sir," said the lad, as he modestly raised his parcel, "I did double the cape."

Laying on Fat.

We have complaints from England that the beef which we send there is not sufficiently "mottled" to suit the tastes of the English consumers, that the fat is laid on too much in compact masses, which has to be cut away for tallow and thus causing too much waste. We had supposed that the opposite of this was the rule, that the English-fed beef was much fatter than the American, but now the tables seemed to be turned against us, and American beef is charged with carrying too much tallow; not, they say, that it really contains more fat, but that it is not distributed as evenly as the fat in the English beef, and hence the result named. The Americans run their stock along for a few years, then commence feeding heavily with corn, converting a lean animal, in a few months, into a very fat one. Such an animal has a light muscle, and the corn lays on the fat heavily, while the English beef is fatted, in a great measure, on their rich pastures, and till the time it is slaughtered it is kept in a fattening condition the whole time, one object only being in view—to place it upon the market ready for slaughter. Linseed meal is fed heavily, but this contains a large amount of flesh-forming matter as well as being a fat producer. It seems that a mistake has been made in this matter. The demand was for fat beef, and without considering where the fat was wanted, we went to work and put it in the wrong place.

Do not let us run into error in this respect and say that it is the fastidious taste of the Englishman, for if we intend to supply him with beef, we must consult his taste. We must not say it is his prejudice. This avails us nothing, for if he is prejudiced we must conquer his prejudice by meeting his wants. But this complaint of piling the fat upon the animal in lumps does not come from England alone. Our own marketmen in the city of Boston, and other cities, make similar complaints, not only with regard to beef, but also of mutton and pork. The breeds of sheep which in England are noted for mottling their meat do not do so in this country, and the breed of hogs which are there so highly prized for hams and shoulders lose that peculiarity here. They want the mottled hams and shoulders and deep cuts of lean meat, with a small amount of outside fat. Their middles are cured for bacon, which requires a strip of fat and another of lean. Here the demand for middlings for the pork barrel is that they should be all fat, and in order to procure solid, fatted middlings, we, in a great measure, injure both shoulders and hams. This is a difficulty with pigs slaughtered for fresh pork, too much attention being given to fat, and to little to lean. The pigs should be fed with more flesh-producing matter and less corn—more clover, shorts, and malt dust, mixed with a fair share of corn. Commence fattening the steer as soon as he ceases to be a calf, and be sure and keep the calf well; do the same with the wethers, and we shall have meat which will not only suit the English market, but our own.—*American Cultivator.*

A Sad Change.

A manufacturing population tends steadily downward, at least to a fearfully low level.

It was long supposed that the United States were going to prove the exception in this respect. Thirty years ago our factory girls were above the average of females in intelligence, refinement, benevolence and general character.

Indeed, many of them were simply accumulating means for the completion of their education at the higher seminaries. Dickens and other English travelers looked on them with amazement. The Lowell *Offering*, a magazine conducted wholly by the operatives, commanded universal esteem.

But already this happy condition is passing away. The greed of corporations asks only for profits. No matter how low the grade of workers, provided only the work is done. The life may be early crushed out of the employed, but are not their places kept always full?

The poorer and more dependent they are, the more ready they will be to let their children work in the mill, when they should be at school, or out in the sunshine at play. If things go on as they are now, it is only a question of time when the manufacturing population of New England shall be as hopelessly degraded as that of Old England.

It is evident that it behooves the State to stand between the corporations and their operatives. It owes this to its own welfare. It can not do everything, but what it can it should do with a strong hand and a persistent will.

It can secure to children their right to a proper education, and their exemption from labor that shall dwarf them in body and brain. It can limit the hours of labor for all to what is physically safe. It can, by means of honest and qualified inspectors, keep a sharp eye on all the inherent abuses of the system.—*Youths' Companion.*

No Baby.

There lives in the country, not far from Sacramento, a worthy couple, well known and much esteemed, whose only alloy to their cup of happiness resides in the fact that thus far they have not, after some years of wedded life, been blessed by that crowning glory of matrimony—a child. Unto them no heir has been born. To the aged widowed mother of one of the parties this is equally a source of regret, and she does not hesitate to voice her disappointment. The other day, while the two ladies were visiting at a neighboring farm, one of the company indiscreetly ventured upon the subject of inquiring how many little prattlers were making home merry in the household of the visitors. "None," replied the elderly lady, "not one, and—" "Now, mother, please don't. I'm sure there's time enough," interposed the other. "Oh, I know what you'll say—" "But, mother—" "Don't but me! I know I've got no grandchild, and I guess I aint likely to have one either unless I have it myself." That closed the argument for that day.

A certain member of Parliament who owned extensive estates was spending a few days at the residence of a noble family. There were several interesting and accomplished young ladies in the family, to whom the honorable member showed every attention. Just as he was about to take leave, the nobleman's wife proceeded to consult him upon a matter which she alleged, was causing her no little distress. "It is reported," said the Countess, "that you are to marry my daughter Lucy, and what shall we do? What shall we say about it?" "Oh," responded the considerate M. P., "just say she refused me!"

How a Famous Cheese is Made.

Perhaps the most justly celebrated cheese made on the Continent of Europe is the Swiss Gruyere. This is made mostly in huts, called chalets, high up among the Alps, at the time during which the pastures on the mountain-sides are accessible, and the huts habitable, say from the melting of the snow in May to the end of September, when men and animals descend for the winter into the sheltered valleys thousands of feet below.

The chalets are located in the midst of the mountain pastures on a spot safe from avalanches, and generally near to a small pond or spring of water, when such are available. Provisions from the valleys are carried up weekly to the chalets, and it is under such difficult circumstances that a cheese is made which for hundreds of years has been considered almost, if not quite the best on the Continent.

The milk, partly skimmed, or not, according to the quality of the cheese desired to be made, is put into a great kettle and swung on a crane over a gentle fire, where it is allowed to attain a temperature of seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit, when the kettle is swung off the fire and rennet is added to the milk. When coagulation has advanced far enough the curd is cut into as fine pieces as is practible with the large wooden knife which is used for the purpose. The kettle is then swung over the fire again, and the curd is taken up in small quantities in a porringer and poured back through the fingers, where it is still more finely divided.

Great importance is attached to this division of the curd, in order that each particle may be fully exposed to the action of the heat in the "cooking" process, which ensues up to a point when a temperature of 90° has been attained. The kettle is then immediately swung off the fire, and the waste of curd and whey stirred for some fifteen minutes longer, and if the cooking has been properly performed the particles of curd have the appearance of bursted grains of rice swimming in the whey. The curd is then collected in a cloth, and great care is taken to expel all whey. The salting of the cheese is also considered a delicate and important process. The salt is rubbed from time to time on the outside of the cheese, care being taken to discern when enough shall have been absorbed. The Gruyere cheeses are commonly three feet in diameter, and weigh over one hundred pounds. A successful cheese of this kind is like a soft yellow paste, which melts in the mouth, and it is filled with cavities about the size of a pea, one or two, say, in each square inch of cheese.—*Dairyman's Journal.*

Curious Epitaphs.

In wandering through the various resting places of the dead one might well exclaim: "Where are the sinners buried?" Surely their graves are not here; the inscriptions on marble, shaft or slab indicate the resting places of the good alone. But in going here and there through old cemeteries, especially in England, one often comes across inscriptions strangely unlike those of the present day. Let us pass by the ordinary ones and read some of the extraordinary. The two wives of Thomas Sexton are buried in a churchyard near Newmarket. Upon the stone over the grave of the first one is the following:

Here lies the body of Sarah Sexton—
She was a wife that never vexed one.
I can't say so much for the one at the next stone.

In the cemetery of the Old Grey Friars, Edinburgh, we find:

Here snug in the grave my wife doth lie,
Now she is at rest, and so am I.

Here is another:

Here lies my dear wife, a sad slattern and shrew,
If I said I regretted her, I should lie, too.

On a tombstone in Cyford:

Here, deep in the dust,
The old moldy crust
Of Nell Batchelor lately shoven;
Who was skilled in the arts
Of pies, puddings and tarts
And knew every use of the oven,
When she had lived long enough
She made her last puff—
A puff by her husband much praised—
Now here she doth lie
And makes a dirt pie
In hope that her crust may be raised.

But these are rather unjust toward the fair sex. Let us look for something more truthful. We find it in St. Michael's Churchyard, Coventry:

She was—
But words are wanting
To say what.
Look what a wife should be,
And she was that.

In memory of Katherine Gray, who kept a pottery shop at Chester:

Beneath this stone lies old Katherine Gray,
Changed from a busy life to lifeless clay;
By earth and clay she got her pelf,
But now is turned to earth herself.
Ye weeping friends let me advise,
Abate your grief and dry your eyes,
For what avails a flood of tears?
Who knows but in a run of years,
In some tall pitcher or broad pan
She in her shop may be again?

Be Honest.

I tell you, brethren, be honest in your dealings; take no advantage, even of a child. Be conscientious in your bargains. Have a single eye and a single heart. Seek not to be shrewd. Be not ashamed to be called simple. And let me tell you a secret, which ought not to be a secret, seeing it is written in the scriptures, that your whole body will then be full of light, and this in every kind. You will actually see further and see clearer than shrewd and cunning men; and you will be less liable to be duped than they, provided you add to this another part of character which is proper to an honest man—namely, a resolution to protect honesty, and to discountenance every kind of fraud.

A cunning man is never a firm man, but an honest man is; a double-minded man is always unstable; a man of faith is firm as a rock. I tell you there is a sacred connection between honesty and faith; honesty is faith applied to worldly things, and faith is honesty quickened by the spirit to the use of heavenly things.—*Edward Irving.*

This is a *Dramatic News* correspondent's view of the Hub: "To promote suicidal inclinations easily, rapidly and by an entirely natural method, I know of nothing more infallible than being a stranger in Boston. The hotels are wretched, the citizens look upon you with an air of cool suspicion that would exasperate a graven image, the sidewalks are so narrow that walking upon them reminds you of a tight rope performance, and the streets are so crooked that by walking straight ahead for twenty-four hours you pass the starting point exactly eighteen times."

BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics Covering a Period of Fifty Years.

An authentic table of the number of banks throughout the United States, with details of their liabilities and resources from 1830 to 1880, has just been issued from official sources at Washington. The table is in effect a resume of the history of American banking for half a century past. It divides itself into two epochs. The first begins with the rise in financial power and political influence of the old United States Bank at Philadelphia, goes through with the downfall of that institution and ends with the advent of the civil war. The second begins with the substantial destruction of the State-bank system and the foundation of the Chase national-banking system. Considering this table in decades we find that in 1830 there were 394 banks, with a capital stated in round numbers of $148,000,000, with a circulation of $51,000,000, with deposits of $58,000,000, with $25,000,000 of specie and $9,000,000 of real-estate resources. In 1840 there were 907 banks, with $363,000,000 of capital, $88,000,000 of circulation, $120,000,000 of deposits, $35,000,000 of specie, and $26,000,000 of real estate. In 1850 we find a decrease in the number of banks to 824, in capital to $217,000,000, and in deposits to $109,000,000, accompanied by an increase of circulation to $118,000,000, and of specie to $45,000,000, but with a reduction in real estate to $21,000,000. In 1860, after only ten years, the number of banks had nearly doubled, so that they stood at 1,597, with $427,000,000 of capital, $156,000,000 of circulation, $271,000,000 of deposits, $90,000,000 of specie, and $28,000,000 of real estate. Within the ensuing ten years, ending in 1870, the number of banks fluctuated seriously, falling at one time to 1,466, and rising at another to 1,645, with corresponding changes in all of the other particulars which we have collated. Since 1870 the number of banks has steadily increased until it stands this year at 2,049, representing a capital of $454,000,000, and with $6,000,000 less of circulation and $16,000,000 less of specie than the 1,595 banks of 1870. This year, however, shows an enormous growth of real-estate resources to $48,000,000, and of deposits to $767,000,000, being $110,000,000 more than in 1870, nearly $500,000,000 more than in 1860, $658,000,000 more than in 1850, and $709,000,000 more than when the half century began. During this whole period the total of our banking liabilities and resources has risen from $270,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. This development of American banking marks a corresponding development of American trade and industry, a development much more than proportionate to the approximated estimate which Gen. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, has given us within a few days past, of our increase in population from 23,000,000 in 1850 to 48,000,000 in 1880. The telegraph and the steam-engine explain the disproportion.

How to Manage a Kitchen.

"A clean kitchen makes a clean house," is a saying which has a great deal of truth in it. As all the food of the family has to be prepared in the kitchen, and as most working people have to take their meals and sit in the kitchen—indeed, as the one day-room has to be parlor, kitchen, and all to many honest families—it ought to be clean and neat, or it will not be comfortable and healthy. First of all, the window and the fireplace must be clean and bright. No room is cheerful with a dirty fire-place. Every morning the room must be carefully swept, and any hearth-rug, mat, or piece of carpet must be taken out of doors and beat daily. The hearth must be cleaned every day, and the stove brushed, the fire-irons rubbed with a leather once a week at least, the grate must be black-leaded, and the fender and irons thoroughly polished, and all well scoured down twice a week. Cupboards want great care to keep them free from dust, cool and neat. Suppesing there are two cupboards, one on each side of the fire-place, it is well to keep one for stores, as groceries, etc., and one for crockery. Everything should be clean that is put in the cupboards, and there should be a place for every different thing, so that if you wanted anything, even in the dark, you could lay your hand upon it. Be sure, whether you keep the lids bright or not, to keep the inside of every pan or pot used in cooking so clean that it is perfectly dry and sweet. If you neglect his you may be the cause of poisoning yourself and your household. Many families have been poisoned by food being cooked in dirty pans. Besides, even if food is not made poisonous, it is spoiled by not being cleanly cooked. Be very particular about this. It is a good plan to have a jar of soda in some handy place, where you can, whenever you wash up, take a bit and put in the water. It is very cleansing, and both crockery and tins washed in hot water, with a bit of soda in, will be sure to shine and be sweet. All tins should be polished once a week. Kitchen towels require good management. It is a very nasty habit to be careless about towels. Tea things and glass should be wiped with a thin, coarse towel kept for that purpose. If you have a plate-rack over the sink, plates should be washed in hot water, rinsed in cold, and put to drain in the rack; but if you have no rack you must wipe the plates; keep a good dish-cloth to wash them with, and a good coarse towel to dry them with, and use your dish-cloth and your dish-towel for nothing else.

A Buddhist Fable.

Bodhisat was a tradesman who went from village to village to dispose of his wares. One day when at the house of a carpenter, whose head was bald like a copper porringer, a musquito alighted thereon; and the carpenter called to his son, who was near, to drive it away. The son taking a sharp ax for this purpose, aimed a blow at the insect, but split his father's head in two and killed him. On seeing what he had done, Bodhisat said that an enemy was better than a foolish relative or friend.

A London publisher has issued an edition of the New Testament with maps and illustrations, and is making money by selling it at 2 cents a copy.

The widow of John Tyler, his daughter and granddaughter, have joined the Catholic Church.

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Castoria.

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, IND., JULY 29, 1880.
ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.

For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.

For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.

For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.

For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.

For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

Judicial Convention.

The democracy of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, constituting the 35th judicial district, will meet in delegate convention at Kendallville, Ind., on

FRIDAY AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a prosecuting attorney. The ratio of representation will be the same as that in the joint representative convention, which will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the district committee.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble, and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Kendallville, Ind.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1880,

for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for joint representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Gov Jas. D. Williams in 1876, and one for each fraction of 50 or over, as follows:

DeKalb county	26
Noble "	29
Elkhart "	31
Total	86

By order of the district committee.

THE Fort Wayne Sentinel, having finished its Spicey editorials, is now engaged in a war with the medical colleges, and they are having about the same kind of a time as the monkey and the parrot had—a "hell of a time."

* * *

DOCTOR TANNER, the rascal, instead of practicing self-denial is only preparing for a big feast. Once before, it seems, he fasted for over forty days, and when he came to his appetite, he craved everything that came in sight—food of all kinds disappearing before him by the peck and half bushel. This is what he is fixing for now. Oh, the glutton!

* * *

THE fable of the frog and the ox is having, just now, a new exponent. A lively Ft. Wayne editor attached enough importance to a rumor that Billy Williams, of Warsaw, was trying to recuperate his political fortunes by coming out for Hancock, to put it in print. This was likely to be the death of Billy for awhile. He at once commenced, toad-fashion, swelling up, so that the little man's cuticle, tough as it is, came well-nigh bursting. Before it had quite reached the dimensions of the ox, however, a friendly typo seems to have given Billy vent, and, after declaring the rumor to be untrue, and blowing off what may be called a sort of post mortem collection of additional bile against the naughty democracy, who spoiled Billy's little scheme of selling stale eggs and rancid butter to the soldiers, once upon a time, Billy probably feels better. And so, indeed, does the democracy.

A Change.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to my many friends—both personal and political—that I have severed my connection with the COURIER. I have no desire to recount the many vexations and the steady, hard labor connected with the publication of a newspaper and the management of a job printing-office; it is sufficient to say that my labors in that direction, during my connection with the COURIER, have been recompensed to some extent by the kindness and good-will manifested toward me by the citizens generally, for which I return my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I expect to remain a citizen of DeKalb county, and shall always feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the people, the success of the democratic party and democratic principles. I ask for the COURIER a continuation of patronage, and for my successor and former partner the confidence and assistance of all who desire the success of the COURIER. Lend him your aid in the upbuilding of a first-class weekly newspaper, that the COURIER may always be, as it is now, the best paper in the county.

THEO. REED.

Salutatory.

The change announced to-day in the business and management of the COURIER involves the necessity of our parting with our late associate, Mr. Reed. This we do with the utmost regret. Having ever found him a most genial, estimable and reliable associate and friend, the separation is more than unpleasant to us—it is painful. As is greatly to be desired, the change of business will not necessarily involve a change of residence on Mr. Reed's part, and we hope still to share, in common with others, the satisfaction of his presence amongst us.

After having tried his hand at it for the brief period of two weeks, the undersigned assumes sole control of the COURIER, permanently, with some reluctance. Asking the considerate indulgence, however, of its patrons and the community for any shortcomings on his part—whether attributable to inexperience, want of that thorough acquaintance so desirable in such cases, or other cause—he pledges himself to try his utmost to fulfill all the requirements of the situation as fully as it may be in his power to do. The business is that which he has chosen as the vocation of his life, the practical part of which he has endeavored to learn sufficiently to understand the workings of that department. With the rules of business appertaining to the management of the affairs of such an establishment, he has endeavored to familiarize himself as fully as possible; and from the experience he has had during the last fifteen months' connection with the editorial department, he is led to believe that, by that diligence and application without which nothing of importance in any sphere can be accomplished, he will be enabled to render at least reasonable satisfaction to the great party whose cause it will be his mission to advocate, and to the intelligent and enterprising people with whose interests he expects to be identified.

ROB. J. LOWRY.

Wetting Their Powder.

This is the way the present candidate of the republicans wets down, in anticipation, the powder of the prurient orators and spit-fire newspapers, who are endeavoring to get up a campaign at this time by blowing up the fagots of sectional animosity and rekindling the dead embers of civil strife. Hear him;

"I want to say another thing. So far as I have studied the current of public thought and of political feeling in this country, no feeling has shown itself more strongly than the tendency of the public mind in the past few months. The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country, upon all sectional issues, will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country *must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is, the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry and sound political economy.*"

The above was uttered by Mr. Garfield but two short years ago, viz: in 1878, from his place in the house of representatives. Suppose Messrs. Potter, Taylor, Ninde, and others put these little sentiments in their pipes and smoke them awhile! But then, they may say that Garfield is nothing but a Credit-Mobilier, De Golyer rapscallion, after all!

* * *

A TELEGRAM from Columbia City to the Fort Wayne Sentinel, dated July 26, says: "A Hancock and English club was organized here Saturday night with a large number of members. Thos. Marshal was elected president, and Will. Adams, of the Post, secretary. The meeting was addressed by Judge Lowry and Hon. Eli W. Brown. Great enthusiasm prevailed."

* * *

MAJOR J. M. BUNDY, editor of the New York "Evening Mail," is busy writing the life of Garfield. Wonder if it can be relied upon as embracing all the transactions of his life? If so, 'twill be a wondrously interesting little story for some of our republican friends.

All Hands Around—Organize!

You who are yet young know what that first member in the sentence composing this heading means. You who are older will have a vivid recollection of what it used to mean. All hands around!—join in a circle. As applied to the giddy mazes of the dance, that is all well enough. We are now, as the play-actors phrase it, at more serious business; and the word now is, Organize!—all hands around!—Organize!

Organization is one of the great secrets of success in every sphere in life. In the putting forth of religious efforts, we organize into church societies; we establish Sabbath-schools. In furtherance of the great cause of education, we organize and put into operation successfully the grand scheme of our common school system. All great mercantile operations require concert of effort amongst many, or, at least, are seldom the result of individual effort. Lake and ocean steam and sail transportation are alike effected through the instrumentality of the great lines organized for that purpose, and which constitute the great arteries of commerce running transversely over two-thirds of the surface of our globe. The vast railroad enterprises through which our business life throbs all over the land, as do the pulses of animal life in giving impetus to the vital fluid, are the direct outgrowth of the most systematic organization of the combined powers of capital and brains.

In the political world a mighty work is now to be accomplished. The abuses of corrupt administration are to be rectified. Usurpation of official power is to be thwarted or held in check. Unconstitutional interference with the inestimable right of the franchise is to be held at bay. The great returning-board fraud and usurpation of 1876 is to be rebuked. The high tariff enactments, by which the masses of the people are being fleeced of their hard earnings for the benefit of the favored few, are to be wiped out or modified. The books of the treasury are to be settled, the cash counted, and a straightened record kept hereafter. The faith and practice of sectional fraternity and unity is to be instituted for the religion of hate and sectional animosity and bitterness. The accession to power of men as compared with whose records those of the whisky ring thieves and their abettors, in and outside of recent administrations, have the fragrance of sweet orders, is to be prevented, at all hazards, by all the means within the constitutional power of freemen to exert. And all this must be done.

Shall we not, then, organize for the effort? The prospect for success is already most glorious. By supineness the opportunity may slip by. Let us arouse, then, democrats, to the requirements of the occasion and put on our full strength, through the instrumentality of thorough and complete organization everywhere!

* * *

IN the Ft. Wayne Sentinel appears a small "ad," headed, "Eat Slow." At first glance it is deceptive, as we read it "Eat Crow," thinking it was a late and improved method of performing that delicate operation.

* * *

WE would like to hear a few more remarks from the Waterloo Press, Garrett Herald and Auburn Republican, relative to Mr. Provines' statement that he "didn't want any democratic votes." Surely, you are not through, gentlemen?

Not So Fast.

Two or three weeks ago, the editor of the "Messenger," at Fremont, Ohio, got his foot into it temporarily by the substitution of Garfield's name for Hancock's, in one of his editorials, and several of the republican papers around this region, including the Auburn Republican, eager, like the drowning man, to grasp at straws, have been crowing over the new accession to their ranks. It appears, however, that all these gentlemen have shot their pencils off a trifle prematurely, and the following explanation from Mr. Osborn, the editor alluded to, will have a tendency to put a quietus on their enthusiasm:

FREMONT, O., July 10, 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Messenger has not flopped over to Garfield, notwithstanding the substitution by the compositor of his name for Hancock's in the concluding sentence of an editorial in our issue of July 8. The matter was overlooked in the proof sheet. We simply told a lie unconsciously in connection with Garfield's name, and ask the good Lord Almighty to forgive us for it. The republicans have had their fun over it, and have laughed considerable at our expense, but they should remember that "he who laughs last laughs longest." Next November the republicans will laugh out of the other side of their mouths when they see old Sandusky county roll up a majority of 1,000 for Hancock and English.

Newspapers will readily appreciate the situation. All we ask is that if our exchanges say anything, they will say that we made the greatest mistake (unconsciously) of our lives. The Messenger is for Hancock and English, first, last and all the time.

JAMES M. OSBORN,
Editor Messenger.

It will therefore be seen that it was all owing to the blunder of a compositor, who had probably been out late the night previous; but the exulting of the republican press can be pardoned, as it is the only instance where there has yet been even the shadow of a chance for them to crow—all the accessions being on the other side.

A Larger Show

Than Forepaugh's

Coming.

TWENTY TIMES
The Best
Entertainment You
Ever Saw.

12 MONSTER SHOWS IN ONE!

The time will probably never come in the history of the human race when the people will get tired of visiting a good first-class entertainment under canvas. We have just received word from the agent of the Great Inter Ocean, a new show composed of a dozen or more consolidated into one, and creating a perfect furor in the world of amusement, that the entire vast consolidation will exhibit in Auburn on August 14, 1880, and give three full and complete performances on that day. This show was named in honor of the Chicago Daily of the same name, and right well does the namesake keep faith with the public in all it advertises to perform. The wonderful Electric Light is one of the numerous features of the Inter Ocean, and it is said to be by far the finest of the kind ever seen in any show in the world.

The public like enterprise, new life and enthusiasm, and from appearances these are just the qualities that conspire to make a success of the Inter Ocean, and why it is patronized daily by the largest crowds that ever witnessed any show.

The Springfield, (Ill.) State Register, after it had visited that city, says of the show:

THE GREATEST OF SHOWS.

The largest crowd that ever attended the performance of any circus witnessed the exhibitions of the great Inter Ocean circus and menagerie yesterday. Thousands of people gathered along the principal thoroughfares to see the grand street parade, and we do not hesitate to say that the magnificent procession made by the Inter Ocean has never been equaled in this city. The long line of chariots, tableau cars, etc., made an imposing sight that will long be remembered.

The managerie includes all the leading zoological specimens, from every quarter of the globe, among which are the large war elephant, "Empress," the largest elephant in the world, and also the oldest and best trained. Also the White Elephant, the first ever shown here, the Egyptian sea cow, the mammoth sea lions and other leading features, while the museum is the most complete ever seen here.

In the immense canvas used for the circus performance there was not even standing room, hundreds of people being unable to gain admittance. At the evening performance the various acts given were vastly superior to anything ever seen here before.

Our space will not allow us to particularize, but we cannot refrain from mentioning the marvelous performances of the Siegrist children, who are, without question, the finest acrobats in the world. The bareback riding of Miss Mollie Brown is undoubtedly the finest of any one now before the public, while the riding of Sebastian, Scarfer and Rivers are of the highest order.

Take it altogether, the great Inter Ocean certainly gave the most satisfactory entertainment ever given here, and exhibited everything they advertised.

The electric light used by this monster aggregation is a complete success, and is a great improvement on the old method of lighting the canvas.

The managers are to be congratulated on the successful combination they have placed on the road, and the public can rest assured that they will carry out to the letter everything they advertise.

The Keokuk, Quincy, Peoria, Milwaukee, Bloomington and other papers where the Inter Ocean has visited, speak of it in the most commendable terms, all uniting in the declaration, "It is the best in the whole country."

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1880, at the late residence of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, about one mile southwest of Newville, the balance of the personal property belonging to his estate, consisting in part of some [illegible] bushels of wheat, oats, 20 head of cattle, three horses, farming implements, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: Three dollars or under, cash in hand; over three dollars, one year with 6 per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws with approved security. S. S. SHUTT, Administrator.
July 23d, 1880. 31-3w.

The Grand Army of Dyspeptics.

Thousands are dropping into line daily. They can't tell you just how it happened, but there they are. Eating has no charms for them, and disagreeable and disgusting dreams take the place of refreshing slumber. They feel them, and they in turn despise and detest mankind. The great cause of all this disturbance, in most cases, is an inactive or torpid liver, and can be easily removed by a few doses of Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 31-2w.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-1y.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

D. D. MOODY, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court, October term, 1880.

Charles A. Shuman, Wm. Slasser, Sarah A. Slasser, Mary Davis, Wm. Schaffer, Malvina Schaffer, George Schaffer, Adaline Slasser, Louis G. Slasser, Hannah Davis, Oscar Schaffer, Melvina Slasser, Martha Schaffer, and Charles Schaffer are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them and others in said court to quiet title to real estate by Elijah S. McDowell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2nd juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October 1, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 21st day of July, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
30-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Root & Company
Show an entirely New Line of
Hamburg Edgings,
in white and colored, at prices much below anything offered this season. Also a new lot of the new Swiss Embroideries and American Trimmings, which are handsome, durable and cheap.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
IN THEIR
SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Exhibit Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Shoulder Mantles, Silk Dresses, Lawn dresses and Lawn, Cambric and Calico Suits and Wrappers, at reasonable prices.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Novelties in Ladies' Gents' and Children's Fancy
HOSIERY,
Ribbed and Embroidered French Lisle Thread Hose, sky blue, pink, amethyst; black silk hose; clocked, in colors and plain; lace hose. Extra quality of these celebrated Ingrain hose.
Calhoun Street.

Root & Company
Have opened a New Line of
SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Bunting, Bastistes, Printed Organdies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Etc
CALHOUN STREET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

HARDWARE!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS
Next Thirty Days
TO SAVE MOVING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
TO OUR NEW BUILDING.
Call and Get a Bargain.
W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

1850. PIONEER 1880.
Hardware Store.
Headquarters for Stoves.
The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.
—A full line of—
BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—We have organized, in part.

—Our club will be a rouser, sure.

—Sugar and coffee down one cent at Porter's grocery.

—Men's and boys' duck overalls, at McQuiston &Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Doc McClaren came up yesterday from St. Joe to get shaved.

—McQuiston & Ralston are still giving bargains in clothing. 30-3w.

—The band did some good playing for the Hancock and English meeting.

—For paper collars, linen collars and ties,go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w

—"Chub" Jones, of the notion store, was in Chicago last week, buying goods.

—Young fellow, beware of the fascinating green apple! It is very liable to W up.

—Attention, farmers! new Saginaw salt, $1.20 per barrel, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Don't buy your sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, etc., until you go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30.3w.

—Parlee Stimley is again at home, having spent some time past in the wilds of Wisconsin.

—For dress goods, white goods, embroideries, gloves, hosiery, etc., go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—The upper story of Kiblinger's new building is now being finished inside. The plasterers are at work.

—Billy Shaffer needs a string to his hat, with a boy at one end, to keep it from getting away from him.

—G. A. Porter, at his new grocery on south Main street, will pay the highest price for butter and eggs.

—J. N. Myers & Co. sell the celebrated "Victor" clover huller, the boss of the world. Seventh street, Auburn, Indiana.

—Farmers, remember that the place to buy the boss drills, at prices to beat the world, is at J. N. Myers & Co.'s, Auburn, Indiana.

—The new teachers for the fall term of school have already been engaged. As will be seen in another place, school opens August 23d next.

—G. A. Porter to-day resumes his grocery business in his new building on south Main street, Mr. Kruger having sold out and retired.

—There are 575 prisoners in the state prison at Michigan City, but Georgie Hazzard is not one of the number. George prefers Chicago.

—Points for the Oliver chilled plows, manufactured at South Bend, can be had at reduced prices at W. H. Kiblinger & Co.'s, Auburn, Ind.

—Byron Rainier is dead stuck on his hack team—the horses he drives to the Jackson depot. Byron and the team understand each other to a dot.

—Fred. Clark says the man who was selling notions on the streets last night tells one or two yarns that are harder to believe than one of Austin's.

—An interesting letter from J. F. Kline, who is out among the mountains in Montana, will appear on the first page of next week's COURIER.

—Quite a number of ladies graced the meeting at Ensley hall, Tuesday evening, with their presence. They were all for Hancock and English.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hollopeter, father and mother of Mrs. G. Rhodenbaugh, were visiting the latter in town Monday and Tuesday of this week.

—Rev. H. Johnson leaves to-morrow or next day for a short vacation, therefore no preaching will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

—Mrs. Louis Johnson and sister, Miss Lizzie Williams, left last Monday on a visit to their home in Pennsylvania and to friends in Washington City.

—Last Tuesday Lute Wright purchased a fast horse from Mr. Croxton, of Angola, for which it is said he paid $350. Pretty good price for a horse nowadays.

—An effort is being made, as will be seen elsewhere in this paper, to establish a school at Michigan City for the education of deaf mutes. It is indeed a worthy object.

—A party of twenty-seven little girls had a glorious time yesterday at the residence of John L. Davis, it being the occasion of his little daughter Edna's tenth birthday.

—Miss Annie Hampton, escorted by her brother, Dave,—also Fred. Clark—goes to Fort Wayne to-day, where she will attend a lawn fete at Mrs. Charles Hanna's this evening.

—Miss Metta Ferris, of Fostoria, O., sister of Mrs. Frank Copper, of Auburn, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of Miss Lida Lowry.—Ft. Wayne News, Saturday.

—Mrs. Jos. Abright and daughter, Miss Maudie, left yesterday for Lancaster, Ohio, where they will put in the next four or five weeks in visiting. Mr. Abright will join them about August 10.

—The excursion to Rome City by the Presbyterians and Methodists of this place, announced for August 10 in this paper last week, has been temporarily postponed, owing to the fact that no cars could be obtained over the B. & O. road for that day.

A Preliminary Meeting.

The democrats of Auburn met at Ensley's hall, last Tuesday evening, to take preliminary steps for the organization of a Hancock and English club. A large crowd was in attendance and organized the meeting by the election of Theo. Reed for chairman and D. D. Moody for secretary. Pending the enrollment of names for the club, a motion was carried to suspend further enrollment and listen to an address by Hon. R. Lowry, who had been invited to be present on that occasion. Judge Lowry was introduced and proceeded to deliver a sound, logical and eloquent speech, which was received with rounds of applause by his hearers. All present were deeply interested in the facts presented by the speaker; the democrats were gratified and filled with enthusiasm, while the numerous republicans present showed evidence of being under conviction. The meeting and the speech did a great amount of good and laid the foundation for a lively canvass, which will result in a sweeping victory in October and November.

The meeting adjourned to re-assemble Wednesday evening next, when the list will be completed and an organization effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers for the club.

D. D. MOODY, Sec'y.

Commenced in Earnest.

The above has reference to the campaign; it has indeed opened up for active business, and it is to be hoped that all meetings will be enthusiastically attended. The democrats throughout the district of which we form a part are, like us, up and in arms. The following meetings, for the purpose of opening the campaign in a business-like way, will be held two weeks from next Saturday, or August 14, at the various places named:

At Angola, Steuben county, 2 p. m. Hon. John B. Stoll, Hon. Freeman Kelley and Otis L. Ballou Esq. are the speakers.

At Albion, Noble county, 2 p m. Speakers: Hon. A. Ellison and Col. I. B. McDonald.

Kendallville, Noble county, 7:30 p. m. Speakers: Hon. Gabriel Schmuck and Wm. McNagney Esq.

At Auburn, DeKalb county, 2 p. m. Speakers: Hon. E. O'Rourke and M. V. B. Spencer Esq.

At Columbia City, Whitley county, 2 p. m. Speakers: Hon. R. C. Bell and Hon. Allen Zollars.

At Lagrange, Lagrange county, 2 p. m. Speakers: Hon. Robert Lowry and Henry Colerick Esq.

And at Fort Wayne in the evening, 7:30, where the speakers will be Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Hon. W. G. Colerick and Hon. J. D. Sarninghausen.

It Was Good to be There.

The dancing party given last Thursday evening, at Pleasant Lake, by the "Bon Ami Social Club" of Angola, was a decidedly happy event; it was characterized by the admirable manner in which all arrangements had been made for its success, and by the entire absence of any improper characters—people who ordinarily manage to edge in, some way, on such occasions. The music was fine and the dancers were in their element; the evening was comparatively cool, the moon was in her glory, and "everything was lovely"—particularly the girls. Mixed up in the happy throng we observed, from Fort Wayne, Misses Annie and Pauline Ward, and Miss Lida Lowry; Mrs. Shryock and son Will, of Huntertown, and the following representatives of Auburn: Misses Annie Hampton, Metta Ferris, Annis Cowan, Ida Bell and Lou. Carpenter; Mrs. F. P. Copper, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Zimmerman; Messrs. Fred. Clark, Dave Hampton, Fred. Davis, Will. Shaffer, Elza Shaffer and—once we peeped into a mirror and caught a glimpse of the red-hot features of the writer, who immediately stole out and took a dr—dr—ive in the park.

They Did.

Who did? The Knights Templar did. They did drill and have a jolly good time in Auburn last Friday afternoon. They did have on their uniforms and they looked so charming that the girls could scarcely refrain from embracing them on the public square. All levity aside, the drill reflected much credit on the gallant Sir Knights, and the Apollo Commandery No. 19, of Kendallville, is composed of a body of fine looking men—Auburn members included. After the street parade, the whole party marched to the Swineford house, where they took possession and did full justice to a superb supper which had been prepared for the occasion. And that night the visiting members did go home.

Our Schools.

At a meeting of the school board of the the town of Auburn, held July 26, 1880, it was decided to open the fall term of school August 23, and continue ten weeks, with the following corps of teachers:

W. P. Myers, principal, W. H. Harrison, assistant; T. P. Saxton, grammar. Intermediate department, Miss L. E. Clark and Miss L. A. Coats. Primary department, Miss L. Stoner and Miss B. Tritch. Rates of foreign tuition, per month: High school, $1.50; grammar department, $1.00; intermediate department, 75 cents; and primary department, 50 cents.

JOHN OTTO, Secretary.

—Prepare for the circus.

—Don't eat too much sausage; it isn't ripe yet.

—The "Great Inter-Ocean Show" is coming. Watch the date,—Aug. 14.

—The grand regatta at Bawbeese Lake, Hillsdale, is taking place to-day.

—F. T. Burnham and wife, of Angola, were in town yesterday, registered at the Swineford.

—Clyde Moore has just got home for another talk with his friends, having completed a tour around the world.

—The youngsters are in a seventh heaven of ecstasy, and no more in the next two weeks will nickels be squandered foolishly. Circus.

—We would like to have the names of the school-examiners of DeKalb county for the years 1849,1850, 1851 and 1852—three each year. Will our readers assist us in securing the desired information?

—Mr. J. J. VanAuken, the democratic nominee for sheriff of DeKalb county, was in town last evening. He gives an encouraging account of democratic prospects in DeKalb.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel, Thursday.

—There is some probability that the two circuses—the Great Inter Ocean and Forepaugh's—will conflict, as they are both making arrangements to come here on the same day. What a picnic for the juveniles!

Jas. A. Robinson, advance agent for 4-Paws great show, which exhibits tomorrow in Kendallville, is in town today, distributing dodgers for that performance. Wait for the great Inter-Ocean, two weeks from Saturday.

—Lost, on Eleventh street, between the residences of J. A. McKay and G. W. Stahl, or on Jackson street, between Jno. L. Davis' and G. W. Stahl's, a child's gold necklace. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at Willis & Co.'s book-store.

—John Korth, the "Flying Dutchman," no longer takes his rations at the hotel Swineford; he got his independent little back up at nothing, and left—as a consequence of which all the other boarders' hearts are broken.

—A transient printer, working this week in the COURIER office, says that Dr. Tanner need not be so proud of the feat he is accomplishing, as he is not the only man who is living without eating; they are to be found all over the country.

—There is one township in Lagrange county, according to the Standard, which is chiefly populated by Millers and Yoders, there being 177 of the former and 120 of the latter. If they don't let up pretty soon, the township will have to be enlarged.

—The button-hole bouquets furnished to the Knights Templar, at their supper Friday evening, were tendered by Mrs. S. C. Swineford, to whom much credit is due. The bouquets were highly appreciated, and the supper was par excellence.

—Monday evening, during a heavy rain and thunder storm near Blair, this county, lightning struck and killed two horses belonging to Samuel and Sam'l M. Foltz. At the time they were struck, the horses were in an open field, no trees, house or barn being near.

—Circuses, John Leasure says, never fail to make business lively in the hardware store. The Inter-Ocean agent hadn't been in town more than ten minutes, yesterday, until a man rushed into Kiblinger's and bought half a pound of putty and a paper of tacks.

—The tight-rope-walking by "Mons. Leroy," Tuesday evening, drew an immense crowd. All the young ladies in town were there, but they only came down to do some shopping, you know. He is a good rope-walker, having walked all over the country—between towns.

—The meeting held Tuesday evening, at Ensley hall, for the purpose of organizing a Hancock and English club, was more largely attended than any meeting that has been held for many years for similar purposes, which is encouragement enough to go on with the good work.

—It is our purpose to make a full and complete settlement of our company book-accounts at least once every year, by cash or note; and one year of our co-partnership having now expired, a settlement with each of our patrons is respectfully solicited. Please call at once, and oblige

DRS. CASEBEER & MATHENY.

—Next Sunday, August 1, is the day set for the basket meeting and reunion of the Universalists of central and northern Indiana, at Pleasant Lake. The train over the Jackson road will pass Auburn at 10:15 a. m.; returning leaves Pleasant Lake at 6 p. m. Fare for the round trip, sixty cents.

—The Presbyterian society will be entertained by Mrs. E. D. Hartman and Mrs. J. E. Rose, in the basement rooms of the church, next Wednesday evening; ice-cream and cake will be served as refreshments. All are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—One week from to-morrow, or Friday, August 5, there is to be a grand harvest picnic at Lakeside park, Pleasant Lake, at which there are to be boat-races, a Spanish prize tournament, a binding match, etc., to wind up in the evening with a harvest ball. Tickets will be sold on the Ft. Wayne and Jackson road at half fare.

—The boys at the Jackson depot put up a fiendish job on Frank Leas yesterday, sending him a snide telegram purporting to be from Eugene Trout, of Waterloo, in answer to which Frank got a horse and buggy last evening and went up there; and he is hardly mad enough to-day, —— has been chewing soap and spitting white since daylight.

—Samuel Roberts, of Concord township, who is about 32 years old, was conveyed Monday to the insane asylum at Indianapolis. While at the depot at Fort Wayne, waiting for the train south, Roberts made a desperate attempt to get away, in which he failed, though he succeeded in getting in a crack on Mr. Somers' head, our deputy-sheriff.

—Byron Grube, son of Philip Grube, living about three miles from town, had the misfortune, last Thursday, while adjusting the cutter-bar of a mowing machine, to lose the little finger of his left hand, exposing the bone so badly that amputation at the second joint was necessary. The wounded hand was dressed and properly attended to by Drs. Casebeer & Matheny, and is now healing rapidly.

—A letter received this week from Jack Little, foreman of the COURIER office, who is sojourning now at Williamsport, Pa., speaks in glowing terms of that mountainous region. He says that he sees many novel sights which are "pleasing to his Hoosier eye," and that he has "gained six pounds and is still expanding"—in which case he will perhaps be as large as a fat match when he gets home.

—"Yank" Packard, the notion peddler, talked himself stone blind last night, but he barreled up and lugged away about a wagon-load of quarters, dimes and half dollars. Guy. Plumb stood there and bought until both arms were full, and then was dragged away by a friend who didn't care to see him bankrupted; and Henry Gugerli invested in enough stove-blacking to polish the Swineford house, offset with soap enough to wash it off again.

St. Joe.

—Wm. Volmar has his residence completed.

—Sam. Lawhead will become a citizen of St. Joe shortly.

—Will Seely, of Newville, loaded two cars with lumber last Friday.

—Will. Leighty returned from his northern tour on Saturday.

—James Sechler will build a handsome residence this fall in St. Joe.

—Mrs. W. K. Mitchell was visiting at Bryan, Ohio, the first of the week.

—L. S. Saylor and M. D. Engle with their better halves, took in the grove meeting Sunday last.

—John Leighty, who has been visiting his son Aleck in Michigan, returned to St. Joe Thursday.

—John Summerlot, having sold his property to Sam. Lawhead, contemplates moving to Ohio soon.

—Dr. Goodale and wife were visiting in Steuben county last week. The doctor reports everything lovely.

—The excursion last Friday was rather a tame affair, so far as St. Joe was concerned, only three putting in an appearance from this place—J. A. Provines and lady, and Wm. Henderson.

—The correspondent of the Republican, (Moses) who dishes up the Kingtown items under the head of St. Joe items, should be a little careful in regard to his hog-killing reports, as Jerome is "on his ear" and will make it hot for the parson greenbacker.

—We understand that M. E. Olds and Charles Meek will shortly organize a Garfield club at this place. It is further understood that the greenback parson has been tendered the office of chief spokesman and has accepted, and will enter upon his duties at once.

SPARTA.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

NORTHERN INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATING DEAF AND DUMB.

A Worthy Object.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., July 23, '80.

TO THE PUBLIC: We take pleasure of informing you that we are desirous of establishing an institution for educating the deaf mutes to be under the management of the temporary officers, to be chosen by the directors, and temporary principal and instructor, Mr. Edwin N. Bowes. It is with some hesitancy upon our part that we have undertaken this work, and attempt it now only after repeated assurances from the citizens of Michigan City and vicinity that they would generously support such a worthy object. We are striving to start the school in the fall, and we hope then to be able to accommodate a limited number of pupils, say twenty-five or forty, from the northern part of Indiana. The number will be steadily increased as our finances will warrant, until state aid can be obtained.

The object in view is to teach deaf mutes English education, and also Prof. Bell's invisible speech, which is now extensively and successfully developed at the different deaf mute schools in America and Europe, and also some useful trades after school hours. It is scarcely necessary to demonstrate the many advantages to our city and the deaf mutes in the northern part of this state, as over 200 deaf mutes could not be accommodated at the old asylum at Indianapolis for lack of room, and also its disagreeable climate, and they should not be allowed to go in ignorance, but be made useful citizens.

The sum required to establish the school and support it will be between five and ten thousand dollars until the state aid can be obtained, as it is our intention to make appeal to the legislature next winter, when it will of course be a state institution, hence our principal object is to get the school in running order and then appeal to the legislature to make an appropriation, thus locating it permanently here. Each and every citizen is requested to give according to his or her means, and all donations be sent within fifteen days to our treasurer, Mr. Walter Vail, Cashier 1st National Bank, Michigan City, Indiana. Any assistance in this laudable undertaking will be gratefully received and thankfully acknowledged. A receipt signed by the treasurer and secretary will be sent to your address by return mail.

Please send your subscriptions for aiding the school establishment to our treasurer, Mr. Walter Vail, Cashier 1st National Bank, Michigan City, Ind.

W. SCHOENEMANN, Director.
H. H. BOWES, Secretary.

An impecunious but witty actor recently "beat" his landlady out of a week's board by telling her that he would soon have money to liquidate her claims on him, as he had obtained a permanent position. Afterward, when asked what the position was, he replied, "United States inspector of laid railroad cross-ties." A little later he was met between two towns engaged in the arduous duties of his office.

This spring!

We are making some extraordinary efforts to do about two thirds of the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

of this city. Heretofore we have, probably, done one half of it. With our increased facilities, and having bought largely before the advance, etc., our belief remains unchanged, and we shall act upon it, that the best time to sell cheap is when others sell dear; and that more fortunes have been made by selling at low than high prices. Call and see the most complete stock of

Men's Clothing,
Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishing Goods

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

One-price clothiers and displayers of the best goods for the least money.

Opposite North Door Court House.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

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The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's	75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's	75c
Three White Duck Vests, New	75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom	75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits	$7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

New Hat Man!

Hats.

and Caps.

New Hat Man!

C. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Indiana.

FAIREST MORTAL, LOVELY JOAN.

Just when the doxol'gy was sung,
And saints stood still, with heads low hung,
While walls and vaulted arches rung
With Father Smith's beseeching tongue—
Just then across the aisle there sprung
A tony youth, and proudly flung
Himself beside his future bride,
Whose lovely little arm he grasped
Before she'd said a word, or gasped
A breath of approbation!

So dark and cloudy was the night
The waning moon lost all her light,
While not a star appeared in sight
To tell the youth which street was right;
And his betrothed spoke not a word,
Nor even acted like she heard
The words he said, but onward sped.
As should a fond, prospective groom,
He strove to ease her silent gloom
With strains of adoration.

He heaved a sad, sepulchral moan
That ended in a loving groan,
Then these words spake in frenzied tone:
"Oh, fairest mortal, lovely Joan
(Than whom more charming none are known
In any land where birds have flown;
On any sea where sails are blown;
'Neath any sky where stars e'er shone;
'Mid tropic sands or icy zone),
With thee I'd rather dwell alone,
With naught to eat save crust and bone—
Or both lie buried 'neath one stone,
Than without thee to live and own
A crown, a scepter, and a throne."
She heaved a sigh and wiped her eye,
Which made our youthful hero feel
That all his earthly woe, or weal,
Was near its termination.

"In those tear-dimmed, angelic eyes
Methinks, e'en now, I see arise
The pearly gates of Paradise,
Through which there glides, and swiftly flies,
As lightning through the starlit skies,
A turtle dove, which bears, my love,
Within its pure and graceful beak,
Words that none but angels speak—
Save thee, their near relation!

"When I behold those golden curls
(And sure they'd charm great men like Earls)
I know thou'rt not as other girls;
This dimpled chin, that classic nose
(What fragrant music when it blows!);
Those cheeks which blush e'en like the rose
That in the choicest bower grows
So oft and oft have I caressed—
And still more oft, thou knowst, I've pressed
Those finger-tips and velvet lips!
'Tis joy supernal, bliss most sweet,
To bow before thee and thy feet,
And take an observation!

"My very heart with rapture thrills
Whene'er I think how, freed from ills
Of this sad life, by you, my wife—"
Before the "wife" was half pronounced
The fair one turned and at him bounced
This fierce ejaculation:

"Hold! hold! you yellow-headed brute!
Hold! hold, I say, you frog-eyed newt!
I swan I's half a mind to shoot
A great brick-bat clur through yer hat!
And now, you ugly blue-nosed wretch,
Yer'd better git, or shur I'll fetch
Handfuls of wool from off yer head
And scratch yer chin as blue as lead!
You son of old Tarnation!"

Soon sticks and stones flew thick and fast
As hailstones in a summer blast,
And, though he dodged them as they passed,
There came an awful rock at last
Which struck a tree, square at him glanced,
And laid him motionless—entranced!

* * * * * * *

He threw away his car, and danced,
Then, fire and brimstone! how he pranced
And raved and tore! and almost swore
He'd never, 'cept insane, or blind,
Attempt to escort womankind
So vile with degradation!

You've heard, now, boys, my story through,
So listen now—a word to you!
Whene'er your Joan from church you'd take,
Before you've made the final break,
In darkest night, or mid-day bright,
I pray you to right sharply look
Which is your Joan, and which the cook
Of Afric emigration!

ALBION, ILL. WALTER COLYER.

JUST MY LUCK.

Let anybody who likes turn up their nose, I feel not the slightest hesitation in avowing that I was in a hurry—in a great hurry.

The steamboat bell was ringing, for one thing, and blowing off steam in a way to send a nervous man distracted.

I knew I couldn't run—my boots were too tight. Then my wardrobe was on board—my gray suit, and my blue suit, and thirteen other suits—all my boots and embroidered slippers, fancy neckties, embroidered handkerchiefs and that new pomade.

"I'll sue the company if they are lost," I exclaimed mentally. "What business have they to be so frightfully punctual? Here I stopped for a moment to talk to Jenks, who has brought over the last new neck-tie, and—"

"Ha, ha! You'd better run, old boy; I have the first chance at the heiress."

I looked up and saw Ned laughing at me. Confound the fellow! How handsome he looked! If that boat started, should I ever dare to present myself, dusty and begrimed, at Elm Grove to find him there—as, of course, he would be—duly washed, shaved and curled, whispering in Nelly Langworth's ear.

"Run," shouted Ned again. The men were already withdrawing the plank. There was a young, very plainly-dressed woman just in front of me.

"Out of the way, woman," I said, pushing past her. She screamed slightly, and would have fallen, if one of the "hands" had not extended his arm and caught her. So Ned told me, for I was too much absorbed in looking after my baggage even to think about her.

Said he: "You nearly knocked that little woman sitting behind us down."

"Do you suppose I was going to let you have Miss Langworth to yourself?" I answered, chuckling.

"Why, is she so attractive?" asked Ned.

"Haven't the least idea, my dear fellow. You know, I'm only acquainted with her father; but I'm sure she's an angel. She has five hundred thousand in her own right."

"Five hundred thousand is a nice little sum!"

"Yes, when I get it (for, to be plain with you, Fred, I have a suit in the trunk that I think will put the matter beyond doubt). When I get it, I shall start with Mrs. Nelly for Paris, where I shall spend six months. From there I shall go—"

Fred burst into a loud laugh.

"Wait till you're introduced, Jim; perhaps she's cross-eyed."

"If she were humpbacked, for half a million I'd make her Mrs. Jonquil."

"Well, you are welcome to her. Give me a little, rosy, bright-eyed woman, who won't say to me, 'It was my money, sir, that made you what you are.'"

"There's the house—fine old place, ain't it?" I said, pointing to a handsome villa on the bank. "When I'm master there you shall come and spend the summer with me."

Fred laughed louder than ever. The boat stopped, and this little woman, whom I had so nearly knocked down, landed with us; but what was our surprise, after ensconsing ourselves in Mr. Langworth's handsome carriage, to behold her perched on the driving-seat with the coachman!

"It's some governess, or poor relation," I said, trying to reassure myself.

"I'll bet you five to one that it's Miss Langworth herself."

"Miss Langworth, indeed! Why, she has actually cotton gloves. There—see!" as we entered the grounds, "didn't I tell you so? She is going in the back way."

"All the same. She'll tell the heiress what you said," persisted Fred, and would talk of nothing else till Mr. Langworth and his family appeared, which they only did after a long delay.

At the first word he uttered I cast a glance of triumph at Fred. The little, plainly-dressed woman—who, by-the-by, was an insipidly-pretty person, with blue eyes, regular features and brown hair—was a Miss Jenny, a sort of companion to Miss Langworth, who proved to be about five-feet-ten, thin, pale, high-nosed, dashing, and a little under 30.

Of course, I immediately opened a conversation with her, leaving it to Fred to do the agreeable to the milk-and-water Miss Jenny.

"You have a charming retreat, Miss Langworth."

"Oh! yes, sir. Hain't you never saw it before?"

early, Miss Langworth was independent of grammar; but I admired her the more. It was only a proof that she was unsophisticated and not spoiled by the world.

"I am a stranger here; but I should think this such a spot as Lamb, the great poet, would have loved."

I hazarded this at a venture, for I am not great in the poetical line; but I was sure she wouldn't find me out if I did make a blunder.

The reply was, however, somewhat unexpected.

"Lamb! why, he used to live down here. He was the butcher, and we used always to be a laughin' about his name."

I saw Fred and Miss Jenny smile, and proposed a walk in the garden, where Miss Langworth murdered the Queen's English at her own sweet discretion, and I made love at mine, at which she didn't blush (though I do believe she tried to), but giggled in such an encouraging manner that I think I should have proposed on the spot, if the dressing-bell had not sounded at that moment.

"Splendid, ain't she?" said I, enthusiastically, to Fred.

"Raw-boned, rather," said Fred, doubtfully.

"Raw-boned! She's a perfect Juno."

"She's no chicken."

"Own up, old boy—you're jealous."

"Not a bit of it. That little Miss Jenny is charming, modest, intelligent, and pretty."

"Everyone to his taste. Mine, I confess, is more exalted."

"If you refer to her height, I agree with you."

"There goes the dinner-bell."

"Then you'd better hurry up, Jim. It takes you about half an hour to tie that cravat." And away went Fred, laughing maliciously. He would take the vacant seat by Miss Langworth, of course. I should be unbecomingly red in the face—my cravat would be a bungle—my left whisker wouldn't look like a breakfast roll, and—down went the jar with the new pomade.

I didn't swear, for it isn't gentlemanly; but I said something forcible about the jar, and went down to the dining-room.

There my worst fears were realized. Fred was helping Miss Langworth to gravy, as I entered, and the only empty chair was by Miss Jenny.

It struck me, as I seated myself, that my arrival had thrown this little person into something of a flutter. She raised her handkerchief to her face, and when she asked for potatoes I fancied that her voice faltered.

I was annoyed. If it had been in a country farm-house, and nobody else around, I might have noticed her; but, with Miss Langworth opposite, I was surprised that she evinced no more discretion. It was not my fault if I was fascinating; and, if my clothes did fit well, it was not agreeable to have impoverished young females falling in love with me.

I believe she made some remark about the opera, but I turned my head to talk to Mr. Langworth.

I would not swear to it, but I think I saw her drop her handkerchief. I could take my oath, however, that Jim Jonquil didn't pick it up.

After dinner, we adjourned to the bowling-saloon, which Mr. Langworth had built in the rear of his house.

"Not bad, is it?" said I to Fred. "Only I mean to have a window let in there—it's not light enough."

I heard a suppressed titter behind me, and for a moment fancied that Miss Langworth had overheard me; but it was only Miss Jenny, who seemed to have an unconquerable propensity to burst out into causeless fits of laughter.

I stepped past her to Miss Langworth, for I was determined Fred should not outwit me this time.

"Miss Langworth, shall we have a game? We can play against Fred and your—friend."

Miss Langworth acceded graciously, and I instructed her in the mysteries of counting up; for, strange to say, she knew nothing about it; and I got the balls, and I placed them in her somewhat bony hands, and I cried bravo when she knocked down a pin, and looked out of the corner of my eye to see the other little woman roll, which she did like a Trojan.

I must confess I was disconcerted; but I reflected that bowling was a somewhat masculine accomplishment, and that the lady who could make a ten-strike might be able to knock her husband down with equal grace and vigor.

But, of course, Miss Langworth was a proficient in music, of which I am fond.

"No," she said, "I kin neither play nor sing—I couldn't never abear it."

Miss Jenny could, however; and straightway executed one of Beethoven's sonatas in masterly style.

Fred was in raptures. But I talked all the more to Miss Langworth, who told me "she was not cold-hearted, but she was afraid to marry, because everybody knew her pa would hand her over $500,000 on her wedding-day, and she was afraid they wanted her for her money."

Dear creature, how I loved her—how I burned to assure her of my disinterested affection! How I longed to ask her to fly with me to some green isle (with $500,000 in her pocket), and live, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," in a brown-stone palace, in that remote corner of the beautiful isle of Manhattan known as Fifth avenue.

What orders I'd give Granch, my tailor! What a team I'd drive! And wouldn't I have a yacht, and belong to a club, and drink five bottles of champagne at dinner every day!

All this happiness within my grasp, and nothing needed to secure but the momentary absence of Fred and that disagreeable Miss Jenny, who was tittering again.

"The ladies propose a sail," said Fred. "Will you go, Jim?"

Of course I would; and, wrapping Miss Langworth in a shawl, for the day was cool, we started down a winding path shaded by overarching trees, and, descending a few stone steps, found ourselves on a fine gravelly beach, on which lay the boat high and dry.

We soon got her off—that is, Fred did, for he was a stalwart fellow, and I didn't wish to soil my new pantaloons—and we helped the ladies into the boat; then I discovered that Miss Langworth had a large ankle, but it failed to dampen my love. I scorned to be influenced by such worldly considerations, and I grew even more devoted to Miss Langworth, who leaned up heavily against me, while Fred and Miss Jenny raved.

The last-mentioned lady, after a short time, proposed that we should run the boat up in a little inlet, and make our way home by another and more circuitous route, the whole distance being about two miles.

"She wants Fred to pop the question," I thought. "Poor fellow! But I'm obliged to her; I shall have a chance to propose to Miss Langworth;" and so I seconded the move with ardor.

Fred agreed, of course, and Miss Langworth said, "La, yes! she didn't care;" and, getting out, the lady and myself walked on slowly behind Fred and Miss Jenny, who were speedily out of sight.

Now was my time.

"How beautiful all this is!" said I, "and yet it makes me sad, Miss Langworth."

"Dear me, does it give you the rheumatism? Folks do say it's damp here, but I never feel it."

"Rheumatism of the heart, Miss Langworth," I answered. "To-morrow I leave you; should I ever (which is improbable) revisit this spot, on whose arm should I find you leaning then?"

Miss Langworth said, archly, she was sure she couldn't tell.

"A husband's, perhaps," I continued, in my deepest bass voice; some fortunate being, who, unlike me, may be esteemed worthy to possess that priceless treasure"—I meant the five hundred thousand dollars; but I said—"your heart."

"I shall never marry," she said, faintly.

"Oh, say not so," I cried, about to sink on one knee; but, looking down, I saw that it was muddy. "Say not so, brightest and best of beings. Drive not to despair (seizing her hand) one who loves you so fondly. Give me but the faintest gleam of hope—say but that you will be mine, after years of toil shall have enabled me to ask your hand of your father, and I will go forth more joyfully than ever—ever horse went to water."

That wasn't very poetical; but I could think of nothing else. "Speak, dearest, —only one word."

Miss Langworth had hidden her face behind her handkerchief; but gasped out:

"Yes, dear Jim; ask pa right away. He won't want you to go out and fight, and all that sort of thing."

"Blessed innocent! he could not wish it less than I did." But it was only after long persuasion that I consented to forego my resolution to win name and fame, and ask her pa at once.

The old gentleman was in the library, and just as I entered I met Fred coming out. I gave him a nod and a wink, and, walking up to Mr. Langworth, informed him that his daughter had just declared her willingness to be united with me in the bonds of holy matrimony, and respectfully implored his blessing.

"I am sorry, Mr. Jonquil," said the old gentleman, looking at me rather quizzically, "but I have just promised her to your friend, Mr. Drummond."

"Impossible!" I exclaimed. "I have this moment left her, and, if you will permit me, I will bring her, that you may hear my statement confirmed from her own lips." And, running out, I found and conducted the fair lady to her father in an exceedingly short time.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Jonquil," said the old gentleman, as soon as he saw her. "I was speaking of my daughter, Nellie, whom I have promised to your friend. But, as for this lady, marry her as soon as you please; my jurisdiction does not extend to my daughter's seamstress."

It was too horrible. I rushed madly out of the house. The little plainly-dressed woman, whom I had nearly knocked down and treated since with such persevering and scornful neglect, was no other than Nellie Langworth—who, overhearing our conversation on the boat, had chosen to revenge herself by substituting the long, lean, ugly, awkward creature with whom I had been playing the fool for her sweet little self.

I left for town in the next train, where I shortly after received an invitation to her wedding with Fred. I leave it to the reader to guess if I went.

A Revengeful Camel.

We find this Eastern story illustrating the camel's malignity and passion—notwithstanding his patience and good service when well treated: On one occasion a camel-driver had insulted the animal in his charge. The driver, from the expression of its eye, saw that there was mischief in it, and kept a sharp watch for some days. One night before he retired to rest, he left his cloak spread over the wooden saddle of the camel outside the tent. During the night the camel approached the cloak, and, believing that its master was fast asleep under it, lay down and rolled itself backwards and forwards over the cloak; the saddle broke under its weight, and the animal was evidently much pleased at what it thought was the cracking and breaking of its master's bones. After a time it rose, and looking with contentment on the havoc it had caused, retired from the spot. Next morning, the driver, who had heard all that the camel had done, presented himself to the animal. The disappointed camel was in such a rage at seeing its master safe and well that it died.

TIMELY HINTS.

How to Neutralize the Bad Effects of Heated Terms.

People cannot be too careful in avoiding sunstroke. For the information of the public the Health Department of New York has issued a circular which has been given wide publicity. It is substantially as follows: Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of the heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping-rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping-rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in-doors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries, etc.—see that the room is well ventilated.

In working in the sun wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it, on the head, a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being heated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella when walking, a canvas or board cover when working in the sun.

When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning, on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache, or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately; lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck.

If any one is overcome by the heat, send at once for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician, give the person cold drinks of water, or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cool cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two table-spoonfuls of water, with a little sugar.

Andrew Jackson.

Chevalier Wikoff, in his delightful "Reminiscences," gives the following account of his first meeting with Andrew Jackson: I was taken to the White House, one evening, to be presented to the President. When they arrived, the President was still at dinner, but it was not long before the doors were thrown open, and General Jackson entered at the head of his company, talking and laughing with much animation. He seemed in high glee. Seating himself near the fire, his friends formed a group about him. I was absorbed for some minutes in scanning the face and mein of this remarkable man. In person he was tall, slim and straight as an arrow. His head was long, but narrow, and covered with thick gray hair that stood erect, as though impregnated with his defiant spirit; his brow was deeply furrowed, and his eye, even in his present mood, was one "to threaten and command." His nose was prominent, and indicated force. His mouth displayed firmness. The whole conveyed an impression of energy and daring. My gaze was fixed upon him, and I forgot all else. My friend intimated he would present me on the first opportunity, and the announcement threw me into a flutter.

Presently a gentleman hurriedly entered the room, went up to the President, and whispered in his ear. In a moment he sprang from his chair, his eyes flashing and his arms flying wildly about him.

"By the Eternal!" I heard him exclaim, "I'll smash them!"

Every one near him jumped to his feet, astounded at this sudden explosion. He was surrounded, and all were demanding what had occurred. I was electrified at the spectacle. Like a lion goaded to fury, he kept on gesticulating and denouncing some outrage he would not brook. At length I was told that information was brought him that the Senate had rejected Van Buren's nomination to England, and he regarded this as a personal insult. The opposition in alliance with Calhoun's friends had thus smitten the schemer, whom they accused of breaking up the Cabinet for his occult purposes. Open war was now declared between Calhoun and Jackson. The grand battle came off a little later. It was suggested by my friend that under the circumstances my introduction had better be postponed. I readily agreed, having no fancy to approach the volcano in eruption. I considered myself fortunate, however, in having seen the fiery hero in one his towering passions. What a contrast to his first phase!

What English Soldiers Eat.

It will be interesting to our army men to know the details, just published, of the rations of the British soldiers in the field. A pound of bread, a pound of fresh meat, three-quarters of a pound of flour, and, at the discretion of the commanding officer and medical staff, a pint of porter or half a gill of spirits form the daily ration. As it is not always practicable to obtain fresh bread, fresh meat or fresh vegetables, three-quarters of a pound of biscuit, flour or rice are to be considered equivalent to the ration of bread; a pound of salt meat, or three-quarters of a pound of preserved meat, may be substituted for the fresh-meat ration, and two ounces of preserved vegetables, or a quarter of a pound of onions or leeks, may take the place of fresh vegetables.

A Queer Fish.

The slang phrase "queer fish" has been realized, piscatorial form, in California. At Monterey some fishermen caught it in a seine. It was about nine inches long. The first half of the fish was a mountain brook trout, having the eye, head, scales, spots and shape of that fish. It had a pair of fins at the usual place behind the gills; an inch or two back of this it suddenly changed into a silver eel, the shape, color, and absence of scales being perfect. It will probably find a resting place on the shelves of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences.

What a Volcano Can Do.

Cotapaxi, in 1738, threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while in 1854 the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard at a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up the rivers, opened new lakes, and, in valleys 1,000 feet wide, made deposits 600 feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius which, in 1637, passed through Torre del Greco, contained 33,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter, and in 1793, when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1760 Ætna poured forth a flood which covered eighty-four square miles, and measured nearly 1,000,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoria formed the Monte Rosini, near Nicholosa, a cone of two miles in circumference, and 400 feet high. The stream thrown out by Ætna in 1810 was in motion at the rate of a yard a day for nine months after the eruption, and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cool and consolidated for ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the scoria and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1660 Ætna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria and Egypt. It hurled stones eight pounds in weight to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, where similar masses were tossed up 2,000 feet above the summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block of 100 cubic yards in volume a distance of nine miles; and Sumbawa, in 1815, during the most terrific eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 miles of surface, and out of a population of 12,000 souls only twenty escaped.

The Army Worm.

The stories told of the army worm and his performance in the Eastern States almost equal the wonderful tales in Herodotus, of ants that devoured camels and elephants and found an army of men no great obstacle to their march. They get so thick and grow so fast that they cover the ground some inches deep, and roll and tumble over each other until the soil seems moving with life. They cannot be stopped or turned aside. They go over stone fences, a squirming gray mass, many yards wide, covering it up like a blanket. When a field is exhausted they take to the road and travel under some apparent guidance, until they come to a field that is fit to eat. They attack barns and eat up every green thing and even the hay. Sometimes houses are assaulted, and it is found hard, even with brooms, shovels and brushes, to protect residences. Half a dozen of them will take possession of a stalk of rye or blade of grass and eat the sustenance out of it. Those who come too late for the first table will burrow in the roots until the field looks as if a fire had passed over it. Carriage and wagon-wheels make no noise as the vehicles drive over the squirming masses. They accomplish most of their work in the evening or the morning. They cannot be stamped out, for they increase faster than they can be killed. A ditch with tar is only a brief impediment, because, as soon as it is full, the remainder of the host crosses on the dead bodies. The worm is about an inch long, thick as a rye straw, dislikes potatoes, and will not touch tobacco. It is not even good for food, like the grasshopper, and so in no way compensates for the devastation which is produced.

Unnecessary Falsehoods.

Surely, clerks in some stores tell many unnecessary falsehoods, in their anxiety to advance their employers' interests. Misrepresentations drop constantly from their lips. "This is all silk, lady," asserts a saleswoman who exhibits a black cotton lace scarf, and "every thread linen," is the description which the housekeeper receives of towels into whose composition not a thread of linen enters. The fibs told in second-class dry-goods stores are so enormous that they argue a love of lying on the part of the salesmen, and utter idiocy on the part of the buyers. Why should any one desire to make the statement that all the goods in his establisment are sold at cost price, or expect customers to believe that he entered into trade from purely philanthropic motives? A fair profit is the right of one who sells. It is the motive of his selling. "Upon my word I am giving this away," imposes upon somebody. Why it is so often uttered is a mighty mystery and must remain so. Then, too, if one desires a certain style of collar, of scarf, of shoe, quite in the mode, and well known to be so, and inquires for the article at a store where they do not happen to keep it, the negative to the question, "Have you so and so?" is always followed by the remark, "Nobody wears them now; they are entirely out of fashion"—a comment both insulting and false. Do such fibs "pay," in any sense of the term?

Oatmeal.

Give the children oatmeal at least once a day. It is genuine bone and muscle food; and they must thrive. Could our girls make the morning and night meals on real nourishment—not pastry—take more to nourish the brain and nerves, we should have less of the neuralgia among our women. Indeed, this oat meal mush would afford ample food for the last meal, which should ordinarily be the lightest, simple, and easy of digestion, securing good sleep, while it may well form a part of the morning meal. Its extensive use would do much to promote health among us.

FROM a census recently taken of the city of Buda-Pesth, it appears that the population is at present 333,557, a considerable increase since the last census of 1876, when the numbers were only 295,254. A hundred years ago Pesth contained but 13,550 inhabitants, and Buda 23,643. Since that the population of Buda has doubled, while that of Pesth has increased twenty-fold.

THE WANDERER'S SONG.

BY MRS. J. Y. H. KOONS.

When through the rough and wintry world
In wretchedness I roam,
With childish love I breathe the names
Of father, mother, home.

They bear one back in fancy sweet
To boyhood's sinless days,
Ere thorns had pierced my weary feet
In desolated ways;

Back to the dear old orchard trees,
Set out by father's hand,
Beneath whose shade the perfumed breeze
My boyish brow has fanned;

While I in silent wonder lay
Upon the velvet grass,
And watched in joy life's fancied play
In panorama pass.

Ah, me! 'tis well those dreams were gold.
Their memory gilds the lead
Of real life, when hearts grow cold
And dreamless as the dead.

If there is aught in us survives
The fearful wreck of death,
The mother-love that warms our lives
Unto the latest breath

Must be the part, the deathless link
That binds the soul to God;
That sings to it of heaven and home
And lifts it from the clod.

MUNCIE CITY, Ind.

PITH AND POINT.

YOUNG man, a diamond pin looks real nice and glistens brightly, but, when $4 a week supports a man and pin both, one or the other is not genuine.

If you love a girl and want to marry 'er,
And lack of pluck is the only barrier,
We would make this mild suggestion:
Shoot yourself or pop the question.

—*Keokuk Constitution.*

A LITTLE boy came to his mother recently and said: "Mamma, I should think that, if I was made of dust, I would get muddy inside when I drink."

"WHAT! only five policemen for a town like this?" exclaimed a traveler. "Oh," replied the native calmly, "they have no difficulty in keeping what little peace we have."

"WHAT is a woman's will?" shrieks a social scientist of the bachelor persuasion. Experience in our younger days teaches us that it is the only will that the heirs don't want to contest.

A UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY.

At ten, a child; at twenty, wild;
At thirty, strong, if ever;
At forty, wise; at fifty, rich;
At sixty, good, or never.

A LITTLE boy, weeping most piteously, was interrupted by some unusual occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment; the thought was broken. "Ma," said he, resuming his sniffle, "what was I crying about just now?"

RECORDER (to witness with bandaged eye)—"Did he have any provocation when he struck you?" Witness—"He may have had something of the kind concealed on his person, but it was a brick he struck me wid."

WHEN inviting guests to dinner the number should be limited in accordance with the quantity of dinner that can be served. Thirteen at the table is unlucky when there is dinner enough for only ten.

Act one, they meet as in a pleasant dream;
Act two, he'll treat to soda and ice-cream;
Act three, his cash, alas! is nearly played;
Act four, his girl grows cold, sedate and staid;
Act five, just as his love is ripe and yellow,
His girl is sporting with another fellow.

IT was a colored preacher who said to his flock: "We have a collection to make this morning, and, for de glory ob heaben, whichever of you stole Mr. Jones' turkeys, don't put anything on the plate." One who was there says, "Every blessed niggah in church came down with the rocks."

A QUAKER gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of a cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as a cobweb, she exclaimed: "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker, solemnly, "unless thee put on another breastpin!"

A DANBURY man tells a good story of his aunt, who is a model housekeeper and a scrupulous stickler for a good table. The clergyman called near the dinner hour, and was pressed to stay to the meal. At the table there was a good supply of well-prepared food, but the lady felt compelled to make many apologies for imaginary deficiencies. In the grace the clergyman asked our Heavenly Father to "bless the frugal meal." This made the lady very mad.

SAID Angelina, suddenly breaking the oppressive silence, "Don't you feel afraid of the army worms, Theodore, that are coming so rapidly this way?" The question was such a strange one that Theodore's surprise caused him to look right at Angelina for the first time in his life. Why did she ask that, he wanted to know. "Oh, nothing," she replied, as she toyed with her fan, "only the papers say they eat every green thing wherever they go."

THERE is a great deal of interesting conversation going on over the telephone wires, if you have the machine open and listen. The message of a fond mother whose cherub had eaten a watermelon or so too much, and a gentleman who had sent home a large redfish for dinner, got mixed the other day. First voice: "What shall I do about the baby?" Second voice: "Scrape all the scales off him, cut him open, and have him dressed nicely for dinner with caper sauce. Ain't he a whopper?"

"MUSIC hath charms," etc. For instance: In a traveling menagerie in England was a large lion. A piano was played near him, the high tones of which seemed to excite him to great surprise. But scarcely had the low notes been touched when he rose abruptly, his "eyes darting fire;" he endeavored to break his chains, he lashed his flanks with his tail and gave deafening roars. The music having ceased, the beast became calm almost immediately. As the weather is now warm enough for parlor windows to be thrown open, there are thousands of people in this country who feel just as that lion did. The fellow who fingered the piano in that menagerie was not the only bad player in the world.—*Norristown Herald.*

John Quincy Adams on Vanity.

"They say I am vain. Thank God I am so. Vanity is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down. I agree with Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, who wrote to her uncle, the Bishop, to inquire whether the text, 'All is vanity and vexation of spirit,' was not badly translated. She thought it ought to be, 'All is vanity or vexation of spirit.' She implied that what was not vanity was sure to be vexation, and there I am with her."

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Meeting of the National Democratic Committee.

Hon. W. H. Barnum Unanimously Re-elected Chairman.

The Members of the Committee Call Upon Gov. Tilden.

The National Democratic Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, July 13, and organized by unanimously electing W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman. Mr. Barnum briefly thanked the committee for this expression of confidence, saying it had been his wish that some other person should be selected for the position, but that, the committee having expressed its wish that he should preside over it, he would do all in his power to make the campaign successful. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, nominated F. O. Prince, of Boston, for Secretary, and he was unanimously elected.

The committee was about to adjourn when Mr. Hewitt called attention to the fact that a sub-committee of the Congressional Committee was in the hotel and desired to present a communication. The chair appointed Mr. Hewitt and Orestes Cleveland a committee to wait upon the sub-committee. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Cleveland returned with the sub-committee, which consisted of Senator J. E. McDonald, of Indiana; Senator Wm. Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland; Gen. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; and Duncan S. Walker, of Washington. Senator McDonald said that the Congressional Committee had been at work for some time in Washington, and desired to put itself into communication with and work in co-operation with the National Committee. He presented a resolution of the committee to that effect. The committee, he said, desired that, when the National Committee had appointed its Executive Committee and selected its headquarters, notice be given to the Congressional Committee. The communications and requests were referred to the Executive Committee, when appointed.

The National Committee then took a recess until 8 p. m.

Upon reassembling in the evening the committee spent two hours informally, representatives of the different States giving an outline of the political situation in their States and explaining what is necessary to be done in each case. The general outlook was reported to be brighter than it has been at the opening of any previous campaign.

The Democratic National Committee reassembled on the morning of the 14th, Senator Barnum presiding. The number of the Executive Committee was increased from thirteen to eighteen. The following were then appointed an Executive Committee:

W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; F. O. Prince, Massachusetts; George T. Barnes, Georgia; Wm. C. Goudy, Illinois; Austin H. Brown, Indiana; M. M. Ham, Iowa; Henry D. McHenry, Kentucky; B. F. Jonas, Louisiana; Outerbridge Husey, Maryland; P. H. Kelly, Minnesota; A. H. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; Abram S. Hewett, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Wm. W. Armstrong, Ohio; Wm. L. Scott, Pennsylvania; Thomas O'Connor, Tennessee, and B. B. Smalley, Vermont.

After routine business the committee adjourned to the call of the chair. The members subsequently proceeded in a body to the residence of Ex-Gov. Tilden to pay respects to that gentleman.

The committee, on reaching Mr. Tilden's residence in Gramercy park, were received by Henry Tilden, the ex-Governor's brother, Senator Kernan, Augustus Schell, and others. When Mr. Tilden appeared, looking unusually well, ex-Gov. Stevenson addressed him as follows:

The convention of the American Democracy upon the 22d of June last met at Cincinnati and nominated Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Wm. H. English, of Indiana, for Vice President. The committee charged with the duty of informing those eminent statesmen of the high trust which has been committed to them performed that duty yesterday. The gentlemen who composed that committee now surround you. Having notified the nominee, whom the people intend to elect in ides of November, next President and Vice President of the United States, their duty would have been but half performed without waiting in person upon you and tendering the homage of the entire American people to him who, in 1876, was, by a large majority, elected President of the United States. The fact that you chose, in order to avoid civil strife and bloodshed, by noble self-denial, to forego the execution of the duties of Chief Magistracy of the American republic, thus delegated to you, and from which you were deposed by a conspiracy founded in force and fraud, and by a crime against free representative self-government, does not in any manner detract from the high honor and confidence of the American people in your wisdom, virtue and capacity to exercise the high trust and duties of that responsible position. In refusing to allow your name to go before the National Convention as a candidate for President in the approaching election, you have taken from the people the privilege of electing you a second time to the Presidency of the United States and of vindicating in your person the crime committed upon the constitution by a conspiracy founded upon force and fraud and refusing to give effect to the voice of the people in calling you in 1876 to execute the high trust of President of the United States. Those acts of self-denying patriotism on your part only have endeared you to the confidence and regard of lovers of American free government throughout the Union. For these acts of self-denial and patriotism, the Democracy of the United States pray to the Almighty Power that your life may be prolonged for many, very many years more; particularly that you may live to see the country and its constitutional Government relieved from many incumbrances heaped on them, as well as a rectification of the basest frauds perpetrated upon the people by the overwhelming defeat next November of the Republican party. I speak not by the voice of this committee, but by the voice of the Democratic party throughout this broad land, who unite in paying you homage simply because of your patriotism, virtue, and exalted statesmanship. We know that the country and constitution would have been as safely guarded by you as by Madison, Jefferson, or Jackson, had you been installed as President.

The speaker here read a resolution in reference to Mr. Tilden, passed by the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Stevenson then concluded:

This document but expresses the true sentiment of every single member of the Democratic party in the whole country. I now hand it to you, and permit me to say that I think you ought to feel proud of it. You have our best wishes for your continued health and prosperity.

In reply Mr. Tilden spoke as follows:

MR. STEVENSON, President of the Democratic National Convention: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have expressed the communication you make to me. The solution which enables the Democratic party of the United States to vindicate the right of the people to choose their Chief Magistrate (a right violated in 1876), and at the same time relieves me of the burden of the canvass and four years of administration, is most agreeable to me. My sincere good wishes and cordial co-operation as a private citizen attend the illustrious soldier whom the Democracy have designated as their standard-bearer in the Presidential canvass. I congratulate you on the favorable prospects with which that canvass has been commenced, and the promise it affords of complete and final success.

The members of the committee were then introduced to Mr. Tilden individually, and soon after took their leave.

Messrs. Hewitt, Smalley, and Barnum were appointed a committee to secure permanent headquarters, and Messrs. Hewitt, Cleveland, Scott, Smalley and Horsey an advisory committee. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Barnum, Hewitt and Scott, was appointed to confer with a sub-committee from the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in regard to carrying on the campaign. The latter sub-committee consists of Senators Whyte, of Maryland; McDonald, of Indiana; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; Augustus Schell, of New York, and Duncan S. Walker, of Washington. It was decided that the Executive Committee should meet the second Tuesday of each month, and the matter of establishing a branch in the West was discussed but no action taken. The committee then adjourned until Wednesday next.

The matter of two Democratic electoral tickets in Virginia came up, and, after a brief discussion, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee selected to notify Hancock and English of their nomination met and resolved that they "do hereby return their sincere thanks to Gov. Stevenson, permanent President of the National Convention, for the dignified and feeling manner in which he presented, this day, members of this committee and their sentiments to Gov. Tilden, and they rejoice to record, not only for themselves, but for the Democracy of the republic, the patriotic devotion of Mr. Tilden to the cause and candidate of his party."

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Congressional Committee met at the St. James Hotel, New York, on July 14. Senator Wallace presided, and Duncan S. Walker acted as Secretary. The two vacancies in the committee were filled by the appointment of Gen. Wm. Franklin and Aug. Belmont. Senator Whyte moved that the Executive Committee be increased for the present to not less than nine members, and that the committee have power to still further increase the members. On motion of Senator McDonald, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the new Executive Committee: Senators Wm. A. Wallace, W. Pinckney Whyte, J. E. McDonald, and H. G. Davis, Mr. Augustus Schell, Mr. August Belmont, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Congressman Joseph C. S. Blackburn, and ex-Congressman John G. Thompson. Duncan S. Walker was elected Secretary.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to co-operate with the National Executive Committee upon the plan of the campaign, and defining the duties of both committees. The headquarters of the Congressional Committee will be at Washington.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

A Union Soldier Supplanted by an Ex-Rebel.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

Mr. Hayes' civil-service order is not in very active operation during this campaign. Beside the forced assessment of clerks by the withholding a portion of their pay in the Treasury Department, a general inspection of the departments is being made for the purpose of weeding out all who are not professed loyal Republicans, without regard to their clerical capacity. One of the most flagrant cases of removals of this class is the dismissal from the War Department of Capt. Hamlin, of Springfield, Ill. Hamlin was one of the best clerks in the War Department. He served during the war in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois. He was clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois in 1877 and 1878. He was indorsed for an appointment at the War Department by Senators Logan and David Davis, and Gen. W. T. Sherman. During his service as clerk he has discreetly avoided politics. The clerk that sat next to him never suspected that he was a Democrat. Complaint was made to Noah, the appointment clerk, that Hamlin had been a Democrat. Some one heard him say that he was going to Cincinnati. This was enough, and Hamlin was abruptly dismissed. When he asked the reason he was bluntly told that it was because he was a Democrat. Capt. Hamlin has since addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1880.

Hon. Alex. Ramsey, Secretary of War.

SIR: Under the law approved March 16, 1880, to facilitate the settlement of pensions, by indorsement of Senators David Davis and John A. Logan and Gen. W. T. Sherman, I secured an appointment as one of the additional force. Upon inquiry I found that of all the additional force appointed I stood first in the performance of duty. Of those appointed, as I now understand, only two are dismissed, of whom I am one. Among those retained the public record will show that the tail of the list in performing public service has had a great share in the dispensation of Government patronage, thus illustrating the beauties of "civil-service reform" as now practiced. J. J. Noah, who supervises your appointments, submitted these inquiries: "Are you not a Democrat?" "Did you not say you were going to Cincinnati?" and added: "You have talked too much." I replied that I had said I was going to Cincinnati; that I was a Democrat; that he had no place in his gift for which I would surrender my political opinions; and also told him both by letter and in person that I had fought three years to maintain the Union of the States, and was now a pensioner of the Government, and in addition to that I informed him that he had appointed in his new organization a person who carries the recommendation of Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, being his cousin a Mr. McHenry, who during the whole war served as a Confederate soldier, was directing his bullets against the bosom of myself and comrades and against the integrity of the Union, of which you, sir, and your party profess to be the especial champions. Your secretary and appointment clerk informed me that some vacancy might occur in which he could place me, but his remarks so clearly indicated that political proscription and no "civil-service reform" founded on merit would govern the bestowment of place that I deem it a public duty to address you this open letter, to know whether or not you sustain this manner of administering the service of the people. I had declared that I would never give one dollar to corrupt the people of this country to vote against the party of which I am a member, and especially against the great soldier who bared his bosom to the storm in behalf of the Union, and whom the Democrats have presented as their candidate for the Presidency. This may have been an additional reason why I failed to respond successfully to the peculiar civil-service reform that has signalized the history of your Secretary's administration, and which he graphically described by stating that "you know, Hamlin, this is a political year." I am, honored sir, your most obedient servant,

D. M. HAMLIN.

When Senator Logan heard of the removal he addressed the following letter to the appointment clerk who had ordered Hamlin's dismissal:

JULY 15, 1880.

Judge Noah:

DEAR SIR: I am truly sorry that you have discontinued Capt. Hamlin. He was appointed especially for Judge Davis, with my joining him in the recommendation. I hope you may find it the proper thing to do to restore him. I understand that he has been supplanted by a Confederate soldier. This is rather tough, you being a Union soldier yourself. He was a Democrat, but left them, and claims that he has done nothing to cause you to think otherwise. Yours, truly,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Judge Davis also wrote from Bloomington as follows:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 3, 1880.

MY DEAR HAMLIN: I am chagrined and astonished at your discharge. I have recommended no one in your place. Indeed, I have no recollection of having recommended any one to the War Department for any place. I do not believe Gen. Logan has recommended any one for your place. If Logan is in Washington you had better see him, and I have no doubt he will see you rectified. My recommendation is on file. I don't see what more I can do unless I was there in person. I am sorry,

Truly yours,

DAVID DAVIS.

HANCOCK IN 1876-7.

Nothing Dishonorable or Treasonable in His Attitude.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a conservative Republican journal of wide influence, and a supporter of Garfield, reviews the charge of treason brought against Gen. Hancock by the reckless organs of the spoils party, and reaches the conclusion that Gen H.'s attitude pending the electoral count was in every way honorable and consistent with his duty as a soldier. The *Republican* candidly says—and its words are commended to every reader of this journal, Republican as well as Democrat:

Gen. Hancock's conduct during the electoral struggle of 1876-7 is going to be the battle-ground of his record. Nothing else derogatory to his reputation as an officer and citizen stands examination, or discloses any substance of evil. The data regarding his course then have been placed before the public about as fully as they are likely to be. Hiram Atkins has told his story, as we have already printed, and as derived from Gen. "Baldy" Smith; Gen. Smith doesn't deny it, and is apparently a little nettled that the story is out. Gen. Sherman declines to say anything about it. Atkins says that Hancock made known his position to Sherman before the Electoral Commission was fixed upon as a mode of settlement, and that he simply informed Sherman that, if Congress sustained Tilden's claim, he should feel obliged to obey the orders of President Tilden.

It is clear that the Republican claim that, as the New York *Tribune* says, "Gen. Hancock took it upon himself to decide that Mr. Tilden had been elected," is all bosh. The Presidency was disputed, every intelligent citizen viewed the situation with anxiety, and Gen. Hancock, the citizen before he was a soldier, said frankly, on being asked his opinion by his superior officer, that if the authorities who certify to the election of a President differ, and Congress sustains one and the Executive another, he should go with Congress. Perhaps he said that if the House (not Congress) sustained Tilden, he should also; it is not improbable, the House being the body constitutionally authorized to choose a President in case of failure to elect.

The charge amounts, then, to this, that Hancock, being a soldier of the nation, yet dared to have opinion upon a civil question on being asked and to say, in case controversy arose, in which direction he should conceive constitutional authority to lie. We find nothing dishonorable or treasonable in that attitude. On the other hand, it is one of the few presumptive evidences of Hancock's capacity for civil administration. The American theory of Government does not require the soldier to be a machine of unthinking militarism. The American soldier is raised and trained amid the atmosphere of citizenship. While this fact lost us many officers from the regular army to the rebellion, it added devotion and intelligence to those who remained, and will always be the pride of American arms over those of Europe. Had Congress, or had the House, sustained the claim of Tilden to the Presidency, and the administration of Gen. Grant sustained the claim of Hayes, the grounds for a divided allegiance would have been so strong on both sides that it is vain to speculate upon the degree of moral error involved in a declaration for one or the other of the two authorities. We were fortunately saved from such a catastrophe, and there is nothing to prove that Gen. Hancock was ever disloyal to the Government which was based upon that settlement.

Gen. Hancock, referring to this matter himself this week at an interview reported in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, said:

Whether I wrote a letter to Gen. Sherman on the subject of the electoral contest I shall not say, but my position in regard to that matter was well understood at the time, and has not changed since. I am of the opinion that Gen. Grant's term as President ended at midnight March 3. After that I should have paid no more attention to him officially than I would to the man in the moon. The houses of Congress alone had power to count the electoral vote, and declare the result, and they were the constitutional authority. My position on this question cannot be open to misconstruction. Anything I may have written to Gen. Sherman or any one else concerning it is at the disposal of the public. I am not ashamed of my views regarding the electoral contest and still adhere to them.

Oily Garfield.

The true-blue Republican organs of this city and the country in general have been amusing themselves of late with the publication of stories having reference to Gen. Hancock's Presidency of an oil company, which did not prove a success, after the close of the war. This has been magnified into something very big and proportionally odious by writers employed on the party journals referred to. It may, therefore, be interesting to those virtuous persons to learn that their "standard-bearer"—to use the well-worn cant expression of the day—is not entirely free from oleaginous contamination. On the contrary, while the "superb" individual nominated by the Democrats for the Presidency only lent his name to an oil project, in which he lost some money by way of proving his sincerity, it will be seen, further on, that the canny Garfield was interested as an agent in a somewhat similar scheme, and did his utmost in this city, fifteen years ago, to rope some innocent people into the business.

Mr. S. H. Kerfoot, of Chicago, recollects that, some time in 1865 or 1866, Garfield arrived in the city, sent for him, told him a plausible story about a number of newly-discovered and immensely profitable oil-wells in Ohio, and asked him to help organize a company to develop them. Kerfoot had other matters to attend to, and could not devote his time to the brilliant scheme, but Garfield remained in Chicago some time, preaching to and roping in the Campbellites, and finally did organize the Venango Oil Company. A number of people took stock in the enterprise, but, so far as can be learned, not one of them ever realized a cent, or recovered the sum invested. The Republican organ-grinders have been crowding out news for several weeks to make room for a charge similar to this against the Democratic candidate for President. It remains to be seen whether they will lay the above charges before their readers with the same frequency and explicitness.—*Chicago Times.*

A Candid Verdict.

The Springfield *Republican* (Garfield supporter) passes judgment upon the smirched Republican nominee in these plain and cutting words. Well may Garfield cry out, "Save me from my friends:"

We present an interesting letter this week calling importunately for a verdict from the *Republican* upon Gen. Garfield's case or cases, and exhorting us to throw off our coat and pitch in lustily for the Republican candidates.

The *Republican* recognizes the duty of a verdict only so far as we can interpret the facts to justify one. Gen. Garfield is accused of a series of political misdemeanors—three at least, the Credit Mobilier, the De Golyer, the salary grab. If we were disposed to "hire an eminent lawyer," after the manner of the *Nation* (we do not know the grounds of the attribution), we might produce verdicts to order upon all these points with the promptitude and dispatch required by the ardent G. S. M. We can procure eminent lawyers' opinions to anything probably. We do not recognize any such imperative exigency, however. Garfield has not yet been nominated a month, his full defense has been in circulation only a week, his letter of acceptance is yet to appear. It is not judgment of him to say that he is "spotted," "tainted," "seriously compromised," etc., for these are historic facts. His reputation never can be as clean as it would have been but for these things, never can stand with that of Edmunds, for instance, or that of Hancock. This may be terrible, it may be unjust, but it is the injustice of that nemesis which every public life must confront, and which, in obedience to the law of human nature, ranks the suspected and the accused below the unsuspected and the stainless.

Read This.

Those who laugh at the idea of Republicans voting for Hancock should read the resolutions printed below, which were adopted in St. Louis, by a Republican club of sixty-five members. The meeting took place at the corner of Fifth and Myrtle streets, with Edward Crowley in the chair:

WHEREAS, The Republican party has seen fit to nominate a man for the Presidency in whose integrity we have no confidence, and who we believe has no abiding interest in the welfare of the nation only so far as it can minister to his paltry personal ambition; and,

WHEREAS, The Democratic party has placed in nomination for the same office a man of integrity, ability and courage; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a band of candid Republicans, who believe in adhering to the true principles upon which our republican form of government was founded, have severed our connections with that party governed by rings and cliques, and cheerfully pledge ourselves to support the candidacy of Hancock and English during the ensuing campaign and promise to use all honorable means to insure their triumph at the national coming election.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gen. Hancock, the next President of the United States, to William H. English, the next Vice President.

A Frank Opinion About Garfield's Letter.

On the tariff, Gen. Garfield's expressions are generalities, of no value in themselves, but, interpreted in the light of his recent course in Congress, giving little cause for expecting any aid from him in those rational reforms which are imperatively demanded by the interests of the country, and by none more than by the great body of unprotected and overtaxed manufactures. Neither in substance nor form is this part of his letter worthy of his position, or calculated to strengthen him where he most needs strength.

The portions of Mr. Garfield's letter relating to the reform of the civil service are below the level of the platform adopted at Chicago. He calls for legislation from Congress, which would certainly be desirable, if it were of the right kind, but he ventures no suggestion as to what such legislation should be, nor does he pledge his personal support to the principles of the system which has been, in places, applied with perfect success by Mr. Hayes, without any aid whatever from Congress. On the contrary, he distinctly takes a stand less elevated than that of the platform—which declares that "fitness, determined by practical tests, should admit to the service"—by announcing the necessity of consulting members of Congress, whom he indicates plainly, though he describes them in a roundabout fashion, as to appointments. On the whole, the letter of Gen. Garfield is very uneven, and fails to place him in that commanding position which he might have easily assumed.—*New York Times (Stalwart Republican).*

Enthusiasm for Garfield.

There is no use in saying that Garfield has never developed any enthusiasm. Listen to this:

When Chittenden had secured Garfield's service for the Chicago paving ring, he wrote to McClellan and De Golyer as follows: "*To-day's and to-night's work has secured the assistance of Gen. Garfield. You cannot overrate this occasion. He is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and holds the purse strings of the national treasury. Through him must come every dollar of appropriation. I need not say that I now feel certain of success.*"

Manufacture of Paper.

Paper stock of all kinds is now in use. In France paper is made from the hop vine; in Scotland from jute. The material is inexhaustible, but the process of manufacture is too expensive. Wood, straw, esparto grass, and various other vegetable products have been pressed into the service. The hop stalk, as yielding textile fibre possessing qualities of length, suppleness and delicacy, is the best substitute for rags yet discovered.

THE proprietor of a Louisville bone factory announces that persons leaving their bones with him can have them ground at short notice.

INDIANA NEWS.

ELKHART has 6,997 people, an increase of 112 per cent. in ten years.

FROM census reports already at hand, it is estimated that the population of Indiana will foot up 2,220,000.

THE population of Mount Vernon, as found by the census-taker, is 3,706, a gain of about 30 per cent. since the last census.

THE commission house of George H. Start & Co. burned recently at Evansville. Loss, $20,000; insured for $10,000.

THE Board of Equalization of Knox county have discovered about 700 acres of land that has never been listed for taxation.

MRS. BREINERT, of Walkerton, was building a fire in her home, when her clothes ignited, and before help came she was roasted.

IN 1870 the population of Wabash was 2,881, while in 1880, including the same limits, it is 4,603, showing a net gain of 60 per cent. since the last census.

FIFTEEN bounty claims, which have been in litigation for about two years, have just been allowed by the Commissioners of Morgan county. They average $104 each.

FRANK GIBSON, who, with his wife and children, were drowned on White Bear lake, near St. Paul, Minn., was until recently a citizen of Terre Haute, where his father still resides.

THE saw and planing mill of A. G. Campfield, at Winchester, together with all of the machinery and tools, was burned not long ago. Loss estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000; insured for $1,000.

MICHAEL HARTMETZ, a confectioner of Vincennes, was badly burned on the breast and limbs by the bursting of a bottle containing sulphuric acid, with which he was charging a soda-water fountain.

THERE is a great gold excitement on Rush creek, in Washington county. An old miner from the Rockies and Sierras declares that he has discovered gold particles in the bed of the creek, and also gold-bearing quartz.

A MISS WENDEN, residing on Walnut street, Madison, fell from the second-story window of her dwelling, while walking in her sleep. She is a season too early. She took her fall in summer.

THE following are the correct census statistics of Sullivan county: Town of Sullivan, 2,166; Hamilton township, 2,175; Haddon township, 2,865; Cass township, 1,395; Gill township, 2,175; Jackson township, 1,979; Jefferson township, 1,797; Curry township, 2,246; Fairbanks township, 1,332; Thurman, 1,952; total for the entire county, 20,042.

A MAN by the name of Blondell, at Evansville accomplished the feat of swimming fifteen miles in three and one-half hours. He claims to be champion long-distance swimmer of the world. He swam against time, attempting to make the distance in two hours and a half. He is entered for the swim at Cincinnati which takes place during the Exposition.

MADISON *Star*: A lady living in the western part of the city is the owner of a litter of young kittens and a pet hen. There is nothing remarkable in this fact, but the hen, which lately lost her brood, has taken the kittens in hand and cannot be kept away from them. She goes to the basket where they are and hovers them, and tries to teach them to scratch. She probably thinks that after a while they will lay in the basket.

JAMES PURCELL, of Washington township, Harrison county, killed a snake three feet long, resembling a spotted viper. Two-thirds of the way down its body were two well-formed legs, about two inches long and one-fourth of an inch thick, each having a joint. It had two feet, resembling in shape a human hand with the thumb off, and on each foot were eight well-developed claws. Mr. George Windell preserved it in spirits, and now has it for the examination of the curious.

WILLIAM DUNHAM, an insane convict from Crawford county, broke out of his cell in the insane department of the State prison south, a few days ago, and made a desperate attempt to escape. Armed with a long bar of iron he made an onslaught upon the guards who went in pursuit, but fortunately he did not hurt any of them. The desperate convict was driven in range of the dummy-engine used in the prison, when the water was turned upon him with such force that he was knocked down and recaptured.

THE explosion of a coal-oil lamp at Harmony burned Mrs. William McClain so badly that she died. She was carrying the lamp in her hand, when she stooped down, and, upon rising suddenly, the action of the air caused the flame to run into the bowl of the lamp, causing the explosion. The woman's clothing was saturated with the oil, and the flame enveloped her entire body in an instant. Her husband first attempted to tear her clothes from her body, but made no headway, after which he threw bed-clothing upon her and extinguished the fire, but not until she was fatally burned.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well-known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of [illegible] marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 35 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. B. Ehlers druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.
No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

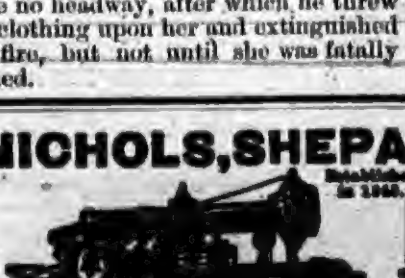

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.
32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
☞For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

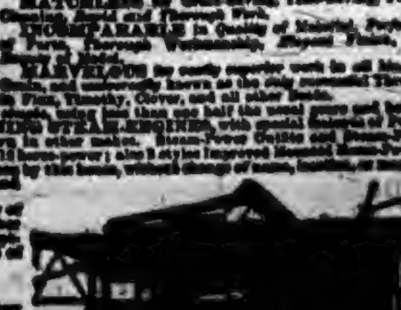

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES'

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

The boom in teas last fall has not been maintained. Prices, in place of advancing, have declined so much that we are now selling the best Young Hyson tea lower than it has sold in ten years.
Good Young Hyson, 25c; Choice Young Hyson, 50c; Extra Young Hyson, 40c; Best young Hyson, 65c; Good Imperial tea, 40c; Best Imperial tea, 50 and 65c; Good Gunpowder tea, 40c; Best Gunpowder tea, 50 and 65c; Good Oolong tea, 30c; Best Oolong tea, 40 and 60c; Good uncolored Japan tea, 25, best 40 and 60c.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickeled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

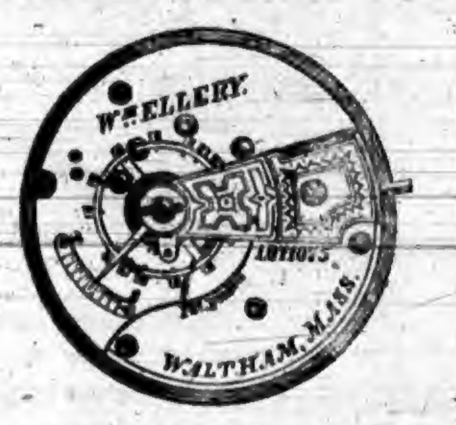

WM ELLERY.
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brothers PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

TWAIN AND DAN DE QUILLE.

Exterminating Redskins with Babbitt Metal.

[Carson Appeal.]

It was nearly twenty years ago when Dan De Quille and Mark Twain attempted to start a paper in Mendocino county. They took the type and material of their recently defunct newspaper establishment in San Francisco, and loading the stuff in a wagon, struck out into the country to retrieve their fortunes. They packed their type just as it stood in the forms, tied up the articles with stout cords by a process well known to printers, and, packing them closely in boxes, vowed to establish a newspaper somewhere which would be the leading exponent of politics and history for the Pacific coast. Had not an unfortunate circumstance taken place, it is quite evident that the same newspaper which they contemplated building would have been alive to-day. Their journey over the mountains was utterly uneventful until they reached Simpson's station, a spot well known to old travelers on that route. Here they met a party of emigrants making for lower California, and the latter had with them a small mountain howitzer, which they had brought with them across the plains.

Twain took a great fancy to this gun, and offered $50 for it, with two kegs of powder thrown in. The emigrants were glad enough to part with it, as they concluded the time for its use had passed. Dan thought the purchase of the artillery and military supplies was a reckless piece of extravagance, and said as much, but Twain replied:

"When we start our paper we must fire a salute. A newspaper office with artillery has a big bulge on the business. No well-regulated office in California should be without a howitzer. If a man comes in for a retraction we can blow him into the next county. The howitzer goes."

This silenced the argument, and the next day the two journalists took the road with their printing outfit and artillery.

On the next night they camped in a mountain ravine, fifteen miles from Simpson's, and after building the usual camp fire, fell asleep. About 11 o'clock the horses awakened them by prancing about, and the two journalists were led to the conclusion that nothing less than a party of Indians were making arrangements for a night attack.

In the clear moonlight they could be distinguished about half a mile away at the foot of the ravine. The idea of entertaining Indians had never entered the heads of the two fortune-seekers, and they had no arms. Suddenly Twain brightened up, remarking:

"The howitzer."

"We've got nothing but a little powder,"

"Well, powder'll scare 'em, and we'll load her up."

The piece was immediately loaded with a good big charge, and the two men felt quite certain that the Indians, hearing the roar of the guns, would beat an unconditional retreat. The piece was hardly loaded and placed in position, when about fifty of the redskins came charging up the ravine.

Twain seized a board from the campfire and was about to lay it on the touch-hole, when Dan. yelled, "Hold on," as he rammed something into the mouth of the piece, and remarked:

"Turn 'er loose."

The roar of the howitzer echoed through the lonely forests, and the savages with frantic cries of pain, reeled down the ravine in wild confusion.

"What in h—l did you put in?" asked Mark.

"A column of nonpareil and a couple of sticks of young spring poetry."

"Poetry did the business, Dan. Get one of your geological articles ready for the next charge, and I guess it'll let the red devils out for the present campaign."

The savages again advanced. Mark attended to the powder and Dan. sorted the shot, so to speak.

"Jeems Pipe's song, 'My Mountain Home.'"

"Good for three Indians; sock 'er in."

"An acrostic, by John R. Ride, in long primer."

"It'll paralyze 'em."

"Frank Pixley on the constitution," half a column of leaded brevier.

"If it hits 'em the day is won."

"Your leader on law and order."

"Save it as a last resort."

Dan. pulled the type out of the boxes and stuffed column after column into the howitzer's mouth as the savages came charging on. Another round from the gun, and the redskins rolled over and over each other like boulders swept away by a mountain cloud burst. Mark, in an ecstasy of delight, pulled an American flag out of his effects, nailed it to the tail-board of the wagon, and was about to make a speech, when the dusky figures of the foe were once more seen moving to the attack.

The piece was again loaded, and this time with a double charge. Mark's leader on "Law and Order," the puff of an auction-house by Fred. McCrelish ("as a sickener," Dan. said), Frank Gross' verses on the "Rebel Yell," an agricultural article by Sam. Sebaugh, showing the chemical properties of corn juice as an educational lever, a maiden poetical effort of Olive Harper, and some verses by Col. Cremony and Soule completed the load.

"That poetry, reaching 'em first, will throw 'em into confusion, and my editorial, coming upon the heels of the rest, will result in a lasting demoralization. It will be like the last charge of the French at the battle of Austerlitz."

For the third and last time the faithful howitzer belched its typographical compliments to the advancing foe. The havoc was terrible. There was a wild yell from a score of savage throats, and then the low groans of the dying floated up the ravine on the gentle wind. The two men walked over the field of slaughter and counted fifty-six aboriginals lying in heaps. The bodies were horribly mutilated with nonpareil, long primer, two-line pica, bourgeois "caps," misere dashes, and unsorted pi.

"My leader cooked that man's goose," said Mark, pointing to a savage with his bowels hanging over the limb of a cedar.

"My geological article did the business for him," rejoined Dan., nodding carelessly to an Indian, whose head was lying twenty yards away.

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

"You bet! Hurrah for Faust and Guttenberg."

"Is there any type left?"

"Not a pound."

Ten days later the two journalistic tramps reached Virginia City, weary, discouraged and footsore, and secured a place on The Enterprise.

A few days ago Dan. received the following letter from his former partner:

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1.—Dear Dan: I send you the congratulations of the New Year. Do you recollect the time when we exterminated the unlettered (?) savages in Mendocino county? If you can spare the time I wish you would make a pilgrimage to that historic spot, gather the ghostly relicts together and plant a tablet, not too expensive and at your own expense, for the memory of the departed. Have a shooting-stick laying across a long bow, with our monogram and coat of arms entwined, and some appropriate epitaph carved in the stone; an extract from Carl Schurz' "Peace Policy" might do. Inclosed is a dollar and a half for your incidental expenses; you can dead-beat traveling expenses. Yours, MARK TWAIN.

P. S. Send me a thigh-bone of the fallen chief by next express.

Dan. will attend to the matter in the spring.

The old howitzer used on the occasion is still in his possession.

* * *

A Rough Translation.

A young lady moving in the most exalted society circles of Galveston, after much toil and practice at the piano, learned to play with considerable dexterity a piece entitled "Picnic Polka." It is something after the style of the celebrated "Battle of Prague," in which the listener can readily distinguish the roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, the shouts of soldiers and the groans of the dying. In the "Picnic Polka" the noise of the wind among the trees and the joyous carols of the birds are reproduced, the finale being a thunder-shower, which disturbs the sylvan revelers. It happens that a country cousin is in town just now, and the young lady thought she would play the piece to him and hear his comment. He is a plain, simple-minded youth, and, although not very bright, is very appreciative. She told him what the piece was and then proceeded to give him the "Picnic Polka." The first notes rather slow and hesitating, the idea sought to be conveyed being the solemn solitude of forest, through which the gentle zephys (not heifer) sighs. After she got through with this preface, she ask him if he did not almost imagine himself in a lodge in some vast wilderness. He replied that he thought all that slowness meant the delay in getting off. Said he: "There is always some darned fellow who oversleeps himself and keeps every body else waiting."

She did not care to discuss the point with the ignorant fellow, so, to conceal her emotions, she once more let herself out on the piano. The woods were filled with music. The mocking-bird whistled as if his throat would split, the cuckoo filled the sylvan bowers with his repeated cry, while ever and anon the mournful cooing of the dove interrupted the matin song of the lark.

"There, now, I guess you know what that sounds like," she said, as she paused.

"You mean that 'tootle, tootle, tootle, chug, chug, chug?' You just bet I understand that. Many is the time at a picnic I've heard it from the mouth of a demijohn or the bunghole of a beer keg."

Her first impulse was to hurl the piano stool at him; but it passed off, and once more she went at the piano as if it was the young man's head and was insured for double its value. The thunder growled, the lightning flashed (from her eyes), and the first heavy drops are heard upon the leaves. She banged and mauled the keys at a fearful rate, peal after peal of deafening thunder perturbed the atmosphere, and re-echoed in still louder reverberations, until it wound up in one appalling clap as a grand finale. Then, turning to the awe-stricken youth, she said:

"I suppose you have heard something like that before."

"Yes, that's what the fellow with linen pants said when he sat down on the custard pie."

The audience found himself alone, but he picked up his hat and sauntered out into the street, densely unconscious that he had said anything out of the way.—Galveston News.

"De gem'man dat does the boot blackin' at the old Colony depot" has the misfortune to be a deaf mute, and, like death, he does his work silently and well. The other day a brawny and slightly balmy Hibernian entered the station and, seating himself in the bootblack's chair, stretched out his brogans for a shine. The artist as usual pulled out his kit and went silently to work, but his patron, being far from tongue-tied, looked down and queried:

"F'what time do the next train be going to Gingham?"

The remark fell on the dusky brusher like water on a duck's back as he labored on. Casting a pitying look at the inferior race, the Irish gentleman asked again with labored politeness:

"Look here, young feller, I wos axin you f'what time the train leaves for Gingham?"

Still no response, and, losing patience and politeness, the Hibernian howled:

"Bad luck to yez for a black nagur! Will yez tell me whin the keers goes to Gingham?"

Here an amused habitue of the place interposed and remarked to the irate son of Erin:

"That man can not hear or answer you; he is deaf and dumb."

Drawing himself up in the chair, with a look of ineffable contempt, the Irishman launched this final shot:

"Ah, now! Is he, thin? Well, he needn't put on so much sthyle, anny how!"

* * *

Mamma: "Look, Cissy, here is the dear doctor coming. What a favorite he is! See, even the little chickens run to meet him!"

Cissy: "Yes, ma; and the little ducks cry 'Quack, quack!'"

RAILROADS

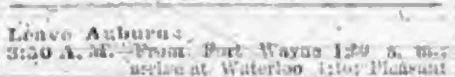

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:30 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 1:50; Pleasant Lake, [illegible]; Angola, [illegible]; Fremont, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Bankers, 7.10 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.); Jonesville, [illegible], connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west [illegible], [illegible] a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit; 11:[illegible] a. m.; Grand Rapids [illegible]

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:[illegible] a. m. Academie, [illegible]; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo [illegible], connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:[illegible]; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:[illegible], making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:25 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian [illegible]; Toledo, 5:2[illegible], p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:[illegible] p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:3[illegible]; Angola, 6:[illegible]5; Fremont, 7:1[illegible]; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:19; Jackson, [illegible] p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train, arriving at Detroit at 11:[illegible] p. m.; Buffalo, [illegible] a. m.; and New York, 10:[illegible] p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:[illegible] a. m; closely connecting from Chicago: Jonesville, 6:[illegible]; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, [illegible]; Montgomery, [illegible]; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 8:44; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:1[illegible]; arrive at St. Johns, 9:26; New Era, 9:[illegible]; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, [illegible]; Ft. Wayne 10:[illegible] a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3.32 P. M.—From Jackson 12:[illegible] p. m.; (connecting from Detroit [illegible] a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.); Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:[illegible]; Reading, 1:[illegible]; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:1[illegible]; Angola, 2:[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 2:[illegible]; Summit, 3:[illegible]; Waterloo, 3:1[illegible]; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:[illegible]; St. Johns, 3:[illegible]; New Era, 3:[illegible]; Stoner's, 3:[illegible]; Huntertown, 3:[illegible]; Academie, 4:[illegible]; Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 1:[illegible] p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 [illegible]; Fremont, 9 12; Angola, 10 40; Pleasant Lake, [illegible]; Waterloo, 11 [illegible]; arrive at New Era 12 2[illegible] a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1:[illegible] a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

[illegible] a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't, & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS:	GOING SOUTH.		
	Mail.	Express	
FORT WAYNE	10 [illegible] am	[illegible] pm	
Bluffton	11 [illegible] am	6 [illegible] pm	
Montpelier	12 [illegible] pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 37 pm	8 [illegible] pm	
MUNCIE	1 [illegible] pm	9 0[illegible] pm	
Newcastle	[illegible]		
Cambridge City	3 1[illegible] pm		
Connersville	[illegible] pm		
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible] pm	10 [illegible] pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH		
	Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 [illegible] am	[illegible] 40 pm	1 [illegible] am
Cincinnati	[illegible] am		
Connersville	11 [illegible] am		
Cambridge City	12 [illegible] pm		
New Castle	1 [illegible] pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	[illegible] am
Hartford	3 [illegible] pm	10 [illegible] pm	7 37 am
Montpelier	[illegible] pm	10 [illegible] pm	[illegible] am
Bluffton	[illegible]	11 [illegible] pm	[illegible] am
Fort Wayne	[illegible] pm	12 15 am	[illegible] am

Trains Nos. 1 and 3 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
* Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and [illegible] and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via [illegible].
[illegible] daily except Sunday.
[illegible]
Geo. W. [illegible], Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN:

EAST.	WEST.
Mail 12:31 p. m.	Mail 3:30 p. m.
Accom'n 12:57 a. m.	Accom'n 6:57 a. m.
Local f't 4:15 p. m.	Local f't 6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler 1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport 6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't., Auburn Ind.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,
Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. [illegible] Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, [illegible]
Pittsburgh lv.	11 [illegible] pm	3 [illegible] am	1 50 pm	7 30 pm
Rochester	12 [illegible] am	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	
Alliance	3 [illegible]	12 [illegible] pm	5 33	10 15
Orrville	4 [illegible]	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 [illegible] am	[illegible] pm	9 [illegible] pm	1 [illegible] am
Forest	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	2 41
Lima	10 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	12 [illegible] am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	[illegible]
Plymouth	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. [illegible]	No. [illegible] Ex.	No. [illegible] At. Ex.	No. 8, Fast line
Chicago lv.	[illegible] am	[illegible] pm	5 15 pm	9 40 pm
Plymouth	11 [illegible]		9 [illegible]	2 [illegible] am
Ft. Wayne	2 25 pm	8 10	1 [illegible] am	6 55
Lima	4 [illegible]	9 41	3 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Forest	5 21		5 1[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Crestline ar.	6 [illegible]	11 50	7 [illegible]	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 [illegible] pm	11 [illegible] pm	7 [illegible] am	12 [illegible] pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 [illegible] am	7 [illegible]	12 35
Orrville	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Alliance	11 12	4 10	11 50	4 [illegible]
Rochester	1 [illegible] am			[illegible]
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible] pm	7 30

Nos 3 and [illegible], and 5 and [illegible] run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. [illegible] leaves Chicago daily except Saturday.— All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. [illegible] Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 [illegible]		10 5[illegible]
Milford Junction	9 [illegible]		12 [illegible]pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 3[illegible]
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 [illegible]		1 10
Garrett	10 [illegible]	3 [illegible]am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
St. Joe	*	4 2[illegible]	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 4[illegible]	2 2[illegible]
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 2[illegible]am	6 23	4 06
Fostoria	1 0[illegible]	7 27	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 [illegible]	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 19 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 east.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 [illegible]am	6 [illegible]pm	11 [illegible]am
Tiffin	10 0[illegible]	7 5[illegible]	12 0[illegible] m
Fostoria	10 2[illegible]	8 2[illegible]	[illegible] 22pm
Deshler	11 2[illegible]	9 3[illegible]	1 0[illegible]
Defiance	12 52pm	10 [illegible]	1 51
Hicksville	1 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 [illegible]	*
Auburn Junction	2 [illegible]	11 5[illegible]	3 [illegible]
Garrett	2 [illegible]	12 [illegible]am	3 [illegible]
Avilla		12 20	3 [illegible]
Albion		12 40	3 50
Cromwell		1 1[illegible]	[illegible] 15
Syracuse		1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Milford Junction		1 40	4 [illegible]
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	5 [illegible]
Chicago ar.		6 10	[illegible]

[illegible] H. [illegible], Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Martis, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible] Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 5, 1880. Number 32.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 ly

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Indiana. 32-tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

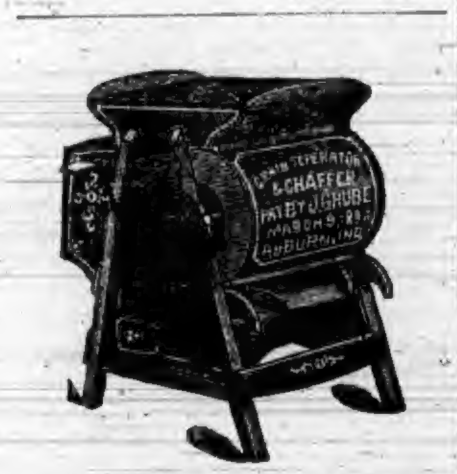

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSONGRUBE, Patentee.

LETTER FROM MONTANA.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA,
July 18, 1880.

EDITOR COURIER: Perhaps a brief letter from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, would be acceptable to you and find a place in the columns of your valuable paper, which, no doubt, will be interesting to a few of the many readers of the COURIER.

Since migrating to this golden domain, I have experienced the pleasure of living among the mountains of Montana, and have learned to love and cherish the climatic features so evidently realized here. I am now residing in Virginia City, the county seat of Madison county, which is beautifully situated on the famous Alder gulch, about twelve miles up in the Tobacco Root mountains, east from the Ruby valley. Of late this city has been looming up grandly, and I deem it a successful rival to any of its neighbors; and the enterprise and thrift displayed by its industrious people can be readily observed on every side, which bespeaks volumes in its favor, and augurs grand results in the near future.

Ruby valley is, without doubt, one of the finest and most fertile valleys in Montana. It is about thirty miles in length, with an average width of from four to ten miles, is almost level, and, being hemmed in by snow-cliffed mountains, is susceptible to a constant degree of moisture most requisite, and its splendid water course renders a system of irrigation easy of accomplishment. Although the valley is already thickly settled, there are still many most eligible locations for stock and agricultural farms. The land is of a fine, loamy nature, and the surface soil runs quitedeep. The more than average yield each season of the different cereals, the large and numerous tracts of land under cultivation, best attest its value as an agricultural district. And as a stock range, no valley in the territory can surpass it, considering its size. The industrious and well-to-do ranchmen are happy and contented over the favorable prospect of the growing crops, and treasure the hope of reaping another golden harvest as a compensation for their labor so cheerfully executed. Mining is the greatest industry of Madison county. The principal minerals are gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and coal; precious stones are quite abundant, and among the most valuable are rubies, garnets and agates. There are ledges of white marble, also of excellent building rock and sandstone, the latter used in the manufacture of grindstones. Madison county has quartz lodes in nearly every section of its large territory. There have been five thousand quartz mines recorded in the county. All the world knows of Alder gulch, whose unexampled richness first really started Montana on an era of prosperity that will know no end. This world-renowned gulch lies near the center of the county, and has yielded $35,000,000 or more, and for sixteen miles it is yet strung with mining enterprises of more or less magnitude. At the present time this gulch is extensively worked and affords employment to an enormous corps of men, who receive for their labor per day, $4.00 worth of the glittering gold.

The Indian scare which prevailed throughout different portions of the territory this summer, has nearly subsided. The hostile Sioux who have been ravishing the country have nearly all surrendered to General Miles, at Fort Keogh, giving up their arms and ponies and ask to be taken back to their reservation, which request will be readily complied with by the government officials.

Here, malaria epidemics are unknown, and destructive storms very rare. Summer nights are delightfully cool, and, indeed, every breath of the pure mountain air, winter or summer, perfumed with the odor of pine and spruce, is a conscious inhalation of new life and strength.

As the tourist or homeseeker enters Montana from the south, via the Union Pacific and Utah and Northern railroads, he hardly crosses the line ere objects of interest plead for attention right and left. Then he may wander all over this marvelously beautiful domain, from the bad land regions of the lower Missouri and Yellowstone, at the extreme east, to the grandly rugged summits of the Bitter Root range at the western boundary, and, at the close, confess in his bewilderment, that nature charmed so irresistibly at different steps, it would be difficult which spot to favor in a second ramble. When, from the slopes of Madison county, "Old Baldy," I looked down upon Ruby valley, with the golden light of the morning sun creeping down the purple heights of Ruby range, and gradually chasing away the deepest shadows, I mentally ejaculated there could be no other such enrapturing picture in all nature. But a few weeks later I feasted my eyes on Bitter Root valley, far to the northwest, with its wildly romantic walls lifting snowy summits six thousand feet above my head, its river a glorious mirror of the fields, forests and orchards fringing it, and its golden harvests and pine-embowered homes (sunset and all), and, fickle mortal that I was, straightway proved treacherous to fair little Ruby. As for the distinctively grand and awe-inspiring, when still a few weeks later I peered into that five-mile throat of granite through which the Missouri seeks egress from mountainland, or stood enraptured among the clouds of spray at the foot of the great falls of the same noble stream, I could easily forget both Bitter Root and Ruby.

Montana derives its name from the Indian name "Tay-a-be-shock-up, or, "Country of the Mountains." The entire region is a most harmonious blending of mountain and valley, lake and river, which presents a physical grandeur unexcelled in America.

And now I must close by saying to those who have perused my letter, that Montana is molded in the heroic style of terrestrial architecture. Her cloud-piercing mountains, in which lie buried the wealth of nature; her unrivaled scenery, which can charm the painter's eye; her magnificent rivers, upon whose waters can be borne the commerce of a world; her extensive plains, upon which feed and fatten countless herds; her fertile valleys, that would yield wealth and happiness to thousands of homes, and her wild and salubrious climate will, should you wend your way here, give you a cordial welcome, provided you will agree to stand by our mottoed banner, "Montana solid for Hancock and English." Respectfully yours,

J. F. KLINE.

English or Arthur, Which?—A Plain Statement for Thinking People.

The political professions and promises of candidates for office amount to little, and it is far better to judge them by their conduct when they have been intrusted with political power. Were they honest and faithful to the trust confided to them? Let us for a moment apply this test to Arthur and English, the candidates for the vice presidency. Mr. Arthur was intrusted with the collection of the United States revenue at the city of New York. Was he faithful to that trust? This question has been answered in the negative by the highest republican testimony in the land, and it is too clear and emphatic to be called in question or explained away.

Here is what Hayes and John Sherman said of this same man Arthur not long since. It is republican testimony and should not be questioned by republicans:

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered."—R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no sevice; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the custom house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

Now we have seen what Secretary Sherman and President Hayes said of Mr. Arthur, let us see what was said of Mr. English when he was intrusted with political power.

The president of the United States wrote to Mr. English as follows: "It was your fate to end a dangerous agitation, to confer lasting benefits upon your country, and to make your character historical. I shall remain always your friend. If I had a thousand votes you should have them all with a hearty good will."

And now let us see what his constituents said when he retired from office. The convention which nominated his successor, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in selecting a candidate to represent this district in the Thirty-seventh congress, we deem it a proper occasion to express the respect and esteem we entertain for our present member, Hon. W. H. English, and our confidence in him as a public officer. In his retirement, in accordance with his well known wishes, from the position of representative, which he has so long filled with credit to himself and benefit to the country, we heartily greet him with the plaudit, 'Well done thou good and faithful servant.'"

Again: Mr. English was for fifteen years intrusted with the management of one of the most important financial institutions in the west, from which he voluntarily retired with the thanks of the directors and stockholders,

"For the very great financial ability, constant watchfulness and perfect fidelity with which he has managed it from its organization to the present time."

And this resolution was offered by Colonel John C. New, now the chairman of the Indiana republican central committee.

Here then is the whole case in a nutshell: English was faithful to the public trusts committed to him, and voluntarily retired with the praise of his administration and the unanimous plaudits of his constituents, "well done thou good and faithful servant," whereas Arthur proved recreant to his trust, and was kicked out of his office in disgrace, "in order," as President Hayes and Secretary Sherman said, "that the office might be honestly administered."

These are not partisan statements, but plain unvarnished facts which honest thinking people will not fail to consider in making up a judgment as to which of these two men it would be safest to intrust with public office.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hayes has now drawn nearly $100,000 of Tilden's salary. He should reform and make restitution.

When Dr. Tanner finishes the art of living without eating, and gets nicely broken in, he will probably "up and die," like the Irishman's horse.

Whenever any prominent republican comes out for Hancock, as they are doing from all quarters, the republican papers say: "Oh, he has not voted the republican ticket for years."

What a beautiful fitness there is in Garfield's being the standard-bearer for the republican party! A man whose political life is tainted with fraud is a fit subject to lead a party that is reeking with corruption.

Porter, the republican nominee for governor, resigned his position in Washington City and came home to take an active part in the campaign. After the election, Mr. Porter will probably find himself out of a job.

The republicans claim that Garfield is a more thorough scholar than any president since the days of John Quincy Adams. They, however, overlook Tilden; but the American people, the masses of whom are honest, will prove at the next election that they have not overlooked the great fraud of 1876.

The Washington Post says: "The hearty cordiality with which a radical politician embraces an ex-confederate who says he will vote for General Garfield, is only equaled by the malignant bitterness with which he denounces the union veteran who supports the hero of Gettysburg." And that is just about the "size of it" all over the country.

The Atlanta Constitution makes a decidedly appropriate and happy comparison thus: "The republican party, knowing that the people of the north want peace, is trying to turn its 'sectional-hate' face away from public observation. Too thin. When Jones went to bed drunk and turned over to keep his breath from betraying him to his wife, Mrs. Jones quietly remarked: 'Oh, you needn't turn away, Jones, for you are drunk clean through.'"

Of the great soldier who is now denounced by the republican press as a traitor, Captain Glazier, in his "Heroes of Three Wars," says: "Hancock always displayed the characteristics of a true and chivalrous manhood. Gracious to a conquered enemy, generous in all his instincts, incapable of pettiness, never revengeful, splendid in military qualities, he was such a general as would fitly adorn the annals of any age, however glorious. The student of human nature takes pleasure in contemplating such a character, and believes afresh in the possibility of the lofticst types of mankind."

The Lagrange Standard man, in his last issue, gets his pencil off in this assuring (?) little paragraph:

"It is reported that the democracy are much worried over their candidate for governor, and that it is in contemplation to draw him off and substitute Hendricks. The state central committee were to meet yesterday, for that or something else. That Indiana is going republican is becoming every day more apparent."

By whom, please, is such bosh "reported," outside the republican press? We are prone to believe that it originated in Mr. Rerick's versatile imagination. Such misrepresentations, however, can do no harm, as will be manifested by the approaching election.

Judge Taylor, the would be congressman from this district, blasphemously asserts that "God is on the side of the republican party." This insult to Jehovah is worthy of Dr. Monroe, editor of the Seymour Times, who spells God with a little "g" and Lord with a little "l." The judge has evidently been misinformed. The attributes of God are love, mercy, truth and justice; our God is an honest God, and says "Thou shalt not steal," and if he had been acting with the republican party, the greatest theft known in the history of the world—stealing the presidency of the United States—would never have been committed. No, God is not a republican, judge.

Last week's Middlebury Record tells the following harrowing tale of man's inhumanity to woman:

A swain who was jilted by a young lady in Wellington had his revenge. She wrote to him and requested that he would be good enough to return the lock of hair which he had obtained from her. His reply was brief and to the point. Rummaging his trunk he collected a heap of tresses, culled from various sources during his love-making career, and forwarded them in a bundle to his deceitful fair, inclosing a note to the effect that he had really forgotten which was hers, but she might select it from those forwarded and return the rest at her earliest convenience. This is considered a stinging rebuff, and so it was with a vengeance. The lady is now on a visit to some country relatives.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c,

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Beegal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST, 5, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

SO FAR nine boys have died in Philadelphia from injuries received by the explosion of toy-pistols on the 4th and 5th of July. The boys ranged in age from 10 to 16 years, and each one was injured in the hands, which resulted in tetanus and death.

DR. TANNER'S condition was reported as good at the close of the twenty-eighth day of his fast. His weight was 129½, a loss of one pound in the preceding twenty-four hours.

DR. TANNER entered upon the thirty-first day of his fast in prime condition, and confident of completing his tremendous task. He took his usual two-hours' drive in the morning and filled his demijohn with well water. The scales showed that he had gained half a pound in weight in the twenty-four hours. His pulse was 84; temperature 98.80; respiration, 14; weight, 130 pounds.

THE Middleton (Ct.) Savings Bank was robbed, recently, of $8,500 while some of the officials were at dinner....Three men have been killed by black damp in a Pottsville (Pa.) colliery.

CENSUS returns from the thirty-two most populous counties in New York indicate that the population of the State will exceed 5,000,000.

A CHANGE for the worse in Dr. Tanner's condition was noted at the close of the thirty-second day of his long fast. He was reported weaker than at any time since the beginning of his self-imposed task, and his eyes wore a dull and heavy look. During the day he vomited an ounce and a half of mucous, tinged with bile, and was weak and helpless for nearly an hour afterward. Notwithstanding the symptoms of weakening, the doctor was confident that he could hold out for forty days. His pulse was recorded at 72; temperature 98 3-5; respiration, 15; weight, 127½ pounds. His strength was tested by the dynometer and found to be 80 kilometers on the right hand and 75 on the left.

A FIRE in the lumber district of Buffalo burned over an area a quarter of a mile in length by 500 feet in width. The total loss is $225,000 and the insurance $93,000....C. Branscom, of Branscom & Co., commission merchants, New York, is under arrest for having in his possession $122,000 in forged bonds of the city of Jacksonville, Fla.

THE WEST.

A MAN named Charley Norton killed a policeman in Kokomo, Col., near Leadville, and, soon after being placed in jail, was taken out by a mob and lynched. He admitted just before the boys swung him off that he had murdered three other men, and that the punishment was just.

VANDERBILT'S mare Maud S. beat Trinket in three straight heats at Chicago, giving him a double distance in the last, which was made in 2:18¼. This time is within three-quarters of a second of the best ever made, and is considered remarkable for a 6-year-old mare. In one of the heats Maud S. made a quarter-mile at the rate of 2:08....The official census returns make the population of the Second district of Kansas, comprising fifty western counties of the State, 335,060—an increase of 275,000 since 1870. The census of the entire State will probably show a population of 1,000,000.

THERE was a sudden termination to a colored camp-meeting near Hillsboro, Ohio, when a gang of white roughs who invaded the grounds attempted to demolish the sutler's tent and had a regular pitched battle with the officers. About fifty shots were fired, and clubs and bowlders were freely used. Three men are very badly hurt, probably fatally, and many others more or less injured.... In Oakland, Cal., Edward Schroeder entered the office of Dr. Alfred Lefevre and shot him dead. Both parties were of good social position, Schroeder being teller of the London and San Francisco Bank, and Lefevre a long-established and popular dentist. A woman was at the bottom of the trouble....The Utes are not willing to sign the treaty surrendering their present reservation until they see the region where it is proposed to locate them.

LAST week's receipts of grain in Chicago amounted to 475,768 bushels of wheat, 3,056,913 bushels of corn, 272,592 bushels of oats, 50,695 bushels of rye, and 5,998 bushels of barley....Mrs. J. B. Marvin, of Atchison, Kan., has given birth to a girl baby weighing only one and three-quarters pounds. The child is perfectly developed and bids fair to live.... Dan Timney, of Shelby county, Ind., had a quarrel with his stepfather about some trivial matter, and wanted to shoot him. The young man's mother stepped between him and his intended victim, whereupon he turned the revolver on himself and blew out his own brains. ....A saw-mill at Bagley, Mich., blew up, causing the death of two men and seriously wounding several others. As usual, a defective boiler was the cause.

BURGLARS blew open the safe of C. S. Woodworth & Co., at Marshalltown, Iowa, and secured $4,000 worth of securities....A fire at Quincy, Ill., destroyed E. C. Pfanschmidt's planing-mill, the Gardner governor-works, Bennett & Duff's foundry, Harris & Beebe's old tobacco factory, Jarnett's icehouse, and numerous dwellings, barns, sheds, etc. The total loss is placed at over $150,000.... The Cherokees in Indian Territory lynched two Creeks, the other night, and the Creeks have just retaliated by filling two Cherokees with bullets ...The complete census of Nebraska shows a population of 452,542....The census returns from every district of Oregon shows a population of 175,535, an increase of about 93 per cent. since 1870.... Census returns from seventy-six counties in Illinois show a population of nearly 2,750,000. It is estimated that the remaining twenty-six counties will increase these figures to 3,125,000. ....The census of Minnesota, now complete, shows the total population of the State to be 780,072, an increase of 340,366 since 1870, or a little more than 77 per cent.

THE wheat crop is now being harvested in Nebraska, and will be a third less than the average. In Minnesota a yield of from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre is anticipated. In Dakota Territory, the crop is larger and better than ever before. In Illinois and adjacent States the winter wheat has been gathered in good condition, and the spring wheat is now being gathered.

G. W. CARLEW was on trial at Moberly, Mo., for outraging a respectable married woman. While he was being conducted from the jail to the court-room, he was set upon by Crump, the husband of the outraged woman, and shot to death. Carlew ran round with his handcuffs on begging the people for God's sake to protect him, but Crump finally overtook him and emptied his revolver into him, and he died in ten minutes.... A man and woman under arrest at Fremont, Neb., are said to be old man Bender and his daughter Kate.

THE SOUTH.

A HORRIBLE murder is reported at Abbeville, S. C. One Abraham Martin knocked his wife down and then, standing on her as he would on a log, chopped her shoulders and sides into shreds. They had been married thirty-five years, and had fourteen children.

AN English bark has arrived at Mobile with nearly all on board down with the yellow fever.

A NEGRO named Diggs has been hanged by an infuriated mob at Rockville, Md., for outraging a respectable white woman....In an address before the Mobile Cotton Exchange, the other day, Prof. Riley, Chief of the United States Entomological Commission, reported that in most of the fields throughout a large extent of the territory visited by him he found the cotton-worms preying upon the growing crop.

FIFTEEN masked men broke into the house of a peaceable negro, twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga., pounded him and his wife almost to death with clubs, and fatally shot their two children. Great indignation is said to prevail in the neighborhood, and money is being raised to prosecute the villains, some of whom have been arrested.

WASHINGTON.

COMPLETE returns show that, during the fiscal year ending July 1, last, the receipts of the Internal Revenue Department were $124,516,617.38. Of this sum $23,995,614.49 was collected in Illinois, $6,213,636.49 in Indiana, $854,859.78 in Iowa, $364,689.64 in Minnesota, and $2,698,576.79 in Wisconsin.

GENERAL.

"I FEEL as well this morning as at any time," said Dr. Tanner, on the twenty-seventh day of his fast. Observations showed the pulse to be at 80; temperature, 98; respiration, 16; weight, 131¼. The dynamometer showed a pressure of 80 kilogrammes with the right hand and 79 kilogrammes with the left.

HANGMAN'S victims on Friday, July 23: Cicero Simms, of Fair Play, Col., and Geo. Bennett, the murderer of Editor Brown, of the Toronto *Globe*.

OFFICERS of the American vessels fired on in Cuban waters deny the statement of the Spanish authorities that they were within three miles of the Cuban coast when overhauled.... Gen. Grant, it is reported, has been elected President of a Colorado mining company, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

CHICAGO continues to lead all competitors in the race for the national base-ball championship. The record of the competing clubs is as follows:

Clubs.	*Games won.*	*Lost.*
Chicago	40	7
Cleveland	26	19
Providence	26	20
Boston	22	25
Worcester	21	24
Troy	19	25
Buffalo	17	30
Cincinnati	11	33

A MEXICAN army officer was imprisoned by the police at Monterey for drunkenness. Some of his comrades took 100 men and stormed the jail, but they were gallantly resisted, and finally driven off by the police force and citizens. Three officers and fourteen men were killed or wounded in the fight.

GEN. HANCOCK, in addition to his present duties, has been assigned to the command of the Department of the South, during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Augur.

THE Western Nail Association at Pittsburgh has resolved unanimously not to sell nails at less than $3. The card rate heretofore was $3.25, but many have been selling at $2.25 and $2.85.

ANOTHER American vessel — the schooner George Washington, from Philadelphia—was recently bombarded and searched off the Cuban coast by two officers and ten men belonging to a Spanish gunboat. The facts of the outrage have been placed before the authorities at Washington.

POLITICAL.

EX-GOV. B. GRATZ BROWN is a candidate for the United States Senate from Missouri.

THE Maine Democratic and Greenback State Committees were in session at Augusta last week. The result of the conference was a determination to pool their issues, raise a large amount of money, flood the State with speakers, and wage an aggressive campaign.

THE West Virginia Democratic Convention, in session at Martinsburg, nominated Col. J. B. Jackson, of Parkersburg, for Governor.

THE Ohio Greenback Convention, in session last week at Columbus, nominated the following State ticket: For Secretary of State, Charles A. Lloyd, of Seneca; Supreme Judge, D. W. C. Louden, of Brown county; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Bowsall, of Columbiana; Member of the Board of Public Works, Amos Roberts, of Knox county; School Commissioner, R. D. Smart, of Ross county; Presidential Electors-at-large, Harvey Kellogg, of Lucas, and L. T. Foster, of Mahoning.

FOREIGN.

PRACTICALLY, the German Government has been compelled to tender a compromise to the church. The announcement that after the Church bill is gazetted the control of church funds will be given into the hands of the clergy is significant of the extent to which concession has been found to be necessary by the Government.... Turkey's answer to the collective note of the powers, relative to the enforcement of the treaty of Berlin, is wholly unsatisfactory, as it was expected it would be. Instead of addressing itself to the points made in the note, it raises new questions for the consideration of Europe, and proposes that the Porte shall reopen direct negotiations with Greece.... The Montenegrin envoy at Constantinople has been recalled in consequence of the representation of the Porte to the powers that Montenegro was the aggressor in the affair with the Albanians....Abdurrahman Khan has been formally recognized as Ameer of Afghanistan by the British.

MORE than 300 lives were lost by the late earthquake at Manila....Montenegro has ordered a levy of all men between 16 and 60. ....It is reported from Vienna that the powers have decided to give Turkey just three weeks in which to make up her mind to obey the voice of Europe....At a communistic soiree in Paris violent speeches were made, eulogizing the commune and its defenders, demanding a European republic, annihilation of Kings and social revolution.

JOSEPH PEDRAHITA, an American citizen, claims $200,000 damages from the Spanish Government for false imprisonment in Cuba. ....A row-boat was run down by a steam launch on the Thames, and a gentleman and lady and two children were drowned....The steamer Hazeldean, from Bilbao for Newcastle, recently sank in the British channel. Five of her crew were drowned.... In the recent engagement between Cuban insurgents and Spanish troops the former are reported to have been badly worsted, losing three of their principal officers—Gen. Medina, Gen. Fleites and Col. Johnson, the latter an American....A pleasure steamer capsized in a squall on Lake Brienz, Switzerland, and sixteen persons were drowned....The German Government has expelled from the country Mormon missionaries making proselytes.

A CABLE dispatch chronicles the restoration of capital punishment by another of the Swiss cantons by which it was abolished. To further secure the beneficial effects in the way of terror to evil doers, this canton has also enacted that hereafter all executions shall be public....A St. Petersburg dispatch says the reports of Gen. Skobeleff's death are untrue.

ANOTHER disaster has overtaken the British arms in Afghanistan. Ayoob Khan, at the head of a largely superior force of natives, surprised and attacked Gen. Burrows' command near Candahar. They were driven ten miles with great slaughter, only a remnant escaping, and they barely saved themselves by taking refuge in the fortifications of Candahar. It was the most disastrous repulse yet sustained by the English in Afghanistan, and will probably lead to an entire reopening of the campaign....Turkey's reply to the collective note of the powers has been delivered to the Ambassadors at Constantinople. It declares a readiness to execute the Montenegrin convention in three weeks, but, relative to Greece, it states that it is impossible to surrender Janina, Larrissa, and Metzovovo, and urges further negotiations.

HOW HE DID IT.

The Way Hill Made Ten Dollars With Nine.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Charles A. Hill, Esq., attorney-at-law, is just now an occupant of Cell 33 in the City Jail, and with the cheerful prospect before him of ten years in the penitentiary. He is the most notable capture which the United States detectives have made since the Biebusch case, and the arrest has caused a great deal of excitement throughout the town. In yesterday's *Post-Dispatch* the details of the collar were given, and within the last twenty-four hours quite a number of new facts have developed, enough to make conviction a certainty. Mr. Hill has been in the habit of clipping one and two-dollar greenback bills in such a way that out of each nine he makes ten. The process is rather a complicated one, and needs diagrams for thorough comprehension.

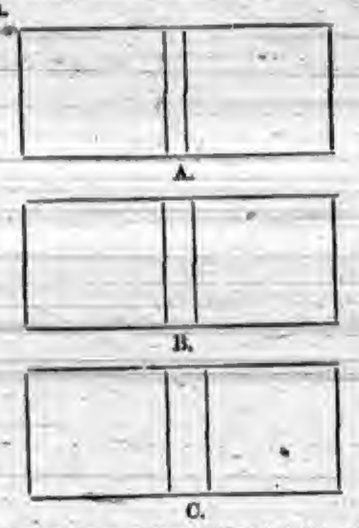

Out of one dollar bill "A" he clips a piece through the head of Washington three-eighths of an inch wide, and cut with artistic irregularity. The two ends of the bill are brought a little closer together than they were before the piece was taken out, and a rough continuation of the lines of the head is made with ink upon the white surface of the gummed paper beneath. The bill is then artistically dirtied, and is ready for shoving. Bill "B" is then taken up, and a section three quarters of an inch, or twice as large as that taken out of "A" is then removed; the piece taken out of "A" is then inserted between the two ends of "B," the pasting, inking and dirtying repeated, and this bill is also ready for the market. A section an inch and a half wide is then removed from "C," and the three-quarters cut from "B" let in, and so the process is continued, each bill, instead of its true length of seven and three-quarter inches, being only seven inches. The first one is the most dangerous, because it is hard to doctor up the head of the Father of his Country in a way that the children of the same will not recognize the old gentleman, and hence this bill is left the longest of the lot.

It is easy to see that out of every nine bills there is an extra bill left over, making ten dollars for nine. Working as hard as he could, Mr. Hill could not have made more than from three to five dollars per day—rather a small sum for the risk he ran, as it was necessary to shove fifty of the mutilated dollars to make five

Excursion Horror on the Detroit River.

The steamer Mamie, containing a pleasure party belonging to the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, at Detroit, was run down by the steamer Garland, in the Detroit river, on the night of the 22d of July, and seventeen of the excursionists found a watery grave. Following are the particulars of the distressing accident, as furnished by the Detroit papers:

The pastor of Trinity Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Bleyenburgh, in accordance with his annual custom, took to Monroe, Mich., for a day's pleasure, the acolytes and altar boys of his church. There they spent a happy day, and, on their return, while coming up the Detroit river, at about 10 o'clock at night, at a point just below Grassy Island lighthouse, the yacht was met by the steamer Garland, of Detroit, having on board the Molders' Union and a large party of friends, when a collision took place, the Garland literally running the steam yacht down and almost running over her.

The Mamie was cut in two, and immediately sank, taking down nearly all the twenty-four persons on board. Boats were immediately lowered and life-preservers thrown overboard, but with the strong, swift current at this point, where the water is thirty-five feet deep, they were of little avail. Seventeen persons perished, with but little hope of their bodies being found for several days.

The people on board the Garland, and also her wheelsman, say that both boats would have been all right had not the yacht suddenly changed her course and shot across the bows of the Garland. The captain of the Garland refused to give any particulars, but the wheelsman states that he saw a light, which he took to be an anchor-light, and no red or green lights. When about fifty feet from the light he heard a whistle from the Mamie, answered it, and backed the engines. He called to Capt. Wright to help on the wheel. He thinks the Mamie must have tried to cross his bow.

It is generally admitted that there was a great lack of nerve and system in the matter of rescuing, so far as the officers of the Garland were concerned, and that the accident was the result of the greatest carelessness and most criminal neglect, as the night was clear and moon shining brightly.

Father Bleyenburgh, the priest who had charge of the boys on the yacht, has taken his acolytes on such excursions yearly. His sad experience in this case has completely broken him down, and it is feared the nervous shock may result in permanently injuring him. His parish is the largest in the city or State, and the grief is widespread.

The Beginning of American Diplomacy.

Paris was the birthplace of American diplomacy. Our first commission was sent to Paris. Paris was made the headquarters of our European diplomacy; with which all the more-distant members held correspondence. The first diplomatic letter dispatched by an American agent from Europe was dated at Paris, Jan. 17, 1777. After the recognition of our independence, the first Minister ever sent from the United States was sent to Paris, and the first Minister we ever received came from Paris. Our negotiations with Holland were mostly conducted at Paris, and it was at Paris that a Swedish Ambassador, specially instructed to that purpose by his King, made a treaty with Dr. Franklin in January, 1782, saying that Sweden was the first country in Europe which had volunteered to make a treaty with the United States, without request on our part, and that he hoped it would be remembered.

The treaties of peace with England, the provisional treaty of 1782, and the final treaty of Sept. 3, 1783, were executed at Paris. And, lastly, it was at Paris that Dr. Franklin, in July, 1785, affixed his signature to the celebrated treaty with Prussia of that year, the last public act of his life in Europe.—*R. H. Dana, in Scribner.*

Habits of the Beaver.

I am well acquainted with the habits of the Northern beaver. Several years ago I bought up several hundred acres of mining lands near the south shore of Lake Superior, in Ontonagon County, Mich.

On Carp River, a small stream that crossed a part of my lands, the beavers had built several dams, and formed extensive ponds, in which they built their houses, or lodges, as the Indians call them. These lodges are built in water several feet in depth, and the entrance is several feet under water, but the floor of the lodge is built at least two feet above high water mark. The floor is built solid from the bottom of the pond, except the entrance.

Although the beaver is warmly clad with long fine fur, he is very sensitive to the cold, and rarely, if ever, leaves the pond or lodge during cold weather. He lays in his winter supply of food, which mainly consists of the bark of a species of poplar. He cuts down small trees and cuts them into short pieces of one foot, or a little over, in length, and takes them into the pond, and fastens one end of these pieces securely in the mud at the bottom of the pond. These pieces of wood are dragged up into the lodge, as often as food is needed, and the bark gnawed off; and after being denuded of the bark, they are by no means thrown away as useless, but are taken under the ice, and carefully placed in the dam, to strengthen it.

They built one dam a little below the foot of Carp Lake, which raised the lake thirty inches. The lake is a small one—about one mile long and a fourth of a mile wide. I measured the stump of a maple tree that they had cut down, and it measured fourteen inches in diameter. There were no less than eleven dams on the stream, all in sight of our buildings, where we were mining for copper.

The beaver possesses great engineering skill, always building his dams in the form of an arch, the crown of the arch being invariably up stream, giving it strength to resist the pressure of the water. The Indians used to tell me many singular traits of character that this animal possesses. They build their dams and lodges of mud, sticks and stones, compactly and very strong. I once saw an albino beaver skin. I thought, and still think, that it was the purest white I ever saw.

A Queer Breed of Children.

"There are the most curious children in that coach that I ever saw in my life," said a gentlemen standing on the Union Pacific Depot platform to a *Bee* reporter. "Just step in and look at 'em, and if you can tell me what they are you can have them." With a view of accepting the offer and starting a side-show business if the articles referred to proved to be genuine curiosities, the *Bee* representative mounted the steps of the coach on a tour of investigation. Surely enough, occupying four seats on the left-hand side, sat a Chinaman well dressed in his national costume and beside him a full-blooded negro woman, holding two children on her lap, while four others, under the charge of a Chinese servant, rolled and tumbled over the seats and down the aisles of the car. There was nothing so peculiar in the appearance of either the man and wife, for so the reporter found them to be, but the six children, the oldest of whom was nine years of age, were the most singular combination of negro and Chinese imaginable. Their hair was crisp and curly; their skin very dark, but the shape of their face and the almond-shaped eyes proclaimed their paternity too distinctly for any mistake. They jabbered away with their father in his native tongue in the most artless manner, while at the same time they kept the passengers in convulsions of laughter with contortions and grimaces which would have done infinite credit to the stage of negro minstrelsy. The reporter acertained that the name of the Chiaman was Hang Hang, who, twelve years ago, went a coolie to Cuba. While working in Cube he became enamored of a negro slave, He saved enough to purchase her freedom and married her. In the course of a few years he became a coolie contractor himself, and is now wealthy.—*Omaha Bee.*

What Women Have Done.

Women have made four important contributions to civilization: They have cared for the body in its immediate needs by the preparation of food and clothing, and by ministration to the sick; they have been the conservers of moral forces, and have insisted on special standards of conduct in society and in the home; they have guided the rudimentary intellectual training of children; and they have contributed to the æsthetic development of the race by creating and combining beautiful forms and colors, in dress, in decoration, and in household art. These four departments have been mainly controlled by women, and the comfort and beauty of every-day life proclaim their success.—*Miss M. A. Hardaker, in North American Review.*

Black Coats.

The late famous Rev. Dr. Macdonald was crossing at Kessock on one of his frequent journeys. The day was very stormy, and there was difficulty in getting the boat across. An old woman, one of the passengers, quoted the saying that "where there were black coats there was always bad weather," and asked the doctor if he could give any reason for it. He answered, with habitual quickness, that "ministers are at war with Satan, and that he supposed the latter, as prince of the power of the air, was at the bottom of the matter." Coming back some time after, the day being fine, the old woman was there again, and this time quietly remarked, to the discomfiture of the doctor, "I see you have made your peace with the prince of the power of the air."

"SIT down!" said a nervous old gentleman to his son, who was making too much noise. "I won't do it," was the impudent answer. "Well, then, stand up. I will be obeyed!"

ALL SORTS.

SOME men are born fools, some achieve idiocy, and some have it thrust upon them by the American paragraphers.—*New York News.*

A WOMAN at Des Moines has a hen which she declares to be twenty-eight years old. More than fifty hotel-keepers have sought to buy the fowl.

"Now tell me candidly, are you guilty?" asked a lawyer of his client. "Why, do you suppose I'd be fool enough to hire you if I was innocent?"

A BOSTON theatrical company recently played a scene laid in a church so naturally that to many of the audience it seemed so real that they went to sleep.

Two young limbs of the law out for a country airing. Coversation—"What do you suppose is the matter with the wheat in that field, it looks so small?" "Mortgage keeps it down, I guess."

MEN who have lost a hand or a leg in a saw mill now get looked upon as military heroes by gazing upon towns wrecked by cyclones and remarking that the scene looks like a battle field.

THE expression of a boy's face, at the end of a straw that lacks two inches of reaching the cider in a barrel, is supposed to be the model that the artist selected in the delineation of Adam leaving Paradise.

"I THINK," said a farmer, "I should make a good Congressman; for I use their language. I received two bills the other day, with a request for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table, the other to be read that day six months."

A LITTLE girl once said that she would be very glad to go to heaven because they had plenty of preserves there. On being cross-examined she took down her catechism and triumphantly read: "Why ought the saints to love God?" Answer: "Because he makes, preserves and keeps them."

"WHEN a girl gets mad and rises from a fellow's knee," says an exchange, "but thinks better of it and goes back again, that's what they call a relapse." Correct, but when the head of the family happens to witness this "relapse," it is generally followed by a "collapse." At least that's what we heard say.

ONE of our most enterprising stock-brokers had occasion, a few days since, to call on a customer for additional margin. He had prepared himself for almost any excuse which the man might offer for delay, but he confessed himself quite unable to cope with the ingenuity which inspired the following reply: "My dear fellow, that's all right. Why, bless your heart, I'm so anxious to accommodate you that I've sold a piece of property worth $100,000; but my aged grandmother has an eighth interest in it, and just as she was going to sign the deed she had a stroke of paralysis. Just my luck!"

A CLERGYMAN in Pittsburg lately married a lady with whom he received the substantial dowry of $10,000, and a fair prospect for more. Soon afterward, while occupying the pulpit, he gave out a hymn, read the first four stanzas, and was reading the fifth,

Forever let my grateful heart
His boundless grace adore,

when he hesitated and exclaimed, "Ahem! The choir will omit the fifth verse," and sat down. The congregation, attracted by his apparent confusion, read the remaining lines:

Which gives ten thousand blessings now
And bids me hope for more.

"IT is a curious fact," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "that Philadelphia is about the only great city in the world where horse-racing is thoroughly disreputable. At New York and Baltimore, for example, to go no further away, races are conducted with at least the semblance of honesty, and with a careful regard for decency, and gentlemen and ladies go to enjoy the sport, as they do at Epsom or Longchamps, without any danger to their self-respect. In Philadelphia, on the other hand, a horse-race attracts nobody but gamblers and fast women, and no decent person would like to be seen at one of our race-courses."

THERE are 400 tile factories in Ohio, 486 in Indiana, and 320 in Illinois. All of these are doing a fair business, depending on location. The day is not far distant when thorough underdraining will be deemed essential to good farming, especially of wet lands with clay substrata. In fact, it has been demonstrated that the product of a given acreage may be enhanced from 50 to 75 per cent. by systematic draining, all other modes of treating the land and crops being identical with those pursued before the tilling was done. It is not extravagant to anticipate that the number of tile factories in the three States above named will be doubled by the end of the present century.

A Rattlesnake Snared.

Mr. L. B. Rathburn, a farmer residing near Cherokee, has in his employ four or five Italians engaged in chopping wood. Ground squirrels being very plentiful in the neighborhood of the camp of these men, and being a very destructive animal on the grain fields of Mr. Rathburn, the Italian gentlemen set their wits to work to discover a mode to capture them; and this was the plan they adopted: They found the holes in which the squirrels burrowed, and drove a solid stake close to the mouth of each hole. They then took a piece of small-sized wire and fastened one end securely to each stake, made a sort of slip-noose at the other end, which they placed directly in the mouth of each hole. The result was, when Mr. Squirrel attempted to emerge from his hiding-place, he would run his head directly into the noose, and that was the last of Mr. Squirrel. As many as eighteen of the little vexatious animals were caught in this manner in one day. The trappers, however, discovered one soggy old chap, as they thought, who baffled their ingenuity, and for the purpose of ensnaring him they rigged up three of their nooses and placed them into the hole occupied by the wary animal, thinking that if he passed through one or two of them he would be caught by the third one. Judge of their astonishment on finding securely fastened within two of the nooses, instead of a squirrel, an immense rattlesnake, wearing on his nether end sixteen rattles. The snake was fastened tightly by two of the nooses, and was soon dispatched by the trappers. Mr. R. says rattlesnakes are very abundant in his neighborhood; that several have been killed near his place within the past few weeks. —*North San Juan (N. M.) Times.*

Railway Building in 1880.

The *Railway Age*, in speaking of new railroad building in 1880, says it is already certain that the year 1880 will be marked by an activity in the projection and construction of railways that has not been equaled in this country since the panic of 1873, and it is not improbable that the addition to our mileage during the present twelve months may exceed that of 1871, the year of greatest increase, when over 7,200 miles of new track were laid. Therefore, in 1880 the mileage is more than twice as great as in the corresponding period of any year since 1873—in fact, is four and a half times as great as that in the first six months of 1875.

It is impossible thus early to state with any exactness the mileage constructed during the past six months. The *Age* has undertaken, however, to compile and classify the statistics now on hand, and presents a partial and nearly complete statement of the mileage of new track laid in the different States and Territories, between Jan. 1 and July 1. It shows that the rails have been going down in at least twenty-nine States and Territories, and, up to last date, fully 1,700 miles had been laid.

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Arkansas	77	Nebraska	188
Arizona	106	Nevada	90
California	3	New Mexico	91
Colorado	55	New Jersey	47
Dakota	115	North Carolina	21
Florida	26	Ohio	94½
Iowa	56	Oregon	20
Illinois	76	Pennsylvania	18
Indiana	26	Rhode Island	7
Kansas	212	South Carolina	36
Kentucky	26	Texas	137
Louisiana	56	Utah	54
Missouri	28	Virginia	48
Minnesota	12	Wisconsin	27
Michigan	20		

The *Age* has also prepared a partial list of the roads upon which grading or track-laying is now understood to be going on. The statement shows that work is now in progress upon at least 119 railroads in thirty-five States and Territories, covering a proposed mileage of about 8,000 miles.

Origin of "A Wild-Goose Chase."

A writer in the Troy *Times* says: "Wild-goose chase" was a term used to express a sort of racing on horseback formerly practiced, resembling the flying of wild geese, these birds generally going in a train one after another, not in confused flocks as other birds do. In this sort of race the two horses, after running twelve-score yards, had liberty, which horse soever could get the lead, to take what ground the jockey pleased, the hindmost horse being bound to follow him within a certain distance agreed on by the articles, or else to be whipped in by the triers and judges who rode by, and which ever horse could distance the other won the race. This sort of race was not long in common use, for it was found inhuman and destructive of good horses when two such were matched together. For, in this case, neither was able to distance the other till they were both ready to sink under their riders, and often two very good horses were both spoiled, and the wagers forced to be drawn at last. The mischief of this sort of racing soon brought in the method now in use, of only running over a certain quantity of ground, and determining the wager by coming in first at the winning post. The phrase "wild-goose chase" is now employed to denote a fruitless attempt, or an enterprise undertaken with little probability of success, such as May, an early dramatist, thus pleasantly described:

Ah, me! throughout the world
  Doth wickedness abound;
And well I wot, on neither hand
  Can honesty be found.
The wisest man in Athens
  About the city ran,
With a lantern in the midst of day,
  To find an honest man.
And when at night he sat him down
  To reckon on his gains,
He only found—a'ack, poor man—
  His labor for his pains.

"MY daughter, never tell any one your private affairs," said a mother in sending her daughter away upon her first journey. "Monsieur, a third-class ticket, if you please?" said the daughter at the ticket-office. "For where?" asked the employe. "Is that any of your business?" answered Madamoiselle, indignantly, remembering her mother's advice.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 50	@10 00
Hogs	4 80	@ 5 00
Cotton	11¾	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 90	@ 4 40
Wheat—No. 2	1 07	@ 1 11
Corn—Western Mixed	45	@ 49
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 37
Rye—Western	79	@ 80
Pork—Mess	14 25	@14 60
Lard	7½	@ 7⅞
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	@ 4 95
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 15	@ 4 30
Hogs	4 00	@ 5 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	93	@ 95
No. 3 Spring	81	@ 84
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 2	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	74	@ 75
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	9	@ 9½
Pork—Mess	14 35	@15 00
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 04	@ 1 10
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 1	75	@ 76
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91	@ 93
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	79	@ 80
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14 30
Lard	6¾	@ 7
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	91	@ 95
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	31	@ 32
Rye	80	@ 85
Pork—Mess	13 50	@14 00
Lard	6¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2 Red	96	@ 97
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 34
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 75
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	92	@ 95
Corn	35	@ 40
Oats	26	@ 29
Pork—Clear	15 00	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 00	@ 3 75
Hogs	4 55	@ 4 95
Sheep	3 75	@ 4 50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

THE doctors say that jumping the rope has killed a great many little girls. We have known it to kill some full grown men, because they couldn't jump clear through it—shoulders too broad.

THE Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will open Sept. 8 and close Oct. 23. Applications for space have been already received sufficient nearly or quite to cover the entire exhibition surface.

THE census returns indicate that the population of California will be over 850,000, an increase of nearly 300,000 over the census of 1870. The growth of San Francisco has not been as great as was expected, but the agricultural sections have done well. There has been a decrease in some of the old mining counties.

IT is believed Texas will show nearly 2,000,000 population this year, against 800,000 in 1870; and yet Texas has no large cities. Dallas, with her suburbs, shows up, in round numbers, 16,000 people; Houston, 17,000; San Antonio, 19,000; Galveston, 22,000. These are the leading cities of the State, all others falling far below them.

NEW ORLEANS has neither cellars nor sewers, because the city rests on a substratum of marsh. The gutters have carried off the drainage, or failed to, according to the frequency of rains. The Sanitarians, a local society for the preservation of health, have now brought about a steady flow of water from the river through most of the streets.

THE Ministerial bill against drunkenness about to be considered by the Dutch States General limits the number of public houses to one per 500 inhabitants in towns of 50,000 souls, one per 400 in towns of 20,000, one per 300 in towns of 10,000, and one per 250 in all smaller places. It also forbids the supply of intoxicants to children under 16, and imposes from one to eight days' imprisonment for supplying intoxicants to persons already drunk.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* contains a report showing the population of the cities of the South as enumerated by the census of 1880, viz.:

Austin, Tex.	11,080	Huntsville, Tex.	1,600
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5,900	Knoxville, Tenn.	13,928
Chatham, Va.	3,178	Little Rock	15,000
Chattanooga	13,580	Macon, Ga.	12,695
Clarksville, Tenn.	7,300	Martinsburg, W. Va.	6,394
Columbus, Ga.	10,132	Nashville, Tenn.	43,453
Dallas, Tex.	33,466	New Orleans, La.	215,239
Denison, Tex.	4,400	Richmond, Va.	63,243
San Antonio, Tex.	20,594	Shreveport, La.	8,038
San Marcos, Tex.	1,800	St. Augustine, Fla.	20,300
Savannah	30,747	Staunton, Va.	8,768
Sherman, Tex.	6,000	Suffolk, Va.	3,006

PROF. THURSTON, testing pieces of the wire cable of the Fairmount suspension bridge, recently taken down at Philadelphia, after being in use about forty years, found the iron to be fully equal in tenacity, elasticity and ductility to the best wire of the same size found in the market. This fact, and similar results obtained by another experimenter in 1878, led him to the important conclusion that iron subjected to the ordinary strains of properly designed bridges does not deteriorate with age.

IN a paper read before a farmers' club at New Brunswick, N. J., it was stated that there were 30,000 farmers in New Jersey, 30,652 farms, 79,000 horses, 63,607 farm laborers, and $264,000,000 capital stock, which produces annually $16,000,000. There are 6,636 manufactories, with 58,000 horse-power and 75,000 operatives, with $80,000,000 capital, which produce $169,000,000. For the improvement of farms and the increase of crops more than $500,000 worth of purchased fertilizers are used in New Jersey every year. The hay crop amounts to more than 500,000 tons a year. New Jersey is the largest cranberry-growing State in the Union. The crop last year was 75,000 bushels.

A CLERGYMAN of Sheffield, England, has invented a method of saving sinners and saints, too, who cannot swim. It is a chemical preparation which is inserted between the lining and the outside of any garment—along the breast and back of a coat, for example. It recently had a trial at a swimming-bath. The attendant, with it on, "took a header" into the water. He reappeared on the surface almost immediately with the coat inflated, and was borne safely up. Subsequently he attached a small piece of lead to the coat and threw it into the water, where it easily floated. It will remain buoyant forty or fifty hours, and if it will perform what is claimed for it it will supersede life-preservers. One would need only a traveling coat or waist made up with it in order to feel, in all ordinary disasters, a perfect security.

EVER since the mutiny of 1857 the people of British India have been disarmed, though generally in villages bordering upon a forest one or two inhabitants are licensed to carry a matchlock, which, although useful in driving off hogs, is of small value in tiger-slaying. This, therefore, becomes especially the business of the magistrate of the district. Consequently, when a tiger appears in the neighborhood, one or two officials pitch their camp in his neighborhood, but are often thwarted for weeks by his cunning, and sometimes do not get him at all. A man-eating tiger is abnormally suspicious, and is off at the slightest alarm. When once a tiger has become a man-eater he seems to care only for man, and perhaps on this account usually comes off rather short for food, and when killed seldom presents a prosperous appearance. Not one tiger in a hundred, however, is a man-eater; but once let one of this sort get near a village, and it has often happened that the whole of the inhabitants will, after repeated losses, in despair move en masse to a neighboring town for safety.

THERE are in the world over 200,000 miles of railroad, nearly one-half of which, or 86,000 miles, are in the United States. Europe has nearly 100,000, and the remainder of the world only about 25,000 miles. There are, however, more miles of railroad to the square mile (one mile of road to every forty square miles of area) in the United States than there are in Europe (one mile of road to forty-four square miles). In the United States there is a mile of railroad to every 586 people, in Europe, a mile to every 3,481 persons; which, of course, is only another way of saying that the European railroads run through far denser populations than those of the United States; but, on the other hand, the populations of Europe do not travel as many miles annually as do the people of the United States; and, although there are six times as many people in Europe as in the United States, they have only 12,000 more miles of railroad. In Asia 36,000 people, in Africa, 9,000, have only a mile each, while in Australasia there is one mile of railroad to every 1,100 square miles and 1,040 people; and Canada is very little better off than Australasia. So that the people of the United States patronize the railroads more than the people of any other and every other country.

The Tichborne Case.

I listened for a time to the Tichborne trial, while Dr. Kenealy was speaking, and I am sure no American lawyer would have continued in the case an hour after the contemptuous interruptions, contradictions and hostile comments he endured mainly from the Chief Justice himself. The bias of the Court was as plain and partisan as that of the prosecution. The manner was much more offensive than the matter. Conviction was inevitable unless the jury resisted the evident desires and doubted the impressions of the bench.

Of course I am giving the impression of some hours only spent in the Court. These impressions, however, were colored by no sympathy with the claimant, for I have ever believed him an impostor. Certainly the departure from the province of the Court, as recognized on this side of the waters, was startling to an American. The mode by which I gained access to the court-room was certainly unusual. I went one day to Westminster Hall, an utter stranger to place and persons, but with a vague hope of somehow getting in. Finding the entrance strictly guarded, and admission apparently impracticable, I approached a knot of gentlemen in the vicinity, and said to one of them I was an American lawyer, desirous to look in on the trial. "Certainly," said he; "wait a moment, and I will take you in." A few moments later he bade me follow him, which I did, past officers and spectators, far up in front, where he bowed me to a seat with members of the bar, and then himself clambered up into the lofty jury-box! I owed my admission to the courtesy of one of the famous jury.—*St. Louis Correspondent of the Albany Law Journal.*

Strange Impulses.

The conduct of people in great crises is a wonderful puzzle. Take the Seawanhaka disaster, and we read of a man who stood on the deck and burned to death in spite of all urgings to jump into the water. He was so perplexed that he utterly forgot self. On the other hand, some of the rescued people in the small boats were clamorous to get ashore, and did all they could to prevent rescues until they themselves were on land. Such utter selfishness is hard to believe. Among the rescued, one old woman whose hand-bag, containing $372, had been saved for her, was so indignant at the loss of six pairs of window-fasteners that she compelled the people of the hospital who had taken care of her to send for six new fasteners. She also wanted a diver who was going down to be ordered to look for her spectacles. A very indignant man called at Randall's island for his bag, and, learning that it was lost, threatened a lawsuit at once. This led to a new search, and it was finally found. It contained a pair of stockings, a chemise and a comb and brush. A singular fact connected with steamboat disasters is that the dead always have their pockets turned inside out. They are regularly found so. The truth seems to be that some utterly lose their head, and on the other hand the trying hour develops a cunning deviltry in others that is something for human nature to blush at. Robbery is a sure element of every great accident that renders it possible.—*Hartford Courant.*

Strange Recovery.

Mrs. Greenzwrit, of Williamsport, is rejoicing in the recovery of her lost voice, and considers it due to the prayers which had been offered by herself and friends. She lost her voice about the middle of July, 1873, in consequence of a severe cold, and since that time has only been able, with much painful effort, to speak in a whisper. For some time past, according to the story, she has united with a neighbor in making her malady the subject of special prayer. Her friend felt assured that on the morning of July 4 the infirmity would be removed, and when the day arrived Mrs. Greenzwrit surprised her friends by talking in a natural tone of voice. Both ladies are accordingly convinced that her recovery was the result of a supernatural visitation.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

WET a flannel cloth in kerosene, dip it in dry whiting, and rub the plate ware. Let it dry on it, and then polish with a chamois skin.

CHALK, or magnesia, rubbed on silk or ribbon that has been greased, and held near the fire will absorb the grease so that it may be brushed off.

PASTE for hanging paper should be made about the consistency of cream, perfectly smooth, without lumps; a little size will add to its tenacity, and a small portion of powdered alum will help it to dry.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—Two ounces of isinglass and one pound of sugar to three pints of strained cranberry juice. Make a strong jelly of the isinglass; then add sugar and juice; boil up and strain into your glasses or molds.

WHITE WINE JELLY.—Take one pint of cold water and pour it on six sheets of isinglass. Let it stand until dissolved. Then pour a pint of boiling water into it, and add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one pint of sugar, and one wine-glass of white wine. Let it stand until it hardens. This is excellent in sickness, and makes a delicate dessert, to be eaten with cake.

STRAWBERRY CONSERVE.—Prepare the fruit as for preserving, allowing half a pound of loaf sugar to one pound of fruit. Sprinkle the sugar over the fruit at night; in the morning put it on the fire in a kettle, and boil until the berries are clean. Spread on dishes and put in the sun until dry, after which roll the fruit in sugar and pack in jars.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.—Pound for pound of berries and sugar. Put them in a preserving kettle over a slow fire until the sugar melts. Boil twenty-five minutes fast. Take out in a perforated skimmer, and fill a number of small cans three-quarters full. Boil and skim the syrup five minutes longer, fill up the jars, and seal while hot. Keep in a cool, dry place.

FISH PUDDING.—Three pounds of boiled fish; a large lump of butter; a tablespoonful of flour; two cups of fresh milk. When boiled it must cool a little. Add to it the yolks of seven eggs, the whites beaten, and stir it around; then add salt, pepper, and nutmeg. Put it in a buttered dish, and cook for one hour in a pretty warm oven, and then serve. Sauce—Flour and butter and a little broth and capers. This will be found an excellent and toothsome dish.

MOLASSES PICKLES.—One quart molasses and three of water; keep adding as needed. Cut the cucumbers from the vine with a sharp kCife or shears, leaving about an inch of the stem on the cucumber. Use sorghum or any good cane molasses, as the other sirups will cause them to become soft. Keep watch of them while gathering, and if they do not keep good add more molasses and you will have pickles that will be good and our.

A Name which Reflected on Nobody

It is amazing how people imagine that an article in the paper refers to themselves. A Western editor who wrote funny articles had a heap of trouble on that account. His first yarn had a Mr. Bunting for its hero, and the day it appeared Mr. Flagg called and ascertained that it wasn't a hit at him. The next story was about the Hon. Eggleston Eggs, and the Hon. Carrington Carr left word that if it occurred again he should sue the concern. The editor tried the name of Mongrel, and a prominent citizen who was not only named Cross but had a little Indian blood in his veins, came into the office and tried to take the editor's scalp. The editor having had so much trouble determined to be safe the next time, and the man that he described as falling down stairs into a soap barrel was named "Morgue." That time the unlucky humorist had to fight two men, Messrs. Graves and Coffin, who chased him through the main street with pitchforks and a dog. He did think that no man would mistake himself for a person called Cowwallow, but Mr. Oxford did and stood in front of the office for three-quarters of an hour, and threw stones into the office window and called the hapless editor to come out and be ground against a tree. The editor did not respond, as he was too busy attending to two gentlemen who thought they were slurred in a laughable account of the misfortunes of a Mr. Beast. One was named Lyon and the other Lamb, and the editor whispered to each that the other wrote the piece, and then Lyon and Lamb lay down together on the floor and clawed each other's clothes off, and then they got up and threw inkstands and did over $75 damage to the place before they were taken out. And then the editor inserted an advertisement requesting anybody who considered the name of Daguerreotype Q. Watermelon a slur on him to respond, and as no one did he uses that name. And people wonder why humorists give such odd names to their characters.

A Spelling Reformer.

It was in a tobacconist's shop that a painter was at work lettering the counter panel with the word "segars." From time to time a customer would drop in, read the word and say something about the orthography. Why wasn't it spelled "cigars?" "Segars" was wrong, and so forth. After perhaps seventy-five or 100 had thus gratuitously aired their knowledge, a slim, inoffensive-looking, middle-aged gentleman in eye-glasses walked in. No sooner had he crossed the threshold than that painter rose up firmly but orderly. He seized the middle-aged gentleman with both hands and addressed him as follows: "G-n-a-t, nat; p-h-t-h-i-s-i-c, tizik; p-h-l-e-g-m, flem; s-e-p-a-r-a-t-e, separate; g-a-u-g-e, gaje; m-e-t-e-m-p-s-y-c-h-o-s-i-s, metempsikosis; s-e-g-a-r-s! *s-e-g-a-r-s!* S-E-G-A-R-S!" That was all he said. He turned the middle-aged man to the right-about and kicked him into the street. Then he took up his brush and finished his work, while a serene look hung about his face and glorified it.

"WHAT makes the sea salt?" said the teacher, and young America shouted, "The codfish that are in it."

INDIANA NEWS.

THE cost of the Indianapolis schools last year was $244,636.

THUS far 2,685 dog licenses have been issued in Indianapolis since June 1.

THE devil that was reported to possess a South Bend woman proves to be tapeworm.

AN excellent quality of iron ore has been discovered on a farm five miles north of Corydon.

JOHN S. DAVIS, Judge of the Floyd and Clark Circuit Courts, died at New Albany, last week.

THE contract for a new Court House at Marion, Grant county, has been let to Chicago parties for $133,000.

THE "Great Arabian Circus" collapsed in Salem last week, the employes attaching the property for their salaries.

THE number of cars of freight handled at Indianapolis last week was 10,116, or 2,188 more than in the preceding seven days.

JASPER STEVENSON died at Noblesville, from lockjaw, caused by a stab in the arm received while in a fight with Sam Kiger.

THE Kansas grasshopper has put in an appearance in Northern Indiana, and his coming is looked upon with considerable dread by the farmers.

RACHEL MORRIS, of Spiceland, bed-ridden for several years, has begun to walk again. She claims that her recovery is a special answer to prayer.

MILTON STAPP VAWTER, of North Madison, has in his possession a relic of old-time journalism—a copy of the Indiana *Republican*, published at Madison in 1828.

A DAUGHTER of William Giles, residing in Tippecanoe township, Carroll county, while out in the woods playing, ate a number of May apples, and died of the poison.

THE oldest man in Marshall county is James Van Valkenburgh, of Plymouth, who is in his 100th year; the oldest woman is Mrs. Susan Sniggers, of West township, who is 97.

PEOPLE at Madison, who some years ago subscribed to $160,000 stock in a Chicago insurance company that has since failed, are now writhing under a liability for double the amount.

FATHER IMHOFF celebrated his 105th birthday, last week, at the residence of his son, in Richmond. He was much sprier than many of his friends twenty or twenty-five years his junior, and gives promise of living to be enumerated in the next census.

MRS. POLLY DAVIDSON still lives, at the age of 91 years, on the place where she settled, in Hendricks county, in 1828. She is the mother of fifteen children, and her descendants, so far as known, number 490. The old lady is in fair health, and can see to thread her needle without "specks."

WHAT is known to their sorrow among ruralists as the "Western Medical Association" is again rising in unfavorable mention. A Putnam county farmer was in Indianapolis, the other day, seeking relief from a $212 note given in the usual way, and now held by an "innocent purchaser."

THE surviving members of the Box family, near New Albany, supposed to have been poisoned three months ago, are slowly recovering. Paralysis of the arms still remains, though in a much-mitigated form. The case is still shrouded in profound mystery, and the real cause of the poisoning may never be developed.

ABOUT ten days ago, a son of Galen Bray, of Worthington, Greene county, stepped on a piece of glass, cutting his heel so severely it was feared he would bleed to death. Relief was obtained soon, but the wound commenced bleeding afresh, and amputation was thought necessary; but before this was begun he bled to death.

JOHNNIE HOGAN, aged 9 years, and Bennie Aldrich, aged 9 years, left their homes in Jeffersonville, a few days ago, for the purpose of going in bathing in the old mill-race at the head of the falls. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon some other boys found their clothes on the bank of the river, and the supposition is that the little fellows went out too far and got over the "step-off," as it is called, and, not being able to swim, both were drowned.

INDIANA shows an extraordinary increase in her wheat acreage, occasioned by the two successive heavy crops previous to the harvest just closed, which induced many farmers to sow wheat upon fields that years ago failed. The grain is short of weight, but the increased acreage places the product far above that of any previous year. The crop was saved in fair condition.

AN Indianapolis reporter observed an unusually brilliant meteor pass along the southern sky at 10:15, the other night, and says: "It was as large as a score of stars of the first magnitude, and its light was sufficient to cast a distinct shadow against the waning light of the moon, which it outshone two to one. It left a trail of light smoke behind it that lingered about as long as a steam cloud of the same size would have done."

HON. LUCIEN BARBOUR, whose death is announced at Indianapolis, was a native of Connecticut, having been born in 1811. He early emigrated to this State, and has been prominently identified with the State and city for many years. He was originally a Democrat. He became a Republican in 1854, and was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress from the Indianapolis district. Previously, as a Democrat, he served as United States Attorney. His death was the result of a general giving way of natural forces.

The Census.

The population of Ohio township, Warrick county, has decreased 1,120 since 1870, which is over one-third its total number of inhabitants.

Putnam county has 408 persons over 70 years of age in a population of 22,276.

Fort Wayne has 26,048 inhabitants, an increase of 8,330 in ten years; the towns of the county have 28,516, an increase of 2,146, and the county of Allen therefore counts 54,554.

Marion county has 102,000, including Indianapolis.

It is estimated that the total population of the State is 2,400,000.

The census returns give Laporte county a population of 30,943, being a gain of 3,881 since 1870. Michigan City has 7,352, a gain of 3,457. The city of Laporte has 6,184, a loss of 397.

Decatur county has a population of 19,800, a gain of 746 in ten years. Greensburg has 3,129 of the number.

The population of Union City is 2,489, with enough late arrivals to make it even 2,500—a gain of 80 per cent. since last census. The population of Wayne township, outside of Union City, is 1,892, an increase of 111 since ten years ago.

Increased Value of Farm-Lands.

In the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture that portion devoted to the prices of farming and timbered lands contains a table showing that, in addition to the bounteous crops which the farmers of nearly all sections will gather during the present year, the average market value of their farms has increased 8 per cent. as compared with the values of one year ago. Timbered lands evince a tendency to advance in price more rapidly than cleared lands, showing that there is a growing scarcity in lands of this character. The following table gives the information in detail:

STATES.	Av. val. per acre of cleared land in 1880.	Av. val. per acre of timber land in 1880.	Per ct. inc. in one yr.
Maine	$12.87	$12.66	.05
New Hampshire	15.00	32.00	.10
Vermont	15.28	17.73	.08
Massachusetts	85.00	43.25	.08
Rhode Island		No report.	
Connecticut	29.00	34.50	.07
New York	58.48	40.08	.047
New Jersey	82.42	56.82	.052
Pennsylvania	45.75	29.70	.07
Delaware	19.00	15.00	.075
Maryland	34.65	35.50	.063
Virginia	9.43	7.48	.014
North Carolina	9.77	5.53	.06
South Carolina	8.64	6.24	.09
Georgia	6.93	5.45	.10
Florida	9.48	9.03	.08
Alabama	6.53	4.08	.09
Mississippi	7.88	3.78	.09
Louisiana	14.36	3.53	.09
Texas	8.28	4.00	.048
Arkansas	11.78	3.48	.073
Tennessee	13.00	7.28	.087
West Virginia	21.05	9.30	.08
Kentucky	18.86	12.82	.082
Ohio	47.53	41.87	.085
Michigan	34.39	30.27	.08
Indiana	36.46	26.90	.087
Illinois	33.06	23.68	.11
Wisconsin	26.07	19.55	.07
Minnesota	14.45	12.25	.08
Iowa	27.36	30.36	.075
Missouri	14.52	8.25	.125
Kansas	11.82	19.12	.103
Nebraska	8.93	25.85	.133
California	27.16	8.85	.032
Oregon	21.71	4.80	.026

A Busy Family.

A case of assault and battery, in which farmers' sons were plaintiff and defendant respectively, was on trial in Detroit, and the plaintiff's lawyer was very anxious to make out that the defendant's family must have seen the fight which took place just outside the kitchen door.

The defendant's mother being on the stand the lawyer began:

"Where were you when the first blow was struck?"

"Down cellar skimming milk and tying cloths over my preserve jars," she replied.

"Where was your husband?"

"He was in the barn mending the harness and greasing the wagon."

"Where was your daughter Sarah?"

"Sarah was in the north bedroom changing the pillow cases on the spare bed."

"And where was Jane?"

"Jane? She had run over to a neighbor's to borrow some coffee and a nutmeg."

"Let's see! Haven't you a sister living with you?"

"Yes, sir. She was sewing carpet rags up stairs."

"Ah! she was? You have a younger son named Charles, haven't you?"

"Yes, sir, and he was salting the sheep across the road."

"Just so. You are a very busy family, I see. I suppose even the dog was very busy just at this particular moment?"

"Yes, sir, he was. Old Bose was down at the gate looking toward Detroit for one-horse lawyers!"

That closed her testimony and settled him more than a foot.

Two Pictures—Before and After Taking.

Garfield's views, before accepting the nomination of the spoils party for President, if we are to believe his own words, were not exactly what they are to-day. Read the two extracts below:

ADDRESS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE, 1876.

Congressmen have become the dispensers, sometimes the brokers, of patronage, and civil office has become a vast corrupting power to be used in running the machine of party politics. Every man of the 102,000 feels that his only hope of staying is in toadying to those in power, so that the offices are an immense bribe, securing to the party in power an army of retainers who are the most servile of their sort in the world. Nothing less than the absolute divorce of the appointing function from Congress can remedy the evil. It should be done so completely that every member of Congress shall be able to make such boast as Thomas Hughes, M. P., did on his visit to this country—that, although he was personally on good terms with every member of the Cabinet, he could not influence the appointment of a clerk.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid him in making the wisest choice.

"The Grand Old Bloody Shirt."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that "One shake of the grand old bloody shirt will bring more votes to the Republican party than all that can be said for civil-service reform from now till doomsday." The *Globe* boomed for Gen. Grant and a bloody-shirt campaign; but the General sat down on the "shirt." He said in his Bloomington speech a few weeks ago:

> I have been gratified with my reception in the recently-rebellious States. I passed from Philadelphia to Florida on my way to Havana, and on my return came via Texas from Mexico, thus passing through all the rebellious States, and it will be agreeable to all to know that hospitality was tendered me at every city through which I passed, and accepted in nearly all of them by me. The same decorations were seen in every State that are seen here to-night. The Union flag floated over us everywhere, and the eyes of the people are as familiar with its colors as yours, and look upon it as guaranteeing to all the rights and privileges of a free people, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

—*Chicago Tribune* (*Republican*).

PUTTING it neatly: Said the little pet of the household on her last birthday: "It's a lovely doll, dear grandpa and grandma; but—I've been hoping it would be twins."

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

MINNESOTA CHIEF

BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. *Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded.* Is both over- and under-blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is new and very desirable. Does the work more rapidly and better than an exclusively Hulling Machine.

SEPARATORS of the various sizes *fitted for Steam or Horse Power, as desired.*

An Improved Pitts Power, an Improved Woodbury Power, and the Elward Equalizing Power, all mounted on four wheels, are manufactured by us, *and are not surpassed by any in the market.*

We are also prepared to furnish first-class Portable Engines with our Separators.

For Price-List and Circulars, address

SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.
Manufacturers. Stillwater, Minn.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book for the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, causing [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above-described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 500 pages, and over 100 illustrations. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, cures chronic diseases and complicated cases, and diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, self-abuse or sexual excesses. Patients treated by mail and express. Where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is free and invited. Questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. For books or treatment address DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons.

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 13, 1879.—I received so much benefit from use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUGUST 5, 1880

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MARION D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

THAT Ft. Wayne "people's paper" seems to be fast merging into a merely Garfield's people's paper. But why come down so on the postoffice gang? Aren't they the boys who do the work? Barring those same little polities of theirs, they are, in fact, as clever a lot of trampers—not tramps—as a good "deacon" could well be expected to get around him.

The Letters and The Man.

Two letters of General Hancock's have been published within the past week. They both show his pen to be no less effective than his sword. As the latter gleamed aloft in the onset of battle, so now, when the onset of contending hosts is to determine once more the weal or woe of the country, by settling the great civil contest now impending either in favor of the friends of purity of administration, economy in expenditure, and a spirit of fraternity and peace amongst all our people, or in favor of their adversaries, the great chieftain is found again in the lead, and with his pen, dropping words of wisest counsel in the ears of his countrymen. The letter of acceptance has been hailed with satisfaction by the democratic press throughout the entire country, and the more candid of the republican, and almost all of the independent papers, are quite unstinted in its praise. In fact it breathes so generous a spirit of devotion to the true principles of the government, and the real interests of all our people, as to challenge the admiration of every candid and patriotic man. Brief and pointed in its utterances, it yet covers the whole ground in controversy, and, showing as it does, the hand of a master, is at once a guarantee of the past and a pledge of the future.

The other letter we refer to is that of General Hancock to General Sherman. It concerns the relation of the military to the inauguration of presidents to office. The story had been going the rounds of the republican press that, during the dispute about the presidency in 1876, Hancock wrote to Sherman that he would obey orders from President Tilden after March 3, of that year, in case of the latter taking the oath of office. This has induced the publication of the letter itself. In it, to the amazement of those who have thus been instrumental in procuring its publication, General Hancock says: "The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of presidents." * * * "The people elect the presidents." * * * "The congress declares in joint session who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful." Discussing the question as to the ceremony of inauguration, he declares in favor of simplicity, and all absence of parade, and winds up with the declaration that if the services of the military "should be invoked in such exceptional times, when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result, the army will suffer from its action, if it act wrongfully." And so indeed it would have suffered—but not more intensely than are the gentlemen now suffering who have been instrumental in calling forth the publication of this truly admirable letter, Written in the confidence of the relation existing between the two great soldiers, it is only additionally illustrative of the true grandeur of character of the man.

THIS is the 38th day of Dr. Tanner's starvation, and he still lives.

UNDER the Rose, eh? That's where those awfully crushing, slangwhanging *Republican* editorials are written, is it? How is it, then, they are so pointless and kind o' harmless like?

ROSE oil, it seems, is what the *Republican* office lights up with. Better be a little careful, brethren. It smuts up badly, and then it's so thin and fluffy, you know, it's mighty dangerous.

HOPE our correspondent, "Republican," hasn't got us on the wrong scent, horticulturally speaking. We're fond of flowers, and if he has, we'll charge him a bouquet with at least one nice blushing Rose in it.

THE Ft. Wayne Gazette has now taken up the cudgels against one of the medical colleges. Goodness! If that editor's cadaver won't be minced up one of these days when that "faculty" get a chance to dig him up once!

IT is indeed amusing to note the arguments brought to bear by the republican press and speakers in their extremity. The fact is, they have no arguments that carry weight with them in the minds of candid and honest thinking people.

A LITTLE more tolerance and tact, and less talent and tongueiness next time, if you please, Messrs. Retiring Publishers of the Ft. Wayne *Sentinel*. It is no crime, ever since Chatham's day, to be young; but then we youngsters don't know so *very* much more than some of the chaps who are a little older, after all.

SOME commotion has been stirred up by the report that some members of the notorious Bender family have recently been apprehended, and that some additional horrifying revelations have been made. It will be gratifying to an incredulous public to learn to a certainty that the right parties have at last been caged.

JUDGE O'ROURKE'S speech, delivered at the meeting in Ensley hall last night, was an able discussion of the leading issues, honestly presented, in which he compared the records of the candidates of both parties and exhorted all democrats and fair-minded republicans to consider well the comparison and then make their choice.

THE *Republican* seems haunted with the idea that a gentleman by the name of Judge Lowry has a great dread of one of its favorite order of flabbergastic spouters. Shouldn't wonder if he does rather dislike such critters. If it wishes to convey the impression that he fears any such, however, that is too thin—in fact the thinnest kind of Rose-water.

THE Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, under the late control of Messrs. Nelson & Morss, has been purchased by Mr. E. A. K. Hackett, of the Bluffton *Banner*, who took possession and assumed control of the *Sentinel* last Monday. We shall expect to see an ably edited newspaper, under the new regime, and hope to get an occasional copy wherein some worthy citizen or institution isn't getting cut and slashed.

GARFIELD, accompanied by a grand body-guard, arrived in New York last evening. They were met by another squad of inflated fellows at Buffalo and conducted with the pageantry usually attendant upon royalty, to the great city. Object: to conjure up some means of stopping the stampede in favor of Hancock. This novel contrivance shows the desperation of the case. Won't work, though,—won't work.

A REPUBLICAN friend suggests that we affectionately enquire of a certain *Roseate* member of the bar, in this place, if he has a faint recollection of one Hiram S. Tousley. He ran against somebody once in an overwhelmingly republican circuit for the position of judge. It is suggested that the Mr. Somebody got knocked into such an awfully-shaped cocked hat that he hasn't got the kinks smoothed out yet. Gracious, what an extinguisher!

THE editor of the *Republican* says *he* would no sooner think of voting for the illustrious soldier who rendered such unsurpassed services to his country—General Hancock—than he would of shouting for Jeff. Davis. Of course he wouldn't, nor half as soon either, especially if Jeff. had made a good big haul at the credit-mobilier corruption fund, or taken in a lot of the De Golyer plunder, and understood the business of subtraction, division and silence!

OUR impulsive contemporary over the way fancies it has struck a boom, so to speak. It got hold of a speech by one Wood, addressed to Irish Americans, whom the Wooden man thought he could induce to vote the republican ticket, and then exultantly exclaims: "No, the democrats don't own the solid Irish vote." Of course they don't. The Irish are a people who know enough to own their own votes. They have a habit of giving them away frequently, too, but always to the democracy.

THE weak attempt of our 'steemed contemporary to smooth up things in reference to the declaration of Mr. Ninde, in his speech at the republican congressional convention, that he didn't blame General Hancock for carrying out the sentence of the military commission and the order of the president in reference to the execution of Mrs. Surrat, but that he ought to hang also all those who are going to vote for him, is only making the matter worse. You're only skipping out of the frying-pan to find yourselves floundering around in the fire, gentlemen. Mr. Ninde did say, substantially, those very words, and some of the best republicans there are here, and in other counties of the district, will attest the fact. We say other counties of the district, for we have heard the matter spoken of and commented upon elsewhere, as well as here. No talk about "garbling" will avail. The argument deemed so potent by some folks, namely, "you lie," is altogether too attenuated. Better face the music, for the simple reason you have got to. Just try your hand, though, at teaching some of your candidates the consistency of applauding such sentiments to the echo and then turning around and asking democrats to boost *them* into office by giving them their votes.

A Republican Protest.

As a republican, I desire to protest, Mr. Editor, against the publication in our midst, even in a partisan paper, of such articles as that contained in the *Republican* of last week, in reference to the speech of Judge Lowry at Ensley's hall. There is no sense in it. But even the stupidity of the article should not exempt it from that degree of attention necessary to insure for it merited reprehension. There is such a thing as hospitality, and gentlemen of neither party, coming to our place at the request of any of its citizens, should be subjected to be belied merely because there are those who think it smart, in the absence of capacity for respectable criticism, to play the blackguard. The undersigned was not present at the meeting, neither was any person whose name appears in the *Republican* as one of its editors. Discovering, therefore, the true author, the writer has had just enough curiosity to learn once more as to his truthfulness. The result is that, as is most usual, the statements of the author are just the reverse of the fact. My information is uniform to the effect that the speech in question, while of course characterized by pointed and it may be at times severe criticism of our party leaders, was, at the same time, in no way indecorous or discourteous. If Mr. Weamer will inquire of those of our *reliable* citizens who were present, he will learn that instead of "venom" there was good nature; instead of "mud," simply allusions to alleged historical facts; instead of charging any one with being a "perjurer," there were quotations from what the judge at least claimed to be public records; and instead of anything savoring of "profanity," simply playful quotations of certain expressions of members of our own party.

Such slang as is added in the article referred to, in the way of assumed comment, is nevertheless mere slang and cannot possibly do otherwise than simply produce a bad odor, even though it come from a Rose!

And now, Mr. Editor, while I am a friend to decency and a lover of fair play, I am still, A REPUBLICAN.

THE judicial and joint representative democratic conventions, for the purpose of nominating a prosecuting attorney and joint representative for their respective districts, as per call published elsewhere, will be held tomorrow, August 6, at Kendallville.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

A MONSTER SHOW PROCESSION.

A recent exchange thus alludes to the street parade made by the Great Forepaugh Show, which is to exhibit here on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

Adam Forepaugh's "greatest of all great shows" passed our office this morning, in processional array. We unqualifiedly pronounce the display the most elaborate, novel, extensive, and magnificent of any ever seen in this city. The cavalcade was headed by a large and most excellent band, seated in a magnificent chariot, which was drawn by fourteen thoroughbred horses, all prettily plumed; following this appeared a cavalcade of richly robed processionists, mounted upon handsome horses. The great cages containing the wonderful Hippopotamus, the six-ton Rhinoceros, the Giraffe, and the tank with sea-lions followed, and then a realistic scene, entitled the "Grand Bashaw and His Court" was presented. The great mogul appeared seated upon an elegantly caparisoned camel, followed by his servitors, sultanas, cup-bearers, etc.

10 ASIATIC AND AFRICAN ELEPHANTS Harnessed to the "Car of India," next appeared, presenting a truly Eastern spectacle of magnificence and grandeur.

Black Camels and White Dromedaries followed, and a long line of sumptuously constructed cages, containing the ornithological varieties of the menagerie.

Upon the canopied covering of a chariot that followed, stood a monster, full grown African Lion, perfectly loose, and standing by his side was to be seen a handsome and modest girl of of 16 or 18 years of age. Then came

OPENED DENS OF WILD BEASTS

and the immense cage had French plate-glass sides and ends, which exposed to view a mass of wriggling pythons, serpents, anacondas and constrictors, and in the midst of them was seen an Egyptian or Asiatic Snake charmer, his entire body encircled with the folds of these shining monsters.

THE CAR OF THE SEASONS

next appeared drawn by snow white horses. Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, were represented; and the monster sea coast mortar, from which Mons. Loyal is blown, came after drawn by a pair of horses. The gun was a formidable looking piece of artillery.

THE CAR OF FREEDOM.

illustrating religion, law, victory and peace, next appeared, followed by a monster steam orchestrion, whose thundering tones could be heard all over the city. A long line of animal cages, magnificently decorated followed, and then came the

ELECTRIC ENGINE

which was drawn by coal black horses. It was mounted and presented the appearance of a huge locomotive on the highway. Gilded, silvered, and elaborately painted, it constituted one of the most attractive features of this marching mile of magnificence.

The Colossal "Chariot of Olympus," adorned with representations of the Fates, Furies, Graces, Sirens, Nymphs, Gods, Heroes, and men, next appeared, followed by a line of palace-caged denizens of earth, sea and air, extending the entire length of the avenue, the whole forming one unbroken line of splendor, unparalleled in its vastness and magnificence, and viewed by the entire populace of the city.

It should be remembered that this grand parade will start between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH,

the day Forepaugh's Show is to exhibit here, and those who reside at a distance from the town should endeavor to reach here by 9 o'clock on show day, in order to see this monster street demonstration, which will be free to all.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Matilda McClellan, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALPHEUS MCCLELLAN, Administrator.
July 8th, 1880. 32-3w.

D. D. MOODY, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, October term, 1880

James Tinney, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce by Maggie Tinney, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October 1st, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 29th day of July, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
32-3w. W. H. Dills, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1880, at the late residence of Rudolph Fechler, deceased, about one mile southwest of Newville, the balance of the personal property belonging to his estate, consisting in part of some 500 or 600 bushels of wheat, oats, 20 head of cattle, three horses, farming implements, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: Three dollars or under, cash in hand; over three dollars, one year with 6 per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws with approve security. S. S. SHUTT, Administrator.
July 23d, 1880. 31-3w.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on Friday, August 20, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and most responsible bidder, the construction of a Howe truss bridge 100 feet in length, across Cedar creek, in the town of Auburn, on the extension of Seventh street. Bids will be received for both iron and stone abutments; the contract for bridge and abutments will be let separately, letting to take place at site of bridge. Plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the county Auditor's office. Bidders will be required to give a bond according to law, the work to be paid for in county orders. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 4th, 1880. 32-3w.

The Grand Army of Dyspeptics.

Thousands are dropping into line daily. They can't tell you just how it happened, but there they are. Eating has no charms for them, and disagreeable and disgusting dreams take the place of refreshing slumber. They feel that every man's hand is turned against them, and they in turn despise and detest mankind. The great cause of all this disturbance, in most cases, is an inactive or torpid liver, and can be easily removed by a few doses of Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 31-3w.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

D. D. MOODY, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, October term, 1880.

Charles A. Sherman, Wm. Slusser, Sarah A. Slusser, Mary Davis, Wm. Schaffer, Malvina Schaffer, George Schaffer, Adeline Slusser, Louis G. Slusser, Hannah Davis, Oscar Schaffer, Melvina Slusser, Martha Schaffer, and Charles Schaffer are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them and others in said court, to quiet title to real estate, by Elijah S. McDowell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2nd juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October 1, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 21st day of July, 1880. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
30-3w W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

CLAERING OUT SALE FOR AUGUST

The Stock must be largely reduced this month. Low prices will do it. Take advantage of this great sale and secure some bargains. Rich Silk Parasols will be closed out regardless of cost. SUN UMBRELLAS marked down to clear them out.

Root & Company.

LAP ROBES.

Handsome Linen Lap Robes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each. Patent Mosquito Bed Canopies, Gauze Wire Screens for Windows, all sizes, at low prices. White, blue, green, buff and pin Mosquito Bar by the piece. Just what is wanted this hot weather.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LAWN SUITS.

Handsome styles, made up of printed Lawns and Organdies, with and without borders, closing out at greatly reduced prices; also a handsome line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made up of Ginghams, Lawns and Cambrics, marked down.

AT 10 CENTS.

We are closing out a large lot of fine yard-wide Printed Percales and Cambrics; former price 15 cents. At 8 cents we are closing out a lot of fine Printed Percales; former price 10 and 12½ cents. Japanese Parasols clearing out at a great sacrifice.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BUNTING SUITS,

Handsomely made and trimmed, marked down to close them out. Silks and stuff Suits, choice and elegant styles, will be sold regardless of original cost. Bargains can be secured the next few days in our suit department.

ROOT & COMPANY.

HARDWARE!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THE

NEXT THIRTY DAYS

Next Thirty Days

TO SAVE MOVING

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

TO OUR NEW BUILDING.

Call and Get a Bargain.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

1850. **PIONEER** 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—No Inter-Ocean show.

—Austin isn't a banjoist.

—Hollister has an enormous new ice-box.

—"Gabe" Meredith, of the junction, can tell you what he knows about snakes.

—A friend of Fred. Clark's, from Detroit, made a brief visit Monday in Auburn.

—How about our proposed boulevard, the avenue to the junction? A good time this would be to pile on the gravel.

—Conductor Covert, of the Jackson, has been off duty for a week or so, owing to illness. H. O. Fitch is running extra in his place.

—Rev. H. Johnson having returned, there will be preaching next Sunday morning and evening, as usual, in the Presbyterian church.

—Patronize home trade and procure your fruit-cans of B. Goodman. He makes them himself and furnishes them at 35 cents a dozen.

—One of the neatest and prettiest little residence places in town is that of D. D. Moody, on south Main street. He bestows all his leisure moments to its improvement.

—A party of young folks will be entertained this evening, by Miss Annie Hampton and Dave, at the residence of W. J. Austin. No assurances of a good time are needed.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Raut came home Monday from a short visit to Mrs. Raut's parents, at South Bend. Charlie says South Bend beats them all for business, and he has got it about right.

—"Bird" Little, of this office, will get home next week from Pennsylvania. We make this statement for the benefit of several of his young lady friends who have manifested some anxiety about him.

—If there is anything that has a tendency to make a man a trifle madder than anything else—i. e. just for a little thing—it is to spend one full minute trying to get up friction enough to light a match and then learn that it's a tooth-pick.

—W. H. Kiblinger expects to open up his mammoth new store next Monday. He has been moving all this week. Step in there, corner of Main and Seventh, some day next week, and see a handsome hardware store.

—Much of our space on the outside of this issue has been monopolized by Forepaugh's huge circus "editorial," but we have endeavored to more than make up for it by a large amount of reading matter on these two pages.

—Mrs. Ferris, of Fostoria, mother of Mrs. F. P. Copper, who has been taking a trip through Michigan, was here a day or two this week. She left yesterday for Decatur, but will return here to day, on the way to her home in Ohio.

—Tucked under the front door of our sanctum, one day last week, were discovered the cards of Misses Kittie B. Dills and Josie E. Klotz, and we take this occasion to express our regret at not being "at home" when the fair little maidens called.

—Rev. H. J. Norris has put a very neat picket fence in front of his home on Seventh street, this week, and a substantial sidewalk has been laid by Dr. Matheny, at his residence on south Main. These are the improvements we like to put on record.

—On account of the illness of Mrs. S. W. Sprott, the social which was to have been entertained last evening, at the basement of the Presbyterian church, by Mrs. J. E. Rose and Mrs. J. K. Culbertson, has been postponed until Saturday evening, August 7.

—Mrs. S. W. Sprott, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is reported as being very low this morning, and but little hope is entertained of her recovery. Much solicitude is felt by all our people, each one of whom will rejoice to learn of any convalescence.

—Miss Lizzie Tess, who has for nearly two years been a faithful employe as dining-room girl at the Swineford house, has severed her connection therewith, her parents claiming that she couldn't be spared from home. She is missed by the patrons of the Swineford.

—Joe Bender, formerly a typo in the COURIER office, and who has not been here for four years, came up from Fort Wayne yesterday. Joe wears a cane and a French waxed moustache, looking every inch a bond-holder. He has just got back from Leadville, and this accounts for it.

—I. R. Cowan, of Decatur, father of Dr. Cowan of our place, left for his home last Saturday, after a visit of three weeks, during which his eyes have been under Dr. Allyn's treatment; and he claims to have derived more benefit from the operation performed here by Dr. Allyn, than from any practitioner who has attended him for many months.

—U. E. Babb, of Hicksville, who is well known to most of our citizens as a former resident and business man of this place, was here Monday on his way home, having attended the large picnic at Pleasant Lake the day previous. Mr. Babb is now making arrangements to leave Hicksville, where he has lived ever since his residence here.

They Won't Excurt.

The Wabash railway will hereafter run no more excursion trains. The recent terrible smash-up near Antwerp, Ohio, a full account of which was given in the COURIER, has been the cause, in a great measure, of this determination by the management of that excellent road. A party at Logansport lately made application for an excursion train to Rome City, but it was refused by Sup't. Wade, the company having decided that there was too great danger attending the running of "wild" trains. All excursion parties hereafter, therefore, will be carried on regular trains.

Dave's Daisy.

The smilingest man within the incorporate limits of Auburn to-day, or perhaps within the boundaries of the entire state, is our hub-and-spoke and hardware man, Dave Snyder. He is generally good humored enough on all occasions, but for the past week, particularly, one couldn't address him on the most ordinary topic without his mouth extending from ear to ear, and once the corners came near meeting at the back of his neck. This is all due to the appearance in his household of several pounds of new girl, who came last Friday and ordered her measure taken for a new summer outfit. She got it, and all is peace and good nature around the Snyder house.

Funk's Spunk.

There are some cases of imposition on children where the older members of the family have a perfect right to "get their mad up," but in the majority of instances, as in the present one, parents are liable to be over-sensitive and get unwarrantably wrathy. Last Friday evening, while E. A. Watson's little boy was exercising a frisky colt, on south Main street, it in some way collided with Peter Funk's little son, and the latter's foot was severely injured by the colt stepping on it, the boy being barfooted. The boy got home and delivered himself of a huge bawl, claiming that the Watson boy had run over him, and Funk senior rushed over to Mr. Watson's in a violent rage, and "cussed a blue streak" for upwards of fifteen minutes, claiming that his boy was about killed and that Watson was to blame for it. Mr. Watson endeavored to reason with him, but scarcely could control his temper, and for a time there were indications of war and bloodshed. Funk finally withdrew, his boy in his arms, and swore that Watson should be prosecuted. Mr. Watson, on the other hand, feeling sympathy for the injured boy, offered to pay medicine and doctor's bill, though in justice he could not be made to pay a cent.

Impromptu, But Good.

As was announced in the COURIER of last week, the second meeting of the Hancock and English club was held in Ensley hall last night, at which the organization was continued and twenty-seven additional names were added to the already large list. Since the announcement last week, however, through the mismanagement or inactivity of those having the matter in charge, no speaker had been engaged, and it was not until after six o'clock last evening that it was known Judge O'Rourke would speak. His presence then was only due to the enterprise of some Fort Wayne citizens who exerted themselves in our behalf, and to the kindness of Judge O'Rourke in consenting to come on so short notice, in view of the urgent necessity. The meeting, nevertheless, was well attended, and Judge O'Rourke's impromptu speech was listened to attentively and appreciatively by all present. Limited time will not permit a detailed mention of it, but suffice it to say that it was a logical, kindly summing up of important facts for the campaign, and that it will be productive of much good. We hope matters will be differently arranged for the next meeting, and that no more misunderstandings may occur.

A Snake in the Grass.

This means literally, not figuratively, and it is a monster; that is, the snake is a monster, not the story, as from the statements of various reliable people the story is true and the snake is a big one. But we digress. A few days ago, while Sam. Rhodeffer was engaged in hauling some wood from a place on Dave Weaver's farm, about one mile west of Auburn, he heard a noise in the grass which startled him, and on turning around he beheld the head and neck of a monster snake, the balance of whose body was concealed by the grass. Sam. will make affidavit, however, that the serpent's neck, near the head, was as large as an ordinary man's arm, and upon averaging up the rest of the body in proportion to what he saw, Sam. felt his hair raising; so, to use an inelegant but expressive phrase, he "turned tail" and struck for the wagon. His horses, too, by that peculiar instinct with which they are aware of danger when they cannot see it, had become unmanageable, almost, and he could only with great exertion keep them from running away. This reptile is said to have been seen, at various times in the past four or five years, by parties whose testimony cannot be doubted, and each time its monstrous proportions have struck terror to their hearts. Why not organize a small army and go in search of it?

—Overhaul the suburban sidewalks.

—D. D. Snyder sells good grain-drills for $58.

—It comes August 14, week from Saturday.

—Rubber and leather belting for sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—For a good cigar, call on Davenport, the druggist.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co. are moving into their new room.

—Men's and boys' duck overalls, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—McQuiston & Ralston are still giving bargains in clothing. 30-3w.

—Kiblinger & Co. are filling jam full of hardware at their new room.

—Call and see the new patent hoe on D. D. Snyder's unexcelled grain-drills.

—For paper collars, linen collars and ties, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w

—Call on Kiblinger & Co. for rubber hose, lace leather, machine oils, rivets, etc.

—Attention ladies! A new invoice of those choice perfumes, at Davenport's.

—Attention, farmers! new Saginaw salt, $1.20 per barrel, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Don't buy your sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, etc., until you go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—For dress goods, white goods, embroideries, gloves, hosiery, etc., go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-3w.

—Fleur De Mary, White Lilac, Frangipanni, India Bouquet and other choice perfumes, at Davenport's.

—A party was given Friday evening at Mr. John Orff's, in honor of Miss Metta Ferris.—Ft. Wayne Mail.

—The grain-drills sold by D. D. Snyder are furnished with the rubber feed, while others use the cast. Go and see them.

—The Inter-Ocean show has "pulled off" and yielded the right of way to "The greatest show on earth"—Forepaugh's.

—Miss Emma Shaffer, of Avilla, has been visiting in Auburn this week, under the special charge of Miss Rosa Shaffer.

—The schoolboy's cup of happiness is slopping over—not because school commences soon, but because 4-Paw is coming.

—J. N. Myers & Co. sell the celebrated "Victor" clover-huller, the boss of the world. Seventh street, Auburn, Indiana.

—For the sake of the shins of a suffering community, we implore some of our property-owners to remodel their sidewalks.

—Joe Abright has been trying to enjoy a visit from F. Ever and A. Gue this week. They had not met before in two years.

—Twenty-seven new names were added last evening to the Hancock and English club. Hurrah for our gallant standard-bearers!

—The flaming posters of Forepaugh, which are spread over about half of the town, furnish intellectual food for the average youngster.

—M. C. Markel, of Hudson, formerly proprietor of the Central hotel, was shaking hands with his friends in this neighborhood last Friday.

—Call on Kiblinger & Co., at the new brick store on the corner, for your hardware of all descriptions. There is where you can buy it cheap.

—The grand harvest ball at Pleasant Lake takes place to-morrow (Friday) evening, August 6, for an invitation to which the committee will accept our thanks.

—One of our exchanges makes the fitting remark that if Dr. Tanner succeeds in going without food for forty days, he will probably start a country newspaper.

—Lute Wright and "Bab" Lewis, both being bachelors, pro tem., have been taking their filling for several days past at the hotel Swineford—three doses a day.

—Maj. R. S. Hill, republican candidate for state treasurer, was in town Friday, looking up his chances in this neck o' woods. The major will find it up-Hill business.

—Mary Frances Burnier died at her residence, about three miles northwest of town, last Thursday, July 29, aged 77 years. She had lived 32 years in this county, a widow.

—Mrs. A. Lewis left Wednesday of last week for Bellville, Ohio, where she will probably remain until September. She has relatives and friends there, it being her old home.

—M. Coyle, the gentlemanly advertising agent of the famous Forepaugh show, was flying around town Saturday, attending to his duties in that line and making himself agreeable generally.

—Auburn has been infested for this entire week with street-talkers, fakirs and peddlers of various kinds. Out of respect for a sick man over in Noble county, we trust the racket will cease for a few days.

—Our thanks are hereby returned to Brother Tom Starr, of the Hicksville News, who is "scratchetary" of the "Northeastern Indiana and Northwestern Ohio District Agricultural Association," for a complimentary ticket for ourself "and lady" to attend their fair, which opens at Hicksville the 21st of September and continues four days.

—The cheapest place in DeKalb county to buy fruit-cans is at the establishment of B. Goodman, on Seventh street. Call there and get prices.

—Tom Mays went down to the city yesterday to buy a watermelon; he did, for a fact. Tom is now talking, by-the-way, of going to Kansas City.

—Don't fail to examine the bargains offered by Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, this week. Their new editorial will be found on the opposite page.

—The masonic temple at Fort Wayne, that structure which was begun on such a grand scale, is now at a stand-still, owing to "financial embarrassment."

—In order to get even for that fictitious telegram, Frank Leas tried the other day to "sell" Frank Copper on a decoy express package; but the latter Frank was too wary, and "got onto" the scheme at once.

—Tickets are now on sale at the Jackson depot for Petoskey and return; fare for the round trip, only $12.80. Tickets are good until October 31, 1880.

—The fever and ague harvest is bountiful. This weather is loaded with it, and if it doesn't soon cease, the entire town will shake its teeth out.

—A general hardware business, we understand, will be continued in the store-room which Kiblinger moves out of, and Dave Snyder will be the boss of it.

—Tickets can now be had for the Methodist camp-meeting at Nappanee, Ind., over the Jackson road, at $9.90 for the round trip; good to return until August 11.

—Two trains passed over the Wabash road at this point, Tuesday night, with loaded cars, direct from Logansport to Defiance, going from here over the B. & O. road and returning yesterday, cars empty.

—Last Saturday evening some of the Wabash employes were mad—swearing mad, and this was due to a loaded freight-car which had jumped the track near the depot. It required something less than a day and a half to replace it.

—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending July 31, 1880:

Robert Baylis, T. Elson,
T. K. Dark, James Snyder,
W. Dunkelberger, J. H. Snyder,
Mr. Matt Young.
Jos. Rainier, Postmaster.

—Our Knights Templar anticipate a grand time at the triennial conclave which is to be held at Chicago this month, and by-the-way, they ought all to be furnished with cards, several orders for which we are now filling. We are prepared to furnish Knights Templar cards, in beautiful designs, on short notice.

—It is our purpose to make a full and complete settlement of our company book-accounts at least once every year, by cash or note, and one year of our co-partnership having now expired, a settlement with each of our patrons is respectfully solicited. Please call at once, and oblige

31-4t. DRS. CASEBEER & MATHENY.

—That new little 3-horse power engine built alone by Mr. E. Berry, which was mentioned in this paper not long since, has just lately been finished and photographed. It is a model of mechanical beauty and speaks volumes for Mr. Berry's ingenuity and taste. It is for sale, we understand, and the man who needs such an engine can secure in it a prize.

—If any business man is blind enough to his own interests to doubt the efficacy of advertising, let him turn over to the eighth page of this paper and note the example set by a man who has done more of it than most others—Adam Forepaugh. In fact, let him obsereve the benefits that have been derived from it by all men who have tried it most and know.

—The man with the "wonderful automatic machine" has folded his tent and fled, which statement we make with a sigh of indescribable relief—a gratefulness of heart that will be seconded by every business man within a radius of four blocks. Automatic apparatus may be nice enough in its way, but the incessant grinding of that infernal calliope (?)—with a nigger at one end—had become distracting. It was high time for him to skip, and he has skup.

—Last Saturday morning Lute Wright brought a fellow down from Angola to take care of that new trotter, and on the following Monday the sheriff of Steuben county came down and asked said youth to go back with him. He went, having got so mixed up in a harness up there somewhere that he couldn't leave without taking it along, and this was "because why" he was needed in Angola. Lute said he was here just long enough to wrap himself around several square meals and get the wrinkles taken out of his abdomen.

—The last drill, before they go to Chicago, was made by the Knights Templar at Kendallville last Monday, and those who attended from this place were: Jay Van Auken and wife, John L. Davis and wife, and F. E. Davenport AND LADY. F. E. had said he "guessed he wouldn't take any lady," but when they got to the train the lady was there, all the same, and the rest all denounced it as a "put up job." F. E. didn't come home, either, when the balance did; he had some "unfinished business" to attend to.

—Members of the Episcopal church in Auburn, or other parts of DeKalb county, are earnestly requested to send their names by postal-card to Rev. J. J. Faude, dean of the northern convocation, Plymouth, Indiana.

—John Leasure went down to St. Joe last Monday to see a man. He says he drove out in the country and back at a break-neck speed, for fear of missing the train, and then prowled around the depot like a wild beast in the desert for four solid hours, the train being about 240 minutes late.

—Samuel W. Tarney and Emma R. Galloway, of Garrett, were married Thursday evening of last week, at the residence of S. U. Tarney in this place. The knot was tied by Rev. H. J. Norris, and it is to be hoped that neither of the happy twain will ever want the courts to untie it.

—A lawn social will be given by the M. E. society at the residence of Mrs. T. C. Mays, on Wednesday evening. The band will probably be in attendance. Refreshments served at half past eight. All are respectfully invited to attend.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—Farmers of DeKalb, look here! You can save money by insuring with the Ohio Farmers' insurance company, whose agent will wait on you as soon as possible and give you the safest and cheapest insurance in the United States. J. W. Swaysgood in north half of county, for F. M. Thompson, agent. 32 2w

—The annual meeting of the "Deciples of Christ" in DeKalb county, for 1880, will be held with the church at Coburn's Corners, commencing on Friday, August 20, and continuing over the Lord's day following. A general invitation is extended for all to attend. Elder L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, and other ministers will be present.

—A neat little restaurant and farmers' eating room has been opened on Seventh street, next door to Tom Somers' saloon, where fresh, warm meals can be had for little money at any time. Good cigars, five and ten cents, also kept in stock. Farmers will do well to call and see me when wanting a good square meal or smoke.

WM. HYLER, Proprietor.

—Now is your time to attend camp-meeting. There will be a great camp-meeting (D. V.) near the village of Nappanee, Ind., commencing to-day, August 5, and continuing eight days, held by the Free Methodist denomination. The B. & O. railroad will sell excursion tickets at two cents per mile, to accomodate those who desire to attend. Come one, come all. 32 2w.

—There will be a social at the residence of D. D. Metcalf, about five miles east of town to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in furnishing the new church which is being built at that point. A general invitation is cordially extended to those interested. Hacks will start from the Methodist parsonage in this place, at half past six in the evening.

—If any man is wrestling with the sad delusion that it requires but little labor and attention for one man to get out a newspaper the size of the COURIER each week, write up the advertisements that come in, get up a full supply of editorial and local matter, attend to a lively job work department, keep the books, read all the exchanges and give his personal attention to office matters of a miscellaneous character,—if there is any misinformed person who believes all this won't eventually steer a man into the insane asylum, that person needs undeceiving. It isn't so

Greenback Labor Conventions.

A mass county convention of the greenback labor party, of DeKalb county, will assemble in the court-house in Auburn on Saturday, August 14, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be voted for at the election in October next. By order of central committee.

A. B. DARBY, Chairman.

There will also be held, on the same day and at the same place, conventions for the purpose of nominating a candidate for state senator, for the counties of DeKalb and Steuben; also a candidate for prosecutor for the 35th judicial circuit. An able speaker is expected to be present, who will address the convention.

Speaks for Itself.

The appended letter from Mr. Wm. Holland, of the Plymouth nursery and fruit farm, for whom J. E. Beugnot is the agent in this region, was received by the latter a day or two ago. The stock he speaks of is the same as that sold by Mr. Beugnot a year ago. Here is the letter:

PLYMOUTH, IND., July 27, 1880.

Mr. J. E. Beugnot,

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th, with report, is received. Stock is doing splendidly, and I have everything in fine growing condition. I have a nice lot of peaches which you can recommend in selling, for they will be nice to deliver. All the stock I have for this fall will be much larger and nicer than any I have yet had. Yours truly,

WM. HOLLAND.

The Reason.

Auburn came very near getting up a corner on circuses last week. The gentlemanly agent of the "Great Inter-Ocean" show came in last Thursday and proceeded to make arrangements for their exhibitions here on the 14th, morning, afternoon and evening; but next morning Forepaugh's agent arrived and discovered that the Inter-Ocean was arranging for the very day that his mammoth aggregation desired to exhibit here, and that wouldn't work. At noon, however, the two agents met and had an understanding. Mr. Perley, of the Inter-Ocean, telegraphed to his manager that Forepaugh desired to go from Defiance to Chicago, and Auburn was the only stand they could make on the route. Mr. Perley was intending to skip Columbia City and show here, but the manager finally concluded, in order to let Forepaugh have Auburn, to exhibit at Columbia City, and thence to Butler on the 16th. It had merely simmered down to a question of courtesy, and we are glad to know that great concerns of that character can appreciate an act of this kind.

HAIL CLOTHING BUYERS!

To the Americans!
To the Germans!
To the Irish!
To the French!
To the Italians!
To the Citizens of all Nations!

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

And their Salesmen

GREET YOU!

Perhaps in our list of salesmen you may recognize an acquaintance. If not call and see us anyway. We will make a good impression on you (we hope).

FIRST OF ALL YOU WILL FIND

I. Lauferty and Alex. Lauferty,
Sam'l Morris and Harry Graff,
Wm. Stellhorn and Sam'l Arnold,
Amede Dodane and Frank Chapman,

Who can speak most any language, and can talk

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS

"In a way that will certainly interest you. As for stock we can safely say it is second to none in Indiana in point of Quantity, Quality and all other fine points.

OUR PRICES SELL THE GOODS!

One Price, Square Dealing always at

A. S. LAUFERTY & Co., C. O. D.,

NO. 9 EAST MAIN STREET,

Exactly Opposite the North Door of the Court House, with a large American Flag over the sidwalk.

New Goods Arriving Daily. Fort Wayne, Indiana. Open till 9 at Night.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. 32-3w

GUST HALLBUTH, Administrator.

August 4th, 1880.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will on Friday, the 13th day of August, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a side-walk on the west side of the public square in the town of Auburn, in said county, according to the following specifications:

Walk to be 8 feet wide, of pine planks dressed on one side to an even thickness; not more than twelve feet in length nor one foot in width and two inches thick, laid lengthwise on cross-ties of oak 3x5 inches in size, not more than four feet apart, and well spiked with spikes of sufficient size.

The work to be done to the acceptance of the said board of commissioners, and paid for in county orders. The board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. A bond will be required of the person taking the work. By order of the board. 32-2w.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's	75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,	76c
Three White Duck Vests, New	75c
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BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THREE.

BY HATTIE E. D. CRESSY.

Last night when the sun was slowly
 Creeping out the kitchen door,
And the deepening shadows lengthened
 On the old unpainted floor,
Lonely sat I cogitating
 On the happy scenes of yore;
Again I seemed to see the faces
 Of the dear ones gone before,
And to hear the loving voices
 I had thought to hear no more.

Then I thought of all the changes
 Wrought within the last three years,
Till my heart was full of sadness,
 And my eyes o'erflowed with tears.
In that time three of our number
 Had been called to other spheres;
Then there came a sickening vision
 Of as many shrouds and biers,
And I felt a secret longing
 To die in spite of all my fears.

Thus sat I in silence musing
 Till the sun was out of sight,
And the purple twilight shadows
 Wrapped the earth in clouds of night.
Then it seemed there came three angels,
 Robed alike in spotless white,
And they spread their white wings o'er m
 Till the room was full of light;
But they tarried scarce a moment,
 And then took their upward flight.

But with them the light departed—
 I could not even see a ray—
And the old, familiar kitchen
 In the blackest darkness lay.
And 'twere better so than otherwise
 Until the following day,
For my feelings were all wrought up,
 And my memory in full play;
Then could I view that night again—
 Those dear old walls of gray!

So in solitude and darkness
 Crept I to my lonely bed,
Lying there in tearful silence,
 Holding commune with the dead
While their happy, shining spirits
 Hovered o'er my weary head.
Not for them, though, was I weeping,
 But for my lone self instead,
Since into joyful habitations
 Their blessed spirits had been led.

MRS. BLYSTER'S ROMANCE.

Mrs. Sims' boarding school was a high building, and it stood on a hill. My room was in its third story, and I had often sat looking out over the city from its "sightly" windows (as Peggy, the maid, called them). The hill was nearly conical in shape and terraced on two sides, my side being one of them. At the foot of the hill ran a broad, handsome street, and on a prominent corner of this street, in plain sight from my windows, stood a large, rambling old mansion, about which we girls had woven many a romance. We wondered who lived there. Ladies and gentlemen promenaded through its pleasant grounds; carriages rolled up to its wide gateway many times every day; professional-looking gentlemen went in and out of it. What could it be?

One day I found out. There was great excitement that day in Mrs. Sims' boarding school. I had been feeling ill for some days. My head ached and my tongue was dry and hot. The doctor said at last that I had the scarlet fever, and must be removed at once. "Better take her home," he said; "she isn't fairly sick yet."

"Home!" groaned Mrs. Sims; "doctor, she lives in India!"

"Good gracious!" said the doctor, and he scratched his head thoughtfully. At last he said, "I have it! Here's Dr. Dolby's hospital right down here—just the place for her." So I was wrapped up and driven to "Dr. Dolby's Hospital," which proved to be nothing other than the dear, rambling, romantic old house, which, with its wildly-overgrown but delightful shrubbery, had so long been the object of our speculations.

They put me to bed in a large, quiet room. The open fire looked wonderfully pleasant. A quaint, old-fashioned tea service, with cherubs and gillyflowers and various other incongruous designs on it in blue, sat appetizingly on the round table at my bedside. Three or four easy-chairs were mingled among the others, and in one of them, after I was nicely "tucked up" and ready to go to sleep, I beheld—yawning already, and casting wishful eyes toward her own white cot near by—my buxom nurse, Mrs. Blyster, who had been engaged expressly for me.

How fat and good-natured she looked! And how the white cot creaked when she finally sought repose!

The next morning I was worse, and for several days I tossed in delirium and pain, but by a week more the fever began to abate and Mrs. Blyster said, reassuringly:

"You hain't dead yet, miss, and what's more you hain't a goin' to be—not with Sarah Blyster to see to ye!" Then good Sarah Blyster gave me a motherly kiss on my forehead, fumbled over my already painfully tucked-in bed clothing in an attempt to express still more forcibly her affectionate zeal for my welfare, and sat down with a sort of good-natured grunt at the back window.

I closed my eyes and was just about falling asleep when I was roused by a half-suppressed sob.

"What's the matter?" I said faintly. To see happy Mrs. Blyster sobbing and in tears was too much for me.

"She's dead, miss; the woman 't lives in the little house back. They're a hevin' her funeral this blessed minute."

"A friend of yours?" I was impressed almost to tears myself by Sarah Blyster's manner.

"Law, no!" said the lady, starting up and assuming her own radiant countenance again. "And what I'm a whinin' around here and givin' you the blues for I'm sure I don't know. Cheer up, Sarah Blyster, cheer up!"

I smiled faintly and soon dropped off into the nap which Mrs. Blyster's sob had interrupted.

A day or two after Mrs. Blyster was "snivolin'," as she expressed it, again by the back window. I was stronger and better now, and asked cheerfully:

"Not another funeral, I hope, Mrs. Blyster?"

"No," said that worthy lady, still unable to attain her wonted serenity; "but there's a boy—her boy, I s'pose—a-workin' much inside, and he—and he—he's a shakin' out her clo'es and a-foldin' 'em up, and it does seem 's if some o' the fema e relatives oughter be a-helpin' of em."

Surely it did. There was considerable pathos in the way of stating it, in spite of the "female relatives," which only showed that Mrs. Blyster had mingled much in scenes of woe herself and knew how they ought to be conducted.

"I wouldn't look that way," I said, soothingly; "try the other window."

" did," said Mrs. Blyster, "but my eyes would go that way somehow—everything shows so plain from here. There was a black alpaca, as good as new. I see her out in it the very day I came here to take care of you. She took sick the very next day, I reckon, for I see her curtain was down and the doctor there, and now I think she's dead, and there's that alpaca dress a remindin' *them!*" And Mrs. Blyster sobbed again.

I had been sitting up for some time. "I'll lie down, now, Mrs. Blyster," I said, hoping to divert the good creature from her sorrowful reflections. And in arranging my bed and getting the cherubs and gillyflowers set in order for my tea she forgot the alpaca dress and its departed owner.

But only temporarily, for, two or three days after, sitting solemnly and almost tearfully again by the window, she began in the tone which people use when they are telling the "particulars."

"You jest orter see them, miss"—for I had utterly refused to glance in the direction of the grief-stricken house—"it's so touchin' like. He's a-siftin' the ashes now, miss. She done it that first day we come. She had on an old calliker—they give it to the woman next door afterward; and then she slicked up her kitchen and put on the alpaca and went out a-callin' or somethin'. She seemed to think a lot of her neighbors and they of her. I see they had a houseful at the funeral."

"Mercy!" I exclaimed, quite out of patience with Sarah Blyster's prying disposition. "You shouldn't be looking in at their windows, Mrs. Blyster; it isn't polite."

"Humph!" said the good soul, with some spirit, "I ain't a-lookin' in at their windows. I see it all without lookin'; can't help seein', they're so close and low like; and I've seen a sight o' trouble and death, and it ain't to me as it is to a giddy young thing like you," and with this "crusher" Mrs. Blyster went out to take my tray.

The next day the doctor sent her out to take a walk, and she came in radiant.

"I went by the front o' that little house, you know, where she died a fortnit ago. Jest as clean, you never see! Them two men must a' scrubbed the steps and front theirselves. An' such a nice rag carpet on the front-room floor, an' the clock a tickin' on the mantelshelf. My! it must be awful lonesome without her!" And Mrs. Blyster drew her face down dolefully.

Ah, la! Mrs. Blyster's heart was getting enlisted. The dear old house, if it was only a hospital, was not going to be without its romance after all.

"He goes to his shop every mornin'," said Mrs. Blyster, irrelevantly, as she brightened up the fire a day or two later.

"He? Who?" I asked, stupidly.

Mrs. Blyster started like a child caught at the cookies.

"I jest see that man over there," and she nodded in the direction of the back window. "I see him a splittin' some kin'lins an' then a goin' off to his work. I rayther guess he's a carpenter, but mebbe it's a mason, or mebbe it's a shoemaker."

"Sure enough!" I rejoined. "But what difference does it make to you, Mrs. Blyster?"

"Law!" said Mrs. Blyster, bridling; "you haven't no interest in your fellow-bein's. Now here's a poor man, as likely a man as I've seen this many a long day, gone and a-lost his wife—the dearest creetur to him prob'ly in the world." And Mrs. Blyster's voice choked up. "And you haven't no more sympathy with him than nothin' in the world."

There was an eloquence of reproach in this which quite alarmed me—though I feebly protested my innocence—and the subject was dropped.

Sunday, however, was the grand day for Mrs. Blyster's observation, for then the "inexpressive he"—it was a real trial to her that she did not know his name—was at home all day. She speculated on his name a great deal.

"There's a bearing about his mien," said that lady, with some sentiment, "that seems to sorter show he hain't got no common name; now I know he haint' got no name like Smith."

"I'm afraid we never shall know," I said, soberly; "I'm getting well very fast, Mrs. Blyster."

"Yes, you be!" said the good soul, giving me an affectionate hug. "Yes, you be; an' I'm glad enough if it do put me out of a job. But likely the doctor'll get me here again."

"Oh, yes!" I said; "but what do you think that man's name is now?"

Mrs. Blyster returned to the subject with evident alacrity.

"Likely 'tain't nothin' like Perkins?" she said, interrogatively. The Perkinses were a great family, who lived near by in a grand mansion.

"You know I haven't seen him," I said, half ashamed of drawing out the dear, old creature just for my own amusement. "Perhaps it might be Crippen." The Crippens lived further down the street, and, though not so aristocratic as the Perkinses, had claims to consideration.

"That just about suits him," said good Mrs. Blyster, with some enthusiasm. "Mr. Crippen! That sounds like him. I declare I'm ashamed of my age, but, rainy as 'tis, I could really almost put on my gums and go out. I feel so kinder anxious to git hold of his name."

I couldn't help laughing. "Mrs. Blyster," I said, "I do hope you will know some day, and if I ever find out I'll tell you."

Something in my manner quite injured her feelings.

"I s'pose you think I'm silly," she said, in a hurt way; "but, indeed, he's a very nice man."

"I know he is, dear Mrs. Blyster," I said, penitently. "And I'm every bit in earnest, and I want you to promise to make me some of that famous toast of yours to-night. Alas! I fear I shan't have much more of it"—for I was almost well. This cleared good Mrs. Blyster's face in a moment, and she hastened to set out the cherubs and gillyflowers and ran to get the toaster.

Two days later I was to go. The bills were paid and the carriage was ordered, and Sarah Blyster and I were sitting before the pleasant fire having a farewell chat, when suddenly in burst one of the maids.

"Mrs. Blyster," she said, in an agitated voice, "the doctor wants you right away. There's a carpenter lives back here on the little back street, and he's fell off a roof. Oh! it's awful. I saw him, and mebbe he'll get well, an' mebbe he won't."

Mrs. Blyster's rosy face grew perceptibly paler and her comfortable hand felt cold as it touched mine.

"It's him, miss. Mr. Crip——" she checked herself, "but likely that ain't his name. And, miss, I do believe there's a Providence in it, and here I'm a-goin' to find out his name without havin' to put on my gums at all; but, mercy!" for she had suddenly realized that this was no time to ruminate, "I hope he ain't a-goin' to die. He ain't if good nursin' 'll a-save him! Good-by, miss—yes, I'll call up to Simses sometimes. Bless your heart," and Mrs. Blyster was gone.

So I went back again to school. The fever had not spread, and everything was as quiet and stupid as ever. Sometimes letters came, and I spent the vacation with my mother's friends in a distant place. I forgot almost that I had ever had the scarlet fever, or had been under the care of good, efficient Mrs. Blyster. The fall term began, and Thanksgiving was close upon us when Peggy entered my room one day and handed me a card upon which was printed, "Mrs. Sarah Blyster."

Then it all came back to me, and I rushed into the reception room to give the good creature a loving embrace—which quite upset her, and made her wipe her kindly, susceptible eyes—and to ask, the first thing, "How's the carpenter that was hurt?"

"Mrs. Blyster blushed violently, and said with a simper:

"You hain't a-forgot, sure's I live."

"Of course I haven't," I said, warmly. "I take a great deal of interest in my fellow-beings, in spite of your thinking I don't. How is he?"

"Law, miss, he wan't hurt so awful bad; still," raising her eyebrows and looking serious, "he was pretty sick for a while, and he broke a leetle bone in his foot, which makes him rather lame."

"But what's his name?" I interrupted, impatiently.

"That's it," said Mrs. Blyster, impressively. "Wasn't it strange enough you should a-said Crippen? I knew 'twan't no common name, and it ain't. It's Crimpton; now don't that sound mostly like Crippen?"

"It does, indeed," I said, trying to look as amazed as I felt that I ought to. "But how did you get along?"

"Oh!" blushing again, "we got along first-rate, and that's what I come to tell you. We—that is—well, miss—I declare," and good Mrs. Blyster looked like a 15-year-old girl with her first beau, "I come a-expectin' to ask you if you would do us the honor, you havin' a-known all the circumstances from the start, to—to—"

"To what?" I cried, as interested as Mrs. Blyster herself.

"Well, if you must know—it's a pleasant room, you know, with the rag-carpet and clock a-tickin', and we're goin' to be married there Thanksgivin' day. 'Tain't been a year yet, but he needs me, bein' lame, you know—and mebbe you'll come to the weddin'."

You may be sure that I went.

A Disastrous Lemonade.

A gentleman in full dress—broadcloth coat, white gloves—bolted into a drug store precipitately recently.

"Can you fix me, right off," he panted, "a preparation of castor-oil that can be taken without anyone ever detecting the odor, or even suspecting that it's a medicine, and yet that will—you know, one that'll——"

"I should say I could," said the druggist.

In five minutes the apothecary came out with a glass of pleasant looking liquid in his hand.

"Monsieur," he said, with a smile, "while you are waiting, permit me to offer you a glass of lemonade."

"Certainly, but hurry, please."

The customer drank the beverage hastily. Several minutes passed, when he growled impatiently,

"Come, come, where is that preparation?"

"Monsieur," said the apothecary, "I am happy to observe that I have exactly met your desire. That preparation you have just taken, without the slightest suspicion of its character—"

"Beast, villian! Ah—h! It wasn't for myself that I wanted it! I'm to be married in an hour, and it was for my prospective mother-in-law, who has just been taken ill."

Getting on the Police.

"Well, my man," said a philanthropist to a hardened-looking chap confined in the New Orleans parish prison, "what are you in for?"

"In for thirty days, I reckon," said the prisoner, sullenly.

"No, not that. What offense did you commit?"

"Didn't commit anything. The Judge committed me."

"Well, you must have been accused of some crime?"

"Oh, yes; I was accused of trying to get on the police."

"Nonsense. Trying to get on the police is no crime. I have myself recommended many worthy men for positions on the police force, and have helped to get them on."

"It is a fact. That was all I was sent here for. You see, there were two of us, and we both tried to get on the same policeman. We had him down, but some of the other peelers thought we were crowding the man too hard, and—"

"That will do, sir," said the philanthropist. "I understand your case perfectly. Here are a few pamphlets for the improvement of your mind, which just now appears to be a little warped."

Big Trees of the West.

Case's "Botanical Index" gives the following record of some large trees growing in Indiana: Chestnut.—In Jackson county there are to be found the largest chestnut trees in the State. They are veritable giants, located about three miles southeast of Seymour. One of these measures 22 feet in circumference two feet above the ground, and the height to the first limb 70 feet. Sassafras.—This tree attains a remarkable size on the Lower Wabash. One of these, one mile and a half west of Springfield, is fully 3 feet in diameter, and is for more than 60 feet clear of limbs and knots. Its height is fully 85 feet. Catalpa.—In this same region and along the Wabash the catalpa grows slender and tall, and in great abundance. It is used for both fence rails and posts, and for durability stands next to the black locust. Sycamore.—The giant tree of Indiana, in all probability, is a sycamore in the White river bottom, not far from Worthington. It is said to be 48 feet in circumference, and has a solid trunk. At a height of 25 feet it branches into three or four limbs, one of which must be more than 5 feet in diameter. The tree is not quite round, but still it is quite regular.—*Scientific American.*

The Horse's Frog.

If we were to go to many a blacksmith and ask him if he did not think nature had made a mistake in putting the clumsy frog into the horse's foot he would hardly be ready to say yes, and very likely would put on a surprised look, and perhaps explain that in some countries horses did very well without shoes, and so the frog was left to care for itself. But while not ready to take ground with you in any criticism of the plan upon which the foot is constructed, you have but to look in the corner of the shop where two horses stand newly shod; lift up their feet and observe for yourself that, if the smith has not said it, the knife has said the frog is a bad thing, and must be cut away. The horses do not stand on the ground, but nearly half an inch higher, on the iron of their shoes, and which takes the weight of the horse on the outer shell of the hoof. The practice is as sensible as it would be for a man who had to travel on all-fours, taking the weight on the nails of his fingers and toes rather than on the cushion which lies behind them. It is always the soft part—the india rubber part of the feet of animals that have such—which receives the weight, and not the heelly, hard part. We know what an elephant's foot is; it is all rubber like. The horse has the same incased in a shell, which gives him accuracy and steadiness of movement. Now, this casing protects the frog. It grows slowly, the frog grows rapidly. The healthy foot of the colt shows a center, if not projecting, at least level with the line of the hoof. He does not take his weight wholly on the rim of his feet. Old horses would have feet more like them if blacksmiths would allow they knew a little less than nature, and really knew enough to read her intentions.

The object in shoeing the animal, aside from the occasional one of changing its gait, is simply to prevent the wear and shattering of the outer shell, and to enable it to take a firmer hold of the ground, escaping the slipping of the unshod horn. It is an unfortunate incident of our system of shoeing that the horse is raised from the ground as a boy is when he mounts stilts.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Davy Crockett in Camden, N. J.

The venerable President Gill, of the National State Bank, tells this anecdote of the eccentric individual whose name heads this article. It is remembered of Col. Crockett that he was very skillful in the use of the rifle, and that he won much of his fame by the dexterous use of that firearm. About the year 1831 or 1832 the Colonel visited Camden for the purpose of giving an exhibition of his skill in rifle shooting to a few of his friends, as well as to astonish the natives by some crack shots. The ground selected for rifle practice was that near where the county Court House now stands, and in full view of the then Camden and Amboy railroad. During the progress of the shooting, the first locomotive on the road, with which the engineers were experimenting, passed along, and when the sight of it broke upon Col. Crockett's vision he irreverently exclaimed, "Hell in harness," and for a moment gazed in astonishment at the moving wonder. Wherever he appeared Col. Crockett was lionized, but he found it impossible to withstand the growing popularity of Gen. Jackson, and going to Texas he cast his fortunes with that State, in its contest against Mexico, and was murdered by the Mexicans after he had surrendered with six survivors of the attack upon Fort Alamo.—*West Jersey Press.*

Piute Trout Fishers.

The Twin lakes are at present quite a resort for Piutes, who go there for the purpose of fishing for trout. A company of them will sit on the bank, and while the brave buck bobs for the speckled beauties the faithful squaw is in the immediate vicinity sewing on a piece of calico or waiting on the fishermen. The favorite bait is ant eggs, and after a nest has been ransacked of its contents the fun begins. The supply on hand is placed in the mouth and used when required. The moisture toughens the bait and makes it more suitable for use. If the buck happens to be particularly lazy the squaw is used to hold the bait and deals it out as often as called upon. Sometimes the native sons of the forest will haul in several dozen trout during the day, while on other occasions the result is not so encouraging. —*Bodie (Cal.) News.*

Johnny's Essay on Dogs.

Last summer our dog Towser was a-lyin' in the sun trine to sleep, but the flies was that bad that he culdn't, cos he had to catch 'em, and bime by a bee lit on his head, and was woking about like the dog was hisn. Towser he held his head still, and when the bee was close to his nose Towser winked at him like he sed you see what this buffer is doin'; he thinks I'm a lily of the valley which isn't opened yet; but you just wait till I blossom and you will see some fun, and sure enuf Towser opened his mouth very slow, so as not to fritten the bee, and the bee went into Towser's mouth. Then Towser he shet his eyes, and his mouth, too, and had begun to make a peaceful smile, wen the bee stung him, and you never see a lily of the valley ack so in your life.

English Justice.

A lad was recently sent to the work-house in Cambridge, England, for picking a rose and a spray of geranium. The Mayor and Aldermen considered it an offense to be punished by three months of hard labor.

Wife-beating is one of the cheapest luxuries in England. A brutal fellow in Exeter, who severely thrashed his wife with a bellows because she had not got his breakfast ready, was recently sentenced to pay a fine 5 of shillings.

Seventy-eight millions of lead pencils were used up in this country last year. All but one million were worn out by the idiots who left their names in railroad depots, church belfries and city hall towers.

Other Long Fasts.

Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, of Trenton, N. J., who was the physician in the State prison in that city in 1874, is authority for the averment that in that year John Parvianes, a native of Finland and then a convict, 33 years of age, fasted for forty days. Reading the scriptural accounts of our Savior's fast of forty days, and of the fasting of Moses and Elijah, invited Parvianes to his fast. Dr. Phillips watched the prisoner throughout the period, and at the expiration of thirty-nine days was satisfied that no nutriment, except what there is in ice and water, was taken. The attendants offered the prisoner food every day, but he persistently refused to take it. After the fast he was deranged, and now he is an inmate of the New Jersey asylum for the insane. During his fast he had perfect quiet and all the fresh air a man may have in a prison. At the end of forty days he called for boiled salmon, a boiled egg and a drink of whisky, which he ate and drank with a relish. While he was fasting Dr. Phillips tempted him with the choicest delicacies that could be found, but he would take nothing. The prisoner said that he had previously fasted for twenty-eight days at a time. He talked rationally until toward the end of his fast, when he was reduced almost to a skeleton.

When the Rev. Jabez S. Swan, well known in Connecticut as "Elder Swan," a revivalist of great power, was conducting a revival in Mystic, Mr. Calvin Morgan, of Poquonnoc Bridge, was converted. Moved to manifest his unspeakable faith, he determined to fast forty days and forty nights, and he says that he did so, taking nothing into his mouth save a little salt and water. He is now hale and hearty at 78 years of age. To a correspondent of the *Herald* he said: "I entered upon the task determined, with the help of God, to perform it. I was then a robust and ruddy-faced young man, and after completing my fast was so weak, haggard and emaciated that I had to be moved on sheets for several weeks. I don't want to go through it again. I think Dr. Tanner could hold out if he had true faith in God to support him." Mr. Morgan's neighbors speak of him as a rigidly-truthful man.

"A. J. R." writes to the *Herald* that he was one of five persons who watched a man who fasted for seven weeks in London, England, last year. The man lost his craving for food about the seventh day, and on the tenth he no longer demanded water. He took a wet-towel bath every morning and evening, but felt weaker for it, and then, fancying that his famishing system greedily absorbed too much water through the pores while he was bathing, he simply rubbed himself with a dry towel, and felt much better. He took long walks every day, and attended to his daily business in the board meetings at Charing Cross throughout the fast. No one but his watchers there suspected him of fasting. At the end he had lost about a third his usual weight, which was 150 pounds. At the close of the seven weeks he ate a table-spoonful of honey and a hot crossbun and drank a small glass of orange wine and a cupful of fresh milk; but his stomach rejected it all. Then he slept for a night, and on the next day he drank a little milk and ate slowly of a soft-boiled egg with some crumbs of bread. Thenceforward he gradually resumed his ordinary mode of living.

Dr. Joseph L. Bodine says that in 1869, when he was the physician in the Trenton prison, one Yard, a prisoner, fasted for twenty-nine days. He had been committed to a dungeon, and when the attendants gave him bread and water he would eat nothing.—*New York Herald.*

A Wonderful Place.

The city of Chicago is a wonderful place. There is always the same rush of people in its streets, the same signs of an immense business in its stores, and the same throng in the corridors of its hotels. The only change is that the crowd seems to be greater each time. When I arrived at the Palmer I thought surely something out of the usual way must be going on, so vast was the crowd rushing through its wide halls and magnificent rotunda. But I learned it was the usual state of things. New York certainly does more business and is larger than Chicago, and yet, even to one accustomed to the life of New York, this city seems to surpass New York in activity. In fact, the intense life here seems almost overpowering. Walk out from the Palmer House, up State street to the river, then down Lake street, past Dearborn to Clark street, then down Clark street to Monroe, and so back to the Palmer, stopping to look in at the Tremont, Sherman and Grand Pacific Hotels, and, even if you are accustomed to Broadway, you will be astonished. Such wide avenues—not empty as wide avenues generally are, but filled with the cars, 'buses, drays, hacks and carriages of a mighty traffic; such lofty, elegant stores; such splendid hotels, and, above all, such constant streams of people. Even the horse-cars go fast here; the hack-horses, even, have learned the art of motion, while the stages dash through the streets on their way to the hotels or railroad stations with the speed of a New York fire engine.—*Chicago Cor. New York Evening Post.*

Sinking the Shop.

When the English take a vacation they sink the shop. An Englishman traveling in Switzerland met a French lady with her daughter. They made up a party and did the lakes together. The young lady was suddenly attacked with the toothache, and the party traveled twelve miles to find a dentist, who applied a little laudanum. Subsequently it was ascertained that the Englishman was a dentist. When asked why he had not relieved the fair patient, he dryly replied, "I am on a vacation. I haven't practiced for six weeks."

At the Expense of the Bar.

President Seguier never spared the lawyers in his court, and some of his remarks concerning them were quite in the savage vein of Czar Peter. When the docket was being called one day one case was named where neither advocate was present. "Go on with the case," said the President gleefully; "now we have a chance of getting at the truth!"

If a boy should catch hold of your ear, and ask if he had the wrong pig by the ear, would you answer yes or no?

DO YOUR DUTY.

BY MAC CRAIG.

Go along and do your duty,
 No matter what that duty is;
Put your trust in God the Father,
 For all you call your own is His.

Go along and do your duty,
 Never falter, never fear;
God will help you, only trust Him,
 He is always, always near.

Always near to help and bless you,
 Strengthen you to do the right;
Look to Him when cares distress you,
 He will make your burden light.

Oh, He is so good and faithful!
 You can find no earthly friend as true
If you'll only do your duty,
 He will never turn from you.

Go along and do your duty,
 That is all God asks of you;
Do it with a gentle patience,
 Keep your heart and conscience.

Keep the great commandments strictly,
 Trust Him with a strong, true trust,
And you will find His mercy boundless,
 You will find Him always just.

Trust Him when life's sky is darkest,
 When Hope's star is hid from sight;
He can change the gloom to brightness,
 Turn to day the darkest night.

PASSING SMILES.

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been trying to spin a mountain top.

Painting a window shutter is a good deed in more ways than one. It helps the blind.

When a landlady discovered that her boarders were dropping off, the burden of her song became: "Nothing but leaves."

The men folks complain of climbing to the upper stories, but a woman can get up stares easily enough—if she is good-looking.

Parson—"Rather drowsy weather, this, farmer Jones." Farmer Jones—"Aye, parson, so it be; 'minds one o' sermon time, don't it?"

A Vermont town board wrestled with the word "dangerous," to be used as a sign on a bridge, for over an hour, and finally got it "Danjeruus."

A Michigan Congressman told a friend that he was filled with amazement; and the friend went down to the bar and called for amazement.

Why is paper money more valuable than gold? When you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it still increases.

At a ball—Match-making mamma to her marriageable daughter: "Virginia, dear, don't lose sight of that gentleman in mourning. He may be a widower."

When Beecher was asked what enjoyment there was in heaven for an old maid so homely that she has to help herself up whenever she falls down in the winter, he could make no reply.

Jobkins says that he can get into a circus for fifty cents; but it takes five hundred pounds to get into his front door some nights when his wife's gone to sleep and he's lost his night-key.

"You can't bring decency out of dirt," says a modern philosopher. Can't eh? Then you never looked at the water in the laundry tubs after the clean white clothes were taken out of it, did you?

Teacher—"What is an abbreviation?" Scholar—"A shortening." Teacher—"Yes; give me an example." Scholar—"Some folks use butter, but mother says hog's lard is good enough for anybody."

Child of seven, before being brought into the drawing-room. Row heard outside room. Scream from child. Child in alto: "Tompany [company] or no tompany, I won't have my face washed with spit."

Light-minded young thing, in a bathing suit—"Surely, Aunt Margaret, you're not going to wear your spectacles in the water?" Aunt M.—"Indeed I am. Nothing shall induce me to take off another thing."

Robinson, (after a long whist bout at the club)—"It's awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown, (in a whisper)—"Oh, I shan't say much, you know—'Good morning dear,' or something of that sort. She'll say the rest."

It is true, Epaminondas, you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but that is no reason why you should go entirely back on the pig. You can make mighty good souse of it, which is more than you can do with all the raw silk this side of Lyons.

An advertisement says: "Save your hair while you have it." Many young ladies take this advice. They take their hair off before going to bed, and carefully place it on the bureau or back of a chair, where the rats can't get at it. At least rumor says they do.

"**What** are you doing out there, my daughter, in the night dew?" said the kindly old gentleman on the piazza. "Practicing fencing," was the sweet reply, as she leaned over the pickets till her face was dreadfully close to William's.

The only cool thing which has been seen in town for the past week is the fellow who comes into the office, smokes some other fellow's pipe, uses some other fellow's desk, and then asks if you are not going to say beer before he has to go. —*Boston Globe.*

What the editor printed: "The Hon. Luke Lethertung, our distinguished representative to the National Congress, has very kindly favored us with a copy of his able and masterly speech on the 'Improvement of Bobtailed Frogs.'" What the editor said: "What in thunder does that fool send his rubbish here for?"

Jones gave a lawyer a bill to be collected to the amount of $30. Calling for it after a while he inquired if it had been collected. "Oh, yes," said the lawyer, "I have it all for you." "What charge for collection?" "Oh," said the lawyer, laughing, "I am not going to charge *you*—why, I have known you since you were a baby, and your father before you; $20 will be about right," handing over $10. "Well," said Jones, as he meditated upon the transaction, "it's darned lucky he didn't know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got anything."

The Bee's Sting.

The sting of the bee is said to be a hollow tube. The male bee is inoffensive, not being provided with this weapon or pointed tube; therefore when one of these insects alights upon a bare footed boy the soliloquy of Hamlet immediately forces itself upon that boy's mind as he anxiously awaits the results. "Tube bee or not tube bee? That's the question."—*Yawcob Strauss.*

EVERYBODY SING.

A List of Prominent Republicans Who Have Bade Farewell to the Bloody Shirt and Rallied Round the Hancock Flag—Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.]

The Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, heretofore strongly Republican, has deserted Garfield and run up the Hancock flag.

Peter Wilson, a prominent Republican lawyer, heads the call for a Hancock club at Streator, Ill.

Hon. Horatio King, ex-Postmaster General, supported Hayes in 1876, and will take the stump for Hancock in 1880.

Hon. George R. Wendling, of St. Louis, once a leading Republican Congressman, has declared against Garfield and will take the stump for Hancock and English. He will be remembered as the gentleman who replied to Bob Ingersoll's lecture.

The Hon. S. W. Moulton, a former Republican and member of Congress from Illinois, and Judge Moeser, Republican County Judge, astonished the Republicans of Shelbyville, Ill., last week by openly declaring for Hancock and English.

Lewis Lovelace, a prominent Republican of Pike county, Ind., and formerly a candidate of his party for Congress, has renounced his connection with the Republican organization, and is out for Hancock and English.

Edward Butler, ex-stalwart editor of the New Haven (Ct.) *Palladium*, has declared for Hancock.

Col. John A. Wimpy, heretofore a prominent Republican in Georgia, has announced his intention to vote for Hancock.

Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is another Grant man who has all the symptoms of being for Hancock.

Hinton Rowan Helper, author of the "Impending Crisis," has written a letter in which he announces himself in favor of Hancock and English.

Don H. Powers, a prominent Republican of Eastern Maine, a well-known member of the Penobscot bar, and brother of ex-Congressman Lew Powers, has joined a Plaisted club at Newport, and will do all in his power to elect Gen. Plaisted and the Union ticket. Five other Republicans of Newport have joined the same club.

Hon. N. C. Towle, for several years Recorder of the District of Columbia, by appointment of President Lincoln, and for nearly a dozen years officially connected with the Government service, has addressed the following open letter to the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency:

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 18.

Hon. William H. English.

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you and the country upon the result of the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. It has submitted to the American people a ticket characterized by great ability and sound constitutional principles. But this is not all—it is a clean ticket. The names borne upon the ticket are not only illustrious by their deeds of heroism and statesmanship, but they are unstained and undimmed by even the suspicion of acts of a questionable character. The supporters of this ticket have no use for lawyers or politicians; they have no indictments to defend and no mysticisms to clear up. Here is no taint of Credit Mobilier to be deodorized, and no spoils of the Tweed or Shepherd rings to be accounted for. The people want a clean, pure, constitutional administration of the General Government, firmly maintaining its dignity and authority, and respecting the rights "reserved to the States and people," and the people see in this ticket a reasonable guarantee for such an administration, and, if I am not mistaken, will elect it by such a majority as will render the counting of the vote no difficult task.

I trust to what I hope is still remembered as a friendly acquaintance of thirty years ago, and my personal interest in observing your long and brilliant Congressional career, as my apology for the mode I have adopted in offering you my sincere congratulations. I have the honor to be very truly yours, N. C. TOWLE.

Capt. M. M. C. Griffin and Capt. A. J. Forgraves are numbered among the converted Republican members of the Hancock and English Club at Council Bluffs, Iowa. They can hardly expect to carry Iowa, but evidently they desire to record their preference on the right side.

A correspondent writing from Standish, Mich., says: "The President of our Hancock and English Club is Mr. M. McCormick, who has voted the Republican ticket for twenty-seven years, but is through with that party now. Our Vice President, Mr. Oliver T. Rugg, is a veteran of 82 years, the oldest citizen in Standish, and a man who has always heretofore opposed the Democratic party. We have on our list the names of six other working members who have been Republicans up to this time. We are all enthusiastic for Hancock and English—in some respects the best ticket the party has presented since the days of Jackson."

Col. Williamson, of Shreveport, La., declines the Republican nomination for Congress, and announces his determination to support Hancock.

Hon. Patrick Jones, Postmaster of New York city under Grant, and a lifelong Republican, has declared for Hancock and English.

One solitary case has been discovered of some solitary personage out in Wisconsin who claims to have been a Democrat, but intends to vote for Garfield. We mention the fact for what little consolation it may afford the friends of the Credit Mobilier candidate.

A PROMINENT MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN FOR HANCOCK.

[From the New York Sun.]

Gen. Patrick H. Jones has received the following letter:

JACKSON, Mich., July 14, 1880.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The following appeared in the Chicago *Times* of yesterday:

"Among the accessions to Hancock the Democrats count Gen. Patrick H. Jones, at one time Postmaster of New York."

Shake! Yours truly, E. W. BARBER.

Gen. Barber succeeded Gen. W. H. Terrell as Third Assistant Postmaster General under Gen. Grant. He was the stanch friend of Zach Chandler. It was at Chandler's request that he was appointed to the Postal Department.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS DESERTING GARFIELD.

[New York Telegram to Chicago Times.]

The State Committee met to-day at the St. James Hotel. There was a large gathering of prominent Democrats, who, of course, reported universal enthusiasm over the results of the convention. In all parts of the State Hancock and English clubs are organizing, and in some of the counties every town and ward has its club already. It was stated that many Republicans have enrolled themselves in these organizations. In one Hancock club in the interior of the State forty-five former Republicans have signed the roll.

In Western New York, the stronghold of Republicanism, young Republicans in great numbers have announced their of intention voting for Hancock, among them Col. E. G. Marshall, formerly of the regular army, and Gen. Quinby Grant.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR HANCOCK.

The Old Republican Ship Lurching and the Sea Black with Departing Rats.

[Letter from Philadelphia.]

The Democracy of this State is in better heart than it has been since 1856. The Harrisburg Convention settled all divisions in the party, and the Cincinnati nominations have filled it with enthusiasm. Hunt where you will, you cannot find a sorehead or a croaker. There is not a Democrat in Pennsylvania who does not believe that Hancock will be elected, and scarcely one who does not believe he will carry his own State. They say: "The last Democratic President was a Pennsylvanian nominated at Cincinnati, and so will the next one be."

There are in this State 80,000 soldiers who served under Gen. Hancock or with him. The people, without regard to party, are grateful to him, not only for his splendid services to the Union on distant fields, but for the immediate preservation of their homes and firesides at Gettysburg. There is no name that would have stirred Pennsylvania feeling to a greater depth than Hancock's, and it is exactly true that his nomination was received in every city, town and village with a general outburst of applause. He will poll the full party vote, a large independent and Republican vote, and pretty much the whole soldier vote. Under these circumstances the talk of carrying Pennsylvania is anything but wild. Hoyt is a minority Governor. The majority against him on the combined vote of the opposition was about 60,000. The Riot bill, the pardon of Kemble and the other bribers, and other measures of a most disgraceful administration have seriously disgusted and disheartened the Republicans. These scandals afford local issues which will materially aid the Democratic electoral ticket.

On the other hand, the Republican party here is in the worst condition since it was born. In order to carry through the third-term scheme, Mr. Don Cameron and the machine managers committed a series of outrages upon the rank and file that cannot be forgotten. They failed, and in their failure the machine was smashed, its power dissipated, and the old and experienced leaders buried in the rubbish. Mr. Cameron has disappeared. He is heard of only through a dismal groan from the White Sulphur springs, or somewhere else far beyond the scene of conflict. His father, the old General, has covered his head and turned his face to the wall. None of the ancient set, who have held the State for years by their energy, their money, and their thoroughly-organized system, will turn a hand for the election of Garfield. Why should they? They have had enough of Hayes and his kind, and they know that the high-handed means by which they undertook to force Grant on the party can never be forgiven. What can they expect from Blaine, and Sherman, and Garfield, or from the Republican people, who were compelled to imperil the very existence of the party—to fight them to the verge of disruption—in order to be rid of their audacious tyranny? They will regard Garfield's defeat as their vindication, and they look forward to that event in November as confidently, if not as hopefully, as the Democrats.

There have never been so many changes reported at this stage in any campaign. In many places we hear of Hancock and English clubs composed exclusively of Republicans. Some of the deserters are men of national reputation—among them E. Joy Morris and Col. John W. Forney, who have already thrown themselves unreservedly into the canvass. The old Republican ship is lurching and sinking in full view, and the sea is black with departing rats. The flight of some of these—old and sagacious fellows—is, in the eyes of Pennsylvanians, a sure sign of the coming victory.

That $5,000 Brief.

Gen. Garfield admits the receipt of $5,000 from De Golyer & McClelland, through Dick Parsons, but he indignantly denies that it was a bribe. Why was he paid so much, for it was a large fee to the best of lawyers for the hardest of work? Chittenden was interested with De Golyer & McClelland in the paving contract obtained for them by Garfield, but was never able to make good that interest because, while admitting his service, the firm formally pleaded that, the contract having been obtained by a bribe, it was contrary to public morals. This Chittenden avows that the amount was paid, not for the services of Lawyer Garfield, neither for those of Congressman Garfield, except in so far as he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Garfield says it was for downright hard work, he having examined some forty different kinds of pavement and made a written brief showing the value of the "ironizing" process above all others. The *Nation*, without seeing the brief, thinks the work upon it worth the fee. But where is the brief? How long was it? How lucid and convincing? The document is not filed among the records of the District of Columbia. It does not seem to be in existence. It was never read to the board of the District, and never filed for reading. Unless there was some labor upon this brief the fee was obviously for the purchase of the Congressman's influence, for a mere statement to Shepherd was not a professional service worth $5,000. Garfield claimed that he wrote the brief. But what became of it? Was it written merely for the purpose of formal labor for a fee? Cross-questioned before the committee on the real-estate pool, by Mr. Nickerson, who owned the ironizing process, Gen. Garfield was asked: "Did you file with the Board of Public Works of this District a brief or opinion, written, printed, or other, upon the subject of the De Golyer pavement?" Mr. Garfield's answer was: "I could not say I did." "Did you at any time appear before the board and make any argument whatever?" was another query, and the answer of Mr. Garfield was: "I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor." That was all, and, as events proved, it was worth to Garfield's employers all they paid him. If that brief is in existence, why not print it now? It would be an interesting addition to the literature of the campaign.—*Chicago Times.*

GARFIELD AND PATTERSON.

[From the New York Sun.]

Senator Patterson came out of the Credit Mobilier investigation of 1873 in about the same condition as Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield. The people's belief in his personal integrity was gone, the respect of honest citizens was lost, the Republican press unhesitatingly declared its opinion of his guilt and shame.

Convicted upon very nearly the same testimony that convicted Mr. Garfield, Senator Patterson sank out of sight. So completely out of sight did he sink that it may be necessary now, in resurrecting his name for a moment, to distinguish him from the carpet-bag Senator of the same name who once boasted that there were "two years more good stealing in South Carolina." The Credit Mobilier Patterson was from New Hampshire. He had nothing in common with the South Carolina Patterson, except a willingness to profit by dishonest use of his position as legislator. Patterson, of New Hampshire, was a well-educated man of easy manners. By many people in New England, especially by certain members of the faculties of New England colleges, he was held to be the finest type of the "scholar in politics," a being much prayed for about that time. He was a polished orator, and went from college town to college town instructing young men as to the higher possibilities of public life and the purer methods of effecting the objects of government. No prominent man of that day could deliver a noble sentiment in more elegant language than James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire.

Oakes Ames' memorandum book and the corroborative testimony ruined Patterson. He had been assigned thirty shares of the corruption stock, which he "bought" at par when it was worth 300, 400, or 500 cents on the dollar. He received two large dividends on the same, one of $1,800 and one of $2,223, on a cash investment of $3,000, and within a few months. When the investigation began, he went upon the stand and swore: "I never received, directly or indirectly, nor did any one ever hold for me in trust, one penny's worth of stock in the Credit Mobilier." Later, he declared: "I never did receive—and I say it under the most solemn oath—one share of Credit Mobilier stock in my life." Then Oakes Ames produced the following receipt, signed by Patterson himself:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames $1,800 on account of dividend received by him as trustee on stock held for my account. J. W. PATTERSON.

And also this receipt:

BOSTON, May 6, 1871.

Received of Oakes Ames 200 shares of Union Pacific railroad stock, $757.24 in cash on account of Credit Mobilier stock, and there are still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and 2,000 in the income bonds of the Union Pacific railroad. J. W. PATTERSON.

More than this. The certificates of the very stock which Patterson swore he had never owned were found, indorsed to him by Oakes Ames, in the safe of a New York banker, where they had been deposited by Patterson. And the check for $1,800 on the Sergeant-at-Arms was produced, bearing Patterson's indorsement.

Patterson invested in Credit Mobilier a sum of cash besides his influence as a Senator; and he received large returns for his dishonor. Garfield invested nothing but his smaller influence as Congressman, and got smaller pay for precisely the same degree of dishonor.

But the parallel between the cases of Patterson and Garfield extends beyond the bribe-taking and the perjury. Both of them, after the exposure, attempted to induce Oakes Ames to swear falsely in order to shield them. Garfield went to Ames and besought him to let the $329 dividend "go as a loan." Patterson wrote a piteous letter to Ames, under his own signature, saying: "Don't fail to correct your original statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands." This was after Oakes Ames had testified to Patterson's ownership of the stock, but before the documentary evidence had been produced.

Less than two weeks ago, at a Garfield ratification meeting in Lebanon, New Hampshire, the forgotten James W. Patterson spoke for forty minutes in behalf of the Republican nominee. To Schuyler Colfax's certificate of Garfield's good character, Patterson added his equally valuable testimony. Unfortunately, there was no stenographer present to take down Patterson's exact words. From the Kearsarge *Sentinel* of June 26 we derive this abstract of his remarks:

> He gave his reasons for his choice of Gen. Garfield in preference to the other candidates. Being acquainted with the General, he spoke of him in high terms as a pure man and Christian statesman. Toward the close of the Senator's speech, he referred to the Credit Mobilier—how men had been injured by the press, by correspondents at Washington, who would write a man up or down for $5; that not one in a hundred that talked of Credit Mobilier knew even the meaning of the word; and before closing remarked that if anyone wanted to discuss Credit Mobilier he would be ready for them.

Since the Republican party saw fit to invite another public verdict upon the Credit Mobilier business, by putting up a Credit Mobilier ticket, the full ticket should have been Garfield and Colfax, or Garfield and Patterson. As neither Colfax nor Patterson is the Republican candidate for Vice President, both of them are free to take the stump in order to "discuss Credit Mobilier," and to defend Garfield's reputation.

A Promising Campaign Lie Nailed.

We clip the following from the New York *World*:

> The following message received by cable from Judge Black, in London, in reply to a message from this office, makes a peremptory end of one of the most interesting inventions of the campaign press, and disembowels, at one blow, we know not how many stalwart leading articles of great pith and moment:
>
> To the Editor of the World, New York:
>
> I am not the author of Gen. Hancock's letters or orders concerning Louisiana. I knew nothing of them until they were printed. J. S. BLACK.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA

Unbounded Enthusiasm for Hancock—No Doubt of a Rousing Victory in October.

[New York Cor. Chicago Times.]

The prominent Democrats from Indiana now in the city claim that the State will give a handsome majority for Landers in October. Mr. English himself speaks with the utmost confidence of the result. Senator McDonald is no less sanguine. Speaking of the Cincinnati nomination, Senator McDonald said this evening: "The Democratic ticket is as acceptable to the Democracy of Indiana as any that could have been selected, except, of course, that the nomination of Mr. Hendricks for the first place on the ticket would have called out a larger vote in the State, in which he is personally and politically so popular; but the ticket as named by the Cincinnati Convention will receive every Democratic vote in the State, and will have a majority of not less than 5,000, and perhaps 12,000. Since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention I have visited one-third of the counties in the State, and have not found a single dissatisfied Democrat, while in no county that I have visited have I failed to hear of Republicans who intend to vote for Hancock and English. No ticket within my knowledge has met with a more sincere and enthusiastic indorsement from the Democratic masses. There is entire harmony and union between the leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana in support of the ticket. Mr. English's nomination will add greatly to the strength of the ticket in his State. In his business relations I have never heard Mr. English accused of unjust dealing. On the other hand, I have personally known of instances that exhibited the greatest consideration. In his dealings shrewd, careful, and a thorough business man, he has made a handsome fortune, but he is by no means a hard or exacting creditor. He has warm friends, and many of them. As to the colonization of negroes last winter, the Republican party will lose more white votes by that scheme than they will gain colored votes by it. As to the reported intention of the Republican party to put a large sum of money into the State in October, I may say that Indiana is a State in which money cannot be illegitimately employed in a canvass with any great success, and the Republicans, in counting upon its use more than upon any one thing, in their hope of carrying the election next October, will be disappointed. The Democratic organization will be as perfect as it can be made. Mr. English is Chairman of the State Central Committee, having been selected before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, and Gov. Hendricks and Mr. Landers are members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Voorhees gives the ticket his cordial and hearty support. Gen. Hancock has for years been a personal friend, and he took an active part in securing the nomination of Mr. English at Cincinnati."

Bright Prospects.

Col. Len A. Harris, one of the best-known Democratic leaders in the country, returned this evening from New York and the East, and to-night fell into the hands of the interviewer. Col. Harris a few months ago lost one eye, but with the remaining one he succeeded in getting a pretty fair view of Eastern politics. He went East to sound the political sea, and he flatters himself that he is well loaded with useful information. After spending a few days in New York, the Colonel went to Boston, where he was joined by Gen. Butler, and the two made a pilgrimage up into Maine. He says he found the Democrats and Greenbackers of that State united and in full accord, and the belief is firm among them all that Maine will cast her electoral vote this fall for Hancock and English. Gen. Butler told him that Massachusetts would also surely vote Democratic if the Abbottites and Butlerites would unite, and he thought it probable that they would. In Connecticut, New Jersey and New York there is not a doubt fostered by Democrats but that all three States will go decidedly Democratic. The party in these States is united, and working with great enthusiasm for Hancock. On his journey Col. Harris fell in with Col. Colter, of Pennsylvania, who declared that Hancock's chances to get the Keystone State's electoral vote were much better than people in the West supposed. There is no doubt that Col. Harris has been greatly encouraged by his Eastern trip. He is known as a very conservative Democrat, and more likely to croak about coming events than to boast.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Republican Harmony.

> The statements persistently made that Secretary Sherman is not willing to give his whole strength to aid the Republican party in this campaign are not warranted. The Secretary is enjoying a brief vacation, but will do his utmost for the ticket nominated at Chicago.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Moderate Republican).*

> We incline to the opinion that if Secretary Sherman is really determined to "do his utmost" for the ticket nominated at Chicago he should withdraw from the Cabinet. Reports of his mischief-doing come from all parts of the country. He has no policy but vengeance since the Chicago Convention took the conceit out of him.—*Globe-Democrat (Stalwart Republican).*

There's harmony for you! It was the Cincinnati *Commercial* that scoffed at the idea of such a man as Garfield being nominated for the Presidency. But when Garfield was nominated the *Commercial* swallowed him, record and all. Now it wants the public to understand that John Sherman indorses the Garfield and Arthur ticket. Sherman may be compelled to indorse it, but it is poison for him. He is one of the great disaffected, and, as the *Globe-Democrat* points out, he knows no policy but vengeance. The Republican leaders reported so far who will give Garfield a lukewarm support, or no support at all, are as follows:

Roscoe Conkling (going to Europe).
Don Cameron (sick and disgusted).
John Sherman (will not vote).
John W. Forney (will vote for Hancock).
Leonard Jerome (will vote for Hancock).
James G. Blaine (will not vote).
John A. Logan (will gulp it down under protest).
Matt Carpenter (probably won't vote).

Among the leading Republican newspapers in the country that are giving Garfield a barley-water support are:

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a paper that has never bolted the Republican ticket, and one of the most extreme enemies of the Democratic party in the United States.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the leading stalwart Republican paper of the Northwest, and never known since it was founded to treat a ticket so shabbily.

The New York *Times*, leading stalwart Republican paper of the East. Looks upon the nomination of Garfield as a calamity, but promises to make the best of a bad job. Very much afraid Hancock will be elected.

The papers which are giving Mr. Garfield about all the support he is getting are:

The Chicago *Tribune* bolted the Republican ticket in 1872, and threatened to bolt again if Grant were nominated.

The New York *Tribune* bolted the Republican ticket in 1872, and threatened to bolt again if Grant were nominated.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* bolted the Republican ticket frequently, and stood pledged to the Democracy if Grant were nominated.—*Chicago News.*

The Outlook in Ohio.

Hon. George L. Converse, of Ohio, is in town, and brings good news for Democrats from that State. He is a Thurman man, and was selected as a delegate to the National Convention as such. He says that all stories of coolness between any alleged factions of the party in Ohio are false. There is, on the contrary, great harmony and enthusiasm there, and a determination to make a vigorous fight—a determination that is strengthened by the discord in the Republican ranks. According to Mr. Converse, the coolness between the friends of Sherman and Garfield is growing, and there is not that harmony which has been produced by the letter of acceptance elsewhere. Sherman's friends represent the friends of the administration, and in proportion as the letter pleases the Grant managers it displeases the Sherman and administration people. Mr. Converse says that he is not only hopeful, but confident that the Democrats will carry Ohio, both in October and November. He counts on the votes of many Republicans for the Democratic ticket.—*Washington telegram to Chicago Times.*

Jay Gould Predicts Hancock's Election.

Mr. Jay Gould, last week, while here, spoke his mind freely on the subject of politics, prophesying the certain election of Hancock and English. In conversation with Maj. Thomas Cornell, Mr. Gould unhesitatingly said that he anticipated the success of the Democratic Presidential ticket this fall. "How is that?" queried Maj. Cornell. "Well," said Mr. Gould, "the fact is that Gen. Arthur loads down the Republican ticket, and aside from that the Democrats are thoroughly united on Hancock and English. I have no hope of carrying New York, and I believe that as goes New York so will also go New Jersey, at least, and Connecticut probably." Mr. Gould also ventured the remark that the Republican "machine" had already practically abandoned the Presidential fight, and would henceforth concentrate its efforts upon carrying the various State Legislatures, with the obvious purpose of controlling the United States Senate. Mr. Gould's revelations are important only as exhibiting the fact that what is called the money power does not seem to be as much afraid of the Democracy as some people make out.—*Kingston (N. Y.) telegram to the World.*

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THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known Institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases. INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines. YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects: emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage. PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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The only 25 cent
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and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

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Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

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WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

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Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

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Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

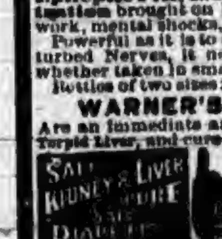

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

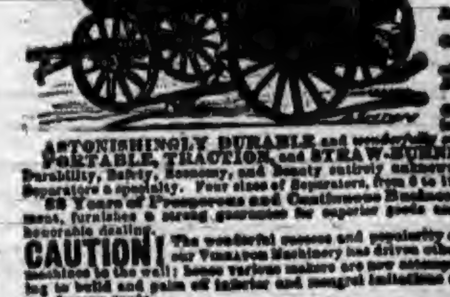

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MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles Improved Mounted Horse-Powers.

32 Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our VIBRATOR Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.

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MAKE NO MISTAKE.

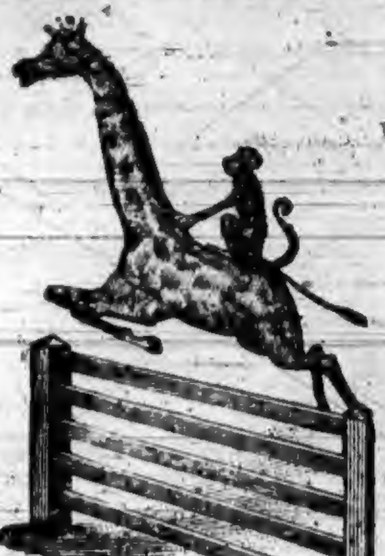

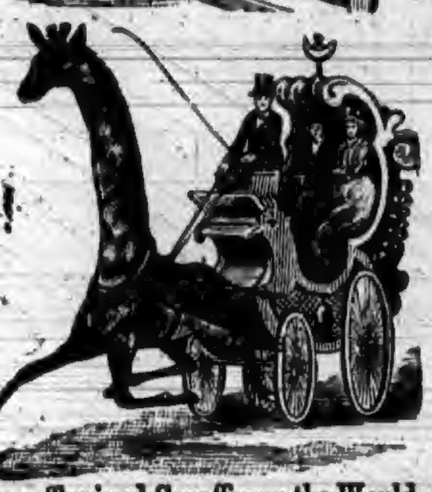

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The Largest on Earth!

THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW

Is Coming with its

TIDAL WAVE OF WONDERS!

And Will Exhibit at Auburn, Ind., Afternoon and Evening,

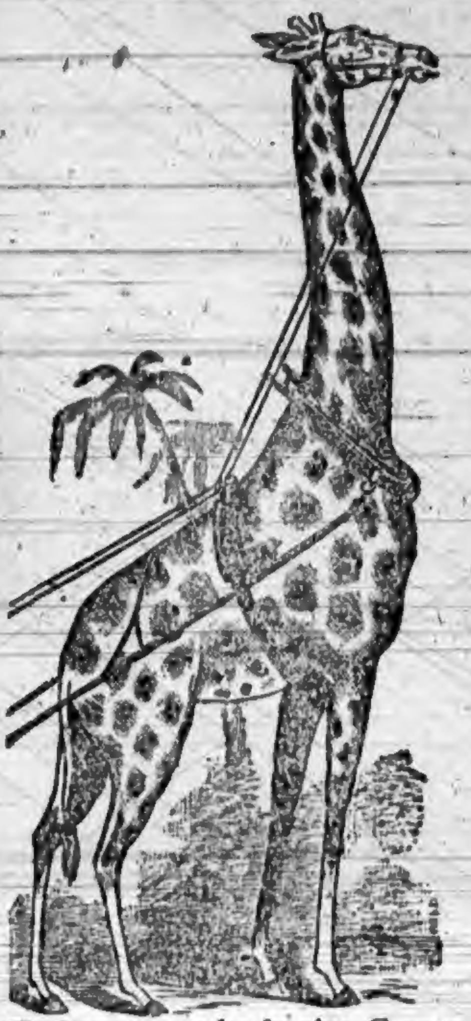

To be seen only in the Great Forepaugh Show.

SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1880.

15 TRAINED ELEPHANTS

Thousands Everywhere flocking to see the Wonderful Awe-Inspiring, Marvelous, Grand and Majestic and Miracle of the 19th Century.

A HUMAN BEING SHOT FROM A MONSTER CANNON

An Entire New Show!

But no change of ownership! No change in the Unalterable Adherence of the Proprietor always to

EXHIBIT ALL HE ADVERTISES!

16th Annual Tour of the World-Famed, Time-tried and Universally admitted

LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD!

THE

Great Forepaugh Shows

A Mastodonic Consolidation of

20 Distinct Exhibitions

Owned by me during the past 16 years, and now massed into one colossal confederation, representing a cash investment of **Two Millions of Dollars, all for a Single Holiday.**

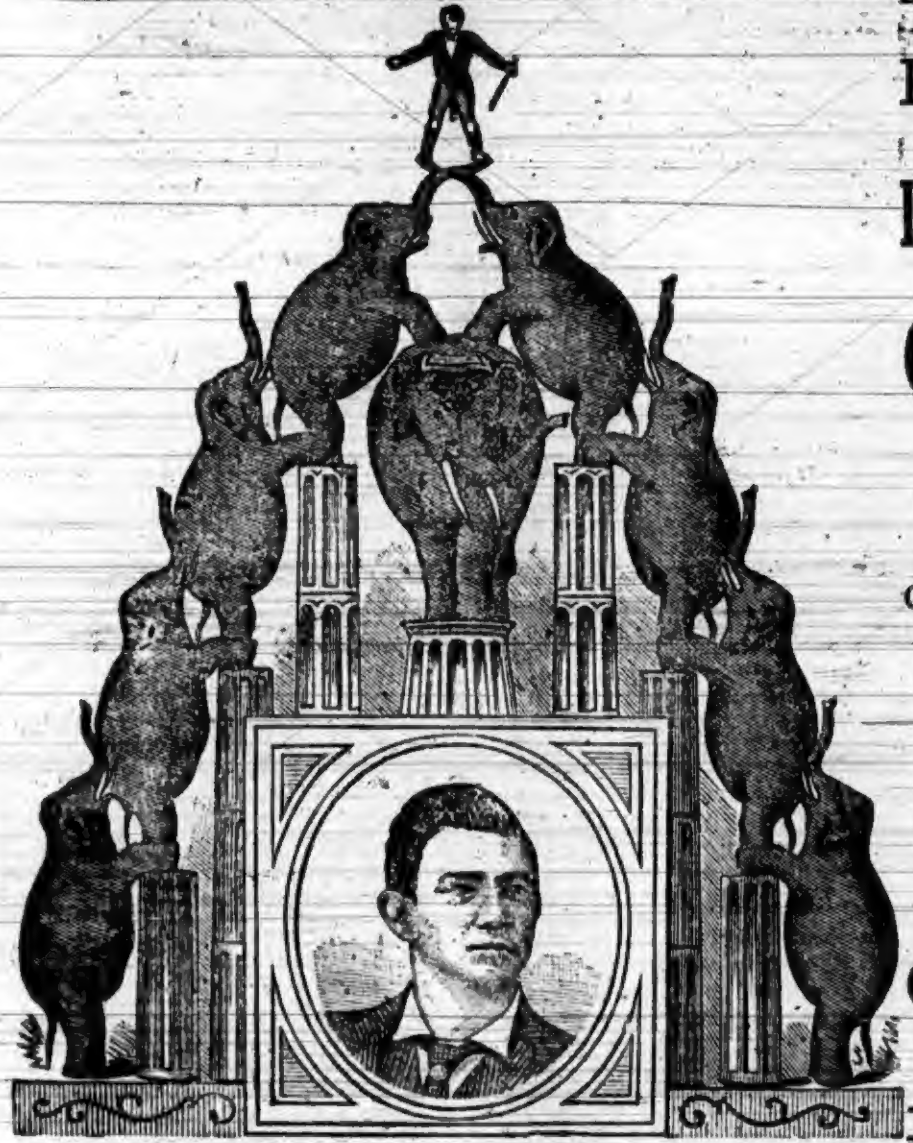

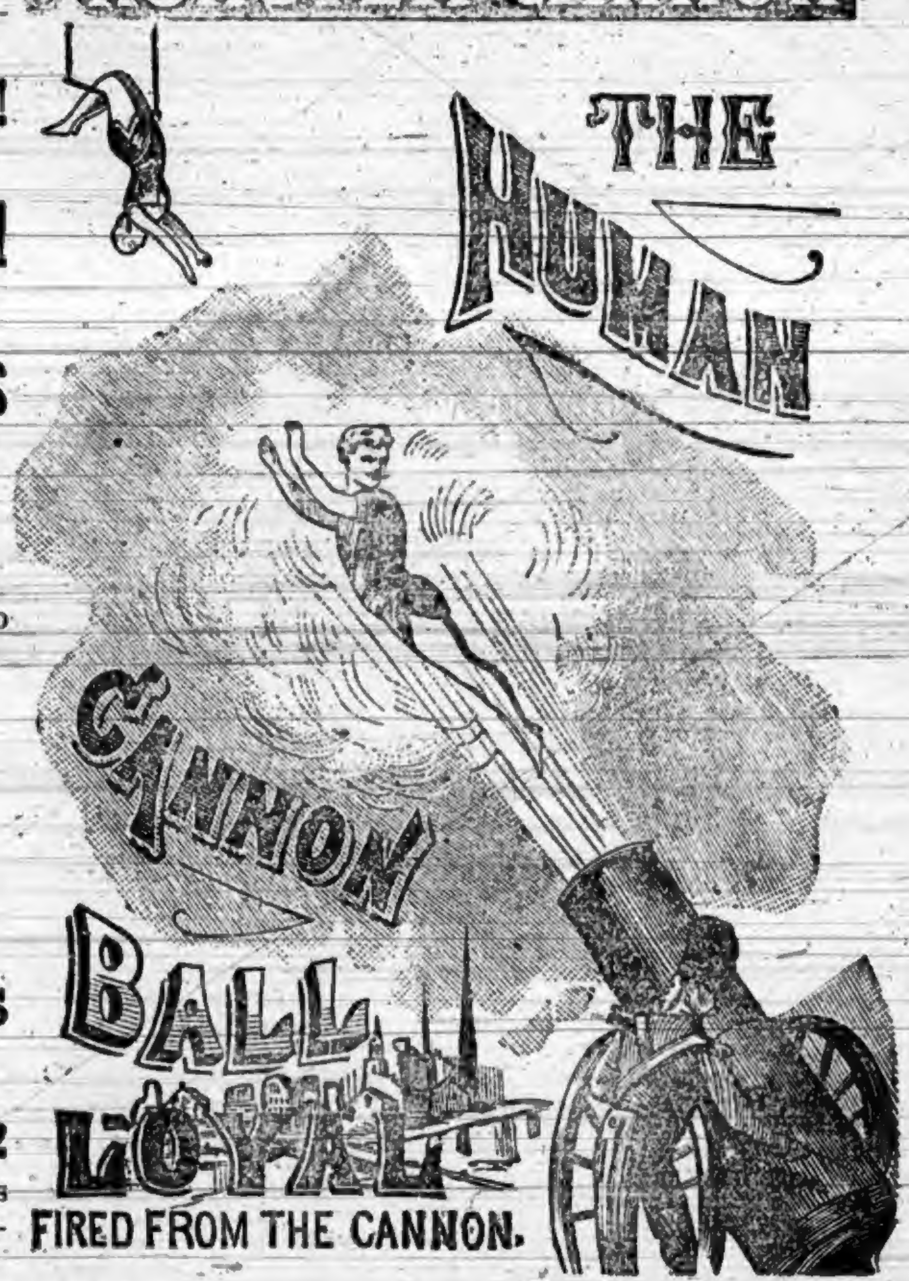

FIRED FROM THE CANNON.

THE MOST

Stupendous Wild Beast Show

in the World. The only

Great Circus in Two Rings

Ever organized, with

100 Great Actors!

Exhibits more startling and novel features, more Zoological novelties, spreads more canvas, owns more cars, horses, and more of everything, and is the oldest individually owned tented exhibition in the world. The only exhibition that ever owned and introduced

15 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS!

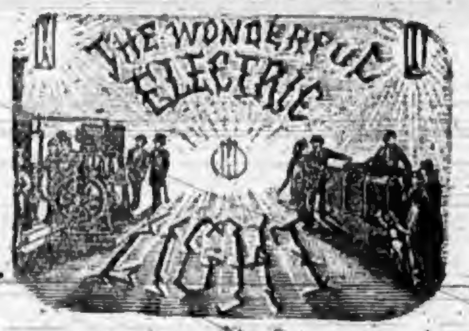

In Addition to

1,500 WILD BEASTS!

Birds, Reptiles, and Marine Wonders, Leviathan Hippopotamus, Monster Rhinoceros, Sea Lions, Performing Lions, Tigers, Bovines, Bisons, Carrier Pigeons, Discipline Moose, Great Troupe of 15 Trained Arabian Horses!

The first and only **Performing Giraffe** ever seen on this continent, in the Colossal Circus, in addition to 40 male and female Riders; 25 Famous Acrobats; 20 Distinguished Gymnasts; 15 Ideal Clowns, Pantomimists and Jesters: Trained Horses Leaping through Fire; Living Wonders from everywhere; Indian Kaffirs and Hottentots! **A Human Being Fired From a Cannon** loaded with powder, and sent whirling through space and caught by a lady hanging head downward on the lofty trapeze. This wonder-moving feat performed at each exhibition by Mons. Loyal, the "human cannon ball." First appearance of the only Art Female Blondin, M'lle Ella Zuila, who crosses the high wire 60 feet above the heads of the audience, blindfolded and with her feet encased in sacks, and crosses it carrying a man upon her back. These famous aerialists appear for the first time before the public of this country, engaged in Europe for the Great Forepaugh Show, at a salary of $2,000 per week. The only exhibition using the new and wonderful **EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT,** requiring a 50-horse high-pressure engine to produce the same. Mammoth pavilions holding 10,000 spectators. The Entire Show transported on my own three great railway trains. Behold the monster free for all **Street Procession!** By this we prove that the Great Forepaugh Show is the greatest of all great shows. It starts from the show grounds every exhibition day, between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. Admission 50 cents; children under 9 years, 25 cents. Two exhibitions each day, first at 2:30, second at 8 p. m.; pavilions open 1 hour previous. Excursion trains and reduced rates on all railroads on the day of exhibition. See bills for details.

Adam Forepaugh, Sole Prop'r.

DO NOT FORGET---SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 12, 1880. Number 33.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Indiana. 32-tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
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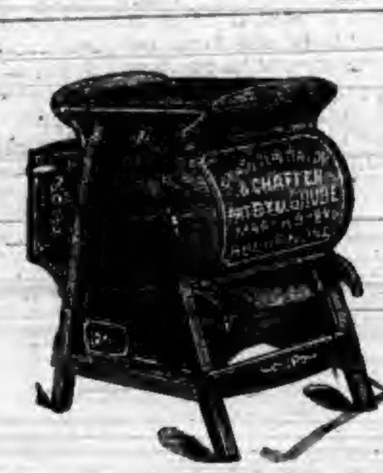

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1, to

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSONGRUBE, Patentee.

A VALUABLE OPINION.

Senator Bayard Says General Hancock's Election is as Certain as Anything Can Be.

Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, had a long private interview with General Hancock a few days ago. During a subsequent conversation with a reporter, Senator Bayard said: "The prospects of the democracy are very promising. One of the remarkable features of the canvass is the acceptance of General Hancock's nomination. It is acceptance positive and complete. The action of the Cincinnati convention has restored harmony in the party, and invigorated it for the approaching contest. The entire organization is pervaded by a feeling of the utmost confidence in the result of the election. The party enters the canvass under the most favorable auspices. Our candidate for president combines the qualities necessary to success at the polls and in the administration. General Hancock is a man of singleness of purpose, of firmness and determination in the discharge of his duty, and of exalted and responsible character. His hands are perfectly clean, he has never been compromised by political or official scandal. His election is as certain as anything can be in politics. General Hancock has caught the tide of popular favor at a most favorable time. There is a universal demand among the people for something better and higher in the administration of their government. They are tired of the bickerings and heart-burnings of the twenty years past, and they desire an era of good feeling and brotherly fellowship, the natural tendency of the American citizen toward friendship with his fellow-citizen. He is adverse to doing an injury or entertaining ill towards any one, and especially his countrymen. This feeling is daily becoming more widespread among both republicans and democrats. They want a change and the change is imminent."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Life of General Winfield Scott Hancock.

We are glad to know that the well known publishing house of Hubbard Bros., of Chicago, have in preparation and will soon issue the "Life of Gen. Hancock," written by his old friend, Hon. John W. Forney. The career of the brilliant soldier who is soon to be transferred to the White House furnishes material for a volume which, in deep and thrilling interest, has rarely been equaled in the annals of American biography. It is fortunate that its preparation has been assigned to Col. Forney, who for twenty-five years has been as one of the ablest editors and most brilliant writers in America. His known ability, and his personal intimacy with Gen. Hancock, are a sufficient guaranty that the book will be full, complete and authoritative—a volume of permanent value, and in this respect widely different from ordinary campaign literature. It will be sold only by subscription, and must meet with a very large sale.

Importing Negro Voters into Indiana.

A Courier-Journal special from Fairfield, Ky., says: On Thursday morning last another party of five negroes, headed by Dave Constantine, of this place, and the other four from off Cox's Creek, left for Mitchell, Ind., and of course, will vote for Porter and Garfield if possible. Some of the other party which left here a few weeks ago have written back persuading other negroes to come out there; that they can get plenty of employment at $18 per month. It has set the darkies all crazy, and another party will follow in a few days. Negro labor is getting scarce in this part of Nelson county.

A Sample Letter.

Here is a sample of the letters received daily by General Hancock and the democratic national committee:

CASHTON, MONROE COUNTY, WIS.,
July 20, 1880.

General W. S. Hancock:

DEAR SIR—As a Grant republican I can't vote for the Chicago nominees. I have always been an uncompromising republican, but now I will go back to my old nest, because I know you are to be trusted. There is a great field for labor here. I think that almost every Grant man will take you as second choice. We won't vote for Garfield. We never saw a democratic printed ticket at our polls, but I will pledge you a majority for Hancock if you will give me a chance to go for them.

HORACE BAKER.

More Dignified.

[Pittsburg Post.]

It would be more in accordance with the fitness of things if Secretary Schurz should decide to charge the republican committee $329 for each political speech, and call the payment "a loan." So much more dignified than to be a mere hireling.

A Hint to General Grant.

Says the London Truth: I hear that General Grant contemplates another trip to Europe. He met with great attention throughout his last tour, but the general may remember the lamentable experience of Mrs. Beecher-Stowe when she tried to be a "lion" a second time. There are some admirable remarks on the subject in Lord Macaulay's diary, which the general might study with advantage if he desires to avoid disappointment.

A Cure for Hydrophobia.

(Albany (N. Y.) Argus).

A lady handed a reporter of the Argus the other day a slip of paper, asking him if he would not publish it for the benefit of the public. It was found to be a simple but effective cure for that dog-day terror, hydropobia, and it is herewith given the many thousands of readers of the Sunday Argus, every one of whom should preserve it to act upon in case of an emergency that is likely to happen to any one. The cure, which great experience has proved to be infallible, is nothing more than the root of a common weed known as elecampane, steeped in milk. Elecampane grows in great profusion along many country roads in this and Rensselaer counties. It has powerful medical qualities, and milk is well known to be a specific for many poisons. The manner of administering the antidote will be learned by a perusal of the following history of this simple but wonderful cure:

"In Chester county, Pa., lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for, far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient, carrying something understood to be a root, which he himself dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh form the cow, put the root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way his secret transpired, and the root was known to be elecampane.

A ten-year old, whose legs were recently cut off by a train of cars at Dubuque, Iowa, was too plucky to make any fuss over the incident. When the little fellow was taken home his legs hung limp, but he did not complain. Not a tear stood in his eyes, but the tender look he gave to those who stood by his side told plainly that he was suffering great agony. After the doctor had dressed his wounds he called his parents, sisters and brothers to his bedside, kissed one and all farewell, and left a tear upon their cheeks. A second time he called his mother to his side, placed his little arms around her neck, and said: "Mother, I am going to die in a few minutes. Please forgive me for not minding you?" With this the little fellow fell back, and as the mother said, "Yes, my angel," and took another look at his face, she found him dead, and beyond all pain and suffering.

A correspondent wants to know if we can recall the rest of that beautiful poem commencing—

> A farmer sat in his easy chair
> Smoking his pipe of clay,
> While his hale old wife with busy care
> Was clearing the dinner away;
> A sweet little girl with fine blue eyes
> On her grandfather's knee was catching flies.

It gives us great pleasure to say we cannot. In the first place no man ever found an easy chair on a farm. Secondly, no farmer ever left any dinner for his hale old wife to clear away. Thirdly, there never was a child that could catch flies—we used to try it. When you come to analyze one of these sentimental poems it never fails to turn out a mass of prettily worded lies.

A singular coincidence: There are twenty letters each in James Abraham Garfield, in Chester Absalom Arthur, and Winfield Scott Hancock, and the next president, whoever he may be, will be the twentieth of the United States.

OUR state elections will occur as follows this year: Arkansas, first Monday in September; Alabama, first Monday in August; Vermont, first Tuesday in September; Colorado, first Tuesday in October; Maine, second Monday in September, Indiana, West Virginia and Ohio, second Tuesday in October; Connecticut, California, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, November 2d; Georgia, November 3d.

GEN. HANCOCK'S letter to General Sherman is not the kind of campaign literature the republican organ-grinders are looking for.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE republicans are making a desperate effort to carry Maine, but the leading spirits of the democratic party in that state are sanguine of success next September.

THE immaculate Henry Ward Beecher has declared for Garfield. This is perfectly proper. Mr. Beecher stands before the American people as a purjurer himself.

HON. S. S. COX, in a recent speech, said: "It is said that congressmen who were on Oakes Ames' memorandum had good intentions. Hell is paved with them—and De Golyer had the contract.

THE New York Tribune and many other papers, are persistent in the charge that Judge Black wrote Hancock's order No. 40. Judge Black, who is pretty good authority as to the accuracy of this statement, in a letter from Paris, dated July 30, says: "I could not have written Hancock's No. 40—not because I pretend to be dumb or altogether unskilled in the use of English words, but because if I had undertaken to write it the chances are ninty-nine in a hundred that my argumentation would have marred its majestic simplicity and greatly diminished its power. When a public man, especially a military man, meets a grave responsibility, saying no more nor less than just the thing he ought, but saying that with unequivocal clearness, you may be sure he is the interpreter of his own thoughts."

GEN. JOHN MCDONALD, who languished 17 months in jail for his complicity in the great whiskey-ring frauds, will shortly issue a book, giving a complete exposition of the whole affair. He says he refused to turn states evidence on the trial of the conspirators only upon the definite promise that Grant would at once pardon him; he "demanded his pardon under threats of exposure if it were not immediately granted, and was released at once." He gives as a reason for exposing this republican conspiracy against the revenue, that he wishes to prevent Grant from ever again disturbing the politics of the country. Gen. McDonald promises in this book to supply the missing links in the chain of evidence of James A. Garfield's implication in the De Golyer pavement contract. This book will prove mighty interesting reading for the American people just at this time.

GENERAL HANCOCK wrote to a friend in 1868, as follows: "I never aspired to the presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote, if I could, the good of the country, and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When, therefore, you pronounced the statements in question false, you did exactly right. Principles, and not men, is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling. Had I been made the presidential nominance, I should have considered it a tribute not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced. But shall I cease to revere those principles because, by mutual political friends, another has been appointed to put them into execution? Never! Never!

THE democrats never had brighter prospects of victory than now. Every mail brings the news that republicans of all conditions and ranks, from every state in the Union are flocking to the support of Hancock. Among the recent accession, are Judge Long, of St. Louis, a warm friend of Gen. Grant, Potter Palmer, of Chicago, Col. Hays, a wealthy coal operator of Pennsylvania, George Wilkes, a prominent journalist, Col. L. W. Bradley, of Hudson, New York, who distinguished himself during the war as a member of the gallant 64th regiment of New York, and many others of prominence. This deflection from their ranks is demoralizing to republicans, and is significant. They say that, as honest republicans, they cannot give support to Mr. Garfield. He stands before the American people convicted of perjury and fraud, by sworn testimony before a congressional committee. This is proven as conclusively as any fact could be proven, and is now a matter of record. He is a corrupt leader of a corrupt party. Whatever the republican party may have been in days past, it has outlived its usefulness, and is now a party without principles, save the loaves and fishes, and is now making its death struggle. The democratic party on the other hand, is gaining new strength and becoming more cemented every day, and with General Hancock as their leader, the democrats have reason to feel certain of victory.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

WHITE AND YELLOW SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, 10c; Coffee A, 9 1-2; Granulated, 10c; Extra C, 8c; Powdered Sugar, 10c Yellow Sugar, 7c.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

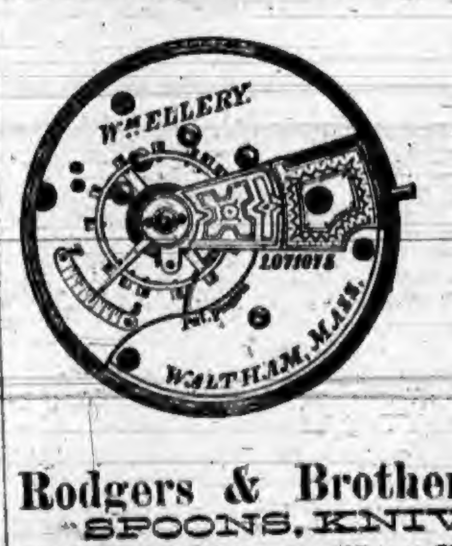
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CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

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Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

On the thirty-third day of his fast, Dr. Tanner was reported as greatly improved, the apparent symptoms of weakening exhibited on the previous day having partially disappeared. He walked twenty-five laps around the inclosure in the hall—about two-thirds of a mile—in eighteen minutes. His gait was free and steady. A letter was received from Mary J. Fenton, of Milwaukee, Wis., offering the doctor "her hand and heart." The letter greatly amused him.

Dr. Tanner began the thirty-fifth day of his fast in a worse condition than he has exhibited at any time since the start. Nausea and vomiting were frequent, and the faster was so enfeebled that he was unable to dress himself. Pulse 78; temperature, 98½; respiration, 15.

There was a bull-fight in New York, the other day, under the management of Henry Bergh. There were several active steers and a good deal of red cloak and agility, but no gore. When Mr. Bergh grew tired of the thing he stopped it. The toredors were unarmed.

The beginning of the thirty-seventh day of Dr. Tanner's fast found his condition but little changed from the preceding half dozen days. He was still troubled with nausea and occasional spells of vomiting. He was naturally quite feeble, and during the day walked about occasionally, and affected not to feel his weakness. The pulse was recorded 74; temperature, 98.6°; respiration, 14; weight, 126¾ pounds. The doctor was examined by auscultation, and the heart and lungs pronounced to be in excellent condition.

The condition of Dr. Tanner at the beginning of the thirty-eighth day of his fast was about the same as on the preceding two or three days. His features were no more haggard or pinched, and he affected to be in good spirits and confident of success. His pulse was 78; temperature, 99 1-5; respiration, 15; dynamometric tests, 84 kilometers in the right hand and 80 in the left.

THE WEST.

Dispatches from Los Pinos Indian Agency report that "forty-eight chiefs and head men of the Uncompahgre Utes have signed the treaty. The success of the commission is assured beyond doubt. Ouray assured the commission that no trouble will be experienced in getting the White River and Southern Utes to sign, now that the Uncompahgres have agreed to the treaty."....The census of Arizona gives a population of 41,580, including 1,600 Chinese and 4,545 Indians, but excluding the Reservation and Pueblo Indians not taken in the census.

According to the dispatches from Fremont, Neb., there is scarcely any doubt that the old man and woman recently arrested there are members of the Bender family, on whose farm in Kansas the remains of Senator York and ten other bodies were discovered in 1873. The woman of the party says that she will confess all about the murders, and insists that, although she is not a Bender, the old man is, and that she knows everything concerning the murders. A resident of Fremont, who lived near the Benders, recognizes the old man. It appears from the woman's statement that the Benders fled from their place in 1873, when it became apparent that the relatives and friends of Senator York began to suspect them of having been instrumental in his taking-off. They have since lived among the Indians, and have encountered such great hardships that they determined on returning East, one of the objects being to obtain some money hid away on the Bender farm.

A railroad war in Peoria, between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Peoria and Jacksonville roads, over some elevator approaches, culminated in the arrest of over 200 men, who were tearing up the latter's track, after they had torn up about 600 feet of track, smashed up six box-cars and injured four men.

A fire at Red Bluff, Tehama county, Cal., destroyed $100,000 worth of property....An ordinance has been introduced into the Chicago City Council providing that all telegraph wires laid for the future within the city limits shall be placed underground.

Col. Grierson telegraphs that he struck Victoria's band of bad Indians on the 31st ult., and fought them four hours. He killed several Indians and lost one man. At last accounts this formidable band of savages was hemmed in between the Mexican and United States troops, and Col. Grierson was confident that they would soon have to surrender.

Dispatches from Los Pinos, Col., state that the Utes now appear to be satisfied with the Ouray treaty, and that the prospect is that all the Indians will be off the reservation by next spring.

A train on the Wabash road ran through an open switch at Clark Station, near Moberly, Mo., ditching the locomotive and mail and baggage cars. The fireman was killed and the engineer was dangerously scalded....Two female acquaintances of Mrs. Kelly, of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., entered her house during her husband's absence and revenged themselves of an old grudge by killing her. The murderesses, who were dressed in men's clothes, have been arrested.....Careful estimates of the Minnesota wheat yield place the total crop at 50,000,000 bushels. The quality of wheat is good.

THE SOUTH.

The population of Kentucky is estimated at 1,734,331, which is an increase of 413,321 over the population in 1870. The estimate is based on official returns from forty-two counties in the State.

By the falling of a tree near Stoneville, N. C., two men were fatally injured and a third person so seriously wounded that it is feared he will die. A fourth was slightly hurt.

Seven men arrested for murderously assaulting a colored family at Jonesboro, Ga., were removed from that place to Atlanta for safe-keeping. A large number of negroes gathered in the place, and, as they were excited and turbulent beyond measure, further violence was apprehended. The white people were greatly alarmed, and at their request the Governor of the State ordered a company of militia to Jonesboro. All is quiet again.

GENERAL.

The jury in the case of the steamer Seawanahaka, recently burned on Long Island sound, have returned a verdict exonerating the United States Steamboat Inspectors from all blame, as they find that the boat was provided with all appurtenances required by law. They severely censure the crew for their want of discipline and want of concert.

Edison is still experimenting with various materials for perfecting his electric light, and is confident of ultimate triumph. He keeps adding to the improvement of his electric railroad motor, by which he expects to attain a speed of 200 miles per hour....Mrs. Zelda Seguin, the well-known contralto, after ten months' widowhood, has married Mr. David Wallace, of Indianapolis....The Chicago Club continues to lead in the race for the base-ball championship.

Over $300,000 worth of timber has been destroyed by forest fires in New Brunswick....During the year ending June 30, 1880, more than 70,000 Canadians, who declared their intention of becoming permanent residents of the United States, crossed over from the Dominion at Sarnia.

POLITICAL.

An election was held in Alabama on the 2d of August for Governor and other State officers, members of the Legislature and county officers. The Republicans ran no candidates for State offices, but generally supported the nominees of the Greenback party. Dispatches from Montgomery report that the Democrats made a clean sweep, the candidates of that party on the State ticket being elected by majorities ranging from 40,000 to 50,000. The dispatches add that the election passed off quietly.

State elections will occur this year as follows:

Arkansas	First Monday in September.
Vermont	First Tuesday in September.
Maine	Second Monday in September.
Colorado	First Tuesday in October.
Indiana	Second Tuesday in October.
Ohio	" "
West Virginia	" "
Connecticut	First Tuesday in November.
Delaware	" "
Florida	" "
Illinois	" "
Iowa	" "
Kansas	" "
Kentucky	" "
Louisiana	" "
Maryland	" "
Massachusetts	" "
Michigan	" "
Minnesota	" "
Mississippi	" "
Missouri	" "
Nebraska	" "
Nevada	" "
New Hampshire	" "
New Jersey	" "
New York	" "
North Carolina	" "
Pennsylvania	" "
South Carolina	" "
Tennessee	" "
Texas	" "
Virginia	" "
Georgia	First Wednesday in November.

The general election for President and Vice President occurs in all the States on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

WASHINGTON.

The following is the condition of the public debt, as reported on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds		$235,221,050
Five per cents		484,129,550
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		1,380,180,450
Refunding certificates		1,167,350
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,722,628,500
Matured debt	$6,841,115	
Legal tenders	346,741,931	
Certificates of deposit	15,535,000	
Fractional currency	7,205,710	
Gold and silver certificates	20,573,890	
Total without interest		390,056,531
Total debt		$2,119,508,646
Total interest		15,890,600
Cash in treasury		198,890,405
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,936,508,241
Decrease during July		5,570,053
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$3,489,470
Debt on which interest has ceased		6,841,115
Interest thereon		731,135
Gold and silver certificates		290,573,890
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		15,535,000
Cash balance available		151,659,793
Total		$198,890,405
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$198,890,405
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by United States		45,589,861
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		13,642,084
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		33,291,777

The various mints of the country coined $4,276,500 during the month of July. ....First Comptroller of the Treasury Lawrence decides that Government employes are entitled to pay for public holidays.

A man-of-war has been ordered to proceed to Cuban waters and patrol the coast. Members of the Cabinet believe that the presence of an armed American vessel will have a restraining influence on the Spanish ironclads.

FOREIGN.

Heavy and continuous rain-storms in several counties of England have laid hundreds of acres of grain and caused irreparable damage.....Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has again made its appearance in some of the English counties.....England is straining every nerve to repair, at the earliest possible moment, the defeat of Gen. Burrows in Afghanistan, and large reinforcements are being sent thither.

French journals of all parties warn the Government not to allow itself to be drawn into an armed interference in the Turkish question. France will probably take no part in the approaching naval demonstration....An English missionary and his two servants have been murdered at Ismidt, Asia Minor, near Constantinople.

Later advices from Afghanistan indicate that Burrows' defeat by Ayoob Kahn, near Candahar, was somewhat less disastrous than at first reported. The native reports are now to the effect that Burrows' force was lured into an ambuscade and suffered heavy loss, but effected a retreat, and later advices announce his arrival, with a large portion of his command, at Candahar.

The Turks greatly rejoice over the British defeat in Afghanistan....The last of the Cuban insurgent chiefs have signified to the Government of the island their intention to leave it, if permitted. They will be allowed to go.

Gen. Roberts is marching to the relief of Candahar, at the head of 10,000 men.... The election for members of Councils General in France has resulted in a great Republican triumph....The Chilian transport Loa was blown up by a torpedo in Callao bay on the 20th of July. The torpedo contained about 300 pounds of dynamite. The vessel was lifted quite out of the water. About 150 men perished. Every house in Callao was shaken by the explosion.

A doctor at Lyons, France, has undertaken, on a wager, to go fifteen days without food....Ex-Empress Eugenie intends to quit Chiselhurst. She will take with her the remains of the Prince Imperial. Her destination is not mentioned......All accounts go to show that the Chilians have conducted the war against Peru after the most barbarous and brutal fashion. At Tacna the Chilians spared neither age nor sex. After having obtained possession of the town, they killed all the inhabitants. After the capture of Arica they butchered 1,200 non-combatants in cold blood.

Lady Travelers.

"A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers" is the title of Capt. H. E. Colvile's new book of travels in Morocco, the novel feature of which is that the author's wife accompanied him. The *Saturday Review* says:

"It might have been thought that the presence of a lady must have been a great embarrassment. And so it undoubtedly might have proved in many cases; but Mrs. Colvile, like Lady Anne Blunt, Lady Baker, and some others of her sex, seems to have been born to enjoy adventurous travel. From the moment of her landing in Africa, as her husband tells us, she took kindly to handling firearms, and carried a revolver, with a pair of 'Deringers.' Till she began to be familiarized with the strange incidents of night-bivouacs under canvas in the wilderness, she was always ready to mount guard over her husband and their property at a moment's notice. In reality, the chance of an onslaught by robbers, which was probable enough in most of the country they traveled through, must have been sufficiently trying to the nerves of a lady. But her husband found that her companionship was actually of service to him. And, considering the contemptuous manner in which the Moors treat their own womenkind, the courtesy with which they behaved to Mrs. Colvile was remarkable. The dignitaries everywhere dressed their faces in smiles when they came into her presence; and even the rude camp-followers consulted her comfort obsequiously, and invariably addressed her in the most respectful language."

Story About Artemus Ward.

There are yet living in Pottsville, Pa., several gentlemen who never hear the name of Artemus Ward without a smiling recollection of a pleasant night spent with that droll genius. In the winter of one of the earlier years of the war Artemus Ward was advertised to deliver his famous lecture on the Mormons in the Town Hall at Pottsville. Much curiosity was excited by the announcement of his coming, and there was every reason to expect that the hall would be crowded on the evening of the lecture. But one of the fiercest snow-storms that ever visited the town raged without intermission all day, and the night was wildly stormy when the lecturer was driven to the hall. He found awaiting him there only five men who had defied the storm. Advancing to the front of the stage, and becking with his finger as if to a single individual, Artemus said, in an ordinary conversational tone, "Come up closer." Not knowing precisely what to do, the audience of five compromised with their embarrassment by doing nothing. Artemus changed his tone to that used by one who wishes to coax, and said: "Please come up closer and be sociable; I want to speak to you about a little matter I have thought of."

Having succeeded in getting his audience to move up nearer the stage, the humorist said: "I move that we do not have any lecture here this evening, and I propose instead that we adjourn to the restaurant beneath and have a good time." He then put the motion, voted on it himself, declared it carried, and, to give no appeal from the chair, at once led the way to the restaurant. There he introduced himself to his intended auditors, and spent several hours in their company, richly compensating them for disappointment in the matter of the lecture by the wit and humor of the stories and anecdotes without number that he told. And that is how Artemus Ward lectured in Pottsville.

A Fasting Lunatic.

There was years ago in the Blockley almshouse a man named Thomas Wiggins, who persisted in declaring that he was Jesus Christ, and started out to imitate the Savior by fasting forty days and nights. He succeeded in doing without food for thirty-five days, when his reason gave out, and the process of restoration was begun; but nature had been overtaxed, and he lived but forty-eight hours. The first seven days of his fast he existed on a small bottle of porter, with a few swallows of water. The porter he finally gave up, taking only water. When he died he was very much emaciated. A post-mortem examination showed that all his vital organs were very much contracted—his heart weighed six ounces, his stomach was one-third the normal size and bloodless; in the right lung there was a tuberculous cavity considerably larger than a goose egg; there were also tubercles scattered through the left lung. From the start he began losing flesh, and, despite the exertions of the attendants, declined to partake of food, saying he was Christ. Wiggins was a native of Boone county, Ky., and, aside from his peculiar hallucination, was intelligent and rational, and was a general favorite with the attendants.

The Strange Will of Baron Steuben.

In 1860 or 1861 a copy of the will of Baron Steuben was published either in the Louisville *Courier* or the Louisville *Democrat*, and he makes this strange provision in his will: He devised a goodly portion of what estate he had at the time of his death to two of his favorite house servants, on the explicit condition that the said house servants should carry away his body and bury it in some secret place, where no one can ever find it. How he was buried the writer does not know, nor does he know how it happened that said will was recorded in the will-book of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky; for I find by reference to Chambers' Encyclopedia, volume nine, that Frederick William Augustus Steuben died on his estate, near Utica, N. Y., on Nov. 28, 1794. He was born at Madgeburg, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1730, and was educated at the Jesuit College at Niesse and Breslau. But why this will was recorded in this State the writer of this is not advised. He only knows that it was. Probably the original will was recorded in the proper office in Utica, N. Y. If not so, then there is no record of such will, as the will-book in the Court of Appeals office at Frankfort was burned up when that office was destroyed by fire in 1860.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Late Census.

Nearly complete census returns have been received from twenty States and three Territories, and the approximate results are as follows:

	1880.	1870.
Alabama	1,150,000	996,992
Arkansas	750,000	484,471
California	800,000	560,247
Delaware	145,000	125,015
Illinois	3,200,000	2,539,891
Kentucky	1,734,331	1,413,321
Kansas	994,561	364,399
Maine	625,000	626,915
Michigan	1,600,000	1,184,059
Minnesota	780,032	439,706
Missouri	2,295,000	1,721,295
Nebraska	500,000	123,015
New Jersey	1,100,000	906,096
New Hampshire	347,311	318,300
New York	5,080,000	4,382,759
Ohio	3,100,000	2,665,260
Pennsylvania	4,225,000	3,521,951
Rhode Island	276,710	217,353
Texas	1,800,000	818,579
Virginia	1,600,000	1,225,163
Wisconsin	1,300,000	1,054,670
Utah	144,000	86,786
Arizona	41,580	9,658
Montana	38,000	20,595
Total	33,562,562	24,797,474

Increase in twenty States and three Territories, 8,765,088.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Appointment of a Finance Committee by the Democratic National Committee.

The Democratic National Committee has appointed the following campaign Finance Committee:

Alabama—Levi M. Lawler and William L. Lanier.

Arkansas—John I. Sumpter and Zeb Ward.

California—L. M. Patterson.

Colorado—William A. H. Loveland and Gen. B. M. Hughes.

Connecticut—William H. Barnum, Gen. W. B. Franklin, E. S. Cleveland, James E. English and Nathaniel Wheeler.

Delaware—Ignatius C. Grubb and E. L. Martin.

Florida—Samuel Pasco and Wilkinson Call.

Georgia—George C. Barnes, Gen. A. R. Lowton, Gen. Jos. Brown, E. P. Howell and P. M. B. Young.

Illinois—William C. Goudy, Cyrus H. McCormick, Perry H. Smith and P. H. Cable.

Indiana—Austin H. Brown, William Henderson and Joseph E. McDonald.

Iowa—M. M. Ham and George H. Parker.

Kansas—Charles W. Blair and Isaac E. Eaton.

Kentucky—Henry D. McHenry, Henry Watterson, E. D. Standiford and John W. Stevenson.

Louisiana—B. F. Jonas, Charles Macready, Gen. J. L. Brett, Victor Meyer and I. W. Patton.

Maine—Edmund Wilson, Joseph P. Bass and Darius Allen.

Maryland—O. Horsey, Arthur P. Gorman, Ferdinand G. Latrobe, James Sloan, Jr., and Robert Garrett.

Massachusetts—F. O. Prince, Leopold Morse, George Gill, Edward Avery and Josiah G. Abbott.

Michigan—Edward Kanter, W. B. Moran and O. M. Barnes.

Minnesota—P. H. Kelly and H. T. Wells.

Mississippi—W. T. Martin, Edward Richardson and W. S. Featherston.

Missouri—John G. Prather, Oliver D. Filley, Wm. Hyde and John C. Priest.

Nebraska—J. Sterling Morton and George L. Miller.

New Hampshire—Alvah W. Sulloway, Frank Jones and Daniel Marcy.

New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, Henry C. Kelsey and Ashbel Green.

New York—Abram S. Hewitt, Henry Hilton, Samuel Smith, Samuel D. Babcock, Augustus Schell, William C. Whitney, August Belmont, Austin Corbin, Michael Nolan, Erastus Corning, Smith M. Weed, Norvin Green, William R. Garrison, O. B. Potter, Franklin Edson, Edward Cooper, William R. Travers, William H. Wickham, E. S. Sandford and Charles S. Marshall.

North Carolina—M. W. Ransom, Wm. Johnston and Zebulon Vance.

Ohio—Wm. W. Armstrong, Col. Oliver H. Payne, John G. Thompson, George Hoadley and Thomas Ewing.

Pennsylvania—William L. Scott, St. Clair A. Mulholland, R. M. Boyer, W. A. Wallace, Lewis C. Cassidy and Malcolm Hay.

Rhode Island—Abner J. Barnaby add Nicholas Van Slyck.

South Carolina—F. W. Dawson and John D. Kennedy.

Tennessee—Thomas O'Connor, John G. Harris and W. B. Bate.

Texas—F. S. Stockdale, Richard B. Hubbard and J. W. Throckmorton.

Vermont—Bradley B. Smalley and Hiram Atkins.

Virginia—Robert Coghill.

West Virginia—Alexander Campbell, Henry G. Davis and Chas. J. Faulkner.

Wisconsin—Wm. F. Vilas, Alexander Mitchell and James G. Jenkins.

A Campaign Lie Nailed.

The Republican journals have been giving free circulation to the charge that Hon. William H. English contributed the small sum of $1 to the sufferers by the great Chicago fire of 1871. The following statements, made at the time this silly story was first started, stamp it as a malicious falsehood. These statements were sent out by the Associated Press to correct the misstatement now going the rounds of the Republican press. The first is from Judge E. B. Martindale, until recently editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of Indiana:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16, 1871.

To the Press:

A statement purporting to be a telegram from this city, published in some newspaper west of St. Louis, and perhaps elsewhere, to the effect that W. G. English, the wealthiest man in Indianapolis, contributed but $1 to the Chicago relief fund, is not correct. There is no wealthy man of that name in Indianapolis. W. H. English contributed $100, which is the amount generally contributed by our more wealthy citizens.

E. B. MARTINDALE,
Chairman Chicago Relief Committee.

To this, at the same time, another member of the committee added the following testimony:

About noon of the 10th of October Mr. W. H. English called at the Chamber of Commerce and handed the Chicago Relief Committee a donation of $100, and I will add he was one of the first who paid. He, at the same time, subscribed $100 in the name of John C. New. This was the morning after the meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce to inaugurate measures for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

C. W. BROUSE,
Member of Committee.

Republican Harmony.

We present the following to our readers, merely to show that "the greatest harmony prevails among the Republicans." It is a beautiful exhibition of brotherly affection:

Some of the third-termers go so far as to say that they would "rather have Hancock than another Hayes," and they want assurances that Garfield will not follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. We presume the truth will make them free to vote for Garfield.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.).*

If this means anything, it means that Garfield's administration is to be mortgaged in advance to the machine which was smashed and broken in Chicago. If any such bargain is made, Garfield will stand a lively chance of defeat at the hands of the independent voters, and deserve to.—*Springfield Republican (Rep.).*

If Gen. Garfield has any influence over the so-called "Reformers," he should exert it to keep them from such exhibitions of idiocy as the above. The "machine" represents 95 per cent. of the party. It will vote for Garfield to a man, and anybody who thinks it will then quietly allow itself to be thrust aside in favor of a lot of sneaks and hypocrites is a great simpleton—that's all. One experience of that kind is quite enough.—*Globe-Democrat (Rep.).*

Arthur as a Civil-Service Reformer.

Here is what Hayes and John Sherman said of Chester A. Arthur not long since. It is Republican testimony, and should not be questioned by Republicans:

With a deep sense of my obligations under the constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered.—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.*

Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency. —*Sherman to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.*

Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Brites, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses.—*Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.*

A Horrible Story of Frenzied Anger and Death.

The horrible tragedy enacted in Lyons, N. Y., conveys several morals which people would do well to study. It seems that one Solomon H. Easterly, a farmer of that place, was wrought up to such a pitch of frenzy by the high temper and quarrelsome disposition of his wife and her mother that he slaughtered them both with an ax as a butcher would a bullock, then harnessed up his horse, and drove to a convenient spot on the banks of the Canandaigua outlet, where he completed the hideous drama by drowning himself. It is said that the chief cause of the differences between the couple arose from the intervention of the mother-in-law. Every time she visited her daughter trouble arose between the man and his wife.

Much has been said of mothers-in-law, and the trouble they produce in the families of their children, when, from necessity or choice, they take up their residence there. They should learn that, when they leave their own homes to abide with their children, they at the same time abdicate the scepter of domestic government, and that, instead of coming into the dwelling as a ruler, they are there only as guests. We can readily imagine that "when the gray mare is the better horse"—as is the homely phrase where the wife usurps authority and arrogates to herself arbitrary power over the household and its surroundings —if she be aided, abetted and re-enforced by a mother, it is not in human nature for the hen-pecked husband to submit without a struggle. If Mrs. Easterly had carefully studied the scriptures (especially Proverbs xiv. 1), she would have known that the mother who deliberately instigated discord between her husband and her was no true friend.

But the actors in this terrible drama have passed beyond human jurisdiction, and only the lesson remains that, "As coals are to burning coals and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife." (Proverbs, xxvi. 21.) It is never wise to enter into a discussion with any one who is afflicted with the infirmities of temper, and, as this unhappy family were all so constituted, it would have been far better had Mrs. Geer made her visits to the Easterly mansion few and far between. By her inability to keep from meddling with the affairs of her married children, three lives have been sacrificed, while the orphaned children have had their young lives blighted by the ungovernable passion and the dreadful crimes of their exasperated and maddened parent.—*Albany Evening Times.*

Narrow Escapes.

Sometimes, when I look back over my life, I am amazed to see how the pages of its record are dotted with hair-breadth escapes. I escaped the dangers and hardships of the Revolutionary war by waiting until the war had been over about sixty years before I got born. When the Brooklyn Theater burned I was in Burlington. When the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans I was in Minnesota, and immediately skipped out for Canada. When I was a boy, at school, one day all the boys in school were flogged all 'round for robbing an apple orchard, and the flogging didn't do a bit of good, for every beggar of them had the cholera morbus all that night, just the same. And I? I was attending another school, twenty-three miles distant. When all of my brothers and sisters were down with the scarlet fever I was down South in the army, and when I read the letters from home I laughed aloud to think of my great good fortune, and that I would only have to be shot at once or twice a week instead of having to take medicine three times a day. When a man comes to the office with a little bill, nine times out of ten I am out. And if, by some astonishing blunder, I am in, then indeed I am more unfortunate, but the man is in no better luck than before.—*Burdette, in the Hawk-Eye.*

A Just Tribute.

A just tribute is paid to women in the well-known play "Under the Gaslight," and it is as true as gospel. It is worth preserving and runs in this wise: "Let the woman you look upon be wise or vain, beautiful or homely, she has but one thing she can give or refuse, and that is her heart. Her beauty, her wit, she may sell you, but her love is the treasure without money and without price. She can only ask in return that when you look upon her your eyes shall speak a mute devotion; when you address her your voice shall be gentle and kind. That you shall not despise her because she cannot all at once understand your vigorous thoughts and ambitious plans, for when misfortune and evil have defeated your greatest purpose—her love remains to console you. You look upon the tree of strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember love is the only thing she can give."

Employ Good Teachers.

Don't try to get "something for nothing." It can't be done.

Good things command a price in this world. If you are a farmer and your wheat is extra, it commands an extra price.

If you have superior stock it commands an extra price.

If you are a good School Director and you get a good teacher, he is worth more than a common "school-keeper." Pay them enough to secure the best talent, and to enable them to improve themselves as well as the children.

So, too, of school supplies. Buy the best. They are the most durable, and in the end the cheapest, though they cost a trifle more to start with. In other words, don't try to get something for nothing, simply because you occupy a public position.—*American Journal of Education.*

Thomas Normington, of Erie, Pa., aged 85, blind of one eye, lame in one limb, and married to his fourth wife, has papers to show his military service under George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. His back is seamed all over with the scars of a fearful flogging he received for absenting himself four days without leave.

What Sorts of Invalids Had Better Go to Colorado.

Persons suffering from any of the following diseases will be greatly relieved, if not permanently cured, by a sojourn here, especially if they will subject themselves to judicious medical treatment suitable to the climate and their changed condition. The iron and soda springs at Manitou, five miles distant, with which there is almost hourly communication by rail and coach, will prove reliable adjuncts in the good work:

General debility, nervous or otherwise, arising from malarial causes or overwork, mental or physical.

Consumption in its earlier stages; diseases of the liver, stomach, spleen, bladder, and of an uterine nature. Bronchitis and asthma, organic and functional scrofula in all its protean forms, nasal and pharyngeal catarrh, especially when contracted in damp localities, and chronic malaria poison and its many complications.

I know that bronchitis will be relieved, if not entirely cured. Have a case in my own family. Mrs. C. had been afflicted with it for several years before we came here. Three months' residence has nearly entirely relieved her.

I had determined to advise no one to come here, either for health or fortune, but the certainty of finding relief from bronchitis and asthma is so clearly manifested in the case of Mrs. C. and others that for once I break my resolution, and urge all persons afflicted with these distempers to come.

Insomnious persons will be greatly benefited by this climate. I cannot give the reason. Some attribute it to an unusual amount of ozone in the atmosphere. I speak from personal experience on this subject. In no other land have I ever found sleep so gentle, so sweet, and so refreshing. The sleep of adults is as profound and as calm as that of infants, and there is no courting of the charmer. She comes unsought, like a good angel, and spreads her oblivious mantle over wearied soul and body, and you know nothing till next morning, when your first perception will be the unspeakable glory of Cheyenne as you gaze on its purple sides through the chamber window.

There is another class that may rely on finding relief—the obese. If there be any unhappy wight who desires to lose some of his avoirdupois, let him come. One singular feature in our population is, there are no fat people here. If the Prince of Wales had only known this in his day, he would have avoided Beau Brummel's heartless inquiry. People afflicted with consumption and Bright's disease in the advanced stage, or laboring under organic disease of the brain or heart, or nervous affection depending on organic lesion, had better remain away.

In the case of consumption in an advanced stage, however, this much can be said: The patient's pathway to the tomb is smoothed by an almost utter absence of physical suffering. Death generally ensues suddenly and without pain, life simply going out like a candle. —*Letter from Colorado Springs, Col*

Emigration from Germany.

Statistics relating to emigration from Germany have been recently submitted to the German Parliament. The numbers of emigrants during the past eight years are given as follows: 1872, 125,650; 1873, 103,638; 1874, 45,112; 1875, 30,773; 1876, 28,368; 1877, 21,964; 1878, 24,217; 1879, 33,327. Important as was the increase marked by last year, as compared with the years immediately preceding, the numbers given for the two years following the Franco-German war have never since been anything like reached. The 33,327 registered for 1879 consisted of 20,106 males and 13,221 females. No less than 21,150 were from Prussia. North America was the goal of 30,808, Brazil of 1,630, and Australia of 274.

A fond mother wants to learn how her son will turn out. That's easily done. If he's wanted to go out and weed the garden, he will turn out slowly and reluctantly and be two hours dressing. If he's called to see a circus procession go by he'll probably turn out quick and hurt himself trying to come down stairs and put a boot on at the same time.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 00	@	10 00
Hogs	4 85	@	5 15
Cotton	11½	@	11¾
Flour—Superfine	3 80	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 04	@	1 10
Corn—Western Mixed	43	@	49
Oats—Mixed	34	@	40
Rye—Western	82	@	83
Pork—Mess	14 50	@	14 75
Lard	7⅝	@	7¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 25
Hogs	3 50	@	5 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	90	@	92
No. 3 Spring	82	@	84
Corn—No. 2	35	@	36
Oats—No. 2	22	@	24
Rye—No. 2	65	@	67
Barley—No. 2	73	@	74
Butter—Choice Creamery	25	@	26
Eggs—Fresh	12½	@	14
Pork—Mess	15 75	@	16 00
Lard	7⅛	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 03	@	1 12
No. 2	94	@	96
Corn—No. 2	35	@	36
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
Rye—No. 1	64	@	65
Barley—No. 2	71	@	72
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91	@	92
Corn—Mixed	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	21	@	23
Rye	58	@	59
Pork—Mess	15 00	@	15 25
Lard	7	@	7¼
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	92	@	96
Corn	39	@	40
Oats	29	@	33
Rye	69	@	70
Pork—Mess	14 25	@	14 50
Lard	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 00	@	1 03
No. 2 Red	95	@	1 00
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	25	@	26
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	4 75	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 04	@	1 10
Corn—No. 1	42	@	43
Oats—Mixed	32	@	33
Barley (per cental)	1 70	@	1 75
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	15 75
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91	@	92
Corn	35	@	36
Oats	23	@	25
Pork—Clear	15 00	@	16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Common	3 00	@	3 75
Hogs	4 60	@	5 00
Sheep	3 50	@	4 60

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

Their Admirable Letters of Acceptance.

Words of Wisdom, Concisely Put, That Will Command Thoughtful Consideration.

HANCOCK.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, }
July 29, 1880. }

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention; Hon. John P. Stockton, Chairman; and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with the grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land. The constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive, and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the General Government. Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The general and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere, without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a General Government with general powers, and State Governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular government; a political system which, rightly administered, has been, and will continue to be, the admiration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington: "The unity of Government which constitutes one people is justly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety, and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize, and intend at every hazard to preserve."

But no form of government, however carefully devised—no principles, however sound—will protect the rights of the people unless its administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetence controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless.

The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes for freemen. It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest person should ever be intrusted with it, or, if appointed, they should promptly be ejected.

Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our Governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their right to the fruits of their own industry.

The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people, we have common interests. Let us encourage harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant-marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers, and producers to develop our vast national resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected, I shall, with Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union and see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen. I am very respectfully yours,

W. S. HANCOCK.

ENGLISH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.

To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention; the Hon. John H. Stockton, Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notification.

GENTLEMEN: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th inst., informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the trust with a realizing sense of the responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred.

I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country, his fidelity to the constitution, the Union, and the laws, his clear perception of the correct principles of Government as taught by Jefferson, his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authority, his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights, and rights of property, his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life, all point to him as a man worthy the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is in my judgment eminently fitted for the highest office on earth, the Presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the Executive Department of the General Government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions. The laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our republican Government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office, and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated them.

Besides, it should not be forgotten that the last four years of power held by that party were secured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of the majority of the people. It was a grevious wrong to every voter and to our system of self-government which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally expressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil-service reform is shown by placing such men in office, and turning the whole brood of Federal officeholders loose to influence the elections. The money of the people, taken out of the public treasury by these men for services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used in vast sums with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration to control the elections, and even the members of the Cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people; but, with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will no doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. Perpetuating the power of chronic Federal officeholders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry. This the same discriminating public will, no doubt, fully understand, as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these Federal officeholders. The country is comparatively prosperous, not because of them, but in spite of them. This contest is, in fact, between the people endeavoring to gain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical constitutional Government of our fathers on the one side, and 100,000 Federal officeholders and their backers, pampered with place and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the General Government under the rule of the Republican party; the effort to build up what they call a strong Government; the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several States; the interference with the elections through the medium of paid partisan Federal officeholders interested in keeping their party in power, and caring more for that than fairness in elections; in fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly-reserved rights of the people and the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the Government of the limited powers created by the fathers, and end in a great consolidated, concentrated Government, strong indeed for evil and the overthrow of republican institutions. The wise men who framed our constitution knew the evils of a strong Government and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in Governments, and consequent danger to republican institutions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized General Government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term until it ceases to be a republic, or as such only in name, and the tendency of the party now in power is in that direction, as shown in various ways. Besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President for an unlimited number of terms is quite apparent, and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

But in resisting the encroachments of the General Government upon the reserved rights of the people and the States, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the General Government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the General Government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully avoided. The union of the States under the constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution and its amendments.

A sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained.

The labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The toiling of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted. The public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures, and the liberties of the people will be protected by a Government of law and order administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and hatred which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all the sections, and make us in fact, as well as in name, one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress. I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

Many Able-Bodied Editorials Spoiled.

Gen. Sherman's declaration that he has "no recollection of ever hearing anything from Gen. Hancock about taking orders from Mr. Tilden" knocks the wind out of many able-bodied editorials. The report was, it will be remembered, that in response to an inquiry from Gen. Sherman, during the electoral troubles of 1877, Gen. Hancock wrote to the former that, believing Mr. Tildon elected, he should look to him for orders if Congress declared him the President of the United States. Asked if this report were true, Gen. Hancock simply referred his interrogators to Gen. Sherman, who, he said, was at liberty to print every letter that had ever passed between them. The whole thing was a mare's nest. It makes no difference whether Gen. Hancock wrote such a letter or not, provided his superior officer asked his intentions; but the presumed state of facts has been the text of many columns of denunciation of Hancock as a traitor, and it is perhaps well that Sherman has spoken. Next!—*Philadelphia Times (Independent Republican).*

NOBLE WORDS.

That Famous Letter of Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sherman,

About Which So Many Dark and Mysterious Rumors Have Been Circulated by the Republican Organs.

"If This Be Treason, Then Make the Most of It."

CARONDELET POSTOFFICE, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 28, 1876. }

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 4th inst. reached me in New York on the 5th—the day before I left for the West. I intended to reply to it before leaving, but cares incident to departure interfered. Then, again, since my arrival here I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature that I have deferred writing from day to day, until this morning, and now I find myself in debt to you another letter. In acknowledgment of your favor of 17th, received a few days since, I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow afternoon), so that I may be in New York on the 31st inst. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk" (I presume that means hard work) in the country in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, etc., etc., and am at least able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in the winter and it is the hottest in summer of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have genial weather throughout the month. This December has been frigid, and the river has been frozen more solid that I have ever known it.

When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true I should of course have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quickly, if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibilities and anxieties concerning Presidential matters, which may fall to those near to the throne or in authority within the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control, and action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in the rumors. Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commands in the East, especially in the critical period fast approaching. All's well that ends well. The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be simple, and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication, owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration. It suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol (I fear it was the "old Capitol"), tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event, and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inauguration, not before, and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter. But you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The capital is in my jurisdiction, also, but I am a subordinate and not on the spot, and if I were so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the General-in-Chief. On the principle that a regularly-elected President's term of office expires with the 3d of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt), and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the lawfully-elected President may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over. You will have power and prestige to support you. The Secretary of War, too, probably holds over, but if no President appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a President, for his proper acts are those of a known superior—a lawful President. You act on your own responsibility, and by virtue of a commission only restricted by the law. The Secretary of War is the mouthpiece of the President. You are not. If neither candidate has a constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate and House, on the occasion of the count, do not unite, in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that, in a failure to elect by the people, the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two, there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House proceeds to act, not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless, in case of failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the appropriate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of a lawful President, or for the time laid down in the constitution. Such courses would be peaceful, and I have a firm belief lawful.

I have no doubt Gov. Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command, but as the matter stands I can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that, and the House would of course not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day; business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if Gen. Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstances, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the President in the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had had the question settled by a decision of the highest tribunal which acted on the question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than in the action in the Louisiana case. If the Federal Court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State Court, there might have been a doubt certainly, but the Federal Court only interfered to complicate, not to decide or overrule. Anyhow it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions, and, even if it might be so, in any event, if the civil authority is supreme, as the constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had Gen. Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given it, I should, of course, have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority. Gen. Ruger did not ask for my advice, and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that, being in direct communication with my military superiors at the seat of Government, who were nearer to him in time and distance than I was, he deemed it unnecessary. As Gen. Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action, and had really the greater danger to confront in the final action in the matter, I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestions. He was a department commander, and the lawful head of the military administration within the limits of the department; but, besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the administration as to civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects presented for his consideration, or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently, according to his judgment, and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not as fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he had the eventual greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and myself.

As I have been writing thus freely to you, I may still further unbosom myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance, or invasion of a State, more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or if it could not be convened in session, by the Governor; and when the President of the United States intervenes in that manner it is a state of war, not peace.

The army is laboring under disadvantages, and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people (in mine, certainly), and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely, when superiors in authority have different views of the law from theirs, and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors; yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crisis and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system. If the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times, when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result, the army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent, aim to defend the right which to us is the law and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law. I am truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

A Peculiar Defense.

It was reported several days ago that Mr. Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, had delivered an opinion from his judicial place in the matter of the De Golyer-Pavement-Garfield transaction. This is the language attributed to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The agreement with Gen. Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress, which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was Chairman, was a sale of official influence which no veil can cover against the plainest principles of public policy. No counselor-at-law while holding high office has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and, under pretense of making a legal argument, exert his official influence upon public officers dependent on his future actions. Certainly courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence.

What is the defense against this statement? It is that some one else, and not Justice Swayne, said these things. It appears that Mr. Justice Swayne did not from his high official place, utter this indictment against Mr. Garfield. The defense is that some one else, and not Mr. Justice Swayne, made this statement. The defense is not that the statement is untrue. It matters little who made this declaration. If the Supreme Court of the United States should make this declaration, it being untrue, Garfield might yet face a frowning multitude of voters. But the defense made by the friends of Gen. Garfield is that these charges were not made by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The truth of the charges is not denied, and cannot successfully be denied. It matters little whether it was Mr. Swayne, a Republican Justice of the Supreme bench, or Mr. J. R. Doolittle, a Republican attorney of national renown, who made the statement we quote above. The emphatic and melancholy fact is that the allegation, by whomsoever made, is true.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Disappointment.

When compared with Gov. Hayes' letter of four years ago, Gen. Garfield's communication is a disappointment. The candidate rises no higher than the convention which put him in nomination. Mr. Hayes announced his advanced and specific policies of civil-service reform and national pacification at a time to gain leadership and inspire a personal following. These great issues which took hold upon the future formed the burden of his letter. Gen. Garfield now says nothing new and furnishes no inspiration to the campaign. The reforming element of the Republican party will accept Gen. Garfield's letter, but they will not especially glory in it. This is not the voice of a prophet of the future crying in the wilderness of politics.—*Springfield Republican (Independent Republican).*

Great Ratification Meeting in New York.

Not less than 50,000 people attended the Democratic ratification meeting in Union Square, New York city, on the evening of the 28th ult. Three great halls were filled, and there was speaking in the open air from three stands. Fire-works and illuminations made the scene a brilliant one, and brass bands and shouting throngs rendered the occasion noisy as well. Mr. Tilden presided at the Academy of Music and received such an ovation as is rarely given a public man. When the vast audience, which cheered until it literally exhausted itself, became quiet, the ex-Governor made a few remarks in an almost-inaudible voice, condemning the fraud of 1876, congratulating his party on the nomination of Hancock, and predicting success in November. He was followed by Speaker Randall and Gen. Ewing. Many other orators held forth to enthusiastic crowds at the other halls and in the square.

STILL THEY COME.

Recruits for the Hancock Grand Army.

COL. HENRY B. HAYS, OF PITTSBURGH, DECLARES FOR HANCOCK.

[Pittsburgh Telegram to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

To-day the announcement was made public that Col. Henry B. Hays, who has been a life-long Republican, had espoused the cause of Gen. Hancock. Col. Hays is one of the wealthiest coal operators in the Pennsylvania bituminous region, and is known at all points along the Ohio river as a man of great liberality. He has stood in the foremost rank of the Republican leaders in Allegheny county, and has always contributed largely of his means to insure the success of the Republican ticket in times past. He says, however, that he will open an extra barrel for the hero of Gettysburg.

He was at one time Secretary of the Legation to Denmark, and has a gallant war record. His change of political faith will have a great effect upon thousands of coal miners, who have always looked up to him as a leader and a guide in matters political.

The announcement of his allegiance to Gen. Hancock fell like a chilling frost on the Republican party here, and, as he is a man of irreproachable record and commands the respect of all classes, they have not presumed to express any opinion in the matter, but are waiting apathetically to see who the next convert will be.

GEN. HAMILTON, OF WISCONSIN, COMES OUT FOR THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Milwaukee, an old friend and West Point classmate of Gen. Grant, ex-United States Marshal and a stanch Republican, predicts the election of Hancock and English. He has just returned from New York, which State, he says, Hancock will probably carry by 40,000 majority. Gen. Hamilton was sorely disappointed over the defeat of Grant at Chicago. He will cast his first Democratic vote for Hancock and English.

THE OLD SECOND CORPS TO THE FRONT.

[From the New York World.]

Ever since his nomination Gen. Hancock has been receiving congratulatory letters from the soldiers of the Second corps pledging their fidelity to him in the Presidential campaign. The following is a copy of a letter he received yesterday, and is only a sample of the hundreds brought by every mail:

Major General W. S. Hancock:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing to you, as I am one of the old soldiers belonging to your Second army corps, Second division, Third brigade, Fourth Ohio Volunteers (Carroll's). I think I have a right to address you. My first vote I cast when in your command in front of Vicksburg, Va. I voted for Abraham Lincoln. I have voted for every Republican candidate from that day to this. I have had your photograph in my album for sixteen years, and, as soon as you received the nomination, I said I would never go back on my old commander. I will support you with all my heart, hoping you may pull through, as you often did in the days of 1863 and 1864, and that you may do as well as we did on the morning of May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House. "Carry the works." Yours respectfully,

CHARLES A. SMITH.

THE GERMANS DECLARING FOR HANCOCK.

The most influential German paper in Northern Ohio, the Cleveland *Wachter am Erie*, has abandoned the Republican party and come out for Hancock and English. So has the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*. The German vote is the only thing which has saved Ohio to the Republicans for the last four or five years. Garfield's wobbling letter and tainted record, with the surrender to the machine on the question of civil service reform, have evidently convinced the Germans of Ohio that their best chance of contributing to administrative reform and public prosperity and harmony lies in supporting the Democratic ticket.

Enthusiasm and Confidence in Ohio.

The gathering of the Ohio Democracy at Cleveland gives happy and hopeful prophecy of Democratic victory in Ohio in October. The conditions are favorable. There is absolute harmony. The gentleman who heads the ticket is a man of high character, of fine abilities, and he was nominated by acclamation. There was no bitterness upon any question of candidacy, and there was scarcely a contest upon any question. The ticket is excellent. The cause it represents is made more gloriously hopeful by the harmonious action of the Democrats assembled at Cleveland yesterday. Harmony and enthusiasm characterized the proceedings of the Democrats who met at Cleveland, whether delegates to the convention or attendants upon it. Nothing was done to kindle animosities within the Ohio Democracy. Everything that was done was done with the plain and successful purpose to produce unity and good feeling. There is enthusiasm, expectation, confidence, among the Democrats of Ohio.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Dismal Failure.

The Chicago *Daily News*, an independent Republican paper, says of the Garfield and Arthur ratification meeting in that city:

> There were between 6,000 and 7,000 people present at the Garfield and Arthur ratification meeting on Saturday night, most of whom were attracted, like the June bugs, by the brilliancy of the electric lights. There was absolutely no enthusiasm. "John Brown" and "Old Shady" were rendered by a quartette, but they sounded like a requiem for the departed greatness of Republican meetings. The thing was altogether the most dismal failure in the way of a ratification meeting ever seen in Chicago. While Gen. Banks—the first speaker—was addressing the meeting, the crowd was reduced to less than 4,000. Before the meeting was well under way there were not more than 2,000 people present. It was pronounced by Republicans as well as Democrats the thinnest ratification meeting on record.

GEN. GARFIELD'S DEFENSE.

[From the Philadelphia Times, Independent Republican.]

A campaign life of Gen. Garfield, written by Col. Russell H. Connell, of Massachusetts, gives Gen. Garfield's defense of his Credit Mobilier business. Col. Connell spent some days at Gen. Garfield's residence gathering data for his campaign life of the Republican candidate for President, and, as the statement given about the Credit Mobilier transactions is in the first person, it may be accepted as Gen. Garfield's official answer to the grave accusations which have confronted him in his national contest.

We copy elsewhere the circumstantial statement made by Gen. Garfield, and there will be very common regret among fair-minded men of all parties that he has attempted any explanation if he could not offer one more satisfactory than that given through Col. Connell. It is plausible as far as it goes, but its fatal defect is in the fact that it omits the two most vital features of the charges he assumed to explain. He is entirely silent on the only documentary evidence that appears to sustain Mr. Ames, and condemn Gen. Garfield, and that is a memorandum presented to the committee by Mr. Ames, purporting to be in Gen. Garfield's own handwriting, claiming much more than he had received on his Credit Mobilier stock. If that memorandum was in Gen. Garfield's own handwriting, there is no escape for him from either the charge of purchasing the stock or the more serious charge of deliberately falsifying to exculpate himself from his error. The testimony of Mr. Ames on this point was given on the 29th of January, 1873, as follows:

Q. You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300. A. No, sir; he did not claim that with me.

Q. State all that occurred in conversation between you. A. I have had two or three interviews with Mr. Garfield. He wants to put it on the basis of a loan.

Q. Did he claim that it was, in fact, a loan? A. No, he did not.

Q. State all you know in reference to it. A. I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one conversation he admitted it, and said, as near as I can remember, there was $2,400 due in stocks and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and, as I recollect, there was $1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stock or bonds, I do not recollect what.

Q. When was that memorandum made? A. It was made in my room. It was since this investigation commenced.

Q. Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made.

[Paper shown to the committee containing figures, as follows:]

$1,000
1,400

$2,400

Q. You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you happen to retain that little stray memorandum? A. I do not know. I did not pay any attention to it at the time, until I found there was to be a conflict of testimony, and I thought it might be worth preserving.

Gen. Garfield never appeared before the committee after the foregoing testimony had been given by Mr. Ames, thus leaving the sworn statement that the memorandum was in his own handwriting uncontradicted. He subsequently issued an address to his constituents, many of whom had revolted against his re-election, in which he denied that he had purchased or agreed to purchase the stock, but he did not allude to the damaging memorandum, and now his formal defense presented for the Presidential campaign is also silent on the point. Until Gen. Garfield can deny the genuineness of the memorandum, which as yet is undisputed, all attempts at explanation of the Credit Mobilier transaction must be worse than failures.

Another strange omission in his defense is his failure to take any note of the unanimous finding of the Republican committee that reported to the House Feb. 18, 1873, through Judge Poland, as follows:

> The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

Gen. Garfield was then, as now, a member of the House, but he made no protest on the floor against the judgment of his political friends who thus condemned him. This report and the testimony of Mr. Ames in regard to Gen. Garfield's memorandum of Credit Mobilier profits due to him are the two apparently-conclusive facts against him, and they are the two points which he passes in silence in offering his defense to his countrymen.

Another strange omission in Gen. Garfield's defense must attract very general attention. In his explanation of the De Golyer fee of $5,000, paid him for presumed professional services, he is strangely silent on the solemn judicial decision of a high court distinctly condemning his fee as corrupt and illegal. In a suit brought in the Cook County Circuit Court of Illinois, to recover the full amount of the corruption fund for the Washington paving contracts, of which Gen. Garfield's fee was a part, the defense demurred on the ground that the money claimed was promised to insure the official action of Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, through whose official favor the fraudulent contracts had to be paid by Government appropriations. Judge Farwell sustained the demurrer because such contract with Gen. Garfield was corrupt and could not be legally enforced.

Gen. Garfield cannot be ignorant of the fact that the judicial records of one of our highest courts have stamped the De Golyer fee with infamy; and, if he had any explanation to offer on the subject, he should have met this fearful judicial deliverance against him.

Upon the whole, it would have been better for Gen. Garfield to be silent on all charges than to have attempted to answer them and yet be silent on the points which most conclusively condemn him.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUGUST 12, 1880

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District - JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

THE democratic senatorial convention for the counties of Steuben and DeKalb will meet at Waterloo, Friday, August 27, 1880.

A DISPATCH from New York, dated Tuesday, August 10, reports two prostrations and six deaths from the effects of that day's heat.

THE judicial convention for the nomination of a prosecuting attorney for the 35th judicial circuit, has been postponed to meet at Waterloo, Friday, August 27, '80.

AT the joint representative convention for the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart, held at Kendallville last Friday, Hon. Samuel S. Shutt, of DeKalb, was nominated by acclamation.

GENERAL HANCOCK is so well formed, physically, that some republican editors imagine he wears stays. Shouldn't wonder. In fact, come to think, they'll be apt to find him a first-class stayer.

CHANGES of that kind are so frequent that the inquiry has already become a customary one in some places—"Whom have you heard of coming over to Hancock within the last five minutes?"

WHATEVER else may be said about Dr. Tanner's long fast, he can at least be credited with having saved enough in the way of a board bill to obviate the necessity of his giving the clothing man a "stand-off" for his new winter overcoat.

IT seems that Jay Gould is convinced that General Hancock will be elected. He is reported as saying that while the democrats are thoroughly united, Arthur loads down the republican ticket. He said: "I have no hope of carrying New York, and I believe that as goes New York so will also go New Jersey, at least, and Connecticut probably."

THE annual fair of the Northern Indiana fair association, which begins in Fort Wayne Monday, September 6, and continues through the week, will be well worth attending. The management is doing all in its power to make this year's fair a glorious success, and the prospects are very flattering. Our readers should bear in mind the dates and make it a point to attend as often as possible.

THE Northern Indiana editorial association holds its annual convention to-day and to-morrow at Warsaw—the first day for business and the second for fun. It would be nice to be there, undoubtedly, and we have been pressed to go; but as this is "press-day" at home, the pressure is too great to admit. Our brother press members, however, will be often thought of that day, and we wish them an inex-press-ibly good time.

THE worthy democrats of Garrett have had some trouble erecting a hickory pole, the first two attempts having failed, owing to the breaking of the poles. They will make the third attempt to-day, and will put up a nice pole "if it takes all summer," notwithstanding the hoots and sneers of a squad of unprincipled republicans, led by such contemptible cusses as "Four-eyed DeKalb" (of DeKalb House memories) and another thing generally known as "Sour-mash Tub."

The Garfield Menagerie.

It was a singular collection, that assemblage of political hacks recently called together by candidate Garfield in New York. The motive and manner of its coming together is regarded by the independent and better class of republican papers as very questionable. The New York *Herald*, (independent), declares that, "since Andy Johnson swung around the circle, there has been nothing so verbose as Gen. Garfield's progress from Mentor to New York, unless it may be Hayes' almost forgotten southern tour at the beginning of his administration." The New York *Post*, (republican), hopes "that the present political excursion of the republican nominee will not become a similar exhibition of bad taste." The Chicago *Times*, (Ishmaelite), says of his return trip that he succeeds admirably in his many speeches en route in saying nothing. Of the list composing the gathering itself, the *Post* thus speaks authoritatively: "There are names in yesterday's list which might well have been omitted; but it is politically proverbial that whenever a carcass of actual or possible political spoils is exposed, the partisan vultures are sure to gather." There are the words, then, of the eminent republican limner of the *Post*. It was a carcass of "possible political spoils" that Garfield went on to exhibit; and there at his bidding—for they came by invitation—was the gathering of "partisan vultures." The object of the exhibition of the "carcass of possible political spoils" was to sharpen up the appetites of the vultures and induce them to whet up their beaks for the anticipated and necessary raid upon the people in order to compel them to make the "possible" carcass of spoils an "actual" one.

To this somewhat restricted menagerie of his own formation, Garfield, of course, must needs indicate the mode of training. And, to change the metaphor into reality and treat of the assemblage—though, according to this republican authority composed of vultures, yet as being of the genus human—what the order of their teaching? Instead of seeking as should the leaders of a great party to elevate the tone of political discussion and direct attention to the purification of the public service, he inspired the sentiment which seemed to animate all the harangues. To arouse anew every evil passion born of the war and inflame the north against the south and inaugurate anew a sectional strife upon the venom of which his party may feed and grow into new life seemed to be the ignoble purpose which Garfield and his coadjutors kept steadily in view. Very well. Hancock is for peace and unity. The people of the north, like those of the south, if they want prosperity, want also pacification and harmony. The role that General Garfield is now playing, is hardly as meritorious as that which he enacted when he threw up his commission in the face of the enemy to take civil office. According to Hayes, one who would do that should have been scalped. There may be a little scalping done at the polls. Men of DeKalb, what say you?

Nipped in The Bud.

Valparaiso has new gas works. She has also an Alumni association, if you please. The latter is connected with the normal school there. The former connects itself with the same. At a recent re-union of the association, Zimmerman, of the Messenger, who is so ready with his pen, was very appropriately assigned to speak in response to a toast to the press. Proceeding with great eloquence, he went thundering along, at break-neck speed, to tell what a mighty engine the press is, and what a power for good or evil; that it "lays the foundations of empires, elevates and dethrones kings and dynasties, disperses the darkness of ignorance with its beams of light, smooths out the wrinkles from the brow of care, dries up the tears of the widow and orphan, pays for the national debt, constructs railways, canals and turnpikes, imparts life and motion to the physical universe, gives potency to the germs of thought, erupts volcanoes, spreads famine, pestilence and malaria broadcast over the earth, and hurls the horrors of war and devastation over fertile fields and opulent cities." The audience being at this point raised to a high pitch of excitement, straining forward to hear the climax, by some fortuity, or purposed act of some "grim, ungainly, ghostly, gaunt, and ominous" fiend of "Nights Plutonian shore," the gas was suddenly turned off, and dump! went the audience back into their seats. They hope to get the "summit level" of the climax through the Messenger.

How do respectable republicans like to see a man like Orth swinging around the circle with their candidate for president?—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Oh, first-rate. It's the "respectable" fellows, that is, the regular dyed-in-the-wool chaps, who assume to be leaders, who find such things just to their taste. The firm of C. Mobilier, D. Golyer, Venezuela & Co.—why not swing? Big thing! No investment except conscience; no loss, except that of the people; and who of that ilk care for the people?

Neighborhood Nippings.

The receipts of the Island Park assembly aggregated a little over $4,000, leaving a deficit of about $2,700.

The Indiana state camp meeting commenced in the city of Warsaw, August 6th, and continues for ten days. The attendance promises to be large.

Charley McDonald is clerking for Bettman, Bloom & Co.—Columbia City Post.

We bet, man, that the firm will be a bloomin' company, then.

The Columbia City Post says:

"'Tis Johnnie and the widow now who make the boys remark."

Then "Johnnie" and "the widow" must be getting up a spark!

Col. Wm. C. Williams, late greenback candidate for congress in the old 13th district, is enthusiastically for Hancock, and so are hundreds of those who voted for the colonel in 1878.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad company have just voted to increase their capital stock from $2,800,000 to $5,000,000 for the purpose of extending their line as far as the Straits of Mackinaw.

Levi Smith, a very wealthy and prominent resident of Elkhart prairie, dropped dead of apoplexy on last Monday evening. At the time his death occurred he was mowing weeds in front of his residence.—Elkhart Democrat.

Several buggy cushions and whips were one evening recently stolen from buggies hitched around the public square at Albion. It is suspected that the thieves hailed from Ligonier. Harvey Singrey's son was the heaviest loser. His loss is about $20.

Mr. Myers' drug store, at Collamer, was broken into Saturday night, the thieves being caught in the very act of pilfering the store by two gentlemen. One arrest has been made and the other two will soon be apprehended. Make it hot for them.—Columbia City Post.

Ought to have had a certain lady from Spencerville there. She would have warmed them!

We should like to know, from curiosity, just what the republican dictionary would term a "smirched candidate." Garfield stands convicted of perjury and bribe taking by a committee of his own party. Arthur is a removed custom house officer, discharged by his own party for "gross abuses, practical connivance, corruption and gross abuse and neglect of duty."—Lagrange Democrat.

The 'Busco boys claim they will have the largest and tallest Hancock and English pole in the county after Saturday next. They are making strong preparations for a big time next Saturday. Go in, gentlemen.—Columbia City Post, August 4.

And so, indeed, they did from all accounts. The "time" and the crowd were both huge, we understand, the speeches enthusiastically received and the pole literally "knocked the persimmon."

An exchange says:

"The greenbackers of Allen meet in convention August 14th for the purpose of placing a county ticket in the field."

What will they say to Mr. R. S. Taylor, who made the affectionate observation, in a speech printed in the Ft. Wayne Gazette, in 1878, that the fittest place for greenbackers was in a lunatic asylum? He was only repeating the gentle hint of his illustrious leader, though,—General Ben.

Speaking of the back pay steal which Garfield fathered in congress, the Colubus (O.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, republican, says: Garfield needed it and took it, but when the cow boys of Ashtabula began to howl on their milk routes and among the cheese mills, Garfield heard the voice of God in the voice of the people, and he dumped his grab down at the treasury door, and took a great big receipt for it on parchment, which he has been wearing as a liver pad ever since.—Lagrange Democrat.

A suit has been commenced against Columbia City for injury resulting from defective sidewalks. The Post says of it:

"The Post has no knowledge of the merits of her suit, but it does know that the tax-payers of the town are running a large risk every day for damages, owing to the way the streets and sidewalks are kept."

And we respectfully suggest whether the same may not be true in the many thriving towns of DeKalb county, namely: Butler, Corunna, Garrett, Spencerville, Waterloo, and even Auburn. What say the city dads respectively? Worth thinking of, eh?

The Ligonier Banner says:

The republicans of Noble county met in "mass" convention at Albion last Saturday. The question as to endorsing the action of the Noble county bar, [which had recommended S. E. Alvord for re-election to the clerkship—Ed. COURIER,] gave rise to an animated discussion. Messrs. Chapin and Prickett advocated no nomination, while C. O. Myers argued that it would be an act of cowardice not to nominate a candidate for that office. This opinion was plainly shared by a large majority, and was decisively affirmed by the convention. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a candidate for representative, about a half dozen individuals declining the honor of being defeated by Charley Inks.

We Endorse It.

In the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of yesterday evening, appears the following account of the nomination of Hon. S. S. Shutt for joint representative from this district, which occurred at Kendallville last Friday. The letter is written from this place and says:

Yesterday a large and enthusiastic democratic convention was held at Kendallville to nominate a candidate for the joint representative district composed of Elkhart, Noble and DeKalb counties. Hon. S. S. Shutt, the present representative from DeKalb, was nominated by acclamation, and his selection gives universal satisfaction, as it will add at least one hundred votes in each county to the general ticket. Mr. Shutt has lived almost his entire life in our county. His large executive and administrative qualifications, as well as his legislative experience, will make him more than an ordinary useful member, and the people of Northern Indiana will feel proud in having him their representative, and will feel secure that their interests will be protected. His election is conceded by the republicans.

News Notes.

An epidemic of typhoid fever—produced by impure milk—has appeared in Bristol, England.

Some idea of the consumption of matches may be formed from the fact that a single factory at Oshkosh, Wis., cut up 2,000,000 feet of logs into matches, and used $800,000 worth of revenue stamps during 1879.

A gentleman of Elmira, New York, has authorized the editor of the Gazette to wager $100 that Hancock carries Pennsylvania, $100 that Hancock carries Connecticut, $100 that Hancock carries New Jersey, $100 that Hancock carries New York, $100 that he wins all the above bets, and $1,000 that Hancock will be elected.

The materialized spirit of Star Eye, an Indian maiden, laid her hands upon Mr. Hannah, in a San Francisco spiritual seance. Mr. Hannah, who is a hard-headed and hard-hearted skeptic, did not take the blessing reverently, but grabbed the spirit hands, yanked with all his might, and not only pulled Star Eye (the medium disguise) out of the cabinet, but also an assistant who was endeavoring to hold her in.

And another thing, General Hancock always puts out a kerosene lamp by blowing down the chimney. Now we ask—in all candor we ask—can the American people afford to take the chances on a president who is liable any night to blow himself up with a kerosene lamp? The act would be utterly destructive of presidential dignity; it would lower us in the esteem of other nations, to say nothing of the entire forfeiture of the insurance. Citizens of the republic, you are warned. —[Burlington Hawkeye.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Behold, a Much Greater than Barnum's is Coming.

For some time we have noticed the career of a new show, organized in New York and Philadelphia during the past winter by the consolidation of a dozen or more big shows, under one management, and known as the Inter-Ocean. Recently this has been still further augmented by the addition of one other large concern, known as Batcheller & Dorris' great railroad show which made a considerable stir in the amusement world last season. The concentration of so much wealth and talent into one enterprise, very naturally arouses the envy of all inferior concerns.

The master general of the advertising department of the Inter-Ocean, said to be the largest twelve combined railway shows on earth, requests us to announce that this mammoth new enterprise for patronage and recognition in the amusement world will exhibit in Columbia City, Saturday, August 14, and Butler on Monday, August 16, giving three grand full and complete performances on each day, morning, afternoon and evening. During the short space of time this big consolidation has been before the American public it has literally turned the world upside down. It is evident that the old show fogies who have rarely hit upon a new idea, or take pride enough in the profession to advance its interests or increase its attractions, must step down and out when the Great Inter-Ocean crosses their track.

The Kansas City Times, in speaking of this show, says:

"Taken as a whole, and in every detail, the Great Inter-Ocean Show is the finest ever seen in Kansas City, and the best appreciated."

The Burlington Hawkeye, in noticing this show, says:

"The Great Inter-Ocean circus has come and gone and it is the general expression of all that they were satisfied. * * * The management have put a big show in the field this season that is worthy of patronage, and the only wonder is how they can afford to give so much for so little money."

The Springfield (Ill.) State Journal, a paper that is not given to indiscriminate newspaper puffing, and which never notices a show that is not up to all that is claimed by the advertisement, says:

"For two weeks past the Journal has had occasion to make mention of the Great Inter-Ocean Show and Menagerie, and to mention the date of its arrival, and opening into the Capital City. Yesterday was the day appointed, and the exhibition took place as announced.

"At 10 o'clock the grand street procession took place, and was witnessed by thousands of Springfield and Sangamon county citizens. As the management announced in their advertisements, the entire show was not made on the outside, but the attractions presented in the parade ensured a large attendance at the morning and afternoon exhibition, and a still larger one in the evening, and every body was satisfied that there was at least one show on earth that was as promised. * * * So far as the Inter-Ocean Show is concerned, we hesitate not to pronounce it one of the best that ever visited Springfield, and we heartily commend it to our brethren of the press, as well as to the public at large."

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Matilda McClellan, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALPHEUS McCLELLAN, Administrator.
July 30th, 1880. 32-3w.

D. D. MOODY, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, October term, 1880.

James Tinney, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce by Maggie Tinney, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October 1st, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 29th day of July, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
32-3w. W. H. Dills, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1880, at the late residence of Rudolph Sechler, deceased, about one mile southwest of Newville, the balance of the personal property belonging to his estate, consisting in part of some 500 or 600 bushels of wheat, oats, 20 head of cattle, three horses, farming implements, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: Three dollars or under, cash in hand; over three dollars, one year with 6 per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws with approve security. S. S. SHUTT, Administrator.
July 23d, 1880. 31-3w.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on Friday, August 20, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and most responsible bidder, the construction of a Howe truss bridge 100 feet in length, across Cedar creek, in the town of Auburn, on the extension of Seventh street. Bids will be received for both iron and stone abutments; the contract for bridge and abutments will be let separately, letting to take place at site of bridge. Plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the county Auditor's office. Bidders will be required to give a bond according to law, the work to be paid for in county orders. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 4th, 1880. 32-3w.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will on Friday, the 13th day of August, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a side-walk on the west side of the public square in the town of Auburn in said county, according to the following specifications:

Walk to be 8 feet wide, of pine planks dressed on one side to an even thickness; not more than twelve feet in length nor one foot in width and two inches thick, laid lengthwise on cross-ties of oak 3x6 inches in size, not more than four feet apart, and well spiked with spikes of sufficient size.

The work to be done to the acceptance of the said board of commissioners, and paid for in county orders. The board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. A bond will be required of the person taking the work. By order of the board. 32-2w.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

CLEARING OUT SALE FOR AUGUST

The Stock must be largely reduced this month. Low prices will do it. Take advantage of this great sale and secure some bargains. Rich Silk Parasols will be closed out regardless of cost. SUN UMBRELLAS marked down to clear them out.

Root & Company.

LAP ROBES.

Handsome Linen Lap Robes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each. Patent Mosquito Bed Canopies, Gauze Wire Screens for Windows, all sizes, at low prices. White, blue, green, buff and pin Mosquito Bar by the piece. Just what is wanted this hot weather.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LAWN SUITS.

Handsome styles, made up of printed Lawns and Organdies, with and without borders, closing out at greatly reduced prices; also a handsome line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made up of Ginghams, Lawns and Cambrics, marked down.

AT 10 CENTS.

We are closing out a large lot of fine yard-wide Printed Percales and Cambrics; former price 15 cents. At 8 cents we are closing out a lot of fine Printed Percales; former price 10 and 12½ cents. Japanese Parasols clearing out at a great sacrifice.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BUNTING SUITS,

Handsomely made and trimmed, marked down to close them out. Silks and stuff Suits, choice and elegant styles, will be sold regardless of original cost. Bargains can be secured the next few days in our suit department.

ROOT & COMPANY.

HARDWARE!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THE

NEXT THIRTY DAYS

Next Thirty Days

TO SAVE MOVING

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

TO OUR NEW BUILDING.

Call and Get a Bargain.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

Another Good Time.

The young folks' party given at the residence of W. J. Austin last Thursday night, only served to substantiate the fact that it is one of the best places in Auburn to be nicely entertained. The music, supper and dancing—and the ice-cream, by-the-way, which was served also at a "second table"—was, in the words of a young lady participant, "perfectly ethereal." The writer has never, that he knows of, tasted any "ethereal" ice-cream but if there is any such, that was some of it, and he got enough to last him through the season. So did one other h. o. g.—which means, hearty old gentleman.

More Married Maidens.

Here are the boys and girls who negotiated for permits to splice during the month of July:

Jacob A. Grill and Mary Dove, Henry Shimp and Mary M. Niswinger, Maldine J. Scott and Eliza A. Wheeler, Ezra M. Hopkins and Sarah A. Hicks, George Grund and Zelpha McBride, Wm. H. Shatto and Hattie B. Hackethorn, David Dilgar and Clara I Shaffer, Jno. J. Fink and Margaret J. Zimmermann, Christian Miser and Mary Shoats, Henry H. Neidig and Emma L. Husselman, E. Thomas Musser and Rebecca A. Betts, John B. Tuttle and Aldora Vian, Thomas McCrum and Lovina Rohm, Henry Peckart and Minnie Lahmbeck, Samuel W. Tarney and Emma R. Galloway, Samuel E. Segner and Lillie Bruner.

Her Journey is Ended.

DIED—At her home on Jackson street, Thursday night, August 5, at 10 o'clock, Sarah J. Sprott, wife of Major S. W. Sprott, aged 56 years and 3 months.

The deceased was born near Smithville, Wayne county, Ohio, April 20, 1824, and was married in her 24th year, or August 6, 1848, to Major S. W. Sprott, at Savannah, Ohio. Immediately after her marriage she came with her husband to Auburn, where they have made a pleasant home and enjoyed life together for a period of over thirty years. She was a lady whose superior qualities of heart made affectionate friends of those in whom she confided, and she has lived a christain life, having been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church at this place for thirty years.

The remains were interred in the Auburn cemetery at 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, many sorrowing friends being there to bid farewell, forever on earth, to one whose memory was dear to them. An impressive funeral sermon was preached at 10½ o'clock, Sunday morning, by Rev. H. Johnson, and thus closed the last chapter in the life of one who has earned a crown of glory in the Great Hereafter.

Mischievous Meeks.

Two or three times the COURIER has had occasion to mention the maneuverings of William Meeks, of Newville, who, while afflicted with mental derangement, has made several attempts to murder his family and burn down his house. It will be remembered that he has twice been confined in the asylum at Indianapolis, from which he as many times escaped, and that he was again sent there some months since. About ten days ago, or perhaps two weeks, he again effected his release, and as soon as it became known steps were taken to recapture him, it being well known that he is a dangerous man, and that his wife, who is in constant fear of him, stood in daily peril. Last Monday B. F. Blair, assisted by several immediate neighbors, cornered him and concocted a scheme by which he was made a prisoner, though not without a desperate struggle, he being well aware of their intentions, as he is at most times apparently sane. He is now in the county jail awaiting the action of the commissioners, and, since it seems impossible for him to be retained at the state asylum, it is to be hoped that they will make some disposition of him by which his family and the neighbors may be relieved of their constant apprehensions of butchery.

Lubricated His Jaw.

The laugh is now on John Robbins, of the Pioneer hardware store, and he knows it; he is painfully aware that he has for several days past been made a common target for base jokers to shoot at—with their mouths. But listen to the mournful story: Last Monday evening, in the dusky twilight,—"or words to that effect"—Frank Culbertson went into the store and purchased some lard oil, the bottle in which he got it having originally been used for hop bitters. John Robbins stood at the desk when Frank came up from the rear of the store, and John, with that tact born in some people, discovered the bottle; he was familiar with hop bitters, having often used the same for medicinal purposes, and when he read the label on the bottle he longed for a drink. Frank placed the bottle on the desk for a moment, turning his back, and John "got onto" it; and before a single hand could be outstretched to save him he had whisked out the cork, and filled his mouth with—lard oil! To say that he was sorry hardly expresses it; he even went so far as to let go of the bottle and spit out the entire mouthful, knowing that it might make him sick to swallow it; and if anybody wants to see a well-lubricated jaw, let him go in and ask John for a bottle of hop bitters.

—Forepaugh Saturday.

—Abright, the jeweler, is rusticating in Ohio.

—No democratic speaking at Auburn next Saturday.

—Turn out to the pole-raising to-morrow evening.

—For a good cigar, call on Davenport, the druggist.

—These are dog-days. Don't go in swimming, or you may get dogs.

—Use Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 33-3w.

—Attention ladies! A new invoice of those choice perfumes, at Davenport's.

—Jet beads, jet beads, jet beads, jet beads, 5 cents per bunch, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Work has again commenced on our artesian well. They are going toward China rapidly.

—Good heavy sheeting at 7½ 7¾ and 8 cents per yard, by the bolt, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Fruit-cans given away "show-day" —every can warranted tight—at B. Goodman's tin-shop.

—Frank Copper took his last Sunday in Chicago. He says it is a lively village and he had some fun.

—For a satisfactory nickel smoke, direct your steps to the postoffice and try some of Rainier's brands.

—Fleur De Mary, White Lilac, Frangipanni, India Bouquet and other choice perfumes, at Davenport's.

—There are now twelve men at the junction depot, clerks, agents and all, and they stand, politically, six and six.

—Frank P. Jones, of the firm of Fitch & Keegan, Fort Wayne, was in town Monday, endeavoring to sell some hats.

—Miss Lizzie Wood, of Angola, has been enjoying the society of her friends in the metropolis of the county this week.

—The Butler Record devoted its entire first and last pages to the shows, last week—the Inter-Ocean and Forepaugh's.

—Be sure and see Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s stock of clothing before buying elsewhere, as they can give you special bargains. 33-2w

—Owing to the temporary absence of Rev. H. Johnson, there will be no services in the Presbyterian church until further notice.

—Call for sample dose Rinehart's Liver Pills. Only one for a dose. Warranted not to gripe or sicken. Ask your druggist for them.

—Dr. Humphrey, of the Physicians' drug-store, went to church in Fort Wayne last Sunday. At all events, he was there all day.

—To-day Sam. Pommert is cleaning his front windows, so as to be able to see the show procession when it passes there in a day or two.

—Married, Thursday, August 5, at the Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. L. Rice, John F. Kagey and Miss Sarah J. Ritter, both of DeKalb county.

—It is pretty well known that B. Goodman makes the best and cheapest fruit-cans that are offered for sale in this county. All he asks is a trial.

—It is said that the ladies at the prominent watering-places have now become so modest that they wear their finger-rings when they go in bathing.

—For shirtings, denims, ticks, brown and bleached muslin, table linen, and towlings, at lowest prices in the market, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s for dry-goods, clothing, hats and groceries, as they have the largest assortment, at prices lower than the lowest. 33-2w

—Tom Scott has got his hands full this week—full of crossings. By Saturday night he will have laid down ten new cross-walks. Bully for the marshal.

—Young Albright, who was sent to the insane asylum from this county not long since, has been pronounced cured. Frank Leas brought him back this week.

—School commences one week from Monday, in consequence of which the girls are laying in a stock of gum and the boys are having their pants half-soled.

—Hats for children, boys and men. Boys' hats for 60 and 75 cents; men's hats for 60, 75 and $1.00; also a large line of fine fur hats, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Rev. H. Johnson is now finishing his vacation, having started Tuesday for Lakeside and a trip on the lakes. He has been a faithful laborer, and is entitled to a rest.

—Several of our society lads and lassies (or lasses) have received invitations and will attend a party to be given this evening by Misses Lillian and Lena Morse, at Angola.

—Get the new South Bend Chilled Plow at N. and G. Ensley's. The best chilled Plow in the world; sales increasing rapidly. They are boss. Also Red Jacket Plows, cheap.

—There will be an enormous crowd in town "show-day," and they are all wanted to examine the cheap fruit-cans at B. Goodman's. His cans are hard to beat in quality or price.

—The members of the Hancock and English club should each appoint himself a committee to raise recruits. The club is already large, but it can be doubled by active work.

—The Auburn Historical society will meet to-morrow (Friday) evening, at G. W. Gordon's art gallery. A full attendance is desired.

—Mrs. S. C. Clark has joined the army of ague sufferers this week, having had several hard chills. It is now Fred's turn to reciprocate the attentions he received last year.

—Sam. Pommert says he is thinking of buying a dray and horse, with which to earn his daily bread. Sam. would look nobby on a dray, but no ordinary horse could pull him around.

—To-morrow evening, at about five o'clock, a large Hancock and English pole will be erected on the corner of Main and Eighth streets, and a muscled crowd of democrats must be there.

—The democrats of DeKalb will please bear in mind that the speaking announced for next Saturday, at Auburn, will not take place, having been postponed on account of the show.

—Lafe J. Miller, our candidate for county treasurer, who has for two or three weeks been quite ill at his home in Corunna, has almost entirely recovered, and is again at work for the cause.

—Gertie May, baby daughter of Martin L. and Cora E. Hoffman, born April 22, 1880, died last Saturday, August 7. The funeral services were held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at the Presbyterian church.

—The fair at Fort Wayne commences September 6. Among the many attractions are horse races, wheelbarrow races, a grand floral display, exhibition of fine stock, sack races, etc., including many novel features.

—Geo. C. Shiffer, four years ago agent at the junction for the B. & O. road, is again at his old post, having last Monday accepted a clerkship with J. J. Martin, the present agent. He is an efficient railroad man.

—Attention, Clover Threshers! N. and G. Ensley are agents for the celebrated Ashland Clover-Huller, the best in the world. They have ordered them by the car-load. Call and see them, east of public square, Auburn, Ind.

—Frank Culbertson has built a neat and substantial barn on his premises in the north end. He will otherwise improve the property from time to time and make it as nice a little place as north Jackson street can boast of.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have the largest and best selected stock of boys', youths' and men's clothing ever shown in DeKalb county, at prices fully 15 per cent. below any other house in Northern Indiana. Call and see them before buying. 33-2w

—The members and friends of the M. E. society are requested to meet at the lecture-room to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a floral fair, which will be held in the near future. By order of the president.

—Standard granulated sugar, 11 cents per pound; good rice, 3 pounds for 25 cents; best Carolina rice, 10 cents per pound; No. 1 fine Saginaw salt, $1.20 per barrel; milk crocks, 85 cents per dozen; white fish, 7 cents per pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33 2w.

—The Garrett folks have thus far been unfortunate in their pole-raising, owing to mismanagement in attaching the ropes, it having broken down both Saturday evening and last evening. They are determined to put it up to-day, however, or "bust suthin' loose."

—As there will be a change of school readers the coming term, parents and guardians are requested before school commences, to exchange the old McGuffey reader for the new Appleton's, which exchange will be made at the store of Ensley & Co. without extra charge.

—The Sunday-schools of Richland township will have a basket picnic near the Pleasant Hill school-house, Saturday, August 21. Able speakers are invited. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Come with well-filled baskets and cheerful hearts.

L. W. TREESH, President.

—The Winifred club, of Waterloo, gave a delightful picnic and hop at Pleasant Lake yesterday afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Waterloo Rifles. A large number were present from all points, several Auburn people amongst the number, and a happy time was the result.

—It is our purpose to make a full and complete settlement of our company book-accounts at least once every year, by cash or note, and one year of our co-partnership having now expired, a settlement with each of our patrons is respectfully solicited. Please call at once, and oblige

31-4t. DRS. CASEBEER & MATHENY.

—Farmers of DeKalb, look here! You can save money by insuring with the Ohio Farmers' insurance company, whose agent will wait on you as soon as possible and give you the safest and cheapest insurance in the United States. J. W. Swaysgood in north half of county, for F. M. Thompson, agent. 32-2w

—Now is your time to attend camp-meeting. There will be a great camp-meeting (D. V) near the village of Nappanee, Indiana, commencing August 5, and continuing eight days, held by the Free Methodist denomination. The B. & O. railroad will sell excursion tickets at two cents per mile, to accomodate those who desire to attend. Come one, come all! 33-2w.

Refuted in Full.

Hereto appended is a correspondence from Garrett, relative to a "special" sent last Sunday from that point to the Chicago Tribune. It explains itself:

GARRETT, Aug. 10, 1880.

EDITOR COURIER: In yesterday's Chicago Tribune I observe a telegram concerning the speaking and pole-raising, which took place Saturday evening last, in which it is stated that the whole thing was a failure, and winds up by saying that "the writer, who has been a life-long democrat, now declares himself a Garfield man." The truth of the whole matter is, that the meeting, aside from a mishap while the pole was being raised, was a success in every way, the speeches being enthusiastically received by those who attended. The author of that dispatch, however, is known, and his statements, both as to the meeting and his having been a democrat, are pure fabrications, and he will be exposed. TRUTH.

Sedan.

—Roads are dusty.

—All for Hancock and English.

—Farmers are busy plowing for wheat.

—Corn in this vicinity is suffering for the want of rain.

—The workmen have just finished painting the church.

—Sedan will give a large majority for Hancock and English.

—Mr. L. W. Treesh, who has been quite sick, is around again.

—At the last meeting of the Red Ribbon club J. W. Bateman was elected secretary, Mrs. Ella Grate resigning.

—If some of our streets were paved with De Golyer pavement, it would help the looks of the city. Can't some one recommend it to the city council? We cannot pay $5,000 for the recommendation, but you will have our thanks.

St. Joe.

—Green corn is having its usual effect here.

—The ague is cooling off some of the west-enders.

—L. S. Taylor, who has been on the sick list, is convalescing.

—Mrs. Wm. Volmer is seriously ill. Typhoid fever is the malady.

—The "Good Samaritan" pitched his tent amongst us last Saturday.

—James Sechler has the frame up for his new residence, and the workmen are busily engaged thereon.

—Rob. Bailey has returned and is engaged in pegging away. He has been wrestling for a few days with chills.

—J. S. France has sold his west-end property to Sol. Barney, who, it is rumored, will soon become a resident of St. Joe.

—The railroad company has 30 or 35 men in the gravel pit at this place, and they are taking out about 60 cars of gravel each day.

B. A. Woodcox has purchased a farm in the suburbs of Kingtown, consisting of twenty acres of the Milliman farm. Price, $600.

—S. Shilling is making everything lively hereabouts; he has entered the grain-buying business and will try and be "king bee" as usual.

—It is said that Bill Leighty found a dead man (dead drunk) on the overhead bridge, one night last week. Bill says a good shaking brought the "stiff" to life, so that he could do a good job of cussing.

—Sol. Barney and wife spent one day last week in St. Joe, and were engaged in cleaning up the store-room recently occupied by L. B. We judge from the way Mrs. Barney handles the scrubbing-brush that she is as proficient in the duties of the household as she is at shooting burglars. SPARTA.

Dandelion.

If you are afflicted with Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, or any disorder of the Blood, use Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. It is purely vegetable, harmless as water, yet very thorough in its action. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 33-2w

THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW.

This Famous Combination of Menagerie, Museum, Circus, etc., is to exhibit here

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

Included among its menagerie wonders is a six-ton rhinoceros, a monster hippopotamus, sea-lions, and many other rare and costly animals. A leading attraction in the circus, and one which ought to attract crowds of sight-seers, is fifteen Asiatic, African and Ceylon elephants, all trained to perform a series of amusing and wonderful acts. Mons. Loyal, a French gymnast, will, at each exhibition, perform his famous act of permitting himself to be fired from a cannon, loaded with powder; he will be blown 60 feet through mid-air, and caught in the arms of a lady suspended head downward from a lofty trapeze, for Miss Ella Zuila is announced to appear and walk the high wire blindfolded, and cross it on a velocipede. A long list of equally sensational features are announced, any one of which is worth the admission fee to the entire exhibition.

THE VERY BEST.

The Washington Daily Critic, in which city Forepaugh recently exhibited his great show, commends it as follows:

"FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS.—It would be supposed that the mammoth spread of canvass which Forepaugh's Show is now performing and exhibiting under, would amply accommodate the largest audiences, but yesterday and last night gave evidence of the fact that extra additions are necessary in all future visits of this tremendous combination, aggregation and world's museum and bazaar, for as a matter of fact, hundreds of people were turned away, and many who gained admission were forced to stand during the entire performance. And such a performance! It would take several columns of the Critic to describe and to do full justice to the attractive features of the arena, they were of the most novel, startling and very best class, never before equaled in this city. In a word, that branch of the show presented, alone, more sights and wonders, for the one price of admission, than the majority of circuses exhibit in their combined attractions. The wonderful cannon feat, dashing slack wire feats, marvelously trained horses, gorgeous array of knights and ladies in courtly robes and glittering armors and sensational bare-back, pad and trick riding and thrilling trapeze and bar acts were witnessed, being presented in two rings by separate companies and enlivened by the funiest of funny clowns. The Menagerie and Museum are exactly as represented by the management. In fact, the entire show is far superior to what the bill boards and advertisements represent, and taken as a whole, we can say with the hearty indorsement of two-thirds of the population of Washington, that Forepaugh's Show is the best in every way that has yet exhibited in Washington. At the conclusion of this afternoon's performance a grand balloon ascension will be made by Mons. Phillippi."

This great show will exhibit at Auburn, Saturday August 14th, and the mammouth free for all procession will start from the show ground between 8 and 9 o'clock on the day of exhibition.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.31-tf

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

FAIR,
AT
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, 1880.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!

$8,000 in Premiums! $4,000 in Speed Ring!

Fair commences September 6, and continues through the week. Liberal arrangements made with all the railroads. Send to W. W. Rockhill, secretary, for programmes and premium list.

HAIL CLOTHING BUYERS!

To the Americans!
To the Germans!
To the Irish!
To the French!
To the Italians!
To the Citizens of all Nations!

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

And their Salesmen

GREET YOU!

Perhaps in our list of salesmen you may recognize an acquaintance. If not call and see us anyway. We will make a good impression on you (we hope).

FIRST OF ALL YOU WILL FIND

I. Lauferty and Alex. Lauferty,
Sam'l Morris and Harry Graff,
Wm. Stellhorn and Sam'l Arnold,
Amede Dodane and Frank Chapman,

Who can speak most any language, and can talk

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS

In a way that will certainly interest you. As for stock we can safely say it is second to none in Indiana in point of Quantity, Quality and all other fine points.

OUR PRICES SELL THE GOODS!

One Price, Square Dealing always at

A. S. LAUFERTY & Co., C. O. D.,

NO. 9 EAST MAIN STREET,

Exactly Opposite the North Door of the Court House, with a large American Flag over the sidwalk.

New Goods Arriving Daily. Fort Wayne, Indiana. Open till 9 at Night.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. 32-3w

GUST HELLMUTH, Administrator.

August 4th, 1880.

PINCHIN & BOYLE, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the DeKalb circuit court, October term, 1880.

George B. Tompson is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Elisabeth A. Tompson, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 8th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 10th day of August 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

33-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

One Black Alpaca Coats, Men's........ 75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,........ 76c
Three White Duck Vests, New........ 75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom........ 75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits........ $7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

A SUMMER SHOWER.

BY HATTIE E. CRESSY.

What can be more reviving,
On a sultry August day,
Than a quiet little shower,
And the scent of new-mown hay?

How the laborer's spirits brighten,
And he whets his scythe anew,
Toiling with renovated vigor,
When the blessed shower is through.

Forth goes the whistling boy
To turn the dripping swath;
No fear of further showers—
The wind is from the north.

The water stands in pools
Along the muddy street,
The schoolboy wades it through,
With bare and tawny feet.

The trout are clearly seen
In the limpid meadow brook,
And the cunning angler's bait
Decoys them to his hook.

The flowers look up and smile,
And the fields of waving grain
Look fitter for the harvest
After the glorious rain.

The birds trill little snatches
From their songs of early June;
The bees swarm round the clover,
Buzzing a drowsy tune.

But the crickets, those foretellers
Of the summer's coming doom,
Set up their doleful music
In a corner of the room.

One listens just a moment,
And feels a twinge of pain,
Then dispels his saddened feelings,
Thinking of the summer rain.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

ONE YEAR OF A GIRL'S LIFE.

"Let's leave this room just as it is, mamma. See, isn't it quaint? Jeannie, do look at this head of Beatrice and the frame—how elegant! This certainly must have been some girl's room."

Ethel Adams went prying curiously about the room as she spoke. It was a most unique and strange apartment, which seemed to have been hidden away from view for years, perhaps. Many things had been removed, but the window-hangings were still left—a massive walnut chair, a stool of embossed velvet, and many trinkets that make a room cozy and homelike as well as elegant. At one side was a mantel of stained marble, and above this hung that wonderful picture of which Ethel had spoken. The sad, mournful eyes seemed to plead for the absent owner of that room and to beg for the old silence and oblivion.

"Jeannie, I forgot to show you what I found, yesterday night, in this room, in the bottom of that bronze vase. I happened to tip the vase over, and this fell out. Edwin Dale was here at the time. See, it is set in garnets; isn't it a lovely face? I can't make out the engraving, only the last name, 'Kent,' and two letters, 's-e.'"

"A proud face, truly, and not one of a peasant's daughter," said Mrs. Adams, who was assisting the girls in deciding which rooms should be furnished for the summer.

The three bent their heads together, scrutinizing the small, olive face in its setting of gems.

"Kent, Kent, did you say, my dear? It seems I remember something about that name. We'll ask your father about it to-night."

"Oh, girls, is mamma up there?" called a voice from the foot of the stairs.

"Yes; come and see what I found."

"I want you all out on the west veranda. I've something to show you. Bring along your discovery, and we'll set up a curiosity shop," replied the voice below.

The group settled themselves in rustic chairs or reclined in swinging hammocks. The venerable and dignified Horatio Adams came down from his dusty office and joined the family, pushing his golden spectacles to the top of his forehead, and passing his fingers through the obstinate-curling white hair.

"Just see, papa and Owen, what I found!" And all the group bent together over the face that looked out at them so saucily, so defiantly, as though half angry at being inspected. "'Kent' is engraved on the back, and two other letters—part of a name, I think—'es.' See, there it is."

"I declare," said Horatio, drawing his chair closer to the rest of the party. "Can it be possible? Why, wife, you remember the Kents, don't you? This old mansion has been known as Castle Kent for a century, at least. It still belongs to some unknown heir—a Miss —, Miss —, let me see," running his fingers through and through his hair, grasping handfuls, as though the half-forgotten knowledge might be lurking among the thick clusters. "Miss Agnes Louise Kent—that's the name—only heir of Sir Gregory and Isabella Kent. I read an account of it not half a dozen days ago. The property amounts to something near three millions of money. A valuable estate, indeed—a moneyed estate. Quite a fortune—aye, in fact, a princely fortune."

Owen Adams gave a long, incredulous, though appreciative, whistle, at which the two girls exchanged knowing glances.

"What have you there, Owen?" questioned Ethel, the inquisitive.

"I hardly know myself. It's strange I should have forgotten it for so long," replied Owen Adams, the polished and elegant, fresh from the society of the elite of Paris and the continent. A purely English face, with its added charm of true refinement. He unlocked an ebony writing-desk, and took from it a small, handsomely-bound book. It was slightly discolored as though at some time it had been wet in some way. The back was of ivory, inlaid with pansies of mother-of-pearl. The lids were clasped with a single flower, mounted in gold. The whole was charmingly unique and beautiful. They all examined it closely while Owen told its history.

Passing through a street in Paris infected with an epidemic, he espied this book lying under the projecting slab of a stone step. He picked it up, but, not daring to enter the house or even to knock, he hastily slipped it into his pocket, thinking he'd advertise it the next morning. On reaching his hotel, he found the telegram calling him home, and, as the time was short, he threw this into his writing-desk and had never once remembered it until this afternoon.

"I think it must have fallen from a window, or else been dropped, in carrying out other goods; for, see, a part of this spray has been broken," said Owen.

Ethel, no longer able to restrain her curiosity, took the book into her hands and unclasped it.

"It's a girl's diary, as sure as I live!" she exclaimed, throwing up her hand, and pointing the front finger at the others—a fashion she had when deeply interested or excited—all the while running her eyes rapidly over the page.

"Read it aloud, Eth," spoke Jean, raising herself from her lazy position in the hammock. It took a great deal to excite her, for she was of that sluggish, luxurious temperament that little heeded mere passing excitements.

"Just listen," and Edith reads from the book:

ENGLAND, THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 18—.—As this is my last year at school, I shall keep a diary of any important events that may happen to me. I don't know what to say, as nothing has happened since my last visit to London. I don't believe I shall like this new business very much. But, as Cousin Rob says, "The practiced man maketh the perfect man." I wish I were a man; no, I don't either, for men are generally mean and selfish, and cruel. I only know two men I really like—one is Cousin Rob, and the other Prof. Huntington. I despise the rest——

"He, Monsieur Owen!" interrupted Jean.

If folks should read this book of mine they'd think it funny I didn't include that individual calling himself pater familias in my list of admired masculines, but I class him with all the abominable lot—and why? Louise Kent knoweth why.

"Heavens! Eth, is that name there, or are you fooling us?" asked Owen, coming up, and looking excitedly over her shoulder. All the group gathered round the girl to satisfy themselves that the reader had not played a joke on them. But Ethel's face told plainly that the revelation was as shocking to herself as to the others. Her excitable nature displayed itself in the short, tremulous breath and flushed cheek, as she pronounced the name, "Louise Kent."

"Marvelous coincidence," ejaculated the family sire.

"I fear it is some omen of evil," responded the slightly superstitious wife, who had learned from her Scottish grandams the fostered stories of witch and fairy.

"I remember now," continued Horatio Adams, "hearing once that there was some mystery in the family. Sir Gregory was killed almost instantly while on some wild expedition. He kept blooded horses and raced a great deal, I think."

"Read on, Ethel," spoke up the interested Jean; "see if she's the girl."

Ethel reads:

I guess I'll tear this leaf out and begin again, for mother might find it and then she'd cry, poor darling, and I'd feel awful. Mother is such a lady. Why *did* she marry that *fox*? I'm in a dark mood to-night, so I'll hide you away, little diary, and wait until some brighter day.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.—It is another dark, damp day. I hate gloomy days. This old house, with its forest of trees everywhere, making such mournful sounds, seems like a prison. I'm sorry I wounded Prof. Huntington's feelings to-day. I'm always stumbling into *somebody's* tender feelings. I guess I *am* a serious mistake, *as he* whom I so hate has so often told me. I can see his steely eyes before me continually. Sometimes I wish he would never come home again.

I wish to goodness I could be like other girls or like my mother. I don't want to be a lamb, nor a bird, but I do hate to be a porcupine, so full of hatefulness I don't dare to be touched. I believe I'll write me out some resolutions and try to live to them:

Whereas, I, Louise Kent, or, rather, Agnes Louise Kent—

"The same girl, as I live!" exclaimed Owen.

"The very same; heir, sole heir, to $3,000,000 of money, a most magnificent estate," chimed in the father.

"I wonder if she's alive yet," said Jean.

"I feel awfully guilty at reading this book. It just seems I'm doing some mean, sneaking thing. Here, you read awhile, Owen," said the conscientious Ethel, laying the book on her brother's arm, and throwing herself back, as if half exhausted.

"We had best find out, if possible, if this is the true heir. Such an estate, so valuable and so extensive, ought not to get into anyone's hands on a mere pretense," remarked Horatio.

Owen reads:

Whereas, I, Louise Kent, or, rather, Agnes Louise Kent, am given to always doing those things I do most earnestly desire *not* to do, and ever leaving undone those things I desire most *to do*, and as I wish to correct—

"Here a blank has been left for two or three pages," said Owen, turning the leaves to another date.

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.—How the time has flown since I last wrote! Ah, me! it seems like *ten years*. Something dreadful has happened in our family. It makes my blood run cold to think of it now. But I believe I have no human heart when I think of *him*. How he has cursed us all. But when they carried him in, all mangled and bleeding, with his wild eyes staring at us with such a glassy stare, I *did* pity him. Yes, I almost forgave him. And to see mother, poor, dear, broken-hearted mother, after all he has done for her; after all the desolation he brought to her, to see her take his face in her hands and bend over him, whispering "my husband" as tenderly as though that same face, with its leers and taunts, had not crushed all the glad, joyous life out of her. Oh, it was all so dreadful! I wonder if God forgave him at the last. I'm glad I'm not God to judge men. I couldn't cry; even when I stood and looked into that cold, still face I could only say to myself that those close, white lips were never again to utter words that would sting me almost to madness. I could not shed a tear, even when I saw them bury him away forever. I felt only a deep sense of freedom. But my poor, dear mother; I must support her tenderly with all the strength I possess.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.—I have given up my school, and shall do all I can for mother. She is drooping and failing every day. I must do something to brighten her life. She is my all! How I love her! All the love and devotion I might have given two are centered in my mother. I am changing. I can see it in myself. The careless, defiant Louise Kent is now a sober, almost a somber, woman. How circumstances change us. To-day I was 20. Twenty! I cannot realize it. Just one year ago to-night brother Mark and I rowed up the lake to see the old town by moonlight. How distinctly I remember the lonesome screech of the owl, and how cold and spectral he looked, outlined against the sky. As we dipped our oars silently along under a willow, a nightingale, startled by our gliding boat, sang out a long, wild, wailing song, as if his heart were breaking. I remember Mark sat so quietly as we came along, and I noticed as the moonlight fell across his face there was on it an unspeakable look of pain and sadness. As he lifted me from the boat, he bent so tenderly and kissed my hand, saying: "Your birthday kiss, Louie; recall this boat-ride, and the owl, the tower and the nightingale when this day returns again. I shall be far away, but I shall remember you." Oh, my darling brother! come back to your lonesome sister. Little did you dream that as far as earth is from heaven would you be separated from me to-night.

Here Owen coughed and curled his mustache; Jean had turned her face away; impulsive Ethel was sobbing, with her hands and face buried in her mother's lap; Mrs. Adams sighed sympathetically, and toyed caressingly with Ethel's brown curls; Horatio Adams leaned back in his chair, rubbing the eyes of his glasses most vigorously. After a moment of silence, in which no one spoke because the feeling was mutual, Owen read on:

The noble boy! Why was it all his bright dreams and ours must be broken in one short year? Why must he lie like a shattered shaft that was so beautiful, so fair, so shining? With his proud intellect that had flashed out before the world like a spotless saber. Sometimes when I think of the dear boy's death, and of all his hard fate and mine, I grow bitter against God, and man, and nature, and everything. In my insanity I clench my hands and shake them in the very face of heaven.

Can I be forgiven?
Crave I forgiveness?

THURSDAY, April 1.—Mother grows frailer. Sometimes I pray that she may be mine yet a little longer. She clings to me so tenaciously, depending on me in all things. The estate is settled. Everything is mother's and mine—even this prison-house. Cousin Rob writes me that our apartments in Paris are awaiting us. I think I shall have mother removed, before the warm days come on. I do not know whether I shall like Cousin Rob's new wife or not. Someway the Spanish women were always repulsive to me, but I have decided to receive her as gracefully as possible. Is it miserably selfish in me to wish that Cousin Rob had never married?

TUESDAY, June 11.—We are in Paris. I think mother has improved. Whom should I meet to-day but dear Prof. Huntington? I came near making myself foolish, but it was so like meeting something infinitely dear to one. He is so silent, so sober, so gentle, so gallant. His face seems to tell me of some history. I wonder what it is. I wonder if he has carried some secret in his heart until it has turned to stone, like mine? He is the same lone man.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.—Last night mother slept but little. I feel she is slowly slipping from me. She has been telling me to-day of the happy days of her girlhood when her proud old father, Lord Autly——

"Autly, did you say, my son?" asked Horatio Adams, starting from his seat like one half wild. All the group involuntarily started to their feet.

"Lord Autly," repeated Owen.

"That was my grandfather's name, Autly, Autly—yes, that's it, my mother's father. He had seven sons, one married a peasant's daughter and grandfather disinherited him. But I have heard that he was a shrewd fellow and became rich, enormously rich, in fact he owned a manor. He must be the one. Read on, my son, read on."

Owen continues:

How her father, Lord Autly, taught her to ride to the chase, and play at back-gammon, his favorite game. Then she told me of her betrothal to young Sir Gregory Kent, the dashing English heir, and of her great love for the poor peasant, Lee McHunt, for which my father never forgave her, neither did he fail to recall it though she has been to him all these years a loyal, tender, forbearing wife, never even allowing this old love a place in her memory. She told it to me to-day for the first time. Then she sank back on her pillow and closed her eyes, lying there so pale and silent I put my hand on her heart to see if it was throbbing. I firmly believe these years of silence, of waiting, of enduring, of persistently burying the past, have almost taken the spirit out of its frail vessel of clay. Prof. Huntington came to see us to-day. As he left, he asked me to drive out with him again to-morrow. If mother is strong enough to be left alone, I may go for a short time. I feel I must be near her every moment.

MONDAY, Aug. 5.—Last night we sat together, two friends. Kind and tender the ties that bind us. But how widely different our lives! His I knew but briefly. It was a lonely, lost life. A bitterness and a pain had entered it, a depth of sadness fathomed by no human creature. Yet, above it all, he smiles and puts back the hatefulness of many and soothes those about him with the winsome winning of his spirit. Why can I not love this man who has told me so passionately of his long, patient waiting for my love? He fulfills my highest ideals of manliness and manhood. Why is there no answering note to this pleading cry? Has my heart become granite that it is so icy still; so shut away and barred from human love? We sat alone—all alone as the darkness of the night settled down over Paris. It was that time of oppressive silence after one has been asked a question one dares not answer with loyalty to truth. The muteness seeming fittest, we sat in silence. Down in the busy street below us we watched together the passing panorama. Some boys played hide-and-seek among the trees and boxes; two lovers passed slowly by; an old man bent under his burden of years plodded home from his hard day's work with to-morrow's bread; two sober, thoughtful business men met, stopped, settled some point in daily work, wrung each other's hands and passed on, each to his own way; a carriage drove slowly up just across the way, and a short, white coffin was brought out and stowed away as though it already contained the spectral form of some mother's dead baby; a wood sawyer with his wife and dirty children came out of an alley and stole noiselessly down a narrow street. Some guards in uniform came tramping down the street with measured tread at the shouts of their Captain. On, on, they all swept, the multitude, the unthinking throng, each with his own burden, his own secret innerself a mystery still. We had noted all unconsciously almost. His eyes met mine. We were asking of each other the same question. He arose quickly, saying, "It grows late, I will see you to-morrow," and was gone.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12.—I must write but a word. My dear mother has been attacked by an epidemic fever. I greatly fear for her. I must be strong to meet anything. Prof. Huntington is untiring in his attentions.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.—Mother is still very low. My head reels. My pulses throb so violently, I am almost beside myself. It is only because of the constant watching and care. I'll be better to-morrow. It is one year to-night since I wrote first in this little book. Oh life! Prof. Huntington has been smitten with the fever. I cannot write more to-night. What next shall I write, I wonder, and when, and where?

Owen Adams tossed the book into his mother's lap, and passed his hand over his eyes, for the strain of steady reading made them painful.

"Elegant!" Jean remarked, less languidly than was her usual wont. "That's as good as a novel, Eth. Let's have it published."

"Jean Adams, how could you!" reproachfully answered Ethel.

"Husband, I think you'd best advertise this book, had you not?"

"Yes, yes," answered Horatio Adams, rising and pacing back and forth with his hands behind him, "Yes, I'll attend to that to-morrow. Too valuable an estate to be lost to its owner. If the girl is dead, as may be possible, then I think the Sutleys fall joint heirs. Yes, yes," half soliloquizingly. "What's the last date? Oct. 6? Why, let me see; that's something over three months."

"Owen, we must see to this matter to-morrow."

Owen gives another prolonged whistle, and asks Jean for the picture set in garnets. Supper is announced. Louise Kent is discussed. The book is advertised, and all wait patiently, or impatiently, as the case may be, for some response.

And so, dear reader, must we.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THIS is an easy way of detecting the purity or adulteration of a sample of wine: Dip a small sponge into the wine to be tested. Place the sponge then in a saucer, the bottom of which is covered with a small quantity of water. If the wine is pure, it will take from a quarter to half an hour before the water in the saucer becomes colored, but if the wine is not pure, the coloring of the water takes place immediately.

BOOTH'S DEATH.

The Story Told by the Man in Whose Arms He Died.

The story of the death of the elder Booth, as told by Mr. James H. Simpson, who lives now in Salem, N. J., and who was a perfect stranger to him, is very graphic. He narrates the incident as follows:

I had taken passage on the steamer J. W. Chenoworth, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, at the same time that Booth did, though at the time unknown to me save by reputation. We had been one day out from New Orleans when I noticed a man walking back and forth in the saloon, with his hands behind him, his head bowed in deep thought. I sat observing him closely, trying to recollect when and where I had seen him, for that I had certainly seen that man I was fully convinced. A gentleman came to me and remarked: "That is the tragedian, Booth." I then remembered having seen him in his last play at the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans. The second day out he was absent from the saloon, and, on inquiry, I found that he was confined to his state-room very sick. Well knowing the careless regard strangers have on those boats for one that is sick, I at once visited his room, apologizing for my intrusion, and offered my services to him in any manner that might be useful. After scanning me with a look of penetration and surprise that I can never forget, he accepted the offer. On examining his room I found that he had been neglected. I immediately called the porter, had the room cleaned out, clean linen put on him and on the bed; ordered some gruel made for him, as he was too weak for stronger nourishment, but there was no medical attention at hand and he wasted away very fast. The third day after he was taken he could not turn over without help. I saw that he was getting in a hopeless condition, and, thinking to stimulate his energies, gave him some brandy and water, having to saturate a rag and place it between his teeth, his jaws having become rigid, but on tasting it he made an effort to remove it from his lips, and spoke with difficulty, "No more in this world." I saw that he had no hopes of living, and felt anxious in regard to his hope for the future; but, being a young man and an entire stranger, I felt it to be a very delicate situation for one of my experience, but, with a mental prayer thay I might be sustained, I commenced bt asking him if he had a wife. He answered with a look of astonishment and an emphatic "Certainly I have." I then asked if he had any message to send her, but I could not understand him; but he seemed to say, in his look and features, "Oh, that I could talk!" But, poor man, his power of utterance was so impaired that he could scarcely utter a word distinctly. He attempted to tell me of his travels in California, but I could understand nothing but that he had suffered a great deal and been exposed very much. On the fourth day after he was taken I asked him if I should read to him from my Testament. He seemed anxious that I should, when I selected an encouraging chapter and read, while he gave the deepest attention. I then asked him if I might pray for him. His eyes became dim with moisture and he signified his consent, while I knelt beside his bunk and besought the Great Father of us all, before whom he was so shortly to appear, to receive him, though at this late hour, for the sake of Him that died that sinners might trust in His mercy. He seemed very grateful, and attempted to put his arms around my neck as I bent over him to smooth his pillow.

On the fifth day, about 1 o'clock, he died. I was with him all the morning until the bell rang for dinner, when he repeated the words several times distinctly, "Pray, pray, pray!" accompanied by a beseeching look. We were then below Louisville, Ky., where, upon arriving, the Captain procured a metallic coffin and telegraphed to his wife in Baltimore to meet the corpse in Cincinnati, which she did, taking it to Baltimore for interment.

Extemporaneous Utterances.

We see that at the school commencement a favorite selection is Ingersoll's "The past rises before me like a dream." It is credited to his address to the soldiers at Indianapolis. The first time he delivered it was in this city at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument, several years before the celebration at Indianapolis was thought of. It was recognized then as a very fine effort, but the celebration was a local affair, and, although it was reported in the papers here and the speech given pretty fully, it attracted no special attention and in a short time was forgotten. When he delivered it in Indianapolis some of the Peoria people thought they recognized their old friend, and they went to the files of the papers, and there, sure enough, was "The past rises before me like a dream" in pretty much of its old coloring. He had brushed it up some, trimmed it down and made some verbal changes; but to all intents and purposes it was the same speech. Those who listened to him in Indianapolis thought it was the sudden inspiration of the moment. The fact of it is, the inspiration of the moment is quite as likely to make a fool of a man as it is to put him on his mettle. A man does his best work when he has the time to prepare it, and the better he prepares the better he does it as a general thing. A friend of Ingersoll in this city relates that four years ago before he went to Cincinnati to nominate Blaine, he went into Bob's office one afternoon and found Ingersoll walking the floor. As the other approached Bob turned around and said: "Like a plumed knight he entered the lists and tore the tongue of slander from the throat of treason." The friend did not know what he meant, but when Bob went to Cincinnati and nominated Blaine he saw that even then he was conning over in his mind what he should say. Those who saw him then fancied that he went up in the heat of the moment and uttered the first thing that came into his head. The fact was that on the top of all his study, the night before, E. C. Ingersoll, his brother, and R. H. Whiting insisted that he should carefully prepare himself. He sat down at a table in their room in the Burnett House. There he wrote the speech that is now historical, gathered up the sheets, read them over and left them. The late John T. Harper, who was present, put them in a place by themselves, intending to preserve them as a souvenir. While they were gone to the convention, however, the ubiquitous hired girl came into the room and "put it to right," and carried the papers away. This is about the way with all extemporaneous speeches, although Bob is a man who needs as little preparation as any one.—*Peoria Journal.*

PASSING SMILES.

A PHILADELPHIA girl who pads her bathing suit says it is the safest and surest way to reform.

A GREAT number of rheumatic people who object to the round dance like to be around when it is danced.

BEECHER professes to honor the man who slops over. He says if a man has a big bucket and only a pint of water he won't spill it.

AN Illinois lady writes that the mission of a widow in this life is to tell to her casual male acquaintances how elegant all other men are.

ELI PERKINS understands something about the distillation of wood ashes; but he says it is impossible to get a lie out of whole cloth.

WHEN the trunks of a society belle are driven into Saratoga the ancient inhabitants think that a lot of circus wagons are entering the village.

A LADY being asked how old she was replied: "I was married at eighteen; my husband was then thirty. Now he is twice as old—that makes me twice as old. I'm thirty-six.

On its death bed the Corry *Daily Press* exclaimed: "You might as well try to drive a railroad spike with a tack hammer as to run a nonpareil newspaper in a small pica town."

THE following explanation of a legal term is offered by a Teutonic member of the Canton Police force: "Ven I git me out a habeas scorpious I can chust as vell catch a man where he ain't as where he is."

"THE Lord loveth a cheerful giver," but it doesn't count for a man who puts twenty-five cents in the contribution box on Sunday, and then makes his wife economize on butter during the remainder of the week in order to make up for it.

WHEN a man fails to laugh at one of the King of Burmah's jokes, he is knocked down and traveled over and strewed about. And it's a great blessing that the King's jokes are always so funny that nobody ever seems able to help laughing at them.

JUST now the newspapers are teeming with the paragraph, "Don't drink ice-water when you are hot, "and it is one that should be regarded by all. The time to drink ice-water is along in the dead of winter, when it is a tight scratch to keep from freezing to death.

"THE concatenation of circumstances," said Evarts, "has not evolved out of my pre-eminent position in the administration any elements except such as were dissentaneous to a successful aspiration after a more elevated situation; all my strivings for a boom have resulted in a boomerang."—*Puck.*

"GOODS at half price," said the sign. "How much is that teapot?" asked the old lady who had been attracted by the announcement. "Fifty cents, mum." "I guess I'll take it, then," she said, throwing down a quarter. The dealer let her have the teapot, but took in his sign before another customer could come in.

THE Albany *Argus* relates that two Vassar College girls were on their way home over the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad the other day. "Maryland!" yelled the brakeman, as the train pulled up to a station. "What did he say?" asked one of the girls. "Maryland," replied the other. "Oh, let's get out!" exclaimed the first with sudden interest. But they were too late. The train had started.

A LADY had in her employment a young man from the country. On certain occasions he was instruced to inform any company who might ring at the door, that "Mrs. —— was not at home." One day John made this reply to a lady, who shortly went away, leaving a card and a promise to call again. As the card was handed to his mistress, she said: "John, what did you say to the lady?" "I told her that you were not at home." "Well, John, I hope you did not laugh." "Oh, no, ma'am," said John, "I never laugh when I tell a lie."

IT was a sad occasion. The doctors said the man couldn't live, and weeping friends surrounded his bedside. But he was not reconciled to depart. He was young and there was much to hold him to life. He struggled hard, mentally, to accept the situation, but he couldn't feel right about it. At length he opened his eyes and asked in a feeble whisper if the leader of the village band was at home. If so, he desired, as a last dying request, that the band be brought out and allowed to play one of their favorite airs—No. 6, he thought—under his window. The appeal was granted, and before the concluding strain was reached a submissive smile hovered about the shrunken lips of the departing one, as he murmured, "I'm resigned. Nothing—worse—can—happen—now." Then his light went out.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

THE materialized spirit of Star Eye, an Indian maiden, laid her hands upon Mr. Hannah, in a San Francisco spiritual seance. Mr. Hannah did not take the blessing reverently, but grabbed the spirit hands, yanked with all his might, and not only pulled Star Eye (the medium in disguise) out of the cabinet, but also an assistant who was endeavoring to hold her in.

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Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 16th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $5, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 2 box.

FARM NOTES.

A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* says that he has sold in eight months, from two cows, 537 pounds of butter, besides the amount used in his family.

The most approved method of catching a sheep is to wait until the animal gets behind and close to several other sheep, then make a dash at its left hind leg, catching hold of the leg with the right hand above the hock.

To cure the scab or scurvy legs in poultry, take lard and kerosene oil, equal parts, to which add sulphur sufficient to make a paste; rub the legs with the mixture till the scabs come away, then smear with a little olive oil.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* is authority for the statement that seventy-five acres of the farm of Levi Slayback, near Dayton, in that county, have yielded the present harvest the handsome quantity of 3,650 bushels as fine wheat as ever was placed on any market.

The army worm is causing much alarm in many parts of New Hampshire. Ditching proves to be the only effectual means of staying their progress. Heavy stone rollers, drawn by oxen, have been brought into requisition to crush the worms as they advanced.

Wheat is a very hardy plant, and it is a mistake to suppose that it is directly destroyed by the cold of our severest winters. Usually wheat is winter-killed by alternate freezing and thawing, snapping the main root above where the feeding roots have put forth.

A Vermonter writes in favor of Guinea hens as valuable in the way of guarding the other fowls from hawks by day, and polecats, cats, and human thieves at night. A slight disturbance about the premises sets these sentinels to giving the watchword, and it is not easy to quiet them until order is restored. They are easily reared, and are invaluable in this direction.

No animal is so badly abused as the pig. The hired man thought it a great hardship that we required him to clean their floor thoroughly twice a day. But he ultimately found it much the easiest, as each daily cleaning was a mere nothing. Pigs are naturally cleanly, if permitted to be so, and, when comfortably provided for, thrive better and fatten faster; and one would think the farmer would prefer to eat such pork to that taken out of a manure hole.—*Country Gentleman.*

A recent writer advises sowing orchard grass and clover in August. This is well if moist weather succeeds, so that the young clover becomes well established before winter. Otherwise, if small and backward the frost is likely to kill it. As the seasons are apt to be dry rather than moist, in the latter part of summer and the beginning of fall, the preferable way is to defer sowing clover seed until spring, putting it out as early as possible so as to get the benefit of what early moisture there may be. This is the safe way; the other, as has been sufficiently proved, is usually unsuccessful in the northern climate. Where clover is sowed with orchard grass, plaster should be applied to favor the clover, which otherwise, on strong ground, will be overcome by the grass, orchard grass being one of the strongest growers. —*Chicago Times.*

Every farmer, says the *Country Gentleman*, has noticed that about the time of wheat harvest, if the fowls are allowed the run of the fields and barn-yards, there is a material increase in the egg supply. I think the second fact is the natural result of the first. I have fed corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax and sunflower seeds, and have found nothing equal to the whole wheat as food for fowls. For young chicks it seems especially adapted. After two or three days of feeding on soft food the young chicks will pick up the whole wheat quite greedily; and will thrive on it as on nothing else. Growing chickens have a large demand for lime, and especially bone material, and this is more easily supplied in whole wheat than in any other grain. If wheat were $2 per bushel it would still be the cheapest food for young chicks. Farmers can, however, economize by feeding wheat screenings and damaged wheat, which, though unsaleable, is nearly as good for chicken feed.

A Texas Plan of Keeping Sweet Potatoes.—Go into the woods and cut a hollow tree, about six inches in diameter and five feet long. Cut holes in the side of this, and place one end in the ground. Lay straw all around the "pipe," and, on this lay potatoes, and pile them up in a pyramidal form to the top of the "pipe." Then get straw and lay over them, also corn stalks, pretty heavily, and throw on dirt until the pile is covered good—at least six inches. Do not cover the top of the "pipe" for two or three weeks, so that the steam arising from the potatoes can escape. At the first intimation of cold weather cover the "pipe," but always open it in good weather. To get into this "bank," as we call it, simply make a hole in the south side to put your hand in, but keep it covered also, "when not in use." By this method, a small family can, with very little trouble, keep all their potatoes through the winter.—*Cor. to the Fruit Farm.*

Killing Large Weeds.—Some weeds may be effectually exterminated by cutting off the stalks close to the ground with a scythe. The proper time to do this work is soon after they have attained their growth, but before the seeds have matured. The branches of some weeds are so close to the ground that they can only be severed from the roots by the use of a hoe, which should be very sharp in order to do the work well and with any considerable degree of ease. Weeds should be cut quite early in the season, in order to prevent the ripening of the seeds that would give trouble another year, if not the same season they grow. The seeds of some weeds are entirely ripe while the pedals of the blossoms are still fresh. The appearance of the plant affords no indication of the maturity of the seed, as in the case with grain. It requires considerable pains to destroy some large weeds, as burdocks, mullens and Canada thistles. The stalks must be cut several inches below the surface of the ground or they will throw up suckers in the same manner as trees and bushes. A sharp spade or a narrow steel blade fixed to a handle is the best implement to use for the purpose. After the stalk is cut and removed, it is well to drop a handful of salt on the stump that remains in the earth. A drop of sulphuric acid, applied with the end of a stick, is effectual in destroying the life of the roots of weeds. Strong lye, Paris green or London purple may also be employed for the same purpose with most excellent results. It is always best to make sure work with large and troublesome weeds.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

Jelly molds should be greased with cold butter. When you wish to remove the jelly or pudding, plunge the mold into hot water, remove quickly, and the contents will come out in perfect form and without any trouble.

Put a quantity of elder flowers into a jug, pour boiling water on them, let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and strain through muslin. Wash the face every morning with the decoction. It will remove sunburn and freckles, and will beautify the skin.

Fire-Proof Cotton Fabrics.—If a teaspoonful of powdered borax is added to every pint of starch used in starching cotton goods, they can not be made to burn with a blaze. The borax can have no injurious effect upon the cloth or upon the wearer, and is so cheap that every one can afford it.

Cold Water Cake.—One teacupful of sugar, piece of butter the size of an egg, one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar in a coffee-cupful of sifted flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of soda in one-half teacupful of water, whites of two eggs beaten to stiff froth, and put in last; flavor to taste.

Sponge Cake.—One tumbler of sugar, one tumbler of flour, five eggs—yolks of eggs beaten light, with sugar, whites to stiff froth—add flour, and stir as little as possible after the flour is put in; flavor with one teaspoonful of essence of lemon; bake in a pan, crease and brake, but do not cut.

Cucumber Pickle.—Put five hundred cucumbers in a tub with four quarts of salt; cover with boiling water, and let stand twenty-four hours; take them from the brine and put them in jars with three dozen onions and eight peppers; cover with boiling vinegar, in which you have put two tablespoonfuls of cloves, alspice, and cinnamon, a lump of alum the size of an egg, and one pound of brown sugar.

Troy Rolls.—One pint of milk, one half cup of butter, one-quarter cake of compressed yeast, two quarts of flour. Heat the milk and butter until the butter is melted; add the yeast, pour the mixture in the middle of the flour, stir a little. If mixed at 9 A. M., mold at 1 P. M., without adding any more flour. Four hours later, or one before baking, mold into rolls. Bake twenty minutes.

Beef Stewed with Snap Beans.—Take four pounds of rather fat brisket, two finely-chopped onions, a tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of white pepper, as much cayenne pepper as you can take on the point of a pen-knife, six cloves and a quart of water; have the water boiling before putting in your beef and seasoning; let it come to a boil after putting them in, then set it back on the stove to simmer for three hours, skimming occasionally; keep your pot closely covered, and be careful not to let it stop stewing; string and split lengthwise cross the seed two quarts of beans; put them in with your beef, adding a tablespoonful of sugar and a gill of vinegar, and let them boil for half an hour.

Stories of the Dumas.

It was during the successful period of the drama of "Henry III.," one day, that Mlle. Mars was receiving friends and admirers, Dumas, the elder, presented her with a beautiful satin-bound copy of the drama, and an old doctor who was present exclaimed rather simply: "So you are a tragedy-maker, young man?" "Yes," replied Dumas, "just like you; the only difference is that you have yours bound in deal."

Dumas was a great friend of Vatout's, who was so devoted to Louis Philippe's family that he followed them into exile. On hearing of his death, "Poor fellow," said Dumas, "and how did that happen?" "At dinner; the water they had to drink was very bad; the Princes were all sick, but Vatout died." "The courtier!" said Dumas with a smile.

Being present one evening with Sand at the first performance of an execrable piece, he was conversing loudly with her, when a *bourgeois*, seated in front of them, turned around and sharply requested them to be quiet. "What," exclaimed Dumas; "you have the good luck to hear George Sand and Alexander Dumas conversing together, and you are not satisfied!"

Dumas was a very powerful man, and rather proud of his physical strength. His father, Gen. Dumas, Marquis de la Paillerie, notified his birth to Gen. Brune in the following terms: "My wife has just presented me with a boy, eighteen inches long and weighing ten pounds and a half. If he keeps like that at 25 he will be no pigmy." The father was also a man of great strength, whose feats were renowned in the records of the French army. An engraving of the time, now in the hands of Dumas, Jr., represents him alone on the Brixen bridge holding in check of body of Austrians, killing three, wounding eight, and causing the others to retreat. The Marquis was a mulatto; being one evening at the theater in a box with a lady, a young coxcomb entered, and offered to see her home after the play. "Thanks," said the lady, pointing to the General; "I am with this gentleman." "Indeed," exclaimed the young man, sneering, "I took him for your servant." He had no sooner uttered this piece of impertinence than the General took hold of him by the collar, and, lifting him like a feather, threw him on to the stage.

His grandson, the present academician, is a chip of the old block, of extraordinary physical strength, and most adroit in all athletic exercises, which, as every one knows, does not prevent him from being as witty as his father. Somebody speaking of Alexandre Dumas to his son was saying one day: "After all, your father has sometimes written inferior works, but he never wrote tiresome ones." "It was through selfishness," replied the son, "they would have bored him first."

An Enoch Arden at Mount Vernon, Ohio, is likely to get his wife back, for he returns with a fortune of $30,000, while the Philip Ray is a shiftless fellow, and has led the Annie Lee a miserable life for fourteen years.

CHICAGO.

What a Paris Paper Says About the Metropolis of the West.

[From the Parisian.]

The city of Chicago is a town which, according to Mr. John Bright, no public school-boy in England can point out on the map. The first Emperor Augustus erected in the forum at Rome a golden mile-stone. It stood as a symbol that there was the center of the world. From this golden point artificial highways extended throughout the empire, and hence arose the expression, "All roads lead to Rome." All railroads do not lead to Chicago, but a good many of them do. Of the 84,000 miles of lines in the United States, at least one-eighth are in roads centering in Chicago. No less than 2,000 locomotives enter and depart from that city every twenty-four hours. Chicago is now a young city, but it is a great and prosperous one. In 1854 the population was 55,872. It is believed that this year's census will show that the number has reached half a million souls. In 1839, one year after the city was organized, the first shipment of wheat was made eastward by the lakes. The amount was seventy-eight bushels. The total receipts of cereals twenty-five years later were 13,000,000 bushels. In 1879 there were 138,000,000 bushels, with a value, all told, of $78,080,000. Last year the number of hogs received was 6,588,000, and cattle 1,215,700. The total value of the live stock handled was over $107,000,000. It will not be surprising to learn that about one-half the pork-packing of the United States is done in Chicago, when it is known that the slaughter-houses of the packing district can handle about 80,000 hogs per day, when run at their full capacity. About three-tenths of the Bessemer steel produced in the United States is manufactured in Chicago, one establishment alone employing 4,000 men, and a capital of $5,000,000. The largest ready-made clothing house in America is located at Chicago, employing 3,800 men and women all the year round. The aggregate of the wholesale trade last year was $341,000,000. The aggregate of the entire railroad business of the city for 1879 foots up $764,000,000, a gain of about 17½ per cent. on the previous year. The location of Chicago is geographically correct for a great city. Is is the commercial capital of a great agricultural region which makes so rich several of the Northwestern States of America. The growth of these imperial Western States is, we think, without a parallel elsewhere in history. The population of America has increased with giant strides, but in no part of the country more so than in the Northwest. Sixty-two years ago Illinois was admitted into the Union, and took its place at the foot of the list of States. It stands now third in rank in point of population, being exceeded only by Pennsylvania and New-York. Other States skirting the Mississippi and "the freshwater-seas" have grown almost with similar rapidity. And yet the development of this vast central region has only begun. Within a radius of 1,000 miles of which Chicago is the center, and sweeping from the Territory of New Mexico in the southwest to the British possessions in the north, we have a country penetrated with railroads, out of which almost a dozen republics the size of France could be made. In all this vast section there is not as much waste land by mountain and morass, all told, as there is in the single little kingdom of Italy. In Iowa alone—that wonderful State of grace and plenty—there are at least 10,000,000 acres of arable land as yet untouched by the plow. Necessarily Chicago participates in all this growth and prospective greatness, and the time is not far distant when it will take its place among the few great cities of the globe.

Cats and Proverbs.

The Spaniard, says a writer, like the Italian, plays the cat when he dissimulates, but it is not a dead one. He says the cat would be a good friend if it did not scratch, and he thinks a cat which mews is not a good mouser. An Italian says one had better be the head of a cat than the tail of a lion; a wary German goes like a cat round hot broth, and believes it too late to drive the cat away when the cheese is eaten. Many believe that a good cat often loses a mouse, that no cat is too small to scratch, and that you cannot keep away the cat when it has tasted cream. The Russian thinks that play for cats means tears for the mice; the Arab says that when the cats and mice are on good terms the provisions suffer; the Turk tells us that two cats can hold their own against one lion. Another Turkish saying is, "It is fast day to-day, as the cat said when it could not get at the liver." The Englishman fancies that some people have as many lives as a cat—that a cat, in fact, has nine lives; yet he holds that care will kill a cat, and that May kittens should be drowned. He is scarcely alone in thinking that the more you stroke a cat's back the higher she raises her tail. In other words, that flattery feeds vanity. He lets the cat out of the bag; but so do others, and they all agree that it is in the nature of a cat always to fall on its feet. Only he talks of turning cat in pan, and of raining cats and dogs, or sees folks dance like a cat on hot bricks.

Postal Cats.

So engrossing is the partiality of the domestic cat for its home—so vehement its yearning to return thither when circumstances over which it has no control have resulted in its transfer to unfamiliar localities—that certain Dutch naturalists have come to the sage conclusion that Grimalkin may be utilized as a letter-carrier with considerable advantage to the public interests. These worthies propose to organize a service of post-cats, and are at present engaged, by a series of ingenious experiments, in testing pussy's capacities for delivering the mails. Selecting Luik for their headquarters, they thence dispatch a number of cats, securely tied up in woolen bags, to the neighboring villages, where they are freed from confinement and turned loose, with neat packets of letters firmly strapped to their backs. At once their domestic instincts come into full play, and they swiftly flee homeward with unswerving directness. Of thirty-seven cats, thus constrained to serve their country, not one has hitherto failed to fulfil its postal function with excellent punctuality. It is feared, however, that when a double service shall be arranged, difficulties and delays may arise from the meetings of post cats on the high road. If the feline postmen can be inspired with a high sense of duty, overriding personal impulse, all will be well. Failing this, we apprehend that irregularity in delivery will take place.—*London Telegraph.*

ALL SORTS.

Texas is to have a State convention of wool-growers.

The Princess of Wales dances lightly and gracefully.

A tree near Nashville is ninety-two inches in diameter.

Newark, N. J., last year, manufactured 100,000 kegs of beer.

A. Bronson Alcott has not touched animal food for fifty years.

A negro in Harris county, Georgia, pulls the plow while one son holds the handles and another drops the cotton seed.

A bill providing that grand and petit jurors must be able to read and write has passed the Kentucky Senate by a vote of 19 to 12.

Of 100 patents issued from the Government office in Washington, ninety-eight never pay back the amount of the fee to the owners.

Bret Harte continues to serve his country by lecturing in what the London papers call "the quaint unemotional American tone."

William M. Evarts seems to be composed of will and steel; he is never ill; he never shows signs of fatigue; and the amount of labor daily performed by him is prodigious.

An Illinois girl with a breach-of-promise suit testified that it was the usual thing for girls to show their love-letters to fifteen or twenty other girls, in order to make them jealous.

Three men caught poaching on Mr. Gladstone's grounds at Hawarden were sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor. The only game in their possession was ten rabbits.

Estimates are made for a rice crop of 250,000 barrels in Louisiana, this year, being double the production last year, and the quality also promises to be superior.

A miner was accidentally thrown out of a bucket at the top of a California shaft. He clutched wildly at the jagged rock, and by chance his wrist caught in a crack. During ten minutes he was thus suspended at a height of 200 feet.

"You couldn't hit the side of a barn with that pistol," said Warren tauntingly to Jones, at Hillsboro, N. C. "But I can hit the side of you," retorted Jones, and he fired at Warren, inflicting a mortal wound.

The bullet with which Hiram C. Briggs shot Erskine Wood at Coeymans, N. Y., the other day, passed directly through the heart, yet Wood was able to run a half mile and to live fifty-eight hours after the tragedy.

The bodies of fully 200 persons drowned in Cayuga lake within forty years have never been recovered. Various explanatory theories have been advanced, a late one being that the rocky bottom of the lake has many cavities, in which the remains lodge.

By a recent decision the old New Jersey law denying the right of liquor-dealers when sued for violation of local ordinances to demand a jury has been repealed. Several dealers of Passaic City tested the question, and the long-standing decision of the Supreme Court was set aside.

Philip Stevens shot John Green at Meriden, Ct., in 1861. The wound healed quickly, though the bullet was left in the body. Green accepted $130 in settlement of the affair, on condition that Stevens should enlist in the army. Now, after nineteen years, the long imbedded bullet has caused death.

A colored man named Henderson Brown, in Newberry county, South Carolina, is said to go without sleep frequently for a week or more at a time. He says that four years ago he went seven months without sleep. His health is good, except that he is quite thin and emaciated, though active and a hard and constant worker. He is 48 years old.

Parkersburg, in West Virginia, has a 10-year-old hero. He plunged into a river to save a drowning playfellow, came very near losing his own life through the clinging of his terrified companion, and dragged him up a steep bank, where both lay a while, completely exhausted. Then the rescued one insensibly rolled back into the water, and the brave little fellow again performed the difficult feat of getting him out.

John W. Brewer and his brother went to the house of Ezekiel Stewart, in Liberty township, about twelve miles south of Marion, the other night, and called him outside the house. Brewer had a revolver and seemed bent on mischief. They soon were engaged in an altercation, and a fight was progressing finely, until Stewart broke loose and ran back into his house. Brewer followed to the door, and was warned by Stewart not to enter. Disregarding the warning, Brewer stepped across the threshold, when Stewart seized a rifle and shot him through the right breast, fatally wounding him.

Without Pain.

Before the days of chloroform there was a quack in San Francisco who advertised tooth-drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a chair, and the instrument applied to his tooth with a wrench, followed by a roar from the unpleasantly surprised sufferer. "Stop," cried the dentist. "Compose yourself. I told you I would give you no pain; I only just gave you the twinge as a specimen, to show you Cartwright's method of operating." Again the instrument was applied—another tug, another roar. "Now, don't be impatient; that is Dumerge's way; be seated and be calm; you will now be sensible of the superiority of my method." Another application—another tug, another roar. "Pray be quiet; this is Parkinson's mode, and you don't like it; no wonder." By this time the tooth hung by a thread, and whipping it out the operator exultingly exclaimed: "This is my mode of tooth-drawing without pain, and you are now enabled to compare it with the operations of Cartwright, Dumerge, and Parkinson."

INDIANA NEWS.

The State Prison, North, has 575 prisoners within its walls.

Indianapolis has $49,070,115 worth of taxable property.

Simeon K. Wolfe has been appointed Judge of the New Albany circuit, vice John S. Davis, deceased.

The census of Brookston and township, as reported by the enumerator, foots up 2,144 inhabitants.

The population of Floyd county, including New Albany, is 4,612, an increase of 1,312 in ten years.

The State House Commissioners have decided to have the corner stone of the Capitol laid on the 28th of September.

The glass-works at Jeffersonville turn out ready for shipment an average of 1,000 feet of finished plate glass per day.

The population of Adams county is 15,300, a gain of about 4,000 since 1870. Population of Decatur, 1,905, a gain of 1,060 since 1870.

The New Albany woolen-mills and hosiery works have closed a contract with the Government for $100,000 worth of kerseys and socks.

The new steamer H. T. Dexter, of the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company, burned off Jeffersonville a few days ago. Loss, $25,000; insured for $15,000.

An incendiary fire at Fort Wayne destroyed the barns of Charles Becker and John Hamilton, on West Washington street. Loss, $8,000; partially insured.

The Evansville pacer, Sorrel Dan, has been sold to a St. Louis man for $12,000. He was raised in Porter county, and cost his late owner less than $1,500 eight months ago.

The census returns of 1880 give Gibson county a population of 22,840. In 1870 it had a population of 17,371, showing an increase in ten years of 5,469, or nearly 33 per cent.

Hon. Henry C. Hanna, Judge of the Circuit Court for the district, died very suddenly, one morning last week, at the home of his mother near Fairfield, Franklin county.

There lives at this time in Patoka township, Crawford county, an honored citizen named John Brock, who is now 88 years old, who participated in the battle of New Orleans in 1815.

The census of Marshall county shows that in 1840 there were 1,651 inhabitants; in 1850, 5,348; in 1860, 12,722; in 1870, 20,211, and in 1880, 23,374, making an increase of 3,163 in the last ten years.

Mt. Vernon boasts of fourteen persons in that corporation who average 86 years of age, and twenty others who are between 70 and 80. So says the *Republican* in one issue, while in the next is the following: "Two out of Mt. Vernon's octogenarians have died during the past week, viz.: Mr. Adolph Brinkman, aged 88 years and 2 months, and Mrs. Margaret Noel, aged 88 years and 26 days."

The New State Assessment.

The following is the total value of taxable property for 1880, by counties, in Indiana as reported by the County Auditors to the State Board of Equalization. The list is complete, with the single exception of Floyd county, which is given at the figures of last year:

Counties.	Valuation.
Adams	$ 3,446,526
Allen	16,090,485
Bartholomew	9,779,622
Benton	5,241,303
Blackford	2,058,410
Boone	9,805,290
Brown	1,544,780
Carroll	7,286,768
Cass	9,123,862
Clark	7,670,671
Clay	5,104,541
Clinton	7,717,066
Crawford	11,344,114
Daviess	5,337,199
Dearborn	8,147,040
Decatur	9,245,787
De Kalb	5,750,934
Delaware	8,543,290
Dubois	2,880,004
Elkhart	12,390,667
Fayette	6,841,182
Floyd	9,645,585
Fountain	7,283,107
Franklin	7,510,215
Fulton	4,882,356
Gibson	9,210,851
Grant	7,372,100
Greene	5,080,033
Hamilton	8,077,305
Hancock	7,478,475
Harrison	3,031,776
Hendricks	10,178,942
Henry	11,404,028
Howard	6,061,341
Huntington	7,064,095
Jackson	5,705,925
Jasper	2,678,814
Jay	3,686,539
Jefferson	8,340,639
Jennings	2,952,231
Johnson	9,805,010
Knox	10,099,255
Kosciusko	9,522,997
Lagrange	5,344,685
Lake	4,702,185
Laporte	12,195,570
Lawrence	5,743,200
Madison	9,382,220
Marion	66,759,285
Marshall	6,479,771
Martin	1,801,801
Miami	6,634,737
Monroe	5,158,985
Montgomery	10,492,005
Morgan	7,186,010
Newton	2,808,005
Noble	7,366,322
Ohio	1,702,480
Orange	3,437,135
Owen	4,941,555
Parke	9,198,467
Perry	2,232,110
Pike	3,472,814
Porter	6,348,950
Posey	7,164,340
Pulaski	2,534,171
Putnam	11,027,830
Randolph	10,792,025
Ripley	9,837,710
Rush	11,352,830
Scott	1,457,431
Shelby	13,071,400
Spencer	4,261,361
Starke	993,714
St. Joseph	[illegible]
Steuben	3,746,145
Sullivan	6,410,840
Switzerland	3,164,745
Tippecanoe	19,037,585
Tipton	3,450,990
Union	5,023,410
Vanderburg	20,003,105
Vermillion	5,689,099
Vigo	21,062,050
Wabash	10,079,215
Warren	5,802,020
Warrick	4,495,675
Washington	5,530,847
Wayne	24,093,242
Wells	5,758,145
White	4,721,749
Whitley	5,094,341

The value of real estate and lots without improvements, as reported by the County Auditors, has been increased by the Board of Equalization as follows: Benton, 10 per cent.; Daviess, 5 per cent.; Green, 8 per cent.; Hendricks, 5 per cent.; Henry, 5 per cent.; Miami, 5 per cent.; Newton, 10 per cent.; Warren, 6 per cent. Decreased, as follows: Fulton, 5 per cent.; Huntington, 5 per cent.; Pulaski, 10 per cent.; Starke, 10 per cent.; Sullivan, 5 per cent.; Wells, 5 per cent.; Whitley, 10 per cent. All were acted upon except Marion and Floyd.

The decrease of taxable property in Indiana since the year 1875 is $[illegible]0,047,788. Thirteen and two-thirds per cent. of this was on lands without improvement, 10 per cent. decrease on improvements, on unimproved lots 17 per cent.; improvements on lots, 9 per cent.; personal, 20 per cent., making an average on the total of 15¼ per cent.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[illegible]
INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE
[illegible]
YOUNG MEN
[illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED
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DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster street, New York. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box.
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport & J. R. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases. [illegible]
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
[illegible]
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
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WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
[illegible]
SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE SAFE DIABETES CURE SAFE BITTERS SAFE NERVINE SAFE PILLS
READ! SAVE THIS
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

IN USE SINCE 1855
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
[illegible]
NOT A BEVERAGE
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THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
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THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO. Lancaster, Pa.
We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. [illegible] Price, 25 cents.

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MAKE NO MISTAKE.

Only Trained Giraffes in the World

To be seen only in the Great Forepaugh Show.

The Largest on Earth!

THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW

Is Coming with its

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And Will Exhibit at Auburn, nd., Afternoon and Evening,

SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1880.

15 TRAINED ELEPHANTS

A HUMAN BEING SHOT FROM A MONSTER CANNON

Thousands Everywhere flocking to see the Wonderful Awe-Inspiring, Marvelous, Grand and Majestic and Miracle of the 19th Century.

An Entire New Show!

But no change of ownership! No change in the Unalterable Adherence of the Proprietor always to

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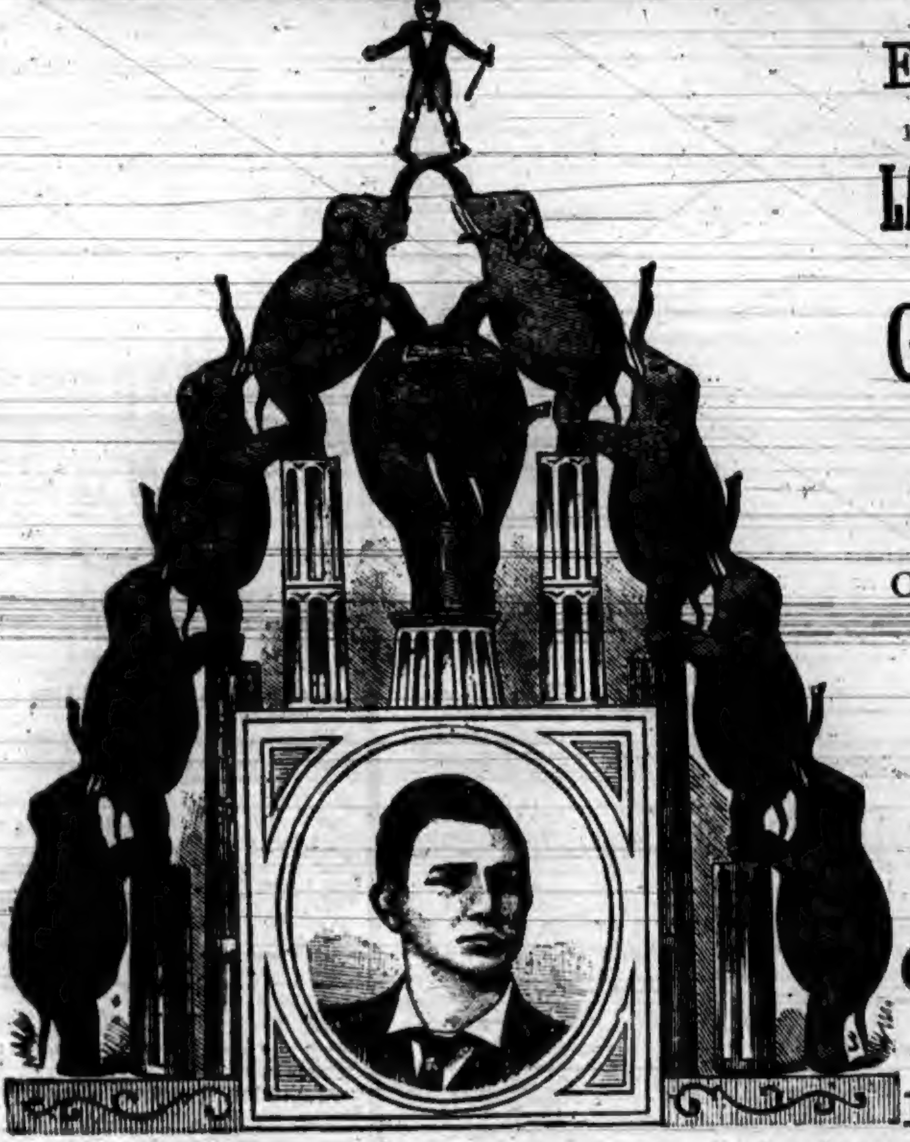

Owned by me during the past 16 years, and now massed into one colossal confederation, representing a cash investment of **Two Millions of Dollars, all for a Single Holiday.**

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Stupendous Wild Beast Show

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Great Circus in Two Rings

Ever organized, with

100 Great Actors!

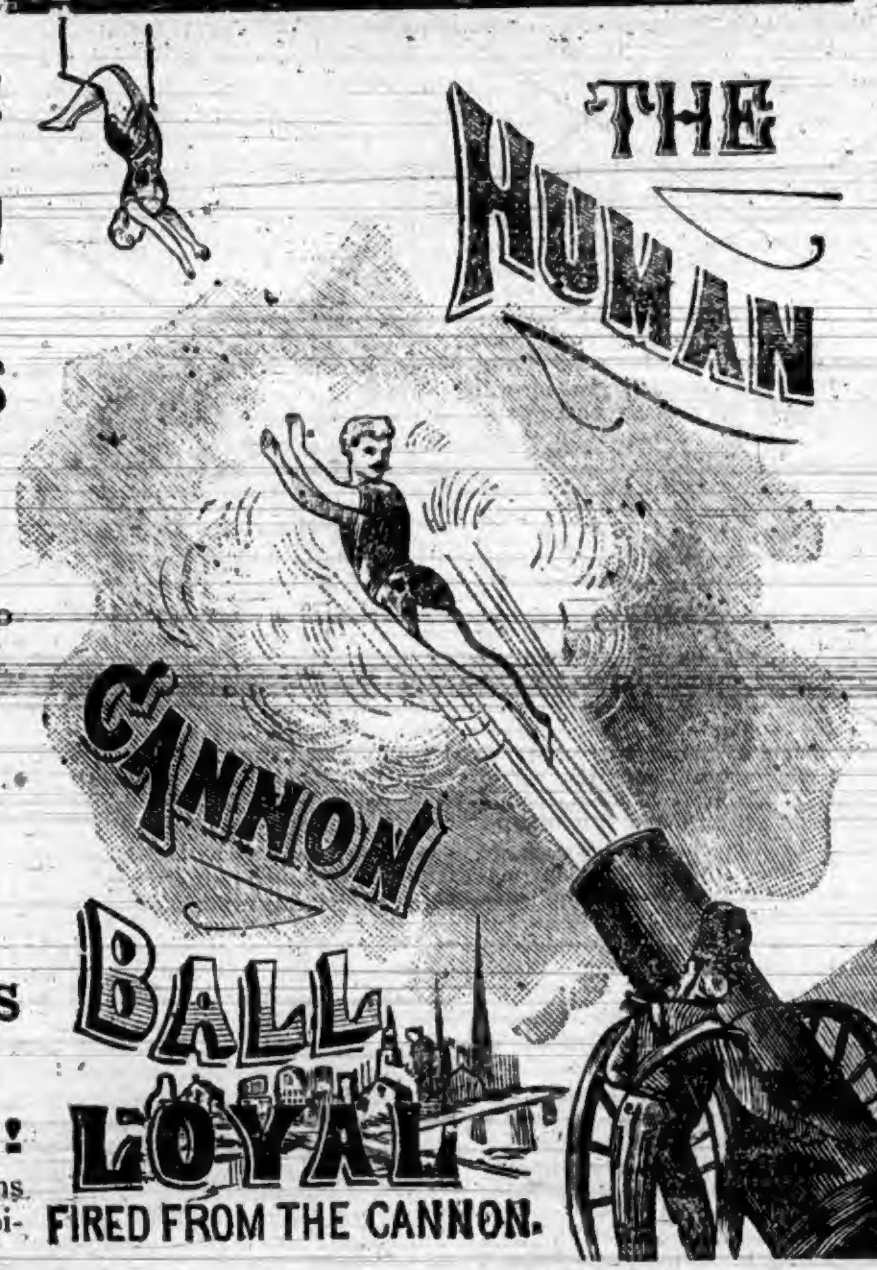

FIRED FROM THE CANNON.

Exhibits more startling and novel features, more Zoological novelties, spreads more canvas, owns morecars, horses, and more of everything, and is the oldest individually owned tented exhibi-
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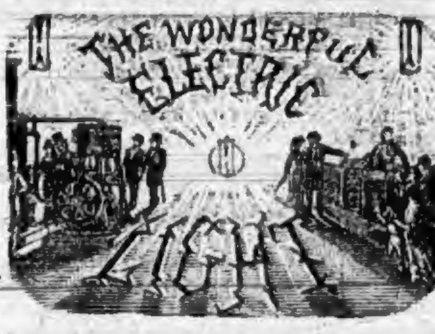

15 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS!

In Addition to

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Birds, Reptiles, and Marine Wonders, Leviathan Hippopotamus, Monster Rhinoceros, Sea Lions, Performing Lions, Tigers, Bovines, Bisons, Carrier Pigeons, Discipline Moose, Great Troupe of 15 Trained Arabian Horses!

The first and only **Performing Giraffe** ever seen on this continent, in the Colossal Circus, in addition to 40 male and female Riders; 25 Famous Acrobats; 20 Distinguished Gymnasts; 15 Ideal Clowns, Pantomimists and Jesters: Trained Horses Leaping through Fire; Living Wonders from everywhere; Indian Kaffirs and Hottentots! **A Human Being Fired** **From a Cannon** loaded with powder, and sent whirling through space and caught by a lady hanging head downward on the lofty trapeze. This wonder-moving feat performed at each exhibition by Mons. Loyal, the "human-cannon ball." First appearance of the only Art Female Blondin, M'lle Ella Zuila, who crosses the high wire 60 feet above the heads of the audience, blindfolded and with her feet encased in sacks, and crosses it carrying a man upon her back. These famous aerialists appear for the first time before the public of this country, engaged in Europe for the Great Forepaugh Show, at a salary of $2,000 per week. The only exhibition using the new and wonderful **EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT,** requiring a 50-horse high-pressure engine to produce the same. Mammoth pavilions holding 10,000 spectators. The Entire Show transported on my own three great railway trains. Behold the monster free for all **Street Procession!** By this we prove that the Great Forepaugh Show is the greatest of all great shows. It starts from the show grounds every exhibition day, between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. Admission 50 cents; children under 9 years, 25 cents. Two exhibitions each day, first at 2:30, second at 8 p. m.; pavilions open 1 hour previous. Excursion trains and reduced rates on all railroads on the day of exhibition. See bills for details.

Adam Forepaugh, Sole Prop'r.

DO NOT FORGET---SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 19, 1880. Number 34.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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A. F. Pinchin

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

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Thomas Baldock,

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First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

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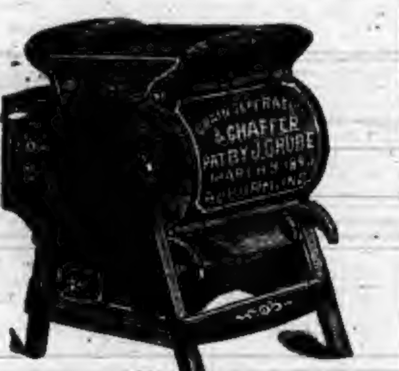

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

DAVID DAVIS FOR HANCOCK,

Whom He Considers One of the Wisest Men.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., August 4.

MY DEAR SIR: The training and the habits of my life naturally lead me to prefer civilians to soldiers for the great civil trust, but as parties are organized voters must choose between the candidates they present or must stand aloof, indifferent or neutral, which no good citizen ought to do at a presidential election. I have no hesitation in supporting General Hancock for the best of all reasons to my mind; because his election will put an end to a sectional strife and sectional parties, and will revive a patriotic sentiment over the land, which political leaders and factions for sinister ends have sought to prevent. There can be no permanent prosperity without pacification. Great as were the achievements of General Hancock in war his conduct in peace when in command of Louisiana and Texas, in 1867, was still greater, and justly commends him to the confidence of the country. That was a time when passion ruled in the public councils and military power was exerted to silence civil authority. Temptation was strong to sail with the rushing current for an inflamed, partisan opinion, was too ready to condone excesses and to applaud oppression. General Hancock's order No. 40, in assuming charge of the fifth military district, announced that the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be respected. These principles are the basis of free government, and the proclamation of them by General Hancock stands out in striking contrast with the action of his superior, who soon after rebuked and drove him from that command for uttering sentiments worthy of a soldier. The soldier, clothed with extraordinary power, voluntarily uncovered before the civil authority, sheathed his sword, testified his fidelity to the constitution and set an example of obedience to law, which will pass into history as his soundest claim to distinction. [illegible] gloomy period, was cool enough to see his duty clearly and courageous enough to execute it firmly, may well be trusted in any crisis. His letter to General Sherman, recently brought to light, lifts General Hancock far above the past appreciation of his civil ability. It marks him as one of the wisest men of his time, with a statesmanlike grasp of mind and the integrity of a patriot, whom no sense of expediency could swerve from his honest convictions. A long and unchecked position of power by any party leads to extravagance, corruption and loose practices. After twenty years of domination by the republicans, chronic abuses have become fastened on the public service like barnacles on the bottom of a stranded ship. There is no hope of reform by leaders who have created a system of maladministration, and who are interested in perpetuating its evils. Nothing short of the sternest remedy gives promise of effective reform, and the first step towards it is in a change of rules. The government must be got out of the ruts in which it has too long been run. New blood must be infused into the management of public affairs before relief can be expected. The people demand a change, and being in earnest are likely to be gratified. Very sincerely.

[Signed] DAVID DAVIS.

To Hon. JAMES E. HARVEY,
Washington City.

Harmony in New York.

[Albany Times, Kelly Organ.]

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DEAR GENERAL:—Now that President Washington's re-election is spoken of, I wish to see if I am right in recollecting a conversation with you, just after the battle of Brandywine. Didn't you say to me that General Washington, on the night before that battle, came into your tent, and after we had taken five or six tumblers of whisky, declared that he should not fight much to-morrow, because the young Frenchman, Lafayette, would get all the glory? I so recollect the statement, and I know we observed that G. W. did not try to fight, when the engagement came on. I never mentioned this, nor have I thought of it till now, and this shows what an impression it made on me, for now I recollect it distinctly. I am respectfully your obedient servant.

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[Kokomo Dispatch.]

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W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

Still They Come.

Col. Henry B. Hayes, of Pittsburgh, who has espoused the cause of Hancock, has been a life-long republican, and one of the most energetic ones in Allegheny county. He is one of the wealthiest coal-operators in the valley, and has always contributed largely of his means to insure the success of the republican ticket in times past. He was at one time secretary of the legation to Denmark, and has a gallant war record. His change of political faith will have a great effect upon thousands of coal miners, who have always looked up to him as a leader and a guide in political matters. The announcement of his allegiance to Gen. Hancock fell like a chilling frost on the republican party of Allegheny county, and as he is a man of irreproachable record, and commands the respect of all classes, they have not presumed to express any open opinion in the matter, but are waiting apathetically to see who the next convert will be

Disappearance of Ira W. Nash.

The local papers say that on last Thursday morning Mr. Ira W. Nash left Goshen without a word of warning to anybody, and up to this time nothing has been heard of his whereabouts, except a letter received the next day from him at Chicago, in which he stated that he did not know when he would return. He had been cashier of the First National Bank of that city for the last ten or fifteen years, and his relations with that institution have always been of the most satisfactory character, and we are informed that nothing has yet been developed to compromise his honor with the financial affairs of the bank. There are all kinds of rumors in regard to his continued absence, but it is hoped by his many friends that he will soon put in an appearance and clear the matter up. His wife and child have been absent for three or four weeks on a visit to her parents in Lagrange county, but whether she knows anything of his wanderings we have not been able to

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The undersigned having just completed their commodious building on the corner of Seventh and Main streets,--built especially for the hardware trade---are now placing the largest stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever shown in DeKalb county. The stock is complete in every particular, including

STOVES, TINWARE, WOODENWARE, BAR - IRON,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS.

GAS PIPE, PAINTS, OILS, PAINT,

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Belting, Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, CORDAGE,

From a fish-line up to the heaviest cable,

WHIPS, HUNTERS' Supplies, CROSSCUT SAWS, CUTLERY

And an endless assortment of Shelf goods. Our facilities for handling light and heavy hardware enable us to offer bargains in every branch of our trade, and wo are bound to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.

We are thankful for past patronage, and hope to meet our many old customers at our new quarters. Come and see our new store and immense stock.

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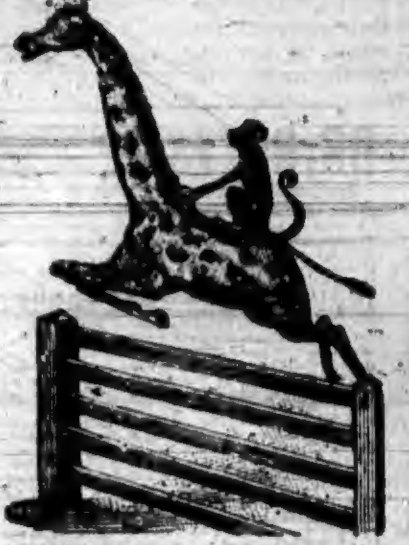

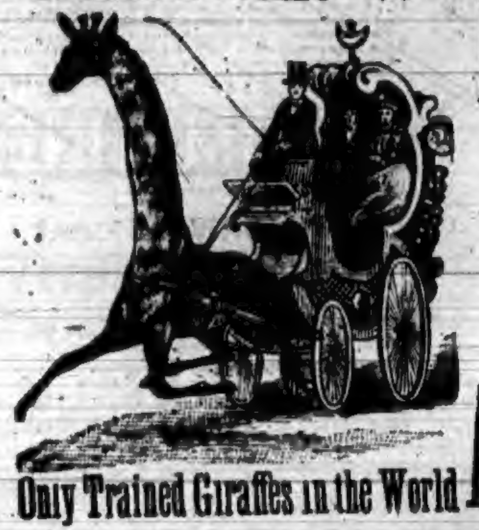

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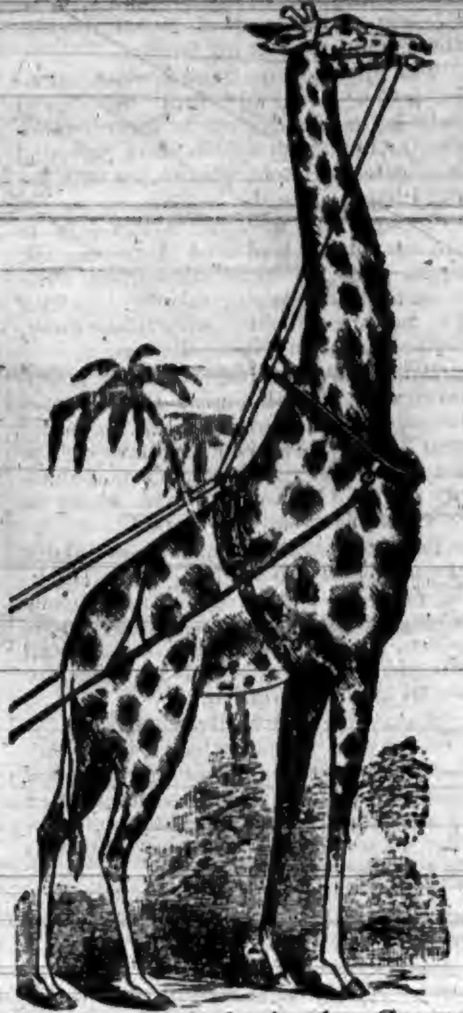

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Is Coming with its

TIDAL WAVE OF WONDERS!

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Thousands Everywhere flocking to see the Wonderful Awe-Inspiring, Marvelous, Grand and Majestic and Miracle of the 19th Century.

A HUMAN BEING SHOT FROM A MONSTER CANNON

An Entire New Show!

But no change of ownership! No change in the Unalterable Adherence of the Proprietor always to

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16th Annual Tour of the World-Famed, Time-tried and Universally admitted

LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD!

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Great Forepaugh Shows

A Mastodonic Consolidation of

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Owned by me during the past 16 years, and now massed into one colossal confederation, representing a cash investment of **Two Millions of Dollars, all for a Single Holiday.**

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Ever organized, with

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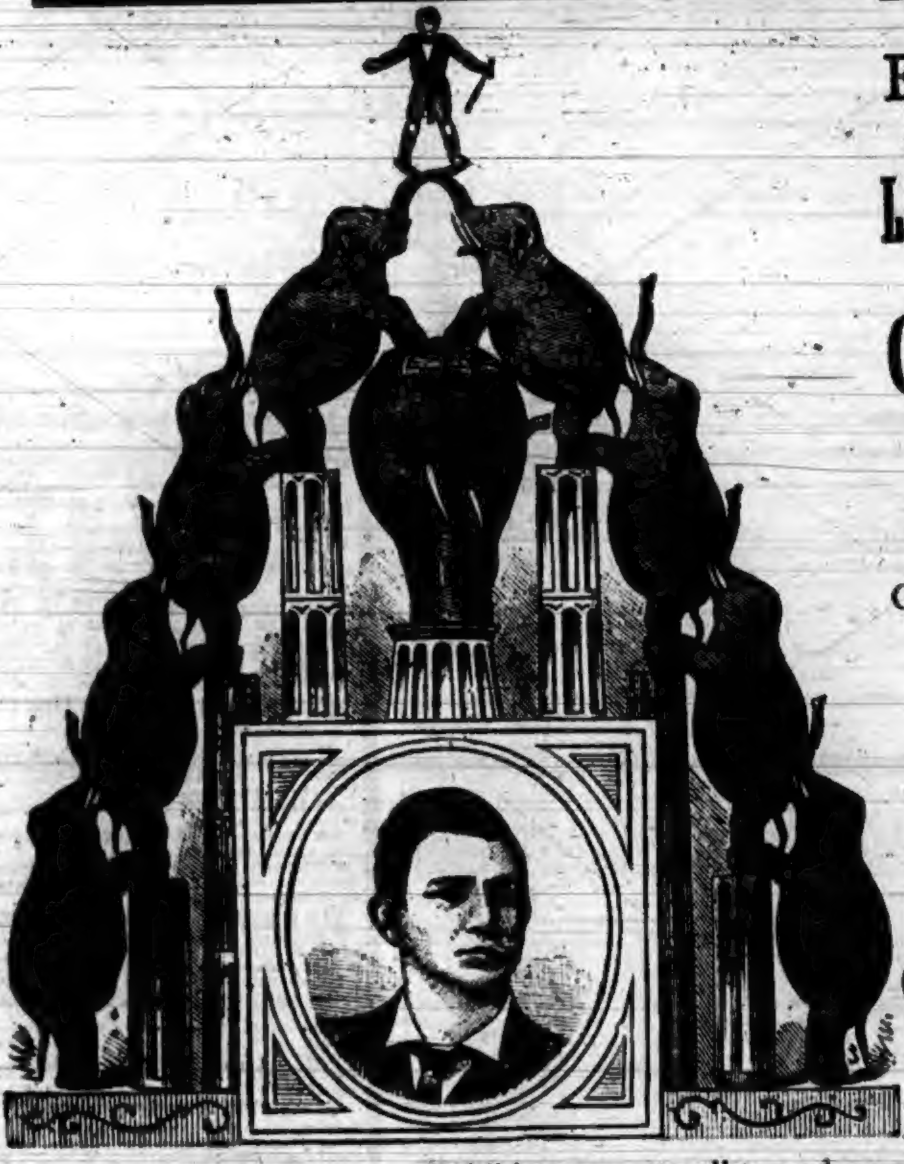

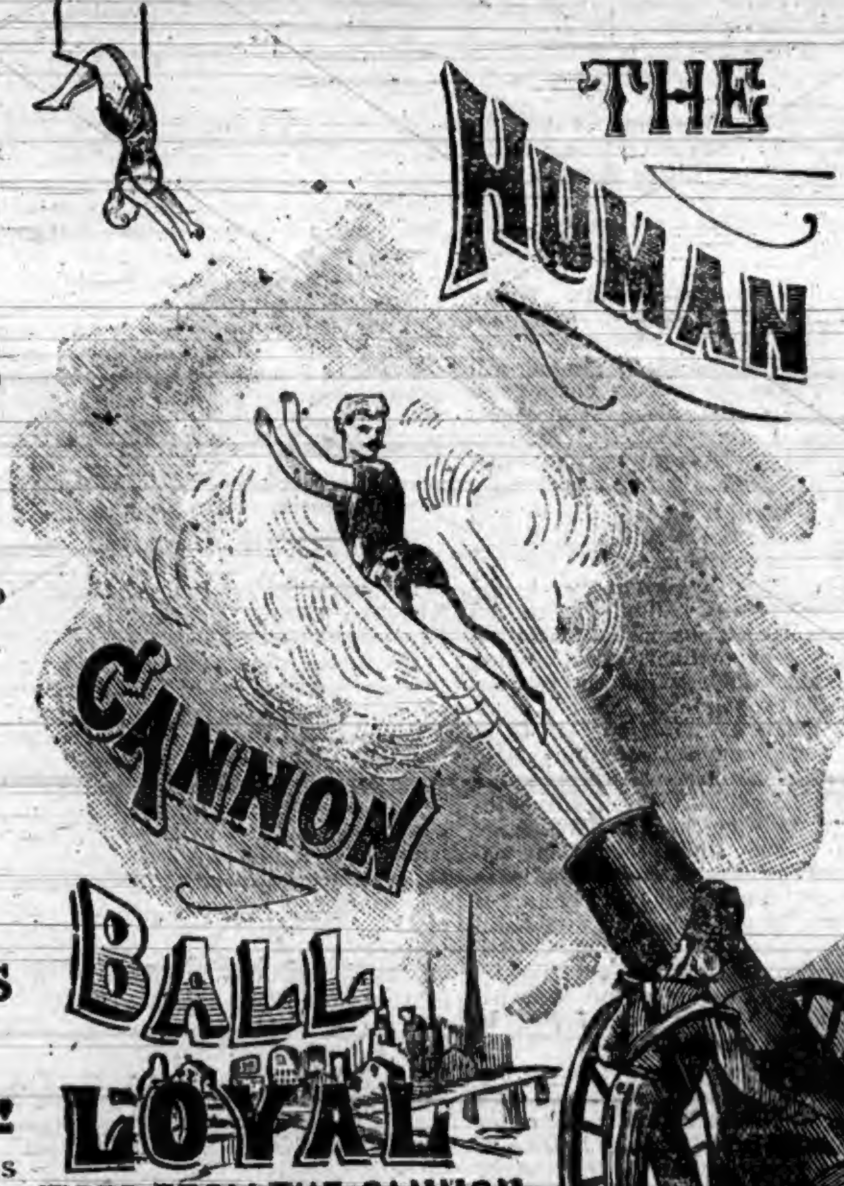

THE HUMAN CANNON BALL LOYAL

FIRED FROM THE CANNON.

Exhibits more startling and novel features, more Zoological novelties, spreads more canvas, owns more cars, horses, and more of everything, and is the oldest individually owned tented exhibition in the world. The only exhibition that ever owned and introduced

15 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS!

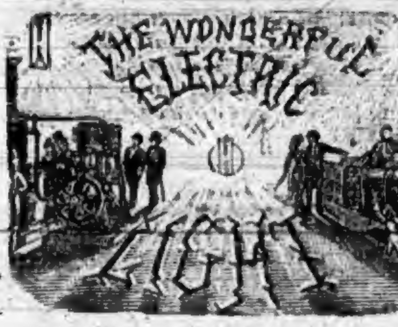

In Addition to

1,500 WILD BEASTS!

Birds, Reptiles, and Marine Wonders, Leviathan Hippopotamus, Monster Rhinoceros, Sea Lions, Performing Lions, Tigers, Bovines, Bisons, Carrier Pigeons, Discipline Moose, Great Troupe of 15 Trained Arabian Horses!

The first and only **Performing Giraffe** ever seen on this continent, in the Colossal Circus, in addition to 40 male and fe-
male Riders; 25 Famous Acrobats; 20 Distinguished Gymnasts; 15 Ideal Clowns, Pantomimists and Jesters: Trained
Horses Leaping through Fire; Living Wonders from everywhere; Indian Kaffirs and Hottentots! **A Human Being Fired**
From a Cannon loaded with powder, and sent whirling through space and caught by a lady hanging head downward on
the lofty trapeze. This wonder-moving feat performed at each exhibition by Mons. Loyal, the "human cannon ball."
First appearance of the only Art Female Blondin, M'lle Ella Zuila, who crosses the high wire 60 feet above the heads of
the audience, blindfolded and with her feet encased in sacks, and crosses it carrying a man upon her back. These famous
aerialists appear for the first time before the public of this country, engaged in Europe for the Great Forepaugh Show,
at a salary of **$2,000** per week. The only exhibition using the new and wonderful **EDISON ELECTRIC**
LIGHT, requiring a 50-horse high-pressure engine to produce the same. Mammoth pavilions holding 10,000 spectators.
The Entire Show transported on my own three great railway trains. Behold the monster free for all **Street**
Procession! By this we prove that the Great Forepaugh Show is the greatest of all great shows. It
starts from the show grounds every exhibition day, between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. Admission 50 cents; children under
9 years, 25 cents. Two exhibitions each day, first at 2:30, second at 8 p. m.; pavilions open 1 hour previous. Excursion
trains and reduced rates on all railroads on the day of exhibition. See bills for details.

Adam Forepaugh, Sole Prop'r.

DO NOT FORGET---SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 19, 1880. Number 34.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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Thomas Baldock,

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and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

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☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

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President Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

Still They Come.

Col. Henry B. Hayes, of Pittsburgh, who has espoused the cause of Hancock, has been a life-long republican, and one of the most energetic ones in Allegheny county. He is one of the wealthiest coal-operators in the valley, and has always contributed largely of his means to insure the success of the republican ticket in times past. He was at one time secretary of the legation to Denmark, and has a gallant war record. His change of political faith will have a great effect upon thousands of coal-miners, who have always looked up to him as a leader and a guide in political matters. The announcement of his allegiance to Gen. Hancock fell like a chilling frost on the republican party of Allegheny county, and as he is a man of irreproachable record, and commands the respect of all classes, they have not presumed to express any open opinion in the matter, but are waiting apathetically to see who the next convert will be

Disappearance of Ira W. Nash.

The local papers say that on last Thursday morning Mr. Ira W. Nash left Goshen without a word of warning to anybody, and up to this time nothing has been heard of his whereabouts, except a letter received the next day from him at Chicago, in which he stated that he did not know when he would return. He had been cashier of the First National Bank of that city for the last ten or fifteen years, and his relations with that institution have always been of the most satisfactory character, and we are informed that nothing has yet been developed to compromise his honor with the financial affairs of the bank. There are all kinds of rumors in regard to his continued absence, but it is hoped by his many friends that he will soon put in an appearance and clear the matter up. His wife and child have been absent for three or four weeks on a visit to her parents in Lagrange county, but whether she knows anything of his wanderings we have not been able to learn.

Removed!

The undersigned having just completed their commodious building on the corner of Seventh and Main streets,--built especially for the hardware trade---are now placing the largest stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever shown in DeKalb county. The stock is complete in every particular, including

STOVES, TINWARE, WOODENWARE, BAR - IRON,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,

GAS PIPE, PAINTS, OILS, PAINT,

WHITEWASH AND HORSE BRUSHES,

Belting, Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, CORDAGE,

From a fish-line up to the heaviest cable,

WHIPS, HUNTERS' Supplies, CROSSCUT SAWS, CUTLERY

And an endless assortment of Shelf goods. Our facilities for handling light and heavy hardware enable us to offer bargains in every branch of our trade, and we are bound to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.

We are thankful for past patronage, and hope to meet our many old customers at our new quarters. Come and see our new store and immense stock.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7th, 1880. W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Reese Owens, a prominent pork-packer at Pittsburgh, has failed. His liabilities are placed at $100,000. The available assets are said to be quite small.

Complete census returns show the population of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be 566,939, an increase of 84,446 over the census of 1870. ....An Italian wife-murderer named Pietro Balbo was hanged at New York Aug. 6. He expressed the utmost sorrow for his crime, and appeared to be resigned to his fate.

The large rolling-mill of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., at Greenville, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000....Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, is dead....Nelson Phelps, of East Shutesburg, Mass., was married three years ago, when 20, to a girl of 13. They did not live happily together, and separated. The other evening he sought her out and invited her to take a ride with him. He drove to a piece of woods, took her out of the carriage by force, and, drawing a revolver, shot her six times. Then, reloading his pistol, and lying down by the dead girl's side, he emptied the seven chambers into his lungs and stomach.

Tanner's remarkable digestive powers and rapid recuperation have caused as much wonderment as his unprecedented fast. In the seventy-eight hours following the conclusion of his forty days' abstinence from food he gained in weight nearly twenty pounds, or at the rate of four ounces an hour. During this period he ate voraciously, and at intervals of every hour or so, his diet consisting principally of beefsteak, potatoes, toast, milk, wine, watermelon and fruit. Dr. Work (one of his attendants) says the fact that Tanner has such a great appetite and such remarkable digestive powers shows conclusively that he was not reduced to the condition of inaction, even by forty days' abstinence from food, and that he could have gone on fasting several days longer.

Three attaches of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Shrewsbury river....A fire at Hunter's Point, N. Y., destroyed a large quantity of lumber, many canal-boats, and a few vessels. The loss is approximated at $500,000....The Federal Grand Jury at New York, which has for some time been investigating the Seawanhaka disaster, has returned indictments for manslaughter against four Government inspectors of life-boats and boilers, and the Captain and engineer and the owners of the steamer....The population of Massachusetts is 1,783,812.

One section of an excursion train returning from Atlantic City to New York ran into the rear end of another section, killing two persons and injuring twenty-five....Burglars blew open a safe at Clarkville, Bergen county, N. J., and took therefrom railroad securities worth $25,000 belonging to Mr. J. Edgar Hunt.

The excursion train accident near Atlantic City turns out to have been a more serious affair than first reports indicated. The deaths already number fifteen at this writing, and others are expected to die. The following description of the scene at the time of the collision is telegraphed from Atlantic City: "Of the persons on the rear platform of the first train some jumped to the ground and then rushed panic-stricken back into the cars. The locomotive came bounding on and crashed into the rear car, still standing upon the bridge, and with such force that the engine fairly plowed a furrow half way into the car, and lifting the roof of the car over the smoke-stack. The shock broke one of the cylinders of the boiler, and instantly scalding water was poured upon the affrighted and helpless occupants of the car. Rain had been pouring down, and all the windows of the car were down, and, the steam filling it instantly, added to the horror of the occasion and suffering of the victims. From out of the concealing vapor came the shrieks of women, wails of children, and yells of men. The people on the first train ran pell mell from the cars or jumped through the windows, and it was some time before they became sufficiently composed to make earnest efforts to rescue the injured and relieve their sufferings."

THE WEST.

St. Aubrey Angelo, a correspondent of the Liverpool (Eng.) *Courier*, was run over by the cars on the Union Pacific road, near Cheyenne, a few nights ago, one arm and one leg being crushed. He was found dead the next morning, with a bullet-hole in his head and a revolver lying by his side. It is supposed that after the accident, despairing of recovery, he shot himself.

The population of California is 863,000, a gain of 303,000 since 1870. The population of Nebraska is 452,442.

It turns out that the old man and woman arrested in Nebraska on suspicion of being members of the notorious Bender gang are first-class frauds. They were taken, last week, to the scene of their supposed crimes in Kansas. Upon arriving at the county seat of Labette county, no one could identify the man as old Bender, or the woman as his wife, and when the train from Cherryvale reached that point the question was settled, and the two would-be Benders pronounced frauds. They refused to give any reason for assuming that they knew so much about the noted butchers and their perpetrations....By the explosion of the engine of a threshing machine on a farm near Lakeland, Minn., three men were killed, and seven others injured more or less seriously.

Col. Grierson reports several engagements with Victoria's Apaches in the vicinity of Snake springs. He killed four or five savages and lost one soldier....A portion of a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway became detached near Crown Point, Ind., and ran backward down a grade, colliding with another freight. Several men were injured, three fatally.

Most of the Indians in Oregon and Idaho are said to be restless and ugly, but the season is so far advanced that active hostilities are not looked for this year....Two sons of C. H. Nason and a son of H. C. Manning, of Chillicothe, Mo., were drowned at that place while bathing.

Charles H. Tardy, President of the Colored Relief Board, in St. Louis, has advices that 10,000 negroes will emigrate from Mississippi and Louisiana within the next two months....The work of revising the census returns of St. Louis, under the superintendence of Special Agent Sawyer and a corps of special enumerators sent out from Washington, has been finished, and the census of the city, according to the corrected returns, is 333,577, or about 170,000 less than Chicago. ....The celebrated flyers St. Julien and Maud S. trotted against time at Rochester and each covered a mile in the extraordinary short space of two minutes eleven and three-quarter seconds, being one second less than the fastest previously recorded time.

THE SOUTH.

At a grand ball at the residence of a wealthy planter, near Dallas, Tex., a young man danced a revolver out of his trousers pocket. The weapon was discharged, the ball striking a young lady in the leg, and glancing off into the shank of an unsuspecting youth near by. Amputation will be necessary in the case of the latter....An organization whose object seems to be a filibustering expedition against Mexico has been formed in Texas, and is said to be quite extensive and formidable.

Mr. Cash, Jr., a member of the notorious South Carolina dueling family of that name, has been fatally shot in a duel with Mr. Blair, of the Camden (S. C.) *Journal*. Blair had published some severe strictures on the elder Cash. The duel with Blair was fought with Winchester rifles at twenty paces, and Cash was killed instantly....A Georgia woman named Mrs. Gunnells, living near Americus, administered morphia to herself and nine children in the absence of her husband. When he returned he found them all in a deathly sleep. The mother and three of the children died. The others will recover....Gen. William O. Butler has just died at his home at Carrollton, Ky., at the advanced age of 93 years. He was an officer of the army in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. He was for several years thereafter a member of Congress, took part in the Mexican war, and was a candidate for Vice President in 1848 on the Democratic ticket with Gen. Lewis Cass.

At Newburg, W. Va., Mrs. Halbritter and Miss Halbritter were walking on the railroad track, when a train came along and struck both of them, killing Mrs. Halbritter instantly, and inflicting injuries upon Miss Halbritter from which she died in a few hours.

Relative to the charges of fraud in the census of the South, Superintendent Walker says he has received no evidence, as yet, of unfair practices in that section, but that if he does discover indications of a swindle he will order another enumeration by disinterested parties.

GENERAL.

A gentleman entered a Montreal bank for the purpose of depositing checks amounting to $5,000. He laid his book containing $1,600 in cash in front of the receiving teller and stepped to one side to another official to get the checks marked. On his return the bank-book and cash were gone.

A building containing 60,000 pounds of bran collapsed at Montreal, burying one man and twelve boys in the ruins. One of the latter was suffocated, and several others were severely injured.

The soldiers' reunion at Columbus, Ohio, last week, was a big affair, the attendance being estimated at 60,000. Addresses were delivered by President Hayes, Gens. Sherman and Hazen and others.

WASHINGTON.

The postal business last year is summarized as follows: Letters, 868,493,572; postal-cards, 276,446,716; newspapers to subscribers and newsagents, 695,175,624; magazines to subscribers and news agents, 53,472,276; books, circulars, and miscellaneous printed matter, 300,845,480; articles of merchandise, 22,634,456. Grand total, 2,215,168,124. The matter all originated in this country.

There is a large demand at present for silver dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order providing for their transmission through the mails, free of postage, at the risk of the purchaser.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Michigan have nominated the following candidates for State offices: For Governor, David H. Jerome; Lieutenant Governor, Moreau S. Crosby; Secretary of State, William Jenney (renominated); Treasurer, Benjamin D. Pritchard; Auditor General, W. J. Latimer; Commissioner of the Land Office, J. M. Neasmith; member of the Board of Education, Edgar Rexford; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. Glower; Attorney General, J. J. Van Ripper; Electors at Large, C. B. Peck and S. Stephenson.

The Texas Democratic Convention nominated Gov. O. M. Roberts for re-election on the first ballot....The Republicans of Connecticut have nominated Mayor Bigelow, of New Haven, for Governor, and William H. Bulkley for Lieutenant Governor.

The Georgia Democratic Convention balloted a week in a vain effort to effect a nomination for Governor, on account of the prevalence of the two-thirds rule. Gov. Colquitt received a majority vote in every ballot, but, owing to the bitterness of the feeling against him, he was unable to secure the requisite two-thirds. It was finally decided to leave the matter to the people, a majority of the delegates recommending Gov. Colquitt. The remainder of the ticket and an electoral ticket were nominated, and the convention adjourned....The Greenbackers of Michigan have nominated David Woodman for Governor.

The Democracy of Michigan met in State Convention at Detroit, Aug. 12, and placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, F. M. Halloway, Hillsdale; Lieutenant Governor, E. H. Thompson, Genesee; Attorney General, Henry P. Henderson; Treasurer, I. M. Aleston; Auditor General, Richard Moore, Clinton; Commissioner of the Land Office, James I. David, Wayne; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Z. Truesdale, Oakland; Member of the State Board of Education, Albert Crane, Washtenaw. Electors-at-Large—Archibald McDonnell, Bay City; Peter White, Marquette. District Electors—William Faxon, H. J. Beakes, James S. Upton, Germain H. Mason, Hiram B. Beck, Jerome Eddy, Wildman Mills, William R. Marsh, James Dempsey....The National Convention of the Liberal League will be held in Chicago on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September. Among other important business to be transacted will be the nomination of a Presidential ticket or the indorsement of one of those now in the field ....The Republicans of Gen. Garfield's district have nominated Judge Ezra B. Taylor, of Trumbull county, Ohio, for Congress.... There are two Democratic candidates for Governor of Tennessee. The regular Democratic Convention, which favors the payment of the public debt, have nominated Judge Wright, while the debt-repudiators have placed in the field Hon. S. F. Wilson.

FOREIGN.

The British Cabinet has decided to send a large body of troops to Ireland, in anticipation of serious disturbances there....A bloodless duel has taken place in France between the editor of the *Gaulois* and the member of the Chamber of Deputies for Cherbourg.

Without counting recent additions, the total number of British and Indian troops occupied by the Afghan war is 60,000....Sir Hercules Robinson, the present Governor of New Zealand, has been appointed Governor of South Africa, vice Sir Bartle Frere, recalled.

Dispatches from Candahar, India, say that the British troops were provisioned for thirty days, and that their defensive works were considered proof against any attack....The discovery of another Nihilistic plot, followed by many arrests, is reported from St. Petersburg.... A Rome dispatch announces the formation of a new association for the collection of contributions for the relief of the necessities of the Pope. The daily tribute asked of all Catholics by the association is stated to be 1 centime per diem. ....An Italian who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for some offense determined to starve himself to death, and died at the end of a thirty-days' fast.... A telegram from Aden, Arabia, reports that the steamer Jeddah, from Singapore, foundered off Guardanio with 953 pilgrims for Joddah. All on board perished except the Captain, his wife, the chief engineer and sixteen natives.

The report of the foundering of the British steamer Jeddah, in the Red sea, with 1,000 pilgrims on board, is unfounded....Seven persons were killed and twenty injured by a railroad accident on the Midland railway, in England, between Leeds and Lancaster.... Dispatches from various points in Ireland indicate that a rebellious movement of some magnitude is in progress....Greece is actively preparing for war with Turkey.

There are said to be now 170,000 Germans in London. An immense immigration has occurred since the war. The ruthless conscription and tyrannical Government of the Fatherland sends thousands of her sons abroad.

TANNER'S TRIUMPH.

Completion of the Most Marvelous Abstinence from Food Known to the World.

Dr. Tanner completed his marvelous forty days' fast at noon on Saturday, the 7th of August. We glean from the New York papers the following account of the closing scenes of the long fast: At high noon his time was up and his task finished. The crowd cheered Tanner enthusiastically. About 1,000 persons were in the hall, and an immense number of people on the sidewalk. The doctor drank a glass of milk and called for a Georgia watermelon. This he tapped, dug his hand into it, and ate heartily. When remonstrated with, he asked to be left alone, saying, "No, my lord; I am running this now." When he placed the glass of milk to his mouth he remarked, "Gentlemen, you don't believe that's good." The signal for the expiration of the fast was a whistle from the factory in the vicinity. When it blew Dr. Tanner had a peach in his hand, but before he could put it into his mouth somebody snatched it away. In response to the plaudits of the assemblage Tanner, who was sitting upon a chair placed on the table, waved his handkerchief over his head. At 12:15 Dr. Tanner got down from the table and left the hall in a coach in charge of Dr. Gunn, who took him to his own residence. Dr. Tanner weighed at the end of the fast 121½ pounds, a loss of thirty-six pounds in the forty days.

Just before noon the temperature of the doctor was 99; pulse, 92; respiration, 17. On leaving the hall the doctor walked unassisted down stairs with a slice of melon in his hand. He received an ovation from crowds in the streets, steps and windows, and exhibited much gratification at his hearty reception.

At 3:30 Dr. Tanner drank an ounce of light wine, after which he ate a small slice of watermelon. At 4:30 he was eating with great relish a piece of beefsteak. He did not swallow the fiber, but only partook of the juice of the meat. After 4 Dr. Tanner rested quietly. At 6 he asked for an apple, which he ate, and then asked for and received two more. At 7 he was given a beefsteak weighing half a pound, and partook of it. At 8 o'clock he drank one ounce of wine, and then slept until 10, when he awoke and chatted cheerfully.

The medical men were shown Dr. Tanner's blood as it appeared under the microscope. The blood corpuscles presented a very curious appearance. Instead of being rounded with the concavities plainly marked, they presented jagged or shriveled outlines and irregularity of form generally. Their color was also lighter, and they showed a tendency to collect together without forming the well-known "row of coins." The white corpuscles were greatly increased in number.

An affidavit detailing all the facts of the forty days' fast has been prepared. It is subscribed to by seventy physicians and others who were on watch during the fast. The following statistics are of interest: Total amount of water drank, 44½ pounds avoirdupois; highest pulse, 116; lowest pulse, 56; highest temperature, 100 4-5; lowest temperature, 97 4-5. The respiration varied from 13 to 18. The strength of his hands, as measured by the dynamometer, varied from 158 to 186 pounds with the right hand, and from 158 to 194 with the left hand.

Dr. Tanner spent Sunday, the 8th, at the residence of Dr. Gunn, and devoted the day solely to eating and sleeping. His diet consisted principally of beefsteak, potatoes, toast, watermelon, milk, wine, and ale. Of these he partook greedily about every hour or two. Eighteen hours after the close of his fast, the doctor weighed 130 pounds, a gain of nine pounds. The physicians are as much astonished at his rapid and easy recovery from the effects of his long fast as they were at the marvelous achievement itself.

Not to be Fooled With.

"G'wuffum heah, chile,—g'wuffm heah, I tole yer," was a caution given a boy vending Chinese torpedo-bombs on Madison street, yesterday, by an aged negro shuffling up from the Illinois Central depot; "doan' yer drop any mo' dem jimcracks roun' dis ole hoof of mine, or dere'll be a fune'l outen yo' house befo' sunup ter-morrower, shuah! Ise a talkin—yo'd better hoe anudder roe—g'wuffum heah!"

"Hi!" said the boy, derisively, improvising the symptoms of a tumor in his left cheek, and winking with offensive rapidity—"whose scare crow 're you, yer old knockemstiff—hey?" And with this he loaded up again and dropped the thing as near the venerable feet as caution and the length of the string would allow. "Who yer goin' to vote for?" he then inquired, jerking the bomb back.

"Whose scar' crow—whose—whose—looker heah, honey, I's a sour persimmon from de Yallabam—I'se a bull-dozer from the swamp—an' I'll frow whole gobs of sunlight froo yer in de cackle ob a spring pullet, if yer doan quit dat foolin' roun' my co'nfield." And with a movement as rapid as it was unexpected, the boy found himself in chancery between the patriarch's knees.

"Whoof!" he continued, laying down his grip-sack and spitting on his hands as a preliminary to active measures. "What'll yer gimme now ef I let yer off?"

In this exceedingly delicate strait, the boy's judgment came exceedingly into play, and his promises were brief, but golden.

"Now," said the ancient, lifting the boy up, and resuming his grip-sack in wonted serenity, "nex' time yer want ter fool roun' and get yo'self inter a muss, drappin' duffiggers on cullud toes, jes bar in min' ter keep well outen de reach of dis niggah's *habees cappus*—dat's all yer heah my ho'n?"

And then the "sour persimmon from the Yallabam" moved on.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mormons in School.

Probably about one-third of the children are of Protestant parents and the others nearly equally divided between Mormons and Catholics. The poor little Mormons have the iniquity of their fathers visited upon them in the taunts of the other children. Sometimes they reply, "Well, my mother was the first wife, anyhow."

Sometimes they come to me almost broken-hearted, crying, "Miss Lawson, it isn't my fault that I'm a Mormon." I was talking with one of my oldest scholars about her home in Southern Utah, and asked her how many brothers and sisters she had; she answered, "Twenty-five." One man here has forty-four children, most of them living. Those who attend school are among the best scholars. One of his wives says all she wants to live for is to keep her daughters out of polygamy. She has two lovely little girls. The children talk and play a great deal about getting married. One boy about 10 years old told me he wanted more than anything else to get married and have a good home.

When school commenced not one of the children could repeat the Lord's prayer, much less the ten commandments. The "Old, old story" is new to them. I asked my Sunday-school class of large boys the meaning of "hallowed," as used in the Lord's prayer. They all thought it meant swearing. When I remembered they never heard the name in any other way it did not seem so strange. Last Sabbath the class thought Gethsemane was a city, and not one could tell which disciple betrayed his Master.—*A teacher's letter in the Advance.*

An Unwelcome Caller.

A Massachusetts census-taker thus describes the ungracious way he was sometimes received:

"My district was a portion of Dorchester, and on the streets allotted to me there resided the rich, the poor, and the middling classes. I was usually courteously treated, but here and there was obliged to fall back on my dignity as an officer of the Government before some of the more reticent ones would furnish the desired information." Mr. Dooley narrated several of his experiences, among them instances in which he was mistaken for a peddler, a book-agent, a tax-gatherer, and, not infrequently, a creditor's clerk, bent upon immediate settlement. As, for example:

Rings bell of a house on Cottage street. Woman thrusts her head out of a second-story window, and screams:

"What is it?"

"What is what, madam?"

"What do you want?"

"If you'll come down to the door, I'll tell you."

"I sha'n't subscribe for any magazine; you'd better go away."

"Madam, I am not a book-agent."

"What are you, then?"

"I said before I'd tell you at the door! My business is important, and my time brief!"

She came down, and, when she heard the object of his visit, remarked, apologetically, "I thought you were one of those everlasting book fellers that we can't get rid of after we once let them show us their trash."

A school-teacher, who didn't want to tell her age, replied, "Yes, I was here on the 1st day of June, but I didn't live here."

"Where did you live?"

"I have left all the particulars down at the school-house; you can get them there."

"I sha'n't go to the school-house, madam, except for the janitor's name."

"But suppose I don't give you any information?"

"Then, madam, I must compel you to talk!"

"How can you compel me to talk against my will?"

"I shall have to place you under arrest until my questions are answered!"

"But I have friends in this house who will protect me!"

"Madam, I am an officer of the United States Government, and these questions must be answered!"

She finally told her name in full, but refused to give her age. "Well, then," remarked the enumerator, "I shall have to set you down as 50."

"But I'm not 50. I am not a day over 39."

Down went thirty-nine on the list, which was, undoubtedly, in the vicinity of the spinster's age.

Arsenic in Colorings.

It is now well understood that arsenic is extensively used in the dyeing of cloth, and in the pigment of wall-papers, and that it has given rise to many instances of severe poisoning. In the former case the poison is mainly absorbed by the skin. In the latter, microscopic particles float in the air of the room and are inhaled. One effect of thus receiving it into the system is to destroy the red-blood corpuscles and thus diminish the nutrition of the nerve centers.

The following is a striking but typical case, and has additional interest from the glimpse it gives us of the considerate character of the present Queen of England:

A gentleman employed by the latter to do a piece of work was furnished a room in the palace. Though it was well warmed and every way comfortable, he found himself quite chilly after retiring, and at length his teeth began to chatter. Attempting to rise to get a large Spanish cloak to throw over him, he was unable to move, and he began to be affected with a severe and peculiar pain. He finally fell asleep from sheer exhaustion.

In the morning he noticed for the first time that the walls of the room were covered with a brilliant green paper. The truth at once flashed on his mind. On getting out of bed he staggered like a drunken man, and it was with difficulty he could dress. The fresh air soon restored him.

The Queen, on learning the state of the case, had a piece of the paper analyzed. It proved to be highly arsenical. At once she had the paper stripped from every room in the palace.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Leaning Tower of Pisa.

The leaning tower of Pisa was commenced in 1152, and was not finished till the fourteenth century. The cathedral to which this belongs was erected to celebrate a triumph of Pisans in the harbor of Palermo in 1063, when allied with the Normans to drive the Saracens out of Sicily. It is a circular building, 100 feet in diameter and 179 feet in extreme height, and has fine mosaic pavements, elaborately-carved columns and numerous bas-reliefs. The building is of white marble. The tower is divided into eight stories, each having an outside gallery of seven feet projection, and the topmost story overhangs the base about sixteen feet, though, as the center of gravity is still ten feet within the base, the building is perfectly safe. It has been supposed that this inclination was intentional; but the opinion that the foundation has sunk is no doubt correct. It is most likely that the defective foundation became perceptible before the tower had reached one-half its height, as at that elevation the unequal length of the columns exhibits an endeavor to restore the perpendicular, and at about the same place the walls are strengthened with iron bars.

Dr. Tanner Outdone by a Hog.

Seven months ago a straw shed belonging to John Patterson fell down on some hogs, turkeys and chickens, which, of course, all would suppose would be killed or die of starvation or want of air. A short time since Mr. Patterson was removing some of the straw, when, to his astonishment, one of the hogs was found to be still alive, but, as may be supposed, very thin in flesh. The hog would weigh at the time of its incarceration about 200 pounds, but on coming out of the straw it was nothing but skin and bones. In fact, it did not resemble a hog very much, but looked like some hideous monster. The above is true.—*Cutler (Ill.) Cor. St. Louis Republican.*

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Spirits of turpentine are good to take grease spots out of woolen clothes, to take spots of paint from mahogany furniture, and to cleanse white kid gloves. Cockroaches and all vermin have an aversion to spirits of turpentine.

Mix a half-pint of vinegar and a half-pint of milk. When they have formed a curd take the whites of five eggs and boil the whole together; sift into them sufficient quicklime to make the whole into a paste. It is a good cement to hold broken glass and crockery.

A beefsteak chopped up fine and baked with flour and yeast in the form of a "meat-bread" loaf is the latest dietetic sensation. It is asserted that meat thus treated entirely disappears during the process of purification, the nutritive principles becoming incorporated with the bread.

The best and most harmless hair-dye is made of litharge and lime in equal parts. Mix with water to make a thin paste. Care must be used in applying not to soil the skin, as it is almost indelible. When dry, rub the hair or beard to get out all the powder, and wash thoroughly. It will last for a long time. To make brown use more lime.

To remove stains: Dissolve one ounce of pure pearlash in a pint of spring water, and to the solution add a lemon cut in small slices; mix the ingredients well, keep the mixture in a warm state for two days, then strain it and bottle the clear liquid for use. A little of this poured on stains will remove them; as soon as they disappear the cloth should be washed in clear water.

White furs or ermine may be cleaned as follows: Lay the furs on a table and rub them well with bran made moist with warm water; rub until quite dry and afterward with dry bran. The wet bran should be put on with flannel and the dry with a piece of book muslin. The light furs, in addition to the above, should be well rubbed with magnesia or a piece of book muslin after the bran process. Dry flour may be used instead of wet bran. They should be rubbed against the way of the fur.

To wash towels with colored borders let them soak in a pailful of cold water containing one teaspoonful of sugar of lead; let them remain ten minutes before washing; to make the colors look clear and bright, use pulverized borax in wash water, very little soap and no soda. To wash red table linen, use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water, containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

Remarkable Case.

Probably the most extensive case of skin-grafting ever attempted has been going on with gratifying success during the past year at Danielsonville, Ct. The patient, Jesse Morgan, 11 years old, fell into a vat of caustic potash on the last day of the year 1878. Both legs were immersed nearly to the hips, and the skin was so completely destroyed that a new growth was impossible. After some months of hopeless and excruciating pain, the older physicians of the place giving up the case as hopeless, a young man, Dr. George J. Ross, undertook to save the boy's life by skin-grafting. Over 2,000 grafts were used, the boy's mother, the family coachman, and many neighbors and friends contributing thereto. The process was begun in April, 1879, and, though the work is not yet complete, the legs are nearly restored to their natural functions. The boy is still weak, but can walk a very short distance without a crutch. The grafts are said to grow faster in the spring months

How Long a Base-Ball Pitcher Lasts.

Successful pitchers have very short lives in their positions, the most difficult at first to hit becoming easy game to the heavy hitters in about four years. Especially is this the case when he is put to pitch every game for a few seasons. Batters become familiar to his balls and his different motions in delivering them. Spalding retired in his glory, after a short period of six years. Mathews lasted seven years, but faced no heavy hitters lately for any length of time. Bond is now in his fifth successful season, but gets it hard occasionally this year, as does White, only in his third year. Nichols went out very suddenly, but did fine work for a few seasons after 1875. Cummings was great in the days of the lively ball. This chapter in pitchers' history teaches that the best pitcher will fail in about three years if played without relief. Two good pitchers will last a long time if changed every game.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Paper Rags—Advance in Price.

In the Chicago market the price of common print rags has advanced since July 1, *forty cents* per 100 pounds. Country-mixed rags are held firm at $2.65 per 100, being an increase of one-half a cent per pound above the price asked thirty days ago. The cause of this upward turn in the rag market is principally attributed to the scarcity of stock, which is the result of a thorough scouring of all sections of the country by rag gatherers since the boom in prices began nearly a year ago.

The rather sudden advance in rags has given a firm tone to the paper market, and manufacturers declare that they cannot make paper at present prices any longer. That there will soon be a general advance in the price of paper is very evident, if the manufacture of it is in any way affected by the price of rags.

The London *Economist* says hundreds of thousands of sheep, if not millions, have died of plague in England, and the Russian, Turkish, English and Afghanistan wars, as well as those of Turkey, Syria, Persia and the Tridan country, have caused tens of millions of sheep to be killed. In fact, wool-growing in Turkey, Russia, Persia and India has been almost given up, on account of the wars and the low prices current for the past five years.

Be bland in your manners and blind in your prejudice.

SPOTTED TAIL'S CHILDREN.

An Indian's Ideas of Corporeal Punishment in Schools.

[From a Washington Letter.]

The news that Spotted Tail, one of the Sioux chiefs, had taken his boys and girls away from the schools provided for them by the Government is no surprise to those who heard Spotted Tail, Red Cloud or others of the Sioux chiefs talk on that subject when they were here recently. Spotted Tail, with Red Cloud and others, paid a visit to the Indian school established at Carlisle, Pa., on the way here, and called there on their return to their Western homes. Spotted Tail, next to Red Cloud, is the finest-looking Indian who comes here. He was very much pleased with the things he saw at Carlisle, and so expressed himself. After talking to the Superintendent of the school and the teachers for a while he called his boys and had a talk with them privately. He learned from the boys that the rod was used when the boys did not do as they should, or when they sulked. Spotted Tail, after leaving, had a talk with the Superintendent, and he told him what he had heard. He asked if it was true. Upon being told that it was he answered, "Neither my boys or girls shall ever be whipped by any one with my consent. I will not leave them at a school, or any other place where the whip is used. A whipped boy is apt to grow up a whipped man. Unless he has some spirit or life in him it is better that he know nothing. A whipped man has neither spirit or life." He then turned to the Indian children and said to them in the natural tongue: "Don't let any one whip you, teacher or any one else. You have no master. Never allow any one to strike you a blow." An effort was made to satisfy Mr. Spotted Tail that the whipping administered at Carlisle was the same as at other schools and was only a slight affair. The idea of "sparing the rod and spoiling the child" was suggested to him, but he said he did not believe in whipping in any way; that any man who struck his child had better keep out of his way, and that he would soon draw his children from any place where they were liable to be whipped, it mattered not how slight. This withdrawal of his children is the result.

A Cure for Hydrophobia.

A lady handed a reporter the other day a slip of paper, asking him if he would not publish it for the benefit of the public. It was found to be a simple but effective cure for that dog-day terror, hydrophobia. The cure which experience has proven to be infallible is nothing more than the root of a common weed known as elecampane, steeped in milk. Elecampane grows in great profusion along many country roads in this and Rensselaer counties. It has powerful medicinal qualities, and milk is well known to be a specific for many poisons. The manner of administering the antidote will be learned by a perusal of the following history of this simple and wonderful cure:

In Chester county, Pa., lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient, carrying something understood to be a root, which he himself dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way his secret transpired, and the root was known to be elecampane.

The story, current in the country, was that an old German made the discovery in the days of Penn, and applied to the Pennsylvania Legislature for a grant of $300 for making his secret public. His offer was treated with contempt, and he resolved that his secret should die with him, but a drunken son knew it, wrote out the recipe, making a number of copies, and tried to sell them at $1 apiece. He only succeeded in selling two, one of these to the man who made such effective use of it. So well did he establish the local reputation of his specific that in his neighborhood folks were not afraid of mad dogs. This man never failed to cure or prevent hydrophobia. In one case the spasms had begun before the first dose was given, and the patient recovered.—*Albany Argus.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@10 00
Hogs	4 65	@ 5 15
Cotton	11½	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine	3 60	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 09
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 40
Rye—Western	82	@ 83
Pork—Mess	14 40	@14 50
Lard	7¾	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 20
Hogs	4 00	@ 5 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	88	@ 89
No. 3 Spring	80	@ 81
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	65	@ 66
Barley—No. 2	74	@ 75
Butter—Choice Creamery	25	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 12½
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 01
No. 2	93	@ 94
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	65	@ 66
Barley—No. 2	71	@ 72
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	93	@ 94
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	22	@ 23
Rye	62	@ 63
Pork—Mess	15 25	@15 40
Lard	7¼	@ 7⅜
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	94	@ 98
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	29	@ 30
Rye	70	@ 71
Pork—Mess	14 50	@14 75
Lard	7¼	@ 7⅜
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	95	@ 96
No. 2 Red	97	@ 98
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 1	41	@ 42
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 31
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 75
Pork—Mess	15 50	@15 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	92	@ 93
Corn	35	@ 36
Oats	25	@ 26
Pork—Clear	15 50	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 20	@ 4 75
Common	3 25	@ 3 80
Hogs	4 70	@ 5 25
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 60

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
Editor.

A LADY has just died at Delaware City, Del., who, for thirty-six days previous to dissolution, had not taken a morsel of food. She did not lose much flesh, and weighed shortly before her death 150 pounds.

THE Rev. De Witt Talmage, who has been lecturing out at Leadville, took in the dance-houses and gambling dens of that advanced town a few nights ago. At one place he declined the offer of a lively damsel to dance with him.

THE skies grow brighter for Ireland. The crops are said to be in a very satisfactory condition, and a large yield is promised. The money in the hands of the various relief committees will be quite sufficient to meet all pressing demands.

THE population of New Hampshire is 347,311, a gain of 29,011 in ten years. The chief cities are: Manchester, 32,458; Concord, 13,841; Nashua, 13,453; Dover, 11,693; Portsmouth, 9,732; Keene, 6,786. These six cities aggregate 77,963 inhabitants, and the gain in them has been 17,367.

MISS DORA YOUNG, a daughter of the late Brigham Young by his eighth wife, has left Utah, hating the doctrines of polygamy, and, with considerable money, will make her home in one of the States. She says the law against polygamy is a nullity, because the elders can arrange that no ceremony can be proved within two years, after which nothing can be done with offenders. Mormon women are working against the admission of Utah as a State until after polygamy is abolished.

THE late Sultan of Morocco was one day rowing on the lake with the ladies of his harem. The boat upset, and two men, at the peril of their lives, saved the whole party. "To have seen his Majesty in such an undignified position, and moreover with his ladies," writes Capt. Colville, "was a crime punishable only by death. The unfortunate men were accordingly walled up in a small room and left to starve or die of suffocation. Their skeletons were found while some repairs were being made in the palace on the present Sultan's accession.

THE following table shows the population of the principal cities of Ohio:

	1870.	1880.	Per cent. Increase.
Cincinnati	206,000	256,000	25
Cleveland	92,800	150,500	62
Columbus	31,274	51,300	64
Dayton	30,473	39,000	28
Springfield	12,652	20,500	65
Athens	10,006	16,100	60
Sandusky	13,000	15,000	15
Hamilton	11,081	12,300	11
Chillicothe	8,920	10,792	20
Newark	6,698	10,030	50
Ironton	5,686	9,000	60
Fremont	5,455	8,435	54
Tiffin	5,648	7,885	40
Urbana	4,266	6,308	48
Massillon	5,185	6,852	32
Wilmington	2,073	2,671	32
Wooster	5,419	5,900	16
Galion	3,523	5,634	60
Bucyrus	3,066	3,848	27
Van Wert	2,625	4,200	60

THE Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania, which started as a mutual insurance company in 1840, but which, by an addition to its charter in 1861, began to do business on the cash plan, is hopelessly bankrupt. The losses sustained through the Chicago fire crippled the company, and since then it has been doing a losing business. Since 1875 it has lost at the rate of $45,000 per annum, but by the peculiar tactics of its officers it managed to keep afloat. Its condition has been at length brought to light by an investigating committee. The management has been such as to warrant a criminal prosecution of the officers.

NOTWITHSTANDING the protests of friends and the fact that she will lose a large portion of her income by the operation, Baroness Burdett-Coutts persists in her determination to marry Ashmead Bartlett. Bartlett, who is an American, having been naturalized a short time since, is at present acting as secretary to the Baroness. He is 29 years of age and she is 66. In the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, who bequeathed her vast property to the Baroness, it is stipulated that if the latter shall marry an alien or a naturalized subject her interest in certain properties shall cease. It is estimated that her matrimonial venture will thus cost the Baroness £100,000 per annum.

A FEW days ago, while excavating for the foundations of a new store at the corner of Broadway and Grand streets, New York, an interesting relic of the old Whig party was dug up. At that spot, in the year 1838, stood the old Broadway House, which was widely known as the Henry Clay Headquarters. After the election of that year the Whigs erected a liberty-pole in honor of the success of William H. Seward. At the base of the pole, twelve feet below the present surface, was placed a square marble slab, upon which was chiseled the following inscription: "Erected by the Whigs and Conservatives to commemorate their glorious triumph in 1838. William H. Seward, Governor-elect, by 9,421 majority. New York, December 20, 1838." And this was the slab dug up the other day.

SOME of the most eminent scientific men now accept the view taken by Adhemar, namely, that continents have not been depressed, but overflowed by the ocean. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the mass of water is transferred from one hemisphere to the other once in 10,500 years, and the sun remains eight days longer in one hemisphere than in the other. At the present time the winters of the Southern pole are eight days longer than with us; the ice continent has consequently formed there, and the mass of ocean is to be found in the southern hemisphere, and the ice covers a space upon and around the South pole more than twice the area of all Europe. The extreme of cold at the Antarctic pole was reached about 600 years ago, since which time the climate has been becoming milder, while that north of the equator has been growing colder.

THE Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* shows that the basis of Congressional representation has been changed after every census since 1790, as follows:

Year.	Basis.	Year.	Basis.
1790	30,000	1843	70,680
1793	33,000	1853	93,423
1813	35,000	1863	127,381
1823	40,000	1873	131,425
1833	47,700		

A change in the basis will again become necessary, for it is estimated that, if the Congressional apportionment is not enlarged, the number of members to be elected in 1883 will be nearly 400, which would make an unwieldy body, and one which could not find accommodation in the present Chamber. The number of members is now 293, which makes a large assembly. It is estimated that if the basis were enlarged to about 170,000 the number of Representatives would be nearly the same. Continuing the present basis there would be about 380 members.

A FRUIT-PICKER is the latest invention. It is simply a ring or collar of sheet metal four or five inches high and the same in diameter, with the upper portion formed into half a dozen points like a crown, each point being covered with an indiarubber disk or shield to prevent the fruit from injury by contact. A socket in the side receives a light pole of any required length, and from the bottom of the ring or crown extends a light hose of cotton drilling, or other light material, to convey the fruit down to the hand of the operator, or into a basket, wagon, or wherever desired. Standing on the ground the operator reaches for the fruit, the points of the crown passing on each side of the stem, and a light upward shove easily detaches the fruit, and it drops down through the crown and hose. The operator can hold the pole in one hand and the hose in the other, or the hose can be hooked to a small, movable bracket placed on the pole for that purpose, thus allowing of handling the pole with both hands, or an assistant can manage the hose.

A Small Couple.

Germany can justifiably boast of having produced the smallest married couple that ever stood before an altar, in the persons of a miniature "Marquis" and "Marchioness," who have for some time past been exhibited on the Place du Theater, at Odessa. The "Marquis," a native of Kiet, is 30 years old and weighs only nineteen pounds, while his fairy-like consort, a young lady, born in Neumunster some 22 years ago, just turns the scale at thirteen pounds. At first glance this tiny pair, it is said, might be taken for a couple of scarcely-weaned babies, dressed up for a joke in the garb of adults, but on a closer examination the genuineness of their maturity becomes unmistakably apparent. A certain pleasant flavor of romance runs through the story of the circumstances that led to their union. Although they are both German-born wonders, leased by their parents to traveling showmen at an early age, they never happened to meet at the fairs and Kermessen of their native land; but a year ago, the "Marquis" being on exhibition at Moscow, while Fraulein Lilli was starring at St. Petersburg, they became aware of one another's existence through reading the newspaper notices of their respective characteristics, and entered into a correspondence, which soon led to a rendezvous and ultimately to the contraction of a matrimonial engagement. Now they take their professional rounds together, and are saving up their earnings with the object of retiring into private life in the Fatherland. Nuremburg could, doubtless, supply them with the most charming of dolls' houses, eminently suited to their minute domestic requirements.—*London Telegraph.*

Lime in the Tea-Kettle.

Every good housewife knows that an iron kettle used for heating water that holds lime in solution will in a short time become coated with that substance. This being a poor conductor of heat, it will of course take a longer time to heat the water than when the kettle is new. Copper or tin vessels do not become coated with lime. The reason is that iron has an affinity for lime, which the other metals have not. But this affinity can be overcome by coating the inner surface of the vessel with a compound of tannic acid and iron, which is soluble in water and will not precipitate lime. This is easily done. Take a new tea-kettle and put a handful of oak bark into it, fill with water, and keep it boiling for three or four hours, filling it up from time to time as the water boils away. The iron will get a jet-black coat of tannate of iron and will be proof against lime. Care must be taken that the kettle does not boil dry and become heated to redness. A heat a little below that point will destroy the coating. If the lime can be fully removed from an old tea-kettle, it can be coated in the same manner as a new one, but will require a longer time, and perhaps it will be necessary to repeat the boiling two or three times.—*Exchange.*

Drinks for the Sick.

The sick, especially those afflicted with fever, often suffer from intense thirst. The quenching of this without injuring the patient is a matter which requires knowledge and good judgment. Dr. H. H. Kane says that plain water, when taken beyond a certain amount, is very apt to disorder the stomach and bowels, especially in fevers, where much fluid and but little solid food is taken. Enough water to quench the thirst would certainly be enough, in most cases, to disorder digestion, or rather further disorder it, and so important is the little that remains of this function that we cannot afford to abuse it.

Small pieces of ice held in the mouth and allowed to dissolve sometimes answer the purpose, but not in the majority of cases.

Up to a certain point, the action of water taken internally, in fevers, is excellent. Aside from allaying irritation by quenching thirst, it flushes the kidneys, carrying off much of the effete material produced by the high temperature.

It has been found that the addition of certain substances to water greatly increases its powers to quench thirst.

This is especially the case with acids. One drachm of hydrochloric acid added to a quart of water will give it sufficient acidity to accomplish the desired purpose, while at the same time it adds to its pleasantness, and sometimes relieves nausea.

The use of acids in fevers is highly commended by some authors, and this is, I think, the best way in which to administer them. The same amount of sulphurous acid may be added to a quart of water when the bowels are loose or there is a tendency that way.

In these cases acidulated barley-water is pleasant and nourishing. The same may be said of toast-water.

In constipation, oatmeal water may be used in the same manner. A few tamarinds added to a glass of water will often assuage thirst and open the bowels gently.

Theory and experience both show that drinks made slightly bitter and somewhat acid slake thirst most effectually.

A weak infusion of cascarilla or orange peel, acidulated slightly with hydrochloric acid, was with Graves, of Dublin, a favorite thirst-allaying drink for fever patients.

Raspberry vinegar is a useful drink. Sucking ice is very grateful.

Sweet fruits, although at first agreeable and refreshing, must be taken with care and moderation, for they often give rise to a disagreeable taste, and are apt to produce flatulence and diarrhea.

Stanton and Jeff Davis.

An interesting and important scrap of history is published by the Toledo *Journal*, of what is alleged to have been Secretary Stanton's views about hanging Jeff Davis, on the authority of Gen. James B. Steedman as to a conversation with the Secretary on the subject. "The matter came up," says the *Journal*, "in a conversation about Horace Greeley being on Davis' bail bond. We give Gen. Steedman's words:

"'I have been very careful,' said he, 'not to make any public statement about it in all these years before, because I knew it would be denied, and I have no witness. It was the next day after Greeley had signed Davis' bond. I was standing outside of Willard's Hotel, and Secretary Stanton rode up in his carriage. Exchanging the compliments of the day, he asked me to take a ride "Where are you going?" I asked. He answered, "To Georgetown." I got in and we rode along, and the topic, then so exciting, was mentioned, and I said, "Stanton, when will Davis be tried?" "Steedman," he answered after a pause, "what do we want to try him for? All the questions of the war have now been settled by the arbitrament of the sword, and in our favor. Besides," after another pause, "we don't know how Chase would decide the question of State rights." Again, after another pause, as if thinking of the Southern leaders, the great man said, "Well, it was a bad place to put a man in. If he didn't secede with his State, his State would hang him; and, if he did, the Government would do the hanging." Then he added, reflectively, "No, we don't want to hang him."'

"Gen. Steedman then repeated," says the *Journal*, "that he had not spoken of this before, because he would be accused of slandering Stanton's memory."

An Ohio Woman.

Mrs. Prudence Glover, who lives with her daughter near Cincinnati, being one hundred years old recently, had a birthday party, to which many friends were invited. She showed few signs of having passed so far beyond the allotted age of man. She is perfectly erect, moves without support of cane or friendly arm, and would anywhere be taken for a woman of seventy-five. Her eyes are bright and her voice as clear as a girl's, and her laugh as merry. Her faculties are entirely unimpaired, with the exception of a slight deafness. She received her guests with cheerful greetings, welcoming old friends and making new ones at ease. The Rev. Mr. Hobbs made an address at supper, in the course of which he computed that Grandmother Glover's heart had kept time at least three and a half billion times to the march of life. "She has reached five score," he added, "with strength still firm, and vision clear enough to become a bride. And if any eligible centenarian of good looks and manly courage doubts it, let him pop the question. She might blush a little, I know, and appear somewhat coy, but, sir, press your suit, and there may be yet a sensation for the newspapers—a wedding in high life."

MRS. J. W. MACKAY, who has the distinction of being the richest American lady in Europe, has been subjected to a great deal of annoyance by the actions of a woman who personated her in Paris, and contracted large bills in her name.

SUFFERINGS FROM THIRST.

Experience of a Traveler Who Could Not Go Without Drink.

Dr. Tanner has found no particular difficulty in going for days without water. This fact has brought out all sorts of stories, and, in this connection, the experience of an Australian traveler is of interest. The story is related by J. E. Richter, in the *Scientific American:*

In 1864 I started alone on horseback over the stony plains in the vicinity of Lake Gardiner. The climate of this part of Australia is somewhat like that of the waterless, arid regions of New Mexico, Arizona and Lower California. It was in the middle of summer and the days were dreadfully hot. There was no grass or herbage, and the sun shone down upon the smooth, glassy stones with a glare and a recoil that were extremely irritating to the eyes. I took with me a canteen of water, besides my usual kit, traveled thirty miles till sunset, arriving at a lagoon which I had always supposed was a permanent water. It was all dried up. There was a pint of water in my canteen, which was divided between myself and horse. An irresistible drowsiness then came over me and I slept until midnight, when I was awakened by a chill. At daylight I started on my journey. I felt sure of finding water in twenty miles. After sunrise I began to feel the pangs of thirst. My horse hung his head nearly to the ground. Toward evening I suffered much. My tongue and lips began to stick together, although I had in my mouth two pebbles, and these are said to cause moisture. Time seemed to be very long over those weary, cheerless plains, and imagination led me to the belief that the sun stood for hours in one spot. A mirage appeared about noon and continued all the afternoon, inciting me to the hope that there was a lake of water in the distance, though I knew no lake existed in that direction. I was obliged to rest several times because of exhaustion. My skin began to shrivel up. I came to a lagoon formerly a mile long and wide. There were a few yards of shallow water, which could not be got at for the mud. I drove my horse to a well two miles away. I found rope, bucket and all gone. I passed a dreadful night. I could not sleep. Suddenly it occurred to me to kill my horse and make a well-rope of his hide. Then I found I had no knife. The next morning I managed to swallow a few mouthfuls of meat and sugar. I kept on my journey till mid-day, driving my horse before me, when I had to rest. I was then suffering from vertigo. My horse lay down and did not care to eat what was offered him. Six hours afterward I tried to eat, but could not swallow anything. I intended to open a vein of my horse and drink his blood, but I had no instrument. In the cool of the evening I started on again. Delirium seemed to be setting in. There was a constant ringing in my ears, my tongue was greatly swollen and I had an irrepressible desire to close my eyes. I traveled till midnight and there seemed always to be a dog at one side of me and a bird like an owl flying overhead. I cannot now say whether they were real or imaginary. I went to rest, but could not sleep. I seemed to dream with half-closed eyes of banquets. At daylight I saw hills a few miles off where I knew there was water, but I felt no inclination to go there. From this time to the time I drank the first draught of beautiful spring water in the hills I have no recollection whatever, nor did I know what became of my horse until I discovered his skeleton some time afterward. I do not know how long it took me to get over those three or four miles. My senses came to me when I drank water. My body was like a skeleton, though I was in full flesh four days previous. I could swallow with difficulty. After the first draught or two I drank moderately and took a little sugar. I never vomited. I drank about half a gill every few minutes for about twenty-six hours, when my thirst first gave signs of being satisfied. I think that I drank about a quart an hour during this period. It would have been very interesting to know what was my weight when I first arrived at the springs, and what it was forty hours afterward.

I was at least seventy hours without water—perhaps ninety hours, as I do not know how long I was delirious. As soon as my thirst was satisfied I became hungry and ate what I had left. Then, filling my canteen, I started across the hills, and reached a human habitation late in the day.

Errors of Letter-Writers.

The Dead Letter Office at Washington exists mainly because men and women are ignorant and careless. About ninety clerks are employed to correct the errors and supply the omissions of letter-writers. Thousands of letters are thrown, daily, into the office—some without stamps, and others with no address. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* suggests that once a month, fifteen minutes should be given to instructing the 8,000,000 scholars in the public schools in the A B C of correspondence. Upon the blackboard a few simple rules should be written, such as:

1. Date your letter, *i. e.*, write place and State, day of month and year.
2. Name and address to whom letter is to be written.
3. Use Government-size envelope.
4. Address envelope plainly *before* letter is placed in envelope, giving town or city, State, county and number of street, if known.
5. Especially if any valuable is inclosed, indicate where letter should be returned, if not delivered.
6. Seal and stamp envelope.
7. When a parcel is to be mailed, other than letter, ask at postoffice the amount of postage required.

A Senator's Mother's Lonely Death.

The newspapers announce the death at Bethel, Me., of the mother of Gen. and Senator Grover, of Oregon. A Lawrence lady, who is spending a few weeks at Bethel, writes that the old lady had peculiar traits of character, and at the age of 88 years insisted upon living in a house in which there were no other occupants. She frequently said that her only concern was to live and die alone. She had her wish. She was last seen alive last Saturday, when she entered her house. That she was not seen Sunday was not strange, but, as there was no indication of activity Monday noon, two neighbors went to the house, whose entrance was fastened. They raised a window of her bedroom, and found the venerable lady on the bed, with her clothes on, and life departed. On the stove were a pot of tea and dishes of gruel and gingertea.—*Lawrence (Mass.) American.*

ALL SORTS.

THE late Dr. D. T. Coit, a graduate of Yale, class of '25, has left a bequest to that institution of $100,000.

IT is estimated that the money paid for Texas cattle during the past five years amounts to $180,000,000.

THERE is a Latin term for cod-liver oil, but *none* for the taste of it. The Latin races were not well up in profanity.

THERE was Paginini the fiddleist, and here's Campanini the tenor. Rather singular how many ninnies get into the musical ranks.

THE principal cotton ports of the South rank as follows in the receipts of the staple: New Orleans, Norfolk, Savannah, Galveston, and Mobile.

A CONSERVATIVE clergyman in England has chosen to omit the prayer for Parliament since the election, on the ground that "such a lot" are not worth praying for.

OF the discoverers and conquerors of the New World, Columbus died broken-hearted, Roldin and Bobadilla were drowned, Balboa was beheaded, Cortez was dishonored, and Pizarro was murdered.

THE St. Louis policeman who clubbed a man for replying, when asked what he was doing out late at night, "It's none of your business," has paid a fine of $50 and gone to the penitentiary for six months.

DR. Y. J. ALLEN, a missionary of the Methodist Church South, now at Shanghai, has been made a mandarin by the Chinese Government, the first instance on record of a foreigner being thus honored. This gives him great advantages.

SOME wood-choppers at Canton, Ill., sent a boy to the top of a tall tree, which they had cut almost through, to sway it in the direction in which they wished it to fall. The plan was successful, except that six bones of the boy were broken.

THE population of Charleston, S. C., consists of 24,005 whites and 25,994 blacks. Of the males more than 21 years of age 5,629 are white and 5,943 colored. The colored population of the city has decreased 213 in ten years.

WILLIAM PARISH was told by the Poormaster of South Toledo, Ohio, that he must take himself out of the town before nightfall, or he would be sent to the workhouse. "I'll do it," said Parish, and he swallowed a fatal dose of laudanum.

A DAIRY house at Christiana, Norway, has established an agency at St. Paul for the shipment of Minnesota butter, cheese and other food products to Norway. This is the result of a shipment to that country from Minnesota last spring, and it is thought may result in the establishment of a large trade.

AN Ottawa young man did not elope with the married woman with whom he had fallen in love, but went boldly to her husband and asked how much money would compensate him for the loss of his wife. The husband thought that $10 was about the right sum, and the lover paid it, taking the woman away.

IN the pleasant little Rhenish town of Biberich there lives a horse of preternatural sagacity, whose method of dealing with an inebriate master has achieved a well-merited celebrity. Whenever the latter appears incapable of finding his way from the wine-shop to his dwelling the horse watchfully follows him hard at heel, and, applying its forehead to his back whenever he is about to stagger out of his homeward path, gently thrusts him forward in the right direction, nor ceases its timely ministrations until it has succeeded in propelling him to his own door.

Evading a Fare.

The stealing of a pin is apparently a slight offense. Yet it may reveal character as clearly as the theft of $100. Some years ago there lived in New York a shrewd old merchant named Aymar. He used to receive cargoes of mahogany and logwood, which were sold at auction.

On one occasion a cargo was to be sold at Jersey City, and all hands started from the auctioneer's store to cross the ferry. When they were going through the gate, Mr. Aymar noticed one of the largest buyers slip through without paying the 5 cents fare. He told the auctioneer not to take a bid from that man.

"Why," said the auctioneer, with an expression of surprise, "I thought he was good."

"So did I," answered Mr. Aymar; "but I have changed my mind, and I will not trust him $1."

A few months proved the accuracy of the judgment of Mr. Aymar, for the slippery merchant failed, and did not pay 5 cents on the dollar. It does not by any means follow that business disaster will come as a retribution to a dishonest trader; but this is certain, that a man who will steal even so trifling a sum as would pay his fare in the horse-car or the ferry-boat will cheat you out of a larger sum if he finds a safe opportunity.

Amenities of Texan Life.

Mrs. Cannon, wife of Mr. Will Cannon, of the Robinsonville neighborhood, was on her way home from church on horseback last Friday evening, when she felt something stick her in the face, and, supposing it to be a limb of a tree, threw up her hand to ward it off. While undressing for bed, after her arrival at home, she was horrified to find a rattle-snake in the sleeve of her dress. The reptile dropped out on the floor and was killed. The lady had not previously felt much inconvenience from the slight abrasion on her face, but now it commenced swelling, and became so painful that a physician was called in to attend her. It is supposed that the snake had taken refuge in the tree, and that it bit her and transferred itself to her sleeve as she rode under it. When we last heard from Mrs. Cannon she was still suffering some pain, but it was hoped she would soon recover.—*Waco (Texas) Examiner.*

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons.

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. [illegible]

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. [illegible]

Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. [illegible]

Iowa, Oct. 18th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. [illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. [illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 8th, 1879.—Please forward one of your [illegible]

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 3, 1879.—Last January we got from you [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUGUST 19, 1880.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District - JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AESM. P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

JEFF. DAVIS is out for Garfield. Honorable Jeff. lives at Jeffersonville.

THE horses in the Wolf Lake neighborhood, Noble county, have got it bad—the epizootic.

FRANK BUTLER, the popular auditor of Whitley county, had an attack of apoplexy last week, from which, though serious, we are happy to say he recovered.

OUR modest contemporary, the Republican, and its miscellaneous editorial battalion, was sorely troubled last week about the editorial department of the COURIER. Too bad—too bad! Don't worry so, boys!

HON. W. G. COLERICK, our democratic candidate for congress, will address the people of DeKalb county as follows: Spencerville, August 23; Hamilton, 24; Newville, Wednesday 25; Corunna, Thursday 26; Garrett, Friday 27th.

THE report of the capture, in Nebraska, of the notorious Bender family, the head of a band of robbers and murderers who operated in Kansas some years ago, after having created a first-class sensation from one end of the Union to the other, turns out to be a hoax.

THE Columbia City Post says the democratic candidate for congress in this district, Mr. Colerick, is meeting with enthusiastic receptions in that county. He has been canvassing there and we believe goes next to Noble. Come to DeKalb early, Mr. Colerick, your constituents here will give you a hearty greeting.

AT the recent republican conference held in New York, J. H. Sypher, of Louisiana, created a sensation by declaring that the party had lost the negro vote of the south, and would not regain it. The negroes, he said, are now in the hands of the southern democrats, and it was doubtful if the vote of a single southern state could be gained for the republican cause.

A SPEAKER at the republican convention in Noble county abused the democrats, amongst other things, for drunkenness. During the same evening drunkards were more abundant than ever in Albion—many of them minors—and before the delegates got out of town there were three or four fights and several arrests. Oh! consistency, what a jewel thou art!

JUDGE BALDWIN, in his recent speech here, said: "General Garfield is the best and truest representative of republicanism in America." Yes, verily, this is a fact. The party that has furnished a Belknap, Blaine, Robeson, Colfax, and Orth, et al., has also furnished a Garfield, and as a bribe-taker, stock-dealer and perjurer, he is not excelled, if equalled, by any of them.

AN unfortunate occurrence at Goshen is that, of the disappearance, somewhat clandestinely, of Ira W. Nash, cashier of the First National bank. He left no explanation, but wrote back from Chicago that he did not know when he would return. Notwithstanding various rumors, nothing is made public as to any crookedness in his relations with the bank, though the books have been undergoing an investigation. His family was, and for some weeks previous had been, absent on a visit at his wife's father's—S. P. Williams, Esq., of Lima.

Joint Representative.

The standing of our candidate for joint representative is fully recognized abroad as well as at home. We have felt that nothing we could say of him would profit him here. That our readers may see what is thought of him in other portions of the district, we copy the following from the Ligonier Banner.

"There is no more useful legislator in the state than S. S. Shutt. So say all those who watched the doings of the late legislature."

"Sam Shutt, as he is familiarly called, ought to receive at least three hundred majority in Noble county. His own county, DeKalb, will give him that, and more, too."

"Every man who is desirous of seeing the interests of the state protected by an honest, upright and faithful guardian of the public treasury should give Hon. Samuel S. Shutt his cordial support. Mr. Shutt, as chairman of the committee on claims, earned the title of "watch-dog of the treasury," and in recognition of his valuable services ought to be returned to the legislature by 1,000 majority.

Let us, then, put our shoulders to the wheel and push on the column, not only for Hancock and English, and Landers and Gray, but for Colerick, Sam Shutt, Moody, Baxter, VanAuken and all the rest of the ticket. There is perhaps more truth than poetry in what is said by a local correspondent of the same paper from which we quote above. He says: "Democrats, there is entirely too much talking and blowing done about the success and not enough vigorous work. Remember the enemy is abroad and employing every means possible for success. When you vote the democratic ticket, you certainly do so believing the principles embodied in the democratic platform to be true and correct principles—the only means by which the rights of the people and a free government can be maintained. Then, if this be the case, why not work for your rights?" Right well said! Democrats of DeKalb, shall we be up and doing?

At the republican conference in New York it was determined not to abandon the campaign in the southern states. If an honest count could be secured, there would be no difficulty in carrying Mississippi, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida for Garfield. The if represents the great obsatcle to be overcome.—Kendallville Standard.

Yes, that "if" is the great obstacle. If the polls are not controlled by United States marshals, if republican bayonets are not used to drive away good citizens, and if the votes can be decided according to the forms of law, there will be an honest count, and it will send a wall of sorrow through the republican ranks. A republican talking about an honest count is just a little the cheekiest thing we ever heard of. If a government mule could read the above paragraph he would sneak away and hide his face in shame.

WITHOUT intending to do so, the editorial battalion of the Republican are fairly overwhelming the COURIER with compliments. They recognize in the labors of our editorial columns "the brains" of one of the ablest of our citizens; in the communication of a correspondent the experienced hand of a judicial functionary who has been twenty-five long years on the bench and a candidate for congress—whoever that may be—and credit our unpretentious hebdomadal with "numerous editors." Great conscience! Be just a little less perfunctory yourselves, Brothers Weamer, and dismiss your supernumeraries, or, at least, don't "measure our corn in your half-bushel."

The strongest speech that has been made in the state during this campaign thus far, in our estimation, was delivered at Seymour on last Wednesday by Hon. Franklin Landers, democratic candidate for governor. Its length precludes its publication in the Democrat, but we shall perhaps be able to furnish it in supplemental form.—Goshen Democrat.

You speak truly, good brother. It is the strongest kind of a speech. And when we lay it before our readers, as we hope also to do in full, we trust all our republican friends will give it a careful perusal. The more stalwart will swear it was delivered by somebody else, of course, but it will bottle up their frothy Porter all the same.

There is a pig at Jerseyville, Ill., with two distinct bodies, eight legs, and only one head. A horse at Granville, Ky., and a cat at Rochester, N. Y., have two perfect tails apiece. A dog at Milwaukee has six legs, and a calf at Omaha has no legs at all.—Ex.

And a couple of republican "suckers" are stumping it around in this part of Indiana on only a single "extremity" each. They call themselves, respectively, Baldwin and Taylor, and all they have to stand upon is the rickety cry of "solid south." Even that slender underpinning will be summarily knocked from under them next election.

Stop It!

One thing may as well be understood. Any Jackanapes can chatter in stereotyped phrase about democratic speakers indulging in profanity, vulgarity, etc. It don't require any brains to invent such lies. The facility with which it may be done will not justify the practice though. The falsity of local inventions of this sort are well known. There is a way of stopping them. They are getting entirely too stale. Take the hint, do ye?

JUDGE D. P. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

He Shakes the Bloody Shirt in Auburn.

Last Monday evening, according to previous announcement, the Hon. D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, republican nominee for attorney-general, delivered at this place one of the characteristic republican harangues. In opening his speech the gentleman paraded an air of great fairness. He earnestly requested that the people would display the same wisdom in choosing whom they would serve as their leader, that they did in their personal affairs—that the party which had been the truest to the interests of the country was the party which deserved their support. Warming with his subject, he shed his collar, rolled up his sleeves, and with an array of figures, which he says do not lie, proceeded to show that from the republican party came, directly, all the blessings which we, as a happy, united people enjoy, including the preservation of the Union, and, we suppose, the decalogue and the plan of salvation. The wisdom of Moses as a law-giver is as nothing compared to that which the party of God and morality has displayed in the administration of this government, according to that gentleman.

This comical apostle of republicanism, like all others of his party, having no issues to present, simply fills up his time by waving the ensanguined garment and outrageously misrepresenting the attitude of the south toward the Federal government. The solid south is held up as antagonistic to the Union. The 138 electoral votes of the south are solid for Hancock, and this fact don't seem to agree with these fire-eaters. Mr. Garfield himself says that the "man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support." Mr. Baldwin's speech was full of subterfuge, and many of his figures and declarations were notoriously false, showing that gentleman to be either woefully ignorant or contemptibly mean. Mr. Baldwin says that it is true that secession in the gray uniform is over, but that secession in citizens' clothes still exists in the south; and that the ku-klux, white-liners, robbers and murderers still stalk abroad at noontide, and that the colored man cries peace, peace, peace, but there is no peace. Mr. Baldwin's speech was full of many such villainous assertions as these, which will perhaps endear him to the stalwarts, but which justly merits for him the contempt of all intelligent, fair-minded citizens. He favored centralization and the use of the bayonets at the polls, objected to home rule in southern states, and viciously "went for" Hancock's order No. 40 because he declared therein that "peace reigned supreme" in Texas and Louisiana. The speaker regretted very much, and so did we, and so did many others, that he did not have time to discuss the charges of corruption against General Garfield. That is just what is the matter with all the republican orators, they have not got time to discuss Garfield's record, and it is probable that they will not find time between now and the election. It would be a good deal like taking issue on self-evident propositions, hence they strive to divert the public mind from these facts by waving the bloody shirt. He said that there was no more in these charges than there was in the yell that "old Tilden was elected to the presidency." This the people concede, that there is no more, no less. His proof that these charges are untrue, is that Mr. Garfield was seven times sent to congress, and each time was returned with increased majorities. This is a fair sample of Baldwinian logic. Every one knows that Garfield was returned to congress from a strongly republican district, and each time by decreased majorities, running far behind the presidential ticket of 1876. Garfield, as the republican nominee, is the creature of a crisis of the Chicago convention growing out of an effort to defeat a third-term, and amid the excitement he was nominated without any thought of his record.

The speaker, we think, created little impression upon his auditors, save a feeling of pity, by his school-boy gestures and ridiculous attitudes. The speech abounded with gross misrepresentations and thin logic. He did, however, very clearly prove one thing, and that was that he is rather frail timber out of which to make an attorney-general.

Our Glorious Pole.

As we previously announced in the COURIER, there was to be a pole-raising in Auburn last Friday evening, and there was one; it went off like a charm and to the entire satisfaction of every one present, even to F. D. Davenport, who, for a time, was afraid the pole would tip northward and smash his drug-store into the ground. A good force of hands were busy all day in preparing things, and when the time came a large crowd of our working democrats were on hand, reinforced by a regiment from our sister town of Garrett, including the band. The pole, though large and heavy, was admirably managed and went up from the word go, and it now stands straight and majestic, monarch of all it surveys, with the names of our illustrious leaders, Hancock and English, floating in the breezes. The speaking in the evening, which was entirely unlooked for up to a late hour, was listened to by an appreciative audience, Mr. M. V. B. Spencer, of Fort Wayne, being the orator. He made a telling speech and dispersed the crowd in the best of humor.

A Letter from Garrett.

GARRETT, IND., Aug. 16, 1880.

EDITOR COURIER: Please permit space in the columns of your paper for a few remarks in regard to a scurrilous and untruthful item in the Chicago Tribune of August 9, which has also been quoted by the Republican of last week. Said item is headed "Vulgar Democracy—Ladies Insulted and Decent Democrats Disgusted." It goes on to portray to the public that our pole-raising was a failure because the ropes broke, and that the public speaking was still more of a failure by reason of vulgar language and obscene stories on the part of our speakers. Now, I wish to state that those charges are false and unfounded in every particular. There were no ropes broken in the raising of our pole, or any attempt that was made to raise the pole. As to the vulgarity and obscene stories, if the vile, degraded, pusillanimous blackguard who sent that special telegram to the Chicago Tribune had a mind of pure, moral thoughts, free from vulgar and licentious culture, he never would have put a vulgar construction on the joke that was told here by our speaker on the evening of the 7th inst. He proved to those who are familiar with the circumstances, that his faculties of lust and vulgarity predominate over the moral.

It was the understanding here among the democrats, not to have any controversy with our republican friends and neighbors, in the papers, but since they have made the charge themselves, both through the press and by disturbing our speakers, we will meet them on every issue that will be honorable to ourselves. It is true that our speakers have been insulted while on the stand, and our meetings disturbed by the plug-uglies and blood-tubs of the republican party, but we will not retaliate or allow it to be done by any of our party; so you see the republicans have the decided advantage of us on that issue. It was disgusting, no doubt, to republicans to hear the life and public services of those men investigated whom the republican party have placed before the people to fill the highest positions in our government. It was also disgusting to the republicans when our speakers confined their remarks to the reports of republican investigating committees and challenged contradiction. When Judge Taylor, the republican nominee for congress, spoke here, there was good order maintained, and democrats did not gather together in a mob and disturb the speaker or the audience by hooting and yelling, as those roughs did at our meeting. As to vulgar language and obscene stories, Judge Taylor told a calf story here that was just as obscene in the presence of ladies as any story related by our democratic speaker, and could be construed in as vulgar a sense if any of the democrats had been of that order of mind. How is it that this low, degraded manufacturer of vulgarity who has so much respect for the ladies of Garrett, did not send Taylor's calf story over the wires to the Chicago Tribune? Will he please answer?

On the evening of the 7th, while our speaker was on the stand, the leaders of the Garrett Garfield and Arthur club, consisting of the little "drunken carpet-bagger," alias half-witted, self-conceited, four-eyed Barren, and the big portable sour-mash tub" took a stand on the street near the speaker and kept up a continual disturbance during the speaking. When the meeting disbursed and all had retired to their quiet homes, this same band of hoodlums bowled up and got out on the street to discuss what the speakers said about the republican investigating committees, etc. Citizens who had retired could not go to rest with the yells and blasphemies of this enraged, drunken mob, and a stranger in our town would have thought that Forepaugh's show was going through town with a dozen cages of wild hyenas. We do not charge all the republicans of Garrett with this kind of conduct, but we do charge the leaders of the Garrett and Arthur club. How is it that decent men, who are supposed to have respect for themselves, their families and society, will fall into line and be led by such drunken, depraved cusses? On Monday evening, August 8, this refined political club went to Avilla to witness the raising of a Garfield pole, and on returning the respectable portion of the club retired at once to their homes, while all the smart, conceited "Alicks," who have so much respect for the modesty of the ladies of Garrett, congregated together at their headquarters, and after partaking freely of a Garfield solution to clear out their hideous throttles, they marched at a midnight hour to the restaurant at the depot to get some hot coffee to warm up their internal reservoirs; but these proceedings did not go over the wires to any of the Chicago papers.

It would be a good idea to have printed on a shingle, "Commit no nuisance," and place it over the room door of one of these highly cultivated "Alicks," who have come here from an eastern city of taste and fashion, among a lot of "ignorant western people."

"AN IGNORANT MOSSBACK."

Normal School.

Upon the opening of the Auburn public school, a normal class will be formed for the purpose of giving teachers an opportunity to review in the common branches. The class will be under the supervision of the principal and his assistants. An invitation is given to all who contemplate fitting themselves for teaching. For particulars as to board and tuition, call on the board or principal of the school.

JOHN OTTO, Sec'y

Greenback Convention Held in Auburn, Saturday, August 14, 1880

Delegates from Steuben and DeKalb counties met in

SENATORIAL CONVENTION

And organized by the selection of Elder Carpenter, of Steuben county, as chairman, and J. S. Holly, of DeKalb, as secretary. For the office of joint senator, Mr. Ben. Dawson, of Angola, placed in nomination Mr. J. H. Carpenter, of Steuben county. There being no opposing candidate, Mr. Carpenter was nominated by acclamation. The convention adjourned, and the

JUDICIAL CONVENTION

Was convened with the same presiding officers, for the nomination of a prosecuting attorney for the 35th judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Steuben, DeKalb and Noble. The roll of counties being called, Noble failed to answer, and the convention adjourned without making a nomination.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The county convention was called to order. Mr. Herman Lidecker was chosen chairman, and Mr. J. S. Holly, secretary. As soon as the convention was organized Dr. Winslow offered for adoption a resolution which was intended to stand as the platform of the greenback party of DeKalb county. A motion to adopt the resolution was lost, and the following committee on resolutions appointed, viz: Shoemaker, Darby, Holly, Goetschius, Roberts, Shaffer and Kennedy, which committee submitted a platform satisfactory to the convention.

On motion, the following named persons were appointed a committee on county organization: Messrs. Winslow, Wallace, Stoner, Shoemaker and Goetschius.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution favoring the selection of candidates from those persons present, and pledging each nominee to the support of the greenback doctrine and the greenback ticket. The resolution was defeated.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

REPRESENTATIVE.

The first and informal ballot for representative resulted as follows:

Henry Milliman, of Newville	6
Dr. J. U. Winslow, Waterloo	19
J. S. Holly	5
	30

Mr. Winslow was nominated by acclamation.

CLERK.

Mr. Hamilton H. Keep, of Franklin township, was nominated by acclamation.

SHERIFF.

R. N. Crooks, Waterloo	25
John N. Clark, Franklin	10

Crooks was declared the nominee.

TREASURER.

Orris Danks, of Waterloo, was nominated by acclamation.

RECORDER.

J. B. Goldsmith, of Wilmington, was nominated by acclamation.

COMMISSIONER.

E. R. Shoemaker, Smithfield	20
G. W. Row, Fairfield	4
John Campbell Smithfield	4

Shoemaker was declared the nominee.

CORONER.

Mr. Zahner, of Waterloo, was nominated by acclamation.

SURVEYOR.

Miles Chapman, of Newville, was nominated by acclamation.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Matilda McClellan, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ARTHUR McCLELLAN, Administrator.
July 30th, 1880. 32-3w.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Otis S. Blood, in Newville township, DeKalb county, Indiana, one dark red, lineback cow, about seven years old, with crop off the left ear, and had on a small bell. Appraised by Elba Hathaway and Jerry Andrews at nineteen dollars and reported to Isaac Guisenhouser, justice of the peace, August 5, 1880, as returned by said justice to the undersigned, August 14, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. Dills, Deputy.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 15, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIENEL.
August 16, 1880. 34-3.

D. D. MOODY, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, October term, 1880.

James Tinney, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce by Maggie Tinney, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October 1st, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 29th day of July, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
32-3w. W. H. Dills, Deputy.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on Friday, August 20, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and most responsible bidder, the construction of a Howe truss bridge [illegible] feet in length, across Cedar creek, in the town of Auburn, on the extension of Seventh street. Bids will be received for both iron and stone abutments; the contract for bridge and abutments will be let separately, letting to take place at site of bridge. Plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the county Auditor's office. Bidders will be required to give a bond according to law, the work to be paid for in county orders. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 4th, 1880. 32-3w.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana will on Friday, the 13th day of August, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a side-walk on the west side of the public square in the town of Auburn, in said county, according to the following specifications:

Walk to be 8 feet wide, of pine plank dressed on one side to an even thickness; not more than twelve feet in length nor one foot in width and two inches thick, laid lengthwise on cross-ties of oak 3x5 inches in size, not more than four feet apart, and well spiked with spikes of sufficient size.

The work to be done to the acceptance of the said board of commissioners, and paid for in county orders. The board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. A bond will be required of the person taking the work. By order of the board. 32-2w.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

CLEARING OUT SALE FOR AUGUST

The Stock must be largely reduced this month. Low prices will do it. Take advantage of this great sale and secure some bargains. Rich Silk Parasols will be closed out regardless of cost. SUN UMBRELLAS marked down to clear them out.

LAP ROBES.

Handsome Linen Lap Robes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each. Patent Mosquito Bed Canopies, Gauze Wire Screens for Windows, all sizes, at low prices. White, blue, green, buff and pin Mosquito Bar by the piece. Just what is wanted this hot weather.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LAWN SUITS.

Handsome styles, made up of printed Lawns and Organdies, with and without borders, closing out at greatly reduced prices; also a handsome line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made up of Ginghams, Lawns and Cambrics, marked down.

AT 10 CENTS.

We are closing out a large lot of fine yard-wide Printed Percales and Cambrics; former price 15 cents. At 8 cents we are closing out a lot of fine Printed Percales; former price 10 and 12½ cents. Japanese Parasols clearing out at a great sacrifice.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BUNTING SUITS,

Handsomely made and trimmed, marked down to close them out. Silks and stuff Suits, choice and elegant styles, will be sold regardless of original cost. Bargains can be secured the next few days in our suit department.

ROOT & COMPANY.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF-GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Amelia { This Paper dont give much [illegible]
other [illegible] when it comes out I will send you one Frank R D

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Off for Chicago.

This week is one of the grandest in the history of Chicago, it being the one in which the triennial conclave of Knights Templar is being held at that place. Thousands of the fraternity from all over the land are in attendance, besides countless numbers of visitors, and every available place in hotels and boarding-houses is monopolized. Herewith is given a list of the Auburnites who left for Chicago last Sunday and Monday, some of whom have already returned, the balance remaining to see it all through: J. J. Van Auken and wife, John L. Davis and wife, Fred. Davis, W. J. Austin and Miss Annie Hampton, Frank Zimmerman and wife, Mrs. John Robbins, Miss. Frank Stahl, T. J. Coppy, F. E. Davenport and children, J. G. Henry, Tom Mays, G. H. Yesbera and the editor of the COURIER. The latter went along to take notes and see how the Auburn folks deported themselves in a village like Chicago.

A Bad Wreck.

Wednesday morning about 1 or 2 o'clock, a collision occurred on the B. & O. road, near the elevator at this place, the effects of which were quite disastrous. While freight No. 12, going east, was ascending the grade, a coupling broke, detaching three cars and a caboose. The detached cars put out down grade with rapid velocity, and had gone but a short distance when they ran into engine No. 13, which was only a few minutes behind No. 12, and also going east. The engine was ditched and badly smashed up, and the three cars and caboose were thrown from the track and literally torn in pieces. The engineer and fireman, taking in the situation, leaped from the engine and landed in a fence-corner, thereby averting what might otherwise have proven to them a very serious, if not fatal, accident.

Johnny Picker Picked Up.

Johnny Picker, recognizing the fact that the web of life is of a mingled yarn, of good and ill together, and that in a state of celibacy the latter predominates by several majority, did, on last Tuesday evening, surreptitiously "skip out" to the residence of Miss Lou. Dysart, where, by the Rev. W. L. Meese, the two were joined in holy wedlock. Johnny is a good, hard-working young man, and we think that the maiden did well at this favorable moment to Pick her mate. The COURIER hopes that in the years that are to follow he will so husband his resources and his new-made wife, that their lives may be serenely peaceful, and their home abundantly supplied with cheese and crackers.

Pole-Raising and Speaking.

The citizens of Stafford Center, determined not to be behind in zealous work for Hancock and English, have fixed, on Saturday August 28, for a grand political revival. The features of the occasion will be a pole-raising and speech by our candidate for representative, Mr D. D. Moody. A good time is anticipated, and it is hoped that all who can will testify their devotion to democratic principles by their presence on this occasion.

Mr. Moody will also address the people as follows: Cedar Creek, Monday, August 30; Jackson Center, Wednesday, September 1; Newville, Thursday, 2; Corunna, Saturday, 4, Smithfield, Tuesday, 7; Franklin, Thursday, 9; Fairfield, Saturday, 11.

Off Again.

Show-day was entirely too much for John Korth, the high-flying tailor. Though he has endeavored to take a prominent part in the Good Templars' lodge, it was show-day, and he couldn't withstand the consuming desire to fill his skin full of beer and raise a muss, which he did in his usual and effective style. He made so much racket in a Seventh street saloon that William Snyder, special police, fired him out of the front door and marched him in double-quick time towards the cooler. Arriving at the jail, however, Sheriff Leas took him to one side and delivered a brief lecture to the inebriated gentleman, warning him in regard to giving vent to his inborn tendencies, after which he was turned loose and told to sin no more.

A Barn Burned.

A card from our Spencerville itemizer informs us that last Monday the barn of Mr. August Kinsey was destroyed by fire. Over three thousand feet of lumber and six tons of hay were also destroyed by the flames. Mr. Kinsey's buggy was damaged and his horse injured, though it is thought the latter is not seriously hurt. The fire was caused by some children smoking in the barn. There was no insurance.

To the friends and neighbors who rendered assistance on the occasion Mr. Kinsey returns his sincere thanks.

Funds Needed.

The friends who have subscribed to build a U. B. church building at the Victor cemetery, four miles east of Auburn, will be called on for their subscription in a few days. We wish to push the building through to completion as soon as we can possibly obtain the funds, J. R. COSPER,

Chairman of Board.

Wanted—To Buy,

Forty or sixty acres of land within 5 or 6 miles of Auburn. Terms of sale and price must be reasonable. Apply to

34-3t. THOS. H. SPROTT.

Local and Miscellaneous

—School opens Monday.

—Special term of circuit court Monday.

—Every individual man had his own private theory to advance, last Friday evening, concerning the best method for raising the pole.

—Use Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 33-3w.

—It is just a little funny to note with what unerring certainty a printer will set up c-o-u-n-t-r-y for county, and vice versa. In this he never has been known to fail.

—Jet beads, jet beads, jet beads, jet beads, 5 cents per bunch, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Mr. Francis Picker's little black terrier dog was lost last Saturday evening at the circus. Any one returning it will be suitably rewarded.

—The Garrett band put the finishing touches on the pole-raising in fine style, and the well-timed appearance of the enthusiastic democrats of Garrett was as agreeable as it was unexpected.

—Good heavy sheeting at 7½ 7¾ and cents per yard, by the bolt, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—A newly discovered remedy for worms, differing from all others—it removes the worm nest. Rinehart's Worm Lozenges. Ask your druggist for them.

—Be sure and see Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s stock of clothing before buying elsewhere, as they can give you special bargains. 33-2w

—What consistent reason can there be for making a two-dollar bill larger than a five?—not that we have compared any such bills, but a fellow who has tells us it's a fact.

—For shirtings, denims, ticks, brown and bleached muslin, table linen, and towlings, at lowest prices in the market, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—J. B. Copper and wife, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, father and mother of our railroad agent, Frank Copper, are visiting at the latter's home this week. They arrived last Monday, and will return home next week.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s for dry-goods, clothing, hats and groceries, as they have the largest assortment, at prices lower than the lowest. 33-2w

—Miss Bessie Hassler and Miss Della Ross, two Fort Wayne young ladies, and relatives of the family of Mr. Theodore Reed, are visiting at the home of the latter in Auburn.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending August 14:

Daisie Green, William Jones,
Frank Johnson, Miller & Brakie,
Mrs. M. E. Thomas.
JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—Hats for children, boys and men. Boys' hats for 60 and 75 cents; men's hats for 60, 75 and $1.00; also a large line of fine fur hats, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—An adjourned term of the DeKalb circuit court will convene next Monday, August 23, and continue two weeks. Administrators, executors, guardians and all others will take notice.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
By W. H. Dills, Deputy.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have the largest and best selected stock of boys', youths' and men's clothing ever shown in DeKalb county, at prices fully 15 per cent. below any other house in Northern Indiana. Call and see them before buying. 33-2w

—The Fort Wayne and Jackson road has been making some changes in its conductors. We are sorry to note this, as all of the old conductors, with hardly an exception, were faithful and accomodating gentlemen.

—P. V. Hoffman, who formerly resided here, but latterly has been practicing his profession in Fort Wayne, has "come back to his old love," so to speak, having re-established his law partnership with D. D. Moody and moved back to sweet Auburn.

—Fred. Clark and Miss Annie Hampton, in a two-seated vehicle with Dave Hampton and Miss Effie Wunderlich, made a drive to Angola, last Thursday evening, in two hours and a half. They went to attend the party given by Misses Lillie and Lena Morse.

—For goodness' sake can't some benevolent subscriber to the Republican send in a few nickels to that distressed "printer," (?) who sends out each week his plaintive wail? We are tired of that stereotyped appeal, "Remember the printer!"

—The editor of the Republican branched out in a new business last Saturday—the lemonade and peanut trade—which he apparently enjoyed with a keen jest, being eminently qualified to fulfill its requirements. He made a barrel of money and will probably be able to pay the printing-office hands for a week or two.

—It has escaped our notice until recently that B. F. Cobler, for some time past telegraph messenger at the Wabash depot, has been appointed night operator at Churubusco. Frank has shown himself capable at all times, and his instructor here, Mr. L. Johnson, is justly proud of the report from headquarters—namely, that his pupil "takes hold of business like an old man."

—I wish to state to the public that I will repair and do all kinds of tin work at the very lowest prices, but I will not under any circumstances, work for any persons who buy their tinware outside of regular dealers or manufacturers.

H. GOODMAN.

—You can find everything that you need for school, at bottom prices, at Willis & Co's.

—Standard granulated sugar, 11 cents per pound; good rice, 3 pounds for 25 cents; best Carolina rice, 10 cents per pound; No. 1 fine Saginaw salt, $1.30 per barrel; milk crocks, 85 cents per dozen; white fish, 7 cents per pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-2w.

—With characteristic enterprise (?) the Republican gets off some stale items which had appeared in the COURIER of the previous week, several of which we counted; and this occurs in every issue. Come, old fogy, stir around and get up something that isn't old enough to petrify.

—Farmers of DeKalb, look here! You can save money by insuring with the Ohio Farmers' insurance company, whose agent will wait on you as soon as possible and give you the safest and cheapest insurance in the United States. J. W. Swaysgood in north half of county, for F. M. Thompson, agent. 32-2w

—Don't buy your slates until you see what nice ones you can get for a little money at Willis & Co's.

—The church which is being built by the M. E. society at Metcalf's Corners, five miles east of this place, is about completed, and will be dedicated Sunday, September 5, 1880, by Rev. A. Marine, of Fort Wayne. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all. The programme will be announced next week. H. J. NORRIS, Pastor.

—An error was made last week in stating that the new school readers, which are to be exchanged for the old ones, could be had at Ensley's store. The exchange will be made next Monday, the first day of school, at the school building. Children will not neglect to take their old McGuffey readers with them.

—It is our purpose to make a full and complete settlement of our company book-accounts at least once every year, by cash or note, and one year of our co-partnership having now expired, a settlement with each of our patrons is respectfully solicited. Please call at once, and oblige

31-4t. DRS. CASEBEER & MATHENY.

—The recent actions of one or two of our Auburn girls, consequent upon a spirit of envy inspired by the attentions shown to some young lady visiters from Fort Wayne, are anything but commendable. They would be heartily ashamed of the display of ungenerous disposition they have made if they could see themselves as others see them.

—A telegram received by County Clerk Baxter authorizes him to say that Judge Lowry will not hold court here next Monday.

—Now is your time to attend camp-meeting. There will be a great camp-meeting (D. V.) near the village of Nappanee, Indiana, commencing August 5, and continuing eight days, held by the Free Methodist denomination. The B. & O. railroad will sell excursion tickets at two cents per mile, to accomodate those who desire to attend. Come one, come all. 32-2w.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the meetings of the Jasper county agricultural society, which takes place at Rensselaer, Ind., from September 21 to 24, inclusive. An attractive and liberal premium list is offered, and the fair promises to be one of unequaled success. For any particulars concerning premium list, etc., address Horace E. James, secretary.

—The chimney of Mr. Groscop's saloon was struck by lightning last Tuesday afternoon during the heavy fall of rain about four o'clock. The lightning ran down the chimney and set fire to the roof, thus saving the proprietor the expense of a chimney-sweep. Except the shattering of the top of the chimney, and a good scare to those present, there was no harm done.

—The semi-monthly Presbyterian social will be held to-morrow evening at the residence of Mrs. A. S. Leas. It will be a lawn social, by the light of that "orbed maiden, with white fire laden, whom mortals call the moon," and many other maidens will also be present. Good things, in the shape of watermelons and peaches, and other refreshments will be served in abundance. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—An amusing incident occurred one day last week just opposite the COURIER office. A gaunt and hungry cow, in passing in front of the bill-boards on which Forepaugh's show is advertised, spied some herbage on one of the bills which had been printed so true to nature that she made a dive across the sidewalk in anticipation of a delicious lunch; but the look of bitter disappointment which o'erspread that bovines countenance, about the time she ran her nose against the deceptive advertisement, is beyond the power of man to conceive.

Wanted—To Trade,

A good two-story frame house with L and two lots, on west side of Main street, in Auburn, for 40 or 60 acres of land in DeKalb county. Will pay money difference. Apply to

34-3t. THOS. H. SPROTT.

Circusisms.

—There was a show in town Saturday.

—It belonged to one Adam Forepaugh, and it was a big thing.

—Some of our merchants raked in many dollars, while others complain.

—The saloons all did a land-office business; it was a perfect harvest for them.

—All a man wanted last Saturday to make an independent fortune was a barrel of canal-water with two lemons in it.

—Tom Mays, Billy Shaffer and Tom Sprott had an equal one-third interest in three lemonade and peanut stands, and they have each retired now from active business.

—It is estimated that there were six million people under the canvas in the afternoon, but this is disputed by several people who stood at the entrance and counted.

—Everybody was there with his girl, and every girl had on her little white dress; and the dish-ragged appearance of those garments, after the night show, was heart-rending.

—Doc. Tritch tells of a rural youth who stood with his girl, "locked arms," leaning against some bill-boards, feeding each other bologna and gingerbread, alternately. Doc. says it brought the tears to his eyes.

—Will. Dancer hired out to the show, and the first notable feature of his circus career was the upsetting of the lion cage, wagon, horses and all, down an embankment near the bridge. Billy resigned his position after rendering his services for a few brief hours.

—The circus lady who endeavored to sing "Somebody's coming when the dew-drops fall," at the evening performance, when the "dew-drops" were pouring through the canvas in torrents and everybody looked like a drowned rat, made an ignominious failure of it. The supreme ridiculousness of the situation was too much for her, and she broke down with laughter.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Warsaw enumerates just 3,119 souls, 1,522 of whom are males and 1,597 females.

Last week there were 579 prisoners at the Michigan City state prison.—[Columbia City Post.

We have only two objections to the Warsaw Indianian—its politics and its size. It is so confoundedly enormous that we can't find table room to spread it on.

Around Wolf Lake, in Noble county, rattlesnakes are being hunted down while cutting marsh hay. "We waylaid six a short time since in about five minutes and it wasn't a very good day for snakes either," says a correspondent of the Banner.

There was quite an excitement around Rome City on Monday a week ago on account of eating pressed beef which was supposed to be unwholesome. Several parties having eaten of the same were taken violently sick, none, however, proving fatal. Measures have been taken to ascertain the exact cause of the trouble.

Speaking of the opening of the republican campaign at Albion, U. Donnahue, of the Banner, says: "The gentleman who spoke at the court-house on Saturday afternoon, was such a nice man that he ought to have had a chromo. He didn't abuse anybody, but flaunted the bloody shirt and pitched into the copperheads, and the butternuts, and the drunken democrats at a fearful rate. He is such a nice man that he ought to be preserved in alcohol when he dies, as a relic of a degenerate party." You Donno-who, don't you? We'll guess it was either Baldwin or Taylor.

Quite as Handsome.

[Uniontown (Pa.) Republican Standard.]

Mrs. Louis Johnson and Miss Lizzie Williams, daughters of Captain Joseph Williams, have just arrived home from Auburn, Indiana, where the former has been residing for the past five years, and the latter visiting for a year past. We are inclined to think Indiana is not so unhealthy as a great many suppose it to be, for after an absence of five years Mrs. Johnson looks as young and more healthy than when we saw her last. Miss Lizzie says the young gentlemen of Hoosierdom are quite as handsome as some of ours.

Dandelion.

If you are afflicted with Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, or any disorder of the Blood, use Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative. It is purely vegetable, harmless as water, yet very thorough in its action. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store. 33-2w

Club Meeting.

The Hancock and English club will meet at Ensley hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the purpose of transacting important business. Every member, and as many other democrats as possible, are expected to be present. No speaking. COMMITTEE.

Read This.

Persons desiring to purchase a first class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, agent for the GENUINE SINGER, at Spencerville, Ind. Horses and cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office at Cahill's tin-shop. 14-tf.

A Letter from Waterloo.

EDITOR COURIER: The republicans opened the campaign here on the 10th. They had advertised Judge Baldwin pretty extensively as a very fine speaker, but at the commencement the hall was not half filled. After being introduced to the audience the judge commenced his speech, and for gauziness it was the thinest of the thin. He stated that he wanted to compare the two great political parties; he said that the democratic party was born in 1800, and they had control of the government for sixty years, with the exception of two terms, one by J. Q. Adams, and Taylor and Fillmore, but that had not disturbed the democratic policy any more than throwing a pebble into a stream would divert its course, and the result was that, although the country was comparatively free from debt, that James Buchanan's secretary of the treasury, Howel Cobb, could not borrow but eighteen million dollars on the credit of the United States, and that at 12 per cent. He then wanted the audience to behold what the republican party could do in the short period of five years. They had got the government in debt to the enormous sum of $2,700,000,000 at an interest of 4 per cent. On the interest, I think, he was mistaken, as he afterward told us that John Sherman had been lending his debt at a lower rate of interest and saving the people a vast sum of money, as he said the people had to pay the interest, and, I suppose, the principal, too, as all revenues are derived from the same source. The judge considered the ability of the republican party to run the country into debt a good and sufficient reason to extend their lease of power four years longer. Now, the conclusions would be, that if the government had to pay 12 per cent. interest for $18,000,000 and could get $2,700,000,000 at 4 per cent. if it should be doubled, it could be obtained for 2 per cent., or by borrowing enough it would get a premium, or borrow itself out of debt altogether. The judge also contrasted the present banking system, or the republican system as he called it, with what he called the democratic system, or wildcat, red-dog banking, when he knew, and everybody else knew, that was old enough or had investigated the matter at all, that the banks were all state institutions and derived their charters from the legislatures of the different states, and that the banking on the present system was impossible, as the government had not issued 2,700,000,000 of patents of nobility in the shape of gold-bearing interest and principal bonds as a basis for the present system of banking. As well might he call all the banks of the present day democratic banks that have not bonds for the basis of their business as the old wildcat banks. The judge enlightened us on a great many other subjects. He said, and reiterated, that we had twenty-three years of profound peace from the close of the war with Mexico in 1847 till 1860. I do not mention this, thinking the judge wished to misrepresent, but to show the style of the speech; in manner that he left wrong impressions. The judge was very much afraid of mud-throwing, and said that the campaign was to be conducted by the democrats with mud, and he could not expect anything else, for the democrats did not know anything, nor could they learn anything. He was in favor of dealing gently with his ignorant neighbors, trying to reason with them and putting documents in the hands of those who could read, "for," said he, "you know there are some who cannot read." After concluding six times, he concluded to conclude, telling them they were enthusiastic, and that he was very enthusiastic, but it appeared to me more like a wet blanket. Yours, X. Y. Z.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil, it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on kidney complaints and rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures, in all climates, has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Casebeer & Matheny's and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine. 34-1y

FAIR,
AT
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, 1880.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!

$8,000 in Premiums! $4,000 in Speed Ring!

Fair commences September 6, and continues through the week. Liberal arrangements made with all the railroads. Send to W. W. Rockhill, secretary, for programmes and premium list.

HAIL CLOTHING BUYERS!

To the Americans!
To the Germans!
To the Irish!
To the French!
To the Italians!
To the Citizens of all Nations!

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

And their Salesmen

GREET YOU!

Perhaps in our list of salesmen you may recognize an acquaintance. If not call and see us anyway. We will make a good impression on you (we hope).

FIRST OF ALL YOU WILL FIND

I. Lauferty and Alex. Lauferty,
Sam'l Morris and Harry Graff,
Wm. Steilhorn and Sam'l Arnold,
Amede Dodane and Frank Chapman,

Who can speak most any language, and can talk

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS

In a way that will certainly interest you. As for stock we can safely say it is second to none in Indiana in point of Quantity, Quality and all other fine points.

OUR PRICES SELL THE GOODS!

One Price, Square Dealing always at

A. S. LAUFERTY & Co., C. O. D.,

NO. 9 EAST MAIN STREET,

Exactly Opposite the North Door of the Court House, with a large American Flag over the sidewalk.

New Goods Arriving Daily. Fort Wayne, Indiana. Open till 9 at Night.

$100
Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the purulent matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. 34-3w

GUST HELLMUTH, Administrator.

August 4th, 1880.

PINCHIN & BOYLE, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the DeKalb circuit court, October term, 1880.

George B. Tompson is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Elizabeth A. Tompson, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 8th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 10th day of August 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
33-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

1 o Black Alpaca Coats, Men's........ 75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,........ 76c
Three White Duck Vests, New........ 75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom........ 75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits........ $7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX
Star Clothing House,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

TO [illegible]

BY MRS J. [illegible] BOOMS.

When from life's dull and prosy care
My weary spirit turns
In quest of holier rest elsewhere,
[illegible]
Within my own heart, then I quaff
From the fount of poetry
Full many a fresh, nectarian draft,
[illegible]
Because I feel thy [illegible] hath felt
Its sweet, entrancing power,
[illegible]
[illegible]
And, while thy spirit upward soared
[illegible]
To God thou'st [illegible] thy praise and poured
Thy heart in fervent prayer.
[illegible]
Oft wandered forth and wreathed
Fresh flowers from thought's ambrosial bowers,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And felt that none but hands divine
Such balmy drops could pour.
That thou hast nestled lovingly
On nature's wooing [illegible],
And felt while there a sanctity,
A peaceful, quiet rest,
That nothing else, no other place,
To thee could ever give;
Nor all thy thirsting [illegible] with life
'Twere heaven on earth to live.
In deep and prayerful tenderness
My heart goes forth to thee;
Thy faith and love and gentleness
Are full of poetry.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Together still up there our feet
Shall press the paths of heaven.
Till then I'll trust thy love and thee,
Nor doubt a heart like thine;
I'll pray for thee, pray thou for me,
Theone, and trust thou mine.

THE HUSBAND'S SECRET.

"Not a word, mind, to Dinah Ann!"

Dinah Ann herself, the speaker's wife, having strolled down the garden in the sweet stillness of the summer night, heard these suggestive words as the gig pulled up at the gate, and her husband descended from it. She was a pleasing little woman of seven or eight and thirty, with dark brown eyes, a bright, fresh face, and a natural propensity to take her own way, in the house and out of it. Drawing back from the gate behind the well-kept hawthorn hedge, she waited for what was to come next.

"Not a word, for your life, mind, to Dinah Ann!"

"No fear!" replied a voice, which she recognized as that of her brother, Harry Leete; "I know what women are. She'd be for revolutionizing the house, and herself too, once let her get an inkling of this. No fear, James! Take care, on your side, that you don't lose that—or let Dinah Ann find it."

"I'll take care. When are you coming to smoke a quiet pipe with me? I shall want your advice as to ——"

"One of these evenings," interrupted the lawyer, as he drove up the lane. "Good-night!"

James Harbury, substantial farmer and agriculturist, came through the gate, and turned to fasten it. Had he turned the other way, to the left instead of to the right, he would have seen his wife, standing against the hedge as close as she could stand, almost into it. He did not see her, and went straight up the path to the house. When his foot-steps had died away, Mrs. Harbury wound her light summer gown over her black silk apron, caught hold of her lilac cap-strings, lest the cap should fly off, and ran swiftly up the narrow sidewalk, got round to the back, went through the house, let drop her gown, and entered the sitting-room, all calmly, nearly as soon as her husband.

"You're back!" she exclaimed, with quite a look of surprise.

"Just come," replied the farmer; "Harry drove me in his gig."

"What brings Harry up here in his gig at this time? And why did you not come back with Hall?" inquired Mrs. Harbury, who liked to be at the beginning and the end of everything.

"Harry had to come," said the farmer, who seemed to be walking about rather restlessly—and who never thought of such a thing as refusing to satisfy his wife's questions. "He got a message from the Down Farm, to go over there without loss of time. I thought I might as well come up with him, Dinah Ann. As to Hall, I left him stuck in the tap-room of the Tawny Lion; he didn't order his gig to be ready before 10 o'clock."

"Just Like Peter Hall! You'd have taken the reins yourself, James, I reckon, had you come back with him."

"Oh, he'll not get as bad as all that! But, I say, Dinah Ann, it's a sad thing about Partridge at the Down Farm. A day or two ago he went out with his haymakers—and you know what a man he is to work when he does set about it—got into a heat, and drank a lot of cold cider. It struck to him for death, they say; and Harry is gone to make his will."

"What a dreadful thing!" exclaimed Dinah Ann, who had a feeling heart with all her curiosity.

"Ay, 'tis. I think I'd like a snack of cold beef, Dinah Ann, though it is late. I got talking to your brother in his office, and missed my tea, so I've had nothing since 1 o'clock dinner. While Phœbe puts it I'll just go and take a look at White Bess."

"White Bess is all right," said Mrs. Harbury. "So much better that Evan thinks you might have ridden her in to-day. No need to go and see her now."

"[illegible] is she? I should like to [illegible]."

He took up his hat, which still lay on the table, and went out. Mrs. Harbury's eyes followed him; they were full of speculation, and her mind, also.

"I don't believe he is gone to look at the mare," soliloquized she. "He'd not disturb her, now he hears she is all right. And how absent and fidgety he seemed! There is some mystery afoot, and I should like to know what it is. I wonder whether—I should not think—no, I should *not* think he can have stolen out to meet somebody," she concluded, her tone dubious in spite of the stress laid on the "not."

Stepping lightly into the kitchen and giving her orders to Phoebe about the supper-tray, she caught up an old water-proof cloak that hung in the back passage, threw it on to hide her light dress, and crept out after her husband. It was a very light and beautiful night; in fact it could not be said to be yet as dark as it would be, and that is never dark in the fine nights of summer.

"For him to lose his tea," ran her thoughts, "of all things! It must be some uncommonly urgent business to induce James to forego a meal of any kind. I do wonder what secret they have between them. 'Not a word, for your life, mind, to Dinah Ann,' cries he. 'No fear,' answers Harry. 'I know what women are, and she'd be for revolutionizing the house and herself, too.' Yes, that I should, but it's them I should revolutionize, not myself," she emphatically pronounced. "It may be that old love affair cropped up again; that woman who threatened to bring an action for breach of promise when James married me. Perhaps she has been writing letters to him. 'Mind you don't let Dinah Ann find it,' says Harry, or perhaps—perhaps James has been foolish enough to let her meet him. Harry, not a married man himself, and a lawyer, would lend himself to any earthly thing without scruple. All lawyers do."

This rural district, remote from the haunts of wily men of the world, was given over entirely to farmers and farming interests; simple-minded and simple-mannered people, who live out their uneventful lives in the routine of daily duties. The small market town of Northam, four miles distant, was sleepy and primitive, never awakening from its slumbers save on the weekly market day. It had its parson, its doctor, and its lawyer—Harry Leete; all three of them being nearly as simple as the farmers. Not simple in the point of intellect, it must be understood; but as to life and manners.

This Thursday was market day. James Harbury had gone to it in the gig of a brother farmer, Peter Hall, his own mare, which he either rode or drove generally, being sick. He was a tall, slender man of 39 years, very fair, with exceedingly handsome features and mild blue eyes, looking as unlike the popular notion of a farmer as a man could look, and presenting a marked contrast to his agricultural neighbors. So far as appearance went none of them, poor or rich, could vie with James Harbury, and his temper and his bearing were alike gentle.

He had one fault, though, perhaps, all people would not call it a fault, love of money. That he was one of the "warmest" farmers in the district was universally believed, and the most saving of men. *Too* saving, his wife would tell him, and where was the use of it, she would ask, considering she had neither chick nor child? And every now and then she would make the money fly, for she was a dear lover of smart attire, and of having pretty things about her. James would wince, and bid her be careful; but he never went the length of telling her she had spent too much. He was fond of her, and she of him.

"Neither chick nor child." In that fact had lain a sharp sting. They had been married eight years now, and the sting was wearing itself away. Time softens all things. He had never given her cause for an unhappy thought until to-night. He had never had any secrets from her, except that he never could be brought to tell her what the exact sum was that he was enabled to put by at the end of each year. Dinah Ann Harbury did not care for that; she knew that, however much it might be, it was all for her.

But she did care for this—this mysterious secret which had come to her hearing to-night. She knew how good-looking James was; how universally he was liked by man and by woman, and what a kind heart he had—she put it "soft"—and something like jealousy began to torment her spirit.

When James came in again the supper-tray was at one end of the table, and Dinah Ann, an unusual light in her eyes, sat at the other end, near the lamp, having taken up her knitting. The farmer's general manner was easy and placid, though he had certainly seemed restless after leaving the gig, but now he was calm again.

"Well," she said, as he cut himself a slice of the cold boiled beef, "and how did you find White Bess?"

"Oh, she seems comfortable," he replied, looking round for the mustard-pot.

"You deceitful villain! You know you did not go near the stable," thought his wife. "You are sure you think so?" she added, aloud.

"Aye. White Bess will be all herself again to-morrow, Dinah Ann."

"It's more than I shall be," thought Dinah Ann, "unless I can come to the bottom of this."

He ate his supper nearly in silence, like a man who is mentally preoccupied. And he enjoyed it, too, for he was very hungry.

"James, do you ever hear anything now of that Emma Land?"

James Harbury laid down his knife and fork in surprise at the question, and looked across at his wife, whose face was bent over her knitting.

"Did I ever hear anything of Emma Land?" he repeated. "What can make you ask that, Dinah Ann?"

"What can make me ask it? I don't know. The query happened to come into my mind. Why should I not ask it?"

"There's no sense in it—that I see."

"But do you?"

"Do I what?"

"Ever hear of her?"

"Why, you know she went out to—where was it?—the West Indies, I think—to her friends there—ever so long ago. Nigh upon eight years it must be. You know she did, Dinah Ann."

"But she may write from the West Indies. Perhaps she does. Does she write to you?"

He shook his head to imply a negative, and occupied himself with his supper again. Emma Land had once upon a time been a somewhat-sore subject between them, for Dinah Ann *was* jealous in the old days.

"Do you ever see her, James?"

"See who?"

"You know. Emma Land."

"I can't think what has put all this into your head to-night, Dinah Ann. How is it?"

"But do you?"

"Do I what?"

"See her?"

"Why, how could I see her?" returned he, in a sort of helpless tone, that his wife fully thought was put on. "She is in the West Indies, and I am here."

"She may not be in the West Indies now."

"I don't know where she is. She's there for all I know; and I'm sure it does not matter."

"'Ask no questions, and you'll hear no stories,'" thought his wife, quoting the line familiar to her in her school-girl days.

"I should not at all wonder, James, but Emma Land has come back again."

"May be. Two or three years ago we heard she was married out there——"

"Who heard it? Who said it?"

"I know I heard it; I remember it quite well. But as to who said it, I forget that—your brother, I think. That she had married a cousin."

"Oh! not that that's unlikely, for she was ready to marry anybody. She'd have married you, you know. She laid traps for you."

"That's about true, I believe; but I did not fall into them, Dinah Ann."

And, laughing good-naturedly, James Harbury turned from his supper-tray to reach his pipe. Dinah Ann rang the bell, resumed her knitting, and fell into an unpleasant reverie.

* * * * * * * *

A few days passed away, things going on smoothly at the farm. Dinah Ann had recovered her temper—at least, she displayed no signs of its being ruffled. James Harbury was as usual, save that at times he seemed a little absent and thoughtful. One afternoon he went upstairs to change his every-day coat for a better one.

"Where are you going?" cried Mrs. Harbury, quickly, as he came down again.

"Only into Northam. I shall be home early."

"Into Northam! It's not market-day."

"No; but I've got a little business there—about those sheep, you know, Dinah Ann. I shall get them at my own price, after all."

"Of course you will. I told you so all along. But I do wonder you could not wait until to-morrow."

"Oh—market-day's always a bustling day; one forgets half one's business, or has not time to do it. Anyway, I thought I'd go in this afternoon."

"I should like to go with you, James!"

Mr. Harbury received the impulsive wish with a blank look, and had no ready answer at hand.

"I want to buy a new silk gown, and to order a best cap, and ever so many things. Yes, I will go with you, James. I won't be five minutes getting ready."

"But—Dinah Ann—not to-day. I can't take you this afternoon. You shall go to-morrow, instead."

"Why can't you take me?"

"Business," he shortly replied. And, his gig being just then brought round, White Bess in the shafts, he got into it, without more ado, and drove away, calling out "Good-by!" to his wife.

"I'll be even with you, Mr. James," nodded she.

The sun was setting when he drove in again and round to the stable yard. Leaving his horse and gig with Evan, he was crossing to the house when his attention was caught by a huge volume of black smoke puffing out of the chimney of a narrow building that was formerly made to serve as brew-house and wash-house until the large one was built. As it was out of use now, was not in fact used for any purpose whatever, or entered by anybody from month's end to month's end, Mr. Harbury naturally thought of fire. He rushed to it like a madman.

In the fire-place under the furnace a fire blazed away, upon which more coal had recently been thrown. Whiter than death, James Harbury made one frantic move toward it, while a yell of what really seemed like terror broke from him. Another yell succeeded, and still another; then he collapsed utterly, and fell upon a low wooden stool in wild despair.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Dinah Ann, who had been stooping over some blankets in the far corner, "what in the world is the matter? Is it spasms, James? Let me run for the camphor."

"Camphor, indeed!" exclaimed the unhappy man. "Bring poison rather. Poison. You've ruined me."

"He's off his head," was her pitiable suggestion. "Let me rub you, James. Where is the pain? In the chest?"

He flung his arms around in all directions, so that she could not get to his chest, or to any other part of him.

"Who lighted this fire?" he gasped.

"Phœbe lighted it. I ordered her. The flue in the proper wash-house has taken to smoking frightfully. The blankets are to be washed to-morrow, and will be put in soak to-night. But what is the fire to you, James, that you should be put out about it?"

"It's everything to me," he faintly answered. "Five hundred pounds has been burnt up in it."

Rising up from the stool—and Dinah Ann wondered the creaky old thing had not come down with his weight—he hastened in-doors, sat down by the table, and buried his face upon it. She found him so, his face hidden in his hands.

"Now, James, just tell me what all this means—if you are not quite out of your senses. Come! I intend to know."

"Yes, you may know it now," he said, lifting his face and its despair. "I had placed in the fireplace of that old furnace, in my old green pocketbook, £500 in bank notes. And—and—they are burned! They are burned, Dinah Ann!"

Dinah Ann paused.

"Where did the notes come from?"

"From your brother—to me. A long while ago, years before I knew you, I lent a friend over £400. He ran away with it to Australia, and I lost my money, and set him down as a rogue. But he is not so dishonest as I thought him; he has made his fortune out there, and is back again in London now, and last week he transmitted the debt and interest to your brother for me—£500. I brought the notes home the night Harry drove me here."

"And now just tell me, James, how you could think of putting bank notes into such a place as a furnace fire-hole?"

"I did it for safety. Nobody ever went in there, and the furnace was never used."

"Safety! Was there not your bureau up stairs in the bedroom?"

"That's never locked."

"Why, it's always locked."

"Any way, the key is never taken out of it."

"Ah! I see what it is. You were afraid I should see the money and want to spend it."

"And so you would, Dinah Ann—a sum like that coming unexpectedly," he meekly rejoined. "Bonnets and frills, and fresh chairs and tables—you'd not have known where to stop."

"Well, I must say, James, you have been rightly served for your want of confidence. No husband ever has a concealment from his wife, if she's a good wife, but he's sure to be paid out. It is a loss, though, £500."

He groaned.

"My business in Northam this afternoon was to consult with your brother about a good investment for it."

"What's this?" asked she, placing before him the identical green case—with the bank notes inside it.

James gasped.

"Dinah Ann! My dear Dinah Ann!"

"Ah! it's my dear Dinah Ann now—and where would you be without me? I have given you a good fright, however. Don't you conceal a thing from me again, James."

"I don't think I will," he said. "How has it all come about?"

"Why, I have just been playing a little as well as you. I was at the gate last Thursday night, and heard what you said to Harry as you got out of the gig. It excited my suspicions and my curiosity."

"But what did I say?" asked the farmer, really not remembering between the excitement of the past misery and the present happiness.

"'Not a word, mind, to Dinah Ann. Not a word, for your life, mind, to Dinah Ann!'"

Knowledge of the Ancients.

A great many people entertain the idea that the progress of mankind has been invariably from barbarism to civilization. In what follows, Chief Justice Daly shows in *Popular Science Monthly* that people did know something four thousand years ago:

"From one of those books, compiled after manner of our modern encyclopædias, and the compilation of which is shown to have been made more than 2,000 years B. C., it has been ascertained, what has long been supposed, that Chaldea was the parent land of astronomy; for it is found, from this compilation and from other bricks, that the Babylonians catalogued the stars, and distinguished and named the constellations; that they arranged the twelve constellations that form our present zodiac to show the course of the sun's path in the heavens; divided time into weeks, months, and years; that they divided the week, as we now have it, into seven days, six being days of labor and the seventh a day of rest, to which we have derived our word "sabbath," and which day, as a day of rest from all labor of every kind, they observed as rigorously as the Jew or the Puritan. The motion of the heavenly bodies and the phenomena of the weather were noted down, and a connection, as I have before stated, detected, as M. de Perville claims to have discovered, between the weather and the changes of the moon. They invented the sun-dial to mark the movements of the heavenly bodies the water-clock to measure time, and they speak in this work of the spots on the sun, a fact they only could have known by the aid of telescopes, which it is supposed they possessed, from observations that they have noted down of the rising of Venus and the fact that Layard found a crystal lens in the ruins of Nineveh. These "bricks" contain an account of the deluge, substantially the same as the narrative in the Bible, except that the names are different. They disclose that houses and land were then sold, leased, or mortgaged, that money was loaned at interest, and market-gardeners, to use an American phrase, "worked on shares;" that the farmer, when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his labor with short and homely songs, two of which have been found; and, to connect this very remote civilization with the usages of to-day, I may in conclusion, refer to one of the bricks of this library, in the form of a notice, which is to the effect that visitors are requested to give to the librarian the number of the book they wish to consult, and that it will be brought to them; at the perusal of which one is disposed to fall back upon the exclamation of Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun."

How Railroad Time Is Kept.

There are in use between this city and New York thirteen electric clocks, two of the number being placed in the waiting-rooms and one in the dispatcher's office at the Grand Central depot in New York. The time on the clock in the depot at East Albany corresponds exactly with the time in New York. Each one of these clocks is connected with the General Superintendent's office in New York, in which the railroad time is kept on what is called the "big clock." Conductors, train men and others are compelled to keep their watches in strict conformity with the Superintendent's clock. It is set by standard time and connected with the time-service department of the gold and stock telegraph. The time is distributed over the line each week day as follows: At 10 o'clock 58 minutes and 30 seconds a. m., the word "time" is sent by the main office to the telegraph stations between New York and Albany. The word is repeated for twenty-eight seconds, during which time operators must see that their instruments are adjusted. At 10 o'clock and 50 minutes, seconds commence beating and continue for fifty seconds. The word "switch" is then sent over the wire, and operators having electric clocks connect them immediately with the circuit known as No. 9 wire. Ten seconds are allowed in which to make the connection. At 11 a. m., with one touch of the New York key, the hands of the different clocks are set to 11 o'clock. If they are fast or slow, they change at once to the hour named.—*Albany Argus.*

GOD KNOWS BEST.

BY EMMA CLARK WHITNEY.

In many troubles that perplex,
And make us weary of this life,
If we would say, "I will not vex
My soul no more with worldly strife,"
But, looking upward—"God knows best;"
Unto His care leave all the rest.

Instead we strive with hands so frail
To part the clouds upon our way.
Ah! life gives us no warrior mail
Invulnerable to sorrow's sway;
And when its darts pierce through our breast,
Teach us to feel that God knows best.

When in the throes of fiercest pain,
And our weak spirits seek release,
And cry aloud to Him in vain,
To succor or to still in peace,
Though granting not our wild request,
Teach us to feel that God knows best.

When like a serpent from its lair,
With coils that kill all they embrace,
Sin springs upon us unaware,
And poisons what was pure and chaste,
Though fail'g 'neath temptation's test,
Teach us to feel that God knows best.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

STAGE AND ROSTRUM.

MISS KATE FORSYTH, John McCullough's leading actress, is in Paris.

JAMES REDPATH, of lecture lyceum fame, is to lecture himself next season.

EMMA ABBOTT is writing her autobiography, which she will call "The Story of a Great Singer."

MR. EARL MARBLE, a young journalist of Boston, has written the libretto of a comic opera which Mr. Alfred Collier is now setting to music.

THE birthday of Richard Wagner, the composer, is celebrated in Germany with as much regularity as if he were one of the mythological heroes of antiquity.

THE experiment of open-air theaters is successful in Boston, where five of them at the various beaches are now open, with attractions ranging from *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to *The Pirates of Penzance.*

THE Emma Abbott Opera Company will begin their season at a rather early date and will make the opening engagement in the Far West, eventually appearing in the principal Southern and Eastern cities.

SAYS an English exchange: "Americans, when Bernhardt visits your shores, an actress without a parallel greets you." Bah! when Soldene comes, lots of actresses without apparel 'll greet us. —*Boston Post.*

LILIAN SPENCER, daughter of Dr. G. W. Spencer, of Pittsburg, Pa., has signed a contract with Max Strakosch for three years. She commences her starring tour at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, in a new play written expressly for her by Emma Schiff, entitled *Norah's Vow.*

ACCORDING to a Boston journal, 2,177 dramatic performances have been given in that city during the past season. The whole number of plays represented was 325, of which 13 were by Shakespeare. It is also noteworthy that as many as 74 of these plays were represented for the first time in Boston.

MME. NILSSON is probably going to America, but certainly not with Mr. Mapleson. Mme. Trebelli is probably going to America, but decidedly not with Mr. Mapleson. Mme. Marie Roze is surely going to America, but most likely not with Mr. Mapleson. Mme. Gerster is the only one who seems inclined to do so. The question is, what will the shareholders of the New York Academy of Music say?—*London World.*

THE following actors are among the stars who will appear on the American stage next season: Mlle. Sara Bernhardt, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mme. Selina Dolaro, Miss Ada Cavendish, Mrs. Genevieve Ward, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Dion Boucicault, Miss Louise Pomeroy, Mr. John McCullough, Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, and possibly Mme. Janauschek and Signor Salvini.

BRET HARTE'S *Two Men of Sandy Bar* has been published in England, probably after careful revision by the author. The *Saturday Review*, after referring to its technical faults as an acting play, and to one serious artistic blunder, states that "the dialogue is written, for the most part, in the author's best manner, and there are several striking situations." Has the *Review* compared the manner of *Luck of Roaring Camp* with that of *Two Men of Sandy Bar.*

THE following extraordinary letter was a few days ago sent to the London *Figaro*, and published in that journal: "In the *Figaro* of Saturday you wish one of your contributors to mention an actor that has been hanged, in order to correct the gushing paragraph of Mr. Belton. If my memory serves me rightly, I think Edwin Booth, the actor who shot President Lincoln in his box at the theater by climbing up the side of a pillar and afterwards jumped on the stage—breaking his leg by so doing, was concealed for several days, and when arrested was put on board an American schooner, taken out in the middle of the Atlantic, and hung, his body being afterwards thrown overboard."

THE *Passion* play in Oberammergau was enacted on June 27, (Sunday,) under peculiar difficulties. Five thousand persons sat for hours in a drenching rain and a cold mist in order to see 700 performers go through their trying task soaked to the skin, and with their wet garments sticking close to them in a manner which made free or graceful action hopelessly impossible. "Pilate" was in a dreadful state. Water flowed from his diadem like rain from a roof. He told a correspondent privately, after the play was over, that he felt as if he never could get through with his part, his eyes were half blinded with the rain, and he was quite unable to manage his scarlet drapery with the dignity for which he is famous. In spite of the weather, the theater was overcrowded, and, as thousands could find no place there was a proposal for a repetition of the play on Monday.

The First Female Novelist.

We hardly read of a single authoress during the middle ages. In those days female education was almost entirely neglected, except in rare instances. If women possessed talent they were compelled to hide it. No female novelist worthy of the name appeared in England until the reign of George III. The lady who first had the courage to brave public opinion was Frances Burney, the friend of Garrick, and Dr. Johnson. Miss Burney remained unmarried until she was nearly forty years of age. Romance is then supposed to exercise a less dominant power, but she, nevertheless, had the imprudence to espouse Monsieur d'Arblay, a French refugee, whose income consisted only of a precarious annuity of £100. The marriage, however, proved a very happy one. Macaulay describes Monsieur d'Arblay as "an honorable and amiable man, with a handsome person, frank, soldier-like manners, and some taste for letters." The pair did not suffer from poverty; the wife became the bread-winner; and not very long after her marriage her third novel, "Camilla," was published, by which she is said to have realized over three thousand guineas.—*Home Journal.*

His Garden.

He went to the back door, and there saw his garden, the pride of his waking hours and the subject of his dreams, looking like an editor's office. He sat down on the door-step and said, "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, 'I keep a hen.'"

IN A HAMMOCK.

Dreamily swaying in [illegible] shade,
Under the shadowy trees,
Catching swift gleams o[illegible] the blue bending
Lulled by the hum of the bees;

Lazy white clouds, like great billows of foam,
Hang in the ether at rest;
Down by the brook in the blossoming grass,
A thrush singing loud to its nest;

Murmur of glistening leaves overhead,
Ripples of grass at my feet;
Bird-song and breeze in a harmony wed
Charm with a melody sweet;

Idly I build airy castles in Spain,
Light as the froth on the stream;
Laughing brown eyes peering down into mine
Startle me out of my dream.

Bees in the clover-bloom mad with delight,
I am as happy as you;
Thrush, singing glad, if my heart had a voice,
Its song would be full of joy, too.

Oh, the June day, with its sunshine and balm,
Its bird-song and beauty and bliss!
And oh, the dear eyes looking love into mine,
And lips that meet mine with a kiss!

"No Fooling."

A Detroit lawyer had a call to go into the country a few miles to attend a case on trial before a country Squire, and, while jogging leisurely along in his buggy, he saw a man come running across the fields at the top of his speed. Directly behind him, and armed with a stout stick, was a woman, and it was a nip-and-tuck race to the fence. The man reached it first, however, and, as he dropped on the highway-side, he called out to the lawyer:

"Stranger, for Heaven's sake give me a lift down the road for half a mile!"

"What's the trouble here?" asked the lawyer.

"Wife and I have had another falling out!" was the reply, as the man rolled down a steep bank to the buggy.

The woman at this moment reached the fence, and, as she was climbing over, the lawyer inquired of the husband:

"Are you fooling or in earnest?"

"If you think I'm fooling just wait a second!" gasped the woman, as she plunged down the bank, rolled over and over in the road, and rose up with a big stone in each hand.

"Squat!" yelled the husband, as he circled around the horse, but the lawyer wasn't quick enough. One of the stones hit him in the back and the other grazed his ear and hit the horse, and five or six more were coming as he struck a trot and moved off, the husband hanging to the vehicle and running behind. When a safe distance away the lawyer halted and looked back. The woman stood in the middle of the road shaking both fists at him, and the husband wiped the beads of perspiration off his cheeks and chin, and said:

"Stranger, Hanner and me never have any fooling. When she's good-natured I git one shirt a week and two meals a day. When she's mad one of us has got to light out, and I wish next time you come this way you'd tell me if there is anybody in Detroit who can make me a pair of wings."

A Gentleman.

John Ruskin presents his idea of a gentleman in his well-known work "Modern Painters." The primal, literal, and perpetual meaning of the word gentleman, he says, is "a man of pure race," well-bred, in the sense that a horse or dog is well-bred.

The lower orders and all orders have to learn that every vicious habit and chronic disease communicates itself by descent, and by purity of birth the entire system of the human body and soul may be gradually elevated or—by recklessness of birth—degraded, until there shall be as much difference between the well-bred and ill-bred human creature (whatever pains may be taken with their education) as between the wolf-hound and the vilest mongrel cur.

A gentleman's first characteristic is that fineness of structure in the body which renders it capable of the most delicate sensation, and of structure in the mind which renders it capable of the most delicate sympathies—one may say, simply, "fineness of nature."

And though rightness of moral conduct is ultimately the great purifier of race, the sign of nobleness is not in this rightness of moral conduct, but in sensitiveness.

Hence it will follow that one of the probable signs of high breeding in men generally will be their kindness and mercifulness, these always indicating more or less fineness of make in the mind, and miserliness and cruelty the contrary, hence that of Isaiah:

"The vile person shall no more be called liberal, nor the churl bountiful.'

Qualifications.

An old lady walked into a lawyer's office, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him.

Lawyer—The boy appears to be rather young, madam; how old is he?

Lady—Seven years, sir.

Lawyer—He is too young, decidedly too young; have you no older boys?

Lady—Oh, yes; I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told the old man I thought this little fellow would make a first-rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer—Oh, madam; he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession; but why do you think this boy is better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady—Why, you see, sir, he is just 7 years old to-day. When he was only 5 he'd lie like all nature; when he got to be 6 he was saucy and impudent as any critter could be, and now he'll steal anything he can lay his hands on.

THE first step toward carrying out the augmentation of the German army prescribed by the new Army bill has been taken, and the Cologne *Gazette* points out that, when the new regiments are organized, the strength of the armed forces of the three great military powers on the continent will be, at all events in respect of the paramount arm of the service, very nearly equal; since the Russian European army will comprise 164 regiments of infantry, the German 161, and the French 154, or, including the four regiments of marine infantry, 158.

IT is estimated that the shipment of peaches from Delaware this year will reach 3,532,000 baskets.

READ THE RECORD.

Earnest Words Against Garfield by His Own Party, in His Own District in 1876.

Charged with Venality, Cowardice, Corruption, Bribery, Perjury, and Swindling.

[An Address to the Republican Voters of the Nineteenth (Ohio) Congressional District.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We who address you were appointed a committee for this purpose by an independent convention of Republicans assembled for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable person as candidate for Congress in opposition to James A. Garfield.

The causes which impelled the calling of that convention and inspired its action are set forth in the resolutions by it adopted and printed herewith. To the indictment contained in those resolutions, and the evidence submitted in support thereof, we respectfully call your attention and ask your candid consideration.

We have no grievances. We never sought favors at Mr. Garfield's hands and have no personal quarrel with him. On the contrary, we have been among his warmest political friends and supporters, and now only attack his acts and conduct in public life and the character he has thereby attained.

It is easier to flow with the tide than to row against it, and we regret the necessity which compels us to denounce him.

It is fitting that as true men we should seek the cause and remedy for this state of ruin, and we look not far nor long. Corruption in office and want of wisdom in legislation loom up before us. We review with pride our party history and achievements, and we now see fraud in high places eating at its vitals. Its revenue officers are found stealing and dividing with whisky rings. Its Secretaries sell post traderships. Its Congressmen raise their own salaries and make them retroactive; take great fees for argument on paving jobs before boards of their own creation, and pocket the dividends of great frauds like the Credit Mobilier. Corruption rides in $1,600 landaulets, purchased at Government expense, and Congressmen build palaces at the capital, while the people toil and sweat under the burdens—they forget that they are but the servants of the nation, and act as if they were its owners, seeking to wring from it the greatest possible number of dollars for their own purposes.

The Republican party has done much to purify itself within itself. Its whisky ring revenue officers are convicted and imprisoned. Belknap is deposed and impeached, and only escapes conviction by a technicality. Its salary-stealing, Credit Mobilier, pavement-jobbing Congressmen are mostly retired. James A. Garfield remains. Richard C. Parsons, his compeer as a great patent-pavement lawyer, nominated without opposition in a district Republican last year by 6,500 majority, was buried at the polls by Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, by 2,500 majority. The office-holders nominated him, but the brave, honest people rebuked him.

James A. Garfield fell from 10,935 majority in 1872 to 2,529 majority in 1874. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen." Rebuked, shorn of character for truth and integrity, all that is noble in manhood, defeated, he stands a sad and blackened monument of avarice and greed.

By the arts of the orator and demagogue, of which he is a consummate master, he is striving and struggling, and may postpone the day of his final doom, but he bears upon his front the writing on the wall, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin."

Flaming oratory upon the horrors of Andersonville and Libby, and the disordered condition of the South are a poor compensation for want of integrity. The fools who believe that another great rebellion or payment of the rebel debt are imminent are only found in the postoffices and lunatic asylums. The people know better, and that cry of the demagogue to arouse their fears that he may get their votes ought to be of no avail.

G. N. TUTTLE,
P. BOSWORTH, and
H. H. HINE, of Lake county;
J. A. GIDDINGS, of Ashtabula;
L. E. DURFEE, of Geauga;
L. D. BROWN, of Portage,
A. YOUMANS, of Trumbull.

September 10, 1876.

On the 9th day of September, 1876, the Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional district of Ohio opposed to the return of James A. Garfield to Congress met in convention at Warren, Ohio, and organized by electing Dr. C. W. Ensign, of Lake, for Chairman, and L. D. Brown, of Portage, and George E. Paine, of Lake, Secretaries.

On motion, G. N. Tuttle and J. B. Burroughs, of Lake; E. F. Perry, of Ashtabula; L. D. Brown, of Portage, and C. D. Crary, of Lake, were chosen a Committee on Resolutions, and H. H. Hine, William E. Hulett, P. Bosworth, and J. S. Casement, B. F. Perry, and R. M. Murray were appointed a Committee on Conference for Representative.

The Committee on Resolutions, after a long whereas, said:

Therefore, be it by this independent convention of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional district of Ohio—

1. *Resolved*, That dishonesty, fraud and corruption have become so common, notorious and obvious in the administration of our National Government as to be not only humiliating and disgraceful in the estimation of every honest and intelligent citizen, but to imperil the prosperity of the people, if not the stability of the Government itself.

2. *Resolved*, That this deplorable condition of the administration of our National Government is largely due to the election to office and continuance therein of corrupt, dishonest and venal men.

3. *Resolved*, That it is useless and hypocritical for any political party to declare for reform in its platforms, papers and public addresses while it insists on returning to high official place and power men who have been notoriously connected with the very schemes of fraud which render reform necessary and urgent; that to send those to enact reform who themselves need reforming to make them honest is worse than setting the blind to lead the blind.

4. *Resolved*, That there is no man to-day officially connected with the administration of our National Government against whom are justly preferred more or graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present Representative of this Congressional district and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.

5. *Resolved*, That since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people, that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case he has been found the ready champion of rings and monopolies.

6. *Resolved*, That we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting Benjamin F. Butler to attach to the Appropriation bill of 1873 that ever-to-be-remembered infamy, the salary steal; and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage. And charge him with corrupt disregard of the clearly expressed demand of his constituents that he should vote for its repeal, and with evading said demand by voting for the Hutchinson amendment.

7. *Resolved*, That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials before his constituents, for his perjured denials thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the findings of said committee and the evidence against him, when, in fact, material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

8. *Resolved*, That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the De Golyer pavement ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as sworn by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an important and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

9. *Resolved*, That we arraign him for the fraudulent manner in which he attempted in his speech delivered at Warren, on the 9th day of September, 1874, to shield himself from censure in receiving the before-named $5,000, by falsely representing, in said speech, that the Congress of the United States were not responsible for the acts of said board, nor the United States liable for the debts created thereby, when in truth and in fact, as he then well knew, the said Board of Public Works and the officers of said District were but the agents and instruments of Congress, and the United States was responsible for the indebtedness by them created.

MORE HANCOCK RECRUITS.

George Wilkes Reviews the Situation.

Mr. Wm. M. Hall, of Stamford, Ct., has received the following letter from George Wilkes, dated Paris, July 18, 1880:

MY DEAR HALL: I have been away for a week, and your last letter has lain unanswered so long that I must jump its current topics to express my great gratification at the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

Garfield pleased me, because his name rose upon the collapse of a horrid specter which had frightened the country to its very marrow; but Hancock fills the bill—an honest soldier who knows nothing but his duty, and will be sure to leave the people, unhampered by "policies," to their own free will. That is the true theory of the Presidential institution.

I have been hankering to vote the Democratic ticket for over ten years past, because it is a fixed principle with me that no party whatever is fit to wield the Government, its army, and its purse consecutively for over ten years; certainly not for twenty. Parties, like certain dishes, need to be turned over once in a while to suit the public palate, nay, the public health, and Heaven knows our gorged and loathing country needs a change at present. But the management of the Democratic party has been so incompetent for the last ten years, so confounded with crassedness in its leaderships, that I felt forced, in spite of my principle, to adhere to the more respectable rogueries of the Puritan-Republicans.

Hancock, however, fills the bill. He is "a bold soldier boy," with a clean name; and though, since Andrew Jackson the military idea has not been a Democratic fancy, it is not for the Republicans to come out of their hotbed of sabers to reproach us with it now. They surely cannot clamor with success about the Mrs. Surratt performance of Hancock's bounden duty. That necessary tragedy has been sufficiently discoursed by applauding stalwarts; has always proved to be one of the most telling appeals to Republican patriotism during the last four Presidential campaigns; and I am much mistaken in my estimate of human nature if the same painful incident, with an honest but sorrowful soldier as its central figure, does not again powerfully influence the unpolitical portion of the American people.

I know Hancock, and I like him. He is a man of sound ability, and will wear well; and though, as you know, I never fancied West Point much, I must bear it this important testimony: Throughout the war, on both sides, not one of the regular brand was known to steal.

* * * I was always of the opinion, after what had happened in 1876, that Tilden was the logical and proper candidate for Cincinnati, and still believe he would have been elected—first, because the people throughout the land were yearning for a change. We have seen that mysterious public sense lately work in England. But beyond the impulse of this slow and steady revolution against the Republican party, and transcending the force of all other causes put together, came in the nick of time the audacious attempt of a set of political highwaymen at Chicago to plant their knees upon the public breast and throttle it of its voice, in order that they might establish a permanent government for their political master and themselves. They were mad with spoil and drunk with arrogance and power, and did not know to what a great extent they were unmasking themselves till it was too late.

Was ever such a sight? Their leader, with his private wire, most blind and mad of all, had waded in to his fate from a primary declaration that he would accept a nomination only if unanimously pressed upon him, and, after a six-day fight, died with his jaw upon the bit at 306.

That was the moment at which the country took fire, or, to use our American phrase, "got mad." At the same moment a panic seized the braves who had been forbidding honest men to speak. The siege of liberty was raised by the lifting of Garfield's banner. The desperadoes endeavored to make the best of their discomfiture; but they had gone too far. The people now had taken the bit, and the insults these Republican dictators had put upon their respected representatives in the convention burned every honest cheek in the land. From that moment the election of any Democratic candidate who might be named at Cincinnati was certain.

But the best man was chosen, and I rejoice in his selection. I do not predict anything, but I believe Gen. Hancock will be invited to the White House, in a large part by the very same patriotic men who sent honest Abraham Lincoln there for two terms. I shall take great pleasure in casting my vote for him as a man without stain and equal to the Presidential station. For that purpose I will be found at the polls in New York at the election next November. GEO. WILKES.

A Republican Candidate for Governor of North Carolina Gives His Reasons for Declaring in Favor of the Cincinnati Candidate.

The Raleigh *Daily News* has had an interview with Mr. W. A. Guthrie, a prominent lawyer of Fayetteville and one of the most prominent and influential of the younger Republicans of North Carolina, and who, as it had been rumored, was leaning toward Gen. Hancock. A *News* reporter called on Mr. Guthrie and asked him if it were true. Mr. Guthrie without hesitation replied that it was, and then the question was asked: "Why do you intend to vote for Hancock for President?" To which he replied: "For the same reason that I voted for Grant in 1868. I believe that he can give us 'peace' and permanent 'reconstruction.' I believe when Grant said in 1868, 'Let us have peace,' he meant it; but you Democrats, as I thought and still think, prevented him by your opposition to the 'reconstruction acts' from carrying out his good intentions. You said then that what I thought was inevitable would be 'eating dirt,' and you would not submit to it. You had to submit, nevertheless, and I have not seen any special benefit to the country by your thirteen years of opposition. I believe now the Southern Democrats are heartily sick of sectional strife, and mean in good faith to yield a hearty obedience to the national authority; and the election of Hancock by the co-operation of the national Democratic party will be conclusive proof that the South is now as loyal as the North. I don't believe that any man could be found so stupid as to doubt Hancock's loyalty, and I am sure that the Union in his hands would be safe. I think there is special necessity just now of having sectionalism abolished and the 'bloody shirt' eliminated from our politics. The development of our material resources and the prosperity of the country can never be promoted by sectional strife. So long as the North believes we are disloyal, whether it be true or not, we cannot expect capitalists to come here and help us to rebuild our waste places. I noticed a day or two ago in the *News* that a Rhode Island youth was actually afraid to come to Raleigh, the capital of our State, to attend Judge Strong's law-school, because his friends at home were apprehensive of his personal safety. I believe that Gen. Hancock is a man of pure private character, and I know he was a gallant soldier. We need a man as President of unimpeachable private character to inspire confidence at home, and a soldier of national reputation to command the respect of foreign nations."

The *News* editorially added:

"Mr. Guthrie's course is the more remarkable in these days in that in all human probability he would have been nominated for Governor by the State Convention of his party, and the nomination for Congress in the Cape Fear district has been at his disposal. His conduct and his reasons for it cannot fail of powerful influence with his party in the Third district and throughout the State."

Grant's Most Intimate Friend.

[St. Louis Cor. Chicago Telegraph.]

John T. Long, the most intimate friend of Grant in the West, and a leading Republican, in an interview with a correspondent, said yesterday: "I shall vote for Gen. Hancock, and believe he will be elected. I think he has the qualifications to make a good President. He will have the good sense to surround himself with the right kind of advisers. I have never heard Grant discuss Hancock save as a General, and in that respect he always spoke well of him. I am a Republican still. I have been in correspondence with many political and personal friends respecting the political situation, and I shall vote for Hancock."

Amid the Wildest Enthusiasm.

[Keokuk (Iowa) Cor. Chicago Times.]

At a meeting of the Hancock and English Club of this city, this evening, Ephraim Radasch, a prominent German, and recently Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Lee county, came forward and signed the club roll, amid the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Radasch has heretofore been a wheel-horse in the Republican party.

OILY GARFIELD.

How Detroiters Were Victimized by the Oily Speculator.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.]

An enterprising reporter of the *Evening News*, in his explorations about the city of Detroit in search of information for the readers of that journal, succeeded in gathering up quite an interesting historical sketch of the operations of James A. Garfield in that city fifteen years ago, whereby it appears that a number of Detroit capitalists "got left" pretty badly, and the Republican Presidential candidate realized a handsome profit. It seems that in 1865 the "People's Oil Company" was projected in Detroit, with John Burt as President, and a list of stockholders composing many of the solid business men of the town. The company purchased ten acres of land on Pithole creek, Pennsylvania, and began boring wells. Work had scarcely commenced when overtures were made by outsiders who wanted to enter the corporation. Among them was Gen. Garfield, who wrote the new company and suggested that it purchase several hundred acres of farming and mining land in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Finally Garfield was invited to Detroit for consultation in regard to his proposition. A meeting of the company was held, before which Mr. G. appeared in behalf of the lands which he represented, and which he described with such glowing phrases that the "People's Oil Company" decided to purchase the following lands in fee simple for $10,000: 190 acres in Wayne county, West Virginia; 221 acres in Floyd and Johnson counties, Kentucky; 850 acres in McGoffin county, Kentucky; 182 acres in Floyd county, Kentucky; and to take a twenty years' lease of 500 acres in Floyd county from Feb. 20, 1865. The lands had been inspected by Mr. Burt and others, were reported to be substantially as represented, and there was only one more question to be answered: Was the title to these lands in good shape? What followed is thus described by the *News* reporter:

Garfield accordingly gave his personal guarantee that the company should have a good title, and even offered to sign a personal bond to that effect. The company were satisfied with these representations, and it was agreed by Mr. Garfield that he and the other three owners of the land should take $10,000 of the purchase money in stock. So the necessary papers were made out. The transfer of the land was looked after by one Burrows, from Wheeling, W. Va., who acted as "agent" for Garfield and the other two alleged owners, and had the property in his own name "for convenience." But it was Garfield who promised to have a satisfactory deed made out and forwarded; and Garfield took the first installment of $5,000 home in his own personal gripsack. The man Burrows was a mere shadow—a dummy for "convenience sake." Garfield was the head and front of the whole business, and the company supposed all the time that it was dealing in good faith with *him*.

Garfield's written bond pledged him personally to secure for the company an abstract of title "which should be satisfactory." The deeds were sent on and accepted, and the money paid as above stated.

After Garfield and his three friends had been admitted as stockholders, the name of the corporation was changed to "The People's Union Oil, Mining and Manufacturing Company," incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, in March, 1865, with the following officers:

President—John Burt.
Vice President—Gen. James A. Garfield.
Secretary—Wm C. Colburn.
Treasurer—Albert Ives.
Directors—John Burt, J. Leonard, W. W. Wheaton, Joseph Hubbard, Austin Burt, Israel Mowry, A. G. Noyes, Wm. C. Colburn and Dr. Morse Stewart.

The company had a capital stock of 20,000 shares, per value $25, representing a paid-up capital of $500,000. During the first year of its existence it had several wells bored in Venango county, Pa., and laid out a large amount of money in unsuccessful attempts to strike oil. Then assessments began to come in, and some of the stockholders paid them and others turned their stock back to the company and went out. All their enthusiasm in the oil business faded away, and the stockholders began to comprehend that they would have to get rich elsewhere. After a year or two had passed the company was somewhat startled to hear that parties had laid claim to the land which they had purchased from Garfield. Supposing that Garfield would protect their common interests, the stockholders in Detroit remained idle until news came one day that some points of the suit had been decided against the company! Letters were immediately sent to Garfield asking what in ——, so to speak, was the matter, and Garfield replied with an oily communication urging the company to put their minds at ease, for he would take immediate steps to see that their rights were protected. And thus it went on until the lands which the company had bought of Garfield *et al.* passed into the hands of the rightful owners.

Letters were repeatedly sent to Garfield, and assurances were continually received from him which amounted to nothing; for it is understood that he never appeared in court to defend the suit, or took any steps whatever to protect the company. The case, so far as known, was allowed to go by default, and, when a delegation of the company went down to see what was the matter, they discovered that their own title to the property was worthless. There was, however, nobody to hold accountable for it except the lawyer, Burrows, who had executed all the papers in his own name, and who turned out to be a worthless, impecunious, good-for-nothing sort of a shyster.

When the delegation came home and reported these things there was a general howl of indignation all along the line. Some growled about John Burt's having engineered the company into this pitfall; but it is alleged that Mr. Burt had prudently disposed of his stock when he discovered that a crash was coming. Others were eager to bring suit against Garfield on his bond that a "satisfactory title" should be given, but when the bond was placed in the hands of a lawyer he snapped his fingers and said it was no good.

"When you accepted the deeds that were given you," said this man of law, "and paid your money and became *de facto* owners of that land, Garfield's legal responsibility ceased. The deeds were shown to be *satisfactory* from the fact of your *accepting* them!"

And thus ended the little project in which the "oily-tongued" Garfield, as the *News* calls him, seems to have adroitly victimized the speculative Detroiters.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

An Earnest Plea for Peace.

[From the Chicago Daily News, Independent Republican.]

What is now really wanted to crown the present prosperous condition of the country is peace. And peace is assured if the politicians on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line ignore the old "bloody-shirt" business. Gen. Grant passed through the South a short time since. Returning to Illinois, he declared the Southern people both peaceful and prosperous. And he evidently knew whereof he spoke, for the facts and figures of the census and of the Statistical Bureau at Washington fully confirm his statement. Yet, in his speech in this city on Saturday night, Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, would have us believe that the South is in a bad way, both politically and materially. He said that he "wanted the South to forget the lost cause; let them start factories, as in the North." Now, this is the very thing that the South is doing, and to an extent that is beginning to cause alarm to New England. The following is a statement showing the number of cotton spindles in the Southern States:

	Spindles.		Spindles.
Arkansas	1,708	North Carolina	93,000
Alabama	63,000	South Carolina	92,000
Georgia	187,000	Texas	9,300
Kentucky	11,264	Tennessee	49,500
Louisiana	6,300	Virginia	52,000
Mississippi	70,000		
Maryland	113,000	Grand total	687,264
Missouri	26,500		

This is doing pretty well since the war, which swept almost every material resource of that section to destruction. But it is by no means all that the South is doing in the way of adding to the prosperity of the common country. The enormous sums of money which have accrued to her people on account of the cotton crop alone are simply fabulous. The fifteen years' crops of cotton have brought to the cultivators over $60 per bale, while the increase during the period has been some 9,930,344 bales; the returns have reached about $3,500,000,000 in gold value, while the excess of production to be credited to free labor has realized $600,000,000. Finally, the value of these fifteen crops of cotton at the factories or at the ports of shipment has been little, if any, less than $4,000,000,000. It is not possible that a people whose industries exhibit such enormous figures as these can be so poorly off. Let Mr. Chauncey I. Filley visit the great Armour, Fowler, Hutchinson and other pork-packing establishments in this city, and he will find that the South is an immense consumer of our Western meat products. Now, we say to all these bloody-shirt wavers, that a country which exhibits such signs of prosperity as these, which will show at the next census a greater ratio of increase in population than the Northwest or East, and which is alarming the New England manufacturers at the giant strides she is making in "starting factories," is giving such bonds for her future loyalty as will render it secure beyond peradventure to the Union. Gentlemen, this business of manufacturing Southern disloyalty is played out. The figures, which do not lie, demonstrate it.

THE Bishop of Peterborough, in a letter to the Church of England Temperance Society, expresses an opinion that there is decidedly less intemperance now among all classes than there was fifty years ago.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE mortality among children in Madison this summer is unusually great.

SOUTH BEND has 13,392 inhabitants, a gain of 7,186 in ten years, or nearly the whole gain of St. Joseph county.

FRANK ROSS, a Terre Haute boy, has arrived home, having ridden from Ann Arbor, Mich., a distance of 550 miles on a bicycle.

THE building of a new cell-house at the Jeffersonville State Prison has been let for $50,000, and the work will commence at once.

ADDISON WILLIAMS, for sixty years a resident of Crawford county, and for forty years a magistrate therein, died last week, aged 90.

CONSIDERABLE excitement is caused at Whiteland, in the north part of Franklin county, over the appearance of a true case of spotted fever.

THE recent work of the Indiana State Board of Equalization, which will be the basis of taxation for the ensuing five years, will greatly reduce the assessment.

A TERRE HAUTE mule has been provided with overalls to keep it from demolishing the surrounding neighborhood in attempting to keep off the flies. It resembles a reversed centaur.

JOHN BODINE, a waiter, was burned to death at Terre Haute, the other night. He had gone to sleep in a restaurant, which caught fire, and was not awakened until escape was out of the question.

CHAS. F. BAKER, a prominent grocer of Vincennes, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to J. E. Weisert, assignee. His assets are estimated at $10,000; liabilities unknown.

THE old pioneers of Cass county will hold a big celebration Aug. 21. Hon. Horace P. Biddle, of the Supreme Court, and one of the early settlers, has consented to deliver the oration of the day.

THERE are within a radius of ten miles of Madison more than 250,000 bearing peach trees, and the present crop in that locality, though by no means a full one, will exceed 150,000 bushels.

A BOY about 12 years of age, son of a farmer living a few miles east of Delphi, played near the hind legs of his father's mule. The play terminated with the usual sad climax. The little boy is not expected to recover.

ALLEN LYBROOK, of Richmond, who recently went to France with a lot of Richmond horses for the French army, and was offered a clerkship by United States Consul Bridgeland, has been made Vice Consul at Havre.

B. F. HAVENS, aged 65, residing at Shelburn, Sullivan county, recently bled to death. An eating sore in his leg, the result of a war wound, finally came in contact with an artery, and, before assistance could arrive, death ensued.

SOME months ago, Willie, the little son of John Goaldy, of Sullivan, suddenly ran off, and no possible trace could be found of him. His father has just received a telegram from Sidney, Neb., saying Willie was dangerously hurt.

WORK on the Masonic Temple and Opera House at Fort Wayne have been suspended, apparently for an indefinite period. The Building Committee has become discouraged at the difficulty experienced in collecting subscriptions to the capital stock.

MR. E. BRAUNEGEL, of Aurora, is now the proud possessor of a clock sent him by his son Michael from Colorado, a clock the outside of which is made up of over fifty specimens of Colorado and Missouri ores. Gold and silver ores abound on the clock, and forty-four of the specimens are nicely labeled.

ALONSON P. FERRY died at his residence in Wabash, a few days ago, in the 62d year of his age. Mr. Ferry was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and came to Wabash county in 1843, and since that time has been prominently identified with the growth and history of the county. In 1847-8 he edited the *Upper Wabash Argus*, the first paper published in the county. He served several terms as County Surveyor, and as Auditor, and was editor of the *Plaindealer* for several years.

TWO BROTHERS named Holland lived near Petersburg, Pike county. A mule belonging to one of the brothers got into a cornfield of the other brother. The owner of the corn tied a clapboard on the mule's tail. This so maddened the owner of the mule that he proceeded to his brother's place and attacked him with a knife. The owner of the corn, in defending himself, struck his brother on the head with a board, crushing his skull, from the effects of which he died next morning.

Census Returns.

The following table shows the present population of the several counties of the Fifth census district, as compared with the population of the same in 1870:

Counties.	Pop. in 1870.	Pop. in 1880.	Gain.
Benton	5,615	11,112	5,497
Carroll	16,152	18,354	2,202
Cass	24,193	27,619	3,426
Fulton	12,726	14,304	1,578
Howard	15,847	18,351	2,504
Jasper	6,354	9,466	3,112
Lake	12,339	15,114	2,775
Laporte	27,062	30,943	3,881
Marshall	20,211	23,427	3,216
Miami	21,052	24,108	3,056
Newton	5,829	8,303	2,474
Porter	13,942	17,184	3,242
Pulaski	7,801	9,858	2,057
St. Joseph	25,322	33,823	8,501
Starke	3,888	5,106	1,218
White	10,554	13,815	3,261
Totals	228,887	280,887	52,000

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"HAVE you been stealing apples?" asked the minister.

"Yes, sir," answered the boy, sheepishly.

"And are you trying to hide them from me?" continued the old man.

"Yis, sir," said the culprit, and then added, his face brightening up, "you said last Sunday that we must avoid the appearance of evil."

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects: emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfit the victim for business or marriage.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.
Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles, 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by E. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhoea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.
No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS
READ! SAVE THYSELF.

IN USE SINCE 1855
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and Affections of the Throat and Lungs it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES---RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

BOARDING HOUSES.

Some Reasons Why Married People Should Live Elsewhere.

The average American boarding house is an excellent thing in its way. It affords a shelter and a brevet-home for the homeless ones of earth. It is a good place, perhaps, for young men, old bachelors and widowers; but a boarding house is emphatically NOT a good home for young married people. The new-made wife, if she be a true woman, does not ask for a life of idleness; she would much prefer to busy herself in making a home of her own attractive, than to sit with folded hands, waiting for meal time. It is an absolute unkindness to the young wife to ask her to forego the healthful pleasures of early housekeeping, for a life of idleness in a crowded boarding house. But this is not the worst feature of the case. The do-nothing sort of existence that maintains in every boarding house, begets habits of indolence, a tase for gossip, a tendency to flirtation, and then—domestic misery and woe. Thousands of young wives have their happiness wrecked every year because, perchance, from kindliest motives, their husbands have placed them in the midst of temptations that always surround the idle. The whole danger of the situation is in the lack of healthful duties to perform. Idleness is no more the normal sphere of woman than of man. Our best development comes from the proper use of the faculties of body as well as of the mind, and when our surroundings are such that there is nothing to think about, then is the hour of danger. The wife in a boarding house cannot fold her hands and sit like an automaton, waiting for the coming of her lord. She grows impatient of solitude, and in the lack of employment, seeks companionship. In finding it, she secures the society of other indolent persons—not indolent of choice, but of necessity—and then the first step is taken in the wrong direction. Tired of the confinement of the house, she goes up the street, not with any especial aim, but simply to be amused; here is a second step in error. Soon the street becomes more attractive than her rooms, and she is found most of the time upon the street. At the house she is thrown daily in contact with a miscellaneous assemblage of people, good, bad and indifferent. She hears three times a day an interchange of views on all subjects of gossip, morality and religion. She is first startled by the enunciation of some strange theories of life advanced by the boarder who sits at the table of every boarding house in the land, who is either an atheist, infidel or free-lover, or possibly all three combined. Soon she listens complacently to doctrines that anon would have shocked her sense of right. She hears gossip and shortly engages in it. Her husband, too, when away from business, is subjected to the same influences. Instead of busying himself in the way of improving his own home, he interests himself in silly badinage with other boarders, and perhaps forms an unhallowed intimacy with some frivolous lady of the household. All these, and a thousand other reasons obtain against the custom so prevalent among married people of making their homes at boarding houses, a custom that usually springs from a desire to live in better style than one could afford to do in a home of his own. But we believe that a home in the simplest cottage, with the duties that home living brings, is infinitely better for husband and wife than the most luxurious apartments in a public boarding house.

◆

A Printer's Dream.

A printer sat in his office chair; his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, while his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly 'round him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and, sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cow bell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cowhide sole. As he wandered among the shades the smoke and scorch in lower Hades, he shortly observed an iron door that creakingly swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed by a red-hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out and watching for travellers thereabouts, and thus to the passing printer spoke, and with growling voice the echoes woke: "Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when dead it is too late; I will show the place where I melt them thin, with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead, and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there's the red-hot grindstone to grind down h's nose, and red-hot rings to wear on his toes, and if they mention they don't like fire I'll sew up their mouths with red-hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm while I roll them over and cook to a turn?" With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke; but still at times so real did it seem that he cannot believe it was all a dream, and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin of the fate of those who save their tin and never pay the printer.

Didn't Want to Kiss the Children.

Speaking of the death of Rev. Geo. Bradburn, in Boston the other day, "Templeton," in the Hartford Courant says: "He was one of the first of the Abolitionist whigs, and used to be prominent in the legislature when he represented Nantucket in that body. Mr. Brandburn made a plucky fight for years to get the law that prevented marriages between white and colored people repealed. The democrats always voted against him, and most of the whigs were too conservative to give him aid. One year he had made a long speech in favor of the rebel, and seemed to be very near carrying it. At this junction a dry old whig, who had not before spoken, took the floor. 'I have no objection,' said he, 'to my friend from Nantucket marrying a negro wife if he wants to; but I have this stipulation to make, that when I come over to the island to visit him in his matrimonial paradise, he will give me his word that I will never be asked to kiss his milk-and-molasses children.'"

◆

Brag or Bluster Won't Do.

[Boston Herald.]

We don't believe that Senator Blaine has any doubts as to the completeness of the fusion in Maine; that General Arthur or Governor Cornell bases any hopes upon a renewal of the fight between Tammany and anti-Tammany, or that the democratic leaders in Indiana have any idea they are playing a losing game. Neither does an impartial observer detect any signs that the democratic campaign "languishes," or that "the Hancock boom is subsiding." The supporters of Hancock are united, active and confident. He will receive the full democratic vote, and enough beside to give the republicans lots of trouble, perhaps in states where they do not expect it. This campaign is not to be decided by brag or bluster.

◆

Signs of the Millennium.

The Interior, of Chicago, speaking of "Spiritual Songs for the Sunday-school" of which Scribiner & Co. have printed 100,000 copies, says:

"It may be expected that among the signs to herald the dawn of the millennium, will be the publication of a hymn-book for Sunday-schools in which there shall be no doggerel hymns—mere empty rhymes—and no jig tunes. Until then, there will be more or less of a popular demand for these articles, which hymn-book makers and publishers cannot well disregard altogether. This latest work of Dr Robinson (who, as a hymn-book maker, is without a peer), is the most unexceptionable, in this particular, of any book that we remember to have seen. Of the 273 hymns in the book, many are old and among the most precious in the whole range of hymnology; while of the new hymns, some are beautiful, and almost all are good. The music, too, is generally of a high order of merit. Indeed, taken as a whole, we know of no other book so excellent for the Sunday-school service of song as this, nor so admirably fitted for cultivating what is greatly needed in all our Sunday-schools,—a love for really good hymns and good music. We note, as special features to commend, eight missionary hymns—two of them home missionary—and ten hymns appropriate to teachers' meetings. A serious defect of the book, which ought not to be repeated in subsequent editions, is the omission of the names of the authors of the hymns and tunes on the pages where they are found, and the printing of them only in the index. Let the children, at the same time they learn the hymns, learn also the names of their authors. This they will be certain not to do, where they have to turn to the index to find them. In fineness of paper, clearness of type and beauty of binding, the work is equaled by nothing in its line. It is a model."

◆

MAINE POLITICS.

The Convention at Bangor—Perfect Harmony Between the Democrats and Greenbackers.

[Boston Weekly Globe.]

The conventions are over and the work has been well done. The most harmonious feeling exists between the democrats and greenbackers, and, during the campaign now inaugurated, they will work together against the common enemy. The ticket put in nomination is one of great strength. Congressman Ladd has been tried and not found wanting. He is sure to defeat Editor Boutelle in the congressional race. As regards the senators the ticket is exceptionally strong. Stephen Jennings is one of the foremost citizens of Bangor; Hon. F. W. Hill is a man of prominence and widely known in political circles; Major Joseph L. Smith, the greenback governor, has a strong hold upon the people, Mr. Friend is prominent in western Penobscot. The rest of the ticket has much strength. Elliot Walker, candidate for judge of probate, but recently left the republican party. He is a prominent member of the Penobscot bar, and is honored and respected by all. Sheriff Stratton is universally popular, and Treasurer Chapman is thoroughly qualified to fill his position another year. A spirit of enthusiasm and determination was detected among the delegates assembled here to-day, which was significant, and the old fourth district in general and Penobscot county may be counted on for rousing union victories this fall. A grand union meeting was held in Norombega hall this evening. The large hall was thronged with an intelligent audience. The St. John's band discoursed beautiful music. Speeches were made by Hon. Edwin A. Alger and General F. S. Nickerson, of Boston. Great enthusiasm prevailed during the evening. The signs are auspicious.

◆

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of [illegible]:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.24-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:15; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:25, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 9:20 a. m, there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p.m;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:50 a. m., Academie, 11:10; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:28; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 5 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:32; Angola, 6:45; Fremont, 7:15; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:35 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

2 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:15 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:06 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit 4:25 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3:50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 45 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 46 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 23 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 55 am
Cincinnati	8 10 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 06 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT. WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From
St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 3, Pacific Ex.	No. 7, Night Ex.	No. 5, limit'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	11 45pm	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	12 55	10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 41
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 00am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 35		9 45	2 30am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 10am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 26		5 12	10 00
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	[illegible]pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 56	2 26
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	2 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 08		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 08	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No. 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 25	12 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 33	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 46	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar.		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indian

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 26, 1880. Number 35.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 1y

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co. Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

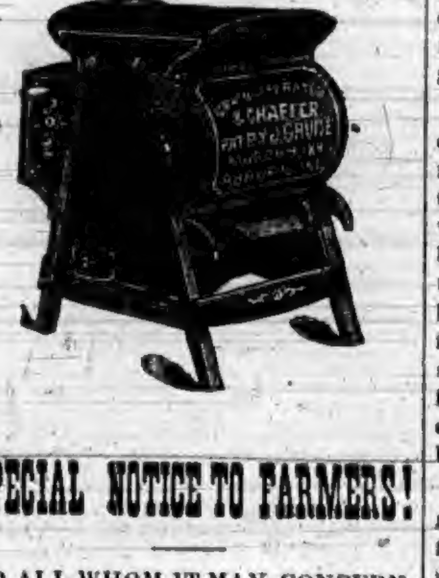

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Powell's Tribute to Hancock.

[Denver News.]

The following tribute to General Hancock was paid by James Elbert Powell, of Kansas City, the eloquent young rival of Bob Ingersoll, in his brilliant lecture on "The Solid South," now being delivered in Colorado under the auspices of the American literary bureau of New York:

I cannot close this allusion to the era of reconstruction in the south, ladies and gentlemen, without offering a tribute to that man, who, tried by the true test of greatness, has proven himself a peer; whose young sword flashed like a meteor over the bloody fields of Mexico, and flung its gleams across the deepening twilight of Spotsylvania and Gettysburg; whose splendid energies and spartan prowess have ever been dedicated to the cause of individual justice and national honor; whose gallantry is emblazoned upon the brightest pages of American history, but whose glory as a warrior is eclipsed by the grandeur of the civilian; who was no less a hero beneath the olive branch of peace, than when leading the charge under the red banner of war; who never feared to draw his sword at the call of his country, or to lay it, sheathed, upon the shrine of constitutional government, when the dust of conflict had drifted away; who crystalized his views and moulded his measures with that royal compassion, which yielded to a conquered and impoverished foe the inviolable inheritance of civic liberty; who is one of the grandest men in the land, recognized by the brilliancy of his individual lustre, and not reflecting the borrowed rays of other luminaries; to that defender of the Union, that champion of the constitution, that sovereign of soldiers, that pioneer of peace, that prince of patriots, General Winfield Scott Hancock, the exponent of great virtue, of tried courage, of lofty wisdom, of broad intelligence, of earnest patriotism, of noble aspiration and of true manhood.

He is a soldier, not alone of manner or of rank, but of merit and of mind; he is a soldier, who distinguished himself in the defense of liberty, and the vanquishment of despotism; he is a soldier, who lifted himself above the ignorance and prejudice of the day, and planted the royal banner of pardon and love upon the battlements of sectionalism and strife; he is a soldier, not by the power of fear, but by the force of splendid superiority; he is a soldier upon whose bosom radiates the star of honor, and to whose memory will be issued the highest patent of nobility.

When, at the foot of Bunker Hill, in the shadow of that royal shaft, which stands a monumental emblem of heroic valor, whose remembrance is consecrated in the hearts of fifty millions of patriots, beneath the rays of the stars and the light of the centuries, the goddess of historic unity, liberty, the guardian of our national faith shall call the roll of the grand army of heroes, there will be no more gallant—no more glorious response, than that which swells from the heart and record of Winfield S. Hancock.

He believed that, when the southern chieftain surrendered his sword to the northern conquerer beneath the historic tree at Appomattox, the southern sun went down, and with its setting were buried the passion and pain of war—that the blue and the gray should clasp hands forever, and the northern sigh meet the southern sorrow above the same graves, garlanded with the same flowers, gathered by the same hands, consecrated by the same regrets and bedewed with the same tears.

He has recently been nominated by a great political body for the highest office in the gift of the American people, and, though I come to night as the advocate of no faction—the champion of no party—as a lover of my country, I must say that, if the star, which now rises above General Hancock's destiny, casts its meridian beams upon him in the White House, they will fall upon an executive from whose hands the scepter of justice will not drop in helpless impotence, but one who will continue to battle for union and liberty, while truth, courage and fidelity to principle shall find a home in the hearts and hopes of men. He will not be a politician for the sake of party, as he has not been a soldier for the sake of glory, but he will be a man for the sake of manhood, and a patriot for the sake of his country. He is a man, the corner-stone of whose character is integrity; he is a man whose virtues are not negative or obstructive, but positive and aggressive; he is a man with a strong mind, a pure heart and a ready hand; he is a man, who will set his face against any system of political looseness, and link honor and valor to a sympathy with the people; he is a man, whose favor no spoils of office can buy, whose voice no mocking flattery can silence; he is a man upon whose escutcheon rests no stain or semblance of dishonor; he is a man, who will bind together the fragments of our dismembered union; he is a man, who will heal the wounds of sectional hate, and kindle the warmth of fraternal affection; he is a man, who will rise above the level of partisan zeal, above the reach of personal venality, above the influence or suspicion of corruption, above the scope of moral cowardice—a man, who will bring confidence, bring courage, bring peace to our unhappy country, where now—

"Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land,
And waiting Justice sleeps."

◆

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became president, I could not vote for any person put up for president on the republican side who did not disvow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

◆

In the Same Box.

[Boston Post.]

When General Fremont met General Garfield at the Fifth Avenue hotel he said: "The first republican candidate for president greets the latest," which was as much as to say: "You will know next November how I felt twenty-four years ago."

ULYSSES GRANT, JR.

A Successful Speculator at the Age of 28—Making Money for His Father.

[Milwaukee Daily News.]

Ulysses Grant, Jr., or "Buck" Grant, as he is generally called, is now twenty-eight years old, and one of the most successful financiers of his age in this country. His talent in that direction has been fully brought out during the last two years. During the closing days of his father's presidency he acted as his private secretary. Grant doubted every one about him when Babcock fell, and would not allow any one but Buck to have access to his private papers. Buck was at this time modest, smooth-faced, medium size, slim in figure, and very boyish looking. His modesty and real ability, however, made him many friends. Some powerful men in New York took up Buck when his father set out for Europe. Young Ulysses, who is a graduate of Harvard, thought that his future was to be developed in the legal profession. He was, after admission to the bar, assigned to duty in the district attorney's office in New York. There Secretary John Sherman has thrown special business in his way. Buck Grant, after accumulating a small capital under influential and powerful auspices, began making ventures in Wall street. He succeeded so well that he abandoned the law for the more profitable fields of speculation. Becoming interested, finally, in mining stocks, he paid a visit to the Pacific coast, where the great bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien took him under its wing. Mr. Flood tossed young Buck a few points, and he made such a good use of them that the great speculators backed the young Ulysses in his cruise around the world of speculation, acting as his mentors at every point. The docile pupil so made use of his skillful training that at the end of two years he had $300,000 placed to his credit. It was only when this sum was reached that the young man proposed a matrimonial alliance with the great firm. Buck has now associated with him as a partner his brother, Jesse D. Grant. Buck himself promises to become one of the most brilliant operators in the country. Besides the fortune that he has made for himself, he has made several speculations for his father. Just before General Grant went to Mexico, he intrusted to Buck Grant $25,000 for the purpose of seeing what could be done with it. Buck Grant, during the absence of his father, cleared for him from the capital some $40,000; so General Grant, upon his return, found a dispatch placing $65,000 at his disposal by his thrifty son. With this profitable speculation added to his credit, General Grant is worth to-day in the neighborhood of $150,000. The union of the Grant and Flood families is to be followed by an aggregation of wealth that will make the families among the most formidable in point of influence in this country. In 1884, if General Grant should again be a candidate, it is intended that there shall be no money lacking for the management of a successful campaign.

◆

The Lucky Letter Carriers.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Suspecting that the letter carriers are an overpaid and favored class, Hon. Edward McPherson has assessed them $16 each as their share toward keeping McPherson in a comfortable place at Washington. The letter carriers will be lucky if they get through the year without being compelled to buy a lot of McPherson's books as a slight evidence of their loyalty.

◆

The lightning-struck girl last week. She was not injured in the least, but her corset ribs were sadly demoralized, as was also the arm of the young man who was trying to keep them in place. When asked by his friends why he keeps his arm in a sling, he explains that he "didn't know she was loaded."

◆

"You see," said a lively old bachelor, on being advised to get married, "You see, I can't do it, because I could not marry a woman I didn't respect, and it would be impossible for me to respect a woman that would consent to marry me."

A Southern Business View.

[Journal of Commerce, August 11.]

A well-known merchant and manufacturer of Richmond, Va., writes thus as he feels about General Hancock in a private letter to a gentleman of this city:

"I say to you that at no time in my recollection has a man been presented to our southern people for whom there has been expressed such spontaneous and affectionate regard as for General Hancock. He fought us to the death as a soldier, but when we were down he did not stamp on us. We will never forget that. He is a full man, and I pray God that for the sake of the peace, amity and strength of this country, he may become our ruler. A pure ruler makes pure people.'

Some time ago I asked our confederate general, Heth, whose noble division suffered so at Gettysburg, and who had elsewhere encountered Hancock on many a bloody field, what he thought of him. His eyes dilated and he answered with the utmost fervor: 'I thanked God from my heart of hearts when the news came of his nomination. Peace has at last come. There is not a fleck upon that man's character; it is absolutely spotless. I have known him from his boyhood, and his manhood is only the fruition of the noblier qualities he showed then.' A man must be more than of the ordinary run to receive such commendation from what the world would call an enemy. The war is done with us."

◆

A Straw from Ohio.

[Interview with Judge Headley.]

Among the mass of voters I hear of many changes to our side. In one single Hancock club in my neighborhood there are thirteen members heretofore republicans.

◆

The newspapers of New Orleans are seriously discussing the advisability of lynch law for that city. Although they condemn such a course, they say the lawless element is far more powerful than the police, and that something must be done about it.

Removed!

The undersigned having just completed their commodious building on the corner of Seventh and Main streets,--built especially for the hardware trade---are now placing the largest stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever shown in DeKalb county. The stock is complete in every particular, including

STOVES, TINWARE, WOODENWARE, BAR - IRON,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,

GAS PIPE, PAINTS, OILS, PAINT,

WHITEWASH AND HORSE BRUSHES,

Belting, Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, CORDAGE,

From a fish-line up to the heaviest cable,

WHIPS, HUNTERS' Supplies, CROSSCUT SAWS, UCTLERY

And an endless assortment of Shelf goods. Our facilities for hldinng light and heavy hardware enable us to offer bargains in every branch of our trade, and wo are bound to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.

We are thankful for past patronage, and hope to meet our many old customers at our new quarters. Come and see our new store and immense stock.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7th, 1880. W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1880

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A PASSENGER train came into collision with a freight train on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad, near Freedom, Pa. Several cars were badly smashed, and many passengers were seriously wounded....Two freight trains came in collision near Cooperstown, N. Y., and the firemen of both engines were killed and two other train men seriously wounded.

K. E. PARKHURST, a young lawyer of Bath, N. Y., shot and killed Fannie Howell, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that town. Parkhurst then committed suicide. The murderer and his victim were married four years ago, but never lived together, as a legal separation was had immediately after the marriage.

MRS. LILLIE MATHER, of Lancaster, Pa., was walking with a young gentleman, when a spark from his cigar set fire to her dress, and she was fatally burned....On the night of Aug. 16 there was a heavy frost in the northern portion of New York, and at Stamford, Delaware county, thin ice formed. In Ulster county there was a light snowstorm. The growing corn and buckwheat crops are reported somewhat injured....The engineer of one of the excursion trains which collided with such fatal effects at May's Landing, N. J., has confessed the cause of the accident to the Coroner's jury. He says that on the day of the catastrophe he undertook, for the first time, to use the automatic brakes. He had never had any experience with them, and as a result the brakes would not work at the critical moment.

THE decapitated remains of Mary Cassidy, 10 years of age, have been found in the woods near Barnstable, Mass. A large knife was buried in the girl's side. There were indications that a desperate struggle had taken place, but no clew to the murderer was found.

A DARING feat has been performed at New York by a young Scotchman named Robert Donaldson. He safely leaped from High bridge into Harlem river, a distance of 116 feet. When he jumped he was dressed in tights. He wore heavy shoes on both feet, held tightly together, and his figure was erect. His hands and arms were flapped. When within about fifteen feet of the water he drew his arms to his sides and threw his head forward. He struck the water on the middle of his back. In less than a minute he swam to the nearest craft, and was soon all right.

THE WEST.

A LETTER to the Des Moines *Register*, from a responsible citizen of Iowa—Mr. S. A. James, of Sigourney—gives the information on the authority of an eye-witness, also a responsible man, that the notorious Bender family, four in number, were captured soon after the discovery of the murder of Col. York's brother, and shot. He says that the four were stood up in a row facing nine riflemen, and were told their fate. That Kate was plucky to the last, and called upon the captors to "shoot and be ——," and that the four bodies were buried at the corner of the four counties of Labette, Wilson, Neosho and Montgomery. A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* at Oswego, Kan., who claims to have been in at the death of the Benders, tells substantially the same story.

AT Minneapolis, Minn., Charles H. Richmond, an ex-railroad conductor, who has been separated from his wife for some time, shot her twice with a double-barreled shotgun in the yard of the house where they lived, and immediately after took his own life by blowing out his own brains with a revolver....On the Lake Erie & Western railroad, near Lafayette, Ind., the truck beneath the caboose became detached, and the car was thrown from the track while the train was running at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour. Fred Abrams was fatally injured, and seven others were badly hurt.

THOMAS MCGRAW, of Detroit, President of the Globe Tobacco Company and Michigan Savings Bank, and a large real-estate owner and dealer in wool, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His assets amount to about $250,000, but the liabilities are a great deal more than that figure....Clementshaw, who swore that Charles De Young fired the first shot when young Kalloch assassinated him, has been sentenced to fourteen years in the California penitentiary for perjury. A motion for a new trial was denied....Mr. Smiley, of Spring Lake, Minn., while watering his horses overturned the wagon which contained himself, wife and three sons. All of the children were drowned....The Union Pacific Railroad Company is going to build an $80,000 monument to Oakes Ames, at the highest point on the Rocky Mountains.

OWING to the great success of "The False Friend" at Haverly's Chicago Theater, last week, it is continued for another week at least. This powerful play is presented by A. M. Palmer's Union Square Theater Company, with the original scenery, original properties, and the powerful cast of the New York company, including Mr. Chas. R. Thorne, who is unequaled in his character in this play.

HENRY HARTWELL, of Bunker Hill, Ill., killed his wife with a shot-gun, and ended his own wretched career by cutting his throat....Tremaine, an East St. Louis saloon-keeper, shot and killed Horace B. Vail, a drunken customer, who assaulted him.

THE town of Eureka, Nev., has for the second time within a year been almost destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000....A man named McGowan, on being expelled from a Kansas City saloon, went to sleep in an ice-house near a butcher's shop. While there he was so terribly eaten by rats that he will die....The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company has concluded arrangements with the Sioux Indians for running its line through their reservation, and work on the Black Hills extension will now be vigorously pushed....An explosion occurred in the Yaeger mills, St. Louis, and in an instant the entire building was in flames. The fire spread rapidly, destroying warehouses, tenements, freight cars, an old skating rink, and much other property. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

THE Agent at Poplar River, D.T., has abandoned his post in consequence of the threatening aspect of the Indians in that vicinity. He reports Sitting Bull within twenty miles of the agency. Troops have been dispatched to that point from Bismarck....A terrible tornado recently swept across the south part of Cass county, Dakota, making a track two miles wide, sweeping away buildings, crops, and farming machinery, and killing and injuring several persons.

ABOUT 30,000 people visited the Chicago Jockey Club Park to witness the prize drill of the Knights Templar commanderies. The Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis, took the first prize, the De Molai Commandery, of Louisville were given the second prize, and the third prize was awarded to the Reed Commandery No. 6, of Dayton, Ohio. The weather was intolerably hot, and the accommodations at the park were wholly inadequate. Most of the spectators were compelled to stand for hours in the broiling sun, and, although the dust was stifling, no water was to be had except for money.

A FALLING elevator at the Sandusky (Ohio) wheel works crushed a man and a boy who were passing under it, to death, mangling their bodies frightfully. There were sixteen persons on the elevator, only two of whom were injured.

THE SOUTH.

THE census returns of Arkansas, complete less nine small districts, four of which are estimated, show the population of the State to be 810,147. The final revision will increase the number slightly....Unofficial returns give South Carolina a population of 953,410, a gain of 247,804 since 1870....A band of Indians recently attacked the mail-coach on the road between El Paso and Davis, Tex., and took possession of all the mail matter and the stock. In the fight the mail-driver and three men were killed. The route is infested with the red-skins, and troops have been ordered forward to protect passengers.

MAIL CONTRACTOR ADAMS, of Little Rock, has telegraphed the Washington authorities for protection on the mail route between Fort Davis, Tex., and El Paso. Indians are making things hot in that region.

EX-GOV. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, who ran on the Democratic ticket with Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, has just died at his residence in Jefferson county, Ga., aged 68 years....While the parade of Coup's circus was taking place in Winchester, Va., the other day, the keeper of the cage of hyenas was pounced upon and torn to pieces by his infuriated and treacherous pets.

A SCHOONER has arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with yellow fever on board....James A. Sedden, Confederate Secretary of War, has just died in Goochland county, Virginia, aged 65 years....A young man named Waldron, who resided at Atlanta, Ga., eloped with his 12-year-old sister-in-law. He was arrested at Sunnyside, Ga. A mob overpowered the Sheriff, and took away the prisoner, whose head they cut off.

GENERAL.

ORDERS have been issued at Washington to have Payne, the squatter recently captured in Indian Territory and held a prisoner by the military authorities in Kansas, turned over to the Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas for trial at Fort Smith....Sir John Macdonald, the Dominion Premier, has completed arrangements with a great syndicate in London for the completion and operation of the Canada Pacific railway. The news was received at Montreal with many demonstrations of joy, and stocks went up several points.

ROBERT WILKES, wholesale jeweler of Toronto, Canada, his daughter Florence, aged 15, and son Bertie, age 11, were drowned the other day. Florence and Bertie were bathing and the boy getting out beyond his depth, the father, who was in a boat, jumped out to save him. The daughter also went to the rescue and all were drowned....The Grand Trunk freight sheds at Richmond, Quebec, with sixteen loaded cars, have been destroyed by fire.

GOLD to the value of $1,420,000 was shipped to New York at London on the 17th inst. It is estimated that the amount of gold that will be imported between now and the close of the year will be $25,000,000....Steamships leaving Liverpool and other European ports for New York are crowded with returning American tourists.

THE Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar attracted an immense number of strangers to Chicago, and the festivities passed off with much eclat. More than a quarter of a million people witnessed the grand parade of Knights. The streets through which the procession moved were packed, and thousands of faces were visible in the windows and doors and on the roofs of buildings. The day was excessively warm, and many of the Knights were prostrated by the heat. The column was seven miles in length, and contained a hundred bands of music and about fifteen thousand Sir Knights. Sixty thousand people attended the great ball at the Exposition building.

A NEW Atlantic cable company has been formed. This company proposes to lay a cable line between England and the Azores, and between the Azores and America. All the necessary concessions have been obtained.

BRITISH COLUMBIA Indians insist on catching sea otters at Cross sound out of season, and, as the Alaska savages object, trouble is apprehended. An armed vessel has been sent from Sitka to preserve the peace and protect the otters....The owner of St. Julien has offered to wager any sum from $5,000 to $20,000 that his horse will beat any trotting or pacing horse in the world in mile heats, best three in five.

THE Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, at their meeting in Chicago, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing three years: Sir Benjamin Dean, of Boston, Most Eminent Grand Master; Sir Robert E. Withers, of Alexandria, Va., Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master; Sir Charles Roome, of New York, Very Eminent Grand Generalissimo; Sir John P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., Very Eminent Grand Captain General; Sir Hugh McCurdy, of Corunna, Mich., Very Eminent Grand Senior Warden; Sir William La Rue Thomas, of Danville, Ky., Very Eminent Grand Junior Warden; Sir John W. Simons, of New York city, Very Eminent Grand Treasurer; Sir Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa City, Very Eminent Grand Recorder. The next Triennial Conclave will be held in San Francisco, in 1883.

WASHINGTON.

THE official statement of imports and exports of specie for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, prepared by the Treasury Department, shows that the net imports of gold to the United States amounted to $77,153,31, a larger gain than any hitherto reported. The exports of silver exceeded the imports, but exact figures are not given.

RETURNS to the Department of Agriculture since Aug. 1, show an increase in the condition of the cotton crop as compared with July. The present average condition for the whole country is 102. The general average of the corn crop on Aug. 1 was 98, against 100 July 1. The condition of the spring wheat is 88, against 81 last year. California and Oregon report the highest condition since several years. Tobacco shows a general average for the whole country of 86.

SECRETARY EVARTS has renewed the offer of the United States to mediate between Chili and Peru, in connection with England, in the hope of preventing further bloodshed between those two countries.

POLITICAL.

THE New York Greenback State Convention, in session at Syracuse, nominated Thomas C. Armstrong for Judge of the Court of Appeals and re-affirmed the Chicago platform, with the following addition: "Land and air, light and water, are free gifts of nature to all mankind, and every person is entitled to enough of each of these to enable him to secure the necessary comforts of life; therefore, we protest against the further granting of large tracts of public lands by the Government to railroad corporations or individuals. We demand a tariff which shall protect American industry."

THE Democrats of Connecticut nominated James E. English, of New Haven, for Governor, and Charles M. Pond, of Hartford for Lieutenant Governor....The New Jersey Republicans have nominated Frederick A. Potts for Governor.

FOREIGN.

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON, the accomplished actress, who recently announced her retirement from the stage, and sailed for Europe, died suddenly the other day at the Continental Hotel, in Paris....Twenty-one persons have just been tried by court-martial and convicted at Kief, Russia, for political offenses. Two were sentenced to death, three to twenty years' imprisonment, and sixteen to hard labor for terms varying from ten to fifteen years....Resolutions denouncing the British House of Lords and the Irish Land laws were adopted by an immense Home-Rule meeting in Glasgow, Scotland....Bulgaria and Roumania are at loggerheads, and Russia is concentrating troops at a strategic point in view of an impending crisis....Burglars stole $60,000 worth of jewelry and plate from the residence of the Earl of Eldon, near Wareham, England....A recent cable dispatch announces the death of Marshal Bazaine.

THE agitation against an exclusive gold currency is daily gaining ground in Germany, and it is expected that the entire financial question will be reopened at the next session of the Reichstag.

THE French Government renounces all intention of attempting to control the De Lesseps canal project, and is willing and desirous that the work should go on under the auspices of the United States. De Lesseps is working with his usual energy, and will soon place 600,000,000 francs' worth of shares in the London, New York, Paris and Frankfort markets....A dispatch from Paris states that the neutralization of the Panama canal under the guardianship of the United States has been accepted. De Lesseps will now again try to sell stock in this country....Over 3,000 persons left Liverpool for the United States in the month of July. There was an increase in the total immigration from the port for the month of 3,000 over July, 1879.

A DISPATCH from London, in reference to the evacuation of Cabul, says persons well informed as to the topography of Afghanistan, and of the military situation there, declare that England's only alternative now is to abandon the country altogether....The discovery of a plot to blow up the railway tunnel and barracks at Cork has thrown the authorities into a panic. Every suspicious-looking person in the city is closely watched....Mr. Griffin, the British Agent at Cabul, reports to the Indian Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, that the situation in Cabul is generally satisfactory and that the dissatisfaction with the new Ameer is confined to the rabble of the cities....Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, died, recently in Norway, whither he had gone on a visit from this country. He was 70 years old.

RECENT floods in Germany have been very disastrous to the crops, and famine is feared in some of the inundated districts....Fully 30 per cent. more grain and provisions has been moved through the New York State canals since their opening this year than for the corresponding period of last year. This is regarded as a sign of great business activity and prosperity.

An Unpleasant Sort of Room-mate.

Uriah Phelps, a well-to-do merchant at Tyro, N. C., had a difficulty with some negroes in his store and ejected them. Fearing a return of the party again he secured the services of O. W. Click, a young man living in the vicinity, who is quite well known in the neighborhood as a somnambulist, and has once or twice walked out of the windows of his residence and hurt himself. The two retired to rest at a late hour of the evening, both occupying the same couch in the store near the counter. From subsequent developments it seems that the sleep-walker got up during the night and picked up an ax lying near the place where he and his companion slept, and cut his bed-fellow's head off. The next morning at daybreak Click gave the alarm, and the neighbors came to the scene of the tragedy to find Phelps' body on the bed, covered with blood. The trunkless head had rolled some distance from the spot, and was covered with gore, mutilated and gashed terribly. Click was at once arrested and charged with the crime. He says, however, and his statement is generally credited, that he knew nothing of the deed until he woke in the morning and found his companion and friend dead. The somnambulist says that he has no recollection of the terrible affair, but thinks that he must have got to dreaming about the negroes who were expected to attack Phelps, and had gotten up, armed himself with the ax, which he well knew where to find, and committed the deed, thinking he was striking one of the negroes. The doors and windows were all found securely fastened, and nothing about the premises gave the least indication that any one had forcibly entered the apartment during the night. Click is a highly respectable young man, and was on the most friendly terms with the deceased.

A $900 Wave.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Baltimore determined to take a bath at Atlantic City. They had heard so much about the loss of valuables while bathing that they were in doubt as how to secure them. Instead of checking them with the bath-house proprietor they gave their watches, rings and pocket-books to a little ragged girl who was sitting on the beach and told her not to move from where she was and she should have a quarter when they had finished bathing. The child agreed, and taking the valuables in her lap she sat perfectly quiet on the sand. An occasional glance from the bathers assured them that their things were safe. Presently a wave, bigger than its fellows, washed far up the beach, and the little custodian of the jewelry was compelled to hastily scramble a few feet further up the sand, much to the amusement of the party, who made several remarks upon her failure to rival the boy who stood upon the burning deck. Their merriment was changed to a very different feeling when, a few moments after they left the water and received their valuables from the child, a cluster diamond ring, valued at $900, was missing. It had been dropped by the girl when she was compelled to beat a hasty retreat from the wave. A long search failed to reveal any trace of the lost ring, and the lady left for home the following day.—*Atlantic City letter.*

Lockjaw Relieved by Amputation of Members.

Nothing more remarkable in this age of marvels in science in all branches has been reported than a case of cure of lockjaw which a Louisville reporter learned from Dr. James McEvoy. The case came in Dr. McEvoy's own experience, and is the first on record, as it is the most wonderful he ever heard of. A young man aged 25, named George Dunn, residing on the "Point," above the city, had the fingers of his left hand severely mashed, three or four days ago. Wednesday morning he was seized with lockjaw, and nourishment was administered by prying the teeth apart and inserting sustenance upon the blade of a knife. Dr. McEvoy was called in, and yesterday, as a last resort, concluded to amputate the badly-mashed fingers. The first and third fingers of the hand were accordingly taken off, and, to the astonishment of Dr. McEvoy and the attendants, in an hour after the operation the contracted muscles relaxed and Dunn was able to talk. He ate also with relish, and that evening was doing well. The case is one that commands the interest and attention of all physicians.

A GRAND PAGEANT.

The Knights Templar Parade in Chicago—A Magnificent Spectacle.

From a Chicago paper we glean the following graphic description of the Knights Templar parade in that city:

At 7 o'clock it seemed as if every living thing within the city was moving on the line of route, but especially on Michigan and Wabash avenues, from Twenty-first street north. Every house sent forth its contingent, and the enormous, dense, surging ranks of the populace stretched along the sidewalks so overwhelmingly that a quick step was impossible to the most active of mortals. Soon, indeed, even the sidewalks would not, or could not hold them. They invaded the roadways, and not all threatenings and imprecations of the stalwart peeler on foot could move them half an inch from their ground. They held on like bull-dogs. The American monarch, his wife and royal republican family were on their dignity, and insisted on what they conceived to be their full rights.

This was all very well during the earlier part of the proceedings, as the procession was, inevitably, about an hour late in starting. This enabled every person who desired to be a spectator to take up some kind of a position. Some adhered obstinately to the sidewalks, some hung half way out of windows. Some climbed the trees and telegraph poles. Every stoop was garrisoned to repletion. Housetops were crowded with boys and girls who defied the ardent sun, as, emancipated from vaporish thralldom, he made the best use of his opportunity and seemed resolved on converting all humanity within his reach to roast meat. Small boys distinguished themselves by getting astride of lamp-posts. They hung like squirrels from frail branches, and escaped with their lives as none but a small boy can escape.

Compared with this wonderful turnout, all the other demonstrations were dwarfed of their fair proportions. Even the reception of Grant seemed like a drop in the bucket. To anyone who could see the great vista of the avenues, for an immense distance filled in almost every part with people, the sight put in the background every event that has gone before. It was the Valley of Jehosophat, without the goats or the judgment.

The hour preceding the grand muster was filled with the preparatory notes of the display. Drums rattled on highway and byway. Bugles rang out clearly, and "the flashing blade," and "the neighing steed," and "the trumpet-stirring blast," inspired one to sing with Tom Moore:

> Oh, the sight entrancing,
> When morning's beam is glancing
> On files arrayed
> In helm and blade,
> And plumes in the gay wind dancing.

How important everybody looked! But most of all the countryman who had acquaintances in his local commandery that was to march past where he stood, in the panoply of war, but with the spirit of peace.

It was difficult to decide at any state of the proceedings which were the most interesting—the Knights, or the people who came to look at them. Both were grand in their way, and, taken together, formed a picture of mammoth magnificence that must long remain impressed on the mind that contemplated the spectacles with the judgment born of experience in such matters.

As a matter of course, there were several excellent places from which to obtain a good view of the procession, but the best, perhaps was at the crossing of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, where the stands for the Grand Master and the Grand Encampment were erected under the auspices of the Triennial Committee.

The peculiar advantage of the position was that it enabled the spectator to see the column at its best, before long marching had produced the partial demoralization that generally succeeds the early enthusiasm of the day.

The advance of the head of the column was heralded at 9:45 o'clock by the drum corps of the Second Regiment Illinois infantry, which was assigned the post of honor. A squad of mounted police, under Major Heintzman, rode at the people, who thronged the thoroughfares to an almost impassable extent, and caused them to fall back and align themselves on the curbing. Then, from the elevated platform, far along the avenue to the northward, the broad front of the mighty column, as it began to extricate itself from the cross streets on which the different commanderies were formed, was seen.

The picked men of the police force on foot, two platoons, under Capt. McGarigle and Lieuts. Ward and Hayes, extended clear across the street, and drove everything before them as they advanced briskly, every man looking his best. Then came the mounted escort of forty-five Knights of the De Molay Commandery, No. 5, of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose steeds, all clean-limbed, spirited, and richly caparisoned, danced under them in a lively manner.

Following came the carriage of the Grand Master, drawn by thirteen noble horses—seven white and six black—each with a groom at his head. Behind this imposing turnout came the carriages containing members of the Grand Encampment and other high officers, all brilliant with stars, crosses, ribbons and sashes. Passing through the saluting squadron of the escort, the cortege halted. The grand officers ascended their platforms. The one on the west was selected by Grand Master Hurlbut and his lieutenants. With them appeared Gov. Cullom, Mayor Harrison, Grand Prelate Locke, and many other eminent dignitaries. The platform on the east was occupied by another crowd of high Templars, and by several members of the press.

Some delay followed the appearance of the Grand Master, and it was 17 minutes past 10 o'clock when the drums again struck up, and the column was fairly under way. The splendid monotony of the uniforms, all dark and white, the former predominating, was relieved by the brilliant and ever-varying colors of the bandmen, who seemed to vie with each other in the matter of costly costume. The drum major, who is the human prototype of the important turkey gobbler, strode before each band, baton in hand, and with bearskin cap, black, white, or gray, that looked like a tremendous load for the poor fellow to carry.

The banners, the plumes, the thronging cohorts, or commanderies, marching mostly twelve abreast, made a stirring picture of modern chivalry. Their swords glittered in the struggling sunbeams, and their pennons seemed to dance in ecstasy. The ostrich feathers and white sashes seemed like angry foam cresting a black and swollen stream, or, better perhaps,

> As the snow on the larch, when
> December appears,
> What a winter of plumes
> On that forest of spears!

It was remarked that all the organizations from the larger cities—such as New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, Louisville, St. Louis, and Cleveland, marched with more precision than the Knights from the rural districts, presumably because they have superior opportunities for concentrating and drilling. The Detroit Commandery executed some intricate movements as they tramped along, and were frequently rewarded by enthusiastic shouts.

The procession closed with another display of mounted Knights, whose rear guard filed by the grand stand at 1:15 o'clock. Thus, the procession was three hours passing that point, but an hour may honestly be deducted from that time on account of haltings.

A Case of Interest to Sporting Men.

Frank E. Shaw, a pool-seller who travels about the circuit, commenced suit in the Common Pleas Court against Joseph Udell, the owner of Sleepy Tom, to recover $500 claimed to be for pools purchased for the defendant on the 2:23 race in Grand Rapids on the 2d of July. The defendants backed Kentucky Wilkes against the field, Lucy selling as favorite. Wilkes won one heat, when the judges suspected that the race was not being trotted squarely, and ordered Lucy's jockey to drive her for all she was worth. The threat to expel the jockey had its effect, and Lucy won the race. Udell had not paid for his pools, and, when a demand was made for the money, refused on the ground that he had bargained with Lucy's driver to throw the race in favor of Wilkes, and that the order of the judges compelling Lucy to win had lost the pools for him. He admitted his complicity in the attempted fraud, and urged its failure to carry as ground exempting him from paying the pool-seller. The outcome of the suit will be looked to with interest by all sporting men.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Wrong Leg.

The Portland *Advertiser* tells the following story: There was an eminent sergeant-at-law some years ago who had a cork leg that was a triumph of artistic deception. None but his intimates knew for certain which was the real and which was the sham limb. A wild young wag of the "uttar bar," who knew the sergeant pretty well, once thought to utilize this knowledge of the sergeant's secret to take in a newly-fledged young barrister. The sergeant was addressing a special jury at Westminister in his usual earnest and vehement style, and the wag whispered to his neighbor, "You see how hot old buzfuz is over his case; now, I'll bet you a sovereign I'll run this pin into his leg up to the head, and he'll never notice it, he's so absorbed in his case. He's a most extraordinary man in that way." This was more than the greenhorn could swallow, so he took the bet. The wag took a large pin from his waistcoat, and leaning forward drove it up to the head into the sergeant's leg. A yell that froze the blood of all who heard it, that made the hair of the jury stand on end and caused the Judge's wig almost to fall off, ran through the court.

"By Jove, it's the wrong leg, and I've lost my money," exclaimed the dismayed and conscience-stricken wag, quite regardless of the pain he had inflicted upon the learned sergeant.

A Petrified Body.

About thirty years since a steamboat was sunk in one of the Alabama rivers, and a number of her passengers were lost. On board were several persons, residents of Kershaw county, South Carolina—two of them belonging to Camden, a lady and gentleman, whose bodies were recovered and forwarded here. That of the lady was interred in the family burial-ground, just outside of the town. Two other bodies had been buried there, one of them ninety years ago. Not long since the graves were opened in order to reinter the bodies in the cemetery. On reaching the investments of the lady's body, which had been inclosed in a burial-case, zinc and a box, all were found partially destroyed; but, to the utter surprise of the workmen, the body had not passed into corruption, being nearly perfectly petrified and as "white as chalk," as the men said. The hair on the head was preserved—a part attached to the head and a portion beside it. The body was so heavy as to require five or six men to remove it, and, in doing so, the head was broken off. The slippers on the feet when first seen appeared perfect, but, in a moment, crumbled, while a few of the patterns of the dress were apparently unchanged. On opening the other graves in the same locality there was nothing but a dark line of earth found of one, and a few partially decayed bones of the other.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

New Caledonian Tortures.

The list of tortures inflicted on the French convicts in New Caledonia is a black one. One of the milder forms of punishment consists in shutting up ninety men in a space intended only for thirty, and leaving them there all night, with water up to the calves of their legs.

The officials themselves are punished for bearing any complaints from the prisoners to their officers. Imprisonment in cells, without light and air is also resorted to, and there the prisoner is supplied only with such food as quickly produces scurvy. He is kept in chains, water is given him in one of his shoes, as no cup is allowed, and when the doctor orders a ration of wine and soup, the liquids are mixed. When wine is supplied it is always bad, being rendered sour by the climate, and not even fit to make vinegar of. Flogging is frequently inflicted with great violence, and with slight provocation, and the convicts are often put in irons for being ill. Perhaps the most agonizing torture is that of hanging a convict by the legs and leaving him to the mercy of the mosquitoes. One man treated in this manner went mad on the spot. The officers make no scruple of using their revolvers, and on one occasion a warder lodged five bullets in the body of a man in one of the cells.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	$6 75 @11 00
HOGS	5 00 @ 5 50
COTTON	11½ @ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2	1 05 @ 1 08
CORN—Western Mixed	50 @ 51
OATS—Mixed	37 @ 39
RYE—Western	82 @ 83
PORK—Mess	15 00 @16 00
LARD	8 @ 8½
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50 @ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 40 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 20
HOGS	4 00 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50 @ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	87 @ 88
No. 3 Spring	80 @ 81
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 39
OATS—No. 2	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 2	69 @ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	75 @ 76
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	24 @ 25
EGGS—Fresh	11½ @ 12
PORK—Mess	16 50 @16 90
LARD	7¾ @ 8
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	91 @ 1 00
No. 2	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2	38 @ 39
OATS—No. 2	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 1	67 @ 68
BARLEY—No. 2	75 @ 76
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94 @ 95
CORN—Mixed	35 @ 35
OATS—No. 2	25 @ 26
RYE	70 @ 71
PORK—Mess	15 75 @16 00
LARD	7½ @ 8
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	90 @ 96
CORN	36 @ 40
OATS	28 @ 29
RYE	87 @ 88
PORK—Mess	15 75 @16 00
LARD	7½ @ 8
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 White	97 @ 1 00
No. 2 Red	93 @ 98
CORN—No. 2	41 @ 42
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	94 @ 95
CORN—No. 1	43 @ 44
OATS—Mixed	30 @ 36
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25 @ 1 75
PORK—Mess	16 00 @16 60
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	92 @ 93
CORN	37 @ 41
OATS	26 @ 28
PORK—Clear	15 50 @16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best	4 75 @ 5 00
Fair	4 25 @ 4 50
Common	3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS	4 90 @ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 25

MY CREED.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

I hold that Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that when
We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.
I hold all else named piety
A selfish scheme—a vain pretense;
Where center is not can there be
Circumference?
This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm, where'er my rhyme may go
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so.
Whether it be the lullabies
That charm to rest the nestling bird,
Or that sweet confidence of sighs
And blushes without word;
Whether the dazz'ling and the flush
Of softly-sumptuous garden bowers,
Or by some cabin-door, or bush
Of ragged flowers.
'Tis not the wide phylactery,
Nor stubborn fast, or stated prayers,
That makes us saints; we judge the tree
By the fruit it bears.
And when a man can live apart
From work, on theological trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust.

PITH AND POINT.

EVEN the laziest boy can catch a licking.

THE girl who chalks her cheeks thinks it is better to mark the miss than miss the mark.

THE compositor who set up "pimpled chops" for "dimpled cheeks" didn't look a bit natural in death.—*Modern Argo.*

"HANDS wanted on boys' pants," is the daily advertisement in the newspapers. 'Twas always thus from childhood's hour.

"YOU never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a petulant mother to her little girl. "No, but your ma did," was the reply.

AN old farmer said of his clergyman, whose sermons lacked point, "He's a good man, but he will rake with the teeth upward!"

THE farmer understands human nature who said: "If you want your boy to stay at home, don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

THE jewel of a servant girl is the one who hangs all her mistress' embroidered underwear on that portion of the line most conspicuous to the neighbors' eyes.

"CAN dogs find their way home from a long distance?" says an exchange. It's according to the dog. If it's one you want to get rid of, he can find his way home from California. If it's a good one, he's apt to get lost if he goes around the corner.

"ARE animals color-blind?" asks a scientific journal. Well, our opinion is, if that querist were to put on a red shirt and undertake to go across a lot containing a bull, he could most satisfactorily answer that question without submitting it to the press.—*Waterloo Observer.*

"WHY, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally the girl, for the amusement of her company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a plate of butter. "Why, Bridget, did you do this? You're quite an artist; how did you do it?" "Indade, mum, it was myself that did it," replied Bridget. "Isn't it pritty, mum? I did it with your fine-tooth comb, mum."

A TALL, slab-sided Yankee, who strolled down Manhattan beach last Monday, on seeing the bevy of beauties disporting in the waves, burst into a fit of enthusiasm. "Je-ru-sa-lem! if that don't jest remind me of something good we have to hum." "What is that!" remarked a friend, who heard him. "What is it?" said Jonathan, smacking his lips; "'lasses in water."

WE have endured, with commendable patience, the appalling phantom of the young man who wears two watches; with Christian resignation and patience we have borne with the young man who wears his watch in the outside pocket of his coat, but when we meet the elegant youth who wears his silk-embroidered socks outside his slippers to show the monogram on the toes, there is going to be bloodshed, and don't you forget to remember it.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Butler's Home by the Sea.

Gen. Butler's seaside home, on Cape Ann, is thus described: A gently sloping lawn of green surrounds the elegant granite cottage and stables, and through it is a driveway. On the lawn is a telescope, mounted on a pedestal, having a range of miles. Piazzas surround the house, with old rustic chairs, homely, but comfortable. "My idea of a seaside cottage," says the General, "is a house of one room," of course excepting the dining-room and chambers. But this room is a model. Forty by twenty-eight feet, of spacious proportions, polished floor, furniture elegant in its comforts, with articles or bric-a-brac at every turn, one cannot but help feeling that one room so inviting is all that is needed. "You will find that my niece is very successful in the cultivation of the ivy," says the host as his guests enter the room. And, indeed, the ivy is the first thing that attracts one's attention, and he is an acute one that is not "taken in" at the first glance. Starting from a vase on the floor, the ivy—a piece of fresco work—runs up the ceiling and across the corners of the window frame, where leaves molded of papier mache are introduced and so joined to the painting as to heighten the perspective and add to the deception. So delicate is the work that at a few feet distance one can hardly believe the vine is not real. From the drawing-room it is but a step to the dining-room, where there is also some elegant fresco work, including a stag's head, the antlers of which is another illustration of the power of perspective. Much of the work is the art of the General's daughter, Blanche, now Mrs. Ames, wife of the ex-Senator.

His Parents.

A little 4-year-old shaver in Troy, N. Y., made an informal call upon a newly-arrived neighbor, as some children are wont to do. He was graciously received by the lady of the house, who, after learning his name and place of residence, inquired, "What does your papa do?" "He don't do nothin'," responded young hopeful. "What does your mother do?" pursued the lady. "She licks me!" was the suggestive reply.

A PRINTER down in the city of 340,000 inhabitants, says "that the Chicago type of a girl has a nonpareil head on a brevier body, and a long primer foot." But you bet she is alive and counts one of that 502,931 inhabitants.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
Editor.

THE RADICAL CONFERENCE.

A Curious Collection of Patriots—Something to Cheer the Hearts of Civil-Service Reformers.

[From the New York Sun.]

Taken individually and collectively, the patriots who were invited to this city to meet the Credit Mobilier candidate for the Presidency were peculiarly adapted to the man and to the occasion. Ex-Governors, ex-Senators, ex-Secretaries, ex-Commissioners, ex-Ministers, ex-Generals, ex-Colonels, ex-clerks, and other extraordinary personages of the past, together with a few present dignitaries, made up the motley assemblage at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Landaulet Williams, Secor Robeson, Belknap; Banks, now United States Marshal, and a patriot of many sides; Bullock, the notorious ex-Governor of Georgia; Conover, ex-carpet-bag Senator; Warmoth, ex-carpet-bag Governor of Louisiana; Sypher, ex-carpet-bag Congressman; Orth, the Venezuela jobber; Storrs, who defended Babcock in the whiskey-ring trial, and now fitly defends Garfield in the paving job; Filley, ex-Postmaster at St. Louis, whom Schurz pursued to the bitter end; Dorsey, ex-carpet-bag Senator; Pinchback, whom the Republican Senate refused to admit to a seat, afterward voting him $17,000 for more than three years of salary; Clerical-Error Stoughton, and other distinguished personages, were conspicuous in the throng around the Credit Mobilier candidate.

John Sherman, with a specially-detailed force of Collectors and revenue officials as his staff, gave a festive air to the occasion, and tendered the olive branch to James G. Blaine, who was liberal enough to make two speeches, and to tell the audience that a political campaign was a matter of business, and not of sentiment or gush. John Logan appeared in his war-paint, and, with uplifted tomahawk, threatened to annihilate the old secessionists if they insisted on voting for a Union General who had taught them a lesson of duty and submission. Thurlow Weed made a noble effort to excite enthusiasm by referring to the campaign of 1840. He fought his old battles over with great bravery, and felt confident of carrying New York if the Republicans could get votes enough.

The great feature of the occasion was a hot debate between the Southern patriots, some of whom wanted money and moral support—principally the former—while others declared that any expenditure at the South would be a waste of resources. Conover, Hicks, Pinchback and a noble West Virginian advocated the former policy: Sypher and Freeman took the latter side. This is the first time in a long experience that Sypher has ever been found against hard or soft money. Perhaps his antagonism was excited by distrust of the virtuous Republicans who expect to handle the appropriation.

The appeals for aid and comfort carried the day, and Mr. Marshall Jewell's conglomerate convention voted to strengthen the hands of the faithful in the Virginias, North Carolina and Florida. It is gratifying to know that Conover and company have a prospect of getting their expenses to New York repaid, with perhaps a chance for something more for the good of the cause. They will not have another opportunity very soon, and it is not necessary to advise them to draw upon the Treasurer promptly and liberally.

Don Cameron sat through all these scenes like a philosophical spectator, and neither opened his mouth nor his purse. In fact, he is said to have clung to the latter with an exceptionally-firm grip during an outburst of Conover's eloquence. He had served with him in the Senate and knew his dangerous fascination.

Mr. Conkling manifested a most remarkable interest in the candidate and in the conference, for, although he lodged in the same hotel with Mr. Garfield and near the room where this meeting was held, he took pains not to see the candidate and not to participate in the conference. Blaine and Sherman were both grieved by his absence, while Marshall Jewell, as master of ceremonies, was sincerely distressed at the failure of the New York Senator to make the greatest effort of his life. Senator Bruce, who had named his baby after Roscoe Conkling, was also sorrow-stricken and despondent.

Altogether this was one of the most curious collections of politicians on record.

Christian Statesmen at Chautauqua.

The Young Men's Christian Association meeting at Chautauqua, yesterday afternoon, was a large one. It is said that fully 10,000 persons were present.

The meeting was also one of exceptional interest. The 10,000 spectators were treated to a rare exhibition of Christian statesmanship in the persons of Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield, who occupied conspicuous seats on the platform. Schuyler Colfax made a speech. Garfield was not invited to speak. This discrimination was not due to any difference in the quality of Colfax's Christian statesmanship and Garfield's. As the master of ceremonies explained, it was because Garfield is a candidate for a high office, while Colfax is not.

In this contrast lies the great interest of the spectacle. Both Colfax and Garfield were bribed with Credit Mobilier stock. They both received dividends from Oakes Ames. They both swore, in the name of God, that they had held no stock and received no dividends. They were both convicted of perjury as well as of bribery, both denounced as bribe-takers and perjurers by the press of their own party, and both equally degraded in the esteem of honest men.

But now Colfax is forgotten by the greater part of his fellow-citizens, despised by those who have not forgotten him, and unnoticed except when he intrudes his presence upon gatherings similar in character to that at Chautauqua. Garfield is the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States.

The "Christian statesmanship" of men like Colfax and Garfield is no blot on Christianity. No one seeks to connect the two things, except the hypocrites themselves, the ninnyhammers who are imposed upon by cant, and the malicious enemies of religion.—*New York Sun.*

GARFIELD AND THE WHISKY RING.

[From the New York World.]

The revelations made and threatened by Gen. John McDonald, of St. Louis, exhibit in the most vivid light the nature of that Government by Republican rings to which the country is now urged to submit itself anew.

The whisky ring was a creation of the Republican party. Gen. McDonald alleges, and all the probabilities are in favor of the truth of his allegation, that the spoils of the whisky ring were assessed to defray the campaign expenses of the Republican party. He alleges less plausibly that to provide campaign funds was the original motive to the organization of the whisky ring. This is less plausible, because original sin and covetousness are amply sufficient to account for the formation of the whisky ring. It is, however, necessary to suppose a corrupt understanding with public officers in order to account for its long-continued success and for the immunity which the chief actors in it have enjoyed to this day. A few relatively unimportant persons, like Gen. McDonald, were given up to public opinion for a time as scapegoats to be driven out into the wilderness, or, more literally, to be put in jail. If they had been satisfied with their position as scapegoats we should not now be in the way, as we now are in the way, of learning the whole truth about the whisky ring.

It will be interesting to see whether the Republican organs will have the impudence to assert that the Republican party, which organized and cherished the whisky ring, also put down the whisky ring and punished some of its members. One man alone in the Republican party, Secretary Bristow, prosecuted the thieves to the best of his ability, and would have prosecuted all of them if he could have had his own way. But simply because he prosecuted these violators of the revenue laws which he was appointed to protect—simply because he showed himself to be a man of honesty and of courage—Secretary Bristow lost all standing in the Republican party. The leaders of that party assailed him four years ago with even more bitterness and hatred than they have since assailed Mr. Hayes, whose chief offense in their eyes seems to be that he is not a member or supporter of any ring whatever, except the civil service, which will divide the profits of violating the law with the party which connives at its violations of the law.

It is already evident that no effective opposition to the Republican rings is to be expected from Garfield, and that if he were to be elected his administration would be conducted exclusively in the interests of "the old set." The humiliating pledge which he gave in his letter of acceptance, that he would not interfere with the control of local patronage by local "bosses," ought to have satisfied "the old set," as it will satisfy the voters of the country, on that point. Even this humiliating pledge, however, does not seem to have satisfied the old set. Senator Conkling, though he is understood to be in New York, has thus far taken pains not to be seen or heard of in public in connection with the extemporaneous candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. Of course, if Senator Conkling should hereafter come out as an advocate of Gen. Garfield's election, it will be self-evident that he must have demanded of Gen. Garfield and obtained from him some more abject assurance of subserviency to the friends of Grant than even the letter of acceptance furnishes.

It is the intention of Gen. McDonald, as expressed in the index of his forthcoming book, to supply "missing links in the chain of evidence of James A. Garfield's implication with the District of Columbia and the De Golyer bribery." One of these links is already supplied by the nature of Gen. Garfield's present errand in New York, if Gen. McDonald is correct in his declaration that the whisky frauds began with a desire to raise money for the party. Gen. Garfield has come to New York, hat in hand, to raise money for his own candidacy. Before he gets through with his mission he will probably be inclined to bewail the lack of a whisky ring, or some other ring, which would raise money for him without compelling him to such devices, or pledging him to anything, except to the shutting of his own eyes and of the eyes of his subordinates, if he should ever take Executive office, to the means by which the amount of money requisite to help him into office had been secured.

DAVID DAVIS FOR HANCOCK.

The Eminent Jurist's Reasons for Supporting the Democratic Nominee.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 4, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: The training and habits of my life lead me to prefer civilians to soldiers for the great civil trusts. But, as parties are organized, voters must choose between the candidates they represent, or stand aloof, indifferent or neutral, which no good citizen ought to do at a Presidential election. I have no hesitation in supporting Gen. Hancock, for the best of all reasons, to my mind, because his election will put an end to sectional strife and to sectional parties, and will revive a patriotic sentiment all over the land, which political leaders and factions for sinister ends have sought to prevent. There can be no permanent prosperity without pacification.

Great as were the achievements of Gen. Hancock in war, his conduct in peace, when in command of Louisiana and Texas in 1867, was still greater, and justly commends him to the confidence of the country. That was a time when passion ruled in the public councils and military power was exerted to silence civil authority. The temptation was strong to sail with the rushing current, for an inflamed partisan opinion was too ready to condone excesses and applaud oppression.

Gen. Hancock's order No. 40, in assuming charge of the Fifth Military District, announced "the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be respected." These principles are the basis of free government, and the proclamation of them by Gen. Hancock stands out in striking contrast with the actions of his superior, who soon after revoked and drove him from that command for uttering sentiments worthy of all honor. The soldier, clothed with extraordinary power, voluntarily uncovered before the civil authority, sheathed his sword, testified his fidelity to the constitution and set an example of obedience to law which will pass into history as his proudest claim to distinction.

The man who in the midst of the excitements of that stormy period was cool enough to see his duty clearly, and courageous enough to execute it firmly, may be well trusted in any crisis. His letter to Gen. Sherman, recently brought to light, lifts Gen. Hancock far above the past appreciation of his civil ability. It marks him as one of the wisest of his time, with a statesman's grasp of mind and with the integrity of a patriot whom no sense of expediency could swerve from his honest convictions.

Long and unchecked possession of power by any party leads to extravagance, corruption and loose practices. After twenty years of domination by the Republicans, chronic abuses have become fastened upon the public service like barnacles on the bottom of a stranded ship. There is no hope of reform by leaders who have created a system of maladministration and who are interested in perpetuating its evils. Nothing short of the sternest remedy gives any promise of effective reform, and the first step toward it is in a change of rulers. The Government must be got out of the ruts in which it has too long been run. New blood must be infused into the management of public affairs before relief can be expected. The people demand a change, and, being in earnest, they are likely to be gratified. Very sincerely,

DAVID DAVIS.

James E. Harvey, Washington City.

THE CHANGED REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

The New Challenge They Have Now Put Forth.

[From the New York Herald (Independent).]

It is less than two years since Gen. Garfield, on the floor of Congress, painted the following patriotic sketch for the conduct of the Presidential campaign of 1880:

"The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money, and honest payment of all obligations."

Circumstances unexpected by the artist put him into a position two months ago, by his nomination as a Presidential candidate, to exert as much influence as any other man in the country to realize his own patriotic picture. Is it unfair to judge him out of his own mouth and by his own behavior? What has he been doing this week? Has he been attempting "to get up a political excitement on the old sectional issues," or "to put himself in the line of the country's leading thought?" Let the proceedings of the Republican conference in this city on Thursday answer.

Beyond peradventure the four representative speakers in that conference were Senators Blaine and Logan, Secretary Sherman, and Gen. Harrison. What did they set up in their speeches for the issues in this Presidential campaign? Mr. Blaine said that the issue is whether "the men who fought the civil war shall surrender to the men who fought against the Union." Mr. Logan said that it was whether "the loyal men of this land, who stood by her constitution and flag when the sword and flame were applied to the temple," or "the rebel army and the copperheads of the North" shall have the "right to govern this country." Mr. Sherman said it is whether "the Republican party shall resign to the solid South, headed by Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux Klan, and a little segment in the Northern States, calling itself the Democratic party." Gen. Harrison said it is "how we will defend Washington against the enemy that once opposed it in arms." If these assertions are not a revival of the old sectional issues, what are they? Not a word was uttered in the conference from first to last concerning the line of the leading thought of the country—concerning business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money, and honest payment of all obligations, with the solitary and melancholy exception that Mr. Sherman announced that the Republican party has "accomplished all the results it proposed to accomplish of a financial character," although hundreds of millions of legal-tender greenbacks are outstanding, and eighty-eight-cent silver dollars are coining monthly by the ton.

It was entirely within the power of Gen. Garfield to check this torrent of sectional passion if he had willed so. He sat in an adjoining parlor, and knew what was doing. At any time between noon and 6 o'clock on Thursday, he had only to walk out of one room into another and repeat his own words, which we have quoted at the beginning of this article, to have given an entirely different complexion to this Presidential campaign on the Republican side from that which he has suffered it to assume. But he willfully withheld from "serving his country." He willfully ratified a partisan policy, which he himself has stigmatized as so unpatriotic that the man who pursues it deserves to find himself "without a party and without support." He starts back to his Ohio home this morning with the internal consciousness, whatever show of stolidity he may put on, of having been false to his own ideal of patriotism. With his full assent, by the concurrent voices of his party's leaders, "the old sectional issues" are adopted for the main issues of the Republican canvass, and "the line of the country's leading thought" is subordinated to them.

Can the Republican party elect Gen. Garfield President upon issues which he himself, not two years ago, nobly condemned as unpatriotic? It is too early to predict. Much will depend on the good sense of the Democratic leaders.

Champion of the Rings.

The Independent Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional district of Ohio, at a meeting held on Sept. 7, 1876, when Mr. Garfield was a candidate for re-election to Congress, adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That there is no other man, to-day officially connected with the administration of the National Government, against whom are justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made, and abundantly sustained, against James A. Garfield, the present representative of this Congressional district, and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.

This is the gentleman whom the great party of purity and political virtue has nominated for President, a man who, since he first entered Congress, says another resolution adopted at the same time, has arrayed himself against the interests of the people, and who in every case "has been the ready champion of the rings and monopolies."—*Chicago News (Independent Republican).*

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCY.

"Look Here, Upon This Picture—and on This."

[From the New York Herald (Independent).]

There have been two particularly-memorable conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in recent times. The first was held on the 16th of May, 1876, and its presiding officer was the venerable Theodore D. Woolsey, formerly President of Yale College. It adopted an admirable address, written in great part by Mr. Carl Schurz, now Secretary of the Interior, from which the following are extracts:

> A national election is approaching under circumstances of peculiar significance. Never before in our history has the public mind been so profoundly agitated by apprehension of dangers arising from corrupt tendencies and practices in our political life, and never has there been greater reason for it.
>
> We therefore declare, and call upon all good citizens to join us, that at the approaching Presidential election we shall support no Presidential candidate
>
> 1. Who in public position ever countenanced corrupt practices; or
>
> 2. Who, while possessing public influence and power, has failed to use his opportunities in exposing and correcting abuses coming within the reach of his observation, but, for personal reasons or party ends, has permitted them to fester on; or
>
> 3. To whom, however conspicuous his position or brilliant his ability, the impulses of the party managers have shown themselves predominant over those of the reformer, for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse, the employment of the Government service as a machinery for personal or party ends; or,
>
> 4. Who, however favorably judged by his nearest friends, is not known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires.
>
> In one word, at present, no candidate should be held entitled to the support of patriotic citizens, of whom the question may finally be asked: Is he really the man to carry through a thoroughgoing reform of the Government? Can he, with certainty, be depended upon to possess the moral courage and sturdy resolution to grapple with the abuses which have acquired the strength of established custom, and to this end firmly to resist the pressure even of his party friends.
>
> Whenever there is room for question or doubt as to the answer, the candidate should be considered unfit for this emergency. The man to be intrusted with the Presidency this year must have deserved not only the confidence of honest men, but also the fear and hatred of the thieves. He who manages to conciliate the thieves cannot be our candidate.

The second conference to which we refer was held yesterday in the same place. Its presiding officer likewise was a citizen of Connecticut—ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell—and, upon examining the lists of participants on each occasion, we immediately identify our accomplished editorial compatriot, Mr. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, as assisting prominently at both. But yesterday's gathering appears to have been much more miscellaneous than the one in which he was active four years ago. Indeed, it must have reminded the Bible readers present—among whom, of course, we reckon Mr. Halstead—of St. Peter's vision at Joppa, in which a certain vessel was seen descending from heaven, "as it had been a great sheet knit at the four corners and let down to the earth, wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air." Among others there were Senators Blaine, Cameron, and Logan; ex-Senators Dorsey and Conover, ex-Secretary Robeson, Messrs. Chauncey I. Filley, P. B. S. Pinchback, William E. Chandler, and several more, concerning whom Mr. Halstead must have grown deaf, indeed, since 1876, if he did not hear a heavenly voice like that which said to the apostle, "Rise, Peter; kill and eat." While the proceedings were in progress, according to the press reports, Gen. Belknap, formerly Secretary of the War Department, also was one of the gentlemen who were paying visits of congratulation to Gen. Garfield in an adjoining room. How so promiscuous an assembly got along peaceably with one another, and with Mr. Halstead, through the day, would be a wonder, did we not recollect that there were no quarrels among the animals in Noah's ark. In both instances a consciousness that they were "all in the same boat," and that their only chance of getting to land depended upon keeping the peace, perhaps, explains the mystery.

THE PARTY OF THE BLOODY SHIRT.

It Must Stand Aside and Let the Nation Prosper.

[From the Chicago Daily News (Independent Republican).]

There has been a decided change in public sentiment regarding the infamous bloody-shirt business during the past few months. The people of the North are beginning to realize that the Republican party organs have made it a point to misrepresent that section of our common country which lies below Mason and Dixon's line. Nothing could have brought these misrepresentations to light so plainly as the census which is now being taken. Instead of stagnation, ruin and desolation in the South, the census will show that nearly every Southern State has increased wonderfully in population and in wealth during the past decade. It will show that villages have become towns, and towns have become cities; that manufacturing industries have been developed accordingly, and that the people are prosperous and personally happy. The facts show that there is not a village, town or city in the South scarcely, unless perhaps it is in the backwoods of Mississippi, where Northern men are not working hand-in-hand with Southern men in the pursuit of wealth and happiness. Life and prosperity are as well protected in Alabama as they are in Illinois or New York. The Southern people have gone out of politics and into business. They have very little interest in the Presidential race, beyond that which all American citizens ought to have. If Mr. Garfield is elected, well and good. If Gen. Hancock is elected, well and good. Anybody will do, so long as the South is allowed to attend peaceably to its business. The people of the South are spending millions of money annually with the business men of the North. Chicago has an immense Southern trade—so has Cincinnati, so has Boston, so has New York. The merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men generally of the North are more deeply interested in the general prosperity of the country than they are in the success or failure of professional politicians of either party. The people of the North are beginning to see that they have been deceived by the partisan press, and there is a strong feeling in the land that the bloody shirt must be laid aside at once and forever. For the good of the whole country this cannot happen too soon. If the war settled anything, it was that the Union should be maintained at all hazards. It was not intended to be maintained by one section continually blackguarding, misrepresenting, insulting and goading another section. The party of the bloody shirt must stand aside and let the nation, or whatever it is, prosper and become great.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee in New York.

The Democratic National Executive Committee met in the city of New York on Tuesday, Aug. 10. The members present were: Chairman, W. H. Barnum; G. Horsey, of Maryland; A. W. Sulloway, of New Hampshire; Edward Wilson, of Maine; B. B. Smalley, of Vermont; W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio; W. C. Goudy, of Illinois; W. Scott, of Pennsylvania; B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; W. T. Martin, of Mississippi. The committee was in session four hours, transacting business and hearing reports. The members of the committee from the various States made reports of the campaign. Chairman Barnum gave an account of his observations in his recent trip through Illinois and Ohio. The enthusiasm for Hancock and English in Illinois and Ohio, especially in the latter State, was beyond anything he anticipated. He could not see how these States could be claimed as strongholds by the Republicans. He did not travel extensively through Indiana, but he met prominent men from all parts of the State and obtained sufficient information to satisfy him that Indiana was Democratic beyond all question. The prospects in the West were sufficiently bright to gratify every Democrat. Mr. Barnum occupied three-quarters of an hour in making his report. W. C. Goudy, of Illinois, made a report from that State which not only sustained the statements of Mr. Barnum, but indicated that the result of the election in Illinois might prove a surprise to the Republicans. W. W. Armstrong made a statement about the changes going on in Ohio, which justified, in the minds of the committee, the predictions of Senator Pendleton in reference to the result in that State. Mr. Wilson, of Maine, said that there was a very hot contest in that State. Mr. Sulloway reported the canvass in New Hampshire as going on well, the Democracy organizing clubs in every district. Gen. Duncan S. Walker, from Washington, reported that the Congressional Committee had advices from forty-three points in Indiana of such a character as to justify them in placing that State in the Democratic column beyond any doubt. They also found that the Democrats in Ohio were working together harmoniously and were exceedingly confident of carrying that State in October. Mr. Armstrong said that there seemed to be a lack of enthusiasm for Garfield, even in the Western Reserve of Ohio.

Among the subjects considered was the Republican colonization of negroes in Indiana. A letter from Mr. English, the candidate for Vice President, states that the evidence of negro importations is increasing hourly. The Executive Committee also received many other reports upon that subject, and resolved upon the most active and stringent measures to prevent colonization. Detectives have been employed to watch the leaders in the business, all of whom are well known, and to keep track of the colonists. Arrangements are also making to arrest any person violating the election laws in that State.

Nast's Sore Thumb.

A correspondent in the New York *World* indicates why it is that Mr. Thomas Nast, cartoonist, has a terribly sore thumb in this campaign. He says that, in a double-page cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* for March 15, 1873, Mr. Nast pictured Mr. Garfield and other Credit Mobilierites under a placard reading:

> Disgraced in the eyes of the public for owning Credit Mobilier stock, which was, in fact and intent, a fraud upon the Government. Also, for deceit and evasion.

If Not, Why Not?

"Am I not as good as he is?" demands Colfax, pointing to Garfield from the platform of a Sunday-school.

"Am I not as good as he is?" demands Orth, pointing to Garfield from the platform of a Pullman car.

If not, why not?—*New York World.*

A Chinese Toper.

A story is current among the Chinese of a great wine-drinker who was able to sit all day at a table, and, after consuming what would have been sufficient to drive the reason out of half a dozen men, would rise up perfectly sober. The Emperor, hearing of the fame of this drinker, asked him to dinner, that he might test his marvelous powers. As the story goes, the King ordered a hollow figure to be cast in bronze of the exact size and model of the man, and, as the wine was served, for each cup the guest drank a similar cup was poured into the opening at the top of the head of the image. This went on for some hours until, at length, the bronze statue overflowed, while the guest still continued at the table, and arose from it perfectly sober.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE South Bend telephone exchange has 117 subscribers at present.

NINA, the 4-year-old daughter of M. D. White, was fatally burned at Crawfordsville, while playing with an outdoor fire.

A 4-YEAR-OLD child of Dr. Clay, residing near Thorntown, Boone county, was killed while playing with loaded cartridges.

MRS. FRANCES C. ARNOLD, of New Albany, has been sent to the State Insane Asylum. Religious excitement unbalanced her mind.

MRS. ISRAEL DAVIS, residing near Scipio, Jennings county, fell from a chair and sustained injuries that resulted in her death the same night.

NEW money-order postoffices established in Indiana: Elwood, Geneva, Knox, Naponee, North Judson, Otterbine, Patoka, Silver Lake, Walton.

POLICEMAN ADAM KNAPP, in a personal encounter with Chris Achilles, at New Albany, struck Achilles a blow on the jaw with his fist, breaking the jawbone.

MRS. BELINDA TULIDGE, who died in Richmond, a few days ago, was the daughter of Col. Shombre, a member of the Duke of Wellington's staff during the Peninsular war.

MR. MICHAEL ADCOCK, a wealthy farmer of Sullivan county, while digging a well on his farm, was lucky enough to strike a vein of artesian water at the depth of sixteen feet.

A FIRE at Evansville destroyed a portion of Herman's large furniture factory. The fire originated in the dry-house, where a large quantity of valuable lumber was stored. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

THE postoffice at St. Marys, near Terre Haute, burned one night last week. The building was entirely destroyed, with a stock of goods and part of the mail. Loss, about $2,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

THE oldest resident of Scott county has gone to receive the reward of a well-spent life. Peter Christie, of Vienna township, was probably one among the oldest, if not the oldest, men in the State. He had lived 105 years, and during most of his life was a hale and hearty man. He leaves a widow aged 86 years.

PROPERTY was destroyed by fire at Evansville, the other night, to the amount of $12,000. New machinery was being placed in the water-works, so that no pressure could be brought to bear upon the flames, and the entire fire department witnessed, instead of rendering aid in checking, the fire. Insurance light.

PROF. J. F. McELROY, of the Indiana Institute for the Blind, has been elected Superintendent of the Michigan Blind Asylum, at Lansing, and will enter upon the duties of the office early in September. This makes the second official which Michigan has taken from Indiana, Superintendent McIntyre, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, being the first to go.

THOMAS DEMPSEY, a convict, escaped from the Prison South last week. Dempsey has been employed around the prison for some time, acting as a police in the cell-house and grounds. He had an hour's work on a platform, every morning, at the northwest corner of the prison, cleaning night-buckets, and it was while there that he dug a tunnel under the wall, having the platform for a cover, and while he was supposed to be at work. He took his leave one morning, having changed his stripes for citizen's clothes in a lot north of the prison, and made good his escape in broad daylight. He was sent from Ohio county, Nov. 8, 1879, for six years, for burglary.

CHRISTIAN GREEN, who lives in the northern suburb of New Albany, keeps a kennel of savage dogs for breeding purposes. One day last week, Mrs. Christina Umbright, a widow lady, while passing along the commons, about 100 yards distant from Green's residence, was discovered by two bull dogs. The savage brutes had, but a few days before, attacked and bitten a citizen, and the taste of blood then received seemed to sharpen their appetites and add to their fierceness. They sprang over the fence and bounded over the commons toward the lady. She saw them coming, and, knowing of their viciousness, commenced shrieking for help. They were soon upon her, however, and, seizing her, threw her to the ground and commenced tearing her flesh. They stripped all the flesh from the calf of her right leg, tore her thigh to the bone, sunk their tusks through her arms and right foot, and bit her on the side, breasts and abdomen. In all she received twenty terrible wounds. Finally help come just in time to save her life.

Congressional Nominations.

The several State Central Committees furnish the following lists of Congressional candidates nominated in Indiana:

Democratic—First, J. J. Kleiner, Vanderburg; Second, Thomas R. Cobb, Knox; Third, S. M. Stockslager, Harrison; Fourth, William S. Holman, Dearborn; Fifth, C. C. Matson, Putnam; Seventh, Charles Byfield, Marion; Eighth, B. W. Hanna, Vigo; Ninth, W. R. Myers, Madison; Tenth, J. N. Skinner, Porter; Eleventh, J. R. Slack, Huntington; Twelfth, W. G. Colerick, Allen; Thirteenth, D. B. McDonald, Marshall.

Republican—First, William Heilman, Vanderburg; Second, James Braden, Dubois; Third, A. P. Charles, Jackson; Fourth, J. O. Cravens, Ripley; Fifth, W. B. F. Treat, Monroe; Sixth, Thomas M. Browne, Randolph; Seventh, Stanton J. Peelle, Marion; Eighth, R. B. F. Pierce, Montgomery; Ninth, Godlove S. Orth, Tippecanoe; Tenth, Mark L. Demotte, Porter; Eleventh, George W. Steele, Grant; Twelfth, Robert S. Taylor, Allen; Thirteenth, William H. Calkins, Laporte.

National—First, Christian Kramer, Spencer; Second, John C. Albert, Orange; Third, Moses Poindexter, Clark; Fifth, John Clark Ridpath, Putnam; Sixth, no nominee; Seventh, Gilbert De La Matyr, Marion; Eighth, John W. Copner, Fountain; Ninth, W. R. Myers, Madison; Tenth, John Skinner, Porter; Eleventh, John Studebaker, Wells; Twelfth, no nominee; Thirteenth, Dr. Matchett, Marshall.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUGUST 26, 1880

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

THE census of 1880 will give Indiana a population of about 2,056,500.

◆

"THE bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen."

◆

THE next triennial conclave of the Knights Templar will be held in San Francisco.

◆

JUDGE PORTER challenged Mr. Landers for a joint discussion, and now it appears that the kid-gloved aristocrat wants to crawfish.

◆

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES has been elected vice-president of the American Bible Society. It is generally supposed that he was counted in by fraud.

◆

SENATOR MCDONALD and ex-Senator Turpie made splendid speeches in Ft. Wayne last evening. Senator Jones, of Florida, was compelled to leave for home on account of the serious and probably fatal illness of his wife.

◆

CAN the solid south give us more honesty and purity in financial affairs at the ballot-box than we enjoy under republican rule? What kind of reformers do "murderers and traitors" make?—Rep. exchange.

Of course it can. The forty thieves could have done that.

◆

ARTHUR does not appear to figure very conspicuously in the present campaign. He is the man who received the nomination in Chicago for vice-president. He formely ran a customhouse for the government, and was kicked out by his fraudulency, R. B. Hayes, for dishonesty.

◆

THERE is a certain district in Johnson county, Indiana, that contains 118 persons over twenty-one years of age who cannot read. Of these, 117 are democrats.—Stolen editorial squib in the Republican of the 12th.

And we will bet that every one of these 117 ignorant democrats knows more about grammar than the editor of the Republican.

◆

WE are glad to be able to say to the democratic readers of the COURIER that success is certain in DeKalb county; there is no question but that the entire democratic county ticket will be elected, and the harder all democrats work, the greater will be the majorities. Be up and doing for every candidate from Hancock down to the least important county office. Victory is certain.

◆

THE Ligonier Banner, under the suggestive heading of "We are coming, Father Abraham," runs a column each week of short paragraphs containing the names of the converts to Hancock and English. Each week hundreds of names are being added to the list. The revival is still going on and spreading, and there are thousands now on the "anxious seat" who, by a prayerful reading of select campaign literature, such as Doolittle's and Pulitzer's speeches, and the expose of the damnable republican negro exodus scheme, by Voorhees, will "come through" and be made whole in the democratic faith.

◆

WILLIAMS, a negro member of the Ohio legislature, made a speech for Garfield at the wigwam in Indianapolis last Saturday evening, which was received with much enthusiasm. It was he who last winter asked the Ohio legislature to legalize the marriage of blacks with whites. This sweet-scented descendant of Ham and advocate of practical miscegenation, was brilliantly received by the republicans, which would appear an endorsement of his insulting demands. The Indianapolis Sentinel says that, "being doubtless the result of a black and white marriage himself, he desires that the custom may be generally adopted." It may be that he is the result of such a marriage, but such creatures are not unfrequently the result of a clandestine meeting in the dark of the moon.

New Hampshire.

The democrats of this state think that, by the proper amount of work and the nomination of the right man for governor, New Hampshire can easily be made a democratic state. There was a close contest at the election of 1878, there being 70,000 votes polled. Out of this large vote the republicans had a small majority of only 374, and it is believed that the nomination of Hancock has already overcome this majority. The nomination of the proper man for governor will make that state surely democratic. The favorite man for that position is Hon. Frank Jones. His fitness for the office is acknowledged by all, and it is thought he can poll a vote far beyond the party strength. T. J. Smith, of Dover, in that state, writes: "Never in the memory of our active men were our prospects so good as at present, and never has the party been so harmonious and confident of success. There is every indication of a vigorous campaign, which will place New Hampshire among the democratic states."

The Demand is Supplied.

What the democratic party needs today is a leader with brains, a policy with common sense in it, and integrity to guide its councils. Failing in all this no wonder it cannot succeed.—Hicksville Republican.

The democratic party has presented as its leader a man with brains. He is more. He is a statesman, a patriot and a hero of three wars. He is a man of the most sterling integrity and honest devotion to his country. As great a soldier as ever unsheathed a patriot's sword,—a heart as pure as the untrodden snow upon the mountain's top. Such is the character of the man for whom the democratic party asks the suffrages of all liberty-loving Americans. Can they not conscientiously support such a grand character? How different is the man for whom the republican party asks the support of the people!

The democratic party has not made a failure, as the writer of the above paragraph affects to believe. The democrats now have control of both houses of congress, and did elect their president in 1876, but the 8x7 commission stole the office. They will this year elect Winfield Scott Hancock to the presidency, and have possession of the entire government.

Concentrating in Indiana.

The republican party has about despaired of any chances of getting the thirty-five electoral votes of New York, and are concentrating all the wisdom and energies of that party in Indiana. They are moving heaven and earth to secure the vote of this state. They are doing it by the foulest means that ever disgraced any party on God's foot-stool. They are shipping pauper negroes from the southern states to this state and to Ohio for no other purpose on earth than to vote the republican ticket. They deny this, of course, but it is a fact that stands out as clear as the noondays' sun, and such a damnable outrage upon the rights of citizenship should cause every honest man, who loves his country and its free institutions, to forever turn his back upon that party. A recent issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal says "there can not be the slightest doubt that the republicans are pouring negro voters into Ohio and Indiana in the hope of carrying the elections in those states by fraud. The Courier-Journal yesterday received from South Union, Kentucky, the following information. It comes from one of the best men in the state, a man who is personally known to the publishers of the Courier-Journal: 'Nearly all our hired darkies have gone to Indiana and Ohio to vote. Where they got traveling funds I know not, as most of them lived here close up with their wages.' It is certainly a bad case with the republicans when they cannot trust their cause to fair election in Ohio, a conceded republican state."

Let Us Be Solid.

There is a disposition in the nature of man to be actuated too much by prejudices and petty animosities. This has ever been so, and will probably continue to be so, unless the nature of man shall be changed, which is not likely to occur. The man who can rise above such unworthy motives and exhibit a spirit of fairness and toleration, always challenges our admiration. The exigencies of the present campaign demand such an action on the part of those who have grievances. Every interest of the party and of our local government demands the united action of all democrats in support of our county ticket, for it should be borne in mind that every vote taken from the party counts two for the opposition. The democrats have placed a strong county ticket in the field. Each man on this ticket is an upright, honest democrat, and represents the honest and economical principles of the democratic party. We ask you, if you have a grievance, to rise manfully above it, and give your vote and influence to the election of this ticket. Their political principles and your political principles are the same; you desire the same result—the triumph of the democratic party in DeKalb county, as well as in the state and national governments, and this can be accomplished only by harmonious action. Consider, then, that you are not voting for men so much as for principles, and do your duty as good democrats, and Moody, Van Auken, Baxter, Boland, Miller and Foltz, will all be elected by a rousing majority. "In union there is strength."

County Affairs.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has been called to an article in the Waterloo Press on the subject of county expenditures. Of the one or two points it makes I will notice. But let me premise with this statement, that I was not aware of the fact that the editor of the Press was as ignorant as that article proves him to be, and if he is not so ignorant, then I did not suppose him to be so great a falsifier. The editor of the Press, from his long experience and acquaintance, ought not be so ignorant, and his standing and occupation as a teacher and informant of the public, ought to prevent his falsifying the facts. He says the last republican board left the county government running upon a tax levy of 35 cents on the $100 valuation.

Let us look back to the record: In 1868 the democrats obtained a majority of the board of commissioners and have kept it ever since. The levy in the year 1867, for county purposes, was 70 cents on the $100 valuation. The levy in 1868 was 55 cents on the $100 valuation. Such is the record. Which can be relied on, the editor of the Press, or the county records?

The next statement he makes is also false by the record—that the present tax levy for county purposes is 70 cents on the $100—if he means by "county purposes" that tax known as "county tax."

The "county tax," levied for the year 1880, is 60 cents on the $100, with 10 cents on the $100 for the jail bonds. But that is not an actual advance over the 40-cent levy of last year for county purposes, and the 10 cents per $100 for the jail bonds. Last year the whole assessment of taxables in our county was, in round figures, $7,000,000, which, at 50 cents on the $100, would produce $35,000 for county and jail bond purposes. This year the whole assessment of taxables in our county is in round figures $5,000,000. It is slightly over that sum, which, at 70 cents on the $100, will bring in $35,000 of county funds. In other words, a farmer who had last year a farm valued at $7,000 paid $35 for those purposes. This year, that farm being valued at $5,000, pays $35 for the same purposes.

Now, let us see if we can find any reason for this increase, for I take it that it is as much the duty of the county board to increase the levy to pay the just debts and expenses of the county, as it is for them to decrease such and otherwise act economically.

The county board within the last two years has made the poor farm or county asylum self-sustaining, where it formerly cost the county per year from $2,500 to $4000, and in order to its greater efficiency and convenience the board within about a year has purchased eighty acres of land and made improvements, costing in all, over $4,000. And another matter should be taken into consideration in this connection, which the Press editor ignores. It is this, that the county board is not chargeable with having created all the debt against the county; the county board does not order the issuance of all the county orders upon the county treasurer. It may be well for the editor of the Press to examine this subject and ascertain that the county board makes but little of the county debt. It will, upon examination, find that from July 24, 1879, to June 15, 1880, in ten months and twenty days, the DeKalb circuit court ordered county orders to issue for the sum of $7,400, being one-quarter of the county revenue raised in the year 1879.

Let that editor look a little further and inform himself and be truthful, and he will say that within the last two years there has been an unusually large expense on account of criminals in this county for which the board is not responsible. The Abbott trial cost the county nearly $2,000, and the Spencerville burglary probably $4,000, besides a number of lesser criminal matters. Bridges have to be built, highways must be opened, ditches to be dug, the poor in the townships must be supported, officers of the county and assessing of taxables must be paid, public records, stationery, light and fuel must be furnished—all these things, and more, too, must be paid for out of the county revenue, and over which the county board has no control, only to levy the tax for such purposes, and when the bills come in to pay them, they having no discretion in the matter, but must furnish the funds and must pay whether they want to or not.

I dare say that ninety-nine hundredths of the expense of the county is of that class of debts, and if the county board would not build the bridges, lay out the roads, dig the ditches, pay the officers, furnish the public buildings, take care of the poor, levy a sufficient tax to pay all expenses, and pay the bills thus presented to them, they would be criminally negligent, could be compelled to do so, and, besides, be prosecuted for not doing their duty.

Let the editor also be informed that if a county commissioner or board would make an allowance that is not authorized by law, any taxpayer has the right to appeal to the circuit court for redress, and have such allowance annulled; and in addition thereto each member of such board favoring any such illegal allowance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction can be fined not to exceed five times the amount of such allowance, be imprisoned in the county jail, and his office declared vacant.

JUSTICE.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Harry Bennett, formerly of the Central house, in Auburn, and latterly of the Stamets house, Auburn Junction, is now proprietor of a hotel at Pleasant Lake.

The "good-bye" of W. M. Starr, one of the editors of the Goshen Times, is contained in the last issue of that paper. Dr. H. J. Beyerle assumes entire control.

A week or so ago Alexander Bush, a prominent farmer of Steuben county, living near Angola, shot his wife in the breast, inflicting a wound which was pronounced fatal. It is supposed that the cause of the act was jealousy.

A fellow at Indianapolis recently announced that he wanted to bet $750 that Porter would beat Landers 750 votes for governor. A democrat promptly called around with a $1,000 bill; but the "betting man" was nowhere to be found.

George Doren, a Fort Wayne boy, was hanged for murder in Carsicana, Louisiana, on the 20th. He was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., 1850, and left there when a small boy; lived in Fort Scott and Western Kansas; has lived in Tex as the past five years.

A four-year-old son of a widow named Bourie, of Ligonier, was killed by a pistol in the hands of a playmate, one week ago last Saturday. The children found the pistol under the mother's pillow. Women and children should not be allowed to have firearms.

Last Tuesday a week, a young man named Frank Emerson broke into the store of Steifel & Strauss, of Butler, and appropriated $80 in goods and cash. On retiring from the store he was caught by the marshal and taken before a justice of the peace, and in default of bail was sent to jail.

The Wabash Courier says that last Thursday night at 12 o'clock, during the thunder-storm, the residence of Samuel H. Butterbaugh, of Roann, was struck by lightning and that gentleman instantly killed. The house was badly wrecked, and a child and a hired man were severely shocked. The deceased was an old and estimable citizen, and his untimely death is regretted by all.

The Goshen Democrat says that an old man in the country was swindled out of five or six hundred dollars on show day by a couple of sharpers who pretended to sell him a lottery ticket. The old man never did believe much in "book larnin'," and as for newspapers he would not exchange a load of elm wood for fifty-two of the best papers in the county. He invested his money in lottery tickets.

Marion Democrat: One of the most dastardly and contemptible outrages ever perpetrated in this county was the cutting down of the Hancock pole erected by Mr. Irvin Love, of Washington township. On the night prior to the rally, some dirty, low-lived scoundrels procured an augur and saw and, like the thieves they are, crept up under the cover of darkness, and bored holes through the pole a couple of feet above the ground, and then sawed the pole down. Not content with this they also tore up his large flag and streamers, and also cut the halyard ropes into short pieces.

Cases of poisoning from eating pressed beef are becoming frequent of late. The Sentinel says that the entire family of Mr. George Zaller, a shoemaker of Fort Wayne, was poisoned from eating beef for supper last Monday, which produced violent vomiting. The four members of the family are improving, but the father and son, up to Wednesday, were unable to leave their beds. Another case is mentioned at Rome City, where pressed beef, bought at Skillen's restaurant, poisoned a large number of people in that place who ate it. In a number of cases it came near proving fatal, but all have since recovered.

Henry Lagerman, of Root township, about four miles from Decatur, reports that on Sunday morning last a calf was born to one of his cows which had seven legs and eight hoofs. The body and head were perfect. Four legs grew perfectly from the hind part and three imperfectly from the fore part of the calf. From the shoulders start two legs, apparently perfect, but at the knee of one branches out the third leg, all these three having perfect hoofs, but on one of the hind legs two full grown hoofs appear. The cow had great difficulty in giving birth to the calf, and in about ten hours after it was born she died. The calf was stillborn.

FAIR,

AT

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, 1880.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!

$8,000 in Premiums! $4,000 in Speed Ring!

Fair commences September 6, and continues through the week. Liberal arrangements made with all the railroads. Send to W. W. Rockhill, secretary, for programmes and premium list.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lot No. 29, block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIENEL.

August 16, 1880. 34-3.

Town Ordinance.

An ordinance to compel the owners of lots and parts of lots in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, therein named to plank and repair certain sidewalks.

Whereas, It is the opinion of the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that public convenience requires the sidewalks along the streets and adjoining the lots and parts of lots in said town hereinbefore mentioned, to be planked and repaired; Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporate town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the owners and persons in possession and claiming to own, as hereinafter named, the hereinafter described lots and parts of lots in said town, shall, within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance, build and construct along and adjoining the lots and parts of lots they may severally own, or are in possession of and claiming to own, when the said lots and parts of lots front upon and adjoin the streets named, a sidewalk of good and sound pine or oak plank not less than one and one-half inches thick, and not more than four inches wide when made of oak, and laid crosswise, and not more than twelve inches wide when of pine plank, to be laid lengthwise, and to be placed upon sleepers of sound oak timber not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and not more than three feet apart when laid with pine plank, and not more than two feet apart when laid with oak plank. Said walks to be six to nine feet wide, as the marshal of said town shall direct, and built on a grade with the street and alley crossings. Said sidewalks to be built along the streets and in front of and adjoining the following named lots or parts of lots, to-wit:

The south end of lot No. 2, McFarland's addition, on Seventh street, owned by James Griswold.

The south end of lot No. 1, McFarland's addition, on Seventh street, owned by C. C. Shaffer.

The south side of lot No. 94, Western addition, on Seventh street, owned by G. C. Halston.

The east end of lot No. 53, old plat, on Main street, owned by F. R. and C. E. Dills.

The east end of lot No. 51, old plat, on Main street, owned by F. R. and C. E. Dills.

The west end of lot No. 81, old plat, on Main street, owned by Isaac Cool.

The west end or lot No 83, old plat, on Main street, owned by Isaac Cool.

The east end of lot No. 71, old plat, on Main street, owned by Emily L. Gragg.

SECTION 2. The owners or persons in possession of and claiming to own the lots or parts of lots hereinafter described, fronting upon the streets hereinafter named, are hereby required to repair and put in good condition the sidewalks in front of said lots, or parts of lots, within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance. Said sidewalks to be repaired in all respects so as to correspond in grade, width and material, as required by the ordinance under which they were severally built originally. Said sidewalks required by this section to be repaired and put in good condition, are along the streets and in front of and adjoining the following named lots and parts of lots, to-wit:

The west end of lot No. 90, old plat, on Main street, owned by Isaac Cool.

The east end of lot No. 75, old plat, on Main street, owned by E. J. Baker.

The east end of lot No. 76, old plat, on Main street, owned by E. J. Baker.

The west end of lot No. 87, old plat, on Main street, owned by Amanda Little.

The west end of lot No. 114, old plat, on Main street, owned by J. Brinkerhoff.

The west end of lot No. 84, old plat, on Main street, owned by V. M. Swartz.

The east end of lot No. 11, Park's addition, on Main street, owned by John H. Weaver.

The east end of lot No. 9, Park's addition, on Main street, owned by John Otto.

The east end of lot No. 8, Park's addition, on Main street, owned by Isaac B. Brandon.

The east end of lot No. 1, Kuhlman's addition, on Jackson street, owned by Isaac Jones.

The east end of lot No. 4, Western addition, on Jackson street, owned by Jacob Somers.

The east end of lot No. 5, Western addition, on Jackson street, owned by E. and S. R. Dickinson.

The west end of lot No. 76, Western addition, on Van Buren street, owned by Jacob Walborn.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten days from and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, to-wit: on the 6th day of September, 1880.

Done at adjourned regular session, Aug. 24, 1880.

JAMES A. POTTER,
T. G. MAYHENY,
PATRICK MURPHY,
Trustees.

Attest:
THOS. H. SPROTT,
Clerk.
35-3w.

Wanted—To Buy.

Forty or sixty acres of land within 5 or 6 miles of Auburn. Terms of sale and price must be reasonable. Apply to

31-3t THOS. H. SPROTT.

Town Ordinance.

An ordinance forbidding owners of sheep to allow them to run at large on the streets, alleys or uninclosed lands within the limits of the town of Auburn, affixing a penalty thereto, and providing for the impounding, sale and forfeiture of sheep found estray upon said streets, alleys or uninclosed lands.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any citizen of said town to allow his or her sheep to run at large upon the streets, alleys or uninclosed lands within the corporate limits of said town.

SEC. 2. Whenever any sheep shall be found running at large or pasturing upon any of the streets, alleys or uninclosed lands of said town, it shall be and is hereby declared to be the duty of the marshal of said town to take up and impound said sheep in the public pound of said town.

SEC. 3. The marshal, upon taking up and impounding said sheep, shall immediately give notice in writing to the owner of such sheep, if known to him; if not, he shall give notice by posting up in three (3) of the most public places in Union township, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, a notice in writing, stating therein the time of the taking up, the age, marks and a full description of the sheep taken up, that the owner thereof is unknown to him, and the place where said sheep is impounded.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said marshal to carefully attend to, feed and provide for said sheep so taken up, and if after ten (10) days from the day of posting up said notices or notifying the said owner as provided for in section three (3) of this ordinance, no person shall appear and claim and prove the sheep so taken up to be his or her property, the marshal shall immediately advertise said sheep for sale at public auction by posting up in three (3) of the most public places in Union township, in said county and state, written notices, stating therein the time and place of sale, the description of the sheep to be sold, that the same was taken up as an animal not entitled by the law to run at large or pasture upon the public commons, which notice shall be posted up at least ten (10) days before the day of sale.

SEC. 5. If at any time before the expiration of ten (10) days from the time of posting up the notices as provided in section three (3) of this ordinance, any person shall appear and claim the sheep taken up as his or her property, and prove by his or her affidavit or the affidavit of another person that the sheep taken up belongs to him, and shall pay to the marshal taking up said sheep, for each sheep so taken up, not less than twenty five (25) cents nor more than three (3) dollars for his trouble and expense of keeping the same, he shall be entitled to the custody of the sheep so taken up, and it shall be the duty of the marshal to immediately deliver said sheep to the owner, provided that in all cases when the owner shall be notified by the marshal in writing by a notice delivered to said owner in person, if he shall immediately proceed to take into his custody the sheep so taken up, he shall be liable to pay to said marshal not more than twenty-five (25) cents for each sheep so taken up.

SEC. 6. In all cases where any sheep shall be taken up and impounded under the provisions of this ordinance, if the owner shall not appear and prove the sheep so taken up to be his or her property as in the fifth section of this ordinance provided, and pay the amount due the marshal for the taking up and impounding of the same as provided in section five (5) of this ordinance previous to the day of sale specified in the notices of sale, it shall be the duty of the marshal to proceed and sell at public auction the sheep so taken up, for the highest price bid for the same, and out of the sum bid for and received for the sheep so sold, he shall be entitled to retain a sum sufficient to reimburse him for all expense for impounding, feeding, care of and costs of sale of said sheep, and the balance of the money received for said sheep shall be paid over to the treasurer of DeKalb county, Indiana, by said marshal, to be by him disposed of as provided by law.

SEC. 7. Whereas an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JAMES A. POTTER,
T. G. MAYHENY,
PATRICK MURPHY,
Trustees.

Attest:
THOS. H. SPROTT,
Clerk.
35-3w

CLEARING OUT SALE FOR AUGUST

The Stock must be largely reduced this month. Low prices will do it. Take advantage of this great sale and secure some bargains. Rich Silk Parasols will be closed out regardless of cost. SUN UMBRELLAS marked down to clear them out.

LAP ROBES.

Handsome Linen Lap Robes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each. Patent Mosquito Bed Canopies, Gauze Wire Screens for Windows, all sizes, at low prices. White, blue, green, buff and pin Mosquito Bar by the piece. Just what is wanted this hot weather.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LAWN SUITS.

Handsome styles, made up of printed Lawns and Organdies, with and without borders, closing out at greatly reduced prices; also a handsome line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made up of Ginghams, Lawns and Cambrics, marked down.

AT 10 CENTS.

We are closing out a large lot of fine yard-wide Printed Percales and Cambrics; former price 15 cents. At 8 cents we are closing out a lot of fine Printed Percales; former price 10 and 12½ cents. Japanese Parasols clearing out at a great sacrifice.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BUNTING SUITS,

Handsomely made and trimmed, marked down to close them out. Silks and stuff Suits, choice and elegant styles, will be sold regardless of original cost. Bargains can be secured the next few days in our suit department.

ROOT & COMPANY.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—It has been thawing some all week.

—Watermelons, like ague, are plenty.

—Conductor Mogford, of the Jackson road, is taking a lay-off.

—Use Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, for sale by McQuiston & Ralston. 33-4w.

—Judge Morris, of Fort Wayne, was attending some legal business in town this week.

—Jet beads, jet beads, jet beads, jet beads, 5 cents per bunch, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Attend Stamets' sale of personal property, at Auburn Junction, one week from Saturday, or September 4.

—Mrs. Jones, of the Main street fancy goods and notion store, has been in Chicago this week purchasing goods.

—No griping, no sickness, in using Rinehart's Liver Pills. Only one for a dose. Sample dose free. Ask your druggist for them.

—Rev. H. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Hare and daughter Sadie, have been enjoying themselves at the village of Hudson this week.

—Opportunities, like the majority of people, are very sensitive things; if you slight them on their first visit, you seldom see them again.

—D. D. Moody has a very entertaining little card which somebody gave him to make some memoranda on. It is on exhibition free gratis.

—A meeting of the county board of education will be held at the office of the county superintendent, in Auburn, Wednesday, September 1.

—Turn out to hear Mr. Colerick, our candidate for congress, at Garrett, tomorrow (Friday) evening, and at Waterloo next Saturday evening.

—Miss Ella Hodge, of West Rushville, Ohio, a niece of Jos. Abright, returned with Mrs. Abright last week and will spend the summer in Auburn.

—For shirtings, denims, ticks, brown and bleached muslin, table linen, and towelings, at lowest prices in the market, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Hats for children, boys and men. Boys' hats for 60 and 75 cents; men's hats for 60, 75 and $1.00; also a large line of fine fur hats, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Owing to the meetings of Mr. Colerick at Garrett and Waterloo, next Friday and Saturday evenings, there will be no meeting of the Auburn Hancock and English club this week.

—The lawn social in the court-yard last Friday evening, given by Mrs. A. S. Leas, was quite a novelty in its way and was a pleasure to all who were fortunate enough to be there.

—For the present, W. J. Austin is satiating the cravings of the inner man at the hotel Swineford. As a destroyer of tomatoes and pickles, mixed with various other refreshments, he has no living equal.

—The M. E. society will be entertained at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Clark, on next Wednesday evening; refreshments served at half past eight. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. J. Anderson, Sec'y.

—After a pleasant visit here this summer, Miss Annie Hampton returned last Saturday to her home in Richmond, this state. She was accompanied by Mrs. W. J. Austin and little ones, who will reciprocate with a visit of three or four weeks.

—The democratic county central committee has fitted up a convenient room in Schaab & Beugnot's building, back of Tom Sprott's office, where all business pretaining to it will be transacted. Mr. Reed, the secretary, will be found in charge.

—The omission by Judge Lowry to hold the adjourned session of the court this week, was owing to an urgent request of Judge Best, who desired to be absent and who is concerned in most of the pending cases, and to a concurrent petition from a portion of the bar.

—Ira M. McFarland and wife, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, brother-in-law and sister of Frank Copper, landed in Auburn last Thursday night, on their way home from the Chicago doings, and spent several days visiting with Frank and his wife, at their cosy little nest near the Jackson depot.

—We are sorry to state that Harry Stamets, late proprietor of the hotel of that name at the junction, is going to leave us—not only Auburn, but the state, as he thinks of moving with his family to Iowa. Mr. Stamets has been identified with the business interests of Auburn, in various branches, for some time, and her people would like to see him remain a fixture. However, they will join the Courier in wishing him prosperity in his new western home.

—Harry Yesbera's turn has now come, and his friends are "giving it to him." While at Chicago last week, he stepped into a drug-store with a party of Auburnites and "set up" the soda, receiving from the clerk a check with the amount stamped thereon, which was to be paid at the desk. Harry examined the check, turned it over, dropped it in his pocket and marched out, several nickels ahead. That check will probably be redeemed the next time G. H visits Chicago.

Figure It Again.

The Republican of August 12, gets off this cheeky assertion:

"Advertisers will please to call and examine our list of subscribers if they have any doubts as to whether it will pay to advertise in the Republican. We have a list in the county equal to any paper published in the county, and more than all the papers in the county published outside of Auburn."

That "published outside of Auburn," is pretty well put in, and as for having a county list "equal to any paper published in the county," perhaps the Republican would like to compare lists with the Courier. In order to ascertain the difference between the circulation of the Courier and the Republican, we respectfully call the attention of advertisers and parties interested to Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory" for 1880. This company has means of finding out the exact circulation of papers that are inclined to prevaricate concerning it, and the publication is made accordingly. The Courier has a much larger circulation, both inside and outside the county, than any paper published therein, and it can back the statement with the kind of proof that doesn't lie—figures.

That Railroad Difficulty.

The case of the Lake Shore company against the new Butler and Detroit or Wabash company, wherein the former is endeavoring to enjoin the latter from crossing its track at Butler, except by an overhead bridge, has been in progress before Judge McClellan, in the circuit court this week. The arguments in the case were heard Tuesday, Judges Morris and Best appearing for the Lake Shore company, and Mr. James F. Joy, who is the president of the new company, assisted by Messrs. Rose, Hartman and Collins, acting for the Wabash. The judge has taken the matter under advisement, reserving his decision for a few days, until which time nothing definite will be known about it; we hope, however, to present the result to our readers next week. The case is one of considerable interest to people hereabouts, and has elicited much comment from all sources; but the general opinion seems to be that there is but little question as to the perfect right of the Wabash to cross the Lake Shore road, on an even grade, wherever it chooses. This, in all probability, will be the decision, and the extension of the Wabash through to Detroit will doubtless go on with a rush.

Now Shut Up.

Editor Courier: The editors of the Republican seem to be worried over the fact that our county commissioners spend so much time in attending to the duties of their office; of their riding around in carriages over the county, &c. Now, I have not, as yet, known of their doing so improperly, or of their going more than was necessary. In fact these editors have not shown that the commissioners have thus wrongfully squandered the people's money, but they do indirectly so charge. Let them itemize, let them bring forward some particular fact or facts that are capable of proof or disproof. I would prefer to rely upon the oath taken by these three commissioners, that they will honestly discharge the duties of their office, and that they will not dishonestly discharge them, than to rely upon the unsworn, partisan statements of any man. As presented now to the people, it is the unsworn, prejudiced, biased, partisan assertion of these editors against the sworn acts of these men recommended and endorsed by a majority of the people of this county for their probity, integrity and faithfulness. And to think that these three commissioners, men of wealth, age and experience swearing to, and acting out, perjury at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents a day is almost incredible, yet these editors think their bare, bold, partisan assertions will overbalance these oaths.

Is is not a fact, Mr. Editor, that there are now some twenty or twenty-five bridges recently or now being built? Is it not necessary that the locality of the proposed bridge shall first be visited to ascertain the actual wants, character or kind needed? The job let, the job accepted and probably the work visited in the meantime, advances made, earth purchased for the approaches, and other matters which neither you nor I nor the board beforehand could anticipate or expect, may arise; all of which require the board's presence when the work is being done. Have there not a large number of ditches recently been dug and at present, say forty or fifty, being dug that are reclaiming thousands of acres of our land, increasing the products of our farms very largely, diminishing sickness, disease and death, saying nothing of the saving of thousands of dollars of doctors' bills yearly—in fact saving more to the people of our county yearly in doctors' bills than all the ditches in the county have cost? Are not certain matters connected with their construction also to be seen to by the commissioners? If the editors of the Republican knew as much about the duties of the commissioners as they do about grumbling and fault-finding, they would not be saying such foolish things.

But the riding around seems to hurt these editors. Is it expected that the commissioners would go on foot, or furnish their own conveyances at three and a half dollars a day? Whom would you get to act as such commissioners if that were the case? Had not these editors better talk about something else, for instance, credit-mobilier, DeGolyer, salary grab, etc.?

Anti Grumbler.

—Theatre Monday night.

—Take in the excursion to Niagara Falls, Tuesday, August 31.

—Read the supplements to the Courier. They will appear each week.

—Brown Matheny is "firing" a freight engine on the Muncie road.

—See the Hotto Comedy Company in "Honeymoon," at Ensley's hall, next Monday night.

—Good heavy sheeting at 7½ 7¾ and cents per yard, by the bolt, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33-3w.

—Col. Geo. Durkee, formerly a nightwatch at this place, spent several days in town last week. He is now teaming at Jackson.

—Our Garrett correspondent sends us a good letter this week, in which will be found a full account of the meeting and speaking at Avilla last week.

—A young man and lady at McDowell's party Tuesday evening, while purloining fruit from a neighboring vineyard, got shot at. "Thou shalt not steal."

—Last week, at the same time lightning struck Lanning's chimney, it ran down a telephone wire attached thereto and riddled the back door in Abright's jewelry store.

—As will be seen in another place Tom Mays has charge of a grand excursion to Niagara Falls, which takes place next Tuesday, Aug. 31. It is a rare opportunity to visit this celebrated place, and the fare is only six dollars.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Forkner, of this place, have made arrangements and will take charge of the DeKalb house at Garrett next Wednesday, September 1. They will make it a first-class hotel, and we hope success will crown their efforts.

—We are to have a theatre here all next week, and the proceeds are for the benefit of the band; therefore, it is to be hoped that our people will patronize it well. The Hotto company we can heartily recommend, as it is known to be first-class and comes well endorsed by the press wherever it has appeared.

—W. H. Withers, of Fort Wayne, made a speech to the stalwarts of Waterloo last Saturday. He said on the train, to the editor of the Courier, that we might say his speech was a poor one, but that he was a "pretty good sort of a fellow himself." The former we can't say anything about, not having heard the speech, but the latter is conceded. He is too good a "sort of a fellow" to be enlisted in such a cause and thus wasting his speeches on the desert air.

—Died, August 13, 1880, on the farm where he has resided almost fifty-seven years, four miles northwest of Ashland, Ohio, Thomas Sprott, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. That "misfortunes never come singly" has been well substantiated in all time past, and this sad occurrence only serves to strengthen the adage, as the deceased was a brother of our townsman, Major S. W. Sprott, who buried a loving wife but a few weeks ago. Major Sprott was present at the funeral, remaining about a week in Ashland and returning home Friday of last week.

The Seventh Street Bridge.

At the bridge letting last Monday there was quite a spirited contest, in consequence of which the contract has not yet been awarded to any of the contestants. That a good bridge is a necessity at that point is quite evident, and there being so much difference in the cost of iron and stone abutments, in favor of the former as being the cheaper and also as being fully as good as the latter, we should think there would be no hesitancy in accepting the iron abutments as preferable. Of course, however, the commissioners will exercise their best judgment and make the selection that seems to them most advisable.

HO! FOR NIAGARA!

A Grand Trip at a Cheap Rate.

A cheap excursion is now offered our people to visit the most gorgeous scene on the American continent—Niagara Falls. A train will leave Auburn Junction over the B. & O. railroad to Defiance, and thence east on the Wabash and Canada Southern to the falls, on

Tuesday, August 31st, 1880.

No special train will be used, but the cars will be attached to regular trains and accidents avoided. You will have two full days at the falls, or one day at the falls, and one day for a splendid ride across Lake Ontario, to Toronto, Canada, and back again to the falls. Fare for the round trip, only

Six Dollars,

which is only a one-third rate. The actual expenses for one person will be

R. R. fare	$6 00
Hotel, 2 days	3.00
Admission to all points	1.50
Total	$10.50

Now, if you want a sleeping car, which will be provided, and want to take in the other features it will cost

Sleeping to and from falls	$2.00
Trip on lake	1.00
Meals between points	1.00
Total	$4.00

This will give you a sleeping car from Toledo to the falls and back, buy your supper at Toledo, and breakfast on your return. The railroad has so arranged things at the falls that there will be no chance to extort money. The hotel will be at half rate, while a ticket will be sold to you on the train admitting you to all points of interest at the falls, for half price, the railroad making the arrangements. This will be the only chance to go to the falls this year, at so low a rate. I will accompany the excursion and see that you get what you pay for.

T. C. Mays.

OUR GARRETT CORRESPONDENT

Tells About the Avilla Meeting and Some Other Things.

Garrett, Aug. 24, 1880.

Keyser township is solid for Hancock and English. The republicans are disgusted and sick with their own stench; they try but fail to raise a rotten-cat swamp-stick for a Garfield pole, the quality of the timber of which conforms with the principles of the party.

The announcement being made last week that W. G. Colerick, our next congressman, was to address the citizens of Avilla and vicinity on Saturday evening, brought together a large and enthusiastic multitude of our citizens at the B. & O. depot, at seven o'clock p. m., and every coach that could be furnished by the company was soon crowded even of standing room, while many of our citizens returned to their homes sadly disappointed by not participating in the grand excursion. The Garrett band having been engaged for this occasion, accompanied the excursion and filled the air with their harmonious notes. On arriving at Avilla we were met at the depot by a procession of over three hundred torchlights, which accompanied us to the place of speaking. All being ready and prompt to time, the Hon. W. G. Colerick was introduced to an audience of over five thousand persons. After listening to an able address by this distinguished gentleman, on the political questions that are at issue in this campaign, and all feeling satisfied that the Honorable W. G. Colerick is well qualified to fill the position in which he will be placed in October next, we returned to the depot in good order, where the train was in readiness and soon brought us back to our homes. We can safely say that we out-numbered the republican excursion to Avilla three to one, but "hot coffee" was not in half the demand on our return.

The republicans tried to get up an excursion from here to LaOtto last Saturday evening, and after engaging three lumber-wagons and running all over town coaxing persons to go, they succeeded in getting two of their mud-scows partly filled which were followed by one empty. They started for LaOtto with no music to enliven their sickened hearts. When they arrived there they found a small band of discouraged republicans sitting in deep meditation on an old broken stick, which they had been trying to raise to the memory of De Golyer, but the pole was like the party—very poor timber and could not support its own weight. It was amusing to hear some of the disgusted republicans commenting on the failure to raise the pole. One said that they had "nothing but a d—d lot of moss-backs at LaOtto and that they hitched the ropes to the wrong end of the pole," etc. We will not attempt to give any further account of the rotten pole at LaOtto; we presume the Auburn Republican will give full particulars, as their reporter from Garrett was there, who signs himself "Garroche"—but better known here in Garrett as "Cockroach."

I now wish to make a few remarks in regard to an article which appeared in the Garrett Herald of August 12, and also in the Auburn Republican of Aug. 19, the author signing himself "Baltimorean." He says: "The first speaker at the democratic meeting of Saturday evening last, among numerous misstatements said that the republican party was the legitimate outgrowth of the American or 'know-nothing' party, and that the 'know-nothings' of twenty-two and twenty-four years ago are the republicans of to-day. The following question was propounded to him in writing: 'Where is the Hon. Thomas Swann, leader of the American party in Baltimore, Md., one of the few places in which it was victorious, to-day?' He read the card and professed to answer it, but said not a word about the Hon. Thos. Swann. His failure to do so can be accounted for by his ignorance of the subject." He goes on blowing his bugle about two men that he knew in Baltimore that were "know-nothings in years gone by and are with the democratic party to-day." Now I wish to say to this "Baltimorean" that, in the first place, he did not have the manhood to sign his name to the card he sent to the speaker;—and did not one of the gentlemen on the stand give out an open challenge to any republican under the sound of his voice, or in DeKalb county, to meet them at any time and place and debate the political questions that are at issue before the people, and examine the public character and services of the candidates who are presented to the people in this campaign? Why did you not accept the challenge? Your chance is good yet. When you went to the trouble to write such an intelligent article, why did you stop with such rural papers as the Herald and Republican? Why did you not get "Slim Jim" to send it over the wires to the Chicago Tribune and let the people of Chicago see what an intelligent "Baltimorean" you are? Please answer these questions.

Now, Mr. "Baltimorean," I wish to ask you a few more questions: What party opposed the democratic party in 1855 and '56? Has the democratic party not existed ever since? In 1855-6 where was the material that constitutes the republican party to-day? What became of the old "know-nothing" party, and from what seed did your republican party grow? And you know two men in Baltimore who are democrats that were "know-nothings" twenty-four years ago. Great God! do you know all that? and it took a whole column in two of our county papers for you to tell it! How many men are there in the republican party, holding government offices of appointment under the present administration, who were "rebels" from sixteen to eighteen years ago?—who took up arms and fought our stars and stripes and tried to overthrow our free government? Please answer.

Now, Mr. "Baltimorean," please remember that the city of Baltimore is not the "Hub of the Universe," neither is it the "Center of Creation" or the head-fountain of intelligence. When we have public speakers here during this campaign you, or any other republican, are welcome to come and ask any question you may please—providing you come sober and act the part of a gentleman,—and you shall have a seat on the speaker's stand; we will see that you shall have fair-play and a fair chance to make a public exposition of your ignorance. We also very earnestly request of you, in the name of decency and with respect to our town—for the welfare of society and for your own credit—when you come to any more of our meetings please don't be disturbing our speakers with your impertinent, anonymous interrogations. Also, for heaven's sake, don't be making a "Public Ass" of yourself by trying to write any more articles for the papers.

"Mossback."

Sedan.

—Oats are not yielding as expected.

—Why can't we have a democratic speech?

—We can hear the whistle of the steam threshers all around us.

—On account of the inclemency of the weather, the Red Ribbon club did not meet last Saturday evening.

—Sedan was evacuated Saturday, the 14th; all went to Auburn to see the electric light. Did any one see it?

—We are glad to learn that Mr. John McCague, who has been confined to his bed for a number of weeks, is around again.

—Communion services were held at the Luthran church last Sabbath: a large crowd was in attendance, Rev. L. Rice conducted the services.

—J. W. Baltman has purchased one of Eckhart's double-seated buggies. Eckhart sends out good work, and it would pay farmers to buy of him.

—If Hancock was a republican and Garfield a democrat, republicans could not eulogize Hancock's war record enough, nor could they soon forget his patriotic words in Louisana, and his heroism at Gettysburg; while on the other hand, their papers would be full of Credit-Mobiler swindle, and De Golyer pavement, salary grab, etc. And then they would ask (as the democrats are doing) can any honest voter support such a man? But the machine is turned around and it is hard for them to swallow the dose.

School in Dress-Making.

"I will teach the cutting and fitting system by chart, also styles of trimming, etc., to a class beginning on Monday, September 6. For terms, enquire at my rooms, up stairs, right side of hall leading to Gordon's art gallery.

35-2w Miss R. A. Canon.

Wanted—To Trade.

A good two-story frame house with L and two lots, on west side of Main street, in Auburn, for 40 or 60 acres of land in DeKalb county. Will pay money difference. Apply to

34-3t. Thos. H. Sprott.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf

Success.

The wonderful success which has attended the introduction of Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative, is doubtless due to the fact that it is an honest medicine, and will perform all that is claimed for it, and Dr. White must certainly have great confidence in his medicine, for he authorizes all druggists to sell it under a positive guarantee, such as is given on no other medicine in the market. It is a specific for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and Constipation of the Bowels, and as a blood purifier and renovator, it is positively unequaled. Pint bottles only one dollar. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug-store. 35-2w.

Lieut. Gov. Isaac P. Gray

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE OF DEKALB COUNTY ON THE POLITICAL ISSUES, AT AUBURN, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1880.

COLONEL GRAY IS AN EXCELLENT SPEAKER, AND WE HOPE THE PEOPLE WILL GIVE HIM A GOOD CROWD.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-cow-1y.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4., 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of the county allotment on the Ballatt ditch, in Keyser township, in said county. Specifications of said ditch can be seen on the ground at the time of letting. Bidders will be required to execute a bond according to law.

By order of the Board.

Attest: Albert Robbins, Auditor.

August 24, 1880. 35-3w.

HAIL CLOTHING BUYERS!

To the Americans!
To the Germans!
To the Irish!
To the French!
To the Italians!
To the Citizens of all Nations!

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

And their Salesmen

GREET YOU!

Perhaps in our list of salesmen you may recognize an acquaintance. If not call and see us anyway. We will make a good impression on you (we hope).

FIRST OF ALL YOU WILL FIND

I. Lauferty and Alex. Lauferty,
Sam'l Morris and Harry Graff,
Wm. Stellhorn and Sam'l Arnold,
Amede Dodane and Frank Chapman,

Who can speak most any language, and can talk

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS

In a way that will certainly interest you. As for stock we can safely say it is second to none in Indiana in point of Quantity, Quality and all other fine points.

OUR PRICES SELL THE GOODS!

One Price, Square Dealing always at

A. S. LAUFERTY & Co., C. O. D.,

NO. 9 EAST MAIN STREET,

Exactly Opposite the North Door of the Court House, with a large American Flag over the sidewalk.

New Goods Arriving Daily. Fort Wayne, Indiana. Open till 9 at Night

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an Internal Remedy Acting upon the Blood, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

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Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits	$7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE PENNILESS ORPHAN.

BY HATTIE E. G. CRESSY.

Oh! I am all alone in the world,
  And the world cares not for me;
The rich man shoves me rudely aside;
  I am poor, but what cares he?
"A penny, sir," but no, it's refused;
  He bids me not to annoy;
He ne'er felt the biting want
  Of the penniless orphan boy.

A lady arrayed in jewels and silks
  Is still more heartless than he;
She sullenly asks if the walks were made
  For such a wretch as me;
And she shuns the path that I have trod,
  As though 'twere a heinous sin
To even step where the shoeless feet
  Of the beggar boy had been.

A wretch!" Oh, the tears are starting now,
  For I remember that mother dear
Who always called me sweet, pet names,
  But she is no longer here;
For God has taken her spirit home,
  Where the holy angels dwell;
Oh, He was kind to take her away,
  "He doeth all things well."

In the dim old attic yonder she died,
  And none save me was nigh;
Ah! I forget, the angels were there,
  And the stars were in the sky;
I know I held her in my wee arms,
  Close by the window pane,
And told her to look upon the world
  She ne'er would view again.

And then, upon a pallet of straw,
  I laid her down to die,
And there we lay, heart pressed to heart,
  My dying mother and I;
The fire in the grate was low,
  And the lamps were burning dim,
And the walls of that low attic cell
  Were than death more grim.

She died just as the morning woke
  To usher in the new-born day,
And soon the dark-browed sexton came
  And bore her form away;
And I was thrust into the street,
  A beggar child, to roam
Amid the city wilderness,
  With neither friends nor home.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

THE GOLDEN HAIR-PIN.

I.

George Adolphus Clarendon was a young man of pleasing presence, whose age was not far from 20 years. His father had long and successfully conducted a most exemplary meat-market at the corner of Market and St. Clair streets, in the thriving village of Westford, in Central New York, and had amassed a competence by fair and honorable means. But the son held the mean business in abhorrence, and steadfastly refused to entertain the thought of following it for a livelihood. He conceived himself to be formed of a quality of clay quite above the average, and was often heard muttering in his sleep about the "higher walks of life." Old Mr. Clarendon was a stern father, and he determined that, if George Adolphus would not sell meat, he should be compelled to engage in the distribution of tracks, with the heels toward the paternal mansion. George Adolphus accepted the peripatetic alternative with cheerful alacrity, and went on an aimless tramp. He said he was going in search of his proper level.

II.

Maud Muller was the only child of a retired banker in the sleepy town of Couponville, an aristocratic village in one of the eastern counties of Ohio. Maud's charms, both physical and mental, were the rarest ever lavished upon woman, and she had been favored with every advantage of education that money could purchase. Her beauty and accomplishments had made her the idol of a large circle of young men, to not one of whom had she ever given the slightest encouragement. They swarmed under her chamber windows on moonlight nights and made the long hours hideous with their caterwaulings, until old Muller got tired of it, and stole around the corner of the house with a gun loaded with tenpenny nails and let drive at the flock, killing three outright and wounding four others so that they died the following morning. That was the kind of man Mr. Muller was, but he was exceedingly fond of his daughter and had always been kind to her.

One evening as Maud was emerging from her boudoir, where she had been scrutinizing a large mirror and dressing for the opera, she was met by her father with the information that Mr. Muggleton waited in the parlor.

Now Mr. Muggleton was an ancient fossil, who had taken a great fancy to Maud, and, as he was a man of high social standing and great wealth, Mr. Muller had thought best to encourage him as much as possible, hoping that his daughter would have the good sense to offer no objection on account of age.

"Mr. Muggleton is waiting," repeated Mr. Muller.

"Well, give him my compliments, and tell him to keep on waiting," returned Maud, with some spirit.

"But don't you intend to go down? Are you going to be rude?"

"Oh, yes," replied Maud, with an injured air, "I'll go down and stroke his shiny old bald head, and ask him about his children and his grandchildren, and I'll ask him to give me some personal recollections of Noah. And, if you like, I'll go to the opera with him, and I'll ask him if there was better talent on the boards when he and Methuselah were young!"

"Now, Maud," said Mr. Muller, "you are making a fool of yourself. Mr. Muggleton never saw Noah in his life. As to grandchildren, you know very well that he is a bachelor and hasn't a relation in the world, so far as he knows. I command you to present yourself at once, and if you don't behave properly there will be a young lady about your size begging her bread in the streets before she is aware of it."

With these words the indignant father turned on his heel and left Maud to choose which alternative she would.

III.

While the events above narrated were transpiring, a young man possessing a dignified bearing, and 85 cents in money, was just entering the brilliantly-lighted town of Couponville in search of his level. It was a larger town than he had ever before seen, and he was consequently somewhat dazzled and bewildered. He began to be doubtful about finding his level that night, as the evening was rapidly wearing away, and another question was beginning to trouble him, namely: How was he going to reach the higher walk of life without more money? How was he to be a high-toned gentleman and live in a loftier atmosphere than that which pervaded the meat-shops, with so small a sum as 85 cents in his pocket? As he walked gloomily along the strange thoroughfare, busy with these troublesome reflections, he heard loud tones issuing from a mansion which he was just passing. A moment later the front door opened and a slight female figure hurried silently out into the street, and, passing by him with a quick, determined tread, was soon out of sight.

IV.

When Maud recovered from the shock which her father's angry words had given her, she immediately determined upon a course of action. She resolved that she would be turned out of doors before she would consent to go to the opera with an antediluvian relic, who waited for her in the parlor. She called her father back and told him her determination. The result was that the proud young beauty was promptly ejected through the hall door; for she it was who had passed George Adolphus as he wandered in search of his level.

When Mr. Muggleton had waited for Maud until he was tired, and on the point of leaving, Mr. Muller entered the room, and, apologizing for the non-appearance of his daughter by saying that she had a violent headache, begged him to come again in a few days, as Maud would then be delighted to see him. The truth was that Mr. Muller had no idea of punishing his daughter's disobedience with permanent banishment. He reasoned that she would surely go to some of her friends, and return in penitence in the morning.

V.

George Adolphus followed swiftly on after the young lady, hardly knowing why he did so, feeling irresistibly drawn by some unaccountable presentiment that all was not well with her. In a few moments he came up with her and followed at a little distance, watching her movements with the keenest interest. But Maud was so intent upon some purpose which lay deep hidden in her heart that she did not notice him. The street now began to be deserted, but still the restless girl kept walking rapidly on. At length a small foot-bridge across the canal was reached. The girl paused; was her purpose a desperate one? George Adolphus asked himself this question, and many more beside as he lingered in the shadows close behind her.

Murmuring something to the effect that the heaving, white-crested billows which rolled at her feet would soon embrace her and free her from her wretchedness, Maud began to take down her hair.

"Going to swim?" asked a voice behind her.

She turned and beheld a stranger standing close at her hand. At first she could not utter a word. Presently, however, she said, in tones that betrayed her intense excitement.

"Oh, sir, do not thwart my purpose. I desire to put an end to my trouble—I wish to sleep beneath the wave."

"There isn't any wave there," said George Adolphus. "The canal's dry. You'll break your neck if you jump off this bridge."

"But I want to find a grave in the restless deep. I want the blue billows to fold me in everlasting slumber, where the sea-weeds grow in sunless gloom."

"But I tell you, my dear lady, there isn't any restless deep anywhere around here. You'd better put it off till the canal opens. Here you are talking about sleeping beneath the billows, when the water won't be let on in a month yet. And, besides, if you want to be folded in everlasting slumber, it would be wise for you to jump into a well. You'd have a sure thing then."

"That would be horrible!" exclaimed Maud, with a shudder.

"Yes," replied George Adolphus; "it would spoil the well."

Maud felt that George Adolphus was right. True, he did not appear to enter very much into the tragic spirit of the situation. He ought to have dropped upon his knees and implored her to forget her trouble and sip a little longer the nectar of life. He ought to have pictured to her imagination a fair-haired girl lying with pallid face and marble form in the silent bosom of the canal, where the dolphin sports unseen and the mermaids comb their locks in shadowy solitude. But he did nothing of the sort. He told her to go home and practice in the cistern.

Maud thought the matter over for a moment, then bursting into tears she wrung the hand of our hero and ran swiftly home.

George Adolphus stood upon the bridge and watched Maud till she was out of sight. As he stood there, wondering what it was that weighed so heavily upon the mind of this fair young girl, he saw something glittering at his feet. He stooped and eagerly picked it up. It was a golden hair-pin of peculiar pattern. It occurred to him at once that it must have been lost by the girl when she took down her hair. He put it in his trousers pocket, thinking that it would be a handy thing to pawn for breakfast. The more he tried to forget about this fair girl, and the previous circumstance under which he had met her, the more persistently they rose before him. Presently he found himself laying plans to find out more about her, and then it dawned upon him that he was in love. He then tenderly removed the hair-pin from his trousers pocket and placed it next his heart. It was now getting very late, and the police were beginning to glance suspiciously at our hero, and so he turned into a more retired street and determined to search for a cheap lodging place.

VI.

Old Mr. Muggleton, whom we left at the residence of Maud's father, wended his way homeward, filled with bitter disappointment. He had long regarded Maud with tenderness, and had desired to offer his hand and fortune, and now he felt that he was rejected. He had seen nearly four score years of bachelorhood, and it was getting monotonous. He dragged himself wearily and sadly home, and retired to his couch in wretchedness.

VII.

The clock had just struck 11, and the town was as silent as the grave, when two villainous-looking men, with muffled faces, broke open the street door of a large mansion where an ancient bachelor lay dreaming of a supercilious maiden who had declined to meet him in her parlor a few hours before. The men passed safely into the house, and were seen standing by the bedside of the dreamer. A moment later a swift blow fell upon the unconscious millionaire, but before it could be repeated the assassin was stricken to the floor. His companion escaped. The police were summoned by the servants, who had by this time been aroused by the noise, and the captured man was led away in irons.

"Who is this young man that has followed these villains and risked his own life to save mine?" asked the wounded man.

"My name is George Adolphus Clarendon," was the prompt reply.

"George Adolphus," said the millionaire, "you have done a brave and noble deed. I am mortally wounded and must die in a few hours, but you shall be rewarded. You shall be my heir."

The next morning there was crape on the door of the Muggleton mansion, and George Adolphus Clarendon was a millionaire. He had suddenly landed in the lap of luxury. He could not have been more completely taken by surprise if he had suddenly succeeded to the English crown. And yet his magical elevation to wealth and position did not so engage his mind as to dispel certain memories that were lingering there—memories that carried him back to the foot-bridge across the canal. Who was the beautiful stranger that had almost made the canal bridge a "bridge of sighs?" Why had she sought a watery grave? And if she wanted to rid herself of sorrow why didn't she jump off a house instead of hunting up a dry canal, full of broken glass, iron and old boots? These questions were too much for George Adolphus. In less than a week he found himself in a perfect fever of mental excitement. He felt that he was growing rapidly worse. It did seem as if he could not get that hair-pin near enough to his heart. He thought of swallowing it, but changed his mind and had it made into a bosom-pin. In another week the malady had obtained so complete a mastery over him that he began to write poetry. He could not even think in prose, and when he read a newspaper the lines all seemed to commence with a capital letter and end with a jingle.

Thus the weeks passed wearily by without bringing the slightest intelligence of the owner of the golden hair-pin.

VIII.

In a brilliantly lighted ball-room in Couponville, gayest of the gay, and admired of all admirers, Maud Muller promenaded to and fro like a fairy queen. Her wretchedness had departed with old Mr. Muggleton, but she had not forgotten the night when a stranger had rescued her from self-destruction, and she secretly longed to know who it was that had saved her from herself. She closely scanned every gentleman that entered the room, as if in half-frightened expectancy. She had heard of Mr. Clarendon, the young millionaire, but, as he had not appeared much in society, she had not met him. Of course she was not curious, for she was a woman, and women are not curious; yet she could not feel easy after learning that Mr. Muggleton's heir was present, till she had signified her willingness to have him presented.

As George Adolphus advanced, arm-in-arm with an acquaintance, a perceptible pallor overspread Maud's countenance. Was it caused by the peculiar pin that ornamented his shirt-bosom? She tried to convince herself that the pin signified nothing. Perhaps he had picked up the hair-pin in the the street on that eventful evening she so well remembered. But when she heard his voice she withered like a stricken flower. George Adolphus was puzzled. So were all the bystanders. It was a very singular case indeed, they all said. Presently, however, Maud rallied, as she and George Adolphus were left alone.

"Do you remember me?" she asked, falteringly. "Do you remember having seen me before?"

Suddenly the truth flashed upon George Adolphus like a national convention bulletin.

"Yes," he replied, making an effort to control himself; "I remember a former meeting with you very well."

"I think papa would give his consent," said Maud, very timidly.

"But you are not going to try it again?" said George Adolphus in surprise.

"Oh, dear, no!" exclaimed Maud, "I don't mean that. I think papa would give his consent to—that is—I don't think he'd object."

"Object to what?" asked George Adolphus, blandly.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Maud.

"Do you mean to say," continued George Adolphus, "that you don't think the old man would object to your trying it again after the water is let out?"

"No," said Maud, "I don't mean that, for he is very fond of me, and I am sure he would be glad to encourage so worthy a—that is—oh, what am I saying?"

Then George Adolphus began to see how the land lay, but, as a ball-room is not a favorable place for a tableau, he mastered his impulse to catch Maud in his arms, and merely observed in a whisper that she was a gem of the first water, and that he would give his consent, too.

Old Muller sat in his library that night when Maud and Adolphus entered the house, and the young man was soon prostrated at his feet, clasping him tightly around the legs, and imploring his permission to marry his daughter.

"Ahem!" remarked Muller.

George Adolphus thought this rather meaningless remark was a favorable indication, and so squeezed the old man's legs harder than before.

"Come, young man," said Mr. Muller, "you are filling my slippers with tears. Rise up and let go my legs."

"Oh, do you give your consent?" sobbed George Adolphus.

"Consent!" roared the old banker, "heavens and earth! Of course I do. Here, Maud, take this lunatic away and get me a dry pair of socks."

And they were happy ever afterward.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

THERE is verdure all along one track of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and none along the other. This is caused by droppings of grain from the eastward-bound freight cars, while those going the other way deposit no seed.

TWO WASHINGTON WRECKS.

An Ex-Delegate Who Keeps a Low City "Dive," and an Ex-Senator Who is a Gambling Tramp

[H. J. R., in Philadelphia Times.]

One name among the list of Territorial Delegates I will not mention. He was in the House for four years, and from the time he entered it until the expiration of the second term he was greatly respected. He was an exceptionally able man, a thinker, a logician and a brilliant speaker. He was college-bred, had spent years in foreign travel, was a lawyer and had been in many responsible official positions. He had been in the Legislature of one of the Western States, had been Receiver of Public Moneys and Surveyor General. While in Congress he lectured before church and scientific societies here, and no man in Congress was more generally respected. Would the reader like to know where this man is now? He is still in Washington and about as low in the human scale as it is possible for a man to be. He first became the victim of a gambler, who was himself at one time a distinguished member of Congress from a great Western State. Together they carried on what they called private club-rooms, and there they fleeced their victims as they could catch them. They were frequently raided by the police, but they managed to get off; but they sank lower and lower each year, until finally they got to the lowest game of "policy." The ex-Congressman from a Western State died a few years ago. The ex-Delegate is now keeping one of the lowest dives in the city. His place is ostensibly a cigar store, but a thin partition separates it from a bagnio of the lowest character. The man flaunts his shame in the broad glare of day, and may be seen at almost any time sitting in front of his disgraceful abode in his shirt-sleeves, brazenly facing people who knew him in his better days.

Here is another case that almost makes one lose faith in human nature. In 1844 there graduated from Harvard University a young man of wonderful promise. He was 22 years old, and the world opened bright and promising before him. He was, I believe, for a time a teacher in Harvard and, subsequently, he founded a very successful school in Massachusetts. Some time afterward he went South as the Principal of a State Normal School. The war coming on he was driven from the State and came North. At the close of the war he went back to the Southern State as Collector of Internal Revenue. When the State was reconstructed he was elected to the United States Senate, and served with distinction for six years. He was Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor and a member of the Appropriations and other important committees. He was a very strong and pleasing speaker and stood high among his colleagues. After his term expired he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and was at times Acting Secretary. It was here that he fell. He was courted and flattered and used. Wine, cards and women did their part to accomplish his fall. There were some very crooked transactions while he was in office, and some way the Assistant Secretary lost his office and landed in jail. He was speedily got out, however, but he became wretchedly poor and got to borrowing 50-cent pieces of his old friends. It was a pitiful sight to see him about and know what he had been. Finally somebody had him appointed to a $1,200 clerkship (he wrote a beautiful hand), and it was thought that he might pick up and recover; but he didn't. He had got a passion for gambling, and whenever he could obtain any money he sought the tiger and, of course, lost it, and soon he lost his little clerkship. I understand he now borrows a dollar or two whenever he can, and goes into the lowest places and plays until it is gone. If he has no money, which is nearly always the case, he will sit where the game is going on and keep the score for the low wretches that infest the dives he visits. He once had a charming family of boys and girls, but the Lord only knows where they are now. If there is anything stranger or more revolting than this in fiction I have never come across it.

Golden Words.

The following extracts are culled from an address by Hon. Horatio Seymour to the young-lady students of Wells Female College, Aurora, N. Y.:

Youth is beautiful in the eyes of age, and it looks with admiration upon the courage with which the young confront the uncertainties of the future, and the faith that leads them to look forward to happiness and success.

Self-cheating is the most common kind of fraud. It is a good rule, when you find that subjects of importance or objects of value are matters of indifference, to conclude that there are some things which you do not, but which you ought to, know.

There is nothing you can learn about any subject which will not give it new interest in your eyes. The deeper your learning the better, but the quality of knowledge is like that of gold, which, although it is reduced to the thinnest leaf, yet makes all the things glitter that it touches.

Surface knowledge is lightly spoken of by the learned, but it is information worked out in the past by toil and study until it is brought within the reach of all.

In the course of my life I have studied all classes of men with care, and, as a rule, I have found those to be the most cheerful and wise whose habits and observations have given the widest range to their mental action, and have brought within the scope of their thoughts the most varied topics, although they may not have been learned with regard to any of them.

Men do not live in the same world. When we look around us we see that they live in very different houses; some are humble houses, but poorly finished; others are costly residences, adorned with paintings and statuary, and everything that art can do to gratify the taste.

We make the world in which we live. It is more disreputable to live in one that is dull and barren than it is to make our home in poor and dilapidated houses.

Intelligence will enable us to cope with the problem of life, to endure its misfortunes with fortitude, and to bear its successes with moderation and wisdom.

The office of the eye is to give facts to the mind. Things are not seen in a true sense merely because they are brought within the range of the vision, but when they have stirred the mind and thoughts have been evolved.

So strong are the enjoyments of looking upon famous objects, or of treading upon ground made sacred by events, that men cross broad oceans to visit them. And through after life they are wiser and happier for the knowledge thus gained.

It may be that some are gifted with aptitudes in certain directions beyond others; that some have faculties for learning, for arts, or for science, that gives them peculiar advantages in their pursuits.

When I am visited at my farm by those who feel no sympathy with nature, and say they have no taste for country life, I make up my mind they do not like it because they do not know enough about the world around them to enjoy its beauties.

No one who has reached the age of three-score years and ten would, upon reflection, be willing to rub out from the experience in life the sorrows which have softened his character, the mistakes which have taught him wisdom, or wrong-doings which he has ever regretted, and which, by their influences, have made the golden threads which may be formed in the texture of his moral character.

Stealing Another's Comfort.

Any one who has stopped over night at a large hotel has been disturbed in the small hours by persons walking in the halls as heavily and carelessly as if it were mid-day. Guests who are up late seem thoughtless of the quiet of those wrapped in slumber. Such conduct is selfishness of which any sensible person ought to be ashamed.

A grave gentleman at the Fifth Avenue Hotel once complained of it to the genial clerk. "I am surprised," he said, "that you harbor thieves in this house."

"Thieves, sir? Harbor thieves? What do you mean, sir? Explain, if you please."

"I mean that I had something stolen from me last night by one of your guests."

"We are all exposed to sneak thieves, sir."

"But this was not a sneak thief. It was a guest in the house, sir, and quartered as comfortably as I was."

"This is very extraordinary, sir. What was stolen from you, sir, and at what hour?"

The gentleman answered with great earnestness. "At 2 o'clock this morning some most precious sleep was stolen from me by one of your guests, and with a pair of boots."

Was not this guest one of the meanest of sneak thieves?

Nerve-Grafting.

Dr. J. Gluck, of Bucharest, lately brought before the ninth congress of the German Society of Surgery of Berlin some interesting results of experiments in nerve-grafting. He cut out a portion of the sciatic nerve of a fowl, and then removed a similar portion of the same nerve from the leg of a rabbit, and placed this in the leg of a fowl, uniting the two ends by sutures. The nerve united, and the paralysis caused, of course, by the excision of the piece of nerve was recovered from. He repeated the experiment, and exhibited the successful results, showing the fowls with full restoration of power. He was led to these experiments by the result of a case of nerve suture. Paralysis of the median had resulted from the extensive destruction of the tissue of the arm by gangrene. Dr. Gluck cut down on the radial nerve and found that part of the nerve was destroyed. He united the two ends by sutures, and the man regained the power of motion, which he had etirely lost. Of course, the experiments of nerve-grafting in animals, adds the *Lancet*, do not warrant the expectation that a similar result could be obtained in the case of the human subject. It is well known that the union and regeneration of nerves occur with greater facility in the case of the lower animals than in man.

A Young Widow.

A certain census enumerator of this city called upon a woman the other day who resides not far from the Capitol, and propounded the usual question as by law directed. The woman said she was a widow, her age was twenty-five and her husband died two years ago. The faithful recorder, on receiving the name of the woman's deceased husband and his occupation when alive surmised that he must have been a relative, if not the same Mr. B—— who was a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers during the war. A conversation ensued, when finally the enumerator innocently asked if her husband was the same Mr. B.—— who died during the war, saying that he himself was a member of the same regiment, and that he was well acquainted with the man. The widow, in a modified tone, replied: "Oh, yes, but that was a long time ago." The amusing part of the affair is that the man has been dead about seventeen years, and if the woman is only twenty-five, she became a widow at the early age of eight years.—*Albany Argus.*

A Grave Joke.

In the Jew of Dickens, Scott and Shakspeare, known respectively as Messrs. Fagin, Isaac and Shylock, may perhaps be found a national ideal of the manhood and generosity of the olden time. Such generosity, indeed, is not uncommon at the present day. In a turbid stream which flows through a village not a thousand miles from Milwaukee a human "floater" was recently found. A Hebrew gentleman happening to pass by while the body was being taken from the water thought that he recognized the lineaments of a brother Israelite, and, being in a generous frame of mind, he offered to assume all of the expenses of a decent burial, which amounted to about $40. The interment was properly made, and about a week or two afterward the Jew found out that he had paid to bury an Irishman. Then he sued the undertaker to get back his $40, but the jury stood four to two against him, and he now mourns, as did Rachel, refusing to be comforted. It's a very grave joke indeed on the Jew, this paying for the burial of an unfortunate Irishman.—*Milwaukee News.*

"How sad!" exclaimed one blade of a pair of scissors to the other; "how sad! We only meet to sever!"

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FARM NOTES.

THE London *Agricultural Gazette* says that Canadian butter is the worst class of butter that is brought to the English market.

FOR every thousand inhabitants this country contains 2,024 cattle, sheep and swine. In European countries the average is only 1,166.

A FOREIGN grower of lilies attributes his success, in part, to the use of deep pots, those eight inches apart being fully fifteen inches deep.

An old dairyman recommends having a faucet in the bottom of the cream jar, so as to draw off the watery portion, which becomes bitter, and imparts a bitter taste to the butter.

IT is in farming as in every other kind of business. No man can make it profitable unless he looks carefully after the details. There are hundreds of ways in which waste must be prevented in order to secure success.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette* says "that while the upper classes may not conquer their prejudices against foreign bacon, the native dealers do not hesitate to buy the American meat at low prices, and retail it at a high price."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural Messenger* has had good results from the application of lime, wood ashes, and old iron put around the roots of fruit trees that were not doing well, thus restoring the trees to a healthy condition and improving the quality of the fruit.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural New Yorker* stops a cow or steer from jumping over fences by nailing a horse-shoe on one forward foot. This prevents the hoof from spreading, and consequently renders the animal unable to spring. This is calculated to be very effectual.

THE London *Farmer*, of recent date says: "We are threatened at all points with American competition. It is mentioned that eggs imported from Chicago have been eaten at Dublin breakfast tables since the month began, and good American butter at 8d. per pound is on sale on the Dublin quays.

THE Royal Society of England has offered two prizes of £25 and £10 each for distinctly new varieties of wheat which shall combine the largest yield of grain and straw per acre with approved form and size, smooth and thin skin, full and white kernel, and high specific gravity in the seed, and with bright, firm and stiff straw.

THE necessity of good walks about the house-yard to the barns and outhouses is apparent to every one during the fall, winter, and early spring months. In the vegetable gardens during the season of culture and harvest, and in the flower garden they should always be found neatly fringed with grass. To make a good walk dig out the earth a few inches deep and fill in a layer of broken stones, brick and the like, then a layer of fine clinkers, and over this spread coal ashes and roll down, if you have a roller. If not, make the surface as smooth and compact as possible by other means, and the weather will do the rest. These walks are hard, clear, durable, and withal cheap.

As a farm represents money, the farmer who improves it improves his financial condition. The more valuable he makes it the more his capital stock is increased, the larger will be his returns, and when he dies the larger will be the patrimony he leaves for his family. Fix up the old home, then. Clean out the fence corners. Destroy the noxious weeds. Grub out the hazel and sassafras. Burn out the stumps. Clean off the logs and stones. Make a paradise on earth of your farm, for are you not to live on it while you remain on earth, and will not your family live on it when you lie in yonder graveyard? Plant out good orchards so that your family may enjoy the good fruit that you had the foresight and energy to provide for them. Leave a good record behind you.

RADISHES may be grown in a very few days by the following method: Let some good radish seed soak in water for twenty-four hours, then put in a bag and expose it to the sun. In the course of the day germination will commence. The seed must be sown in a well-manured hot-bed, and watered from time to time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk and be good to eat. If it be required to get good radishes in winter during the severe cold, an old cask should be sawed in two and one-half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed beginning to shoot as before must be then sown in, the other half of the barrel put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apparatus carried down into the cellar. For watering, lukewarm water should be used as before. In the course of five or six days the radishes will be fit to eat.—*New England Farmer.*

The Destruction of Game Food.

So long as America continued in the occupation of the aborigines, the order of nature was apparently but little disturbed. The buffalo and deer, the wild fowl and turkeys, furnished abundant food to the savages without serious encroachment upon the fertility of nature. In savage life there appears to be no wanton or unnecessary destruction of the natural means of support. It was reserved for the civilized white man to carry on a wanton war against the bounty of nature, and kill and destroy, without thought or study of those imperative laws under which nature holds in trust the food supply of man. From the first settlement of the country, the process of eradicating and annihilating the useful animals, birds, and fishes natural to the country has been carried on with an energy and success but too characteristic of the Saxon race. Large tracts of land have been entirely depopulated of their animals and useful birds. The buffalo on his native plains has become an object of rare curiosity. Deer are limited to the remoter mountain ranges or extensive tracts of barren woods. The wild fowl, which swarmed in New England during the first settlement of the country, and for a long time afterward, have almost disappeared. The last wild turkey was killed in Massachusetts nearly half a century ago. There is probably no sportsman living who has killed a grouse on Martha's Vineyard, the last refuge in the northeast of that most valuable bird. Plover still migrate, though in diminished numbers, from their breeding-places in the far north to their winter homes in the south, but they carefully avoid the northeastern coasts. No one in this generation has seen a wild swan alighting on the waters of Massachusetts. They once abounded there. Even the wild geese find no resting-place here, but are expelled as if they were tramps and vagabonds.—*International Review.*

TO PREVENT DROWNING.

A Clergyman's Wonderful Invention to Save Life in the Water.

(From the Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph.)

A Wesleyan minister—the Rev. W. Cowell Brown—has patented an invention which appears to be a simple and practical means of lessening the number of deaths by drowning. A chemical preparation is inserted in a portion of the coat, waistcoat or dress. It does not add to the weight or in any way alter the appearance of the garment. The preparation is inserted between the lining and the cloth; in the case of a coat it is placed on each side of the breast and up the back. The moment a man falls in the water the coat inflates, and he cannot keep his head under the waves. The invention was practically tested at the swimming bath of the Sheffield Bath Company. First, two small pieces of linen, with part of the preparation inserted between the folds, were thrown into the water. The linen instantly inflated so as to form a miniature cushion, and floated about the bath. An attendant of the company then put on a coat with the preparation inserted in it. He first went under a shower bath, where he was thoroughly drenched, to show that inflation would not take place under the ordinary circumstances of a shower. Under the shower bath the coat did not alter its proportions in any way whatever. The attendant then took a "header" into the water. He reappeared at the surface almost immediately and the coat promptly inflated. Entering a part of the bath deep enough to take him up to the eyes he could not touch bottom at all and the water scarcely reached his chin. By a struggle he dived partly beneath the surface, but came up again instantly. Divesting himself of the garment, it floated about the bath until it was taken out. The inventor then attached a piece of lead weighing three pounds to his appliance, which presents the appearance of a short sleeve, or lining, and threw it into the water. The sleeve, on touching the water, instantly expanded, like a small bolster, and floated about the bath well out of the water, sustaining the lead weight till both were fished out. The experiments were as interesting as they were successful. The inventor states that his apparatus, which would simply form an additional lining inserted in a portion of the garment, would sustain a person in the water as long as he could possibly endure the exposure. For forty-five or fifty hours it would be effective for its purpose. In the event of a person losing consciousness the lining in the back would form a kind of bed, and that in the breast a pair of pillows, against which his head would rest.

He Obeyed Orders.

It was just this side of Detroit that a man entered the car, took a seat, and devoted his attention to the morning paper. After a time the conductor came along and touched him gently on the shoulder, but without effect. Again he tapped the passenger on the arm, but there was no response, and the official had to speak.

"Ticket, sir?"

The traveler looked wearily up from his paper, and said:

"I haven't any ticket."

"Money, then," said the conductor.

"I haven't any money."

"You must get off at the next station."

"I will," was the submissive response, and the conductor passed along. The train stopped at the next station, started again, and was bowling along at thirty miles an hour, when the conductor again came through, and saw the traveler on the same seat as before.

"I told you to get out of this car," he said, somewhat sternly.

"You did."

"Why didn't you do it?"

"I did."

"And then got on again?"

"I did."

"Now look here, my friend, I don't want any more of this nonsense. Get out of the car at the next station, and stay out. You hear me!"

Again the train stopped and again it started, and again, but, in another car, the conductor found the self-same traveler, as calm as a June morning.

"You here again?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Didn't I tell you to get off this train and stay off?"

"No."

"I did."

"No; you told me to get out of that car and stay out, and I did."

"Now, my friend," said the conductor, "listen to me, and mind you do just what I tell you. At the next station get off this train and stay off. Do just what I tell you, or you will get into trouble."

"Agreed," said the traveler, and the conductor passed on.

Again the train stopped and started, and again the traveler turned up on the train. The conductor was just reaching for the bell-rope to stop the train and eject him summarily, when the traveler stayed his hand.

"I obeyed orders," he said. "You told me to do just as you ordered. I got out, and stayed out until you said 'All aboard!' Then I got aboard, for I didn't want to get into trouble, you know."

The conductor gave him his hand, and it was noticed that, later in the day, they ate together in the dining-car, and ate heartily.—*Boston Transcript.*

College Students as Waiters.

Some of the college students who have tried on the waiters' aprons at the summer hotels this season have learned that it is not so much fun to be a waiter as to board at a high-toned hotel and pay $4 per day. Several Bates Collegians have retired after twenty-four or thirty-six hours of life in the kitchen. One of them said: "Why, they don't know a fellow down there, when they see him out of the dining hall. They don't allow a waiter to go in and out any other way than by the back door. They won't have him around the front part of the house at all. I always have been accustomed to go in the front door when I wished, and couldn't stand it. I staid there one day, and then packed my trunk and left, without saying a word to anyone. I'd rather teach school at $25 a month, and board around." Another collegian, who struck in at one of Maine's most popular seaside hotels, gave a highly-colored account of his being quartered with hostlers, porters, and bootblacks, and said they fed him on last season's biscuit. He remained just twelve hours, and went home to the paternal hay-field. Other students stand it bravely.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

PASSING SMILES.

CABINET-MAKERS in Illinois are kept busy making furniture once owned and used by Abraham Lincoln.

THE jewel of a servant girl is the one who hangs all her mistress' embroidered underwear on that portion of the line which is most conspicuous to the neighbors' eyes.

AUGUSTUS DABBLE (artist)—"Don't you think it is about time I exhibited something?" Severe critic (examining Dabble's latest production)—"Yes, a little talent, for instance."

A MAN may object to wearing buttonhole bouquets, but it's astonishing with what fortitude he goes through the ordeal of having one pinned on, if the donner happens to be young and pretty.

WHEN a Cheyenne young man wants to amuse the girls at a picnic, he exhibits his skill in expectorating at a mark eight feet away, and if he hits it four times out of five they think he's "dreadful cute."

"OUR time is indeed brief," said Thompson, "but before we go out of office I'll get a United States ship up the Wabash River, or burst that infernal river to everlasting smash in the attempt."—*Punch.*

WHEN they can't make an Albany baby quit crying, in any other way, they let him crawl under a bed and make him believe they think he's lost, and are looking for him, and he will keep quiet for two hours.

SOME people are affected differently by different efforts from what other people who are not affected similarly by an agency that is like unto the same kind of an agent bearing proportion to the first cause.—*Cincinnati Gazette.* Liar!—*Peck's Sun.*

A TENNESSEE suitor wrote to his sweetheart as follows: "Your father kicked me last night, and forbade me the house. If I whipped him would it lessen your love for me?" She replied that it would not, and the parent was soundly thrashed.

A YOUNG lady, not accustomed to waltzing, at the earnest solicitation of a friend made the attempt in this city recently. When the music ceased another friend approached and said, gayly: "Well, I see you got through all right." "Yes," was the reply, "but it was a tight squeeze."

ONE Scotchman, afflicted with a very bad cough, meeting another Scotchman, profanely remarked to him that "this —— cough would certainly carry him off some day like a rocket." "Aye, aye," observed No. 2; "it's my opinion, however, if you dinna mend your manners, ye'll tak' a contrary direction!"

SARAH BERNHARDT is said to be of a revengeful disposition, and, as she is about to visit this country, we want it distinctly understood that we never said she was thirty-six. We don't believe she is over eighteen, and she certainly doesn't look as if she was just sixteen. This last statement we will make affidavit to.—*Boston Post.*

AN AWFUL CRAMMER.—Proprietor of boarding house (taking stout gent aside,) "You'll excuse me, Mr. Sharpset, but your appetite is so large that I shall be compelled to charge you a shilling extra. It can't be done at two shillings!" Diner—"No! For heaven's sake don't do that! I can eat two shillings' worth easy; but if I have to do three—I really—'afraid I should—but I'll try!"—*London Punch.*

A CERTAIN young Boston bachelor, wealthy but modest, was taking his bath one morning when his telephone called him. He sprang from the tub and was horrified to hear that a lady, wife of a distinguished New York Democratic banker, was at the other end of the wire, a mile away. It would never do for him to carry on a conversation with a lady in his present condition. "Excuse me. A thousand pardons!" he cried, aghast. He donned his pressing gown and then repaired to the telephone and conversed without fear of molestation.

"WELL, my man," said a philanthropist to a hardened-looking chap confined in the New Orleans parish prison, "what are you in for?" "In for thirty days, I reckon," said the prisoner sullenly. "No, not that. What offense did you commit?" "Didn't commit anything. The Judge committed me." "Well, you must have been accused of some crime?" "Oh, yes; I was accused of trying to get on the police." "Nonsense. Trying to get on the police is no crime. I have myself recommended many worthy men for positions on the police force, and have helped to get them on." "It is a fact. That is all I was sent here for. You see, there were two of us, and we both tried to get on the same policeman. We had him down, but some of the other peelers thought we were crowding the man too hard, and—" "That will do sir," said the philanthropist, "I understand your case perfectly. Here are a few tracts for the improvement of your mind, which just now appears to be a little warped."

Crisp and Satisfactory.

A correspondent wishes to know if we can recall the rest of that beautiful poem commencing:

A farmer sat in his easy chair,
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife with busy care
Was clearing the dinner away;
A sweet little girl with fine blue eyes
On her grandfather's knee was catching flies.

It gives us a good deal of pleasure to say we cannot. In the first place, no man ever found an easy-chair on a farm. Secondly, no farmer ever left any dinner for his hale old wife to clear away. Thirdly, there never was a child that could catch flies—we used to try it. When you come to analyze one of these sentimental poems it never fails to turn out a mass of prettily-worded lies.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ALL SORTS.

To bring up a child in the way it should go, lead the way.

A $50 PAINTED fan raises no more wind than the 5-cent palm-leaf.

THE hay crop of New Jersey amounts to 500,000 tons annually.

A TUNNEL under the St. Lawrence river at Montreal is to be undertaken.

THE Duke of Wellington's plate has been estimated to be worth $1,500,000.

BY means of an improved telephone the Adelaide (Australia) postoffice chimes have been distinctly heard as far away as Port Augusta, 240 miles distant.

A MAN near Reading has killed a copperhead snake that was thirty-seven inches long, and had eighty-eight young ones, all alive, from four to six inches long.

A SUMMARY of the national receipts and expenditures of Japan for a period of eight years has been issued, from which it appears that a surplus of $46,000,000 resulted.

SEVERAL Cuban ladies have formed a little colony of their own at Saratoga. They dress magnificently and display the finest of diamonds in dazzling profusion.

IN former years Austria used to import a considerable quantity of sugar and export little. Bounties having stimulated home production, there are now no imports of sugar, but large exports.

GEORGE POMEROY, of Madison, N. J., who has just left an estate estimated at $15,000,000, gave to Mrs. Luther Clapp, of Gloversville, his sister, $2,000. He must have been a heartless old curmudgeon.

A WOMAN in Marshall county, Kan., has had bad luck with husbands. Two of them were hanged by vigilance committees, a third was sent to the penitentiary, and a fourth committed suicide. Nothing has yet happened to the fifth.

A SAN FRANCISCO manufacturer has received from the interior of the State an order for a pair of boots which, if the numbers in use ran so high, would be eighteens in size. They will be seventeen and three-quarters inches in length and five inches in width. The man who is to wear them is small, except as to hands and feet.

THE enormous public indebtedness of Canada excites grave apprehension in the minds of thoughtful men. The system of decentralization has added largely to the cost of government, and this has been greatly felt in the recent period of depression. It is believed that the value of real estate in Montreal has declined more than $10,000,000 in the past ten years.

A BOY was caught by the leg while bathing at Altoona, Pa., and drawn under the water. The assailant, he says, was a black animal with immense jaws. He struggled frantically and got away, but not until his leg had been so mangled that amputation was necessary. It is thought that an alligator escaped from a car in a railroad accident near the place last spring.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, just issued, of cases of eviction which have come under the knowledge of the constabulary in Ireland shows that during 1877 406 families were evicted; in 1878, 834 families; and in 1879 there were 1,098. During the current year, up to June 20, there have been 1,060 families evicted. The aim of Mr. Forster's bill is to prevent further extermination. Hence landlords' opposition.

A Person of Importance.

The hotel clerk's chief idiosyncracy is his unruffled self-conceit. Whether he summons the bell-boy or porter, writes out the dinner bill of fare, adds up your bill, chews the end of a toothpick or surveys himself in the glass, he assumes the air of one who evidently thinks no small things of himself. The hotel clerk first, and after him the deluge. Some of these gentlemen are so very far gone in self-esteem that they effect a sham asceticism, being reserved in their manner, answering in monosyllables, and speaking in subdued cadences, as if a scarcity of speech and modulation of the voice were the indications of true dignity. The best passport to the good graces of these individuals is dress.

Should the guest arrive travel-stained and in modest attire, the clerk sniffs him at once and relegates him to a room at the top of the house. On the other hand, should the guest appear in a vest of many colors, and have the appearance of being some tailor's walking advertisement, shining with ointment and smelling of bandoline, he is received with a smirk and a smile, and assigned to one of the best rooms in the house. Hotel clerks may change their climate, but it is not often they change their manners, and to all guests they bear themselves with a supercilious air, as if the obligations were all on their side and they regarded the traveling public as interlopers, trying to make their way on cheek, and upon whom a very strict watch should be kept.

Weather Wisdom.

"Gem'len," said the President, "I fink dat de inhabitants of dis kentry am payin' altogether too much 'tenshun to dis wedder queshun. Dar's a groan o' dispair when it's hot an' a growl o' dis pleshur when it's cold. If it rains somebody raises a row, an' if it's dry somebody else has a bone to pick wid de powers above. Ebery red-headed, one-hoss white man—ebery broken-down old two-cent darky, has got de ideah in his head dat de Lawd am boun' to send him long jist de sort o' wedder he wants, no matter 'bout de rest of de kentry. De ole man Rubottom, libin' up dar by my cabin, has got about fifteen cents worf o' garden truck back of his house, an' when it's hot or cold or wet or dry, he am so agitated dat he forgits dat any odder soul in dis kentry has sot out an onion or planted a 'tater. Mo' dan fifty y'ars ago I come to de conclusion dat I mus' put up wid sich wedder as de Lawd gim me, no matter whedder it brought on chilblains or rheumatics, an' it was a great burden off my mind. I take it jist as it comes, keepin' de ole umbrella in good repair, an' I doan' know nuffin' 'bout almanacks an' I doan' want to."—*Lime-Kiln Club Proceedings, Detroit Free Press.*

A QUANTITY of sea shells were bored up from a well twenty-seven feet deep, in Sumter county, S. C.

Tale of a Texas Tarantula.

C. D. Parham, messenger for the Southern Express, is responsible for the following story: While at Texarkana in the discharge of his duties, he purchased some peaches of a boy who was vending them on the depot platform. They were unusually large and fine, being of the clingstone order, and Mr. Parham devoured the first one with great relish. The second one was even more toothsome, and, after removing all the meat that was possible from the stone, he placed the latter in his mouth while he turned to attend to some duty. Several times he felt something tickle the roof of his mouth, and, when at leisure, again he examined the stone carefully. Protruding from one edge of it he discovered something that resembled a spider's leg, and, when touched with a knife, it gave evidence of life. Mr. Parham called to his side George Stanton, an Iron Mountain engineer, and J. B. Martin, agent for the Southern Express at Texarkana. The stone was carefully opened with a knife, and there, snugly imbedded, was a centipede. It was in a torpid state at first, but the sunlight brought it into full vigor in a very few seconds, and it began to look around for a place of more safety. It was placed under a hat until a bottle could be procured. It was forced into its new glass prison and securely corked with the intention of bringing it to St. Louis. On the trip the bottle was accidentally broken, and Mr. Parham was compelled, much against his will, to kill his dangerous prisoner. It measured a fraction less than two inches in length.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Physically Fine, but Vile Morally.

The Afghans are Mohammedans of the faith Sunni; they reverence the first four Khalifs, and have no particular veneration for the prophet (Khalif) Ali. They are split up into tribes, clans and families, each under its own head, commander, or Sirdar; and they are often at war or feud, and often engaged in conspiracies, rebellions and assassinations. They are tall, burly, active men, with olive complexions, dark Jewish features, black eyes and long black hair hanging down in curls. Their countenances are calm, and they affect a frankness and bonhomie; they will sometimes indulge in rude jocularity; but their expression is savage, and evil passions are often raging in their hearts like hidden fires. They are bloodthirsty, deceitful and depraved, ready to sell their country, their honor, and their very souls for lucre. They care for nothing but fighting and loot, delighting in the din of arms, the turmoil of battle, and the plunder of the killed and wounded; without any relish for home life or domestic ties; without a sting of remorse or a sense of shame. There are no people on earth having a finer physique or viler morals. They are the relics of a nation who have played out their parts in history. In bygone ages they conquered Hindoostan on the one side and Persia on the other; but the conquering instinct has died away amid the incessant discord of family feuds and domestic broils.—*Wheeler's "Short History of India."*

Large Crops of Corn Fodder.

Several correspondents in a late issue of the *Country Gentleman* seem to have given from actual weight on small patches of their fields, pretty reliable estimates of the amounts which were grown per acre, previous to the curing of the corn. They state these weights at 28, 35, 36, and 45 tons, respectively, per acre. The latter was sowed in drills three feet apart, using three bushels of seed per acre, and the season was perfect in every respect for its growth. They do not state what the weather was when the corn was cut, or the time of day it was done. To be fair in such a trial, the weather ought to be sunny two days before, and the stalks not cut till all the morning dew was dried off. Dr. Bailey, of Massachusetts, asserts, that he can grow 75 tons of cornstalks per acre. If he does, we think he will have to resort to the Cuzco sort, of Peru, which grows there 25 feet high or more, and is three inchs in diameter, or so, at the butt. This would be about as eatable and digestible as *cord wood*, unless his method of ensilage can transform it to palatable fodder. He is now cultivating a mammoth ensilage corn, of which he thinks highly. We hope when his crop of this has been gathered and fed to his animals, he will give not only its yield per acre, but the value of its fodder to his stock in comparison with the smaller sweet corn.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Didn't Affiliate.

A colored man was busily engaged in sawing some wood for a Galveston gentleman. The "man and brother" had a large Masonic breast-pin on his shirt bosom.

"Do you colored Masons and white Masons affiliate?"

"Don't fillyate wuff a cuss."

"What's the matter?"

"Dunno, boss, but I'se tried it. Dar is a barkeeper in dis town what toted dis heah berry same emblem. I was in distress; hadn't had a dram all dat morning. I cum in and gave de distress signal."

"Did he respond?"

"He didn't respond right. He made a motion at de doah wid one hand and reached under de bar. I made the sign once moah, and he fotched me between de shoulders wid de bung-starter, jess as I was gettin' out de doah."

SALT water is being distributed through Brooklyn daily, in three-gallon cans, for sponge baths for invalids and children. The water is pumped at night at the end of the iron pier, and is sold for 4 cents a gallon.

DON'T RENT
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Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A MAN at Kansas City could not win the girl whom he wanted, and therefore married her sister. The wife soon learned the truth, and advised that the mistake be rectified. The sister assented, and a divorce, followed by a marriage ceremony, has apparently settled matters to the satisfaction of all parties.

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Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
READ! SAVE THOUSANDS

IN USE SINCE 1855
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only *absolute cure* for all Affections of the Kidneys, in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally *efficacious*, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and know it best.
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound . We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 25c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

A Fearful Picture.

But now the struggle is over, I can survey the field and measure the losses. I had a position high and holy. This demon tore from around me the robes of my sacred office and sent me forth churchless and godless, a very hissing and by-word among men. Afterward I had business large and lucrative, and my voice in all large courts was heard pleading for justice, mercy and right. But the dust gathered on my unopened books, and no foot-fall crossed the threshold of my drunkard's office. I had moneys ample for all necessities, but they took wings to feed the coffers of the devil that possessed me. I had a home adorned with all that wealth and exquisite taste could suggest. This devil crossed its threshold and the light faded from its chambers; the fire went out on the holiest of altars, and, leading me through its portals, despair walked forth with her, and sorrow and anguish lingered within. I had children, beautiful as a dream of morning, and they had so entwined themselves around their father's heart that no matter where it might wander, ever it came back to them on the bright wings of a father's undying love. My destroyer took their hands in his and led them away. I had a wife whose charms of mind and person were such that to see her was to remember, and to know her was to love. For thirteen years we walked the rugged path of life together, rejoicing in its sunshine, and sorrowing in its shade. The infernal monster couldn't spare me even this. I had a mother who for long, long years had not left her chair, a victim of suffering and disease, and her choicest delight was in the reflection that the lessons which she had taught at her knee had taken root in the heart of her youngest born, and that he was useful to his fellows and an honor to her who bore him. But the thunderbolt reached even there, and there it did its most cruel work. Other days may cure all but this. Ah, me! never a word of reproach from her lips; only a tender caress; only a shadow of a great and unspoken grief gathering over her dear old face; only a trembling hand laid more lovingly on my head; only a closer clinging to the cross; only a piteous appeal to heaven if her cup at last were not full. And while her boy raved in his wild delirum two thousand miles away, the pitying angels pushed the golden gates ajar, and the mother of the drunkard entered into rest.

And thus I stand, a clergyman without a cure; a barrister without a brief or business; a father without a child; a son without a parent; a husband without a wife; a man without a hope—all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink.

◆

"Take Your Religion."

"Good-by," said Uncle John to Will, as he entered the cars for a few weeks' vacation in the country. "Good-by, Will. Got everything along?"

"Yes uncle, I think I have. There is my trunk, and satchel, and gun, and umbrella, and—"

"There, boy, I don't mean those traps. They're not everything."

"What then?"

"Oh, something more important."

"I guess I've got money enough to take me there."

"Not that, my child."

"Well, I believe you think I've forgotten my bible, but I haven't."

"I hope you haven't forgotten that; though, to be sure, it is an easy matter to take it along, just for the respectability of the thing. Mind you use it. But how about your religion? Many professed christians take a vacation from their religion, just as they do from their business. Don't do that my boy. Take your religion with you. You need it. Others need it too."

"Thank you, uncle."

"Take your religion along," sounded in the young lad's ears as he took a seat in the cars. It made him feel more courteous to his fellow-travelers. It helped him speak a word to them.

"Take your religion along," echoed a still small voice, as he met old friends in the country village, and it helped him to say a word for Christ. It sounded from the church bell, and prompted him to speak for his Master in the little village prayer meeting, where a new voice was a great encouragement. It urged him to take the place of an absent teacher, and tell a class of lads how pleasant he found it serving Jesus.

Months have passed since then, but many still thankfully remember the young man who took his religion along. —Baptist Weekly.

◆

A young lady, not accustomed to waltzing, at the earnest solicitation of a friend made the attempt in this city recently. When the music ceased another friend approached and said gayly: "Well, I see you got through all right." "Yes," was the reply, "but it was a tight squeeze."

◆

A young man from Texas married a girl in North Carolina, and then proposed to leave her while he worked his way back to his Texas home, in the hope of there earning money enough to send for her. She said, however, that she would rather accompany him afoot. They therefore made the journey of 1,600 miles as tramps, but their good appearance gained for them considerable help along the way, and for the last fifty miles they rode triumphantly in a carriage, provided by an enthusiastic admirer of their pluck.

Attractions in Scribner.

"Mr. Pickwick and Nicholas Nickleby" is the attractive title of the opening illustrated paper in Scribner's for September; the actual scenes of two of Dickens' most popular works being here portrayed. But the most important pictorial feature of the number is the beginning of the life of "Jean Francois Millet—Peasant and Painter," illustrated with fac-simile reproductions of Millet's works, by the process so much in use in "L'Art" and other French art periodicals, that of Yves and Barret. This biography should not only be interesting to artists and art students, but to all who are interested in the struggles of genius. Those who have read the work in advance declare it to be as interesting as a novel. Another point in the September number is a paper by E. B. Washburne, the late minister to France, on "Thomas Paine and the French Revolution," containing, as it does, several documents hitherto unpublished, and adding a most interesting chapter to the history of the French Revolution. The paper in the July Scribner, "Does Vivisection Pay?" meets with a temperate and readable reply entitled "The Value of Vivisection," by Dr. H. C. Wood, clinical professor of diseases of the nervous system in the university of Pennsylvania. It is not too much to say that the true story "Eighteen Years Alone" is one of the most pathetic and remarkable tales of actual experience ever printed—it is of a savage woman who leaped into the sea to save her child, and was thus doomed to a solitary island-life for eighteen years. "Over the Balkans with Gourko" is by Lieutenant Francis V. Green, the United States army officer sent out by the government to observe the operations of the Russian army during the late war. If the above-named article is particularly interesting to soldiers, sailors will find special interest in "The Loss of the Oneida," an account with illustrations, of the collision between the U. S. steamship Oneida and the British merchant vessel Bombay, in the Bay of Yokohama, in 1870. The true statement of the case, it seems, has not heretofore appeared in a popular form, and this description, by Lieutenant T. A. Lyons, U. S. N., who was in the vicinity when the accident happened, throws new light on the matter, and shows where the blame should rest. Taking into consideration the numerous collisions which have occurred in our own waters lately, this paper might almost be called "timely." "When Woods are Green" is a seasonable paper, illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Swain Gifford. That Catholic institution—"Georgetown College, D. C."—is described by D. A. Casserly, and illustrated by Sheppard, Blum, Vanderhoof and others. A. R. Macdonough contributes an essay (with portrait) on "Richard Henry Stoddard," and Lina Redwood Fairfax, a story, "Hickett's Hollow." "Peter the Great" and "The Grandissimes" are continued; the former, which is fully illustrated, describes the German suburb of Moscow during Peter's time, its influence on Russian manners and customs, and Peter's friends and life therein. The poetry of the number is by Emma Lazarus, Dora Reade Goodale, Mary L. Ritter, E. D. R. Bianciardi and others. In "Topics of the Time," Doctor Holland discusses "The Presidential Campaign" and "Dandyism;" "Letters to Young Mothers" are continued in "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress" contains reviews of White's "Everyday English," Howells' "Undiscovered Country" and other new books; "The World's Work" contains an account (with diagram) of the invention of a new hot-air pumping engine, and the first complete description that has yet been published of Prof. Mayer's Topophone; "Bric-a-brac" continues "Uncle Esek's Wisdom," and contains "The Ballade of the Candidate," etc.

◆

Senator Wallace's Advice.

[From his Speech at Reading, Pa.]

"Pennsylvania is to be one of the great battle-grounds of this campaign, and we propose to make a start right here in this Gibraltar of the democracy. In this great canvass we propose to organize at the very bottom. We intend to start with the young men, in the earliest school of politics, and work assiduously during the month of August, so that every voter will be ready by the first day of September. The campaign has been most auspiciously begun. The organization thus far is of the most satisfactory character. It should spur every democrat on to active work. Don't put too much confidence in brass bands. Count noses! Bring out every vote. Commence at the bottom and work up, so that when election day comes our great vote can be silently and effectively dropped into the ballot-box, and our great soldier-statesman candidate, General Hancock, elected."

◆

Nothing is more common than to hear old people utter querulous complaints about their deafness; but those who do so are not perhaps aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purpose, it being intended to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noise or sounds from without but discomposes the enfeebled mind, and prevents peaceful meditation. Indeed, the gradual withdrawal of all the senses and the decay of the frame in old age have been wisely ordered in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a perfect state of existence.

"Say, ma, why is death like a dog's tail? Bet you can't guess? Now, put down your rollin'-pin and think." "I've heard that, Tom, it's old—very old. Death is like a dog's tail because it is bound to a-cur; but if you don't just go out and hoopalow at that wood pile, so I can bake, you won't have any pie to-morrer."

◆

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:20; Fremont, 5:48; Reading 6:15; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:45, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m, there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p. m;

12:31 P. M—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:38; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

5:39 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:31; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:14; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m; Buffalo, 8:30 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit; 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:30 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:10, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:23; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:30; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 30; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10:30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3:50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 35 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 29 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 06 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 10 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail....12:31 p. m.	Mail....3:20 p. m.
Accom'n....12:57 a. m.	Accom'n....6:57 a. m.
Local F't....4:15 p. m.	Local F't....6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler....1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport, 6:48 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limit'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	11 45pm	9 10 am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	[illegible]	10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 41
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex	No. 8, Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 48		9 45	2 00am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 10am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 08
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15am	[illegible]	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 56	2 26
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	3 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 40 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 30pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 33	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 38
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 20
Milford Junction		1 20	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

PINCHIN & BOYLE, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the DeKalb circuit court. October term, 1880.

George B. Tompson is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Elisabeth A. Tompson, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 8th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences October, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 10th day of August 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.
3-3w.

[illegible] LANDERS.

[illegible] Candidate for Governor [illegible] Mr. Porter and [illegible] Him Alive.

Speech of Hon. Franklin Landers, [illegible] at Seymour, Ind., August [illegible], 1880.

[illegible]

[illegible] bondage for the soldier [illegible] whenever an election is [illegible] whenever soldiers have asked that their services shall be recognized, as they did in asking Congress that their bounties should be equalized, that measure received its death-blow at the hands of a Republican President. No measure in the interest of the bondholder was ever vetoed by him. The law to increase his own salary [illegible] was readily signed by him. I voted when in Congress in favor of equalizing these bounties, and I did it on principle. A Government like ours needs no standing army. If laws are made fair and honorable they can be enforced without an army. We only need an army when we are invaded, or when there is a great insurrection at home. We rely on the fields and shops for an army, and the Government ought to [illegible] so called into service in such a way that there never will be any doubt about our getting an army at the first tap of the drum. The men who went into the army first were paid the least. I want that equalized, as an encouragement to volunteering hereafter. We can afford to be liberal with our soldiers, as we have them only when needed. They are not quartered on the country in time of peace, as [illegible] not to be.

But to return to the bonded debt the Republican leaders claim so much credit for. They were not satisfied with the legislation of [illegible]. The bonds and the law under which they were issued were still against them, as no provision was made for coin payment; hence the necessity for the law of 1870, which provided for the issue of new bonds payable in coin. The law provided they were to be payable in coin of the standard value that then existed, which was 25 8-10 grains of gold, or 412½ grains of silver to the dollar. The old bonds have been taken up, and this new bond, with its coin provision, has been substituted and the question has been settled by the Republican party. That party has placed it entirely out of the reach of legislation now, and all that we can do is to denounce it for its management of the public debt in the interest of the bondholder and against the laborer and producer, thus saddling upon the country for generations to come the burden of an enormous debt and forcing its payment in par money, when we got money therefor not worth [illegible] cents on the dollar. Had the volume of currency of the country remained at what it was when the war closed [illegible] would have been worse than during the war, and the taxes remained as they were, we could have had the debt paid off long before this, and been back to as sound a basis as we are now, with no debt upon us. The currency has been contracted, the money has been brought to par and the debt has been left hanging over us like a millstone around our necks. We can not escape legislation that has been enacted; we must accept legislation as it is, and deal with existing facts.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Under existing circumstances our platform is right: that we are in favor of money—gold, silver and paper—issued by the Government. The third resolution of our platform declares that the coin and paper money of the country should be of universal value and readily convertible, and should have as great purchasing power as the money of other first-class commercial countries of the world, and that paper money, like the coin, should be furnished by the United States, and should not be in excess of such quantity as will be, and remain always at par with coin.

Mr. Schurz, in his late speech in Indianapolis, draws a contrast between the Republican candidate for Governor in this State and myself. He says I am one of the leaders of the wildest inflation movements, and one of the most vociferous advocates of the repeal of the Resumption act. I have stated to you, gentlemen, the purpose for which I wished to use the inflated currency given us by the Republican party. I wished to pay off the debt, as I stated, in money of the kind received. That purpose has been put out of our power, as I have also stated, by the Republican party. The debt being funded in those new bonds, no man has since heard me advocate inflation. The currency had been inflated by the Republican party, and I opposed contraction till we paid off the debt. The resumption law provided for contraction and I opposed it, as he says, for I was opposed to retiring the greenbacks as provided by that law. "Where," Mr. Schurz asks, "would our prosperity be, had he and his followers prevailed?" I answer: We have prevailed; our policy is to-day the policy of the Government and the country. We have defeated the execution of the resumption law, as provided by the law itself. The destruction of the greenbacks as a currency was the object of the law, and that being defeated, we have accomplished our purpose. We have the greenbacks with us, notwithstanding the resumption law; and we have them because of Democratic legislation—because of a law passed by the Democratic party for the reissue of greenbacks, instead of destroying them when redeemed under the resumption law. This Democratic law is entitled, "An act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes;" but in a suit now pending in the United States Courts, managed by Republican leaders, they expect to get a decision declaring it unconstitutional.

The resolution in our platform has ever been my doctrine for a sound business policy, and we are now looking to nothing else but business. We have been brought to that by contraction, and the debt placed out of our reach for payment, as I have stated, in any other way than with coin. Gold, silver and paper issued by the Government is the policy of the Democratic party to-day, and has ever been my policy, except when we had been carried so far from it by the Republican party, and such a business debt piled upon us, twice as large as it would have been had it not been for a deviation from that policy. The policy of the Republican party was ever different from mine and from the Democratic party. Its policy was to go back to resumption upon a gold basis and have nothing but gold money.

The Republican party having demonetized silver in 1873 and passed a resumption law for the retirement of greenbacks in 1875, we Democrats said, as has been charged by Mr. Porter and other Republican speakers, that to go back to a gold basis, retiring greenbacks with no silver in circulation, was nothing but bankruptcy to the entire country, or, at least, of that portion of it in debt. And while the policy of the Republican party remained as the policy of the country there never was such a record of bankruptcy known in the history of the world. Every man of feeling was shocked; the business of the country was paralyzed, and the money that we had was kept close in reserve, except when used to buy property at still lower rates. It mattered not how low the rate was, it was expected to be less.

I can give you some idea of the bankruptcy and loss and ruin done by this Republican policy, by reference to R. G. Dunn & Co.'s commercial reports, that firm being one of the principal commercial agencies in the country. They give a list of failures in the United States from 1873 to 1877, in the aggregate, as follows: Number of failures, 40,776; total liabilities, $1,[illegible]. And these immense figures are but a fraction of the sum total of disasters that have fallen upon the country. The recorded liabilities of those who went down beneath the current of Republican financiering while underlying the course of contraction, furnishes [illegible] data upon which to predicate a satisfactory estimate of other losses, the sum total of which, by those most familiar with the subject, of shrinkage in the value of real estate is estimated at [illegible] per cent., or $[illegible] [illegible] by throwing at least [illegible] working people out of employment [illegible] [illegible] the Republican party upon the [illegible] policy of our country was checked by Democratic legislation. If we had looked exclusively to party considerations we would not have checked it; but looking only to the interests of the country at large, we felt bound, as Democrats, to check up a policy that was ruining the country, although Republican demagogues may claim the credit for it. Mr. Schurz, even, claims that the prosperity of the country is due to Republican policy. I have shown what the Republican policy has led to. Mr. Porter in his loud [illegible] similar claims, and I presume the smaller lights in his party will follow, and set up the same claims.

[illegible] OF GREENBACKS, INSTEAD OF THEIR [illegible] ANNIHILATION.

Mr. Porter says the Republican party brought the old greenback to par. [illegible] that was what you wanted. I admit that was what you wanted, but had it not been for the Democratic legislation which I have referred to, in passing a law for the reissue of greenbacks, where would you have been? You would have had the ashes the greenbacks would have made instead of the greenbacks themselves. The Republican law provided for their redemption and their retirement, but the Democratic law provided for their reissue, thus stopping the depreciation of property. Republicans will no doubt say but few greenbacks have been offered for redemption, and therefore but few of them would have went to ashes under their law. But suppose the policy of the Republican party had been carried out, [illegible]

[illegible] quality, being then no longer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Congress. [illegible]

It will be a source of gratification to me to be able to [illegible] this measure of Congress [illegible] [illegible]

I want you to bear in mind his language, "looking steadily toward coming resumption." This is his object. He further [illegible] "There is [illegible] which I deem of importance in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration. A repeal of so much of the legal tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the 1st of January, 1877." [illegible] this would have, where he says, "We would have quoted gold [illegible] real values, not fictitious ones, and gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount." He and all the effect of this measure. It was to put greenbacks down. That was the idea. And when put down he then provided a scheme for bringing them into the Treasury. His second proposition is, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed $2,000,000 monthly of legal tender, by issuing in their stead a long bond bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, of the denominations ranging from $50 to $1,000 each.

I ask you as intelligent Democrats and Republicans, does this look like bringing the greenback to par, or does it look like bringing them to ashes, as I stated?

And John Sherman, in his late report as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, recommended the taking from the greenback its legal tender quality. But Mr. Hayes' recommendations were the most remarkable. He says, in his late message, that he wants more stability in the paper money of the country, and in order to have it he recommends the taking from greenbacks their legal tender quality. His conclusions as to the effect of taking from them their legal tender quality were the most remarkable. General Grant insisted that that would depreciate them, but all other men [illegible] upon the subject, [illegible] [illegible] he does not understand this he is lacking in financial judgment, and if he does understand it we must say that he is chargeable with playing the demagogue.

It is very remarkable, gentlemen, that, in view of all these facts I have brought to your attention, my competitor, Mr. Porter, before an intelligent audience in my own city, boldly asserted that the Republican party had brought the old greenback up to par. I was shocked and astounded at the declaration. As much so as he professed to be at the ignorance of his crowd on that occasion, to hear such a declaration from the representative of a party that had made such a persistent war upon that money.

HOW BUSINESS WAS REVIVED.

I am willing the managers of the Republican party should have all the credit they are entitled to. They have managed the public debt, and I have shown how they managed it, as I have shown how we checked their destruction of values and their paralyzation of the business interests of the country when we said that no more greenbacks should be destroyed. Intelligent men possessed of capital said to themselves, "We will have no less value in commodities; we will commence buying again." The manufacturer said, "I will kindle my fires, for the destruction of values brought about by the Republican party is now checked. There will be no less value. I can go to work, for we are now at the bottom." And it was that act of the Democratic party which revived confidence in the minds of moneyed men and restored the industries of the country. We claim nothing but what we are justly entitled to, and we are resolved in this canvass to put to flight any demagogues we meet who sets up this false claim, that to the Republican party we are indebted for the return of prosperity to the country. While Republican policy was being carried out there was nothing but destruction and paralyzation until we checked it.

THE SILVER DOLLAR [illegible].

Another claim as remarkable and as astounding is the claim set up by Mr. Porter that the Republican party brought the silver dollar from its hiding place. The silver dollar was the unit of value from the days of Washington until 1873. It never had been changed except as to the amount of pure silver in the dollar. It contained 371¼ grains of pure silver when first coined by Alexander Hamilton; it contains that now. As I have stated to you, the legislation of the Republican party has always been in the interest of the few at the expense of the many, and its leaders were not satisfied in changing our bonded debt into a coin debt, but they set up a hue and cry that we must have but one standard of value. They insisted that the double standard of value established by Washington and Hamilton was false and should not be maintained. I admit there have been many things said about this standard. I am of opinion that gold and silver have a more uniform value than any other commodity; but the claim that they have a fixed value I never did indorse since I have examined the question. The cause of their steady value consists principally in the fact of their being adopted as money by the various Governments of the world and the standard fixed by law for them. The fact of their being thus adopted as money by the various Governments of the world is the strongest reason why we should adopt them as money, because our exports are very large.

I once tried to expose this false theory of there being a fixed value for gold and silver. When I first brought forward the measure in Washington for the remonetization of the silver dollar it was violently opposed; and I found Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, was giving my measure all the opposition that could possibly be brought to bear against it. I studied out a proposition, which as I thought, would expose the fallacy of the theory of fixed value. They were claiming that silver was an article that fluctuated very much, although they once claimed it had as fixed a value as gold. After the Republican party demonetized it in 1873, it declined in value, and the argument was then lost. On one occasion I met the Doctor and said to him that I was very much annoyed with a question connected with coinage, and would be much pleased if he could explain it to me. He said he would do so with the greatest pleasure. I said, suppose you had two tape lines precisely of the same length made to measure space, and had nothing to compare your lines with but themselves; they would pass into use, but after some years you bring them together and find they differed in length. Now, said I, how would you determine which had changed its length, or whether one had contracted or the other expanded? After hanging his head for some minutes he replied: "By God, sir, there is no answer for such a question; there is no way to determine that." Well, sir, said I, I want to know why it is you and others claim that gold has this fixed value, and that silver has depreciated. The Government the same year made 25 8-10 grains of gold, or 412½ grains of silver to be a dollar. The market value at that time was the same. Now they have got apart, and there is a difference probably of fifteen cents. Why, sir, do you say that silver has depreciated and gold has retained its original value? Is there not as much argument to show that gold has increased in value as there is that silver has depreciated? He said: "That is a question we settle by comparing gold with the real estate of the country." Said I, sir, that will not do, for the real estate of this country has depreciated far more than you say silver has, and the value of silver to real estate bears much nearer the same proportion than does gold to real estate. And, said I, every acre of land in the West can be bought with the silver dollar at the same price that now the owners could have sold it for gold dollars.

The demonetizing of the silver dollar in 1873 was still further to aid the bondholders of the country in securing to themselves a dollar of more value. By demonetizing silver the bonds were afterward payable in gold, as there was no other coin. Seeing this great outrage upon the rights of the people, and seeing that it was the only thing we could do to aid them in the payment of their debts—the Republican party having declared by law that it should be a coin debt—I brought forward a measure to remonetize the standard silver dollar. Leading Republicans fought that measure with more bitterness than any that ever was brought before Congress within my recollection. The bondholders' advocates on the floor of Congress were exceedingly bitter, to show their bitterness, and also to show that this claim of the Republican party, and of Mr. Porter for the Republican party, that it brought the silver dollar from its hiding place, is without a particle of foundation, and right in the face of facts that every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the Republican party is and has been the violent enemy of the silver dollar.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Garfield [illegible] the ability to [illegible] [illegible] enormous [illegible] one-fifth of the [illegible] [illegible]

THE [illegible] AND FLOW OF GOLD ACCOUNTED FOR.

Mr. Garfield said that gold would [illegible] [illegible] understand the financial rule I have just referred to.

REPUBLICAN EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE [illegible] OF SILVER.

The Republicans now claim that they have brought the silver dollar from its [illegible]. I have tried to show you how they [illegible] in its making [illegible], and I now [illegible] you how they are endeavoring to [illegible] it. [illegible] The Republican party, [illegible], is wedded to the doctrine of [illegible] nothing as money but gold. Ever since the remonetization of silver by the Democratic party in 1878 the leaders of the Republican party have sought in every way [illegible] prejudice the people against it. [illegible] Sherman, when in the Senate of the United States, opposed the remonetization [illegible] as bitterly as did Mr. Garfield, and since Mr. Sherman has been Secretary of the Treasury, he has allowed no opportunity to pass by which he could impress upon the minds of the people the impracticability of using silver as money. He combined with the bankers of New York against it. He had his Assistant Treasurer made a member of the Clearing House Board of New York City, and then, according to a resolution passed by the Board (the Assistant Treasurer of the United States being a member thereof), silver was not to be offered in payment for any balance due any member of that Board, and was not to be received in bank only to be paid back in kind. All this tending to [illegible] the business community in handling it.

A business man wants to deposit in bank what he receives, and to check out of bank as his necessities require. It was well known to Mr. Sherman that an arrangement of that kind was calculated to bring about great opposition to the use of silver as money; and this arrangement [illegible] the prejudice among business men [illegible] against silver. He has constantly refused to hand out silver in the payment of [illegible] bonded debt, while the silver he has on hand [illegible] tender for every dollar that we owe. [illegible] to issue new bonds bearing interest and sell them to buy gold, without [illegible] paying out the silver he has on hand. If he would pay it out on the bonded debt of the country we would save the issuing of new bonds just to the amount of silver that he has on hand, and the interest upon the bonds also.

Mr. Sherman has never [illegible] to bring the law into contempt; he even [illegible] the law passing silver a legal tender. Although he is our hired man, and his only business is to carry out the laws passed by Congress, instead of carrying them out he sets the law at defiance. Not being aware, apparently, of the intelligence of the people he was talking to, he has on many occasions asserted that he could not pay out the silver. If any business man had an agent employed, as we have Mr. Sherman, to pay out money in bank on indebtedness, which was a legal tender, for every debt he owed, were the agent to keep the [illegible]

[illegible]

A REPUBLICAN [illegible].

[illegible]

INDIANA AFFAIRS—DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

[illegible]

[illegible] in the one item of printing [illegible].

While the expenses of the Benevolent Institutions of the State have been largely diminished [illegible], it should be remembered that the inmates have been increased in number, especially in the Insane Hospital, and also that the cost of living has been greater the past year than during [illegible]. [illegible] and in the [illegible] Asylum the Superintendent's report shows that the [illegible] for food was $11,[illegible] or 15 per cent. more than for the year [illegible] for the same number of inmates; and yet the present Democratic officials have shown such extraordinary economy in the general expenses of that institution as to save the tax-payers $[illegible] in the year 1879, as compared with the annual expenditures under Republican officials. No one will say that the Benevolent Institutions of the State have not been as well managed and cared for as they were under Republican rule; and no one will deny but that the State printing has been as well done. Indeed, no department of the State Government has suffered in the least in efficiency.

Peace and order have generally prevailed. It is true we have had some labor troubles, but they have been settled by wise counsels, and the laws have been enforced by the civil authorities. Not a gun has been fired during the eight years of Democratic executive control. No property has been destroyed by violence; and the persons and property of our citizens have been protected. I am convinced that in this enlightened age, with prudent and wise management, our laws can be enforced by civil authority without resort to arms. And I think a great deal of this desirable state of affairs is due to our wise system of common schools. Intelligence and reason have taken the place of violence and passion. During the labor strike in 1877, many persons thought it [illegible] to arms. [illegible] and believing as I did that our trouble, which was then great, could be settled by compromise and argument, [illegible] to the office of the Mayor of Indianapolis and moved the appointment of a Citizens' Committee of Conference. My motion was kindly entertained by the Mayor, a good and efficient Committee was appointed, and my highest expectations were fully realized by the work of that Committee. Pittsburg, Pa., and [illegible], O., by pursuing a different policy, and hastily resorting to arms to settle [illegible] of the same trouble, lost many valuable lives and millions of property. This is a lesson that should be remembered by all, and all should profit by it. Should I be your Governor, there will not be a gun fired in Indiana for the purpose of preserving law and order at home until every means shall have been exhausted to secure law and order through the civil authorities, and no man would be intrusted by me in command of any force, should it be necessary to call out the militia, with power to decide the question [illegible] to the inability of the civil authorities [illegible]

CONCLUSION.

And, now, my fellow-citizens, [illegible]

[illegible] the passage of a law [illegible] the [illegible] of greenbacks, checked the decline in values, which had destroyed confidence in any kind of investments; and, by the remonetization of the silver dollar, gave the manufacturer and the capitalist an assurance that there would be more money, encouraged investments, restored confidence in future values and relieved the country of the paralyzation and bankruptcy which had been brought on by Republican policy.

Bill English's Religion.

Our Republican neighbors have made grave charges against Hon. William H. English upon almost every conceivable subject. They charge that he pays his debts, which has not been very fashionable in business circles for some years under Republican rule, and exacts payment when he can honestly. They even say that he is not religious.

Professor Wayland, of Trigg County, a graduate of Hanover College, in Indiana, was asked what were Mr. English's religious convictions. He replied that he did not know. All he knew about his religion was gathered from a little incident that occurred in college life. An old man who lived in the vicinity of the college had incurred the displeasure of a number of the students, and one night, to the number of about thirty, they assembled and proceeded to the man's cabin to wreak their vengeance upon him. Wayland, hearing of the affair, repaired to the scene to see what he might see. It appears that Bill English had also heard of the affair; for when Wayland got there he saw English standing in the doorway in front of the old man in his shirt-sleeves and the sleeves rolled up, exposing his brawny arms. In front of him were about thirty of his fellow-students, whom he defied with oaths and expletives more expressive than polite, and dared them to cross the threshold of the cabin. The Professor said that was all he knew of Mr. English's religious views.

Republican Opinions of Mr. English.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

It has not been a year since the Republican papers of Indiana were speaking of Hon. Wm. H. English as one of the strongest men in the State. The Terre Haute *Courier* (Rep.) said:

"We warn our Republican friends now, that if the Democratic party puts Mr. English in the position to make a leader of him in this State next year, there are breakers ahead for us. *He is one of the strongest men in that party.*"

The Indianapolis *Journal*, the recognized organ of the Republican party in Indiana, said only a few months ago:

"*There is not in the Democratic party in Indiana a better politician, a better organizer or a man possessing more of the qualities of real statesmanship than William H. English.*"

It will be observed that since this was said there has been no change in the proprietorship of the *Journal*. Now in view of these declarations and the fact that Mr. English has never been defeated before the people, the present gabble of these same Republican papers about Mr. English being a weak man and unpopular, is contemptible in the extreme. They know it is not true and say it only for effect abroad. Hancock and English will receive the cordial support of all the Democrats in Indiana, and many others who have not heretofore belonged to that party.

HENDRICKS.

Governor Hendricks' Brilliant Opening of the Campaign at Marion, August 12th, 1880.

Garfield's Fine Italian Hand in the Returning Board Rascality of 1876.

A Clear Presentment of the Issues of the Day—A Short, Crisp Speech.

Governor Hendricks' Speech.

As Governor of the State, I recommended to the Legislature that the Constitution should be so amended that the general elections should take place in November instead of October. We would then vote on the same day with most of the other States, and avoid the double election in the Presidential year. For many reasons I thought the change desirable. I also recommended that a residence for a short and fixed period in the voting Precinct should be made a qualification of the right to vote. The voters would then come to know each other when meeting on election day. The Legislature passed upon these propositions, but amended them by annexing conditions requiring registration laws to be passed and maintained. I think that was unfortunate. It should be left to the discretion of the Legislature what policy of [illegible] the voters shall be made. A very large body of the people opposed the amendments on that account. The vote upon them was had last April. A plurality was for the amendments, but not a majority of the voters of the State—not a majority of the voters who voted at that election. Upon a case that came up from Floyd County the Supreme Court decided that the amendments had not been adopted. Upon the question of law the Democratic Judges were equally divided, and the decision was pronounced by Judge Biddle, who is not a Democrat, but independent in politics. The Republican leaders have hoped and labored to make political capital out of that decision. In that they will fail. The Court is the proper tribunal, under our Constitution and laws, for the settlement of such questions. In the cause of good and stable government the people will sustain the Court. I think the Court was right. Do you not think so? Are you willing that our Constitution and form of State Government shall be changed by less than half the people? The Legislature, that represents all the people, can not put over us any law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. Of the 100 members of the House, full fifty-one, and of the fifty Senators, full twenty-six must vote [illegible]

[illegible]

English and The Foreign-Born.

[illegible]

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

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J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

Dr. Thayer,

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Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

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Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co. Ind.

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HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 38-tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MAHNKE, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
Auburn Ind.

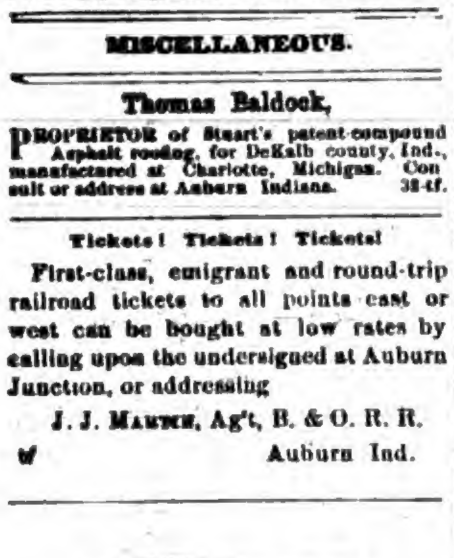

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Political Notes.

The dear people are paying to the men who counted Hayes in as the first living embodiment of a fraudulent president, the sum of $233,030. Such are the rewards of perjury and theft under a republican administration. The "visiting statesman" to Louisiana, alone draw the sum of $87,600.

Hon. Frank Landers, democratic candidate for governor, is now making the canvass of southern Indiana. His meetings everywhere are immense outpourings of the people. Reports from that section of the state say that his tour is a perfect ovation, and is adding thousands of votes to the ticket.

The democrats of Indiana have an admirable ticket for state officers in the field. It is emphatically a young man's ticket, a business man's ticket, a working man's ticket, and an honest man's ticket as well. It will sweep the state by more than 10,000 majority, and don't you forget it.—[Valparaiso Mess.

Hon W. G. Colerick closed his first canvass of the county, Friday evening last. His speeches have given great satisfaction to those who heard him. It is altogether safe to predict that a large majority of the people of Whitley will desire to retain him as their representative in congress.—[Col City Post.

The republicans of Elkhart county are in bad luck. Their chairman (Ira W. Nash) has mysteriously disappeared, and one of their editors (Wm. Starr) has fallen from grace and is about to retire to the shades of the Michigan pineries.—[Lig. Ban.

Her name was "Grace," then, and he is the fallen Starr. The chairman's case, we hope, occasions no (g)nashing of teeth.

The report published in the Chicago Times last week that the judges of the Indiana supreme court were about to reconsider their decision on the validity of the constitutional amendments is a lie made out of whole cloth, and on a par with the swash relating to Indiana politics, usually appearing in that journal. The majority of the judges standing that decision because it is the law, and the people will sustain them. —[Col. City Post.

General W. S. Rosecrans, on whose staff General Garfield served, writing to the democratic national committee, from San Francisco, says: "We organized a Hancock legion some ten weeks since. I think that we shall organize at least 5,000 strong in the city, and probably 10,000 strong in the state. The nominations pleased the workingmen, who are uniting with the democrats, and in fact it appears more like a popular uprising than anything known on this coast."

Hon. Samuel S. Shutt, democratic nominee for joint representative from Elkhart, Noble and DeKalb counties, made a splendid record in the last legislature, and is probably the strongest selection that could have been made. He was chairman of the committee on claims in the house, and as such earned the highest encomiums of all parties for his care in guarding the interests of the people. He should, and no doubt will be, sent back to the legislature.—[Goshen Dem.

How is This for R. S.?

When Judge Robert S. Taylor was a candidate for congress in the year 1874, he issued a circular which contains this significant paragraph:

"We have heard many promises of reform in this direction. But they have resulted in little, and I have no hope of any progress in this respect through the instrumentality of existing parties. The trouble is, that the party that is in the minority cannot effect the reform, and the party that is in the majority will not, because it is a surrender of one of the means by which its power is to be retained."

Does Judge Taylor stand by this position to-day? If he does, how can he refuse to advocate a change of the national administration?—[Ligonier Ban.

That circular was issued as a sort of campaign manifesto in 1874, when the republican party was in power in both branches of congress. As a republican he wanted it understood that he was cutting loose from party shackles. The circular above referred to and his speeches appear in strange contrast with his utterances now. The political parties dividing the country now are the same as then Was he honest then? If so, he is dishonest now.—[Col. City Post.

Chicago Takes the Cake.

[Indianapolis News.]

As a Bng, Chicago takes the cake. The Knights Templar consider themselves lucky that they got away with all their clothes on—empty as every pocket was.

Prologue to Forney's Life of General Hancock.

I make no apology for this book. It has already had the double advertisement of praise from friends and abuse from foes, and if that does not secure it a fair clientage, no explanation of mine will. My chief motive is to help once more to put an American into the presidency who will honestly lead the American people away from quarrels into comradeship and confidence. Such a man is the soldier Hancock.

Believe me, I have no other aspiration in writing his life. I do not want any of his offices. Never having been a candidate before any administration of the general government for place, I have simply, in order to maintain my independence, resigned the most valuable positions voluntarily tendered to me by other presidents. I can safely make this statement. As for money, I have never learned to steal it from the government, though I dearly love to earn a fair living by honest industry in my own chosen profession.

The little organs and placemen of a party just ushered into being one year after I myself co-operated with it to put down human slavery, are now as much disturbed by my refusal to follow that party into the very sectionalism I have always despised, and are as angry as so many disturbed mice in a rich cheese, because they say that I have left the ring republicans. As I never belonged to these rings, I cannot therefore be accused of leaving them. In one thing I am consistent at least, that is in sincere love of my country, and, I will join any side or drop any side, if by so doing I can get the American people to be good to each other, to be grateful to those who have served them, to put the best men into office, to help our youth to be honest and manly, and have pluck enough to drive out of positions of trust a set of mercenaries as utterly disqualified for public responsibility as any men that ever lived. I think it is high time for our country to realize that the parrot politicians, running up and down the land, shrieking republicanism and abusing honest people because they will not bow to such temporary fantoccini,* are mere impostors, and no more genuine in their professions than a set of play-actors trying to show that they are real kings, when they are simply paste, spangles and feathers.

General Hancock seems to me to be the constable to clear out these intruders. At all events let us give the bold soldier a full chance. I believe in him thoroughly, and have always believed in him. I knew him as a boy and man, in peace and war, and his father's associates in Montgomery county were the friends of my youth. I do not condemn him because he was born in my state, for I have a Scotchman's love of home; and I would not shoot him because he continues a democrat, when I know that without democrats we should have been beaten in the civil war.

This is the general scope of the volume now committed to the public. It has been quick work; and when I recollect that one distinguished American has been toiling nearly twenty years on the life of Voltaire, that another started on the biography of General Grant twelve years ago, and has only printed one volume, and that another ten years ago advertised an elaborate memoir of Thaddeus Stevens, and has not yet issued a single page of it, if this campaign life of Winfield S. Hancock, the democratic candidate for president of the United States, is a little defective, I cannot be blamed. Very sincerely,

*Puppet. JOHN W. FORNEY.

THE Toledo Journal, a greenback-republican paper, in commenting on Gen. Hancock's Sherman letter, makes the following very pointed remarks:

"The parties who forced the publication of General Hancock's letter to General Sherman have great reason to regret the results of their folly. The letter, which is pre-eminently patriotic, indicates an acquaintance with constitutional law rare even among the judiciary. It indicates also the high regard General Sherman had for General Hancock's opinion, at that critical period in the history of the government. If our civil officers had been true to constitutional methods, as outlined by General Hancock, the country would have been spared the disgrace of a partisan electoral commission, with all the scandals it has entailed. The more such letters the republicans unearth the better it will be for General Hancock."

The republicans are so sick over this letter that it is quite probable they will not unearth any more.

The Wily Washburne.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Mr. E. B. Washburne having been suggested as a candidate for congress in the third Illinois district, the fact is developed that he is in the presidential field for 1884, and his nearest friends fear that if he should run for congress and be defeated his future prospects might be injured thereby.

The Truth Concerning Hampton.

In another column we print a letter from the editor of the Washington Post to the editor of the Springfield Republican, which ought to be read by every voter who has seen or heard it asserted that Senator Wade Hampton uttered disloyal sentiments in his recent political speech at Staunton, Va. It contains a direct and positive statement from the senator himself in regard to his Staunton speech which should forever silence the malicious tongues of partisanship which have made haste to circulate a lie and have gloated over it as a sweet morsel. "I had, last night," writes Mr. Hutchins, "a private letter from Senator Hampton of an almost despairing tone. 'What good,' he asks, 'to deny this story to instantly be confronted with a more desperate fabrication? Is my whole record since the close of the war and all my efforts for a better understanding between the sections—a broad and down-reaching for the union—to be frittered away by the forgeries of an obscure newspaper writer? I neither used the words attributed to me nor anything approaching them in meaning. I am perplexed and almost discouraged.'"

Is there any evasion in that? Is there any attempt at subterfuge or deceit? Is it not, evidently, in every line and word, the manly, truthful utterance of an honest man?

We have never believed for a moment that Senator Hampton had a disloyal word. We have heard him express his opinions upon the war, its results and the conditions, feelings and needs of the southern people, both upon the floor of the senate and in private conversation, many times, and we are entirely sure that there is no more loyal man in all the United States than Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Of all the political leaders, north or south, democratic or republican, not one has labored more honestly, more earnestly or more persistently for a complete restoration of the union than Senator Hampton. His word is above question, and no man who knows him personally would dream of questioning it. His character stands as high as that of any man in Massachusetts. He says: "I neither used the words attributed to me nor anything approaching them in meaning." Will any honest man, in view of his character, his record and this positive declaration, longer believe the absurd and malicious falsehoods which have been printed? Will republican newspapers which so eagerly printed them be just and manly enough to print as conspicuously Senator Hampton's denial?

The following paragraph from the Troy (New York) Times, of February 23, 1873—a conspicuous and influential republican newspaper of the Empire state—is eloquent, lively, pointed, and particularly pertinent at this time:

"If congress keeps on to the end as it has been going on for two or three days, its termination will be welcomed by hosts of people throughout the country as a benediction. Last night, when only 157 members were present in the house, Mr. Garfield called up the Civil Appropriation bill, and recommended an amendment concerning the salaries of public officers. Ellis H. Roberts vainly endeavored to postpone action. But the mercenary fellows on the floor, who had doubtless gone there to steal $5,000 each from the people of the United States, mocked him with derision. He, however, made the pious Credit-Mobilier Garfield wriggle and squirm like a skinned eel. Eighty-one men voted under the convenient cover of tellers, so that there is no tell-tale yea and nay list, to pay themselves $5,000 for a term of service that will close next week. For a man who stands upon trial for past misdemeanors, and begs the merciful indulgence of the people, the conduct of Garfield in the business is strangely imprudent in a personal sense."

Notice to the Ungodly.

[Boston Post.]

The Independent gives notice to all those ungodly people who intend to witness the performance of Sarah Bernhardt that if they make any attempt "to secure for this vowed and unabashed courtesan a social success," it will protest. Those ungodly people, of whom it is to be feared there are several, will therefore take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Calling for Funds.

[Hartford Times.]

The southern radicals are calling lustily upon the northern republicans for "funds" to be used in the election campaign. They feel that the government offices and drippings are about to pass away from the grasp of the carpet-baggers, and they mean to get as much plunder as possible from the national committee.

Puzzled Nast.

[N. Y. Express, Aug. 17, 1880.]

The most puzzled cartoonist, just at present, is Mr. Thomas Nast, of the Journal of Civilization. It is a notable fact that since the opening of the campaign he has not once drawn the figures of the republican nominees. Perhaps he remembers that cartoon of 1873, when he portrayed Garfield as a Credit Mobilier thief, and cannot see exactly how to get around the record. But what to do with General Hancock is the thing that puzzles him. He is naturally a man of strong convictions and honest in his impulses; so it is that he cannot be brought to libel, and does not know how to caricature the hero for whose record he has so profound a respect. In every cartoon he has drawn, General Hancock appears as the embodiment of all that is grand and noble. The current number of Harper's Weekly, however, contains a cartoon that must serve as a double-edged sword. Hancock is represented as standing in a graveyard filled with numberless graves, and on the headstone of one is inscribed "Rebels killed in front of General Hancock's line (2d corps)." The descriptive lines at the bottom of the cartoon are: "The Silent (Democratic) Majority; General Hancock will miss them on election day." It would be somewhat difficult to discover whether this in intended to drive away democratic, or to secure republican votes for the general. It is a good deal like a case of paying your money and taking your choice.

The Two Candidates.

[New York Herald, Aug. 16, 1880.]

Which would make the abler president is a question on which it would not be safe to express an opinion. The presumption that a man trained in civil trusts would make a more useful head of the government is not always confirmed by trial. The administration of Jackson was more successful than that of John Quincy Adams, although there was no comparison between the civil training of the two. Mr. Lincoln is ranked with our most illustrious presidents, and the "old public functionary" who was his predecessor sunk in discredit. Mr. Hayes is a fairly good president, although the figure he made in congress was greatly inferior to that of Mr. Garfield. All three of the presidents whom the republican party has heretofore elected—Lincoln, Grant and Hayes—were men who have made no mark in civil stations, and yet the republican party boasts of having administered the government with signal success in great and trying emergencies. Garfield has more vigorous parliamentary talents than any of them; but if parliamentary talents were a sure passport to success, Buchanan and the two Adamses should have been great instead of weak presidents.

Our most popular presidents have never been great orators. The four who were most esteemed and idolized were Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, none of them orators, although Lincoln could speak on occasion with homely impressiveness.

Would They Take Garfield Now?

[New York Sun, Aug. 19, 1880.]

If the republican convention was to meet now to select a candidate for president, would it be possible for them to take James A. Garfield?

If the republican national convention could now select their candidate, they would never take Garfield; and there are thousands upon thousands of republican voters who will also never take Garfield, but will either not vote at all, or vote for Hancock.

The Growth of the South.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

If the south, during the next ten years, continues to grow as rapidly as it has for the past four or five, our republican friends will have to drop the ancient myth that southerners are incapable of progress.

Young Men for Hancock.

[Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.]

It is estimated that about two million young men will cast their first vote this fall, and that of this number fully three-fourths will be cast for General Hancock.

The republicans have been carrying Indiana entirely to their own satisfaction up to last Saturday. On that day the democrats opened the campaign, and they at once showed that they mean to begin their carrying of the state and to keep it up until the close of the voting on election day. Over 200 democratic meetings were held in the state on Saturday and the most distinguished leaders of the party spoke in each county. There has been no doubt at any time of the entire ability of the democracy to carry Indiana, or of their intention to do so.

[Last week.]

St Joe.

—M. E. Olds has a bran new clerk.

—Items scarce. Why don't some one raise a racket?

—Crowds of people at the grove meeting Sunday last.

—Doc. McClaren entertained two of his sisters over Sunday.

—J. D. Leighty and lady returned from Chicago Saturday morning.

—The paymaster on the B. & O. made the boys happy last Saturday.

—H. H. H. was suddenly taken sick Friday last. Disease: Too big a dose of lawyer fees. So says Kingtown Rambler.

—J. W. Dills is one of the happiest men alive; the reason is that he had more wheat than he expected. Jack has succeeded in raising nearly 40 bushels to the acre on 84 acres, and he feels so excited over his crop that he is making an effort to organize a company of farmers who will pledge themselves never to raise less then 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. If one of the company fails to raise the required amount, they are bound to immediately sell out to some one else of the company and leave the country forever.

Old Proverbs with New Readings.

[New York Sun.]

Adapted to the views of the republican national committee.

Dishonesty is the best policy.

Money makes the machine go!

It is never too late to spend.

Put none but Ohio men on guard.

Jewell loveth a cheerful giver.

The kisses of a Conkling are deceitful.

It's a wise candidate that knows his own heart.

Washington is payed with good intentions.

A bribe in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Garfield is not so black as he is painted.

It's a fool that won't swear both ways.

A loan by any other name would smell just as sweet.

Never look a campaign contribution in the mouth.

Jove laughs at Garfield's vows.

Little voters have long ears.

Of the dead (Oakes Ames) nothing save what is bad.

The nation was made for Ohio and not Ohio for the nation.

Like as a Jewell in a swine's snout, so is a handsome chairman without discretion.

Lincolnites for Hancock.

[Evansville Courier.]

Most of the great men who stood around Lincoln in the dark hours of the war are now supporting Hancock. Hon. David S. Gooding, who was a Lincoln elector for the state at large in 1864, is now an elector for the state at large for Hancock.

It is as true now as it has been in all past times, that one of the most vital principles of government is the art of being honest, and the man who cannot thoroughly stand this test deserves to be hurled with indignant scorn into obscurity when he mounts such a pinnacle as the presidential candidate of one of the leading parties of the country necessarily occupies.—Forney's Progress.

Act From Principle.

How few persons there are whose lives are governed entirely by principle, rather than inclination. Even those of us who may be endeavoring to live for high purposes come far short of our aspirations; alas! how very far short. How often we find ourselves debating with our convictions of right and duty, questioning if it might not be as well for us to yield to inclination just for the time, promising our disturbed consciences that we will make up for the present indulgence by more rigorous self-denial and strict attention to duty. Vain, fallacious reasoning of a weak nature! We can never make up for one neglected opportunity unimproved, one misspent hour, one wrong, selfish act. Once past, the opportunity unimproved, the hour wasted, the act committed, it is beyond our reach, our recall, except in thoughts of regret. We may atone for it, but we can never change the past. Alas! how painfully are we aware of this fact. Then should we all endeavor the more earnestly to make our lives ornaments of principle, for we all know that, after all, the path of duty, though sometimes rugged, is not without sweet pleasure; and let us never follow our inclinations if they would lead us away from right. Then shall we be permitted, at the last, to look back upon our lives with satisfaction, feeling that we have "done what we could," and that our Father regards us with smiles of approval.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

DR. TANNER has had all of his teeth pulled. During his long fast his gums shrunk away and the teeth became loosened to such an extent that he could not masticate food. Hence the artificial set.

ALLIGER, accused of hypothecating $100,000 worth of stolen securities at New York, has been lodged in the Tombs in default of $16,000 bail.

A FIRE at Philadelphia destroyed the flour mill of W. B. Thomas & Co., the hollow-ware foundry of Stuart & Peterson, and the cigar manufactory of Gumpert & Bro. The loss is placed at $200,000; fully insured.... Loeb & Co., exporters and importers of clocks, hardware and silver-plated goods at New York, have failed with liabilities of $400,000.... It is reported that Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague will shortly return to her husband's roof at Canonchet, Narragansett Pier.

THE WEST.

A FARMER named Emmons, living near Neenah, Wis., had a dispute with his father-in-law, Mr. Huxley, about some money matters. The dispute waxed warm; Emmons drew his revolver and fatally shot Huxley, and then shot himself with equal deadly effect.... Advices from Fort Keogh are to the effect that about 1,800 Sioux Indians are on their way thither with the intention of surrendering themselves as prisoners of war. It is designed to disarm them as soon as they arrive. Their arms and ponies will then be sold, and the proceeds will be employed in the purchase of provisions for their temporary support. ...Monroe Robertson was hanged at Greenville, Ohio, on the 20th of August, for the murder of his father-in-law, Ned Comler. Robertson killed a man in Maryland, and another in Kansas. During the war he was connected with a band of guerrillas, and frequently boasted that he killed seven colored men in one day. Before going to execution he accused his 12-year-old child of having sworn his life away.... Mr. J. K. Ercher, a farmer of New Philadelphia, Ohio, died of the effects of a bite inflicted by his insane son.

A HORRIBLE tragedy has been enacted near Madison, Wis. Flames were seen to issue at night from the residence of John Winrick, a farmer living on the line of Dane and Columbia counties. The neighbors rushed to the spot, and were not a little puzzled to observe that none of the occupants were around the burning dwelling. Entering the house, the reason for this was made clear. Mrs. Winrick's dead body was found on the floor riddled with shots, and her husband's body was found in the bed bleeding from ghastly wounds about the throat and head. From all that can be learned about the affair, it appears that Winrick, in a moment of rage, shot his wife, then set fire to his house, that both of them might be consumed in the flames, but, finding the work too slow, he shot himself. The Winricks lived unhappily.... St. Paul has had a disastrous fire. The flames started in the wholesale paper house of Averill, Russell & Carpenter, on Third street, and destroyed that and the adjoining wholesale grocery of P. H. Kelly & Co. The total loss is $650,000, and the insurance $500,000...... Simon Zimmerman, of Chicago, shot and killed his wife. He then reclined by her side, placed the dead woman's arm around his neck, and fired a bullet into his own head, dying instantly. Two children, one 3 and the other 1 year of age, were in the room and witnessed the tragedy, the dreadful import of which they could not comprehend.... Gen. Grant has returned to his Galena home from Colorado, having visited all points of interest in that State..... Washington dispatches announce that both the Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul railways have successfully closed negotiations with the Sioux for right of way across the reservation between Fort Pierre and the Black Hills. The concession has been ratified by the Interior Department, and some rapid work at track-laying is predicted in the contest as to which line shall first reach the hills.

THE appearance of McVicker's Chicago Theater since its opening for the new season is calling forth deserved words of praise from all the local papers, and it really seems as though that popular manager would distance competition in elegance of auditorium as well as in richness of stage appointments. The past three weeks have been devoted to Eaton's "All the Rage," under the management of J. M. Hill, which remains in all four weeks. After the present run of "All the Rage," Denman Thompson in his great assumption of Joshua Whitcomb will play a four weeks' engagement. His engagement of last season at the same house was the largest monetary success ever known in the history of McVicker's Theater.

FIVE buildings occupied as saloons, concert halls, shooting galleries, restaurants, etc., near the Bay District race-track, San Francisco, have been burned. Loss, $80,000; partly insured.....A young carpenter named Hadet, employed in effecting some repairs on a Terre Haute hotel, dropped his rule into a vault thirty feet deep, and descended to pick it up. When near the bottom he suddenly fell over. His father, who was at work on the same building, went to his rescue, but when he got as far as his son had gone he too fell over. Both died from inhaling foul gas.

SIX MILLION feet of lumber, the property of J. C. Cameron & Co., John G. Meyer, Knapp, and Stout & Co., was destroyed by fire at St. Louis, Mo. The blaze was a formidable one, and taxed the energies of the fire department to the utmost.... Richard O. Adams, the defaulting Postmaster of Deadwood, D. T., who had been convicted and was awaiting sentence, has escaped from the custody of the Marshal.

THE 1,000 Northern Sioux lately surrendered at Fort Keogh are to be sent to Cheyenne River Agency, on the Missouri. It is said that about 1,000 more will come into that post from Sitting Bull's camp. Sitting Bull has now with him but 100 lodges, estimated at 150 fighting men. The buffalo have all gone south of the Missouri river, hence the breaking up of the hostiles.

THE SOUTH.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., and Matamoras, Mexico, have been ravaged by a hurricane. A great amount of property was destroyed and many people injured.

THE recent storm on the lower Texas and Mexican coast was much more destructive than appeared from the first accounts. The Mexican city, Matamoras, looks as if it had been bombarded. Over 300 houses were demolished and the streets are strewn with debris. At Brazos, Point Isabel and Brownsville the results were equally disastrous. The losses at the various points are estimated: Brownsville, $250,000; Matamoras, $500,000; Point Isabel, $200,000; Garrison, $50,000. Several Mexicans are reported to have been drowned.

MEMPHIS dispatches furnish the particulars of a row and a shooting bee between Greenbackers and Democrats in Mississippi: "The Democrats and Greenbackers have tickets in the field. Both parties held ratification meetings at Coffeeville. Each raised a pole. The Democrats had a brass band from Grenada, which, after the pole-raising, marched through the streets. While passing a corner a difficulty occurred between a negro named Spearman, who was in the Democratic procession, and R. V. Pearson, Greenbank candidate for Sheriff, which resulted in Pearson shooting Spearman, killing him instantly. This was the signal for a general melee, and a volley of shots was opened upon Pearson, who was shot three times, from the effect of which he died last night. Two white men, Bailey and Reddin, friends of Pearson, were wounded. For a time a perfect pandemonium reigned."

AT Leesville, Texas, William and John Littlefield, prominent and wealthy stockmen, were killed in a fight, resulting from an old feud, with families named Finney and Martin.

HENRY M. SPOFFORD, of Louisiana who has for four years been prominently before the public as a contestant for the seat of Senator Kellogg, died the other day, at Red Sulphur Springs, Va., aged 48 years.

WASHINGTON.

ON and after the 1st of October the postal charge on newspapers addressed to countries or colonies of the Universal Postal Union shall be the same as on printed matter for the same destination, viz.: 1 cent for each two ounces or each fraction of two ounces.

MR. J. C. MILLER, one of the proprietors of the Washington *Daily Critic*, was fatally injured by a fall from a third-story window. He was adjusting the sash, when he lost his balance. The fall was forty feet.

THE Coroner's inquiry into the May's Landing (N. J.) railway collision find that the people killed came to their death from a collision which might have been prevented if the engineer and conductor had more carefully observed the rules and regulations of the company governing its running of trains.

GEN. SHERMAN has issued a general order regarding the death of Brig. Gen. Myer. The order says his perseverance, energy and tact, resulting in the establishing of a uniform international system of simultaneous meteorological observations, affords to the world the only full and satisfactory data extant for the study of meteorology. Struck down at the meridian of his usefulness, the country has lost a most distinguished and promising officer, and the Signal Service an able, efficient and zealous chief.

JUDGE KEY retired from the office of Postmaster General Aug. 25, and the Hon. Horace Maynard, late Minister to Turkey, was installed in his place.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family left Washington on the 26th of August, for their long-contemplated visit to the Pacific coast.

GENERAL.

DURING the year ending 30th of June last 457,243 immigrants arrived in this country. In the month of July this year 49,922 came The year of the greatest immigration in the history of the country was 1873, when 459,803 arrived. From present appearances the immigration for this year will largely exceed that number. Germany and Ireland contributed the largest quota on both occasions.

GEN. ALBERT J. MYER, Chief of the Signal Service of the United States, is dead. Gen. Myer, who, through his connection with the weather reports, was known as "Old Probs," was the founder of the system of Government meteorological observations, which under his supervision have come to fill an important place in the daily news, and are consulted by thousands of people, who arrange many business concerns accordingly. Gen. Myer also introduced the study of military signals at West Point.

THE National Convention of Representatives of the State Grand Councils of the Masonic Order has just been held at Detroit. Twenty-one States were represented. It was resolved to organize a General Grand Council, and a constitution was adopted for submission to the State Grand Councils. Upon ratification by nine of these bodies, the General Grand Council will become fully organized.

THE first meeting of the colored editors of newspapers in the United States, for the purpose of organizing a permanent Press Association, has just been held at Louisville, Ky. J. Q. Adams, of the Louisville *Bulletin*, was elected President.... The deaf mutes of America have just held their first convention at Cincinnati. There was a fair attendance of leading deaf mutes from all parts of the United States and from Canada. The proceedings were all carried on by signs. Robert McGregor, of Cincinnati, was elected President.

THE Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, recently in session in Detroit, elected the following officers: G. G. H. P., Robert F. Bower, Keokuk, Iowa; D. G. G. H. P., Selford H. Chapman, Boston; G. G. K., Noble D. Lamar, Washington; G. G. S., Henry Bostwick, Covington, Ky.; G. G. Treasurer, Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo, Ohio; G. G. Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. C. H., D. P. Day, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. P. S., Joseph P. Homer, New Orleans. In the afternoon the Chapter took an excursion to Lake St. Clair and down the river, and in the evening they had a grand banquet.

THE Knights of Pythias, to the number of several thousand, from all parts of the continent, assembled at St. Louis last week, and indulged in a grand parade and had a good time generally. The Supreme Lodge elected the following officers for the ensuing term of three years: Supreme Chancellor, Judge G. W. Lindsey, Maryland; Supreme Vice Chancellor, John P. Linton, Pennsylvania; Supreme Prelate, the Rev. M. Bryce Thompson, of Tennessee; Supreme Master of the Exchequer, John P. Stumpf, of Indiana; Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seal, Joseph Dowdale, of Ohio; Supreme Master-at-Arms, J. Rufus Smith, of West Virginia; Supreme Inner Guard, G. B. Shaw, of Wisconsin; Supreme Outer Guard, John W. Thompson, of the District of Columbia.

THERE seems but little prospect of the troops overtaking Victoria and his Apaches, although they have punished the Indians severely. The latest news is to the effect that the hostiles have again retreated into Mexico, and that the Mexican troops have again failed to do their part in protecting the Rio Grande and intercepting Victoria.... Eighteen of the gang of Mexican Greasers who killed the American miners Conolly, Yoantan and Arnold, at Michauchan, in March, have been arrested.

POLITICAL.

THE Colorado Democrats have nominated the following ticket: Governor, John S. Hough; Lieutenant Governor, W. S. Stover; Treasurer, Dr. A. Y. Hull; Auditor, Robert G. Bray; Attorney General, Robert G. Stallcup; Superintendent of Schools, J. J. Crook; Secretary of State, C. O. Unfug; Congressman, R. S. Morrison.

THE Democratic State Convention of Delaware nominated Col. E. L. Martin for Congress by acclamation, and the following electoral ticket: Charles J. Love, Dr. Whitely and George Russell.

THE Republican State Convention of Iowa assembled at Des Moines Aug. 25, and nominated the following State ticket: State Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Register of the Land Office, J. K. Powers; Attorney General, Smith McPherson; State Treasurer, E. H. Conger; Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull.... The Republican State Committee of Texas, at a meeting held in Hearne, nominated E. J. Davis for Governor, A. Siemering for Lieutenant Governor, and put a full State ticket in the field.

THE Democrats of Kansas met in convention at Topeka, Aug. 26, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, E. G. Ross; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas George; Secretary of State, John M. Griffin; Auditor, H. J. G. Neumueller; Treasurer, Theo. Michelthaum; Attorney General, A. L. Hackford; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Sarah A. Brown; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, A. R. Wagstaff. The following Electoral ticket was chosen: At large, R. Fenton and A. A. Harris; First district, Thomas Moonlight; Second district, J. B. Scraggs; Third district, G. C. Rogers.... The Colorado Republicans held their convention at Leadville, Aug. 26. Gov. Pitkin was renominated for Governor; George W. Robinson was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Norman H. Weldrum, for Secretary of State; James A. Davis, for Auditor; W. C. Saunders, for Treasurer; L. S. Cornell, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FOREIGN.

PREMIER DE FREYCINET, of France, made a speech the other day at a banquet. He said that the result of the recent elections guaranteed the permanency of the republic; denounced the calumniators of the present ministry, declared that the religious orders must not attempt to rise superior to law, and assured his hearers that the foreign relations and domestic affairs of France were highly satisfactory.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says that Asiatic cholera of a severe type has broken out in the Russian camp and town of Saratoff. The mortality has been great, and is increasing.... Advices from Europe say that the powers will make a naval demonstration in Eastern waters, with a view toward the rectification of the Greek frontier, and that Turkey will, finally, be glad to settle the matter amicably.... A London dispatch announces the death of Mrs Charles Kean, formerly Ellen Tree, and at one time a very famous actress.

ACCORDING to the *Mark Lane Express'* last weekly review of the state of the European crops, the English wheat yield falls below the average. What in some degree compensates for this deficiency is, that the yield of barley, oats and beans is above the average. The wheat is damaged by blight and mildew but the crop is not reported quite so bad as last year. The French harvest is set down as above the average. In Holland and Belgium the yield is excellent. Throughout Germany the wheat yield is fairly good, though considerable rust and mildew is reported. But in Saxony, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Holstein the rye crop is only about half the average. In Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia it is magnificent. Accounts from Hungary, Austria, Spain, and Italy uniformly report the wheat harvest good.... The cable brings to us the official declaration to the House of Commons of the Chief Secretary of Ireland as to the state of affairs in that isle. The substance of it is that it is not thought there is occasion at this juncture for asking extraordinary powers to be used in holding down the Home Rulers. But the apprehension excited by their threats is indicated by his statement that uncertainty was felt as to the future, and should occasion arise Parliament would be convened to determine what policy should be pursued.

A GOVERNMENT proclamation just issued in Cuba declares that henceforth all Chinese shall enjoy the same rights as other individuals belonging to a friendly nation.... There has been severe fighting at Candahar, in which the British claim to have gained a decided advantage, although suffering a severe loss. Ayoob Khan occasionally drops a shell into the city, and his sharpshooters make things lively on the ramparts.

ALARMING news has reached London from the seat of war in Afghanistan. It is to the effect that Ayoob Khan has assembled not less than 100,000 well-armed warriors, and is lying in wait to gobble up the reinforcements going to the relief of Candahar.... A terrific hurricane swept over the island of Jamaica, recently. Crops of all kinds were disastrously injured, trees were uprooted, houses leveled with the ground, and thousands of people rendered homeless.... Iron huts are being constructed in some estates in the West of Ireland, where policemen may be stationed so as to be on hand to assist the landlords in evicting tenants.

"Raising" Setter Dogs.

A good story is told of a Rockville sporting man. Having a fine litter of setter pups—pedigreed stock—he was taking special pains to give them a good start in the world, and to this end it was his custom to rise from his bed at short intervals to feed them. It became rather tedious business for him to "crawl out" during the cold winter nights to attend to their wants, so he tried a new plan. Setting a pan of milk in a warm corner behind the stove, he went to bed, and in the small hours the young canines called for food. Thinking to make one job of it he arose in the dark and carried the pan carefully to the wood-house, when seizing each pup by the nap of the neck he thrust its nose into the pan, and when all had "got in their work" returned to his bed. The next morning he was roused by his wife, who wanted to know what in the world he had done with her bread pan. Investigation followed: his wife had wet up a batch of bread and set it behind the stove to rise; this pan our "shot" had carried to the pups and they, after gorging themselves with the dough, waddled back to their warm nest. The yeast was good and the puppies rose, looking like so many muffs with the head of the animal used for trimming, while their legs and tail resembled warts on an early rose potato. The sportsman says he would have made a pie of 'em, only the crust would have been inside instead of out.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Memory.

Memory is not peculiar to intelligent people. On the contrary, the inferior race of mankind, such as negroes, the Chinese, etc., have more memory than those of a higher type of civilization. Primitive races, which were unacquainted with the art of writing, had a wonderful memory, and were for ages in the habit of handing down, from one generation to another, hymns as voluminous as the Bible. Prompters and professors of declamation, know that women have more memory than men. French women will learn a foreign language quicker than their husbands. Youths have more memory than adults. It is well developed in children, attains its maximum about the fourteenth or fifteenth year, and then decreases. Feeble individuals of a lymphatic temperament have more memory than the strong. Students who obtain the prize for memory and recitation chiefly belong to the former class. Most people remember better in the morning, when the mind is soothed by a night of rest, than in the evening.

How Soon We Are Forgot.

How soon human glory becomes only a fleeting shadow. But so goes the world. It is a story verified by many generations. A Chinaman, a student of Confucius, once took it into his head to travel in Europe. He arrived at Amsterdam, and at a bookseller's shop he asked for the works of the immortal Hixiofou. The bookseller assured him that he had never heard of the author. "What!" said the Chinaman, "have you never heard of that immortal poet, that light of the eyes, that favorite of Kings, that rose of perfection? I suppose that you know nothing of the immortal Fifsihihi, second cousin to the moon?" "Nothing at all," said the bookseller. It is an obvious moral. The world is the bookseller. Alas, the vanity of human fame! "How few," says Jeremy Taylor, "have heard of the name of Venepatadino Regium! He imagined that there was no man in the world that knew him not; how many men can now tell me that he was the King of Narsinga?"

HANCOCK--SHERMAN.

Their Correspondence at the Time of the Electoral Controversy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

The two letters of Gen. Sherman so frequently spoken of as having brought forth the recently-published letter of Gen. Hancock, dated Carondelet P. O., St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1876, are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1876.
Gen. W. S. Hancock, New York City:

DEAR GENERAL—I have just received your letter of the 2d, and have telegraphed you my consent to your proposed trip. I cannot foresee any objections, and hope soon that events will admit of a return to their posts of the companies detached at the South. But every time I make a move in that direction I am met by insurmountable objections. Three of the companies of the First Artillery from Fort Sill reported at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, and will be here this evening. Everything is ready for them. The last company, I suppose, was detained at Fort Sill to await relief on the way. Tell Gen. Fry (Adjutant General) that in case of any orders I will have them sent you at New York, and he can execute them. The political orders to Ruger at Columbia I preferred should go from the President to him, through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have our soldiers used in connection with a legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between inflamed partisans.

I trust you will find Mrs. Hancock and your St. Louis friends well. Truly yours,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1876.
To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Lest your peace of mind may be disturbed by the foolish report bandied in the newspapers about your being ordered from New York, I will tell you there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the President nor Secretary of War has ever intimated to me such a purpose, and I know I have never said a word nor written a syllable to that effect.

I see in the *Republican* (of St. Louis) that not only was the order made, but that I destroyed it, and tore out the leaves of the record-book containing a copy. The whole thing was and is an invention by somebody who wanted to create a sensation. The same is true about John Sherman intriguing to be President of the Senate, that he might be President ad interim. He has told me that he has never heard the subject broached; that he would not accept the place, as he prefers to be what he is now—Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance.

I hope you will find the family in good health and spirits, and I hope you will spend with me a peaceful and happy week of the holidays.

This letter may be superfluous, but the emphatic repetitions of a wild rumor in the St. Louis *Republican* suggested to me the propriety of my correcting an impression, if made on you.

No serious changes in command are being contemplated, and when they are you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men, on mischief intent, who would gladly sow the seeds of dissension among us in the army. Truly your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN.

The answer of Gen. Hancock to these letters was published in the Western Associated Press newspapers of Sunday, Aug. 1. Gen. Sherman replied:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1877.
To Gen. W. S. Hancock, New York:

DEAR GENERAL: I did not receive your most-interesting letter of Dec. 28, from Carondelet, Mo., till yesterday. I am very glad to have your views in *extenso* upon subjects of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors; but a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments of the constitution giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make the laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. [See pages 348, 349, and 350, Revised Statutes, Sec. 1,989, edition 1873-4.] As a matter of fact, I dislike to have our army used in these civil conflicts, but the President has the lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been, and is, to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as President whom the lawfully-appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrives; but, in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March, there will be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President pro tempore, and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792. [See Title III., Chap. 1., pages 21, 22 and 23, Revised Statutes.] It is well we should compare notes and agree before this crisis is on us; but I surely hope we shall pass this ordeal safely and peacefully.

I will be pleased to hear from you at any time.
W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: An anonymous communication to the Secretary of War, dated Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1876, reached my headquarters on the 27th of that month from the office of the Adjutant General of the army. It represents that, in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks, the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized and is expected to arm and clothe the Indiana army of Democrats. The indorsement on this communication made at your headquarters, dated Dec. 26, 1876, is as follows:

(Official copy.)

"Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding Division of the Atlantic, who may draw a company from Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, and post it at the Jeffersonville depot, with orders to protect it against any danger."

The terms of the indorsement imply the exercise of discretion on my part which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment there is no danger of the kind the anonymous communication sets forth, or other kind, at the Jeffersonville depot, to justify the movement of troops to that place. Such movement, it seems to me, would involve unnecessary expense, and would create or increase apprehension for which there is no real foundation. There are no arms or ammunition at the Jeffersonville depot, and if such force as is referred to could be raised for rebellious purposes it is not likely that it would begin by seizing a depot of army uniforms; and, therefore, if there are grounds for the action of the Government, I see no danger in delay which will result from this presentation of the subject to you. If, however, in your letter judgment a company should be sent there, it shall be promptly done as soon as you notify me to that effect. As I have already said, I do not act at once because in your instructions you say I "may" send a company there, which I construe as leaving it somewhat discretionary with me. I returned the 31st of December, 1876, from St. Louis. I am very truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding United States army, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been intending to write you in acknowledgment of your two recent notes, but I have been so much engaged in hunting a place for winter and "gathering" up my affairs of business, as well as personal matters, owing to my recent absence, that I have deferred doing so. Now I write to inclose you a copy of a letter I addressed yesterday to the editor of the *World* in reference to an article (special dispatch) which appeared in that paper Sunday, the 7th. The *World* corrects the matter in its issue of this morning. I would have preferred the publication of my letter, but, as I gave the editor latitude as to the manner of correction, I cannot complain, I suppose. I have written to no one on the subject of my order to go to the Pacific, reported by the newspapers, save yourself. I have said nothing to any one differing in letter or spirit from what I wrote to you, and I have not seen Buford for years or heard of him, nor do I know of any person who has in that time met or communicated with him. I inclose you a copy of the *World's* publication. I am very truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General.

(Inclosure.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose slip cut from the *World* of yesterday (special dispatch from Washington), headed "A Rescinded Order: Did Gen. Hancock Refuse to Be Transferred to the Pacific Coast?" As an authority given for the communication it seems that I should publicly notice the same, and it would gratify me if you would, in the manner you may deem best, make such correction as would be most likely to remove any misapprehension on the subject. I have not received any orders transferring me from this station, nor any intimation of the existence or contemplation of such orders. Hence I did not refuse to be transferred to the Pacific coast. I have not tendered my resignation. All my information in the matter has been derived from newspapers of the day. I had no communication whatever relating to the subject with the authorities until after the rumor of my removal was published in Washington, a good deal less. Then Gen. Sherman wrote me a note to the same effect.

I am in no wise responsible for any statement contained in the dispatch in question, or for any misconception which has arisen concerning this subject from first to last. I am very truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To William H. Hurlbut, editor New York *World*.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been quite busy since my arrival, and have not felt like writing much, so that I have not written to you as I intended, in reply to your favor acknowledging the receipt of my letter from Carondelet. I wished to notice simply your reference to the Revised Statutes and one or two other points in a brief way. I will do so yet, but not to-day, as I am house-hunting, or apartment or hotel-hunting, rather. It is too late in the season to accomplish much here in that way, save to pay out money and get but little satisfaction in return.

The proposition for a joint committee insures a peaceful solution of the Presidential question, if it becomes a law, and, in my opinion, gives to Gen. Hayes chances he did not have before. I have considered that Mr. Tilden's chances were impregnable. Not so Mr. Hendricks. Now it seems to me that Gov. Hayes has something more than an equal chance, but definite results cannot be foreshadowed. Fortunately, trouble need not be provided against by the use of the army, should the bill become a law. If the bill passes, and Gen. Grant vetoes it, Mr. Tilden's chances will be stronger than before; certainly if he and his friends supported the measure, public opinion will strengthen his position.

The danger in the compromise question, or joint-committee plan, is that the defeated candidate might appeal to the Supreme Court on grounds of illegal (unconstitutional) decisions. I am very truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The correspondence closed by Gen. Sherman writing Gen. Hancock that "The passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote, approved by the President, ends, in my judgment, all possible danger of confusion or disorder in connection with the Presidential imbroglio."

A Japanese Fable.

Once upon a time, on the shady side of a hill near the sea-shore, there lived a crab. One day he found some boiled rice, and set off home with it; but on his way was spied by a monkey. The monkey offered to exchange the seed of a persimmon, the fruit of which he had nearly finished eating, for the rice. This the crab accepted on condition that the monkey had not injured it with his teeth. The exchange made, Jocko devoured the rice, but the crab planted the seed in his garden. A long time afterward, the monkey happening to pass the same spot, was surprised to see a fine tree laden with fruit, and his friend the crab sitting on the balcony of a nice new house, admiring his fruit tree. The monkey being hungry, begged the crab to allow him to eat some of the fruit. But the crab apologized saying that his friend would be quite welcome to some of the fruit, but he could not climb the tree to gather it. The monkey declared ability to climb if the crab would allow him to try; to which the owner of the tree consented, stipulating that he should receive half the fruit that was plucked. So up the monkey clambered, and as fast as he could, selecting the best and ripest fruit, but was too greedy to notice the crab, who was waiting patiently below. At length the crab, losing patience, accused the monkey of being a bad and deceitful fellow; upon which the monkey got angry, pelted the poor crab, and broke his shell. The crab's friend, the wasp, coming by, attacked the monkey and stung him so severely that Jocko scampered away frightened. The wasp then sent for his friends Egg and Mortar, and after due deliberation, they made it up amongst them to punish Jocko. They arranged that Egg should explode if put on the fire, the wasp should sting Jocko, and Mortar, placed on the roof, should roll off upon his head as he ran out of the door. The next day the monkey being hungry, called at the crabs' house to apologize, and to beg another dinner of fruit; but, seeing no person in the house, he entered, and finding a nice large egg on a tray, he put it on the fire to roast it, as he could not manage raw eggs so well as hard cooked ones. Presently the egg exploded violently and scattered the hot cinders over Jocko, who ran into the next room howling with pain; but the wasp flew out of a corner and stung him so badly that he rushed out of the house, frightened and almost mad with pain, when dropped the mortar upon his head and killed him.

Moral:—Cunning and greedy people rarely gain much; and ungrateful ones are generally punished in the end.

Knew His Business.

A conductor on one of the Chicago street-cars suddenly experienced religion and joined a small flock in the neighborhood of his residence. None more devout than he was to be found in the country round, and every spare moment from his business was put into something energetic toward strengthening up the little church into which he had projected himself. Noticing his interest, his pastor, to encourage him, shoved him along all he could, and in a short time the new convert was a shining light among his fellow-worshipers, and the Christian grace with which he passed the contribution-plate evoked nickels from what before had been barren pockets.

One Sunday morning a hoodlum was noisy, and the conductor quietly ordered him out. He went, but last Sunday evening he appeared with a mob of dissolute companions, bent on a difficulty. The conductor kept an eye on the leader until the disturbance became unbearable.

"Put on breaks a moment, parson," said he, "till I look after this fare."

Approaching the thug, he went for him, and wiped up several yards of aisle with him, and then stood him on his legs.

"Five cents for the kingdom of God!" he demanded.

The hoodlum said he did not have to pay.

"Five cents for this ride on the gospel chariot," and he smashed the thug in the countenance.

"But, brother," remonstrated the pastor, "you cannot compel him to contribute."

"Never you mind that, parson. You preach and I'll collect. This man can't dead-head on this orthodox through line without putting up. Beside, I'm responsible to the company for his fare. I've punched him, and he's got to show coin."

A PROVIDENCE lady visited a store to purchase a pair of gloves. She tried on one or two pairs before become satisfied. A few days afterward she missed a valuable gold ring from her finger. Search was made for it without success, and it was finally given up as lost. At the expiration of nearly a year she went into the same store again on the same errand as before. In the finger of the first pair she tried on she found her long-lost ring, where she left it in drawing off the glove a year ago.

AN old lady from New Bedford visited Boston recently for the first time, and while viewing the attractions of the public garden, was pointed out the bronze statue of Charles Sumner. "Well, I de clare," the old lady remarked, "I never knew Sumner was a colored man before."

ALL SORTS.

THE window-glass blowers of Pittsburgh are demanding more pay.

IN the choir of the Presbyterian church, at Penn Yan, they clash a pair of cymbals.

GRAYSON has the largest population of any county in Texas—37,559. Sherman is the county seat.

NEW ORLEANS expects to export 30,000,000 bushels of grain next season, and a Produce Exchange has been established.

MR. SAMUEL BROMLEY, of Mystic River, Ct., says he can live ten hours with his nose and mouth hermetically sealed.

LONDON *Truth* says that when an American lady takes a Parisian husband she feels as if married only to a semi-human being who has mean ideas about living on his wife's money.

MRS. HANSEN, a respectable old lady of San Francisco, reports that the perturbed spirit of the late William S. O'Brien, millionaire, visits her chamber nightly and complains of his treatment in the other world.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., has the largest and finest flouring mill in the world in the new Washburn—a mill rebuilt on the ruins of the one destroyed by explosion two years ago. It is fitted with the best machinery and appliances to be had; and is capable of turning out 3,000 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

FIVE boys recently discovered a number of old coins in a field near Mahanoy City, Pa. They are mostly English pieces, and the dates run back 200 years. Seventy years ago a peddler named Foulhaver was murdered near this spot, and the money discovered is believed to be part of the plunder taken from his body and buried by his murderer.

AN English seed firm of high standing suggests the following remedy for the turnip-fly. It is to drill a little extra seed in the rows, and to scatter a little seed broadcast between the rows. We have known this to answer admirably in checking the pace of the flies through the rows, and thus affording time for a sufficient portion of the plants to develop from the seed leaf, after which period the plants are proof against the fly.

AT a picnic near Berryville, Ky., a five-hours' walking match, go-as-you-please, for a purse of $25, was indulged in. George Bates, one of the contestants, had walked for four hours and fifty-five minutes, when he fell on the track, completely exhausted, and had to be carried home. He had covered twenty-six miles, and came out second best in the race. He died two days afterward.

THE Boston *Transcript* says: "It is feared that the death of John G. Saxe's wife will have a fatal effect on the poet. He has been bedridden for some time, and was devotedly attached to her, having in several of his works drawn his best woman, both as to loveliness of person and beauty of moral character, so plainly after his wife that friends always recognized the portrait. Miss Saxe, the only living daughter, is also an invalid, and could not attend her mother's funeral."

ANTOINE WEBER'S wife went away from his Pittsburgh home, and he could not learn where or why she had gone. The pair had lived happily and contentedly together, and the husband would not believe that she had willfully deserted him. Eight years passed without tidings of the missing woman. Then he accidentally found her in an almshouse. She had been crazy until recently; and, on recovering her reason, could not clearly remember who she was; but the sight of her husband restored her completely.

OUR young readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that man is not the only being that keeps milch cattle as a food supply. The milch cattle of the ants are small insects, which draw their food from the sap of plants, and give to the ants a sweet and nutritious milk, which they either eject for the ants or allow them to abstract from them. Instinct causes them to regard ants as masters, and instinct causes the ants to protect them. Each herd of ants has its flock of cattle, and it is said often individual ants have individual flocks of these insect cattle, which are scrupulously protected.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@10 00
Hogs	5 00	@ 5 50
Cotton	11⅞	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 4 00
Wheat—No. 2	1 03	@ 1 06
Corn—Western Mixed	50	@ 51
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 41
Rye—Western	84	@ 86
Pork—Mess	15 00	@16 00
Lard	8½	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 40
Hogs	4 00	@ 5 45
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@ [illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@ [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	87	@ 88
No. 3 Spring	78	@ 79
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 75
Butter—Choice Creamery	24	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	11½	@ 12
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16 90
Lard	7½	@ [illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	92	@ 1 00
No. 2	90	@ 92
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	95	@ 96
Corn—Mixed	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	74	@ 75
Pork—Mess	16 75	@16 80
Lard	7½	@ 8
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	89	@ 95
Corn	41	@ 42
Oats	30	@ 31
Rye	82	@ 83
Pork—Mess	16 00	@16 50
Lard	7½	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	97	@ 1 00
No. 2 Red	96	@ 97
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 30
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	96	@ 97
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 27
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	16 00	@16 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91	@ 92
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	28	@ 30
Pork—Clear	16 00	@16 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
Hogs	4 90	@ 5 50
Sheep	3 00	@ [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

GEN. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, who is now in Vermont, is said to be failing rapidly. He is 71 years of age.

THE National Museum on the Smithsonian grounds at Washington is nearly complete. It is expected that the centennial and other exhibits will be placed in the building by next January.

CAPT. JOHN ERICSSON, of New York, has invented a new engine on the caloric-motor principle, which is said to be a very serviceable and economical machine. It occupies a small space, and the cost of running it at full pressure is only 3 cents per hour.

THE revised census of New Orleans gives 216,359 inhabitants, an increase of 18,446 over 1870—viz., an increase of 15,029 whites and of 3,417 blacks. The excess of whites over blacks is 101,897, and of females (of both colors) over males 16,721.

SIXTY-SEVEN Russian emigrants, the sole survivors of a party of 330, which left Russia in 1877 for Brazil, lately arrived at New York sick and destitute. They found the South American climate unsuited to them, and, after losing nearly all their funds, decided to leave the country where they had experienced so many hardships.

THE Baptists in the United States number 2,133,044 this year, against 2,102,034 last year, showing an increase of 31,010. There are 1,095 associations—increase of 20; 24,704 churches—increase, 295; 15,401 ordained ministers—increase, 447. The additions by baptism were 78,924, a falling off of upward of 33,000 from last year. The exclusions numbered 20,580.

COMMISSIONER LE DUC has recently been selecting sites for tea farms in Georgia, and has returned to Washington, leaving an assistant to complete the work. He thinks that he will have no difficulty, as the problem of tea culture at the South, or at least in Georgia, has been already solved. A quality of tea equal to that imported from Asia is raised in quantities in that State at a cost of not more than 20 cents a pound, and readily finds a market at from 40 to 50 cents.

NAPOLEON B. ARTHUR deserted his wife and family at Marysville, Ohio, twenty years ago, to elope with a neighbor's daughter. His wife remained on the farm, and reared their children, while he wandered about the country. A poor, broken old tramp presented himself at the homestead. This was the wreck of the husband and father. He begged for food and lodging, expressing the utmost contrition for his bad behavior. The wife acted with promptness. She set the dog on him, and he barely escaped with his life.

MRS. ELIZABETH CAMPTON, who was was nearly 90 years of age, committed suicide by drowning in a shallow pool near her house at Metuchin, N. J. She suffered from many hallucinations, the most remarkable of which was that she was in danger of hanging at the hands of Gen. Hancock. She learned from the newspapers that Gen. Hancock had had something to do with the hanging of a woman, and became possessed with the idea that, if elected, he would immediately seek out and execute her in order to get her property.

A WOMAN at Carson, Nev., is said to have undertaken to refrain from speaking for forty days. The report runs as follows: "She began at 9 in the morning, and at 10:30 her pulse was so feeble from exhaustion that the physicians feared she would die by noon. At 11 her heart beat but twenty-six a minute, and her respiration was hardly noticeable. Her friends here urged her to piscontinue her terrible task, and told her some gossip about a neighbor. On hearing it she immediately rushed from the house, and, going across the street, met a lady friend and talked to 6:30 last night, and is now fully restored."

RUSSIAN petroleum is gaining a market rapidly in Europe. The policy of the huge American monopoly known as the Standard Oil Company has been to depress the price of the crude product and raise that of the refined. They have thus brought the price of crude down to about 2 cents and pulled the price of refined to 9 cents. The effect of this action has been to open the European market to Russian refiners, and to exclude from it the American crude. The export of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was 423,691,767 gallons. But the trade is now falling off. For the month of June, 1880, 24,221,291 gallons were exported, and for the same month in 1879, 32,940,443 gallons.

THE Italians at work on the New Haven and Northampton railroad extension in Franklin county, Mass., deposit no money in the local banks, but all wear belts, and carry their money with them. They are all numbered and tagged, so that when they are paid off or receive rations it is on presentation of a little tin check properly numbered. A little water boy, who had to give up boot-blacking in Boston because he could not read or write, acts as interpreter for a large gang. They live very economically, and their bread is bought, several hundred loaves at a time, by the contractor, while they do their own cooking. Many of them say that they only propose to stay in the country long enough to earn $100 or so, when they will return to Italy.

MR. COX, who is running as an Independent for Congress in the Fourth Georgia district, is an ingenuous youth. He talks right out in meeting, saying recently: "If you see fit to send me to Congress I will go to the best of my ability. I believe I would like to go. In fact, I want to go. I have heard that the salary is ample, and, as I have a small family, won't insist on its increase. As I am fond of vindication, I want to vindicate myself. It has been hurled at me like a thunderbolt that I am too young. In answer to this I say first I can't help it, and it is not my fault. Second, I am trying to grow older every day. Third, I am succeeding. Fourth, I am afraid I will be much older than I am before I get to Congress." If other candidates were as candid there would be heaps of just such speeches.

LAST winter the Connecticut Legislature made a law prohibiting under penalty the employment of railroad hands who could not pass an examination as to their normal visual power and their ability to distinguish colors. The examinations thus far have been made at the expense of the railway companies, a charge of $2 being made in each case by the Yale professors to whom the fat job of examination was let by the State. They have refused certificates to some of the oldest engineers in the State, men who have never had an accident in a life-time of service, and all the railway employes of the State are in consternation, and they, as well as the corporation which employs them, are demanding a practical test of visual power rather than that to which the professors subject them. The State test is made with letters as to range of vision, and skeins of worsted as to color capacity—the applicant in the latter particular being required to separate from a heap not only the skeins of primary colors, but to classify the various shades of each. The engineers and other employes demand that the test shall be made on the road, and if they cannot read the large letters of signs and distinguish the colors employed in light signaling they are willing to surrender their places on the footboard. The companies, which are deeply interested on the side of perfect safety, are as anxious as the men for a reasonable, not a fanciful, test, and both will unite to defeat the existing law and procure legislation that shall be more practicable.

Big Figures.

Mr. S. C. Clarke, of the Treasury Department, has, beyond a doubt, an eye for figures. He has prepared some remarkable tables, taking a cent of our money as a basis. He says that one cent at simple interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, from the commencement of the Christian era to the end of the current year, A. D. 1880, would amount to only one dollar and fourteen cents ($1.14). Accepting for the present purpose the common understanding of the adaptation of the Gregoria calendar of the whole period of the Christian era, the same one cent at compound interest, for the same period of time and at the same rate of interest, compounded annually, fractions excepted, would amount to three quadridecillion, 735 tredecillion, 963 duodecillion, 560 undecillion, 427 decillion, 120 nonillion, 584 octillion, 658 septillion, 169 sextillion, 353 quintillion, 630 quadrillion, 998 trillion, 468 billion, 995 million, 477 thousand and 562 dollars and 98 cents. ($3,735,963,660,427,120,584,658,169,353,630,998,468,995,477,562.98). Mr. Clarke continues and says that the current value of a globe of fine gold of the magnitude of this earth is $11,116,503,641,581,635,112,643,097,947.14, and the number of golden globes each of the dimensions of this planet, contained in the amount of the cent at interest, as aforesaid would be $264,652,186,921,303,226. The maximum estimate of the entire population of the world, including every man, woman and child of all races and creeds and conditions of men on the earth is fifteen hundred millions (1,500,000,000). If said amount therefore were equally divided among all of the inhabitants of the earth each and every human being would be entitled to 176,434,791 of said globes of fine gold as his proportionate inheritance; and each and every one of them, living exclusively on the principal, without any further accumulation or income, might spend one of said globes of gold every minute of time—night and day for three hundred and thirty-five years without exhausting his patrimony. But if this stupendous aggregate amount of the compounded accumulations of said cent for nearly nineteen centuries be again invested as a new principal, the simple interest thereon at 6 per cent., for the single year 1880 would be $224,157,831,625,627,235,079,490,161,217,859,908,139,728,653.78, or for each of the 366 days of said year $612,453,042,692,970,587,648,880,221,906,721,060,491,061.89. This vast sum proportionately distributed among the fifteen hundred millions of people would give to each and every inhabitant, as his or her own proper portion of said interest, one of said globes, containing more than two hundred and sixty-four billions of cubic miles of pure gold every three seconds during the year, or twenty of said golden worlds every minute.—*Washington Republic.*

THE Carson mint has now on hand silver dollars to the value of $1,116,059.

FARM NOTES.

W. A. BROOKS, of Hamilton Township, Franklin County, Iowa, has 215 acres of flax as an experiment. He is satisfied flax is a more profitable grain than wheat, and predicts that it will take the place of wheat in a few years in Iowa.

AN Ohio wool-grower noticing that another flockmaster complained that he could not rid his sheep of ticks, says he was troubled that way once, and advises wetting salt with turpentine when salting sheep. He finds this effectual, without "dipping."

WEEDS on gravel walks may be destroyed and prevented from growing again by a copious dressing of the cheapest salt. This is a better method than hand-pulling, which disturbs the gravel and renders constant raking and rolling necessary. One application early in the season, and others as may be needed, while the weeds are small, will keep the walks clean and bright.

A QUICK and effectual method to destroy plantain and other weed pests on lawns, is to cut the plant off at the crown, and drop on the top of the root two or three drops of kerosene oil. The lawn will not be defaced by digging, and the work is at once and completely done; the root dies as surely as if struck by lightning.

EVERY farmer knows that exposing potatoes too long to the rays of the sun, or to too plenty of light and air, will soon ruin them. A good farmer will dig and dry his potatoes at the proper time, as quickly as convenient, and take them to his dark cellar without delay, being careful not to have too many in one bin. Potatoes which are fine and mealy when dug, treated in this manner, will remain good until new early potatoes are ripe.—*Ex.*

THE experiment has been tried in Iowa, it is said, of sowing in the fall, upon one acre of land, two bushels of wheat mixed with one bushel of oats. The oats shot up rapidly, and were, of course, killed down by the frost. But they furnished a warm covering for the earth, and when the snow fell among the thick stalks and leaves they kept it from blowing away. This covering prevented the winter-killing of the wheat, and the rotting oat leaves and stalks afforded a rich top-dressing for the crop the following spring. The result was an abundant yield of wheat, while land precisely similar alongside, and treated in the same manner, with the exception of omitting the oats, was utterly worthless.

THE destructive currant worm has for many years been held in subjection by the use of white hellebore, and although this substance is quick and sure in its operation, and by its use enables one to speedily rid his currant and gooseberry plants of the depredator, yet it is a little difficult in some cases of application—when the worms are working on the lower part of a bush. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we learn the announcement of a more convenient and not less certain agent for the same purpose, and this is carbolic acid. Two teaspoonsful of carbolic acid mixed in three or four gallons of water gives a liquid of proper strength to sprinkle over the bushes. It is said to kill worms quickly, and what is more, it is reported to be equally valuable in destroying the rose-bug when applied to rose bushes.—*Vick.*

EVERYBODY about a farm knows that animals will not eat the grass which grows up rank around their own droppings; it has also been observed by some that hay from meadows heavily enriched is not eaten so readily as that from other fields. It is the practice, usually to put such meadows to other crops, but if lime be applied instead, will restore the ground to a proper condition quickly. Lime laid on for such a purpose would do more to sweeten a foul pasture in three months than if it was shut up for six months, and left to the ordinary process of cleaning. This is about one of the most important uses to which lime could be put, correcting as it does all sourness and rankness in grass, reducing almost immediately all noxious effluvia from the manure deposited, and therefore presenting food, which, being relished by the stock, is converted into that which will lay the foundation of a profit. It is more especially on bog pastures that the use of lime is particularly beneficial, for besides its action on cattle droppings, it destroys moss, rushes, and all sedgy or other coarse growth, whose places become occupied by other more nutricious grasses. After the liming of a pasture, cattle will eat the grass readily, which before they would not touch, showing the beneficial change the lime had brought about.

The Law of Entail.

Much misapprehension exists in this country as to the present powers of entail in England. There is no such thing as a law of primogeniture, except in so far that if a man die intestate his real estate would pass to his eldest son, except in Kent, where it would be divided among all his sons. Up to the close of the last century the power of entail was illimitable. It was curtailed in consequence of the extraordinary will made by a merchant named Thellussen, of Swiss origin, who accumulated a vast fortune in London, partly by buying up jewels from French emigres at the time of the great revolution. Mr. Thellussen intended his money to accumulate until it would have reached about $700,000,000. The Government, deeming it undesirable that any subject should possess wealth so colossal, introduced a bill limiting entail to living persons and twenty-one years afterward. This is is not much greater than the power of entail in New York, and almost identical with that in Massachusetts. Many estates in and around New York—the Lefferts, Rhinelander, for example—are entailed. In England hundreds of great properties are completely unentailed, and it is purely the custom, not the law, of the country which will cause them to be transmitted to the eldest son. Men who are very liberal in politics favor the custom, because they think that it keeps up the position of a family, and that were an estate divided up in the next generation none would be better for such division. It is not generally understood here that the law in England permits a man to leave his property precisely as he pleases, and that a Duke can leave all to his footman. The great estates, for instance, of the Duke of Hamilton, Premier Duke of Scotland, were, up to the time of his marriage, absolutely unentailed. This came out of some law proceedings.—*London Times.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

TO TAKE OUT STAINS.—One teaspoonful of chloride of lime in three quarts of water will take out any kind of stain. Put the part stained in the water, let remain until out; it will not injure the cloth; only stains on white goods can be taken out in this way.

CHICKEN CHOLERA REMEDY.—Blue vitriol, one ounce, dissolved in one gallon of water; give one ounce of this in one gallon of drinking water every morning; wash the drinking vessel out every morning; using an iron or tin. It is a sure cure.

BROWN BREAD.—Take two cups buttermilk, one cup Indian meal, one cup flour, one egg, one-half cup molasses, one large spoon butter, one teaspoon soda, and one of suet. Steam one hour then set in the oven until it becomes a nice brown. Cut it warm for dinner.

CATSUP.—Six large, ripe tomatoes, two small green peppers, one large onion; chop all fine, then cork till tender, and add two cups vinegar, two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, and one of cloves. Let boil a few minutes and bottle. Will keep a long time.

GRAPE PICKLES.—Seven pounds of grapes on the stems, three pounds of sugar, and one pint of vinegar. Place the grapes in a jar and scald the vinegar and sugar together and pour over them. For nine successive mornings pour off the liquor and scald it. Use any spice you like.

PICKLED BEETS.—Take beets while young and sweet and not too large, boil and slice as usual while they are still hot. Have ready a pan of hot vinegar, into which put the slices; cover a few moments until thoroughly hot, then with a spoon place carefully and closely in a glass can; then fill up with the vinegar and seal. If the slices are too large cut them in two. These make an excellent relish during the spring and early summer.

EAST INDIA PICKLES.—Two hundred small cucumber pickles, two heads of cabbage sliced fine, two quarts of small, or sliced onions, one large head of cauliflower cut up, six green peppers sliced, two ounces white mustard seed; soak all in salt and water twenty-four hours; drain over night. Boil good vinegar and one quarter pound black pepper, ground, one teaspoonful cayenne pepper. Pour over pickles; when cool stir in one quart mixed mustard.

CREAM PIE.—To be eaten warm or cold; very nice. One pint of cream, three eggs beaten separately, sugar to taste, pinch of salt, flavor as you like. Butter a deep pie dish, or mountain cake tin, sprinkle with bread crumbs that have been sifted, about as thick as pie paste, pour in the custard and sprinkle over it some bread crumbs and cocoanut mixed.

RHUBARB JELLY.—Take some rhubarb, wipe it with a clean wet cloth, peel it, and cut it into pieces an inch long. To each pound of rhubarb add three-fourths of a pound of white sugar. Put it to boil for about ten minutes, or until the juice is well drawn. Strain it into a preserving pan, let it boil quickly till it clings to the spoon, skim it and put it into jam pots or molds. The quickest way to know if it will set is to drop a little on a plate to cool.

PUFF STRAWBERRY PUDDING.—Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with a pint of flour; beat well an egg; add a little salt; mix with sweet milk till of the consistency of thick batter. Place well-greased cups in a steamer; put into each a spoonful of batter, then a spoonful of strawberries, and cover with another spoonful of batter and steam twenty minutes. Eat with cream and sugar, or a liquid hot sauce with a cupful of strawberry juice added.

APPLE BORER.—According to a writer on horticultural and agricultural subjects, when borers have once gained possession of a tree the only way to get rid of them is to hunt for them carefully with a knife or wire and destroy them. The eggs of the parent beetle are deposited during nights in June, and are placed in the bark of the tree at the surface of the ground, or whatever may surround the tree. These eggs hatch in our latitude during September, and it is soon after this that the young grubs may be easily removed without the use of anything more than the point of a penknife. A few minutes spent in this way about the 1st of October each fall will keep the tree free from this pest.—*Scientific American.*

Yesterday and To-Day.

"Hole on dar," said a colored man, hailing an acquaintance. "Does yer cross de street ebery time yer sees me ter keep frum payin' dat bill?"

"No, I doesn't."

"What fur den?"

"Ter keep frum bein' axed fur hit."

"Mr. Napoleon," said the creditor, "I lent yer ten dollars three weeks ago. Yer promised an' promised ter pay me. De udder day you said dat 'pon yer word an honer as a gen'leman yer'd pay me ter-day. Now, what's yer got ter say?"

"I al'ers 'serves my honer. Yer's gettin yer lack of flosofy and my honer mixed."

"How's dat?"

"Doan yer know dat de udder day all de time in town was changed? Da foun' dat de time was wrong an' da sent off an' got what da calls a transit apparatus. Since den all de watches an' clocks hab been overhauled. Hit hab been foun' dat our time is gis one day too fast."

"Dats got nuthin' ter do wid my money."

"Course it hab. I promised ter pay yer ter-day. De oberhaulin, ob de time shows dat dis ain't ter-day."

"How does yer make dat?"

"Why, dis is ter-morow. Doan' yer see? Lemme tell yer, ef yer goes roun' dis town showin' such ignunce of flosofy de people will laugh at yer."

"Well, when is yer gwine ter pay me?"

"Jes ez soon ez we kin get the time straightened up. Da's workin' on hit now. Jes take my advice, fur ef the people onst gits inter dar heads dat a man is a fool, ten years ob knowledge won't change hit."—*Little Rock (Ark). Gazette.*

EIGHT young men have been fined $5 each in Jonestown, Pa., for loafing in front of a church on Sunday night.

A STRANGE STORY.

How a Family Were Separated and Were Reunited After Many Years.

[Pittsburgh Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

A case of singular interest has just been developed at Beaver Falls, Pa., a few miles west of Pittsburgh. John Sims, professor of music, has resided there for the last four years. He was joined yesterday by his daughter, Mrs. James W. Bouk, of Ashland, Neb. Twenty-three years ago the Sims family followed the example of an uncle, George H. Walker, and emigrated to St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Bouk was then 1 year of age. After a residence at that place of a few months the mother paid a visit to relatives at Lake Minnetonka, a summer resort a few miles from St. Paul. While there a party, of which Mrs. Sims and her children were a part, took a sail on the lake. A storm came up and they were capsized. The party was rescued, but the child, now the woman who relates the story, was so young that she knows little of what took place. They were taken to a hotel near a town called Excelsior. A paper published a statement that Mrs. Sims and daughter had both been drowned in the accident. The father read this and went to the lake to look for their bodies. Mrs. Sims, in the meantime, knowing nothing of the misapprehension of her friends, went on to Keokuk to visit other friends. While there she, too, read an announcement of the death of a Mr. Sims, whom she supposed was her husband. The uncle mentioned, who had before this left St. Paul for Keokuk, now also disappeared, leaving no word, wishing, as has since appeared, that his friends should know nothing of him until he succeeded in making his fortune, after which he went to the West. "Thus," in the language of the narrator, "in a few short months a family had been separated to meet no more for twenty-three years."

Mrs. Bouk tells the remainder of the story as follows: "My uncle paid a visit to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and stopped in Allegheny City to ascertain whether he could find any trace of us. Some gentleman told my uncle that he had seen Prof. Sims in the city only a few days ago. 'Impossible,' said my uncle, 'for I read of his death.' Nevertheless it was true. My uncle wrote a letter to father and received an answer, stating that his wife and child had been drowned. My uncle returned to Keokuk, but could not rest. He inserted an advertisement in a Chicago paper asking information regarding my grandmother and my aunt. Between the 15th and the last of April, two years ago last spring, I was in my home at Ashland, Saunders county, Neb. I felt an impulse to read the Chicago papers. The advertisement attracted my eye. I was excited and told my husband to answer it, as I could not. He did, and in a few days received an answer from my uncle stating that I was not his niece, as she had been drowned. I then wrote a letter to the effect that if he had lost two fingers of one hand, and—well, I related circumstances that made proofs positive. In a few days my long-lost uncle was at our house. The meeting can be imagined. Then followed explanations, stating that my father was living and well in Beaver Falls, Pa. I wrote my father, but received an answer that I could not surely be his daughter, as she had been drowned twenty-three years ago. Another letter told him of 'Little Dallas,' a dead brother, and of other circumstances which made a clear case. About three weeks ago I started for Beaver Falls to find my long-lost father. I have found him. I have been married several years. My husband is in the grain business in Nebraska. My mother has been married the second time, but is now a widow. What the sequel will prove I will have to tell you at another time, as we do not know yet what our plans shall be."

The family is highly respectable and the story is, no doubt, strictly true, though savoring more of romance than reality.

Brief Correspondence.

Many people object to postal cards on account of their effect on personal correspondence. It is one of the natural tendencies of human nature to avoid trouble as far as possible; and it is so much easier to write a card than a letter that it is often given the preference. So that in fact the close intimacies that once might exist between persons who lived far away from each other, fed and fostered by long letters which were really autobiographies, are no longer a part of our social life, as they were to those of our grandmothers. Distance now separates divided friends more really than it did fifty years ago. It is a pity to lose the charm of so many private letters, written from the heart, and giving to the absent, frank, simple pictures of the events of the passing hour. It is difficult to see from what material the memoirs of the present and coming generations will be made. A file of correspondence cards, a drawer full of "postals," will afford but scanty substance out of which to build up the fabric of history. No tender reminiscences can be gleaned from these barren messengers; no glimpse given of home affection; for of course no one writes "Dear ——" or "affectionately yours," for fear of exposing this wave of emotion to the observation of the postman. No one likes to write anything either affectionate or important on so public a medium; therefore the sweetness of the sentimental correspondence in which our ancestors delighted is fast changing to the bitter brevity of hard fact.

Runaway Horses.

The horse that has once acquired the habit of running away will bolt on the first opportunity. If you suspect his intention, the best plan is to check it the moment he begins to move, taking hold of one rein with both hands, and giving it one or two such violent jerks that the rogue must pause or turn around. Then stop him, and, if you doubt your being able to hold him, get off. Perhaps a too-vigorous "plug" may make him cross his legs and fall—not a pleasant contingency, but anything is better than being run away with in a street. In open country you may compel the runaway to gallop with a loose rein until he is tired, or to move in a constantly narrowing circle until he is glad to halt. A ten-acre field is big enough for this expedient. But the great point is to stop a runaway before he gets into his stride; after he is once away few bits will stop a real runaway—a steady pull is a waste of exertion on the rider's part. Some horses may be stopped by sawing the mouth with the snaffle, but nothing will check the old hand. Another expedient is to hold the reins very lightly, and on the first favorable opportunity, as a rising hill, for instance, to try a succession of jerks. But the cunning, practiced runaway is not so much to be feared as the mad, frightened horse. The mad horse will dash against a brick wall, or jump at spiked railings of impossible height. I once saw a runaway horse, after getting rid of his rider, charge and burst open his locked stable-door.

INDIANA NEWS.

THERE are seventy-three postoffices in Indiana to which a salary of $1,000 or more is attached.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON has written a letter congratulating the Indiana Bureau of Statistics on its first annual report.

DAVID FOUTCH, a boy living in Brown township, Washington county, died from "damps" in a well on his father's farm last week.

VINCENNES will shortly boast of starch works. The factory of J. A. Cunningham, now located at Danville, Ill., will be moved there.

MRS. JOHN P. REYNOLDS and Miss Ella Sheridan, of Madison, are heirs to an estate in England valued at £200,000, and an annual income of £4,000.

MR. RUEL CUSTER, a well-known Jefferson county farmer, aged 90 years, died at his home last week. He had resided on the place for sixty years.

AT the annual meeting of the Wabash Association of Detectives, in Crawfordsville, a few days ago, eighty-three local associations were represented.

A FISHERMAN at Madison, a few days since, caught a blue catfish weighing 100 pounds. It is said to be the heaviest of the species ever caught in the Ohio river at that point.

A MOVEMENT is on foot, projected by property-holders along the bank, to make Pigeon creek navigable five miles from its mouth. This is proposed in the interest of manufacturing establishments, and if done will be of incalculable benefit to Evansville.

A FEW weeks ago the brick sewer passing under the canal in the heart of the city of Fort Wayne broke, causing the canal banks to give way, and flooded a number of business houses, doing about $25,000 damage. The city is now being sued for individual damages.

TWO MEN named James Ragan and Michael Hoover killed a blue racer near South Bend, which measured fifteen feet in length. Hoover was sitting under a tree resting when the snake dropped down and wound itself around his body. He fought it and called for Ragan, who was mowing a little distance off, and together they killed it.

TWO TREES, standing on opposite side of the Brandywine river, several miles north of Shelbyville, were struck by lightning, the other evening, at the same instant. A herd of hogs under one of the trees, a beech, were all killed, and a milch cow under the sycamore on the other side of the stream also fell a victim to the thunderbolt.

INDIANA captured nearly all the offices at the recent meeting of the National Teachers' Association at Chautauqua. J. H. Smart, President of the General Association, is Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Lemuel Moss, President, is of the State University, Bloomington; E. E. White, President of the scientific department, is President of Purdue University, Lafayette; George P. Brown, Secretary of the normal department, is President of the State Normal School at Terre Haute; J. B. Roberts, Secretary of the elementary department, is Principal of the Indianapolis High School, and J. S. Irwin, Counselor, is Superintendent of the Fort Wayne Public School.

Assessment on Railroad Property.

Following is a table of main track, side track and rolling stock of railroads in Indiana for the year 1880, as assessed and equalized by the State Board of Equalization:

NAMES OF ROADS.	Miles of Main Track.	Miles of Side Track.	Miles of Rolling Stock.	Total Assessment.
Anderson, L. & St. L.	19.37	1.35	19.37	$ 40,110
Balt. & Ohio & Chicago	146.35	15.63	146.35	1,473,306
Bedford, S., O. & B.	41.00	2.00	41.00	62,300
Bloomfield N. Gauge	9.00	.....	9.00	13,500
Cleveland, C., C. & I.	83.84	27.22	83.84	809,165
Cincinnati, H. & I.	78.63	8.68	78.63	76,716
Cincinnati, R. & I.	85.89	3.65	85.89	399,065
Cincinnati, R. & C.	5.98	.98	5.98	56,716
Cincinnati, W. & M.	109.51	5.48	109.51	506,495
Cincinnati, L. & C.	23.77	3.26	23.77	184,795
Cincinnati, L., St. L. & C	153.69	30.77	153.69	1,521,505
Lawrenceburg branch	2.57	5.05	2.57	34,515
Cincinnati, R. & S.	37.14	.99	37.14	125,211
Cairo & Vincennes	6.92	.....	6.92	31,140
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	19.61	4.74	19.61	127,140
Chicago, Cin. & L.	71.47	5.01	71.47	293,295
Chicago & Block Coal	19.75	.13	19.75	[illegible]
Chicago & Canada S.	.....	.....	.....	54,846
Eel River	93.84	7.79	93.84	501,900
Evansville & T. H.	108.40	21.07	108.40	1,082,795
Evansville, T. H. & C.	52.68	10.13	52.68	386,340
Frankfort & Kokomo	25.55	1.00	25.55	60,925
Fort Wayne, M. & C.	104.17	5.66	104.17	390,749
Fort Wayne & Jackson	52.39	5.46	52.39	220,021
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & I.	52.27	2.52	52.27	346,055
Havana, R. & E.	8.50	.14	8.50	14,534
Indiana (C. & G. T.)	79.00	5.70	79.00	682,900
Indianapolis P. R. C.	3.28	.....	.....	129,200
Indianapolis, P. & C.	72.87	11.79	72.87	656,007
Indianapolis, D. & S.	74.77	5.04	74.77	471,696
Indianapolis & St. L.	79.43	15.50	79.43	822,050
Indianapolis, D. & C.	26.42	.45	26.42	83,170
Indianapolis, B. & W.	78.61	15.31	78.61	948,000
Joliet & Northern I.	15.40	1.94	.....	192,500
Indianapolis & Vincennes	116.44	5.95	116.44	511,392
Jeffersonville, M. & I.	110.28	22.31	110.28	1,234,032
Mad'n branch same road	45.90	5.63	45.90	202,957
Columbus & Shelbyville	23.26	.98	23.26	88,071
Shelbyville & Rushville	18.42	.96	18.42	70,447
Cambridge City Extens'n	20.97	.72	20.97	70,645
Kingan	.42	.46	.....	3,480
Louisville & Nashville	26.41	3.83	26.41	198,817
Louisville, N. A. & C.	208.20	25.45	208.20	1,064,979
Louisville, N. A. & St. L.	26.00	.....	26.00	58,500
Little Miami	4.19	.94	4.19	20,115
Lake Shore & Mich. S'n.	167.76	69.42	167.76	3,800,540
Lake Erie & Western	157.89	14.14	157.89	1,086,706
Lake Erie, E. & S. W'n.	17.00	.43	17.00	42,960
Michigan Air Line	3.62	1.01	.....	30,129
Mich. City & Indianapolis	12.75	3.00	12.75	88,084
Michigan Central	42.41	24.72	42.41	962,490
Ohio & Mississippi	171.89	28.32	171.89	1,752,483
O. & M.—L. Branch	53.31	6.25	53.31	275,000
P., C. & St. Louis	416.64	45.72	416.64	4,074,408
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	152.57	48.10	152.57	3,166,579
T. H. & Logansport	115.07	9.50	115.07	421,746
T. H. & Indianapolis	79.98	74.82	79.98	1,467,500
T. H. & Southeastern	40.00	2.37	40.00	182,518
T., D. & Burlington	37.30	.66	37.30	87,260
U. R. T. & S. Yard	12.10	6.07	12.10	302,650
W., St. L. & Pacific	166.00	45.00	166.00	2,674,000
White River	61.40	4.00	61.40	185,140

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles.	Value.
Main track	4,275.67	[illegible]
Side track	687.54	[illegible]
Rolling stock	.....	[illegible]
Canada Southern right of way	.....	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS, another of Mr. Hayes' cabinet, will speak in Indiana.

DON'T forget that Hon. Isaac P. Gray will speak in Auburn next Saturday evening.

OUR candidate for representative, D. D. Moody, will speak at Corunna next Monday evening.

BEN. BUTLER will not support the republican nominee this year. He will make speeches in Indiana for America's great soldier during the present campaign.

HON. T. A. HENDRICKS speaks at Hicksville, Ohio, on Friday, September 17, in the afternoon. DeKalb county democrats are urged to attend this rally in force, and show to our neighbors across the line that Indiana democrats are wide awake.

HON. ISAAC P. GRAY, lieutenant-governor of Indiana, will address the citizens of DeKalb county, in Auburn, next Saturday evening. The bare announcement that this distinguished gentleman is to address our citizens is sufficient to insure a large turn-out.

IF there were any misgivings on the part of the COURIER as to the feelings of all the better class of republicans in regard to the course pursued in the last issue of the Republican toward the editor of the COURIER, the assurances we have received during the week would completely allay them. Auburn, at least, has not a congenial atmosphere for hyenas.

IN the joint canvass between Judge Porter and Mr. Landers, the opposing candidates for governor, there is to be but one discussion for each congressional district, as follows: South Bend, Sept. 2; Fort Wayne, Sept. 3; Dunkirk, Sept. 4; Frankfort, Sept. 6; Terre Haute, Sept. 7; Greencastle, Sept. 8; Fairfield, Sept. 9; Cambridge, Sept. 10; Brockville, Sept. 11; Vernon, Sept. 12; Winnemac, Sept. 14; Vincennes, Sept. 15; Boonville, Sept. 16.

THE average republican sheet characterizes Mr. English as an old Shylock, because, forsooth, he is wealthy. Because he has by energy and sagacity accumulated considerable means, he has all at once become a monster who has ground down the poor with the iron heel of oppression. This and other extremely attenuated charges only prove that republicans are very hard up for something to say against the democratic nominees. If Mr. English had ever kept a custom-house and had been kicked out of that position for dishonesty, by a president of his own party, the republicans might have a charge calculated to attract attention.

THE envy of the infinitesimal corpuscles who run the sheet yclept Republican, at the success of the COURIER under its present management, instead of receding from its former well-earned position, as they fondly hoped it would, is plainly manifested in their last issue. Meantime the COURIER will pursue the even tenor of its way. By continuing in the paths in which he has firmly planted his feet, the editor can live down all the calumnies that gangrened envy can invent, and, when his maligners are still "smousing" their living from others, the COURIER will be found to be a power for good, aiding in the advancement of both the general and the local welfare.

The Beauties of Registration.

Pennsylvania has, for years, had a registration law, such as provided for in one of our proposed constitutional amendments. Experience has shown it to be one of the most valuable aids to the republican ringsters of Philadelphia in the perpetuation of their shocking frauds upon the right of suffrage. To the [illegible] of the honest republicans there the whole thing is becoming disgusting. The most largely circulated republican paper in Philadelphia, which is edited by the distinguished George W. Childs, the Public Ledger, describing the defiant and shameless criminality with which the republican managers in Philadelphia corrupt the ballot-box, says: "It does, indeed, begin to look as if there is a privileged class of republican politicians beyond the reach of the law. With such examples who need be surprised that election frauds flourished, and that the attempt to select public officers by means of the ballot-box is made the merest mockery, and will continue to be so." This is the testimony of a partisan republican—an ardent admirer of Gen. Grant—about fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting in Philadelphia. But for the villainy of the republican managers in Philadelphia, who are in the habit of generally reporting a republican majority sufficiently large to overcome a democratic majority in the rest of the state, Pennsylvania would be democratic by a round majority. With a population less than New York City by over half a million, Philidelphia casts about 30,000 more votes than her more populous sister city.

Here is a fine illustration of the great benefits of a registration law,—a rich field for the operations of the congressional interventionists in the control of the elections. The quantity of "paying dirt" it developes is immense.

The Same Old Howl.

There's Mississippi on a free and fair vote is republican by no less than thirty thousand; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, every one of them a republican state, were the voters not afraid of the shot-gun, the revolver, the rifle, and the bowie-knife in the hands of masked men! And yet the democracy fairly scream themselves hoarse for a fair count. Out upon such hypocrisy!—Northern Indianian.

The above is about as near the truth as the average radical sheet ever gets. By such false publications they seek to mislead and embitter the north against the south for the sole purpose of gain. These paragons of political virtue who affect to so much desire a fraternal feeling and a unity of the sections, are the very ones themselves who are the sectional-hate promoters. It is the only ammunition they have for the campaign. Eight years ago it was proclaimed by prominent republicans that the requisites for republican success were a "bloody-shirt campaign and plenty of money." Four years ago it was the same cry. And now, fifteen years after the dust of the conflict has passed away, this same party has resorted to the same dirty, despicable work of arraigning one section against another by fanning the embers of sectional hate. There is nothing low, mean or contemptible to which the republican leaders do not appear capable of resorting in their desperation to retain power. So industriously and continuously have the people been fed on this kind of mental diet that very many honest, fair-minded citizens have come to believe that their lives would be in danger were they to venture south of Mason and Dickson's line. They are told that a fish-net cannot be drawn through a lake without hauling out a negro or two, whom the democrats have killed on account of political affiliation. Whenever any little difficulty occurs in the south among roughs, as they do everywhere, it is magnified into a monstrous onslaught on republicans, and is heralded with flaming headlines all over the north by every republican paper. Is it true that the people of the south are traitors, murderers, robbers, villains, devils, and everything else that is mean, which can be expressed in English, as charged by such papers as the New York Tribune and all of its little echoes in the land? No, it is not. It is the merest twaddle. It is the basest, villainous lies that ever emanated from man, fiend or devil. To-day thousands of northern men are living all through the south. They have happy homes and prosperous business, can worship God under their own vine and fig-tree, can vote any ticket, or express any sentiment with the same security there as they do here. In everything they stand there just as they do here—simply on their merits. It is not true that people going there from the north are treated discourteously or ostracised. The people of the southern states have organized immigration societies and solicit the brain and brawn of every clime to come and live with them and help develop the possibilities of that great country. They do not ask where a man is from. They ask if he is an honest man and a good citizen, and if he is, he is as welcome there as he would be anywhere under heaven.

The negroes, for whom the republicans affect so much solicitude are being educated in place of being persecuted and killed off. There is no desire to re-enslave them, and if there were, every fool knows that such a thing could never be done. The prevailing sentiment is that, as the negro is free he should be educated, that he may be made more provident, more moral, and may the better be enabled to discharge the duties of a good citizen. The school laws make the same provision for the blacks as for the whites, and they enjoy the same privileges thereunder. In addition to their private and free schools, they have access to the state agricultural colleges, and in many places their educational facilities compare favorably with those of the whites of either this or that section.

There is no desire in the southern heart to secede from this union. The question of the right to secede was settled by the war, and there is not a corporal's guard of people in this country to-day who believe in the right to secede. We all know that reunion is better than disunion, and no party would go further to prevent such a disruption in our government than would the democratic party. Mr. Talmage on his return from an extended trip through the south a short time ago delivered from his pulpit an earnest eulogy on southern loyalty and hospitality, and General Grant said on his return from his southern tour that he found the southern brethren as loyal and true to the flag as we of the north, and yet these foul-mouthed political leeches continue day after day to utter these base lies. The Grand Rapids Democrat in a recent issue has the following pointed remarks on this subject: "In the name of God, will the republicans never cease their work of demoralization and cultivation of hatred? If it is not desirable to live with our brethren of the south in peace and brotherly kindness, it is certainly not desirable to have them a part and parcel of the union. We had better drive them out from under the protection of the old flag, than continually keep up the war of hate. It is utterly impossible that the different sections of the country should attain that position in the family of states which is right, unless there is an equality in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges under the constitution. This can only be done by a just recognition of that citizenship which belongs to each member of the great family of which we are composed.

Why did we by the strong arm of the military demonstrate the purposes of the government and the states to form a unity, indissoluble, if one section of the great whole is to be forever arrayed against the other? It is utterly impossible to develop those possibilities which are justly ours, so long as that spirit of sectional animosity is maintained upon which the republican leaders seem to think their success depends. The republican party cannot possibly hope for all time to succeed in political contests upon the issues of the bloody-shirt and hate; if so, the sooner the states return to their original elements the better for this country and the world. The wars of the roses cannot always last, but so long as they do, just so long must we fall short of that destiny so much desired. Comparatively speaking, our country is yet an undeveloped wilderness, and while the spirit of generous rivalry is desirable and proper, the spirit of sectional hatred and partisan purpose of success at all hazards, is equally to be deprecated."

The Stampede.

The stampede from the ranks of the Garfieldites to the Hancockers goes forward with a continuous rush. Amongst the recent recruits are the following:

Ex-U. S. Senators Pool, of North Carolina, and Fowler, of Tennessee, have renounced their allegiance to the former and embraced the true faith. Hon. W. A. Guthrie, republican candidate for governor of the former state, has done likewise.

A Hancock and English pole 150 feet high was raised in the Eighth ward in Syracuse, New York, one night last week by republicans who have come out for Hancock and English. Fifty-one republicans in the ward have signed the roll forming a republican Hancock and English club. The republican Hancock pole was drawn through the principal streets of the city by four horses, preceded by martial music.

Thomas Dumm, of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, formerly a republican, and who was wounded seven times during the war, has just announced himself for Hancock.

A New Yorker writing to a New York paper, says: "I have 150 men employed in my shop, and at the last presidential election 125 of them voted for Hayes and were republicans. Saturday they took a vote which showed 120 Hancock men among them."

Judge Smith of Herkimer, and Jacob Smell, of Fort Plain, Montgomery county, New York, two well known stalwart and influential republicans, addressed the democracy of Canajoharie on Friday of last week, on the occasion of the Hancock and English banner raising at that place. Ex-Sheriff Wagner has also come out for Hancock.

Amongst those announced during the preceding week are the following:

Hon. W. W. Browning, of Brown county, Indiana; Ex-Governor Parris C. Dunning, of Bloomington, this state; Captain Chas. Gill, a prominent Kentucky republican, W. L. Glessner, Clinton, Ill.; Judge Stevens, of Humboldt, Nevada; Hon. J. D. Baldwin, of Storey county, Nevada; Isaac Gilmore and seven sons, of Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.; Hon. J. J. Ketchum, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. James Berryman, of Montgomery county, Ind.; Col. Jas. Chapman, of Clyde, O.; Julius C. Schultz, of Pine Valley, Cattaraugus county; William Collins, Henry Lone, Major Hurdley, Ellicotsville; Alburn Bro's, (nine of them), of Buck Creek Station, Tippecanoe county; Joseph Nessel, of Allegany, Cattaraugus county, New York; Colonel E. E. Rose, of Bloomfield, Greene county, Ind.; Rev. J. W. Catterson, of Shoals, Martin county, Ind.; Henry J. Johnson, Wilson Webster, Geo. D. Train, of Loogoote, Martin county, Ind.; Geo. W. Vinton, of Moline, Illinois.

In Galva, Henry county, Ill., a Hancock club of 135, whereas our total vote two years ago was 97.

Three counties in Pennsylvania—Cumberland, York and Warren—have 3,225 ex-soldiers enrolled in clubs.

The Hancock legion of Pennsylvania consists of 30,000 ex-Union soldiers.

The People Insulted.

The editors of the Republican last week hired some one to write a column of the vilest slanders and lies we ever saw encompassed in the same space. We say they hired it done from the fact that no one would write such an article unless for money, and then we know that neither of the editors of that moral sheet have brains enough to compose such an article; and, further, that they are known to procure their articles written, just because they have not sense enough to write them themselves. As a text for the article in question, they state that some said a "rebel soldier was better than a Union soldier," etc. Now, to start out, we will state we believe the statement to be a lie of the first water. We don't believe the charge. We challenge the proof, and demand that the editors of the Republican give names, dates and places, and if they will sustain the charge, we agree to, as publicly, condemn the fool for making such a foolish remark as we do any other fool's remark. And we will condemn it just as we condemn the balance of the lies in that article. That article charges that the democratic party is represented by such men as the one who made the remark complained of. Bring on your proof or stand convicted of a lie. It charges that men in the north assert the principles for which the rebels fought, and maintain and vote for them to-day. Prove that or lie again. That democrats say to the maimed and broken-down soldier, that you are lazy and ought to abide by the $18 a month paid you. Lie No. four. That the democratic party will take away the soldiers' pension if they get in power. Lie No. five. Democrats do not nominate war democrats. Lie No. six. Thus the bright Republican says that Hancock, Gray, Manson, Steadman, Ewing, Rosecrans and thousands of other men are not war democrats, that the leaders of the democratic party are guilty of treason and ought to be hanged. Lie No. seven. If it is truth why didn't you hang them? you have been in power for the last twenty years. That Landers retarded Gov. Morton in feeding sick and wounded soldiers. Lie No. eight. But Landers and his party, in 1863, appropriated $2,000,000 of the democratic Indiana money to pay the soldiers, because the United States had not paid them any for seven or eight months, and placed this $2,000,000 in the democratic hands, and after about a quarter of the sum had been paid out Gov. Morton succeeded in obtaining an order from the officers of the United States army refusing to permit democratic Indiana to pay her own soldiers. Landers voted to appropriate $100,000 to be expended in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of Indiana.

Landers, in 1863, voted for a resolution to congress asking that the pay of private soldiers be raised 25 per cent. or to $16 per month, and that congress pass such a law at its then session. Landers at the same time voted for a resolution asking congress to pass, forthwith, a law whereby the company officers and private soldiers be paid their wages in gold and silver or its equivalent in paper money, and the same kind of funds as pensions to soldiers, their widows and orphans thereby as the resolution states, "placing them on as favorable footing as the bonder or capitalist who loans money to the government."

The Republican says Landers refused to vote another man or soldier to the war. Lie No. nine. That Vorhees called Union soldiers "Lincoln dogs," was a Knight of the Golden Circle, refused aid to the soldier. Lies ten, eleven and twelve. "And thus it is all over the north." What a terrible lie No. thirteen. The men nominated and elected, as a general thing, by the democrats by word and act, are in sympathy with the north. Lie No. fourteen. After all these lies, then, the Republican article gives its beliefs. That if the democratic party gets control of, the government Union soldiers will get no pensions unless the rebel soldiers do. We cannot help a man's belief, nor can we believe he has such "beliefs" when asserted in a mass of fourteen or more lies. A man who can lie at such wholesale strides can believe any, and can say he believes anything. A man who can thus lie about his neighbors is as great an enemy to the community as the prince of liars. He is such a villain that were it not cowardice (for all liars are cowards) he would murder his nearest neighbor. No lie is too wicked, no slander too vile, that he cannot belch forth and spew from his rotten maw upon his neighbors, and those a majority of the people of the Union, like the following: "But in voting the democratic ticket he (the soldier) is risking his benefits and liberties to the men who attempted to destroy the Union, or who sympathized with the rebels." Lie No. fifteen.

If men will lie and teach such lies, is it any wonder that they will go to democratic soldiers and tell them the same stuff? That the democrats will, if they get in power, cut off their pensions; that if the soldiers vote for Hancock they (the republicans) will take away his pension; that to the colored man they say, if the democrats get in power the negroes will be re-enslaved; that soldiers nominated for office don't want democrats to vote for them; that soldiers will say, "I fought democrats four years in the war and will fight them here until the night of the election; that soldiers and republicans can say, "Give the democrats h—l, the more you abuse them the better they will like you."

Neighborhood Nippings.

Hon Franklin Landers will speak at Rome City Sept. 30.

Last Saturday a week ago, a man in Lagrange, named Robert Carney, took passage for eternity by the laudanum route. He left this note:

Dear Julia: I have seen enough of the world. May God bless you all. Good-bye, Julia, and the children, mother and all. My name is Robert Carney. Please send my remains to Wabash City, Indiana.

He has a family, mother and brother living in Wabash. He was a harness-maker, and whisky led to the commission of the suicide.

Kendallville News: Oliver C. Forker, aged 55 years, died Tuesday, August 24. Mr. Forker was one of the old settlers of this county, having come here about forty years ago.

The section of country around Lagrange was visited last Thursday with a violent storm. Hail fell as large as hen eggs, barns were unroofed and corn blown down.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel, under the able management of Mr. E. A. K. Hackett, has been much improved in moral tone, and now has none of the ring of a police gazette. Its editorials, though long, are pointed.

Mr. J. J. Firestone, of the Hicksville (Ohio) Republican, was married last Sunday to Miss Lizzie Eveland, daughter of D. M. Eveland, editor of the Republican. Miss Eveland was the former editress of the Churubusco Herald. We trust that the union may prove a "fat take" for both of them.

Mr. A. Bigfellow, of Churubusco, has undertaken the wonderful feat of eating six hundred pounds of solid food in forty days—an average of fifteen pounds a days. The Herald of last Friday says that up to that time he had passed the fifth day of the feast, and thinks he is Bigfellow enough to succeed. The second day he ate four pounds of dried apples and drank one gallon of water, but did not burst. We would rather be a Bigfellow than a Tanner.

Last Sunday afternoon John Meyer, a German about 28 years of age, was most brutally murdered in Fort Wayne by John and Perry Snurr. Reports indicate that there was some previous misunderstanding between these parties, though it is not known what it is, as the Snurr brothers are silent about the matter. They met Meyer at the Bloomingdale brewery, when the altercation immediately ensued. Meyer had dealt them some pretty effectual blows, and while in a scuffle with Perry Snurr, John Snurr stepped back and got a stick of cord-wood, with which he struck Meyer who, with a pitiful moan, fell to the ground. After Meyer had fallen Snurr dealt several more blows with the stick of wood, badly fracturing the skull. Meyer was picked up and carried to the office of the brewery, and medical aid was called in, but he died in less than an hour. The murderers attempted to escape, and had gotten about two miles out on the Grand Rapids road, but were immediately pursued by Sheriff Munson and brought back and lodged in jail. Too much beer, perhaps, had considerable to do with this terrible crime. Meyer came to America about 17 years ago, and soon afterward located in Fort Wayne. About five years ago he was married. He has been engaged for some time in teaming. He is spoken of by all who know him as a sober and industrious man, who always attended to his own affairs, and never had any difficulty with anyone. He was quite a favorite among his fellows. The Snurrs are said to be hard characters, and have not unfrequently figured in the police courts for various offences, and if justice is given them for this shocking crime they will probaby not disturb society again.

ON the day the Cincinnati convention nominated Hancock, Mrs. Margaret Perry, of New Orleans, gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, who have been named Hancock, English, and America.—Ex.

Let Dan. Baldwin hasten to seize upon the above as a badge of distinction between democratic and republican ladies. Or, if one of the latter should happen to follow suit, they might name them Garfield, De Golyer and Mademoiselle Credit-Mobilier. And then how much better for Taylor in the way of a bug-a-boo this would be than even the horrible idea of Texas being divided up into four states! Judge, why not drop the old drivel that has been slobbered through so many mouths before yours, and come boldly forward with the charge that it is the solemn purpose of all the southern ladies to follow suit as above? What a terrible menace that would be against "northern" ascendency! It would be the best shot in your locker.

THE New York News says that Slippery Jim's ticket for Salt river will be numbered 329.

THE New Haven Register asserts that Garfield is seeking the presidency, and the presidency is seeking Hancock.

CLEARING OUT SALE FOR AUGUST

The Stock must be largely reduced this month. Low prices will do it. Take advantage of this great sale and secure some bargains. Rich Silk Parasols will be closed out regardless of cost. SUN UMBRELLAS marked down to clear them out.

LAP ROBES.

Handsome Linen Lap Robes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each. Patent Mosquito Bed Canopies, Gauze Wire Screens for Windows, all sizes, at low prices. White, blue, green, buff and pin Mosquito Bar by the piece. Just what is wanted this hot weather.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LAWN SUITS.

Handsome styles, made up of printed Lawns and Organdies, with and without borders, closing out at greatly reduced prices; also a handsome line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made up of Ginghams, Lawns and Cambrics, marked down.

AT 10 CENTS.

We are closing out a large lot of fine yard-wide Printed Percales and Cambrics; former price 15 cents. At 8 cents we are closing out a lot of fine Printed Percales; former price 10 and 12½ cents. Japanese Parasols clearing out at a great sacrifice.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BUNTING SUITS,

Handsomely made and trimmed, marked down to close them out. Silks and stuff Suits, choice and elegant styles, will be sold regardless of original cost. Bargains can be secured the next few days in our suit department.

ROOT & COMPANY.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

Political Meetings.

Lieut. Gov. Isaac P. Gray

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE OF DEKALB COUNTY ON THE POLITICAL ISSUES, AT AUBURN, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1880.

COLONEL GRAY IS AN EXCELLENT SPEAKER, AND WE HOPE THE PEOPLE WILL GIVE HIM A GOOD CROWD.

MR. D. D. MOODY,

Candidate for Representative, will speak in the evening at

STAFFORD CENTER, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3; CORUNNA, MONDAY, SEPT. 6; SMITHFIELD, CENTER, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7; ST. JOE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8; FRANKLIN CENTER, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9; FAIRFIELD CENTER, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.

"Go, Poor Devils."

In the regular line of its vocation as a public journal, the COURIER has had occasion to notice, as a matter of local news, the arrest of a mountebank, for some little time sojourning here, whom we believe, for reasons best known to ourself, to be a scoundrel, and who is given to the frequent practice of disturbing the peace of our town and other places, and we spoke of his conduct in proper terms of reprehension. The parties in control of the columns of the Republican have allowed this to serve as a pretext for admission to their columns of a vulgar and brutal personal attack on the editor of this paper, purporting to have been furnished by John Korth, the individual referred to. In doing this they place themselves outside the pale of anything like legitimate journalism, and place us at liberty to make use of matter furnished us for publication imputing to the real writer of the article referred to, and also to one of the ostensible editors of that paper, participation in very scandalous transactions. We refused publicity as to either at the time, and do not now feel that the example set is one we are wholly justified in following, even by reason of the provocation given. Mayhap we may at some future time be inclined to tear the mask gently from the hypocrite who thinks he is not known because he scribbles anonymously, under the guise of having it supposed his venom emanates from others; but, for the present, we dispose of him and his coadjutors by saying to them, in substance, as Uncle Toby did to the fly, "Go, poor devils. There is room enough in the world for thee and me too."

The Republican Bugbear—Afraid to Go.

Every republican speech we have heard, every one we have read, and every republican from the highest to the lowest—from Bob Taylor to little Weamy Weamer—are so terribly scared about the prospects of their defeat that they are crying their bitterest tears, and blubbering that if the democrats get in power, (meaning if they shut down on salary-grabbing, credit-mobilierism, DeGolyer contracts and continue to cut down on expenditures), the country will have gone to the demnition bow-wows, and that the confederate brigadiers will control everything, and that a thousand other dire and dreadful things will happen. Let us see how powerful these brigadiers of the south are. The total vote in 1876 was about 8,300,000. The republicans had of that, negroes and all, about 4,000,000. The democrats in the north had 2,670,000, and the "rebel brigadiers" in the south had 1,600,000—over 1,000,000 less than the democrats in the north, and less than one-fifth of the whole vote. And yet these terrified republican spouters, in the vain hope of being thereby enabled to hang on to the government pap, assert that these brigadiers are going to have things all their own way, and that one-fifth can eat up or control four-fifths! It won't all do, though. The credit mobilier, DeGolyer treasury leeches must all go, and the brave and honest Hancock be allowed to try his hand.

General Blair for Hancock.

The Hancock army goes marching on, gaining recruits by the hundreds in every state. DeKalb county will have its share of the glory. Among the recent accessions, we take pleasure in mentioning that of Gen. Lew. Blair, who has been a life-long republican; who served with distinction in the army; who has made more republican speeches in this county than any other man in it, and who will now be sneered at by the republicans for having the manhood and independence to publicly assert his political opinions in private and upon the stump. Gen. Blair takes issue with the republican party and its principles, and is enthusiastically supporting the brave soldier and pure statesman, Gen. Hancock. His speeches abound with good and sufficient reasons why the republican party should be relieved from the further control of the government, and his influence will be felt by the republicans of this county when the votes are counted out in October.

Another Pole.

In spite of the threatening appearance of the weather, quite a number of persons from this place and adjoining localities gathered at Carmer's schoolhouse, Tuesday evening, where another Hancock and English pole was raised and good speeches were delivered by S. M. Hench, of Fort Wayne, and D. D. Moody. Although a drizzling rain was falling, it in no way interfered with the proceedings, and the programme was carried out satisfactorily to everybody. Score one more and "go ahead with the music."

Love's Labor Begun.

The weather, though distressingly uncomfortable, seems to have had no effect on the matrimonial market, the following people having procured marriage licenses in August: Jno. Franklin Kagey and Sarah Jane Ritter, Chas. M. Thair and Leora B. Flint, Jos. W. Reeder and Mary Ann Flickinger, Jno. T. Picker and Luverne Dysert, Peter J. Showalter and Sarah Ann Dilgard, Henry Lindorffer and Caroline Hagenaw, Lemuel Nelson and Mary Ann Frick, Franklin Fisk and Ella I. Imhoff, Cornelius C. Carr and Barbara A. Imhoff, Winfield Maxwell and Maria Jacobs, William M. Baughn and Jane L. Goldey, John G. Martz Jr. and Lizzie F. Mader.

County Taxes—DeKalb's Economy.

The editors of the republican papers are envious concerning the democratic economy prevailing in DeKalb county. We have a statement from Steuben county, where they probably never had a democratic board of commissioners, and where the republican majority is anywhere from 1,000 to the whole number of votes in the county, and the county levy this year is 75 cents on the $100 valuation—is greater than ours—and where they do not have one bridge to build where we have a dozen, and where they do not have a stream in the whole county as large as Cedar creek is at Waterloo. What say the honest republican voters to this? Contrast the amount of the levy with that of 60 cents on the $100 in DeKalb, and then say whether you want to put republicans in power.

Falsehood Unparalleled.

The corps of liars now traveling over the country in the interest of a certain republican candidate for a county office, ought to be, and will be shown up in their true colors, unless their contemptible work is stopped at once. In the beginning of the campaign the republican papers had a great deal to say about mud-throwing, which talk was done with a view of shielding their candidates from legitimate and just assaults through the press; at the same time the republican editors and other leading republican politicians were quietly circulating all manner of lies against democratic candidates. If the republican leaders desire a bitter campaign in this county, they ought to be accommodated. The democracy will lose nothing by such a fight. In an open contest we are sure to win, but if an unprincipled lot of scalawags are permitted to secretly villify and lie about our candidates without an effort on the part of democrats to correct such misrepresentations, they may succeed in lying some of their candidates into office. The republicans have invited a personal contest by instituting and encouraging a guerrilla fight. Let it come.

"A Soldier Insulted."

An article in last week's Auburn Republican, under the above heading—and which we have reason to believe was written by Geo. W. Gordon—is in toto a misrepresentation of facts. The "several young democrats" alluded to deny every charge therein made, and either of those "young democrats" will be believed in preference to a man whom the public knows to be guilty of gross misrepresentations upon all questions connected with politics. The "young democrats" say that no such language was used as that quoted in the article in question, and that the writer of that article manufactured the language attributed to them for the purpose of prejudicing democratic ex-soldiers—whom the republicans have not been otherwise able to scare into the republican ranks—against the democratic party. Now, what are the facts concerning this insult (?) offered to an ex-soldier and a citizen of this city, being "accosted on the street by several young democrats?" Our informant says that a loud-mouthed worshiper of Gordon, at the time alluded to, undertook to abuse democrats for voting the democratic ticket, but got the worst of the argument and was about to leave the crowd, when Gordon came along and put in his lip, as he usually does. These "young democrats"—and old democrats, too—know Gordon as one of the blatant demagogues who delights in saying that "any man who votes the democratic ticket is a rebel," and other equally untrue and unreasonable expressions. Knowing these things of Gordon, induced the "young democrats" to tell him what they thought of him in rather plain terms, and to get even with them a whole column of filth is injected into the Republican,—the whole article based upon untruths, the author knowing them to be such when he wrote them.

EX-SOLDIER.

—See the Hotto company.

—Theatre three nights yet this week.

—Miss Emma Bodine is visiting at Richmond, this state.

—Nobbier than ever—those fall hats at Mrs. A. J. Little's.

—Landers and Porter to-morrow evening at Fort Wayne.

—The Ft. Wayne fair begins next week. It has big attractions.

—Old reliable H. & M. oysters, nice and fresh, at Sherm. Hollister's.

—W. H. Kiblinger, of the corner hardware store, was in Toledo Friday.

—Frank Dills had some fun at Fort Wayne Friday. He passed the day there.

—Mrs. Little has just received her millinery goods for fall. Call and see them.

—The rolling stone gathers no moss, perhaps, but it gathers the barefooted boy every time.

—John Harris—Auburn Junction—Sunday—girl. He "set 'em up" to the boys all around.

—Capt. Baughn, of this place, and Mrs. Goldey, of Garrett, were married by Rev. H. J. Norris this week.

—Dr. Marine, of Fort Wayne, will preach in the Methodist church at this place next Sabbath evening.

—Will. Shaffer, of Davenport's, has gone to Niagara Falls to take a bath. Eleven towels went with him.

—The Hotto Comedy company is not immense in proportions, but it is in the way of a first-class little theatre troupe.

—All the latest styles in fall millinery can be seen at Mrs. A. J. Little's, she having just received her fall stock.

—D. D. Moody is making a thorough and spirited canvass of this county, in which he is doing some effective work.

—Miss Sadie Hollister got home Tuesday from her two months' visit at her old home in Ohio, and all her friends are welcoming her.

—Postmaster Joe Rainier has gone west to get mar—ket reports and other interesting statistics. There is no telling when he will get back.

—Reduced rates will be given on the Jackson road to those wishing to attend the big political meeting at Ft. Wayne to-morrow, Friday, Sept. 3.

—Tickets will be sold at half fare to all persons who want to take in the fair at Fort Wayne, which begins next week. Buy your tickets over the Jackson road.

—The result of the railroad injunction case was as we predicted, Judge McClellan refusing to grant it. The case, however, has been appealed, we are informed.

—Hon. Andrew Ellison, of Lagrange, candidate for presidential elector in this district, will speak in Auburn one week from next Monday evening, or September 13.

—So great a pressure on our space prevents the appearance this week of a communication from Spencerville. Campaign times make things lively in a printing-office.

—Excellent oysters at Hollister's restaurant, 25 and 35 cents a can. In this month there is an "r", so you can eat oysters with impunity—or with a spoon, just as you like.

—Bring on your Harrisons, your Baldwins and your Taylors. The more republican speeches such men make in this county, the greater will be the democratic majority.

—Hon. W. D. Hill, member of congress from the sixth district of Ohio, made a rousing speech last night at Jackson Center. Hear him to-night at Franklin Center.

—A report of the annual Sunday-school picnic of Richland township, this county, has been displaced this week by other prior matter. It will be found on the first page next week.

—Hon. Richard Gregg, greenback candidate for governor, will speak at Auburn on Monday, September 13, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at Waterloo in the evening. COMMITTEE.

—Dr. C. C. Hiatt says: Twenty years' special practice with children has led me to test Rinehart's Worm Lozenges. I give them my unqualified endorsement. Ask your druggist for them.

—Clyde Moore is again attending the famous normal school at Valparaiso, having departed last Friday for that point. He says "the normal at old Valpo beats Notre Dame at South Bend all hollow."

—Hon. S. S. Shutt, our candidate for joint representative, is receiving many merited compliments from the press of both parties. He is an honest, efficient and economical man, and there is no disputing it.

—The Auburn Hancock and English club will meet at the club room, in the rear of T. H. Sprott's office, to-morrow, (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock, promptly, to transact important business. A full attendance is desired.

—The new church at Metcalf's Corners will be dedicated next Sabbath morning by Rev. A. Marine, of Fort Wayne. A general invitation is extended, and those who wish can ride out and back for 25 cents.

—The M. E. social has been postponed until Tuesday evening, when it will be held at the residence of Mrs. G. Clark. Those wishing to attend will meet at the church at half past six. Conveyance will be furnished for ten cents.

Garrett Letter.

GARRETT, Aug. 30, 1880.

EDITOR COURIER: We had one of the largest political demonstrations here last Friday evening ever witnessed in Garrett. The boys had just received one hundred torches on Thursday, so there was no time to be had to practice in torch-light tactics, although they deserve credit for the display they made. An excursion train of three coaches was run from Avilla, all filled with Hancock voters, each accompanied with a torch. There were also large torch-light processions from the neighboring villages of Butler Center and St. Johns, led by a splendid band of music which was highly appreciated by all spectators. The Auburn band was also present on the occasion; as usual it did well, was highly appreciated and is deserving of all praise. Hon. W. G. Colerick, our next congressman, addressed the meeting in his free and forcible manner on the political questions of the day, in which he made some telling points. At the close of Mr. Colerick's address, General Blair, of DeKalb county, was introduced, who appeared on the stand, amidst cheers, in behalf of Hancock and English. General Blair is well known to the citizens of DeKalb county, and has been a life-long republican. He made some very good remarks and gave his reasons for supporting Hancock and English. We are glad to see the general take the course he has, and believe he will strengthen the cause of democracy. It will be remembered that General Blair was one of the most ardent workers the republican party had in DeKalb county, and is well posted in the principles of each of the parties; he gives good, plausible reasons for giving his support to the right cause.

Some of the most ardent republicans here are having quite a time among themselves and think they have the democrats puzzled in regard to the authorship of the untruthful and lying telegram which was sent from here to the Chicago Tribune of August 9, which has been copied by all the leading republican papers of the state. I wish to state that there is no mystery connected with it, as the language in said item is easily identified. I also wish to remark that the author of said item is an infamous liar in every sense of the word. We do not pretend to say what influence this scurrilous item will have in other parts, but we do assert that it has had more influence in uniting the democrats than anything that could have been brought to bear within themselves in Garrett, which time will prove. If the author of said item thinks he has weakened the democracy of Keyser township by making the false statement "that he has been a life-long democrat, but now declares himself a Garfield man," we wish him happiness in his imagination, and would advise him not to forget one of the ten commandments—"Thou shalt not lie," for "a liar shall never enter the kingdom of Heaven."

They now cast up to us that we throw mud. Who threw the first handful? It was not our desire to commence any political controversy. Who disturbed our meetings? Who insulted our speakers? Who commenced throwing mud through the newspapers? Who blew our torch-lights out on the public streets last Friday evening at the door of the republican headquarters, while under the influence of smuggled rot-gut whisky? Four years ago the republicans of Garrett got up a Hayes and Wheeler club; drunkenness vice and all kinds of licentiousness was their creed; decent, respectable republicans were ashamed of them; some of their members became so depraved that the courts had to send them over the road to Michigan City for reformation. Now, again, we have a Garfield and Arthur club here in Garrett, and what do we hear? A few days ago one of their pure, undefiled saints very unceremoniously disappeared; the reports are that he left behind a poor, homeless, feeble-minded young female to bring forth an innocent witness of his damnable guilt. This same political club extends an invitation to the ladies of Garrett to attend their meetings. Has the republican literary asses of Garrett got anything more to say about "vulgar democracy?" We would advise them to clean out their own foul nest. When the COURIER of August 19, which contained my first letter, was received at the republican headquarters here in Garrett, it produced a commotion in their radical camp as though a double-barreled shot-gun had been discharged into a drove of guttersnipes. The big dry-land "Bull-Head," whom nature has endowed with more intestines than brains, and who occupies the honorable position of dishing up illegitimate "forty-rod" to his republican constituents, has let his tongue go ever since like a mag-pie's tail in a thunder-gust. He says that in my first letter to the COURIER I stated that a certain man here sent that telegram to the Chicago Tribune, and that in my second letter I accused another man, and that neither of the men thus accused had anything to do with it. I wish to invite this conceited "rooster," who has been doing so much crowing, to read those letters again and see if I accused any person in particular of sending that dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. He also appears to be taking considerable interest in the matter, and appears to be well posted as to who the lying author is. I will inform the gentleman that we have not interfered with him in our articles to the COURIER, and if he is desirous of taking part in the game, we are ready to deal him out a full hand. There are some republicans in Garrett whom we respect and recognize as being honorable, worthy citizens; and our remarks, therefore, are confined only to those who have forced this warfare on us by their own disgraceful conduct, and to whom we have no apology to offer. I still remain,

"AN IGNORANT MOSSBACK."

—Our people have not patronized the theatre as well as they should, for two reasons: First, because it is a deserving troupe that presents only the most popular and attractive plays, and second, because it appears under the auspices of the band. Give them good houses for the remaining three nights.

—Rev. W. Conzelman leaves to-day for his new charge at Dillsborough, Dearborn county, this state, whither he has been transferred by the recent conference. Mr. Conzelman is a quiet, christian gentleman who has done faithful work here and made many friends who regret to see him go.

—Democrats of DeKalb county, remember that Lieutenant-Governor Isaac P. Gray will speak in Auburn Saturday evening. Large delegations from the neighboring towns will be here, and it is hoped that every democrat who possibly can will turn out and help to give this distinguished gentleman a rousing reception. Let there be such an outpouring of democrats as was never known in DeKalb county.

—The Auburn Historical Society will meet at Gordon's art gallery to-morrow (Friday) evening. A paper on the life and character of William Cullen Bryant has been prepared, and will be read by one of the members; also some of his poems, extracts from letters, etc. The committee has taken a great deal of pains to prepare a programme, and we hope the members will encourage them by their presence.

E. L. CASEBEER, President.

Off to DeKalb County.

Under the above heading, the Fort Wayne Sentinel, of Tuesday evening, has this to say concerning the trial of George Hazzard—deah Geawge—which comes off this month:

George Hazzard, formerly of Auburn, the notorious bank swindler, will be tried in the DeKalb circuit court in September on the charge of forgery and false pretense. S. M. Hench, Esq., the well known prosecutor of this county, has been engaged to assist Prosecutor Adams, of that circuit, in the trial of the case. Mr. Hench left for DeKalb county to-day to look after the preliminary arrangements for the trial in which his services have been enlisted.

Joint Senatorial and Judicial Conventions.

WATERLOO, IND., Aug. 27, 1880.

The democracy of the counties of DeKalb and Steuben, by their chosen delegates, met pursuant to adjournment, in the law office of Husselman & Leas, on Friday, August 27, 1880, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for joint-senator from the counties of DeKalb and Steuben.

On motion T. C. Mays, of Auburn, was called to the chair, and W. K. Sheffer, of Angola, elected secretary.

The chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting, and announced that nominations would be in order. H. Freygang nominated Jesse A. Carpenter, of Steuben, for joint-senator, and, no other names being presented, Sol. Barney moved that Mr. Carpenter be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention for joint-senator. Carried.

No further business being presented, the convention adjourned sine die.

T. C. MAYS, Chairman.

W. K. SHEFFER, Sec'y.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The judicial convention was called immediately upon the adjournment of the senatorial convention, and, on motion, the same officers were called to preside.

No delegates from Noble county being in attendance, B. F. Dawson, Esq., read a telegram which he had just received, authorizing him to cast the vote of Noble county.

B. F. Dawson presented the name of Geo. B. Adams, Esq., and, on motion, his nomination was made by acclamation as candidate for prosecutor of the thirty-fifth judicial circuit of Indiana.

On motion the secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings for publication in the several democratic papers of the county and Indiana State Sentinel.

T. C. MAYS, Chairman.

W. K. SHEFFER, Sec'y.

Success.

The wonderful success which has attended the introduction of Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative, is doubtless due to the fact that it is an honest medicine, and will perform all that is claimed for it, and Dr. White must certainly have great confidence in his medicine, for he authorizes all druggists to sell it under a positive guarantee, such as is given on no other medicine in the market. It is a specific for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and Constipation of the Bowels, and as a blood purifier and renovator, it is positively unequaled. Pint bottles only one dollar. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's drug-store. 35 2w.

Wanted—To Buy.

Forty or sixty acres of land within 5 or 6 miles of Auburn. Terms of sale and price must be reasonable. Apply to
34-3t. THOS. H. SPROTT.

School in Dress-Making.

I will teach the cutting and fitting system by chart, also styles of trimming, etc., to a class beginning on Monday, September 6. For terms, enquire at my rooms, up stairs, right side of hall leading to Gordon's art gallery.
35-2w Miss R. A. CANON.

Wanted—To Trade.

A good two-story frame house with L and, two lots, on west side of Main street, in Auburn, for 40 or 60 acres of land in DeKalb county. Will pay money difference. Apply to
34-3t. THOS. H. SPROTT.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female, and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on kidney complaints and rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures in all climates, has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Casebeer & Matheny's and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine. 34-1y

HAIL CLOTHING BUYERS!

To the Americans!
To the Germans!
To the Irish!
To the French!
To the Italians!
To the Citizens of all Nations!

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

And their Salesmen

GREET YOU!

Perhaps in our list of salesmen you may recognize an acquaintance. If not call and see us anyway. We will make a good impression on you (we hope).

FIRST OF ALL YOU WILL FIND

I. Lauferty and Alex. Lauferty,
Sam'l Morris and Harry Graff,
Wm. Stellhorn and Sam'l Arnold,
Amede Dodane and Frank Chapman,

Who can speak most any language, and can talk

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS

In a way that will certainly interest you. As for stock we can safely say it is second to none in Indiana in point of Quantity, Quality and all other fine points.

OUR PRICES SELL THE GOODS:

One Price, Square Dealing always at

A. S. LAUFERTY & Co., C. O. D.,

NO. 9 EAST MAIN STREET,

Exactly Opposite the North Door of the Court House, with a large American Flag over the sidewalk.

New Goods Arriving Daily — Fort Wayne, Indiana. — Open till 9 at Night

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

The Unit Rule Applies Here!

BARGAINS

Neither Private Nor Confidential.

n e Black Alpaca Coats, Men's	75c
Two Linen Dusters, Men's,	76c
Three White Duck Vests, New	75c
Four White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom	75c
Five Blue Flannel Derby Suits	$7.50

BOYS' SIZES IN PROPORTION.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

A LOVER'S DEPARTING SONG.

BY ROBERT FRANKENSTEIN DOTY.

While blustering winds around me roar
And dash to fragments thoughts of mine,
I muse and ponder with love's lore
And ask to bask in friendship's shrine.

Shall obstinacy stifle down
That love which I have often shown,
As tears the memory so drown
And harden hearts to hearts of stone?

Can heaven proclaim a blessing rare
And leave an impress on the soul?
Can nature with her flowers fair,
Teach lessons that are wholly whole?

Yes, yes, dear girl, it can but do
That which will most ennoble man;
It speaks out boldly, and so true,
While nature says: "Be with that van

"Which seeks to show its lovely power
Unto our lovely, gentle race."
Oh! let me love the "Prairie Flower"—
Ah! let not time her form efface.

Oh! let the jewels of thy heart
Forever shine in radiance fair,
And let not anger send a dart
To make one linger and despair.

And may I say with him who said,
"Oh! cherish grandly, strong and long."
Oh! let thy heart become not dead,
But let it rise up bright and strong!

And picture out to me the way,
That I should travel as I go;
And brighter make my darker day,
Which once was bitterest of woe.

But say! I know you will not yield
To one who is so very low;
I dream that I must leave the field—
Ah! like the Chinese, I *must go!*

I do but go with deep regrets,
Still wishing that I knew you more;
I hope that you will ne'er forget
The heart that beateth o'er and o'er.

Dear "Flower"—Ah! I would I were
Beside thee close—to speak—
I'd press thy hand that is so fair,
And make an impress on thy cheek!

While you are traveling on the road
Of joys, of merry passing youth,
Look out upon the highway broad,
And speak for me a kindly truth!

Good-by, good-by, mayhap fore'er—
We may not ever meet;
The road is rough, but we must bear
The bitter with the sweet!

Good-by, good-by, my lady sweet,
May yours be ever bliss;
On earth mayhap we'll never meet—
I give to thee a kiss.

BENTON, ILL.

A SUMMER'S TRIP.

BY LIZZIE R. M'KINNEY.

"Pwease, mamma, let Fweddie go. Fweddie 'ants to go fwisin', too. Fweddie likes to fwis so bad."

And the little 3-year-old stood twirling his tiny straw hat, his great pleading eyes full of tears as he watched his "pwetty young mamma," as he called her, pack her valise for an early start, for she and "Fwed's" papa were a very essential part of a very gay party that were to leave the next morning for several weeks' shooting and fishing at the lakes.

"Oh, Fred, dear, run away; don't tease mamma, please, when she is so busy! Here take mamma's boots down to Norah, and tell her to polish them; that's a darling little man."

"But Fwed ain't a man. 'Fwed's mamma's dear, darling little baby boy!' zat's fwat mamma always says, only when she wants Fwed to stay at home. Fwed don't want to be a man. Fwed wants to be a little boy and do wiz mamma. Pwease, mamma!"

And the tears now became full-grown sobs, as he caught her around the neck and clung to her with all the strength of his baby arms, as she leaned forward to hand him the boots.

"Ah! ah! mamma didn't think her boy was such a baby as all this! Come, run down stairs now," and she loosened the plump little arms. "Mamma don't want to have to be cross to her little Fred. Run fast, now, and when you come back we'll rock and sing and send nurse clear off and mamma'll put her little boy to bed herself. Won't that be nice?"

And Fred, with a shadow of a smile, though the deep, quivering sighs attested that the cry was not all gone yet, pattered off down stairs, dangling mamma's dainty boots, intent upon the errand to be performed.

"Why can't you take him?" asked "Papa Harry," who outside of the home circle was known as Dr. Leslie. "It's too bad to leave the poor little fellow, I declare; it takes away all the pleasure of the trip. Come, Min, what do you say? let's take him."

"Well, Dr. Leslie, you may take him and your daughter, too, if you desire; she is only two years older, and is doubtless as anxious to 'fwis' as Fred is. But, as for me, I want a little recreation and rest, and if you take them you will assume the entire responsibility—babies, nurse and all. You gentlemen talk very magnanimously indeed, but you take a mother's place for just one week, and the probability is that you would not run away for a *little* while, but altogether. I do truly believe that I don't take a half dozen steps a day when at home that either Fred or Bess, or both, are not after me. I sometimes think if there was a single place about the premises that I could slip to for just two minutes and be alone, I should be extremely grateful. Yesterday, I laid down for a short nap, and hadn't more than got settled and closed my eyes when I felt a scrambling on the side of the bed, and in a moment Fred's arms were around my neck and his little hand patting me on the cheek, as he nestled up close and whispered: 'Mamma dothe you lug your little Fwed?' with such irresistible sweetness that I of course said 'good-by to sleep,' and turned to receive his caresses; and, in fact, that is the way my naps usually end; both he and Bess usually take that time to assure me of their affection, bless their innocent hearts. But still, I do really get nervous and tired sometimes."

"Well, little wife, I do sympathize with you and all the rest of womankind in all your trials and vexations," said Dr. Leslie, as with a caressing movement he drew his wife to him. "But then, dear, this would be a desolate world to us without our babies, after all. But I presume they will do very well without us for a little while. The best place for children, after all, is at home, and Norah seems to be perfectly good and trusty; so don't worry about it. I know you do need rest; and we want a little more of the old color here, too," and he playfully pinched the slightly tinted cheeks.

"I am sure, Harry, that you know there are none who sacrifice themselves to their children more than I do," continued Mrs. Leslie. "There is Mrs. Col. Brighton scolds me continually; she scarcely sees her children day in and day out—leaves them almost entirely to their old black nurse. She often laughs, and says they think more of Mammy than they do of her; and Mrs. Eaton, you never see her with her children—the nurse always has charge of them."

"Well, I don't think any one will have charge of that baby of hers very long; it is a beautiful child, but the most fragile little thing I ever saw. Last night, just at dusk, its nurse had it out, and when I passed it it was sitting in its perambulator alone on the edge of the sidewalk, in a little cobweb of a dress of embroidery and lace—the poor little thing!—perfectly blue in the chilliness of the damp evening air, without a thing on its head or around it; the nurse at a neighboring gate, wrapped in a handsome crimson shawl, doubtless the property of the baby, which she had appropriated when a safe distance from home. But I am humbly thankful that my wife possesses neither the heart nor the conscience of either Mrs. Brighton or Mrs. Eaton, and do you know, dear, that it pains me exceedingly to hear you speak of them as examples of mothers? for the name, as applied to them, is simply a mockery. My prayer is that God may ever preserve you from any temptation which might lead you in the footsteps of either. But there comes Fred for his promised rock and swing," and, catching up the little fellow, he placed him in his mother's arms, and, kissing both, left them for a little while to attend to some necessary matter of business.

The next evening found our friends seated just outside of the great tent which had spread its white wings under the noble old pines skirting the lake shore. There in the quiet peacefulness of that midsummer evening, the moon shining benignly down upon the shadowy scene, seemed a fitting place in its grand solitude for the forgetfulness of all cares and anxieties, and a merry party indeed was here assembled, as the lively chatter, social converse, music and song fully attested. But this, the first evening, they separated early to retire to rest, of which they all felt the need after the long day's travel.

"Why, Min dear, what means this long face and subdued air?" asked Dr. Leslie, coming suddenly upon his wife, as she stood waiting for him at the tent door; "seems to me this is the last place in the world for a long face, surrounded as we are by the beauty and sublime grandeur of this exquisite lakeside scenery. Look at that broad expanse of water with its multitude of waves, lifting their silver-crested heads, murmuring and whispering to each other as they meet only to part in a thousand shining crystals, and these trees too, these great majestic trees, swaying, almost moaning; their whispered chants scarcely audible above the accompaniment of the restless, tossing, frolicksome waves. Why, little wife, what could be more grand or delightful, and only a few short weeks to enjoy it all! Come, brighten up, we must enjoy every moment to show our appreciation and thankfulness to the Giver of all good."

"Yes, I know, but it's all so still and solemn, it almost makes me 'so fwaid,' as Fred says, when he cuddles up so close in the night," and Minnie Leslie slipped her hand in her husband's arm and drew closer. "And I can't help but think how disappointed Bess and Fred must have been this morning, when they got up and found papa and mamma gone. But I guess I'm about as big a baby as either of them after all," and she latched a little faint sort of a laugh. "But I'll be all right in the morning. My little molehills that I would scarcely give a thought to during the day would become mountains at night, from the days of my babyhood."

"Oh, yes, all you need is a little rest; you're tired and nervous to-night; to-morrow you'll be all right."

And sure enough, on the morrow not one gayer in the party could be found; all care was thrown to the breeze with the first rays of the morning sun; and that day, a fair sample of those that followed, was one of unalloyed enjoyment. Fishing, shooting, rowing, the programme for the day, finished with music and dancing in the evening. And into the spirit of it all she entered with all the zest of her ever-exuberant nature; not one could take a steadier aim, or row a boat more skillfully, for Minnie Leslie, in her girlhood days, had developed a decided disposition to be what some proper persons term "fast," until tamed by the love of her grave, noble-hearted husband, who, though he admired the bright, wild, winsome ways, loved her for the warm, true heart, which he knew existed and beat far away in the depths of a true womanly nature. With a letter every day or so from home, apprising the parents of the welfare of the little ones, the days glided by in uninterrupted pleasure. The weeks are gone and we again peep into the home where mamma and papa are now expected. Although several hours before time for the train, we find Norah preparing the little ones for their advent, which, indeed, was no easy task. Perfectly wild with delight, it was utterly impossible for them to stand still two minutes at a time; but, finally, the task was finished, and Bess and Fred stood waiting in the parlor, looking very much more like fairies in their dainty muslins, ribbons, and slippers than the two veritable flesh-and-blood children who, just before their debut into the bath-tub, had resembled very much the African species of humanity, having been engaged for the last hour or so in the very entertaining and diverting occupation of piling coal dust on each other's heads for the express purpose of watching it roll down their faces and over their little white dresses, all of which they thoroughly enjoyed, judging from the shrieks of merriment proceeding from the coal-house, where Norah had finally discovered them; and now, to be imprisoned in the parlor in this painfully nice condition for an hour or two was more than the human nature of two such wee tots could stand. They concluded that Norah's presence would help matters considerably, and proceeded at once to call her, but, as no answer came to Fred's stentorian "Nowah, Nowah," they concluded to go in search of her. The bath-room being the last place where they had seen her, consequently to it they repaired, but nothing greeted them there save the great bath-tub, which stood invitingly full of water. "Well, I won'er where Nowah is. Mamma always tells her her must 'muse us when we's dwessed up, so we don't get dirty; now she's wunned off, so we must 'muse our own selves, I s'pose. Let's do fwisseen in 'is bid baff tub, Bess, till mamma comes, and here's a whole spool of twead; we can have gweat long lines," continued he, running to the window. "Nowah always gwives us such wee short lines."

"But these are too long," suggested Bess.

"Oh, no, wey ain't, only 'e baff tub's too short. I wish we had a gweat long wiver to fwis in; but, oh! Bess," he cried, jumping up and down gleefully, "Nowah's don an' lef' the cwistern open. We can go an fwis in 'at, 'en our lines won't be too long," and away bounded both children. And all was quiet the next half, when suddenly the neighborhood was aroused by one prolonged agonized shriek, and hurrying in the direction of the sound the neighbors found Norah in a dead faint just beside the open cistern, and little Bess rubbing her eyes in awestruck wonder wakening from a nap she had been taking on the shaded grass just a short distance beyond. And peering into the great open-mouthed cistern nothing was to be seen there save a little white sailor hat floating slowly and silently on the unrippled surface. And when a few moments later the front door of the handsome house opened and Minnie Leslie came bounding upstairs, calling gleefully for her pets, she was met by pale, awestruck faces which seemed filled with dread and fear as she approached.

"Why, friends," she cried, then suddenly a consciousness of some dire evil seemed to take possession of her, and growing deadly pale she piteously asked, "My babies, are they sick?" As she laid her hand on the door of her room, but before she could turn the knob, a kindly hand was laid on hers to draw her away, but she emphatically threw it off and pushed on into the room. Occupied only by the silent figure of little Fred, stretched on his tiny white bed, and from whose limp, still body still trickled the little rivulets of water, the long yellow curls—now straight and reaching below the little, plump waist—the white dress, broad sash and tiny blue slippers, the busy little hands all so cold, wet and still, met the gaze of the mother whose agonized shrieks again and again rang through the great, still house as she bounded across the room and caught the little one in her arms, begging, pleading, oh, so piteously! for just one word—to wake up and say "Mamma" just once more.

"Oh, my darling! my darling! won't you never put your little warm arms around my neck again, and ask in your sweet little way, 'Mamma, doth you lug me?' and wait for the answer of kisses, which was always yours; for, my darling, I did love you! God knows I loved my baby boy! but why—why did I ever leave him? If I had stayed with my babies, God would never have sent this cruel punishment!"

So she talked and moaned the whole night through, holding fast to the little, lifeless form—all efforts to take him away proving unavailing—and not until the first day-dawn did the bright, glittering eyes once close; then, suddenly, came the blessed swoon, and she lay passive and helpless in her husband's arms, unconscious of her sorrow and the agony with which his own heart was well-nigh bursting, but smothering for her sake, and, in the months that followed, when her life was given back after the raging dilirium of the long weeks of brain fever, and she moved about the house a mere shadow of herself, she learned to lean upon the strong arm of a kind Father, who, "though He chasteneth, still loveth," and, in time, she grew the same cheerful, smiling Minnie of old, and she thought of her little one only as an inmate of that bright, beautiful city where "Never sets the sun nor fades the leaf." Though she still pales slightly and answers tenderly, "I can't leave my little ones," if asked by a stranger to her experience if she contemplates a summer trip.

BUSHNELL, ILL.

Some Men's Wives.

Three men of wealth meeting, not long since, in New York, the conversation turned upon their wives. Instead of finding fault with women in general, and their wives in particular, each one obeyed the wise man's advice, and "gave 'honor' unto his wife."

"I tell you what it is," said one of the men, "they may say what they please about the uselessness of modern women, but my wife has done her share in securing our success in life. Everybody knows that her family was aristocratic, and exclusive, and all that, and when I married her she had never done a day's work in her life; but when W. & Co. failed, and I had to commence at the foot of the hill again, she discharged the servants, and chose out a neat little cottage, and did her own housekeeping until I was better off again."

"And my wife," said a second, "was an only daughter, caressed and petted to death; and everybody said, 'Well, if he will marry a doll like that, he'll make the greatest mistake of his life;' but when I came home the first year of our marriage, sick with a fever, she nursed me back to health, and I never knew her to murmur because I thought we couldn't afford any better style or more luxuries."

"Well, gentlemen," chimed in a third, "I married a smart, healthy, pretty girl, but she was a regular blue-stocking. She adored Tennyson, doted on Byron, read Emerson, and named the first baby Ralph Waldo and the second Maud; but I tell you what 'tis," and the speaker's eyes grew suspiciously moist, "when we laid little Maud in her last bed at Auburn, my poor wife had no remembrances of neglect or stinted motherly care; and the little dresses that still lie in the locked drawer were all made by her own hands."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"I WOULD announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting-house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and tear, and of an exceedingly pale blue color; in the place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethren, are getting a little too common."

MANY people who hunt for happiness are continually finding fault.

BODIES FOR DISSECTION.

Disadvantages Under Which Main Physicians Labor.

In a free talk with a reporter of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, a prominent physician and surgeon said: "The law of the State provides that each medical student, before he receives his degree of M. D., shall dissect. Another law of the State provides that the body of no person shall be given up for dissection unless it be the body of a criminal, who has suffered death by hanging; and in that case, even, if a desire is expressed by the condemned man or his friends that his body be buried, his body cannot be claimed for the dissecting-table. The last straw the Legislature piled on was when it abolished capital punishment, and made it absolutely impossible for us to get bodies for dissection in a legal way. The laws, as they now stand, encourage body-snatching. No man can become a practicing physician and surgeon until he has dissected, and the laws absolutely prohibit our getting bodies in a legal way. We can't legally bring bodies into the State from other States, as their laws prohibit it. Of course, we must have bodies. We must rely on the generosity of friends in New York who will send us bodies, and run the risk of getting caught and paying the penalty of the law. I can't tell how many bodies are used in Maine for dissection in the course of a year. The Bowdoin School probably used twenty-five bodies a year; the Portland School ought to use about ten bodies; two years ago, when our Lewiston School was in operation, we used ten bodies a year. Then many physicians, who have a good deal of practice, use one or two bodies a year. We've got to have bodies. When a physician comes upon a rare disease, he's obliged to post himself on a dead body in order to save a live one. The price of a body depends upon where you buy it. To get a body here costs us about $35. You buy them in New York for $5 apiece. The Maine Medical Association is taking steps in the matter and trying to make a way to secure bodies legally. Again, people don't consider the risks their doctors run in fitting themselves for work. Every man who works over bodies runs the risk of being poisoned from the decaying flesh. Dr. Garcelon once came near death from this cause. I was once sick six weeks from being poisoned from a body, and an Auburn physician has suffered in the same way. Bowdoin College has paid the price of three of its professors to the cause of medical science. No less than that number have died from poisonous exhalations from corpses upon the operating-table. I would rather have old bodies than new ones. Bodies two or three weeks old are best for dissection."

Church Deacons and Kissing.

Is it wrong for a church deacon who offers his umbrella to a young lady on a rainy Sunday to kiss her on the way home? The following documentary evidence was recently laid before the deacons of the First Baptist Church, Jackson, Mich.: "Having heard that grave rumors are in circulation affecting my reputation as a member of the church, I herewith submit the following as a true statement of the circumstances out of which the rumors have grown: Sunday, the 27th of June, 1880, after Sabbath-school, as it rained, I invited Nellie Bigelow, daughter of L. G. Bigelow, to walk home under my umbrella. I asked her to walk by my store so that I might see if any water had come into the cellar. After coming up from the cellar I gave her some candy, and, while going to the door, I put my arm around her and kissed her. On our way home I cautioned her not to tell what I had done—Charles H. Palmer." This statement bears the following indorsement from the father of the girl who was kissed: "The above statement is substantially as related to me by Nellie.—L. G. Bigelow." Then, gossips having enlarged on the foundation, Mr. Bigelow issued the following: "It having come to my ears that scandalous stories are afloat in the city differing from the statement signed by me July 30 last, this is to certify that such scandalous stories are false in every particular, and the statement so signed by me contains the *whole* of the occurence as related to me by my daughter Nellie.—L. G. Bigelow."

At an adjourned business meeting held in the First Baptist Church, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Certain damaging reports have been circulated in connection with Brother C. H. Palmer;

"*Resolved*, That the First Baptist Church, having listened to the report of its committee appointed to investigate the rumors affecting the character of said C. H. Palmer, find that he has been guilty of no wrong beyond that set forth in his statement of July 30 last, and that he was simply indiscreet in said matter.—George G. Byrne, Clerk."

Moral—Never take an umbrella to church.

Seven Troys.

The famous archæologist, Schliemann, writes from Athens to a Russian paper, as follows: "I have just returned from Asia Minor, where I have at last finished that digging out of Troy which I began in 1870. During ten years I have struggled with great difficulties, among which the most troublesome has been the large amount of debris under which the ancient city was buried. It has been necessary to dig down and dig up the ground for more than sixteen yards below the surface. But I am fully recompensed for all my trouble. I found the remains of seven different cities; the last of them was the Ilion of Homer. That city was built by the Æolians, banished from Greece by the Dorians in the eleventh century before our era. In one of the buried cities I found many statues of Minerva with the owl's head, whence her name of Glaucopis. In another city were found many images of the divinities. But the most interesting and important of all the discoveries is, of course, the city of King Priam. Every article found in the ruins of that city bears unmistakable signs of having been destroyed by fire and in time of war. There were discovered many remains of human bodies in full armor. I dug out and cleared away the debris from the entire wall that surrounded the city, and also from all the principal buildings. Now I am finishing a large volume in English describing with full details all my discoveries, and containing 200 illustrations of the most important of the discoveries. My Trojan collection is now in London, but at the end of this year I shall take it to my villa in Athens, which is fire-proof, built only of marble and iron. I have received large offers for my collection from the United States, England, France and Germany, but I cannot part with it for any money in the world."

Forty Years in Bed.

Cynthia Taggart and Elizabeth (commonly known as Betsy) Taggart are the names of two very extraordinary women, one deceased, the other on the brink of the grave. Their father was Deacon William Taggart, who formerly owned or kept the old ferry at Middletown, in this county, where Betsy still resides. They belong to a most respectable family, and these two women have been visited by thousands of people who were anxious to learn something of the cause which brought them into notoriety. Cynthia was bedridden for nearly forty years before she died, and Betsy has been in the same condition for thirty-nine years. It is stated by those who have known them well that patient endurance of great suffering was a marked feature of their existence. Asked by the writer, a day or two since, what their illnes was, a relative replied that he could not tell; in fact, no one knew. It was simply a lack of vitality; the unfortunate women appeared to lose all power after arriving at a certain age. Of late years but few visitors have been admitted to the sick chamber of the surviving sister, but in the first years of their extraordinary illness they were called upon by strangers from far and near, especially during the summer time. Cynthia, after taking her bed, found much comfort with a lyre, it is said, and in her uncultured way would compose poetry. She once wrote an "Ode to Health." Her death appeared to afflict her sister Betsy to a great degree, and at times she was inconsolable. Her mind would wander at times, but the name of sister Cynthia was seldom off her tongue. Her nephew, a well-known business man here, was one of the first to go to the war, and by courageous conduct rose from the rank of private to that of colonel. This was nearly twenty years ago, and the colonel says that even then his friends used to write him that "Aunt Betsy is failing fast." Yet she is still alive. But perhaps the most extraordinary fact in her whole case is that now for nearly seven weeks nothing but water has passed her lips; not one particle of solid food or nourishment. Her mind has become completely a blank for a long time now. As may be imagined, she is reduced to a mere skeleton. These two cases are perhaps the most remarkable of the sort ever heard of. There is not a particle of imagination or sensation connected with them. Their family is one of the most respectable on the island, and any statement they make can be implicitly relied on. It is not possible for poor old Betsy to survive many days, seeing that she takes no nourishing food whatever.—*Boston Journal.*

Songs of the Steeples.

In this age the Netherlands claim precedence among the countries of Europe in belfry music. There are more chimes or carillons in that country than in any other. A great number of bells are required for this strange kind of music, which is sometimes of a very elaborate and intricate character. The *carillons a clavier* are played like a piano-forte. The keys are handles connected with the bells by rods or cords. The *carillonneur* employs both hands and feet in executing the airs which charm the inhabitants of the Low Countries. The pedals communicate with the larger bells for the bass. The keys on which the treble notes depend are struck with the hand, which is cased in a thick leathern stall. It is recorded that a *carillonneur* of Bruges was so expert he even executed fugues on those famous bells that hang in the cathedral of that ancient city. The rapidly-developing esthetic taste of our people is gradually bringing the use of chimes and the peals into our American churches in the places of single bells. In New York there are three sets of chime bells—those of St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, the chimes of Grace, on Broadway. The bells of St. Thomas's, ten in number, were cast in West Troy, and put up in the beautiful tower two years ago. They are the finest in tone and tune. Their music is wondrously beautiful. The bells of Grace, also ten in number, have a united weight of 10,300 pounds. The largest bell, called the Rector's Bell, or the tolling bell, weighs 2,835 pounds. This splendid chime cost $6,000. If you wish to enjoy a new sensation, go up into the bell-tower of Grace Church when Mr. Senia, the *carillonneur*, is practicing. He does not dance about amidst a forest of ropes, pulling one and then another and another, as the old-time bell-ringers of England did; but he plays on his *carillon a clavier* as they do in Holland. They are there, ten chime-ringing levers ranged in a row, like the keys of a piano forte. Those huge keys require the whole strength of his arm and hand to move them. To each of the levers is attached a rope, passing through the ceiling to the tower above, where it connects with its particular bell. Up in the light, airy, latticed tower, far above the roofs of the tallest houses, hang the ten wide-mouthed messengers of sound, that only await the master's touch to fill the air with melody. No untraveled American can appreciate it fully. It was the music of what Victor Hugo calls an opera of steeples.

What Is the Bible Like?

It is like a large, beautiful tree, which bears sweet fruit for those who are hungry, and affords shelter and shade to pilgrims on their way to the kingdom of heaven.

It is like a cabinet of jewels and precious stones, which are not only to be looked at and admired, but used and worn.

It is like a telescope, that brings distant objects and far-off things of the world very near, so that we can see something of their beauty and importance.

It is like a treasure-house, a storehouse for all sorts of valuable and useful things, and which are to be had without money and without price.

It is like a deep, broad, calm-flowing river, the banks of which are green and flowery, where birds sing and lambs play, and dear little children are loving and happy.

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Indiana, April [illegible], 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. [illegible] young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. [illegible], 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicines; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. [illegible], 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $[illegible], for which please send me another box (No. 2), for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 20th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 2 box

READ! READ!!

Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

Republican Newspapers on the Republican Candidate's Corruptions.

[From Garfield's sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.]

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

[From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Garfield's testimony perjured.]

The facts in regard to Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

HOW THEY VIEWED IT THEN.

All Guilty—Differing Only in Degree—Criticisms of the Leading Philadelphia Journals on Credit Mobilier in 1873.

[From the Public Ledger (Ind.), Feb. 20, 1873.]

If Oakes Ames is guilty of bribing or otherwise corrupting his fellow-members (and the evidence shows that he is), then some of them must have been bribed or corrupted. There is not one of them who made a public denial of his alleged connection with the "Credit Mobilier" who did not falsify the real facts by prevarication or by suppressing essential truth, or by false suggestion, or by direct falsehood—proved to be falsehood by the record evidence. * * * If these members did not feel that their Credit Mobilier transactions were dishonorable why did they resort to prevarication and concealment in their first denials?

THEIR MEAN, TRICKY, FALSE DENIALS.

[From the Public Ledger (Ind.), Feb. 26, 1873.]

* * * * * Then came their mean, tricky, false denials, shifts, evasions and fast-following explanations of their explanations, every change in which showed more and more their own sense of their own culpability. There never was an instance in which men holding a public trust were more thoroughly covered with proof of malfeasance in office. The guilty knowledge of all these men was as visible as the plunder of the Government moneys was stupendous. And Congress punishes all this by passing its partial resolutions of censure, letting the guilty go free upon the false pretense of having no jurisdiction. This is so transparent a sham that it will command the belief of no one possessing the commonest intelligence.

NOT ONE FIT TO SIT AS A LAW-MAKER.

[From the Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Feb. 18, 1873.]

* * * * * There is not one man whom the testimony of Oakes Ames has connected with the Credit Mobilier who is fit to sit in the seat of the law-maker. If Oakes Ames was the bribe-giver, they must have been the bribe-takers.

THE DELIBERATE AND WILLFUL LYING.

[From the Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Feb. 20, 1873.]

* * * The bribe-taker is as guilty as the bribe-giver, and Mr. Ames decidedly objects to being made a scapegoat for the sins of other people. For him to work corruption with his Credit Mobilier stock there must have been corrupt material for him to work with, and, admitting that the accused parties, from the Vice President down, were ignorant of Ames' motives in the first place, what can be said of the deliberate and willful lying they have indulged in from the time an exposure of this infamous business was first hinted at, through the whole progress of the investigation up to the present moment?

OAKES AMES' BRIBE-TAKERS AND LIARS.

[From the Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Feb. 27, 1873.]

* * * * Andrew Johnson, whatever might have been said of his sins of commission or omission, was an angel of light in comparison with Oakes Ames and his sneaking crew of bribe-takers and liars, from the Vice President down to the member from Ohio who spits his venom at the press because the press has done its duty in exposing a gigantic wrong.

DESTROYED SOME OF THE PEOPLE'S IDOLS.

[From the Press (Rep.), Feb. 19, 1873.]

* * * Its revelations shocked the moral sense of men of all parties, and destroyed some of the people's idols.

IDLE TO ATTEMPT AN IMPOSSIBLE VINDICATION.

[Editorial Letter in Press (Rep.), Feb. 19, 1873.]

* * * Their denial at the beginning has placed them and all those who desired to rescue them in the most embarrassing position, for that proved that they were ashamed of the transaction. And when the fact appeared that the accused had taken the stocks with a full knowledge of the exaggerated dividends, and when this fact was clinched and riveted by unfortunate contradictions before the committee, it was idle to attempt an impossible vindication. * * *

ALONE IN THE EXTENT OF ITS DEMORALIZATION.

[From the Inquirer (Rep.), Feb. 4, 1873.]

So many prominent men whom the country delighted to honor have thereby been stripped bare of their good names and compelled to appear before the world covered with the shame of their crimes and misdemeanors. It is right that the hypocrites should be exposed. * *

THE ONUS UPON THE COUNTRY.

[From the Inquirer (Rep.), Feb. 28, 1873.]

The responsibility of Congress is at an end in this business. It has been remanded to the country, and if again the convicted members are returned to the places they have disgraced, the onus of it will be upon the country.

THE NOTORIOUS, DOWNRIGHT LYING.

[From the North American (Rep.), Feb. 28, 1873.]

* * * And it may be properly added in the same lines that much dissatisfaction exists in the community that all the arguments and debates in the case have overlooked a point more universally condemned than the crimes alleged and more susceptible of proof—the notorious, downright lying of some of the individuals inculpate

Comments of Buffalo Republican Newspapers.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, Feb. 21, 1873.]

The prominent Congressmen whose names were first used in connection with the Credit Mobilier were Blaine, Dawes, Kelley, Bingham, Schofield and Garfield; and, beside these, Vice President Colfax. * * * Mr. Blaine comes out of it without a stain upon his record. His colleagues certainly did hold the stock and lied about it.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, Feb. 22, 1873.]

Influential Republican journals mention that every one of the Congressmen who dabbled with Credit Mobilier stock ought to be publicly censured.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, Feb. 27, 1873.]

Should Congress decide to let the culprits escape they must all know by this time that they have been condemned at the bar of public opinion.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, March 1, 1873.]

Now the case has gone to the people. They will not split hairs in finding out whether they can open the public record of a man who has certain pages that he would like to conceal from examination. The people will preside at the ballot-box as their tribunal. When those who have betrayed the confidence reposed in them come up for trial—*if they ever dare to do so*—they will be rejected as wicked and unprofitable public servants. This is the decree uttered by the voice of the press to-day. It says to some of those who are afraid to punish corruption, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

[From the Buffalo Express, Feb. 20, 1873.]

It is wrong to raise an indiscriminate howl against every one who ever looked at Credit Mobilier stock, or to make every man responsible for the guilt of others. Our own opinion, based on such hasty consideration as we have been able to give the facts, is, that Dawes is innocent; that Scofield and Bingham have been guilty of an impropriety which should subject them to censure; and that Kelley and Garfield have so misrepresented the facts, and endeavored to disguise the transactions as a loan, that a more severe punishment would not be out of place.

[From the Portland (Me.) Argus.]

Every member of Congress who deliberately handled Credit Mobilier stock is unworthy of future confidence.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Republican organ, Feb. 26, 1873.]

Garfield not only handled the stock but lied about it. Is he not "unworthy of future confidence?"

JUDGE STALLO'S LETTER.

A German Jurist's Reasons for Supporting Hancock.

The following letter from Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, the most eminent and most cultured German in the United States will bear to reprint. Judge Stallo, is an old Republican, and, though not as famous as an orator as Carl Schurz, has a stronger hold upon the hearts and affections of his countrymen than Carl has. The letter will bear reading carefully, and more than once:

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot attend your ratification meeting. But you may say for me that I regard the nomination of Hancock and English as of good omen for the republic, and sincerely hope and trust that this nomination will be ratified at the polls by an overwhelming majority.

You are aware that for many years—from 1856 to 1872—I acted with the Republican party. But the very purposes for which that party was founded now demand, as it seems to me, that the men who have controlled it, and through it the Government, during the last fifteen years shall be dislodged from power. The persistent usurpation by the National Government of powers beyond its constitutional sphere, and its conversion into an instrumentality of robbery and oppression, are not, in my judgment, conducive to the maintenance of its supremacy within its constitutional limits. I do not think that respect for and obedience to this Government can be enforced by using it to foster monopolies or to subsidize private enterprises at public expense. Moreover, I find it difficult to believe that the equal civil and political rights of our citizens and the purity of our elections are to be secured by placing the ballot box under the exclusive control of the party in power—even if this control be not immediately exercised by ruffians, hired for the declared purpose of suppressing adverse majorities—or by the methods countenanced and promoted by Gen. Garfield after the last Presidential election in Louisiana. And I am wholly unable to understand that the appointment of Madison Wells and his compeers to office as a reward for the most infamous political crime recorded in the annals of our country, or the attempt to place Chester A. Arthur in the chair of the Senate, afford very striking evidence of a sincere purpose to reform and purify the Government service.

Whether or not the Democratic party will make a worthy use of the opportunities which the control of the Government affords remains to be seen. For the present it is enough to say that I very much prefer the platform and its nominees to the platform and nominees of the Republicans. The Republican platform (which is, of course, to be interpreted in the Republican nominations), so far as it is more than mere senseless fustian and rodomontade, is simply an audacious sneer at public morality; and the Republican candidates appear to have been chosen for the express purpose of compelling the voters of the Republican party distinctly to indorse and approve the iniquities which have driven so many of its members from its ranks. Or in what other sense is James A. Garfield offered to us as the representative of Republican detestation of bribery and corruption, and Chester A. Arthur as an index of Republican enthusiasm and civil-service reform!

The Democratic platform on the other hand is, in the main, an accurate statement of my political creed, and, if your party will henceforth live up to it more faithfully than has been its wont in the sad days of its degeneracy and confusion, I shall feel proud to be enrolled among its members.

Of the Democratic nominees it is hardly necessary to say that they command the respect, if not the admiration, even of their political antagonists. Mr. English is distinguished by the courage with which he has stood up with and against his party for his convictions. And what American is there, native or adopted, Republican or Democrat, whose eyes do not glisten when he looks up to Hancock, the intrepid soldier, the patriotic champion of the indissolubility of the Union, the man without fear and without reproach, the citizen who is illustrious, not only by his public services, but by the unsullied purity of his life, whom I, for one, honor even more for his fearless vindication of the principles on which the American Union is founded than for his heroic defense of the Union itself.

The nomination of Gen. Hancock, however, is not only fit as a grateful recognition of his merits, but is peculiarly auspicious in view of the exigencies of the time. It is the most trustworthy assurance that the results of the late war are at least as safe in the keeping of Democratic as in that of a Republican administration. And, what is equally important, it is an augury of the restoration of peace and good will among all the citizens of this Union. The men of the South, who once bore arms against the Union, have not only laid them down, but they have renewed their allegiance to our common country with demonstrations of affection whose very sadness is the best proof of their sincerity. They have been for years struggling against the disorders necessarily consequent upon the complete subversion of their social and industrial system and the misfortunes entailed upon them by the war, misfortunes which certainly have not been alleviated by the practices of a majority of the men who came to the Southern States as the agents and representatives of the Republican party. And I cannot conceive anything more despicable than the attempt of certain Republican politicians who aspire to the highest honors and trusts of the republic to fabricate partisan capital by a constant reference to the inevitable incidents to the reorganization of our Southern communities as evidence of the continued disloyalty of the whole Southern people. With the election of Hancock all this will come to a speedy end. The insane vociferations about a "solid South" will be silenced, and I am not without hope that at the Presidential election in 1884 we shall have two parties at the South as well as at the North whose lines of division are no longer the line of color or of race. Truly yours,

J. B. STALLO.

Hon. JOHN F. FOLLETT.

Mr. English's Mortgages.

A Garfield newspaper prints two columns in display type of the mortgages which Mr. English has owned and foreclosed in Indiana during the last few years, with the names of the mortgagors, and the amounts claimed or realized. Foot-notes are added in which an attempt is made to show the unfeeling manner in which Mr. English has taken his due. If there is any moral conveyed by the catalogue in question it is, that whoever owns a mortgage and forecloses it when it is due and obtains a judgment for any deficiency is a rogue. These make very hard lines of financial doctrine for the national banks and for the ten thousand Republicans all over the country who loan money on bond and mortgage. A supplementary moral in this interesting tale may be that it is criminal and socially outrageous for a candidate who is a mortgagee to take his lawful interest and debt, while it is praiseworthy for another candidate to take $329 of dividends by way of a loan to which he was not entitled, or to sell his vote and influence for $5,000.—*New York World.*

THE NEGROES AND THE SOLID SOUTH.

A Candid Statement by an Alabama Conservative Democrat.

[From the New York Sun.]

The recent election in Alabama, in which the Democracy won so signal a victory, has again called the attention of the public to the solid South. The comments of the Republican press on the Alabama election, in the main, are bitter, violent, revolutionary and absurdly false. It has been suggested to me that a plain, unvarnished statement of the "true inwardness" of the matter would not prove unacceptable to the readers of the *Sun*, and might do some good. At least, as I humbly conceive, it can do no harm.

It is true I am a Southern man and a Democrat. This is unfortunate, to begin with; for is not every Southern Democrat a bulldozer and an outlaw? Can any credence be given his statements by the "loyal" Republican mind? We shall see. While I am a Southern man and a Democrat, I am not a Bourbon, so called, and never was. In 1860 I was a Douglas Democrat; in 1861 I was for compromise and conciliation; in 1862 and until the close of the war, like hundreds of thousands of others who had opposed secession, I was a soldier of the lost cause, and shrank from no sacrifice in its defense. Since the surrender of Lee I have known no flag but the flag of the Union, and have honestly labored for a restoration of constitutional liberty and the Union of our fathers. While opposed to the reconstruction acts and the methods of their enforcement, I have never been regarded as an ultra man, and have always advocated moderate measures. In 1875, when the people of Alabama determined to call a convention to enable them to rid themselves of the odious constitution forced upon them by Congress, and to form a new constitution more acceptable to the masses, I advocated the election of a non-partisan delegation to the convention, believing that a Constitutional Convention should know no party, and that partisan politics ought not to enter into the canvass. I offered myself to the people as a candidate upon that platform, and had opposed to me, as the regular Democratic nominee, the Hon. W. M. Lowe, the present Greenback Congressman from this district. I was defeated, simply because the Republicans refused to support me. At that time they were unwilling to vote for a Democrat under any circumstances. They have grown more liberal since, and are very eager now to vote for independent Democrats under any and all circumstances. In 1875 they had not realized to its full extent how damning was the record they had made in this State, and that the scepter of power had departed from their hands forever.

During the eight years they held control of our State Government they succeeded in nearly bankrupting our State and people, adding to our State debt nearly thirty millions of dollars. For this they had little or nothing to show. In 1874, thanks to the Civil Rights bill, the taxpayers of the State succeeded in electing a Democratic Governor and Legislature. At that time our State bonds were utterly worthless, and our State money was selling at sixty cents on the dollar. Now our bonds are at a premium, our State money has been redeemed at par, our people are prosperous in a remarkable degree, both white and colored, and the latter have at last realized that the Democrats are the best conservators of the peace, the best promoters of the interests of all classes, and the safest guardians of the public credit. Do not understand me to say that all the colored people have realized this truth; what I mean to say is that multitudes of the more intelligent ones among them have done so. Consequently, they vote with the Democrats, freely, intelligently, and oftentimes in despite of shameful bulldozing on the part of the ignorant masses of their own race. It is no "shotgun policy" which has effected this revolution. The simple truth is, the negro has proved himself to be more of a man than his heretofore would-be Republican masters believed him to be.

Let me furnish the readers of the *Sun* a little of the evidence I have at hand to support this statement.

There are now published in the State of Alabama several papers edited and owned by colored men. Two of these, and by far the two ablest, are edited in the interest of the Democratic party. The *Herald*, of Huntsville, is one of the two. It is edited by W. H. Councill, who is also the principal of the State Colored Normal School at Huntsville. Councill is not yet 30 years of age. He was born a slave, and has educated himself since the war. During the days of carpet-bag rule he was a violent Republican. He is a man of rare gifts, however, and is, besides, possessed of great force and independence of character. It took but a few years of Democratic rule to convince him of his early political blunders. He not only had the good sense to see that the State had been benefited by the downfall of his party, but he also had the manliness to confess as much. When he first began to give public expression of his change of sentiments his life was repeatedly threatened by his colored opponents. I have myself seen him, on the stand, face a howling mob of ignorant blacks with the dauntless courage of a Roman gladiator. This brave colored man is a born orator, and but few white men of his own age can surpass him as a stump speaker. During our late canvass he was on the stump constantly for the Democratic ticket. Among the counties visited by him was Lowndes—a county reported to be controlled by the "shotgun policy." The following is taken from his paper of Aug. 6, giving an account of what he did and saw in Lowndes. Let the Republicans of the North who are declaiming so furiously about the solid South read and ponder it well:

We went to Lowndes county week before last to assist in the canvass. On the night of our arrival we spoke to a small audience in the Court House. We never met kinder people than we found in Lowndes. The white people of the county are laboring earnestly by acts of kindness to convince the colored people that the tales circulated by their vicious leaders are untrue.

On Wednesday of last week a barbecue was given, to which all were invited, irrespective of race or color, and it was the finest affair we ever saw. The first people of the county were out, and the olive branch of peace was offered the colored people, and we are proud to say that the better class of the colored people at Lowndes were willing to forget the past and "clasp hands over the bloody chasm."

Up until last month colored men never voted their sentiments, because of the bulldozing carried on by the Radicals.

If a colored man voted the Democratic ticket he was afraid to confess it or let it be known. Dozens of colored men in Lowndes will testify to this. There may be places where the Democrats bulldoze, but we have yet to visit a place that comes up to this. This is owing to the wicked teachers in politics that these poor people have had among them. A young man, Frank Hamilton, said in our face, at Burksville, last Saturday, that any man who would vote a Democratic ticket "is a ———," evidently endeavoring to provoke a fuss. Austin Chappel, at the same time and place, said that if the other colored men were of his mind they would take the —— traitors (meaning colored Democrats) into the woods and hang them. It is a prominent fact that colored men in that county have been bulldozed and frightened into sticking to the Radical machine, and until recently dared not vote their sentiments and make it known. Let Mr. Hayes send soldiers down there to protect these honest citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise. But, thank God, the sun of liberty has arisen in Lowndes, and more than a thousand colored men voted the Democratic ticket there last Monday, and will hereafter be protected from the assaults of the bulldozer.

I might furnish the readers of the *Sun* column after column of the same sort, but I deem the above sufficient.

Yes, the South is solid to-day for honest money, honest Government, the constitution as it is, and the Union as it was; and solid it will be on next November for Hancock.

D. R. HUNDLEY.

MOORESVILLE, Ala., Aug. 13, 1880.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

Chairman Barnum on the Political Outlook.

In speaking of the campaign in Indiana, Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, said to an interviewer the other day: "I am not one who believes in running a campaign on wind merely, and so I seldom say much; but on this subject I know what I am talking about. We shall carry Indiana without any question. The news I had from Indiana was not satisfactory, and so I determined to go over the ground personally. I did so, and the result, in my mind, is perfectly satisfactory."

"Is the State well organized?"

"You would be astonished to know how thoroughly it has been and is being done. Mr. English is earnestly at work. He is a man of great executive ability, and he is exercising it most effectively. He hires a man for each county, who goes to work as a matter of business and canvasses the county house by house. The position of every voter is put on record, and the information thus obtained is simply a matter of fact. In the cities, like Indianapolis, the canvass is made, not by wards, but by blocks. One man is assigned to each block, and makes it his business to know just the position of every man in the block."

"How about the importation of negroes?"

"The means which we have taken will prevent any of that. Then beside the colored vote will be largely neutralized by the white vote along the river. There has been of late a large demand for white labor along the river and there has been a large increase in the population in the shape of boatmen and men in that line of business."

"What do you think of the prospects in Maine?"

"The news from Maine is highly encouraging. There seems to be no reason why we should not carry the State. The people there are hard at work. They raised a very large sum of money themselves on the start, and have been going ahead all the while."

HE LOVED HIS GENERAL.

A Veteran's Admiration and Affection for Hancock.

[From the Whitehall Times.]

Yesterday our sanctum door opened and a man entered. He had but one arm and on his forehead was a deep scar. He said:

"Are you the editor?"

We answered in the affirmative.

"Well, sir," said he, "I am a veteran of the late war. I was with Hancock at the battle of the Wilderness. I was three years in service altogether, never getting a scratch or being sick a day until then. You see, my regiment belonged to the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac. At the hour of daylight we pounced upon the enemy, and drove him away with much loss of life. Unfortunately for me, a shell dropped over by me and burst. Then it sent its death-dealing fragments all about us. I was struck on the arm and forehead. Of course I dropped. How long I lay there I cannot tell, but when I awoke I was in the hospital in a cot-bed. The first words I heard were: 'Poor fellow, he has revived.' Then he quickly called to a nurse. 'Bring water, quick, to wet his parched lips.' He knelt down, and, with a kind voice, said, 'My poor boy, have courage; you will yet see your friends.' Turning, he left my cot, and as I listened I heard kind words spoken by him by the side of other cots. I could see men grasp his hand and cover it with kisses. I could hear many a 'God bless you, General,' uttered as if coming from an overflowing heart. That visiting angel was Gen. Hancock. Sir, I am a Republican. I never voted any but a Republican ticket, but I can tell you that Gen. Hancock will receive my vote, as well as the votes of four members of my family, all of whom are Republicans, for a man with such a tender heart cannot but make a good and wise President. Excuse me for troubling you, sir, but there is such love for the good and noble Hancock in my soldier heart that I must speak."

The poor war-worn veteran then grasped our hand, and, looking into his face, we observed his eyes filled with tears. This is but a single specimen of the enthusiasm the soldiers have for their old commander.

Judge Swayne and Gen. Garfield.

[Judge Swayne on "the Sale of Influence" in Case of Trist vs. Child, 21 Wallace, 441-453.]

An agreement, express or implied, for purely professional services is valid. Within this category are included drafting the petition to set forth the claim, attending to the taking of testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments and submitting them orally or in writing to a committee or other proper authority, and other services of like character. All these things are intended to reach only the reason of those sought to be influenced. They rest on the same principle of ethics as professional services rendered in a court of justice, and are no more exceptionable. But such services are separated by a broad demarkation from personal solicitation and the other means and appliances which the correspondence shows were resorted to in this case.

[Gen. Garfield on His Own Relation to the De Golyer Pavement Lobby.]

Before the Glover Investigating Committee Gen. Garfield was a witness, and this is extracted from the official report:

Question by Mr. Nickerson—Gen. Garfield, did you file with the Board of Public Works of the District a brief or opinion, written, printed, or otherwise, upon the subject of the De Golyer patent pavement? A.—I could not say I did.

Q.—Did you at any time appear before the board and make any argument whatever? A. I do not remember that I did, but I did speak to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor.

Q.—Gov. Shepherd has testified that you once spoke to him casually on the subject. How much cash did you receive from De Golyer and McClellan, or either of them or their agents, at any time for your agency in the procurement of this particular contract? A.—Five thousand dollars.

In regard to this superiority of the pavement which Chairman Garfield advocated for $5,000 another witness, O. H. Quinby, who had been a Superintendent of Pavements under De Golyer and McClellan and Jenkins, thus testified (p. 947): The process of heating the binder was a fraud and a swindle.

Hardly Ever.

Garfield—Ames, can you let me have a small sum this morning?

Ames—Willingly, my boy; how much do you want?

Garfield—Well, I don't know; what you can spare.

Ames—All right, I can work out that sum. There are ten shares Credit Mobilier, Dr. 80 cents on the dollar, Cr. by rise in value. Ditto by dividend. 80 is 80; 97 is 97; $1,000, $1,400; $2,400; stock all paid for, balance of dividend due Garfield, $329; there, sir, that is just what you want. Three hundred and twenty-nine dollars. Here is your check.

Garfield—Thank you, thank you; but mind this must be considered a loan.

Ames—Oh, yes, and as fast as the stock rises and dividends accrue (which, between us, you can help amazingly by voting right in Congress) I'll "lend" you some more. You never took a bribe. No, sir!

Garfield—Never! Never!

Ames (aside)—Hardly ever.—*Ypsilanti Sentinel (Dem.).*

Patent Flour.

Almost everybody knows of patent flour, but not everyone understands what it is. Stripped of technicalities, this is about the story of its manufacture: The best flour used to be made of winter wheat. Spring wheat yielded either much less in quantity, or else so much of the bran got into the flour in its manufacture that its color was intolerably dark. The wheat would be ground and then bolted. In the refuse—the bran and middlings—would be included a large proportion of the spring wheat, and this would sell more particularly for feed for horses. Now the best of flour, and the most expensive, is made of this very refuse of the old-fashioned process. It all came out of the discovery of a way to draw out the bran. Under the new process the wheat is ground about as before. The first result is an ordinary flour sold for exportation. Then the remainder is taken and put upon great horizontal sieves, and while agitation is going on there an ingenious system of draft is rushing up through, and carries off the bran. What is left is the glutinous portion of the wheat, the most nutritious and most productive, and out of this, purified now by the drawing off of the bran, we get our new-process flour. The result of the discovery of the process has been to make the poor spring wheat of Minnesota and upper Wisconsin the most valuable of grain.

Effect of Climate on the Beard.

A singular effect of the dry air of Egypt, and one which, if supported by similar facts, has a scientific value, is thus recorded:

An Englishman who traveled up the Nile states that his beard, which at home was straight, soft and silky, began, immediately upon arriving at Alexandria, to curl, and to grow crisp, strong and coarse. Before reaching Es Souan it resembled horsehair to the touch and was disposed in ringlets. He accounts for this by the exceeding dryness of the air, and considers that in the course of many generations it permanently curled and crisped the hair of negroes. The hair on the traveler's head was not affected.

THE timber and lumber business in Georgia will amount this year to 300,000,000 feet, and will exceed $5,000,000 a year.

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HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.

These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German. Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FOND parent to his son: "Yes, San Francisco is the place to get on in. Look at James, he started without a penny, and has lately failed for $100,000. Of course that's an extreme case. I don't expect you to do as well as that. Still, with honesty and industry, I see no reason why you should not, in a few years, fail for $50,000."

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THERMALINE

A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent

AGUE REMEDY

IN THE WORLD

CURES

CHILLS & FEVER

and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 WOOSTER STREET, NEW YORK, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.

Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster St., N. Y. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT

An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box. Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.

Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.

Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. R. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(*Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.*)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

SAFE DIABETES CURE

SAFE BITTERS

SAFE NERVINE

SAFE PILLS

READ! SAVE THYSELF

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

IN USE SINCE 1855

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO. Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young *Hyson* Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil; 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c.

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound, 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

The Love-Making Between a Young Lady and a Tramp.

[Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

Yesterday Robert Preston and wife, a couple who were happily united a few days ago, arrived in this city, on their way to Texas. The story of their marriage is rather a romantic one—not that it abounds in hair-breadth escapes or blood in large or small quantities, but that—well, that it is romantic.

About four years ago Miss Emma Roland, of Galveston, visited an aunt in Warren county, Kentucky. It was summer, the season was, and one evening the girl sat in the yard, half reading and half regarding the enormous bumble-bees that will attract attention anywhere. He can make you think that he is tangling himself in your hair, and, looking around, you will see him ten feet away, clinging to a thistle bloom. That's enough about the bee. A footstep didn't arouse the young lady. It was a voice that said:

"Can I get a drink of water?"

Two arms and the chin of a man leaned on the fence. He was dressed in a tramp's garb, a wardrobe at once so describable and indescribable.

"I say, can I get some water?"

"Yes," said the girl.

"Must I go around to the gate or climb over the fence?"

"Both, if you choose."

"That's the way I like to hear people talk," said the tramp climbing over and approaching.

"Now, where is the water?"

"I'll bring it."

"You'd better bring the well, for I'm dryer than a barrel of bromophyle."

The girl went to the house and returned with a bucket of water. When the man had finished drinking she did not think he had exaggerated his thirst. In fact, she did not think his comparison had been adequate.

"What book are you reading?"

"Mill on the Floss."

"Overrated. I never liked it. All depth or no depth; I don't know which. Strained characters or no characters; don't know which. The novelist has tried to write a story without a well-defined plot, and has failed. Goldsmith's success as a plotless and charming writer was a bad example."

"You shouldn't tear my favorite book to pieces. I like George Eliot and all her works."

"You don't like 'Mill on the Floss.' You have been nodding over it for the last half hour. You only pretend to read it because you imagine that in doing so you develop literary tastes."

"But truthful. Here's a book you should read," and the tramp took from his ragged coat a tattered copy of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." "Dr. Johnson said that this book was the only work that could induce him to get out of bed mornings sooner than his regular time of rising."

"And that's why you like it," remarked the girl, taking the book. "If Dr. Johnson hadn't made that remark you would not find the work so charming?"

"That's all right. Give me some more."

The conversation was pursued until the tramp accepted an invitation to supper. His idea of Burton and Johnson was soon covered up with batter cakes. The tramp, Mr. Preston, remained all night. Next morning, when he announced his intention of leaving, the girl accompanied him to the spot where he hailed her.

"Why do you tramp around? Have you no home?"

"Yes, as to the home. Don't know as to the tramping."

"Whisky?"

"Whisky."

"Why don't you quit?"

"I will."

"When?"

"Now, on one condition. That you will consent to be my wife. Meet me under this tree four years from to-day."

"I will."

"Good-bye," and he climbed the fence and was gone. No correspondence was carried on between them. The manly, handsome face of the tramp hung before the girl like a portrait. Deep, earnest eyes, a merry laugh, accompanied the tramp. Several weeks ago the young lady visited her aunt. One evening last week she sat under a tree in the yard where four years before she had nodded over a book. Bees buzzed around; the same bees seemingly. On her lap lay "Mill on the Floss;" near her a tattered copy of "Burton's Antomy of Melancholy." A buggy drove up. A man alighted and climbed the fence.

"Mr. Preston."

"Miss Roland."

There was no indication of a tramp in the handsomely-dressed gentleman. The clear, earnest eyes showed no lurid light, kindled by Satan's breath. Clasped hands, kisses, renewal of vows. That evening the buggy went to Bowling Green. Next morning a happy couple left on a southern-bound train. They are now in the city, stopping at the Grand Central. To-morrow they will leave for Texas.

About Time to Begin.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Secretary Evarts says that in due time he will contribute the aid of his voice to the election of Garfield and Arthur. It is about time for him to begin if he expects to finish his first sentence before election time comes.

Albany Argus: Mr. Conkling succeeds General Grant in republicanism as the "silent man."

THE "CO-OPERATIVE" DELUSION.

The Rise and Decline of the "Assessment" Life Insurance Folly.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

When Jay Cooke & Co. tripped and fell in 1873, and all the trade, commerce, and industry of the United States tumbled over them, and lay in dismal dullness for the next six years, there arose from the dust of panic two or three of the biggest delusions of this century.

One of these was the belief that the best way to obtain life insurance was for a number of men to "insure" one another on the "co-operative" plan. The fact that the experience of England and other European countries had proved this idea fallacious, and that competent financial students and thoughtful men pronounced it wrong in theory and unfeasible in practice, carried no weight.

Old line life insurance companies had failed and were still failing. It was useless to show, as was the fact, that only the imperfectly organized or rascally managed regular companies had gone to pieces, and that, in proportion to the extent of its business and magnitude of its assets, legitimate life insurance had suffered by the panic the least of all our nation's financial or commercial institutions. The fates had ordained another reign of delusion, and had fixed upon the domain of life insurance as its realm.

"Co-operative" companies increased and multiplied. They were started sometimes by those who had been unsuccessful or dishonest in the field of true life insurance, but more frequently by those who never claimed to have had the least experience at the work. Men who would have hesitated to boil potatoes or start a street corner apple stand, because of their inexperience with that sort of cookery or merchandise, did not halt an instant at the task of organizing "co-operative" life insurance companies. It was the new royal road to wealth for themselves, and to sure provision for the widows and orphans of their patrons. It called for neither experience nor capital from the projectors. The notions of accumulating reserves, and of having plenty of surplus wealth to guard against future contingencies, were declared old-fashioned, if not absolutely wicked, by these apostles of the new dispensation. All that was necessary to guarantee perfect life insurance at actual cost, was for a number of men to agree that when one of them died all the rest should pay a certain small assessment apiece, the aggregate sum thus gathered each time to be promptly paid over to the widow or other previously indicated beneficiary of the deceased. Of course a trifling fraction of this was to be kept for the expense of the "co-operative" president, secretary, and other officials; but the whole cost was to be much less than in the old form of life insurance, the latter institution being solemnly declared to be on its last legs.

Old-time delusions of Eldorado land, South Sea bubble, or tulip mania never grew faster nor counted more adherents than did this fallacy of "co-operative" life insurance, and it is to-day a broad-spread chimera, devoutly believed in by tens of thousands of people in every part of the United States.

"Co-operative" life insurance has the approval of no actuary of repute in any state in the Union; of no sound financial writer; and of no clear-headed, unbiased man who has taken the pains to examine carefully into its details. This vastly outweighs the fact that it has attained large popularity from a careless constituency, or that men with a direct pecuniary interest in the ephemeral success of its companies honestly believe it to be a good thing. The companies in Europe and this country have all necessarily been short-lived, twelve years being their maximum age, and close understanding estimates place the total number of them that have collapsed at over forty thousand.

Utilizing a Pest.

A Maryland farmer is making money out of an immense crop of potato bugs. Being opposed to the use of paris green, he rigged up a large wash-boiler in his field, and hiring six men, collected the bugs and soused them in boiling water. About two gallons were collected, and by accident an old piece of sheep-skin leather, used for lining shoes, went into the mess. After the cooking had been going on for half an hour, he was astonished to find that the leather had changed its color to the richest dark crimson. This arousing his curiosity, he inserted other materials, and ascertained another peculiarity of the liquid. The material placed in it changed first to a dark brown, then a greenish hue, then pure yellow, then light blue, changing to dark blue, then light red, terminating in the brilliant scarlet, which was the permanent color. Consequence: Formation of a stock company to make dyeing mixtures from potato bugs.

A fellow at Indianapolis recently announced that he wanted to bet $750 that Porter would beat Landers 750 votes for governor. A democrat promptly called around with a $1,000 bill; but the "betting man" was nowhere to be found.—Ligonier Banner.

FAIR,

AT

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, 1880.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!

$8,000 in Premiums! $1,000 in Speed Ring!

Fair commences September 6, and continues through the week. Liberal arrangements made with all the railroads. Send to W. W. Rockhill, secretary, for programmes and premium list.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, [illegible] vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises [illegible] lot No. 20, block No. 23, in the [illegible] in the town of Garrett, said county.

August 16, 1880. [illegible]

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana *Farmer* has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Sheppard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.21-tf

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Otis S. Blood, in [illegible] township, DeKalb county, Indiana, one dark red, lineback cow, about seven years old, with crop off the left ear, and had on a small bell. Appraised by Zina Hathaway and Jerry Andrews at nineteen dollars and reported to Isaac Gunsenhouser, justice of the peace, August 5, 1880, as returned by said justice to the undersigned, August 14, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. Dills, Deputy.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn.

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:00; Angola, 5:20; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:40; Bankers, 7:10 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.); Jonesville, 7:40, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m., there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:25, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 3:50 p.m.;

12:31 P.M.—From Fort Wayne 11:00 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:38; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:26; Toledo, 6:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.—

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:19; Summit, 6:31; Pleasant Lake 6:39; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:13; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:30; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:08; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 32 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:14, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:23, Reading, 1:35, Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:02; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26P.M From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:00 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail	3 Express	[illegible]
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 20 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 [illegible] pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 32 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 05 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 10 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 35 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. 2 Mail.	4 Express.	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	[illegible]	6 40 pm	4 10 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 [illegible]		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 15 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 05 pm	9 16 am
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] am

Trains Nos. [illegible] run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati, without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and [illegible] and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Ass't Gen. Tick. Agt.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	10:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:50 a. m.
M'lt'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'lt'n arr. at Logansport.	6:45 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Mail'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	[illegible] m	9.00am	1 50pm	7 50pm
Rochester	[illegible] m	10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 55pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 25pm	9 56pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	3 41
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	8 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	5 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 48		9 45	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 00am	5 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 00
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	5 pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 56	2 26
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	3 25pm	7 30

Nos. 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 28am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 30am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 28	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points, on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of the county allotment on the Baillett ditch, in Keyser township, in said county. Specifications of said ditch can be seen on the ground at the time of letting. Bidders will be required to execute a bond according to law.

By order of the Board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 21, 1880. 35-3w.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General-News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880. Number 37.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

Dr. Thayer,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. JOHNS, (DeKalb P. O.) Ind. 15-tf.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co. Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN, GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind.; manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

GRAIN SEPARATOR
& CHAFFER
PAT'D BY J. GRUBE
MARCH 9 1880
AUBURN, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

Sure Enough.

[General Butler.]

If Grant could not be trusted with a third term, how can the republican party be trusted with a sixth term.

The Chief of Them.

[St. Louis Republican.]

A great many republican sinners have been converted this season, but no conversion so clearly foreshadows a democratic triumph as that of the redoubtable Benjamin.

An Honest and Truthful Admission.

[New York Truth, Independent.]

To-day republicanism means aristocracy, while democracy will carry out the immortal definition of Abraham Lincoln—Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

That Was in Order.

[Daily Union (Wilkesbarre, P.,) Leader.]

When the republican council of the city of Buffalo voted to name a street Garfield, a member of the opposition arose and moved that it be laid with De Golyer pavement and paid for in credit-mobilier stock.

The Old Ring Robbers.

[Washington Post.]

As a matter of course, Dick Harrington, the luminous genius of the safe-burglary conspiracy, has mounted the stump for Garfield. There is a natural affinity between the hero of the De Golyer swindle and the inventors and promoters of safe-burglary.

Thoroughly United.

[Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot.]

The democratic party is now thoroughly united for the first time in twenty years. The nomination of Hancock and English has had the effect of silencing factions, restoring harmony, and of bringing back to the democratic fold many who have not acted with the party since 1860.

Fearfully Anxious.

[Louisville Courier Journal.

The New York Times is fearfully anxious about public education in the south, unmindful of the educational "desert wastes" in the northern states. When the republicans had control of every southern state, they did nothing for education there. Since they were bounced there has been gratifying progress in the work of extending the facilities for common school education. Under republican rule, the people were taxed for schools which never came into existence. The money was stolen by republican office-holders, by the million.

Vastly the Advantage.

[Buffalo Courier.]

A democratic exchange, after quoting General Garfield's statement concerning his wife, "that in all their married life she had never dropped a careless word which could be used to his disadvantage," comments: "Therein Mrs. General G. has vastly the advantage of the General. He has dropped many careless words which are now being used very greatly to his disadvantage; notably when he swore that he was not implicated in the credit-mobilier frauds, wooden pavement-steals, and so on. The republicans would have 'builded more wisely' had they made Mrs. General G. their candidate."

He of Glorious Fame.

[Boston Post.]

Robeson, he of glorious fame as ex-monarch of the sea, declares that he will hold himself personally responsible for the statement that Garfield is a good and pure man. This suggests the story of two young fellows who were at a dance in Indiana, and being strangers were unable to get partners, as none of the men present would introduce them to any of the ladies. At last they agreed to introduce each other, and walking up to a lady, one said: "Miss, permit me to introduce my friend. Smith." The lady looked at him scornfully, and remarked, "Young feller, hadn't you better get some one to introduce you first?"

Why We Are for Hancock.

[Elmira Free Press.]

He is higher, purer and fitter.

He is grander, cleaner, more honest.

He is more forgiving, more faithful.

He is larger, stronger, handsomer, fuller, freer.

He is braver, more generous, more just.

He is good, better best.

He is recorded, transcribed and approved.

He is more modest, more worthy, more truthful.

He is more patriotic, oftener and longer.

He is wiser, calmer, more courageous.

He is law-abiding, law-loving, law-protecting.

He has more friends, better and stronger.

FEMALE SOLDIERS.

Women Who Have Preferred Battlefields to Home.

The Elector-Maximilian Emmanuel of Bavaria, who died in 1726, left several natural children, one of whom was a daughter named Maximilian de Leithorst. Her parents seem to have been neglectful to her, but the girl's character was resolute. She dressed as a man, called herself Monsieur le Baron de Leithorst, and became page to the Baron De Halden, in Regensburg, the embassador of the bishop of Wurtzburg to the court in that town. Afterward she went to Vienne and enlisted as a soldier in the imperial army. She served seven years as a cadet in the regiment of Francis de Lorraine, in Hungary, and only during a sickness was her sex discovered. She became a lieutenant, and was dismissed from the service with a life penalty. She dressed in male attire until her death, in 1748.

Leonora Prohaska fell in an engagement on the Gorde, September 16, 1813, a bullet having pierced her breast. When she felt that she was dying she revealed to her comrades that she was a woman, and that her name was Lenora Prohaska, and not Charles Renz. Her friend, Carolina Peters, known as Charles Peterson, was more fortunate. She participated in the campaign of 1813 and 1814, was decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross on account of her bravery, and was honorably discharged from the army at the end of the war, when she declared her sex. She was afterward married to the captain of an English trading vessel, and with whom she visited her relatives at Stettin in 1844.

In the pages of All the Year Round, 1878, we read of one woman making her "field of fame" on the deck of a British man-of-war. On the 12th of April, 1781, in the West Indies, Lord Rodney gained his great victory over the French fleet, commanded by Admiral the Count de Grasse, and a daughter of England shared in the honors of that memorable day. After the surrender of the French flag-ship, Ville de Havre, one hundred guns, to Rodney's flag-ship, Formidable, sixty-four guns, "a woman who had, contrary to the rules of the navy, secreted herself in her husband's cabin, and fought a quarter-deck gun in the room of her husband, who was down in the cockpit, was discovered. Lord Rodney severely reprimanded her for breach of orders, but gave her immediately afterward ten guineas for so valiantly sustaining the post of her wounded husband."

The life of Mary Ann Talbot, an illegitimate daughter of the Earl of Talbot, was one of remarkable adventure. Born in London February 2, 1778, she was well educated at the expense of her father. When only about fourteen she was induced to run away from school by a Captain Bowen, with whom she lived a short time in London. She then went with his regiment to the West Indies; served afterward as a drummer at the seige of Valenciennes, where the captain was killed, and the intrepid girl left friendless. She contrived to reach the coast, and shipped as a boy on board a French privateer. This vessel was captured by one of the ships of Lord Howe's fleet, and, the opportunity being open to her, Mary Talbot entered the British navy. She served in many actions, was several times a prisoner of war, and finally, in 1796, when suffering from a shattered leg, was commissioned a midshipman and discharged from the service. Subsequently, Queen Charlotte granted her a pension of 20 pounds. When recovered of her wounds she went to America, working her way thither as steward of a merchant ship, on board of which, it is said, she was obliged to reveal her sex in order to repel the amorous advances of the captain's daughter. After a long absence, little being known of her exploits in the meantime, she again appeared in London. From this point her subsequent life was one of great wretchedness and poverty, and she was frequently in Newgate undergoing imprisonment for debt. Out of prison she assumed a variety of characters, being sailor, actress, peddler and footpad by turns. The date of her death is unknown. A few years ago there was a portrait in existence of Mary Talbot in a naval uniform, likely enough as a midshipman, and the artist has presented her as possessing a handsome appearance. This picture is said to be now in the United States.

* * *

Wants an extension.—Stephen Spencer, of Kingstown, North Carolina, has been sent to jail for thirty days for kissing another man's wife. The woman's husband is expected home about the time Spencer's sentence expires, and the latter wants the judge to make the sentence sixty days longer.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

General Hancock's Handsome Rebuke to a Toadying Landlord.

[Eureka (Ark.) Echo.]

In the good old days of 1860, in southern California, our esteemed fellow-townsman, Dr. J. M. Hoge, was practicing medicine in San Barnidino, and relates the following characteristic anecdote of Captain, now General Hancock, the next president of the United States:

"There was a sharp contest in the country between the Mormon and anti-Mormon factions, and on election day the doctor and others procured hacks and went out to San Gabriel to drum up Gentile voters among the miners. The miners, of course, were ready to accept a free ride, and took no time to don their best clothes; they were driven rapidly to Cocomungo, the nearest election precinct, and on arriving there the whole party stopped at a hotel for dinner. Soon after, Captain Hancock, quartermaster at Los Angeles, also arrived for dinner. The town gentlemen had on their "store clothes," while the miners were rough and dirty. The landlord was soon observed plucking first one and then another of the well-dressed gentlemen to go in and eat at the table with the captain, leaving the miners to wait for the second table. The captain, perceiving the situation, arose from the seat at the table, advanced to the door and invited all in; then seating himself he served the party to quail and toast, while the contemptible landlord slunk away and was seen no more."

The doctor, it is needless to say, has ever since been an unqualified Hancock man, and says he is certain that every one of the party there that day will support the man who thus respects the honest laborer.

As the Flowers in May.

All things have their appointed time and season, from May flowers to the sun spots which experts tell us are accountable for the meteorological topsyturviness of this year of grace, 1880. And prompt to its fore-ordained date, comes the new Premium List to Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly, full from end to end of tempting inducements to send your own subscription, and to persuade others to do likewise.

The ordinary magazine premium list is sufficiently familiar to need no description; but in this particular publication we note several novel features. Most of the premiums are selected with direct reference to the wants of ladies. A beautiful set of curtains is offered for 18 subscribers; and the corresponding lambrequins for 15. Lace ties, chemisettes and collars, silverware, bouquet holders, platters and trimmers, brooches and bracelets, head-dresses and books, are scattered through the list, until it really seems as though the publishers were seeking, not so much to extend their circulation, as to make a grand distribution of useful and pretty articles throughout the United States. And to crown all, the publishers strike boldly out in a new direction, and offer premiums for subscriptions to any magazines whatever. If the voice of the club-raiser isn't heard in the land during the coming month, it will be because the spirit of enterprise has perished from among American wives and daughters.

The premium list is issued by Ehrich Bros., Eighth avenue, New York, and will be sent free to any address, on application to the publishers.

The Policy of Madness.

[Julian at Indianapolis.]

Quarrel with the republican party to-day, because its machinery is kept in working order by unholy appeals to passions and animosities that need nothing so much as forgetfulness. It lives upon the consuming fires of sectional hate, and makes crimination and recrimination respecting dead issues the fuel of our politics. If anything could drive the people of the south into the madness of treason it would be the policy of the republican leaders in perpetually branding them with it, and arraigning them in the language and spirit of 1861. How can a quarrel ever come to an end if the parties to it, after a formal settlement, make it their constant business to taunt each other with their mutual accusations? If the ashes of the past are to be constantly stirred, and our parties rallied on the memories of the war to-day, who can predict the time when a real union of the sections will be possible? If the north and the south are to be dealt with as two hostile camps, who can expect emigration to flow into the states which else would invite it, and thus work out their redemption through an intelligent and homogeneous population?

HANCOCK'S PEN.

Mighty as His Sword in His Famous Order on the Principles of Constitutional Government.

I.

[1867—From Order No. 40.]

"The great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be."

II.

"The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved."

III.

"Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order."

IV.

"Crimes and offenses must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction."

V.

[1867—His Order as Commanding Gen'l]

A demand was made on General Hancock for the appointment of a military commission to try an alleged offender against the peace of the state. The request came through his own subordinate officer in command of the district of Texas. General Hancock replied:

"At this time the country is in a state of profound peace. The state government of Texas is in free exercise of all its proper powers. Under such circumstances there is no good ground for the exercise of the extraordinary power vested in the commander to organize a military commission for the trial of the person named."

VI.

"The supreme court of the United States held in the Milligan case all such commissions contrary to law in states not actually in insurrection."

In that case, Judge David Davis uttered the memorable words:

"In war or in peace, the constitution is the supreme law of the land."

VII.

Major-General Mower, in command of the district of Louisiana, had issued an order removing one O'Rourke from office as clerk of district court.

General Hancock set aside the order and said: "If any charges are set up against the said O'Rourke the judicial department of the government is sufficient to take whatever action may be necessary in the premises."

VIII.

Hancock's order relative to jurors: "The commanding general has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice in the courts, is clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by the enforcement of the military order relative to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana. The commanding general, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and the law to be embarrassed by military interference. It is ordered that said paragraph, which relates to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana be and the same is hereby revoked. December 5, 1867."

IX.

1876—In his letter to General Sherman General Hancock says:

"The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of presidents. The people elect the president. The congress declares in a joint session who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only as far as they may be lawful.

"I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstances, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature."

1880—In his letter of acceptance, General Hancock says:

"No form of government, however carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless its administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless.

"The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a full vote a free ballot and fair count, that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away, and the whole structure falls."

A Party Divided Against Itself.

[Albany Argus.]

New York republicanism is in a bad way. The worst feuds that ever existed in this state are those between the radical leaders. If any of them was found dead, suspicion of his taking off would rest on some of his "colleagues," because of the malignancy the brethren have for one another. Nothing in the annals of antipathy among civilized men exceeds it.

Roscoe Conkling and Wm. B. Woodin would not be put into the same room. Wm. H. Robertson and A. C. Cornell are only officially on speaking terms. John F. Symth and Comptroller Wadsworth make the air blue with their opinions of one another Chester A. Arthur and George Wm. Curtis simply hate one another. Wm. A. Wheeler and Ellis H. Roberts head factions as independent of the main army as if they were bushwackers. At last Reuben E. Fenton finds the New York custom officials saying ditto to him. The lesser persons, such as J. W. Warren, E. D. Morgan, Ben. Manniere, J. W. Husted, Sheridan Shook, Albert Daggett, Senator Birdsall and Mr. Thurlow Weed are barren of any influence on the party, and in the party they are like the geometrical points which occupy position without space.

The papers of the day are at odds, too. The New York Times is continually stigmatizing the New York Tribune as corrupt and imbecile. The New York Commercial Advertiser is always calling the New York Evening Post an organ of federal malefactors and home idiots. The two republican organs in this city regard one another as monstrosities of loose and lavish unveracity and jobbery. The two organs of the party in Rochester exchange compliments unworthy of fishwives. The two in Buffalo go to the verge of liberal law in their abuse of one another. And so it is with all the lesser sheets, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, all over the state.

The Chicago result pleased none of them. Those that were not for Grant were for Blaine. Garfield's nomination was such a satire on all these organs as the utmost malignity and irony of fate could not have exceeded. They had educated their readers for seven years to regard Mr. Garfield as a bribe purjurer. Now they "eat crow" every time they put Mr. Garfield's name in types.

It is stated as common report among republicans that thousands of them have sent letters to these organs asking them to justify their support of Garfield now by refuting their censures for seven years past, or to justify themselves by dropping him. But no such letters ever appear. The laws of intercourse between subscribers and editors are suspended until after election. Apathy and nausea strike the readers of these papers through and through, because they know the conductors of the papers are supporting a candidate whom they believe disentitled to public respect or personal confidence.

Because of this, there is no unity or hope in the party. Its canvass legs are drags. Republicans, by common consent, abandon all idea of carrying this state by any effort addressed to the people of the state directly. They are seeking to carry other states, in hope of conjuring or coercing New York to follow them. They want the empire state to come in as a tender to lesser states, instead of making an appeal to her for an expression of her own. Their divisions and discord seem so great that they fear to try to form a line of battle here, let alone undertake the battle itself.

Rather an Urgent Case.

[Elmira Gazette.]

The second circular of the republican campaign committees, urging office-holders to send in their assessments, shows the case to be rather an urgent one. It reminds one of the rather irreverent prayer of the man who was falling from a high bridge into the stream below. "O Lord," said he, "if you are ever going to do anything for a fellow, now is the time to do it, and quick, too." The prayer of the man falling from the bridge was quite unavailing, but not more so than will be the appeal of these disciples of sectional hatred and malice.

Sensible Talk About the Census.

[Springfield Republican.]

There is no occasion as yet for the panic over southern dishonesty in counting noses. Let us wait until we get some really reliable returns. Second, let us be sure that the official returns are really unreasonable and fraudulent before we call names and make up faces, and, finally, let us conclude, if the south is keeping up with the north in population, not to feel bad about it. It only proves that emancipation was a great blessing and the war a complete success.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

On the Hartford racing course, last week, St. Julien beat his own record by half a second, making a mile in 2:11¼. He made the first quarter at a 2:11 gait, the half mile at a 2:10 gait, and reached the end of the third quarter in 1:38¼....Gabrail, Kelly & Humphreys flouring-mills at Mount Morris, near Rochester, N. Y., were set on fire by an incendiary, and totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson, an eminent Boston physician and scientist, is dead....A distressing accident is reported from Lowell, Mass. Five boys who attended a picnic near that city got on a freight train in the evening with the intention of riding back to their homes. About two miles from Lowell the train passed under a bridge. It being dark at the time, the picknickers did not notice the bridge, and, being seated on top of the freight cars, they were swept off and instantly killed....A number of delegates while proceeding from Sutton, N. H., to the Free-Will Baptist Convention at East Ware, stopped at the house of a man named Daniels for refreshments, and were poisoned by eating potatoes on whose vines Paris-green had been used. Four of the parties are in a very dangerous condition, and the proprietor of the house cannot live.

Thomas Scott and Mrs. Heffner, walking on the track near Mt. Carbon, Pa., were killed by a fast express train.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, President of the Union Theological Seminary, who has preached in New York since 1834, is dead. The death of the Rev. Dr. Adams deprives the Presbyterian Church of one of its wisest and ablest patriarchs, and the Christian world loses a man who was mighty in word, deed and example.

A fatal case of yellow fever is reported at New York. The patient arrived a few days since from Martinique.

THE WEST.

A committee of citizens of Norton county, Kansas, were in St. Louis last week, soliciting contributions for the starving people in their vicinity. They claim that 2,000 families are absolutely destitute, owing to the failure of crops....A furious storm recently visited Fort Mojave, Arizona. The military quarters were badly damaged, the officers' quarters and hospital and storehouse being almost wrecked, and three of the soldiers killed.

A large aerolite passed over Cleveland the other morning, brilliantly illuminating everything. When over the lake it exploded with such force as to severely jar many buildings, fragments shooting off in different directions like the bursting of a monster skyrocket. ....The side-wheel steamer Marine City, bound from Mackinaw to Detroit, was destroyed by fire on Lake Huron, off Alcona, Mich., on the afternoon of the 29th ult. She had 130 passengers on board. When the flames were discovered a panic ensued, and before anything could be done toward saving life a large number had jumped into the water. A tug-boat which was passing succeeded in rescuing many, and others got ashore in yawls. The steamer was valued at $30,000 and was insured for $15,000.

A dispatch from the West chronicles the death of Ouray, the famous Ute chief. He died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, after a long and painful illness.

A number of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell, in Cincinnati, have addressed a memorial to the Pope urging that he take action to effect a speedy settlement of their claims.... Gen. Grant has absolutely declined to accept the Presidency of the Las Vegas Mining Company....J. S. Morgan, senior member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., job printers and bookbinders, of Cincinnati, committed suicide at Cleveland.... Chester Bardwell, a wealthy farmer of Cambridge, Ohio, was fatally gored by a bull at the State fair grounds in Columbus....Detroit papers chronicle the death of Robert McClelland, formerly Governor of Michigan and a member of President Pierce's Cabinet..... The completed census returns for Wyoming Territory show a total population of 21,900. The census of 1870 was 9,276.....The Chicago *Tribune* says that investigation shows that the statements recently circulated as to the bad effects of the wet weather on the corn crops of the Northwest have been greatly exaggerated.

Officers of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western road state that, owing to the probable construction of the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from Peoria east, they will immediately extend their road from Pekin to Galesburg....Sapovonari has been elected chief of the Ute Nation, as successor to Ouray, whose friend and companion he had been for several years. He is about 50 years of age, has considerable ability and force of character, and is represented as being quite friendly to the whites.... The Southern Pacific railroad has been completed between Yuma, Arizona, and Benson, in the same Territory, a distance of 300 miles.... Information from the cranberry region of Wisconsin is to the effect that the crop this year is one of the largest ever known.

Two boys were killed by lightning near Martinsville, Ind., while sitting under a shade tree. Two young men were seriously injured by the same stroke....A young farmer named McDonald, living in Pickaway county, Ohio, has been hanged by his neighbors for general cussedness. He was not guilty of any violation of the law, but was of a quarrelsome, vindictive disposition, and the people of the neighborhood, who feared him, concluded to put him out of the way before he did some mischief.

Dispatches from the Indian country announce that the treaty with the Utes has been signed, and the act of Congress, which gives them lands in Northwestern Colorado in exchange for that they now occupy, has been ratified....A curious accident occurred at Grand Rapids, Mich., the other day. By the bursting of a water-main leading from a water reservoir situated on the top of the hill which overlooks the city about 5,000,000 gallons of water were poured into the city, flooding the houses and cellars by the way and doing much damage to property. The loss is estimated at $40,000 to $50,000.....President Hayes and party passed through Chicago last week on route to the Pacific coast.

THE SOUTH.

Dallas and Waco, in Texas, had hanging bees on the 27th ult., Allen Wright being the victim at the first-named place, and Lynchfield Burks at the latter. Roland Bucker was to have been executed at Palestine the same day, but he cheated the hangman by committing suicide in his cell the night previous....Four young white ruffians called at the house of a colored man near Cochran, Ga., broke open the door, and fired into the house. The occupant took down his shot-gun and blew out the brains of two of them. The others then made good their escape. Coroner's verdict—justifiable homicide.... Green Ellis, a negro, has been lynched at Guthrie, Ky., for assaulting and robbing a white woman....The large tobacco factory of L. J. Cottrell, and several adjacent buildings, at Owensboro, Ky., have been burned. Loss estimated at $350,000.

An exciting scene was enacted near the close of the Arnold murder trial, at Nicholasville, Ky. C. J. Bronson, who was prosecuting, denounced a certain part of the testimony for the defense as a forgery. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who was defending, said that no such testimony had been introduced. Some of the spectators took part in the dispute, and, during the confusion, a brother of the prisoner ran up to Mr. Bronson and attempted to shoot him with a revolver. The weapon was wrenched from his grasp after a hard struggle. When order was restored and the prisoner had been brought back into the court-room, his wife placed herself upon his knee and looked defiance at the Judge and jury. The jury, the same evening, returned a verdict of not guilty. Arnold's brother, who attempted to assassinate the Prosecuting Attorney, was then arraigned and fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Ex-Gov Paul O. Hebert, a prominent citizen of Louisiana, is dead.

A furious rain-storm visited Richmond, Va., flooding the lower part of the city, and doing a great deal of damage to property.

WASHINGTON.

According to figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, the value of the exports for the month of July of this year exceeded the value of the imports by $13,718,303. In July, 1879, the excess was only $9,644,349. The exports for the seven months ending July 31, 1880, were worth $44,878,178 more than the imports, while during the corresponding period of 1879 the exports exceeded the imports in value by $124,680,969. The value of the exports for the seven months of this year, however, was much in excess of the value of the exports during the corresponding period of last year, but, owing to the increased demand for luxuries, the imports increased enormously. The increased importation of specie has also slightly affected the figures. In July, 1880, the excess of the specie imports over the specie exports was $326,219, but in 1879 it was only $59,273.

Commissioner Bentley, of the Pension Office, furnishes the following interesting statistics: On June 30 last there were 245,000 pensioners. There were paid as pensions falling due during the year $36,000,000, and $21,000,000 arrears of previous years. Commissioner Bentley thinks the sum to be paid in pensions will yet reach $50,000,000 annually. There were before the Commissioner, July 1, 280,000 unsettled claims for pensions, involving an average first payment of $1,100 in each case, or a total of $308,000,000. The whole number of persons interested in the pensions, either as recipients or as claimants, is $532,000. The average number of claims filed each day since July 1 has been 150.

A Washington telegram says: "The census returns as they come in are being carefully examined at the census office in order to detect fraud or incompleteness. Particular attention is being paid to returns from those States where it is alleged that fraud has been committed and a wholesale inflation of population made. All returns are, however, subjected to the closest scrutiny. While some apparent incongruities and irregularities have been discovered in returns from South Carolina, nothing that positively shows fraud has been brought to light. If there has been fraud it will be detected and remedied. Gen. Walker says that nothing upon which official action could be taken has yet been discovered. When it is discovered action will be taken promptly."

The internal revenue receipts for August of this year have been $1,069,127 more than for the corresponding month of last year.

The customs receipts for August were $19,600,000, against $17,000,000 in July....A Washington dispatch states that since the passage of the Bland Silver bill there have been coined $68,189,750 in standard silver dollars. Of this sum only $19,886,443 is in circulation, the balance being in the treasury vaults. During the month of August, however, 1,285,488 silver dollars were put into circulation, which indicates an increased demand for that kind of money.

The regular monthly public-debt statement, issued on the 1st inst., is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 229,440,150
Five per cents		480,410,450
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,241,350
Refunding certificates		1,106,450
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,713,198,400
Matured debt	$ 6,128,035	
Legal tenders	346,741,896	
Certificates of deposit	11,300,000	
Fractional currency	7,181,995	
Gold and silver certificates	20,825,940	
Total without interest.		386,059,951
Total debt		$2,105,386,266
Total interest		15,951,139
Cash in treasury		196,668,332
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,924,669,074
Decrease during August		12,027,167
Decrease since June 30		17,603,221
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,064,803
Debt on which interest has ceased		6,128,035
Interest thereon		771,413
Gold and silver certificates		20,825,940
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		11,300,000
Cash balance available		154,668,141
Total		$ 196,668,332
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 196,668,332
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		646,235
Interest paid by United States		47,589,861
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		13,643,833
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		33,291,329

GENERAL.

Young Jesse Grant, son of the General, will shortly lead to the altar Miss Lizzie Chapman, daughter of a wealthy California land-owner.

The Southern Pacific railroad track has reached to within 198 miles of El Paso, Mexico, and it is believed the rails will be laid to that point by Jan. 26.

Among the passengers by the steamer Herder, from Hamburg, which arrived at New York on the 1st inst., were the eight victorious American Turners on the way home from Frankfort, where they took part in the international amateur gymnastic athletic tournament. Among 400 competitors from England, France and all parts of Germany, the representatives of the United States Turnerbund carried off the greater part of the twenty-two prizes given for general excellency in gymnastics.

A Detroit dispatch of the 1st inst. states that at least ten lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Marine City.

Col. Grierson telegraphs the War Department at Washington that Victoria's band are in the Candelaria mountains, in Mexico, about 150 miles west of Fort Quitman. They have lost about forty men in skirmishing with our troops, and their cattle are nearly worn out. Col. Grierson thinks they must soon make terms with the Mexicans or yield unconditionally to the United States.

Over 40,000 people, it is estimated attended the Soldiers' Reunion at Canton, Ohio. President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Secretary Ramsey, Gov. Foster, ex-Gov. Bishop and Old Abe, the Wisconsin war eagle, were a few of the attractions. The President made a speech, in which he treated of two subjects—education and the prosperity of the country.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Colorado have renominated Congressman Belford....The call for a Tammany State Convention in New York has been withdrawn and a convention of the regular Democracy will meet on the 28th of September.

The Democracy of Massachusetts, at their convention in Worcester, nominated Chas. P. Thompson, of Gloucester, for Governor on the first ballot, he receiving 536 votes to 449 for ex-Gov. Gaston. Gen. Butler was placed in nomination, but he peremptorily declined. The remainder of the State ticket is as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Alpha E. Thompson, of Woburn; Secretary of State, Michael F. Donohue, of Somerville; Treasurer, Francis J. Parker, of Newton; Auditor, Charles R. Field, of Greenfield; Attorney General, P. A. Collins, of Boston....The Republicans of Kansas held their State Convention at Topeka and nominated Gov. St. John for re-election on the first ballot by a majority of fifty-five over all other candidates.... The New Jersey Democratic Convention nominated George C. Ludlow for Governor....The Republican Convention of Nebraska, held at Lincoln, nominated Gov. Nance for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair. The remainder of the State officers, with the exception of Land Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction, were also renominated.... The New Jersey Prohibitionists held a State Convention at Trenton, and nominated S. B. Ransom for Governor and adopted resolutions pledging support to Neal Dow for President and demanding the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic....The Dakota Republican Convention nominated R. F. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, for Congress.

The State Convention of the Prohibition party of Michigan, held at Jackson, nominated the following candidates for State offices: Governor, Samuel Dickey, Albion; Lieutenant Governor, D. H. Stone, Holly; Secretary of State, John Evans, Bellevue; Attorney General, M. M. Burhorn, Holly; State Treasurer, Arthur D. Power, Livonia; Auditor General, Watson Snyder, Ypsilanti; State Commissioner of the Land Office, Porter Beal, Lenawee county; Superintendent Public Instruction, W. H. Moore, of Lenawee county; State Board of Education, N. B. Evans, Adrian.

The Democratic Convention of Iowa, at Des Moines, placed in nomination the following State ticket: Secretary of State, A. B. Keith, of Crawford; Treasurer, Martin Blim, of Blackhawk; Auditor, C. A. Barker, of Des Moines; Attorney General, C. A. Clarke, of Linn; Land Office Register, D. Daugherty, of Keokuk....The Republicans of Delaware have nominated John W. Houston for Congress.

FOREIGN.

All the great European powers have ordered the men-of-war detailed for the demonstration in Turkish waters to concentrate in the Adriatic. Advices from Constantinople show that the Porte is still obdurate, and that nothing further in the way of enforcing the treaty of Berlin can be expected in that quarter without the employment of force.... The Hares and Rabbits bill, which is intended for the protection of farmers from the inroads of these destructive little animals, has passed the House of Commons by a vote of 148 to 70. It now goes to the Lords, where it will probably be rejected....Roumania is torn up by internal factions as the result of Austrian and Russian intrigues. One faction favors alliance with Russia, another with Austria, while a third party, more patriotic than either, favors neutrality and independence.

Fine weather in England has benefited the crops to a considerable extent....A Rome dispatch announces that the Pope, on the recommendation of the sacred congregation, has promoted Rt. Rev. P. A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, to be the first Archbishop of Chicago, which has been created a metropolitan see with Alton and Peoria as its suffragan sees. Dr. Duggan, formerly Bishop of Chicago, long incapacitated for service by disease, is retired on a pension of $2,000 per annum.... Five Prussian officers, comprising representatives of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and police, have left Berlin lately for Turkey, whither they go with the consent of the German Government to inaugurate improvements in the Turkish military and police service....The *Mark Lane Express* says that owing to the dry weather of the last three weeks the crop prospects in England have considerably brightened, and the harvest is now nearly ready for gathering.

Owing to scarcity of gold, the German Imperial Bank is paying its notes in silver.

Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Buenos Ayres, the International Exposition is postponed till next year....Advices from Afghanistan report that Gen. Roberts, commanding the column marching to the relief of Candahar, has arrived at that place. The British will halt in the vicinity of Candahar to prepare for an attack on the Afghan forces.... The active resumption of gold shipments from Europe to the United States is causing a decided sensation in London, and on the continent. Germany more than any other country feels the drain and has been compelled to stop gold payments at Bremen and Hamburg.

A dreadful accident is reported by cable from Spain. A wooden bridge over the River Ebro, near Logrono, fell while a battalion of troops were crossing, and ninety-seven soldiers, including five officers, were drowned....The steamer Hardwick, which plied between Odessa, on the Black sea, and Bristol, England, foundered at sea, and all on board but one fireman were lost.

The Grave of John Howard Payne.

A letter from Tunis, Africa, says: I must tell you of our visit to the Protestant Cemetery to see the grave of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." This man, who never knew the joys of real home, died alone and unhappy in this far-off land. We called upon our American Consul at Tunis, who told us of some interesting things in connection with the last years of our unfortunate countryman, who died in the same room in which we were then sitting. In a small inclosure, planted with cypress trees, and shut in with high walls, we found this quiet resting-place of the dead, among many tombs of foreign Consuls—English, German and other nationalities. Our attention was first attracted to the plain white marble slab, resting on a square foundation, and overhung by an immense pepper-tree, whose long, graceful branches reminded us of the weeping willow of our own land. We stood with uncovered heads as we read this simple inscription:

John Howard Payne,
Twice Consul of the United States,
Died April 1, 1851,
Born at Boston, June 8, 1792.
Sure, when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched, God's angel said,
"Welcome to Heaven's Home, Sweet Home."

Destructibility of Human Bones.

An instance of the readiness with which human bones disappear is shown in the fact that the Dutch Government in 1853 drained off the great Haarlem lake, on which there had been many shipwrecks and naval fights, and where thousands had found a watery grave. The canals and trenches dug to a considerable depth through the rescued land are estimated to have an aggregate length of thousands of miles, and yet not a single human bone was exhumed from first to last. Some weapons and a few coins, and one or two wrecked vessels alone rewarded the efforts and researches of the curiosity-hunters. Here, as in cavern deposits and river gravels generally, works of art alone furnished evidence of the existence of man, even though no part of the deposit could be more than 300 years old, as the lake was formed by an inundation toward the end of the sixteenth century.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Loss of the Marine City, on Lake Huron.

The steamer Marine City left Alpena, Mich., on the afternoon of the 29th of August, with a full load of freight and passengers. At about 4 o'clock p. m., while off Sturgeon point, fire was discovered in the hold, and before any assistance could be rendered the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done to save her. The crew then commenced to launch the life-boats in order to save the passengers.

The tug Vulcan was in sight at the time, and came to the rescue as fast as possible, but before she could get there many had become panic-stricken and jumped overboard. The boat of the life-saving Sturgeon Point station, together with the boats of the Marine City and Vulcan, and a number from the shore, picked up a large number of persons. J. L. Jones, of Alpena, one of the passengers, gives the following details of the disaster:

"I was standing at the engine-room door on the port side talking with another gentleman when he smelt smoke. We looked into the fire-room door and saw the fire and flames in the starboard bunkers, among the wood and coal. We called the attention of the fireman and engineer to the same, and efforts were at once made to get a stream of water on the fire. The hose was promptly got out. I then went up into the cabin. As I opened the cabin door I found it full of smoke and immediately gave the alarm that the boat was on fire. The most intense excitement prevailed and a regular panic ensued. The passengers jumped into the water long before there was any need of doing so. The officers and crew behaved nobly, with the single exception of the second engineer, who acted like an insane man. Boats were lowered as soon as possible and filled at once."

Mr. Jones went forward and remained on the boat until rescued by the Vulcan. He can give no idea of the number of people on board or of the lost.

Mrs. A. B. Clough, of Marine City, and her son, Bert, were on board. Mrs. Clough says she was in the stateroom in the after cabin reading. She heard some one say "Fire!" and soon heard it repeated, but thought it was used in conversation. Bert then came running into the stateroom exclaiming that the boat was on fire. She at once went into the cabin and found it full of smoke. She then went aft. Bert was determined to jump overboard, but she restrained him. She found a life-preserver, but, before she could get it on, a large, strong man, a stranger to her, jerked it away from her. She then found Dr. Stockton, of Alcona, and, with his assistance, she and Bert and the doctor reached the main deck, getting down on the outside. There she picked up a boy about 6 years old who had been separated from his parents and who was nearly frightened to death. They all four got on the side of the gunwale and held on by the window of the porter's room. A line was thrown to them, but the doctor did not catch it, and lost his balance and went overboard, but was picked up. The three who were left held on to their position until rescued, Bert fainting at one time from the heat. The fire spread rapidly, and the boat soon burned to the water's edge.

Contradictory reports are made as to the number of lives lost. The trip-sheet is destroyed, and it is therefore impossible to get the names of all the passengers. It was at first supposed that all were saved, but there is no doubt now that at least eight lives were lost. The steward of the ill-fated vessel says that fifteen lives were lost. All accounts agree that the Captain and crew of the Marine City acted with great coolness and bravery, as did Capt. Hackett, of the tug Vulcan, and the crews of the life-boats.

A Tame Eagle that Worries Dogs.

Some three months ago, while hunting in the mountains east of the Twelve-mile House, Mr. Buffington captured a young American eagle. At the time the bird was quite small and from appearances but a few weeks old. Mr. Buffington has his pet confined in the yard back of his shop, and the many and curious monkeyshines indulged in by the mountain bird are really amusing. Measuring some eight feet from tip to tip and weighing forty pounds, with talons three inches in length, there is but small chance for any dogs residing in the neighborhood. For as sure as a canine makes his appearance, the eagle spreads his heavy wings, and with a loud scream he lights upon the back of his terror-stricken dog. The scene that follows is one of great interest. The dog, without further notice, darts through the side gate and out into the street, with the eagle attached to his back, and that too in a manner to stay. Down the street he goes at break-neck speed. At a distance of about two blocks the eagle bids the dog an affectionate adieu and quietly returns, as though nothing had happened. The same experiment is gone through with whenever the dog can be procured. It does not seem necessary to remark that dogs of any description are seldom seen in that part of the town, and the same dog never more than once. It would be a blessing to our city if we had one such bird on each block. It would save our pound-master much unnecessary trouble. —*San Jose Mercury.*

What to Say.

Say "I would rather walk," and not "I had rather walk."

Say "I doubt not that I shall," and not "but I shall."

Say "for you and me," and not "for you and I."

Say "whether I be present or not," and not "present or no."

Say "not that I know," and not "that I know of."

Say "return it to me," and not "return it back to me."

Say "I seldom see him," and not "seldom or ever see him."

Say "fewer friends," and not "less friends."

Say "if I mistake not," and not "if I am not mistaken."

Say "game is plentiful," and not "is plenty."

Say "I am weak in comparison with you," and not "to you."

Say "it rains very fast," and not "very hard."

Say "in its primitive sense," and not "primary sense."

Say "he was noted for his violence," and not "he was a man notorious for violence."

Say "thus much is true," and not "this much is true."

Say "I lifted it," and not "I lifted it up."

And last, but not the least, say "I take my paper, and pay for it in advance."

Always Polite to Ladies.

The conduct of some of the drivers on the street cars in Galveston is certainly very reprehensible. An old lady got on the street car, and as soon as she set her eyes on the driver she called out, "You are the very driver that refused to stop the car, and made fun of me."

"Yesterday afternoon?" he asked.

"Yes; yesterday afternoon."

"On the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Avenue L?"

"Yes."

"On the northwest corner?"

"Just about that corner."

"At 3 o'clock?"

"Yes, sir, at 3 o'clock."

"Was it a blue car with a bay mule?"

"Certainly; blue car and bay mule, and a feller with a red pimple on his nose and mouth like a catfish, just like yours, driving it."

"And you craned out your neck this way, and opened your mouth until one could read the maker's name on your false teeth, and bawled out, 'Stop—that—car! Stop—that—car?'"

"Yes, you scoundrel," she replied, drawing back to hit him with her umbrella.

"Then it wasn't me, for I am always polite to ladies, even if they are 95 years old, sport porcelain teeth and sass car-drivers. Ta! ta!" and he jumped over the dash-board to swap cars with the driver coming the other way.

Undisputed Facts.

When about to distribute Credit Mobilier shares where they would "produce most good" to the men who dreaded the action of Congress, Oakes Ames, who knew his colleagues well, selected Garfield, of Ohio, as one who could probably be bribed.

The letter addressed to the American people by the sons of Oakes Ames naturally denies the intent to bribe. But Oakes Ames himself, on Washington's birthday, 1868, wrote to Col. McComb, in regard to the shares distributed to Garfield and others: "We want more friends in this Congress, and if a man will look into the law (and it is difficult to get them to do it *unless they have an interest to do so*) he cannot help being convinced that we should not be interfered with." The Messrs. Ames offer, as a leading argument to show that there was nothing wrong in the transaction, the fact that no legislation was wanted of Congress at that time. Precisely so. As Oakes Ames' letter to McComb shows beyond the possibility of doubt, it was to prevent legislation that the shares were put where they would "produce the most good." On Ames' own construction of the matter, the Congressmen were to be hired to adopt his view of the meaning of the law by making their interests identical with the interests of the company. That is what was done; and that is what constitutes bribery.

Garfield's share in Credit Mobilier was not an investment in a promising stock recommended by a friend. Garfield was to pay nothing. He was assured that the stock offered to him for nothing would realize $2,400. He admits this, for in his defense, published not until after the death of Oakes Ames, he attempts to explain the memorandum of $2,400 in his own handwriting in this way:

> Before I left his room [the interview after the investigation had begun] he said he had some memoranda which seemed to indicate that the money I had of him was an account of stock, and asked me if he did not, some time in 1868, deliver to me a statement to that effect. I told him if he had any account of that sort I was neither aware of it, nor responsible for it, and thereupon I made substantially the following statement: "Mr. Ames, the only memorandum you ever showed me was in 1867-'68, when, speaking to me of this proposed sale of stock, you figured out on a little piece of paper what you supposed would be realized from an investment of $1,000, and, as I remember, you wrote down these figures:
>
> 1,000
> 1,000
> 400
> 2,400
>
> as the amount you expected to realize." While saying this to Mr. Ames I wrote the figures as above, on a piece of paper lying on his table, to show him what the only statement was he had made to me.

But, in the face of this declaration that he knew in 1868 of the enormous profits to be made out of Credit Mobilier stock, Mr. Garfield elsewhere claims that he did not know anything of the character of the stock or the nature of the profits to be forthcoming until warned by Judge Black, a year or two later, that the transaction was suspicious!

Leave entirely out of sight Oakes Ames' sworn testimony, which the Poland Committee believed and the country believed, that Mr. Garfield received a dividend of $329 on Credit Mobilier stock, understanding it to be such a dividend, and there is still evidence enough, in Garfield's own statements, to convict him of the bribe-taking and the perjury.—*New York Sun.*

Deep Mines in Nevada.

The depth attained is as follows: The Utah 1,980 feet, the Sierra Nevada 2,500, the Union Consolidated, Mexican and Ophir, each 2,500, Consolidated Virginia and California 3,300, Best and Belcher 2,000, Gould and Curry 2,200, Hale and Norcross and Savage 2,400, Chollar 2,400, Ward vertical shaft 2,168, Combination shaft 2,440, Yellow Jacket 3,000, Belcher 3,000, Crown Point 2,800, Overman and Caledonia each 1,900, Alta and Benton each 1,950, Silver Hill 1,300, Consolidated Imperial 2,800, Bullion 2,300.

A Test of Cashiers.

A Paris merchant, who has been several times robbed by unfaithful cashiers, has invented an infallible test of competency. The cashier presents himself, offers his services, shows his reference. Then the merchant: "Show me how you would erase a mistake in your figures." The aspiring cashier sets to work with scraper, ink-eraser, and what not, and, if he succeeds in destroying all traces of the erasure, he is invited to take his hat and his leave.

A Hawk Steals a Hat.

A few days ago, as a son of Mr. Nicholas Norrish, of Nassagaweya, was passing through the woods on his farm, he noticed a hawk hovering around near him. Thinking nothing about the matter, he walked on, when all at once, and before he had time to make any defense, the bird dived down and caught his hat in its claws and carried it aloft. When the bird got about the height of the trees it let the hat drop.—*Montreal Witness.*

The first duel in the United States was fought at Plymouth, Mass., on June 18, 1621, between Edward Doty and Edward Leicester, two servants, both of whom were wounded. For this outrage they were sentenced to the punishment of having their heads and feet tied together, and of lying thus twenty-four hours without food or drink. After suffering, however, in that posture an hour, at their master's intercession and their humble request, with the promise of amendment, they were released by the Governor.

The Young Man that Wins.

A certain brutality of manners, adopted from the English, is affected by some of our young men. They answer harshly, affect not to see a lady to whom they owe civilities, and try to become boors, even if they are not. This style is seen much in men of mixed blood, perhaps the half Germans, half French, half English. It is a very poor style and betrays the snob. It is not a common American fault, still it exists. It should be frowned down; it is the fault of mediocre men. But, as Houssaye says: "Young men are moderate nowadays, even in their follies. They are afraid of excess; they cut grooves for their voices to run in. They are *bourgeois*, who carefully avoid fatiguing, much more exposing themselves." Houssaye does not believe, evidently, that there are Sir Philip Sidneys, "admirable Crichtons," in these days, but he is wrong. A shipwreck, a battle-field, a field day in Wall street, brings them to the front. Men are as noble as ever; there are as many heroes. The occasion finds them, and in every office, every merchant's counting-room, in all the walks of the professions are the silent heroes. What a hero is the young doctor who works day and night succoring the wounded, helping the sick, tending the dying! What a hero the young soldier who has first thoroughly conquered himself! What a hero is the young bank clerk, preserving his honesty while there is temptation all around him! What a hero the young man doing honest work anywhere! He shames the pouncet-box hero; he is the Hotspur of the field of honor. Women love these heroes. They are the men to marry. The other kind do very well for the leadership of the German, but the true women do not care for them. One real man entering a drawing-room with his record of work behind him will scare away the fops as ghosts retire at cock-crow.—*American Queen.*

Deceived by Appearances.

A Hartford jeweler directed the attention of a friend to a rough appearing old farmer sauntering down the street, and remarked, "I've been worse sold on that man than on any other in my whole business life." The man, fully three score years and ten, wore shabby pantaloons, rough cow hide boots innocent of the slightest trace of blacking, a vest soiled in front and with the back partly in tatters; was in his shirt sleeves, without collar, and his head covered by a tile fashionable many years ago. "That was about his style," continued the merchant, "when he dropped in at my store one day during the war, and said he wanted to buy a watch. Judging from his appearance that he meant sometime in the future, after the scarecrow season was over, and that he had drawn his money, I didn't bustle around very lively to make a trade. I thought a $10 silver watch would about close out his pile, and shoved one across the to counter him. He merely glanced at it, and quitly asked, 'Don't you keep anything better?' This nettled me, and for a bluff I hauled out an American watch, one of the costliest we had in the store, worth $175 in gold, and gold was worth about 200 then. He examined it carefully, asked its price, and then to my amazement said, 'That'll do.' He dived down into his pantaloons pocket and after fishing out of the way a roll of greenbacks as big as your hat he hauled up a purse of gold, counted out the $175, shoved the watch into his vest pocket and walked out. You may imagine that this excited my curiosity, and after a while I ascertained who my strange customer was. He lived a few miles down the river and was worth enough to have bought out the whole establishment. Since then I haven't tried any more bluffs on plainly dressed men. You can't always tell by a man's clothes what he's got down in his pockets."

A Lover's Revenge.

The latest and worst case of lover's revenge comes from Australia. A young man whose affianced went back on him and broke her engagement received a note asking him to return the lock of her hair which he had. He looked over his trunk, collected a heap of tresses culled from various sources during his love-making career, and forwarded them in a bundle to his lady-love, inclosing a note to the effect that he had really forgotten which was hers, but she might select it from those forwarded and return the rest at her earliest convenience.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$6 50	@10 25
Hogs	5 25	@ 5 60
Cotton	12	@ 12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 30	@ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
Corn—Ungraded	50	@ 52
Oats—Mixed Western	35	@ 40
Rye—Western	87	@ 88
Pork—Mess	15 90	@16 25
Lard	8¼	@ 8½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 60
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Hogs	3 80	@ 5 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	89	@ 90
No. 3 Spring	77	@ 80
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 2	75	@ 77
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 76
Butter—Choice Creamery	25	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 12½
Pork—Mess	16 50	@17 00
Lard	7¼	@ 7¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	92	@ 93
No. 2	88	@ 89
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 1	76	@ 77
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 76
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	92	@ 93
Corn—Mixed	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	75	@ 77
Pork—Mess	15 50	@16 00
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	88	@ 93
Corn	43	@ 44
Oats	29	@ 30
Rye	82	@ 83
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	7¼	@ 7⅜
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	96	@ 96
No. 2 Red	95	@ 96
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 34
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	16 00	@16 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	89	@ 90
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	28	@ 30
Pork—Clear	15 75	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Common	3 25	@ 3 50
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 00
Sheep	3 75	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
Editor.

During the year 1879 the earnings of the railroads in the United States were over $529,000,000, or nearly double the entire revenue of the national Government.

The figures furnished by the Internal Revenue Department show that Peoria paid last year over $10,000,000 of internal-revenue taxes. Cincinnati alone leads it in amount of internal taxes.

Several valuable historical relics, in the shape of autograph letters of George Washington and other famous Revolutionists, have been discovered in Washington, while clerks were hunting up the records in old law cases that came before the United States Courts.

Bonner claims that he has twenty horses in his stable that can be taken out any day and driven to beat 2:20. Since the 2:11¼ performance of Maud S. and St. Julien at Rochester, he and his drivers have boasted that it is no unusual thing for Barns and Forrest to make a mile in 2:10. As these remarkable exhibitions of speed are always given in private, the truth of the statements may be doubted.

Mrs. Susan J. Henry, widow of the late Capt. Patrick Henry, last surviving grandson of Patrick Henry, of Revolutionary fame, died a few days ago in Washington. Mrs. Henry inherited property which was lost during the war. For a number of years she was a clerk in the Treasury Department, and, at the time of her death, had just received an appointment in the Agricultural Department.

England, the executioner of Bennett, who killed Mr. Brown, the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has led an unhappy life since. The whole town turned its back on him; the urchins gathered about his house with abuse at night; no one would employ him or associate with him; and, as a last resort, he had to apply to the Mayor for a pauper pass to get out of town. These same people would, most of them, have been glad to aid Bennett had he been turned loose.

Within the space of seven blocks in New York city there are in course of construction sixteen buildings, each of which is to be a palace in magnificence and to cost a fortune. Among these are the residences being built for W. H. Vanderbilt and his married daughters, for Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, and others of that family, among whom there seems to be a rivalry as to who shall have the most palatial dwelling.

In the spring of 1873 some intelligent women of a New England village announced that on a day named there would be the best dinner they could prepare for men who would come for a day's tree planting. The result was the setting out of thirty trees. The year 1874 was dry, and anxiety was felt about the trees. A few were cared for by those who lived near to them, but twenty-three remained to be looked after. Twelve women induced a man to send his horse with a water barrel, and, with their own hands, they gave each tree a barrel, and saved it. This is a proceeding which deserves wide imitation.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher some time since received a letter from a young man, who recommended himself very highly as being honest, and closed with the request, "Get me an easy situation, that honesty may be rewarded." To which Mr. Beecher replied: "Don't be an editor, if you would be 'easy.' Do not try the law. Avoid school-keeping. Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all ships, stores, shops, and merchandise. Abhor politics. Keep away from lawyers. Don't practice medicine. Be not a farmer nor a mechanic, neither a soldier nor a sailor. Don't study. Don't think. Don't work. None of them are easy. Oh, my honest friend, you are in a very hard world! I know of but one 'easy' place in it. That is the grave.'

The dead walls of Munich broke out in all the colors of the rainbow with the announcements that the greatest wonder of the world would be submitted to public inspection, in the shape of a gorilla trained to perform on the violin. The Coliseum was crowded on the opening night of the performance. There was the gorilla, horrible of aspect, but unquestionably skilled in the production of sweet sounds from an ordinary violin. A skeptical spectator contrived to approach him unobserved, and made an incision in his hide with a penknife. The animal did not mind it. Encouraged in his suspicions, the doubter seized Pongo from behind and shook him roughly, whereon the seams of his skin gave way and a man stood revealed to an astonished audience.

Edward Atkinson, of Boston, says that we do not begin as yet to appreciate the magnitude of the wealth to be reaped from cotton culture in this country. He says the present crop of cotton will be 25 per cent. larger than the largest crop ever raised by slaves—that is, it will exceed 6,000,000 bales. If it be of that amount, it will produce 3,000,000 tons of cotton seed, besides seed for planting, which will yield 90,000,000 gallons of oil, 1,300,000 tons of oil cake, and 1,500,000 of hulls suitable for making paper. Each ton of oil-seed meal will keep five sheep six months. Thus the cotton-seed crop will support millions of sheep and return to the land the fertilizer needed to grow more cotton. He further says that the present cotton acreage of the South covers less than 2 per cent. of the cotton-growing area of the United States.

A will case has been decided by that curiously-mixed tribunal—the probate divorce and admiralty division of the law courts. About seven months ago a very old lady died who five years previously had made her will. Two years after the execution of the instrument she, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, ordered a servant to bring it to her, and with a pair of scissors deliberately cut it into shreds. The body of the document, however, was pieced together and the signatures of testator and witnesses, though mutilated, were not in dispute. The question for the court to decide upon was whether this constituted a revocation. That question is decided in the negative. The testator was shown to be sane at the time when she made the will, but had lost her reason when she evinced a disposition to cancel it. But upon what trivial circumstances do these questions of inheritance depend! The old lady might have burnt her will, or obliterated her signature, or hidden the document away, after the cunning manner of many insane people, with almost interminable litigation in consequence.

The New York *World* relates the following: A remarkable instance of the persistence of an impression, unquickened by repetition through more than forty years, is that of a gentleman living in New York. On Dec. 16, 1835, occurred the great fire which swept the First ward east of Broadway and below Wall street, and destroyed property worth about $18,000,000. At that time the guardians of the city's peace were not policemen clad in uniform, but constables dressed like common citizens and distinguished from them only by carrying long staves with which to admonish disorderly characters. The subject of the story, then a boy 10 years of age, was present at the fire, and there saw a young, black-haired constable strike with his stave a man who was raising a disturbance. A few days ago, while crossing the river in a ferryboat, the gentleman saw a gray-haired policeman, and it instantly occurred to him that this was the officer whom he had seen strike the man forty-five years ago. He spoke to him on the subject, and found that his recollection was entirely correct; the officer having been at the fire and remembering the occurrence perfectly; he gave, moreover, details which showed that there was no mistake of identity in the matter. The case is remarkable enough to find its way into the text-books, as the account is perfectly authentic.

A Baby Carriage in the Hall.

A baby carriage in the hall.

The happiest piece of furniture that any house can boast, always making an honorable exception in favor of the cradle.

That baby carriage means a home. Without it, only a place to stay in.

It means a "dear little dimpled darling"—that makes sunshine all the time—when it hasn't got the colic.

It means a happy mother, whose life is filled with all tender care, all sweet responsibilities, all wonderful hope for the future.

It means a father who holds his head up among men with the grandest dignity that any man may know.

To mother it is "Baby."

To father it is "My boy."

That baby carriage in the hall means all the wealth of rosy hours as mother sings lullaby songs—perhaps,

> "Hush my dear, lie still and slumber,
> Holy angels guard thy bed."

When all the time she is the angel that God appointed to guard it, as none of all high heaven's host could do.

It means a world of plans and projects which all center in that one little life.

It means a father that studies his bank balance with wonderful diligence, for "My son must have a good education, and a good start in life," you know.

And he goes home and catches the laughing toddler up, and reddens the dimples with his whiskers, and then putting sturdy little twelve-month's old on his feet, sets him at his a, b, c of walking, addressing him with comical dignity, "Well, Governor, where shall we go now?"

And although he only calls him "Governor," the mother's heart says—and the father wouldn't deny it were she to put it in words—that more likely it will be President, in that dim, beautiful and certainly very grand future.

Her choice, though, would be that he should be a good man and a happy one.

Between them both they parcel out for his manhood's years all that makes life worth the living.

That baby carriage in the hall means a good deal, does it not?

It means everything to the father and mother.

It means more than can be told.

If you have such a piece of furniture in use you know all about it.

If you haven't, it's a waste of raw material to bother with you.—*Wheeling Leader.*

Herbert Spencer will make the tour of the United States next year.

OUR CHIEF CITIES.

Where Our Urban Population is Located.

[From the New York Graphic.]

According to the late census, thirty-four of our States contain 161 chief cities. Of these cities Maine has eleven; four with a population of over and seven with a population of under 10,000. Those over 10,000 contain a population of 80,932, a gain of 1,806 over the census of 1870. New Hampshire has six chief cities, four over and two under 10,000. The four over have a population of 71,450, a gain of 15,894 over that of 1870. Vermont has only one city of any prominence. It has now 12,223, a gain of 3,389 since 1870. In Massachusetts there are nineteen cities, all over 10,000. The total population is 918,729, a gain of 235,339 since 1870. Rhode Island has five. Their population is 167,848, a gain of 57,824. Connecticut has sixteen. Thirteen of these have over 10,000, and have a population of 304,346, a gain of 88,366 since 1870. New York has thirteen cities over 10,000, whose population is 2,345,176, a gain of 549,719 since 1870. Pennsylvania has nine cities, with a population of 1,259,222, a gain of 299,535 since 1870. Delaware has one city with a population of 43,000, a gain of 12,159 since 1870. Maryland has also one with 340,000, a gain of 72,646. The District of Columbia has one with 160,000, a gain of 50,801. Virginia has three over 10,000, with a total of 100,843. West Virginia has one city with a population of 31,671, a gain of 12,683. South Carolina has one over 10,000 and one under. The one over has a population of 49,027, a gain of only .071 since 1870. Georgia has four, all over 10,000, with a total of 91,399, a gain of 23,164. Alabama has one over and one under. The one over has 29,166, a gain of 7,132 since 1870. Louisiana has one over and one under, the former 216,359, a gain of 24,941. Texas has three cities all over 10,000, whose population is 59,694, a gain of 24,238. Tennessee has four with a total of 103,845, a gain of 25,999 since 1870. Kentucky has but one city of any size; this has a population of 126,556, a gain of 25,800 in ten years. Ohio has six, all over 10,000; the total population of these is 571,601, a gain of 155,932. Michigan has four, all over 10,000, and they show a total population of 181,685, a gain of 67,090. Indiana has two, both over 10,000; their total is 101,125, a gain of 35,163. Illinois has nine over 10,000, with a total of 647,581, a gain of 231,480. In Iowa there are five all over 10,000, and they have a total of 85,523, showing a gain of 14,205. Wisconsin has three above 10,000 and one below; the three have a population of 147,490, a gain of 53,504. Minnesota has three above and one under 10,000; those above have a total of 100,077, a gain of 59,830. Nebraska has one with a population of 30,605, a gain of 14,522. Kansas has three, all over 10,000, with a total of 47,560, a gain of 26,843. Missouri has three, all over 10,000; total, 426,141; an increase of 63,452. Colorado has one with a population of 35,719, a gain of 30,960. Utah has one of 21,000, a gain of 8,136. California has six, all over 10,000; their total is 324,827, a gain of 123,754. New Jersey has eight over 10,000, making a total of 454,197, and a gain of 123,412. The total population of the 161 cities reaches 9,688,719. In 1870 it was 7,201,671, thus showing a gain of 2,487,048 people in the 161 cities during the last ten years.

Development of Forest Trees.

There exists a great diversity among trees in regard to their periods of development; some have a brief rotation. The coppice growths in European forestry are often utilized in periods of ten or fifteen years; in our own country, too, we have many trees of short rotation, and some of the most useful and profitable trees are of this character. Dr. Wardner, of Ohio, in a paper on "Forestry," says:

The black locust may be harvested after it has grown from twenty to thirty years.

The catalpa speciosa in the same period will make good cross-ties and fence posts.

The ailantus very soon attains a useful size, and for certain purposes has been highly commended both in this country and in Europe. Professor C. S. Sargent is advising its extensive plantation, and some years ago it was spoken of as the most promising tree for the arid plains of the Southwest.

The forest of Scotch pine in Germany are allowed sixty years to reach their useful size for fuel and for timbers.

The birch there reaches its maturity in about half a century.

The willow used for charcoal needed in the manufacture of gunpowder may be cut after growing twenty years or even less.

Chestnut, in its second growth, is most profitably cut every twenty or twenty-five years.

The beautiful wood of the wild cherry soon reaches a profitable size for many purposes, though for saw logs and lumber the tree should be larger.

Narrow Escape from Death.

"In my judgment that little fellow is doomed," said a gentleman to his companion in a Long island railroad car. The train was on a side track, and the little fellow referred to was a potato-bug crawling intently along across the crest of another track. "Yes," was the response, "when he encounters the down train he is apt to get considerably the worst of it." A black-eyed little girl heard these words and saw the bug, and her whole heart went out to the imperiled creature. "Oh, poor little thing!" she said; "why doesn't it climb down? I wish somebody would shoo it off." The train was coming. "Shoo!" cried the little girl; "oh, somebody make it get off the track! It doesn't hear the cars and it can't see very far! It will be killed!" The last words were almost screamed, and all the passengers in the car rushed to the interesting side, expecting to see a frightful accident or a narrow escape. Had a human being been in danger the little girl couldn't have been more deeply concerned. "Oh, it knows!" she continued, while everybody struggled to look where she did. "See, it's getting off! Oh, I'm so glad!" And, in fact, the bug, either by accident or seeing its danger, did turn from its course suddenly, and, when the locomotive wheels came up to it, they merely shook it from the rail to the ground. "Oh, it isn't hurt, it isn't hurt!" the child sang, and, turning to the gentleman who had first noticed it, she asked what sort of a thing it was. And he replied, somewhat louder than necessary, that it was a potato-bug, and the passengers all resumed their seats.

COUNTRY ROAD-MAKING.

A Matter That Is Indifferently Understood Everywhere.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

It is a matter of universal comment with travelers that country road-making in the United States is either a lost art or a to-be-acquired science. The average selectman or road-agent of a country town is usually deplorably ignorant of the first principles of making a good road. Nothing will so surely advance the growth and well being of a town as well-made and well-kept roads. No part of its domestic economy will more certainly repay the outlay. Nothing more bespeaks the intelligence and character or public spirit of its citizens. In England and most of its dependencies the roads are made directly by the state or under its supervision. As a result, the contrast between English roads and those of this country is much in favor of the former. A common and natural mistake of most towns in this country is that an intelligent farmer must necessarily know how to make a good road, but the reverse is the fact. Road-making is a subject requiring study and a knowledge of the nature of soils, not often considered by any but engineers, or those to whom such knowledge is a necessary adjunct of their business in life. A well-made road even in our climate and with the wide differences in soil ingredients, will last for years, whereas ordinarily the item of repairs on our roads means an entirely changed thoroughfare, the pitch, watersheds and general character being more in the way of experiment than a scientific and practical renovation. The country road-maker commences by throwing out the "big stones" on to the side of the road, retaining the smaller ones, when by thoroughly "bedding" the big stones the best possible foundation is had; and, with a covering of smaller stones mixed with gravel, or even with good loam carefully harrowed and scraped, a road-bed is formed which will defy both rains and heavy teams. Generally the tyro devotes his time to heaping up the material in the center with such a slope as often to interfere with locomotion, and which heap the first heavy team resolves into deep ruts, vitiating its usefulness for any but a similarly heavy team, and for it only with constantly-increasing strain on the horses. Yankee ingenuity has invented capital road-making tools, which need but intelligent application to developing such thoroughfares as would make them admired, in place of being a reproach and shame. Our country is rich enough to place the roads in the hands of such government as will insure their perfection, instead of leaving them to town officials without the education or experience necessary to an accomplishment of the object. Most of the roads east of the Connecticut river are sandy, and this fact, together with the indifference or ignorance of those in charge toward improving their character, necessarily impedes and retards the natural and growing tendency of city people for building and living in the country.

What is Nickel?

Since the convenient five cent coin which in common talk is called "a nickel," has come into general circulation, the question above is asked, either mentally or orally, hundreds of times every day, and but few get an intelligent answer. In China and India, a white copper, called pack-tong, has long been known and has been extensively used both there and in Europe for counterfeiting silver coin. About the year 1700 a peculiar ore was discovered in the copper mines of Saxony which had the appearance of being very rich, but in smelting, it yielded no copper, and the miners called it kupfer-nickel, or false copper. In 1754, Cronstadt announced the discovery of a new metal in kupfer-nickel, to which he gave the name of nickel. It was in combination with arsenic from which he could relieve it only in part. The alloy of nickel and arsenic which he obtained was white, brittle, very hard and had a melting point nearly as high as cast-iron. It was not until 1823 that pure nickel was obtained by analysis of German silver which had for a number of years, been produced at Suhl in Saxony. Its composition was ascertained to be copper 10 parts, zinc 5, and nickel 4. If more nickel be used the alloy is as white as silver and susceptible of a very high polish, but becomes too brittle and hard to be hammered or rolled, and can be worked only by casting. Pure nickel is a white metal with a tarnish readily in the air. Unlike silver, it is not acted on by the vapor of sulphur, and even the strong mineral acids attract it but slightly. Nickel has the hardness of iron and like it, has strong magnetic properties, but cannot be welded and is soldered with difficulty. Pure nickel has heretofore been used chiefly for plating, for which purpose its hardness and power to resist atmospheric influences, admirably adapt it. Within the last year, the French have succeeded in rolling the metal into plates from which spoons and other table furniture may be pressed. Nickel bronze, which consists of equal parts of copper and nickel, with a little tin, may be cast into very delicate forms, and is susceptible of a high polish. Mines of nickel are worked at Chatham, Conn., and Lancaster, Pa., and it is said to be found at Mine Le Motte, Mo., and at several points in Colorado and New Mexico, where but little attention is paid to it. It is extensively mined in Saxony and in Sweden, but the late discovery of a new ore (a silicate of nickel) in New Caledonia will probably supersede all the other ones. The inexhaustible supply of this ore, the ease with which it can be smelted and the richness of the ore will probably suspend the use of the arsenical ores, and yet bring nickel into common use. Switzerland, in the year 1852, made a coin of German silver, which is identical in composition with our nickel coin. The United States made nickel cents in 1856, and eight years later, coined the five cent pieces. Belgium adopted nickel coinage in 1860 and Germany in 1873. England has lately coined nickel pennies for Jamaica, but at home she and France adhere to the clumsy copper small change.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

Twenty-four Proverbs in Cooking.

Miss Dod's lectures are full of little bits of information that might fairly be called culinary proverbs. Here are a few of them:

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

The only kind of a stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas stove; with it you can simmer a pot for an hour, or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes.

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with stones out, are the very best thing possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it change to butter.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

You must never attempt to boil the dressing of a clear soup in the stock, for it will always discolor the soup.

In making any sauce, put the butter and flour in together, and your sauce will never be lumpy.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan you may know your flour or corn-starch is done.

Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for luncheon.

Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one-third boiling water.

To make maccaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

The yolk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mold.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe with a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sauce or puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. [If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn, and you will spoil your saucepan.]

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid. If it is too hot, the loaf will be full of great holes.

To boil potatoes successfully: When the skin breaks, pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

In making crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in flour. Melting will injure the crust.

In boiling dumplings of any kind, put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Popular Ideas of the Cross.

In the West of England there is a tradition that the cross was formed of the mistletoe, which before that event used to be a fine forest tree, but has since been doomed to lead a parasitical existence. The gypsies believe that it was made of the ash tree. The nails used at the crucifixion, said to have been found by Helena, are reported to have worked many miracles. One of them was thrown by her into the Adriatic during a storm, and produced a perfect calm. Another placed in the crown or helm of Constantine, was found in a mutilated state in the Church of Santa Croce. The third is said to be in the possession of Duomo of Milan, while that of Treves claims the fourth. In the time of Charlemagne a new relic was discovered in the shape of a sponge soaked in the blood of Christ. In Cheshire the *Arum maculatum* is called "Gethsemane," because it is said to have been growing at the foot of the cross, and to have received some drops of blood on its petals. The dirpe of Mamre died at the crucifixion! "Christ's thorn" is a very common plant in Palestine. In Scotland it was formerly believed that the dwarf birch is stunted in growth because the rods with which Christ was scourged were made from it. These are the popular ideas of the material of the cross, some of which will, perhaps, never be entirely obliterated until the last great day, when "all things shall be made plain."—*All the Year Round.*

Inherited Tendencies to Disease.

The present article is based on a valuable paper by Dr. J. R. Black, in the *Popular Science Monthly*. Seventy thousand persons in America yearly die of consumption, most of whom have inherited the disease. Vast numbers inherit a tendency to rheumatism, epilepsy, insanity, cancer, indigestion, migraine, neuralgia, asthma, and to early loss of sight and hearing. No other cause of grief and suffering compares with that due to organic defects handed down from parent to child. Of our 40,000,000 of people probably 26,000,000 inherit some constitutional defect. But hitherto little has been done to arrest these tendencies. Physicians are called only to the sick. On the contrary, those who have inherited tendencies to disease are generally as careless of their health as others, while, in the case of those who already show the tendency, their friends are apt to pursue just the course most likely to strengthen it. For instance, a consumptive is shut up from the outdoor air and gentle exercise, though these are his only hope. Moreover, the whole influence of our social life and practices encourages the thoughtless squandering of vital reserve.

As a consequence, we are degenerating as a people. The death-rate and birth-rate are steadily approximating. The difference is already less in New England than in any country of Europe, France alone excepted. Yet there is no inherent difficulty in the way of extirpating hereditary disease. Hygienic care would accomplish it—such care as can come only from a medical expert, and such as we are all ready to resort to in acute diseases. Able physicians have thus been able to extirpate tubercular consumption from themselves, their families and descendants.—*Methodist.*

ALL SORTS.

A London magistrate sent a man to prison for cutting off a cat's tail.

George Peabody's London poor-fund has increased from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000.

Dr. Mary Walker says that the time is coming when she will be elected to Congress.

A plain small marble slab marks the grave of Gen. Sam Houston, at Huntsville, Texas.

Cape May has a veteran hack driver who has driven a hack there for sixty-five years. He is now 82 years old.

Mrs. Swan, of Lafayette, Ind., a devout Roman Catholic, killed herself because her son married a Protestant.

The equipage used in South Africa by the Empress Eugenie has just been sold at Natal. The price it brought was $505.

Work is now progressing rapidly on the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the road will probably be completed by next year.

Trenor W. Park, of Bennington, Vt., who, forty years ago, was peddling popcorn and candy through the streets of town, is now 45 years old, and worth all of $15,000,000.

At Oglethorpe, Ga., two large trees have grown up like pillars under a rock shelf, in which they are imbedded. The rock is loose, and can be made to sway. It is called the shaking granite.

August Dehn was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Baltimore for drunkenness, on the complaint of his mother. Before his term was over she died and left him by will $10,000.

Fond parent to his son: "Yes, San Francisco is the place to get on in. Look at James, he started without a penny, and has lately failed for $100,000. Of course that's an extreme case; I don't expect you to do as well as that. Still, with honesty and industry, I see no reason why you should not, in a few years, fail for $50,000."

Mrs. Gov. Lew. Wallace, in describing a ride in New Mexico, says that the Mexican driver occasionally leaped from his seat for a pocketful of stones, and throwing them at the heads of the mules, "at the same time muttering, on the ledger lines below, sacred words mixed with names of saints." The Mexican insists a mule cannot be made to understand without such urging, and they have a proverb, "An ass's ears are made long in order to catch oaths."

A massive walking-stick more than 150 years old, once the property of Thomas Hancock, uncle of John Hancock, is now in the possession of Mr. Alexander Williams, of Boston. This venerable cane, which is in perfect preservation, bears its first owner's name on its finely-carved head. Thomas Hancock was one of the eminent merchants of New England. He built the famous old Hancock House on Beacon street, in 1737.

Recording the Motion of Trains.

It would be a curious catalogue that would set forth the number of inventions that have been applied to railroads, for railroads have been the prolific mother of a great many contrivances, and have given inventors thousands of opportunities to exert their genius and ingenuity. The next time you are on a palace drawing-room car or a sleeper, look about you and try to take an account of the patent arrangements that are applied to contribute to your comfort or tend to your safety, from the Westinghouse air brakes and the Miller bumpers to the little catch that holds the window curtain at your side. One of the latest inventions and one that seems to us could be made very useful, is called the "Wythe Speed Recorder." It is named from its inventor, who is said to have made and lost several fortunes in inventions. A stock company owns this patant. The machine makes an indisputable record of the movements of a train, and this record could be used in evidence in cases of collisions and accidents. It is placed in the caboose. A gear to the axle moves a roller, over which a paper, marked in small squares, runs. A pencil is adjusted to the surface of this paper, and when the axle turns, the paper is moved under its point and receives a mark. This pencil has two movements, one lengthwise of the paper, showing distance, and a second crosswise on the paper, showing time. When the train is in motion the pencil mark is diagonally across the squares, and when at rest the mark is up and down across the squares. The instrument records stops, backings and all motions of the train. It tells how often, how fast and how far every move is made, and in cases of disputed evidence would do much towards fixing responsibility for accidents. It shows just how long the train stands at any point, and is to a train what a log-book is to a ship.—*Elmira Free Press.*

She Heard the Roman Empire Fall.

The Demopolis (Ala.) *News* tells the following story: "Our census enumerator reports a colored woman on Martin Rice's place 114 years old. Seeing that the old woman was proud of her age and her recollections of antiquity, he asked her some questions touching Gen. Washington's horse and the Revolutionary war, all of which being satisfactorily answered, he said: 'Old lady, you must have heard the Roman empire when it fell?' 'I don't sackly member de circumstance you spoke of now, but I heard a mighty rumblin' noise de year de stars fell, and I spec it must a been dat. Things was constant fallin' dat year, and if it fell in old North Carolina you bet your bottom rag, honey, I was dar.'"

Mrs. Hutchinson threatened, at Sligo, Ohio, to do something that would "make Oscar feel right bad." Oscar was her husband, and they had quarreled. That night she eloped with a negro neighbor.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

THE Hancock boom in Pennsylvania is encouraging.

AND even Ben. Butler's conscience will not let him support Garfield.

A NEWSPAPER, in speaking of a certain mine in Colorado, says: "Its owners now hold six mining claims, a town site and three mill sites." Suppose they own a dam sight, then.

WISHING to pay the highest compliment possible to General Hancock, the Philadelphia *Times* says that he is even better than his party. Garfield is just like his party.

THE Arkansas state election came off last Monday, and the indications are that all state and county officers and members of the legislature were elected by the usual majority. The republicans claim the election of a sheriff at the capital.

THIS is said to be the gist of John Sherman's speech at Cincinnati: "I, the republican party and Almighty God have done the handsome thing for the United States, and if we three let go our hold the whole concern will go to the demnition bow-wows."

THE attention of Irishmen is called to the fact that James A. Garfield, as a member of the fortieth congress, voted against the following resolution on March 8, 1867: "Resolved, that the house extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their struggle for constitutional liberty.

"IS HANCOCK in favor of the Jeffersonian heresy of state rights?" Well, to tell the truth, we suspicion that he is really in favor of the states having all the rights not surrendered to the general government. This man Hancock is also in favor of maintaining all constitutional rights, which is a violation of the established practice of the republican party.

LONGSTREET, the confederate general who fought Hancock at Gettysburg, is now, by grace of the republican party, minister to Turkey, with a salary of $7,500 in gold. The loyal and disloyal elements of the south are distinguished by the way they vote. Those who support the perjured and bribe-stained Garfield are patriots, while those who support Hancock, the hero and statesman, are traitors.

THE holy Henry Ward Beecher, the saint with such big holes in his reputation, will be heard in the land for Garfield. Beecher is not only a perjurer, but he is guilty of what is worse than murder; under the cloak of his holy name, and while administering spiritual advice, he ruined the character of a woman, and up-set the domestic relations of a peaceful, happy family. For details, address Theodore Tilton.

THERE is not much poetry, but a good deal of dry truth in this paragraph from the Albany *Argus*:

"At the beginning of reconstruction, the only republican senators from the south who were born in the south were Thomas J. Robertson, of South Carolina, and John Pool, of North Carolina. It is also unhappily true that they were the only republican senators from the south who were not regarded as common thieves. They are now both supporting Gen. Hancock, while most of their southern republican colleagues in their period of senate service, are fugitives from state and federal laws."

Other Lies.

We hear it is reported in remote parts of the county by certain republican candidates and their friends, that such solid democrats as Major Sprott and son, George Barney and sons, John W. Dills and others, will scratch the democratic ticket, and vote for certain republican candidates. We have assurances—which are entirely useless—that all of such statements are lies out of whole cloth, and we will make this offer: That for every scratch made by the persons named upon the democratic ticket this fall, we will agree to pay to the county treasurer, for the benefit of the public school fund, the sum of ten dollars. Democrats, whenever you hear such statements pronounce them lies; they are only made to induce you to believe that our candidates are weak, and their's are strong, which is also false, and to get you to scratch your ticket. They know they cannot get an office in this county by 300 votes, unless the democrats vote for them. This is not the year that democrats intend to scratch their tickets. Democrats who elected republicans two years ago caught tartary, got their fingers burned and now know better.

Mr. Landers in his speech at Fort Wayne, speaking of state affairs, remarked: "We have saved you in the insane asylum, $41,000. We have saved you in the deaf and dumb asylum, $8,000. We have saved you in the blind asylum, $8,000. Now this is in round numbers. We have saved you, during the year, $94,000. Where is the man who will say that your business has not been done? We took your state administration when it was run in the most extravagant manner by this republican party. We brought it down to economy. Your state is managed today with more economy than any state in the Union. I ask you to-day what reasons have you for voting for this republican party in preference to the democratic party, that has brought about these great reforms? That is the question. Is there any?"

IN 1873 Garfield was a corrupt man who was no longer worthy of the confidence and support of his party. At least that is what all the leading republican papers said. But now he is a candidate for president, and they never reproduce those charges, and the New York *Sun* says that "they can hardly be expected to do it. When they held Garfield up to public reprobation as a corrupt man and a perjurer he was not a candidate for any office. Now he is the candidate of their own party for president of the United States. No, they can not reproduce their honest expressions of opinion in 1873 without proclaiming that their candidate is an unfit man to vote for. Silence is their only course."

WE find the following telegram in a recent issue of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

AUBURN, IND., August 31.—General L. J. Blair, formerly republican treasurer of this county, a gallant soldier and a fine stumper, made a ringing speech last Friday evening at Garrett, and boldly proclaimed his intention to vote for Hancock and abandon the party of hate and corruption. He will make an active canvass for the democracy, and give his reasons for the step he has taken. DeKalb county is alive to the great interests of democracy, "and don't you forget it." Congressman Colerick is meeting with large crowds at all his appointments in this district, and will give a good report in October.

THE Fort Wayne *Sentinel* announces the death in Colorado last Saturday morning of A. V. D. Conover. This gentleman, up to a few months ago, was connected with the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, and was a journalist of considerable ability, and had a warm heart and many friends. He had gone west in the vain hope of finding a climate more friendly to the disease of hemorrhage, with which he was afflicted, and from which it is supposed he died. His remains will probably be brought to Fort Wayne for burial.

MOSBY was a confederate guerrilla. He is now, by virtue of republican favor, consul to Hong Kong. It does not matter that he fought under the black flag during the war, so long as he remains faithful to the republican party. There are no bloodstains on this guerrilla's hands. His affiliation with the party of God and morality has thoroughly cleansed him. Mosby, Longstreet and Key are not among the "traitors" and "rebel brigadiers" of whom we hear so much. Ah, no! They are noble, patriotic souls. O, Consistency," etc.

SINCE the passage of the silver bill there have been coined up to September 1, 808,189,750 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount $19,880,443 is outstanding in circulation; the balance, $48,351,307, is in the treasury vaults. During the month of August there were paid out from the mints $1,235,483 in standard silver dollars against $814,826 in July. The customs receipts for August were $19,600,000, against $17,000,000 in July.

Work For The Cause.

The election is near at hand. It is a little over a month, or just thirty-three days until Indiana holds her state election. Every citizen should feel personally interested in this contest, for upon its results depend the weal or woe, not alone of the people of this state, but of the entire Union. In view of this fact, we wish to especially urge upon the democrats of DeKalb county the importance of their zealous co-operation. Let us work assiduously from this time forth. Do not be lukewarm. Do not sit supinely by as though you had no interest in your country's welfare. The eyes of the people of the entire Union are eagerly watching us. Let us feel that each one of us has a direct and personal interest in this struggle for democratic ascendancy. The principles of this party were the principles of Jefferson and Madison; they were the principles of our forefathers, and shall we not cherish them as sacred? Every one should realize how much depends upon his individual action in this matter, and subordinate every selfish personal consideration and go to work for our county and state tickets; work early, work late, work long and work zealously, and when the 12th day of October comes, go and vote, not often, but early, and when you have done this, go and hunt up your indifferent neighbor, if there should be such, and the lame and the decrepit and see to it that they reach the polls. With this kind of zealous work our county ticket will surely be elected, and Landers will be governor, and in November the joyful tidings will be proclaimed to the world that General Winfield Scott Hancock, the soldier and statesman, has been elected president of the United States.

A Great Change!

The present campaign is a fight for constitutional liberty as against centralization. A fight of the honest people of this country against a dishonest horde of office-holders. The party of popular government is led by Gen. Hancock; the party of centralization and spoils is headed by Garfield, the man who was so vigorously denounced by the New York Tribune and others of his party papers in 1873, and which do not now apologize for or mention the charges then made. If Mr. Garfield was guilty then, is he not guilty now? There was a time when the republican party professed some regard for the rights and liberties of the American people. It was a long time ago, however. In the national platform adopted June 17, 1856, when Fremont was nominated, the following resolution was contained in the republican platform:

Resolved, That while the constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the blessings of life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people have been fraudulently taken from them; their territory has been invaded by armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration; and that for this high crime against the constitution, the union and humanity, we arraign the administration, the president, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Twenty years ago, then, the republican party howled for constitutional and local self-government and against the use of the military power, for this resolution says that "their territory has been invaded by armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted." This same party now howls against local self-government and surrounds the polls with bayonets. The charges in the above resolution were made against the democratic administration of President Pierce, and were false; the charges the republican party bring against the democrats to-day are false. As this party changes its principles, so it as readily changes its opinion of its candidate. Seven years ago its organs denounced him as a thief and purjurer, and now he is a fit man for president. Twenty-four years ago it favored local self-government, but now a centralized government is what is wanted.

That Confederate Flag.

The Indianapolis Journal and other radical organs of this state, which have large capacities for willful misrepresentation, have struck on what they consider a bonanza in the way of material for the campaign in Indiana. They have discovered that a newspaper down in Arkansas recently appeared with a cut of a confederate flag at the head of an article. Even the editor of the Republican, over Sim. Tarney's butcher-shop, is tickled way down in his boots, at what he affects to consider as positive proof of a fresh outbreak of the old rebel spirit. His asinine voice is now heard in clearer tones, and he looks grander and more patriotic as he yells "traitors! murderers! villians!" We are willing to do even him the credit of saying that we do not believe that he is so lost to all sense of honor, so entirely conscienceless as to make such mendacious publications without feeling just a little mean about it afterwards. His looks immediately after the last issue of his paper, containing a cut of the flag, warrants us in paying him the above compliment.

In an editorial of the Journal, headed with a confederate flag, and which was copied by the DeKalb County Republican and all the rest of the organs, is this item:

"The Little Rock Evening Telegraph comes to us floating the 'stars and bars,' a fac simile of which is above, over a long account of a democratic barbecue in Arkansas, at which, judging from the account published, there was general rejoicing at the prospect of the election of Hancock and English. All reports agree that 'away down in Dixie' they look upon the presidential election as already settled. The south is so solid that no question is entertained of the result, and there is tumultuous rejoicing thereaway. The old rebel yell is heard in all its savage fierceness."

The Indianapolis Sentinel contains the following explanation of the accident which will be sufficient to convince all intelligent, fair-minded persons of the object of such vile publications as the one in question:

"There was a democratic barbecue at Hot Springs, Ark., August 23. No confederate flags were displayed, and no rebel sentiments were uttered. But the Hot Springs Telegraph, edited and owned by a union soldier, in giving an account of the barbecue, placed at the head of the column the confederate flag. Mr. W. A. Webber, editor of the Telegraph, in his issue of the 24th of August, gives a full explanation of the occurrence. The error was committed by the foreman of the Telegraph office. Prefacing the explanation, Mr. Webber says:

'We admit it. The Telegraph man made an ass of himself yesterday in allowing the error to creep into the local columns of this paper. He is deserving of all the kicks he will get for allowing the error to occur. He deserves it. Any man who runs a first-class newspaper like the Telegraph and who allows such an error to creep in ought to be kicked, and kicked like thunder. We refer to that flag which preceded the account of the great democratic barbecue at Chalybeate Springs yesterday. The radicals chose to make some sport and spent their money freely to buy up the edition of yesterday, asserting that in the first instance that that flag, printed in the shape it was, would be a good campaign document in Indiana and Ohio and other September and October states.

* * * *

The blue suit which we wore in 1862, and for our faithfulness to the Union and laws of the fathers through all the years of our manhood, should and will be a guarantee of the truth of the explanation that we make in the following statement. More than this, the political position that we assumed and have maintained since we have been grown to manhood, i. e., that this country has no north, no east, no west, no south; that the war is over; that if we profess to be people of one nation, we should so act, and in truth feel toward one another as to at least convince ourselves that such is the case; that the conquering party should in truth take its feet from the necks of the conquered, as they profess to do; that the doctrines of the fathers, measured by the Jeffersonian standard, and the true progress of the country can but be promoted by the success of the democratic party; will be further, a guarantee among our friends that we intended to run up a United States flag, and that the mistake was made through a piece of miserable carelessness, and almost inexcusable blunder in any live newspaper man.

THIS IS OUR STATEMENT:—Yesterday was a very, very busy day about the office. The editor of this paper was preparing to run out a pretty, genuine United States bunting flag—store made—presented to him by some young gentlemen and democrats of this city. Also he was preparing to make a full report of the great democratic barbecue, held yesterday; also preparing copy for the composing room, and also attending to the routine duties of the business of the office. Among other things, he instructed the foreman of the composing room to hunt from among the stock for a cut of a cannon, to be used to display the account of the barbecue. The foreman returned and reported that there was no cut of a cannon, but there was one of an American flag. This he was instructed to use, without a thought being had that it was other than the genuine stars and stripes, the good old flag of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. No further attention was given to the subject until about dark, when the rads 'read proof' close, as they are in the habit of doing now-a-days, and caught us with the wrong flag up in the paper, but the genuine old time red, white and blue one over our door. It is well to mention that in the Telegraph office there is much material that belonged to old offices of the valley and bought by former owners. In looking it over this morning we find that we are richer than we knew, that we have not only confederate flags, but cuts of fine stallions, eminent men, uniting bonds, etc. That old cut was among this lot of rubbish.'"

We know Mr. Webber personally, and know that he never had any sympathy for the southern cause. He is a northern gentleman, who since the war cast his lot with the people of the south. He fought four years for the stars and stripes, and there is no man in all this section who was truer to his country's interests than was he. Next time, rads., you should hatch up something not quite so thin.

Ben. Harrison's Speech at Garrett.

EDITOR COURIER:—Politics is in full bloom here. We are thankful to the republicans for their assistance in uniting the democrats of Keyser township, they have rendered good services. Every person was expecting to hear a grand oration last Wednesday evening when it was announced that Ben. Harrison, of "kid-glove" fame, was to address the citizens of Garrett on that evening. But, Oh! such an oration, and what a disappointment! The republicans, after draining the towns of Kendallville, Corunna, Waterloo, Auburn, St. Joe, Avilla, Swan and LaOtto, succeeded in gathering together 303 torch-lights. We believe they claimed 400, but we stood and counted them as they marched across the bridge at the school-house; and 303 were all that there were in the procession; we did not count those stationed along the streets and in the saloons.

Judging from Ben. Harrison's talk on the stand, and his personal appearance, no person can help but to come to the conclusion that if he were divested of his earthly wealth and left dependent on his literary qualifications he would scarcely pass as a third-grade teacher in a log cabin school-house in a new country. And as to his political ability, if he did not have slavery, war and rebel to fall back on he would be nothing but a shadow; his whole speech was nothing but watered milk—water having the predominance. As to the torch-light procession, it was about as thin and irregular as the speech. No music worth speaking of except the Garrett band; there was nothing attractive about any of the torch companies except the Garrett Garfield and Arthur club, and the only thing that attracted attention with it was their captain. When he got his "plumage" on and steam up to the second gauge, and made a dash out into the street, he reminded us very much of one of "Dan Rice's stripped clowns;" he lead the club to the grove near the school-house then returned to town. We presume when the trees got to running around he was afraid he would get his bay window knocked off. Several become so disgusted with the speech and the general proceedings that they threw their torches away and declared that they would never vote with such a party. If the republicans would send a few more items to the Chicago Tribune and bring in a few more such speakers as Harrison, they would do more for the democracy of Keyser township than we can do ourselves.

M. B.

School in Dress-Making.

I will teach the cutting and fitting system by chart, also styles of trimming, etc., to a class beginning on Monday, September 6. For terms, enquire at my rooms, up stairs, right side of hall leading to Gordon's art gallery.

35-2w Miss R. A. CANON.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Mathews. 34 cow-1y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Enas Smith, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

37-3t. PETER MOODY, Administrator.
September 8th, 1880.

J. A. BAXTER, ATT'Y. FOR ESTATE.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, late guardian but now administrator, of the estate of David Swihart, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county, ss:
[In the DeKalb circuit court]

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oberlin, administrator of the estate of Cyrus Koontz, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the county surveyor or his deputy will, at my request, proceed to re-locate the corner at the north end of Marian street, as shown in the original plat and survey of Auburn.

The surveyor will meet said interested persons at the house of Isaac Cool, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 2, 1880.

ISAAC COOL, Applicant.
J. J. VanAuken, Surveyor.
Per C. E. VanAuken, Deputy.
Auburn, Sept. 6, 1880. 37-3w.

CLEARING OUT SALE FOR AUGUST

The Stock must be largely reduced this month. Low prices will do it. Take advantage of this great sale and secure some bargains. Rich Silk Parasols will be closed out regardless of cost. SUN UMBRELLAS marked down to clear them out.

LAP ROBES.

Handsome Linen Lap Robes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each. Patent Mosquito Bed Canopies, Gauze Wire Screens for Windows, all sizes, at low prices. White, blue, green, buff and pin Mosquito Bar by the piece. Just what is wanted this hot weather.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LAWN SUITS.

Handsome styles, made up of printed Lawns and Organdies, with and without borders, closing out at greatly reduced prices; also a handsome line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made up of Ginghams, Lawns and Cambrics, marked down.

AT 10 CENTS.

We are closing out a large lot of fine yard-wide Printed Percales and Cambrics; former price 15 cents. At 8 cents we are closing out a lot of fine Printed Percales; former price 10 and 12½ cents. Japanese Parasols clearing out at a great sacrifice.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BUNTING SUITS,

Handsomely made and trimmed, marked down to close them out. Silks and stuff Suits, choice and elegant styles, will be sold regardless of original cost. Bargains can be secured the next few days in our suit department.

ROOT & COMPANY.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Burglars.

The burglars are on the rampage again, and have called on a number of our citizens the first of the week. Their first visit was at the residence of W. H. McIntyre, between two and three o'clock Monday morning, with the evident purpose of capturing a national bank. Johnny McIntyre was to leave that morning to attend school, and the family had risen early to help him off. While near a window a stream of light from a dark lantern was turned into Mrs. McIntyre's face. At first, thinking it some member of the family, she spoke to them, when they beat a quick retreat. Mr. McIntyre says that, had his wife not spoken, he would certainly have lodged some lead in their carcasses. The missing of such a rare opportunity to slay a burglar is a matter of no little regret to Mr. McIntyre. Monday night they came again, but effecting no entrance, they took Mr. McIntyre's ladder and proceeded to pay their respects to Mr. Philip Fluke, who lives in the large brick just south of the Jackson depot. By the aid of the ladder they got into the house, and, finding that gentleman soundly sleeping, if not sweetly dreaming, the happy hours away, they confiscated his pants, with which they appeared to have been satisfied, as they left without disturbing anything else. The pockets of the pants contained a small amount of change and some keys, and the loss of the latter has caused Mr. Fluke the trouble and expense of changing some locks about his house. They also visited the residences of A. L. Hollopeter, W. L. Penfield, Guy Plumb and Enos Casebeer. At Mr. Casebeer's they instituted a pretty thorough search, and departed without disturbing anything, and leaving the doors wide open. There are supposed to be two of the burglars, and money is evidently the object of their raids.

practical enforcement of Gen. Gar-
d's avowed principles.

n Nov. 11, 1876, Gen. Garfiled wrote
is friend Hinsdale :

st evening the President telegraphed me
Philadelphia requesting me to go to New
ans and remain until the vote is counted,
g as a witness of the count. I was a good
embarrassed by the request. I did not
who else was going, and I might find my-
associated with violent partisan Repub-
s who meant to count our side in, right or

evertheless, his embarrassment yield-
nd did not even return when he
d himself among the visiting states-
at New Orleans, or when he after-
found himself on the Electoral
mission at Washington "associated
violent partisan Republicans who
nt to count our side in, right or
g." And only a week after the
of this letter to Hinsdale he was
ng from New Orleans to his friend
of Boston, in a frame of mind
h showed the writer to be amenable
e specific and unanswerable criti-
which ex-Gov. Hendricks recently
in his speech at Marion, Ind. :

ield went to New Orleans to assist his
in making up a case, and after his return
shington, of all his associates he was the
an who took his seat upon the Electoral
ission. By every sentiment of fair play
uld have been excluded from the jury.
By his own sworn statement of what he
New Orleans Garfield had charge of the
from West Feliciana parish. In one of
er rooms of Packard's Custom House he
a work, examined the affidavits, and,
hey were not sufficiently full, he prepared
prepared additional interrogatories to
bem within the rules adopted by the Re-

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1873.......
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Ohio and Indiana.

A grand democratic rally of the citizens of Defiance, Williams and Paulding counties, Ohio, and of DeKalb and Allen counties, Indiana, will take place at Hicksville, Friday, September 17. This will be the grandest democratic meeting of the season. Those two great statesmen, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks and Allen G. Thurman, will speak in the afternoon, and Hons. A. P. Edgerton, W. G. Colerick, Benj. Patton, John M. Haag, John J. Hootman and S. T. Sutphen will speak in the evening. Besides marshal music, the brass bands from Defiance, Hicksville, Edgerton and Auburn will be in attendance. Special trains from Avilla and Defiance will carry passengers at half fare. There will be a large torchlight procession in the evening.

COL. GRAY AT AUBURN.

A Large and Enthusiastic Crowd of People.

The announcement that Lieut.-Governor Gray was to speak at Auburn last Saturday evening, brought a crowd of several thousand people from neighboring towns and the surrounding country. Owing to the demonstrations made by a large torch-light procession, the speaking did not commence until a late hour, but the people were so much interested in the eloquence of the speaker and the facts presented, that he was urged to continue his remarks until nearly eleven o'clock, when the crowd dispersed amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The convincing argument of Col. Gray made a number of votes for the democratic ticket. Let us have more of the same kind.

A Big Time at LaOtto.

LaOtto is bent on having a grand rally and torch-light procession next Saturday evening, September 11. Our distinguished congressman, W. G. Colerick, Geo. Blair, of Waterloo and Capt. Fisher, of Rome City, will address the people on the occasion. Large crowds from Kendallville, Waterloo, Butler and Garrett will be there, and it is requested that as many of the citizens of Auburn as can will be in attendance.

Local and Miscellaneous

—The handsome catalogue containing a list of premiums of the third annual fair of the Northeastern Indiana and Northwestern Ohio District Fair Association, printed by Thos. A. Starr, of the Hicksville News, is at hand. This fair will be held on their grounds at Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 21, 22, 23 and 24. Three thousand dollars in premiums are offered. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax will deliver an address Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock p. m., and will lecture at Commercial hall in the evening. The B. & O. railroad will carry passengers at reduced rates. For futher information, address Thomas A. Starr, Secretary.

—We have received the catalogue containing the premium list for the ninth annual fair of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association, to be held at Waterloo, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Premiums to the amount of $5,000 are offered. All railroads centering at Waterloo, and connecting lines will carry passengers at half fare. Premium lists, containing rules and regulations, will be furnished on application to the secretary, James A. Barns.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will have a floral fair and bird concert in Ensley's hall, commencing September 16, and closing on the evening of the 17th. Flowers, plants, fountains, aquariums, etc., will be exhibited. A great variety of fancy articles will be sold cheap. Refreshments served each evening. A cordial invitation to everybody. Admission only ten cents.

By order of COMMITTEE.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church next Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments served at the usual hour. Members of the society are requested to meet at 3 o'clock promptly, for the purpose of transacting business connected with the society.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—Dr. F. Thayer, who for some time past has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession at St. Johns, has decided to locate in Fort Wayne. The doctor was appreciated for both his social qualities and his professional skill, and the citizens of that vicinity part with him regretfully.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., September 6, 1880:

Ann M. Boone,	W. M. Newson,
G. B. Cunningham,	Dan. Overaulter,
Lizzie Craymer,	R. L. Pratt,
Perry Myers,	Wm. Stanley,
John W. McKeen,	John Walsh.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—Will. Shaffer, after a seven day's excursion to Niagra, points in Canada and Put-in-Bay, returned Tuesday, much pleased with the trip. He saw the electric light which, he says, beats Forepaugh's bad.

—The Hotto troupe, which played under the auspices of our band here last week, is at North Manchester this week. The boys say they made fifteen or twenty cents over and above all expenses.

—The republicans expect to have a big time in Auburn this evening. They will have a torch-light procession and addresses by the Hon. Charles Chase, a former member of congress.

—The floral fair, to be held in Ensley hall, under the management of the ladies of the M. E. church, will be held Thursday and Friday, September 16 and 17. Admission 10 cents.

—Rev. H. Johnson returned Tuesday evening, after a pleasant sojourn at Grand Haven, Mich. He will hold services in the Presbyterian church Sunday, morning and evening.

—The democrats of Auburn Junction will plant a Hancock and English pole this evening. There will also be a speech on the occasion.

The new plank sidewalk being put down by the commissioners in front of the public square will, when completed, be a substantial improvement.

—The secret of long life is to keep the liver perfectly healthy, which is best accomplished by using only "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—Oh! were you ne'er a schoolboy, And did you never strain, To bring high-sounding sentences From out of a schoolboy's brain?

—Biliousness cured by Rinehart's Liver Pills. Only one for a dose. Sample dose free. Ask your druggist for them.

—A large and new line of millinery goods, including the latest styles in ladies' hats, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—A new line of velvets of all styles, trimming silks in all colors, laces and lace ties, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Blowing soap-bubbles is becoming a favorite amusement with fashionable young ladies and gentlemen.

—$200 worth of choice trimming fringes for cloaks, dolmans and dresses, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Remember the M. E. church floral fair to be held at Ensley hall September 16 and 17.

Johnny McIntyre left Monday morning to attend school at Sandwich, Canada.

—County commissioners are in session this week.

County Affairs.

EDITOR COURIER: In last week's Press occurred over a column of matter upon the above subject, in answer to my statements in your issue of Aug. 26, 1880.

Let us go back and see what was the starting point of this controversy, as I want to hold the Press to its text, and if I prove it untruthful, then, as the boys say, "it will let me out." He, in the Press of August 19, said that "the last republican board of county commissioners left the county government running upon a levy of 35 cents on the $100 valuation." He said further that "the facts were not doctored up," etc., and that "they (the facts) are shown by the official records of the county." In my answer to this in your paper I showed that in 1868 the democrats came in power, and have had it ever since, and that the levy for county purposes in 1867 was 70 cents on the $100. In his editorial last week he acknowledges it. He says August 19th, the last republican levy was 35 cents, and on September 2nd he says it is not true, what he said August 19th. He says August 19th that the county records show the last republican levy to have been 35 cents, but September 2nd he shows again by the county records that his first statement was not true. And he gives as his excuse for his falsifying the record his "living remote from the county-seat and depending upon memory." Is not that passing strange?" Does he want anybody to hereafter believe him? He also states that I "as much as intimated" that the expenditures by the circuit court spoken of, wherein I showed that in less than one year that court ordered to be paid out of the county treasury about one quarter of the county revenue of 1879, was "a source of waste." Now, I challenge him to prove his assertion, and to produce in his paper the statement I made upon that point. Or will he say again that his memory is at fault, and that he did not have the record—my statement—by him to look at? Let me say to him I have more respect for the courts than he and his party, who a few years ago spat upon the decision of the U. S. supreme court, and are in this campaign attempting to bring into contempt and derision the supreme court of our own state, charging them with corruption and political tricksterу.

He makes other statements, some of which he indirectly charges to be true, others directly, but the record he no longer appeals to. The record will not bear out his assertions, and therefore flings it to one side, and bases his other statements upon that excellent memory of his. His little fling of the building of a pavement at the public square, the most beautiful public grounds in northern Indiana, and of which the people of the county are proud—except those who have the "Waterloo gripes"—is probably one of the idiosyncracies of that remarkable memory. No, I will think it would not have looked well to have been building pavements at the public square in 1877-8, when the county was still in debt for the building of the court-house, and for other reasons which the editor of the Press well knows, as well as others, the then condition of our county treasury, for which the democratic party was not responsible.

I attempted, and probably did show in my first article, that in consequence of the reduced assessment for the year 1880, as compared with 1879, that, although the levy for county purposes was increased, yet the person who last year paid a certain sum as taxes upon his farm, would this year only pay an equal sum. This the editor of the Press does not deny. If what I stated is so, why does he growl about enormous taxes, increased levies, etc., when the taxes upon the same farm or thing are not increased?

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to give another statement for the benefit of your readers, and if the Press man wants to, he may tackle it. I think I can show that when the people come to pay their taxes for the year 1880—now, I mean their whole taxes, such as state, county and township, all told—that on an average the taxes throughout the county will not be in advance of what the taxes were last year, unless it be in those townships where the township trustee has increased their taxes for local purposes, and in some townships the whole taxes will not be as great as last year. Let us see:

Total taxables in the county in 1879, 7,079,000.

Total taxables in the county in 1880, 6,661,600.

Average levy of all taxes in the county in 1879, $1.26 on the $100.

Average levy of all taxes in the county in 1880, $1.49 on the $100.

Now, in those townships where the levy exceeds $1.49 on the $100, there will be an increase over such average, and where the total levy this year is less than $1.49, there will be a decrease in such average.

Here is a table giving each township. The first figures show the levy of 1879; the second for 1880; the third for the increased levy by the township trustees for local purposes, and the fourth the actual increase or decrease of this year over such average.

Butler........	1.30	1.60	10c.	increase	1c
Jackson......	1.25	1.55	10c.	decrease	4c
Concord......	1.30	1.70	20c.	increase	1c
Newville.....	1.40	1.50	5c.	decrease	4c
Stafford........	1.10	1.30		"	19c
Wilmington..	1.30	1.40		"	9c
Union.........	1.00	1.25		"	24c
Richland......	1.25	1.55	10c	"	4c
Fairfield......	1.25	1.55	5c	increase	1c
Smithfield....	1.10	1.40	10c	decrease	19c
Franklin.....	1.35	1.35		"	14c
Troy...........	1.30	1.70	25c	"	4c
Keyser........	1.50	1.55	5c	increase	1c

This table will therefore show that when you take out the increased levy for township purposes, there are four townships in the county that this average levy is actually increased, and each increase is only one cent on the $100 valuation, while in all the other townships there is a decrease on the average levy.

One more statement I will notice. The Press says: "How has 'Justice' misrepresented the facts? We said that the last republican board expended only half the money expended by the democratic board during the year closing last June. 'Justice' denies this, etc." Now, that is the barest fabrication. He makes a man of straw only to knock him down. He tries to put words into my mouth I never said. And this is the only place in his article that he claims I made a misstatement, which I never said, and he can't prove it. The controversy is not, I presume, to be determined by a comparison of expenditures of any years, and especially of years twelve years apart. A comparison between the years 1840 and 1880 would throw just as much light upon the subject. In the government of county affairs, previous years of economy, nor of extravagance is a criterion, but what are the legal wants of the people. Of course when the population is double, the valuation of taxables more than double, the necessary expenditures would be greater. In 1867 we had 21 miles of railroad in the county; in 1879 we had at least 85 miles. Therefore, what was expended in 1867, and what in 1879, does not enter into the controversy. The question of the illegal appropriation of moneys by the county board for the year 1879, has not in all this controversy been asserted by the Press man, nor will he dare assert and show it. And should it be attempted I want him to get through with his first assertion, that the last republican board left the county with a levy of 35 cents for county purposes. Keep to your text, Mr. Press.

A person reading the articles in the Press, in which so many astounding statements are made, and all on a par with those noticed by me above, would think our county was on the eve of bankruptcy, and he closes up by a general statement that "contracts are let to day while the county has no means in its treasury to pay them." He does not state that these contracts are not legal or proper; nor does he say that it is illegal to contract debts before the money is in hand to pay, but wants to have it understood that bankruptcy is staring us in the face through extravagance. To show the value of our county orders, that the terrible extravagance and the bankrupt condition of the county of which he wails so lustily is a myth, and entitled to the same credit as his 35 cent republican board, I will state that during the last three months the republican auditor, the republican school superintendent and a democratic ex-sheriff have been buying our county orders and paying 100 cents on the dollar for them, and get only 6 per cent. interest when they can readily loan out their money for 8 per cent. interest. Mr. Press, take another text, and see to it that you stick by it.

JUSTICE.

St. Joe.

[Last Week.]

—Farmers are all busy with their seeding.

—An average of 400 bushels of grain per day for the last week at the elevator. Wheat prices range from 91 to 93 cents; oats 24 cents.

—J. J. VanAuken and Mr. Boland showed their blooming faces here on Thursday last. Jay is strong in the faith.

—The democrats are rejoicing over an accession, to the banner of Hancock and English, a life-long republican. Still they come.

—O. H. and C. C. Walters took in the democratic meeting at Garrett, Friday night last, and were highly pleased with the proceedings.

—Several stalwarts are on the fence, and almost persuaded to follow Hancock and English. Let them come, there is room for each and every one.

—W. D. Hill and W. G. Colerick addressed the people at Newville Monday of last week. A good crowd was in attendance and good order maintained, except by one individual.

Grumbler, Shut Up!

The great and good editor of the Republican last week did not deign to reply to my article in your paper of two weeks ago, wherein, I think, I effectually cut short his shooting off his mouth about the county commissioners attending to their legal business, and in which he sought, by his prejudiced, partisan assertions, to override the sworn acts of the county board. His word, he knows, does not go far. He is like the mean little boy "caught in a lie," who goes off mumbling and says, "Just you wait till I catch you out some dark night, then I'll give you thunder." He knows he can't make good his assertions, but sulkily says, "We will give it to you after a while."

ANTI-GRUMBLER.

Wanted—To Rent

A good dwelling house containing from six to eight rooms; one within easy walking distance of the school-house preferred. Enquire of

W. P. MYERS, Principal of School.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Kendallville has two prospective brass bands.

The Noble county agricultural society is sending out neat premium lists of the fair to be held October 6, 7, 8 and 9, at Ligonier.

The little daughter of Mrs. August Menzie, of Fort Wayne, strayed from home a short time since, and was found one hour afterwards drowned in a cistern.

The Waterloo fair will be held the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of October, 1880. The management have made unusual preparations, and there is no doubt but what the fair will be better than it was last year. Now is the time to make preparations for that event.

The Bryan Press says: "Fred. Koos, a well to do farmer, living near Delta, went to Toledo, Friday, September 3, to transact some business and returned on No. 5, which does not stop at Delta. In attempting to jump off the train, he was drawn under the wheels and instantly killed, his head being cut off just above the nose, and his body mangled in a shocking manner."

Kendallville News, Sept. 2: "Last Srturday at Englewood, Ill., S. M. Kline, of this place, met with a horrible death by having both of his legs taken off above the knees by the cars. His remains were brought home last Sunday night and were buried in the Lutheran cemetery. He leaves a wife and family of five children to mourn his loss. His life was insured for $1,500.

The Wabash Plain Dealer of Sept. 3, contains this item: "Last Monday evening as the C. W. & M. passenger train bound north neared Foxe's station, a point four miles south of Lafontaine, the engineer saw an object on the track that at first he thought was a sheep on the track. He blew the whistle for the brakes to be put on, but the train passed over the object before it halted. Going back he found the train had run over a man, who proved to be Tyrie Harrell, a laboring man living with his brother near by. The body was cut entirely in two and the skull crushed, and had been rolled along under the cow-catcher for several yards and presented a horrible sight. The body, when examined, was found to be quite cold and bled but very little; this gave rise to a report that he had been killed and then placed on the track, and there are several rumors about his life being threatened by a jealous rival in the affections of a girl living near Lafontaine. But a half pint bottle of alcohol nearly empty, found in his pocket, explains why he was on the track. In a bundle near the body was found all of Harrell's clothing, two hats and other trinkets. It was a horrible death to die; if he died under the wheels of the train, and another warning not to go to sleep on the railroad track.

Spencerville.

—Items scarce this week.

—Mr. Prosser and lady visited Spencerville Tuesday.

—The temperance crusade continues with great enthusiasm. Last Sunday night Mr. John Provines and Mr. S. Barney delivered rousing speeches which were greeted with storms of applause by the blue ribboners.

—There was a party Saturday night at Mr. Daniel Butler's. The guests report a splendid time. Your reporter was among the fortunate number of those invited, but circumstances prevented his attendance.

—Dan uses emphatic language to express his contempt for the nefarious scoundrels who stole his watermelons. Aspirants for sheriff of DeKalb county should come this way and organize regulators, which would make a "boom" for them in the next campaign.

Wanted—To Trade.

A good two-story frame house with L and two lots, on west side of Main street, in Auburn, for 40 or 60 acres of land in DeKalb county. Will pay money difference. Apply to

34-3t. THOS. H. SHOTT.

$100
Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Druggists, Toledo, O.
11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

School Suits
100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.
UNIFORM LOW PRICES.
Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothin in the City.
—FULL LINE OF—
Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods
Now on Sale at the
C. O. D.
One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 East Main Street.
Look for the Big Flag.

GARLAND
STOVES & RANGES
MICHIGAN

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
☞Buy the Best.☜
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

OLD PRICES!
NEW GOODS!
AT
SAM, PETE & MAX,
The Star Clothing House,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FEASTING VERSUS FASTING.

BY C. M. LEFFLER.

There was a doctor named Tanner,
Whose wife's name they say it was Hanner,
Who loved Early York,
With corned-beef or pork,
Three times a day with servants to fan her.

Now the doctor vowed it was awful,
In any one keeping their craw full
Of fat, fancy dishes,
As oysters and fishes,
Cabbage and pork, short-cake and waffle.

And the faster fell to impeaching
His wife for ignoring his teaching;
"You'll do your soul good,
By eating less food,"
Was the doctrine of Tanner's pet preaching.

'Twas fearful, he said, to be livin'
With woman to eating thus given;
She sued for divorce,
And got it of course,
For she would have cabbage, by heaven.

"Why, I'll go forty days minus repast!"
Vaunted Doc, the day he met his wife last.
"You can't! and you know it!"
"I can! and I'll show it!"
Forthwith he began a forty days' fast.

Martyr-like clung to his supperless post,
Starved himself down to the shade of a ghost,
For "science" or money?
Gosh! ain't it funny,
We'll pay to hear the lecturer boast?

Yet 'rah for the doctor named Tanner,
Who thus bore the abstinence banner
By power of will—
Of praise got his fill,
But lost a sweet Eden with Hanner!

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

THE GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER.

We had been sailing sixty-four days—a longer time than it usually takes to come from Rio Janeiro to any port of France. How gladly we hailed the ending of the voyage and our near approach to land! Thus far, until to-day, nothing had appeared in sight, and when the welcome sound of "land ahead!" fell upon our ears, with one bound, and moved, as it were, by an electric current, every passenger in the ship, forgetting his occupation, stood upon the deck to greet mother earth again. Only they can tell who have looked on sea and sky until the days become weeks and months how good it is to meet the land, and in the meeting leave behind the monotony that in long sea voyages falls down upon the ship like a pall.

We entered the harbor of Horta, chief city of Fayal, one of the Azores. No time was lost in getting ashore. Every-one sought out his best suit. From the hold of the ship great trunks were yielded up, and silks and diamonds and costly costumes, long unused, were eagerly brought into requisition. At last we were ready, and soon our feet touched the long-desired land.

Horta as a harbor is scarcely worth describing. Lying idly, swinging on the waters, were a few fishing smacks; the hulk of an old American ship told a story of wreck and disaster, while a small Danish brig, lately come in for a supply of fresh water, said plainly enough in its loneliness that few vessels entered this solitary harbor, and then only when they could not help it, as in the case of the India merchantmen coming hither for a renewal of provisions and some fresh meat. The town itself looked as dreary and as lonesome as the harbor. Here and there a group of men might be seen talking, laughing and jesting with one another, but evidently, as far as occupation was concerned, practically unemployed. Some lay on the wharves, indolent as the lazzaroni of Naples, while others again went up and down the narrow streets, heedless of purpose and caring little, to all appearance, how soon the day might end. A few old women, in long blue cloaks and heavy hoods, were in the streets; and some barefooted sisters from a neighboring convent made up the picture presented for our inspection on our arrival in Horta. To account for the small number of persons we encountered is not difficult, since the people of these islands seldom come out in the daytime, leaving until the cool evening the enjoyment of their recreation and what business transactions they contemplate.

The news of our coming, however, soon spread, and curious faces of more-curious people were to be seen at every corner, eagerly eying the lately-arrived strangers. Nor were the natives unfriendly in their manifestations in their professions even, of friendship. The Governor of the island sent some of his slaves to offer us baskets of oranges and other tropical fruits. This kindness we interpreted as a good omen, reminding us, as it did, of the hospitality of Guacangagari to Columbus on his arrival at St. Salvador. Calling upon the friendly and kind-hearted stranger, we returned our very sincere thanks, and were in turn received with most generous and polite attention.

The Governor's name was Fernandez Correjo. A Brazilian by birth, he had been a long time at the court of Lisbon, where by his intelligence and breadth of view he had become distinguished, endearing himself to all the court and making hosts of friends. He soon acquired place and power, and was named Governor of Fayal in token of his many services and the esteem in which he was held by the Government of Donna Maria. The Governor invited the ship's company to a grand banquet. Nothing was left undone to make our sojourn pleasant as possible. Our host entertained us with princely courtesy; variety of dishes vied with the excellence of their preparation, while the best wine that Spain can boast crowned a repast truly royal in all its service. We thanked our stars for coming to that island. Fernandez Correjo had three daughters. One of them, the oldest, was of dazzling beauty. She was just 18, with a perfect figure and dark, piercing eyes. The expression of her face bore an inexpressible charm. Her hair fell in long ringlets, outshining in brilliancy the raven's wing.

A rumor was current in the island that this young lady was shortly to marry a rich American, who had taken up his abode at Horta. Her youthful heart, however, had never yet experienced that strange sentiment called love, and never yet had the magic words, "I love thee," passed her ruby lips. Innocent and pure, this young girl knew not how strewn with thorns is life's weary path; how bloom the roses, fresh in their fragrance, yet hiding the sting. Careless of to-morrow was she, heedless of strife; so far she had only read a gilded book, turned a golden page. Alas, poor child! dream on thy dream of peace. In a few days thou shalt awake to misery, if not to despair. When the repast was over Donna Leonia (this was the lady's name) sat down at the piano, and in a moment our hearts were entranced by the most exquisite tones I have ever heard evoked from that instrument. I imagined that I was again at home. Visions of my native country came a will—the old homestead, my mother's face, my playmates of younger years, my sister's voice, my brother's friendly call—all, all came up before me, and once more, though so far removed, I was in France again. Illusion of an hour! I was and would yet be long separated from all my friends, and little did I know, as music wove its charms about me, how much happiness, how much wretchedness, still awaited me in the island. At last our first visit was at an end, and, bidding a reluctant good-by to our host and his charming daughters, we put back to the ship, not, however, until, according to the Governor's pressing invitation, we had promised to return on the following day.

Once on board there was nothing spoken of among all our party but the gracious reception we had met with, the charm of the Governor's family and the anticipated pleasure of to-morrow's renewal of agreeable associations. For my part I could join in no conversation. I had not a word to say. I became suddenly dull, and, not to appear morose, I retired as early as possible to the seclusion of my stateroom. What was going on within me was a singular feeling I had never experienced before; but in looking down into the bottom of my heart the germ of my love for Leonia soon told me that I was no longer free, that my heart had been left behind a willing captive to the charms of the beautiful daughter of the Governor.

Just as the sun was pouring the first rays of purple and gold from his throne in the East, I rose the next day, and, dressing myself with scrupulous care, sought the early breeze on deck. I was anxious, though I carefully guarded my secret, to leave the ship and once more set foot in Horta. A light wind that was blowing had gone down, a ripple kissed the water between our good ship and the land, and everything promised a most glorious day. With bounding velocity our boat cleared the distance separating us from our friends, and we were on shore in a few moments. As we drew near, I knew not why, my heart beat with a mad impulse and singular contradiction more than once, much as I burned to see the object of my love. I wished a hundred times I had never left the ship's side. But this can be explained. When a man is only 20 years of age, love is a very remarkable antithesis; at 40 he understands it better, and later on in life *well*.

Before entering the Governor's house I saw my beloved at the window, her eyes bent in the direction of the ship. "Why is she there?" I said, in my inmost heart, "and does she expect any one in particular." One glance told me all. In a moment I understood the reason. What happiness awaited me! I was going to spend an entire day in the society of her my heart adored. Such a day is an eternity. How many men have never in the course of a long life had twelve hours of such bliss!

Fernandez, when breakfast had been partaken of, showed us over his vast estates. My immediate companion was Leonia. A thousand little occasions during the day gave me the opportunity I so much sought to tell my love; never, however, boldly, but silently and only after the fashion that lovers know so well. Finally, making an allusion to the country through which we were passing, I venture to exclaim: "What a charm reigns in this island, and how happy I should be to live here!"

"If the country pleases you so much," replied Leonia, "why not remain here? But you are only joking. Moreover, I have heard so much of your beautiful country of France that I can scarcely believe in the desire you express. Besides, I remember all you said yesterday concerning love of country and the happiness of serving it. You see you gave me reasons to doubt you."

"Yes," I rejoined, in faltering tones, "there are many things that make us love our country—for instance, a mother's love, a sister's devotion, the kindness of old friends, the old house where we were born, the trees on the green where we played—all these things inspire us with a longing for and a love of home. I can explain yesterday, though what I said then I will not say to-day."

"Were I not afraid of being indiscreet," replied Leonia, "I would ask the reason of your sudden change of opinion."

"And I, Donna Leonia, already thought you had guessed the reason, but, since you have not, allow me to keep my secret."

The embarrassment visible in the face and in every movement of my companion revealed more than any answer she might have given. Fearing to wound or annoy her, I remained silent, and for a long time we walked on, no word escaping our lips. At length we sat down at the foot of a little hill. Straightway in front of us was an immense field sown all over with daisies.

"In the country I came from," said I, "this pretty flower is much prized, and lovers use it to find out the degree of love existing between them. Here's how it's done." Saying which, I threw aside, one by one, the petals of the flower and repeated, at the same time, the mystic words. I stopped at the words "just a little."

"I did this on purpose," said I. "So you love me 'a little?'"

Leonia blushed.

"Then you deny it, do you?"

She gave me her hand and placing it in mine, this was the choicest answer I could have sought.

The day was just closing. In our ramble we had been left far behind; all our friends had gone on, and, not knowing whither we had strayed, were coming back to meet us. We followed them, still pursuing our leisure. On the morrow the ship was to set sail from Horta. When Leonia heard this she turned pale. While the Captain and the passengers were saying a last farewell to Fernandez, quietly approaching Leonia I whispered in her ear:

"I shall not go with them to-morrow. At 9 o'clock, expect me. I shall return."

The day of sailing came. With a favoring wind the ship that bore me to Horta started for the coast of France. I stood on the shores watching her retreating lines until her masts grew smaller and smaller on the horizon. Then at last she became a speck and then all was level with the sea, and sky and water met and no ship was there—to me. Hope seemed fled, but the image of my beloved came as the rainbow after the storm, and peace was restored to my breast.

At 9 o'clock I repaired to the house of Fernandez. A mulatto woman opened the door. The first glance at Leonia gave me to understand what a sleepless night she must have passed; nay, how ill she must have been, since the lines in her face revealed intense suffering. Will I relate it? Must I say it? I was really not displeased at witnessing the evidences of this suffering. I had almost wished to see her sick, so strange a thing is love and so near akin is vanity to this very love.

"Ah! my dear friend," said Leonia, "are you indeed come? Your ship, then, has not yet gone?"

"Yes, gone," I said, "and already miles distant from these shores."

"But what excuse did you make? what reasons did you give?" eagerly asked this child of innocence and sincerity.

Knowing that I must be candid, as honest as my best friend, I told my story just as I had done the previous evening to the Captain of the ship. Avowing all to this excellent man, I told him that it was utterly impossible for me to return to France; that I loved the eldest daughter of the Governor; that I was in return beloved, and that some excuse must be made that I should, at least for the present, leave the ship and remain on the island. In vain the Captain urged, dissuading me from my purpose. I became furious. At last, finding that any attempt to keep me aboard was useless, like a man of experience he gracefully yielded, and, assuring me that all his advice had been well intended and for my best interests, he allowed me to depart, with a prayer that I might be happy.

Leonia listened until I had told all, and, looking into my soul with her dark eyes, exclaimed:

"Then you will always remain—you will never leave us."

"All my dreams," I replied, "could never be compared to such a reality as that. O, would it were given me to know that here I might live and die! Some men are unfortunate; some may do as they please. Such a man, for instance, is William Torris, the American, lately settled here. He needs no eternity to wait for happiness, for he may enjoy even here all the delights of the promised land."

"I beg of you," said Leonia, "not to mention that man's name in my presence. I have never given him my heart and his eyes have never looked down into my inmost soul. I have always been indifferent to him. Now I hate him, and in future I shall put an end to all his visits; no nuptial ring of his shall bind me to him, no matter what promises my father may have given." Placing her hand over her heart: "There is something stronger here," said she, "than any human will. Last night an angel with golden wings came to me in a dream. He brought me a casket of diamonds and precious stones. No doubt the spirit whispered joy and future happiness by these gifts."

This singular admixture of weakness and energy was not to be wondered at in Leonia. Her mother was born in Granada, and on her side she was of Moorish extraction; added to this was a most amiable natural character, and her Spanish pride and African impetuosity made her charming. She had read but one author, Camoens, and no doubt the inspiring lines of the Portuguese poet had inflamed her soul. She wept over the misfortunes of Inez and Dom Pedro, and the faithfulness as well as the courageous resignation of the former was in her eyes perfection.

I told all my plans to Fernandez, who received me with the greatest kindness. He would not hear of my leaving his house, and ordered for my accommodation a special apartment. The only difficulty I found was to be alone with Leonia. Noemi, however, the little mulatto girl I have already mentioned, was her waiting-maid, and through her we managed to have long and private interviews. She also carried our letters, which were not written, but symbolical. In Brazil I had learned the language of flowers—and what delicious poetry is contained in these silent messengers; speaking more than articulate language, conveying the longing of the soul and what seems infinite in love! A fortnight went by. Noemi was trustworthy and had wonderfully succeeded in keeping our secret to herself and our relations safe from prying eyes. But this supreme happiness was not to last forever.

Fernandez Correjo was not a man to be deceived. Besides, the extreme coldness of Leonia toward William Torris and her repeated denials of his suit made matters worse, awakened his suspicions, and one night when I was on bended knees before my adored, Fernandez appeared. Passing by, however, on his evening walk, he seemed to take no notice of what was going on. The next day I was summoned to his presence. I walked with a firm step and quiet nerve, for, although I knew he might reprimand me severely, I felt sure he would never despise me. "Sir," said he, "I have desired to see you. Sit down. You love my daughter, she loves you. All this I know. But perhaps you are not aware that before your arrival she had already been engaged to marry William Torris. Sir, I respect an oath with all the honor of an old Castilian, but, as the happiness of my child must not be sacrificed even to the sacredness of an oath, I now ask you, sir, who you are, for I do not know you, and if my love for my daughter makes me forswear an honorable principle, it cannot at any cost make me forget my authority and my duty."

"Sir," I replied, "I thank you for the courtesy with which you have treated me. God knows how much I love your daughter, and there is nothing I am not prepared to do to obtain your consent. This is the answer to your first question. In the second place I am obliged to avow that I have no fortune. I come from a good family, honored in France, and all I possess is the education I have received and what I have been able to acquire of the world's knowledge."

"You must obtain the consent of your family before any union with my daughter can take place," mildly answered Fernandes, and at the same time he added that as a ship was about to sail in a few days I might take passage in her.

Fernandez Correjo was too proud-spirited, too much of a man to make allusion to any want of fortune; on this account he suggested my speedy departure, arguing, no doubt, that absence and separation were the best remedies to end a love that seemed to him, at least for his daughter, fraught with hidden dangers.

In a few days I started. Arriving in Marseilles I decided to go no further. Wandering often to the seashore, I confided my longings, my desires to the wild ocean breeze, trusting that some day its idle course spent, perhaps half relaxed, a message might reach my Leonia. But the breeze sped on its way. My treasure heard no word of love from me and down in her heart secretly blamed me.

Returning home, I was received as the prodigal. When I had told my adventures, all my father and mother asked was that I might leave them no more. Growing old, these good parents needed all my loving care, and I promised them to remain a month, when I should again set sail for Horta. But fate had ordered otherwise. I fell in love with a charming woman, whose face made me forget that of the distant Leonia. I was not happy, however. I had promised to return—I had sworn it.

Two years after my return I received the following letter from Leonia:

> SIR: I believed in you. I have been deceived. My father had determined to welcome you as his son-in-law, but you came not. Now that all hope of earthly happiness is gone, I have made perpetual vows at the Convent of Santa Anna. Leaving all behind me, I have yet prayed to Heaven that you may be happy. Farewell forever. LEONIA.

In the fourteenth century the troubadours would have immortalized such constancy as this, while legend and poetry would have vied to hold the name of such a woman in solemn reverence. To-day, in the year of grace 1880, many will say: "Why did she not marry William Torris? She might have been rich and happy." This latter is the reasoning of the financiers in our day.

O, tempora! O, mores!

Badly Perplexed.

Nothing is more savory to a Southern negro's palate than a roasted fat opossum. One old negro hunter captured a fine specimen the other day, and, feeling hungry, stopped to cook it in the woods. He built a fire and dressed and spitted his meat; but, being very tired as well as hungry, he fell asleep while the 'possum was roasting.

As he slept, a "low-trash" negro came upon the scene, doubtless attracted by the fire and the smell of roasting meat. The new-comer approached cautiously, with one eye on the 'possum and the other on Uncle Eph, who slumbered.

First, he shook the old man, who turned to an easier position, but would not wake. The stranger took in the situation, and then proceeded to take in the 'possum. He, too, was a 'possum-eater, and he made short work of the dainty roast. He ate and ate till but the bones were left.

Uncle Eph was still sleeping, and it occurred to the vandal that he would make Eph think he had been to supper, so that when he awoke he would not suspect the theft. Then the "sow-trash" negro proceeded to 'polsum-grease Eph's hands and face and mouth, and to pile in the old man's lap the gnawed bones.

Nights have mornings, and sleep must have its waking. Uncle Eph awoke and immediately thought of his 'possum. It was not on the fire; it was not anywhere to be seen; but there in his lap were the bones that had been gnawed. On his hands, lips and beard was grease and the smell of 'possum. He was self-convicted. He concluded that he had eaten the 'possum, yet he could not remember the pleasure the eating had given him.

Weighing all circumstantial evidence carefully, the old man slowly pronounced judgment:

"Dat's a fac'. I'se been eatin' dat 'possum. I'se been eatin' it in my sleep."

But then his stomach; why did it not stand out as a witness in the case? It felt empty, and yet it should be full.

"It's certain sho'r I've done eat up that 'possum. Must have done it when I'se sleep. But," and the old man placed his hand sadly over his really-empty stomach, "but it interferes less'n any 'possum I ebber did eat."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Obstacles to the Census in St. Louis.

Fatty McMartin, the census-taker, says that he was going up O'Fallon street, the other day, searching for names, and while engaged in that occupation he happened into a house where a colored man and woman were having a fight. They suspended hostilities upon the approach of the census man, and gazed with astonishment at him and the big covered book which he carried.

"What do you want?" the colored man asked McMartin.

"I am taking the census," said McMartin. "I want your—"

"You can't git ours, kase we ain't got any," said the colored man. "Do you see dat pot on de stove yonder? Look into it. You don't see nuthin' in it, do you? I went to work on the levee dis mawnin', and foe I lef I gib Julia a dollah an a quater to git dinna wid. White man, it's dinna time now, ain't it? Of couse it is, but dinna ain't redy, nor likely to be. Dere ain't no provisions in de house, neider, and de dolla an' a quater's gone. Julia's done spent it for whisky. Do you s'pose if she'd had sense she'd a spent dat dolla an' a quater for whisky? Do you s'pose if I'd had sense I'd give her de dolla an' a quater? I guess not."

The census man explained that it was not that kind of senses that he was looking for, and the negro, upon the explanation, gave him their names.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A California Irishman in Paris.

The French republic has borne with weightier attacks, but it has at last ordered out of France at twenty-four hours' notice Baron Harden Hickey, born Patrick Hickey, the editor of *Triboulet*, the comic paper supporting the legitimate cause. That *Henry Quatre*, the French Bourbon pretender, the pink of old-fashioned royalist respectability, should be supported by a comic paper at all is funny; but that the editor should be a naturalized American Irishman, fresh from San Francisco, is queerer still. Hickey comes of a family which made its money in bonanza shares and went to Europe to enjoy itself after the California fashion, which Hickey has done by buying a title of the Pope, marrying a wife in the exclusive legitimate colony in Paris, and then editing a comic paper in French to please the new royalist friends who had adopted him. Probably nobody but a California Irishman could have succeeded in all this. His paper has a circulation of 50,000 a week, it has been prosecuted forty-five times, and at last the thin-skinned French Government has clapped the crown of martyrdom on his head by banishing him.

Fly and Spider—the Tables Turned.

An old subscriber in Australia sends to the *Gentleman's Magazine* the following: "Australia is the land of contrariety in regard to animal and vegetable life—such as black swans, the duck-mole, fish which climb trees, cherries with the stone outside, and veritable wooden pears!—but one fact regarding spiders and flies is equally strange, for here there is a fly which catches spiders. He is a wiry, energetic, hard-looking customer; body, longish and narrow; color, literally half mourning, and about three-quarters of an inch long; he builds a clay nest for his larvæ, generally inside locks, under veranda heaves, or even in cracks of wood-work, and sometimes in the folds of curtains or clothes. In one case, while staying at a friend's house about twenty miles from Sidney, I left my water-proof coat hanging untouched for about four days, and on taking it down there was a nest neatly built in one of the folds, of about the size of one's little finger and three or four inches in length. On replacing the coat and leaving it for another few days, and then examining it, the nest was finished; it had three compartments, with one little white grub in each, and for its food several small green spiders, not then absolutely dead, but apparently in a state of coma. These spiders were evidently taken out of the orange orchard, as there were plenty of the same kind alive about the trees; but last week, while up in the mountains, I watched one of the flies carrying off a black house-spider quite as big as itself; and during the course of the day saw him three separate times, and on each occasion with a large spider. I could not find the nest; but the farmer tells me that he has occasionally done so and found as many as twenty good-size spiders of various kinds, all apparent dead, but not decayed, and genera five or six larvæ of the fly.

"There is also a large spider whi actually catches small birds occasionall and kills and devours them! He is li a wasp in color; body, shape and size a small hazel-nut; legs, long and wir and he also looks like a hard-skinn customer. The web is always doub one about half as large again as t other, and made of such a strong y lowish fiber that, if accidentally walkin into it, you feel a sensible stoppage your way for the moment. One bird—the wreck of which I myself saw left the web—was rather smaller than t English wren, and the web was stro enough to stand all its struggles, althou a little broken here and there.

"As regards size of some spiders, w have a flat-bodied, gray-colored one he which builds no web, but lives und bark of dead trees, behind boards, et the body of which is about the size of shilling and not much thicker, but t legs of which are quite as long as t fingers of an ordinary-sized hand, a the whole spread of the brute is about hand's breadth. This is for the fulles sized ones; but the common run of the are five to six inches across, and t style in which they pounce upon a double up the smaller cockroaches is what our Yankee cousins would call caution.'"

Observation.

No line can be drawn between common knowledge of things and scientific knowledge, not between common reasoning and scientific reasoning. In strictness all accurate knowledge is science, and all exact reasoning is scientific reasoning. The method of observation and experiment in which such great results are obtained in science is identically the same as that which is employed by every one every day of his life, but refined and rendered precise. If a child acquires a new toy, he observes its characters and experiments upon its properties, and we are all constantly making observations and experiments upon one thing or another. But those who have never tried to observe accurately, will be surprised to find how difficult a business it is. There is not one person in a hundred who can describe the commonest occurrence with even an approach to accuracy. That is to say, either he will omit something which did occur and which is of importance, or he will imply or suggest the occurrence of something which he did not actually observe, but which he unconsciously infers must have happened. When two truthful witnesses contradict one another in a court of justice, it usually turns out that one or the other, or sometimes both, are confounding their inferences from what they saw with that which they actually saw. A swears that B picked his pocket. It turns out that all that A knows is that he felt a hand in his pocket when B was close to him, and that B was not the thief, but C, whom he did not observe. Untrained observers mix up together their inferences from what they see with that which they actually see in the most wonderful way, and even experienced and careful observers are in constant danger of falling into the same error. Scientific observation is such as is at once full, precise and free from unconscious inference.—*Professor Huxley.*

A COUPLE of disbelievers in spiritualism attended a seance in San Francisco, last week, and after the materialized spirit of an Indian maiden named Star Eye had given one of them a lot of glucose "from his dead sister," though he never had a sister, he slipped a policeman's nippers on the wrist of the "spirit" and held her till his friend turned up the gas. The spirit proved to be the wife of the medium. The medium then appeared with a materialized club, and wafted the man over the head with the subtle influence, cutting a hole in his scalp, and the two barely escaped with their lives. The "manifestations" were very "strong" that evening, all the conditions being highly favorable, for a row.—*Peck's Sun.*

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te of the decedent, the personal being in-
ficient to pay his debts; and that said petition
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JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
ept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

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otice is hereby given to all persons interest-
that the county surveyor or his deputy will,
ay request, proceed to re-locate the corner
he north end of Marian street, as shown in the
ginal plat and survey of Auburn.
he surveyor will meet said interested per-
s at the house of Isaac Cool, on Saturday, at
o'clock a. m., October 2, 1880.
ISAAC COOL, Applicant.
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An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. [illegible]

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 29, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $5, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 20th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 4, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 3 box.

A CASE OF MORAL SUICIDE.

Garfield, as a Public Man, Unworthy of Public Confidence.

Conspicuous Examples of His Moral Cowardice.

[From the New York World.]

Daniel Webster, in one of his speeches at Boston, in referring to the tergiversations of a certain public officer, said that when a man went back upon his friends it was called ingratitude, or upon his enemies it was called revenge, but when a man went back on his own principles which he had avowed it ought to be called moral suicide. Daniel Webster referred to John Tyler, but he might have used even stronger language had he lived to witness four of the conspicuous tergiversations of Gen. Garfield upon decided questions of principle. One was in regard to "reconstruction;" one in regard to the disputed election of 1876; one in regard to freedom of elections, and one in regard to reviving the issues of the war. On New Year's day, 1867, Gen. Garfield wrote to his friend Hinsdale:

> I am less satisfied with the present aspect of public affairs than I have been for a long time. I find that many of the points and doctrines which I believe in and desire to see prevail meet with more opposition than heretofore, and are in imminent danger of being overborne by popular clamor and political passion. In reference to reconstruction I feel that if the Southern States should adopt the constitutional amendments within a reasonable time we are literally bound to admit them to representation. * * * My own course is chosen, and it is quite probable it will throw me out of public life.—*Bundy's Biography, page 77.*

Nevertheless, within two months after the utterance of these brave words, Gen. Garfield was in line with the extremists of his party in worrying the South with special statutes on reconstruction; and when the Southern States had adopted the constitutional amendments he still kept them, as long as his vote could keep them, from representation. He even introduced the bill which was intended to abolish Gen. Hancock's office as Major General in punishment for that General's practical enforcement of Gen. Garfield's avowed principles.

On Nov. 11, 1876, Gen. Garfiled wrote to his friend Hinsdale:

> Last evening the President telegraphed me from Philadelphia requesting me to go to New Orleans and remain until the vote is counted, acting as a witness of the count. I was a good deal embarrassed by the request. I did not know who else was going, and I might find myself associated with violent partisan Republicans who meant to count our side in, right or wrong.

Nevertheless, his embarrassment yielded, and did not even return when he found himself among the visiting statesmen at New Orleans, or when he afterward found himself on the Electoral Commission at Washington "associated with violent partisan Republicans who meant to count our side in, right or wrong." And only a week after the date of this letter to Hinsdale he was writing from New Orleans to his friend Hill, of Boston, in a frame of mind which showed the writer to be amenable to the specific and unanswerable criticism which ex-Gov. Hendricks recently made in his speech at Marion, Ind.:

> Garfield went to New Orleans to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury-box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and, when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony so received by Garfield went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and, as juryman for the nation, he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.

On April 21, 1880, Gen. Garfield again wrote to his friend Hinsdale, and in the course of the letter said:

> I am just now in antagonism with my own party in legislation in reference to the election law.

Indeed, of the Bayard bill as to Federal participation in elections, Gen. Garfield was practically an author, for he had entirely favored its principle, its theory and its formulas at the time of its introduction, and it was in regard to this measure that he wrote himself down as "in antagonism to his own party."

Nevertheless, when the vote came upon the bill his vote went upon the roll along with his party colleagues, against all his previous speeches and declarations.

A few days before the meeting of the Chicago Convention Gen. Garfield, in the course of a speech in Congress, said:

> The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support.

But when he had himself become a candidate upon a platform which had no other vital idea in it than an attempt to galvanize the issues of the war, fifteen years after its conclusion, Gen. Garfield had no word to utter in deprecation of that which he had to all appearances earnestly deprecated from his place in Congress, and, since his nomination, no member of his party has taken more pains to revive "the old sectional issues" than Gen. Garfield whenever he has been called upon for a speech at a serenade or upon a car platform.

The inference from any one of these actions would be and ought to be injurious to Gen. Garfield as a public man. But when these things are considered together no inference can possibly be drawn from them except that Gen. Garfield as a public man is not entitled to public confidence. His is a case of moral suicide, to repeat Webster's phrase, and it proceeds from moral cowardice, as all suicides may be said to proceed from cowardice. He is not a partisan from the temper of his mind. He is both too scholarly and too apathetic a man to lose his head in times of not more than ordinary excitement. He is a partisan because he is a moral coward and because he cannot withstand the pressure of men whose knowledge is less and whose wills are stronger than his own. He is one of those unhappy men to whom it is given always

> To see the right and to admire it, too;
> To loathe the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue.

It is true that a very active hostility to the wrong is inconsistent with everything that is known of Gen. Garfield's public career. But his intelligence generally suffices to make him at least "see the right," and his weakness always allows him to be bullied into doing wrong. His political use to his party has been to furnish plausible reasons for what violent and unscrupulous men like Thaddeus Stevens and Zach Chandler had forced him into doing. He knew, as well when he was trying to remove Hancock as when he wrote to Hinsdale bemoaning the excesses of the extreme men in his party, that the policy which Gen. Hancock was pursuing in Louisiana was the only lawful and the only patriotic policy for the commander of a military district to pursue. He knew, as well when he was cooking affidavits in New Orleans or ruling out the evidence of the cookery before the Electoral Commission, as he did when he was communicating to Hinsdale his fears of the violent partisans who "meant to count our side in, right or wrong," that Tilden had been elected President. He was simply driven by the violent partisans whom he was too timid to oppose, as he was driven by them into voting against his own proposition on the Deputy Marshals bill, and as he would most assuredly be driven by them if the voters of the country were misguided into electing him to the Presidency. One at least of the charges against his personal integrity owes most of its sting to the same moral weakness. If when Ames told the story of Gen. Garfield's connection with Credit Mobilier Gen. Garfield had come out like a man and confessed the truth, he would have been thought guilty, at most, of an indiscretion. It was his prevarication on the stand and his attempt to induce Ames to assist him in getting it accepted that ruined him before the country. Whenever an emergency has confronted him he has met it in the same shuffling and timid way. After announcing, sometimes in the private ear of Hinsdale and sometimes to the public, what ought to be done, he has fallen into the rear ranks of the men who were advancing to do the precisely opposite thing, and has "followed a multitude to do evil." What sort of man is this for a position in which courage and aggressive honesty are the first requisites?

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Facts and Figures from the Record.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Col. John Hay, Assistant Secretary of State, in a recent speech at Cleveland, attempted, by a distortion of some facts and a suppression of others, to make it appear that the country had derived no benefit from the control over expenditures which has been exercised by the Democracy during the past four years. The last appropriations made by a Republican Congress were those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876. The work of Democrats was first felt during the succeeding fiscal year. To show precisely what the facts are we present below statements, taken from official publications of the Treasury Department, showing the total expenditures—included under the headings of net ordinary, premium and interest on the public debt—for each of the last four fiscal years for which a Republican Congress made appropriations, and the corresponding expenditures for the four fiscal years which have expired for which appropriations have been made by a Democratic Congress:

FOUR REPUBLICAN YEARS.	
1873	$ 290,345,245
1874	302,633,873
1875	274,623,392
1876	265,101,084
Total	$1,1[illegible]2,703,594
FOUR DEMOCRATIC YEARS.	
1877	$ 241,334,474
1878	236,964,326
1879	266,947,883
1880	267,642,957
Total	$1,012,889,640
Net saving in four Democratic years	$ 119,813,954

But, perhaps, some Republican organ will say that a portion of this reduction is attributable to the decrease in the public-debt charge. While it would be a fair response to say that this reduction was effected under Democratic Congressional control, would have been impossible without Democratic concurrence and assistance, and that the very fact that it was effected gives the lie to the Republican charge that Democratic control of the legislative department is detrimental to the financial interests of the country, we waive it for the present, for the purpose of presenting the exhibit of the net ordinary expenditures of the Government for the years of Republican and Democratic control, included in the above table:

UNDER REPUBLICAN CONTROL.	
1873	$180,488,636
1874	194,118,985
1875	171,529,848
1876	164,857,813
Total	$710,995,282
UNDER DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.	
1877	$144,209,963
1878	134,463,452
1879	161,619,934
1880	171,885,202
Total	$612,178,551
Net Democratic saving	$98,816,731

These are the figures as they appear in the exhibits of Republican officials. Upon their face they appear conclusive. But it should be said, to remove all misapprehension and to disarm all criticism, that the expenditures for 1874, as given in the treasury books, are $15,500,000 more than they really were, that being the sum received from the British Government in payment of the Alabama claims, and which is credited in both the receipts and expenditures of the treasury. It is partly offset in one of the years under Democratic control by the payment of $5,500,000 for the Geneva award, and by several millions of deficiencies contracted before appropriations were made by the Democratic House. Deducting the $15,500,000, and making no offset whatever, the reduction in total expenditures is nearly $104,000,000, and in net ordinary expenditures, so-called, of upward of $83,000,000.

And, notwithstanding this large reduction, the Democratic Congress paid nearly $31,000,000 more for pensions to Union soldiers than was paid during the preceding four years of Republican control, as the following statements will show:

REPUBLICAN EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS.	
1873	$ 29,359,426
1874	29,038,414
1875	29,456,216
1876	28,257,395
Total	$116,111,451
DEMOCRATIC EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS.	
1877	$ 27,963,752
1878	27,137,019
1879	35,121,482
1880	56,677,174
Total	$146,899,427
Excess of Democratic expenditures	$ 30,787,976

If a Democratic Congress had made no change in the Pension laws, the expenditures for pensions for the four years in which they had control would have been only $110,000,000, and the net difference, in the net ordinary expenditures in favor of Democratic control, would be $135,000,000.

It will be seen by the above tables that the net ordinary expenditures for 1880 were in excess of those for 1876—the last year of Republican control, when the Republicans boastfully proclaimed that they had economized to an extent which Democrats could not improve upon. But it will be noticed that Democrats in 1880 expended $28,000,000 more for pensions than the Republicans did in 1876; and that aside from this there is a difference in favor of the Democrats of $21,000,000. Democratic economy in other quarters made generous treatment of the soldiers possible.

It will also be observed that the total expenditures for 1879 were slightly larger than for 1876. This was occasioned by three items, none of which are chargeable upon the Democratic House. The first was an excess of $5,000,000 in the public-debt charge, caused by double interest in the refunding process; the second, $5,500,000 in payment of the Geneva award; the third a Robeson deficiency of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 in the Navy Department. These sums, aggregating $13,000,000, if deducted from the Democratic total would make nearly that difference in Democratic favor in 1879 over 1876, and this, although the Democrats in 1879 authorized an increased expenditure of nearly $7,000,000 for pensions.

During the four years of Democratic control, there was an average increase in the population of the country over the preceding four years of about 5,000,000, or fully one-ninth. An increase in net ordinary expenditures in proportion to population would have brought the total for the four years from 1877 to 1880 inclusive up to $790,000,000, against $710,995,282 for the preceding four years of Republican control. But the Democrats, notwithstanding the large increase in pension expenditures, kept the total for four years down to $612,178,551, a reduction of nearly $100,000,000. They did this in the face of intense Republican hostility, and with the national administration in their hands could make an even better showing. But upon the showing as it is the Democratic party can well afford to claim the confidence of the people.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

How Gen. Garfield, in 1868, Sought to "Improve the Army" by Removing Gen. Hancock.

[Washington Letter.]

It has been announced with a flourish that the Republican Congressional Committee are issuing the speeches of Gen. Garfield as campaign documents. He risks nothing in saying, though, that one of his speeches that would be as greedily devoured by the public as anything he ever said, and which is peculiarly pertinent just now, was overlooked by the committee in preparing their oracular list, and, had not Senator Wallace come upon it to-day, it is hardly likely that the omission of the Republicans would have been corrected. As it is, the Democratic Congressional Committee will apply themselves industriously to its circulation. The famous order No. 40 was issued by Gen. Hancock Nov. 29, 1867. Early in the ensuing session of Congress—Jan. 13, 1868—Mr. Garfield, according to the *Congressional Globe*, page 489, asked unanimous consent in the House to introduce for immediate consideration and action a bill "To reduce and improve the military establishment by discharging one Major General." The bill provided that the army should be reduced by the discharge from military service of the Major General who was the last commissioned in that grade before January, 1868, the bill to take effect from its passage, so that there should remain but four Major Generals in the army. As soon as the bill had been read, Mr. Garfield expressed the wish that it might be acted upon the next morning. Objection being made, Mr. Garfield then said that he should bring it up the first thing on the following Monday. The bill was aimed directly at Gen. Hancock, who had been commissioned Major General July 26, 1866, and was the last commissioned in that grade before January, 1868. Thus it is seen that within six weeks after Hancock had issued order No. 40, Garfield, Chairman of the Military Committee, moved a bill to punish him for issuing it—not by retirement or pension, but by removal. The Garfield bill was not heard of again for the reason that on the same day, Jan. 13, Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill that answered nearly the purpose sought by Garfield. It was in three wordy sections, but its purport was to compel Hancock to obey Grant, the General, rather than Johnson, the President, and investing in Grant the power to remove Hancock if he obeyed Johnson. It also gave Grant the power to do anything he might see fit in each of the military departments, regardless of the President. In broader terms, it meant that the powers granted the President by the constitution should be overthrown by statute. The bill was put upon its passage Jan. 17, and on that day Garfield made a speech from an alleged constitutional standpoint. After he had disposed of what he called its constitutionality, he let the light in on his real purposes by arraigning Hancock for issuing order No. 40. Mr. Bingham's bill passed the House, after Mr. Garfield's speech, by a strict party vote of 124 Republicans to 45 Democrats—Garfield of course voting yea. It was not heard of again in Congress, for the reason given by Garfield to Hinsdale that Hancock afterward "kept his place." The speech, however, places Garfield in square antagonism, not only to Gen. Hancock's doctrines, but also to those which he has permitted his party associates of late to attribute to himself, at least so far as it embodies what he was pleased to consider his opinions of the relations of the civil and military powers as warranted by the constitution.

Why Col. Forney Is for Hancock.

Having decided to support Hancock for President of the United States, however, I find that there is another audience not quite as anxious to hear what I have to say; that one decides against me in advance. The parties to this proceeding are gentlemen who think that it is an offense for an independent Republican to have any voice in public affairs that is not set to the chorus of the Republican ring. As long as you sing in their choir, and echo their sentiments, and obey their covenants, you are a saint; but if you utter a discordant note you are a traitor. I am a traitor now because I do not swing the censer to Gen. Garfield. I am inconsistent because I spoke well of Gen. Garfield after his nomination for President. I am glad I did. His nomination was a relief from the men who assassinated Grant at Chicago. Garfield was better than the office-holding and office-hunting politicians, who, after hunting down the lion, expected to drink his blood, to feed upon his fame and to rally the party he had saved twice from ruin to their support. Garfield was better than the hypocrites who, howling civil service and holding up a third term, as they said, sought the Presidency only for themselves, after having been longer in office than four times the length of one term. But I did not know Gen. Garfield's record; I had never examined it. It was not my business to keep a list of his jobs. I have not been five times in Washington in ten years, and I do not know what the new leaders of the Republican party have done—certainly not their secret work to help themselves. Till his nomination for President the country was almost as ignorant as myself. What it is all men know now; and, if I revolted from it, it was because I found it different from what I honestly believed it to be. Gen. Garfield's accusers were not Democrats. He was brought to the bar by his own party, by the Republican press and the Republicans of his own county; by the Republican committees of his own Congressional district, by the Republican Congress of which he was a member, and by a Republican court of justice. Had this record been known at Chicago, Gen. Garfield would not have been nominated. Full information enables me to speak by the book when I assert that there was not a Republican leader of any note, equally those on the ground to stay and those who came to save Grant, that did not admit, on reflection, that Garfield's selection was a blunder, and that that blunder was worse than a crime.

Mr. English's Mortgages.

[From the New York Nation, Republican.]

Mr. English seems, like many other men, to be in the habit of investing considerable sums on mortgage, which is usually considered a business transaction, the object of the mortgage being to enable the creditor to get his money back in case the interest is not paid. But the esteemed Republican contemporaries seem to think that the mortgage is something which is drawn up either for fun or to save the debtor's dignity, and which no creditor fit to be Vice President would think of taking seriously. So when Mr. English treats his as real security, and enforces it, they denounce him as a humbug and hypocrite, and as "no poor man's friend." This is a sorry business for a paper like the Cincinnati *Commercial* to take up, and would be much better suited to Denis Kearney's organ. When the editor takes a mortgage we wonder what he does with it.

[From the Rochester Union, Democratic.]

Some of the Republican newspapers are making the charge against Mr. English, Democratic candidate for Vice President, who has for many years been a large banker and extensive business man of Indianapolis, that he has been compelled by foreclosure of mortgage overdue to collect money owed him by persons to whom he had loaned it. All individuals, firms, banking associations, savings banks, insurance companies, etc., that loan money on bond and mortgage and are obliged to go to the trouble and expense of collecting it when due and payment is refused by the debtor, will understand that in Republican newspaper estimation they are extortioners and robbers who deserve public execration, and that the Republican newspapers do not desire their presence in the Republican party. This is what the Republican newspapers mean if they mean anything by this charge against Mr. English.

Goodman's Bluff Game.

On Aug. 5 the Republican papers of this city published a card, signed by John W. Goodman, making the following offers: "I will bet $5,000 that Pennsylvania will give Garfield 20,000 majority; $5,000 that New York will give Garfield 5,000 majority; $15,000 that Garfield will be elected." Goodman said he would be at the Seventh Avenue Hotel on Aug. 20 to make these bets. When the offer was first printed one man from St. Louis and one from Pittsburgh, representing different parties, sought Goodman, but found him not. To-day half a dozen Democrats were seeking Goodman and found him not. John L. Foster, of Point Creek, W. Va., has offered, by postal card, to take all Goodman's bets and to double the amount. Joseph Bradley, of Chillicothe, Ohio, makes the same offer. A citizen of Garrettsdale, N. Y., also wants to take bets. Beside these gentlemen half a dozen others from different sections of the country have written Goodman at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, and, though the contents of the letters are unknown, it is believed they are offers to take bets. Goodman indulged in a big game of bluff, which wouldn't work with enthusiastic Hancock men.—*Pittsburgh Cor. Chicago Times.*

INDIANA NEWS.

Sullivan has overwhelmingly rejected the proposition to organize a city government.

In the past eighteen months three grown daughters of Collin McKinney, of Salem, have died of consumption.

It is calculated that the dome of the Indiana State House will contain 327,667 cubic feet of stone, weighing 25,389¼ tons.

Scarlet fever is raging fiercely among the children of Hancock county. Six well-developed cases are reported in Greenfield.

The city of South Bend offers for sale, at not less than par value, $25,000 additional water-works bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest.

Joseph M. Goble, of Rushville, has brought suit for malpractice against two doctors, alleging that they were negligent and not competent to set a broken leg of his last January.

A cow belonging to Bennett Baumer, a farmer who lives near Richmond, gave birth a day or two ago to a calf that has no eyes, and no place for them, and there is no sign of a tail.

Mrs. Adam Porter, who died at Camden, Carroll county, a few days since, was a sister of the late Joseph Holman, of Centerville, the last surviving member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1816.

Large quantities of fine walnut lumber, and timber, a good deal of it cut into shape for shipment to Europe, are being received in New Albany, where the business has grown into great importance.

The Jeffersonville Plate Glass Company has made a plate of glass for the Louisville Exposition, measuring 110 inches and 230 inches wide. It is the largest plate of glass ever cast in this part of the country.

The breech-loading flint-lock gun, which was recently found in the ground, several feet below the level of the bed of Graham creek, Jennings county, is supposed to have been lost on the old Indian trail by soldiers or trappers as early as 1812.

David Shell, a wealthy farmer livin three miles northwest of Hagerstown, has been beaten out of $2,500 by confidence men, who offered him a bonus of $500 for the use of that sum for ten days, to complete the purchase (as they said) of an adjoining property.

County Auditors of Indiana do not seem to have as much interest in the corner-stone of the Capitol as the State House Commissioners would like for them to have. So far but four counties have responded to the circular of the Commissioners asking for memorials.

While Mrs. Conner, of Vincennes, was eating supper with an infant daughter in her arms, she attempted to pour out a cup of tea from the urn, when the handle broke and the boiling tea poured over both. The child died next morning, and the mother is severely scalded.

The Chicago and Bedford Stone Company, at the railroad junction in Bedford, have begun the erection of an immense establishment for sawing, cutting and planing stone. The power will be furnished by a 100-horse-power engine, and the entire cost of the enterprise will be $20,000.

Dogs raided the flock of fine sheep owned by Mr. Martin McCulloch on his farm near New Albany, killing thirteen and mangling several more so they had to be killed. The loss is $60. In the last twelve months over 200 head of sheep have been killed by dogs within a radius of two miles of the city.

Near Shidler's Station, on the Ft. W., M. & C. R. R., not long since, Alexander Snyder, who was engaged to marry Miss Sarah Freeman, asked her to marry him at once, but she refused, and persisted in keeping company with another person, when Snyder told her she would never again see him alive, went into the field near the house, tied one end of a handkerchief about his neck and the other to the limb of a small tree, and when found soon afterward was dead. A few days later Miss Freeman, after having a few words with Snyder's mother, committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree with her apron. The young man was 20 years old and the girl 19, and both were respected in the county where they lived. Miss Freeman was in the employ of Snyder's stepfather.

John B. Coyner, a farmer, residing near Palestine, Hancock county, relates a singular incident which happened at his farm a few days since. His hired man was in the act of watering the cows, nine in number. They were standing around the pump-trough, awaiting his action, when all at once, with tails erect, they made a stampede down the lane as fast as their legs would carry them. The cause of this sudden freak was a mystery to the hired man, but it was not long before he was let into what appears to have been the secret of the stampede. Suddenly, although the sky was clear and the atmosphere still, a young cyclone, not over twenty feet in breadth, darted down from the sky, and, striking the earth near the pump, twisted off five large beech shade trees, standing near by, as though they had been mere weeds. When the cows made the stampede there was no indication of its approach, and by what mysterious rule of foresight the cattle "smelt trouble in the air" is one of the things which "no feller can find out."

Gustave Dore is engaged upon a picture painted on a colossal scale like the majority of his scriptural subjects, and illustrating the text, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

When Quin was at a certain dinner party there was a pudding on the table of a peculiarly attractive character. One of the guests helped himself to a huge piece, when the host, wishing to have Quin's opinion, pushed the dish toward him and invited him to "taste the pudding." "Pray," said Quin, looking first at the gentleman's plate and then at the dish, "which is the pudding?"

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THE Physicians in charge of this old and well-known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.
Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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DOCUTA CAPSULETS.
Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS
READ! SAVE THYSELF.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

IN USE SINCE 1855
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Beugal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains.

Casters, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE:ABRICHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

Garfield's Petty Warfare on Hancock Baffled.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Winfield Scott Hancock will be the next president of the United States. It is written in the book of fate, and there will be no electoral tribunal to reverse the returns. Hancock was born both handsome and lucky. He is a man of destiny. Why, just look at the record. In 1868 Garfield brought a bill into congress to drop the junior Major General. That was Hancock. It passed both houses of congress and was signed by the president. But before it could be carried into effect George H. Thomas, the senior major-general, died, and Hancock going up one grade, was no longer the junior major-general, and so the law could not reach him. Then the republicans, still led by Garfield, passed an act reducing the major-generals to three. This was signed by the president, but before it could be carried into effect Meade died, and the major-generals were then reduced to three by God Almighty. Finally, a law was passed authorizing the president to drop one of the major-generals. Before it could be carried out and Hancock could be dropped, Halleck died, and Hancock becoming the senior major-general, could not be dropped. The man who survived all these attempts to retire him cannot be retired. The man who led them—Gerfield—will, as a fitting consummation of his act, fall a victim to his intended victim. Hancock will be elected president. Garfield will be retired—at least from the presidential field.

Figuring on a Frog.

[Border Minstrel.]

Colonel John Caldwell tells an anecdote well. He applies the following to the radical party: An old-field schoolmaster had among his pupils a sprightly boy who had figured through the double rule of three, and who thought he could work almost any sum the teacher could give him. On Friday evening he called the boy up and told him he had a sum for him to work—which was this: "In a well forty feet deep there is a frog, and this frog jumps ten feet up every day, and falls back twenty feet every night, how long will it take the frog to get out of the well?"

The boy said he would take it home with him and bring the answer Monday morning. Accordingly on Monday he came into the school-house with both sides of his slate covered with figures and his copy-book figured all over. In addition to all this, he had several shingles under his arm, and they were also full of figures.

The old teacher asked him if he had been at work on this sum, and if so, "where is the frog now?"

The boy replied that the frog was now in three-quarters of a mile of hell, and is still jumping in that direction.

Horrible, But Not the Worst.

[New York World.]

The latest charge brought against the democratic nominee for vice-president is that he sometimes obtains money belonging to himself by process of law. This is indeed horrible, but after all it is less reprehensible than the republican practice of taking people's money without process and in spite of law.

The Line Drawn on Bernhadt.

[Petroleum World.]

Sara Bernhadt is perfectly welcome, and can stay as long as she pleases; provided, of course, that she does not attempt to palm herself off as sweet little "Buttercup." In the matter of "Buttercups," we draw the line at Sara.

Over 1,500 Cases of Fits Cured!

Also consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, all diseases of the urinary organs, female and chronic diseases are cured quickly and permanently by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 77 Calhoun street, (up-stairs), Fort Wayne, Ind. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. 16-tf.

Garfield's Prayer.

[Gafield's Letter to B. A. Hinsdale, Dec 31, 1872.]

The credit-mobiler scandal has given me much pain. * * * Let us pray to be delivered from that condition where life and nature have no fresh, sweet sensations for us.

Double teeth.—John McDarby of Salmon Falls, N. H., is a man whose teeth are all double ones. He thinks nothing of chewing up a lot of kitchen furniture before breakfast—just to work up an appetite—after which he finds no trouble in getting outside of a tree stump or a section of a stone wall.

"Hark ! I hear an angel sing !" sang a young man in an outside township school exhibition. "No 'taint," shouted an old farmer in one of the back seats, "it's only my old mule that's kicked outside !" The young man broke down and quit.

Senator Conkling will make several speeches in Indiana for the bribe-stained candidate. He will be followed up by Senator Thurman. The democrats will have a series of grand rallies during the month of September, two to each county.

Very suspicious.—When a woman knows that her husband has his life insured for a heavy amount it looks very suspicious in her to be continually keeping the table supplied with green fruit, cucumbers and watermelons.

"What did the Puritans come to this country for ?" asked a Massachusetts teacher of his class. "To worship God in their own way and make other people do the same," was the reply.

A MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

She Kills Her Son for His Money and Becomes a Raving Maniac.

Some fifteen years ago a young Austrian left home to seek his fortune in America. He left a large family of younger brothers and sisters to be reared by his mother, an energetic woman, who kept a small country hotel. The young man arrived in America almost penniless. He went west, and after fifteen years work in the mines, was worth $80,000. As he did not know how to read and write, he did not correspond with his family, and the latter believed him dead. In the spring of 1880, he determined to return to this country and share his wealth with his family. He converted his gold into drafts upon the chief banking-houses of Vienna, and sailed from New York, enjoying, in anticipation, the surprise of his arrival would cause his folks at home. He reached Vienna without accident, had his drafts cashed, and left at once for his native village. As was natural after an absence of fifteen years which he had spent in the mines of California, no one recognized him. He finally made himself known, and spread before his two brothers the handsome roll of bills of which he was the owner, and which he announced he would share with them and his mother. The latter had now moved to the village about 100 miles away, where she kept an inn. After a couple of days of revel with his brothers, the traveler resolved to visit his mother incognito. It was arranged that he should not reveal his identity until his brothers should join him.

The Austro-American made his appearance at his mother's hotel. When he saw the old woman he could scarcely forbear discovering himself to her. But he managed to conceal his relationship, of which, of course, the woman was in total ignorance. The pair had various long talks during the day. When night came, before retiring, he called her to the room that had been assigned to him stating that he had a very important secret to communicate to her. Then he told her that he had in his possession a large sum of money, and begged her to take charge of it, as he deemed it imprudent to keep it in his room, particularly as the latter could not be locked. The woman hesitated a moment, saying that she had no place in the house where the money would be perfectly safe; but she finally consented to receive it. When the stranger counted over 300,000 florins in bank notes—a sum such as she had never dreamed of—she again declined to assume the responsibility.

But, as he insisted, she at last took the money and disappeared. What passed within the brain of that wretched woman during that night is more readily imagined than described. Upon reaching her bed-room she hid the treasure under the mattress. But the temptation to look at the enormous roll of bills was too strong for her, and she spread the bills out on the table. The sight of the money so excited her that she became mad, and, jumping from her seat, she took a razor from her bureau drawer, and stealing up to the room where her son was fast asleep, cut his throat from ear to ear, killing him almost instantly. She then put the razor in her son's hand, so as to make it look as though he had committed suicide. Next morning her sons arrived and inquired for the stranger. She sent them up to his room, saying he had not yet come to breakfast.

They found him dead, and yells of despair filled the house. The mother, like all the other persons in the house, went up-stairs, feigning to be utterly ignorant of the cause of the disturbance. She then learned that the murdered man was her son. The effect that startling intelligence had upon her mind need not be told.

"My son?" she exclaimed. "Kill me, my children, kill me! It is I who murdered him!"

The woman became a raving maniac, and was sent to a lunatic asylum.

Tom Ochiltree, of Texas.

When Tom approached young manhood the old judge determined to sober him down by study, and so he took him into his own law office, where he kept him pretty closely at his books for about three years. Tom was a good scholar, made satisfactory progress, and was finally admitted to the bar and taken into partnership by his father. A few months after this, the judge, as he was starting for Dallas one morning to attend a long session of the court, looked up at the old, weather-beaten sign which had been above his office door for a quarter of a century, and told Tom he thought it was about time to have a new one, "and, Tom," he said, "suppose you attend to it—get a good sign, and have the name of the firm painted upon it."

The old gentleman went to Dallas, and was gone several days. Returning, when he came in sight of the little frame office, he thought it looked strange, and riding nearer he found stretching clear across the building an immense sign-board, on which was painted in hugh letters:

"T. P. Ochiltree and Father, Counselors and Attorneys at Law."

Tom was at his desk deeply absorbed in working up a case, and never could understand why the old man should have caused that sign to be taken down.

Wanted—To Trade.

A good two-story frame house with L and two lots, on west side of Main street, in Auburn, for 40 or 60 acres of land in DeKalb county. Will pay money difference. Apply to

34-3t. Thos. H. Sprott.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880
(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:28; Fremont, 5:46; Reading, 6:15; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:25, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:27 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:3[illegible] p. m;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:28; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

3:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:31; Angola, 6:45; Fremont, 7:13; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:50 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:23; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 20 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 10 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 10 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:16 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT. WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or

LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Mail.
Pittsburgh lv.	[illegible]	9 10am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	[illegible]	10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 44
Lima	10 10	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, Atl. Ex.	No. 8, Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 10pm
Plymouth	11 48		9 45	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 10am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 08
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 25am	[illegible]
Mansfield	7 45	12 35am	7 55	[illegible]
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 50	[illegible]
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	3 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	8 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 05		10 50
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 33	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 23	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20pm
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	11 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 33	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar.		6 10	8 20

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J Martin, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of the county alotment on the Ballatt ditch, in Keyser township, in said county. Specifications of said ditch can be seen on the ground at the time of letting. Bidders will be required to execute a bond according to law.

By order of the Board.

Attest: Albert Robbins, Auditor.
August 24, 1880. 35-3w.

SUPPLEMENT

HON. GEORGE A. BICKNELL.

Speech Delivered at North Vernon, on Saturday, August 14, 1880.

Ladies and Gentlemen: On this day, throughout the State, in every County, the Democratic campaign for 1880 is opened.

A contest now begins, the issue of which, for good or for evil, will control the destiny of this entire Republic.

Fifty millions of free people are preparing peaceably to change their rulers.

No spectacle has been presented to history more momentous in results; for the election of 1880 involves not only the welfare of this country, but, in its remote consequences, may change the fortunes and the career of every civilized nation.

THE TWO PARTIES.

The political history of this Country reveals the continued existence of two prominent leading political parties, the Democratic party and its opponents.

These opponents, by whatever name they have been called, whether Federalists, or National Republicans, or Whigs, or Republicans, have always been solid against the Democratic party, and the contest of these two great adversaries have repeatedly shaken the Country from centre to circumference.

There have been other smaller organizations, we have had an anti-Masonic party, a know nothing party, a temperance party, a greenback party, and a labor party, but these have generally stood upon a narrow basis, some of them soon died, none of them ever took a very firm hold of the great masses of the people. Undoubtedly the contest of 1880 will be, as heretofore, chiefly between the Democratic party and its old adversaries, now called Republicans. In all free countries there must be parties. Even if there were no difference of principles there would always be the two great parties, the ins and the outs. People would never agree that the same men should exercise the offices always, but differences of opinion are as common as differences of complexion, and where men are free to talk and to act, such differences of opinion will always beget parties, and such parties promote the public welfare, they stimulate investigation, they spread information, each watches and checks the excesses of the other, they make mischief, when, in the imperfection of humanity, zeal degenerates into passion and prejudice; "the web of your life is a mingled yarn of good and evil together." We can not forego the advantage of parties notwithstanding the mischief they sometimes involve.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

The Republican party has been in power for about twenty years. We Democrats think it is time for a change. The New York Times lately asserted that "up to this day no human being has ever given a valid reason why the Democrats should be entrusted with the administration of the Government." I now propose to show briefly and plainly why we think the administration should be changed, and why we think the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President deserve your votes rather than the Republican candidates.

We know that the long continued exercise of power has a corrupting influence in many ways; it deadens the sense of responsibility to the people—it creates a bold and reckless selfishness, it inspires a desire and a determination to maintain that power by any means however questionable, it persuades the leaders of a party that their own supremacy is essential to the well being and even to the existence of the Government, and when this point is reached, the conclusion easily follows that their party is substantially the Government, and that they only have rightful authority to rule.

I shall not stop to point out the particulars in which these results have been exhibited in the Republican party, you know the facts, you can make the application for yourselves, what I say is that, after twenty years of Re[illegible] administration because the natural results of long continued power have appeared in the Republican leaders in a very conspicuous degree.

WHY A CHANGE IS NECESSARY.

But further, we demand a change of administration because the Republican leaders have been faithless to their pledges and false to their trusts in all the several matters to which I shall now specially call your attention, namely:

1. They have disgraced themselves, their party and the nation by unparalleled fraud and corruption.
2. They have grossly mismanaged the public finances.
3. They have unlawfully interfered with popular elections.
4. They have violated their own professed principles in relation to civil service reform.
5. They have deliberately and persistently striven to build up on the ruins of the constitution an imperial despotism inconsistent with the great principles of American liberty and at war with all the teachings of the fathers of the Republic.

As to fraud and corruption, I suppose it will be admitted that the eight years of Grant's administration exhibited the most astonishing examples of all-pervading official corruption that ever existed in any civilized land. No European government could match it; no Asiatic despotism could surpass it. The official misdeeds of Williams, the Republican Attorney General, Belknap, the Republican Secretary of War, Babcock, the private secretary and confidential friend of the President, Robeson, the Republican Secretary of the Navy, have gone into history together with the credit mobilier scandal, the whisky frauds and the [illegible] claims; and they have furnished [illegible] a chapter of bribery and perjury and [illegible] disregard for truth and honesty and [illegible] obligation as was never known in this [illegible]ry before.

NO REFORM WITHIN THE PARTY.

[illegible] I was canvassing Bartholomew [illegible] in 1876, my competitor, Mr. Newsom, [illegible]ted publicly that there had been a great [illegible] much fraud and corruption in the [illegible]lican administration, "but," said he, "[illegible] Republican party will reform itself;" he [illegible] not, however, point out any instance in [illegible] the corrupt leaders of any party had [illegible] reformed themselves, and the result [illegible] the folly of expecting such a reform; [illegible] as it was ascertained that Tilden [illegible]ted by 250,000 majority, the Republi[illegible] statesmen, Garfield among them, [illegible] Louisiana and Florida and there had [illegible] changed by fraud and perjury so [illegible] Tilden out, and they followed up [illegible] the still greater fraud of the electoral [illegible]mission—in which Garfield and [illegible] Republicans voted that the commission, although organized for the very purpose of [illegible] the evidence and ascertaining [illegible] fraud was, had no right to hear any [illegible], but must take the fraudulent returns [illegible] they stood. By this disreputable [illegible], in which Garfield was a principal, [illegible] accomplished the greatest theft of [illegible] times, the theft of the Presidential [illegible] they claim that Hayes had nothing [illegible] with the frauds, that he at least was [illegible] immediately after his election, he [illegible] to some lucrative office, every man [illegible] in these fraudulent returns, [illegible] forty of them, and when one of [illegible] money and claiming it on the ground [illegible] and his friends had got all the [illegible] the fraudulent count, while he had [illegible] any of the fruits," the ringleaders [illegible] him the money demanded, [illegible]self contributed $1,000 of it. These [illegible], show conclusively, that the Re[illegible]ders, they who control the action [illegible], have been faithless to their [illegible] have violated their trusts by cor[illegible] fraud, and therefore we Demo[illegible] a change of administration.

[illegible]CIAL MISMANAGEMENT.

[illegible]publican leaders have grossly [illegible] the national finances. This sub[illegible]cussed at length, would take all [illegible] speech. I can state only the [illegible], and they will show that from [illegible] entire financial legislation of [illegible] party has been in the interest [illegible]holder and the capitalist, and [illegible]terest of the great body of the [illegible]

[illegible] were originally lawfully pay[illegible], under the act of February [illegible] bondholder then had advantage [illegible] bonds were not taxable; he had [illegible] greenbacks at par, which [illegible] 40 to 60 cents on the dollar; [illegible], and the Republicans, by [illegible] 18, 1869, made all the bonds [illegible]. This was done on pretence [illegible] the public credit;" but it [illegible] the bondholder—a bid for [illegible]port of the money-power; [illegible] the toiling masses an additional [illegible] of more than 500 millions of [illegible] being paid in coin, [illegible] being compelled to take pa[illegible] special provision was made, [illegible] at about $1.30 and paper [illegible] and thus the Republican administration was giving a gratuity to its untaxed bondholders, while it caused all others to lose about two-thirds of every debt coming to them while they were paying the taxes to procure the coin for the bondholders; thus far the bonds were payable in coin—gold or silver. All the gold and silver coin in the world does not exceed 700 millions of dollars, and it is about equally divided; take away the legal tender quality of silver, you destroy half the money of the world, and you double the purchasing power of the other half. In order to give the bondholders this advantage, the Republicans took away the money quality of silver, then the bonds could be paid only in gold, the purchasing power of which was thus vastly increased. Here again the Republican party yielded to the demands of the capitalist.

In the meantime they had been contracting the greenback currency, destroying every month about four millions of dollars of it, and the result was the artificial contraction, combined with the other public burdens, was universal distress and bankruptcy and ruin.

The distress prevailed until Democratic legislation prevailed.

When the Democrats remonetized silver and put an end to the artificial contraction of the currency, and provided for the partial coinage of silver, these acts brought the greenbacks up to par immediately, the made our limited specie resumption possible, and combined with the expectation of still further reforms, and aided by bountiful crops, enabling us to export from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year or more than our imports, have thus restored public confidence and given us a start again.

The Republican leaders, urged by the capitalists, have all the time demanded the contraction of the greenback currency which bears no interest, and have increased the bonded debt which bears interest, while at the same time they were expanded into the National Bank currency.

You can easily see that every form of public indebtedness rests ultimately on the credit of the people, and you can see that the credit of the people properly managed would sustain $300,000,000 of Greenbacks at par, just as well as $300,000,000 of interest bearing bonds and all their National Bank notes besides. This review shows that the Republican leaders have grossly mismanaged the National finances, first by changing the bonded debt originally payable in Greenbacks, to a coin contract, second by changing that contract to a gold contract, third by a forced and unnatural contraction of the currency, and fourth by combining with the bondholders to destroy the Greenback currency altogether and substitute for it the National Bank currency, the guarantee of which by the Government is very dearly paid for and which is not the equal of United States notes in any respect whatever, and for this mismanagement of the public finances we demand a change of administration.

UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS.

But further, the Republican leaders have lost our confidence by their unlawful interference with popular elections and by their determination to use the army to control elections and defeat the popular will. We remember the use made of the army in South Carolina and other southern States where troops were stationed at the polls and no man could vote without their permission. We remember the spectacle presented in North Carolina where the federal soldiers surrounded the State House, and denied even to members of the Legislature the right to enter their own halls. We remember the odious laws passed by the Republicans authorizing federal supervisors and deputy marshals to preside over State elections and determine the qualifications of voters and their rights at the polls. With authority to arrest at discretion without any process, to challenge man's vote, and then arrest him for offering to vote, and upon any bystander protesting then to arrest him. We know that Davenport the chief supervisor at New York of 1878 arrested nearly four thousand voters of foreign birth, on the false pretence that their naturalization papers were irregular. His action was downright villainy from beginning to end, the courts have decided it was wrong, but it had the desired effect, it prevented thousands of Democrats from voting, and defeated in that one city, three Democratic Congressmen and six assemblymen.

We know that when the democrats in congress undertook to repeal and modify these laws and stop the use of the army at the polls, their bills were vetoed by the republican president and the vetoes defended by all the republican leaders. Mr. Garfield at first admitted that much of this legislation was born of the war and in time of peace might well be mustered out, but his party soon whipped him into the traces again, some of them declaring on the floor of congress that military power was the basis of civil liberty, and that the government could not be maintained without soldiers at the polls. I say no such leaders ought to be in power; we need a president who will be in harmony with the senate and house of representatives, and aid them in restoring the old constitutional Democratic liberty.

SHAM CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

As to civil service reform, the false pretences of the present administration have become the laughing stock of the nation. The men who nominated Hayes at Cincinnati declared that their own practices ought to be reformed. They said they "rejoiced at the quickened conscience of the people" on this subject; they declared in their platform that "appointments to office should be made with sole reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees." President Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, said: "If elected I shall conduct the government on these principles, and shall employ all my constitutional power to establish this reform."

Again, in his inaugural address, Hayes declared that "appointments to office were not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan service," and in his famous civil service order he declared that "office-holders should not be permitted to take part in political conventions or election campaigns," and that no assessment for political purposes, on officers or subordinates, would be permitted.

This was a beautiful programme; but now look at the performance.

While we were yet listening to these professions, the visiting statesmen in Louisiana and Florida were promising the Returning Board men that they should be provided for by the President; and do we not know that they were provided for—all of them—rewarded for their partisan services with public offices? Do we not know that the yellow fellow, Casanave, assessed Sherman $750 and Hayes $1,0[illegible], and got his money by a threat to expose the entire villainy of the Louisiana count?

The truth is, these professions meant nothing; the famous civil service order meant nothing.

Republican assessments for political purposes were renewed in 1878; they are in full force now.

The Republican Congressional Committee in 1878 say in their circulars: "We deem it proper in thus appealing to Republicans generally, to inform those who are in Federal employ that there will be no objection in any official quarter to such voluntary contributions." They call it a voluntary contribution instead of an assessment; that is all the difference; the penalty for not paying it is the same—pay the money or you lose your office.

The present assessed rate of these so-called voluntary contributions is two per cent. of the annual value of the salary.

The difference between republican professions and republican practices is richly illustrated in the case of Arthur and Cornell—Arthur was collector and Cornell naval officer at the port of New York; they were both removed for violating republican principles as to civil service reform—they had conducted their offices as political machinery and made the custom house a centre of partisan political management.

But notwithstanding this heinous guilt and this removal, they lost no standing in the republican party; Cornell is governor of New York, Hayes, who removed him, said he would have voted for him, and Arthur is the republican candidate for vice president. Now, gentlemen, I submit that these things show beyond all question, that the professions and promises of the republican administration and its party leaders as to civil service reform were all false pretences and have been violated all the time, and for this reason also we demand a change of administration. We don't want 100,000 officeholders assessed two per cent. of their salaries to raise a fund to corrupt and control popular elections.

EFFORT TO CHANGE THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The last point to which I shall call your attention is this: The Republican leaders are not satisfied with the Government as established by our fathers, they are demanding a stronger Government, a grand central consolidated imperial dominion in which the constitutional rights of the States and local self-government shall have no place. In 1865 General Garfield, declared in the House of Representatives that "the fame of Jefferson was waning, and the fame of Hamilton waxing in the estimation of the American people, and that we are gravitating toward a stronger Government," and said he "I am glad of it." This was in the 38th Congress, 2nd session; it will be found in the Globe of January 28th, 1865, p 446. When you remember that Hamilton advocated a Senate for life, and regarded the British constitution as the neplus ultra of perfection, you will see the full meaning of Garfield's declaration.

When he said, "we are gravitating toward a stronger Government," he was speaking the truth as to his own party. The Government was never strong enough for Hamilton and the federalists, and it is not strong enough for their legitimate political descendants.

The same general sentiment was re-echoed by the republicans last winter in congress, when they said that "federal troops at the polls had no terrors for them."

We see the fruits of that sentiment in the control now claimed and exercised by the federal government over state elections. It is true this power has been exercised as yet only in cities having 20,000 inhabitants or more, but if it is right there it is right everywhere. The number of people to be controlled makes no difference in the principle. The president already commands the army and navy, he controls the patronage of 100,000 offices. He appoints the judges of the United States courts. Give him by these election laws the power of procuring a subservient congress, and you will have the strong government advocated by Garfield and his friends, but it will be irresponsible despotism.

This desire for a stronger government appears also in the great concentration of power in the federal courts, and in the unwarrantable interference with the judicial authority of the states. In the last fifteen years the jurisdiction of the United States has been increased by the removal of causes from the state courts, and otherwise, more than fourfold. Judge Dillon says, "The small tide of litigation that formerly flowed in federal courts has swollen into a mighty stream." This has been done by republican legislation; the pretext for it is that the states are unable or unwilling to do the work confided to them by the constitution, and that therefore the United States must do it. We are told that the states can not or will not maintain their own peace, but the United States can and will.

We are told that State officers can not or will not secure fair elections, but that the United States supervisors and marshals and soldiers can and will. We are told that State courts will not give honest and impartial decisions, but that United States courts will. These are the pretexts; but the real cause of all this extraordinary legislation is what Mr. Garfield calls "the gravitation of the Republican party to a stronger government." We think it is time this thing should stop. We want no such stronger government; the world has been governed too much. We believe in a distribution of power, and in local self-government; in the constitution as it is; and for this reason we demand a change of administration.

AS TO MR. GARFIELD.

Now, let me say a word or two about the candidates of the two parties.

Mr. Garfield and Mr. Arthur are representative men in their party.

Of all the objectionable measures and legislation to which I have referred, they have been the active advocates and supporters.

Mr. Garfield has been a chief spokesman of the Republicans on the floor of Congress for the last sixteen years.

He is a man of large brain-power, but he has breathed and lived and thrived in the corrupt moral atmosphere that has pervaded certain Republican circles in Washington.

He has the low moral sense of some of his associates without the moral courage of some of them.

A Republican of high moral sense could not have left the army in 1863, giving up the position of a general officer in that war, to take the place of a Congressman.

Such a man, easily influenced by his surroundings, without much rigidity of character, becomes an easy victim of designing intriguers. It is not surprising that such a man was caught in the credit mobilier scandal, nor that he took $5,000 to advocate the DeGolyer pavement when his business was as a Congressman to investigate it and oppose it. It is painful to dwell on these things, it is enough to say that, a man stained with such transactions "has no record to run on" for President of the United States.

I said he lacked moral courage; let me give an example of that. Mr. Blackburn was in the chair in the 45th Congress. Mr. Garfield said "why waste time in debate when the chairman sits there simply to register the decrees of an irresponsible caucus?" No greater insult than this could be offered to the chairman of a deliberative body. Mr. Sayler called Garfield to order and moved that his words be taken down. Mr. Blackburn said he would prefer to have the opportunity to answer the charge on the floor. As Blackburn left the chair to take the floor, Mr. Garfield exclaimed, "I mean nothing personal against the chairman!" And the result was Mr. Blackburn compelled him to take back his words, he had not the moral courage to stand upon them, although his party was ready to back him.

Afterward when we were trying to amend objectionable Republican legislature, Mr. Garfield admitted the necessity of amendment, he offered an amendment of his own which we immediately adopted. It was not all we wanted, but we were glad to get any relief. We incorporated Mr. Garfield's amendment in our bill, but when came to vote, Mr. Garfield was bulldozed by his party, and voted against his own amendment. He had not the moral courage to stand up to his own convictions.

He is a great orator and he can talk largely about the grandeur of ideas, as he did lately in New York when he quit the business on hand and went to the eulogizing again his great beau ideal, Alexander Hamilton. He and his party claim that they are the party of great moral ideas, but the people will judge him and them not by what they have claimed, but what they have done.

MR. ARTHUR'S RECORD.

Mr. Arthur, the candidate for Vice-President, is not generally known in this part of the Country, his reputation has been confined to the neighborhood of New York, but Mr. Sherman knows him and Hayes knows him, and here is what they say about him.

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you, in order that the office may be honestly administered."—R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom-house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

Now, this man who was too dishonest to be a Republican collector, is the Republican candidate for Vice President, and Hayes and Sherman are both supporting the ticket. It was a leading Republican in Cincinnati who said that "Garfield had no record to run on." I think we Democrats, in view of the foregoing testimony, will agree that Arthur has no record to run on.

GEN. HANCOCK AS A SOLDIER.

Gen. Hancock, our candidate, was a graduate of West Point, one of the adopted children of the nation. He went at once from the school to the battle-fields of Mexico, and was immediately promoted there for daring valor at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the war of the rebellion he was a brigadier general, illustrious throughout. At Williamsburg, at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, he was everywhere the same sagacious and able commander, the same brilliant and desperate fighter. He came out of that war a Major General, covered with wounds and with glory. Afterward, he commanded the expedition against the Indians of the plains. He was thus the hero of three wars; but glorious as was his military record, his civil record outshines it. When the republicans undertook to reconstruct the southern states and govern them by military law only, Gen. Hancock was appointed military commander of the 5th military district, embracing the states of Louisiana and Texas.

HIS RECORD AS A STATESMAN.

He had full authority to suspend all civil laws and govern by his own discretion alone. He was surrounded by carpet-baggers and greedy adventurers eager to profit by the confusion that would follow the abrogation of the civil laws, and urging him to abolish existing tribunals and govern by his will alone. He was beset with letters and false statements from all directions. A man of less firmness or feebler intuitions might well have been shaken, but his comprehensive patriotism and sound judgment were equal to the emergency. He knew the right, and knowing, dared maintain it. He alone, of all the military governors of that day, took the clear constitutional ground, and asserted the rights of American citizens who had laid down their arms and were keeping step to the music of the Union.

Listen to general order, No. 40:

"The general announces that the great principles of American liberty are the natural inheritance of this people and ever should be. The habeas corpus, the trial by jury, the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved."

Listen to special order, No. 203:

"The commanding general will maintain the just power of judiciary and will not permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference."

Hear now special order, No. 213:

"Military interference with elections is forbidden by law, and no soldiers shall be allowed to appear at any polling place unless as citizens of the State they are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting."

The issue of such orders, at such a time and under such circumstances by a man having supreme authority was a wonderful example of lofty patriotism, sound judgment and supreme self-control.

We have had no such combinations of great civil and military abilities since the days of Andrew Jackson.

Look at General Hancock's letter to General Sherman and his comments upon the monstrous use of Federal troops in South Carolina! Supreme wisdom in every line.

Gentlemen, if the character of General Hancock could be brought fairly before the people, and they could be made fully to understand it in all its severe simplicity and majesty, there would be an outbreak of popular enthusiasm never before known in this country, and he would be carried into the Presidency by unanimous and re-echoing acclamation.

MR. ENGLISH'S RECORD.

Mr. English, our candidate for Vice President, has never been dismissed from office for dishonesty. Starting a poor boy in an adjoining county, he has been successful alike in politics and in business. He was successful because he deserved success. We know him about the falls of the Ohio. He represented us when he was a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. He represented us when he was clerk of the Constitutional Convention in 1851. He represented us for eight years in Congress. We are proud of him; we always delighted to honor him; and we believe he will represent us again as Vice President of the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will detain you no longer. I submit that I have shown you, briefly but plainly, why there ought to be a change of administration, and why our candidates for President and Vice President are better than the Republican candidates. I thank you heartily for your close and undivided attention.

STATE FINANCES.

An Exhaustive Speech on the Subject by Judge Lewis Jordan, Made at Indianapolis, August 12.

In a speech delivered before the Democratic Convention of Marion County in 1878 I said that "the discussion of national questions has for years engrossed the minds of the people, and that we have eagerly looked for the day when this should no longer be necessary." That day has not arrived; but in the present canvass the Democratic party of Indiana can well afford to point with pride and satisfaction to the excellent record made since it assumed control of the State Government in 1872. While the election of Thomas A. Hendricks as Governor was the occasion of great rejoicing to his political friends, his administration was so wise and pure that our political opponents have cheerfully accorded to it the praise it so richly merited. And it is a matter for congratulation that the administration of Governor Williams has maintained the high standard of his predecessor, so that Indiana stands to-day at the head of all her sister States in the pure and economical administration of her State Government. I claim that Governor Hendricks introduced reforms which have been of great and lasting benefit to the tax-payers of the State, and to some of these I will call your attention.

REFORM IN KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

Prior to 1875 there had been much confusion in keeping the accounts of the State, and on the 6th of September, 1875, Governor Hendricks addressed a letter to Hon. B. C. Shaw, Treasurer of State, calling his attention to the act establishing a Treasury system, and requesting him in his official report to make the exhibit contemplated by law. The Treasurer cheerfully complied with the request, and new books were opened by the Auditor of State, which clearly set forth the various accounts with the particular fund to which they belong. This was the commencement of a reform in keeping the accounts of the State, which was perfected in 1877, when the Legislature, at the suggestion of the Democratic State officers, adopted a financial year commencing on the 1st of November. To this financial year all the Departments and Institutions were required to conform, so that now any taxpayer of the State can take up the Auditor's report and in a few moments learn what have been the expenditures of the State for the year, and on what account the money has been paid out.

A COMPLIMENT.

A few weeks since the Indianapolis Journal said that "Indiana and Iowa rank about alike for economic administration." This was a compliment coming from an opposition paper which the Democratic administration of the last seven years well merits, and which the figures so fully substantiate.

After reading this compliment I concluded to look into the financial condition of the State more closely, and I need only say I was interested and delighted in the investigation.

Every citizen of the State will be proud of the fact that the ordinary current expenses of the State, including all our institutions, are very little more than those of a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

But let me give you the figures:

The current and ordinary expenses of the State government for the year ending October 31, 1879, as shown by the report of the Auditor of State were as follows:

Executive and administrative		$65,620 11
Benevolent institutions, to wit:		
Insane Hospital	$120,708 76	
Deaf and Dumb Institution	63,042 91	
Blind Asylum	26,232 45	
House of Refuge	42,500 00	
Female Reformatory	27,889 49	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	33,585 43	$319,959 07
PENAL INSTITUTIONS.		
State Prison South	$70,860 80	
State Prison North	34,540 45	$105,401 25
JUDICIARY.		
Salaries Supreme Circuit and Superior Judges; Prosecuting Attorneys; Sheriff's mileage in conveying prisoners to States Prison, etc		$196,409 93
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
State University	$23,000 00	
State Normal School	8,000 00	
Purdue University	6,000 00	
State Board of Education	1,500 00	$34,000 00
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
State Board of Agriculture	$5,800 00	
State Horticultural Society	300 00	$6,100 00
State printing		19,641 81
State Board of Equalization		632 60
Repairs on State buildings, rents, etc		9,958 97
Bureau statistics		1,136 14
Total current expenses		$750,985 50

But in order to determine the exact amount of this sum which is collected from the people in the shape of taxes, there should be deducted the earnings of the several institutions, which are now required by law to be paid into the State Treasury, and also the docket fees, insurance fees and tax, as follows, to-wit:

Earnings of the Insane Hospital	$1,152 48
Earnings of the Deaf and Dumb Institution	76 22
Earnings of the Blind Asylum	201 73
Earnings of the State Prison North	36,954 73
Earnings of the State Prison South	57,061 71
Earnings of the House of Refuge	6,340 71
Earnings of the Female Prison	[illegible]
Docket Fees	27,179 48
Insurance Fees	12,457 50
Insurance Tax	21,327 64
Making	$161,920 73

It is proper to say that at the time the Auditor filed his report the accounts of the Northern Prison were not all in, but as the amount earned by the prison about balances the amount of expenses the result is not changed.

WHAT THE STATE GOVERNMENT COSTS THE TAX-PAYERS.

Deduct the $161,920.73 from the $750,985.50, and we have $589,064.77, which represents the true amount that it cost the taxpayers of Indiana last year to administer our State Government, support our benevolent, penal and educational institutions, and pay the expenses of the Judiciary and State printing, the latter item alone under a Republican administration costing about one-sixth of this amount. This record is without a parallel in the history of this State, and no other State in the Union can beat it. It is the result of the wise, prudent and economical administration of the State Government inaugurated by Governor Hendricks and successfully continued by Governor Williams.

THE RECORD OF LAST YEAR BEATEN.

But excellent as is the record for the year ending October 31, 1879, the present fiscal year of the State will make a better showing. The law reorganizing the benevolent institutions passed by the last Legislature, after a bitter opposition by the Republican members, did not go into force and effect until half of the fiscal year had passed, and it was only during the last half of the year that the new Boards organized under it efficiently carried out its provisions, and saved thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of the State.

The honest administration of the benevolent boards and the savings effected in other departments will keep down the expenditures of this year to what they were last, although we have this year to provide for the new Insane Hospital for Women. In other words, the

SAVINGS

will pay the additional expenses caused by the opening of this splendid Hospital, and no increase of taxation will be necessary to support it. Well may the people of the State, without regard to party, be proud of our State Government.

SOMETHING NEW.

It is a trite saying "that there is nothing new under the sun." You know that not a dollar can be taken out of the State Treasury without an appropriation is first made by the Legislature. At every session an appropriation is made for the different departments and institutions, and the expenses can not exceed the amount appropriated. The rule is to spend every dime appropriated; but this rule was badly fractured last year by the officers composing the present Democratic administration in our State. If the saving had been only in one department it would not have attracted much attention, but I propose to show you that economy has been practiced so uniformly by the Governor, State officers and members of the Boards controlling the Institutions of the State, that it may well be said that we have something new in Indiana to be proud of.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT USED.

The following appropriations were not exhausted last year, and the figures given represent the amount saved: Insane Hospital, $30,455.55; House of Refuge, $10,500; public printing, 10,358.69; Blind Asylum, $5,198.42; Governor's military contingent expenses, $3,714.87; Deaf and Dumb, $4,703.67; Governor's civil contingent expenses, $3,192.72; fuel and lights, $607.37; Soldiers Orphans' Home, $414.57; incidental expenses, State Library, $297.17; books and binding, $264.70; State Board of Equalization, $167.40; Governor's office expenses, $45.28.

In this connection let me [illegible] a good word for the Legislature. When that body met, a bill appropriating $125,000 for pay of members and expenses was passed unanimously, but both branches being practically Democratic, that party controlled the expenditures, and $38,949.76 of the appropriation was not expended. No charge of extravagance was ever made against the Legislature, but on the contrary it is entitled to credit for rigid economy.

What a beautiful and pleasing pyramid these figures will make, and they should be written on the blackboard of every school house in the State. The record is so good the figures will bear repeating in the inverse order given before. The amount saved by the Legislature is so unusual the figures should be given the place of honor and support the

PYRAMID.

$45.28.
167.40.
264.70.
297.17.
414.57.
607.37.
3,192.72.
3,714.87.
4,703.67.
5,198.42.
10,358.69.
10,500.00.
30,455.55.
38,949.76.
$108,870.17.

This pyramid will gladden the heart of the taxpayer, and is so grand in its proportions that the farmers of Indiana will see it and congratulate themselves that no additional hills of corn and potatoes or acres of wheat and oat need be raised this year to pay State taxes. I challenge our Republican friends to show such a record when they had control of the State government. They used up every appropriation made, although they were much larger in many cases than those of 1876.

STATE TAX.

The annual tax levy for State purposes in Indiana is 12 cents on the $100 of assessed property. In consequence of the rigid economy practiced by the present administration in all departments of the public service, a surplus accumulated in the treasury. In other words, the 12-cent tax levy was more than enough to meet all the current expenses of the State Government, and the Legislature wisely appropriated $300,000 of this surplus to aid in building the State House. It will thus be seen that the savings of an honest administration contributes largely to the building of the Capitol, and to a considerable extent relieves the tax payers of a special tax for that purpose.

This result is in striking contrast with the management under Republican rule. The Legislature which elected O. P. Morton to the Senate, fixed the tax levy at 15 cents on the $100.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Hospital for the Insane, the institutions for the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb are known as the three benevolent institutions of the State. The people of our State have contributed liberally for building up and supporting these noble charities, and are justly proud of them, but at the same time they demand that they shall be conducted with proper economy. There is no more excuse for wasting public money under the pretense of charity than there is for any other purpose. The time has passed when the Boards controlling public institutions can be extravagant and hope to escape censure because they are administering a public charity.

The law reorganizing the institutions passed by the last Legislature provides that the Governor shall appoint the members of the Boards, and he thus becomes responsible to some extent for their proper management. This I think is a great improvement, as the administration in power should have the privilege of selecting its own officers. The increasing expenses of the benevolent institutions attracted the attention of Governor Hendricks, and in his last message to the Legislature he made use of the following language:

"I call your particular attention to the recommendations of the Auditor of State in respect to the management of the benevolent institutions. I agree with him that they should be much more economically administered. The expenses should be reduced at least in proportion to the reduced cost of the supplies and to correspond somewhat to the habits of close economy which the people have been compelled to adopt in their private expenditures."

The Governor argued the question at length, but very little attention was paid to his advice. But public attention had been called by this message of the Governor to the extravagance in the management of these institutions, and there was a general demand that some reforms should be instituted, and the result was a law passed by the last Legislature reorganizing the Boards, and now let us see what has been the result in the way of economy.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

There was saved of the appropriation last year the sum of $30,455.55, although the new law was only in force during the last seven months. From a calculation made by the President of the Board, I find that in former years it required an expenditure of $19,059.10 per month to maintain one Hospital with an average population of 748 persons, while under the present law and new management the old Hospital, which is now used exclusively for men and the new Hospital for women, the expenditure is only $20,718.13, with an average population of 1,084. In other words, it costs only $1,659.03 more per month under the present law to run both Hospitals than it cost to run one under the old law.

It would be unjust to the Board, and the officers in charge of the Hospitals to attribute this result exclusively to the passage of the law, for they have aided, by their honest and efficient management, to secure this large saving to the taxpayers, and are entitled to the thanks of the people of the State.

It will be the crowning glory of the [illegible] Democratic State administration th[illegible] Counties have been relieved of the [illegible] expense of many of their incurable [illegible] and that they have have been made [illegible]able in our State Hospitals, and th[illegible] noble work of humanity has been [illegible]plished with very little additional cost [illegible] people of the State.

COST OF CLOTHING FOR INSANE.

But it is not alone in the current expe[illegible] the Hospital that a large saving has [illegible] made. The clothing purchased for p[illegible] and charged up to the respective Counti[illegible] 61 per cent. less than formerly, and this [illegible] interests the citizens of every County in [illegible]portion to the number of insane [illegible] from the County. Under the old law [illegible] amounts derived from the Counties [illegible] part of the fund belonging to the Institu[illegible] and was used by the Board in addition to re[illegible]lar appropriation made by the Legislature. [illegible] new law changes this, and the amounts p[illegible] by the Counties for clothing goes directly [illegible] the State Treasury. This same provision [illegible] the law now applies to all Institutions of [illegible] State. The Legislature was urged by the De[illegible]ocratic State officers to adopt it, and thousa[illegible] of dollars are annually saved to the Coun[illegible] funds. This is only one of many reforms t[illegible] have been made under a Democratic adminis[illegible]tration of the State Government.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The unexpended balance of the appropri[illegible] tion for this Institution last year was $4,703 [illegible] That this result was accomplished by the new law and the change in management there can be no doubt, for the former Superintendent estimated that it would require $2,000 more than the appropriation to get through the year. Under the new management it was not needed, and there was saved of the appropriation the amount before stated. In 1877 this Institution expended $65,264.62, and this year the expenditures will not reach $50,000, thus showing a saving of about $15,000, which can be placed to the credit of the new management. The change in the Superintendency was severely criticised by the Republican papers at the time it was made, but the result has shown that the taxpayers of the State have been greatly benefited by it, and the efficiency of the school has not been impaired. The ablest teachers were retained and consulted by the Superintendent in regard to the management, and through their counsel the school has steadily improved.

Perfect harmony prevails between the Superintendent and teachers, and the Institution was never in better working order or the children more contented and happy.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Blind Asylum has been managed with the same economy that has prevailed at the Insane Hospital and Deaf and Dumb Institution. There was returned to the State Treasury last year $5,198.42 of the appropriation. As in the management of the other Institutions, so in this. The new law was not in force until the latter part of the year. The Trustees say in their report that "the amount covered into the Treasury is quite large, and with the exception of a small amount covered into the State Treasury one year ago, is without precedent in the financial history of the Institution." Nine months of the present fiscal year have passed, and, estimating from the expenditures for that period, the savings this year will be $7,437.[illegible], thus reducing the expenditures about one-fourth.

THE BENEVOLENT BOARDS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

It is a matter for congratulation that the members of the Benevolent Boards and the Superintendents of the Institutions are all gentlemen of character, and that they have brought unusual ability and faithfulness to the discharge of their duties. Their work speaks for itself and reflects credit upon themselves and the party which selected them for their responsible duties.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Next to the benevolent institutions the House of Refuge at Plainfield occupies the most prominent position of the State Institutions. It was established for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and now contains 230 boys from all parts of the State. Being a member of the Board of Control, I shall not institute a comparison of expenditures with former administrations, but will merely state that for two years in succession $10,000 of the appropriation has not been used, and $20,000 has been saved and returned to the Treasury. I have maintained ever since I became a member of the Board that the same economy should be practiced in the management of the Institution as a prudent business man would use in his private affairs, and, I think I may say, without laying myself liable to criticism, that the Institution is conducted on that principle.

THE FEMALE REFORMATORY.

While a member of the Board of Visitors of his Institution, I recommended to the Governor, in my report, that the Female Reformatory and Prison should be governed exclusively by women. The law was changed, and I am happy to know that the change was a wise one, and that the Institution is economically and ably managed by a Board of Ladies, assisted by excellent lady officers. There is no politics in this Institution and I hope there never will be.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Legislature, at the last session, provided that this Institution should gradually be merged into an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. Institutions of this character are in successful operation in many of the States, and the Legislature acted wisely in providing for this unfortunate class in our State. The Institution was opened in November last, and is now in successful operation. The same Board appointed by the Governor controls the Orphans' Home and the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. There was saved of the appropriation for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home last year $414.57, but the Superintendent says in his report that while the average expenses are apparently as large as in former years, yet $6,000 was expended in the construction of an extension of the main building, for cisterns and other improvements, milch cows, etc., and when this amount is deducted a fair reduction in actual expenses is shown.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The Legislature makes appropriations for both prisons, and all the earnings are required to be paid into the State Treasury. The reports show that the amounts paid into the Treasury as earnings about equal the amounts drawn out, so that in point of fact the prisons are self-sustaining. Judging from the reports the prisons are well managed, and have efficient boards and officers. As a citizen of the State I very much regret that the excellent law for the government of the prisons, introduced by Senator Winterbotham and passed by the last Legislature, did not become a law. It was presented too late to the Governor at the regular session, and the biannual squabble about the Prison Board prevented its passage at the special session. The Governor appoints the Boards for all the other institutions in the State, and this prison bill gave him the power to appoint the Prison Boards, which, in my judgment, would be a great reform, and ordinarily secure better men for this position. I would not have you draw an inference that the present Boards are not composed of good men, for I know some of them personally, and know them to be well qualified and honorable gentlemen.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Trustees for the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Purdue University at Lafayette, an Agricultural College, and for the State University, are appointed by the Governor, and the gentlemen selected have all been qualified for the positions, and these Institutions are well managed and doing a great work for the people of the State. The only point that I desire to make is that under Democratic administrations they have increased in proficiency, and are a credit to the State.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL FUND AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The people of the State are proud of our magnificent school fund, and the number and proficiency of our common schools. For seven years the fund has steadily increased, and is now $9,069,581.90. In addition to the interest derived from this fund, every County in the State has been liberal in levying special taxes for school purposes, and last year this tax amounted to $1,118,293.03.

It is a gratifying fact that while there has been an increase in the number of children attending the schools and in the number of days taught, the per capita cost of common school education in this State has for several years been decreasing. No better evidence can be produced to show that the common schools of the State have been in safe hands for seven years.

There are still a very few persons in the State who have never enjoyed the benefits of common schools, and who charge that the Democratic party does not favor education. To enlighten these and to gratify those who take an interest in the progress of our school system, I have collected the following facts, by which it can be seen at a glance that there has been an increase in attendance, in school houses er-

SUPPLEMENT.

…, in number of school days and in the … houses, grounds, etc., since 1872.

COMPARISON.

	1872.	1879.
[illegible]	631,549	703,101
… into schools	459,451	503,…
… houses	9,080	9,4…
[illegible]	12,133	13,…
… in which schools taught	9,080	9,2…
… without schools	70	8
… graded schools	164	22…
… graded schools	31	1…
… days	116	1…
… houses, grounds, etc.	$9,199,489	$11,378,7…

… have in Indiana more than half as … schools as there are elementary … in England and Wales, there being … of the latter. The schools have greatly … in character and efficiency, and … has been the order of the day. … now presented to you the financial … of our State and the record made by … public servants. I submit to your candid … whether there is a better, cheaper or … economical State Government in the … If you answer impartially and unbias… party feeling you must say that all the … of good government have been … met by the present Democratic State … of Indiana. Then where is the … for a change? There has been sys… order and economy introduced into every … of the public service, and we have … the result a good State Government that our … without regard to party, are proud of. Our resources are more varied than any … in the Union, and must continue to … capital and labor, and now we can add … inducement of a good and honest State … and low taxation.

You will soon be called upon to select your public servants. The Democratic party, that is now so successfully administering the affairs of our State, has nominated for Governor Franklin Landers. A distinguished Republican has recently said, in discussing the civil service rules of the general Government, that "the efficiency of such regulations has been distressed mainly because they have seemed to make mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business."

Mr. Landers has been a successful farmer and business man, and fills the bill for Governor. Of his election there can be no doubt, and Indiana will continue to be governed on business principles.

Keep It Before the People, and Don't You Forget It.

[Indianapolis People.]

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that General Garfield, Republican candidate for President of the United States, was bribed with $5,000 to open the purse of the United States, which he did, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in Congress, in behalf of De Golyer and McClellan, pavement contractors, whereby they might be enabled to make over $400,000 clear profit.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that in a suit brought in a Republican court in Chicago, by one of the De Golyer ring, Chittenden, for $10,000, being his share of the money from the Government which General Garfield had asked to be appropriated, Judge Farwell refused to entertain the suit, because General Garfield had been given $5,000 to favor that ring, and the Judge declared the argument was "void as against public policy."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that any company of swindlers who employ a Congressman to obtain an appropriation of money, which appropriation is, in fact, made, and said Congressman paid his price for his influence in said behalf, if any one of said swindlers fails to get his share of the swag, the courts will not entertain the action, because of the interest of such Congressman. Such a combination of men being against public policy and such contract void. General Garfield was the Congressman in such a case, as shown by the records in Judge Farwell's court.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that these facts proved to the mind of Judge Farwell, a strong Republican, that General Garfield was a convicted bribe taker.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that if General Garfield had been before Judge Farwell as a criminal he would have held that he was a bribe-taker, and would have convicted him.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that General Garfield was associated with Boss Shepherd in the De Golyer pavement swindle.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Garfield never returned said $5,000 back into the treasury of De Golyer & McClellan, although he would have the people believe the $5,000 extra pay to Congressmen known as the "Salary Grab" did hurt his conscience, and although he voted for it and drew the money, he afterwards gave it back. He keeps the fruit of crime, but gets frightened at taking what were lawfully his wages as a Congressman.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that General Garfield still has the $5,000 paid him for his influences, although he did return the Government his "Salary Grab" of $5,000; that in the latter case he tried to make the people believe he was first to cover the amount into the Treasury—which was false.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Indianapolis Evening News, the Indianapolis Journal, and all the Republican papers in the country, dare not publish the facts as they have been proven against Gen. Garfield.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the facts as proven and published to the world, and as pleaded in court, which have been published to the world, show that Gen. Garfield is not an honest man—that he is totally unfit to be trusted. All friends of good government and an honest administration will vote against him.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that in 1873 the Evening News, and also the Indianapolis Journal published many things against Gen. Garfield, Oakes Ames, Kelley, Colfax, and others convicting them all of the crime of bribe-taking, and that the proof against Garfield was as as strong either of his partners, and that up to this time neither of said papers has dared to publish one word of what they took pleasure in publishing in 1873.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the recent meeting called by General Garfield, or in his interest, and attended by him, with many others in the City of New York, was only intended as a "dish of sop" to the Grant men, and that General Garfield had signed the mortgage giving his soul to the Grant party, in case he should ever be elected and inaugurated President.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that General Arthur, Republican candidate for Vice-President, was "kicked out of the New York Custom House" by President Hayes for dishonesty.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, and don't you forget it, that no such charges as the foregoing have ever been made against General Hancock or Mr. English, and that all charges of dishonesty, unfitness, or trifling with the affairs of Government, fall harmless at their feet, and that the friends of good government, friends of prosperity, friends of good trade, friends of law and order, and friends of constitutional liberty, will vote for Hancock and English.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

What it was—General Garfield's Connection With it—The Judgment of the Investigating Committee—The Condemnation by His Constituents and its Effect in Each Election Since.

WHAT IT WAS AND GENERAL GARFIELD'S CONNECTION WITH IT.

During the Presidential campaign of 1872 Horace Greeley, in one of his celebrated speeches, condensed the entire Credit Mobilier case in a nutshell, exposing the fraud and shame of those Congressmen who shared in its profits. Since then the details of the job have been almost forgotten; and it is well to reproduce the facts. It will be remembered that enormous subsidies of public money and public lands had been granted to the Union Pacific railroad to secure its construction. The idea was conceived of forming a separate construction company composed of the stockholders of the Union Pacific, and this company, so organized, was to receive immense sums for building the road west of Omaha. The Union Pacific Company contracted with the sub-company, called the Credit Mobilier, or in other words, contracted with themselves, to build the road for about twice or three times its legitimate cost. Of course the profits from the job were enormous. The stock in the Credit Mobilier Company was worth a premium of two, three and four hundred per cent. This fact, however was kept secret by the stockholders who feared a Congressional investigation and exposure. Though the stock was so valuable it was distributed among Congressmen at par with interest only added. But some members did not have, or pretended not to have, the money to pay for it even at par. General Garfield was one of them. In his case, and in other cases like his, Oakes Ames held the stock for them until their dividends paid for the principal and interest. *In a short time the stock assigned to Garfield was not only paid for in this way, but there was also a balance of over $329, which was paid to him in cash, leaving him entitled to the amount of stock assigned to him with a check for $329, without his paying a cent out of his own pocket.*

Oakes Ames was aided in these transactions by Durant and McComb; and it was the letters of McComb published by the New York Sun, that led to the exposure of the job. McComb wrote that he intended "placing the stock where it would do the most good," and in another famous letter, he urged a strict adherence to the policy of "addition, division and silence." Another member wrote, "we want more friends in this Congress;" and yet another said, "he found no difficulty in getting men to look after their own property"—meaning that those Congressmen who held the stock were to protect it by suppressing any movement looking to investigation and exposure. There were two or three attempts made to have the matter investigated, but they were promptly choked in the dark, Oakes Ames having judiciously distributed the stock "Where it would do the most good." But the scandal continued to grow in proportions as the scandal leaked out, and with the feeling of alarm which followed, there was a general disposition on the part of the Congressional stockholders to drop it. This they did in eager haste, Garfield particularly pretending that he never held it. But the testimony of Ames is conclusive if trustworthy; and the production by Ames of his memorandum book showing the amount of stock held by Garfield and the amount of dividends paid him makes the case against him too strong to be resisted.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S TESTIMONY—THE REPORT OF THE REPUBLICAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TOGETHER WITH THE JUDGMENT OF REPUBLICAN PAPERS AT THE TIME.

[From His Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, January 14, 1873.]

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad nor any dividends nor profits arising from either of them.

[From Judge Poland's Report, February 18.—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.]

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the cash dividend, *which together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

[From the New York Times, February 19, 1873.

Of the members referred to Messrs. Kelley and **GARFIELD** present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their case is that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradiction could have arisen.

[From the New York Times February 20, 1873.]

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

[From the New York Tribune, February 19, 1873.]

Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with one exception (Mr. Blaine) has been obliged to confess that at some time he has held this stock, and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, that is not fully proven—got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list:

* * *

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *of Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received $329, which after the investigation began he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself.* * * *

Well, the wickedness of it all is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, February 20, 1873.]

As to the other members of the House who are more or less complicated in the business, viz., Bingham, Kelly and Garfield, the Committee report the act to the House without recommending any action. * * * Every honest man will say that they did a wrong thing. * * * The people do not elect men to Congress to enable them to enrich themselves by investments opposed to the public interests. * * * They do deserve censure, and whether Congress administers it or not, we entertain no doubt their constituents will. * * * Every member of Congress who deliberately handled Credit Mobilier stock is unworthy of future confidence.

[From the Indianapolis News, February 26, 1873.]

If the Credit Mobiliers are to be punished, it will be unfair to stop with A and B in the alphabet. Go clear through. Ames and Brooks are bad, but no worse than Colfax, Dawes, Garfield, etc.

THE CONDEMNATION OF HIS CONSTITUENTS AND ITS EFFECT UPON HIM IN ELECTIONS SINCE 1873.

The Nineteenth Ohio District, which Mr. Garfield has represented in Congress, has always returned him without opposition in his party for either the nomination or the election from 1863, to 1872 inclusive. The credit mobilier operations became known in 1873 and the next year Mr. Garfield was a candidate for renomination as usual, in the face of the Poland report. His vote in 1872 was 19,189, and his majority 10,935. In 1874 one Wikoff—a man without any particular strength—was at the head of the Ohio Republican State ticket as a candidate for Secretary of State. The vote received of Wikoff and Garfield in the nineteenth District may be seen of the following table:

	Garfield.	Wikoff.	Garfield Behind.
Ashtabula	3,578	4,375	797
Geauga	1,795	2,451	656
Lake	1,925	2,321	196
Portage	2,548	2,781	241
Trumbull	2,847	3,749	9 2
Totals	12,591	15,483	2,892

Here, it will be seen, Garfield ran behind his ticket in every county in his district—even in his own county—an aggregate of 2,892. His majority at that election was only 6,346 against 10,935 at the previous Congressional election. It will be seen also that while he received 19,189 votes in 1872 he polled only 12,591 in 1874.

In 1876 he was again the candidate of his party and even in that Presidential year ran 1,748 votes behind Hayes in his own District. On the 17th of September, 1876, the Republicans of his District who were opposed to his re-election, held a convention at Warren, Ohio, and adopted resolutions concerning Mr. Garfield's course. The following resolutions condemnatory of his general course were adopted:

"4. That there is no man to day officially connected with the administration of our National Government against whom are preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present Representave of this Congressional District and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.

"5. That since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people, that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case he has been the ready champion of the rings and monopolies."

The 6th Resolution of that convention related to his connection with the Credit Mobilier iniquity and was as follows:

"6. That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof to his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled."

On the 10th of September, 1876, the committee appointed by this convention issued an address to the Republicans of the district, of which the following extracts are presented:

* * * * *

"The Republican party has done much to purify itself within itself. Its whisky-ring revenue officers are convicted and imprisoned; Belknap is deposed and impeached, and only escapes conviction by a technicality. Its salary-stealing, Credit Mobilier, pavement jobbing Congressmen are mostly retired. James A. Garfield remains. Richard C. Parsons, his compeer as a great patent-pavement lawyer, nominated without opposition in a district Republican last year by 6,800 majority, was buried at the polls by Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, by 2,500 majority. The office-holders nominated him, but the brave, honest people rebuked them.

"JAMES A. GARFIELD fell from 10,935 majority in 1872 to 2,536 majority in 1874. 'Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!'

"REBUKED, SHORN OF CHARACTER FOR TRUTH AND INTEGRITY, ALL THAT IS NOBLE IN MANHOOD, ALMOST DEFEATED, HE STANDS A SAD AND BLACKENED MONUMENT OF AVARICE AND GREED.

"By the arts of the orator and demagogue, of which he is a consummate master, he is striving and struggling and may postpone the day of his final doom; but he bears upon his front the writing on the wall—'Mene, mene, tekel upharsin!'"

The history of his connection with this infamous measure is thus complete. It can be seen how the coils tightened around him; how he was condemned by an investigating committee, the majority of which was composed of members of his own party; how leading Republican newspapers in the country and in Indiana condemned him at the time, and conceded that the charges were proven; and finally how he was condemned by his own constituents, both in convention and at the polls. There is no escape for him from these damaging facts—facts which have never yet been met. Together they make up a record for Mr. Garfield which must condemn him with the fair, honest-minded, thinking people of this country.

William H. English.

[Translated from the Indianapolis German Telegraph, Aug. 18.]

When in 1876, the Republicans discovered that their attacks upon the public career of Mr. Tilden would avail nothing, they turned to his private and business affairs, for the purpose of raising prejudice and suspicion against his character. They denounced him all over the Union as a wrecker who plundered failing railroad companies, and while his personal and business character stood so high that he was sought for as an advisor and coadjutor in all enterprises, which needed the greatest confidence and the highest integrity and ability, they attempted to represent him before the mass of the people as a man who misused the confidence bestowed upon him for the purpose of robbing, like the keeper of a den of thieves, those who had came to him with their confidence and for his assistance. Thus it was attempted to break down the trust in Mr. Tilden's high public character, which could not be shaken by attacks upon his public record, by slandering his private character in the most infamous and systematic manner.

Mr. English seems to have been selected to be dealt with in a similar manner, and thus to create a diversion of the attacks upon the public records of Garfield and Arthur, which offer so many vulnerable places.

There has been prepared a list of suits which Mr. English in the course of his financial activity as President of the first National Bank of this city, and as a capitalist has caused to be entered and prosecuted in the courts of this city. Mr. English was for almost two decenniels the head of the most prominent bank of our city. In this capacity he acquired the reputation of being one of the safest and most successful financiers.

We suppose that Mr. English in his capacity as president of a bank, and also in his own personal transactions, has strictly adhered to certain rules and regulations which have been taught by long experience. and are recognized by all financial business men. But what have the private business transactions of Mr. English to do with his position as a candidate? We do not suppose that the people of the United States desire to borrow of Mr. English after they elected him as Vice President, or that they would elect him for that purpose. And it is absolutely impossible to understand what connection exists between his position as a representative and candidate of the Democratic party for a public office with his private business, or, more especially, with the the good opinion which he and his customers entertained of each other when they interchanged their money and their notes, and the poor opinions which they conceived of each other when the one failed to honor his promise at maturity and the other brought suit for its enforcement.

The use of such means—the dragging of private and business transactions into a battle between public parties—is contemptible in the extreme, because it opens all the flood-gates to the worst influences, and is a low and demagogical resource.

But Mr. English has a public career behind him. We do not pretend to claim, nor would Mr. English probably claim himself, that everything he has said or done during his public life would to-day be accepted as being without exception, correct and praiseworthy. Mr. English need not be ashamed of his past public life. He may be, and is justified in looking back thereon with satisfaction. There is no pernicious or damning spot on his political past or his public character.

And the adopted citizens of this country especially have no reason for discontent with Mr. English's public character. In the days of Know-Nothing and Maine law persecutions, 1852 to 1857, Mr. English carried the liberal banner of his party high and aloft, and he came out victoriously from the hottest and most dangerous battles. His Congressional District was on this side of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, where the Know-Nothings, notably, practically carried their doctrines to some of their last conclusions by killing adopted citizens by the dozen on the public streets or roasting them in their private dwellings. And in Indiana too, Know-Nothingism was at that time powerful and victorious. Democratic meetings were attacked and dispersed, Democratic speakers sneered at, abused and maltreated. The Know-Nothing ruffians of Louisville came in crowds during the campaign and election on this side of the Ohio, but Mr. English did not allow himself to be intimidated.

His District had only a weak Democratic majority. In fact, Mr. English was the first Democrat elected from there into Congress. His opponents, who at that time by a fusion of all the opposition elements revolutionized our Democratic State, thought they would have an easy time with him. At that election only two Democrats were returned from our State into Congress. But of the two Mr. English was the only one who had been able to increase his formerly weak majority. Mr. English has done as much as any Democrat of Indiana to destroy that proscriptive party.

He remained in Congress till 1860, and he showed the necessary sense and courage, to prophesy to the blind secessionists of his own party the consequences of their folly. In 1860 he retired from public life, but as a citizen, and as a financier he has upon every fitting occasion identified himself by his actions with the cause of the Union.

DE GOLYER PAVEMENT BRIBERY.

A Succinct History of the Case, and the Judicial Determination of the Fact that a Bribe was Offered by the Contractors and Received by Mr. Garfield.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that the bribery of Garfield in the matter of the DeGolyer & M'Clellan wood-pavement contract *stands judicially determined and affirmed.* DeGolyer & M'Clellan were a Chicago firm, who employed an agent named Chittenden to operate for them in obtaining jobs in Washington from the "Boss" Shepherd ring, that then (1872) ruled and robbed the District of Columbia—or, rather, the "paternal government," at whose pap it sucks the substance of the Federal treasury. Chittenden, through the purchased influence of Garfield with "Boss" Shepherd, obtained a contract for 200,000 cubic yards of pavement at $3.50 per yard, which the superintendent of contracts testified under oath could be put down at $1.50. Here was a job of $700,000, of which $400,000 was clear plunder. And so overjoyed was Chittenden when Garfield's influence was secured that he wrote DeGolyer & M'Clellan: "*To-day's and to-night's work has secured the assistance of General Garfield. You can not overrate this accession. He is the chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, and* HOLDS THE PURSE STRINGS OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY. THROUGH HIM MUST COME EVERY DOLLAR OF APPROPRIATIONS. *I need not say that I now feel certain of success!*" Now, for the sequel.

After the job had been finished, and De Golyer and McClellan had received their money for it, a dispute arose between them and their agent, Chittenden, as to a division of the spoils, and a law suit in an Illinois court followed; just as a dispute arose between McComb and Oakes Ames in the Credit Mobilier swindle and a suit followed in a Pennsylvania court and uncloaked the "Christian statesmen," Garfield among the number, who had taken bribes. An action was brought by Chittenden on the Circuit Court at Chicago, May Term, 1875, Judge Farwell presiding, to recover from DeGolyer and McClellan his portion of the profit of $400,000. His case was conducted by the eminent Republican counsel, E. A. Storrs who figured so conspicuously in the recent Republican contest in Illinois, and Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle appeared for defendants. The declaration filed by Mr. Storrs set forth the facts of the case and the terms of the contract. These Mr. Doolittle did not dispute, but on behalf of the defendants made the plea:

Firstly—That the contract was *void on its face.*

Secondly—That it was obtained by the plaintiff through *improper influence,* against public policy, and therefore was void. The plea set forth that it was secured mainly through the official influence of James A Garfield, then a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives; that Garfield was to receive a fee of $5,000 for obtaining it; that the contract contained a clause for 50,000 additional square yards contingent upon an appropriation to be made by Congress; and that by the usual course of business all bills for such appropriations came from the committee of which Mr. Garfield was then chairman; that he did subsequently report a bill appropriating $1,241,000 out of which said pavement could be paid for; and that for his influence and services he did receive the sum of $5,000.

Thirdly—that the said plaintiff, and said Garfield, and said Board of Public Works *then well knew that it was not the arguments of said Garfield as a lawyer, but his influence as a member of Congress having power over the appropriations to be made,* that the plaintiff had sought and obtained and paid for; and therefore, the contract was illegal, against public policy and void.

The plaintiff demurred to these pleas; the defendants joined in demurrer. THE COURT SUSTAINED THE PLEAS AND HELD THAT THE CONTRACT WAS VOID AS AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY! We quote from the written points of Mr. Doolittle:

"Fourth—the pleas are good. They set out in substance that the contract was obtained by the plaintiff of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia by improper influences. That the contract was in part—to the amount of 500 square yards—upon its face, contingent upon a future appropriation to be made by Congress; that the plaintiff **JAMES A. GARFIELD**, then being a member of Congress and Chairman on Appropriations of the House of Representatives agreeing to pay him a contingent fee of $5,000, provided he would obtain the said contract of the Board of Public Works; that by his influence and persuasion he did procure the same, for which he received the sum of $5,000. That afterward a bill was reported from the committee of which he was chairman and did pass the House, and pass Congress, and become a law, appropriating the sum of $1,241,000; out of which the pavement under the said contract could be paid for by said Board of Public Works; that the plaintiff and the defendant, and the said **GARFIELD**, and the members of said Board of Public Works, well knew at the time of his said employment, and at the time of his service in procuring said contract, that said **GARFIELD**, from his official position, did and would have a potent influence in procuring the passage of such appropriation to carry such contract into effect by said Board of Public Works, and that by means of the premises the said contract was, in fact, obtained by improper influences, against public policy, and is void.

"Fifth. It is no sufficient answer to say that **GARFIELD** was at the same time a member of the legal profession. His being a member of Congress at the same time, any employment as counsel upon a contingent fee, or otherwise, to obtain a contract from a board of public officers, dependent upon the future action of Congress to fulfil, is against public policy and void."

"Sixthly. That the plaintiff Chittenden well knew and intended that General **GARFIELD**, as a member of Congress, was to be used in procuring the contract, rather than his arguments as a counsellor at law, is evident from his letters to the defendants, set out in their special plea, in which he says: 'The influence of General **GARFIELD** has been secured by yesterday, last night, and to-day's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the chairman of the committee on appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends my demand is to-day, not less than one hundred more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete and, I have reason to believe, satisfactory. * * * I can hardly realise that we have General **GARFIELD** with us. It is rare, and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the district come from him.' In the recent case of Burke vs Child, not yet reported (May, 1875), decided at the last October term of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice Swayne, in a very able opinion, reviews all the cases, and holds: 'That a contract, expressed or implied, for purely professional services, is valid.' Within the category he includes drafting a petition, attendance on taking testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments, and submitting them orally or in writing to a committee or other proper authority. But such services are separated by a broad line from personal solicitation, and from official influence. The agreement with General **GARFIELD**, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent-fee for procuring a contract, which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman—*was a sale of official influence which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy.* No counselor at law, while holding high office, has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and, under pretext of making a legal argument, exert his official influence upon public officers, dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

As before stated, THE COURT OVERRULED THE DEMURRER OF THE PLAINTIFF, HELD THE PLEA TO BE GOOD, AND DECIDE THAT THE CONTRACT WAS VOID, AS AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY! ALL BECAUSE OF THE PROCUREMENT OF THE CONTRACT BY THE BRIBERY OF MR. GARFIELD! these matters are of judicial record, in the Circuit Court, Cook County, Illinois, Case No. 12, 161. They are submitted to the consideration, particularly of such Republicans as may have been laboring under the delusion that injustice has been done to the nominee of their party for the Presidency.

☞ Our next Supplement will be a pictorial cartoon of "Republican Editors in Desperation Hunting a Bad Record for Hancock."

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

Summary Treatment of Some Tall Republican Stories—Disposition of the Tax Title Story, and that Street Railway "Outrage."

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

One of the campaign stories recently published in the Cincinnati Commercial, in relation to purchases of property at tax sales in Marion County, Indiana, by Hon. William H. English, is very effectually squelched by the following card, voluntarily published by the two very respectable Republican citizens of Indianapolis who made the purchases for Mr. English:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In reference to the publication recently made in the Cincinnati Commercial in relation to purchases of property at tax sales in Marion County, Indiana, in the name of William H. English, we know that said publication is unjust to Mr. English. We were the agents that made all these purchases, and they are all cases where Mr. English owned or had an interest in the property, and bought solely for the purpose of saving himself from penalty, and not for purposes of speculation. We had express instructions from Mr. English not to bid off any property on speculation. We are both Republicans, and make this statement as a matter of justice.

WALTER [illegible],
D. M. [illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS, August 16, 1880.

The statement in the same article about foreclosure of mortgages is of like character. It is well known that Mr. English never forecloses a mortgage if it can be avoided, and is one of the most indulgent of creditors. The foreclosures referred to were in many instances bankrupt and other like cases where it was necessary to perfect title; nor is this number of foreclosures at all remarkable when Mr. English's immense business is taken into consideration. The papers of Indianapolis have not copied The Commercial's stuff, nor has the publication done Mr. English the least injury.

The second batch in the Commercial is signed "John ✕ Smith, His Mark," carrying on its face the evidence that it is the work of a malicious Republican, who probably deluded this ignorant man into saying what he did not intend to say, and which was in some respects certainly untrue if did say it. Mr. English is the last man to have used the language attributed to him, and did not use it. The suit referred to was not with Mr. English at all, but with a railroad company of which Mr. English was neither president nor owner of a controlling amount of the stock, as stated by the Commercial. He aided in securing Smith $1,200 in a compromise, one-half of which it seems was gobbled up by a Republican law firm. And thus ends the Commercial's second abortion.

A Campaign Lie Nailed.

The Republican journals have been giving free circulation to the charge that Hon. William H English contributed the small amount of $1 to the sufferers by the great Chicago fire of 1871. The following statements, made at the time this silly story was started, stamp it as a malicious falsehood. These statements were sent out by the Associated Press to correct the misstatement now going the rounds of the Republican press. The first is from Judge E. B. Martindale, until recently editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal, the leading Republican paper of Indiana:

INDIANAPOLIS, October 16, 1871.

To the Press:

A statement purporting to be a telegram from this city, published in some newspaper west of St. Louis, and perhaps elsewhere, to the effect that W. G. English, the wealthiest man in Indianapolis, contributed but one dollar to the Chicago relief fund, is not correct. There is no wealthy man of that name in Indianapolis. W. H. English contributed $100, which is the amount generally contributed by our more wealthy citizens.

E. B. MARTINDALE,
Chairman Chicago Relief Committee.

To this, at the same time, another member of the committee added the following testimony:

About noon of the 10th of October Mr. W. H. English called at the Chamber of Commerce and handed the Chicago Relief Committee a donation of $100, and I will add he was one of the first who paid. This was the morning after the meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce to inaugurate measures for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

C. W. BROUSE,
Member of Committee.

More Campaign Lies Disproved by Republican Evidence.

[From Indianapolis News, Sep.]

We confess surprise at seeing a paper so well informed as the Cincinnati Gazette to … upon Indiana men and politics, copying in … most prominent place such an extract as … from the Des Moines Register:

"But as regards Hancock's associate, W. H. English, of Indiana, there is little … complimentary to be urged, and the Demo… racy, while praising their leading candidate's service in arms against secession, will have a very uncomfortable time of it in explaining the record made by English, which was of an entirely different sort. Wherever he has been known at all he has been … as the rankest of Northern … heads. Indeed, his only notoriety has been gained, not by his ability, but from his … sive and noisy disloyalty. From his pro… ent connection with the Knights of the … Circle in Indiana during the war, and … forts, in unison with that organization, … feat the great war governor in that state … his efforts for the Union, as well as his … perhead record in Congress, he … name as infamous to all loyal men as … the rankest rebel."

The Republicans are not likely to … much by such misrepresentations … above. The tendency will be right … way. Mr. English was an active and … ent Union man during the whole of the … and met with no little abuse from … former party friends because he was … ernor Morton offered him a colonelcy … frequently consulted him upon … in the prosecution of the war, partic… reference to raising means to carry … State government. The charge that … had anything to do with the Knights … Golden Circle is a baseless fabrication … within the last week. His bitterest … never was foolish enough to start … before.

The talk about Mr. English's … tion to the relief of sufferers … the Chicago fire is of the same … amount he subscribed was one hun… lars, and was made the first morning … fire, and was about the amount … scribed by our wealthier citizens … this class of warfare alone.

Home Testimony.

[From Indianapolis People.]

As we expected, the misrepresentation … abuse of Hon. W. H. English by the … nati Commercial and some other … papers, has disgusted many Repub… the better class and has undoubted… Mr. English's popularity and strength … class is Doctor W. Clinton Thom… and favorably known as any … Indianapolis and a brother-in-law … John C. New, Chairman of the … State Central Committee. Dr. Th… Republican. To show his position … and in his party, we will say that … he was a Brigade Surgeon, appointed … ident Lincoln. He has served … State Senator from the city and … dianapolis, and was physician to … ton during his last illness. The … cently interviewed by a newspaper … as follows:

We asked if he knew Honorable … English, the Democratic candidate … President?

I know Mr. English well; he … of mine, and our business … brought us intimately together … of years.

Have you any objection to … to the character of Mr. English … mean, stingy, penurious man … ed as being by the Republican … he a Shylock—oppressive to … fortunate?

I have no objection to stating … to be a fact relative to Mr. … no objection to its publication … of large business capacity … traits of character, and is … large minded. In all his … is strictly honorable; kind … poor—always considerate … As a business man he has … much certainty, to advance … Indianapolis as any … there.

He was a poor boy, but … his ability, industry and … man of enlarged views … and a man into whose … the government may be …

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

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Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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A. F. Pinchin

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Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
-tf Auburn Ind.

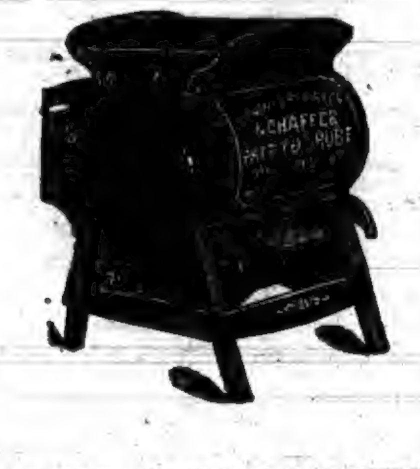

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

LORD'S LATEST.

The B. & O. Red-Book—Its Value as a Text-Book for Political Reference and its Exceeding Beauty as a Work of Typhographical Art.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The Baltimore & Ohio, since Lord assumed sway of the passenger department, has most emphatically come to the front in taking, and at the same time elegant, advertising matter. Recognizing the elevation of taste in matters of an advertising character, and the demand as well for something of more value than the mere setting forth of the advantages of the road, the B. & O. has just issued what it terms the "Red Book." It is beyond all comparsion the cleverest thing of the kind ever issued by a railroad company, and not only this, but as a specimen of typographical art it is a perfect gem. The cover, designed and engraved by the American Bank Note Company, and the book itself, from the press of Knight & Leonard, of this city, very many persons will keep it for its beauty alone. But while the artistic has been the aim in the external appearance, the contents of the little work will be found of the utmost value from now until the close of the present political struggle. Without pretensions, and simply setting forth facts, the B. & O. Red-Book is beyond all comparison the handsomest and most compact political text-book of the campaign. Compiled, results reached and arranged by an old journalist of many years' experience in political statistics, the states are so placed, and the detail so carefully attended to, that at a glance one comprehends the situation in each state. First, the vote of each party for president in 1876 is given, with the total vote of the state, the majority and the electoral vote. Next come the details of the latest election for state offices, followed by the political complexion of the legislature, with the fact noted that a United States senator is to be elected this winter, if such be the case. Then comes the result in each congressional district, with foot-notes so clear and concise that the situation in the different districts is at once apparent. Finally, the population of the state in 1870 is noted, followed by the vote for president in 1872, with the ratio of votes that year to the population of two years before. This is made the basis of a calculation of the total vote of each state this year, the figures given of the population, 1880, being from the latest obtainable information from the census bureau. As these statistics cover every state in the Union, and the book so indexed as to permit of instance reference, the great value of the little work may readily be appreciated. It is not on sale, nor will it be distributed without regard to use. All wishing a copy have but to drop a note or postal to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, Maryland, and it will be promptly mailed to the address given.

* * *

A Doubtful Case.

[Louisville Post.]

A citizen of Louisville, so the exchanges say, bitten by a licensed dog, brings a suit against the city for damages, which he lays at $10,000. This is practically a damage suit against the dog, represented by his next best friend. To gain the suit the complainant will have to prove that the dog was licensed to bite. He will also have to prove that he exercised the utmost agility in getting over the first convenient fence, or climbing a lamp-post. The rate of speed at which he propelled himself down street will be an important point. Did the complainant do anything to excite the dog? Has a dog any rights, even if he wears a standing-collar? There are interesting questions involved in the case, and as the dog cannot testify, the case is a difficult one.

* * *

Democratic Policy Brings Immediate Prosperity.

[New York World.]

Secretary Sherman put a conundrum in Ohio which Senator Conkling ought to be able to answer in Indiana when he takes the stump there. He asked, "Has President Hayes given any cause for a change from republican to democratic measures?" According to Senator Conkling, President Hayes has given cause for a change from democratic to republican measures. Senator Conkling has condemned President Hayes to "infamy," with all his following, on the express ground that President Hayes having got into the presidency (Mr. Sherman enthusiastically calls it being "elected") forthwith took up with a democratic policy—as indeed he did.

* * *

Wanted—To Rent

A good dwelling house containing from six to eight rooms; one within easy walking distance of the school-house preferred. Enquire of

W. P. MYERS, Principal of School.

Lost Sheep.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

We sincerely wish the northern republicans well. We want to see them prosperous and happy. It is a never failing source of sorrow with us to witness their pertinacity in error touching the people of the south. But the republicans of the north can never attain their full growth until they learn to practice the virtue of minding their own business and leaving other folks to mind theirs.

This is a lesson they not only have not learned, but which their party and its organs are resolved they shall not learn. To peak their noses; to poke the noses thus peaked into matters that don't concern them; and, so employed, to ignore their domestic shortcomings, is the single-rule-of-three by which they expect to gobble up everybody and everything while they live, and to go to heaven when they die. There can be but one end to this prancing vanity—this hypocritic exaltation—destruction.

We grieve to say it, but there really is no hope for them. The republican newspapers have, by their incessant and wholesale abuse of the south, worked the members of the republican party up to such a pitch of complacency that they are totally unable to consider themselves except as a race of superior beings, who, enjoying certain special exemptions, moral, legal and political, are not to be hedged in, nor judged, by the ordinary rules which regulate the operation of society in other parts of the world.

It is amusing to note the absurdities to which this self-adulatory spirit carries them. To see one's self as others see one, is, confessedly, as uncommon as it is desirable; but these blind followers of false lights carry their fatuous folly to the extent of seeing in others the very faults of which they furnish the most striking illustration in their own walks and ways of life.

We showed in these columns some time ago how the good Deacon Richard Smith, mounted upon a stack of bibles and throwing his whole visual being through a spy-glass into Kentucky, was insensible to the crimes which, unchallenged and unchecked, stained the escutcheon and disgraced the name of Ohio. The deacon did not catch the point at all. Neither did the average citizen of Ohio. They took it as a joke. The idea that anybody could seriously mean to insinuate that Ohio is not a sort of earthly paradise—a seed-garden for Sunday-schools, bible societies and charitable institutions—could not penetrate the Ohio mind; and, ever since, and in spite of us, murder, arson, rape, seduction, abortion, bigamy, forgery and the like offenses against nature and the law, have proceeded to redden and darken the every-day existence of the people of Ohio, until nowhere in that unhappy state is securety from some of these scourges to be found. And still the republican papers are making themselves wretched about Kentucky, about Georgia, about Tennessee; about every region they can think of except Ohio, where the lion roareth and the whangdoodle mourneth for her first-born. The heart of Ohio is alternately rent by Alabama and Mississippi. The liver of Ohio is distended about Texas. Arkansas has been known to stick for weeks in Ohio's gizzard. All the while a swarm of home vermin has been preying upon Ohio's vitals; her "lights" are gone; her "bowels of compassion" are gone; and presently we shall see the whole framework, rotted at every joint, fall headlong into the vortex of a hopelessly diseased abdominal cavity.

But they can't see it. They won't see it. They are too busy looking after other people's morals to attend to their own. They have pampered themselves into the conceit of being what they set out to pretend to be, GOD'S people possessed of GOD'S country. The devil has given them thus far a good deal of margin and mighty good luck. But—

"The wind is a-shiftin', SUSAN GRAY."

* * *

Life.

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, drink and sleep—to be exposed to the darkness and to light, to pace round in the mill of habit and turn through into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness and faith alone can give vitality to the mechanicism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry wastes within—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls future near—the doubt that makes us meditate—the death that startles us with mystery—the hardships which forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

The Campaign in Indiana.

[From the New York World.]

In answer to an inquiry in relation to the republican story about Indiana, "that the state committee of that state had notified the national committee that no further aid was required in that state to pay the expenses of the campaign," Hon. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said last evening:

"The republican reports to which you allude seem to imply that we have heretofore been furnishing the pecuniary aid to the democracy of Indiana. This is not true. We are sending there documents of the kind usually distributed from the national headquarters during the presidential campaign, and have assigned some few speakers to that state. But even in this way we have done comparatively little about Indiana, for the reason that the democracy of that democratic state seems abundantle able to take care of itself. We have not, from first to last, given any pecuniary aid to Indiana, nor has any been asked for. In that state, as elsewhere, the people seem to have taken the canvass so much into their own hands that ordinary campaign machinery is comparatively at a discount. Although the approaching election in Indiana has, of course, a great bearing upon the presidential contest, it is, nevertheless, a state election, and we are quite willing to accept the assurances of the Indiana democrats when they say they can take care of their own state, and are sure of carrying it. All that we hear from Indiana, through our letters and through the press, confirms this view. The meetings are enthusiastic. The people are ardently at work, and Governor Hendricks, Mr. English, both of our Indiana United States senators, and the almost unequalled array of able and eloquent Indiana democratic statesmen, are addressing immense audiences throughout the state. If these men, with their people to back them, cannot carry Indiana, no one else can. I do not, therefore, see any use in our troubling ourselves with the Indiana state canvass, simply because our opponents seem to be so much worried about it."

"It seems to me," continued Mr. Scott, "that in this canvass the several states are likely to take very good care of themselves. The democratic masses look with suspicion upon cliques or leaders who seek to perpetuate trouble in the party, or are slothful in the canvass. I see that in this state the call for a Tammany state convention has been withdrawn, as it was understood it would be. There is bound to be union among democrats everywhere on all matters and questions bearing upon the national contest. The people are determined to complete the chain of reforms and economies in the federal government, which began when the democrats obtained control of the house of representatives in 1874, and to which new links have been added since congress has been entirely democratic. The coming election will reverse the iniquitous and corrupt verdict of 1876 and 1877, put an end to sectional hatreds and feuds, and re-establish constitutional and honest government. The law-making power is already democratic. The coming election will simply put the executive branch in harmony with the peaceful, patriotic, economical and conservative policy of congress. This is not revolution in governmental principles, or even a radical change in men or measures. It is simply a too-long postponed carrying out of the will of the people which was thwarted by the electoral swindle four years ago. In such a canvass the people do their own thinking, and save the headquarters of the popular party much anxiety."

* * *

Show the Books.

[Utica Observer.]

The republican party has been in power five terms—twenty years. During that time it has had charge of the books. Fully one-half the men intrusted with responsibility during fifteen years are known of the people to have been venal and corrupt. The naval secretary stole whole millions outright; the vice-presidents of two administrations were clothed with shame; the war secretary took bribes; the interior secretary, Delano, post-traderships; and Garfield, who "carried the purse of the nation," as Crittenden phrased it, was a bribe-taker and perjurer. What we want now is a chance to look at the books.

* * *

The Republican Organ Pipes Retreat.

[New York Tribune—Republican.]

The adjustment is a shrewd one for the democracy. It will not do for republicans to underestimate the strength of this coalition. It means a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull of the democracy all together to carry the state. While there will still be jealousy between the factions, the followers of each will exert themselves to see which can cast the largest vote for Hancock.

The Three Heroes.

The three heroes of the victory of Gettysburg in 1863 were Gens. Meade, Reynolds and Hancock. Reynolds was killed on the field, and Meade subsequently died. Now read the closing paragraph of an eloquent appeal made by Col. Forney to the Philadelphians the other night to support the survivor.

"Suppose Andrew Jackson, who saved New Orleans from the British invader on the 8th of January, 1815, were alive to-day and a candidate for the presidency of the United States? He was a citizen of Tennessee, yet his name is worshiped from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Mississippi as the unforgotten savior of Louisiana and all that region, and if he were living now no honors, no adoration, would be too great to express the deathless gratitude of the southern people [Applause.] Is it so, then, that the only spot on earth in which illustrious services are to be forgotten is the city of Philadelphia? Shall it be said that the great city saved by Hancock and his soldiers shall be set apart as the city that shall pronounce a stinging curse upon his name, and that here only shall our people deny him the cold tribute of their gratitude? I appeal in conclusion to all classes and all parties to honor the man now as they honored him before. He is the legatee of the great soldiers they have worshiped, for what he has done Reynolds died, Sherman paid him tribute, Lincoln honored him, Grant applauded him, congress celebrated him, poets have song, artists have painted, historians have written. Shall Philadelphia alone be silent? [Applause.] Let our merchants who are to be rallied against this superb soldier recall their praises on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1863. Let our bankers, who were packing up their treasures to fly; let our preachers pray over the prayers they said; let our manufacturers remember how they thanked God that Hancock had come at the critical hour. Let them all go back in imagination to that morning of relief and of thanksgiving. Above all let the working classes of Philadelphia, who are too often hounded away from their convictions and their affections, take themselves back to the anniversary of American independence seventeen years ago, when, amidst their tears over the dead body of Reynolds and their pride over the tranquil intrepidity of Meade, they recollected that Winfield Scott Hancock, who saved the stricken field, although supposed to be bleeding to death from wounds received at Gettysburg, was their neighbor, born in an adjacent county, the son of poor parents and the graduate of the people's military college at West Point. If all these classes, unlike other people and nations, forget those who served them best, let them remember Hancock is the living favorite son of Pennsylvania."

* * *

The Real Issue.

[New York Star.]

We must not loose sight of the great issue of national government in discussing the merits of presidential candidates.

General Garfield might be an angel of light—endowed with all the virtues that dignify humanity unstained by peculative frauds and impervious to complaints of corruption or chicanery in congress, and yet republicanism would be, as it is to-day, the synonym of plunder and profligacy and perjury—of a power that used the public purse for private purposes—and made the interests of the country subordinate to the advancement of a clique.

The real issue is between democracy and radicalism—between constitutionalism and usurpation—between a restored government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and a constitution of that absolute rule by which popular suffrage became a sham in our electoral system, and popular industries were made to bend beneath excessive taxation in the interests of the monopolists and millionaires.

It makes our task the more easy that a corrupt party has put forward as its representative a corrupt standard-bearer, and the question of indelicacy is thrown aside when official record—indeed, self-confession—proclaims that the candidate is worthy of the cause and the cause of the candidate. When we advocate the claims of General Hancock we can see shining through the brilliant record of the man the traditional glories of the Jeffersonian idea—a thorough determination to restore the principles of the immortal declaration of 1776, and so, in his case too, but without sarcasm or reservation, we deem the cause honored in the representative and the representative dignified by the cause.

We cannot rid the campaign of the personal issues, but still, the great question is the redemption of the country from radical misrule. What we would ask then is a remembrance that it is not merely in the interests of Hancock as against Garfield—it is for peace and prosperity against fraud and falsehood—the nation struggles.

Taken From the Street.

Many a boy is ruined by bad company, who might have been saved by attention and hearty sympathy—kind and hearty sympathy. A kind look, at the right moment, may shape an entire life. Nearly a century ago, a warm-hearted Irish minister stopped in a village street to watch a groupe of boys play marbles. One of them, dirty and ragged, amused him by his ready wit. The minister talked with the boy and invited him to his house. In spite of dirt and rags, he felt drawn to him by admiration of his brightness. The boy had not been to school, and the minister agreed to give him private lessons. Progress was so rapid that he was soon sent to a neighboring school, and held his own with the best scholars. Many years afterward, the boy, grown to manhood, and recognized as a brilliant lawyer and leader in parliament, found, one day, an old gentleman in his room. He recognized the friend of his boyhood, and, rushing to his arms, said:

"This room is yours; you gave me all these things; you made a man of me."

The minister listened with delight to his brilliant conversation, but his tears flowed freely in the evening, as he sat entranced by the eloquence of Curran, in the house of commons. He felt that boys were worth saving.

* * *

A Jewish Legend.

According to the Jewish and Mohammedan tradition, King Solomon, who was wise beyond all other men, knew the language of animals, and could talk with the beasts of the field and the birds of the air.

A rabbinical story is told of him, which is in this wise:

One day the king rode out of Jerusalem with a great retinue. An ant-hill lay directly in his path, and Solomon heard its little people talking.

"Here comes the great king," he heard one of them say. "His flatterers call him wise and just and merciful, but he is about to ride over us and crush us without heeding our sufferings."

And Solomon told the queen of Sheba, who rode with him, what the ant said.

And the queen made answer, "He is an innocent creature, oh, king! It is a better fate than he deserves, to be trodden under our feet."

But Solomon said, "It is the part of wisdom to learn of the lowest and the weakest."

And he commanded his train to turn aside and spare the ant-hill.

Then all the courtiers marveled greatly, and the queen of Sheba bowed her head and made obedience to Solomon.

"Now know I the secret of thy wisdom. Thou listeneth as patiently to the reproaches of the humble as to the flatteries of the great."—John G. Whittier.

* * *

An Unimpressible Woman.

A colored Adonis in Virginia City is in love with a buxom German woman, who keeps a saloon in the northern part of the town, and has been using every art and rule laid down in "Self-Helps to Courtship," to induce her to reciprocate his affection. But she is obdurate and refuses to receive his attentions, and he is therefore bowed down with woe. On Monday night he determined to resort to desperate means to arouse pity in the fair one's breast, and posting himself in a vacant lot adjoining her residence, awaited her appearance at the window. The Teutonic beauty soon appeared, and the colored Romeo raised his pistol and fired, and dropped heavily to the ground.

"Mein Gott! That fool has shot himself," screamed the object of his affection, and a crowd soon gathered at the spot.

They caught hold of the inanimate form and dragged it over the oyster-cans, bricks and other resusitating debris toward the house.

"Don't bring dot thing in here," screamed the hard-hearted one, whereupon the disgusted remains got up and fled, leaving an astonished crowd.

* * *

How to Get Along.

Pay as you go.

Never fool in business matters.

Do not kick any one in your path.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Have order, system, regularity and also promptness.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.

More miles can be made in one day by going steadily than by stopping.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

HENRY KINGMAN, a drunken brute living at Hartford, Ct., shot and killed his hard-working wife as she sat at a sewing-machine.

THE Dudley House and twenty-one other buildings at Salamanca, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at about $160,000....A New York telegram says that an underground railway for rapid transit will soon be begun in that city, the tunnel to run under Broadway and Madison avenue.

THE rivalries and bickerings between the two Exposition or World's Fair Committees of New York have been settled at last, and there is now a good prospect that the fair will be held in 1883....The obelisk has been successfully drawn out of the hold of the steamer Dessoug, at New York, and will soon be placed in position in Central Park.

GEORGE W. KNAPP, an elderly man, stood on the Goat Island bridge, at Niagara, shot himself in the head, and jumped into the angry flood. His body was swept over the falls and has not yet been recovered.

THE Manhattan market building, at New York, which covered an entire block, and had over 200 tenants, has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss to the occupants alone will be $1,000,000. The building was valued at $500,000.

DR. TANNER is not meeting with great success as a lecturer. His first lecture, delivered in Booth's Theater, New York, drew an audience of about 100....The coast of New Jersey has been swept by a northeast gale blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It is pronounced the severest September gale that has visited that coast since 1854. The damage along the shore is great.

THE WEST.

A RACE to test the comparative speed and endurance of horses and men came off in Chicago last week. The contest grew out of a wager that a horse could cover thirty miles in less time than three men could go the same distance, each man going ten miles. The horse came in ahead, making the distance in 3 hours, 7 minutes and 38 seconds. The three men made the total distance in 3 hours, 25 minutes and 5 seconds.

GEN. GRANT visited the Wisconsin State Fair at Madison, as the special guest of the managers.

SIXTEEN miles from Fort Cummings, New Mexico, a party of Indians attacked a stage-coach and killed the driver and two passengers....A fire at St. Louis destroyed six ice-houses and a portion of the buildings of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, involving a loss of about $140,000. Pat Lynch and Ed Saunders, two firemen, were killed, and Pat Conway and John Collins were fatally and three other firemen seriously injured, while trying to check the flames....It has been ascertained that E. B. Hall, whose term of office as Treasurer of Lucas county, Ohio, has just expired, is a defaulter to the amount of $47,000.

A SENSATIONAL tragedy was enacted at the railroad depot in Salt Lake City, the other day. Dr. B. C. Snedaker was sitting in a car, when R. T. Smith entered. Snedaker arose and fired, Smith falling with a bullet in his lungs. The doctor was promptly arrested, but before the officer had conveyed him to the door Smith sprung to his feet and fired twice at his assailant, both balls taking effect and causing instant death. Smith was removed to the hospital in a dying condition. A woman was at the bottom of the trouble.

TROOPS from Fort Cummings overtook the savages who recently captured a mail-coach in New Mexico and killed the passengers, and had a short fight with them. Three of the soldiers were killed, and several wounded. The savages then fled in the direction of Mexico.

AN express train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railway was thrown from the track on a bridge thirty feet high, at St. Mary's Station, Ind., a few nights ago. The conductor was killed, and several passengers were injured. It is thought the disaster was caused by train-wreckers bent on robbery....Two citizens of Hannibal, Mo., named Daniel Camery and Samuel Shields, descended a mine shaft near that city too soon after the explosion of a blast, and were suffocated....The Presidential party arrived at San Francisco on the 9th of September, and were given an enthusiastic greeting, nearly the entire population turning out.

THE SOUTH.

COMMISSIONER BENTLEY, of the Pension Office, furnishes the following interesting statistics: On June 30 last there were 245,000 pensioners. There were paid as pensions falling due during the year $36,000,000, and $21,000,000 arrears of previous years. Commissioner Bentley thinks the sum to be paid in pensions will yet reach $50,000,000 annually. There were before the Commissioner, July 1, 280,000 unsettled claims for pensions, involving an average first payment of $1,100 in each case, or a total of $308,000,000. The whole number of persons interested in the pensions, either as recipients or as claimants, is $582,000. The average number of claims filed each day since July 1 has been 150.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported from Newberry county, S. C.: Mr. Henry Grier, an old citizen and great fisherman, went to Little river to indulge in his favorite sport, and, finding that the fish were slow in biting, he proceeded to examine the water. He made out the body of a man lying upon the river bottom. Getting help the body was taken out, and proved to be that of the old man's youngest son. While overcome at the sickening discovery, one of the men said, "Here's another," and a second body was taken out, and this, too, proved to be the other son of the grief-stricken father. It was evident that both young men had been murdered and then their bodies put in the water....A fire in the business quarter of Mobile, Ala., destroyed the buildings occupied by D. R. Dunlap, T. P. Miller & Co., Overill & Bestor, I. W. Porter & Co., J. B. Hazard & Co., A. G. More & Co. and F. Gomez. The loss is $360,000, and the insurance $230,000.

DISPATCHES from Louisville state that "two stages, which run between that town and the Mammoth Cave, were stopped by highwaymen, and all the passengers robbed. The stage to the cave was first attacked about four miles east of Cave City, and the one passenger on board was rifled. The other coach, coming the other way, was shortly afterward met by two men on horseback, heavily armed, who ordered the driver to stop. They then compelled all the passengers to get out and stand in line, and ordered them, at the pistol's point, to give up all their property. The travelers were unable to resist successfully, so they had to shell out. The robbers took possession of all their money, jewelry, and valuables, aggregating in value about $1,200. After the exploit they made the victims take a drink of whisky with them, and rode off."

A JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) dispatch says: "Twelve wrecks by the same cyclone that struck the Vera Cruz have been reported—two steamers and ten sailing vessels—among them the schooner Ada J. Simonton, from Pensacola for Boston, laden with lumber. The crew was saved. Twelve of the crew of a Norwegian bark got ashore near St. John's bar. The coast for 100 miles is strewn with goods of all descriptions from the wrecks."....A negro murderer, named Wash Taliferro, disappeared from a convict camp at Millican, Tex., in company of an armed mob, who took him to the woods and hung him.

A JOINT discussion in the Danville (Va.) district, between Cabell, the Democratic, and Stovall, the Readjuster candidate for Congress, assumed a personal phase, and finally culminated in blows, and both candidates left the stand with bloody faces and damaged optics.

YOUNG De Jarnette, who, some time last July, killed his sister Mollie, an inmate of a house of ill fame at Danville, Va., in order to wipe out the stain on his family escutcheon, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census, has issued an order forbidding any employe of the Census Bureau from giving out any information to the public. Dismissal is, of course, the implied penalty of a violation of the order.

WASHINGTON dispatches state that Gen. Walker's investigation of the manner of taking the census in South Carolina has convinced him that wholesale frauds have been perpetrated. The evidence is sufficiently conclusive to warrant prosecutions under the law.

THE internal revenue office has completed its analysis of the internal revenue for the last fiscal year, showing the sources whence it came. Illinois heads the list of States in respect of the amount of revenue paid to the Government, her total being in round numbers $23,000,000, $19,500,000 of which was from spirits. Ohio comes next with a total of $18,000,000, of which $13,000,000 was from spirits and $3,000,000 for tobacco products. New York paid $16,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was for spirits, $7,700,000 for tobacco, and $4,300,000 for fermented liquors. The latter amount is four times greater than that reported from any other State in the same article. Virginia paid $5,700,000, all but $400,000 being for tobacco. Kentucky paid $8,800,000, all but $2,000,000 being upon spirits. Indiana paid $6,000,000, $5,500,000 being for spirits.

A FOREST fire near Upton, Canada, has caused a terrible catastrophe. A fertile and attractive region, several miles in extent, has been converted into a desolate waste, four or five persons burned to death, and over fifteen hundred people rendered homeless. The flames spread with such rapidity that the farmers and their families escaped with nothing but the clothes they wore. More than 120 farms were swept over. The victims are represented as in a pitiable condition, and will be dependent largely upon charity during the coming winter.

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT WALKER has sent three census agents to South Carolina to investigate the alleged frauds in the enumeration in that State.

GENERAL.

BURNED: Several buildings at Schaghticoke, N. Y., loss $150,000; a grain warehouse in Alameda county, Cal., loss $250,000; the organ factory of A. B. Chase, at Norwalk, Ohio, loss $70,000; the carriage factory of Anderson, Harris & Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio.... Hanged: Achille Thomas and Villiers Powers—both colored—at New Orleans, for the murder of a merchant at Longview, near that city; Stephen Richardson—also colored—at Wilmington, N. C., for the murder of his mother-in-law. All three confessed their crimes, admitted the justice of the punishment, and made speeches from the gallows admonishing their hearers to lead Christain lives.

HANLAN, the Canadian champion with the oars, has sailed for England to row Trickett, the Australian oarsman.

W. H. GREENWOOD, a celebrated American railroad engineer, has been murdered by unknown persons near the City of Mexico.

ADVICES from Mexico state that President Diaz has been elected to the Senate, and Benetiz, one of Gonzales' prominent opponents for election to the Presidency, has been chosen member of the House of Deputies. Leading opposition papers concede the election of Gonzales, although some of the opposition still hope the election will be thrown into the House of Deputies.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of South Carolina have held a convention at Columbia, and decided to place no State ticket in the field.

THE Greenbackers of Nebraska have placed the following State ticket in the field: For Governor, O. T. B. Williams; Lieutenant Governor, B. Lansing; Secretary of State, B. F. Allen; Treasurer, A. V. Herman; Attorney General, Noah A. Sheckler; Land Commissioner, David Neal; Superintendent of Education, Dr. Mansfield....After a stormy session the Georgia Republican Convention passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers.... The New Hampshire Republicans have placed in nomination the following candidates: Governor, Charles C. Bell; Railroad Commissioners, James E. French, Charles A. Smith and E. J. Tenny; Presidential Electors, Nathaniel White and E. H. Winchester.... Arkansas and Vermont held State elections, the former on the 6th and the latter on the 7th of September. The Democrats carried Arkansas by a majority estimated at this writing at from 40,000 to 50,000, while the Republicans swept Vermont by about 25,000 majority.

THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists' Convention at Worcester indorsed the nominations of Neal Dow for President and the Rev. H. A. Thompson for Vice President, adopted a resolution declaring in favor of female suffrage, and nominated the following candidates for State officers: For Governor, Chas. Olney, of New Bedford; Lieutenant Governor, Timothy K. Earle, of Worcester; Secretary of State, Sol. T. Root, of Dalton; Treasurer, Thos. J. Lathrop, of Taunton; Auditor, Jonathan Buck, of Harwick; Attorney General, Samuel M. Fairfield, of Malden.

FOREIGN.

IT is authoritatively denied in London that gold payments for notes have been suspended at any of the branches of the Imperial Bank of Germany....Dispatches from Afghanistan, dated Sept. 3, say that Gen. Roberts attacked and dispersed Ayoob Khan's force and captured twenty-seven guns. The Cabulees have retreated up the Organdab valley.... A party of disguised men entered a house in the county of Kerry, Ireland, from which a family had been evicted, and cut off the ears of two men who had been left in charge of the premises....A cable dispatch states that the harvest throughout France, Baden, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, South Russia, Servia, and Egypt will be fully up to the average; that in Upper Italy, Roumelia, Bavaria, Swabia, South Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Belgium will be from 5 to 25 per cent. above the average; but that in Great Britain and Ireland, Saxony, Northern and Rhenish Germany, and Central Russia it will be from 10 to 40 per cent. below the average.

IN regard to Gen. Roberts' recent victory over Ayoob Khan, a dispatch from Afghanistan says: Ayoob's camp was captured, and two lost guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, taken by Ayoob at the defeat of Gen. Burrows, were recovered, and several wheeled guns of various caliber captured. The attack upon their camp was evidently a surprise to the Afghans, who apparently did not dream of being assaulted and defeated so easily in their stronghold.... By the capsizing of a boat belonging to Prince Galitzin, off the coast of Finisterre, on the 3d inst., Viscount Fleury, Mrs. Hennessy, an American lady, and two English people were drowned.

THE steamer San Salvador, in the South American cattle trade, was lost in the late hurricane off Florida. Her crew, with the exception of the Captain and first mate, was colored.....Yellow fever is spreading through the interior of Cuba.

DURING the recent visit of the Czar to Livadia the track was guarded night and day by about 50,000 troops....Greece has called all adult male citizens under 30 to her army.... Several lives were lost at Serinagur, India, by a conflagration which destroyed 130 houses.

THE British Parliament was prorogued on the 7th of September, after an unusually long session....A Lisbon dispatch says that a steamer from Loanda brings the following news: The Portuguese steamer belonging to the recently-established Coanza Company had steamed up the Congo river to Noki, two hours' sail from Bibi, headquarters of Henry M. Stanley's expedition. Stanley told the Captain of the steamer that his object was not commerce, but to open a path for future traders.

A LONDON dispatch of the 9th inst. says that an explosion in the Seaham colliery, near Durham, England, imprisoned 230 men in the pit. Measures were promptly taken to rescue the unfortunates, but it was feared that at least three-fourths of them had perished.

A LONDON dispatch reports that the arrangement between Bismarck and Von Haymerle contemplates an alliance between Germany and Austria to raise Roumania to the rank of a kingdom, the independence of which the two empires will guarantee. This would interpose the new kingdom between Russia and the Balkans.... A cablegram from Constantinople announces the arrival there of the murderers of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary. Their speedy trial is promised....A terrible tragedy was lately enacted in the Opera House at Melbourne, Australia, during the performance of the "Huguenots." A new arrival, McGregor Greer, maddened by jealousy, shot his own wife and Soudry, a member of the French Exhibition Commission, and himself. The two former received severe head and face wounds, but are now recovering. Greer died.... A Paris cablegram states that the French Government has decided to enforce the decrees against unauthorized religious establishments without awaiting the result of the suits brought in the courts by the Jesuits to test the validity of the law.

DISPATCHES from London of the 10th place the loss of life by the Seaham colliery explosion in Durham at between 130 and 140. Very few bodies had been recovered up to that date. It is thought the explosion originated in the lower seam, and that gas was driven over the furnace. The explorers for a time had to suspend the work of bringing up the survivors in consequence of the stables being on fire. A woman dropped dead on hearing of the death of her brother in the pit.

SEVERAL European powers have invited Gladstone to take a holiday within their dominions. He would visit the United States but for the exciting political campaign....The Prince of Wales was induced to forego his contemplated visit to Australia in consequence of the great distance from his Queen-mother in case she should become ill.

LOSS OF THE VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Vera Cruz, of the Havana and Mexican line, which sailed from New York on the 25th of August, foundered in a hurricane off the coast of Florida on the morning of Sunday, the 31st. She had a crew of forty-one, and carried twenty-nine passengers. Of these seventy persons all but thirteen perished. Dispatches from San Augustine, Fla., give the following particulars of the catastrophe:

"The hurricane that occasioned the disaster precluded all chance of succor from other vessels. Saturday afternoon the steamer encountered a strong gale, which soon increased in fury. Then the steamer was running on her course, being in about 80 degrees west longitude and 40 minutes north latitude. The sea ran very high, and the City of Vera Cruz labored heavily but sturdily for some hours. Every effort was made to keep her before the wind, but it was found necessary at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning to throw out a drag to keep her head about. This secured the desired result for the time being, but the gale had now grown to a hurricane, and immense waves began breaking over the doomed steamer. Each succeeding wave tore away pieces of her upper works until her deck was finally swept clear, even the rigging being torn and shattered. The drag ceased to fulfill its functions, and as the seas rose over her bows and deluged her decks they soon reached the furnaces and extinguished the fires, the hatches having been torn from their fastenings by the billows. The fires being out, soon put a stop to the engines, and the City of Vera Cruz lay at the mercy of the waves and storm. Not even the donkey-pump could be worked to relieve the vessel of the water she was rapidly making in her hold. In this extremity Capt. Van Sice ordered men to throw overboard the deck-load, a task that had been begun about midnight. But the sea was too heavy to permit the crew carrying out their Captain's orders, for, while thus engaged, several of the men were carried off their feet by incoming seas, and many of them washed overboard.

"Capt. Van Sice and his officers acted courageously in the performance of their several duties, but were one by one washed overboard from their stations as the steamer labored in the trough of the sea. As near as can be ascertained the Captain perished fully an hour before the vessel finally succumbed, and, as nearly all the hands were lost, the few remaining alive on board saw that there was no hope, so they took to the life-preservers, the life-boats having already disappeared; in fact, every boat and life-raft was stove in when the top hamper went by the board. The sailors and the passengers then seized fragments of spars, state-room doors, or any other movable article that would float, and awaited the end all knew to be at hand. The surviving sailors state that the vessel was about thirty miles off shore at this time, the hurricane being one of terrible fury. By the time the shipwrecked men and women had equipped themselves with their impromptu buoys the final catastrophe occurred, it being then about half past 5 a. m. With one awful and tremendous lurch the steamer suddenly sank into the ocean, the swirl carrying down many of the living. Of the seventy souls on board before the storm began only thirteen have reached the land alive. These thirteen were all men—three of them passengers, eight deck hands, one engineer, and one oiler. They were all in the water, buffeted by the tempestuous sea, for from twenty-four to twenty-six hours, and there is no doubt that but for this ordeal many more would have been saved, for there can be but little doubt that several perished after the foundering of the vessel through exhaustion."

Among the passengers of the Vera Cruz was Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, who distinguished himself during the Rebellion as a cavalry commander. Gen. Torbert was attached to the Army of the West, and was a strong friend of Gen. Grant.

A Passenger's Thrilling Story.

Mr. A. K. Owen, one of the surviving passengers of the ill-fated steamer Vera Cruz, tells the following story of the disaster:

At 1 p. m. last Saturday, I heard Capt. Van Sice say to First Officer Harris: "I have just noticed that the barometer is falling rapidly. We are going to have a hurricane." Orders were given to cut up and throw overboard some cars for a Mexican railroad and some barrels of oils and acids, constituting the deck load. The cyclone struck us on the port bow a few minutes later. It was accompanied by a terrible rain, and lifted the ship almost on her beam ends. It was almost impossible to get about without support. All movable articles were thrown from port starboard. The wind was northeast, and the vessel was steering south by east during the evening. The windows of the main saloon were carried away; the waves broke over the ship, filling the saloon and state-rooms. At midnight the passengers were lying or sitting on the floor talking with or assisting each other. Many of them had been severely cut and bruised against the furniture. Good cheer prevailed, and all were quiet and composed. The servants were kind and attentive. Gen. Torbert had been washed out of stateroom No. 5 early in the evening, and his right cheek was badly bruised. At 1 a. m. Sunday the engine-room was still dry. A drag was put out, but it reversed, and was useless. It had not been gotten ready till then, and was too small to render service. At 3 a. m. the ship took a heavy sea, the water putting out the fires and stopping the engine. The donkey engine was started at the pumps, and was working when the steamer sank. The purser came below, calling for Gen. Torbert, and said that the Captain wanted the assistance of the passengers or the vessel would sink. I immediately got up and went to the deck, and the engine-room and assisted in bailing for one hour, Capt. Van Sice also passing buckets. The sea was constantly breaking over the vessel, coming between the decks in large quantities, the donkey engine going to no purpose. Finally we abandoned all hope of saving the vessel. There was no excitement on board, and each man assisted his neighbor in arranging life-preservers. Gen. Torbert was a perfect sunbeam, encouraging and assisting everybody. The storm was most terrific, such waves and wind as cannot be described. The ship was listed over on her beams by every wave. It was only possible to crawl from one point to another. The storm was so thick we couldn't see 100 yards; and it was impossible to face the wind and rain. At 4:12 a. m., the sea broke into the engine room, making a crash like a battery of artillery and dashing passengers and furniture into one mass. The passengers crowded Social Hall, at the top of the stairs, said their farewells, adjusted their life-preservers, and expressed words of sympathy. They took my advice, and remained on the ship till she went down. The Captain was seen just before 4:12 a. m., when the sea smashed the port side of the upper deck. Whether he left the ship or was washed overboard, I do not know. Harris, the first mate, and one or two seamen took the boat at the starboard bow, but were killed before the boat could be lowered. Miller, the first engineer, and his assistants stuck to the ship till she sank. O'Neil, the quartermaster, and a seaman whose name I do not know stood at the wheel till the vessel sank, about 6 a. m. The ship broke in half, filling the sea with wreckage of all descriptions. No idea can be formed of the appearance of that immense quantity of freight dashing together, with men, women, children and horses swimming or sinking through the surging mass, and with the waves fifty feet high, not in swells or ridges, but in peaks, breaking like surf toward each other. When we rose on one, it was not to go down on the other side, but to be whirled over the top and sent rolling or flying through the air to the opposite wave, and so backward and forward. This lasted two or three hours. Then the waves began to come in swelling ridges, and we rolled or fell down on the opposite side.

The wind was so terrific that planks were lifted by it, dropping among the living and dying people. All were bleeding from wounds, and half were dead and dying in fifteen minutes. The scene was appalling. I and Thomas Dumgoole, fourth assistant engineer, got on a piece of the dining-saloon, twenty-five by ten feet across. We were in the water twenty-two hours. We both went blind at night from the salt water in our eyes. When we struck the breakers at 4 a. m. Monday our craft went to pieces. We were whirled through the breakers to the beach, twelve miles north of Mosquito inlet. I think we had drifted fifty miles.

Gen. Torbert came ashore near New Britain, six miles above me. His body was discovered in the surf at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. He still had on his life-preserver. When Mr. Pitts caught him his heart was still beating and warm, fresh blood was running from a wound over his right eye. Everything was done to restore him, without avail. He was probably hurt among the breakers, being struck by a plank to which he was clinging. I brought the body to Halifax river and buried it in a palmetto grove.

A Fat Dog.

People who have no regard for truth are sometimes not very happy in their choice of lies to gain a point; and after they have told the wrong one, it is generally too late. The Kennebec *Journal* revives the old story of the boy who brought the dog-skin to the tanner to sell:

"Was he a fat dog?" asked the man of leather.

"Yes."

"Was he very fat?"

"Yes."

"How fat was he?"

"He was the fattest dog I ever see."

"Well, my boy, if he was so very fat, his hide is not worth any thing."

"Come to think of it," returned the boy, "I don't know as he was so very fat, after all!"

IT has been asserted that in St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest dwelling in the United States, built there in 1565 by Philip Melendez, a Spaniard, but in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is an ancient pueblo dwelling still occupied by a number of native families, which a priest reported standing at the time of his visit in 1539.

THE hop crop in the State of New York and throughout the country this year will exceed that of last year 25 per cent., or about 150,000 bales.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 00	@10 50
HOGS	4 50	@ 7 15
COTTON	11¼	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 04
CORN—Ungraded	50	@ 53
OATS—Mixed Western	30	@ 42
RYE—Western	87	@ 88
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 75
LARD	8¼	@ 8½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 85	@ 5 15
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 4 65
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	87	@ 88
No. 3 Spring	78	@ 80
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 2	77	@ 78
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@ 76
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 12½
PORK—Mess	17 25	@17 50
LARD	7¾	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	99	@ 1 02
No. 2	87	@ 88
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
RYE—No. 1	76	@ 77
BARLEY—No. 2	74	@ 75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	88	@ 89
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	77	@ 78
PORK—Mess	15 50	@16 00
LARD	7¼	@ 7
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	87	@ 92
CORN	44	@ 48
OATS	33	@ 38
RYE	84	@ 86
PORK—Mess	15 75	@16 00
LARD	7¾	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	93	@ 94
No. 2 Red	91	@ 93½
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	4 75	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 1	45	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	33	@ 34
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 51
PORK—Mess	16 75	@17 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	89	@ 90
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	28	@ 30
PORK—Clear	15 75	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS	4 90	@ 5 45
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 60

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

Read, Mark and Inwardly Digest—Something for Everybody.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I shall take two more; by that time I shall be well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours,

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1880.

I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys and have had a pleasant effect on my system.

RODNEY PEARSON.

WALDEND, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1879.

I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering from neuralgia and dyspepsia, and a few bottles have entirely cured me, and I am truly thankful for so good a medicine.

MRS. MATTIE COOPER.

CEDAR BAYOU, Texas, Oct. 28, 1879.
HOP BITTERS CO:

I have heretofore been bitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physician of my choice. My wife, fifty-six years old, had come by degrees to a slow sundown. Doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon relieved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty or thereabouts doses, and found much relief. I sent to Galveston for more, and word came back none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got some elsewhere. It has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grateful. Yours,

J. P. MAGET.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880.
HOP BITTERS CO:

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KNOCHE.

MILTON, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Being induced by a neighbor to try Hop Bitters, I am well pleased with it as a tonic medicine, it having so much improved my feelings, and benefited my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebleness.

MRS. JAMES BETTS.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 22, 1880.
HOP BITTERS MFG. CO:

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK,
Physician and Druggist.

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she had taken for six years.

WM. T. MCCLURE.

Double and Twisted.

A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the Rev. Mr. Wood was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood, the judge addressing the reverend person, said, "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied:

"O double T,
I double U,
E double L,
Double U,
Double O, D."

Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met in his life, and after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.

Are You Not in Good Health?

If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

could throw you, and offered him $10. That's why I wanted the wrestling to take place in the dark. After he had thrown you, I rushed forward and raised you up."

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

AMUSE the children with the Puzzle Cards. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

READ the Puzzle Card advertisement in another column of this paper.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

PUZZLE CARDS, new and novel. See advertisement in another column.

LYON'S Heel Stiffener is the only invention that will make old boots as straight as new.

WILHOFT'S Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

Children
CRY
FOR
Pitcher's
Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

MINNESOTA CHIEF

BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. *Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded.* In both over- and under-blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is new and very desirable. Does the work more rapidly and better than an exclusively Hulling Machine.

SEPARATORS of the various sizes *fitted for Steam or Horse Power*, as desired.

An Improved Pitts Power, an Improved Woodbury Power, and the Haward Equalizing Power, all mounted on four wheels, are manufactured by us, *and are not surpassed by any in the market.*

We are also prepared to furnish first-class Portable Engines with our Separators.

For Price-List and Circulars, address

SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.
Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of a Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, causing [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 500 pages, and over 100 illustrations. [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, cures chronic diseases and complicated cases, and diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, self-abuse or sexual excesses. Patients treated by mail and express. Where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is free and invited. Questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. For books or treatment address DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patients.

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. [illegible]

Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. [illegible]

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. [illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has saved me, for which I am very thankful. [illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 2d, 1879.—Please forward one of your Pastilles. [illegible]

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, [illegible]

MEASURES AND MEN.

Eloquent Speech of George W. Julian at Indianapolis.

The Records and Candidates of the Two Leading Parties Discussed.

Hayes' Civil-Service Practice Compared with His Preaching.

Garfield's Connection with the Salary Grab, Credit Mobilier and De Golyer Affairs.

His Double Part in the Electoral Controversy of 1876-7.

Let us consider the issues of the pending canvass. What are they? The platforms of the two parties give us little help in answering this question. They are as nearly identical as those of four years ago. If there was any party issue then it related to the question of finance; but both parties declared in favor of specie payments, and they do now, and, while the Democrats demanded the repeal of the Resumption act, the Republicans voted down a resolution in favor of carrying it into execution. In the last Congress Republicans and Democrats united in the effort to repeal it, and they were jointly entitled to the honor of defeating that effort. The financial question has since been complicated by the silver agitation, but the silver bill received the overwhelming support of both parties, while the Republicans now totally ignore the question and its vital connection with the continuance of our paper currency at par. As to the constantly-boasted achievement of resumption, the simple truth is it has not come through legislation, but as the natural result of favoring conditions, just as the gratifying reduction of our national indebtedness has been made easy and almost inevitable by our marvelous resources. I am glad to see in the platforms a well-defined issue respecting our tariff policy; for sooner or later our stupid and vicious tariff laws must be thoroughly overhauled and reformed; but no intelligent man of either party feels that the contest of this year is to turn upon that question. Nor is any issue tendered on the subject of civil-service reform, Chinese immigration, or the reservation of the public domain to actual settlers; while in the matter of maintaining the purity of the ballot and the principles of political morality both parties are wanting. The complexion of our politics, in fact, is peculiar. We have outlived the era in which clearly defined questions of policy formed the pivot upon which the action of parties turned, and justified their existence as the means through which they sought the adoption of their cherished views by the Government. In a political dispensation so anomalous the army of independent voters should be largely reinforced; but, since one of these parties will certainly rule the country for the next four years, the question submitted to the popular judgment is a general one, involving simply the choice to be made between them, and the personal qualities of their standard-bearers. How should the sincere friends of administrative reform and the purification of our debased politics cast their ballots?

The answer to this question necessarily invites a comparison of these parties; but the task is not altogether free from difficulties. One of them has been in power for nearly twenty years, and has thus supplied us with very ample means of forming an opinion; while the other has been out of power nearly the whole of this period, and has necessarily left us with a comparatively meager data of judgment. Senator Hoar, in his opening speech at the Chicago Convention, told us that the parties which confronted each other in 1860 confront each other now, "unchanged in purpose, in temper, and in character." If this is true, the question is greatly simplified, and can be readily decided. But the assertion is an affront to common sense and a reckless defiance of facts, and if he believed it he is pitiably infatuated by party blindness. The attitude of these parties twenty years ago, at all events, has no necessary connection with the question of their fitness for civil administration to-day. The Democratic party was then divided on two rival candidates for the Presidency, and after the election of Lincoln a very formidable division of it appealed from the ballot to the bayonet as its last and desperate method of preserving the ascendency of slavery. The result was the overthrow of secession, the extirpation of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negro, and the reconstruction of the Government. The resistless force of events completely changed the political horizon; and now, in the new heavens and the new earth which we witness, we find the Democratic party, North and South, East and West, united as one man under the banner of one of the foremost heroes in the war for the Union. It is not the Democratic party of 1860, but the Democratic party of 1880, inevitably molded and instructed by great historical events; and we are to judge it in the light of to-day and the interest of the people of all sections in national unity and peace. We have no right to reproach it for an administrative record which it had no opportunity to make, nor condemn it on Mr. Hoar's ingenious theory of constructive guilt and imputed depravity. The same reasoning applies to the Republican party. Twenty years ago it disavowed any right or purpose to interfere with slavery in the States. It denounced John Brown's raid into Virginia as "the gravest of crimes." At the beginning of the war it was willing, for the sake of peace, to abide by the Dred Scott decision and the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave act. If I have not forgotten, it was ready to surrender the principle of Congressional prohibition of slavery in all our national Territories. It even favored an amendment to the constitution making slavery perpetual in the States of the South. For nearly two years after the war began it did its best to save the Union and save slavery with it, and after the war was over it offered to make a complete surrender of the freedmen to their old masters on the single condition that they should not be counted in the basis of representation. The fitness of the party to administer the Government now is not to be judged by these facts, nor is it by any means established by the grand achievements of the party in crushing the rebellion and abolishing slavery, in which it had the powerful and indispensable co-operation of the Democrats. We are now in the sunshine of peace, and must be mainly guided in our judgment by the facts which make up the civil administration of the Government since the close of the war and the settlement of the questions it involved. What claim has the Republican party to a longer lease of power, founded on the record it has made during the past dozen years? This is the question which now concerns us, and, in seeking an answer to it, let us remember that it is the future, and not the distant past, which chiefly interests us, and that the reformation of great political abuses has become the vital issue and pressing demand of the time.

In its National Convention of 1868 the Republican party adopted the following resolution as a part of its platform:

> The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for reform.

These were timely words. The responsibility laid at the door of the President was exaggerated, but the hand of reform was urgently invoked by the situation. All the great industries of the country demanded a thorough reorganization. Our tariff legislation called for a thorough revision. Our finances invited a prompt and complete overhauling. Our civil service was becoming a shameless system of political prostitution. Roguery and plunder, born of the multiplied temptations which the war furnished, had stealthily crept into the management of public affairs, and claimed immunity from the right of search. What the country needed was not a stricter enforcement of party discipline, not military methods and the fostering of sectional bitterness and hate, but oblivion of the past, both North and South, and an earnest, intelligent and catholic endeavor to grapple with the problems of practical administration.

But what did the leaders of the party do? After the freedom and enfranchisement of the negro had been established by constitutional amendments in which all parties acquiesced, they seemed utterly incapable of realizing the fact. They were not willing, for a single moment, to relax their hold upon the party machinery. The animosities engendered by the war were to be nursed and coddled as the appointed means of party unity, while the party itself was regarded as a permanent establishment, like the Christian religion, divinely appointed and necessary to salvation. It was not to be maintained for the legitimate purpose of embodying certain doctrines and policies in legislation, but chiefly on the score of its general blessedness, and its immense usefulness in holding in check a purely satanic opposition. This view was openly avowed by some of its great champions, who declared, as they do to-day, that the party is no more responsible for the corruptions and defalcations of its leaders than the church for the individual sins of its priests and prelates. Of course, the continued existence of such an organization was indispensable, not only to the welfare, but the life of the republic, against which the "rebels" were still plotting, while it was strangely taken for granted that its disruption would immediately be followed by the translation of the honest men who belonged to it to another and better world, instead of leaving them among us to serve the country under some other banner and a better leadership. This concubinage of politics and theology was a very tempting contrivance, since it would place the administration of the Government in the hands of the Republicans forever. It is true that the corrupt and venal elements of society would inevitably gravitate into such a party through its prolonged hold on power, and finally form a perfect hierarchy of knaves and reprobates, while the good men in its ranks would be obliged to keep their places, instead of joining the other side or becoming the nucleus of a new party; but this would be less dreadful than the ruin of the country in the hands of an organization hopelessly disloyal and depraved.

The management of public affairs during Gen. Grant's first term was in accord with this new theory of politics. The mercenary and trading element of the party naturally came to the front, and became a regular purgatory of political uncleanness. I need not recite the story of its shameful performances. You know it by heart. The people will not soon forget the exploits of Tom Murphy in the New York Custom House, and the plundering of New York merchants by Leet and Stocking; the sanctioned rascalities of Casey in New Orleans; the executive assumption of the war-making power in the affair of San Domingo; the violation of the President's oath of office in the appointment to civil places of men in the military service; the official corruption of Orville Grant, Powell Clayton, Gen. Babcock, Boss Shepherd and kindred spirits, who shared the smiles of the President; the party expulsion of Charles Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the installation of Simon Cameron in his stead; the action of the famous "Senatorial group" in denouncing every proposition looking to the reform of administrative abuses, and branding as enemies of the Republican party the distinguished members of it who demanded such reform; and the open and systematic repudiation of all attempts to purify the civil service, while falsely pretending to espouse them. All this has become a part of the history of the Government, and forms the first half of that "moral interregnum" in our politics which is best indicated by the word "Grantism," and fairly entitles it to a place in our growing dictionary of Americanisms. Indeed, so flagrantly did the prophets of this new dispensation belie all their professions that nearly a year before the end of Gen. Grant's first term the chief founders and pre-eminent representatives of the party were obliged to desert it as the only means of preserving their honor and self-respect.

But the men who had so marvelously succeeded to the leadership of the party which signalized its early life by its championship of the rights of man had now only entered upon the threshold of their career. Nothing daunted by their record, and holding fast their theory that the existence of the party was absolutely necessary to save the country from rebel ascendency, these body-guards of the President intrenched themselves behind its early achievements and previous good character, while plotting his nomination and election for a second term. He was renominated as their standard-bearer by the National Convention of 1872, which incorporated into its platform the following resolution:

> "Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions."

On this platform Gen. Grant was nominated unanimously. Notwithstanding the revolting record he had made, he was chosen by 286 electoral votes, and a popular majority of nearly 750,000, carrying thirty-one of the thirty-seven States, while Horace Greeley, for refusing to follow his party and earnestly seeking the reform of great abuses which had found shelter under the strife of sections, was branded as a traitor, and hunted to his grave by political assassins. But what was the record of the party during Grant's second term? In comparison with it his first administration was next to immaculate. I hope you have not forgotten the Republican "Rogue's Gallery," which I painted four years ago. You will remember that the civil-service rules, which had been framed during his first term, now became a more glaring political mockery than ever before. You have not forgotten his disgusting prostitution of the civil service in connection with his brother-in-law Casey; the prompt appointment of Shepherd as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after its Government had been abolished in order to get rid of him; his sympathy with the safe-burglary criminals, and official aid to his brother Orville in making merchandise of post-traderships; the disgrace of the Department of Justice by Atty. Gen. Williams, which was followed by his appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; the crime of Secretary Belknap, and the unsavory performances of Secretary Delano; the President's hostility to Secretary Bristow and his subordinates for their efforts to hunt down whisky thieves, and his undisguised sympathy for Gen. Babcock and other criminals; his personal lobbying in both houses of Congress for the passage of the salary theft; his defense of the moiety system, by which the revenues of the country were farmed out to his favorites; his friendship for the horde of thieves and demagogues who had fastened themselves like leeches upon the people of the South, and were backed by the whole power of the administration; and the entire system of carpet-bag spoliation and bayonet rule under which that section was given over to lawlessness and crime. I need not pursue these recitals, and would gladly draw a veil over the sickening picture if the lessons of political wrong-doing could safely be slighted. In fact, the spectacle of our public affairs became so revolting under this dynasty of huckstering politics and personal government, of groveling purposes and ravenous greed, of bribery and nepotism and shamelessness, that before the middle of Grant's second term all the great Republican States of the North were lost to the party, while leading Republicans began to agitate the question of remanding the States of the South to Territorial rule on account of their disordered condition. In 1866 the Senate contained a Republican majority of 54 members, and the House of Representatives 104, but at the end of Gen. Grant's second term the majority in the Senate had dwindled from 54 to 17, while in the House the majority of 104 had been wiped out to give place to a Democratic majority of 77. These were the inevitable fruits of Grantism, for its career had been inaugurated in its overwhelming ascendency, and with the amplest possible opportunities to demonstrate its capacity to govern the country. While they completely vindicated the greatly-maligned Liberal Republicans of 1872, they summoned to the bar of history the party whose fatal blunder then brought disgrace upon the nation and a stain upon republican institutions throughout the world.

But let us still further continue our survey of the Republican party in the clear perspective of its history. Notwithstanding the perfectly deficient repudiation of its professions, the party faced the country in its National Convention of 1876 with the following declaration, embodying its confession of faith on the subject of reform:

> "Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country."

On this platform Gov. Hayes was nominated, and he emphasized it in his letter of acceptance, in his inaugural address, and in his famous civil-service order, which followed a few months later. By these documents he unequivocally pledged himself that Senators and Representatives should not dictate appointments, and that they were no longer to be made merely as rewards for partisan services, that no officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns; that no assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed, and that this rule was applicable to every department of the civil service. Here were promises and pledges quite as sweeping as those which had been invariably trampled under foot for eight years. How were they carried out by the party under its new leader? Some of you may remember the prophecy I made four years ago, and my quotation from Senator Morton, that "in a Government of parties, like ours, the President must have his friends," and that "the administration of any President will be, in the main, what the party which elected him makes it." That this would prove true in the case of Mr. Hayes was rendered certain during the canvass. Morton, Conkling, Blaine, Cameron and Chandler assumed exactly the same leadership as if a politician of their school had been nominated. The administration of Gen. Grant which had brought the party to the verge of ruin, was indorsed by the National Convention which nominated his successor. The managers of the canvass studiously avoided all reference to civil-service reform and the letter of acceptance of their candidate, while their conduct constantly assumed that his administration, should he be elected, would be a continuation of that of Gen. Grant. The canvass, in fact, was merely a renewal of the struggle between the policy of hate and the policy of reconciliation which had so long divided the people, and under cover of which the Republican leaders were still determined to maintain their hold on power. Gov. Hayes himself serenely looked on, and, if he did not expressly sanction this mode of conducting the canvass, he certainly could not have been ignorant of the issue on which the battle was being waged and the methods employed to secure the victory. His election, in short, was the unquestionable triumph of the "machine politicians," and they had a perfect right to claim it as logically redounding to their glory and advantage.

It was not a matter of the least surprise, therefore, that the civil-service policy of the new President proved to be a perfect travesty of the party platform and his own declarations. Indeed, the very beginning of his administration was signalized by acts of the most shameless recreancy to his pledges. For several months following the election the result was in doubt. It depended on the votes of Florida and Louisiana, and these were to be counted by State officials of exceedingly bad repute. M. L. Stearns was Governor of Florida at the time, and, contrary to law, withheld from the Tilden electors the certificates to which the returns entitled them, and gave certificates to the Hayes electors, who had not received a majority of the votes of the State. Stearns was defeated for Governor at the same election in which Hayes was held to have carried the State, and was subsequently appointed one of the Hot Springs Commissioners, with a compensation of $10 per day. McLin was one of the State canvassers, without whose arbitrary acts in throwing out Democratic votes Florida would have been counted for Tilden. He was rewarded by the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Dr. Cowgill, another member of the Board of Canvassers, received an appointment in the Treasury Department, which, for some reason, he declined, while L. G. Dennis, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Alachua county; Richard H. Black and Thomas H. Vance, who acted as Inspector and Clerk at the election in that county; Joseph Barnes, Inspector of Elections in Leon county; James Bell, of Jefferson county, and J. W. Howell, a slippery employe in the office of the Clerk of Baker county, all received official recognition for diversified acts of rascality and fraud connected with the election. These were remarkable illustrations of the rule which made "honesty, fidelity and capacity," and not partisan service, the test of fitness for office. Nor were the visiting statesmen from the North, who gave their attention to the Florida count, overlooked. Gov. Noyes was appointed Minister to France, Gen. Lew Wallace was made Governor of New Mexico, and John A. Kasson Minister to Austria.

The facts as to Louisiana are still worse. Without the vote of this State Hayes could not be counted in, and the count devolved upon a Returning Board of precious political cherubs, of which J. Madison Wells was President. Their work was done with infernal fidelity to the Republican party, and gave further occasion for the display of civil-service reform. Until recently Mr. Wells held the office of Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. One of his sons, whom Mr. Hayes recently nominated for the position held by his father, occupied the place of Special Deputy Surveyor at New Orleans, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Another son holds the position of Inspector at New Orleans, while a son-in-law is a clerk in the Custom House. Thomas C. Anderson, another member of the Returning Board, is Special Deputy Collector at New Orleans, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and his son, his father-in-law, and his brother-in-law all hold important places under the Government. Louis M. Kenner, a colored member of the Returning Board, is Deputy Naval Officer at New Orleans, on a salary of $2,500 per annum, while two of his brothers hold subordinate positions. Cassanave, the remaining member of the board, strange as it may seem, has never been rewarded with an office, though his brother holds the position of United States storekeeper at New Orleans. But, in justice to the administration, it should be said that after a heavy judgment had been rendered against him for counsel fees he had agreed to pay for his defense against an indictment for fraudulent conduct as a member of the Returning Board, and when, after an execution had been levied upon his property for the satisfaction of the judgment, he came to Washington and appealed to the President and his Cabinet for financial relief, very touchingly reminding them of the services he had rendered in counting the vote of his State, and their obligation to befriend him, the required amount was contributed, and Cassanave sent home with an unburdened mind. I need not say that the honors and emoluments heaped upon these men, through whose official action the administration mounted to power, would have been an insult to political decency and a vile caricature of civil-service reform if there had been even a well-founded suspicion as to their integrity. I must add that Gov. Packard was finally rewarded for his disgraceful career in Louisiana by the best consulate in Europe, and Mr. Stoughton made Minister to Russia, as a reward, undoubtedly, for his services in carrying the State for the President in defiance of "clerical errors;" while the ringleader of the gang of visiting statesmen who went to New Orleans "in the interest of a fair count" was made Secretary of the United States Treasury.

But the civil service of the new administration has supplied still further illustrations. Mr. Filley, a politician and intriguer of bad repute, was reappointed Postmaster at St. Louis. Gen. Babcock continued to bask in the sunshine of executive approval. The office of Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main was treated as a personal perquisite by bestowing it upon his private secretary. A Kentucky lawyer and partisan was made Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for timely services rendered in the Cincinnati Convention, in securing the nomination of his chief, and afterward in settling the dispute in Louisiana. The offer of the English mission to the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress was a palpable disregard of civil-service reform as the President himself had defined it, and so was the offer of the German mission to the delegation from Illinois. He has allowed his First Assistant Postmaster General to send out blanks through the mails to members of Congress, to be filled by them with the names of such persons as they may see fit to recommend for office, just as if he had made no public pledge that this practice should be discontinued. I give him credit for the removal of Mr. Arthur from the New York Custom House, for the excellent reason that he had made it "a center of partisan political management," and that it was necessary "in order that the office may be honestly administered." These reasons were reinforced by Secretary Sherman, who said to the Collector that "gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency;" that "persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service;" that "the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished;" and that "bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."

But notwithstanding these grave charges the removal of Mr. Arthur was only made after great and inexcusable delay, and was then accompanied by the offer to him of the Paris Consulate, being an evident maneuver of the President to keep on both sides of the civil-service question. I must also give the President due credit for removing Mr. Cornell from the office of Surveyor, on account of his defiance of the civil-service order. He did this in the face of Senator Conkling's denunciation of the administration, and his insolent remark that "reform is the last refuge of a scoundrel." But when Mr. Cornell, at Conkling's dictation, was nominated for Governor of New York, last year, and was known to be in alliance with the Tammany wing of the Democratic party, Mr. Sherman entered the canvass and earnestly advocated his election; so did Secretary Evarts, while the President himself caused a statement to be made in the newspapers that if he were in New York he would cordially give Mr. Cornell his support. During this canvass Mr. Sherman wrote to Appraiser Dutcher: "I cordially approve of your taking part in the Cornell and Hoskins campaign and will do all in my power to favor their election. I have no objection to the Government employes making contributions to the fund." So pitiful a game of fast and loose is more detestable than the absence of any pretense of principle or consistency, and forcibly illustrates the omnipotent foolishness of this administration. Every feature of the civil-service order of three years ago, every phase and similitude of the reform, is openly disregarded, and everywhere treated with contempt. So completely, in fact, has the civil service become the mere foot-ball of scheming party managers, and fashioned itself into the old warp and woof of Grantism, that in the late Chicago Convention the Committee on Resolutions, halting before the accusing party record, repeatedly voted down the proposition to allude in any way to the subject. When the convention afterward was compelled to deal with it on its introduction by a Massachusetts delegate, the resolution offered, according to George William Curtis, "was pared into the utmost possible harmlessness," and then practically blotted out by the nomination of a man for the second place on the ticket whose management of the New York Custom House had been the beau ideal of the spoils system, and an insult to the administration which afterward crouched at his feet in atonement for the only decided spasm of virtue which had exercised its conscience. If anything was wanting to round out and beautify these closing acts of the convention, it was the keen irony embodied in the hungry and wolfish inquiry of the patriot Flannegan, of Texas: "What are we here for if not for office and patronage?" and if any political fact could be made absolutely certain, it is that civil-service reform, after a life of great travail and sorrow, was at last in its grave; while you all know that Gen. Garfield himself, in his letter of acceptance, has preached its funeral and written its epitaph.

This, gentlemen, is the record of the Republican party since the close of the war and the settlement of the questions it involved. This is the sum total of its promised achievements in the work of "reform within the party;" and it shows how entirely safe Secretary Schurz is in predicting that the millennium will not follow the election of the Republican ticket. I have spread out before you its reiterated professions and promises, and the unfailing violation of them which has followed as the night the day; and I ask any fair-minded Republican to give me a single reason, or even a respectable pretext, for believing that the long-delayed work will be accomplished. It violated its pledges made in 1868. It proved equally false to those made in 1872. It has defiantly mocked its plighted promise in 1876, which still kept alive the hope of many Republicans, and now, as the climax of its unrebuked recreancy, it even musters the courage to disavow the stock professions which have so long masked its real character. If any honest man is still inclined to trust it, I point him to these danger signals all along its pathway, beckoning to beware. By its fruits it must be judged, and if so it will be nailed to the pillory by an overwhelming popular verdict. The Republican leaders understand this perfectly; and hence, at the very threshold of this canvass, we find them resorting to the old game which they played so skillfully in 1872 and 1876. They are asking us to excuse or condone their multiplied acts of misgovernment for the last twelve years, on the score of what the party did during the war; and they insist, with their old-time vehemence, upon the total depravity of the Democratic party and the exhaustless saving grace of their own. The key-note of the canvass was struck by the Republican candidate for Governor in his opening speech at Indianapolis. He gave us to understand that, should Gen. Hancock be elected, Utah, with her polygamy, would be admitted as a State, and thus give the party two Senators; that the Indian Territory would be carved into another State, with two more Senators; that Texas would be divided into five States, and thus give the party eight additional Senators; that the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States would be duplicated, and three-fourths of them selected from the South; that then the reconstruction acts and constitutional amendments would all be pronounced unconstitutional and void; and, finally, that we should be saddled with the rebel debt and rebel pensions, and be compelled to pay the value of the slaves unconstitutionally set free, who, of course, would be put back into slavery. This brilliant unfurling of the "bloody shirt" at the opening of the canvass by a gentleman of Mr. Porter's coolness and proverbial moderation, seems a little remarkable, and suggests the suspicion that his picture of Democratic diabolism may have been painted with a pencil bequeathed by the late Senator Morton. Mr. Porter says this is "no fancy sketch, no picture of the imagination, but a sober danger, which may, before we know it, become an appalling one." If he really believes this, his friends should provide him with a guardian or responsible committee to take charge of his person and estate, instead of trying to make him Governor. If he does not believe it, but is simply seeking a party advantage by a base appeal to popular ignorance, he is a demagogue of very considerable promise, and should be rebuked by the people according to his deserts. But this is the Republican argument, and Mr. Porter is only one of the many leaders who are giving it voice. When Secretary Sherman was in Maine he told his audience that "questions of money, labor, and property sank into insignificance in the presence of the great sectional issue." Senator Hoar, as we have seen, treats the Democratic party to-day, united under a famous Union General, as imbued with the same treasonable purpose and spirit which animated the revolt against the Government in 1861. Even Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, lends himself to the same madness. These ideas will shape and inspire the Republican canvass in every section of the Union. I quarrel with the Republican party to-day because its machinery is kept in working order by unholy appeals to passions and animosities that need nothing so much as forgetfulness. It lives upon the consuming fires of sectional hate, and makes crimination and recrimination respecting dead issues the fuel of our politics. If anything could drive the people of the South into the madness of treason it would be the policy of the Republican leaders in perpetually branding them with it, and arraigning them in the language and spirit of 1861. How can a quarrel ever come to an end if the parties to it, after a formal settlement, make it their constant business to taunt each other with their mutual accusations? If the ashes of the past are to be constantly stirred, and our parties rallied on the memories of the war to-day, who can predict the time when a real union of the sections will be possible? If the North and the South are to be dealt with as two hostile camps, who can expect emigration to flow into the States which else would invite it, and thus work out their redemption through an intelligent and homogeneous population?

The best and only possible way to inaugurate political reform is to drive the Republican party from power, and place the Government in new hands. By no other means can the era of sectional estrangement be closed, and the orderly and healthy administration of affairs be re-established. This conclusion is not at all affected by the conduct of the Democratic party years ago in its relation to slavery and the war, nor by its record since. It has not been charged with the administration of national affairs for many years, with the slight exception of its recent ascendency in Congress, during which the power of the lobby has been broken, the political and social atmosphere of Washington greatly improved, and the annual expenditures of the Government greatly reduced. But I do not rest the case upon these facts. The Democratic party is not innocent of very grave political mistakes and offenses. This has been especially true in particular States and districts during the dispensation of plunder and misgovernment which marked the two administrations of Gen. Grant. During the years of sectional bitterness unavoidably resulting from the war, and needlessly aggravated by demagogues, the Democratic party had a very trying experience, and often sadly failed in meeting the obligations of patriotism and statesmanship. I am not here to defend it where its conduct is not defensible. I do not disguise the fact that should it now regain power it will have on its hands a work of exceeding difficulty. I do not believe in the power of any party to work miracles, but it is the only instrument through which the Government can now be rescued from the depraved dynasty which now controls it, and which, as I have shown, has completely lost the power of self-recovery. We cannot afford to postpone the work of saving the country till a perfect party shall offer to undertake it; and it is always wiser to run the hazard of possible, or even probable evils, than voluntarily to accept those which are certain. Twenty years of power would demoralize a party of angels. It would convert them into a governing class, with interests wholly apart from those of the people, and the complete overhauling of their misdeeds would only be possible through a new party, stimulated in its work by a political victory, and having complete control of their records.

In following out the line of argument indicated in my opening statement let me now briefly refer to the personal character of the candidates. Of Gen. Hancock I need say but little. It is the singular good fortune of his country and of himself that he does not need to be defended. In private life he is above reproach. His honor is unsullied. There is no stain of bribery or official greed upon his garments. His loyalty to the Union has been tried by fire, and demonstrated by acts which will make his name as imperishable as the history of his country. His subordination of the military to civil power, while holding an important command, is a guarantee that, if elected, the arbitrary methods which have brought shame upon the Government under Republican rule will cease, and that statesmanship, and not mere brute force, will guide the conduct of public affairs; while there is no reason whatever for believing that he will imitate the conduct of Gen. Grant by surrounding himself with political bummers and knaves. He is a clean man, and, if political reform should not be thoroughly accomplished under his administration, it will at least be made possible by breaking up the organized machinery which now stands in its way, and assuaging the bitterness of sectional strife.

As regards the Republican candidate, I know him pretty well, having served with him in the House of Representatives eight years. Our personal, as well as political, relations were at all times friendly, and I have no disposition whatever to do him any injustice.

But the character of Gen. Garfield is involved in certain particular charges, to which I propose to refer. Among these I shall briefly refer to the Retroactive Salary act, the De Golyer pavement swindle, and the Credit Mobilier developments. In dealing with these it may be well to remember that every one of them has a Republican pedigree, and, therefore, when complaint is made about throwing "campaign mud," I refer the account for settlement to the Republican leaders and journalists who made these charges, years ago, and are now so ready to brand them as Democratic lies. They dumped this "mud" on the doorsteps of their candidate, and it is their business to cart it away if they can. Let me say, further, that I wish to deal only in facts. I shall indulge in no denunciation, no personal abuse, and no extravagant assertions as to Gen. Garfield's criminality. If his early accusers and present champions had shown more candor and less partisan bias in dealing with his conduct, I should have felt less disposition to arraign it. If, instead of attempting to prove his character stainless, they had been willing, like the Springfield *Republican*, to admit his weakness, and refer his conduct to the corrupt atmosphere of the period in which he yielded to temptation, and the charitable judgment of the public, there would have been less motive and less inclination to overhaul the facts and sift the evidence. The people have a right to know the truth respecting the character of a candidate for the highest office within their gift, and, if it cannot pass their scrutiny unscathed, no amount of whitewash should be allowed to conceal the fact.

The material facts connected with the Retroactive Salary bill may be briefly stated. On the last day of the Forty-second Congress this measure appropriated nearly $2,000,000 to pay the members of that Congress for salaries they had never earned. It was regarded by the people as a naked legislative theft. Gen. Garfield was Chairman of the committee of conference having charge of the appropriation bill containing the retroactive provision, and as such engineered its passage and voted for it. It is true that he had previously and repeatedly voted against the salary increase as a separate proposition, but this does not relieve him of the responsibility of finally voting for and urging its passage. It is also true that he attempted to justify his action on the plea that, if the appropriation failed, an extra session of Congress would be necessary. But this was a pretense, and not a justification. If the measure had failed through his opposition, there was time enough for another committee of conference, and a further effort to save the treasury. If, however, he clearly saw, or could have seen, that an extra session of Congress would be the result, it did not justify him in so flagrant a game of robbery. He should have washed his hands of it, and scouted the Jesuitical principle which invited him to pick the nation's pocket to avoid a greater evil. That Gen. Garfield was really in sympathy with the measure is shown by his false pretense that it was not a robbery or a theft at all, but justified by legislative precedents, and by the fact that he allowed the salary to stand to his credit, and, of course, meant to retain it. Six or seven weeks afterward, it is true, he covered it into the treasury, and thereby confessed his guilt. But this was in the midst of a popular indignation which had spread like fire throughout the Union, and a few days after a Republican Convention at Warren, in Trumbull county, in his Congressional district, had censured him for his action respecting the measure, and requested him to resign. He only dropped his swag when he found the police on his tracks. These are the simple facts bearing upon his connection with this transaction, and the people will decide whether they do not signally fail to relieve him of his conspicuous responsibility for this memorable legislative outrage.

The De Golyer pavement matter is connected with the scheme of street improvements in Washington, inaugurated by the Board of Public Works in 1872. In response to bids which were invited by the board, De Golyer & Co. applied for a large contract for laying their patent wooden pavement, which was rejected by the Board of Engineers. They thereupon determined to raise a large fund through which to influence the action of the board in their favor, and the evidence taken before two Congressional investigating committees shows that sundry influential parties in Washington were enlisted in the work, including R. C. Parsons, then Marshal of the Supreme Court, who was to receive a large fee for his services, contingent upon an appropriation by Congress. Out of this fee Mr. Parsons agreed to pay Gen. Garfield $5,000 for professional services before the board, in behalf of the application of De Golyer & Co. for a contract. If Gen. Garfield was at that time known to the people as a lawyer, it is quite certain that he had won no celebrity. The question to be decided involved the character and comparative value of many patents, both wooden and concrete, and could scarcely be considered a judicial one at all. There was no case in court, because no one had been sued. It was a matter for experts, and not for lawyers, and it was not to be tried by a judicial tribunal. Gen. Garfield never appeared before the board, and never filed any written argument. If he prepared one, as he declares he did, it strangely failed to find its way to the tribunal it was intended to influence. He once spoke to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, in behalf of his clients, and received $5,000 for serving them. I think he must have known that his opinion of wooden pavements was not worth this sum. That he received it for his factitious influence as a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is as perfectly manifest as any fact can be, short of a mathematical demonstration. If, as he declares, he did not himself know it, nor suspect it, it is a psychological phenomenon which may well awaken doubt as to that mental soundness which is the special boast of his friends. Gen. Garfield and his champions are endeavoring to whiten his record by asserting that the money to pay for these street improvements did not come from the national treasury, but from the resources of the District, and had already been provided by the District Government, so that the only question involved was the kind of pavement which should be used. If this were true, his official position would have been less influential in his employment, and he would be at least partially exonerated. But the truth is that behind the District Government and its revenues stood Congress, the ultimate responsible authority for appropriations, and that large appropriations for the De Golyer pavement were afterward reported by Gen. Garfield's committee and passed. That his official position and influence constituted the motive of his employment is shown by the fact that after he had been secured his employers made their boast that they had now the influence of the man who held "the purse-strings of the United States," and was "the strongest man in Congress;" and on this ground it has since been judicially determined that the contract procured by such methods was against public policy and void. I commend these pregnant considerations to Gen. Garfield's over-zealous friends, whose efforts in wrestling with unmanageable facts promise to become an interesting campaign study.

Respecting Gen. Garfield's transactions with Oakes Ames, his champions make the same extravagant claim of complete vindication as to the charges I have noticed. They decline to make any excuses on the score of weakness or ignorance, but attempt to defend him absolutely. Oakes Ames testified before the Poland committee that he agreed to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, and that he (Ames) paid him a dividend of $329. The committee, a majority of which was composed of Republicans, unanimously found these facts to be true. Undoubtedly they believed him; as the public did with scarcely a dissenting voice. But, although several excellent reputations were destroyed or badly damaged by the evidence of Ames before the committee, yet now, under the impelling pressure of a Presidential election, and when he has been seven years in his grave, it is insisted that his statements respecting Gen. Garfield are wholly untrustworthy. The report of this committee is assailed by leading newspapers which strongly condemned its culpable moderation at the time of its publication in not including sundry other members of Congress (Gen. Garfield among them) in the same condemnation it pronounced upon Ames and Brooks. Among these was *Harper's Weekly*. Indeed, it was then very generally regarded by the public as a whitewashing report, and this view had strong confirmation in the fact that the members of the committee were Gen. Garfield's daily associates, and a majority of them his personal and political friends, who would spare him as far as possible. And yet *Harper's Weekly* now says: "The authors of the report may have thought it necessary to show their impartiality by sacrificing some of their own party friends. This suggestion is as stupid as it is dishonorable to the members of that committee, and shows to what desperate straits an uncommonly decent newspaper may be driven by the exigencies of a political campaign. This journal also says: "The whole case, as far as Mr. Garfield is concerned, is a question of veracity between him and Oakes Ames," and it has no hesitation in completely discrediting the evidence of the latter, although the friendly tone of his statements respecting Mr. Garfield clearly indicates the disposition to spare him; and although this committee had unanimously reached an opposite conclusion, after hearing all the evidence, weighing the character of the witnesses who came before them, the manner in which they testified, and all the circumstances of the case. The *Nation* falls into the same vein, although at first it spoke of the conduct of Gen. Garfield in this affair as having "at the time, a very unfortunate appearance," and said: "He undoubtedly bore himself badly when the uproar began, and he discovered what a very serious view the public took of Ames' dealings with Congressmen." It now strongly accentuates the bad memory of Mr. Ames, indulges in several charitable suppositions as to the conduct and motives of Gen. Garfield, and tenderly weighs the charges against him in the light of his good character, about which it should remember that opinions are very greatly divided. These organs likewise overlook certain circumstantial statements made by Mr. Ames before the committee, on the 29th of January, which, in fairness, should have been noticed in their review of the transaction. He then testified to the effect that Gen. Garfield, in interviews after the investigation had begun, did not pretend that any money had been loaned him, that he admitted that $2,400 were due him in stock and bonds; that he said this affair would be very injurious to him, and was a cruel thing; that he was in very great distress, and hardly knew what he did say; and that he said he wanted to say as little about the affair as he could, and get off as easily as possible. These statements related to recent conversations, and cannot be got rid of on the plea of the bad memory of Mr. Ames. They wear the appearance of truth; and if they were false, they deserved a point-blank contradiction by Mr. Garfield on his oath before the committee. But he never made that contradiction. He failed to confront Mr. Ames as a witness respecting these statements, and subject himself to the wholesome test of truth afforded by a cross-examination, but contented himself with an ex-parte printed statement of his defense several months later, and after Ames had died. These facts do not favor the theory of his conscious innocence. I will not brand him as guilty, but the very utmost that can be claimed in his behalf is that his wrong-doing is "not proven." He is entitled to the benefit of all reasonable doubts, and to a fair and impartial hearing on the appeal now taken to the public from the finding of the Poland committee; but the public will remember that this appeal is asked seven years after his conviction, and in the midst of a national canvass in which the fate of his party is involved in his vindication, and it will not fail to weigh the evidence accordingly. I freely give him credit for his ingenious and elaborate defense of himself in response to the popular clamor in the spring of 1873, but the truth is, after all, that he stands before the nation under the shadow of suspicion. That shadow cannot be removed by calling Judge Poland, Gen. Banks and Judge McCrary as witnesses to impeach their own record. It cannot be removed by the opinion of Senator Thurman that his guilt is not demonstrated by the evidence. It cannot be removed by the friendly letter of Judge Black, expressing the strong assurance of Gen. Garfield's ignorance of the criminal purposes of Oakes Ames, but leaving unnoticed the conflict between his sworn statement and that of Gen. Garfield respecting his agreement to take ten shares of stock. Nor can it be removed by the alleged action of his immediate constituents in condoning his errors. They have not condoned them. In 1872 his Congressional majority was 10,944; but in 1874 it was reduced to 2,526, while in his last election, when the memory of this transaction had considerably faded out of the public mind, his majority was still 4,504 less than his full strength.

But I must pass now, in conclusion, to other and still graver charges. Gen. Garfield was one of the "visiting statesmen" who repaired to New Orleans soon after the last Presidential election, in response to the invitation of President Grant, for the ostensible purpose of securing "a fair count" of the vote of Louisiana. The President ordered to that State an imposing military force to preserve the peace and see that the Returning Board of the State was unmolested in the performance of its duty; but, as he had already destroyed civil government there by the bayonet, the necessity for this military order was not apparent, unless some new outrage was contemplated. The situation was critical, and a feeling of uncertainty and alarm prevailed throughout the country. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee invited several representative public men, of both political parties, to visit New Orleans in the interest of peace and the furtherance of the faithful performance of its duty by the Returning Board. Soon after their arrival in the city, they proposed to Senator Sherman, Gen. Garfield and their Republican associates, a joint conference and friendly co-operation with a view to a just and satisfactory settlement of the threatening controversy. But this proposition was summarily rejected, on the pretext that these representative Republicans had no legal authority to interfere with the vote of the State, or the action of the officers in canvassing it. To this it was replied that no such authority had been thought of, and that the proposed conference contemplated only such moral influence as it might be able to exert. In response to this, the Republicans disavowed any authority or wish to interfere with the Returning Board, even to that extent, and thereby left the public completely in the fog as to the meaning of their mission. There could, however, be but one explanation, since a single earnest word on their part in the interest of fair play would almost certainly have been heeded, while their personal presence and refusal to act showed that they sympathized with the determination of the board to count the State for the Republicans at all events, and were present for the purpose of abetting that object. The known character of the board confirms this view. It was the creature and instrument of a State Government founded in flagrant usurpation and fraud. Although the law creating it required that its members should belong to different parties, they were all Republicans, and two of them officers in the Custom House at New Orleans. The law also required the board to be composed of five members, but there were only four, and they utterly refused to fill the vacancy. The entire clerical force of the board was also composed of Republicans, who would, of course, be the ready instruments of their employers. Its members were the same men who sat upon it in 1874, and after the election of that year took the majority of votes from one side and gave it to the other, by "unjust, arbitrary and illegal acts," as reported by a Republican Congressional committee. The President of the board had branded himself as a perjurer in the testimony he had given respecting the State election of that year and had disgraced himself by his political rascality and disregard of law while holding his gubernatorial office in 1867. The other members of the board were his fit associates, and it had been characterized by Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler as "a disgrace to civilization," and was covered with universal suspicion. And yet Gen. Garfield and his Republican confederates, in rejecting the proposition for a joint conference, declared that they had no reason to doubt that a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the election in Louisiana would be made by this tribunal! That this declaration was a deliberate and conscious falsehood must be accepted as certain, unless we can defend these distinguished statesmen by attributing to them a density of ignorance respecting well-known events as disgraceful to them as lying. That Gen. Garfield had lent himself to the Returning Board in its conspiracy to cheat the people of the United States is still more fully confirmed by its action while canvassing the votes. It refused to fill the vacancy in its body and supply the wanting political element. It wrapped itself in the mantle of darkness by excluding from its sessions the public, the general press reporters, the Supervisors and Registrars of elections, and the candidates for office and their attorneys. In a number of instances the sealed returns from distant parishes were clandestinely opened, and the papers tampered with after they had been received by the board. All these facts were known to Gen. Garfield. It was simply impossible to attend its daily sessions and scrutinize its action without realizing that forgery, perjury and fraud were liberally woven into its work. On the alleged ground of intimidation it flagrantly violated the law from which it derived its authority, by throwing out the ballots of 7,000 to 9,000 legally qualified voters, in order to secure a Republican victory. This action was founded solely on this ground, there being no charge of repeating, ballot-stuffing, or fraudulent returns; and inasmuch as the board could take no action in any way on the subject of intimidation, without a strict compliance with the detailed and circumstantial provisions of the State election law, and as the fact is undenied and undeniable that no such compliance was made, the board had no jurisdiction whatever except to count the votes returned. Its action in counting them for Hayes and Wheeler was therefore an utter defiance of the laws of the State, a flagrant outrage upon justice and decency, and a hideous mockery of representative Government. This, gentlemen, is my indictment against Gen. Garfield. He was an accomplice in the crime of cheating the people of the United States by placing in the Presidential chair a man who was never elected, and by this act of treason against free institutions has forfeited his right to the suffrages of the American people.

But this is not all. After the Louisiana fraud had been consummated, and the apprehension of civil war led to the proposal of an Electoral Commission to settle the disputed question, Gen. Garfield opposed the measure for two remarkable reasons. He denied the necessity for any such tribunal, on the ground that the Vice President had the right to count the vote and declare the result. It is true that this right had been denied by nearly all the leading men of the country, of whatever party, and that, according to an unbroken line of precedents, beginning with the election of Washington, and reaching down to the year 1876, the counting of the electoral vote is rightfully done by Congress, or under its authority and direction. But Gen. Garfield knew that the Vice President was ready to assume the disputed authority, and that the President, with the army and navy, was ready to back him; while he saw that the plan of an Electoral Commission might, possibly, give the Presidency to Gov. Tilden. His party had the military behind it, and he knew how that power would be employed. But he also strenuously opposed the particular features of the electoral plan. His principal ground of opposition was that it would enable the commission to go behind the returns and sift the real facts in dispute. This was altogether natural, for it is now known through official documents that, as a "visiting statesman," he had taken a leading part in manipulating the returns in Louisiana, and smoothing the way for a favorable decision by its Returning Board. In a speech in the House of Representatives of the 25th of January, 1877, he declared that the Electoral bill "grasps all the power and holds States and electors as toys in its right hand. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the colleges and inquire into all the acts and facts connected with their work. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the States, to review the act of every officer, to open every ballot-box, and to pass judgment upon every ballot cast by 7,000,000 Americans." This was Gen. Garfield's opinion as a member of Congress as to the powers conferred upon the commission; but after the passage of the bill he became a member of this tribunal. He had assisted in doctoring the returns and preparing the case which was to settle the rights of "7,000,000 of Americans;" but he saw no impropriety in becoming himself a member of this great national Returning Board, and as such he took the following oath: "I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeable to the constitution and the laws, so help me God." But how did he discharge his duty under this oath? In every instance he voted to conceal and suppress the very facts which, on his own showing, he was solemnly bound to aid in uncovering. He knew all the facts to which I have referred relative to the frauds and violations of law in Louisiana. He knew that its Returning Board had openly and defiantly trampled under foot the law creating it, and from which it derived its authority to count the vote of the State; and that its action in counting it for Hayes and Wheeler was therefore utterly null and void. He knew that the commission, without violating the rights of the State, without going "down into the colleges" and inquiring "into all of the acts and facts connected with their work," but simply by ascertaining whether the election laws of Louisiana had been complied with, would be warranted in rejecting the action of the board and awarding the State to Tilden and Hendricks. But he had joined his party associates in the foregone conclusion that the Democratic party must be defeated at all hazards, and it was too late to call a halt in the devilish march of events through which 45,000,000 of people were to be deprived of the right to choose their chief functionaries. The stupendous national juggle must be performed, and he was ready to act his part. The voice of the republic had to be strangled, and he nerved himself for the work, and it can not be denied that in accomplishing it he achieved a perfect triumph over his conscience and his country. He was, however, only the faithful servant of his master. He was a part of the long-used machinery which had allowed nothing to stand in its way. The theft of the Presidency was simply the leaf and flower of that party idolatry which has been pronounced a more soul-destroying evil in our republic than the worship of idols in a heathen land. It was the inevitable fruitage of long years of organized political corruption and prosperous maladministration; and nothing could be more perfectly natural than the effort of his party to crown Gen. Garfield with the great office which he aided in snatching from its rightful claimant four years ago, while nothing could more absolutely demonstrate its unfitness to govern the country and the duty of the people to sentence it to death.

The Truth Precisely.

Garfield's nomination means the indorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupied toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and, when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony, so received by Garfield, went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.—*From a Speech by Thomas A. Hendricks, at Marion, Ind.*

Mr. Tennyson once found himself surrounded by a throng of ladies who were more than usually gushing. He availed himself of an opportune pause to remark that he looked upon women as the flowers of the human race. "What a sweetly pretty idea! How poetical!" exclaimed a chorus of silvery voices. "Yes, ladies," continued the laureate, "and the reason I think so is because they never shut up except when they sleep." Poets are now at a discount in that circle of culture.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPTEMB'R 16, 1880.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Joint Senator—DeKalb and Steuben counties,
JESSE H. C. CARPENTER.

Joint Representative—DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart counties,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial Circuit,
GEO. B. ADAMS.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM. F. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

DEMOCRATIC RALLIES.

Auburn, Satuday, October 2,
Afternoon and evening.

Garrett, Saturday, October 9,
In the evening.

Butler, Monday, October 11,
Afternoon and evening.

Speakers of national reputation will be present at each of these meetings.

'RAH for Maine.

"HOW'S MAINE?" is the popular salutation.

IF you want to get a republican mad, ask him about Maine.

IT begins to look like there is a solid north as well as a solid south.

OUR republican friends are mad about the treachery of Maine. Console yourselves, gentlemen, with the reflection that your loss is your country's gain.

THE Chicago Times' correspondent at Indianapolis, writes: "The democrats have caught their second wind, and are coming down the back stretch at a rattling pace."

GOV. HENDRICKS abundantly sustained his charges against Garfield, and gave the Indianapolis Journal a most thorough excoriation. It is Garfield, and not Hendricks, who is disgraced. The Journal has weakened, and Ben. Harrison was called out to rescue Garfield, but his answer did not answer, and Garfield is still disgraced.

THE Indiana state fair will commence September 27. The ceremonials will be imposing. The governors and other state officers of adjoining states will be invited to be present. The unusual success last season, and the extraordinary increase of business connected with the office, is a guarantee that it will be a grand success this year.

DO THE working people of our county know that republican office-holders and office seekers in this county have been assessed, and voluntarily have paid money to bring into the state pauper negroes to vote the republican ticket, and then become subjects of charity or criminals, and to get the work the laboring white people depend upon, whereby to support themselves and families?

THE state-house commissioners announce that the corner-stone of the new capitol will be laid at Indianapolis on the 28th. Commissioner Thomas A. Morris will deliver the introductory address; Rev. T. H. Lynch will make the opening prayer; Ex-Governor T. A. Hendricks will deliver the oration; Mrs. L. T. Bolton will read an original and appropriate poem; Governor J. D. Williams will officially lay the corner-stone; and Bishop J. C. Talbot will pronounce the benediction.

VICTORY!

THE OLD PINE TREE STATE IS AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS!

DEMOCRATS ARE WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM AND REPUBLICANS ARE SICK!

Great Rejoicing all Over the Union.

Last Tuesday the glad tidings were flashed over the wires that the state of Maine had gone democratic, and the subsequent reports have verified it. This victory is all the more glorious from the fact that it was not looked for by the democrats. The latest information gives Plaisted's majority for governor and the state ticket by about 2000. We have also undoubtedly elected three congressmen. Latest reports from counties show that the legislature stands as follows: Senate—republican, 18; fusion, 13. House—republican, 89; fusion, 62.

The democrats are on the road to victory. The light is dawning, and the republicans are weakening. The following from Blaine, concedes the election:

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 14. 1880.
Gen. J. A. Garfield, Mentor, O.:

"The net result of yesterday's election, as nearly as can be stated at this hour (3 p. m. Tuesday), is about as follows: The republicans have carried the first, second and third congressional districts, while the fusionists have carried the fourth and fifth. The republicans have carried both branches of the legislature by a strong majority, reaching perhaps two-thirds of each house. On the popular vote for governor, Davis and Plaisted have each over 72,000 votes, with the probabilities in favor of Plaisted coming out a few hundred, perhaps 1,000, ahead. The result is undoubtedly a surprise to us, and generally to the mass of the democratic party in Maine. Our canvass was never more accurately taken, and it showed on Wednesday last a total vote for Davis of a trifle over 76,000, with a probable majority of 6,000 at the minimum. The four days preceding the election, we lost over 3,000 votes, by means well known to the managers of the national democratic campaign, and which do not call for further specification from me. The total cost is variously estimated at from $70,000 to $100,000, and the money all came from beyond the state. Such scenes were never before witnessed in Maine." J. G. BLAINE.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, in speaking of the victory in Maine, says, "Republicanism is virtually dead in Maine. The country has cause for rejoicing. Democrats are enthused while republicans are everywhere despondent and demoralized. Never did the lightning flash more acceptable tidings from Maine. We can imagine that pine trees toss aloft their feathery branches in token of victory, and that the winds, as they touch leaf and spray of the mighty forests of Maine, play in charming tune and time Hancock and English melodies. Main is redeemed. It has heard of Garfield and Arthur, and has pronounced its verdict at the ballot-box. Maine has heard of Hancock and English, and sends greeting to all the sisterhood of states, proclaiming her preference for the democratic nominees. And now the indications are that Ohio will go democratic.

COL. FORNEY hits the nail squarely on the head in this brief paragraph: "The confidence of the democrats that Hancock will be elected president in November, prompts them to spontaneous action and organization, and largely takes the management out of the hands of the leaders and places it in the hands of the people. On the other hand, the dread of Garfield's defeat makes the republican ring-leaders angry and desperate, and daily oppresses them with the belief that this overthrow is the loss of the great power that has enriched and intoxicated them. In a word, the democrats are fired with enthusiasm and the republicans paralyzed with fear."

THE Boston Post says: "John Sherman is probably the most monumental and unblushing egotist of the present generation in this country. He so thoroughly fills the measure of his own vision that he does not recognize duty when he sees it, is not on speaking terms with consistency, and frequently, in his preoccupation and self-contemplation, mistakes truth for something very different. A partisan braggart is bad enough; a personal one is insufferable."

THE woe-begone, sick and sad republicans might have been seen on the street corners Monday evening discussing in sepulchral tones their plentiful lack of votes in Maine.

Enthusiasm in Pennsylvania.

The great enthusiasm that is prevailing, and the effective work that is being done throughout the entire state of Pennsylvania, is such as may well cause the republicans serious alarm. Speaker Randall was questioned in New York the other day, in relation to the progress of the canvass in Pennsylvania. Here is what he said: "I dislike to repeat what so many others have said that it has become almost trite, but it is nevertheless a fact that in Pennsylvania the campaign is emphatically the people's canvass, and the peopl are so far ahead of the political leaders that we find it almost impossible to supply the demands for speakers and documents. When Hancock was nominated I expected that the action of the convention would arouse great enthusiasm in our state, but I did not expect that it would continue so intense as it has, nor that the people would go to work so energetically as they have done. They have taken the business into their own hands and are doing the work of organization in spontaneously formed civilian and veteran clubs as efficiently as if each local organization was organized as part of a preconceived general plan with the guidance and support of central headquarters. In the city of Philadelphia all dissensions have absolutely ceased. The committee, ably presided over by Mr. Cassidy, has the unqualified support, respect and allegiance of the whole party in Philadelphia, and the preliminary work of the canvass has been performed with surprising thoroughness. As has already been explained in the New York papers, Pennsylvania's laws require all voters to be assessed for poll-tax before September 1. The assessment of this year in Philadelphia includes many thousands more of democratic voters than have ever before appeared upon any previous list, and the great preponderance of increase in the total number assessed is with us. The republicans will no longer be able to disfranchise democratic voters or poll their repeaters under names of the dead. I have great confidence that Hancock will carry the state, especially if the democrats win in Indiana in October."

Solid for Democracy.

EDITOR COURIER:—Having business in the direction of the state line on the new Butler & Detroit railroad, now being graded, on Monday last we sped off in that direction. Having a fine opportunity, we interviewed some of the foremen in regard to the choice of candidates at the next presidential election. We found, as is generally the case on other new roads, very nearly all of the hands were loud in their praise for Hancock and reform; one gang in particular, known as the famous Smith gang, working at Bear Creek, 75 in number, are every one of them for Hancock, the soldiers' friend. In passing over the country thereabouts, we learned that a great change will occur with the farmers, or at least the most intelligent ones; in fact, the better class of producers have awakened to their senses, and the time has come when they cannot well afford to raise wheat and other grains at prices which existed before the war, and pay an exorbitant price for labor and store goods. These facts, staring the producer and mechanic in the face, are an evidence of a change in the administration of the coming election. We visited the Lockwood levy, a county job contracted by a Garfield man and engineered by republican officers, but thank God nine out of eleven of the workmen who are employed there, will bleed and die for Hancock. Now if any of our friends choose to, they can put these facts in their pipes and smoke 'em.

PATSY.

THE Corunna Headlight, of Sept. 15, speaking of our worthy candidate for representative, pays him the following compliment: "D. D. Moody's speech last Monday evening at Corunna was a ten striker. Owing to the appointment of Col. Gray at Auburn on the same evening that Mr. Moody was advertised to be here, (Saturday,) the notice of postponement did not get very extensively circulated and consequently the attendance was not so large as it would have been had the original arrangements been carried out. It was the first time that we had ever heard him before a political audience, and we must confess, that upon this occasion, he did great credit to himself and left a favorable impression upon his audience. Mr. Moody is making a gallant fight, and taking his Corunna speech as an example, he no doubt will take honorable rank with any one who has visited this part of the state since the campaign opened; and he will render a good account of himself as a member of the next legislature. Hon. S. S. Shutt, candidate for joint-representative, was present, and at the conclusion of a few introductory remarks, hoped to meet his friends here before the election."

THE Fort Wayne Sentinel, of last Monday, contained an editorial on the Maine election, suggestive of the fox and the grapes, which does violence to its reputation as a prophet. It said that Maine was too far out in the suburbs to amount to much, and nobody cared a straw how it went. What the Sentinel wants to do now, is to take that all back and hurrah for Maine.

"The Smoky City."

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 19, 1880.

DEAR COURIER:—A September Sabbath, unusually clear and mild, is being enjoyed by the pent-up population of this overgrown village. The great iron industries are taking a rest for a few hours, still sullenly smoking in their dingy atmosphere, but the city at large has the benefit. Yesterday the sun did not show himself until noon, the wind finally shifting the great bank of smoke that hung like a pall over the place all morning. In order to get a good view of the surroundings, I went to Duquesene Hights, (pronounced Dukane) on the south bank of the Monongahela this morning, and found the walk across the iron bridge, and the ride up the Inclined plane a grateful change. The Ohio, as she flows down her sinuous course, looks like a silver ribbon stretched through the valley for miles below, while the Allegheny, coming out from the mountains above, so smooth and gentle, gives forth no evidence of the terrific freshets she indulges in in rainy seasons.

Pittsburgh proper is circumscribed to very small compass, a triangular-shaped point, hemmed in by the two rivers and the bluffs in the rear. Allegheny city is much larger in territory, while the less broken country beyond is utilized for residences far out from the city. One would hardly think there were nearly three hundred thousand people in this region, Pittsburgh claiming more than half for herself. Birmingham, with her mass of foundries, is no inconsiderable city, though it is not often you can get a view of it through the impenetrable smoke that constantly envelopes her. The iron bridge at this place is a marvel of wonder. It is eight hundred feet from pier to pier, and not a single wire cable is used. Two great iron links reach out to the center and clasp each other, all made out of pieces of iron, none of them more than 20 feet long. There is a double road-way and a path for pedestrians on both sides. When they tested it, about four years ago, great truck wagons were used loaded with iron, and sent across both ways in a close line, and the swag at the center was only ½ of an inch! It is a handsome structure and is paying well, two cents being charged to cross it. Near it is where all the steam boats land, as they pass under it easily.

It is sad to perceive the decay that has come upon the shipping and traffic of this grand old river. A few dingy-looking steamers, all stern-wheelers, are tied up at the wharf, and that is all. Nothing like her palmy days, when a score of steamers, beautifully grand and handsomely furnished, could be seen stemming her stiffest current in the distance below the city. One boat now fills the place of a dozen.

POLITICS.

As you are aware this county gives a republican majority of from 12,000 to 15,000. It is cemented to the party of rings and jobs, because they have rings and jobs here. It is a badly governed city, and vice and crime are rampant. The central police office is surrounded by dens of iniquity and debauchery. Diamond alley is lined on both sides with concert saloons, low doggeries, and dens of prostitution, swarming with the scum of humanity, and in the center is the police headquarters. Last night the city swarmed with thousands upon her streets. Political clubs paraded, bands played, banners waived, and tramp, tramp went the stream of humanity. But there is an element of good here. Away up the street comes a torch-light procession. On they come, twenty abreast, covering the street; platoon after platoon, with their torches attached to battle axe handles, great white oil-cloth capes and leggins. It was a beautiful display, and as they filed past, their banner proclaimed the Hancock and English club of the 7th ward. It was the finest display I ever saw, though the republicans here may be similarly arrayed. Several other clubs of both parties marched by, and finally came the colored Hancock club, which was a great surprise to me. There were nearly two hundred of them, and which they said stood by Sumner, Chase, Greeley, Seward and Trumbull, the founders of the republican party; they repudiated Logan, Belknap, Colfax, Garfield and Arthur. That's what their banner said. Gen. Pearson spoke here last night to an immense crowd. It is claimed he will carry a large number of votes with him. If democrats in a locality so overwhelmingly republican can show such enthusiasm, what ought they do where they are in the ascendency? Every eye is turned to Indiana. Republicans even admit that if Indiana goes democratic, there is no chance for Garfield. Settle the thing at once by electing Landers.

TOM.

COSPER ALTENBURG, formely of Auburn, but now a member of the Little Rock, Arkansas bar, was elected at the state election a few days ago a member of the Arkansas state legislature. Mr. Altenburg is a republican, and it will doubtless puzzle some of our friends of that party who have received their instruction from such puppets as Baldwin, to understand how a republican in that section could come out of a heated campaign alive, much less with an office saddled on him.

—CHILDREN'S BEST FRIEND.—Rinehart's Worm Lozenges. Because they destroy and expel the Worm, nest as well as the worms. Ask your druggist for them.

Colerick vs. Taylor.

The result of the joint discussion held in Auburn yesterday by the gentlemen whose names head this item is very gratifying to the democrats, as we knew it would be. The republicans were very anxious to have their party friends present at the meeting, and democrats were equally anxious that fair-minded republicans should hear what Mr. Colerick had to say in support of democratic principles. Usually joint discussions are of no particular benefit to any party, but that of yesterday has undoubtedly added strength to the democratic party in this county. Mr. Taylor was mistaken in his man when he undertook to defend the corrupt republican party against the charges made and substantiated by Mr. Colerick. DeKalb county will give Colerick 400 majority at least.

Their Desperate Straits.

A few local scribblers, being driven to desperation for a defence of the record of their candidates for office, are resorting to the shallow trick of trying to divert attention from their shortcomings and the misdeeds of the republican party, as represented by its leaders, by raising discussions about collateral local affairs. None of those whose action is sought to be thus called in question are candidates for office at this time. Nevertheless we give space this week to another article from our correspondent "Justice" upon this subject in which he completely turns the tables upon these gentlemen. He might have exposed their unfairness and falsity of statement in other respects. We hope hereafter to devote our space to matters directly involved in the pending canvass. How much of the court expenses, by the way, are owing to the prosecution of the Garfield gang?

At Cost.

As I shall soon commence to manufacture work for next year, I desire before doing so, to close out my present stock, and will sell at cost for the next 30 days. I will have a large stock from which to select, and it will be money in your pocket to call on me. I mean business, and "don't you forget it."

ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS,
Auburn, Ind.

—The whooping-cough scare turns out to be nothing but bad colds, and the babies' mammas are happy.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34 eow-1y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Ross Smith, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

37-3t. PETER MOODY, Administrator.
September 8th, 1880.

J. A. BAXTER, ATT'Y. FOR ESTATE.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, late guardian but now administrator, of the estate of David Swihart, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, No. 781.

Gutlip Bickley, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Esther S. Bickley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 14th day of September, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
38-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county, ss:
[In the DeKalb circuit court]

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oberlin, administrator of the estate of Cyrus Koontz, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the county surveyor or his deputy will, at my request, proceed to re-locate the corner at the north end of Marian street, as shown in the original plat and survey of Auburn.

The surveyor will meet said interested persons at the house of Isaac Cool, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 2, 1880.

ISAAC COOL, Applicant.
J. J. VanAuken, Surveyor.
Per O. K. VanAuken, Deputy.
Auburn, Sept. 8, 1880. 37-3w.

CLEARING OUT SALE FOR AUGUST

The Stock must be largely reduced this month. Low prices will do it. Take advantage of this great sale and secure some bargains. Rich Silk Parasols will be closed out regardless of cost. SUN UMBRELLAS marked down to clear them out.

LAP ROBES.

Handsome Linen Lap Robes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each. Patent Mosquito Bed Canopies, Gauze Wire Screens for Windows, all sizes, at low prices. White, blue, green, buff and pin Mosquito Bar by the piece. Just what is wanted this hot weather.

ROOT & COMPANY.

LAWN SUITS.

Handsome styles, made up of printed Lawns and Organdies, with and without borders, closing out at greatly reduced prices; also a handsome line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made up of Ginghams, Lawns and Cambrics, marked down.

AT 10 CENTS.

We are closing out a large lot of fine yard-wide Printed Percales and Cambrics; former price 15 cents. At 8 cents we are closing out a lot of fine Printed Percales; former price 10 and 12½ cents. Japanese Parasols clearing out at a great sacrifice.

ROOT & COMPANY.

BUNTING SUITS,

Handsomely made and trimmed, marked down to close them out. Silks and stuff Suits, choice and elegant styles, will be sold regardless of original cost. Bargains can be secured the next few days in our suit department.

ROOT & COMPANY.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

The B. & O. Accident Last Week.

From Mr. L. J. Gengler, of Garrett, we learn of some inaccuracies in our notice last week of the accident on the B. & O. road. Mr. T. Swihart, the fireman, was not hurt, except a sprain of the ankle, and Mr. Fred Loos, the brakeman, did not have a leg broken, but sustained an injury about the head in jumping from the train. Andy Sanderson, the engineer, had been running on the road for six years and had never met with an accident save this, which terminated his life. The engine was ditched by striking a cow; the throttle-lever was run through Mr. Sanderson's left arm, the reverse-lever run through the left leg above the knee, and both legs were broken, and one was mashed to a jelly. In this terrible condition he lay in the engine for nine hours, and was extricated by digging a ditch. The intensity of this man's sufferings during those nine long hours, no one can even faintly realize, and the fortitude with which he bore the pain, and the resignation with which he accepted such a cruel and unforewarned fate, almost transcendent anything human, and marked him as a man of most uncommon courage. But all who knew him say that this big, stout man was as gentle as a child, and kind hearted as he was brave, and that no one ever called on him for aid to public enterprises or for charitable purposes, but what he gave, and always liberally. His death is lamented by all. He was a Canadian, and his wife had his remains taken to Toronto, Canada, for interment. He was about thirty-five years of age and had no children.

That Torch-light Procession.

Our republican brethren were considerably stirred up over the enthusiasm created by the speech of Leutenant-Governor I. P. Gray, on last Saturday night a week ago. The damaging effects of the speech were too apparent, and they set about to counteract it. Accordingly they announced, by flaming posters that the Hon. Charles Case, a former distinguished citizen of this section, and ex-member of congress, would address the people at Auburn, in the interest of republicanism, on last Thursday evening, and that there would be a tremendous torch-light procession composed of citizens from Garrett, Butler, Waterloo and other surrounding towns. About supper time might have been seen here and there a stray republican with his lamp coming down in town to participate in the festivities. Night came; came also the distinguished orator, but came not the republican lightning-bugs. To be brief, the torch-light procession was immense in diminutiveness. The foolish virgins could have beaten this torch-light procession. After waiting until time for the speaking to commence, some of the zealous ones lit ten lamps, by the aid of which they went in search for the torch-light procession, and found it in front of Swineford's hotel. It consisted of twenty-five men from Garrett, and that is all. In disgust they blew out their lights and retired to Ensley's hall where the speaker waved, to a crowd somewhat larger than the average prayer-meeting attendance, that much-treasured old red shirt.

Still Itching to be Kicked.

In view of the base uses to which it had become prostituted, and of the falsehoods and blackguardism of the disreputable sheet published in this place as the organ of the less respectable portion of the republican party, we two weeks ago assigned it its proper place as being outside the pale of respectable journalism. This was accompained with the parting salute of Uncle Toby to the fly—"Go, poor devil, there is room enough in the world for thee and me too," thereby indicating our purpose to give the contemptible puppies a wide berth. Notwithstanding this they now falsely claim that one of them has a personal grievance to complain of, at our hands, by reason of being personally abused in the columns of the Courier, and still continue not only barking at our heels themselves but "seeking on" their kindred curs, evidently expecting that the Courier will yet turn around and favor them with a kicking. No use, however. Their drivel is impotent; their fles harmless. Have no inclination, from the seclusion of our sick-room, even to spit on them.

A Voice from a Commissioner.

Editor Courier:—As one of the county commissioners, in answer to the articles in the Republican charging the board with hiring livery teams, and "running about the county ostensibly on county affairs, but really for political purposes," please let me give one sample, and a fair one it is, of the trip. Last week, when the board was in session, in one afternoon we took a team and went west of Auburn and inspected three jobs, then went and accepted a bridge on the Morning Star road, and sold out 290 feet of grade, went to Wash Frank's and refused to accept as done his job of grading, then went to Crooks' and laid out the driving of 33 piles and let the contract, and from there to the Jerry Plum bridge, accepted it, and laid out and let the work of about 300 feet of grading. We got back to Auburn by six o'clock and wrote up the contracts with the bonds of the workmen.

E. Kelham.

—First frost Tuesday morning.

—Geo. Stahl has roofed his residence.

—Frank Copper is having a tussle with the ague this week.

—Dr. Ford, L. Bowers and J. Abright took a sporting tour yesterday.

—The M. E. floral fair will be held in Kiblinger's hall to-day and to-morrow.

—Lute Wright and Leb. Anderson will send their trotters to Peru this week.

—Remember the M. E. church floral fair to be held in Kiblinger's hall Sept. 16 and 17.

—"Infallible" is the verdict of the afflicted when referring to the merits of "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—$200 worth of choice trimming, fringes for cloaks, dolmans and dresses, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—W. J. Austin went to Wabash last Saturday and returned Monday, accompanied by his mother.

—Mace Long is getting out a book on the social evil. Mighty big subject to be encompassed in one book.

A new line of velvets of all styles, trimming silks in all colors, laces and lace ties, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—D. D. Moody will speak at Sedan, the 18th inst. Give him a good crowd—he's a rattling good talker.

—A large and new line of millinery goods, including the latest styles in ladies' hats, at N. Ensley & Co's.

—Superintendent McIntosh will hold a special examination of teachers at the high-school building in Auburn, next Saturday, Sept. 18.

—Wanted.—To give some good man the use of part of my spacious tin-shop for a grocery store free of rent. For particulars call on B. Goodman.

—Thomas Mason and Miss Diana A. Hathaway, both of Keyser township, were married last Thursday by the Rev. W. L. Meese at his residence, in Auburn.

—Married, on Sunday last, by the Rev. W. L. Meese, at the residence of Benj. Moffett, Samuel Watson, of Jackson township, and Miss Clara Slusser, of Huntington county.

—The floral fair, to be held in Kiblingers' hall, under the management of the ladies of the M. E. church will be held Thursday and Friday, Sept. 16 and 17. Admission 10 cents.

—Parties who have torches belonging to the Auburn Hancock and English club will please return them to Mr. Albert Umber at once, so that they may be ready for use at any time.

—Walter Baker, son of O. Baker, at Auburn Junction, accidentially fell into Mr. Francis Pickers' cistern last Monday, and but for the timely aid of Miss Hattie Tryon would have drowned.

—Picker & Bumpus, brick contractors, of this place, have abandoned their job at Garrett, owing to a misunderstanding between them and the B. & O. contractors.

—The Congregational brethren will have a meeting at Carmer's school-house, one and a half miles east of Auburn, commencing Saturday, September 18.

—The newspaper correspondents and reporters throughout the county will meet at Garrett one week from next Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Object: to cultivate acquaintances and advance their interests generally.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., September 13:

David Boughma,	Mrs. Geo. Reitzel,
C. Hootman,	Mrs. Mattie Wilson,
J. L. Leivis.	Rufus Woodridge.

Jos. Rainier, Postmaster.

—The Red-Ribbon club of Sedan will hold their third anniversary on Saturday, Sept. 25, in the grove near that place. Good speakers will be in attendance. All are are invited.

N. McIntyre, Pres.

—The editor of the Courier has been on the sick list this week, and consequently unable to give much personal attention to the paper. He has concluded to live, and will be on duty again soon.

—Don't forget the grand inter-state rally at Hicksville to-morrow. The announcement that Thomas A. Hendricks and Allen G. Thurman are to speak there, is a guarantee that this will be the great democratic love-feast of the campaign in this section. Special trains leave Auburn Junction at 11:15 a. m., and return at 10:45 p. m. Round-trip ticket only fifty cents.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a floral fair and bird concert in Kiblinger's hall, commencing Sept. 16, and closing on the evening of the 17th. Flowers, plants, fountains, aquariums, etc., will be exhibited. A great variety of fancy articles will be sold cheap. Refreshments served each evening. A cordial invitation to everybody. Admission only ten cents.

By order of Committee.

—A meeting of representative Disciples of DeKalb county authorized Mr. O. Q. Oviatt to obtain, as far as possible, the address and number of Disciples in the county, preliminary to county work. He therefore requests all Disciples in the county, not connected with one of the five organizations in the county to send him on postal card their names and address at once. He desires the address of every one who is or has been a Disciple. Address O. Q. Oviatt, secretary, Newville, Ind.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Call on the undersigned, at the Swineford house on Wednesdays. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Cheap Excursion to Cincinnati, Sept. 28.

On Tuesday, Sept. 28th, the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad will run a special excursion from Auburn to the Cincinnati exposition. This excursion is under the auspices of the Catholic church of Auburn. Round-trip tickets only $1.00, and good for seven days.

"The People Insulted."

Two weeks ago we charged the Republican with publishing in one issue at least fifteen lies, and demanded the dirty sheet to sustain its charges if it dare. In the reply last week, all the Republican had to say was that, "what it had said was true," and that, "the Courier may lie as much as it wants to." The Republican takes the lie, swallows it, and does not even try to sustain its lying charges against people better than its editors.

Too Good.

A few days ago a democrat was talking with a republican, a prominent dry-goods merchant of this place, on political affairs. The merchant claimed that should Hancock be elected, the southern brigadiers would get all or the most of the good offices. The democrat referred his friend to the offices now held by prominent confederates, under republican rule, stating that the ex-postmaster-general had been one, Guerilla Mosby, with a foreign appointment, one, Gen. J. E. Johnston, minister to Turkey, on a gold salary of $7,500—

"Hold," said the merchant, "I always told my folks the democrats were opposed to ministers and preaching, and you've acknowledged it."

Tableau 1.

The Why of it.

It will be quite apparent to the readers of the Courier, who are so familiar with its appearance, that it looks this week like a stranger, or perhaps only like some friend who has had his hair cut or his mustache shaved off, and you don't know just what cause to attribute the change to. No material change has taken place in the Courier, however, it being the same forty-eight column, eight-page newspaper, exactly the same size of form and the same in all respects; but for the sake of variety, which is the spice of life, and as a matter of taste, we have removed the border. Only this, and nothing more. The Courier will endeavor in the future, as it has in the past, to be the best paper published in DeKalb county, enjoying, as it does, a larger subscription list than all of its cotemporaries.

Married.

In Clinton, Ill., Tuesday, September 7, Mr. Joseph Rainier, of Auburn, to Miss Amanda Cundiff.

In Reading, Michigan, Friday, September 10, Mr. Tom Sprott and Miss Abbie Potter, both of Auburn.

In Auburn, Tuesday evening, September 14, by Rev. H. Johnson, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. C. S. Sears and Miss Nettie Shaffer.

The ceremonies at the residence of Mr. Shaffer were witnessed by quite a number of friends of the contracting parties, and the evening was delightfully spent. The Courier acknowledges the receipt of a bountiful supply of elegant cake.

To these Auburnites who, with light hearts, have launched out on the uncertain sea of matrimony, the Courier, in common with a host of friends, sincerely hopes that they may find pleasant sailing and few squalls, and that in their union of hearts they may realize all the joys and love to which they have looked forwarded.

Hon. Andrew Ellison.

This venerable citizen of Lagrange, and distinguished defender of democratic principles, spoke in Auburn last Monday evening to a good crowd of our citizens. After being introduced by Major Sprott, the speaker arose and prefaced his remarks by saying that perhaps the citizens of Auburn had been addressed by speakers far abler than he, but one thing he was certain of, and that was they had not been, nor would they be, addressed during this campaign by any one who was more deeply in earnest than he was. When the speech was concluded there was not a man in the house who doubted the speaker's enthusiastic devotion to his party. After talking awhile to the young democrats especially, the speaker went back to the beginning of the party and reviewed its history in a plain, simple way, showing that, with some interruption the democratic party has had control of the destinies of this country for sixty years. His speech did not abound in an array of figures which make no impression upon the mind; it was a presentation of facts clothed in an every-day suit of words, so simple as to be adapted to the comprehension of every one. When the speaker made an assertion he proved it to the entire satisfaction of all, and we have seldom seen an audience more interested in an address than was this one. Indeed, so entirely absorbed were his auditors that at times a pin might have been heard to drop. The speaker took up some of the most prominent features of republican misrule, and so thoroughly ventilated them, that it could not have failed to rivet conviction on any one not unalterably wedded to party. To say that the speech was complete and exhaustive, and enthusiastically received, is but to state a simple truth in a faint and homely way. Give us more such speeches.

The County Government.

Editor Courier:—The Press and Republican of last week have substantially the same facts and figures in answer to my article in the Courier of the 26th of August, and your little bombshell about the county affairs of Steuben county. I will endeavor in as short a space as possible to meet their main points, which I find covering five or six columns in those papers. But before I do I want to show that the first statement upon this subject by the Press was false—"that the last board of republican commissioners left the county running on a levy of 35 cents on the $100;" that by its next issue it proved itself a falsifier, each time saying that it "spoke by the record." It has not acknowledged its falsehood, and when it does it may be entitled to a very little credit thereafter. If it falsifies in one thing, will it not in all things?

One sheet says that lightning struck Steuben county once while "demo-greenbackers" were in power, and that an "official failure" occurred then, under which its present debt was contracted. Now, why could it not have also stated that that "official failure" was not a democratic one, and never cost that county one cent, nor the loss of one cent. Why does it also state that "for fourteen years Steuben county has paid her orders on presentation." Why is it that it states that Steuben county had to borrow $15,000 with which to build her jail, and owes that $15,000 to-day? Why do they not state that the "disbursements" in Steuben county 1880 were $23,912 instead of $18,844, and then add to DeKalb the same year $1,000 more than it was? (See Waterloo Press for proof.) Why do you, Republican editors, state in one place the average disbursements in Steuben county to be $17,140 and in another $21,101, whereas, the correct average for the last eleven years is 21,561? Why do you not also state the votes of 1876 in the two counties; the per capita tax in Steuben county is yearly $6.04, and in DeKalb only $5.80. Take another statement, the figures of which are not disputed:

Assessables, in DeKalb, 1880,		6,700,000
"	Steuben, 1880,	3,700,000
Total		$10,400,000

DeKalb 64.5 per cent., Steuben 35.5 per cent. of the whole.

Disbursm'ts., DeKalb, 11 years		$19,600
"	Steuben, 11 years	325,800
Total		$545,400

DeKalb is less than 60 per cent. of these disbursements, when it should have been 64½, and Steuben used up over 40 per cent. of the whole, when she should have spent only 33½.

Now, who pays the greater tax per capita, as well as per assessment? And yet they want to swear by the economy of Steuben, when our county levy for county and jail bond purposes is 70 cents; the levy for county purposes alone in Steuben is 75, and as you state in the Republican "has made a levy with a view to pay her $15,000 bonds." And as they indirectly admit as to the one item of bridges, is not so expressive in Steuben as in DeKalb; and also, as they show in another place, which supports the statement made in the Courier in regard to bridges, etc. DeKalb paid last year for bridges and roads $16,100, and Steuben $2,374. Just about the actual difference in the counties as to their wants in such matters, wherein Steuben county has one truss bridge and DeKalb at least fifty.

Their record also shows a difference of almost seven to one in criminal expense, over two to one court expense, over which the board had no control. And further, their record of miscellaneous expense is against them, for by a computation you will find that Steuben has 41 per cent. on that item, when, according to the amount of taxables as shown above, it ought to be only 33½, and it is under that item where the nigger is secreted in the wood-pile, as to livery teams, etc., as they claim. Yet under that head, the Steuben economists steal over $200 a year more than our board, and that, too, over their rightful proportion, and if their ideas of economy are correct, at least a thousand more than they ought to. Then take their item of ditches, where we have spent nearly ten times as much as Steuben, in making our lands more valuable, thereby increasing our total assessables, and which every one knows who has been in each county, that our county requires more of that work than Steuben on account of soil and general features of the surface. This item of expense is prompted by enterprise, and in the interest of the poor man, yet those papers, the Press and Republican, parade this account as against our county board. They do not seem to know that in such matters the county board is no more to blame for this expense, than the judge of the court is to blame for the expense and cost of a suit in his court. The petition for a ditch is, when filed, a suit commenced in the court in which the board presides, and the board, by law, is compelled to proceed with it. Another thing those papers do not realize, or if they do they purposely ignore, that about nine-tenths of the amount drawn on account of ditches is only advanced by the county, and is subsequently covered back into the treasury by the owners of the lands effected by such ditches.

Another thing it may be asked by those papers to explain from the tables they publish: Add up their DeKalb column of "county revenue" from 1864 to 1880 inclusive, and you have a total of $504,200, then add up their disbursements for the same time and you get $519,100, being an excess of less than $15,000, which sum ought to show the exact indebtedness of the county, and yet they claim this indebtedness is $40,000 above that. Such statements are on a par with that which the Press said August 19: "The last republican board finished paying for the court-house, left the county practically out of debt, and running the county government upon a tax levy of 35 cents on the $100 valuation." * * "The facts are not doctored." * * "They are shown by the official records."

But after all those two papers misstatements and figures, the fact is still apparent, republican Steuben county's taxes are higher in every way it is viewed, than democratic DeKalb's. It is the "d—d spot that will not out." And of all the wood-piles that they have ransacked, they, with united labor and with great pain, have brought forth what they call "one little nigger" in the shape of allowances by the board to themselves.

One paper calls the items the "salary of the county board," the other calls them "allowances." Now, I want to ask them if they both mean the same thing, for there is a great difference between a salary allowance and simply an allowance. Will they also state whether they have examined the "records," and found there was no other items there for services in these allowances? Be careful now of another lie. They may find another little nigger not quite so black. I cannot trust either of these papers, for I have proven that one falsifies, and the other will not tell the truth.

By their figures imparted from that lovely cesspool of free-love and other freeisms republican Steuben comes in good play again. The figures are found in the Republican of last week. The items of expense for bridges, highways and ditches last year in Steuben footed up $2,851; the same items in DeKalb 21,582. Now, for seeing to this work, which occupies nine-tenths of the time of the commissioners, which board did it the cheapest? Take your own figures, make your own computation, and if your are honest, you will say that it costs less to do the same work in DeKalb than it does in Steuben. Now, bring out some more large sized figures. But even if it will not satisfy these papers to look upon their bantling Steuben, we might compare these charges of extravagance, etc., as they state, with some republican officers' fees for services nearer home, and see if these republicans do not out-skunk the board. One officer certified that one day last winter he traveled 208 miles, or eight times from Auburn to Butler and back, on another day he made 288 miles. Surely 288 miles in one day takes the rag. Another day he did not go 20 rods, yet he charges 6 miles; another he did not go out of the court-house, he charged for 6 miles; another officer could make more fees in a suit than any attorney in the same suit. Do you want some more?

It must be admitted that our board has done more than double the usual work, had it to do, and was compelled to do it. That it has had no law-suits except one, the celebrated Penick case, inherited from a previous board, the decision of which more than trebled the duties of the board. That decision was "that it was the duty of the board to know and use diligence to ascertain whether bridges were safe and sound. That the board is bound to know that timbers in bridges will rot, and that the board must examine the bridges and test the timbers by chopping or boring, and not wait until they fall with persons and property passing over them; and if the board do not use this diligence and tests, and injury happens, the county is liable for the injury. Here was a large addition to the labors of the board, and to save the people from loss and do their duty, the board have expended more time and labor on bridges than usual; and, as every one knows, they have built a better class of bridges, that will last longer and in the end be cheaper than the class heretofore built. But after all has been said and done, not a man has heretofore opened his mouth in objection to the action of the board as to bridges and ditches until recently, and that for partisan purposes.

When Benny Blair and Duncan were on the board together everyone conceded that the remark then made by Peterson, the present chairman of the republican county central committee, that "they were the best board he ever knew," and that "they knew more than all the rest of the boards he had known in the county," was true.

Justice.

St. Joe.

—Hancock stock is still above par, and selling mighty fast.

—Jacob Sechler is the proud father of a bright-eyed girl, six days old.

—John Holtswarth bought and sold the Reed property inside of three days.

—Mrs. Wm. Leighty has been sick for the past few days, but is now convalescent.

—Mrs. Bennet Leighty, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving.

—J. A. Reed has purchased other lots and will build another residence immediately.

—The poll-raising Wednesday evening was a success, everything passing off quietly and peacefully. The banner of Hancock and English waves proudly over the heads of the St. Joe people.

—Dr. Chas. Goodale sold his residence to George Houk, of Monroeville, Ind., and the doctor will move to Metz in a few weeks.

—Ed. Tiffany has traded his one-third interest in the saw-mill to a Mr. Lounsberry. Ed. claims to have made a good summer's wages notwithstanding the fire in June, which destroyed their mill. The company have their mill in running order again.

—The speech of D. D. Moody, on the evening of the poll-raising, was listened to by a large number of democrats and republicans. Some of Mr. Moody's "shots" told on our republican friends, and we hope they will fall on good ground and bring forth fruit a hundred fold.

—We noticed Gus Leas in town Friday last, and was very much interested in one of our good old democratic friends. Mr. Leas, our old friend is too old to be caught with such chaff; better spend your time with some of your own brethren who are kicking over the traces. This ado about being such a great detective won't go down. We want some one for sheriff who is good on the catch, as well as detect, and in our Jay J. VanAuken we have a man who will make it red-hot for burglars by his own presence when it is needed.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an Internal Remedy Acting upon the Blood, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of Hall's Catarrh Cure is Not Cured or Benefited more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM, LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothin in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the

C. O. D.

One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 East Main Street.

Look for the Big Flag.

OLD PRICES!

NEW GOODS!

AT

SAM, PETE & MAX,

The Star Clothing House,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"MOTHER, MAY I GO AND PLAY?"

BY [illegible] W. HOLMES.

Mother, may I go and play?
Darling mother, say I may;
Get my hat with widest brim,
Tie my bib beneath my chin,
Bring my marbles, top and ball,
Let me have my playthings all;
Let me be a child to-day—
Mother, may I go and play?

Mother, may I go and play?
Tell me not I'm old to-day,
Speak not now of friends untrue,
Let me be a child to you.
I would throw each burden down,
All life's cares and sorrows drown
In that magic childhood lay—
Mother, may I go and play?

Mother, may I go and play?
I'm so weary grown to-day!
I have long life's burdens borne,
When of romance they were shorn;
Love proved false and hearts untrue,
Fortune failed and friends were few;
Now I cast them all away—
Mother, may I go and play?

Mother, may I go and play?
Fairer flowers will bloom to-day,
Brighter gleam the golden light,
Sweeter be my dreams to-night;
Childhood's faith will come again,
Simple trust shall ease all pain,
When to-night we kneel and pray—
Mother, may I go and play?

FARINA, Ill.

COURTSHIP BY PROXY.

"Indeed!" said the deacon's wife. I knew by that she hadn't heard a word we had been saying.

"Why, yes," I repeated, a good deal discouraged, for I saw I must begin again at the very beginning—"she is more than 100 years old, and entirely destitute. Yet she did not complain of anything but the cold. She was formerly a slave in Kentucky, but somehow strayed away up here, and now has outlived everybody that ever belonged to her. If I could manage to get her in the Colored Woman's Home for the rest of her life, I should be glad. But, as she isn't a resident of the city, it will be necessary to pay her board. A dollar a week, Mrs. Hoyt thinks it is."

"Certainly, that would be the best thing to be done," replied Mrs. Deacon, waking up a little. "Still, I don't know what we can do until we have called a meeting of the society."

That was much like her! If the vestry had been on fire, she would have stopped to call a meeting of the society before she would have ventured to throw on a dipper of water.

"But the poor creature is freezing and starving," said I, impatiently. "Can't you, as President of the society, empower me to give her at least one of those woolen sacks we have on hand?"

"I don't know but I might go as far as that, though I suppose it isn't exactly in order," returned the deacon's wife, leaning back in her chair, and smoothing the table-cover between her thumb and finger.

She seemed to be meditating, so I waited for a minute, and then she said, abruptly:

"What do you think of Mr. Brodhead, Bella?"

"There! I shouldn't wonder if he would give us something!" I exclaimed, going down on my knees in my heart to the deacon's wife for my injustice. "He is a man of means, and a generous man, I've always heard."

The deacon's wife looked puzzled.

"Oh, your old colored woman!" said she, directly. "I wasn't thinking about her; I was thinking of you. Mr. Brodhead has a very high opinion of you, Bella. Did you know it?"

"What do you mean, Mrs. Shackelford?" said I, as surprised as though the man in the moon had winked at me, for my friends all knew how I detested such talk. And, besides, I never considered Mrs. Shackelford that sort of a woman. Her attention was usually centered in the sewing society and her flower garden. But for once some other idea had taken possession of her mind, and, as her thoughts always ran in grooves, she never could harbor more than one at a time.

"Mr. Brodhead is a nice man, and a fine-looking man," she said, looking at me sharply. "A man of means, and a generous man, as you say."

"I suppose so," I replied, gathering my shawl about me.

"Oh, don't you go yet, Bella. I was wanting to see you, and I consider your dropping in quite providential. The deacon and I were talking of calling on you this very evening," said the deacon's wife, putting out her hand to keep me from rising: "and, when I saw your blue shawl turning in at the gate, I said to myself, 'That's as marked a token as Rebecca at the well, with the pitcher on her shoulder.' I haven't the gold ear-rings and bracelets to offer you, but I have all the rest," she added, laughing nervously.

Just now the deacon came in. Now there is, in the opinion of his wife, but one reason why Deacon Shackelford didn't make the world. He found it already made. And when he came in, she looked up to him as though Atlas had come, and she could safely drop the world on his shoulders and go off picking golden apples.

"I was just speaking a good word for Mr. Brodhead to Bella, deacon," said she.

"Ah! and what does Bella say?" returned the deacon, looking as though it were a question of investing in real estate, or the price of gold.

"Bella doesn't say anything," I replied. "Certainly not before she is asked."

"You need not wait long, if that is all," answered Deacon Shackelford. "I'll ask you now. Have you any objection to an offer of marriage from Mr. Brodhead? There!"

"He is a very bashful man, Mr. Brodhead is, Bella, and so he got us to help him a little. Why, he is in love with you," interposed Mrs. Deacon Shackelford—"he is in love with you down to his boots."

"Let it run out of his toes, then," said I, beginning to feel like new yeast.

"But you can't have anything against the man," persisted Mrs. Deacon, "And think! after a while you won't have your grandfather and your Aunt Susannah to talk to, and you will miss it if you don't have somebody in their place. It is best to think of these things. And you won't find a kinder man, if you search the world over with a wax candle, than Mr. Brodhead."

"Mr. Brodhead is well enough, Mrs. Shackelford. I don't deny that. But the idea of making a proposal of this sort through 'middle-men!' It is too absurd!" I said, laughing, and put on my hat.

So I went home to my classes in embroidery, and drawing, and wax-work—to making Aunt Susannah's caps and grandfather's coffee. My life was full of monotonous work in those days, and sometimes I had a strange, uncomfortable impression of a machine wound up and running without any act of its own.

One evening when I was putting the silver away after supper, and feeling the creak and crank of the wheels more than usual, as though the machine needed oiling, the front gate slammed, and steps came along up the walk.

"I knowed some one was coming. I've knowed all day some one was talking of coming," said Gitty Pullen, who, "to accommodate," as she often told us, had kindly consented to rule over our kitchen and us with a rod of pine in the form of a crutch).

As Gitty had no home, no money, and only one foot of her own, but as good as four ears and two tongues, it might seem sometimes that the accommodation was two-sided. However, things are not what they seem.

"I knowed it was Mr. Corliss!" pursued Gitty, triumphantly, as grandfather opened the door and disclosed the figures of our minister and his wife. "I can tell his step as far off as I can hear it. Did you ever notice his eyes?" she continued. "They look like two holes burned in a blanket. And he holds his head just like Deacon Shackelford's old white horse."

And then she disappeared in the kitchen with her crutch and the cat, while Aunt Susannah put in her teeth, put on her black silk apron, and went with her meeting step into the parlor. When I followed her, soon after, I found her talking in as steady a flow as the waters came down at Lodore to Mrs. Corliss, who sat by the woodbine window, with hands folded in her black netted mitts across her lap, and her tea-colored curls shaking their heads, as it were, at the world and its vanities; while grandfather, who had been senior deacon for fifty years, and who had no idea even the church edifice could stand without him, was already in deep discussion with Mr. Corliss upon the question then absorbing and disturbing us, as to whether our Sabbath-school should hereafter be called a Sunday-school.

"I can never consent to have a religious organization known by a heathen name," grandfather was saying, as I had heard him say half a hundred times before.

And Mr. Corliss, with his serene, white head bent toward him, was thinking how he could braid in one of the fossilized fathers and the versatile sons of the church.

So there was nothing for me to do but to sit and smile and listen; for grandfather and Aunt Susannah were not the persons to yield the floor when it was once theirs by priority.

"Mr. Corliss, is it not time for us to go?" said Mrs. Corliss, at early star-rising, with her measured dignity.

"Certainly, my dear," replied Mr. Corliss, rising at once, with his head still bent to catch grandfather's last sentence.

"Bella, put on your hat and walk out with us a little way. It is a charming evening," said Mrs. Corliss, turning to me after taking a ceremonious leave of Aunt Susannah.

Of course I went for my hat. I should as soon think of insisting on breathing in an exhausted receiver as of refusing to follow a suggestion of Mrs. Corliss'. Or so I supposed then. But I trembled in my heart, and began to run over in my mind all my little over-dones and under-dones. She had such a Lady Superior way that, though I really loved our minister's wife, I always felt a sense of guilt, and never at home with her.

But it seemed it was not that I had been late at church or absent from the sewing society this time. Neither had I a bow too many or a bow too few on my Sunday bonnet. Worse, though; Mr. Brodhead had been to her.

"My dear," she began, as sweet and as cold and as stiff as a dish of frozen custard, "I want to haev a serious talk with you on a serious subject, and perhaps I may as well say at once, Mr. Brodhead has solicited the good offices of Mr. Corliss and myself between you and himself. He seems to be a very earnest admirer, but a very diffident one. What should you say to the idea of entertaining a proposal of marriage from him?"

"I couldn't think of such a thing for a moment, Mrs. Corliss. I have no expectation or wish ever to marry anyone," said I, feeling very much annoyed.

Mrs. Corliss sighed severely. "Marriage is a divinely-appointed institution," said she, "and not to be lightly set aside without due consideration and prayer. You are not now prepared to give a final answer to so important a matter. It comes upon you suddenly. Take time, my dear friend, to think it over carefully, prayerfully, and with a view to what is your duty."

Mrs. Corliss shut her lips tight, as though to keep her teeth in, and then kissed me good-night—a soft, clammy kiss, which made me feel as though I wanted a lump of sugar. Accordingly, I went in the house and ate one, and thought no more about Mr. Brodhead for a month and a day.

At the end of that time Aunt Kent asked me to go down and do up her caps. Aunt Kent was a dear, good old lady, who lived in a little yellow and white cottage at the end of the graveyard, where her husband and seven children were lying in one pathetic row, under the beds of heart's-ease and forget-me-nots. But when they went she adopted all the world into her warm, motherly heart. So, though she lived alone, with a little cream-colored greyhound, she had a large family, and whoever was sick, or sorry, or needy, went to her, as well as whoever wished for sympathy in health and gladness.

Dear Aunt Kent! When I went in, there she was knitting a checked sock for young Mrs. Cable's first baby, with such a look of peaceful repose on her face that one would be willing to go over the same weary path of suffering, if it should lead at last into such a land of rest.

"I don't know when I felt sorrier," said she, when I was settled at my work by her side, "than I did for somebody who came to me last week in a love affair. He is a man of whose love any woman might be proud, but he is so full of humility and self-distrust that he doesn't even dare open the subject to the young woman herself. And I don't know but it will cost him his life. He says he is sure it would if she should refuse him, and I guess he is sure about it."

In an instant Mr. Brodhead flashed into my mind, and my heart grew harder than the meeting-house steps.

"Why, Aunt Kent," said I, "it is too absurd! He has already been to the minister and to the minister's wife, and then to the deacon and to the deacon's wife, to ask them to intercede for him. I wouldn't have a man anyhow after he had made such a goose of himself."

Aunt Kent opened her eyes in mild astonishment, and then I remembered she named somebody. Then I stopped suddenly and felt my cheeks begin to burn.

"Dear child," she said tenderly, "when you have seen a few more of the ups and downs of life, you will think more of a good man's love than you will of these outside manners. Mr. Brodhead told me he had been in this strait to some of our mutual friends, but he supposed they had not spoken with you. And we must not judge him by the standard we would apply to some people. He is shrinking to timorousness, especially with ladies. And he says he is conscious that he always appears his worst before you. Poor man! I've seen him sit at church with his eyes fixed on the ribbon of your hat, as it fluttered a little in the wind, and looked so hungry and so hopeless, my heart just ached for him."

This time my face flushed with anger as well as shame.

"I feel humiliated, Aunt Kent," said I. "I hope nobody else has seen him make such a silly spectacle of himself."

"Bella, my dear, you are wrong," interposed Aunt Kent, gently. "We must take people as they are, not as we would have made them. The man is cast in a delicate, sensitive mold, and this is nearly or quite a matter of life or death with him. I doubt if you are loved again by so worthy a man, and I am sure you will not be any more sincerely. I hope you will not be so misguided as to throw away such a treasure, only for a romantic notion."

I could not laugh at Aunt Kent's tender earnestness, but I shook my head and felt immovable from the bump of firmness down to my boot soles. And thus ended the third lesson.

Weeks after this, one day in the "dawning of the year," when the bees hummed and the lilacs bloomed, I went out to dig blood-root where the road ran through a bit of woodland, a little north of the village. Because if we didn't need it, somebody might, and Aunt Susannah considered a few roots and herbs "so handy to have in the house." Presently I felt an unconscious, magnetic drawing to look up, and there stood Mr. Brodhead. To this day I cannot tell how he came there. It was as though he had shot up like a field lily, right out of the ground, and he stood with his eyes dropped shyly as a girl's and his handsome lips trembling. I pitied him almost as much as Aunt Kent had done.

"It will kill me if I don't speak, and it will kill me if I do, and you don't listen," said he, throwing out his words in jerks, like water running from a straight-necked bottle, and looking suddenly at me with such pathetic feeling in his great brown eyes that I began to feel abashed. For what was I that he should be so stirred by me?

"You couldn't care any for me, I suppose?" said Mr. Brodhead, humbly.

"Perhaps I might, I don't know," I replied, almost involuntarily.

"Dear me!" But a love story sounds so different when a man tells it himself.

And so, presently, it was I who trembled and cast down my eyes and blushed; and it was Mr. Brodhead who looked as though he was master of the whole world and the stars besides.

Aunt Susannah, waiting behind the woodbine window, thought I was gathering herbs to stock a pharmacy, for the sun had dropped behind the cedars on the top of Mount Margaret when I went home with Mr. Brodhead by my side, my hands empty, but my heart full.

Yes, we are engaged, and are to be married two weeks from next Wednesday. And the moral of my story is this: "If you want your business done, go; if not, send."

Playing the Drummer.

Young Bummelhans has just been discharged by his employer, old Twopercent. The facts are as follows: Bummelhans had just returned from a trip over the State. His trip had been a very satisfactory one to himself, perhaps, but not so to his employer. He had spent a great deal of money in buggy rides and one thing and another, and had taken very few orders. When Bummelhans called in to see the old man the latter was mad. He said:

"I don't pelieve you makes any effort to sell goots. Ven I vash a drummer I alvays sold goots to de merchants, no matter ven dey don't vant any. I made de acquaintance von everybody."

"How did you use to manage to sell goods when you were a drummer?"

"I vill show you all abont dat. Schoost you sits down in chairs. You vas a country merchant; I plays now de drummer?"

"All right," said Bummelhans. "I'll be a country merchant, and I'll show you how they do."

Bummelhans pretended to be writing at his desk, and old Twopercent came up from one side, bowing and scraping.

"Goot morning. Can't I sell you some goots?"

"Who are you?" says Bummelhans, looking up.

"I travels for de Galveston firm of Twopercents"

"You do, do you? So you travel for that infernal old thief, do you? Take that!" and to impress upon his employer the difficulties of drumming up trade, Bummelhans kicked the old man four or five times, pushed him up in a corner and choked him for a while, and then told the old gentleman, who was speechless with bona-fide rage, "If you ever come in here again I'll not leave a whole bone in your carcass."—*Galveston News.*

CATS are not human, though they are endowed with certain human instincts, such as staying out nights, and following after other cats.—*Peck's Sun.*

YOUNG MEN.

The Kind of Chaps Who are Disappointed at Leadville.

[Leadville Chronicle.]

Almost daily there arrive by all the various roads which lead into Leadville young men who have left home and friends, and with no experience or money to back them, come here to "make a living," as they call it. Poor, vain, deluded youths! Not that there is ample work here for the willing, not that those who come here fail to obtain employment—but, alas! it is not always that which causes the young men who a week before came here with hopes brightly burning, to return home dejected and discouraged. It is a fact, which has been proven again and again, that the majority of the vast army of young men come to Leadville in the delusion that a lax state of society prevails here, which will enable them to live in a romantic sort of way without working.

Mining! What a sense of novelty the word conveys to an adventurous Easterner. To lead the free and easy life of a miner, to sleep in a log-cabin, to work with a revolver strapped around your waist, to spend a couple of hours each day hunting among the mountains for elk and bear and deer; perchance go through an Indian fight—and all that sort of thing which is supposed to make up the life of a miner; what joyous scenes of excitement the word miner calls up! Alas, when the stern reality presents itself to the deluded mortal, what tumbling down of air-castles is there, my countrymen, when the young man finds what in all the brief years of his existence he has never found out that it is work—and the hardest kind of work at that—which makes the money that makes the mare go.

The quick, active workers are those who make a success of it here. The first case of a failure by one of those so gifted yet remains to be recorded. Hunt these mountains high and low and you can't find a worker who has failed in Leadville.

This is the class of people who, though they may not have more than what they have earned by hard labor when the week is past, see millions within their grasp, and who give you their solemn pledge that they will strike it three weeks hence. They are never discouraged, and take things just as they come, whether ill or good.

Leadville is composed exclusively of a working class of people, in the practical sense of the word. These mines about us are filled with clerks, professors, lawyers and doctors. Don't for a moment imagine that they are there as ornaments, receiving large salaries and doing nothing. No, indeed. In their rough miner's garb you would take them never for what they are. They are workers, even though their early years were spent in colleges, banks and offices. They dig and delve side by side with your common laborer, who understands neither Latin nor French, and know only one thing, and that is that they must work just as hard as their illiterate companions "to the manor born" if they expect to make the same wages.

These are the men who compose the active element which has given Leadville its reputation for push and enterprise, and those who have not the means to build up a business here nor wish to do some hard work had better not come.

Stitching on a Button.

He had never tried it before, but he was naturally a self-reliant man, and felt confident of his ability to do it. Moreover, his wife had gone to the country. Therefore, carefully selecting from that lady's work-basket the thickest needle and stoutest thread, he resolutely set himself to the task. Spitting upon his fingers, he carefully rolled the end of the thread into a point, and then, closing one of his own optics, he attempted to fill up the needle's solitary eye; but the thread either passed by on one side or the other of the needle, or worked itself against the glittering steel and refused to be persuaded. However, the thread suddenly bolted through the eye to the extent of an inch, and, fearing to lose this advantage, he quickly drew the ends together and united them with a knot about the size of a buckshot. The button was a trouser one, but he liked the dimensions of its holes, and it was only going on the back of his shirt anyhow. As he passed the needle gently upward through the linen, he felt a mingled pity and disdain for men bungling over such easy jobs; and, as he let the button gracefully glide down the thread to its appointed place, he said to himself that if ever he married a second time it should be for some nobler reason than a dread of sewing on buttons. The first downward thrust had the same happy result, and, holding the button down firmly with his thumb, he came up again with all that confidence which uniform success inspires. Perhaps the point of the needle did not enter to the bone, but it seemed to him that it did, and his comment upon the circumstance was emphatic. But he was very ingenious, and next time would hold the button by one edge and come up through the hole nearest the other. Of course he would. But the needle had an independent way of suiting itself as to holes, and it chose the one where the thumb was. Then the needle got sulky. It didn't care about holes, anyhow, if it was going to be abused for them, and the button might have been an unperforated disk for all the apertures which that needle could thenceforward be made to discover, without infinite poking and prodding. It always came through when it was least expected, and never when it was wanted. Still he persevered, and it was not until he finally discovered that he had stitched over the edge of the button, and had sewn it on the wrong side of the shirt, that he utterly broke down.

Florence and Raymond.

At the reception of American actors by the Savage Club of London, Mr. Florence said that "times have improved of late, and that he could recollect when actors not only did not get breakfasts given to them, but found it a hard matter to get breakfast at all. But all this is changed, and if America sends bad actors to the old country she sends very few poor ones." Mr. Raymond, quoting Artemus Ward to the effect that "he felt he had the gift of oratory, but that he hadn't got it with him," explained that he had come to London at an awkward time of the year, against the advice of Mr. Hollingshead, but that he had thought it well to come. He thought that "London was a big town, that everybody would not be out of town, that some of the citizens would be here, and that the critics would be here. And," added Mr. Raymond, with an expression which provoked shouts of laughter, "they were here."

INDIANA NEWS.

SINCE last winter scarlet fever has prevailed at Rushville and vicinity to an alarming extent.

JAMES P. VOORHEES, son of Senator Voorhees, has been received into the Roman Catholic church at Terre Haute.

THE Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company are having their new cars lettered "Chicago and Louisville line."

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, who was on the stump in Indiana, has been suddenly called home by the alarming illness of his wife.

COL. THOMAS J. JACKSON, of New Albany, is in luck. He receives his pension and back pay, dating back to 1863, and aggregating $7,600.

TAYLOR CASE, while on a drunken spree, shot and killed his brother, Harrison Case, at Atwell, last week. There had been a long-standing feud between the young men.

THE annual reunion of the Boyd family was held at Cambridge City recently. Kinsfolk from the Boyds, Lewises, Martindales and Bradburys were present to the number of about 200.

THE State House Commissioners have notified Gov. Williams that he has been selected to lay the corner-stone of the new Capitol, and ex-Gov. Hendricks that he is to deliver the oration on that occasion.

TWO SHARPS who follow a circus fleeced an old farmer of Bartholomew county out of $10 by inducing him to buy a cake of soap which they represented to contain $20. It didn't contain it.

WHILE James McGraw was digging a well at Bloomfield it caved in on him. The citizens commenced to extricate him at once, but it was three hours before they reached him, and he was dead. There were no marks on him. The well was about twenty feet deep, and about twelve feet caved in on him.

THE new steamer John S. Brandford, having on board 1,750 bags of corn, struck a rock in the Wabash river, about three miles from its mouth, and sunk over her main deck aft. The vessel was a total loss. About half the cargo was saved. The vessel was owned by Nashville parties, and was not insured.

DR. A. G. RICHARDSON, a gallant youth of 75 summers, stepped into Mayor Hegler's office, recently, with Miss Jennie Clark, a blushing damsel of about 30, and the two were united in wedlock. The doctor escorted his bride down stairs and promenaded our thoroughfares with a step as elastic and spirits as buoyant as a youth of 16.—*Attica Ledger.*

MARSHAL THOMAS PIERCE arrested for disorderly conduct David Parmalee and James Pierce, and lodged them both in jail at Peru. Shortly afterward smoke could be seen escaping from the hallway and windows of the Court House. Deputy Sheriff Irwin soon came, and, in response to the yelling prisoners, unlocked their cell. There he found that Parmalee and Pierce had set fire to the bedding in the cell and were nearly suffocated. No further damage.

FOR a long time a bitter feud has existed between a German named John Myers and two hardened criminals named John and Perry Snurr. The three persons met at a brewery in Bloomingdale, a suburb of Fort Wayne, a few days ago. The Snurrs were drunk, and Perry Snurr immediately began an assault upon Myers. He was being worsted, when his brother John struck Myers upon the head with a club, crushing his skull. Myers was removed to his home, where he expired in about forty minutes. The Snurrs took to the woods, but were captured about two miles from town. Myers was a hard-working German. He leaves a wife and two children. The Snurrs are aged 15 and 22 respectively.

MARTIN TETERS and Robert Hall, two convicts in the foundry department of the Prison South, while filing in to their work, got into a quarrel. They had an old grudge against one another. It appears that Hall had procured an old shoe-knife with the blade worked to a point. With this weapon he stabbed Teters in the bowels, without a word of warning, severing some of the intestines. The guard could not prevent the fatal quarrel, as he has to stand at the door until all the convicts have filed in, and he knew nothing of it, consequently, until all was over.

The Census.

The official record by counties of the Third Supervisors' district of Indiana is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Population, 1880.	Population, 1870.	Increase.	Decrease in Towns	No. of Farms.
Delaware	22,982	19,030	3,902	...	3,398
Fayette	11,398	10,476	1,172	250	1,053
Hamilton	24,979	20,882	4,097	...	3,080
Hancock	17,172	15,123	2,061	11	2,059
Henry	24,056	22,986	1,343	273	2,472
Johnson	19,534	18,366	1,370	193	2,118
Madison	27,348	22,770	4,861	82	2,808
Marion	102 310	71,939	30,411	40	2,741
Randolph	26,642	22,862	3,680	...	3,011
Rush	19,253	17,626	1,304	277	2,173
Shelby	25,275	21,892	3,483	...	2,739
Tipton	14,418	11,953	2,465	...	1,728
Union	7,677	6,341	1,336	...	837
Wayne	38,974	34,048	4,972	201	2,576

RECAPITULATION.

Population—1880	382,178
Population—1870	316,294
Increase	67,047
Decrease	1,926
Number of farms June 1, 1880	31,806
Number of manufacturing establishments June 1, 1880	1,799
Number of deaths during census year	5,316
Number of dependent class	4,250

Indianapolis and Richmond statistics of industrial establishments are not included in the above.

TEXAS society is agitated over the question of whether or not the groom at a wedding should wear his revolver belt inside or outside his dress coat.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS.

Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

[illegible]

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN

[illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED

[illegible]

DR. BUTTS, [illegible]

THERMALINE

A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent

AGUE REMEDY

IN THE WORLD

CURES

CHILLS & FEVER

and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.

An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box

Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.

Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.

Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

[illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

READ!

IN USE SINCE 1858

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

[illegible]

NOT A BEVERAGE

[illegible]

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

[illegible]

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO. Lancaster, Pa.

[illegible] Price, 25 cents.

DON'T RENT

BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.

$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!

Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.

HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.

[illegible] Descriptive pamphlet in English and German. Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SABBATH READING.

Every Cloud Is Silvery Lined.

When my freed spirit hath risen to God,
And you lay me to rest beneath the cold sod,
Rejoice that for me life's trials are done,
My pilgrimage ended, the victory won.

Though rugged the pathway my feet have trod,
It leadeth to heaven, to home and God.
I know when the cross I lay down,
I shall take up the starry crown.

Though doubts loom up to darken my sky,
They will rift away as the sun shimmers by.
Then, O! my soul, be thou resigned,
For every cloud is silvery lined.

OTTAWA, Ill. WESTERN WILLOW.

The Christian.

Over the soul of the Christian a holy tranquillity sheds its luster here brighter than is seen elsewhere in the world. His soul is unruffled by the daily crosses of life. A spirit of peace prevails. He looks not upon the things present, but things to come. The soul of the earnest, sincere Christian man rejoices not in doing his fellow-men injury, but in doing them good. The backbiter is discarded for the peacemaker. The great Rowland Hill, who, when in a friend's house, heard a scandal freely passed about his neighbor, called for a dust-pan and brush and began to sweep the floor, saying: "My friends, a prodigious quantity of dust has been scattered this evening; I will try and sweep it away." They took the hint thus so perfectly given. The things of time deserve the attention of every man and woman, but the things of the great eternity deserve a greater portion. Life is but a fleeting vapor that appeareth for a little while, then vanisheth away forever. Was man endowed with all the high and noble faculties which he possesses just to remain a few uncertain years in this transitory world, and then pass away forever and be lost in oblivion? Ah! no; man was born for a high and nobler destiny. When the things of this world pass away we want some firm, everlasting rock whereon we can stand. Take the ungodly man—watch him in his daily life. You see a life of unhappiness, a life of misery, so to speak. While he indulges in unholy pleasures his heart pains him, and conscience, the secret monitor whose warnings are so often disregarded, speaks to him and whispers, be a Christian. Verily there is no peace to the wicked. The Christian man is a light unto the world; and others, seeing that light, will be prevailed on to love and serve the Christian's God. What would the world have been to any without the Christian religion? It would have been a world of darkness and heathenism. The number of people in our country who destroy their own lives is getting to be fearful—and why is this? Because the pure religion established nearly nineteen centuries ago by our blessed Savior is being supplanted by the doctrine of Paine and Voltaire—that of total annihilation—the death of life, both animal and spiritual. While the unbelieving and ungodly man suffers himself to be blown about with every wind of doctrine, the humble Christian meekly follows the light that is given him in God's word. Surely, then, there is a divine reality in religion that supports the Christian at death. He can look fearlessly across the dark valley, and, seeing the glory beyond, he plunges into the darkness with all the faith with which a child would throw itself from the window of a burning house into its father's arms, stretched out in the darkness below ready to receive it. While the Christian dies peacefully with hope of immortal glory, the ungodly departs with the awful feelings of damnation already upon his soul. Look at Voltaire! In his life he ridiculed religion and upon his death-bed he called upon the Christians' God for mercy in that dark hour, and finally died with awful imprecations and curses upon his lips, and was thus summoned into the presence of the Being he had defied. If you read the history of all good men, in all ages of the world, you will find they departed with joy and shouts of victory upon their tongues, as they were ushered into the upper and better world, where suffering and sorrow are unknown. May we all die the death of the righteous, and may our last end be like theirs. J. N. MARSHALL.

NORTH LAKE WEIR, Fla.

A Touching Incident.

An English actress, passing along a street one day, heard singing. She looked in at an open door upon a little prayer meeting, and caught the words,

Depth of mercy, can there be
Mercy still reserved for me?

She entered, listened awhile, and then went away; but the hymn went with her. She became a Christian, and determined to leave the stage; but the manager would not release her from fulfilling her engagement. The last night she played with unusual brilliancy, and at the close was called before the curtain. Her contract was discharged; she had no master now but Christ. Standing there with clasped hands and streaming eyes, she sang:

Depth of mercy! can there be
Mercy still reserved for me?
Can my God His wrath forbear—
Me, the chief of sinners, spare?

The audience was melted by the pathetic confession and plea, and many sought the same mercy.

Praying and Giving.

A rich youth in Rome had suffered from a dangerous illness. On recovering his health his heart was filled with gratitude, and he exclaimed, "O, thou all-sufficient Creator! could man recompense Thee how willingly would I give Thee all my possessions." Hermes, the herdman, heard this and said to the rich youth, "All good gifts come from above; thither thou canst send nothing. Come, follow me." He took him to a hut where was nothing but wretchedness and misery. The father lay on a bed of sickness, the mother wept, the children were destitute of clothing and crying for bread. Hermes said, "See here, an altar for the sacrifice; see here the Lord's representatives." The youth assisted them bountifully, and the poor people called him an angel of God. Hermes smiled and said, "Thus turn always thy grateful countenance first to heaven and then to earth."

German Longevity.

Some curious statements have been published by an Austrian official, on the data of longevity in Germany and othre European countries. It appears from this that there are some 12,800 persons over 90 years of age throughout the whole of Europe, of which number 6,200 are women. In Italy, again, female longevity is superior to male, there being in that country 241 women over 100 years of age, and only 160 male centenarians. Allowance being made for the preponderance of women in the population generally, even then, according to these statements, the female sex shows the best average of long life. In Hungary, on the contrary, there are more old men than women, notwithstanding the females outnumber the males. Austria, it seems, has 100 women who are over a century old, while only eighty-six men are as aged. The most interesting fact, however, in these data is the superior longevity of the Germans as compared with the Sclaves; thus, among the Germans of Upper Austria and Salzburg there are 11¼ per cent. of this population who come under the catalogue of old people, while among the Sclaves of Galicia the percentage is 4.

The Women of Lima.

Lima, says an exchange, is called the paradise of women. They are called beautiful; so they are, if you admire black eyes and ebony tresses—not the dreamy black eyes of the harems, nor the sparkling black eyes of the Syrians, nor the liquid black eyes of the Egyptians, but the black eyes that easily reveal the different types of character. Peruvian ladies have character and are not afraid to show it; yet we hear nothing of equal rights and privileges among them. For them to lay claim to a right is but to possess it, for they can easily win over the priesthood, and thus have the most powerful class of Peru on their side. They are generally occupied, but do not work; they look upon labor as degrading. They rise early, take a cup of tea and go to mass. Their toilet requires but a few moments. Their walking suits are neat and pretty; in this respect they surpass us. The dress is black and never touches the ground; there is no fussing or fumbling with trains. A white skirt is sometimes seen a little below the dress, with a deep hem and two tucks, and always white and clean. Prunella gaiters are generally worn, and hands are bare; the manta is thrown over the head, falling gracefully down almost to the bottom of the skirt.

The subject of dress claims most of their time and attention; their ball dresses and opera and soiree suits are magnificent. Their boots, especially, are beautiful. No people have naturally as small feet as the Peruvians. The Peruvian-made boots are too small for foreigners.

Peruvian ladies are not very intelligent; as soon as they pass beyond the school-girl period they care little for books or literature. Many learn to play the piano when young, but do not care to continue when married. They are excessively courteous in their manners, but we are not to be misled by appearances. Their mode of salutation is more of an embrace than anything else, and they always say: "My house and all that I have is entirely at your disposal, and we are to be as one family." They are always wealthy in imagination—at least they never speak of poverty. They love to smoke. Although handsome when young, they scarcely turn twenty when they begin to fade. One thing always lasts with them, and that is their gait. Their movements are gliding and graceful; the same is true of the men.

One of Tom Ochiltree's Jokes.

The vaulting ambition and unblushing assurance of some of these infant mining camps remind me of a good story which a gentleman from Galveston, now about to engage in mining here, told me the other evening about Maj. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas. I don't mean to apply it to Silver Cliff, though I have not failed to discover traces of the same spirit here. Everybody who has been in Washington often since the reconstruction of the South knows Tom Ochiltree, and he is not a stranger in New York. A good soldier, I believe, on the Confederate side, he became a Republican at the close of the war and a favorite of President Grant, who appointed him United States Marshal for Texas when that office was worth a good deal more money than it is now. The Major's father was one of the most eminent jurists in Texas, before the war, and had a good deal of trouble with his son, who, though not bad, was full of mischief.

At length, when Tom approached young manhood, the old Judge determined to sober him by study, and so took him into his own law office, where he kept him pretty closely at his books for about three years. Tom was a good scholar, made satisfactory progress, and was finally admitted to the bar and taken into partnership by his father. A few months after this, the Judge, as he was starting for Dallas one morning to attend a long session of the court, looked up at the old, weather-beaten sign, which had been above his office door for a quarter of a century, and told Tom he thought it was about time to have a new one, "and, Tom," he said, "suppose you attend to it, get a good sign, and have the name of the firm painted on it."

The old gentleman went to Dallas and was gone several days. Returning, when he came in sight of the little frame office, he thought it looked strange, and riding nearer he found stretching clear across the building, an immense sign-board, on which was painted in huge letters:

"T. P. OCHILTREE AND FATHER,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law."

Tom was at his desk deeply absorbed in working up a case, and never could understand why the old man should have caused that sign to be taken down. —*Colorado Letter to Ney York Tribune.*

SOMEBODY is attempting to poison all the dogs at Zanesville, Ohio. Among the number that got a dose was a fine bird-dog, belonging to Dr. Fred Halston. He is a very sensible and sagacious brute, and had once before been poisoned, and was successfully treated by the doctor. Upon the last occasion, as soon as he felt the effects of the poison, the dog trotted into the doctor's office, struck an attitude, stiffened up his legs and back, and by other signs gave the doctor to understand that he either wanted a prescription or a dose of antidote for poison. The doctor took in the situation at a glance, and treated the dog as he had before, and he again recovered.

THE oldest friends are to-day the staunchest friends of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. They have proven its great worth in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, etc.

What a Blind Man Did.

Prescott, the historian, and Prof. Fawcett, of England, illustrate the will-power of those who, stricken blind by a calamity, have yet achieved success in life. Instead of mourning over the precious treasure of eyesight lost, they have gone to work. Adapting themselves to their situation, they have shown what training and persistent effort could do. But James Goodsell, who died in Burlington, Vt., was blind from his birth to his death—a period of ninety years. Yet what he did shows that even this terrible misfortune is not an insuperable obstacle in the way of a man determined to make the most of himself.

In spite of his misfortune, he would swing an ax with dexterity, and felled trees; he was an accomplished grain thresher, and would frequently go alone a distance of two miles to thresh for the farmers, climbing the mows to throw down the grain; he could hoe corn or garden stuffs as well as anybody, having no trouble to distinguish the weeds; he would set a hundred bean poles with more accuracy than most people who can see, would load hay, and was so good a mechanic that he manufactured yokes and other farm articles with success.

He had an excellent memory, and was an authority on facts and dates. He could generally tell the time of day or night within a few minutes.

One instance is given when he slept over one day and awoke at evening, thinking it was morning. For once he ate supper for breakfast, but when informed of his mistake slept another twelve hours in order to get straight again.

He was familiar with forest trees and knew just where to go for any timber desired. He could direct men where to find a chestnut, a maple or an oak, and the children where to go for berries.

He was a good mathematician, and could compute accurately and rapidly. In olden days he was quite musically inclined, and, like most blind people, he had a genius in that direction.

He was at one time a leader of the Presbyterian choir. To crown all, he possessed one of the happiest of dispositions, and was ever genial and cheerful. To this end his generally excellent health largely contributed.

A Definition of Wit.

When Lord Chatham was Prime Minister, he once asked a literary gentleman a definition of wit. The gentleman had long been of the opinion that his talents should receive substantial recognition. His answer was so clever that it defined wit and suggested his wish.

"Wit, my Lord," he replied, "is what a pension would be if given by your Lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

An excellent illustration of this definition of wit is the happy turn given by Sydney Smith to the casual remark of a beautiful young lady. While walking with the clerical wit in her garden, she said:

"Mr. Smith, I fear I shall never bring this pea to perfection."

"Then permit me," said the gallant Sydney, taking her by the hand, "to lead perfection to the pea."

The sarcastic Douglas Jerrold was noted for uttering "a good thing well applied," albeit, the application suggested to the victim the burning of lunar caustic.

Walking in the country one day, with several literary gentlemen, the party stopped to observe the gambols of a little donkey. A poet, more noted for the sentimentalism of his verses than for their excellence, said he should like to send the little thing as a present to his mother.

"Do," replied the caustic wit, "and tie a piece of paper round its neck, with the motto: 'When this you see remember me.'"

Jerrold's idea of wit was a brutal one. He felt that, like the diamond, it had two powers which were—"to cut as well as shine." One of his sparkling and wounding witticisms is his well-known retort to a comic writer, who said to him, "We row in the same boat, you know."

"True, my good fellow," replied Jerrold, "but with very different skulls."

Hallucination of the Senses.

Professor Maudsley remarks, in a recent lecture, that one striking feature observed by medical men who have had cases of hallucination under their charge is that the patients cannot be convinced that the objects they see, the sounds they hear, and the smells they perceive, have no real existence, and that the sensations they receive are the result of their excited nerves. It frequently happens, too, that a person who suffers from hallucination in respect of one sense has the others unaffected, and is, on all other matters, perfectly normal. Hallucination may arise either from an idea on which the mind has dwelt, appearing as something exterior, or from excitement of the sensory ganglia. It is said that Newton, Hunter, and some others of equal professional eminence, could, at will, picture forms to themselves till they appeared to be realities.

[Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.]

Capt. Henry M. Holzworth, Chief Detective Force, Cleveland, O., says: St. Jacobs Oil gives surprising relief, does a world of good and conquers pain. It completely cured me of Rheumatism.

IN London 58,460 women are employed as milliners and dressmakers, 26,375 as shirt-makers and seamstresses, 14,780 as tailoresses, 10,724 as machinists, 5,272 as book-binders, 4,699 as boot-makers, 4,360 as artificial florists, 3,718 as boxmakers, 2,852 as upholsteresses, not to mention a large number in various other industries.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

[Pottsville (Pa.) Evening Chronicle.]

For sixteen years, writes Mr. Joseph Alber of this place, I had suffered with Dyspepsia, and spent many a dollar to find relief, but in vain. I was advised by Mr. E. Alstadt to take Hamburg Drops. I had taken scarcely one of the little bottles before I felt better, and soon got well altogether. I am now a warm advocate of Hamburg Drops.

A YOUNG man who was pleasantly engaged in dealing out taffy to his girl over the telephone wire, was much disgusted at hearing a voice from the central office remark: "Please hurry up if you have anything to say; there is a business man waiting for the wire."

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in Its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

MALT
Malt Bitters Company
BITTERS

A Marvelous Blood, Brain and Nerve Food.

There is no greater Blood Producer and Life-sustaining Principle in the world of foods or medicines than MALT BITTERS, prepared from *Unfermented Malt, Hops, Calisaya*, etc. They feed the body and the brain, enrich the blood, solidify the bones, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, cheer the mind, induce sleep, perfect digestion, regulate the stomach and bowels, cleanse the liver and kidneys, and vitalize with NEW LIFE every fluid of the body. Beware of imitations similarly named. Look for the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE, which appears plainly on the label of every bottle. Sold everywhere. MALT BITTERS COMPANY, BOSTON.

FULL Sheet Portrait of Gov. Garfield, [illegible] Sample & price [illegible] Wm. H. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

FULL CONCAVE ENGLISH RAZORS, $1.50. E. Howcroft, 223 West 28th St., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED For a fast-selling, staple article: good profits; sample free. Address MARSHALL & CO., Fremont, Ohio.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

SOLDIERS Get the BEST ARTIFICIAL LIMBS on Gov't Order. Apply to Chas. R. Evans, Gov't Mfr, 153 W. 4th St. Cincinnati, O.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

MUSTACHE & WHISKERS [illegible]

AGENTS wishing to canvass for the Lives of GARFIELD OR HANCOCK Should write at once for Circulars and terms of agency to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

SEND for our New Calendar of the New England Conservatory of Music. $15.00 to $20.00 for 20 lessons in classes. Students in the Conservatory Course can pursue ALL ENGLISH BRANCHES FREE. E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

Agents Wanted to Sell BRISBIN'S Life of CARFIELD and FORNEY'S Life of HANCOCK. The only standard authoritative works. Indorsed by the candidates. Agents coining money. Best terms. Outfit free. Act at once. Address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

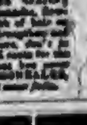

YOUNG MAN OR OLD, [illegible]

"BEATTY" Of Washington, New Jersey, sells 14-Stop ORGANS stool, book and music, boxed and shipped, only $85.00. New Pianos $195 to $1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see his Midsummer offer illustrated free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Humor in the Family.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor or the capacity to have a little fun along with the hum-drum of life. We all know how it brightens things up generally to have a lively, witty companion, who sees the ridiculous points of things, and who can turn any annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. Many homes and lives are dull because they are allowed to become too deeply impressed with a sense of the cares and responsibilities of life to recognize its bright and especially its mirthful side. Into such a household, good, but dull, the advent of a witty, humorous friend is like sunshine to a cloudy day. While it is oppressive to hear people constantly striving to say funny things, it is comfortable, seeing what a brightener a little fun is to make, an effort to have some. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes and to regard it from a humorous point of view, instead of becoming irritated about it. "What is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?" exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband, after rummaging through the wrong drawer. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked, then with a comical look, replied: "I never could guess conundrums; I must give it up." Then he laughed, and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and he kissed her, and then she felt happy; and so what might have been an occasion for hard words and unkind feelings became just the contrary, all through the little vein of humor that cropped out to the surface. Some children have a peculiar faculty for giving a humorous turn to things when they are reproved. It does just as well oftentimes. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more at home.

PUZZLE CARDS

Showing Portraits of the Candidates for President and Vice President. New and novel. A set of four sent by mail for three 3-cent stamps. Address CARD DEPOT, 170 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer IS RECOMMENDED By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals, BY EVERYBODY.

PAIN KILLER IS A SURE CURE for Sore Throat, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY known to the World for Sick Headache, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE Best Liniment Made! Its equal having never yet been found. For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

FROM THE FARM TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR

This is the cheapest and only complete and authentic Life of Gen. Garfield. It contains fine steel portraits of Garfield and Arthur, and is indorsed by their most intimate friends. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.

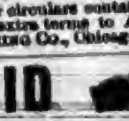

representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER O. M. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

PENSIONS! New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp, GEORGE E. LEMON, P. O. Drawer 325. Washington, D. C.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY. Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition. This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

DO Not Fail to send for our Price-List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SAPONIFIER Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other. Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

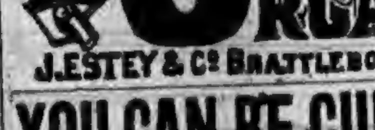

ESTEY ORGAN THE HOME & CHAPEL J. ESTEY & Co. BRATTLEBORO VT.

YOU CAN BE CURED OF YOUR CATARRH! HOW? Send 10c to DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 E. Madison st., Chicago, Ill., and get by return mail "The True Theory of Catarrh" and full information of a Sure Cure. Name this paper, and write without delay.

SORE EARS, CATARRH. Many people are afflicted with these loathsome diseases, but very few ever get well from them; this is owing to improper treatment only, as they are easily cured if properly treated. This is no idle boast, but a fact I have proven over and over again by my treatment. Send for my little Book, free to all; it will tell you all about these matters and who I am. My large Book, 375 pages, octavo, price $2, by mail. Address DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa.

St JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KIDNEY-WORT The Great Remedy For THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT will restore the natural action, and throw off the disease. Thousands have been cured, and all may be. For sale by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED To Make $5 Per Day SELLING OUR NEW Platform Family Scale. Weighs accurately up to 25 lbs. Its handsome appearance sells it at sight to housekeepers. Retail price $1.50. Other family scales weighing 25 lbs. can not be bought for less than $5. A regular BOOM for Agents. Exclusive Territory given. Terms and rapid sales surprise old Agents. Send for particulars. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., 183 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD. A Warranted Cure. Price, $1.00. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RED RIVER VALLEY 2,000,000 Acres Wheat Lands best in the World, for sale by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Co. Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to D. A. McKINLAY, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

LIQUID Cottage Colors. 30 SHADES READY FOR USE. The Best Mixed Paint in the Market. Be sure and buy them. Send for circulars to Chicago White Lead and Oil Co., COR. GREEN AND FULTON STS. Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc, Linseed Oil, Putty, etc. All Goods Guaranteed.

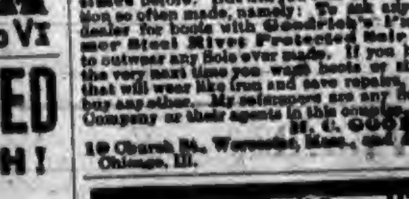

You have read this notice about twenty times before. But did you ever act upon the suggestion so often made, [illegible] H. C. GOODRICH, 10 Church St., Worcester, Mass., and [illegible] Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Uterus, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains.

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

OLD MEN IN POLITICS.

They Deprecate the Bitterness Indulged in by Young Men.

[Petroleum World.]

Grandfather Lickshingle and Deacon Radspinner, two patriarchs in this community, were walking down street yesterday. It was remarked that two such venerable men were not often seen together, and people raised their hats to them as they passed along and spoke to them reverently.

"There's entirely too much bitterness in this campaign, deacon," said Mr. Lickshingle, "and I regret it exceedingly. Now, when we wuz young men, and took an interest in politics, we had none of this 'ere everlastin' cat haulin'."

"Indeed we hadn't," acquiesced Deacon Radspinner. "Take Jackson's campaign, for instance. There wuz a lively interest taken by both parties, but there wuz none of of yer bully-raggin' like we see nowadays."

"That's a fact, deacon," said old Lickshingle, "but between you and me, I never thought much of Jackson."

"He was a mighty good man, Lickshingle."

"He was small potatoes compared to some men we have now, deacon."

"Who'd you mean?" demanded the deacon.

"Well, there's Garfield," said Lickshingle.

"Garfield be danged. You know mighty well, Lickshingle, he couldn't have been elected hog-rive in a bill town, in Jackson's day."

"He's a darn sight better man than Hancock."

"Go slow, Lickshingle, go slow!" said the deacon, somewhat agitated.

"Oh, I know what I'm talkin' about," retorted Lickshingle, as he stabbed the pavement spitefully with his hickory cane. "Hancock's a stoughton-bottle, that's what he is."

"And what's Garfield? Great guns, what's Garfield? Didn't he lay a Cheap-John sort of a pavement around the capitol and charge the government a million dollars for it?" and the deacon's eyes blazed with indignation.

"See here, deacon, look at your man Hancock's letter to Sherman. Didn't he try to blow up Washington with glycerine? Say, didn't he? Oh, I read the papers, old man, an' know what's goin' on."

"Hancock's a good an' pure man. Didn't he fight like a bull-dog in the war of the rebellion? Where was Garfield skulkin' in the time of disaster? In Canada, by thunder, in Canada."

"What wuz Hancock doin' with a stiletto in his boot the night Lincoln was murdered? Answer me that? If Wilkes Booth had failed, this Hancock was ready to finish the job. Don't talk to me! Don't talk to me!"

"It's a lie," howled the deacon, as he whirled around and faced Lickshingle on the street.

"It's as true as holy writ, an' any man's a liar that says so," retorted Lickshingle, too much wrought up to be particular as to his phraseology.

"You're a bald-headed old scoundrel," yelled the deacon.

"You're an old leper, an' I can wipe the ground with you," howled Lickshingle, gripping his cane and advancing.

Friends jumped in, and the two furious old men were dragged away in opposite directions. The deacon squirmed around in the arms of his captors, shook his cane at Lickshingle, and hissed:

"Your man Garfield would never have gone into the army if he hadn't been drafted, and he wouldn't went then, only he thought he would be able to desert—the onery sun-of-a-gun!"

A SILENT PARTNER.

The Man Who Suffered from a Legislative Enactment.

[Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

Old Dabbs and Jim Carter, two colored men, having grown tired of farming, came to this city and opened a kind of a grocery store. Dabbs was a shrewd, bow-legged man, with broad feet, and with a nose shaped like the half of a pear. Carter was young and inexperienced. After the stock had been purchased, Dabbs remarked:

"Carter, I'se de olest. In dis case hit's naisessary fur yer to be de jungier podner."

"All right," said Carter, "I don't keer what my name is, but I want half de money wnut comes in ober de counter."

"Dat's a fack, Carter; you'll make a sharp business man. Dar's a lot ob niggers got dar eyes on dis sto,' but we'll fool 'em. Carter, does yer owe any debts in dis wurl'?"

"Lemme see; yes, I owes a man fur a saddle blanket."

"How long hab you owed him?"

"'Bout five years."

"How much wuz hit wourf?"

"'Bout two dollars."

"Lemme count the intrust. Two is two, added unto de five, duplex fractions comin' in twixt de two an' de five; compoun' cathartic fractions comin' twixt de duplex fractions. Nine's a nine, wid ten as a podner. Ten goes away an' 'leben stands up. Mr. Carter, yer owes dat man 'leben hundred dollars an' a quarter."

"How's dat?"

"Why cordin' to der intrust. De intrust is awful heaby. Hit farly makes a man sweat. Hit breaks up de white man and robs de niggah of his labor. Dat man could come an' break up our sto.' He could sell us out. I heard a plantation nigger talkin' 'bout us yesterday. Now, ef yer wuz de signer podner, which means de olest, de man couldn't do nothin'. Dis is a fault ob de law. De laigeslature is a awful rascal lot ob fellers. Well, now, yer must be my silent podner. Does ye heah?"

"I'se lisenin'."

"Den de man can't tech yer. I'se got a head as long as a watermillion. Well, now, lemme read yer dis paper."

Then Dabbs read the following: "Dis heah is ter certify dat Dabbs an' Carter is podners. Dabbs is de action podner an' Carter is de silen' podner. Dis is also ter certify dat so soon as Dabbs quits bein' de action podner de whole sto' 'longs ter Carter, an' when Carter quits bein' de silen' podner, widout anuder 'greement, de sto' all 'longs ter Dabbs."

"Dis were wrot up by a cullud lawyer," said Dabbs. "Sign de paper." The two men signed the instrument and called in witnesses. Next morning Dabbs came down to the store early, and when Carter arrived all the witnesses were standing in the store-room.

"Good mornin', Dabbs," said Carter. Dabbs didn't say anything, and when Carter continued: "Why de duce doesn't yer speak ter me?"

"De sto's all mine," said Dabbs, arising and turning to the witnesses.

"How's dat?" asked Carter.

"Case yer's no longer a silent podner. Yer's talkin'. When a man talks he's not silent. Yer'll please leab my sto', Carter, an' go off down in de country. Ef yer'd stuck ter de 'greement eberything would been all right. Hit's plain ter be seed dat yer won't."

Carter appealed to the witnesses, but was informed that he had broken silence, and of course was no longer a part owner of the store. The disconsolate man left. He is now a candidate for the legislature, and swears that if he is elected, he will work for the repeal of the odious law.

A PROMISING ENTERPRISE.

Copy of a Letter Intercepted on Its Way to the Republican Headquarters.

HICKORYVILLE, S. C., Aug. 20, 1880

Hon Marshall Fewell, Chairman Campaign Committee.

DEAR SIR: I am a gentleman of color, aged 40, healthy, active, sober, and well acquainted with this part of the country.

I wish employment of a steady sort during the remainder of this campaign, and beg leave herewith to lay before you a brief sketch of myself and of my qualifications.

Ever since the war, I have been perambulative—peripatetic in my habits of life. I may say I have peripatetfuked for a living.

Not to conceal too closely my real occupation beneath the blushes of ingenous shame, I will frankly confess to you that I am a tramp.

But there are higher potentialities in me. I can be made an instrument of political wrath. I am a big thing in the line I have taken up, and I only want first-class backing to make me a great national success.

I feel that the hand of Fate has specially selected me to perform your work in this section. I think you will take the same view of the matter when you hear my little casualty record.

In 1868 I was telescoped in a railroad collision; being at the time concealed in a truck-frame of a baggage car. In '69 I was castigated by a local vigilance committee for indiscretions in the hen-roost line. '70 was an off year for me; but in '71 I was caught in a landslide up in the Blue Ridge; and in '72 I was masticated freely by a bull-dog.

Then another season, of calm set in; but '74 and ,5 were a lively brace of twelve months for me. I had the small-pox, six free fights, took part in a gunpowder explosion, fell down a shaft, and rolled into a bonfire while under the influence of the cup which cheers and inebriates all the same.

Since then, my years have been principally devoted in trying to heal up, but with a very mild quality of success.

To put it clearly before the eye of the discerning imagination, I am the worst cut up man in the United States. I have all my four limbs, but I have none of my original beauty. I am cut and scarred criss-cross over every inch of my epidermis.

From this statement you will readily see that I am a Walking Outrage, and I propose to ultilize my affliction in behalf of the party with the largest appropriation.

I notice that the democrats are doing a little in the retaliatory outrage line; so I must ask you to decide at once upon my offer.

For posing as a plain, untrimmed outrage, I shall want $100 a pop. For tearing open my wounds and oozing fresh, 25 per cent. additional.

I engage to give local color to any outrage, in any part of the state, on one day's notice.

An early answer will oblige.

Yours truly,

ANANIAS CUFF.

They are Rallying.

[New York Star.]

General Hancock's old army comrades are rallying to his support in thousands. In Philadelphia alone there are no less than twenty Hancock clubs, numbering in the aggregate 5,000 men, all of whom have heretofore been active members of the republican party. Pennsylvania will, in all probability, give her electoral vote to Hancock.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Sheppard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.21-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p. m;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:50; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:28; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, mak close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6.30; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:13; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 6:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	2 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 42 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 58 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 08 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail.........12:34 p. m.	Mail......3:20 p. m.
Accom'n....12:37 a. m.	Accom'n....6:37 a. m.
Local F't....4:45 p. m.	Local F't....6:35 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler....1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport. 6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest. North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, St. Louis or
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, limited ex
Pittsburgh lv.	m	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 m	10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 5 am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 46
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	5 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 48		8 45	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 00am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 08
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	5 pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 56	2 26
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 12
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	2 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	8 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 08		10 54
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 26am	6 23	4 06
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 18	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 00	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 25	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 22	1 06
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 30
Albion		12 45	3 56
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 20	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4., 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of the county alotment on the Balliatt ditch, in Keyser township, in said county. Specifications of said ditch can be seen on the ground at the time of letting. Bidders will be required to execute a bond according to law.

By order of the Board,
Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 24, 1880. 35-3w.

SUPPLEMENT.

TEXTS FROM HANCOCK'S LETTERS.

When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest Constitutions and wisest laws are useless.

The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen.

It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this function away and the whole structure falls.

The great principles of American liberty are still the rightful inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable.

If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist, with all my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land.

This Union, comprising a general Government with general powers, and State Governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

This is the Union which our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so benificent at home.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago.

All classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity, and in the proper administration of public affairs.

We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and not of animosity, among our fellow-citizens.

As one people, we have common interests.

A sedulous and scrupulous care of the Public Credit, together with a wise and economical management of our Governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their industry.

Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder.

The basis of a substantial, practical Civil Service Reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices; if they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appointing power.

No form of Government, no matter how carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless administration is faithful and efficient.

Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword.

The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and Civil Government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The Regular Army should be so directed by its superior officers as to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law.

I would, under no circumstances, allow myself or my troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature.

Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter.

The Army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in joint session who he is.

I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered, and was duly sworn; then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession.

WHERE HE WAS.

In Mexico—Breveted for Gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco.

At Williamsburg—McClellan telegraphed to Lincoln: "Hancock was superb to-day."

At Antietam—He was in the thickest of the fight.

At Chancellorsville—His horse was shot under him.

At Gettysburg—He seemed there the very incarnation of war. On the second day he was at Cemetery Heights during the frightful cannonade, when the rebels concentrated the fire of one hundred and fifty guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles; streams of shot and shell screamed and hissed everywhere; it seemed as though nothing could live under that terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons were exploded one after another in rapid succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely, and sought every slight shelter that the light earthworks afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like the fall of raindrops or the beat of hailstones. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war never had seen anything like that cannonade, and the oldest soldiers began to be uneasy for the result. Hundreds and thousands were stricken down; the shrieks of animals and screams of wounded men were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on, and apparently never would cease. It was then, when the firmest hearts had begun to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever beheld by any army on earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and General Hancock, with his staff, with corps flag flying, appeared on the right of his line, uncovered, and rode down the front of his men to the left. The soldiers held their breath, expecting to see him fall from his horse, pierced by a dozen bullets; but still he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment tearing great gaps in the ranks by his side.

Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificent courage of his general, and he resolved to do something that day which would equal it in daring. Just as Hancock reached the left of his line, the rebel batteries ceased to play, and their infantry, 18,000 strong, were seen emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill. Hancock knew the artillery fire had been intended to demoralize his men and cover the advance of their infantry, which was to make the real attack. Turning his horse, he rode slowly up his line from left to right, holding his hat in his hand, bowing and smiling to his troops as they lay flat on the ground. Hardly had he reached the right of the line when the men, who, inspired by the courage of their General, could now hardly restrain themselves, received orders to attack the advancing rebels. Eighty guns which Hancock had concentrated opened their brazen mouths, and streams of bullets flew from the muzzles of our rifles to the breasts of the Confederates.

It was an awful day, and Longstreet's "Old Guard of the South" melted away like wax under that terrible fire. Of the 18,000 who came to the attack, 5,000 fell or were captured on the hill side. Thirty stands of colors and an immense number of small arms were taken. Hancock was everywhere, riding the storm of battle as if he bore a charmed life. At last, just in the moment of victory, he was seen to reel in his saddle and would have fallen to the ground had he not been helped from his horse. A ball had pierced his thigh, and for a time it was thought the wound was mortal.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS IN DESPAIR.----HUNTING A BAD RECORD FOR HANCOCK.

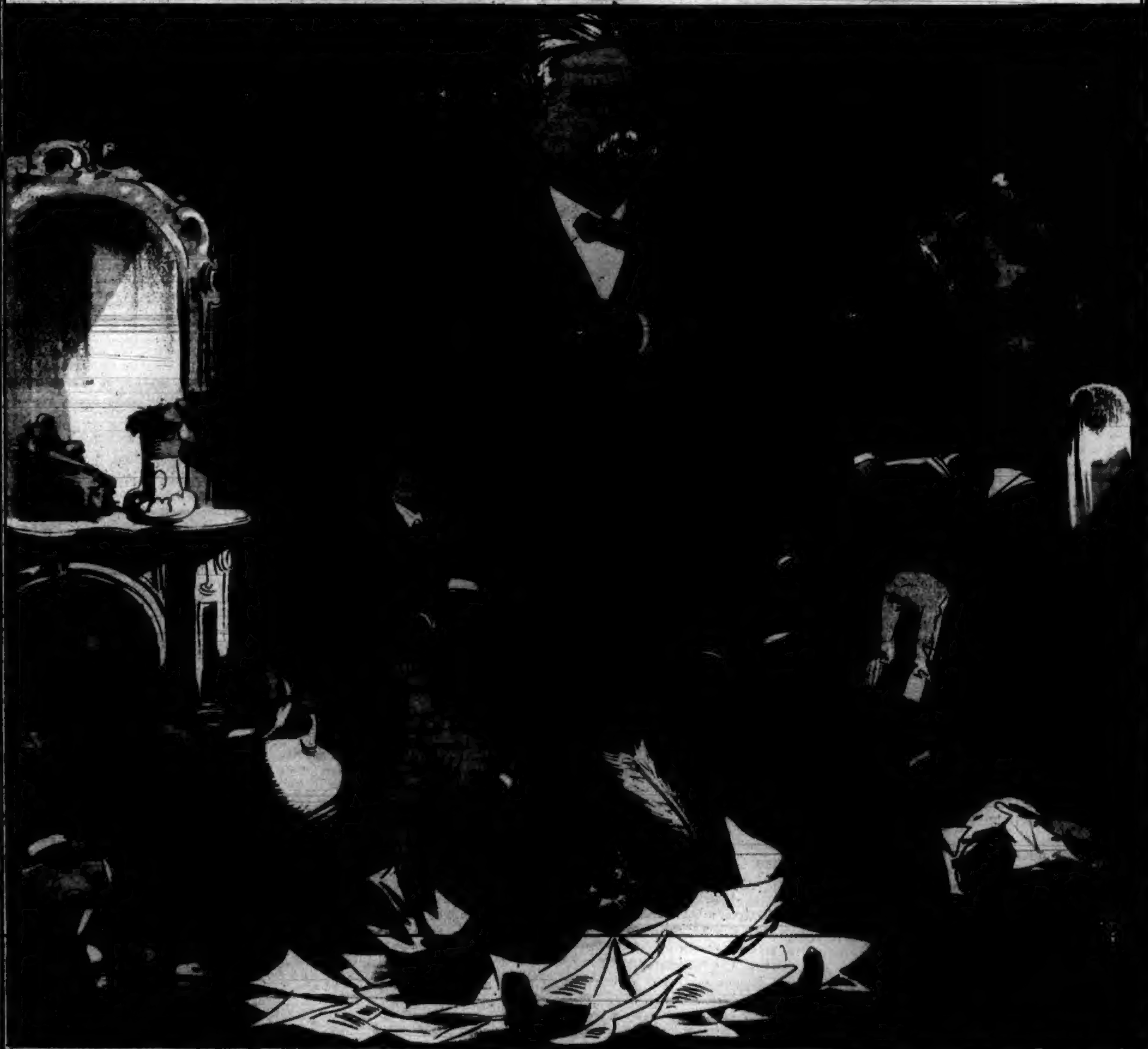

OFFICE OF "PUCK" 23 WARREN ST. NEW YORK.

MAYER, MERKEL & OTTMANN, LITHOG. 23-25 WARREN ST. N.Y.

EASILY FOUND.

RECORD
OF
JAMES A. GARFIELD.

CREDIT MOBILIER

was the corporation that built the Union Pacific Railroad. Oakes Ames handled its stock, and bribed members of Congress to pass the bill by giving them stock. The whole of the facts came out in the Forty-second Congress, before the Poland Republican Congressional Investigating Committee. They are as follows:

Oakes Ames swore that in January, 1868, he got for Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock; Ames paid for the stock; Garfield did not pay him any money; Ames sold the bonds for $776, and received a cash dividend on the stock of $600, leaving due to Garfield $329, after paying for the stock, which amount he swore he paid him in cash, and he submitted the account as follows:

GARFIELD IN ACCOUNT WITH OAKES AMES.

The following memorandum referred to by witness as a statement of his account with Mr. Garfield was placed in evidence:

	J. A. G.	Dr.
1868.	To 10 shares stock Credit Mobilier,	
	A…………	$1,000 00
	Interest…………	47 00
	June 19, To Cash…………	329 00
		$1,376 00
		Cr.
1868.	By dividend bonds Union Pacific Railroad A. $1,000 at 80 per cent. less 3 per cent…………	$776 00
	June 17. By dividend collected for you…………	600 00
		$1,376 00

OAKES AMES' "LITTLE BOOK"

showed the following entries of Senators and members of Congress, and the amounts received by them:

H. L. Dawes…………	$ 600	Bingham…………	$1,200
Schofield…………	600	Allison…………	600
Patterson…………	1,800	Kelley…………	329
Painter…………	1,800	Wilson…………	329
Wilson…………	1,200	Garfield…………	329
Colfax…………	1,200		

Ames swears that after the matter became public, Garfield wanted to treat it as a loan, and says:

I stated to him that he had never asked me to lend him any money; that I never knew he wanted to borrow any. I did not know he was short. I made a statement to him showing the transaction and what there was due on it; that deducting the bond dividend and the cash dividend, there was $329 due him, for which I had given him a check; that he had never asked me to lend him any money, and I never loaned him any.

I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one conversation he admitted it, and said, as near as I can remember, that there was $2,400 due him in stocks and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and, as I recollect, said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific Railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stocks or bonds, I do not recollect what. My impression *is that he wanted to say as little about it as he could, and to get off as easily as he could.* That was about the conversation I had with him—about the long and short of it.

Q. Have you the memorandum Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made.

Paper shown to the Committee containing figures as follows:

$1,000
$1,400
$2,400

Q. You say the figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do these sums represent? How did he put them down? A. $1,000 Union Pacific Railroad stock, $1,000 Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 which he could not remember whether it was to be in cash or stocks or bonds.

Garfield swore before the Committee that he simply borrowed $300 from Ames, and afterward repaid him the money.

The Committee did not believe him, and did believe Oakes Ames, and its report to the Forty-second Congress contains the following:

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the Committee, are identical with the case of Mr. Kelley to the point of the reception of the check of $329. He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for [illegible] per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together, paid the price of the stock and interest and left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and *Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.* Mr. Ames received all the subsequent dividends; and the Committee do not find that, since the payment of the $329, there has been any communication between Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield on the subject until the investigation began."

He voted for the railroad charter, received the proceeds of the stock, tried to treat the transaction as a loan, swore that he received no dividend, and his judges, the Committee, disbelieved him.

(New York Times, February [illegible].)

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

(New York Tribune, February [illegible].)

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and, by evasions and falsehoods, confessed the transactions to be disgraceful.

DE GOLYER.

De Golyer & Company were parties who had a patent pavement which they wanted the Board of Public Works of Washington and Congress to buy and lay down. Sheppard was then in control of city affairs, and Garfield was the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives. In order to obtain the contract they had to pass through both these bodies. The subject was investigated before a Committee of Congress, and it fully appeared, by the testimony of Garfield and others, that the agent of De Golyer & Co. paid Garfield a fee of $5000 for his agency in procuring the contract for them; that he never filed with the Board of Public Works or elsewhere a brief or opinion on the subject of the patent pavement, but that he did speak to Gov. Sheppard once on the subject. The contract was given to De Golyer & Company. It cost the Government about $1,200,000. The profits to the contractors were about $400,000. It could not have gotten through the Committee on Appropriations without the influence of the Chairman. Garfield was the man to reach. His influence was secured by the $5000 fee, for which he gave no opinion, except to speak to Sheppard. The pavement was a cheat and a swindle.

The question came up in court in Chicago as Chittenden, the man who secured Garfield through Parsons, brought suit against De Golyer and M'Clelland for this service after they had secured their money on the paving contracts. His claim was that he had secured Garfield, not as a lawyer, but on the distinct ground that he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The plea of the defendants was that this was a claim for lobby services that the court could not recognize, because to do so would be against public policy, and their counsel quoted the opinion of Justice Swayne in a much weaker case than this of Garfield. The plea was sustained by Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court of the United States in Chicago, and the case there ended with the defeat of the plaintiff.

The evidence was overwhelming, not only that the pavement was worthless and over-charged, but that the contract had been obtained through the influence of J. A. Garfield, member of Congress, and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, through which committee the bill for that and all other District expenses would have to pass, and Richard C. Parsons, Garfield's friend and United States Marshal for the District. The pernicious effects of these official influences were so apparent, and presented a case so analogous to that of Trist vs. Child, passed on by Justice Swayne in the United States Supreme Court, that Judge Farwell took the identical ground, and even employed the same language which had been so happily employed by Judge Swayne:

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress, which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman—*was a sale of official influence which no veil can cover, as against the plainest principles of public policy.*"

The report of the committee and the testimony annexed are conclusive proofs of the facts here stated.

HIS OPPOSITION TO FOREIGNERS.

On the [illegible] of March, 1867, at the first session of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Fernando Wood asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotic governments of Europe shall be allowed to establish monarchical institutions in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of republican institutions in Europe.

Mr. [illegible] (Rep.) objected. The motion was then to suspend the rules to enable the resolution to pass. The question was taken, and there were 104 yeas and 14 nays. Thirteen of those who voted nay were Republicans, and James A. Garfield was one. Perhaps this affords a reason why Irishmen should rally to the support of Garfield.

In the Congressional Globe, April 17, 1871, First Session, part 2, page 735, will be found the following:

Mr. Kinsella. I move a suspension of the rules and the adoption of the following resolution, which I send to the desk:

Whereas, The prolonged incarceration by the government of the Dominion of Canada of persons accused of violating the neutrality laws is a source of irritation to a large number of American citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States is respectfully requested to [illegible] presented before such Joint High Commission [illegible] that their release may be effected.

James A. Garfield objected, and voted against the passage of the [illegible] resolution, [illegible] his hatred not alone of the unfortunate Fenian [illegible] in the resolution, who were then confined [illegible] more than five years, but of the whole [illegible].

VOTES TO TAX TEA, COFFEE, SALT, AND PRINTING PAPER.

As early as February 12, 1872, Mr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, moved a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the import duties on tea and coffee. The motion was agreed to without debate, for it was made under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Garfield is recorded in the negative. [Globe, part 2, Second Session Forty-second Congress, page [illegible].]

On the following Monday, February 19, Mr. Mercur made another motion of like import by moving to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of a bill to repeal existing duties on tea and coffee. This was adopted also under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Garfield is again recorded [illegible]]

On the same day a resolution was offered directing the Ways and Means Committee, whenever it shall report a bill touching any import duties, to place salt and coal upon the free list. Mr. Garfield seems to have dodged this vote, for just before the vote was taken he is recorded on a civil rights bill, and just after it on the tea and coffee bill. [Ibid.]

The following is from the Congressional Record of April 6, '80:

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois. I move to suspend the rules so that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of House bill No. 5265, and that the same be now passed: The bill was read as follows:

"That sections 2503, 2504, and 2505 of Title 33 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be revised and amended so that the duty on salt, printing type, printing paper, and the chemicals and materials used in the manufacture of printing paper, be repealed, and that said articles be placed on the free list."

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois. I call for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 112, nays 80, not voting 100. So (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) the motion to suspend the rules was not agreed to.

Mr. Garfield voted against the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to relieve printing paper, and type, and salt from tax.

SALARY GRAB.

He voted for the salary grab and took the money.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

He voted to grant millions of acres of public lands to R. R. corporations, and against securing the rights of actual settlers on the same. May, 1870.

SWINDLES OF THE NEGRO.

He voted against instructing to investigate and try those concerned in the defalcations of the Freedman's Bureau.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

He voted against the bill to restrict it.

DENOUNCED BY HIS REPUBLICAN CONSTITUENTS.

September 7, 1876, Republicans of his Congressional District adopted the following:

Resolved, That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Resolved, That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the DeGolyer pavement ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

In their address Sept. 10, 1876, they say:

The Republican party has done much to purify itself within itself. Its Whiskey Ring Revenue officers are convicted and imprisoned, Belknap is deposed and impeached and only escaped conviction by a technicality. Its Salary Stealing, Credit Mobilier, Pavement Jobbing Congressmen are mostly retired. James A. Garfield remains. Richard C. Parsons, his compeer as a great patent pavement lawyer, nominated without opposition in a district Republican last year by 6,500 majority, was buried at the polls by Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, by 2,500 majority. The office-holders nominated him, but the brave, honest people rebuked him.

James A. Garfield fell from 10,935 majority in 1872 to 2,526 majority in 1874. "Oh, what a fall there was, my countrymen." Rebuked, shorn of character for truth and integrity, all that is noble in manhood, almost defeated, he stands a sad and blackened monument of avarice and greed.

OFFICIAL RECORD
OF
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Republican Candidate for Vice-President. He was Collector of Customs for the port of New York.

He was removed by President Hayes in 1879, and the following reasons for the removal were given by the President and Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, in official letters.

Upon the strength of these charges of corruption and dishonesty in his administration of the office, the Senate assented to his removal.

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you, in order that the office may be honestly administered."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January [illegible], 1879.*

"You have made the Custom House a centre of partisan political management."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.*

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—*John Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased while the receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses.—*John Sherman to Collector Arthur.*

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880. Number 39.

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Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

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TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

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First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

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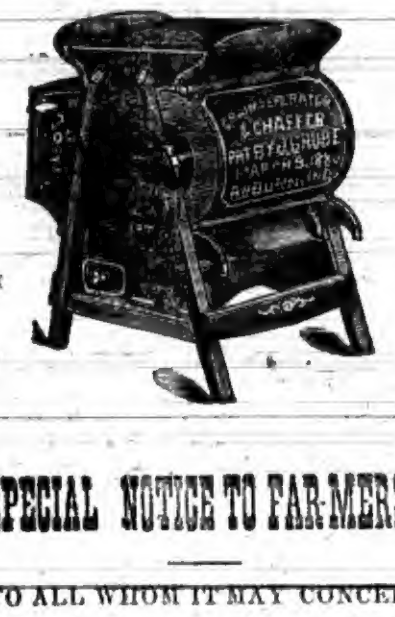

GRAIN SEPARATOR & CHAFFER PAT'D J. GRUBE MARCH 9, 1880 AUBURN, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it knows that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

The Remarks of A Greenbacker upon Judge Taylor's Recent Speech at Waterloo, in Relation to State Rights.

EDITOR COURIER: I recently attended a political speech delivered at Waterloo, by Judge Taylor, the republican candidate for congress. I have no personal acquaintance with Judge Taylor, but believe him a gentleman of candor, and one who would disdain to advocate what he did not believe. Having this opinion of the judge, there are some things I desire to say in relation to his speech. He spent a portion of his time in giving Hon. T. A. Hendricks a severe castigation for referring to the political record of James A. Garfield, in his (Hendricks') Indianapolis speech, and said for his part, life was too short for him to search out and decide every man's character, therefore he was willing to learn and believe what others knew, take their experience in the matter. Garfield was nominated by the republican party, and that was a sufficient guarantee to him that he was and is an honest and good man. But the judge has probably forgotten that the Chicago convention was not an investigating committee; its duty was to nominate a candidate for president; its members were not sworn, neither had they any sworn witnesses before them. Again, the members of that convention had been engaged in a long and heated partisan contest, the political caldron had been boiling, seething and blubbering for eight days, and when Garfield was picked up and thrown into that caldron it was not done so much with reference to his character as to the probability of beating Grant. This being true, I am at a loss to know why the judge should be willing to rely upon such evidence, rather than the sworn testimony of disinterested parties, men who were friends to Mr. Garfield, both politically and personally; men who had but one duty to perform; one great object to obtain; men who were chosen for the express purpose of investigating Mr. Garfield's political record, and the men who at the time were free from all partisan zeal or strife, under oath say he is guilty of corruption in office and perjury in denying the offence. But the judge dwelt on another subject at great length which interested me, as it should every other American citizen. A subject which involves a principle that will exist so long as a man loves freedom and hates tyranny; a principle which, when agitated by the judge, kindled anew the democratic fire in my breast. It was no less than the subject of state rights. In discussing the subject, the judged assumed the position that the national government was made by the people in the capacity of state citizens. In support of his theory he quoted the preamble of the constitution which says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, * * * do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America," and reasoning from these premises, concluded that all power was concentrated in the general government; that the Kentucky resolutions passed in 1798 were a political heresy, and the direct cause of the late rebellion. In doing this, he called the attention of the young men in the audience to the fact that this government, being made by the people, had the inherent right to legislate laws governing and controlling the elections in the states, and to send United States marshals into the different states to execute these laws. In fact, the judge in his speech claimed the same rights for the general government to legislate for the states as was claimed by Great Britain to legislate for the colonies; no less a right than the power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He said that, for the purpose of instructing the young men who were about to deposit their ballot for the first time, he would read a portion of the Kentucky resolutions, and after having done so, proceeded to comment upon them at some length, but in doing so the judge forgot to give those young men a full history of those resolutions, or even to give that portion of their history which would be likely to interest and instruct them with reference to their impending political duties. Now, if those young men will take the time and pains—and all young men ought—to open the pages of American history, they will not be long in discovering the fact that away back in the midst of that war that gained our liberties there were many noble soldiers and generals who fought on our side who found no fault with the government of Great Britain, but were fighting to secure English rights under the English government, and when peace was finally declared, and those thirteen colonies became free and independent states and the delegates of the several states met at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a government for the protection of the state governments, it was then and there discovered that many of our best soldiers and statesmen during all those years of privation and hardships had been dreaming of a new form of government, and having once tasted of that freedom secured by their states, and their sandals being damp with the dew-drops which had already fallen from the far-spreading boughs of that tree which had been planted upon our shores by the goddess of liberty, they were jealous of their rights. And when the judge put the question to his audience, whether they ever knew a government that was too strong, could those gray-haired sages have risen from their graves, their garments all covered with the rusts of antiquity, with one voice would they have answered him in the affirmative.

There were two parties in that convention, and however much they may have wrangled and disputed about everything else, there was at least one point upon which they all agreed, and that was that, in order to maintain their state governments and prevent being swallowed up by some of the surrounding nations, they must form some kind of a general government, and the question arose what kind of a government shall it be? Shall it be a government which absorbs the states and obliterates their geographical lines? Shall we apply the torch to our beautiful temple, and upon its ashes found a consolidated government? Shall we pull down this temple whose pillars are thirteen free and independent states, and beneath whose portals the oppressed of every land are now fleeing for protection from the strong hand of tyranny for the purpose of establishing a government more terrible in all its aspects than the land from whence they fled?

For three days that convention labored and toiled without adding one line to the constitution, until good and wise men began to despair of accomplishing anything. Washington said the people were jealous of their rights and were afraid to moved, and well they might be. They knew, as a matter of history, that it was a tendency of all governments to reach out after power. They had experienced this tendency as colonies of Great Britain, and their fathers had but a few years before realized all its baneful influences in the mother country. There are but few at the present who pause for a moment in their political career to inquire what the question of state rights costs those patriots, statesmen and sages who were assembled in that convention. They had but recently sacrificed their sons, brothers and fathers upon the altar of freedom; they had themselves just passed through a seven years' struggle with a strong and powerful nation; had torn themselves away from their homes, leaving behind them all those tender scenes around which memory loves to linger; had exposed their persons to the warring element of nature and bared their breasts to the deadly missiles of the enemy. All this and more had they suffered that the states which they represented might be free and independent. And as their feet pressed the floor of that old hall they, like a band of sailors whose bark had just outriden a fearful storm, and whose sails were tattered and torn, and whose masts were splintered, yet as they pace the deck of that noble old ship, behold, the storm-clouds have passed away, and the sun has pierced the mists and gloom that enshrouded them, and they feel that all they now have to do is to repair the ship for the future storms of political life. They framed the constitution and then said "the ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficent for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same," thus adopting the constitution by states, and not pretending to bind those states which should not adopt it. Again, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." Only about twelve years had elapsed after the constitution was adopted when the party claiming strong and extraordinary powers for the general government were in the ascendancy and attempted to run it upon their theory, but the people soon became uneasy and began to chafe under too much restraint, and those in power found it necessary in order, as they at the time claimed, to hold the people in restraint, to pass the alien and sedition laws, a system of legislation which ignored the right of the states to control and manage their internal and domestic affairs; and it was upon this occasion that the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, referred to by the judge, were passed. But there was another set of resolutions presented by James Madison, and adopted by the Virginia legislature a month later, and these were the resolutions that afterwards became the sheet anchor of democratic policy in relation to state rights. These resolutions provided and declared that,

"The constitution of the United States was a compact to which the states were a party, granting limited powers of government."

"That in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the states, the states had the right, and were in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evils, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties pertaining to them."

"That the alien and sedition laws were palpable and alarming infractions of the constitution."

"That the state of Virginia, by its convention, which ratified the federal constitution, expressly declared that, among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and the press could not be conceded, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States, and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with the other states recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was in due time annexed to the constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency and criminal degeneracy if an indifference were now shown, to the most palpable violation of one of the rights thus declared and secured, and to the establishment of a precedent which might be fatal to others."

"That the state of Virginia declared the alien and sedition laws unconstitutional, solemnly appealed to the like dispositions in the other states in confidence that they would concur with her in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights and liberties reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

These resolutions formed one issue between the friends of a consolidated government and those who contended for state rights; they went before the people, and the principles embodied in state rights triumphed. And now let us in the light of history examine the result, for these political sentiments were the guiding star of democracy, who controlled the government for sixty years, and it is only by the application of principles that we are fully prepared to judge of the soundness of these doctrines which are based upon them. The democratic party stooped down and received the government in those early days from the cradle of its infancy, and fostered, nourished, cherished and cared for it until it became a giant among the nations of the earth, and during all these years we were a free, prosperous and happy people, the general government resting so lightly upon us that we scarcely realized that we were governed at all, and yet the farmer at his plow, the merchant at his counter, the professional man at his desk, the mechanic in his shop, the rich man in his palace and the poor man in his home were all equally protected, and like the peasantry of England, who are always looking back and mourning for the good old days of Queen Bess, so are we to-day mourning and languishing for the good old days of democratic rule.

My greenback friends, men with whom I have labored since the greenback party had an existence, how do you like the picture? Our time has been taken up with the question of finance, disputing about what kind of money we shall have in our government, but is it not of much more importance that we first decide what kind of a government we are to have? Shall it be a government whose powers are concentrated in the hands of a few who reside at Washington, and who claim the right to send their minions of power among us to trample upon our free elections, to abridge the right of free speech, and bind up the liberties of the press? Judge Taylor informed us in his speech that the question of state rights had been settled by the sword, and was no longer debatable, but I beg leave to remind the honorable gentleman that the principles upon which the democratic party was founded were not put in issue by the sword. It is true many of them were ignored and lost sight of by the party in power, but like all other great and shining truths, will rise in all their ancient glory so soon as oppression is removed. There were certain rights reserved to the states when the general government was formed; they were never delegated to the general government, and not denied to the states by the constitution. Will the judge inform us when, how and where we lost them? Among these rights are those enumerated in the Madison resolutions, yet the judge says that these were settled by the sword. He does more than one million stalwart democrats a great injustice when he asserts this. These men never exchanged the garb of the citizen for that of a soldier, for the purpose of tearing away the very corner-stones of the most beautiful temple of liberty ever raised by human love. The gospel of the new dispensation does not more truly rest upon Christ and his twelve apostles than do our lives and liberties, as a nation, rest upon the political principles embodied in those resolutions, and, thank God, that old democratic sun which has been obscured for so many years by dark, gloomy and portentous clouds is now sending his rays, which warmed and nurtured the strongest and most happy nation on earth into life, to drive away and disperse those clouds which have hung like a pall of death over a once free and happy people. When Ezra read the law from the walls of the city of the great kings, after the return from their long bondage, there was great rejoicing among the Jews, but oh! what a refreshing time there will be, what glad shouts of joy shall rend the air, what a frantic beating of patriotic hearts, all beating in unison of love and freedom, when General Hancock, standing upon the portico of the capitol, at Washington, shall take down the constitution of our nation from its dusty shelf and announce, in tones that will vibrate and revibrate to the remotest corners of our nation that this damnable republican rule has forever ceased. There is but one more point in the judge's speech and I am done—the attempt to claim all the honor of bringing about good times for himself and the republican party. The people would no doubt have been pleased to have the judge inform them what particular acts or legislation of the republican party brought about the good times of which he spoke. Was it the stupendous and gigantic robberies of Williams, the republican attorney-general; Belknap, the republican secretary of war; Babcock, the private secretary and confidential friend of the president; Robeson, the republican secretary of the navy? Was it by the shameful and disgraceful speculation in the credit-mobelier affair, the nefarious whisky frauds, and the Venezuela claims, by which untold millions were taken from the people? Was it the burning up of the millions of greenbacks—the people's money—and substituting interest-bearing bonds in their place, thus adding millions to the burden of an outraged and over-taxed people? Or, was it the repudiation of the people's contract with the bondholders, thereby depriving them of the opportunity of paying an enormous debt, the interest of which was eating like a cancer into the nation's life, thus, not only binding a greivous burden upon the backs of the present generation, but also upon the backs of untold millions of their posterity. What a strange proposition for any sane man to advocate before an intelligent audience—that a political party, upon the very face of whose history can be found more corruption than could be found in the cesspools of hell,—brought about good times for the people. It is an emphatic contradiction of the universal experience of man. If the judge's proposition be true, then let's throw wide open the prison doors and let the inmates go free, for the man who can do the best job of stealing is the best member of society.

In conclusion I ask, can any greenbackers, in view of the history of the republican and democratic parties, say there is no difference between the broad glare of noon-day and the thick, murky darkness of midnight, or that there is no difference between the purity of the white-robed angels and those who are doomed to an existence in the infernal regions below? The angel of this campaign is between two parties, the one contending for the right of free speech, untrammeled elections, liberty of the press, the right of the states to manage and control their domestic affairs, a system of rigid economy and honesty, and a strict adherence and obedience to the constitution, that great palladium of American liberty, and the other grasping for more power, thirsting for the blood of the nation, standing upon a pyramid of its own political crimes and reaching out its long, bony fingers to grasp the nation by the throat, that it may strangle the last vestige of freedom from our borders. Shall we stand idly by and witness this fearful struggle, more terrible than the warring elements, the rending of rocks or the upheaval of a continent, and in the result of which not only we, but those who shall come after us, are more interested than in all things else? If not, which side are we to espouse? Shall we remain content to eat the crumbs which fall from our lordlings' table? bare our backs to the masters' lash, and, like whipped curs, turn and lick the hands that inflicted the punishment? Or shall we help to swell the ranks of freemen who are battling for our liberties, and, like the youthful Hannibal, swear eternal vengeance on our country's foes?

AN ARDENT GREENBACKER.

A Promising Skirmish at Last.

[New York Herald.]

Mr. Hendricks, the Herald dispatches from Indianapolis report, charged Gen. Garfield with having helped to doctor returns and affidavits at New Orleans in 1876, as a "visiting statesman." Thereupon the Indianapolis Journal (republican organ) retorted that Mr. Hendricks had made statements which were without foundation in fact, and which ought not to be made by him, because, if true, they would disgrace General Garfield. On this Mr. Hendricks, in a public speech at Indianapolis, reiterated the accusation and offered such proof as he possessed, and this drew out Secretary Sherman, who not only exculpates Mr. Garfield, but whitewashes the returning-board and all its proceedings.

The Shermans were always an impulsive race; we suspect the secretary will see presently that he has gone too far. The less the republicans say in praise or justification of the Louisiana returning board the better for them. Mr. Sherman has persistently stood by those shameless swindlers, by no means to his own credit, and it is amusing to see how easily Mr. Hendricks has now drawn him into a controversy which is pretty sure, if it is continued, to damage the republicans. It is not prudent for them to help review the famous story of the Louisiana returning board.

Which is the Statesman?

[From the Evening Herald, Erie, Pa.]

In New Orleans, on the 29th of November, 1867, General Hancock issued his famous order in which he said:

"The great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be.

"The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

"Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order."

These are words of wisdom and true statemanship. They mean volumes. Compare them to Garfield's expression during the electoral count of 1876. He said:

"We have the army; we have the navy; we have the treasury, and we have the executive. If you had such cards wouldn't you play them?"

Could such language emanate from a true and patriotic statesman?

Hancock's Manly Characteristics.

[Gladigg's "Heroes of Three Wars."]

Hancock always displayed the characteristics of a true and chivalrous manhood. Gracious to a conquered enemy, generous in all his instincts, incapable of pettiness, never revengeful, splendid in military qualities, he was such a general as would fitly adorn the annals of any age, however glorious.

The student of human nature takes courage in contemplating such a character, and believes afresh in the possibility of the loftiest types of manhood.

Protect the Flag.

[From the Newark Morning Register.]

Every patriotic citizen of the land will share the hope which Major Alexander, a Mexican veteran, expressed to General Hancock on the occasion of the veteran's visit to him last week: "General," said Major Alexander, "there is one thing your old comrades look to have you do when you are elected president; they want to see you restore respect for the United States among foreign powers by protecting the mercantile marine sailing under our flag on the high seas."

At Cost.

As I shall soon commence to manufacture work for next year, I desire before doing so, to close out my present stock, and will sell at cost for the next 30 days. I will have a large stock from which to select, and it will be money in your pocket to call on me. I mean business, and "don't you forget it."

ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS,
Auburn, Ind.

How He Will Swear.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

It is possible that General Hancock may have used some emphatic language upon certain occasions. He is an emphatic man. General Garfield will do his swearing after the returns begin to come in on the night after the election. Out of consideration to other republican statesmen who object to swearing, he will retire to an unfrequented spot.

Now Is The Time.

(Kansas City Times.)

Mosby says he will vote as he shot, and there is no doubt that DeGolyer will vote as he bribed. As the Kentucky defendant remarked to the jury. "Now, is the time for all us men to stand together.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Marshall O. Roberts, the well-known New York merchant, capitalist and steamship owner, is dead.

The late Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, leaves a fortune estimated at about $15,000,000....The summer residence of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, at Newport, built about five years ago, and never occupied, has been destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Rebecca Lyon, the bearded woman, for many years traveling with Barnum's, Forepaugh's, and other shows, has just died at Syracuse, N. Y.

THE WEST.

An express train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railway was thrown from the track on a bridge thirty feet high, at St. Mary's Station, Ind., a few nights ago. The conductor was killed, and several passengers were injured. It is thought the disaster was caused by train-wreckers bent on robbery.....Two citizens of Hannibal, Mo., named Daniel Canery and Samuel Shields, descended a mine shaft near that city too soon after the explosion of a blast, and were suffocated....The Presidential party arrived at San Francisco on the 9th of September, and were given an enthusiastic greeting, nearly the entire population turning out.

Several of the Northwestern States are now holding their annual agricultural fairs, and the display of products is perfectly prodigious. Never has earth given such blessings upon man as this year....A half-breed Indian named Dixon, convicted of the murder of a woman, was executed at Ataka, Indian Territory, on the 10th inst. Being given his choice as to the instrument of death, he selected a Winchester rifle. His own cousin, also at his request, fired the fatal ball....The Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture furnishes the following figures in regard to the wheat crop of the State for 1880: The total number of bushels raised was 56,508,209, of which 53,865,505 were winter and 2,642,808 spring wheat. The number of acres in winter wheat was 2,970,086, and 266,264 in spring wheat....Ed. J. Murdock, a promising youth of Cincinnati, has robbed his widowed mother of $7,000, the extent of her fortune, and disappeared.

A 156-hour race between men and horses was brought to a conclusion at Chicago last week. The first prize was taken by a young man named Byrnes, the score at the finish standing as follows: Men—Byrnes, 578 miles; Krohne, 535; Colston, 529; Schoch, 420; Jackson, 203. Horses—Betsy Baker, 568 miles; Rose of Texas, 545; Bathman's entry, 527; Crockett, 525.

The last of a very successful engagement in an artistic way is announced for this week, Palmer's Union Square Theater Company concluding their engagement at Haverly' Chicago house, with the "Banker's Daughter" as the play for the last week. Mr. Thorne and all the other favorites of this strong and well-balanced company are in the cast.

C. W. West, of Cincinnati, has given $150,000 for the erection of an art museum in that city, upon condition that the citizens will raise an equal amount.

The number of hogs slaughtered and salted by Chicago packers from March 1 to Sept. 14 was 2,350,000, against 1,481,000 for the corresponding period last year....Hall, the defaulting treasurer of Lucas county, Ohio, has returned to Toledo to settle up his business affairs. It is said that his assets are more than sufficient to cover the deficit....A block of buildings on Fourth street, St. Louis, has been burned. Loss estimated at $200,000....The people of St. Louis are clamoring loudly for a new enumeration of the census of the city, claiming that the first count was a false one.

The village of Waitesburg, Wash. Ter., has been almost completely destroyed by fire....May Clarke, 18 years of age, has been held to bail at Lancaster, Ohio, for arson. Two of her playmates allege that she set a barn on fire....Gen. Bushrod Johnson, a well-known Confederate General, died recently at his farm in Macoupin county, Ill.

A duel between a Ute and a Navajo occurred recently near Santa Fe. Their quarrel was about a squaw, and they fought with knives. The Ute was killed.

In a trot against time, at Chicago, Maud S. covered a mile in 2:11¼....Two large cranberry warehouses, well stocked with the fruit, owned by Carey Brothers, at Berlin, Wis., have been destroyed by fire.

THE SOUTH.

Young De Jarnette, who, some time last July, killed his sister Mollie, an inmate of a house of ill fame at Danville, Va., in order to wipe out the stain on his family escutcheon, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Finzer Brothers' tobacco warehouse at Louisville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $150,000.

Southern papers chronicle the death, at his home in Clarksville, Tenn., of Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, an old-time Whig leader in that State. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Bell and Everett; he ran for the Governorship of Tennessee in 1853 against Andrew Johnson, but was defeated; was a member of the Confederate Senate, and one of the confidential advisers of Jefferson Davis. His eloquence and clear, ringing voice won for him the title of the "Eagle Orator of Tennessee."....The 150th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore will be celebrated in grand style by the people of that city on the 11th of October.

The young man, De Jarnette, who killed his sister at Danville, Va., has been sentenced to death.

Two convicts belonging to a gang working on the railroad near Mount Sterling, Ky., went into the woods, in charge of a keeper, to cut poles. When well in the thicket the prisoners turned their attention to their guard, chopped him to death, and escaped....In a shooting affair at Buffalo Springs, Tex., J. T. Lamb received twelve buckshot in his person, George Edwards five, Col. Young four, and Press Chandler was shot in the head. All the wounded are in a critical condition. Maltreatment of a hog was the origin of the difficulty.

A railroad company, known as the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central has been chartered at Dallas, Texas, with a capital of $7,000,000, to construct a road from the Rio Grande northward to some point where connections can be made for Chicago....The town of Columbia, Brazoria county, Texas, has been almost destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $150,000.

GENERAL.

The total receipts of forty railroads in America during the month of August were $16,310,450, against $12,572,660 in August, 1879. There has been an increase in mileage of 17 per cent....The Anchor line steamship Anglia, bound from Boston to Liverpool, was run into and sunk by the bark Tragate. The crew were saved, but the vessel and cargo, valued at $1,000,000, were a total loss....."Dr." Buchanan, the bogus diploma peddler who skipped from Philadelphia, and afterward went on a lecturing tour in Canada with a fellow quack, was decoyed over from Courtright, Ont., to St. Clair, Mich., and taken back to Philadelphia.

The island of Dominica, in the West Indies, was rained upon in torrents for four days and nights, while high winds swept the sea upon it, with the result of almost total submersion, and the destruction of crops. No loss of life is reported....Nothing so dangerous, and so difficult of detection, as the current $100 counterfeit note has ever been known in America. The plate is so arranged that it can be adjusted to suit the issue of any national bank. This makes discovery of the fraud almost impossible, except at the treasury, and there, strange to say, the cheat can only be proven by the superiority of the workmanship expended upon it.

The Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral letter, deploring the emigration which is now going on from that province to the United States.

Mrs. Oliver Joly and her three children were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the St. Lawrence river, at Berthier, Quebec. Two men and women were saved by clinging to the boat.

A vessel from Port de Paix, Hayti, has been towed into New York harbor, the whole crew being sick with yellow fever....Two vessel Captains, just returned to Gloucester, Mass., from the coast of New Foundland, report that their boats were boarded by a large number of natives, who used violence to prevent their fishing....The shipment of live stock from the United States to Europe, which was begun a few years ago as an experiment, has been so successful that it now exceeds the shipments of dressed meats. Last year 105,324 head of cattle were sent over, and so far this year 118,000 head have been sent, amounting in value to nearly $35,000,000.

WASHINGTON.

An aged colored man has appealed to Treasurer Gilfillan in a matter in which he is at a loss to know how he can render any assistance. The negro bases his claim upon the fact that he has shaved in his time no less than seven Presidents. The trouble is that some sharper in Delaware, where he lives, paid him a debt of about $300 in Confederate money, which, in his ignorance, he accepted and receipted for, supposing it was genuine legal tender.

POLITICAL.

The Missouri Greenback State Central Committee met at St. Louis last week, and under authority given them by the State Convention held some time ago, elected a full electoral ticket for the State, with Andrew Royal and O. H. Barker as electors-at-large, and adopted plans to push the Greenback campaign in the State....Chairman Barnum has declined the nomination to Congress from the Fourth district of Connecticut, because of his duties on the Democratic National Committee.

Dispatches of the 16th inst. from Portland, Me., say the vote on Governor is so close that the official returns will be required to decide who is elected. The Congressional delegation stands as follows: Reed, Republican, re-elected in the First district by 109 plurality; Frye, Republican, re-elected in the Second district by 1,800 majority; Lindsay, Republican elected in the Third district by 451 majority; Ladd, Fusionist, re-elected in the Fourth district by a reduced majority; Murch, Fusionist, re-elected in the Fifth district by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The Republicans have a good working majority in the Legislature....The Missouri Republican Convention, in session at St. Louis, nominated the following candidates for State offices: For Governor, Col. D. P. Dyer; Lieutenant Governor, Milo Blair; Secretary of State, J. C. Broadwell; Auditor, L. A. Thomas; Treasurer, W. Q. Dallmeyer; Attorney General, H. H. Harding; Railroad Commissioner, Howard Barnes (colored); Supreme Judge, J. E. C. Carnes; Register of Lands, Adam Theis....The Democrats of New Hampshire met in convention at Concord last week. Hon. Frank Jones was unanimously nominated for Governor. Col. W. H. D. Cochrane, Joseph Goodwin and John W. Dodge were nominated for Railroad Commissioners, and G. B. Chandler and John C. Maulton were chosen Electors....The Massachusetts Republican Convention renominated Gov. Long and all the other State officers, with the exception of Treasurer, whom the State constitution prohibits from holding a second term....The Democrats of Dakota have nominated M. S. McCormick for Delegate to Congress.

The Prohibitionists of New Hampshire have placed a full State ticket in the field, headed by George D. Hodge, of Hampton Falls, for Governor....The Greenback-Labor party of Maryland, in convention at Baltimore, nominated Milford Shindell and the Rev. Uriel Graves Electors-at-large. They also made the following Congressional nominations: Second district, E. A. Treadway; Third district, J. H. W. Onion; Fourth district, Samuel W. Pierce; Fifth district, Oliver Bryan; Sixth district, Nathaniel Sener.

FOREIGN.

The combined fleets of Europe having assembled in Turkish waters to compel the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro, as provided by the treaty of Berlin, the Porte has concluded that it is time to act. Riza Pasha has dispatched troops to effect the cession before the men-of-war shall interfere, and bribery is being tried successfully on some of the more turbulent chiefs.

The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of a daughter. Both are doing well. ....The French expedition up the Niger river, in Africa, met with a repulse in Barbary. Capt. Gallieni's force was attacked by 1,000 fierce natives, and after several hours' hard fighting the French retreated with a loss of fourteen killed, eleven wounded, and all their baggage captured. They returned to the coast, refitted, and have started by another route to try their luck once more....A serious insurrection has broken out at Herat, in Afghanistan, and the Governor of the city was murdered....Four persons were killed and thirty wounded by a railway collision near London.

An unsuccessful attempt was recently made to blow up a railway train near London with dynamite....Prince Bismarck has abandoned the project of a bi-metallic system....Politics in France are in a chronic state of uncertainty. De Freycinet, the Premier, and Gambetta are far from friendly, and changes in the Ministry are considered probable....The Mark Lane *Express*, in its last review of the foreign grain trade, reports the wheat harvest nearly completed in most English counties. The crop has proved generally disappointing, a considerable portion of the grain being blighted and the yield having been overestimated.

The new Finance Minister of Russia, M. Bunge, is said to have found the finances so disorganized and incrusted with defalcations that Gen. Melikoff has advised the Czar to appoint a commission to investigate the department....A St. Petersburg dispatch states that a political prisoner, confined five months, recently hanged himself. Before he died he disclosed the names of the Nihilist leaders, and that of the author of the Winter Palace explosion....It is announced that Dean Stanley will pay a final visit to the United States in 1881 in company with Thomas Hughes. The visit will be of a special character, for the purpose of investigating the church question in the United States.

A cable dispatch of the 16th inst. says: "Telegrams from Ragusa say the Albanians continue resolutely to oppose the cession of Dulcigno, and are hastening thither en masse. It is asserted that they have resolved to kill Riza Pasha, who is at Katerkol with only 1,500 men. The Albanians have forwarded a fresh threatening address to the Porte."

Dispatches from South America state that there is a prospect of peace between Chili and Peru. England, France and Italy are said to have convinced the first-named nation that its conquests have gone far enough, and United States Minister Christiancy is now at Arica, where he will meet certain high Chilian officials to discuss proposals for peace.

ALL ON THE LAST ROUND.

How an Arkansas Lover Won His Bride.

[Little Rock Gazette.]

The peculiar conditions upon which a matrimonial affair was based in South Arkansas have just come to light. Dick Anderson had just graduated between the plow-handles. It was said that he could run a furrow so straight that it would break a knock-kneed man's leg to walk in it. This accomplishment was a kind of frontispiece to a future volume of agricultural success, and more than one young lady in the neighborhood had her eye on the young catch. Dick wasn't bashful, but he didn't seem to be particularly impressed with the charms scattered around him like falling drops of water that linger on leafy trees after a rain. But he soon met his fate, a young lady, Winnie Hogrow. Winnie was a beautiful girl and could cover as much corn with a hoe, and scrape as much cotton as any man in the neighborhood. The couple loved—devotedly, agriculturally. Hogrow had raised his daughter with great care, and now that she had attained her zenith of usefulness, it grieved him to think of losing her. On Sunday Dick went over, and, going out where the old man was shelling corn to the pigs, said:

"Mr. Hogrow, I suppose—"

"I don't suppose anything, sir."

"Well, then, you doubtless know—"

"I don't know anything."

"That's all right, then. I am going to marry your daughter, and by next corn-planting you will know something. Do you weaken, Mr. Hogrow?"

"See here, young feller, I can't afford to lose my gal. I have had powerful bad luck this season. The cut-worms began on the corn by the time it came up, and the bugs pitched into the cotton; and, to make things worse, my best mule and one of my cows got into a fight the other day. The cow hooked the mule and the mule kicked the cow, until both of them died. So, under the circumstances, I'd rather you'd marry somebody else."

"I don't accept your misfortunes as excuses. I'm going to marry the girl."

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Dick. I'll make this arrangement: We'll wrestle, and if you throw me the girl's your'n; if I throw you she's mine. If you marry her against my will, I shall pleasantly exterminate you. If you throw me and marry her, this farm, together with the gal, is your'n. I'll give three trials—one to-day, one three weeks from now, and the other six weeks."

Dick was compelled to agree, although the old man was recognized as the best wrestler in the country. He had challenged everybody, and had thrown everyone who had accepted. After eating dinner the old man announced his willingness to take the first ballot. Dick was willing. The contestants, including the girl, went into the yard, the girl took the hats and the men grappled each other. The signal was given and Dick went over the old man's head and plowed a short furrow in the ground.

"Give me my hat," he said to the girl.

"Don't give it up," she remarked, handing over his tile. "Go away and practice." Dick left discouraged, but, taking the girl's advice, wrestled with steamboat men and farriers until the time for the next train came. At the appointed time, Dick appeared at Hogrow's residence.

"Feel like you can cut your capers putty well?" asked the old man.

"I think so. I feel that my cause is just, and, with the aid of kind Providence, I hope to pile you."

"Providence comes in putty handy at times," said the old man, pulling off his coat, "but it's a harder matter to buck agin an old staker. Get outen yer jacket. If I fall, the gal and the farm is your'n. Four hundred acres, and all under fence. Gal weighs one hundred and fifty pounds. Big inducements." The two men grappled, and again Dick plowed up the earth.

"Don't give up," said the girl.

"No," said the old man, "for the land is under fence, and the gal weighs one hundred and fifty—can handle a hoe wonderful!"

"Dick went away and pondered. It was evident that the old man could throw him every time. To lose the girl was to wreck his life. An idea struck him. He smiled. He left the neighborhood and remained until the time for the third fall was nearly up. On the appointed day he visited the old man.

"I have agreed to everything," said Dick, "and now I ask a favor. Hitherto I have been embarrassed. Let the final trial take place to-night in the dark. I will meet you here at 10 o'clock."

"Any way suits me," replied the old man; "I'll meet you anywhere."

At 10 o'clock the old man stood in the yard chuckling. His combatant climbed the fence and approached. Without exchanging a word the two men grappled. The struggle was short. The old man went up into the air, came down and struck the ground with a force that almost took his life. He lay for a moment almost unconscious. Dick raised him up and assisted him into the house.

"The gal and the farm is your'n," said the old man, and the young couple embraced each other. The next day they were married. Shortly after the ceremony was over, a large negro man appeared at the door, and, attracting Dick's attention, said: "I wants my $10. I flung the ole man hard 'nough to kill him. Where's my money?" Dick gave him $10, and, turning around, received a searching look from the old man. "I'll explain," said the bridegroom. "Realizing that I couldn't throw you, and at the same time realizing that my happiness depended upon this marriage, I resorted to a bit of treachery." Here he stopped to buckle his arms around his wife. "I found a big negro that I knew could throw you, and offered him $10. That's why I wanted the wrestling to take place in the dark. After he had thrown you, I rushed forward and raised you up."

When Dick had finished, the old man looked at him for full five minutes, and remarked: "It was a mighty mean trick, but the farm and gal are your'n. Four hundred acres under fence, and the gal weighs one hundred and fifty."

The Priest's Wit.

Curran once said to Father Leary: "I wish, Reverend Father, that you were St. Peter and had the keys of heaven, because then you could let me in." The shrewd and witty priest saw the sarcasm, and turned its sharp edge on the skeptic by replying: "By my honor and conscience, sir, it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out."

"Buck" Grant as a Financier.

Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency of a mining company is the outcome of a long-planned scheme upon the part of Ulysses Grant, jr., or "Buck" Grant, as he is generally called. Buck Grant is now twenty-eight years old, and one of the most successful financiers of his age in this country. His talent in that direction has been fully brought out during the last two years. During the closing days of his father's Presidency he acted as Private Secretary. Grant doubted every one about him when Babcock fell, and would not allow any one but Buck to have access to to his private papers. Buck was at this time modest, smooth-faced, medium-sized, slim in figure and very boyish looking. His modesty and ability, however, made him many friends. Some powerful men in New York took up Buck when his father set out for Europe. Young Ulysses, who is a graduate of Harvard, thought his future was to be developed in the legal profession. He was, after admission to the bar, assigned to do duty in the United States District Attorney's office in New York. There Secretary John Sherman has thrown special business in his way. Buck Grant, after accumulating a small capital under influential and powerful auspices, began making ventures in Wall street. He succeeded so well that he abandoned the law for more profitable fields of speculation. Becoming interested, finally, in mining stocks, he paid a visit to the Pacific coast, where the great bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien took him under its wing. Mr. Flood tossed young Buck a few points, and he made such a good use of them that the great speculators backed young Ulysses in his cruise around the world of speculation, acting as his mentor at every point. The docile pupil so made use of his skillful training that at the end of two years he had $300,000 placed to his credit. It was only when this sum was reached that the young man proposed a matrimonial alliance with the great firm. Buck has now associated with him as partner his brother Jesse D. Grant. Buck himself promises to become one of the most brilliant operators in the country. Besides the fortune that he has made for himself he has made several special speculations for his father. Just before Gen. Grant went to Mexico he intrusted to Buck Grant $25,000 for the purpose of seeing what could be done with it. Buck Grant, during the absence of his father, cleared for him from the capital some $40,000; so Gen. Grant, upon his return, found a dispatch placing $65,000 at his disposal by his thrifty son. With this profitable speculation added to his credit, Gen. Grant is worth to-day in the neighborhood of $180,000. This latest mining scheme of Buck Grant's in placing his father at the head of the San Pedro Company, is based upon a plan of the youthful Ulysses to realize the wildest dreams of Monte Christo. The union of the Grant and Flood families is to be followed by an aggregation of wealth that will make the families among the most formidable in point of influence in this country.

A 'Gaitor Story.

A month later I visited Lake Jessup with Judge Emmons, of Jacksonville. The judge was a wonderful marksman, as full of fun as a magpie; but he was getting old, and his eyesight was failing. One day we killed a monster on the edge of a marshy canebrake. He had splendid teeth, and the judge wanted to secure them as mementoes. The painter of the boat was tied to the reptile's leg, and we towed him across an arm of the lake to solid ground. A small ax was borrowed from the house of a "cracker" near by, and we concluded to decapitate the prize, boil the head and remove the teeth. The body was so large that we could not draw it upon the shore. A stake was cut and pointed and driven through the jaws of the reptile, pinning him into the mud. The water was probably two feet deep. The judge drew out a sheath knife, and was about to make an incision when he was cautioned by a barefooted negro who stood on the bank watching the operation with curious eyes. "Better git shut o' dat ah gatah, shuah," said he; "'twell he be done gone dead." "Oh, good Lord," exclaimed the judge, "he's been dead an hour. If he was alive do you reckon he'd allow us to drive a stake through him." "No gatah am dead till de sun am gone down," the darkey observed. The judge laughed and passed me the knife. I inserted the blade in a bullet hole near the shoulder, and cut a gash in the flesh, following the trend in the diamond-shaped scales beneath the skin. Judge Emmons stood near the monster's tail. The knife penetrated the quivering flesh, and was stained with blood. As quick as a flash the tail shot from the water and the judge was knocked fully ten feet. The reptile raised his head, stake and all, and sailed out into the lake like a submarine battery. Judge Emmons lost his glasses, but was fortunately unhurt. The incident, however, convinced him that it was dangerous to fool with a dead alligator until after sundown.—*Florida Correspondent of the N. Y. Sun.*

Killing Fourteen Rattlesnakes.

Isaac Baker, a veteran snake fighter, of Scranton, Pa., exhibited the skins and rattles of fourteen rattlesnakes, which he had just killed on the mountains west of Scranton. Baker went to the mountains with his father-in-law. He was startled to find two monster rattlesnakes lying at his feet. Each of the men carried a heavy stick, and Baker pinned one of the reptiles to the ground, and, after a short season of squirming and rattling, cut off its head with a jack-knife. Wheeler, who engaged the other monster, had more trouble, as he had never encountered such a foe before. It sprung at him several times, but, by a dexterous use of his legs he kept out of the way, while he dealt the snake several effective blows with his club, and finally killed it. One of the snakes measured four feet six inches in length, and had sixteen rattles, and the other measured four feet two inches. Having disposed of the monsters and secured their skins and rattles, Baker and Wheeler advanced to a clump of rocks for the purpose of making a close examination of the stones. Their progress was impeded, however, by the presence of a fierce rattlesnake of monstrous size, that stood hissing and shaking its rattles in the path. It was surrounded by eleven small ones. They were wonderfully agile, and their color exceedingly beautiful. The attitude of the old one set their rattles in motion, and incited them to join in the attack. For a time Baker and his companion had a lively fight. The large snake, which was evidently the mother of the others, fought with great desperation, but they killed her and then the others.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Cure of Drunkenness.

The *Churchman*, discussing the results of the treatment of inebriety at the Kings county (N. Y.) and other asylums, says: Whether drunkenness be considered a disease or a vice—and it is undoubtedly both—it does not appear on the face of it why it may not be treated with as successful results as insanity, for instance. It is not pretended that all cases of insanity can be cured, being sometimes hereditary, and in other instances superinduced by causes, and come to a degree to which no skill of man is equal. It is enough that the number of permanent cures ranges from 50 to 80 per cent., while others are largely benefited. This seems to be about the state of the case in the treatment of drunkenness. There may be cases enough in which the vice or disease has been inherited from the second or third generation, or in which the nervous system has become so utterly shattered that nothing can restore it. This stands to reason. But in other, and, it will be seen, the majority of cases, either there is no especial appetite for strong drink, or, even if this appetite amounts to a passionate craving for it, there is still such a basis of physical and moral power to build upon that by a few months' treatment a man may again become his own master.

The Sad Passenger.

"Once, over these boundless prairies," the sad passenger said, "over these prairies—" "They call them 'prurries' over in Indiana," the fat passenger said. "And down in Illinois," said the cross passenger, "they call them 'perarries.'" "And up in Michigan," the brakeman said, "they call them 'pairs.'" "And down in Kentucky," the man on the wood-box remarked, "they call them 'perars.'" "Well, anyhow," the sad passenger resumed, "once over these plains—" "You said 'prairies' before," said the passenger with the sandy goatee. "Yes, and started a very profound philological discussion by it. Well, once over these verdant prairies—" "The first time," said the cross passenger, "you said 'boundless prairies.'" "Well, then, over these boundless prairies once—" "Only once?" asked the fat passenger. The sad passenger sighed, but went on: "Once the painted Indian roamed—" "What for?" croaked the woman who talks bass. And the sad passenger went into his shell, and said he would tell that story yet if he had to hire a hall to tell it in.

Novel Use of Wood Shavings.

From wood shavings and paper Herr Heilemann makes plates, dishes, etc., as follows: Selected plane shavings are bound into bundles and steeped in a bath of weak gelatine solution about twenty-four hours, then dried and cut into suitable lengths. Plates are cut of strong paper or thin pasteboard of the size of the objects to be produced. These are moistened with a liquid consisting of weak gelatine solution with sodium waterglass, and pressed in heated metallic molds. After drying, the pressed paper objects are coated on both sides with an adhesive material made of five parts Russian gelatine and one part thick turpentine, the shavings are applied to them, and the whole is subject to pressure. Wood shavings alone would, because of their unequal thickness, present uneven surfaces. The objects are now cut, if necessary, dried and varnished.

The Rev. J. W. Grubbs officiated at what was intended to be a mock marriage, at Springfield, Mo., but afterward declared that the knot was legal, and made a formal record of the certificate. The couple were indignant at this action, and had the clergyman prosecuted. He was fined $25 for making a false return; but he has appealed, and for months the pair will not know whether or not they are husband and wife.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 25	@10	50
Hogs	4 50	@ 7	15
Cotton	11½	@	12
Flour—Superfine	3 40	@ 4	00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 02	@ 1	05
Corn—Ungraded	50	@	52
Oats—Mixed Western	40	@	43
Rye—Western	90	@	95
Pork—Mess	15 90	@16	00
Lard	8¾	@	8⅞
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 95	@ 5	35
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3	50
Medium to Fair	4 60	@ 4	75
Hogs	4 50	@ 5	75
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 5	75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@ 5	00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	93	@	94
No. 3 Spring	85	@	87
Corn—No. 2	39	@	40
Oats—No. 2	28	@	29
Rye—No. 2	83	@	84
Barley—No. 2	75	@	76
Butter—Choice Creamery	25	@	27
Eggs—Fresh	13	@	15
Pork—Mess	17 50	@17	75
Lard	7⅞	@	8
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 05	@ 1	07
No. 2	91	@	92
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	29	@	30
Rye—No. 1	84	@	85
Barley—No. 2	72	@	73
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	90	@	91
Corn—Mixed	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2	29	@	30
Rye	82	@	83
Pork—Mess	15 50	@16	00
Lard	7⅞	@	8
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	90	@	93
Corn	45	@	46
Oats	33	@	34
Rye	89	@	90
Pork—Mess	16 00	@16	50
Lard	7⅞	@	8
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	95	@	96
No. 2 Red	96	@	97
Corn—No. 2	43	@	44
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	4 75	@ 5	00
Wheat—No. 1 White	95	@	96
Corn—No. 1	45	@	46
Oats—Mixed	34	@	35
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1	75
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16	75
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91	@	92
Corn	40	@	41
Oats	31	@	33
Pork—Clear	15 75	@16	00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5	00
Fair	4 25	@ 4	50
Common	3 50	@ 4	00
Hogs	4 90	@ 5	45
Sheep	3 25	@ 4	00

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A TELLING SPEECH.

Delivered by the Hon. C. S. May, of Michigan, at Michigan City, Ind.—The Issues of the Campaign Discussed in a Masterly Manner.

Mr. May first spoke of the great importance of the impending campaign, and then passed to a brief consideration of the claims on the country put forth by the Republican party. The day had passed, he thought, when the record of the Republican party during the war could be urged as the only necessary support of these claims. The party had changed. It was no longer the party of Lincoln, Chase and Seward, and the issues on which it had successfully fought had died with those leaders. The only real issue between the parties, he continued, is one of administration, as to which one will best administer the Government; and the great question is, what now is best?—not what was best fifteen or twenty years ago. It is high time that this most pernicious and absurd idea, that parties can escape the consequences of present iniquity by past good conduct, or forfeit, when right to-day, the public confidence for the wrong their predecessors did in another generation, should be scouted and banished from our politics. This voting parties up or down on their "records" is a vast piece of public nonsense. The questions of statesmanship, of government, are intensely practical things, and not matters of mere sentiment. I am not here to defend the Democratic party in the days of Jackson or Buchanan, nor to assail the Republican party in the days of Lincoln and Sumner. But I am here to show that the hero of Gettysburg is a good and safe man to be elected this year to the Presidency, and that the Republican party and their nominee, in this year of grace, are unworthy of the confidence of the American people. They are to-day on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, and I do not propose to allow them to escape conviction on a plea of previous good character. Good character is only allowed to be shown in the courts in doubtful cases. It goes for nothing where the facts are clear. The facts are clear in this case—they are notoriously clear. It is not a case of circumstantial evidence at all. The Republican party of to-day is guilty, thrice guilty, of great and manifold public corruptions—corruptions proved, corruptions confessed, and it must not be attempted to sneak out of court by showing what it did in the war. It is what it has done since the war that now concerns the American people.

What now is best? Let me answer that question by saying that the great and pressing political need of this country to-day is a complete and radical change of administration—a change which shall clear out every department of this Government, from high to low, and give us a great national purification.

The real mission of the Republican party was accomplished ten years ago, and since that time it has simply been holding on to the offices by good luck and successful fraud. I ask is it not best that there should be another change, that incompetent and dishonest officials should be got rid of, that the books should be examined, and the corrupt rings broken up? The corruptions of the Republican party in these recent years are not a matter of deduction or inference, but of appalling fact and world-wide notoriety. They have been proved over and over again before Congressional investigating committees; they have been confessed by some of the chiefest perpetrators and culprits; they have been acknowledged by all candid and fair-minded men in the organization. And these frauds and corruptions have not been small and petty ones, mere peccadilloes of some obscure official here and there, but startling and gigantic ones, and in the highest places—perjurers and bribe-takers in Congress, thieves and robbers in the Cabinet. Our country has been scandalized and disgraced by some of these corruptions in the eyes of the whole civilized world, and republican institutions themselves made the jeer and scoff of mocking aristocrats and disbelievers in our form of Government across the water.

Now, fellow-citizens, why should we not have a change of administration? It is a time of peace; there are no great material interests to suffer; the Democratic party have a confessedly good candidate—why is this not a good time to change?

Masses of fair-minded men in the Republican party, who recognize the force of all this, who realize that their party has grown corrupt and dishonest, would be inclined to agree that the time has come to make a change, if they were not deceived and deluded by the idea that this cannot safely be done on account of past transactions and party "records"—an idea vigorously propagated and wholly relied upon by the leaders and organs in this canvass, because they well know that if the issue is made to turn upon the vital questions of to-day, their party, burdened down to the water's edge with its frauds and corruptions, must go under. So they raise the "record" cry, and the war-cry again, and talk long and loud about what happened fifteen or twenty years ago.

Fellow-citizens, I want this Republican party to come out into the open field of to-day and fight the battle, like men of sense and courage, on their own merits, if they have any, and not on the virtues of their fathers and grandfathers—virtues which they have strangely, if not impiously, neglected to imitate. Come out and show, if you can, that your party is clean and pure; that Garfield is a better man than Hancock, and that we do not need any change.

No, fellow-citizens, they do not propose to fight the battle in this way, but instead they begin just twenty years back, and say that the Democratic party is responsible for the rebellion, and that they put the rebellion down. This assertion is the very beginning of their argument this year, the broad proposition upon which their argument rests. When we ask for a change in the Government we are met on the threshold by this assertion, which is everywhere thrust in our faces as a reason why we should not have one.

Now, I have two conclusive answers to this Republican stock argument of the campaign: First, it is not germane to the question, in parliamentary phrase; it is not relative and material to the issue, in legal phrase. For, even if true, it does not prove that it would not be better for the country to elect Gen. Hancock and make a change in the offices this year. But in the second place, it is not true in fact. The Democratic party, as a party, did not rebel against the Government, and the Republican party did not put down the rebellion.

Let me show you that I am correct in this. The secessionists of the South rebelled against the Democratic party and put up a candidate in opposition to it in 1860, a year before they went into open rebellion against the Government.

They refused to support Douglas at Charleston, broke up the convention, and withdrew, and afterward nominated and voted for Breckinridge. After they had gone, the National Democratic Convention reassembled at Baltimore and nominated Stephen A. Douglas, a loyal man and a patriot, and supported him, as a party, for President that year. When Mr. Lincoln was elected, it was the men who had left the Democratic party and voted for Breckinridge that went into rebellion, and Mr. Lincoln and the new Republican administration had in their first fearful trial no more welcome and powerful support than that rendered by Stephen A. Douglas, the defeated candidate of the National Democratic party. Now tell me, by what mean, partisan logic can it be made out that the Democratic party should be held responsible for men who had left it and fought it to the death, and how did it bring on a rebellion by voting for a great Northern statesman and patriot, who stood like a brother by Mr. Lincoln's side in the supreme crisis of the Government? No, this reckless and wholesale charge against the Democratic party will not stand. It is a false charge, and respectable Republicans should be ashamed to make use of it.

There is one view in which Democrats possibly contributed to bring on the war, which by comparison is not altogether complimentary to the Republican party. At Charleston, as we have seen, they resisted and refused to compromise with the slave power, and went bravely to certain defeat under Douglas rather than submit to Southern dictation. After Mr. Lincoln's election, the Republican party in Congress voted to abandon their non-slavery extension principle, the vital plank in their platform, and compromise with the South if thereby the war could be averted. They were the ones, in this instance, that knuckled to the South.

And equally false and even more mendacious is it to assert that the Republican party put down the rebellion. No party put down the Rebellion. The people put it down, the loyal people of the whole country. Why, fellow-citizens, look how the figures brand this falsehood. In that same election of 1860, which preceded the war, Mr. Lincoln (the Republican candidate) had, in round numbers, 1,800,000 votes, while Mr. Douglas (the candidate of the Democratic party) had 1,300,000 votes. Now, I take it that Mr. Lincoln received all the Republican votes, as there was no other Republican candidate, and I suppose it will not be contended that every Republican voter went to the war, and yet the figures show that there were over 2,800,000 Union soldiers enlisted in the war—1,000,000 more than the whole Republican vote of the country! Now, my Republican friends, will you tell me where this extra 1,000,000 of Union soldiers came from? It is mathematically demonstrated that they could not have come from the Republican party, and yet evidently they had something to do with putting down the rebellion.

You know, fellow-citizens, where this extra 1,000,000 of soldiers came from. They came from the Democratic party.

Mr. Lincoln was elected by a minority vote—he lacked more than 930,000 votes of a majority. Had the 1,300,000 men who supported Douglas at the North refused to sustain Mr. Lincoln in putting down the rebellion, where should we have been? This was nearly half the loyal vote of the country, and the South was united against us. No, I say, let us be fair and just. As one who differed from the Democratic party in those days, it is only the simple truth to say that without their help this Union would have been lost.

Again, fellow-citizens, when we demand a change in the Government, we are met by the cry that the South is "solid" for the Democratic party. By this is meant, I suppose, that the Southern States are likely to cast their electoral votes for Gen. Hancock. This, I presume, is quite probable to be the case, as the Republican leaders have declined to contest that section of the country, and practically withdraw all opposition to the Democratic party there. But suppose, under these circumstances, the South should be "solid" for the Democracy. What is there unnatural or unlawful about that? Nobody, not even the most stalwart Republican, I take it, will dispute their legal right to vote the Democratic ticket if they prefer that to the Republican. Is it not natural that they should prefer that to the Republican? Why, what monstrous folly is all this talk of the Republicans about the "solid South!" First, they abandon that whole section, take care that the South shall be "solid," and then fly in our faces with the pretense that this will be the success of the rebellion which was suppressed fifteen years ago, and the restoration of the slave power in the Government fifteen years after slavery itself has ceased to exist.

Now, there is no question that the eleven Southern States went into the rebellion, the States that supported Breckenridge in 1860; but they were reconstructed under Republican rule after the war, and since 1868 have been equal members in the Union the same as before. Republicans cannot find fault with this, for it was their party that restored them to their rights in the Government after freeing their slaves and giving them the ballot. It is complained now that these States do not support the Republican party and give majorities for the Republican ticket. What are the facts? In 1869, the first Presidential election after reconstruction, these States were nearly all carried for Gen. Grant, the Republican candidate, and this was the case also at Grant's second election in 1872. Even in 1876, the last Presidential election, the Republicans claimed to have carried three of these States; they took them whether they carried them or not. At that election there were, in round numbers, 1,200,000 Republican votes in the South. But since then Hayes, their own President, has removed the bayonet, the negroes are leaving them, the South is recovering from the war and the carpet-bag devastation and growing prosperous, and these States are all passing out of their hands and giving majorities against them.

Kindred to this talk about a "solid South," and exceeding it in effrontery, is the outcry about "delivering the country over into the hands of the men who tried to destroy it." I said this exceeded the other in effrontery, because, however senseless and baseless, that is urged as a simple argument or proposition from plain facts and figures, but this, coming from Republican organs and speakers, is stamped with such utter inconsistency and such damnable stultification as ought almost to blister the tongue that utters it. I have no patience to argue with such a pretense as this. I can only denounce it. When we come this year and present a great Union soldier for President, a man who has risked his life a hundred times, and shed his blood to save this Union, and a loyal Northern man for Vice President, we are met by such a cry as this from a party which for twelve years has honored conspicuous and blood-stained rebels with some of the highest offices in the Government. It is rebels, is it, that you mean by the "men who tried to destroy this Government?" Let me tell you there hasn't been a day for twelve years that you have not rewarded rebels with office. Grant took an obscure rebel Colonel, who tried in his small, mean way to "destroy this Government," fourth-rate lawyer though he was, and made him Attorney General, the law officer of the Government which he "tried to destroy." Have you forgotten that? A rebel Judge presided over your convention that nominated Grant the second time, a convention that cheered to the echo James L. Orr, of South Carolina, an original fire-eater and secessionist whom your administration afterward, sent as Ambassador to Russia. Longstreet, next to Lee, the leading rebel General, was early rewarded by your administration with a fat Federal office, and has only lately been sent as Minister to Turkey to represent the Government which he came so near "destroying." And do you remember Mosby, the rebel bushfighter and guerrilla, who shot our brave boys down from the fence corners and the thicket—a name which we used to pronounce in the war times with objurgation and horror? Well, he, too, under a Republican administration represents abroad the country which he "tried to destroy." Don't you feel proud of him? And there is the late Postmaster General under Hayes, the rebel Col. Key, who "tried to destroy" the Government, for superintending whose mail-bags he was afterward paid $8,000 a year by the Republican administration! How does that look to you? But you tell me these men have joined the Republican party. Does that, then, atone for their treason to their country and its flag? Do you wish to be understood to say that a United States army officer, who, at the beginning of the Rebellion, deserted his command and his colors and went into the rebel army and fought us for four years unto the bloody death, can square his account with the Government by joining the Republican party and taking a lucrative office under it? And is he any better for his double desertion than the rebel officer who lay down his sword and returned to his allegiance at the close of the war, but concluded to vote the Democratic ticket?

But you say: "Oh! yes, Hancock is a good man. We don't find any fault with him, but we don't like his company." You complain first that you can't trust the Democratic party which is behind him. You charge that this party was disloyal in the war and will be entirely controlled by the rebel influence. I have already shown you the great changes that have occurred in the party, the new and different issues, and have just called your attention to the fact that what you call the rebel element in that party is a minority section in the country. Now, let me tell you another thing that may surprise you. Not only is the rebel element in a minority in the Government, but it is in a very decided minority in the Democratic party also. Look again at the figures. Four years ago, at the last Presidential election, the Democratic vote was, in round numbers, 1,600,000 in the whole South, and only 1,038,000 in the rebel States, while it was 2,600,000 at the North—a vast preponderance of 1,000,000 votes, as you see, in the North. To hear Republicans talk in this campaign you would think that the whole Democratic strength was at the South. But you say the Democrats expect to carry the South. So they do; and they expect, also, to carry a good part of the North. Do you know that their prospect is most excellent for carrying a majority of the electoral votes of the North? All we should need, to do that, would be the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, now trembling in a close balance between the parties. Should you wake up on the morning of Nov. 3 and find that Hancock had carried the North, as well as the South, what then would you say?

But, fellow-citizens, what is there to this most-bigoted assumption of the Republicans that all manner of evils and of ills will come upon the country if the Democratic party succeed this year? Has anybody beside Republicans any rights in this country? Are all men outside of that organization public enemies? It is well to understand some of these things. The whole argument on the other side proceeds upon the idea that the Democratic party is a vast organized conspiracy to overthrow the Government and destroy the country—that if they succeed the rebels will come into power and immediately proceed to do what they failed to accomplish in the war—that the rebel debt will be paid, the treasury bankrupted by rebel claims, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments repealed, and the negro disfranchised and practically reduced again to slavery.

Fellow-citizens, it is amazing that we should have to meet such stuff as this in every campaign; but we shall as long as the Republican party is in existence. It would be a charity to believe that they do not know any better; but their leaders who say these things do know better. They know that there is not a single word of truth in them. They know that the Democratic party in Congress refused to pay rebel claims, while their party has paid millions of them; that no Democrat anywhere proposes the payment of the rebel debt, or to disturb the amendments of the constitution as to the negro, and that the party in all its conventions, National and State, has so resolved every year since the war, and that Gen. Hancock, in his letter of acceptance, took especial pains to say that he would, if President, exert all his power to maintain these results of the war inviolate and inviolable. And so said Mr. English, also.

My Republican friends, give me your attention a moment, while I show you by a most conclusive and overwhelming test that you have grossly slandered the Democratic Congress, and that the fears you would inculcate for party purposes are utterly groundless. One of the leading arguments you use this very year to combat our demand for a change is the fact which you claim that everything is going right now, and that we do not need any change; that our debt is being paid, our finances well guarded, and our people prosperous in their business. This was the argument of Mr. Schurz, speaking for you at Indianapolis. You claim that the Government is being well enough managed now, and that any change is unnecessary. "Now I have thee, Jew." The Congress of the United States, in both branches, is Democratic, and has been, the House for six years, the Senate for two years. These bodies constitute the legislative department of the Government, and not a dollar can be appropriated to carry on this Government without the vote of the House of Representatives; not an appointed public officer without the confirmation of the Senate. In other words, if the House should refuse to vote the money, the wheels of the Government would stop; if the Senate should refuse to confirm, its executive offices would become vacant, and we should have revolution and chaos. And yet, mark, with this tremendous power in the hands of a Democratic Congress, you confess that it has been so well and carefully used that there is not a jar in the Government, and that the machinery does not even need oiling! Now another thing. You do not like Hayes, and you confess that Hancock is a good man, and yet all we propose is to put Hancock in Hayes' place and keep right on with this rebel Democratic Congress!

But, fellow-citizens, I must dismiss all these things, and come to another Republican pretense which is urged against our demand for a change in the Government. It is claimed that we need a "statesman" for President, and that we ought not to elect a "mere soldier" to that high office. This is an argument which is somewhat new to Republicans, but they seem to take it kindly since the Chicago Convention, and especially since they found out that their candidate was not "soldier" enough to hurt him.

Now why do we necessarily need a statesman instead of a soldier for President? I deny that we do. Look at the reason and common sense of the matter. There are three great departments to this Government. And this is the way they work. The two houses of Congress, which make the Legislative department, originate and enact the laws; the Supreme Court, which is the Judicial department, passes upon their constitutionality and validity when any question is raised, and the President, who is the Executive department, sees that they are executed. So his is an executive office, as its very name implies. Now what qualities do we demand in such an officer? Manifestly executive qualities—qualities of will-power, of decision and energy.

Gen. Hancock is no rough, unlettered man. Besides having all the executive ability and qualities of the great soldier, he is a man of penetration and judgment, a man of most remarkable common sense and sagacity in civil affairs. Take his orders at the South, take his letters to Sherman, and tell me where is the "statesman" or lawyer of our times who has exceeded his understanding of our Government and its workings? These papers of his are indeed most remarkable, and stamp him as no mere fighting soldier, like Sheridan, but as belonging in intellect to that class of great statesmen-soldiers, so to speak, of which the great Frederick and Napoleon are illustrious examples.

But, fellow-citizens, if we must have a statesman for President, I insist that he should be a clean statesman; one who has a fair and honest public record. The man who is elected by 50,000,000 of people to fill Washington's seat should have a character above suspicion, at least above proof of dishonesty. I approach now a painful feature of this discussion. For the honor of my country, for the cause of public morality and decency, I could wish that there was no necessity for any animadversion upon the personal character of a candidate for such an exalted office. And I shall say but a few words on a subject so unwelcome and so unpleasant. It was a great misfortune to the Republican party and the whole country that the Chicago Convention, in a moment of great excitement and enthusiasm, and without knowing what it did, passing over Washburne and Edmunds, and other honest men, made the fatal and supreme mistake of taking its Presidential candidate from that group of a dozen unsavory and damaged politicians who, in the most corrupt and venal period of our history, were exposed and disgraced by a Congressional committee of their own party. But the party which has made this great and unfortunate blunder, and which, by making it, has compelled me to discuss the record of its candidate, now lifts up its hands in holy horror at what it calls personal slander and "mud-throwing." The Republican party, whose slanders broke the great, good heart of Horace Greeley, which has followed Samuel J. Tilden four years with its lying pens, dipped in the malice of hell, and which has never yet failed to assail and blacken the character of every public man who opposes it, now cries out against "mud-throwing!" Gods, what a protest from such a quarter!

Now, I repeat that nothing is being said about Mr. Garfield except what is suggested by the record of his public sayings and acts. Every candidate for President must necessarily put these in issue, and when the people shall be gagged and prevented by any means of discussing them, this country is on the high road to despotism and destruction.

But if I must argue a proposition so plain, suppose we turn this matter round and take an illustration. Suppose now that the day after Gen. Hancock was nominated at Cincinnati it had been discovered that during the war he had been court-martialed, by a commission, say, of five officers, three of them his own immediate friends, for dishonestly conniving with some sutler to cheat the soldiers, or the Government. Suppose he had denied the charge, and had appeared before the commission and sworn that he had had no relations with the sutler, and had never received any money from him, but the commission found that he had, on their oaths, his friends with the rest. Now, what do you suppose the Republican party would have done about this? Do you think they would have been so meek and modest that they would have kept still about it? What ought they to do in such a case? Why, who would not concede that, under such circumstances, they would be justified in spreading before the people the sworn record which proved that Gen. Hancock was a bribe-taker and a perjurer, and unfit to be President?

Now, this is all the Democrats are doing with Gen. Garfield. He has been court-martialed by his own party in Congress; found guilty of conniving with an old political "sutler" by the name of Oakes Ames, notwithstanding he swore that he had had no such dealings with the said Ames. Do I overstate this matter? This is only one charge where there are a good many, but is it not a fair subject for comment? I could read to you for an hour what the leading Republican papers of the country said about this transaction, and how they denounced Mr. Garfield, some of them demanding his expulsion. These papers are now supporting him for President, eating their own words, and are joining in the new position which the party is fast taking, that, after all, there was nothing very bad in the Credit Mobilier, and that Oakes Ames is a deeply-wronged and persecuted man! If this line can only be established, it will carry relief and joy to Colfax and Patterson and all the other "Christian statesmen."

I said there are other serious charges against Mr. Garfield—one of them, at least, as damaging as this one—his relation to the dishonest District paving ring, where it is confessed that he received $5,000, under the guise of legal services, for which he made no argument and prepared no brief, but did secure, as the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, an appropriation of millions of the people's money to put into the pockets of a ring of swindlers for a rotten and worthless pavement. This is a most serious charge, and it is a part of the public record of this candidate. There are still other charges, but these are enough. The unquestioned facts, without straining, show that this man is destitute of high public integrity, and that should be enough. Whatever his talents, he belongs to that odious class of our modern public men who make unlawful gains and merchandise out of public office, and seek to cover up and expiate their iniquity by loud canting and snivel about "freedom and religion." In the light of the facts as to their candidate, I submit it will not do for the Republican leaders and organs to talk about slanders and "mud-throwing" and "Giddings' old district;" nor will it answer for them to come to us with the magnanimous proposition to call it quits between their candidate and ours. The Democratic party this time has nominated a candidate who is pure and clean, a candidate who is "capable and honest" up to the Jeffersonian standard—a grand man and hero, whose shining armor of truth breaks and turns even the missile of their political malice, and it has no bargains to make, no offsets to allow. It is the misfortune of the Republican party if they have a candidate whose public record can be successfully assailed, and for whom no sufficient defense can be made. So I say to them: If we must have a "statesman" for President, give us a clean statesman and an honest one.

And, finally, fellow-citizens, there is one further great reason why the Republican party ought to die and be swept from the earth. And that reason is because it has become the great disturber of national peace, and the great obstacle to national pacification. We must have an end to sectional feeling and bitterness; and now is the time to have it. There was a reason why these Southern delegates at Cincinnati called for the nomination of Gen. Hancock. It was to put an end to this eternal cry of the Republican party against the South. It was to show the people of the North that they meant to be loyal, and that they were willing to vote for a man for President who marshaled the forces of the Union against them on the field of battle. "Give us Hancock," they said, "the man who fought us bravely in the field—true to his Government and his duty. Surely *he* was 'loyal,' and no 'bloody shirt' can be waved against him." This is what they said, and this is why the South will be "solid" for Hancock at this election. If the people of the North are thoughtful and wise they will accept this proffered token of loyalty and good will, and make the hero, who was a lion on the heights of Gettysburg, the President whose mild and just rule shall usher in a lasting era of peace and fraternity between the once-contending sections.

The South wants peace and good-will. She is building up the waste places of war; she is just starting upon a new career of enterprise and business prosperity. The North wants Southern trade and Southern money. The whole country wants rest and repose, and unity and brotherhood. Down with these war cries; down with these slanders and this sectional hate; down with the party which engenders these things, which can only live and thrive on the memories of fraternal bloodshed, and which would poison a new generation with the hatreds and animosities of their fathers. There is danger in all this to the future peace of the country. The men of the South, who fought in the war, will never again take the sword, no matter how much they may be goaded or taunted. But who shall answer for their children if the Republican party continues to bear rule, and the successors of the Blaines and the Chandlers, the Fryes and the Hales continue this ceaseless aggravation? Can the American people afford to keep a party in power which thus threatens the Union with future convulsions?

Democrats of Indiana, in this great battle for national purity and national peace, you hold the center of the line. I pray you to stand firm for the right—firm as did our glorious leader at Gettysburg. Here will be the thickest of the fight—here you will receive the mighty shock of the enemy's grandest assault. All around you his forces are now massing for the charge. Close up the ranks, stand to your guns, do your duty like men and patriots, and you shall send the broken legions of the foe flying in wreck and despair from this great central battle-field of the campaign. God grant that when the sun shall go down on that coming October day you may have won here a victory which shall thrill the land from end to end, and cause the anxious hearts of patriotic men everywhere to leap for joy that the power of the oppressor is broken and the republic may live and be immortal.

GEN. BEN F. BUTLER.

His Great Speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston—An Effective Arraignment of the Republican Party—Scathing References to Garfield.

Benjamin F. Butler recently made a speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston. The hall was packed. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Albert Palmer, of Boston, the Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Independents of last year, who, in the opening speech, announced that he had decided to support Hancock. The following is the substance of Gen. Butler's speech:

Gen. Butler was enthusiastically received. When the cheering had subsided, he began to tell why he had decided to support Hancock for the Presidency. In so doing he promised at the outset neither to detract from or add one jot or tittle to that declaration of principles which had been his guide in political life—equal rights, equal powers, equal burdens, equal privileges and equal protection to all men by law under the Government. He said that he had examined with care the platform of principles enunciated by the Democratic party at Cincinnati, and found nothing therein to contravene them. Indeed, they were more distinctly set forth therein, than in the platform of the Chicago Convention. Neither of them went so far as he could desire in specific declaration of the right of every man to vote in the election of his rulers, and to be represented in his Government simply because he is a man; but in this regard even the platform of the Cincinnati Convention was the more specific. Gen. Butler continued:

I unhesitatingly declare that, at the close of the war and during the period of reconstruction, I was one of those who believed stringent measures necessary for the protection of the newly-enfranchised colored citizens of the South. I was of this opinion in 1876, four years ago, and fought the Presidential campaign of that year upon that issue only. I was in earnest. I desired laws to be passed that should protect every man everywhere in his rights as a voter and citizen. But the first act, as we have seen, of Mr. Hayes, acquiesced in by his party, was to abandon all possible claim of right of interference in the South in behalf of the negro—to remove the few troops that were there, if any were necessary, and to take pains to turn over the Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina to the Democratic party, destroying the Governments elected by Republican votes there, which, if they were not duly and legally elected, then Mr. Hayes himself was not duly and legally elected. The assertion of the one fact must be the assertion of the other. The assertion of title to his office must be the assertion of title to the Republican State Government of Louisiana. The denial of the election of Gov. Packard to office was the denial of the election to office of Gov. Hayes. Indeed, Packard had some half a score thousand more of a majority than Hayes had.

Nothing has been done, nay, nothing has been attempted to be done, to afford protection to the negro in the South, or, indeed, anybody else there. Indeed, these States in the South were put in condition so that nothing could be done by the Federal Government. Nay, all, both white and black Republicans, have had no recognition at the hands of the administration, except the few men who were engaged in the false and fraudulent counting of electoral votes in the several States. In fact, Mr. Hayes, after his experience with them, would not admit there were enough Republicans honest enough to take the census, and his party now are finding fault with the enumeration made by his appointees. These facts are too notorious for comment even, much less denial. Am I, a friend of the negro, bound to fight another campaign in his behalf as a Republican, simply to see him abandoned and myself cheated once more? What guarantee have I that Gen. Garfield will take a different view of this question from Gov. Hayes? They are both from Ohio, and each has been and is a supporter of the other. Why are Republicans to be deemed to have abandoned their political principles and gone over to the enemies of the country because we propose to vote for a Union General for President, while Mr. Hayes, who has been the moral and official head of the Republican party, second only to President Woolsey, of Yale, can with applause appoint a Confederate General to a Cabinet office? I fail to see any distinction between the two acts in any aspect, save that we are going to vote for a great General, and Hayes appointed a little one. Now, then, it is because I am a friend of the negro; it is because I desire to stand for him; it is because I desire to do all that in me lies to aid him in the difficult position in which he is placed by the attainment, so unprepared, of the citizenship, that I now propose to act with the Democratic party. They can at least protect him, and, I believe, will do it.

We have not heard of any oppression of the negro, or interference with his rights by any organized body of men, except at times of election. Why? Because we were asking him to then vote and sustain the Republican party. But while we are asking him to do that, we are not defending him in so doing. That raised antagonism between him and the white people of the South, and that antagonism was accompanied with all the bad results that arise from such antagonisms between ignorant men who are unrestrained by law. But now, in my judgment, the condition of things has changed. Late political events in Virginia show that when the power departed from the Republican party there the two parties in the State divided upon other questions, and the negro enjoys there to-day as much freedom in voting and as much freedom in all other respects as any white man enjoys—far more, I am sorry to be obliged to allow, than does the laboring man of Massachusetts under some of the mill-owners of Worcester county, which is the home of the junior member of the United States Senate, who met him in conclave for that purpose. The industrial condition of the South shows that the negro, necessary as a laborer, must be protected, and will be as soon as political antagonism dies out. The negro has since his freedom disappointed both friend and foe in two regards. First, it was believed that he would not labor as a free man, yet the South has never raised by hundreds of thousands so many bales of cotton as the present year. Again it was believed that he would not multiply without a master to preserve and protect his offspring. But if the returns of Republican-appointed census officers are to be taken, he has shown such increase in population as has always been deemed by the statisticians the highest evidence of happy homes and a prosperous people.

Believing, as I do, with the election of Gen. Hancock race collisions will be at an end; knowing, as I do, that he has the executive power, determination and steadfastness in right that has never faltered, I think I can trust him to see that the promise of his letter of acceptance that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments shall be carried out in their letter and spirit. I freely confess to you that I desire to be in such relations of political kindness and courtesy with the Democratic party that I may be permitted to point out in behalf of the colored men what I deem would be for the best interest of all, and what I doubt not will be their wish to do in his behalf. But of one thing I am certain, that I cannot be more powerless for good to the colored race under Gen. Hancock, the Democratic party holding the Government, than I have been, and every other friend of the colored man has been, under the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes. The only reason given why the Republican party should be continued in power is the present prosperity of the country, which, they do not explain how, is due to the legislation or administration of the Republican party. Is this claim a just and tenable one? But, citizens of Massachusetts, let us consider affairs a little nearer home, with which we are better acquainted. Before the advent of the Republican party into power every river and harbor on our coast was engaged in ship-building. It was a vast and successful industry. Now there is not a single ship being built in Massachusetts and hardly a half score of smaller crafts.

Under Republican rule our commerce has been swept from the sea. We have but a single line of steamships bearing our flag on the Atlantic, and another on the Pacific ocean, to do all our freighting by steam. Republican administration has given up our trade with South America. The American flag is hardly seen on the ocean. The port of Boston has not sufficient foreign commerce to give decent support to its small pilot force. Boston is losing its importance as a commercial city because of Republican legislation and administration. Its standard insurance company can find scarcely more marine risks than enough to pay its office rent. All the facts the merchants of Boston who sit around me know. And yet it is proposed that they shall permit Republican administration to go on under which the destruction of its interests is being accomplished. When the war closed nearly every one of our seaport towns had fleets of fishermen. All those have passed away, save in one. And why? Under Republican administration we have been negotiated out of the rights of all our fisheries in the Northern seas. Claiming to be the party of protection, the Republican party have allowed the fish of the Canadian provinces to come in free of duty, the duties on which would have been more than the value of the entire catch of our fishermen in Canadian waters, even after the fish were caught and prepared for market, to say nothing about their value when swimming in the sea. And at the same time a Republican administration has taxed the country more than $5,500,000 in gold that the Canadian fishermen might have the privilege of free market against our fishermen for twelve years.

The Republican party claim that they desire a tariff for protection. The Democratic party insists, as it always has, upon a tariff for revenue. I see no difference between these two claims. A tariff for revenue must always work incidental protection. No tariff will ever be devised in this country hereafter for any other purpose than raising a revenue. There can be no fear of a diminution of the revenue raised by tariff. Incidental protection of our products will be a necessity if the Democratic party have the power. The interest on the public debt, and the expenses of the Government, must be paid from revenue, either internal or tariff, and if the Democratic party should cut down the revenue from tariff, it would require more revenue from internal sources, to-wit, whisky and tobacco, to which their several States would never assent.

Gen. Butler next touched upon the abuses which have crept into the Republican party through a long series of years in power. Has the Republican Convention, he asked, given us for its candidate one who can correct those abuses? He reviewed the Credit Mobilier business and the investigation of the committee, and said:

I believe most of the gentlemen of that committee now say that there was nothing to impeach the integrity of the nominee of the Republican party in receiving that stock. I agree with them. I do not think there was any harm, and never did think there was any harm, in anybody's receiving the stock from Mr. Ames under the circumstances. I took that ground before the House in 1873. I have seen no occasion to alter my opinion. All the members who frankly testified before the committee that they had received the stock received no censure from the committee or from the country. But that is not the point of my objection, which I am trying to make plain. Having taken the money as a dividend—for, says the proverb: "It is no worse to eat the devil than to drink his broth"—my ideal of a President would not have denied it. The case is not without parallel in history of man not able to withstand the pressure of public opinion. Peter, when he got among the servants and retainers of the High Priests, denied his Master three times over, and cursed and swore to it until the cock crowed shame on him, and then he went out and wept bitterly. But then, I should not have voted for Peter as a President to stand up in a crisis. Should have preferred one of the other disciples—even the doubting Thomas, who stood by his Master after he was convinced.

What surety have I if I support Garfield when this cry of the stalwart wing of his party, that the negro must be protected, now so loud raised, is hushed after the election and the over-righteous newspapers of the party insist, as they before have insisted, that nothing shall be done by his administration for the protection of the negro, that their President will have courage to stand up against that clamor and do what is now claimed to be right, and so protect the negro? Indeed, I much fear that he will not stand up to this issue of the campaign upon which he is to be elected, if elected at all, in any event, for I find that in the House of Representatives he made a declaration upon this question, taking precisely the same position that I take to-day. These are his words: "The man who attempts to get up a sectional issue will find himself without a party and without support." But the advance leaders of his party, seeing the necessity of a war cry, have made the sectional issue that of the campaign, directly in contravention of their candidate's words. If their nominee was convinced in his own mind; if he uttered this declaration as the result of his deliberate judgment; if he will give up that judgment now for the sake of an election, what surety have I that he won't return to it again after the pressure is relieved from him and he is elected. He, as well as Hayes, may change on this question. I cannot do it so readily. Is this man a leader for a great party?

Turn your contemplation for a moment toward the gallant General nominated at Cincinnati, who, in a long public life, has held many positions of the highest responsibility, where his course of action must be decided by his own unaided judgment and sense of right, and show me an instance where he has ever shrunk from any duty, however painful, when it was his duty? If any one desires to read his mind, let him search out the springs of his action, let him read that most admirable letter to Gen. Sherman upon the unhappy condition of affairs arising out of the Presidential election of 1876. Written in the confidence and under the seal of private correspondence, it exhibits Gen. Hancock's innermost thoughts as the obedient soldier within the line where obedience was duty, the analytical statesman who guided himself by research into the language and principles of the constitution, taking that for his guide and evincing a determination not to recede one hair from its mandate, or step one inch beyond its provisions under whatever stress or pressure. Such is our leader, men of Massachusetts! You have now the golden opportunity to put the destinies of the country under the guidance of his firm hand, strong will, mature judgment, loyalty to the Union for which he battled and fidelity to its constitution, which he has ever made the guide of his action.

INDIANA NEWS.

Horse-thieves are playing their game to an alarming extent in Kosciusko county.

A salt spring has been discovered west of South Bend, and Saginaw is notified that a dangerous rival is in the field.

Col. John A. Bridgeland, Consul at Havre, France, has returned to his home in Richmond, on vacation, to take part in the canvass and vote.

Lynn Brooks, aged 21, living near Muncie, jilted by his affianced because he took another girl out riding, blew out his brains with a revolver.

The Excelsior factory and flour and saw-mill of G. W. Bishop, at Walton, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $10,000; insurance, small.

Two surgeons are exploring the nose of a small child of William Stoops, of Connersville, in search of a carpet-tack secreted there by the infant, but so far without success.

While a little daughter of James Brown, of Nashville, was playing on the floor, a cupboard fell over upon her and crushed her so badly that she died in a few minutes afterward.

Allen Nichols, a resident of Lawrence county, ran into his house near Fayetteville, speechless, and remained so till next morning, when he died. It is supposed that he had been bitten by a snake.

An old goose at New Albany, with one leg and one wing broken, and that had been deserted by the balance of the flock, deliberately threw its neck under the wheels of a wagon and allowed itself to be run over and killed.

Carl Johnson, a Swede, was killed at the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, by the bursting of an emery wheel. He was standing in front of the wheel, when one of the pieces struck him and crushed his face in.

While a lady was carrying her 6-months-old babe on one of the streets of New Albany, a few evenings since, a boy exploded a roman candle, which struck the child on the head cutting a bad gash and burning the head severely.

Cyrus Thomas and Ed Kidd, both colored, got into an altercation at Connersville, when Kidd drew a revolver and shot Thomas in the breast. Thomas walked a few steps, fell, and expired in fifteen minutes, while Kidd made his escape during the excitement.

While John H. Eck, of St. Paul, Shelby county, owner of the Adams stone-quarries, was engaged in helping the workmen raise a large rock, the derrick suddenly gave way, one of the ropes striking him on the head, causing instant death. He leaves a wife and two children.

The boundary line between Adams and Wells counties has been infested for some time past with a gang of tramps of the most disreputable character. They await every opportunity to pillage and plunder residences, and a few days ago one of the gang struck a girl working in a corn field with a stone and fatally injured her.

Charles Eggleston, of Rockport, Spencer county, a young married man, who has been considered insane at times for a year past, killed his infant daughter the other night, by striking its head against the smoke-house. He has been tried by a lunacy commission, and ordered to the Insane Asylum. He said, "The Lord told me to kill the baby, and I had to do so."

At Browning's, three miles from Brownstown, Lafe Morgan was knocked down with a club, and then unmercifully pounded, by Dick Barr, a young stripling not yet 21. Morgan died from the effects of the beating. Barr was immediately arrested, and, having waived an examination, was committed to jail. The assault was brutal in the extreme, and entirely unprovoked.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPTEMB'R 23, 1880.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITOR.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District - JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JAMES A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Joint Senator—DeKalb and Steuben counties,
JESSE H. C CARPENTER.

Joint Representative—DeKalb, Noble and Elkart counties,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial Circuit,
GEO. B. ADAMS.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

DEMOCRATIC RALLIES.

Auburn, Satuday, October 2,
Afternoon and evening.
HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE
AND
HON. CHAS. J. ROGERS,
Of Iowa.

Garrett, Saturday, October 9,
In the evening.
HON. A. P. EDGERTON
AND
HON. ROBERT LOWRY.

Butler, Monday, October 11,
Afternoon and evening.
COL. J. P. IRISH, of Iowa.

Speakers of national reputation will be present at each of these meetings.

BEN BUTLER speaks for Hancock in Fort Wayne this evening.

THE Maine election is a powerful rebuke to republicans, and they feel it.

WILLIAMS' majority over Harrison in 1876, was 5,184. It is estimated that, despite the importation of negroes, a majority of 7,000 will be rolled up for Landers in October.

THE republicans of Ashtabula county, Ohio, imitating those of Trumbull county, have met in convention and passed a resolution censuring General Garfield for his vote on the salary bill. —Waterloo Press, April 10, 1873.

SOME of the members of congress who pocketed the $5,000 back-pay bonus are going to the Vienna exposition, with their families, being too conscientious to spend the money at home. —Waterloo Press, April 23, 1873.

THE democrats in Illinois are working very zealously, the greatest of enthusiasm prevails, and a democratic victory there in November is not among the impossible things. Hayes was nearly beaten there in 1876, and there is not much republican enthusiasm there this year.

THE Garrett Herald contained a ten-line article of the funny kind, with a hyphen after each letter, on Mr. Colerick's speech in Auburn, Wednesday of last week. In all of his arduous editorial labors of the past, this editor has kept within the bounds of two lines, and this editorial feat referred to, shows a clear republican gain of eight lines.

BOB INGERSOLL promises to give $2,000 toward forming a purse of $2,000,000, to defeat Hancock and English. Bob has also been trying to destroy the christian religion, but it is quite probable that both the christian religion and democracy will flourish long after Bob shall have gone where he will have to take his mint julep boiling hot.

ELI PERKINS, the so-called humorist, whose lectures consist of lies and stupidity, and who is chiefly noted for never having said a witty thing in his life, is making speeches in the interest of Garfield. Perkins is a notorious liar, in fact, the biggest one in America, and doubtless in this quality is due his selection as a suitable person to help bolster up the cause of Garfield.

The Greenbackers in Maine Consolidate With the Democrats on the Electoral Ticket.

The greenback convention in Maine met last Tuesday to nominate electors. The meeting was presided over by C. A. White, and there were 463 delegates present. S. D. Hobson presented a resolution indorsing the action of the state committee recommending a fusion with the democrats.

J. B. Chase, amid great excitement, protested.

Elliot King moved to accept the report and resolutions, and to name a joint electoral ticket.

Mr. Chase made a motion to amend by nominating seven straight greenbackers. This was received with applause and hisses.

The speaker made an appeal for a fair hearing and argued against a fusion, where thousands of greenbackers in the state who voted for the rest of the ticket with Plaisted who will not vote for fusion electors. He protested giving away in the future the greenback party for four Weaver electors. It was a greenback candidate and platform that carried the state.

Rev. Alvah Strout, F. M. Plaisted and others, advocated a fusion, after which the previous question was carried, and the resolution to "fuse" was adopted, though there was considerable opposition.

The following is the resolution in full:

The election of Harris M. Plaisted to the office of governor by a vote unprecedented in the history of the state, and the re-election of our representatives in congress, is unquestionably the indorsement of our principles by the state of Maine. We feel assured that when party prejudice shall not longer control our republican brethren, that we shall show an overwhelming majority in favor of national principles, which will be responded to by every state in the union; that the action of the state committee, recommending an arrangement with the democratic party for state and presidential elections, was expedient, and that the national greenback party of the state of Maine in convention assembled, hereby indorses that action, and agree to support at the presidential election Solon Chase and Samuel Watts for candidates for electors-at-large, and John J. Turner, Benjamin Bunker, Charles R. Whidden, Wm. A. Cromwell and John P. Donworth as candidates for district electors, as recommended by the committee.

Congressman Murch made a brief speech. He believed that every greenbacker knew his opposition to a fusion in the past, and believed the democratic party, governed by high patriotic motives, returned thanks to the democrats for supporting him. The question is, shall seven Garfield or three Hancock and four Weaver electors be chosen. Free to say he preferred the latter. Speeches were also made by Solon Chase, Congressman Ladd and others, after which the convention adjourned.

The Whisky-Ring to be Heard From.

General John McDonald, a member of the notorious whisky-ring of St. Louis, by which the people were robbed of over $7,000,000, will speak in Ft. Wayne next Monday, Sept. 27. He will shortly issue a book completely ventilating this gigantic steal. Gen. McDonald served seventeen months in prison in order to shield Grant and Babcock, and was only released by threatening exposure. His lecture will embrace the organization, operation and final collapse of the whisky-ring, and will doubtless be the most thorough exposition of republican rascality the people have ever listened to. The Sentinel says of him: "He has a powerful magic lantern by which he throws upon a screen twenty feet square exact copies of photographs from the original letters which passed between the conspirators. He has also a transparency colored in oil of the famous sylph, a very beautiful blonde with heavenly blue eyes, who figured conspicuously in the Babcock trial, and a dozen others, all painted in oil. Each one of these, when thrown on the screen, will look like an immense oil painting, sixteen by twenty feet. One is especially fine. It is Grant throttling Justice, and is by Matt Morgan, of Frank Leslie, and is probably his masterpiece. It is said that General McDonald's lecture will astonish every man who hears it. It will recite one of the most systematic organizations for corrupt purposes ever known to history, and the corrupt practices of Marius, of Rome, and Walpole, of England, sink into utter insignificance when comparison is made."

Senator Roscoe Conkling has spoken and his position in the presidential campaign has been defined.—[Steuben Republican.

Yes, it has been defined, and it very clearly shows that Mr. Conkling gives a reluctant and cold support to the republican ticket. Indeed, so indifferent is the senator that some of the republican papers are already censuring him. He said in his New York speech the other day, that Mr. Garfield was able to fill the presidency. This was all he had to say of him, but eulogized Mr. Arthur very highly, in the estimate of whom he differs from Sherman and Hayes, who say he was too dishonest to hold office under the present administration.

THE varying reports that have from time to time been received from Maine, have caused republicans to claim the governorship of that state, and to laugh at the democrats' claims of victory. Notwithstanding the republicans have been playing the same tricks in Maine that they played in Louisiana in 1876, it is now definitely settled that Plaisted has been elected by 174 majority, and he who laughs last, laughs best, you know.

ATTEND THE

GRAND RALLY!

—AT—

AUBURN,

Saturday, Oct. 2,

AND HEAR

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,

The great statesman of the northwest, and

HON. C. R. ROGERS,

The eloquent orator of Iowa, and other prominent speakers. Prepare for a grand demonstration.

In 1873.

In 1873 James A Garfield was denounced by all the republican papers from Maine to California as a dishonest man and a perjurer; as a man who had betrayed every trust of his people, and as a man who was no longer worthy of the support and confidence of the honest republicans. No man was more vehemently denounced than was Garfield by these republican papers. Among these was the Waterloo Press, published then, as now, by C. K. Baxter. In its issue of April 10, 1873, is this article:

"The Cleveland Herald has been trying to explain Gen. Garfield's vote on the salary-grab, in the hope of lightening his fall, and told the old Henry Clay gun story about flashing in the pan, whereupon a Trumbull county farmer writes to it thus: 'I read your sayings and story under the above heading in your issue of the 27th instant, and wish to say that the people of Trumbull county have examined their 'gun' in congress, and find that what you call a flash in the pan, has blown the stock all to pieces, and even kicked the lock off the United States treasury; and upon investigating the remains of that 'gun' we find it breech burned with credit-mobilier, and crooked. Perhaps it may do for Cleveland politics, but it don't suit the people of our county. It has thrown itself away, and we can neither repair it or carry it.'"

If the Press is right now, it lied then, and if right then, it is living a lie now. Will the Press please inform its readers on which occasion it lied?

A Letter from General Hancock.

At the great democratic meeting of the citizens of Indiana and Ohio, at Hicksville last Friday, addressed by Governor Hendricks and Senator Thurman, at which, many of the citizens of our county were present, the following letter was read:

Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Sept. 12, 1880.

Messrs. A. P. Edgerton, Ben. J. Patton, and others, Hicksville, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—Accept my thanks for your invitation to Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, on the 17th instant. The meeting will be of unusual interest, honored, as it will be, by the presence of those two prominent leaders, Senator Thurman and Governor Hendricks. The cause must be one of no ordinary kind that brings together these eminent men on the borders of the two great states of which they have long been distinguished representatives. I have reason to feel proud of being prominently identified with a cause that is upheld by the patriotism and ability of such advocates. I regret that I cannot be present on this occasion to share with my fellow-citizens the lessons of wisdom and patriotism that cannot fail to emanate from such sources.

I feel assured that the proceedings of the meeting will enforce the people's demand for honesty, economy and efficiency in the public service, for the peace, welfare and security of free institutions, and for all the rights and liberties of the citizen as guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Let us hope that the masses of the people, whose interests stretch away beyond the schemes and temporary triumphs of mere partisan welfare, will take affairs into their own hands, and properly settle the question as to whether we shall have a new era of peace, reconciliation, economy and prosperity.

I am very truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

"The Soldiers Insulted."

EDITOR COURIER:—The last issue of the Republican, speaking of the recent elections, says:

"When the news from Vermont came, showing 27,000 majority, the LOYAL people of the north rejoiced with exceeding gladness, but when the smoke had partially cleared from the battle-fields of Maine, and the news came that the republicans had suffered a defeat, there was sorrowing among the patriots."

The significance of the above is, that all who rejoiced were loyal, and those who did not rejoice were not loyal. The republicans did all of the rejoicing, therefore, the republicans alone are the only loyal people in this country. The above dirty insult to hundreds of soldiers in our county, faithfully portrays the pusillanimity of the editor of that concern. And yet it is he who is eternally howling about "the soldiers insulted," "the brave soldiers insulted!" It is pretty safe to assert that these pigmies who, fifteen years after the war, make so much ado about "the brave soldier," were not very brave when there was any fighting to do. Brave men are not so rampant in time of peace, and a brave man is incapable of such littleness as refusing to share the glory with the faithful soldier who fought by his side, as does this dirty little sheet.

A DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER.

Did you ever hear of one before?

LAST year's cotton crop in the United States was 5,757,397 bales, and this year's crop is believed to be larger. The largest crop before the war was 4,821,770 bales.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Few Mild Interrogatories Propounded to the Present Sheriff.

AUBURN, IND., Sept. 20, 1880.

EDITOR COURIER:—Please allow me space in your paper to propound the following inquiries to the present incumbent of the sheriff's office of DeKalb county, Mr. A. S. Leas:

Did you, while acting as detective at Waterloo, cause the arrest of a man in Stafford township, at the request of a party in Jackson county, Mich., for the crime of grand larceny?

Did you procure the assistance of a person in Butler to make the arrest in order to shield yourself from any personal danger, as is said to be your usual custom?

Did you not, by your assistant, make said arrest and recover the property stolen?

Did you not take the thief to Waterloo and keep him all night in your livery-stable?

Did you not then and there agree with said thief that you would allow him to escape provided he would deliver to you a horse and harness, which he claimed belonged to him?

Did not two of his friends, who had followed you to Waterloo, go back to Stafford township and get the horse and harness, and bring them to Waterloo the next morning before daylight?

Did they deliver the horse and harness to you?

Did you allow the thief to escape?

Will you please state what legal authority you had to make the arrest?

Will you please state what legal authority you had to permit the escape?

If he was guilty, what right had you to accept a bribe from him?

If he was innocent, what right had you to take his property from him?

Since you have been sheriff of DeKalb county, did you not agree with the notorious George Hazzard that you would not arrest him without first notifying his bondsman, Henderson?

Did you not allow two persons at Garrett to escape from you, for reasons only known to yourself, when the proof that they were dealing in counterfeit money was beyond doubt?

Did you not allow Garfield, Butler and the negro boy, three county prisoners, to cut and mutilate the county jail for several days after you had been apprised of the fact?

Will you please state why you did not capture the thieves who stole Sprott's team in Williams county, Ohio, and who passed through this county, going westward, with said team, a lumber wagon partly loaded with grain, and a third horse hitched behind the wagon, and you less than an hour behind at Auburn with a fresh team, and another fresh team at Kendallville?

Did not a certain corn-sheller agent, whose name I think is Carver, come to Auburn and claim that he had been assaulted and robbed of about $600 belonging to the company?

Did you not, after an examination, conclude that said Carver was an impostor?

Did you not meet said Carver in Springfield township, Allen county, at the house of his friend?

Did he not then and there confess that he had secreted the money, and planned this scheme to defraud the company?

Did you not then and there enter into an agreement with said Carver, that you would not arrest him for said offense provided he and his friend, whose name is Hettinger, would execute to you a promissory note of $100?

Did they not execute to you a note for said amount, and did you not send a man the next day and trade said note to J. R. Shilling, of Concord township, for a horse?

Will you please answer these questions in the columns of the county papers next week, and oblige

A VOTER?

Explanation from the Commissioners.

EDITOR COURIER.—In last weeks issue of the Republican is a statement that at our last September session, 1880, we allowed Geo. H. Duncan $82.50 "for use of buggy in looking after bridges and ditches in 1876." This is a lie out of whole cloth, or the record is made to speak a lie, either by mistake or purposely. We would further say that for the last two years we have had a great deal of trouble with certain items of accounts for oils, lamps and lamp chimneys, said to have been furnished the several county offices, and when investigated in case the officers refused to certify that they had received the items, it was then ascertained, that R. Dexter Tefft, a secretary or deputy of the sheriff had got the items, had them charged to the county, and when caught, to get out of it he would say he had done so "just for a joke." This is the man whom the commissioners have tried for over a year to get out of the court-house, but he has simply stuck there, against our known wishes, and for two years has officed, had stationery, wood and light at public expense, and whom we have not been able to choke off.

GEO. H. DUNCAN,
E. KELHAM,
JOHN SHAUB, } Commissioners.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Stoves and Ranges!

The grandest display of Stoves in DeKalb county at the

NEW BRICK BLOCK, COR. MAIN & SEVENTH STS.

Cook Stoves, Square Stoves, Round Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Heating Stoves, Coal Stoves,
Base Heating Stoves, Rangers, and all kinds

SOLD CHEAP!

Our stoves are made from LAKE SUPERIOR IRON, which render them superior in quality to many other makes. Every stove

☞ FULLY WARRANTED!

And prices guaranteed lower than the lowest. Call at

W. H. Kiblinger's Hardware Store

For your Stoves, and save from 15 to 25 per cent. Our line of

Stove Hollow-Ware, Tinware, General Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints, Oils, Wagon and
Carriage Hardware, Bent Rims, Shafts, Poles.

And ten thousand articles comprising our mammoth stock. Call and buy your

HARDWARE CHEAP!

No trouble to show goods and give prices. Remember the place, NEW BRICK ROOM, Cor. Main and Seventh Streets, Auburn Ind.

W. H. KIBLINGER.

J. KAHN & CO.,

OF WATERLOO,

STILL AHEAD!

Largest Stock!

Best Assortment!

Lowest Prices!

Our reputation of being the leading merchants in this county we are bound to maintain, and we only ask an examination of our stock and prices, being sure that we can convince the people of DeKalb county that they can buy any goods in our line to better advantage of us than anywhere in Northern Indiana.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Is more complete than ever before, and our prices defy competition. We are offering a golden opportunity for the people to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods at the very

LOWEST PRICES

The following are some of the bargains we are offering in

DRY GOODS:

Good dark Prints, dress style, 5c., sold everywhere at 7c and 8c.; yard wide heavy Sheeting, 6½c., sells everywhere else for 8c.; good bleached Muslin, 5c.; heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 7c., former prince 10c.; good heavy shirting Flannel, 25c.; good heavy Kentucky Jeans, 25c.; good white wool Blankets, $2.00 per pair, worth $3.00; nice dress Ginghams, 9c., sold at other places for 12½c.; heavy fancy Dress Goods, 8c. per yard.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Lower than anywhere else; good stoga Boots for $2.00, worth $3.00

CLOTHING!

Our stock is larger and prices lower than ever before. Good heavy suits for $5.00; heavy Cassimere suits, $7.00, sold last year for $10.00; allwool suits, $10.00, sold last year for $14.00. We sell good overcoats for $4.00, $6.00 and $8.00. Large line of Children's and Boys' Clothing from $2.00 upward.

A Good White Dress Shirt for 60 Cents.

And many other as good bargains. Now, don't pay those "fancy" prices, but call and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully,

J. KAHN & COMPANY.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Ague is on the increase.

—Billy Groscop is numbered among the sick this week.

—Hank Little has been laid up with the ague this week.

—Born, to Mrs. H. E. Little, last Monday evening, a boy.

—Mrs. A. J. Little receives new goods each week.

—The Victor clover-huller for sale by J. N. Myers & Co.

—More new goods at Mrs. Little's; call and see them.

—Go to the Eckhart Carriage Works and buy a buggy at cost.

—Nickle-plated bird cages at D. D. Snyder's hardware store.

—It is currently rumored that Garfield has declared for Hancock.

—Mark Barney and Doc. McClaren, of St. Joe, Sundayed over in Auburn.

—Mr. Theodore Reed went to Indianapolis Monday, returning Wednesday.

—Canton flannels from eight cents per yard up, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Albert Case left Monday to resume his duties at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

—Fred. Clark and Dave Hampton drove down to Fort Wayne last Sunday.

—Charlie Pommert is lathering the attendants at the Hicksville fair this week.

—Mr. J. E. Beugnot has sold his saloon on Eighth street to a Ft. Wayne man.

—See Kiblinger's new advertisement of fall hardware—fallen in prices, we mean.

—Communion services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

—Call on Mrs. A. J. Little for your millinery goods, where the latest styles can always be seen.

—The nobbiest hats in town can be found at the mammoth double store of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Mrs. Dr. Tritch returned Tuesday from Bryan, Ohio, where she was called by the sickness of her mother.

—A small party of friends were pleasantly entertained at the residence of Fred. Clark last evening.

—Mr. Frank Hoff and wife have both been quite sick this week with bilious fever, but will soon be up again.

—Mr. Ochs, of Butler, will shortly open up a stock of clothing in the Ford building, opposite the postoffice.

—J. N. Myers & Co. have for sale the justly celebrated Victor clover-huller, which is equalled by none.

—Dan. Littlefield and sister, Miss Carrie, of Jackson, Michigan, are visiting their parents in Auburn this week.

—Smoke the "Lady Washington" cigar, the best five-cent cigar ever sold in Auburn, for sale by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—The yellow leaf, which sadly typifies the fate of all material things, especially the republican party, has come.

—Remember that Schaab, Beugnot & Co. deliver goods to all parts of town free of charge.

—Mr. Hardesty, a pleasant young attorney of Fort Clinton, Ohio, is spending a few days in Auburn. He will probably locate here.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. can and will sell you dry-goods, clothing and notions cheaper than any other house in northern Indiana.

—Buy your dry-goods of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., for they have all the latest styles, and an endless variety of them at bottom prices.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., always have on hand a large assortment of choice family groceries which are being sold at rock-bottom prices.

—Our democratic candidate for representative, Mr. D. D. Moody, will address the citizens of Troy township, Monday evening, Sept. 27.

—Dr. Sears and wife, Elza Shaffer and Miss Nellie Sears made a visit to Quincy and Coldwater, Michigan, last week, returning Saturday.

—Johnny Schaab, of the firm of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., has become a father. It's a son, and made its advent in this world last Sunday night.

—The Victor clover-huller, in a contest with the Ashland 'clover-huller on the 21, was decided to be the superior machine. For sale by J. N. Myers & Co.

—General L. J. Blair, of Waterloo, and Captain E. H. Fisher, of Rome City, will address the citizens of DeKalb and Steuben counties at Hudson, next Saturday evening, Sept. 25.

—Mr. W. F. McNagny, an interesting public speaker, will address the Hancock and English club, and the citizens of this vicinity, at Easley hall, to-morrow, (Friday) evening, September 24.

—The excursion to Cincinnati over the Jackson road, under the auspices of the Catholic church of Auburn, will be on next Tuesday, September 28. Round-trip ticket, only four dollars, and good for seven days.

—Married:—At the residence of the bride's father, Wednesday evening, by Rev. H. Johnson, Amous M. A. Miller and Mary A. Kline.

—Go and see Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. clothing before buying, it will pay you, as they can sell you goods cheaper than you can buy the same anywhere else.

—Mr. C. E. VanAuken, who for some time past has been assisting J. J. VanAuken in surveying in this county, has been appointed surveyor of Steuben county.

—Owing to protracted illness Mr. Lowry has been unable to resume his duties as editor of the COURIER this week, but will probably be at his post by the latter part of the week.

—Buy your clothing and overcoats of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., as they have the largest stock of clothing ever brought to DeKalb county, and at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

—Go and see Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. immense stock of new fall and winter dry-goods, clothing and hats, the largest and best selected stock ever brought to DeKalb county, at prices fully 15 per cent below all competition.

—Mitch. Houston has bought from Mr. Philip Fluke, twenty-five feet front on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, for $1,100. We understand that Mr. Houston will commence at once to put up a brick building on this property.

—In another column will be found the new advertisement of Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, telling the readers of the COURIER about the immense stock of cheap dry goods they have on hand. Read it, and when you go to Ft. Wayne call on Root & Company.

—The floral fair, given under the auspices of the M. E. society, last week, was a success in every particular, and drew to its coffers a sum far beyond expectation. To the citizens of Auburn and vicinity who kindly gave their assistance and patronage, the managers of the fair return their thanks.

—J. Kahn & Co., of Waterloo, speak to the readers of the COURIER this week on the subject of warm and cheap clothing. They are enterprising citizens, and have a reputation for honorable dealing. Read their advertisement and see how cheap they sell clothing.

—The social of the ladies' Presbyterian society will be entertained by Mrs. Dr. Allen, Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Abright, in the basement rooms of the church, on next Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments served at the usual hour.

MRS. J. E. ROSS, Sec'y.

—Last Friday evening the burglars again made their appearance at the residence of Mr. McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre was absent from town, and the family had left the house for a short time, and the burglars, seeing a favorable opportunity, broke into the cellar and helped themselves to the bread and butter, preserves and canned fruit. They did not get into the house.

—The democratic meeting last Saturday evening at Sedan was largely attended. The martial band of this place was in attendance, which, by the way, was dumped out on the side of the road on its way over, by the unskilled driver, Conger Little, though no damage was done except a slight bruise to the driver. There were two hundred and fifty torches out, and at the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. D. D. Moody, the greatest of enthusiasm prevailed. The large crowds that greet Mr. Moody at all of his appointments, very strongly indicate that he will be DeKalb county's next representative.

Come to the Grand Rally.

Let every democrat in DeKalb county be on hand at the grand rally in Auburn, Saturday, October 2. Hons. J. R. Doolittle and C. R. Rogers, two of our most distinguished statesmen and eloquent orators, will speak in the afternoon and evening, and there will be a tremendous torch-light procession.

The Contrast.

As shown by communications published in this paper, the taxes are lower in democratic DeKalb than in republican Steuben—Steuben's miscellaneous expenses are greater in proportion to valuation than DeKalb's—and it costs less on the dollar to attend to our bridges, highways and ditches, than in Steuben. This is the statement of a fact which it will be well to bear in mind.

How is This?

A very serious charge is made in another column as to the rates charged by the republican papers of this county for legal advertising. It is to the effect that one-fourth more than is allowed by the plain letter of the law is charged and taken for each publication of notices of sheriff sales. How much may these chaps, therefore, be called upon to disgorge in case of the success of the democracy?

Come to the Scratch, De Golyerites,

The proposition is plumply made by Mr. Dills in a communication in another column, that for every dollar allowed the members of the board of commissioners irregularly, he will find five dollars illegal fees charged by republican officers in this county. Who amongst the credit-mobilierites, now running for office, wants to accept this offer? All such are respectfully referred to W. H. Dills, Esq.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Overcharges by Republican Publishers —Contrast Between DeKalb and Steuben Counties.

EDITOR COURIER:—In last week's issue of the Press and Republican it is directly and otherwise charged that I am the author of the articles recently published in your paper, over the signature of "Justice" and "Anti-Grumbler." I have read those articles, as well as those in both of those papers upon the subject of our county government. I care not whether they give me the credit or the curse for what "Anti-Grumbler" and "Justice" have written. There is nothing in those articles to be ashamed of, nor in fact to be very proud of. But, Mr. Editor, what is this controversy about? Why has there been so much said? Let us look over the files of the papers and see the starting point, and let us see if there has not been "a terrible cry but not much wool."

One paper asserts that the last republican board of commissioners left the county about out of debt, and running on a levy of 35 cents on the $100 valuation. By the record, that has been proven a false statement.

Both, then, set up a howl that our county was gone to the very demnition; that extravagance and corruption, malfeasance and misfeasance, combination and rings were holding high carnival in the commissioners court, and nothing but a change in the political complexion of the board would give the people relief and save us from utter ruin and bankruptcy. "Justice" and "Anti-Grumbler" demanded items, proofs and specifications. What were they? The mountains labored and brought forth a mouse; out of the whole mass of brains and other work they do really charge that our board of commissioners have violated their oaths, perjured their souls, formed a ring, a wicked infernal ring with old Uncle Jimmy Latson, and allowed him four dollars more than they ought to. They have also allowed one of their members some eight dollars for the use of his team, and thereby they violate their oaths, and will certainly meet the doom of the perjurers in the hot world hereafter; and not only that, but they have allowed a faithful servant of six years labor, elected with the assistance of hundreds of republican votes, $25.00 for stationery, a sum equal to eight cents a week. Now, all of this makes something over $100.00, according to their story, and is all they can find, and this is why these commissioners ought to be branded as infamous perjurers.

Let me digress just a moment, and show that every year, for the last two years at least, these papers have each illegally taken from the poor and oppressed more than this sum. I suppose each publish about one hundred notices of sheriff's sales, their average charge is ten dollars a sale. The law says these notices shall be published "for three weeks successively," but they publish them for four weeks every time, and they charge just exactly one-fourth more than they ought to. They ought to charge eight dollars when they charge ten, and when they thus charge one thousand dollars in one year for one hundred such notices, they unlawfully take from the unfortunate and oppressed in our midst, two hundred dollars apiece. No lawyer will say but what I state is the law in Indiana, laid down in 7th Blackford's Reports, followed down to and reaffirmed in the 50th Ind. Rep.

B. F. Blair and Jas. J. Latson tell me the story of the ring they formed, slightly different from the manner stated in the Republican. They say Latson applied for something to do, that he was out of means and did not want to be humiliated by being compelled to call for public charity. The board told him to do some work, but he, on account of his health and age, could not do it. They then told him to put in a culvert in the district in which he was supervisor. He got a team and hauled the tiles from waterloo, and then spent three days in the labor. He brought in his bill for $3, thinking at the time that the board would only allow per day what the trustee had allowed him for other services. They told him they knew the work to have been worth $5, just what they were paying others, and when they found that he had got a team and brought the tiles from Waterloo, they added the other two dollars, and so they perjured their souls and swindled the people of this county by paying this poor man just what they paid others, and he getting less than two dollars per day for his work. Mr. Editor, I would rather be that board in doing that act, and err on the side of the poor and in favor of charity, than illegally take from the poor, unfortunate and oppressed, two hundred dollars a year in publishing notices of the sheriff's sales of their property.

I find I am making this communication too long. I must be brief. Mr. Blair says every county that he knows of, and he wrote to a great many, pays livery hire and expenses; that if it did not these expenses would exceed the per diem the commissioners would get; that he used his team two years, and that Mr. Duncan used his about the same length of time, but before, and used up his buggy; that in the sums allowed him as published, are mules paid for by him for the poor farm, $250; itemized cash expenses, other than board, about $300, freight paid, $32; paid builders of bridge at Newville, $87; went to Fort Wayne three times, South Bend and Toledo, and that after all was said and done, he did not realize over $1.50 over expenses for the time he spent for the people.

In last week's Republican a point was endeavored to be made by demanding a board of experts to examine the records, etc. In order to save the county that expense, I will make this proposition: "That for every dollar that has been illegally allowed by the members of the board of commissioners in the last four years, for services, I will find five dollars illegal fees charged by republican officers in this county."

And still the facts appear as stated in some of the articles spoken of that the taxes are lower in democratic DeKalb than they are in republican Steuben; also that Steuben's miscellaneous expense account is greater, in proportion to the valuation, than in our county; also that it costs less on the dollar to attend our bridges, highways and ditches than in Steuben.

And republicans buy our county orders, and pay 100 cents on the dollar for them. I am, etc,

W. H. DILLS.

Report of Auburn Public Schools for First Month of School Year Commencing Aug. 23, 1880.

FIRST PRIMARY.

No. of pupils enrolled	90
No. of pupils belonging	90
Average daily attendance	76
Per cent. of attendance	84
No. of pupils absent unexcused	3
No. of half days absent unexcused	8
No. of cases of corporal punishm'nt.	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	40

MISS P. CODER, Teacher.

SECOND PRIMARY.

No. of pupils enrolled	76
No. of pupils belonging	76
Average daily attendance	65
Per cent. of attendance	85
No. of pupils absent unexcused	00
No. of half days absent unexcused	00
No. of cases of corporal punishment	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	25

MISS L. STONER, Teacher.

THIRD PRIMARY.

No. of pupils enrolled	63
No. of pupils belonging	62
Average daily attendance	62
Per cent. of attendance	97
No. of pupils absent unexcused	00
No. half days absent unexcused	00
No. of cases of corporal punishment	2
No. neither absent nor tardy	38

MISS L. A. GOATES, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

No. of pupils enrolled	45
No. of pupils belonging	42
Average daily attendance	40
Per cent. of attendance	95
No. of pupils absent unexcused	1
No. of half days absent unexcused.	11
No. of cases of corporal punishment	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	10

MISS L. E. CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

No. of pupils enrolled	72
No. of pupils belonging	70
Average daily attendance	67
Per cent. of attendance	96
No. of cases of corporal punishment	1
No. of pupils absent unexcused	8
No. of half days absent unexcused	15
No. neither absent nor tardy	23

T. J. SAXTON, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

No. of pupils enrolled	64
No. of pupils belonging	61
Average daily attendance	55
Per cent. of attendance	91
No. of pupils absent unexcused	00
No. of half days absent unexcused	00
No. of cases of corporal punishment	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	6

W. P. MYERS, Teacher.
M. W. HARRISON, Ass't.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

Whole number of pupils enrolled	411
Whole number of pupils belonging	404
No. withdrawn	7
Average daily attendance	365
Average per cent. of attendance	90
No. of cases of corporal punishment	4
No. of pupils absent unexcused	12
No. of half days absent unexcused	34
No. neither absent nor tardy	138

W. P. MYERS, Principal.

Courts.

For the information of interested parties, we are permitted to publish the following letter from Judge Tousley:

DEAR SIR: "I do not see how I can legally hold a circuit court in DeKalb county in September. My functions as judge are suspended by the act creating the 40th judicial circuit court until the first day of October, 1880, and the law fixing the time of holding courts in DeKalb county, under the law upon which I must act, requires the courts to be held this year to commence on Monday, September 17. At that time I am not judge of the DeKalb circuit court, and courts must commence and be held at the time fixed by law, or their acts are void. Judge McClellan cannot open the term on that day, for he is to hold court at that time in Steuben county, and the law under which he is acting fixes another term for him to hold the DeKalb circuit court."

H. S. TOUSLEY.

Isaac Ochs.

We announce with regret the departure from our midst, of Mr. Isaac Ochs, he having concluded to remove his place of business to Auburn. Mr. Ochs has been a resident here for the last twenty years and during that time has enjoyed the confidence of the entire community, having filled many offices of public and private trust which have been discharged satisfactorily to all. He has been with us a liberal man, and one of the foremost in promoting the interests of the town. His reputation as a business man is first-class, and he will be missed by his many customers. What is our loss, is Auburn's gain. Success go with him. —[Butler Record.

Many of our citizens, who know Mr. Ochs as an honorable gentleman and an enterprising business man, will join with the COURIER in welcoming him as a citizen of our town. He is having the store-room in the Ford building, opposite the postoffice, fitted up, and next week will open up a mammoth stock of goods, of which he will tell our readers in next week's COURIER.

FALL SEASON

Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of

Seasonable Goods!

Will be found unusually

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,

Consisting in part as follows:
The most elegant line of Plain, Gros Grain and Brocade Black

SILKS,

Ever before offered by us.
A complete assortment of Black and Colored.

SATINS!

An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed

VELVETS.

Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.65.
New colorings in

Cashmeres!

Shooda Cloths, Momie Cloths and Satteens.

We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish.

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS

For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.

Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced

Dress Goods,

In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time.

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Enos Smith, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

PETER MOODY, Administrator.
37-3t.
September 8th, 1880.

J. A. BAXTER, ATT'Y. FOR ESTATE.

Final Settlemetn.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, late guardian but now administrator of the estate of David Swihart, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, No. 781.

Gutlip Rickley, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Esther E. Rickley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 14th day of September, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
38-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county, ss:
[In the DeKalb circuit court.]

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oberlin, administrator of the estate of Cyrus Koontz, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the county surveyor or his deputy will, at my request, proceed to re-locate the corner at the north end of Marian street, as shown in the original plat and survey of Auburn.

The surveyor will meet said interested persons at the house of Isaac Cool, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 2, 1880.

ISAAC COOL, Applicant.
J. J. VanAuken, Surveyor.
Per C. E. VanAuken, Deputy.
Auburn, Sept. 6, 1880. 37-3w.

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM. LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' d Ciahnldren's Clothin in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the C. O. D.

One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 East Main Street.

Look for the Big Flag.

OLD PRICES!

NEW GOODS!

AT

SAM, PETE & MAX,

The Star Clothing House,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stoch alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

LUKE XVII. 21.

BY HALLIE CLARK.

A sudden tempest thunder rent
The very heavens, whose wrath was spent
In one spontaneous burst of power.
Then stillness all, and leaf, and flower,
With deluged face 'neath rainbow skies,
Smiled out its thanks in glad surprise.

The heavy thunders rumbled far
Till distance stilled the noisy war,
And sleep, sweet soother of our woes,
Soon wrapped the earth in soft repose.
And then I dreamed—though not a dream,
So real did the vision seem,
So perfect and so finely planned,
That, were the language at command,
I still should want an artist's pen
To paint the beauty of the scene.

'Twas not a flash, though instant willed,
From [illegible] had seemed distilled,
That all the noxious things of earth
Had disappeared, as if their birth
Had never been. Earth, air and seas
Held naught but luxury and ease,
But man, sole monarch of a will,
Alone had power for good and ill.

In mute thanksgiving I surveyed
A world so grand and perfect made,
Reflecting, as I'm wont to do,
That 'twould be natural to pursue
The course of right, and upward tend
To where true pleasures never end.

But ah! my transport hour was brief;
Full soon I found a source for grief,
Though with a fair and faultless realm,
Frail man still guided at the helm,
And still his bark would wayward prove,
Though sailed o'er rippling seas of love.

Prone still to wander from the right,
He seeks to grope in error's night,
And nurture all the hosts of sin
His time-taught nature holds within.

The morbid thirst for draughts of fire,
With all the curse did not expire;
And foul delirium burns the brain
That seeks an antidote in vain.

The miser with his golden store
Counts all his treasures o'er and o'er,
Yet finds no increase; may not lend
Where fate conspires to be the friend
To rich and poor, and none may feel
A sense of want, save those who will.

But some there are who ever crave
A nameless happiness. The slave
To voidless longings knows no rest,
Though formed by nature to be blest.

And thus, amid this boundless space,
With naught to vex, annoy, no trace
Of taint or crime, of sin or stain
Man's bosom still the curse retain,
And proves beyond a doubt, a shade
His weal or woe himself has made.

Anita, Iowa.

STRAY LEAVES FROM A LIFE.

BY MAUDE POWELL.

"You surely are not in earnest, Marjorie?"

"Why not?" asked that young lady, standing on tip-toe to reach a bunch of apple-blossoms just above her head; "is it anything unreasonable in me to prefer being Miss Melrose, the talented young authoress of New York, instead of a country minister's wife and helpmate?"

"But, Marjorie, do you think I expect or desire you to bury your heaven-born talent? God forbid! Come to me, and, surrounded by the friends who have known and loved you from childhood, and, under the shadow of your favorite apple-blossoms that you said were your first inspiration, write as much as you please."

"No, Willard; what you ask is impossible, for I am not the least bit in love with you. Besides," she continued hurriedly, and not seeming to see the look of pain in her companion's eyes, "I could never be happy in the life you describe. I would be miserable in chains, even though they were the flowery chains of love that bound me to my jailer, and my repinings and rebellion would soon make us both unhappy. I must have excitement and active work. I must be in the thickest of the battle of life. I long for power, influence and fame; but, even if I cannot "Be a hero in the strife," I must be on the scene of battle, and do all I can. I shall write no more poetry, though the eulogiums of the public on my little book were more than I ever dared hope for. Henceforth I intend to live upon my reason, and not even waste sentiment on verse. But with politics, philosophy, or some other literary weapon, I will conquer the fickle goddess fame, steal a few laurel leaves for my brow and a key to her temple."

"And do you expect to be happy? Ah! Marjorie, there is a mighty factor you have omitted in your calculations. Your brain will be busy, your intellect expanding; but, even if fame should shake the choicest bonbons from her store at your feet, your heart will be starving, and you will be miserable."

"Pshaw!" said Marjorie, recklessly; "let but the gods endow me with the gifts I crave, and Cupid may keep his paltry arrows in peace. My heart has been too highly educated to sigh for so childish an article. For this much-talked-of love is merely a diseased imagination, common to youth, like measles and whooping-cough, which we get over in time, just as we do our fancy for dolls and tops, and our belief in ghosts and fairies."

"You are doubtless sincere in your belief now, Marjorie," said her companion, a little impatiently, "but the time will come when, even in the zenith of your success, you will be willing to barter it all for a heart that is tender and true."

"Your prophecies are certainly like Cassandra's in one respect, Will, at least, for I don't believe a word of them; but if I am erring, and they ever come true, why, I'll come back to D. with the aforesaid wreath and key, and you shall teach me to love. Is it a bargain?"

"I will wait for you always, my darling!" said Willard, solemnly.

"It is unkind in you to say all this," said the girl, with sudden resentment, "just when I had boasted in my diary that we were a living illustration of dear old Plato's theory; but you always were thoughtless."

"You are coming to see grandma?" she added, presently, as the supper-bell sent a cheery invitation through the orchard; "she will never forgive you if you slight her," and, seeing that her companion hesitated, "if you do not come, I shall think you are offended, and angry with me."

"Would you care, Marjorie, dear?" Willard asked, eagerly.

"Of course it would make me very unhappy to think that we, who have been friends from our cradles, should, on the eve of my departure, be estranged about such a trifle as *love*; something that you will forget before this fruit blushes 'neath August's kisses; and, before apple-blossoms come again, there will be a pretty, blue-eyed wife at the parsonage—Annie Leigh, perhaps—who will fill the position so much more worthily and gracefully than I."

"Stop, Marjorie," interrupted Willard almost sternly. "Heaven knows I have borne a great deal from you, but I cannot endure this unkind jesting when you well know that 'as long as life hath shadows, as long as the heart hath woes, I shall love you, only you.'"

"Of course, that is the proper speech to make just now, Will dear, but I predict you will console yourself very soon with Annie Leigh. As old Mrs. Andrews would say, I feel it in my bones."

Marjorie gained her wish. A few months after her arrival at her uncle's Fifth avenue home, she had, like Byron, waked to find herself famous on the publication of her first prose work. Two others followed in quick succession. But just when my heroine felt she had almost climbed the height of literary renown, when the praises of an admiring public were wafted to her like incense, with only now and then a criticism, which she insisted only spiced the otherwise insipid ovation, that eccentric young lady suddenly declared her intention of devoting her time to American politics. So thorough was her study of the subject that she now (six years after you first met her) virtually stood at the head of her uncle's widely-circulated and influential daily. She had indeed climbed to a dizzy height where few women ever ventured. Her editorials were copied everywhere, her opinions quoted from "Dan to Beersheba," but was she happy? some one asks. Was the mountain as purple and beautiful as when she gazed longingly at it from the sweet valley of youth? or did she find it but common earth after all, and the mysterious beauty lay in the misty valley of girlhood she had left behind?

Marjorie dropped her pen with a short, impatient sigh. "It is strange that little Nell's words should haunt me so tonight, ringing in my ears, and waking echoes of that still, small voice I had hoped was forever stilled. What does that child of 18 know of the heart, that she should assert so confidently, 'Ambition, even gratified ambition can never satisfy the inner sanctuary of your soul; you will never be happy till you love.' Are the words of a child to undermine the foundations of my theories of life, love and happiness that six years ago I boasted were built on the solid rock of reason instead of on the shifting sands of human affection? And yet—have they brought peace to me after all? I would freely give power, fame and ambition for the look in Nell's blue eyes as she talked of her husband. Ah! child, with only your trusting heart to guide you, you have found and gathered the little wayside flower, happiness, which in my selfishness and pride I have missed. Across the chasm of years, comes a faint yet never-dying echo of the same words.

"Willard, you at least truly loved me, and would have saved me from myself, and I would not, and now it is forever too late, for the fire in my heart has burned so low that there is now left only a faint, tender strain of regret, and the white ashes of memory. I have indeed passed the Rubicon of youth and hope, and for me there is no redemption."

Little Joe Harris, Marjorie's special errand boy and devoted slave, after arranging to his satisfaction the furniture and papers in her private sanctum in her uncle's large establishment, had placed a tiny bunch of apple-blossoms on his idol's desk, and now stood half bashfully watching Marjorie, as she came in, pale and weary looking from last night's vigil, and sat down to write. Seeing the flowers, she drew them toward her with a look of pleased surprise, but, as she inhaled their fragrance, gradually there stole over her face a shadow, marring its brightness, as a cloud crosses the face of the sun. The breath of the flowers was laden with old associations and memories of her happy home at Appledale farm, of her grandmother, who had long since crossed that mystic river whose tide never ebbs toward the shores of time, and wafted on their sweet breath came her talk with Willard Lester in the sun-lit orchard on that afternoon so long ago. Then a full knowledge of her mistake swept over her, and, laying her cheek against the pink petals, she burst into a passion of tears. Poor Joe, utterly amazed at such a reception of so paltry a gift, started to her, then stole softly from the room, and stood guard outside to prevent intruders. Like the smitten rock at Horeb, the tears burst through the icy wall that was gradually forming round her heart, and, when the flowers whispered to her of Willard's solemn "I will wait for you always," the white blossoms of hope sprung into bloom.

"It was all wrong," she whispered, in return; "I wandered into the wrong pathway, and my palace car of ambition has only brought me to the gates of discontent, but I will go home and begin over again, trusting to Heaven and my awakened heart this time."

It was hard to tear herself away from her business engagements and duties, harder still to persuade her uncle that he could certainly spare her a while, and that she really needed a rest; but her indomitable energy enabled her to accomplish them all, and one week later found her sitting on the old, familiar porch gazing at the lovely scene before her and listening to a perfect tirade of gossip from her mother's only sister, who now lived at the farm. Marjorie was longing to ask for one old friend in particular, yet something in her heart choked back his name, and she sat wondering at her own reticence, and why Aunt Lizzie did not speak of the minister, when, two figures came through the little wicket gate and up to the porch, where she now rose to welcome her guests.

"Miss Melrose," said Willard Lester—for one of them was, indeed, he—"I am most happy to welcome you once more to D., where, I assure you, you have always been missed;" then, turning to his companion, he continued; "I hope you will need no introduction to my wife, whom you once knew as Annie Leigh."

For one moment the earth seemed slipping from under Marjorie's feet, and the fair landscape looked black before her startled eyes; but, before Mr. Lester's voice died away, the woman of the world greeted his wife in her calm, clear voice and most winning smile.

Marjorie stayed two weeks at Appledale farm, and then, in spite of their remonstrances, went back to her old life and work. To her aunt's pleadings and Willard's arguments, who pointed out to her the good she could accomplish in the village with her wealth, energy and culture, she made only one reply.

"Busy myself as I will, the range of action seems monotonous and confined. I began too soon to draw around me the large circle of literature and action, and the small sphere open to me in D. seems a sad going back in life. No, the wanderer's ban is again upon me, and I must turn again to the land of excitement."

Her city friends saw no change in their queen, when she was again among them, except, perhaps, the lines about her mouth were a trifle deeper and the shadow in her wonderful eyes a shade denser and more impenetrable than before. "But," they argued, "of course Marjorie had been inexpressibly bored by that duty visit to her aunt; she would be her old self after the anticipated trip to Europe during the summer."

As for her, burying the dead blossoms of hope from her sight and heart, she turned resolutely to her work again.

Was her fate an exceptionally hard one, after all?—

"Ah, well! for us all, some sweet hope lies deeply buried from human eyes."

Champagne.

Champagne is a modern wine. The sparkling beverage now so extensively known is a comparatively recent discovery. Its origin hardly dates beyond the eighteenth century; and even in 1780 Moet and Chandon, the chief manufacturers, whose present annual sale amounts to over 150,000 dozen, thought it a bold venture to have made 6,000 bottles in the year. The royal monastery of St. Peter, in Hautvilliers, gave to the world a monk named Perignon, who was the original discoverer. His chief duty was to take charge of the extensive vineyards of the monastery, to receive the eleventh barrel of all the wine made in the district, and to make the wine of the establishment. "Dom Perignon, born a taster, and strengthened by constant practice, became so expert that, when in the decline of life he was blind, no one of his holy brethren, even with the aid of his eyes, could compete with him as a judge of wine." Dom Perignon, says an old chronicler, being blind toward the end of his life, ordered the grapes of different vineyards to be brought to him, recognized each kind by the taste, and said, "You must marry (mix) the wine of this grape with the other." In the course of his wine-mixings and experiments, the worthy Dom discovered the effervescing wine, now known as champagne. The secret was, however, kept to himself, and the wine for the brotherhood, sending, however, an occasional bottle to the King. Dom Perignon is said to have died in the full odor of sanctity, gratefuly remembered by his convivial and holy brethren, and his name should be embalmed in the memory of everyone within the sound of a pop of the champagne bottle. Among his other virtues, heavenly and terrestrial, there is not only the discovery of champagne, but that of the cork, which he was the first to put into a bottle, for, before his time, the only stopper used was a bunch of flax soaked in oil.

A Defense of Cleopatra.

Allow me to inquire here, parenthetically, how it happens that the queen of Egypt has come to be regarded as an example of extreme inconstancy. She has been grossly misrepresented. History tells us that she was married to her brother, Ptolemy XII, by the will of her father after his death. The union was merely an arrangement of state; had no binding force, and was not probably, ever consummated, as the couple were minors. Pompey was appointed their guardian, and it has been intimated that he was her lover. There was no authority whatever for this, indeed everything points to the contrary. He was not merely chaste, he was almost passionless, as Cicero has testified. When Cæsar had invaded the country, and Pompey had been murdered, he was fascinated by her, and she became his mistress, more from love than interest. Then, in order to give weight to her sovereignty, she was given in marriage to her second brother, a child of seven years—her other brother, Ptolemy XII, having been drowned—and the foremost man of all the world lived with her until he returned to Rome, carrying with him the woman who was the most splendid part of his splendid conquest. When he went to his last campaign in Hispania, she saw him for the last time.

At Antony's meeting with her, Cæsar had been dead nine years; so that her relation to him was no disloyalty to her former protector. They were the only men of whom she ever pretended to be fond, and she was devoted to them in mind, heart and soul. The opinion that she accepted Augustus (Octavius) Cæsar has no basis. Shakspeare gives this impression, but merely as a poetic license. Cleopatra, therefore, instead of being an incarnation of disloyalty, was a model of loyalty, especially for that time.—*Chicago Times' Long Branch Letter.*

Boston Street-Cleaning.

Boston, the best-kept city on the continent, probably, has no trouble with the disposal of offal or cleaning the streets, while New York is always in scandal over these comparatively-simple municipal problems, and even smaller cities are sometimes embarrassed. The Boston swill-system is a very pretty thing. The city has three offal-yards, into which all the offal is gathered, houses being visited twice in week a winter, three times in summer, and hotels daily. The driver of each cart drives upon a platform scale at the yard and receives a ticket for the amount of his load; he is paid at the end of the week according to the tickets he surrenders, which show the work he has done. But the most interesting point for Springfield is that from these depots the offal is sold to farmers for pigs and for fertilizer for from $3.60 to $6 a cord, according to the distance they have to cart it. At the Charlestown yard $6 a cord is paid, although even from that point the farmers must cart it from three miles upward. The farmers come for it in close wagons, and pay cash at the office in each yard. The removal of ashes employs 121 men and fifty-nine carts upon a similar system, and the ashes are sold for filling at from 5 to 25 cents a load.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

THE dancing master is always taking steps to improve his business.

The Village Hotel Veranda.

After supper we march into the office in Indian file, arm ourselves with poplar toothpicks, and then all march out and take seats on the hotel veranda and hold a convention. If you have never taken part in one of these gatherings on the veranda of a village hotel you have missed a good thing. The audience includes every phase of human nature.

The discussion usually opens between the village blacksmith and a farmer, and it starts on the weather.

The blacksmith asserts that we have had too much rain. The farmer can't agree. The undertaker, who used to farm it, then joins in with the remark that he has seen seasons when we had more rain, and seasons when we didn't have as much. This calls out the shoemaker, who can remember one year when it didn't rain from the 20th of March to the 1st of October. While he is trying to remember what year it was, the cooper tilts back his chair and asserts that he can distinctly recall a year in which it rained every day from the 1st of May to the middle of November. He can remember it all the more distinctly because his father believed that a second deluge was coming, and spent two months trying to make a watertight Noah's ark of the horse barn. He can't tell the exact year without footing it a distance of six miles to examine some old documents but rather than have his word disputed he would willingly go to that trouble. No one doubts him, however, and he sits down to give room to the man whose three-year-old colt has been impaled on a fence-stake, and who wants a cure for the wound. He follows a discussion on horses, lasting fifteen minutes, and it is about to cross the line and take up mules when an old man spits over the heads of three boys in line and says:

"I don't know much about hosses, but if I had one, and he should drive a fence-stake clear through him, I believe I should grease the stake and pick off the slivers before I pulled it out! I tell ye, horses can't stand everything, no more'n a man can."

Whatever new discussion might be created by this bold assertion is barred by the appearance of a villager who made the trip to California in overland days. No one knows just how much money he brought back. The estimate runs all the way from two shillings to $20,000, but he is discreetly silent as to the exact amount. There is one thing certain, however. He killed upward of fifty Indians, a dozen grizzly bears, and over a hundred buffalos while he was gone, and that settles the question of his being entitled to command the parade on the Fourth of July. A move is about to be made to draw him out on wild Western scenes, when somebody suddenly recollects that old Uncle Jerry is lying at the point of death. Everybody seems to feel bad for a moment, and then it is remembered how he made his wife go barefooted in winter, lent money at fourteen per cent., and whipped a yoke of steers to death, and the tide slowly turns. There is one question, however, on which all are agreed. Uncle Jerry, during his palmy days, once shouldered a barrel of cider and carried it forty rods.

"Yes, and I seed him do it," sighs the old man behind me. "Fact of it was, it was all on my account, and I beat him pretty bad. I was up to Fuller's cider-mill arter a barrel of the sweet, when Uncle Jerry came along with a bouncing three-year-old steer. We got to bantering, and we finally agreed that if I could lift his steer I was to have him, and he was to have the cider if he could shoulder it. I don't keer to brag around now in my old age, but I think I lifted that steer without even growin' red in the face. Uncle Jerry turned as white as a sheet, and I thought he'd faint away, but he stuck to his word and I took the steer hum. He got a heap o' credit all over the county for liftin' that cider, and never let on that I lifted the steer, and that's one thing I've kinder laid up agin the old man."

Then the next man lies about the number of crows he saw in Kansas, and so we go until it is sharp 10 o'clock and the mosquitoes begin to hunger for evening lunch. Then they bid each other good-night and separate to meet and lie again.—*M. Quad.*

A Luckless Tramp.

Some time ago a tramp got into the fire box of a stationary engine that was being shipped on a flat car to the Pacific coast. By some freak of misfortune to him a careful brakeman closed the furnace-door on him, and the solitary picnicker was alone with his conscience and a *few* friends that had come along with him to represent the National Bug Bureau.

At first he thought it was a joke, and he laughed a smothered, hysterical laugh, but as the hours dragged on and he didn't know whether it was day or night or whether it was the Fourth of July or eternity, he concluded to attract the attention of the outside world, so he pounded on the inside of his cage till his arms ached. He might as well have tried to get out of a fire and burglar proof safe with a corkscrew.

One day, through curiosity, a railroad boy opened the door of the engine furnace and looked in. The broad sole of an old boot was turned up at the door, and the brakeman took hold of it and snatched it out. It was followed by an attenuated piece of humanity, that rattled around on the car like an old umbrella.

The bystanders reviewed him and asked him if he didn't feel hungry. He said he did feel a kind of goneness in the gastric regions.

An old man, who was then acting treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, took the job of filling him up. That is the reason why Ireland missed the beneficial effects of the relief fund for several months, at a time when she needed it worst.—*Denver Tribune.*

Those Golden Tresses.

He said he once fell desperately in love with a pretty blonde, who had the most bewitching ringlets that ever ensnared the heart of a man in their meshes. That he raved like a lunatic over these golden tresses. That he wrote sonnets to their beauty and luxuriance, and even wore a tiny love-lock, which he stole from them one starry night, upon his head for six long months. And that, in fact, he was so much entranced by the ringlets that he resolved to marry their fair owner. And so, one evening, when he had fully made up his mind to propose, he set off to visit his inamorata, quoting poetry as he went along, and wondering how a fellow set about, anyway, when he really wanted to marry a pretty girl. Unluckily, the fair one with the golden locks was not at home when he called that night, and her younger sister came waltzing into the parlor to meet him. And, Oh horror of horrors! she had pinned on her little head a mass of golden curls, which the poor fellow recognized at once. "Sister Belle's gone out," said the little minx, "and I thought I'd put on her curls and come down to see her beau!" This broke up the intended match, put an end to sonnet-writing and other vague, lover-like rhapsodies, and added one more to the fearfully long list of Saratoga old bachelors.—*Sophie Sparkle, in New York Mail.*

In Iceland.

The main difficulty in Icelandic traveling is to find ground firm enough to bear a horse and his rider, and the safest track is often along the sea-beach, where that is available, or even in the bed of a stream. Water is everywhere, and the traveler constantly crosses fords, either in the river whose course he is following, or through torrents rushing down from the field on either side. The pass over which we had to ride is about 1,500 feet high, and in the month of June the "divide" was still blocked with snow. This snow was hard enough to bear a man or a pony, but in many places it would give way beneath them, when both on the same set of feet, and in consequence the Captain and I did a good deal of walking. The old guide, however, stuck to his steed, except when obliged to cross a torrent on a precarious bridge of snow, and they managed to flounder triumphantly through all difficulties. An Icelander in riding uses neither whip nor spur, but works his arms and legs perpetually like the sails of a windmill, and can thus keep his pony moving at a pace which leaves the foreigner far in the rear. On the quiet waters of the fjord the eider ducks were taking their newly hatched broods for a first swim, and as we scrambled up the fjeld, the cock ptarmigan fluttered and croaked over our heads, according to his habit when the hen is sitting upon eggs. The region of forests, represented by dwarf birches and whortleberries, is soon left behind, and near the summit of the pass there is hardly any vegetation of a higher order than Icelandic moss, while the bare rocks are profusely marked with striations from glaciers that have long since disappeared.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

Origin of the Horseshoe Superstition.

In the very early times, says a writer in *Baldwin's Monthly*, among the Celtic race an effigy of the patron saint, so common in churches and temples, was much used in the dwellings and shops of the people, as a so-called "protection" against ill-fortune. The "glory" above the head of these figures—which later was often rudely carved in wood and painted—was represented by a circular piece of polished metal, to convey the effect of the shining halo or nimbus frequently seen in illustrations of the Virgin and other scripture subjects. Often this metal nimbus was of semi-circular form; and, after the figure itself had disappeared, by reason of decay, the nimbus remained and was suspended in some prominent place at the entrance door or other point commanding view. The effigies in question were not uncommingly seen by the side of the doorway. In course of time the nimbus was much used as a substitute for the latter, and was sold in shops for this purpose.

The tradition of good luck, as embodied in the horseshoe theory, may thus be easily traced, since it became a common occurrence, in the due course of time, for the faithful adherent in the belief in charms and symbols to adopt the horseshoe worn to brightness, in the absence of any other, which he nailed over his cottage-door. Hence a piece of metal of this shape became associated in the common mind with supernatural presence and care, in keeping with the belief attaching to the original figure of the patron saint.

Throwing the Hatchet.

In the fourteenth century, the situation of public executioner to the city of Florence became vacant, and, as it was a place of considerable emolument, there were three candidates. A day was appointed for public display of their several abilities. The first candidate, with a knife, cleverly separated the head of the victim from his shoulders. He was outdone by the rapid stroke of the second, whose glittering broadsword struck terror into the hearts of the surrounding multitude. The third, and least promising, held in his hand a short hatchet, and, when the victim was extended with his head on the fatal block, approached him, and in a low whisper inquired if he was a swift runner, and if he could swim well. On being answered in the affirmative, he desired him to spring on his feet and cross the river. The executioner then put on a fierce look, swung his weapon round his head, but, instead of making it descend on the devoted creature's neck, struck it with great force into the block! Shouts of execration rose from the crowd, and the trembling wretch, astonished at his wonderful escape, had nearly gained the opposite bank of the river before any steps were taken to pursue him. He had scarcely, however, gone ten yards on dry land, when the executioner, taking steady aim, threw his hatchet with such effect that the body continued running some time after the head was off! From this rather improbable incident the common phrase of throwing the hatchet is said to be derived.

"Are you an Odd Fellow?" "No, sir; I have been married more than a week." "I mean do you belong to the order of Odd Fellows?" "No; I belong to the order of married men." "Mercy, how dull! Are you a Mason?" "No; I am a carpenter." "Worse and worse! Are you a Son of Temperance?" "No; I am the son of Mr. John Gosling."

DOCUTA CAPSULETS. Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions. Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

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INDIGESTION—EXPOSURE [illegible]
YOUNG MEN [illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]
Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their [illegible] book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers druggists, Auburn, Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]
H. H. Warner & Co.
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE · SAFE DIABETES CURE · SAFE BITTERS · SAFE NERVINE · SAFE PILLS · READ! · SAVE THYSELF

IN USE SINCE 1855
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, [illegible] and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, [illegible] to the female sex it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroads through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THE INVENTORS,

And Some of the Queer Things They Are Getting Up.

The latest wrinkle in gas-meters is the patent of a Norfolk man, a price-indicator showing in dollars and cents the amount due for gas.

An automatic railroad switch signal has been patented by a Hartford hotel clerk. It shows danger when a switch is displaced, and will not right itself until the last of the indefinite number of switches to which it may be attached has been properly placed.

Clocks can now be made self-winding—that is, electric clock of the Copenhagen variety. Louis Sonderberg, the Dane, in charge of them, applies to them a mechanical contrivance which periodically cuts off the stream of electric fluid from the battery, and brings an electro-magnet to bear upon the relaxing main-spring in such a way as to renew its tension instantaneously.

A young New Yorker has patented what he calls water-skates. The skate is an air vessel made of zinc and hermetically sealed; is about five feet in length, ten inches broad and five inches deep, with vertical sides, and tapers off fore and aft, or at the toe and heel, like a steamboat. On the deck or upper surface there is a socket into which the foot is set, the opening being guarded by a rim of metal to keep the water from washing into the socket. The bottom is fitted with a double gang of automatic paddles, one gang forward and the other aft, with five blades in each gang. The blades are set on swivels in a frame ten inches square, that hangs vertically with the bottom of the skate. As the skate is pushed forward through the water the blades are opened and offer no resistance, but when the foot rests so as to begin a forward movement with the other foot, the pressure backward closes the blades and gives a purchase on the water that materially aids in propulsion. Each skate weighs about eight pounds, but in the water, owing to its buoyancy, it has no perceptible weight on the foot. One day the inventor walked across the surface of the Harlem river on them, the movement being a sort of gliding step, in which the skate is not lifted out of the water.

In Defense of Nero.

Nero's cruelty has become a by-word. But to the cruelty that enjoys the pain of others, the cruelty of voluptuaries and hysterical women whose nerves are tickled at the sight of torture and blood, Nero was a stranger; he died too young, and with health too unbroken to fall into that. Nor can he be charged with the villainous nature of a Caligula, who killed because he had the power to do so. Just as little can the kind of cruelty most usual be attributed to him, which has its rise in the impulse of retaliation of the feeling of revenge. He was, on the contrary, whenever he could without danger or sacrifice be so, inclined to overlook and forgive. But an amiable nature, without the support of moral principles, is altogether untrustworthy in the trials of life. One sees it best in the so-called natural people, in whom cruelty can of a sudden break out in the very midst of simple expressions of beautiful qualities of the human soul. And with all his surfeiting on the forms of an over-refined culture. Nero was, and remained, a "private man." When the instinct of self-preservation was aroused, when he saw his life menaced, or that he was threatened in the conditions of enjoying life, he lost the power of reason. Imagination, which can make ills in prospect worse than those that have happened, overpowered him; and if those who surrounded him were such as urged him on, instead of restraining him, he struck, and spared not. The watchword of the time, besides, was by every means to seek enjoyment and avoid pain. To an epicurean savage, in whose hands had been placed the destiny of the world, the desire to remove causes of suffering lay in very close proximity to that of avoiding them. If he hesitated to take the step from one to the other, there were frightening, encouraging and flattering voices that conjured him to do so, and seemed to be right, too, for when he had crossed the Rubicon of crime, everything came on rejoicing to meet him. And the dignified repose with which the stoic went forth to die, the defiant frivolity with which the epicurean left the feast of life, were equally apt to persuade the tyrant that everything—life and death, and the judgment of life and death—is play.—*Rydbery's Roman Days.*

Prof. Bell's Luck.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell has received the Volta prize of the French Academy of $10,000 for the telephone, as "the best application of electricity." He values the prize chiefly, as he says, as settling the question of the real inventor. He will cross the water to accept it in person, and soon return to lecture in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. The photophone he regards as at present only a scientific toy, but so was the telephone at first. He thinks its future use will be between ships at sea, wrecks and the shore, and for military communication. He announced the possibility of producing sound by interrupting the action of light on selenium to the Royal Institute of Great Britain, in May, 1878, and heard just after an announcement by Willoughby Smith to the Society of Telegraphic Engineers that he had heard the action of a ray of light on a crystal of selenium by a telephone in connection with it. He had been experimenting that day with the photophone, and its action was satisfactory to the scientific men present. Any one familiar with the articulation of the telephone could understand it. Prof. Bell was born in Scotland, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and came to Canada in 1870, and to a chair in Boston University in 1872.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Voracious Eater.

A remarkable feature of eating and drinking against time is reported by the Hungarian press, and said to have been performed by a youthful Magyar residing in Grosswardien. This surpassing trencherman laid a wager, and is declared to have won it with several minutes and an omelette to spare, that he would, between the hours of 9:30 p. m. and midnight, devour the following comestibles, it being clearly understood that there would be a full portion of each dish in succession, any two of which portions may be estimated as constituting a hearty meal for a full-grown adult blessed by nature with a lively appetite: Roast beef with paprica sauce and potatoes; a Vienna veal cutlet with pears; a fillet of beef with dumplings; grilled pork with pumpkins; half a fowl fried in batter; bubble and squeak; a beefsteak with poached eggs; fried calves' liver; calves' brains and kidneys; pickled veal; stewed beef; a broiled goose liver and a fricasseed fowl with carrots. He not only contrived to stow away all the articles enumerated in this comprehensive menu, washing them down with two quarts of beer, four bottles of old wine, and three of aerated water, but when he had cleared the last of his appointed dishes—the clock dial then marking 10 minutes to 12—he asked for a three-egg omelette, which vanished down his throat before the hour struck.

Buoyancy of Water.

Another terrible steamboat slaughter! Presence of mind and a slight knowledge of the specific gravity of the human body would have saved much of this frightful loss of life. There was loose wood enough about the boat to have floated ten times the number of passengers on the ill-fated vessel, if it had been used with judgment. The human body weighs about a pound in the water, and a single chair will carry two grown persons. That is, it will keep their heads above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life or death. The burning vessel was close to shore, the water was calm and warm, and all these passengers might easily have jumped overboard and paddled laughing ashore, if they had only possessed and used the simple knowledge that one finger placed upon a stool, or a chair, or a small box, or a piece of board, would easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and the other hand might be used as paddles to propel toward the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoyant power of matter, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small boy who could not swim a stroke propel himself back and forth across a deep, wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds. In fact, that sometime small boy is now writing this. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above water will serve better in emergencies than the greatest expertness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group are often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life-and-death struggle to climb on top of a piece of wreck or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above the water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half-filled boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain ninety-nine hundredths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundredth, they might all be saved under most circumstances. An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their hands on the gunwale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.*

About Leeches.

They live from fifty to 100 years, and are sometimes even older than that. Most of the leeches used by medical men of this country are brought from Northern and Northwestern Europe, where they abound in the swamp lands in great numbers. They are imported to this country by Dr. White, who lives in Rhode Island, and who has great purging ponds, where he prepares the disgusting little creatures for the market. Cleveland dealers get their supplies from him and from wholesale houses in New York city. There are two or three firms in this city who wholesale them. They sell during a single year to the small drug stores and the physicians throughout the city not less than 2,000 leeches. They bring a price of about $1 per dozen, and are easily and cheaply kept in supply. The American leech is found in parts of Mississippi and Pennsylvania, but for bleeding purposes are considered worthless, the foreign, or rather the Swedish leech being the best and consequently the highest priced. At Bordeaux, France, is an immense piece of swamp land, where the leeches are captured by the million. Here there are large numbers of aged and infirm horses and cattle, brought thither from the surrounding cities. These animals are driven into the swamps, the leeches fasten themselves on the beasts in great numbers, the animals again reach dry land, and the leeches are gathered from their bodies, packed in rich, black earth, and shipped to this country. Not less than 20,000 horses were engaged in this wonderful business during last year alone. The leech itself is a queer creature. It takes an entire year for it to digest a meal, and if properly taken care of it will live wonderfully long with nothing to eat. But they are very delicate, nevertheless, and are often afflicted with diseases peculiar to the leech. Among these afflictions is a fatal skin disease, which often carries off large numbers before its ravages can be stopped.—*Cleveland Press.*

He Wanted Something New.

A cigarette-smoking scion of one of the first families on the West Side came into this office to request that a notice of his coming nuptials might be inserted in the paper.

"Don't say, however," said the young man earnestly, "that I am about to lead to the hymeneal altar the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. So-and-So, because that kind of slush is too old; and, besides, no one can lead a woman, and then again, it's leap year. Better make it read that I have consented to be her'n." He was assured that it would be done, and left.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THEATER-GOERS, club-visitors, late supper-takers, and patrons of the horse-railroad owl-trains, should all certainly have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup convenient. Gentlemen, you will need it.

Pleasant Life in Bengal.

The daily life of the family is a series of pictures of Arcadian simplicity. At daybreak, when the crows begin to caw, the whole household is astir. The two elder brothers are off to the fields, while Gayaram is seeing after the cows. The women are busy in the huts and court-yard. Sometimes the men come home to their mid-day meal, and sometimes it is carried to them in the fields. At sunset the labors of the day are brought to a close. A mat is spread in the court-yard and the men sit down cross-legged and smoke their hubble-bubbles; and at such times it is the joy of Badan's life to listen to the childish prattle of his little daughter Malati. Occasionally the brothers pay visits to their neighbors, or neighbors drop in and join in the smoking. The conversation is nearly always the same—the weather, the bullocks, the crops, and the cows; the plowing, harvesting, sowing or irrigating. But money is ever the burden of the talk; rupees, annas, and pice; the zemindar's rent; the interest paid to the money lender; the cost, profit or loss of every transaction connected with the farm or household. The whole family is religious; indeed all Hindus is religious. They may be everything that is good or bad, but they are never wanting in fear of the gods. They are constantly uttering the sacred names, and they offer a portion of every meal to the gods of the earth, water, and sky. They see deity in everything that exists, and omens of good or evil in everything that moves. If they meets a cow or a wedding they rejoice over their good fortune; if they see a widow or a funeral they are downhearted at their ill luck. They engage in no business, or journey, or transaction of any sort or kind, without a prayer to the goddess Lakshimi or an invocation to the elephant-headed Ganesha. Every family or group of families has its own Purohita, or domestic Brahman, who performs endless ceremonies of propitiation, consecration or purification at births, deaths, marriages, feasts, festivals, religious celebrations, and family incidents of every kind. In return, the Purohita receives all the offerings of rice, fruits, and vegetables that are made to the gods, with occasional presents of a like character. Every year the Guru, or religious teacher of the sect or district, makes his appearance to receive his shilling fee from every household, and to confirm younger neophytes by whispering into their respective ears the name of the god that each one is to worship as his own individual deity. This name is known as the "seed prayer," and is to be uttered by the worshiper one hundred and eight times every day until the end of his earthly career.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PLENTY OF MONEY.

[From the Columbus Evening Dispatch.]

Plenty of money secures leisure and buys pleasure; but will not always restore health when lost. Mr. H. Lulay, Suffield, O., writes: My wife was affected with Liver Complaint for fifteen years, and could not find any relief, with the aid of all the physicians we consulted. I concluded to try the Hamburg Drops. My wife was cured, and since that day we have not seen a physician in our house.

THERE is at Brussels a curious case of chronic drowsiness. A man about forty-five years of age, apparently in perfect health, has lately been attacked by an irresistible tendency to sleep. As soon as he stops walking or seats himself even to eat he falls into a deep slumber. All the remedies prescribed by the leading Belgian physicians have failed to produce any effect upon him. This is said to be the first case of the kind in Europe, although such cases are by no means rare among the negroes of Guinea, who call them *Nelavan.*

[From the Holly (Mich.) Register.]

THE wife of Rev. A. A. Allen, had been afflicted with Rheumatism for the past six years; she tried St. Jacobs Oil one evening, which relieved her of all pain, and she rested in peace for the night. One bottle cured her.

DURING the past fifteen months about 10,000,000 acres of Government land were sold under the homestead laws—a more than usual heavy amount.

"MORE food and less medicine, more of nourishment and strength, less of the debilitating influence of drugs, is what our exhausted constitutions require," said Baron Liebig, when he perfected the composition of the "Malt Bitters," prepared by Malt Bitters Co.

D. L. MOODY has written to Gen. J. S. Berry, of Baltimore, that, contrary to expectation, he will not be in Baltimore the coming winter, as he goes to San Francisco in October, and will remain there for an indefinite period.

Are You Not in Good Health?

If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,

Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—especially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Heel Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

DR BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

AMUSE the children with the Puzzle Cards. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

YOUNG men from all parts of the United States go to H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College. Its classes are always large and full of interest.

EVERY farmer and teamster should know that Frazer's axle grease cures sore necks and scratches on horses.

READ the Puzzle Card advertisement in another column of this paper.

WILHOFT'S Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

PUZZLE CARDS, new and novel. See advertisement in another column.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.
Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:
Sir—I have sold during the last year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.
Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in Its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.
Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

FULL CONCAVE ENGLISH RAZORS. $1.50. E. Howcroft, 235 West 28th St., New York City.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BUGGIES for the TRADE. Territory given. ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O. Catalogue FREE.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

74 GOOD FARMS, near Lemars, Iowa, with new Dwellings, to let on easy terms. Apply to CLOSE BROS. & CO., Lemars, Iowa.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Best Literary Weekly Paper in the West. Large circulation and good advertising patronage. Proprietor desires to sell in order to engage in other business. Address STEELE, care Newspaper Union, Chicago, Ill.

Card Writers Send for our Price List of fine Visiting Cards and card stock. We have the largest variety in the West at the lowest prices. Address CARD DEPOT, 179 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Read THE Chicago Ledger,
The GREAT STORY PAPER OF THE WEST.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our goods by sample, to families. We give attractive presents and first-class goods to your customers; we give you good profits; we prepay all express charges; we furnish outfit free. Write for particulars.
PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5025, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS wishing to canvass for the Lives of
GARFIELD OR HANCOCK
Should write at once for Circulars and terms of agency to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay.
Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

SAPONIFIER
Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

DO Not Fail to send for our Price-List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Koran.
A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion: THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at $2.75; a new, beautiful type, neat, cloth-bound edition; price, 35 cents, and 6 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works, remarkably low in price, with extra terms to clubs, free. Say where you saw this advertisement. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N. Y.

PENSIONS!
New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. *Time limited.* Address, with stamp,
GEORGE E. LEMON,
P. O. Drawer 325. Washington, D. C.

The Tragedian's Daughter.

On Howard street, the other day. "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" asked a benevolent old gentleman, as he chucked under the chin a little tot of a six-year-old, who was walking gravely along with a basket on her arm.

"Give thee good-day, graybeard," replied the midget, simply. "My father bade me to the shambles hie for a fat haunch."

"W-w-what?" ejaculated the old party.

"Haply thou knowest him, the good man Skidmore?" inquired the tiny dame.

"N-o-o," said the gentleman, much puzzled at the evident earnestness of the child. "You're a quaint little thing. Come with me and I will buy you some candy."

"Alack! I am forbid to tarry, gentle sir. I need be blithe. Their patience stays upon my coming."

"Good-bye," said the old gentleman.

"Rest you, merry master," and dipping a chubby little courtesy, the mite trotted off.

"Bless my soul! what an extraordinary child!" said the gentleman to a neighbor, who had been looking on.

"Oh! that's nothing," replied the other. "You see she's the daughter of Bilson, the heavy man at the theater, and I suppose they talk so much of that kind of lingo in the family that it comes natural to her. Doesn't hear anything else, you see."—*San Francisco Post.*

Graveyard Literature.

Sacred to the memory of Lady Elizabeth O'Looney, first cousin to Burke, commonly called the Sublime. She was bland, passionate, and deeply religious. Also she painted in water-colors, and sent many pictures to the Great Exhibition, and of such is the kingdom of heaven. She lived the life of the virtuous, and died of cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit in the full hope of a blessed immortality at the early age of twenty years, three months and sixteen days! Reader, go thou and do likewise!—*From a Headstone in Ireland.*

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BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?
Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and [illegible]
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Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 **cents and** our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 **cents.** This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 **per pound** . We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

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Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

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FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

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Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

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No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

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Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins per pound 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

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Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen **we** are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on **short** notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended **to.** Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons **double** store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

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Sincerity.

Among the many instances of the corruption and degeneracy of this age, the great and general want of sincerity in conversation is not the least. The world is so full of dissimulation and compliment that mens' words are hardly any signification of their thoughts. The old plainness and sincerity; that generous integrity of nature and honesty of disposition which argues true greatness of mind, and is usually accompanied with undaunted courage and resolution, is in a great measure lost. The dialect of conversation is nowadays so swelled with vanity and compliment, and so surfeited (if you will allow the expression) with kindness, that if a man who lived a century or two ago should return to the world, he would need a dictionary to help him to understand his own language and to know the true intrinsic value of the phrases in fashion. It should provoke our contempt to hear the solemn expressions of respect and kindness which pass between men for which there is no occasion. How great honor and esteem they decline for one whom they never saw before, and how entirely they are devoted to his service, for no reason, and how extremely they are concerned for him—yes, and afflicted, too—for no cause.

I know it is said, in justification of this hollow kind of conversation, that there is no harm done—no real deciet in compliment. The matter is well enough so long as we understand one another; words are like money, and when the current value of them is generally understood, no man is cheated. However this may be, it is certain that sincerity and plainness are out of fashion, and that our language is running into a lie. Men have perverted the use of speech and made it to signify nothing. The greater part of the conversation of mankind is little else but driving a trade of dissimulation, insomuch that it makes a man sick of the word to see the little sincerity that is practiced among men.

If the show of anything be good for naught, I am sure sincerity is better. Why does a man seem to be what he is not, but because he thinks it good to have such qualities as he pretends to? To conterfeit, is to put on the appearance of some real excellency. Now the best way to seem to be anything is to really be what you desire to appear. Besides, it is as much work many times to make pretense of a good quality as to have it; and, if a man has it not, some one will know it, then all his trouble to seem to have it is lost. Whatever convenience you may think to be in falsehood is soon over; but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks the truth, nor trusted when he means to speak honestly. When a man has once forfeited the reputation of integrity, he is set fast; nothing will serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood. Be honest in your conversation.

Edgar A. Poe.

Poe would have been remarked upon the street. He was of a slighter form than Willis, less mindful of his dress, pale, and with a singularly dark and commanding eye. In a room, without his hat, his high white forehead and intellectual aspect at once distinguished him. His domestic life was believed to be very unhappy. It was known that he was poor and lived by his pen, and it was understood that he was the victim of strong drink. He died sadly at Baltimore, and "Dr." Griswold published a memoir of him which his friends and admirers believed to be the source of the false impression of the man, so that he is described as "a dissolute fantastic writer, who died at Baltimore in consequence of fits of intoxication."

Poe was as bitter in commenting upon his contemporaries as Willis was friendly. He defied censure, and expressed a scorn of the public, to which, with the instinct of genius, he yet appealed. He went to Boston to read a poem; there was a large audience and great expectation. Poe read some verses written when he was a boy. Boston said that he was drunk. Poe retorted that the poem was good enough for Frogpondians. The fact, apparently, was that he intended to write a poem for the occasion, but was prevented by stress of occupation. In the brief preface to the slight volume of his verse, The Raven, and Other Poems, published in Wiley and Putnam's "Library of Choice Reading" in 1845, Poe says disdainfully: "With me poetry has been, not a purpose, but a passion; and the passions should be held in reverence; they must not—they can not—at will be excited with an eye to the paltry compensations or the more paltry commendations of mankind." This seems to be merely the usual Byronic strain. But it is childish to write for those at whose judgment you sneer. If a man writes for the love of writing, he prints because he wishes other people to read what he writes. A man who withdraws as a hermit to the Central Park may scoff at mankind, but he is plainly not enamored of solitude. Yet this sneer of Poe's, in the light of the truth now told of his life, was not disdain, but unhappiness.

The memoir of Griswold really seems to be what Mr. Minto calls it, "a malignant myth," and Mr. Ingram, who had already edited an English edition of Poe's works, has patiently and conclusively disposed of many of the slanders which have pursued the name of the poet. Of many facts in his life the true explanation is very different from the usual version. But it is the greatest service to Poe's memory to show that his dissipation was not the cause of his misfortunes, but that peculiarly trying misfortunes produced his dissipation. This is what Mr. Ingram has done for an American poet whose verse is more justly weighed now than when he was living, and which is not found wanting.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in Harper's Magazine for October.

A Dog Digging Into His Masters' Grave.

Thomas and Frank Bienvills were killed by a railroad accident near Moberly, Mo. Before their death the two brothers owned a large Newfoundland dog, to which they were greatly attached. After the bodies of the dead men had been buried, the dog gave evidence of the profoundest grief by whining and howling in the most distressing manner. The occasional absence of the dog from the house where he had been left, and the evidence of digging left on his feet by clay adhering to them, caused some remark in the family, and it was concluded that it would be well to watch the dog. Accordingly, as the dog started off to exhume the dead, he was followed to the graveyard. When the dog reached the cemetery he howled in the most distressing manner, and began to search into the double grave containing both the dead bodies. He had reached the coffin, but had done no violence to it. The grave was refilled, and the dog will be confined until the first wild grief for his dead masters is over.

"As One Who Loves His Fellow Man."

[Modern Argo.]

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" was asked of a colored prisoner. "Well, boss," he replied, "I was in de na'bo'hood when dem hams was taken, but it dosent look jis right to beat dis respectant crowd outen de pleasurableness ob seeing a trial, do it? Da'fo' I pleads n. g.

Senator Conkling's Opinion.

[From the Boston Post.]

It was Roscoe Conkling who declared that no republican could be elected and inaugurated but Gen. Grant.

Allowances Made by the Board of Commissioners at Their September Term, 1880.

Expense of poor.

Shearer & Wilson	7[illegible]	J. H. Ehlers	11 [illegible]
C Lindoffer	41 79	Schaab & Bangnot	23 [illegible]
D. Tomlinson	4 70	W. Ketcham	20 00
A. B. Mathews	37 00	W. J. Austin & Co	17 00
A. B. Duncan	56 75	S. Olmstead	31 85
T. F. Jordan	[illegible]	Barney Bros.	3 38
J. N. Chamberlin	33 50	J. Rammel	11 41
Jarvis Porter	15 00	Chaney Bros	4 37
S. H. Bartlett	14 00	Isaac Newton	17 18
Brand & Duncan	13 91	McQuiston & Co	66 39
D. D. Snyder	4 20	F. H. Davenport	40 20
Jacob Mitchell	14 25	Joseph Jetmore	49 98
C. U. Shaffer	26 00	C. W. Goodale	20 00
F. N. Wright & Co	131 37	J. N. Myers & Co	143 [illegible]
Askew & Clark	22 58	A. Shaffer	12 00
F. Jones	102 63	W. Hallaway	5 10
A. B. Haynes	[illegible]	F. P. Miller	60 00
F. Thayer	47 50	T. D. Gross	6 75
W. Murphy	41 12	Sarah Vogtman	11 00
Kiblinger & Co	13 91	E. Kelham	9 00
J. Kahn & Co	74 20	D. J. Swartz	166 00
P. N. Calkin	41 33	J. B. Bennet	20 75
Susan Autrop	[illegible]	Isaac Ochs	13 14
Hague & Raut	20 25	Crane & Duncan	105 62
Ellie Hogue	65 25	Dr. Lawrence	250 00
Leighty & Bishop	24 74		

Expenses of Ditches.

A. Robbins	41 35	J. Plum	7 30
G. W. Werntz	20 00	J. C. St. Clair	6 00
E. Kelham	27 00	C. E. VanAuken	15 00
J. J. VanAuken	82 50	L. Lockwood	2 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. J. Frederick	[illegible]
R. N. Crooks	5 50	A. W. Allen	33 75

Expenses of Roads.

H. Rogers	1 50	J. P. McCague	260 00
F. Imler	2 00	Crane & Duncan	21 72
C. Sheets	2 00	Wheelock & Co	341 64
Wm. Whetsel	1 50	D. Culver	42 20
W. Teeters	1 50	E. Kelham	112 00
T. C. Elson	1 50	Brand & Trout	16 50
James Ross	177 64	H. Tielman	6 00
Haskins & Son	10 00	H. Hood	8 00
R. W. Shull	55 50	J. L. Haines	3 50
Stone Pipe man'f	[illegible]	Thos. Hammon	2 00
I. N. Cool	42 50	J. D. Kelly	3 50
G. W. Werntz	35 00	C. Bowman	3 25
L. Houdlemier	81 20	R. N. Crooks	1 50
H. Griswold	16 12	J. McClellan	3 00
W. H. Casey	100 00	Geo. Ensley	3 00
J. J. VanAuken	50 70	F. Baird	1 50
W. Teeters	1 50		

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Myers & Co	12 59	M. L. Duck	17 50
A. Robbins	4 1	E. Berry	3 54
D. Gonser	2 60	J. W. Baxter	3 95
F. N. Wright & Co	5 82	F. H. Davenport	11 55
John L. Davis	20 30		

Expense of Printing.

G. W. Weamer	7 52	W. M. Kist	4 75
C. K. Baxter	17 50	Ind Pub. Co.	3 25
W. B. Burford	126 35	R. J. Lowry	72 80

Reformatory Institutions.

A. S. Leas	48 90

Expenses of salary.

W. H. McIntosh	50 00	G. H. Duncan	21 00
A. Robbins	481 25	E. Kelham	21 00
D. Gonser	200 00	J. Shoub	27 00
A. S. Leas	12 00		

Public Buildings.

C. Clor	12 00	T. P. Scott	8 25
Stone Pipe Co	430 13	J. Anderson	8 00

Expence of Criminals.

A. S. Leas	67 90	J. C. Somers	38 40

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

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A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 21-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:20; Fremont, 5:18; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:45, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p m;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:45, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:38; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:36, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:45; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

5:30 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:3[illegible]; Angola, 6:53; Fremont, 7:1[illegible]; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:30 a. m.; and New York, 10:30 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:25 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:06 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3:50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 42 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	9 40 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
Connersville	[illegible]		
Cambridge City	[illegible]		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 15 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	12 15 am	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change. Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and [illegible] and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail.........12:34 p. m.	Mail.........2:20 p. m.
Accom'n.....12:37 a. m.	Accom'n.....6:57 a. m.
Local F't.....4:45 p. m.	Local F't.....6:38 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler.....1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr at Logansport. 6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements, given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 3, Pacific Ex.	No. 7, Night Ex.	No. 5, limit'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	[illegible]	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	[illegible]	10 0[illegible]	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 55am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 44
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 55
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 20am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 48		9 45	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 00am	6 55
Lima	4 30	9 40	3 38	8 53
Forest	5 28		5 12	10 00
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	5 pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 36	2 30	9 36	2 34
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	3 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 55
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	12 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 18
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 23
Avilla		12 20	3 33
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar.		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of the county [illegible] on the [illegible] ditch, in Keyser township, in said county. Specifications of said ditch can be seen on the ground at the time of letting. Bidders will be required to execute a bond according to law.

By order of the Board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 24, 1880. 35-3w.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880. Number 40.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

Rob. J. Lowry, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co. Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug-store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Indiana. 22-tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

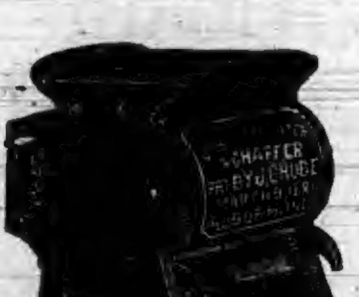

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, Jefferson Grube, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Grain Separators,

and have letters patent therefor. This invention has relation to machines for separating Grain, Seed and Chaff, each from the other, and adapted to employ the same High Blast for each separation, and to conduct the grain and seed to opposite ends of the machine, whence they are conducted by proper chutes into sacks, held in position by the machine itself. I expect to have ready by June 1 the

Best Grain Separator and Chaffer

IN THE MARKET.

Warranted to separate plantain seed from clover seed. For simplicity and convenience it surpasses all others. It delivers grain direct into sacks, which saves much handling.

☞ For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Auburn, Indiana.

JEFFERSON GRUBE, Patentee.

The Union Army—Where The Soldiers Came From.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The republican managers, conspirators, organs and orators are eternally declaring that the republican party crushed the rebellion and saved the Union. These white and black-and-tan falsifiers of history, these yelping partisan curs, these ballot-box stuffers and fraud-makers, unscrupulous and pusillanimous knaves ceaselessly claim the credit of saving the Union. The St. Louis Republican, in a recent issue tabulates some facts relating to the war record of democratic and republican districts in Illinois. It says:

The fourth and fifth congressional districts of Illinois were regarded as "blue-ribbon" republican districts in 1860, while the eighteenth and nineteenth were as strongly democratic. Now examine this table, made from official sources:

REPUBLICAN.	Vote for Douglass	Vote for Lincoln.	Men Enlisted.
Fourth District	5 187	10 032	13 321
Fifth District	6 514	12 979	12 607
Total	11 701	29 011	25 928
DEMOCRATIC.			
Eighteenth District	12 185	3 290	13 970
Nineteenth District	12 914	4 547	13 514
Total	25 129	7 837	27 484

Here we find that the two republican districts sent only 63 4-5 per cent of their voting population to the war, while the two democratic districts sent 83 1-3. Another table of the same sort will make the point still clearer—and sharper:

TWELVE DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.

	Vote for Douglass.	Vote for Lincoln.	Men Enlisted.
Alexander	631	106	1 258
Gallatin	1 020	211	1 284
Hamilton	1 553	102	1 256
Hardin	469	107	569
Jackson	1 556	315	1 422
Johnson	1 561	40	1 436
Massac	273	121	680
Pope	1 202	127	1 253
Pulaski	560	229	643
Saline	1 308	100	1 280
Union	990	157	1 846
Williamson	[illegible]	173	[illegible]
Total	13 679	1 759	14 848

TWELVE REPUBLICAN COUNTIES.

Boone	810	1 559	1 387
Carroll	461	1 630	1 408
DeKalb	905	3 049	2 391
DuPage	803	1 700	1 524
Grundy	710	1 412	1 345
Kendall	531	1 811	1 561
Kankakee	860	1 977	1 764
Kane	1 651	4 907	3 872
Lake	968	2 404	1 890
McHenry	1 444	3 033	2 531
Ogle	1 318	3 184	2 853
Winnebago	817	3 984	3 187
Total	10 815	30 250	25 849

Thus we see that the twelve democratic counties sent 95 9-10 per cent of their voting population to the war, while the twelve republican counties sent only 62 9-10 per cent. And descending to particular counties, we find the case still stronger for democracy. Gallatin gave Lincoln, in 1860, 221 votes. She sent to the war 772 soldiers. Hamilton gave Lincoln 102 votes. She sent to the war 917 soldiers. Pope gave Lincoln 127 votes. She sent to the war 651 soldiers. Williamson—where John Logan tried to raise a rebel regiment—gave Lincoln 173 votes. She sent to the war 1,013 soldiers. On the other hand, Cook county gave Lincoln 14,589 votes, and sent to the war only 3,677 soldiers. Carroll gave Lincoln 1,630 votes, and she sent to the war only 645 soldiers. LaSalle gave Lincoln 5,342 votes, and sent to the war only 220 soldiers. Winnebago gave Lincoln 3,984 votes, and sent only 1,630 soldiers. "Loyal" republican LaSalle furnished ONE soldier to every 24 1-4 votes given to Lincoln, while "rebel" democratic Williamson furnished more than six soldiers for every vote given to Lincoln.

Such figures forever settle the question, and if similar data could be obtained from other states the same knock-down facts would appear. The number of troops furnished by all the states and territories for the Union army, as shown by the war records of the war department, amounted to 2,678,967, as follows:

Maine	72,114	Kentucky	79,025
New Hampshire	36,629	Kansas	20,151
Vermont	35,262	Tennessee	31,092
Massachusetts	152,048	Arkansas	8,289
Rhode Island	23,699	North Carolina	3,156
Connecticut	57,379	California	15,725
New York	467,047	Nevada	1,080
New Jersey	81,010	Oregon	1,810
Pennsylvania	366,107	Washington ter	964
Deleware	13,670	Nebraska ter	3,157
Maryland	50,316	Colorado ter	3,903
West Virginia	32,068	Dakota ter	205
Dist Columbia	16,872	New Mexico ter	6561
Ohio	319,659	Alabama	2,576
Indiana	197,147	Florida	1,290
Illinois	259,147	Louisiana	5,224
Michigan	89,372	Mississippi	543
Wisconsin	96,424	Texas	1,965
Minnesota	25,052	Indian Nation	35,030
Iowa	76,309		
Missouri	109,011	Total	2,675,967

The troops supplied by the southern states were, with the exception of those of Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida supplied two regiments of cavalry; Alabama, one white regiment; Mississippi, one battalion; and North Carolina, two regiments of cavalry.

In analysing the foregoing official statements, some singular facts are disclosed. For instance, take thirteen free states and thirteen slave states, and the figures are as follows, showing soldiers sent to the war in the union army:

THIRTEEN FREE STATES.

Maine	72,114
New Hampshire	36,629
Vermont	35,262
Rhode Island	23,580
Connecticut	57,379
Minnesota	25,052
Kansas	20,151
California	15,725
Colorado	4,903
Nebraska	3,159
Oregon	1,810
Nevada	1,080
Iowa	76,309
Furnished	373,272

troops furnished for the Union army.

THIRTEEN SLAVE STATES.

Missouri	109,111
Kentucky	79,025
West Virginia	32,068
Tennessee	32,092
Maryland	50,316
Deleware	13,670
Arkansas	8,289
Louisiana	8,224
North Carolina	6,156
Alabama	2,565
Florida	2,090
Texas	1,905
Mississippi	545
Furnished	432,227

troops for the Union army.

Missouri was held to be, by republicans, in 1860, a rebel state, and the slangwhanging liars of the republican party have not abated their hostility to Missouri until this day. Look at the facts. They crush republican lies by the thousand at a time.

Troops furnished the Union army by eight free states and one slave state from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war:

Subtracting 373,272, the number furnished by the free states, from 432,227, the number furnished by the slave states, and the difference is 58,955.

Missouri	199,111
Vermont	35,262
New Hampshire	36,629
Rhode Island	23,699
Minnesota	25,052
Connecticut	57,578
Carolinia	15,725
Nevada	1,080
Oreron	1,810
Total	196,636

Rebel Missouri furnished 2,475 more union troops than did the eight states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Connecticut, California, Nevada and Oregon combined. Again:

Missouri	199,111
Michigan	89,372
Minnesota	25,053
Iowa	76,308
Nebraska	3,159
Oregon	1,810
Nevada	1,080
Total	196,782

Missouri furnished 2,329 more union troops than did the six states of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon. Again:

Missouri	199,111
Wisconsin	96,424
Minnesota	25,052
Iowa	76,309
Nevada	1,080
Total	198,685

Missouri furnished 256 more union troops than did the four states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nevada.

Let such facts be shot into the mouths of republicans as often as they are opened to repeat the vile falsehood that republicans saved the Union and crushed the rebellion. General Butler, in his Pittsburgh speech, Saturday night, declared rightfully that "democrats, and not republicans, fought the war."

GENERAL HANCOCK.

Exchanging Congratulations Upon the Great Victory.

General Hancock, on receipt of the first Maine news, telegraphed his congratulations to Mr Plaisted, at Bangor. Mr Plaisted replied:

"Thanks for your congratulations on the glorious victory of our plain people in opposition to class legislation and to a sixth term. We fused and won a Union victory."

Mr. Eugene Casserly, of San Francisco, telegraphed: "Maine redeemed, and a new star in the east shines brightly. It's name is Hancock. 'Bayonets are not fit instruments for collecting freemen's votes.' Well spoken, high chief."

General Hancock in return said: "The result on the Atlantic front is very encouraging. May it be equaled, at least, on the Pacfic coast, to which I am warmly attacked, with which I am identified by early associations, whose interests I understand, and in any sphere of life would always endeavor to promote."

An Ingenious Process.

[New York World.]

The republican recipe for distinguishing popular policies from unpopular ones, resembles the familiar method of telling mushrooms from toadstools. They swallow the policy, and if it kills the party they conclude it was a bad one.

The "Racket" Dance.

Concerning the popular new dance at Atlantic City, a correspondent writes: "It is not a waltz, nor a galop, nor a polka, it is the 'racket.' From the slow, slipping glide waltz of a few years back, when it was flagrant to lift your feet from the floor, we have gone by stages to Boston, the old polka, the slide, the heel-and-toe polka, until the last stage had been reached, when the thing is not to keep the feet on the floor. The racket stands its votaries wildly pitching to right and left up and down with kicks and leaps that approach the can-can and it is as well suited to polite society as a Sioux war dance, or the Carmagnole of the French Revolution. The racket can be danced to anything that is loud and in fast time, whether waltz, polka or galop; best with the latter."

Technically it consists of three sliding steps to the right, one slide to the left, to the right, to the left, to the right, then three to the left, and continue. The body is swayed more than in skating, and the vigor and energy with which it is always danced renders it as violent an exercise as jumping a rope, and not quite as graceful. Sometimes the partners are not held as in other round dances. They simply take hold of the hands and racket around in that way, reproducing the scenes in surf of moorings. Hair-dressing needs to be firmly done, and dresses to be of stout material and strong sewing to stand it. In this day of short dress s and full-gauged skirts, the racket makes a fine display of dainty slippers and silken hose. Philadelphia claims to have invented the dance, such as it is, and the sons and daughters of the best families kick around on social occasions in a way that Lotta and Alice Oates were supposed to have the monopoly of.

AN AUDIENCE OF FIVE.

Invited by Artemus Ward to Adjourn to a Restaurant.

[New York Tribune.]

There are yet living in Pottsville, Pa., several gentlemen who never hear the name of Artemus Ward without a smiling recollection of a pleasant night spent with that droll genius. In the winter of one of the earlier years of the war, Artemus Ward was advertised to deliver his famous lecture on the "Mormons" in the town hall at Pottsville. Much curiosity was excited by the announcement of his coming, and there was every reason to expect that the hall would be crowded on the evening of his lecture. But one of the fiercest snow-storms that ever visited the town raged without intermission all day, and the night was wildly stormy when the lecturer was driven to the hall. He found awaiting him there only five men, who had defied the storm. Advancing to the front of the stage, and beckoning with his finger as if to a single individual, Artemus said, in the ordinary conversational tone: "Come up closer." Not knowing precisely what to do, the audience of five compromised with their embarrassment by doing nothing. Artemus changed his tone to that used by one who wishes to coax, and said, "Please come up closer and be sociable; I want to speak to you about a little matter I have thought of." Having succeeded in getting his audience to move up near the stage, the humorist said: "I move that we do not have any lecture here this evening, and I propose instead that we adjourn to the restaurant beneath and have a good time." He then put the motion, voted on it himself, declared it carried, and to give no opportunity for an appeal from the chair, at once led the way to the restaurant. There he introduced himself to his intended auditors, and spent several hours in their company, richly compensating them for their disappointment in the matter of the lecture by the wit and humor of the stories and anecdotes, without number, that he told. And that is how Artemus Ward lectured in Pottsville.

Chicago Times: "It seems that one of Gen. Garfield's cousins in Indiana is in the state prison, and that another stands an excellent chance of going to the same place. At Auburn last year, Lewis Garfield was convicted of assault and robbery, and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. His father, Charles Garfield, and one cousin of James, residing at Bryan, O., is under indictment as an accessory in the same crime, and will soon be brought to trial. Charles was one of the numerous relatives of the general who met him at the Bryan depot as the train passed through after the Chicago convention, and wept over his good fortune. Lewis was not there, but he would have been if he could.

Stoves and Ranges!

The grandest display of Stoves in DeKalb county at the

NEW BRICK BLOCK, COR. MAIN & SEVENTH STS.

Cook Stoves, Square Stoves, Round Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Heating Stoves, Coal Stoves,
Base Heating Stoves, Rangers, and all kinds

SOLD CHEAP!

Our stoves are made from LAKE SUPERIOR IRON, which render them superior in quality to many other makes. Every stove

☞ FULLY WARRANTED!

And prices guaranteed lower than the lowest. Call at

W. H. Kiblinger's Hardware Store

For your Stoves, and save from 15 to 25 per cent. Our line of

Stove Hollow-Ware, Tinware, General Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints, Oils, Wagon and
Carriage Hardware, Bent Rims, Shafts, Poles

And ten thousand articles comprising our mammoth stock. Call and buy your

HARDWARE CHEAP!

No trouble to show goods and give prices. Remember the place, NEW BRICK ROOM, Cor. Main and Seventh Streets, Auburn Ind.

W. H. KIBLINGER.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

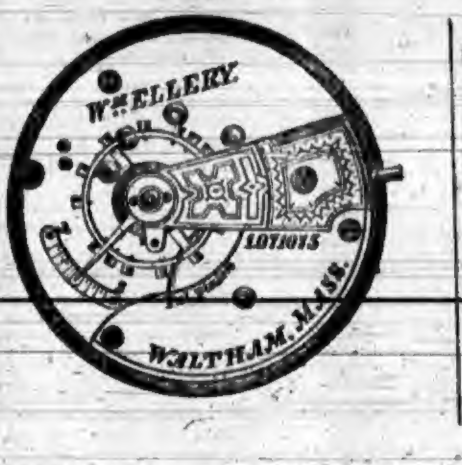
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE ABRICHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Boston's celebration of its 250th anniversary, which occurred Sept. 17, was creditable in every respect. The city was full of sightseers, and the programme was carried out to the satisfaction of all.

A dispatch from Bridgeport, Ct., says that a terrible explosion occurred in a small wooden building occupied by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company as a fulminating building, situated some distance west of their main factory. At the time of the explosion five persons were at work in the building, all of whom were killed. The building was completely blown to atoms, and the debris blown a great distance. A small lake, some distance away, was literally strewn with fragments of the building. Two of the bodies were found in the lake, one with the head and arms gone.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors of New London, Ct., have revoked the licenses of the Captains of the steamers Narragansett and Stonington, which came in collision on Long Island Sound some weeks ago, the former going down.... Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, who served as United States Senator from Connecticut for twelve years, 1855 to 1867, has just died at his home in Norwich. Mr. Foster was a direct descendant of Miles Standish.

A Boston dispatch says that more than half the horses in that city, and through the suburbs as well, are suffering to a greater or less degree from a distemper resembling, in a mild form, the epizootic of 1872....Judge Sinnott, of the Marine Court, at New York, is dead. He was an intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and represented him on several occasions during the electoral-count imbroglio of 1876-'77.

The 100th anniversary of the capture of Maj. Andre, the spy, was celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y., with fitting ceremonies. Not less than 30,000 people were present. Ex-Gov. Tilden presided, and made a brief speech, and Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration.

THE WEST.

The remains of a mastodon have been unearthed at Paw Paw, Ill....A negro named George Mitchell was hanged at Troy, Ohio, last week for wife-murder....Nine men were instantly killed in the shaft of the Consolidated Imperial mine at Virginia City, Nev. They were being raised to the surface in the cage when the cable broke, precipitating them to the bottom, a distance of 300 feet. Their bodies were terribly mangled.

A body of striking miners at Corning, Ohio, were fired on by the militia and nine of them wounded, several painfully....Half the business part of Las Vegas, New Mexico, has been destroyed by fire....A man named Michler went to the house of his divorced wife, in Milwaukee, shot her through the neck and then killed himself. The woman will probably get well....Dr. Talcott, editor of a Greenback paper at Maryville, Mo., and member of the Missouri Legislature, was shot and killed by some unknown person. He was seated near a window reading, when the assassin fired at his shadow on the curtain.

In a race against time, at Chicago, the little 6-year-old mare Maud S., owned by William H. Vanderbilt, trotted a mile in two minutes, ten and three-quarters seconds. This is the fastest mile ever accomplished by a trotting horse, and beats by half a second St. Julien's record of 2:11¼....Thomas C. Thurston, who shot at D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kan., several months ago, and who at the time seriously wounded Lucien Baker and John P. Douglas, friends of Mr. Anthony, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to eighteen years' hard labor in the Kansas State penitentiary.....One by one of the Western railroads are reducing their passenger rates. Some months ago the Alton, the Illinois Central, and the Rock Island reduced their regular rate to three cents per mile, and 1,000-mile tickets to $25. The Burlington now makes the announcement that, commencing Oct. 1, 1880, it will also reduce local rates on its lines to three cents per mile, and sell 1,000-mile tickets for $25. It is understood that the Northwestern has also decided to make a similar reduction. This action on the part of these roads will compel all other Western lines competing with them to follow suit.

A maiden lady, named Nancy Heywood, was murdered in the town of Rockland, Manitowoc county, Wis. Her throat was cut from ear to ear. Two servant girls have been arrested on suspicion....Green Bay, Wis., has had a fiery visitation. Starting in an old planing mill, near the river, the flames, fanned by a high wind, swept into the best residence portion of the city with great fury. About sixty dwelling houses, some of them the best in the city, were destroyed....Mrs. Hazzard, of Monticello, Ill., has given birth to five babies. Two are living.

Jesse Dent Grant, third son of ex-President Grant, was married at San Francisco, Sept. 21, to Miss Lizzie Chapman, daughter of W. S. Chapman, one of San Francisco's wealthiest merchants....The contract for the extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railway to the Gunnison country has been let, and the line will be completed in seven months.

A stage was recently robbed near Auburn, Col., by highwaymen, who stood up the passengers and rifled their pockets, then tried to blow open the treasure box, but did not succeed. The same men robbed Congressman Page and companion, who were going to Forest Hill in a buggy.

Charles Edwards, of Peoria, Ill., pleaded guilty of seven cases of horse-stealing and two cases of burglary, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of thirty-two years....The officers of the Wabash Railway Company awarded the contract for the grading, bridging and ironing of the first eighteen miles of a projected air-line railroad from Chicago to Peoria. The company has also given orders for the immediate extension of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska railroad from Prairieville, Iowa, to the Missouri river....The Indiana Supreme Court has overruled the petition for a rehearing in the case involving the validity of the constitutional amendments. Consequently the State election will be held in October.

THE SOUTH.

A lawyer named William Means, at Pocahontas, Ark., entered the store of Charles Nichols, purchased a revolver, and, going to where Nichols was sitting, shot him dead without a word.

Memphis has celebrated with much eclat the absence of Yellow Jack. There was a big procession and the city was gayly decorated. There were two large arches, one of which was entirely of cotton bales. There were numerous transparencies, one of the most conspicuous of which was in front of a newspaper office, inscribed as follows: "Solid South—Solid for cotton, corn, trades and manufactures." Among the notable personages present were Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Gov. Marks, of Tennessee; and Gov. Churchill, of Arkansas.

GENERAL.

One of the paying tellers of a Montreal bank left his stall with the door unlocked. The office was crowded with customers at the time, but that fact did not trouble the impudent thief, who, opening the door, pulled out a roll of bills containing $7,070, and quietly left the premises.

Maj. Creary, a Paymaster in the army, is to be dismissed the service for drunkenness, the findings of a court-martial having been approved at Washington.

The members of the expedition headed by Lieut. Fred Schwatka, which sailed from New York, June 1, 1878, for Baffin's bay and King William's Land, for the purpose of seeking further data upon the fate of Sir John Franklin, have arrived at New Bedford, Mass. Though the special object of search—the recovery of the records of the Franklin expedition, which, according to Esquimaux testimony, were known to exist at specified points—has not been attained, the explorers have, nevertheless, obtained many relics of Franklin's party, including the remains of Lieut. Irving. They have, moreover, carried out to the letter the instructions of the promoter of the expedition, "to make it a geographical success." The longest sledge-ride on record, both in regard to time and space, has been achieved in the face of phenomenally cold weather, and the deprivation of customary food. Important rivers and coasts have been discovered, and serious errors on former charts have been corrected. The adventures of the Schwatka expedition add pages of interest to the romance of a relic-exploration, and furnish all that the world is ever likely to know of the fate of Sir John Franklin....Small-pox rages with unabated virulence among the Indians of Ontario, Canada. One tribe is nearly extinct, and others have suffered appalling decimation....At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, just ended at Dayton, Ohio, several important changes in officers were decided on. Gov. Brown, of the Dayton Home, and Gov. Hincks, of the Milwaukee branch, will be superseded by Gens. Patrick and Sharpe, both of New York.

WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Department has issued an order the effect of which will be to exclude from the mails all registered letters containing postal money-orders addressed to agents of lotteries at Louisville and Covington, Ky., and New York city.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received a report that Deputy Collector Latham, of Southwestern Virginia, with a posse of nine men, had been attacked while in the discharge of his duty by fifty armed moonshiners, fired upon repeatedly, and compelled to retreat.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a statement showing the number of gallons of distilled spirits produced and consumed in and exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. This statement shows the following results:

	1880.	1879.
Produced	90,355,270	71,892,621
Consumed	61,115,523	51,802,714
Exported	16,735,663	14,837,581
Balance in bond	31,363,809	19,912,470

POLITICAL.

The official vote of Vermont for Governor at the recent election foots up as follows: Farnham, Republican, 47,852; Phelps, Democrat, 21,240; Prohibition, 1,579; Farnham's majority, 25,033.

The Maine Greenback State Convention to nominate Presidential Electors met at Portland Sept. 21, with 465 delegates in attendance. S. D. Hobson presented resolutions indorsing the action of the State Committee, recommending fusion with the Democrats. J. B. Chase, amid great excitement, protested. Elliott King moved to accept the report and the resolutions, and to name a joint electoral ticket. Chase made a motion to amend by nominating seven straight Greenbackers. This was received with applause and hisses. The speaker made an appeal for a fair hearing, and argued against fusion. The Rev. Alvah Street, F. M. Plaisted and others advocated fusion, after which the previous question was carried, and a resolution to fuse adopted, although there was considerable opposition. The following electors were then chosen: At Large—Solon Chase and Samuel Watts. District Electors—John J. Turner, Benj. Bunker, Charles R. Whidden, Wm. A. Cromwell, and John P. Donworth. After adjournment of the convention the delegates opposed to a fusion, to the number of seventy-three, headed by Solon Chase, got together and nominated a straight-out Greenback electoral ticket, as follows: Solon Chase, J. J. Turner, C. R. Whidden, J. F. Hilton, Thomas G. Burdan, G. W. Wooster, E. B. Fry.

A dispatch from Augusta, Me., says that all the returns of the State election are in, and the final result is: Davis, 73,640; Plaisted, 73,814. Plaisted's plurality, 174. Although these figures are from the official returns, the official canvass of them is not made until the Legislature meets in January, and only that body takes cognizance of errors in them. The plurality amendment to the constitution was carried by a large majority.

Gen. Grant declines to take part in any political meetings. He recently sent the following telegram to Chairman Jewell: "While I shall do all in my power to aid the Republican cause, I cannot now engage to attend any meetings. I will be in New York about the 10th of October, and will remain until the 20th, during which time I shall visit Boston."

The Greenbackers of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Worcester Sept. 22, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Gen. Horace B. Sargeant; Lieutenant Governor, George Dutton; Secretary of State, Jonathan Arnold; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whitney; Auditor, Charles T. Warner; Attorney General, John M. Raymond; Electors-at-Large, H. B. Rowley and Eugene J. Flaherty. Resolutions prohibiting the use of liquor and tobacco, indorsing Solon Chase's bolt in Maine, and condemning Ben Butler for joining the Democratic party, were voted down.

FOREIGN.

A London dispatch says the steamer Aurora, from Oporto for Southampton, foundered at sea. Fifty persons were drowned.

A London dispatch says "the continental powers seem to be squaring for the next war. It is evident that Russia and Austria must fight for the dominion of the Southern Slav and the possession of the Balkan peninsula. The prospect for an Austro-Italian alliance has been spoiled by premature publicity. There is no natural harmony between those states. France is to blame for the proposal, as she offended Italy in the Tunis affair."....Lord Fitzroy Kelly, Chief Baron of the English Court of Exchequer, and one of the ablest of British jurists, is dead....It is said that the Nihilist leaders in Russia have decided to adopt in future a totally different line of procedure from that which they have heretofore pursued. It has been determined that the movement henceforth shall be conducted in the way of secret political agitation.

A London dispatch announces a heavy and calamitous fall in the pig-iron market....Advices from Afghanistan report everything quiet in the Cabul district. Ayoob Khan has gone back to Herat. The British have resolved to abandon Khyber pass....A Constantinople correspondent says the Porte is using its utmost endeavors to avoid the naval demonstration, as it fears a general insurrection should it take place....Jules Ferry formed a new Cabinet in France, with himself as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dupre, Minister of Marine, and Carnot, Minister of Public Works. The other Ministers remain unchanged....Todleben, the hero of Sebastopol, and the commander who, assisted by famine and plague, reduced Plevna during the Russo-Turkish war, has resigned the Governorship recently tendered him by the Czar. The old warrior is said to have grown incapable of administrative service.

A dispatch from Lahore, India, says: "By a landslip at Naini Tal, Bengal, eleven British officers, fifteen soldiers and eleven other persons were killed and four injured."....The Sultan informs the powers in a lugubrious strain that, as the naval demonstration is an exercise of armed pressure contrary to his rights and dignity, he casts upon them all responsibility for the agitation among the Mohammedans and the events which may result therefrom.

Theodore Tilton's eldest daughter, Florence, has just been married in London to a gentleman from Louisiana....A cable dispatch says that matters are nearing a crisis at Dulcigno. The Montenegrin army, acting on the advice of one of the powers, is moving on the city and the inhabitants are preparing for resistance. Riza Pasha, the representative of the Turkish Government, has urged the Albanians to submit to the will of Europe, offering to give them 50,000 Turkish pounds and build them a new town, but they have rejected his proposition.

G. F. Grace, the celebrated English cricketer, and brother of the famous W. G. and E. M. Grace, is dead.

Sleeping Heroes.

I do not know a more picturesque evolution in mythology than that by which the Hindoo king of death became in Persia the king who never died. The vedic king of death was Yama, which seems to mean "the declining," the reference being probably to the sun going down into darkness. But the Persian dream dwelt on the radiant glories of the sunset, which pointed the way westward to golden islets and Hesperian gardens. By such dreams, perhaps, man was drawn to some of his earliest migrations. But the sunset lustres correspond with the splendors of sunrise. When, therefore, the Hindoo lord of death, Yama, reappeared as the Persian Jami, he was associated with the dawn as well as the sunset. He was fabled as the first monarch of Persia. It was the golden age when he began his reign; for a long time there was no oppression, injustice, sickness or war. But ultimately this happy age was broken by an evil-doer, and then Jami bade adieu to his country, and went to dwell in a beautiful island in the west, where he still lives, but will some day return to restore the blissful era.

Jami is probably the patriarch of all sleeping heroes: of Epimenides, who slept fifty years, then waked up to save his country; of St. John, who still sleeps at Ephesus, while his counterpart, Ahasuerus, finds no repose; of Boabdil and Sebastian, who still await the bugles which shall recall Moor and Portuguese to struggle again for a dominion awarded by destiny to neither; of Barbarossa, whose red beard rooted in his cavern floor, has sent threads far and wide through the folk-lore of Germany; of the Priest of Hagia Sophia, who bides the day when the Turks shall be expelled from Constantinople; of Tell, who was so wide-awake after his mythical slumber in Switzerland that he emboldened some scholar to resolve him into sunshine; and of Charlemagne, supposed to be still alive, but who must be very restless, considering the variety of localities in which he is said to be sleeping. "A little while after," says Rabelais, "Pantagruel heard news that his father Gargantua had been translated into the Land of the Fairies by Morgue, as heretofore were Ogier and Arthur." The fairy Morgue entertained the Dane Ogier so pleasantly that the pagans seized Jerusalem in his absence; and in connecting a similar catastrophe to his Utopia with the translation of Gargantua, Rabelais would seem to have recognized the necessity of reminding the pious of this region that there were advantages in being occasionally wide-awake. But Mythology had already made the discovery before him, and reported that now and then, in emergencies, the Seven Sleepers sallied forth to be the Seven Champions of Christendom, and that all of these enchanted heroes will wake up at last. In one sense the prophecy has been largely fulfilled: Tennyson has summoned Arthur from Avalon, and Irving has summoned—Jefferson keeps awake—Barbarossa under the droll disguise of Rip Van Winkle. The fairy Poesy is able to break the spell of the enchantress Morgue.—*M. D. Conway, in Harper's Magazine.*

That Particular Night.

Recently, a man charged with stealing chickens was arraigned before an Arkansas Circuit Court. The proof against him was pretty strong, and when the Prosecuting Attorney arose he showed exactly how the defendant lifted the chickens from the roost. He described the surroundings and the excited haste of the prisoner, until the charged man arose and said:

"Jedge, I reckon you'll let me say a few words." No objection was expressed, and the man continued: "Jest sign me down guilty."

"Do you plead guilty?"

"I reckon I'd jest as well. This feller is determined that I did steal the chickens, an' ruther than dispute his word, fur he seems to be a clever sort of feller, I'll let it go his way."

"The question is, did you steal the chickens?"

"No, Jedge, I was at prar-meetin' on that night, an' can prove it, but ruther than make the young feller feel bad I'll let him have his way."

"You say you were at prayer-meeting on that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Which night?"

"Why, on the night I stole the chickens."

Ten minutes after his declaration he was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Dizzy Heights.

A French journal contains the following statement of the height of the different highest spires and monuments on the globe:

	Feet.
Towers of the Cathedral of Cologne	480
Spire of the Cathedral at Rouen	450
Tower of St. Nicholas, Hamburg	453
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome	429
Spire of Strasbourg Cathedral	426
Pyramid of Cheops	411
Cathedral of St. Stephen's, Vienna	408
St. Martin's, Landshul, Bavaria	399
Cathedral of Fribourg, Baden	378
Spire of the Cathedral of Antwerp	370
Dome of St. Mary's, Florence	347
St. Paul's, at London	334
Dome of the Cathedral at Milan	327
Cathedral of Magdebourg	311
Tower of Rathhaus, Beron	264
Trinity Church, New York	258
The Pantheon, at Paris	240
Notre Dame, at Paris	224
The Washington monument is to be	555

Rare.

A Brooklyn butcher has an intelligent German clerk who is trying to learn English by looking up in the dictionary every word he hears but does not understand. A lady customer, in her effort to explain what cut of meat she wanted, and why she wanted it, mentioned that she ate her beef cooked rare. "Rare?" he repeated. "Rare? Vat ish dat? O, yes; I know. Ra-a-re—very seldom."

The Italian Parliament has ordered a monument to Victor Emmanuel at a cost of $1,300,000.

WORTH KNOWING.

How the House Fly, the Wicked Flea and the Mosquito May All be Put to Flight.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

The pyrethrum roseum, or "Persian camomile," is the powdered leaf of a harmless flower growing in Caucasian Asia in great profusion, where for centuries it has been used to rid the natives of insects. With a finely-prepared dust made from these flowers, which can be purchased of almost any reliable druggist at about 70 cents a pound, the house fly, the wicked flea and the mosquito may be put to flight or to rest. In order to enjoy this delicious riddance, it is only necessary to heap up with a little cone one teaspoonful of the drug pyrethrum, touch it with a lighted match and watch the thin blue line of smoke as it rises to the ceiling and is wafted through the air, changing the busy drone of insect life into a weak wail of insect woe. Pretty soon down they come plump on to the table and over your paper spin on their tiny backs and then sheathe their lancets, curl up their hair-like legs, and interest one no more. Up stairs the little ones sleep unmolested, though there are thousands of mosquitoes in the room; the pests are sick unto death, and cling sadly to the walls, too feeble to think of tapping the rich, warm blood that glows in ruddy little limbs just below; the fume of the pyrethrum has settled their business, and while it lingers in the room outsiders are unwilling to make an entry, though the windows are raised and the lattices only half closed. Gauze bars are hot, stuffy things at best, and one must be sadly driven to attempt to sleep under such a cover; then, as we all know, the mosquito always finds his way through, no matter how carefully one may tuck up its folds about the couch.

Smoke from the Persian camomile or its dusty powder we have found most efficacious, and your readers will bless me when once they try it. The purity of the drug must be assured. This can readily be tested. It must have a bright buff color; be light, readily burned, and give a pleasant, tea-like fragrance; one pinch should kill a dozen flies, confined in a bottle, at once. When it fails of these properties it has been adulterated. In common use, in large or breezy rooms, where, from great dilution, it fails to kill, it nevertheless produces on insect life, through its volatilized essential oil or resin, undoubted nausea, vertigo, respiratory spasms, and paralysis. It acts upon them through the minute spiracles, the breathing tubes, that stud the surface of their little bodies, and from the delicate network of veins in their tiny wings. To human beings it is, so far as I can ascertain, entirely innoxious, and not disagreeable. That we—a family of eight persons, infants and adults—have lived for several weeks in an atmosphere of pyrethrum dust and smoke combined, during this present summer, is sufficient proof of my statement. To the skeptic I recommend an interesting experiment: Puff the pyrethrum into a close, warm room, where flies most love to swarm, just after dark, shut the door, and make another visit in thirty minutes. The sight of seeing millions of dead and squirming vermin on the floor will do his heart good—that is, if he is human and not an angel.

Having drafted our plan of battle against these little foes, it becomes proper to speak of the care of the wounded. To cure mosquito stings, I know nothing better than a 20-per-cent. solution in either oil or water of pure carbolic acid. This is to be rubbed well on the painful spot. To bathe one's tingling hands and smarting limbs with this solution gives a cooling, grateful sensation that is hard to describe. Carbolic soap will do almost as well, or an ointment compounded of carbol, camphor and cosmoline.

An Incident.

It is hard, we know, to obey the command to "overcome evil with good." But what has been done can be done, and the story of a woman's goodness overcoming a bad boy, who had severely wounded her, will illustrate it.

She was an English woman, a member of a sisterhood devoted to nursing the sick. The district in which "Sister Dora," as she was called, sought to do good responded to her efforts by petty annoyances and rough persecutions.

The rude, reckless men exhibited their irreligious Protestantism by hatred of the Roman Catholics. The false report that the sisterhood belonged to the Church of Rome—they were members of the Church of England—roused their ire.

Late one evening, as Sister Dora was walking through the town, a boy called out, "There goes one of those Sisters of Misery!" and threw a stone which cut open her forehead.

In the course of a few days this boy was brought into the hospital. He had been severely injured in a coal pit. "That's my man!" exclaimed Sister Dora, recognizing him. She was appointed his nurse, and bestowed upon him more than usual attention. One night she found him crying.

"Sister," he said, with many sobs, "I threw that stone at you."

"Oh," she replied, with gentle voice, "did you think I did not know that? Why, I knew it the minute you came in at the door."

"What!" exclaimed the astonished boy, "you knew me and have been nursing me like this?"

It was the first time he had ever had the slightest experience in receiving good for evil. The impression her conduct made must have been lasting in some way for good upon that boy's mind and heart.—*Youth's Companion.*

Mirth.

There is a large class of people who deem the business of life far too weighty and momentous to be made light of, who would leave merriment to children and laughter to idiots, and who hold that a joke would be as much out of place on their lips as on a gravestone or in a ledger. Surely it cannot be requisite to a man's being in earnest that he should wear a perpetual frown. Is there less of sincerity in nature during her gambols in spring than during the stiffness and harshness of her wintry gloom? And is it, then, altogether impossible to take up one abode with truth, and to let all sweet, homely feelings grow about it and cluster around it, and to smile upon it as a kind father or mother, and to sport with it, and hold light and merry talk with it, as with a loved brother or sister; and to fondle it, and play with it, as with a child? No otherwise did Socrates and Plato commune with truth; no otherwise Cervantes and Shakspeare.

INDIANA NEWS.

Several South Bend capitalists have formed a company for the construction of a street railway.

A drug clerk of Vincennes took a light into a cellar to draw some spirits of nitre from a carboy, and his head is now swathed in bandages.

The family residence of Holly Austin, eighteen rooms, with contents, three miles northwest of Madison, burned recently. Loss, $4,500; insurance, $2,500.

There have been 179 car-loads of watermelons shipped from Vallonia, Jackson county, this season, the largest number ever shipped in any one season.

Mr. Allen Nichols, a resident of Lawrence county, ran into his house near Fayetteville, speechless, and remained so until next morning, when he died.

Jefferson Davis, of Windfall, Tipton county, while hauling logs near that place, passed on a small bridge, which broke down, precipitating the log on Mr. Davis, killing him instantly.

A little daughter of Charles Lair, of Connersville, was relieved of an alleged catarrh by the extraction of a locust pad an inch long from her nostril, where it had resided for a year.

A son of William Franklin, of Clay township, Owen county, was buried ten days ago. Since then another son and a daughter have died, and two other daughters are not expected to live. The death of each seems to be from natural causes, but no two alike.

A gang of pickpockets surrounded Mrs. Wm. McLane, at the Montgomery County Fair, and snatched her fine gold watch. She, being a large, muscular lady, held fast to the leader of the mob and procured his arrest. The watch, however, was not recovered.

A shooting-match for a beef was being held at the farm-house of a Mr. Meridias, at Maxville, Greene county, when a young man by the name of Newton shot a little girl who passed in front of his aim, the rifle-ball penetrating her bowels, killing her almost instantly.

The official programme for laying the corner-stone of the new State House on the 28th is published. The introductory address will be by Commissioner Thomas A. Morris; oration by Gov. Hendricks; original poem by Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton; laying of the stone by Gov. Williams, and benediction by Bishop Talbott.

Fire was discovered in the rear of John Harper's restaurant, at Marion, the other night, which was soon destroyed. The fire spread to F. M. Holmes' hardware store, and a three-story brick building, adjoining, destroying the hardware store, and greatly damaging the brick building. Total loss, $6,000; insured for $4,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

Father Blake, a traveling evangelist, was adjudged insane at Greensburg last week, and the court ordered that a guardian should be selected. The eccentric old gentleman is wealthy, highly educated, and spends his time driving over the country, painting scriptural injunctions and advice upon fences, unused walls, and in other ways calling the attention of the ungodly to the great cause he espouses.

A circus elephant being transported over one of the Indiana railroads, the other day, in a car next to the tender, became thirsty, and exhausted the locomotive's supply, compelling the engineer to stop and fill up again. The engineer did not submit to fate until the elephant had opened his trunk and fired several bucketfuls of water at him.

A young lady of Rushville was taken quite ill a few days ago, and since that time has passed into a peculiar state. When spoken to she stares at you and seems to partially recognize you, but her pallid and careworn look is one of the most expressive ever seen. When food is placed before her she refuses to eat while anyone is near her, but when alone she will eat as hearty a meal as she ever did; she will read and enjoy herself seemingly as contented as she ever did, if no one is in the room to attract her attention.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@10 25
Hogs	5 50	@ 7 50
Cotton	11⅜	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 4 10
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—Ungraded	50	@ 52
Oats—Mixed Western	40	@ 43
Rye—Western	95	@ 96
Pork—Mess	15 50	@15 75
Lard	8⅛	@ 8½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 45
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 60
Hogs	3 90	@ 5 70
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@ 5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	92	@ 93
No. 3 Spring	83	@ 84
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye—No. 2	84	@ 85
Barley—No. 2	74	@ 75
Butter—Choice Creamery	29	@ 30
Eggs—Fresh	15	@ 16
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	7⅞	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	97	@ 1 04
No. 2	92	@ 93
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No 2	30	@ 31
Rye—No. 1	82	@ 83
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	92	@ 93
Corn—Mixed	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye	85	@ 86
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 50
Lard	7⅞	@ 8
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	94	@ 97
Corn	44	@ 45
Oats	33	@ 34
Rye	92	@ 93
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	7⅞	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	96	@ 97
No. 2 Red	97	@ 98
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	4 75	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	98	@ 99
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 35
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 85
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	92	@ 93
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	30	@ 32
Pork—Clear	15 75	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 50	@ 4 75
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[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

HENDRICKS ON GARFIELD.

The Vice President De Jure Dissects Gen. Garfield as a Visiting Statesman.

Out of His Own Mouth the Republican Candidate Convicted of Manipulating Election Returns.

Text of Gov. Hendricks' Great Speech at Indianapolis.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: When I ate my breakfast this morning I had no thought of addressing my fellow-Democrats and other citizens of the city of Indianapolis this evening. But on reading the Indianapolis *Journal* I found that the proprietor of that paper had called my personal veracity in question. I have nothing to say to the subordinate writer of that paper; I choose to hold the proprietor of that paper responsible for what appears in it. What I shall say to-night will be mainly in reply to that article. I shall expect the owner of that paper, with whom I am on personally good terms, to be the gentleman to-morrow morning to see to it that this reply is as fully reported in that paper for his readers as his calumny of this morning was. I shall see that a copy of my remarks which I submit to you is presented to that paper for publication. I now challenge, before the citizens of this great city who support that paper, that it shall appear. A month nearly ago I made a speech at Marion, in this State, and in the course of that speech I spoke of the very questionable connection that James A. Garfield, the candidate of the Republican party, had with the great Presidential fraud of 1876-7. I spoke of his connection as one double in its character, and worse than that of any other man now living. I spoke of him in connection with the preparation of the case at New Orleans for his party, and in connection with the fraudulent examination of it at Washington; and in that double respect I considered him more responsible for the great outrage upon the American ballot than any other living man. May I call your attention very briefly to the article as it appeared in the *Journal*:

"Mr. Hendricks, in his opening speech of the campaign at Marion, used the following language referring to his nomination." Then follows an abstract of my speech that I made: "This is a specific charge of corruption against Gen. Garfield. Assuming, to begin with, that the election of Hayes was fraudulent, an assumption which, as a lawyer, Mr. Hendricks must know is not only unwarrantable but false, he asserts that Gen. Garfield 'had more to do with it than any other man.' Proceeding to specify, Mr. Hendricks asserts that Gen. Garfield went to New Orleans as a partisan, 'without authority of law,' as if any law were necessary to authorize a man to go to New Orleans, and that while there he took charge of the returns from West Feliciana parish, and, 'in one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House,' manipulated the returns, and prepared affidavits and interrogatories to make out a case. If this could be substantiated, Gen. Garfield would be disgraced. Unless Mr. Hendricks can substantiate the charge he is disgraced. He offered no proof of the charge in his Marion speech, and has offered none since. He cannot produce any. The charge is unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief. On this point we call attention to the following letter, which we have just received from D. J. M. A. Jewett, formerly of New Orleans, now of White Oaks, N. M."

If I don't this evening substantiate every material charge, I will ask no man to vote against James A. Garfield. Every single charge, the substance of every charge, I will make good to the intelligence of this great audience to-night, and you shall be the jury; and, if I do, then the *Journal* has said in advance that Garfield is disgraced. What did I say, gentlemen? I said that Garfield went to New Orleans immediately after the election four years ago; that he participated in manipulating the evidence and preparing the case for the Returning Board, and that, upon the evidence which he and others thus prepared, the Returning Board made a return against the men that were elected for the men that were not elected—that is the charge. I wish to dispose of one witness that the *Journal* introduces first, and I will not occupy much of your time in that task. His name is D. J. M. A. Jewett. He writes a letter from New Mexico. My speech was made here in the central part of Indiana a good while ago, and no response is made upon any of these questions by the *Journal* until now, and it is suggested upon this letter of Jewett's, written from some place in New Mexico. Isn't it remarkable that Jewett in New Mexico is the only man that can throw light upon this transaction, which took place in the presence of the nation of 45,000,000 of the people? Where are the other visitors of the Republican party that went down and helped Garfield to do that terrible work of iniquity at New Orleans? A dozen of them went down, and they were closely united in all their business. The *Journal* says that I produced no evidence to support the charge. Oh! you had better read the speech again. In that speech I gave the document and the page of the document where Garfield's own oath convicted him of every charge I made against him. First, a little while about this witness. I beg your pardon, he is not heard of for the first time; he was down in New Orleans, and it seems that was the place where Republicans of his sort did congregate. This witness says that "Gen. Garfield and his associates conducted themselves with rare discretion. For example, Gen. Garfield and myself never met in Louisiana. It is manifest that had he desired to exert any influence in the preparation of the Republican case he would have sought, necessarily, first of all, my own private office." I don't know about that. I don't know whether he would have sought him or not; but in that letter you will observe that Jewett undertakes to say, in sentiment and substance, that Garfield did not call upon him while down there; therefore, he observed great discretion while down there. That I would not question, but I will read you, gentlemen, from this man's own testimony before the committee of Congress. This same man that the *Journal* cites as authority in this case gave his evidence before the committee, composed of Democrats and Republicans, and in that testimony he gives the reason why he did not see Garfield and the other visiting statesmen. I will read it to you:

"Question—About that time were the visiting statesmen down there? Answer—Yes.

"Q. Did you have anything to do with them? A. No, sir; nothing whatever.

"Q. Why not? A. I did not care to.

"Q. They were members high in the Republican party, and high in the councils of the nation, and you were Secretary of the Republican Election Committee, and were cognizant of all the facts—what was there in the character of this or any circumstances which made a repulsion and kept you and these visiting statesmen apart? A. Nothing that I know of, but my duties did not bring me in contact with those gentlemen. As we always had a Coroner's inquest held over us after every election, I cared to know as little as possible.

"Q. Mr. Butler—You purposely avoided meeting with the visiting statesmen lest you might know too much of what was going on. Is that it? A. Without casting any reflections upon them, yes."

The witness swears that he avoided knowing anything that those visiting statesmen were doing because he did not want to know what was going on there, as he would probably have to answer under investigation afterward. So I will spend no more time upon that witness. Now for Mr. Garfield himself, and he gave his testimony before this same committee under oath:

"Q. Did you visit New Orleans in the month of November, 1876? A. I did.

"Q. What time in the month did you go? A. I think it was about the 14th day of November that we arrived at New Orleans."

The 14th day of November was immediately after the Presidential election of 1876, and he was there with John Sherman, he was there with Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and many others whose names I will not delay you to repeat, and from the one in his testimony he says that they left New Orleans to return to Washington city on the 1st day of December. So you will observe that James A. Garfield was at New Orleans, reaching there about a week after the Presidential election, and staying there eighteen days. What did he do while there? I charge—and the *Journal* says, if it is supported, he is a disgraced man—I charge that he occupied an inner room of the Custom House, assigned to him, and him alone, and in that room he saw witnesses, black and white, of Louisiana, and he conversed with them alone, and, when their testimony was not made out satisfactorily to him, he suggested interrogatories that should be put to them, and those interrogatories went to the Returning Board, and that Returning Board made a report against the men that were elected. That is what I charge. I say to you I will make it to you to-night by his own evidence. What does the *Journal* say to me? That I have furnished no respectable evidence, when I have referred by page and document to the sworn testimony of Garfield himself. What did he do? First, gentlemen, I said that they distributed parishes among these visiting statesmen, and that in the distribution of the parishes for investigation and manipulation, the parish of West Feliciana fell to James A. Garfield. I will read what he swore to, and after to-night it shall not be before the intelligence of Indiana what Hendricks said, but the question now shall be what Garfield said. In his answer to a question, he says: "Thereupon, in order to make our work of examination and our knowledge of the case as full as possible, the suggestion was adopted that all the testimony relating to one parish be given to one man, and the testimony relating to another parish should be given to another man. Among the parishes that were contested were the parishes of Feliciana, and I believe that Mr. Sherman assigned these parishes to Mr. Parker and myself, saying that we could divide them between us as we chose. I suggested to Mr. Parker to take his choice. He took East Feliciana; I took West Feliciana."

"Q. What did you take it for?"

I will give the answer of that pregnant question, and, when it is answered, the *Journal* says that the man that the Republicans have upon their banner for candidate is a disgraced man.

"A. I mean by that to say that I took the copies of all the official papers which were delivered to the Returning Board, touching the election in West Feliciana and for convenience of examining these papers, as I did not reside at the St. Charles Hotel, I occupied a room at the Custom House in the corner of the building."

This is coming close up to Garfield and closer to the *Journal*.

"I don't know now whose room it was; it was a room not very much used; I think it was one of the private offices, perhaps of the Collector himself."

You recollect who was Collector, don't you? It was Packard that was running for Governor, and that could not hold his office, although he got 1,000 more votes than Hayes, who got the vote of Louisiana.

Gentlemen, what do you say to the proposition which I made in my speech a month ago—that Garfield went to Louisiana as a partisan; that he occupied one of the rooms of the Custom House for the purpose of making up the evidence for the Returning Board'; but we will go a good deal further than that. This question that I make to-night is not to a subordinate writer on the *Journal*. I repeat, it is to John C. New, owner of the paper, and the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Indiana. It is John C. New that I shall brand if he does not place my answer as prominently in his paper to-morrow morning as the article in the *Journal* this morning.

Where was this room in the Custom House? I said this was an inner room, and propose to prove that by Garfield himself.

"Q. Where did you converse with her, that is a negro woman, Emily Mitchell? A. In a private office in the Custom House.

"Q. One of Gov. Kellogg's rooms? A. No, sir; in one of Mr. Packard's rooms in the Custom House.

"Q. Who was there besides you two? A. I don't think there was anybody else present when she was there.

"Q. Who brought her to the room? A. I can't say; somebody brought her there. I think she had a little child in her arms. She sat down, and I asked her to tell me the story of her husband's death, with all the particulars, and told her that all I wanted to know was the exact truth about it.

"Q. Was there a door-keeper to the room? A. I think there was nobody by at all.

"Q. But was there any door-keeper outside the door? A. That I don't know.

"Q. Do you remember that there was a door-keeper for that room? A. That door communicated with another room; there was no door into the hall; I think that door communicated with the next room, which communicated with the hall."

Was it an inner room or not, gentlemen? That is what Garfield swears to. The *Journal* says it is not true. That is between Garfield and the *Journal*, and between them I would not know which to believe.

"Q. So she did go from a hall into that other room before she would get into the room where you were? A. Yes."

I take it that the question of the inner room is a settled question.

"Q. Was that door, leading from the outer door into this, open or shut? A. I don't know.

"Q. Who occupied the outer room at the time? A. There were several Custom House clerks who had desks behind a sort of railing."

A very little more, gentlemen, about these rooms:

"Q. In that inner room was there anybody beside yourself? A. Nobody."

He was asked whether there was anybody in that inner room but himself, and he says no. Not that there was no inner room, but there was nobody in the inner room but himself. Some of the men who were getting up statements about other parishes came in there, but the room was assigned to him. There you have it—an inner room reached only by passing through another room from the public hall, and that inner room was assigned to James A. Garfield, and he occupied it and received the witnesses there, as I will proceed to prove. So the question, What did he do in the inner room? and that question was asked him under oath.

"Q. What did you do? A. I took all those papers, commencing with the protest, and then read them carefully and made a careful brief of their contents, giving the summary of each witness in my own way, as I would if I were a lawyer in the case."

There is Garfield at New Orleans—the man that asks to preside in the chief office of this great nation. There is Garfield sitting in the inner room in the Custom House, where the light of day and the judgment of the American people was cut off, and receiving the evidence that turned the parish of West Feliciana, and examining them as though he were a lawyer in the case, and so he swears, "When I had completed that I felt a great deal of anxiety to see the men who had testified if I could." It was not enough to read the evidence as it had been fixed up for the negroes and the whites, but it was more than that. "I confess I felt a good deal of surprise and astonishment at the revelations contained in these documents. That I went there with not a little apprehension that there must be a good deal of lying in t e papers of both sides connected with the election. I made inquiry and found that a considerable number of these witnesses were in the city. I made out a list of perhaps one-half or three-fourths of the names of the witnesses whose testimony I had examined, and inquired for them and procured interviews with them. I sat down with them and asked them to tell me in their own way the stories of their relation to the election. I cannot name all these witnesses with whom I conversed, but some of them I remember distinctly. Mrs. Amy Mitchell (I shall have something to say about her directly), the young woman whose husband had been killed during the progress of the registry or election. I also remember Judge Duall, a parish Judge whom I examined in the same way. "As to the result of the examination." Mark this. "As to the result of the examination, of course, it was entirely unofficial; it was conversation of my own with these witnesses. I draughted some interrogatories to draw out more fully from some of the witnesses the testimony which they had given rather in brief, and some of the interrogatories which subsequently were appended to the testimony of these witnesses." Now, notice what he has sworn to: That he occupied that room, and that when the testimony was all handed to him relating to the parish of West Feliciana, he examined it and the testimony, and he made out a list of one-half or two-thirds of the witnesses, and he sent for them one by one. He examined them, and when their testimony was not as full as he desired, he prepared additional interrogatories, which went, in some cases at least, before the Returning Board. This comes really very close around the *Journal* and Garfield. "The summary in the testimony in the case of West Feliciana was prepared by me." A little further about what he did:

"Some of these affidavits I notice in the West Feliciana case were made after you arrived in New Orleans. Did you have anything to do with them yourself—in taking them? A. Nothing, except that in some instances, as I have already related, I prepared interrogatories."

The next witness was Geo. Swayzee.

"Q. Do you remember talking with him? A. Yes, sir; I do remember talking with Swayzee. I think interrogatories were prepared for him after my conversation with him. I don't think I prepared them, but there was a l r e affidavit in the case that I read. I talked with him, and then after that these interrogatories were filed. In the printing, they were printed instead of the original. I talked with Swayzee. I saw his testimony was not very full, and, after my conversation with him, interrogatories were propounded to him necessarily to bring out his evidence in full, and that evidence, in answering the interrogatories, was the evidence of Swayzee that was printed.

"The next man, Napalus, I remember well, for he had a very striking story of having been partly hung, and having been dragged with a rope around his neck. He was one of those to whom interrogatories were propounded after the filing of the first affidavit." Now, gentlemen, he mentions as the most remarkable case in which he prepared the questions for the witnesses, the case of Amy Mitchell, so I will read what Garfield swore to in regard to that case.

"Q. As regards the case of Amy Mitchell, which made an impression on you, can you tell whether it was before or after you were furnished with a copy of her affidavit that you had this conversation with her? A. It was afterward. It was the reading of the affidavit that impressed me, and I asked to have her sent to me.

"Q. I see that the affidavit appears to have been sworn to the 30th of November? A. I advised them to take a fuller statement by interrogatories from Amy Mitchell, and I think I propounded a portion of the interrogatories. The preliminary statement, the simple affidavit, was earlier."

Now, gentlemen, I will turn over a page and see what the case of Amy Mitchell was. [Turning the leaves of a book.] She first made an affidavit in the Custom House, where she was examined privately by James A. Garfield. That affidavit was not full enough. He prepared additional interrogations to be propounded to her, and she answered those interrogatories, and, in her testimony before this same committee, she afterward swore that there was no truth in the statement given in response to Garfield's interrogatories. In answer to a question propounded by Gov. Cox, of Ohio, who is a Republican, Amy Mitchell said—she repeated her direct testimony—that every statement contained in the affidavit was false; that she did not say anything because she knew it, but said what they told her to say. Her testimony also showed that she had been trained in the Custom House to testify before the committee. I don't say that Garfield was present when she swore to the answers to interrogatories, but he prepared the interrogatories that were answered, and he prepared the interrogatories after he had an interview with that colored woman, when there was no person besides themselves present; and the same woman comes before the committee of Congress, not in an inner room, not when the light of God's day is shut off, but she comes before the committee of Democrats and Republicans, and in that testimony, given under oath and under the test of a cross-examination by the Republican members of the committee, she says there was not a word of truth in the testimony which she gave in answer to Garfield's questions. The next purpose, gentlemen, I have in mind is to ask why did Garfield spend eighteen days in the inner room of the Custom House? Why did he have private interviews with the colored and white people whose testimony was to be taken to be used before the Returning Board? and why did he prepare interrogatories for witnesses? I will answer in his own words:

"Q. But don't you understand that in the cases where you suggested that interrogatories should be prepared instead of the evidence, they were to go before the Returning Board? A. Yes, sir."

And when his work of taking the testimony was completed he turned his attention to the preparation of a brief. A brief, as you all know, is a lawyer's argument in writing. I will show you what he says upon that subject on page 797 of the report:

"Q. Was that brief furnished to the Returning Board? A. No, sir. That brief was never furnished to anybody but the President of the United States. In fact, a considerable portion of the brief was written on the cars on my way to Washington.

"Q. Written after you left New Orleans? A. A considerable portion of it. I had written a summary of the evidence before that, but a considerable portion of the brief was written in pencil on the cars after I left New Orleans on my way home."

You see he completes the evidence. He is the only man that prepares it for West Feliciana after the evidence had been turned over to him, and when he has done that work on his way from New Orleans to Washington he prepares an argument in the case. I wish to connect directly this transaction with the duties of the man who takes the solemn oath to deal fairly. It is your duty as a member of the commission to deal fairly. The next question is, what did Garfield do in regard to Louisiana? That we find on page 803. I say he knew that Louisiana was Democratic by 8,000 majority when he sat in that inner room and had private conversation with the witnesses, and prepared interrogatories to guide and control their testimony; when he was at that work, and when he was writing a brief to make it appear the other way, he knew that Louisiana had cast a Democratic majority of 8,000, and here is his sworn testimony on that subject:

"Q. Did you get any idea how the vote of Louisiana stood from the returns? A. I had all those ideas that could be got from the newspapers and the leaders of the different parties. We had had, of course, very full information of that sort.

"Q. Presuming that there were not some parishes to be thrown out by the Returning Board, it was very clear that the State had gone for Nicholls and Tilden, was it not? A. It was very well understood by the time I got there that, if nothing but the face of the returns was to be considered, and if every vote sent up was to be considered a legal vote, Mr. Tilden was ahead.

"Q. If every vote sent up was a legal vote, and some more Republican votes were not found, it was very clear that the State had gone for Nicholls and Tilden? A. Yes."

There is your man, Republicans, that you propose to place in the chair that Washington occupied. It will never be done. No man with a record like that ever took that chair, and in the kind providence of an eternal God it will never occur. He knew by the returns that Tilden for President and Nicholls for Governor were elected in the State of Louisiana, and yet, when he knew that, he says when he got to New Orleans he staid there eighteen days, and all that he did was to sit in that inner room, where no one could find him except they passed from the public hall through another room, and there, alone with poor, ignorant witnesses, he prepared interrogatories, and talked with them, and that those interrogatories and that talk went to the Returning Board and furnished the scoundrels of that board the pretext to return against the truth that Tilden was beaten in Louisiana. Do you suppose that this man was to return to Washington and become a juror and decide whether Tilden or Hayes was elected, and to decide between man and man whether Hendricks or Wheeler was elected Vice President. He says, on page 798; "I heard of nothing of the kind—that is, of a decision then made. I don't think any of our party had heard of it, for we left in great anxiety as to what the result would be." Then a little further down he says: "We went away from that meeting, and within perhaps three hours from that time, at least by the first train after that, we left New Orleans. I know there was great anxiety among us all as to what the result would be, and we had no word or hint of it until we had passed Bellaire on Tuesday morning, when a dispatch was received addressed to some of our number, perhaps to Senator Sherman, giving us the first intimation of the conclusion of the Returning Board." And what do you, fair-minded men that have from time to time taken your seats upon the jurors' box, what do you think of the man that is to come on to Washington to try the cause?

Being anxious in his mind as he leaves New Orleans, and all the way from that city until he reaches Bellaire, until he reaches Ohio, he is in a great state of anxiety, and then a dispatch comes at lightning speed, "The work is done," "The work is done," and there is no anxiety thence on forever! The perjury and the forgery is committed. The people of the United States have been beaten in their might and majesty and in their glorious sovereignty at the ballot-box. They have been beaten like the old lion who had his paws entangled in the meshes of the net. The great people of the United States are beaten, and a part of the work was done in that room, and forever from this time infamous room in the Custom House, and this is the evidence, gentlemen. John C. New, you that stand high as a citizen of Indianapolis, this is the evidence that I quoted in my speech at Marion. And I gave page and document so full that if you wanted the truth you cannot fall into error, and here is what I said in that original speech: "Garfield's testimony commences at page 789," and here it is; you can come and look for yourselves (referring to the book), "Document 31, Accompanying Report No. 140, House of Representatives, third session, Forty-fifth Congress." If that is not in detail, why it is more specific than the conveyancer describes a piece of land in a deed or will. Now, to-morrow morning, let him who wrote the article this morning come down upon his knees and pray God's pardon, and go to the *Journal* office and do justice to a neighbor; aye, more than that—do justice to himself; aye, more than that—do justice to the intelligent sentiment, and judgment of the people of Indianapolis, that he addresses every morning. He knows now where the evidence is; and will he now repeat what he said this morning? A little further; (looks at a book) I can't find it—(here it is); if you are on to a thing you will always find it if it is there, and we Democrats are going to stick to this man until he is sorry he was ever nominated. He may understand that there is now encircling him a popular judgment and a public conscience that is more terrible than the fate that awaits the wicked. Here is what the *Journal* says: "If this can be substantiated, then Garfield would be disgraced." How stands he now? How is he between you and me—between your intelligence and your consciences and minds? Aye, more than that: How is it between you and yourselves? Is he disgraced? "Unless Mr. Hendricks can substantiate the charge he is disgraced."

I have accepted the issue without fear, and I stand here in the presence of my neighbors. I thank God and your intelligence, I am not disgraced. "Mr. Hendricks offered no proof of the charges in the Marion speech, and has none, since he cannot produce any. The charge is unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief," and the evidence is Garfield himself. This is harder on Garfield than anything I ever said. Now, gentlemen, this man, that thus came and conducted himself at the city of New Orleans, and helped to prepare the case, and helped to get a false return from a false and perjured Returning Board; and he came on his way North as far as Bellaire, and was overtaken by the lightning informing him and his co-conspirators, as he sat in the palace car, of the decision that they had procured in the city of New Orleans. I know how a lawyer feels when his case has been submitted. I know the anxiety which drives sleep and quiet away when life or property may depend upon the result made by the jury. But surely I never expressed myself in regard to that anxiety, as Garfield did when he said they left New Orleans very anxious about the result, and when the result came all anxiety disappeared. His work was completed, and an honest return was defeated. He came on to Washington, and then what do you think he did when there was a bill proposed in Congress—the bill that did finally pass—to appoint a commission composed of five members of the House and five members of the Senate and five members of the Supreme Court to hold a conference upon this great issue? When that bill was pending, Garfield got up and said, "No, it must not be;" and here are the reasons that he gave. Let me give you, in his own words, if I can. It is in very fine print and difficult to read. Speaking of the bill then pending in Congress, he says—this was on the 25th of January; he got back to Washington by the 2d of December, and the bill came up for consideration in the House whether this commission should be appointed to pass upon the right of President and Vice President, and Garfield, opposing this bill, uses this language: "It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the colleges and inquire into all the acts and facts connected with their work. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the States to review the act of every officer, to open every ballot-box, and to examine every ballot cast by 7,000,000 of Americans." That was Garfield's objection to the bill—that if it did pass, and these fifteen men were appointed under the law, it would be their duty to go back of all technicalities and returns, and to pass upon the real fact of the case; to go into the ballot box and see how the votes were, and to decide the case upon the real truth. And after that, when the bill passed and he became one of the fifteen, he voted every time that they should not open the door to investigate, but that the law closed the door, and said that Kellogg's certificate and the certificate of the Returning Board was stronger than law and the constitution and the judgment of Congress. And his vote was the eighth vote against seven that decided that they should not go behind the Returning Board. What would you think of me as a lawyer if you would hear me express my opinion upon a question of law? I have no doubt about it, and address the honored court and say it was the law, well fixed and decided, and the next day I came to be a member of the tribunal to pass upon individual and public right according to law, and that next day I say what I said before is not the law, and I decide against you upon the statement of the law different from that I had made the day before. As Mr. Julian said, when he stood in the House it was Garfield speaking, but when he was upon the commission it was the party demanding power, money and office. Let me read you this oath he took. I take it from Mr. Julian's speech: "I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment render thereon agreeable to the constitution and the laws, so help me God." They say he is a preacher. I don't pretend to anything but a wicked lawyer—that's all; but there is not wealth enough in the State of Indiana to get me, in my place in the House or in the Senate of the United States, to say: If you pass this law I hold that it opens the door to investigation, and we can go down to New Orleans and ascertain how the vote was in fact, and then after I go upon the commission to turn around and say that the Returning Board and its findings is conclusive upon us, and we cannot investigate at all. I would not do it for a thousand years of tenure in the great office for which he is a candidate. I state to you that whatever the truth might be about the De Golyer pavement, whether he did take a fee against the interest of the Government when he was a Representative receiving a salary, whatever the facts might be about the Credit Mobilier, whether it was a terrible fraud or not, I will not stop to speak of that until this great question is settled: Whether as a representative of the people, as a juror sitting between myself and Wheeler and Tilden and Hayes, he was a true man or a false man. And, if I have a case in your court, and you are called upon as a juror, and no questions are asked you at all, and you have a bitter prejudice against me, and that there is no verdict at all except against me, would you go and take your seat? Would not it come up to you?

My oath would not allow me to do it, and I know that yours would not. Yet Garfield, after he had helped to make up the case down in New Orleans, comes to Washington, and, without protest or apology or excuse, he takes his seat and he votes day after day contrary to what he said in the House was the law. No, gentlemen, he will never be President of the United States. He is a man of ability, and the more ability such a man possesses the worse it is for the office. I don't want him, because when I have a President in Washington, whatever his politics may be, I want to feel that he is as much my President as yours, and as much yours as he is mine, and that as President he is free from those prejudices and passions which pervert the judgment and destroy opinion. Now, gentlemen, I have occupied your attention longer to-night than I expected to. Now I will repeat that when I took my breakfast this morning I had no thought of addressing you. It was not a part of the programme of the business of the day at all. When I saw that the *Journal* said that if I did not make this good I was disgraced, and if I did, then Garfield was disgraced, then, gentlemen, as soon as I saw that I longed to see you and speak to you with more earnestness and feeling than ever I longed to before. If I have failed in any one of the questions presented by the *Journal*, I know it not. I have appealed to no witnesses except Garfield himself, and by Gen. Garfield is Garfield this night disgraced. You fair-minded Republicans and gentlemen that love your country better than you do the *Journal*, better than you love Garfield, better than you love combinations of party, I appeal to you now by this test. Publicly I have said that if the short-hand reporter is not here for the *Journal*, I have a report of my speech to-night, and I will furnish it to the *Journal* and ask that it appear, and if it does not appear to-morrow morning, then it is admitted as though it was written in the broadest and brightest capitals, "We can't stand upon the issue we made yesterday morning." If they don't publish what I have said to you to-night, not in an inner room, but in this temple, then you may know that they admit that Thomas A. Hendricks is not disgraced, but that James A. Garfield is disgraced.

GARFIELD'S DE GOLYER RECORD.

HE DECLARES THAT HE MADE AN ARGUMENT BEFORE THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[From His Speech at Warren, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1874.]

Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his fee—was likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the board.

I made the argument.

[From the Same Speech at Warren.]

The question was, if the people want the wood pavement and are determined to have it, which pavement shall we give them, the best, or not the best? Now, I have before me here, what I had when I made the argument, certificates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid.

[From the Same Speech.]

A committee of investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington. Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he knew about this pavement; told them what he knew of its merits and told them he and I argued that case.

GEN. GARFIELD SWEARS THAT HE ARGUED THE CASE BEFORE THE BOARD.

[From his Testimony before an Investigating Committee of Congress, in February, 1879.]

Mr. Nickerson—I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield, that you prepared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away, and that you filed it with the Board of Public Works. Is there such a brief on file?

Mr. Garfield—My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. I know that I stated to the Board of Public Works the points of the case.

The Chairman—You did make an argument?

Mr. Garfield—I made a careful study of the case, and I stated the points to the members of the board.

Mr. Nickerson—Did you ever meet the board collected together as a board, and make any statement or argument on the subject?

Mr. Garfield—I don't know whether the members of the board were all there or not.

Mr. Nickerson—Did you at any time appear before the board and make any arguments whatever?

Gen. Garfield—I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GEN. GARFIELD'S "ARGUMENT."

[From Alexander R. Shepherd's Testimony Before the Same Committee.]

Q.—You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons, "That was followed by frequent pressures by Mr. Parsons, and Gen. Garfield spoke to me about it once." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield?

Mr. Shepherd—That was all that he ever did. He never spoke to me but once on the subject.

WHY PARSONS WAS EMPLOYED TO EMPLOY GARFIELD.

[From Benjamin R. Nickerson's Testimony before the Investigating Committee.]

I was the owner of the ironizing process. I was to ironize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest in it was worth $60,000 or $70,000, at least, and Mr. Parsons was employed with the assurance to me by Chittenden that he was able to reach the man who could secure the contract.

AND WHY GARFIELD WAS EMPLOYED.

[From a Letter to De Golyer and McClelland from their Agent, George R. Chittenden, May 30, 1872.]

The influence of Gen. Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night, and to-day's labors. He holds the purse-strings of the United States; is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the strongest man in Congress. I can hardly realize that we have Gen. Garfield with us. It is sure success and very gratifying, as all the appropriations of the District must come through him.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION OF THE TRANSACTION.

[From The Independent, July 30, 1874.]

The testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Columbia frauds shows that Mr. Garfield received $5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government. A Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise? He was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse him anything he asked, and Mr. Garfield knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

GEN. GARFIELD DENOUNCED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS FOR TAKING THE DE GOLYER BRIBE.

[Resolution Adopted by the Republican Convention at Warren, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1876.]

We further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to aid the De Golyer pavement ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow protest that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

A CONSTITUTIONAL REPLY.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The charge is made in many of the Republican journals, and is really believed by some people, that the election of Gen. Hancock to the Presidency would disturb things; that it would mean the payment of the rebel debt, reimbursement for emancipated slaves, payment of rebel claims and general cussedness. This is the Republican argument of this campaign. It has been the Republican argument of each political canvass for fifteen years. It would seem that the argument might some time wear out, but, though this garb is worn, it is still worn. The Republican debaters, on the stump and in the press, have, really, no other argument. In some of the organs of the Republican party this line of argument, this attack upon the purposes of the people of the South, is so vicious and malignant as to make those organs the malicious enemies of the business prosperity of their own neighborhoods and the enemies of real union in this country. The growing prosperity in the Southern States is the most considerable source of the growing prosperity of the country. The four great cities that compete for the Southern trade know this, New York, Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnati are not ignorant of the fact. Productive and purchasing ability have enormously increased in the Southern States. Three of these four Northern cities treat the Southern people as though they were citizens of the same country, with whom enlarged commercial relations would be agreeable. In this city, which is geographically a Southern city, and which has recently been moved into the heart of the South, which is the largest Southern city, and the closest to the Southern people, the attempt is made, for political effect, to treat the Southern people as enemies and traitors and public robbers. Republican orators and organs and manipulators prate about the payment of the rebel debt, of rebel claims, and recompense for slaves that were emancipated, etc. This is the strongest, and really the only Republican argument in this canvass. These are the things it is alleged the Democratic party will do on gaining possession of the Executive Department of the Government, and it is not alleged that in any other way the Democratic party could or would disturb the peace and harmony and business of the country. The entire Republican campaign for the Presidency rests upon this assertion, which is called an argument.

What is the reply? To say that the statement is an unmitigated lie should be a sufficient reply. All men should know this. To point to the conduct of the House of Representatives, which has been Democratic for six years, and to the conduct of the Senate, which has been Democratic for two years, should be a sufficient reply. Democratic legislation has produced public economy, and has been followed by universal prosperity, the prosperity that laughs over the land to-day. But there is still another answer, a constitutional answer, a final answer. The crimes it is alleged the Democratic party will commit are impossible. It is beyond the power of the Congress or the Executive to do these things. The Fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States declares:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This is the constitutional reply.

Patriotic Letter from Gen. Hancock.

Indiana and Ohio united in a great Democratic rally at Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, near the Indiana line, on the 17th of September. The monster gathering was addressed by Senator Thurman, Gov. Hendricks, and other distinguished gentlemen. The following letter from Gen. Hancock was read at the meeting:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR,
Sept. 12, 1880.

Messrs. A. P. Edgerton, Benj. Patton, and Others,
Hicksville, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: Accept my thanks for your invitation to Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, on the 17th inst. The meeting will be one of unusual interest, honored as it will be by the presence of those two prominent leaders as Senator Thurman and Gov. Hendricks. The cause must be one of no ordinary kind that brings together those eminent men on the borders of the two great States of which they have long been distinguished representatives. I have reason to feel proud of being prominently identified with a cause that is upheld by the patriotism and ability of such advocates. I regret that I cannot be present on this occasion to share with my fellow-citizens the lessons of wisdom and patriotism that cannot fail to emanate from such sources. I feel assured that the proceedings of the meeting will enforce the people's demand for honesty, economy and efficiency in the public service, for the peace and welfare of the country, for the security of free institutions, and for all the rights and liberties of the citizen as guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Let us hope that the masses of the people, whose interests stretch away beyond the schemes and temporary triumphs of mere partisan warfare, will take affairs into their own hands and properly settle the question as to whether we shall have a new era of peace, reconciliation, economy and prosperity. I am very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

SIR THOMAS HESKETH, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is engaged to be married to Miss Flora, daughter of United States Senator Sharon, of Nevada.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPTEMB'R 30, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
Marion county.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY,
Randolph county.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Vanderburg county.
For Auditor of State,
MARION D. MANSON,
Montgomery county.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Allen county.
For Attorney-General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN,
Johnson county.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK,
Perry county.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN,
Wells county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ALEXANDER C. GOODWIN,
Clark county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Third District—JOHN T. SCOTT,
Vigo county.
Fifth District—JOSEPH A. S. MITCHELL,
Elkhart county.

Representative in Congress, 12th District,
WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

Joint Senator—DeKalb and Steuben counties
JESSE H. CARPENTER.

Joint Representative—DeKalb, Noble and Elkart counties,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial Circuit,
GEO. B. ADAMS.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,
DAN'L D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
JOHN W. BAXTER.
For Treasurer,
LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Surveyor,
AZAM. P. FOLTZ.
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON.
For Commissioner, North District,
EPHRAIM SHIPE.

Hon. John P. Irish.

Mr. Irish, who is to speak at the democratic rally in Butler, Oct. 11th, is the same gentleman who created such a favorable impression in Fort Wayne on the evening of the 22d inst. Concerning his speech at that place, the Fort Wayne Gazette (republican) says: "Mr. Irish, at once established himself a favorite with the aud'ence and spoke for over an hour and a half. The Iowa editor possesses great powers of mimicing, keeping his hearers in continuous roars of laughter. His recital of the negro telling how the republicans would hold them (the negroes) up between themselves and the fire, was humorous in the extreme, while his narrative of Hancock's victory of Gettysburg was a thrilling piece of eloquence. His shots at Senator Conkling were neat and effective, and his allusion to Col. Bob Ingersoll, would, as bits of humor, take rank with Bret Harte, Mark Twain and the more pretentious humorous lecturers. The democracy have in Mr. Irish an able champion, and one who should be found in better company.

SMOKE THIS.

EDITOR COURIER:—The last issue of the Republican states that the republicans did not scourge and murder men for expressing their opinion, like the democrats did. I will ask the Republican if it remembers the year 1863, when they held a political meeting at the little village of Butler Center, and appointed three of their league to warn two honorable democrats, Zeb Miller and Levi Houser, to leave the country within ten days or the wouldy hang them, for expressing their democratic sentiments? And also, whether it remembers the time when the republican home-guards came down from Noble county to the Center to drill, or, to speak the truth, to slaughter the honest democrats who had fortunately escaped the draft? When the day's doings were over, and the marauders were on their way home, they passed the residence of Mr. J. P. Wyant, and seeing a man standing in the door, singled out their best marksman to kill the d—d copperhead, as they called him. The republicans are now trying to make democrats responsible for these terrible outrages, and are endeavoring to lay their blood-stained crimes on the democrat's hands.

A. CARPER.

MR. HIRAM BARNEY, collector of the port of New York, is out for Hancock. Mr. Barney is an old free soiler. He says: "I believe that the republican party has accomplished its purpose and is now existing only because of its office-holders." "Further," he said, "that the cry of a new rebellion and southern disloyalty was the last wail of the republican party; that the Tribune of to-day disgraces the memory of Horace Greeley, and that Hancock's administration will be the most noticeable since the time of Jackson."

BEFORE the election in Maine the republicans discussed the size of the majority simply, and ackowledged that, if they did not get a substantial majority, it would be a defeat. Now, gentlemen, if you do no stick to your assertions, you will be reminded of them often enough to make the people remember that you made them.

Rob. J. Lowry is Dead.

With quivering lips and sore heart we make this announcement, and never in our life were we called upon to perform a sadder duty. His death will cause a pang in many a heart and a silent tear to fall from many an eye, for "none knew him but to love him, or named him but to praise." To us who, with slight interruption, have been intimately associated with him since the early part of 1877, the first two years on the Bentonville (Ark.) Advance, words are inadequate to even faintly express our sorrow. We knew his many virtues better than most people, and we loved him as a brother. When Death reaches out his cold hands and takes from us one so loved, so kind, so tender, so noble and so true, and one who had so much to live for, we are almost led to doubt the wisdom and justice of such a dispensation. He possessed all those qualities of mind and heart which make a noble, kind, lovable manhood, and his heart was always touched by the beautiful and good. He loved his friends. Rob. was one of God's gentleman, and as such his memory will ever be cherished by every one who knew him.

Robert Jillson Lowry, only son of Judge Robert Lowry, was born in Goshen, Indiana, February 22, 1854. He died last Monday, September 27, about twelve o'clock, after the most intense suffering from an obstruction of the bowels. He was past his 26th year. When he was quite young the family moved to Chicago where they lived but a short time, and moved to Fort Wayne where they have ever since resided, and where he was reared. It was there that he received his first lessons in the printing business, in every department of which he had gained great proficiency, and his correctness in all details was wonderful. After a two years' sojourn in the south, where he was known as a brilliant writer and a young journalist of more than ordinary promise, he returned home, and on April 1, 1879, purchased a half interest in this paper from Mr. Theodore Reed, and was associated with that gentleman as one of its editors and publishers, Mr. Reed retiring the 20th of last July, the junior partner became sole editor and proprietor, which position, with its many arduous duties, he ably and faithfully filled up to the time of his death. He loved his chosen profession, and had he been permitted to live, would without doubt, have obtained a high position in journalistic ranks.

He professed faith in Christ and said he was willing to die. To-day a vast number of mourners, many from Auburn and other points, followed his remains to Lindenwood cemetery, the beautiful City of the Dead in Fort Wayne, where, with tears and love, they were laid to rest.

Noble Rob! Thou art gone and forever. No more, will thy manly form be seen on the streets of Auburn; no more will thy familiar voice be heard. In thy death a void is made in the hearts of loving parents and devoted sisters, as well as in our own and others, which can never be filled. Farewell! Farewell!

"Bright be the place of thy soul!
No kindlier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control,
In the orbs of the blessed to shine.
On earth thou wert tender and kind,
And thy soul shall immortality see;
Thus our sorrows should cease to repine,
When we know that thy God is with thee.

Light be the turf on thy tomb;
May its verdure like emeralds be!
There should not be a shadow of gloom
In aught that reminds us of thee.
Young flowers and an evergreen tree
May spring from the spot of thy rest;
But no cypress or yew let there be,
For why should we mourn for the blest?

Though called home in man's early prime,
In the spring-time of life's brightest joy,
Thou hast gained a far lovelier clime,
Ne'er ending bliss time cannot destroy.
Let us ever remember thee, then,
As clothed in perennial youth,
In mansions not builded by men,
But eternal and lasting as Truth."

U. S. GRANT wants the republicans to have control of the government until we can have two national parties. That point, we respectfully submit, has been and passed. The republican party has had control for twenty years. Now there is only one national party, and that is headed by Winfield Scott Hancock. The other is sectional. It has abandoned the campaign in the south, and the million and a half men who voted its ticket now held an average increase of nearly 8 per cent. annually. During this period the state of Georgia has been under unquestioned democratic control, and while there has doubtless been oppression and wrong in the treatment of the negro, as there always will be in the case of a race slowly learning how to defend itself, thrifty accumulation of property, slow but sure, tells its own story of advancing prosperity.

Such facts as Mr. Barnes furnishes with regard to the condition of the colored man in Georgia under democratic rule explains why thousands and tens of thousands of colored men vote the democratic ticket in the south. The colored men know that republicans rob them when an opportunity offers, while democrats labor to improve their condition. What is true of Georgia is equally true of other southern states, in so far as the purpose of the white people to help the colored man is involved, and the letter of Mr. Barnes at once exposes the vile slanders of the republican press and of republican orators.

"REBEL CLAIMS."

General Hancock's Manly Answer to the Silly, Solid Republican Wail.

That the Democratic Party and Its Leaders Favor the Payment of

The Confederate War Debt, the Claims of Southerners and Pensions for

THOSE WHO WORE THE GRAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The following correspondence has just been made public here:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island, New York.—Dear Sir: I inclose slips cut from the Gazette and Commercial of this city, both of them newspapers of large circulation and influence in Ohio and Indiana, referring, as you will see, to a much harped upon subject in our politics of rebel claims. These newspapers and republican stump-speakers are constantly asserting that if you are elected president the claims of disloyal people of the south, for losses sustained in war, will be allowed and paid by the United States. They further direct special attention to the fact that this charge has been made against the democratic party, and that you, its candidate for president, have not denied it. This warfare is made in all seriousness and maintained with great earnestness, and repeated day after day in the press and speeches. You are known to the country as a frank, honest soldier, now the representative of the democratic party, and having a right to speak for it. Whatever you may say the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your judgment as to what you shall say, or whether you should make any utterance at all. Very respectfully yours,

THEO. COOK.

REPLY OF GEN. HANCOCK.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 23.—To Theodore Cook, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th instant has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about that bugbear, "southern war claims." The people cannot be misled by it. To suppose that "rebel claims," or claims in the interest of persons who were in the rebellion, can in any way, or in any degree, be countenanced is an imputation of disloyalty—such as used to be made against the democrats even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as it touches me I denounce it. The government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence, nor could I be induced to approve or encourage the payment of such debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action; to propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When the rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past; we move foreward, not backward. If I were president I would veto all legislation which might come before me, providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in the rebellion, whether pardoned or not. In relation to Union war claims, the government's obligations to its defenders come first; they are lasting and sacred. The public laws of civilized nations do not in general recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless our government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from the military operations of the war of the Union; but as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature, now in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers, are becoming stale and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lays of time, and if hereafter entertained at all, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny. Yours very truly,

W. S. HANCOCK.

Butler and Vicinity.

For the accommodations of persons who desire to attend the rally at Auburn on Satvrday, the morning train will be held until 9 o'clock at Butler, and the evening train until 6¼ o'clock at Auburn. Round-trip 55c.

NOTICE.

Annual Meeting of the Eel-River Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eel-river railroad company will be held at the office of the company at Logansport, in the state of Indiana, on Monday, the first day of November A. D. 1880, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

Oct. 1, 1880. P. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

J. A. BAXTER, ATT'Y. FOR ESTATE.

Final Settlemetn.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, late guardian but now administrator, of the estate of David Swihart, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the De-Kalb circuit court. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the county surveyor or his deputy will, at my request, proceed to re-locate the corner at the north end of Marian street, as shown in the original plat and survey of Auburn.

The surveyor will meet said interested persons at the house of Isaac Cool, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 2, 1880.

ISAAC COOL, Applicant.
J. J. VanAuken, Surveyor.
Per C. B. VanAuken, Deputy.
Auburn, Sept. 6, 1880. 37-3w.

DEMOCRATIC RALLIES.

Auburn, Saturday, October 2,
Afternoon.
HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE
AND
HON. CHAS. J. ROGERS,
Of Iowa.

Garrett, Saturday, October 9,
In the evening.
HON. A. P. EDGERTON
HON. ROBERT LOWRY.
Hon. SAMUEL CASS,
AND
Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL,

Butler, Monday, October 11,
Afternoon.
COL. J. P. IRISH, of Iowa.
Gen. JOHN C. BLACK,
of Illinois.
And other prominent Speakers.

FALL SEASON

Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of

Seasonable Goods!

Will be found unusually

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,

Consisting in part as follows:
The most elegant line of Plain, Gros Grain and Brocade Black

SILKS,

Ever before offered by us.
A complete assortment of Black and Colored.

SATINS!

An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed

VELVETS.

Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.65.
New colorings in

Cashmeres!

Shoods Cloths, Momie Cloths and Sateens.
We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish.

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS

For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.
Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced

Dress Goods,

In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time.

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana administrator of the estate of Enos Smith, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

37-3t. PETER MOODY, Administrator.
September 8th, 1880.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county, ss:
(In the DeKalb circuit court)

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oberlin, administrator of the estate of Cyrus Koontz, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Sept. 7, 1880. By W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Notice to Ditchers.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4., 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of the county alotment on the Balliatt ditch, in Keyser township, in said county. Specifications of said ditch can be seen on the ground at the time of letting. Bidders will be required to execute a bond according to law.

By order of the Board.
Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 24, 1880. 35-3w.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the De-Kalb circuit court Dec. term, 1880.

Loren A. Woodbury and Arthur Woodbury are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by William A. Rose for partition of real estate, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 3d judical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 29th day of September, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

DeKalb County Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the teachers of DeKalb county will be held in the high school building, in the town of Butler, during the week commencing October 18.

W. H. McINTOSH, Co. Sup't.

Grand Rally

—AT—

Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

Where will be displayed for the inspection of the people of DeKalb county, an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

Having removed my stock of Mdse. to this place and replenished it in every department, I can without hesitancy assure the public that upon personal examination they will find the most complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in Auburn, at prices that defy competition.

I have had a life-time of experience in the merchandise business, and feel myself competent to so assort and buy close and to suit all classes as to quality and prices.

To The Ladies

I would say I have a complete stock of Dress-Goods and Trimmings in all the latest styles and shades, accompanied by a well assorted stock of

NOTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Also a full line of domestics from the cheapest to the best, including muslins brown and bleached, prints, ginghams, crashes, table linens, &c. Also a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES!

SLIPPERS, OVER-SHOES, &c.

To The Gentlemen.

Allow me to call your attention to my immense stock of CLOTHING, embracing a large stock of Overcoats and suits of all grades and prices, with a full line of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest novelties in neck wear. Also a full line of HATS and CAPS, nobby and good, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

in all grades and prices.

TO THE PARENTS.—My stock of boys and youths CLOTHING is well assorted with reference to sizes and prices, and would be pleased to fit your boys out with their fall and winter Clothing, and Boots & Shoes.

For the Girls I have a complete stock of DRESS GOODS, adapted to their special wants, including FLANNELS in good dress styles, and everything they may need for winter outfits.

To the public at large, let me reiterate my statement, that I defy competition and should you call and see me I will do my utmost to please, and to treat you that you will be disposed to call again.

Come Early and Often!

I shall handle all kinds of produce the farmer has for sale, and am able to pay as much as can be obtained at any of the surrounding towns. I will be in the market at all times, and when you haul in your Grain be sure and find me. Remember I pay as much as any one in the market and more if possible. Remember the place in Ford's Block, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC OCHS.

J. KAHN & CO.,

OF WATERLOO,

STILL AHEAD!

Largest Stock!

Best Assortment!

Lowest Prices!

Our reputation of being the leading merchants in this county we are bound to maintain, and we only ask an examination of our stock and prices, being sure that we can convince the people of DeKalb county that they can buy any goods in our line to better advantage of us than anywhere in Northern Indiana.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Is more complete than ever before, and our prices defy competition.

We are offering a golden opportunity for the people to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods at the very

LOWEST PRICES

The following are some of the bargains we are offering in

DRY GOODS:

Good dark Prints, dress style, 5c., sold everywhere at 7c and 8c.; yard wide heavy Sheeting, 6½c., sells everywhere else for 8c.; good bleached Muslin, 5c.; heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 7c., former prince 10c.; good heavy shirting Flannel, 25c.; good heavy Kentucky Jeans, 25c.; good white wool Blankets, $2.00 per pair, worth $3.00; nice dress Ginghams, 9c., sold at other places for 12½c.; heavy fancy Dress Goods, 8c. per yard.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Lower than anywhere else; good stoga Boots for $2.00, worth $3.00

CLOTHING!

Our stock is larger and prices lower than ever before. Good heavy suits for $5.00; heavy Cassimere suits, $7.00, sold last year for $10.00; all wool suits, $10.00, sold last year for $14.00. We sell good overcoats for $4.00, $6.00 and $8.00. Large line of Children's and Boys' Clothing from $2.00 upward.

A Good White Dress Shirt for 60 Cents.

And many other as great bargains. Now, don't pay those "fancy" prices, but call and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully,

J. KAHN & COMPANY.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Hi. Raceley, of Garrett, was in the city Monday. He says the republicans down there are tame; in fact real docile and will stand by the hour and let a democrat rub them down without any back talk.

—H. H. Stamets will leave this week for South Chicago, and engage in the commission business. Mr. Stamets is a live business man and we are confident will make a success of his new undertaking.

—This seems to be a very favorable time in the year for the "doubling-up" business or we are no judge. We have had no less than five weddings in our immediate neighborhood, and we learn there are still more brewing. What terrible times these are!

—Ed. Foltz, a lad who is old enough to know better, run a buggy into the sprinkling wagon, last week, and demolished a wheel. He done the principal part of the driving with a whip—which he handled as nimbly as a school marm does a pointer.

—Those boys who mistake Saturday nights for the Fourth of July, and fill their carcasses full of that "peace-disturbing fluid," had better peruse the ordinance made by the town dads last week. It may save them carrying a thirty-pound ball around on the streets.

—Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock Cooper Ralston, while busily engaged in his store, was seized with an apoplectic stroke and was taken to his residence, on Seventh street, in a very prostrate condition. He is much better, however, at the present writing.

—It will soon be time for the teachers' institutes to begin. We hope the secretaries will send in the proceedings kind o' light on the start, as we lost a subscriber and another man moved west on account of an abundance of this matter each week, last winter. Again we warn you, go aisy.

—Mr. McNagny, of Columbia City, made a telling speech in behalf of Hancock and English to a large audience at Ensley's hall last Friday evening. He could not understand how it was that the "rads" called Gen. Hancock a rebel and Gen. Longstreet a loyal soldier. We don't see ourself what arithmetic they figure that from.

—At the democratic rally in Avilla, last Saturday, several republicans, who like to be termed fighting-cocks, managed, through their insults, to rile up the blood of some of the boys and a fight ensued. The republican pugilists were most beautifully whipped and they left for home early, sadder and we hope wiser men.

—Who furnishes Dan. Thomas with $5 notes to set 'em up to the b'hoys? Everyone says it is not Dan's money, and what everybody says must be true. And then we know, too, that that way of doing has never heretofore been Dave's custom. Wonder if DeKalb's wonderful detective has a finger in the pie?

—Treasurer Gonser has moved his family to their old home in Fairfield township. Mr. G. will join them ere long and live a life of quietude and ease, away from the noise and business cares of city life. Mr. Gonser has been a faithful public servant, always ready and willing to favor the poorer class of our tax-payers. We will miss him as a citizen as well as an official.

—RALLY.—Let every democrat remember that next Saturday is the day set apart for the democratic rally. This will probably be the last gathering before the election, and we would like to see an immense crowd. Good speakers have been engaged, bands and marshal music will enliven the occasion, and take it all in all it will be a fair day for the weary tiller of the soil to enjoy a day of rest and listen to the political issues of the day.

FLUKE'S CORNER.—How familiar that rings in our ears. Year after year has passed and that vacant spot has been an eye-sore to every enterprising citizen of Auburn. There have been many and large offers made for this piece of ground, but Mr. Fluke, the owner, did not have to accept any of them—he was too well healed. Now, however, a change has taken place—the ice has been broken, so to speak, and workmen are now laboring tearing up the soil of this apparently deserted spot and laying the foundation preparatory to erecting a brick structure thereon. Time accomplishes many wonders.

—Charley Hoff stepped in to while away a few leisure moments with John Knoder, the gunsmith, Monday. Casting his eyes about the shelving he spied a nice, innocent looking little Colt's "gevolver" and Charley proceeded to investigate its good and bad qualities. His first move was to raise the hammer, the second to tickle the triger, and the third to break for a physician—he shot himself through the hand. He dispatched a servant for Dr. Casebeer, and when the doctor arrived at the store Charley was at his office. The last we saw of the performance, Charley was looking for the doctor and the doctor was looking for Charley, and so on.

HERE AND THERE.

A Few Items Caught on the Fly by our Reporter.

—Wheat 91c.

—Fair next week.

—Rally Saturday.

—Cabbage 5c a head.

—Good ague weather.

—Take down your awnings.

—Cold nights and mornings.

—Nellie Wheelock is quite sick.

—New goods at Mrs. A. J. Little's.

—Tom Mays will be home Monday.

—The apple-butter season is at hand.

—There is to be a new dentist in the city.

—These are beautiful nights for a ramble.

—Sim. Tarney drives a high-toned rig now.

—The Bells will go ringing for May to-night.

—Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

—Tarney's butcher cut his hand, the other day.

—The stave-factory yard is about cleared off.

—Corn-cutting is about completed in this county.

—Dr. Matheny and Billy Little have traded colts.

—Lafe. Miller, of Corunna, was in town Monday.

—Chas. Nathan is repairing the 8th street saloon.

—The flies are late getting around in the mornings.

—Jim Anderson took in the Angola fair Wednesday.

—Eliza Shaffer goes to Angola to-day to attend the fair.

—Mr. A. Wheelock returned from Ft. Wayne Wednesday.

—The sauerkraut season is almost at hand. Yum, yum.

—Frank Less will blow the bass drum in the cornet band.

—Miss Alice McKay tripped down to Fort Wayne Monday.

—Joe. Abright has built a new sidewalk, for his own benefit.

—New hitching-posts are needed around the public square.

—Mrs. John Robbins has been visiting several days at Garrett.

—The Swineford house sign, facing Main street, looks hungry.

—A sister of Mrs. P. V. Hoffman, of Butler, is making her a visit.

—Mrs. A. J. Little made a business trip to Fort Wayne Tuesday.

—M. L. Duck, R. Elson and G. W. Stahl were at Garrett Monday.

—Frank Davenport has been under the weather for several days.

—A number from this place attended the rally at Fort Wayne Tuesday.

—Frank Cobler, formerly operator at the Eel River depot, is in town.

—The brick-layers and carpenters, at Garrett, were on a strike Monday.

—Dr. Matheny, wife and daughter Mollie, left for Cincinnati, Tuesday.

—Any man that will sell Geo. Foster whisky is not deserving of any patronage.

—Mr. Benner, of Wilmington township, will have a public sale the 9th of Oct.

Johnny Hartman, our honest, faithful John, has the court yard looking splendid.

—Sunday last was a dreary, disagreeable day, and the promenaders were few.

—If it don't make any difference to the marshal, we'll have a few new crossings.

—John Birk has built an addition to his dwelling. He now has a commodious house.

—Jas. Bruebecker is again on his old tramping ground. At present he is at Garrett.

—John Kreuger has put in a force-pump and made other improvements to his ashery.

—Isaac Roth feels at home now. He has his dray line in running order. Patronize him.

—W. P. Meyers, principal of our public school, has been quite ill for several days past.

—The doctors are haying their harvest now. There is considerable sickness at present.

—We are under obligations to the Whitley County Agricultural Association for favors.

—Dr. J. H. Ford will build a brick addition to his store-room as soon as workmen can be had.

—The school-house near S. Kutzner's north of town, will have to be repaired before school begins.

—The DeKalb County Republican's portable peanut stand is staked down at Angola this week.

—Dr. T. G. Matheny is renovating his residence and will soon have a new house out of his old one.

—Jake Nye, the Sedan horse-jockey, had a pair of colts hitched below the COURIER office Tuesday.

—We hear that Alvy Potter will share his fortune, after next Sunday, with one of Auburn's fairest.

—S. H. Snyder left Thursday last for Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he will resume his studies at the college.

—Orwin Shaffer is a victim to the bilious fever, which has kept him in the house for several days.

—The band boys have decided to "change their tunes," having just received a number of new pieces.

—John Robbins, of Auburn, spent sabbath last in this city, the guest of Geo. W. Lackey.—Garrett News.

—Picker & Bumpus have finished their brick contract at Garrett, and will commence work here next week.

—Mrs. Little receives new goods every week, and when you want the latest styles be sure to give her a call.

—The buckwheat crop is said to be good this season. It makes a fellows mouth water just to think about it.

—The Seventh-street bridge is again passable. At least we notice a number of teams crossing back and fourth daily.

—Our schools are in a flourishing condition and parents seem to be satisfied with the progress made by their children.

—Mike Long was home Sunday about three hours. He can make a more extended visit after the presidential election.

—Mrs. Spencer Dills and Mrs. Haskill, of Butler, were visitors at S. W. Ralston's Monday and Tuesday, this week.

—The juveniles of democratic persuasion raised a nice hickory pole last Friday, at the corner of Main and Sixth streets.

—Frank Davenport has touched up the outer walls of his store-room with a coat of paint. Foltz & Co., did the work.

—Frank Rush has accepted a situation in the hardware store of S. Seaight, at Butler. He left for that place Tuesday.

—Simon Ochs, in connection with the store of Isaac Ochs, will buy wheat and pay the same prices as does Butler or Waterloo.

—Ed. Eldridge has had a coat of T. Baldock's patent roofing put upon his building. They say it's a good roofing process.

—Jacob Hoover, the delinquent tax-collector, is around after the boys in a lively manner. The time is up for delinquents.

—Jeff. Grube went to Cincinnati last week, but will return in time to blow the "hollow stick" in the marshal band next Saturday.

—Reesh & Cooney have the contract for the stone foundation of Houston's new building. Picker & Bumpus do the brick work.

—The Land Company's agent at Garrett, W. J. Frederick, Esq., is erecting five frame dwellings in the western portion of that village.

—We have completed several card jobs for our lady friends this week. They all know where to go for the late styles and best work.

—Frank Ray, the devilish, nasty Frank, cut his foot, last week, and now when John says, "come to your father, chile'" he don't run from him.

—The COURIER office is quiet and down-hearted this week. The whole corps of employes are lamenting over the death of their editor and friend.

—Frank McDowell was called home from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he has been attending school, to the bed-side of his sister, who is dangerously ill.

—Mrs. F. and J. Picker will visit Columbia City next week, spending a few days with relatives, and also attend the fair. Two birds with the same stone, you see.

—We heard a republican government official remark, the other day, that "the mail department should be conducted outside of political parties." Ha, ha!

—Chris. Baldock looks lonesome up in Davis' tin-shop all alone. He has one consolation, however, and that is, he's boss of the whole 'shooting-match' himself.

—We noticed our humble servant, John Bunch, going down Main street, the other day, in one of Buck Allen's best top rigs. The top was laid back, however.

—There will be communion services at the Lutheran church on Jackson-st., next Sabbath a.m. Rev. R. L. Delo, of Springfield, Ohio, is expected to assist the pastor.

—As Dr. Tritch was driving across the high grade, near Philip Grube's, last Saturday night, the whole out-fit was upset, the doctor receiving a bad bruise on his hip.

—Its whispered around here and there that Martin, alias Geo Line, has received a back pension amounting in the neighborhood of $1,000. Yes, yes, Mr. Martin; call again.

—The Waterloo fair begins next week and extra arrangements are being made to make it more inviting this year than heretofore. Of course large crowds will attend each day.

—And now the country school-teacher is looking out for a winters' sit. School-teaching is nice, but the boarding 'round is generally objected to by the experienced ones.

—A rural chap with sad eye, and his anatomy overflowing with old rye whisky, was given free lodging in the cooler last night. From the appearance of his face something must have struck it—probably the sidewalk flew up.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

Not a Blemish to be Found upon Their Characters.

D. D. Moody, for representative, is a man of sterling integrity, good habits and honest, and will make a splendid representative for the people.

John W. Baxter, for county clerk is a man well deserving the position. The people have tried Mr. Baxter and know him to be the right man in the right place.

Lafe J. Miller, for treasurer, is acknowledged by all to be one of the best and most deserving candidates before the people. He'll go in a-whoopin'.

J. J. Van Auken, for sheriff, is the very man that is wanted for this office. He is always wide-a-wake, a profound thinker, and Sheriff Van Auken sounds well.

M. Boland, for recorder, is a man in every respect worthy re-election. He has satisfied the public generally and proved himself an honest, faithful servant of the people. How can the position be improved.

A. P. Foltz, for surveyor, is a hard-working man, and in every way deserving of the office he aspires to. Lend him a helping hand.

James Latson, for coroner. We hardly know what to say for Uncle Jim. Everybody knows he has a sterotyped vote for that office, and comment is useless.

E. Shipe, for commissioner, is highly spoken of by all who know him, and he will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority.

We have more good qualities of these men to speak of, but time will not permit us to do so at this writing. We shall, however, have more to say between now and election day. Every true democrat should vote this ticket straight, as a more untarnished lot of candidates were never before presented to the intelligent voters of old DeKalb Think well, then, we ask of you before casting your ballot.

—Geo. Hoffman and wife celebrated their crystal wedding Monday night last.

—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Isaac Ochs. He means business, and it will pay you to call.

—Austin & Co., are out with an advertisement this week. Look over the paper until you find it.

—Mr. J. J. Van Auken, of DeKalb county, democratic candidate for Sheriff, paid a visit to the county jail to-day.—Fort Wayne News.

—Another hickory pole was raised to-day, by the young democracy, at the corner of Main and Tenth streets. It is a neat pole and the boys deserve credit for their energy.

—The Whitley County Agricultural Association will hold their seventh annual fair at Columbia City, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

—Mr. McMichael and May Bell will be married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, on south Jackson street. A number of invited guests will be present on the occasion.

—W. H. Silberg, of Lansing, Mich., has been visiting his parents at Spencerville for several weeks, and on his return home gave the COURIER a call. He is solid for Hancock and English.

—W. H. Dills informs us that preparatory to re-entering the practice of his profession, he has engaged a new and eligible room for an office on Main street, where he expects to be found on and after Nov. 1 next. tf.

Waterloo Fair Attractions.

The circassian sisters, the only ones ever on exhibition in America, 9 and 11 years old and perfect marvels of beauty. Also the little prodigy, a little girl only eight-years old, plays all kinds of musical instruments, at the same time; playing the soprano on the violin and accompanying herself on the other three instruments. These novelties will be on exhibition at the Waterloo fair by Prof. Stuart, of San Francisco. Everybody should see them.

—Remember that Schaab, Beugnot & Co., deliver goods to all parts of town free of charge.

—Another invoice of the latest styles in wall-paper just opened up for sale at the Physicians' drug-store, just the thing for fall papering. Call and examine for yourselves. 40-2t.

—Those of our subscribers who proposed to pay their subscription in wood, are hereby notified that a small "invoice" would be very acceptable just about now

—There will be a large crowd at Garrett, Oct., 9. Democrats from all over the county are requested to be present. Garrett is famous for drawing large crowds, and we may look forward for a gala day.

—The nobbiest hats in town can be found at the mammoth double store of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—The excursion last Tuesday to the Cincinnati exposition, under the auspices of the Catholic church of this place, was a grand success. About 270 persons accompanied it, 19 of whom were from Auburn.

—Up to this writing, Tuesday Sept. 28, there has been no frost to speak of. If you are anxious to find out about the time old Jack is to make his first appearance, consult Uncle Jacob Grogg; he'll inform you.

—The children who have been reared under republican rule raised a pole last week, at the corner of Main and Tenth streets. A boy speech was delivered in the evening by Willie McLoughan—the brains of the Republican office.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. can and will sell you dry goods, clothing and notions cheaper than any other house in northern Indiana.

—The people of DeKalb county should feel highly flattered in being honored by the presence of so distinguished a gentleman as Honorable J. R. Doolittle, ex-United States senator from Wisconsin, who will speak in Auburn next Saturday. Men of all parties should turn out and hear him.

—Please bear in mind the only night demonstration to be made by the democrats of DeKalb county will be at Garrett, on the evening of October 9. The rallies at Auburn and Butler will be during the day with no demonstration in the evening as was at first intended.

—Hon. John McSweeney, of Ohio, has been invited to address the people at Butler on the eleventh of October.

—See the grand array of speakers for the Garrett and Butler meetings, as announced in another column.

—Get your torches ready for the grand demonstration at Garrett, Saturday evening, Oct. 9. No speaking in the afternoon.

—The best of tooth powder to be had at Casebeer & Matheny's drug-store. 40-2t.

ATTEND THE

GRAND RALLY!

—AT—

AUBURN,

Saturday, Oct. 2,

AND HEAR

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,

The great statesman of the northwest, and

HON. C. R. ROGERS,

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THE BACHELOR'S PROPOSAL.

BY CARRIE A. W. WHITE.

Bachelor's Button stood by the wall,
Under an apple-tree shady;
He smiled across the garden-bed
To pretty Miss Ragged Lady.

"Fair lady," said he, "for many a day
I've studied your numerous graces
With so much zeal that I've come to feel
That yours are the sweetest of faces.

"Some nimble fingers I greatly need
To keep my buttons in order,
And you need some one to buy a dress
With a little less tattered border.

"So now if you'll come and live with me,
And sew on my buttons neatly,
From bonnet to slipper I'll dress you out
Most elegantly and completely!"

Said Ragged Lady, "'Tis fine to hear
You talk about pretty faces!
A judge of beauty you are indeed
Who can't tell rags from laces!

"My delicate flounces are deftly made,
And I don't wish to renew them,
But if you wish your buttons sewed on,
Why, find some other to do them!"

Years have passed since this offer was made
Under the apple-tree shady;
But he is a Bachelor's Button still,
And she is a Ragged Lady!
—*Youth's Companion.*

CHIPS, THE CARPENTER.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"Chips," whom I knew for months by no other name, was ship's carpenter of the whaler Gazelle, of New Bedford. He was twenty-six years old, six feet high, and strong as a tree. He was the favorite of the ship—and no wonder. He was tender and gentle, perhaps because he was strong; he was peaceful, because he was powerful. And the soft word which turneth away wrath, with the gentle hand to soothe a sufferer, are often needed in the whale fisheries.

Most of the foremast hands of the Gazelle were rough Portugese lads, from the Western Islands, on their first voyage. They were treated with coarse contempt by the few American seamen and by the officers.

The only "white man"—as the Yankee sailor loves to call himself—who was kind and patient with the rude boys was Chips; and he was never tired of showing them or teaching them something of what he knew. He was one of those unselfish fellows who did not believe in keeping knowledge to themselves. He had never been to sea before, but during the first two years of this voyage he had attended to so many things besides his own easy work, that he was considered as one of the best and coolest whalesmen aboard.

Although exempt from standing watch, he had insisted on doing the duty from the first day out. At night, if the weather were good, he would sit on the main hatch, in the center of a ring of the Portugese lads, and with wonderful patience teach them to make splices and knots, and to speak English. He never tired of doing this or any other kindly thing for them. In the day time, if there were work for him at his trade, he still had them around him, explaining everything as he sawed or planed, as if he wished to make them as good carpenters as he was himself.

On Sunday, when every one brought his letters and pictures on deck, Chips showed the only signs of sadness we ever saw. He was the only one on board—except myself—who had neither pictures nor letters—neither face nor word to remind him of home.

When the ship touched at some port with a postoffice, and every one ran for letters, Chips remained aboard—he knew there was none for him. In one of the boys' albums he found a picture of an old, white-haired woman—the lad's mother—and every Sunday afternoon he asked for that album, and always gave it back when he had turned and looked at that picture.

The ship had been two years out when I first saw Chips. Through strange and unhappy circumstances I was afloat on the Indian Ocean, in a small boat, when this New Bedford whaler hove in sight, and ran toward me. The first man to spring out in the mizzen chains, to help me aboard, was strong-handed Chips, with tears of sympathy in his eyes. On deck the captain met me with open hand and heart, and for eight months I sailed with the whalemen, and took part in the good and ill that befell them.

Chips and I were friends from the instant our hands struck. Shaking hands is one of the best tests of character. Some people shake your hand so politely that you feel they would care mighty little about shaking your acquaintance; some men slip their hands into yours and make you feel as if you were squeezing a fish; some people's hands are so thick, and fat, and cold, that you might as well grasp the fingers of a leather dummy. Most people, and nice people, shake hands as a preliminary to conversation; but now and then one's hand strikes into a sympathetic palm, the fingers take full hold, the thumbs interlock and close—and when that friendly grasp is over, there is not a word to be said—it spoke all friendly greeting in its own good language. Just such a kindly and grim grip did Chips give me the first time we met.

When I boarded the whaler I was in a bad way for clothes; all that belonged to me in the world were the few branded rags that I had worn in the boat. Sailors are used to such things; and they know the remedy. Every one came forward with his little offering. One brought a hat, another a jacket, another a pair of sea boots, a jack-knife, a cake of tobacco, and so on, until I had a bunk full of marine necessities.

Chips had least to give of all, for he had shipped without a regular outfit. But when he saw all that had been given, smiling at the rough boys as each one handed his offering, he drew me off to his own cubby-hole, and hauled round his own chest. Out on his bed came the contents; and in a minute there was a fair division of all it contained—flannels, shirts, stockings and everything to a handkerch'ef.

"These are yours, and these are mine," said Chips; "and I'll make you a chest to-morrow."

That's the sort of a man he was in everything. No wonder the boys loved him, and that the one word spoken in the best tones of the ship was the name of the kind-hearted, manly Chips.

He was as brave as he was kind. When whales were chased, Chips went down in a boat, and there was no cooler head among them when the fragile shell was to be laid broadside to a monster nearly as long as the ship. Once when the boat was stove in by a sweep of the awful flukes in the death-flurry, one of the boys was crushed by the blow and driven senseless under the water. When Chips came to the surface he counted the heads and missed one, and down in the bloody brine he went among the sharks and fished up the sinking body. He was a mighty swimmer, and, with only an oar to cling to, he held the senseless man out of water from noon till sunset.

But, to the story. The Gazelle had been cruising for three months a few hundred miles off the coast of Western Australia—the great penal colony of England—and during that time had not fallen in with a single sperm whale.

One raw afternoon, with a harsh breeze and a rising sea, at last we heard the long sing-song cry, from the masthead, "He blows! ther—re—blo-o-ws!" Four times, at regular intervals of about forty seconds, the cry was repeated; and then he knew it was a sperm whale.

It was about 5 o'clock in the evening when the first cry was heard, and the sun went down at 6:30, with scarcely five minutes of twilight. As a rule, on board of American whalers, when whales are seen late in the evening, the boats are not sent down, unless circumstances, such as weather, moonlight, and so on, are very favorable. In most cases the course of the whales and the speed of their travel are carefully noted. When "on a course" a school of sperm whales will move at the rate of about six miles an hour; when "feeding" they keep on the same "ground" not moving more than a few miles a day. When seen late in the evening, the ship is steered during the night according to the observations, and often finds the school in sight in the morning, when the boats are at once sent down.

This course was not followed on the evening in question. It was not a school we saw, but a "lone whale," and one of extraordinary size. The night promised to be a rough one, and the whale's motions were strangely irregular, as if he had lost himself in an unknown sea.

There is something solemn and mysterious in the sight of "lone whales," and marvelous superstitions are current among whalemen respecting them. Though spending year after year on the great waters, whalers become more impressionable to supernatural things than other seamen, and long observation of the shoals or schools of the vast creatures they pursue, tends to fill them with amazement and awe when they meet with a solitary leviathan who has abandoned all fellowship with his kind, who lives by his own law—lonely, mighty and terrible.

Soon after the cry from aloft, we saw the whale from the deck, only a short distance from the ship, and we might have seen him long before had not his white, bush-like spout been lost in the angry whiteness that was fast spreading over the sea.

For a moment all eyes were fastened on the long body, like a great, black tube, over which the waves washed. Every face was wonder-stricken at the immense size of the whale.

Captain Clifford had been examining him through a glass, which he handed in turn to each of his officers.

"What do you say, Mr. Hussey?" he inquired of the first mate, who glanced at the sun and answered:

"Go down, sir; we can do it."

"Mr. Joseph?" and the captain turned to the second mate, an old Portugese of extraordinary size, and perhaps the most famous whaleman alive.

"Go down, sir, if we want to get the fellow; we'll never see him again."

The two other officers were younger men, and of the same mind. There was no time lost in further consultation.

"Swing the boats!" shouted the "old man."

The lines and irons had already been thrown in by the crews. A "heave, oh!" and a straining sound, and in one minute the four boats struck the water, and the men were settled on the thwarts with the long oars out.

The sun was low and large and red, and the whole western sea and sky were magnificent in crimson and gold and black. The picture was one of the finest I ever saw. The rising sea was jet black, except where it was bloody; a broad road of crimson shimmered from the ship to the sun; the long body of the whale, even blacker than the sea, was plainly seen in the ruddy glare; and life was added to the immense scene by the four white specks—the whaleboats—closing to a point as they drew near the motionless monster.

It was not until the boats had left the ship that we realized how threatening was the weather. Every moment the seas came wilder and heavier against the vessel. Only now and again, as they were lifted on a sea, could we catch sight of the brave little boats. The breeze grew stronger every minute, and before the first boat neared the whale, was whistling through the rigging in the wild way that tells of a coming gale. The captain regretted the lowering of the boats, and soon signaled them to return. But the men were excited, and refused to see the signal. Filled to the gunwale, the seas lashing over them every moment, on they went where only a thing so nearly perfect as a whaleboat could keep afloat. As the first boat swung round to run down to leeward of the whale, the red sun stood fairly on the black field of ocean.

Talk about the bravery of soldiers in battle, or of men ashore in any enterprise you please; what is it to the bravery of such a deed as this? A thousand miles from land, six men in a little twenty-eight-foot shell, coolly going down in a stormy sea to do battle with the mightiest created animal! It is the extreme of human coolness and courage, because it is the extreme of danger. The soldier faces one peril—the bullet. The whaleman, in such a case as this, has three mighty enemies to fight—the sea, the gale and the whale.

We saw the harpooner of each boat stand up as they came within heaving distance, and send in his two irons. All the boats were fast before the monster seemed to feel the first blow. Then came the fight, the cruel and unnatural fight between vast power and keen skill. The black water was churned white as the flukes struck out in rage and agony. The sun disappeared and the gale screamed wilder in the rigging. We could no longer see the boats from the ship. The few men on board clewed up the light sail and took a reef in the top-sails, and by this time the night was dark as pitch, and the gale had whipped and bowled itself into a hurricane.

It was fearful to think of the four small boats out in such a sea as was then running. We on the ship had to cling to the rail of the rigging; the terrific strength of the waves swept the heavy vessel about like a cork. I saw the captain's face a moment as he passed the binnacle lamps, and it was absolutely deformed with grief and terror—not for himself, brave old sailor, but for his boys in the boats.

"Who's at the wheel?" he shouted; "send a steady man to the wheel."

"Ay, ay, sir!" answered in the dark a deep quiet voice; "I've got the wheel."

That was Chips, and I walked aft to be near him. Just then a long hail came through the darkness, and we saw the flash of a boat's lantern on the lee quarter. In a minute more a line was flung aboard, and we soon had one crew safe on deck. It was the mate's boat.

"Where are the others," was the first question.

"Fast to the whale," was the answer, "and there are no lanterns on the boat."

One of the men from the boat relieved Chips at the wheel, and he went forward to rig lanterns at the fore and main tops. When this was done we stood together on the forecastle, looking and listening for the boats. Suddenly he turned to me and said:

"We're going to lose some one to-night. While I was at the wheel, it seemed to me as if something whispered in my ear that we're going to lose one man to-night."

I said he was growing as superstitious as old Kanaka Joe, and he answered:

"I can't help it. It did seem that I heard that whisper, and so plain was it that I nearly dropped the wheel in terror."

Another shout from the sea cut off further talk, and we soon had two more boats at the davits. The absent] one was Mr. Joseph's, and we knew that through thick and thin he would hold on to the whale. It was hours before we found him; and when we did he refused to cut his line from the carcass. The captain cried to him that we could not hold the whale in such a sea, but the whaleman cried back:

'He's a hundred-an'-fifty barreler; and if you don't take the line aboard, we'll stick to him in the boat!"

Soon after, as the gale was moderating, the line was taken in, passing through a strong iron brace screwed on to the starboard rail just forward of the gangway amidships, from which it was taken back and made fast to the windlass bits at the foot of the mainmast.

It was a new line of stout Manila hemp, and its strength was put to a fearful test. A hundred fathoms astern of the ship it held the monster's carcass; and, as the vessel rolled heavily to the sea the strain on the line was terrific. Standing forward of it I laid my hand on the line as the strain came, and I felt it stretch and contract like a rope of India rubber.

Mr. Joseph's boat had come alongside, and the captain, standing on the starboard rail, was shouting to him through a trumpet. The line from the whale passing from astern to the brace forward, and back to the bits amidships, made an acute angle, inside of which the captain was standing. I saw and noticed this as passed forward, and I noticed, also, in the dark, a tall man who seemed to be leaning against the line. "I hope he is forfard of it," I said to myself as I went on with what I was about.

I had not taken six steps from the spot when something strange occurred. The ship steadied, as if the wind had ceased. There was no sound greater than the storm; but, instead, there seemed to fall suddenly a stillness. I ran amidships and grasped for the line in the dark. It was gone! A rush to the rail, and all was clear. The strain had torn out the brace. The mighty pull of the whale astern had jerked the line straight, like the cord of a gigantic bow, and the captain, who had been standing on the rail, was struck by the flying rope and thrown senseless far into the sea.

All this had been seen by the men in the boat before any one on board had realized the affair. In less than a minute the cry of "Saved!" reached us from Mr. Joseph, and, in a shorter time than can be imagined by a landsman, the boat was hanging at the davits, and the injured commander was being cared for in his cabin.

Rum and hard rubbing are the potent remedies on a whaler, and by dint of these the captain opened his eyes in a quarter of an hour. He had been stunned, but not seriously injured.

He was amazed at first at seeing the mate and myself standing over him with the rum bottle. But without a word he realized the situation.

"How is the weather?" he asked.

"The wind has gone down," said Mr. Joseph. "We're under foresail jib and reefed topsails, and running right away from the whale."

"Gone?" said the old man.

"Gone," answered Mr. Joseph ruefully. "Stanchion dragged, and the line parted, and eight thousand dollars went without an owner."

"Tell Chips to see to that broken rail," said the captain, closing his eyes drowsily.

"Ay, ay, sir," said the old second mate, as he stamped on deck.

I heard him stop at the after-hatch, where the boat-steerers and the carpenter lived, and call "Chips" two or three times. At last there was an answer in another voice—not Chips'; then a round of hurried feet on deck, a shout down the forcastle; and a shout back in answer. There was no Chips there.

Two minutes after, a heavy foot came aft to the cabin stairs, and Mr. Joseph, with a white face, entered.

I knew what he had to tell. I knew now—just as if I had seen it all—who the tall man was whom I had seen leaning against the line.

The captain looked at the second mate.

"Chips is gone, sir," said the old sailor, with a tremor in his rough voice; "Chips was knocked over by the line, and we've gone four knots since it parted. I've put her about, and we're running down again."

There was dead silence. We all knew the search was hopeless. No man could swim in such a sea; and we had a thought, though no one spoke it, that brave Chips had been killed by the line before he touched the water.

All night we beat about the place where we thought it had occurred. The wind and sea fell, and the moon came out in great beauty to help our sad search. Every man on board staid on deck till the sun rose, and then we looked far and vainly over the heedless swell of the sea.

Chips was dead. The rough Portugese lads found it hard to believe that the kind heart and strong hand of their friend had gone forever. We all knew that the best man in the ship was taken away.

Two years afterward, when I found myself in Boston, I took from my sacred things a letter, which I had found in Chip's chest. It was addressed to a woman, with the name and number of a Cambridge street. I found the place—a small frame house, with lots of Chip's handiwork around it. His mother met me at the door, white-haired woman. See seemed to have been waiting and watching for somebody. A few words told the hopeless story. The letter was for her, and she read it over—the letter of her only boy, asking forgiveness for his one great and only disobedience—and as she read, the white head bent lower and lower, till it met the thin hands; and I turned and left the little room I had darkened, with all its poor ornaments, useless now, and, as I walked toward Boston, I could not help thinking that God's ways are often wofully far from being our ways.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Hints to the Consumptive.

The diet of the consumptive should be simple and nutritious; very strict rules as to special articles of diet are uncalled for, unless the stomach should have exhibited unusual signs of imperfect power. Meat should be taken once or twice a day, with a good allowance of fat. Fish is nutritious, especially oysters. Milk is very nutritious, and two or three pints may be taken in the course of the day. At the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton many of the patients have a glass of rum and milk the first thing in the morning, before breakfast, to help them to dress, and undoubtedly it often does good. Asses' milk may be taken when ordinary milk disagrees. Another favorite prescription is fat bacon for breakfast. Sugar is very fattening, and there is no objection to taking it even in considerable quantities. A moderate allowance of wine or spirits is advisable, but it should be taken with caution when it flushes the face or quickens the pulse. Moderate and frequent exercise in the open air is essential. We do know that now and again it is very essential to "change the air;" but we consider that to do that with any chance of advantage it is necessary to go far afield; and we think also that such change of the air is only needful when sickness of the body has come upon us, or when it threatens to come. When nothing else can be done, sitting out in the open air should always be insisted on—in a garden, on a balcony, or even at an open window. Anything is better than remaining shut up in the same room from morning to night. We heard of a man who, on being told that riding was beneficial, hired a horse and galloped about till he was so exhausted that he did not recover for a fortnight. Exercise should be carried to a point short of producing fatigue. In ordinary cases of consumption there is not the slightest occasion for the patient to keep his room, but still it is very important that the sleeping apartment should be properly ventilated. The great thing is to get as much pure air as possible consistent with warmth and the absence of draughts. Only a moderate temperature should be permitted, so that when in bed the patient does not feel cold. In summer, good ventilation should be secured by letting down the windows for an inch or so at the top. At the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton the wards and galleries are kept, winter and summer, at a uniform temperature of a little over 60 deg. The policy of this system is open to question, and, in the opinion of many competent judges, the patients would do better if the temperature were considerably reduced.—*Family Physician.*

The Terrors of Carving.

The misery of habitual carving can hardly be exaggerated. The man who comes home tired from his day's work and sits down to dinner needs a quiet and easy meal. Instead of having this, he is compelled to undergo the labor of carving, and to postpone his personal dinner until his appetite has vanished. It is no small labor to carve for a family, say of six persons. The joints of the spring chicken are apparently made of a combination of steel and India rubber, and can neither be cut nor dragged apart; while the roast beef, toughened by long years of service in its original shape of an ox, requires more strength of wrist on the part of the carver than would suffice to saw a twelve-inch log. When at last the work of carving is done, the delicate and difficult duty of "helping" begins. There can be no peace of mind for the man who helps his family and his occasional guests to any food except soup or oysters, both of which can be accurately and fairly divided. In the case of children he can never give satisfaction. There is no rule in this matter beyond that of giving the chicken legs to the boys, which can be followed. To ask people what part of the chicken they prefer is simply madness. Either everybody will tell the truth and demand the best cut, in which case all but one will be exasperated by failing to have their wishes gratified, or everbody will reply "Any part," "It makes no difference," or words to the same mendacious and aggravating effect. Of course, when the man who says "It makes no difference" is helped to anything but the breast, he becomes the enemy of the carver for life, and nothing can disabuse him of the impression that he has been wantonly insulted. It is far better to boldly help people without making any pretense of consulting their wishes. They will then regard the carver as a rude and careless host; but they will acquit him of any intention to press open insults on his guests.—*New York Times.*

Chicago Lumber Trade.

In the attempt to give an idea of the extent of the Chicago lumber trade at the present time figures delude and dissatisfy. It is easy to say that the city handled, in 1852, 148,000,000 feet; in 1872, 1,184,000,000 feet; in 1879, 1,500,000,000 feet—the last figures representing nearly one-third of the entire manufacture of the Northwest; but "millions" convey no startling idea to the layman's mind. It may help a little, however, to mention that to bring this lumber into the city would require average arrivals of thirty cargoes per day for 200 days, each containing a quarter of a million feet; or that if a number of canal-boats, each containing one-eighth of a million feet, were loaded with the importation of 1879, and placed in line in the Erie canal, they would reach, touching end for end, from Albany to Rochester—300 miles.—*A. A. Hayes, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

"A Most Respectable Jury."

The law provides for an ideal jury, that is, one which is not prejudiced for or against the prisoner. But in practice it is difficult to secure twelve men of "cold neutrality." All men are more or less influenced by unconscious prejudices, such as arise from birth, education, social position, or habits of life.

Lawyers know the power which sympathy has over the judgment of men. In defending criminals, they not infrequently finesse to secure a jury whose unconscious sympathies will be in favor of the prisoner. A thief's counsel would not be grieved if he believed Shakspeare's words true of those trying his client:

> The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
> May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
> Guiltier than him they try.

An anecdote of a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky, the late John J. Crittenden, sets forth this trick of advocacy. He had been retained to defend a man indicted for biting off another man's ear in a fight. The trial came off before Judge Broadnax, a stately, high-toned gentleman, who dressed in short trousers, silk stockings and top-boots. The Judge hated rowdyism, and, though a warm admirer of Mr. Crittenden, often chided him for taking fees of low rascals who habitually engaged in brawls.

After much sparring between the court and State's Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, eleven jurymen were obtained. Many respectable men had been rejected by Mr. Crittenden, a fact which had exasperated the Judge. An ill-looking fellow, with a tattered straw hat, a piece of his nose torn off, and a bruised face, was brought up to be sworn in as the twelfth juryman.

Mr. Crittenden asked him a few questions, and then coolly said:

"Well, Judge, rather than be the cause of any more delay, I'll take this man."

"I knew it!" exclaimed the angry Judge, springing to his feet. "Yes, I knew it! The moment I laid eyes on the fellow, I knew you would accept him! Did any living man," he continued, looking contemptuously at the jury-box, "ever see such a jury before?"

"Why, your Honor," quietly replied Mr. Crittenden, "I pronounce this a most respectable jury."

Of course, after the Judge's speech, the prisoner's case was decided. The jury went through the formality of a trial, and brought in a verdict—"Not guilty." Their prejudices and their irritation, excited by the Judge's contempt, were too active for them to render a verdict according to law and evidence.

Quietly Caught.

Parisian justice, once on the track of a criminal, is almost as inevitable as fate. A letter from the French capital illustrates the ingenious perfection of the detective system in that city. No rogue, French or foreign, can know but that an officer is concealed under the coat of the first servant who waits on him.

A young man, dressed in the height of fashion, came with all the other travelers out of the train which had just reached Paris from Brussels. He had scarcely quitted the car when he was accosted courteously:

"Do you wish a porter, sir?"

"The very thing I was looking for. Will you take this valise, and show me the way to Hotel de la Roumania, Boulevard St. Michel? As this is my first visit to Paris, I prefer going there on foot."

"At your service, sir."

On they trudged. When they had crossed Pont St. Michel, the porter, instead of the following du Palais, turned to the left, went down Quai de l'Horloge, and entered the Prefecture of Police.

He said to the owner of the valise, "I am going to introduce you to the master of the house," as he ushered him into the office of the head detective.

The latter no sooner laid eyes on the stranger than he said, "Why, good-day, Mons. Vanwater. You have just come from Antwerp, where you stole a large sum of money. You have already spent five years in jail for a similar crime. What on earth possessed you to want to put up at the Hotel de la Roumania, where lodgings are dear, when you knew I had a chamber at your disposal for which I should not charge 1 cent?"

The thief was put in a cell until the legal papers to warrant his extradition reached Paris. It is well said, "The law has a long arm."

Knowledge in Old Times.

Some of the early nations attained a knowledge of science and skill in art which were lost in the subsequent ages. Wendell Phillips' famous lecture on "The Lost Arts" ought to make us modest, and less inclined to boast of our own superiority.

In a recent lecture before the Geographical Society, Judge Daly paid a tribute to the knowledge of the old Babylonians. They were well acquainted with the heavens, catalogued the stars, and named the constellations. They traced the sun's course through the twelve signs of the zodiac, and divided time into weeks, months and years.

They speculated on the connection of the weather with the changes of the heavenly bodies, and thought the phases of the moon had a subtle influence. They noted the spots on the sun, and seemed to have possessed telescopes, as Layard found a crystal lens among the ruins of Nineveh. It is interesting to know that they had a seventh day of rest, corresponding to our Sabbath, and enacted rigorous rules for keeping it.—*Exchange.*

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The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. H. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases. It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores. Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic. Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes. Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses. Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

IN USE SINCE 1855
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world. The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to adult nature. It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption. Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best. Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century. Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH.
A large sheet paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

DON'T RENT
BUY A HOME IN MICHIGAN.
$5 TO $10 PER ACRE!
Strong Soils! Sure Crops! Railroad through Center of Lands. Healthy Climate. Schools and Churches. Intelligent Population.
HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Twenty-five pamphlets in English and German. Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BURIAL OF A CHINAMAN.

How the Devil Was Kept at a Distance While the Soul's Dinner Was Eaten.

While the gatekeeper at the railroad crossing near the entrance to the Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, was quietly reading the day's news, says the New York *Sun*, a funeral procession dashed past at a rate that made him spring to his feet, drop his paper, and open his eyes to their widest. The string of carriages were following a handsome hearse, through the glass sides of which a costly casket was seen. The coffin held the body of the late Lee Wan, a Mott street grocer.

On the hearse, beside the driver, sat a pale, gaunt Chinaman in a gown of white silk, with a strip of white linen tied around his arm and a white porcelain bracelet on his wrist, who at intervals of every 200 or 300 feet scattered a half-dozen slips of blank paper in the road, in order, it was afterward explained, that the devil, who is believed to pursue the dead, might be detained by his curiosity to examine these papers, until the deceased man could be put under ground out of his reach. The dozen carriages following the hearse were occupied by Chinamen.

The coffin having been removed, not by friends of the deceased man, but by two or three drivers, it was lowered by a couple of grave-diggers. The Chinamen, to the number of about fifty, drew near and threw earth upon the coffin. Then they gathered in groups to talk in their peculiar sing-song fashion, while a half dozen of their number unloaded from a basket the dead man's clothing, several red candles, a large bunch of slow matches, and a box containing victuals. The clothing was rolled into a bundle and burned. The candles and slow matches were set firmly in the earth at the foot of the grave and lighted. The box was then opened, and three bowls of rice, a broiled chicken, and a plate of lean meat, produced therefrom, were placed beside the freshly-heaped mound, that the disembodied soul might feed upon them preparatory to taking its flight. The chop-sticks were not seen to move, nor was there any perceptible diminution in the quantity of the viands, yet the Chinamen seemed to firmly believe that the spirit of Lee Wan passed that way and partook of the banquet. The tramps in the neighborhood, who had been attracted by the oddity of the procession, eyed the dishes in a way that caused an aged, opium-smoking Chinaman to arouse himself from his dreamy condition, and, ere the procession went back at the same swift pace at which it came, to thrust the soul's dinner into the tea box, and make off with it.

After a mat had been spread beside the grave the mourners went up in twos and threes, and, standing or kneeling on this mat, saluted Lee Wan for the last time. The salute consisted of raising and dropping the clasped hands three times, accompanying each movement with a nod of the head, then dropping on all fours and ducking the head three times more, the face almost touching the earth. Each person, after finishing his salute, emptied upon the ground a tiny cup of weak tea that had been poured from a blue-and-white pot, of design calculated to craze a bric-a-brac hunter.

An intelligent-looking Chinaman, with the face of a Tartar, but the clothes of an American citizen, said that the candles and matches were burned for the same reason that Christians sprinkled holy water on graves—"to keep the devil off." Where priests were available it was customary to employ them to recite prayers over the graves; but there are no priests in New York, he said, and therefore the burial devolved entirely upon the friends of the dead man.

After the saluting was over, cigars were distributed among the Chinamen, and they re-entered their carriages. The place was deserted a few minutes later, and nothing but the fragrant blue smoke of the slow matches, rising in the hot air, and a small boy loitering near to steal the candles indicated that a heathen burial had taken place.

Bible Revision.

Concerning the revision of the Bible the *Christian Union* says: "The work is rapidly drawing to a close. We may expect the issue at the end of this year or the beginning of the next. The New Testament will be published by itself. The Old Testament cannot, properly, be issued before 1883, owing to its greater bulk. If we should indulge in predictions we should likely say that prejudiced minds will object to many changes that will be found, because some familiar phrases, like 'He who now letteth will let,' will (we doubt not) be rubbed out, and something better inserted. But thoughtful persons, and those who desire the meaning of the Greek original, cannot but be pleased with a translation in which forty-one Greek scholars of all Christian creeds are agreed. We are not afraid that in style any more than in translation these forty-one men will go astray and shock the Protestant world. These men know what is good English, and what is dignified English. They love the old English Bible as much as Bishop Coxe does, and they will see that it is not roughly treated. Our advice, then, is to keep quiet till the revised version appears, and then let us examine it, not in the light of our prejudices, but in the light of a scholarly common sense. All attempts now to say what it is, or to assail it, are premature. Our own writing is merely to show that we have reason to expect the best."

Scripture Practically Applied.

Many years ago, when the mowing on the farm was done with a scythe, Farmer A. and his hired man were mowing together in the field. The hired man was ahead when he discovered that he was in close proximity to a large nest of hornets. He advanced as far as he thought was prudent, and jumped from his swath and ran away. Farmer A., imagining that the hired man was frightened at nothing, stepped into his swath with this scriptural quotation: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion," and moved ahead. Two or three strokes brought him in contact with the nest, and the hornets swarmed out at a lively rate, giving him a sharp reception. The farmer ran, when it was the hired man's turn to quote scripture, which he did by the following: "The wise man oreseeth the evil and turneth aside, but the fool passeth on and is punished."

The Natural Orator.

"The orator is born, not made," say certain critics. The assertion is contradicted by so many exceptions that it cannot be received as a general rule. It is, however, verified in the career of some great orators. The most notable case, in the annals of American orators, is that of Patrick Henry. The bees of Hymettus touched his lips, as they did those of Plato, while slumbering in his cradle. He lisped in eloquence, as Pope did in numbers.

Henry was a natural orator, but he was "only that and nothing more." Mr. Jefferson, who knew him well, and often listened spell-bound to his eloquence, says he was neither a man of education nor a well-read lawyer.

Wirt, in his "Life of Henry," which should more properly be entitled Wirt's "Romance," says he read "Plutarch's Lives" once a year. "I don't believe," said Mr. Jefferson, "he ever read two volumes of them."

One November, on leaving Jefferson's house, Henry selected two books from his host's library. "I will take these two volumes of 'Hume's Essays,'" he remarked, as he put them in his saddle-bags, "and try to read them this winter." In the spring he returned them, saying he had not been able to get half through one of them.

In fact, Henry was too lazy and too fond of company to read. His delight was to pass weeks hunting in the "piny woods" along with overseers and people of similar social position. At night, when they gathered about the camp fire, Henry was the soul of the company—telling stories and cracking jokes until bed-time.

Yet the lazy, half-educated lawyer seemed like one inspired when he stood before a jury or on the stump.

"He appeared to me," wrote Mr. Jefferson, "to speak as Homer wrote. I never heard," he continues, "anything that deserved to be called by the same name with what flowed from him. Where he got that torrent of language from is inconceivable. I have frequently shut my eyes while he spoke, and when he was done asked myself what he had said, without being able to recollect a word of it. He was no logician."

But Henry's case is an exceptional one. There is nothing like it in our history, and the times were on his side. To-day the man who wishes to attain eminence as an orator must have ideas and know how to put them in an attractive form. To gain ideas and acquire the art of putting them, he *must* study.—*Youth's Companion.*

Marrying for Money.

There never was a time when heiresses were in so great a demand, or when worldly mammas smiled more approvingly on the attentions of prosperous young men to their daughters. This fact has been very plainly shown at all the watering places this summer. In truth, the demand is so active and so manifest that what supply there is grows shy, and wealth is tending to ally itself with wealth, both to strengthen its position and to escape merely mercenary importunities. Where there is money on both sides, it is felt that matrimony is safer; and perhaps it is. Young men who are on the hunt for heiresses do not deserve to be encouraged; and young women who put a money price on their affections may well be left among the unsold goods.

HAPPINESS and propriety are so indissolubly linked with good health that all those suffering with Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, etc., should try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. Price 25 cents.

PROF. NEWCOMB, of the Washington observatory, has run his celestial tape-line out and finds that light travels 184,320 miles a second—a little slower than has been generally suspected by astronomers heretofore.

An Unpleasant Youthful Recollection.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

From early youth I had been a sufferer with severe headache, writes C. W. Eck, Esq., proprietor of the St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis Co. *Waechter.* Many remedies, by by the use of which I endeavored to obtain relief, proved ineffectual. At last some friends recommended the Hamburg Drops to me; and since I used them I feel better than ever and no sign of the old headache has appeared again.

Two IOWA boys were amusing themselves throwing a heavy ramrod as high as they could. One of them met his death by the missile descending with the velocity of a bullet and penetrating his head.

[From the Cincinnati Citizen.]

MR. C. O'CALLAHAN, of 171 Sycamore street, is another grateful witness to the infallible power of St. Jacobs Oil, which he tells us has made a new man of him.

DENMARK exports more butter than the United States, although she has but one-twentieth as many cows as we, and it costs twice as much to produce butter there as here.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Are You Not in Good Health?

If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,

Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

We confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

—AMUSE the children with the Puzzle Cards. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

THE best is the cheapest. H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College—the standard institution of the country—furnishes the education that pays.

"Keep Gittin'."

"My friends," said Plato Johnson, in one of his oratorical moods' "de worl' am so constertuted dat while dar am jest 'bout 'nuff for everybody who is willin' to work, dar ain't a morsel left fur de man who sits under de trees an' 'specte de apple to fall in his mouf.

"Now, I's studied apples all my days, an' I neber knew one dat wouldn't hang onto de limb until it was shook down—dat is, ob course, a sound, sensible apple.

"Don't stan' roun' de corner ob de street wid a wild expectation dat the man who libs dar is goin' to come out on de cold sidewalk an' ask you to be his son-in-law.

"I've seen many a man loafin' 'roun' Forty-second Street Depot as though he felt sure dat if he stayed dar long 'nuff Mr. Vanderbilt would come out an' hand him a check of one million dollars, an' say, 'Young man, take dis small pile an' be happy.'

"No; de better way am to git your eye fixed on something, an' den keep movin', keep movin'. De whole philosophy of life is in de little words, 'Keep gittin',' and after awhile you are sho' to fin' yourself somewhar."

A Mystery Explained.

On Sunday evening says the Rochester *Herald*, the residents in the southern suburbs were startled by a heavy roar as of distant thunder, accompanied by a trembling of the earth. This lasted but a few seconds, and the general opinion was that a slight earthquake had taken place. Telephonic dispatches received from Richmond Mills last evening explains the mystery in another way. It appears that a well known society young man was showing some young ladies at the mills how to swing in a hammock. The lesson proceeded successfully until the fastening broke, and the young man aforesaid struck the ground in the shape of the letter V. The roaring was caused by his remarks, and the trembling of the earth by the sudden contact of something less than three hundred pounds of humanity.

READ the Puzzle Card advertisement in another column of this paper.

PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

WILHOFT'S Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

PUZZLE CARDS, new and novel. See advertisement in another column.

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

FULL CONCAVE ENGLISH RAZORS, $1.50. E. Howcroft, 325 West 28th St., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED For a fast-selling, staple article; good profits; sample free. Address MARSHALL & CO., Fremont, Ohio.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SOLDIERS Get the BEST ARTIFICIAL LIMBS on Gov't Order. Apply to Chas. E. Evans, Gov't Mfr, 125 W. 4th St. Cincinnati, O.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Travelling. State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati. O.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

MUSTACHE & WHISKERS [illegible]

AGENTS wishing to canvass for the Lives of GARFIELD OR HANCOCK Should write at once for Circulars and terms of agency to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE. Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 56 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill. 100 ILLUSTRATIONS

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

PUZZLE CARDS Showing Portraits of the Candidates for President and Vice President. New and novel. A set of four sent by mail for three 3-cent stamps. Address CARD DEPOT, 179 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Koran. A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion: THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at $2.75; a new, beautiful type, neat, cloth-bound edition; price, 35 cents, and 6 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works, remarkably low in price, with extra terms to clubs, free. Say where you saw this advertisement. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N. Y.

PENSIONS! New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp, GEORGE E. LEMON, P. O. Drawer 325. Washington, D. C.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES. representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER O. M. CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 3, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully, MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 8, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours respectfully, J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in Its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

MALT Malt Bitters Company BITTERS

A Blood Producer and Life-Sustaining Principle.

The three principal ingredients in MALT BITTERS are MALT, HOPS and CALISAYA. As combined, without fermentation, by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, they are the grandest Restorative and Nourishing Agents, the greatest Blood Producers and Life-sustaining Principles in food or medicine. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pale, Thin and Watery Blood, Malaria and Liver Complaint, Weak Nerves, Lungs, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Consumption, Emaciation, and Exhaustion of Delicate Females, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children, and the Aged, MALT BITTERS are supreme. Beware of imitations similarly named. The genuine bear the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE as above. Sold everywhere. MALT BITTERS COMPANY, BOSTON.

FOR SALE—The Best Literary Weekly Paper in the West. Large circulation and good advertising patronage. Proprietor desires to sell in order to engage in other business. Address STEELE, care Newspaper Union, Chicago, Ill.

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART, Hershey Music Hall, Chicago, Ill., Educates pupils for any position in the musical profession. Endorsed by the Press of New York, Boston and London. Send for new circular. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director.

SORE EARS, CATARRH. Many people are afflicted with these loathsome diseases, but very few ever get well from them; this is owing to improper treatment only, as they are readily curable if properly treated. This is no idle boast, but a fact I have proven over and over again by my treatment. Send for my little Book, free to all; it will tell you all about these matters and who I am. My large Book, 375 pages, octavo; price, $2, by mail. Address DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa.

ESTEY ORGAN THE HOME & CHAPEL J. ESTEY & Co. BRATTLEBORO VT.

DO Not Fail to send for our Price-List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 Illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED To Make $5 Per Day SELLING OUR NEW Platform Family Scale. Weighs accurately up to 25 lbs. Its handsome appearance sells it at sight to housekeepers. Retail price $2. Other family scales weighing 25 lbs. can not be bought for less than $5. A regular BOOM for Agents. Exclusive Territory given. Terms and rapid sales surprise old Agents. Send for particulars. DOMESTIC SCALE Co., 188 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING From CATARRH And really want to be cured, just name this paper and send 10 cents to Dr. C. R. Sykes, 169 East Madison st., Chicago, Ill., for "The True Theory of Catarrh and full information of a Sure Cure." Thousands of persons have been cured in the last ten years by his plan.

STRINGS 20 YEAR'S USE has proved our Celebrated No. 20 Rapid Strings to be the most durable, produce the finest quality of tone and are the whitest and most beautiful and transparent strings in the world. Best players and great artists use them exclusively. For introduction only, sample string 15 cts. Full set for Violin Three, for Banjo 50 cts, for Guitar $1.00, mailed prepaid. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. LYON & HEALY, 162 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ETIQUETTE AND BUSINESS This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Social Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions. Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Agents Wanted to Sell BRISBIN'S Life of GARFIELD and FORNEY'S Life of HANCOCK. The only standard authoritative works. Indorsed by the candidates. Agents coining money. Best terms. Outfit free. Act at once. Address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY. Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition. This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

His Reasoning Powers.

A couple of old darkies met and began talking over matters and things.

"How is ole Col. Jones comin' on, what used to own you before de war? He is so old he must be gettin' to be childish and losin' his reasoning powers."

"Don't know nuffin' about him—haint seed him since befoah last Christmas."

"Why, what's de matter?"

"Ain't got no use for such ole gemmans. Last time I was dar I fotched him a big redfish I had cotched. I tole him ef he would gimme a table-knife I would scrape an' clean de fish. What do you s'pose he said?"

"Asked yer to come in and get a dram, and chat awhile about ole times on de ole plantation."

"No, sah; he tole me ef I couldn't borry a table-knife from some of de naburs dat he would radder clean de fish himself. I s'pose he was afeard I'd be keerless in handin' de knife back when I got done wid it."

The other darky rubbed his chin and remarked:

"I see by dat ar dat de ole man's still got de use of his reasonin' powers."

A Wily Poodle.

A blind beggar was in the habit of frequenting the Pont des Sts. Peres, France, where he used to station himself with a clarinet and a very intelligent poodle. Contributions poured freely into the little wooden bowl which the dog held in his mouth. One day the blind man, who had reached an advanced age, was not to be seen. He had fallen ill. His companion, however, continued to frequent the accustomed spot, and the passers-by, to whom he was familiar, understood that his master was unwell, and, touched by his fidelity, dropped their pence into his bowl in increased numbers. The beggar went the way of all flesh, an event which the wily poodle carefully kept to himself, until he also became an absentee from the Pont des Sts. Peres. The poor animal was found lying dead in a cellar near his former master's abode, a sum of 20,000 francs in bonds of the Orleans railway being discovered under the litter on which he was stretched.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer IS RECOMMENDED By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals, BY EVERYBODY.

PAIN KILLER IS A SURE CURE for Sore Throat, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY known to the World for Sick Headache, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE Best Liniment Made! Its equal having never yet been found. For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD, [illegible]

SAPONIFIER Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other. Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

KIDNEY-WORT The Great Remedy For THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT will restore the natural action, and throw off the disease. Thousands have been cured, and all may be. For sale by all Druggists.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

McCosh's Guide for Amateur Brass Bands, containing elementary instructions, hints on organization, equipment, etc., advice on classification, selection, quality and styles of instruments, complete band tactics, scales and fingering for all instruments, dictionary of musical terms, together with indispensable rules and information for musicians, to which is added Putnam's Drum Major's Tactics. Mailed to any address for 10 cents. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

10 CENTS TO JAN. 1. The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. 1st next, for 10 cents. This trial subscription will enable readers to become acquainted with the cheapest metropolitan weekly in the U. S. Independent in politics, all the news, correct market reports, six completed stories in every issue. A favorite family paper. Send 10 cents (silver) at once and get it until Jan. 1, 1881. Eleven trial subscriptions for $1.00. Regular price is 75 cts a year. Address Victor F. Lawson, Proprietor Weekly News, Chicago, Ill.

PRINTING MATERIAL. Printers desiring to purchase supplies for their offices should send for our Price List, which is revised and corrected monthly. Our Line of Paper, Cards, Card Board, Envelopes, Wedding Stationery, Ball Programmes, etc., is full and complete and prices as low as the lowest. We manufacture Leads, Slugs, Metal Furniture and many other useful articles required in a Printing Office, and are agents for one of the largest Type Foundries and Press Manufactories in the United States. Estimates for complete or partial outfits will be promptly furnished, and we can assure purchasers that we are prepared to offer as Liberal Terms as any Manufactory or Agency in the United States. Printers in need of anything in our line should not fail to correspond with us. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 177, 179 & 181 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

RED RIVER VALLEY 2,000,000 Acres Wheat Lands best in the World, for sale by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. CO. Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to D. A. McKINLAY, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

CONSUMPTION Cured by Tamarind, $1.00; sample pkg 25c. Address Tam. Mfg. Co., Ogdensburg, N.Y. Agts. wanted.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Penn'a Salt Manufact'ing Co., Phila.

"BEATTY" Of Washington, New Jersey, sells 14-Stop ORGANS stool, book and music, boxed and shipped, only $85.00. New Pianos $195 to $1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see his Midsummer offer illustrated, free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

A MUSICAL WONDER

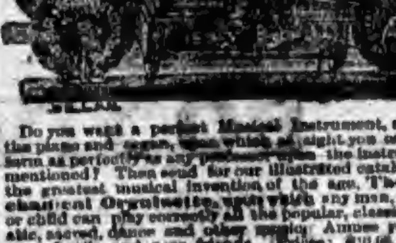

Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument, rivalling the piano and organ, upon which at sight you can perform as perfectly as any professor upon the instruments mentioned? Then send for our illustrated catalogue of the greatest musical invention of the age, The Mechanical Orguinette, upon which any man, woman or child can play correctly all the popular, classic, operatic, sacred, dance and other music. Amuse yourself, your family and your friends. Prices: $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $75.00 and $125.00. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

LIQUID Cottage Colors. 50 SHADES READY FOR USE. The Best Mixed Paint in the Market. Be sure and buy them. Send for circulars to Chicago White Lead and Oil Co., COR. GREEN AND FULTON STS., Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc, Linseed Oil, Putty, etc. All Goods Guaranteed.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD. A Warranted Cure. Price, $1.00. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

You have read this notice about twenty times before. But did you ever act upon the suggestion so often made, namely: To ask any boot and shoe dealer for boots with Goodrich's Patent Bessemer Steel Rivet Protected Sole? Guaranteed to outwear any Sole ever made. If you have not, do the very next time you want boots or shoes with soles that will wear like iron and save repairs, and don't buy any other. My references are any Sewing Machine Company or their agents in this country. H. C. GOODRICH, 19 Church St., Worcester, Mass., and 46 Hogan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Uterus, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES--RIO, JAVA and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS: OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins und 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

1850. **PIONEER** **1880.**

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

DeKalb County Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the teachers of DeKalb county for the purpose of comparing methods and learning how to teach better, is appointed for Monday, Oct. 18th, in the high school at the town of Butler.

An unusually pleasant and profitable session is expected. There is an excellent spirit among our teachers, they have been doing good work, and hope to improve upon it.

To encourage attendance a credit of ten is given at the roll call, morning and afternoon. Full attendance secures one hundred, this is given to applicants for license at examinations held during the year. An examination will be held on Saturday at the close of the institute. As will be seen from the programme, instructors of acknowledged merit have been secured. The intention is to improve the time and to gain knowledge. To this end, all who can and will help, are invited to do so. Each evening of the first four days is given to a lecture or address. Same subjects will have the same hour on following days.

PROGRAMME OF DEKALB CO. INSTITUTE.

Monday A. M.

9—9:30—Preliminaries, Remarks, Enrollment.—Sec'y.
9:30—9:50—Orthography, Phonetic Spelling and Pronunciation—W. H. McIntosh.
9:50—10:30—Reading, Requisites and Objects.—J. J. Eakright
10:30—10:50—Recess.
10:50—11:20—Writing, Systems and Practice.—Henry E. Coe.
11:20—12—Arithmetic, Ratio and Proportion.—W. Myers.
Intermission.
1:30—2:00—Geography, Globe, Map and Text-Book.—M. W. Harrison.
2:00—2:40—Grammar, Infinitives.—C. A. Fyke.
2:40—3:00—Recess.
3:00—3:40—Physiology, Respiration.—C. M. Merica.
3:40—4:10—History, Administrations.—O. L. Lampart.
4:10—4:30—Theory and Practice, Use of Apparatus.—General Exercise.
Evening—Light and Shadow of Modern Education.—W. H. McIntosh.

Tuesday A. M.

9—9:40—Orthography, Oral and Written Spelling.—O. H. Taylor.
9:40—10:30—Arithmetic, Mensuration.—M. P. Myers.
Recess.
10:50—11:20—Writing, Time and Methods. T. J. Saxton.
11:20—12—Reading, Bivouac of the Dead.—Frank A. Brink.
Intermission.
1:30—2:00—Geography, Commercial.—Letitia Coats.
2:00—2:40—Grammar, Diagrams.—M. W. Harrison.
2:40—3:00—Recess.
3:00—3:40—Physiology, Nutrition.—C. M. Merica.
3:40—4:10—History, How our Lands were acquired.—A. L. Lamport.
4:10—4:30—Theory and Practice, Classification—General Exercise.
Evening lecture—Cyrus Cline, of Angola.

Wednesday A. M.

9—9:10—Preliminaries.
9:10—9:40—Orthography.—C. W. Mykrantz, Pronunciation.
9:40—10:30—Arithmetic.—M. P. Myers, mensuration.
10:30—10:50—Intermission.
10:50—11:20—Writing.—T. J. Saxton, Copying.
11:20—12—Reading.—Millie Kester, Absalom.
Intermission.
1:30—2—Geography.—C. W. Mykrantz, Physical.
2—2:40—Grammar.—C. A. Fyke, Relative Pronoun.
2:40—3—Recess.
3—3:40—Physiology.—C. W. Mykrantz, The Senses.
3:40—4:10—History.—A. L. Lamport, Decisive Actions.
4:10—4:30—Theory and Practice,—Township Institutes.
Evening—Memory, Rev. Norris.

Thursday A. M.

9—9:10—Preliminaries.
9:10—9:40—Orthography.—Henry Coe, Recitation.
9:40—10:30—Arithmetic.—C. W. Mykrantz, Decimals,
10:30—10:50—Recess.
10:50—11:20—Writing.—T. J. Saxton, Practice.
11:20—12—Reading.—H. B. Brown, The Thirteen Colonies.
Recess.
1:30—2—Geography.—C. W. Mykrantz, Mathematical.
2—2:40—Grammer.—M. W. Harrison, Synthesis.
2:40—3—Recess.
3—3:40—Physiology.—H. B. Brown, Nerve and Muscle.
3:40—4:10—History.—C. W. Mykrantz, Revolution.
4:10—4:30—Theory and Practice, School Examinations.
Evening—School Gov't.—Prof. C. W. Mykrantz.

Friday A. M.

9—9:10—Preliminaries.
9:10—9:40—Orthography, Composition. H. B. Brown.
9:40—10:30—Arithmetic.—C. W. Mykrantz, Least Common Multiple.
10:30—10:50—Recess.
10:50—11:20—Writing, Systematic Teaching.—H. B. Brown.
11:20—12—Reading.—A. L. Lamport, Emmet's Vindication.
Recess.
1:30—2—Geography.—H. B. Brown, Discriptive.
2—2:40—Grammar.—C. W. Mykrantz, Active and Passive voices.
2:40—3—Recess.
3—3:40—Physiology.—C. W. Mykrantz, Vocal organs.
3:40—4:10—History, U. S. and Civil Government.—H. B. Brown.
4:10—4:30—Miscellaneous. Auxiliary.

Where Sarah Was.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Wayne county farmer had some wheat stolen a few nights since, and he was so sure that he knew who the thief was that he came into Detroit and secured a warrant for a certain young man living near him. When the case came up for trial in justice alley the defendant said he could prove an alibi. In order to do this he had brought in "his girl," a buxom lass of 22. She took the stand and swore that he sat up with her from 7 o'clock in the evening until broad daylight next morning.

"People can very easily be mistaken," observed the plaintiff's lawyer.

"I don't care—I know he was there," she replied.

"What did you talk about?"

"Love!" she promptly answered.

"What time did the old folks go to bed?"

"I gave 'em the wink about 10."

"Sure you was there at midnight, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why are you sure?"

She blushed, looked over to her lover and laughed, and getting a nod to go ahead, she said:

"Well, sir, just as the clock struck 12 the old man jumped out of bed, up stairs, and hollered down: 'Sarah, yer ma wants some o' that catnip tea!' and we got such a start that we broke the back of the rocking-chair, and went over backwark kerplunk."

"Then the jury must understand that you were seated on Samuel's knee?"

"I object," put in Samuel's lawyer, and his honor remembered the days of his youth and sustained the objection.

Three Minutes and Eight Seconds Under Water.

Miss Ada LaSelle, the wonderful lady aquarial artist, concluded her engagement at Strawberry hill, by remaining the extraordinary time of three minutes and eight seconds, without breathing, underneath the water. The great difficulty of this dangerous feat can be more readily imagined when we take into consideration that the pressure on the body of the 800 gallons of water, contained in the tank in which she performs, is ten times greater than the air we breathe; and also that she is obliged to resist the tendency of her body to rise to the surface. And the water in which she performed is extremely cold. Had it not been for this latter drawback, Miss LaSelle has stated that she could have remained twenty-seconds longer. She leaves Boston in company with Captain Beach to open an eight weeks' engagement at the exposition, Louisville, Ky.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-cow-1y.

GARLAND
STOVES & RANGES
MICHIGAN

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
Buy the Best.
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 29, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.24-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:15; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p.m;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:20; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:03; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:26; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:15; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 28 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:48; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:36 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:30 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 2? a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 20 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 10 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH
ST LOUIS
AND PACIFIC
RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	3:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:30 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottamwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. M. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 5, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 7, Limit'd Ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	m	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 m	10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 15	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 5am
Crestline lv.	7 5am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 35am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 44
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 37
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 00

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 8, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 6.
Chicago lv.	8 30am	5 30pm	5 15pm	9 00pm
Plymouth	11 48		9 45	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 00am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 08
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	5 pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 55	2 30
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Ex.	No. 3 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 5.
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 30am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 39
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, No. 785.

Gutlip Rickley, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Esther S. Rickley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 14th day of September, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
33-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy

"Recorder's Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 14, 1880. Number 42.

The Auburn Courier

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Balston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 ly

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gansenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co. Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 33-tf.

GARFIELD'S PURJURY—A CLEAR STATEMENT FROM JUDGE BLACK.

He Replies to Certain Interrogatories Submitted to him by The Sun.

(From the New York Sun, Sept. 28 1880.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

Sir: Your questions are entitled to a candid answer. I will set down their substance and give my reply to each one in the order you put them:

1. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blaine that General Garfield acknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oaks Ames?

Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concealed, nor tried to conceal that fact from me. But his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless.

2. Did he declare to me that he would go before the Poland committee and testify truly that he had taken stock?

I had no previous conversation with him about his testimony before the Poland committee, and I did not know what it would be until I heard it delivered.

3. Did I advise and urge him to tell the truth?

No; certainly not. Such advice and urgency would have been a most outrageous insult, which I could not offer to any gentleman of his character.

4. Did he agree to adopt the line of defense adopted by me?

You seem to think that I was his counsel. I was not; but, as his friend and a believer in his perfect innocence, I was extremely anxious that he should get safely out of this unfortunate business. After it began to be discussed in the newspapers, and before the committee was appointed, I besought him to make no statement for the public eye which might be inconsistent with what he had said to me. Lest he might forget it, or miss the important points of it, I repeated the substance of it somewhat carefully. He did not reply, and I learned soon afterward that he had authorized a total and flat contradiction. Simultaneously, the other members of congress who were implicated made separate statements of the same kind, assuring the public that they had never taken or owned any of the stock, or received any dividends upon it.

'5'. Why, according to my understanding of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defense so contrary to that he had agreed on?

I have already said that he made no agreement about it. His reason for abandoning the true ground of his defense was, doubtless, the necessity he felt himself under of making common cause with his political friends, for whom there was no refuge except in a fundamental falsehood.

I am, with great respect, yours, etc.,

J. S. BLACK.

Union Generals for Hancock.

The following is a partial roster of the generals of the Union army who have declared in favor of General Hancock for the presidency:

General H. B. Banning, Ohio.
General John T. McMahon, Ohio.
General James B. Steedman, Ohio.
General Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
General Jacob R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio.
General Americus V. Rice, Ohio.
General George W. Morgan, Ohio.
General Samuel F. Cary, Ohio.
General J. W. Denver, Ohio.
General A. J. Warner, Ohio.
General A. J. Clement, Ohio.
General Aquila Wiley, Ohio.
General John P. Leedom, Ohio.
General Benjamin LeFevre, Ohio.
General M. L. Meilly, Ohio.
General H. H. Dodge, Ohio.
General Carrington, Ohio.
General James R. Slack, Indiana.
General M. D. Mason, Indiana.
General W. S. Love, Indiana.
General Franklin Landers, Indiana.
General Don Carlos Buell, Kentucky.
General Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky.
General Whittaker, Kentucky.
General John M. Corse, Illinois.
General John M. Palmer, Illinois.
General John F. Farnsworth, Ill.
General John A. McClernand, Ill.
General J. N. Stiles, Ill.
General J. C. Black, Ill.
General W. S Cameron, Ill.
General W. R. M. Wallace, Ill.
General Herman Lieb, Ill.
General Thomas J. Crittenden, Mo.
General James Craig, Mo.
General Robert B. Mitchell, Kansas.
General Charles W. Blair, Kansas.
General Charles Parsons, Kansas.
General Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa.
General Robert R. Livingston, Neb.
General W. W. Lowe, Neb.
General Samuel E. Brown, Col.
General Joseph Lane Oregon.
General W. S. Rosecrans, Cal.
General H. H. Sibley, Minn.
General Edward A. Bragg, Wis.
General F. H. West, Wis.
General B. F. Partridge, Mich.
General A. T. McReynolds, Mich.
General John G. Parkhurst, Mich.
General John Pulford, Mich.
General Stevens, Mich.
General Monroe, Mich.
General J. H. Oiney, W. Virginia.
General John W. Horn, Maryland.
General John P. Hefley, Maryland.
General Charles E. Phelps, Md.
General W. H. Brady, Delaware.
General J. Park Postles, Delaware.
General George McClellan, N. J.
General Gershom Mott, N. J.
General Francis Price, N. J.
General W. H. Sterling, N. J.
General A. N. Dougherty, N. J.
General St. Clair A. Mulholland, Pa.
General A. L. Pleasonton, Pa.
General Wm. McCandles, Pa
General Victor Lyle, Pa.
General T. Kilby Smith, Pa.
General W. W. H. Davis, Pa.
General H. Seymour Lansing, Pa.
General E. G. Marshall, Pa.
General Theodore S. West, Pa.
General W. F. Smith, N. Y.
General H. W. Slocum, N. Y.
General Francis Sigel, N. Y.
General Daniel E. Sickles, N. Y.
General James McQuade, N. Y.
General D. C. McCallum, N. Y.
General Patrick H. Jones, N. Y.
General Duncan G. Walker, N. Y.
General Charles A. Dana, N. Y.
General Frank B. Spinola, N. Y.
General E. F. Jones, N. Y.
General S. F. Crooks, N. Y.
General Francis Dorr, N. Y.
General Martin T. McMahon, N. Y.
General John B. Woodward, N. Y.
General M. R. Patrick, N. Y.
General Lester B. Faulkner, N. Y.
General Daniel H. Butterfield, N. Y.
General W. W. Averell, N. Y.
General James G. Grindlay, N. Y.
General Charles J. Powers, N. Y.
General W. H. Benjamin, N. Y.
General Charles A. Johnson, N. Y.
General W. F. Rogers, N. Y.
General Duryea. N. Y.
General Varian N. Y.
General R. B. Marcy, N. Y.
General Wm. B. Franklin, Conn.
General Darius N. Couch, Conn.
General Dwight Morris, Conn.
General James B. Colt, Conn.
General Crowley, N. H.
General Frank Jones, N. H.
General John G. Hazard, Rd,
General Charles H. Page, Rd.
General Charles W. Roberts, Maine.
General Wm. F. Bartlett, Mass.
General Benj. F. Butler, Mass.
General Jonas P. French, Mass.
General M. T. Donohue, Mass.
General A. P. Martin, Mass.
General Luther Stevenson, Jr., Mass.
General L. J. Blair, Indiana.

The Mysterious Rascal.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Senator Conkling is pulling to win, but who he is pulling for can't be figured out up to the present time.

Jessen's Figures.

[Chicago Times.]

Colonel Jessen, who has just returned from a stumping tour in Indiana, says the democrats will carry the state from 10,000 to 25,000 majority, with the chances in favor of the latter figure.

Let Jeems Explain.

[Chicago Times.]

Congressman Garfield has generally voted for subsidies in land and cash. Will President Garfield veto subsidy schemes? He should be heard from on this point.

Off for Indiana.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The boys, without distinction of party, are off for Indiana, expecting to get their work in there on Tuesday. If they should find their way into prison and so be missing from their own wards in November, there will be few tears shed in Philadelphia.

Davenport.

[New York Herald.]

Nearly a million dollars are said to have departed from republican pockets in the east and going to Indiana to save that state; republican election day tricks will go later, our informant says, and be in charge of a gentleman who will use them to the disadvantage of the democrats.

BANCROFT, THE HISTORIAN.

His Eightieth Birthday—In Favor of Hancock for President.

[From the New York Telegram [Ind.]

On Sunday, the venerable historian, George Bancroft, celebrated his eightieth birthday at his summer residence on Newport's romantic cliffs. The venerable gentleman believes that the tide has set in favor of General Hancock and that without doubt the democrats will be successful in the presidential campaign, he predicts a democratic victory in Indiana.

Political Economy.

(Boston Journal.)

"Bad luck to 'em!" exclaimed Patrick, extracting himself from the general assortment of pickaxes, wheelbarrows, coals and profanity with which the explosion of his lamp had associated him; "bad luck to 'em for calling that a 'safety lamp!' When I'd did but pry open that same for a whiff of the pipe, didn't it fly into ten thousand pieces and knock me down widout as much as saying 'look out for yourself, Pat!' That's the way they chate the poor laborin' man, bad 'cess to 'em."

A Perpetual Skating Pond.

(Yankee Fork (Cal.) Herald.)

There is a lake on the Saw Tooth mountains that has probably no equal in the United States. It is about sixty or sixty-five miles from Bonanza, and at an altitude of nearly twelve thousand feet. The lake lies in a basin among the sharp crags of the snowy Saw Tooth, and is a sheet of perpetual ice. It was discovered in August of last year by a party of prospectors, and named the Ice Lake. The sun seems to have no effect upon it except in places adjoining the shore. It is simply a great bowl in the hard mountain rock brimful of solid ice, upon which the rays of the sun descend with no power to penetrate.

Twenty-Eight Years Ago.

[Pittsburgh Post.]

Fred. Douglass, who holds the marshalship of the district from Hayes, on condition he will abandon its social duties at the White House, made a speech in Indiana the other night, denouncing George W. Julian as an "apostate and a traitor." We remember twenty eight years ago, in 1852, when it cost something to be a free-soiler or an abolitionist, Mr. Julian was nominated for vice-president by the free-soil national convention, in Pittsburgh, with John P. Hale for president. Charles Francis Adams was the most prominent delegate at the convention. He also is a supporter of Hancock, another of this pensioned darkey's "apostates and traitors.

Dead and Forgotten.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

It is related of Lord Palmerston that when asked for particular information concerning an important state question, he excused himself upon the grounds that the facts had never been made known but to two men—himself and another. Then, with a sigh, he continued: "The other man is dead, and I have forgotten." In regard to this DeGolyer business, and further, in fact, with regard to the whole candidacy of Mr. Garfield, the republican party seems to be in the lamentable predicament of which Lord Palmerston complained. The other party has been gathered to its grandmothers, and its own memory is treacherous.

How the State of New York Looks.

The New York Tribune estimates that New York City will give this year a total of about 190,000 as against 17[illegible],000 in 1876. In arranging the two proportions between the two parties the Tribune gives Hancock a majority of 60,000 in that city. Kings county, (Brooklyn), calculating on similar data, will according to the same journal, give Hancock a majority of 22,000. So the two cities will give Hancock 82,000 majority. That is what the republicans in the balance of the state will have to overcome to beat Hancock. Such is the Tribune's calculation.

New York City and Brooklyn in 1876 gave Tilden a majority over Hayes of 72,550. Hayes' majority in the rest of the state outside of those two cities was 40,783. That left Tilden a majority over Hayes of 32,828 throughout the whole state.

It will be seen that the republicans outside of New York City and Brooklyn will have to double the majority they gave Hayes in 1876 to equal Hancock's majority in New York City and Brooklyn. Who believes they can do it? Hancock, it is admitted on all sides, will poll proportionately as large a vote as Mr. Tilden outside of the two cities named. There are few who do not believe he will do even better than that. How, then, is it possible for Mr. Garfield to carry New York? We consider the state of New York as reliable for Hancock as the state of Kentucky, on the popular vote.

Good Manners.

It is a rule of manners to avoid exaggeration. A lady loses as soon as she admires too easily and too much. In man or woman, the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration. A man makes his inferiors his superiors by heat. Why need you, who are not a gossip, talk as a gossip, and tell eagerly what the neighbors or the journals say? State your opinion without apology. The attitude is the main point. Assure your companions that, come good news or come bad, you remain in good heart and mind, which is the best news you can possibly communicate.

Self-control is the rule. You have in you there a noisy, sensual savage, which you are to keep down, and turn all his strength to beauty. For example, what a seneschal and detective is laughter! It seems to require several generations of education to train a squeaking or a shouting habit out of a man. Sometimes, when in almost all expressions the Choctaw and the slave have been worked out of him, a coarse nature still betrays itself in his contemptible squeak of joy. The great gain is not to shine, not to conquer your companion (then you learn nothing but conceit), but to find a companion who knows what you do not; to tilt with him and be overthrown, horse and foot, with utter destruction of all your logic and learning. There is a defeat that is useful. Then you can see the real and counterfeit, and you will never accept the counterfeit again. You will adopt the art of war that has defeated you. You will ride to battle horsed on the very logic which you found irresistible. You will accept the fertile truth instead of the solemn, customary lie.

When people come to see us we foolishly prattle, lest we be inhospitable, but things said for conversation are chalk eggs. Do not say things. What you are stands over you the while and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary. A lady of my acquaintance said: "I do not care so much what they say as I do for what makes them say it." The law of the table is beauty—a respect to the common sort of all guests. Everything is unreasonable which is private to two or three, or any portion of the company Tact never violates for a moment this law; never intrudes the others of the house, the vices of the absent or a tariff of expenses or professional privacies; as we say, we never "talk shops" before company. Lovers abstain from caresses and haters from insults, whilst they sit in one parlor with common friends. Would we codify the laws that should reign in household, and whose daily transgression annoys and mortifies us, and degrade our household life, we must learn to adorn every day with sacrifices. Good maners are made up of petty sacrifices.

Stoves and Ranges!

The grandest display of Stoves in DeKalb county at the

NEW BRICK BLOCK, COR. MAIN & SEVENTH STS.

Cook Stoves, Square Stoves, Round Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Heating Stoves, Coal Stoves,
Base Heating Stoves, Rangers, and all kinds

SOLD CHEAP!

Our stoves are made from LAKE SUPERIOR IRON, which render them superior in quality to many other makes. Every stove

FULLY WARRANTED!

And prices guaranteed lower than the lowest. Call at

W. H. Kiblinger Hardware Store

For your Stoves, and save from 15 to 25 per cent. Our line of

Stove Hollow-ware, Tinware, General Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints, Oils, Wagon and
Carriage Hardware, Bent Rims, Shafts, Poles

And ten thousand articles comprising our mammoth stock. Call and buy your

HARDWARE CHEAP!

No trouble to show goods and give prices. Remember the place, NEW BRICK ROOM, Cor. Main and Seventh Streets, Auburn Ind.

W. H. KIBLINGER.

1850. **PIONEER** 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES MICHIGAN

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.

ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.

None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.

ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.

Buy the Best.

Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ROBINSON, L[illegible] & Co., extensive dealers in wood[illegible], at No. 147 Chambers street, New York, have failed. The firm has done a large business, and its credit was unlimited. Outsiders place the liabilities at $500,000.

ROBERT [illegible] statue was unveiled in Central Park, New York, on the 2d inst. George William Curtis delivered the oration.

HERSHEY'S wholesale drug store and McLeod & [illegible]'s hardware store at Troy, N. Y., have been burned. Loss, $100,000; insured....D[illegible] & Co., importers of linens at New York, who ten years ago were worth $250,000, have suspended....Slosson beat Schaefer [illegible] game of billiards at New York for $1,000 and the championship of America.

TWO OF the largest buildings comprising the Hol[illegible], Booth & Hayden works, containing many costly machines and tools, have been burned. Estimated loss, $200,000; well insured....Charles H. Voorhis, member of Congress from New Jersey, has been indicted for embezzlement....The heaviest casting ever attempted in the United States has just been made at the Black Diamond Steel Works in Pittsburgh. It was an anvil block weighing 160 tons. The preparations consumed several months of labor, and were of the most elaborate kind.

CHARLES NILTHEW, of Pottsville, Pa., shot his unfaithful wife and then killed himself....Two co[illegible] at Lowell—the Chase and the Faulkner—have been burned. Loss, $300,000.

AN express train on the Fitchburg railroad left the track near Littleton, Mass. Two passengers were killed and several injured....The firm of Moore & Jenkins, of New York, have made an assignment. The liabilities of the firm amount to $387,274, and the nominal assets to $234,908.

THE WEST.

EDWARD CROMWELL, while working in a field with Nathan Lambdin, by whom he was employed, in Orange county, Ind., had a chill followed by high fever, during which he shot Lambdin in the neck and shoulder, and stabbed him in the neck. He then ran hastily to the river near by and drowned himself. It is supposed he was delirious with fever....Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Director of the Observatory at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, reports having discovered a large comet. It is situated near the star Epsilon of the constellation Bootes, and has a tail nearly a degree long....The Minnesota wheat crop is much better than the farmers of that State thought it would be some weeks ago. Then the frequent heavy rains threatened to damage the crop. The Dakota crop is the finest ever raised.

MRS. GEORGE HAMILTON, of Sacramento, Cal., sent a note, asking an interview with her husband, from whom she had separated. He called on her, and during the conversation she shot him dead. Cause, jealousy. Last winter she shot and severely wounded a young girl who had excited her jealousy.

A SIX-HORSE coach containing Chief Justice Donohue, of New York, and several other tourists, capsized at Milton, Cal., while returning from the Yosemite. Father Trayner was fatally injured, but the other members of the party escaped with slight bruises.

THE rag-cutting rooms of the writing-paper mill at Elkhart, Ind., have been burned. Loss estimated at $35,000....A systematic robbery of the Kansas Pacific road, which has been going on for several months, has just been unearthed by detectives, and the principal conspirators, three conductors and a baggagemaster, arrested. Their scheme was to sell tickets over the Kansas Pacific road, cautioning purchasers to leave Denver on a certain train, thereby taking them through to Kansas City under the supervision of the three conductors engaged in the conspiracy.

THOMAS FORREST, who fatally stabbed Michael Co[illegible] for discharging him from employment at the California mine, at Silver Reef, Utah, was taken from jail by masked men and hanged.

THE SOUTH.

A STAGE which runs between Pearce City, Mo., and Eureka Springs, Ark., was stopped near twenty miles from the former place by a party of six masked, well-armed men, and the passengers, eleven men and one woman, robbed of their money and other valuables. About $[illegible] was taken. Most of the passengers threw away their pocket-books when the stage was stopped, but recovered them when the robbers left. A passenger attempted to draw a revolver, but a bullet from one of the robbers, which passed through his coat-sleeve, admonished him to keep quiet.

A BODY of armed men entered the town of Dalton, Ga., and rescued a lot of contraband goods seized by the revenue officers. The Washington department has telegraphed the Collector to use all his force and authority to capture and punish the raiders....The steamship [illegible] left Savannah, Ga., a few days ago, for Liverpool, taking 7,118 bales of cotton. This is said to be the largest cargo of cotton ever taken from any Atlantic port....At Fort Smith, Ark., a white man and a negro, both intoxicated, quarreled and drew revolvers. The white man was shot twice through the stomach and once through the lungs. The negro was shot once through the stomach. Both are dead.

THE pork-packing establishments of Foss & Homer and Paul Gable, at Canton, in the suburbs of Baltimore, have been destroyed by fire....The United States Grand Jury at Atlanta has found true bills against thirty-eight Georgia moonshiners who have made attacks on the United States revenue officers.

A PORTION of the St. Charles Hotel New Orleans, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000....By the explosion of gasoline three children of William Clark, a leading business man of Jacksonville, Fla., were fatally burned. His wife is not expected to recover....A new English colony called Rugby, was formally established last week in Tennessee, about 230 miles south of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad. The religious services were conducted by Bishop Quintard, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., delivered an address.

THE centennial of the battle of King's Mountain, at [illegible], N. C., was celebrated, Oct. 6, in an appropriate manner, many officers of the United States army participating. There was a sham battle in the afternoon.

JAMES M. STEWART, Postmaster of the United States House of Representatives, died last week at Alexandria, Va., of lingering illness, aged 54. He served in the Mexican war and in the Confederate army. He was elected Postmaster of the House in 1876.

POLITICAL.

GOV. COLQUITT (Democrat) has been re-elected Governor of Georgia by about 40,000 majority. His opponent was Judge Norwood, also a Democrat.

THERE was an election in Delaware on the 6th inst. for Inspectors and Assessors. A dispatch from Wilmington says: "Full returns from the State give the Democrats, for Inspectors, [illegible]; Republicans, 8,672. Democratic majority, [illegible]. On the vote for Assessors the Democrats received [illegible],495; Republicans, [illegible],606. Democratic majority, 889."

WASHINGTON.

THE daughter of ex-President Zachary Taylor has just drawn from the United States treasury the balance of the salary which would have been paid him had he lived to serve out his term of office. The amount, some $15,000, was paid pursuant to the act of Congress, for her relief....Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, in his annual report shows the disposals of public lands during the year to have been as follows: Cash entries, 530,740 acres; homestead entries, 6,045,750 acres; timber-culture entries, 2,193,184 acres; agricultural college scrip, 1,280 acres; locations with military bounty land warrants, 88,582 acres; swamp lands patented to States, [illegible] acres; lands certified for railroad purposes, 1,[illegible],375 acres. The total area of public lands surveyed from the beginning of the surveying operations up to the close of the last year is shown to be 752,557,195 acres, leaving an estimated area yet unsurveyed of 1,062,231,727 acres.

Following is the public-debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 222,619,050
Five per cents		474,531,550
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,263,930
Refunding certificates		1,083,850
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,700,698,400
Matured debt	$ 6,011,665	
Legal tenders	346,741,841	
Certificates of deposit	9,965,000	
Fractional currency	7,182,940	
Gold and silver certificates	26,032,660	
Total without interest		[illegible],922,441
Total debt		$2,096,632,806
Total interest		18,906,936
Cash in treasury		199,945,260
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,915,894,182
Decrease during September		8,974,301
Decrease since June 30		26,378,113
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,401,800
Debt on which interest has ceased		6,011,665
Interest thereon		764,356
Gold and silver certificates		26,033,660
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		9,965,000
Cash balance available Oct. 1		154,768,769
Total		$ 199,945,260
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 199,945,260
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by United States		47,569,861
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		13,824,654
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		33,110,007

GEN. SHERMAN has telegraphed to Washington that President Hayes and his party will not return to the White House till the 7th of November....The report of the local inspectors of New York upon the wreck of the steamer Vera Cruz has been received at the treasury. The officers are entirely exonerated from blame, the wreck being attributed to the work of Providence.

THE aggregate cost of the United States postal service during the year ending June 30 last was $22,296,369....Mr. Russell, a member of the Ute Commission, arrived at Washington recently, with the treaty papers, signed by 577 of the Indians.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has made his report of the investigation in the South Carolina census matter to the Secretary of the Interior. Gen. Walker declines to give any information as to the nature of the report, and Assistant Secretary Hall will not authorize any statement in the absence of Secretary Schurz. It is confidently stated, however, by persons who claim to know, that Gen. Walker, in the report, holds the theory that the census of 1870 was defective, and that the census of 1880 is correct, and that the apparent discrepancies are to be attributed to the assumed imperfections in the former census."

GENERAL.

WALTER WINSOR, a 16-year-old murderer of Providence, Ontario, has been sentenced to a life term of imprisonment.

Two brothers at Richmond Hill, Ont., quarreled, and one dealt the other a fatal blow. The father saw the fight, and fell dead....Over 12,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Europe from this country during the month of September....Prof. Riley, the entomologist, who has spent several months in the South investigating the habits and ravages of the cotton-worm, announces that he has reached a stage in his investigation which leaves no doubt of his ability to put a stop to any future ravages on the part of the insect, if he only receives the active co-operation of the planters.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 6th inst. says "the epidemic now raging among the horses is spreading to all the animals in the stables of the car and stage companies. It is estimated that 10,000 animals are suffering from the disease in New York and Brooklyn." The disease is also spreading in the cities of the Middle and Western States.

THE Mexican House of Representatives, by a large majority vote, has passed a resolution declaring Gen. Gonzales President of the republic. His term is to begin Dec. 1 next. The electoral vote stood as follows: Gonzales, 11,528; Benitez, 1,368; Mejia, 529; Cadena, 1,075; Vallarta, 185; Zamacona, 76; scattering, 285.

FOREIGN.

THE Australian International Exhibition was opened at Melbourne on the 1st of October, with great circumstance. The Marquis of Normandy, Governor of Victoria, and other high officials participated in the ceremony....The Mexican Congress was opened on the 21st of September. The Presidential election dispute was referred to the District Judge for settlement.

THE editors of the chief journals in St. Petersburg have been summoned before Gen. Melikoff, and told that their continued discussion of a constitution for Russia has highly displeased the Czar; that nothing more on the subject would be allowed to appear, and that during the present reign it would be premature to discuss the question of a constitution....The social warfare in Ireland, says a London dispatch, grows in intensity. The murder of the Viscount Mountmorris indicates the presence of the worst passions, and the likelihood of a revolt among the discontented peasantry. Lord Mountmorris was a poor, unknown nobleman, unpopular as a landlord, a magistrate and a neighbor. The motive of the murder is the subject of general discussion. Everybody in England denounces the crime as agrarian, and many call for coercive measures. The Irish organs declare it to be in no way connected with the land agitation, and urge the Government to resist the demand for repression.

A DUBLIN dispatch says that at a land meeting at Armagh there were cries of "Shoo the landlords;" "Down with the Queen and the Government." The leaders of the meeting afterward made inflammatory speeches at Newry, and great excitement prevailed. Ryan Foley, a farmer in Ballinlonan, County Sligo, has been murdered. One Boylan, a process-server, has been killed at Crossmaglan, County Armagh.

THE Italian Government is about to suppress the newly-arrived French Jesuits....Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated musician and composer, has just died in Paris, aged 61 years....Cable dispatches report that the Russian press is filled with reports of destitution and death in all parts of the interior of the empire, and that the granaries at Taganrog are being rapidly emptied to supply the suffering districts.

PARIS telegram: "One of the great dry-goods houses of Paris was visited one day last week by no less than 67,000 people. On Monday alone the same store sold goods to the value of $280,000. 'These are hard times,' say the French husbands."....Lieuts. Rogers Birnie and William H. Bixby, of the United States army, have been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for their part in the recent military maneuvers in Paris on the occasion of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

THE British Government has ordered the barracks at Athlone, Carlow, Sligo, and other places in the West of Ireland to be prepared for the full complement of troops they are capable of accommodating....A fire at Greenock destroyed the worsted mills of Fleming, Reid & Co., the largest in Scotland....Gen. Primrose, who was in command of the British troops at Candahar at the time Gen. Burrows was defeated at Kushk-i-Nakud, has been recalled to England, and will probably be placed on trial to answer for his conduct in connection with Burrows' defeat.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE cattle plague has struck Rushville. Fresh cows, with young calves, have "dried up" in a day.

YOUNG Moses Box, of New Albany, has been finally discharged from arrest for the alleged murder of his uncle, Capt. John Box.

WHILE making apple butter, Mrs. John Coombs, of Mulberry, set fire to her clothing and was so badly burned that she died.

COL. WILLIAM H. COLESCOTT, one of the most prominent citizens of Shelbyville, died suddenly there recently, at the age of 51 years.

A MAN named John Hicks, 80 years of age, has just been received at the Jeffersonville penitentiary on a two years' sentence. He has passed over fifty years of his long life in prison.

DRS. LAMAR and Flynn, of Marion, while out riding, the other evening, were thrown from their buggy by a runaway horse, dashed violently against a shade tree, and very badly hurt.

MRS. HARRIET DAVIS died in Franklin last week at the advanced age of 110 years. She was a Canadian and a colored woman. Her husband died a few years ago, being past 100 years at the time of his death.

As a number of persons were returning in hand-cars of the Grand Trunk line from South Bend, where they had been listening to Bob Ingersoll, an engine ran into the cars, killing two men, Westley McCombs and John Hough. Some others received serious bruises.

JUDGE D. M. HOOPER, formerly Mayor of New Albany, died there last week, of malarial fever, aged 78 years. He had been a resident of New Albany fifty-one years. He held a number of offices under the City Government during his life, and from 1837 to 1850 was proprietor of an extensive boat-building yard.

WILLIAM STORR, a well-known farmer, living near the Dismal swamp, in Washington township, Hamilton county, while working near the swamp was startled by the cry of a panther. Thinking it a child in the swamp, he began a search, carrying with him an ax. After walking a few rods in the dense thicket a full-grown female panther sprang on him. After a few minutes' struggle he succeeded in killing the panther.

THE golden wedding of Wm. C. and Hannah L. Bond, which was held at their home near Washington, was remarkable for the number and age of the guests. More than 100 of them witnessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bond, fifty years ago, and the groomsmen and bridesmaids were the same who accompanied them to the altar the first time. Seven couples were present who had celebrated their golden weddings.

LAST February a large amount of property at Evansville was offered for sale for delinquent taxes, but it was not bought in, as nobody there wished to profit by the impecuniosity of his neighbors. A man from Indianapolis had no such scruples, however, and he recently purchased about $100,000 worth of the jeopardized property. The Evansvillains now intend to test the constitutionality of the law which imposes a penalty of 25 per cent. on them.

A. H. LATHAM, manager of the American Union Telegraph, at Albany, Mo., and Miss Linnie Faris, of Pennville, Jay county, were married by telegraph, Rev. M. Parrett, of Portland, officiating. Miss Faris stood beside the minister, in the telegraph office, at Portland, while the ceremony was transmitted. She was attired in a neat dress of light goods, trimmed with drab satin and flowers. The ceremony occupied thirty-six minutes. The bride started for Albany, Mo., to join her husband.

BY the collision of a freight with a passenger train on the Vandalia road, nine miles west of Terre Haute, Austin Rankin, the engineer and George Saunders, the fireman of the passenger train, lost their lives, and five train hands were seriously injured—three, it is feared, fatally. The cause of the accident was the misinterpretation of a telegram by the conductor of the freight train. As he read the message, he thought he had two hours and fifty minutes to make Marshall, while the telegram really read that he had two hours and fifteen minutes. Not one of the passengers was in the least injured. The engines and cars were damaged $30,000 worth.

ABOUT three weeks ago, Annie C. Chaplin, daughter of a wealthy citizen and a Director of the First National Bank of Warsaw, presented a check for $300 to the Cashier of the above bank over her father's signature, and the Cashier, thinking it genuine, cashed it. During the day the father saw the check, and, upon inquiry, pronounced it a forgery, and caused the arrest of his daughter, and, in spite of her pleadings, she was lodged in jail, her own father refusing to bail her. After three days' confinement she confessed that one G. L. Smith, a sewing-machine agent was the forger. He was arrested and lodged in jail, but was admitted to bail. He swore vengeance on his betrayer, but no chance presented itself. Annie was in the jail yard. Smith watched his chance and sprang over the high board fence and upon his victim, shooting her twice. The first ball entered her heart; the second entered the head just behind the right ear. The first shot proved fatal, but to make it doubly sure he fired the second time, and then, placing the revolver to his head, he blew out his own brains, the blood and brains of both mingling in one common, sickening pool.

SLAVES IN THE EAST.

Terrible Scenes in a Constantinople Market Place.

[Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.]

The headquarters of the white slave trade in Constantinople are in the Bostandchi quarter, which comprises a number of small, narrow streets between Pera, Galata and Tophane. The trade is conducted almost exclusively by a tribe of Circassians known as Tessirdchis. Families generally work together. One brother, for example, stops at home and minds the shop, while the other goes abroad and purchases and forwards the raw material of the commerce. Negotiations with purchasers are conducted through the intermediary of Arab brokers, who call regularly on their patrons to inquire if they are wanting anything in black eunuchs or white girls. The rendezvous of these gentry is a coffee house in the Bostandchi quarter, the entry to which is strictly forbidden to all save followers of the prophet. A white boy in good health, from eight to fourteen years old, costs from $180 to $200; if he has any acquirements, such, for instance, as a knowledge of cookery or other housework, he will command twice as much. A girl under ten years old may be had for $100, while a maiden between twelve and sixteen, especially if she can read and write and strum a little on the zittar, is worth $3,500. A female slave of exceptional beauty, young, white and a virgin—the style most in vogue are blondes and black eyes—brings from $4,400 to $6,000. For a choice specimen, with a smattering of French, and able to play a few airs on the piano, a rich amateur has been known to pay as much as $12,200. But, as may be supposed, the demand for articles of this description has greatly fallen off since the halcyon time of perpetual loans and profuse expenditure. Black slaves, who are brought principally from Africa, are either sold direct by the importers to the proprietors of harems or to dealers, two of whom have extensive marts in Stamboul. These two generally keep on hand one hundred to one hundred and twenty slaves each. There are also depots in Scutari and in several villages on the Bosphorus. A strong black slave sells for about $90; a black maiden, $67 to $75; a full eunuch, $315 to $400, and half eunuch, $135 to $225. Not the least interesting part of the account from which I quote is the writer's description of his visit to a slave dealer's den in the neighborhood of Scutari, the exact locality of which he was sworn not to reveal. His companion was an Arab broker, whom he had to backsheesh heavily for his services. He assumed the character and presented himself in the garb of a Hungarian renegade officer in the Turkish army, the ostensible object of his visit being the purchase of a halaika or house slave. The slave-dealer's warehouse was a large wooden building; the slave-dealer himself, a dignified Turk of the old school, bearded, turbaned and loftily polite. Pipes and coffee were of course produced, and, after a due interchange of complimentary phrases, business began. The dealer's head man, Hassam, a gigantic Nubian, was summoned, and told to bring forth a number of slaves for the inspection of the broker and his friend. Thirty negro women of various ages and a number of boys were then led into the room. These the broker, who had really a commission to buy two or three slaves, looked carefully over, made them open their mouths, pinched their ribs, tried their wind and examined their "points" as a horse-dealer examines the points of an animal which is offered to him for sale. In the end two women and one boy were selected as suitable for their purpose. Then began a long and almost interminable wrangle. The dealer asked $900. The broker laughed him to scorn and offered $60. Whereupon the Turk waxed scornfully indignant, but in consideration of the rank of his guests offered to come down to $220. Then more coffee and fresh pipes were ordered and, after a tremendous palaver and an immense consumption of tobacco, the lot was knocked down for $190. The purchase, it was agreed, should be sent for and the dealer's little bill settled on the following day.

J. P. BENJAMIN has arrived in New York city, after riding on horseback from Fort Worth, Texas, a distance of 2,400 miles. He resides in New York, went to Texas on business, and made the trip home on horseback in order to see the country. He started on the 10th of May, and made the journey in 110 days.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 00	@	10 25
HOGS	5 00	@	5 80
COTTON	11¼	@	11½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 08	@	1 09
CORN—Ungraded	52	@	53
OATS—Mixed Western	39	@	42
RYE—Western	96	@	97
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	16 50
LARD	8¼	@	8⅜
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 60
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 50
HOGS	4 00	@	5 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@	5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	93	@	94
No. 3 Spring	89	@	90
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 2	81	@	82
BARLEY—No. 2	74	@	75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	26	@	30
EGGS—Fresh	16	@	17
PORK—Mess	18 00	@	18 25
LARD	8	@	8¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	96	@	1 00
No. 2	93	@	94
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 1	81	@	82
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@	70
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	95	@	97
CORN—Mixed	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE	84	@	85
PORK—Mess	18 00	@	18 50
LARD	7¾	@	8
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	95	@	99
CORN	42	@	43
OATS	33	@	34
RYE	89	@	90
PORK—Mess	17 00	@	17 50
LARD	7¾	@	8
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	96	@	97
No. 2 Red	97	@	98
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	33	@	33
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	97	@	98
CORN—No. 1	46	@	48
OATS—Mixed	35	@	36
BARLEY (per cental)	1 26	@	1 33
PORK—Mess	15 75	@	16 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	93	@	94
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	31	@	33
PORK—Clear	13 75	@	16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Common	3 30	@	3 80
HOGS	4 60	@	5 40
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 30

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, MASS., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Eczema Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from the humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.
Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, ONT., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:
Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.
Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in Its Praise.

TORONTO, ONT., March 3, 1880.
Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

VEGETINE
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The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders; that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MALT
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BITTERS

Rich in Nourishment, Health and Strength.

Do not confound this Matchless Renovator of Feeble and Exhausted Constitutions with violent cathartics, cheap decoctions of the drugs, and ruinous intoxicants innocently labeled "bitters." MALT BITTERS appeal to popular confidence because prepared from Unfermented Malt, Hops and Quinine, superb food and tonic ingredients, according to the process of Liebig, and are rich in the elements that restore to nervous health the Weak, Convalescent, Consumptive, Overworked, Nervous, Sleepless, Dyspeptic, Bilious, Feeble in Appetite, and for all forms of Liver, Kidney and Urinary difficulties. Beware of imitations similarly named. The genuine bear the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE, as above. Sold everywhere. MALT BITTERS COMPANY, BOSTON.

HUNT'S REMEDY

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.
Send for pamphlet to
WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.
Prices, 75 cents and $1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

70,000 SOLD YEARLY.

The growing popularity and usefulness of CABINET or PARLOR ORGANS is shown by the fact that Seventy Thousand are sold yearly in the United States. The best are the

MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS,

which have been awarded HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS FOR DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S Industrial Exhibitions for thirteen years, without one single exception.

NEW STYLES
are ready this season with important improvements. FOR LARGE CHURCHES, splendid organs, with great power and variety, at $375, $480, $390 and less prices; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., $84 to $200 and upwards. SUPERB DRAWING-ROOM STYLES at $200 to $510, and upwards; A GREAT VARIETY of SMALLER ORGANS of equal excellence, though less capacity, or in plain cases, at $51 to $200 and upwards. Also furnished for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY PAYMENTS, $5 and upwards.

These organs are certainly unrivaled in excellence, while the prices are not much higher than those of very inferior instruments.

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FOR
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IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

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BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded. In both over- and under-blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is new and very desirable. Does the work more rapidly and better than an exclusively Hulling Machine.

SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse Power, as desired.

An Improved Pitts Power, an Improved Woodbury Power, and the Elward Equalizing Power, all mounted on four wheels, manufactured by us, and are not surpassed by any in the market.

We are also prepared to furnish first-class Portable Engines with our Separators.

For Price-List and Circulars, address
SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, Market & 8th Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastiles, taken from Letters received from Patients:

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Sage of Utica Warns the Country Against What the Republicans Call Nationalism.

A Dissection of Gen. Garfield's Theories as to This Election and of His Plans if He Should Win.

(Extracts from a Speech Delivered at Utica, N. Y.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS: "It must not be forgotten that this Government is no longer the simple machinery it was in the early days of the republic. The bucolic age of America is over. The interests the Government has to deal with are no longer those of a small number of agricultural communities with here and there a commercial town. They are the interests of nearly 50,000,000 of people spread over an immense surface, with occupations, pursuits and industries of endless variety and great magnitude; large cities with elements of population scarcely known here in the early days, and all the producing aspirations and interests so pushing, powerful and complicated in their nature and so constantly appealing to the Government, rightfully or wrongfully, that the requirements of statesmanship demanded in this age are far different from those which sufficed a century ago."

These are not my words. If I had uttered them it would be felt that I was making a harsh charge against the administration. They are statements put forth by one of its officials, who speaks from his experience as a member of the Cabinet, and as one who formerly had a seat in the Senate. This declaration made by Mr. Schurz is official in character. It will be so viewed in other countries and will rejoice the enemies of our Government while it mortifies the American people.

Until within the past twenty years the Executive, the Legislative, the Judicial Departments gave honest construction to the constitution. They did not seek to usurp power by strained definition. They sought to carry out its spirit. They did not summon crowds of men with schemes, who were pushing, rightfully or wrongfully, to get at the public treasury, by calling this a nation and teaching the false doctrine that we should follow the usages of other, and not the constitutional law of our own Government.

The leaders in the canvass on that side are those that hold places as Senators or as Cabinet Ministers or important positions under the present administration. All of them in fact and in some form ask that their powers should be increased by taking from the people some of their home rights. They say in effect, give us your rights of making laws for yourselves, we can take care of your interests better than you can. Every demand for jurisdiction for the General Government is a demand for the surrender of rights by the people in their towns, their counties or their States. Mr. Garfield openly expresses his satisfaction and his desire if he is elected President that the Government should have more power than it had when Washington and Adams and Jefferson and Jackson filled the Executive chair. He says there has been a gain, and that there will be more by force of gravitation; not by the popular will, nor by changes in the constitution in a regular way, but that authority, patronage and power will add to themselves, will by their own weight increase and grow until they are up to the full measure of his desire. He rejoices to see this done in a way against which George Washington warned you in his farewell address, which was submitted to Alexander Hamilton and other statesmen before he gave it to the American people.

Another member of the Cabinet, Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, takes a different view of the state of affairs from that given by his colleague. He dwells upon the business prosperity of our country. Overlooking the industry of our people, the favorable seasons that have rewarded their labors with ample harvests, the demands for our products from other countries, he claims for the administration the gratitude of our people for all their blessings. I have no unkindly feelings for Mr. Sherman. I regret that he does himself a wrong when he is ungrateful to God and unjust to the laborer of the land. It was not the statesmanship of the Cabinet, but the statesmanship of the plow, blessed by a fruitful season, that gives us our growing wealth. Not the skill of the Treasury Department, but of mechanics and manufacturers, that make the springs of our prosperity; not the talk in Congress, but the toil of labor in all its varied fields. In another respect he does himself a wrong. He does not warn our people of the danger which the change of seasons may make. He does not, as he should, admonish them that at this time, when money is abundant, men should throw off the burdens of debt, and extricate themselves from positions of peril, if times should change. He teaches the false and mischievous doctrine that Government policies, and not honest toil and frugal care, that the schemes of the brain, not the sweat of the brow, give competence to men. Much has been said about the absurdity of fiat money. How much more absurd are Mr. Sherman's teachings of fiat prosperity. In this direction Mr. Sherman outstrips Denis Kearney.

The points most conspicuous in the speeches and journals of the Republican party are, first, that this is a nation, and next, this election is a contest between the Northern and Southern States, in which a victory will be a great gain to the former party. We charge that the denunciations of the South are used to mask their designs to get jurisdiction over all the Union and mainly over the interests and people of the North, as they are the most important and varied; that the term "nation" is selected because it is a word of obscure and indefinite meaning, and if it is substituted for the legal and proper title of Government it will enable them to make changes in its character hurtful to the rights of the people and disastrous to the prosperity of their business and industrial pursuits; that the mischief it will create will not be for the remote future, but they are pressing upon us now and will be felt in their full force from this time on, unless they are averted by the results of the pending elections.

It is a marked and conspicuous fact in the political discussions of the past four years that the Republican leaders have sought to bring into use the words "nation" and "nationalism" when speaking of our country. These have been heretofore used without any special significance as terms generally applied to different divisions of the human race into communities governed by some forms of law. We always find that the men who use the word—and many like Senator Blaine love to call it a sovereign nation—are in favor of a different construction of the constitution than has heretofore prevailed. Mr. Garfield openly states this when he says that the views held by Mr. Hamilton are growing in strength, and he rejoices that our Government is gravitating to more power. We find, too, that they favor the plans of the same distinguished statesmen of gaining jurisdiction by constructions put upon the words of the constitution. As they do not like at this moment to develop all their plans, which would excite alarm, particularly at the North, to mask their purposes and to divert attention by exciting passions and prejudices, they use the word as far as they can in connection with sectional controversies, so that it may be felt they only have in view the strength of the Union. It is this idea which gives their phrases a measure of favor with the Republican party. They also take great pains in their discussions to carry the idea that nationality means something favorable to the interests of the North. We charge that the purposes of the Republican leaders are in conflict with the constitution; that they endanger the peace, the order and the safety of the Union. They draw to the national Capitol hordes of men who have selfish and corrupt objects, who tempt officials to violate duty from motives of ambition and greed for gold. They impair the interests and prosperity of different sections of our Union by laws framed by men ignorant of the subject upon which they act and by legislation not only in conflict with the letter of the constitution, but with its spirit and the genius of all our political institutions, both local and general.

It must not be thought that the changes which men seek to make in the character of our Government by the use of the words nation and nationalism, and by the constructions which they mean to put upon them, relate only to the theory of politics; that their influences are too uncertain and remote to be of immediate concern. They affect us now. They not only threaten but work disastrous results to the commerce of our country, to the interests of the farmers of the Western States, and to the business prosperity of the whole country. We know that cheap transportation has led to the sale of our farm products in Europe and has lifted all kinds of business from the depression which a short time since was felt by all pursuits. The ability to send what we make and raise to the markets of the world at cheap rates is of more importance to the North than to the South. The products of the latter are of a kind that do not suffer from the competition of other countries. Europe must have the cotton of the South. Increased cost of transportation does not prevent their sale; it adds to cost to the consumer. The farmers and manufacturers of the North have to compete with those who make or raise the same products in the markets which we seek to gain. A small difference in the cost of carrying will prevent our grain and provisions from going abroad.

We find that many fair-minded men receive the terms nation and national with favor because they have vague ideas that they will give more strength to the General Government and security to our Union. We all seek to make our Government strong. We all pray that our Union may stand forever. But it is a fatal error to suppose that the strength of a Government grows out of the amount and not the beneficence of its power. There is truth in the maxim that the government is best which governs least. That which gives the largest measure of freedom, rights of conscience, of persons and of property. That government is the most enduring which lifts up its citizens into a sense of the right and duties of their positions, which trains them to watch and guard the public welfare, which makes them bold, free and enterprising, and imbues them with the proud feeling that government belongs to them and not they to government. Let us turn our eyes from this system which thus gives strength and duration to the despotisms of the world where all jurisdictions are in the hands of monarchs, upheld by all the powers of the state, its treasures and its armies.

The thrones which topple in civilized Europe are those which are overloaded by jurisdiction. The monarch who holds unlimited sway over the greatest empire, who commands vast armies, who claims control over the lives, liberties and conscience of men is the one who dares not walk the streets of his capital. He trembles for his life in the recesses of his palace. This dread of assassination or revolution does not grow out of personal defects of character, but from the principles of government which constantly bring him in collision with the conscience, the aspirations and the interests of his subjects. In marked contrast with this we find another great empire that is governed by a woman, whose appearance in the streets of her capital is hailed with acclamations of loyalty and affection. But her jurisdiction is divided with Parliament, and shielded from prejudice and passion by distribution of powers. It is not true that any power given to a government which brings it in conflict with any class of the citizen or any section of its domain gives it strength. It was on account of this truth that our enemies in Europe predicted at the outset that our Union could not stand because it had to deal with territories so broad and interests so varied. It has been the marvelous wisdom which distributed jurisdiction between different local departments that has carried it safely and triumphantly through the first century of its existence. Our great political duty is to keep it strong by saving it from the exercise of jurisdiction which shall excite hostility toward it. Its strength must ever lie in the affections of our people. Its duration will depend upon the fact that its actions will be beneficent to all and hurtful to none.

I beg our Republican friends to look at the attitude of Mr. Garfield with regard to the constitution and see if it is one that shows loyalty to its provisions. It is the bond of our Union. It is the charter of our rights and liberties. He has on many occasions sworn to uphold it. On the 4th of March next he will, as a Senator from Ohio, take a solemn oath to support its provisions. The Senate was organized to assert and defend the letter and its spirit. Does the conduct of Mr. Garfield accord with these oaths? He avoids the use of the titles it gives the Government. These were selected to show its character and object. He uses in a marked way words the framers of the constitution rejected and shuns those they selected. What could be thought of a clergyman who should substitute for the grand, clear tones of the Bible vague and unmeaning words which obscure the law of Christian life? Yet in this way Mr. Garfield treats the law which makes the life of our Union. In view of his efforts to change the constitution by substituting construction for its language, you doubt if, in his oath of office, he swears for or at the constitution. You wonder what he seeks, which is rebuked by the title of the "United States," the "Union," the "General Government." What leads him to dwell upon the words "Nation" or "Nationalism," which are weak, obscure and trivial? Let us see how Mr. Garfield looks at his interest and position. We can give his ideas almost in his own words when he communes with himself. He says: "I am to be a Senator from Ohio for six years. Hamilton was right when he said that Senators should hold for life. I am glad that his opinions grow in favor. He did not like our constitution, but said everything depended upon the way it was construed. This heavy volume on my table called the civil list shows the names of more than 70,000 men paid from the treasury. This does not include the soldiers or sailors. 'I am glad to see we are gravitating towards more power.' The Senate, of which I am a member, gives most of these men their places directly or indirectly. They depend upon confirmation by us of the President's nominations. In view of this fact he usually sends in the names of those we want. If he does not, we throw them out. While large numbers of those in the civil list are not acted upon by our body, yet as a rule they hold under those we confirm, so they all look to us for support. If we can make the civil list up to 150,000 we shall be able to hold our places for life."

These plain words give you the theories of Mr. Garfield and his friends about this election and their plans for the future. What they say and do shows you what they aim at. Will it not be wise on the part of the great Republican party to learn and think who will be the victors and who will be the victims if they have their own way in this election? If they do not do this they may fall into the trap set for the people, and then we all shall feel that nationalism is a curse.

Turn from Mr. Garfield's letter of acceptance to that of Gen. Hancock. He bows to the decrees of the constitution. He accepts its teachings, he is imbued with its faith; its terms to him are sacred; his earnestness shines out in every line, and when he swears to support the constitution in its letter and spirit we know he means to do so. Those who formed it not only chose fitting words to tell its meaning, but patriotism, like religion, has its symbols. No flag which floats in the wind of heaven tells so much as ours of the history and character of the Government it represents. Its stripes recall the States which fought the battle which gave us liberty, and which crowned our glorious work by forming our Union. The States are numbered by the stars which glitter upon its blue field. He who would strike one star from its place, or who would blend or blur these symbols so that they would tell only of obscure nationalism, has latent treason in his heart.

We are asked why we took a soldier for our standard-bearer? To whom can we intrust it with more safety than to one who has had its deep and grand significance burnt into his very being by the fires of battle fields?

There is not a color upon its folds, there is not a stripe upon its emblazonry, there is not a star upon its azure ground that has not been made sacred by him. The appeal which drew him and his fellow-soldiers from their homes to the battle field was to rally round the stars and stripes and to uphold the Union. They will never make our flag an unmeaning thing; they will see to it that it remains a true emblem of the spirit of our constitution. By the people's vote Gen. Hancock will bear this standard on to victory in this contest as he has heretofore done on the bloody fields of battle. He has learned from it the grand purposes of the constitution by teachings amid all the solemn lessons of war, by the inspirations of the battle field, by the sad and solemn aspects of the blood-stained earth and the dying groans of men when the struggle has ended. He has learned the great lessons of statesmanship, not amid scenes of party strife, not in an atmosphere tainted by personal ambition or schemes of plunder, but where Washington and Jackson learned the lesson of duty to their country and of obedience to its laws and constitution. It is now charged by our opponents that we are inconsistent when we place a soldier at the head of the Government. The propriety of doing this depends upon the character of the man and the nature of the service upon which he has been engaged. The General who has fought only for victory or a conquest, or has been engaged only to promote schemes of ambition or gratify feelings of hate, has been taught upon the battle-field only lessons of force and violence. But those who have dared the perils of war to free their country of oppression, to gain for it an independent Government, to resist hostile invasions or to uphold it against resistance to its rightful authority, have their mind filled with objects instructive, ennobling and patriotic.

With intellects quickened by all the dangers and excitements of the strife they see more clearly than other men the value of obedience to laws and the duty of sacrificing all things for their country's good. It was in this school that Washington learned the grand duty of laying down his sword and retiring to private life when the world thought he would claim a crown as his reward. This act, so constantly referred to in other lands as well as our own, gave him his immortality.

It was in the same school, under like influences, that in the hour of victory Jackson curbed and restrained his fiery spirit and submitted to injustice and indignity because it was imposed upon him by a legal tribunal.

"If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist, with all my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land."—*Winfield Scott Hancock.*

He who has learned to obey rightful authority has been taught the great lesson which fits him to exercise authority. He who reverences the laws of his country is the right man to administer them. He who has proved his devotion to its interests is the one to whom we can most safely trust the work of guarding and protecting them. Therefore we placed him in nomination, and go into this contest with the firm faith that we shall elevate him to the position of President of these United States.

GARFIELD AND THE IRISH.

Some Interesting Reading for Irish-American Voters.

Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, of Chicago, recently delivered a stirring campaign speech to the Democrats of Indianapolis. He gave his reasons as a Union soldier for preferring Hancock to Garfield, and made many telling points. But the feature of his speech was his denunciation of Garfield's hostility to Irish aspirations for liberty, of Garfield's bigotry toward the Little Sisters of the Poor, and of his niggardly opposition to placing the late Gen. Shields on the pension list. The following is the portion of Gen. Wallace's speech relating to Gen. Garfield and the Irish:

I come now to a novel feature of the canvass—the attempt of the Republicans, in their last desperate effort, to win the friendship of a class of people whom they have always treated with contempt—the Irish-Americans.

The appeal of the radicals to the Irish-Americans to save them or they perish would be supremely impertinent with any candidate. But with Garfield no language can justly describe the degree of insolence which the appeal implies.

Let us see what claim Garfield has upon the Irish. Mr. Garfield was a Representative in Congress in 1867. During the first session of the Fortieth Congress, on the 8th day of March, 1867, the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution of sympathy with the Irish people. Mr. Broomall, a Republican, objected. Mr. Wood then moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Upon this question there were 104 yeas and 14 nays.

Of these fourteen there were thirteen Republicans, and of these thirteen two are now Republican candidates; one of them is James A. Garfield, Republican candidate for President; the other is Shelby M. Cullom, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

I read the resolution, so that all fair-minded men may judge whether or not any lover of liberty could consistently vote against it, and whether or not any American Congressman who remembered the loyal sacrifices of Irishmen in the Union army—the countrymen and comrades of Sheridan, Shields, Corcoran and Mulligan—should have opposed it. Nay more, strike out Ireland and substitute Cuba, Poland, Zululand or any other struggling and oppressed nationality, and I ask, What honest lover of liberty should vote against it? The language of the resolution was this:

"*Resolved*, That this House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotic Governments in Europe shall be allowed to establish monarchical institutions in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of republican institutions in Europe."

During the Fenian invasion of Canada, a number of prisoners were captured by the British authorities. Among them was a priest, Rev. Father McMahon. This priest probably remembered the centuries of wrongs which his country had suffered at the hands of the British Government and sympathized with the invasion. But his purpose in accompanying the little army was to do a priest's duty—to minister to the spiritual wants of his countrymen. With a view to securing the release of this Irish-American clergyman and all the other prisoners then held in Canada, on the 17th day of April, 1871, Mr. Kinsella, of New York, offered the following resolution, and moved the suspension of the rules and its adoption:

"WHEREAS, A conference is now being held between joint high commissioners representing the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain; and

"WHEREAS, It is expected and desired that the several questions which keep up unkind feeling between the people of the respective countries shall be settled through the labors of such joint high commissioners; and,

"WHEREAS, The prolonged incarceration in the prisons of the Dominion of Canada of persons accused of violating the neutrality laws is a source of irritation to a large number of American citizens; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to have the case of such persons presented before such joint high commission, to the end that their release may be effected."

James A. Garfield objected to the suspension of the rules, and then voted against the resolution directing the President to use his influence to secure the liberation of a non-combatant clergyman, and a few poor men who had been in prison several years. And now Irish-Americans are asked to support him for the Presidency!

I come to another event in Mr. Garfield's Congressional life. The Sundry-Civil Appropriation bill of the first session of the Forty-third Congress was sent back from the Senate to the House with certain amendments, including one appropriating $25,000 to the "Little Sisters of the Poor." The "Little Sisters of the Poor," I need hardly say, is an organization of charitable ladies whose lives are devoted to the care of the aged poor, and who never inquire what is the creed of the poor, or whether they have any creed or not. Mr. Garfield opposed the appropriation on the flimsy ground that it was for a sectarian institution. Gen. Butler called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that there was also an appropriation of $35,000 which had received his sanction for the "Woman's Christian Association" of Washington. Mr. Garfield replied that no woman, not a Catholic, could be a corporator in this charity managed by the "Little Sisters of the Poor." Gen. Butler replied that no woman not a Protestant could be a corporator in the "Woman's Christian Association." Yet Mr. Garfield persisted in his opposition and voted against the appropriation, notwithstanding it was defended by such leading Republicans as Gen. Butler, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Mr. John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker, of Missouri.

I say that only the most relentless fanatic, the most intolerant bigot could have opposed this item; especially when he favored an item giving the same sum, at the same time, to another charity merely because it was under the control of ladies who worshiped the same God according to the rules of a different creed.

I say, also, that if James A. Garfield had not deserted his comrades on the field of battle to go to Congress at a time when even Rutherford B. Hayes said that a man who left the army to go to Congress ought to be scalped, he would have forgotten the creed of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and all the other charitable bands of sisters who flitted over the battle-fields to minister to the maimed and the suffering. Had he remained to fight down the rebellion instead of coming home to talk it down in the safety and comfort which surrounded a seat in Congress, he could have borne testimony to the fact that the sisters who do charity never asked the wounded or the dying what their creed was, or whether or not they had any creed. Had he waited on the battle-field to do more than smell powder, had he been shot down like Hancock, had he increased his sword only when the enemy surrendered, he would have favored this appropriation as Grant did, for you will remember Grant was President, and approved the appropriation Garfield fought. However much we may differ about Grant's course at other times, he was a soldier in the hour of his country's peril. Grant then faced the danger of Lee on his front, and kept facing the danger until Lee surrendered. Garfield was then facing the temptation of rotten paving fees and Credit Mobilier shares, and kept facing them until he surrendered. I am not Irish. I am not a Catholic. I am an American and a Protestant. I say, in no boastful spirit, that I was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion. It was simply my duty to be a soldier then. But, American and Protestant as I am, I should be an ingrate did not I bear testimony to the services of Catholic sisters in the hospital, on the march, and on the field of battle during those terrible years.

They nursed the sick. They bathed the feverish. They fed the famishing. They held the saving, cooling draught to the lips of the scorched and thirsty. They soothed the dying, and stole its cruel terrors from death. Heaven only can reward their labors commensurately; and the tongue must have more than human inspiration which can acknowledge their sacrifices.

It remained for the man who fled from the battlefield, where they remained, to demand what creed they professed who never asked the soldier his creed before they ministered to him! It remained for the bigot in politics to vote public money to a charitable organization representing his creed, and to refuse it to these nurses of his country's soldiers because their creed is not his! It remained for that runaway from the battlefields, and that ungrateful bigot in politics, to ask the suffrages of the Irish-American voters to make him President.

In the Forty-fifth Congress, a few months before the death of brave old James Shields—jurist, statesman and soldier—a man whose long years of fidelity to his adopted country, and of bravery in her defense, should have made all men forget where he was born, and remember only the country and cause for which he fought—a bill was introduced in the House authorizing the President to appoint the hoary and intrepid veteran a Brigadier General in the United States army, on the retired list, with rank and pay from and after the passage of the act. It was then known that that hero of three wars—the ex-Supreme Court Judge of Illinois, the only man who had ever represented three States in the United States Senate—was fast approaching his end. The bony hands of the grim specter were stretching forth to clutch the valorous frame that had defied foreign foe and domestic traitor; the once strong body, riddled with balls and scarred and seamed with wounds, was not to hold together much longer. He had been stricken with paralysis. To wounds and disease was added one more misfortune—poverty. On the bench as a Judge; in the camp and on the march as a soldier; in the halls of public deliberation as a maker of his country's laws, he had been what all ages and all nations have agreed is "God's noblest work"—an honest man. He had never robbed the enemy he conquered. He had never despoiled the people who reposed their trust in him. No bribe had stained the hands that had drawn a patriot's sword. No improper inducements, thinly disguised as "fees," had procured the exercise of his influence with heads of corrupt and corrupting combinations. He never bought nor was he ever presented with stock in corporations whose interests required legislation to be modified by his voice and his vote. For all these reasons he was a poor man and his poverty was extreme. The bill to place him on the retired list would have furnished, at a very small cost to his country, comfort and security for the very short period which his wounds would permit him to live; and against that bill was recorded the vote of the soldier who ran away from the battle-fields to the politician's spoils; of the Know-Nothing who opposed the resolution sympathizing with the efforts of the Irish people to obtain for themselves in their own land the liberty they fought and died to secure for us; and of the bigot who voted to give public money to a religious organization of Protestants and withhold it from a charitable organization of Catholic women whose benevolence was administered without regard to creed. James A. Garfield crowned his unworthy record by voting against the bill which would have made comfortable and contended the few remaining days of aged, brave, honest, noble, poor and sick James Shields! For this, fellow-citizens, make him President of the United States!

You, especially, my Irish-American fellow-citizens, you, especially, are harangued by demagogues now. It was always consistent toward you. From agogues to vote for him. You know his record 1867 to 1870 he never missed an opportunity to scorn your race and to pour out his contempt on your aspirations. His record is before you. The people of the United States abhor intolerance, no matter who may practice it. The executive functions dignified by the elevated and liberal spirit of a Washington shall never be disgraced by a Know-Nothing and a bigot.

JUDGE BLACK ON GARFIELD.

The Great Jurist's Estimate of the Public Character of the Republican Candidate—His Incapacity to Distinguish the Point Where Fidelity to Party May Be Treachery to Country.

Judge Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, has recently written a letter to Augustus Schell, of New York, from which we make the following copious extract:

The impulses of friendship and the duties of fair political opposition alike require me to speak of Gen. Garfield. Intellectually he is first among the politicians of his party; not the sharpest or strongest, but the most gifted and best cultivated. His private life is stainless, and in everything unconnected with politics his behavior is regulated by principles of the soundest morality; but in public affairs he does not act upon his convictions. When he passes into the domain of politics his conscience loses its grip, and for his party he is willing to do any wrong which will promote their interests or play any card, how false soever, which will win them power. This surrender of his moral and mental integrity is the condition upon which he holds high place in the affections of the party he belongs to.

Treachery to his country is fidelity to his faction. If at any time in the last fifteen years he had given way to his own sense of right, supported the constitution and laws in a spirit of pure justice, refused to defile himself with election frauds, withheld countenance from executive corruption, or denounced the forcible installment of thieves in state offices, he would have converted himself into a Democrat, and been expelled from the communion of the anti-constitutional party. This moral prostitution to bad political purposes is far from being uncommon. Men naturally good have yielded to it in all times and in all countries where there is a party unprincipled enough to demand it and strong enough to reward it. But Gen. Garfield's public career furnishes more striking examples of it than the history of any individual I have known. Let me give you a case.

After the war, at a time of perfect peace, in the State of Indiana, where no war had ever been, certain military officers, being instructed from Washington that they were above the civil authorities, had kidnapped and were about to kill three citizens, for no offense defined by law and without the pretense of a trial by jury. If this could be done, there was manifestly no security for life or property. Plainly it could not be done without a flat violation of the constitution, which in express terms forbade it. But the man who then ruled with a rod of iron insisted upon it, and we could not be sure that the Judges, State and national, might not be subdued by their influence. The hearing of the cause before the Supreme Court was a great crisis in the history of our country. There was a place in the argument which nobody could fill so well as Gen. Garfield, and I brought him to help us in this desperate extremity to rescue American liberty from the utter destruction with which it was threatened. He responded with noble alacrity, and made a great argument, in which he proved not only the continued existence, but the inestimable value of the constitution. He demonstrated that the right of trial by jury at all times and all places was indestructible, and that any officer, civil or military, would violate his oath if he attempted to put the military above the civil authority. He affirmed the whole Democratic doctrine on the subject, and showed it to be incontestibly right. His sincerity was undoubted; for, like the rest of us, he engaged in the cause as a labor of love, without fee or any reward except the thanks of true men. Such were his true convictions. But when he came to deal with the same subject in his political capacity he surrendered everything to his party. He voted for a military despotism and a regular system of kidnapping and murder in all the States of the South. In the same act were other provisions, which he certainly understood to be in direct conflict with every article and every section of the constitution. In all this he did not transgress, like others, in ignorance and passion. He sinned against light and knowledge, and on cold calculation of partisan policy. It is an infinite pity that such a man should not only be false to his country but false to himself.

What makes all this very much worse is his denunciation of Gen. Hancock for saying that the military was constitutionally subordinate to the civil power, and that liberty was still the inheritance of the American people; for these were propositions which he himself had asserted and knew to be true. It might be expected that the course of a man so influenced would frequently deflect from the straight path, and one great aberration we cannot but remember. Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876. A false return was the only resource against him. I do not believe that Gen. Garfield, if left alone, would commit an election fraud any more than he would steal a horse or a sheep; but when the managers of his party demanded his aid in a great swindle he could not refuse. Under that coercion he went down to Louisiana, and there found it absolutely certain that the Tilden electors had been "duly appointed" at a legal and full poll, so peacefully conducted that there was not even a squabble about it in the whole State, and the appointment so made was attested by and recorded upon the certificates and the oaths of election officers adverse to the appointees in all their feelings and wishes. There was no earthly excuse for denying this. No contradiction of it could be honest. To count the State for Hayes was a thing that could be done only by impudent and unmitigated fraud. For a time I hoped that Gen. Garfield's share in that great crime had consisted in passive acquiescence; and I am surprised by the proofs recently brought forward of his active assistance in its perpetration. His judgment as a member of the Electoral Commission was a thing to be expected, for he must long before that have convinced himself that a fraud was as good a way as any other of electing a President. In a political game he did not think that anybody had moral sense enough to abstain from throwing a die which he himself had loaded to win the stake.

The liability to be rushed into evil courses by his party associates has brought upon him much odium which he does not deserve in the transactions of the Credit Mobilier. The stock distributed by Oakes Ames was intended to influence the legislation of Congress corruptly. He and the company who put it into his hands meant business, and that business was bribery. Undoubtedly those members who took it, knowing the nature of the thing, were great criminals, and wholly unworthy to retain their seats; but Gen. Garfield, though he certainly agreed to take the stock, and did actually take dividends upon it, had no suspicion of its connection with the Union Pacific railroads, or of the conflict which its possession might create between his private interests and his public duty. He was as guiltless as the child unborn of any dishonest meaning about the whole business. I believe this, not merely because he told me so, but because it is probable in itself and corroborated by many circumstances. If he had stuck to it he would have been credited by all men as implicitly as he was by me. Fearing that his political friends might influence him to depart from it, I wrote beseeching him to stand fast upon the defense he had made to me. That he did not take this advice is the bitterest regret of his life. But "the party" would not let him take it. The accusation struck at the highest heads in the House and Senate. They had but one answer, and that was a positive denial of the fact that any stock had ever been taken by them; and on that line they expected Mr. Ames to swear them through. Gen. Garfield, for the benefit of others and to his own great injury, united in making this false defense. Then witnesses failed them, and they were all convicted. After the report of the committee I wrote to Mr. Blaine the letter which has been extensively published, and which was an effort to put Gen. Garfield back upon the true ground which he never ought to have abandoned; but it was too late. I regret sincerely that Gen. Garfield is a candidate, or that he should be placed in any position which calls for criticism on his conduct as a public man; but I have said nothing that will be new to him, for in many forms at many times, in sundry ways, publicly and privately, I have given this same construction of his acts, and exhorted him to come out from the evil and corrupt fellowship which drags him down while it pretends to elevate him.

THE SOUTHERN BUGABOOS.

A Southern Congressman on the Results of the War as Final, North and South.

(Extract from a Speech delivered at Stocton, Ala., by H. A. Herbert, renominated for Congress.)

Quoting, then, the eloquent passage from Hancock's letter of acceptance, in which he speaks of the Union as the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, Mr. Herbert added that if we could only get the masses of the North, those who are honest voters and not office-seekers, to understand and know that this is the sentiment that actuates us, *that we recognize the results of the war fully, that we support the constitution with all its amendments, that we protect and guard the rights of these freedmen who constitute so large a part of this audience*, we should add thousands of votes to Hancock in November. But every vile slander that ingenuity can invent and malice can perpetrate is being distilled into the ears of the Northern people. John Sherman, in a speech made at Cincinnati, actually stooped so low as to tell *the people of the North that if the Democracy got in power the South would claim pay for its slaves*. I see that Porter, candidate for Governor, is repeating the same stuff in Indiana on the stump. *The idea is so preposterous that it passes my understanding that any voter could be influenced by it*, but such men as Porter and Sherman would not condescend to use such an argument if they did not believe they could make votes by it. *To catch a vote there is nothing that they would not say.* This is a hard saying, but I am justified in it when men of their intelligence resort to such arguments. Look at it. The South contains scarcely more than one-third of the voting population of the Union. *The slaveholders were not a third of the Southern white people. Since the freedmen have become voters the former slaveholders are not more than one-eighth of our voters. To pay this one-eighth of our people we would have to saddle the other seven-eighths of our people with a debt of one hundred and fifty billions of dollars. Why, if we were separated from the North by a gulf so wide and deep that the lightning of the telegraph could not leap it, we could not pass such a law.* Fellow-citizens, this is a Democratic district. I am the Democratic nominee. I believe I am acceptable to the party, *but if I should seriously announce to the people that I was in favor of taxing the voters who were never slaveholders to pay those who were, I could not be elected. I could not carry a county in the district.* There is not a district in the South that could be carried on any such platform. When, then, Mr. Sherman announces that there is danger that the former slaveholders of the South will make the whole United States pay one hundred and fifty billions of dollars for liberated slaves—well, my friends, I will only say he knows better.

Another slander he indulges in is that if Democracy is successful *we will endeavor to pension Confederate soldiers* for the Confederate war. Gentlemen, I was a Confederate. I bear on my person scars received in fighting under the Southern cross. I yield to no man in love for my dead comrades or in sympathy for the living heroes of that Confederacy. *Yet it never came into my mind in the wildest flights of my imagination, nor did it ever cross yours, that the Government of the United States or any other government could afford to pension soldiers for fighting against it.* It is equally untrue that we could or would embarrass the Government with claims for quartermasters' stores taken during the war. All that class of claims, like slavery and secession, were settled by the war. *All we ask is the right of local self-government.* We don't want to control the domestic affairs of Indiana. They know how to govern themselves in those matters better than we do, and we know how to control our domestic affairs better than they do. We want a fair share in the blessings of honest government. We demand to be admitted to a full and free participation in its benefits as equals, and we do not expect the Government to enrich its people, for the Government has nothing but what it takes from the people. But I cannot waste time in answering Sherman's slanders here before this audience. I only wish the people who listened to him were down here to listen to me and to shake you by the hands and talk to you. Then they would find out how the people of the South are slandered and they would spurn their deceivers from them, and in November next they would rise in their might and rebuke by an overwhelming defeat this Republican party as a disturber of the peace of the people.

Gen. Sickles for Hancock.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who lost a leg while bravely leading his corps at the battle of Gettysburg, who has been a Republican since the close of the war, and who served as Minister to Spain during the first administration of President Grant, has openly espoused the cause of his old comrade in arms, Gen. Hancock. In the course of a speech delivered in New York recently he said:

Although withdrawn for some time past from any part in politics, I cannot be an indifferent spectator of a Presidential canvass in which a distinguished and esteemed comrade is named for the highest office in the gift of the country he has so brilliantly served. No one need be afraid to confide the Presidency to a soldier who fought for the Union as Hancock fought. Among all the illustrious men who have been called to the Chief Magistracy none have more commended themselves to the favor of the people by a scrupulous adherence to the best traditions of our public life. Unused to the arts of a politician, separated by his profession from political organizations and never seeking office, his nomination by a vote that represented all parts of a reunited country is a pledge of fraternal feeling that will become a guarantee of peace and union in his election. The wiser opinion of the day is against sectional politics. Enjoying universal tranquillity and prosperity, appeals to old sectional animosities are offensive to the good feeling and common sense of the people. New York desires cordial relations with all her sister States; and, accepting Southern support of Hancock as a fresh bond of Union, the "solid" support is proof of "solid" loyalty. Gen. Hancock will do his duty. Politicians will not control him. Neither factions nor sections will intimidate him. He will execute the laws of the land—with all their safeguards and guarantees—without fear or favor. The support he receives in the South rebukes, if it does not silence, geographical prejudices. And if the North refused its favor to one of the greatest of its commanders, the reproach of ingratitude that would rest upon us might challenge unwelcome comparisons with our late adversaries. The North is not ungrateful. Gettysburg deserves to name a President—and Hancock impersonates Gettysburg.

Gen. Butterfield for Hancock.

A New York *Sun* reporter met Gen. Butterfield and asked him if it was true that he had come out for Hancock.

"Yes, sir, it is."

"And are you going to take the stump for him?"

"I may."

"It has been denied that you had said you were a Hancock man."

"Yes, I know it has. But I told Mr. Conkling one day, when we were standing on the iron pier, that I was going to vote for Hancock, and he said to me, 'I don't blame you.' I never told anybody about that talk; but it has got out, and I have no reason for wanting it kept a secret. Conkling knows he said it."

Gen. Butterfield was Gen. Meade's Chief of Staff at the battle of Gettysburg, and both he and Gen. Hancock were wounded on that field. Gen. Butterfield was brought up with the New York city militia, and in 1861 led the Twelfth regiment into the field. The Sunday on which that regiment left this city will not be forgotten soon. Gen. Butterfield soon rose to the position of Major General of Volunteers, and, for gallant conduct on several fields of battle, was subsequently advanced by degrees to Brigadier General in the regular army, and Major General by brevet.

"If I knew nothing at all about Gen. Hancock except his conduct at the battle of Gettysburg," said Gen. Butterfield, "that would be enough to cause me to support him as a candidate for any office."

New Trick in Tailoring.

A fashionable Boston tailor has hit upon a plan of gratifying his customers with as many suits of clothes as they may feel inclined to wear at a very large reduction from fashionable prices. He offers to supply three suits a year for $117, four suits for $140, five suits for $162, while for $200 a year he will agree to let them have as many suits as they may choose to wear, the old suits to be returned and the customer to have the privilege of two suits at a time. Under the first three propositions the cost of each suit would be $39,35 and $32,50 respectively, the customer retaining the clothes. Under the last proposition the customer may have ten or more suits a year at a cost of $20 or less for each suit, on the simple condition of exchanging the suits that have been worn for new ones.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Rothschilds.

The Rothschilds are richer and more powerful than ever. They are men who watch over estate and influence with incessant vigilance. They have not only their own estates and the Bank of France and the Northern Railway at their backs, but they court every man who has the least power, newspaper writer as well as statesman, influential beauty as well as powerful soldier. Their influence is felt in every rank of society, and they foster this influence by assiduous attention.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS will complete his "History of the Civil War in America" this fall.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCTOBER 14, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

YELLOW FEVER raging in Havana.

A STATE convention of colored men, recently held at Lawrence, Kansas, decided to act independently of the republican party.

NEW YORK and Kings county will give a combined majority for Hancock of 90,000. This majority will elect the democratic ticket by 50,000 in the state.

THOMAS W. COLERICK, a brother of Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, died at his house in Fort Wayne at two o'clock last Sunday afternoon, with consumption of the bowels.

THE man who is low and dirty enough to sell his vote should be kicked out of a decent community. We regret to believe this of any one, but it is a fact that republican money secured many votes here last Tuesday.

Henry Ward Beecher has just entered upon the thirty-fourth year of his ministrations in Plymouth church. During all these years he has perhaps had a heap of fun. He is not working for the Lord now, but making political speeches for Garfield.

THE success of the fusionists in Maine has induced the democrats and greenbackers of Kansas to turn their attention to the same line of policy, and they have taken steps to put a combination ticket in the field.

A COLORED man kept interrupting Hon. Lyman Trumbull in one of his late speeches. Finally Lyman became [illegible] of it, and turning sharply to the ti[illegible] tatesman, said: "I drafted th[illegible] co[illegible]tional amendment that made cons[illegible]." After that he was not interyou f[illegible] rupt[illegible]

[illegible] speech at Tammany hall, a rec[illegible] [illegible]most said that the Ameri[illegible] Bell[illegible] their prosperity "to the people ow[illegible] Almighty," who has [illegible]ings of th[illegible] [illegible]ed crops with which [illegible] us unboun[illegible]ing masses of Eu[illegible] feed the famish[illegible] rope." The theory [illegible] rough on the resumption shriekers, but it is doubtless the true one.

MR. LUM, secretary of the national greenback committee, boldly makes the charge that Gen. Weaver's expenses in the campaign have been borne by the republicans, and that he is working solely in the interest of that party. Gen. Weaver denies the charges, but Mr. Lum says very emphatically that they can be substantiated.

ONE Mr. Foote, said by republicans to be from Washington City, Indianapolis and several other places, came here last week, so the report goes, to bring money to buy votes for the republican ticket. The votes were bought, and lots of them, too. While driving out Saturday the team ran away and threw him from the buggy, but he was permitted to escape unhurt.

A negro is elected to the legislature of Indiana for the first time in the history of the state. We have to thank the republican party of Indiana for the honor (?). Thus we take one more step in that peculiar phase of progress inaugurated by the republican party. We presume that one of the first steps that the colored brother will take will be similar to that taken by the negro Williams, who was elected to the Ohio legislature last winter, viz: A demand that all barriers to the marriage of whites and blacks should be broken down.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean is becoming utterly reckless in its utterances. Hear it: "Without the fraud there is no democratic hope. Without a scandalous rejection of the foremost principle of our government, the democratic ticket cannot get the electoral vote of five states in the Union. Is it prudent to take an election by such means, even if the iniquity can be consummated?" It is very evident that the Inter-Ocean has lost all regard for truth, if it ever had any. It could as truthfully have said that no state in the Union was democratic on a fair count, and the wonder is that it did not say it.

MAJOR TRAVIS, the first colored lawyer admitted to the bar of Ohio, died one day this week in Cincinnati. He was styled "The Barrister." The Enquirer says: "Although his knowledge of the law was not very extensive, he was shrewd and cunning. During the war he served as a cook in the gun-boat service, and his title of 'Major' was received in his command of a home company of colored militia. For many years before he espoused the cause of Blackstone, the Major was a barber on Vine street, where the hotel Emery now stands. Before he was seized by the fatal malady he was a man strong in physique and powerful. He has suffered considerably during the past few months. He was about forty years of age, and he leaves a wife and several bright children to mourn his loss. For years past he has been a stand-by of the police court, and it would seem almost as strange to see a session without a judge on the bench as one in which the major did not figure, or at least was not present."

TUESDAY'S WORK!

The Returns as Far as Received Show Republican Gains!

Over 1,000 Precincts Yet to Hear From.

Mr. Landers Concedes Porter's Election.

The election in Indiana, as far as heard from, is very close. In many counties in the state the democratic loses have been heavy, while in many others they have made large gains. The election will be very close, and both parties are claiming a victory. Mr. Landers concedes the election of Mr. Porter by about 4,000 majority, but as there is still large democratic counties yet to hear from, it is believed that Landers may yet have a small majority. Republicans have a majority in the legislature. The following editorial from the Indianapolis Sentinel is the latest up to our going to press:

"At 5 o'clock this morning there are still over 1,000 voting precincts to hear from. In the 245 reported, the net republican gain is 1,814. The republicans are claiming the state by 5,000 majority, but the returns do not show it, and we hope that when the remaining precincts are heard from, that Mr. Landers' election will be secured by a small majority."

The Journal says: "The returns from the Indiana election come in very slowly. The ticket is very long and most of the precincts in the city large, so that reports received at this hour are confined mainly to the smaller county precincts. Few, if any, of the cities will be heard from for several hours. The returns received indicate steady gains for Porter, which, if continued throughout the state at the same ratio, would elect by about [illegible],000 majority."

DEKALB COUNTY.

The election passed off in Auburn very quietly. At an early hour the citizens began to gather on the streets and work for their favorite candidate. Great interest was shown and good feeling was manifested through the day. The democratic state ticket was carried in the county though a large sum of money was used by republicans to buy votes. The democratic county ticket was elected, except sheriff, which was defeated by 92 votes. Colerick's majority in the county was 185, and S. S. Shutt for joint representative was 835. We will publish the returns in full next week.

THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, democratic candidate for congress, has been elected, without any doubt, by at least 700 majority.

Gen. Jas. R. Slack, democratic candidate for congress in the eleventh district, has been defeated, and Steele, of Marion, elected. The majority is small.

CLARK COUNTY.

Clark county complete gives a democratic majority of 940, a democratic loss of 499.

ADAMS COUNTY.

DECATUR, Oct. 13.—At a low estimate the democratic majority in this county is thirteen hundred. There are democratic gains in each township.

WELLS COUNTY.

BLUFFTON, Oct. 13.—The democratic majority in Wells county is 856.

FLOYD COUNTY.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The election absorbed all interest. The vote is the heaviest ever cast in the city, and the country precincts are expected to show an increased vote. The day passed quietly, only two small local fights. Landers will not have over 400 majority in the county.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

Edward Jackson, democrat, for county representative, and Jacob L. Bentham, democrats, for joint representative, are elected. Republican gains are reported.

CLARKE COUNTY.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.—Gibson, democrat, is undoubtedly elected to the legislature over Ruff by a small majority. Only one precinct heard from, which gives eighty-six democratic majority. The democratic majority in the county will be considerably reduced.

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 13.—Armstrong township gives a majority of 206 to the state ticket. Hazelton precinct gives Landers 75 majority, a democratic gain of 28.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 13.—Pierson township, this county, gives Landers 53 majority, and a democratic gain of 3 over the vote of 1876. The sixth ward gives Porter nine majority a republican gain of 41 over the vote of 1876.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

R. C. Bell runs thirty votes ahead of the regular democratic majority in Whitley county.

ALLEN COUNTY.

In Allen county sufficient returns have been received to know that the entire democratic ticket has been elected by good round majorities, yet at the present time it is impossible to give the precise figures, as some of the outlaying districts are yet to be heard from. The democratic majority in the city has been decreased. The republican gain in this county as far as heard from is 810.

The Result in Ohio.

In Ohio the republicans, contrary to the expectations of the democrats, have made a tolerably clean sweep. Hamilton county, which the democrats thought they would carry, is republican, and both the democratic candidates for congress are defeated. Heavy democratic gains are reported in some localities, particularly in Cuyahoga county, and more may appear in time, but there is at present no reason to doubt that the republicans will have an old-time majority in the state.

The Chicago Times says that negroes in large numbers from Covington and other cities in Kentucky voted under the protection of the republican officials, who controlled every part of the election machinery. In some instances these fellows, armed with clubs, marched to the polls in crowds and threatened bodily injury to any person presuming to challenge them. Several deputy sheriffs who arrested repeaters known to be republicans were themselves arrested by the city police and their prisoners liberated. Intense excitement prevailed in the city all day, but no violence is reported.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—All efforts thus far to obtain definite majorities by counties has failed. The republican county commissioners evidently feeling that inasmuch as Ohio has gone republican, there is but little interest felt in the exact figures. The democratic state committee refuse all attempts at interviews by newspaper correspondents saying: They know the state has gone republican and that republicans have swept every doubtful congressional district and that is quite enough for them to know.

HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Complete returns from Hamilton county, except three precincts, give Townsend (republican), secretary of state, a majority of 2,637; McIlvaine, judge of the supreme court, republican, 3,210; Bailey, republican, sheriff, 3,724; Capeller, county auditor, republican, 4,501; Outcolt, prosecuting attorney, republican, 4,828. Three precincts to hear from gave a democratic majority last year. Comparing the vote for judge of the supreme court with that of governor last year, this would show a democratic gain in the county of 787. Butterworth's majority, republican, first district, will be 1,2[illegible]0; Young, republican, second district, about the same.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13, 1 a. m.—The democratic headquarters are nearly deserted. A request for an opinion as to how the state had gone was refused to an associated press reporter on the ground that the committee had no opinion to give any one, that their figures were too meager to warrant them in giving an opinion, except that the state had gone republican. They only claim the election of six congressmen: McMahon, in the fourth district; Lefevre, in the fifth; Leedon, in the seventh; Converse, in the twelfth; Atherton, in the thirteenth, and Geddes, in the fourteenth. They hope, however, to elect Hurd in the sixth and Warner in the fifteenth with possible chances of electing Shaffer in the tenth district.

TOLEDO, Oct. 13.—The city complete gives Ritchie, republican candidate for congress, 124 majority. Democrats concede his election over Hurd by 300; republicans claim 600; the county gives 400 republican majority.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13, 2 a. m.—The best information at this hour is that the republicans have elected 13 congressmen.

Republican Work.

Sheriff McCorkle, of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ind., was brutally shot down last Saturday by a republican while trying to preserve the peace. The Indianapolis Sentinel pays this deserved tribute to him: "Albert McCorkle was an officer of the law, clothed with great responsibilities, which he never failed to recognize in the discharge of his official duties. He performed lawful acts in a lawful manner. He was courteous, generous, kind and faithful. He felt in the discharge of the high trusts conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens. He died a martyr to duty. When such men fall victims to partisan bullets, the great public heart beats like a muffled drum. The state feels the blow—the law is defied and society outraged. Why was Albert McCorkle, the high sheriff of Shelby county, assassinated? Why does he lie dead in his bloody shroud in his darkened home? Why does his wife and children sit silent and bowed, while their hearts are in the coffin with a dead husband and father? There is but one reply: Because he was a democratic official in the discharge of his duty, and therefore the victim of fierce, implacable, partisan hate. Society mourns to-day with McCorkle's relatives and neighbors, and the Sentinel in draping its columns in mourning but inadequately expresses its profound sympathy for the bereaved, and its unmitigated abhorrence of the atrocious spirit which the republican party has sought to inject into the campaign.

A Terrible Arraignment.

Mr. Groesbeck, one of the most eminent lawyers of Ohio, in a recent speech in Cincinnati, arraigns Gen. Garfield for the part he took in making up a case in Louisiana as a lawyer for the republicans, and afterwards sitting upon and deciding it as a judge, at Washington. A more serious charge could not be made against any one. The following is an extract from Mr. Groesbeck's very able speech: "How unfortunate that General Garfield went to Louisiana! His mere presence was a participation in the contest, and by his mere presence without referring to what he did, he encouraged and helped to arrange a case for his party, and, having done this, he returned to Washington and sat as one of the judges to decide it. The majority of every vote of the electoral commission was just one. His was that vote, and all the responsibility of deciding a case which he helped to prepare rests upon him."

That Flag.

The republicans have made a great deal of capital out of the mistake of the Hot Springs (Ark.) Telegraph, which lately put up a confederate flag instead of the starry banner. It was to no purpose that Mr. Webber, the editor, explained the mistake and protested his loyalty to the Union—to no purpose that he denounced the attempt of stalwart politician to fire the northern heart upon the mistake of a printer. It was all unavailing. The little flag had been photo-lithographed, and will be made to do duty until the end of the campaign. A recent issue of the Ft. Wayne Daily News contained a cut of that flag, with an article distorting the facts in the case. The editor of that sheet would not publish Mr. Webber's statement of the matter, which he knows to be the fact, except under the head of "advertisement," paid for at the rate of about 10 or 20 cents a line.

FELIX MCGOWAN, a hotel keeper residing in the city of New York, has been made exceedingly uncomfortable from the fact that his hotel is numbered 329, and has petitioned the board of aldermen to have the number changed. In his petition McGowan sets forth, among others, the following reasons for desiring to have the number of his hotel changed: "People go by and jeer at the sign on which it is inscribed. Customers and travelers refuse to come in, because they say it is an unlucky and fatal number. Boys place their thumbs in odd abutments to their noses and whirl defiance at the number with their fingers. Some irreverent parties have even insulted complainant and petitioner by calling out, 'holloo, old Garfield, give us a divvy!' or else 'what are your aims, old DeGolyer?' so that life is becoming a grevious burden to your petitioner."

"Wherefore, he prays your honorable body to change the number of his premises to 328½ or 328¾, inasmuch as he is convinced that 329 will always be a reproach to him and his premises."

No. 329 will in the future be odious—suggestive of bribes, false oaths and republicanism generally.

THEY call 'em "floppers" in Pennsylvania. They are all flopping over from Garfield to Hancock. Think of a mass-meeting of several thousand republicans with a president and one hundred and fifty vice-presidents, and four or five of the most eminent speakers in the country—all republicans—advocating and working for Hancock and English! This actually took place one night recently at Pittsburgh.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity, or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

Grand Rally

—EVERY DAY AT—

ISAAC OCHS'

Where will be displayed for the inspection of the people of DeKalb county, an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS; GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

Having removed my stock of Mdse. to this place and replenished it in every department, I can without hesitancy assure the public that upon personal examination they will find the most complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in Auburn, at prices that defy competition.

I have had a life-time of experience in the merchandise business, and feel myself competent to so assort and buy close and to suit all classes as to quality and prices.

To The Ladies

I would say I have a complete stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings in all the latest styles and shades, accompanied by a well assorted stock of

NOTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Also a full line of domestics from the cheapest to the best, including muslins brown, and bleached, prints, ginghams, crashes, table linens, &c. Also a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

SLIPPERS, OVER-SHOES, &c.

To The Gentlemen.

Allow me to call your attention to my immense stock of CLOTHING, embracing a large stock of Overcoats and suits of all grades and prices, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest novelties in neck wear. Also a full line of HATS and CAPS, nobby and good, with a complete assortment of

☞BOOTS AND SHOES.

in all grades and prices.

TO THE PARENTS.—My stock of boys and youths' CLOTHING is well assorted with reference to sizes and prices, and would be pleased to fit your boys out with their fall and winter Clothing, and Boots & Shoes.

For the Girls I have a complete stock of DRESS GOODS, adapted to their special wants, including FLANNELS in good dress styles, and everything they may need for winter outfits.

To the public at large, let me reiterate my statement, that I defy competition and should you call and see me I will do my utmost to please, and to treat you so that you will be disposed to call again.

Come Early and Often!

I shall handle all kinds of produce the farmer has for sale, and am able to pay as much as can be obtained at any of the surrounding towns. I will be in the market at all times, and when you haul in your Grain be sure and find me. Remember I pay as much as any one in the market, and more if possible. Remember the place in Ford's Block, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC OCHS.

New Goods.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

Are receiving their stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of Foreign and Domestic

Drygoods, Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets,
Shirtings, Felt & Alpaca Skirts,
Table Linens, Towlings, Towels,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Cloaks, Cloakings and Beavers for Cloaks,
Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings,

TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

Trimming Silks and Velveteens.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

SEE THOSE HATS FOR 50 CTS.

GROCERIES.

Rio Coffee for	15	cents	per lb.
Choice Rio Coffee for	18 & 20	"	"
Good yellow Sugar 3 pounds for	25	"	"
White Sugar	25	"	"
Granulated Sugar	11	"	"
Baking Molasses	50	"	per gal
Choice Tea	50	"	per lb.
Extra Young Hyson Tea	75	"	"
Good Fine cut Tobacco	50	"	"
Good Washing Soap	5	"	"

LOOK AT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

MC QUISTON & RALSTON.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Whooping-cough in town.

—M. F. Long is taking a lay-off this week.

—Alf. Griswold is nursing a painful hand.

—Fred. Davis spent last Sunday in Wabash.

—Mrs. E. Kuhlman is sick with the bilious fever.

—Charley Groscop did good work at the polls Tuesday.

—We hear it rumored that Uncle Jimmy Latson is coroner.

—Rev. J. Norris will spend a few days at Indianapolis this week.

—The rumor that the wife of H. H. Stamets died recently is false.

—A number from this place attended the rally at Garrett Saturday night.

—Cal. Watson attended the Whitley county fair at Columbia City last week.

—Notice the advertisement of Miller & Racuet, of Ft. Wayne, in this issue.

—Miss Effie Wunderlich returned to her home in Columbia City last Thursday.

—New silk fringes at McQuiston & Ralston's. 49-3.

—Louis Roth, traveling agent for a New York jewelry house, is at home again.

—Found, a nickel, which the owner can have by calling and paying for this notice.

—Mrs. James Pierce has been quite ill for some time, but is improving slowly.

—Mrs. Picker returned from Columbia City last Monday, where she has been visiting.

—"Money makes the mare go;" also it made votes for the republicans in this county.

—Sheriff Leas was not very "solid" in Garrett, getting only nine votes out of the shops.

—The mush-and-milk social at the Presbyterian church last evening was well attended.

—These would be good nights for swinging on the gate if the moon would hide her face.

—There were 125 torches from Hicksville, Ohio, at the big demonstration at Garrett Saturday.

—Trimming silks in black and colors for 70 cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—John Roskopf, formerly an employe in Sam. Pommert's barber-shop, was on the streets last Friday.

—Andrew Camp will have a sale of personal property, on the Neidig farm, Friday, October 22, 1880.

—Ladies' merino underwear, ladies' scarlet all-wool underware at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—The old adage that "money is the root of all evil," was well demonstrated in this county last Tuesday.

—Miss E. Lillian Morse, of Angola, spent several days in Auburn last week, the guest of Mrs W. J. Austin.

—Mrs. Dr. Wickweir, of Angola, has been here the past week visiting her sister, Miss M Cleveland.

—The foundation of Mich. Houston's new building has been laid, and the structure is rapidly taking shape.

—Coming home from the Waterloo fair, Charley Pommert broke a buggy spring—on the level road, of course.

—The time to "suck cider through a straw" has arrived, which has increased the sale of peppermint and hot drinks.

—Cotton flannels, men's and boys' undershirts and drawers at all prices at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—Mr. James Fristoe and wife, of Decatur, Ind., were visitors at Dr. T. G. Matheny's the forepart of the week.

—Miss Alice McKay has her new quarters tastefully arranged, and will always be pleased to have her friends call.

—Mr. Louis Tess collided with a vehicle during the demonstration at Garrett last Saturday night, and was badly hurt.

—Fred. April has the rebellion "nearly down." He thinks he will accomplish it before the presidential election.

—If you want to see the coziest establishment in town, just step up to Miss Alice McKay's, over Mrs. Jones' notion store.

—New styles cloakings and cloaks, new repellants and ladies' cloth, new all-wool dress plaids, [at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—The democratic demonstration at Garrett Saturday night, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign in this section.

—Dawson Foshey, a brother of our pleasant operator, William, returned to the city Tuesday after quite an extended visit at Winchester, this state.

—Wm. Showalter, formerly of this city, but now of Fremont, came down to see us Tuesday and dropped his mite in favor of Van Auken. No good, though.

—Hank Altenburg got a respite from his duties as mail clerk, and came home Tuesday to deposit his ballot. It is suspicioned that he voted the republican ticket.

—Costiveness cured by Hinehart's liver pills. Only one for a dose. Sample dose free. Ask your druggist for them.

—We learn there is a gentleman in the city desirous of giving our band instructions. Brace up, boys, and grasp opportunity.

—For fifty years Sellers' liver pills have brought health and happiness in thousands of homes. Ask your druggist for them.

—Mr. M. Seiler, formerly teacher here, has accepted a position in the schools of Lafayette, Ind., at a salary of $1,800 a year.

—Kahn & Co., of Waterloo, have a new advertisement in this issue. Gaze upon it, and don't forget where they keep when you want bargains.

—We learn that W. E. Eldridge, better known as Pete, has finished his course in railroad business at Janesville, Wis., and has accepted a position on the road.

—Our candidate for sheriff, Mr. Jay J. Van Auken, made a good fight, and proved a man of strength before the people, but there was too much money used against him.

—Isn't it about time for the B. & O. road to have another smash-up in this neighborhood? It has been as much as two weeks since we have heard of any such disasters on that road.

—Mr. Brinkerhoff came up to the polls Tuesday for the first time in fifteen years. He voted for the republican ticket, however, but will support Hancock in the presidential election.

—It is said that a girl who can shed three or four tears at a critical moment and follow them up with a quivering sigh, can marry all around a good-looking blonde who does nothing but try to blush.

—W. H. Dills informs us that preparatory to re-entering the practice of his profession, he has engaged a new and eligible room for an office on Main street, where he expects to be found on and after Nov. 1 next. tf.

—The Waterloo fair closed last Saturday. Notwithstanding the political commotion in the land, which has interfered with fairs elsewhere, the Waterloo fair was largely attended, and a good showing made.

—Cast your eye over the COURIER this week and notice the new advertisement of McQuiston and Ralston. It will be found on the fourth page, and every person should read it before purchasing anything in their line.

—Mr. Isaac Ochs' new store, opposite the postoffice is a booming. He is an enterprising, clever gentleman, and will treat you kindly and sell you goods at bed-rock prices. Go and see his mammoth stock of goods.

—T. C. Ford, who for some time past has been in the livery business at Waterloo, removed his family to this city last Wednesday. Cook is a good business man, and we welcome him back to the place of his birth.

—The Texas clergyman about to become chaplain of a penitentiary, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation who had all mistreated him, from the following text: "I go to prepare a place for you, so that where I am, ye may be also."

—Mr. Mat Zervis and wife, of Waterloo, were thrown from a buggy at the Jackson depot, in Auburn, Saturday. The horses became scared at an approaching train and upset the buggy, though they were not hurt, and but little damage was done.

—The mystic figures, "329," like the handwriting on the wall, have all of a sudden loomed up on our pavements and door-steps. Nobody seems to care for it except our republican friends, who appear offended, and evidently know just what it means.

—Some rural chap from St. Joe, filled his skin with Garrett's fighting whisky, Saturday night at the above-named place, and swore he could whip any man who wore hair. From the looks of his proboscis he must have come in contact with a bald-headed individual.

—Our worthy representative elect, Mr. D. D. Moody, is a big-hearted gentleman, a proof of which is, that last week he presented the COURIER office with a box of fine cigars, which just exactly touched the spot. We hope we may have an opportunity to vote for Mr. Moody some more.

—Lost, last Saturday at Waterloo, a pocket-book containing considerable money and a letter from Story & Camp, of Chicago. Five dollars reward will be paid if the pocket-book, or any information which will lead to its recovery, is left at Long's hotel, in Waterloo.

—Last Wednesday morning Mr. James Quince, of Corunna, in a conversation impolitely remarked to Mr. Jay J. Van Auken that he had strayed from the truth, when the latter gentleman raised Mr. Quince off of the pavement on the toe of his boot. Only that and nothing more.

—Certain republicans tried very hard to get one of the democratic tickets that were being printed here the later part of last week, in order that they might "fix up" a ticket for democrats to vote. As high as twenty dollars is said to have been offered for a single slip, but the young man to whom the offer was made was too manly for such dirty work. He did, however, try to sell them one of last year's tickets, but they smelt a mice.

HE WAS A STRANGER, AND THEY TOOK HIM IN.

A Tramp Burglarized Groscop's Saloon in Broad Daylight.

When Jehovah started man out in business for himself, it was decreed that he should obtain provender by the sweat of his brow. This curse has never been suspended, we are sorry to say, and he who tries to run around it, will surely come to grief. This is the case with Albert Conode, who, it is probable, judging from his general appearance, has never read the sacred law bearing on this point, and would not know a bible from one of Dr. McLean's vermifuge advertisements. Albert was peripatetic in his habits, and belonged to that numerous class of poor but dishonest men known as tramps. He struck Auburn last Thursday, weary and foot-sore and with a distressing sense of emptiness in the abdominal regions that demanded immediate attention. He didn't go to a hotel, but watched his chance, and when Mr. Groscop went to dinner last Thursday, entered his saloon by removing a pane of glass in a window in the rear end of the building. Albert got fifty or sixty checks, good for five cents at the bar, and four or five dollars in money. The disposal of the checks led to the arrest, and he is now in jail awaiting action in the case.

Butler Township.

—Democrats are plenty in this vicinity.

—The farmers are busy gathering corn; it promises an average yield.

—One of the students of the normal takes his breakfast with him when he calls on his sweetheart.

—The republicans had a great rally at Butler Center last Friday evening. There were eighteen republicans and nine democrats present.

—The majority of the citizens of this township, were pleased with the rally at Garrett last Saturday evening, because they think it was an indication of a change in official affairs.

—Several young ladies, who adhere very strongly to the principles of the stalwarts, went to Garrett last Saturday evening, and while there publicly made use of very vulgar languge, degrading to themselves, to the ladies who accompanied them from this place, and whose reputations are untarnished. They should bear in mind that politeness is the foundation of character, and take their mothers with them until they learn how to conuct themselves with decency.

AN OBSERVER.

Dying Words.

It is probably natural that at the last the scenes which have made the strongest impressions in life should be recalled by memory. The old mountaineer, when he comes to die, with his last whisper says his snow-shoes are lost; with a stage-driver he is "on a down grade and cannot reach the break;" the miner cannot get to the air-pipe; the sailor says "eight bells have sounded," and the gambler plays his last trump. A little girl died a few years ago and as her mother held her wrist and noted the fainting and flickering pulse, a smile came to the wan face, and the child whispered: "There's no more desert here, mamma, but all the world is full of beautiful flowers." A moment later, the smile became transfixed. In an eastern city not long ago, a sister of charity was dying, and from a stupor she opened her eyes and said: "It is strange; every kind word that I have spoken in life, every tear that I have shed, has become a living flower around me, and they bring to my senses an incense ineffable."

Making a Belle.

It is certain that in American society, says a newspaper, the men make the belles. A case in point occurred a few years ago in Newport, when several young men, then well known in society, determined to try the experiment. They selected a charming young woman, bright enough to please in conversation, but not remarkable for beauty nor quite within the charmed circle of society. For days they took it in turn to dance with her, to drive her out and to display all the devotion necessary to make her agreeably conspicuous. The object of these attentions was as much surprised as she was flattered. In a short time the leaders of fashion called on her. She was a belle.

—Several "loyal" gentlemen from Cedarville, Allen county, eighteen in number, came over into DeKalb county, some time since, to cut a pole, to be erected at the above-named place in honor of Garfield and Arthur. After succeeding in getting the tamarac, the rads. procured some hand-spikes of sumach with which to carry the pole from the swamp. In their efforts they became somewhat overheated and perspired quite freely, and using their palms to wipe the sweat from their brows, the whole party was badly poisoned, and when they reached Cedarville their faces were so badly swollen that they could not see the pole.

—Music has charms to soothe the savage breast, and good news has potency to heal the sufferings of the afflicted. For instance, our agent of the Wabash railroad was nearly helpless with rheumatism, but was suddenly "all right" when the words reached him by wire, "Your wife and daughter are on the three o'clock train." Presto change, and the lame walk. Mrs. Johnson, after a visit of several months in Pennsylvania, returned last Saturday.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Charles Emerick, of Whitley county, died last Sunday morning, aged 68 years. He was for many years a resident of Allen county, and was widely known.

The Wabash Courier speaking of the editor of the Plain Dealer, compliments him in this emphatic language: "It's chief editor, T. P. Keater, is a liar who possesses less conscience but far more originality than Ananias of old. He is so utterly corrupt that he lies when the truth would serve him much better." It would probably be more satisfactory to the readers of those two journals if the editors would settle their difficulties with shot-guns, and quit filling their papers with articles both discourteous and disgusting.

The hardware store of Lessel Long, at Antioch, was entered by burglars Sunday night. The safe was blown open and about $1,000 in money was taken, besides a lot of valuable papers, razors and pocket-knives. No clew.

Mr. John George Aichele, of Kendallville, died Oct. 6, aged 55 years. He came to Kendallville in 1857, and has been engaged in the marble business.

Rev. J. O. Fisher, pastor of the Baptist church died at his home in Kendallville, Oct. 6, aged 66 years.

A most shocking tragedy was enacted in Warsaw, Tuesday, Sept. 28. Gun L. Smith, agent of the Singer sewing machine at that place, killed his paramour and then put an end to his own existence. He left the following letter with his attorney:

WARSAW, IND., Sept. 28, 1880.

TO A. G. WOOD:

I shall this day settle this matter of ours so that you will have no more trouble. [Here follows some abuse which is not necessary to publish.] I am as innocent of the crime charged to me as a child, or you or any other person. I went with Miss Chaplin for purposes, (too obscene for publication) and nothing more, as God is my judge, and never did I get anything else, or more. I propose to let, as the good christians say, "a just God decide," and if he is just, He will damn a few of the professed good ones of this place. I say before God that I am innocent of all the charges preferred against me by the low hounds and a prostitute of this town. I wish you to show this to them, and see that I am decently interred, and say I damn and curse them all with my dying breath. My wife and babes are good, true, and innocent, as I myself am, with the exception of what liquor I have drank. * * * * Now, will you and Mr. Briggs please settle all, and do for the wife and babes the best you can, as brother Odd-Fellows. I am sorry this must be done, but all are against me, and I must do the best I can. Ever yours fraternally,

G. L. SMITH.

A man named John Hicks, 80 years of age, has just been received at the Jeffersonville, Ind., penitentiary, on a two years' sentence. He has passed 50 years of his long life in prison.

George Weisenberger, a saloon keeper of Ft. Wayne, was attacked Sunday by three boys to whom he refused to sell liquor, and was injured to such an extent that his life is despaired of.

Last week Wednesday night about 11 o'clock a barn on the farm of Tom Wickwire, about five miles northwest of Angola, was burned to the ground together with its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was an insurance of about $400 on the barn and the contents consisting of several tons of hay, rye, etc., were also insured.

County Clerk Goodale, while overhauling the papers of his office a few days ago, came across copies of the Indiana State Sentinel, published by G. A. and J. P. Chapman in 1845—6. In the weekly issue dated Aug. 21, 1845, under the heading of "Postscript," appears the following item: "WAR DECLARED. We learn by a postscript just received, that Mexico has declared war against the United States. Don Quixote against the Windmills! Ho! for the Calafornias!"

Last Saturday, the democrats raised a row down at Shelbyville on the occasion of a republican rally at that place. Before the affair ended the rebel pluguglies and repeaters got the worst of it. McCorkle, the democratic sheriff, who was urging the crowd on to deeds of violence, was mortally wounded and died Sunday.—Steuben Republican.

The writer of the above is no doubt a nice man, and the above is a fair sample of the way radicals lie to make political capital.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

DeKalb County Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the teachers of DeKalb county will be held in the high school building, in the town of Butler, during the week commencing October 18.

W. H. MCINTOSH, Co. Sup't.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil, it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on kidney complaints and rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures, in all climates, has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection; and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is also lately certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Casebeer & Matheny's and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine. 34-1y

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM. LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the

C. O. D.

One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 East Main Street.

Look for the Big Flag.

C. H. MILLER & C. RAQUET,

SPORTINGMEN'S HEADQUARTERS,

24 WEST MAIN STREET,

FORT WAYNE.

Hunters' Supplies, Breech & Muzzle-Loading Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Amunition, and FISHING TACKLE.

All guns warranted to shoot close and hard. No bogus guns, and nothing but first quality guns kept in stock. Our powder has the reputation of being the best in the city. Muzzle-loading guns taken in exchange for breech loaders. New guns made to order and all kinds of repairing done to order, and in a first-class manner. We are sportsmen ourselves, and if you want a good gun, rifle or revolver, at the very lowest prices, come to us, and you will find honest dealing and one price to all.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court Dec. term, 1880.

Loren A. Woodbury and Arthur Woodbury are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by William A. Rose for partition of real estate, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d judical day of the next term of said court

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 28th day of September, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

FALL SEASON

Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of

Seasonable Goods!

Will be found unusually

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,

Consisting in part as follows:

The most elegant line of Plain, Gros-Grain and Brocade Black

SILKS,

Ever before offered by us.

A complete assortment of Black and Colored.

SATINS!

An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed

VELVETS.

Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.65.

New colorings in

Cashmeres!

Shooda Cloths, Momie Cloths and Sateens.

We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish.

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS

For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.

Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced

Dress Goods,

In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, executrix of the will of Henry Hammon, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HARRIETT HAMMON, Executrix.

Sept. 30, 1880. 48-3t.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana DeKalb county.

Albina Shade, plaintiff, vs. John Coyle defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that there is a suit instituted by Albina Shade against John Coyle, now out of the state, and that the same is set for trial on the 30th day of October, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. If said defendant does not appear, the same will be determined in his absence.

CHRISTIAN SMITH, J. P.

KAHN & COMPANY

Are now offering the following inducements: Best Prints 5 cents; good Ginghams at 8 cents; heavy all wool Flannel at 25 cents.

300 new style Cloaks and Dolmans just received at Kahn & Co's., which are to be sold at great bargains. Be sure to see them.

GO TO

KAHN & CO'S.,

And look at their immense stock of

CLOTHING!

And get their prices before buying.

OLD PRICES!

NEW GOODS!

AT

SAM, PETE & MAX,

The Star Clothing House,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

LOVE'S REPENTANCE.

Love came knocking, gently knocking
At the portals of my heart,
And besought me their unlocking,
For a secret he'd impart;
But I laughed to scorn his greeting—
And regretted not the fleeting
Of his baffled steps retreating
On their way.

Then again a message brought he,
Knocking gently as before,
And with courtly tones besought me—
Yet I opened not the door.
Mildly chiding my denying,
And my cool reserve decrying,
He, with low and mystic sighing,
Turned away.

Soon the little tyrant shyly—
Without warning as before—
Pulled the latch-string, and then slyly
Pushed aside the loosened door.
Though my heart was near relenting,
And I felt 'twould bring repenting,
Yet I would not, by consenting,
Love to-day.

Could I catch him and securely
Tie his little wicked wings,
I would kneel to him demurely,
Tho' I know they say he stings—
That is he, I know his knocking,
I will hasten the unlocking.
Ah, the little trifler, mocking,
Flies away!

—*Republic.*

A LIFE-LESSON.

BY J. W. RILEY.

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know,
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by,
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by,
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,
There! little girl; don't cry!

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

HOW HE GOT OUT OF IT;

OR,

Engaged to Three Girls in One Night.

"If you will take my advice," said Mr. Wilding, making a last noble but futile effort to balance the ivory paper knife on the tip of his first finger, "you won't go to the Brownrigs' ball."

"And why not," asked his companion irritably.

"Well, I really wouldn't, you know," said Mr. Wilding, giving up his struggle with the impossible, and laying the refractory paper knife upon the table, "for a variety of reasons. Girls play the very mischief with you, and you know what trouble it gave me to get you out of your last scrape. There are four Brownrig girls, aren't there? And they are all pretty?"

"I don't see what that's got to do with it," said Snooks, sulkily. "There's safety in a multitude. I can't marry 'em all, can I?"

"Happily, no! Though, if the laws of your land did not forbid it, I am inclined to think you might try to accomplish even that. Still, be advised, Snooks, and be conspicuous by your absence at the Brownrigs' 'small and early.' Papa Brownrig, when incensed, is not nice, and you know you are decidedly intimate with Miss Kate."

"No, I am not," said Snooks with decision, "not a bit of it. Though I allow she is a handsome girl, and has lovely eyes. Hasn't she, now?"

"I don't know. As a rule I never look into a woman's eyes. I consider it a rudeness as well as a beastly," said Wilding earnestly, telling his lie without a blush. "Never mind her eyes. If," warningly, "you must go to this ball, at least try to forget that she has any eyes at all. If you don't, you will propose to her, to a moral."

"One would think that I was a raw school-boy," said young Snooks wrathfully. "Do you think I can't look at a woman without committing myself? Do I look like a fool?"

Whatever Mr. Wilding thought at that moment, he kept it to himself. Before he spoke next, he and his conscience had agreed to dissemble.

"My dear fellow, do not let us even hint at such a thing," he said amiably. "I only meant you were slightly—very slightly—susceptible, and that Miss Kate has a certain amount of pleasing power, and that—I positively would give up this ball if I—"

"Are you going?" broke in Snooks impatiently.

"Well, yes, I dare say I shall look in about 12."

"Then I shall look in with you," said Snooks defiantly.

"Factis, the fellow wants to spoon her himself, and don't see the force of being cut out," said he to himself complacently as he ran down the steps of Wilding's stairs.

Beyond all question the Brownrigs' ball was a decided success. The rooms were filled to overflowing, the staircases were choked, the heat was intorable. Sir Thomas and Lady Higgins had actually put in an appearance after all, and the supper, if uneatable, was, I assure you, very expensive. No pains or money had been spared; everything was what the mistress of the house called "rug regal;" and all the Miss Brownrigs looked as charming as any one could desire.

There were four of them. There was Katie, the second daughter—Snook's friend, and the possessor of the lovely eyes. And they were lovely; large, "and dark, and true, and tender," like the North, according to the Laureate; "black as sloes," said her fond if slightly oppressive mother, and of the languid, melting order.

Then there was Hetty, the eldest girl, who, if her eyes were not dark as midnight, had at least the dearest little nose in the world. A pure Greek feature, perfect in every respect, ignorant of colds in the head, that made one long to tell her (only she would have blushed, they were all nicely brought up) about Dudu, and her Phidian appendage.

Then came Georgie—"George the Third," as she was playfully termed in the bosom of her family—who, if she had neither nose nor eyes like her sisters, had certainly a prettier mouth than either. A sweet little kissable rosebud of a mouth that pouted and laughed alternately, and did considerable execution.

And finally, there was Lilly. A tall, pale girl, with blue eyes, a finely cut chin, and a great deal of determination all round.

Katie's eyes were larger, darker, and (when she looked at Snooks and thought of his thousands) more melting than ever that night. Her dress, if slightly bizarre, was immensely becoming. Snooks, for the first half hour, kept himself bravely aloof from her fascinations, declined to notice her reproachful glances and languishing œillades, and for reward was wretched. Finally, being driven into a corner during a fatal set of Lancers, he met her eyes and was conquered. She would dance the next with him? Yes (coldly). And the next? Yes (more gently). And the ninth—he can see she is disengaged for it? Yes (this time quite warmly).

An hour later the deed was done. Some capital champagne, a dark avenue (I believe there were some Chinese lanterns there originally, but a kind wind had blown them out), and a soft little hand slipped into his, did the work; and Miss Katie had promised bashfully, but with unmistakable willingness, to be the future Mrs. Snooks. Whether it was Snooks or the property pertaining to Snooks she most affected, deponent sayeth not.

When, however, her betrothed found what he had done, and remembered his former words, and all the awfulness of parental wrath, his heart failed him. He went, as he usually did when in sorry case, in search of Wilding; and having discovered him, took him into a side room, and shutting the door, confronted him with a rather pale face.

"So the eyes were too many for you?" said Mr. Wilding calmly, after a deliberate examination of the disturbed face before him. "I told you how it would be."

"That's the sort of thing any fellow might say," returned Snooks pathetically. "I didn't think you would have been so aggravating. And just when you see I'm down on my luck, too. Yes; I've been and gone and done it."

"'Mother will be pleased,'" quoted his friend and law adviser with a shrug. "So, by the bye, will be your father. They both regard nothing so highly as birth. I suppose Miss Brownrig can lay claim to some decent breeding?"

"The old chap is a cornchandler, you know that, at least, he used to be," said Snooks, with a heavy groan.

"O, indeed! And a very charming business, too, I have no doubt. Leads up to quite a train of ideas. Corn, wheat, staff of life, quaint old mill, and rustic bridge in the distance, miller sitting on it. I wonder," dreamily, "if Brownrig ever wore a white hat? And if so, why? Don't all speak at once. Well, well, she is a very pretty girl. Such eyes, you know! I really congratulate you, my dear fellow."

"Wilding," desperately, "can't you do something? I—I don't know how it happened. It was the champagne, I suppose, and of course she is pretty; but I don't want to marry any one, and I know the Governor won't hear of it."

"He will have to hear of it now, won't he?" asked Wilding unfeelingly.

"He would go out of his mind if such a thing was even hinted to him," declared Snooks wildly. "Try to help me out of it, Wilding, can't you?"

"I don't see what there is to do, except marry her. I only hope Lady Snooks and Miss Cornchandler will get on. And you should think of her beauty, you know; doubtless it will console you when Sir Peter cuts you off with the customary shilling."

"I suppose I had better cut my throat and put an end to it," said Snooks dismally; and then, overcome, no doubt, by the melancholy of this suggestion, he breaks down and gives way to tears.

"I say, don't do that, you know," exclaimed Wilding indignantly. "Weeping all over the place won't improve matters, and will make you look a worse fool than nature intended, when you go out of the room. If you have put your foot in it, at least try to bear misfortune like a man. Look here," angrily, "if you are going to keep up this hideous boohooing I'll leave the room, and you too, to your fate. It's downright indecent. They will hear you in the next house if you don't moderate your grief."

As the nearest house was a quarter of a mile off, this was severe.

"I shouldn't care if they heard me in the next town," said Mr. Snooks, who was quite too far gone for shame.

"There is just one chance for you, and only one," said wilding, slowly. "I have an idea and you must either follow it or—go to the altar."

"I'll follow anything, eagerly. What is it?"

"You have proposed to Miss Katie," solemnly. "Now go and propose to the other three!"

As Wilding gave vent to his idea he turned abruptly on his heel and left the room.

"I'll do it," said Snooks valiantly, drying his eyes and giving his breast a tragic tap, "whatever comes of it."

Going into the hall he saw Hetty standing near an entrance; a little way beyond her was Kate, conversing with a tall and lanky youth. Not daring to glance in the direction of the latter, who plainly expected him to come straight to her on the wings of love, he turned and asked Hetty to dance.

They danced, and then (it was custom with the ball goers in that mild suburban neighborhood) he drew her out under the gleaming stars and up the dark avenue that a few minutes since was the scene of her sister's happiness.

There he proposed in due form, and was again accepted. Hetty's conduct, indeed, was perhaps a degree more pronounced than Katie's, because she laid her head upon his shoulder, and he felt by all the laws of sentiment bound to kiss her. Her nose looked lovely in the pale moonlight; so I dare say he did not find the fulfilling of this law difficult.

After that he had some more, a good deal more, champagne; and then he proposed to Miss Georgia, who also consented to be his. There now remained but one other step to be taken. He crossed the room and asked the youngest Miss Brownrig to dance. He was getting rather mixed by this time, and was on the very point of asking her to marry him instead, so customary had the question grown to him now. Miss Lilly, however, declined to dance, on the plea that she was tired, and could exert herself no more that night. With questionable taste he pressed the matter, and begged her to give him just one. At this she told him frankly she did not admire his style of dancing, which, of course, ended the conservation. So he asked her to come for a stroll instead, and having arrived at the momentous spot, delivered himself of the ornate speech that had already done duty three times that night. I forgot what it was, but I know it wound up with the declaration that he adored her and wanted to marry her.

"It's extremely good of you, I'm sure," said the youngest Miss Browning, calmly. "But, uncivil, as I fear it must sound, I don't want to marry you."

"Don't you, by Jove!" said Snook, hastily. "Well, that's awfully ki—No, no!" pulling himself up with a start; "I don't mean that, you know; I mean it's awfully horrid, you know. In fact," warming to his work through sheer gratitude, "you have made me miserable forever; you've broken my heart."

"Dear me, how shocking!" said Miss Lilly, frivolously. "Let us hope Time will mend it. I'm not very sure you did not speak the truth at first. I really believe it is kind, my refusing you. And now, Mr. Snooks, if I were you, I should go in and say good-night to mamma, because you have been having a good deal of papa's champagne, and it is trying to the constitution."

Snooks took the hint, bade farewell to Mrs. Brownrig, who, to his heated imagination, appeared to regard him already with a moist and motherly eye, and, taking Wilding's arm, drew him out of the house.

"Well?" said the latter interrogatively.

"I don't know whether it is well or ill," returned he gloomily. "But I followed your advice and proposed to 'em all."

"And they accepted you?"

"Most of 'em. But Lilly, the youngest, she—"

"I always said she was a sensible girl," put in Mr. Wilding, *sotto voce*.

"Did you?" with much surprise. "Well, she refused me; sort of said she wouldn't have me at any price. So you see you were wrong!"

"I always knew she was one of the most intelligent girls I ever met," Mr. Wilding repeated, in a tone so difficult that his companion for once had sufficient sense to refrain for demanding an explanation.

The next morning, as Katie Brownrig turned the angle of the hall that led to her father's sanctum (whither a sense of filial duty beckoned her) she almost ran into the arms of her three sisters, all converging toward the same spot from different directions. Simultaneously they entered Mr. Brownrig's study. (He called it a library; but that word is too often profaned for me to profane it, so I shall draw the line at study). But to return. Miss Lilly, being the youngest, was of course the first to raise her voice.

"I had a proposal last night, papa, and I have come to tell you about it," said she, in a tone replete with triumph.

It was so sweet to the mind of youth to outdo its elders. But "on this occasion only" the elders refused to be outdone. They each and all betrayed a smile of inward satisfaction, and then they gave way to speech.

"No!" they said in a breath. They; did not mean to doubt or be impolite they only meant surprise.

"The curate," said Hetty in a composed but plainly contemptuous whisper. It was a stage whisper.

"Old Major Sterne," said Miss Georgie promptly.

"Perhaps Henry Simms," suggested Katie, with some sympathy. Then turning to her father she said, with a conscious blush, "It is very strange, papa, but I too had a proposal last night."

"And so had I!" exclaimed Georgie and Hetty in a breath.

"Eh?" said papa, pushing up his spectacles. He was fat and pudgy, with sandy hair and flabby nose. He was a powerful man, too, and one unpleasant to come to open quarrel with. Proposals in the Brownrig family were few and far between—in fact, curiosities—and so much luck as the girls described falling into one day overpowered him.

"One at a time; my breath is not what it used to be," he said addressing Katie. (If he had said breadth, it would have been equally true, as his mother—if she was to be believed—always declared he was a lean baby). "May I ask the name of your lover?"

"Mr. Snooks," said she with downcast eyes and a timid smile. She took up the corner of a cherry-colored bow that adorned her gown, and fell to admiring it, through which she fondly thought was bashfulness.

"Impossible!" exclaimed Georgie angrily.

"What a disgraceful untruth!" cried Hetty rudely. "Mr. Snooks proposed to me, last night, and I accepted him."

"What is it you say? Oh, I am going out of my mind; my senses are deserting me," said Georgie, putting her hands to her head with a dramatic gesture. "Or is it a dream that he asked me to marry him, and that I too said 'yes'?"

"I seldom visit the clouds," said Lilly, with a short but bitter laugh. "And I certainly know he made me a a noble offer of his hand and heart; both which treasures I declined."

"Where?" demanded the other three, as though with one mouth.

"In the laurel avenue!"

At this they all groaned aloud.

"Perfidious monster!" said Hetty from her heart.

"Am I to understand," began Mr. Brownrig, with suppressed but evident fury, "that this—this—unmitigated scoundrel asked you all to marry him last night?"

"If we speak the truth, yes," replied the girls dismally.

"He was drunk," said papa, savagely.

"I can't believe it," said Katie, who was dissolved in tears—in fact, 'like Niobe, all tears'—by this time. "Nothing could be nicer than the way he did it. His language was so perfect, and so thoroughly from the—heart."

"He addressed me in a most honorable, upright, and Christian fashion," said Hetty. "I am sure he meant every word he said."

She was thinking uneasily of that kiss in the moonlight. Could anyone have seen her? Was old Major Sterne anywhere about at the moment?

"I certainly considered his manner strange, not a bit like what one reads," said Georgia, honestly, "but I thought of the title and the property, and I said yes directly."

"I thought him the very greatest muff I ever spoke to," broke in Miss Lilly with decision: I refused him without a moment's hesitation, and told him to go home. I'm sure it was well I did. I daresay if he had stayed here much longer he would have proposed to mamma next, and afterward to the upper housemaid. I agree with you, papa, the champagne was too much for him."

"I—I think he is fond of me," said Katie, in a low and trembling tone. Her fingers are not playing with the cherry colored bow now, but her eyelids have borrowed largely of its tint.

"Don't be a goose, Katie," said the youngest Miss Brownrig, kindly, but scornfully; "you don't suppose any of us would marry him now, after the way he has behaved? Do have some little pride."

"Perhaps he is mad," said Hetty, vaguely. Just at this moment, as a slave to her wounded vanity, she would have been glad to believe him so.

"No, my dear," declared Lily, calmly; "he has no brains worth turning."

"He said something to papa about calling to-day at 4 o'clock," said Katie, very faintly.

"Then I shall sit here till 4," returned Mr. Brownrig in an awful tone. "I shall set here until 5; and then I shall get up, and go out and find that young man, and give him such a horse whipping as I warrant you he never got before in all his life."

"Don't be too hard on him, papa," entreated Katie, weakly.

"I shan't my dear, but my whip will," said papa, grimly.

So he waited until 5; he waited until half-past five; and then he took up a certain heavy gold knobbed whip that lay stretched on the table as though in readiness, and sallied forth in search of Snooks' rooms. And he found them, and Snooks, too—in bed, suffering from a severe catarrh, caught, I presume, in the laurel avenue.

And no man knows what he did to Snooks. But at least he gave him an increased desire for his bed, because for a fortnight afterward he never stired out of it.

When Mr. Wilding heard of all this, I regret to say he gave way to noisy mirth in the privacy of his chambers; and was actually caught by his washerwoman, who peeped through the keyhole, performing a wild dance in the middle of the floor.

Germany's Financial Troubles.

The condition of German finance is one of the curses of the unhappy Fatherland. The number of finance ministers Germany and Prussia have had since the glorious period when German unity was consummated cannot well be counted on the fingers of one hand. Prince Bismarck has his ideas of finance; but his unfortunate ministers have generally had opinions which differed from his. In order to discover additional means of increasing the revenue, the financial heads of the various States are now sitting at Coburg. It has become evident that the protective tariff does not supply the requisite amount, but by hook or crook the German revenue must be augmented. That is the burden of the song which this conference must sing. Prince Bismarck proposes more indirect taxes, such as a heavier malt tax, a tobacco monopoly, and additional stamp duties. He quite admits that the direct levies are already as great as they can be endured; while the injustice in the incidence of indirect taxation is loudly complained of by writers in the German press and by the army of professors. If the military competiton between France and Germany continues much longer it is not difficult to foretell where the victory will lie.—*London Examiner.*

A Satisfactory Candidate for Life Insurance.

Josh Billings says: "I kum to the conclusion lately that life was so onsartin that the only wa for me tu stand a fair chance with other folks was tu git my life insured, and so i kalled on the Agent of the Garden Angel Life Insurance Co., and answered the following questions, which was put tu me over the top ov a pair ov goold specks, by a slik little fat old feller, with a little round grey head, and as pretty a little belly on him as enny man ever owned: Questions—1st. Are you mail or femail? If so, pleze state how long you have been so. 2d. Are you subject to fits, and if so, do yu have more than one at a time? 3d. Did yu ever have enny ancestors, and if so, how much? 4th. Du yu ever have enny nite mares? 5th. Are yu married and single, or are yu a bachelor? 6th. Do yu believe in a future state? If yu do, state it. 7th. Have yu ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to affect yu? After answering the above questions, like a man, in the confirmotif, the slik little fat old feller with goold specks on ced I was insured for life, and proberly would remain so for a term ov years. I thanked him, and smiled one ov my most pensive smiles."

They Say.

That coquetry is a continued lie, which renders a woman more contemptible and more dangerous than a courtesan who never lies.

That before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or see only her.

That real love has no age; it is always in birth.

That it is a terrible thing to be obliged to love by contract.

That one expresses well only to love which is not felt.

That you can trust your dog to the end; a woman—till the first opportunity.

That of all heavy bodies, the heaviest is the woman that we have ceased to love.

That a woman who pretends to laugh at love, is like the child who sings at night when he is afraid.

That rivals who blow out each other's brains for the eyes of any woman, prove that they have no brains.

That love pleases more than marriage, for the reason that romance is more pleasing than history.

That the highest mark of esteem a woman can give to a man is to ask his friendship; and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

CANADA consumes annually 120,000 cords of bark at home, and 161,374 cords are exported. It is authoritatively stated that 1,250,000 trees are already cut, and that fifteen years more of the vandalism, *i. e.*, destroying trees and not replanting, will wipe out the hemlock forest entirely. Canada is thus killing the goose that the United States should "cherish."

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Spanish Armada numbered 130 ships, to which the English could oppose but eighty vessels, and these so small that four of them only equaled in tonnage the smallest of the galleons. The Armada carried 8,000 seamen and 20,000 soldiers. The English fleet was manned by 8,000 sailors.

NUTMEGS grow upon a tree from twenty-five to thirty feet high, which bears a fruit resembling in form and size the seckle pear. When ripe the outer shell of this fruit breaks, revealing an inner case of bright red, known to commerce as mace. This in its turn is removed, and the nutmeg is found inclosed in a third shell harder than either of the others.

THE Parsees of India are fire-worshipers, and reverence the sun, moon and stars. Upon the altars of their temples the priests keep fire continually burning, and declare that it has never been extinguished. When engaged in their duties these devotees wear masks over the lower part of their faces, lest their breath should pollute the sacred flame.

CONDUCTING the British Government by a Ministry chosen from the strongest party in the House of Commons dates from the time of William III., in 1689. Previous to that all the Ministers had been independent of each other, and responsible to the sovereign alone, who might dismiss one great officer of state and retain the rest. The idea of a homogeneous Ministry was first carried out by Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who successively held office under Charles II., James II. and William of Orange.

THE needle-gun is the invention of John Nicholas Dreyse, a Prussian locksmith. He was 19 years old when the battle of Jena was fought, and picked up a musket upon the field, an examination of which convinced him that his countrymen were the worst-armed soldiers in Europe. Dreyse made his way to Paris, and entered the employ of a Swiss gunmaker, whom Napoleon commissioned to make a breech-loading musket. The young apprentice took up the idea and worked at it for many years until, in 1835, he succeeded in making a breech-loading needle-gun. The Prussian Government tried and adopted the weapon, and supplied the inventor with means for carrying on the manufacture of the gun now used in Kaiser Wilheim's army.

The Miner's Water-Inch.

A miner's inch of water is a quantity that will flow through an inch aperture with a free discharge and under a constant pressure of six inches above the top of the opening. An aperture 12½x15½ inches under pressure of six inches above the top of the opening will discharge 100 inches, and is the basis of all measurements where water is retailed in small quantities in the States of California and Nevada. A miner's inch will discharge a quantity of water equal to 2,250 cubic feet, or about 17,000 gallons, weighing 139,500 pounds, in twenty-four hours. Water will hold in suspension or solution 1,670 of its entire volume; *i. e.*, an inch of water (miner's inch) having a grade of four inches to the rod, will carry off in twenty-four hours, a distance of ten miles, ten tons of quartz, sand and iron. At one gravel mine in Nevada County, Cal., twenty-four cubic yards, or forty tons of detritus or tailing, as the washed material is called, are moved from three to fifteen miles every twenty-four hours. One hundred miner's inches of water conducted through iron pipes and falling three hundred and fifteen feet, vertically, and applied by means of a nozzle against a hurdy-gurdy wheel sixteen feet in diameter, will furnish sufficient power to run an eight-stamp mill, besides carrying off all the ore which it has furnished the power to crush.—*San Francisco Post.*

Hiding Money.

The fact that Spain, though chronologically in the nineteenth century, is really living in the seventeenth, is illustrated by the following from *Temple Bar:* In old Spanish houses there is generally a very cleverly-contrived secret receptacle for money, akin to the "secret drawer" of the English desk. Even now this secret cupboard is much used, the Spanish idea of security being (an idea founded on bitter experience of many years) to cage the windows in iron bars, lock up the house at night in winter, look at the money, and then say, in security and self-congratulation:

"Why, I am very safe; all I love and all I need is contained within the four walls of my *casa*.

There is a vast deal of distrust of banks and government securities, and a great holding to the proverb, "No friend save God, and a dollar in your pocket." And now with the middle class there is no banking of money.

The bankers, to begin with, give no interest, as a rule; and so, just as in Scotland, in the troubled year of 1650, the goldsmiths were the only bankers, so now, in Spain, the gentry constantly hoard their money in their own houses; some put their jewelry and plate in the *montes de piedad.*

Double and Twisted.

A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the Rev. Mr. Wood was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood, the Judge, addressing the reverend person, said: "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied:

"O double T,
I double U,
E double L,
Double U,
Double O, D."

Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met in his life, and, after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.

VIGOROUS efforts at tobacco culture are being made in Italy.

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HORRIBLE.

Famine Prevailing in the Polar Region

[Story of the Cruise of the Corwin.]

On the second day out from St. Michaels we reached St. Lawrence Island, where it was reported, a famine had swept away nearly the whole population during the previous year. The island is ninety miles long from east to west. We steamed along close in by the shore, working our way through the ice. At last the settlements were reached, and each one that was visited presented the same dreary scene of death and desolation. Not a sign of life was to be seen anywhere. Not a solitary dog or rat was to be found about any of the rude huts; but in front of the houses, in a ghastly row, lay the dead bodies of those who had succumbed to the terrible hunger. They had lain there for fifteen months, and we were probably the first to look upon them. Their clothes had rotted off the bodies, but the forms were preserved by the cold so that they looked like mummies. The skin was drawn tightly over their emaciated faces and forms, and looked like ancient parchment. So perfectly had the dry air preserved them that we could distinguish the bodies of the women from the men by the deep tattoo marks on the chin, which is one of the peculiar styles of feminine ornament. In a few houses bodies were found in various postures, just as they fell in the last agony of solitary death. As long as there were any survivors to perform th service, the corpses were placed in the regular rows in front of the huts. At one place we found fifty bodies side by side, some being the remains of little children, while others were the corpses of old people.

The usual litter and refuse which surround the Esquimaux huts were lacking, and there was not a scrap left of any kind of food. The cleanly-gnawed bones showed that they had eaten their dogs; they had even devoured the rats which infest the village; they had chewed up the old bits of walrus-hide—everything which could satisfy the cravings of hunger. At last they had perished miserably, dying by inches, with no hope of succor and no chance of escape. At least 500 of the poor wretches suffered this hideous death. To explain this terrible famine, which was as unusual as it was fatal, it must be added that the season was one of unparalleled severity. The natives of this island were large, robust men, and expert hunters and fishermen. But, like most of their race, they were improvident and made no provision for such a winter. The cold set in early and continued without interruption. The mercury was forty degrees below zero for weeks at a time. The cold and violent storms prevented them from going out on the ice to catch walrus and seals—their main dependence for food in the winter. Their scant stock of meat was soon exhausted; they were many miles from Siberia, and could not have reached it alive in the face of the bitter winter. At the northwest end of the island we found a settlement of about 250 people. These had suffered severely from the famine, only about one-half the original colony having survived. They had a larger stock of provisions than their unfortunate neighbors, and thus escaped complete annihilation.

The customs of the natives are savage and brutal. It is usual for the old people, when they feel that they can work no longer, to announce the fact to their children. Then the poor creatures are taken out of the hut, and either knocked on the head or stabbed by their sons. If they fail to give warning of their helplessness, the children are quick to detect the signs of age and promptly dispatch their parents, generally by beating them over the head. The bodies are seldom buried; they are cast to the dogs, who devour them. At this place also we had new evidence of some native peculiarities—the ease with which they could see at a great distance with the naked eye, and the marvelous way in which news was transmitted from the most distant points. A native will describe the dress and appearance of a man who is approaching at a great distance. A white man, even a sharp-eyed sailor, can just make out that it is a human figure. So, if anything occurs on the coast—if a piece of wreck comes ashore—the full particulars will be known a thousand miles from the spot where it occurred. It is a wonderful piece of telegraphy—one native rushing off to pass the news to another, and thus speeding intelligence over hundreds of miles of territory in a single day.

Quack Medicines and Their Mystery.

The toothache remedy, which the lady in Westerly was nearly killed by swallowing, was for external use, but there are patent medicines for external use, whose quieting or curative effects are expected to be of the five-minute order, and which are therefore of the most powerful and, it may be, of the most dangerous nature in certain conditions. People will resort to such things, and they will continue to be furnished so long as a market can be found for them, but it is suggested as one means of lessening the risk and deleterious effect that a law be passed requiring the ingredients of patent medicines to be published and sold with the bottles, so that if a person has mind to take opium or whisky, he will do it with a full knowledge and not under the disguise of an anodyne or an invigorator. Half the attraction of quack medicines comes from their mystery, and if this was removed some of them would be shunned and the greater part would at least be used more cautiously. Nothing can entirely prevent the people from being preyed upon until they become wise, but the law may interfere against the grosser and more dangerous forms of deceit.—*Providence Journal.*

New England Personal.

[From the Boston Daily Globe.]

Edwin A. Wadleigh, Esq., Clerk Superior Court, Boston, Mass., adds his name to the joyous army using and recommending St. Jacobs Oil. He certifies to a cure by the Great German Remedy of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in his family.

Dr. Hugh Glenn, the California farmer who owns 65,000 acres, has this year 45,000 acres in wheat. He has 320,000 sacks ready, each holding 140 pounds, but he thinks they will not hold his golden harvest. Dr. Glenn is a native of Virginia, a graduate in medicine, and was a soldier in the war with Mexico.

A North Carolina man planned to frighten his wife by a sham attempt at suicide. He was to very gently hang himself, and a friend was to cut him down; but the friend was not prompt, and the plotter was choked to death.

Homely Accomplishments.

There are a few of the accomplishments prized by our grandmothers which even in these days of machinery, of co-operation, and of luxurious living, we cannot afford to have classed with the lost arts. Among these is the art of plain sewing. In the olden times the sampler and patch-work made girlish fingers early acquainted with the use of the needle, and though no one can care to see those particular industries revived, yet there are few women who do not find sooner or later that in their lives "the needle bears equality with the beautiful craft of the pencil and the mighty power of the pen." Whether it is cheaper or not to buy ready-made under-clothing is not the question. The point insisted on is that every women should know how to make her own clothing neatly, skilfully and readily. She may add to this knowledge that of embroidery and lace-making just as she may add to a practical knowledge of bread-making that of making cake and desserts. There is great effort made nowadays to acquire accomplishments comparatively useless and the neglect of those which are of first consequence. The little girl may begin her apprenticeship to the needle by making doll clothes, and as patterns for all manner of lilliputian garments are for sale in pattern stores, she can learn to cut out and put together at the same time. Of course she must have instruction, direction, assistance; to give these is one of the purposes her mother was specially created for. By and by the juvenile seamstress may be promoted, and permitted to exercise her skill on larger garments and later be taught machine sewing. But before this she should master all the mysteries of "over and over" stitch, of hemming, felling, overcasting, catstitch, backstitch, gathering and facing down. Little folks always want to do what they can't do, and a promise of permission to undertake a difficult task will often stimulate a child to do well that which is entirely within her power. Then she should be permitted to enter upon larger undertakings.

Mending is another accomplishment possessed by very few young ladies. This branch of domestic industry is usually delegated to the mother or grandmother, and the young ladies play the piano or embroider when they should be more usefully employed in mending. This imposes a great deal of drudgery on the one who has all the mending to do, and releases from what should be a pleasant task, those most able to perform it. No matter how wealthy a young lady is, she should know when her wardrobe is in perfect order and be able to keep it so with her own hands. There is a very complete Manual of Mending recently published which gives full instructions in this most necessary and valuable accomplishment.

The Cabbage.

Just speak to a fine lady about cabbages and she will think that you have mentioned one of the lowest things on earth. Madam, you are wrong; it is one of the most useful articles of food. Those ancient nations did not know food science, but they knew the value of good and nourishing things, and gave them the place of honor which they deserved. Cabbages were thought of highly by ancient nations, and the Egyptians gave the cabbage the honor of letting it precede all their other dishes; they called it a divine dish. The Greeks and Romans had a great affection for cabbage, and conceived the idea, which I have myself, that the use of cabbage keeps people from drunkenness. I am persuaded that the constant eating of certain vegetables kills the desire for alcoholic beverages. Greek doctors ascribed all kinds of virtues to the cabbage. It was thought to cure even paralysis. Books were composed to celebrate the virtues of the cabbage, and ladies partook of it soon after childbirth. The Romans thought even more of the cabbage than the Greeks. They ascribe to it the fact that they could for six hundred years do without doctors, and Cato actually maintained that cabbage cured all diseases. The ancients knew several kinds of cabbage—the long-leaved green cabbage, the hard white, so much used in Germany for "sauerkraut" or fermented cabbage, the curly and the red. This last seems to have held the place of honor, and was first introduced by the Romans into Gaul or France, and then brought to Great Britain. Later the green-leaved cabbage was introduced. The Greeks were fond of aromatic seasonings—of oil, raisin wine, and almonds. They boiled or stewed the cabbage and seasoned it with cummin, coriander seed, with oil, wine, and gravy, making rich dishes of a vegetable, which we now boil in water, and reckon among the plainest food. Something like a remembrance of cooking cabbage among the old Greeks has come down to the modern Greeks, for they stuff cabbage leaves with dainty mince meat, and then stew them with gravy.—*Mrs. Lewis, in Food and Health Leaves.*

The Slip, the Cup and Lip.

The Boston *Transcript* retells the origin of the rhyming old saw:

"There's many a slip
'Tween the cup and the lip."

Some of our subscribers who have studied Greek may have seen the account in the *Greek Readers:*

A King of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that he should never taste of the wine produced in it. The monarch disregarded the prediction, and when at an entertainment, he held a glassful of his own wine made from the grapes of that vineyard, he sent for the slave and asked him what he thought of his prophecy now. To which the other replied: "Many things fall out between the cup and the lip," and had scarcely delivered this singular response before the news was brought that a monstrous boar was laying waste the favorite vineyard. Thinking in a rage, he put down the cup which he held in his hands and hurried out with his people to attack the boar, but being too eager, the boar rushed upon him and killed him without him having tasted of the wine.

Life is short at most, and our duty is to prolong it. Use, therefore, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, etc. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents.

A Child's Library.

Our own experience has convinced us that, for the average child, the element of possession of a book is of great importance. The borrowed book, however attractive, is never read with the loving enthusiasm with which the child devours the volume that is his own. Try the experiment of loaning to your pupil Scott's *Lady of the Lake, Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Knights.* Give to another pupil the same book as his own property; in nine cases out of ten the borrowed book will be read on the gallop, hastily taken in and forgotten. The book owned by the child will be read leisurely, returned to, and lingered over with loving fondness; taken out under the trees in summer; taken down from the shelf for consultation; really assimilated into the mental and moral being. It is the most common-place truism that the value of reading does not depend half as much upon the quantity gone over as the quality of the book and the deliberate and thoughtful method of using it.

Now, the natural way to interest a child in reading is to give it a book, suitable to its years and mental condition, and leave it to its own way of appropriating its contents. Every child, nowadays, even the poorest in the public schools, should be encouraged to found a library. The boy who sees a growing book-shelf every morning, when he gets out of bed, will have a constant reminder to save his pennies to buy some favorite book, rather than spoil his stomach with candy or buy a ticket to the *Black Crook.* Nowadays, when readable editions of the English classics can be bought for fifty cents a volume, almost every child is able to buy a few books every year. It is surprising how soon such a library assumes respectable dimensions, and amazing how many beautiful books and valuable magazines are destroyed by children nowadays for want of some definite plan of keeping them together. And anybody who knows child nature can understand how much more thoroughly the books of that home-library will be read than the volume borrowed from any source.

* * * * *

Teachers and parents, set your children to this good work of founding a child's library, and keep them at it till they need no pushing from you. And it may turn out that a few shelves of good books will educate your child more than all the schools and universities.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

"Save Dat Pocketbook!"

A negro planter came to Vicksburg, sold his cotton, put his money in his pocketbook, and started down the river. Leaning too far over the guards as the boat backed out, he fell overboard. His portemonnaie, which was in his side pocket, floated out and rode with his hat on the surface of the water, while the current carried the negro away. The yawl was lowered, and assistance at once started towards the drowning man, who, perceiving his treasure floating off, raised his voice and shouted;

"Save dat pocketbook!"

His head went under and disappeared. As he rose up again he gasped:

"Dar's $118 in dat pocketbook."

Scarcely had he uttered the words before he sank a second time.

The yawl came within reach just in time to rescue the drowning African as he came to the surface for the last time. As soon as the water was wiped from his nose and mouth so that he could see and speak, he asked:

"Did—did you save dat pocketbook?"

"No," was the response.

"Well, den," said the negro, regretfully, "what do debbil was de use ob savin' me?"

[From the Akron Beacon.]

Our well known fellow-citizen Mr. E. Steinbacher, one of Akron's oldest merchants and the leading druggist of this section, informed the writer that without exception the sale of the Hamburg Drops was the most satisfactory of anything he had ever sold, and that the unprecedented demand was due solely to its merits. Such emphatic expressions need no comment on our part.

Educating Women.

Higher education among the middle classes has, within the past few years, wrought a far greater change in the social status of women than all the vaporing wordiness about their abstract rights and wrongs could ever have done; and here, as in other cases, practice has shown its advantage over theory. Secure in the possession of that power which has been aphoristically identified with knowledge, the true "girl of the period" regards as useless and *effete* all questions as to her intellectual equality with men. And well she may do so, considering the evidences of her power and capacity, in the face of the world. Take, for instance, the recent examinations of the London University. In French two ladies stand in the first class, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German there is a lady in the first class; while one has obtained honors in Latin, two in English, and two in mathematics. These, together with the student from Newnham, who has taken honors in botany and chemistry, may smile at the old-fashioned prejudices which deny to womankind any footing on the difficult paths of science.—*London Telegraph.*

The Pleasures of Hope.

When the body is bowed with pain an intense longing for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering but it does not cure. At a time like this how welcome is such a friend as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, bringing hope, health and happiness, and the joys of a renewed life.

George Mitchell, an Ohio wife murderer, declared that his condemnation to death was just, and that he would not have it changed if he could. He spent the night before the day appointed for the hanging in loud rejoicings that he was about to go to heaven; but, when a reprieve came, he shouted: "Blessed be God; didn't I always tell you that the Lord was on the side of a Christian man?"

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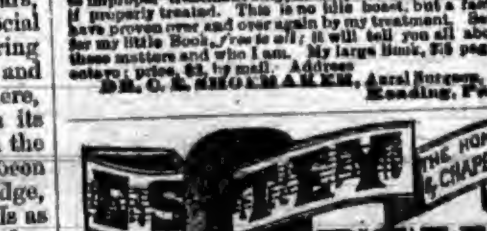

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Chinese Cruelty.

A large and heavy plank of wood floated past Hankow; the people saw that it had a most picturesque appearance; a fair damsel of 19, well dressed, was nailed on the plank so that she could move neither her hands nor feet. Beside her was the head of a Buddhist priest; attached on the right-hand side of the plank some cakes and other eatables so fixed that she could bend her neck and eat them, and on the left 3,000 copper cash, and inscribed below was: "This 3,000 cash is provided for her coffin when she is dead," and a special inscription was written above her head, whosoever pities her and endeavors to save her life they are guilty of *"nan to yu chong,"* which means, "If men save her they are thieves, and if women save her they are defamed." The particulars are that this young damsel belonged to a wealthy family, and her two brothers are petty Mandarins who, holding certain posts in small yamuns at a place about twenty miles from Hankow, used this cruel treatment because she was guilty of criminal intercourse with the beheaded priest whose head was on the plank with her. Some report that she is saved, and others that she is still floating on the Yangtze River. —*Shun Pao (China) July 17.*

Food to Make Flesh.

Sugar, syrup, fresh cheese, wheaten grits, hominy, juicy meats, are the foods to make flesh. Almost any woman will get plump on brown bread and wheaten grits, or oatmeal eaten twice a day with plenty of meat and vegetables at breakfast and a supper of brown biscuit, with sweet-meats, cheese and cream, or coffee drank with plenty of sugar and cream. It is not necessary to eat largely if the appetite does not call for it, but the food must be tempting, and if hunger is keen, one who would be plump and spirited should not be afraid to indulge it. Unrelishing, distasteful food will not nourish and stimulate like what is piquant and savory and changed in variety day by day.—*Scientific American.*

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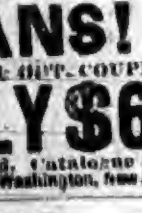

representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER O. M. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

PENSIONS! New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp, GEORGE E. LEMON, P. O. Drawer 325. Washington, D. C.

You have read this notice about twenty times before. But did you ever act upon the suggestion so often made, namely: To ask any boot and shoe dealer for boots with Goodrich's Patent Hammer Steel Rivet Protected Sole? Guaranteed to outwear any Sole ever made. If you have not, do so the very next time you want boots or shoes with soles that will wear like iron and save repairs, and don't you buy any other. My references are any Sewing Machine Company or their agents in this country. H. C. GOODRICH, 19 Church St., Worcester, Mass., and 40 Hogne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD. A Warranted Cure. Price, $1.00. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A MUSICAL WONDER

Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument, rivaling the piano and organ, upon which at sight you can perform as perfectly as any professor upon the instruments mentioned? Then send for our illustrated catalogue of the greatest musical invention of the age, The Mechanical Orguinette, upon which any man, woman or child can play correctly all the popular, classic, operatic, sacred, dance and other music. Amuse yourself, your family and your friends. Prices: $10.00, $12.00, $50.00, $75.00 and $125.00. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Uterus, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

O N U. No. 41

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES--RIO, JV and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, ND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel, half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c, French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2: raisins pound 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOKS,

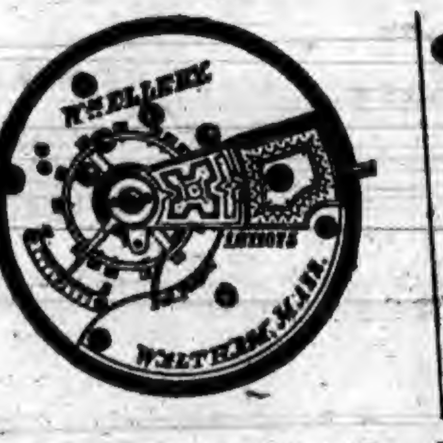
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

ilver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

A Word to Greenbackers.

[Boston Weekly Globe.]

The positive charge of Mr. Dyer D. Lum, assistant secretary of the national executive committee of the greenback-labor party, that the "greenback national canvass as now conducted is manipulated in the interest of the republican party, and Gen. Weaver expenses borne in large measure from the republican campaign fund," will not surprise those who have paid any attention to Gen. Weaver's record, words and acts. Gen. Weaver's course for some time has certainly been in the interest of the republican and not of the greenback-labor party. Greenbackers and others who know Gen. Weaver personally, have been and will be slow to believe that he has deliberately sold himself and his party to the republicans. Mr. Lum's charge, however, is direct and positive, and he asserts that "the charges can be substantiated in every detail." Moreover, Mr. Lum is entitled to as much credence as Gen. Weaver, and is in a position to know whereof he asserts. He was an active factor in the organization of the greenback-labor party on a national basis, before Mr. Weaver was elected to congress and obtained prominence as a greenbacker, and since a national organization was effected he has been the real secretary of the national executive committee, and has done most of the work, though Col. Lee Crandall has nominally held the position. Concerning Mr. Crandall it is notorious at Washington that he has long been receiving republican money to keep his alleged greenback paper—the National View—alive and run it in the interest of the republican party. The fact that republican money has reached and corrupted even their own leaders will be an unpalatable one to the greenback-labor party voters, but it is a fact that should be looked squarely in the face. Are the friends of currency and labor reform willing to be deceived, sold out and made use of to give the republican party another four years' lease of power? Would such a result put an end to financial legislation in the interest of monopolies, relieve labor of its burdens, or help the greenback-labor party in any way?

VANDERBILT'S GREAT WEALTH.

The Many Wondrous Things His Money Will Accomplish.

Some one has made a very curious calculation of what Mr. Vanderbilt could do with his money. Mr. Vanderbilt's income from investments in 4 per cent. government bonds is represented at $5,000 daily, which is $208.25 per hour, $3.47 per minute, or over five cents per second. Assuming that he is paid by the second, he cannot possibly spend his money, as he could not select his purchases and lay down his money fast enough. He could not throw it away; to pick it up, cast, recover and cast again, would take him two seconds, and if he worked all through the twenty-four hours, without resting, he could only dispose of one-half of his income. By living economically, saving up for four years, he could, placing his five-cent pieces side by side, make a nickel belt around the earth, or by converting his savings into one-cent pieces and mounting them in a pile he would in twenty years, erect a road to the moon and have $500 to invest when he got there.

Should his amusement take a charitable twist he could, out of a year's receipts, donate to every man, woman and child in the United States twenty cents and have money left over. Other vast possibilities occur to the glowing fancy of the calculator. In one day he could go to 8,000 different circuses, eat 10,000 pints of peanuts, drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade, and have money left to get his boots blacked. He can afford to have 500,000 shirts washed in one day and on the day of his death his income will buy ten first-class funerals.

Full Democratic Registration in New York.

[New York World, Oct. 8.]

Yesterday's registration indicates that 200,000 electors will appear at the polls of this city on the 2nd of November, to take part in the contest between sectionalism as represented by Conkling, Arthur and Garfield, and the Union as represented by Hancock and the democratic party. No fewer than 72,580 voters were inscribed in the 678 election districts yesterday, being the first of the four registration days. This is 16,000 more than were registered on the same day in 1876, and nearly 85,000 more than attended to this duty on the first registration day of last year. Our friends in Ohio and Indiana may confidently look now to see New York roll up a majority of 65,000 votes for Hancock, despite the conspiracies of Davenport and his train band, his threatened "bulldozing" of naturalized citizens and the intimidation of his refurnished "cage." This with the contingent of Brooklyn means a march of the democracy from the metropolis with a column of 80,000 majority to meet and join hands with the democratic hosts of the interior.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
Auburn Ind.

The "Tribune" on Grant as a Politician.

[New York Tribune (Rep.), May 28, 1880.]

General Grant went home to his own state. What happened? A thing unprecedented in the history of the republic. His own state, proud of his name and fame, accorded him all the honor due his illustrious career, refused to antagonize the traditions of the past and the will of the present and pronounce against his candidacy! And General Grant, with all his laurels on his brow, counted as nothing the affection of a great people, but sent his lieutenants into the field to override the popular will, to trample down all the barriers of constitutional government and to wrench a battered candidacy from the hands of an angry and hostile majority. It is idle to attempt to relieve General Grant from the responsibility of this outrage. He was on the spot. He was in Chicago. He was in attendance at headquarters. He is not an idiot. One word from him would have stopped the pillage, and he did not speak the word. A great political crime was committed by his own friends before his eyes and he was silent.

An Englishman says that no other people in the world, so far as he knows can equal the Arkansans in off-hand exaggerations. "Do you see that spring over there, stranger?" said one of them to him. He said he did, whereon the settler added: "Well, that's an iron spring, that is; and it is so mighty powerful that the farmers' horses about here that drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on th-ir feet nat'rally."—Chicago Tribune.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

FALL SEASON

Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of

Seasonable Goods!

Will be found unusually

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,

Consisting in part as follows:
The most elegant line of Plain, Gros Grain and Brocade Black

SILKS,

Ever before offered by us.
A complete assortment of Black and Colored.

SATINS!

An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed

VELVETS.

Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.65.
New colorings in

Cashmeres!

Shooda Cloths, Momie Cloths and Satteens.

We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish.

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS

For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.

Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced

Dress Goods,

In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the De Kalb circuit court Dec. term, 1880.

Loren A. Woodbury and Arthur Woodbury are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by William A. Rose for partition of real estate, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d judical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 20th day of September, 1880.

Jno. W. Baxter, Clerk.
W. H. Dills, Deputy.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 29, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.21-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids 4:35 p.m.;

12:31 P.M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12.42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:36; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:30 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:36; Fremont, 7:14; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p.m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:20 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:06 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids. etc:) Jonesville, 1:10, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26P.M—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 30; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 01 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	5 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.
Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick Ag't.

WABASH St. LOUIS PACIFIC

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:00 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:27 a. m.
Local F't	4:35 p. m.	Local F't	6:06 a. m.
M'l fr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l fr'n arr. at Logansport	6:48 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 3, Pacific Ex.	No. 5, Night Ex.	No. 7, [illegible]
Pittsburgh lv.	[illegible]	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	[illegible]	10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	2 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 5am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 44
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 37
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8,
Chicago lv.	8 30am	4 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 48		9 45	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 16	1 00am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 08
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	[illegible] pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 55	2 26
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 2 and 7, run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION,

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 16
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 58
Avilla	9 50		1 30
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 48
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 58
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 49	2 35
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 06	7 25	4 56
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 4 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 06
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 56
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 23	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 06am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 40	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 32
Milford Junction		1 40	4 50
Walkerton Junction		3 05	5 40
Chicago ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Martin, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each Month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the De Kalb circuit court, No. 785.

Gutlip Rickley, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Esther S. Rickley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 14th day of September, 1880. Jno. W. Baxter, Clerk.
31-6w. W. H. Dills, Deputy.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 21, 1880. Number 43.

The Auburn Courier

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY Public. Also Prosecuting attorney for De Kalb County. [illegible] Court House, Auburn, Ind.

A. P. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

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Up, Boys, and At 'Em!

The following editorial article, which appears this morning in the New York World, embodies the judgment upon the elections of Tuesday last of the editor of that journal, who has been present here upon the ground and studying the situation and the outlook since Monday last.

The result of the state election held in Indiana on Tuesday is so far unsatisfactory that it imperitively requires a candid and fearless examination into the causes which have made such a result possible. It can not be truly said that Indiana has been put into the list of doubtful states by the election in October, as Maine, for example, was put into the list of doubtful states by the election in September. The republican campaign in Maine was conducted under conditions so favorable to republican success that the downfall of Senator Blaine and his party in that state has made it next to impossible for the republicans, under the stress of a general presidential action along the whole line, to recover their control of Maine in November, and to secure the vote of that state for Garfield. If the democratic campaign in Indiana had been conducted under conditions equally favorable to democratic success it would not now be necessary for democrats to inquire into the significance of the check which the party has there received. Indiana, though a democratic state before the war, has only returned to the democratic column within the last decade. Maine has been solidly republican for more than twenty years, when the most conspicuous living leader of the republican party, and its most popular candidate for the presidency, found himself swept from his feet by the inflowing surge of popular disgust with the republican party. If the constitutional cause had been put in issue in Indiana at the recent election of that state as distinctly as the cause of centralization was put in issue by Senator Blaine at the September election, in Maine, the loss of the governorship by the democrats might now be justly regared as proof that Indiana is drifting away again from the moorings of the constitutional cause, for the loss of the governorship by the republicans in Maine is justly regarded as proof that Maine has wearied of the excessive, expensive and exhausting centralization in which republicanism lives, moves and has its being.

"This, however, is far from being the truth. The national issues on which the presidential election is to turn did not command the full and united attention of either party in Indiana in the campaign which has just ended. These issues, of course, entered into the campaign and were considered by both parties. This appears from the fact that the democrats of Indiana have so sharply contested the control of the state legislature which is to choose a successor to that able and conscientious statesman, Senator McDonald, and of the state delegation in congress. If the campaign had been fought on those issues, as would have been necessarily the case had the election been held in November, no intelligent man can doubt, in the face of the returns which the World has already laid before its readers, that Indiana would have chosen a democratic governor and a whole state ticket of the same faith, as well as a democratic legislature and a democratic representative in Washington.

"But the democratic party was handicapped from the outset of the October contest by two things, either of which would probably have sufficed to bring about an unsatisfactory result. The only real cause for wonder is that both of these things, taken together, should not have sufficed to aggreve a relative democratic check into a sweeping republican victory. In the first place, great numbers of democrats in Indiana not only regard the holding of a state election in October as unwise in point of policy, but were seriously dissatisfied with the decision of the supreme court of the state under which the election was held. There can be no doubt that, as a point of policy, the holding of an election in October drew into the contest in Indiana the whole force of republican machinery, and enabled the republican managers to concentrate upon the state the vast resources at their command of all sorts, legitimate and illegitimate, as they could not have done and cannot do in the general election in November. Whatever the merits may be of the decision of the Indiana supreme court, which made the October election necessary—and upon that point the World need express no opinion—it unquestionably irritated a considerable and influential body of the democrats of Indiana and restrained them from cordial co operation in the contest. In the second place the well known financial opinions of the democratic candidate for the governorship of Indiana are regarded with extreme disfavor by great numbers of voters, and especially of German voters, [illegible] would gladly have given him a warm support. This was so marked a feature of the contest that the republicans adroitly enough threw the chief weight of their forces against the gubernatorial candidate. On the day of the election in Indianapolis the republicans openly offered votes on other candidates for votes in favor of Porter in the ratio in some cases of twenty to one. This was, of course, in keeping with the general use by the republicans of all means of political corruption, but it bears witness also to their own perception of one of the two weak points within the body of the democratic organization in Indiana, to which the result in that state must mainly be attributed, for, though nothing was left unattempted in the way of political debauchery by the republican managers—of whose use of repeaters and of illegal votes the democratic managers have positive documentary evidence, which will in due time be made public—all these devices would have failed of their effect had the democratic voters of Indiana co-operated as full and as cordially for the success of the state ticket at the polls in October, as it is quite sure that they will do for the success of the electoral ticket in November. It is best for parties as it is for men to look facts in the face, and to hold themselves chiefly responsible in most cases for the mishaps which overtake them. The result of Tuesday's election in Indiana does not prove that the republicans outnumber the democrats of that state. Still less does it prove that the voters of Indiana in November next will prefer Garfield and Arthur to Hancock and English. It only proves that the democratic party of Indiana is made up of earnest and independent voters who have clear and positive views of political principle as well as of political expendiency, and that it is not safe to leave either political principle or political expediency too much out of system in organizing a campaign which is to be fought by such voters. The presidential nominations of the national democracy command the absolute and united support of all such voters. It is perfectly well understood, and has been from the day of the Cincinnati nominations, that the national ticket is many thousand votes stronger in Indiana than the local ticket, and the democrats of the Union may rest assured that the sun had not fairly set on the local democratic defeat of Tuesday, October 12, before the democratic organization of Indiana was put in thorough order to secure to Indiana her due part in the great democratic victory of November 2."

November.

If democrats are true to themselves and to their country, they will not abate their zeal for the presidential ticket. Admitting all that is claimed by the republicans of Indiana, it does not follow that the democratic cause is lost in November. Hancock is 10,000 stronger than any candidate on the democratic ticket in October. To allow the defeat claimed by the republicans to demoralize the democratic party of Indiana would be to the last extreme discreditable. We call upon democrats to preserve their organization—to not abate their zeal, but to "up and at them." The republican party has exhausted its resources. Indiana is to-day democratic. With proper effort it can be carried for Hancock and English. What is wanted is nerve, spine, sand. Just now there is a good deal of brass-horn republicanism on the streets. Let it go for what it is worth. Let democrats preserve their organizations, and perfect them. Hancock, the "superb," leads the democracy of the republic to-day, and, though a defeat has overtaken the party in Indiana, by a united effort we can win in November. We do not surrender [—Indianapolis Sentinel

Indiana.

(St. Louis Republican.)

Our returns from Indiana leave no doubt of the democratic defeat in that state. They indicate that Porter and probably the whole republican state ticket is elected. The republicans claim the legislature and their claim will probably have to be conceded. It insures the election of a republican senator in place of McDonald, democrat. It appears, too, that the republicans gain one congressman, changing the delegation from six democrats, six republicans and one greenbacker to seven republicans and six democrats. This sums up the whole story of the defeat, and certainly it is bad enough. The entire truth may as well be recognized and the duty which it imposes prepared for. It would be ungenerous to upbraid the Indiana democrats for this reverse, which, through them, falls on the whole party. We believe they did their whole duty; we believe, too, [illegible] democratic state [illegible] it was four years ago, and that the fact would have been exhibited last Tuesday but for the extravagant use of money in the state by the opposite party, and it is cheering to be told that the fact will be exhibited at the election in November, when the weight of Hancock's good and great name shall play its full part in the contest.

The Democratic Party.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

We invite our republican neighbors to remember November. The democratic party never dies. It is not mortal. It is immortal.

The principles of the democratic party must survive if the republic survives. Republicanism is hostile to the republic. Republicanism means death to civil liberty—death to the rights of states and the rights of man. Republicanism is a coffin. It means a funeral. Republicanism kills. It means centralization. It presupposes an empire. It is in opposition to the traditions of the republic. The people, when the sober second thought is enthroned, will see it, and reverse their decision. The democratic party makes no compromises with fanaticism. Its principles are eternal. Crushed to earth they rise again. Democrats bide their time. The country can suffer no greater calamity than the exile of the democratic party from power. Republicanism is built upon the foundations of fraud. Its rule means ruin. The people in due time will see it in all of its hideousness, and then will come the reaction. To-day Indiana seems to have succumbed to a tidal wave of fanaticism, but in November we hope for a reversal of the verdict.

"Didn't 'Filiate."

A colored man was busily engaged in sawing some wood for a Galveston gentleman. The "man and brother" had a large masonic breast-pin on his shirt bosom.

"Do you colored Masons and white Masons fillyate?"

"Don't fillyate wuff a cuss."

"What's the matter?"

"Dunno boss, but I'se tried it. Dar is a bar-keeper in dis town what toted dis heah berry same emblem. I was in distress; hadn't had a dram all dat mornin'. I cum in an' gabe de distress signal."

"Did he respond?"

"He done respond right. He made a motion at de doah wid one hand, and reached under de bar. I made de sign once moah, an' he fotched me between de shoulders wid de bung-starter, jess as I was gwine out de doah."[—Galveston News.

A North Carolina Marriage.

Soon after the close of the last war Captain X. was appointed a justice of the peace in a country place not far from Raleigh, North Carolina.

His father had been a planter in a rather small way, and his son, the captain, had acquired considerable experience in the business of managing real estate, drawing up deeds, etc., during the father's lifetime, and then in settling the estate after his decease. Further than this he had no legal knowledge, and, indeed, his entire stock of "book-learning" was small and poorly selected, but any lack in general information was fully made up, for his uses, by self-assertion. Late one afternoon, as he was riding home from Raleigh, he met a young woman and two men, who hailed him and inquired if he was Captain X. The young woman and one of the men wished to be married at once. The other had come as a witness. They had procured the necessary license, but an irate father was on their path, and swore that they never should be married. It was considered on all accounts safest to have the ceremony performed without delay, and try pacification afterward.

Now the captain had never witnessed a marriage, and naturally had no very clear idea of what was usual in such cases. He remembered having seen a book about the house years before with a form of marriage in it, but what the book was, and where it was, he could not remember.

"Why," said he, when he told the story afterward, "I knew the 'Postle's creed and commandments, and at first I thought I'd use 'em to begin on, but then I reckoned, on the whole, they were too durned solemn."

He asked the couple to come to his house, secretly hoping that he could find that book, but they declined, for the reason that the matter admitted of no delay.

A less assured man would have been sorely perplexed, but not he. He lost no time in removing his hat, and remarked: "Hats off in the presence of the court." All being uncovered, he said, "I'll swear you in fust off. Hold [illegible]

"Me too?" ask the friend of the groom.

"Of course," said the captain, "all witnesses must be sworn. You and each of you solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this case shall be the truth, th' 'ole truth, an' nothin' but the truth, s'elp you God. You, John Marvin, do solemny swear that to the best of your knowledge an' belief you take this yer woman ter have an' ter hold for yerself, yer heirs, exekyerters, administrators, and assigns, for your an' their use an' behoof forever?"

"I do," answered the groom.

"You, Alice Ewer, take this yer man for yer husband, ter hev an' ter hold forever; and you do further swear that you are lawfully seized in fee-simple, are free from all incumbrance, and hev good right to sell, bargain and convey to the said grantee yerself, yer heirs, administrators and assigns?"

"I do," said the bride, rather doubtfully.

"Well, John," said the captain, "that will be about a dollar'n' fifty cents."

"Are we married?" asked the other.

"Not by a durned sight ye ain't," quoth the captain with emphasis, "but the fee comes in here." After some fumbling it was produced and handed to the "court" who examined it to make sure that it was all right, and then pocketed it, and continued: "Know all men by these presents, that I, Captain X., of Raleigh, North Carolina, being in good health and of sound and disposin' mind, in consideration of a dollar'n' fifty cents to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do and by these presents have declared you man and wife during good behavior, and, until otherwise ordered by the court."

The men put on their hats again, the young couple, after shaking their benefactor's hand, went on to meet their destiny and the irate father, while the captain rode home richer in experience.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for November.

Stoves and Ranges!

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Cook Stoves, Square Stoves, Round stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Heating Stoves, Coal stoves.
Base Heating Stoves, Rangers, and all kinds

SOLD CHEAP!

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And prices guaranteed lower than the lowest. Call at

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Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints, Oils, Wagon and
Carriage Hardware, Bent Rims, Shafts, Pole

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1850. PIONEER 1880.

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BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
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OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE AND COUNTY, BY TOWNSHIPS AND PRECINCTS, AS SHOWN BY THE RECORDS—OCTOBER ELECTION.

TOWNSHIPS AND PRECINCTS.	Governor.	Lieut. Gov.	Sec'y of State	Auditor State	Treas. State.	Att'y.-Gen.	Sup't Pub. In.	Representative	Pros. Attorney.	Clerk.	Sheriff.	Treasurer.	Recorder.	Coroner.	Surveyor.	[illegible]	Jail [illegible]	[illegible]	Com. 1st Dis.	Aggregate vote of Township
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Concord	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newvill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn pre.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo pre.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Troy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keyser	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCTOBER 14, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
[illegible] S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

[illegible] the late election.

[illegible] democrats to dama Landers.

The [illegible] that the republicans rode into office on, will now strike for the cotton fields of the south.

Democrats do not surrender. Republicans will hear from them on the second day of November. Hancock is a stronger man in Indiana than Landers.

Cuyahoga, Garfield's native county, in 1879 gave a republican majority of 5,565, and in 1880 a majority of 3,879, a democratic gain of 1,686.

The people said last Tuesday that they could not spare Judge Taylor to go to congress, but the Steuben Republican has commenced to push him for U. S. senator, to [illegible] McDonald.

The epizootic is raging throught Cincinnati and other western cities. It was in 1872 that this disease raged among the horses with such disastrous results, and it is feared that it is going to prove as damaging this year as then.

From all portions of the state comes reports that democrats, instead of feeling discouraged, have gone to work zealously for the cause in November. Indiana is to-day fairly democratic, and the cause of Hancock will, we believe, triumph at the presidential election.

We were in error last week in stating that the entire democratic ticket excepting sheriff was elected. Mr. Ephriam Shipe for commissioner from first district was beaten eight votes by Fred. D. Oberlin. Mr. Shipe was reported elected until the official vote was had.

It should not be forgotten that in the four years of 1873-4-5-6, when the republican party had absolute power, their expenditures were $7[illegible],333,542.67, and for 1877-8-9 and 1880, when the democrats had control of congress, the expenditures were $[illegible],795,155.79, or $[illegible],417,[illegible].[illegible]8 less than in the four years preceding.

"Hancock is a fine soldier. At the time he was named a major general we were not very good friends, and my personal preferences were for Schofield; but I felt Hancock had earned the promotion, and gave his name to Stanton. I have great respect for Hancock as a man and as a soldier."—[Ulysses S. Grant before Hancock's nomination.

Mr. English said to-day, in conversation with some friends, that he had not for a moment thought of giving up the contest in Indiana. The fight would be made for success in November just as though there had been no reverse in October. He says the republicans of the United States added a million dollars to the wealth of Indiana in order to gain a temporary advantage at the election in October, and as he is interested in the financial prosperity of the state, he will, at least, force the republicans to keep up their assessments and contributions for Indiana. He takes a very philosophical view of the situation, and proposes, from now until November, to give the republicans "the very best fight in the shop."

Grant in June, 1880, said: "I have nothing to say against Gen. Hancock. I have known him for forty years. His personal, official and military record is good."

Grant in October, 1880, said: "When the army of the Potomac was looking for a leader it tort almost everybody—even came over into the west for officers—but nobody ever even suggested Hancock for the place. After he received that vote in 1864 he had 'the bee' in his bonnet, and shaped everything to gain democratic and southern favor. He has watched and planned and waited till at last he has received the democratic nomination. "General, do you think he is in sympathy with the south?" "He is crazy to be president. He is ambitious, vain and weak. They will easily control him." It appears, therefore, that Grant has changed an opinion of forty years' standing because Hancock was nominated for the presidency.

To Democrats.

There is not the least reason to feel discouraged over the late election in this state. The republicans succeeded by the barrel use of money in electing their state ticket by little more than two thousand majority. The increase of republican votes in Indianapolis, Richmond and other cities in the state in proportion is unquestioned. Our state capitol cast a vote large enough for a city of 200,000 inhabitants. Over 18,000 more votes were polled in the state than were enumerated in the census of three months ago. Do you call that a fair, honest election? How was it in DeKalb county? Scores of poor men in the democratic ranks were approached by minions of the corrupt republican party to vote their ticket, and offered money for their influence. Hundreds of dollars were spent in this nefarious manner, by the leaders of the republican party. It is known that money was brought into this county from abroad to purchase votes, and that it was used with all the low, dirty trickery of the campaign. Now that the entire country votes on the second of next November, it will be impossible for them to import their minions and money in this state as they did before, and the opportunity has arrived for democrats to show all honest people that the late election was not a fair, honest expression of the will of the people.

Then let democrats stand by their guns, and remember that they are fighting for honest government, fighting for a free, fair ballot, fighting for that very liberty that is guaranteed by the constitution.

This is no time to halt. If Hancock had surrendered at the first shock of battle, where would we have been today? The cohorts of fraud and misrule have gained only a temporary victory. Let their next assault be met by all lovers of constitutional liberty and honest government, as Hancock met the last charge of the confederates at Gettysburg, by hurling them back into the seething caldron of corruption, from whence their low trickery and demagoguery springs.

"Union Men to the Front."

At the republican jollification here last Monday night, one transparency read "Union men to the front, rebels to the rear." This may look well as a transparency, but let us give it a local interpretation, and see how it shows up. The only Union soldier on the republican ticket in this county was Mr. Provines, a man who was but a living skeleton when he returned from the rebel prison during the war. He went forth and fought and suffered for his country, and came back but a wreck of his former self. On the other hand Mr. Leas, who is known to have labored for this glorious Union through a system of substitute brokerage, that made him money, and speculated on the necessities of war while his victims went forth to bleed and die, came out of the contest the only onee elected on the republican ticket to a remunerative office. And why did he succeed? Because the leading republic ans all over the county concentrated all their efforts upon him, and worked with might and main for his success, while the poor soldier, he who should have had a grateful place in his party, as a defender of the inestimable privileges we now enjoy, was ignored and almost forgotten. Broken in health, wanting in physical vigor, he goes unrecognized by these very demagogues who cry "Union men to the front." That is what the transparency means in DeKalb county. Out upon such infernal cant, such devilish, contemptible meanness.

Mrs. O'Leary and Her Cow.

October [illegible] was the ninth anniversary of the [illegible] Chicago fire, which raged two days and nights, devasting 2100 acres, destroying 18,000 buildings, causing a loss of $200,000,000 worth of property. Mrs. O'Leary, whose cow has become famous, is still living. Her family consists of herself, husband and three children. The house where they lived at the time of the fire still stands on DeKoof street, near Jefferson, but they have moved away out on the prairie, and are keeping pigs and chickens. A reporter who went there, to day, was met at the door by Mrs. O'Leary's son, who would not let him see the old lady. He said she would not talk about the cow and the lamp, which was all a newspaper lie, anyway. He said: "We were all asleep, and when a neighbor pulled us out the barn was afire in the roof. Our cows and everything in it were burned. If it had not been for that we wouldn't be working now."

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WADE HAMPTON AND JOHN SHERMAN.

SHERMAN CHARGES HAMPTON WITH BEING THE LEADER OF THE KU-KLUX

Hampton Tells Him that Its a Falsehood and Gives Him His Address.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Secretary Sherman furnishes for publication the following correspondence:

Dagger's Springs, Sept. 17, 1880.

To Hon. John Sherman, secretary of the treasury:

Sir:—Some days ago I saw a report of your speech at a conference held by the national republican committee, at the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having used the following language:

"And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the ku-klux, and the little segment in the north that is called the democratic party." May I ask if you used these words, and if you did so, did you mean to connect me, directly or indirectly, with what was known as the ku-klux-klan, and requesting an early reply, addressed to me, care of Augustus Schell, Esq., New York, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Wade Hampton.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1880.

To Hon. Wade Hampton, care Augustus Schell, Esq., New York:

Sir:—Your note of the 17th inst. is received, in which you inquire whether, at a conference held by the national republican committee, at the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, I used the language attributed to me, as follows: "And now you are ask to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the ku-klux and the little segment in the north that is called the democratic party." In reply, I have to advise you that while I do not remember the precise language, I presume the reporter correctly stated, in a condensed way, his idea of what I did say. I no doubt spoke of you as the leading representative of the democratic party in the south, and referred to the ku-klux-klan as the representative of the barbarous agencies by which the democrats have subverted the civil and political rights of the republicans of the south. I did not connect you, personally, with the ku-klux-klan. Indeed, I knew that you had, in one or two important instances, resisted and defeated its worst impulses. I appreciate the sense of honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with it. Still you and your associates, leading men in the south, now enjoy the benefits of political power, derived from the atrocites of the ku-klux-klan, in which phrase I include all the numerous aliases by which it has from time to time been known in the south. Your power in the southern states rests upon actual crimes of every grade in the code of crimes, from murder to the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing, committed by the ku-klux-klan and its kindred associates, and, as you know, some of the worst of them have been committed since 1877, when you gave the most solemn assurance of protection to the freedmen of the south, and these crimes are all aimed at the civil and political rights of the republicans in the south, and, as I believe, but for these agencies, the very state that you represent, as well as many other states in the south, would be represented, both in the senate and house, by republicans. But for these crimes the boast attributed to you that 138 solid southern votes would be cast for the democratic ticket would be but idle vaporing, but now we feel that it is the sober truth. While I have no reason to believe that you or your northern associates personally participated in the offenses I have named, yet while you and they enjoy the fruits of these crimes you may in logic and morals be classed as I have classed you—as joint co-partners with the ku-klux-klan in the policy which thus far has been successful in seizing political power in the south, and which it is hoped, by the aid of the small segment of the democratic party in the north, may be extended to all departments of the government. It is in this sense that I spoke of you, the ku-klux klan and the northern democratic party. Permit me in conclusion, while frankly answering your question, to say the most fatal policy for the south would be by such agencies as I have mentioned to secure again political ascendancy in this country, for I assure you that the manhood and independence of the north will certainly continue the struggle until every republican in the south shall have a free and unrestricted enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges, including a fair vote, a fair count, free speech and free press, and the agitation made necessary to secure such results may greatly affect injuriously the interests of the people of the south. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

John Sherman.

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 1, 1880.

Sir:—Your letter has been received. As you did not disclaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say, that in using it you uttered what was false, and what you knew to be false. My address will be Columbia, South Carolina. I am your obedient servant,

Wade Hampton.

To John Sherman.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1880.

To Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.:

Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., handed me unopened by Mr. C. McKenley a few moments ago. After my return from the west I had this morning read what purported to be an extract of a speech made by you published in the Charleston News and Courier, and upon your general reputation as a gentleman denied that you had made such a speech or written such a letter as is attributed to you in that paper. What I stated to you in my letter of September 21 I believe to be true, notwithstanding your denial, and it can be shown to be true by public records and as a matter of history. As you had, long before your letter was delivered to me, seen proper to make a public statement of your views of the correspondence, I will give it to the press without note or comment, and let the public decide between us. Very respectfully,

John Sherman.

Forward!

To the democrats and independent voters of Indiana:

The result of the election last Tuesday is a deep disappointment to us all. The extent of the success which the republican party has achieved in this state is as much a surprise to the republicans as it is to the democrats, and proves that the majority of the republican party were as ignorant of the means which their corrupt leaders were employing as we were. The temporary loss of our state is a loss that time will enable us to retrieve, but the injury which our free institutions will sustain, resulting from the frauds and corruptions practiced by the republican leaders to secure their triumph, is incalculable.

The causes which enabled the republican party to succeed in the late election are now plainly:

1. The partial success of their scheme to Africanize our state for political purposes.
2. The corrupt use of money for the purchase of votes.
3. The importation and use of repeaters, protected by deputy marshals; and,
4. The aid derived by them from the use of the "federal machinery" of elections, under the pretense of supervising the election of members of congress.

In the presidential election we will not have to encounter these forces to the same extent as in the state election. Their corruption fund will have to be divided among many states; their repeaters will be at home, and those of them who have been discharged from arrest by deputy marshals on straw bail will not be likely to make their appearance in our state soon again. We shall have no federal marshals or federal machinery to contend against.

We are thoroughly united in our councils, and whatever our adversaries may say to the contrary is untrue.

We, therefore, call upon you not to relax any of your efforts. Put new life and energy into your county and township organizations, and take all measures in your power to bring our full strength to the polls. The same vote polled by us in October, if polled in November, will secure to us the state. The average majority against us at the late election will not exceed 4,000, and may fall below that figure. This majority can, and in our opinion, will be overcome in the presidential election. A change of three votes in each precinct will accomplish it. Remember you have a leader in this contest who never sounds a retreat, and he commands an army that never surrenders.

Wm. H. English,
T. A. Hendricks,
J. E. McDonald,
Franklin Landers,
Wm. Fleming,
J. M. Cropsey,
O. O. Stealey,
Executive Committee.
James H. Rice, Secretary.

Indiana

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The editor of the New York World writes his paper from this city in a way that should forever put at rest the rumors which have been extensively circulated by the correspondents of certain newspapers. He says: "As a matter of fact, Mr. English, Senator McDonald and ex-Senator Barnum have co-operated most cordially and efficiently in the recent canvass in this state. It is the deliberate statement of Senator McDonald that no one could devote himself more earnestly and unreservedly to the work of the party than Mr. English in his capacity of chairman of the state committee. There is not a shadow of ill-feeling between Mr. English and the national democratic committee, represented in this canvass in Indiana by Mr. Barnum. None of the active managers of the party [illegible] perhaps fully realized the extent to which the local canvass had been affected by the unstinted use of money here during the week preceding the election by the republicans, but now that this corruption fund has been expended and that the democratic disaffection with the gubernatorial nominee has worked itself off in the state election, the democratic managers, measuring exactly the situation, are taking steps to reform the whole democratic line and throw democratic Indiana with renewed energy into the battle for November. Mr. English will at once call the committee together and concert a plan of action for the presidential rally. He will be warmly supported by Senator McDonald and by the whole democratic strength of this state, and he will receive the most cordial encouragement from the national committee. If the republicans are wise they will not proceed to make arrangements with Mr. Garfield for the distribution of more than 829 of the federal offices in Indiana until they have carefully perused and pondered the sad tale of the enthusiastic hunter who sold the skin of a bear before he had made sure of the bear."

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the statement of the Indianapolis Evening News and other republican papers, that Mr. English has been pressed to withdraw from the national ticket, is utterly unfounded and most foolishly absurd. The subject has not even been mentioned to him. There is no reason why it should be. No one has any such authority, and a change of front on the eve of the great battle would be unprecedented and disastrous. The rumor was started by republicans and certain political eunuchs, and is not countenanced by the democracy at all. Indiana will vote for Hancock and English in November, and they would be elected even without the vote of Indiana.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court Dec. term, 1880.
Loren A. Woodbury and Arthur Woodbury are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by William A. Rose for partition of real estate, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 3d judicial day of the next term of said court.
Witness, the clerk of said court, this 25th day of september, 1880.

Jno. W. Baxter, Clerk.
W. H. Dills, Deputy.

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the

C. O. D.

One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 East Main Street.

Look for the Big Flag.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, executrix of the will of Henry Hammon, deceased, late of said county.
Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

H. [illegible] Hammon, Executrix.
Sept. 30, 1880. 41-3t.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana DeKalb county
Albina Shade, plaintiff, vs. John Coyle defendant.
Notice is hereby given, that there is a suit instituted by Albina Shade against John Coyle, now out of the state, and that the same is set for trial on the 30th day of October, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. If said defendant does not appear, the same will be determined in his absence.

Christian Smith, J. P.

New Goods.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

Are receiving their stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of Foreign and Domestic

Drygoods, Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets,
Shirtings, Felt & Alpaca Skirts,
Table Linens, Towlings, Towels,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Cloaks, Cloakings and
Beavers for Cloaks,
Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings,
TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

Trimming Silks and Velveteens.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

SEE THOSE HATS FOR 50 CTS.

GROCERIES.

Rio Coffee for	15	cents	per lb.
Choice Rio Coffee for	18 & 20	"	"
Good yellow Sugar 3 pounds for	25	"	"
White Sugar	10	"	"
Granulated Sugar	11	"	"
Baking Molasses	50	"	per gal
Choice Tea	50	"	per lb.
Extra Young Hyson Tea	75	"	"
Good Fine cut Tobacco	50	"	"
Good Washing Soap	5	"	"

LOOK AT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

MC QUISTON & RALSTON.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

—[illegible] new style walking hat.

—The juvenile is happy this week—no school.

—New silk fringes at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3.

—The Standard dramatic company Monday night.

—Johnny McIntyre has a genuine case of mumps.

—The brick-work on Houston's building is completed.

—Joe Abright took in the Chicago exposition this week.

—Men are at work filling in dirt on the Mike Long property.

—Two new butcher-shops have been started in town recently.

—Men's and boys' overcoats at cost at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—Mrs. Jno. Bauach has been dangerously ill for some time past.

—White walking hats, the latest styles, 50 cents, at Mrs. Little's.

—Jim Henry caught a large string of fish in Cedar Creek, last Friday.

—A new crossing has been placed at the junction of Main and Joseph streets.

—Coats at cost, pants at cost, vests at cost at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w

—Owing to the institute at Butler this week, the schools have a vacation.

—We will take, on subscription, five or six bushels of turnips, and some apples.

—The organ man who bet a dollar or so on the election, has flown with his booty.

—We learn that Ervin Huffman will instruct the minds of some rural lasses this winter.

—The people's favorite comedian, J. A. Barbarett, is with the Standard dramatic company.

—The official vote of the state and county will be found on the fourth page of this issue.

—Trimming silks in black and colors for 70 cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—Ira Eaton, of Mishwuaka, Ind., formerly one of our business men, is visiting in this city.

—George Staley returned to the city Tuesday after a few weeks' visit with his parents at Angola.

—Orwin Shaffer, who has been suffering for some time past with billious fever, is able to be around again.

—The proprietor of the Central hotel, Mr. Tom Grora, mourns the loss of several dollars bet on the election.

—Ladies' merino underwear, ladies scarlet all-wool underware at, McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—John Korth, the boss of Yesbera's color shop, is taking a lay off a few days this week with a badly poisoned hand.

—Mrs. Edward Orr, of Corunna, and daughter, Mrs. T. Hall, of Pioneer, O., visited with Mrs. H. E. Little last week.

—A series of artistic performances will be given at Ensley's hall by the Standard company, commencing Monday evening.

—A small, flat key, belonging to a Yale lock, was lost on the streets Wednesday. The finder will please leave it at this office.

—The democratic election tickets, printed by the Waterloo Press for the several candidates, did not do them much good. It didn't get "onto" the style.

—The Presbyterian synod of northern Indiana, comprising 140 churches and 88 ministers, will convene at Fort Wayne to-day. The session will hold up to and including Monday.

—If the "proof of affection is a tear," Sam. Puffenberger is the truest man to his party we have heard of since the campaign opened. He actually dropped a tear over the defeat of Jay J. VanAuken.

—L. J. Hopkins will move with his family to Decatur, Michigan, next week, where he will engage in the milling business. Lute is an enterprising young man, and we regret to note his departure.

—Charles Pommert made a trip to Edgerton, Ohio, last Friday, returning Saturday. He made the round under the shades of night, and he says he waited nine hours for a train at Auburn Junction. There's something not exactly right about this story.

—Miss J. D. Belmer, of Roway, N. J., is paying her sister, Mrs. W. E. Rush, a visit. To-morrow (Friday) Mrs. R. expects all her brothers and sisters, six in number, to meet at her home, everything being prepared for a grand re-union of the family. A happy meeting and a joyous time is anticipated.

—Last Sunday evening a transient man dropped in at Hollister's restaurant for, as he said, a lunch. Being pretty full of distilled corn-juice, he forgot he was not in a variety hall, and made a little more noise than was consistent with Sherm's. views, and thereupon he got the one, two, three, spilling himself all over the sidewalk. After he had resurrected himself he took a walk.

Cruelty to Animals.

Last Monday a cruel individual from the rural districts came in town on one of Balsam's steeds, and after transacting his business started home. The animal became contrary and refused to go, when the rider fell to beating it most unmercifully. A humane gentleman approached and commenced remonstrating with him about cruelty to animals. "See here, mister," replied the rural man, "this here animal belongs to me, and things have come to a hell of a pass, when a man can't wollop his own jackass."

A Row in Corunna.

The families of Oliver Rosenbury and Daniel Chilcoat have been trying to dwell together beneath the same roof. This is a fatal mistake. Two game-cocks can live together in brotherly love in the same barn-yard far more successfully than the smallest families can live in the largest house. These families, it appears, have had numerous little disturbances, and last Thursday a difficulty arose between them concerning a clothes-line, so we are informed, and Dan. Chilcoat struck Oliver Rosenbury on the hip with an axe, inflicting a very ugly though not fatal wound. Chilcoat was arrested and lodged in jail, where he was kept till last Monday, when he was released, his brother giving bond in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

Gone.

In the transmutations of time many are the changes, some sad, some wise and some otherwise, that are wrought in human life. Some friends die, others move away, and still others go and slip their heads in the matrimonial noose. This sad train of thought was occasioned this morning by the announcement, accompanied with a supply of elegant cake, that our much-esteemed lady friend, Miss Effie Wunderlich, was married at the residence of her father, in Columbia city, to Mr. W. F. McNagny, a young attorney of that city. Mr. McNagny is a superior gentleman, and though young, ranks at the head of the bar in Columbia City. In his selection of a life-partner he has shown an appreciation of mental excellence in woman, for Miss Effie has many rare qualities of both mind and heart. With two such heads together, the problem of life will undoubtedly be successfully solved. Miss Effie has many warm friends in Auburn, and we know they will join with us in wishing for one so worthy, all the happiness that can fall to the lot of mortals. Good-bye.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Albion had a very disasterous fire Thursday evening, Oct. 7. The New Era says of it. "The building cost, we understand, between $12,000 and $15,000. Upon it there was an insurance of $8,000. C. B. Philips had a stock of goods worth perhaps $18,000 or $20,000. Insured for $10,000. Chas. H. Moltz had a stock of goods valued at fully $11,000. He had no insurance whatever, and his actual loss is greater than any of the others. Sunday's building was torn down and totally destroyed. It was worth perhaps $500 or $600. Insured for $300. The losses of other parties in the removal of goods, etc., were considerable. It is the heaviest blow the business of our town has yet sustained, and we trust may be the last. Mr. Moltz has been given temporary quarters in the drug-store of Hamlin & Skinner, while C. B. Philips will temporarily occupy a portion of the room now occupied as a grocery store by A. J. Kimmell, in John Black's brick block."

The Valparaiso Messenger says: "On the fourth day of October, A. D., 1880, at seven o'clock, p. m., we deposited a letter in the Valparaiso postoffice addressed to Hon. Wm. Fleming, Indianapolis, Ind. The letter was strongly sealed with red wax, in the same way that money packages are secured. Mr. Draper, the deputy postmaster, informs us that the letter was sent off at 6:35 the next morning by the way of Chicago. By hard work, so we were informed by telegraph, it reached Indianapolis on the evening of the 9th of October. That letter was held back from its rightful owner either at Chicago or Indianapolis."

Fred. H. Whipple, of Toledo, long the telegraph and city editor of the Commercial, has accepted a position of city editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel. He is an excellent newspaper man, and the local department of that newsy little sheet will be well looked after. The Sentinel will soon be enlarged to a seven-column paper. The subscription will hereafter be 10 cents a week.

Sunday night last Paschal Carter, a well-to-do farmer residing one mile east of Seymour, Ind., was robbed of two notes, one for $500 the other for $105, and $45 in greenbacks. The thief effected an entrance into the house by sliding a window sash. The property stolen was in Mr. Carter's pants pocket, which was hanging on the bed where he slept. A fine watch was left in the pants untouched. No clue as yet. The robbery occured a little after midnight.

—Our former townsman, H. H. Stanets, who has lattely located in South Chicago, was in Auburn the later part of last week, settling up his affairs. Many of our citizens who know Mr. Stanets as an affable gentleman, part with him regretfully. He will engage in the commission business, and his ability as a business man, and uniform courtesy to all, is a guarantee of success.

—Dr. Allen has his new building on Main street nearly finished.

—Dr. Sears and wife will start a little home of their own November 1.

—Overcoats ! overcoats! at cost, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—John Baker, of Corunna, and Sarah Garger, of Auburn, were married Monday.

—Jacob Walborn leaves to-day for a hunt in northern Michigan. He will return before the election.

—$3,000 worth of clothing to close out at cost, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—Elmer Lowery, formerly of the Jackson depot, is now in the general office at Jackson, Mich.

—Miss Cleveland availed herself of the excursion rates Tuesday, and paid the village of Chicago a visit.

—A couple of car-loads of potatoes have been shipped here from Michigan, to supply home consumption.

—Some one who believes that brevity is the soul of wit, writes: "Don't eat Q-cumbers. They'll W up."

—There is a plentiful lack of wood in town. People from the country will find quick sales for all they will bring.

—Sam. Pommert charges democrats 20 cents to get shaved. Their faces have become elongated since the election.

—It is pleasant to know that as the cold weather comes on the number of humbug patent medicine venders will grow less.

—An exchange remarks that there is many a girl called a "daisy" before marriage, who after a few years looks like a faded "buttercup."

—Mr. J. E. Shilling and wife, of Auburn, will leave in a few days for a two or three months' visit to their children in Saginaw county, Michigan.

—Cotton flannels, men's and boys' undershirts and drawers at all prices at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—Frank Davenport took passage on the Jackson road Monday for Indianapolis, where he will remain about a week.

—The excursion Tuesday over the Jackson road contained ten well-filled coaches. Several persons from Auburn availed themselves of the reduced rates.

—The way the seasons are getting mixed up, as was the case last Sunday when the green leaves were beautifully snowed under, indicates that the weather clerk was a little off.

—Miss Louie Henry, having a sympathy for despondent democrats, last Saturday presented the COURIER office with a large bouquet of the last flowers of summer. Many thanks.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church on next Wednesday afternoon, by Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Elson and Mrs. Baker. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—On last Monday over $1,800 were paid out for wheat at the Jackson elevator. Farmers don't take your wheat away when you can get more or as much as at any point in this section.

—W. H. Dills informs us that preparatory to re-entering the practice of his profession, he has engaged a new and eligible room for an office on Main street, where he expects to be found on and after Nov. 1 next. tf.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., Oct 18:

Belle. Donaldson,	Jacob Easley,
Charles Eldrart,	Sign. Gearsign,
Susan Hackebgor,	J. M. Henkry,
H. B. Norton,	Elick. Seltenright.

—Fred. Davis is not one of those kind of roosters that catches the early potato-bugs. He was to begin work in his father's hardware store Monday morning, but did not get up until eleven o'clock.

—The charming actress, Miss Lizzie Evans, who gained the admiration of our theatre-going people about a year ago, will appear with the Standard company next Monday night at Ensley's hall.

—Wm. N. Compston, recognized among the best tragedians in the profession, will appear each evening in his thrilling acts, during the entire engagement of the Standard company next week.

—Our newly-elected county surveyor, Mr. A. P. Foltz, received in Auburn precinct the significant number of "329" votes, just the number of dollars DeGolyer Garfield "borrowed" from Mr. Ames.

—Mr. Isaac Ochs has purchased the brick dwelling at the corner of Main and Second streets from the First national bank and we understand will move his family to Auburn immediately.

—Mr. G. A. Porter, he of the grocery store, has sold his establishment to Mr. Staybaugh, of Butler. He feels too good over the election of his namesake to the office of governor to work any more. Who knows but what he has his eye on the private secretaryship?

—The first part of the week was oh, so dreary and suicide-provoking. The sun and moon hid their faces, and for three long, miserable days the black clouds hung like a pall over the face of the earth. No warmth, no light, all dreariness. Is it possible that heaven had gone into mourning over the radical victory in Indiana last Tuesday?

—We omitted to mention last week that Wilson McClellan and Sam. Snyder, who are attending school at Ann Arbor, put in an appearance here last Tuesday. The object of their visit was to deposit their votes for democracy, which they did, but without avail. These young men say that republican boys from Ohio and Indiana in attendance at Ann Arbor were furnished free passes to go home and vote, but that the democratic boys could not even get a telegram through.

—The republicans gave vent to their feelings last Monday night in Auburn. They had a small-sized torch-light procession and shot off several Roman candles and firecrackers, after which they retired to Ensley's hall, where the outfit was addressed by Messrs. Penfield, Hartman and Lockhart. There were no democrats killed, and no damage done that we heard of, except that our woodpile, just in front of the office, shrunk up considerably that night. The republicans manifest a great contempt for poor democrats, and the latter feel very humble, but if it is possible, we would like to continue to live in this country.

—The Waterloo band came over to Auburn Friday night and serenaded our republican sheriff. R. Wes McBride, of Waterloo, in a squeaky voice, made a congratulatory speech to Mr. Leas, which was as pathetic as a blacking-box lable, and which brought tears to the eyes of many, including a donkey hitched near the jail residence. Mr. W. L. Penfield, on behalf of Mr. Leas, made a very nice speech of welcome. In speaking of the republican victory in this state, this gentleman could not resist the temptation to shake that old ensanguined garment. He said that the triumph meant that there would be no more of the "shot-gun policy of the south," etc. Mr. Penfield is a gentleman of ability, and is not blinded by partisan or sectional feeling, and we know from his own mouth that he does not believe these silly things, but then, you know, he is a republican, and must fan the flame of sectional hate.

WANTED,

Everybody to know that McQuiston & Ralston sell bleached muslin for 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 cents per yard.

Brown muslin for 5, 6, 7½, 8 and 7 cents per yard.

Good calicoes for 5 and 6 cents per yard.

Dress-goods for 7, 10 and 15 cents per yard.

Cashmeres for 33, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard.

Black velveteens 40, 50 and 65 cents per yard.

Trimming silks in black and colors for 70 and 85 cents per yard.

Silk fringes from 45 to 75 cents per yard.

Waterproofs from 65 cents to $1.00 per yard.

Balmoral skirts for 35, 40 and 75 cents per yard.

Ladies' cloaks from $3.00 to $15.00. Ladies' underware at all prices. Gents and boys' underware at all prices.

Linseys for 16 and 25 cents per yard. Red flannels for 20 22, 25, 30 and 50 cents per yard Get the best prices you can, and then come and look at our goods. 43-3w.

FALL SEASON

Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of

Seasonable Goods!

Will be found unusually

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,

Consisting in part as follows:

The most elegant line of Plain, Gros Grain and Brocade Black

SILKS,

Ever before offered by us.

A complete assortment of Black and Colored.

SATINS!

An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed

VELVETS,

Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.65.

New colorings in

Cashmeres!

Shooda Cloths, Momie Cloths and Satteens.

We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS

For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.

Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced

Dress Goods,

In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES!

The Standard

Dramatic Company.

OUR MOTTO:

REFINEMENT!

The Charming "Petit" Actress,

Miss Lizzie Evans,

SUPPORTED BY

WILLIAM N. COMPSTON

AT

Ensley Hall, Monday, Oct. 25

A SERIES OF ARTISTIC PERFORMANCES.

LET THE PAST BE A GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

$100.

Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

Grand Rally

—EVERY DAY AT—

ISAAC OCHS'

Where will be displayed for the inspection of the people of DeKalb county, an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

Having removed my stock of Mdse. to this place and replenished it in every department, I can without hesitancy assure the public that upon personal examination they will find the most complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in Auburn, at prices that defy competition.

I have had a life-time of experience in the merchandise business, and feel myself competent to so assort and buy close and to suit all classes as to quality and prices.

To The Ladies

I would say I have a complete stock of Dress-Goods and Trimmings in all the latest styles and shades, accompanied by a well assorted stock of

NOTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Also a full line of domestics from the cheapest to the best, including muslins brown, and bleached, prints, ginghams, crashes, table linens, &c. Also a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

SLIPPERS, OVER-SHOES, &c.

To The Gentlemen.

Allow me to call your attention to my immense stock of CLOTHING, embracing a large stock of Overcoats and suits of all grades and prices, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest novelties in neck wear. Also a full line of HATS and CAPS, nobby and good, with a complete assortment of

☞BOOTS AND SHOES.

in all grades and prices.

TO THE PARENTS.—My stock of boys and youths' CLOTHING is well assorted with reference to sizes and prices, and would be pleased to fit your boys out with their fall and winter Clothing, and Boots & Shoes.

For the Girls I have a complete stock of DRESS GOODS, adapted to their special wants, including FLANNELS in good dress styles, and everything they may need for winter outfits.

To the public at large, let me reiterate my statement, that I defy competition, and should you call and see me I will do my utmost to please, and to treat you so that you will be disposed to call again.

Come Early and Often!

I shall handle all kinds of produce the farmer has for sale, and am able to pay as much as can be obtained at any of the surrounding towns. I will be in the market at all times, and when you haul in your Grain be sure and find me. Remember I pay as much as any one in the market, and more if possible. Remember the place in Ford's Block, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC OCHS.

KAHN & COMPANY

Are now offering the following inducements: Best Prints 5 cents; good Ginghams at 8 cents; heavy all wool Flannel at 25 cents.

300 new style Cloaks and Dolmans just received at Kahn & Co's., which are to be sold at great bargains. Be sure to see them.

GO TO

KAHN & CO'S.,

And look at their immense stock of

CLOTHING!

And get their prices before buying.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

3 Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to [illegible] elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 [illegible] per pound.

COFFEES—RIO, JV and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 25c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c.

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish—Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, [illegible]; Pickerel half barrel, $2.50; White fish, kits, $1; [illegible] half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40, whisky three years [illegible] gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c.

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

[illegible] candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; [illegible] per box, [illegible]; raisins [illegible] 10c; currants, 7c; citron, [illegible]; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—first door east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOKS,

GOLD —AND— Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

MRS. FRANCIS C. COQUILLARD.

Decease of a Lady Identified with the Earliest History of Indiana.

(St. Joseph Valley Register.)

Mrs. Francis C. Coquillard, relict of the late Alexis Coquillard, died at 7 o'clock, Monday morning, of general debility, after having been confined to her bed since March. In her death, South Bend losses the first woman who dared the dangers and endured the privations of pioneer life when the spot on which the city is located was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts; the first woman to bring among the savages of this section the refining influences of civilized and christian life, and through whose exertion and services the germ of civilization was deposited here.

Mrs. Coquillard was the most remarkable person in the history of St. Joseph county, sharing as she did the duties, the privations and honors of her remarkable husband. Her maiden name was Francis C. Compare, and she was born in Detroit, April 9, 1806. In 1824, at the age of nineteen, she was married in Fort Wayne to Alexis Coquillard and soon afterward came with him to the site of the present city of South Bend, where he had established a trading post. Being a woman of strong mind, active temperament, indomitable courage and shrewdness remarkable in a woman she proved a strong aid to her husband in his dealings with the Indians. She accompanied him in his long fatiguing journeys or remained to take charge of the post and cope single handed with the Indian traders. The aid she was enabled to render her husband in his business was largely due to the strong influence she was not long in obtaining over the Indians, which was frequently manifested in councils when a few words from her would restore good feelings and avert a threatened danger. She was to the poor, untutored Indians of that day a vertible Good Samaritan. She nursed them in their sickness, sympathized with them in their sorrows and troubles, and in every way made them feel that she was their true friend. That they learned to love her it is needless to state, and to the few Indians who remain the announcement of her death will be sorrowful news. They frequently made visits to her during her life and always looked up to her as a guiding genius.

The Indians were not alone, however, in being the recipients of her kind attentions and bounty. Like her noble husband she was of an open, frank, charitable and generous nature, and the sufferings and sorrows of others never appealed in vain to her sensitive heart. To the women who came after her and settled with their husbands and families around her cabin she was frequently a friend in need, teaching how best to provide against the hardships of pioneer life and rendering them every assistance that could be suggested to a kind and charitable nature. Many incidents of deep interest connected with her early life here might be related did not lack of space forbid.

Her late husband, Alexis Coquillard, who has gone into history among other great pioneers of this country, was also a native of Detroit, born in September, 1795. In 1855 he received a fall while inspecting his flouring mill that had been burned and died from its effects, aged sixty years. At the early age of seventeen he undertook the hazardous task of carrying the mail to and from Gen. Harrison's army, and succeeded so well that Gen. Harrison personally praised him for his courage, adroitness and powers of endurance. At twenty he became a trader with the Indians in the St. Joseph river country, as agent of the American Fur Company, and succeeded so well that in 1832 he in company with Francis Comparet bought the company's business in this section, Mr. Comparet taking charge of the post at Fort Wayne and Mr. Coquillard here. In 1839, in company with the late Dr. J. A. Hendricks and John Rush, he built the first flouring mill here. He took great interest in public enterprises and encouraged every move toward the growth and prosperity of the place. He was generous almost to a fault, brave as a lion, knowing absolutely nothing of fear, and possessed a thorough knowledge of Indian character and languages, as did also his wife. His funeral was one of the most imposing in the history of the city, and his remains lie in the family vault under the chapel at Notre Dame, where the companion of his life has been laid beside him.

One son, Alexis Theodore, was born to this remarkable couple, and survives them with one son, Alexis Charles. Another, Miss M. T. Rousseau, who had lived with the deceased since childhood joins these two and a large circle of relatives and friends in mourning the death of one whom all loved and revered.

The funeral occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, at Notre Dame, and the remains were interred in the family vault beneath the chapel. Very Rev. E. Sorin, superior general, preached the funeral sermon.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

A Boy of Thirteen elopes with a Girl of Fourteen.

MARION, Ind., September 22.—One of the most romantic affairs ever heard of in this section of the country first took place about two weeks ago here, and terminated last night. The substance of the case is as follows: About three miles in the country lives a well-to-do farmer named Fauster, who has in his family a daughter, named Sarah D., aged just fourteen, who is small in stature for her age and is merely a child. Another old farmer named Pritchett is a close neighbor, who has a son just thirteen years of age, who is dubbed as Morton. About two weeks ago these small children planned an elopement and succeeded in leaving the paternal roof safely. After leaving their homes they walked to Wabash, a distance of twenty miles, where they took the train for White Pigeon, Mich. After arriving there they were united in marriage by the proper person. This pair then roamed over several towns in the state on their wedding trip, until their finances became short, when they returned home, last week, and told their respective parents of their adventure. The father of the girl became indignant, and brought the girl to town last Saturday, before Squire Timony, where a warrant was issued charging Morton Pritchett's father with abduction. The case was tried yesterday, when he was acquitted, the girl acknowledging she persuaded the youth to elope with her, and furnished part of the money, the cost of the whole trip being $10.25. While on the trip and after they were married neither occupied the same bed, and no change of clothing was taken along for the occasion. After the trial each returned to their respective homes, where they still remain. The father of the girl will immediately institute proceeding to have the marriage set aside, the plea to be not old enough. The affair has caused considerable interest, and every one who is acquainted with the particulars takes an interest in the case. During the trial several funny incidents were told by each, which the jammed court-room relished with pleasure. The end is not yet, as bad blood is brewing between the two parents.

The True Story of William Tell.

He was captain of an archery club, and one of the best shots with the bow and arrow in all Switzerland. The country was then under the rule of the tyrant Gesler. One day Gesler set his plug hat on a pole for men to salute and ordered that every man in Altorf should make obedience to it or die. And they did every man of them. Even the trees standing around made their best boughs. Finally Bill Tell came along, with his little boy. He told the men of Altorf that before he would bow to Gesler's hat he would 'Altorf and stamp on it. That was the kind of a bow and arrow he was. Gesler arrested him on the spot, being marshal of the village as well as a tyrant, thus drawing a salary from two offices, contrary to the constitution. Gesler, as a punishment for his audacity, ordered him to shoot an apple off the head of his boy. This he did, although it was an arrow escape for the young Tell. The apple fell, pierced to the core, no encore being allowed, owing to the extreme length of the performance. As Tell rushed forward to embrace his boy, another arrow dropped out of his vest. "Ha!" cried the tyrant, "wherefore concealest that arrow?" Replied Tell, pointing to Gesler's head-gear on top of the pole. "To shoot that hat!" The joke was so good that Gesler released him, and gave him a $20 gold piece.[—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Hedging on His Bet.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Citizen without an umbrella was stowed away in a doorway on Griswold street, yesterday afternoon, when a stranger came along and turned in with him and asked:

"Do you ever bet?"

"Well, sometimes," was the reply.

"Do you want to bet with me?"

"Perhaps. State your proposition."

"You see, I don't belong to any political party in particulra, but whoop around on my own hook. A spell ago I made a bet of $5 that Indiana would go democratic. Then I made another that Ohio would go republican. Then I turned to and bet that Maine would go for the fusionists. See?"

"Yes, I see."

"Well, now I want to hedge, and I'll bet you $25 that the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Cain and Able would be that Able fell down a hatchway and broke his neck. Come, now, you dasn't bet."

The citizen blustered a little, but the sight of two tens and a five drove him out into the shower.

A Curious Calculation.

The London Medical Record says: "A curious and astounding calculation has been made by an American physician, Dr. Farrar. He estimates not less than half a ton of pure gold, worth a half million of dollars, is annually packed into people's teeth in the United States. At this rate all the gold in circulation will be buried in the earth in three hundred years. He also calculates that three millions of artificial teeth are annually supplied, and that only one person in eight has sound teeth."

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Shepard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 21-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:[illegible]; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:15; Bankers, 7:10 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:33, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m., there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:30 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:20 p. m.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:50; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:28; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:00; Toledo, 5:45, p. m.), Jackson, 3:40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:3[illegible]; Angola, 6:45; Fremont, 7:13; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:30 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:24 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:30; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:33; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:56; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 33 P. M.—From Jackson 12:30 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:2[illegible]; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 8 00 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 20; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 20 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	5 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 00 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 [illegible] pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 00 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 10 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, W. W. Worthington,
Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't. Gen. Supt.

WABASH
St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	3:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	[illegible] a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr' at Logansport	6:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO Ft. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1 Fast Ex.	No. 5 Pacific Ex.	No. 3 Night Ex.	No. 7 [illegible]
Pittsburgh lv.		9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester		[illegible]	2 [illegible]	
Alliance	3 [illegible]	12 45pm	5 [illegible]	10 15
Orrville	4 50	2 [illegible]	7 12	
Mansfield	6 55	5 [illegible]	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 [illegible]	9 45	1 [illegible]am
Crestline lv.	7 [illegible]am	6 25pm	9 [illegible]pm	1 [illegible]am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 44
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 [illegible]am	2 40	[illegible]
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 56	9 [illegible]
Chicago ar.	7 [illegible]	6 00	8 [illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2 Morn. Ex.	No. 6 [illegible]	No. 4 Atl. Ex.	No. 8
Chicago lv.	8 [illegible]am	[illegible]pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 46		9 45	[illegible]am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 [illegible]am	6 [illegible]
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Forest	5 21		4 12	10 [illegible]
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	[illegible] pm	7 25am	12 [illegible]pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 [illegible]
Orrville	9 36	2 20	9 50	2 [illegible]
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 [illegible]
Rochester	1 [illegible]am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 20	2 [illegible]pm	7 [illegible]

Nos. 1 and 6, and 5 and 2 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION,

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 15pm		9 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 02		10 34
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 [illegible]am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 02	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 45	2 [illegible]
Defiance	11 25	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 [illegible]	7 25	4 5[illegible]
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 [illegible]
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 [illegible]am	6 40pm	[illegible]
Tiffin	10 00	7 55	12 [illegible] m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	[illegible] 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 10
Defiance	12 58pm	10 [illegible]	1 54
Hicksville	1 [illegible]	11 10	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 [illegible]	11 55	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 20
Milford Junction		1 40	4 35
Walkerton Junction		2 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar.		5 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, No. 18[illegible].

Gottlip Rickley, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Esther C. Rickley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 16th day of September, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
3a-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 28, 1880. Number 44.

The Auburn Courier

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County, Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. P. Pinckle

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 1y

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co. Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

32-3m. C. E. HASKALL.

Delicate Allusion to Mr. Schurz.

[Senator Conkling's Indianapolis Speech.]

I have known statesmen from Missouri who would spend the forenoon in splitting a hair in two, and the afternoon in guessing which was the biggest piece. They came from Germany, too. [Applause.]

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Importing Negro Votes Into Indiana.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14:—E. V. Smalley of the New York Tribune is in the city, on the way east from Indiana, where he made a careful study of the campaign. In an interview with a Leader reporter, he stated that the republicans made more than 1,000 votes by colored importation.

A Valuable Man for the Government.

Mr. E. C. Allen, of Augusta, Maine, the story-paper, publisher, paid, the past year, for postage to the United States the large sum of $187,000, which is 1-300th of the entire expenses of the postoffice department of the United States. The Augusta postoffice has netted to the government the past year, a sum greater than the Brooklyn, N. Y. postoffice netted to the government.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

How One of the Leading Men of the North Takes the Cover Off of a Pretended "Outrage."

[Rochester Union and Advertiser.]

Among the southern papers that come to our table is the "Times," published at Florence, South Carolina. Its issue of a late date contained a leading editorial, occupying over three columns, in refutation of an alleged outrage said to have been perpetrated upon a northern man, one W. B. Bell, who claimed to be a traveling agent for Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of this city. The man Bell aforesaid wrote a scurrilous letter to the Lewiston (Mifflin county, Pa.,) "Gazette," while traveling and doing business at the south, in which he inveigled strongly and at length against southern law, southern actions and the southern people. Subsequently, on his return north, in an interview with a Pittsburgh, Pa., "Telegraph" reporter, gave a detailed account of an alleged "outrage" that had been perpetrated upon him immediately following the publication of this letter. In this interview he stated that he was beset by over one thousand men, driven into a corner, and only saved from lynching by the remarkable bravery he displayed. The editor of the Florence "Times" characterizes Bell's letter as a base fabrication, states that Bell had denied its authorship in Florence, and in strong terms denounced Bell as a base calumniator.

Yesterday a representative of the "Union" was dispatched to interview Mr. Warner and ascertain if he was in possession of the exact facts of the case, and if so what the facts are. He found Mr. Warner in his place of business, and after obtaining an audience inquired:

Reporter—Can you give me any information in regard to a man by the name of Bell, who reports himself as in your employ, and has been traveling through the south?

Mr. Warner—I have no such man in my employ now. He was dismissed some time since for reasons best known to myself.

R.—What was he doing while in your employ?

Mr. W.—Selling safes and advertising my safe kidney and liver cure and other remedies.

R.—Do you know anything about an outrage alleged to have been perpetrated upon him in South Carolina?

Mr. W.—Yes, I know about an alleged outrage, but I never have been able to learn of any real one.

R.—You think, then, that any statements this man Bell may have made regarding any outrage or ill-treatment at the south false?

Mr. W.—I do.

R.—On what do you base your opinion?

Mr. W.—First, my investigation of the case. After looking into the matter thoroughly, I became convinced that if Mr. Bell had received any rough usage it was his own fruit, and because he was in a condition which rendered him unfit to distinguish between hospitable and inhospitable treatment. My investigation convinced me that there was no public demonstration or mob at the time and place he mentions, and that any difficulty which may have occured was a personal brawl between himself and some other men, the same as is liable to occur on the streets of any city. In fact, I am convinced that the whole reported outrage was gotten up to cover private difficulty. Secondly, I have been selling my goods by traveling men for the last ten years, and keeping between fifty and one hundred men traveling through the south all the while except during the summer months. The treatment they have received has always been both kind and considerate, and such as has convinced me that southern hospitality is not a mere name, but a reality.

R.—How long was Bell in your employ?

Mr. W.—Between 30 and 60 days; wait a moment and I will give you the exact time.

R.—Never mind, that is near enough. Are your men still traveling through the south advertising your safe kidney and liver cure and selling safes?

Mr. W.—More extensively than ever before.

R.—Do they report any ill-treatment or animosity toward northern enterprises?

Mr. W.—On the contrary, my sales were never so great as at the present time, my men never received better treatment, and it is my opinion that the people of the south are as cool headed as any other community in any other part of the land.

From the above interview, it would seem that the statements made by the man Bell, are baseless fabrications, and on a par with similar stories which have been, and are, floating about the country. Mr. Warner is a gentleman whose standing in this community is second to none; and his extensive business specially fits him to speak with authority upon this subject, as his house has a larger force traveling through the south than any other institution in the country. His statement, both with regard to this particular specimen "outrage," and generally, will be accepted as conclusive wherever he is known.

Garfield Condemned by Himself—An Old Letter Unearthed, in Which He Favors Chinese Cheap Labor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The following was published in Truth this morning. The letter is authentic; it is in General Garfield's hand-writing; denial is worse than useless. It should have the widest circulation among all classes, as it unmasks the republican hollowness and hypocrisy on the labor question, through their chief:

GARFIELD'S DEATH WARRANT—HIS INFAMOUS LETTER ADVOCATING AN EXTENDED CHINESE IMMIGRATION—HE DECLARES HIMSELF ADVERSE TO THE LABORING MAN'S INTERESTS, AND IN FAVOR OF THE EMPLOYERS' UNION, ADVISING THEM TO EMPLOY THE CHEAPEST LABOR AVAILABLE.

[Personal and Confidential.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1880.

H. L. Morey, Employers' Union Lynn, Mass.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand. I take it that the question of employes is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese government, which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

The original letter, of which the foregoing is a true copy, is in Truth's possession. It was mailed at Washington, by the republican candidate for president, to Henry Morey, a prominent member of the Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass. At his death, which recently occured, it was found among his effects. The envelope enclosing it, the original of which is also in Truth's possession, is marked "Personal," as carefully as the letter is marked "Personal and Confidential."

"A State for Sale."

The Philadelphia Times, under the heading of "A State for Sale," says: "They are about to have one of the liveliest political auctions in Nevada this year ever known even on the auction-ridden Pacific slope. Senator Sharon, one of the bonanza kings of California, concluded to take a flyer at statesmanship a few years ago, and when the Nevada senatorship was auctioned off in the regular way, he bought it and became a senator. In like manner Bullion Jones out-bid all competitors for the other seat, and all has gone along smoothly. Sharon has once in a while come on to Washington, been introduced to new senators, renewed his almost forgotten acquaintance with old members, drawn his pay, and then hurried back to his speculations at San Francisco, rarely ever even making a flying visit to the state he is presumed to represent in the senate. As he had bought and paid for his senatorship just as he bought his mining stocks and elegant residences of more than oriental splendor, nobody complained about Sharon forgetting to serve as senator, because it was generally assumed that he had a right to do with what was his own by purchase, pretty much as he pleased; and his re-election this year was commonly conceded, as he was believed to be without competing bidders for the place. But there are other bonanza kings in California, and they, like Sharon, weary of the monotony of gathering wealth by millions. Mr. Jas. G. Fair is one of these, and he can size up his bar'l with Sharon and outbid Sharon if necessary, and he has decided to attend the November auction to bid for himself. Fair is no more a democrat than Sharon is a republican, and neither has a political conviction beyond his immediate speculative interests; but as Sharon has to be a republican at present, Fair comes out a democrat, and he will contest Nevada for Hancock and Fair as Sharon must contest it for Garfield and Sharon. This conflict of the bullion kings unsettles Nevada not only for the senatorship, but it also unsettles the little pocket state for the presidency, as the vote of the state for both depends entirely upon the skill and cash of two men who are ready to fling a few millions over each other to win the prize."

The Democratic Party and the Revival of Business.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The people of Indiana owe it to themselves to remember that in the darkest days of business prostration the democratic party, by every means in its power, worked with unflagging zeal to arrest the tidal-wave of bankruptcy that was sweeping over the land, with consequences the most disastrous that ever befel any country under heaven. Under republican rule contraction of the currency had gone forward—to an extent that business was prostrate from the center to the circumference of the Union. Industries were paralysed—men and women were idle, values were shrinking, and there was universal dismay. In saying this, we state what every intelligent citizen knows to be true. Something had to be done to remedy the evil. Appeals to the republican party were unheeded. Contraction went forward; failures multiplied; idleness increased; the army of tramps grew to more alarming proportions; fortunes melted away; homes and houses and lands were confiscated; the bankrupt courts were crowded with applicants, ready to surrender the remnant of their estates; sheriff's hammers were beating funeral marches as business men marched to their graves. The country was filled with gloom; and still the republican party pursued its crushing, devastating policy. The business men and the workingmen of Indiana, by every consideration of loyalty to the truth of history, should remember these things. In December, 1875, the lower house of congress passed under control of the democratic party. Then began a policy designed to remedy the difficulties which we have referred to. The first movement was to remonetize the silver dollar which the republican party, in the interest of the bondholders, had demonetized. This measure, designed to restore confidence, to help raise business from its prostrate condition, was opposed by republicans, and none were more hostile to it than James A. Garfield. He opposed it from first to last, and when the remonetization bill passed congress Rutherford B. Hayes vetoed it, but the measure was so manifestly in the interest of the country that congress passed the bill over the veto of the republican president, and it became the law of the land. Would Indianians to-day vote for the demonetization of the silver dollar? Directly, they would not. But in voting for James A. Garfield they do vote to demonetize the silver dollar, and as certain as the republican party gain control of congress, the silver dollar will disappear from the coins of the country. The policy of the republican party was to retire every dollar of the greenback currency. That it was not done is due to the fact that the democratic party had control of congress; and, as a result, the contraction of the currency to the extent of more than $346,000,000 was arrested. There is not an intelligent man in the state of Indiana who desires to see the greenback currency retired. Every business man knows full well that such a measure would prove suicidal; but with the republican party in power in congress, with a republican president to carry out its designs, the greenback currency and the silver dollars will disappear, and national bank bills will take their place. James A. Garfield is pledged to such a policy. The democratic party is pledged to let well enough alone. The position of the democratic party on financial questions is sharply defined. It is in the interest of the business welfare of the country, and the people of Indiana know the declaration to be true. Under democratic rule in congress the country has emerged from business prostration, and in so far as legislation can be said to have had any effect upon such questions the credit is entirely due to democratic policy.

A CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

Tobacco Did It, But it Took 105 Years.

On the 14th of September Melohiah, a Choctaw squaw, died at her residence, near Hoyt City, Indian territory. According to the statement of her relatives she was 114 years old at the time of her death. When the Choctaws were moved to this country, in 1830, she claimed to be sixty-four years old, and had two great-grandchildren. She had lived for fifty years on the place where she died. She leaves a numerous family, consisting of five children, twenty-eight grandchildren, sixty-three great grandchildren and thirteen great-great-grandchildren. The principal causes of her untimely decease are attributed to her having taken a severe cold from exposure at the time of her removal to Hoyt City, in 1880, and to an inordinate use of tobacco, to which she had been addicted for 105 years.

Billy Williams on Free Trade.

As the republicans are howling about free trade, we give below an extract from a speech made by Billy Williams, the republican representative from this district, in congress, Jan. 29, 1870. Read it, workingmen, and then contrast it with the dirty lies now being peddled about by the republicans:

"The subject which I design at this time to discuss before the house is one involving no party or political feeling. It is a subject reaching far beyond any consideration of that kind. I speak to-day for the laboring agriculturists of the great west, who are unrepresented upon this floor. I speak upon a subject which is now exciting the interests of the whole population of this country from ocean to ocean. I speak in anticipation of the great battle which ere long is to be fought in this country between labor and combined monopolies—a battle, which in the importance of its results, is excelled only by the great battle which was fought in the mind of Milton between the archangels and the adversary of man. The question now to come before this country is whether its toiling millions, as the tax-gatherer pays his periodical visits, shall be borne down with oppression by these moneyed monopolies, and their earnings taken to fill the coffers of the aristocracy.

Mr. Speaker, the people, who make constitutions, who make presidents and congresses, are the sovereigns of our country, and their mandate has gone forth from the fields of the west that no moneyed monopolists or railroads kings of the east shall stand in the way of commerce, and, with kid-gloves and golden slippers, demand extortionate tribute for the transportation of her products to market, and then by a high protective tariff on the clothing worn by her women and children be required to contribute from the bone and muscle of her industry $100,000,000 per year to the support of the manufacturing interests of New England. Sir, what the west demands is equal protection. She asks nothing more. She will submit to nothing less. And as one of her representatives I warn you to-day that throughout her rich valleys and extensive plains the muttering of thunders of her people can be heard for free trade, which will continue in intensity if you refuse to protect her industries equally with others until there shall be written on your statute-book the memorable words addressed to Nebuchadnezzar: "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," which being interpreted will say to New England protectionists, "Thy tariff, on which thou hast grown rich, has departed from thee, and thy scepter of oppression, shall be given to free trade."

To Workingmen.

[New York Express.]

Republicans hope to elect Garfield by the coercion of workingmen. It is a favorite method of republican capitalists and employers. A committee of the United States senate found that thousands of operatives in New England manufactories and employes in work-shops were bulldozed to vote for republican candidates.

Already in Vermont, Maine, Ohio and Indianan republican employers have resorted to intimidation to compel their workmen to vote the republican ticket. Their only hope of electing their candidate is by fraud and force. And already they are beginning to crack their whips over the heads of their employes.

Northern workingmen are not slaves. They should resist and resent as an insult any attempt to coerce or intimidate them to vote any ticket whatever under any threat or influence. It is against our laws and a flagrant violation of the spirit of our institutions, to drive employes to the ballot-box by threats of any kind. The knout has no place in American politics.

Workingmen, you have tremendous interests at stake in this election. It is a crisis in the history of free institutions. Stand fast by your liberties. Maintain your manhood. Refuse to be bulldozed by anybody. And if any employer attempts to intimidate you by any threat whatever, direct or implied, to vote the republican ticket, report his name at once, and let it be held up to public execration. New York is not big enough to hold a white slave driver.

The November Battle.

(Philadelphia Times.)

No candidate ever appeared before the American people for their chief magistracy whose record was more blameless as soldier or patriot than General Hancock's, and the purity of his public and private life speaks trumpet-tongued in his behalf in the tempest of partisan debauchery that now shames the country. His name will arouse a degree of enthusiasm on the part of the democrats, that is not now expected by the republicans, who are already rejoicing over their assumed victory in November.

The south will cast 138 electoral votes for Hancock on the second of November. New York can be carried for Hancock against all the power and appliances of the republicans. New York and New Jersey would add forty-four electoral votes to the 138 of the south, leaving but three more to win to give Hancock the 185 requisite to an election. To gain the votes necessary to be added to New York and New Jersey, the democrats can make a hopeful battle in New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Indiana, Colorado, Nevada and California, and they will give active employment to the republicans to hold their own in Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasty douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the purifying matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the

C. O. D.:

One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 East Main Street.

Look for the Big Flag.

FALL SEASON

Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of

Seasonable Goods!

Will be found unusually

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,

Consisting in part as follows:

The most elegant line of Plain, Gros Grain and Brocade Black

SILKS,

Ever before offered by us.

A complete assortment of Black and Colored.

SATINS!

An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed

VELVETS.

Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.65.

New colorings in

Cashmeres!

Shooda Cloths, Momie Cloths and Satteens.

We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS

For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.

Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced

Dress Goods,

In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time.

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A PITTSBURGH dispatch reports that two more deaths have resulted from the collision on the Pennsylvania railroad, making thirty-two in all.... William C. Patterson, his wife and daughter-in-law, while out riding near North Newcastle, Me., were thrown from their carriage. Mr. Patterson was fatally injured, and the ladies received serious injuries which it is feared may prove fatal.... Returns from the New York Custom House show that the imports in September were larger than any previous month since September, 1879, and the exports were exceeded only by those of [illegible].

THE "Ladies' Deposit Bank," of Boston, an institution managed by women, and which has been paying enormous rates of interest, has collapsed, and turns out to have been a swindle of gigantic proportions. The liabilities amount to about $500,000, and poor women are the principal victims. The officers of the so-called bank, all of them women, have been arrested.

JOHN A. WOODWARD, cashier of the City Treasurer's office in Boston, has stolen $82,000 of the city's funds and absconded.

A PECULIARLY shocking tragedy is reported by telegraph from Wheelock, Vt. A man named Byron Blake murdered his mother, sister and stepfather with a knife, and then hung himself. The murderer was 26 years of age. He had six years ago a spinal difficulty, which occasioned the loss of reason. He was confined in an asylum two years, and when he returned home was considered safe, but was of ugly temper, as in fact he had always been. His mother was 63 years old, the stepfather 74 years.

PITTSBURGH is filled with strife over the admission of colored children to the public schools.... Several mills in Maine have been obliged to shut down for want of water.... Lydia Maria Child, the well-known American authoress, died, a few days ago, at Wayland, Mass. She was born at Medford, Mass., in 1802.... Merwin, Hulbert & Co., a New York firm dealing in arms and ammunition, have suspended, with liabilities estimated at $200,000 or more.

DETAILS of the triple murder and suicide near Wheelock, Vt., are so phenomenally horrible as to almost stagger belief in their authenticity. The maniac murderer and suicide was a young man named Blake, and his victims were his mother (Mrs. Williams), sister and stepfather. The account goes on to state that the murderer clubbed them all to death with a shot-gun, breaking the stock off on Mrs. Williams' head, the lock of the gun being found entangled in her hair. The stock lay by her side. The walls, curtains and mirror were bespattered with blood, and there is a hole made in the plastering of the ceiling by an up-stroke of the weapon. Some apples from hanging racks were scattered about the room. Part of Mrs. Williams' hair was pulled out, and it is supposed she started to escape and that he caught her by the hair and dragged her back. Though an extraordinarily strong woman, she was no match for the armed maniac. The old folks, being feeble, could make little resistance. The back of Mrs. Williams' head was pounded in, her teeth knocked out, and the skull broken in over the right eye, and her lips cut open. Mr. Parks' head was pounded up, one arm broken, and [illegible] the [illegible] broken. Mrs. Parks' head was crushed in the same as the others. The dead body of Blake was found in the barn suspended by the neck with a rein taken from some [illegible].

WILLIAM B. KINNEY, an old and well-known journalist of Newark, N. J., and Minister to Sardinia under President Fillmore, is dead.

THE WEST.

AN inch of snow fell at Sioux City, on the 16th inst.... The epizootic has appeared in Chicago in a mild form.... By the bursting of an affair called a "cooker," which is used in distilleries to steam corn before it is mashed, seven persons employed in Haas & Powell's distillery, in Chicago, were killed and four persons were seriously wounded.

GOV. PITKIN, of Colorado, has sent to Secretary Schurz a report of the circumstances of the killing of a Ute by Jackson, and of the subsequent capture of Jackson, while in custody, by the Indians. The United States Attorney at Denver has instructed the United States Commissioner to issue warrants for the arrest of Berry, the Indian Agent, and the others implicated in permitting Jackson's capture with a view to protecting them from the lynching which has been threatened. Gov. Pitkin objects to any interference by the Government in behalf of the Utes or of Berry. Berry has also forwarded a report, accusing Jackson of killing the Indian without provocation, and exculpating himself from the charge of permitting the Indians to capture Jackson.... Col. George Scroggs, late United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany, and proprietor of the Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette*, died of consumption at Denver, Col., last week, aged 38 years.

J. H. HAVERLY, the prince of managers, not satisfied with the already large number of irons he has in the fire, has heated a very large one in his latest—Haverly's Genuine Colored Minstrels, 100 in number, with twenty end men. This troupe is at his Chicago house this week. Manager Haverly is bound to lead the world in his old business of conducting a minstrel company.

A FIERCE railroad war has been raging between the main lines running southwest from Chicago. The trouble was inaugurated by a cut in passenger rates between that city and St. Louis on the part of the Wabash road. The Chicago and Alton at once assumed a belligerent attitude, and the cutting was kept up until fares between Chicago and St. Louis were reduced to nominally nothing, tickets being sold as low as 70 cents. Finally the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy roads became involved in the struggle, and limited tickets between Chicago and Kansas City were sold for 50 cents over all four of the competing lines. Thousands of unlimited tickets between Chicago and Kansas City were sold for $6, and between Chicago and St. Louis for $5. The effect of the fight will be to permanently reduce rates between these points, and thus the people at least will be benefited by this fight.... The heaviest wind-storm experienced for many years prevailed throughout the Northwest on the 16th and 17th of October. The gale was particularly disastrous to shipping on the great lakes. Three or four vessels were wrecked in the vicinity of Chicago, and several lives were lost. Near the Manitou islands a barge, with all hands, was lost. In the vicinity of Sturgeon bay, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, an immense amount of damage was done to shipping, upward of twenty vessels having been blown ashore. Old sailors say it was the worst storm they ever saw on Lake Michigan. The gale also swept over Lakes Superior and Erie, but the damage was light compared with that done on Lake Michigan. The storm was very violent along the line of the Southern Minnesota railroad, in Minnesota. Trains were blockaded by snowdrifts ten to twelve feet deep, and the passengers were only kept from starving by the arrival of teams with provisions. Cattle, horses, and other farm animals have perished in large numbers. In the Elkhorn valley, Neb., snow drifted to the depth of eleven feet, and railroads and stage routes were blockaded.

BELOW is a list of the vessels reported lost during the heavy gale on Lake Michigan: Steamer Alpena, Chicago, Capt. Napier, seventy passengers and crew; schooner David A. Wells, Chicago, Capt. Thedkaus and crew; barge Florence Lester, officers and crew; schooner name unknown, Foscord, Wis., officers and crew; schooner, name unknown, Escanaba, officers and crew.... Several roads in the Northwest, including the Southern Minnesota, the Iowa division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, were blocked with snow and ice last week, and travel over them was suspended two or three days.

CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD G. RYAN, of the Wisconsin State Supreme Court, whose health has long been critical, died at his home in Madison on the 19th of October. Justice Ryan was born at Newcastle House, in the county of Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810, and was consequently in his 70th year.

A TERRIBLY fatal accident occurred in the distillery of Cox & Fairbanks, at Terre Haute, Ind. From some unexplained cause three of the large boilers of the distillery exploded with frightful effect, partially demolishing the building and burying a number of workmen in the ruins, nine of them being taken out dead. Following are the names of the killed: Frank Stanley (engineer), William Kirtly, John Brooks, Joseph Denny, Howe Day, William Bergman, Henry Dinkle, Mike Kelly, and a stranger from Cincinnati, name unknown. In addition, eight persons were wounded, some of them dangerously. A large piece of one of the boilers fell into the cattle-pens and killed two of the steers. Another piece knocked out the end of the malt-house, 600 yards away.

IN Hereford county, Col., Antonio Mestes, a Mexican, murdered his wife and babe most horribly. He first knocked the woman down with a club and then seized a knife and with it savagely lacerated the lower portion of the woman's body, cutting out immense pieces of flesh. He then deliberately ripped open her womb and took the still-living child from it, which he dashed to the floor and stamped upon until life was extinct. After this he tore the body of his wife almost apart, and, after further mutilations, fled. He was found near his old home and placed in a school-house for safe keeping with a guard of men. It having become generally known that he had been overtaken, and his whereabouts being ascertained, a body of sixty men were soon got together, who marched to the school-house and, taking him out, proceeded to administer punishment to the man for his crimes. His body was mutilated in precisely the same manner as was his wife's by him. His scalp was then lifted, and a rope tied about the man's neck, the other end being attached to the horn of a saddle. He was then dragged about over the ground until his body was entirely unrecognizable.

A LOSS of $100,000 was sustained by the burning of the oil mill of Orr, Kendall & Co., at Piqua, Ohio.... Portage, Wis., suffered a loss of $50,000 from the burning of a business block. The tannery of Philbrook & Co., at Racine, was also destroyed by fire.... A national anti-horse-thief convention at Keokuk, Iowa, at which delegates were present from seven surrounding States, reveals the existence of a persuasive force of which the public have hitherto had but little knowledge.... A collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, fifteen miles from Cincinnati, resulted in every passenger in one of the coaches being more or less injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally.... A terrible accident is reported from Cincinnati. A fire broke out in the shoddy factory of Benjamin Hay, in that city. At the time twenty-eight persons, girls and women, were at work in the third story. The girls all made their escape, but five of the women were burned to death.

SITTING BULL has signified his willingness to surrender, but does not want the troops to move against him.... The National Grand Lodge of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association held its annual session at Keokuk, Iowa, last week. The order was organized in 1862, and has to-day a membership of 174 lodges, scattered throughout Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Arkansas, Kansas and Nebraska, and it is claimed has been of great benefit to the community.

A DISPATCH of Oct. 22, from Holland, Mich., says that six bodies from the wrecked steamer Alpena had been recovered, namely: F. Spaeth, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Cole, of Muskegon; Mr. Crossman, of Grand Haven; Mr. Locke, of New York; a boy about 10 years old, and an unknown woman. A watch found on one of the bodies was found to have stopped at 10:30, and it is inferred from this that the ill-fated vessel went down at that hour on Sunday morning, Oct. 17. The wreck of the lost steamer is scattered along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan for a distance of seventy miles. It is the impression of experienced mariners that the vessel met her fate near the middle of the lake.

THERE was a twenty-mile race in Chicago between two equestriennes, Misses Pinneo and Jewett. The horse ridden by the former won in 56 minutes and 12 seconds.... A schoolboy of Cincinnati shot himself in the breast on account of being reprimanded for truancy.... George A. Wheeler went to a police station at San Francisco and stated that he had murdered his sister-in-law, Delia J. Tilison, and packed her body in a trunk. An investigation verified the truth of his statement, and he is now in jail.... J. H. Estabrook's livery stable, in Denver, Col., together with sixty head of horses and other contents, has been burned. Loss about $65,000; insurance, $8,000.... A family of emigrants, consisting of one man and two women, were found frozen to death near Springfield, Minn., from the effect of camping out in the late storm.... A fire at Mt. Vernon, Ind., destroyed $150,000 worth of business property.

WASHINGTON.

MR. BURCHARD, Director of the Mint, estimates the amount of gold coin in the country at $369,881,003, and the amount of silver at $149,799,335.

THE SOUTH.

THE cotton crop of the South will not be so good as it was thought it would be a month ago. In consequence of the moist weather the yield has suffered 8 per cent., but in any case the crop will be better than that of last year.

SAMUEL WATKINS, just deceased, left $180,000 to found a polytechnic institute in Nashville, Tenn.... James Ingram, aged 14, and Randolph Harris, aged 10, quarreled in Northampton county, N. C., and Ingram threw an ax at Harris, missing him. Harris retaliated by throwing an ax at Ingram, striking the latter in the forehead, splitting his skull, and killing him instantly.... A fire swept through the cotton-sheds of the Commercial Cotton Press and Wharf Company, at Charleston, S. C., consuming 2,000 bales of cotton and damaging property in the aggregate amounting to $200,000.

THE Texas Pacific railroad has been completed to a point 137 miles west of Dallas, Texas.

LATER reports of the fire at Charleston, S. C., place the loss at about $600,000. Two or three British steamships were ruined.

BY an accident to an excursion train on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, near Youngsville, N. C., three colored men were killed, and fifteen other passengers, nearly all of them colored, were injured.

MAJ. THOMAS L. BUTLER, of Louisville, Ky., an aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812, is dead.... Four illicit distilleries, 600 gallons of moonshine whisky, and 5,000 gallons of mash and beer have been destroyed in the Atlanta (Ga.) revenue district.... In Jackson county, Ky., four illicit [illegible] [illegible] by James Abrams, a fight occurred between Abrams, his sons, and other parties on the one side, and William and James Radcliffe on the other. James Radcliffe was shot in the face and instantly killed. His brother John was shot in the side and mortally wounded. One of Abrams' sons was struck on the head with a rock, and it is said that he will die from the effects of the wound. The affair was the result of an old grudge.

POLITICAL.

THE Oregon Legislature, by a vote of 53 to 36, has passed a resolution in favor of submitting to the people of the State an amendment favoring woman suffrage.... A Democratic procession was fired into at Wilmington, Del., and six of those who were parading were seriously wounded, two fatally. The building from which the shots were fired was gutted, and several of the parties who fired the shots were very seriously wounded....

SOME sharp personal correspondence between Wade Hampton and Secretary Sherman has been given to the public. The correspondence grew out of a political speech by Sherman, in which he referred to Hampton and the Ku-Klux. Sherman, in reply to a letter from Hampton, acknowledges having used the language which offended the South Carolina Senator, reiterates it, and adds a good deal more of the same sort. Hampton rejoins, accusing Sherman of uttering what he knew to be false, and closes by stating that his address is Columbia, S. C.

JUDGE EDMUNDS has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States for a term of six years from the 4th of March next.

GEN. HARRY WHITE and James Mosgrove, rival candidates for Congress, indulged in a knock-down at Foxburg, Pa. Mosgrove gave the lie and White the blow.

THE official pluralities on Congressmen in Indiana are as follows: First district, Heilman, 337; Second district, Cobb, 3,768; Third district, Stockslager, 6,271; Fourth district, Holman, 1,847; Fifth district, Matson, 856; Sixth district, Browne, 9,460; Seventh district, Peelle, 804; Eighth district, Pierce, 2,284; Ninth district, Orth, 712; Tenth district, De Motte, 1,018; Eleventh district, Steele, 582; Twelfth district, Colerick, 671; Thirteenth district, Calkins, 1,162; total Republican majorities, 13,859; total Democratic majorities, 10,413; Republican Congressional pluralities, 5,446.

GENERAL.

PRESIDENT-ELECT GONZALES, of Mexico, has entered into an alliance with the retiring President Diaz. The latter becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army. The Cabinet will consist of adherents of Diaz and Gonzales.

THERE were 130 failures with liabilities of $1,219,763 in Canada during the three months ending Sept. 30, 1880, against 417 failures with liabilities of $6,998,617 for the corresponding quarter of last year.... Twenty-nine Mormon missionaries have sailed for Europe, where they will proselyte for two years.

THE recent storm extended to the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, and was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow. The New York Central railroad was blockaded with snow and ice west of Rochester.

A DISPATCH from El Paso, Tex., states that the notorious Apache Indian chief has at last been squelched. He was attacked in Mexico by a force of Mexican troops. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the complete annihilation of the redskins. Chief Victoria, fifty warriors, eighteen women and children were killed; seven women and children were taken prisoners; 250 head of horses and mules were recaptured. The Mexican loss was three killed and three wounded.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL DUNN decides that sons of officers of the regular army cannot be admitted to the National Military Academy, their fathers not acquiring the residence required by law.... At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York, Dr. Norvin Green was re-elected President.... Miss Nellie Calhoun, a grand-niece of John C. Calhoun, has made her debut on the San Francisco stage.

FOREIGN.

THE Albanian League threatens to resist the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro, but the Porte apprehends no trouble in that quarter.... The Germans of Rhineland celebrated on the 15th inst., the completion of the magnificent Cologne Cathedral. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, Count Von Moltke, and other distinguished persons were present.

THE religious decrees have been enforced against the Carmelites throughout France. The authorities were compelled to effect forcible entrance at various establishments, the Carmelites in each case protesting. They only yielded to force.

THE English Government is proceeding with the evacuation of Afghanistan according to the promise made some time ago. ....A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, South America, says: "A terrific snow-storm occurred in this province on the 18th of September, and it is estimated that 700,000 cattle, 500,000 sheep, and 250,000 horses perished."

GREECE has boldly notified Great Britain that its occupation of Thessaly will follow a failure of its claims before the powers of Europe.... Late London papers contain reliable information corroborating reports already published about the failure of the crops in Russia and other parts of Eastern Europe. Reports of dearth and poverty fill the columns of the Russian press, and there is distress among the agricultural classes in all parts of the empire.... Felix Pyat, of French Communistic fame, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs for his article in the *Commune* justifying the attempt of Berezowski, the Pole, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia in Paris in 1867.

A CABLE dispatch announces that the missionary work on the Pacific slope is about to be undertaken by the Russian-Greek church. The Russian Synod has granted funds for the erection of a church at San Francisco.... Turkey's latest menace comes from the American Consul-General, who insists upon the carrying out of the sentences imposed upon the murderers of Dr. Parsons, the missionary.... Admiral Seymour officially announces the failure of negotiations between the Turks and Montenegrins.

RUSSIA has greatly augmented her fleet in the Black sea.... England has vanquished France in a balloon race from London to Portsmouth for the championship.... A basis for the restoration of peace in South America has been submitted to the contending forces by Minister Christiancy. The plan is that Chili, Peru, and Bolivia shall each select three Commissioners, who shall meet in the Peruvian territory occupied by the Chilian army, the United States Minister participating as mediator.... On account of the Socialist agitation and the dangerous character of the doctrines put forward by that organization, the cities of Hamburg, Altona, Ottonson, and Wandsbeck, in Prussia, where the Socialists are most numerous, will be declared in a state of siege.... It is said the British Government has made all its preparations for the prosecution of thirteen of the leading members of the Land League, and it is generally believed that Mr. Parnell is among the number.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.

Returns from all the counties in the State, except Ripley, give Porter 6,894 plurality. Ripley gave a Democratic majority in 1876 of 225. Full returns from the Fifth Congressional district give C. C. Watson, Democrat, 881 majority, leaving the Congressional delegation eight Republicans and five Democrats.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16.

Unofficial returns have now been received from all the counties of Ohio, which show that Townsend's majority for Secretary of State is 18,998. The average majority for all other candidates on the Republican ticket will be fully 20,000.

INDIANA NEWS.

FARMERS all over Southern Indiana are buying bone-dust and removing it to their places. The bone-dust trade of New Albany is one of some magnitude.

THE wife of Michael Hazzard, of Little York, Washington county, gave birth to five children—four boys and one girl. The girl and two of the boys have since died. The other two were, at last accounts, all right.

COL. MILES MURPHY, an old citizen of New Castle, and his wife Elizabeth, have celebrated their golden wedding, having been married October 10, 1830. A large number of friends called to tender their congratulations.

A BOY in Richmond loaded a wooden cannon with rifle powder, and fired a salute in honor of Gen. Hancock. When the smoke cleared away he was found in a wash-tub near by, with his front teeth gone, his chin cut, and his face filled with powder.

THE son of D. S. Klingerman, two miles north of Bourbon, Marshall county, was instantly killed by his team running against a tree in an orchard, the tongue of the wagon pinning him to the tree. He was standing at the head of the horses when they became frightened.

DR. JOHN RICHARDSON, one of the oldest and most respected physicians of Delphi, is dead. The doctor had considerable reputation as a politician, having served one or two terms in the Indiana Legislature. He also filled for a term of years an important position in the State Insane Asylum, being Medical Director.

A VERY old lady named Mrs. Coons, of Bartholomew county, received a visit from an old gentleman of Michigan, aged 84 years, last week. Imagine her astonishment when he told her that his name was Ephraim Allen, her own brother, whom she had not heard of for forty-eight years, and supposed long since dead.

A BOX containing 112 pounds of dynamite, which must have cost $200, was found above the State dam across the Wabash at Pittsburgh, Carroll county, with two partly-burned fuses attached. It was probably placed there by farmers whose lands are subject to overflow. The dam is the largest and most expensive structure of the kind in the State.

JONATHAN CLEVENGER, residing at Johnson's Station, went to Spartansburg to witness a political demonstration, and when night came on he hitched up and drove home. Next morning he discovered that instead of his own horse he had driven home an old mule and express wagon. The other party to the swap had not been found at last accounts.

THE most horrible murder ever perpetrated in Boone county was committed at Milledgeville, a small town about four miles south of Lebanon. The circumstances are about as follows: Wm. Toney, an old man 92 years of age, living with his second wife, some two years ago had a difficulty with his step-son-in-law, Charles Allen, against whom he made an affidavit for assault and battery, by reason of which Allen was lodged in jail for several weeks. At the time, and frequently since, he has been heard to threaten Toney and all others concerned with his prosecution. One evening last week, while the family were at supper, the old man heard the dog barking in the yard and went to his front door to ascertain the cause. He had just opened the door and stepped out on the steps when a shot was heard by the family and others in the road. The old man was found to be shot with a rifle-ball in the stomach, the ball having passed entirely through him. He only spoke a few words and died within thirty minutes after the shooting. Just after the shooting Charles Allen was met coming from Toney's house with a rifle in his hands. He said he had done the shooting in self-defense, and passed on. As soon as the extent of the injury was ascertained parties were sent out to search for Allen, who had, in the excitement, fled to the woods. He was seen early in the morning trying to sneak from the woods to his father's house, when the constables took after him and succeeded in capturing him.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 55	@	11 75
HOGS	5 00	@	5 25
COTTON	11¼	@	11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 18	@	1 19
CORN—Ungraded	55	@	57
OATS—Mixed Western	39	@	40
RYE—Western	1 04	@	1 05
PORK—Mess	15 75	@	16 00
LARD	8½	@	8¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 90	@	5 60
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 60
Medium to Fair	4 20	@	4 45
HOGS	4 00	@	5 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 50	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 00	@	1 01
No. 3 Spring	93	@	94
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE—No. 2	83	@	84
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@	81
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	26	@	28
EGGS—Fresh	19	@	20
PORK—Mess	15 25	@	15 50
LARD	8	@	8¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 02	@	1 07
No. 2	1 00	@	1 01
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE—No. 1	83	@	84
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@	70
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 01	@	1 02
CORN—Mixed	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	29	@	31
RYE	82	@	83
PORK—Mess	15 25	@	15 50
LARD	8	@	8¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 02	@	1 04
CORN	42	@	43
OATS	33	@	34
RYE	89	@	90
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	16 50
LARD	8	@	8¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 02	@	1 03
No. 2 Red	1 03	@	1 04
CORN—No. 2	44	@	45
OATS—No. 2	31	@	33
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 10	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 02	@	1 03
CORN—No. 1	45	@	46
OATS—Mixed	34	@	35
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25	@	1 90
PORK—Mess	15 75	@	16 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	98	@	99
CORN	40	@	41
OATS	30	@	31
PORK—Clear	15 75	@	16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Common	3 00	@	3 75
HOGS	5 00	@	5 25
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 75

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: [illegible] I have been troubled with Scrofulous Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have had a great sufferer. [illegible] taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. [illegible] I would not be without this medicine—tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,

MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M.D., says:

It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 5, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. [illegible] more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours respectfully,

J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles of [illegible] stomach or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY,

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HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Nonretention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

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cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness and Excesses.

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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

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ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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In MALT BITTERS all the hopes of the sick and suffering may be realized. The bone and muscle producing MALT, the nerve quieting HOP, the superb tonic and malarial antidote CALISAYA, and other precious vegetable substances are combined, *without Fermentation*, thus creating the purest and richest Nourishing Agent in the world for the Weak, Convalescent, Overworked, Nervous, Melancholy and Sleepless. They feed the Body and the Brain, regulate the Stomach and Bowels, cleanse the Liver and Kidneys, increase the Appetite and enrich the Blood. For Consumptives, Delicate Females, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children, and the Aged, they are vastly superior to every other preparation of malt or medicine. Beware of imitations similarly named. Look for the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE, which appears plainly on the label of every bottle. Sold everywhere.

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CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

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Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. *Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded.* Is both over- and under-blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is new and very desirable. Does the work more rapidly and better than an exclusively Hulling Machine.

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An Improved Pitts Power, an Improved Woodbury Power, and the Elward Equalizing Power, all mounted on four wheels, are manufactured by us, and are not surpassed by any in the market.

We are also prepared to furnish first-class Portable Engines with our Separators.

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Manufacturers, Stillwater, Min.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

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Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. [illegible]

Mich., Jan. 23, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, [illegible]

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm for me. [illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. [illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. [illegible]

Editor.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Nine Southern Governors Unitedly Indorse Gen. Hancock's Declaration Against Southern Claims—"No Legislation in any Way Providing for the Consideration or Payment of Such Claims Ought to be Approved by the President."

[From the New York World.]

On the 28th of September last the editor of the World addressed the following letter to each of the Governors of the States which, taken together, make up what it has become the fashion to call the "Solid South:"

SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of asking your co-operation in a measure which cannot fail, I think, at this stage of the campaign, to be of great and immediate benefit to the constitutional cause. The letter of Gen. Hancock, which I inclose, has had a most beneficial effect throughout the North and West—so beneficial, indeed, that the radicals are trying everywhere to counteract it by asserting that he will not be supported by the Southern people in the position which he has taken. Absurd as we know this assertion to be, it has some effect, not only upon the ignorant and prejudiced members of the radical party, but even, I am sorry to say, upon men who ought to know better. This being the case, it has occurred to me that a brief and outspoken indorsement of Gen. Hancock's position in regard to these alleged "rebel claims" by the leading men of the South would have a most important effect on public feeling just now. May I ask you, therefore, on receiving this letter, to telegraph to me, as early as possible, authority to sign in your behalf the following brief statement:

"The undersigned cordially agrees with the Democratic candidate for the Presidency that 'no legislation providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not,' ought to be approved by him if elected to the Presidency."

To this letter the following replies have already been received from the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee. The Governors of Florida, Virginia and West Virginia being now absent from their homes, their replies will be published when received. Gov. Hamilton and ex-Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, the Senator Whyte, of the same State, an excellent letter from whom we append below, have cordially indorsed in like manner the letter of Gen. Hancock, though Maryland is not, we suppose, included in the "solid South" by those who have originated and kept up the absurd bugbear which we now explode once for all:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1, 1880.

To the Editor of the World, New York:

Your suggestion cordially approved. I entirely agree with the letter of Gen. Hancock on the subject of Southern claims of all sorts arising out of the war.

THOMAS B. JETER,
Governor of South Carolina.

I cordially agree with the letter of Gen. Hancock.

W. D. SIMPSON,
Ex-Governor of South Carolina.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 1, 1880.

The Democracy of Tennessee cordially and unanimously approve of the letter of Gen. Hancock concerning rebel claims.

ALBERT S. MARKS,
Governor of Tennessee.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 2, 1880.

I entirely agree with Gen. Hancock that no legislation favorable to Southern war claims should be approved by him as President.

J. M. STONE, Governor of Mississippi.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Oct. 2, 1880.

The undersigned, Governor of Alabama, cordially agrees with Gen. Hancock that no Congress ought to enact and that no President ought to approve any legislation providing for the consideration or payment of any claims of any kind for losses or damage incurred or sustained in the war between the States by persons engaged in the attempted secession of the Southern States, or in the effort to establish and maintain the Confederate Government.

R. W. COBB.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2, 1880.

I cordially agree with Gen. Hancock that no legislation providing for the consideration of or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages sustained by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not, ought to be approved by him as President.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Governor of North Carolina.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 2.

I cordially agree with the Democratic candidate for the Presidency on the subject of Southern claims arising out of the war between the States, that no legislation in any way providing for the consideration or payment of such claims ought to be approved by him as President.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor of Georgia.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 2.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: I have received your dispatch of yesterday alluding to letter not received. The position taken by Gen. Hancock on the question of Southern claims is eminently correct and is universally approved here. My views have been fully expressed in a letter published by you in the *World* of Friday, Oct. 1. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Governor of Louisiana.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Oct. 7.

In answer I have to say that, so far as I know, the people of the South have never expected any Southern claims for damages and loss resulting from the late civil war to be paid. All that matter we consider to be settled. And so let it be!

O. M. ROBERTS,
Governor of Texas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 7.

I cordially approve of the letter of Gen. Hancock in relation to Southern claims in any way arising out of the war between the States.

WILLIAM R. MILLER,
Governor of Arkansas.

In connection with these plain and emphatic statements of the Executives of the Southern States the *World* calls attention to the following not less plain and emphatic letters from leading Senators of the South:

ABINGDON, VA., Oct. 6.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: Gen. Hancock's letter in regard to Southern war claims has my hearty approval.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON,
Senator from Virginia.

SUMTER, S. C., Oct. 4.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: I most thoroughly and cordially approve of Gen. Hancock's letter in regard to Southern claims arising out of the war.

WADE HAMPTON,
Senator from South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Oct. 5, 1880.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: Gov. Hampton has conveyed to me your desire to know my opinion of Gen. Hancock's position on "Southern war claims," as expressed in his letter of a recent date. I was in hopes that the attitude of Southern Democrats generally toward this Republican bugaboo and the intelligence of the Northern Republicans would have made such an inquiry unnecessary. My information upon the subject of "Southern war claims" is that, in the flush times of Republican supremacy, the only people who made anything out of them were Republican claims brokers, who plied their avocation at the Treasury Department, and Republican officials in the Treasury Department, who were bribed by the brokers to pay them. Loyalty was supposed to be behind the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of these so-called claims paid by Republican administrations, but there was generally about as much loyalty to sustain them as there was merit, and very small measure of either. I think Gen. Hancock in his letter has expressed the sentiments of nine-tenths of the men of the South, and it has my hearty approbation. Southern men know what war means. They know what defeat means, and they appreciate the consequences of defeat. They have no idea of making a raid on the treasury to pay "Southern war claims," or for any other purpose, and, what is more, they do not intend, as far as they can prevent it, to permit Republican "bummers" to do so. Perhaps it is the knowledge of this latter fact that brings so many tears of apprehension from the souls of the Stalwarts.

It is only necessary to refer to the files of the Democratic Congress to ascertain with what emphasis so-called "Southern war claims" have been condemned. A Democratic committee of a Democratic House at its last session buried scores of these "claims" in the "tomb of the Capulets," and many of the adverse reports were made by Southern men. Refer our stalwart friends to these adverse reports by way of quieting their apprehensions. Very truly yours,

M. C. BUTLER,
Senator from South Carolina.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 6.

To the Editor of The World:

SIR: I fully and heartily approve, in all its parts, of the manly letter of Gen. Hancock on the subject of Southern claims. The notion that the Government could ever put a premium upon acts menacing its own existence has never obtained a place in the minds of Southern Democrats. If such claims have ever threatened the treasury it has been under Republican policy and invited by Republican corruption and abuses. To single out individuals for payment out of the universal loss and wreck would nowhere be more unpopular than in the South. The masses of the Southern people are repairing the waste of the war, and the worse waste of misrule and of a narrow sectional policy. They are doing this by their own industry. Of the Government they ask only equal laws and a broad national policy.

JAMES E. BAILEY,
Senator from Tennessee.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5, 1880.

To the Editor of The World:

SIR: I have given Gen. Hancock's letter on "Rebel Claims" my warmest approval, as you will see from the report of my speech in Philadelphia on the 2d inst., which is inclosed. Yours truly,

WM. PINCKNEY WHYTE,
Senator from Maryland.

BUSINESS.

An Undeceived by Real Business Men—Is Garfield the Only Man Who Can Save the Country?—And Is the Republican the Only Party Worthy of Confidence?—Here Are Some Actual Business Men Who Answer Both Questions Decidedly in the Negative.

The following address, signed by Levi Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co., Chas. Gossage, of Charles Gossage & Co., the two great dry-goods houses of the Northwest; Cyrus H. McCormick, of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; J. V. Clark, President of the Hibernian National Bank; Robert Law, the great coal merchant; Clinton Briggs, of the Crescent flour-mills; W. C. D. Grannis, wholesale grocer; B. Loewenthal, President of the International Bank; J. H. Prentiss, of Charles P. Kellogg & Co., and H. A. Kohn, of H. A. Kohn & Co., two of the largest wholesale clothing-houses in the United States; John R. Walsh, of the Western News Company; Potter Palmer, of the Palmer House; Conrad Seipp, proprietor of the mammoth Seipp brewery; John W. Doane, of J. W. Doane & Co., J. K. Fisher, Francis B. Peabody, Best, Russell & Co., and other leading bankers, manufacturers, merchants and capitalists of Chicago, was printed in a late issue of the Chicago *Times*:

TO THE PEOPLE: A studious effort is being made to create an impression in financial, mercantile and industrial circles in Chicago and elsewhere that a change in the administration of the General Government, by transferring its powers and duties from one of the two great political parties to the other, will check reviving confidence and prosperity, and bring untold financial disaster upon the country. This statement is so often repeated on the hustings and in the partisan press as to lead some thinking persons to believe that those who use this argument in behalf of the election of their candidate entertain a very contemptible opinion of the average intelligence of the business classes of the country. It is certainly an insult to their common sense to suppose that they can be made to believe that the Government is so weak that the mere transfer of power from one party to the other can have any such effect upon the business interests of the country. It is equally presumptuous to claim that the era of prosperity now opening throughout the land, from its center to its remotest extremities, is attributable exclusively to the Republican party, and the wisdom and purity of its several administrations. On the contrary, it is a historical fact that the worst and longest period of bankruptcy that has ever been experienced in the United States has occurred during the administration of the Government by the party now possessing its reins. Thousands of merchants who had passed unscathed through all previous panics went down in the crash of the last seven years, and their estates passed through the bankruptcy courts.

Every merchant knows the general causes which brought about this dire condition of things. General extravagance was a prominent one. The chronic condition of poverty and distress in the South, continued and aggravated by local bad government and the diligent cultivation of hostility toward that section by venomous and unscrupulous politicians, whose continuance in power depends upon keeping up such feeling in the North, was another. Widespread corruption in some of the departments of the General Government, especially in the bureau for the collection of internal revenue, which led to the debauchment of the public morals, was a third.

The causes which have contributed most largely to restoration of confidence in business and the starting up of another career of prosperity are, in the first place, the general economy and industry, following the period of extravagance, imposed upon and practised by the people, as evidenced, in part, by the large excess of exports over imports for the last five years. Secondly, the abundant crops with which kind nature has responded for several years past, wherever the soil has been tickled by the farmer; and the general failure of the crops in Europe, which created an immense demand for our cereals and provisions of every kind, and brought us in return an abundance of gold. The prosecution and conviction in the courts of law of dishonest officials and other revenue rogues, thus restoring, in part, a healthy tone in the administration of one of the important branches of government, which had been partially paralyzed for years; and, lastly, the restoration of honest local government in the Southern States, which has enabled the people occupying those States to go to work, without disturbance from without or within, and raise in the past two years the largest crops ever known in the history of cotton-growing; and thus the immediate fruit of the conciliatory policy latterly adopted toward the South, and which policy is directly in harmony with that declared by Hancock and his supporters, has been not only to stimulate industry immensely down there, but to open once more another and very valuable market for the country, and especially for the Northwest, which is thereby adding every day to its wealth.

Hence the claim that the country owes its prosperity to the party in power, or that it will go to ruin if that party is turned out of power, is an invidious one, and an insult to the intelligence of every business man.

It is the opinion of the undersigned, in common, as they believe, with a majority of the American people, that a change of administration is desirable after the lapse of twenty years, even were the party wielding the powers of the Government less guilty of faults than the party now in possession appears to be. It is time to take an account of stock by agents who have not been handling the trust many years.

LEVI Z. LEITER,
H. A. KOHN,
JOHN R. WALSH,
B. LOWENTHAL,
D. A. HEWES,
CHAS. GOSSAGE,
W. C. D. GRANNIS,
LAMBERT TREE,
ROBERT LAW,
FRANCIS B. PEABODY,
J. K. FISHER,
GEO. L. DUNLAP,
A. M. WATERBURY,
JOHN A. KING,
J. H. MCVICKER,
XAVIER L. OTIS,
CYRUS H. MCCORMICK,
POTTER PALMER,
J. V. CLARKE,
A. F. SEEBERGER,
JOHN H. PRENTISS,
CLINTON BRIGGS,
H. D. COLVIN,
CONRAD SEIPP,
PERRY H. SMITH,
BEST, RUSSELL & CO.,
CHAS. HENROTIN,
W. D. KERFOOT,
M. W. SHERWIN,
JOHN W. DOANE,
LUCIUS B. OTIS,
FREDERICK B. OTIS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 1880.

GEN. SICKLES ON HANCOCK.

A Clear Presentation of the Issues of the Canvass—The Southern Claims Bugaboo.

W. A. Fowler, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, St. James Hotel:

DEAR SIR: Business engagements that cannot be deferred will occupy my time during the next fortnight, so that I am unable to make such appointments for public meetings as you propose. My impressions about the present canvass have been freely expressed to my friends, and may be summed up in a few paragraphs.

I have always felt that whenever the Democratic party—North and South—frankly accepted the results of the war and nominated a candidate for President who was a firm and steady friend of the Union throughout the struggle, I could then, as a war Democrat, honorably resume my former political relations. The nomination of Hancock, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Union armies; his affirmation of the inviolability of the war amendments to the constitution; his denunciation of the unlawfulness of all reclamations set up by those who took part in the rebellion; the general favor his nomination has received in the Southern States—the "solid" support of the South given to a Union soldier—remove the causes which have for some time alienated me from my old political associates. I shall cheerfully unite with them now to promote the election of their worthy candidate.

The people do not sympathize with the struggle of the leaders of the Republican party to perpetuate their power. The earnestness of Lincoln, the strength of Seward, the enthusiasm of Sumner, the energy of Stanton are followed by the rivalries, jealousies and intrigues exhibited in the Chicago Convention. The patriotic zeal which animated these great men of the Republican party of the past seemed to have degenerated in their successors to a mere strife for patronage and place, and days were spent in bitter contention about candidates without presenting to the country any issue having a practical bearing on its welfare. The paramount question to be settled by the leaders at Chicago seemed to be the order of their succession to the Presidency.

It is desirable that the inevitable change in the political control of the Government, which is no doubt imminent, shall take place under safe conditions. It is not to be supposed that any party can hold power indefinitely. The examples of our own and other countries show that an alternation of parties every few years is to be anticipated, and experience proves these periodical transitions to be wholesome and useful. Democratic control can be safely tried with Hancock. He will give us all the advantages without any of the risks of a change of administration.

Republicans and Democrats who united with so much satisfaction in electing Gen. Grant do not seriously doubt the fitness of a soldier to fill the Presidential chair. The supporters of Gen. Hayes and the party that has now nominated Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur must have confidence in military men, unless it be suggested that neither Garfield nor Arthur have seen enough service to imperil our institutions by their martial proclivities. The country was never more fortunate than in the election of Gen. Jackson, the champion of the Union and of a sound currency, and of the independence of the Government from corporations, and who raised our young republic to the highest plane of national dignity and strength. Grant and Hayes and Garfield belonged to the gallant armies of the West. It is time that the army of the Potomac—the victors of Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Richmond—should be remembered in the person of one of its greatest commanders.

Five million votes will be cast for Gen. Hancock. He will have the suffrages of a considerable and influential part of the population of every State in the Union. And although the greater portion of his votes will come from the North and East and West, it will represent in the aggregate every section and interest of a reunited country as they have not been represented by any Executive since the war. All parts of the Union should share the prosperity we now enjoy. There is no doubt that the political agitation in the South, growing out of apprehended interference in their local government, and absorbing the attention of the Southern people during the past fifteen years, has seriously retarded improvement in their condition. All such fears would be tranquilized by four years of Hancock's conservative administration, and a general revival of enterprise, activity and thrift would be seen throughout the new South—the South of 1880—greatly to the advantage of the whole country.

The North means to hold fast to the results of the war. These are embodied in the recent amendments to the constitution. Gen. Hancock declares them to be inviolable. The South says, Amen. So be it. Let us make this a compact by electing Hancock, and so put an end to all further controversy about the fundamental questions settled by the war of secession. Let the decree be written in Hancock's own words: "When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past."

Neither party proposes any essential modification of the existing laws which have any relation to our present prosperity. In the manufacturing States both parties sustain a protective tariff. Louisiana has her sugar interests, Vermont and California their wool, Georgia and South Carolina their rice, Pennsylvania her iron and coal, and indeed all the States have industries which thrive with the help of a protective tariff. Economical questions are not among the issues of this canvass. Republicans and Democrats are Greenbackers to the extent of $350,000,000 in Government paper now issued—no doubt Mr. Weaver would issue more, but it is not probable that any administration will issue less. Millions of silver, not used as currency, are accumulating in the treasury. No administration will stop this coinage. Both parties are divided in opinion as to the best course of policy to pursue toward the national banks, yet neither will disturb the present system. Mr. Bayard, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, is a hard-money man. Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, is a Republican-Greenback member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Cameron and Wallace, the Senators from Pennsylvania (one a Democrat and the other a Republican), differ about most political questions, but they always unite in voting for a protective tariff. Mr. Randall, the Speaker of the present Democratic House, is a tariff man. Of the three principal Republican journals of this city, two disapprove the existing tariff and one adheres to a traditional support of the protective policy. We may, therefore, safely assume that, as our prosperity is not the offspring of either party, the success of one or the other candidate for the Presidency will have no influence on the causes that must augment our resources while we happily enjoy abundant harvests, sell our products at home and abroad and save a part of our income.

All we need in the Executive is an honest and intelligent administration of the Government. It is a mistake to suppose that Gen. Hancock is without preparation or experience to qualify him for executive duties. No man without administrative ability can successfully fill the great military offices Gen. Hancock has held during the past eighteen years. His present military jurisdiction embraces seventeen States—from Maine to Louisiana—and, whether commanding large forces in the field or dealing with the difficult questions incident to reconstruction in the South, or in restoring tranquillity to Pennsylvania, overrun by mobs and disturbed by riots, he has always shown the discrimination, discretion and tact which point out the man of executive capacity. At least it may be said that a stainless and successful career in the army affords as many guarantees for the faithful discharge of the functions of a chief magistrate as can be found in a long period of service in Congress, with its many temptations and frequent complications with the interests of corporations, contractors and jobbers. I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES.

14 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Grant the Citizen Versus Grant the Partisan.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

There are many intelligent citizens of all parties in the country who would regretfully accept the belief that Gen. Grant is, after all his opportunities and distinction, no more than the flexible politician, who can change his opinions on great public questions with every presumed party necessity or every dictate of ambition. The whole nation heard his appeals for and assurances of sectional peace only a few months ago, when he returned from a protracted journey in the South, and the nation will now read with profound regret his awkward and positive contradiction of himself. How Grant, the thoughtful and fearless patriot, answers Grant, the facile politician, may be seen by the following:

Grant's Speech at Bloomington, Ill., April 17, 1880.	Grant's Speech at Warren, Sept. 28, 1880.
It may be appropriate on this occasion to refer to my trip through the Southern States, and to what I have seen while traveling. I have been gratified at my reception in all the recently rebellious States. I passed from Philadelphia to Florida on my way to Havana, and on my return came via Texas from Mexico, thus passing through all the rebellious states, and it will be agreeable to all to know that hospitality was tendered me at every city through which I passed, and accepted in nearly all of them by me. The same decorations were seen in every State that are seen here to-night. *The Union flag floated over us everywhere, and the eyes of the people in those States are as familiar with its colors as yours, and look upon it as guaranteeing to them all the rights and privileges of a free people, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.* In most of the States, upon the reception committees, side by side were men that wore the blue and men that wore the gray, and reception addresses were made in part by those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray. *We have no reason to doubt that those who wore the gray will fulfill all they have promised in loyalty to the flag and to the nation.*	I am a Republican, as the two great political parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a national party, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast. No matter what the prominence of the opposite party he can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinions. *There are fourteen States and localities in some other States where Republicans have not this privilege.* This is the reason why I am a Republican. But I am a Republican for many other reasons. The Republican party assures protection to life and property; the public credit and the payment of the debts of the Government, State, county or municipality, so far as it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does it has broken its promises to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many Northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow.

Nor was Gen. Grant alone in his party in declaring the madness of sectional strife a few months ago. Gen. Garfield, whose election to the Presidency Grant ostensibly proposed to advance by his Warren speech, thus spoke to the nation in the present Congress, when there were no Presidential necessities to cloud his patriotism and statesmanship:

> So far as I have studied the current of public thought and of political feeling in this country, no feeling has shown itself more strongly than the tendency of the public mind in the past few months. The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money and honest payment of all obligations; and the man who can add anything in the direction of the accomplishment of any of these purposes is a public benefactor.

That Gen. Grant told the truth at Bloomington in April last, and that Gen. Garfield uttered the sincere belief of himself and of the country on the floor of Congress, is not doubted by any intelligent citizen. Why, then, must both assail themselves, dispute their own honest convictions, and declare their own teachings to be false, in the heat of a great partisan struggle?

INTIMIDATION.

How Democratic Workmen Are Being Bulldozed by Eastern Manufacturers.

[Philadelphia Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A wholesale plan of intimidation is in operation in this city among the manufacturers—many of whom depend on the South as a market for their goods, by which their employes are given to understand that their situations are at stake unless they vote for Garfield. Mills have been canvassed in some instances by authority of the proprietors, ostensibly for the sole purpose of making sure that all the hands would be duly provided with naturalization papers and tax-receipts, and this proceeding alone has been regarded by Democratic employes as signifying that if they set any value to their situations they would be expected to support the ticket of their political opponents.

John Hackett, a foreman in Baeder, Adamson & Co.'s glue-works, has hired Democrats on condition that they vote the whole Republican ticket, has threatened the discharge of every man who brings "D——d Democratic pamphlets" into the works, and has publicly declared that every employe, be he Republican or Democrat, who votes for Hancock shall be summarily discharged.

The foreman of Thos. Dolan & Co.'s woolen mills promised a competent Democrat mechanic employment, and when the man presented himself he was turned off with the curt remark, "We don't want any Democrats here, and the few here we shall let slide one by one."

In numerous instances, immediately after the conversation noted had been made, a partial shutting down has been ordered, and every man discharged has been a Democrat. Republican mill-owners have furnished their employes with taxation on condition that they vote the Republican ticket, and have, on the same condition, procured naturalization papers gratis for persons not entitled to certificates of citizenship.

INDIGNANT OLD ROSY.

He Fitly Characterizes the Villainous Attempt to Steal His Laurels to Deck the Barren Brow of the Republican Candidate.

Gen. Rosecrans has sent the following telegram from San Francisco to the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

> I will be obliged if you will smite the triple-headed lie appearing in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 24th of September, about Gen. Garfield writing all the orders issued at Chickamauga. None better than he knows that far the larger number were written—that all the written orders were at my dictation, of which his share was about fifty, Major Bond's fifteen or twenty, and other aides and officers ten and lesser numbers each. Among Major Bond's was the order to which official villainy first affixed the word "fatal" as a part in its framework of gigantic calumny. It ought long since to have been buried with its author.
>
> W. S. ROSECRANS.

No Cause for Discouragement.

Indiana is unquestionably a Democratic State, and our friends must not be discouraged by a reverse which, in the nature of things, must be temporary. At the November election we shall not have to encounter the united strength of the whole Republican party, as we have in this election. In many of the Northern States the Republicans of those States will be fully employed at home. Philadelphia will need all her roughs and her repeaters, and the campaign fund must be divided between twenty commonwealths instead of being turned merely upon one. But, more important still, we shall not have the fearful machinery of elections to contend with. There will not be imported into the State repeaters and illegal voters, and they protected by Deputy United States Marshals. We call upon our friends throughout the State to consider these plain facts, to take heart like men, and to stand to their arms. Let them move forward to the contest in November with an unabated courage, and an absolute assurance of the victory which awaits us if we do but prove true to ourselves and to our cause.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

THE effect of Ohio and Indiana in the October election upon the Democracy of the Union will certainly be as invigorating as the effect of Maine in September upon the Republicans. Four years ago the Democratic party lost Ohio and carried Indiana by only 5,000 votes, and still elected a President. The vote of Indiana is not needed to elect Hancock. The vote of Ohio was not expected in order to secure the election of Hancock. If Ohio and Indiana had voted for the Democratic ticket on Tuesday, the Presidential contest would have been ended by common consent. As they did not so vote, the November contest is still open. The Democratic managers East do not accord with the Democratic managers West. Maine and Ohio are recent illustrations. The Empire State furnishes a better illustration. New York was Democratic in 1868, when the passions of the war were hot. There is no doubt that the Democratic electoral ticket will be chosen in New York in November, and New Jersey will vote with New York. No Western vote, however given, could affect this fact about the vote of New York. The Empire State, that voted for Seymour in 1868, will vote for Hancock in 1880. New Jersey will vote with New York, and only three more electoral votes are needed to give the Presidency to the hero of Gettysburg.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Gen. Hancock on the Tariff Question.

The following correspondence has been made public:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 11, 1880.

MY DEAR GENERAL: My attention is called to-day to an interview, or reported interview, had with you by a person representing the Paterson *Guardian*, of this State. As I read the report, it seems to me you were very imperfectly understood or very indifferently reported. I came to this conclusion because of my knowledge of your views upon the tariff question. The report does you injustice. The subject is one which our manufacturing friends are very solicitous about, and very properly so. I regret that your views upon the tariff question, as I understand them to be, had not found fuller expression in your letter of acceptance. If the misrepresentations of your tariff views continue, would it not be wise and justice to take some occasion to put yourself right? Very truly yours,

To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 12.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have received your favor of the 11th inst. In my letter of acceptance I expressed my full sympathy with our American industries. I thought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our Jersey friends regarding the tariff views. I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries, and keeping Americans from the competition of the underpaid labor of Europe. If we intend to remain honest and pay the public debt, as good people of all parties do, and if we mean to administer the functions of the Government, then we must raise revenue in some way or other. With a reunited and harmonious country we shall certainly in time pay off the public debt, but the necessity of raising money for the administration of the Government will continue as long as human nature exists. All parties agree that the best way for us to raise revenue is largely by the tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about free trade is folly. But the tariff question will probably be treated with justice to all our interests and people by some such bill as Eaton's. I believe that a commission of intelligent experts, representing both the Government and American industries, will suggest tariff measures that will relieve us of any crudities and inconsistencies existing in our present laws, and confirm to us a system which will be judicious, just, harmonious, and incidentally protective as well as stable in its effects. I am, very truly yours,

W. S. HANCOCK.

The Hon. Theodore Randolph, Morristown, N.J.

Address of the Indiana Democratic Executive Committee.

To the Democratic and Independent Voters of Indiana:

The result of the election last Tuesday is a deep disappointment to us all. The extent of the success which the Republican party has achieved in this State is as much a surprise to the Republicans as it is to the Democrats, and proves that a majority of the Republican party were as ignorant of the means which their corrupt leaders were employing as we were. The temporary loss of our State is a calamity that time will enable us to retrieve, but the injury which our free institutions will sustain resulting from the frauds and corruptions practiced by the Republican leaders to secure their triumph is incalculable. The causes which enabled the Republican party to succeed are now plain. The partial success of their scheme to Africanize our State for political purposes; the corrupt use of money for the purchase of votes; the importation and use of repeaters protected by Deputy Marshals, and the aid derived by them from the use of the Federal machinery of elections, under the pretense of supervising the election of members of Congress. In the Presidential election, we will not have to encounter these forces to the same extent as in our State election. Their corruption fund will have to be divided among many States; their repeaters will be at home, and those of them who were discharged from the arrest of Deputy Marshals on straw bail will not be likely to make their appearance in our State soon again. We shall have no Federal Marshals or Federal machinery to contend against. We are thoroughly united in our counsels. Whatever our adversaries may say to the contrary is untrue. We therefore call upon you not to relax any of your efforts. Put new life and energy into your county and township organization, and take all measures in your power to bring out your full strength to the polls.

The same vote polled by us in October, if polled in November, will secure to us the State. The average majority against us at the late election will not exceed 4,000, and may fall below that figure. This majority can, and in our opinion will, be overcome in the Presidential election. A change of three votes will accomplish it. Remember, you have a leader in this contest who never sounds a retreat, and he commands an army that never surrenders.

WM. H. ENGLISH,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
T. A. HENDRICKS,
WM. FLEMING,
J. E. MCDONALD,
J. M. CROPSEY,
O. O. STEALEY,
Executive Committee.

JAS. H. RICE, Secretary.

Address of the National Democratic Committee.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the Country: The election of President and Vice President is now before you. State and local dissensions are eliminated from the issues of the day. The magnitude of a victory or defeat can only be estimated by the forces and means employed in securing it. By fraud and corruption the people of the country were defeated in their purpose in 1876, and the rightfully-elected President was kept from office. With the combined capital of the Republican party, aided by repeated assessments upon an army of officeholders, with the power of the Federal Government represented by United States Marshals at the polls, with intimidation, fraud, and a resort to every corrupt appliance known to Republican methods concentrated in two States, our adversaries have succeeded in procuring the probable return of their local candidates. Can it be possible that in every State throughout this broad land the same methods can be brought to bear that were used by the Republican managers in Indiana and Ohio? Can the great States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Hampshire be bought, intimidated, and defrauded? Even without the vote of Indiana, which we believe will be redeemed in November, with New York, New Jersey and the States that are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidate is assured.

The Republican party have put in nomination for President and Vice President two men who, by the admission of their own party and press, are unworthy of your confidence and your suffrages. It is impossible that fifty millions of intelligent and patriotic people will consent to place themselves upon the humiliating level thus prepared for them by the Republican managers.

Fellow-citizens, the first day's repulse at Gettysburg ended on the third, with Hancock in the front, in a glorious victory. That victory secured us our Union. The question is not now the preservation of the Union, but of constitutional government. Hancock is now, as then, in the front. The repulse is now, as then, the omen of a victory which will secure to coming generations the inestimable blessings of civil liberty.

By order of the National Democratic Committee,

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Chairman.

Ohio Carried by Fraud.

John G. Thompson, as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, has issued the following letter to the State Democracy:

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.

We have called a meeting of the State Committee, County Chairmen, electoral ticket, and leading Democrats to meet here to-morrow to organize for the final struggle. The fraud by which the Republican majority of last Tuesday was procured will not be repeated in November. One thousand more votes were cast in Columbus than the census shows there were male inhabitants over the age of 21, which clearly shows that Republican repeaters got in their work to a much greater extent in this city than at first supposed. An estimate from official returns received from twenty counties shows that the Democracy polled last Tuesday 30,000 more votes than at any previous election. Thousands of Democratic workingmen who were bulldozed by their Republican employers to vote the Republican ticket will vote for Hancock in November. While the Democracy of Ohio are disappointed at Tuesday's result there is an earnest determination to leave nothing undone and continue the fight for the hero of Gettysburg and victory until the polls close on the 2d prox.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCTOBER 28, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

MODERN scholarship is on the side of free-trade.—[Garfield, April 1, 1870.

"I AM too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the under-paid labor of Europe."[—From General Hancock's letter on the tariff.

Important.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Our democratic friends throughout Indiana are urgently requested to report immediately to Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Indianapolis, Ind., all cases of bribery, perjury and illegal voting at the late election that can be sustained by legal evidence. Vague statements are not wanted, but specific and definite charges, with the names and residence of witnesses. It does not matter if the offender has left the state, as he may be reached by requisition. And our friends will please gather and report any such violations of the law that may be discovered at the November election. If our government is to last, the time has come when these outrageous violations of law should be punished, and ample provisions are being made for the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of all such cases. The newspapers of the state, favorable to law and order, are respectfully requested to copy this paragraph.

GARFIELD is a free-trader.

GARFIELD is a member of the Cobden club, a society of wealthy English free-traders.

THE republicans claim that the wheat crop has become promising since Porter's election.

GARFIELD is one of the "visiting statesmen" who perpetrated the electoral fraud in 1876.

LET the honest, hard-working men of DeKalb county read James A. Garfield's letter about cheap labor.

WORKINGMEN, will you vote for a man who has placed himself on record as against your interest, and in favor of corporations?

GARFIELD wants to take the bread out of the mouths of the families of workingmen by protecting Chinese cheap labor.

"FORGERY" is the cry of sick republicans now, but they cannot get rid of that Morey letter with that kind of a stupid cry.

WORKINGMEN of DeKalb county, read Garfield's letter in this paper, concerning cheap labor, before you cast your votes next Tuesday. Whatever republicans may say to the contrary, it is the policy of their party to make the poor men poorer, and the rich men richer.

IT is expected that the Chinese will vote the republican ticket, because Garfield favored their importation to this country, but will the struggling poor men of our country vote for a man whose ever official act has been to grind them down with the iron heel of oppression?

GARFIELD opposed the bill to prevent Chinese immigration to this country, and his influence has ever been against the toiling class. His speeches and votes in congress have been in harmony with his assertion that employers should buy their labor where they could get it the cheapest.

A SPECIAL telegram of October 22, from Providence, giving an account of the legal action now being taken over the possession of Canonchet, ex-Gov. Sprague's famous residence, contains the following paragraph, which may or may not be true: "In attempting to open communication with his wife lately, in connection with her clothing, Gov. Sprague ascertained that she was not at home in Washington, but was accompanying Senator Conkling on his campaign tour through New York, traveling in his special car, and registering at the hotels where he stopped."

GARFIELD comes out and denies the authorship of the Morey letter. Garfield has a reputation for denying things. He denied under oath that he ever received any credit-mobelier stock, but the Poland committee found out from sworn testimony that he did. The Morey letter is in Mr. Garfield's own handwriting, and is in harmony with all his speeches and votes while in congress. Garfield has unmistakably put himself on record as in favor of corporations and against the working-class. It was expected that he would deny the authorship of the letter, but his denial will do no good.

LET THE SONS OF TOIL READ.

Garfield on Cheap Labor, and Especially in Favor of Chinese Cheap Labor.

He Says Corporations have the Right to Buy Labor Where They Can Get it the Cheapest.

The republican party is a party that claims a great deal. The republican party claims to have saved the Union. The republican party claims to have blessed the country with specie payment and large crops. But the most ridiculous claim that the republican party has yet set up, is that it is the friend of the laboring man, and that the compensation of the laboring man will be reduced if the republican party is not continued in power. The republican nominee, James A. Garfield, is in favor of cheap labor, and works in the interest of corporations. In proof of this, the following letter written by him, to a member of the Employers' Union, will demonstrate how little sympathy that party has had with the laboring men of the country. He is in sympathy with the principles of that party, and says that "individuals and corporations have the right to buy labor where they can get it the cheapest." The following letter which has recently been found, shows Mr. Garfield's position on the labor question—that is, to make workingmen hewers of wood and drawers of water:

[Personal and Confidential.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1880.

H. L. Morey, Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand. I take it that the question of employes is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese government, which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor.

Very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

The Indianapolis Sentinel in commenting upon this letter says:

It is not probable that Garfield expected to be a candidate for the presidency when he wrote this letter, but it expresses the idea of the republican party, and what his policy will be if elected—that we must have a strong government; that a few must fatten and govern upon the labor of many; that the question of the working population of the United States "is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest." In other words, that labor, which produces the wealth of the country, must submit to the exactions of "private and corporate economy." Have the workingmen of this country no interests or rights which wealth, whether represented by individuals or corporations, do not propose to respect?

That the republican party, or the interests which govern the republican party, is expressed by Mr. Garfield, can not be questioned when he declares to a representative of the Employers' Union that the treaty with the Chinese government, which permits the indefinite importation of cheap Chinese labor, must be religiously kept, "until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor." Every workingman can understand this.

Contrast this expression of the republican candidate for the presidency with that of General Hancock, who says:

"Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of under-paid labor."

Workingmen, can you hesitate as to a choice between Hancock and Garfield?

Garfield says that the introduction of cheap labor must not be interfered with until our great manufacturing interests are served. Hancock says the policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of unpaid labor must be sustained.

And what will be the result if Garfield is elected? He best expresses it when he says the treaty with the Chinese government should not be abrogated by the general government until the manufacturing interests are supplied with cheap labor. If the republicans should elect Garfield and a majority of the United States senate—and that would be the taeaty-making power—the treaty with the Chinese government would not be abrogated until, what Garfield says, "our manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor;" that is, until the labor of American workingmen is brought down to the competition of under-paid labor of Europe and China.

Garfield's Chinese Letter.

[National Associate Press to the Times-Star.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The national democratic committee have examined the original of General Garfield's letter, which was published yesterday, and finding it to be genuine by comparison with other letters of Garfield, have telegraphed to various state committees, urging its circulation. Fac similes of the letter are in preparation, and will be sent throughout the country. In his address last night, Hon. Hewitt said he had examined the letter carefully, and found it to be genuine. In reference to the letter, the Truth this morning says: "The letter, after having passed through the hands of private experts before publication, was laid before the national democratic committee. There was a large attendance among them and several congressmen and senators who were familiar with Garfield's writing. After passing a critical examination it was pronounced to be genuine. Speaker Randall, who was present, said its authenticity was undoubted."

Photographed copies of the letter have been made, and so far no one who has seen it has ventured to doubt it. The letter, together with the envelope, is being stereotyped, and will be reproduced in fac simile in Friday's Truth.

Chinese Cheap Labor.

Here is an item for workingmen to consider. The Virginia (Nevada) Chronicle says:

"Messrs. N. Smart & Sons have taken a contract from Yerington, Bliss & Co. to cut and deliver in the Little Truckee, to be taken thence to lake Bigler, 40,000,000 feet of logs, the contract to be finished inside of two years, 4,000,000 feet to be delivered by May next. The contract price is $2 per thousand feet. The contractors dispatched ten men to the scene of operation yesterday morning. A few years ago there were 2,000 white men engaged in cutting timber on the mountains around Lake Bigler, and they were all making livings for their families. Now there are 3,000 Chinese cutting timber under contracts sublet to three companies by the white men who take the contracts from Yerington & Bliss, and there are very few white men at work around the lake. The Chinese cut the wood for a dollar a cord less than white men demand, and they have driven white labor almost entirely away."

"Driven white labor almost entirely away." That is just what Garfield advocates in his letter to the Employers' Union. Chinese immigration, he says, must on no account be disturbed until all employers are well supplied with this pauper Chinese labor. The situation around Lake Bigler is one which Garfield would, of course, like to see repeated all over this country. Yet, the republican organs say Garfield is such a devoted friend to the American laboring man. Bah!

What Garfield Says of the Morey Letter.

Mr. Jewell received the following letter from Gen. Garfield:

MENTOR, Oct. 23, 1880.

Hon Marshal Jewell, chairman republican national committee, 241 Fifth avenue, New York:

DEAR SIR—In my dispatches of yesterday and this evening (which are also sent to you by mail) I have denounced the Morey letter as a base forgery. Its stupid and brutal sentiments I never expressed nor entertained. The lithographed copy shows a very clumsy attempt to imitate my penmanship and signature. Any one who is familiar with my hand-writing will instantly see that the letter is spurious. Very truly, yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

Garfield denied under oath that he ever possessed any credit-mobilier stock, but all the world knows he did. Garfield prevaricated outrageously about the DeGolyer pavement job, and now he denies writing the Morey letter, but its too thin. Speaker Randall and Hon. A. S. Hewitt, who knows Garfield's writing, say he wrote the letter, and the American people prefer to believe them than to believe a perjurer.

That Republican Pole.

The republicans raised a pole here last Saturday night after dark. Whether they selected the time from habit we don't know, but certain it is that when anything crooked is on the programme, night is the time for its accomplishment. That pole is crooked, so much so that it won't stand straight. Get the butt straight and the top points over in the direction of the cemetery—where the party is going after next Tuesday. Get the top perpendicular, and the butt will afford a good sliding place for the boys in winter. One of our citizens estimated it to be "320" feet high, and says it is a monument to Credit-Mobelier Garfield. We don't think it is quite that high, and it cost a good deal less than $5,000 to put it in place. All the money contributed was absorbed in its erection, and there was no need of returning any of the swag back to the treasury. The pole is very thin, about as thin as some of the swearing in of republican votes at the late election. It only needs a rye-straw and a tooth-pick on top to give it entire symmetry to a point. It is considerably mixed in its composition—being composed of ash, of course, for the butt, tamarac in the center, a cane-pole and a fish-hook on top. The ash is symbolical of nothing, unless it be Ash Wednesday. Wednesday is the next day after Tuesday, the memorable day on which the returning-boards of the southern states, under the manipulation of such visiting statesmen as Garfield, wrongfully gave their vote to Hayes against a popular majority of over a quarter of a million. But we digress; it's the pole we want to describe. As we heretofore remarked, the pole is very crooked—a fit symbol of the party it represents. When it was lying prostrate on the ground, a friend started to walk along one side to the top end. He now swears it was so crooked that he found himself on the other side before he got half way. It is like the republican arguments on the tariff question. They start out with a high protective tariff, but when they find that the farming element are not in favor of paying 100 per cent. more for plows than they do in Canada, and 75 per cent. on all the woolen goods they wear, then the republican orators get on the other side; high protective tariff for employes in manufacturies, low protective tariff for farmers. But we are digressing. This pole is tall, thin, crooked, a fit emblem of an organization replete with official dishonesty, having for its standard-bearers a bribe-taker, and a plunderer of the New York custom-house, according to republican testimony. Again we digress. This pole is in a state of nudity, in other words, it is literally skinned, as the people have been through a long, corrupt and extravagant administration of the republican party. Millions of dollars have been swept into the pockets of ringsters and jobbers, the lobby has flourished, monopolies have fattened off the land, and the farmers have paid the bill. But to the pole. The republicans ought to be ashamed to put a pole up along side the grand old hickory, on the other side of the street. Their only ambition seems to be how far they can reach, the same intuitive, impulsive desire that was upon them when they had their hands in the public treasury. Look at the two poles. The hickory as sturdy, straight and symmetrical as the eye could wish, while the other is lean, crooked and out of proportion. Look at them as they stand, the representatives of their respective parties. No man with an appreciative eye but would in a moment select the hickory, with its rough coating, ready to resist the storm, planted firmly, squarely and straight up and down, no varying to the north or to the south, or to the east or to the west. So with the grand party it represents.

Special Land Explorers Excursion
OVER THE
Wabash Railway
TO
Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Nebraska & Missouri,
TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1880.

On the above date round-trip land-explorers' first-class tickets, good for forty days can be secured at the Eel river depot for one-half the price of the usual excursion rates. This is probably the cheapest rate ever made to the west. The tickets are first-class in every particular, and include the following points: Dodge City, Ellis, Council Grove, Burlington, Baxter Springs, Independence, Fredonia and Kerwin, in Kansas. Dennison, Palestine, Ft. Worth, Waco, Morgan, Georgetown and San Antonio, in Texas. Grand Island, Lincoln and Columbus, in Nebraska. Little Rock, Russellville and Texarkana, in Arkansas.

Remember the date of excursion, November 9, 1880.

LOUIS JOHNSON,
Ag't. W. St. L. & P. R. R.
Auburn, Ind.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Meig, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, two and one-half (2½) miles southeast of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1880, the personal property of said estate, consisting of two head of horses, four milch cows, six head of young cattle, three hogs, seven sheep, grain in the bushel and in the ground, wagon and farming implements, and of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $3 and over, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest at 6 per cent., waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JOHN B. GRUBB, Adm'r.
44-3.

Grand Rally

—EVERY DAY AT—

ISAAC OCHS'

Where will be displayed for the inspection of the people of DeKalb county, an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

Having removed my stock of Mdse. to this place and replenished it in every department, I can without hesitancy assure the public that upon personal examination they will find the most complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in Auburn, at prices that defy competition.

I have had a life-time of experience in the merchandise business, and feel myself competent to so assort and buy close and to suit all classes as to quality and prices.

To The Ladies

I would say I have a complete stock of Dress-Goods and Trimmings in all the latest styles and shades, accompanied by a well assorted stock of

NOTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Also a full line of domestics from the cheapest to the best, including muslins brown and bleached, prints, ginghams, crashes, table linens, &c. Also a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

SLIPPERS, OVER-SHOES, &c.

To The Gentlemen.

Allow me to call your attention to my immense stock of CLOTHING, embracing a large stock of Overcoats and suits of all grades and prices, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest novelties in neck wear. Also a full line of HATS and CAPS, nobby and good, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

in all grades and prices.

TO THE PARENTS.—My stock of boys and youths' CLOTHING is well assorted with reference to sizes and prices, and would be pleased to fit your boys out with their fall and winter Clothing, and Boots & Shoes.

For the Girls I have a complete stock of DRESS GOODS, adapted to their special wants, including FLANNELS in good dress styles, and everything they may need for winter outfits.

To the public at large, let me reiterate my statement, that I defy competition and should you call and see me I will do my utmost to please, and to treat you so that you will be disposed to call again.

Come Early and Often!

I shall handle all kinds of produce the farmer has for sale, and am able to pay as much as can be obtained at any of the surrounding towns. I will be in the market at all times, and when you haul in your Grain be sure and find me. Remember I pay asmuch as any one in the market, and more if possible. Remember the place in Ford's Block, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC OCHS.

New Goods.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

Are receiving their stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of Foreign and Domestic

Drygoods, Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets,
Shirtings, Felt & Alpaca Skirts,
Table Linens, Towlings, Towels,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Cloaks, Cloakings and
Beavers for Cloaks,
Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings,

TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

Trimming Silks and Velveteens.

Men's and Boys' Hats & Caps.

SEE THOSE HATS FOR 50 CTS.

GROCERIES.

Rio Coffee for	15	cents	per lb.
Choice Rio Coffee for	18 & 20	"	"
Good yellow Sugar 3 pounds for	25	"	"
White Sugar	10	"	"
Granulated Sugar	11	"	"
Baking Molasses	50		per gal
Choice Tea	50	"	per lb.
Extra Young Hyson Tea	75	"	"
Good Fine-cut Tobacco	50	"	"
Good Washing Soap	5	"	"

LOOK AT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

MC QUISTON & RALSTON.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

Farmers Notice

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have got a car-load of as choice potatoes as was ever brought to Auburn, from Michigan, which they will sell at extremely low figures. Farmers, please notice, for they will be sold low to save storage. Call without delay.

Wooden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Nelson, of Jackson township, on Thursday, Oct. 21, celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage. There were about seventy friends and relatives present, all of whom went laden with beautiful and useful gifts for the happy couple. Rev. W. Stackhouse made an appropriate address, after which the guests partook of a bountiful supply of good things prepared by the hostress. Altogether it was an enjoyable affair, and one long to be remembered by those present.

They Don't Draw Like a Circus.

Messrs. Rose & Hartman had an appointment to plead Garfield's case at district No. 8, in Keyser township last Saturday evening. Our informant says the audience consisted of seven republicans including the speakers, and four democratic boys. The speakers concluded that their ability was not appreciated in that locality, and came home without having had the pleasure of misrepresenting and abusing democrats. They ought to feel thankful that they were saved from disgrace on that occasion at least, by not having to defend the corruption of such men as Garfield and Arthur.

The worst squirting of vulgarism and nonsense it has been our misfortune to hear during the campaign, was that of Mr. Samuel Morris, of Fort Wayne, last Saturday evening, at this place. His paroxysm of screeching was pitiable to witness, and his irregular, disconnected harangue disgusted even the republicans. There is little sympathy in the people of this county for blatherskites. We regret to say this on account of the great esteem in which his father, Judge Morris, is held by the citizens here of all parties. Under all circumstances Judge Morris is a fair, candid, honorable gentleman. His son has introduced himself here in an entirely opposite character.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

The Standard Dramatic Company.

This little company—six in number—made their appearance in Auburn and began a week's engagement at Ensley's hall Monday evening. The weather for the past three evenings has been unfavorable for theater-going, and the attendance though fair, and composed of many of the best people of Auburn, has not been as large as the company merits. Their entertainment each evening has been chaste and creditable, and the repeated and enthusiastic applauses that have greeted the players testified the high appreciation of the audiences. The play Tuesday evening entitled "Parted, or united at last," was creditably rendered, all the characters being well impersonated. Mr. Wm. N. Compston, the manager, in the character of an old man is specially good, there being at times much of the emotional in his acting. To-night they will present the beautiful play entitled "Milky White." The company will continue to play here the remainder of the week, and will go from here to Garrett.

—Sammy Morris, of Ft. Wayne, was brought up here to make a speech last Saturday, on the occasion of the raising of a Garfield pole at this place. He made the speech, and in one respect it was the most remarkable one we have heard during the campaign. The speaker talked long and loud on state rights and the tariff, concerning both of which he revealed a large fund of ignorance. But the feature which made this speech remarkable, was the low, dirty vulgarity and profanity which were interspersed throughout it. Any one, be he democrat or republican, who will outrage decency in this style, especially in the presence of ladies, is lacking in that kind of training that distinguishes the gentleman from the rough, and deserves the severest condemnation of a people. The ladies present were shocked, and one lady especially, who is a republican, was thoroughly disgusted, and condemned the insult in very forcible terms. The people of Auburn are not a class of rough cattle to be blackguarded in this style.

—New silk fringes at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3.

—Overcoats! overcoats! at cost, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43-3w.

—The Methodist church at Garrett have put up a bell which cost $300.

—Men's and boys' overcoats at cost at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43-3w.

—Coats at cost, pants at cost, vests at cost at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43-3w

—That Rockford watch heads them all. Abright is sole agent.

—If you wish to see a big stock of watches, just step in at Abright's.

—Abright sells watches cheaper than the cheapest, "and don't you forget it."

—Go to Abright's and buy yourself a gold watch; he sells them cheaper than ever.

—Ladies' merino underwear, ladies scarlet all-wool underware at, McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—All kinds of millinery goods kept at Miss Alice McKay's, and stamping done to order.

—Diptheria has been prevailing in Fairfield township and several deaths have resulted from it.

—$2,000 worth of clothing to close out at cost, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43-3w.

—W. H. Hannen, of Garrett, has been secured as an instructor of the Auburn Cornet band.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church are making arrangements for a Thanksgiving dinner

—"When wise men speak let the multitude give ear." Use Sellers' Liver Pills. Sold by all druggists.

—Trimming silks in black and colors for 70 cents a yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—Mrs. W. F. McNagny, nee Effie Wunderlich, of Columbia City, made a flying visit to Auburn yesterday.

—Philip Reiling and wife, of Blufton, Ohio, are visiting in the city, the guests of Mr. J Otto and family.

—Cotton flannels, men's and boys' undershirts and drawers at all prices at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3w.

—A large and well-selected stock of ladies' coats at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. at rock-bottom prices.

—See Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. stock of dry-goods and clothing, and get their prices before buying.

—Farmers, call on Schaab, Beugnot & Co. without delay and get your supply of choice winter potatoes cheap.

—The cheapest place in DeKalb county to buy your dry-goods, clothing and groceries is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The Garfield club will go to Auburn Friday evening next and participate in a grand rally there.—[Fort Wayne Sentinel.

—Now is the winter of our discontent made dark, dreary and damnable by the foul weather and still fouler election.

—Prof. Myers says that the institute held at Butler was an interesting affair, and one highly creditable to our county superintendent.

—Rev. H. Johnson was in attendance at the meeting of the Presbyterian synod in Fort Wayne, which closed Monday.

—Our old friend, Elias I. Born, of Colen, Mich., is spending a few days with friends in this city previous to a trip to the far west.

—Mr. Slaybaugh, of Butler, has taken charge of the grocery-store he recently purchased from Mr. Porter, and has moved his family here.

—Buy your clothing and overcoats of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., as they can and will sell you goods cheaper than any other store in northern Indiana.

—Dr. L. Volker says. "Rinehart's Worm Lozenges are the only sure specific for worms I have found." Ask your druggist for them.

—New styles cloakings and cloaks, new repellants and ladies' cloth, new all-wool dress plaids, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43-3w.

—The republicans will have a grand rally in Auburn next Saturday. Prof. Burgess and other prominent radicals will lie about the democrats on this occasion.

—The alarm of fire was sounded last Saturday evening, but nothing more serious than the burning out of a chimney in the Swineford house occurred.

—Charley Emanuel says that Garfield never wrote the letter about Chinese cheap labor. Charley, you know, is a republican, which accounts for his incredulity.

—Mr. Hardesty, the young attorney who recently located here, has this week been to see his better half, at his old home in Fort Clinton, Ohio. She will shortly join him here.

—John Korth is with G. H. Yeabera no more. He took leave for Kendallville this morning, where he will remain for a few days and then, he says, "I goes to Kal-am-ma-zoo, Mich."

—While shoeing a "hore" Monday afternoon, Chris. Manning was severely bruised.—Hicksville News.

Put on your blind-bridle, duplex, double-geared spectacles, Mr. Editor, when you read proof.

—After next Tuesday the political strife will end, and the fate of this Union will be sealed for weal or woe for the next four years. If Garfield is elected, we will have Grant and the empire in 1884.

—At Miss Alice McKay's neat little establishment over Miss Jones' store can be found a fine line of millinery goods, such as hats, in felt and straw, trimmings, ribbons, feathers, flowers, rouchings, etc.

—The Corunna band has recently disposed of their old instruments, and purchased new ones, which are very fine. The new instruments cost nine hundred dollars. This is one of the finest bands in northern Indiana, its members are jolly good fellows, and we are glad to hear of their prosperity.

—Miss Alice McKay has three large and beautiful chromo pictures which will be given away to her customers. Persons buying goods to the amount $1.00 will receive a ticket entitling them to a chance for one of the pictures; a purchase of two dollars worth of goods entitles one to two tickets, or an opportunity for two pictures, and a purchase to the amount of three dollars will afford an opportunity of procuring all three of the chromos.

—Messrs. Nick. Ensley and Louis Johnson have entered into a contract to the effect that if Hancock is elected the former shall cary a torch in a democratic procession, and if Garfield is elected the latter shall carry a torch in a republican procession. They are both honorable gentlemen, and the losing one will stick to the contract. Mr. Ensley can get a lamp by calling at the democratic headquarters, which he had better keep "trimmed and burning" for the occasion, for he is stuck.

—In a recent speech at Ensley's hall, Mr. Penfield remarked that there were 100,000 good, fat offices in the United States, and no democrat need apply. It is very evident that the republicans like these "fat" offices, and it is also very evident that they are making use of them, too, by spending the people's money in the present campaign. But, Mr. Penfield, don't worry yourself so much about us democrats. We will retain about "329" republican office-holders, after the fourth of March next —in the penitentiary.

—The COURIER will not occupy the elegant new rooms in the Kiblinger building.—[Republican.

The h—ll you say. Who was telling you? How did you make such a discovery, any way? This statement is about as near the truth as the Republican ever approaches. The election of a republican sheriff does not effect the COURIER's prosperity or plans, and it will continue in the future, as in the past, to be the largest-circulated paper in DeKalb county, while the Republican will continue in the future, as in the past, to find a market only on the strength of its admirable adaptation for bustle-material.

—An exchange offers this sensible advice: "Every man should mind his own business, and only that. It is hard to tell him so in plain words, yet it is one of the simplest rules of conduct, and the most useful that mankind can adopt in their intercourse with each other. There is a great deal of Paul Pry in the human heart, or wonderful inquisitiveness in regard to the personal or private affairs of friends and neighbors. Their spirit makes more mischief in the community than almost any other cause, and creates more malice, envy and jealousy than can be overcome in a century. Let every man mind his own business and there will not be half the trouble in the world that there is at present."

Neighborhood Nippings.

The whole number of votes cast in Noble county was 5,785.

DeKalb county got a large number of premiums at the Hicksville fair.

Mr. F. U. Miller, postmaster at Rome City, died Oct. 11, aged 45 years.

Harry Young, of Kendallville, and Miss Rosa Bender, of DeKalb county, were married Oct. 13.

Dr. McConnel, of Steuben, has been appointed canvasser of the electoral vote for this congressional district.

The Antwerp Banner has changed from neutral to republican. Cause. Thinks Garfield will be elected.

Mr. Liphart, aged 80 years, of Goshen, attempted suicide last Friday a week, by drowning. He was rescued by neighbors.

Saturday, Oct. 16, during a heavy wind storm, Miss Ellen Gilbert, of Benton township, Elkhart county, was caught between the barn doors and had both of her thighs broken.

LaPorte Argus: "The capacity shown by the republican press for thick and thin lying in this campaign has been kaleidoscopic in its variableness, and each succeeding lie has rivalled all others in gauzy brilliancy.

Hicksville News: "During this season the firm of Ainsworth, Boon & Bevington have bought 25,260 pounds of wool, at prices raging from 35 cents to 40 cents per pound. They have shipped 15,260 pounds. This is a good showing."

Kendallville News: "An error was made in the footing of C. V. Inks, S. S. Shutt and P. P. Miner's vote in this place on the tally-sheet, which, when corrected, will give them fifty more votes, and making the majority against them in this township fifty less. We are really glad these errors were discovered, as we were at a loss to account why Messrs. Inks and Shutt should run behind their party ticket. This correction puts them ahead of the state ticket, and places their friends right here. Mr. Inks is now only defeated by 37 votes."

THE ALTAR.

The following is a complete list, as shown by the records in the clerk's office, of those who have "doubled up" since the

FIRST OF SEPTEMBER:

John T. Martz and Elizabeth T. Mader.

George Whittmer and Charlotte Rettig.

Wm. Allen Burns and Menerva D. Healey.

Byron A Snyder and Sarah C. Geits.

Thomas Mason and Dean A. Hathaway.

Samuel Watson and Clara Slusser.

Latson Lake and Sarah A. Stilling.

Leander H. Casebeer and Mollie Neidig.

Joseph Rolenberger and Ellen Fickes.

Chas. B. Sears and Nettie Shaffer.

Thomas S. Lacey and Mary Gromling.

Franklin P. Otto and Delilah Foltz.

Archibald S. Bowman and Alice C. Kelley.

Amos M. A. Miller Mary E. Kline.

James D. Burch and and Lida A. Buss.

James McMichael and Mary Bell.

OCTOBER.

Henry Jacobs and Mary C. Shepherd

Alvin Potter and Libbie Reader.

Philip Houk and Mary Ervin.

William Allen and Lucy Jane Sawyer.

Sam'l. Bevier and Alma Kimmell,

Joseph Scoles and Lillie Aikens.

J. M. Dermott and Melissa Hart.

Thomas T. Elson and Martha E. Cornell.

John Becher and Sarah Garver.

Cyrus M. Evarts and Abbie McCurdy.

David Amstutz and Annie Rhinehart.

Charles A. Tustison and Flora Scoles.

Amos H. Stanger and Ada Lewis.

THE CRADLE.

Born, to the wife of O. P. Meyers, in Auburn, Tuesday October 26, a son.

THE TOMB.

Died, in Fairfield township, Saturday, October 23, Mrs. William Henman.

In Franklin township, Friday, October 22, Mrs. Brickel.

School Report.

The following is a report of the Auburn public schools for the month ending Oct. 15, 1880:

FIRST PRIMARY.

No. pupils enrolled	81
No. pupils belonging	80
No. withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	67
Per cent. of attendance	84
No. pupils absent unexcused	5
No. half days absent unexcused	6
No. cases corporal punishment	2
No. neither absent nor tardy	28

MISS P. CODER, Teacher.

SECOND PRIMARY.

No. pupils enrolled	79
No. pupils belonging	79
Average daily attendance	56
Per cent. of attendance	71
No. pupils absent unexcused	2
No. half days unexcused	4
No. neither absent nor tardy	13

MISS L. STONER, Teacher.

THIRD PRIMARY.

No. pupils enrolled	70
No. pupils belonging	70
Average daily attendance	55
Per cent. of attendance	81
No. pupils absent unexcused	00
No. half days unexcused	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	19

MISS L. A. COATS, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE.

No. pupils enrolled	42
No. pupils belonging	40
No. pupils withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	38
Per cent. of attendance	95
No. absent unexcused	2
No. half days unexcused	10
No. neither absent nor tardy	16

MISS L. E. CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

No. pupils enrolled	68
No. pupils belonging	66
No. pupils withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	61
Per cent. of attendance	97
No. pupils absent unexcused	4
No. half days unexcused	23
No. neither absent nor tardy	21

T. J. SAXTON, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL

No. pupils enrolled	63
No. pupils belonging	53
No. pupils withdrawn	9
Average daily attendance	50
Per cent. of attendance	81
No. pupils absent unexcused	8
No. half days unexcused	19
No. neither absent nor tardy	6

W. P. MYERS, Teacher.
M. W. HARRISON, Ass't.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

No. pupils enrolled	403
No. pupils belonging	388
No. withdrawn	14
Average daily attendance	327
Per cent. of attendance	80
No. pupils absent unexcused	31
No. half days unexcused	61
No. cases corporal punishment	2
No. neither absent nor tardy	108

W. P. MYERS, Principal.

WANTED.

Everybody to know that McQuiston & Ralston sell bleached muslin for 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 cents per yard.

Brown muslin for 5, 6, 7½, 8 and 7 cents per yard.

Good calicoes for 5 and 6 cents per yard.

Dress-goods for 7, 10 and 15 cents per yard.

Cashmeres for 33, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard.

Black velveteens 40, 50 and 65 cents per yard.

Trimming silks in black and colors for 70 and 85 cents per yard.

Silk fringes from 45 to 75 cents per yard.

Waterproofs from 65 cents to $1.00 per yard.

Balmoral skirts for 35, 40 and 75 cents per yard.

Ladies' cloaks from $2.00 to $15.00. Ladies' underware at all prices. Gents and boys' underware at all prices.

Linseys for 16 and 25 cents per yard.

Red flannels for 20 22, 25, 30 and 50 cents per yard. Get the best prices you can, and then come and look at our goods. 43-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. [illegible], deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN B. [illegible], Adm'r.

October 2?, 1880. [illegible]

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Phebe Hartsuff, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, by Albert J. Mason and Warren A. Mason for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 5th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 27th day of October, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.
44-3w.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a white male inhabitant of said state, over twenty-one years of age will, at the December session, 1880, of the board of commissioners of of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors at the following place in said township, viz: The premises bounded on the east by the Eel-River railroad right of way, on the south by the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad right of way, on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad right of way and on the north by north line of said township, at Auburn Junction, in said county. Oct. 28, 1880.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

OLD PRICES!

NEW GOODs!

AT

SAM, PETE & MAX,

The Star Clothing House,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

KAHN & COMPANY

Are now offering the following inducements: Best Prints 5 cents; good Gnghams at 8 cents; heavy all wool Flannel at 25 cents.

300 new style Cloaks and Dolmans just received at Kahn & Co's., which are to be sold at great bargains. Be sure to see them.

GO TO

KAHN & CO'S.,

And look at their immense stock of

CLOTHING!

And get their prices before buying.

1850. PIONEER 1880.

Hardware Store.

Headquarter Stoves.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.

ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.

None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.

ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.

Buy the Best.

Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

AN ODE TO AN OLD STOVEPIPE.

Infernal stuff, your [illegible] well I know,
So when I took you down six months ago
Each piece I numbered so that I might know
Exactly how you'd go together well.
And now the time for chilly days draws nigh
To put you up again I fairly try.
But all in vain. The joints that then did fit
Now do not come within an inch of it.
I get you two-thirds put in place and then
Crash you go tumbling to the floor again.
Once more I try. You're nearly full of soot,
And I am getting [illegible] from head to foot.
I jam my thumb, [illegible]
One piece goes down again and rakes my ear.
I grab to catch the piece, another goes,
And falling scrapes the skin all off my nose.
And then another piece falls with a slam,
And then the rest goes down and I say "Dam!"
And then my blood gets boiling and I say,
"By all that's blue, I'll [illegible] anyway!"
Once more I go to work [illegible]
I get all but a single section straight,
And that I am about to place, when oh!
The chair I stand on tips. Down flat I go;
While on and around me, with a horrid crash,
The whole comes down again in one grand smash.
And then my wife [illegible] "I never saw
A man so clumsy! [illegible] Hold your jaw!"
And for a human [illegible] I retire
To wash myself and [illegible] to vent my ire.

PEN BRADSHAWE.

"Yes, sir—yes, Mr. Clive Soulard, I've made up my mind. If you are bent on marrying a woman who doesn't care one fig for you, you are at liberty to do so."

"Very well, Pen."

Mr. Clive Soulard spoke very quietly, and bent his handsome eyes on the girl with an expression of mingled nonchalance and amusement.

"I don't consider it very well, Mr. Soulard," she went on, nettled by his quietude. "It may be very well for you, who marry me for my money, and so get all you want. It's bad, and wicked, and cruel, and you know it."

"Ah! Indeed, Pen, I was not aware that the advantages of this arrangement were not mutual. I am sure I supposed it a purely business matter on both sides."

"To be sure, but you have everything else to gain, and I everything to lose."

The shadow of a flush arose in Clive Soulard's cheek, but it was gone before Penelope Bradshawe saw it, and he answered, in the light, careless tone he had used all along:

"If you mean to gain that I give up poverty for wealth, the miseries of bachelorhood for married blessedness, I don't know but what you're right as to that; but even then what do I gain that you don't? You can have the money without me more than I can have the money without you, and really, Pen, if you are as lovely as a Peri, I think I may lay claim to the good looks of Antinous—eh, Pen?" running his slender white fingers through the halo of bronze brown curls that covered his handsome head, and sending a laughing glance into the mirror opposite that reflected a face beautiful almost as a woman's.

"Tush," said Pen, coloring with impatience, "I don't think that this is any time to talk nonsense and make fun."

"Perhaps not," he replied, with a hopelessly comical sigh; "but I can't help being jolly, dear. It isn't every day one gets a fortune and a wife in a breath, and without the trouble of asking for her either."

"You haven't got the wife yet, Clive Soulard; and if you were a man you wouldn't take her on such conditions."

"Conditions? I didn't know there were any. It's the money that is conditional, not the wife."

Poor Pen was ready to cry with vexation. The handsome, provoking fellow only laughed at her whatever she said.

She might protest as much as she liked against the match which her uncle had planned so arbitrarily, making the inheritance of his money conditional on these two marrying. Clive Soulard only laughed at her, and made jesting responses to all her appeals.

Penelope Bradshawe had been brought up as the adopted child and heiress of her uncle, Reese Bradshawe. A year before, this uncle had died, leaving a will, which was not to be opened till he had been dead twelve months.

That will, being read at the appointed time, proved to contain the somewhat arbitrary dictum that his beloved niece should not have his money without she married his beloved cousin, Clive Soulard, the said Clive being still single at the opening of the will.

Pen Bradshawe was an exceedingly pretty girl, but contrary, captious and self-willed, as pretty girls are apt to be, and she frowned in the most decided manner upon the unexpected tenor of her uncle's will. If he had given Clive half the property she wouldn't have minded, but to force her to make her choice between poverty and Clive—to oblige a saucy little flirt like her to marry anybody—was abominable.

She forgot, even in her own mind, to add to the sum of her grievances on the subject the fact that the provoking will cut short the most delightful little flirtation Miss Pen had ever indulged in.

She had known Clive all her life; indeed, they were distant cousins, and Clive had spent a good share of his boyhood, and most of his vacations, during school and college days, at Uncle Bradshawe's house, where pretty Pen alternately petted and plagued the life out of him.

It was bad enough to be snubbed and coaxed by so pretty a girl as Pen while he was in jackets and she in pinafores, but to have such a state of affairs continue—well, it was so highly unpleasant to Mr. Clive Soulard that he could not conceal his exultation at the turn which was necessarily given to affairs by the terms of Uncle Reese's will.

He at once stopped the suppliant air, and became nonchalant, careless, and at his ease—provokingly so one must allow, under the circumstances. Pen Bradshawe could hardly be blamed for not liking the tables turned upon her in this summary manner.

She persisted that she did not like Clive one bit, not in that way, but she could not give up her heirship and be a poor sewing-girl like Kitty Bryce, or a music-teacher like Ellen Steele, or in short, be poor at all, and so she told Clive that she would marry him for that reason and no other, if he had a mind to take her, knowing that she did not love him, and never expected to, and that she thought it a shameful piece of business altogether—a cruel conspiracy against a poor girl who couldn't help herself—while he could.

For her part, she should be afraid to marry anybody that felt toward her as she did toward Clive Soulard, etc., studying to say whatever she judged was best calculated to provoke her prospective spouse out of that [illegible] nonchalance he had only so lately assumed.

But Clive was not to be provoked. He assured Pen that it made no sort of difference her not loving him—the money was the main object—which assurance, strangely enough, did not comfort Pen a particle, or make her one whit more resigned to her fate. He utterly declined withdrawing his claim either to the money or Pen.

The possession of the former being conditional upon taking the latter how could he be gravely questioned. Pen thought if he were not utterly selfish, instead of forcing her into marrying a man she didn't like, he would refuse to fulfill the condition of the will himself, and so generously bestow upon her the property and freedom at the same time.

But Clive disclaimed all pretensions to unselfishness, and candidly told her if she had such an invincible repugnance to him she had better give up the property and secure her freedom at the same time.

He thought it would be a pity to marry a man she disliked so much as she seemed to do. Now, with him it was different. He didn't dislike Pen, by any means; he was rather thankful, on the whole, that dear old Uncle Reese hadn't thrown Ann Thompson in his way instead of Pen Bradshawe; he could think of plenty of worse incumbrances to a fine property like that than Pen.

Vastly consoling this style of talk, was it not? Was he laughing at her, or was he in earnest? Had he only been playing with her all that past time, when he seemed to live on her smiles—when a frown, or a petulant word, would make him apparently the most wretched of men? Or, had he (oh, most heart-rending supposition!) the money in view all the time, and only sought her to secure that?

It looked like it, certainly—this sudden assumption of indifference to her pleasure, this open exultation in the terms of her uncle's will. Pen, the beautiful, the bewitching, the tantalizing was quite nonplussed. If she really thought, if she were postively certain, that he wasn't doing this to plague her, that he didn't care for anything but the money, she wouldn't have him to save his life; she'd go off and be a governess, or take in sewing for a living before she would marry him.

No, she wouldn't either; in this case she'll have him out of spite. In short, besides having a natural shrinking from sewing for a living, Pen consciously or otherwise, did not dislike her future spouse quite to the extent she pretended.

Somewhere in her capricious heart there was a soft place for Clive Soulard all the time.

He was so handsome, so graceful, all the other girls were in love with him if she was not.

And so the weeks wore away until the wedding day; Clive, light-hearted, careless, laughing, banteringly sympathetic, ten times as handsome and agreeable as he had ever been, but not in the least lover-like—anything but that; Pen, sulky and saucy by turns, but really miserable, and secretly, for a reason she could not confess to herself, but much less so to Mr. Clive Soulard.

Pen, the invincible, was in love at last, and, of all men, with Clive Soulard. If Clive suspected it he kept his suspicions to himself, and never, by any chance, dropped word or look that could be construed as symptomatic of the tender passion.

The change in Pen Bradshawe since the reading of her uncle's will was too marked not to be apparent. People commented variously upon it. Some pitied her for being compelled to a marriage so distasteful; others thought, with Clive Soulard, that if it was distasteful she alone was to blame if she did not choose the utterest poverty in preference to it.

Pen, meanwhile, meditating and speculating constantly on Clive's changed demeanor, concluded at last that he was as indifferent to her as he pretended to be; and she resolved, if nothing occurred before the wedding-day, to refuse then to marry him, whether or no.

She had made all the usual preparations. Her dressing-room was strewn with snowy lace, silk and muslins; the bridesmaids for the occasion were being drilled and otherwise got ready for their part in the approaching ceremony.

The wedding morning came.

Forth from her chamber floated the bride, clad in flowing snow, and surrounded by her bridesmaids, like the Queen rose in a garden of blossoms; forth stepped the bridegroom, handsome, graceful, light of heart, and exultant. Penelope let him take her hand, and lead her forward, without lifting her eyes till they stood at the very altar steps. Then, suddenly, she looked up, first at him, then at the assembled guests, and, drawing her hand from him, she said, with slow, deliberate enunciation:

"I cannot do it. Better poverty, better wretchedness, better anything, than such a marriage as this. I have changed my mind. Good friends, it is a pity to disappoint you, but there will be no wedding to-day."

So saying, she glided through the astonished groups and left them staring breathlessly after her.

The luckless bridegroom knew not what to say, or to do, or where to look. He was taken at a disadvantage; wounded full sore at a point where, being tender but unsuspicious, he had not sufficiently guarded himself.

Was it the mortification, the slight, the being so publicly rejected by so lovely a girl as Pen Bradshawe?

Or did his very inmost heart quail with fear at the thought of losing, after all, a woman who, with all her coquettish frivolousness, was worth more to him than all the other women put together—than twenty fortunes like the one she forfeited to him by refusing to become his wife?

Certainly Clive Soulard's handsome face had suddenly taken the hue of death, and his voice was unsteady as he tried to murmur something that sounded like a confused apology or explanation of this strange *contretemps*.

The guests fell into little whispering knots, the clergyman who was to have officiated looked confounded, and the bridal attendants stole half-frightened, curious glances at Clive Soulard, who, with his eyes downcast, his whole appearance expressive of the agitated conflict going on within him, stood struggling vainly to recall his self-possession.

Presently he drew nearer the clergyman, said something inaudible to others, and with a half-deprecatory glance left the room.

In a stupefaction scarcely less than his, Penelope had managed somehow to reach her own chamber again, and was sitting amid the chaotic array of bridal gear that strewed the room, when a timid knock sounded at the door.

All her energies rallied at the sound. Pausing deliberately to rouge her white cheeks, she waited for a second knock, and opened the door.

It was Soulard himself who stood there, palid, yet resolute—agitated, but determined.

Fire seemed to flash from his handsome eyes as they met hers; his nostrils quivered and dilated.

He looked his true self—manly—not easily baffled this time.

It was on Pen's lips to say, in the assurance of the triumph she felt to be hers, "Oh, it is you, is it?" But, instead, she caught at the door unsteadily, and said:

"Oh, Clive—Clive!"

"Do you love me, Pen? That is what I came for—what I will know."

"You haven't any right to ask me, Clive, after—after all you've said and done to make me think you didn't care a straw for me, or anything but the money," said Pen, falteringly.

"I was foolish, trying to pay off old scores, that's all. I love you better than my life, Pen. If you are not going to share it with me, I'll make a bonfire of Uncle Reese's fortune and shoot myself afterward. Will you come now?"

Perhaps that particular bevy of wedding guests waiting below never experienced a profounder sensation than when the drawing-room door opened again and Mr. Clive Soulard marched in with the look of a conquering hero, conducting Pen Bradshawe, blushing, smiling and tearful, but evidently glad and willing.

They walked straight to the old place, the minister managed to keep his senses under the most trying circumstances, the words were said—the twain made one; and if one might judge from the expression of the eye and countenance, two happier people than these never wore matrimonial chains.

A Good Old Man.

"You see, my children," he said, as a little group huddled around him, "there is no habit that you can not rid yourself of if you are resolved. Now, in my early youth I was a sailor, and contracted the popular habit of swearing at everything and nothing. Without provocation I would rattle off a string of oaths and violate the commandment a hundred times a day. When I left the sea my mother's early teaching returned to me, and I mentally resolved that I would never swear again. That was forty years ago, and I have never violated the promise I made myself. Some of you have little habits which you can easily rid yourself of; promise me now, my dearies, that you will call up your worst habit and drop it to-night."

The promises were readily given, and then came calls for a story. It was his habit to supplement his little lecture by stories.

"Tell us a story of the sea," lisped a little voice.

The old man smiled, and picked up a conch from the hearth.

"Well, little beauty, I will let the shell tell it."

He placed it to his ear, closed his eyes, and said:

"Hark! I hear the sea. It is the Mediterranean, and before me is a ship plunging upon the stormy waves. The crew are huddled about in terror, and the vessel plunges along in the lightning-rent, with no hand at the helm. But there is one form that trembles not. It stands at the bow with upturned face, gazing into the heavens."

"Oh, that's Paul, I know," exclaimed a childish voice.

"Right again, my child. Inspired by a divine faith, he stands unmoved in the night; neither fear nor pain can move him. He is a true man, and—"

The old man paused; the shell dropped from his hand, and a look of startled inquiry came over his face. He sprang to his feet and danced a cancan in the room; he called on his patron saint and swore a string of oaths thirteen feet long as he rent the air with discordant shrieks; the women screamed; the children cried; the police came, and four neighbors at last bore him to the floor and sat upon him, while another removed with a pair compasses a bug from his ear.

One little cockroach, hid in a shell, had upset the resolutions of forty years' standing.

Statistics of the Production of Beer.

Some official tables connected with the production of beer in all the European countries and the United States have been lately issued under authority of the Austrian Government. The following is a summary of the production during 1879: The whole German Empire produced 18,946,510 hectolitres, or 23,811,117 British barrels; Great Britain, 36,597,550 hectolitres, or 22,375,019 barrels; the United States of North America, 15,400,000 hectolitres, or 9,425,252 barrels; Austria-Hungary, 11,184,681 hectolitres, or 6,838,090 barrels; France, 8,721,000 hectolitres, or 5,331,845 barrels; Belgium, 7,854,000 hectolitres, or 4,801,778 barrels; Russia, 2,300,000 hectolitres, or 1,406,174 barrels; the Netherlands, 1,600,000 hectolitres, or 978,208 barrels; Denmark, 1,100,000 hectolitres, or 672,518 barrels; Sweden, 930,000 hectolitres, or 568,583 barrels; Italy, 870,000 hectolitres or 531,900 barrels; Switzerland, 724,000 hectolitres, or 448,753 barrels; Norway, 615,000 hectolitres, or 376,000 barrels. The greatest production in proportion to the population is in Belgium, where 167 litres, or a little over 34½ gallons per head, were manufactured; and the smallest production was in Russia, where the ratio was only three litres, or a little more than 5¼ pints for every inhabitant.

Who Needed It Most.

One night a Judge, a military officer, and a minister, all applied for lodging at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called upon to decide which had the best claim of the three. "I have lain fifteen years in the garrison at B.," said the officer. "I have sat as Judge twenty years in R.," said the Judge. "With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years at N.," said the minister. "That settles the dispute," said the landlord. "You, Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years—you, Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years—but the aged pastor has stood five-and-twenty years, so he certainly has the best right to the bed."

Boy Inventors.

Some of the most important inventions have been the work of mere boys. The invention of the valve motion to the steam engine was made by a mere boy. Watts left the engine in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that he had no way to open or close the valves, except by means of leavers operated by the hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy was hired to work these valve levers; although this was not hard work, yet it required his constant attention. As he was working these levers, he saw that parts of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the exact time that he had to open or close the valves. He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to the proper part of the engine, and the other end to the valve lever; the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move off with perfect regularity of motion. A short time after the foreman came around and saw the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he soon saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantages of so great an invention. Mr. Watts then carried out the boy's inventive genius in a practical form, and made the steam engine a perfect automatic working machine.

The power-loom is the invention of a farmer boy who had never seen or heard of such a thing. He whittled one out with his jack-knife, and after he had got it all done, he, with great enthusiasm, showed it to his father, who at once kicked it pieces, saying he would have no boy about him that would spend his time on such foolish things. The boy was delighted at the idea of learning a trade, and he soon found that his new master was kind and took a lively interest in him. He had made a loom of what was left of one his father had broken up, which he showed to his master. The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a very valuable one. He immediately had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy; it worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, the boy to receive one-half the profits. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should bring with him a wealthy gentleman who was the inventor of the celebrated power loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that his loom was the same as the model that he had kicked to pieces but a year before.—*Western Trade.*

Meant Him.

When a railroad passenger hears the whistle sounding an alarm, it is his first impulse to look out of the window, but this impulse is often restrained by second thought, except in the case of green travelers. A few days ago an old man and his wife were passengers on a Lake Shore train, and as the section men were making repairs on the line in various places, the whistle was sounded pretty often. The old couple were fully alive to every "toot," and each time the old man would stick his head out of the window.

"Does it mean any thing, Samuel?" asked the wife every time his head came back, but he could give her no satisfactory explanations. A traveler behind them finally warned the old man that he ran a risk by sticking his head out, but at the very next toot he was at it again. He wore a plug hat which looked fully twenty years old, and its loss would be nothing great. Preparations were quietly made behind him, and every thing was all ready when next the whistle sounded.

"I wonder what's on the track now?" queried the wife, as she moved around uneasily.

"I dunno," he replied; "I believe we've run over as many as a dozen men since we left Toledo."

"Do look out and see what it means," she continued.

Out went his head, his face toward the engine, and a smart rap with a cane from the next window knocked his hat off, and sent it flying into a swamp. He pulled back with such a rush that he almost went over his wife into the aisle.

"Land a stars! but did it mean any thing?" she cried, as she grasped him.

"I should think it did!" he yelled, "It meant that I was a durned old fool, and had got to go bareheaded all the rest of this summer!"

The hard-hearted conductor refused to stop the train and recover the hat, and at the end of a hot discussion the bare-headed victim brought his fist down with shivering force, and exclaimed:

"Waal, now, I want you to understand that if there is any law in this land, this 'ere railroad has got to move its fence-corners back. 'Sposen' them rails had given me a wipe on the jaw?"

American Glass Making.

The first glass factory in America was erected in 1609 near Jamestown, Va., and the second followed in the same colony twelve years later. In 1639 some acres of ground were granted to glassmen in Salem, Mass., probably the first year of the industry which was prosecuted there for many years. The first glass factory in Pennsylvania was built near Philadelphia in 1683, under the direction of Wm. Penn, but did not prove successful. The first glass factory west of the Alleghenies was set up by Albert Gallatin and his associates in 1785, at New Geneva, on the Monongahela River. A small factory was established on the Ohio River, near Pittsburg, in 1790, and another in 1795. The earlier attempt failed, the later was quite successful. In 1810 there were twenty-two glass factories in the country, with an annual product valued at $1,047,000. There are now about five times as many factories, producing eight times as much glass. According to the returns received under the recent census, our flint glass factories turn out 210,554 tons of table and other glass-ware; and the window-glass works produce 2,644,440 boxes. The total value of the product is nearly $45,750,000.—*Scientific American.*

THE Washington paper says that Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, is passionately fond of foot-ball. This fact should prove a valuable pointer for young men who intend calling on his daughters.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

AN exchange says: "In mild cases of dyspepsia take one teaspoonful of sweet oil, after eating, three times a day. In severe forms take a dessert-spoonful. This followed up has cured cases where doctors have given them up. Ye who suffer from this dread disease, don't fail to try it."

CHILBLAINS usually indicate a low state of the system and need of hearty food and tonics, such as iron or quinine. A local application of a thick paste composed of slack lime, moistened with a very little water and common oil, is recommended as a good remedy. For chapped hands, another of the unpleasant accompaniments of cold weather, and, with some people, apt to be not only disagreeable, but positively painful, the best remedy is glycerine, to be put on at night on retiring, and over that a pair of old gloves, to be kept on all night.

IT is worth while for common people to know that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin-head or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desiccated and be borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. Soap chemically poisons them. For redemption fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typhus, small-pox, yellow fever, and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.

CURING SICK HEADACHE.—A Vermont correspondent writes that, after suffering from sick headache for twenty years, with frequent attacks of diphtheria, quinsy and erysipelas, she has discovered the cause of all her troubles. Eight months' abstinence from meat has cured her of dyspepsia and all the ailments she has suffered from, and her health is better than it has been for many years. On a diet of vegetables and cereals, with fish and eggs occasionally, she is well and strong. Happy are they who find out their limitations, physical, intellectual and spiritual, and do not ruin health and happiness in a vain endeavor to digest something beyond their powers.

A NEW WAY TO TREAT DIPHTHERIA.—Quite a discovery in the treatment of diphtheria has been made recently. A young man whose arm had been amputated was attacked by diphtheria before healing took place; and, instead of the matter incident to that disease being deposited in the throat, the greater portion appeared in the wounded arm, and the diphtheria was very light and easily managed. Dr. Davis profited by this, and in his next case of diphtheria blistered his patient's breast, and on this blistered part the chief deposits appeared. This was also an easy case of the disease. The theory is that diphtheria usually appears in the throat because of the thinness of the lining of the throat. Hence, when the blister breaks the skin upon the other part of the body the disease appears there.

A CAREFUL DIET.—The health depends largely upon the diet. Good food is in many instances better than medicine. How many dishes in common use ought to be discarded from our tables, if we would not become acquainted with that unwelcome visitor, dyspepsia. I am convinced by observation that many more might be restored to health if nourishing food suitable to their condition, and needful rest from work or care were given them, instead of stimulating the system by exciting drinks and powerful drugs. Give nature a chance and she will do much toward repairing the wasted energies, if the kind of food is given that the case demands. There is much choice in the kinds of meat and the manner of preparing them, which we should always observe when cooking for an invalid guest, or member of the family. The fruits and vegetables should also be selected with great care, and often it is necessary that some special dish should be prepared for them, as they are necessarily deprived of so much that others indulge in. We feel more than repaid for extra work when we have succeeded in getting something to tempt the appetite of the sick, with no bad results to follow.

Anywhere to Get Away.

Mr. Greeley had been invited to deliver a lecture at a village a few miles from Chicago. He appointed the time for Saturday evening, but was dismayed at finding when there that there was no train to take him back to Chicago before Monday. His first question of the gentleman who was awaiting him was if there was no way in which he could get out of town the next day.

"Not by a public conveyance," he was told.

"No boats?"

"Not at this season of the year." (December.)

A sharp cross-questioning elicited the information that an occasional propeller stopped at one of the piers during the winter months, but there was no certainty of such an event occurring. Sunday morning Mr. Greeley was down at the shore, looking as longingly as a ship-wrecked sailor for a sail. No boat appearing his host prevailed upon him to go to church with him. "We had it in our little church," says the writer, "that day a clergyman to whom even Mr. Greeley might have listened with profit if not with pleasure. Listening, however, was not Mr. Greeley's intention. Settling himself in a corner of the pew he went to sleep, and slept on until near the close of the sermon. Suddenly the whistle of a propeller sounded through the air. The great editor started, pricked up his ears, then jumped up without a glance even at his host, walked down the aisle and out of the church, and was seen no more by the inhabitants. Afterward it was learned that the propeller was on its way to Milwaukee, not Chicago. 'But anywhere to get away,' said Mr. Greeley."

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USEFUL HINTS.

GOOD COFFEE.—Good coffee can be made in a common coffee-pot by observing the following rules: Use the best Old Java, and allow one tablespoonful for each person that is to drink, then pour on boiling water in the proportion of a pint to each table-spoonful, and break an egg into the pot, throwing in the shell also. If you think it extravagant to use an egg for this purpose, a fishskin as large as an old-fashioned cent will settle it well. Boil about half an hour, and just before serving pour out a little of the coffee and return it to the pot, and set it in some place where it will stand even, but not on the stove.

A TIDY ROOM.—Do you ever observe that a tidy room is invariably a cheerful one? It is cheering to come into one's breakfast-room and find it spotlessly tidy; but still more certainly will cheerfulness come if tidiness is the result of our own exertion; and so we counsel our friends, if you are ever disheartened, vexed or worried about something that has gone wrong with you in the world, to have resort to the great refuge of tidiness. Don't sit brooding and wondering. Go to work and make everything tidy about you and you cannot fail to recover your cheerfulness.

HOW TO WASH THE FACE.—Many people object to the use of soap for the face, disliking the shiny, polished appearance it gives, but any who will use Dr. Wilson's directions will find that objection removed. They are as follows: "Fill your basin about two-thirds full with fresh water; dip your face in the water and then your hands. Soap the hands well and pass the soaped hands with gentle friction over the whole face. Having performed this part of the operation thoroughly, dip the face in the water a second time and rinse it completely. You may add very much to the luxury of the latter part of the operation by having a second basin ready with fresh water to perform a final rinse."

TO PRESERVE HARNESS.—There is nothing looks nicer in its way than a clean, bright-looking set of harness, nor is there anything more quickly damaged by neglect. Harness should be washed and oiled frequently. To do this effectually the straps should be unbuckled and detached, and then washed with soft water and crown soap, and hung by a slow fire or in the sun until nearly dry, then coated with a mixture of neatsfoot oil and tallow and allowed to remain in a warm room for several hours, and when perfectly dry rub thoroughly with a woolen rag. The rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and give a finish to the leather. In hanging harness care should be taken to allow all the straps to hang their full length. All closets should be well ventilated, and when possible be well lighted. To clean plated mountings, use a chamois with a little tripoli or rotten stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES.—No matter how much care one may exercise in packing and storing, it will not be sufficient to keep unripe, bruised or badly handled apples or other fruit. The great desideratum in keeping all kinds of fruit is in keeping it free from dampness. The plan adopted by some experienced fruit-growers is to have a regular fruit-room, built to exclude light and to maintain an even temperature. Where large crops are to be stored, it pays to build such a room or house for the purpose, but for a few barrels, almost any room on the cool side of the house will answer, but a dry, cool cellar is preferable, as there is less danger from freezing, and it is easier to preserve an even temperature. In storing the apples, if they have been properly picked at the proper time, properly handled, and packed in barrels on the most improved plan, the barrels are piled in regular tiers, the lower tier resting on "skids," or pieces of timber to keep from the ground and dampness. We have seen fine apples in March and April, which have been kept on board hanging-shelves in the cellar, the fruit having lain close as possible together without touching on a bed of dry straw. They were looked over occasionally, and when any showed signs of rotting they were at once removed.

Bit of Colorado Romance.

One of the richest lions of this city at the present date looks as if, were he in Paris at the proper moment, he would wear a bonnet rouge and carry a mitrailleuse. Farther up in the mountains the air of this lion would set the fashions not only of a camp but many of its visitors also. The brigand style is exceedingly fascinating to the eyes of romantic, impracticable young woman, and also to lads with half-grown mustaches. I saw a young lady at Georgetown whose eyes and heart had become entangled with the man who was too familiar with sharp knives, and I do not refer to the town butcher. This lassie secured a fine broncho with a scarlet saddle-cloth, and over her handsome dark-green, gold-buttoned habit she wore a gold-mounted leather belt, to which was attached a sheathed knife with a guarded hilt. In the band of her Derby cap she wore a lighter knife that glistened, both of which might be useful in her hands if she were attacked by a Colorado grasshopper. In city terms she openly expressed her admiration for the town desperado. "He could and would protect a woman's honor with his very life," she lisped to the stanch fellow who corralled her tired broncho. "Yes, and kill her, too, when she was in his way or vexed him, and that is what he has done more than once, as we all know, but we cannot prove it. He'll be lucky if he don't find himself made into a tassle by Mr. Lynch some bright midnight." The poor girl cried a little, then laid off her belt and knives and with a deep sigh awoke from her bright dream.—*Denver Letter to Chicago Times.*

How Gen. Torbert Died.

A letter to the New York *Herald* from Titusville, Fla., says: "I send you the facts in regard to the death of Gen. Torbert. He came on shore bound and lashed to a piece of the wreck, and was still alive when he reached the beach; the bank being very abrupt and high and a sea running mountain high, he could not free himself. He was dashed in and out by the action of the sea along the beach for two and a half miles. When rescued life was found to have become extinct. He fought the surging billows manfully, but to no avail. It was a sight not easily described, to see a brave man lashed to a piece of timber, in the jaws of death, on a mad and furious ocean, now on a huge wave running toward the sand hills, and in another moment carried out as far as the eye could see, dashed to and fro, while four strong and powerful men were looking on, and were unable to raise a hand to save this brave and gallant man from such a terrible death."

Killing Snakes for a Living.

There resides at this place a celebrated hunter, trapper and snake-tamer, by the name of John Geer. He is married, and has a family of children. During the winter months Geer earns a living by hunting birds and trapping foxes, bears and other animals, for which this region is noted. His summers are spent in catching rattlesnakes, which are very numerous around Basket. Geer knows where there are several rattlesnake dens, and he frequently visits them with as much unconcern as though he was going on a whortleberry expedition. He has a dog that usually accompanies him to the mountain when on a rattlesnake hunt, which, by long practice, has acquired as great skill in dispatching the reptiles as the hunter and trapper himself.

While hunting and trapping pays, Geer says he can make far more money by killing rattlesnakes and selling the oil. He always carries a crotched stick. When he comes upon a snake, he carefully places the crotch over the reptile's neck, just back of the head. Then, if he desires to keep the snake alive, he removes the poison by the aid of instruments made for the purpose. But he seldom keeps the snake alive, but kills them, and has a regular process for extracting the oil from their bodies. This oil is very valuable, and sells readily for one dollar per ounce. It is said to have great curative powers. Geer says the present has been an exceedingly good year for snakes, and that he has killed nearly a hundred during the past three months. He claims that he can make a good living at the snake business. He is not afraid of the reptiles, and asserts that he can cure their bites without fail. —*New York Times.*

Woman's Strength.

The strength of women lies in their heart. It shows itself in their strong love and instinctive perception of right and wrong. Intellectual courage is rarely one of their virtues. As a rule, they are inclined to be restless and excitable, allowing their judgments and actions to be swayed by quick emotions of all kinds, but, above all, it is in their hopefulness and their endurance that they find their chief power. Who is the last person to give up hope in the case of a member of the family who has apparently gone altogether to the bad? What mother or sister with deep and ardent love for such will ever cease to cherish hope or endure suffering on their account? The patience of women is proverbial, and their whole lives are bound up in their affection. Few people will deny that love in one form or another makes up the beauty of life to woman. It enters into all she does. Any work outside her immediate circle is undertaken most often from pure desire to help some one else to know something of the mysterious happiness of love. Unlike men, women chiefly look for personal intercourse with those for whom they are working. If their interest lies among the poor, they are desirous of sympathetic personal acquaintance with them; and very little good work of a lasting kind has been done by women without their own influence of love being brought to bear on the individual case.—*Nineteenth Century.*

An Eel Story.

Not long since a well on the farm of Abner Welsh, near Orangeville, Pa., in consequence of impurities in the water, was cleaned, and when the water was pumped out there was found in the edge of the wall near the bottom the decaying remains of a large eel. The history of this eel runs as follows: In the summer of 1859 Joseph Huges, who then resided on this farm, caught a number of eels, among which was one enormous eel, which he took great pride in exhibiting to his neighbors. The eels were left over night in a vessel standing on the well floor and in the morning the large eel was gone. The natural supposition was that it had been stolen, but the truth was that it had squirmed out of the tub, worked its way through the floor and fell twenty-three feet into the water. Some years later it was seen by a man cleaning the well. On account of the sandy bottom and abundance of water all attempts to catch it were fruitless. From time to to time it was seen by persons cleaning the well, until this season, when, the water becoming tainted, the well was again cleaned and his remains were found. Before the visitation of this eel small lizards were so plentiful in the well that great care had to be taking in using the water. Since then scarcely any have been found till this summer. Now they have again made their appearance.

A Fatal Omission.

[From the Allegheny Evening Mail.]

"Do you know that neither of the platforms suits me?" said one of our old subscribers to us the other day. "As both parties seem to want health, strength and long life, more than anything else, they can not do better than have Hamburg Drops and St. Jacobs Oil planks included. With these they can weather all storms, political and domestic as well as dyspeptic and rheumatic." His logic was good and convinced us.

What He Had Done.

A local Talmage held a series of meetings near Amsterdam, Botetourt County, Va., in which he was quite successful. At the closing service of the meetings he rose for his farewell address. He spoke of "the great ingathering of souls" at a place of so little tendency to religion; of the many sheaves that had been gathered, whence he had heard only leaves could come. Walking rapidly back and forth, gesticulating furiously, he woke the echoes for miles around. Waving his bony hands above the congregation, he shouted: "I have *done* a good work here! I am like the celebrated Napoleon who upon an occasion of great success exclaimed, '*Sic semper tyrannis*—I came, I saw, and I conquered!'"

MANY people afflicted with phthisis pulmonalis (Consumption) use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup with very great benefit and relief. Price 25 cents a bottle.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE date of the earliest eclipse of the sun, recorded in the annals of the Chinese, when "on the first day of the last month of autumn, the sun and moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang," or in that part of the heavens defined by two stars in the constellation of the Scorpion, has been determined by Prof. Von Oppolzer, of Vienna, to have been the morning of Oct. 26, 2187 B. C.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* gives the following singular but interesting information for the benefit of those who are interested in the study of the transmission of hereditary qualities: The following cases are taken from a list of seventeen candidates for election to an institution for the instruction of deaf and dumb children: 1. A. B. has six brothers and one sister, two of the brothers and the sister being deaf and dumb. 2. C. D. has four brothers and one sister, two of the brothers being also deaf and dumb. 3. E. F. has two brothers and one sister. Father, mother, two brothers, grandfather, two uncles and an aunt are deaf and dumb.

A RAPID penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod, sixteen and a half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. We make, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 to each minute; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; in a year of 300 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with his pen was not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper writers, for instance, make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark of 300 miles long to be traced on paper by such a writer in a year.

THE proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the feet. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good. Any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the stature. The hand, from the wrist to the middle of the forefinger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, is divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

[From the Allentown Democrat.]

LAUBACH, the Hamilton street druggist, last week sold at retail *two hundred and thirteen* bottles of the celebrated St. Jacobs Oil, whose curative powers over Rheumatism the papers say so much of nowadays.

Causes of the Present Figure of the Earth.

The *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy contains a remarkable paper by M. Faye on the physical forces which have produced the present figure of the earth. After remarking on the use of the pendulum in determining the figure of the earth from series of measurements of the intensity and direction of the gravitation force at different parts of the earth's surface, he draws attention to the very curious fact that while the direction and intensity of gravity are affected perceptibly by the presence of hills such as Schichallion and Arthur's Seat, or even by masses as small as the great pyramid of Gizeh, gigantic mountains such as the Himalayas, and great elevated plateaux and table-lands, do not affect the pendulum indications in any sensible manner, except in certain cases where upon elevated continents there appears to be a veritable defect of attraction instead of the excess which might be expected. Indeed, the observations are sufficiently striking to seem to point to the supposition that not only under every great mountain, but even under the whole of every large continent, there were enormous cavities. More than this, the attraction at the surface of all the great oceans appear too great to agree with the distribution presumed by Clairaut's formula, which is exact enough for most purposes. Sir G. Airy's suggestion that the base of the Himalaya range reaches down into the denser liquid interior, and there displaces a certain amount of that liquid, so that the exterior attraction is thereby lessened, is one which, inherently improbable, fails to have any application in explaining why the attraction above the seas should be greater than over the continents. M. Faye propounds the following solution to the difficulty: Under the oceans the globe cools more rapidly and to a greater depth than beneath the surface of the continents. At a depth of 4,000 meters (13,000 feet) the ocean will still have a temperature not remote from 0 degree C., while at a similar depth beneath the earth's crust the temperature would be not far from 150 degrees C. (allowing 108 feet in depth down for an increase of one degree in the internal temperature). If the earth had but one uniform rate of cooling all over it, it would be reasonable to assume that the solidified crust would have the same thickness and the same average density all over it. It is therefore argued that below the primitive oceans the earth's crust assumed a definite solid thickness before the continents, and that in contracting, these thicker portions exercised pressure upon the fluid nucleus tending to elevate still further the continents. This hypothesis, M. Faye thinks, will, moreover, explain the unequal distribution of land and sea around the two poles, the general rise and fall of continents being determined by the excess of density of the crust below the oceans, and by the line or points of least resistance to internal pressure being at the middle continents or at the margin of oceans.

MY life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—E. H. Lokey, Selma, Ala.

Carriages Without Horses.

A Hartford gentleman has nearly completed a carriage for use on ordinary roads, to be propelled solely by compressed air. The shafts, of course, are omitted, but otherwise the carriage will resemble in the main, those commonly used. The machinery, in very compact form, is under the rear axle, and the air will be taken into it from a reservoir in sufficient quantity to furnish motive power for a run of many miles.

A WELL-KNOWN local preacher in a suburban town, while instructing a class of urchins in the cathechism, told them that God could do everything, whereupon one of them asked, "Can God make a rock so big that He can't lift it?" The boy's question remains unanswered.

Are You Not in Good Health?

If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

We confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

WHERE is H. B. Bryant's Business College? Haven't you heard of that great school of commerce in Chicago, where so many young men are educated?

WILHOFT'S Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots before you run them over.

FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISERS, read advertisement of Chas. F. Mills, in another column.

Curious Composition.

The following rather curious piece of composition was recently placed upon the blackboard at a teachers' institute in Vermont, and a prize of a "Webster's Dictionary" offered to any person who could read it and pronounce every word correctly. The book was not carried off, however, as twelve was the lowest number of mistakes in pronunciation made: "A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suit of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head-waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptional caligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificeable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the Queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris were removed by the Coroner." The mistakes in pronunciation were made on the following words: Sacrilegious, Belial, bronchitis, exhausted, finances, deficit, comely, lenient, docile, Malay, calliope, chameleon, suit, coadjutor, caligraphy, matinee, sacrificable, carbine, hymeneal, isolated, jugular and debris.

A Novel Horseshoe.

A Berlin manufacturer is making a horseshoe of iron and hemp that is receiving considerable favor among the Germans. The shoe is of malleable iron carrying a deep wide groove, into which tarred hemp rope is firmly wedged. The rope is so thick that it protrudes beyond the rim of iron. The shoe is very light, and is said to be serviceable.

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A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion: THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED: translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at $2.75; a new, beautiful type, neat, cloth-bound edition; price, 35 cents, and 8 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works, remarkably low in price, with extra terms to clubs, free. Say where you saw this advertisement. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N. Y.

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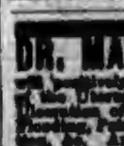

YOUNG MAN OR OLD. [illegible]

O N U. No. 48

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Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

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Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

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Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

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FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; Headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

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Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins cund 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c, Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES. and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains.

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The Text of a Circular Soon to be Issued By the Democrats.

S. S. Cox, in introducing Governor Seymour at New York, last Friday night, read the following circular, to which the democratic committee proposes to secure the signatures of a large number of prominent business men before issuing it for distribution:

> To crown the effort at reform and perfect the change in the administration of public affairs by the election of a democratic president is a promise of good and not a menace of evil.

The republican party, having been called to account by the people, and being wholly unable to justify itself before the country, is seeking to befog the issue by wholesale abuse of its opponents. Its charges against the democrats have one after another fallen to the ground or recoiled upon itself, and it is now driven, as its last resource, to a general plea that any change in the administration of public affairs is likely by some occult influence to paralyze industry, restrict trade and commerce and turn back the swelling tide of national prosperity. This plea has less to support it than the "baseless fabric of a vision." It is not only opposed by the fact that every material interest throughout the land has been far more prosperous since the republicans became a minority in both houses of congress than during any other period in which they remained in control of these legislative bodies, but is refuted also by every page of the past history of the country. The democratic party, from the days of Jefferson to the present hour, has marked every accession to power by the fresh impulse it has given to national prosperity. Its financial theories, once so bitterly opposed, have stood the test of the century. It gave the country the first and only trustworthy and acceptable system of managing the public finances and maintaining the public credit, and the subtreasury of to-day is an enduring monument of its financial wisdom and sagacity. Trade and commerce, labor and capital have made their safest ventures and reaped their richest rewards under democratic rule. The democratic party has not, to-day, in its creed or platforms, its theories or practice, a single menace for any legitimate industry. It is eminently conservative in all its purposes and aims. It is opposed to bigotry and intolerance, to sectional hates and jealousies and bitter enmities growing out of past controversies, but it proposes no backward step to settle these differences and pacify the country. It seeks to unite all hearts of every section and race in a common purpose and effort to make these United States the home of a free, industrious, thriving and happy people. We honestly believe that when the change in the administration, so auspiciously begun in the election of a democratic majority to the house of congress, shall be completed by the installation of the brave, honest, untainted and sagacious candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency selected at Cincinnati, the consequent harmony and good feeling will be highly favorable to every material interest in all parts of the land, and the prosperity of the country will be fully assured and established. We therefore most heartily recommend the election of Hancock and English.

What It Costs.

Do the hard-working, tax-paying people of the United States realize that, at the present time, the entire machinery of the government, which they support, is used in the most indecent and profligate manner to maintain the supremacy of a political party?

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes receives a salary of $50,000 a year, for performing the duties laid down by the constitution and defined by the statutes for the executive of the nation. He is now on a campaign tour in the western portion of the country, working for the election of Mr. Garfield to the presidency. He is still in the employ of the people, under contract and under oath, to work for the whole people, and he is working for a section of the people only. If any citizen of the United States goes to Washington to do business that requires executive approval or endorsement, he cannot do it.

Mr. Hayes has seven cabinet officers who receive an aggregate salary of $56,000 a year. These men have left their posts of duty to engage in the same sort of work as their chief. Their offices are in charge of subordinates, and any citizen who desires to see a cabinet minister on official business is informed that he is "out of town." For three months no cabinet meeting has witnessed three regular members of the cabinet in consultation with the executive.

There are in the employ of the people of the United States, at present, in the departments in Washington, and in the various custom-houses, postoffices, internal revenue districts and elsewhere throughout the land, more than 100,000 people. These have been assessed two per cent. of their salaries which the taxpayers give them to constitute a corporation fund by which to debauch the suffrage of freemen, and elect by corrupt means a man who represents everything that is debasing in our political system. This assessment is collected by agents of the government, who make the payment of his proportion a condition of each employe's tenure of office.

Wherever a government employe, who receives a fixed salary from the people, for performing his duty in the public service, is capable of making speeches or doing any other species of campaign work, he is drafted into the service of the republican party, and sent out to influence votes by his eloquence, or to distribute the corruption fund in his party's treasury. He has his expenses paid out of the public money, and draws his salary from the people's taxes while doing duty as a partisan politician.

Campaign documents, intended for service in the interests of the republican party, are printed in the government printing-office in Washington, or the branch office in the treasury department, at the public expense. The people of the United States pay for the maintenance of these establishments, for the paper used and the labor employed; but a partisan administration, which came into power by fraud, turns them into campaign workshops for the benefit of only one section of the people, and that section a minority.

Government clerks who are not available on the stump, or in any other branch of the party service, are detailed to mail these documents to all parts of the land, and, while engaged in this work, they are still in the employ of the people of the United States, who pay their salaries regularly. The postoffice department transports this class of literature free, while the people pay the bills.

Representatives of the government stationed at foreign capitals, who receive from the people princely salaries, and who submit large bills of expense yearly, have been given leave of absence to come home and take the stump for Garfield. If they have any duties abroad, they are neglected or left to the discretion of subordinates.

The country is overrun with government employes, who leave their posts of duty, by order of their superior officers, to manipulate conventions and caucuses, bribe and intimidate voters, and in other ways labor to destroy the last vestiges of free suffrage and popular government, which remain after twenty years of republican misrule. And the expenses of all this horde of sharpers must be paid by the people of the United States in one way or another. Even the worst days of Grantism presented no such spectacle.

And all this is not only tolerated, but directed by a hypocritical administration which entered on its duties with the following proclamation, issued from the executive mansion on the 22d day of June, 1877:

> "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the general government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements."

Literary Absorption.

[Paris American Register.]

The following illustrates how a reader may become so wrapped up in a romance as to live with its heroes and heroines and learn to regard them as real beings—which is very much the same experience as that which Charles Dickens claimed to have whenever he was engaged in writing one of his long novels. A friend of mine in Vienna, many years ago, had purchased for his wife "Dombey and Son," and the lady was ardently engaged in reading it, and had reached the chapter wherein the misfortunes of Mr. Dombey begin to accumulate—the elopement of his haughty second wife, Ethel; the sudden disappearance of his confidential clerk, Carker, and the bankrupcy of his proud firm. Just then a great failure of one of the largest banking-houses in Vienna occured, and that day Mr.—came home, and rushing into his wife's boudoir, said: "Oh! Annie, just think of it! Arnstein & Eskeles have failed!" The lady looked up for an instant from her reading, and remarked, sympathetically: "So have Dombey & Son!" This last bit of news interested the husband, of course, though it was hardly of as much pecuniary importance to him as the other failure.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, executrix of the will of Henry Hammon, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HARRIETT HAMMON, Executrix.

Sept. 30, 1880. 42-3t.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana DeKalb county

Albina Shade, plaintiff, vs. John Coyle defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that there is a suit instituted by Albina Shade against John Coyle, now out of the state, and that the same is set for trial on the 30th day of October, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. If said defendant does not appear, the same will be determined in his absence.

CHRISTIAN SMITH, J. P.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court Dec. term, 1880.

Loren A. Woodbury and Arthur Woodbury are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by William A. Rose for partition of real estate, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 3d judical day of the next term of said court

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 29th day of September, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 29, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Sheppard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O. 24-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:25, Detroit, 11:30 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:30 p.m;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12.42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:28; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:36. (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:29; Angola, 6:35; Fremont, 7:12; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York 10:30 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:30; Montgomery, 7:34; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:38; Pleasant Lake, 8:48; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 28 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:10; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:59; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 18; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 43; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 42 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	3 08 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail....12:54 p. m.	Mail....5:50 p. m.
Accom'n....12:57 a. m.	Accom'n....3:37 a. m.
Local F't....4:45 p. m.	Local F't....6:26 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler....1:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport....9:05 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT. WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and [illegible]

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1. Fast Ex.	No. 5. Pacific Ex.	No. 3. Night Ex.	No. 7. [illegible]
Pittsburgh lv.		9 00am	1 50pm	7 [illegible]pm
Rochester		10 00	2 56	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	3 55	[illegible]
Orrville	4 50	3 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 44	1 [illegible]
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 [illegible]
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 46
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 46am	3 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 30am	3 40	6 [illegible]
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 [illegible]
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. 2. [illegible]	No. 6. N. Y. Ex.	No. 4. Atl. Ex.	No. 8.
Chicago lv.	8 50am	5 20pm	5 15pm	9 [illegible]
Plymouth	11 46		9 45	2 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 30	11 [illegible]	6 30
Lima	4 30	9 40	2 35	8 46
Forest	5 22		3 13	10 05
Crestline ar.	6 55	[illegible]	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	[illegible]	7 10am	12 [illegible]pm
Mansfield	7 45	[illegible]	7 55	[illegible]
Orrville	9 36	2 30	9 40	[illegible]
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 00	4 [illegible]
Rochester	1 20am			6 [illegible]
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 [illegible]	2 30pm	7 [illegible]

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 02		10 58
Milford Junction	9 00		12 [illegible]pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 50am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 05	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 26	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 [illegible]
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 15
Deshler	12 25am	6 25	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	5 [illegible]
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	6 [illegible]
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No. 2 Ex.	No. 6 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 35	8 05	12 32pm
Deshler	11 46	9 24	1 16
Defiance	12 58pm	10 33	1 54
Hicksville	1 40	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 28	11 53	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 21
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 40	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		2 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar.		5 10	8 30

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Chicago Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, No. 785.

Gutlip Hickley, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Esther S. Hickley, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 3d juridical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 14th day of September, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
38-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 4, 1880. Number 45.

The Auburn Courier

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonseshouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co. Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Grose, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 38-tf.

A ROUSING WORD.

It Got Into Scripture, Into Magna Charta and Under a Hundred Thrones.

Moreover, It Wont Do to Abuse a Scoundrel If He Is Only A Candidate.

Talmage's Eloquent Description of the Hypocritical Republican Press of the United States.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24.—This morning's services in Brooklyn Tabernacle were opened by singing:

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

Dr. Talmage, taking his text from Galatians v. 13,—"Brethren ye have been called unto liberty, only use not liberty for an occasion of the flesh"—preached as follows:

"THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST."

We are on the eve of the quadrennial presidential excitement, and this morning and next sabbath morning, as a christian patriot, I have some earnest things to say. I have no partisan fetter on either hand or either foot. The instructions come neither from Chicago nor Cincinnati, but from the throne of God. It is fortunate that the ministry in this country is not tempted by governmental patronage. There are lands where the state does everything for the church. St. Peter's at Rome has cost the government $200,000,000. Xerxes took from the temple of Belus $100,000,000 of gold. England pays $75,000 a year to her archbishop of Canterbury and $770,000 in all to her bishops, while 18,000 of her ministers are paid by the government. Our ministers have no such temptation to surrender private judgment to the dictation of the state, but still clergymen have powerful pressure to make them think this way or that, preach this way or that, and vote this way or that. Yet the minister of religion must shake off the prejudices of the hour, and rise above the instructions both of his congregation and of the printing press, and take his message from the Lord.

There is one word in my text that stirs the blood of every genuine man, and that word is liberty. "Ye have been called unto liberty." Paul wrote that under Nero the tyrant, hated of all ages; the emperor, who, incognito, roamed the streets at night for the pleasure of robbing passengers, bedaubing christians with tar and pitch, and setting them on fire to light up his parks, kicking his own wife until she died, and having his own mother assassinated, and finally committed suicide. No wonder that word "liberty," under such a bad man, cost Paul his head, but while the emperor destroyed the man who dared to use so insurrectionary a word, the word itself was indestructible, and has been the most arousing and revolutionary word ever written. It got into the magna charta and made England free; into the declaration of independence and started this nation on its high career; into the speech of Ghribaldi and the proclamation of Victor Emanuel, and Italy shook off the dust of the grave; into France and overthrew the Napoleonic dynasty; under a hundred despotic thrones and will keep them rocking until they fall flat. It took hold of the printing press and broke its shackles and make it the mightiest agency for intelligence and evangelization that the world has ever known. That word will keep on its rounds until in all the earth there shall not be a tyrant's sceptre, or a slave's chain, or an oppressed workman, or a blighted intellect. Liberty for the state! Liberty for the church! Liberty for the printing press! Liberty for the pulpits! Liberty for the platform! Liberty for all continents, for all islands, for all zones, for all ages! "Brethren ye have been called unto liberty."

Yet, my text has not only a driving-wheel, but a brake, not only an inspiration, but a limitation. "Brethren ye have been called unto liberty, only use not liberty for an occasion of the flesh." Liberty, but not wild license. Liberty, but not moral recklessness.

First, I charge you, so far as I am your teacher and pastor, to have nothing to do in this presidential contest with slanderous implication of public men. Take up the newspaper files of the last eighty years and see that

AT EACH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

the people of the United States have felt called upon to utter whispered malediction of dignitaries. All those men who have passed into the gallery of national saintbood were called in their day to go chin deep through the slush of lampoonery and pasquinade and there was no exception. Thomas Paine wrote and published a letter to George Washington, the first president, and said: "Treacherous in private friendship and a hypocrite in private life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor, whether you abandoned good principles or whether you never had any." John Quincy Adams consoled himself with the thought that he had no more misrepresentation and scandal to go through with than his father, John Adams, and declares during his presidential campaign that there must be some people who give their entire time to making lies about him. March 4, 1861, the day of Thomas Jefferson's inauguration as president, the Sentinel, of Boston, had this deriding epitaph: "Monumental inscription—Yesterday expired, deeply regretted by millions of grateful Americans and by all good men, the federal administration of the government of the United States, animated by a Washington, an Adams, a Hamilton, Knox, Pickering, Wolcott, McHenry, Marshall, Stoddard and Dexter; age twelve years. As one tribute of gratitude in these times, this monument to the talents and services of the deceased is raised by the Sentinel." During Andrew Jackson's candidacy the country was flooded with coffin hand-bills representing six dead men, in reference to the fact that General Jackson, in time of war, had ordered six militia men shot for desertion, and he was also pictorialized as receiving a scepter from the devil. Martin Van Buren was caricatured as a rat; Thomas Benton and Amos Kendall as robbers hurling a battering-ram against the door of the United States bank. I saw last summer in a museum at Put-in-Bay a newspaper, dated 1844, calling Henry Clay a libertine, a murderer, a hypocrite and a blackleg. How much rough treatment on the part of the world was suggested by Mr. Clay's allusion to Kentucky, when he said: "I seemed to be assailed by all the rest of the world. She interposed her broad and impenetrable shield, repelling the poisoned shafts that were aimed for my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every malignant and unfounded aspersion." Theodore Frelinghuysen, the illustrious New Jerseyman on the same ticket with Henry Clay, was called a "vinegar-faced Presbyterian," although no more genial man ever lived. Daniel Webster, under political assault and neglect, died of a broken heart at Marshfield. At his nomination for the presidency the derisive cry was: "Who is James K. Polk," although he had been a long while in the councils of the nation and speaker of the house of representatives. I tell you now who he was—the man who added Texas, in some respects, the richest of all the states in the Union, and did more than any other man in this country to open our way to the possession of every thing clear to the Pacific coast. Yet there were millions of people, who, during his administration, never mentioned his name without a sneer of contempt. There is not a man in mid-life who does not remember the fact that all the terms of obloquy were heaped upon Abraham Lincoln. The filthy joker, the wholesale butchers the buffoon, the gorrilla of the white house, were the gentler and more refined of the epithets.

ALL THESE MEN

have taken places in history, honorable and radiant. But we are still at the old business of base travesty. We have our dictionaries out hunting up more terms of political damnation. Two men are set up for the presidency, both eminent—one in the field, the other in the councils of the nation—and both, I believe, good men. Yet, what do I hear in regard to them? Of one I am told he unjustly and gladly hung Mrs. Surratt; that he is ignorant of public affairs; that, crossing the field of battle once with an oath, he neglected wounded soldiers, that he was engaged in an oil swindle; that he is weak and ambitious for the presidency, and will do anything unprincipled to gain it; has a bee in his bonnet, and so on, and so on, and so on. I am told of the other that he took counsel fees which he ought not to have received; that he took stock in credit-mobilier knowing it to be a national swindle, and on door-steps and the side of houses I see written in chalk the amount he is said to have acquired by the knavery to be $329. Now I would like to gather all the first-class of anathema into one grave and on the monument above it I would put the epitaph: "Here lies the family of republican lies. Requiescat in peace!" And into another grave I would like to gather the other class of anathema and upon the monument above I would put the epitaph: "Here rest the family of democratic lies. Requiescat in peace!" Have you any idea that the slander of opposing candidates will in any way forward your party? I tell you nay. There is something in human nature that puts it in sympathy with the traduced. Falsehoods rebound and hurt those who utter them more than those against whom they are uttered. If I had a scale delicate enough to weigh detamation, I would tell you in one minute who will be the next president of the United States. I would put all the scurrility against Hancock on one side of the scale, and all the scurrility against Garfield on on the other side of the scale, and the man most abused would be the next president. It seems that as soon as a man is put up for office—city, state or national—he is to be made the target. The fact that he is up seems to be proof positive that he ought to be brought down. His private life as well as his public is put under scrutiny, and all the electric-lights turned on, and if there can be anything that can be twisted into seeming wrong, multitudes of people rejoice over it as though they had discovered a new star, or found a new invention.

And here let me say some of the newspaper presses of the country are mistaking wild license for liberty. There are newspapers whose entire business is calumny. Their columns are stuffed with it. Their editorials reek with it. Their reportorial corps are charged to bring home nothing but putrefaction. They will pay more for one quill full of filth than for a hogshead of healtey product. They turn the end of the city sewers into their editorial inkstand. They breakfast and dine and sup on indecency. They roll in it as swine in the mire. Unclean literary wretches, the quill they write with was plucked neither from a goose nor from an eagle, but from the turkey-buzzard. Ghouls! Ghouls! The alleviating fact in regard to all this is that they make a recoil in behalf of righteousness. There are papers in New York so vile that their denunciation amounts to first-class eulogy. I want no better commendation of public men than that certain journals assail them. Such papers, bad enough at other times, quadruple their wickedness during the presidential election. The time will come when decent people will refuse to patronize such newspapers, or be seen with them in hand, and when literary and political sin does not pay, such publications will cease. Have nothing to do, pen, type or tongue, with the detraction of public men. Can it be that you have so little vision that you cannot see, that in this national canvass there are tremendous principles to discuss?

I would call your attention from the work of the political scavenger to the work of

THE CHRISTIAN POLITICIAN.

There is, this autumn, one question that is as high above all others as Mt. Blanc is above an ant hill—the question of common schools, as compared with it, nothing the tariff question, as compared with it, nothing: the Chinese question, as compared with it, nothing, and that is, how to turn the solid south and the solid north into a national unity. You may as well have a solid east against a solid west, as a solid north against a solid south. The republican party says: "Elect our man and the sectional strife will be over." The democratic party says: "Elect our man and the sectional strife will be over." Now, I call you out from the work of mean and base personalities to settle that one central question on the first Tuesday in November. Discuss it; pray over it; vote with reference to it. It is high time that this sectional strife ended. Massachusetts and Alabama, after a long divorce, need to be married; the Penobscot and the Appalachicola need to find out that they are sisters. For the sake of civilization, religion and the financial and moral welfare of our nation, break up this aggravating line between the two sections. Let the people go down and come up to the national cemeteries at Richmond and Murfreesboro, and by the graves of the blue and the gray forgive and forget, and pray and embrace each other. Surely fifty years of quarrels are enough; bad blood enough; national debt enough; graves enough; widowhood enough; orphanage enough; agony and woe enough. I hope that we are having the last political platform in which there shall be any mention of north or south. If we are to be in perpetual wrangle and from age to age, I think it would have been better to have let the south go in 1861. Your fathers and brothers who imperiled and lost their lives in that great contest fought to keep the south, not that we might be in more convenient antagonism, but with the hope that in the future there might be a unity and good understanding. Look out how any of you defeat the object for which that great holocaust was enacted.

Let the sections visit each other, and, as the brigadier generals of the south have during the last month stood in Cooper institute, New York, so before the election has passed let brigadier generals of the north stand in the great halls of Charleston and New Orleans. Let northern men escape the wintry blasts by a trip to the orange groves of Florida, and Georgians the torrid blasts of summer by a visit to Saratoga and Long Branch. As once you came face to face to destroy each other, now come face to face to bless. Once you crossed swords, now cross palms. Let not the sun of this generation go down on our national wrath. Before we who are now in mid-life lay our heads in death may we see the whole nation pacified. We cannot well sleep our last sleep until those angry sectional voices are hushed forever. They would disturb our pillow of dust. Be still, the north! Be still, the south! Be still, the east! Be still, the west, and let the united nation do homage to God of the Maine forest and Florida lagoons, Michigan wheat-fields and South Carolina rice swamps; New Jersey peach orchard and Mississippi plantation. Let the ballot-box of the first Tuesday in November be the altar upon which we shall sacrifice all our sectional hates, and the throne on which national unity shall begin her beneficient sway.

You see that the first of my two sermons on the coming presidential contest has for its design, first, to call you away from defamation of public men; second, to concentrate your attention upon the one great question as to how best we shall obliterate all sectional antipathies.

THERE ARE THREE REASONS

why we are bound to do our best for this country—our fathers' graves, our own cradles, our children's birthright. When I say our fathers' graves, I make your pulses run quicker. Whether they rest in city cemetery or village graveyard their ashes are precious. They lived well and died right. We will never submit to have their tombs dishonored by the reign of any other government than under the one which they lived and died. Yes, this land was our cradle. We may have been in it roughly rocked, but still it was a a good cradle to be rocked in. How much we owe it! Dear land of our boyhood and girlhood days! Yes, it is to be our children's birthright. We will soon be done with it. We will not see many more of its spring blossoms, or reap many more of its summer harvests, or gather much more of its centennial fruits. But our children! They must get it from us as we got it from our fathers—a free land, a happy land, a christian land. We cannot have them trod on of despotism, or lashed of cruelties, or affrighted of anarchy. We hand this country to them over the ballot-box, over the desk of the school-room, over the church altar, and charge them to put their own life between it and any seen stroke that would destroy it.

And now, Lord God Almighty, we lay hold of Thee in a thousand-armed prayer. Remember how for this land our fathers walked with bleeding feet through Valley Forge. Remember the hunger and the thirst and the cold, and the long march and the fever hospital. Remember the charge up Bunker Hill. Remember Marion and Kosciusco. Remember Lexington and Yorktown and King's mountain and Gettysburg. Look upon the lake where Perry fought, and Hampton Roads, where the Cumberland went down. Remember Washington praying by the camp-fires. Remember Plymouth rock and the landing among savages. Remember Independence Hall, and how much it cost our fathers to sign their names. Remember all the tears and blood of three wars—1776 and 1812 and 1861. Yes, remember the groan that was mightier than all the other groans, and the thirst that was sharper than all the other thirsts, and the wounds deeper than all the other wounds, and the death ghastlier than all other deaths; the mount where Jesus died to make men happy and free, and for the sake of all this human and divine sacrifice, have mercy on this nation; and whosoever would blot it out, whosoever would cut it down, and whosoever would turn it back, let him be accursed!

Go home in high hope. The car of national progress will never roll backward. God is on the side of this nation.

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant, my feet;
Our God is marching on."

* * *

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the Distinguished Authoress.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, of much distinction in American literature and public life, died yesterday morning at Wayland, Mass. She was a daughter of David Francis, and was born in Medford, Mass., February 11, 1802. When twenty she wrote "Hobomok," her first book, the next year, "The Rebels," both successful works. At twenty-two she began the publication of the "Juvenile Miscellany," a monthly, which she edited for eight years. In 1828 she published the "Frugal Housewife," and, during the next twenty years, numerous biographies of famous women, several anti-slavery works, "Philothea," a classical novel, "The Progress of Religious Ideas," a work upon which she was wisely disposed to rest her fame, and many stories of a high moral tone for children. Mrs. Child early devoted herself to the anti-slavery movement, and remained true to it to her last hour. In 1831 several women of high social position or noted ability, took part in the movement, and of these Mrs. Child was most distinguished. She had in 1828 married David Lee Child, an able lawyer. In 1841 they took up their residence in New York, and for several years conducted a powerful organ, the National Anti-Slavery Standard. In 1800 Mrs. Child interested herself warmly in the effort to purchase and set free the slave, Thomas Sims, whose capture at Boston and return to slavery is well remembered. During the civil war Mrs. Child was an earnest laborer in the Union cause, and did her part in bringing the public mind up to a recognition of the chief requirement of the time, that slavery should be abolished. She exerted herself strenuously in behalf of the freemen, and devoted much time and literary labor to their cause. In 1867 she published a story entitled "The Romance of the Republic," illustrative of the workings of slavery, which proved very popular. Her husband's death preceded hers, and she left no children.

* * *

Our Mother.

A mother's influence follows us through life. Other faces may fade away and be forgotten, but hers will live forever in our memory. How many times when the tempter lures us on, desiring our ruin, has the memory of a mother's words and prayers and yearning tenderness turned our hearts to that which is pure and right! How immensely powerful is a mother's influence in the family circle! Her little children come to her daily, telling her of the little trials and vexations that they meet with. And although she may not remove the burdens from their hearts, yet by her tenderness she allays the pain, and makes their burdens easier to bear. No one knows so well how to soothe their little griefs. No earthly hand like a mother's can guide us so safely; no voice like a mother's ever falls so sweetly on the ear, and no other heart beats with such tenderness.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the

C. O. D.

One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 East Main Street.

Look for the Big Flag.

FALL SEASON

Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of

Seasonable Goods!

Will be found unusually

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,

Consisting in part as follows:

The most elegant line of Plain, Gros Grain and Brocade Black

SILKS,

Ever before offered by us.

A complete assortment of Black and Colored.

SATINS!

An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed

VELVETS.

Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.

New colorings in

Cashmeres!

Shooda Cloths, Momie Cloths and Satteens.

We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish.

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS

For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.

Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced

Dress Goods,

In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time.

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received

ROOT & COMPANY,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

John Duff, the builder of the Hannibal and St. Joe and Union Pacific railroads, died at Jamaica Plains, N. Y., last week. He leaves property estimated at $4,000,000.... Michael O'Hearn, a man of considerable wealth, who resided at Pittsfield, Mass., stabbed his wife to death, and then committed suicide.

Kenwood Philp was arrested in New York, Oct. 27, on a charge of forging the Garfield-Morey Chinese cheap-labor letter. Philp is one of the editors of *Truth*, a daily paper in which the letter was first printed.

C. Risley & Co., coffee dealers in New York, have failed for $800,000, mainly on account of a shrinkage in the value of goods.... The Ansonia watch and clock works, Brooklyn, N. Y., said to have been the most complete of the kind in the United States, and having been in operation for only fourteen months, were destroyed by fire last week. The loss is over $1,000,000, and the insurance $400,000.

Philp, who was arrested in New York on a charge of forging the Garfield-Morey letter, was arraigned for trial on the 28th ult. Hart, one of the proprietors of *Truth*, appeared on the witness-stand, but refused to produce the letter. He was handed over to a Police Captain for contempt of court. At the afternoon session the original letter was shown, but the prosecution demanded the envelope, and an adjournment was necessary to secure it. Col. A. F. Rockwell, of the United States army; James McDermott, of Brooklyn, journalist; ex-Sheriff Dagget, of Brooklyn; and Daniel F. Ames, an expert, testified that they believed the Morey letter was in the handwriting of Philp.

A fire at Lynn, Mass., burned several factories, involving a loss of about $150,000.

THE WEST.

J. B. Doyle, one of the most expert and extensive counterfeiters in the United States, was arrested in Chicago, the other day, by officers of the Secret Service. He had in his possession over $200,000 spurious Government bonds of the issue of 1861, and so well were they executed that a number of bankers and experts to whom they were submitted pronounced them genuine. Simultaneously with the arrest of Doyle, Chas. H. Smith, the engraver of the bond plates and an employe of the American Bank Note Company, was taken in custody at New York. Another member of the gang is also reported to have been arrested in New York. The Secret-Service operatives have been after them for years, losing them every now and then on account of their roving disposition, but were unable to get sufficient evidence to warrant their arrest. In 1875 they were located in Bradford, Ill., where Doyle married a daughter of Dr. Foster, at one time a noted counterfeiter. For the last three or four years Doyle has been living on a farm in Colorado.

The great conflict between the Wabash and the other Western railroads from Chicago is ended, which, in the space of one week, forced passenger rates to and from all Western points down to the lowest figures ever experienced in the history of railroads in this country. Hereafter passenger earnings are to be pooled between Chicago and Southwestern points....Luke Walton murdered his daughter at River Falls, Wis., last September, and made his escape. He has just been arrested. He confesses killing his daughter, and, until arrested, supposed he had killed both of them. The youngest, although terribly wounded, recovered. Walton says he did the terrible deed to prevent the daughters coming to shame or starvation through poverty..... The killing of Victoria, with sixty of his warriors and eighteen women and children, and the capture of sixty-eight women and children, is communicated to Gen. Hatch by the Mexican General Terrazas, who reports thirty of the band still at large. There are 1,800 Mexican and 800 American soldiers now on the southern border of New Mexico.

George Lovett, of Charleston, Mo., quarreled with his wife about some property belonging to her, beat her brains out with a flat-iron, and then cut his own throat from ear to ear....William L. Church, a pioneer merchant of Chicago, is dead. He had resided in that city since it was an Indian trading post, and held various positions of honor and trust.... A gravel train on the Cairo and Vincennes railroad jumped the track sixteen miles from Cairo, wrecking nine or ten cars and killing one man outright, wounding two so severely as to render amputation of their limbs necessary, and seriously if not fatally wounding three or four others....Elias Simkins, Chief of Police of Pittsfield, Ill., was shot and killed by Elliott Baker, whom he was attempting to arrest.

A dispatch from Leadville, Col., says: "The body of Michael Hendricks, said to be a nephew of Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, was found murdered two miles from here. The murder is supposed to have been committed by two McCullum brothers, young Hendricks having been implicated in the murder of their brother, and acquitted."

A San Francisco dispatch says the three highwaymen, Mays, Hicks and another, who escaped from the Idaho penitentiary, and killed two of their pursuers, have been captured near Salmon Falls and returned to prison.

A horrible tragedy is reported from Wabashaw county, Minn. Robert Lowe shot his wife and infant child, and then went into the brush about a mile from his residence and killed himself. The ball passed through Mrs. Lowe's heart, killing her almost instantly. The child, 2 years old, was shot in the head a little above the temple, and survived about an hour and a half. The murderer shot himself in the back of the head, at the base of the brain, and no doubt died immediately. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

Fears of an Indian outbreak have caused Gunnison City to be placed under control of three volunteer militia companies.... Charles Throop and Henry Munn, who were employed in painting the outside of the Public Library building at Cincinnati, fell from a scaffold eighty feet above the sidewalk, and were instantly killed.

THE SOUTH.

Henry Williams, colored, has been hanged at Newton, N. C., for the murder of Harrison Kinder, a fellow-workingman....In consequence of the long-continued drought in the valley of the Delaware the water in that river is unprecedentedly low. The river can be easily forded at several points. Nearly all the mills in the river valley worked by water-power have been closed, and malarial fevers arising from the stagnant waters are prevalent.

Press Stanley and Tom McClure, two farmers, had a difficulty in Morganton, Ga., and when on the way home at midnight Stanley drew a revolver and killed McClure. Two men were along, and Stanley cocked his pistol and made them both swear they would not tell who killed McClure, and that if he was ever arrested they would testify in his favor. A woman who witnessed the difficulty walked ten miles to town to tell of it.

A merchant of Woodland, Carroll county, Va., named Allison, suspected Hawks, his partner, of undue intimacy with his wife. One morning he told Mrs. Allison he was going from home for a few days. Instead of going as he pretended, he secreted himself in the vicinity of his home, returned late at night, and found his wife in Hawks' room. Allison drew his revolver, shot Hawks dead, and lodged two bullets in his wife's body, inflicting serious but not necessarily fatal wounds.

Danville, Va., has been having an epidemic of crime. Within the short space of forty-eight hours five murders were committed in that town. Mary Mitchell was fatally shot by her paramour, Barton Smith. John Ramey killed Denis Marooney. They quarreled about a dog. David Graves and Ed Coleman got into a difficulty about the wife of the former, and Coleman was fatally shot. Scott Hankins was murdered by unknown parties, and his body thrown into the canal. A peddler named Haggerty put an end to the existence of another peddler named Conrad with a club.

POLITICAL.

The following are the official figures of the total vote for Governor at the October election in Indiana: Porter, Republican, 230,-291; Landers, Democrat, 222,740; Gregg, National, 14,863. Plurality for Porter, 7,551....The Louisiana Supervisor of Registration, having announced that the registry books in New Orleans would be kept open a longer period than the law authorized, was arrested by United States Supervisor Pearson, on charge of illegally registering voters.

The total vote of Ohio for Secretary of State, at the October election, was 714,444, divided as follows:

Townsend, Rep.	362,013
Lang, Dem.	343,014
Lloyd, Greenbacker	6,702
Doan, Prohibitionist	2,715
Townsend's plurality	18,999

The vote for Judge of the Supreme Court foots up as follows:

McIlvaine, Rep.	364,044
Follett, Dem.	341,003
Ross, Prohibitionist	2,651
Loudon, Greenbacker	6,576
McIlvaine's plurality	23,041

In 1879 the total vote in Ohio was 669,170, including a Republican vote of 336,261, a Democratic vote of 319,132, Greenback 9,072, Prohibition 4,145.

Following is the official majorities on Congressmen in Ohio, at the October election:

District.		Majority.
*I.	Benjamin Butterworth, Rep.	1,298
II.	Thomas L. Young, Rep.	1,004
III.	H. L. Morey, Rep.	1,026
IV.	Emanuel Schultz, Rep.	326
V.	Benjamin Le Fever, Dem.	810
VI.	J. M. Ritchie, Rep.	665
VII.	John B. Leedom, Dem.	1,712
VIII.	J. Warren Keifer, Rep.	5,918
IX.	James S. Robinson, Rep.	1,139
X.	J. B. Rice, Rep.	1,368
XI.	Henry S. Neal, Rep.	2,138
XII.	George L. Converse, Dem.	4,189
XIII.	Gibson Atherton, Dem.	2,475
XIV.	George W. Geddis, Dem.	5,867
XV.	Richard R. Dawes, Rep.	502
XVI.	Jonathan Updegraff, Rep.	2,848
XVII.	William McKindley, Rep.	3,571
XVIII.	A. S. McClure, Rep.	5,096
XIX.	E. B. Taylor, Rep.	12,678
XX.	Amos Townsend, Rep.	5,326

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the St. Louis census shall be retaken, and Calvin M. Woodward is to be appointed Supervisor for that purpose.

A Washington telegram says there is some embarrassment relative to the capture of the Victoria band in Mexico. The indications from the information already received at the War Department are that the Mexican Government does not desire to retain those Indians, claiming that they belong to the United States, and certainly our Government does not wish to provide for them.

The excess of exports over imports of merchandise, stated in specie values, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, were $73,760,430. The excess in the corresponding nine months of 1879 was $161,498,336. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1880, was $29,529,705; corresponding months of 1879, $25,461,732....Sitting Bull has made application to the War Department for terms of surrender. Gen. Terry is said to have been given full power to arrange the terms of the surrender, and to otherwise act in the matter.

GENERAL.

The Canada Pacific syndicate has at last finished its formal contract to construct the road within ten years, but the terms will not be made public until the meeting of Parliament.

Dr. Tanner, the hero of the forty days' fast, is going to London, where he will enter upon another long starvation match for the edification of the Englishmen.

Wm. P. Adair, a Cherokee chief, who commanded a brigade of his race in the Confederate army, died at Washington last week....William H. Vanderbilt has presented Capt. Stone, of Cincinnati, the manager of Maud S., with a silver vase holding a relief portrait in gold of the peerless mare; Bair, the trainer, with a magnificent gold watch; and the groom with $500 in greenbacks.

Col. Terrassas, the officer who commanded the Mexican force that put an end to the career of the notorious Apache chief Victoria, in his official report of the affair says: "On the 14th, in the afternoon, I attacked Victoria's band in the Castillo mountains, and I surrounded him on the next morning. By a simultaneous attack we took his position, leaving Victoria and sixty warriors and eighteen women and children dead, with sixty-eight women and children, and two captive prisoners recovered. One hundred and eighty animals of different kinds and all the arms and plunder were left in my possession. I lost three men dead and twelve wounded."

Wm. Cawthrow, an old and wealthy resident of Toronto, is dead. He leaves property estimated at $6,000,000.....Sara Bernhardt, the celebrated French actress, has arrived at New York, and will visit the principal cities of this country in a professional capacity.....The total number of immigrants who landed in the United States during the month of September was nearly 55,000.

Recent deaths: The Hon. E. D. Mansfield, a veteran newspaper writer and author, well known to readers of the New York *Times* as "Veteran Observer," and to those of the Cincinnati *Gazette* as "E. D. M.," in Morrow county, Ohio, aged 80; Capt. J. J. Warman, an old Ohio and Mississippi river steamboatman, at Memphis, Tenn., aged 70; Bishop D. S. Daggett, of the Methodist church, at Richmond, Va.; Hon. John S. Brazee, a leading member of the Ohio bar, at Lancaster, Ohio, aged 80....Mrs. Abraham Lincoln arrived in New York, last week, from France. Her form is said to be heavier, and her hair has grown nearly white.... The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Boston last week. Miss Frances E. Willard presided, and claimed this year as the most encouraging the world has ever seen in the progress of temperance reform.

The following statements, furnished by the Census Office at Washington, exhibit the results of the first count of the population of the State of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia: Rhode Island—Total population, 276,530; males, 133,034; females, 143,496; native, 202,600; foreign, 73,930; white, 269,-533; colored, including 67 Indians and 27 Chinese, 6,597. District of Columbia—Total population, 177,638; males, 83,594; females, 94,044; native, 160,523; foreign, 17,115; white, 118,236; colored, including 13 Chinese, 5 Japanese and 6 Indians, 59,402.

Dr. Edward Seguin, the celebrated French physician, noted for his treatment of nervous diseases and his prominence in the great work of the education of imbeciles, has just died in New York at the age of 69 years.... On account of the great increase in transatlantic trade, several of the transatlantic steamship companies are adding to the number of their vessels, and two new companies have been already projected....The revenue cutter Wolcott, stationed on the Pacific coast, has seized the English sloop Alert for cruising in American waters without papers.

FOREIGN.

Warschafsky, purveyor to the Russian army, now in arrest, is shown to have perpetrated frauds to the amount of 22,000,000 roubles. Born, chief administrator during the late war, has been apprehended at Odessa.... Elsa Linhardt, a German authoress of some note, committed suicide at Civita Vecchia, Italy, by throwing herself into the sea.

A cable dispatch says the English authorities have completed arrangements for prosecuting the members of the Land League, and that frequent meetings of the leading agitators are being held to discuss the situation. Mr. Parnell, M. P., it is said, will be among those indicted. The indictment will be the longest document of the kind in history.—The tenants of King Harman and other landlords, of Sligo, are threatened with death if they pay rent.—A British soldier has been arrested in County Mayo while drilling the Irish peasantry....Lady Fitzwilliam, of London, has been made the victim of a heavy diamond robbery, some of the brilliants having a history traceable to the days of William IV....A cable dispatch reports the matrimonial engagement of Miss Kellogg, the celebrated American prima donna, to a French Marquis....A cable dispatch from London announces the death, in that city, of Harry Beckett, the comedian.... Russia has provisioned for six months the fortified posts on the Turcoman steppes and concluded other arrangements for the advance of 9,000 men on Central Asia....The St. Petersburg *Golos* says that Russia, which usually exports 320,000,000 bushels of grain, will have to import some this year in consequence of the very general failure of the Russian crop. The prospects for future good harvests, moreover, are not encouraging....Peru has accepted the mediation proffered by Minister Christiancy, and named its Commissioners....The postoffice at Manchester, England, has been burned.

Open revolt prevails in Natal, and the gravest apprehensions are entertained for Gen. Clark and his command. The origin of the trouble was the decision by the Cape Government that only white men shall carry firearms....A Prussian newspaper editor has been sentenced to a fine of 500 marks or fifty days' imprisonment for having published an article libeling and insulting Prince Bismarck and tending to render that statesman contemptible.... Mr. Parnell and his brethren of the Land League are said to have decided to abandon the policy of exhorting the people to preserve the peace, and hereafter to let them take their own course, which is pretty sure to lead to trouble.

Justin McCarthy, the distinguished author, journalist and member of Parliament, has joined the Irish Land League as a protest against the Government prosecutions....A startling report comes from Afghanistan that Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer whom the English placed upon the throne of Cabul about the time that Gen. Roberts left that city for the relief of Candahar, has been murdered by the revolutionists, and that the city is in a state of anarchy....Bismarck has sent a commission to Alsace to study the condition of the workmen there.

Two eminent French painters have passed away—Muril Guillemin and Frederic Schopin....There seems to be no doubt that the country round Cabul is in a disturbed state. All communication between that district and British India has been cut off.

There is great excitement in England and Ireland over the impending prosecutions against the Land League. A Dublin dispatch says that between Templemore and Thurles signal flashes on the most-approved military system are carried on nightly, and answered by flashes from various points on the hills. There appears to be quite a system of communication by such signals and flashes which is generally considered ominous of mischief. At a meeting of the Dublin Diocesan Synod a resolution was passed urging the Government to take measures to protect their Protestant countrymen. The Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain and representatives of radical clubs in London have passed resolutions condemning the prosecution of Irish agitators.

Three thousand miles of Persian territory are overrun by warlike Kurds, who are engaged in an indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants....The British islands have been visited by a storm of unprecedented severity. In the interior many villages and railroad tracks were flooded, and on the coast the disasters to shipping were numerous. Twenty-eight vessels are known to have been wrecked, and thirty-one lives lost....A messenger sent by Riza Pasha with a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dulcigno, in reference to the cession of that place, has been murdered....Seven persons were killed by a railroad collision at Herstal, Belgium. Many others were injured.

Sensible Advice.

A distinguished writer, speaking of the duties which parents owe their children, says: "A mother makes a great mistake when she does not constantly court the confidence of her daughter. The daughter should share all her secrets with her mother. Many of a home has been blighted, and shame has come to many a household because the mother was too busy or too careless to keep herself in constant sympathy with her daughters. The same is true of the father and son. The young man who spends his evenings from home, and feels that it would be robbing him of his manly independence if he should tell where he goes, is banking against every interest in the future. Fathers and mothers should never allow themselves to grow so old that they are not interested in all that interests their children and their young people. Home comforts, and home amusements, and the best society of young people should be sought with more care than choice investments in stock and bonds; for one pays dividends only for a few years, the other will go on compounding its interests long after you are gone. Young people crave recreation and amusement, and will generally have it; how much better that it should be enjoyed in the homes of the land, and directed by loving hands. Your wild boys and thoughtless girls are mainly recruited from homes where enjoyment is not to be found.

"The parent who sees the boys and girls of the household full of fun and frolic should not grow anxious that he does not see more tears and solemn faces. These come soon enough amid the anxieties and perplexities of life. Make home the happiest place in all the world—so that your sons and daughters as they go out into the great world to buffet with its trials and temptations, will in every quiet moment hear the echo of its loving words and remember its tender admonitions, and thus be strong to conquer in every honorable pursuit."

Several undergraduates of the German University of Marburg have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in a fortress for dueling.

Don't pick up a child for a fool. He will ask you some questions that the condensed wisdom of the world can not answer.

A good constitution is like a money box—its full value is never known until broken.

FIGURE OF THE EARTH.

Physical Forces Which Produced the Present Shape.

The "Comptes Rendus" of the French Academy contains a remarkable paper by M. Faye on the physical forces which have produced the present figure of the earth. After remarking on the use of the pendulum in determining the figure of the earth from a series of measurements of the intensity and direction of the gravitation force at different parts of the earth's surface, he draws attention to the very curious fact that while the direction and intensity of gravity are affected perceptibly by the presence of hills such as Schichallion and Arthur's Seat, or even by masses as small as the great pyramid of the Gizeh, gigantic mountains such as the Himalayas, and great elevated plateaus and table lands, do not affect the pendulum indications in any sensible manner, except in certain cases where, upon elevated continents, there appears to be a veritable defeat of attraction instead of the excess which might be expected. Indeed, the observations are sufficiently striking to seem to point to the supposition that under the whole of every large continent there are enormous cavities. More than this, the attractions at the surface of all the great oceans appear too great to agree with the distribution presumed by Clairaut's formula, which is exact enough for most purposes.

Sir G. Airy's suggestion that the base of the Himalaya range reaches down into the denser liquid interior, and there displaces a certain amount of that liquid, so that the exterior attraction is thereby lessened, is one which, inherently improbable, fails to have any application in explaining why the attraction above the seas should be greater than over the continents. M. Faye propounds the following solution to the difficulty: Under the oceans the globe cools more rapidly and to a greater depth than beneath the surface of the continents. At a depth of 4,000 meters (13,000 feet) the ocean will still have a temperature not remote from 0 deg. C., while at a similar depth beneath the earth's crust the temperature would be not far from 150 deg. C. (allowing 108 feet in depth down for an increase of 1 deg. in the internal temperature). If the earth had but one uniform rate of cooling all over it, it would be reasonable to assume that the solidified crust would have the same thickness and the same average density all over it. It is therefore argued that below the primitive oceans the earth's crust assumed a definite solid thickness before the continents, and that, in contracting, these thicker portions exercised a pressure upon the fluid nucleus tending to elevate still further the continents. The hypothesis, M. Faye thinks, will, moreover, explain the unequal distribution of land and sea around the two poles, the general rise and fall of continents being determined by the excess of density of the crust below the oceans, and by the lines or points of least resistance to internal pressure being at the middle of continents or at the margins of oceans.

Pecuniary Independence.

We talk a great deal about our political, intellectual, moral and social independence; all the world has heard us talk about them. We do not enjoy them as fully, perhaps, as we think. How much independence of thought has the journalist, for instance, who must bid for an audience, the author whose first thought must be never to displease a reader, the orator who must repeat the stock notions of his hearers, the professor who has to reconcile evolution with theology; how much liberty of action has the voter who depends upon a Government salary, or who is in a politician's employ? One cannot very seriously blame these people, to whom independence often means starvation. What I want to set in clear light is this: that independence in life and thought depends, more than we like to believe, upon pecuniary independence; it is not to be had by wishing merely. Individuals there are, and always will be, who will suffer for their moral or intellectual independence; but the communities will be what circumstances make them. This, again, I want to set in clear light: that we are, as a community, deficient, in spite of all our national wealth, and unnecessarily deficient, in the best part of independence—the power to enjoy our lives. In this respect we are behind our friends in France, with their 2,000,000 of people living upon their incomes.

These 2,000,000 of people are not, for the most part, either idle, or frivolous, or wealthy people. Many of them live in the cities, but more of them are quiet people, living on their modest properties in the country, and enjoying their competence in a rational way—enjoying friendships, social pleasures, family affections, and all the kindly observances of home life in a way that we have little idea of—in a way that the tourist in Paris sees nothing of. We have much to learn from the French, and among the things that we have to learn are some that may surprise us. One of these things is the comfort, the unity, and the permanence of French homes. The French home and family, their happiness, their unity, their permanence, these have been developed by the combined industry, thrift, and domestic sentiment of the most intelligent people in Europe, and especially by its great middle class. We have the significant testimony of Prince Bismarck "that the French nation has a social solidity such as no other nation of Europe enjoys." And Mr. Matthew Arnold, from whose "Mixed Essays" I quote, adds: "This can only come from the broad basis of well-being, and of cause for satisfaction with life, which in France, more than in other countries, exists." If we had 2,000,000 of people, or 1,000,000, who were enjoying a competence, earned or inherited, can it be doubted that we should be a happier people, and a better one, than we are? France and the United States have this important feature in common—in each country nearly one-half of the people live directly by agriculture; but our country homes and families have not attained the comfort or the permanence of theirs.—*T. M. Coan, in Harper's Magazine.*

A Remarkable Woman.

Miss Milly Gibson, who died in the poorhouse in Laurens county, Ga., was a remarkable woman. There was an account published a year ago of the opening of the longitudinal and transverse sutures of her skull, thus laying bare her naked brain, and rendering it necessary to keep her head bound with a handkerchief. She was 84 years of age, for fifty years of her life an opium-eater, an inveterate smoker for seventy-three years, and a member of the Methodist Church for seventy years. She was in the poorhouse for four years.

The Robber of a Hornets' Nest.

The following story of how shrewdness and penetration saved a man's property is told by Mrs. T. D. Brown:

A pea-seller, to whom nature had given no grace of person, nor bestowed any mental endowments, made up for the deficiencies by a large share of physical strength and energy.

His wife acquired his shrewdness and penetration.

Though their trade was humble and yielded but a small profit, the pea-seller had, by skill and economy, saved a small amount.

Investing it in some other speculations, and more especially in loans of money, he became in time, noted as a small capitalist in the place where he was conducting business.

He had a comfortable house to live in, a well from which to draw water for culinary purposes and near the well stood a large tamarind tree, on a branch of which some hornets had made a large hive.

One night a thief got into the house, and whilst trying to open a latch of the door, was observed by the pea-seller and his wife, who were awake at the time and guessed that some one had entered their dwelling.

Shrewdly guessing his purpose, the wife spoke in a whisper.

It was sufficiently audible to her husband and the robber, asking where the money-box was concealed; the husband replied that the box was fastened to a branch of the tamarind tree near the well.

The robber, obtaining, by chance, this information which he was so desirous of learning, abandoned the thought of getting into the house.

He went under the tamarind tree, and looking up, discovered, by the reflection of the moonbeams, that something like a box was hanging to one of the branches.

He climbed the tree with agility, and just as he had put out his hand and seized the hive, the hornets, who were disturbed in their night's repose, flew in numbers to resist the wanton attack.

They alighted on his face, hands and back, inflicting a hundred wounds at once, against the torture of which, the robber, who could not stand, let go his hold of the tree and fell with a loud splash into the well beneath, smarting.

The next morning the robber was taken and consigned to the stocks.

A Church Invaded by Bats.

For many months the parish church of Thirsk, which has been recently restored, has been infested in its interior by several scores of bats, which not only made fearful work of the new oak stalling, but at evening service might be seen flitting to and fro in the vicinity of the rafters of the nave. Various means have been tried to rid the edifice of the pests, but with little success until this week, when an owl was placed in the church. During the last few nights the officers have paid visits to St. Mary's for the purpose of ascertaining what effect the new inhabitant had on the bats, but, although they have waited each evening well into the darkning, not a bat has been seen. If the owl has not destroyed them, he has had the effect of compelling them to keep in very close quarters. A few months ago the bats did damage to the pipes of the new organ. They entered at the wide end, and the pipes being narrow at the bottom, found themselves unable to get back. As many as eight dead bats were found in a single pipe.—*St. James' Gazette, London.*

The language of inscriptions on ancient Irish monuments is, contrary to the custom of other countries at the same date, Irish, and Irish can claim to be one of the oldest written languages extant in Europe. It is still spoken by several thousand persons, but their number decreases every year.

A man 65 years old has been found in Harrington, Me., who has been out of the State only once, has been on a steamboat only once, and never was in a city until he visited Portland, which he "reckoned wasn't much of a place for farms."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$7 00	@10 25
Hogs	4 25	@ 4 65
Cotton	11¼	@ 11⅜
Flour—Superfine	3 60	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@ 1 18
Corn—Ungraded	55	@ 56
Oats—Mixed Western	35	@ 39
Rye—Western	1 00	@ 1 03
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	8	@ 8½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 90	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 2 50
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 45
Hogs	4 25	@ 4 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98	@ 1 00
No. 3 Spring	92	@ 94
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye—No. 2	82	@ 83
Barley—No. 2	82	@ 83
Butter—Choice Creamery	27	@ 30
Eggs—Fresh	19	@ 20
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16 75
Lard	7⅞	@ 8

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 02	@ 1 07
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye—No. 1	82	@ 83
Barley—No. 2	70	@ 71

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	99	@ 1 00
Corn—Mixed	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye	83	@ 84
Pork—Mess	15 25	@15 50
Lard	7⅞	@ 8

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	98	@ 1 02
Corn	42	@ 43
Oats	32	@ 33
Rye	89	@ 90
Pork—Mess	18 00	@19 00
Lard	7⅞	@ 8

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 2 Red	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	5 10	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 1	44	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 34
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 90
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	96	@ 97
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	30	@ 32
Pork—Clear	15 75	@16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 85
Common	3 30	@ 3 80
Hogs	4 50	@ 5 10
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 75

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.
Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:
Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.
Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in Its Praise.

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Chicago Inter Ocean..	3.00	New York Post.......	3.00
Chicago Daily News...	4.00	New York Tribune....	3.00
Chicago Weekly News	2.50	New York Weekly.....	4.00
Chicago Tribune......	3.00	Prairie Farmer.......	3.00
Cincinnati Times.....	2.75	Rural New Yorker....	4.00
Danbury News.......	3.40	Saturday Even'g Post.	3.50
Detroit Free Press....	3.25	Scientific American...	4.85
Drovers' Journal.....	3.00	Spirit of the Times...	6.00
Farmers' Review......	2.75	Standard............	4.25
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AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
Editor.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER has taken out no less than 114 patents. The freedom of the city of London has just been conferred upon him. Before his steel process was introduced into Sheffield the entire make of steel was 51,000 tons a year; now it is 830,000 tons.

A NEW steamship has just been launched in England, and it is said to be, with the exception of the Great Eastern, the largest ever built. The new steamer is named the Furnissia, and will be added to the Anchor Line, and used in transatlantic trade.

SIR FITZROY KELLY, late Chief Baron of England, enjoyed for fifteen years a professional income of $125,000. Sir Roundell Palmer reached the unprecedented figure of $150,000. The topmost point ever attained by an English physician was Sir Benjamin Brodie's income of $65,000.

GEN. KARGE, of Princeton College, who has filled the chair of continental languages and literature in that institution since 1870, has been tendered a similar professorship in the Western Reserve University, which is soon to be removed to Cleveland, Ohio, from Hudson.

IN America and in all the English-speaking countries of the world, except England herself, there is no impediment to the marriage of a man with the sister his deceased wife. In the Australian, Canadian and South African colonies of England laws have been passed legalizing such marriages, and these laws have received the royal approval.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Messenger* tells a wonderful story of how a mule killed a negro. The man was riding a mule to the town of Gordon. Just as the town was reached the hind legs of the mule, without any provocation whatever, were seen to fly into the air, the negro shot upward about ten feet, and, falling upon his side on the earth, his body burst completely open. He died within ten minutes after the fall.

THE extent of the Government signal service is indicated by the official report of the bureau. This shows the bureau receives 1,338 reports daily from the various stations extending to every part of the United States. While meteorology cannot yet be properly styled a science, it is significant of the rapid progress made toward discovery of its laws that out of 2,835 predictions of storms by the signal service, 83.4 per cent. have been verified.

THE export of breadstuffs from the United States for September, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, in our Washington dispatches, amounted in value to $23,881,936, being about $12,000,000 less than for the corresponding period in the year preceding. But the export of breadstuffs for the past nine months aggregated $208,679,549, being over $32,000,000 more than for the corresponding month of last year. The figures for the last months show to what extent the export was checked by the weakness of the foreign market.

LOVE laughs at locksmiths, and so do those who are bound to attend a circus. The operatives of a silk-mill in Paterson, N. J., asked permission to go to the tented field. The proprietors of the mill said the manufacture of silk must go on, and to make assurance doubly sure they locked the factory doors with the operatives inside. After demanding to be liberated several times, one of the employes took a screw-driver and took off the lock. The crowd rushed out, yelling like school-boys at regaining their liberty. They went to the circus.

SIR G. W. DES VŒUX, Governor of the Fiji islands, talked with a Chicago *Times* reporter while on his way across our continent. Des Vœux is an Englishman, but for years has been one of the 2,000 whites who live among the 150,000 natives on the eighty islands forming the Fiji group. He said that until three years ago the mountain region of Ovalau was occupied by ferocious cannibals, numbering about 10,000, and given beyond question to man eating in their festival ceremonies. These savages are now under effectual subjugation. The Governor predicts prosperity for enlightened Fijians.

A NEW YORK firm has been making a baby's outfit worth $3,000. The cradle is of willow, with draperies of Valenciennes lace, and a lining of quilted satin ribbon. The every-day sheets have plain centers, and borders of tucks and French embroidery; those for days when the baby is on exhibition are of lawn, with Valenciennes insertion. There are three dozen dresses in the wardrobe, numberless little sacks, and a cloak of white embossed silk, trimmed with pearl embroidery on Brussels net; another is of white cashmere, with embroidery and duchess lace for trimming. Poor baby is to be smothered in all this finery, when it would be healthier and happier in a cotton slip, with a comfortable to roll and tumble on. It seems to take more money to launch this baby into the fashionable world than is spent on most brides' trousseaus when they are launched into matrimony.

SOME of our railway magnates are "dropping" immense sums in Europe in the purchase of pictures and statuary. Mr. Vanderbilt gave some $100,000 for a painting by Messonier; the late A. T. Stewart paid $50,000 for one by the same artist, which is sharply criticised by the connoisseurs. And now Mr. Albert Spencer, of New York, on his recent trip to Europe, purchased twenty-six paintings, which cost him $110,000. He has also ordered of Gerome "The Snake Charmer," for which he is to pay $15,000. Among his purchases are said to eight Diazes, two or three Corots, a Troyan and a Messonier.

CAPITAL for investment in national, colonial, or municipal loans appears to be in extraordinary supply in England. To illustrate, as showing the readiness with which the moneyed classes in that country subscribe for colonial loans, and the confidence investors, as a body, have in the prospects and position of British dependencies, it turns out that the tenders for the new Victorian (Australasian) loan of $10,000,000, which has just been offered, amounted in all to no less than $55,000,000, or five and one-half times the requisite sum. This shows that there is yet an over-abundance of money to loan in Great Britain.

PROF. WATSON, of the Washburn Observatory, in the grounds of the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, Wis., is building an observatory of a novel kind. It is generally known that from the bottom of a deep well the stars can be very well seen at bright noonday. Upon this principle Prof. Watson is conducting his experiment. A cellar twenty feet in depth has been sunk below the surface of the ground at the bottom of the slope; over this a fine stone building is erected. At the top of the hill, which is sixty feet above the bottom of the cellar, powerful reflectors are to be placed to throw rays of light down a tube which ends in the cellar, where the observer will be stationed.

THE Oneida Community, which, for sixty years, has tainted the morals of Central New York, is on the eve of dissolution, and will fall off our civilization like an excrescence that has had its growth. It found its origin in licentiousness, and for a time flourished in violence of law; but nature has done what the courts could not do. Decay commenced with the second generation, which could not identify its parentage, and "the community" has become so small that the leading members have abandoned the communistic doctrines, and, for mercenary reasons, organized a joint-stock company, with a capital of $600,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The most capable will secure the largest profits, and the weaker ones will be "frozen out." This step will of necessity be followed by jealousies that must destroy the free-love system, and in a few years it is to be hoped that the blot will be entirely erased.

Fined for Taking a Man at His Word.

A lately-landed Hibernian was a prisoner recently in the Fordham (N. Y.) Police Court to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by a neighbor.

"Why did you strike the complainant?" asked Justice Wheeler.

"Bekase he tould me ter du it," was the reply.

"Oh, you merely obeyed orders?"

"Yis, Judge."

"Tell me all about it."

"All there ees about it, Judge, ees we had a little growl, and oi tould him oi'd slap ees face; then ee jumps oop and down and cries three toimes, 'Du it, du it, du it.'"

"And you did it?"

"Oi did, sur."

"Fine, $10."

"What, after he tould me ter du it?"

"Yes; you had no business to strike him, even at his own request. Got $10?"

A friend paid the fine, and the prisoner retired, muttering to himself, "A strange countree oi've got into."

A Sailor's Luck.

The captain of a fishing schooner, whose adventures are recounted by the Bangor *Whig*, believes that there is such a thing as luck in human affairs. He has fished on the Georges seventeen years, and last spring concluded he would go home to Gloucester, sell his little home, pay off the mortgage, and with the proceeds go to Boothbay and live quietly. He got as far as Portland, and had a dory stolen from his vessel. Arrived at Gloucester, he accidentally lost his right finger. He lifted the mortgage by selling his house, and had $233.50 left. The money he put in an envelope, and the envelope in an inside breastpocket. He set sail for Boothbay with his family in his vessel, and on Saturday last, when off Cape Elizabeth, leaned over the side of the vessel to pull in a rope. As he bent forward the envelope fell from his pocket, and as $1.50 of the money was silver, it sank before his eyes.

THE enormous apple crop in New England has been squeezed into so much cider that the price has dropped to 90 cents a barrel. It is said that drunkenness is in consequence far more common than usual. A Justice of Westfield, Mass., whenever a cider drunkard is brought before him, lets the prisoner off on condition that he will go home immediately and knock the heads out of the cider barrels.

FARM NOTES.

THE United States, while it contains less than a sixth of the population of Europe, has four-fifths as many swine, a third as many cattle, and a fifth as many sheep as are in all the European countries together.

PERHAPS the heaviest returns ever obtained in this country from a single sheep was secured last year by Daniel Smith, of Hinsdale, N. H., who raised from a Shropshire ewe three lambs, which he sold for $18, and the wool of the ewe for $1.50, making the total income from the sheep $19.50.

FRIEND farmers, prepare your land for wheat better than you ever prepared it before. Harrow, harrow, harrow. If the soil is sandy, roll after sowing or drilling in. If at all inclined to be clayey, roll before sowing. See if the results of this careful preparation do not more than pay the cost.

PROF. BUDD says, in the Iowa *College Quarterly*, of the Worden grape: "We have the true Worden growing on the college farm, and the merest novice can distinguish between it and the Concord at a distance of ten feet. It ripens in Iowa fully ten days before the latter, and the fruit is larger and more juicy."

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—Seeing considerable about this disease in the different agricultural journals, I give you a very simple cure, which was communicated to me by a lady friend. We have tried it and found it to work "to a charm." It is simply a piece of salt bacon or shoulder nailed to a stump or board and placed where the fowls can pick at it. Old wormy stuff—that is not good to eat—is just as good as any, and a large piece can be bought at almost any country store for a mere song. Try it.—*Hayseed, in the Son of the Soil.*

THE COMING FENCE.—The *Farm Journal* gives in a few words its opinions concerning the fences of a no distant future. It says: "1st, the fencing material of the era now dawning will consist more largely of iron than heretofore, but, 2d, iron posts will not be used unless there is a great fall in the price of iron, a circumstance not likely to occur. 3d, to turn cattle and horses only, a fence consisting of wooden posts with three iron No. 6 wires will prove the cheapest and best fence. The bottom wire, about two feet from the ground, may have barbs upon it, to prevent cattle from pushing against it; the top wire should have plastering lath wired to it horizontally, the lath whitewashed, to prevent animals running into the fence. 4th, to turn sheep and hogs wooden fence is cheapest and best. 5th, as to the fence of the more distant future for turning cattle, we are not prepared to name it, but many farmers in the old dairy sections will say 'fence, no fence.' The soiling system that will feed and support one hundred cows on one hundred acres requires no fence at all, for the cows do not graze, but are fed at the barn winter and summer."

SALT FOR POULTRY.—Hens often have a habit of biting and pulling their feathers and greedily eating them until their bodies are bare. This practice, it is believed, is occasioned by a want of salt, as when salted food is given them they make no attempt to continue the habit. Salt pork chopped fine and fed twice a week has been adopted with success, while others put a teaspoonful of salt with two quarts of meal or shorts moistend, well mixed, and fed about twice every week. Fowls, like human beings, to be healthy must have a certain allowance of salt. So long as the American people prize sugar sweet cakes, and the New York hotels consume 1,800,000 chickens and poultry, and 5,500,000 of eggs every week, the poultry business in this country will remain a good one. Give your fowls warm, clean houses and dry, grassy runs, if you would have them clear of roup and canker. And feed them regularly with good nourishing food, if you would have them free from disease, lay more eggs, and be more profitable every day.

WINTER DAIRYING.—The better class of livers in the United States are beginning to demand good, fresh butter instead of the salted article which has hitherto been eaten through the winter months. In consequence those farmers who try to please the palate by producing a sweet, nutty-tasting commodity, will reap their reward by receiving a remunerating price. Setting aside fancy prices, it is certain that a good, fair rate will always be paid for butter which can be depended upon to come to hand weekly in uniform quality. The best butter-maker in the United States fails unless the cows are fed properly, therefore there must be the right sort of food. The hay should be made from grass cut when in bloom, and this alone will do, but some corn meal and wheat bran will increase the cream and add to the rich flavor of the butter. Also the use of carrots will cause a greater flow of milk, and there will be then the peculiarly fresh taste which characterizes butter when cows are in good pasture in June. Of course comfortable stabling, cleanliness, and exercise in a sheltered yard will be requisite for full success. The cows should have their calves in September or thereabouts, and the heifer calves from all good milkers should be raised, which can be done on the skimmed milk. In the autumn there is no forage or food of any kind, better for milch cows as a help to failing pasture than pumpkins. I have used them freely for years with the best results, and find the fear of the seeds all nonsense. At the present time I have a fine lot growing among the corn and about three acres planted near the barn, which together will be sufficient to last till Christmas if I can secure a portion of them from frost. After the pumpkins are gone, carrots are better than any other variety of roots, and if fed till grass comes again there need be no loss of quality in the butter. The quantity of the milk will be equal to the best grass season, and will depend upon the cows. Any man having common sense, and managing properly, can obtain double the average given by cows of the kind usually met with, if he will buy good ones and breed from none but deep milkers, and from bulls which are from a deep milking strain.—*Correspondence of Country Gentleman.*

To Remove Wrinkles.

To one fluid ounce of tincture of gum benzoin add seven fluid ounces distilled rose-water and one-half ounce glycerine. Bathe, face, neck and hands with it at night, letting it dry on. Wash off in the morning with a very little pure white castile soap and soft water. If the water is hard, add a little dissolved borax. This is a famous cosmetic, and has been sold under various names. It is an excellent remedy for tan, sunburn and freckles, also. The latter, it is said, may be removed by using the following decoction: Put a quantity of elder flowers into a jug, pour boiling water on them, let the mixture stand twenty-four hours and strain through muslin. Wash the face every morning with the decoction. It is good also for sunburn and to beautify the skin.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

FRECKLE LOTION.—Muriate ammonia, one dram; cologne water, two drams; distilled water, seven ounces; mix and use as a wash. It contains nothing injurious.

ROAST OYSTERS.—Open, leave the oysters upon the lower shells, place in a large dripping-pan and set in the upper grate in a quick oven for ten minutes. Take out, season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve upon the shell.

BROILED OYSTERS.—Select large ones, wipe dry and broil upon a fine wire gridiron. By dredging with flour before broiling, a crust is formed which is liked by many. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and drop a bit of butter upon each.

PIE CRUST.—Three and a half cupfuls of sifted flour; one cupful sweet lard, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking-powder, one cupful very cold water; mix with knife, using hands as little as possible to mix with; roll.

CORN FRITTERS.—To the beaten yolks of three eggs add a teacup of milk, a pint of boiled green corn grated, a little salt and as much flower as will form a batter thick enough to drop from a spoon. Beat the whole very hard, then stir in the beaten whites of the egg; drop the batter a spoonful at a time, in hot lard.

CROW'S NEST.—Fill a deep pudding tin, or dish with apples cut in thin slices; sugar and cinnamon, or lemon, to sweeten and flavor to taste, and a little water; covered with a thick crust made as above; bake until apples are tender; serve hot with hard sauce, or with cream and sugar; be sure to cut air holes in the crust to let the steam escape.

OYSTER SOUP.—One quart of solid oysters, free from grit. Pour into a sauce-pan two quarts of boiling water; cream, a large tablespoonful of flour with a half teacupful of butter, thicken the boiling water with the paste, season with pepper, boil up, add the oysters and cook until the edges curl. Have heated a teacupful of sweet cream or as rich milk as you can get, turn into the tureen, pour in the oysters and serve.

FAVRE BEANS.—Boil some white beans until quite dry and tender. Into a four quart baking dish put an inch layer of the beans, seasoned with pepper and salt, strew over minced bits of salt pork, cover with a layer of raw oysters, sprinkle with powdered cracker crumbs and bits of butter and cover with another layer of beans, thus alternating until the dish is almost full. The beans should make the last layer. Pour over a pint, or more, if the beans were very dry, of oyster liquor, cover and bake half an hour, removing the cover toward the last that the top may brown.

CHUTNEY.—One pound salt, one pound mustard-seed, one pound stoned raisins, one pound brown sugar, twelve ounces garlic, six ounces cayenne pepper, two quarts unripe gooseberries, two quarts best vinegar; the mustard-seed gently dried and bruised; sugar made into syrup with pint of vinegar; gooseberries dried, and boiled in a quart of the vinegar; the garlic to be well bruised in a mortar; when cold, gradually mix the whole in a large mortar, and with the remaining vinegar thoroughly amalgamate them. To be tied down close; the longer kept the better.

Telegraphic Blunders.

A gentleman who had gone to the country to find a summer location for his family telegraphed to his wife. "Home to-night," and so the wife posted into the country at once, while the husband was making his way in a contrary direction.

Not long since a message came to the principal of a business house in this city from his traveling agent, who had reached Philadelphia—"Am at Continental Hotel. Send some hash by mail." The agent did not intend to reflect on the food at the hotel, but wanted "cash" sent by mail.

An affectionate uncle was informed by telegraph. "Mary is to be buried on Wednesday. Come sure." Mary, who lived in Chicago, was his favorite niece, and, as he had not heard of her illness, the sad intelligence gave him a severe shock. He dressed himself in deep mourning, and made a hurried journey to the west to find a jovial party assembled at Mary's wedding. The wires had arranged for her to be "buried" instead of "married."

Probably the worst blunder ever made was one that occurred in the case of a St. Louis merchant, who, while in New York, received a telegram informing him that his wife was ill. He sent a message to his family doctor, asking the nature of the sickness and if there was any danger, and received promptly the answer: "No danger. Your wife had a child. If we can keep her from having another to-night she will do well." The mystification of the agitated husband was not removed until a second inquiry revealed the fact that his indisposed lady had had a "chill."—*From the Hour.*

Is Presbyterianism Declining?

The totals of the yearly additions from April, 1875, to April, 1880, are given in the minutes thus:

1875-76	46,240
1876-77	45,088
1877-78	32,277
1878-79	29,196
1879-80	26,828
Grand total	179,619

Deduct from this sum the difference between the total church membership in April, 1875—506,034—and the total in April, 1880—578,671—or 72,637, and we have left a total of 106,982 persons to be accounted for. From this last total deduct for deaths in the average ratio of 20 per 1,000, or for the five years 56,276, and we have a remainder, 50,706—a sum representing the number of church members who have disappeared from our rolls in ways unaccounted for during five years.—*The Rev. Wm. H. Roberts, in the Observer.*

A MAN in debt earnestly wishes that the sign, "Post no bills," was inscribed on the postoffice building.

INDIANA NEWS.

OLD man Shivers, attempting to cross the track in front of a train, at Sullivan, was killed, the other day.

OVER 100 persons took out naturalization papers in the Clerk's office, at Fort Wayne, on the day before election.

JAMES PARKS, living in Gill township, Sullivan county, is under arrest for cruelly beating his adopted daughter, aged 18.

RICHARD LAYTON, at Madison, had the ball of one of his eyes burst by a nail he was driving flying from under the hammer and striking his eye.

THERE has been some excitement in Bloomington over a suspicion that one John Hendricks, found dead in a barn, was really drugged to death to prevent his voting.

JOSEPH W. WILSON, while about to take the train at Perryville, the other day, for his home in Crawfordsville, was run over and killed.

THE steam flouring-mill of George B. Brown, at Cortland, Jackson county, was burned the other night, doubtless by incendiary fire. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,500.

JAMES GLEASON, arrested at New Lebanon the other night for cruelly beating his wife, while en route to jail, attempted to escape, stopping the officer and firing a revolver at him. Gleason was arrested last year for stealing wheat, and is an old offender against the law.

A TRAGEDY was lately enacted near Independence. William Pinkerman and Roscoe Rohrer became involved in a quarrel regarding the possession of some property, when Rohrer shot Pinkerman in the abdomen. The wounded man cannot live. Rohrer tried to escape, but was captured three miles distant.

The Legislature.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following list of the lately-elected Legislature:

SENATE.

Republicans Holding Over.

Jefferson—Edwin R. Wilson.
Tippecanoe—Byron W. Langdon.
Huntington and Wabash—Abner H. Shafer.
Miami and Howard—Milton Garrigus.
Cass and Carroll—Charles Kahle.
Madison and Delaware—M. C. Smith.
Wayne—D. M. Comstock.
Marion and Morgan—George W. Grubbs.

Democrats Holding Over.

Posey and Gibson—G. V. Menzies.
Warrick and Pike—T. B. Hait.
Spencer and Perry—Henry Kramer.
Sullivan and Knox—F. W. Viehe.
Daviess and Greene—D. J. Hefron.
Martin, Orange and Dubois—Wm. A. Taylor.
Crawford and Harrison—John Mens.
Brown and Bartholomew—Richard L. Coffey.
Switzerland, Ohio, and Ripley—L. J. Woollen.
Park and Vermillion—O. P. Davis.
Lake and Porter—Thomas J. Wood.
St. Joseph and Starke—D. R. Leeper.
Allen—Thomas J. Foster.
Grant, Blackford and Jay—Thomas S. Briscoe.
Dearborn and Franklin—S. E. Urmston.

Nationals Holding Over.

Floyd and Clarke, Moses Poindexter.
Benton, Newton, Jasper and White—G. Major.

Republicans Elected.

Marion, Hancock and Shelby—S. Y. Yancy.
Marion—F. J. Van Vorhis, G. H. Chapman.
Rush, Fayette and Union—Jesse J. Spann.
Delaware, Henry and Randolph—Eugene H. Bundy.
Hamilton and Tipton—Robert Graham.
Fountain and Warren—Arnet R. Owen.
Wabash and Kosciusko—Warren Sayre.
Elkhart—David H. White.
Lagrange and Noble—Henry Hostetler.
Steuben and DeKalb—Francis Macartney.
Putnam and Hendricks—S. F. Lockridge.
Montgomery—T. H. Ristine.
Grant and Madison—Charles L. Henry.
Vigo—Francis V. Bichowsky.
Carroll, White and Pulaski—Jacob Keiser.

Democrats Elected.

Floyd and Washington—S. T. Voyles.
Jackson and Jennings—Jason B. Brown.
Laporte—Wm. B. Hutchinson.
Allen and Whitley—Robert C. Bell.
Decatur and Shelby—F. M. Howard.
Clay and Owen—I. N. Compton.
Marshall and Fulton—Wm. H. Davidson.
Boone and Clinton—Henry M. Marvin.
Vanderburgh—Wm. Rahm, Jr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans.

Jefferson—Wm. J. Johnson.
Jennings—Smith Vawter.
Parke—Ira H. Gillem.
Vermillion—J. F. Compton.
Wayne—Halleck Floyd, Henry C. Meredith.
Marion—Thomas McSheehy, J. S. Hinton, Vinson Carter, J. W. Furnas, J. N. Cotton.
Randolph—W. E. Murray.
Hamilton—Thomas J. Lindley.
Hendricks—James G. Miles.
Decatur—James B. Robinson.
Rush—Jesse W. Smelser.
Fayette and Union—J. N. Huston.
Henry—Wm. M. Bartlett.
Delaware—John W. Ryan.
Grant—Andrew T. Wright.
Wabash—Daniel Fall.
Kosciusko and Wabash—Wm. D. Fraser.
Howard—N. R. Lindsey.
Boone—Thomas C. Hamilton.
Tippecanoe—Harvey Westfall, J. Kelly O'Neal.
Marshall—Robert Shroeder.
Kosciusko—Wm. M. O'Brien.
Elkhart—John E. Thompson.
Warren and Benton—John Gregory.
La Grange—Oscar B. Taylor.
Steuben—D. H. Roberts.
Gibson—George C. Mason.
Vanderburgh—J. W. Messick, John Roelker.
Switzerland and Ohio—Stephen A. Stewart.
Lawrence—Joseph Gardner.
Greene—Enoch Fuller.
Morgan—David Wilson.
Marion, Shelby, and Bartholomew—Nelson R. Berryman.
Clay, Putnam, and Hendricks—William M. Ridpath.
Fountain—Andrew Marshall.
Benton and White—John P. Carr.
Newton and Jasper—Wm. M. Gilman.
Lake—T. S. Fancher.
Porter—S. S. Skinner.
Vigo—W. H. Mcrath, Dick T. Morgan.
Ripley—Howard Robinson.
Huntington—J. B. Kenner.
Madison, Hancock, and Henry—Isaac Franklin.
Montgomery—John L. Wilson.
Elkhart, Noble, and DeKalb—Hiram Iddings.
Spencer—Wilson Hoff.
Perry—Joseph F. Suizan.
St. Joseph—Thomas J. Wolf.
St. Joseph and Starke—Samuel Beattie.
Noble—V. R. Taylor.

Democrats.

Posey—John Walz.
Pike and Dubois—Samuel Hargrave.
Dubois and Martin—James E. Walker.
Knox—Henry S. Cauthorn.
Knox, Sullivan and Green—J. C. McIntyre.
Shelby—Edmund Cooper.
Hancock—Morgan Chandler.
Bartholomew—Patrick H. McCormick.
Madison—S. W. Edwins.
Putnam—Willis G. Neff.
Laporte—E. W. Davis.
Franklin, Dearborn and Ripley—John C. Hicks.
Whitley—William Carr.
Wells and Blackford—B. F. Cummins.
Jay, Adams and Wells—David F. Kain.
Adams and Jay—David V. Baker.
Warrick—James Cabbage.
Crawford and Orange—B. C. Hammond.
Harrison—Jonathan Hottell.
Washington—Samuel H. Mitchell.
Clarke—George H. D. Gibson.
Clarke, Scott and Floyd—David McClure.
Floyd—Samuel B. Kerr.
Dearborn—Edward Jackson.
Franklin—Albert Miller.
Jackson—John T. Shields.
Monroe and Brown—John W. Buskirk.
Sullivan—Charles T. Akin.
Owen—B. Schweitzer.
Johnson—W. H. Barnett.
Clinton—D. W. C. Bryant.
Allen—L. S. Null, H. C. McDowell, and S. E. Sinclair.
Tipton—G. W. Ham.
DeKalb—D. D. Moody.
Cass—J. A. Adrian.
Clay—Geo. D. Teeter.
Miami—Charles A. Cole.
Carroll—Wm. H. Weaver.
Daviess—Clement Lee.

National.

Fulton and Pulaski—Simon Wheeler.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.
Senate	24	24	2
House	59	41	1
Joint ballot	83	65	3

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AUBURN, IND., NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

THE DEMOCRATS OF DeKALB

Make a Gallant Fight, and Increase their Majority Nearly 100 Over Landers.

Waterloo and Auburn did Nobly

The republicans have to go abroad for solace in the election returns, as DeKalb has not shown up very favorably for them. Hancock gains about seventy-five over Landers, notwithstanding the greenbackers in the north part of the county voted for Garfield. It was a splendid effort on the part of the democracy, and shows what the boys can do when they take a notion. We have little interest in the result outside. We fought for a principle here, that no credit-mobilier or bribe-taker should, with the consent of this people, occupy the presidential chair, and they sustained it. If other localities did not follow us, we can't help it. We can lay the flattering unction to our soul that we did our duty.

The Election.

The news that has flashed over the wires in regard to the late political contest of the American people against office-holders, is of such a nature as to create the suspicion that the grand old democratic party has been swept under, and the devil and the republican party have triumphed, and will rule this people for another long four years. Are we drifting to an empire, and is this the last of free government? God save our country! The indications are that the republicans have not only gotten the presidency, but a majority in congress also. This means four years more of whisky-ring steals. Four years longer must the people, born to love liberty and honest government, submit to be pillaged and plundered by a minority party, the most corrupt and rotten that ever disgraced any age or country. Four years more of domination by the cormorants who have about as much regard for constitutional rights and the liberties of this people as the devil of hell has for holiness. But what cannot be cured must be endured, and we should accept the result in a cheerful spirit.

Many causes are being assigned for this defeat. It seems plain to us that the chief causes to which the result is attributable are two: the tremendous power of the army of office-holders who used all the machinery of government to the fullest extent, and the false misrepresentations of the attitude of the south by this sectional-hate-party. From the opening of the campaign till its close, the bloody-shirt was flaunted before the people of the north; appeals have constantly been made to the passions of the people of this section, and all the bad blood stirred up against the people of the south. They have been held up to the country as traitors, murderers, robbers and haters of northern people. They have been accused of hoisting the confederate flag, killing republican negroes, and running northern people out of the south. The south tried to rebel against this government, but was whipped, and driven back into the Union. Her people accepted the results of the war, and to-day there is no spirit of secession in that country. The people of the south prefer union to disunion, and are as loyal to this government as the people of the north. The south is not solid against the constitution, against the country. It is solid against the republican party, and why? It was the worst element of that party that with their worldly possessions in carpet-sacks, flocked to the south like buzzards to a battle-field, rode the negro into office and literally stole the state governments out, and spread ruin more direful than the consequences of the war itself. Such a high-handed robbery was never known before in any country. Millions of bonds were saddled upon that people, for which they never received a foot of railroad or a dollar's worth of benefit, and under the burdens of which debts the people of many sections of that country are groaning to-day. When the governments were remanded to the people, these thieves, who came there poor, like buzzards when the carrion is devoured, having no further interest, left with millions in their pockets, and either came back north or went west. The republican party continues to slander and persecute the south, and the south will continue to be solid against the republican party. It would deserve little respect if it were not so.

* * *

THE statute of Jeanne d'Arc, recently unveiled at Compiegne, the town where she was taken prisoner by the English, is equestrian, and represents Jeanne holding a standard in one hand and pointing to the enemy with the other. The sculptor is M. Leroux. The government cast the work in broze and presented it to the town of Compiegne, which has had it erected in front of the belfry, almost on the spot where Jeanne was taken prisoner by the Picardy archer who was in the service of the English.

The Latest.

The news passing over the wires to-day has been more favorable to the democrats. Both parties are claiming New York, and a telegram was received about noon claiming that state for the democrats by 8,000, but we cannot vouch for it. Oregon is expected to go democratic. The Indianapolis Sentinel has the following editorial to-day on the situation: "As we put our first edition to press this morning at 2 o'clock we have but little from New York beyond the estimate of a republican paper of New York City, which claims the state for Garfield. On the other hand we have undoubtedly gained five congressmen, and this would seem to indicate that General Hancock had carried the state.

We have surely carried New Jersey, California, Nevada and the entire south, which casts 156 votes in the electoral college.

If we should be fortunate enough to secure New York, then General Hancock will have 191 votes, or six more than enough. New York is absolutely necessary to his success. Without it he is defeated.

Mr. Barnum's Claims.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Grace, Kelly democrat, is elected mayor of New York by a majority of about 1,500. He has a majority of 1,339, with fifteen polling places yet unheard from officially. Truax, candidate for judge of the supreme court, and all of the county ticket, is elected. Hancock's majority in the city as allowed by the republican bureau of election, is 40,000. There is nothing definite and final about the state yet. The democratic gain in Albany is larger than expected, and the ratio of gains in the interior is about as reported last night. The general estimate this afternoon is that Garfield has about 20,000 majority, but no figures are produced to substantiate this, and the well-known predilection of the republicans in over-estimating figures must be taken into account. The World estimates

GARFIELD'S MAJORITY

in the state at about 8,000, but a reduction of all the estimate is hourly going on. The news from other states is astonishingly meager this afternoon. Nothing is published by either side in relation to California, and but very little from New Jersey. It is, however, certain that New Jersey has gone democratic, and you may say with confidence that Garfield's election depends upon the vote of New York, which is not assured. In this city returns are being withheld in the most scandalous manner, especially from the eighth district, which is controled by the notorious John J. O'Brien, the chief of the bureau of election. From a large proportion of this district no returns have yet been published, nor have the poll clerk's lists been sent to the office of the mayor, as required by law, and has been done in other portions of the city. If the republicans were

SURE OF THE STATE

they would not pursue this course in order to insure the presidential majority. The vote as returned from police headquarters will not be the honest vote of New York city. The difference caused by the swindle will probably be the cause of Garfield's election, it he be declared elected. W. H. BARNUM.

* * *

THE export of iron ore from Spain in the first half of this year was 160 per cent. more than in 1879. Spain is now full of commercial Englishmen, who run the railroads, mines and vineyards. The Spaniards are not very fond of these Britons, but can't get along without them. Nearly every engine in Spain hails from Manchester or Brimingham.

* * *

THE New York Herald uses over a thousand miles of white paper, five feet three inches wide every week of the year, in the publication of that journal, or, to better bring it within the comprehension of all, the paper used each week would cover 610 acres of land, 30 acres less than a full section, or enough each day to cover a farm of 100 acres.

* * *

THE Paris correspondent of the Tablet avers that Mme. de Girardin, an impartial and experienced judge, said that the only reason she dispaired of France is, that it was the only nation she knew in which the men were better than the women.

* * *

THERE are in the United States 2,000 national banks, whose aggregate loans and discounts amount to $1,097,061,441. The amount of national bank notes outstanding October 1, was $317,350,036.

* * *

THE wheat yield for 1880 is estimated at 465,691,000 bushels, which will afford a surplus of about 185,000,000 for export.

* * *

THE Doomsday Book, of Ireland, credits Mr. Charles Stewart Harnell with 4,663 acres valued at £1,480 a year.

* * *

FORT WAYNE complete, gives a democratic majority of 255 over the October election.

Neighborhood Nippings.

The census of Fort Wayne is to be retaken at government expense.

The greenback vote of Noble county was 88. Two years ago it was 899.

Week before last the postoffice in Kendalville was robbed of nine dollars and some postage stamps.

The Lagrange Register announces the death recently of John Brunley, of that county. He was eighty-five years old, and was one of the men who saw this country in its wild and unsettled state, having been one of the early settlers.

A switchman named David Lowry, of the Muncie road, was instantly killed in Fort Wayne, while at work in the yard. By some means he got under the wheels, and received a fatal cut across the breast. He leaves a family in Bloomingdale.

The Albion New Era remarks: The Larwill (Whitley Co.) Blade threatens to die unless the people of that town show a disposition to keep its wheels properly greased. It is useless to attempt to publish a six-column newspaper in a three-column town inhabited by one-column business men.

John Jones and Lew Eyler, of Lagrange, have acknowledged to being the parties who burglarized the shoe-store of David Postenfield, of that place, on the 11th of October. The goods were found secreted in a haystack, and the parties were sent to jail.

Albion New Era: Among the passengers of the ill-fated steamer, Alpena, which went down with all on board in the recent storm on Lake Michigan, was W. S. Benham, editor of the Grand Haven (Mich.) Herald, and lady. Some two years ago Mr. Benham spent a day or two in Albion, with a view of purchasing the New Era office, but finally located at Grand Haven. He was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and it pains us to hear of his untimely end.

The Fort Wayne Gazette of last week says: Adolph Schreibel, a festive young fellow of this city, has been for some time engaged to Miss Mary Bradtmuller, an estimable young lady residing with her parents at No. 59 Douglas avenue. On last Wednesday their marriage was to have been consummated at the residence of Mary's papa, but for a very good reason the ceremony did not take place. The trousseau, the supper, and even the minister were all on hand. To make the situation still more embarrassing, a large concourse of friends of both parties thronged the parlors. But one thing was lacking, and that was Schreibel himself. After an hour of suspense a messenger arrived on the scene with a note from Schreibel to his intended. It said briefly that he had gone to Europe, and could not marry her. No other explanation of his shocking conduct was given. Of course the bride fainted and her papa raved. Finally the guests were dismissed without entering into any explanation.

Railroad News.

A few days since a reporter of the New York World had an interview with A. L. Hopkins, president of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, in which the reporter asked:

"Have you anything in contemplation east of Chicago?"

"We shall turn our attention to that territory in earnest during the next few months. Lake Shore has finally refused to permit Wabash to cross its tracks, and, although we had a satisfactory arrangement with the managers of the road, Mr. Vanderbuilt has since declined to make any concessions. Our western system has secured for Wabash an independent line from Omaha and Council Bluffs to Chicago as good as the Rock Island line. The leases and roads which the Wabash controls give it a connection from Kansas City to Chicago as short as any other line. The line between St. Louis and Chicago is completed, and it is as short a line as there is. On the 1st of January, 1881, we shall have trains running to Detroit from Butler, Ind. Mr. Vanderbuilt having declined on behalf of the Lake Shore, to accept the Wabash business at Chicago (and we could have turned over a vast amount of freight at that distributing point) we have already closed a lease which gives us control of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad. This road runs from Chicago to Dalton, and at the latter point it is proposed to build an air-line of 150 miles over a flat country at a small cost, which will connect with the Wabash line about to be completed to Detroit at a point to the north of Toledo. In fact it is contemplated to parallel the Lake Shore in every direction that may be desirable, Mr. Vanderbuilt having refused the Wabash business at Chicago on any terms. Wabash will then have a line from Chicago to Detroit, twenty-five miles shorter than any other route. At Detroit we have a contract with the Great Western of Canada, which is better than a lease or even ownership of the road, by which we will be able to run our cars to Buffalo, where the Wabash will have a separate depot, and will conduct its business as if it owned an independent road of its own."

It is authoritatively announced that in January next the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road will be completed to a junction with the Southern Pacific.

The state of Michigan has obtained a verdict against the Lake Shore road for $83,481 back taxes.

A Bold Raid.

The hungry and seedy tramps have commenced their depredations in Auburn again. Sometime after twelve o'clock of Wednesday night the tailoring establishment of Henry Gugerli was entered by raising a window in the rear of the building, and two new suits just finished, several parts of suits, and some cloth were taken, amounting in all to a hundred and fifty dollars. There were several of the robbers, but there is no clue as to who they are. Sheriff Leas is endeavoring to work up the case.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

For State Officers, as Declared by the Secretary of State.

Following is the official vote of the state, giving plurality for each officer elected on the state ticket, as prepared by the secretary of state:

GOVERNOR.

Porter, r.	231,405
Landers, d.	224,452
Gregg	14,881
Plurality, r.	6,953

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hanna, r.	229,642
Gray, d.	224,872
DeBruler, n.	16,202
Plurality, r.	4,770

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hawn, r.	229,753
Shanklin, d.	224,619
Warning, n.	16,093
Plurality, r.	5,134

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Wolfe, r.	229,606
Mason, d.	224,832
Demaree, n.	16,334
Plurality, r.	4,774

TREASURER OF STATE.

Hill, r.	229,985
Fleming, d.	224,133
Wray, n.	16,346
Plurality, r.	5,852

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Baldwin, r.	229,507
Woollen, d.	224,753
Miller, n.	16,364
Plurality, r.	4,754

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Bloss, r.	229,777
Goodwin, d.	224,649
Pleas, n.	16,730
Plurality, n.	5,128

REPORTER SUPREME COURT.

Dice, r.	229,680
Martin, d.	224,767
Marshall, n.	16,425
Plurality, r.	4,713

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

Royse, r.	229,498
Schmuck, d.	224,738
Wesseler, n.	16,424
Plurality, r.	4,760

JUDGE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Elliott, r.	230,084
Scott, d.	224,229
Tipton, n.	16,005
Plurality, r.	5,855

JUDGE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Woods, r.	229,832
Mitchell, d.	224,613
Bender, n.	14,456
Plurality, r.	5,219

As will be seen by the foregoing the republican plurality in the state will not exceed 5,000 votes on the entire state ticket.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. Essig, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN B. GRUBB, Adm'r.

October 22, 1880. 44-3.

J. W. Somers, Best & McClellan, attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Oliver Boyer and Martin A. King are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for foreclosure of a mortgage by Joseph Day, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 1st day of November, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

45-3

Coombs Morris & Bell, attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Albert Smith and Colona Smith are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for foreclosure of mortgage Jonathan Edwards, trustee, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 2d day of November, 1880.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

45-3.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn and Union township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing on the first Monday in December, 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous, malt and other intoxicating liquors, in less quantities than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit:

Commencing thirty-three and one-half (33½) feet west of the southeast corner of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence north seventy-one and one-half (71½) feet, thence east twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence south seventy-one and one-half (71½) feet, to the place of beginning, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

WILLIAM GROSCUP

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Essig, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, two and one-half (2½) miles southeast of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1880, the personal property of said estate, consisting of two head of horses, four milch cows, six head of young cattle, three hogs, seven sheep, grain in the bushel and in the ground, wagon and farming implements, and of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $3 and over, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest at 6 per cent., waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

44-3. JOHN B. GRUBB, Adm'r.

Grand Rally

—EVERY DAY AT—

ISAAC OCHS'

Wherewill be displayed for the inspection of the people of DeKalb county, an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

Having removed my stock of Mdse. to this place and replenished it in every department, I can without hesitancy assure the public that, upon personal examination they will find the most complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in Auburn, at prices that defy competition.

I have had a life-time of experience in the merchandise business, and feel myself competent to so assort and buy close and to suit all classes as to quality and prices.

To The Ladies

I would say I have a complete stock of Dress-Goods and Trimmings in all the latest styles and shades, accompanied by a well assorted stock of

NOTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Also a full line of domestics from the cheapest to the best, including muslins brown, and bleached, prints, ginghams, crashes, table linens, &c. Also a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

SLIPPERS, OVER-SHOES, &c.

To The Gentlemen.

Allow me to call your attention to my immense stock of CLOTHING, embracing a large stock of Overcoats and suits of all grades and prices, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest novelties in neck wear. Also a full line of HATS and CAPS, nobby and good, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

in all grades and prices.

TO THE PARENTS.—My stock of boys and youths' CLOTHING is well assorted with reference to sizes and prices, and would be pleased to fit your boys out with their fall and winter Clothing, and Boots & Shoes.

For the Girls I have a complete stock of DRESS GOODS, adapted to their special wants, including FLANNELS in good dress styles, and everything they may need for winter outfits.

To the public at large, let me reiterate my statement, that I defy competition and should you call and see me I will do my utmost to please, and to treat you so that you will be disposed to call again.

Come Early and Often!

I shall handle all kinds of produce the farmer has for sale, and am able to pay as much as can be obtained at any of the surrounding towns. I will be in the market at all times, and when you haul in your Grain be sure and find me. Remember I pay asmuch as any one in the market, and more if possible. Remember the place in Ford's Block, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC OCHS.

New Goods.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

Are receiving their stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of Foreign and Domestic

Drygoods, Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets,
Shirtings, Felt & Alpaca Skirts,
Table Linens, Towlings, Towels,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Cloaks, Cloakings and
Beavers for Cloaks,
Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings,
TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

Trimming Silks and Velveteens.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

SEE THOSE HATS FOR 50 CTS.

GROCERIES.

Rio Coffee for	15	cents per lb.
Choice Rio Coffee for	18 & 20	" "
Good yellow Sugar 3 pounds for	25	" "
White Sugar	10	" "
Granulated Sugar	11	" "
Baking Molasses	50	" per gal
Choice Tea	50	" per lb.
Extra Young Hyson Tea	75	" "
Good Fine-cut Tobacco	50	" "
Good Washing Soap	5	" "

LOOK AT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

MC QUISTON & RALSTON.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Good-bye, politics.

—G. H. Yesbera has two new tailors.

—T. C. Ford is clerking for Isaac Ochs.

—Saturday was the last day to pay taxes.

—The Crane Comedy Company to-night.

—John Leasure's new house is nearly finished.

—We noticed Albert Case on the street Tuesday.

—George Durkee, of Jackson, Mich., was in town Tuesday.

—Overcoats! overcoats! at cost, at Mc Quiston & Ralston's. 43-8w.

—If you want to smoke, just ask Joe Rainier if he voted.

—Men's and boys' overcoats at cost at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43-8w.

—The Standard dramatic company is playing at Garrett this week.

—John Wittmer returned home last week from the Buckeye state.

—Mrs. James Anderson is visiting with her parents at Colon, Mich.

—Sunday night was hollow 'een, and some of the kids observed it as such.

—Coats at cost, pants at cost, vests at cost at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43-8w

—Epizootic among horses is raging to a considerable extent in this vicinity.

—Charley Carter, of Fort Wayne, Sundayed over with friends in this city.

—Crane's Comedy Company will play Rip Van Winkle to-night at Ensley's hall.

—Hank Little has traded horses, and now drives one of the finest ponies in town.

—$3,000 worth of clothing to close out at cost, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 43 8w.

—Now that the election is over, the stump speaker will cease to throw dirt and slang.

—The president has designed Thursday, Nov. 25, as a day of national thanksgiving.

—It was two to one against Joe. Ruffner in a racket Tuesday night, but he came out alive.

—Miss Lillie Gorcas, of Hicksville, Ohio, visited our charming Maud Allen Saturday last.

—Dr. J. Spooner, formerly of this city, but now of Peru, is in the city looking well and hearty.

—Mrs. W. E. Rush is visiting with her son-in-law, Florence Buchanan, near Spencerville, this week.

—The Corunna band presents a fine appearance, and makes good music with their new instruments.

—The Neoteric dancing club will organize next week, and will probably give a dance the week following.

—Among others from Fort Wayne Saturday, we noticed our old friends Billy Baldock and Fred. Kimball.

—On the first page of this paper will be found a sermon from Rev. Dr. Talmage on the presidential contest.

—Frank and William Altenburg will leave for Michigan this week after a few week's visit under the parental roof.

—We believe we heard some one hollowing for Garfield Tuesday night, after a telegram was received from New York.

—How is it that our band never plays for the republican rallies, and every other band in the county is hired by them?

—Superintendent W. H. McIntosh, authorizes us to state that there will be a special examination of teachers on the 13th of this month.

—The whole number of votes cast in Auburn precinct in October was 603, and in November 616, being a democratic increase of 16 votes.

—We take this opportunity to notify the band boys that COURIER office is open for them to—make themselves scarce—when they want to practice.

—Mr. M. Koder, of Edgerton, Ohio, was married by Rev. W. O. Butler, to Miss M. E. Crise, at the residence of the bride's parents in Butler, Oct. 31.

—John Roskopf, formerly of this city, has started a barber-shop in Hicksville, Ohio. John is a good workman, and we hope will succeed in his new undertaking.

—Clyde Moore returned from Valparaiso Friday evening last, where he finished his business course, and will probably accept a position in a wholesale house at Chicago.

—An exchange truthfully remarks: "A false friend resembles a shadow. When the sun shines and you have plenty of money, the shadow and the friend are both close to your heels; but when it comes to be dark, where is the shadow? and when your money is gone, and you want to borrow from the man who often borrowed from you, where is the friend?"

—The following parties have received license to marry since our last issue: Frederick Bech and Elizabeth Saltzman, Melvill Koder and Mary E. Cruse, Henry H. Leonard and Laura E. Aldrich, Lewis Brown and Rosa Widney, Wm. Groscop and Mary E. Hobel Thadden O. Worthington and Ella H. Little, Benjamin McKinley and Lovina D. Worley, John M. Bailey and Miss Maxwell.

—We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. Braut, of Hayesville, Ohio. Jim is a solid democrat.

—The "We R. K's." had a pleasant little hop at the residence of Mr. Philo Lockwood, on Main street, Monday evening.

—Toby Rush, who for the past three months has been attending a school of telegraphy, at Janesville, Wis., return- home last Friday.

—Miss Vada Haney, of Albion, who has been visiting friends in Auburn, returned home Monday.

—Fred. Clark voted last Tuesday for that bad man, Garfield, but his little ballot had no effect for the reason that we deposited one right on top of it for Hancock.

—The foundation of true politeness is a good and generous heart. It consists less in exterior manners than in the spirit developed in conducting the true intercourse of society.

—The Steuben Republican shows much enterprise in furnishing the election news ahead of the city dailies. We admire the enterprise of that excellent paper, but damn the news it brings.

—Our young townsman, Brown Matheny, has a position on the Muncie road, and makes his headquarters at Ft. Wayne. He is in excellent spirits and health, and says he prefers railroading to the drug business.

—An exchange remarks: A Tennessee editor has just published the ten commandments as an article of news. He is going to present some editorial comments on the death of Absalom as soon as his compositor gets sober.

—H. C. Rehm, for some months past a clerk in Frank Hoff's grocery establishment, has resigned his position there, and left last Tuesday for his home in Lima, this state.

—An Ohio woman in her will left an old arm chair to one of her sons. In the stuffing was found a roll of bank notes amounting to $400. The legal question is whether the money belongs to the son.

—Born, at Fort Wayne, Oct. 31, to the wife of Dr. T. J. Dills, a daughter. The many friends of the doctor in this county will be pleased to hear of his good luck, but regret that it was not a Hancock baby.

—We are authorized to state that Mr. Burt Yant, of Waterloo, will give instructions on the guitar to a class in this city, commencing Nov. 15. Parties wishing to join the class will please inform Mr. Wm. Forshey, who will give you rates, and other information.

—The Presbyterian society will be entertained in the basement room of the church on next Wednesday afternoon and evening, by Mrs. Littlefield, Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Hartman. Refreshments served at the usual hour.

MRS. J. E. ROSS, Sec'y.

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel has become much improved recently, and our citizens appreciate it, but for some time past it has failed to put in an appearance with anything like regularity. For the past few days, just when most needed, it has failed to come till the next day after publication.

—Twenty-one tickets were sold from Angola last Saturday to the grand rally at Auburn. Many more people would have availed themselves of the cheap rates and taken the trip had the officers of the company not seen fit to make a change in time and then change back to the hour first announced.—Steuben Republican.

—The following names have been selected for the petit jury for the December term of the circuit court:

A. E. Farrington,
Jere. Hamstreet,
G. B. Emerson,
B. F. Blair,
Wesley Jackman,
Joel. Mottinger,
J. A. Provines,
John Heitz,
J. E. Thompson,
Chas. Wanemaker,
Henry Hood,
J. C. St. Clair.

—The republicans here were hilarious Tuesday night, and kept up the most unearthly yells until almost daylight. Just before day some smart aleck sneaked up to the Swineford house and tied a piece of crape on the door. Mr. Swineford took it good naturedly, and merely remarked that it was put there by some damned government paupers.

—Some young gentlemen in the north part of town, so far forgot the teachings of their parents last Saturday evening in their hollow 'een raid as to upset an out-building of Uncle Johnny Brandon's. Monday their consciences and early teachings overtook them, and like little men, acknowledged the wrong done to a neighbor, and ask the privilege of repairing the injury, which being granted, they did.

—The Waterloo Press says: "The supreme court has confirmed the transfer to his wife, by Dr. Barnett, of his property in Butler. This defeats the attempt of Miss Leonard to realize upon the judgment she obtained against the doctor for malpractice, in setting her broken arm. Most persons who knew something of the circumstances, thought she never ought to have received the judgment.

—The carpenter work on the U. B. church, at Victor cemetery, in Union township, has been completed, and the board desire to state to the members of that organization that the work, under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Holopeter, has been highly satisfactory. The building will soon be ready for occupancy, and Mr. A. C. Brown, treasurer, wishes all subscribers to come forward within the next ten days and pay the amount subscribed.

—Defective flues cause nine-tenths of all the fires which occur during the fall and winter. Examine your chimneys carefully, and you may be saved the unpleasant sensation of being burned out of house and home some cold winter night.

Our young friend, W. S. Groscop took unto himself a wife last Tuesday evening in the person of Miss Mary Hebel, and he is now the happiest democrat in Auburn. We smoked, and so did many of his friends, who join in wishing for the new couple a long and happy wedded life. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Redick, of the German Reform church.

—A well-known gentleman went home in a rather how-come-you-so condition the other night, and, in reply to his wife's remonstrances, explained that he had been attending a meeting of a campaign club. "But how came all that mud on the shoulders of your coat?" she inquired. "Oh," he answered meekly, "I've been putting my shoulders to the wheel," and this concluded the hostilities for the night.

—We hear that a certain German minister in this town prevented his aged father from going to the polls Tuesday by locking him in a closet, because the old gentleman votes in opposition to his son. If the rumor is true, and it comes from good authority, the reverend gentleman might improve his qualifications for holy calling by a perusal of the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.

—The disease among horses seems to be spreading rapidly. The Steuben Republican says it has appeared in that county, and a number of cases in Angola. It resembles the old epizootic but is far more fatal. The first symptom is a dry, hacking cough, which is followed by a discharge from the left nostril. Sometimes there is a slight swelling in the throat, but not always. Those who own horses should be on the look out for the first appearance of the disease, and take means to cure it at once, otherwise there will be great danger that the animal will die.

—It seems strange that a republican would forget to vote, yet we have a case. Our postmaster, Mr. Joe Rainier, is one of the most zealous ones of that political faith. He went to the polls early Tuesday morning and worked all day, and when the polls closed he discovered that he had been so absorbed that he actually forgot to deposit his little ballot for Garfield. He is much chagrined over this republican loss, and takes the laughing and smoking at his expense like a little man.

—Last Tuesday night Jacob Neigh, of Sedan, gave a dance in the old hotel building, and at about 10 o'clock when the party were enjoying themselves, two brothers named Frank and Charles Mercer, of Corunna, came in and began abusing a gentleman named Ruff DeLong. Mr. DeLong made every effort to reconcile the boys, but they wouldn't have it that way, and began beating DeLong with a "billy," inflicting several painful wounds. The boys will be informed of what the laws say about carrying concealed weapons.

—In the editorial departments, Dr. Holland has something to say about the origin and history of Scribner. "There was," he says, "no popular magazine in existence which it took for a model. It aimed at a higher excellence in art than had hitherto been attempted, and a fresher, more vigorous and inspiring literature than had been exemplified in any popular periodical, American or foreign. It has not only accomplished what it undertook, but," he believes, "it has greatly modified and elevated the work of its contemporaries."

—At the residence of Mrs. Christian Swanders, of Richland township, was gathered a pleasant little party last Tuesday to celebrate the fifty-ninth birthday of that lady. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Pommert, Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. George Grund, and Charlie Pommert and Miss Susie St. Clair, of Auburn, Mr and Mrs. John Swanders, of Churubusco, Fred. Smith, Mary Wilson, and Susan Hathaway, of that neighborhood. Mrs. Swanders was the recipient of a number of presents from the guests, for which she returns her sincere thanks.

—Our cotemporary, the Republican, appears to be in an embarrassed condition financially. The proprietor seems to have been somewhat remiss in meeting his obligations. An attachment was made on the Republican office yesterday for claims due and unpaid, and it is now in the hands of the sheriff. It would be quite an advantage to the smooth-running of a printing-office, or any other business, if the employes would contribute their services, but as this has been tried a number of times with absolute failure, it is surprising that it is persisted in by those who ought to know better.

—More people buy lottery tickets every month than is generally supposed. Men whom you would think long past the days of chance and adventure, regularly invest a couple of dollars. If they say anything about it to a confidential friend, it is simply the remark that they would rather have the chance of winning and lose two dollars than to keep that amount and not have the chance. The holder of a lottery ticket has one chance in fifty in drawing a prize. Then the pleasant anticipation and excitement accompanying the possession of a ticket is worth something, even if no prize is drawn.

LAST SATURDAY.

A Few Items Caught by a Courier Reporter.

Several residences on Main and Fifth streets were illuminated.

Provisions were made for five persons in the calaboose Saturday night.

Billy Shaffer, Dawson Forshey and Byron Rainier headed the cavalry corps Saturday.

With the first-voters of Fort Wayne the republicans got out about 829 torchlights Saturday night.

We must say that the first-voters—including those that couldn't vote—from Fort Wayne, made a good show.

The delegation from Fort Wayne was about two hours behind time, making the torch-light display rather late.

We must not neglect to mention that the St. Johns band was here Saturday, and that the boys are improving very rapidly.

Harry Yesbera loaned his torch Saturday morning and could not get it for the night demonstration, therefore he was not seen in the ranks.

We don't say this because Saturday was a republican day, but there was more drunkenness and carousing than Auburn has experienced in many a day.

If it hadn't been for the Fort Wayne boys, we would have had to borrow a lantern to have found the torch-light procession Saturday evening.

Excitement ran high at Hollister's restaurant Saturday evening, about the time the Wayne boys were ready to leave. One fellow left on the toe of Sherm's boot.

The leader of the Waterloo band, Johnnie Fisher, "lost his music" Saturday evening, and could not play in the parade at night. All the boys lose their music when the Corunna boys are present.

Frank Ray represented Garfield's boyhood days by riding "the mule," and it was a pretty fair representation of the gentleman, too; though Garfield never would have brought up the rear of such a thin procession.

He stood in Kiblinger's door-way; he whispered something in a lady's ear; he was caught at it by John Wittmer, who threw him in the ditch, and who would have fixed him up for the doctor's care had he not disappeared in the crowd.

As the Wayne boys were going to the train one of them remarked, in a tone loud enough to be heard four blocks, that any man who would vote for Hancock was a rebel and a s— of a b—. Jay VanAuken asked the gentleman to repeat, which he did, and now the lad carries his mouth in a sling—he's afraid he'll catch cold in his gums

It is rumored that upon this wonderful Saturday one of our loyal republicans, whose vile mouth never ceases to slander and abuse democrats, remarked that he had shot better men than Mr. Anthony Swineford. Mr. S. is an honorable, upright, industrious farmer, highly esteemed by all who know him, and commands respect where this shister never can or ever will, and Mr. Swineford would have only been doing himself justice if he had reproved the gentleman in the severest terms.

Finds Rest in Death.

Mr. John Gross, an old and respected citizen of Auburn, died at his home Friday morning, Oct. 29, at six o'clock. His death was not unexpected, as he has been an invalid for more than three years, and for two years has been confined almost constantly. For the past six months he had suffered at times the most intense agony, and knew that he was not long for this world, and often expressed himself as anxious to find relief in death from his terrible sufferings. The deceased was born in Landen county, Virginia, April 13, 1830, and his age was fifty years, six months and sixteen days. He has lived in Auburn eleven years, was a good citizen and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-man. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

A Correction.

So far as Mr. S. L. Morris gave the COURIER occasion for somewhat harsh criticism last week, we are satisfied that the occasion was an entirely exceptional one with him. We are assured that in his treatment of political adversaries Mr. Morris is usually highly considerate and gentlemanly, and his deportment at all times characterized by the utmost kindness and a high sense of honor and manhood. We regret therefore any little intemperance of expression on his part should not have been allowed to pass without quite so severe animadversion by us. Our informant was incorrect in charging Mr. Morris with using vulgar language, and from this charge we desire to distinctly exhonerate him.

WANTED,
Everybody to know that McQuiston & Ralston sell bleached muslin for 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 cents per yard.
Brown muslin for 5, 6, 7½, 8 and 9 cents per yard.
Good calicoes for 5 and 6 cents per yard.
Dress-goods for 7, 10 and 15 cents per yard.
Cashmeres for 33, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard.
Black velveteens 40, 60 and 65 cents per yard.
Trimming silks in black and colors for 70 and 85 cents per yard.
Silk fringes from 45 to 75 cents per yard.
Waterproofs from 65 cents to $1.00 per yard.
Balmoral skirts for 35, 40 and 75 cents per yard.
Ladies' cloaks from $3.00 to $15.00. Ladies' underware at all prices. Gents and boys' underware at all prices.
Linseys for 16 and 25 cents per yard.
Red flannels for 20 22, 25, 30 and 50 cents per yard Get the best prices you can, and then come and look at our goods. 43-3w.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

OLD PRICES!
NEW GOODs!
AT
SAM, PETE & MAX,
The Star Clothing House,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

KAHN & COMPANY
Are now offering the following inducements: Best Prints 5 cents; good Ginghams at 8 cents; heavy all wool Flannel at 25 cents.
300 new style Cloaks and Dolmans just received at Kahn & Co's., which are to be sold at great bargains. Be sure to see them.
GO TO
KAHN & CO'S.,
And look at their immense stock of
CLOTHING!
And get their prices before buying.

1850. PIONEER 1880
Hardware Store.
Headquarter Stoves
The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.
—A full line of—
BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

GARLAND'S STOVES & RANGES
MICHIGAN STOVE CO.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
Buy the Best.
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S SLEEP.

The schoolmaster was weary,
Was weary, old, and gray;
And a vision came o'er him
Upon that summer day.

A heaviness of spirit,
And nameless sense of pain,
He struggled hard to banish,
But struggled all in vain.

The drowsy school-room murmur
He heard, and, in his trance,
He knew his school were watching
His face with stealthy glance.

He knew, and, for a moment,
He roused himself again,
To battle off the stupor
That crushed his weary brain.

In vain, for, with the effort,
His head dropped on his breast,
His breath came faint and fainter,
And soon he sank to rest.

And then arose an uproar!
And boundless was the glee
Among those little scholars
The schoolmaster to see.

And all the little urchins,
And maidens shouts with joy;
And, with a tear of laughter,
Cry what a funny boy (the dunce).

An hour now was passing,
And still the master slept,
And greater grew the tumult
These little scholars kept,

Until a little maiden,
Who watched the haggard face,
With grave concern and wonder,
Stole softly from her place,—

Stole softly to the master,
And gently touched his head,
And started back in terror—
The schoolmaster was dead!

'SQUIRE BLAKE'S LOSS.

Mrs. Blake was house cleaning. With the assistance of Deborah, a colored woman, she had been hard at work for nearly a week; to-day they had come to the family sitting room, which besides being cleaned was to be newly papered. At this point the 'Squire had mildly declared that he "didn't see the need of turning everything upside down, if they were cleaning boxes."

The room opening from the sitting room was lower in the walls than that, thus giving space for two small closets, one on each side of the chimney. It had been thought best to have these papered over, they were too high for frequent use. Mrs. Blake had a plot in her mind regarding them, and that was to fill them with some old books which were now "only lumbering up the house," in her view, though if the Squire had been told of this, his opinion might have been quite different for he seemed to have a mania for second-hand books, and bought all he came across.

In the 'Squire's family lived a boy by the name of Archie Turner, who was a child of a neighbor of the Blakes. About a year before our story begins, his parents died, leaving him and a sister without relatives or money; the 'Squire, seeing that he was a smart, intelligent boy, and wanting some one to help about the "chores," had taken him to live with them, where he was considered as one of the family; his sister found a home with some friends in the neighboring town of Chelton.

'Squire Blake was not a poor man, and there would sometime be, as the neighbors said, "quite a fortune to fall to somebody." So Archie was considered to be very fortunate in having a home here, for the 'Squire and his wife had often spoken of adopting a boy, their only child being the little Amy, a girl of eight or nine years—and now it looked as thought Archie might be the boy whom they would adopt.

But while we have wandered from the scene at the beginning, the cleaning has progressed finely; Mrs. Blake has called Archie to go with her to the attic to help bring down some books which have been crowded out of the house. She selected some volumes, and taking an armful, left Archie to do the same, and went down stairs. As she entered the sitting-room she was met by Mr. Stevens, a wealthy farmer.

"How'd do, Mrs. Blake," said he; "cleaning house, I reckon; well, I won't hinder you long. I couldn't find the Squire anywhere's round, so I just dropped in to leave that money you heard him tell of, very likely; if he hain't to home no matter. Guess I can trust it to you;" and with a good-natured "ha, ha," in appreciation of the joke, he produced a generous pocket-book, and taking from it a roll of bills, counted out the sum wanted, and handed it to Mrs. Blake. "The 'Squire understands; there is no need of a receipt," he said; then, with a "good day," he was gone.

Mrs. Blake stood a moment with the money in her hands—one hundred dollars—when she was startled by hearing a cry from Deborah; hastily dropping the bills, she ran to her assistance, and found her swaying mournfully back and forth,

"It's done gone'n broke my arm now fo' sure," she wailed. Mrs. Blake helped her to a more comfortable place than the kitchen floor, and ascertained the fact that she had fallen down some steps. The broken arm proved to be nothing more serious than a sprained wrist; that was bad enough, however, in Deborah's opinion, though it "might ha' ben wusser," she confessed.

Mrs. Blake bathed her wrist, and at length she was in a condition to go home. Meanwhile, Archie had packed the books away in the closets and had busied himself out of doors.

It had taken some time to "straighten things out," as Mrs. Blake expressed it, after Deborah's accident, and the money was not thought of again until after tea when suddenly Mrs. Blake exclaimed, "Land sakes, Reuben, Mr. Stevens was here to-day and left that money; bless me, I hain't thought of it since. I've been so hurried."

The 'Squire turned a few leaves of his book. "Well, where is it now, I wonder?" but his wife had gone to the sitting-room.

"Bring a light, Reuben; I'm sure I left it here." A light was carried in, but no money was to be found. They searched carefully around that and the other rooms; Amy and Archie joined them, but without success.

"Deborah wouldn't take it, of course," said the 'Squire, doubtfully.

"No, indeed," his wife answered, turning her pocket wrong side out. "No; besides it was when I heard her cry that I left it here and went to her."

"And was no one else here after that?"

"No one, except"—Mrs. Blake hesitated—"no one but Archie."

Neither of them spoke for a moment, but the same thought was in the minds of both, and later, when the children had gone to bed, they talked the matter over and made a search, which proved as fruitless as the first.

"I can't think Archie would take it," said the 'Squire.

"I don't want to think so, but where has it gone? And you know, Rueben, how anxious he was to go to Chelton."

It was agreed, however, not to say anything to Archie for a few days, "for it may come out yet," they said.

But the days passed, and the money did not come out, so it was thought that Archie must know something about it.

Both looked very sober; it was hard to believe that the boy they had known so long and who seemed to them almost like their own, should be guilty of what they feared.

"Well," said the 'Squire, "I suppose I may as well speak to him about it;" so after breakfast, which Amy and Archie alone enjoyed, he called the latter back after the others had left the room. The boy came back and stood expectantly before him, while he looked uneasily about him as if for some way to escape. At last he broke the silence by saying, "Archie, I can't tell how sorry I am to say this—to think it; but we can not forget that you were the only one in the room where the money was left, so we think—that is—no doubt it was a great temptation, but tell us the truth, that will be the best for us all."

Archie stood silent a moment; the color left his face, as he stood looking up, "O, you don't think I—I stole it!"

"We hope not; but if it is true, tell us now, and we will forgive you."

"But I didn't take it," cried the boy; "can't you believe me? look in my room, look—"

Mrs. Blake entered the room just then. "O, it isn't likely it would be among his things now," she interrupted, speaking more sternly than usual; probably being conscious of her own carelessness in the matter, she was more willing to blame some one else.

Archie's eyes filled with tears, and he turned with a mute glance of appeal, that touched the heart of one, at least, of his accusers, but the 'Squire left the room. He talked with the boy after this, but nothing could make him confess his guilt.

The time passed, and it was decided that Archie should go to Chelton; a place was found for him, and he, poor boy, was glad to get away from the reproachful faces of his former friends, for Amy alone believed him innocent.

"I just know you didn't take the old money, so there!"

After he was gone, though she missed her playmate at first, it was the 'Squire who felt his absence most. As for his wife she hardened her heart against him, declaring they were well rid of the little thief.

There was no more talk of adopting a boy. Occasionally they heard of Archie, and the report was always a good one. In course of time the lost money was forgotten by all but those whom it mostly concerned.

Ten years have passed since the day Farmer Stevens called at 'Squire Blake's and left the money which so soon disappeared, and again it is house cleaning time; there are several rooms to be papered this time, and among them the sitting room.

Amy is now a young lady just out of school; at present she is standing in the doorway of the room, watching the man as he tears off the paper, as it was thought best to do before the new was put on.

"Why!" she exclaimed, as one piece came off, "what is this, a little door?"

"Yes, don't you remember the closets we had papered over years ago?" said her mother.

Her curiosity regarding them was not satisfied till she had climbed some steps and had with difficulty pried open the doors of one.

"Why, it's full of books!" she exclaimed.

"I have good reason to remember when they were put in; it was at the time Archie Turner stole that money of your father's," said her mother.

Amy stood looking over the books when suddenly, with an exclamation of surprise, she sprang down the steps and went after her mother, who had left the room.

"I have found it!" she exclaimed, excitedly.

"Found what, child?"

For answer, Amy opened a book and held it before her mother, disclosing the lost money, nicely laid away where it had been undisturbed since the day Mrs. Blake had unconsciously dropped it before going to attend Deborah.

When the 'Squire came home there was quite a story for him to hear. After it was finished, he sat a moment wiping his spectacles, then putting them on, remarked, "Bless the boy, I never could quite believe he took it."

Of course Archie must be acquainted with the discovery, and the 'Squire suddenly remembered that he had business in Chelton the next day. Accordingly the morning saw him on his way; the young law student was much surprised by this call from the 'Squire.

"You don't know how hard it has been all this time to think that you believed that I had taken the money," he said after the story was told.

"But I know it has been hard to believe it," was the reply.

Archie gladly accepted an invitation to visit the Blakes, where he was welcomed by all, and the friendship between him and Amy was not less than it had been in their childhood. But it came to pass in the course of a few years that he became the son of 'Squire Blake, though not by adoption.

Awful Retribution.

A writer on Australian life, in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, tells how a sick man was found by his mate at the diggings murdered, and his gold gone. The culprit was found, but contrived that night to escape with the money, which, for safe keeping had been placed in the place of detention. Nothing could be heard of him, but a few days later came the following: "Mr. Magistrate: Jim Bell (the murdered man) was once a mate of mine. He was a good man. You will find his murderer at the head of Dead Horse Gully. I have kept the gold for a reward. KANGAROO BILL,
"Captain of the Bush-rangers."

They found the murderer's remains—a fleshless skeleton, every bone being picked clean. He had been staked down to the ground, with his back to an ant-hill, and left for the ants to eat him alive. A more awful retribution can scarcely be conceived.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

FOR A COUGH.—For a tight, hoarse cough, where phlegm is not raised, or with difficulty, take hot water often—as hot as can be sipped. This will give immediate and permanent relief. Don't fail to try this remedy because it is simple.

FOR A SPRAIN.—The white of an egg, into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly, is a fine remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain on a piece of lint and changed as often as it becomes dry.

CATARRH.—The best way to deal with the disease is not to have it—to keep clean, to eat wholesome food, to live in clean, well-ventilated houses, to dress warmly with flannels next the skin, and, above all, to keep the feet warm and dry. Children sitting with damp shoes on are almost certain to contract catarrh. The evaporation of the moisture produces a constant chilliness which is dangerous even to those in robust health. Children's feet and legs are ordinarily not more than half clothed, and it is little wonder that catarrh is so prevalent among them.

THE EAR.—Dr. Roosa, in a lecture on the ear, said that no small amount of trouble in the ear was caused by too frequent syringing and boring out with a twisted towel or handkerchief, not to mention hair-pins, bodkins and other metallic instruments. In his opinion, one should never put anything in the ear smaller than the little finger, although one writer said put nothing smaller than the elbow. The avoidance of many ear troubles was to be assured by taking care not to duck the head in cold water, or to syringe the deeper part without the order of a physician, or introduce any body which can push the wax lower down in the drum.

BURNS.—The best application for a burn is a liniment made of lime water and oil, beaten together until it looks like butter melted to dress vegetables for the table. It matters not whether common lime or the chloride of lime is used, and either sweet or linseed oil will answer. Wrap the burned part in fine linen covered with this mixture, and cover thickly on the outside with raw cotton to exclude the air. Open it but once in twenty-four hours, and then carefully soak off the rag with lime water and oil, so as not to injure the tender skin that may be forming on the wound. Bathe well with the liniment, and put on a clean dressing of rags wet with the liniment, and cover with cotton as at first. Where lime cannot be had, the next best dressing we know of is soot mixed with lard, well melted and strained to get out the particles of soot. In this case you may first use strong alum water to assuage the pain, and then put on a plaster of the above. In any case, over the rags put raw cotton, to exclude the air and keep the part from being rubbed.

American Incomes.

There is no table of the average duration of fortunes; but the statistics of business failures in the country since 1866 show that the average *yearly* failures ranged from 1 in 163 in the year 1871 to 1 in 75 in 1876. How many business men in a thousand fail, once or more, during their business lifetime, I cannot learn. The proportion used to be estimated for New England at 97 per cent. That is probably too high a figure for the business of to-day, conducted, as it is, upon much shorter credits than formerly. But the proportion of traders who fail is probably not lower than 75 per cent. of the whole number.

How many of our people live upon their invested means? In 1866 our income-tax returns showed 771,000 incomes of $500 per year and over, and 6,000,000 incomes of less than $500. But these were not incomes from capital; they were mostly earnings or wages. Probably not one in a hundred of these smaller incomes, and not over 10 per cent. of the incomes over $500, represented the interest upon investments. In France, ten years later, the census returned no less than 2,000,000 people, *rentiers*, who live entirely upon their invested means. In 1877 7,500,000 of people, one-fifth of the population, were enrolled as rentes-holders or savings-banks depositors; but it must be added that the savings banks do not often fail in France, and that sooner or later they are apt to fail with us. Most of these deposits are small ones. But no less than 2,000,000 of the French can say with Petrarch, *Parva sed apta mihi*: "It is little enough, but it will do for me."

Thus, in spite of the resources of the country, in spite of the almost universal search for wealth, and in spite of the fact that we have a great many rich men at any given time, we still do not have a large class of permanently rich men; we do not even have, like the French, a large class of persons who have a permanent though small competence. The rich American's wealth is extremely volatile; in nine cases out of ten it is "fairy gold." The old land-owners form the chief exception to the rule; especially in our large cities, where the increase of values has been great.

But if our class of permanently wealthy people is small, so also is our class of destitute people. We are fortunate in having no such immense and harmful inequality of fortunes as we see in modern England. Our ill fortune is this, that our class of moderate competences is also small, that so few of us, in spite of our opportunities and our labors, have seized the good of even a small assured competence. The land is full of people who have not, on the other hand, and who are not likely to have, any assured competence, however moderate, but who have nothing to expect but labor to the end. This is, indeed, the appointed human lot for the majority in any community; but need it be, in a country of resources like this, so nearly the universal lot? Might not many of us avoid it by a greater care for a moderate competence, a lessened ambition for fortunes?—*T. M. Coan, in Harper's Magazine.*

Turkish Baths for Horses.

A novelty in the method of treating horses afflicted with rheumatism, influenza, pleurisy, filled legs, coughs, etc., has been established at a horse infirmary in New York city. The animal receives a Turkish bath, similar to those given human beings, and, it is claimed, with the same beneficial effect. The bath is a square room, about ten feet by ten in size, the floor being of stone. A furnace capable of emitting an intense degree of heat is attached to the room; flues underneath the floor conveying it into the apartment. When the afflicted horse enters the temperature of the room is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The warmth is gradually increased until 140 degrees is reached. The horse sweats copiously, and hand-rubbing of two attendants brings out a mass of lather. This operation performed, the horse is shampooed with cold water, and led into the fresh air. The cold-water treatment closes the pores of the skin and thwarts the danger of taking cold. Although the Turkish bath for horses is quite common in England, this is probably the only one in America.

Indians' Love for Their Children.

A year or two ago, the daughter of an Indian chief, who had been educated in New York, returned to the Reservation as a teacher. The tribe were roused to envy when they saw one of their own number thus made, to all appearance, the equal of the whites.

The Indians are passionately fond of their children; and in every wigwam, fathers and mothers schemed how they should gain like advantages for their boys and girls. Just at this time, the proprietor of a traveling circus visited the Reservation with his miserable worn-out horses and performers, and being struck by the bright, eager face and fearless riding of a young girl of fourteen, went to her father and offered to educate her in the East and send her home a lady if he would allow her to go with him.

The credulous Indian consented. The circus started in the night, and the girl went with it. It was two days before the story reached the agent and missionary, who sent for the girl's father, and told him how he had been duped by the showman, whose purpose was undoubtedly to train her for the ring. The Indian stood silent for a moment; then, raising both hands to heaven, he cried,—

"O God, visit not my ignorance on my child!"

Without another word, he started in pursuit. He had no horse, nor money to pay his fare on the railway. He traveled four hundred miles on foot before he recovered his child, uninjured, though worn to a skeleton from exhaustion and hunger.

We, to whom education, as a rule, comes as freely as air or sunshine, can have little conception of the hungry despair with which these copper-colored brothers in Indian wigwams covet the opportunity which we hold so cheaply. There is no sight more pathetic than a human being struggling vainly for that knowledge which will make a man of it instead of a brute.

An Omaha teacher tells us that the children of that tribe came last winter to school, walking from two to six miles. The hunt last year failed, and they had no mocassins. Their bare feet marked their way on the ice and snow with bloody prints.

How many white children would do this of their own accord? Two schools at the East are now open to Indian children under the care of the Goverment, one at Carlisle, Pa., and the Industrial Training School at Hampton, Va. It is the object of the Goverment to send back these educated youths as teachers to civilize and elevate their tribes.

Lofty Towers.

The crown of William Penn's hat, which is to adorn his thirty-six foot statue surmounting the lofty tower of the new Philadelphia public buildings, will be just 535 feet from the pavement. This is higher than any other tower yet constructed. Trinity steeple, in New York City, which seems so imposing with its height of 284 feet, shrinks into insignificance in comparison with the lofty spire which is intended to be the crowning glory of Penn Square. The highest towers which have yet been constructed are those of the Cologne Cathedral, which have at present a height of 524 feet 11 inches, or 10 feet 1 inch below Mr. Penn's proposed hat. As, however, the Cologne towers are still unfinished, and aim at an ultimate altitude of 576 feet 9 inches, the Penn Square Tower may never enjoy the distinction of being the highest in the world. The following are the heights of some of the chief lofty buildings: Tower of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch; cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 469 feet 2 inches; Cathedral spire at Strasburg, 465 feet 11 inches; pyramid of Cheops, 449 feet 5 inches; tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 10 inches; tower of St. Martin's, Landshut, 431 feet 8 inches; Cathedral spire at Frieburg, 410 feet 1 inch; Cathedral at Antwerp, 404 feet 10 inches; Cathedral at Florence, 390 feet 5 inches; St. Paul's, London, 365 feet 1 inch; ridge tiles of Cologne Cathedral, 360 feet 3 inches; Cathedral tower at Madgeburg, 339 feet 11 inches; tower of the new Votive Church at Vienna, 314 feet 11 inches; tower of the Rathhaus at Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches; and the towers of Notre Dame at Paris, 232 feet 11 inches. —*Philadelphia Press.*

The Horrors of Chinese Warfare.

It is horrible to contemplate, says the *British Medical Journal*, that in the not improbable event of hostilities breaking out between Russia and China in Central Asia, large armies will be sent into the field by the latter power unaccompanied by medical officers, and unprovided with ambulances, bandages, or surgical appliances of any kind. The sick and wounded of these armies will have only comradeship to look to for succor; and when rapid advances or retreats are being effected, comradeship is, of course, of no avail, so that they will be left to perish miserably where they fall. It is almost incredible that an empire, boasting an ancient civilization and celestial culture, should be so careless of the lives of its defenders as to make not the faintest attempt to supply them with aid when struck down by the casualties of warfare; yet such is the case, and in previous campaigns in China the scenes witnessed on a field of battle for days after the conflict was over, when the wounded were slowly dying in protracted agonies by the side of the dead, have been indescribably hideous and painful. This neglect of sick and wounded soldiers is a great blot on Chinese civilization.

ACCORDING to a Viennese statistical journal, Austria is better provided with public libraries than any other country in Europe.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

UNDER favorable conditions the chestnut and the oak will live 1,000 years. The beech and ash live less than half as long.

IRON is rolled so thin at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) iron mills that 10,000 sheets are required to make a single inch in thickness.

PROF. SILVESTRI finds that the summit of Mount Etna has been lowered about forty feet as a result of recent volcanic activity.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, taking 1,000 well-to-do persons and 1,000 poor persons, after five years there remained alive of the prosperous 943, of the poor only 655. After fifty years there remained of the prosperous 557, of the poor 283; at seventy years of age there remained 235 of the prosperous, and of the poor 65.

A RECORD of the weather kept nearly three centuries ago by the famous astronomer, Tycho Brahe, on the coast of Denmark, has lately been published at Copenhagen by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences. The manuscript had found its way into the imperial library at Vienna, where it was discovered a few years since.

THE size attained by icebergs is sometimes prodigious. From measurements made upon one Dr. Hayes estimated it to contain about 27,000,000,000 feet while its weight must have been not less than 1,000,000,000 tons. It was grounded in water nearly half a mile in depth. What, then, must have been the thickness and the size of the glacier from which this mass had become detached!

A VERY curious proof of the identity of animal and vegetable protoplasm has been supplied by Claude Bernard, who has shown that both are alike sensitive to the influence of anæsthetics. Exposed to ether, a sensitive plant no longer closed its leaflets when touched. Assimilation and growth, as well as germination, are arrested by chloroform. Schutzenberger has proved that the fresh cells of the yeast plant breathe like an aquatic animal.

Will Education Yield Subsistence?

An education, yes; but what sort of an education? A bricklayer's education, an artisan's, a farmer's, would, indeed, help him to earn a living. A college education would give him a social advantage, but it would not, in itself, increase his chance of earning a living; it would rather diminish it. For, as was pointed out in an interesting paper lately published in this magazine, our colleges do not, like the French and German universities, instruct a young man in the bread-winning pursuits; the American colleges are, on the contrary, institutions for general culture. I do not take up the question here of the amount and value of the culture they supply. The point for us to note is that the educated young American who has not a special education as a bread-winner is worse off, as to his money prospects, than the young American who has no college education at all. Dig he cannot, and to beg he is ashamed. Two of the professions at least are fatally overcrowded. The United States, with a population not greatly larger than that of the German empire, graduates every year five times as many physicians; for the German empire limits the number of its doctors, and we do not limit that of ours. Very many of our physicians not only wait years for practice, but never get into practice at all. It is much the same with the profession of law. In both professions there are prizes for a few, and failures, more or less complete, for the many. The engineering, mining, and other scientific professions offer a somewhat better chance, and public life, almost neglected as a profession, will attract a better class of young men from year to year. But upon none of these, save in favored and exceptional cases, as where a son succeeds to his father's practice, can a young man depend for a fortune, or even for immediate support. They, too, offer a certain social dignity. But as a rule it is the laborer, artisan, or tradesman that has the better chance of supporting himself; it is the educated man that has, more frequently, to wait before he can pay his way. If, therefore, we educate our sons, it is all the better reason why we should provide, not indeed for their independence, but some aid during the years which they are likely to spend in waiting before they can achieve their position.

It is to be remembered, too, that these years of waiting may become, with such aid, years of scholarly or scientific accomplishment, if not of money-making; years of strengthened preparation; years that might introduce and brighten a career, instead of wasted years that cloud or spoil it.—*T. M. Coan*, in *Harper's Magazine.*

A Spider's Cradle.

A certain spider—found in the southern part of Europe—makes a curious cradle to preserve her babies through the cold winter, so that the spider family shall not be exterminated. She makes a silk case somewhat the shape of a balloon upside down, not quite half an inch long, and fitted with a door, or cover, which may be opened, though she leaves it carefully closed. In this are placed the eggs, from which little spiders will come in the spring. To protect them from enemies and from cold the anxious mamma makes an outer case of exactly the same shape, only about an inch long, and of course larger all around, also fitted with a closed door. Between the two cases the space is stuffed with a golden-brown colored silk, which she spins herself, and makes it warm and comfortable inside. The whole thing is hung to a bush, and left throughout the winter.

A VIRGINIA owl sat on a table and looked at a light thirty hours without once winking. This shows how wise an owl really is.

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Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Disease of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents, Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

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Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
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It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
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WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
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WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
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An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.
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It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
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A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
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Lancaster, Pa.
We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

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The Origin of the Morgue.

The word "morgue" had originally a far different meaning from that which it now bears. In old dictionaries it is defined as a "surly, haughty look," being derived from the word *morguer*, "to bully, to dare." It is also used (the verb) to express the idea of inspecting or viewing intently and closely any person or object. Madame de Sevigne, in a letter to Madame de Grignan, uses it thus, when she writes: "Guitant writes me from Saint-Ange three leagues from Fontainebleau, where he has gone to *morguer* the Court." The Morgue was originally the second *guichet* or wicket at the Grand-Chatelet. When newly arrested prisoners were marched in there, the turnkeys used to halt them in front of this wicket in order that the jailers might *morguer* them at their ease, that is to say, look them over attentively, and engrave their features in the memory. It was there afterwards, that the corpses picked up on the public street, or dragged from the Seine, were deposited for recognition. Later, in 1804, there was constructed upon the Qua du Marche-Neuf, at the northeast angle of the Pont Saint-Michel, a square building specially set apart for the exhibition of the unknown bodies. The opening of new boulevards has singularly modified that quarter, and the morgue is to-day removed to the extremity of the *Cite*, upon that little island a long time since united to the main land, and which was in former days called "*La Motte aux Papelards*" (The Hillock of the Hypocrites). The exhibition-room consists of two divisions, separated by a glass partition running from the floor to the ceiling, and from one side of the room to the other, through which partition the visitor sees lying on the twelve *dalles*, or stone forms, the dead bodies, sometimes partially clothed, again entirely naked save a little strip of linen about the waist. One of the most pathetic sights we ever witnessed there was the corpse of a little child not more than 3 years of age, seated in a "high-chair" just as she was drawn from the river, her baby rattle clutched still in her tiny fingers, her little white cap on her head, and wearing the customary short blouse of the children of the ouvriers. Poor little baby! she had tumbled in the Seine while at play, perhaps, while her mother was busily at work in some lavoir near by.—*American (Paris) Register.*

A New Story of Lincoln.

Gen. Steel, being the oldest member in continuous service of the Indiana Legislature, was appointed Chairman of the committee delegated by the Legislature to meet President Lincoln at the State line and escort him to Indianapolis. At Lafayette there was an immense gathering of people to greet the President, and an earnest call by them for a speech, a wish which he seemed very reluctant to comply with. Finding, however, that he must say something to quiet the multitude, he related the following: He said his situation reminded him of a man out in Illinois, who was a candidate for nomination for an office. The convention at which the nomination was to be made was held at a town some miles distant from where the candidate resided. On the morning of the day on which the nomination was to be made, the candidate hired a team to take him to the scene of his hopes. The horse proved very slow. The man pounded and swore, and swore and pounded, but with his best efforts he did not get through till after the convention had adjourned and his hopes were blasted. He returned home in a frame of mind which you can imagine. The horse had been hired of the foreman of the livery stable, and was returned to him.

Our candidate did not waste much of his powder on the foreman, but, on his way home, meeting the owner, he denounced him in the strongest terms for letting him have such a horse. The owner said there must be some mistake about it; that his horses were all good travelers, and finally persuaded him to return to the stable to find out the trouble. When they got to the stable, the owner asked the man in charge what horse he had given the man. "I gave him the hearse horse." "Hearse horse! hearse horse!" exclaimed the man. "Why, if a man should start to a funeral with such a horse as that, he would not reach the grave till two weeks after the resurrection," and, said Mr. Lincoln, if I make a speech in every town I pass through, I shall not reach Washington till two weeks after the inauguration.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Put Life into Your Work.

A young man's interest and duty both dictate that he should make himself indispensable to his employers.

A young man should make his employer his friend, by doing faithfully and minutely all that is entrusted to him.

It is a great mistake to be over-nicely fastidious about work. Pitch in readily and your willingness will be appreciated, while the "high-toned" young man who quibbles about what it is, and about what it is not his place to do, will get the cold shoulder. There is a story that George Washington once helped to roll a log that one of his corporals would not handle, and the greatest Emperor of Russia worked as a shipwright in England—to learn the business. That's just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alacrity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though the business was your own, and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance in your word and on your act. Be mindful; have your mind in your business; because it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the "boys" are thinking about. Take a pleasure in work, do not go about it in a listless, formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness, and remember that while working thus for others, you are laying the foundation of our own success in life.—*Our Morning Guide.*

The Narvous Man.

"I had my misgivin's, boss," the waiter said to the landlord, who was questioning him about his conduct toward the tall gentleman in blue clothes who sat at the third table from the door, "I had my suspicions when he sat down dat he was carryin' more whisky dan was good for 'im, but he was puffekly quiet an' behave himself well enough, and I didn't pay no attention to it outwell he pick up a baked potato, and hole it car'fully over de aig glass wid his left hand, and began to tap de end of de potato wid his spoon. He hit it right smart three or four times, an' den he whack it once or twice on de aige of de plate, an' lookin' solemn as a owl all de time, he call me up to 'im, an' say jest as p'lite and dignified as a President, 'waitah,' he say, 'I wish you would jest fix dis biled aig for me, if you please; I'se lorse a good deal of sleep las' night, an' I'm a little narvous dis mawnin',' he says; an' know I hadn't done ought for to laugh, boss, but I hope to die ef I could help it." The landlord didn't discharge him, under the circumstances.—*R. J. Burdette.*

The Personal Appearance of Robert Burns.

So far as we can form any correct judgment, Burns was one of the noblest-looking men of his age. Walter Scott, at the age of 15, saw the poet, and it made an enduring impression. He describes him as follows: "His body was strong and robust, and his appearance was rustic, but not clownish. His manner, though plain, was marked by dignified simplicity. His countenance was more massive than it appears in his portraits. His eyes were large and glowed (I say literally glowed) when he spoke on any subject with feeling or deep interest. I never saw such another eye in any other man, though I have seen the most distinguished characters of the age." The above-mentioned interview is interesting, as the picture of one poet given by another. It occurred at a social dinner when Scott was merely a spectator, but he attracted attention by replying to a question which no other person in the room could answer, and his reward was a smile and an approving word from the poet. How little did the inspired plowman imagine that the lame boy, who then attracted his attention, would reach such a distinction—still less that they two would divide the highest honors in the literature of their native land! The Burns statue will attract more attention than that of any author in Central Park (except Irving), not because he won the admiration of Scotland, but because he touched the heart with peculiar mastery. He thus won a place in human affection which he will probably always retain. Hence the statue is one of the most welcome and appropriate benefactions the Central Park has thus far enjoyed.—*New York Cor. Rochester Democrat.*

NEVER MISSED.

[From the Zanesville Times.]

Many of our readers may be benefited by the following reliable statement from Messrs. A. Heilman & Son, the well-known druggists of this city, who write: We have sold thousands of bottles of that valued medicine—Hamburg Drops—and every bottle that we have sold has always cured. It never missed. We recommend it as the best medicine we ever sold, and could furnish statements of cures, sufficient to fill the largest paper printed.

American Tobacco.

While I was at Ferrieres, in Italy, I heard a comical story from the wife of an American gentleman who resides in the neighborhood. It seems tobacco is a Government monopoly; the raising of more than a dozen plants by any one person is strictly prohibited. The gardener engaged by my friend had rather a liking for the plant, and embellished several of his ornamental flower-beds with it. So one day the lady was waited upon by the Commissaire, who informed her that, as she had transgressed the rules respecting the cultivation of tobacco by non-authorized individuals, she would have to pay a fine of some $30. But, fortunately, the Republican Deputy from the district was on terms of great intimacy with the family, and he offered his services to get them out of the scrape. He went, therefore, to call on the local Magistrate, and represented to him that the offending plants were of American origin, and, consequently, were of a kind that were totally valueless for any other purpose than that of ornamentation. The dignitary professed himself as being quite satisfied with the explanation, and, in view of the non-existence in commerce of any such an article as American tobacco, my friend got off scot free.—*Lucy Hooper.*

[From the Jackson (Minn.) Republic.]

Uncle Samuel Hall says that St. Jacobs Oil has limbered up his limbs and he is now ready for that foot race on the Fourth. We are ready, too, Uncle. You did the fair thing when you notified us in advance that you had used "St. Jacobs." We can prepare accordingly.

Rings Versus Seats.

A queer story is told of an eminent preacher at Norwich, England. On the occasion of a State service to a crowded house he made a sudden pause in his sermon, and read in a sonorous voice the irrelevant quotation from the second chapter of St. James: "For if there come unto your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment, and ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool, are ye not then partial in yourselves and are become judges of evil thoughts?" The congregation was stupified. Having thus rivited their attention, he addressed himself by name to a gentleman in the gallery: "Has that poor man who stands at the back of your pew a gold ring on his finger?"

The gentleman turned round, and replied:

"I believe not, sir."

"Oh, then, I suppose that is the reason he must not have a seat."

The gentleman had three gold rings on his hand, and his pew was nearly empty, but, as may be imagined, it did not long remain so.

The daughter of an English clergyman five years ago dashed into the sea and saved the lives of two "women of high position"—Edmund Yates can hardly, under the circumstances, call them ladies—and they left their preserver exhausted and senseless on the beach without even inquiring her name. The young lady has been ill ever since, is poor and friendless, and almost dying. She has never heard of the people whose life she saved.

A clear head and quick action must be possessed for steady and successful effort; but who can have such while suffering from Cold? Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and procure immediate relief.

ONE SOFT MAY DAY.

BY ILDEGERTE.

Kissed by a rose, one soft May day,
  A lily in the garden blowing—
Kissed by a rose, one soft May day,
  A lily in the garden growing.
Be my bride, oh! lily fair,
  Be my bride, my pale white queen.
The lily smiled with radiant air,
  Smiling sweetly and serene.

Kissed by a rose, one soft May day,
  A lily crushed was dying—
Kissed by a rose, one soft May day,
  A fragile fragment lying.
My bride is a corpse, the rose had said,
  And the air was full of its breath;
My fair white queen is lying dead,
  And I, * * * the cause of her death.

A red, red rose, one soft May day,
  Was culled from the garden flowers;
The daisy sighed for the bright red ray,
  So beautiful in the morning hours.
The flowers came where the red rose lay,
  Dead and purple, on the lily's breast,
And sad were the hearts, that soft May day—
  The red, red rose had gone to its rest.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.

PITH AND POINT.

And now Lady Godiva is said to be a myth—a bare falsehood, as it were.

Actors should be watched closely on election day. They are professional repeaters.

Some one inquires: "Where have all the ladies' belts gone?" Gone to waist long ago.

If a mule had as many legs as a cockroach this country wouldn't be so thickly populated.

The bobtailed horse spends his whole existence in lamenting his lack of terminal facilities.

A compositor who cannot agree with his wife says he must have taken her out of the wrong font.

Why is the discovery of the North pole like an illicit whisky manufactory? Because it's a secret still.

It requires but a short time for a young lady out shopping to learn all the countersigns of the dry-goods trade.

"I cannot think," says Dick,
"What makes my ankles grow so thick."
"You do not recollect," says Harry,
"How great a calf they have to carry."

The *Eye* says it was a Bloomington man who hit the nail on the head, but he mourned the loss of a thumb by the transaction.

From Adam they took a ribbone to make fair woman. Fair woman has been made up with ribbon ever since.—*Bloomington Eye.*

Physicians now say that the telephone is injurious to the ear. We presume it's the strain of listening and hearing nothing that does the harm.

One of the first requisitions received from a newly-appointed railway station agent was: "Send me a gallon of red oil for the danger lanterns."

In Texas there is a township called Gin, and in it a town called Brandy, and the name of the postoffice is Rummy. No State could ask for anything better.

A very disagreeable old gentleman dies. A nephew, charged with the duty of preparing his epitaph, suggests: "Deeply regretted by all who never knew him."

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as she stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Wa'al, yes," said John, "but then he's draffully freckled, ain't he?"

"I think, dear, the dew has commenced falling," he said in his softest accents. "Yes," she yawned, "I've been hoping to hear adieu for some time. He didn't call the next evening.

The Whitehall *Times* says the fish in Lake Champlain have been so long without water that when it began to rain, for the first time in six weeks, they were seen running about with umbrellas over their heads.

A young woman in Denver flung herself into a cistern, but she was fished out. A local paragrapher advised her as follows: "Cis turn from your evil ways." But he won't joke that way when it comes cistern.

A poet asks: "When I am dead and lowly laid. . . . . And clods fall heavy from the spade, who'll think of me?" Don't worry. Tailors and shoemakers have retentive memories, and you'll not be forgotten.—*Norristown Herald.*

Fate of a jilted butcher:

He tried in drink to drown his cares,
  And there found no relief;
But daily grew more woe-begone—
  You never sausage grief.
At last his weary soul found rest,
  His sorrows now are o'er;
No fickle maid now troubles him—
  Pork seacher, he's no more.

One Sunday night we were sitting out in the moonlight, unusually silent, almost sad. Suddenly some one—a poetic-looking man, with a gentle, lovely face—said, in a low tone, "Did you ever think of the beautiful lesson the stars teach us?" We gave a vague, appreciative murmur, but some soulless clod said, "No; what is it?" "How to wink," he answered, with a sad, sweet voice.

A baker, whose loaves had been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," when going his round to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed, "Who's there?" and was answered, "The baker." "What do you want?" "To leave your bread." "Well, you needn't make such a fuss about it—put it through the keyhole," was her reply.

A big, fat colored woman came to the Galveston Chief of Police and told him that her stepson had run away and she wanted to know where he was. "It bodders me to know why he left. He had everything he needed to make him cumfable. I done all I could for him," she observed. "Has he any marks by which he may be recognized?" "Well, I don't reckon all de marks I made on him with a bed-slat, while de old man was holdin' him, has faded out yet."—*Galveston News.*

A sewing machine agent, in driving through Monroe County, Kentucky, drew up before a cottage and asked a beardless sixteen-year-old boy, standing in the yard, if his mother was at home. "She is, but she don't live here," he answered. "I'm the head of this house." Finding the boy married, the agent went inside and encountered a child, who said she was the boy's wife, and that when she was married she was not eleven years old. "What on earth did you marry for?" asked the agent. "What do other folks marry for?" the child replied. The boy said he intended to buy a sewing machine for his wife when she got old enough to sew. "Come around in three or four years," he said, "and I'll take one."

A Word to Our Readers.

When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases, beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of the body, and furnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it and with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body, and none other. It will not help the tooth-ache, ear-ache, nor consumption, but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things. Try it.

Had a Shock.

"Yes," Mr. Messenger replied, in answer to the young lady's remark, "he was rather fond of bathing, very fond of it, in fact, but he received a terrible shock a few summers ago while in the water, and he has never recovered from it." "My," she exclaimed, "did a snake bite him? Oh, dreadful!" "No," Mr. Messenger said, "it wasn't that." "Did he come near drowning, then?" she wanted to know. "No," he said, "it wasn't that exactly, but, just as he was about ready to come out of the river, he saw a tramp going up over the hill, about a quarter of a mile away, with his hat, his pocketbook, his vest, his watch, his handkerchief, his stockings, his cigar-case, his shoes, his gloves, his collar, his necktie, his shirt-stud and collar-buttons, his s-s-suspenders, his cane, and well, in fact, his trousers. And there was a Sunday-school picnic only half a mile down the river, gradually coming nearer, and he lounged around among the willows all that day, and walked home alone in the starlight. And the fact was, he had never been able to enjoy a swim very much since that time."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Perfect Success.

C. H. Blecken, M. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., says: "I saw Hunt's Remedy used in a case of dropsy with perfect success. I did not treat the patient, but four attending physicians had given up the case as hopeless. Hunt's Remedy was then used with perfect success, and the patient is well. I shall give Hunt's Remedy in Dropsical and Kidney Diseases." Trial size, 75 cents.

In 1860, the number of lunatics in England was 38,058. Now it is 71,191, an increase of no less than 87 per cent. During the same period the population increased only about 28 per cent., a third of the rate at which lunacy advances.

You can live on Malt, sleep on Hops, resist ague and malaria with Calisaya, and enrich the blood with Iron. In short, you can find new life in Malt Bitters, made of unfermented Malt, Hops, Calisaya and Iron, as every druggist will tell you.

A Des Moines man bet that there was a city in the United States of over 75,000 inhabitants that would not cast 300 votes for Garfield, and he won the money. He named Washington, D. C., as the city.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—especially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

Vegetine will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College is the "West Point" for business training. Its classes are always well filled and thoroughly instructed.

The sales of the Frazer axle grease are increasing every day, because it is as good as represented.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot. Straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

A Lost Note.

In 1740, a director of the Bank of England lost a £30,000 bank note, which he was persuaded had fallen from the chimney-piece of his room into the fire. The bank directors gave the loser a second bill, upon his agreement to restore the first bill should it ever be found, or pay the money if presented by any stranger. "About thirty years afterward," says Mr. Francis, "the director having been long dead, and his heirs in possession of his fortune, an unknown person presented the lost bill at the bank and demanded payment. It was in vain that they mentioned to this person the transaction by which that bill was annulled; he would not listen to it. He maintained that it had come to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment. The note was payable to bearer, and the £30,000 were paid him. The heirs of the director would not listen to any demands of restitution, and the bank was obliged to sustain the loss. It was discovered afterward that an architect, having purchased the director's house, had taken it down in order to build another upon the same spot, had found the note in the crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the bank."

A Sympathetic Man.

The proprietor of one of the great restaurants in Paris was sighing and lamenting at the door of his establishment. Some habitues, as they were going out, asked him what was the matter. "Ah! Messieurs, four persons have just gone away without paying for a sumptuous dinner which they have eaten." "That is unfortunate, but you need not dispair so violently." "Ah!" replied the restaurant-keeper, in a tone of distress, "it is not on my own account. I am rich. But my waiter, Messieurs—my private-room waiter—the father of a family, who has nothing but his place to live on! He will have to bear the loss, and not I!" And he sank down on a chair and melted into tears.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Book Agents, Mail us a Postal with your address. It will pay you. A. GORTON & Co., 31 Commerce st., Phila., Pa.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Send for a sample copy of SONG FRIEND! A splendid Music Journal. Address S. W. STRAUB, 3012 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

$2,000 In Gold given away. Send 3c stamp for particulars. "THE MESSENGER," Lewisburgh, Union Co., Pa.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our goods by sample, to families. We give attractive presents and first-class goods to your customers; we give you good profits; we prepay all express charges; we furnish outfit free. Write for particulars. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5025, St. Louis, Mo.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORGAN
Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32 pp. 4to), with NEWEST STYLES, at $51 and upward; or $6.38 per quarter, and up. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
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YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

TEAS—Choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular. ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey st., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

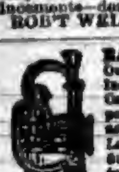
BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE. Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Belts, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 58 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S ORGANS! 14 STOPS, SUB-BASS & OCT. COUPLER, FOUR SET REEDS ONLY $65 PIANOS $125 up. Sent on Trial. Warranted. Catalogue Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ETIQUETTE AND BUSINESS
This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Social Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions. Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Koran.
A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion: THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at $2.75; a new, beautiful type, neat, cloth-bound edition; price, 35 cents, and 6 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works, remarkably low in price, with extra terms to clubs, free. Say where you saw this advertisement. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N. Y.

20 YEAR'S USE has proved our Celebrated No. 20 Naples Strings to be the most durable, produce the finest quality of tone and are the whitest, most beautiful and transparent strings in the world. Best players and great artists use them exclusively. For introduction only, sample string 25 cts. Full set for Violin 75cts, for Banjo 90 cts, for Guitar $1.20, mailed prepaid. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. LYON & HEALY, 162 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
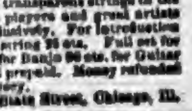
representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER O. M. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

AGENTS WANTED To write at once for full particulars concerning our Extraordinary Offer! On our improved FAMILY BIBLES, STANDARD BOOKS, and other fast-selling. Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, 182 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp,
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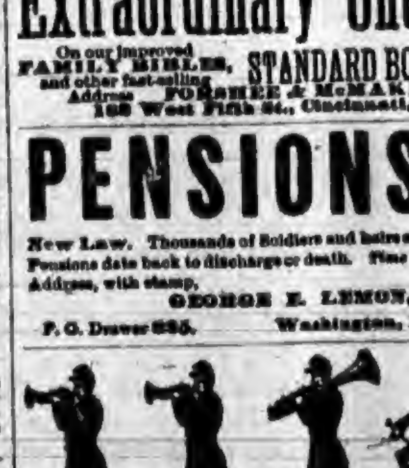
McCosh's Guide for Amateur Brass Bands, containing elementary instructions, hints on organization, deportment, etc., advice on the selection, quality and style of instruments, complete [illegible] band tactics, scales and exercises for all instruments, dictionary of musical terms, together with [illegible] rules and information for [illegible]; to which is added [illegible] Drum Major's Tactics. Mailed to any address for 10 cents. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
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$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA
Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Penn'a Salt Manufact'ing Co., Phila.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING From CATARRH
And really want to be cured, just name this paper and send 10 cents to Dr. C. R. Sykes, 169 East Madison st., Chicago, Ill., for "The True Theory of Catarrh and full information of a Sure Cure." Thousands of persons have been cured in the last ten years by his plan.

1881. FREE. 1881.
The ILLUSTRATED "GOLDEN PRIZE" for 1881 is now ready. This elegant book contains about 200 fine engravings. A specimen copy will be sent free to any one in the United States on receipt of a three-cent stamp to prepay postage on the book. Agents wanted. Address
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WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC
FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD. A Warranted Cure.
Price, $1.00.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.
IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?
BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.
KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.
One package will make six qts of medicine.
TRY IT NOW!
Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
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A MUSICAL WONDER

Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument, rivaling the piano and organ, upon which at sight you can play [illegible] as perfectly as any professor upon the instruments mentioned? Then send for our illustrated catalogue of the greatest musical invention of the age, The [illegible] Automatic Organette, upon which any man, woman or child can play correctly all the popular, classic, operatic, sacred, dance and other music. Amuse yourself, your family and your friends. Prices: [illegible]. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

C N U. No. 44

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Coffee, Tea and Tobacco.

Coffees we used to sell at 18c now reduced to 16, and a good fair Rio Coffee at 14 cents and our best Young Hyson Tea that we sold at 70 cents now reduced to 65 cents. This is the best tea in the market, and equal to teas sold elsewhere at $1 per pound. We have other teas from 25 up to 40 and 50 cents per pound.

COFFEES---RIO, JV and MARRICABO.

Good Rio Coffee, 14c; Best Select Rio, 16c; Old Government Java, 23c; Choice Marricabo, 18c; Roasted Rio, 18 and 20c; Bengal Coffee, 20c.

SYRUP AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Extra Golden Syrup per gallon, 45c; White Sugar Loaf Drips, 60c; Choice Maple Syrup, 90c; New Orleans, 40c; Best New Orleans, 60c; Sorghum, 45c.

TOBACCOS.

Good Fine Cut, 40c; Choice Fine Cut, 60; Uncle Ned, 35c; Best Fine Cut, 75c; Good Plug tobacco, 40c; Best Natural Leaf, 60c; Durham Smoking, 48c; Bull Head, 28c;

OILS. OILS.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 16c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 30.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, ND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 10c, smoked shoulders, 6c, Breakfast bacon, 8c; pickled pork, 6c.

Fish--Lake Fish and Mackerel.

No. 1 White fish, half barrel, $5; Pickerel half barrel, $3.50; White fish, kits, $1; Skinned cat, half barrel, $7; Mackerel, kits, $1 and $1.50; Smoked Hallibut 10c; extra dress Mackerel $1.75.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good whisky per gallon, $1; whisky one year old, $1; whisky two years old, $1.40 whisky three years old, 76 gallons, $2.50; brandy two years old, $1.50; Scotch ale per bottle, 18c; Dublin porter per bottle, 18c; Port wine, $1.25; Sherry wine, $1.25; California wine, $1.25, Gin, $2; London porter per bottle, 18c; Ginger ale per bottle, 12 1-2c

CANDIES, NUTS AND RAISINS.

Stick candy, 14c; French mixed candy, 20c; raisins per box, $2; raisins and 10; currants, 7c; citron, 18c; Brazil nuts, per quart, 10 10c; Filberts, 12 1-2c; English walnuts, 12 1-2c, Texas pecans, 10c. Oranges per dozen 35c, Lemons, 30c, Dried Peaches, 10c, Dried Apples, 8c.

20 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

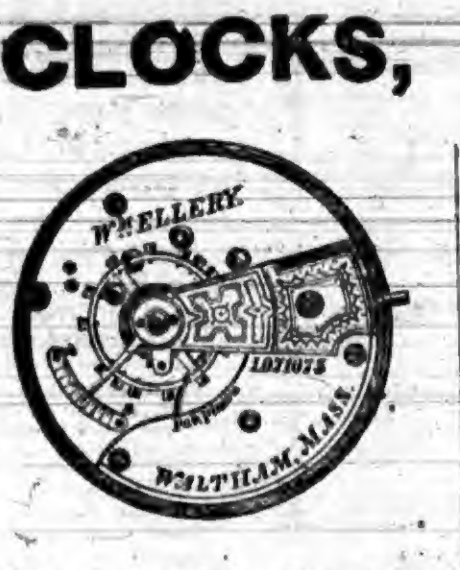
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

A MANIAC'S DEED.

He Murders his Mother, Sister and Stepfather, Clubbing them to Death with a Shot-Gun—He Completes his Work by Hanging Himself —a Horrible Scene.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., October 19.—Byron Blake murdered his mother, sister and stepfather with a knife and then hanged himself, in Wheelock, this forenoon. He is thought to have been insane. The murder occurred in the town of Sheffield, Vt., a mile from Wheelock Hollow. The murderer, Byron Blake, was twenty-six years of age. He had, some six years ago, a spinal difficulty, which occasioned the loss of his reason. He was confined in an asylum two years, and, when he returned home, he was considered safe, but was of an ugly temper, as in fact he always had been. His mother was sixty-three years and his stepfather seventy-four years. A school teacher who lives at the house left there for her school at 9 o'clock this morning. A neighbor, Mr. Ingalls, went to the house at 10 o'clock, and, on opening the kitchen door, the ghastly remains of the maniac's victims met his horrified gaze. The body of Mrs Williams lay with her feet near the door that he opened. That of Mr. Parks lay near the sitting-room door, and Mrs. Parks' body lay by the door leading to the sink-room, near the sink, where she had apparently been washing dishes. Blake clubbed them all to death with a shot-gun, breaking the stock off on Mrs. Williams' head, the lock of the gun being found tangled in her hair; the stock lay by her side. The wall, curtains and mirror were bespattered with blood, and there is a hole in the plastering of the ceiling made by an up-stroke of the weapon. Dried apples from hanging racks were scattered about the room. A part of Mrs. Williams' hair was pulled out, and it is supposed she started to escape and that he caught her by the hair and dragged her back. Though an extraordinarily strong woman, she was no match for an armed maniac. The old folks, being feeble, could make little resistance. The back of Mrs. Williams' head was pounded in, her teeth knocked out and her skull broken in over the right eye, and her lips cut open. Mr. Parks' head was terribly pounded, one arm broken and probably his neck broken. Mrs. Parks' head was crushed in the same as the others. The dead body of Blake was found in the barn, suspended by the neck with a rein taken from some harness. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had intended to go to Providence to-day to visit a brother of Mrs. Williams, but postponed it to Thursday. Mr. Williams started this morning for Lyndonville about eight o'clock to see about the tickets. A messenger was dispatched at once and found him at Lydon Corner, one mile south of Lydonville. A week ago to-day a party of some fifty visited Mr. and Mrs. Williams to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Parks married Mrs. Blake thirteen years ago, and they were much respected people. Blake was short thick-set, and weighed about 150 pounds. Mr. Williams is a very quiet industrious man. He is completely used up. The whole town is in excitement. There has been no such excitement here since four years ago, when Wilder killed his father and mother and then himself, two miles south of here. Williams had no children. Wheelock is about five miles from here.

The Secret.

"I noticed," said Dr. Franklin, "a mechanic, among others, at work on a house, erecting but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor; who had a kind word and cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him, one morning, I ask him to tell me the secret of his happy flow of spirits.

"My secret, doctor," he replied, "is that I have got one of the best wives and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I can not find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody."

What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions! Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, cost nothing, and go far toward making home happy and peaceful.

Royal Gifts of the Soul.

A poetical writer has said that some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their strength and sweetness, as the orchard, in October days, fill the air with ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses like the honeysuckle over the door, yet, like it, fill the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How great a bounty and blessing is it to hold the royal gifts of the soul that they shall be music to some, fragrance to others, and life to all.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

The Wife.

When prospects are clouded by the dark shadows of anguish, and the world seems, in a moment of wretched forgetfulness, like a barren desert, what bliss in the thought that there is one being who will sympathize with our sorrow, and cheer us with the tenderest affections. When those set up as idols in the temple of friendship and esteem shall basely desert the post of honor and integrity, is it not happiness to have one who looks fondly as ever on our fortune, and loves with a purity and warmth unknown to the most sacred friendship?

Shall We Meet Again?

The following is one of the most brilliant paragraphs ever written by the lamented George D. Prentice: "The fiat of death is inexorable. There is no appeal for relief from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom, wither and fade in a day have no frailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men will appear and disappear as the grass, and the multitude that throng the world to-day will disappear as footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own pathway, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life, and the thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although the dark passage may lead to paradise; we do not want to go down into damp graves, even with princes for bed-fellows. In the beautiful drama of 'Ion' the hope of immortality, so eloquently uttered by the death devoted Greek, finds deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his life a sacrifice to fate, his Clemanthe asks if they should meet again, to which he responds. I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirits have walked in glory. All are dumb. But, as I gaze upon thy living face, I feel that there is something in love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe."

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of indiana DeKalb county
Albina Shade, plaintiff vs. John Coyle defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that there is a suit instituted by Albina Shade against John Coyle, now out of the state and that the same is set for trial on the 30th day of October, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. If said defendant does not appear, the same will be determined in his absence.

Christian Smith, J. P.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Phebe Hartsuff, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, by Albert J. Mason and Warren A. Mason for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 5th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 27th day of October, 1880. Jno. W. Baxter, Clerk.
41-3w. W. H. Dills, Deputy.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a white male inhabitant of said state, over twenty-one years of age will, at the December session, 1880, of the board of commissioners of of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors at the following place in said township, viz: The premises bounded on the east by the Eel-River railroad right of way, on the south by the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad right of way, on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad right of way and on the north by north line of said township, at Auburn Junction, in said county. Oct. 28, 1880.

Christopher Baker.

Special Land Explorers Excursion

OVER THE

Wabash Railway

TO

Kansas. Texas, Arkansas. Nebraska & Missouri,

TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1880.

On the above date round-trip land-explorers' first-class tickets, good for forty days can be secured at the Eel-river depot for one-half the price of the usual excursion rates. This is probably the cheapest rate ever made to the west. The tickets are first-class in every particular, and include the following points: Dodge City, Ellis, Council Grove, Burlington, Baxter Springs, Independence, Fredonia and Kerwin, in Kansas. Dennison, Palestine, Ft. Worth, Waco, Morgan, Georgetown and San Antonio, in Texas. Grand Island, Lincoln and Columbus, in Nebraska. Little Rock, Russellville and Texarkana, in Arkansas.

Remember the date of excursion, November 9, 1880.

Louis Johnson,
Ag't. W. St. L. & P. R. R.
Auburn, Ind.

A Popular and Reliable Company.

As to the soundness and standing of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, the Indiana Farmer has the following editorial in the issue of May 22, 1880:

"Some of the foreign insurance companies are waging a war on the Ohio Farmers' Fire Insurance Company in this state, and report all manner of things about it. We had occasion to examine its reports and papers on file in the office of the Auditor of State this week, as well as those of other companies, and we found its affairs were frankly and freely open to the world, and that its condition compares favorably with other companies. We examined them with a view of ascertaining how much truth there was in statements of other and interested companies, and we believe that the company is sound, and does business safely. The fact that for 32 years it has promptly paid all losses, and accumulated nearly a million of capital besides, is a bit of practical experience in its favor that cannot be whistled down at a breath. It seems that the cause of the war and jealously is, that this company has become very popular among the farmers of the west, and taking no city or conflagration risks, can and does issue policies for less than the rates of some other companies."

The principal office of the company above named is located at Le Roy, Medina county, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Sheppard is the soliciting agent for DeKalb county, Indiana and Defiance county, Ohio. For full particulars concerning the company, address F. M. Thompson, general agent, Hicksville, O.24-tf

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.
(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:35; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:31 p.m;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:29; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:38; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:31; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:14; Reading 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p.m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:10; Montgomery, 7:24; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:45; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:14, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:55; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. Woodford, Gen'l Supt.
H. Bromley, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 32 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail.........12:34 p. m.	Mail.........3:30 p. m.
Accom'n....12:57 a. m	Accom'n ....6:57 a. m.
Local F't....4:45 p. m.	Local F't....6:58 a. m
M'l tr's arrives at Butler....1:20 p. m.	M'l tr's arr. at Logansport. 6:45 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limit'd ex.
Pittsburgh lv.		9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1	10 00	2 35	
Alliance	2 03	12 46pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 40	3 06	7 18	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 5- am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 41
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 60	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8.
Chicago lv.	8 20am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 50pm
Plymouth	11 45		9 45	2 00am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 00am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 25	8 55
Forest	5 22		5 12	10 04
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	5 pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 56	2 26
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 50	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	2 35pm	7 30

Nos 5 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—
CHICAGO DIVISION.
—o—
IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 06		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 58
Avilla	9 58		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 08	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 06
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 36	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 16
Defiance	12 56pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 30	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 56
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
Chicago ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Martin, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, executrix of the will of Henry Hammon, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Harriett Hammon, Executrix.
Sept. 30, 1880. 42-3t.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court Dec. term, 1880.

Loren A. Woodbury and Arthur Woodbury are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, by William A. Rose for partition of real estate, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d judical day of the next term of said court.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 29th day of September, 1880.

Jno. W. Baxter, Clerk.
W. H. Dills, Deputy.

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 11, 1880. Number 46.

The Auburn Courier

ALICE CAREY'S SWEETEST POEM.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on memory's wall
Is one of the dim old forest,
That seemeth the best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden
That sparkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lillies
That lean from the fragrant hedge;
Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the pink, nor the pale, sweet cowslips,
It seems to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
He lieth in peace asleep.
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the wind that blows,
We roved there the beautiful summers—
The summers of long ago.
But his little feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn days
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale ar me folded
My neck in sweet embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures,
That hang on memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

Lydia Maria Child.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, who died a fortnight ago, was one of the most justly distinguished of American women, although her name had become somewhat unfamiliar to the readers of to-day. Her various works were the expressions of her deep and strong interest in the chief concerns of life, and of her ardent but wise sympathy with her kind They ranged from the frugal housewife and mother's book to the progress of religious ideas, and all bore the mark of her clear womanly sagacity, and her instinctive fidelity to liberty —a fidelity which made her firm and uncompromising, yet without asperity or dryness, and which was as serene and beautiful at seventy-eight as it was at twenty-eight. Her earlier tales and the juvenile miscellany—that delightful forerunner and exemplar of children's papers and magazines—gave her a distinction as a "literary woman," which, with her bright and gay humor and grace of intelligence, won for her great social favor. But many a door, even in Boston, which had gladly opened to the young authoress who wrote of the tragedies and sorrows of "early times," was closed to the young woman who in the dawn of the anti-slavery struggle wrote the fervent and eloquent appeal for that class of Americans called Africans.

This work identified Mrs. Child with the early abolitionists, and to the day of emancipation the cause had no more constant and efficient champion. For some time she edited the Anti-slavery Standard, with her husband, the duties, in consequence of his ill health, falling mainly upon her. Her literary activity was unabated, and the freshness and sparkle of her mind, and her shrewd good sense, with simple ardor of feeling, make all her pages charming. In 1859 a letter of sympathy to John Brown led to a correspondence with Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia, in which her part was that of the true woman and American that she was. After the war The Freedman's Book, a manuel of reading for the freedmen, showed her unfading interest in the welfare of the race for which she had so early pleaded.

Her works, as we have said, were but signs of her great intellectual activity, her humane intelligence and sympathy. They indicate, also, the singular purity and independence of her character. Her life was absolutely simple and unostentatious, and the singular sweetness and childlikeness of her nature remained unchanged to the end. She did not seem to grow old, and her interests in current affairs were alert and unfailing. Her life was as secluded and solitary as it was simple, and no friendly entreaty could long draw her from her accustomed haunts. Her husband, David Lee Child, whom she tenderly loved and respected, died a few years since, and she had no children. But her strong and steady mind did not falter. At seventy-eight she was the same unselfish, uncomplaining, sympathetic, shrewd and wise woman the most charming of companions and correspondents, the friend of the friendless, and beloved by the best. It was said of her mother that "she had a simple loving heart, and a spirit busy in doing good." It was true of the daughter; and with the loving heart and beneficient spirit she had the sound mind, the serene heroism, and the charming gifts which make up the woman whom the poet describes as
"bright
With something of celestial light."

Proper Education of Girls.

We hear, frequently, of the fact that women are not given the same chances to earn a livelihood as men, and that women do not receive for the same work the same compensation that men receive. Hearing, we say, these complaints so frequently made, set us to thinking deeply upon the subject. We believe there was some reason, and a good one, for this state of affairs, and our solution of the problem we wish briefly to offer for the consideration of our readers. We believe the trouble lies, in a great measure, in the fact that girls are not taught, as boys are, that they must rely upon their own exertions for support and the comforts of life; and, therefore, they do not prepare themselves property for a successful competition with men in the different pursuits of business life. The fault lies, principally, with the parents. You instill into the minds of your girls, both by the manner of their education in the school-room and by your home teachings, the very strongest principles of independence. On the other hand, you do all in your power to teach your boys self-reliance and a manly independence. You say to them, learn while you are boys to take care of yourselves when you become men. It is neither fair nor right to make this distinction; give your girls the same chance that you do your boys; teach them, too, self-reliance while young. Give them not only a good, but a useful education, with a view of supporting themselves, even if they are never called on to put it in practice. One would not abolish the carrying of life-preservers on our steamers merely from the fact that they are seldom used. Women do not succeed in business so well as men, for the simple reason that they are not, by their early teachings, so well fitted for it. When women fit themselves for, and do the same work as men, they will be able to obtain employment as readily as men obtain it, and will receive as high a compensation for the work done. Let the parent, then, when he gives his boy a business education, do as much in justice for his girl. The ladies' department of our college has much increased of late, in size. We think it is a good sign, and hope that parents will reflect on what we have said, and send us their girls, to be prepared for the different duties of business life; then should misfortune deprive them of other supports, they will be able, by their own exertions, to earn an honorable and comfortable living.—Heald's College Journal.

Louisiana Oranges.

[New Orleans Democrat.]

There are not many persons who appreciate the extent of our orange trade, or who realize what an enormous source of revenue the culture of this delicious fruit may be made. On the twenty-sixth of this month there were shipped from here on the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad, eleven car loads of oranges, destined to Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Evansville. There were in this shipment 1,320 barrels, and averaging the barrel at 300, we have a total of 396,000 oranges sent in one day by one railway to supply the increasing demand in the west for Louisiana's juicy and luscious fruit which is far superior to the oranges of Cuba, and even the much-vaunted fruit of Florida.

Between the 1st of October and the 26 there was shipped by the same road to the western cities 21,000 barrels, an aggregate of 6,300,000 oranges. The demand for this healthful and universally favorite fruit is such that it can never be fully supplied, so that there is every inducement for our people to go largely into orange culture, which, when pursued with intelligence, will yield a much larger return for the capital invested than either cotton or sugar. The orange crop of Florida will assume enormous proportions. Owing to judicious advertising, it became the fashion for northern people to go to Florida for their health, and they, seeing what a mine of wealth was in the culture of oranges in that state, invested largely in groves, which are now rapidly bearing and from which are supplied almost exclusively the cities of the north and east. The state is becoming a vast orange grove, and millions of dollars of northern capital are invested there in orange farms. The Louisiana orange as we have said, is finer than either the Florida or Cuban orange, and our climate is peculiarly favorable to the growth of the trees, hence we should either ourselves increase our production of the fruit or else invite western and northern capital here to plant new groves, and make Louisiana what she should be—the rival of Florida. If that state supplies the north and east with oranges, Louisiana should certainly be equal to supplying the west and northwest.

Woman's Strength.

The strength of women lies in their heart. It shows itself in their strong love and instinctive perception of right and wrong. Intellectual courage is rarely one of their virtues. As a rule, they are inclined to be restless and excitable, allowing their judgment and actions to be swayed by quick emotions of all kinds; but, above all, it is in their hopefulness and their endurance that they find their chief power. Who is the last person to give up hope in the case of a member of the family who has, apparently, gone altogether to the bad? What mother or sister, with deep and ardent love for such, will ever cease to cherish hope or endure suffering on their account? The patience of woman is proverbial, and their whole lives are bound up in their affections. Few people will deny that love, in one form or another, makes up the beauty of life to women. It enters into all she does. Any work outside her immediate circle is undertaken, often, from a pure desire to help some one else to know something of the mysterious happiness of love. Unlike men, women chiefly look for personal intercourse with those for whom they are working. If their interest lies among the poor, they are desirous of sympathetic personal acquaintance with them, and very little work of a lasting kind has been done by women without their own influence of love being brought to bear on the individual case. —[Nineteenth Century.

Influence of Females.

It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, or tavern, or the pit of a theater. All amusement of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of billiard-cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast that does not know one tune from another, but as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sancey, and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking with a well-regulated, kindly woman about her girl, Fanny, or her boy, Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the benefits a man may derive from woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your moral men depend, upon it. Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves; we yearn for ourselves; we push for ourselves; we light our pipes and say we will not go out; we prefer ourselves and our ease, and the greatest good that comes to man from woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

Actresses' Arts.

[New York Mirror.]

A great many tricks of stage costumes spring from personal defects. In whatever cut of waist Modjeska appears, there is always a bunch of flowers or a bow placed at the left of her open corsage. When this device is not resorted to, a little strap of silk will be trailed across diagonally, or a little fan of lace will suddenly spring from the left corner, in order to hide a scar on the breast that looks as if it might be the result of a wound from a poniard, a "souvenir" of a romance.

Poor Lucille Western was afflicted by a birth-mark. She was a regular female Esau. About her waist was a thick growth of silky brown hair, which ran up to a point in front. Where it came above the top of her dresses it was carefully shaved, but the skin always remained blue. So Lucille wore a huge cross dangling just above that portion of her anatomy.

Parepa Rosa had a deep vaccination scar far down her robust arm, and when her sleeves were very short a knot of ribbon or a trail of flowers used to cover it. Before she became so extremely stout, she wore a golden band above the elbow to hide it, but when her armlet had to be as big as a waistcoat she abandoned the odity. One night, speaking of the scar to an American girl who sat in her dressing room, the Yankee offered Parepa an immediate and effectual concealment of the offending spot. She took one of the candles off the toilet table, and, holding it above the arm, let one drop of the melted wax fall upon the place, and there was no further need of concealing devices. A dash of flesh-tinted powder completed the cure, and Parepa's make-up box forever after contained a bit of wax candle.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

[Philadelphia Record New York Letter.]

Truth is stranger than fiction anyhow, and the few who saw the widow of Abraham Lincoln thrust rudely back by policemen at the steamship wharf on Wednesday could not be sure of that fact. An aged, white-haired woman, almost shabbily clad, she attracted no attention from the throng who crowded about to welcome the French adventurers. The latter were mainly foreigners, and were of no social prominence, but somebody ought to have looked after Mrs. Lincoln, and nobody did. Hers has been a sad life. From the pinnacle of social prominence she had decended to the depths of forgetfulness. A little of the money squandered by the republicans of this state on Grant would go far to make Mrs. Lincoln comfortable for life.

Among Ancient Ruins.

In June of last year Professor P. Cavadias went to Tegea for the purpose of making preparatory excavations for the discovery of the temple of Minerva Alea. While there, he found that in the villages situated in the ancient territory of Tegea were many remarkable antiquities, and conceived the idea of uniting these things and forming a small museum on the spot, not only to preserve them from destruction, but also to facilitate the studies of archæologists. In one of these villages, called Asuria, he found some bas-reliefs thrown about the streets; others in the dark and damp cellar of an eating-house; and a large bas-relief, representing the body of Hector dragged round the walls of Troy, lay on the floor of the village church, and was almost destroyed by the feet of the worshipers. Altogether this little museum contains twenty-four statues and bas-reliefs. Some of the marbles are of great value, being the work of Scopas and his pupils.

Henry Ward Beecher and Bob Ingersoll.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

At a recent republican meeting in New York, Henry Ward Beecher presided and made a speech, followed by Bob Ingersoll. Think of it! Reflect upon it! Beecher and Ingersoll shaking hands over the grave of American liberties! Ingersoll, the blasphemous wretch who insults God openly, and Beecher, the lecherous old scoundrel, the victim of whose lust is praying for death to relieve her of the burden of her woes. This man Beecher, this teacher of Plymouth gospel; this representative of lust; this libidinous, lascivious, prurient, lecherous, rampart and carnal old villian, presiding at a republican meeting, and teaching young Americans their duty. Alas! From the day that Satan beguiled Eve there has not been such an exhibition of infamy, and yet the republican party accepts Beecher as a presiding officer and cheers him to the echo, and when he is done, calls upon Bob Ingersoll. Beecher and Ingersoll—twin monstrosities, children of hell, characters representatives of Sodom, when Jehovah rained fire and brimstone upon it—speak to republicans, and tell young Americans their duty. No wonder that Jehovah decides to continue the curse of republicanism upon the country. A people that will tolerate Beecherism and Ingersollism deserves to be punished. The republican party professes to be the God and morality party, and Beecher and Ingersoll are its chosen representatives.

Mr. Hughes' Colony.

The London News moralizes as follows on Thomas Hughes' Tennessee colony: "By degrees the colonists may amalgamate with their neighbors and thus lose any special individuality that they possess. Much counsel has been given them to the effect that they should do so. But these things have a tendency to settle themselves in a manner not bearing any very special reference to the way in which they may be artificially arranged beforehand. Probably its members may in time take to spelling traveler with one 'l,' to prefer iced water to beer and claret, to rowing without coxswains, and expecting to find a hair-dresser's shop in a hotel. That is to say, they would gradually cease to be Englishmen and become Americans. There is no need to appraise here their consequent loss or gain. But this isle of ours is tolerably used to send off from her shores such swarms, some of whom return and some do not. We shall not begrudge the Americans a contribution of somewhat better material than that which our steamers are in the habit of landing on their shores. The one thing which every Englishman must learn is, that he has to make his own way in the world, and to make it where he can find his opening, without trusting to parliament, or to Providence, or to the chapter of accidents, to see him through bad times, and succor him in good ones."

A DINNER AND A KISS.

"I have brought your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arms a kettle
And lifted its shining lid.
"There is not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this,"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left the childish kiss.

The blacksmith took off his apron
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food.
While about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss;
But he never thought of magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging
Merrily trudged away,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay.

And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we would miss,
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

A Curious Petition.

This was addressed to the governor of South Carolina in the year 1733, by sixteen maidens of Charleston. It ran thus: "The humble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten. Whereas, we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy state of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows, and our own youthful chances thereby neglected; in consequence of this, our request is, that your excellency will, for the future, order that no widows presume to marry any young man until the maids are provided for; or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties; and likewise a fine to be levied on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is, that the widows, by their forward carriage, do snap up the young men, and have the vanity to think their merit beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your excellency's consideration, and hope you will permit no further insults. And we poor maids, in duty bound, will ever pray." The maidens all forlorn would have much improved the edict of the Portuguese king which forbade widows more than fifty years old from remarrying, on the ground that widows of that age commonly wedded young men of no property, who dissipated the fortunes which such marriages brought them to the prejudice of children and other relatives.

A Voiceless Wife.

Burdette leaves off his fun to write this pretty little sketch: "While I was lecturing at Washington, I saw a lady with an intelligent, pretty face and bright, eloquent eyes that were rarely lifted toward the speaker, and then only for a flash of time. They were bent upon her husband's hands almost constantly. Brilliant and accomplished a few years ago, she had gone down into the world of voiceless silence, and now all the music and all the speech that comes into her life, comes through the tender devotion of her husband; and as I talked I watched him telling off the lecture on his nimble fingers, while her eager eyes glanced from them to his sympathetic face. It was a pretty picture of devotion. They were so young to have this cloud shadow the morning skies of their lives; but as I glanced from the voiceless wife to her husband I thougut how beautifully the sunlight of his devotion was breaking through these clouds and tinting even their afflictions with a tender radiance. This discipline of attending upon the suffering is a good thing for man. It rounds out his life; it develops manlier, nobler qualities; it makes his heart brave and tender and strong as a woman's."

The half-trained young women who teach for pin-money in the public schools may perhaps be interested in reading the London Spectator's summary of the business of a skilled schoolmaster: "To know by what devices knowledge may be most effectually presented to the mind of a beginner; to know how to kindle interest and enthusiasm in a new study, when to appeal to the judgment and when to the memory, how to put wise questions, how to arrange and correlate different studies, and what are their respective values as instruments of mental development, how to test the results of work, what is the right mode of discipline, and how rewards and punishments can be most judiciously used."

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.,
tf Auburn, Ind.

$100 Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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School Suits
100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.
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Largest Stock of Boys' d Clah nldren's Clothin in the City.
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C. O. D.!
One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
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Look for the Big Flag.

FALL SEASON
Has now fairly commenced, and our stock of all kinds of
Seasonable Goods!
Will be found unusually
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE,
Consisting in part as follows:
The most elegant line of Plain, Gros Grain and Brocade Black
SILKS,
Ever before offered by us.
A complete assortment of Black and Colored.
SATINS!
An unequalled line of plain, fancy and embossed
VELVETS.
Full line of Satin DeLyon, ranging in price from $1.25 to $3.65.
New colorings in
Cashmeres!
Shooda Cloths, Momie Cloths and Satteens.
We wish to call special attention to the new and stylish.
HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS
For suits. They make the most fashionable walking suits now in use.
Besides a great many novelties and specialties not to be found elsewhere, we have a complete line of low and medium priced
Dress Goods,
In all the most desirable styles and colorings. We have marked our usual low and popular prices upon all goods offered by us, and invite comparison.

Our Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department is now filled with the most desirable goods under that head. This department will be found unusually interesting at this time.

In our Carpet and Upholstery Department we have just received many new things in the way of Furniture Coverings, Curtain Cretonnes, English and French Serges, Raw Silk Tapestries, Terries, etc. New CARPETS daily received!

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE examination of Kenward Philp on a charge of concocting the Morey letter was resumed at New York on the 29th ult. The opening feature of the day was the surrender of the envelope by Hart, the publisher of *Truth*, to Judge Davis, when testimony by experts in handwriting was listened to. Albert Southworth and William E. Hagan, experts, testified that the writing of the letter was similar to the acknowledged writing of Philp. Mr. Leet, a newspaper reporter, also testified that the letter was in Philp's handwriting. A number of postoffice employes, including Mr. Pearson, Assistant Postmaster at New York, testified that the postmarks on the envelope were not genuine.

ON the third day of the trial of Kenward Philp, at New York, Postmaster Ainger, of Washington, and one of his stamping clerks testified that the postmark on the Morey letter did not come into use until Feb. 18 of this year, and therefore that the envelope could not have been mailed in January. The prosecution also presented three or four witnesses who claimed to be familiar with Philp's handwriting, and who swore to their belief that he wrote the Morey letter. To offset this testimony the defense introduced ten witnesses, all attaches of different newspapers with which Philp had been connected, and all of them were perfectly positive that the Morey letter and the address were not in Philp's handwriting. The young man, James McDermott, one of the State's witnesses, was given an exceedingly bad character by eight of these associates of Philp, who united in saying that they wouldn't believe him under oath.

NEW BRIGHTON, on Long island, has been the scene of a shocking street-car accident. A car was proceeding down hill, the brakes failed to act, and the car, which was filled with passengers, mostly women, was impelled along with rapidly-increasing velocity until it reached a sharp turn, where it jumped the track, struck against a post, and was utterly demolished. Five women were very badly injured by the accident, and eight women and an infant slightly hurt.

IN the Philp trial at New York, on the 1st inst., the prosecution introduced the Postmaster of Lynn, Mass., who testified that no such person as H. L. Morey ever lived in Lynn, and that no such an organization as the Employers' Union ever existed there. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, for the defense, testified that in his opinion the Morey letter was in Gen. Garfield's handwriting. Philp then took the stand and swore that he did not write the letter. S. L. Morey, of Lawrence, Mass., was introduced as a witness and testified to the existence of such a man as H. L. Morey, who, he said, was his uncle, and that he had lived at Lynn and other places in Massachusetts. The witness also swore that he had been offered $100 not to come to New York and testify in the case. The examination was then adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 4.

THE trial of Philp, charged with forging the Morey letter, was resumed at New York on the 4th inst., and Hart, the publisher of *Truth*, testified that the letter came to him through the mail, and that Philp never saw it until it appeared in facsimile. Hart had doubts at first about its genuineness, but after subjecting it to a microscopic examination and consulting with Chairman Barnum he concluded to publish it.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says a careful recapitulation of the ravages of the great storm of Oct. 16 on the lakes shows that upward of $500,000 damage was done to vessels and cargoes, and that ninety-three persons perished. There were seventeen total wrecks, involving a loss of $158,900, and in all sixty-six vessels were damaged to a greater or less extent.

THE police of Minneapolis have captured a woman who for eighteen months has worn male attire and represented herself as a nephew of August Belmont, of New York, while engaged in studying medicine and making matrimonial engagements.... By the collision of two passenger trains on the Panhandle railroad, near Steubenville, Ohio, James Cunningham, Michael Cunningham and Thomas Langan, who were in the baggage-car of one of the trains, and Thomas Atkinson, one of the firemen, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

A REPUBLICAN meeting in St. Louis just before the election, in which Republican clubs participated largely, wound up in a desperate riot, in which a negro named Brown was killed and several other persons were seriously wounded. It required nearly the whole police force of the city to quell the emeute.... The Chinese issue led to a serious riot in Denver. A raid was made on the Celestials at noon on Sunday, the last day of October, many of their houses were torn down, and one occupant killed with bricks. The police were powerless, and in an effort by the firemen to quell the rioters two of the former were badly wounded. One Chinaman was put in jail for safety, and the mob yelled: "Lynch the leper!" At dark the rioters gutted Chinese houses at will, one Celestial having suffered the loss of his queue. Three hundred special policemen were sworn in and the fire department held in readiness to meet the torch of the incendiary. Denver has a Chinese population of about 180, and no instances are mentioned where they undertook to defend themselves.... The workingmen of Omaha had quite a commotion over a false report that the water-works for that city were to built by Chinese brought from the Pacific coast. The labor union ordered arms and ammunition and laid the city off in fighting districts to await the advent of the Celestials.... The great storm of Oct. 16, 1880, will remain memorable in the annals of lake navigation because of its violence and the destruction of property on the lakes, more particularly on Lake Michigan, caused by it. The Chicago *Tribune* prints a resume of the damage inflicted on the lakes by the great blow, from which it appears that ninety-three lives were lost, fifty-five vessels stranded, eleven dismasted or water-logged, and seventeen totally wrecked.

THE number of hogs packed at Chicago during the year ending Nov. 1 was 5,500,000.... A melancholy reminder of the lost steamer Alpena floated ashore near Grand Haven, the other day. It was recognized as the body of a deck hand named Jack.... Geissler, a Chicago Supervisor of Election, who was arrested by a policeman while in the discharge of his duties, was ordered released by Judge Drummond, who held that Federal laws and officers were superior to all State or municipal laws, and that Marshals and Supervisors could not be arrested by city officers while properly discharging their duties.... A Panhandle cattle train was thrown off an embankment near Steubenville, Ohio. Three men were injured and 400 head of cattle killed.

AFTER a remarkably successful tour of Australia, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, where "Otto" was performed in all 1,000 times, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight have returned to their native country, to gather the reward of excellence and enterprise in the form of an increased popularity. Their engagements in New York and elsewhere since their return are reported to have been the most remunerative they have ever played. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are in Chicago the present week, at McVicker's magnificent theater, and the people of Chicago feel toward him somewhat as though he were a product of that city, so much has Chicago been the scene of his struggles and successes.

CAPT. PARDEE, of the Thirty-third Infantry, is at Wichita, Kan. He has a force of fifty-two soldiers and twenty-five Indian scouts with which to repel Payne's next invasion of Oklahoma.... The fourth floor of an extensive malt-house on the Bloomingdale road, in the northwest quarter of Chicago, gave way, precipitating the other floors to the ground. There were forty-five men at work in the building, of whom one was killed and several injured.

TWO BRICK buildings comprising the Construction Department and containing the machinery and bullet presses of the United States Arsenal at Benicia, Cal., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

A PIG, won on an election bet at South Bend, Ind., was turned over to the Republican Central Committee, and sold at auction for the benefit of the poor, realizing $246.

THE SOUTH.

A BRUTAL murder for money in Georgia has led to the unraveling of a mysterious tragedy occurring two years ago. Tom Betts, a negro, killed Judge H. J. Moore with a maul, and, on being arrested, confessed that he was the murderer of James Defour and wife, of which crime an innocent man is under conviction.

COLLECTOR CLARK, under date of Atlanta, Ga., telegraphs to Washington: "Have seized within thirty days thirty illicit distilleries, two teams and about 1,000 gallons of illicit spirits. Nine of the distilleries were in the notorious Red Oak neighborhood. As soon as the stills are torn out in that section others are at once set up, and the illicit work resumed."....The town of Bayou Sara, La., has been almost swept out of existence by fire. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

EIGHT tramps attacked J. P. Brown and a friend in a tunnel near Gallatin, Tenn. Brown killed two of his assailants, when the others rallied and beat him nearly to death, robbing him of $1,200....At Johnson's, in South Carolina, on election day, some negroes tried to seize a ballot box, and one colored man was killed and three wounded in the riot which followed.

THE Mississippi river steamer Robert Mitchell was sunk, at Fox island, with a cargo of cotton and breadstuffs. The Arkansas river packet Ouachita Belle sunk near Austin, Miss., with cotton and general freight.

POLITICAL.

THE vote cast in Philadelphia was something enormous: For Garfield, 96,794; for Hancock, 76,067; total, 172,861....Nebraska Republicans have already mentioned ex-Senator Hitchcock for the Secretaryship of the Interior. He was a classmate of the new President at Williams College.

WASHINGTON.

THE United States currency outstanding on the 1st inst. amounted to $362,622,835. ....The President has set apart Thursday, Nov. 25, as a day of national thanksgiving. Following is the official proclamation:

At no period in their history since the United States became a nation has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for His loving kindness and humbly to implore His continued care and protection. Health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders; peace, honor and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice which have made our greatness as a nation, and to the wise institutions and strong frame of government and society which will perpetuate it—for all these let the thanks of a happy and united people, as with one voice, ascend in devout homage to the Giver of all good.

I therefore recommend that, on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make the acknowledgment to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayer for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United States the hundred and fifth.

R. B. HAYES.

SECRETARY EVARTS has received intelligence from Minister Christiancy that the latter's efforts to bring about peace between Chili and Peru have not been productive of good results so far. The conference between the belligerent powers has ended, and the war will probably be carried on with increased bitterness.

FOLLOWING is the public-debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 217,890,850
Five per cents		469,651,050
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,968,800
Refunding certificates		979,300
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,690,606,400
Matured debt	$ 5,615,665	
Legal tenders	346,741,841	
Certificates of deposit	8,765,000	
Fractional currency	7,181,861	
Gold and silver certificates	34,208,400	
Total without interest		397,257,162
Total debt		$2,093,871,227
Total interest		18,164,687
Cash in treasury		203,545,486
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,908,490,427
Decrease during October		7,163,764
Decrease since June 30		38,681,867
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 3,000,926
Debt on which interest has ceased		5,615,665
Interest thereon		751,661
Gold and silver certificates		34,208,400
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		8,765,000
Cash balance available Nov. 1		150,843,873
Total		$ 203,546,486
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 203,545,486
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,293,470
Interest paid by United States		47,569,861
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		12,838,862
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		$3,095,799

GENERAL.

CASUALTIES: The rotary bleacher and boiler at Hinsdale, N. H., burst; one man was killed and several injured. A Eureka (Cal.) dispatch says the schooner Edward Parke capsized on Humboldt bar; a sailor named Christiansen and Robert Williams, a passenger, were drowned. Two persons were killed and several injured by the explosion of a boiler in the mill of Jasper Smith, at Guntersville, Tenn.

KATE SPRAGUE has made overtures for an amicable divorce....Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., second son of the ex-President, was married to Miss Fannie J. Chaffee, only child of ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, at New York, last week.

IT is said that the forthcoming annual report of Gen. Sherman will be his last, as he has determined to carry into effect an intention frequently expressed to go upon the retired list next spring, having served the thirty years required by section 1,243 of the Revised Statutes to qualify him for voluntary retirement. The title of General is exclusively his own, and his retirement will not make a vacancy on the active list. It will, however, take Lieut. Gen. Sheridan to Washington as commander of the army, and will open the way for Maj. Gen. Hancock's transfer to Chicago as commander of the great and important military division embracing nearly the whole theater of Indian operations and the greater part of the active forces of the army.

THE Captain of the American steam launch Isabel reports being subjected to gross outrages by Chilian sailors at the port of Payta, the American flag being pulled down and trampled on....American breadstuffs have advanced about 100 per cent. at St. Petersburg, and the supply fails to meet the demand.... Several new signal stations are to be established on the lakes.

FOREIGN.

DISPATCHES from Capetown, South Africa, say: "Mr. Hope, magistrate at Quobo, has been treacherously murdered, many of Chief Umbiohlo's people witnessing the crime. The tribe is now in open rebellion. It is reported that Mr. Welsh, magistrate at Tiolo, has been murdered. There have been several minor engagements in which the colonists were successful. The Government has called out 3,000 more colonial troops."

A LONDON dispatch says the gravity of the situation in Ireland occupies English attention almost to the exclusion of the foreign and colonial difficulties. The reports during the week from Dublin conflict alike respecting the prosecution of the Land-League leaders and the policy of the Irish executive touching the whole question. The latest accounts say the Government intends to indict only six of the leading agitators, Mr. Parnell included. Growing impatience is manifested by the Irish landlords in regard to what they consider to be hesitation on the part of the Government. This impatience is shared by the English public, who begin to perceive that the agitation is directed not against bad landlords merely, but, so far as it is agrarian and not political, against the principle of ownership in land except by actual occupiers who cultivate the soil. Threatening letters multiply daily. The Land-League leaders continue to deny their responsibility for violence, alleging, perhaps truly, that it is not themselves but the Ribbon lodges which commit murders....A party of Bulgarians threw mud on the coat-of-arms of the French Consulate at Varna, and the French Ambassador ordered a gunboat thither.

A FRIGHTFUL and probably unprecedented balloon accident is reported by cable from Paris. A large crowd had assembled to witness the novel and perilous ascent of a gymnast called Auguste Navarre, who, with inexplicable foolhardiness, had volunteered to perform a number of athletic feats on a trapeze suspended from a balloon. When the balloon had reached a height of 1,000 yards, the crowd was horrified to see the gymnast suddenly let go the bar and fall. The tragic descent was watched in breathless excitement. At last the body reached the ground, striking with such force that it made a hole in the earth two feet deep, and rebounded four yards. It was crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition.... The Basuto war has caused 4,000 more European soldiers to be ordered to the frontier from Cape Town. The Pontamese are also in open rebellion, and the situation is critical....Another terrific hurricane, accompanied by a blinding snow-storm, has passed over Denmark. The railways were blocked, and a score of wrecks are reported.... At the opening stage of the Nihilist trials, Hartmann, now a fugitive in London, sends out the assertion that a terrible fate awaits the Czar....An Athens dispatch says the Porte is sending troops and ammunition to the Greek frontier. Unless the Turks retire to the new frontier war is certain.

PARNELL and Dillon and thirteen other Land-Leaguers have been indicted in Dublin, and will be tried in that city about Christmas.

THE English coasting steamer Elemore, with all hands (fifteen persons), was lost in the recent gale off the eastern coast of England....Now comes the Duchess of Montrose with a winning of £16,000 on a recent horse-race....Nally, one of the indicted Land Leaguers, in a recent speech, advocated the use of dynamite and gun-cotton against landlords.... Both the harvest and the fishery have failed in the lower portion of Quebec, and the sufferers have appealed to the Government for aid.

THIRTEEN men were killed near Brussels, Belgium, by falling through a coal shaft. The accident was caused by the breakage of the hoisting apparatus....Menotti Garibaldi addressed a very large universal suffrage meeting at Milan, Italy....Eighty citizens of Hamburg and twenty families in Altona have been ejected under the German Socialist law. Notices have also been freely served in Schleswig-Holstein.... More agrarian outrages are reported from Ireland. A magistrate of Leinster was fired at from behind a hedge. A man in County Clare who bid for a farm from which the tenants had been evicted suffered the loss of his ears at the hands of a mob....The Turks recently compelled Admiral Smith, on reaching the Dardanelles with the British war-ship Pandora, to await a permit to pass.

THE cradle of the infant Princess of Spain is of polished ebony inlaid with silver; its form is that of an open shell; the curtains are of silver gauze enameled with white velvet flowers; the coverlet of white satin, on which are embroidered in brilliant colors the arms of Spain. One lady grandesse of Spain stands at the foot of the cradle during the royal infant's slumber to watch the precise moment of her awakening; another grandesse stands at the head armed with a huge feather fan to chase away the flies. The royal Spanish crown, which in silver gilt hangs in front of the cradle, is the work of Froment, the great Parisian goldsmith. The cost of the cradle, without the hangings of fine lace and the garniture of marabout feathers which surround it, is estimated at $1,400.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 00	@	$10 50
HOGS	4 70	@	4 90
COTTON	11	@	11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 85	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@	1 16
CORN—Ungraded	55	@	56
OATS—Mixed Western	36	@	38
RYE—Western	1 01	@	1 02
PORK—Mess	15 00	@	15 50
LARD	8⅝	@	8⅞

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 40
HOGS	4 50	@	4 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 00	@	1 02
No. 3 Spring	92	@	93
CORN—No. 2	38	@	40
OATS—No. 2	28	@	30
RYE—No. 2	81	@	83
BARLEY—No. 2	89	@	90
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@	31
EGGS—Fresh	19	@	20
PORK—Mess	18 75	@	19 00
LARD	8	@	8⅛

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 08	@	1 08
No. 2	1 00	@	1 01
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	29	@	29
RYE—No. 1	82	@	83
BARLEY—No. 2	72	@	73

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 00	@	1 01
CORN—Mixed	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE	82	@	84
PORK—Mess	15 00	@	15 25
LARD	7¾	@	8

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 02	@	1 03
CORN	43	@	44
OATS	32	@	33
RYE	89	@	90
PORK—Mess	14 75	@	15 00
LARD	8	@	8

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 03	@	1 03
No. 2 Red	1 03	@	1 04
CORN—No. 2	41	@	43
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 10	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 02	@	1 03
CORN—No. 1	45	@	46
OATS—Mixed	33	@	34
BARLEY (per cental)	1 15	@	1 80
PORK—Mess	15 75	@	16 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	99	@	99
CORN	41	@	42
OATS	31	@	32
PORK—Clear	15 75	@	16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	4 90	@	5 00
Fair	3 70	@	4 00
Common	3 25	@	3 60
HOGS	4 75	@	4 85
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 75

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

New England.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 3.—The result of the September election was reversed in the Pine Tree State, the Republican majority being between 4,000 and 5,000. The straight Greenback ticket received only about 2,000 votes.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 4.—The returns indicate that the majority for Garfield will reach, if it does not exceed, 5,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov. 3.—New Hampshire elects the Republican electors and State ticket by from 2,000 to 2,500. Three Republican Congressmen are probably elected, although in the First district the vote is close.

CONCORD, Nov. 4.—Garfield's plurality is about 4,000. Hall, Republican, is elected in the First district by over 800 plurality; Briggs, Republican, in the Second, by over 1,600; Farr, Republican, in the Third, by over 800.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 3.—Vermont slightly increased the majority which she gave the Republican State ticket last September. Returns thus far received indicate that the majority for Garfield may reach 30,000, though 28,000 is probably nearer the truth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the Republicans elected a straight Congressional delegation of eleven—a gain of one. The Garfield electoral ticket is elected by about 50,000 majority. Boston complete gives Garfield 25,524 and Hancock 27,659. The defeat of Morse (Congressman) is not conceded by the Democrats.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The complete vote, lacking nine towns, is counted, and Garfield's plurality is 57,702, and Gov. Long's 50,854 over Thompson. The Tenth Congressional district is still in doubt, a recount having been ordered in Boston. Morse (Democrat) is probably elected. The Legislature will stand: Senate, 35 Republicans, 5 Democrats; House, 183 Republicans, 42 Democrats, 2 Greenbackers.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 3.—Rhode Island complete gives Garfield 18,188; Hancock, 10,784; scattering, 141. Garfield's majority, 7,263, a Republican gain of 2,291 over the majority for Hayes. Both the Republican Congressmen are elected.

CONNECTICUT.

Returns from all but twenty-two small towns in Connecticut give Garfield 59,372 and Hancock 58,080. These cannot alter the result, and will increase rather than decrease the Republican majority. The Legislature, which selects a United States Senator, is Republican. Republicans elect Buck in the First Congressional district by 1,800, Wait by a large majority in the Third, and Miles by a close vote in the Fourth. The Democrats elect Phelps by 1,500 to 2,000 in the Second district.

HARTFORD, Nov. 4.—The total vote of Connecticut, lacking the small town of Hamden, is 131,913 for President and 131,639 for Governor. Garfield received 66,661; Hancock, 64,043; Weaver, 844, Dow, 345; Garfield's plurality, 2,618. Bigelow, Republican, majority for Governor, 1,138, and his plurality 2,388. The Legislature will stand: Sixteen Republicans to five Democrats in the Senate, and 165 Republicans to eighty-three Democrats, one Independent, and one Greenbacker in the House. The Republican majority on joint ballot is ninety-three.

Middle States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Full returns show the following results in this city and Brooklyn: The total vote for Presidential Electors in New York city is 204,870, and Hancock's majority is 40,938. In Kings county, on a total vote of about 112,000, Hancock has about 10,000 majority. The aggregate majority for Hancock in the two counties is 50,500. The Democrats gain one member of Congress in this city, and one in Brooklyn, by the defeat of Chittenden. The *Times* places the Republican majority in the State at 25,000, the *Tribune* at 40,000 and the *World* at 10,000 to 15,000. The two former papers claim a Republican majority in the new Congress, while the *World* says the next House will certainly be Democratic by a small majority. Grace's majority for Mayor in this city is 3,000 over Dowd, Republican.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The following is the complete city vote for Presidential electors in this city: Hancock, 123,102; Garfield, 81,726; The New York delegation in the next Congress will have twenty Republicans and thirteen Democrats, a gain of four Democratic Congressmen. The Democratic gains come from the Second Congressional district (Kings county), where Smith, Democrat, takes the place of Chittenden, Republican; the Seventh district, where Dugro, Democrat, succeeds Einstein, Republican; the Fourteenth district, where Beach, Democrat, succeeds Ferdon, Republican; the Sixteenth district, where Nolan, Democrat, succeeds Barley, Republican, and the Thirty-second district, where Scoville, Democrat, succeeds Pierce, Republican. The Democrats lose the Fifteenth district, where Cornell, Republican, succeeds Lounsbury, Democrat, making a net gain of four Congressmen.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 3.—The Democratic State Committee claim the State has been carried for Hancock, and for Ludlow for Governor. Republicans claim they have elected five Congressmen out of seven. The delegation will stand the same as last session. The Legislature is in doubt, although the Republicans claim a majority on joint ballot.

TRENTON, Nov. 4.—New Jersey has chosen Hancock electors and a Democratic Governor. Three of the seven Congressmen are Democrats. The majority for Hancock is about 1,500. Ludlow, Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by about 700 majority. The Senate stands 16 Republicans and 5 Democrats, and the House 33 Republicans and 27 Democrats, a Republican majority on joint ballot of 17.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Democrats concede Philadelphia to the Republicans by 26,000, and the State by 36,000, and 19 Republican Congressmen, a Democratic loss of one. Legislature, Republicans, 153; Democrats, 93; Greenbackers, 4; Republican majority, 56, a Republican gain of 20 on joint ballot.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—Returns received indicate a majority in the State of at least 1,000 for Hancock. The Democrats will secure at least fourteen of the twenty-one legislators, and the probabilities are that their ticket will be unanimously elected.

Southern States.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The total vote of Baltimore city is: Garfield, 23,354; Hancock, 32,677—a Republican gain of 878. Returns from the interior show Republican gains.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.—Returns indicate the success of the regular Democratic electoral ticket. The election of Dezendorf, Republican, to Congress from the Second district is conceded, a Republican gain of one Congressman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Nov. 2.—The Democratic majority in the State is estimated at 9,000. All the Congressional districts are Democratic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 2.—All business was suspended to-day in the city and county. Whites and blacks were thick at every polling-place. There was no disturbance. Several arrests of negroes trying to repeat were made. Hard work was done on both sides. About 35,000 votes were polled in this city. The Democrats have majorities in all the wards. Returns from the interior indicate the choice of the Hancock electors by a large majority, and the selection of a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 3.—It is estimated that South Carolina will give about 50,000 Democratic majority. During election day one negro was killed and thirteen wounded in Edgefield, and one negro killed in Newberry county. There was an attempted riot on the part of negroes in Aiken county, but it was quelled without injury to any one.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 2.—Both parties polled a full vote, which exceeds the vote of 1876. Everything quiet.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 3.—This was the dullest Presidential election ever known in Georgia. The vote was light and there was no enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks. The Republicans came near capturing the First, Second and Fifth districts. In the Seventh the organized Democrats rallied and defeated Felton, Independent, who has had three terms. The negroes voted lightly but solidly for Garfield. Speer, Independent, is re-elected in the Ninth. Hancock's majority will fall 30,000 below Tilden's.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 3.—Indications favor the election of Bloxham, Democrat, for Governor, and Davidson, Democrat, for Congress in the First district. The Second district is close, but is probably carried by the Democrats. Gains are reported from nearly every place where returns have been received.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 3.—Returns come in slowly. No doubt the Democrats have carried the State ticket and both members of Congress.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The election in this city passed off quietly, with the exception of a difficulty between a white man and a negro at the polls in the Eighth ward, in which the negro was wounded by a pistol shot. Indications point to a light vote here and throughout the State. Returns indicate the election of the Democratic candidates in all the Congressional districts.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Hancock's majority in this city is 10,232. The Democratic majority in the State will probably reach 25,000. Darrall, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Third district—a Republican gain.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Nov. 2.—Returns from Alabama indicate the election of all the Democratic Congressmen. The Democratic majority in the State is estimated at 40,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Nov. 3.—Reports from the First and Fourth districts indicate the election of Muldrow and Singleton (Democrats) by large majorities. Reports from other districts are so meager that no estimate can be made of majorities. All counties report a light vote.

JACKSON, Nov. 3.—Reports from fifty counties, towns and precincts give Hancock 15,238, Garfield 6,882. Returns from the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Congressional districts indicate the election of Democrats in each by a decided majority. Returns from the Sixth Congressional district are meager and not sufficient to base an estimate, but Chalmers leads as far as heard from. The vote is light throughout the State.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, Nov. 2.—Hancock's majority in Texas over Greenbackers and Republicans will be 80,000. Roberts is running behind the ticket for Governor, though he will be elected by 50,000. The Democrats carry every Congressional district, and will have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. No disturbances are reported from any quarter.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—The vote over the State was unusually heavy. Owing to the multiplicity of candidates, the count is very slow. The contest is between Hawkins, Republican, for Governor, and Wright, State-Credit Democrat. Wilson, Repudiation Democrat, for Governor, is badly beaten. The Tennessee Congressional delegation is re-elected except in the First and Tenth districts, which are close and yet in doubt. Hancock's majority in the State will probably reach 40,000.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 3.—The State-Credit Democrats and Republicans are alike jubilant over the defeat of Wilson, the Repudiation candidate for Governor, and the election of Hawkins, Republican. The Republican gains have been so unexpected that a sensation was produced when it became known that the Republicans had probably elected forty-seven members to the Legislature, when it was anticipated that they would not have more than 33 at best. This will be a gain for the Republicans of 26 members. They will lack only 4 votes of having a majority. For Congress, Moore, Republican, has been elected over Casey Young, Democrat, in the Tenth district. The election of Pettibone, Republican, over Taylor, Democrat, in the First, is conceded.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—The Democrats carry the State by the usual majority and secure all the members of Congress.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—From all the advices up to this hour the *Gazette*, Republican, concedes the election of a solid Democratic delegation to Congress from Kentucky. This includes the Ninth and Tenth districts, heretofore claimed by the Republicans or considered doubtful.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 2.—Election passed off quietly in this city, a light vote being cast.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Returns indicate that the Hancock electors have a majority in the State of between 35,000 and 40,000, and the Democratic State ticket somewhat less. St. Louis elects the Democratic city ticket. The indications are that the Democrats carry every Congressional district in the State.

Western States.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 2.—The election was remarkably quiet and orderly here and throughout the State. A full vote has been polled, and Garfield's plurality is estimated at 30,000.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 4.—Thirty-seven counties, complete returns, show a Republican gain over 1879 of 13,890; four counties show a Democratic gain of 470; net Republican gain in forty-one counties, 13,420. The counties heard from include the largest in Ohio, but the gains in the remaining forty-seven counties will make Garfield's plurality about 35,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Returns have been received from fully one-fourth of the State. Both parties have made gains, but they are so nearly even that it is generally thought the aggregate vote will not show a plurality much different from that for Porter in October.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—The returns, which continue to come in slowly, indicate that Garfield's plurality will exceed Porter's little, if any. In the counties composing the Third district the Democrats gain 610, as follows: Jackson, 178; Floyd, 202; Clark, 134; Washington, 117; Jennings, 96; Harrison, 87. So far as heard from, the following Democratic counties show Republican gains: Adams, 63; Carroll, 68; Dearborn, 58; Greene, 60; Posey, 69; Putnam, 80; Scott, 20; St. Joe, 252; Vigo, 145, and Whitley, 7. Full returns have been received from only thirty counties at this writing, which show a net Republican gain of 150.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Returns from Illinois indicate the triumph of the Republican electoral ticket by about 28,000. So far as returns are received it seems that Messrs. Aldrich, Davis, Farwell, Sherwin, Hawk, Henderson, Cullen, Payson, Lewis, Marsh, Smith, Cannon and Thomas, Republicans, are elected to Congress; Messrs. Townshend, Singleton, Sparks and Springer, Democrats, are elected; Morrison and Moulton, Democrats, are in doubt. The Legislature is Republican in both branches. Chicago made a clean sweep of electors, Congressmen and county ticket by between 4,000 and 5,000 Republican majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Republicans carried Chicago by a clean sweep, majorities ranging from 4,461 on President to 1,582 on Sheriff. Gen. Weaver received 1,042 votes in the city. Throughout the State Republican gains were made, and Garfield's majority, at this writing, is estimated at 30,000. A loss of one Congressman in the State is admitted by the Democrats in the Thirteenth district. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2.—Estimates of the Republican State Committee are that the State has gone about 40,000 Republican majority. Returns at this hour from the Congressional districts are meager, but indicate that the Republicans have carried all.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Returns up to this morning show the State to have been carried by about 40,000 majority, with a clean sweep on Congressmen, and the Legislature strongly Republican.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—This city gives Garfield a majority of 2,500. Deuster (Dem.) is re-elected to Congress. Reports from the interior of the State show enormous Republican gains, and insure nearly or quite 30,000 Republican majority in the State. Bouck, Democrat, is beaten for Congress in the Sixth by Guenther; Bragg, in the Fifth, has a reduced majority; Caswell carries the Second by 1,000.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 2.—Returns come in slowly, on account of the great length of the ticket. Indications are, by reports in, that the total poll of the State will be 330,000, an increase of 35,000. Reports from ten precincts in the Seventh Congressional district indicate the election of Kasson (Rep.) by at least 3,000 majority.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 2.—The indications are that the Republican majority for Garfield will be 45,000. The entire Republican Congressional delegation is returned by the following majorities: First district, Anderson, 15,000; Second, Ryan, 9,000; Third, Haskell, 4,000. The Prohibition amendment is carried. The other two amendments are defeated.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Returns come in slowly, but sufficient have been received to indicate that Dunnell is elected in the First Congressional district by 8,000 plurality. Strait in the Second district by 2,500 majority and Washburn in the Third district by 8,000 majority. The total Republican majority in the State will foot up 25,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—Returns, as far as received, indicate that Minnesota has given Garfield a majority of at least 25,000. The Republicans elect all the Congressmen by increased majorities.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nov. 2.—From scattered returns received from the State at large it is probable that Nebraska gives Garfield from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. Nance is re-elected Governor by the same figures. E. K. Valentine, for Congress, runs behind, but will poll 15,000 majority.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 2.—Arapahoe county gives from 900 to 1,000 Republican majority, a gain of nearly 200. The Republicans carry the State probably by an increased majority.

DENVER, Nov. 3.—Colorado is certainly Republican by at least 2,000. Pitkin's majority will be 3,000. Bedford is re-elected. The election was very quiet. The Democrats concede the State and make no claims.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 2.—The State is close, but has probably gone for Hancock by a small majority. The election of a Democratic Legislature is conceded. Cassidy (Democrat) for Congress, and Belknap (Democrat) for Supreme Judge, are probably elected. In Storey county the Democratic Legislative ticket is elected.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 3.—This city and Gold Hill, which were formerly Republican strongholds, have gone Democratic. The Hancock electoral ticket and Daggett, Democrat, will have a small majority in the State. The Legislature is also Democratic, insuring the election of Fair, Democrat, to succeed Senator Sharon.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Returns received aggregate 47,800 votes, out of a total of fully 175,000 that have been cast throughout the State. These show that the State will certainly give Garfield 5,000, and perhaps 6,000 majority. There are heavy gains in the interior, and Garfield's majority in San Francisco will exceed 2,500. Three Republican Congressmen are undoubtedly elected, and the Third district contest is so close that it may require an official count to decide. Republicans have elected enough Assemblymen to give them a majority on joint ballot, insuring the election of a Republican to succeed Booth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Returns of the State continue coming in rapidly, but are of such nature as to render it extremely difficult to forecast the result positively, but looks as if Hancock would carry the State by a small majority. Gen. Rosecrans is elected to Congress from this city.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—The vote is very close, and both parties are claiming the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A Portland dispatch says the State is very close, and will, perhaps, require an official vote to decide. Both parties claim the State.

Abolishing Dog Latin.

An attempt has been made on the other side of the water to abolish the dog Latin hieroglyphics used by physicians in writing prescriptions for druggists. It has been asserted that this hideous jargon, together with bad penmanship, has been responsible for more fatal blunders in making up prescriptions than carelessness or ignorance on the part of the druggist. Doubtless in the "cultured" nineteenth century it seems supremely ridiculous to commence directions to a druggist with "R," which is the transformed sign of Jupiter, and, of course, an invocation to that planet to exercise a favorable influence over the subsequent course of the dose to be swallowed. However, most people think the "R" with the down stroke is a contraction for "Recipe," while they do not profess to understand (nor is it desired that they should understand) the cabalism which covers the rest of the sheet: "R. Spir. Scot. xiii. Suc. Dem. opt. xii. Liq. Lim. exp. q. s., ad. xviii. M. et Sol. sec. artem. Sig. Ij coch. mag. sum. intervello brev." Who would suppose that this was only a Hudibrascan method of directing that the patient should take a powerful glass of whisky punch on going to bed? However, the obscurity of the words is just one of the reasons why they are so dear to the practitioner. It is not advisable that crochety or nervous people should always know what they are getting.

THE Putnams are soon to publish a Japanese romance, translated by a Japanese student of Harvard. The work has a strongly dramatic plot, and is especially valuable for the light it throws upon Japanese life and modes of thought. There will be thirty-eight full-page illustrations by a famous Japanese artist.

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY,
Editor.

The Governor of Australia receives the same salary as the President of the United States.

There is a brick famine in the West, so great has been the amount of building this season.

The First National, of New York, is reported to be the only institution of the kind in the world that in one year divided $1,500,000 profit on a $500,000 capital.

Telegraphic communication with many of the scattered military posts in the Northern Territories has been opened by the completion of the signal-service wire from Bismarck, Dakota, to Dayton, Washington Territory.

Mayor Bonny and Ald. Whitla, of Dallas, Tex., lost their tempers while discussing municipal affairs in a meeting of the Common Council. Each said the other was a liar, and both expressed a desire for a hostile meeting. They met in the rear of a saloon, at midnight, and fought with their fists.

John Shepherd, a farmer near Peoria, Ill., has faithfully kept an oath made in 1860 not to cut his hair or shave until the election of a Democratic President. His whiskers reach nearly to his waist, and his hair is kept in braids. He evidently accepted the finding of the Electoral Commission as cheerfully as did Hayes.

The completion of the Southern Pacific railroad is looked for by the farmers of California to open a new and favorable route for the export of their vast surplus wheat crop. It is even prophesied that this route, via the Southern Pacific, New Orleans and the Gulf, will carry the entire crop of that State almost immediately after its opening, and that wheat alone will give the road 60,000 tons of freight a month.

The discovery of beds of genuine anthracite in the far West is one of the surprises of recent explorations in New Mexico. Bituminous coal is common enough west of the Mississippi, but veins of true anthracite have generally been confined to "wild-cat prospectuses." That there are inexhaustible beds of anthracite in the Old Placer range, and that the coal compares well with the Pennsylvania deposits, is the conclusion which a New York *Tribune* correspondent has reached after going over the ground.

There is a girl under treatment at Bellevue Hospital, New York, for inability to use her legs. She wore gaiters with inordinately-high French heels. The distortion of her feet and ankles caused an undue tension of the cords and muscles of her calves. She persisted, however, until her legs became misshapen, and finally she was wholly disabled by lameness. She lies unfashionably on her back now, with her unhandsome feet and legs in a shaping apparatus, enduring a great deal of pain, and uncertain whether she will ever be able to walk without crutches.

The Boogher family, of St. Louis, Mo., believe themselves rightful heirs to a large estate in Baltimore. They claim that about 750 acres of land lying on both sides of Jones' falls, which divides the city of Baltimore in twain, belonged originally to William Richardson. This land was leased in several parcels at different times and to different persons for ninety-nine years, the title no being fully vested in the lessee. Within the last seven years the oldest of the leases expired, and three years ago the latest one expired. William F. Boogher, of St. Louis, has charge of the prosecution of the claim. The value of the property is estimated at $40,000,000.

An Indian thief was turned over to the chief of his tribe, at San Diego, Cal., and by him sentenced to receive 100 lashes. The culprit was a big, powerful fellow; but he submitted quietly to being tied to the side of a high wagon, with his legs and arms extended, and his back bared. A stalwart Indian struck the blows with all his might, using a leather lariat, and making the blood flow at every stroke. The victim endured the dreadful torture for a while, and then broke out into agonized screams. If he had remained silent to the end, the chief would have restored him to the tribe; but, as he "cried like a coward baby," he was afterward driven out of the neighborhood.

France has agricultural schools for girls. The chief one is near Rouen, and is worth $160,000. It was begun from a capital of 1 franc by a Sister of Charity and two small discharged prisoner girls. The establishment has now 300 girls, ranging in age from 6 to 18. The farm, cultivated by them, is over 400 acres in extent. Twenty-five sisters form the staff of teachers. The French Agricultural Society has awarded many medals to this establishment at Dametel, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairy women and dressmakers. Each girl has, on leaving, an outfit and a small sum of money, earned in spare hours. If they want a home, they can always return to the farm, which they are taught to regard as home.

The last survivor of the wreck of the Medusa has just died at Bordeaux. Cæsar Alphonse Henry was born at Paris in 1812, and three years afterward his father embarked in the Medusa with his whole family of eight persons. Every one knows the fate of the Medusa. Of its living freight of 450 souls 175 were put on the raft which Gericault has rendered memorable in his picture, sixteen remained on board, and 200 took to the boats and gained the African coast nearly 300 miles from the French settlement at St. Louis. The Henry family were among these last. The 3-year-old child walked part of the way across the burning, waterless sands; part of the way he was carried by the sailors. The little caravan sowed its route with corpses, but the survivors arrived safely at St. Louis, and among them the Henry family, safe and well from the eldest to the youngest—a result mainly due to the energy of the father.

A lion-tamer in a menagerie at San Francisco gave a *Chronicle* reporter some cruel facts about the training of beasts. He said there was real danger in the business. He had seen two men killed and one badly bitten once himself, but he charged these mishaps to carelessness and too much mercy. "You learn to tell," he explained, "what kind of a temper the beasts are in, and conduct yourself accordingly. It ain't hard to dodge them. If they spring straight at you, all you've got to do is to jump a little one side, and if they jump high for your throat you dive under 'em. There's never more than one goes for you at a time, and that don't occur often. The wild ones are better and safer. This is because a lion used to a cage and to being poked and teased is less afraid of you. I'd sooner handle ten lions just from the jungles than one that's used to the public. When I first go into a cage of untamed ones I'd have a fire near by, with three or four iron rods in it, red hot. If the beasts go for me, the men stand ready to jab the irons in their mouths and make 'em let go." He scouted the idea that lions could be governed except by fear, excited by inhuman treatment. He tried never to err on the side of gentleness, and had recently killed a lion by striking it a little too hard on the head.

BRITISH OPINION.

Comments of the London Press on Our Presidential Election.

The London papers comment freely upon our great national political contest. The *Times* says:

"There are good reasons for believing that Gen. Garfield's administration will be like the present—moderate in policy. Though we must regret that civil-service reform and free trade have been equally thrust into the background during the campaign, and are evidently not for the moment eagerly desired by any considerable proportion of the American people, the abatement of the animosities on both sides which were kindled even so recently as the contest of 1876 by the Southern question permits us to hope that very soon the sectional divisions of the republic will be obliterated, and be supplanted by a division of parties unconnected with the slave system and the civil war. The foreign policy of the Republican party, in spite of the friction caused by the war and the Alabama claims, has been on the whole friendly to this country and to peace all over the world."

The *Post* remarks: "With the result, so far as European powers are interested in American politics, we on this side of the Atlantic have reason to be satisfied. Whether a Republican or a Democrat rules at Washington is a matter which now exclusively interests the citizens of the republic; nor is it probable even if the twenty years of uninterrupted reign of the Republican party had been now broken that the relations subsisting between the United States and ourselves would have undergone any perceptible change. We have had our differences of late years with the American Government, but these differences have been happily terminated. We therefore have every reason to conclude that during the next four years of Republican supremacy the relations between the United States and Great Britain will not only be undisturbed but be thoroughly cordial."

The *Advertiser* says: "We cannot but regret the result. In the first place there is no comparison between the merits of two men. Garfield is third-rate Republican party politician, belonging not perhaps to the school of the Blaines, Conklings and Camerons, but quite as little to that of the reformers like Adams or administrators like Sherman. He is the nominee of the wire-pulling interest. Hancock is, with few exceptions, the most distinguished, and, without a single exception, we believe, the most loyal, honest, and high-minded soldier still in the active service of the Union."

The *Standard* says: "The administration of Gen. Garfield is not likely to differ materially in policy from that of Mr. Hayes. It is, indeed, probable enough that the old Senatorial ring which was master of the situation during Gen. Grant's second Presidency, and which strove hard to carry the third-term movement to a successful issue, will become more powerful than it has been of late, and will once more monopolize and employ for its own purposes the patronage of the Government and its Executive influences."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It would be a mistake to regard Gen. Garfield's election as a triumph of the politicians who brought discredit on Gen. Grant. The strong feeling in the United States in favor of the honest and patriotic policy of the present Cabinet would teach far less shrewd men than Gen. Garfield to follow the lines laid down by Mr. Hayes. For England the situation is satisfactory, as it resulted in a victory for the party which is most inclined to encourage satisfactory relations between England and America."

The *Daily News* says: "The chances seem to be that during the next four years, contrary to the expectations of some politicians, the South will become more reconciled to the Union, and the North will not be divided against itself. The result is one of more importance than foreign observers fully recognize."

A country paper speaks of a meteor "about as large as a basket." The tail must have been as long as a piece of string.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

FARM NOTES.

Drying Tobacco.—Light colors are not desirable and are produced by rapid drying. In curing tobacco endeavor to let it dry slowly, taking care, however, that it does not pole-burn.

Worms in Horses.—To destroy pinworms in horses, give an injection of salt and water two or three days in succession, then administer a ball consisting of an ounce of aloes and one drachm of calomel.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Exercise for Fowls.—A new way of furnishing hens that are confined in a small space with an abundance of exercise is recommended by an exchange. A piece of meat is suspended by a string, just so high that the fowls will have to make a good jump to reach it. We suppose other kinds of food might be thus placed, and no hen would be without the incentive to take the necessary exercise while eating her daily food.

Assorting Fruit.—Great injury has been done by the careless way in which some growers put up their fruit. It pays in the end to give close attention to assorting, and those who mark their grades honestly and put their names on their packages will soon obtain the highest prices. It may require years for a fruit raiser to establish a reputation, but when this is accomplished he will always obtain ready sales and be able to command good prices.

Salt to Poultry.—We clip the following useful hints: Hens often have a habit of biting and pulling at their feathers, and greedily eating them until their bodies are bear. This practice it is believed, is occasioned by a want of salt, as when salted food is given them, they make no attempt to continue the habit. Salt pork chopped fine and fed twice a week, has been adopted with success, while others put a teaspoonful of salt with two quarts of meal or shorts moistened, well mixed, and feed it about twice every week. Fowls, like human beings, to be healthy, must have a certain allowance of salt.

Coal for Paint.—Suel Foster, of Muscatine, writes the Iowa *Homestead* as follows: "Let me again recommend this article for old wheels, new wheels, wagon wheels, buggy wheels, wheel barrows, etc. I have used it several years, and know it is the best paint ever used. This year my buggy needed painting—some of the spokes rattled, and some of the woodwork about the bed rattled a little, and when my man was tarring the wheels of the big wagon, the two-horse spring wagon and the one-horse spring wagon, he gave the buggy a coat all over—running-gear, shafts, dash board, inside and out, all over, and now the old rattle-trap looks and runs like a new buggy, runs as silent as a midnight hour, and shines as black as a black jet glass bead. Try it; it saves half the cost of setting tires; that is, they will not need setting half as often."

Saving Seed Corn.—We frequently have the vitality of our corn killed by early frosts, and consequently get a poor stand of corn the next season. The preventive is, as soon as there is danger of frost to go into the cornfield and select the ripest and fairest ears, and plenty of them. Save only ears that have small cobs and deep kernels. Either braid it up by a few husks left on each ear, or make a scaffold in the loft of some building, where a good circulation of air can be had. A scaffold can be made by nailing sticks from rafter to rafter, and then laying small poles on. When the corn is first put up, do not lay it too thick, as the cob may not dry out, and it may heat and spoil. Spread out thin.—*Country Gentleman.*

Making Clay Soil Fertile.—In the Maine *Farmer* is related the experienced of Jonathan Weston in making clay soil productive. He says his soil was "a stiff, hard clay; now it is a clay loam and yields good crops. After plowing the hardest and poorest acre in my field, which I did soon after haying, I told a boy and French horse that when they had nothing else to do it would be their business to haul sand on to this land. I do not now recollect, but think we hauled one hundred and fifty or two hundred one-horse loads. The next spring, with a heavy cultivator, I thoroughly mixed this sand with the clay, and, without a shovelful of any kind of dressing, sowed it to oats and grass seed. The result was beyond my most sanguine expectations, yielding an average of two tons a year, with the exception of the first and last, for the next eight years, after which I plowed again and applied the same remedy to the other side of the furrow. Now, after the liberal application of sand for so many years my hard clay was dissolved, and I have in place of it a good, mellow loam. And instead of cutting eight or ten tons of hay, as formerly, I now cut in good seasons forty tons. For the last twenty years I have sold as much hay on an average each as the farm cut when I commenced, and yet I have never purchased $50 worth of manure."

What an Old Farmer Says.—This is the advice of an old man who has tilled the soil for forty years: I am an old man, upwards of three score years, during two score of which I have been a tiller of the soil. I cannot say that I am now, but I have been rich, and have all I need; do not owe a dollar, have given my children a good education, and when I am called away, to leave them enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience has taught me that:

1. One acre of land, well prepared and well cultivated, produces more than two which receive only the same amount of labor used on one.
2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog, well fed, is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well.
3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or clover is raised.
4. No farmer who buys oats, corn, or wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the Sheriff away from the door in the end.
5. The farmer who never reads the papers, sneers at book-farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken down fences, and complains of bad "seasons."
6. The farmer who is above his business and intrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.
7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water, is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink.

At Athens, Ga., a negro who was recently bit by a mad dog went to the Sheriff and asked to be chained in a cell, lest he should be attacked by hydrophobia and bite some one else. The Sheriff complied, and the poor fellow is now in durance, awaiting death, as he thinks.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

To Clarify Fat.—Cut into small pieces, fat of either beef or mutton. Put into a sauce pan and cover the pieces with cold water. Stir until the water boils, skim carefully and allow to boil until the water has been discharged in vapor—the fat will then be of the color of salad oil—strain, and it will keep any length of time.

Apple Batter Pudding.—Four beaten eggs, one pint of rich milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Peel and core eight ripe, tart apples; put into a deep baking-dish; fill the center of each with sugar and pour the beaten batter over them. Bake an hour, and eat with cream and sugar, flavored with nutmeg or lemon.

Good Apple Butter.—Boil a kettleful of new cider until reduced two-thirds. Have a quantity of tart, juicy apples pared, cored, and sliced, and put as many into the kettle as the cider will cover. Cook slowly until tender, skim out and put in a second supply of apples. When tender turn all out and let stand over night. In the morning return to the kettle and boil down until quite thick. Add whatever spice you please. It requires almost constant stirring.

Omelet.—Beat the yolks of eight eggs and the whites of four until very light, stir in a teacup of cream in which a tablespoonful of flour has been mixed and season with salt and pepper. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a baking-pan, pour in the mixture and set the pan in a hot oven. When it thickens spread over the remaining whites beaten to a froth. Return to the oven and bake a delicate brown. Slip on a large platter and serve at once.

Quince Preserves.—Pare, quarter, and core, saving the skins and cores. Just cover the quarters of quince with cold water and simmer until tender. Take out the pieces carefully, and lay on flat plates. Add the parings, etc., to the water, cover tightly and stew an hour. Strain through a jelly-bag, and to each pint of the juice add a pound of granulated sugar. Boil, skim, add the pieces of quince, and boil gently ten minutes, take out onto flat dishes and set in the sun. Let the syrup boil until it begins to jelly, then fill the glass cans two-thirds full and cover with the syrup.

Cocoa from the Nibs.—Put two quarts of very hot water into a three-quart enameled saucepan for every one-quart pound of ground cocoa nibs, and stir well together. Boil gently, but incessantly, for eight hours, and stir occasionally. Strain off the liquid into a basin and let it stand until quite cold, when the fat (or butter) should be skimmed off. Warm up the cocoa for use. The cocoa nibs will reboil several times if a little fresh be added. The butter of cocoa is valuable for chapped hands, sore lips and burns, &c. I tried the whole nibs, but discarded them in favor of the ground, and have used the above recipe for years to the general satisfaction of my friends.

Crisp Oatmeal Cake.—Rub a quarter of a pound of dripping or lard into half a pound of oatmeal, into which you have mixed a large pinch of carbonate of soda and of salt. Make into a dough with a gill of cold water, shake meal plentifully on the board, turn your dough on to it, and, having sprinkled this also with meal, work it with the backs of your fingers as little as possible. Roll the dough out to the thickness of a crown piece—cut in shapes—the lid of a saucepan or a glass answers well for this purpose—put the cakes on a hot stove, and, when a little brown on the under side, take them off and place on a hanger before fire the in order to brown the upper side; this done, the cakes will be ready for use. If to be kept, put them away in a tin box in a dry place, and when required for table put them in the oven for five minutes to warm them through and recrisp them.

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

Garfield's majority in Illinois is estimated at 35,000. The delegation in Congress stands 13 Republicans to 6 Democrats. The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature of 24 on joint ballot.

The next Wisconsin Legislature will stand as follows: Senate, 21 Republicans, 9 Democrats; Assembly, 78 Republicans, 21 Democrats, and 1 Independent.

Complete returns from Connecticut show a plurality for Garfield of 2,570.

It is thought that Hancock's majority in North Carolina will reach 10,000; that the Congressional delegation will include one Republican, and the Legislature will be Democratic.

San Francisco dispatches state that later returns settle it beyond doubt that Garfield has carried California by a plurality over Hancock of between 2,000 and 3,000, and that the Legislature is Republican. The Congressional delegation stands: Page and Pacheco, Republicans, and Rosecrans and Berry, Democrats.

Oregon's vote is very close, but the returns indicate that Garfield will have a majority of about 300.

Garfield's plurality in Kansas is between 50,000 and 60,000, and the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

Garfield's plurality in Massachusetts is 53,000. Morse, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress from Boston.

In Pennsylvania the plurality for Garfield is 36,000.

Ludlow's majority over Potts, for Governor of New Jersey, is about 600. The majority for the Democratic electoral ticket is about 2,000.

In Dakota, Pettigrew, Republican, is elected to Congress by 5,000 majority.

Returns complete and partial from 66 counties out of 94 in Tennessee give Hawkins, for Governor, 76,166; Wright, 64,787; Wilson, 49,316. Owing to dissensions among the Democrats on account of the State debt issue, the Republicans came within four votes of securing the Legislature.

In Nevada, the returns come in slowly. The State is close on Electors and Congress. The Legislature is probably Democratic on joint ballot. The Senate is Republican.

The entire Republican state ticket is elected in Michigan by a large majority; the Congressional delegation is unanimously Republican, and Garfield carried the State by about 35,000 or 40,000 majority.

Hancock's plurality in West Virginia is about 12,000.

The Territorial election in Arizona resulted as follows: G. H. Oury, Democrat, delegate to Congress; M. H. Sherman, Republican, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Legislature is Republican by a large majority.

A monster sewing machine, weighing over four tons and run by steam, has been constructed for a manufacturing firm in Liverpool. The machine is the largest in the world.

The King and Queen of Greece are fond of going about together as common people.

INDIANA NEWS.

James Vogus, who murdered his father at Kokomo, last June, has pleaded guilty and been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Union District Medical Society of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio will hold its annual meeting at Rushville Oct. 28.

James M. Ray is the only living citizen who voted at the first election held in Indianapolis in 1822, when he was chosen County Clerk.

Mrs. Emily A. Roache has resigned as manager of the Female Reformatory, and Gov. Williams has appointed Mrs. Eliza J. Dodd to the vacancy.

The National Association of Railway, Omnibus and Transfer Lines will hold its next meeting in Indianapolis, third Tuesday of next April.

In jumping out of a wagon while the horses attached were running away Wm. Butler, of Bedford, fractured his pelvis bone, a rare and painful accident.

Walnut stumps, knotted and curled, are being dug from the ground by farmers and sold at big prices to Eastern dealers who are in New Albany to purchase them.

George Benner challenged the vote of Lark Wills, at Muncie, and the Wills brothers broke his head. His brains were exposed, and the wound is pronounced mortal.

C. W. Janverin, a young chemist from Davenport, Iowa, fell in the streets of Vincennes, the other evening, under an attack of delirium tremens, and was at last accounts in a critical condition.

At Fort Wayne, the case of Julia Roney vs. the Pennsylvania Company, for killing her husband in an accident a year ago last March, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, to the amount of $5,000.

The annual report of the Treasurer of State will show a total receipt of $3,130,180.69 from counties for the December and May settlements. The amount is about $120,000 less than it has been for the past six years.

The Governor of Indiana appointed one Marshal from each Cogressional district to collect the vote for Presidential electors. These appointments were made in accordance with an ancient act of the Legislature.

The gate receipts of the State Fair, this year, were about $14,000; last year they were over $18,000, but, owing to the decreased expenses this year, the net receipts are as great as those of 1879, viz.—$4,000.

F. M. Compton, of Claypool, Kosciusko county, was robbed of $1,100 on a Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan train, between Warsaw and Claypool. His pocket was cut entirely out. The car was full of passengers, and he don't know when it was taken or by whom.

A saloon in Richmond was cleaned out a few days since by Mrs. Frank Early, whose husband had been lying drunk in it for nearly a week. She shied beer glasses through the large mirrors, smashed the bottles with a bung-starter, and splintered the plate-glass windows with cracker dishes. The place was completely gutted, and presented the appearance of having gone through a hundred days' siege.

The Sate Council of Red Men at their meeting, in Madison, elected E. G. Darnall, of Lebanon, Great Sachem; John F. Sanders, of Muncie, Senior Sagamore; J. C. Suit, of Franklin, Junior Sagamore; John W. Verry, of Madison, Keeper of Wampum; Geo. F. David, of Indianapolis, Chief of Records; Mark C. Smith, of Frankfort, Great Prophet; M. A. Marks, of Madison, Representative to the National Grand Council.

A party was out coon hunting in Adams township, Hamilton county, the other night, when it became necessary to fell a tree to secure the game. As it was about to fall, several of the party ran under it to break up a dog fight, and save the dogs, but were themselves caught, Merrill Losey, a stepson of Gus Venable, being so hurt about the head and internally that he died next morning, and Robert Stevenson having a leg broken and receiving other injuries.

Archie Kelley, of Cincinnati, an employe of the American Union Telegraph Company, while engaged in carrying the wires of the company across the Ohio river bridge, at Louisville, fell from the north end of the bridge, a distance of ninety feet, to the naked rocks below, and was instantly killed. In his descent the unfortunate man turned two somersaults, landing on his back on the jagged rocks below. His bones were literally crushed into fragments. His death was instantaneous.

Paris Journals.

Paris journalists believe in centralization, as their method of carrying on business proves. A printer leases a large building, in which he puts down a steam engine and several presses. A capacious room centrally situated is set apart for the compositors, and offices in various parts of the establishment are placed at the disposal of the editorial staffs of the journals that are printed on the premises. Some of these papers may have their own compositors and their own types—that is a matter of arrangement; but everything is set up in the common room and printed in the landlord printer's presses. As the compositors of the various journals are only separated from each other by imaginary divisions, awkward accidents occasionally befall. In the hurry of going to press, or in the dim light (French composing rooms being rarely fitted up with gas), it sometimes happens that "copy" goes astray, or paragraphs get mixed; and the readers of contemporary papers are, in consequence, frequently horrified by marked contradictions in their favorite sheets.

There are 5,000 telegraph offices in France. Last year the number of dispatches sent averaged thirty for every 100 inhabitants.

DOCUTA CAPSULETS. Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

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The Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. [illegible]
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Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

MACQUEEN'S MATICO OINTMENT.
An Infallible Remedy for Piles. 25c per box
Gives Immediate Relief.

SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

The above five preparations for sale by F. L. Davenport or J. R. Ehlers druggists, Auburn Indiana.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhoea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Safe Kidney & Liver Cure. Safe Diabetes Cure. Safe Bitters. Safe Nervine. Safe Pills.
READ! Save Thyself

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
In use since 1855
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex, it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

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HIGHEST REWARD TO FARMERS.
These lands are a long distance East of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops. Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

PORTER'S exact plurality in this state is 6,953.

THE man who will sell his vote should be disfranchised for life.

JOHN SHERMAN is talked of as the proper man to take Garfield's senatorial seat.

DR. TANNER, the faster, will shortly go to London to repeat his forty days' fast.

THE working class will expect an increase of wages, now that Garfield is elected.

MCCLELLAN, Seymour, Tilden and Hancock make four defeated democratic candidates now living.

HANCOCK says he will not be a technical president. He is very different from Mr. Hayes in this regard.

IT was claimed that millions of capital would be invested in manufactories if Garfield was elected. The poor men are waiting for the boom.

THE New York Herald figures Garfields popular majority over Hancock at 20,000. Garfield has not got a majority of the popular vote.

"MONEY makes the mare go." It also makes republican victories, and as Hon. John C. New has the money, it is prophesied that he will be the next United States senator.

AN engine has just been completed at Paterson, New Jersey, which is intended to run ninety miles an hour. The speed is gained by double driving wheels.

THE names of those prominently mentioned to succeed Senator Joseph E. McDonald, our present senator, are Judge John Morris, Robert S. Taylor, Ben. Harrison and Hon. John C. New.

GEN. GARFIELD is a member of the house of representatives until the 4th of March next. He is also United States Senator-elect and President. No other American ever had so many offices crowded on to him at once.

A TELEGRAM from Memphis, Tennessee, of Nov. 8, indicates the election of a republican negro named Johnson, in the first congressional district, over Poindexter Dunn, by 1,000 majority. Johnson is a barber, residing in Augusta, Ark. His candidacy was announced but one week prior to the election.

THE congressmen elected in Indiana are as follows: "1st district, Wm. Heilman, rep.; 2d, Thos. C. Robb, dem.; 3d, S. Stockslanger, dem.; 4th, W. S. Holman, dem.; 5th, C. C. Matson, dem.; 6th, T. M. Brown, rep.; 7th, S. J. Peel, rep.; 8th, R. B. S. Pierce, rep.; 9th, G. S. Orth, rep.; 10th, M. L. DeMotte, rep.; 11th, G. W. Steele, rep.; 12th, W. G. Colerick, dem.; 13th, W. H. Calkins, rep.

SARA BARNHARDT, the sensational French actress, has reached the United States at last. She made her debut in New York City last Monday evening to an audience of 4,000 people. Her appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic applause. Sara has never been married, but it is said she is the mother of several children." This trifling circumstance, however, will probably not mitigate her popularity with Americans.

A NUMBER of gentlemen called on Gen. Hancock a day or two after the election. "You are the happiest looking democrat I have seen since the election," remarked Gen. Stickles to him, evidently taken completely by surprise at the smiling reception he received.

"I see no reason to be unhappy as far as I am personally concerned," observed the general. "The only cause for unhappiness is the failure of the democratic party, of whose faith and principles I have been made the exponent."

ULYSSES S. GRANT jr., was married last Monday to Miss Fannie J., daughter of ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado. The wedding took place in New York City, at the residence of the bride's father. The Kendallville Standard, of November 4, in speaking of the marriage, says: "Mr. Chaffee will be remembered as a former resident of this county, having lived for a time at Albion, and later in Ligonier. When here, he was a general merchant. He went to Colorado a number of years ago. Miss Fannie is an only child, her mother has been dead many years, and Mr. Chaffee is now a widower."

Corrupting the People.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

There are said to be 12,000 government clerks employed in Washington; their salaries will average $1,200. The total assessments for the campaign amount to 8 per cent.—a total of $1,152,000. The assessments upon other clerks, together with contributions from national banks and wealthy republicans, have doubtless raised $5,000,000 for the campaign. In this way the integrity of the country is debauched, the people cheated out of their rights, and their liberties imperiled.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following table shows the official vote of DeKalb county, by townships and precincts, of the November election, 1880:

	Republican	Democratic	Greenback	Dem. gain over Landers.	Dem. loss on Landers.
Butler	94	121			1
Jackson	125	186	2		3
Concord	227	219	4		4
Newville	113	69	6		8
Stafford	70	71	1		
Wilmington	300	258	22	7	
Auburn precinct	250	361	2	17	
Waterloo precinct	272	195	27	28	
Richland	148	170	7	11	
Fairfield	130	253	5		5
Smithfield	137	174	22	10	
Franklin	172	130	8		11
Troy	91	51		3	
Keyser	256	306	4	18	
Total	2441	2592	110	94	34

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The forth-coming annual report of General Sherman will be his last, as he has determined to carry into effect an intention frequently expressed to go upon the retired list next spring, having served the thirty years required by section 1,243 of the revised statutes to qualify him for voluntary retirement. The title of 'general' is exclusively his own, and his retirement will not make a vacancy on the active list. It will, however, bring Lieutenant-General Sheridan to Washington as commander of the army, and will open the way for Major-General Hancock's transfer to Chicago as commander of the great and important military division embracing nearly the whole theater of Indiana operations and the greater part of the active forces of the army. The custom of the service which places this command at the acceptance of General Hancock accords him also the privilege of declining it should he prefer his present command and residence or duties, and should he avail himself of this privilege the successor of Lieutenant-General Sheridan at Chicago will doubtless be Major-General Schofield, who has the reputation among his profession of being in an especial sense the intellectual member of the corps of general officers of all grades. General Schofield's residence at West Point has not been altogether an agreeable one, and it is understood here that he himself recognizes the fact that playing pedagogue over some score of unruly boys is hardly congenial to his rank or capacities. As the retirement of Gen. Sherman will cause no vacancy, the command of the western division, should Gen. Hancock decline it, must devolve upon either Gen. Schofield or Gen. McDowell, as it could not well be conferred upon one of the brigadiers."

THE Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, remarks:

"If the democrats have secured the legislature of California, Nevada, New Jersey, and as seems probable, that of Tennessee, they will have thirty-nine senators, making exactly a tie. Should Mahone, of Virginia, vote with them, they could control the senate by one majority. How he will vote is a matter of some conjecture. Should either California, Nevada, New Jersey or Tennessee elect a republican senator there will be a tie, and with the casting vote of Vice-President Arthur the republicans secure the control. Latest advices from California indicate that the legislature of the state is republican, which assures the election of the senator whose vote will make the tie."

THIS is inaccurate. Thirty-eight democratic senators will take their seats on the fourth day of March, next—thirty-one from the south and seven from the north. This makes a tie in that body. The casting vote of the vice-president would give the republicans a majority of one. Kellogg will be the only republican senator from Delaware to Texas. The democratic Senators who hold over from the north are McPherson, of New Jersey; Pendleton, of Ohio; Voorhees, of Indiana; Davis, of Illinois; Farley, of California; Grover and Slater, of Oregon. There is scarcely a doubt but Fair will be elected by the legislature of Nevada. If so, the senate will stand in the next congress, thirty-nine democrats and thirty-seven republicans, or a democratic majority of two. These are facts which can be relied on.

The republican party, succeeded in defeating General Hancock, but not in disgracing him. The Troy (N. Y.) Times says:

Poor Hancock is to be pitied. Although a weak, vain and ambitious man, he was too good a soldier to be slaughtered by the democratic party.

Upon the foregoing the New York Sun remarks that the Times' paragraph "is unworthy of even a Garfield advocate after election. General Hancock is not weak or vain. He is an able, just, upright, noble-minded man; and if he had been weak, the battle of Gettysburg might have ended very differently. Neither is he ambitious in the low sense intended by the above slur. His ambition is perfectly honorable, because his first thought is to serve his country. No design of promoting dishonest cronies or base-hearted parasites, no scheme against the public treasury, enters into it. Such ambition as his is deserving of nothing but respect and admiration. Neither has he been slaughtered by the party which nominated him at Cincinnati. He has been supported earnestly and manfully by the democratic masses. A clear majority of the popular suffrages is his. In spite of unprecedented difficulties and of every discouragement, they have carried him so near to an election that the republicans have nothing to exult over as respects the margin of their success. They have won through the incompetence, stupidity, meanness, or treachery of so-called democratic leaders here in this city. But General Hancock has every reason to be proud of the support he has received, and the democracy need not be ashamed of the gallant candidate whom they have barely failed to elect."

Up Salt River.

The expression "Up Salt river," is one much used at present, and a history of its origin may not be uninteresting, as it is probable that few know the origin of it. The following explanation has been given and established as the true one:

Davy Crockett, the famous Kentucky congressman, while a whig candidate, was challenged by his opponent to meet him on the stump in joint discussion. Crockett accepted, and the day and place was fixed. But Crockett did not appear, and the people thinking him afraid to do so, rallied for his opponent and elected him. It afterward turned out that Crockett, who had started for the place in a canoe propelled by a negro, has been landed near the head waters of Salt river, by his treacherous guide, who then paddled down the stream. Crocket was too good a hunter to starve in the wilderness; but he was totally unable to reach the appointed place in time, and with it his chance of election. Hence the phrase: 'Up Salt river,' meaning that party is hopelessly defeated. Crockett, however, was more lucky two years afterward, being elected by a handsome majority.

Sunday-School Institute.

The Richland township Sunday-school quarterly institute, which was held at Sedan, Nov. 6, 1880, was called to order by the president. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not very large, and it was concluded not to follow the previously prepared programme. A motion was made and carried that the president appoint a committee to prepare a programme for the afternoon, and Messrs. Hyne, L. Rice and L. W. Tresh were appointed such committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Exercises opened by singing and prayer by the president. Address by Rev. L. Rice, subject: "The relation and duty of the pastor to the Sunday-school." Remarks by Peter Treesh and Levi Harding. Song: "Jesus loves the little child." "The relation and duty of chuch members to the Sunday-school," was discussed by J. B. Scott, L. Rice, L. W. Treesh, L. Harding and others. Song: "What will the recompense be?" followed by the discussion of the subject, "The relation and duty of the community to the Sunday-school," by N. McIntyre, Mrs. Hyne and L. Rice. "The relation and duty of the pastor, superintendent and teachers to each other," by Mrs Hyne, was ably considered. "Rest by and by," was then sung, and a motion was made and carried that the next regular township institute be held at Sedan, on Saturday, Nov. 20, 1880. Benediction by Y. Harding.

J. B. SCOTT, Secretary.
L. HARDING, President.

Neighborhood Nippings.

The Rome City Sentinel is defunct.

Judge Clapp will rebuild his block in Albion soon.

Mt. Pisgah postoffice, Lagrange county, has been discontinued.

Emma is the name of a new postoffice at Eden Mill, in Lagrange county.

The Methodist will dedicate a new church four miles from Lagrange, Nov. 14.

Lewis D. Hardesty, near Rochester, Noble county, died Oct. 26, from an over-dose of morphine.

Mr. Otho J. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, and lady, have returned from a visit to Boonsboro, Maryland.

Kendallville News: "Vall Zimmerman, who, it is claimed, is not of age, voted at Waterloo. It is said that R. W. McBride induced him to cast his vote."

Mrs. Julia Roney was awarded by the superior court jury Oct. 30, a verdict of $5,000 against the Pennsylvania railroad company, for the killing of her husband, an employe of the road, at Valparaiso in March, 1870.

The Lgarange Register of last week says: "There is substantially a blockade of produce and live stock that is anxious to reach a market here at Lagrange. The town is losing thousand of dollars daily in consequence of the inability of the G. R. & I. R. R. to carry this produce. The result is that our farmers, at a sacrifice, are obliged to haul their grain to other markets, causing Lagrange to lose a heavy trade that always follows the marketing of the produce of the country. It is said that our town lost $100,000 a year ago from the same cause, and it is likely to be repeated again this fall. A careful consideration of this condition of things will at once convince our farmers and business men of the necessity of the long-talked-of east and west railway, and these things should be remembered when such roads are contemplated."

SHOT ACCIDENTALLY.—One of the saddest accidental deaths that ever occured in this section of the country occured in South Wabash, October 28. In the morning Frank Ridgeway, son of Friend David Ridgeway, aged about twenty years, started out squirrel hunting. He carried a muzzle-loading gun which he had long been used to handling. When night came he did not return, and early this morning his family, seriously alarmed at his absence, started out in search of him. About nine o'clock they found him lying stark and cold in death near the large crib of Mr. Allen Smith. His gun was lying near, discharged, and a gaping wound in the side of Frank's face told the story. It is supposed that while loading the gun it was accidentally discharged and the load entering his face ranged up into the brain. Death must have been instantaneous. His faithful dog stayed beside the body all night and was found guarding him in the morning. Frank was a bright and promising youth whose shocking and untimely death brings deep mourning to a large circle of friends.—[Wabash Plaindealer.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House, Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 21 1y

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett and Keyser township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing on the first Monday in December, 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On lot No. twenty-four, in block eighteen, in said town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Nov. 11, 1880. J. WILLIAM WAGNER.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett and Keyser township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, commencing December 6, 1880, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. said business to be carried on in the town of Garrett, on lot No. twenty-two, block No. 27.

Nov. 10, 1880. GEORGE RIOLS.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a white male inhabitant of said state, and over twenty-one years of age, will, at the December session, 1880, of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquor, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: The premises known as, and situated on, the north one-third of lot No. sixty-three, in the original plat of said town of Auburn.

Nov. 10, 1880. EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said state over the age of twenty-one years, will apply at the December session, 1880, of the board of commissioners of said county, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises, at the following place in said town, to-wit: In the basement of the two-story brick building situated upon the west end of the south one-third of lot No. eight, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and upon the east side of Broadway street.

Nov. 9, 1880. ADOLPH MAY.

Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the board of Commissioners of said county at the regular session commencing on the first Monday in December A. D. 1880, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of lot 28 in the original plat of the town of Auburn in said county, running thence north 44 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence south 44 feet, thence west 22 feet to the place of beginning, with the privilege of having the same drank when sold.

GEORGE WENINGHOFF.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Concord township that I will apply to the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, at their next regular session, commencing December 6, 1880, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a quantity less than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following described premises: Commencing thirty feet north and thirty feet west of the corner post of Washington street and section line road, thence north fifty feet, thence west one hundred and fifty feet, thence south fifty feet, thence east one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, in section sixteen, township thirty three north, range fourteen east, in the village of St. Joe, in Concord township, DeKalb county, Ind.

Nov. 8, 1880. CURTIS A. WASHLER.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Thomas Summers,
vs.
Joseph Grossell.

Whereas, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issed, and a summons in garnishement having been issued thereon, and property by virtue of said writ been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 31st day of December, 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

46-3. JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil, it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on kidney complaints and rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures, in all climates, has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every house. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is also nearly certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Cascheer & Matheny's and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine. 1-1y

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.

And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys, Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	9½c	Coffee A	8c
Powdered Sugar	9½c	Coffee C	8c
Granulated	9½c	Brown Sugar	7c

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	18c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	25c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1861	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense. No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, selling at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	60c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncoloured Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears, Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX 15c Family 23c S & W 25c Select Frying 35c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	60c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobaco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	40c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound 25c Orange and Lemon Peel 25c Shelled Almonds 40c
Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes, 6c

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	2 00
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	3 00
Whisky, three years old	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	25
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	25
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

New Goods.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

Are receiving their stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of Foreign and Domestic

Drygoods, Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets,
Shirtings, Felt & Alpaca Skirts,
Table Linens, Towlings, Towels,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Cloaks, Cloakings and
Beavers for Cloaks,
Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings,

TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

Trimming Silks and Velveteens.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

SEE THOSE HATS FOR 50 CTS.

GROCERIES.

Rio Coffee for	15	cents per lb.	
Choice Rio Coffee for	18 & 20	"	"
Good yellow Sugar 3 pounds for	25	"	"
White Sugar	10	"	"
Granulated Sugar	11	"	"
Baking Molasses	50	"	per gal
Choice Tea	50	"	per lb.
Extra Young Hyson Tea	75	"	"
Good Fine-cut Tobacco	50	"	"
Good Washing Soap	5	"	"

LOOK AT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

MC QUISTON & RALSTON.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—The more boisterous portion of our republicans had a "high old time" last Tuesday night. Their yelling and howling was simply outrageous and hardly showed the first qualities of civilization. The crowd consisted mostly of boys, whose parents did not know of their whereabouts. The instruments used for the occasion were cow-bells, sleigh-bells, toy horns and a marshal band, led by ten torch-lights in the hands of boys from ten to sixteen years of age. The performance throughout would have been a disgrace to an inmate of the county house, let alone Garfield. They marched up one street and down the other, making night hideous with their whoops and yells, showing no respect whatever for the sick or having any regard for the quietude and peace of our citizens.

—Among our manufacturing establishments there are none in which the people of DeKalb county should feel more interested than in the Auburn Foundry and Machine Shops. This foundry was started but a few months since by the Morrell Bros. & Co., and has already built up a business of considerable proportions, which bids fair to become an enterprise which will be a credit to our town. The proprietors are clever and accommodating gentlemen, and worthy of a liberal patronage. Farmers wanting any kind of casting or repairing done should bear in mind that they can have it done here at home just as good and at prices as low as elsewhere. Their shops are near the Eel-River depot.

—Chris. Baldock has gone and done it. He was married to Miss. Katie Kapp, of Waterloo, this week, and now the happy pair are one. Won't it be interesting, in years to come, to hear those little Kapps cracking about that household, and calling "Papa." Chris. Baldock the head of a family; how's that? Well, Chris. is a good, clever fellow, with a heart in him as big as a barrel, and will make a good husband. His wife, Miss Katie, is a girl who has been raised well and knows how to perform the duties that go to make a home pleasant and attractive. With their many friends in this community we join in wishing them a happy, prosperous future.

—John Butler, a tramp, had seen better days. Finding himself hungry and destitute in St. Clair county, Ohio, he resolved to avenge himself upon those prosperous farmers who refused to feed him. Stealing a horses from a stable and some matches from a bar room, he rode away to perform his strange task. During a ride of two miles he set fire to seven barns, all of which were destroyed. The line of incendiarism would doubtless have extended much farther, had he not been promptly pursued. He was caught while kindling the eight fire. John was a good one.

—An item in the COURIER last week, copied from the Steuben Republican, stated that many persons would have attended the rally at this place from Angola, had not the company seen fit to make a change in time and then change back from the hour first announced. In behalf of the company, we will state that they did not change the time. The committee first fixed the time, and then changed it themselves, and afterwards had it changed back to the time first announced, upon the ground that if not done many would be left.

—Martin traded horses with a Newville fellow, last week, and gave $10 difference money—no, hold on. Gave $3 down and his note for $7. To keep speculators from getting excited perhaps it would be well for us to state that this note is not in the market. The horse was a peculiar one, and wouldn't work on the "gee line" worth a cent. Accordingly Mr. Martin took him back and got the note and his horse.

—The Kendallville Standard, of November 4, remarks: "Jesse Brumback, of Fairfield township had a ewe that gave birth to three lambs last spring, and they were weighed this fall and the four weighed 390 pounds—the lambs weighing 230 pounds, and the ewe 160 pounds. Mr. Brumback is one of the 'live' farmers of DeKalb county, and believes in raising good stock." Ewe are correct.

—Nick Ensley and L. Johnson made a contract that if Hancock was elected the former was to carry a torch in a democratic procession, and if Garfield was elected the latter was to march side by side with Mr. Ensley in a republican procession. Mr. Johnson appeared to fulfill his contract. Nick gazed at the crowd and then excused Mr. J., owing to a little "urgent" business he had to perform.

—We take pleasure in commending to the citizens of Auburn and DeKalb county, Mr. W. P. Harter—late of the firm of Root & Co., of Fort Wayne—who has purchased a half interest in the mammoth dry-goods and notion store of N. Ensley & Co. Mr. Harter will be pleased to make the acquaintance of our citizens, at the old stand, east of the public square.

—Attention is called to the new advertisement of the Fort Wayne Fruit House. They advertise Christmas goods and a reduction on sugars, coffee, teas, etc.

GROUND OUT.

A Few Items for Reading Pass-time.

—Clean the crossings.

—The days are shorter.

—Wheat market lively.

—Cut down the liberty polls.

—Now give us a political rest.

—Phin. Gibson keeps groceries.

—The hay-packers are at work.

—Clear the track for the Chinese.

—The boys are out coon hunting.

—Henry Gugerli has a new tailor.

—Hank Altenburg is off this week.

—Local matter is not flush this week.

—We are blue boys, not boys in blue.

—Sam Pomnert has a new coal stove.

—The Lagrange Democrat is one year old.

—Thanksgiving one week from today.

—The season for catching rabbits is at hand.

—Tarney has a new sausage machine.

—The beautiful snow has come and gone.

—Mrs. Gus. Leas Sundayed in Waterloo.

—Mrs. Leb. Anderson is visiting at Angola.

—Lute Wright has a brother visiting with him.

—Johnny Picker has his neck tied up in a sling.

—Mrs. M. Boland has been sick for a few days.

—A wife in the house is worth two on the street.

—Mrs. F. Picker has been quite sick with a cold.

—The wind-mill at the junction is not a success.

—The fruit-tree peddler is making his delivery.

—Quails are said to be quite plenty in this vicinity.

—The taxes are paid and the treasurer is at rest.

—Church collections must have been slim last Sunday.

—Who will be the main editor of the Republican now?

—John Rush, of Pleasant Lake, was in town Wednesday.

—The roads are in a discouraging condition for teamsters.

—Sam Puff wants a new election, and will bet on Hancock.

—We noticed Dr. Ford with a large wild turkey Monday.

—Its about time for Charley Hoff to shoot himself—don't it.

—Treasurer Miller elect, of Corunna, was in town yesterday.

—The COURIER returns thanks to Mr. Frank Leas for favors.

—They can't beat us again for four years, just the sam-ee.

—Mich. Houston will occupy his new meat market next week.

—Os. Allen dug his potatoes yesterday. It's most too early.

—The shoemakers have a "fat take" now in the repairing line.

—It is time now for the social season to open up in full blast.

—Our dealers have a full force at work making up sleighs.

—Most of our farmers are behind with their corn husking.

—Johnny McIntyre will leave for Milwaukee in a few days.

—This is the time of year when doctors earn their money.

—The relatives of Harry Rush took dinner with him Tuesday.

—It is to be hoped that the ice season will prove to be abundant.

—Abright is receiving his holiday goods, and they are just fine.

—Our right-hand bower, Jack, is suffering with a cold this week.

—Organize a home dramatic company and make a few extra dollars.

—We are under obligations to Frank Larmore for Baltimore papers.

—L. Miller will occupy M. L. Duck's residence on Van Buren street.

—The little fellows are jubilant in anticipation of holiday presents.

—Dr. Sears' Sunday-school class gave him a surprise party last evening.

—Mr. John Lobmiller left for Kansas Monday where he will visit relatives.

—"The melancholy days have come," and the poor man's wood pile has gone.

—A mail car on the Saginaw road jumped the track near Jonesville Tuesday.

—Leb. Anderson returned home a few days since from an extended trip to the east.

—The finest watch chains out, are on exhibition at Abright's. Call and be convinced.

—Another car-load of choice Early Rose potatoes at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-3w.

—Brother Parker, of the Kendallville News, made us a pleasant call Saturday last.

—Nearly every train on the B. & O. road was trimmed in mourning Monday last.

—Miss Weaver, of Hudson, visited with the family of Dr. T. G. Matheny last week.

—The Immortal J. N. Free is coming this way. We will hear from him in time.

—The Richland township Sunday-School Workers' institute will hold its next meeting at Sedan, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1880. All teachers and Sunday-school workers are invited to be present. The hour of meeting will be 9:30 a. m. The children's meeting in connection with the institute will be held on Sunday evening, Nov. 21.

L. HARDING, President.

—Mr. James L. Ferguson, of the Columbia City Marble Works has sold to Mrs. George a granite monument to be erected over the grave of her husband, in Auburn cemetery. Parties wishing monuments or tombstones will find it to their interest to call on, or write to, Mr. Ferguson at Columbia City.

—A family from Noble county, in destitute circumstances, reached this place Sunday last, and owing to the severe snow storm were compelled to lay over. Some of our citizens donated quite freely to them in the way of food and garments. Buck Allen gave them quarters at his livery-barn and fed their horses.

—Some one should see that each church has a Christmas-tree. Its so much better for the children, you know. Some children wouldn't get anything at home, while on the other hand, they would get several articles could their parents have the display made at a public gathering.

—The ladies may consider themselves fortunate in having a gentleman of long experience and good taste to supply the Auburn market with fancy dress goods of the very latest styles. We allude to Mr. Harter, the new member of the firm of N. Ensley & Co.

—Saturday night and Sunday brought to this section of Hoosierdom a heavy fall of snow—in fact more than we had at any one time last winter. If the roads had been in a solid condition the jingle of the merry sleigh-bell could have been heard far and near.

—Now that cold weather has set in the head of each family should see that the chimneys are in safe condition. Nine-tenths of all the fires originate from defective flues, and with a little effort a great many buildings could be saved.

—The second division of the M. E. society will give a corn social, at the lecture room, on Wednesday evening. The refreshments will consist of corn-bread, pudding, cake, etc. All are respectfully invited.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—Now that the excitement incident to the election has subsided, we desire to look more after the local affairs of the county, and hope our correspondents will send us in the news of their sections each week.

—The horse disease, now so common throughout the country, has reached this community, and it is rumored that many horses are suffering with it. Several horses at our livery barns are victims.

—Harly Bumpus gets the republican pole for removing it. That cane pole at the top will make splendid fire wood. Who is the lucky man to get the democratic pole? It will make boss wood.

—With the change in the proprietorship of the dry-goods, millinery and notion store of N. Ensley & Co., comes a new and well-selected stock of all kinds of goods kept in that establishment.

—And now the young lady sits close to the window and tries hard to get "fancy touches" worked upon her fellow's slipper in time to have them dangle upon the Sunday-school Christmas-tree.

—The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice, at Auburn, Ind., Nov. 8, 1880: Nettie Barnes, Howard Flinn, Carmon Fisher, and Mary Peck.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—We authorize the authorities to put a muzzle on Chris. Baldock's dorg. He chased a rural chap all over Cedar street, last Tuesday—the dog was about thirty yards ahead of him.

—A new line of ladies' dolmans, a better quality than has ever before been handled in the Auburn market, is now open for inspection at Ensley & Co's. dry-goods and notion store.

—Considering the "fact" that the republicans are strict temperance men, it seems a little singular that so many "howcomeyouso" fellows have been celebrating at the republican jubilee.

—Jim Culbertson sold his residence on Jackson street last week to Mr. T. J. Cuppy for $1,150. Everybody, we suppose, understands what the latter gentleman wants a house for.

—Fred. Davis is now a regular clerk in the pioneer hardware store. He is a clever fellow, good-looking, and we see no reason why he cannot soon rank among the best in his calling.

—A beastly case of intoxication lay at the side door of an Eight street saloon Tuesday last. He was a man well along in years and proved to be an object of pity to each passer-by.

—Several parties east of town are investing a little money in law over a ditch. Moses Brandon is interested on one side of the question and he's a hard one to buck against.

—Dave Hampton has the foundation laid and will eventually raise a heavy beard. He wants to get the strength of Sampson, probably, and turn their boat right-side-up.

—Chris. Baker, the express man, has traded for Charley Picker's wagon. "I fly."

—Another teamster has moved to the city. There is pretty near enough here now.

—Dr. Sears and lady have gone to house-keeping. They live over the bank.

—The plasters finished their work at John Leasure's new residence Wednesday.

—A tile ditch is being put down on Fifth street, in rear of Al. Robbins' residence.

—Lute Wright, L. Bowers, Dr. Ford and others are now hunting for quail. It's fine sport.

—Rev. P. J. Ward, of South Whitley, will preach at the Baptist church Tuesday evening.

—Don't try to get along without a clock, when Abright will sell you one for two dollars.

—The practice of swinging on the gate is now abandoned until the return of the autumn days.

—That Garfield banner across Main street presents the appearance of being pretty well worn.

—Frank Leas has a new scheme to raise money for the band boys. Give it encouragement.

—We notice a number of loads of stave bolts going toward the factory of Beugnot & Co.

—The wheat fields do not look as promising as they generally do this time of the year.

—M. L. Duck has moved with his family to Garrett, where he will carry on the furniture business.

—Young ladies who have no matrimonial contracts should remember that leap-year will soon be over.

—Dod Lanning is behind with his corn-husking and wants to employ a hundred experienced hands.

—Mr. E. Baker is putting down a substantial sidewalk in front of his residence on north Main street.

—Frank Strebe is building new chimneys on his residence. Its cold at the north end of Van Buren street.

—Who is fattening our Thanksgiving turkey? We ain't particular about it weighing over fourteen pounds.

—Abright will have the finest display of silver-plated ware next week, that ever came to DeKalb county.

—Mrs. John Gross will spend the winter in Ohio, and Miss Ella will make her home with Mrs. Puffenberger.

—Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee. Anchor roasted coffee at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-3w.

—Mrs. Durkee and daughter, Miss Meleska, will shortly leave Auburn, to make their home at Defiance, Ohio.

—How much longer are those stands to disgrace the appearance of our court yard? Remove the lumber and boxes soon.

—Harry Weamer, late editor of the Republican, has leased the Butler Record and will take charge of the same to-day.

—Tom. Meegan has retired from the Fort Wayne Sunday Mail. W. J. Fowler, his partner, will continue its publication.

—T. H. Leasure, better known as Tom Hay, who has been in the mercantile business at Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is expected home soon.

—Abright the jeweler comes to the front with the finest display of gold and silver watches to be found in northern Indiana.

—Mr. Wm. A. Shreve will have a sale of personal property, at his place four miles east of Auburn, Saturday, November 27, 1880.

—Miss Frank Baker, who has been ailing for some time, was taken suddenly worse Sunday, and is now in a very critical condition.

—"Sellers' Liver Pills" stand unrivaled in the United States for curing biliousness, sick headache, etc. Ask your druggist for them.

—Empty houses are very scarce in the city. Men who have money could not make any better investment than to erect several dwellings.

—John Ashley will have the fun of wheeling Frank Leas, on a wheelbarrow, from the Eel-river depot up town Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—B. K. Rush, whom the boys know as "Kenny," and who has been pegging away at the anvil in the far west, is expected home next week.

—Mr. Hannen, of Garrett, is doing good work with our band, and before a great while Auburn can boast of one of the best bands in the state."

—A young man of much(?) logic may always be known, by poking his nose into investigating crowds and telling what he knows, unsolicited.

—General Hancock's majority in Hancock county is 566—being a gain of 89, on the vote for Landers in October last.

—Messrs. Ensley & Co. will continue to handle the latest styles and most complete assortment of millinery goods in this market.

—The holiday season is approaching, and it now behooves the young man to lay away his dimes, and see that his Sarah Jane has her annual present.

—Everybody admits, after trying them, that Rinehart's Liver Pills are the best. Only one for a dose. Sample dose free. Ask your druggist for them.

—Marriage license have been issued this week to John Welch and Emma Zimmerman, Julius Marsh and Minnie Gragg, John Kevialtkoski and Mary Noweska.

—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Altenburg availed themselves of the excursion rates, over the Wabash, and started last Tuesday for a visit to Little Rock, Arkansas.

Accident on the B. & O. Road.

Saturday evening, about dark, freight train No. 18, going west, ran into a wild train standing on the track near the elevator, a half mile east of the junction. The engine and caboose were both badly wrecked, and the wood part of the engine took fire and was consumed. The engineer saw the empending danger in time to jump, and escaped uninjured. The fireman, Pat Catlin, of Garrett, had both legs crushed and was badly burned. He was taken home and died within fifteen minutes after reaching there.

* * *

—The wheelbarrow tomfoolery has commenced. We see by the Garrett Herald that Mr. F. M. Bacon is to wheel Mr. Wm. Watson from Garrett to the Auburn court-house soon.

—When you go to Fort Wayne call at the Star Clothing House of Sam, Pete & Max, and examine their splendid line of overcoats and ulsters. See their new advertisement in another column.

Swap Greenbacks for Fancy-Backs!

Fancy-Backs vs. Greenbacks.

We show to-day a splendid line of Fancy-back, unlined OVERCOATS, now all the rage; "Fancy-back unlined Ulsters. Several hundred more making, and coming in daily. Our stock of Overcoats changed twice since the 1st of September. Bad place to find old, unfashionable goods. New, stylish, handsome, nobby, well made Clothes, and Square Dealing thrown in, by the spirits of the cloth in trade, sleepless fellows that work hard all the time for customers to keep.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 11, '80.

KAHN & COMPANY

Are now offering the following inducements: Best Prints 5 cents; goodGaghams at 8 cents; heavy all wool Flannel at 25 cents.

300 new style Cloaks and Dolmans just received at Kahn & Co's., which are to be sold at great bargains. Be sure to see them.

GO TO

KAHN & CO'S.,

And look at their immense stock of

CLOTHING!

And get their prices before buying.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,

Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES
MICHIGAN

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.

ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.

None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.

ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.

Buy the Best.

Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

THE WINE OF SUMMER.

BY BEN DE HOUSE.

The sun toward the south has rolled,
  The shades of autumn follow,
The butternut, like burnished gold,
  Shines in the shaded hollow.

The stately pines, the forest's pride
  Stand sentry-like in manner,
The maple on the mountain side
  Hangs out its scarlet banner.

Upon the walls the ivy shows
  A net of crimson tangles,
Along the road the fireweed glows
  Within the fences' angles.—

The sumach with its flaming leaves
  A blazing bush is burning,
The plowman where late stood the sheaves
  The mellow mold is turning.

The hawk, that in the early spring
  Swooped from the sky's blue chamber,
Now hangs aloft on pulseless wing,
  A speck within the amber.

With lazy wing his way on high
  A cawing crow is flapping,
A silhouette against the sky
  In sombre color mapping.

The quail's queer call is faintly heard
  From out the browning stubble,
A breeze the thistledown has stirred—
  The snowflake's ghostly double.

The rabbits, in their hodden-gray,
  Life to the landscape lending,
Like moving shadows seem to play
  With sward of autumn blending.

Where gleams the ambient autumn light
  Athwart the opening reaches,
The purple pigeon's flashing flight
  Is seen among the beeches.

Within the deeper shade is heard
  The beechnut's rain-like patter,
The song of some belated bird,
  The squirrel's laughing chatter.

Between the leaves the lambent light
  Its way to earth is threading,
Where forest shadows hint of night,
  A golden patchwork spreading.

I see through the shim'ring autumn haze
  O'er all a mellow gleaming,
And find in Indian-summer days
  A time for day-light dreaming.

Too indolent to even think,
  All thoughts unwelcome comers,
As in a walking dream I drink
  The wine of ripened summers.
    —*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE ORDEAL OF LOVE.

Adolphe and Celeste were lovers—the course of true love never did run smooth, and it was interrupted in theirs by cruel parents, who had different views for their children. Adolphe, in despair, takes poison, but the invention of stomach-pumps prevented his desperate purpose, and he recovers. Celeste had the poison in her hand, and was in the act of raising it to her lips when her mother discovers her. The story thus proceeds;

Whatever the exaggerations of our lovers, they loved fervently, disinterestedly, and with all their hearts. Not one in ten thousand loves is so strong, or promises to be so lasting.

Adolphe did not die—antidotes were given in time—he recovered. The illness of Celeste was more dangerous. She suffered, poor child, a delirious fever, and it was several weeks before her life and reason were restored.

No parents could stand all this; ordinary caprices it is very well to resist, but when young people take to poison and delirious fevers—*il faut ceder.* Besides, such events derange one's comforts. One is always glad to come to terms when one begins to be annoyed with one's self. The old people then made it up, and the young people married.

As the bridegroom and Celeste were convinced that the sole object of life was each other's company, they hastened at once to the sweet solitudes of the country. They had a charming villa and beautiful garden; they were both accomplished, clever, amiable, young, and in love. How was it possible they should be susceptible to *ennui?* They could never bear to loose sight of each other.

"Ah, Adolphe—traitor—where hast thou been?"

"Merely shooting in the woods, my angel."

"What, and without me? Fie! Promise this shall not happen again."

"Ah, dearest, too gladly I promise."

Another time:

"What, Celeste! three hours have I been seeking for you! Where have you hid yourself?

"Don't look so angry, my Adolphe; I was only directing the gardener to build a little arbor for you to read in. I meant it as a surprise."

"My own Celeste! three hours—it is an eternity without you! Promise not to leave me again, without telling me where to find you."

"My own dearest Adolphe! how I love you—may my company be ever as dear to you."

This mode of life is very charming with many for a few days. Adolphe and Celeste loved each other so entirely that it lasted several months. What at first was passion had grown habit, and each blamed the other for want of affection, if he or she ever indulged in the novelty of different pursuits.

As they had nothing to do but to look at those faces they had thought so handsome, so it was now and then difficult not to yawn; and of late there had been little speeches like the following:

"Adolphe, my love, you never talk to me—put down that odious book you are always reading."

"Celeste, my angel, you don't hear me. I am telling you about my travels, and you gape in my face."

"My dear Adolphe, I am so exceedingly sleepy."

One morning, as Adolphe woke and turned in his bed, his eyes rested on his wife, who was still asleep—"Bless me," thought he, "I never saw this before—let me look again—yes, certainly she has—a wart on her chin!"

Adolphe rose and dressed himself—Adolphe was grave and meditative. They met at breakfast—the bride and bridegroom. Celeste was in high spirits; Adolphe was sombre and dejected.

"Let us ride to-day," said Celeste.

"My dear, I have a headache."

"Poor child! well, then let us read the new poem."

"My dear, you talk so loud."

"I!" and Celeste gazing reproachfully on Adolphe, perceived for the first time something in his eye that surprised her. She looked again—"Good heavens!" she said to herself, "Adolphe squints!"

It is impossible to say what an effect this fatal discovery had on Adolphe. He thought of it incessantly. He had nothing else to complain of—but then warts on the chin are certainly not becoming. Celeste's beauty had improved greatly since her marriage. Everybody else saw the improvement. Adolphe saw nothing but the wart upon her chin. Her complexion was more brilliant, her form more perfect, her walk more majestic; but what is all this, when one has a wart on the chin? The wart seemed to grow bigger and bigger every day—to Adolphe's eye it threatened speedily to absorb the whole face! Nay, he expected in due time to see his beautiful Celeste all wart! He smothered his pain as well as he could, because he was naturally well-bred and delicate; and no woman likes to be told of the few little blemishes she is blind to herself. He smothered his pain, but he began to think it would be just as well to have separate rooms.

Meanwhile, strange to say, Adolphe's squint grew daily more decided and pronounced. "He certainly did not squint before we were married," thought Celeste; "it is very unpleasant—it makes one so fidgety to be stared at by a person who sees two ways—and Adolphe has unfortunately a habit of staring. I think I might venture to hint, delicately and kindly, that the habit can't yet be incurable."

As wives are always first in the emulation of fault-finding, Celeste resolved to hazard the hint on the first favorable opportunity.

"Well, my Celeste, I have brought my dog to see you," said Adolphe, one morning.

"He! down, down! Pray turn him out; see the mark of his paws. I can't bear dogs, Adolphe."

"Poor thing!" said Adolphe, caressing his insulted favorite.

"Was that to me, or the dog?" asked Celeste.

"Oh! to him, to be sure."

"I beg your pardon, my dear, but I thought you looked at me. Indeed, Adolphe, if truth may be said, you have lately contracted a bad habit—you are getting quite a cast in your eye."

"Madame!" said Adolphe, prodigiously offended, and hurrying to the glass.

"Don't be angry, my love; I would not have mentioned it if it did not get worse every day; it is yet time to be cured, I am sure; just put a wafer on the top of your nose, and you will soon see straight."

"A wafer on the top of my nose! Much better put one at the top of your chin, Celeste."

"My chin?" cried Celeste, running in turn to the glass. "What do you mean, sir?"

"Only that you have a very large wart there, which it would be more agreeable to conceal."

"Sir?"

"Madame!"

"A wart on my chin, monster!"

"A cast in my eye, fool!"

"Yes! How could I ever love a man who squinted!"

"Or I a woman with a wart on her chin!"

"Sir, I shall not condescend to notice your insults. No wonder—you can't see! I pity your infirmity."

"Madam, I despise your insinuations; but since you deny the evidence of your own glass, suffer me to send for a physician, and if he can cure your deformity, so much the better for you."

"Yes, send for a physician; he will say whether you squint or not. Poor Adolphe! I am not angry; no, I pity so melancholy a defect."

The doctor could not very well see whether Adolphe squinted, for he had his hat over his eyes; besides, he prudently thought it best to attend to one alady at a time.

"As for the wart, sir," said he, "it is not difficult to cure."

"But if my wife don't confess that she has it, she will never consent to be cured. I would not mind if she would but own to it. Oh, the vanity of women!"

"It must have been after some absence that this little defect was perceived by you—"

"After absence—we have not been a day separated since we married."

Celeste burst into tears. Adolphe, in a rage, seized his hat, mounted his horse and went himself to the doctor.

The doctor was a philosopher as well as a physician. He took his pony and ambled back with Adolphe. On his way he extracted from Adolphe his whole history, for men in a passion are easily made garrulous. "The perfidious women!" said Adolphe. "Would you believe it?—we braved everything for each other—never were two persons so much in love—nay, we attempted suicide rather than endure a longer separation. I renounced the most brilliant marriage for her sake—too happy that she was mine without a dowry—and now she declares I squint. And, oh, she has such a wart on her chin!"

"O-ho," thought the doctor, sinking into a revery—I have said he was a philosopher—but it did not require much philosophy to know that persons who would have died for each other only a few months ago were not alienated only by a wart or a cast in the eye.

They arrived at Adolphe's villa—they entered the saloon. Celeste no longer wept; she had put on her most becoming cap, and had the air of an insulted but uncomplaining wife.

"Confess to the wart, Celeste, and I'll forgive all," said Adolphe.

"Nay, why so obstinate as to the caste of the eye; I shall not admire you less (though others may), if you will not be so vain as to disown it."

"Enough, madam; doctor, regard that lady, is not the wart monstrous?—can it be cured?"

"Nay," cried Celeste, sobbing, "look rather at my poor husband's squint. His eyes were so fine before we married."

The doctor put on his spectacles; he regarded the first one and then the other.

"Sir," said he deliberately, "this lady has certainly a pimple on the left of her chin considerably smaller than a pin's head. And, madam, the pupil of your husband's right eye is like that of nine persons in ten, the hundredth part of an inch nearer the nose than the pupil of the left. This is the case, as it appears to me, seeing you both for the first time. But I do not wonder that you, sir, think the pimple so enormous; and you, madam, the eye so distorted, since you see each other every day!"

The pair were struck by a secret conviction; when an express arrived breathless to summon Adolphe to his father, who was taken ill. At the end of three months Adolphe returned. Celeste's wart had entirely disappeared, and Celeste found her husband's eye as beautiful as ever.

Taught by experience, they learned then, that warts rapidly grow on chins and squints rapidly settle upon eyes, that are too constantly seen. And that it is easy for two persons to die joyfully together when lovers, but prodigiously difficult without economizing the presence, to live comfortably together when married.

Hints to Stammerers.

I commenced operations by writing out a very large number of ordinary sentences as they presented themselves. Having examined these sentences one by one, and knowing well where I should fail in uttering them as they stood, I sought to devise some method by which these consonant initials might be got rid of, or, at all events, diminished. It struck me that if I could contrive, by any artificial division of the words composing each sentence, to bring the consonants at the end of a division, instead of at the commencement, a grand object would be thus achieved—for consonants at the end of a word present no special difficulty; the glottis having been already opened by the preceding vowel sound, the terminating consonant flows out almost as a matter of course. It is as when we pour liquid from a full bottle. At first it runs intermittently, with a "gluk-gluk," but when once enough of the liquid is out to admit the air freely the obstruction ceases. In a similar way the object of the stammerer is to prevent the glottis from closing when once it is opened. To ascertain whether or not my idea was practicable, I wrote out in the ordinary way one sentence at a time. I then rewrote this sentence, not divided into simple words, but making every initial consonant the final letter of the preceding word. Having divided the words composing the sentence I then read them over aloud many times, according to this artificial division, to try if they were pronounceable without any gross peculiarity. I practiced this method incessantly, both in reading and colloquial speaking, and, to my astonishment, I discovered within a few weeks that I was wielding an instrument which was almost invariably successful; and with this consciousness of increased power my confidence daily increased, so that I could frequently speak without regard to any method. All who had known me up to this time were perfectly astounded, and anxiously inquired by what means so remarkable a change had been effected; for mine, be it observed, was no mere occasional hesitation, but a most habitual, unmistakable, and inveterate stammering. Shortly after this change I had numerous transactions, which involved a large amount of talking, with a gentleman occupying a somewhat superior position; and, being anxious to know whether the working of my mental machine was at all observable to outsiders, I asked him whether he had ever observed any peculiarity in my speaking. His reply was: "No; only that you speak very distinctly."—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Game of Boston.

The game at cards called "Boston," says a late writer in the New York *Times*, after the capital of Massachusetts, and much played by our forefathers, has lately been revived, it is said, in New England and in New York, especially here, and is greatly enjoyed on account of the skill required for proficiency. Boston is played by four persons with two packs of cards, which are never shuffled. One of the packs is dealt and the other cut alternately, to determine the trump, the trump governing the game. The dealer deals five cards to each player twice, and deals six cards the last time around. If the first player can make, or thinks he can make five tricks from his hand, he says: "I go Boston," and his fellow-players may overbid him with the words: "I go 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 13," as the hand of each may justify. Should any one fail to make the number of tricks he bids for, he must pay to each competitor a forfeit, regulated by a scale of prices agreed upon beforehand. The agreement is imperative; without it the game is impossible. It is accounted the most complex and difficult of all games at cards, and is therefore a favorite with professional gamblers. Boston has been played in France and England, where it is often spoken of as the American game. Benjamin Franklin has the reputation of introducing it in Paris. He gave it the name of his native city, and is said to have been a very clever player. The philosophers of the eighteenth century, who were his companions in France, were very fond of the game and delighted in its novelty. Baron d'Holbach is reported to have said that only a man of genius could excel at Boston. The game has always been played more or less in the Southwest, where much money is still lost and won by it.

Hope.

"Eternal Hope" is, perhaps, the most logical tenet of the the three, for it so attaches escape from pain to the presence of penitence and tendencies to righteousness that it seems to render salvation less easy than it is rendered by the Universalism which forces heaven upon all by a law of redemption or progress. This "hope" is only for the soul that has not become the perfect slave of sin. To those who may have gone down to the grave from pagan lands or from places where no moral light has shone; to persons who, amid clouds of skepticism, have still sought after God if haply they might find Him; to those whose sins have brought many penitential tears in this life; to those who have relied upon morality and benevolence, not holding the fact or quality of a church or an atonement; to those who have died too young to have sounded fully the duties of life; and to an untold throng not found in any category but made by the Omniscient, comes this divine form of hope, walking through the shadows of the lost world just as sweetly as she walks through the misfortunes of this career. Hope moves all over our earth. The young and the old see her; the sick hear her garments rustle in the air that come into the open window, see her in the flowers by their bed; the farmer sees her moving over his field like a Camilla; the student smiles at the touch of her wand; the lover and the poet create a universe out of the material, rich and beautiful, she heaps at their feet. This same hope Farrar and his school behold walking to and fro in the dark land beyond the flood, offering her hand forever and forever to all those beings which contain a rational mind and a penitent, sensitive heart.—*Prof. David Swing.*

Every honest shoemaker keeps pegging a way for a good living.

Pecuniary Independence.

We talk a great deal about our political, intellectual, moral and social independence; all the world has heard us talk about them. We do not enjoy them as fully, perhaps, as we think. How much independence of thought has the journalist, for instance, who must bid for an audience, the author whose first thought must be never to displease a reader, the orator who must repeat the stock notions of his hearers, the professor who has to reconcile evolution with theology; how much liberty of action has the voter who depends upon a Government salary, or who is in a politician's employ? One cannot very seriously blame these people, to whom independence often means starvation. What I want to set in clear light is this: that independence in life and thought depends, more than we like to believe, upon pecuniary independence; it is not to be had by wishing merely. Individuals there are, and always will be, who will suffer for their moral or intellectual independence; but the communities will be what circumstances make them. This, again, I want to set in clear light: that we are, as a community, deficient, in spite of all our national wealth, and unnecessarily deficient, in the best part of independence—the power to enjoy our lives. In this respect we are behind our friends in France, with their 2,000,000 of people living upon their incomes.

These 2,000,000 of people are not, for the most part, either idle, or frivolous, or wealthy people. Many of them live in the cities, but more of them are quiet people, living on their modest properties in the country, and enjoying their competence in a rational way—enjoying friendships, social pleasures, family affections, and all the kindly observances of home life in a way that we have little idea of—in a way that the tourist in Paris sees nothing of. We have much to learn from the French, and among the things that we have to learn are some that may surprise us. One of these things is the comfort, the unity, and the permanence of French homes. The French home and family, their happiness, their unity, their permanence, these have been developed by the combined industry, thrift, and domestic sentiment of the most intelligent people in Europe, and especially by its great middle class. We have the significant testimony of Prince Bismarck "that the French nation has a social solidity such as no other nation of Europe enjoys." And Mr. Matthew Arnold, from whose "Mixed Essays" I quote, adds: "This can only come from the broad basis of well-being, and of cause for satisfaction with life, which in France, more than in other countries, exists." If we had 2,000,000 of people, or 1,000,000, who were enjoying a competence, earned or inherited, can it be doubted that we should be a happier people, and a better one, than we are? France and the United States have this important feature in common—in each country nearly one-half of the people live directly by agriculture; but our country homes and families have not attained the comfort or the permanence of theirs.—*T. M. Coan, in Harper's Magazine.*

Distressing Condition of the Russian Peasantry.

The Russian correspondent of the *Temps* sends a frightfully-vivid description of the demoralization, the drunkenness, the misery, and poverty of the Russian people. His accounts are fully confirmed by a series of articles in the *Golos.* The Russian writer doubts whether the peasantry have been gainers—whether they have advanced in civilization—since their emancipation in 1861. Assuredly they are no longer sold like cattle; their children are no longer taken from them; they are not flogged, nor are they subject to the discretionary arbitrary power of the noble or his bailiff. Nor are they driven in herds to work for him five or six days in the week. But they have less land, less wood, less credit than before. The landlords, their owners, formerly protected them against the police, who now pounce upon them for various kinds of imposts unknown to them before. Then they had but one master; now they are subject to the Mayor, to the tax-gatherer, to the Chief of the Commune, to the tribunal of Zemstvos, to the Judge, and to other functionaries. Against their exactions, arbitrary and frequently illegal, they have no appeal. With their vaunted self-government they have less security and order than before. All the hopes which were raised by their emancipation have been dispelled; they have fallen into apathetic discouragement, all because they who are charged with the administration of affairs are not animated with the Czar's liberal intentions. After having granted a somewhat too-extensive autonomy, the authorities sought to impede its development. The rural police and other functionaries were invested with arbitrary powers to impose fines and penalties. Additional vexations restrictions were imposed in 1874, and the disheartened peasantry, seeing the hopelessness of their plight, have fallen into the most degraded drunkenness and its attendant misery. Multitudes who were well-to-do peasants have seen all swept away from them—their cattle, their homes, and all; they now grovel like the beasts of the field, where shelter can be found. M. Kochelef, the author of these articles, insists that the state must begin by enforcing agricultural improvements; the moral and intellectual development of the peasantry would follow, were the tribunals to be reorganized so that the peasant could have confidence in the integrity of his arbitrators.

Filtering Cistern Water.

Ex-Mayor Clymer, of Reading, Pa., proposes the following, which is probably the best cheap mode of fitting rain-water for drinking or culinary purposes:

"Pure fresh water in the West is secured the year round by their large and admirable cisterns, built of brick and Roman cement. In the center is placed a brick chimney; in said chimney the pump is placed. The water from the top to the bottom of the cistern is constantly filtering through the chimney to supply the demands of the pump, and this process keeps the water in the main body of the cistern in a state of constant agitation, thereby it is always sweet and good. Every family can have pure water by filtering the rain of heaven from their housetops, or by filtering the impure water from our 'water basins.'"

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Coughs or Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

The Great Blood Purifier.

DR. CALLIER SURPRISED.

Vegetine Cured His Daughter.

CALLIERSVILLE, Chilton Co., Ala.,
May 18, 1878.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of bladder and kidneys, and is of scrofulous diathesis, and, after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.
Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

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Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 23, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 29, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Enclosed please find $5, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 20th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 2 box.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL will not visit us this season.

"WANTED—A new husband," Mrs. Oates.

CAL. WAGNER said Cincinnati was not like Paris and the Cincinnatians hissed him.

SARA BERNHARDT took the "h" from her first name and placed it in the middle of her second.

THE theme of the new comic operetta *Deseret*, the music of which is by Mr. Dudley Buck, relates to Mormonism.

THEODORE THOMAS conducted the first chorus rehearsal of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association, for the May festival which takes place in 1882.

OLIVE LOGAN, writing from London, says that the music hall song, *Oh, Mary Ann, Fie for Shame; I Tell Your Ma!* is all the rage there now.

THE custom-house officers in New York carefully inspect the inside of fishing rods. Sarah Bernhardt can't slip into the country in that fashion.

A PITTSBURG paper says that Mary Anderson is billed to play in New York for five weeks in December. It takes the handsome Mary to spin out time.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON announces an intention of returning to the lecture platform, but will still prosecute her various dramatic projects, lecturing on *Danton* and giving readings from her play, *Aurelian*.

A NEW star in New York is Lillian Spencer, and she is only 16 or 17 years old. She is a little thing no bigger than Lotta. But she has a voice that was moulded for tragedy. Her career promises to be an interesting one.

"WELL, what do you think of X.'s new five-act tragedy?" "Hum! There were five of us in our box, not bad judges of a play as judges go, and we all agreed that one act should have been omitted." "Indeed! Which act?" "Well, no two of us agreed on that point."

A STATEMENT published in this country that "the whole performance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau has been so deteriorated and vulgarized that, after this year, no representation of it is to be allowed," is totally and unequivocally denied in the Munich papers.

ALL that the American public knows of Sarah Bernhardt is that she is an extravagant woman, both in purse and character, lean to boniness, on the shady side of five and thirty, capricious, unreliable, a shrewd dabbler in the arts, who has made a vast success by clever puffery of herself.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE moment the death of Miss Neilson was known the vigilant police of Paris sealed the doors of her room at the Hotel Continental. After the investigation the seals were broken and it was found that the window leading to the piazza was open all the time, and any one walking on the outside could easily have stepped into the room. The sealing process doesn't seem to have been worth a continental.

THE beautiful play, *Hazel Kirke*, which will be performed at the Madison Square Theater to-night for the 253d time, has won the laurels, having accomplished the longest run on record. It is probable that *Hazel Kirke* will be played through the present season, as there seems no signs of abatement in the attendance, and, like Tennyson's Brook, it looks as if it will go on forever.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

THE musical festival to take place in New York City in May, 1881, will undoubtedly be the grandest musical event ever held in this country. Some idea may be formed of the vastness of the undertaking when it is understood that the estimated expense is some $70,000, about one-half of which is already subscribed. The chorus, which has been successfully organized, numbers nearly twelve hundred carefully selected voices—the Oratorio Society section of 400 men, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association; another New York section of 200 meet at Trinity Chapel; the Newark section number 200; the Jersey City section 150, the Brooklyn section 150, and the Nyack section 100. All have weekly rehearsals.

Autumn Leaves.

AN effective method of decorating a wall or panel with autumn leaves is to cover the space to be ornamented with tulle, the meshes of which are as large as possible. This at a distance does not hide the painting or the paper on the wall, and it makes an excellent ground work on which the leaves and ferns can be pinned to form very ornamental designs. Picture scraps are excellent for decorative purposes. Small rooms, and nurseries, especially, papered with them and afterward varnished, afford great entertainment; cornices may be made of them to run around all the wall paper, with about two inches of gold roll between each, and a black bordering. Wooden fire-boards and Holland mats may also be covered with them; these mats should be varnished. Common garden flower-pots can be made ornamental by giving them a coat of paint and then painting on them landscapes, flowers or figures. If you cannot paint, the embossed picture scraps can be pasted on and afterward varnished. Bleached skeleton ferns may be laid on photograph book covers, wooden trays, and blotting books, and varnished. They look especially well on black painted wood; if laid close together they resemble an inlaying of ivory. A plain table with one drawer makes quite a pretty writing table by staining it black, and then laying the ferns on a border round the top and around the drawers. The ferns can also be applied to velvet frames, when the whole should be covered with white tulle of the finest and most invisible description. An elegant fireboard may be made in this way.

Horse-Meat as Food.

Some very interesting statistics have been published by the society for promoting the use of horse-flesh and the flesh of asses and mules as food, showing how steadily the consumption of these articles of diet has been increasing in Paris and the provinces since the foundation of the society in 1866. The weight has increased from 171,300 pounds in 1866 to 1,982,620 pounds in 1879. In the principal cities of the provinces the consumption of horse-flesh may be considered to have fairly taken root. At Marseilles, in 1869, there were 599 horses eaten; 1,031 in 1875, and 1,533 in 1878. At Nancy, 165 in 1873, over 350 in 1876, and 705 in 1878; at Rheims, 291 in 1874, 423 in 1876, and 384 in 1878; at Lyons, 1,319 in 1873, and 1,313 in 1875. In both the latter cases some difficulties had been thrown in the way by the town authorities, as was the case recently at Chalons-sur-Marne, where the Mayor placed the rate of horse-flesh at a higher rate than that of beef. The average price of horse-meat is from 25 to 30 cents per pound. Each horse furnishes about 200 kilogrammes (400 weight) of meat, which is capable of being prepared in many by no means unappetizing ways, such as *pot-au-feu*, boiled, roast, hashed, haricot, jugged, filet, etc.—*Parisian*.

Autumn Berries.

Charming winter bouquets can be made with autumn berries and grasses. Brightest and best is the climbing bitter-sweet, whose capsuled berries, of a brilliant, waxy scarlet, with coverings of orange, brighten not only their native hedge-rows and forests, but, transferred to the parlor mantel, light up as a miniature "burning bush," to which it is closely allied. Euonymus Americanus is a shrub, from two to five feet in height, called also bitter-sweet or burning bush, from its brilliant appearance in the early autumn. These berries once gathered are a "joy forever," as time has but little power to destroy their beauty. They lose, to be sure, much of their glossy freshness, but sufficient brilliancy of color remains to make them useful in filling up bouquets of grasses or grains. In and out among the flowery foliage of the woodbine hide the purple clusters of berries, swinging in their slender red stems. Next we find the black alder, as it is called. It is a native of our woodlands, a trim, upright shrub, of about eight feet in height, scarlet berries clinging all winter to the naked twigs. The native dog-wood, cordus stolonifera, are dotted over with a small, white berry, that we gather to relieve the blaze of our red clusters and bring out the shades of the purple woodbine. The American holly, with its glossy leaves, and the useful barberry, must not be forgotten. A few clusters of rose hips, though they lose much of their beauty in drying, and some of the little apple-like fruit, the thorn, will finish our collection for this time, except as we pass the old garden on our homeward way, where we stop for the beautiful white wax balls, called by some snowberry, symphoricarpus racemosus, that swing half the winter over the mossy garden wall. A half-hour spent in arranging our gleanings will add beauty to the unoccupied nooks and corners of the room, and repay us for our pleasant labor in gathering winter bouquets.

Something About Babies.

According to a Yorkshire notion, a new-born infant should be laid first in the arms of a maiden before any one touches it; and in some places the infant's right hand is left unwashed in order that he may gather riches. It is, too, considered very important by many that an infant should go up in the world before it goes down. Thus, in Cleveland, says Mr. Henderson, if a child should be born in the top story of a house, for want of a flight of stairs one of the gossips will take it in her arms and mount a table, chair or chest of drawers before she carries it down stairs. In the North of England, when an infant for the first time goes out of the house, it is presented with an egg, some salt and a little loaf of bread and occasionally a small piece of money—these gifts being supposed to insure that the child shall never stand in need of the common necessaries of life. In the East Riding of Yorkshire a few matches are added to light the child to heaven. It was, too, in former times, customary, and the practice is not yet obsolete, to provide a large cheese and cake and cut them at the birth of the child. These were called "the groaning cake and cheese," and were distributed among all the neighbors.

In Yorkshire this cake is termed the "pepper cakes" and in some localities the "sickening cake." It is the source of a species of divination, for, being cut into small pieces by the medical man, it is divided among the unmarried of the female sex, under the name of "dreaming bread." Each one takes a piece, places it on the foot of the left stocking and throws it over the right shoulder. This being done, they must retire to bed backward, without uttering a word, and those who are lucky enough to fall asleep before midnight are favored with a sight of their future husband in their dreams.

Growth of British Cities.

The opinion, quite generally entertained, that London is one of the few large British cities which grow rapidly, is very erroneous as the figures plainly show. It is nearly eight years since the last census, and the Registrar General consequently supplies various estimates, annually, of the population of the principal towns, founded on the ratio of increase between 1861 and 1871, in order to form a basis for calculation of yearly rates. From this it appears that London now contains 3,620,868, an increase since 1871 of 366,698; Liverpool, 538,338, an increase of 44,933; Manchester, 361,819, an increase of 10,640; Leeds, 311,860, an increase of 52,648; Sheffield, 297,138, an increase of 57,132; Bristol, 209,947, an increase of 27,335; Bradford, 191,046, an increase of 45,216; Hull, 146,347, an increase of 24,455; Salford, 177,849, an increase of 53,048; Newcastle, 146,948, an increase of 18,505; Portsmouth, 131,821, an increase of 18,262; Leicester, 125,621, an increase of 30,402; Sunderland, 114,575, an increase of 26,383; Oldham, 111,318, an increase of 28,689. London is equal to eighteen of the largest cities; Liverpool and Glasgow are very near one another in population; the latter having 31,818 more people than the former. The density of population varies greatly in the leading towns. For example, it is 11.4 in Norwich; Newcastle, 27.4; Sunderland, 41.4; London, 48.0; Manchester, 84.3; and Liverpool, 103.3 per acre. Many of the small uncommercial towns of Great Britain are stationary, others slowly decline.—*N. Y. Times*.

A MAN 65 years old has been found in Harrington, Me., who has been out of the State only once, has been on a steamboat only once, and never was in a city until he visited Portland, which he "reckoned wasn't much of a place for farms."

The Last of the Vespucci.

A decided sensation was created at Washington during the Van Buren administration by the appearance there of a handsome and well-educated Italian lady who called herself America Vespucci, and claimed descent from the navigator who gave his name to this continent. Ex-President Adams and Daniel Webster became her special friends, and she was soon a welcome guest in the best society. In a few weeks after her arrival she presented a petition to Congress asking, first, to be admitted to the rights of citizenship, and secondly, to be given "a corner of land" out of the public domain of the country which bore the name of her ancestor. An adverse report, which was soon made, is one of the curiosities of Congressional literature. It eulogized the petitioner as "a young, dignified, and graceful lady, with a mind of the highest intellectual culture, and a heart beating with all our own enthusiasm in the cause of America and human liberty." The reasons why the prayer of the petitioner could not be granted were given, but she was recommended to the generosity of the American people. "The name of America—our country's name—should be honored, respected and cherished in the person of the interesting exile from whose ancestor we derive the great and glorious title." A subscription was immediately opened by Mr. Haight, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and Judges, Congressmen and citizens vied with one another in their contributions. Just then it was whispered that Mad. Vespucci had borne an unenviable reputation at Florence and at Paris, and had been induced by a pecuniary consideration to break off an intimacy with the Duke of Orleans, Louis Phillippe's oldest son, and come to Washington. Soon afterward the Duke's younger brother, the Prince de Joinville, came to this country and refused to recognize her, which virtually excluded her from reputable society. For some years subsequently she resided in luxurious seclusion with a wealthy citizen of New York, in the interior of that State, and after his death she returned to Paris.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

One Hundred Lashes on the Bare Back.

M. S. Root, of this city, a gentleman whose veracity will not be questioned in this community, gives us the following statement of a scene which he witnessed a short time since in the eastern portion of this county: "I was at Campo. An Indian had been found guilty of breaking into the house of Mr. Herrick and stealing some blankets. He was tried before Justice of the Peace Gaskill and turned over to the old Indian Alcalde and six chiefs for punishment. They sentenced him to receive 100 lashes. They were just getting ready to tie him up as I started for dinner, after putting out my team. The prisoner was a large young man, six feet high and well proportioned. He was tied up by the wrists with a long rope, and the rope was passed through the springs of a high seat on one side of a wagon and over the other side, the victim being drawn up so that his feet would just touch the ground. His feet was spread and each tied to the wagon-spokes, and his body was tied at the hips. His shirt was removed, and then a stalwart Indian administered the punishment with a leather lariat, by whirling it round his head and bringing it down with his utmost force upon the naked body of the prisoner. The blood poured from the writhing man's back. After a strong man had administered fifty strokes he was so exhausted by the task that he gave way for another fiend, a younger and more muscular Indian, who continued the infamous torture. Fifty lashes had already been laid on, and the young devil continued to cut into the flesh fifty times more. I spare a recital of the awful shrieks and cries of the poor tortured creature. When the 100 lashes had thus been administered, the Indian Alcalde told the almost-dying man to leave the country, or he would be hung if he ever came back. Mr. Gaskill says: 'After one of these Indians has been whipped once he will never steal again; it makes a "good Indian" of him.' This prisoner when let down fell to the ground, and could not move without support from his sister."—*San Diego Union*.

Having Fun With a Rattlesnake.

There was some excitement and much talk about the scientific enthusiasm of Dr. Stradling, surgeon on board the Royal Mail Company's steamer Elbe, who had horrified the crew and passengers of that vessel by testing upon himself the efficacy of an antidote for snake bite which he had discovered. At Bahia he succeeded in purchasing a large rattlesnake, which he conveyed on board surreptitiously, and, locking himself up in his cabin, deliberately made the snake bite him, with the result that he was found, some twelve hours after, in a state of coma, from which, however, he was recovered without much difficulty, and declared that for many hours the venom had been without effect upon him. Being remonstrated with by the Captain, Dr. Stradling promised "not to do it again." But it was too much for him, and at Rio Janeiro he went ashore one evening, leaving a letter to the effect that he "was going ashore to try his antidote, so as not to break his promise to the letter at all events; that he felt confident of success, but that they would know what had become of him in case he failed to return," etc. Of course this letter caused his friends on board much anxiety till next morning, when, just as they were sending off the police, Dr. Stradling appears, "radiant," showing a fresh bite in his arm, and declaring the experiment to have been perfectly successful, although he would not tell in what consisted the specific so marvelously effective.—*Rio Janeiro letter*.

THERE is no necessity to neglect your business if you only use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once; the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, etc.

The Cologne Cathedral.

Since 1821 the public and private contributions to the building fund of Cologne Cathedral have amounted to $4,500,000. Adding the contributions of past centuries, notably the money expended on the colossal foundations, a German paper find that as it now stands the cathedral represents about $10,000,000.

THE Chicago *Times* says: Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is highly indorsed by ministers, Judges, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by individuals in all the walks of life.

Conundrums.

Why are the glories of Greece like iron? Because they are o'er.

When is a bell like a tale related? When it is tolled (told).

Has time more than one head? Yes, judging from the number of people who declare either their watch or clock ahead of time.

Why is revenge like a poor debtor? Because it promises much and pays little or nothing.

Why are ministers bad mathematicians? Because they make the result of joining one and one, one.

Why is a man's foot like himself? Because it has a sole (soul).

Educational.

We would call the attention of School Boards and all interested in educational matters to the advertisement in this number of "Swinton's Supplementary Readers," designed to connect with any of the regular series of readers. The books are pure, elevating and instructive, while in typographical appearance and as specimens of the book-maker's art they are far in advance of anything we have seen in the school-book line. The fact that the series is published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. is a sufficient guaranty of their excellence.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

MALARIAL fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

THEODORE TILTON is back from Europe. His new lecture is entitled, "The World's To-Morrow." He is under the management of Mr. Charles Mumford, late of Cooper Institute, now of Red Bank, N. J.

WHAT business college shall I attend? H. B. Bryan's great school of commerce, Chicago, is where the facilities are furnished, and where the young men are going.

SPURGEON says that an Englishman, before starting on a foreign tour, orders the most ridiculous suit of clothes that it is possible for anybody to wear.

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots before you run them over.

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PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

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X'MAS PRESENTS free. Send address for particulars. F. TRIFET, 27 School Street, Boston, Mass.

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160
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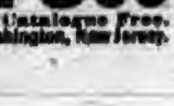

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Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
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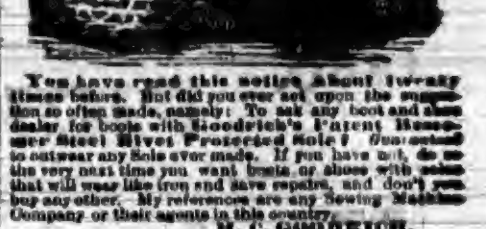

You have read this notice about twenty times before. But did you ever act upon the suggestion so often made, namely: To ask any boot and shoe dealer for boots with Goodrich's Patent Remover Steel Rivet Protected Sole? Guaranteed to outwear any Sole ever made. If you have not, do so the very next time you want boots or shoes with soles that will wear like iron and save repairs, and don't you buy any other. My references are any Sewing Machine Company or their agents in this country. H. C. GOODRICH, 19 Church St., Worcester, Mass., and 46 Rouse Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument, rivalling the piano and organ, upon which at sight you can perform as perfectly as any professor upon the instruments mentioned? Then send for our illustrated catalogue of the greatest musical invention of the age, The Mechanical Orguinette, upon which any man, woman or child can play correctly all the popular, classic, operatic, sacred, dance and other music. Amuse yourself, your family and your friends. Prices: $10.00, $15.00, $36.00, $75.00 and $125.00. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

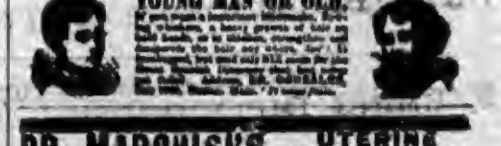

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DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Uterus, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

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—EVERY DAY AT—

ISAAC OCHS'

Wherewill be displayed fer the inspection of the people of DeKalb county, an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

Having removed my stock of Mdse. to this place and replenished it in every department, I can without hesitancy assure the public that upon personal examination they will find the most complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in Auburn, at prices that defy competition.

I have had a life-time of experience in the merchandise business, and feel myself competent to so assort and buy close and to suit all classes as to quality and prices.

To The Ladies

uld say I have a complete stock of Dress-Goods and Trimmings in all the latest styles and shades, accompanied by a well assorted stock of

NOTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Also a full line of domestics from the cheapest to the best, including muslins brown, and bleached, prints, ginghams, crashes, table linens, &c. Also a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

SLIPPERS, OVER-SHOES, &c.

To The Gentlemen.

Allow me to call your attention to my immense stock of CLOTHING, embracing a large stock of Overcoats and suits of all grades and prices, with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest novelties in neck wear. Also a full line of HATS and CAPS, nobby and good, with a complete assortment of

☞BOOTS AND SHOES.

in all grades and prices.

TO THE PARENTS.—My stock of boys and youths' CLOTHING is well assorted with reference to sizes and prices, and would be pleased to fit your boys out with their fall and winter Clothing, and Boots & Shoes.

For the Girls I have a complete stock of DRESS GOODS, adapted to their special wants, including FLANNELS in good dress styles, and everything they may need for winter outfits.

To the public at large, let me reiterate my statement, that I defy competition and should you call and see me I will do my utmost to please, and to treat you so that you will be disposed to call again.

Come Early and Often!

I shall handle all kinds of produce the farmer has for sale, and am able to pay as much as can be obtained at any of the surrounding towns. I will be in the market at all times, and when you haul in your Grain be sure and find me. Remember I pay asmuch as any one in the market, and more if possible. Remember the place in Ford's Block, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC OCHS.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

'A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

1850. **PIONEER** 1880

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Headquarter for Stoves!

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
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Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Women at the Polls.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Colonel Higginson is reported to have said at the late convention for equal suffrage in Worchester that the failure of women to vote at the school elections showed that they did not care to vote, and that when they showed the wish, the right of suffrage would be granted. As a statement of the fact of the indisposition to vote, this remark is undoubtedly true. The number of women who wish to vote is very small, and, so far as our own observation extends, the diligent efforts of those who insist that they ought to wish to vote do not produce much effect. Yet it is unquestionably true that laws made by men exclusively have been often very unjust to women. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Gladstone denounced some such laws as a reproach to England and to civilization. But there is a constant amelioration of harsh laws, and despite the injustice it remains true that women at large are not greatly interested in the movement for their enfranchisement.

But because women who do not feel disfranchisement to be unjust are indifferent, shall those who do feel the injustice be denied the right? The question is much like that of all emancipation. It is not whether the individual slaves or any considerable number of them wish to be free, but whether slavery is not necessarily hurtful to the whole community. The principle of popular government is the participation of all intelligent adult citizens under equal conditions. How can a political community wisely contemn its fundamental principle even although the disregard does not threaten it with immediate disaster? Is not permanent disregard of conceded rights dangerously demoralizing? And what reason is there in the argument that a hundred persons who are qualified to do something, and desire to do it, should not be allowed to do it until a thousand who are equally qualified, but have no desire, shall change their minds?

The extension to women of the right of voting at school meetings in New York was evidently not the result of an overwhelming wish of the women of New York to vote at school meetings, as the elections of the 12th of October proved. The law was passed because there was no good reason against it. The legislature said that if Mrs. A., whose children went to school, and who was taxed to maintain it, wished to have a voice in the disposition of the money and the management of the school, she should not be debarred because Mrs B. thought it would be a great nuisance. We understand the difficulties. But the principle is sound that in a popular government the whole adul intelligence should take part. If women are competent to vote at school meetings, they cannot, on other questions involving the common interests of the sexes, be classed fairly with criminals and lunatics. This was the conviction of the people of New Jersey many years ago, and women were enfranchised and voted. The charming picture drawn for the Weekly by Mr. Howard Pyle, which appears in this number, is a glimpse of the quaint old times, and is in itself a pleasant argument. There is nothing disagreeable nor unwomanly in the expression of interest and preference which is indicated by casting the ballot in this drawing, and there is an intimation of the humanizing and refining influence which would result from the voting of women upon subjects in which they have a common concern with men—and influence which is felt in every fair association of men and women.

Outgrowing One's Friends.

There are men and women in public life whose pathway is marked by the "remains" of whilom friends whom they squeezed dry and dropped, like so many sucked oranges. In politics it is said of such a man that he has kicked down the ladder by which he climbed. In literary or other walks of life the human sponge often swells up with the thought that he has "outgrown" his humble friends of other days. In private life the self-conscious soul contents itself with becoming more and more the center of its little circumference, taking none within its orbit who will not consent to revolve around it and emit light and warmth for its enjoyment. There have been many noble definitions of what a friend is. People of real individuality, strength and sensitiveness doubtless have fewer real friends than they are apt to think, unless they have been cherishing, unconsciously, low ideals. But whatever a friend may not be, certainly that sweet and noble term is unmerited by one who, however generous in other directions, is selfish of himself.—Golden Rule.

Ex-senator Morrill, of Maine, says of Senator Hamlin: "He has never known sickness, and has been the most careful and attentive to his public duties, of whatever character, of any man in the country. He never wore a piece of flannel or underclothing of any description, a pair of gloves or an overcoat. Even in our coldest weather Mr. Hamlin, even at his advanced age, plods along, dressed in the coldest of costumes—the old-fashioned swallow-tailed coat—without wraps of any kind, while his fellows are almost frozen to death beneath big overcoats and the heaviest of underclothing. His power of endurance is wonderful, and his capacity for work great."

Tom Hughes on American Tree-Cutting.

(Spectator.)

There are few more interesting experiences than a ride through these Southern forests. The scrub is so low and thin that you can almost see away for long distances amongst pine, white-oak and chestnut trees, and every now and then a ridge where the timber is thin, or where a clump of trees has been ruthlessly "girdled," and the bare, gaunt skeletons only remain standing, you may catch glimpses of mountain ranges of different shades of blue and green, stretching far away to the horizon. You can't live many days up here without getting to love the trees even more, I think, than we do in well-kept England and this outrage of "girdling" as they call it—stripping the bark from the lower part of the trunk, so that the trees wither and die as they stand—strikes one as a kind of household cruelty, as if a man should cut off or disfigure all his wife's hair. If he wants a tree for lumber or firewood, very good. He should have it. But he should cut it down like a man, and take it clean away for some reasonable use, not leave it as a scarecrow to bear witness of his recklessness and laziness Happily not much mischief of this kind has been done yet in the neighborhood os Rugby, and a stop will now be put to the wretched practice.

There is another, too, almost as ghastly, but which, no doubt, has more to be said for it. At least half of the largest pines alongside of the sandy tracts which do duty for roads have a long, gaping wound in their sides, about a yard from the ground. This was the native way of collecting turpentine, which oozed down and accumulated at the bottom of the gash; but I rejoice to say it no longer pays, and the custom is in disuse. It must be suppressed altogether, but carefully and gently.

It seems that, if not persisted in too long, long-suffering trees will close up their wounds, and not be much the worse; so I trust that many of the scored pines, springing forty or fifty feet into the air before throwing out a branch, which I passed in sorrow and anger on my first long ride, may yet outlive those who outraged them. Having got rid of my spleen, excited by these two diabolic customs, I can return to our ride, which had otherwise nothing but delight in it.

Gems.

We shall have peace just as long as we do our duty, in small things or great.

As we supply by new flowers those which fade in our vaces, so it is the secret of worldly wisdom to re-place by fresh friendships and new associations those that fade—often, daily—from our paths through life.

Virtue in its unity demands no extraordinary powers, no remarkable talents, no superhuman efforts. It is possible to each and to all—the child may possess it as well as the wisest man, the unlearned laborer as well as the most profound scholar. The outward claims of duty vary with every varying circumstance and relation of life, but this inner claim of conscience, to be loyal to them as fast and as far as they are discovered, is one and the same to every human being.

Our childhood's home! How our affections center around the place of our nativity! How we bless that dear old name as we look over our past lives, and brush away the mist with which the River of Time, in its ceaseless flow, has obscured the purer and holier aspirations, inspired by the hopes and fears of the earlier days; how many fires are kindled on as many hearts, as we cross the old threshold of the old homestead, whose embers will glow when all others are extinguished. And, then, how our hearts go out in longings for the old scenes, when in after years we are weary with the battle of life.

They Were Solid for Garfield.

On Saturday afternoon a reporter entered Wing Lee's laundry establishment, and after transacting his business asked:

"Wing Lee, are you a republican or a democrat?"

"Me lepublican."

"Why?"

"Galafield let Chineeman come to 'Melica and washee cheap and makee monee. Democlat say Chineeman stay home and 'Melican Ilish ladee washee. Me for Galafield."

"Ah Tong, are you a republican?"

"Bette life. Lepublican men keep bloody shirt and Chineeman get muchee washee."

That settled it.

At Monticello, the other night, a party of young men were on a tick-tack expedition, which sport consists of attaching a string apparatus to a window-sash and then by pulling a long cord from a neighboring yard cause a pebble to swing against the window-pane. One of the boys by the name of Roth while attaching the machinery to a window of the residence of F. N. Runnell, made some noise that the inmates mistook as evidence that some one was attempting to enter the house by the window, and Runnell fired, fatally wounding Roth.

—Ladies' merino underwear, ladies scarlet all-wool underware at, McQuiston & Ralston. 43-3w.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. Essig, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN B. GRUBB, Adm'r.

October 22, 1880. 44-3.

J. W. Somers, Best & McClellan, attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Oliver Boyer and Martin A. King are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for foreclosure of a mortgage by Joseph Day, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 1st day of November, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
45-3 W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Coombs, Morris & Bell, attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Albert Smith and Colona Smith are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for foreclosure of mortgage Jonathan Edwards, trustee, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 3d day of November, 1880.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
45-3 W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Essig, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, two and one-half (2½) miles southeast of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1880, the personal property of said estate, consisting of two head of horses, four milch cows, six head of young cattle, three hogs, seven sheep, grain in the bushel and in the ground, wagon and farming implements, and of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $3 and over, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest at 6 per cent., waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

44-3. JOHN B. GRUBB, Adm'r.

RAILROADS

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, limit'd ex.
Pittsburgh lv.		9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester		10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 50pm	5 35	10 15
Orrville	4 50	2 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 30am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 44
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 30pm	12 20am	2 40	5 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8.
Chicago lv.	8 10am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 46		9 45	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 00am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 08
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	[illegible]pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 58	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 55	2 36
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 00	3 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 00		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 35am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 08	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 35
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 16
Defiance	12 50pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 28	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 20
Avilla		12 20	3 36
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar.		5 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 2d, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:10; Reading, 6:15; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 9:30 a. m. then connecting for Ann Arbor 10:55, Detroit, 11:30 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:31 p. m.)

12:21 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:54; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:26; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:53; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:28; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:38 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3:40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:20 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:50; Fremont, 7:10; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:30 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:45; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:22; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:32; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:36; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 2? a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	5 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	5 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 00 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail....12:34 p. m.	Mail....3:20 p. m.
Accom'n....12:57 a. m.	Accom'n....6:57 a. m.
Local F't....4:45 p. m.	Local F't....6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler....1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport. 6:45 p. m.

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TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City, St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

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West Southwest, North or Northw'st Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

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J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or

LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 18, 1880. Number 47.

THE THRONE IN '84.

John W. Forney Outlines the March to Empire.

Garfield Fills the Gap for Grant Four Years Hence.

FOUR MILLION DEMOCRATS HOLD THE FORT OF THE FUTURE.

[Forney's Progress.]

Public opinion is the consistent changeling of time. On the 23d of June, 1880, when General Hancock was nominated as the democratic candidate for president, the whole American people felt that a great leader was chosen to rescue them from a long captivity of corruption. Garfield's nomination at Chicago, on Tuesday, June 8, as the republican candidate for the same office, had fallen upon the same people like a black cloud upon a sunny land. The name and record of Hancock were fragrant with honesty and gratitude; the name of Garfield was the synonym of indefensible corruption. The victory of the one and the consequent defeat of the other were universally asserted by the democrats and conceded by the republicans. So events rolled on till the army of placemen and the plunderers of the public treasury were roused from the despondency produced by Hancock's nomination. In a moment one wild yell of vengeance upon the formidable attempt to hurl them from power was heard all along the line. The prospect of electing Hancock to the presidency was to them like the prospect of driving the pirates from the command of a great ship by the poor captives in the hold. The robbers flew to their ready arms. They had seized the richest prize in the world; had killed most of the great commanders of the noble craft, had put in chains those who had survived, and had made of the government a terror to all good men elsewhere and how to retain supremacy they called to their aid all the agencies that money could purchase or tyranny intimidate. The resources seized by the pirates were boundless. They had reached

THE LIMITS OF HUMAN AUDACITY.

They had exhausted the patience of the people. They had filled the high places of the land with their creatures. They had enriched themselves with the priceless spoils of empire. They had enthroned vulgarity, made mediocrity royal, punished high intellect, insulted courage, trampled public opinion in the dust, converted congress into an auction administration into a Spanish inquisition, and, at the very moment when a holy sense of justice was about to hurl them into deserved ignominy, they flew to their money vaults and sounded a concerted attack upon the whole American people. It did not take long to change the auspicious outlook under such a tempest of bribery and intimidation. A great people, no matter how intelligent and patriotic, are never proof against such a crusade. Patriotism is a sentiment; but dread of poverty, fear lost patronage, the base cowardice of capital, are infirmities easily wrought into a panic, and when to these weaknesses is added the greatest of all influences, the threat of making millions of workmen beggars in a moment, what is called public opinion becomes a vast public surrender to a great public despot. The masses of the American people thus called upon to yield up their best interests before a colossal monopoly of money, patronage and fear. I write these words on the morning of the election, Tuesday, November 2, 1880, and as I look back over the more than four months since General Hancock was nominated for president, I realize that he stands forth to-day in a purer and better light than when he was the conceded choice of the whole American people. The fierce light that has been directed against him has

DISCLOSE NO SEAM OF DISHONOR

and no scars except those won in honorable battle for his country. Analysis has revealed in him higher ingredients of honor and of truth, and, as if to finish off his harmonious example, he has not been shown around the land like the chief of a circus or the manager of a menagerie. Where have the same four months left General Garfield, the republican candidate for the same high office? He began the race under a cloud of accusations against his character, private and public, made by his own party, and has not yet cleared one of them away. To-day, the American people must choose between these men, and, before this article has seen the light, one of them will be declared our leader for the next four years. Should General Hancock be our president from next March, one result is inevitable: increased prosperity throughout the land, and the disgrace of the men who predicted otherwise. All the misfortunes they anticipated will be turned into blessings, and they themselves will be pointed out not alone as false prophets, but as knowingly false; as men who to hurt a brave man, dishonored themselves, as professors of morals and practicers of deceit, as priests urging profligacy, as men of God recommending bribery, as patriots persecuting great soldiers. But should this day's work put Garfield into the presidency it will simply nationalize personal rule and perpetuate corruption. It will extend the habits and practices of the Philadelphia ring to Washington city. It will make the officeholders, already twenty years in possession, fixtures of administration for all time. It will be the decision that free government is a vast job; that

MEN WHO HAVE PROSTITUTED POWER

and bought conscience for years past are to continue their practices at the national capital. All these steps are the direct marches to empire. The fear that the American republic is to be converted into a monarchy, under the cry of a strong government, will be realized in the compelled policy of the new president. He must be chosen in direct and deliberate distrust and defiance of the friendly offers of peace and allegiance from the south, and he can justly receive nothing from that quarter of the union but sleepless hate and relentless revenge. This hate and revenge, provoked by his own example and that of his managers, will be cordially reciprocated by millions of northern democrats. Cheated out of the presidency in 1876, and bought out of it in 1880, the people of the south and the democrats of the north will hold Garfield and all his backers not only in deadly animosity, but sternly stand aloft from them in society and in commerce. But whatever the result of this day's work, whether Hancock wins or loses, these democrats and their brave allies must remain organized. If victorious, their duties will compel vigilance and co-operation. If defeated their destiny will enforce new efforts and sacrifices. The future is theirs. The new combination is too corrupt to last. It was born of a crisis, created by a division of the majority, and all its statesmanship has only been kept alive by money. The democrats on the other hand, are accustomed to disaster as they are qualified for administration and in this hour they will be found equal to either destiny. They will command the future in or out of office.

THE ADHESIVE POWER OF PUBLIC PLUNDER

is not essential to their life, and yet it is the vital spirit of the republicans. Henceforth the democratic party will occupy the highest. To educate their voters, to spread the great truths of the old faith, to stimulate their youth, to recall and practice the lessons of the fathers—these should be the mission of that great party hereafter.

Tuesday night, November 2, 1880.—The telegraph has just finished the fate of General Hancock, and the same streets that rang with delirious cheers over his peerless valor at Gettysburg on the morning of the fourth of July, 1863, the same hearts that throbbed with gratitude over the opportune arrival which saved Philadelphia from fire and spoil, now ring and throb with delirious and ingrate joy over his defeat for president of the United States by a man denounced by his own party as venal and corrupt. What a comment on the vox populi vox Dei! As I recall my own part in this last drama with pride unspeakable, regretting only that I could not do more—I would, to-morrow, repeat the act of gratitude to a great soldier—I feel that the men who have done this thing will soon feel the chastening rod of their own conscience. An act more cruel, causeless and sameless, was never perpetrated. Men calling themselves better than others have wrought a work of hate without parallel. The over-virtuous of great communities have struck hands with the most vicious classes to spread the infection of a new sectionalism among a forgiven people, and, as they see whom they have struck and whom they have lifted up over Hancock, they turn from the contrast with shame. But let the past go. Let the dead past bury the dead.

WE NOW FACE THE EMPIRE,

and there is but one great force to meet it, the democratic party. Garfield only fills the gap for Grant. I write this name with a new feeling, that of profound regret, that one I loved so well should sink so low. First the defender of the forgiven south; then its defamer. First eager to honor Hancock for his virtues, then to hound him as an enemy. And this is the man who now wants to play the part of king hereafter. How, in the face of all these loud shouts over the defeat of Hancock, I think of the scene on the blasted heath where Macbeth meets the weird sisters:

First watch—All hail, Macbeth; hail to thee, Thane Glamis.

Second watch—All hail, Macbeth; hail to the Thane of Cawdor.

Third watch—All hail, Macbeth; thou shalt be king hereafter.

First, the general of our armies, then president, and king hereafter. How wonderful the resemblances. And mark what Macbeth said of his dream of ambition to his wife in his letter describing his interview: "They met me in the day of success, and I have learned by the perfectest report they have more in them than mortal knowledge. When I burned in desire to question them further, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. While I stood rapt in the wonder of it came missives from the king, who hailed me 'Thane of Cawdor,' by which title, before, these weird sisters saluted me, and referred me to the coming in of time, with "Hail, king thou shalt be!" This have I thought good to deliver thee, my dearest partner of greatness, that thou mightest not lose the dues of rejoicing by being ignorant of what greatness is promised thee. Lay it to thy heart, and farewell."

Why not, gentlemen? The path of empire is as plainly reached by the present triumph of money over patriotism, of

TERROR OVER TRUTH,

as if it were lighted by a new planet. The means and the covenants are all patent to one end. An army of officeholders are organized, backed by a battery of banks—these the forces to fight, and Garfield the instrument to lead to the throne in 1884. That is the plot. It is clear. Are we ready for it? Over 4,000,000 of democrats voted for General Hancock to-day. They answer: Ready, aye ready! There should be no despondency or delay. They have a thousand interests to preserve their ranks; local duties and local candidates, and now to these they add the imperative call to active and constant work against the clearly defined conspiracies of empire. A perpetual guard of officeholders; an exhaustless treasury, public and private; a suborned press, and a great community of reluctant slaves at the polls, mean empire and nothing else.

I am only one of the millions who voted for Hancock to-day, and what I can do to aid in this great work is ready. The democratic party holds the front for the future. Its reserve is the refuge of all brave men, pledged to hostility to this new reign of capital. Its tremendous resources will prove the rescue of the public from tremendous perils. There is need, necessarily, for instant organization. In this hour, when the republicans are exulting over a purchased victory, let the democracy or the whole nation set their houses in order for the great struggle of the future.

* * *

A SOCIETY SENSATION.

Marriage of General Grant's Youngest Son.

A great flutter among society people, yesterday was occasioned by the marriage of Ulysses Simpson Grant, youngest son of General Grant, to Miss Fannie J. Chaffee, only daughter of ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee of Colorado. The engagement has attracted especial attention, taken in connection with Mr. Grant's California experience, and has been extensively discussed here and in San Francisco. The bridegroom is a lawyer of this city, who has already won some distinction in his profession, and whose prospects are good. Miss Chaffee is a blonde of fairest type, aged twenty-two, and has been a prominent belle in New York society. Her marriage is described by intimate friends of both as a match of pure love. The engagement has existed nearly three months; their acquaintance is of only a year's standing, and has been thus early consummated only at the earnest solicitation of the bridegroom. The ceremony was strictly private, and performed by Rev. Dr. Newman in accordance with the modified form of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Chaffee mansion, No. 28 West Fifty-Eight street, was the scene of the wedding. Among the guests were General and Mrs. Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Grant and wife, Jesse Grant and wife, ex-Senator Chaffee and a few other immediate relatives and personal friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony an elegant repast was served in the parlor by Delmonico. The presents were profuse and costly The happy pair will probably make an extended trip to the west and south. To attend this wedding General Grant has yielded his vote in Indiana, Ill., and will not visit the west, as he previously intended. An intimate friend of all concerned said, to-day, that there had never been any engagement, or any pretence of engagement, between Mr. Grant and Miss Flood.

* * *

The COURIER is the best advertising medium in the county.

Can This be Death?

[Indianapolis Sentinel]

Years and years ago, before the republican party was ever born, there was, upon a certain day, a very large gathering of prominent democrats from various parts of New Hampshire. It was not a jubilee meeting, to let off superfluous enthusiasm over a sweeping victory, but quite the contrary. The democracy had just received a tremendous thrashing, and these good old New Hampshire democrats had met to talk it over. It was an assemblage of heavy hearts and sober faces, and the tone of the conference grew bluer and bluer as the talk progressed. Everybody present was ready to do a little more fighting for the democratic party himself, but did not just see as it was any use, the majority of those present seeming to fear that there was truth in the assertion of their conquerors that the democratic party was dead. With such conversation the assembled democrats had succeeded in getting themselves into a thoroughly uncomfortable state of mind, when Sturoc of Sunapee, a democrat of the old Jacksonian school, arose and proposed the conundrum which we have made the caption of this article. "Can this be death," said he, and then, when he had waited a sufficient time for them to guess or give it up, he proceeded to make a speech which electrified them. He directed their attention, not to the assertion of their enemies, that the democratic party is dead—which even then was stale with age—but called their attention to the facts proven by the election, and when he had finished, every man of them went home with a cheerful heart, convinced that the democratic party was not dead.

It occures to us that the democratic party, to-day, is very much in the condition of the democrats of New Hampshire, to whom we have alluded, before their courage had been rekindled by Sturoc. It has been badly whipped. There is not enough doubt of that to hang a single comfort on, and there are plenty of democratic croakers standing about the street corners, and with the air of first mourners at a funeral; but is the democratic party dead? Let us see. It has given its candidate for president a majority of the popular vote of the country in a total poll of nearly nine million votes.

Does this look like death? It has given this majority in the face of an unprecedentedly fierce and desperate opposition, and in spite of the expenditure of more money by the republicans to influence the election than has ever before been spent in any single campaign by all parties. Can the party which did this, and to the call of whose roster nearly five million voters responded "here," be dead? It missed of complete victory by a beggarly majority of barely twenty thousand votes in one great state, thanks to the clumsy, complicated, majority-defying piece of machinery known as the electoral college. Is this a reason why the democratic party should die? It has carried at least eighteen out of the thirty-eight states, elected nearly, if not quite, half of the members of the house of representatives, and held the senate. Shall a party with such a foothold in the country quietly walk out to a graveyard and bury itself simply because its political opponents want it out of the way? Its principles have, in no sense, been repudiated; in fact, barely discussed, but it has been beaten by the unlimited use of money and the employment of agencies like the feeling of the north against the south, which cannot be used again. Shall it, then, give up its principles and die? It has been defeated, but is that any reason why it should disband? It has made mistakes, but is that any reason why it should commit suicide? No indeed. The democratic party is no more dead now, than it was when Sturoc, of Sunapee, asked his conundrum, but will live for generations more, even as it has lived for generations since his time.

* * *

Ingersoll's Sophistry.

[Chicago Lecture.]

"A young Presbyterian, the other day, tried to convert me," he said, rubbing his hands mirthfully; "he was a new convert himself, and was very full of his own impotence. Bumble-bees, you know, are always largest when first hatched. 'You are very happy now then,' I said, 'with so many other people going to hell and you going to heaven?' Yes, he said he was happy. 'Doesn't it make you miserable,' I said, 'the knowledge of all those others going to everlasting-hell?' He said he had not thought of it in that light. 'Suppose now,' I said, 'You are saved and your mother is not—could you be happy in heaven with your mother in hell?' The young man hesitated a little, but he was faithful to his new church. 'Well,' he said, at least, 'I guess God knows what is best for mother.'"

THE SEDUCTIVE SARAH.

Now that the Bernhardt has arrived—has been interviewed by the French-speaking reporters of half a dozen metropolitan journals—professes herself delighted with everybody and everything in America—a retrospective view of her life's history will be of interest. Her life as actress, that is, for Sarah's disregard of conventionalities in private life has been so often noted that it really isn't worth while to say much about it now. The Bernhardt's mother a Jewess of Asterdam, brought her into the world at Paris, where she had disembarked from the canal boat without a sou in her pocket, on a fine May morning, after having run away from her family on account of their want of consideration for her.

The old lady was of the antique Jewish type, was fond of a nomadic life, loved jewelry, brilliant colors and possessed a violent temper, with irresistible whims. Sarah's father was a gentleman in every sense of the word—rich and high born, and he was anxious that the child should be baptized. Shortly afterwards she entered a convent at Versailles. At fifteen years of age she left it. The gossips asserted that she did this without the full consent of her parents, but the nuns gave up trying to govern her high-strung disposition. "I wish" said the child, "to be a sister, or at least an actress."

In order to accomplish this last wish she was entered at the conservatory of Paris, which was presided over by the old Auber. M. Sarcey has related the description of her reception. Sarah went before the committee of examiners, and instead of the usual violent declamations of Corneille or Racine began to recite the fable of Lafontaine, "Two pigeons loved each other with a tender love."

Auber, taking a glance at her, said "what is your name, my child?"

"Sarah, sir."

"It is a pretty name;" and turning towards the areopagus of critics; "is not the little one charming? She has repeated her fable very well;" and then turning to Sarah, "You have passed, my child."

At the end of one year's study under Samson and Provost, two famous comedians, she gained the first prize for poetry which entitles her to

AN ENGAGEMENT AT THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE,

the great Paris theatre. But Sarah waxed impatient at the delay of her debut in "Iphigenie," had a varied experience at the Porte St. Martin, and, finally, at the Odeon. On January 14, 1867, she made her debut in the "Femme Savante." She played later in "Athalie" her first success. She was seen in addition to Anna Danby in "Kean," and in Cordelia in 'King Lear' At last she had her triumph. She created in January, 1869, the graceful part of Zanetto in "Passent," by F. Coppee. Her position was thus just assured when the war with Germany broke out. The Bernhardt, French to the core, showed patriotic devotion to her country. During the terrible siege of Paris she established a hospital in the lobby of the Odeon, and it was there that she cared for the wounded soldiers, passing at least three nights a week alongside of them. The struggle over the theatres opened as if by magic, and Bernhardt was cast for the part of the Queen of Spain in "Ruy Blas." This decided the dramatic fortune of Sarah. She showed herself to be a great artist. Her place was at the Comedie-Francaise. She was admitted there immediately, but not without some difficulty She had to pay a forfeit of 5000 francs to the Odeon. M. Sarcey says that Sarah got that amount by simply tapping the ground with her foot. Her debut at the house of Moliere was in the part of Mlle. de Belle Isle. Then followed the Juno of "Britannicus," Cherubin in the "Marriage de Figaro," Bertha in the "Sphynx." Each was a victory. In each of those varied parts Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt developed incomparable qualities. She was the butt, however, of much discussion and controversy. But after she had played Zaire and Phedre the critics gave up the fight. The public accepted her as an actress of genius. In the part of Bertha in the "Fille de Roland" in L'Etrangere, a character at once false and impossible, she was simply admirable. But it was in "Hernani" that she showed herself unequalled.

* * *

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

BEECHER AND BOB.

Eulogizing an Infidel.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The sensation created by the speech of Henry Ward Beecher at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, when he uttered a brilliant eulogy on Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and publicly shook hands with him, has not yet subsided. A portion of the religious world is thoroughly stirred up at what it considers a gross breach of orthodox propriety. Mr. Beecher was called upon yesterday to give his opinion of Col. Ingersoll. "I do not think there should be any misconception as to my motive for endorsing Mr. Ingersoll," he said: "I never saw him before that night when I clasped his hand in the presence of an assemblage of citizens. Yet I regard him as one of the greatest men of this age."

"Is his influence upon the world good or otherwise?"

At this question Mr. Beecher said: "I am an ordained clergyman and believe in revealed religion. I am therefore bound to regard all persons who do not believe in revealed religion as in error, but on the

BROAD PLATFORM OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

and progress I was bound to give him the right hand of fellowship. I would do it a thousand times over. I do not know Col. Ingersoll's religious views precisely, but I have a general knowledge of them. He has the same right to free thought and free speech that I have. I am not that kind of a coward who has to kick a man before he shakes hands with him. If I did so I would have to kick the Methodists, Roman Catholics, and all other creeds. I will not pitch into any man's religion as an excuse for not giving him my hand. I admire Ingersoll because he is not afraid to speak what he honestly thinks, and I am only sorry that he does not think as I do. I never heard so much brilliancy and pith put into a two-hours' speech as I did on that night. I wish my whole congregation had been there to hear it."

Mr. Beecher expressed regret that there were not

MORE MEN LIKE INGERSOLL

interested in the affairs of the nation.

Col. Ingersoll was found at the Hoffman house, and said he would be happy to say what he thought of the pastor of Plymouth church. "I regard him as the greatest man in any pulpit in the world. He treated me with a generosity nothing can exceed. He rose grandly above the prejudices supposed to belong to his class and acted as only a man could act without a chain upon his brain and only kindness in his heart. I told him that night that I congratulated the world that it had a minister with an intellectual heroism broad enough, and a mental sky studded with stars of genius enough to hold all creeds in scorn that shock the heart of man. I think that Mr. Beecher has liberalized the English-speaking people of the world. I do not think he agrees with me. He holds too many things that I passionately deny, but in common we believe in the liberty of thought. My principal

OBJECTIONS TO ORTHODOX RELIGION

are two: Slavery here and hell hereafter. I do not believe that Mr. Beecher on these points can disagree with me. The real differences between us is, he says, God; I say, nature. The real agreement between us is both say, liberty. He is a great thinker, a marvelous orator, and, in my judment, greater and grander than any creed or any church. Besides all this, he treated me like a king. Manhood is his greatest forte, and I expect to live and die his friend."

He said he would indorse Mr. Beecher, no matter in what part of the globe he might meet him, as noble, whole-souled, and a splendid type of American manhood.

* * *

A Dog's Extraordinary Lunch.

[Washington Star.]

A mutilated five-dollar note was received at the treasury to-day, from Marion county, Indiana, and redeemed. Accompanying it was the following affidavit: "Before me, John E. Scott, a notary public in and for said county and state, comes Walter Rivers, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 2d day of September, 1880, in the city of Indianapolis, a dog owned by the deponent did feloniously and with malice intent, seize a five dollar bill, numbered B 266 480, series 1875, and bank number 40, and after chewing off the right hand lower corner and the entire left hand edge of the aforesaid bill, in spite of all due effort on the part of the deponent succeeded in swallowing the same, and no amount of after effort in choking the aforesaid dog availed to recover the torn portion of said bill; and, furthermore, deponent declares the said dog duly licensed by the city of Indianapolis under number 187, taxes paid in full to May 1, 1881, and seeks to obtain from the honorable treasurer of the United States all proper relief in the shape of a new five-dollar William." The new bill was sent.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

AT a public meeting in Pittsburgh it was resolved that the colored children should attend a separate school in Robinson Hall. ...At Sebastopol, near Pittston, Pa., the ground over a coal mine caved some six feet, and several houses in the district have been abandoned by the inhabitants. Several thousand dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, and mining in the vicinity has been suspended....A misplaced switch on the line of the Erie railway in New Jersey caused a collision, which killed a conductor, engineer, and fireman.

PITTSBURGH reports great activity in the iron business....The Parnell League, of New York, has adopted resolutions severely arraigning the English Government for its attitude toward and threatened prosecution of Parnell, and strongly condemning the mobilization of troops on Irish territory for the purpose of terrorizing the people and perpetuating the present system. Speaking as American citizens, the members here extend most cordial sympathy to Parnell, and promise all moral, material, and financial support....The steamer Rhode Island, of the Providence line, went ashore at Beaver point, Narragansett bay, early yesterday morning. The steamer was so badly damaged it is believed it will be a total loss. None of the passengers were lost. The steamer was valued at $500,000.

SARAH BERNHARDT upon her first appearance before an American audience, at New York, was enthusiastically received. There were about 3,000 persons in the audience. The great tragedienne was the recipient of hearty applause and many floral offerings.

THE testimony in the case of Philp, charged with forging the Garfield-Morey letter, closed at New York on the 9th, when Gen. Pryor asked the discharge of the prisoner. Judge Davis said he would render a decision on Saturday, the 13th. George Bliss then caused the arrest of S. S. Morey and Robert Lindsey for perjury, and they were committed for examination. Lindsey testified that for ten years he had not slept twice in the same place.

ROBERT GREEN, a laundryman, is the first negro to serve as a juryman in the criminal courts of New York....Col. E. L. Drake, who drilled the first oil-well at Titusville, and who thus became the founder of the petroleum interest of Pennsylvania, has just died, at New Bethlehem, Pa.

SAMUEL S. MOREY, who was arrested in New York for perjury in the Philp trial, has made a full statement of the manner in which he was induced to testify, declaring that he spent two nights before election in the rooms of the National Democratic Committee, from whom he received $150. Lindsey has confessed that he was coached by William M. Price, a Democratic elector in Maryland, and that his testimony throughout was false.

MISS MARY SIGERSON, residing in New York, repulsed offers of marriage from Andrew Gillen, a dissipated young lawyer. The latter called at her residence, threw his arm about her neck, and, in the presence of her mother, shot her dead.

SOLOMON S. MOREY and Frank Lindsey, alias O'Brien, were brought before the Grand Jury of the New York Court of Sessions on the 11th inst., and made confession that they had perjured themselves in the hearing of the Philp case. Morey was held as a State witness, and O'Brien was indicted for perjury.

A SHOCKING accident is reported from Bordell City, a small town near Bradford, Pa. One Joseph Heeps and eleven others were playing cards in a boarding-house. The fire was running low, and Heeps undertook to replenish it by pouring on kerosene oil from a peach-can. The can caught fire, and Heeps threw it from him. It fell into a can of petroleum oil, which set fire to the house. Elliot Brown, Barney Haley, and Henry Hyde perished in the flames. Joseph Barthley received fatal injuries in attempting to escape, and has since died. Mike Welsh, Henry Monroe and Willard Fresby, who were badly burned, will probably die. Heeps, the fellow who caused the disaster, escaped without serious injury....Mr. Henry Wharton, a well-known Philadelphia lawyer, and at one time associate editor of the *American Law Register*, is dead....Lucretia Mott died, the other day, at Philadelphia, in her 88th year. The deceased lady early identified herself with the anti-slavery cause, and championed it to the end.

THE WEST.

N. B. HARWOOD, a wholesale dry-goods merchant of Minneapolis, has suspended payment, with liabilities of $500,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment....The Grand Jury at San Francisco has indicted Louis Kaplan, late Registrar of Election, for grand larceny and misdemeanor in office, and Sheriff Desmond for felony in permitting the escape of prisoners....Two freight trains ran into each other on the Marietta and Cincinnati road, near Moonville, Ohio, and Frank Lawhead, an engineer, and Charles Krick, a fireman, were killed....George Glass, of Madison, Ind., was shot dead in an affray which began by his hurrahing for Jeff Davis....Seventeen cases of small-pox developed in San Francisco in one day last week.

A FREIGHT train and a gravel train ran into each other between St. Paul and Minneapolis on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The collision resulted in the death of three men and the bruising and scalding of two others. The accident is said to be the result of malice on the part of Conductor McClintock, of the gravel train....Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, has been arrested on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury charging him with a violation of the law in hiring men to do work on the new City Hall by the day instead of by contract, as the statutes provide....The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have purchased from the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians the right-of-way through their territories a distance of 180 miles. The way will be 200 feet wide, and the company pays $110 per mile, and $4 per acre for station ground, and $5 per acre for a town site on the west side of the Missouri river.

THE town of Batesville, Ohio, has been the scene of a most horrible tragedy. It seems that Frank M. Biedenbaugh, a wealthy young German, who three years ago married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, came home late at night intoxicated, and, entering the room where his wife and child slept, assaulted them with an ax. His wife's skull was crushed by a single blow, and then his son's throat cut by the edge of the ax. He then went to a room where Mrs. Stephens, a visitor, and her child and servant-girl were sleeping, and killed Mrs. Stephens and child. The servant-girl, awakened, sprang toward the door, but was knocked senseless and left for dead. Upon recovering consciousness she gave the alarm, and the neighbors came. It was not until morning that the murderer was found hidden in a tobacco house, with his throat cut, not fatally. Jealousy, insanity and drunkenness are the theories advanced to account for the horrible crime.

J. C. AIKEN, a German farmer living near Woodford, Woodford county, Ill., his wife and his niece, were killed by a train of the Illinois Central while crossing the track in a wagon.

E. F. BERTRAND, a leading citizen of Rockford, Ill., has become grandfather to his children by marrying his mother-in-law, Mrs. Crandall....Five lives were lost by a fire in the Goodshaw hoisting-works, at Bodie, Cal.

IN the period between the 1st of May and the 31st of October there were brewed in the city of Chicago 311,047 barrels of beer. This would make about 155,523,500 glasses, or 311 glasses for each man, woman and child in the city.

THE railroad war continues. The Wabash system of roads last week reduced rates from St. Louis and Chicago to all Eastern points. The schedule adopted for limited tickets is: Boston and New York, $4.25; Philadelphia, $3.75; Washington, $3; Harrisburg and Buffalo, $3.25; Pittsburgh, $2.25. The rate between St. Louis and Chicago continued at $1 for tickets limited to twenty-four hours.

A FIVE-STORY building on Randolph street, Chicago, occupied by Dwight Bros. & Co., paper manufacturers, and Sammons, Clark & Co., furniture and picture-frame manufacturers, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about $100,000.

BURGLARS visited the postoffice at Appleton, Wis., and cut open 300 letters....Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, has appointed the Hon. Orsamus Cole Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State in place of Chief Justice Ryan, deceased.

THE SOUTH.

ALBERT MITCHELL, colored, has been executed at Louisa Court House, Va., for the murder of Charles B. Walton.

LOUDON county, Va., has been the scene of a tragedy of unusual horror. A farmer named Nott, becoming enraged at his wife's sister, seized a large knife used for cutting corn and assaulted her with it, stabbing the unfortunate woman until he thought she was dead. He then went into the house, and, taking his gun, returned to the spot where his sister-in-law lay. Putting the muzzle of the weapon under his chin, he fired, the whole load passing through his mouth, tearing out the tongue and lodging in his head. He fell to the ground, but while in the throes of death he saw some sign of returning life in the woman. Dragging himself to where she lay, and reaching forward, he seized a big stone and dealt her a blow in the face. As he was raising himself to repeat the blow his wife entered the yard, and taking in the situation at a glance, she herself seized another large stone, and, standing over the prostrate form of her husband, put an end to his struggles. Her sister died in a few minutes after....A passenger train on the Texas Pacific railway was wrecked near Lake Fork, Tex., and Fred Kirk, a stock agent, was killed, three men were seriously injured, and fifteen slightly. The wreck was caused by a broken rail.

EDWARD KENNEDY, who shot Sheriff McCorkle, at Shelbyville, Ind., on the eve of the State election, has been seen near Shreveport, La....Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, who served in the Federal and Confederate Congresses, and in the United States Senate before the war, has been killed by the cars at Wytheville, Va.

EX-JUDGE GLEASON has been disbarred by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore for uttering falsehoods in court....A train from Madison Court House, Fla., having on board five persons in charge of a United States Deputy Marshal, who arrested them for having violated the election laws, was boarded by a party of masked men, who released the prisoners, drove off the witnesses against them, and threatened violence to the Marshal.

TWO NEGRO laborers were killed and five injured by the caving in of a railway cut near Orange Court House, Va....A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says that thirty-nine warrants of arrest for offenses under the election laws have already been issued by the United States officials in that city. A number of arrests have also been made in Richland and other counties....Libby prison, the famous military bastile of the Southern Confederacy, in Richmond, Va., has been sold at auction to James F. Gray, for $6,725.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, it is said, will strongly urge upon Congress legislation of some sort to relieve the treasury vaults of the pressure of accumulating silver dollars.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S recommendations to Congress, it is said, will probably include a law for the issue of thirty-three-year bonds, bearing 3½ to 4 per cent. interest, with which to refund $772,000,000 in 5 and 6 per cents. maturing before July. He also favors the issue of $10 certificates, stripping the greenback of its legal-tender quality, and leaving the coinage of silver dollars to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE issue of stamps and postal-cards for October was the largest in the history of the Government, amounting to $4,312,694. The cost of the postal service to the general treasury for the fiscal year was $2,786,341.

RECEIPTS from internal revenue since the commencement of the current fiscal year up to the 12th inst. were $48,240,768, against $43,780,935 the corresponding period last year....During the fiscal year ending June 30 the receipts of the Treasury Department from customs duties amounted to $188,378,611. This sum was collected at a cost of $6,023,253.

POLITICAL.

THE increase of the Republican vote of New York city this year over 1876 is 23,165, while the increase in the Democratic vote is only 10,571, making a gain of 12,594 for the Republicans....A recent telegram from New Orleans says: "Under a contract with the Republican Campaign Committee, Capt. Sambola's company of the New Orleans Artillery, a veteran Southern organization, fired 100 guns to celebrate the election of Garfield and Arthur. Immediately after the salute a meeting of the company was held, at which Lieut. Bowler moved that Gen. Garfield be elected an honorary member, and notified of the fact. The motion was seconded by Sergt. Devere, put by Capt. Sambola, and carried by acclamation."

CONGRESSMAN FRYE, of Maine, is a candidate for Speaker of the House....Judge Key voted the Republican ticket at Chattanooga, Tenn....Mr. John C. New, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Indiana, has announced that he will be a candidate for the United States Senatorship. The other candidates who have already begun a canvass for the place are Gen. Ben Harrison, Congressman Orth, the Hon. Will Cumback, and Judge Gresham....Ex-Senator Howe, Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Horace Rublee and E. W. Keyes are candidates for the Senatorship from Wisconsin.

AT a meeting of the Tammany Hall general committee, in New York, an address to the Democracy of the country was read, claiming Hancock's defeat was due to fraud, intimidation and the use of enormous sums of money by the Republicans. Mr. Van Wyck moved an amendment that Hancock's defeat was due to the mismanagement and bickering of the Democratic leaders in Kings county and New York city. Thomas F. Grady, Col. Roberts and others opposed the amendment. Henry Steinert advocated the amendment, and said people no longer wanted Boss Kelly, and he should resign. Some hot discussion was followed by rejection of the amendment and adoption of a resolution indorsing the leadership of Kelly.

THE following are the revised footings of the Republican majorities for President and Congress in Minnesota: Garfield, 38,843; Dunnell (First district), 8,541; Strait (Second district), 5,506; Washburn (Third district), 9,635....Returns from all but three precincts in New Hampshire show a total Presidential vote of 86,177, as follows: Garfield, 44,787; Hancock, 40,757; scattering, 631.

ROBERT MCKENNA, elected by the Republicans as a member of the Tennessee Legislature, is ineligible through a conviction of incest in marrying the grand-daughter of his wife. The complexion of the United States Senate may be affected by this discovery....Secretary Sherman definitely announces himself a candidate for the Ohio Senatorship....Gov. Foster, of Ohio, says no Southerner will be appointed to a position in Garfield's Cabinet.

WITH one county estimated, Garfield's plurality in Indiana is 6,520....Returns from all the counties in New York, official and reported, give Garfield 21,536 majority....Returns from all the counties of Oregon except two show that Garfield has a majority of 547. The full returns will increase the majority to 600....The result of the California election is so close that it is now probable that some of the Garfield and some of the Hancock electors will be elected. David S. Terry, one of the Democratic electors, has been so badly cut that he is certainly beaten. Terry is the man who shot Senator Broderick, of California, in a duel, and hence runs behind his ticket.

THERE are an even dozen candidates for United States Senator in Indiana, namely: B. F. Claypool, of Connersville; Congressman Browne; President Burgess, of Butler University; John M. Butler, of Indianapolis; John M. Coburn, of the same place; Will Cumback, Judge Gresham, Gen. Ben Harrison, Editor John C. New, Congressman Orth, James M. Shackleford and Gen. A. D. Streight. Besides, there are any number of dark horses....All the returns of the election in Maine, with the exception of six small precincts, which will not materially change the result, foot up as follows: Garfield, 74,005; Hancock-Weaver electors, 64,882; Weaver straight Greenback electors, 4,076; Dow, 66; scattering, 12. Total, 147,991; majority for Garfield, 5,019....A San Francisco dispatch says that the official returns are not yet all in, but enough received to determine that the Hancock electors, except Judge Terry, have carried California by a majority of 200 to 300, while the Republicans have elected forty-one Assemblymen, giving a majority of two in the Assembly, and twelve on joint ballot.

RETURNS from all of the 102 counties in Illinois show the following result for President: Garfield and Arthur, 318,205; Hancock and English, 277,454; Weaver and Chambers, 25,821; Dow and others (about), 500; total vote, 621,980. Garfield over Hancock, 40,751; Garfield over all, 14,430....Secretary Sherman disclaims any understanding with Gen. Garfield about the future, and declares that he would not be unwilling to retire to private life for the next four years.

GEN. GARFIELD has sent his resignation as a member of Congress to Gov. Foster, of Ohio. The latter has called an election to fill the vacancy created by his acceptance of the resignation for the 30th inst.

THE private secretary of Gov. Foster, of Ohio, is authority for the statement that that gentleman does not desire, and will not accept, a position in Garfield's Cabinet.

THE official vote of the November election in Ohio has been canvassed, and shows the following result: Garfield, 375,048; Hancock, 340,871; Weaver, 5,456; Dow, 2,616; Garfield's plurality, 34,187; Garfield over all, 26,105....The official returns of the Indiana election give Garfield a plurality of 6,542. Porter, in October, received 6,952.

OMAR D. CONGER announces himself a candidate for the Michigan Senatorship, and mentions H. P. Baldwin, James F. Joy and John J. Bagley as in the field....The Atchison *Champion* has official returns from all the counties in Kansas except twelve on the remote frontier. The vote foots up: Garfield, 115,526; Hancock, 56,917; Weaver, 18,330; Garfield's plurality, 58,609. This will be increased to about 62,000. The total vote of the State will be about 200,000—an increase of 62,000 since 1878....Garfield's majority over Hancock in Michigan is 53,504.

GENERAL.

STOCK in the Edison Electric Light Company has been assessed $60 per share, to meet the cost of recent experiments.

LAKES Erie, Ontario and Huron were visited by a furious gale on the night of the 6th inst., causing many shipwrecks.

A JAPANESE steamer which returned from the Arctic seas reports a whaler recently arrived at Petropaulovski, a Russian port, which announces that the Jeannette and several whalers, with all hands, are lost, having been crushed to pieces by the floating ice.

THE Schooner Belle Sheridan, of Toronto, while on her return trip from Charlotte, N. Y., laden with coal, was driven on the shore near Weller's beach, Ontario, and completely wrecked. All on board but one man were lost.

THE General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at New York, have appropriated the following sums: Blue Ridge Conference, $3,500; Central Tennessee, $3,400; East Tennessee, $2,000; Florida, $8,700; Georgia, $4,300; Holston, $3,500; Kentucky, $6,000; Lexington, $3,000; Little Rock, $2,500; Louisiana, $7,000; Central Alabama, $2,800; Delaware, $1,200; Detroit, $3,500; Michigan, $3,200; Nevada, $3,000; Mississippi, $6,500; North Carolina, $3,500; Savannah, $3,500; South Carolina, $7,000; Tennessee, $3,000; Texas, $4,000; Virginia, $5,500; West Virginia, $3,000; Washington, $3,500; Oregon, $2,500; South California, $3,500; Vermont, $900; East Maine, $1,000; West Wisconsin, $2,500; Wisconsin, $2,000. The appropriation for Minnesota was increased from $800 to $900.

CAPT. EADS, of jetty fame, has gone to Mexico to make a survey of the isthmus of Tehuantepec to determine its adaptability for an interoceanic ship railroad....Washington advices indicate the following changes in the military service: Gen. W. B. Hazen to succeed Gen. Myer as Chief Signal Officer; Col. Nelson A. Miles to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and to succeed Gen. Ord, who will be placed on the retired list.

THE propeller Zealand, of Toronto, was wrecked on Lake Ontario in the gale of the 8th inst., and all on board, sixteen persons, found a watery grave.

FOREIGN.

FELIX PYATT, of Paris, who is under sentence of two years' imprisonment for justifying assassination, announces that his journal, the *Commune*, is defunct....Parnell is being burned in effigy in almost every town in England....If the English Government expected that the prosecution of the Land-League leaders would put an end to the land agitation in Ireland, they have already discovered their mistake. Far from being cowed by the threatened prosecution of their leaders, the farmers seem much more determined than ever. Meetings are being held throughout the county daily, and speeches of the most defiant character are made. A party consisting of 100 men went through the country in the neighborhood of Tralee, Ireland, and made the farmers residing there take oath that they would pay no rent greater than the Government valuation....Count Henry Von Arnim, who had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Bismarck some years ago, and whose loyalty has been impeached, wants to be tried on a charge of high treason that he may establish his innocence of the charges preferred against him. His request has been refused.

GOV. JOHN POPE HENNESSY is making determined efforts to suppress domestic slavery in Hong Kong, China....A general uprising of the South African natives is threatened, and British reinforcements are being sent to all important points....Edwin Booth made his first appearance in London before a large, fashionable and severely critical audience in the Princess Theater as Hamlet, and was enthusiastically received. He received several calls before the curtain, and was loudly applauded....James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, delivered the evening address of the winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute. His subject was "Shakespeare."....A typhoon at Tokio demolished 1,000 houses and sent hundreds of fishermen to watery graves....The religious decrees have been executed in all portions of French territory except Algeria and Corsica....Lord Colin Campbell is soon to wed Miss Blood, a beautiful Irish girl of distinguished family....Laycock, the Australian oarsman, defeated Riley, the American, in a contest on the Thames....Rowell won the Astley belt at London, making 566 miles in six days, beating by one mile the record of Hart, the Boston colored boy. Littlewood made 470 miles, and Dobler, the American contestant, 450.

THE excitement in Ireland growing out of the Land League prosecutions is becoming intense. A Land League meeting at Athlone on Sunday, the 7th inst., was attended by 20,000 of the Irish peasantry, some of whom walked fifty miles to be present. Parnell bitterly condemned the billeting of police upon districts where semi-starvation prevails, and urged his countrymen to agitate unceasingly until they become the owners of the soil. Timothy O'Sullivan hurled among the people a copy of his indictment, and it was torn into fragments. A meeting in the County Cork was interrupted by an ex-leaguer, who, with an organized party, stormed the platform and denounced the agitation as a humbug. The dispatching of the channel fleet to the Irish coast caused indescribable excitement in Dublin.

THE expelled French monks are flocking to Spain. Nobles are offering them their palaces, Town Councils are giving them old convents and vacant buildings, the King is granting them interviews, and the Ministry is authorizing Jesuits and other orders to establish themselves in Madrid and all over the kingdom....The priests belonging to one of the obnoxious orders occupying a monastery at Marseilles have barricaded their retreat, provisioned themselves, and, in fact, have turned the monastery into a fortress. It is surrounded by a body of troops who expect the siege to last a month.

IN France, the Jules Ferry Ministry, after an existence of but a few weeks, has come to an end. Its fall is due to the vote of the Chambers, which, by a majority of 200 against 133, contrary to the proposal of the President of the Council, decided that the law on the reform of the Magistrature should be placed at the head of the order of the day. The Ministers thereupon tendered their resignations in a body....The Nihilist trials resulted in sentences of exile for three of the accused, and imprisonment for the other four....The siege of the Premontre Abbey at Marseilles was a brief one, as the fathers neglected to guard the door at which friends were admitted....A London dispatch says the excitement in Ireland centers in Ballinrobe, where troops are being concentrated to protect the laborers engaged in harvesting crops for an agent of Lord Erne, and where the excited peasantry are also flocking in large bodies....The early approach of winter in Russia has stopped the sowing of wheat, and numerous grain-laden vessels have been frozen up in the Volga river. ...An earthquake was felt throughout Southern Austria, on the 10th inst. At Agram, in Croatia, the shock was so violent that every house in town was injured. Several persons were killed and thirty injured. Many buildings will have to be pulled down. A large number of inhabitants fled to the fields.

M. DE BAUDRY D'ASSON, Legitimist and Ultramontane Deputy from La Vendee, who was reprimanded by M. Gambetta, President of the French Chambers, and temporarily expelled, has sent his censor a challenge to mortal combat.

A REMARKABLY disorderly and disgraceful scene was enacted in the French Chamber of Deputies the other day. It grew out of M. Baudry D'Asson's refusal to leave the Chambers when ordered by Gambetta. He had been excluded from the Chambers, but sneaked back in defiance of that body. A file of soldiers was brought in. M. D'Asson sat at his seat with folded arms, surrounded by a body-guard of Royalists and clericals. A hand-to-hand fight ensued. The Deputies resisted the troops, and refused to allow M. d'Asson's expulsion. At last Col. Riu, the commander of the soldiers, caught the bellicose Deputy round the body, a soldier took hold of his head, two more caught him by the heels, and he was carried kicking and struggling out of the house to a lock-up in the palace. The incident caused intense excitement.

THE Pope expresses sympathy for the Irish Land League, but is strongly opposed to any revolutionary proceedings.....Kelly, the notorious Australian highwayman, has been hanged.

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

The majority for Hancock in Nevada is 600. A San Francisco dispatch of the 6th says that returns from all the counties in California except Del Norte, which is estimated the same as the last Presidential election, give Hancock 96 plurality. A few small precincts yet to hear from are not expected to alter the result much. It is quite certain that the Republicans will get one elector, as Judge Terry, on the Democratic ticket, is known to be scratched several hundred.

A New York dispatch says the latest returns from the counties in New York State make the majority for Garfield and Arthur 23,069. These figures may be slightly changed by official reports, but the result will not be affected materially.

Official vote of Delaware: Hancock, 15,183; Garfield, 14,150.

An Indianapolis dispatch says that returns from seventy-three counties in Indiana show a net Democratic gain of 307, or, to speak more properly, a falling off from Porter's vote of 307. The remaining twenty counties to be heard from will add still slightly to these figures, thus reducing Garfield's plurality a little below that of Porter.

The majority of Garfield in Iowa over Hancock will exceed 80,000, and probably go 85,000.

Official returns from forty-eight of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania, and careful estimates from each of the other counties, make Garfield's plurality 37,341.

White, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Ninth (Kentucky) district over Turner, Democrat, by a majority of 1,500.

The Kansas Legislature is almost unanimously Republican.

A St. Louis dispatch says that the returns from the Sixth Congressional district of Missouri elect Hazeltine, Greenback-Republican, over Waddle, Democrat, by about 500 majority. This is the fourth Democratic loss in the State. The Greenbackers have gained two and the Republicans one.

The Electoral Vote.

The vote of the States in the Electoral College will be as follows:

GARFIELD.			
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New York	35
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	10
Michigan	11		
Minnesota	5	Total	213
Nebraska	3		

FOR HANCOCK.			
Alabama	10	Nevada	3
Arkansas	6	New Jersey	9
California	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	South Carolina	7
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Kentucky	12	Virginia	11
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	5
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	8	Total	156
Missouri	15		
Number of electors	369		
For Garfield	213		
For Hancock	156		
Majority	57		

"WHAT Dr. Carpenter calls "unconscious celebration" was translated into plain Anglo-Saxon the other day by a six-year-old psychologist, thus: "I guess the thoughting part of you just thought it, and you didn't know it."

SOUTHERN OPINION.

How the Election of Garfield is Viewed in the South.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* concludes an editorial on the result of the Presidential election as follows:

"We do not for a moment imagine that the American people wish that any State should again be ruled by a Scott, a Moses, or a Bullock. The truth was that the control that was necessary, and even indispensable, in local affairs carried with it considerable influence in national affairs. With the help of two Northern States, the South could elect the President, and be master of the Government. We know, or think we know, that the power would have been exercised wisely. But the conquerors were not ready to be ruled, even to their own advantage, by the conquered. Nor would the South have been, if Grant, instead of Lee, had surrendered his army fifteen years since. Beside this latent war feeling, there was the mighty influence of the bankers, merchants and shopkeepers, who had no particular objection to the Democracy coming into place except that it involved a change of some sort, and they wished no change of any sort. Why should they? Business is good, money is cheap, every department of trade is flourishing. It is true that the currency is in an unstable condition; but a cool-headed citizen not in debt would not expect from a party which prostituted itself to the Plaistods and De La Matyrs a better dollar than would be furnished by Chittenden, Morton and Sherman, and we may add that, with eyes wide open to all its faults, the white people north of the Potomac had come to the conclusion that there was a better prospect of good government from the Republican party than from the Democracy. Whatever the exact way in which it came about, it is a hard fact that the Government of the United States for the next four years will be Republican in speech, purpose and action. The Republican President will apparently have at his back a Republican Congress. What they will they can do with the Southern States and their people. We hope and believe, however, that the business interests, which were the mainspring of Tuesday's work, will be opposed utterly to any legislation that would in any way embarrass the agriculture and manufactures, the trade and commerce of the South. It is to the interest of the North and West to take this position. They will do it whenever and as soon as the people of the Southern States cease to be posed by politicians as the would-be autocrats of the Union that they did their utmost to destroy. When this species of Southern supremacy is laid, the Northern people will be freer to exhibit their kindly feelings, and one of the first questions the Southern whites will have to ask themselves is, whether the welfare of the South has and is likely to be hindered or advanced by alliance with the Democrats of the North. It does not hurt those gentry to be beaten. They are sure to have just and equal Governments in their States in any event. Not so with the South. In losing politically the South loses in pocket and in peace of mind. Will the South remain on the losing side, and if so on what terms and for what purpose? The Southern people, we fancy, will make themselves heard on this subject before the winter is past."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* editorially says:

"Hancock has been beaten by John Kelly's crowd in New York. He gave the State to Cornell, Conkling & Company last year simply because a friend of Tilden was the nominee. He kept up a constant row and turmoil in the State and city from the time Hancock was nominated until the day of the election. He nominated a municipal ticket which was a fearful load on the electoral ticket, and lost the party fully 20,000 votes. His horrible, brutal, libelous war on the proprietor of the *Herald* has cost another 10,000. He was charged with the conduct of the city canvass, and promised a full vote of the party. His pet for Mayor goes in by a few hundred, where a popular man could have had 60,000 majority. New York would have elected Hancock. Mr. Kelly threw it away to gratify his evil temper, and because he thought he could by no less violent means grab the city patronage. It is foolish to talk about the bloody-shirt and humbug business issues so long as we tolerate such a magazine of political nytro-glycerine in the middle of the party. Kelly must be unloaded. We cannot succeed with him. We can organize a decent and honorable defeat without him. As for the solid South and kindred issues, they have not beaten the Democrats. The North understands that the South is solid from the most natural motives. New Jersey, California, Nevada, and probably Oregon, as States, were not afraid of the solid South. Three million Northern voters cast their votes with the South. That war-cry kept the old-timers in line. Internal quarrels among the Democrats, and stupid blunderings, did more for the Republicans than they did for themselves to secure the victory."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* says:

"The South at least has the satisfaction of knowing that she kept her part of the bargain, and if the "hero of Gettysburg" is not President it is not our fault. We think, too, that she has for the last time been led, lamb-like, to the slaughter. Her experiments with loyal civilians and military heroes have not been propitious in the past, and the future holds out no hopes in that direction. What she will do in the future time must disclose. Much depends upon how great a gain the Republicans have made in the Senate and House, and what their policy will be toward this section. The South will be kept reasonably solid for her own protection and for the purpose of preserving the balance of power after the next apportionment, when the political domain shifts from East to West. The tremendous problem now confronting the two parties and all sections is, Will the administration of Garfield be, in case of the control of Congress, modeled upon that of Hayes or dictated by Grant and Conkling, with Zachariah Chandler's spirit as the inspiring goblin? Until we know the exact nature of that administration we remain in abeyance. Meanwhile we may as well prepare for the worst, and hope for the best."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* comments as follows:

"It is the culmination of a series of blunders, beginning with the Potter Committee and ending with the surrender of the party to the selfish whims of an element which had John Kelly for its commanding General. It would appear that the line of sectionalism has been sharply drawn by the voters of the North; but there is nothing depressing in this fact. We are willing that the North should draw a sectional line in politics, if the South be permitted to draw a line with respect to progress and improvement of those conditions and forces which make a people happy in their fields, their workshops and their homes. We have a prosperous future before us, and to this end we should look intently. We have the cause of public education to promote and the welfare of a great and growing section to foster. The South expected little more from Gen. Hancock's administration than it will ask from Gen. Garfield. We want nothing more than simple, exact, absolute justice. If the new President owes nothing to the South he at least owes something to the country, and we shall be glad to see him cancel this debt by giving us an administration as fair, just and as clean as that of Mr. Hayes."

Gen. Hancock Interviewed.

Gen Hancock was asked by a New York reporter what he thought of the result of the election.

"It would," he replied, "require too much space to print all my thoughts. Therefore, I will content myself with saying that personally I do not feel badly because I am not elected. Of course, I regret that the Democratic party, of which I am proud to be a member, has been defeated. It is a great disappointment to all of us when we fail to gain a victory in behalf of the faith and principles which we advocate. It is my wish that it be understood that I have no grief on my own account. The man who assumes the duties pertaining to the Presidency of the United States has a momentous task to perform."

"Whom do you blame for your defeat?"

"Certainly not my friends, and it was perfectly natural that my political opponents should work for their own interests."

"But, General, some of your friends have said that——"

"Oh, never mind," interrupted Gen. Hancock, "the campaign is over, and the true Christian spirit is to forgive and forget."

"It is claimed on your behalf, General, that, although you will not have sufficient votes in the Electoral College to make you President, you have received a majority of the popular vote of the country."

"That may be so. We shall know when the exact election returns are in from all the rural districts in the different States. But, be that as it may, I have the pleasure of knowing that I have hundreds of thousands of true friends, who tendered me the compliment of their votes. To merit the esteem and kind wishes of these people is the desire nearest my heart. I have always tried to faithfully serve my country in the past, and it is my earnest intention to pursue the same policy in the future, whatever may be my station in life."

The House of Representatives.

The following table indicates the number of members of Congress elected, by States, compared with the membership of the Forty-sixth Congress:

States.	Forty-sixth Congress. R.	D.	G.	Forty-seventh Congress. R.	D.	G.
Alabama	..	8	..	..	8	..
Arkansas	..	4	..	..	4	..
California	3	1	..	2	2	..
Colorado	1	..	..	1	..	..
Connecticut	3	1	..	3	1	..
Delaware	..	1	..	..	1	..
Florida	..	2	..	..	2	..
Georgia	..	9	..	..	9	..
Illinois	12	6	1	13	6	..
Indiana	6	6	1	8	5	..
Iowa	7	..	2	9	..	..
Kansas	3	..	..	3	..	..
Kentucky	..	10	..	1	9	..
Louisiana	..	6	..	1	5	..
Maine	3	..	2	3	..	2
Maryland	1	5	..	1	5	..
Massachusetts	10	1	..	10	1	..
Michigan	9	..	..	9	..	..
Minnesota	2	1	..	3	..	..
Mississippi	..	6	..	..	6	..
Missouri	..	12	1	1	9	3
Nebraska	1	..	..	1	..	..
Nevada	1	..	..	..	1	..
New Hampshire	3	..	..	3	..	..
New Jersey	4	3	..	4	3	..
New York	24	9	..	20	12	1
North Carolina	1	6	1	1	7	..
Ohio	9	11	..	15	5	..
Oregon	..	1	..	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	17	9	1	19	8	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	5	..	..	5	..
Tennessee	1	9	..	3	7	..
Texas	..	5	1	..	6	..
Vermont	3	..	..	3	..	..
Virginia	1	8	..	2	7	..
West Virginia	..	3	..	..	3	..
Wisconsin	5	3	..	6	2	..
Totals	132	151	10	148	139	6

The United States Senate.

The Senate, after the 4th of March next, classing Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone, of Virginia, as Democrats, will be composed of thirty-seven Republicans and thirty-nine Democrats, as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	2	0
Arkansas	2	0
California	1	1
Colorado	0	2
Connecticut	0	2
Delaware	2	0
Florida	2	0
Georgia	2	0
Illinois	1	1
Indiana	1	1
Iowa	0	2
Kansas	0	2
Kentucky	2	0
Louisiana	1	1
Maine	0	2
Maryland	2	0
Massachusetts	0	2
Michigan	0	2
Minnesota	0	2
Mississippi	2	0
Missouri	2	0
Nebraska	0	2
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	0	2
New Jersey	1	1
New York	0	2
North Carolina	2	0
Ohio	1	1
Oregon	2	0
Pennsylvania	0	2
Rhode Island	0	2
South Carolina	2	0
Tennessee	2	0
Texas	2	0
Vermont	0	2
Virginia	2	0
West Virginia	2	0
Wisconsin	0	2
Total	39	37

The Popular Vote.

An estimate of the popular vote, based upon the majorities reported by telegraph up to this writing, gives the following result:

MAJORITY FOR GARFIELD.		MAJORITY FOR HANCOCK.	
Colorado	2,500	Alabama	40,000
Connecticut	2,500	Arkansas	40,000
Illinois	40,000	California	200
Indiana	6,000	Delaware	1,000
Iowa	77,000	Florida	2,000
Kansas	60,000	Georgia	40,000
Maine	5,000	Kentucky	33,000
Massachusetts	52,000	Louisiana	25,000
Michigan	44,000	Maryland	15,000
Minnesota	35,000	Mississippi	45,000
Nebraska	26,000	Missouri	55,000
New Hampshire	4,000	Nevada	600
New York	23,000	New Jersey	2,000
Ohio	35,000	North Carolina	15,000
Oregon	500	South Carolina	35,000
Pennsylvania	36,000	Tennessee	35,000
Rhode Island	7,000	Texas	75,000
Vermont	20,000	Virginia	40,000
Wisconsin	33,000	West Virginia	15,000
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$6 75	@10 50
HOGS	4 85	@ 5 50
COTTON	11	@ 11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 85	@ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 15	@ 1 18
CORN—Ungraded	59	@ 61
OATS—Mixed Western	39	@ 43
RYE—Western	1 00	@ 1 05
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15 00
LARD	8¾	@ 9

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 95	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 25
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 05
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 00	@ 1 05
No. 3 Spring	91	@ 92
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	82	@ 83
BARLEY—No. 2	85	@ 86
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	27	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	18	@ 19
PORK—Mess	13 50	@14 00
LARD	8	@ 8¼

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 09
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 1	83	@ 84
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@ 74

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—Mixed	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE	86	@ 87
PORK—Mess	13 50	@14 00
LARD	7¾	@ 8

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 05	@ 1 07
CORN	43	@ 45
OATS	33	@ 35
RYE	90	@ 92
PORK—Mess	13 50	@14 00
LARD	8	@ 8¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 10	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 1	46	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	33	@ 34
BARLEY (per cental)	1 30	@ 1 90
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 50

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 01	@ 1 03
CORN	43	@ 45
OATS	30	@ 35
PORK—Clear	15 75	@16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 35
Fair	4 50	@ 4 90
Common	3 50	@ 4 75
HOGS	4 50	@ 4 75
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

R[illegible] LOWRY.
EDITOR.

About 1,500,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from Minneapolis from Jan. 1 up to November, 1880.

The great Brooklyn bridge, which is not yet finished, has already cost $12,385,178.77, and there are $87,569.48 liabilities.

A foreign milling paper says that a barrel of flour can be shipped from Milwaukee to Liverpool cheaper than from Buda-Pesth to Vienna.

While a little girl in Norwich, Ct., was combing her hair with a celluloid-band comb, near an open gas-jet, she accidentally brought her head too near the flame, and the comb took fire. The frightened girl had presence of mind enough to throw it from her head, and escaped with her hair considerably singed. The comb burned on the floor until it was entirely consumed.

Swimming is advocated in San Francisco as a cure for the opium habit. A physician gives the history of a lady who, from taking morphine to alleviate the pains of a long-protracted disease, had become a confirmed opium-eater, and was suffering all the distressing symptoms of this terrible habit. The doctor ordered her to cross the bay every day and take a swim in the Alameda baths, which she did, and in a few months was completely cured.

Jack Rafferty made a wager that he could drink without paying in every saloon on Spring street, Jeffersonville, Ind. He got safely into and out of seven places, but in the eighth, when he said "Hang it up," the bartender gave him a dreadful whipping. There were six more bars to cover, and he struggled on; but his appearance was now against him, and at the eleventh his skull was fractured with a club; so he lost the bet.

The saw-dust, which has become such a nuisance at Minneapolis and along the river below that growing city, offers a promising field of enterprise for whoever will utilize it. Several applications have already been made of it, and now arrangements are being made by a French manufacturing chemist for the establishment, at Minneapolis, of a laboratory to make from the saw-dust an acid, now imported from France, and largely used by dyers, chemists and druggists. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will be successful.

There is a manifest economic absurdity in making the Patent Office of any country a source of revenue. The fees paid to the Government should be so regulated that they will, as nearly as may be, just meet the expenses of the Patent Office. In Great Britain, as appears from a treasury return published a short time ago, the receipts of the Patent Office during the twelve years 1868 to 1879 were £1,779,892, and the expenditure only £504,322, leaving a net gain to the public exchequer of £1,275,570. Our own Patent Office management is far from free of blame in this respect also.

The Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe roads are each not more than 100 miles from their point of intersection at Florida Pass, N. M., about thirty miles west of the Rio Grande, and the gap is steadily being narrowed, and will be closed about Christmas. The Southern Pacific portion of this great line will be 1,244 miles long, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe end will be about 1,147 miles long, making the distance from the Missouri to San Francisco about 2,390 miles. By the Union and Central Pacific roads the distance is 1,916 miles, an advantage of about 474 miles in favor of the present route for business between these points.

There are frequent references in Shakspeare and contemporary writings to "sea-coal fires," the term "sea coal" being applied to the soft coal brought by sea to London from Newcastle. Early in the thirteenth century its use was prohibited in London on account of its unhealthfulness; but the prohibition was not long observed, and it soon became the only fuel. Combined with the thick and constant fogs which hang over or enwrap the city, the smoke and soot is increasing the death-rate every year, and has even caused some fear of a catastrophe which shall end in suffocating the whole city, and the calamity of Pompeii in a different form be repeated. One of the remedies proposed is the importation of anthracite from this country, so that the term of "sea coal" may come into use again.

The gold reserve in the Bank of France amounts to $140,800,000, in the Bank of England to $128,312,650, in the United States treasury to $135,244,839, and in the Bank of Germany to only $47,000,000, the remainder of the latter's reserve—$85,000,000—being in silver. The gold in France and England is steadily decreasing, much of it coming to this country. In France, under the operations of the double standard, gold is drained from the bank in exchange for silver, but the finances of that country are in a most healthy condition. In the first ten weeks of the business season last year—from Aug. 1 to Oct 9—the gold imports at New York amounted $40,300,203, and in the same time $29,899,548 in gold and $69,775,086 in legal tenders were drawn from the New York banks and United States treasury to supply the demands of business. In the same period this year the specie imports have amounted to $82,332,205, while $49,481,118 in gold and $9,854,570 in legal tenders have gone out and into various channels of business.

The following table, taken from *Poor's Manual*, shows the miles of railroads operated in the ten Western States, and their gross and net earnings:

STATES.	Miles of Railroad Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
Ohio	6,380	$ 52,499,430	$ 19,940,511
Indiana	4,536	20,331,375	6,486,732
Illinois	10,142	68,662,566	30,265,551
Missouri	3,463	19,101,967	8,411,896
Michigan	3,272	18,124,921	5,969,069
Wisconsin	2,992	14,589,658	6,234,096
Iowa	3,558	8,799,980	4,000,503
Minnesota	2,129	6,436,822	2,312,913
Kansas	2,466	13,689,929	6,390,732
Nebraska	514	2,775,906	1,605,596
Totals	40,379	$218,111,430	$ 92,086,633

The miles of railroad operating in these ten States aggregate about 40,380; the cost of constructing and equipping was about $1,900,000,000; the annual gross earnings about $218,000,000; and the net earnings nearly $93,000,000. The net earnings of the railroads of Illinois alone exceeded, in 1879, $30,000,000, and the 6,380 miles in Ohio report a net earning of nearly $20,000,000. The enterprise and energy of our capitalists, and their faith in the future of this country, have been exhibited to a greater degree in this matter of railroad building than in any other of the enterprises which have placed the United States foremost among the nations of the world.

A writer in the New Orleans *Picayune* says the fashion of going without gloves, which has prevailed among young men for some time, owes its origin to an accident. The Prince of Wales had been dining and wining rather late with several other "jolly good fellows," and subsequently attended a reception a little the worse for liquor. He had forgotten his gloves, but was in no condition to stand upon trifles. His little irregularity instantly revolutionized the fashion, for, as his ancestor remarked, "nice customs curtesy to great Kings." Immediately all the swells went to receptions with their hands bare. "Unhappily," says the writer in the *Picayune*, "the fashion spread to this country, and at opera, theater, ball and reception our *jeunesse doree* wore no gloves. It looked badly enough anywhere, but when it came to gentlemen dancing with elegantly attired ladies, and encircling a delicate silk or immaculate satin waist with an arm whose ungloved hand, aided by the dust and other causes, left an indelible imprint upon the back of the dress, it became high time for the ladies to protest at thus being 'handled without gloves.' So some bright young man, fertile in expedients, in a flash of inspiration, pulled out his silk handkerchief, and gracefully inserting it between the dress and the bare hand, prevented a social revolution and introduced 'la mode.'"

No Wonder He Failed.

He don't live in Galveston now, but he used to. He went into the interior and applied to the School Board to teach school. They examined him, and were surprised to learn that Cuba was a South American republican republic. He also startled them somewhat in geography and history, and, as for arithmetic, he bankrupted the whole numeral system. His proposition to teach was laid on the table. He subsequently, however, made a motion for a new trial, which was granted. After the second examination a friend met him, and said:

"I hear you failed on the second trial?"

"No wonder I failed. They asked me the very same questions they did before."—*Galveston News.*

Japanese Paper.

The English paper-makers begin to fear that they will be ruined by Japanese cheap labor. The skill of the Japs in in the paper business is well known. The Imperial Japanese Government has paper mills at Tokio, and an agency has been established right in the heart of London, where the royal paper-makers threaten to undersell the home manufacturers. Deeply as we would regret to interfere with the accumulation of wealth by our worthy paper-makers here, we still hope that when this item meets the eye of the High Mikado Kockelorum in Japan, he will at once establish a paper-selling agency in this country. The Imperial paper-maker can hear of something to his advantage by calling up at this office the first time he is in Detroit.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A handsome boy of 14 was seen lying by the roadside, at Carrollton, La., early in the evening, by many persons on their way to a political meeting. He was moaning, and would not reply to their questions. They concluded that he was drunk, and let him alone. The fact was that he had shot himself because of a failure to get work or food. He belonged to a wealthy New Orleans family, but had run away from home. The first attempt at suicide was not successful, but when the people returned from the meeting they found him dead, a second shot having completed the work.

WHAT HAS THE COUNTRY GAINED?

[From the New York World.]

The country will have time enough, and we fear reason enough, to reflect on the causes of the defeat of Gen. Hancock. It is sufficient to-day to point out some of the more obvious and general of these causes.

The tariff issue which the Republican orators and journalists, without knowing or caring what it meant, imagined would be useful to them as a means of frightening business men, equally ignorant, to a great extent superseded the sectional issue in the manufacturing districts of the Eastern States. But, taking the country through, it is evident that "the solid South" was still the bugbear upon which the Republicans most successfully relied. Their appeal was to sectional hate and fear—to hatred of a section which had been fairly beaten in battle, and to fear of a section which Senator Conkling, the most conspicuous advocate of the Republican cause, devoted his speeches to showing is too weak to be in any way formidible. That Americans should have been moved to vote for a candidate like Garfield by appeals of this kind does not speak well either for their magnanimity or for their intelligence.

The cry of "the solid South" is the more curious since, practically, the sectional "issue" is not an issue at all in a political sense. A political issue is raised when one party proposes a policy or a system of laws which the other party opposes, or when one party proposes the repeal of legislation by which the other party stands. What issue of that kind was raised by the Republican campaign orators? The laws providing for the Federal control of elections will undoubtedly be repealed by the Democrats if the Democrats ever have power to repeal them, but these laws are not sectional. They are simply devices to enable the party in control of the administration to swindle the opposition in communities in which the opposition has a majority of voters. This is perfectly well understood, and, except publicly, is not denied. These laws are simply part of the party machine and have nothing to do with the purposes which parties are organized to promote. They will be used against the East or the West, just as they have been used against the South, whenever the occasion arises. One would have imagined, to hear the Republican speakers talk, that they seriously proposed to do something about the South, but they do not. The logical consequence of their position is that the reconstruction laws should be revived, and the South remanded to a condition of tutelage and of government by Major Generals, such as it was subjected to in 1867. But in point of fact no measure looking to that end has been advocated or so much as introduced by any Republican in Congress or elsewhere. The collapse of the reconstruction laws in 1877 was final and complete. Mr. Hayes withdrew the troops from the South with the acquiescence of the whole of his own party, the leaders of which were alienated, not by that action, as to which he plainly had no alternative, but by the spasmodic and somewhat ridiculous attacks he made upon their own power. Gen. Grant would equally have been compelled to withdraw the troops. The failure of Republican reconstruction was confessed in 1877. If Grant means through Garfield to try the experiment again in 1881 he has kept his intention a secret, and his secret has been as well guarded as the conspiracy of the South and the Democrats of the North to pay the "rebel claims." If it was really proposed to revive the reconstruction acts the proposition would of course be infamous—as infamous as Mr. Conkling's plea that the North ought to side with the Republican party by reason of the poverty to which the Republican party had reduced the South. Nobody disputes that the South has been more prosperous, more orderly and more valuable to the Union since the failure of the Republican reconstruction was confessed and the attempt at reconstruction abandoned than it was when every Southern white man was compelled to be a politician in order to protect himself from being plundered by the negroes and carpet-baggers whom the Republican party had set over him, and when negroes and carpet-baggers represented the Southern States in Washington.

The attempt to disturb this order and to check this prosperity by a revival of the reconstruction laws would be an outrage which the whole country would resent. But was it any the less outrageous, was it not rather more outrageous, to make a sectional campaign without an object? Yet no Republican orator and no Republican journal between June and November proposed a single object to be attained as the result of an agitation in itself mischievous. Ask the first Republican you meet why he voted for Garfield, and the chances are nine in ten that he will tell you he meant to rebuke the spirit of the South. He will admit, if he is an intelligent and honest man, that the candidate of his party is tainted and that it went against his grain to vote for him. But if you ask him what Gen. Garfield can do to rebuke the assumed spirit of the solid South, such a Republican will own that Garfield can do nothing. It is not even the acts of the Southern people to which the stalwarts have objected, for the freshest "political murder" charged by the stalwarts upon the South is at least three years old—but to the supposed "sentiment" of the South. "Woe be to us," as Gen. Hancock wrote to Pease, "whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate, civil or military, is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people." Now that Gen. Garfield is elected he cannot interfere to undo again what Hayes has done with the virtual consent of all parties. There is in fact no way in which the General Government can now do anything whatever toward the practical settlement, or rather the practical unsettlement, of the Southern question, and the sectional agitation has, therefore, been carried on for its own sake and for the sake of the Republican placemen who have succeeded in keeping their places by means of it. For their sake the country has been invited to divide against itself and to blow into fresh flame the embers of the war, which would long ago have died out if left alone. For their sake the shame of seating in the chair at Washington a politician whom the leaders of his own party despise has been incurred by the greatest republic in the world.

THE TEMPORARY TRIUMPH OF EMPIRE.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It appears that Grant, Conkling, Cameron, Logan have been elected President. It appears as we write that the effect of the October election was too potent to be overcome. This October effect has never failed to make itself felt in our Presidential election. While Pennsylvania was an October the other States followed Pennsylvania like sheep jumping down a precipice. The methods by which Ohio and Indiana were carried in October are known to the country. It was these methods, therefore, that won the election yesterday, for we assume that it is lost to the Democracy. What has triumphed? Sectionalism has triumphed; Chinese cheap labor has triumphed; the coercion of the white workingman has triumphed; falsehood in newspapers and on the stump has triumphed; centralization has triumphed; the empire has triumphed. It is not the triumph of Garfield, it is the victory of the strong man who came to his rescue in Ohio and Indiana before the 12th of October, and in whose hands he is. We cheerfully announce to the people of the United States, or the large portion of them who will read this issue of our journal, that we can endure these victories if they can endure them. We are certainly in as good a position to suffer them as the laboring men of the United States. We shall continue business at the old stand, notwithstanding the transient triumph of a cause which ought not to be the victor.

Who and what have been beaten? A brave Union soldier, heroic in battle. A noble and splendid lover of civil liberty in peace has been defeated. The beautiful sentiment of reunion, the harmonious impulses that should fill the hearts of the people of one country have been for the moment crushed. It is disclosed by the methods we have indicated that Union is not wanted. It is announced that the great rivers that flow like arteries through this continent to the gulf, bearing upon their bosoms the rich argosies of an industrious people, begin in one country and end in another. That was the commanding argument of the canvass, and that is the interpretation to be placed upon the verdict. This, therefore, is not the triumph in which the patriotic American finds cause for exultation. There is in victory no flavor of fraternity, no gentle belief that this country is to be one in the affections of the future, as it is one in history, in interest, in geography, in beauty. The Republican party in conducting this campaign and this election have done all that they could do to destroy this sentiment of Union.

* * * *

But the triumph of yesterday is not permanent. The Democratic principle, the idea which underlies our system of government, is as lasting as the continent on which that Government dwells. The Democratic party, old as the country, can survive the defeats of a quarter of the century. It has "Sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat"—while the republic lives it will live. If the country seem now at the feet of a spirit of centralization, of centralized power that does not differ from the empire, it is in spite of Democratic protest; and the Democratic party, notwithstanding this temporary reverse, will falter not from its lofty spirit; will fail not in its final purpose; will continue its splendid march in the cause of the people against power in the cause of Democracy. There is a story of a people who were forty years in the wilderness. They were engaged in no better cause that that of Democracy on earth. The Democratic party is one of invincible hope; and it has belief in the doctrine:

Right forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
But that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own.

And the Democratic party is forever opposed to the throne.

Cremation of the Dead.

Exactly how to dispose of the ashes of the dead in the most satisfactory manner, after cremation is accomplished, is still a question. The ancient practice was to deposit the ashes in a funeral urn, to be preserved in a tomb or other sacred place. This is also the modern custom. But if tombs are to be required then there is not much need for cremation, as the corpse may as well be buried in the tomb without cremation.

A recent American patent consists in providing a parlor bust of the deceased, cut in marble, and in making a hole in the back of the bust, wherein the ashes are to be deposited after cremation of the body.

A further improvement, suggested by one of our lady correspondents, is to prepare a wet mixture of cements for artificial stone or marble, and sprinkle the ashes of the deceased into the mixture, which is then to be cast or pressed into the form of busts, statuettes, or other objects. In this way various members of a family might possess enduring portions of the ashes of the departed one.—*Scientific American.*

Mrs. Hicks-Lord has had a successful career in London. She rented a pretty house, which she fitted up with the taste and skill for which she has always been distinguished. So crowded, indeed, were her rooms with pictures, statuary, curiosities and old china that they were said to rival even those of Lady Bardett-Coutts. She has gathered about her a circle of decayed society magnates, including Dukes, Earls and Marquises, with a plentiful sprinkling of church dignitaries.

Mendicancy is forbidden in Paris and the neighboring villages. But under various pretences it seems to be more prevalent than it has been known for a long time. Some of the persons who beg in Paris have known better days, and are dainty in their language. A gentleman said to an outstretched palm: "I have not a sou about me." "Sir," exclaimed the worthy medicant with a sneer, "I have not specified the species of coin."

INDIANA NEWS.

The Fort Wayne water-works will be completed in about two weeks.

J. C. Neal, miller, of Sullivan, has an order from Europe for 1,000 barrels of flour.

A new jail is to be erected at Salem, Washington county, on the site of the old hotel.

One of the most valuable horses in New Albany died of epizootic the other day. Many other fine horses have the disease badly.

Oran Huntington, for forty years manager of a hotel at Richmond, died last week, of old age. He left a large and valuable estate.

The new engines of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad have begun to arrive. There are seven of them, all large and first-class machines.

The new Supervisor of the Census in Fort Wayne apprehends that the reenumeration will not go ahead of 27,000, being only a gain of only a few hundred.

Capt. Storey, who traveled many years as a clown in Van Amburg's, Dan Rice's, the Great Eastern, and Sells Brothers' circuses, died at Sullivan recently.

Indiana has made an extensive addition to its State Museum by securing the geological collection made by John McCormack, the hermit of Madison, and by him bequeathed to personal friends.

A bull butted an Ohio and Mississippi freight engine and several cars from the track, at Starksville, the other evening, delaying passenger trains several hours.

At the residence of Jacob Leatherman, near Delphos, a young girl 8 years old named Ella Latinde fell into an open fire-place, while the elder people were attending a corn-husking, and was burned to death.

A boy was shot in the neck and badly wounded while attempting to play a joke on F. N. Bunnell, of Monticello. The lad was fastening a string to the window of Bunnell's residence, and was mistaken for a burglar.

Frank Ridgeway, a young man of Wabash, who went out squirrel hunting, was found dead and his faithful dog keeping watch over the body. The gun had evidently been discharged as Ridgeway was climbing a fence.

In digging a ditch on the farm of John H. Caylor, four miles southeast of Noblesville, on the Greenfield pike, the laborers struck a part of the remains of what local naturalists pronounce to have been an American elephant.

A brass cannon, one of the trophies captured in the Mexican war, was borrowed of the Senator, John Benz, of Crawford county, to fire over the State election. Gov. Porter, it is said, will make a requisition for this valuable trophy when he takes his seat.

Dr. James W. Brackett, of Rochester, surgeon in an Illinois regiment during the late war, was badly ruptured during his service. Nine years ago he applied for a pension. For years he heard nothing concerning it, but last week received a letter from Washington containing a draft for $5,100, besides which he is to receive $25 per month during his life. The doctor is over 60 years of age.

The Indiana State Christian Conference met last week at Hagerstown to listen to the annual address, which was delivered in a masterly manner by Rev. Peter Wynebrenner. The election of officers for the ensuing year followed, resulting as follows: President, John G. Phillips, of Sullivan county, re-elected; Vice President, Peter Wynebrenner; Secretary, D. W. Jones, of Fort Wayne; Treasurer, D. S. Davenport; Trustees, to fill vacancies by limitation, W. Ludlow, John Mass.

Spencer county has been the last to respond to questions of inquiry sent out by the State Bureau of Statistics. Last year but 627 townships out of 1,100 paid any attention to their statistics, but this year there are only three delinquents. The questions propounded refer chiefly to agriculture, and are thorough and extensive. It is intended to do as much forecasting as can be done with any degree of accuracy, so that the report will contain much vital information, where it was formerly devoted to reference matter. The prospects for a good report for 1880 are good.

There is a romance connected with the case of Andrew J. Miller, a life convict at Jeffersonville, just pardoned. Shortly after he came to the prison, in 1873, a man named Trader was discharged by expiration of sentence. He went to Terre Haute, became acquainted with Miller's wife, and, after a divorce was obtained, married her. Not long after the marriage Trader killed a man, and was sentenced to Jeffersonville again on a life sentence. Strange to say, both men accuse this woman as being the exciting cause of the murders they committed.

The delinquent tax collectors have made a levy on the library of Wabash College, in default of $8,972.55 back taxes claimed off the college. This amount was discovered to be due Montgomery county, reported to the County Commissioners, who ordered it placed against the college on the duplicate, which was done. The college authorities claim that they owe no tax, and that, being an educational institution, the college is not liable for taxes. The levy was made for the purpose of bringing the matter before the courts as a test case. The library will not be disturbed, and will continue to be used by the college as though no levy were made.

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An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

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THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH.

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ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

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From a Physician and Surgeon.

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From a Druggist.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOVEMBER 18, 1880.

IT is estimated that Hayes has saved $100,000 of his salary—or rather of Tilden's salary.

* * *

HON. ANDREW ELLISON is said to be a candidate for circuit judge, to succeed Judge Woods.

* * *

No workingmen have had their wages raised since the election. They are anxiously awaiting the boom.

* * *

BE patient, workingmen, the county will fairly flow with milk and honey as soon as the new administration gets straightened out.

* * *

THE proceeds of Sarah Barnhardt's first engagement in New York were over $6,000. Before the doors were opened tickets were sold for $25, and $2 before the first act was over.

* * *

THE old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks, could not have been beaten in New York.—Wabash Courier.

If we remember rightly, the Courier was one of the papers that bitterly opposed the nomination of Mr. Tilden.

* * *

THE cities of Fort Wayne and St. Louis were the only places where a re-enumeration of the census was accorded. In the former an increase of some 900 is noted, but St. Louis has completed her count and finds she has 238,862, a loss of nearly 100,000.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

* * *

THE Boston Herald (independent republican) in an article of warning against a radical or stalwart policy, concludes as follows:

Laws calculated to keep the republican party in power must meet the wants of the nation. No others will keep any party in power, as democrats have just learned and as republicans must learn, unless they use their new lease of power wisely. The people are mightier than party.

* * *

THE Virginia and Tennessee democrats have defeated the debt-repudiators in their respective states. The people of these states have been vilely abused by the republican organs as "repudiators." They have shown that the charge is false. Let Minnesota and Massachusetts, the two repudiating states (republican, too,) of the north, follow the example of Tennessee and Virginia.

* * *

SENATOR MORRILL, of Maine, in speaking of the thieving tariff, says: "We have arrived at a period when less taxation is required for the support of the government. We also have arrived at a season of prosperity. It is reasonable and proper that our taxation, external and internal, should be revised and adjusted to the change of circumstances." The democratic congress should grapple this question at the next session and give the country the needed relief.

* * *

FRIENDS of Carl Schurtz say that he is without plans for the future, and quite loth to go out of the cabinet. His interesting daughters have had proposals of marriage from wealthy commercial Germans, but have preferred official society and opportunity. Schurz has a respectable income from his new paper in St. Louis, and can no doubt get a foreign mission—as Brazil or Germany, or Austria.—Washington Special.

* * *

WHAT a revival we shall have, if the thousands of christain men who have gone zealously into this political campaign will give the same time, sympathy, zeal, to labor for the salvation of souls!—Methodist.

Yes, verily, brethren. If you will work for Christ with half the energy and zeal with which many of you have labored for Garfield during the past two or three months, there will be a rattling of the dry bones of theology and a revivification of the present dead-and-alive church that will astonish you. —Goshen Democrat.

* * *

THE census bulletin, No. 8, shows that South Carolina has a population of 995,906, of which 391,071 are whites and 604,835, colored. This is a very good-sized colored population, considering that the republican leaders and organs have so frequently stated that for fifteen years there has been a "daily massacre of negroes" in the state. At the rate of depletion indicated by the republican organs, there must have been 547,500 negroes "slaughtered" since 1865 in South Carolina. Even Mr. Redfield, who has been making murder a study for some time, will probably hesitate to certify to those figures.

* * *

WHY was not Gen. Garfield called to the stand, if he was so cruelly libeled, and forced to give his testimony under oath? Because he dare not. There are too many examples in the Garfield family of being imprisoned in jail for high crimes. The Auburn prison is one example. Lewis Garfield, own cousin of the president-elect, is there incarcerated for a period of twelve years for burglary.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Lewis Garfield, first cousin of DeGolyer Garfield, was one of a party of three who burglarized the house of Sol. Barney, at Spencerville, this county, on the night of December 1, 1879. He was afterwards captured in Canada, and came to trial at this place, before Judge Lowry, Monday, May 24, and May 27 a verdict was rendered, finding Lewis Garfield guilty, and placing his sentence at ten years in state's prison. He is now serving that sentence in Michigan prison.

General Grant.

The republican press every now and then manifests a great deal of solicitude about General Grant's welfare, and insists that the American people owe it to themselves to sustain him in a style of splendor, in keeping with the "first citizen of the republic." Grant is not a beggar, and if he had the pride of character that a man in his station should have, he would protest against being advertised in this style. The Indianapolis Sentinel contains the following well-timed remarks upon the subject:

The New York Times is very anxious to find ways and means to support General Grant in luxury and ease. The Times wants to raise a fund of $250,000, which it thinks can be invested so as to raise $12,500 annually, upon which General Grant could probably maintain a fair amount of style. The Times in a double leaded editorial, starts out and starts in upon the subject as follows:

For a man who has occupied the position of the first citizen of this republic, a return to the comparatively humble position from which he emerged is, therefore, impossible. In proportion to the value of his services and the luster of his career will it be difficult for the people to regard an ex-president of the United States as entirely divested of the authority which he once exercised or as entirely devoid of a certain representative character which it touches the good name of the nation that he should adequately sustain.

All of which is confounded tomfoolery. We do not care to discuss the question of "first citizen." If General Grant was ever "first citizen," he was wonderfully well paid for it. He never played "first citizen" for nothing. As "first citizen" he was on intimate terms with some of the greatest rascals of modern times, and since he ceased to be "first citizen" he has strolled through the country making stump speeches, like any other republican blatherskite, and has used his opportunities to throw mud at a brother soldier, because the democratic party honored him with the nomination for president. Such behavior on the part of General Grant effectually deprived him of all claim to "first citizen," and shows him to be capable of occupying an "humble position," but a questionable position. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in commenting upon the article of the Times, says:

The proposition, which seems to be made in all seriousness, proves that the editor of the New York Times is entitled to the blue ribbon as the banner ass of American journalism. Even if the people of the United States were disposed to go into the pension business, they would certainly not do it in a way to magnify the importance of an otherwise obscure editor and to make the dignity of the presidential office serve as a puff to the enterprise of a newspaper, which is really the object and motive of the superserviceable editor. Fortunately, it is not necessary to rebuke the impertinence of such a proposition, as the people to whom it is made, have their own way of rebuking it by merely refusing to recognize it, and thus denying it the notoriety it covets.

The country has heard about enough of Grant's poverty. He has been offered a good many lucrative positions, and has declined them all. A late estimate places Grant's wealth at $500,000. If he has not that much property of various descriptions, let him say so. It he has any claim to "first citizen" he will peremptorily order the Times to stop advertising him as a strolling, houseless and homeless mendicant. It is a national disgrace. R. B Hayes will soon be released from the honors and pay of Tilden's office, and he, too, may want a pension, and this thing of pensioning republican presidents will become as great a scandal as the Louisiana frauds, the credit-mobilier infamy, or the disgusting spectacle of Grant following in the wake of Conkling, to malign General Hancock.

* * *

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Appleton Dills, wife of Dr. T. J. Dills, occurred in Fort Wayne last Saturday; Of this estimable lady, the Fort Wayne Sentinel of November 13, says: "The sad event, by which a fond husband loses a most estimable wife, and a helpless babe is rendered motherless, occurred, after an illness of about three weeks duration.

Mrs. Dills was born at Carrolton, Kentucky, in the year 1850. When death claimed her, therefore, she was in the thirtieth year of her age.

She was married to the gentleman who now mourns her loss, in the city above named, not much over a year ago. Mrs. Dills was a member in good standing, of the Episcopal church, having identified herself with that body some fifteen years ago, in Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. Dills passed quietly away, this morning, surrounded by her father, mother and husband, and a number of most intimate friends, with a sure hope of awakening in that heavenly abode, where death is unknown.

The premature removal of the deceased lady, is a sad blow, not only to her immediate relatives, but to Fort Wayne society at large. A more admirable lady never existed, and her death will cause genuine and widespread sorrow throughout the community."

The doctor has many friends in this section who deeply sympathize with him in his great affliction.

* * *

THE democrats have became reconciled over the November defeat, and are preparing for victory at the next election.

* * *

THE Minnesota asylum for the insane, at St. Peter, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday the 16th. A telegram from St. Peter says that the number of lives lost by burning and freezing in the insane asylum are variously estimated at from twenty to fifty. The loss on the building is $300,000. A special says that the scenes at the burning of the south wing of the hospital were heart-rendering in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed, and may never be again. Patients in the annexed wing were males. They refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls screaming and crying, and acting like bedlamites. There were, of course, those who could not be coaxed or forced out of the building, and became the unhappy victims of the flames, and suffocated in the pit of the flames. Others were saved, some by ladders and some by leaping from the windows; some were nearly nude, some shoeless and hatless, and all were exposed to the exceeding cold of the night. Many of the poor demented and crazed inmates fled as if for their lives, and could not be overtaken or confined. Their sufferings in this frightful condition can be better imagined than described. The whole catastrophe is fearful to contemplate, and impossible to describe. The poor, dazed inmates of the asylum who had escaped the flames were at large, half clothed, and were to be seen in all directions flying in wild fright from those who attempted to save them. The air was bitter cold, and the poor wretches, with half-naked bodies and bleeding feet, were flying about, hiding in alleys and dark corners. It was a sight, once seen, never to be forgotten. For some time the capacity of the building has been tried to its utmost. There were about 600 patient, and every inch of space was utilized. What will be done with these poor creatures, turned out in the cold and their malady increased by the excitement of the occasion, is a serious question. There are two other buildings situated in town, which are used, but they are crowded to their full capacity. The asylum at Rochester is full, and will doubtless be unable to provide accommodations for any of the inmates at St. Peter.

* * *

GENERAL SHERMAN, in his annual report, recommends increasing the army to 30,000. He says: "I agree with General Sheridan that the army is too small to fulfill the heavy duties now imposed on it, and is overworked. I therefore renew my recommendation of last year that congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specially to troops of the line of the army, and to make separate provision for detachments of advance men, engineer battalion, hospital stewards, detailed clerks, etc., in the same manner as has already been done for the signal corps.

In this connection I will venture to call your attention to the fact that the revised statutes, the edition of 1878, section 1,115, defining the organization of the army, limits the strength to 'not more than 30,000 enlisted men;' but subsequent appropriation bills, by provisos, have limited the expenditures to 25,000 enlisted men. Still, the legal strength is 30,000 enlisted men, and that number is the least possible number at which we can maintain the present organization of forty regiments in anything like good order, discipline and economy, and I infer this end can be reached by simply omitting the provisions in the next appropriation bill."

Carr's Corners.

—John Shugars and A. A. Penland made a flying trip to Fort Wayne Tuesday.

—Mr. Joseph Truat has completed his new kitchen, and is now living in the same.

—School No. 3, taught by Henry Shull, is in a prosperous condition, Hank is a jolly fellow and proves to be the right man in the right place.

—Sheets and Thomas are hauling a large number of logs to their saw-mill near this place. The logs will be made into lumber for shipment during the coming winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Coy and Mr. Christian Sheets availed themselves of the reduced rates, over the B. & O., and started last Wednesday for Kansas, where they will visit relatives.

—Another wreck on the B. & O. last Saturday. A hand-car jumped the track somewhere between Auburn junction and St. Joe, scattering the hands in every direction. No lives were lost.

—A pleasant party of youngsters gathered at the residence of Mr. Swisher, last week, to celebrate the sixth birthday of Miss Laura. She was made the recipient of a large number of presents by the assembled guests, for which she returns thanks. C. O. D.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

Thanksgiving.

His Fraudulency, R. B. Hayes, feels grateful, and has issued a proclamation recommending that this people return thanks to God, and not to the republican party, for our happiness and greatness as a nation. The following is his proclamation:

"At no period in their history since the United States became a nation, has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for his loving kindness and humbly to implore his continued care and protection. Health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders, peace, honor and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice which have made our greatness as a nation, and the wise institutions and strong frame of the government and society which will perpetuate it. For all these let the thanks of a happy and united people as with one voice ascend in devoted homage to the Giver of all good. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make acknowledgment to Almighty God for his bounties and his protection, and to offer him prayer for continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1880, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth. (Signed) R. B. HAYES.

WM. M. EVARTS, Sec'y. of State.

Soldiers' Social.

The members of Waterloo Post, No. 4, Union Soldiers' Association, will give an old soldiers' social at Haines' Hall, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1880, at 7 o'clock p m. An adjourned meeting of the Northern Indiana Encampment will be held in the armory of the Waterloo Rifles, Saturday afternoon, and all the members of the encampment are cordially and especially invited to attend. A special invitation is also extended to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and to all friends of the soldiers. We desire to make the occasion one of general good cheer. Hardtack, sowbelly, beans and coffee will be furnished on requisition to all who attend, and by special favor of our lady friends the commissary is enable to promise sundry additions to the old soldiers bill of fare.

R WES MCBRIDE, pres. of post.
S. Z. DICKINSON, sec'y.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 31 eow-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Laura J. Boutrager, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY ELLEN METCALF, Administrator.
November 15, 1880. 47-3w.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett and Keyser township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, commencing December 6, 1880, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. Said business to be carried on in the town of Garrett, on lot No. seventeen, block No. 27.

Nov. 10, 1880. GEORGE RIGLE.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett and Keyser township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing on the first Monday in December, 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On lot No. twenty-four, in block eighteen, in said town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Nov. 11, 1880. J. WILLIAM WAGNER.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said state over the age of twenty-one years, will apply at the December session, 1880, of the board of commissioners of said county, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises, at the following place in said town, to-wit: In the basement of the two-story brick building situated upon the west end of the south one-third of lot No. eight, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and upon the east side of Broadway street.

Nov. 9, 1880. ADOLPH MAY.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Concord township that I will apply to the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, at their next regular session, commencing December 6, 1880, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a quantity less than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following described premises: Commencing thirty feet north and thirty feet west of the corner post of Washington street and section line road, thence north fifty feet, thence west one hundred and fifty feet, thence south fifty feet, thence east one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, in section sixteen, township thirty three north, range fourteen east, in the village of St. Joe, in Concord township, DeKalb county, Ind.

Nov. 8, 1880. CURTIS A. WASHLER.

HOSIERY, GLOVES
—AND—
UNDERWEAR.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now in store a full and complete line of Gent's, Ladies', Misses and Children's

MERINO UNDERWEAR

In all styles and qualities, at same prices asked last season.

Winter and Kid Gloves

Of all description. In all our popular brands, two to six button kid gloves, in black white, opera and street shades.

Also FISK, CLARK & FLAGG'S celebrated Kid Gloves for gentlemen's wear, for walking, driving and evening use, at $2 per pair.

LADIES'

Fancy Wool, Merino and Balbriggan HOSIERY in all grades.

GENTLEMEN'S

Wool, Merino and Albriggan HALF HOSE in choice styles.

CHILDREN'S

Fancy Wool and Merino HOSIERY—4 1-2 to 8 1-2 inches in over 60 different styles and qualities.

Please examine this large and attractive offering of elegant goods at LOW PRICES.

ROOT & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

KAHN & COMPANY

Are now offering the following inducements: Best Prints 5 cents; good Ginghams at 8 cents; heavy all wool Flannel at 25 cents.

300 new style Cloaks and Dolmans just received at Kahn & Co's., which are to be sold at great bargains. Be sure to see them.

GO TO

KAHN & CO'S.,

And look at their immense stock of

CLOTHING!

And get their prices before buying.

KAHN & CO., WATERLOO, IND

New Goods.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

Are receiving their stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of Foreign and Domestic

Drygoods, Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets,
Shirtings, Felt & Alpaca Skirts,
Table Linens, Towlings, Towels,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Cloaks, Cloakings and
Beavers for Cloaks,
Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings,
TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

Trimming Silks and Velveteens.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

SEE THOSE HATS FOR 50 CTS.

GROCERIES.

Rio Coffee for	15	cents per lb.
Choice Rio Coffee for	18 & 20	" "
Good yellow Sugar 3 pounds for	25	" "
White Sugar	10	" "
Granulated Sugar	11	" "
Baking Molasses	50	" per gal
Choice Tea	50	" per lb.
Extra Young Hyson Tea	75	" "
Good Fine cut Tobacco	50	" "
Good Washing Soap	5	" "

LOOK AT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

MC QUISTON & RALSTON.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—A few more weeks will bring the close of the 10th volume of the COURIER. Ten years ago this paper started out upon the battle ground with the democrats of old DeKalb to trample under foot the party that was, and is yet, so corrupt. It has endeavored to do its duty, and has been faithful to its party; has done all in it power to put down corruption, bribery and fraud—but it has failed. The republican party at each election has thrown open wide its money vaults and with stuffed ballot-boxes won the race. But, thank God, the time is near at hand when honesty and free government will prevail. Only one state was between us and the enemy at the last election, and it was no doubt gained by money influences on behalf of the republicans and mismanagement on the part of democratic leaders. But we will drop this subject for the present, and remind our readers of some things which the COURIER has done: It has enhanced the interests of the county, aided our citizens by encouraging manufacturing institutions, railroads, etc. It has taken particular pains to encourage all enterprises, it has extended a welcome hand to all newcomers, has been a friend to the merchant, the manufacturer and the tradesman; has been a welcome visitor to many a fireside. The COURIER rests upon a sure foundation, and enjoys a large subscription list; its advertising patronage is fair and job department is in a flourishing condition.

* * *

—On coming out of a store on Main street last Tuesday, we observed a crowd of excited men listening to an individual who was gesticulating widely. Supposing that something unusual had happened, we steered across the street to ascertain what was the matter. Sure enough, the speaker was telling of deeds of gore, and now we felt sure of matter for a first-class sensation. "Yes," said the speaker, "it was a bloody affair between father and son. From words they came to blows; the young man struck his father with an axe, felling him to the ground.

"Where—when did this happen," we asked.

"In the fall of '62, I think it was."

"Oh——," but it is not important what we said.

* * *

—The holiday season is near at hand, and the merchants should be wide-awake to their calling. The people, both in the city and country, look over each issue of the COURIER in search for your advertisement, and more especially at this season of the year. The merchants who advertise their holiday goods the most extensively, are the ones who invariably have the trade. Parents, and especially those living out of town, are waiting patiently for you to invite them through the columns of your county paper to come and inspect the holiday goods you have in trade. So, then, be "up and doing," and not have it said that your neighbor, through his enterprise, sold more goods than you did.

* * *

—John Ashley, like all democrats, filled his contract with Frank Leas last Saturday evening by wheeling him from the Wabash depot to the postoffice. They started at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at seven the same evening had reached about two-thirds of the distance agreed upon. There was no particular time set to arrive at their destination, and John took advantage of this particular point. At each business house that he came to, he would go in and have a chat with "the boys". The lateness of the evening compelled a postponement of the affair. Several little boys followed up in the rear and the whole performance was interesting.

* * *

—The National Live Stock Journal, speaking of the Chicago fat stock show, commencing November 15, says: "Let every man who wants to educate himself on the cattle question, on matters of feeding, breeding and management, on what constitutes true merit in beef breeds—on the difference between breeds when matured, on the relative advantages of early and late maturity—in short, everybody interested come to this great school of the feeder's and breeder's art. It has no equal on the continent, and no farmer is so wise but he may here learn something that will be worth money to him in his business."

* * *

—It is an easy matter, while riding through the country at this season of the year, to distinguish the prosperous farmer from the unsuccessful one. The former has his farm implements, the plow, the drag, the harrow, etc., under cover, and when the springtime comes again they appear bright and are ready for use. The latter will have his plow where he used it last, the drag thrown carelessly by the side of the barn, the harrow in yonder fence corner, and so on. His fences are down and rotten, the buildings are old and dilapidated.

* * *

—This is the time of year that the town cow has a "soft snap." She gets her daily rations from the rear end of the country wagon. The farmer's bull pup is tied just too short to reach her. The farmer picks up a brick-bat and takes deliberate aim at the cow, and twice out of three times hits his favorite pup square between the eyes.

THE MILL KEEPS GRINDING.

A Lively Reporter Turns the Crank.

—Did you ride a sleigh?

—The Eagle Mills burn coal.

—Advertise your holiday goods.

—Eggs have raised since the election.

—Potatoes are scarce at 60c per bushel.

—Has your horse "got it up his snoot-ie?"

—The log men are rigging up their sleds.

—Patronize the ladies' Thanksgiving dinner.

—D. D. Snyder wants 10,000 hub blocks.

—Mr. Gilliland is clerking for Fin. Gibson.

—The liverymen are rigging up their sleighs.

—The threshing machines are now at rest.

—" 'It snows,' cries the school-boy, hurrah!"

—The jingle of the merry sleigh-bell is heard.

—Sleds were run to some extent last Tuesday

—Treasurer Miller wants to rent a dwelling.

—Johnny Gossage is at Kendallville, this week.

—John Bert is limping about with a sore knee.

—There was no corn at the elevators yesterday.

—The calaboose is without fuel. Go steady b'hoys.

—Prepare for cold and disagreeable weather now.

—Public Thanksgiving dinners are next in order.

—If you want a new winter hat, call at Mrs. Little's.

—Jas. Draggoo is making a visit with his friends here.

—Thomas Jordan, of Corunna, was in town to-day.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just received a lot of felt hats.

—The present fall of snow is excellent for the wheat.

—The Fort Wayne Gazette has two libel suits on hand.

—The section men are slightly opposed to this weather.

—John Leasure made a flying trip to Spencerville, Tuesday.

—The school-boy is looking forward to the holiday vacation.

—The county commissioners have been in town this week.

—J. J. VanAuken is looking at the sights in Buffaloo, N. Y.

—The hub and spoke factory draw their timber in the log.

—Hot slings are the more desirable drinks among our tipplers.

—Dave Shoemaker, big Dave, of Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

—Dugan is buying logs again this winter for Fort Wayne dealers.

—Everybody that has a horse and cutter was out sleighing to-day.

—Francis Duesler and Ella Wymer were married Monday, at Waterloo.

—Wood market dull. One dollar for a wagon-box full, is the average price.

—Last Sunday was another disagreeable day for our church-going people.

—Some of our boys and girls attended the dance at Waterloo last evening.

—It is nearly time for our church people to begin protracted meetings.

—Tom. Mays dressed up in his best "togs" and left for the west this week.

—Political preachers may now turn their attention more closely to their flocks.

—Many of the horses hitched along the court square show signs of the epizootic.

—The Freemont Messenger, published in Steuben county, Ind., is now a yearling.

—Another small sup ply of the beautiful snow fell this week, making it bad for pedestrians.

—The corn social, given by the ladies of the M. E. church, Wednesday, was a grand success.

—Charley Picker and his better-half spent last Sunday with Andrew Wyatt, near New Era station.

—The slave jubilee singers are advertised to appear at the Methodist church Monday evening.

—Christmas goods are arriving and the show windows will soon attract the attention of the juvenile.

—The democrat and republican liberty polls have both been cut down and worked up into stove wood.

—Go to the basement of the Presbyterian church, next Thursday, and get a first-class dinner for 35 cents.

—The Fort Wayne and Jackson pay-car passed over the road Tuesday scattering wealth among its employes.

—Another car-load of choice Early Rose potatoes at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-3w.

—B. Koontz, of Spencerville, who sometime ago was landlord of the Auburn House, gave us a call this week.

—Notice the change in Root & Co's, new advertisement this week, and when you visit Fort Wayne give them a call.

—The caucus meetings are no more. What excuse will the local politicians have now for staying out late of nights?

Going to Leave.

We announce regretfully that Rev H. Johnson will leave us soon. He goes to take charge of the First Presbyterian church of Grand Haven, Michigan, to succeed Rev. John R. Sullivan, D. D. By his genial spirit and pleasing manner during several years residence here, Mr. Johnson has drawn around him a large circle of warm friends who will sincerely regret his departure. The call to such a responsible charge as pastor of one of the largest churches in the state of Michigan, is a well deserved tribute to this christian gentleman. He has been the most efficient clergyman the Presbyterian church has ever had in this place. The interests of the church have flourished under his watchful care. He has attended strictly to his profession, and has rendered good account of his stewardship. He will leave behind him an admiration among honorable men that cannot be swept away by the slimy mouthings of a political faction. He has independence, honor, manhood, qualities which do not enter largely into the character of bulldozers. Had he dropped into the ways or midnight-bowlers, and tossed his hat with those who almost totally ignore church and church offairs, he would have gained the plaudit of a bigoted few. Lies and insinuations will fail, but we regret it will be after we have lost an honored citizen.

* * *

Business Changes.

Our jolly barber, Billy Edgerton, has associated with him in his tonsorial business, Mr. Hod. Cutscher, who is an expert in that line. Billy and Hod. will make a good team.

Mitch. Houston has completed his new market, and now serves his customers with good meat, as he always has, from new counters and new racks. Call in and see his new premises.

Our new county treasurer, Mr. Lafe Miller, took charge of his office last Saturday, and Mr. Gonser retired to his farm in north Smithfield. Mr. Frank Ryan will assist Mr. Miller until he gets the run of the business.

The firm of F. N. Wright & Co., lumber dealers in this place, dissolved last week; Mr. Lewis retiring. Since then, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Morris Widney have purchased the yard and stock, and will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Lute Wright will remove to Michigan in the spring.

* * *

Thanksgiving.

We, the undersigned citizens of Auburn, recognizing the 25th day of November as a national holiday, and a day of national thanksgiving, do agree, one and all, to close our places of business on that day from 10 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m.:

M. B. Willis,
Miller & Getrost,
Rose & Hartman,
Geo. W. Weamer,
Ed. Baker,
J. L. Davis,
W. J. Austin & Co.,
Alice R. McKay,
Mrs. Jones & Son,
G. H. Yesbera,
Miss Cleveland,
J. H. Ehlers,
J. H. Gugerli,
R. Elson.
F. Gibson,
Hague & Raut,
Casebeer & Co.,
Ensley & Harter,

McQuiston & Co.,
J. R. Lanning,
J. Abright,
F. Davenport,
Shaab & Beugnot,
F. A. Hoff,
S. W. Ralston,
Isaac Ochs,
Wm. E. Rush,
W. H. Kiblinger,
D. D. Snyder,
Sheffer & Rush,
Miss Canon,
G. W. Gordon,
F. Slaybaugh,
Sam Pommert,
C. C. Shaffer,
Wm. Edgerton.

* * *

Beware! Beware!

A gentleman writes us from Spencerville to the effect that the intimacy existing between a certain male citizen and a married woman of that place, whose names he gives, but which, for prudential reasons, we withhold, is of such a nature as violates the seventh paragraph of the decalogue, and offends the virtuously inclined people of the neighborhood. The husband of this unholy spouse is much exasperated, over this naughty affair, and it is rumored that if the "nest-hiding" is persisted in, that direful consequences will result, compared to which the Conkling-Sprague difficulty will not be a circumstance. In the interest of peace, therefore, we suggest that the parties referred to let up immediately.

* * *

129th Re-union.

At a meeting of the survivors of the 129th Ind. volunteer infantry, held at Waterloo, Ind., June 10, 1880, a society organization was perfected, and Col. B. A. Zollinger elected president, and Adjutant E. G. Melendy, secretary, when the follow was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a re-union of the survivors of the 129th Ind. volunteer infantry be held at the city of Ft. Wayne, on the 30th day of November, 1880, and that all survivors of said regiment are earnestly and cordially invited to be present.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to furnish the different newspapers of the 12th congressional district a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

C. A. ZOLLINGER, Pres.
E. G. MELENDY, Sec'y.

* * *

DeKalb County Orders.

Holders of DeKalb county orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to August 15, 1879, will be redeemed if presented at the treasurer's office in said county. No interest will be paid on said orders after the date of publication of this notice.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer.

* * *

—Next week will be Thanksgiving, and the gobbler of twenty winters will be in the market at eight cents a pound.

* * *

—Fred. Davis went down to Fort Wayne Tuesday to attend the wedding of Miss Addie Orff and Mr. Frank McKennie.

—The postoffice will be closed on Thanksgiving day from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m.

—I wish to purchase 15,000 hickory spokes at once. Call and see me.

D. D. SNYDER.

—D. D. Snyder shipped out $3,100 worth of hubs to Toledo this week. How is that for business?

—Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee. Anchor roasted coffee at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-3w.

—The snow should be kept cleared off of the sidewalks. Its "pulling hard against the stream" for the ladies to get along.

—The Republican office is getting out another advertising almanac. It will make its appearance some time between this and 1882.

—Mrs. H. M. Casebeer, wife of Dr. Casebeer, of this village, died on Wednesday forenoon.—Lagrange Register, Nov. 12.

—Johnny Hartman and his lawn mower have been put away into winter quarters—at least we don't see them around any more.

—Ike Grogg is the champion rabbit hunter. He has caught sixteen of these little animals in two days hunting, besides other game.

—The main force of the Republican office is a little off this week—that is don't feel well, and the editor was compelled to take a stand.

—The boys and dogs are now out each day hunting the festive rabbits. They are said to be plenty. A good rabbit pot-pie don't go bad.

—Erve. Hoffman has agreed to teach the "young idea how to shoot," and will commence next Monday at the first school-house south of Garrett.

—No use talking, for S. U. Tarney keeps the BEST stock of meats and sells more than all others in town, judging from the amount he hauls to his shop.

—Cedar creek presents a nice body of water now, and the average school-boy is waiting patiently for the ice to become solid enough for skating purposes.

—An old salt, when asked how far north he had ever been, replied that he had been so far north "that the cows, when milked beside a red-hot stove, gave ice cream."

—Every boy that is big enough to skate, and has a pair, is out upon the icy sidewalks showing his skill. It is interesting to dodge about between these boys when one is in a hurry.

—The society boys have not organized a dance club yet. Something of an amusing nature should be indulged in to while away these long winter evenings.

—Col. I. P. McConnel, of Angola, dropped in upon us to-day. The colonel is still lively and talkative. He says of our political defeat, "strike the flint and try it again."

—The boot-up-side-down man, W. J. Austin, has been doing a booming business since winter set in. His sales last Monday a week ago were the largest he ever made in one day in Auburn.

—Henry Rehm, formerly a clerk in Frank Hoff's grocery, has returned from Lima, whither he had gone with the expectations of remaining, and will stay in the saloon of Mr. George Wenighoff, on Eight street.

—Hank Long, in starting out with the management of the Kendallville Standard, blows hard and loud about what a good paper he's going to make. We hope it will met the approbation of every citizen in Noble county, but give us a rest on that blowing.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will giving a Thanksgiving dinner in the basement rooms of the church. Dinner 35 cents; supper 25 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all. MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—Trade is apparently good, and consequently the merchants are jubilant. The hitching posts about the public square are lined with teams and the busy stir upon the sidewalks and in the stores go to make things lively and pleasant.

—The COURIER, as will be seen, is now directing its attention more to the local and general news of the day, and thrown politics to one side. We are really publishing more reading matter than is financially to our benefit, but our large list of subscribers will appreciate our efforts and hard labor in doing so.

—We have a light run of sleighing to-day which gives wood-choppers and farmers a good chance to get their wood bolts, heading and hub blocks into market. Our factories are suffering for want of material, men and boys are idle, and a with a good run of sleighing the hum of industry would ring in our ears.

—The mutton-headed Teutonic who sells peanuts a few blocks from the postoffice, should never undertake to write for the press again. He made an ass of himself last week.

—We notice that the county farm has purchased a fine looking colt to drive beside their celebrated gray horse. That's business; the gray is too fine a looking animal to have a mule for a partner.

—Now the blacksmith feels independent, and don't care whether school keeps or not. The horses must have shoes on, and the sleds must be repaired, and the continual ring of the anvil is heard throughout the land.

—The season of the year has arrived when the matrimonial market is generally lively. We wish to inform our young friends that we have wedding stationery of the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

—We heard a number of persons inquiring for wood this week. What a great mistake men of families make by not getting their winter supply of fuel during the summer. It is much cheaper to buy wood ranked up than it is to get it upon the street by the load.

—Complaint comes from all along the railroads that cars enough can not be had to ship the wheat out of the country. There is a complaint here, also. Mr. Isaac Ochs, one of our extensive wheat buyers last Monday had over 7,900 bushels of wheat at the Jackson elevator, awaiting shipment.

—We have not had any fires as yet, this winter, but this is no reason why we should become careless and indifferent. Everyone should be careful, see that the stove-pipe is fastened securely, and watch well where the ash-bucket is emptied. A little caution sometimes will prevent a destructive fire.

—Our esteemed county treasurer, Mr. Daniel Gonser, turned over his office last Saturday to his successor, Mr. Lafe Miller, and has retired to the more congenial persuits of agriculture. Mr. Gonser has made an efficient and honest officer, and steps out with a conscience void of offence, and with the good will of his constituents.

—The Corunna Headlight contains this mention of one of our citizens: "Isaac Ochs, for many years a leading merchant of Butler, has removed his stock of goods to Auburn and opened a mammoth store in Ford's block. Mr. Ochs is a practical, wide-a-wake merchant, and he will command a large share of the county trade."

—Our agricultural ware-rooms present a deserted appearance now. The proprietors are taking things easy, so to speak. The trade, however, during the season just past, has been very profitable to the dealers, and all are well satisfied. The crops depend upon the success of this business, and we are informed by our rural friends that the wheat promises well. Everything looks favorable for another year.

—Now, the sturdy farmer has his time for rest, after toiling hard through the long summer months. His wheat and oats are threshed and in the bin, his corn is husked and placed away in the crib, and the faithful tiller-of-the-soil is at rest. He sits by the fireside and looks out upon the broad, green wheat fields with an independent smile, his swine are fattened and ready for the market, and where can you find a more happy or prosperous people than the industrious farmer?

—Mr. Oberlin, the newly-elected republican county commissioner signifies his intention to pay his part of the livery expense of the county commissioners out of his own pocket. If Mr. Oberlin would go a little farther and work for nothing and board himself, he would more surely gain the plaudit of Well done good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over the county affairs, we will boost thee up higher. He will probably get tired of that kind of reform before his term expires.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Columbia City Post: The republican press of this district are trying to work up a boom for Judge Taylor, of Fort Wayne, for the United States senatership. Nixy, Taylor.

Kendallville Standard: Noble county is a tie, politically, the vote for Garfield and Hancock being the same, to a ballot. This places both parties in the county on a healthy fighting basis, and it will be lively in the future.

Fort Wayne News: The population of Fort Wayne, according to the renumeration will be about 27,400. This number does not include residents of Spy Run avenue or South Wayne, though both sections are practically a part of the city, although they pay no city taxes.

Larwill Blade: There are several cases of election bribes coming before the grand jury at its next session. Any person knowing that he has either directly or indirectly offered any money or any valuable consideration for a vote can prepare to meet the indictment.

Ligonier Banner, Nov. 11: Wm McDowell, a leading farmer of Harrison township, Elkhart county, was seriously injured on Wednesday forenoon of last week, by the bursting of a circular saw, while engaged in sawing wood. One piece struck him in the forehead, cutting a gash four inches long and penetrating the brain; both thumbs were cut off and his hands badly injured. His recovery is doubtful.

Lafayette Courier: Charlie Munson, who for the past two terms has been sheriff of Allen county, turned over the keys to his successor Saturday, the 6th. The entire press of Ft. Wayne pronounce him the best sheriff Allen county ever had, and give him great and well-deserved praise for his admirable administration of the affairs of his office. Charlie is a genial fellow, and has many friends here who wish him success in his future undertakings.

Goshen was visited by a most disastrous fire last Tuesday, Nov. 16, that swept over a portion of the business blocks. The fire started in the building of the Goshen Manufacturing Company, consuming that institution, the saw-mill of Albright & Davis, the blacksmith shop and residence of M. Bashor, large frame double business block of Harris & Co., Dayton, O., occupied by Christian Weilet, grocer; the office of the Goshen pump company; the double brick business building owned by Mrs. Hatt, of this city, and Mrs. H. E. Beufort, of Ligonier, and occupied by H. L. Reeves, grocer and Jacob Hattle, agent for the Cincinnati buggy company; the tenement house of Joseph Lauferty, five barns and a number of warerooms. Loss, about $35,000. The insurance is divided among the followiug companies: Star, of New York, about $4,000; Imperial and Northern, $5,000; British American, $3,000; American Central, of St. Louis, $8,000; Manhattan, of New York, $2,000.

—The Waterloo Press says: "The Winifred club re-organized Monday night, and elected officers as follows: W. B. Johnson, president; A. P. Haskin, vice president; Clark Long, secretary; Burt Yant, treasurer; Herman Boozer, G. W. Morrell, C. W. Gillett, executive committee; John M. Somers, A. P. Haskin, floor-managers; W. B. Johnson, John A. Knott, alternates. The first hop of the club took place Wednesday evening, the 17th instant."

—Again we learn that D. D. Snyder has purchased the property on South Main street, known as the Blair residence. He will take immediate steps to have it repaired. This is one of the most desirable lots in town, surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and contains a well-selected orchard. Mr. Snyder will make a grand mistake if he cuts away the trees and moves the building westward. It is now located very nicely, away from the noise and dust of the streets that surround it.

Swap Greenbacks for Fancy-Backs!

Fancy-Backs vs. Greenbacks.

We show to-day a splendid line of Fancy-back, unlined OVERCOATS, now all the rage; "Fancy-back unlined Ulsters. everal hundred more main g, rrd ccnirg in daily. Our stock of Overcoats changed twice since the rst of September. Bad place to find old, unfashionable goods. New, stylish, handsome, nobby, well made Clothes, and quare Dealing thrown in, by the spirits of the cloth in trade, sleepless fellows that wor hard all the time for customers to keep.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 11, '80.

GARLAND
MICHIGAN
STOVES & RANGES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
Buy the Best.
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

WHERE LIES PEACE?

BY DR. [illegible]

Like the flower in an oasis of some arid desert,
Far away from all the haunts of busy man,
She came, with the bloom of youth upon her,
And her charms were like the diamond's light
Which glisten in the moonbeams of our night!

But there are many predestined curses hanging o'er
This Adamic race, which keeps pace with Father
  time,
Step by step, through the dark but visible years
That are seen imaginatively by the eyes of man—
Which come to us as day-dreams, time and again!

Where are thy charms, oh life? Thy desolation is
But the wafting breeze of the forthcoming era
That gallops o'er the [illegible] of old time,
Gliding with the waves of disquietude and scorn
And carrying with it desolation of the vap'ry morn!

Where is thy peace, oh life? Behold
The granite imbedded deep in mother earth,
Or in the flotsam, a jewel of much worth.
There, as the precious ore, without man's art,
Lies peace, the jewel, imbedded in the heart!

[illegible], Ill.

THE CREMONESE VIOLIN.

It was on a magnificent August evening, in the year 1843, if I remember rightly, when, returning from a tour to the Taunus, I found myself on the Castle Hill of Homburg, under the Heights.

The sun was just sinking behind the foot hills of the "Old King," when, turning my eyes from its fading glories to the Wetterau, my ears were struck by a sound of silver tones.

I was lying in the grass, behind a jasmine bush, and was, therefore, concealed from the view of two interesting young girls, of about 14 and 11 years, elegantly and tastefully attired, who sat themselves down just below me.

"Is this not entrancing, Maria?" spoke the oldest, a tall, black-eyed beauty, to her younger sister, a slender, pale child, who reminded me of Murillo's angel faces. "Oh! how I would like to remain here in Homburg! Neither in England, France, nor Spain did we find it so beautiful."

"You are right, Theresa," answered the little angel; "it is beautiful, and, during the last eight days, I have felt so much better. The pure air on the Rhine hills and the magnificent scenery have done me good; but I am homesick—I long for our beloved Savigliana."

A storm of tears followed these words, spoken in a sobbing and painfully-agitated manner.

"There, you are crying again, Marietta!" exclaimed the older sister, half reprovingly, and pressing her to her side. "In six or eight weeks you will be at home. For two long years we have endured the separation, have longed for home, and never believed that we could live to see it again, and now, almost on the eve of departure, you lament."

"I am very much afraid, Theresa dear; I believe homesickness will consume me!" sobbed the little one.

"You are a dear child, Marietta," answered the older sister. "You will, for my sake, conceal your sorrow. See! would it not grieve me deeply if the Public—"

"Um Gottes willen, be quiet, Theresa!" exclaimed the little one, with all the signs of fear, and suddenly ceasing her sobbing. "No; I will subdue my feelings; the Public shall never have cause to complain."

For a time the sisters were silent. The sun had sunk behind the hills, and a rising fog was slowly darkening the landscape.

"Come, Marietta," said the oldest, "the evening air will hurt you."

Silently the two went, arm in arm, down the Castle Hill, not perceiving that some one was following them, who had been listening to their conversation, and who, touched to the heart, was anxious to discover how that spectre, the Public, influenced their lives.

We soon reached the streets of the city. The first conjectures, that the two girls were perhaps attached to the circus at that time performing in Frankfurt, or were members of the ballet of the Court Opera of Wiesbaden, appeared doubtful. Their articles and elegant costume bore witness against it. If the little one had not mentioned Savigliona, but, perhaps, Birmingham or Roubaix as their home, and if that word, the public, had not fallen from their lips in such a peculiar "pregnant-with-fate" manner, I would have found nothing remarkable about them. But Italians of distinction are a rarity on the Rhine. I had a conundrum before me.

"Look, Theresa!" said the little angel, "there in the window hangs a harp."

I had approached the sisters when we reached the city so near that no word was lost to me.

"There is, indeed," answered the older; "but see! there are also violins! Let us go nearer."

It was a small shop that I knew well, in whose two dirty show-windows cotton goods, stationery, toys and musical instruments were displayed in artistic disorder.

Ephraim and Isidor Hirsch was the firm. Ephraim, the older brother, had inherited from his paternal sire the talent to buy and sell, and cultivated the same in a moderate way. Isidor, on the other hand, became a disciple of art, and had in the course of years advanced to the position of a member of the orchestra in the Frankfurt Theater.

He was a musician—second violin—always an unappreciated genius, and had remained assistant to the first violin desk until one evening his patience gave out. On the following morning he bade adieu to the leader of the orchestra and his artistic career.

"What for shall I let myself be abused?" said Isidor Hirsch to his companions; "can I not have it easier and better? I will go to Ephraim." And he went. His brother received him with open arms, and delivered to him the "Portfolio of Interior," the "Books," while he himself attended to the outside, the "Business."

"Ephraim, this I will tell you," began Isidor, on the first day of his entrance into the business; "I cannot be entirely untrue to art. From to-day the business must carry musical instruments."

"What shall I say to that?" answered Ephraim, in the first ecstasy of brotherly feelings. "For your sake I will make the acquisition, but I shall have nothing further to do with it. I have no knowledge of the article."

As I passed the two sisters, the younger said, enthusiastically: "It is surely a Cremonese, Theresa. Just look at the high cover. Let us enter."

I slipped into the shop; gave the admonishing Ephraim a confidential wink, and stood aside to make room for the sisters.

"What will it please you?" asked Ephraim, with business zeal, and reaching for the box containing buttons and pins. Tourists always need buttons and pins.

"We would like to look at the violin that hangs there in the window," answered the oldest, "and, perhaps, buy it."

"You shall have one little brother, who shall on the violin learn to play?" said Ephraim, as he passed the button-box back to its place. "Then can you have one very cheap, for $5."

"No, No," said Marietta, eagerly, "we want to see that particular one that hangs there in the corner."

"You will find that too dear, little lady," answered Ephraim, in a fatherly way. "Do you know that that is a treasure? What do I say—a treasure? A crime it is, by Isidor, that he paid so much for an old violin. The others are much better. Shall I show you one? Five dollars apiece, all new and painted a pretty red color! They are very pretty."

"Come, Marietta!" said Theresa, impatiently, "let us go—"

"*Gott, du gerechter!* stay! stay!" exclaimed Ephraim, perplexed. "Why will you go? I will show it to you. No; I will not show it. Isidor shall show it to you. "Isidor!" he called, through a small window in the rear door—"Isidor, the Cremonese!" and, turning toward us, he said, in a mixed tone of vexation and rejoicing, and still eying the sisters suspiciously: "I did not think that Isidor would win. When he brought it and said to me: 'Ephraim, I have bought it, and the man will come for the money this afternoon—it costs $150!' No, wait a moment, I mistake, it cost $250—what do I say? Three hundred and fifty dollars I believe it cost. Then I said:

"'Isidor, what a fool you are? Who will buy it? Where lies the value? You are unpractical for the business! You have been cheated!'

"Then he swore, high and low, that only an artist like himself could judge. And when I said again, 'No one will inquire for it, no one will buy it,' then he bet me $5 that he would sell it in a short time.

"If you buy it, then Isidor has won. Shall I not show you the Oberlander, the pretty red ones, only $5 apiece?"

In the meantime Isidor had entered the shop, and comprehended the situation at a glance. He pushed his talkative brother aside, and, bowing to me in passing, he gravely made the sisters a stiff bow.

"You wish to see the violin?" he asked, and, without awaiting the answer, he moved toward the show window in visible excitement. "It is dear, very dear; but just hear the tone!" said he, tuning the violin, and drawing the bow in long strokes across the single strings. Does it not sound like an organ?"

Isidor was now the artist again. In calm moments he had often regretted having given up his career, and if now and then he played, even hours at a time, what satisfaction was that to him? He had not the public before him.

But now? The boldest and most daring evolutions were child's play to him. One cadence followed another wilder and wilder, certainly also more incorrectly than the previous one, and, when he had finished the introduction, he broke into a perfect flood of operatic melodies, till at last he finished with the at the time new piece of Meyerbeer, "Yes, Gold is Only a Chimera."

With an applause-thirsty gesture, he laid down the violin.

Poor Isidor! The public remained quiet and unmoved. Theresa had smiled and Marietta laughed aloud at the mechanical strokes and unlucky passages, which, however, Isidor had taken as signs of approval.

"I have not been able to form an opinion on the quality of the tone," said Theresa. "Will you try the instrument once, Marietta? I will be able to judge of the tone much better."

"How? What?" asked Ephraim, astonished; "you are making fun. The little lady already plays the violin?"

"Yes," answered Theresa, smiling; "we both play a little."

"That is right," said Isidor, handing the violin to the little one with friendly nod and encouraging look; "don't be bashful, and play us a piece."

Marietta silently took the instrument, and, placing herself in position, began likewise with long strokes on the open strings.

"The stroking is excellent," remarked Isidor, "you will make a good player; you have a good begin—"

There—what was that? Astonishment forced the words down Isidor's throat.

With the quickness of lightning, a succession of the most brilliant, bell-like tones, in chromatic order, staccato, flew up into the fifth position, and ended there with a brilliant trill fully a minute long, which, first swelling, sounded like the song of the nightingale, and then, gradually decreasing, ended in fairy-like flageolet tones.

Isidor stood there, eyes and mouth wide open.

"The register is excellent, Marietta," said Theresa, joyfully, "but how is it with the Cantilene, in the middle register?"

Marietta again raised the bow, and an extremely melancholy Gondoliera sounded forth from the strings of the old violin, in longing, sorrowful tones.

I leaned against the wall, shut my eyes, and forgot time, place and surroundings. I had heard Paganini several times; he astonished me—his art dazzled me, but Marietta moved me—touched my heart.

The intensity of my feelings brought tears to my eyes.

Ephraim and Isidor Hirsch were turned into statues.

"The Cantilene is good also," said the unmoved young lady. "But now it remains to try the strength and intensity of the tone. There, I will come to your aid, my dear."

She took the violin, and what Isidor had before remarked: "Does it not sound like an organ?" became verified. Not in single tones; no, in full chords flew the sounds from the strings. Not sweet melodies was it the bow enticed from the instrument—wilder, much wilder than Isidor had ever conceived, streamed the tone from the tyrannized instrument. It was like the prelude to a storm; and, as whipped by the furies, in gigantic, powerful tones, the strings again sounded forth Joseph Panny's "Storm," Paganini's celebrated concert piece.

I was overcome.

Theresa laid down the violin. "The instrument is good, very good," said she, "and worth a much higher price than you mentioned before. The tone is uncommonly sweet, as with all Guarneri violins, but it does not possess the magnificence which the Stradivari, particularly the great Antonio, understood so well to give to their instruments. I am looking for a violin of the first rank, and to that class this one cannot lay claim, notwithstanding its many merits."

The sisters prepared to depart.

"You wish an Oberlander? The pretty, red one, for only $5?" asked Ephraim, approaching. Isidor now came to his senses again. He pushed his brother aside. "Fraulein," he began, "what shall I say? Now, for the first time I perceive that I did right when I gave up art for the shop, and I do not now feel the necessity for reproaching myself in my heart for the act; when I again touch the violin, it will only be for the purpose of cleaning it and removing the dust. But now you must tell me your honored names, that I may know to whom I owe it that my conscience is at rest."

The young lady smilingly pulled a card from her pocket, wrote a few words thereon and laid it on the table.

I knew already who these genii were, and, in an elevated frame of mind, walked forth into the pure air, where I could nourish these impressions uninfluenced by oppressive surroundings.

As I was passing out, I heard Isidor read off the names of Theresa and Maria Milanello.*

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*The two celebrated violinists, the subject of the above sketch, were the daughters of the painter Josef Milanollo, of Savigliano, near Turin. Theresa, born in 1820, married, in 1857, a Capt. Parmentier. Maria, born in 1832, died in Paris in 1848. It was in the years 1842-43 that the sisters made a professional tour through Germany.

What Voices Indicate.

There are light, quick, surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the slang, "I won't do to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech.

Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out, as if the man owed humanity a grudge, and meant to pay it some day. That man's opponents may well tremble, and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance.

There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "You-can't-dupe-me-sir" intonation.

Then there is the whining, beseeching voice, that says "sychophant" as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters you; its words, say, "I love you, I admire you; you are everything that you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, that sometimes goes with sharp features (as they indicate merely intensity of feeling) and sometimes blunt features, but always with a genuine benevolence.

If you are full of affection and pretense, your voice proclaims it.

If you are full of honesty, strength and purpose, your voice proclaims it.

If you are cold and calm and firm and consistent, or fickle and foolish and deceptious, your voice will be equally truth-telling.

You can not change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone, without its being known that you are doing so.

Daniel Webster's Humor.

Daniel Webster was a grim humorist. On one occasion, when a Senator who was jeering another for some pedantry said, "The honorable gentleman may proceed to quote from 'Crabbe's Synonyms,' from Walker and Webster—" "Not from Walker and Webster," exclaimed the Senator from Massachusetts, "for the authorities may disagree!" At another time, when he was speaking on the New York Fire bill, the Senate clock began suddenly to strike, and, after it had struck continuously for about fourteen or fifteen times, Mr. Webster stopped and said to the presiding officer, "That clock is out of order, sir—I have the floor." The occupant of the chair looked rebukingly at the refractory timepiece, but in defiance of the officers and rules of the house it struck about forty before the Sergeant-at-Arms could stop it; Mr. Webster standing silent, while every one else was laughing.

On another occasion, while Mr. Webster was addressing the Senate in presenting a memorial, a clerical-looking person in one of the galleries arose and shouted, "My friends, the country is on the brink of destruction! Be sure that you act on correct principles. I warn you to act as your conscience may approve. God is looking down upon you, and if you act on correct principles you will get safely through." He then deliberately stepped back, and retired from the gallery before officers of the Senate could reach him. Mr. Webster was, of course, surprised at this extraordinary interruption; but, when the shrill voice of the enthusiast had ceased, he coolly resumed his remarks, saying, "As the gentleman in the gallery has concluded I will proceed."

Watch the Children's Feet.

Life-long discomfort and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of the croup, diphtheria or a fatal sore throat. Always on coming from school or entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy or thawy weather, the child should remove its shoes, and the mother herself ascertain whether the stockings are the least damp. If they are, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hands till perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings and another pair of shoes put on. The reserve shoes and stocking should be kept where they are good and dry, so as to be ready at a minute's notice.

DRAWING-ROOM DRINKING.

The Love of Strong Drink Increasing Among Englishwomen.

[London Truth.]

Not long ago a strange scene took place in a pretty garden not a hundred miles from London. The tree-shaded lawn was scattered over with seats, while here and there a bright-colored Persian rug for the special behoof of any guests who object to open-air amusements on account of the "damp grass." To some minds grass is always damp. It was early in the afternoon, and the only tenants of the garden were the servants, who were arranging refreshments upon some tables under the trees. They seemed full of nods and becks, and whispers of apparently mysterious import passed among them. A carriage drives up to the gate, and two ladies, entering, look around for their hostess. The servant who has admitted them goes in search of his mistress, and a few moments afterward a young and beautifully dressed woman issues from the house, her face deeply flushed, her eyes half closed, and her gait uncertain. Just at this moment another carriage drives up, a gentleman and lady being the occupants. They, too, enter the garden gate and advance toward the house across the lawn. As they approach the uncertain, swaying figure of their hostess they look at each other significantly, and the lady says, in a low voice: "I was afraid of this. Where can Mr. X. be to allow her to be seen in this state?" The interpretation of those wild looks, that disordered hair, and these meaningless words, is that Mrs. X is intoxicated, though not sufficiently so to be quite helpless. She wanders about among her guests, her condition, however, being so palpable, so unmistakable, that the majority laugh and titter, while the friendly few pity, though they condemn. The painful scene was ended by the arrival of her husband, whose look of misery, as he led his wife on his arm through the groups of gaily-dressed people into the house, touched even the laughers with pity.

This is no exaggeration of facts. It is, unfortunately, a scene from real life, and, I fear, not an uncommon one. The love of strong drinks appears to be increasing among the educated women of our day. During the season just past, instances of this were so frequent as to lead to the conjecture that a kind of epidemic of drink was pervading those classes of society in which culture, position, and possession of every comfort in life would appear to be a sufficient guarantee against so degrading a vice. "Society" ladies, in fact, live too much upon excitement not to suffer from the inevitable reaction. For a few months in the year they endure continued fatigue in treading the social mill and for the remainder they are a prey to *ennui*. They try the first dose of chloral as an experiment. "My eyes look so dull and heavy this morning. So-and-so says chloral is such a capital thing; I think I'll try it." In this case, as in that of rouge, it is not "the first step that costs." It is easy enough. But, from an experiment it becomes a practice, and from a practice it develops into a necessity. It is no longer servant, but master. My lady has her half pint of champagne about an hour after breakfast, another at luncheon, a glass of liquor instead of afternoon tea, a regular sequence of wines at dinner, and brandy in her post-prandial coffee. Her chloral in her dressing-room is as permanent and indispensable an arrangement as her bath, and much sooner missed from its usual position than her bible.

Famous Men and Cats.

Our domestic favorites—cats—were not highly thought of in the Middle Ages. They were then looked on as Satanic agents and were burnt alive. In Paris every St. John's Day a number of the abhorred animals were heaped up in baskets and bags in the Place de Greve, to afford an auto-da-fe, the Sovereign himself setting fire to the pile. This practice continued for a long time, the last monarch who officiated in this manner being Louis XIV. The persecutors of the feline race were, no doubt, ignorant of the fact that cats had been the object of superstitious veneration in early times. In Egypt, for instance, the cat was deified as the patron of liberty and a similar respect was shown it throughout nearly the whole of the East. The Turks still regard "Tabby" as the "cleanest" of animals; Mahomet himself, indeed, having had a great liking for cats, it is only natural that all good Mussulmans should profess the same affection.

It is not in the East alone, however, that the feline tribe have managed to acquire a secure and recognized position in society. Many great men have had an inordinate fondness for cats. Richelieu's special favorite was a splendid Angora, his furry confidant's usual resting-place being his Eminence's table, among state documents, books, etc. Montaigne used to obtain relaxation by playing with his cat. Colbert reared half a dozen cats in his private study and taught them, after a lengthy display of patience, to perform all sorts of tricks. Fontenelle was very fond of cats, and used to place a particular old "Tom" in an arm-chair and deliver an oration before him. We must not forget, too, that *felis catus* supplied Perrault with one of the most attractive subjects of his stories and that under the pen of this admirable story-teller "Puss in Boots" has become an example of the power of work, industry and *savior-faire.—Galignani's Messenger.*

The Tables Turned.

A Galveston parent has noticed the for some time his eldest son sneaked off before breakfast and came back looking very happy, so he asked him yesterday morning:

"James, do you take a cocktail in the morning?"

"Don't care if I do take another; but, dad, who would have suspected you of keeping the materials in the house all this time without inviting me to join? I'll be blamed if parents won't do to watch now a days."—*Galveston News.*

The Telegraph.

Some colored philosopher in the crowd remarked that the telegraph could travel fast. Old Uncle Mose spoke up: "Mebbe so, but you can't prove it by dis cullud witness." Jim Webster replied: "You do sumfin, and light out for de interior of de State, and you'll fine out ef de telegraf don't outtrabble yer. I've had some 'sperience in dat ar telegraf line." "Mebbe so," said Old Mose, "but I paid $2 for a message to my boy Jake up in Austin to send $20. Dat's fosh yeahs ago, and de money hasn't got heah yit. Does yer call dat ar quickness?"—*Galveston News.*

A Woman's Nerve.

The readers of the *Express* will remember the delivery of Rube Boyce, the stage robber, from the Austin Jail by his wife. Without repeating the story of the escape, and telling of the manner in which it was accomplished, going on to the time that Boyce and his brave wife reached their home in Kimball County, another incident, equally as thrilling as that at Austin, occurred. Mrs. Boyce had determined to stick to her husband. She had released him from the cell where he had been confined by bars of hardened steel, in the center of the capital city of the great State of Texas, and in the face of the armed guards. She loved him, no matter what crime he had committed, and sooner than permit him to fall a victim to the penalty of the law and be taken forever from her she would risk her life to restore him to liberty. She succeeded in her effort, but then of what avail had her efforts to release him been could she not be with him. To remain in the country where she had lived was unsafe, both for her and her husband, for the minions of the law would surely learn of his return, and either recapture him or take his life, and arrest her for releasing him. There was but one safe course to follow, and that was to leave the country. So it was arranged between the man and his wife that they should leave together, and it is reported that immediately upon returning to their home after the escape from the Austin Jail, the highwayman and the brave partner of his bosom mounted each a horse and rode off together. Mrs. Boyce is said to have doffed her female attire, drawn on a pair of trousers, buckled a revolver about her waist, placed a man's hat upon her head, and that thus disguised followed Rube, "for better or for worse," to some region where he may probably never be recognized nor known. There are few women, indeed, who have the nerve that Mrs. Boyce showed, and fewer still who would manifest the faithfulness she did for the man she loved. Her ventures would serve as the text for a thrilling sensational drama or a novel of absorbing interest that would be read with amazement by thousands all over the world. —*San Antonio (Texas) Express.*

Changes of Life.

Change is the common feature of society—of all life.

The world is like a magic lantern, or the shifting scenes of a panorama. Ten years convert the population of schools into men and women, the young into fathers and matrons, make and mar fortunes, and bury the last generation but one.

Twenty years convert infants into lovers, fathers and mothers, decide men's fortunes and distictions, convert active men and women into crawling drivelers, and bury all preceding generations.

Thirty years raise an active generation from nonentity, change fascinating beauties into bearable old women, convert lovers into grandfathers and grandmothers, and bury the active generation, or reduce them to decrepitude and imbecility.

Forty years, alas! change the face of all society. Infants are growing old, the bloom of youth and beauty has passed away, two active generations have been swept from the stage of life, names once cherished are forgotten, unsuspected candidates for fame have started from the exhaustless womb of nature.

And in fifty years—mature, ripe fifty years—a half century—what tremendous changes occur. How Time writes her sublime wrinkles everywhere, in rock, river, forest, cities, hamlets, villages, in the nature of man and the destinies and aspects of all civilized society.

Let us pass on to eighty years—and what do we desire and see to comfort us in the world? Our parents are gone, our children have passed away from us into all parts of the world to fight the grim and desperate battle of life. Our old friends—where are they? We behold a world of which we know nothing and to which we are unknown. We weep for the generations long since gone by—for lovers, for parents, for children, for friends in the grave. We see everything turned upside down by the fickle hand of fortune and the absolute despotism of time. In a word, we behold the vanity of life, and are quite ready to lay down the poor burden and be gone.

A Useful Instrument.

Undoubtedly, to every well-regulated woman, the hairpin is an invaluable acquisition. She can use it in a variety of ways—as a glove-hook, button-hook, even a gimlet on occasion. It makes an excellent clasp in lieu of a missing buckle. Its most obvious use is to fasten the hair to the head of the wearer. The back hair is always spiked on with from six to twelve hairpins, which hold it so firmly that it cannot be detached until all the hairpins are withdrawn. In like manner the bonnet is pinned to the hair with hairpins. Unlearned men have often wondered how it was possible for a light straw hat to keep its place on the very summit of a pyramid of hair from which the slightest breeze ought, apparently, to be able to blow it. The hairpin is the solution of this mystery. Being made of the finest quality of wrought iron, and strengthened by paint with as much care as the elevated railroad piers, it can defy anything but a cyclone; and a bonnet fastened with half a dozen hairpins becomes as much a part of the wearer as her back hair. In every sense it is an instrument of wondrous power.

On Dangerous Ground.

Miss Younglady owned to twenty-four, but not a year more. The city's celebration last week awoke her to unwonted enthusiasm as to things military. She naturally began to reminisce. She spoke of the Bunker Hill celebration in 1875; she spoke of the soldiers' return from the war; she spoke of the scenes of military grandeur during the great struggle; she spoke of the rush to arms when the gun at Charleston awoke the nation to its danger. She was going even back of that, when a gentleman remarked, "Let's see, it is nineteen years and over since that gun was fired." That was all he said, but it was sufficient. She was heard to gasp, "How time flies!" and then she fainted dead away. Some men are so wanting in politeness!—*Boston Transcript.*

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood; to Cure Rheumatism it must be treated as a Blood Disease.

REV. WM. T. WORTH

Recommends VEGETINE for Rheumatism and Sciatica.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 18, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—For some years I have been, at times, much troubled with acute attacks of Rheumatism; I especially suffered tortures from Sciatica. By the advice of friends who knew the benefits conferred by VEGETINE, I began its use, and since that time I have had no attack like those I previously suffered. For some time past I have had no return of the trouble, except occasionally a faint intimation, which disappeared upon taking a few doses of the VEGETINE. I also take pleasure in recording my testimony in favor of its excellent effect in abating an inveterate Salt Rheum, and I count it no small pleasure to have been thus made free.

Respectfully, WM. T. WORTH,
Pastor First M. E. Church.

VEGETINE

Has Relieved and Cured Sufferers of Rheumatism by the Thousands.

READ THIS:

If You have Rheumatism, take the Medicine that will Cure You.

BUTLER SWITCH, Jennings Co., Ind.,
May 18, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Having in our family received great benefit from the VEGETINE manufactured by you, I thought I would give you the facts of the case, hoping it might meet the eye of some suffering one, who might thus be relieved. I have a grandchild about ten years of age, who, two years ago or over, had a severe attack of rheumatism, and for two long years was under the care of as good a physician as we have in this county, and yet all this time grew worse, till we gave her up, and thought she must die. She was much deformed, and we were told by a doctor that, if she lived, she would always be deformed; but, thanks to VEGETINE, she is to-day perfectly well, and as straight as an arrow. Last December we abandoned all hope of the doctor doing anything for her, and commenced using VEGETINE, according to your directions. When the first bottle was used up we could not see much improvement; but we continued on the second bottle, and could see some change for good. She took six bottles, and, thank God, a complete cure was effected in every respect.

Yours truly, G. BURGESS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREAT

Kidney and Liver Medicine,

CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side; Retention or Nonretention of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Excesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation & Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly and at once on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Prices, 75 cents and $1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your Druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

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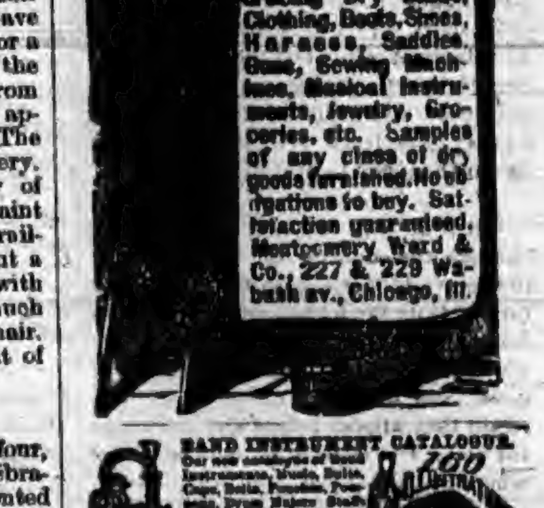

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BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE. Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains [illegible] pages of information for musicians. Mailed Free. Address LYON & HEALY, [illegible] State St., Chicago, Ill.

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Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to

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Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

It is reported that 320,000 holes were bored in the execution of St. Gothard tunnel, 980,000 pounds of dynamite consumed, and 1,650,000 drills worn out.

As Sir William Thompson has shown, the sun, if it were composed of solid coal and produced its light by combustion, would burn out in less than 6,000 years.

Tacks.—Two hundred and fifty different kinds of tacks are manufactured from brass, copper, zinc, iron and steel. The material from which tacks are made is first cut into long strips as wide as the required length of the tack. It is then put into a machine which cuts it into tacks or nails, as the case may be, as quickly and as easily as a boy would munch a stick of candy.

The Cunard line has lost two vessels in thirty-seven years, but has never lost a life nor a letter. The Colombia, one of their first vessels, went ashore between Halifax and Boston. The passengers and cargo were landed in safety, but the vessel could not be got off. The Tripoli went ashore near Tuskar, off the coast of Ireland, about six years ago. The passengers and cargo were landed safely, but the vessel was broken up.

"Train catching," says the *Hour*, "is the cause of more ill health than is generally supposed. Those who 'bolt' their breakfasts, in order to be in time for the morning train, know that such a course leads to dyspepsia, with its attendant ills, and the violent exertion which is made by those who just 'save their distance' produces an excitement of the heart and blood vessels which, if frequently repeated, is likely to end in serious organic disease."

Electricity is used in Paris to control vicious horses. A conducting wire runs from an electro-magnet in the seat of the wagon through the reins to the horse's bits. By turning the crank of the magnet a current of electricity is induced and sent to the animal's mouth. No violent shock is given to benumb or greatly alarm the horse, but the slight prickling sensation peculiar to electrical influence surprises and subdues him. An electric whip, to prevent rearing or turning suddenly, is another ingenious invention.

From inquiries conducted by Prof. Hermann Cohn, of Breslau, since 1865, it appears that short-sightedness is rarely or never born with those subject to it, and is almost always the result of strains sustained by the eye during study in early youth. Myopia, as it is called, is seldom found among pupils of village schools, and its frequency increases in proportion to the demand made upon the eye in higher schools and in colleges. A better construction of school desks, an improved typography of text-books, and a sufficient lighting of class-rooms, are the remedies proposed to abate this malady.

What Shall We Drink?

The editor of the *Science* discusses at length the value of the different articles of food which generally enter into daily consumption. Chocolate, he says, from its large proportion of albumen, is the most nutritive beverage, but at the same time, from its quantity of fat, the most difficult to digest. Its aromatic substances, however, strengthen the digestion. A cup of chocolate is an excellent restorative and invigorating even for weak persons, provided their digestive organs are not too delicate. Cardinal Richelieu attributed to chocolate his health and hilarity during his later years. Tea and coffee do not afford this advantage. Albumen in tea leaves, and legumin in coffee berries, are represented in very scanty proportions. The praise of tea and coffee as nutritive substances is, therefore, hardly warranted. Tea and coffee, though of themselves not difficult of digestion, tend to disturb the digestion of albuminous substances by precipitating them from their dissolved state. Milk, therefore, if mixed with tea or coffee, is more difficult of digestion than if taken alone, and coffee alone without cream promotes digestion after dinner by increasing of the dissolving juices. The volatile oil of coffee and the empyreumatic and aromatic matters of chocolate accelerate the circulation, which, on the other hand is calmed by tea. Tea and coffee both excite the activity of the brain and nerves. Tea, it is said, increases the power of digesting the impressions we have received, creates a thorough meditation, and, in spite of the movements of thoughts, permits the attention to be fixed on a certain subject. On the other hand, if tea is taken in excess, it causes an increased irritability of the nerves, characterized by sleeplessness, with a general feeling of restlessness and trembling of the limbs. Coffee, also, if taken in excess, produces sleeplessness and many baneful effects very similar to those arising from tea-drinking. Coffee, however, produces greater excitement, and a sensation of restlessness and heat ensues. For throwing off this condition fresh air is the best antidote.

Effect of Tea on the Skin.

If you place a few drops of strong tea upon a piece of iron, a knife blade, for instance, the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix tea with iron filings, or pulverized iron, you can make a fair article of ink. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms with the iron of the blood the tannate of iron. Take human skin and let it soak for a time in strong tea, and it will become leather. Now, when we remember that the liquids which enter the stomach are rapidly absorbed by the venous absorbents of the stomach, and enter into the circulation and are thrown out of the system by the skin, lungs, and kidneys, it is probable that a drink so common as tea, and so abundantly used, will have some effect. Can it be possible that tannin, introduced with so much liquid-producing perspiration, will have no effect upon the skin? Look at the tea-drinkers of Russia, the Chinese, and the old women of America, who have so long continued the habit of drinking strong tea. Are they not dark-colored and leather-skinned?

Solar Force.

Several years ago Ericsson predicted that the Nile and the Ganges would be lined with cotton and other factories driven by solar heat. A French engineer in Algiers is already contributing to its fulfillment by pumping water and making it boil by solar force alone. He will probably soon be raising, roasting and boiling coffee at one operation.

One of Rosseau's Jokes.

Rosseau went into a grocer's shop and said:

"Have you any eight candles?"

"Yes, sir; we sell a good many of them. You see there are more poor people than rich in the world."

"Ah!" said Rosseau, "I see you are more than a grocer—you are an observer."

"O, sir!" said the grocer, flattered; "then you want, sir—"

"An eight candle, please."

"Only one, sir?"

"One to begin with; I'll see about more afterward."

The candle was produced, and Rosseau said:

"Will you kindly cut it in two?"

This was done, and he then said:

"Now would you kindly cut the two halves into four?"

"Into four, sir?"

"Yes; for my purpose I want eight small pieces of candle."

"There they are."

"One moment; would you kindly make a wick to each piece? And now can you oblige me with a match?"

This being done, Rosseau stuck the eight pieces in a line on the counter and lighted them.

"May I ask what you are doing?" said the grocer.

"O!" said Rosseau, "it is a joke."

"A joke?"

"Yes; and, having made it, I wish you good-day."

As he left the shop the grocer ran after him, crying:

"But you haven't paid me for the candle!"

"If I did," replied Rosseau, "where would be the joke?"

OHIO AT WORK.

[From the Marietta Register.]

Our State having secured the highest honor of the late convention—the nominee for President—we must begin the work of electing the native to the Presidency. Lest this prove too much for those engaged in it, the following from Mr. T. Triem, our popular druggist, will afford a suggestion of relief: I take pleasure adding to the numerous testimonials regarding the efficacy of Hamburg Drops. I sell largely of the remedy; it gives better satisfaction than any other medicine. So many remarkable cures by its use have come to my notice, that I deem it a duty to testify in its behalf.

Paying for His Whistle.

Not many years ago, when a lofty building was on the point of completion, the mason was in the habit of whistling to the laborer who attended him whenever he wanted a fresh supply of lime, and, as the scaffold on which he wrought was rather small, this occurred very often during a day's job. A joiner, who was fitting in a window immediately underneath, noticing Pat answer dutifully to every call from the mason, thought of playing a trick on him by imitating the whistle, and thus brought him up with a hodful of lime when there was no room for it. The mason told Pat that he had not whistled, so he had no other alternative than to trudge back with his load. This having occurred the third time during the day, Pat thought he would watch to hear where the whistle came from.

He had not waited long with the hod on his shoulder when he heard the identical whistle underneath where he stood, and, leaning over, he saw the head of the joiner protruding out of the window immediately below. Pat, without more ado, emptied the hod right over the whistler's head. The joiner yelled and sputtered while attempting to clear himself from the adhesive mass; and, in the midst of his confusion, heard Paddy above shouting at the top of his voice:

"Whistle when you want some more mortar."

Boston Police Memoranda.

[From the Boston Weekly Globe.]

Geo. E. Savory, Esq., Asst. Police Clerk, refers to a case of agonizing sciatic suffering of frequent occurrence, and which was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in less than half an hour.

The Old Songs.

In the old songs there was invariably a display of workmanship of a respectable kind, and occasionally the skill of the writer rose above the respectable level, while in a literary sense the new songs are for the most part contemptible. If the texture of those now silent ditties was occasionally coarse, it was entirely free from all unwholesome savor. The fun in them was the rough fun of back-slapping, rib-punching farces of the period. Robust, and not seldom clumsy, humor, but—unquestionably humble, "John Jones," "The Burial Club," "The Cork Leg," "Never buy Tripe on a Friday," and many other unctuous tol-de-rol ditties whose titles do not readily recur—they are in the memory locked, but the key is for the moment mislaid—served as a lyrical safety-valve for the boisterous animal spirits of the time, the like of which we are unhappily not provided with in the year 1880.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Three Dog Stories.

A Columbus (Ind.) dog caught the tie strap of a running horse, and brought him to a standstill, holding him until the driver came up.

As a Canandaigua, N. Y., mother was about to strike her little daughter, who she thought merited a whipping, the Newfoundland dog of the family caught the menacing arm in his mouth, but did not bite. The father, coming in at the moment, made a pretence of punishing the child, when his arm was arrested the same way.

A dog of Eddyville, Ky., entered a burrow a long distance after a rabbit, and in enlarging the hole threw the dirt behind him, and closed up his retreat. Eighteen days afterward a son of its owner thought he heard a dog bark or howl underground, and, after digging down several feet, the animal was discovered. He suffered no serious injury from his long confinement and fast.

A young lady ate half a wedding cake, and then tried to dream of her future husband. Now she says she would rather die than marry the man that she saw in that dream.

The greatest anxiety is experienced lest there should be a flaw in the title to property; yet a flaw in the title of health—a Cough or Cold—is disregarded. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup removes all such at once.

CLERKS.

Some of the Various Species, With Their Characteristics and Responsibilities.

[New Haven Register.]

How difficult it is to distinguish them from proprietors until you are used to them! Then it is easy. Proprietors wear clothes that clerks wouldn't be seen wearing to sift ashes in.

At the start clerks always speak of themselves as "salesmen." They have a faint idea that the latter is a dictionary word and means something.

The king clerk is the "floor-walker." He's a drum major without bearskin cap or baton, and fills an important position in an important manner. Poor humanity always feels its knees quake before his awful presence, until he says, "Shows these ladies-them hose," and it is proved that he is mortal.

The active clerk shows all the goods in his department, talks a steady stream and wears a customer out. He makes a few sales and does not stay long in a place.

The listless clerk, with drooping eyes and pale necktie, drops the goods on the counter in a don't-care-a-tive sort of a way, wearied by the exertion, and the customer trades with him because he is so refreshingly lazy.

The average clerk comes up town in the morning the very ideal of spick-span newness. He is fresh every day, his collar and shirt front are just from the smoothing-iron, his clothes are molded to his form and his hair looks as if his good, kind grandmother, had slicked it down with bear's grease. He is a daisy.

The poorly-dressed clerk: There are no facts in regard to this nonentity.

The "masher" as a clerk: He is engaged because of his superlative attraction to silly women, who call on him every day and buy some little knick-knack in order to bask in the sunshine of his radiant and charming smile.

A genial clerk, a man who is too good for his position and a positive addition to a well-regulated establishment. One clerk of this sort is worth a whole store full of average clerks. He sells goods before you know you have bought them.

The genuine business man sometimes begins life as a clerk, but he pushes out of the position in an amazing hurry.

The lady clerk: Who would be so ungallant as to say she is not interesting? She is. Gentlemen always like to trade at the counter where she presides, and she is usually assigned to a department where they are sure to come on little errands. Ladies, on the contrary, do not like to purchase of her, and it is noticeable that she is seldom in the dress goods department.

There are a great many variety of clerks—drug clerks, grocery clerks, and ten thousand others. They are the ornamental and somewhat useful mile-posts on the highway of business. They seem to be a necessity, but why they should carry the world in its entirety on their shoulders, and superintend the progress of the planets in their orbits, is a mystery. But they all do it; or, at least think they do.

The Tomb of Themistocles.

As if to have stood on the Plain of Marathon was not enough for one day's delight, we must needs start off after dinner (and by train, too, on the only railway in Greece!) to the Piræus, to pay our homage to the last resting place of the man who, whatever his faults, was the first to see what Athens had it in her to accomplish, and to open her eyes and guide her hands to the fulfillment of her destiny.

Making our way as best we could in the darkness past the shipping and the dock-yards, then through the straggling houses which lie above the harbor to the seaward, and where, each house being provided with a fierce and obstreperous dog, we had some difficulty in escaping with a whole skin, we at length came out upon a narrow footpath leading through waste moorland along the sea shore.

A scramble of five minutes or so through the rough bowlders brought us to a point where the coast line turned slightly southward, and left us looking across southwest to the Island of Salamis and the mountains of the Morea. Hard by lies the Athenian. His tomb commands the scene of the battle, which rivals the fame of Marathon, and which would hardly have been fought at all save for him. Hitherto the night had been dark, and the moon chary of her light; but now, as we looked, she shone forth triumphantly, and amid flocks of white cloudlets, which here and there relieved the blue-blackness of the heavens. At our feet gleamed the dark waters of the gulf, just trembling in the breeze, and beyond the gleam the cone of Ægina, the "eye-sore of the Piræus." Behind Ægina, and sweeping round to to right, loomed the Argolis and Achaia. Nearer at hand lay Salamis, her jagged outline well defined against the sky. Between her and the shore little Psyttaleia, whose name lives in the record of the battle, asserted its existence by the steady ray from its light-house shining across the mouth of the harbor. Looking inland, the lights of the Piræus added to the scene fresh interest, both of picturesqueness and of association, as showing that, not less now than in old days, the place was full of the stir and hum of men.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Arousing Its Readers.

An alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical condition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and then cure them.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Iowa men never stop to figure, or one of them would not have prepared fifty pounds of powder to blow up a man weighing 112 pounds. One pound of powder will lift 500 pounds of man every time.

Are you wearing out from excessive labor, care, grief or old age? If so, then no food or medicine can restore your strength, your sleep, and your spirits like Malt Bitters, made of Unfermented Malt, Hops, Calisaya and Iron.

The Standard Oil Company proposes to change its large wooden-barrel manufactory at Pittsburgh into a manufactory of paper barrels.

A goodly number of graduates of literary colleges are always to be found in the classes of H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College.

Lyon's Heel Stiffener is the only invention that will make old boots as straight as new.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

Our Readers

Should send for the new price list of Messrs. Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, Ill., whose advertisement appears in our columns this week. They are an old and reliable house and need no new introduction to our readers.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,
Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

Rheumatism.—Rheumatism is a disease of the blood. The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say: "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is compounded exclusively of barks, roots and herbs.

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Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Lion and Dog.

Lions, when confined in cages, do not object to the presence of rats. These are often seen gnawing the bones off which the lions have dined. In illness the case is different, for the ungrateful rats begin to nibble the toes of the lord of the forest before his death, and considerably to his discomfort. "To save our lioness from this annoyance," said a London showman, "we placed in her cage a fine little rat tan-terrier, who was at first received with a surly growl, but when the first rat appeared and the lioness saw the little terrier toss him in the air, catching him with professional skill across the loins with a snap as he came down, she began to understand what the terrier was for; she coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him, and each night the little terrier slept at the breast of the lioness, enfolded by her paws, and watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the natural rest of his mistress. The rats had a bad time during those six weeks."

Different from Boston.

The Boston *Courier* tells of a very hard drinker who reformed, joined the church, and became very pious. One day as he was leaving church some one pointed at him and said that he must be as drunk as usual. He heard the remark and went off on a spree, and has been a hard drinker ever since. A somewhat similar instance occurred not long ago in Chicago. A very easy drinker who reformed to such an extent that he became a Baptist, was pointed out one day as he was leaving church by a person who said that he must be drunk. He overheard the remark, and, after wiping the floor with his traducer a few times, went off to find some other member of the family to practice on until his real opponent got well. Chicago must be different from Boston.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Miss Emma Thursby, the singer, is at Baden Baden, and it is reported that she will soon marry.

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS
CURES, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION
[illegible] SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EPIZOOTY "Horse Guide" tells all about it—sure cure. Everything about the horse. Best book published. Price $1. Address Publisher "Gazette," East St. Louis, Ill.

STRINGS
20 YEAR'S USE has proved our Celebrated No. 20 Naples Strings to be the most durable, produce the finest quality of tone and are the whitest, most beautiful and transparent strings in the world. Best players and great artists use them exclusively. For introduction only, sample string 25 cts. Full set for Violin 75 cts. for Banjo 90 cts. for Guitar $1.30, mailed prepaid. Money refunded if unsatisfactory.
LYON & HEALY, 162 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

1881. FREE. 1881.

The ILLUSTRATED "GOLDEN PRIZE" for 1881 is now ready. This elegant book contains about 200 fine engravings. A specimen copy will be sent free to any one in the United States on receipt of a three-cent stamp to prepay postage on the book. Agents wanted. Address
F. GLEASON & CO.,
46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

SAPONIFIER

Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

AGENTS WANTED To write at once for full particulars concerning our
Extraordinary Offer!
On our improved FAMILY BIBLES, and other fast-selling STANDARD BOOKS.
Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, 182 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PETROLEUM **VASELINE** JELLY.
Grand Medal at Philadelp'ia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition.
This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER O. M. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA
Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Penn'a Salt Manufact'ing Co., Phila.

McCosh's Guide for Amateur Brass Bands, containing elementary instruction, hints on organization, deportment, etc., advice on the selection, purchase, quality and style of instruments, complete list of all instruments, descriptions of all brass instruments, with their fingering; list of musical terms, together with valuable rules and information for band players, which is added Dunn's Drum Major's Tactics. Mailed to any address for 10 cents.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

St. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible] Prof. MARTINEZ [illegible]

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. *SOLD EVERYWHERE.*

Iowa Farms
Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West.
For sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

LITERARY REVOLUTION
3 CENTS each, formerly $1.25 to $1.25 each: I. Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. II. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. III. Lamartine's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. IV. Tom Hughes' Manliness of Christ. **5 CENTS** each, formerly $1.00 each: I. Arnold's Light of Asia. II. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. III. Baron Munchausen's Travels and Surprising Adventures. For SIX CENTS: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated catalogue sent free. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, Tribune Building, New York.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC
FOR CHILLS AND FEVER
AND ALL DISEASES
CAUSED BY
Malarial Poisoning
OF THE BLOOD.
A Warranted Cure.
Price, $1.00.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?
Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and One package will make six qts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

A MUSICAL WONDER

Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument, [illegible] the piano and organ, [illegible] the greatest musical invention of the age. The [illegible] Organinette, upon which any man, woman or child can play correctly all the popular, classic, operatic, sacred, dance and other music. Amuse yourself, your family and your friends. Prices, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.

And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys, Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	9½c	Coffee A	9c
Powdered Sugar	9½c	Coffee C	8c
Granulated	9¼c	Brown Sugar	7c

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	16c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	25c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1861	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, sellin at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	60c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncolored Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	50c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound: Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX ... 15c Family ... 25c S & W ... 28c Select Frying ... 30c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobaco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	46c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	30c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound ... 25c Orange and Lemon Peel ... 25c Shelled Almonds ... 40c
Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes, 6c

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	25
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	22
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

1850. **PIONEER** 1880

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Abstemiousness as a Cure-All.

Dr. Frank Perry, a prominent Boston physician, in an interview regarding the Tanner fast, told a Herald reporter: "If a person would find out just what his system craves, and what his digestive organs can deal with profitably and successfully, and take that food never in excess of these conditions, then, the medical fraternity would find a great part of their occupation gone. Nine-tenths of all the pains and aches, the disorders, cardiac affections, melancholies, irregularities—call them or class them as one may—result from overloaded, overtaxed digestive organs. A 200 pound man, doing a hard day's work, mental and physical, every day, will find that, with a bit of steak the size of his two fingers, a single slice of toast, and one cup of coffee or tea at a meal, 'day in and day out'—reference is now made to quantity and not to kinds or qualities—he can do more work, keep up to the maximum of his strength and general health, and actually increase constantly in buoyancy of spirits and bodily powers. The testimony is universal and absolutely uniform wherever this experiment is tried. Of course, there must be a remedy for defective health, a foundation of soundness upon which to build the new structure of daily life, but these will be more readily attained in conjunction with the practice of abstemiousness, and the reform itself largely contains the conditions of its own success.

Without doubt the body, habituated to indulgences unlimited, will rebel for a time against the establishment of such a reformation; but the struggle will be short, and soon the matter will be decided in a perfectly natural way. Even the method of eating will become revolutionized. Nature has ordained that even in the process of mastication of food, there is satisfaction of the natural appetite, and one who is observing in this respect may be surprised at the developments of his own experiment. A half pound of beefsteak bolted in the ordinary boarding-house style—'family style' would be equally descriptive—is almost certain to be the precursor of an olla podrida of meats and vegetables, and condiments and pastry, the share of which falling to one man ought to be sufficient to vitual a neighborhood for a time—many of the articles ought never to be eaten at all by sensible, conscientious persons. But a bit of nicely broiled steak, eaten by a person who knows very well that, when that is dispatched, his meat is ended, and also means to make the most of the eating, will be disposed of in a far different manner. It will be thoroughly and slowly masticated, the eater keeping time with his table companions, and there will be plenty of lively and pleasant conversation and by-play between the mouthfuls. Once used to such meals and such disposition of them, the sensible man, who eats to live, will forget he has a stomach, or at least, he will never know anything of its existence through those disagreeable reminders which torture humanity daily and hourly, and frustrate half the effective work of the world.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil, it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on kidney complaints and rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures, in all climates, has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Casebeer & Matheny's and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine.84-1y

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Phebe Hartsuff is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, by Albert J. Mason and Warren R. Mason for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 8th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 27th day of October, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. DILLS, Deputy.
44-3w.

Coombs, Morris & Bell, attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Albert Smith and Colona Smith are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for foreclosure of mortgage Jonathan Edwards, trustee, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 3d day of November, 1880.
J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
45-3 W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

J. W. Somers, Best & McClellan, attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Oliver Boyer and Martin A. King are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for foreclosure of a mortgage by Joseph Day, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 1st day of November, 1880.
JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
43-3 W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Thomas Summers,
vs.
Joseph Grossell.

Whereas, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issed, and also a summons in garnishement having been issued thereon, and property by virtue of said writ been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 31st day of December, 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

46-3. JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal.]

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothin in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the
C. O. D.
One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 East Main Street.
Look for the Big Flag.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

88-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Subscribe for the COURIER one year.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $4.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 ly

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind,

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasae douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo. O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

RAILROADS

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1. Fast Ex.	No. 7. Pacific Ex.	No. 3. Night Ex.	No. 5 Limit'd Ex.
Pittsburgh lv.		9 00am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester		10 00	2 55	
Alliance	3 05	12 45pm	5 34	10 15
Orrville	4 50	2 05	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 25	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 00	9 45	1 20am
Crestline lv.	7 5am	6 25pm	9 55pm	1 30am
Forest	9 25	8 10	11 44	2 41
Lima	10 40	9 40	12 40am	3 27
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 20am	2 40	4 00
Plymouth	3 50	2 50	4 55	6 25
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	8 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2. Morning Ex.	No. 6. N. Y. Ex.	No. 4. At. Ex	No. 8.
Chicago lv.	8 10am	5 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 45		9 45	2 30am
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 10	1 00am	6 55
Lima	4 20	9 40	3 35	8 55
Forest	5 23		5 12	10 05
Crestline ar.	6 55	11 50	7 00	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 15pm	5 pm	7 25am	12 05pm
Mansfield	7 45	12 25am	7 55	12 35
Orrville	9 38	2 30	9 55	2 26
Alliance	11 15	4 10	11 55	4 00
Rochester	1 20am			6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	2 30	7 30	2 25pm	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 8 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 56		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 08	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville		4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	5 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 50	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 36	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 33	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 30	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 48	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 18
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
Chicago ar.		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:
3:40 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:00; Angola, 5:20; Fremont, 5:18; Reading, 6:15; Bankers, 7:10 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:35, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 8:50 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:08, Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:21 p. m.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m.; Academie, 11:46; Huntertown 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:29; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:26; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:46; Adrian 4:35; Toledo, 6:40, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

5:59 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:45; Fremont, 7:14; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:18; Jackson, 9:30 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:
9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:55 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:10; Montgomery, 7:34; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:45; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m., connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3:33 P. M.—From Jackson 12:30 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:32; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:01; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:11; Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:35 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9.42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 40 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin. —AND— White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 28 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	9 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 55 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 09 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 18 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.
GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

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EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:35 p. m	Local F't	6:50 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

A Government Clerk Succeeds in Stealing $59 000 in Three Years—Method of Operation.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Henry Freeman, late chief clerk in the local steamboat inspector's office in this city, arrested yesterday, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, to-day, to answer to a charge of making false entries in the books of the office, and thereby defrauding the government out of various sums aggregating $59,000. He had sole charge of the entries of steamboat certificates, issued by the office, and his speculations have been going on about three years, during which time he had made 590 fraudulent entries. Freeman has been in the habit of receiving money paid for licenses, but, in making an entry, would keep the number of license down and pocket the money. He was accidently discovered by Inspector Blackwith, of the New London, Conn. office, who, upon examining an old license issued to the captain of steamer Narragansett, discovered that the number was too high, and notified the local inspectors, who began an investigation and discovered the discrepancies of Freeman. He was held in default of $5,000 bail. It is said at the treasury department, Washington, that the government will lose nothing, as local inspectors are responsible for all the money received on account of sales of licenses to officers of steamships, as the inspectors are under personal bond of $10,000 each.

A Blushing Attachment.

[London Telegraph.]

It is not every maiden, in these prosaic days, who can summon the "tell-tale blood" to her cheeks at will, or silently reveal, by an opportune roseate flush, those inward feelings to which many young ladies experience such difficulty in giving verbal expression. But as the value of the blush depends, as a highly effective weapon in the feminine armory, is still recognized by the sex, although it would appear to have somewhat fallen into desuetude. French ingenuity has been at the pains of devising a mechanical appliance for the instantaneous production of a fine natural glow upon the cheek of beauty, no matter how constitutional its proprietress may be. This thoughtful contrivance is called "The Ladies' Blushing Bonnet," to the side ribbons of which—those usually tied under the fair wearer's chin—are attached two tiny but powerful steel springs, ending in round pads, which are brought to bear upon the temporal arteries by the action of bowing the head, one exquisitely appropriate to modest embarrassment, and by artificially forcing blood into the checks cause them to be suffused with "the crimson hue of shame" at a moment's notice. Should these ingenious head coverings become the fashion among the girls of the period, it will behoove "young men about to marry" to take a sly peep behind the bonnet-strings of their blushing charmers immediately after proposing, in order to satisfy themselves that the heightened color, by them interpreted as an involuntary admission of reciprocated affection, is not due to the agency of a carefully adjusted "blushing bonnet."

A Big Sexton.

The decease of the late sexton of Grace church brings in mind the long-time sexton of old Trinity, David Lyons, who died some twenty years ago, and who, like Browne, was quite large in bodily diameter, and very well known in his day. In decorating the church one Christmas he caused a canopy supported by four wreath-twined posts to be erected over the lecturn, giving it very much the appearance of a parrot cage. As a finishing touch to this work of art he proposed an inscription in German text for its front. He thought it best, however, to consult one of the clergy before adding this final embellishment; and it was well that he did, as the sequel will show. To the question, "What do you propose for the inscription?" he replied that inasmuch as the lecturn held the sacred scriptures he thought, "The Bible, the biggest Book in the World," would be eminently appropriate.

"There will be no objection to that" the witty clergyman responded, "if you will put underneath it, "Trinity church the biggest church, and David Lyons the biggest sexton."—Harper's Magazine for December.

Good Times for Farmers.

There has been few times in the history of our country when farmers had as much available money as now. The number of those who are pinched closely is smaller than we ever knew it to be, while thousands who were more or less embarrassed a few years ago are now ready to loan largely. In fact, many have more on hand than they care to use, and are at a loss how to invest it securely and remuneratively. Vast sums could now be borrowed at six per cent., and those ready to loan would be fully satisfied with that figure. All this renders holders much less anxious to part with what they have to sell, and gives them a genuine independence unknown for years. The amount of wool and grain now in the country would bring in a great deal of money, but it is not especially needed, and there is no disposition to sell hurriedly. Would it not be well enough just here to profit a little by past experience? Years of plentiful crops are frequently followed by scarcity, and common prudence prompts to the preparation in times of plenty for times of possible want. Now is a splendid time to pay debts, and if you owe anything, strain a point and pay it. Husband your abundance, keep out of speculative investments, and "make hay while the sun shines." The American people confidently expect a continued agricultural prosperity, and with good reasons. It must not be forgotten, though, that economy has brought the average farmer where he now is, and that it is economy only, in a series of years, which can carry him safely through.

A Dying Child's Last Wish.

[Detroit Free Press.]

At one of the public schools in the northwestern part of the city the pupils are spurred to good behavior and study by cards of merit, a day of perfect behavior being recognized by a fanciful small card. Twenty-four of those cards entitle the pupil to one larger and more ornamental card. Among the pupils was a sweet little girl seven years of age, whose pretty ways and devotion to her lessons had won for her the love and admiration of her school associates, and at the close of each day her name was sure to be read from the roll of honor. A few days since her seat at school was noticed to be vacant, and regrets were expressed on all sides, as it was the first "absent" marked against her. The next day one of her little school-mates brought word that she was detained at home by illness. On the third day the teacher received the following note: "My darling little girl is very sick, and, as I fear, is dying. She has received twenty-two of the small cards of merit, and asked me to send to you to see if you will not send her one of the larger cards, as she is sure she would have been awarded the two cards necessary to receive the larger one had she been able to attend school." The note was read to the pupils, and for a time the scene presented in that school-room was most affecting. Not only was one large card sent to the dying pupil, but eight of them were taken to her by her teacher, and those cards—the full complement for the term—were with the child and seemed a source of infinite comfort to her up to the time of her death. The child was buried on Thursday, and prominent among the many decorations upon the little casket were the cards of merit, pathetically typical of the buried hopes, joys and ambitions of the little one whose last dreams were of success.

Hebrew Immigration.

The little state of Roumania, situated in southeastern Europe, and formerly tributary to Turkey, has an area of 46,708 square miles and a population of about 4,500,000. About 90 per cent, of the population belong to the Greek church, and the remainder are Catholics, Jews and Mohammedans. Of Jews the number is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 275,000. These Roumanian Hebrews, so far back as the records extend, have been subjected to oppressions that defy exaggeration—to brutal outrages that no tongue or pen can describe, and to ceaseless humiliations that must remain forever a burning disgrace upon the christian religion as practiced by the Greek church of Roumania.

Those who are at all familar with the persecutions to which the Hebrews of Roumania have been subjected will not be surprised to learn that a German steamship company has contracted to bring 3,000 of them to the United States. The movement is one of great significance which will not fail to awaken attention throughout christendom. We are informed that these Roumanian Jews upon their arrival in this country will come west, purchase lands, and engage in agricultural, which will be a new departure in the employments of the race—as trade, commerce and banking, with rare exceptions, are the chosen field for Hebrew operations. That so great a number have concluded to leave one European state for homes in the United States, shows that a grand exodus of Israelites may be regarded as certain, particularly from such European countries as continue to practice inhuman outrages upon the race. Western Russia, Prussia, Poland and the Danubian principalities contain a large population of Hebrews, and if these people, who once made the barren mountains of Judea fruitful, shall again turn their attention to agriculture, the United States will be to them another land of promise, and we shall hear of them coming in a steady stream, until European countries, ruled by bigots and practicing the most revolting cruelties upon defenceless men and women, will learn that brutal intolerance is condemned by the best thought of all civilized men. It is well said by a contemporary, in commenting upon the announcement that 3,000 Hebrews have left Roumania for the United States, that "America will offer immigrants a cordial welcome, marveling only that they did not come before. No race which has given its strength and energy to build up this republic contributes better citizens to our common country than the Hebrew. Sons of this ancient stock sit in our congress, and exert a potential influence in our exchanges and great commercial enterprises. The overwhelming majority of American Israelites are among our most orderly, well-disposed and loyal citizens. Hundreds of years ago it was said that the Jews were natural democrats, and their history in this country certainly demonstrates their devotion to free institutions and their intelligent comprehension of the duties of citizenship. If the Roumanian experiment shall lead to fulfillment of that darling dream of the New York Israelites—a great colony of their oppressed European brethren in the far west—the whole country will have good cause to be satisfied."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Sensation in Church.

[Milwaukee Sun]

There was the queerest scene at one of the churches last Sunday. It seems that during the vacation the seats had been newly varnished, and somehow the varnish was not right, as it was terribly sticky. You know when you pull anything off of sticky varnish that it cracks. Well, the audience had all got seated, when the minister got up to give out the hymn, and as the basement of his trousers let loose of the varnish of his chair there was a noise like killing a fly on the wall with a palm-leaf fan. The minister looked around at the chair to see if he was all present, and that no guilty man's pants had escaped, and read the hymn. The choir rose with a sound of revelry, and after the tenor had swallowed a lozenge and the bass had coughed up a piece of frog and the alto had hemmed and the soprano had shook out her polonaise to see if the varnish showed on the south side, the audience began to rise. One or two of the deacons got up first, with sounds like picket firing in the distance on the eve of battle, and then a few more got up, and the rattling of the unyielding varnish sounded as though the fight was becoming more animated, and then the whole audience got on its feet at once with a sound of rattling musketry. The choir sang "Hold the Fort" When the orchestra had concluded the people sat down gingerly, the services were short, and all went home praying for the man that painted the seats.

How Animals Play and Enjoy Themselves.

[The Passions of Animals.]

Small birds chase each other about in play; but, perhaps, the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg and hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. Water-birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other and clear the surface of the water with outstretched neck and flapping wings, throwing abundant spray around. Deer often engage in sham battle, or trial of strength, by twisting their horns together and pushing for the mastery. All animals pretending violence in their play stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite, and the ourang outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey. Young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind They crouch and steel forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances, like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are the analogues of monkeys, full of mischief, play, and mimicry. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air burying them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "Chr-ack," triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.

Good-Bye Sectionalism.

[Boston Globe.]

The "southern question" assumes an entirely different phase in consequence of the election of General Garfield from that which it would have assumed if General Hancock had been the successful candidate. Had General Hancock been elected, the southern question would have been settled, for the country would have been thoroughly convinced, by actual observation, that the southern leaders are not the disloyal, dangerous people which the republicans have represented them to be, but patriotic, law-abiding citizens, without any evil designs either upon the autonomy of the government of the United States treasury, and with both the intention and ability to govern wisely in the interest of the whole people. Under a democratic administration a political break up in the south would have been certain, and at the end of four years there would be no question but that law and order were established throughout that whole section.

The election of General Garfield puts the "southern question" back among the unsettled political problems of the day. If the Grant element, which will unquestionably dictate the policy of the Garfield administration, so far as the patronage is concerned, shall also control its southern policy, and attempt to restore the bayonet methods of the Grant administration, the south will be forced to remain solidly democratic in its own defence. It is barely possible that the republican party will attempt to keep the south solid in order to keep alive the feeling of sectional hostility for use in the next campaign. In our judgment, however, this will not be done.

There are several good reasons for this opinion. Time is a more potent agent than any political power, and self-interest is the most powerful of all motives. Before 1884 time will have made it impossible to excite sectional animosity at the north against the south, and self-interest will have induced the south to give up its solidity. So far as the Grantites are concerned, Grant himself realized before the end of his second administration that his southern policy was a failure, and he will not be likely to urge its readoption. So far as the republican party leaders are concerned, they learned, during the recent campaign, that the "solid south" has lost its force as a campaign cry, and they will hardly be foolish enough to believe that it may be made a leading issue after four years more. As for General Garfield himself, and his policy on this subject, we have no doubt whatever, that he will use his best efforts and all the means at his disposal, to break up the "solid south," and, for ourselves, are entirely confident that important interchanges of opinion upon this subject have already been had between General Garfield and prominent southern democratic leaders.

Be Kind to Your Wife.

Be kind to your wife. Think how, in the first blush of maiden beauty, she turned aside from the hands of pleasure and the cares of fond parents and brothers and sisters to follow your fortunes through the world. Think with what blended hope and agony you have followed her from place to place, watching her every look, and pondering the meaning of her most careless tones, until won by your importunity, she placed her hand all trustfully in yours and said, "I am all your own." Think of the cares and anxieties, and physical suffering she has secured for you, and do not desert her now, when her cheek is faded, her step has lost its elasticity, and she sits an uncomplaining watcher over your best interests, a self-incarcerated prisoner in her own home.

Merrily the music sounds, young feet trip lightly in the mazy dance, and joyous laughter rings along the walls—but she is not there; the curtain rises, and the far-famed artist comes forth to charm the listning crowd with her melodious song, but she is not there. The orator rises before his wrapt audience, his rich, deep tones of eloquence floating away along the crowded passages and curling upward as voiced incense to the vaulted roof, but she is not there. Art opens her new stores and displays her wonderful creations on the glowing canvass and in the speaking bust; your wife is a lover of the chaste and beautiful, but she is not there. Literature presents new leaves, fresh from the fascinating pen of genius—the wife the mother has but little time to read.

No, there she lingers at home, a God commissioned watcher over helpless children. Singing the babe to sleep, bending to catch the lisping voice of those dear ones who have a thousand imaginary wants, encouraging the quiet and soothing the fretful. She is weary, but does not complain, her temples throb, but she does not heed their throbbing, as ever and anon she turns a wistful glance towards the door, for she expects her husband.

Will you enter that room with cold indifference? Will you utter a hasty word in her presence? Will you sit down with that frown upon your countenance, or complain of the burdens you are called to bear? Will you thoughtlessly remind her of her faded beauty, or manifest surprise at her ignorance of many things now passing in the great world, from which she has been excluded by her peculiar duties? Will you suffer any more youthful and beautiful to haunt in home's hallowed precincts, or cross the white leaf of conjugal felicity with one unhallowed thought?—Oh! remember your early love, your early promises. Think how faithfully she has kept hers. Love her as you ought, and she is still beautiful—beautiful in her pure, motherly affections, her self-sacrificing devotion to you—realize that she is all your own; that throughout the wide world you are sure of but one heart whose every chord is linked invisibly to a counterpart in yours. Realize that upon her bosom alone you can weep out your sorrows in the day of trial, without the fear of being mocked.

Husband, love your wife! Gather her to your heart of hearts, as if in her was all your hopes of happiness combined. Bless her daily for her patience and truth. Stand up like a man between her and the rude, cold world and teach your children to love her, that God may honor you. In all the relations of life there comes a parting hour, and we beseech you to live so, that if it should ever be your lot to kiss her clay cold lips, and lay her in the grave forever, you may lay your hand upon your widowed heart and say: "I have never wronged you."

Anywhere but in New Jersey.

A young man, whose mind was wandering, was placed by his friends in the care of Dr.——, of the town of——, in the state of New Jersey, in the hope that he might, under his judicious treatment, soon be restored to health. He was, however, very discontented with the place, and with the restraint on his movements that was felt to be needful; and the doctor, more than once, in kind and friendly conversation, endevored to make him feel reconciled to his situation. And as the young man was of a religious turn of mind, and a constant reader of the bible, the doctor one day, when talking with him, said: "You ought to remember, my friend, that the apostle has taught us that in whatsoever state we are, we should therewith be content."

"Yes, yes," replied the other, "I know Paul says that, but then I don't think Paul was ever in the state of New Jersey."—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in Harper's Magazine for December.

A Flame that Illumines Without Being Incendiary.

The German papers state that a new light has been discovered by M. Kordig of the polytechnic association of St. Petersburg. The substance is composed of naptha, by a secret process, and is perfumed. The new light is said to have the remarkable property of being perfectly safe, and the experiments which were made by the inventor before a large company were really astounding. Mr. Kordig besmeared his coat with the preparation, and, setting fire to it, walked like a pillar of fire through the room without the slightest injury to himself or damage to his garment. Several members of the association repeated the experiment with a like result. The substance is reported to be equally safe in casks when a certain quantity of air is allowed. The Voss Zeitung states that it is burned in lamps of very simple construction; the bottom is lined with a porous substance. The lamp can be held in any position and the light will not be extinguished by the wind. The light itself is very pure and white. What will the kerosene demon do, if all this is true?

Caring for the Feet.

There are no parts of the human body that need more attention than the feet. They may be neglected or even abused without any bad consequences being immediately felt; they will to a certainly be eventually felt, and felt very sorely, too. An excessive flow of blood to the head, extreme liability to cold, disordered digestion and other numerous evils are the results of inattention to the feet. The feet should be regularly washed and wiped every day. Stockings should not be put on while there is the slightest moisture in the feet. The stockings absorb the moisture, return it to the feet slowly, thereby causing them to feel cold and uncomfortable, and what is worse, when the feet are cold, circulation is interfered with, and the whole system, especially the brain, is thrown into an abnormal state. Keep the feet clean and warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. If you wish to preserve your whole system in good working order, be sure and preserve your feet. Let all our readers profit by these remarks, and they will soon feel, by experience, that we are not aggravating the consequences of proper attention to the feet.

Senator Bayard at Home.

In his family Senator Bayard is the model husband and the model father, His wife and children are his jewels, and he cherishes them with a true father's love and care. His family are his companions, and when he is not engaged in his public duties at the capitol you are almost sure to find him with his family at home. The Bayards live very unpretensionsly at Washington, in a plain brick mansion, large and roomy. The house is furnished with a view to the comfort of the inmates rather than as an exhibition of the wealth of its owner, and therein it differs from the homes of most wealthy men in Washington. The engravings and paintings upon the walls are rare rather than numerous; the furniture is comfortable and artistic rather than fashionable and showy.

Depending on Circumstances.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked a Galveston justice of the peace of a colored, culprit who was accused of stealing a whole line full of linen.

"Dat 'ar 'pends on circumstances. Ef you is gwine to lemme off wid a repriman', like las' time, den I owns up to six shirts, foah pilly-slips, and about a dozzen udder pieces, but if you is gwine to sock it ter me, den, sah, I calls for a jury to windicate myself, so I can sue for $40,000 damages."

"I'll enter the plea of not guilty."

"I say, boss, if you will lemmy off wid de repriman' I'll plead guilty to dis fust offense, and five chickens I pulled las' week, and a wood-pile I'se gwine to inspect ter-night."

The Old Lady Gave it Away.

A very singular book has just been published in Germany. It purports to be written by a lady to whom old King Leopold, of Belgium, was married secretly about 1827, on the condition that, if he were called to a throne, the marriage should be considered null and void. To this the lady consented; but she now not only discloses the fact, but gives a detailed account of the transaction, and of her married life with Leopold.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

MODERN FIDELITY.

BY W. P. WASSON.

From the stormy coast of her native land
She gazed far o'er the blue,
Where the waves dashed up in splendor grand;
Her garments on the cold sea sand
Were damp with ocean's dew.

She loved to come at the close of day
And hear the billows' roar,
And watch the foaming, seething spray
Where her sailor love had sailed away
To India's distant shore.

And now a memory surged her mind;
One standing, fair and tall,
Where erst the flowery jessamine
Had draped in happy days langsyne
A cottage garden wall.

They stood when day was but begun
Beside the wall of stone;
But when the west—the dipping sun—
Betokened that the day was done
She rested there alone.

She wondered if he thought to-night
Of loving friends at home;
Did he keep the curl so brown and bright
That he severed from its mates the night
He left that cottage home.

The chill winds swept the rocky height—
She lingered by the sea
And watched till the somber wings of night
Had borne away the fading light
On the waves of eternity.

* * * * *

On India's distant shore was he,
Not fondling her auburn curl,
Nor thinking of loved ones over the sea,
But kissing beneath a banyan tree
A cross-eyed Hindoo girl.

* * * * *

She wearily waited and sadly prayed
For a glimpse of his azure blouse,
Till she heard; and rather than be a maid,
She married a peddler of decent grade,
And went to keeping house.

'Twas a little cottage she had to keep;
It stood beside the main;
And oft she watched the troubled deep,
When night winds cradled the waves asleep,
And thought of her love again.

"It might have been," she murmured low,
Tear mists her blue eyes dim;
And the sea birds sweeping to and fro,
The fitful shadows that come and go,
Too oft remind of him.

'Tis ever thus. Friends change apart;
Stern absence gives a weary pain,
And gossip wings the fatal dart,
To rend the sinking, hopeless heart
Of one who waits in vain.

And love's a sacred thing that few,
Ah, very few may share!
And lovers to-day are not so true
As romance pictures them out to you,
Oh, maiden with golden hair!

And your Jimmy or Sammy, John or Carl,
So noble, kind and true,
Keeps one wistful eye upon the girl
With golden pate or brighter curl,
The while they cherish you.

But let not this dishearten you;
Accept the trust that's given;
For love that's truly pure and true
Can never, never be for you
This side the ports of heaven.

CARLETON COUNTY, N. B.

THE COCKLEBURR CLUB.

A New and Thrilling Story.

Since the time that the estimable gentleman had consented to act as Treasurer of our organization got embarrassed and irregulated with the funds thereunto belonging we have had no regular meeting place. Because, since the Sheriff so ruthlessly fired us out into the street for non-payment of rent, we have been unable until very recently to find any one soft enough to give us a resting-place without our planking up the rent in advance. But patience and perseverance will accomplish wonders in the financial as well as the animal world; so we've again achieved a local habitation and a name. And we're not going to give it away, either, for you to go and post our landlord, perhaps.

As all this scuffling round has brought us to the verge of financial collapse, it was resolved unanimously, at last meeting, that something should be done to restore the late statu quo of our treasury. It was, to curtail an elongated narrative, suggested that your servant try to find a buyer for his soul-thrilling memoirs, entitled "Confessions of a Reformed Paragrapher," and donate or lend the proceeds thereof to the club to achieve its rehabilitation. Thereupon the underwriter proceeded to read the manuscript for the edification of those who hadn't had the pleasure of perusing it, but before the second chapter was reached I found that at least half a dozen Cockleburrs imagined that they were hit between wind and water, as it were, and that the whole thing was only a malignant, insidious exposure of their little mental corns. By assuring them that I did not refer to them order was restored, but before the fifth chapter was reached the President, Col. Bungstarter, jumped to his feet and roared at me: "Why do you dare, sir, drag my family skeletons to the light of day?"

I replied that I never dragged a skeleton anywhere in my life.

"What do you mean, then, sir, by your impertinent reference to 'Old Doozlebung?'"

"Why," I replied, "Colonel, that's a purely imaginary character; I didn't think there was a Doozlebung in the wide world."

"Didn't know Helena, Arkansaw! I let you know now, then, that my wife's sister married a Doozlebung, and I don't intend to sit quietly by and hear family troubles exposed; no, not even to save the Cockleburr Club from the dengue."

Further reading of the confession had to cease, for it was evident that there wasn't a man in the room but was certain that portions of the manuscript referred directly to him.

Verily, the way of the paragrapher is hard. As it was unanimously resolved that the private peccadilloes and failings of the members of the club should not be used as a fulcrum to boost the financial condition thereof, we had to cast about for some other means to accelerate the velocity of the air currents. Whereupon the undersigned, piqued at the unceremonious manner in which his cherished literary effort had been sat down on, suggested that some one else try his hand at the bellows for a wind-raiser. After considerable discussion it was decided that, whereas, it would take too long to write a novel, or anything else, single-handed; and, whereas, that all were equally implicated in the affair; and, whereas, that we possessed abundant raw material—of the rawest kind, too—for the venture; and, whereas, that time and landlords wait for no man, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the members of this club each write one chapter, to the best of his ability, and according to his own style and his conception of the exigencies of the case.

Considerable ill-feeling was manifested as to who should name the title or block out the plot, and after much wrangling it was decided that Col. Bungstarter should name the offspring as well as write the opening chapter. Plot, there was to be none, each chapter to be so beautifully rounded off that absence of plot would not be noticed.

The Secretary was directed to write just what was dictated to him, as in order to accelerate things the whole thing was to go right along viva voce, beginning at the President and going on down to the underwriter, who was to give all the brides away (and he never gave a girl away in his life), hang all the villains and dispose of all the characters, either by mysterious disappearance or otherwise.

After clearing his throat, Col. Bungstarter began:

THE CROOKED REPORTER!

OR,

THE BEER-JERKER'S REVENGE!

A TALE OF THE SERIOUS NEVADA.

It was a dark and stormy night in the Serious Nevada. By the flashes of lightning that almost blinded our hero, a solitary horseman might be seen wending his way amid the peals of thunder that lined the road through the gloomy, Indian-haunted canyon. By getting in front of him we can see by the flashes of lightning that he is young, and also that in his side-pocket glistens something it won't do to fool with too much. Ever and anon, as some horned owl hoots mournfully over his head far up the canyon, he grasps this shining thing, exclaiming:

"Ha!"

Mr. Sickembull next!

CHAPTER II.

We draw nearer to our hero, and by the electric light read the legend inscribed upon the shining thing that he holds in a horizontal position to his face; it is hop bitters—here a dozen members jumped to their feet, protesting against any advertisements being rung in on this novel without seeing the proprietors first. Carried.

Far above the roaring of the Alpine storm our hero hears what appears to be the voice of a female in distress. Plunging the spurs into his noble steed, he plunges madly down the mountain side, when, suddenly—

Maj. Jones, next!

CHAPTER III.

When suddenly the scene changed. Four young men are seated around a table, in a Southern California town, whose features bear the stamp of intellect. They were playing poker. The reckless manner in which they won and lost thousands proclaimed their calling. They were newspaper men.

Grasping a handful of gold from the table, the youngest, tossing it toward an auburn-haired maiden hard by, murmured, "Three beers and a straight." As the elder dealt out three cards round, the younger began to sing in a low, plaintive voice:

This is the pair I long have sought,
And mourned bekase I drew it not.

The elder seemed to tumble to his lay, for he refused to straddle the blind and stayed out, but the man with the long hair doubled his ante, and made it steep to come in; but the young one saw him, and was on the point of raising him out of his boots, when—

Capt. Smith!

CHAPTER IV.

When the cries grew louder and louder, until our hero, coming suddenly to the foot of the canyon, beheld a female form perched upon a rock in the middle of a roaring river.

Heedless of danger, he plunged his horse into the seething waters, and, as he grasped her around her slender waist, the horse broke away, and left him alone upon the rock with the maiden. The waters, with exultant gurgles, rose and rose until it was chin-deep around there, when suddenly—

Mr. Snodgrass next!

CHAPTER V.

When suddenly they both rolled over and was drowned, and—

Here the club was in a general uproar of protest against the willful murder of the hero right at the start.

Snodgrass was ruled out.

Mr. Simpson next!

CHAPTER VI.

When suddenly the old man said, "I see your twenty and raise you five."

"I call you. What have you got?"

"Two pair."

"No good," said the old man, gathering in the pot, until he saw that it was two pair of aces the young one had accumulated. There would be nothing strange in that, but the old man had three aces himself, and had begun to manifest a desire to go behind the returns, when a loud crash was heard, and with a shriek the fair maid with the auburn hair entered, crying, "Fire!"

CHAPTER VII.

The scene changes. Pacing up and down in the cell of the prison might be seen a man about forty years of age, more or less. Fifteen years have elapsed since the stormy night we left him perched on a rock in the middle of a mountain torrent.

"Will she never come?" he murmurs, as he glances toward the door.

She enters; with a sob she throws herself on the prisoner's shoulder.

"It's no use, Philander," she cries; "they'll bring in a verdict of murder. The jury's bin playin' poker all night to get the hang of the evidence, and some infernal moke run in a cold hand o' fours on the foreman, an' he is in fur hangin' ye now."

CHAPTER VIII.

The gallows are finished.

The prisoner is playing a last game of seven-up with the Sheriff, when suddenly—

Mr. Green next!

CHAPTER IX.

A tremendous roaring noise is heard and an earthquake strikes the place, tearing the jail asunder, and the prisoner (who, the reader knows, is our hero) and the maiden fly to the railroad in time to—

Mr. Peters next!

CHAPTER X.

In time to get run over by the 9:15 express. A simple cross marks their last resting place—United in life, united in death.

This novel may be a little jerky, but it has enough raw material in it for a dozen ordinary yarns. And, if it is jerky, you must remember that no two writers view things from the same standpoint. To the hands of our countrymen we commit ourselves. Officially,

JACK HOMESPUN.

P. S.—If any trouble grows out of this, I want it distinctly understood that I'm not implicated in the above, only as amanuensis.

U. H.

A Dangerous Character.

"Where are you from?" asked the Judge, as the complainant stood up.

"Why, Jedge, I'm right from Custer City in the Black Hills. They call me Whoopin' Antelope, 'cause I'm the terror of all that region."

"And yet you say this man, half your size, thumped you till your face looks like a load of coal?"

"That's the way I mix it, Jedge," responded the Whoopin' Antelope. "Just as soon as he hit me I drawed back fer room, and there was a brick lodge right in the way. Backed right up against it. I went to let go with this yer left fist, what's scattered more'n a ton of brains at different times, and, dog my cats, there was a street-car right in front of me. Didn't have the room, Jedge. If I'd had the room I'd been helpin' the Coroner view the corpse now."

"How much room do you want?" asked the Judge.

"I want a whole prairie, Jedge. When I draw back like this, see! I need space. Then I lunge, so. Look! Then I fetches like this, and where'd the man be if I had room? I was afraid of breaking some man's real estate with him. Didn't dare turn loose. That's where he fetched me. Send him out to Dakota with me. That's all I want. Make him come where there's distance to move around in. Give me a fair show with him, but don't confine me where there ain't room. S'pose I'd smash a house with him! S'pose I'd jest slung him around like I ought to! Who'd paid for the holocaust? Who'd been a father to the orphans I'd have manufactured? Who'd have married the widows of those who fell around like chips? That's the reason I let up, Jedge. I'd rather be smashed than a murderer of the innocents. That's where he took advantage of me. Fine him, Jedge. Lock him up for a term of years, or I may forget myself if I find him loose."

"I think I'll let him go," replied the Judge.

"Then let me go first. Keep him here twenty minutes. Let me get where I can't see him when he comes out, or I won't be responsible for the earthquake. I won't be liable for obliterating the town. If you're a patriot, Jedge, you'd better hold him back for half an hour."

"You won't touch him," said the Judge to the defendant.

"Don't trust him, Jedge," interrupted the complainant. "If you're goin' to let him go, I'll stay here. Lock me in a cell. Handcuff me. Bind me with shackles, but don't let me get at him. My bile is risin', Jedge, I ain't safe."

"I believe I will give you ten days," mused the Judge.

"Make it a month, Jedge. Make it long enough to cool me off, and make him leave town. There ain't room for us both. Make him get out, Jedge, if you want to save life."

And he gathered himself into a small bundle and crept around his antagonist and made a bound for the Black Maria.

"I don't mind going to jail," he observed to a fellow-traveler, "but I hate to spill blood," and, as the fellow-traveler handed him one on the bridge of the nose, he fell under the seat and shook with suppressed passion. — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Horrors of Russian Criminal Law.

As to the manner in which Nihilists are treated in prison the following case may serve as an example:

L. H. was arrested for a small press offence in November. He was placed in a cell so small that it was almost impossible to stand upright in it, while walking was out of the question. The window was broken, and the stoveless dungeon soon filled with snow and ice. L. H., who had only his trousers and shirt on when imprisoned, was left without any additional clothing, without being even for one moment removed from this cell for five months. The only covering given him was a thin blanket, thrown in at night and taken away in the morning. The fact that torture is applied in Russian jails is so well known that the relatives and friends of prisoners continually try to convey them poison in order that these unhappy victims may escape the terrible sufferings they are subjected to. The mother of H—— herself supplied her son with prussic acid "in case he should be questioned." In the case of Solovieff, one Trapp publicly boasted "he would soon make the prisoner speak in all tongues," a boast which he would undoubtly have tried to execute but for the threats of the Nihilist Committee, who so effectively intimidated the prison authorities that Solovieff was "only hanged."

"We willingly risk our lives," a Russian exile said to me lately, "we die gladly in our cause; the only thing we do fear is the torture. Most of us carry poison; but this is now so well known that doctors are always in attendance to administer antidotes at the first sign of poison having been taken."

Public Land Sales.

During the past twelve years the following have been the sales and locations of public lands in the States and Territories:

	Acres.		Acres.
Kansas	14,037,317	Utah	1,118,453
Nebraska	9,316,969	Louisiana	985,263
California	8,390,412	Mississippi	[illegible]
Minnesota	7,510,056	Montana	[illegible]
Dakota	7,414,304	Idaho	486,460
Michigan	3,843,807	Nevada	326,102
Wisconsin	3,556,031	Arizona	197,218
Arkansas	3,126,630	New Mexico	180,208
Oregon	2,462,4[illegible]	Wyoming	241,180
Alabama	2,184,5[illegible]	Indiana	24,417
Washington Ter.	2,128,960	Illinois	19,312
Missouri	1,826,317	Ohio	8,423
Colorado	1,797,086		
Iowa	1,088,132	Total	75,497,880
Florida	1,278,247		

The Battle.

A General, sitting in front of a hotel in time of war, heard a newsboy crying his papers, "All about the battle." The General bought a paper, but could not find the account of the engagement. Turning to the newsboy, he said, "I do not see any battle." "No," said the boy; "you never will if you sit here!"

WONDERS OF THE OCEAN.

Discoveries Made by the Deep Sea Dredgers on the Edge of the Gulf Stream.

[From the New York Sun.]

In the opinion of Professor A. E. Verrill, of Yale College, the recent deep sea dredging expedition off the coast of Rhode Island, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission, proved the most successful ever sent out by this or any other country. In three days more specimens were obtained than by any other expedition in as many months. Indeed, the English expedition on the Challenger, which was at work deep sea dredging for five years continuously, did not accomplish more or get a larger collection.

The dredging was done from seventy-five to one hundred and fifteen miles south of Newport in the region known as Black Island Soundings, the depth of water being from one quarter to three quarters of a mile. The specially constructed steamer Fish Hawk, fitted up with the most approved scientific appliances, was used, and the expedition was under the direct charge of Professor Baird of Washington. The ground was especially favorable. A peculiar beam trawl was used for scraping the bottom of the ocean. It was a net forty or fifty feet long. The mouth of it was spread open by an oak beam fifteen feet long and six inches in diameter. The beam rested upon heavy iron runners, to keep the network bag about two feet off the bottom. The lower side of the mouth of the net was formed of a receding rope, weighted with lead. This rope dragged along the bottom, and scraped the shellfish, shells, and whatnot, into the net. Fish swimming at that depth were also scooped in, and once inside they were entangled in pockets that prevented their escaping. The trawl would be thrown out and drawn along behind the steamer, making a swath half a mile long and twelve or fifteen feet wide. Then a powerful hoisting engine would be set to work and the trawl and its contents hoisted aboard the steamer. As many as 4,000 pounds weight of stuff would be taken from the bottom of the ocean each time the trawl was hoisted. Two barrels of alcohol a day were used in preparing rare specimens. To put them in shape will be the work of weeks. To thoroughly arrange and classify the thousands of specimens obtained will occupy the Commission all winter. Most of this work will be done here by Professor Verrill and his assistants.

Eighteen species of fish were caught heretofore unknown and undescribed, besides others known to Greenland and Northern Europe, but not to our coast; also a wonderful variety of crabs, shrimp, and lobster-like creatures, some of them very handsome, and forty species of them entirely new. One hundred and fifty-five different kind of shells, one hundred and fifteen of them not before known on this part of the coast, fifty-five not known as inhabitants of American waters, and thirty wholly unknown to scientists heretofore, were obtained. In addition, two new kinds of devilfish, one about a foot long; two hundred specimens of a new and pretty squid, and twenty new kinds of starfish were taken. Of these starfish, thousands of specimens were netted, some of exceeding beauty. Quite a number of new species of corals were caught, some of them being brought up by the bushel. Of fan coral some beautiful specimens were obtained. Hundreds of sea anemones, brilliantly colored, some of them measuring a foot across, delighted the eyes of the men of science. One strange discovery was a worm inhabiting a quill like a goose quill. The quills were about a foot long, and soon after being taken out of the water grew so hard that they could be and were used for pens. They stood up in the mud at the bottom of the sea. The worms inside were opal colored, and when taken out of their strange tenements glistened and presented a rather pretty appearance, so far as color was concerned. They were raked up by thousands, and none of the scientific men ever heard of them before.

The records of the temperature at different depths were always made with great care. At a depth of from 100 to 142½ fathoms the temperature was usually from 51 deg. to 53 deg., Fahrenheit. From 142½ to 325 fathoms it was from 42 deg. to 43 deg., and at 500 fathoms it was 40 deg. The pressure at 500 fathoms or over was very great, sufficient to crush and press together the wood that encased the thermometer until it was a shapeless mass, and so to press the rope used to lower the instrument that it came up hardened and squeezed together until it resembled a shapeless bar of metal.

Tough Hoofs of Horses.

It is stated that the Arabian horses, so largely used as cavalry in the British army in India, possess such tough hoofs that they rarely require shoeing. In a full-grown horse the hoof becomes as hard as flint, and he can make the most severe marches without injury to his feet.

In ancient times, historians inform us, all horses went unshod, and to be able to do so particular attention had to be given to breed from none except those having the toughest of hoofs. Mr. Story, the American sculptor at Rome, in one of his publications speaks of the Italian horses still retaining this extra toughness of hoof, derived, doubtless, from the old Roman breed.

Brittle and tender feet in horses, it is contended, come from the following neglect in breeding: First, hereditary predisposition; second, imperfect nutrition; third, alternations of moisture and dryness; fourth, disease of the foot; fifth, faulty shoeing. Horse breeders would do well to consider all these points attentively, and beware not only of them but all other defects of body and limb, external and internal.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Swing on Theaters.

Prof. Swing, in the Chicago *Alliance*, thus appeals to theatrical people: "It seems desirable that all our much-admired actors and actresses should respect the religious opinions and feelings of many of their best friends and decline to produce their plays on that day sacred to religion. If the men and women of the church are the friends now of the drama, cannot the great actors help the Christian world to keep one night of the week sacred to the Almighty?" Referring to the stage generally, Prof. Swing says: "Without pausing to seek a philosophy for a new era in this shape of art, let us simply confess that the profession of the actor can now point with pride to a large group of men worthy of their art and of a generous public esteem."

THE STAGE.

How to turn people's heads—come to a concert late in a pair of squeaking boots.

CARLOTTA PATTI and M. De Munck (her husband) are *feted* everywhere in Australia.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYATT is giving public readings in England, and talks of coming hither for the same purpose.

A VOLUME of reminiscences of the late Ole Bull is to be made of materials which the violinist left with his family.

PROF. NORTON, of Harvard College, on account of ill health, has been obliged to give up his lectures on fine arts this year.

FREDERICK SWAB has received $1,500 from Sarony for the exclusive privilege of photographing Bernhardt in America.

LUCY H. HOOPER writes from Paris that virtue on the French stage means alpaca gowns, a cab to drive in, and onion soup in a garret.

FOR his comedy of *Black-eyed Susan*, which still holds the stage, Douglass Jerrold received just what Milton did for *Paradise Lost*—twenty-five dollars.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., is proud of its opera-houses. It has only about 60,000 inhabitants, yet it has three opera-houses. Unfortunately, only one of them is a "grand" opera-house.

MR. ABBEY is a Napoleon among the theatrical managers. He is bold and enterprising. He has arranged to bring out the *Passion Play*.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is in Europe, and one of the toughest problems in the European mind to fathom is why she will persist in ordering forty barrels of American onions every month.

RINGS are not to be worn on the first finger of either hand, says the latest authority, but you can not convince the young woman who takes off her gloves at the theater that two of her fingers were given to her for nothing.

IT is said that Anna Dickinson will try by litigation to prevent Fanny Davenport from acting her play, *An American Girl*, in any other form than that in which it was written. Bartley Campbell threatens similar proceedings against Frank Mayo with reference to *Van, the Virginian.*

THE stone which covers the grave of Miss Neilson in Brompton Cemetery, says the *Echo*, has already been surrounded by flowering plants and covered with wreaths and immortelles, placed there by the hands of loving and affectionate admirers. At the head, pending the completion of a suitable monument, stands a simple white cross, bearing only the word "Neilson."

MODJESKA has been sued in London for $30,000, on account of her refusal to come to America this season. She was under contract to a manager for five years. After performing in this country three years he failed to provide her with engagements for the fourth, and she made a London venture on her account, meeting with great success there. She claims that the contract was broken by the manager, and he seeks to hold her to it.

THE German Crown Prince has been the most popular of all the visitors at *The Passion Play* in Oberammergau. He stayed out the entire play, and afterward told the Burgomaster that he should never forget the performance, for the impression made upon him was greater than he could express. It is already a tradition among the Oberammergau peasantry that tears stood in the eyes of "Unser Fritz" when he said those words and grasped the Burgomaster's hand.

THERE is now only one theater in the country, the Boston Museum, where the old system of weekly changes of bill by a stock company is maintained. All the rest, except the few which run plays for long periods, are given up to traveling parties. Actors never before earned their pay so easily. With only half a dozen, or fewer, parts to study for an entire season, and no rehearsals after each new play is fairly started, the labor is almost confined to the time actually spent in the public performances.

IT is authoritatively announced that the fickle Patti has resolved upon selling her Brecon seat, Craig-y-nos Castle, upon which she has latterly spent a great fortune. The reason for the proposed sale is that Mme. Patti has been surprised at the high assessment placed upon the castle, and that she has been displeased by depredations made on her estate. The water works which she erected at considerable expense have been destroyed, the river and land are poached upon for fish and game, and the poachers have had the audacity to come to the door of the castle to offer their spoil for sale, and the keepers employed have been frequently molested.

An Eye Fountain.

The eyesight of the Czar is said to have greatly improved by a simple remedy, consisting of a glaznoi douche, or eye fountain, throwing a tiny jet of delicate spray a yard and a half into the air. The temperature of the water is fixed at 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and the spray is allowed to beat against the eyelids for ninety seconds, night and morning. The remedy seems at first sight ridiculously simple, but it has for several years been successfully employed in Russia. For the literary man or jaded beauty, going with weak and weary eyes to rest, there is said to be nothing more refreshing than to bend for a minute or two over a glaznoi douche. The eyes recover strength in an amazing manner from the fine but powerful impact of the invigorating spray, and there is none of that depressive reaction succeeding the use of tonics.

MODJESKA has been sued in London for $30,000 on account of her refusal to come to America this season. She was under contract to come to a manager for five years. After performing in this country three years he failed to provide her engagements for the fourth, and she made a London venture on her own account, meeting with great success there. She claims that the contract was broken by the manager, and he seeks to hold her to it.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urination (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough, and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from disease of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by E. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central Avenue.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have suffered several years with the kidney complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from kidney complaints.

Yours respectfully,

J. S. McMILLEN,

First Bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 26 West Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

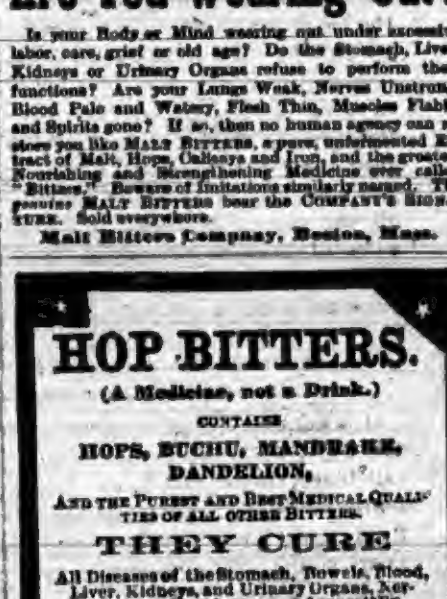

STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MALT

Malt Bitters Company

BITTERS

Are You Wearing Out?

Is your Body or Mind wearing out under excessive labor, care, grief or old age? Do the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys or Urinary Organs refuse to perform their functions? Are your Lungs Weak, Nerves Unstrung, Blood Pale and Watery, Flesh Thin, Muscles Flabby and Spirits gone? If so, then no human agency can restore you like MALT BITTERS, a pure, unfermented Extract of Malt, Hops, Calisaya and Iron, and the greatest Nourishing and Strengthening Medicine ever called "Bitters." Beware of imitations similarly named. The genuine MALT BITTERS bear the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE. Sold everywhere.

Malt Bitters Company, Boston, Mass.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

SORE EARS, CATARRH.

Many people are afflicted with these loathsome diseases, but very few ever get well from them; this is owing to improper treatment only, as they are readily curable if properly treated. This is no idle boast, but a fact I have proven over and over again by my treatment. Send for my little Book, free to all; it will tell you all about these matters and who I am. My large Book, 375 pages, octavo; price, $2, by mail. Address

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THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

SORE THROAT.—Gargle for sore throat: Tincture myrrh, two drachms; common water, two ounces; vinegar, half an ounce. Mix.

FOR BURNS OR SCALDS.—Varnish the wound with the white of an egg. The application of the egg is more soothing than sweet oil and cotton, the common remedy for burns.

TONIC APERIENT.—Epsom salts, one ounce; diluted sulphuric acid, one drachm; infusion of quassia chips, half an imperial pint; compound tincture of rhubarb, two drachms. Half a wine-glassful for a dose twice each day.

DIARRHEA.—It is said the small plant, commonly known by the name of rupturewort, made into tea and drunk frequently, is a sure cure for diarrhea. Rupturewort grows in nearly every open lot and along the roads. It is a small plant, throwing out a number of shoots in a horizontal direction, and lying close to the ground, something similar to the manner of the parsleyweed, and bears a small dark green leaf with an oblong purple spot in the center. When the stem is broken, a white milky substance will ooze from the wound. It is very palatable and infants take it as readily as any drink. This is an old Indian cure, and may be relied on. The botanical name of this plant is *Euphorbia Maculata*.

HOW TO KILL A TAPEWORM IN AN HOUR.—Kousso and kamala are expensive drugs, nauseous to the taste, not always effectual, and requiring several days to effect the death of the worm. Dr. Karl Bettelheim, of Vienna, narrates in the *Deutsches Archiv*, a heroic method and nearly sure cure in the short space of time of three-quarters of an hour to two hours. It is this: He inserts a tube in the œsophagus, to the stomach, and pours down from 200 to 400 grammes of a very concentrated decoction of pomegranate root, having previously had his patient fast for twenty-four hours. The worm is stupefied and passed, head and all, to a certainty; the patient has no sickness of the stomach and no nauseous swallowing to do, and the drug is cheap.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—On the first day of taking cold there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires 100 degrees of Fahrenheit. In addition, put your feet in water, half-leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hotter water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in; then dry them thoroughly, and put on warm, thick woolen stockings, even if it be in summer, for summer colds are the most dangerous; and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely as you like of any kind of warm teas, and at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken without any medicine whatever.

Something About Glass.

Some boy writes to "The Doctor," asking how window-glass is made so flat and smooth, "especially those in the large windows of store-fronts." There are two kinds of window-glass, one called "cylinder" and the other "plate" glass. All the large panes are plate-glass, as the size of cylinder-glass cannot be increased beyond a certain point. In this kind of glass a cylinder is blown. Those who have been in a glass-house—and I advise you, whenever you have an opportunity, to visit one and see how this wonderful material is worked—know that to make a cylinder a glass is first blown. This then is worked into a cylinder by rolling it upon an iron table. After a cylinder is made its ends are cut off, and it is divided lengthwise and flattened out to form a flat, smooth sheet. All plate-glass is cast. A polished iron table has ledges at the side as high as the thickness of the plate of glass. The metal glass is poured upon this and spread and flattened by a copper roller. The plate is then annealed; that is, put into a very hot furnace, which is so arranged that the glass will cool very slowly, in order that it shall be tough when, at the end of a week or so, it is cool. But the glass is now dull and rough, like that which you see in roofs and skylights. To become the beautiful plate-glass it must be ground and polished. The plates are so arranged that they may be rubbed together, one upon the other, by machinery. First sand and water are placed between them, then emery of different sizes, and after being ground with the finest emery they are polished by rubbing them with some kind of polishing powder.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife, who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—*Pioneer-Press.*

Hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia seems to be generated from the saliva of other animal than dogs. Cat bite has produced it, though it is not in evidence whether the cat was spontaneously hydrophobic or was inoculated. The Duke of Brunswick died in Canada from hydrophobia from the bite of a pet fox. In all cases the bite which poisons thus seems necessarily to be that of a carnivorous animal. Possibly the larger carnivora may at times be similarly affected, and spontaneously, though we can hardly expect, from the few cases of human beings who survive the immediate effects of the bite, to find a case of hydrophobia thus recorded.

A Unique Jail and Jailer.

One of the most primitive and unique of prisons is to be found in the Swiss Canton of Schwytz. This prison, if the term can be applied to a house which possesses neither bars, locks, bolts, nor warders, is a tumble-down habitation popularly known as "The Maison de Sucre." Here thieves and murderers are incarcerated, the Governor of the jail being a nun! There is, it is true, a male director, who has under him a police officer, but neither the one nor the other deems it necessary to look after the prisoners of both sexes immured in this singular house of detention, the doors of which are left open, as though to facilitate the escape of the inmates. So agreeable, however, is the *regime*, so pleasant the life in the "Maison de Sucre," that it rarely happens that one cares to profit by the liberty which reigns there.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned boneset tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Phonda News.*

Canoeing in the United States.

When John Macgregor, of the *Inner Temple*, published his entertaining account of the *Rob Roy's* thousand-mile voyage on the lakes and rivers of Europe, he established canoeing as a summer pastime.

The introduction of canoeing in the United States may be said to have taken place in 1870, when the New York Canoe Club was founded by William L. Alden. The Indian birch and dug-out, it is true, belong to the canoe group, but they are, at best, rude craft, unfit for general cruising, and had long before gone into disuse, and come to be valued only as relics of an uncivilized condition. Americans have enthusiastically adopted the pastime, and it is only a question of time when canoes will be as frequently seen on our bays, lakes, and rivers as sail and row boats. Besides our long coast-line, we have an immense system of inland water, a great part of which is as yet unexplored, and cannot for years be explored by any other craft than the light and easily portaged canoe. There is no one of the States in which long cruises may not be made.

It has been stated, upon authority, that summer cruises may be made upon the waters of Wisconsin alone for thirty years without retracing or exhausting the territory. In the northern portion of the State there are almost numberless unexplored lakes, some of large size, that are connected by rivers and smaller streams. A canoe may for instance be launched upon Pewaukee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water about twenty miles west of Milwaukee, and then follow a winding course through a delightful country, through lake to rivulet, and from rivulet to lake, the lakes varying in length from three to eight miles, and in width from one to four miles. Leaving the lakes, the canoe may follow Rock River, and passing many beautiful towns and villages, striking the Mississippi at Rock Island, Illinois. Many of the Western (notably Minnesota and Michigan), Eastern, and Middle States offer equally attractive field for summer cruising. Canada is as yet almost unmapped. Twenty-five miles to the northward of Quebec the exploring canoeist is beyond the bounds of civilization, and at the entrance to a region of picturesque lakes, that, with their connecting streams, form a chain almost unbroken, save by rapids and falls, to either the Hudson Bay country or the Saguenay, and the little-known territory still to the northward.

Long cruises have been made by Americans. The *Kleine Fritz* (A. H. Siegfried) has followed the course of the Mississippi from the extreme head-waters to Rock Island, Illinois; the *Maria Theresa* (N. H. Bishop) has cruised by inland waters from Lansingburg, New York, to the mouth of the Suwannee River; the *Bubble* (Charles E. Chase) in 1878 cruised from New York to Quebec by connecting waterways, thence by portage, through the valley of the Chaudière, to the head-waters of and down the Connecticut River, to and through Long Island Sound, to New York. Mr. C. H. Farnham has recently completed a Canadian voyage embracing the Saguenay, its tributaries, and other water-courses. In 1879 Mr. Frank Zibler made a cruise of about 1200 miles, from Racine, Wisconsin, to New Orleans. Many less extended cruises have been made, and clubs have been organized in the larger cities.—*C. E. Chase in Harper's Magazine.*

Health of the American Eagle.

[From the Cleveland Penny Press.]

To relieve the monotony of the constant important sayings of "Our Candidate," "Our Next President" and "Our Fellow Citizen," it is a pleasure for us to present herewith the opinion of one of Cleveland's most popular druggists, Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, 717 St. Clair street. The gentleman writes: I know of no remedy which has given more universal satisfaction than the Hamburg Drops. I have not heard of a case where they failed to benefit. The very large and daily growing demand for this Great German Blood Purifier is a source of high gratification, for, aside from the pecuniary gain, one takes pleasure in selling an article of such marked efficacy and superior merit.

Tiresome Sundays.

In order to appreciate fully the beauty of our Sundays one should live abroad two or three years. My dislike to foreign Sundays has reached a perfect pitch of bitterness, a foreign correspondent writes: Owing to an accident, I have not been able to go to church the last two or three weeks, and so I have had the full benefit of a Sunday in a foreign land. Let me give my experience for the benefit of such as think that our Sunday may be improved. As I lie here I hear the piano in a room close by played vigorously. The same runs, the same shakes, the same crashing chords, are being repeated over and over again that I have had to listen to every day during the past week. I can also hear the piano across the road being practiced on in the same way that I have heard it practiced on every day during the past week. In the long passage outside my door I can hear the servant scouring away as hard at drudging work as she was yesterday. I can hear the housewife with her jingling keys opening store-cupboards, and giving out stores in the same dreary round of duties that have occupied her all the week, and when I am carried into the *salon* this afternoon no doubt I shall find her, as I did last Sunday, with her kind, tired face bent over the work-basket, putting strings and buttons and tuckers to little garments, just as she had put them on any other day of the week. Sweet, unselfish, tender-hearted German lady, what a boon our blessed Sabbath day would be to her.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO ACT.

Or How Not To—Macready's Method of "Working Himself" Up.

It looks easy enough to be "natural" on the stage, but it is one of the most difficult things that an actor can do. This appearance of the volition and perfect ease which characterizes the great actors has cost them, Macready says in his "Reminiscences," much time and toil to acquire. It is training, too, that can alone secure a suitable and moderated gesticulation. The commonest fault of actors is to exaggerate natural expressions in order to be effective; but to be effective gestures must be significant, and to be significant they must be rare. Upon this point we find the following interesting comments in the *Temple Bar*, one of the most entertaining of the London periodicals: "The late Mr. Lewes well observed that to stand still on the stage and not appear a guy, is one of the chief difficulties of the art. Physical qualities in an actor merge into intellectual, and in the matter of elocution it is impossible to distinguish them. A sense of rythm, which is indispensable to an actor who walks in the higher ranges of the art, is an intellectual power. It may indeed be also acquired by a careful tuning of the ear to the rhythmical cadences of the best poetry; but it is still more a natural gift, for in the actor this sense is to all intents and purposes non-existent unless it is able to find spontaneous expression in that perfection of elocution which 'Hamlet' described to the players. The power of self-annihilation, again, involving that of conceiving and realizing character, which is another requirement of the first-rate actor, is a quality which he shares in common with the poet and artist of dramatic genius: and is one which, whatever may be its ultimate origin, is practically a divine gift, for it cannot be reduced to any laws whereby it may be acquired. But meanwhile, in this case, too, careful training and cultivation are essential. 'My long experience of the stage has convinced me,' writes Macready, 'of the necessity of keeping on the day of exhibition, the mind as intent as possible on the subject of portraiture, even to the very moment of entrance on the stage;' and it is reported of this actor that, in the great scene of the third act of the *Merchant of Venice*, where 'Shylock' has come on in a state of intense rage and grief at the flight of his daughter, he used to spend some minutes behind the scenes, lashing himself into imaginative fury by cursing *sotto voce*, and shaking violently a ladder fixed against the wall."

The Schoolmaster in Germany.

The reports of our school inspectors often reveal a very remarkable state of things in our schools and among our teachers, but, thank Heaven, they show nothing so bad as the report of an examination of German candidates for the schoolmaster's certificate, which we have just read. One candidate, on being asked what countryman Jesus was, replied that he was an Italian. Another, on being shown a stuffed squirrel and asked to name it, succeeded in doing so, but on being further asked what sort of a squirrel it was, guessed that it was a stuffed one. "Where," continued the examiner, "is this species of squirrel to be found?" "In the dealer's window," was the reply. "What is this?" asked the professor, showing another candidate a butterfly. "That is a butterfly, sir." "No doubt, but what kind of butterfly?" "Mein Gott!" was the answer, "we have so many of them in our parts that we never pay any attention to them." "It is now 4 o'clock here," remarked the examiner to a candidate for honors in geography, "what time is it in London?" "Well, it must be quite as late there," was the reply. "How many square miles does the north pole cover?" was another question, to which came the answer: "No one knows. A great number of people have tried to go there, but not one has succeeded in the attempt." "How do you teach children the difference between the right and left bank of a river?" "I don't teach them that, because there is no river in our parts." Another candidate was shown a skeleton map and asked to name a particular mountain, but he observed the map was a bad one, as the names were not marked on it like the one at home, which was far superior. "Why did the companions of Columbus refuse to go further?" was another question. "Because," replied the candidate, "they had come to the spot where the ship would have tipped over, for you know, sir, the earth is round." These examples will suffice to prove that, if the schoolmaster is generally abroad in Germany, the candidates for that title are not seldom at sea.—*Manchester (Eng.) Post.*

HE WOULD RUN LIKE LIGHTNING.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Speaking of candidates and records, it is safe to say that if a man could be nominated for the highest office in the land, with as clear a record for being the fittest, safest and the best, as our famous German friend St. Jacobs Oil has, there would be no doubt of an election. Party, creed, or denomination would not enter into the canvass. Many of our most influential citizens are enthusiastic upon the subject of this wonderful oil.

What a Telegram Did.

A piece called the "Death of Lincoln" was produced at Munich in the latter part of 1865. The author resided at a distance from the town, and was communicated with by telegraph concerning two or three important changes. The author wished the murder of Lincoln to be narrated—not to take place on the stage; but the manager was against this, as he was a sensation-lover, and he, therefore, sent a peremptory telegram to the author in these words: "The murder must be committed in the box. Reply quickly." The telegraph employe who received the message was so alarmed that, instead of forwarding it to the address, he communicated it at once to the Commissioner of Police, who in his turn considered the information of sufficient importance to put his brethren of the police on the qui vive at Munich, and the machinery of the law was at once put into operation to arrest the murderous conspirators. Happily the manager was able to convince the authorities, and so the matter ended with a sensation story for the papers, which turned out to be a capital puff preliminary for the piece.

WHEN the season for making presents comes, make some sufferer of your acquaintance a present of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and note the benefit it will do him and the thanks you will receive.

A PHILADELPHIA servant girl was left in charge of a little child while its parents left the city for a journey. Upon their return the house was closed, and the nurse and child gone. After a long search and several days of agonizing suspense, the heart-broken mother found this note pinned to a table-cover: "Mamie is in the child's ward of the almshouse and I have gone away. Kate."

I HAVE suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years, accompanied with nervous spasms. Physicians gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and a half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, my nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles.

MRS. MARY REESE.

Easton, Pa.

A BURGLAR who had stolen a large sum of money from a house on the Boulevard Voltaire, Paris, was watched by the police after the expiration of a two-year imprisonment, and 14,000 francs in coin, which he had buried under the root of a tree in a public park, were recovered. He was arrested with the treasure in his hands just after he had dug it out from its place of concealment.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

MALARIAL fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

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ARE all business colleges alike? By no means. H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College could accommodate the students of a dozen of the smaller kind.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

WILHOFT'S Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

THE Frazer axle grease is the best and only genuine. We know it.

Smoking.

The evils of juvenile smoking were considered at a conference of Sunday-school and day-school teachers in Manchester, England. Dr. Emrys-Jones, of the Royal Eye Hospital, who presided, laid special stress upon the injurious influences of tobacco upon the sight, and said he was convinced that the use of tobacco, say of half an ounce a day for ten or fifteen years, resulted in serious injury to the eyes, and sometimes in absolute blindness. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that, as physicians of the highest eminence declare tobacco to be injurious to health and longevity; as smokers smoke to satisfy the same artificial craving which induces drinkers to drink; as careful statistical investigation shows that the smoking teetotaler is five times as liable to break his vow as the non-smoking teetotaler; as smoking is an unmanly leaning on a solace to care and labor, neither sought nor needed by women, enabling the smoker to be idle without growing weary of idleness, tending to take the ambition out of him, and to make him happy when he should be miserable, and content when his divinest duty is discontent; as it is almost impossible to smoke in an inhabited country without causing discomfort or nausea to others; and as, finally, the passion for tobacco has been the cause for many serious fires and disastrous explosions, parents, teachers, and all others who have influence with British boys should warn them against this barbarous habit both by precept and example.

KATE DASHIELL, a Baltimore public charge all her life, has just been buried from Bayview Asylum, where her mother left her, 2 years old, during the cholera epidemic of 1832. Kate never spoke, smiled nor moved during all these years, but had to be fed and tended like a baby. She ceased growing when she was 6 years old, though her head was unusually large, and she used to sit all day rocking herself in a little chair specially made for her.

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X'MAS PRESENTS free. Send address for particulars. F. TRIFET, 27 School Street, Boston, Mass.

MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS WANTED in every town and city to sell DR. RHODES' ELECTRIC TRANSFUSING BATTERY. Territory secured. Send for Circular. Address W. H. BROWN, No. 96 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

PURE TEAS. Agents wanted everywhere to sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best. Country storekeepers should call or write THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st., N. Y. P. O. Box 4560.

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ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

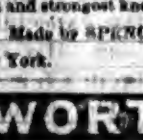

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.

representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER O. M. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Great Remedy For THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect, if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT will restore the natural action, and throw off the disease. Thousands have been cured, and all may be. For sale by all Druggists.

ESTEY ORGAN THE HOME & CHAPEL J. ESTEY & Co BRATTLEBORO VT

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD.

A Warranted Cure. Price, $1.00. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

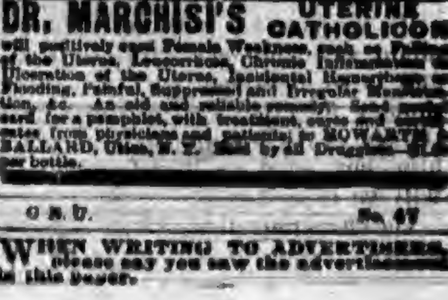

You have read this notice about twenty times before [illegible] H. C. GOODRICH, [illegible] Worcester, Mass., and [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD [illegible]

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, [illegible] Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. [illegible] card for [illegible] BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. [illegible] per bottle.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

A FAITHFUL WORKER.

The poet sang centuries ago: "Alas! what differs more than man from man? and whence this difference—whence, but from himself—himself how wondrous then!"

If we turn back the murky pages of the history of time some twenty centuries or more, we find the orphan son of an Athenian sword-cutter enamored of eloquence. He resolved to be himself eloquent. We see him alone on Mount Phalerus amid the thunder and lightning, lifting his feeble and stammering voice to give it force; and then again by the seashore with pebble-stones in his mouth, while his harangues are heard above the roar of the waters. What is the result of this long, continued application? All Greece flocked in crowds to Athens to hear him speak, and hung with rapture on his tongue. The untiring perseverance of a Columbus discovered new worlds. The lad who traveled on foot from New York to Philadelphia in search of employment, in after life chained the lightning of heaven. The young man who shouldered his axe and started for the west, we find some years afterward in the halls of congress, advocating the rights of man and the blessings of our free government. The young man who built his log cabin—the rail-splitter and mule-driver, become presidents of this great and growing republic. Examples of men who have arisen to eminence and distinction by their own exertion, meet us on every hand, showing us that the road to honor and preferment is open to all.

It is not the academy that makes the student—it only affords the opportunity, but a determined, laborious, persevering research. But we are digressing from the object of this article. We did not intend to write a dissertation to young men, but to speak of one of our citizens who is about to leave us, and whose example is worthy of imitation by all.

Rev. Henry Johnson came to our city some years ago, at the urgent request of a friend, and his only acquaintance here, and took charge as pastor of the Presbyterian church, under very discouraging circumstances. The church and congregation were small, with but very little harmonious zeal for work in any way.

Mr. Johnson being young in years, as well as in practice in his chosen profession, the impression was that he was too young to be successful in so unpromising a field of labor. We should have an older man, was whispered on all sides. But with a zeal and energy that knows not failure, and with his eye ever fixed on the bright morning star that always guided him over the rough places in his career onward and upward, he has succeeded far beyond the expectation of the most credulous. His success may be summed up in a few words:

The small, dilapidated frame building which was used for a place of worship, sabbath-schools, social meetings, as well as all business in the interest of the church, has given place to a large new brick edifice completely furnished, with a basement for social and business meetings, and is acknowledged to be one of the finest church buildings in this part of the state.

The membership of the church has been increased, we believe, one hundred and seventy. During a series of meetings one winter, over 100 united with the church, a large number being heads of families and solid business men.

Mr Johnson has the proud satisfaction of leaving the largest, and one of the finest congregations in our town; one noticeable feature of which is the large number of young people in attendance. Mr. Johnson has had the peculiar faculty of drawing around him a large class of young men who will deeply regret his departure from among us. The best eulogy that could be pronounced upon him as a preacher of the gospel, is the success which has attended his ministrations while among us; and one great reason for that success is, that he always preaches the gospel of Christ, and, like the disciples on the mount of transfiguration, when the clouds had been lifted they saw no man save Jesus only. And during the terrible excitement of the political campaign just passed, Mr. Johnson, in the pulpit, saw and preached no man save Jesus only.

During the stay of Mr. Johnson with us, pastor and people have been united in brotherly love and kindness, and part with each other with mutual regret and sadness; in fact this whole community, without regard to sect, join in mutual regret at his departure.

He married his wife here, and we might say commenced life with us, and is so identified with the community that it touches the heart-strings of this people to part with him, but what will be our loss will be others' gain.

The christian religion in all cases of sorrow, sadness and despondency cheers us with the bright hope that there is a better land where parting shall never come, and our friend and brother can rejoice that a day will come when rich jewels will be added to his crown of rejoicing in mansions not made by hands, eternal in the heavens. Mr. Johnson goes to his new field of labor with the blessing and good wishes of this whole community. He goes to Grand Haven, Mich., to succeed Rev. Dr. Sullivan. We congratulate the First Presbyterian church at Grand Haven in its acquisition of pastor.

Death of Governor Williams.

Governor James D. Williams died last Saturday, at 12:30, from inflammation of the bladder. He was taken sick on the evening of the presidential election and never left his room after retiring that night. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 16, 1808, and his age was 72 years, 10 months and 4 days. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of men of all political parties, and made the world better by having lived in it. Brought up to hard work, and with the educational advantages of the common schools of Knox county, this state, he grew up respected and honored by his neighbors. He represented that portion of the state in the state senate and house for more than a quarter of a century, with fidelity to his constituents. In 1874 he was honored by being elected to the forty-fourth congress. It 1876 his party nominated him for governor, and he was elected by a majority of 5,139 votes. Of his gubernatorial career even his political opponents must speak with respect. His homely manners were ridiculed, and it was said that he was incompetent. His record shows a wise and economical administration.

Governor Williams experienced a sad affliction about six months ago when he lost his wife. Since then he has not been well, but he attended to the business of the state with his usual fidelity. During the late political campaign he made several speeches in his customary earnest manner. After the election he was prostrated by a severe cold and his strength gradually failed, until last Thursday he became very much worse. The last official act of Gov. Williams was the respite of Wade, sentenced to be hung for murder, for ninety days, upon the petition of the prosecuting attorney, as the state desired Wade as a witness in the case of Mrs. Brown, who was granted a new trial by the supreme court.

"Blue Jeans" Williams, full of years and full of honors, has passed from the scenes of this life to join his wife, but will be accorded a place in the hearts of this people, and in the history of his state, which he loved, as an honest, patriotic ruler.

* * *

HON. Isaac P. Gray, by virtue of his office as lieutenant-governor, became governor last Saturday, the 20th inst. He will fill the position until the 10th day of January, 1881. Col. Gray is a gentleman of large abilities, and enjoys in a large degree, the confidence of the people of the state, and the dignity of the high position which he has been called to fill for a short period, will not suffer.

* * *

GRANT said at dinner in Brooklyn last Monday night: "The reported bargain at Mentor is not true. There was nothing said to Garfield but that which was said in the presence of a large number of people, for there was no time while we were there that we were not surrounded by a crowd; and there was no private interview held. There was no bargain whatever."

* * *

THE snobs and damfools of New York are making a great ado over Sarah Bernhardt, and she is "perfectly charmed with America." If Sarah don't handle herself with great care, and especially keep clear of Beecher and Conkling, she will probably mourn a French-American addition to her illegitimate family.

* * *

THE eloquent temperance lecturer, Luther Benson, is about to start on a tour through the south, and will lecture at Little Rock, Arkansas. The Goshen Democrat fears that if Luther gets to experimenting with Arkansaw whisky he will not get back.

* * *

THE New York Times says that it will withhold further acknowledgment of subscriptions to the ex-president fund till it completes a plan in that behalf, with which mysterious announcement it lets Grant drop, having sufficiently disgraced him.

* * *

THE New York times says that it is certain that Ben. Hill and the bourbon clique, of which he forms a part, will have an adroit, bitter and uncompromising enemy in the person of United States Senator Brown.

* * *

"WHAT caused the defeat?" is the question which the democratic press is trying to solve. It strikes us that the main cause to which it is atributable is the lack of votes.

* * *

THE bride of young Ulysses Grant received $400,000 in government bonds as a bridal present from her father, Senator Chaffee.

* * *

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN gets a pension from the federal government of $3,000 a year.

* * *

The re-taking of the census gives Fort Wayne a population of 27,400.

DONN PIATT TO GARFIELD.

An Open Letter From the Noted Journalist,

Who Talks to the President-Elect Like a Brother.

The Mentor Statesman Reminded That He is Not a Great Man.

A special dispatch to the Boston Globe, of November 14, says Donn Piatt, in to-day's Capital publishes an open letter addressed to Hon. J. A. Garfield, which, owing to the friendly relations known to exist between these two gentlemen, has produced a decided sensation, and has been the theme of conversation in the hotel lobbies, to-day. The letter is quite long. The following are brief extracts therefrom:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Now that this senseless political row is over, and you are the president-elect, I venture, before you are buried in that mansion, through the thick walls and plate glass of which no word of truth ever reaches the incumbent, to write you a few words in the same intimate and friendly spirit that marked our intercourse when we both occupied a cheap boarding-house; when I carried my fortunes on the slender nib of a pen as a newspaper correspondent, and you sought to support yourself and family on the meager pay of a congressman. I go back to the time when you gladly accepted my aid and sympathy in your troubles, and my heart-felt congratulations in your triumphs, and I yours. I feel more anxiety about you, my friend, now that you are fortunate, than in the darkest hour of your life, when life itself seemed so horrible that an escape from it was a temptation. You have passed from the hands of friends to the keeping of enemies to play the part of chief executive for four years. He tells General Garfield that he is not only no politician, but is hated by the politicians, and that history never has, and probably never will, put on record such an infamy as that upon which he was elected. He then continues: "We have among us certain persons who are bent on changing the form of our self-government. They seek to make the presidency a life tenure, and under the name of a stronger government escape the return of power to the people. You know the man who is to serve their purpose in the treasonable scheme they base upon his military record and supposed popularity." Mr. Piatt warns General Garfield against the politicians who are determined, as he has indicated, to change the form of government, and hopes that he will have nothing to do with them except looking to breaking their power. He uses the following language which has attracted more attention than any other part of his letter: "It was your committee that investigated that national shame (Black Friday) wherein Fisk, Gould and Grant sought, through a use of the national treasury, to enrich themselves at the expense of thousands of honest men. It is not my purpose to recall the details of that infamy. The chief criminal was tracked to the threshold of the executive mansion and your committee passed a resolution calling upon the president to appear before the committee and defend himself from the damning proof that made him the chief conspirator. The night of the day that the resolution was passed you called with it upon the president. It was after midnight before you left the white house, amazed and sick at heart, and, at your suggestion, that very day the resolution was revoked. I need not say that you and I know why that resolution was so suddenly abandoned. The fact that under the circumstances it was revoked tells the whole story. The very democrats of the committee shrunk from the threatened exposure." The letter closes as follows: "But you are not a great man. You read in your library of heroic achievements; your soul swells over the poetic expression; you are full of thought and impulse, and all ends in a support of men you despise and a party with which you have nothing in common."

The Eloquence of Silence.

Here is a stray bit of advice which the COURIER believes will profit any one who may heed it: You have trouble—your feelings are injured, your husband is unkind, your wife frets, your home is not pleasant and your friends do not treat you fairly. Well, what of it? Keep it to yourself. A smouldering fire can be found and extinguished, but when the coals are scattered who can pick them up? Bury your sorrow. A cut finger is not benefited by pulling off the plaster and exhibiting it under somebody's eye. Tie it up and let it alone. It will get well quicker than you can cure it. Charity covereth a multitude of sins. Things thus covered are often cured without a scar, but once published and confided to meddling friends there is no end to the trouble they may cause. Keep it to yourself. Troubles are transient, and when sorrow is healed and past, what a comfort it is to say: "No one ever knew it until the trouble was over."

* * *

GENERAL GARFIELD'S exact majority in New York is 21,880.

* * *

GEN. GARFIELD was forty-nine years old last Friday.

A Long Series of Resolutions Passed by The Democratic Editors of Northern Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the democratic editors of northern Indiana, held in this city to-day, the political situation of the country and the future of the democratic party were elaborately discussed. After a full and free interchange of opinions, it was unanimously agreed that the following points should at once be pressed upon the attention of the American people:

1. A change of the constitution of the United States providing for the election of a president and vice-president by the popular vote. The cumbersome, and in many respects dangerous, machinery of the electoral college and the supervisory power of congress, in a partisan sense, has made manifest the necessity of a radical change in this particular.

2. The election of United States senators by the people of the several states, instead of by the legislature thereof. The step is deemed necessary in order to free, as far as possible, the election of members of the legislature from purely partisan considerations, to the end that legislation may be secured in accordance with the domestic wants of the state.

3. A judicious revision of the present unjust and discriminating tariff in the interests of the producing and industrious classes. The work to be performed under the guidance of men capable of dealing intelligently with the question of a political economy instead of pandering to the whims and crude notions of mere demagogues and stipendaries.

4. Vigorous opposition to the introduction of cheap Mongolian labor, with a view to preserving and promoting the dignity of intelligent labor.

5. Appropriate legislation by congress for the taxation of greenbacks like other money.

6. Cultivation of a wholesome public sentiment in opposition to the controlling of elections by the dependents of the national administration, high and low, and against the exercise of coercive measures on the part of corporations in interfering with the elective franchise of their employes.

7. A movement for securing the holding of elections in all the states at once, and the same day, to-wit: On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

8. Believing that the prosperous condition of the country, so far as the same may have been affected by legislation, furnishes abundant proof of the wisdom of a democratic congress in restoring to the people the use of silver money and prohibiting the further retirement of greenbacks, we protest against any tinkering with finances of the country, and hereby express an unqualified condemnation of the presumptuous proposition of Secretary Sherman.

9. A demand upon the present congress to institute a thorough and searching investigation of the charges that the apparent majority for Garfield and Arthur in the state of New York was obtained by fraudulent and illegal means, to the end that justice may be done to all parties, and for the removal of all doubt from the minds of the advocates of pure elections, as to the genuineness of the ballot so that if it shall appear upon such investigation that Mr. Garfield is justly entitled to the electoral vote of New York, he may enjoy the respect of the entire people as the lawfuly president of the United States. If, on the other hand, it should be made to appear plainly and unmistakably that the result in New York was brought about by fraudulent means, and in violation of the election laws of that state, we demand of congress a firm and unyielding stand in favor of such action as will secure to the people the noble soldier and statesman, Winfield Scott Hancock, as their chief executive officer.

1881.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year....	$4 00
" WEEKLY one year.....	4 05
" BAZAR one year	5 00
The three above publications....	10 00
Any two above named............	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1 year...	1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money-order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

[Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.]

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

BIG RUSH AT ISAAC OCHS' MAMMOTH STORE.

THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.

New Stocks Received and Sold Daily.

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody.

Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

Join the crowd, and come and see me. Come all, come everybody.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

HOSIERY, GLOVES

—AND—

UNDERWEAR.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now in store a full and complete line of Gent's, Ladies', Misses and Childrens

MERINO UNDERWEAR

In all styles and qualities, at same prices asked last season.

Winter and Kid Gloves

Of all description. In all our popular brands, two to six button kid gloves, in black white, opera and street shades.

Also FISK, CLARK & FLAGG'S celebrated Kid Gloves for gentlemen's wear, for walking, driving and evening use, at $2 per pair.

LADIES'

Fancy Wool, Merino and Balbriggan HOSIERY in all grades.

GENTLEMEN'S

Wool, Merino and Albriggan HALF HOSE in choice styles.

CHILDREN'S

Fancy Wool and Merino HOSIERY—4 1-2 to 8 1-2 inches in over 60 different styles and qualities.

Please examine this large and attractive offering of elegant goods at LOW PRICES.

ROOT & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

KAHN & COMPANY

Are now offering the following inducements: Best Prints 5 cents; good Ginghams at 8 cents; heavy all wool Flannel at 25 cents.

300 new style Cloaks and Dolmans just received at Kahn & Co's., which are to be sold at great bargains. Be sure to see them.

GO TO

KAHN & CO'S.,

And look at their immense stock of

CLOTHING!

And get their prices before buying.

KAHN & CO., WATERLOO, IND

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHEELERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Viosnil, Guitars,

Banjos, Accordeons,

Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Give thanks.

—Buy a fire engine.

—To-day is Thanksgiving.

—Remember the poor to-day.

—Sim. Tarney is putting up ice.

—The buckwheat season is at hand.

—Steve Girardot has moved on his farm.

—Tub oysters at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Joe Ruffner made a trip to Hudson Tuesday.

—The city hacks were on runners Monday.

—The hotels are doing a thriving business.

—Organize a hook and ladder company.

—I have'nt time to give prices, come and get them. Ike Ochs.

—For axes, warranted, call on W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

—A Miss Haines, living at St. Johns, died Wednesday.

—The boss cross-cut saws for sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—Dave Snyder has his deed for the old Blair property.

—Why, oh why, can't we have a dance about the holidays?

—Yesbera has two large and handsome new show cases.

—Geo. Wagner has ready sale for his barrels at Fort Wayne.

—Mrs. John Gross is spending the winter in Peoria, Ohio.

—A large stock of winter caps, dirt cheap, at G. H. Yesbera's.

—The ashery runs two wagons. Business must be improving.

—The News office, at Hicksville, Ohio, was damaged by fire last week.

—Stoves and tinware, and tinware and stoves at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Read carefully the new advertisement of Isaac Ochs in this issue.

—Miss Mollie McKay has been suffering this week with erysipelas.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware, in the new brick block, Auburn, Ind.

—Two or three inches of the beautiful would make splendid sleighing.

—We hear that Johnny Gossage is working on the Kendallville News.

—Mrs. Ruffner returned home last week from a two weeks' visit in Ohio.

—Cape Cod cranberries for 10 cents per quart, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The trappers are catching a number of mink and muskrats this winter.

—Mr. A. J. Little, Sr., has been suffering with bronchitis for several days.

—A change has been made in the running time of the B. & O. railroad.

—Chris. Baldock is compelled to board, there being no empty houses in town.

—Frank Davenport was not at all excited when his drug-store was on fire, oh, no.

—Mrs. Farris, of Fostoria, Ohio, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. F. P. Copper.

—A large, elegant stock of polka-dot ties and handkerchiefs can be found at Yesbera's.

—Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee. Anchor roasted coffee at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-3w.

—Mrs Moore, of Weston, West Virginia, has been visiting Mrs. John Robbins this week.

—The irrepressible Joe Loveland, of the Corunna Head Light, dropped in to see us Tuesday.

—"The boys" worked well at the fire, and took hold of things as though they meant business.

—When you want a stove, remember that Kiblinger & Co. have them, and will sell them cheap.

—A. T. Austin, of Wabash, brother of the jolly W. J., of the boot-up-side down, is in town to-day.

—Mr. H. C. Bell, who is engaged in railroad business at Detroit, spent Sunday here with his family.

—Second-hand sleighs, that could have been purchased last summer for $5, are now held at $25.

—Miss Ida Bell was presented by her father with an elegant gold watch and chain as a birthday present last Sunday.

—Men's and boys' caps from 25 cents to $1.75; gents' white shirts, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-4.

—Big bargains in men's and boys' overcoats; big bargains in coats, pants and vests at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Billy Kreuger, the faithful ash-boy, has returned. There is no place like home, especially in the winter time.

—Now is the time to order suits at Yesbera's. He will have an elegant new stock of piece goods in this week.

—Frank Rush, now in the employ of S. G. Searight, at Butler, was home over Sunday. He likes his new berth.

—If you want underware of fine quality and cheap, you should not fail to go around and see G. H. Yesbera.

—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," but not so with the head that wears one of those elegant fir caps at Yesbera's.

—Wm. Sthair is a half owner in a bran new girl baby, which made its appearance at his house last Sunday a week ago.

—Another car-load of choice Early Rose potatoes at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-8w.

—There will be prayer-meeting at the Presbyterian church Friday evening, and communion services Sunday morning.

—The liveliest place in town is at Ike Ochs' store. He is having an immense trade. Read his new advertisement.

—The Presbyterian church will, no doubt, be crowded next sabbath to hear the valedictory sermon of Rev. H. Johnson.

Burglars entered the bedroom of Prof. J. R. Thomas, at Kendallville, on the night of November 10, and relieved him of $35.50.

—The Kendallville cornet band will give a grand fair, commencing Thursday evening, December 23, and continue one week.

—Bargains in cashmeres, alpaccas, lustres, etc., etc.; berege veiling for 30 and 40 cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48-3.

—The oldest inhabitants say that the latter part of last week was the coldest weather that Indiana ever witnessed in November.

—Cape Cod cranberries 10 cents per quart, Navy beans, Marrowfat beans, Early Rose potatoes, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48-3.

—Elias J. Born, who has been visiting in Auburn for several weeks, will return unto his father's house at Colon, Mich., Friday.

—C. A. Picker will accept a position in the hub and spoke factory this winter. Charley is a good hand at most any kind of labor.

—Ladies' all-wool scarlet underwear, ladies' merino underwear, ladies' merino vests for 35 and 40 cents each, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48-3

—Judge Picker has a new rat extinguisher which the head of every household should be in possession of. See the judge for particulars.

—Harry Yesbera's tailor strayed from the path of sobriety last week and pulled out for brighter fields—probable in search of Luther Benson.

—Johnny McIntyre and Johnny McKay are now learning the telegraph business, under the management of Frank Copper, at the Saginaw.

—Now would be a good time to purchase stoves. We learn from our dealers that the competition is so great that the profits upon this article is very small.

—Now the squeal of the porker is heard far and near. The next thing in order, after butchering, is to see who can have the biggest hog story published.

—The fathers of marriageable daughters will have to lay in an extra supply of coal. These long, cold winter evenings demand an increase over last year.

—Balmoral skirts for 35, 40 and 75 cents; felt skirts for 50, 75, $1.00 and up to $300; ladies' wool hosiery, children's hose, ladies' nubias, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Miss Jossie Rusof, this place, has accepted a position in the public school at Spencerville. What will trustee Jordan, of Corunna, do for a teacher this winter?

—Hank Little's celebrated Mustang pony ran away Saturday night, spilling Hank, nineteen heads of Dutch cabbage and his son all over the street in front of the postoffice.

—Brown Matheny, the jovial, good-natured Brown, is shaking hands this week with his numerous friends here. He is now employed on the Muncie & Cincinnati railroad as fireman.

—Gents' all-wool scarlet shirts and drawers, gents' merino shirts and drawers, gents' undershirts from 25 cents to $1.50 each, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48 3.

—The evening freight on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad going south, has come in late for several days. The trouble is, she has too much to do. This speaks well for the Saginaw, however.

—Mark Rush, who has been working at the Saginaw depot for several weeks, left Tuesday last to accept a position as night operator on the Air Line road at Waterloo.

—What unbounded cheek some people do exhibit; and from what we learn, several of the more dark complected individuals with the South Carolinians have their share. For particulars see Tom Gross.

—One sad-eyed, inebriated male inhabitant of this wicked world, whose name we did not learn, followed Marshal Scott to the cooler Wednesday morning, and became so fascinated with the interior that Tom had to leave him.

—The first division of the M. E. society will entertain the social at the lecture room on Wednesday evening. Refreshments served at half-past five. Persons will please furnish themselves with napkins. All are cordially invited to attend. Secretary.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Nov. 22, 1880: Jacob Breckville, Samuel Cassells, B. F. Dickerson, O. W. Dunham, Dr. G. W. Green, Henry Klink, Mrs. Mary Leathy, John Thomas.

Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—The Buffalo Express says the reason men succeed who "mind their own business," is because there is so little competition in that line.

—The boom increases every day at Isaac Ochs'. He is giving tremendous bargains in all kinds of goods. Bottom knocked clear out of boots, shoes and rubber goods.

—The undergrowth of Auburn have organized a literary society, and will hold their meetings in the soldiers hall. Tuesday evening they will tackle the question, "Who killed Cock Robin?"

—Extra preparations are being made by the ladies of the Presbyterian church to have their dinner gotten up in fine style. Call to-day and get a square meal, and thank the Lord for at least one during the year.

—The engine of the passenger train on the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, due here at 3:22 p. m., broke down at Pleasant lake yesterday, and the train was delayed until they could send to Jackson for another engine, and did not arrive here until six o'clock.

—The tailoring establishment of G. H. Yesbera has been crowded with work for the past two months, and is still very busy. He will have another tailor this week, and will get in a new line of piece goods. If you want a good and cheap suit of clothes go and see him.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

—As Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Presbyterian church, is about to close his successful pastorate here, there will be a reception and donation in his behalf in the audience room of the church, on next Tuesday evening, given by the ladies' society. Supper, including oysters, 35 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Goshen Democrat: An own cousin of James Gordon Bennet, the millionaire proprietor of the N. Y. Herald, is supporting herself, a crippled husband and their children, by teaching music at South Bend. The lady is a daughter of J. A. Bennett, a brother of James Gordon, Sr. He was a wealthy South Carolina planter, ruined by the war. Such is life.

—Where is that hook-and-ladder company? The boys had better organize again, and keep a company together. The trucks are all here and paid for, and will never be of any use unless our citizens take an interest in the matter. A good fire company is not a bad thing to have around, and we could just as well have one as not, if some one would only start the movement.

—In the issue of the Courier of November 11, was an item clipped from the Kendallville News, which stated that Mr. R. Wes McBride, of Waterloo, had induced one Vall. Zimmerman, a minor, to vote at the last election. Such became a rumor, and as an item of news merely we clipped it. Affidavits of responsible parties have proven the charge against him without foundation, and in justice to Mr. McBride, who is considered by men of all political parties as an honorable gentlemen, we cheerfully make this correction.

—The building occupied by F. E. Davenport as a drug-store, took fire Sunday evening about five o'clock. The fire originated in the office of Dr. D. J. Swartz, on the second floor, and had gotten under good headway before it was discovered, but the prompt response and hard work of our citizens succeeded in saving the building. Had the flames had just a little more start, several buildings would probably have been destroyed. The drug stock of Mr. Davenport and the dry-goods of Mr. S. W. Ralston in the adjoining building were damaged in the removal, and the insurance appraiser has allowed the former $195.80, and the latter $50 for loss. This narrow escape from a disastrous conflagration should serve as a warning to our citizens, whose facilities for checking fire are meagre.

Christmas is Coming.

In a little while christmas will be upon us again. The rich and the poor, the old and the young alike greet the return of merry Christmas. As Jehovah upon this date made his greatest gift to a sinful world, so we commemorate its return by giving good gifts to our wives our cousins, our uncles, our aunts, children and sweethearts. To the readers of the Courier, we wish to say that the most elegant line of holiday goods ever brought to Auburn can be found at the jewelry establishment of Joseph Abright. Mr. Abright has had large experience in the jewelry business, and has good taste in all matters pertaining to it. He has got on a large stock expressly to supply the holiday trade, and everything belonging to a first-class jewelry store can be found there, such as gold watches, gold chains, rings, necklaces, ladies' gold guard chains, breastpins, shirt-studs, silver knives and forks, and tea-sets, napkin-rings, glass sets, silver cups, inlaid with gold, gold spectacles, sleeve-buttons, clocks and a thousand other things suitable for the holidays. In buying presents remember this establishment.

AT THE FIRE SUNDAY.

How Laughable it Was to See

Frank Davenport get excited.

Rev. Norris throwing buckets.

Frank Benedict break in the door.

Billy Little lugging out hop-bitters.

G. H. Yesbera carrying out empty cigar-boxes.

Fred. Davis carrying out empty tobacco-pails.

Chris. Baldock on the roof holding to the chimney.

George Lanning standing guard over Hollister's lamp-post.

Billy Stimely carrying water in a pail with the bottom out of it.

Tom Sprott "skin the cat" on a ladder and fall in the first act.

P. J. Lockwood vacating his office after the fire was extinguished.

Our Con. carrying water in a two-quart pail from the livery barn.

Cooper Ralston tearing out the rear end of the building with a pick-axe.

Charley Pommert come running after the fire was out, and asking who was fighting.

Old Mr. Clark doing the circular work at the town pump in front of the bakery.

Ben. Williams trying to break in the gable-end of the building after the fire was out.

Charley Groscup, with hat and coat off, trying to walk off with Mr. Davenport's safe.

Charley Klotz trying to take down the awnings in front of Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. store.

Grant Griswold leaning up against the bakery, and wondering if the building could be saved.

Dave Snyder with a Babcock fire extinguisher strapped on his back trying to climb a ladder.

Isaac Hachtel astride the roof calling for a pile-driver, or something else, to tear off a few shingles.

John Lessure with his coat off sitting on the court-yard fence—he was watching the goods, of course.

Elias J. Coder with an armful of Ayer's '79 almanacs trying to get them in Hollister's refrigerator.

Dr. Sears with his coat frozen so stiff that it was impossible for him to get it off until he thawed it out.

Billy Shaffer standing in the middle of the street with his coat off and hair standing straight up, hollowing fire!

Some rural chap, with a glass eye and his ears hung on the bias, rush out with a chandelier and throw it against a hitching-post and break it.

Elzy Shaffer come running with the joker of a euchre-deck in his hand. We wonder what he could have been doing with such a thing on Sunday?

Billy Ryan, that young giant, rushing out of Mr. Ralston's store with one roll of cotton-batting—he carried it clear over to the court-yard fence without stopping to rest, too.

More or less excitement prevails at all fires, but this one took the cake. Probably the excited crowd would have been more reconciled had Uncle James Griswold been there to oversee it. However, Deryus Houghton kept Jack Ralston quiet long enough to tell Mr. Davenport that the building was out of danger, and not to get excited.

Institute Proceedings.

Report of the teachers' quarterly Sunday-school institute held at Sedan, Richland township, November 20, 1880:

Institute was called to order by the president, after which a few minutes was occupied in devotional exercises. The welcome address, by Y. W. Treesh, was followed by a welcome song by the institute. After the reading of the secretary's report, the institute was addressed by L. Harding, on the subject of "the best methods of decreasing pauperism through Sunday-school work." Additional remarks by Mrs. Hyne, A. Britton and L. Rice. Song, "What will the recompense be?" "How can we best secure the attendance of the young men at Sunday-school?" This question was discussed by Mr. Zies, of Corunna, and others. Song, "O, give me a heart full of love." The exercises of the afternoon were opened by singing, "There's a light in the bible." Prayer by L. Rice. Song. Rev. L. Rice gave his opinion of the quotation from Edward Eggleston, viz: "We, as Sunday-school workers, have cared too much for soul-saving in a narrow sense, and not enough for character building in a wide sense." Rev. Rice plainly showed that in the Sunday-school the plan of salvation can be taught, and also that of character building. Song, "Tempt me not." "The aims and objects of Sunday-school teachers," was discussed by Messrs. Britton, Rice, Harding and Mrs. Ehlers, of Auburn. After a song, Mrs. Ehlers gave her views on infant class teaching. It is needless to say that justice was done to the subject. Mrs. Hyne's remarks on the same subject were excellent and to the point. She would have us carry our business talent with us in our work as teachers of children. Then followed reports of the Sunday-schools in the township. Song, "Cheerfully marching along," after which the meeting adjourned to meet at West Richland, on the last Saturday in February, 1881.

L. Harding, Prest.
J. B. Scott, Sec'y.

Found Dead.

About two miles west of Chapman, Merrick county, Nebraska, the body of a stranger, about thirty-five years of age, five feet and ten inches high, weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds, light complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, heavy moustache—colored black—high cheek bones, broad face and prominent forehead; had on a navy blue shirt with wide collar, light blue silk necktie, light grey woolen undershirt, light cassimere pants, with dark stripe, dark red socks, with black toe, sole and heel, blue cord along the right side of foot, No. 7 leather tongue sewed boots, Napoleon taps, nailed with round headed nails, partly worn, large gold ring, with garnet or amethyst seal, indented with figure of a man's head, worn on little finger of right hand, upper front tooth on left side gone, and one adjoining it much decayed.

Information concerning his identity should be conveyed to

Dan Hopkins, Sheriff Merrick Co.,
Central City, Nebraska.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Auburn Public School for third month of school year commencing August 23, 1880:

FIRST PRIMARY DEPARTMENT:

Number of pupils enrolled	67
Number belonging	60
Number withdrawn	7
Average daily attendance	58
Per cent of attendance	96
Number of pupils absent unexcused	5
Number half days "	11
Number cases corporal punishment	00
No. pupils neither absent nor tardy	20

Miss P. Coder, Teacher.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Number pupils enrolled	72
Number belonging	69
Number withdrawn	3
Average daily attendance	55
Per cent of attendance	77
Number pupils absent unexcused	00
Number half days	00
No. cases of corporal punishment	00
Number neither absent nor tardy	25

Miss L. A. Stoner, Teacher.

THIRD PRIMARY.

Number pupils enrolled	80
Number belonging	79
Number withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	66
Per cent of attendance	83
Number pupils absent unexcused	2
Number half days "	9
No. cases corporal punishment	00
Number neither absent nor tardy	30

Miss S. Tarney, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE.

Number pupils enrolled	62
Number belonging	58
Number withdrawn	4
Average daily attendance	56
Per cent of attendance	96
Number pupils absent unexcused	2
Number half days "	9
No. cases corporal punishment	00
Number neither absent nor tardy	24

Miss L. E. Clark, Teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Number pupils enrolled	60
Number belonging	58
Number withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	54
Per cent of attendance	93
Number pupils absent unexcused	3
Number half days "	5
Number neither absent nor tardy	24
No. cases corporal punishment	00

T. J. Saxton, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Number scholars enrolled	73
Number belonging	71
Number withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	63
Per cent of attendance	87
Number pupils absent unexcused	6
Number half days "	10
No. cases corporal punishment	00
Number neither absent nor tardy	9

W. P. Myers, Teacher,
M. W. Harrison, Ass't.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

Whole number pupils enrolled	414
" " " belonging	395
Number withdrawn	19
Average daily attendance	352
Average per cent of attendance	90
Number pupils absent unexcused	18
Number half days "	30
No. cases corporal punishment	00
No. pupils neither absent nor tardy	132

W. P. MYERS, Sup't.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett and Keyser township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, commencing December 6, 1880, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. Said business to be carried on in the town of Garrett, on lot No. twenty-two, block No. 17

Nov. 10, 1880. George Riele.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Editor Courier, Dear Sir:—I have been to Kansas, and am here now satisfying myself of the truth or falsity of the [illegible] reports we of the east have [illegible], and feeling that some of our citizens would be pleased to know of [illegible] country, I beg of you to give [illegible] my impressions. I am convinced [illegible] thing fully since coming here, and that is that the state of Kansas is to-day suffering an injustice from the action of the railroad companies—in that it is the policy of the railroads to carry immigration to the extreme western portion of the state instead of allowing it to stop in the better and more fertile counties of the eastern part of the state. Emigrants are carried through this portion of the state by night when they cannot see it, and next day are landed away out in the western part of the state, where it is impossible for the poor settler, at present, to live and support himself without having a large capital. Your correspondent was induced to go through to Gow county, and was not pleased with that portion of the state, but concluded to examine further, and hence came east slowly, stopping at the various town on the way, until he reached the little town of Ogden, Riley county, where I had the pleasure of finding my old acquaintance, Wm. Whitacre and his son Elias, running a hotel, seeming to be perfectly satisfied with the country. At this point I found a western law suit in progress, in which my friend Sam. Kimble, as he is familiarly called, was engaged on one side, and G. S. Green of this state, on the other. These two gentlemen persuaded me to stop over in Manhattan, the county-seat of Riley county, and I feel glad I have done so. After arriving in Manhattan, Mr. Kimble showed me as much of the city as could be seen in a brief visit, and then we climbed the hill called Bluemont, north of the city, and looked over a scope of fertile farming country unsurpassed anywhere. Manhattan is really a very fortunately located city of 2,800 inhabitants, located at the junction of the Big Blue and Kansas rivers, and having about it the best farming country, perhaps, in the state. Stock raising, and that of a very high grade, is engaged in extensively. The city of Manhattan can boast of more wealthy men, in proportion to its population, than any other town in the state. A man coming to Kansas and doing business, whether farming or otherwise, and using the same economy and thriftiness that characterize people in the east, cannot help getting rich. I feel satisfied that the western portion of Kansas is not suited to agriculture, but the eastern portion of the state cannot be surpassed. I would not advise settlers to go to the western counties expecting to farm, but you cannot do much better than to examine eastern Kansas if you want a good home, and a good living.

E. M. Neidig.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Thomas, administrator of the estate of Jackson A. Andrews diseased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 13, 1880.

J. W. Baxter, Clerk
W. H. Dills Deputy.

Nov. 24th, 1880.

School Suits

100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.

UNIFORM LOW PRICES.

Largest Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothin in the City.

—FULL LINE OF—

Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods

Now on Sale at the

C. O. D.

One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE of

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 East Main Street.

Look for the Big Flag.

Swap Greenbacks for Fancy-Backs!

—:o:—

Fancy-Backs vs. Greenbacks.

—:o:—

We show to-day a splendid line of Fancy-back, unlined Overcoats, now all the rage; "Fancy-back unlined Ulsters. Several hundred more making, and coming in daily. Our stock of Overcoats changed twice since the 1st of September. Bad place to find old, unfashionable goods. New, stylish, handsome, nobby, well made Clothes, and Square Dealing thrown in, by the spirits of the cloth in trade, sleepless fellows that work hard all the time for customers to keep.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 11, '80.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE proposition of a New York paper to raise a Presidential pension fund is being briskly responded to in that city. Hon. Edwin D. Morgan heads the list with $5,000, conditional that $250,000 is subscribed before Jan. 1. John H. Starin places his name down for $2,500. Other subscriptions are George Jones, $1,000; Anson G. McCook, $250; Thomas L. James, $250, and A. J. Dittenhoefer, $100.... Two burglars entered the house of Thomas O'Brien, a Syracuse merchant, and with a carpenter's hammer brained Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien while they were sleeping in bed. O'Brien's condition is very precarious, and there is no hope of Mrs. O'Brien's recovery.

MASSACHUSETTS, according to the official census report, has a population of 1,783,085. The females exceed the males by 66,044. The number of persons of foreign birth is 443,116, and there are 19,004 colored persons....William V. Grover, a 50-year-old husband of Red Bank, N. J., has shot and killed his 13-year-old wife.

KENWARD PHILP has been held for trial at New York on charge of criminal libel, and remains at large on his bond of $5,000. Judge Noah Davis, in reviewing the case thought Hart, the publisher of the *Truth*, displayed reasonable caution before publishing the Morey letter, but the course of Hon. Abram Hewitt he declared to be thoroughly reprehensible. The Judge regards the letter as altogether a forgery. Mr. Hewitt, smarting under the reflections of Judge Davis, retorts that the letter was published before he had ever seen Mr. Hart or the original, of which event Judge Davis must have been informed; and that when a man becomes a Judge he should cease to be a partisan.

YOUNG Willie Sprague, son of ex-Senator Sprague, who was arrested for shooting at Robert Thompson, his mother's trustee, has been discharged from custody, it having been proved that the shot was fired at a bird instead of at Thompson....After a contest of ninety minutes, in Pittsburgh, John McMahon, of Vermont, defeated W. J. Farrell, of California, for the champion wrestler's belt....P. K. Barger, of Scranton, Pa., has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for embezzlement.

IN a church at East Cambridge, Mass., last Sunday, Miss Jennie Smith announced that after sixteen years of intense suffering her sight had been restored and her useless limbs renewed solely through prayer.

A TRAIN on the Lehigh Valley road jumped the track near Pittston, Pa. By the upsetting of a stove in the foremost car, in which were most of the passengers, the car was set on fire, and several of the passengers were severely, one fatally, burned. A brakeman was killed instantly, the fireman was fatally injured, and the engineer and a second brakeman were very badly hurt.

CAPT. YOUNG, of the ill-fated steamer Narragansett, has been held to bail by the United States Commissioner at Norwich, Ct., to answer the charge of criminal negligence and misconduct, causing the collision with the Stonington....A notable wedding in official circles occurred at Harrisburg, Pa. Senator Don Cameron's daughter and the son of Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, were the bride and groom....The New York Grand Jury has found an indictment against Kenward Philp for libel against Gen. Garfield.

SALVINI, the great Italian tragedian, has arrived in New York, and is under engagement for 100 nights in the principal cities.... The Reading road has been authorized by the courts to issue $34,000,000 in deferred income bonds.

THE WEST.

DEPUTY MARSHAL THOMAS, at Socorro, New Mexico, was compelled to disarm a troublesome gambler, named Gordon. In the evening the latter assassinated the Marshal at a poker table, firing nine shots into his body, and walked away unmolested....Three murderers and a horse-thief escaped from the Las Vegas (Col.) jail. A posse pursued and overtook them. The jail-birds showed fight, and two of the murderers, Allen and Davidson, were killed. Another of the party was wounded, but managed to make his escape....Petroleum was struck at Ponca, Neb., at a depth of 584 feet by workmen digging for coal.

BENJ. H. SKINNER, an old and popular Chicago hotel man, is dead....Ogden, Utah, will have in operation in January, from a flag-staff on the Court House, four electric lights of 3,000 candle-power, each of which is guaranteed to illuminate a mile in diameter....The lines of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad last year earned a net income of $9,405,400. Five passengers were killed and five were injured, according to the admission of the managers of the great corporation.

A TELEGRAM from St. Peter, Minn., dated the 15th inst., says: "At a late hour to-night fire broke out in the insane asylum at this place, containing about 600 patients. This building, which was one of the finest edifices in the country devoted to the care of insane persons, was burned to the ground. At this writing it is thought that from 150 to 200 of the inmates have perished in the flames."

SITTING BULL, who some time ago evinced a disposition to surrender, now bids defiance to the United States Government, and says he will fight to the bitter end, that he will die rather than surrender, and his warriors seem to share his hostile sentiments, and dare Gen. Miles to attack them, threatening him with Custer's fate if he does....The people of St. Louis were greatly disappointed at the result of the census taken of that city in June last, and at their urgent request a new enumeration was ordered by Secretary Schurz. The result is the crediting of the city with a population of 340,364, or about 10,000 in excess of the June count....Capt. Payne telegraphs Gen. Pope that his colony is actively preparing for a second invasion of Indian Territory, and that open house will be kept for army officers at Oklahoma City during the holidays....The latest lake horror reported is the capsizing of the schooner Carrington, twenty-five miles southeast of Milwaukee. All on board were lost.

THE St. Louis and Southeastern railroad has been sold under foreclosure for $3,200,000 to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company....The gross earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern railway for the last fiscal year were $16,155,122, and the operating expenses $6,749,723, leaving a balance on the right side of the ledger of $9,405,399.... A coal-bed has been discovered near Ponca, Neb., about twenty-two miles west of Sioux City. The vein is four and a half feet thick, and about 585 feet below the surface. Petroleum has also been discovered in the vicinity thirty-five feet nearer the surface....A Chicago newspaper reporter went on an investigating tour through the city and discovered fifteen butter factories in full working order. The "butter" made in these concerns is a compound of various ingredients—soapstone, lard, tallow, and fatty substances.... An official report gives the wheat product of Ohio, in the present year, as 52,522,791 bushels, against 41,452,129 bushels in 1879. The average production per acre, this year, was eighteen and three-tenths bushels, against seventeen and seven-tenths bushels in 1879. Ohio claims that these figures make her the first wheat-producing State in the Union this year, but Illinois and Indiana are still to be heard from.

WHEN Daniel Burt, a watchman in a Cleveland rolling-mill, left home for work, the other night, his wife and three children were well, and his 9-year-old daughter followed him to the gate to kiss him. When he returned the following morning, the house was locked, and no sign of life. Climbing through a window, he was horrified to find the whole family lying senseless, a powerful odor of gas from the base-burner stove pervading the air. The little daughter who last kissed him was dead. The mother and an 11-year-old daughter on the bed and an infant on the floor were unconscious. A neighbor's daughter visiting was also insensible, and a woman friend of the family was sitting at the foot in a semi-conscious condition. The last-named may recover. The others will probably die....Jay Gould has purchased the Denver and South Park railroad, paying therefor about $2,500,000, hoping to dictate terms to the Denver and Rio Grande line.

REV. JAMES B. CORRINGTON, famous a quarter century ago as a co-laborer of Peter Cartwright, passed away at St. Louis the other day....Mary Gilbert, widow of the engineer killed in the memorable collision at Jackson, Mich., last year, has sued the Michigan Central road for $10,000, and has been tendered $3,000 as a compromise....Three more unfortunates in the St. Peter asylum have died from the inhalation of smoke, making thirteen fatalities. Ten others are reported as burned fatally, and eight are missing....The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has taken possession of the commodious stone structure erected for its use by Alexander Mitchell, closing the ceremonies by a banquet of rare attractions....A nephew of John C. Calhoun, residing at Candelaria, Nev., has become insane from a wound received during the war....The new census of St. Louis is completed, and shows a population of 360,915. The gain on the previous enumeration is 17,000.

THE SOUTH.

THE National Cotton Exchange reports that 1,507,945 bales of cotton of this year's crop has been shipped from Southern ports, or by rail to Northern manufacturing points. This is an increase over the shipments at this time last year of 167,781 bales....Dr. John Y. Porter, Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, telegraphs from Key West that there have been ten cases of yellow fever at that point, of which two were fatal.

THE Agricultural Bureau reports the cotton-crop prospect in North and South Carolina and Florida as promising an increase of from 7 to 15 per cent. over last year. In Alabama and in the Lower Mississippi valley the heavy rains have damaged the growing crop, and a decrease in the yield as compared with last year is probable. In Texas there is prospect of an increase of from 18 to 20 per cent. in the yield over that of last year.

THE Lipan Indians, who have lately been pillaging both sides of the Rio Grande in Texas and Mexico, have been badly punished by a band of Mexican volunteers.

A SPECIAL train carrying four companies of the Sixteenth infantry struck a broken rail, near Corsicana, Texas, ditching four coaches. Twenty-five men were wounded, several seriously....Three children died at Wilmington, Del., after having eaten uncooked sweet potatoes, the vines of which had been sprinkled with Paris green.

SOMETHING novel in the way of a cause for suicide was developed in North Carolina, where a young lady hanged herself through mortification at the defeat of her father for the Legislature....An Arkansas man named Ford secreted himself in some bushes, near Texarkana, and killed Dr. Caldwell as he rode by. A horse trade had previously made trouble between the assassin and his target.

POLITICAL.

AT a meeting of the Democratic National Committee in New York, last week, an address was issued denying that they ever took any action in reference to the Morey letter, or even saw it until its publication. A resolution was passed, recommending that in the States where election frauds have been perpetrated the Democratic committees investigate with a view to exposure and punishment, but declaring that the National Committee cannot be charged with responsibility as to the duties of courts or Congress.

OFFICIAL returns from the ninety-nine counties in Iowa show the following result: For Garfield, 183,954; for Hancock, 105,328; for Weaver, 33,590; scattering, 470. The total vote cast 322,332, an increase of 30,953 over the vote of 1876....The official vote of Pennsylvania gives Garfield a plurality of 37,276 and a majority of 14,625. The total vote is 874,783, against 758,936 in 1876. Following is the vote for President: Garfield, 444,704; Hancock, 407,428; Weaver, 20,668; Dow, 1,939; Phelps, 44.... The official vote of Alabama, with four counties to hear from, is: Hancock, 88,300; Garfield, 55,794; Weaver, 4,551. The counties to hear from will add about 2,000 to Hancock's majority....Official vote of Maryland for Presidential electors: Hancock, 93,706; Garfield, 78,515.

GOV. FOSTER says that he is a candidate for the Ohio Senatorship, and that he will fight hard to get it. He says he has no understanding whatever with Secretary Sherman, and that Gen. Garfield will not interfere in the contest.

ALEX. H. STEPHENSON declares that the cotton States will be content with any government the North sees fit to give them, if not oppressive in any form. The Governor of Alabama insists that the North does not understand that the Southern leaders have been cured of interfering in national politics, ask only home rule, and have no hostile feeling....Official vote of Missouri: Hancock, 208,580; Garfield, 153,567; Weaver, 35,135; Hancock over Garfield, 55,002; over all, 19,867.

CONGRESSMEN Conger, Kasson, and Frye continue to be most prominently mentioned for the Speakership of the next House. Besides, Judge Kelley, and Butterworth and Keifer, of Ohio, are mentioned for the position.

THE full vote of Louisiana has been canvassed, and shows a majority for Hancock over Garfield of 32,709....Complete official returns from all the counties in Minnesota make Garfield's majority 39,073....The official count in Rhode Island gives Garfield 18,195; Hancock, 10,779; Weaver, 226; Dow, 20.... Complete official returns from California show majorities ranging from 97 to 143 for five Hancock electors, Judge Terry being defeated by Henry Edgerton, Republican, by 307 votes.... Joseph E. Brown has been elected as his own successor in the United States Senate from Georgia....Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, is likely to be his own successor in the United States Senate. His Republican competitors are ex-Gov. Davis, Gen. John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Lieut. Gov. Gilman of St. Cloud, and Judge Cornell of Minneapolis.

AN official canvass of votes in Connecticut shows Garfield's plurality 2,636, majority over all 1,382....The vote of Kentucky, lacking only one county, stands: Hancock, 147,446; Garfield, 106,301; Weaver, 11,498; Dow, 257; Hancock over Garfield, 41,515; over all, 31,760....The official vote of New York city was: For Hancock, 123,015; Garfield, 81,686; Weaver, 610; Dow, 36; total, 205,357. Outside of New York city the Garfield electors in the State have 62,218 majority.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. SHERMAN denies the report that he is seeking a place on the retired list....Gen. McCook recommends Congress to pass a law authorizing the enlistment of 150 young men—being one for each military post—who are qualified to act as schoolmasters, and who shall have the rank and pay of Commissary Sergeants.

WASHINGTON advices are to the effect that Gen. Schofield's report upon the Whittaker case, and his observations upon the association of white and colored cadets at West Point, will probably lead to his removal from his position as Commandant there.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD, of the Supreme Court, who was struck with paralysis some weeks ago, still lies helpless. He has recovered his speech partly and can articulate, but his mind has hardly rallied from the shock, and it is doubtful if he will ever recover.

THE Treasury Department has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to reject all offers to sell the 6 per cents. falling due the last day of December. The Secretary refused to pay the price asked, fixing 102½ as the limit which the department would offer.... The value of the gold coin and bullion in this country is estimated at $454,012,030; of silver coin and bullion at $158,271,327.

GEN. MILES has been appointed Chief of the Signal Service. He entered the war as a Captain in the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and rose to be a Major General of volunteers.

GENERAL.

BRADSTREET'S revised estimates of the wheat crop of 1880 show a total of 455,649,000 bushels, the surplus for export being placed at 190,724,000 bushels....A terrible explosion occurred on the 12th inst. in the Ford coal-pit, at Stellarton, N. S. The men on the north side calmly continued their labors, and were greatly surprised at dinner time to learn what had happened. Those on the south side, numbering nearly sixty, were instantly covered and maimed by huge blocks of coal dislodged by the concussion. Three men, who volunteered, found it impossible to explore the south side for any distance, on account of afterdamp. Six sufferers were taken out in a dying condition, and the names of thirty-two were recorded as missing.

UNDER the authority of the convocation of Canterbury, a commission of English and American scholars has completed a revision of the New Testament, sitting forty-seven days. ....Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, reports that nine men were killed and two men wounded and one captured by the Indians since the 1st of October, 1879. The General complains of a large number of desertions from the ranks. He recommends that a large force be maintained on the Rio Grande to preserve order in that turbulent, robber-infested quarter.

A DISPATCH of the 16th inst., from St. John, N. B., says that "tremendous fires continue to rage in the Stellarton mine, but, with the aid of steam pumps and fire engines, the pit is being rapidly flooded, and the diminution in the volume of smoke from the shafts indicates the flames are being subdued. There remains little, if any, prospect of the recovery of the bodies of the victims of the disaster."

THE wheat yield for the past season, as shown by the Agricultural Bureau report, exhibits an increase of about 81,000,000 bushels in the crop of the United States in the past ten years....Fire consumed the depot of the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, at the former city, the loss being $30,000. Aikin & McLaren's knitting-mill, at West Sand Lake, N. Y., was burned by an incendiary, wiping out $35,000. The Windsor Hotel, at Denver, was damaged $10,000 by water thrown by firemen. John Knight's tannery, at Manchester, Mass., has been burned; loss, $50,000.

BURNED: The town of Mammoth City, Cal.; the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Paris, Ill.; a number of buildings, including business blocks, residences and shops, at Goshen, Ind., loss $80,000; 150 houses in Newport, Ark., including churches, hotels and the homes of 200 families, loss more than $200,000.... An appeal on behalf of the widows and orphans, made such by the Stellarton mine explosion, has been issued to the Mayors and Wardens of the various towns throughout Canada. The appeal sets forth that fifty men and boys were killed, and that thirty-three wives have been widowed and 110 children orphaned.

THE Congress of Santo Domingo has, by legislative enactment, settled that it is the earthly remains of Christopher Columbus that were found in the cathedral three years ago. Provision is accordingly made for the erection of a suitable monument, toward which Santo Domingo gives $10,000 and invites all other American governments to contribute.... The American Humane Society, at its session at Philadelphia, last week, appointed a committee to urge upon Congress the passage of a more efficient law to prevent cruelty to animals. ....The schooner Abraham Lincoln has been lost off the coast of Liberia, thirty persons finding graves in the sea.

NEW YORK detectives have run down Stephen C. Bradwell, a commercial traveler, who has forged notes to the amount of $25,000 on the Spanish Bank of Havana, and who sold an officer a valise full at 30 cents on the dollar.

FOREIGN.

AN audacious robbery has been perpetrated in Rue St. Vinno, Paris, bank notes of the value of 600,000 francs having been stolen from a postman....All the Nihilists tried for attempts against the life of the Czar have been found guilty by the Military Court at St. Petersburg. Five of the convicted were sentenced to death, and eleven to hard labor in the mines for life. Three female Nihilists were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude....Mr. Wheeler, an Irish land agent, was shot dead near a place called Oola, in the county of Limerick.

THE origin of the disorder in Ballinrobe, Ireland, that culminated in the sending thither of a detachment of Orange volunteers is thus explained in a recent cable dispatch: "The tenants on the estate of Lord Erne became incensed at the harsh treatment of Capt. Boycott, the agent, and refused to pay rents to him. A process-server who was sent round was surrounded, together with his police escort, by a dangerous crowd, and was forced to fly for his life. After three processes had been served and decrees duly obtained against the three persons who were served, a memorial signed by all the tenants was presented to Lord Erne. It recited the griefs against Capt. Boycott, and appealed to the old traditions of the Erne family for considerate landlordism. It intimated that, while the tenants were perfectly willing to pay their rents, they had come to the conclusion never again to work for or hold communication with his present agent. The answer was a firm refusal from Lord Erne to change his agent at their dictation. The tenants asserted their readiness to pay rents to any other person whom his Lordship might appoint. Lord Erne ended the correspondence by a curt note stating that he had no intention whatever of changing his agent, and if they would not pay their rents to Capt. Boycott they might take the consequence. The policy of isolation was then entered upon."

A DUBLIN dispatch of the 16th says: A meeting was held at Kockanrose Village, near Walshtown, yesterday, for the purpose of formally "Boycotting" thirteen landlords, land agents, and others, residing in that neighborhood. Five thousand people were present. James Malloy, a tenant-farmer, was President. The following resolution was adopted: "That we pledge ourselves to 'Boycott' these thirteen men and all who act like them, and will endeavor to follow the example set to the rest of Ireland by the brave men of Ballinrobe." A dispatch from Ballinrobe says: "The general opinion is that it will be absolutely necessary for Boycott to leave the country, as he will have to be protected if he remains in Ireland."

WHILE Spain is about to proclaim the complete pacification of Cuba, the police of Madrid have seized a revolutionary printing establishment and arrested Gen. Ripoll.... Fresh earthquake shocks have occurred at Agram, Austria; two mud volcanoes have formed, and several hot springs have arisen. Half the town has been destroyed, and the sufferers have taken to sheds.... The bodies of 2,000 victims of the recent Kurdish massacre lie unburied in the vicinity of So Uj Bolak.

THE Basutos have achieved another victory over the colonial troops in South Africa. ....The Roman Chamber of Deputies has refused to accept the resignation of Garibaldi and his son, and has granted them three months' leave of absence....The horrors of the Chilian-Peruvian war have been added to by a band of Chinese scoundrels, who follow the Chilian army and complete the work of plunder, and rapine, and murder of the Chilian force.... The British Cabinet is considering two plans for the settlement of the land question. One is, arbitration between landlord and lessee; the other, to aid the tenant to purchase by state loans. A London dispatch of the 18th says the County Cork Land League urges tenant farmers to poison all game covers. Reinforcements of 100 men have been forwarded to Boycott's house, and troops have occupied Headfort, four miles distant. An extra regiment of cavalry will be retained in Ireland during the winter months....An attempt by French Jesuits to find an asylum in Portugal is met by an order for the strict enforcement of the decree of 1834 abolishing religious orders. French monks who landed at Alicante and Barcelona, Spain, were compelled by the populace to re-embark.... The French journals are being sharply disciplined under the republic. The manager of a Toulouse newspaper has been condemned to pay 12,000 francs to the Minister of the Interior, and 6,000 francs to the local Prefect of Police, as damages for libeling those officials.... The sculling match on the river Thames for the championship of the world, between Hanlan, of Canada, and Trickett, of Australia, resulted in an easy victory for the Canadian. He took the lead at the outset, and maintained it throughout, several times stopping and lying down in the boat to allow Trickett to come up. ....The Czar has commuted to life imprisonment the sentences of death pronounced against three Nihilists.

A LONDON dispatch says that Gladstone and Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, receive threatening letters daily. Mr. Forster says that land legislation is imperative if the English position in Ireland is to be maintained. John Bright said, in a speech at Birmingham, that the situation in Ireland is due to the landlords' oppression and absenteeism, and the difficulty of tenants obtaining land personally. He attributed the present disturbed state of affairs also to the rejection of the Compensation-for-disturbance bill in the House of Lords. In the future force could effect nothing. Mr. Bright said he was in favor of a plan which should give the tenants security in the possession of their farms and protection against constant increase of rent....A Brussels dispatch says that 8,000 rifles have been shipped from various Italian ports to Ireland....Two condemned Nihilists were hanged at St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. They met their fate without flinching.

CABLE dispatches state that John Bright's forecast of the Government's action on the Irish land question has created a great sensation in England, as well as in Ireland. It seems to be accepted as an established fact now that no coercive measures will be taken, but that everything will be done that is reasonable in the direction of reform and pacification. Gladstone is fully determined to correct the evils of the Irish landlords, and sink or swim with his measures when they come before Parliament. He is confident the country will sustain him....The owner of an extensive estate in the county of Cork is said to have been shot. The Marquis of Sligo has boxed his valuables, and will make London his residence until the agitation has ceased. Parnell will fortify himself for his trial by a brief rest in France. It is now asserted that Bright and Forster will resign from the Cabinet if coercion be used in Ireland, and the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Hartington if a weak course be taken.... French editors are being further disciplined by the republic. One has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined 2,000 francs for insulting President Grevy. Another, for defending Communist crimes, received fifteen months....The Turks are fortifying the Thessalian frontier, and have issued a call for 40,000 recruits to strengthen the garrisons in the forts near Greece and Roumania.

A GREAT battle has taken place at Urumiah, the loss being heavy on both sides. The Kurds were repulsed, but burned the village and massacred 200 citizens....A British regiment at Halifax has received orders to sail for Ireland....The burning of a sugar refinery at Etienne, France, wiped out 1,000,000 francs.

A Two-Headed Girl.

There is at Soorabaya, Java, at present on view a Japanese infant with two heads and necks, but with one body, two arms and two legs. The little thing is now about fifty days old, according to the mother, and is so far in fair health. The two heads and necks are placed side by side on the trunk, and are perfectly and neatly formed, and of about normal size. Between them on the trunk is a small protuberance, caused evidently by the junction of two bodies. The body is abnormally broad at the shoulders, and tapers down at the waist and loins to the size of an ordinary infant of the same age; the legs appeared very small and weak, however. The arms on each side of the small chest looked puny. The right hand head is a little lighter in color than the other. How the internal arrangements are disposed of we, of course, do not know, but both heads have to be fed at meal times. When the writer was present one head cried, the mother said from hunger, but the other did not, though it at the same time began moving about restlessly as if for food. The two heads do not breathe alike, nor do the pulses on either arm beat together, from time to time the infant (or infants, for each head has a name) suffers from depression, and the face turns bluish, showing that the blood circulation is not properly regulated. The parents are ordinary Japanese of the lower class, and the mother is good-looking; so is the offspring. They are doing a good trade by the exhibition.—*London Telegraph.*

Domesticated Animals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

The Agricultural Department has prepared a statement giving the number of domesticated animals in the United States and Europe. By the table it is shown that there are in Europe 31,573,663 horses, of which Great Britain possesses 2,101,000; Russia, 16,160,000; Austria, 3,367,023; Hungary, 1,158,819; Prussia, 2,278,724; France, 2,742,708; other countries, less than 1,000,000. The United States has but 10,938,700, or 20,643,963 less than Europe.

Europe has 4,163,031 mules and asses, Spain having 2,319,846; Italy, 718,222; France, 706,943; Portugal, 188,610; other countries less than 100,000 each. The United States has but 1,718,100, or 2,442,913 less than all Europe.

There are in Europe 89,678,248 horned cattle, Great Britain having 6,002,100; Ireland, 4,142,400; Sweden, 2,026,839; Russia, 22,770,000; Austria, 7,425,212; Hungary, 5,279,193; Prussia, 8,622,150; Bavaria, 3,068,263; France, 11,721,459; Spain, 2,967,303; Italy, 3,489,125; other countries, less than 2,000,000 each. The United States has 33,234,800, or 56,443,748 less than Europe.

All Europe possesses 194,026,234 sheep; Great Britain having 29,425,900; Ireland, 4,482,000; Russia, 48,432,000; Austria, 5,026,393; Hungary, 15,076,997; Prussia, 19,624,758; France, 25,035,114; Portugal, 2,706,778; Spain, 22,468,069; Italy, 6,984,049; Roumania, 4,786,317; other countries, less than 2,000,000 each. The United States has 38,123,000 or 155,903,436 less than all Europe.

There are in Europe 42,686,423 swine; Great Britain having 2,519,300; Ireland, 1,042,244; Russia, 9,800,000; Austria, 2,551,473; Hungary, 4,443,279; Prussia, 4,278,531; France, 5,755,656; Spain, 4,351,756; Italy, 1,553,582; other countries, less than 1,000,000 each. The United States has 34,766,100, or 7,920,323 less than all Europe.

Burning of the Minnesota Insane Asylum.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 18.

The number of lives lost by the burning and freezing in the insane asylum is variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen. The loss on building is $300,000. The scenes at the burning of the south wing of the hospital were heartrending in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed. The patients in the annex were males. Many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls, screaming and crying, and acting like the bedlamites they were. Of course, those who could not be coaxed nor forced out of the building became the unhappy victims of the flames, and suffered a horrible death in the flames. Others were saved, some by ladders, and some by leaping from the windows. Some were nearly nude, some shoeless and hatless, and all were exposed to the exceeding cold of the night. Many of the poor, demented lunatics fled as if for their lives, and could not be overtaken. Their sufferings in this frightful condition can better be imagined than described. The whole catastrophe is a fearful one to contemplate and an impossible one to describe. The poor dazed inmates of the asylum who had escaped the flames were at large, half clothed, and were to be seen in all directions flying in wild fright from those who attempted to save them. The air was bitter cold, and the poor wretches, with half-naked bodies and bleeding feet, were flying about, hiding in alleys and dark corners. It was a sight once seen never to be forgotten. For some time the capacity of the building has been taxed to its utmost. There were about 800 patients, and every inch of space was utilized. What will be done with these poor creatures turned out in the cold, and their malady increased by the excitement of the occasion, is a serious question. There are three other buildings situated in the town which are used, but they are already crowded to their full capacity. The asylum at Rochester is full, and will doubtless be unable to provide accommodations for any of the inmates at St. Peter turned out in the cold by the terrible catastrophe.

While the flames were slowly progressing the Matron of the Female Department made all haste to get the inmates out, and many of them ran shrieking in their night clothes in the snow drifts, even burying themselves in the snow, and had to be dragged into the barns and sheds, while those near by wrapped blankets and shawls around them. Intense suffering could not be avoided, as they had to be taken about fifteen or twenty rods through the snow to the nearest shelter, which was on the hill immediately in rear of the south wing. Yet when one turns to the main apartments his blood runs cold as he realizes what was the doom of more than one poor demented man last night. Those crowded into the long corridors of the south wing stood around moaning and shivering like poor dumb brutes. The actual number burned cannot be gotten at in any way at the present time, as many are known to have wandered away in the intense excitement that prevailed throughout the whole premises. Several bodies were taken out of some of the rooms and halls, and several persons were gotten out into the halls, when they would seem determined to return to the fire, like a horse that is being led from the flames. One room occupied by two was broken open, and while one was dragged out the other was determined to remain in his warm bed, and, when dragged out, insisted on waiting to be dressed. An old man brought here from Minneapolis, by the name of Adams, was taken out dead. The engine telegraphed for from St. Paul did not arrive in time to do any good. There were about 600 patients in all at the asylum. The principal cause of delay in getting a stream of water on the fire from the hospital hose was the almost utter uselessness of the hose, from the fact that it had not been in use for so long that it required to be wet from end to end with hot water poured on outside of the hose. Meantime the flames spread very rapidly from the basement, filling the halls with smoke and making it impossible to do anything at saving the inmates of the north wing except by putting up ladders and prying off the fire-screens from windows, the rescuers taking inmates out and actually bringing them down in their arms, without clothing in many cases, while at other windows there were three or four begging to be saved from death while the flames were leaping from the adjoining windows at them.

ST. PETER, MINN., Nov. 18.

A rigid investigation of whatever records of the institution were not destroyed by the fire, and a personal identification of those patients who have been secured, show that at least thirty patients are missing. All these are not believed to have perished, as only eight dead bodies have been recovered thus far. Many of the missing ones may be wandering around the country or hiding in the woods. It is feared that some have been frozen to death.

No More Cannibalism.

D. W. De Volaux, the newly appointed Governor of the Cannibal Islands, says in an interview recently published:

"Cannibalism is a thing of the past. No more of it is ever seen or will be heard of again. The natives have become Christians through the agency of the Wesleyan Churches and of Roman Catholic missionaries. In 1876 there were some ten thousand cannibals who resided in the mountainous interior of the Viti Levu. They committed serious outrages upon the coast natives, but ultimately they were subdued by the other natives, and to-day all of them are as peaceable and as loyal as one could wish them to be. The ex-King, Cakobau, recently, in a speech addressed at a meeting of the various chiefs, gave his opinion that the natives had never been so well off as they now are under British protection. Two of his sons are sub-Governors of different Provinces, and exercise great influence over the chiefs and natives, as did the ex-King.

Orthographical.

"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds."

"Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to suggest that in future he will not spell pigs with two *gees*."

"Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will add the letter E to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady."

"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's letter *unopened*, the impertinence it contains being only equaled by its vulgarity."

Cookingin Germany.

The fundamental principle of German cookery is to mix together as many incongruous things as possible. My countrymen have a special talent, recognized the world over, for inventing mixed drinks, but his combinations pale before those of the Germans in mixed cooking. That compound which is so toothsome to a German, a herring salad, is concocted from sixteen different articles. A German beefsteak is made of hashed meats, rolled into a ball and fried. What they call roast beef is a chunk of meat boiled a while and then baked; it usually looks like a lump of India rubber. With the meats is always served a *compote*, made of stewed or preserved fruit. The vegetables are deemed at their best when they are floating in grease. Sausage, however, is the great national delicacy. It is produced in great varieties of size and quality, and the sausage shops of Berlin are the most elegant in the city.—*The Confectioner.*

Army Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1880.

The annual reports of Gens. Pope and Ord have been made public.

Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, gives a detailed history of the troubles with the Indians in Colorado and New Mexico, which, he states, have not yet been wholly settled. Of the situation in the country, Gen. Pope says: "With the present military arrangements and provisions of the agreement with the Utes, there will certainly be no trouble this winter."

He attributes the outbreak of Victoria to the determined purpose of the Interior Department to effect the removal of his band to the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, and says: "I do not know the reasons of the Interior Department for insisting upon the removal; but certainly they should be cogent to justify the great trouble and severe losses occasioned by the attempt to coerce the removal."

One serious trouble with the Indians has always been in relation to their food, and Gen. Pope recommends to the Secretary of the Interior that he forbid Indian Agents to punish or seek to control the actions of Indians by withholding provisions from them.

In relation to the attempt of Capt. Payne to colonize in the Indian Territory, Gen. Pope says: "It is certain Capt. Payne and his followers fully believe in their right to make such settlement in the Oklahoma District, and are anxious to test the question in the United States courts."

Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, reports nine men killed, two wounded, and one captured by the Indians, since Oct. 1, 1879. The casualties are three less than the previous year. He reports that the number of desertions has increased. The General recommends that a strong force be maintained on the Rio Grande to preserve order.

Gen. McCook recommends that a law be passed by Congress authorizing the enlistment into the army of 150 competent young men (one for each military post), to be rated as schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of commissary sergeant.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, recommends, among other things, that the army be increased to 30,000 enlisted men, and says that he agrees with Gen. Sheridan in saying that the present army is overworked; he favors providing suitable armaments for the forts which guard the chief harbors of the country, and thinks that in view of the extension of railroads in the Western States and Territories, particularly the completion of the Pacific roads, many of the minor posts in these regions might be abandoned, and recommends that the soldiers be concentrated at strategic points along the national frontier, and at points where railroads intersect, so that they could be moved to threatened points at the shortest notice. He recommends the abandonment of small seacoast forts, and the establishment of strong garrisons at Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Port Royal, Key West, San Diego, San Francisco, Port Townsend, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads and Pensacola. Gen. Sherman has a good word to say for the Military School at West Point, and the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe. He holds that the investigation of the Whittaker case fully vindicated the authorities at the former place.

QUARTERMASTER GEN. MEIGS' REPORT.

Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, in his annual report, gives the total earnings, on account of military transportation of the bonded Pacific railroads as follows: Union Pacific, $6,959,974; Central Pacific, $1,321,276; Kansas Pacific, $2,287,832; Sioux City and Pacific, $34,389. The debt of the United States to land-grant railroads on account of the War Department is increasing. A general order of the War Department is being printed, regulating the business of military transportation over land-grant and bonded railroads, and the adjustment of accounts therefor in conformity with the latest legislation, decisions of courts and opinions of the Department of Justice. The cost of wagon and stage transportation of military supplies for the year was $86,163.65, and the cost of water transportation $100,874.69. The debt due June 30, 1880, by railroads which at the close of the war purchased railroad material from the United States, was $1,068,911.72.

SURGEON GEN. BARNES' REPORT.

Surgeon Gen. Barnes in his annual report thinks an appropriation of $250,000 will be required for the use of the medical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, for the expenses of purveying depots, for pay of employes, for pay of private physicians and nurses employed in emergencies at posts or stations, and for other miscellaneous expenses of the medical department. Gen. Barnes earnestly recommends an appropriation for a new fire-proof building, adequate for use of a medical museum and library. The cost of such building he estimates at $250,000.

A CALF in Holt county, Mo., got entangled in a pile of rails, and remained in that condition for a period of forty-one days, without food or water. It came out all right.

A PHILADELPHIA girl got $1,000 as balm for a broken heart in a breach of promise case. She asked for $25,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$6 75	@10 50
HOGS	4 25	@ 5 00
COTTON	10¾	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 80	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 21
CORN—Ungraded	55	@ 60
OATS—Mixed Western	41	@ 43
RYE—Western	1 03	@ 1 04
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15 00
LARD	8½	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 15
Medium to Fair	3 50	@ 4 10
HOGS	4 55	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	84	@ 85
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	27	@ 31
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess	13 00	@13 50
LARD	8	@ 8¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 10
No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 1	83	@ 85
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@ 79
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—Mixed	41	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE	86	@ 87
PORK—Mess	13 50	@14 00
LARD	7¾	@ 8
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 05	@ 1 07
CORN	44	@ 46
OATS	33	@ 34
RYE	94	@ 95
PORK—Mess	13 25	@13 50
LARD	8	@ 8¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 1	43	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 36
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 90
PORK—Mess	14 50	@15 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN	41	@ 42
OATS	32	@ 33
PORK—Clear	15 75	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 60	@ 5 85
Fair	4 40	@ 4 80
Common	3 00	@ 4 25
HOGS	4 50	@ 4 80
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

GEN. GARFIELD is a base-ball enthusiast, and never misses a game when in Washington.

HANCOCK has two gold-headed canes, a pair of spurs, a fine autograph collection, and a gorgeous bed-quilt ahead, anyhow.

WASHINGTON was the father of his country and Vanderbilt is its uncle. At least he has loaned money to it and has got its bonds for a goodly portion of all it has borrowed.

WHOLE dresses of seal-skin are made for a young English lady of rank who is to spend the winter in Russia. One of the garments is *en princesse*, lined with brown silk, and trimmed down the front with frogs of brown and amber cord. The train is caught back with cords, and gold and amber and old Flanders point are the ornaments.

IN England several legal actions have been brought by parties who have been obliged to stand in railway cars because there were no vacant seats. The Judge has refused in these cases to allow merely nominal damages, but has held that the plaintiffs are entitled to substantial damages for their deprivation of the accommodation which the defendants had undertaken to provide.

A REPORT comes from England that "Gerald Massey, the poet, has lost his reason and is an occupant of an insane asylum." Mr. Massey has just passed his 52d year, and should be only in his prime. His life has been a hard struggle with poverty, and many disappointments have crowded in upon him. For many years he has been an ardent spiritualist.

DIVORCE in Scotland was several years ago an almost unheard of thing. Public sentiment would not tolerate the presence of a party to a divorce suit, and lawyers who were engaged in them were ostracised as moral lepers. But modern notions prevail, and it isn't looked upon as such an awful thing as it used to be. During the last ten years there have been 472 divorces granted by the Scotch courts, and 252,830 marriages.

THE records of the Labor Bureau of Castle Garden, New York, show that there has been a greater demand for all kinds of labor during the ten months of this year than at any other time since 1868. In the spring and summer the demand for farm hands was greatly in excess of the supply, and all through the year there have been applications for help in nearly every kind of American industry. Emigrants have been sent to flax and woolen mills, to ironworks and mines of all kinds.

GOV. JOHN POPE HENNESSEY, who is said to be the original of Anthony Trollope's Phineas Finn, is making a vigorous effort to suppress slavery in Hong Kong. Through his exertions two Chinamen, who made efforts to sell a woman, were brought before the Chief Justice recently and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, and two others who were trying to sell five boys were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Gov. Hennessey has much to contend with in his crusade against slavery, as many of the English residents are interested in the trade, and thwart him by every means in their power. Up to the present, however, he has been aggressive and successful.

THE widow of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell in the battle of Shiloh, is now living in San Francisco, and she recently gave an interviewer the facts relating to her husband's movements in California prior to his departure for the South. Mrs. Johnston, referring to the campaign story that Gen. Johnston was engaged in a plot to procure the secession of California, said: "It's a pack of lies from beginning to end." She is described as "a woman of high culture, gracious presence and dignified manners. Some twenty years her deceased husband's junior, the frosts of 58 winters have whitened her hair. Time, however, has dealt kindly with her, and few ladies of her age can boast of so much that is attractive and winning in person.

THE latest thing in dances is called the "raquet," and is neither a waltz nor a polka, though the best parts of both are preserved. The music strikes up with a crash, as though a new volcano had broken out, and the girl will cling tightly, as though frightened, if she understands the dance, and the young man will reassure her by a gentle pressure, if he understands the dance or knows anything at all. At the second crash they dodge, as though some one had thrown a blacksmith shop at them, and they start in. They begin by imitating the struggle for life, representing a person who is drowning, but at each crash of the cymbals and bass drum they dodge and scoot to one side, then dart back again, jam each other sideways, and then, as the crashes of music become more terrific and deafening, they try to drive each other through the floor by main strength, get desperate and claw, and tear and pull, and all at once they go raving mad with hydrophobia and delirium tremens and gnash their teeth and rave and suffer the most terrible agony—and it is all over. It is a short dance, as the design is amusement and not murder. But, short as it is, it is said to be very sweet.

CHICAGO leads the way in adopting telephones for general police uses. Experimental telephonic stations have been established at various points in one important district, and relays of mounted officers are kept in waiting at a central station. Reliable citizens are furnished with keys to the telephone boxes nearest their residence. To prevent false alarms the keys are numbered, and cannot be withdrawn from the lock until released by a key carried by the policeman on that beat. When anything goes wrong in a district, the alarm is sent to the central station, and explanations are given through the telephone. In case of serious disturbance a large bell is sounded, and every officer on the post runs to the nearest box to receive orders.

THE Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the newly-elected Congressman from the Third district in Brooklyn, who defeated S. B. Crittenden, is a popular Baptist preacher, and is pastor of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn. His church withdrew from the Long Island Baptist Association some years ago, as a result of a controversy over his right to baptize converts by sprinkling as well as by immersion. Mr. Smith is 56 years old, has black hair, dark eyes, a brunette complexion, and a clean-shaved face. He is affable in manner, and is about as good a story-teller as Mr. S. S. Cox. He goes now and then to the theater, and is so much of a mimic that he has long had the reputation of having once been an actor himself. This, however, is not true.

THE railroads, with few exceptions, continue to show a steady increase of business. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* gives the gross earnings of thirty-three roads for the month of October, showing an increase of 21 per cent. over those of the corresponding month last year, with 3,718 increased mileage. The gain is fairly distributed throughout the list, but is the most marked in the Northwestern, St. Paul, Central Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Houston and Texas. The following comparative table of gross earnings of some of the leading lines for October will be of interest:

	1880.	1879.
Central Pacific	$ 2,145,000	$ 1,909,022
Chicago and Alton	789,116	668,162
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	1,498,000	1,290,739
Chicago and Northwestern	2,031,436	1,928,796
C., C., C. & I.	411,929	358,564
D. & R. G.	473,315	140,068
G. T. C.	937,319	867,616
Great Western, Canada	467,618	446,445
Hannibal and St. Joe	240,349	239,735
Houston & Texas Central	470,867	406,565
Interior & Great Northern	276,676	223,626
Lake Erie and Western	115,313	84,536
Louisville and Nashville	901,800	602,301
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	407,526	367,708
St. L., I. M. & S.	678,200	724,713
St. Louis & San Francisco	310,889	213,712
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	1,605,841	1,132,417
Total of thirty-three roads	15,306,350	12,945,783

A Woman With a Will.

A woman with a will can make her way in the American world. In Ulster county, N. Y., there is a woman of real grit who inherited fourteen years ago a large estate, consisting principally of farming property, heavily encumbered with debt. It was the old homestead, and she could not bear the idea of seeing it pass into the hands of strangers, and was determined that it should not. Although then only 24 years old, and with no more practical knowledge of life than an ordinary country lass, she assumed the charge of the estate, determined to clear it of debt. Having an old mother 62 years old, a half-sister, also helpless from old age, the two orphaned children of a deceased brother, and a brother in the last stages of consumption to provide for, this made her task doubly hard. A little experience taught her that it was impossible to support her large family and keep up the interest arising from the heavy indebtedness of the estate from the resources of the farm, she decided upon school teaching. She was engaged to teach in her own neighborhood at $8 per month, and her salary in a short time was raised to $40 per month. She has continued school teaching ever since, directing the work of her farm, and during the summer vacations going into the harvest field with the farm hands to pitch on hay, rake, bind, etc. She has earned from teaching school over $3,500, paid off the debt of the old homestead, and greatly improved the property. She has been an extensive stock raiser. Her wheat crop averaged last year forty-two bushels to the acre, the largest yield in the county. Some time ago she learned that a brother-in-law living in Pennsylvania was in destitute circumstances. She went to him and found him helpless from an incurable disease, with a family depending upon him. "Ben," she said, "what can I do for you?" "Nothing, Libbie," was the reply. "You have your hands full already. We will have to go to the county house, I suppose." "Never, Ben, as long as I live. Come and enjoy the comforts of the old homestead with me. I will keep you and your family as long as you live." She says she has enough to do now without having to support a husband, too, which she might have to do if she were to marry.—*New York Tribune.*

FROM $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 worth of birds' nests are yearly imported into Canton, most of them coming from Java. They are very expensive, costing from $30 to 40 per pound. The nests are composed of pure gelatine, secreted by a species of swallow and deposited against a wall.

THE MOREY LETTER.

Address of the National Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee held a private meeting last evening, which was not over until nearly midnight. The members present were W. H. Barnum, Frederick O. Prince of Massachusetts, Abram S. Hewitt, William W. Armstrong of Ohio, and William L. Scott of Pennsylvania. Hiram Atkinson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Vermont, acted as proxy for Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont; Charles J. Canda, Treasurer of the National Committee, as proxy for Alvah W. Sulloway; and William C. Whitney, Corporation Counsel of this city, as proxy for Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland. Barnum presided. The committee issued the following address:

In response to inquiries the National Democratic Committee makes the following statement in reference to the so-called Morey letter:

1. Neither the committee nor any sub-committee thereof has ever taken any action in reference to the letter.

2. It was first called to the attention of the Chairman of the committee on the night before its publication in *Truth* on the 20th of October.

3. The Chairman thereupon requested Mr. Smalley, a member of the committee, to examine the letter, but permission to do so was refused at the office of the *Truth*.

4. No member of the committee ever saw the letter or any copy or portion thereof until after its publication, or was in any wise concerned therein, or gave any advice in reference thereto.

5. Hart, publisher of *Truth*, brought the original letter to headquarters, No. 138 Fifth avenue, on the afternoon of the 20th of October, where it was seen for the first time by any member of the committee and other persons not members. All those who were familiar with the handwriting of Gen. Garfield came to the conclusion that the letter was genuine.

6. The committee decided to purchase a reasonable number of electrotype plates of the fac-simile, which had already been prepared by *Truth*.

7. No denial having come from Gen. Garfield of the authenticity of the letter, notwithstanding the telegraphic demand of the New York *Herald* and a very sharp leader in that paper, the committee decided to give out the electrotype plates, which was accordingly done. The propriety of this action was not doubted by the committee, as the letter seemed to be in harmony with Gen. Garfield's views upon the subject, covered by a letter gathered from the public records, of undoubted genuineness.

8. The first complete denial was not published until four days after the original publication in *Truth*, and to this denial, unsupported by any other evidence, the committee, in view of Gen. Garfield's connection with other scandals, attached no weight.

9. Therefore, when evidence was offered to show that Morey was a real person, and not a myth, the committee called for its production, as they were bound to do, in order to arrive at the truth.

10. If the letter had been forged, or any fraud committed in reference thereto, or any false evidence been given, it has been done without the knowledge, consent, or privity of the committee, or any member thereof.

Finally, the committee approves of all honest measures to punish any and all persons who have committed any violation of law, and have no interest in this matter but to arrive at the very truth of the affair. That there should be doubt as to the authenticity of the letter is largely due to the failure of the prosecution to put Gen. Garfield on the stand. [See eighth paragraph.]

WM. H. BARNUM,
Chairman.

By order of the committee.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
Secretary.

A resolution was passed tendering the thanks of the committee to W. H. Barnum, Chairman, to the Advisory Committee, and to the officers of the committee for the efficient and faithful manner in which they performed their respective duties.

HEWITT ON DAVIS.

A Partisan Judge Severely Rebuked.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt makes reply to the opinion of Judge Davis in the Philp case in so far as it relates to himself. Mr. Hewitt says:

The Judge who sits upon the bench is supposed to know the evidence which has been given by a witness. Certainly he should examine it before he undertakes to make statements as to its nature and to draw conclusions from it. That Judge Davis has not performed this duty the following comparison of his statement with the testimony will serve to prove.

That passage is quoted from the opinion in which it is made to appear that the Morey letter was not published until after Mr. Hart had it examined by Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt makes this rejoinder:

Now the simple and unanswerable reply to all this statement and the extraordinary comments in which Judge Davis has seen fit to indulge is that the letter had already been published in *Truth* before I had ever seen Mr. Hart or the original letter or any copy of it. This fact Judge Davis must have known when he penned the above lines, because I had sworn in his presence and after cross-examination by Mr. Stoughton, in which Mr. Bliss intervened to verify the dates, that the interview with Mr. Hart and the examination of the letter took place on the 20th of October, after its publication in *Truth*, and not before. I do not know whether Mr. Hart made a mistake in his testimony as to date, but, if he did, there is no possible justification for Judge Davis to base a statement on this mistake in order to attack from the bench the character of a citizen after the date had been fixed beyond possibility of all controversy. While writing this statement I sent a messenger to Mr. Hart to ascertain whether he had ever made any declaration at variance with the facts as I have stated them. Mr. Hart replied that he never said, testified or thought that Mr. Hewitt or any one connected with the National Committee saw the letter in advance of publication of the text of the letter in *Truth*, on the 20th of October. I never pronounced the body and signature of the letter to be in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield. On the contrary, in the presence of Mr. Hart and all the gentlemen present, I declared the body of the letter not to be in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield, but that I believed the signature to be his autograph. As to the second interview in the evening, it took place after my speech at Chickering Hall, when I was exhausted, and took no other part in the discussion but to reaffirm my belief in the genuineness of the signature. I did not tell Mr. Hart that I would have made it a forgery if I could, nor has he or any one else testified that I ever used the expression.

To Judge Davis' assertion that Hewitt "went on with his associates, scattering the forgery broadcast throughout the country," Mr. Hewitt replies:

So far as I am concerned it would perhaps be sufficient answer to say that I never circulated any lithographs or *fac-similes* of either kind, but in order to show with what reckless eagerness the charge is made I state that I am assured by a person who did send out *fac-similes* that only the first or accurate ones were circulated, and that the second or amended *fac-similes* were only published in *Truth*, over which it is not pretended the committee had any control. I forbear to make any commentary whatever upon the extraordinary character of the opinion produced by Judge Davis. It is enough for me to point out that the foundation upon which he has built up the attack upon my character is false in fact, and with his demonstration the consequences can only be damaging to himself. I was prepared for this attack by the evidently prearranged preliminary statement of Mr. Stoughton, in the *Times* of yesterday, and I am now forced to believe that there is a concerted scheme to attempt to break me down in this community, where I have lived for fifty years, and to which I can more safely trust for a just judgment that to a Judge of a Supreme Court who forgets that, when he becomes a Judge, he should cease to be a partisan.

The New York Frauds.

At a meeting of prominent Democrats in New York to take action in the frauds at the recent election, it was resolved to appoint committees as follows: On frauds and coercion, to receive and act upon information in regard to frauds and coercion perpetrated in that city by Republicans, the committee to investigate not more than twelve election districts, in order to thoroughly prepare a case for consideration by Congress, and that they include in the investigation the persecution of colored Democrats by colored Republicans; a committee on Federal intimidation, to investigate the doings of Davenport and his men; and a committee on the prevention of frauds in future.

INDIANA NEWS.

JOHN FISHER, an old Quaker gentleman, voted in Union at his seventeenth Presidential election.

THE receipt of lumber in New Albany from the northern pineries was never heavier than during the present season.

THE German Count Frantz Wilhelm Ferdinand von Wekler, who stole several saws at Fort Wayne, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

HARRY YOST and Buddy Collins, boys of 14 years of age, residing at Mitchell, had a quarrel over an apple, which resulted in Yost stabbing Collins twice in the abdomen and once in the back.

THE November term of the State Supreme Court begins the fourth Monday of the month, when a new Chief Justice will be elected. The newly-elected Judges will not take their seats until January.

THE wife of Captain John A. Meek, of Galesburg, ex-Sheriff, presented him with triplets on the evening of the election. The two boys he has named Garfield and Arthur, respectively, and the girl he has named America.

EPIZOOTIC has assumed a very virulent type in New Albany. Three horses died of the disease in one day, and many teamsters were compelled to suspend business. The street-car company reduced the trips made one-half.

THE establishment of the free postal delivery in Richmond is a fixed fact, the Postoffice Department having sent a special agent to examine the claims for one and received a satisfactory report. The service will go into operation on the 1st day of January.

THE building, at an early day, of the long-ago proposed Evansville, Seymour and Lake Erie railroad, which is to traverse the counties of Vanderburgh, Warrick, Dubois, Orange, Washington, Jackson, Decatur, Franklin and Union, is likely soon to be consummated.

THE tax-levy in aid of the Local-Trade railroad for this year, in Perry county, is $11,476. The people of Cannelton, Tell City and Troy expect to hear the toot of the locomotive next year. The road is now completed from Gentryville, Spencer county, to Evansville.

A TELEPHONE exchange for Union City was organized last week, by the election of a board of six directors. The capital stock is $3,000, divided into thirty shares. Fifty instruments are taken, and lines will be put up, and the exchange established in working order inside of thirty days.

MISS ANNA HOFFMAN, of New Albany, who lost both her arms by being run over by an engine on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, sued the Pennsylvania Company, lessee of the road, by her father, for $100,000 damages. The case has been compromised, the company, it is said, paying Miss Hoffman $11,000.

HERMAN ENGLER, of Fort Wayne, and a comrade were out hunting in a spring wagon, and while getting out the trigger of the gun caught, shooting both of them. The ball lodged in Engler's right arm, severing the main artery. He lost so much blood before his companion could get him home that he died soon after. His companion was not seriously injured.

THE fire which destroyed the Bloomingdale Brewery, near Fort Wayne, was the work of an incendiary. Several hogsheads had been filled with kerosene oil and fired. A bucket used at the brewery was found half full of the combustible liquid. A pair of pants, saturated with oil, but which were not burned, may possibly lead to the discovery of the guilty wretch.

A DUEL with pistols at Madison, the other night, growing out of political animosity, had a tragic termination. There was a great deal of yelling on the streets by young men who were excited over the election. There were shouts for Garfield, for Hancock, and for Jeff Davis. The shouts for Jeff Davis came several times from a crowd of six or eight young fellows one door below George Glass' saloon. Capt. Fred Trenck, near by, was heard to remark that no one could halloo for Jeff Davis in his presence, and started over for the crowd, followed or accompanied by George Watson. Trenck said, "I want to find the traitor who yelled for Jeff Davis." In response to this remark, Glass, who was nearly face to face with Trenck, struck Trenck with his fist on the right cheek bone. Then followed an interchange of seven shots between Glass and Watson, both men standing up bravely to the fierce work. During the firing the crowd dispersed and sought safe quarters. When the last shot was fired, Watson retreated across Mulberry street to Hargin's corner, and Glass started back into his saloon. As he entered the door he was about to fall, when he was caught and laid on a table nearest the door, where the wounded man died with a few gasps, uttering the words, "I am shot." The ball passed through his lungs and heart. Watson was severely wounded in the leg.

School Superintendent's Report.

James H. Smart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made up his annual report, the statistics of which are given below:

From the reports of the county superintendents on enumeration it appears that there are 703,558 children of school age (between 6 and 21 years) in the State, of which 364,761 are white males, 334,249 white females, 7,162 colored males, and 7,386 colored females. Between the ages of 10 and 21 there are in the State 1,090 males and 957 females who can neither read or write. The children attending school during the past year numbered 511,283, namely, 265,872 males, 237,395 females, and 8,016 colored. The daily attendance was 321,-659, and schools have been taught in 9,333 out of a total of 9,425. The colored schools numbered 104, the graded schools 339, the township graded schools 163, and the average length of school term within the year was 136 days. In the work of teaching there were employed 13,578 persons, of whom 7,731 were white male teachers, 5,732 white females, and 115 colored. The table showing the compensation of teachers is interesting, as it shows that there is a wide margin between the payments for the same description of service in the several counties. For instance: In townships the per diem for male teachers varies from $1.35 in Newton to $2.29 in Vanderburg, and for females from 93 cents in DeKalb to $2.23 in Vanderburg. In town schools male teachers are paid for their daily service all the way from $1.76 in Howard to $5.83 in Lawrence, and female teachers from 75 cents in Fayette to $2.33 in Parke county. In city schools the payment of male teachers ranged from $2 in Posey to $7.50 in Knox, and of female teachers from $1.65 in Posey to $5 in Floyd.

There are in the State 9,647 school-houses, of which 85 are built of stone, 2,189 of brick, 7,-288 are frame, while 75 of the original log school-houses still remain in the service. During the year 359 new school-houses have been erected, and these are valued at $410,972.86, while the total valuation of school property, including buildings, apparatus, etc., is $11,817,-964.53.

Township Trustees were paid during the year for managing educational matters, $77,-721.93. The township libraries contain 241,824 books, and 3,774 have been added during the year.

The State account of revenue for tuition stands as follows:

On hand Sept. 1, 1879	$1,928,133.62
Amount received February, 1880	1,417,549.35
Amount received June, 1880	1,412,777.54
Miscellaneous receipts	125,147.95
Total revenue for tuition	$4,883,606.97
Amount expended since Sept. 1, 1879	3,006,432.07
Amount on hand	$1,877,474.90

The special school-revenue account stands as follows:

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1879	$ 927,903.70
Amount since received	1,461,891.15
Total	$2,389,794.85
Amount since expended	1,485,418.81
Amount now on hand	$ 904,376.04

Election Returns.

The following counties show Democratic gains over the October vote given Mr. Porter:

Allen	497	Monroe	50
Bartholomew	129	Noble	94
Blackford	47	Orange	65
Boone	15	Owen	64
Brown	137	Perry	108
Cass	8	Pike	9
Clark	39	Porter	114
Clinton	81	Posey	69
De Kalb	68	Pulaski	137
Dubois	84	Rush	19
Floyd	104	Shelby	53
Fountain	20	Spencer	79
Franklin	6	Starke	75
Gibson	5	Sullivan	46
Hamilton	36	Switzerland	33
Hancock	66	Tipton	50
Harrison	13	Union	7
Huntington	43	Warrick	78
Jasper	128	Washington	98
Kosciusko	40	Wayne	30
Lawrence	13	Wells	26
Madison	183	White	2
Marshall	201		
Martin	110	Total	3,465

The following counties show Republican gains:

Adams	63	Lake	58
Benton	24	Laporte	14
Carroll	68	Marion	271
Clay	8	Miami	67
Crawford	2	Montgomery	158
Daviess	60	Morgan	25
Dearborn	53	Ohio	32
Decatur	112	Parke	39
Delaware	86	Putnam	89
Elkhart	125	Randolph	67
Fayette	15	Ripley	16
Fulton	33	Scott	20
Grant	48	St. Joe	252
Greene	68	Steuben	5
Hendricks	62	Tippecanoe	233
Henry	94	Vanderburg	41
Howard	140	Vermillion	12
Jackson	17	Vigo	45
Jay	51	Wabash	111
Jefferson	45	Warren	111
Jennings	14	Whitley	50
Johnson	44		
Knox	53	Total	3,059
La Grange	55		

The Health of Animals.

Early last spring we published in the *Health Monthly* an article from the pen of Hubert T. Foote, D. V. S., on the care of animals, in which he took the position that horses and cattle should have shelter that is as well provided with cleanliness and ventilation as are our homes. The writer undertook to show that horses are subject to pretty much the same ills that we are, and that they are nearly or quite as sensitive to all injurious influences. Since the new disease has broken out among the horses of our cities, some of our metropolitan papers have been calling attention to the same subject which was so well presented by the veterinarian, Dr. Foote. The ground taken is that if we would have healthy horses and cattle we must give them carefully prepared stables and sheds which are free from all disagreeable odors or poisons or malarious influences. Further attention is called to the fact that cows provide a large share of the food which is given to our children, and yet that these useful animals are often provided with only filthy abodes. Considering how frequently our horses are affected by some new epidemic and how rapidly pleuro pneumonia is extending over the country would it not be well for all who have the care of such domestic animals to look well to their creature comforts, and see to it that their dwelling-places are as well ventilated and cared for as are our dwellings.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

"**WILL** you and your son occupy one room?" asked a hotel clerk of a woman of 35, who arrived at Omaha with a boy of 16. "This is not my son," she said with emphasis, "but my husband. We are on our bridal tour."

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Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

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An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is specially efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

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But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

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We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

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ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

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For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

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All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
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SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	9½c	Coffee A	9c
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Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	16c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	28c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1861	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense. No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, sellin at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	65c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncalendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX	15c	Family	23c	S & W	25c	Select Frying	33c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	48c
Best No. 1	40c	Uncle Ned	40c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound........23c Orange and Lemon Peel........25c Shelled Almonds........40c
Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes, 6c

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 60	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	.22
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	22
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselv s that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

1850. **PIONEER** 1880

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Innocent Childhood.

[Bill Nye, in Denver Tribune.]

Childhood is the glad springtime of life. It is then the seeds of future greatness or startling mediocrity are sown.

If a boy has marked out a glowing future as an intellectual giant, it is during these early years of his growth that he gets some pine knots to burn in the evening, whereby he can read Herbert Spencer and the Greek grammar, so that when he is in good society he can say things that nobody can understand. This gives him an air of mysterious greatness which soaks into those with whom he comes in contact, and makes them respectful and unhappy while in his presence.

Boys who intend to be railroad men should early begin to look about them for some desirable method of expunging two or three fingers and one thumb. Most boys can do this without difficulty. Trying to pitch a card out of a job press, when it is in operation, is a good way. Most job presses feel gloomy and unhappy until they have eaten the fingers off of two or three boys. Then they go on with their work cheerfully and even hilariously.

Boys who intend to lead an irreproachable life, and be foremost in every good work, should take unusual precaution to secure perfect health and longevity. Good boys never know when they are safe. Statistics show that the ratio of good boys who die, compared to bad ones, is simply appalling.

There are only thirty-nine good boys left as we go to press, and they are not feeling well themselves.

The bad ones are all alive and very active.

The boy who stole my coal-shovel last spring, and went out into the graveyard and dug into a grave to find Easter eggs, is the picture of health. He ought to live a long time yet, for he is in a very poor shape to be ushered in before the bar of judgment.

When I was a child I was different from other boys in many respects, I was always looking about to see what good I could do. I am that way yet.

If my little brother wanted to go in swimming, contrary to order, I was not strong enough to prevent him, but I would go in with him and save him from a watery grave. I went in the water thousands of times that way, and as a result, he is alive to day.

But he is ungrateful. He hardly ever mentions it now, but he remembers the gordian knots that I tied in his shirts. He speaks of them frequently. This shows the ingratitude and natural depravity of the human heart.

Ah, what recompense have wealth and positions for the unalloyed joys of childhood, and how gladly to-day as I sit in the midst of my oriental splendor and castle magnificence and thoughtfully run my fingers through my infrequent bangs, would I give it all, wealth, position and fame, for one balmy breezy day gathered from the mellow haze of the long ago, when I stood knee-deep in the luke-warm pool near my suburban home in the quiet dell, and allowed the yielding and smoothing mud and meek-eyed pollowogs to squirt up between my dimpled toes.

Preaching to the Insane.

[St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.]

A good story was recently told by a Brattleboro clergyman who had been in the habit of preaching Sunday afternoons to the inmates of the asylum for the insane. The clergymen in that village take turns in this work, and one afternoon one of them preached about the alabaster box of precious ointment, which was poured upon the Master's feet. As he came out of the chapel, one of the patients came to him and said:

"You have got us pretty well anointed now," and in explanation added that for two preceeding Sundays different clergymen had preached on the same subject.

This story reminds us of another, as good a one, told of a clergyman in Jacksonville, Ill. This minister was out of a field, and, hearing that there was no preaching in the asylum in that city, sought the opportunity to dispense the gospel there. At his first service he was very much gratified to observe the close attention that one of the patients gave to his sermon, and he went away and told some of his friends that he had found a very hopeful field of labor in the asylum which had been neglected too long. The next Sunday he noticed the same intent expression on the face of this hopeful listener and thought the man would soon be converted. Again the next Sunday the same man gave eager attention, convincing the clergyman that he was not far from the Kingdom of Heaven. In the sermon the old story had been related about Hindoo women casting their children into the Ganges. The minister sought an opportunity at the close of service for a personal conversation with his eager listener. The patient grasped his hand warmly and said:

"I couldn't help thinking, while you were telling that story, that it was a great pity your mother didn't chuck you into the river when you were a baby."

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

33-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Two Sides to Every Story.

[New Haven Register.]

Two boys went to hunt grapes. One was happy because they found grapes. The other was unhappy because the grapes had seeds in them.

Two men, being convalescent, were asked how they were. One said he was better to-day. The other was worse, yesterday.

When it rains one man says, "this will make mud." The other, "this will lay the dust."

Two children looking through colored glasses—one said, "the world is blue." The other, "it is bright."

Two boys eating their dinner, one said, "I would rather have something other than this." The other, "this is better than nothing."

A servant thinks a man's house is principally kitchen. A guest, that it is principally parlor.

"I'm sorry that I live," says one man. "I'm sorry that I must die," says another.

"I am glad that it is no worse," says one. "I am sorry that it is no better, says another.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Mateeny. 34 cow-1y.

1881.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY one year	$ 4 05
" MAGAZINE one year	4 00
" BAZAR one year	5 00
The three above publications	10 00
Any two above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1 year	1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money-order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

[Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.]

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS.
New York.

STOVES & RANGES GARLAND MICHIGAN

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
Buy the Best.
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Laura J. Bontrager, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY ELLEN METCALF, Administrator.
November 15, 1880. 47-3w.

Notice to non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Phebe Hartsuff, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, by Albert J. Mason and Warren A. Mason for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 8th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness: the clerk of said court, this 27th day of October, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
47-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Thomas Summers,
vs.
Joseph Grossell.

Whereas, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issed, and also a summons in garnishement having been issued thereon, and property by virtue of said writ been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 31st day of December, 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

46-3. JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal.]

$100
Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasae douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the senel of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

RAILROADS

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1 Fast Ex.	No. 5 Pacific Ex.	No. 7 Night Ex.	No. 3 Limited Ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 12	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 55am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 01am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 44	2 50	4 58	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2 Morn'g Ex.	No. 6 N. Y. Ex.	No. 4 At. Ex.	No. 8 Fast Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 10pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 15	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 36		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 05
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15pm	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 16	2 57	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 10am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 21	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 50
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m.
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 33	1 08
Defiance	12 50pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 27
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 30	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar.		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

3:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:16; Reading, 6:15; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:46, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:35, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 6:31 p. m.;

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m. Academia, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:41, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:36; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35,(making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc,

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:31; Angola, 6:55; Fremont, 7:12; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:30 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:50; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:20; Montgomery, 7:36; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:33; Pleasant Lake, 8:45; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academia, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:44; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:02; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:30; New Era, 3:41; Steuer's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academia, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p.m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 45 p.m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9:42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 12 45 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

3.50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1 Mail.	3 Express.	7
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 37 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 20 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH
ST LOUIS AND PACIFIC
R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:24 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	4:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 2, 1880. Number 49.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED BY THE

COURIER COMPANY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 24 1y

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

Hibernation.

The sleep of winter and that of night are different in those animals which are torpid for months. The bat, the hedgehog, tawrie, the marmot, the hamster, the tortoise, the toad, snakes, mollusca, spiders, bees, flies, bears, badgers, etc., retire to their closed holes, and, in various degrees, undergo a temporary death for four, five, six and seven months of the year. They usually roll themselves up, but bats suspend themselves in caves. Those that lay up provisions use them before they become torpid, and on reviving before they venture abroad. Their temperature lowers, their respiration is less frequent, and at intervals the circulation is reduced, they lose their feeling, the digestive organs are inactive and they suffer loss of weight. The confined air in which they shut themselves, added to the cold, is the cause of their torpidity. Facts lead to the belief that some birds hibernate.

"We Never Advertise."

In a recent issue of the New York shipping list we find the following on the merchants who never advertise: "There is a class of business men, or rather men in business—for there is a distinction with a difference—who persistently refuse to advertise in a paper. When such people are approached for an advertisement, which may return its cost a hundred fold, they have a stereotyped reply, 'We never advertise; our business is large enough, and we don't care about extending it.' And yet these very same men, whenever their interests are threatened or attacked by injurious legislation, are foremost in soliciting the aid of the press, and imploring its influence in defeating the obnoxious measures. It never, possibly, occurs to them that the influence which can avert or change legislation is not less powerful in directing the currents of the trade to those houses most deserving of it by their superior enterprise, intelligence and liberty."

American Horses in France.

Some two years ago Col. John A. Bridgland, United States consul at Havre, conceived the idea of introducing American horses into the French cavalry service. With this object in view he has, during that time, imported about one hundred and sixty American horses, nearly all of which have gone into the cavalry service. By this means the attention of the French government has been called to the fact that a decidedly better grade of horse can be procured in the United States and taken to France for less than they pay for the inferior horse they now use. The result is that two officers of the French army have been sent to this country on a special tour of observation with reference to this subject. Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Favert de Kerbach, first regiment chasseurs d'Afrique, and Captain Henry de Lalhere, thirteenth dragoons, are now in the United States for the purpose indicated. Col. Bridgland met them by appointment a few day ago at Cincinnati, and gave them much valuable information concerning American horses and the best mode of buying and shipping them.

SEASONED WITH ARSENIC.

Sad Mistake at a Tennessee Wedding Feast—Six of the Guests Already Dead, and Several Others Fatally Poisoned.

A special to the Cincinnati Enquirer, of November 28, says news has been received of the poisoning of a wedding party in Boon county, Tennessee, adjacent to Hamilton county, resulting in the death of six and the probable death of three others. Joel Hendree and Jane Dale were the contracting parties, and both being members of the most prominent families in that vicinity, a very large number of friends witnessed the nuptials, which were performed at the residence of the bride's father, at a point on Emory river, fifty-six miles above Chatanooga.

After the ceremony the guests, numbering about fifty, were invited to the hospitable board of Colonel Dale, and partook of the bountiful repast there served. The evening was spent in various festivities, and at night the guests again were invited to supper. After the evening meal a sudden lethargy seemed to overtake the members of the festive party, and one by one they commenced complaining of dreadful pains. In a short time twenty-seven of the party were unconscious. The greatest excitement prevailed. Colonel Dale's house being too small to accommodate all the invalids for the night, twelve were removed to other houses in the neighborhood.

Forty-eight hours afterward two of the afflicted died—Emma Peters, a grand-daughter of the bride's father, and Mattie Lowry, each aged about eight. The bride's brother, Robert Dale, died a few hours later. The bride's uncle, Mr. Mike May, died the next day; and Albert Gallaher and Mattie Lovelace, two of the guests, died the next day. The bride's father, mother and brother are very low, and will probably die.

The precise cause of the poisoning is yet unknown, but several conjectures are afloat. The most plausible is that arsenic had been put in the edibles as seasoning instead of salt. Colonel Dale had purchased a quantity of arsenic a few days previous for the destruction of crows that were preying upon his wheat-fields. Pending the excitement of the approaching wedding this had been left bundled up in the kitchen. It is supposed that in the hurry the cook opened the bundle containing the poison, and intending to salt the victuals threw in a quantity of arsenic.

A JILTED LOVER'S REVENGE.

Refused by His Sweetheart, He Marries Her Mother, and Turns the Tables.

[From the Alta California.]

An awful case of the consequences of refusing a young man's honorable love is reported on the west side. A really nice young man fell in love with a handsome girl, the only daughter of a handsome, well-preserved widow of thirty-eight, and offered her marriage. She ridiculed him because he was twenty-five, and said he was old enough to be her father, and so on, and with her taunts goaded him to such a pitch of frenzy that he swore he would be fearfully revenged. Accordingly he proposed to and married the wretched girl's mother.

Now that wretched girl has to wear stout leather boots two sizes too large for her, and go to bed at 9 p. m., and eschew the theater, chocolate caramels, ice-cream, and in fact everything else that makes one's life worth living for. Her step-father's nominal object being that when she grows up she may be as splendidly matured woman as her mother, the compliment implied in this inducing the mother to second him enthusiastically.

When a young man comes round to see that wretched girl her step-father bounces him down the front steps, throws his hat after him, and tells the wretched girl that the young man is not a fit companion for her, and that he is as solicitous for her future as he would be for that of his own child, and altogether in the kindest manner possible he make that wretched girl even wish she were dead as many as a hundred times a day.

Let all other beautiful girls who are often tempted to refuse the matrimonial offer of eligible young men be warned by her unhappy fate.

The Minnesota Asylum Fired by One of the Insane Inmates.

A special to the Pioneer Press from St. Peter says: "Ben Hasselman, an inmate of the asylum, arrested yesterday on suspicion of having fired the building, made a confession to-day that he had committed the deed. He says he was badly treated, and tried to burn the building down in revenge. He says he wishes all had been burned. He placed a can of naphtha in the female wing, but it did not ignite when he tried to kindle it. He was considered a mild case, and allowed the run of the building."

TRAVELING FACILITIES.

The Journey between Philadelphia and New York a Century Ago and To-Day.

[Philadelphia Times, Nov. 13, 1880.]

This week two additional fast morning trains have been added to the Pennsylvania railroad company's passenger service between Philadelphia and New York, a train leaving this city at eleven and one leaving New York at eight o'clock, both running through in two hours, the time made by the several other fast trains already on the passenger schedule. These added facilities for travel between the two cities suggest a glance backward at the manner in which the science of transportation has been developed almost within our own time. A little less than a hundred years ago, when "the French packet" left "New York about the 25th, and the British packet on the first Wednesday of every month," the journey between Philadelphia and New York was a pretty serious undertaking. The public prints of the day contained this announcement:

Stages to the eastward set out for New York every morning (Sunday excepted) from Mr. Dennison's, at the George tavern, corner of Second and Arch streets; others return every evening (Sunday excepted.) In summer the stages reach New York in one day, and in two in winter. Two other stages for New York, partly by land and partly by water, leave the Crooked Billet wharf on Wednesday and Sunday mornings, and return generally on Tuesday and Friday evenings. From New York the stages reach Boston in six days.

Great as the change is from these primitive times to our own, we notice it less because it has come so gradually. When the old Camden and Amboy line was open to travel forty years or so ago, the improvement upon the stage coaches which covered the distance in a long day—and this only under favorable circumstances—was very great, but it was not so great as the improvement upon primitive railroading which the Pennsylvania railroad company has effected within the past ten years. Some of us remember, with feelings of misery, the six or eight hours in the wretched little cars and in the slow-going boat that the journey to New York involved. And yet as we journeyed we marveled not a little at what we then regarded as the greatest wonder of the age—a locomotive engine moving at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour. As traveling facilities have increased travel has increased proportionately. These forty trains which play between the two cities every day, carry backward and forward eight thousand or more passengers—more than in olden times made the same journey in a year. Nor is this increase surprising when we reflect that a business man can do a good day's work in either city and still have time on the same day to return across to the other for business or pleasure or both combined; can leave Philadelphia at eleven o'clock, have three hours in New York, and get back to Philadelphia again in time for supper at 6:30.

Solomon and the Blacksmith.

The story goes that during the building of Solomon's temple, that wise ruler decided to treat the artisans employed on his famous edifice to a banquet. While the men were enjoying the good things his bounty had provided, King Solomon moved about from table to table, endeavoring to become better acquainted with his workmen. To one he said:

"My friend, what is your trade?"

"A carpenter."

"And who makes your tools?"

"The blacksmith," replied the carpenter.

To another Solomon said:

"What is your trade?"

"A mason."

"And who makes your tools?"

"The blacksmith," replied the mason.

A third stated that he was a stone-cutter, and that the blacksmith also made his tools. The fourth man that King Solomon addressed was the blacksmith himself. He was a powerful man, with bared arms, on which the muscles stood out in bold relief, seemingly almost as hard as the metal he worked.

"And what is your trade, my good man?" said the king.

"Blacksmith," laconically replied the man of the anvil and sledge.

"And who makes your tools?"

"Make 'em myself," said the blacksmith.

Whereupon King Solomon immediately proclaimed him the king of the mechanics, because he could not only make his own tools, but all other artisans were forced to go to him to have their tools made.

Polk, Calhoun, Buchanan.

[The Atlantic.]

President Polk was nearly fifty years of age when he was inaugurated, and was no novice in public life, having served for fourteen years in congress and for two years as governor of the state of Tennessee. He was a spare man of unpretending appearance and middle stature, with a rather small head, a full, angular brow, penetrating dark grey eyes, and a firm mouth. His hair, which he wore long and brushed behind his ears, was touched with silver when he entered the white house, and grey when he left it. He was a worthy and well qualified member of the fraternity of Free Masons and a believer in the creed of the Methodists, although, out of deference to the religious opinions of his wife, he attended worship with her at the Rev. Mr. Sprole's Presbyterian church. Calm, cold and intrepid in his moral character, he was ignorant of the beauty of moral uprightness in the conduct of public affairs—ambitious of power, and successful in the pursuit of it. He was very methodical and remarkably industrious, always finding time to listen patiently to storries of those who came to him as petitioners of patronage and place. But his arduous labors impaired his health and shortened his life. Before his term of office had expired, his friends were pained to witness his shortened and feebled step, and the air of languor and exhaustion which set upon him.

Mrs. Polk was a strict Presbyterian, and she shunned what she regarded as "the vanities of the world" whenever it was possible for her to do so. She did not possess the queenly grace of Mrs. Madison, or the warm-hearted hospitality of Mrs. Tyler, but she presided over the white house with great dignity. She was of medium height and size, with very black hair, dark eyes and complexion, and formal yet graceful deportment. At the inauguration of her husband she wore a black silk dress, a long black velvet cloak with a deep cape, trimmed with fringe and tassels, and a purple velvet bonnet, trimmed in satin ribbon. She would not permit dancing at the white house, but she did all in her power to make the administration of Mr. Polk popular. One morning a lady found her reading. "I have many books presented to me by the writers," said she, "and I try to read them all; at present this is not possible; but this evening the author of this book dines with the president, and I could not be so unkind as to appear wholly ignorant and unmindful of his gift." At one of her evening receptions a gentleman remarked: "Madam, you have a very genteel assemblage to-night." "Sir," replied Mrs. Polk, with perfect good humor, but very significantly, "I never have seen it otherwise."

John C. Calhoun had expected to remain in the cabinet as secretary of state, and he did not hesitate to say that he was sacrificed to appease the wrath of Mr. Van Buren. Accordingly James Buchanan became Mr. Polk's secretary of State, and Mr. Calhoun soon returned to the capitol as a senator from South Carolina, to engineer the extension of slavery, free trade and state sovereignty. His appearance indicated that he was over threescore years of age. Brushy eyebrows overshaddowed deep blue eyes, which gleamed like stars; his furrowed forehead and gaunt cheeks showed great mental activity and care, and his thin lips had the melancholy look seen in the portraits of Dante. His long, coarse hair had become grey, and he wore it brushed back in masses from his high forehead. One morning as he was sitting for his portrait in the studio of Mr. Kellogg, he said to the writer of these reminiscences: "I have always endeavored to dress with a simplicity that would not attract notice, and I have succeeded, with the exception of my hair. When I wore it short the letter-writers used always to have something to say about it, and now that it is long I fear that it attracts equal attention." Speaking of autographs, he remarked that his original handwriting was round and clear, but that when he was in the Litchfield law-school his haste in taking notes changed it. It was then as erratic and bold as were his movements in the days of nullification.

Mr. Buchanan was then in the prime of life, and his stalwart frame, fair complexion, light blue eyes, courtly manners and scrupulously neat attire prompted an English visitor—Mrs. Maury—to say that he resembled a British nobleman of the past generation, when the grave and dignified bearing of men in power was regarded as an essential attribute to their office. Although a bachelor, he kept house on F street, next to the abode of John Quincy Adams, where his accomplished niece presided at his hospitable board. He faithfully carried out the foreign policy of President Polk, but never let pass an opportunity for advancing his claims to the succession, with refreshing humility. In a heretofore unpublished letter written to a friend he alluded to a prediction that he would be the next president, and went on to say: "I or any other man may disappear from the political arena without producing a ripple upon the surface of the deep and strong current which is sweeping the country to its destiny. Nothing has prevented me from removing myself from the list of future candidates for the presidency except the injury this might do to the democratic cause in Pennsylvania. On this subject I am resolved, and whenever it may be proper, I shall make known my resolution. Nothing on earth could induce me again to accept a cabinet appointment." Yet never did a wily politician more industriously plot and plan to secure a nomination than Mr. Buchanan did in his still hunt for the presidency

The Colored Brother.

The colored United States Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, whose time expires in a short time, demands, through his colored friends, a place in the new cabinet. This, however, will not meet the wants of some of the colored brethren, and they are now demanding positions in every department of the government.

The Advocate, an organ of the colored race, published in Washington City, after alluding to the proposition to place Mr. Bruce in the cabinet, concludes as follows: "We indorse these views, so far as they go; but our idea is, that the appointment of no one single individual to a prominent place is the full measure of the duty toward the negro. General recognition in all the departments of the civil service is what we want—from a place in the cabinet down to clerkships here in Washington, and in postmasterships, collectorships of customs and internal revenue, inspectors of the postal department, special agents of the treasury department throughout the country, etc. The value of the negro vote in such states as Indiana, New York and Ohio, can be properly estimated when it is known that their vote was so large that had it been taken from the republicans and given to the democratic party, the result would have been far different. Hancock, instead of steaming up Salt river on the suspicious craft, solid south—believed to be stolen property—would be steering for the white house. Turning from the presidential to the congressional victory, the importance of the negro voter is more clearly seen. In at least nine of the districts of the south, from which republicans were returned, in all save the one in east Tennessee and Kentucky, the negro voter gave the republican candidates much more than the majorities, and in a majority of these cases four-fifths of the votes cast.

White Hairs.

"Not like snow, nor like anything else in the world," writes the author of "Romola," so she simply calls it "the beautiful white hair of age," and in disdaining all similes in connection with such a subject, we recognize the deep and true perception of George Eliot:

"Your hair has a golden gloss, Jeanette,
'Tis silk of the finest floss, my pet,
'Tis a beautiful twist falling down to your wrist—
A thing to be braided, jeweled and kissed.
'Tis the loveliest hair in the world, my pet."

So sings Charles Halpine, and so in all ages have poets sung of hair that is auburn, raven, brown, of "those wonderful waves of bronze and gold," of all hair, save the sad and simple hair of the age. Ah, yes! men fall into raptures about sunny ringlets of jet-black locks, and their hearts get entangled in the silken meshes, but to the venerable presence of white hairs one is tempted to lift his hat. Some there are who, walking along the pathway of years, have reached in the fulness of time the threshold of eternity, and as they recede further and further from the darkness, perhaps it is simply the reflection of heaven which makes their hair seem white. However that may be, let us learn to love "the beautiful white hair of age."

Jay Gould Buys the New York World

It is stated that Jay Gould has secured a controlling interest in the World, and he will at once endeavor to improve its present condition. An entire new building is projected, to be located on the corner opposite the present quarters. It will have a frontage on Park row of 155 feet, and will extend back to Theatre alley and take in the whole block on Beekman street. This building will not only be occupied by the World, but also by telegraph and other companies.

CHANGING COMPLEXION.

A White Child Suddenly Becomes a Thorough African.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

For over sixteen months past an uptown physician has been attending a case of disease that is so rare that the like of it has never been known, or, at least, recorded in medical works. It is a case of real melanosis pigmentation, where the pigment or melanin, as it is technically called, which gives color to the hair and eyes, pervades the whole body. A boy born of white parents, and perfectly natural in color at his birth, turned, under the disease, as black as a full-blooded negro. It is certainly one of the most remarkable freaks of nature ever brought to light, and it will attract the attention of the entire medical fraternity of the world.

The parents live in New Jersey; the father, John Shalter, being a mechanic. They were married in December, 1876, the woman at that time twenty years of age, and the husband twenty-eight. They are both of American birth, the wife being of english descent and the husband of Irish extraction. Ten months after the union of the couple there was born to them a fine and apparently healthy boy baby. The infant thrived and promised to develop into a robust boy. He was a beautiful child, with fair complexion, dark eyes, and silky, dark brown hair, which grew in profusion. When two weeks old he was taken to a priest and christened, and all the friends attending that interesting ceremony complimented the happy parents upon the beauty and promise of the youngester. But in a few days the parents were alarmed at a remarkable change that was coming over the child. He gradually grew dark. At first his skin became a pale yellow, then deepened into a saffron hue, and then, to the terror of the parents, grew darker yet. They thought the boy was attacked with jaundice, and turned to the priest for advice. The good father was astonished when told that the dark-skinned boy before him was the beautiful, fair boy he had christened but two weeks before. He saw that the trouble was something worse than jaundice, and advised the afflicted parents to consult a physician at once. This was done, and various doctors prescribed for the child, but the disease was not checked. The child grew darker and darker. The color was uniform all over the body, except at the joints, where it was a little darker, and at the palms of the hands, where it was lighter.

The once fine, brown hair grew stiff and jet black, and the eyes also grew darker, so that the line between the pupils and the iris could not be distinguished. In spite of medical treatment the boy grew worse, and became very weak, all the time the color of his skin deepening. At last he became as black as a full-blooded negro. Then he was attacked by convulsions, which grew more frequent and violent until they threatened the child's life. It was in one of these that Dr. Reynolds was called in. He succeeded in curing the spasms, and then devoted his attention to the strange disease which afflicted the child. He at once recognized it as melanosis or pigmentation, which is mentioned in the books in a general way, but there is no case given where it had developed all through the body. This was over sixteen months ago, the child being three years old. Since that time the boy has greatly improved, by degrees becoming lighter, until he is now of a light chestnut-brown color. The hair has once more become brown and soft, and the eyes are regaining their natural appearance. The parents of the boy are perfectly healthy, and the mother now carries at her breast a robust infant, aged six months. The father is a muscular man of medium height, with black hair and dark complexion. The mother is of fair complexion, and has brown hair.

Since Dr. Reynolds has had the case in charge, the child has been visited by over two hundred physicians, who all agree that it was a truly remarkable case.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Thomas, administrator of the estate of Jackson A. Andrews discessed, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 13, 1880,

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk
W. H. DILLS Deputy.

Nov. 24th, 1880.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett and Keyser township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, commencing December 6, 1880, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. Said business to be carried on in the town of Garrett, on lot No twenty-two, block No. 15

GEORGE RIGLE.

Nov. 10, 1880.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The Lotus Club, of New York, gave a brilliant reception in honor of Gen. Grant. Whitelaw Reid presided, and asked why the illustrious guest of the evening should not be made Captain General of the armies. The guest replied that he was entirely satisfied with his present position, and was not one of those who charged republics with ingratitude.

A retired merchant was knocked down in daylight in Broadway, New York, and robbed of a diamond pin worth $1,200, and an aged lady was assaulted in the hall of an apartment-house, and $400 taken from her money-belt.

A team of horses attached to a beer-wagon ran away in New York city, and the wagon came into collision with a street car, upsetting it, and causing serious injury to four of the seven occupants.... The statue of Alexander Hamilton has been unveiled in Central Park, New York.

Colevill, Pa., an oil town near Bradford, suffered the destruction of its business centre by fire, the damage being $35,000. ....The grain warehouse of H. B. Graff & Co., at Lancaster, Pa., has been burned, the loss being $60,000....Dr. Buchanan, of bogus medical-certificate notoriety, and Martin V. Chapman, one of his bondsmen, have been convicted at Philadelphia on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government of $5,000....A fire in the penitentiary at Allegheny City, Pa., on Thanksgiving day, destroyed sixty-five cells.

THE WEST.

The health department of Chicago has been examining the sewerage in houses where deaths had occurred from diphtheria, and find it defective in 70 per cent. of the cases reported.

James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana, died at Indianapolis on the 20th of November. His disease was inflammation of the bladder, with which he had been afflicted for a period of about fifteen years. Gov. Williams was nearly 73 years of age, and had been an active politician since 1843. He was elected for several successive terms to the lower house of the Indiana Legislature, and in 1858 was elected to the State Senate, elected to Congress in 1874, and Governor of Indiana in 1876. He was a homespun sort of man, and was very popular because of his simple ways and sterling integrity. By his death Lieut.-Gov. Gray becomes Governor till the first Tuesday of January next, when he will be succeeded by Governor-elect Porter.

Leavitt's English Opera Burlesque Company hold the boards at Haverly's, in Chicago, the present week. This is an entirely new organization, and is very highly spoken of by the local press. "La Fille du Tambour Major," Offenbach's last production, rendered in English, is the bill for the week. Judging from the names of those connected with the troupe, it must be very fine, both in musical and dramatic strength.

The wholesale drug house of Lord, Stoutenburg & Co., on Wabash avenue, Chicago, has been burned. The loss is estimated at about $190,000....Michael H. Donly, recently a trumpeter in the Fifth cavalry, killed himself in St. Louis, after firing two shots at a disreputable woman to whom he was engaged....The people of Kansas have voted for the adoption of an amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. The majority for the amendment was 6,547. It is in form much like the Maine liquor law. Dr. Thomas Wood, a prominent surgeon of Cincinnati, has died from the effects of blood-poisoning, caused by attending with chapped hands to a wounded man in a recent railroad accident....A. B. Meacham, the Ute Commissioner, has been arrested by the authorities of Colorado as accessory to the murder of Jackson, the freighter.... The brewery of Sommermeyer & Brother, at Eau Claire, Wis., valued at $25,000, has been destroyed by fire....One of the four buildings belonging to the Methodist College at Adrian, Mich., has been ruined by fire, the loss being $10,000.

Lieut. Gov. Gray has been installed as Governor of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Gov. Williams. The funeral services of the latter were participated in at Indianapolis by a vast number of people, including many of the most distinguished citizens of the State. The remains were removed to Wheatland, his old farm house, for interment.

Charles Bochringer and wife, of Napa, Cal., on leaving their home locked their children in the house. Later in the day the parents returned to find the little ones burned to death....The town of St. Pierre, D. T., has been the scene of a pitched fight between vigilants and desperadoes. The latter were finally "cleaned out," their leader being killed and four others wounded....Augustus Wernet, of Canton, Ohio, died of lockjaw, caused by spraining his ankle in jumping out of bed.

Ben Hasselman, an inmate of the Minnesota Insane Asylum, confessed having fired that building, and wishes all had been burned....The prairie region of Minnesota is suffering greatly from a lack of fuel. Telegrams of inquiry sent out by Gov. Pillsbury elicit a hearty condemnation of the railroads traversing the new section.... Two ladies of East Dubuque, Mrs. Fred Chaleau and Miss Amanda Gregoire, were drowned in an air-hole while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi on the ice. Prof. James C. Watson, head of the Astronomical Department of the University of Wisconsin, and previous to his accepting that position Director of the Observatory at Michigan University, is dead. The deceased was in his 42d year, and was one of the ablest astronomers of this country.

A. S. Foote, Brick Pomeroy's late partner in the publication of the La Crosse *Democrat*, has been sentenced to five years in the Wisconsin penitentiary for forgery....A prospecting party has brought to the Oklahoma headquarters, in Kansas, specimens of gold, silver, copper and lead, alleged to have been found in the Wichita mountains, in the southwestern portion of Indian Territory.

THE SOUTH.

The sugar-crop of Louisiana is estimated at 237,000 hogsheads, an increase of 1,000 hogsheads over that of last year.... Through the carelessness of an engineer, the boiler in a saw and grist mill, near Stevenson, Ala., exploded and caused the instant death of four men, the fatal wounding of two, and the serious wounding of two others.

Passengers in a sleeping-car passing through the Baltimore tunnel were robbed of $7,000 in money and valuables, in the most mysterious manner.

Arsenic, mistaken for soda, caused the death of five guests at a wedding in Tennessee, and the dangerous illness of thirty more....An American soldier was shot by a Mexican in a house of ill-fame at Crockett, Texas. In retaliation, three Mexican houses, including the one in which the soldier was killed, were set on fire.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Pacific railway, in New Orleans, a resolution favoring the consolidation of that road with the Texas Pacific was unanimously adopted. The consolidation of the two roads and the extension of the line will make a continuous road from New Orleans by way of Shreveport, Fort Worth and El Paso to the Pacific coast.... The Election Commissioners of Warren county, Miss., the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Sixth Congressional district, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Warren county were arrested last week on the order of Judge Hill, of the United States District Court, on the charge of fraud in connection with the recent election.

POLITICAL.

Official vote of Wisconsin: Garfield, Republican, 144,399; Hancock, Democrat, 114,653; Weaver, Greenback, 7,782; Dow, Prohibitor, 67; Phelps, Anti-Masonic, 91; Garfield over Hancock, 29,743; Garfield over all, 21,603....The vote of Massachusetts, as officially declared, was: For Garfield, 165,198; Hancock, 111,960; Weaver, 4,584; Dow, 582. ....The official vote of Oregon gives Garfield 763 majority.

The official vote of the State of New York is as follows: Garfield, 555,544; for Hancock, 534,611; for Weaver, 12,373; for Dow, 1,517; for Phelps (anti-Masonic), 75. Garfield's majority over all, 6,968....The aggregate votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois—the four largest States in the Union—in 1876 and 1880 compare as follows:

State.	1876.	1880.	Gain.
New York	1,017,330	1,104,120	86,790
Pennsylvania	758,869	874,783	115,914
Ohio	658,649	724,953	66,304
Illinois	554,433	621,932	67,499

Relatively the gain of Pennsylvania is most and that of New York least. Illinois gains slightly over Ohio, but the Buckeye State still keeps far ahead....The official vote of Mississippi for President is as follows: Hancock, 75,642; Garfield, 34,844; Weaver, 5,783; scattering, 670. Hancock over Garfield, 40,998.

Nebraska's official vote for President: Garfield, 54,979; Hancock, 28,523; Garfield over Hancock, 26,456. ...The official canvass of the vote for Presidential electors in Michigan shows the following result, giving to each ticket the highest vote cast for any one elector: Garfield, 185,195; Hancock, 131,301; Weaver, 34,895; Dow, 902; Anti-Secret-Society candidate, 322. Garfield's plurality, 53,894; majority over all, 17,775.

The vote cast in Indiana for President was canvassed at Indianapolis, on the 22d of November, by Gov. Gray, Secretary of State Shanklin, and Auditor of State Manson. At the eleventh hour it was discovered that the Marshal appointed for the Eighth district had not put in an appearance, and that the vote of Montgomery county had not been certified to. An examination of the law left the board in doubt as to any discriminating powers, and so they concluded to return the vote so far as it was certified to, and adjourn, with the mental reservation that, when the vote of the Eighth district was properly certified it should be added. The vote as canvassed is as follows: Garfield, 212,146; Hancock, 208,375; Weaver, 10 623—leaving Garfield a plurality of 3,771, instead of 6,400, as it should be, had the Eighth district been canvassed.

The vote of New York for President, in 1876 and 1880, compares as follows:

1876.		1880.	
Tilden	521,949	Hancock	534,611
Hayes	489,207	Garfield	555,544

The Republicans thus appear to have gained 66,337 votes, while the Democrats gained only 12,662. The whole vote of the State, including 13,373 for Weaver, 1,517 for Dow, and 75 for Phelps, is 1,104,120, an increase of 93,904.

Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, who has lately returned from a visit to Mentor, gives it as his opinion that President-elect Garfield will make an entire change in the Cabinet, retaining none of the present members.

The vote of New Jersey, as now officially declared, was: For Hancock, 122,565; Garfield, 120,555; Weaver, 2,617; Dow, 195; Hancock's plurality, 2,010. The plurality of Ludlow, Democratic candidate for Governor, was 651....James L. Pugh has been elected United States Senator from Alabama....Indiana has chosen one Hancock elector, D. W. Chambers defeating B. S. Parker through a Republican blunder in making up the tickets. The latter was substituted for Gen. Bennett, of Richmond, just before the election.

Senator Carpenter is said to favor the election of Postmaster Keyes as the successor of Senator Angus Cameron, in the Senate, from Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON.

Director of the Mint Burchard will oppose any measure looking to the stoppage of the coinage of the standard silver dollar. He thinks more of them are wanted....Bedford and Queenan, colored, were executed at Washington for the murder of George P. Hirth in January last. Both protested their innocence.

The Indian Bureau reports a heavy demand by the reds at the agencies for implements for manual labor. Our total Indian population is about 250,000, of whom 60,000 are colonized in Indian Territory. New York State has 5,000 copper-colored inhabitants, and Michigan 10,000.

There are over a quarter of a million of recipients of pensions in the United States. Commissioner Bentley estimates that $50,000,000 will be required to pay them for the current year....The Treasurer of the United States reports that for the fiscal year the receipts from customs, internal revenue, and public lands increased nearly $60,000,000 over the preceding twelvemonth....The total coinage of standard silver dollars, under the act of 1878, up to the first of November, was $72,847,750, of which at that date $47,586,106 remained in the treasury....Since resumption of specie payments all told but $11,963,336 in greenbacks have been presented for redemption....The total receipts in the United States treasury for the past fiscal year were $494,578,241....Gen. Schofield has asked to be relieved from the command of the Department of West Point.

The exclusion from the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements is recommended by Postmaster General Maynard. ....President Hayes is the recipient of a handsome present from Queen Victoria. The gift is a massive oak desk made out of the timbers of H. M. S. Resolute.... The administration does not intend to allow the Indians to be squeezed out of the Indian Territory by squatters. The arrest of a number of the advance guard of the invaders has been reported to the War Department, and all who shall attempt to follow will be dealt with in like manner.

Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has ordered a second investigation of the South Carolina census. Neither the President, Secretary Schurz nor Superintendent Walker believes the census to have been stuffed or fraudulent, but they are aware, from interviews with Northern members of Congress, that unless there is the most thorough and searching investigation it will be almost a hopeless task to try and make apportionments under the recent census. The clamor on the subject came mainly from New England.... Gen. Garfield arrived at Washington last week. He was met at the depot by a few friends, including Cols. Rockwell and Ingersoll, and driven to his home on Thirteenth street. He declined a reception. Secretary Sherman made a formal call upon the President-elect, and subsequently told a friend that he intended to remain in the Senatorial contest.

GENERAL.

Signor Blitz, the well-known prestidigitator, has made his final exit. While duck-hunting in New Jersey he stepped out of his boat, drawing his gun after him. The trigger caught on the boat-rail and the gun was discharged, killing him....Capt. Ericsson has invented a new torpedo-boat, which is said to be the most terrible instrument of naval warfare yet constructed. It carries seven feet under water a steel gun of sixteen inches caliber, discharging projectiles of 250 pounds each.

The cattle trade with England continues to make great progress. During the last three months 16,769 head from this country were landed in England, as against 10,249 during the corresponding period of last year....

It is stated that at a meeting of the railroad Presidents in New York, including Vanderbilt, Coolidge, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and John M. Forbes, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, an alliance was consummated of the interests of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Atlantic and Pacific railroads and the roads first mentioned, forming a community of interests in opposition to the Gould roads and accomplishing one of the most gigantic combinations ever attempted....A Bombay merchant prince named Esoofally Hiptala, has arrived at New York. He brought with him his four wives, all native Hindoos. The latter are in charge of a woman and an eunuch. The Prince is also provided with a conjurer, a snake-charmer and a dancing woman. He talks quite freely, and says he came to see the United States and its people.

The Northern Pacific has secured from a syndicate of American and European bankers the sum of $40,000,000, by the sale of bonds at prices ranging from 90 cents to par. Director Wright reports the rails laid within thirty miles of the Yellowstone, and predicts the completion of the road within three years. Steel rails will soon be shipped around the Horn, to be laid on the western end.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of the Pennsylvania Company that the railway over which Pullman cars are run is liable for any injury to passengers occasioned by the negligence of the Pullman porter or conductor, or through any defect of the sleeping car. The ground of the decision is that the railways cannot, by their contract with the sleeping car company, absolve themselves from their contract to safely carry passengers, and must be responsible for all losses, through defect or negligence, occurring on the entire train. ....A body of Mexican soldiers returning from their victory over the Apaches were surprised by an ambushed party, numbering forty of the latter, and nine of the Mexicans were killed.... At a meeting of the Woman's National Relief Society, in New York, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes; First Vice President, Mrs. Waite, wife of the Chief Justice.

A printing office attached to Hostetter & Smith's bitters factory in Pittsburgh was destroyed by fire, involving the loss of $35,000. The flouring-mills of Gardner, Campbell & Co., at Irving, Mich., were consumed, causing $35,000 loss. The saw-mill and salt works of A. D. Camp, at East Saginaw, Mich., were burned, wiping out $30,000....The English clipper ship Boyne has been abandoned in the St. Lawrence, with a cargo of grain worth $70,000.

The Quebec Colonization Company announces the complete success in London of its scheme for colonizing the wild lands of Quebec with farmers from England....The New York *Times* withdraws its proposal to raise a fund for the sustentation of ex-Presidents of the United States....Reports of disasters on the North Atlantic coast during the late terrible gales continue to be received. An appalling number of vessels have been wrecked, and the loss of life has been terrible, the storm being so fierce that there was no prospect of wrecked sailors reaching shore.

FOREIGN.

The Irish Land League has invested its funds in foreign securities and deposited them in a continental bank, to forestall seizure. The custodian of a farm near New Pallas, Ireland, from which a tenant had been evicted, was shot dead from behind a grove. Two brothers named Moore have been arrested for the murder of Wheeler. Every Liberal journal in England and Scotland opposes a session of Parliament and a coercive policy. The French authorities promise to watch the movements of Parnell on their soil.... The anti-Jewish agitation in Prussia is increasing in bitterness....An explosion of fire-damp at Mons, Belgium, killed twelve men and injured fifteen others....Gonzalez, the President-elect of Mexico, has arrived at the capital. The public debt is $144,000,000....Twenty-three lives were lost by the foundering of the British steamer Mildred.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that "a large number of Nihilist placards have just appeared upon the walls of St. Petersburg, some of them in the most frequented parts of the city. They proclaim in flaming characters the beginning of a fresh revolutionary movement, beside which all former agitations will be considered puerile and insignificant. Ominous warning is given that the throne of Alexander will be vacant before the dawn of another year."

Accounts received from various parts of Ireland represent the state of the country as still more disturbed and demoralized. The combination against the payment of rents is extending into districts hitherto peaceable. In England, the Queen's protracted stay in Balmoral elicits the usual hostile comments from the press and society. It obliges a Cabinet Minister to journey thither at a moment when the gravest decisions have to be taken in London. Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., speaking at a public meeting in Galway, said: "When the objects of the Land League shall have been attained, the Irish people will have a more noble course in view—to wrench themselves from the rule of England." Three hundred men will be added to the constabulary in the Counties Mayo and Galway. Royal dragoons are employed in escorting Boycott's cattle to market. The Colonel of the Hussars has prosecuted a Dublin newspaper for stating that his men stole and ate one of Boycott's sheep.... Revs. Enright and Green, British ritualists, having ignored their suspension from office, are to be imprisoned for contempt....An aged female servant at Windermere, England, has fallen heir to $1,500,000....A billiard match for the championship of the world will be played at Paris between Slosson, of New York, and Vignaux, the great French expert. The contest will be one of 3,500 points, 700 points to be played each night for five successive nights.... Edwin Booth, after playing Hamlet for two weeks in London to fine houses, opened his third week in his great character of Richelieu. A cable dispatch informs us that "The grandeur of Mr. Booth's acting was instantly recognized and enthusiastically appreciated, and he was imperatively summoned before the curtain at the end of each act. His greatest triumph was in the fourth act, in the scene with Julie, the curse of Rome eliciting a tremendous burst of applause and a double recall."... A veteran of the Peninsular war, and of Waterloo, Field Marshal General Sir Charles Yorke, has just died in London. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, is also dead.

Seventy-eight persons are under special police protection in Ireland....The Irish Bishops represent to the Pope that they may be driven to support the Land League. Parnell appeals to the American people to assist the agitation. After a free fight at Ballina, County Cork, the police arrested a Land Leaguer for obstructing the street.....The Persian troops have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages. The Persian authorities try to excuse themselves from all blame for the barbarities by saying that the troops acted contrary to orders.

The violence of the anti-Jewish movement in Germany is largely attributed to Prince Bismarck, who early in his career opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament and is known to cherish strong prejudices against them.....War is threatened between Egypt and Abyssinia. Troops have already been dispatched from Cairo to the Abyssinian frontier, and the Abyssinian monarch has issued a proclamation ordering all Mussulmans in his dominions to leave or become Christians.... At the coming session of Parliament, Beaconsfield intends to move the suspension in Ireland of the Habeas-Corpus act....The German press strongly condemns the British Government for its policy of toleration toward Ireland....The Parliament of Queensland has passed a bill for the construction of a transcontinental railway.

Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis, the authoress of "Sappho" and other poems under the nom de plume of "Stella," died suddenly at London of heart disease. She was a cousin of Edgar Allen Poe....An appalling catastrophe occurred off the Italian coast on the morning of Nov. 24. The Italian steamer Ortigia came into collision in the Gulf of Spezzia with the French steamer Oncle Joseph, which had on board 200 passengers. The Oncle Joseph was so badly damaged that she sank soon after the collision, and 200 passengers went down with her. The Ortigia put into Leghorn in a very damaged condition....The Turks have wrested Dulcigno from the Albanians after an eight hours' battle, in which both sides suffered considerable loss.....The Persians have ornamented the walls of the prison at Tabreez with the heads of 300 Kurds made prisoners in a recent battle.... The trial of the indicted Land-Leaguers will commence Dec. 17, at Dublin. Healy, Mr. Parnell's Secretary, has been elected to Parliament from the Borough of Wexford, without opposition. Fourteen men have been jailed at Cork for firing on the police. Fifty-seven sacks of Boycott's grain have reached Cong, escorted by cavalry, infantry, police, and Ulstermen. Three shots were fired at a landlord near Lough Rea, who refused to accept the Griffith valuation. Telegrams from Dublin and Cork state that large quantities of arms and ammunition are received daily and distributed throughout Ireland. The invoices are principally from America. An attempt was made to shoot a Protestant clergyman in Tipperary, and a large rent-ing farmer was fired upon in Roscommon. Sixty persons have been arrested at Westport for threatened resistance to an eviction.... There was an extraordinary meeting of the British Cabinet last week. Mr. Forster had an audience with the Queen, presumably about Irish matters, before he went to the meeting. He stated to his colleagues that there was no necessity for coercive legislation for Ireland just at present. The Cabinet adopted Mr. Forster's views, and adjourned not to meet till after Christmas.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The annual report of the Indian Bureau for 1880 exhibits a continued steady advancement toward civilization on the part of nearly all the Indian tribes, and a very remarkable progress in many instances, especially among the Ogallallas and Brule Sioux. In Dakota and the Pacific coast the Indians collected at the Yakima Agency. The demands upon the bureau by the Indians of a large majority of the agencies for implements with which to enable them to perform manual labor are far beyond the means at the disposal of the department for that purpose.

The desire of the Indians to labor is steadily growing, and a large number are willing and anxious to engage in civilized pursuits, and the improvement in their manner of putting in and caring for the crops raised shows that the efforts of the past few years are gradually bringing them to a self-supporting condition. The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is reported at 255,934, all of whom, except about 18,000, are more or less under direct control of agencies of the Government. The civilized Indians now in the Territory number 60,560, and the uncivilized 17,750. There are, in round numbers, 25,000 Indians in Dakota, 23,000 in New Mexico, 21,000 in Montana, 17,000 in Arizona, and 14,000 in Washington Territory. It appears there are upward of 5,000 Indians in New York State, and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan. The following table shows the substantial results of Indian labor during the year by Indians, exclusive of five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory:

Number of acres broken by Indians	27,283
Number of acres cultivated	170,847
Number of bushels of wheat raised	415,777
Number of bushels of corn raised	660,439
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	222,439
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	376,145
Number of tons of hay cut	56,527
Number of cattle owned	78,812
Number of sheep owned	864,137
By Five Civilized Tribes.	
Number of acres cultivated	314,396
Number of bushels of wheat raised	336,424
Number of bushels of corn raised	2,346,042
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	124,563
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	595,980
Number of bales of cotton raised	1,600
Number of tons of hay cut	14,000
Number of cattle owned	297,040
Number of swine owned	400,280

During the year sixty boarding and 110 day schools have been in operation among the different Indian tribes, exclusive of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, which have been attended by over 7,000 children and taught by 316 teachers. The educational work of the bureau could have been enlarged to a much greater extent but for the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of the schools. Fifty thousand Indians at seventeen agencies have no treaty school funds whatever, and educational facilities must depend entirely on general appropriation for education. Among those tribes there are at least 7,000 children of school age. Reports from the schools on the various reservations are full of encouragement, showing increased and more regular attendance of pupils, and growing interest in education on the part of parents. In compliance with the appeals from neglected agencies, the bureau has made arrangements for erecting eleven boarding-school buildings during the coming season, and for the establishment of thirteen new boarding schools. These will be the first schools of any kind ever provided for the 8,000 San Carlos Apaches and Western Shoshones, and the first boarding schools opened for the 25,000 Indians at the nine other agencies. The day-schools have hitherto met with indifferent success and made little impression on the tribes among whom they were located. The condition of the Poncas in the Indian Territory continues to be prosperous. They have now seventy-nine houses, and, since the 1st of January last, over seventy families have moved into houses. Meddlesome persons are still endeavoring to induce the Poncas to abandon their present location and return to Dakota, but the leading men of the tribe have frequently assured the Agent that they are satisfied and do not desire to return.

The New Chinese Treaty.

It is announced from Washington that the State Department has received enough of the Chinese treaty by telegraph to indicate the nature of the treaty. The text of the treaty itself cannot reach this city under four or five weeks. The text of it then will be transmitted by the State Department under the seal of secrecy to the Senate for ratification. It is understood that this document does not change the status of American citizens in China, nor does it enter into the commercial features covered by the Reed treaty of 1858. It is in accordance with Secretary Evarts' policy of restraining further immigration of Chinese to this country, while at the same time not going to the extreme of sending those back who are already here.

No master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by any foreign country, shall take on board from any port in the Chinese empire or other foreign ports any number of Chinese passengers, male or female, in excess of the number of fifteen, to bring them within the jurisdiction of the United States. Any master of a vessel who violates this clause of treaty shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor.

No Consul or Consular Agent of the United States can grant a certificate to any vessel leaving China for this country if she has on board more than fifteen Chinese passengers.

The limitations do not apply to persons officially connected with the Chinese Government, or to persons rescued from shipwreck.

The master of any vessel arriving in the United States shall be required to furnish a separate list of all Chinese passengers on board his vessel.

An elephant is used in a spectacular play in Philadelphia. He is kept in a stable several blocks away, and taken to the theater every evening at the proper point in the piece. One afternoon he took it into his head that the time had come to perform. Throwing his keeper aside, he burst into the street, overturned a wagon and several street-stands on his way to the theater, smashed a door, and took his usual place on the stage. The absence of lights and audience seemed to convince him that he had made a mistake, and he suffered himself to be led back to the stable.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of Secretary of War Ramsey gives a general review of the various subordinate reports, calls attention to their several recommendations, and details at length the operations of the department during the year. Upon the subject of expenditures, appropriations, and estimates, the Secretary says: "The expenditures for all affairs under the control of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $39,924,773. Congress appropriated for the service the current fiscal year $41,993,630. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $42,697,055. The estimates in detail were originally submitted to me for $62,129,770, but, on revision of the same, omissions or reductions were made as follows: In the civil establishment, $13,585; military establishment, $250,000; public works, $18,514,129; and in the miscellaneous class, $25,000, making the total of revisory reductions $18,802,714. The same increase in the amounts of estimates for the year 1882 over the amounts appropriated for the year 1881 appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment, and the miscellaneous. For the public work I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understand to be the amount required for the absolute necessities of the service. In order to prevent a waste of property and damage to commercial interests beyond such necessities, it is submitted. The wisdom of Congress may perceive that, as valuable improvements surround the realty of the Government, and as the commerce of the country advances in growth and prosperity, so should appropriations to cover expenses be apportioned.

"The Mississippi River Commission, operating in accordance with an act approved June 28, 1879, submitted a report which was duly transmitted to Congress last March, and was published by order of the House of Representatives. The report exhibited for the first time estimates of the appropriation required for works of improvement therein described, amounting to $5,113,000, and it awaited further consideration when the session closed. The commission has communicated to me its desire to renew those estimates, and this communication will be transmitted to Congress as a matter of special importance, not included, however, in the annual estimates and expenditures for the service of the department."

In regard to the South pass of the Mississippi river, the Secretary says: "The permanency of this important work seems to be assured from the fact that there has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ending August last. This improvement has opened through sands and shoals a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is one upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea."

Secretary Ramsey concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Sherman that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specifically to the troops of the line of the army, and favors the abandonment of many small posts and the concentration of larger forces at strategic points. The absence of a large number of officers from their regiments is alluded to, and action is recommended looking to the relief of the service in this respect.

Secretary Ramsey indorses the recommendation of the Adjutant General in relation to placing uniformed State militia upon the same footing in respect to its rules and forms as the regular forces, and calls attention to the necessity of providing by legislation for the organization, arming, and discipline of the militia.

The affairs of the Leavenworth military prison, the Secretary says, have been capably administered during the year. He suggests, however, that, in order to be entirely successful and to carry out as far as possible the original design of making the institution self-sustaining, one important measure of legislation is necessary, which is the authority of Congress to apply the earnings of the prison to its maintenance.

The secretary says: "From personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred to by the Chief of Engineers, I am able to emphasize his recommendations and beg to state that their incompetent and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. Judging from the history of all other nations and the experience of our own, the United States will, notwithstanding our traditional pacific policy, find itself sooner or later at war with a maritime power. When that war comes it will come suddenly. There will be no time after its declaration to construct defenses, either fixed or floating. Other nations have been for some years and are now constructing fast war steamers of enormous size, incased in iron armor up to two feet in thickness, and armed with rifled guns weighing up to 100 tons, carrying shot of a ton's weight, fired with little short of a quarter of a ton of powder. It is feared that the country does not appreciate the fact that after a declaration of war a few days or even hours might bring these great engines of destruction to our coast. It may be to New York, or Boston, or Portland, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, or San Francisco, or any point the enemy may select. No one can estimate the damage which may follow."

The works of river and harbor improvements, and examinations, and surveys provided for by the act of March 3, 1879, and previous acts, were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress. The amount available therefor July 1, 1879, was $10,772,176. The amount expended to June 30, 1880, was $6,174,221, leaving a balance of $4,597,955 to be expended during the present fiscal year, to which is to be added appropriations by the River and Harbor act of June 14, 1880, amounting to $8,951,500. The act of June 14, 1880, makes provision for 343 works of improvement, in sums varying from $500 to $30,000, and for surveys and examinations with a view to the improvement of 144 localities.

In relation to the Whittaker case, the Secretary says: "I have refrained from commenting upon the unfortunate agitation which flowed from an alleged assault upon a colored cadet at the West Point Academy in April last, for the reason that, in some of its legal aspects, the subject is still under consideration."

The Silver Dollar.

Mr. Burchard, Superintendent of the Mint, says a Washington telegram, is very enthusiastic over the success of the silver dollar with the people. He thinks that we can go on with the coinage at the present rate without disturbing the money market or the relations between the two precious metals, for fifteen years, or till we have as many dollars in circulation, or in the treasury, as France has 5-franc pieces, which is about $65,000,000. He thinks that it would be possible to run the business of the Government without trouble with a gold balance in the treasury as low as $25,000,000. All that is needed, in his opinion, is to have enough so that the Government can continue to pay out either gold or silver indiscriminately when called for, and as long as this can be done then silver will not depreciate. Experience has shown during the last few months that the people are really more loth to take gold for ordinary purposes than silver. This Mr. Burchard explains by the fact that for small amounts, in the way of change merely, silver dollars are found to be more convenient, and for larger sums the bills are preferable, so that for actual circulation gold finds no place. Should any attempt be made by Congress to interfere with the coinage of the silver dollar, Mr. Burchard will oppose it strenuously. He shows that only about $25,000,000 of the silver in the treasury is there as a part of the reserve, the rest being in circulation in the form of silver certificates, the coin being merely held as a deposit, according to law, for the redemption of this paper whenever called for. The silver dollar is rapidly increasing in favor in the West, being called for with greater freedom the better it is known. It is sent to applicants to the nearest sub-treasury free of express charges.

Out of Condition.

In an action that was recently tried when the question in dispute was as to the quality and condition of a gas-pipe that had been laid down many years before, a witness stated that it was an old pipe, and therefore out of condition. The Judge remarking that "People do not necessarily get out of condition by being old," the witness promptly answered, "They do, my Lord, if buried in the ground."

Report of the United States Treasurer.

From the annual report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan it appears that the receipts of the Government compare very favorably with those of the previous fiscal year, and show an increase from the customs, internal revenue, and sales of public lands of $59,811,806, and a decrease in those from miscellaneous sources of only $112,079. The expenditures show a slight increase of $695,074 in the aggregate as compared with the previous fiscal year, caused by an increase of $22,906,040 in payments on account of the Interior Department, but show a decrease of $21,690,965 in expenditures for interest and premium on the public debt, on civil and miscellaneous accounts, and for the War and Navy Departments.

The balance of public money on deposit in the treasury, and subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1879, was $417,228,787. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to $494,578,241. and drafts paid $708,190,900. After deducting receipts properly refunded and outstanding drafts, there was subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1880, $204,683,830, which differs from the debt-statement balance by $3,595,213, which is explained in the appendix. The business of the Government involved the transfer during the year of $11,033,357,082, the greater portion through the medium of accounts of this office, and the remainder by the actual transportation of funds.

Fifty-eight national banks were organized during the year; five failed, and twenty-one went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,102 doing business.

The amount collected from national banks by the Treasurer of the United States for semi-annual duty accruing during the year was $7,591,770. The total amount collected during the existence of the national-bank system is $106,361,369.

The report embodies a statement of the liabilities and assets of the treasury for the years 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, from which it appears that the gold and silver coin and bullion ranged from $114,464,982 in 1877 to $163,969,444 in 1878, to $221,807,308 in 1879, and to $214,308,215 in 1880. The decrease of $8,500,000 between 1879 and 1880 is represented by the reduction in the gold balance of $34,000,000, and an increase in the silver coin and bullion on hand. The influences tending to the decrease of the gold balance have been primarily the scarcity of notes, compelling payments of a daily balance to the New York Clearing-House in gold coin. There has been but a small amount of United States notes and gold certificates presented for redemption in gold coin.

There has been during the year an increase in the silver coin of $15,977,970 in standard dollars, and of $7,849,994 in fractional silver coin.

Note assets, including balances due from depository banks, have decreased from $107,664,287 in 1877 to $93,417,282 in 1878, to $63,926,858 in 1879, and to $42,402,314 in 1880. The steady decrease, the Treasurer says, is due in great measure to the withdrawal of notes caused by the presentation of Clearing-House certificates for redemption, the amount of these certificates outstanding having been reduced from $31,335,000 in 1879 to $9,975,000 in 1880.

Another reason for the smallness of the note balance, Mr. Gilfillan adds, may be found in the falling off in the note receipts, the revenues of the Government being now largely paid in coin and silver certificates.

From the tables of assets and liabilities of the Government for Nov. 1, 1879, and Nov. 1, 1880, it is shown that on Nov. 1, 1879, there were $151,047,044, and on Nov. 1, 1880, there were $141,397,031.61 available for resumption. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the treasury Jan. 1, 1879—the date of the resumption of specie payments—was $135,382,639, and at this date—Nov. 1—it is $140,725,952, and in addition there have accumulated in the treasury $47,084,450 in standard silver dollars. The redemption of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments has aggregated $11,963,336. Since the order of the Department of Jan. 1, 1879, authorizing the receipt of United States notes for customs duties, there have been received on that account $142,323,601.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, has been $72,847,750. Of this amount $47,588,106 are in the treasury and in the mints, and $25,259,644, being more than 34½ per cent. of the coinage, are in circulation.

The Treasurer instances banks which have reduced and forthwith increased their circulation to the former amount with the avowed object of relieving themselves from the trouble and expense of redeeming their notes through the redemption agency, as required by law, and says: "It is plain that such transactions as these are not within the spirit of the act of June 20, 1874. That act authorizes the deposit of legal tenders by any national bank desiring to withdraw its circulation in whole or in part. A wish to surrender circulation, with the reserved intention of taking out more at once, or as soon as a fall in the price of bonds shall make the transaction profitable, is not, it is submitted, such a desire to withdraw circulation as the law contemplates. It could neither have been intended nor expected that the law would become the means of enabling banks to operate in securities of the Government deposited to secure the redemption of their notes, or to throw upon the United States or other banks of the country the expense of redeeming their notes while maintaining and enjoying the full circulation to which the law entitles them."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 00	@	12 00
Hogs	4 00	@	4 90
Cotton	11	@	11¼
Flour—Superfine	3 90	@	4 40
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 17	@	1 24
Corn—Ungraded	57	@	60
Oats—Mixed Western	42	@	45
Rye—Western	1 03	@	1 04
Pork—Mess	14 50	@	14 75
Lard	8¾	@	9
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 15	@	6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 65
Hogs	3 50	@	4 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 60	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@	1 08
No. 3 Spring	94	@	96
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	30	@	33
Rye—No. 2	85	@	86
Barley—No. 2	1 04	@	1 05
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@	32
Eggs—Fresh	22	@	23
Pork—Mess	13 00	@	13 50
Lard	8	@	8¼
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 09	@	1 10
No. 2	1 05	@	1 06
Corn—No 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye—No. 1	84	@	85
Barley—No. 2	90	@	91
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05	@	1 06
Corn—Mixed	44	@	45
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye	87	@	88
Pork—Mess	13 50	@	13 75
Lard	8	@	8¼
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 08	@	1 10
Corn	48	@	50
Oats	34	@	35
Rye	96	@	97
Pork—Mess	12 75	@	13 00
Lard	8	@	8¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 08	@	1 09
No. 2 Red	1 09	@	1 10
Corn—No. 2	40	@	45
Oats—No. 2	32	@	34
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 25	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 06	@	1 06
Corn—No. 1	40	@	50
Oats—Mixed	35	@	36
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@	1 90
Pork—Mess	13 50	@	15 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 06
Corn	42	@	43
Oats	31	@	33
Pork—Clear	15 75	@	16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 50	@	4 80
Common	3 50	@	4 25
Hogs	4 50	@	4 85
Sheep	3 00	@	4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

All of Gen. Grant's children—three sons and a daughter—are now married.

A gifted statistician has ciphered out the cost of the late political campaign, and makes it $3,000,000.

Two-fifths of the inhabitants of New York are of foreign birth, and in Chicago the proportion is about the same.

Complete census returns from Texas show that the State has a population of 1,565,433. The population in 1870 was only 818,579.

Neal Dow received sixty-six votes for President in his own State of Maine. Not enough to be dignified with the title of scattering.

Gen. W. S. Harney, of the United States army, the old Indian fighter, is 82 years old, six feet three inches in height, and stands straight as an arrow.

Mrs. Hayes has invited Mrs. Garfield to visit her this winter in Washington, in order that she may become initiated into the domestic and social responsibilities of the White House.

The Boston *Herald* claims to have pointed out, and established by a most plausible line of reasoning and probabilities, that the indications all point to Roscoe Conkling as the Presidential candidate in 1884.

Among the candidates for the Pennsylvania Senatorship, mentioned by the Philadelphia *Times*, are ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, Gov. Hoyt, ex-Gov. Hartranft, Representative W. D. Kelley and Simon Cameron.

Allen G. Campbell, who opposed Mormon Cannon for Delegate to Congress from Utah, will contest Cannon's seat, on the ground that he is ineligible, being a polygamist. This has been tried on Cannon before without success.

Green Patterson and James Henry Young were riding in a lonely hollow near Wild Goose Postoffice, McNairy county, Tenn., when Patterson drew a knife and stabbed Young to the heart. Patterson then fled, and Young died before he was able to tell the cause of the deed.

A highly-romantic escape from jail is reported from Missouri. A murderer under sentence of death, lying in the jail at Lebanon, Laclede county, not only made his escape from the jail, but took with him the pretty 17-year-old niece of the Sheriff and $75 of her uncle's money.

It is no wonder those two banks in Hackensack, N. J., burst up, when the enormous amount of work performed by Berry, the Cashier of one and Treasurer of the other, is taken into consideration. Berry ran the two banks; was President of the Fancier's Association; kept half a dozen Wall street brokers busy; was a connoisseur in the matter of dogs, a chicken fancier, and edited a newspaper devoted to the poultry interest.

"Buck" Grant is 28 years old, and Miss Fannie J. Chaffee, his bride, is 23. Miss Chaffee has been educated in Europe, is the only daughter of her father, and is the owner and mistress of a beautiful home in the fashionable part of New York, which, with its elaborate decoration and furnishing, cost little less than $100,000. "Buck" is worth in his own right from $100,000 to $150,000. The couple received from Senator Chaffee $400,000 in Government bonds.

The practice of shooting animals who are so unfortunate as to break a leg will have to be given up. In England a valuable cow who had that misfortune is now pursuing her customary vocation with a wooden leg, upon which she moves with ease, if not with grace. In the case of a race-horse it might be difficult to secure as good service with an artificial as with a natural leg, but among the lower order of equines there is no reason why art shouldn't furnish an effective substitute for a lost limb.

Dr. Mary Walker, like Elizabeth Cady Stanton, tendered a vote at the polls in the Presidential election—a vote which would not be taken. Mrs. Stanton's effort was made in New Jersey, Mrs. Doctor's in Oswego, N. Y. The inspector said that she was not a legally-qualified voter, and they could not receive the ballot. She insisted on her right to vote, and, the oath respecting the qualification of the voter being read to her, she said: "I'll take that oath; I am a fe-male citizen, and therefore a male citizen." She threatened to commence proceedings against the inspectors, but thus far they have escaped.

The official tabulation of the population of New York city makes the population a little more than 1,200,000, of which three wards contain about one-fourth. These wards are the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second. The *World* says: "The Nineteenth—which is only thirty-three years old, and which embraces the territory between Fortieth and Eighty-sixth streets, East river and Sixth avenue—numbers 158,000 inhabitants and outnumbers the present population of San Francisco. The Twenty-second ward—which is a younger ward than the Nineteenth and embraces all the territory to its westward—contains 112,000 inhabitants, a number several thousand in excess of the population of Washington, Newark or Louisville. The Seventeenth ward—which is a great German district to the southward of East Fourteenth street from Fourth avenue to the East river—numbers 104,000 inhabitants.

A member of the Philadelphia bar sleeps in his office at night. One night he was aroused by a loud rapping at the office door. "Why could you not come at a reasonable time?" "Because I am a cook and cannot get off any sooner. I have a case for you." Visions of a big fee instinctively arose in his mind; and, wrapping himself up in a blanket, he opened the door and admitted two colored men. One wished to obtain a divorce, and was willing to pay a good fee. "But I do not want that gentleman to know the facts. Where can we have a private conversation?" The lawyer took him into the entry, still having the blanket around him, where they remained some minutes, when the visitors left. He turned to the chair where he had placed all his wearing apparel and found it gone, including even his shirt and shoes. A kind-hearted policeman loaned him sufficient raiment to go to his mother's home and procure another suit. This young lawyer declares he will in the future hear no case unless fully recompensed at the start.

"Gath," in one of his readable letters from New York, gives the following gossip about Jay Gould: "Gould is very closely studied now in England by financiers who know what his movements are. The Hollanders are also impressed with Gould, on account of his large ready-money resources. He wanted to get hold of the Kansas Pacific railroad, and they agreed on the terms, and then said: 'Now, Mr. Gould, what time do you propose to make these payments, and what securities have you to give us?' 'I shan't give you any securities at all,' said Gould, 'and I don't want any time. I will give you my check on Morton, Rose & Co.' And he did, for $1,500,000. As an instance of Gould's excess of capital it is said that the New York Clearing House a few days ago showed the Fourth National Bank to have a balance of over $4,000,000, and, on inquiry, it was found that this was Gould's money. A number of German bankers had heard a rumor that Gould meant to borrow large sums of money, and pinch the street about the time they had some important financial movement to make. So they went to Gould with collateral and borrowed $6,000,000 cash from him; but, as he did not pinch the street, in a little while they went back with the money and demanded their collateral, whereupon Gould, having no place to put the money, paid the larger part of it over to the Fourth National Bank."

Fish for Food.

During the last twenty years chemists and physiologists have been studying the nutritious value of various foods. They have advanced so far as to compute the relative values of the common articles of diet. These have been so arranged in tables that the bread-winner of the household may see at a glance what food will give the most nourishment to his family.

A prominent subject of these studies has been the common food fishes. At the recent meeting of the American Association of Science, Professor Atwater, a chemist, gave some of the results of these experimental studies.

In one hundred pounds of the flesh of fresh cod there are eighty-three pounds of water, and only seventeen pounds of solids. In the same weight of salmon there are sixty-six and one-half pounds of water, and thirty-three and one-half pounds of solids. The meaning of these figures is that a family eating one hundred pounds of cod would be nourished by only one-sixth of it, while if they feed on the same weight of salmon, they would find one-third nutritious.

Next in nutritive value to salmon come fat halibut, shad, and whitefish. Then follow mackerel, bluefish, lean halibut, striped bass, flounder, and lake trout. The order in which they are placed indicates their relative value as food. Lean beef is less nutritious than salmon, as it contains seventy-five per cent. of water and twenty-five per cent. of solids.

While fish is highly nutritious and healthy, there is a somewhat exaggerated notion that it is particularly valuable for brain food on account of the large amount of phosphorus which it contains. The notion owes some of its popularity to a remark alleged to have been made by the late Professor Agassiz. "When I wish to be very brilliant," he is reported as saying, "I eat fish for dinner." But Professor Atwater says that the notion is not founded upon fact. While fish is excellent there is no evidence to prove that the flesh of fish is richer in phosphorus than are other meats.—*Youth's Companion.*

In Tallahassee, Fla., and other Southern cities, it is usual, during the hatching season of the mocking-bird, to steal the young birds from the nest, to be trained for singers. As only about two in a hundred live, an early extermination of the birds is probable. A Florida paper suggests that a law be enacted forbidding the capture of young mocking-birds.

A TYRANT'S PRISON HOUSE.

The Cruelty With Which the Nihilists are Treated.

A short account of the celebrated casemates of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which the Nihilists are confined immediately after their arrest, will, I doubt not, be perused with interest by your readers. The writer, a St. Petersburg correspondent, obtained access to the casemates by a special order from one of the Grand Dukes whose name he naturally suppresses. The sight of the order when presented was by no means acceptable to the commandant of the fortress, but as it was peremptory, he had no alternative but to comply.

The casemates, it appears, are hollowed out under the Neva, and directly under the ramparts. Their only window, a little square hole, protected by a thick barred grating, rises but a few inches above the level of the river. A staircase of about ten steps leads down to them, and, as the aide-de-camp who acted as guide remarked, in a jocular tone: "Many go down, but few come up again." It would seem that the climate is not favorable to revolutionists. At stated distances there are iron doors opening into the halls filled with sentinels, who, with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, keep watch and ward over the unhappy tenants of the cells which open upon them. The doors of the cells, also of iron, are very low.

As for the tiny prisons, they are very narrow quarters, square, with stone walls and floors, and fairly damp, the water constantly dropping about in all directions. A chair, a table and a pallet of white wood form the only furniture. One of the pallets was found to be covered with a bed of straw horribly foul, but even this, poor luxury as it was, must be considered an exception. The prisoners, the writer learned, were fed on a soup made of salted cabbage and black bread. On grand occasions, however, they were sometimes treated to a bit of meat and a tcharka, or a glassful of brandy.

The visitor was allowed entrance to a few of the cells. Their tenants were pale; they rose as he entered, according to order, but regarded him with a fixed look of despair. On some of the walls characters had been traced with a pointed instrument. One of the phrase ran thus: "My poor mother, you doubtless know that your innocent son is buried alive in this vault."

The guide interfered and prevented the writer from reading more. He was shown the famous cell in which was incarcerated the Princess Tarahanova, daughter of the Empress Elizabeth, who fell a victim to her rival, the Empress Catharine II., grandmother of the present Czar. This unhappy woman perished in the cell under the most dramatic circumstances. The Neva, swollen by the melted snow, suddenly rose, and the rushing torrent, dashing with overwhelming strength against the tiny window, broke in and filled the cell with water. The Princess was drowned.

The cells of the great state-criminals are lined with mattresses, and rings of iron are placed in the walls, to which many of them are bound when they are not straight-waist-coated. The guide informed the writer, among other things, that these unhappy men were asked every quarter of an hour if they were present. Whenever they failed to reply, they were barbarously punished. He also states that in the wall of the Emperor's room there is an invisible door, communicating with a little passage, very narrow, and leading to a subterranean gallery, hollowed out under the Neva. The gallery leads to the fortress, and in case of a revolution or of imminent peril, the Czar could disappear in a few seconds from the Winter Palace, and a few minutes after find himself in perfect safety in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, the guns of which in a short time could reduce St. Petersburg to ruins.

The palace of the Czar Paul I., which is now the engineers' school, was similarly provided; but when the assassins entered his room he had not time to flee, and was struck down at the very moment when he was about to disappear behind the secret door which was already open.

A Liberal Editor.

We were grieved to read the other day of the death of one of Michigan's jolliest pioneer editors—almost the last man of a band who published weeklies in the State when a coon-skin whould pay for a column "ad," and three bushels of corn dumped on the office floor stood for a year's subscription. Never a publisher was more liberal with his space. It was hard work for him to charge for anything except the tax list and mortgage sales, and he measured short even on them. One day in the years gone by his paper copied an attack on a county official, and old Mark was dozing at his desk when the injured party stalked in and began:

"You are a coward, sir—a—coward!"

"Mebbe I am," was the editor's complacent reply.

"And I can lick you, sir—lick you out of your wrinkled old boots!"

"I guess you could," answered Mark as he busted the wrapper off his only exchange.

"I'm going to write an article calling you a fool, liar, coward, cur, slanderer and body-snatcher, and go over to Ionia and pay five cents a line to have it published!"

"Hey?" queried the old man as he wheeled around.

"Yes, I'll pay five cents a line to have it published!"

"Say, let me tell you something," replied Mark. "I've got 200 more circulation than the *Banner*, and I'll publish your attack on me for two cents a line and take it out in mill feed or corn stalks! Don't trot over to Ionia when you can help build up your own town!"

Mark would have published it word for word, just as he said, and thrown in a cut of a horse or a stump-puller free gratis, but the official cooled off.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Tramps and Their Signs.

"No," said the vagrant with a sigh, "times are getting better; they're not what they used to be. A man's offered more work than wittals."

"Haven't you signs among you so that you know where to go, and how you will be treated and all that sort of thing?"

"Well, we each have sign of our own. If I see a big, powerful bull-dog hanging around the front door, I take that as a sign meaning 'move on.' If there are a few stout men in the next field to the house, that means 'too much gristle and too little meat.' If a load of cord-wood stands by a house with a buck-saw reclining against it, that's a sign for 'saws-edge.' Oh, yes, we have lots of signs—good reliable signs, too."

A Family of Chameleons.

The chameleons have long been an object of peculiar interest to scientific investigators, because of their curious power of altering their appearance to conform to surrounding objects. Dr. Bacheler, of Midnapore, India, has given in the *Popular Science Monthly* the result of numerous observations of a family of chameleons which he has been keeping. The chameleon does not change its color always to match its surroundings, but its power to hide itself by a change of form is no less wonderful. In a normal state of rest the color is of light pea-green, at times blending with yellow. The least excitement causes tranverse stripes to appear, running across the back and nearly encircling the body. These stripes occupy about the same amount of space as the groundwork, and are most susceptible to change of color. At first they become deeply green, and, if the excitement continues, gradually change to black. When placed upon a tree, the groundwork becomes a deep green, and the stripes a deeper green or black, and so long as they remain on the trees the color does not change. Placed on the scarlet leaves of the *dracæna* and among the red flowers of the acacia, no change was observed. But its changes of shape are still more remarkable. Sometimes it assumes the form of a disconsolate mouse sitting in a corner; again, with back curved and tail erect, it resembles a crouching lion, which no doubt gave origin to its name, *chamaileon*, or ground lion. By inflating its side it flattens its belly, and viewed from below, takes the form of an ovate leaf. The tail is the petiole, while a white serrated line, which runs from nose to tip of nail over the belly, becomes the leaf's midrib. Still again, throwing out the air, it draws in its sides, and at the same time expands itself upward and downward till it becomes as thin as a knife, and then viewed from the side it has the form of an ovate leaf which lacks a mid-rib, but the serrated line of the belly and the serrated back simulate the serrated edges of a leaf. When thus expanded it has also the power to sway itself, so as to present an edge to an observer, thus greatly adding to its means of concealment. Half a dozen chameleons placed in a small tree, not three feet in diameter across the top, are very difficult to discover, although one is certain they must be there.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last there were 250,802 persons receiving pensions from the Government. The annual pensions average $103, an aggregate for all of $25,917,906. Exclusive of arrears the payments for the year amounted to $37,046,185, of which $12,433,191 was accrued pension in new cases. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was $57,026,994. Commissioner Bentley estimates it will require upward of $50,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year. The number of cases in which arrears of pensions has been allowed up to Nov. 1—date of report—is 43,917. The average in each case is $569.

A table is given showing the number of pensioners borne upon the rolls at the end of each fiscal year from 1861 to 1880 and the amount of money paid out for pensions each year. The total amount for twenty years is $455,718,505.

The Second Auditor, in his annual report, has the following summary as to the condition of the unadjusted claims for arrears of pension and bounty:

The total number of claims remaining on hand June 30, 1880, was 29,470—namely:

Arrears of pay and bounty to white soldiers	17,164
Additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866	2,625
Arrears of pay and bounty to colored soldiers	9,523
Three months' extra pay to soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, act Feb. 19, 1879	158
Total	29,470

It will be observed that comparatively few of the claims for three months' extra pay to soldiers of the Mexican war, so far presented, have been allowed. The whole number filed up to June 30, 1880, was 3,966, of which only 167 have been paid, while 3,633 were rejected, and 158 remain on hand for adjustment. The time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, expired on June 30 last. Many claimants do not appear to be aware of this, although the fact has been repeatedly published. Claims continue to be presented, but, as the accounting officers cannot entertain them, they are at once returned to the claimants. Unless the time for filing this class of claims be further extended by Congress I anticipate that the next annual report will show that all have been disposed of.

The New Apportionment.

A New York paper makes the following estimates concerning the apportionment for Representatives under the new census:

	1870	'80		1870	'80
New York	33	30	Maine	5	4
New Jersey	7	6	Vermont	3	2
Pennsylvania	27	25	New Hampshire	3	2
Delaware	1	1	Massachusetts	11	10
			Rhode Island	2	2
			Connecticut	4	4
Middle States	68	62	New England	28	24
Maryland	6	5			
Virginia	9	9	Ohio	20	19
West Virginia	3	3	Michigan	9	10
North Carolina	8	8	Indiana	13	12
South Carolina	5	6	Illinois	19	18
Georgia	9	9	Wisconsin	8	8
Florida	2	2	Minnesota	3	5
Alabama	8	7	Iowa	9	10
Mississippi	6	6	Nebraska	1	[illegible]
Louisiana	6	6	Kansas	3	6
Tennessee	10	9	Colorado	1	1
Kentucky	10	10	Nevada	1	1
Missouri	13	14	California	4	4
Texas	6	7	Oregon	1	1
Arkansas	4	5			
Southern States	105	108	Western States	92	99

The following table exhibits more plainly the changes by sections:

	1873.	1883.	Loss.	Gain.	1873.	1883.
New England	28	24	4	..	9.6	8.2
Middle	68	62	6	..	23.2	21.1
Southern	105	108	..	3	35.8	36.9
Western	92	99	..	7	31.4	33.8
Total	293	293	10	10	100.0	100.0

Congressional Representation.

Washington dispatches state that Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, sees no reason why Congress should not make the apportionment under the recent census during the coming session. He thinks they will do so, as he expects to have the complete official returns before them in about one week after meeting. To make the apportionment is a very simple thing, if the vote can be agreed upon. This is the difficulty. The New England and Middle States will fall behind, and the loss of votes in Congress and the Electoral College will be so distasteful that Representatives from these sections will argue against much enlargement of the basis of representation. If it is enlarged, no matter how little, States like Vermont and New Hampshire will each lose a member of Congress. In case the basis is not changed at all, but a member allowed to every 131,000 inhabitants, as now, Congress (the lower house) will be swelled to 393 members. On this basis the New England States will lose two members and the Middle States six. Seven will be given to the West, and three to the South. The question will give rise to volumes of debate, and this only will prevent apportionment being made the coming session.

INDIANA NEWS.

Clinton county is talking about building a new court house.

Abe Gwinn, of New Albany, lost an $800 horse by epizootic a few days ago.

William Wilson shot at a chicken, in Sullivan, and, the bullet glancing, struck a fine horse, killing it.

There were 27,189 acres of wheat sown, and 232,117 bushels of wheat threshed in Jefferson county in 1879.

Scarlet fever in its most virulent form has broken out among the children in the eastern part of the city of Richmond.

Mr. John Carney, who was elected County Auditor at the October election, died at his home in Vernon after an illness of two weeks.

Joseph LaPlante, a wealthy farmer, residing a few miles below Vincennes, accidentally shot himself while attempting to remove a gun from a bureau in the house. He died in a few hours.

Jacob Gunkle, of Independence, Warren county, caught from the Wabash river, at one draw of the seine, last week, 1,400 good-sized fish—the smallest about four pounds and the largest ten pounds.

The New Albany city election does not take place until next May, but already there are eight candidates for Mayor, four for Clerk, four for Treasurer and five for Marshal, and not half the city heard from.

Up to date $332,000 have been expended upon the new State House, and it is estimated that work will be advanced hereafter at a rate which will involve the expenditure of $400,000 a year for the next three years.

Wm. Franklin, a wealthy farmer living three miles south of Spencer, and four members of his family have died within a few weeks, and one of the two remaining is dangerously ill. The disease is a pernicious fever, caused by blood poisoning.

While the congregation of the Big Spring church, eight miles west of Sullivan, was kneeling in prayer at an evening meeting, the report of a pistol-shot was heard outside the building, and a bullet came crashing through the wall and barely missed one of the worshipers.

Jake Francisco, of Madison, was bitten in the hand by a copperhead snake, a few days since, and immediately the arm became much swollen, and he fell in a dead faint. Liquor in large quantities was administered, and, at last accounts, he was lying in a precarious condition.

An engineering party of seven, in charge of Chief Engineer W. H. Goshorn, have been engaged for several weeks surveying the Wabash and Erie canal from Toledo to Fort Wayne. The object of this is to estimate the cost of a ship canal. Thus far everything has been quite favorable to the project. Congress appropriated $15,000 for surveying expenses.

A son of J. W. Brown, a farmer living near Hazelton, in Gibson county, was killed the other evening, a horse running off with him. The boy was letting the horse drink, with one end of a bridle-rein fastened in the halter while with the other end he formed a noose, which he put over his head. The horse scared and threw him, dragging him head-foremost, and, running against a log, killed him almost instantly.

Solomon Glick was gathering corn near Columbus, and his little boy Percy, aged 5 years, was standing at the front end of the wagon, and the horses on moving up stopped suddenly, when the little boy was thrown violently forward under the horses' feet, one of them stepping on his stomach. He lived in great agony, and had spasms almost continually, until relieved by death next afternoon.

The most notable pigeon-roost in the West is located in the southwestern part of Scott county, and covers many hundreds of acres of the forest. To this roost come nightly, in the fall season when pigeons are abundant, millions of these birds. They commence arriving as early as 5 o'clock in the evening, and often until midnight the flocks pour in. The birds commence leaving at daylight, and by 8 or 9 o'clock all have departed for the feeding-grounds, often hundreds of miles away. During the roosting season this pigeon-roost is a notable and exciting place. Hunters visit it from all parts of Indiana, and from Ohio and Kentucky. They come armed with shot-guns and long poles, and supplied with torches and sacks, the latter to be used in carrying off the captured birds. The hunters usually commence their work about 8 o'clock in the evening, and thence on through the night the scene is an exciting one. The roar of shot-guns is heard on all sides. Added to this is the cracking and falling of the limbs of the trees from the accumulated weight of the pigeons upon them. Torches flash on all sides through the forest, the crash of the long poles through the lower limbs of the trees as they sweep down the birds, the shouts of the hunters and the whirr of the wings of the rising and settling flocks create confusion worse confounded. Thousands of birds are killed nightly, and during the day droves of hogs roam through the forest to fatten on the killed and wounded birds left on the ground during the night's foray. At intervals of many years the pigeons change their roosting place, but never locating far away from the old roost. A week ago they made a change of base, taking new quarters a few miles distant from the former roost. The hunters are now bagging the birds at a great rate.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DECEMBER 2, 1880.

Neighborhood Nippings.

A German, whose name is unknown, was killed Saturday a week ago, at Goshen, by a Lake Shore train.

Mr. George C. Margan, a compositor in the Lagrange Standard office, was married to Miss Emma Speed Wednesday of last week.

The negro Lee, arrested at Albion, for stealing clothing a short time since, was sentenced Wednesday of last week to one year in state prison, by Judge Tousley.

The Methodist church and the handle factory of Kerr & Co., of Hicksville, caught fire Saturday a week ago, but the fires were extinguished without serious danger.

W. K. Sheffer, of the Angola Herald, says that Thanksgiving never fails to meet with a due observance by him and his better-half, for that day dates the anniversary of their marriage.

George Bishop, of the firm of Doherty & Bishop, dealers in carriages at Crawfordsville, Ind., has disappeared, taking with him about $2,000 in money belonging to his partner, Fisher Doherty.

—The Corunna Head Light observes: "Certain prominent gentlemen of DeKalb county don't love us as they did a few weeks ago. For a while we had visitors from all parts of the county. But then, there has been an election since."

Jacob Long, a section foreman on the Pittsburgh road near Larwill, Whitley county, was injured by being struck by an express train Monday morning while shoveling snow from the track.

Last week's Kendallville Standard announces the death of Miss Kittie Hinkley, wife of S. A. Hinkley and daughter of J. H. Hastings, of that place. She was an estimable lady, and her death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

The Kendallville Standard says that "Sheriff Williams is negotiating for the erection of a new hotel building in Albion upon his retirement from the sheriff's office. We hope he may be successful in his plans, as Albion is sadly in need of hotel accommodations."

George Miller, of Goshen, arrived in Fort Wayne Saturday night a week ago with $270, with which to buy some horses. As he was proceeding to his boarding-house on Columbia street, at a late hour on Sunday night, he was knocked down with a sand-bag and robbed of the whole amount.

THE PRIDE OF AUBURN IN ASHES.

Destruction of the High-School Building by Fire.

A SAD LOSS FOR OUR PEOPLE.

Last Tuesday evening about five o'clock, Henry Shull, living south of the school building, noticed flames and smoke issuing from that edifice, and hastened to the spot, when he discovered it to be on fire near the heating apparatus in the basement. He gave the alarm, and a large crowd soon collected. An effort was at once made with the poor facilities at hand to extinguish the fire by carrying water in buckets from the one pump in the yard. The whole building was densely filled with smoke which no human being could stand. Water was thrown into the basement where the fire was gaining headway, but it done no good, and that large crowd of people could do nothing but stand there and see their splendid temple of learning consumed. In a few hours blackened walls and burning debris was all that was left.

The building furnished and equipped cost about fourteen thousand dollars and was constructed in 1876, by Mr. J Case, of this place. It was substantial and commodious, and under the management of a corps of splendid teachers had grown in popular favor, so that its full capacity was required to meet the demand. An unusual interest was manifested in school circles at the beginning of the present term and the winter promised a result never achieved before, and now this sad ending comes like a blight, scattering to the winds that which would have been reaped in a rich harvest of the future.

The insurance on the building and contents will amount to $7,000, as follows:

Royal of Liverpool	$4,000
Watertown, of N. Y.	2,000
Niagara "	1,000

The basement of the building, it is thought, is not much injured, except in the corner where cord-wood was stored. The outside walls are all standing, the east and south side being in fair shape and but very little cracked by the heat. The north and west walls are bulged out some, at the top, while most of the inside walls fell during the fire. It is the opinion of several mechanics that the building can be repaired and furnished again for about $3,000 more than the insurance, and perhaps less.

There is no question in the mind of any one who was there in the early stage of the fire, but what it could have been easily extinguished had there been any facilities whatever for the purpose. A hand engine would have saved it beyond a doubt. Ladders would have enabled persons to enter the north upper rooms and saved many books, on which it is estimated there was a loss of $2,500. We have a hook and ladder truck, but it is said the ladders are scattered around town and it stands there a useless thing. Cannot the town board do something to bring into efficient use property that has cost money, and make provision in some way to more successfully fight the demon of fire.

THE ALBION SENSATION.

A Husband Attempts to Kill the Man Who has Destroyed his Happiness.

The quiet town of Albion has a sensation, which is attracting no little attention, from the fact that the parties who figure in it are among the most prominent citizens. Five years ago, W. Frank Clapp, cashier of the bank of Albion, and son of Judge Wm. M. Clapp, owner of the bank, was married to a Miss Peek, of one of the most highly respected families of St. Joseph county, Michigan. During the years of their marriage this couple have lived in Albion, surrounded with all the advantages that wealth and social position could afford, and the world was led to believe that the inner life of that home was one of perpetual sunshine. But alas, it was not so. A few weeks ago it dawned on this young husband that he had been the victim of misplaced affection, and that his young and beautiful wife was carrying on a secret correspondence with a Mr. Lyman, of Mendon, Michigan. This information was imparted to Mr. Clapp by the wife of Lyman, who placed in his hands the letters which had passed between them. A separation immediately followed, and steps were taken by the husband for a divorce, and the case is now pending in the circuit court. The Albion New Era, in a long account of this ugly affair, has the following:

"To those of his intimate friends with whom Mr. Clapp conversed in regard to his troubles, it became apparent that he deeply felt the great wrong that had been committed against him, but it was hoped that Time, the healer of many wounds, would perform its efficacious work in this case, but, as subsequent events have proven, this was not to be. During the fore part of last week, Mr. Clapp sen., went to Chicago, leaving his son in charge of the business of the bank, but on Wednesday, we believe, the latter went from here to Rome City, where he perchased a ticket to Mendon. From there he went to Three Rivers, returning in the evening to Mendon taking his wife with him, and together they called upon Mr. Lyman, at his own residence. Mr. Clapp then informed the alleged destroyer of his domestic happiness that he came for the purpose of asking him some questions to which he expected and demanded true answers. To this Lyman made some flippant reply, to the effect that he (Clapp) would fail in scaring any one, whereupon the latter drew a revolver, with which he had previously armed himself, and placing the muzzle to the heart of Lyman, pulled the trigger. Fortunately it missed fire, and it was not until the third attempt that it was discharged, the ball entering the right arm of Lyman near the hand, and lodging near the elbow, where it was afterward found and extracted. Parties now interfered, and after a desperate struggle, Mr. Clapp was knocked down with a chair and disarmed, and taken in charge by an officer. He had previously swallowed a large quantity of morphine for the purpose of taking his own life, and the deadly drug beginning to take effect, a physician was summoned and his friends here telegraphed for. A dispatch was immediately sent to his father at Chicago, in the meantime Fielding Prickett, the young man's attorney, and W. W. White, of Albion, leaving by the first train for Mendon. Prompt and efficient medical aid saved the young man's life, and after he was properly restored, an examination was held before a justice, and he was held to bail in the sum of $1,500. This was readily furnished, and he returned to Albion on Friday. While these proceedings were had, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman left Mendon for parts unknown. Thus the sad affair, which fortunately terminated without the loss of life, rests at the present writing."

Carr's Corner.

—Now is the time for farmers to go visiting.

—Mr. Christian Sheets returned from Kansas last Saturday.

—Joseph Williams has left the Stoop's farm and moved to Auburn.

—Sile Nuzen is learning to play the violin, and keeps good time with his mouth.

—James Swisher has fourteen acres of corn to husk yet, and wants "329" hands.

—Miss Nellie Potter, of Auburn, spent the latter part of last week visiting friends near this place.

—Miss Delia Culver gave a party to her many young friends last Saturday, and received a number of presents from the little folks.

—Sheets and Thomas have finished threshing, and are now running their saw-mill.

C. O. D.

Rose & Hartman, attorneys.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Sewell, administrator of the estate of Henry Sleuts, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 13, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

November 14, 1880. 49-1

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Robert S. S. Reed, guardian of the estate of Ira M. Lent, a minor, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 13, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER.

November 30, 1880. 49-1

Rose & Hartman, attorneys.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Moore administrator of the estate of Henry Johnson, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 13, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER.

November 29, 1880.

Joseph's Ladder.

In those days came Robert and his fat brother Jacob from the upper part of Canaan down to Egypt to hear the news.

Now when Jacob heard the sayings of those times, he was exceeding glad, and did howl like a wolf. And Robert, his brother, being a peaceful man, did exhort him to let up, and walk according to the Gentiles.

Therefore Jacob did hold his peace for awhile, and lo, and behold! a terrible light fell upon him, and he did cry out, "I have an idea."

And then Joseph murmered that so strange a thing should happen in their midst, and they were mute as stones.

For this was the first miracle that hed ever been performed in that region, and silence fell upon them.

Then spake Jacob to his brother Robert, and said: Let us hie to our brother Joseph, in the land of Egypt.

And his brother said, "not for Joe," but the counsels of Jacob did prevail, and they departed out of Canaan.

Now, when they had come to the land of, by name called Jackson Center, Egypt, darkness was upon them, and peace reigned in the land.

Then did Jacob reveal the vision to Robert, which was to varnish the pole of liberty at the capital.

Then did Robert kick, and refer to Balaam's ass, but Jacob being inspired did rebuke Robert for his unseemly conduct.

Now it came to pass that Jacob, being a strong man of valor, did seize Joseph's ladder, and did straightway carry it to the capital.

And with his little finger he did balance it against the tree of liberty, and when it was done he did dance like a Camanche, and did exceed himself.

Then did they proceed to varnish the pole with whitewash, and when they were done, Jacob had on more whitewash than the pole, so that Robert wondered which was tother.

Then did Jacob howl and cavort like a two-year old colt, and did prance up the road to his den.

Now when morning came, Joseph wondered and saw strange sights, and some did rejoice, and others didn't, allee samee.

And when it was nosed abroad what was done, Jacob and Robert were proud, and did spread their tail feathers like a peacock.

And they hastened down to the land of Egypt to see the sight, and laugh with the laughers.

But when the people saw the whitewash on Jacob they did smell a mice, and murmured among each other.

And they asked Jacob whence cometh this color? And Jacob did tumble, and said he wanted to see a man around the corner, and straightway departed.

And since that day Jacob became invisible, so that Joseph says he has crawled into his hole and pulled the hole in after him. And since then peace has reigned throughout the land.

X.

BARGAIN COLUMN.

Items that Benefit Every Buyer.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. keep none but accommodating clerks.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co.—the leading merchants of Auburn.

—All kinds of crockery-ware can be had at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., at your own price.

—Its no trouble for Schaab, Beugnot & Co. to take down goods or put them up. Call in.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., extends a cordial invitation to all to call and examine their large stock of goods.

—Tell your neighbors, that don't take this paper, that the best and cheapest goods, of all kinds, can be had at Shaab Beugnot & Co's.

—The double store of Shabb, Beugnot & Co. seems to take the lead. The entire force is busy night and day waiting upon its customers.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are now selling dry goods at a very close margin. We hope our readers will take advantage of this rare opportunity.

—Another car-load of choice Early Rose potatoes at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-3w.

—Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee. Anchor roasted coffee at McQuiston & Ralston's. 46-3w.

—Big bargains in men's and boys overcoats; big bargains in coats, pants and vests at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Men's and boys' caps from 25 cents to $1.75; gents' white shirts, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48-3.

—Ladies' all-wool scarlet underwear, ladies' merino underwear, ladies' merino vests for 35 and 40 cents each, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48-3

—Bargains in cashmeres, alpaccas, lustres, etc., etc.; berege veiling for 30 and 40 cents per yard, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48-3.

—Cape Cod cranberries 10 cents per quart, Navy beans, Marrowfat beans, Early Rose potatoes, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48-3.

—Balmoral skirts for 35, 40 and 75 cents; felt skirts for 50, 75, $1.00 and up to $300; ladies' wool hosiery, children's hose, ladies' nubias, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Gents' all-wool scarlet shirts and drawers, gents' merino shirts and drawers, gents' undershirts from 25 cents to $1.50 each, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 48 3.

—Overcoats, dress-coats and all kind of clothing, dry goods, dress goods and a full stock of fancy goods are always on hand at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. large store. No better goods can be found in town.

THIS SPACE IS OWNED BY

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

For the special benefit of everybody that wants to buy.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS!

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS.

We have a mammoth stock of everything kept in a first-class Boot and Shoe store, at prices

150 DEGREES BELOW ALL COMPETITION!

We will sell the goods to reduce our stock, and remember we have the only

$10,000 STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

In DeKalb county to select from. Don't fail to see us before purchasing.

ARTICS $1.00 PER PAIR AT THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN, Auburn, Ind.

Ladies' Embroidered Skirts
Ladies' Quilted Skirts,
Ladies' Felt Skirts,

In a variety of elegant designs, and at any price, to which we invite your special attention. Also.

NEW GOODS
—FOR THE—
HOLIDAYS!

Constantly arriving at the new firm of
ENSLEY & HARTER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—There is quite an aged lady living on a back street, in the south end of town, whom some people call insane, while others think differently. But let this be as it may. We wish to inform the good people of Auburn that this lady, Mrs. Penny, is in destitute circumstances and also ill. One day last week a christian woman called upon her, and upon opening the door her eyes met a sad spectacle. Mrs. Penny was lying upon the floor in a helpless condition and almost perished from cold and hunger. Assistance was called immediately and everything done to make her comfortable. Do our people ever think of these poor, unfortunate creatures while they are seated in their commodious dining rooms with all the delicacies of the day set before them? We think not. Within the week just past many of us have seated ourselves to sumptuous Thanksgiving dinners, while perhaps a neighbor—for instance the one in question—had scarcely enough to keep away the cravings of hunger. Those who have plenty should think more seriously of these things and take it upon themselves to see that their neighbors, who are in a destitute condition, are provided for. We must always bear in mind that some poor people are "too honest to steal and too proud to beg."

—Thanksgiving was generally observed in Auburn. There were services at the Methodist church, dinner and supper at the Presbyterian church, the business houses were closed, and each one as taste inclined passed the day. Several hundred turkeys sent up delicious odors, and had the "stuffing knocked out of them" from as many homes in Auburn. About turkey time we wended our way to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ralston, where we found a hungry-looking crowd, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Ryan and daughter, Frankie, Johnny and Henry McIntyre, and Geo. L. Lanning assembled for the annual feast. It was a feast fit for the gods, and to which all did ample justice. Mrs. Ralston knows how to entertain her guests in grand style, and we hope that each returning Thanksgiving may find her table as well as covered with good things as was this one, and that we shall be around on each occasion.

—Some time during the summer John and Perry Smurr murdered a man by the name of Myers, at the Bloomingdale brewery, in Fort Wayne, the particulars of which will be remembered by our readers. John Smurr was brought to trial in the circuit court in Fort Wayne, and the jury, after deliberating two nights and one day, returned a verdict last Friday finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and fixing his time in the penitentiary for life. The Smurrs are known as hard cases, and the sentence is regarded by the public as a just one. The trial of Perry Smurr, as a participant in this bloody affray, will probably come up in a few days, and it is likely that he also will meet with a similar fate.

—We are sorry to learn that Frank Copper has severed his connection as agent of the Jackson road at this place, and that he and his estimable wife will leave us in the near future. He has a half dozen good positions offered him, but has not decided as yet which he will accept. Frank is one of the boys, and by his genial spirit and pleasing manner, and close application to business, during a three years residence in Auburn, has won for himself the esteem and confidence of our people. Frank and Mrs. Cooper have been prominent in the social circle during their residence here, and will be greatly missed by the young people.

—One of the largest congregations ever assembled in Auburn was at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening, to listen to the parting words of Rev. H. Johnson. It was an assemblage of our best and most intelligent citizens, and showed well the esteem in which that gentleman is held by this people. He left for his home in Grand Haven yesterday evening with the best wishes of a host a friends.

—The Immortal J. N., the renowned philosopher, skipped through Auburn Tuesday on his way to Churubusco. He will lecture at the courthouse in Auburn on Friday evening, December 10. He informs us that the veil has been lifted, the clouds dispelled, and that he is now working on the pressure, which will be very gratifying news to the many friends of the distinguished philosopher.

—Sickness is abating.

—The log men are busy.

—Fin. Gibson has a new baker.

—Kreuger had a break down Saturday.

—We have no use for a fire engine, oh, no.

—Coal oil is said to be good for frozen feet.

—The soldiers had a meeting Monday evening.

—Dave Hampton looks comical in a plug hat.

—Al. Weyer is going away to spend the winter.

—Sadie Hollister has returned from her Ohio visit.

—Frank Davenport has his drug store in shape again.

—Christmas comes three weeks from next Saturday.

—Wm. Valloo, formerly a resident here, is in town.

—The juvenile is happy—no school and good skating.

—Ben. Williams' little sawing machine is kept busy.

—Mrs. Fin. Gibson has been quite sick for several days.

—Elzy Shafler made a flying trip to Fort Wayne Tuesday.

—Henry Gugerli has erected a neat sign in front of his store.

—Waterloo turned out largely at the reception Tuesday evening.

—Dr. Tritch has moved his office to his residence, on Cedar street.

—There will be no preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

—Miss Anna Wood left yesterday for a visit of two weeks to Port Hudson.

—Sherm. Hollister is doing a large wholesale and retail business in oysters.

—P. M. Bacon and family, long residents of Garrett, have moved to Milan, Ohio.

—There is some talk of a new sawmill being erected two miles east of town.

—Virg. DeWitt, who has been farming on Mrs. Jones' place has moved into town.

—Fred. Davis reports a pleasant time at a hop at Wabash, last Thursday evening.

—The wheeling has been splendid for several days and our teamsters have been busy.

—The janitor at the school-house, Henry Kelling, was the worst scared man on record.

—Johnny Kreuger left his mittens at school and his mother says, "they are probably gone up."

—Mrs. J. L. Davis has been suffering for several days with ague. She is improving somewhat now.

—Charley Dugan is teaching school two miles east of town this winter. He has a good attendance.

—And now the average school boy rejoiceth. He can skate and hang on sleds to his entire satisfaction.

—Two of the best-sounding bells in town are now silent—that of the Presbyterian church and school-house.

—An exchange asserts that a sick man is considered out of danger when the doctor discontinues his visits.

—Rev. O. G. Oviatt has removed from Newville to Butler, and will preach alternately at these points.

—Misses R. A. Canon and Mollie Matheny will spend next sabbath with Mr. and Mrs. "Curly" Miller, at Hicksville, Ohio.

—A temperance worker mounted a dry-goods box on the the street Saturday and delivered a temperance lecture.

—Our farmers are selling their porkers on foot this week, thinking that the most money is in this way of disposing of them.

—Mrs. Shoub and Miss Shoub, wife and daughter of Commissioner John Shoub, of Butler, were in Auburn Monday.

—Sherm. Hollister found a revolver on the streets last Monday night a week ago, which the owner can have by proving property.

—The ice men are happy. They have enough put up to "see them through," and it is of a better quality than we generally have.

—Schaab, beugnot & Co., are offering extra inducements in clothing. Now is a good time to buy.

—Fred. Clark and Dave Hampton, with that ugly hair all over their faces, look as serious as Presbyterian deacons.

—The smiling countenance of Johnny Schaab always greets you upon entering that mammoth store. Its a pleasant place to do trading.

—Miss Anna McFarland, of Mt. Vernon, and Miss Metta Farris, sister of Mrs. Frank Copper, are visiting the latter.

—Dr. Cowan broke a buggy spring, the other day; but little accidents of this kind don't stop the doctor. He hooks to another vehicle and away he goes.

—A large number from Waterloo attended the donation party Tuesday evening. A large amount of costly presents were given to Rev. Johnson and lady.

—Gaze on Austin's advertisement today. He is one of the liveliest boot and shoe dealers in northern Indiana, and takes pride in making bargains for his customers.

—Miss Alice McKay gave a pleasant party to a few intimate friends last Thursday evening. It was an enjoyable affair.

—Henry Gugerli brought his wife from the fire afliukin' and had her assist him in gathering buckets together for fear their residence would be consumed next.

—Mr. Stamets, of Lima, who was in business here last winter with his brother, H. H. Stamets, is in Auburn again, and will spend several weeks with relatives.

—Mr. L. Chidsev, living one mile east of town, who has been sick for several months past, is much worse at this writing and but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

—There was no preaching at the M. E. church last sabbath evening. The members attended the Presbyterian church to hear the valedictory sermon of Rev. Johnson.

—The Neoteric club, it appears, is numbered among the things that are not going to be. Non est, defunct, busted, and Auburn will not have any public hops this winter.

—Charley Groscop, lively, jovial Charley, had a newcomer arrive at his house Wednesday morning. Its a young democrat, and one that Charley and his better-half can feel proud of. We smoked.

—J. W. Shaffer, the popular wagon maker on south Main street has his shop full of work. He always employs good workmen, and consequently sends out first class jobs. They have some nice work completed.

—Our enterprising citizen, Simon Ochs, has recently shipped seven or eight car-loads of wheat, and has about seven thousand bushels more at the Jackson elevator waiting for cars to be transported to market.

—There is a lively, jolly set of boys at the Eel-River elevator—Jack Ralston and Col. Watson. They are full of fun at all times and as accommodating as can be, and a better pair of workers were never put together.

—An exchange remarks that in an Arkansas town on a recent Sunday, one clergyman prayed for rain and another for fair weather, and Providence got out of the dilemma by immediately sending them an earthquake.

—T. C. Mays left to-day for Independence, Mo., where he has inducements to establish a paper in connection with an immigration bureau now being organized there. We hope it will prove a good field for his enterprise.

—Samuel Puff, esq., is making arrangements to establish a wood-yard in town. He sharpened his axe Saturday and will begin operations as soon as "the weather will permit." Widows and orphans furnished gratuitously.

—During the month of October the postoffice department of the United states sold 11,948,318 stamps, 26,731,900 stamped envelopes, and 20,964,000 postal cards. Total number 186,744,218. Total value $4,312,694. This is the largest amount ever sold by the department in a single month.

—Kenny Rush has given up western life and returned to Auburn—the home of his birth. He will "strike the iron while its hot" in John Berg's shop this winter. He will work at the same anvil that he did several years ago when he began his trade.

—J. K. Culbertson last week purchased the Bodine property, on the corner of Main and Tenth streets, for $915. He contemplates pulling down the old building, and putting up a new one in the spring. With such improvement this will be valuable property.

—We noticed our jolly townsman, G. H. McCord, laying the "persuader" on his mules in a lively manner, and a grin across his face about a yard long, the other day. We inquired why he was so happy and were informed that he was the father of a new bouncing boy.

—Rowley Tefft was "showing off" on the ice by performing wonderful feats in close proximity to a large air hole, Rowley overdone his part somewhat, and plunged headformost into the cool, sparkling water. He was rescued by some men who were cutting ice near by.

—Hank Ford's house had a narrow escape from destruction by fire last Sunday morning. A basket containing soiled linen placed under a table in the kitchen was consumed with contents, the table charred and one wall blackened by the fire. How it ignited is a mystery not easily solved.

—Marriage licenses in the past week have been issued to David Johnson and Elda Morr, Isaiah P. Bowman and Mattie Richardson, Geo. W. Wyatt and Clara White.

—Wheat and hogs have unexpectedly taken quite a boom, and the former has been coming into this market in large quantities for some days past. Wheat has been bringing one dollar per bushel, and hogs are selling at about four and a quarter per hundred on an average.

—The Auburn Historical Society will meet at Gordon's art gallery to-morrow (Friday) evening. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, and it is requested that all members be present. There will be reading and declamations as usual.

J. P. Ensley, Sec'y.

—The dinner and supper given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church Thanksgiving, were highly satisfactory to the consumers, there being in addition to turkeys and oysters, delicacies in great abundance. The results, too, were highly satisfactory to the ladies, as they stuffed the neat little sum of fifty dollars into the ministerial sock.

—Jim Potter, Dave Hampton and Os. Allen, like Nimrod of biblical fame, are mighty hunters. In the piscatorial line they are a success also, though their sport in this line is confined mainly to "fishing for trout in peculiar revers." The trio got their guns off very effectually Thanksgiving, bringing home a muskrat, a house-cat, two pheasants, four quail and eight rabbits as a result of their day's work.

—The snot-nose force on the bastard paper of the county, are worrying themselves considerable over a little item we made in regard to their annual. It would be an honor to the entire corps of the Republican office if they would shoulder an axe and perform the duty that nature ordained for them to follow. The whole "shooting-match" is used as a target for the ridicule and sarcasm of the northern Indiana press—but the children don't tumble.

—The grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the state met at Indianapolis last Thursday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: grand master, Will Cumback, of Greensburg; deputy grand master, N. P. Richmond, of Kokomo; grand warden, S. P. Tyler, of Franklin; grand secretary, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis; grand treasurer, T. P. Haughey, of Indianapolis; trustees of grand lodge hall, J. B. McChesney, Wm. Wallace and A. Metzger of Indianapolis; representatives to the sovereign grand lodge, D. W. LaFollette, New Albany (two years;) Enoch Cox, Delphia, (one year.)

WAKE UP,

And Help the Immortal J. N. to Hold the Pressure.

The immortal J. N. will talk to the people of this place, at the court house, on the 10th inst. Let everyone turn out and assist this great philosopher to bear the pressure. We clip the following from the Toledo Blade: J. N. is in the city. He is closing in on the world, but as he closes he stands ready to relieve all from the pressure which position has created since the 18th of Feb., 1858. J. N. can now smile at the clouds which once enveloped him, and the sympathy which has been withheld for so long a time. Let all now bear a share. J. N. will lift the veil at Auburn, if he thinks the people can bear the truth; if not he will postpone longer. He will not urge at any place, for he prefers to postpone all his appointments from time to time. This divides the veil which has enveloped him. J. N. visited his martyred cell at the insane asylum last night, where he expects to spend one week a year during his natural life. All for truth. He speaks highly of the kindness of Dr Nolan and his worthy lady, and all the officers of that well-regulated institution." J. N. is much attached to Auburn, hence his desire to lift the veil.

For a Good Purpose.

There were about two thousand dollars worth of books destroyed by the burning of the college building Tuesday evening. Many of them belonged to poor children, whose parents are unable to replace them. Misses Alice McKay, Sadie Hollister Mate Cleveland, and Mrs. Copper, surviving members of the Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Union, are making an effort to raise a fund to replace the books of the poorer children. They have twelve dollars on hand which belonged to this society which they will contribute, and propose to give a mush-and-milk social at the residence of Miss Sadie Hollister to-morrow (Friday) evening to increase this fund. Much credit is due these young ladies for their charitable efforts, and we hope as many of our citizens as can, will come out and contribute their mite. "He that hath pity on the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he has given will He pay him again."

Lecture.

A number of our citizens have formed a club for the purpose of procuring a number of popular and interesting lecturers and readers for the coming winter season. The first of the series will be held on the 17th or 18th of this month at the M. E. church, and will be by Miss Emilie Gaven, who comes very highly recommended by the lecture bureau as an humorist and Shakespearian delineator. It is to be hoped that our people will not fail to appreciate the enterprise thus undertaken by our citizens for the good of our people.

A CARD

To Our Friends and Patrons.

We return our sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us the past two years, and now, having sold a one-half interest in our business to W. P. Harter, late of Root & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., we hope that you will continue to favor us, and we will endeavor, at all times, to keep a larger and better-selected stock in all our departments, and sell goods cheaper than the cheapest. We again thank you.

N. Ensley & Co.

Press Dots.

The Butler Record is a neatly-printed little sheet.

Melville R. Williams has succeeded A. P. Cosgrove as manager of the Warsaw Indianian.

The well-earned reputation of the Kendallville Standard is being well maintained under the new management of Mr. H. J. Long. Printermatically the paper is neat, and each week its columns are full of interesting local news.

The Steuben Republican is one of the most prosperous as well as the neatest papers typographically in the state. Mr. Miller has just purchased a steam engine and new type for the Republican, and has a fine brick building in course of construction, which will be ready for occupancy by the first of December.

—Dave Hampton, Fred. Clark, Fred. Davis, Will. Shaffer, Frank Leas and Elzy Shaffer attended the dance at Waterloo last night.

—We neglected to mention last week that our efficient sheriff has, after an untiring effort, succeeded in capturing the thieves that stole Sproot's team in Williams county, Ohio, last spring, together with a large amount of other plunder. They are now them in jail.

School Suits
100 STYLES. ALL GRADES.
UNIFORM. LOW PRICES.
Largest Stock of Boys' d Ciah nldren's Clothin in the City.
—FULL LINE OF—
Boys' Hats and Furnishing Goods
Now on Sale at the
C. O. D.
One-Price CLOTHINC HOUSE of
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 East Main Street.
Look for the Big Flag.

BIG RUSH
—AT—
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!
THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.
New Stocks Received Daily!
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.
THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.
Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.
Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?
Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices
WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!
STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you....
JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

HOSIERY, GLOVES
—AND—
UNDERWEAR.
ROOT & COMPANY
Have now in store a full and complete line of Gent's, Ladies', Misses and Children's
MERINO UNDERWEAR
In all styles and qualities, at same prices asked last season.
Winter and Kid Gloves
Of all description. In all our popular brands, two to six button kid gloves, in black white, opera and street shades.
Also FISK, CLARK & FLAGG'S celebrated Kid Gloves for gentlemen's wear, for walking, driving and evening use, at $2 per pair.
LADIES'
Fancy Wool, Merino and Balbriggan HOSIERY in all grades.
GENTLEMEN'S
Wool, Merino and Albriggan HALF HOSE in choice styles.
CHILDREN'S
Fancy Wool and Merino HOSIERY—4 1-2 to 8 1-2 inches in over 60 different styles and qualities.
Please examine this large and attractive offering of elegant goods at LOW PRICES.
ROOT & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

Swap Greenbacks for Fancy-Backs!
:o:
Fancy-Backs vs. Greenbacks.
:o:
We show to-day a splendid line of Fancy-back, unlined OVERCOATS, now all the rage; "Fancy-back unlined Ulsters. Several hundred more making, and coming in daily. Our stock of Overcoats changed twice since the 1st of September. Bad place to find old, unfashionable goods. New, stylish, handsome, nobby, well made Clothes, and Square Dealing thrown in, by the spirits of the cloth in trade, sleepless fellows that work hard all the time for customers to keep.
SAM, PETE & MAX.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 11, '80.

MASKS.

BY JENNIE E. OWEN.

The face too oft is but a mask
Which hides the heart below,
And oft it beams with sunny smiles
While dark the heart with woe.

A smile may hide a breaking heart
As flowers hide a tomb,
And none would guess that 'neath could be
Such loneliness and gloom.

A handsome face oft masks a heart
That's stained with crime and sin,
And sometimes fruit most fair to see
Is rottenness within.

The sweetest nut that ever grew
Is hid in rough brown case,
And so, a pure and honest heart
Oft hides 'neath homely face.

If life is then a masquerade,
"Judge not" was wisely said,
For who appears a fairy nymph
May prove an imp instead.

But wait, for there shall come a time
When masks no more shall hide
Man's vices and the woes that lay
Close hid by human pride;

But every heart shall be unmasked
Before the judgment throne,
And every secret sin and vice
And sorrow shall be known;

And every kindly word and deed
That was in mercy given
Shall show upon the human heart
Before our God in heaven.

[illegible], Ill.

A DINNER THAT WALKED OFF.

BY OLIVE THORNE.

The way it began, Hannah was cross that day. For one thing, she had a big Thanksgiving baking to do in an old-fashioned house, where pies and cakes were made by the quantity.

Then, while she was out of the kitchen a moment, Margery, in a frolic with puss, had upset the churn with its load of cream all over the snow-white floor. That made plenty of extra work; but the crowning disaster was to find, when she went to the pantry for the beans she intended to bake, that a bottle of brandy that she had kept last summer to bathe her ankle, which she had sprained in falling down the cellar-stairs, had been upset.

It stood far out of the way on the top shelf, but, unfortunately, the dish of beans was directly under it, and the brandy had dripped over them, soaking them so thoroughly that it was not possible to use them.

But the worst was yet to come. On finding the beans ruined, she simply emptied them into the pail which stood at the kitchen door, and, washing her hands, set to work to knead her big pan of puffy bread-dough.

Now the kitchen-door opened into a woodshed, and the ash-pail, with the beans on top, was supposed to be safe enough; but, unfortunately, on this special afternoon, the outside door was open.

The beans had not been there long before the turkeys came around to be fed, as usual; and one of them, of a prying disposition, noticed the open door, and, probably remembering the good things that came out of the door, quietly hopped on the step and walked in.

Nothing to be seen but piles of wood for the season, now getting severe, and —yes—a pail with something in it.

"Ah! that looks good; I'll try it," thought the curious turkey (no doubt).

She did try it, and, not being sensitive in either taste or smell, she never stopped trying it until she had swallowed all the top ones, soaked in brandy, and then turned to go.

The effect was sad.

Her head whirled around, it is supposed; at any rate, her legs refused to hold her up, and she fell to the ground insensible.

Half an hour later, Hannah went out for more wood to replenish her fire, and in the gathering darkness stumbled over the turkey still lying there.

A glance at the fowl, to see that she was not outwardly hurt, and another at the pail, told the shameful story.

"Here's a fine bit o' work!" exclaimed Hannah, turning the limp turkey over. "The idiot has gone and killed herself entirely with those beans! I'd like to know who left open that door! Well, well, I want a turkey for Thanksgiving, and this one died by accident, and its meat will be as good as though I'd wrung her neck."

So muttering and grumbling to herself, after fixing her fire, she attacked the turkey, for, though she was sometimes cross, she was always economical, and she knew no questions would be asked as to how it came to its end, provided it was fat, and was roasted well.

In a few minutes, she had the feathers off, except those on the wings and tail, and she laid the picked turkey on a bench to cool, shutting the door to keep out the cat while she finished some other work.

Meantime, tea-time arrived; the family came home, and were all at the table, when the door burst open and Hannah rushed in, evidently frightened out of her wits.

"O, Mr. Winslow," she cried, "there's something in the woodshed!—all in white, and it ran after me when I went for some wood, and I daren't go out there, if you plaze!"

Mr. Winslow, supposing some animal had got in, left the table, and, arming himself with the poker as he passed through the kitchen, threw open the door.

Silence and darkness only.

Yet in a moment came an audible rustling on the woodpile, and an indistinct glimpse of something white.

"Bring the light, Hannah!" called Mr. Winslow; and, taking a candle from her trembling hand, he led the way to the strange object.

"It's a white—why, no, it isn't!" he interrupted himself, as he drew nearer to the fluttering, frightened thing. "It's —I declare, it's a picked turkey! Where on earth—"

"A picked turkey!" screamed Hannah. "Sure, and can it be the one I picked myself this evening has come to life?"

"How did you kill it?" asked Mr. Winslow.

"I didn't kill it at all. The botherin' crater killed itself ating beans that got soaked in my brandy, and I had to stop my work and dress it before it cooled."

"Well, it evidently was not dead," said Mr. Winslow; "but, now it's dressed, you better cut off its head."

"Oh no, papa!" cried Margery, who stood on the steps. "Don't kill the poor thing! I'll take care of it something."

"But it'll freeze, dear," said papa, going back into the kitchen.

"No, I'll fix it up; I'll make it something to wear. Please let me!" pleaded Margery, earnestly.

"Well, I don't care, child," said her father, laughing. "Do as you like, and dress it up. I want a fat gobbler, and not a five-pound hen-turkey, for Thanksgiving."

After some trouble, the shivering, naked turkey was caught and carried into the warm kitchen. It was carefully wrapped in an old skirt for the night, and tied into a basket.

The astonished creature rebelled and fought against the indignity of wearing a flannel skirt; but cold conquered it, and at last it cuddled down quietly in its strange new bed.

Through the long Sunday that followed the turkey was kept a close prisoner, and by the next morning many plans had been thought out for its comfort.

That was a great day to Margery, who was confined to the house by delicate lungs, and who longed for something to pass away the hours when lessons were over and the daily sewing "stint" finished.

Here was something to do! The new pet was fed, and the lessons and sewing hurried through, so that by noon she was free to carry out her plans.

By this time, the turkey had found out that Margery wouldn't hurt it, and was not so frightened as it had been last night; so when the little girl took it in her arms, it made no objection.

"Now you must have a name," said Margery, softly, carrying her new plaything off into her own especial corner of the big kitchen, where work and Hannah never came. "Let me see," she went on, "I'll name you after my lovely doll that got broken—Kristine—and I must make you some clothes, so you can walk around, and not be hobbled up so."

With the help of mamma, the busy little girl contrived a sort of coat for Kristine. It was made of an old shawl, and was bright scarlet, with black and white plaid.

It came pretty well up on the neck, and of course covered the naked legs; the wings were left inside. It was fastened together at the breast, and was really a pretty good fit—considering.

As ornament Margery sewed some of the fringe of the shawl around the neck, like a ruff, at the edges where wings ought to be, and around the legs. So, when dressed, the unfortunate, or rather the naughty turkey, looked like a new plaid variety of scarlet flamingo, with side-pockets and fringed drawers.

The appearance of Kristine stalking around in her new suit was very funny. How the boys did laugh! and even papa had to wipe away the laughing tears.

In this dress, the next morning, after she had been fed daintily, Margery introduced her to her old friends of the poultry-yard by opening the kitchen door and letting her walk out where the turkeys were taking their breakfast.

Margery thought they would be glad to see her, but alas! this distinguished stranger in gay attire was not recognised. They stared and scolded at her, and the old gobbler ruffled up his feathers, and dragged his wings on the ground, and came to her, saying, angrily—

"Gobble-gobble-gobble!"

Kristine seemed to be disheartened at this coolness on the part of her family, and slunk into a corner, as though ashamed of her fine dress. Then the family crowded around her to punish her impertinence in coming among them, and actually began to peck at her.

Margery, who was watching from the window, could hardly believe her eyes at first; but yes, they were actually pecking at the poor outcast, who finally fled screaming across the yard. Margery flew to the door, and Kristine hurried in, just in time to escape the whole family, who were close upon her.

"You poor, dear Kristine!" she murmured over her when she had her safely in arms. "Did they peck you?—the naughty things! You sha'n't go with them any more! You shall stay with me in the house."

So it came to be at last. Hannah grumbled a little, but, after all, she couldn't say much, for it was by her own fault that the poor thing lost its own winter coat. Before long the family grew quite attached to Margery's pet, whose name they shortened to Kris.

On her part, Kris was a very bright bird. She would come when called by name, and she never failed to be on hand at meal-times, when she would walk around the table and receive delicate bits from every one.

While her little mistress was studying or sewing, Kris would stand and look at her, turning her knowing head first one side and then the other, and sometimes saying, in a reflective way:

"Quit!"

As soon as books and work were put away she was ready for play. In fact, she enjoyed her strange life very much, and grew fat under it, so that pretty soon the boys began to tease Margery by suggesting that her pet was ready to take her place on the table.

The only time she seemed to be uncomfortable was when the cheerful kitchen was scrubbed.

No sooner did Hannah appear on the scene with scrubbing-brush, and go down on her knees to polish the floor, than Kris would hop, by a sort of ladder which one of the boys had made for her, up to a corner of the high mantel over the fireplace, and there she would sit, all humped up and miserable, till the work was done, or until her little mistress came and took her into the sitting-room.

The place where Kris was intended to spend the time of her banishment from the yard was a large chamber over the woodshed, which was kept warm by the kitchen chimney, and there's where her bed or roost was prepared for her, and where she was shut up every night; but she was so lonely and unhappy, and tried so hard to get out, and Margery was so fond of her for a playmate, that she generally got down before breakfast and did not go back until bedtime, which is at dusk in the turkey family, you know.

Well, the winter passed away and spring came. Kris grew a new set of feathers under her plaid dress, and when the weather became warm, mamma said she must leave off her dress, and go out of doors with the rest. So the first really warm day, Margery took off the red dress and drove her out.

Kris had not forgotten her cool reception in the winter, so she at first was careful not to go too near the turkeys, though they did not object to her now in her feather-dress. After a few days she stayed most of the time with them, only coming when called, and generally making a visit to the table for her usual treats.

She had not been out very long when one morning Margery went out to see her, and she was gone. No one had seen her since breakfast. Margery felt very badly, and, after looking all about, came to the sad conclusion that she had strayed away and got lost, for the whole flock wandered far off to feed. But the next morning, at breakfast-time, Kris walked in as usual and began to beg for food. Margery hugged her and fed her, and she ate as though she was starved.

When she had finished her meal she went out again, and about noon her little mistress sought her again, and again she was missing.

This now became the regular thing with Kris. Every morning she was on hand for her breakfast, and, in spite of watching, she would slip away and hide so that no one could find her again.

Poor Margery was almost heart-broken at this tendency to vagrancy in her pet, but Hannah only smiled and said:

"Wait a bit, and you'll see something nice."

But, though Hannah had her suspicions, she was not prepared for what really occurred one day.

After this strange conduct had been going on for a few weeks, there came a day when Hannah had another scare. She declared that tramps or thieves were up in the wood-shed chamber; she heard them and she dared not go up.

While she stood in the wood-shed telling Margery in a whisper about it, the child heard a step that she knew.

Kris hopped down on to the top step of the stairs which led to the room overhead. After a moment she hopped to the next, and after her came, one by one, twelve baby turkeys.

Margery screamed with delight, and ran to catch Kris and pet the whole family, while Hannah rushed up stairs in dismay and saw a sight that shocked her more than the fear of tramps.

In that room trunks and things not in use were stored, and a month or more ago Hannah had carried up there a large, square, "squaw basket" with a cover—a basket such as the Oneida Indians of New York State make for various household uses of their white sisters. This basket was nearly full of the winter supply of woolen stockings, all neatly mended and laid away till fall. In this basket, on these soft stockings, had Madame Kristine made her nest and hatched out her interesting family.

She must have found the door ajar, and managed to pry off the cover, which lay on one side, and here she had hidden all these weeks.

The room was put in order and the door closed, and Kristine was provided with a place in the yard. Every day she wandered off with her babies, but she never started until she had visited the breakfast-table with her whole brood to get her regular morning meal.

At first it was funny to see them run around and pick up crumbs, but as they grew it began to be troublesome to have a flock of turkeys so much at home in the house. So mamma made a new law, that Kristine and her family must be fed at the door.

After that, her life was like that of the other turkeys, only she knew her name and would come when called, and never failed to run up to Margery whenever she saw her.

And the dinner that walked away last year supplied twelve dinners this year, and provided Margery with a fine lot of pocket-money for her pains.

Husband and Wife.

A Providence woman who has been separated from her husband for twenty-four years is soon to rejoin him at Saginaw, Mich. Each one has believed the other dead for twenty-four years. When they parted they lived in Worcester, Mass., and when he went to Boston one day he heard of an excellent opening at Saginaw for a gunsmith, and as he had been doing poorly at Worcester, he thought he would give his wife a pleasant surprise: so he went out to Saginaw and settled himself in business, and wrote to his wife to come out and join him. She never got the letter, as there had been some difficulty between her husband and her relatives, they intercepted several other letters which he wrote asking the cause of her silence. By and by she began to think he was dead, and moved from Worcestor to Providence. He wrote to Worcester and couldn't learn anything about her after she had moved away, so he thought she must be dead. At Providence she set up as a clairvoyant, but no reason is given for the fact that she wasn't smart enough as a clairvoyant to find out from her second sight where her husband was, while she pretended to give just such information to others in search of it. Recently an English lady visited Providence and met the clairvoyant, and mentioned that she knew a family of the same name in Birmingham, Eng. The clairvoyant remembered that this was the home of her husband before he came to America, and she wrote to his Birmingham relations expressing her belief that he was dead. She received an answer saying that he couldn't be dead, as they had very lately heard from him at Saginaw. Thus she found him again doing a prosperous business.—*Exchage.*

"First Efforts."

I long for some patent method for convincing every man, woman and child, who is poor, unhappy, or wants pin-money, that they cannot rush into literature pell-mell, and make money at will. Above all, I should like a legal penalty imposed upon every one who sends a "first effort" to me. It is an equal "effort" and by no means my "first" for me to read their poetry, and for them to write it. I am fast becoming a misanthrope from the amount of trash, garnished with neither sense, grammar, rhyme, nor metre, that my fellow creatures perpetrate with a view of fame and fortune. Will anyone ever convince this crowd of imbeciles that to write even decently demands previous cultivation, information, and common sense; or that real genius is like any other diamond, and needs careful cultivating and polishing? I suppose not!—*Atlantic Magazine.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE WORD "STARVATION."—Strange as it may appear, says the London *Notes and Queries*, it is nevertheless quite true that this word, now unhappily so common on every tongue, as representing the condition of so many of the sons and daughters of the sister lands of Great Britain and Ireland, is not found in our own English dictionaries; neither in Todd's "Johnson," published in 1826, nor in Richardson's, published ten years later—nor in Stuart's—Walker's remodeled—published about the same time as Richardson's. It is Webster who has the credit of importing it from his country into this; and in a supplement issued a few years ago Mr. Stuart adopted it as "a trivial word, but in very common, and, at present, good use."

HAIR GROWING AFTER DEATH.—Wulserus, in "Philosophical Collections," gives an account of a woman buried at Hornberg, whose grave being opened forty-three years after her death, there was hair found issuing forth plentifully through the clefts of her coffin; inasmuch as there was reason to imagine the coffin had some time been covered all over with hair. The cover being removed, the whole corpse appeared in its perfect shape, but from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot covered with a thick-set hair, long and curled. The sexton going to handle the upper part of the head with his fingers, the whole structure fell at once, leaving nothing in his hand but a handful of hair; there was neither skull nor any other bone left, yet the hair was solid and strong enough. Mr. Arnold, in the same work, gives a relation of a man hanged for theft, who, in a little time, while yet hung from the gibbet, had his body strangely covered over with hair.

HOT ICE.—A correspondent of *Nature*, after numerous experiments on the boiling points of substances under low pressure, came to the conclusion that it would be possible to have solid ice at temperatures far above the ordinary melting point. He says: "After several unsuccessful attempts, I was so fortunate as to obtain the most perfect success, and have obtained solid ice at temperatures so high that it was impossible to touch it without burning one's self. This result has been obtained many times, and with the greatest ease; and not only so, but on one occasion a small quantity of water was frozen in a glass vessel which was so hot that it could not be touched by the hand without burning it. I have had ice a considerable length of time at temperatures far above the ordinary boiling point, and even then it only sublimed away without any previous melting. These results were obtained by maintaining the superincumbent pressure below 46mm. of mercury—i. e., the tension of aqueous vapor at the freezing point of water. Other substances also exhibit these same phenomena, the most notable of which is mercuric chloride, for which latter the pressure need only be reduced to 420mm. On letting in the pressure the substance at once liquifies.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE ECHO.—A man somewhat unfamiliar with acoustics who wanted to experiment with his own echo proceeded to the vicinity of a large rock. He spoke, but no returning voice came. He spoke loud with no better success. At length, after straining his vocal organs to their utmost pitch, he left the place and consulted a man versed in physical science. "You stood too near the rock, my friend," said the naturalist. "Go back and stand at least 100 feet away from it and you will hear the echo." This is explained as follows: Reckoning one-fifth of a second as the time of pronouncing one syllable, the space traversed by a sound in this time is about 200 feet. Consequently an object must be at least half this distance before it can send back a single syllable, for the sound must travel to the reflecting body and then back. Supposing five syllables to be pronounced in a second and taking the velocity of sound at 1,100 feet per second, a distance of 550 feet from the speaker to the reflecting body would enable the speaker to complete the fifth syllable before the return of the first. This is at the rate of 110 feet per syllable. At distances of less than 100 feet there is not time for the distinct reflection of a single syllable, but the reflected sound mingles with the voice of the speaker. This is particularly observable under vaulted roofs.

BOILING WATER IN A SHEET OF PAPER.—*Nature* is publishing a series of attractive articles on "Physics Without Apparatus." In the latest number are given experiments for boiling water and melting lead on a piece of paper: Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as school-boys do, into a square box, without a lid. Hang this up to a walking-stick by four threads and support the stick upon hooks or other convenient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty caldron. In a few minutes the water will boil. The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flame must therefore not be too large. The paper does not burn, because it is wet; and even if it resisted the wet it still would not burn through, because the heat imparted to it on one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the water on the other. Another experiment of a similar nature, but, perhaps, even more striking, is as follows: Twist up the edges of a common playing-card or other bit of cardboard, so as to fashion it into a light tray. On this tray place a layer of small shots or bits of lead, and heat it over the flame of a lamp. The lead will melt, but the card will not burn. It may be charred a little around the edges, but immediately below the lead it will not be burned, for here again the lead conducts off the heat on one side as fast as it is supplied on the other.

THE competition for the proposed monument to Victor Emmanuel has been thrown open to sculptors of all nations. The cost, when completed, is not to exceed $1,800,000. Three prizes of $10,000, $6,000 and $4,000 are to be given respectively to the authors of the three best models, these models to remain the property of the State.

A Rapid Increase.

The paper collar has had a successful career so far. It was introduced as a novelty in 1853, and there was only a limited production for a considerable time; but as improvements were made sales increased and the annual product is now estimated at 150,000,000 of collars. There are nineteen establishments engaged in the manufacture, and twelve of these have recently formed a protective union.

A Strange Ocular Discovery.

Prof. Benjamin C. Merrill, of Milwaukee, has been pursuing a series of experiments, endeavoring to make the natural eye do the work of the telescope and microscope, namely: magnifying the size of the object to be viewed. He argues that the telescope and microscope are clumsy apparatus compared with his plan for accomplishing their work. He alludes to the well-known fact that near-sighted people have protuberance and globular-shaped eyeballs, while the far-sighted have eye-balls with flattened surface. Acting upon this suggestion of nature, Prof. Merrill has conceived the idea that the eye can be rounded or flattened at will, and thus increase the focal distance and do the work of the telescope. Accordingly, he constructed an instrument composed of two small metal discs perforated with exceedingly fine holes, which he placed over the eye and fastened it with a band around the head. The discs were pressed on the eyeballs by tightening the band with an adjustible screw which flattens the eyeballs, thus throwing the focus to a greater distance. The discs being finely perforated, the eyes are enabled to look through precisely as they can look through a veil. The Professor met with astonishing results from his experiments. As fast as he turned the screw the telescopic—we use this term in order to give the idea clearly—power of the eyes was increased. With two turns of the screw he was enabled to read a newspaper twenty rods distant! And with six turns he could, at night, see the moons of Jupiter and the rings of Saturn.

This marvelous experiment brings to mind the statement of an acquaintance made to us years ago, in which he said he could see a sail vessel on the lake when no one else could see it, and that the moon appeared to him to be seven feet in diameter, showing that his eyeballs were more flattened than ordinary.

Prof. Merrill has not made any experiment as yet to make the eye do the work of the microscope, which can only be done by reversing the operation and rounding the eyeball. This, he thinks, can be done. If his discovery can be made of practical use it will produce wonderful results. But there is the unpleasantness of having perforated discs pressing on the bare surface of the eye, which may prevent the discovery from being of practical benefit. Imagine a General of an army standing on an elevated position, with a pair of these perforated discs strapped directly on his eyeballs, directing the movements of his forces in the far distance! If it should happen to be slightly dusty he would not be very happy for the time being. Then, there is the danger of injuring the eyeballs by producing inflammation.—*Exchange.*

A Broker's Romance.

The scene of the romance opens in a palatial mansion in New York. A lady sits in a parlor filled with the most costly luxuries. Diamonds as big as filberts glitter in her ears. Lace costing $36 per yard almost hides the color of her dress from sight. A clock costing $18,000 strikes the hour of 4 p. m. At this moment her husband rushes into the house, pale, haggard, suspenders broken, hat bunged up, and his boots all mud.

"Have you—have you caught the epizootic?" she gasps as she starts up.

"Oh! wife, we are busted—ruined—gone up—smashed flat as a shingle!" he moaned in reply.

"How?"

"I invested $75,000 in the Crooked River railroad at 98 and it has declined to 4! Jay Gould has bought and consolidated it! We must leave this palace, and all these luxuries and works of art, and take two fourth-story rooms over in Brooklyn."

She laughed merrily and long. Had the sudden news crazed her? He thought it had; but he was green. She left the room for a moment and then returned with a pillow-case containing $200,000 in greenbacks.

"Let the Crooked River railroad crook away!" she laughed as she emptied the money at his feet. "You have given me this money during the past five years, a few thousand dollars at a time, to buy little articles of toilet. I had saved it up to get me a pair of stockings for Sunday, but I cheerfully hand it over to my good husband to set him on his pins again. Take it, my darling, and if you can get a whack at Jay Gould bite him hard, and I'll back you with the $50,000 I had laid away to send to the heathen on Christmas!"

They embraced. All was joy and peace.—*Wall Street Daily News.*

Learn to Sleep.

The true art of sleeping is the power to shut one's self within one's self under any circumstances. The man who can thus take rest is refreshed and strengthened under many circumstances which would keep other people weary and wakeful. He is master of every situation as regards his own rest. Some men, by long habit, find themselves able to take sleep with the same ease that others would take a glass of water. They can sleep either while perched on a high stool or rattling along in a railroad car at forty miles an hour. The economy of wear and tear on the lives of such people is wonderful. The man who cannot sleep unless he has first removed his clothes, put out the light and climbed into his bed is at a great disadvantage. Greater yet is his disadvantage if he can sleep in no bed but his own. There are some who are possessed with the notion that their own bed is the only one in which they can slumber. These people are utterly wretched when traveling, or obliged to absent themselves from home on business. But he who has accustomed himself to sleep can enjoy that boon at any time or place, and is made better and happier thereby.

MR. TILDEN spends most of his time at Graystone, his country seat, on the Hudson, where he entertains considerable company, particularly ladies, his sister, Mrs. Pelton, being his housekeeper, and in the family is the daughter of the late Nephew Pelton.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back [illegible]

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from disease of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.
Respectfully, C. H. SMITH.
Attested to by E. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central Avenue.

CINCINNATI, O., April 18, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I have suffered several years with the kidney complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from kidney complaints.
Yours respectfully, J. S. McMILLEN,
First Bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 32 West Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

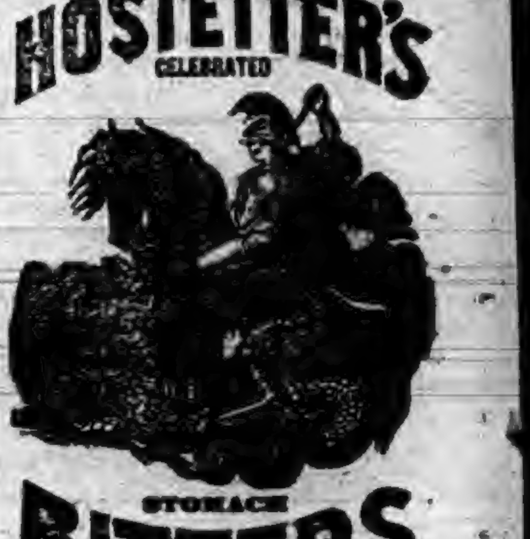

STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid. One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

[illegible]
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

WIND.

Interesting Talk With an Old Signal Service Officer.

[From the Chicago Times.]

If there is a man living pre-eminently entitled to talk about wind it is Sergeant William Line, of the Signal Service Station in Milwaukee; the officer who, for five long years, held the post of honor and danger at the summit of Mount Washington—the very home-stretch of the winds of this hemisphere; where one hundred miles per hour is a zephyr, and where the inconceivable velocity of two hundred miles per hour is not unusual; where the cups of the anemometer, after standing the test of one hundred and ninety-six miles per hour, become twisted and torn, and fail to testify further of the tornado's wrath.

"I have seen it blow some, in my time," remarked Mr. Line, "but for something definite about my experience on Mount Washington I prefer to refer you to the official records." So the records were brought out and the correspondent examined them.

Under date of December 16, 1876, is the following entry—rather modest and business-like under the circumstances; it being borne in mind the locality was Mount Washington, and the elevation 6,286 feet:

> Temperature fell to —40 degrees (forty degrees below zero), and the mean temperature for the day was 22.5 degrees, with the wind at 80 miles at 7 a. m.; 120 miles at 12:22 p. m.; 160 miles at 4:37 p. m.; 100 miles at 9 p. m.; and 180 miles at midnight. The force of the wind was terrible, and at times masses of ice would be blown loose from the rocks.
>
> December 17th—Hurricane still continues; lowest temperature forty-five degrees below zero. The wind's velocity was greatest from 1:15 to 1:30 a. m., when it must have reached 200 miles per hour, and continued until long after daylight.

On one occasion Sergeant Lime experienced a change of 42 degrees in temperature (falling thermometer) in less than two hours. For months he lived in a constant gale, with the attending cold of mountain-top in winter. Upon several occasions Sergeant Line estimated (the anemometer failing to register) that the wind blew at the rate of considerably over two hundred miles per hour on the summit of Mount Washington. "But," said the officer, "it will be necessary for you to explain that the pressure of the wind at an elevation of over six thousand feet is much less, relative to its speed, than it is at the sea level. Just what the proportionate difference is I will not undertake to state, yet it is considerable. In our official calculations we estimate everything on the basis of the sea level; so that, for instance, when we give the pressure at this (Milwaukee) station we really approximate, and do not give the exact pressure.

Some calculations may be of interest: A velocity of a little more than 14 miles per hour gives a pressure of one pound to the square foot; a velocity of 28 miles per hour gives a pressure of 4 pounds; 50 miles per hour gives a pressure of only 12½ pounds per square foot; yet a velocity of 100 miles per hour strikes hard at 50 pounds to the square foot. There isn't much need of estimating further than that, and so we stop right there. However, the actual force of wind depends greatly on attending circumstances of rain, snow, hail, &c. &c.; and, as I said before, we only approximate the real pressure during any gale. There are some things about winds that would seem very strange to the average person," continued Sergeant Line, "and they are the subject of constant study and experiment. Now there is no instance on record of a hurricane having crossed the equator, nor of having been encountered on the equator. A cyclone, or hurricane, has not only a general forward movement—avering from ten to forty miles per hour—but also has a gyratory motion about the storm center that will give a velocity to the wind of a hundred or more miles per hour. As I said before, a hurricane never crosses the equator; but a cyclone north of the line will have its gyratory motion from right to left, while south of the equator the motion is invariably directly opposite, or from left to right.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned boneset tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*

Women in the Treasury.

The first female clerks in the national treasury were appointed in 1862 by Secretary Chase, who placed them in the office of the Comptroller of Currency at $600 a year. They cut and trimmed the United States notes issued in sheets, and did their work very well. As soon as they had been appointed there were many other applicants, and their number steadily increased, many of them securing places through the peculiar energy and perseverance which will refuse to take no for an answer. There are now more than 1,300 women in the departments at Washington, the majority employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and in the Government Printing Office. They excel as counters, their slender, sensitive fingers turning notes with great rapidity and exactness. They detect counterfeits, it is said, quicker than men, though they do not succeed so well with accounts, as the average feminine mind has little natural love of figures. Counters and copyists receive $900 a year, other women $1,200 to $1,400, several of them $1,600, and one in the internal revenue $1,800. Most of the clerks are well educated and refined, and many of them have seen more prosperous days. A number are widows and daughters of army and naval officers who lost their lives in the civil war. Very few of the young women or widows marry or resign, and, consequently, the hundreds who are constantly seeking places in Washington have very slender prospect of success. The most untiring, obstinate place-seekers at the Federal capital are women.

Fast Horses.

The standard trotter is one that can cover a mile in 2:30. It is said that less than 100 of all the horses raised and trained in the United States have this record. The number that can trot in 2:30 bear the ratio of one to 2,383 horses raised. As a business the breeding of fast horses is therefore very much of a lottery; and when we recall the fact that the high prices which famous colts have brought have rarely been received by the men who raised them, the prizes in breeding and training trotters are few and uncertain.—*Scientific American.*

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife, who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—*Pioneer-Press.*

A Woman's Dress.

Bob Burdette, in the course of an article in the Burlington *Hawkeye* on the rights and wrongs of women, says: Our wife wants a dress. After two or three or half a dozen stores have been ransacked for goods, the dressmaker is sought out. The matter of measurement is tedious, and then the matter of fitting is one of numerous and repeated trials. Finally the dress is finished and sent home. Then it is sent back to be taken in here and let out there, and at last, after the customer has been fitted more times for that one dress than her husband has been measured for three or four years, the dress comes home for the last time and is pronounced by the wearer, her friends, and the dressmaker as a beautiful and perfect fit, and is finished.

Beautiful it certainly is, far more beautiful than anything her husband ever wears. Colors and material, style, blending shades and contrasting bits of color, are all in the perfection of good taste. No man can improve upon that. But it isn't finished. When it is completed as far as the skill of the dressmaker can finish it, and it is put on, it has to be pinned. Somewhere; sometimes in two or three, often in half a dozen places. It always requires a pin. Leave out the pin and the dress is all awry somewhere. On all this broad continent there is not one American woman who can dress so as to make any kind of an appearance in good society without pins.

Now, suppose our tailor should send our suit home, and when we had put on the coat we had to pin it at the back? Or suppose there was no suspender buttons aft, and we had to use pins there? Suppose he made our shirts so we would have to pin on the collar,—how long would such a shirt or such a suit of clothes stay in the house? Who would be responsible for the language used by the man who had to pin his coat? No tailor would dare to so tempt the wrath of an independent man. But woman—alas, she patiently pins on the dress that she paid some one $30 or $40 to make, and doesn't think anything about it. We will not pursue this painful subject. Let the women of America take it up, and think about it, and learn, in the noble independence of womanhood, to make their clothes before they put them on.

LOOKING BACK TO '72.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

That the great campaign now upon us will exceed that of 1872, when the "'Go West' philosopher" was in the field and fray, no one doubts. Time works wonders; but with some things it can make no change, as the following from our esteemed fellow-citizen H. F. Behrens, Esq., will show: I have sold the Hamburg Drops since 1872, and have never heard a complaint; I know families who would not be without the Drops for anything. Every dealer says the same.

Household Perils.

Under this head the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* names several dangerous substances which find their way into households. There are two or three volatile liquids used in families which are particularly dangerous, and must be employed, if at all, with special care. Benzine, ether and strong ammonia constitute this class of agents. The two first-named liquids are employed in cleansing gloves and other wearing apparel, and in removing oil stains from carpets, curtains, &c. The liquids are highly volatile, and flash into vapor as soon as the cork of the vial containing them is removed. Their vapors are very combustible and will inflame at long distances from ignited candles or gas flames, and consequently they should never be used in the evening, when the house is lighted. Explosions of a very dangerous nature will occur if the vapor of these liquids is permitted to escape into the room in considerable quantity. In view of the great hazard of handling these liquids cautious housekeepers will not allow them to be brought into their dwellings, and this course is commendable. As regards ammonia, or water of ammonia, it is a very powerful agent, especially the strongest kinds sold by druggists. An accident in its use has recently come under our notice in which a young lady lost her life from taking a few drops through mistake. Breathing the gas under certain circumstances causes serious harm to the lungs and membranes of the mouth and nose. It is an agent much used at the present time for cleansing purposes, and it is unobjectionable if proper care is used in its employment. The vials holding it should be kept apart from others containing medicines, &c., and rubber stoppers to the vials should be used. Oxalic acid is considerably employed in families for cleaning brass and copper utensils. This substance is highly poisonous, and must be kept and used with great caution. In crystalline structure it closely resembles sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, and, therefore, frequent mistakes are made and lives lost. Every agent which goes into families among inexperienced persons should be kept in a safe place, labeled properly and used with care.

The prize Christmas-card design in London, like that in America, was won by a young lady. Nine hundred works were sent in there in response to an offer of a first prize of only $500—one-half the American prize. This throng of competitors is a faint sign of the number of persons taking to art in England in the reign of the good Queen Victoria, and, as America follows suit at a due interval, of the number there soon will be here.

Myriads of people sacrifice themselves through carelessness. They are attacked with a Cold, neglect it and die, instead of taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and living on usefully. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Curious Election Bets.

The following were some of the strange wagers made concerning the Presidential election of 1880:

The loser in a Memphis bet had to stand on his head five minutes, in a public square, with a Garfield banner suspended from his feet.

In Oswego, N. Y., a groceryman bet his store against a neighboring meat market that Hancock would be elected. He turned over his wager like a man, but the butcher declined to accept it.

A combination bet was made by ten Democrats and ten Republicans in Houston, Tex. The losers were to harness themselves to a stage-coach and draw the winners through the principal street. In both parties were some of the foremost men of the city.

Geo. P. Knowls, of Racine, Wis., won from Edwin Childs, of Dakota, one section of good farm land, 640 acres. The bet was $3,000 against a certain described section that New York State would give Garfield from 1,000 to 5,000 Republican majority.

In Ogdensburg, N. Y., William Alger bet his mustache against A. A. Babcock's whiskers that Garfield would not be elected. Alger had his mustache cut off and sent to Mr. Babcock.

A wheelbarrow bet in Baltimore afforded more amusement to the spectators than had been expected. The loser was annoyed, while wheeling the winner over the stipulated route, by the taunts of the latter, and followed up the payment of the wager by whipping him soundly.

Joseph S. Miller and Henry Kleindients, of Rochester, N. Y., bet on the election, the loser to walk a block at noon attired in his wife's night-dress. Miller lost, and at noon on the day after election appeared and walked in Mrs. Miller's night-gown, followed by a crowd of men and boys.

A Harrisburg man was caught by a tricky offer of a wager that one city of the United States of over 100,000 inhabitants would not give 500 votes for Hancock. The stake was a supper for the ward campaign club of the winner. The city named was Washington, where there is no vote for President at all. The victim said nothing, except to name the time and place for the supper. On that occasion the viands looked all right, and were just as the written terms of the bet called for, but they were found to be seasoned with snuff and other unpalatable substances.

[From the Bay City Tribune.]

Dr. A. A. Pratt, of this city, says: St. Jacobs Oil is splendid. All to whom I have sold it pronounce it the best medicine for rheumatism and pain they ever used.

Journalistic Enterprise.

There is nothing so encouraging to the proprietor of a great modern journal as to be able to make improvements on his organ. Artemus Ward tells a good story about a visit he made to the sanctum of the Bungtown *Bugle*, and the interesting interview he had with the editor. The editor was preparing his leading editorial, which he read over to Artemus. It was to the effect that "we have just had some extensive repairs made to our sink. A new bottom has been placed in it at an immense expense, in which two holes have been bored, through which the water passes into the entirely new bucket below. What has the hell-hound of the *Gazette* to say to this? We shall continue to make improvements as great and exhaustive as our rapidly increasing circulation will justify. We have also about closed a contract for the purchase of a new paste-pot."

It was the same editor of the *Bugle* who got out an extra with big headlines announcing:

"The course of the *Bugle* indorsed by the people. One more subscriber yesterday."

The same paper also claimed that it had trebled its circulation, which was a fact, for at the time it had three subscribers instead of one, the number it started out with.

A Monkey's Suicide.

One of the most novel deaths that ever occurred in this section took place here to-day, the victim of which was a monkey owned by Mr. Rockwell Syrock. The animal was quite a favorite with all the children for miles around, and knew most of them. For several years past Jocko's owner has been in the habit of visiting all the hangings in this portion of the State, taking the mischievous animal with him, who always seemed to take an especial interest in the horrible details of such proceedings. On the 25th of June Alex Howard, a negro, was to have been executed here for the murder of an old man, but the Governor respited him. The gibbet was erected and all the preliminary arrangements made for carrying out the negro's sentence, when the Executive interposed his power and postponed it. Syrock visited the jail with the monkey, and examined these preparations. The animal seemed to be unusually curious, and watched the scaffold trap with wistful eyes. Since that time he has been playing hanging in his master's barn. This morning he was found dead, suspended by a clothes-line to one of the rafters of the building.—*Goldsboro (N. C.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Sicilian Proverbs.

The Sicilians are a rude folk, if judged by their proverbs, some of which are printed in the *Debats* as follows:

"He who hasn't a wife knows not the devil."

"A woman who goes to every fete and a mule that drinks at every fountain, is no good."

"He who gets married is contented for a day; he who kills a pig has enough for a year."

"God keep thee from a man who looks on the ground, and a woman that looks at the sky."

"There is only one devil and he has 100 wives."

"Women have a devil for every hair."

There is a good deal of feeling in Washington over the fact that Mr. Hayes insists on having the White House "banked up" for winter, the same as farm houses in Ohio are banked up, with "maneuver" from the barn-yard. Fashionable residents of Washington stick up their noses at it, but Mr. and Mrs. Hayes insist that the flavor is not unpleasant, and that potatoes and apples keep better in the cellar when the house is banked up that way.—*Peck's Sun.*

The Distillation of Spirits.

The following statistics are furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The figures indicate the number of gallons of distilled spirits produced, consumed, exported, &c., the fiscal years ending June 30th. The marked increase of consumption the past year is attributal to the revival of manufacturing industries, the larger portion of the consumption of spirits in this country being as is well known to all except prohibition lecturers—used in the arts:

	1880.	1879.
Production	90,355,270	71,892,621
Consumption	61,116,529	61,892,714
Exportation	16,765,669	14,837,581
Balance in bond	31,368,860	19,212,470

The Friend of Delicate Ladies.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women. Headaches, neuralgia, disordered nerves, weakness, mental shocks and kindred ailments, are effectually removed by its use.—*The Mother's Magazine.*

Silver-Tongued Orator.

A couple of Galveston negroes were talking politics. One of them asked Uncle Mose: "I say, Mose, what is de meanin' of a silver-tongued orator? I has read dat spression in de paper, and it sorter stumped me." Old Mose, who never failed to answer any question ever asked him, responded at once: "A silber-tongued orator is one who neber goes back on his word when he promis you a silber half-dollar for votin' for him." "Dat ar species a mighty skurse in Galveston—dat's all I'se got ter say."—*Galveston News.*

$5,000 will be forfeited and paid by the Malt Bitters Company if Malt Bitters, a family medicine prepared by them, does not excel in a fair competitive examination all other compounds now before the public called "Bitters."

New England farmers are turning attention to wheat culture. For some years wheat has been considered one of the crops that New England agriculture had outgrown; but of late, notwithstanding that lands there are much more broken than at the West, it appears, from the experience of the past six years, as large crops can be raised in each of the New England States as can be or are grown at the West, and it is probable that quite a revival of the wheat industry will be witnessed there another year.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—especially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

We confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

Vegetine is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

Wanted, a business education? If you expect to make much use of it, get it at headquarters—H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Heel Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfits free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best Selling Articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

BEES Send for FREE SAMPLE COPY of the WEEKLY BEE JOURNAL. T. G. NEWMAN, Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

TEAS.—Choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular. ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORGAN Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32 pages, 4to), with NEWEST STYLES, at $51 and upward; or $6.38 per quarter, and up. Sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

STRINGS 20 YEARS' USE has proved our [illegible] Strings to be [illegible] produce the finest [illegible] are the whitest [illegible]. For introduction [illegible]. Full set for [illegible] for Guitar [illegible]. Money refunded [illegible] LYON & HEALY, 162 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dogs as Sheep-Protectors.

In many portions of this country it seems to be impossible to render the keeping of sheep profitable on account of the ravages of dogs. Land is cheap, and both wool and mutton high, but the losses by dogs and the expense of protecting sheep from them consumes all the profits. In various parts of South America dogs are relied on to protect sheep, not only from the attacks of wild beasts but from the worthless dogs that range over the country. Darwin states that the shepherd dogs kept there are as much attached to the sheep as most dogs are to their masters. They are brought up with the flocks and have no other companionship. The puppies are taught to suckle ewes, and are adopted by them. A California sheep-raiser states that a similar course is adopted in Germany, with the best results. In a communication he says: "There, in general, the shepherd stays with his sheep all the time, day and night, and he has, according to the number of his flock, one or more dogs, a kind I never saw before nor have seen anywhere else. It resembles in size the Newfoundland, but its hair is bushy, long, and partly curled. This breed of dogs, even when puppies, are never allowed to see anything but members of the herd. It is astonishing to see how these dogs and sheep fraternize with each other. The sheep look, in real or imaginary danger, more for the dogs than for the shepherd, and always run to and not, like here, from the dogs. If Americans wish to protect their sheep from strange dogs they must adopt the German system, bring young shepherd dogs from their puppyhood into the company of sheep, educate both to live, eat, and run together, and they soon will find out their true relationship to each other, for the sheep will look upon the dog as a natural protector, which attitude and confidence he proudly will repay by untiring friendship and watchfulness."

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM SOLD EVERYWHERE
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

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DANIEL F. BEATTY'S ORGANS! 14 STOPS, SUB-BASS & OCT. COUPLER. FOUR SET REEDS ONLY $65 PIANOS $125 up. Sent on Trial. Warranted. Catalogue Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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AGENTS WANTED —FOR THE— Best and Fastest Selling PICTORIAL BOOKS and BIBLES. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

SAPONIFIER Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other. Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED To write at once for full particulars concerning our Extraordinary Offer! On our improved FAMILY BIBLES, STANDARD BOOKS, and other fast-selling [illegible]. Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, 185 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY. Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition. This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

RED RIVER VALLEY 2,000,000 Acres Wheat Lands best in the World, for sale by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. Co. Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to D. A. McKINLAY, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Please write for our Price List, sent free to any address. Contains prices and descriptions of all goods in general use, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Guns, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments, Jewelry, Groceries, etc. Samples of any class of dry goods furnished. No obligations to buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 & 229 Wabash av., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address VALENTINE BROS., Managers, Janesville, Wis.

Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West. Iowa Farms For sale by the Iowa R.R. Land Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

LITERARY REVOLUTION 3 CENTS each, formerly $1.00 to $1.25 each: I. Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. II. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. III. Lamartine's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. IV. Thos. Hughes' Manliness of Christ. 5 CENTS each, formerly $1.00 each: I. Arnold's Light of Asia. II. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. III. Baron Munchausen's Travels and Surprising Adventures. SIX CENTS: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated. Catalogue sent free. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, Tribune Building, New York.

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING From CATARRH And really want to be cured, just name this paper and send 10 cents to Dr. C. R. Sykes, 169 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill., for "The True Theory of Catarrh and full information of a Sure Cure." Thousands of persons have been cured in the last ten years by his plan.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD. A Warranted Cure. Price, $1.00. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A MUSICAL WONDER

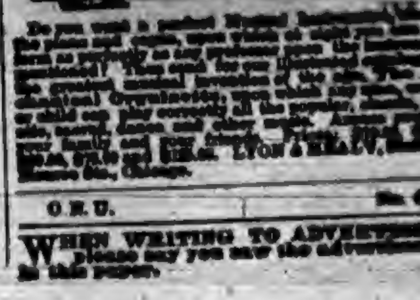

Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument [illegible] LYON & HEALY, [illegible] Monroe Sts., Chicago.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Fruit House Prices
—FOR—
Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON
Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.

And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys, Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	9½c	Coffee A	9c
Powdered Sugar	9½c	Coffee C	8c
Granulated	9½c	Brown Sugar	7c

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	17c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	25c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1862	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, sellin at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	65c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncalendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX	15c	Family	23c	S & W	25c	Select Frying	35c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	45c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup,

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	40c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound	25c	Orange and Lemon Peel	25c	Shelled Almonds	40c

Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes, 6c

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	2
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	2
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselv that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

1850. **PIONEER** 1880

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves!

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

Will Soon Set in, and the Question of the Way to Take Becomes an Important One.

Congress assembles on the first Monday of next month, and, as a matter of course, the travel from this section to the national capital will be large. Owing to the prospective change in the new congress, the chances are that the number of pilgrims will be greatly increased. The B. & O. being the only line between the east and the west that runs its trains through Washington, and the only line by which the east is reached direct, it will unquestionably carry a great proportion of this business. In order to meet every requirement and to show passengers what a first-class road means when it promises first class accommodations, new equipment has been added to the road, much of it far superior to any ever placed upon any line of railroad in this country. The new B. & O. sleepers are beyond all comparison; the handsomest cars of the description ever constructed. They are remarkably roomy, and are fitted up in the most artistic manner, while the workmanship through the entire car is wonderfully fine. Much care has been taken to insure the comfort of passengers in these cars, and to this end the seats are higher and more comfortable, the ventilation is better and the accommodations throughout are upon a scale of liberality certainly never before attempted. Especially gratifying improvement to lovers of a good cigar is the room assigned for their gratification. It is three or four times larger than similar rooms in other cars, and is perfectly ventilated. These new cars are attached to all the through trains of the B. & O., and under the new schedule which went into effect Sunday last, the road now runs three through trains daily from Chicago to the east. The 5:15 p. m. train, which reaches Washington an entire night in advance of the fastest 5:15 train on other roads, will have dining cars attached, a new and elegant line having just been completed, which will run in and out of Chicago every day of the week.

The World Made for Boys.

[Buffalo Express.]

Some people imagine that the world was made for men. All a mistake, it was simply intended for boys to amuse themselves in. Who enjoys life except the boy, if we except an occasional girl or two? Nobody. Grown-up folks try to think they do, and some really imagine, but they are mistaken. Men work themselves into a fever of excitement over an election. They hold mass-meetings and get up torch light processions of great length and noisy roar, but do they get any fun out of it? Not a bit, it is the boys on the outside who do that. They are the ones who build the bonfires on the street corners, and they do a large share of the hurrahing. Men in a procession move along as solemnly as though they were going to their own funeral, if such a thing was possible, but the boy who observes them from the curbstone, or who trots along close to the drum major, is all animation and joy. He takes it all in, and is the freshest one in the party when the tramp is completed no matter how long he is in passing a multitude of given points. No one gets such keen enjoyment out of a play as the gallery-god. And all circuses in the country are gotten up with an eye single to his special amusement. If we could be a girl again we would prefer to be a boy.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34 eow-1y.

Be Kind to Your Wife.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

1881.
HARPER'S BAZAR.
[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S BAZAR one year	5 00
" WEEKLY one year	4 05
" MAGAZINE one year	$4 00
The three above publications	10 00
Any two above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1 year	1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money-order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

[Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.]

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS.
New York.

IT WILL
COST ONE CENT

to purchase a postal-card and write for a specimen copy of the Weekly

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

If you are not acquainted with the present merits of this popular journal, send for a specimen copy before making choice of a paper for your family.

The thousands of very complimentary letters we receive from our patrons, tell us we are making it one of the best papers

FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

But of this, we wish all who are not patrons, to send for a few free copies and judge for themselves, and we will be satisfied with the result. Examine every page, especially the two alloted to the

FARMER AND HIS HOUSEHOLD!

—AND—

THE FARM SCHOOL

Which departments are made up by contributions from Practical People whose actual experience in such matters entitle them to speak and be heard.

It is our aim in these departments to advance all to a higher level of perfection, by enabling each one to give all others the benefit of their knowledge through this medium.

THE HIGH MORAL TONE

and political teachings of the Enquirer, are not its least recommendation. Between Right and Wrong, all good people are interested in the supremacy of Right. Justice and Equity over the schemes and machinations of evil doers.

The price of the paper is uniform, and the same for everybody and within the reach of all, and is a small consideration compared with the immense benefits derived from a year's reading.

THE TERMS ARE

Weekly Enquirer for one year	$1.15
" " six months	65

A free copy given to any one sending a club of seven names with $8.05.

The Daily Enquirer

is the best newspaper now published. All its news is FIRST HAND from upwards of Fifteen Hundred Reporters and Correspondents in every part of the United States and Europe. By aid and liberal use of the telegraph the news is given to the public through the Enquirer within a few hours after it transpires. Specimen copies of both Daily and Weekly are sent to all applicants.

TERMS OF DAILY ENQUIRER

	Without Sunday Issue.	With Sunday Issue.
One Year	$12.00	$14.00
Six Months	6.00	7.00
Three Months	3.25	3.75
One Month	1.25	1.50
Sunday issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two days issue, "		4.00
Any three days issue, "		5.50

FARAN & MCLEAN, Publishers,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES
MICHIGAN

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
Buy the Best.
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Laura J. Montrager, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY ELLEN METCALF, Administrator.
November 15, 1880. 47-3w.

Notice to non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1880.

Phebe Hastead, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, by Albert J. Mason and Warren A. Mason for foreclosure, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 8th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 13, 1880.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 27th day of October, 1880. JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
47-3w. W. H. DILLS, Deputy.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Thomas Summers,
vs.
Joseph Grossell.

Whereas, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issed, and also a summons in garnishement having been issued thereon, and property by virtue of said writ been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 31st day of December, 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

46-3. JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal.]

$100
Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the senel of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo. O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

RAILROADS

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 3, Pacific Ex.	No. 7, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limit'd Ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 21	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 18	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 45	2 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Line
Chicago lv.	8 00am	5 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 15	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	9 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 38		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 03
Crestline, ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	2 57	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 01am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 8 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 21	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Acpt.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 32	8 25	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 22	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 30	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 20

G. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad.
SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

5:30 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 4:40 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:10; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:15, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:55, Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Grand Rapids 4:30 p. m.;

12:21P.M.—From Fort Wayne 11:40 a. m., Academie, 11:46; Huntertown, 11:58; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:26; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:18, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:48; Adrian 4:00; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:30 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:45; Fremont, 7:13; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 6:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:50 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:31 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:30; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:10; Montgomery, 7:24; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:31; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:45; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:30 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:50 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:15 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:16; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:53; Summit, 3:03; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:31; New Era, 3:41; Stoner's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:36P.M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 30; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

5 30 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 40 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 00 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 12 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH
ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:37 a. m	Accom'n	8:07 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:56 a. m
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st
Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 7, 1880. Number 47.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED BY THE

COURIER COMPANY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stearl's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 32-tf.

Remarkable Occurrence.

A case of remarkable recovery after apparent death is reported by a Sweedish newspaper. A landed proprietor in the neighborhood of Christiania, died, or apparently died, after a short illness. His body had been laid in the coffin, the lid of which, however, was not screwed down, in a room where some fire-wood happened to be kept. The evening of the same day the widow sent her doughter, a child ten years old, into the room to get some of the fire-wood, and, as the child was hastily gathering an armful, she heard her name called in a low voice. She sprang down stairs in alarm, and several persons hurried up to the room to find the supposed dead man in perfect possession of his senses, and apparently quite well, although dreadfully shocked at finding himself in a coffin. He described his sensations on recovering consciousness as those of a man upon awakening from a pleasant and refreshing sleep.

Where Banging Began.

[Columbia (S. C.) Register.]

It has been a subject of wonderment to us where our pretty girls got the notion of combing their front hair down over their foreheads and cutting off the ends so as to make the inch and a half of hair which they keep hanging down nearly to their eye-brows, and which is irresistibly associated in our mind with an imperfectly sheared mule's tail. The mystery was solved to our satisfaction the other night as we dropped into Dr. Jackson's. The doctor received from New Zealand lately, among quite a variety of ferns and mosses and other curiosities from that semi-barbarous land, the pictures of two Maori—the natives of that country—a boy and a girl, and the latter had her back hair all looped upon the top of her head and stuck through with white-tipped turkey feathers, and the front hair was hauled down in front, the ends mingling with the eyebrows. So it is from the New Zealand savages, and not from the American Indian squaws, ladies, that you copy the fashion. "Nuff said."

Advise to Young Men.

Remember, son, that the world is older than you are by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself, that their feet stuck out of the dormer windows; that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten millions went to the funeral. Don't be so sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do.

Remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown university, who said that it was easy enough thing to make proverbs, such as Solomon wrote. "Make a few," tersely replied the old man. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money, and they are more stylish; your mustache is neater, the cut of your hair is better. But young man, the old gentleman gets the largest salary, and his homely, scrambling signature on the business end of a check, will drain more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and a copper-plate signature in six months.—Burlington Hawkeye.

SIX SCORE YEARS OLD.

"And Dah As Is My Age," Contends Old Tildy Johnson.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is said that there are enough pieces of the "true cross" now treasured up by the credulous of the world to build a Great Eastern. It is probable that within the last half century enough "vertible" body-servants, cooks and "every-day niggers" originally belonging to George Washington have been developed to stock every plantation in the Palmetto state. One of them was discovered yesterday near the colored Baptist church in Cumminsville, and she claimed to have reached the rather mature age of one hundred and twenty summers. Her name is Matilda Johnson. She has not lived in the Twenty-fifth ward very long, but was a resident of the city proper for over a dozen years. An Enquirer reporter called to see the venerable negroe, or "Grand-mother Tildy," as all her neighbors call her, yesterday. Tildy is a stout old woman, has her white, wooly head covered with the invariable bandana a la turban, and has been utterly toothless for a quarter of a century. Her memory does not seem much impaired; she talks of events of seventy or eighty years ago as if they were but of yesterday. In answer to the question as to where she was born Grandma Tildy said: "I was bo'n in Africa," and then the old veteran, calling up one of her ancient ditties, and in a childish manner sang:

"Af'ican bred,
Af'ican bo'n,
Old nigga dead,
Af'ican gone."

"I was brought to dis country when I was 'bout 'leven yea's ole. Dey bro't me 'long wid my mudder, and when only a little pickaninny I was sold to Massa George Washington. Oh, yo' may laf, but I was his little nigga, sahtin, shu'. I 'member him jes as well as I 'member I didn't sleep well last night. I growed up and became his cook. I 'member how he cotched cold, and dat was his 'deaf' a cold"—

"Well, grandma, how do you know you are of so remarkable an age?" interrupted the reporter.

"Know, honey? know, did ye say? D'ye think I'd tell anything but de trufe 'bout dis yer age? I knows I'se nearly hundred and twenty. I lived in Richmond—old Richmond, Virginny, almost de age of man, and den I went up to Fredericksburg and lived awhile, and den I came ober into old Lexington, Kentucky, and lived anudder age of man."

"Were you ever married?"

"Bress yo' heart, honey, guess I was married. My first old man was Walker Johnson, and I lived wid him jes forty-nine years. Den he died, an' I stayed a widow fourteen or fifteen years, and den married Reuben Ross. We den b'longed to Henry Payne. I was Mrs. Ross for fifteen yea's, and den Reub he died, and I didn't get married no mosh."

"How long ago did Reub die?"

"Must be right onto twenty years. One ob my youngest chillen now lives ober in Covington, and she is seventy-five years ole an' looks good deal older'n I, she has been sick good deal. Her name is Rosina Douglas, and she—"

"You had a good many children, didn't you, grandma?" interrupted one of the people who occupy the same house with Mrs. Johnson.

"No I didn't hab a good many either," answered the old woman, excitedly. "You think I was an old grist-mill? I I only had fifteen childrens, an' bress deir hearts, dey is nearly all dead." Then turning to the reporter, the old negress resumed: "If I is old, I'm hearty. I can run a race now. If yo' bet yo' money I couldn't get up and git, yo' lose it sahtin, shu'."

The probability is that Mrs. Johnson has miscalculated somewhat, and that she has not reached her one hundred and twentieth year. That she is very old, however, upward of a hundred years, there can be no doubt. She is certainly an interesting specimen handed down to us from the eighteenth century.

* * *

Four weeks ago Mrs. Mary Mayer, of 493 First street, Jersey City, died of typhoid fever and was buried. The body appeared life-like, and the cheeks after death were highly colored. This preyed upon the mind of a daughter of the deceased to such a degree that she caused the remains to be exhumed. It was then discovered that the woman had turned on her face in the coffin, and that in her struggles she had torn one ear almost off.

* * *

Governor Foster, it seems, paid $3,800 for John Sherman's campaign debts and wants his money back. Strange to say, Sherman doesn't know he owes Foster anything. That is probably one of Sherman's methods employed in making a fortune.

A FEMALE ENOCH ARDEN.

A New Bedford Woman's Husband Committed Unintentional Bigamy.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

John Marshall, a Portugese, whose real name is Decunha, married a Miss Mary Paul in New Bedford, Mass., in the year 1866. After a few years of married life, Mrs. Marshall left for the western islands, and for over five years her husband heard nothing of her whereabouts. The wifeless husband came to San Francisco eventually, and sighing for a renewal of conjugal bliss, married Miss Eliza Morehouse in December last, both parties acting in good faith, and believing that the first Mrs. Marshall was no longer in the land of the living. In the course of events the second Mrs. Marshall presented her liege lord with a bouncing baby, and all was serene until the sudden appearance of the first Mrs. Marshall. The first love having returned, the much-married Marshall saw a solution of the matrimonial enigma, and brought suit to have the second marriage annulled; that the second Mrs. Marshall have the privilege of resuming her maiden name of Morehouse, and further praying that the legitimacy of the child be established, and that he be allowed to assume the expenses of its education, as he is fully competent to do so. Mr. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall No. 2 and the baby, appeared before Judge Allen, November 15, all parties consenting that the matrimonial ties between them be dissolved. A number of witnesses were examined, and the facts as above being given, the case was taken under advisement.

Epizooty.

At the request of a subscriber, we publish the following homeopathic treatment of this disease, recommended by Dr. J. W. Johnson, in the Ohio Farmer:

"Treatment given from the first will remove all danger in three days, and secure perfect recovery in from ten to fifteen days, in ninety per cent. of all cases. Apply Caustic Balsam, one-half ounce, on the throat of the animal and between the jaws, thoroughly rubbed in for ten minutes. One application will be sufficient to check the progress of the disease. Internal treatment is indispensible to aid nature to throw off the poison and eradicate the disease from the system. Ferrum phos. 3d, one ounce for each animal, dissolved in one pint of soft water; give one-half ounce at a dose three times a day. In severe cases a dose should be given every three hours until the above quantity has been consumed, which will cause the animal to throw off profusely. Then follow with kali mur. 3d, one-half ounce to one pint of water; mix, and then give one-half ounce three times a day. If the animal should break out in pustular eruption, cracked heels, scratches, etc., use kali sulph. 3d, instead of kali mur. in the same form, which should always be given after the use of ferrum phos., to complete a cure."

A Sad Scene in Court.

A delicate old man with silvery hair approached the bench of Jefferson Market police court to-day, and in tremulous tones addressed Justice Murry as follows:

"Your Honor, I came to-day to ask your assistance in behalf of my unfortunate daughter."

"Where is she?"

"There," said the old man, pointing to a dark-haired young woman of twenty-four, who stood at the bar shaking from the effects of a drink. "She was married three years ago, but begining shortly after her marriage to take a glass of ale or beer with some so-called friends who called to see her, she has gone down until her husband was compelled to leave her, and I had to take her to my home again, a habitual drunkard. I was compelled to cause her arrest last night, so violent did she become."

The tears rolled down the wrinkled cheeks of the old man as he related his painful story. Justice Murry expressed his opinion that it would be well to send her on the island for six months.

"For God's sake, for the sake of my child, please don't send me to jail. I will promise you on my knees never again to touch rum," said she, making an attempt to kneel.

"Father! father!" cried she, as he raised her up. "Forgive me, and have mercy."

The father was unable to speak, but signified, by sighs, his desire to give her another trial and she was allowed to go with him out of the court.—Free Press.

* * *

We hope the suggestion that the republican committee assess Sarah Bernhardt 3 per cent. for the campaign fund of 1884 will not be entertained. Sarah has a family to support.

The London Times.

The London Times consists invariably of sixteen pages, about nine of which are filled with advertisements. It is frequently necessary to make application for space a week in advance. The English, like the Americans, soon find out which newspapers pay the best to advertise, in, and, while the Times has not half the circulation of the Daily News and Telegraph, it goes to that class of readers who have money to spend—the aristocracy, the bankers, and the merchants. And then again, while the price of the Times limits its circulation it is the best-borrowed paper in the world, and thousands read it at the news-rooms, clubs, and dining-rooms who do not pay for it. Like the Daily and other papers of the same class, the Times admits no cuts. It is not defaced by pictures of circus shows, and of using sozodont. Nothing offensive to good taste or morality is ever admitted to the Times. Its respectability throughout is never questioned. It was, under Mr. Delane, a mode of correct English. It was next to impossible to detect in it an error in grammar or a fault in style. If Dr. Johnson or any equal of his had been the proof-reader the paper could hardly have been more faultless. It gave heavy reading, but there was no shock to the nerves of a sensitive scholar.

Might Give a Wrong Impression.

The Lincoln Guards, colored, were marching down street Galveston, en route to the picnic grounds, behind a loud brass band. Standing at the corner, in front of a saloon, where two local politicians who have a great deal of influence with the colored voters. One of the politicians was very much annoyed by a large fly that persisted in buzzing about his nose in spite of the efforts made to drive it away. A scared look came over the face of the second politician, and he asked his companion, "Have you got $10 about you."

"No, I've not got a cent," responded the other, making a still more violent pass at the obnoxious insect.

"Then, for heaven's sake, quit making those motions."

"Why?" responded the other, waiving his paw more violently than ever at the the fly.

"because those colored troops will think you are motioning to them to come in and have some beer, and they will stack arms and accept the invitation."

The fly had it all its own way after that.

The 329 Puzzle.

Some ingenious individual has discovered a new way to interest the public in the figures 329. He has invented a puzzle, the solution of which we leave to professional mathematicians. His scheme is about as follows: "Take any given number, multiply it by 2, add 674 to the result, divide this by 2, add 3 to the number first chosen and subtract this amount from the number left after dividing, and the answer will be 329. For instance, take the number 16 and work it thus:

```
  16
   2
 ----
  32
 674
 ----
2)706
 ----
 353
  24
 ----
 329
```

This can be done with any number.

Mackerel.

Some fish have strange peculiarities connected with their travels. Thus we are told that the mackerel spend their winter in what would appear to others a most uncomfortable position. In the Artic, as well as the Mediterranean, as as soon as winter comes, they deliberately plung their head and their anterior part of their body into deep mud, keeping their tails erected, standing up. This position they do not change until spring, when they emerge in incredible numbers from their hiding-places, and go sourtward for the purpose of depositing their eggs in more genial waters. Still they are as firmly wedded to this element that they die the instant they are taken out of the water, and then shine with phosphorescent light.

* * *

In attempting to cross the O. & M. road at Ewing, Jackson county, in a wagon on Saturday, Nov. 30, Beverly Richardson, John L. Robinson, Jerry Cleveland and John McOsker were horribly mangled, and all except Richardson instantly killed, and he died in a few hours. The wagon was struck by an express train running at the rate of forty miles an hour.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect June 28, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

2:50 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:10; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:30; Fremont, 5:48; Reading, 6:45; Bankers, 7:10; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) Jonesville, 7:40, connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 9:20 a. m. there connecting for Ann Arbor 10:25, Detroit, 11:30 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 4:20 p. m.

12:21 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m. Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:26; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:01; Angola, 1:11; Fremont, 1:26; Reading, 2:10; Bankers, 2:16, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:36 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:46; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

5:50 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m.; New Era, 5:00 arrive at Waterloo 6:10; Summit, 6:21; Pleasant Lake, 6:30; Angola, 6:56; Fremont, 7:12; Reading, 7:47; Jonesville, 8:12; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:21 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:55 a. m.; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:30; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:20; Montgomery, 7:34; Fremont, 8:17; Angola, 8:32; Pleasant Lake, 8:43; Summit, 8:55; Waterloo, 9:10; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:46; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 23 P. M.—From Jackson 12:30 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:15 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:44; Montgomery, 1:57; Fremont, 2:19; Angola, 2:42; Pleasant Lake, 2:52; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:38; New Era, 3:41; Sommer's, 3:51; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:00 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Detroit, 4:05 p. m.; Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 6 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 8 12; Reading, 8 50; Fremont, 9 42; Angola, 10 10; Pleasant Lake, 10 30; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 25 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

2 50 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,
Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, limit'd ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 35
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 18	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 30pm	9 50pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 12	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 31am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 46	3 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Lim'd
Chicago lv.	8 10am	3 20pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 30am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 34		2 20	8 55
Forest	5 48		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	3 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	2 57	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 45 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 35 pm	10 35 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 28 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 40 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 10 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 05 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 44
Milford Junction	9 00		12 00pm
Syracuse	*		12 16
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 40am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 00	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 43	2 28
Defiance	11 25	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 03
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 54
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 35am
Tiffin	10 00	7 45	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 25	8 25	12 21pm
Deshler	11 44	9 28	1 06
Defiance	12 50pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 35	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 35	*
Auburn Junction	2 30	11 55	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 27
Avilla		12 30	3 35
Albion		12 48	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 20	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 45
Walkerton Junction		2 05	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 20

O. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

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TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail.....12:34 p. m.	Mail.....3:30 p. m.
Accom'n.....12:57 a. m.	Accom'n.....2:57 a. m.
Local F't.....4:45 p. m.	Local F't.....6:56 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler.....1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport. 6:05 p. m.

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PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

ONE LAST LETTER.

BY LADY LINDSAY.

'Twas but a line, a hurried scrawl,
And little seem the words to say;
Yet hold me in reproachful thrall—
"You quarreled with [illegible] yesterday;
To-morrow you'll be sad."

Aye, "you'll be sad," the words are few,
And yet they pierce my soul with pain!
Aye, "you'll be sad," the words are true;
They haunt me with prophetic strain!
"To-morrow you'll be sad."

We quarreled, and for what? a word,
A foolish speech that jarred the ear,
And thus in wrath our pulses stirr'd;
Then came her letter: "Dear, my dear,
To-morrow you'll be sad."

Few words! half mirth, and half regret,
The last her hand should ever write—
Sad words I learned long ago, and yet
Fraught with new pain to-day at sight:
"To-morrow you'll be sad!"

—*Macmillan's*

In the Palace of Truth.

Richard Turner, Esq., a lawyer, let us hope of future fame, returning home one night in an unenviably bad humor, found a certain dainty little note awaiting him on his mantlepiece. It had just come, his landlady said, and slowly tearing open the envelope, Dick read as follows:

MY DEAR MR. TURNER:—Many thanks for your lovely flowers, which have been greatly admired. It was like your thoughtfulness to remember my birth-day when I had almost forgotten it myself. I was so sorry to have missed your call this afternoon.

Sincerely yours, FLORENCE REDIFER.

A very gracious little note, but for some reason it appeared to afford its reader but small satisfaction. Dick read it twice with a curling lip, then tossing it into the scrap basket, he lit a cigar, stretched himself in an easy chair and thoughtfully observed through the smoke wreaths that began to float around his head: "What a precious little liar she is! As if I didn't see her ten minutes after she was 'not at home' to me this afternoon, start out driving with Tom Baker in that confoundedly jerky dog cart of his. Shouldn't wonder if he had jerked her off before they got home; and served her right too! Why, Snip, what is the matter with you sir?"

Snip was the skye terrier, who, failing to understand why he had been slighted, was seeking to secure his master's notice by sitting upright and waving his front paws to and fro in a gentle and deprecating fashion.

"Did I hurt your feelings, poor little boy?" said Dick, tenderly. "Well, I wouldn't, I assure you, for a dozen little flirts like Florence Redifer, but I do think, Snip, and I expect you to agree with me, that we would all be much better off if women and men, too, would say just truthfully what was in their minds instead of this eternal beating around the bush. Why can't people be a little more candid with their fellow-creatures instead of bowing them to the top of their bent and then laughing behind their backs? Do you know, Snip?"

Snip didn't know, but he was the last dog in the world to confess his ignorance, so assuming a look of wisdom which Solomon might have envied, he gave a mysterious little bark that could mean anything and composed himself to listen.

"Just 3 o'clock," said Dick, consulting his watch. "In two hours I've got to dress and go to Mrs. Grey's ball, the biggest bore of the season I haven't a doubt, but there's no escaping it. Aren't you glad, Snip, you don't have to go to balls?"

Snip barked again, this time in an affirmative manner. He always accommodated himself to his master's moods, and was well accustomed to being questioned. Alert and vigilant, he watched the cigar dwindle down by slow degrees, while he waited in well-bred silence for a renewal of the conversation. But Dick was drowsy and cross, and when the cigar was smoked out he turned his head aside and fell fast asleep, while his little dog curled contentedly around his feet, looking up into his master's face with a world of patient love in his honest brown eyes.

Seven, eight, nine, ten! Was it possible that he had slept nearly two hours and the clock was really striking ten? Dick jumped up, glanced at his watch to make sure, and with a stifled groan prepared to induct himself into his dress suit. This was never a very rapid process with him, and by the time he entered Mrs. Grey's brilliantly lit-up house the great clock in the hall was pointing to a quarter past 11.

The rooms were crowded and stiflingly hot. The very flowers appeared to droop under the glare and the heat, all except some deep red roses which had been arranged in a sentence over the doorway, and whose glowing hearts presented the most sumptuous and intense bit of coloring, even in that many-hued apartment. It was strange, but Dick found himself unable to read that sentence, although composed of only three short words. The language, even the letters, were unknown to him, and for half a minute he stood puzzling over the mystery. Then the incoming crowd gently shoved him aside, and abandoning the effort, he made the best of his way toward his hostess. A pretty little woman, magnificently dressed, but seemingly already much fatigued with the work in hand, she half smiled as Dick edged up to her.

"Have you just come, Mr. Turner?" she said. "I thought you were to be one of my early birds."

"So I would have been," he explained, "only, unfortunately, I fell asleep and did not wake up in time."

"Oh! that was the case, was it? Well, such a lengthy nap ought to brighten you up beautifully for the rest of the evening. Sometimes, you know, you are rather stupid."

Dick looked at her to see if she meant a joke, but her pretty face was gravely raised to his. "You are flattering me," he said, shortly.

"I don't mean to, indeed," she answered, quite earnestly. "But there are plenty of men who are always stupid, while you can be rather entertaining, when you are at your best," and she turned gently from him to greet a new batch of guests.

"Was I ever damned with such faint praise before?" thought Dick. "I wonder if I am 'at my best' to-night?"

For a minute he stood, taking a survey of the scene before him. The musicians were playing a waltz, and playing it well; only strange to say there was a flute among them, which came piping in with its shrill persistent little treble in a manner distracting to Dick's over-sensitive ear. He thought of Mozart's saying that the only thing in the world worse than a flute in an orchestra was two flutes, and wondered at Mrs. Grey's choice in music. Nevertheless, as long as he was there he might as well dance, and looking around for familiar faces, his first glance fell upon a brown-eyed maiden whom he had met at a party only the week before, and whom he had admired with the guarded and half-supercilious admiration of a veteran society man. In another minute they were on the floor contending with their fellow-creatures for a little room to whirl around in, and seemingly successful in their struggle, until a slight lurch sent them rather suddenly against another pair of dancers.

"That was stupid, wasn't it?" said Dick, as they stopped to take breath after the concussion.

"Yes," replied she of the brown eyes, raising them frankly to his face. "You are rather a poor dancer. Perhaps you are out of practice?"

"Indeed I ought not to be," protested Dick, in unutterable indignation at the charge. "I never danced more in my life than I have this winter."

"Is that so? It must be awkwardness then," said his companion, gently. "Some people never can thoroughly learn. I think it is a natural gift."

Dick wondered if he could have heard aright or if that wretched little flute, still piping away so complacently, had absolutely bewildered him. If there was one thing he prided himself on more than another—one gift, natural or otherwise, which he felt sure of possessing—it was his dancing. Was the brown-eyed damsel out of her mind or was she simply an ill-bred little thing, who did not know a good dancer from a bad one? Whichever was the case he lost no time in getting rid of her, and still mute with amazement and disgust, took refuge among a group of men at the door.

"You here, Turner!" said one of them. "I hardly recognized you at first, you look so yellow and thin."

"Do I, indeed?" said Dick, shortly, and wondering what he was doomed to hear next.

"I should rather think you did," was the friendly answer. "I just said to Smith, here, as you came up, that between your sallow skin and that bald spot on your head, you were beginning to look like an old man before your time. Why don't you take to country life and early hours and freshen up a bit?"

"Why don't you mind your own affairs and kindly leave me to attend to mine?" retorted Dick, now thoroughly aroused, and without waiting for another word he veered around and left the group, who, one and all, seemed profoundly astonished at his ill temper.

By this time he began to feel a little uncertain who to approach next. Having been told already that he was stupid, ugly and a bad dancer, what was there left for him to hear. He certainly had never met so many disagreeable people in his life and he had serious thoughts of beating a permanent retreat, when he caught sight of a blonde head half hidden beneath the azaleas in the conservatory. It was Florence Redifer, whom he had never expected to meet to-night and whom two hours ago he would have indignantly avoided. But for some reason his contempt for her flattery and falseness had been strangely modified in so short a time and he felt a positive yearning to listen again to her pretty nothings and to see her blue eyes uplifted with that tender glance of admiring trustfulness to his. It must have cost her a great deal of time and patience to cultivate the glance up to its present perfection and it was unkind, after all, to sneer at the result of such honest and endearing toil.

The next minute he was by her side. She looked very pretty; her fair hair tumbled in some mysterious fashion on the top of her shapely little head; her bright face lit up with smiles, and her white silk gleaming under the colored lamps with a soft and shifting radiance that pleased Dick's cultivated eye. He was not one of those to whom a woman's gown is a matter of indifference.

"I came in here for a little air," she said; "the rooms are so terribly hot, and the whole affair is very stupid. Don't you think so?"

"It has been worse than stupid for me," he answered, laughing. "I have been insulted wherever I went. First, Mrs. Grey told me I was often very stupid; then Miss Vincent, do you know her? She is dancing now with Tom Stern."

"I don't know her; but never mind! What did she say to you?"

"She told me I was awkward and a bad dancer, and intimated that I could never thoroughly learn."

Florence Redifer burst into a laugh as clear and merry as silver bells. "But you know, Mr. Turner," she said, "your best friends do not claim for you that you dance well."

Dick gasped and then recovered; he was getting hardened now. "I always flattered myself I did," he said boldly.

She looked at him in some surprise. "Of course, I don't mean to say," she explained, "that one cannot get around with you at all, but only that you are not very graceful and sure-footed. There are plenty of men here who dance worse—Mr. Simpson, for instance."

"I should hope so," said Dick, as Simpson, a little weak-eyed man, who held his fair partner as if he feared she was packed with dynamite and was in danger every minute of exploding, moved laboriously past the door. "If that is the best you can say for me, Miss Florence, I shall never have the audacity to ask you to dance again," and with a heavy heart he left the conservatory, now fully satisfied he had had enough of Mrs. Grey's ball.

He took a glass of champagne in the supper-room, where its quality was being freely discussed by the young men who lingered there, and went back to pay his parting respects to his hostess. There were still plenty of people about, but a chill seemed to have fallen on them, the dancers were few, and everybody looked bored or discontented. Mrs. Grey was saying the last words to a party of guests who were about taking their departure.

"Such a pity it should have been a failure," he heard one of them whisper in a tone of sympathy. "And after all the expense you have gone to!"

"I am sure, then, it must have been the fault of my guests," returned Mrs. Grey, "for I did my part as well as I could. Why, Mr. Turner, are you going so soon? I wonder if you, too, found my party a stupid one?"

She looked so harassed that Dick forgot the grudge he owed her, and would gladly have declared her ball both brilliant and delightful, but the words he wished to say stuck in his throat—he absolutely could not give them utterance. An awful impulse was upon him, and to his own secret horror and dismay he heard himself assuring her the painful truth that it was the most dismal affair he had ever witnessed in his life. Then overwhelmed with shame at his involuntary rudeness he turned away, and his eyes fell upon the crimson roses still blooming freshly over the doorway.

What an idiot he must have been! There in plain English letters were the three words, "Palace of Truth." As he looked and read, the magic flute pealed forth so loudly and with so shrill a triumph in its tone that Dick fairly jumped, and in the violence of his start kicked the sleeping Snip, who leaped out of his master's way and gazed at him with reproachful, wonderful eyes.

"Eleven o'clock, as I am a living man!" said Dick, yawning. "Three hours asleep and no ball for me to-night. Snip, you little villain, why didn't you awaken me?"

Snip was silent. He felt the arrant injustice of this remark, and bore it with the equanimity of a stoic.

"Well," said his master, slowly, as he lit his candle, "since you did not, and as I have had all the dissipation and all the candor I need for one night, I think, little dog, that you and I will go peaceably and gratefully to bed."

Secretary Thompson's Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, says a Washington telegram, "deals with measures of the highest importance to the country. His recommendations for rebuilding the navy, apart from a purely military view of the subject, are of vital concern to our commercial interests. The Secretary sets forth the facts in the case with great force, and contends that the only true plan of relief is by first supplying the necessary means to rebuild the navy, so as to enable it to encourage what there is left of our commercial marine endeavoring to regain its lost supremacy. The Secretary makes special reference to the condition of this particular interest, and says that from 1820 to 1860 American ships carried over 81 per cent. of the ocean commerce between our own and foreign ports, and our tonnage rose from 5,000,000 to 80,000,000. Since 1861, through the effects of the rebellion, this has decreased, and now stands about 30 per cent. freight and 7 per cent. of passengers, and giving the American $300,000,000 and foreign ships $900,000,000 on freight and passengers in ten years. He further adds that at the ratios stated, the farmers, planters, manufacturers and all others engaged in industries will soon be at the mercy of ship-owners, who impose on them oppressive burdens and a drain of money which will soon ruin them."

From the Secretary's report we learn that the United States navy in commission consists of but 29 steamers, 4 sailing ships, 8 monitors, and 2 torpedo boats, and for purposes of actual naval warfare, as now conducted, it is doubtful whether, of the 43 vessels, any except the monitors can be reckoned available. Forty-four vessels, among which are 7 additional monitors, are reported "in ordinary."

Secretary Thompson will recommend the passage of a law authorizing the establishment at the Naval Academy of a grade of Cadet Constructors. At present there is no law authorizing the instruction of constructors, and although the construction of a ship lies at the very foundation of the navy the Government is educating no cadets for this branch of the service. Mr. Thompson would put Cadet Constructors upon the same footing with Cadet Engineers and Cadet Midshipmen, as he thinks it is quite as important to the Government that it should have in its service men competent to build ships as to have those who can construct the engines in them, sail them, or fight with them.

Wholesale Poisoning at a Wedding Festival.

A Cincinnati telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* says: Further particulars are received here to-night of the terrible poisoning case in Tennessee. The marriage of Joel Hembrie and Miss Jane Dale, of Roane county, drew a large company of the friends and relatives, who belong to prominent families in the vicinity. The wedding had long been talked of, and was the social event of the year. After the ceremony the company were invited to the hospitable board of Col. Dale, the bride and groom in the meantime withdrawing. The table was bountifully supplied and all ate heartily. The evening was spent in festivities, and at a late hour another meal was served. After the second meal several guests began complaining of illness, but it was laughed off, and the gayety continued. About 11 p. m. a sudden lethargy seemed to overtake the whole company, and in a few minutes twenty-seven were unconscious. The few who retained consciousness set themselves at work to resuscitate their companions, but without avail. Twelve were removed to other houses in the neighborhood, and as the news spread the whole country around was aroused with excitement, as nearly every prominent family had members present at the fatal feast. Such medical aid as could be summoned could give little relief, and in two days after the occurrence six of the wedding guests were dead. Robert Dale, the bride's brother, died next day. Mike May, a relative of the groom, died in a few hours. Albert Gallagher and Miss Mattie Lovelace, well-known young people, died next day. Two young girls, Emma Peters and Kate Lowry, died within twenty-four hours.

Col. Dale and wife are very low, and their death is momentarily expected.

The cause of the tragedy was using arsenic instead of salt for the seasoning of chickens. Col. Dale purchased a quantity of arsenic a day or two before to kill crows, and carelessly left it in the kitchen. A blundering servant mistook it for salt, and hence the fatal results.

None but those who partook of the chicken were poisoned.

Report of the Chief of the Secret Service.

The annual report of Chief Brooks shows that, during the year, the secret service made forty-three arrests, of which twenty-three were for dealing in counterfeit money. The aggregate sentence of the persons arrested was 343 years, and the amount of fines $41,712. The amount of the counterfeit money captured was $37,788, together with a large number of plates and other contraband material. Owing to the reduction made by the Committee on Appropriations it was necessary to greatly reduce the secret-service force, and also to reduce the salaries of those who were retained at least 20 per cent. This, the Chief says, has done much to interfere with the efficiency of the service. The amount expended by the service during the fiscal year was $61,108. Chief Brooks says that it is necessary to the efficiency of the service that $100,000 be appropriated.

Among the counterfeits discovered during the year were a $50 note on the National Bank of Troy, a $10 note on the United States treasury, issue of 1875, a $100 note on the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, a $5 note on the Montpelier National Bank, a $100 note on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, a $100 United States treasury note, and the $1,000 counterfeit United States bond. Of the dangerous $100 counterfeit note only twenty-two have been received at the National-Bank Redemption Agency, and only fifteen others are known to the secret service to be outstanding.

In the matter of executive clemency, Chief Brooks recommends the adoption of a modification of the French police system, by which the criminal set at liberty before the expiration of his sentence shall be compelled at stated times to report his whereabouts to the Government, or be considered and treated as a fugitive from justice. The adoption of such a system, he thinks, would have a beneficial effect in the way of reforming criminals.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The annual report of the Postmaster General begins with the remark by Mr. Maynard that as he took charge of the department only on the 25th of August last he speaks of it historically and as he finds it, with little reference to his own administration, which did not commence until after the expiration of the fiscal year with the transactions of which the present report is chiefly concerned. The report presents a large amount of statistical information concerning the operations of the department. Attention is called to the statement of Assistant Postmaster General Brady respecting the star service transportation and last year's deficiency, as "worthy careful consideration. To have restricted the postal service to the meager appropriation for 1879 would have rendered it entirely inadequate to the wants of the people." He further says he has carefully reviewed the estimates submitted by Gen. Brady for the next fiscal year's mail transportation in all its branches, and approves all of them as being in accordance with the probable requirements of the service. An appropriation is recommended for continuance of special mail facilities on railroads, such as extra trains with mails only, and acceleration of regular trains carrying mails, etc., which the people have enjoyed for several years past. The report further says: "It is not doubted that regular and frequent means of mail steamship communication with Mexican, Central American, South American, and trans-Pacific ports would prove important auxiliaries to American commerce, and I think it would be a wise measure of public policy to encourage, by appropriate legislation, the establishment by our own citizens of American lines of steamers to such of said ports as will, in the judgment of Congress, promote our commercial interests. I think it would be a wise measure to so amend the general law on the subject as to authorize the payment by the Postmaster General of just and reasonable compensation, within a prescribed maximum limit, and commensurate with the importance of the services performed, to such lines of American steamers as may be employed under contract with this department in transporting mails of the United States to Mexican, Central American, South American, and trans-Pacific ports.

"The money-order system continues to grow in popular favor. The Superintendent of the money-order system suggests a plan for reduction of fees which seems to me entirely feasible, and which is commended to the attention of Congress. Briefly stated, his plan is to reduce the fee for money-orders not exceeding $5 to 5 cents, and to extend the maximum limit of an order from $50 to $100, so that increased commissions received from large orders may offset the loss resulting from the reduced fee for small orders."

The foreign money-order business and operations of letter-carrier system are reported in a highly-satisfactory condition.

Mr. Maynard renews the recommendations of his predecessor for legislative authority to accept and to carry into effect the provisions of an article of the Universal Postal Union Convention concluded at Paris on the 1st of June, 1878, respecting payment of limited indemnity for registered articles of the Postal Union, the origin and address of which may be lost or stolen during transmission through the mails; and also for such modification of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, as will authorize the adoption by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General of regulations providing for the delivery by mail to addresses at offices of destination in the United States, subject to payment of customs duties thereon, on any packet of dutiable mail matter received in mails from foreign countries. He is of opinion, also, that authority to transmit and deliver dutiable articles of mail matter to addresses through the mails, subject to payment of customs duties thereon, should not be restricted to such mail matter as is now exchangeable in the universal Postal Union mails, but should embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in mails from other countries.

The Postmaster General suggests the establishment of a "postal-savings" system, and also of postal telegraphs in this country, in the following terms: "One of my predecessors some years since recommended incorporation into the department of a system of postal savings. The subject has from time to time occupied the attention of Congress. For several years the system has been in operation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Canada. When in London, recently, her Majesty's Postmaster General kindly gave me facilities for observing the management of his department. I learned that the postal-savings system had been remarkably successful, and had substantially grown in popular favor. As managed in that country it is a source of some profit to the Government. In this country I incline to the belief that the system would have advantages even greater than in a compact population like that of Great Britain. In by far the larger portion of the United States there are no savings depositories, and are not likely to be. To people of those parts the use of the postoffice for this purpose would be a great boon. It would be an additional advantage that deposits would be available at any depository office in the United States—an important consideration with a people so migratory as ours. It is believed the system would interfere little with the business of savings banks, but would absorb funds now not deposited in them. Nor would the patronage of the Government be sensibly increased, since the system would be operated by persons already in public service, with no considerable addition to the number. Your attention and the attention of Congress is respectfully invited to it.

"During my visit to the British postoffice I examined with much interest the system of telegraphy for several years past connected with the postal service. This method of correspondence is thought to have made great advance since it was changed from the management of private corporations, responsible to nobody, hardly to public opinion, and placed under control of the Government. The business has increased many fold, the cost of sending messages has been largely reduced, and the service is performed in localities it would never have reached under the pecuniary stimulus of private enterprise. At the same time it yields a margin of profit to the royal treasury. Is it not time for us to renew the inquiry whether it is wise to leave this important instrument of correspondence in charge of corporations whose primary object is gain to the managers and stockholders, and the convenience of the public secondary only?"

Mr. Maynard renews for consideration of Congress the suggestion made by his predecessor, that the word "fraudulent," as it occurs in sections 3,929 and 4,041 of the revised statutes, preceding the word "lottery," should be stricken out. He says: "That Congress, while expressly forbidding the use of the ordinary mail to all lottery companies, whether fraudulent or not, should intend to afford a special security of registry system and convenience and safety of the money-order system to persons engaged in employments declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be 'demoralizing in their effects, no matter how carefully regulated,' unless express proof of fraud can be made against such companies, is not to be assumed. Congress will not intentionally aid in demoralizing the public by affording extraordinary postal facilities to persons or companies whose business accomplishes this result."

He further says that the legal positions taken by his predecessor concerning the power of the Postoffice Department to exclude lotteries from the use of the mails meet his approval, and under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Stone vs. The State of Mississippi, he has felt it to be his official duty also to give full effect to the actions of any State Legislature in its effort to relieve the public from the evil consequences of pernicious legislation in the past.

Before leaving the subject Mr. Maynard renews the recommendation of Postmaster Gen. Key that newspapers containing lottery advertisements be deprived of the privileges of the mails.

The Census Bureau.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, in his regular annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says that although the work of taking the tenth census is substantially complete (the returns having been received from all but seven of the total number of 34,365 enumeration districts), it will probably be two or three weeks before the office will be able to present complete statistics of the population of the country, and he therefore considers it advisable to postpone to a future report all mention of the results of the enumeration, and also all discussion of methods in use as well as any suggestions which may require to be made of changes in the census law with reference to future enumerations. The Superintendent says that every year and every month which can be saved in the compilation and publication of census statistics adds appreciably to their value, and recommends that Congress be asked to authorize the printing by special contract under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and, if it be thought desirable, also of the Printing Committees of the two houses of Congress, of the several reports of the census as fast as prepared. The accounts of 28,410 enumerators have already been settled, involving a total expenditure of upward of $1,820,000. Only about 4,200 accounts remain unadjusted, and there is no reason to doubt that the month of December will see all the enumerators paid for their services, except only in cases where a suspension is required for reasons unmistakably connected with some fault of the enumerator.

The Full Popular Vote for President.

We print below a table of the complete popular vote for President of the United States, as canvassed in all of the States:

TOTAL VOTE.

The total vote is 9,192,595, which is divided as follows:

Garfield	4,439,415
Hancock	4,436,014
Weaver	305,729
Dow	9,644
Scattering	1,793
Total	9,192,595
Garfield over Hancock	3,401
Total vote polled in 1876	8,414,885
Increase	777,710

THE VOTE BY STATES.

States.	Garfield.	Hancock.	—	
Alabama	56,240	91,875	4,640	....
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	....
California	80,378	80,417	3,789	....
Colorado	27,060	24,476	1,091	....
Connecticut	67,057	64,417	869	405
Delaware	14,140	18,175	120	....
Florida	23,632	27,922	....	....
Georgia	52,652	102,522	451	....
Illinois	318,502	277,636	26,033	....
Indiana	231,865	225,476	13,864	....
Iowa	183,904	105,845	33,327	470
Kansas	120,766	59,603	19,378	....
Kentucky	106,557	148,707	11,498	297
Louisiana	38,050	61,966	423	....
Maine	74,039	65,510	4,379	66
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	....
Massachusetts	165,198	111,960	4,548	682
Michigan	183,190	131,301	34,895	942
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	....
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,045	....
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,898	....
Nevada	10,445	11,218	....	....
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	180
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	125
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517
North Carolina	115,616	124,204	1,126	....
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,616
Oregon	20,619	19,950	245	....
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,939
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	20
South Carolina	57,947	112,036	547	....
Tennessee	98,760	130,381	5,456	....
Texas	53,300	146,800	26,200	....
Vermont	46,090	18,181	1,242	....
Virginia	84,090	128,586	139	....
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	....
Wisconsin	144,300	114,656	7,982	67
Grand totals	4,439,415	4,436,014	305,729	9,644

Seventeen hundred and ninety-three votes are also returned as "scattering"—chiefly anti-Masonic—in the States of Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

THE VOTE BY SECTIONS.

The vote in the two sections of the country was as follows:

	Garfield.	*Hancock.*	*Weaver.*	*Scat.*
North	3,382,566	2,849,587	200,262	1,116
South	1,056,849	1,586,427	105,467	677
Totals	4,439,415	4,436,014	305,729	1,793

The vote for Dow was 9 887 from the North and 257 from the South.

The total vote was:

From the North	6,442,918
From the South	2,749,677
Total	9,192,595

The vote in 1876 was as follows:

From the North	5,733,418
From the South	2,728,239

The total vote of the South in 1880 and 1876 thus compares:

Whole vote in 1880	2,749,677
Whole vote in 1876	2,728,239
Total increase	21,438

Comparative increase was 756,272 in the North and 21,438 in the South.

The Wheat Crop of 1880.

Mr. Charles Worthington, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has completed his final investigations and compilations in regard to the wheat crop of the United States for 1880, a detailed account of which, by States, has been furnished to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, as follows:

	1880. *Bushels.*	1879. *Bushels.*
Maine	383,145	488,588
New Hampshire	204,525	159,522
Vermont	520,096	400,924
Massachusetts	16,006	15,334
Rhode Island	......	......
Connecticut	43,720	39,348
New York	12,961,237	10,746,680
New Jersey	2,473,974	1,784,118
Pennsylvania	21,290,000	22,307,247
Delaware	1,309,040	1,012,585
Maryland	7,483,600	6,900,696
Virginia	9,322,350	8,851,907
North Carolina	2,476,080	3,253,896
South Carolina	690,720	1,140,900
Georgia	2,582,370	3,616,920
Florida	......	......
Alabama	946,630	1,501,592
Mississippi	374,000	417,312
Louisiana	......	......
Texas	8,901,500	3,464,200
Arkansas	1,167,600	1,384,000
Tennessee	9,309,600	11,852,640
West Virginia	4,631,180	4,350,580
Kentucky	5,347,120	7,681,520
Ohio	37,792,800	36,591,360
Michigan	30,705,000	29,774,320
Indiana	38,341,990	43,709,168
Illinois	53,767,300	44,806,830
Wisconsin	16,464,000	20,565,468
Minnesota	40,752,000	31,877,155
Iowa	26,095,400	32,787,049
Missouri	30,688,000	26,802,300
Kansas	19,850,000	15,089,000
Nebraska	10,258,000	12,043,703
California	45,760,000	35,000,000
Oregon	12,920,000	8,166,800
Other States and Territories	15,005,000	16,900,000
Total number of bushels	480,849,729	448,755,118

The annual production of wheat in the United States, the exports of wheat, including flour, and the remaining supply for domestic use, compare for five years, each year ending June 30, as follows:

	Production, bushels.	*Exports, bushels.*	*Remaining, bushels.*
1875-76	292,136,000	74,750,682	217,385,318
1876-77	289,356,500	57,043,936	232,312,564
1877-78	364,194,146	92,139,236	272,054,910
1878-79	420,122,400	147,687,649	472,434,751
1879-80	448,755,118	180,304,169	268,450,950

If the domestic requirements shall be 275,000,000 bushels during the current year, there will remain 205,000,000 bushels for export, or 25,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

Sea-Water in Disease.

A writer in the *Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique* states that sea-water acts as an alterative in such cases as are benefitted by certain saline mineral waters; and, as its continued use increases the appetite, facilitates digestion, quickens nutritive changes, and augments the proportion of red corpuscles in the blood, he recommends it in the following cases: First, during convalescence from acute diseases; second, in the apyretic forms of dyspepsia; third, in neurosis associated with impoverishment of the blood; fourth, in the scrofulous and tuberculous diathesis; and, fifth, in diabetes.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness and some degree of colic. In chronic disease of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urination (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dimness of sight, indigestion and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough, and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be especially for this disease.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from disease of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central Avenue.

CINCINNATI, O., April 18, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have suffered several years with the kidney complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from kidney complaints.

Yours respectfully, J. S. McMILLEN,

First Bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 58 West Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

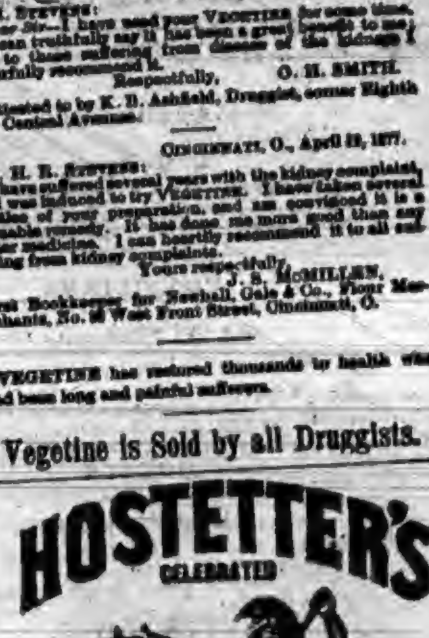

STOMACH

BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a tonic, corrective and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

Please write for our Price List, sent free to any address. Contains prices and descriptions of all goods in general use, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Guns, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments, Jewelry, Groceries, etc. Samples of any class of dry goods furnished. No obligations to buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 & 229 Wabash av., Chicago, Ill.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Great Remedy For THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT will restore the natural action and throw off the disease. Thousands have been cured, and all may be. For sale by all Druggists.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S

ORGANS!

14 STOPS, SUB-BASS & OCT. COUPLER.

FOUR SET REEDS

PIANOS $125 up.

ONLY $65

Sent on Trial, Warranted. Catalogue Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

CELLULOID

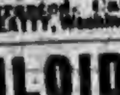

EYE-GLASSES.

Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Goose Quills from Ocean's Bottom.—One strange discovery of the deep-sea dredging off Rhode Island was a worm inhabiting a quill like a goose quill. The quills were about a foot long, and soon after being taken out of the water grew so hard that they could be, and were, used for pens. They stood up in the mud at the bottom of the sea. The worms inside were opal colored, and, when taken out of their strange tenements, glistened and presented a rather pretty appearance, so far as color was concerned. They were raked up by thousands, and none of the scientific men ever heard of them before.

A Mighty Army.—About 10,000,000 American voters marched to the polls and deposited their ballots for Presidential electors on the 2d day of November last. What a tremendous army! If the 10,000,000 men were divided into little squads or platoons of five there would be 2,000,000 of such squads. Now, giving each squad the space of three yards the 2,000,000 squads would require 6,000,000 yards. The distance between New York and San Francisco is about 3,000 miles. One English geographical mile contains about 2,000 yards, and so 3,000 miles would contain 6,000,000 yards, just the length of the great line.

Blue-Bottle Flies.—Three blue-bottle flies, says Linnæus, will devour a horse as soon as a lion could do it. The statement is no doubt somewhat of an exaggeration, but it is not so far over the mark as it may be supposed to be. One fly, it has been stated, will produce 20,000 eggs, and no sooner are the maggots hatched from them than they set to work with such vigor that in twenty-four hours they will increase in weight 200 times. In about three weeks every one of them may have become a perfect fly, half of them, perhaps, females, each capable of depositing another 20,000 eggs in any dead rat or "high" leg of mutton that threatens to breed pestilence in the air.

A Clock Made of Bread.—Milan has a curiosity in a clock which is made entirely of bread. The maker is a Peruvian, a native of India, and he has devoted three years of his time to the construction of this curiosity. He was very poor, and, being without means to purchase the necessary metal, deprived himself regularly of his daily bread, which he devoted to the construction of this curiosity, eating the crust and saving the soft part for doing his work. He made use of certain salt to solidify his material, and when the various pieces were dry they were perfectly hard and insoluble to water. The clock is of respectable size, and goes well. The case, which is also of hardened bread, displays great talent in design and execution.

The Working Hours of Life.—Suppose a man throw away in every year fifty-two days for Sundays, thirteen days for illness, vacations and interruptions; and suppose that for forty-five consecutive years he works 300 days a year—a very large average—that would give a man, in the mature part of life 13,500 days. If you please, there isn't any doubt about that. Supposing that a man have health and industry enough to work ten hours in each of these 13,500 days, he will have 135,000 mature working hours. A man who is 40, however, has but 90,000 hours left, a man who is 60 has so few hours left that I don't want to shock you by mentioning their number. At the end of 135,000 hours the mature working portion of a life is ended and there is no doubt about this proposition. Positively the pulpit knows something on this point. Time moves in a straight line, never in a circle. We say Tuesday comes back to Tuesday, Wednesday to Wednesday, January to January. The name comes back to the name, but not the thing to the thing. In no circle does time move, but in a straight line, an eagle's flight, forth and right on. The trees stay, but the leaves fall; and you and I are leaves, not trees.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'"—*The Mother.—Home Journal.*

Slightly Prevaricating.

Old Barty Willard was a wheelwright by trade, and, though an excellent workman, was remarkable for his habit of procrastinating. He would promise, and then break his engagement over and over again, with as little scruple and as many "positively lasts" as a theatrical star. Having pledged his word to a very urgent customer, for the third time, he would have his cart done by a certain day, Barty again failed to keep his engagement, and, on the arrival of the owner, the cart was still unfinished.

"Well," says the customer, "you have got my cart done by this time, of course!"

"Yes," said Barty, "I had done the work, and supposed it was quite ready for you, when I discovered that I had made a mistake, a very unaccountable mistake—that will put me back a fortnight."

"Ah, indeed!" said the customer, "what's the trouble?"

"Why, you see," said Barty, with great gravity, and an air of extreme vexation, "you see I have made a mistake—I never made such a blunder before in my life—I have committed the ridiculous mistake of making both wheels for the same side; they are both off-wheels!"

"Is it possible?" said the customer, who was thoroughly mystified, and allowed Barty another fortnight to finish the cart.

Sensible Advice.

Don't judge a man by the clothes he wears, for God made one and the tailor the other. Don't judge him by his family connection, for Cain belonged to a very proud family. Don't judge him by his speech, for the parrot talks, and the tongue is but an instrument of sound. Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for the lizards and rats often inhabit the grandest structures. Don't judge him for his activity in church, for that is not infrequently inspired by hypocritical and selfish motives. Don't judge him by his love of display, for the long-eared beast is the humblest of animals, but when aroused is terrible to behold. Don't take it for granted that because he carries the contribution box he is liberal; he often pays the Lord in that way and keeps the currency.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The Legal Meaning of Some Common Words.

"To resort" means to go once or more. In State against Ah' Sam, the Nevada Supreme Court, under a statute forbidding any one "to resort" to any place to smoke opium, said: "The appellant also contends that the District Judge erred in instructing the jury to the effect that going once to a place kept for opium-smoking for the purpose of smoking is an infraction of the law. What the statute forbids all persons to do is to 'resort' to such places, and it is argued that resort means not to go merely once, but to go and go again; in other words, to make a practice of going. The etymology of the word 'resort' lends some support to this argument, but the definitions given in the lexicons show that whatever may have been its original meaning it no longer means anything more in the connection in which it is employed in the statute than to go once."

"Eggs" are not "meat" nor "poultry" within a statute prohibiting the sale of such articles when unsound. Boring through a floor with an auger constitutes burglary, say the Alabama Supreme Court, in Walker against State. This was where the prisoner bored a hole through the floor of a corn-crib, stopped it up with a cob, and afterward, on a separate occasion, drew the shelled corn through the hole into a sack underneath the crib. "Brass knucks" is used in the statute as the name of a weapon, without reference to the metal of which it is made. Therefore a conviction of unlawfully carrying "brass knucks" will not be set aside because it is proved that the weapon was lead or pewter. "Terms cash" is not equivalent to "received payment." "Terms cash" on an unreceipted bill of goods sent by a wholesale to a retail dealer cannot be held as a matter of law to imply that the goods were paid for before they were shipped.

A farm overseer is not a "laborer," within the Lien law. Notes, bills, etc., representing money loaned on interest by a corporation, are "property" liable to taxation. A railroad depot is a "warehouse," within the statute of burglary.

A supervising architect is a person performing "labor," although not a "laborer," within the meaning of the Mechanics' Lien law. A widow keeping a boarding-house, with a female friend residing with her, and female servants beside the boarders, is the "head of a family." But a single man, who keeps house and has no other persons living with him than servants and employes, is not the "head of a family" or a "householder." And an unmarried man, who does not keep house, but supports his mother and his unmarried sister in another town, is not the "head of a family."—*Albany Law Journal.*

JUST SO.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

It pays to follow good advice. Mr. C. W. Braun, in Eureka Springs, Ark., sends the following item: I had been a sufferer with Dyspepsia for the past three years. Advised by a friend, I used Hamburg Drops. At once, after the first dose, I experienced relief. I continued its use for one month and found myself completely cured. There are so many suffering with indigestion that my advice to such would be: Do as I have done—take the Hamburg Drops and get cured.

Free and Easy Manners.

When girls assume a swaggering manner upon the street, use coarse expressions, and greet each other with a rough "hello!" they cannot expect much deference from their male friends. A lady's manner always controls that of a gentleman; and if she does not respect herself he will not respect her. When boys and girls, young men and maidens, are allowed to fall into the absurdities of low, foolish, meaningless talk, it seems to dwarf them intellectually; they can find nothing of interest or importance to say, and therefore make up for sense by filling every sentence with needless exclamations, exaggerations, or misused adjectives. It requires much patience to be compelled to listen to half a dozen folks and hear the strange, inappropriate use of language. They will assure each other that it is "awful" warm, or the concert "awful" nice; the sermon "horrid" dull; a young lady is "awful pretty," but her dress "horrid ugly;" the teacher "horrid strict;" such a young gentleman who called had an "awful swell" team of fast horses. If young people could hear themselves as others hear them, it might result in their reformation.

The Omaha Weekly Bee.

Over fifteen thousand dollars in premiums given to the subscribers of the Omaha *Weekly Bee.* These premiums include one forty-acre farm; over $4,000 in farm machinery and implements; $3,000 worth of household goods, musical instruments and sewing machines; $7,000 worth of watches, silverware, books, &c. The *Weekly Bee* is the best paper west of the Mississippi; contains more for Western news, including the Rocky mountain Territories and Pacific slope, than any other paper in America. Sample copies, with full premium list, mailed free to any applicant. Address Daily Bee, Omaha, Neb.

A short time ago the postal authorities at Vienna were startled by the receipt of a letter addressed to her Royal and Imperial Highness Maria Theresa, who died in 1780. The letter might have been written by Rip Van Winkle, and was 100 years too late. It was returned to the sender, marked "dead."

The human voice in its sweetness and purity is deliciously musical; with throat affections and coughs it loses all attractions. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup restores it when failing through coughs, colds, etc.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Dr. Sauptleben claimed the following prescription as an antidote for carbolic acid: Dilute sulphuric acid, 10 grammes; muc. of gum arabic, 200 grammes; simple syrup, 30 grammes; mix. Give a table-spoonful every hour.

Ointment for Chapped Hands.—Melt one ounce of spermaceti and one-half drachm of white wax in one ounce of oil of sweet almonds, then add one-half ounce of pure glycerine and stir until cold. Scent, if you please, with whatever perfume liked. This is excellent for chapped hands or lips. For the hands apply at night, and draw on a pair of old kids to prevent soiling bed-clothing.

Coffee and Eggs for Sick Persons.—A sick person, wanting nourishment and having lost appetite, can often be sustained on the following, when nothing else can be taken: Make a strong cup of coffee, adding boiling milk as usual, only sweetening rather more; take an egg, beat the yolk and white together thoroughly; boil the coffee, milk and sugar together, and pour it over the beaten egg in the cup you are going to serve it in. This simple recipe is used frequently in hospital practice.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the great phrenologist, states that bile in the stomach is dissoluble in water just as hot as it can be swallowed. A pint of hot water sipped slowly, say for three-quarters to an hour and a half, after which the patient is to go to bed and cover up warm, will cure biliousness; repeat a few times if necessary. The bilious fever and chills are cured in this way, by the addition of a cloth dipped in hot water and laid on the stomach; the patient to get into bed, cover up well, and stay there.

Many people suffer from chronic indigestion, from the mere fact that, having first and foremost produced the dyspepsia by overloading the stomach, or by other errors in diet, they give it no rest; they keep on worrying it to get well; the very medicines they keep pouring into it keep up the irritation in probably five cases out of ten. In these cases I am convinced that two or three hours' complete rest to the stomach every day from both meat and medicine would soon induce a healthy hunger. Those who have this organ in good working order would do well to remember that the time when every particle of food has left the stomach is not the time to put more in. An hour's rest, at least, is needed, and if you give it this before each meal it will be a willing servant, and will never think of suggesting the propriety of a sherry and bitters before you sit down to dinner; and remember, a willing servant makes a glad master, and a good-tempered one to boot.

The Food We Take.—An ordinary meal, says an authority, is generally composed of five ingredients—animal or nitrogenous food, starchy or sweet food, watery vegetables, beverages and condiments. This food, when digested, is taken into the system by the blood vessels. For persons, and especially for workingmen, in this climate, meats are the most easily digested, and at the same time are the most nourishing food. Tripe is the easiest and pork the hardest to digest. Among vegetables rice and boiled cabbage are the extremes. Anything that is fried in fat is extremely indigestible. Milk contains the five ingredients referred to above, so is really "all-sufficient." Mothers make a great mistake in trying to induce infants under two years of age to eat starchy food, for there is no alkaline fluid in the stomach of an infant by means of which the starch can be changed to sugar, and so infused into the system. It has been estimated that a man working in the open air daily needs fifteen ounces of meat, eighteen of bread, three and a half of butter or fat, and fifty-one of water. Tea and coffee are nourishing. An excess of starchy food is to be carefully avoided. Men who handle lead ought to abstain from alcohol, for, if too much is taken the kidneys, which throw off the poison of the lead, are likely to become diseased.

Ages of Presidents.

President Garfield is in his 50th year, and is the third youngest President this republic has ever had. Grant was the youngest President, having lacked one month of 47 years when inaugurated. Franklin Pierce was four days younger than Garfield at the time of his inauguration. Two other Presidents were in their 50th year when inaugurated—James K. Polk and Millard Fillmore. The next youngest was John Tyler, who was over 51 when he succeeded to Harrison's barely-begun term of office. Abraham Lincoln was 52 years old, and Martin Van Buren and R. B. Hayes not quite 55. Andrew Jackson lacked eight months of being [illegible], and George Washington had passed that age when inaugurated. Oddly enough, the four consecutive Presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, were each in their 58th year when inaugurated. Zachary Taylor and Tippecanoe Harrison were 65 and 68 respectively, when they took the oath of office, and neither lived to fill out his term. In point of age James Buchanan came between the two, being in his 66th year when inaugurated. The average age of Presidents when inaugurated has been 57 years.

[From the Lawrenceburgh (Ind.) Register.]

Our compliments to St. Jacob; we have tried the celebrated St. Jacobs Oil on our rheumatic foot and experienced great relief therefrom. The Saint is a public benefactor.

How an Arab Lady Perfumes Herself.

In the floor of the tent or hut, as it may chance to be, a small hole is excavated sufficiently large to contain a common champaign bottle; a fire of charcoal or of simply glowing embers is made within the hole, into which the woman about to be scented throws a handful of drugs. She then takes off the cloth or "topee" which forms her dress and crouches naked over the fumes, while she arranges her robe to fall as a mantle from her neck to the ground like a tent. She begins to perspire freely in the hot-air bath, and, the pores of the skin being thus opened and moist, the volatile oil from the smoke of the burning perfume is immediately absorbed. By the time the fire has expired the scenting process is completed, and both her person and her robe are redolent with incense.

Gold and silver ore, ranging respectively $728 and $98 to the ton, have been discovered at Whitefield, Me.

The latest thing for ladies' wear is a large cord with tassels attached, which is worn around the waist. It looks nice, but any young man who is really attentive to a girl this winter will have to protect his right wrist with some kind of pad, and even then much of the romance attendant upon clasping the waist of a lovely creature will disappear when your arm comes in contact with something that seems too large for a clothes-line and not large enough for a ship's hawser.

The remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—*Mother's Magazine.*

A savage black wolf has captured Montgomery county, Pa. He escaped from an exhibitor's cage and took to the woods. He emerges at night and feeds himself on hens, having stolen altogether 250 from one farmer. He has whipped a great number of dogs, notably a most ferocious and powerful bull-dog, which had been confidently set on him. Hunters go out to slay him, but are too nervous to aim well, and he has not been hit.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

Vegetine is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

No young man will be satisfied until he has had the advantages of H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College. It is the best capital.

Only the genuine axle grease has the name of Frazer on every package, and wears longer than any other.

Prevent crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

American Pluck at Heidelberg.

Kremer's Railway Guide says among the sixty or seventy American students at Heidelberg none of them belong to the fighting corps. They are not cowards, either. It is known that if occasion requires they can fight their own way, but they have no desire that their good-looking faces shall be hacked and chopped up like dogs' meat and be disfigured ever after. Not long ago an American student had a slight quarrel with one of the fighting corps and received from him a challenge. Being the challenged party the American had the choice of weapons. He sent word to the German by a friend that he would meet him the next morning at 3 o'clock at a place outside of the city, and the weapons should be navy revolvers (he had a good pair) at ten paces. The German and his friends concluded it would not be a good day for duels, and the matter dropped. A student here was reading me an extract from a letter he had recently received from his father in Kentucky. As near as I can remember, this is the substance of it.

"Dear Bob—I hear that they have sword duels in Heidelberg, and that many of the students engage in them. I do not believe in the barbarous practice of duelling, but there are times when one has to fight or be branded as a coward. You know that our family does not belong to the latter class. Should occasion require, which I trust will not happen, never choose swords—only cowards and Frenchmen use those weapons. Choose pistols or rifles, which mean business. Never show yourself in your native town with a sword scratch on your person. From your affectionate

"Father."

The young man asked me what I thought of that doctrine. I told him I did not believe in either the sword scratch or the hole made by the pistol ball.

Private Dalzell, Mrs. Tilton, and George Francis Train haven't been heard from for some time, and the country is prospering.

D^r BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address VALENTINE BROS., Managers, Janesville, Wis.

PURE TEAS.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING From CATARRH

LITERARY REVOLUTION

3 CENTS

5 CENTS

PENSIONS!

New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp, GEORGE E. LEMON, P.O. Drawer 325, Washington, D.C.

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2,000,000 Acres Wheat Lands

best in the World, for sale by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. CO.

For particulars apply to D. A. McKINLAY, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

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CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

RHEUMATISM ABSOLUTELY CURED BY THE USE OF DR. BOSANKO'S RHEUMATIC CURE, THE GREAT ALKALINE REMEDY.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Address THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO., PIQUA, O.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted!

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE Best and Fastest Selling PICTORIAL BOOKS and BIBLES.

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Penn'a Salt Manufact'ing Co., Phila.

$100 PRESENT!

For a Machine that will Saw as Fast and Easy as this one.

This is the King of Saw Machines. It saws off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes. 30,000 in use. The cheapest machine made, and fully warranted. Circular free. United States Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

St. Jacobs Oil

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD,

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE HAS "WROTE" A NEW BOOK. THE BEST AND FUNNIEST OF ALL.

"My Wayward Pardner."

AGENTS WANTED in every Town. Don't miss it, but send for Circular at once, and secure territory. Address H. N. HINCKLEY, Chicago, Ill.

Deafness, Ear Diseases, Catarrh.

Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known experienced Aural Surgeon, Author, and Writer on the above Diseases, may be consulted by mail or personally at his office, No. 611 Walnut St., Reading, Pa. His small book sent free. His large and complete work of 375 pages on Deafness, Diseases of the Ear and Tonsils, and Catarrh, and their proper treatment; price $2 by mail.

NOTE.—No one will question Dr. Shoemaker's standing or skill.

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Is the best in the World.

Penn'a Salt Manufact'ing Co., Phila.

$5.00 PER DAY Made Selling Our New PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE.

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VIENNA 1873
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SWEDEN 1878
MATCHLESS UNRIVALED FRANZ LISZT
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS
THE BEST
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THESE ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY UNRIVALED IN EXCELLENCE, WHILE THE PRICES ARE NOT MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE OF VERY INFERIOR INSTRUMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DECEMBER 9, 1880.

CHICAGO has formed a society for the prosecution of dealers in adulterated goods.

THE increase in the total vote of 1880 over that of 1876, as far as heard from, was 778,838.

THE "Solid South" is the name of a newspaper started in Memphis, Tennessee, by Kernan.

THE estate of the late Governor Williams is said amounted to 4,000 acres of land and $25,000 in money.

GEN. GRANT will be accorded a public reception in Washington by the boys in blue next Monday.

NEW YORK SUN: The democratic party has votes enough. What it needes is men who are not knaves and no fools.

A BILL is before the South Carolinia legislature to punish, with death, the slaying of an opponent in a duel.

R. B. HAYES and family will go to Europe in the spring, but will not recieve as much homage from any of the foreign nations as did Grant, unless it be at Cork.

IT is said that General Grant's income has dwindled down to $5,0 a year. Well, what kind of meat does this Caesar feed upon, that he cannot live on that?

JOHN SHERMAN will take some of the strut out of Charley Foster before the Ohio senatorial fight is over. A man whose coat-tail drags on the snow, when the latter is six inches deep, is never as large as he feels.—Burlington Hawkeye.

VERMONT has passed the most stringent liquor law ever known in the state. The bill makes any place of resort where liquor is sold or given away, or where gambling is allowed, a nuisance, and the place is shut up, the keeper is fined from $20 to $200, and imprisoned for three months.

A PETITION is being numerously signed here and at Elkhart for the appointment of Hon. H. D. Wilson to the circuit Judgeship which will soon be vacated by Judge Woods. As Governer Gray will have the appointment, a democrat will undoubtedly be Judge Wood's successor, and we know of no lawyer in the counties who would fill the place with more honor, dignity and ability than Mr. Wilson. His application is signed by both democrats and republicans.—Goshen Times.

THE house ordered Tuesday the reprinting of the refunding bill, interstate commerce bill and the joint resolution (originally introduced by Mr. Pond) proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the president shall, from the 4th of March, 1885, hold his term of office for six years, and shall be ineligible to office more than one term consecutively, and that representatives in congress shall serve for a term of three years.

DURING the month of November the coinage executed by the United States mints was as follows: Double eagles—pieces, 32,000; value, $640,000. Eagles—pieces, 198,880; value, $1,988,800. Half-eagles—pieces, 387,280; value $1,936,400. Quarter-eagles, 2,960; $7,400. Dollars, 1,600; $1,600; total gold—pieces, 622,720; value, $4,574,200. Silver dollars—pieces; 2,300,000; value, $2,300,000. Five cents—pieces, 200; value, $10. Three cents—pieces, 200; value, $6. Cents—pieces, 6,-[illegible]00; value, $63,002. Total base—pieces 6,200,000; value, $62,018.

THERE were in the United States, according to the final count, 4,436,000 democrats who cast their votes for Hancock and English, against 4,439,-714 republicans who cast their votes for Garfield and Arthur; and yet there not a few fool republicans who talk as if the republican party is overwhelmingly in the majority, and that hereafter democrats will have little influence in political affairs. The fact is, the republicans have not a majority of the popular vote. As is stated, Garfield received 4,439,-714 votes, Hancock 4,436,000 votes and Weaver, 304,852 votes. Hancock and Weaver 4,740,912—311,198 more than Garfield. Such figures ought to make the republicans less boastful.

HON. S. W. BOWMAN, of Lexington, Ky., is being backed very strongly by his republican friends as the special representative of the southern republicans in Garfield's cabinet. Mr. Bowman has long been prominent as a republican in Kentucky, but is personally popular with the leading men of both parties. He was the originator and the first president of the Kentucky university, at Lexington, and has been noted for his enthusiastic efforts in the cause of education. During the last summer he has been in Colorado, serving as one of the commissioners to arrange the difficulties with the Ute Indians. Mr. Bowman is understood to favor the immediate removal of the Indians to Utah and New Mexico, so as to avoid a conflict, which is imminent this winter unless this step be taken.

THE firm of B. G. Arnold & Co., large coffee dealers of New York, failed last Tuesday for $1,000,000. The cause of the failure is attributed to speculations in coffee. The firm was the largest operators in that line of goods in New York, and probably in this country.

THE steamship Denmark, that arrived at New York a few days ago, brought forty-two Norman horses to be used for improving the stock in Illinois. There were originally forty-nine on the Denmark, but three stallions, two mares and two colts died on the voyage, on account of the incessant rolling and pitching of the vessel, caused by the unusually heavy weather. Forty-one of the animals are stallions. They weigh from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, stand seventeen to eighteen hands in height, and cost $600 to $1,000 each.

SENATOR McDONALD has introduced a bill authorizing taxation of legal-tender treasury notes of the United States, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act, any state or territory of the United States may provide for including in the valuation of personal property of the owner or holder of any legal-tender notes of the United States, denominated lawful money, owned or held by person or corporation, in assessing taxes imposed by the authority of such state or territory, and may impose tax thereon, but tax imposed on any such legal tender treasury notes shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed or imposed on gold or silver coin of the United States in the hands of individual citizens or residents of such state or territory.

THROUGHOUT this section, as well as in many other parts of the state, diptheria is prevalent, and in many cases has been fatal. Those who have made it a special study, attribute it to the poisoned condition of the air from filth. An exchange says: "The name, diptheria, comes from a Greek work meaning film or pellicle that generally forms in the throat during the progress of the disease. It was first applied and the disorder was first discribed by Bretonneau, a noted French physician, who had been treating very virulent forms of sore throat, occurring epidemically, and, in the main, in children. Diptheria is apt to be confounded with croup and malignant sore throat, from both of which it is distinct in its symptoms, as well as in the nature and position of the morbid changes on the mucous membrane. In croup there is, indeed, a peculiar membrane, but it is nearly always confined to the air passages and centers in the larynx. In diptheria it commonly begins in the back of the throat, and often extends down to the gullet. Croup is, besides, much more inflammatory than diptheria. Malignant or ulcerated sore throat is still more unlike diptheria, in which, in most cases, there is no ulceration, the mucous membrane being simply covered with a tissue, more or less thick, or false membrane. But both affections are marked by enlargement of the glands behind the ear and in the neck, generally in the region of the parts internally influenced."

Negro Williams' Scheme.

The negro Williams, member of the Ohio legislature, has been to New York for the purpose of getting up a new exodus of colored people from the south. He says a party of capitalists have purchased over half a million acres of land in New Mexico, partly mineral and partly agricultural, and their plan is, during the coming year, to send trustworthy agents among the southern negroes for the purpose of culling good material to form colonies on this land. The negroes chosen for this project will be men of some means, sound, healthy, and, in a word, men inspected as for an army. Land is to be sold to these colonists at $1.25 per acre, and time given them to pay for it, and assistance in the way of reduced railroad rates will also be arranged. The parties engaged in this scheme are enthusiasts, and say that, inasmuch as the colony lands are in nearly the same latitude as South Carolina, the emigrants will be enabled to cultivate cotton and other semi-tropical crops with which they are familiar. The idea is to make this colony a home where colored people can have an opportunity of laboring, educating their children and making them all it is possible for colored men to become under the most favorable circumstances. The southern people will willingly part with their dusky citizens, and if called upon would probably give a few hundred thousand to assist their exit.

A plan has been proposed to reorganize the supreme court of the United States. The idea is to have four more judges, making the whole number thirteen, and then divide into two courts. If the character of the judges can be improved, the number should be reduced rather than increased.

The contest for the Indiana senatorship bids fair to become exceedingly interesting and lively. The ten or twelve aspirants to that honorable position are putting on their war paint.

The Right of the People to the Sunday Rest.

Some time since a meeting was held and addresses made in the city of Washington upon the subject of the observance of the christian sabbath, believing that a discussion by some of our christian statesmen of the observance of such a day would be timely and useful. The non-observance of the sabbath is becoming too common, especially in our cities and larger towns, and the subject is attracting much attention. At the meeting Mr. Justice Strong, of the supreme court of the United States, made the following remarks:

THE RELIGIOUS BASIS OF THE SABBATH.

Sunday, as an American institution, has features in some respects different from those of Sunday in other lands. Other nations, indeed, have their Sunday which is more or less regarded as a peculiar day. There is no civilized nation on the face of the earth, certainly no nation calling itself christian, which does not regard the first day of the week as unlike all other days—a day to be spent in a manner different from that in which all others are spent—a day in which unusual attention should be devoted to man's moral nature. To all believers in Divine revelation, it is a holy day instituted by God himself for all mankind, intended to remind men of God as their Creator, with all that is implied in that recognition, and to be devoted principally to religious duties. Such it is, and so it has ever been, regarded in this country by those who make an honest claim to faith in the christian religion. They accept what the bible declares respecting the sabbath. They acknowledge the obligation of the command: "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy," that is, to keep it set apart for sacred uses in distinction from all other days, and they trust the promises of God made to those who obey this commandment: "If thou turn away thy foot from the sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day, and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

THE SABBATH AS A CIVIL INSTITUTION.

But it is of the American sabbath that I will speak briefly not as a religious institution, so much as a secular. The first settlers of this country were a body of select men. They were profoundly impressed by the conviction, that a weekly sabbath was essential to the highest welfare of the communities which they established, and they therefore enacted laws to enforce a proper observance of that day. It was not more upon theological considerations, than it was upon secular and social that they framed those laws and enforced strict obedience to them. The sabbath so observed, no one can doubt, contributed largely to the formation of that character which has stood us in so much stead in our history, and which has been the admiration of the world. The states of the Union, as one after another they have been formed, have followed the example of the country. The American sabbath, therefore, is a civil institution. Our laws protect it as a rest day for all our people. They are not laws in favor of religion any more than are our laws against disorderly conduct, or against any wrongs to our neighbor. I know of nobody who desires any laws for the protection or enforcement of religion, as such, but the great mass of the American people want, as they have ever had, laws for the observance and protection of a weekly rest day for all our people. Not because such a day is a Divine institution, but because they believe that such a day, properly regarded, is of immense importance to our political and social interests.

THE WEEKLY REST A LAW OF NATURE.

That such interests are properly regarded by civil laws all admit, and it is easy to demonstrate that the universal cessation of labor during one day in seven must be conducive to the health, to the good order and to the morals of the community. These are subjects legitimately within the province of civil government. It is not mere conjecture, it has been demonstrated by observation and experiment that man's nature, physical and mental, needs periodical seasons of rest. If they are denied to him or if he denies them to himself, his health of body and mind suffers. Our Creator has given us such a nature, and we cannot, with impunity, violate the laws of nature. The mind and the body give way under the presure of uninterrupted labor. Life is shortened by it. I have known not a few lawyers and business men whose habit it was to pursue their labor as diligently on Sunday as during the week, but in most of these cases the constitution gave way before middle life had been reached; some of them are now in insane hospitals, and not a few come to untimely graves.

There can be no doubt that men can do more work in six days of the week than they can by working the entire seven. The experiment has often been tried. The mind and the body are reinvigorated by one day's rest in the seven, and those who observe it return on Monday to their work with accumulated energy.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE NECESSARY TO SOCIAL ORDER AND MORALS.

And not less important is the correct observance of Sunday to the good order and morals of society. It would seem as if this must be so. If the day be in fact a day of cessation from all ordinary employment, if those things which engage and engross the attention of the community, whether they be business or pleasure, during six days of the week are dropped on the seventh, and dropped because it is a sabbath day, it can hardly be that the thoughts will not be turned upward and conscience and a sense of moral obligation will not assert their power. The restraining influence of churches and good men will be felt and more or less control the conduct during the following week. But we need not speculate upon this subject. Our eyes are better than our speculations. There are, unhappily, communities to be found in our own country where Sunday is not observed as a day of rest for the people, where it is totally disregarded. What is the condition of morals there? What protection is given to life, the person or property? There are, in most of our larger cities, neighborhoods in which Sunday differs from no other day, except by an increase in vice and disorder. It is from these places and from canals, railroads and mining districts, where there is no sabbath, that a very large percentage of our criminals come. They are plague spots in the community, not only poisoning its morals, disturbing its good order, but depreciating its property. They are Sodoms. To quote from another "there is profound political economy in the question, what would a house and lot be worth in Sodom without a sabbath, a church and a preacher?" Those who have observed the administration of criminal law, or been familiar with prison dicipline, have often heard the sad confession of a convicted criminal that his career downward commenced with sabbath desecrations. There is then, abundant justification for our Sunday laws, regarding them as a mere civil institution which they are, and he is no friend to good order and welfare of society who would break them down or who, himself, sets an example of disobedience to them. They appeal to each citizen as a patriot, as an orderly member of the community, and as a well wisher to his fellow men, to uphold them with all his influence, and to show respect for them by his conduct and example. They make a lesser appeal to his self-interest. I verily believe were our civil laws, prescribing observance of Sunday as a day of rest for all our people universally obeyed in their true spirit, life, liberty and property would be far more secure than they now are.

THE RIGHT OF UNDISTURBED WORSHIP.

There are many other considerations that might be presented for a better observance of the sabbath than we now have, and in justification of the laws that require obedience. The majority of our people are firm believers in the Christian religion and worshippers of God on the sabbath. Wherever gathered together they have a right to protection against disturbers, and a right to worship God; aye, as good a right as to enjoy any protection of their property. The right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, is one of the fundamental principles of the constitution guaranteed to every man in this country. A man cannot set a glue factory, gas works or a soap factory near your house, and why not prevent a nuisance in the shape of disturbers of christians observing the sabbath in the house of God. Now I have a right, and you have a right, to worship God in your church, and to worship him without the disturbance of business and recreation around you. I say it is a constitutional right guaranteed to me, and as much to be protected as my house against the incursions of my neighbor. I am sorry to say it, but I think it must be said in truth, that there is a growing disregard of the sabbath in this country; probably more so in our larger cities than in the country. The sabbath is not now observed as it was when I was a boy and when you were children. It has not the influence over the community that it had forty years ago, and it is time for christian men, for lovers of their country and fellow men, to arise, and so far as in their power, exert an influence to restore the sabbath to what it was intended to be by the framers of our laws and by our fathers.

Carr's Corner.

—Haul your wood to market while the roads are good.

—The cold weather is somewhat damaging to the wheat.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Coy returned home a few days since from a visit to Kansas.

—Mr. A. D. Goetschius, and the ague have had a wrestle every other day, for the last two months. A. D. has come out best so far.

—Hank Swisher and Frank Hoyer gave up going to Michigan. They started over the B. & O. for Canton, Ohio, last Thursday.

—The citizens of the Lockwood district support a singing-school every Saturday evening. All are invited to attend.

—A number of our boys, who attended school at Auburn, are now having a vacation. We met Billy Snyder going home Wednesday morning and he looked as if he had been burned out.

—It appears that the literary and debating society, of this place, is a thing of the past. Something of an amusing nature should be gotten up to while away the long winter evenings.

C. O. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Joh[illegible] Whittington, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises, on Friday the 31st day of November, 18[illegible] the following real estate to-wit: Lot No six in the original plot of the town of Auburn Junction, DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS: One third cash; the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes and interest, waiving valuation laws, with approved personal security. Sale to be at two o'clock, p. m. W. H. DILLS, Administrator.

50 3t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the [illegible] bian Oil, it [illegible] given be'te[illegible] and rheum[illegible] continued [illegible] mates, has [illegible] agent to [illegible] which are [illegible] orders. It [illegible] lieving an [illegible] protection [illegible] mation, [illegible] pains, wou[illegible] diarrhoea, [illegible] among chi[illegible] to be kept [illegible] person can [illegible] who have [illegible] fately cert[illegible] always cu[illegible] Casebeer & [illegible] book givi[illegible] propert[illegible]

Introduction of Kellogg's Colum[illegible] has made more permanent cures a[illegible] satisfaction on kidney complain[illegible] tism than any known remedy. [illegible] series of wonderful cures in all [illegible] made it known as a safe and reliab[illegible] employ against all aches and pai[illegible] the forerunners of more serious [illegible] acts speedily and surely, always [illegible] ering and often saving life. T[illegible] it affords by its timely use on rh[illegible] kidney affection, and all aches [illegible] ods, cramping pains cholera mor[illegible] coughs, colds, catarrh and disord[illegible] dren, makes it an invaluable rem[illegible] always on hand in every home. [illegible] afford to be without it, and th[illegible] once used it never will. It is a[illegible] ain in its remedial effects, and [illegible] e when cures are possible. Cal[illegible] Matheny's and get a memorand[illegible] g more full details of the curat[illegible] e of this wonderful medicine 31-[illegible]

ROOT & COMPANY

As usual, for the

HOLIDAY SEASON!

Are displaying an immense assortment

ATTRACTIVE GOODS!

-IN-

EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Special sale of Black and Colored Satin DeLyon, at $1, $1.15 and $1.50.

PLAIN SILKS

At 75c., 90c., $1 and $1.25c., reduced from $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Changeable Silks in elegant Quality, and Choice Tints for $1 per yard. All shades of colored 22-inch Satin DeLyon at $1.50, worth $2 per yard.

TRIMMING

Velvets, Satins, Plushes and Brocade Silks in a great variety of color and quantity

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMEMT

Is now complete with new and superior fabrics in the choicest styles, and at the lowest prices.

CLOAKS AND FURS

Our cloaks, shawls, suit and fur department now contain some very choice things in seal, fur-lined and other garments. Also an unusually fine line of ladies' and children's goods of all kinds. Also elegant suits and shawls, and all at our usual low prices. Besides we have an almost endless line of small articles especially for the

HOLLIDAY TRADE

To which we call the attention of the public. Remember our long established motto: "No trouble to show goods, and an inspection of our stock incurs no obligation to purchase." ROOT & CO., FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BIG RUSH

-AT-

Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.

New Stocks Received Daily!

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE US, COME EVERYBODY!

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHEELER
WALTHAM

GOLD

-AND-

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS, Ladies Gold Chains, Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,

Banjos, Accordeons,

Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at

JOE ABRIGHTS,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.

ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS

None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.

ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.

Buy the Best.

Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

HOLIDAY GOODS!

A SURPRISE.

SANTA CLAUS
Has arrivd withea
DRAY LOAD!
OF

Fancy Goods,
Fancy Toys,
and Fancy Candies,

COME ONE, COME ALL.

YOU WILL FIND THEM AT
ENSLEY & HARTER'S.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—There is a young fellow in Auburn, working in Mich. Houston's butcher shop, whose name is Chatley Ross. If not the long-lost Charley, he has at least had a similar fate, and the care-worn and hardened expression, which comes only from rubbing up against the rough side of the world, tell that life has been a struggle with him. He is not lost, he say, but, like the Indian, his wigwam is lost. At a tender age he was stolen by two men and conveyed in a buggy to a city. As strange as it may appear, he does not know from which state, county or town he was taken. He remembers to have been in Chicago, and was taken from there to Philadelphia, and thence to New York where he fell in care of a woman. This lady, he says, was very cruel to him, and often threatened to kill him. He ran away from her and become a "boot artist," and went by the name of boot-black Charley. He drifted into this state about six months ago, and works at anything he can get to do for a living. He will not say that he is or is not the Charley Ross about whom so much has been said, but says that is his name and that he is anxious to know who and where his parents are, and who the devil he is, anyway. Though young, he has had an eventful and sad career.

—Sleighing parties are now in order. Groups, of from ten to fifteen, can now pack themselves into a bob-sled, armed with oysters and crackers, and fire up-on farmer Jones. Did you ever accompany one of these parties? It's delightful fun. Each fellow has a girl—or should have—and when the sleigh drives up he tells her to hop in and squat down—she obeys. Then he climbs in and pulls the buffalo robe all off of her getting his feet in position. "All aboard!" he cries, and the driver cracks the whip. After they have passed the corporation lines his girl begins to feel chilly. Of course he tucks the robe around her feet, and this pulls it down from her off-shoulder, and he tries many different ways to get it back, with poor results. Finally she "tumbles" and his arm is placed around her. She rides so comfortably now, and wishes that Mr. Jones lived a hundred miles away.

—We wish to give our young ladies a little advice, as this is the marriageable season of the year. Now that you are being courted, you think, of course, it is all very well, and it will be nicer when you get married. But it won't. He thinks he's going to keep on this high pitch of love all the time. But he won't. He doesn't know himself, and you don't know him. When he sees you as many times a day as he wants to, may be more, when he sees your head done up regularly every morning in curl papers and the bloom is all off the eye; when your home contains a good deal of wash-tub, cradle and cookstove, he won't stand in front of the house for one hour, out in the cold, watching your light in the window. He'll be thinking rather of getting out of the house. Young woman, protract this courtship as long as you can. Let well enough alone. A courtship in progress has more poetry in it than married life.

—Mr. Joseph M. Zonker is a prosperous farmer of Fairfield township, of the tender age of sixty-five. Age has not stiffened his joints; years have not weakened his youthful ardor. He is as supple as a jumping jack; as gay as a young mule in a green pasture, and can not think of wasting his sweetness in the desert life of celibacy. Accordingly he went to the house of Catherine Parnell, a fair damsel of 20, offered her his love and was accepted. He came to town Tuesday and got the necessary legal papers, but wants the matter kept still, as the wedding will not come off for a few days yet—till after he markets his crop,—and we hereby request our readers to keep their mouths shut about it.

—Aleck. Kinmont, of Auburn, Ind., is in town making arrangements to dispose of his property on South street, now occupied by J. O. Rose.—Hicksville Rep.

—Henry Rehm, a young man who a few months ago was clerk in the grocery store of Frank Hoff, but who for the past few weeks has been bar-tender in Mr George Winninghoff's saloon on Eighth street, left Sunday night, while the proprietor was absent in the east, taking with him what money there was on hand. Henry's home is in Lima, this state, and during his residence here had won the favorable opinion of many of our citizens, who are surprised at his action in this case.

—Already their is a general holiday influence in the atmosphere that betokens the near approach of Christmas and New Year. Thanksgiving, the avant courem, has come and gone, and all home-folks are busied in the plans and plots for the tree and stocking, how best to surprise the dear ones, where the desired articles may be obtained—in a word, how most summarily and irretrievably to bankrupt one's self to make somebody—or many other bodies—happy for at least one day in the year.

—Each winter heretofore our widows have been supplied with wood through the kindness and energy of our young men. It has been customary to organize "chopping bees" and donate the results of their labor to this class of our citizens. Thus far this winter nothing has been done in this direction, and it would be a good idea for some young man to start the movement. The present winter promises to be a cold one, and a good, bright fire, in their almost destitute rooms, would cheer up the inmates wonderfully.

—A word to the girls. Now, girls, if your fellow comes around to take you a sleigh ride with an old, dilapidated cutter and a buffalo robe that was used in his grandfathers days, don't you go. All the little boys will yell "shoot the sleigh," and men will make more severe remarks. Have them drive around in a fine out-fit, with a couple of warm bricks in the bottom of the sleigh—or an 8x10 plank, which ever will fit your feet the best. Let him have some style about him, or give him the g. b.

—We have noticed, so far this winter, that very few of our young men have kept up that customary practice of loafing. Certainly, we have our share of professional loafers, and so has every town upon God's foot-stool, but the practice is not indulged in to half the extent that it has been in the past. The boys seem to have a different idea of things, and instead of whiling away their time beside the grocery fire, they are out upon the ice, in the woods or at other labor. We have several young congressman growing up in our midst.

—As was announced in last week's COURIER, a number of our citizens have formed a club for the purpose of furnishing literary entertainments during the winter. The first of this series of lectures and readings will take place at the Methodist church on the evening of Friday, the 17th, by Miss Emlie Gaven, who comes highly recommended by the lecture bureau, as an humorist and Shakepearian delineator. It is hoped that our citizens will come out and show that they appreciate the enterprise thus undertaken by a few for the good of our people.

—The milk-and-mush social given by Mrs. Copper, Misses Mate Cleveland, Alice McKay and Sadie Hollister, at the residence of the latter, last Friday evening, to raise a fund to buy books for poor school children, was a successful affair, from which there were $21.40 realized. The ladies return thanks to the band for music and to the citizens for their aid. Encouraged by the liberal assistance of our citizens in this instance, these young ladies have determined to have another social for the same purpose at the residence of Doctor Sears to-morrow (Friday) evening, and it is hoped that all who can will turn turn out and contribute their mites. Remember the poor whom you have always with you.

—Now sleighride.

—The skating is played out.

—Christmas comes on Saturday.

—Tramps are quite scarce here.

—The hog market continues good.

—Geo. Wagner has the depot colt.

—A new blacksmith in Ashley's shop.

—The jail is well supplied with wood.

—Grease up your cutters and go it again.

—The stave-factory will start up Monday.

—Social at Dr. Sears' to-morrow evening.

—One of Recorder Boland's children is quite sick.

—Now the livery men have things their own way.

—The county guardians are in session this week.

—To-day is said to be the coldest so far this winter.

—Hi. Palmer's child, Harry, is not expected to live.

—The Christmas turkey will soon cease to gobble.

—Our teamsters are all longing for a run of sleighing.

—Mrs. Geo. Moss has returned from her visit to Butler.

—Frank Leas was at Corunna to-day serving subpœnas.

—Miss Alice McKay has been on the sick list this week.

—Treasurer Miller Sundayed over at his home in Corunna.

—Frank Copper has been to Toledo, this week on business.

—The heavy wind Sunday night blew down a number of signs.

—Bring back those ladders that belong to the fire company.

—Sewing machine agents and book canvassers are numerous.

—Mrs. L. Tess is quite sick with an attack of typhoid pneumonia.

—Mr. Isaac Brush and family have gone to Oseo, Michigan, to live.

—Sunday-school teachers are now preparing for Christmas trees.

—F. Palmer, the Garrett hardware man, was in town over Sunday.

—Dave Snyder has a handsome pair of bob sleds in front of his store.

—Hank wolf is now a sewing machine peddler. He handles the Singer.

—A great many pumps are frozen up. This makes it bad in case of fire.

—Mr. E. Winninghoff has returned from a two week's trip in the east.

—People in the vicinity of the German Reform church complain of wood thieves.

—Wm. Ashelman, one mile east of town, has put a stone foundation under his barn.

—Mr. Welling, of Jackson, Mich., is the new agent of the Jackson road at this place.

—The shrill sound of the hub and spoke factory whistle is again heard in the land.

—Mrs. D. Teeters, of Hudson, paid a visit to her sister, Mrs. C. Hare, last Saturday.

—There is enough ice put up now, in this place, to supply the market for two summers.

—Mr. M. S. Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, is visiting with his sister, Mrs. W. H. McQuiston.

—Circuit court convenes next Monday. There is a large number of cases on the docket.

—Mich. Houston is removing the old refrigerator that was used at his old meat market.

—Chris. Ashelman is tired of following the plow, and has taken up his residence in town.

—J. Pearce has the contract for elevating wheat at the Fort Wayne & Jackson depot.

—John Ward and Charley Picker are the champion hog dressers. They slay "siveral" a day.

—Frank Culbertson will drive one hack himself after this week. It don't pay to hire.

—Carper, of the junction, is working up town gradually. He lives in Stamets' addition now.

—Hank Lesh, formerly a clerk in J. L. Davis' hardware store, is in town, visiting his brother.

—Rev. Johnson sold his horse and buggy to Mr. Barclay, and his cow to ex-Treasurer Gonser.

—It was really astonishing what a large amount of poultry was brought to this market last week.

—Bob Showers had a raffling match at his shop last Saturday evening. The boys report a lively time.

—There is a culvert on the corner of Jackson and Fourteenth streets that is greatly in need of repair.

—James Anderson's trotting mare is sick. Dr. Mader has her in charge, and we hope she will get well.

—Our job department is so crowded with work this week that we are a few hours late with the paper.

—The Immortal J. N. will postpone his lecture here until the 23d, inst. At this date that veil must raise.

—Lew. Roth is said to be confined to the house with consumption. The disease is hereditary in the family.

—Judge Tousley's health is said to be very poor, and probably cannot attend to his official duties here next week.

—Johnny Picker has had enough experience in the teaming business to satisfy his curiosity. The weather is too mild.

—Billy Little is thinking some of starting a shoe store at Sedan. When you go to See Dan drop in and see Billy.

—The band boys use Case's hall now to practice in. There won't be a room in town large enough for them after awhile.

—The mean temperature of the week just past, has been the MEANEST temperature we ever knew at this time of the year.

—Miss Mary Smith, of Spencerville, has been paying a visit to her friends for several weeks past at this place and at Corunna.

—Mrs. J. Pearce, who has been suffering for some time past with that fatal destroyer, consumption, is at present very low.

—Our enterprising grain dealer, T. J. Cuppy, esq., is making things lively at the Eel-River depot. Tom. understands the grain business.

—Now would be a splendid opportunity for the editors(?) of the Republican to make their mark in the world—set down in a snow bank.

—Some of our young men, who protract their visits to the wee' sma' hours, should remember there is a law preventing cruelty to animals.

—Al. Weyer, with a force of good tenders, is now at work plastering the rooms opposite the jail, preparatory to holding school therein.

—Billy Little is in the wood business. Buck Allen purchased a load, and nearly everyone goes to the livery barn when they want to get a warming.

—J. J. Firestone, son-in-law of the Hicksville Republican, has purchased the office of the Syracuse Reflecter, and will soon revive that paper.

—Arrangements are being made, by parties here in town, to give a select dance on Christmas Eve. Everything will be done to make it pleasant.

—Are we again to hear the "musical voice" of the school-boy, during recess, in our hall way? Give us a week's notice so we can prepare for the emergency.

—The married man has no excuse for idleness now. The wood-box is to fill, Johnnie's sled to repair, the path to be made along the clothes-line, and so forth.

—Mrs. Biglow and her daughter Eliza, who have been making their home with C. A. Picker, left Tuesday for Michigan, where they expect to remain until spring.

—We were in error last week in stating that young Tett made a dive into an air-hole in the creek. It was Henry Tess that went in swimming with his skates on.

—Mrs. Rev. Johnson will leave to-day and join her husband at their new home in Grand Haven, Michigan. Miss Emma will remain with grandma Hare until spring.

—Commissioner Shoub was called away Tuesday, having received a telegramme informing him of the death of his brother, Henry Shoub, living just over in Ohio.

—We want more wood. Those who desire to pay their subscription in wood should bring it now while the roads are in good condition.

—Diphtheria is becoming quite prevalent in adjoining town. Parents shoul take care of their children, and not let the dread disease once obtain a hold in our town.

—While at Waterloo, last Friday, we called upon Kahn & Co., one of the leading firms of that place. They are clever, enterprising gentleman, and command a large trade.

—A little son of Mr. Geo. DeLong, living at Newville, shot himself through the leg last Saturday a week ago, inflicting an ugly wound.

—Tom Mayes will find a new baby at his house when he returns. It is the little babe of a Mrs. Venders, who died near New Era a few weeks ago, and was adopted by Mrs. Mays.

—Ira Eaton and wife, who have been visiting under the paternal roof for some time, lost their youngest child, by death, Saturday last. The remains were intered in the cemetery at this place.

—The whooping-cough is said to be quite largely circulated in and about town. This disease is hard on the little ones at this season of the year, and parents cannot be too careful of them.

—The butcher, in Duck's building, was ordered not to haul ice over a piece of ground near the "pike hole." A man who would refuse such a privilege should henceforth and forever hide his face.

—Miss Lillian Morse, of Angola, and Mrs. Mattie C. Birdsal, of Wabash, Ind., sister of Mrs. W. J. Austin, have been visiting the latter this week. Mrs. Birdsal will remain in Auburn until after the holidays.

—Tom. Savage, a baker at Garrett, so says the Kendallville News, has obtained a judgment of nearly $4,000 against the Wabash road for injuries received over one year ago, by being put off of a train on that road.

—Mr. E. Berry left last Saturday for Buffalo, N. Y., to arrange for getting his supply of coal from that point. He has previously dealt with Toledo but thinks he has been gouged by the coal dealers there about long enough.

—There still seems to be a blockade in the business interests of grain and produce buyers, by the inability of the railroad companies to move the produce of the market. It is not only here but we hear complaints from all over the state.

—Miss Metta Farris, of Fostoria, and Miss Ada McFarland, of Mt. Vernon, who have been visiting in Auburn the past week, will return to their mothers Monday. They are pleasant little children, and we hope this will not be their last visit to Auburn.

—The snow, the beautiful snow, fell to the depth of four or five inches Tuesday night. This has been longed for by our dealers in timber and teamsters. A revival in this department of trade can now be looked for, and the hum of the several factories will ring in our ears daily.

—Some one, in rear of the COURIER office, is somewhat careless in empting ashes. We noticed a pile smoking in the midst of a lot of brown paper and pine boxes. We don't know as any material harm would result from this, but we're afraid it might excite the hook and ladder boys.

—Ben. Williams' engine has worked long and faithfully, running a saw and pumping water for the sprinkling wagon, but, like everything else, it had to yield in course of time. It gave out, and last week was taken to Fort Wayne for repairs. She is now in good condition again.

—Steve Girardot wrapped his lines around the wood-rack stakes, and presently the horses began to back. The farther they backed the tighter the lines became, and, of course, the outfit was upturned and more or less damaged. The best place to tie a team is to the wheel—it don't take the horses so long to demolish the wagon.

—The dry-goods establishment of Root & Co., at Fort Wayne, was entered by burglars Sunday. The entrance was made through the scuttle over the elevator. The thieves took six valuable seal-skin sacques and a number of pieces of silks, and the firm estimates its loss at $2,000 if no more goods have been taken than those missed.

—There's nothing small about Sim. Tarney. After his large force of men had finished their job of filling his ice houses, he gave them an oyster supper. His amiable wife and daughter, Nettie, know how to cater to the wants of a hungry assembly. Sim., of course, made everything pleasant and lively, and they all agree that it was good to be there.

—Saturday last was a pleasant day, and old Sol shone bright and warm. The "oldest inhabitants" "knew" that we were going to have a break-up—in fact they had looked for it sooner. But when Sunday morning dawned upon us and the themometer trembled under the cold, the "old inhabitants" had nothing to say—they had drawn in their horns.

—A pleasant party was given last Friday evening at the residence of Mr. F. Zimmerman. A goodly number of invited guests were present, and passed the evening by keeping time to the strains of beautiful music. The supper, under the management of Mrs. Z., was simply superb, and all partook of the viands as though they appreciated the opportunity.

—Next week Dan. Chillcoat, the fighting man of Corunna, will have his trial for striking O. Rosenberry with an axe. They quarreled over the right of a clothes-line post which stood near the center line of a double dwelling house. Two families under one roof make things lively at times, and cause considerable trouble. If Dan. goes over the road the Headlight will have a local.

—Auburn Junction had a fire last Tuesday evening the two-story frame building known as the Davis property and occupied by Dave McNabb, was discovered to be on fire. Only the partition walls burned, the remainder of the building is still standing. We hear that Parley Stimely lost all of his clothes, on which there was no insurance.

—Our popular young friend, Frank Copper, has accepted the agency of the B. & O. road at Albion, and will take charge there on the 15th of this month. While we, in common with everybody in Auburn, regret to part with Frank and his estimable lady, we are glad to know that the change is very much to his interest. He stands high with the officers of the B. & O. road, and is a worthy and efficient young railroader. The COURIER cordially commends him to the kind consideration of the people of Albion.

—Hi. Rasely, formerly a resident at this place, but recently of Garrett, has finally had his ending. He has gone to parts unknown—his wife is dead and buried and his family broken up. It has been but a short time ago that Hi. was doing a good, prosperous business in the harness trade at this place, but he gradually went down, and has come to a sad, unprosperous ending, where it might have been a happy and lucrative one. He was a clever, genial fellow, and his only fault was that absorbing desire for strong drink.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
Auburn Ind.
tf

THE ALTER.

Married, December 2, Henry M. Pool and Anna M. Sulivan.

Dec. 6, Mathew N. Brown and Nellie Cool.

THE CRADLE.

Wednesday night our friend, Mr. Theodore Reed, was presented by his wife with a half interest in eight pounds of girl bady. A girl is what was wanted, and the little visitor found a hearty welcome in that domicile, as was evidenced by the smiling manner in which its father passed around the cigars to the COURIER force this morning.

Born, Dec. 8, to the wife of Mr. F. Gibson, in Auburn, a son.

THE TOMB.

Died, Friday Dec. 21, Mrs. Hiram Raisley.

Died, Sunday, Dec. 4, near St. Johns, Mrs. Jonas Wilderson, aged 58 years.

Miss Delia Haynes died at her home in St. Johns, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1880. She was born in Williams county, Ohio, March 23, 1863, and her age was seventeen years, eight months and one day. She was affectionate to her parents, brothers and sisters, and by her sweetness of disposition won the friendship of all with whom she came in contact.

Birthday Party.

—The friends and neighbors of John P. Moore met at his residence four miles east of town, in Jackson township, last Monday evening, to celebrate his birthday. The guests present were William Nelson and lady, Wm. McClellan and lady, John Piles and lady, J. D. Likens and lady, Isaac Ditmar and lady, John Neff and lady, Geo. Hamilton and lady, Milous Brown and lady, Jacob Coy and lady, James Provines and lady, Joseph Prosser and lady, J. J. Walters and lady, Wm. Ellison and son, Adam Prosser and Miss Ida Waters. The presents consisted of an easy chair, butter-knife, sugar-spoon, pickle-fork and glass fruit dish. After partaking of an oyster supper, followed by a supply of "goodies," the friends passed the evening pleasantly until twelve o'clock, when they departed, wishing their host and hostess might live to enjoy many more such gatherings. Mr. and Mrs. Moore return their sincere thanks to their friends for their kind remembrance and nice presents.

599	42
2,205	61
2,387	119
2,809	34
2,851	363
2,565	110
1,134	88
2,330	65
2,347	12
2,599	98
2,441	110
3,089	50
900	15
4,191	187
1,760	11
[illegible]	175
[illegible]	[illegible]
1,483	9
1,757	81
2,062	74
[illegible]	158
2,456	192
3,628	166
1,742	125
1,356	131
3,199	218
3,788	252
3,000	121
2,636	135
1,907	97
1,320	91
2,243	156
3,206	60
2,068	66

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Pleasantly Surprised.

Wednesday evening, December 1, a party of twenty-seven friends and neighbors, old and young, of DeKalb and Noble counties, assembled without warning or permission, at the residence of Mrs. Lazarus Getts, in Richland township, to celebrate her forty-second birthday. The party came with their arms full of good things to eat, and other nice presents, as a token of their esteem and friendship for the lady. A splendid repast was served, and the evening was one of pleasure to all.

—The following is the report of dist. No. 7, Union township for the month ending December 3, 1880:

Total No. enrolled............41
Average daily attendance..........35½
Names of those neither absent nor tardy:

William Ashelman,
Jane Cobler,
Mary Cobler,
Clara Keller,
Ida Keller,
Ida Langhum,
Marione Miller,
Ida Osborn,
Francis Osborn,
Sherm. Shreeve,
Mary Kosht.

C. A. DUGAN, teacher.

—If any man is blind enough to his own interests to doubt the efficacy of advertising, let him turn over to the eighth page of this paper and note the example set by a firm that has done more of it than most others in this section, W. J. Austin & Co. In fact, let him observe the benefits that have been derived from it by all men who have tried it most and know.

—The Butler Record says, "Charles Garfield, of Bryan, who has figured extensively in the DeKalb county courts, recently attended, at the residence of his father, a birthday party given in honor of the president-elect. It is altogether probable the cases in court against Charley will be dismissed from the docket."

—Some idea of the consumption of matches may be formed from the fact that a single factory in Ashkosh, Wis., cut up 2,000,000 feet of logs into matches, and used $900,000 worth of revenue stamps during 1879.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.
38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A NEW YORK theatrical manager made elaborate preparations for the production of the "Passion Play," in which James O'Neill was to personate Jesus Christ, but public sentiment was so strong and so loudly expressed against the production of the spectacle that he was compelled to withdraw it....A freight train on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia road ran off a trestle near Holland, N. Y., by which three men were fatally, and several others seriously, injured.

THE New York *Times'* ex-Presidential pension fund, it is stated, is in a fair way to be made up. Over $100,000 is already subscribed.

"DR." BUCHANAN, the Philadelphia peddler of bogus medical diplomas, on trial for fraudulent use of the mails in disposing of his counterfeit wares, has been acquitted by order of the United States District Judge. He directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty on the remarkable technical ground that because Buchanan did not intend to cheat his patrons, but only to aid them in imposing upon others, he wa not using the mails for a fraudulent purpose..... Three of the life-saving crew at Provincetown, Mass., were drowned in endeavoring to save the lives of some shipwrecked sailors....Everts W. Farr, one of the newly-elected Congressmen from New Hampshire, is dead.

THE volume of business at the New York Clearing House last week was the greatest on record, and the transactions of "Black Friday" no longer set the high-water mark. The aggregate clearings for the six days were $989,274,472, or an average of $164,879,079 daily. The figures indicate the enormous speculations in stocks, cotton, and grain that characterized the week.

BROCKWAY, the "squealing" United States bond forger, has surrendered to the United States District Attorney, at Brooklyn, the counterfeit plates from which the bonds were printed, together with $45,000 in counterfeit $100 bank notes, a quantity of fiber-paper, and, in addition, an amount of information which has already proved of great value to the Government. A New York dispatch says that when the package was opened in the District Attorney's office, and the plates, money, etc., displayed, it was easy to see that the spoils of the most gigantic counterfeiting scheme on record were presented. As plate after plate was displayed the marvel grew greater, and one could not help feeling that the business community had escaped from a great peril.

WHILE New Yorkers have been talking about raising a fund to pension ex-Presidents, a few Philadelphians, including George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and Col. Thomas A. Scott, have raised a fund of $100,000 to present to Gen. Grant.

THE WEST.

A PETITION IS BEING — the Independent ed here and at Elkhart for the appointment of Hon. H. D. Wilson to the circuit Judgeship which will soon be vacated by Judge Woods. As Governor Gray will have the appointment, a democrat will undoubtedly be Judge Wood's successor, and we know of no lawyer in the counties who would fill the place with more honor, dignity and ability than Mr. Wilson. His application is signed by both democrats and republicans.—Goshen Times.

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THE house ordered Tuesday the reprinting of the refunding bill, interstate commerce bill and the joint resolution (originally introduced by Mr. Pond) proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the president shall, from the 4th of March, 1885, hold his term of office for six years

with trichinæ in Chicago. As usual in such cases, they ate uncooked pork which proved to be alive with the deadly parasites....The late Prof. Watson appears to have been wedded to science. His will provides that his property, valued at $60,000, shall be given to the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, excepting the sum of $3,000, which is set apart for the support of his wife....A boiler explosion in a foundry at Charlotte, Mich., demolished the building and killed three men, beside severely scalding four others.

CHARLES A. HILL, a St. Louis lawyer, pleaded guilty in the United States Court in that city of counterfeiting coin. Hill was a student at law in the office of the late ex-President James Buchanan. The sentence is one year's imprisonment.... George B. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor-elect of Colorado, who was mistaken by a guard for a claim-jumper, and fired upon, near Leadville, has died of his wounds. He was formerly engaged in banking at Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE storage capacity of the Chicago elevators has been increased fully 2,500,000 bushels during the past year, and the prospect is that every bit of it will be needed before the opening of navigation. The elevators now hold something over 19,000,000 bushels.....Maj. Brotherton has sent Scout Allison to Sitting Bull's camp with the ultimatum of the United States Government to that doughty warrior. Sitting Bull is called on to surrender unconditionally and without delay.

THE butter and cheese men of Chicago having discovered that a law of Illinois provides for the punishment of the sale of oleomargarine and butterine as butter, they have subscribed $430 to aid in the enforcement of that law.

CRAWFORD'S Opera House, at Topeka, Kan., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

THE SOUTH.

A LITTLE son and daughter of George Malloy, of Laurinburg, N. C., were left in charge of their grandfather, who tied them near the fireplace and went into the field to pick cotton. In his absence the clothes of the little ones caught fire, and the flames were communicated to the house, which was burned down, the children perishing in the flames....John B. Kelso, the oldest native of Baltimore, who served in the war of 1812, has passed from earth.

A BLAZE on the dock at West Point, Va., destroyed 2,100 feet of the wharves and six large warehouses, the whole covering an area of nearly four acres. Loss, $250,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., after being enveloped in black clouds, the other day, was visited by a huge ball of fire, which illuminated the city and burst into fragments, firing the spire of McKendree church.

DUELING has become so thoroughly repulsive to public sentiment in South Carolina that a bill is before the Legislature to punish with death the slaying of an opponent in an affair of honor, and parties leaving the State to fight will be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. ....A fire at Durham, N. C., destroyed a tobacco factory and other buildings comprising a considerable portion of the town, valued at $75,000....H. Victor Newcomb has resigned the Presidency of the Louisville and Nashville road, and E. H. Green has been chosen his successor.

THE County Court of Pulaski, Tenn., imposed a sentence of twenty-one years in the penitentiary on a young negro who had attempted to outrage a white orphan girl. A body of 100 or more citizens rushed into the court-room, took the culprit from the officers, and lynched him on a bridge.

WASHINGTON.

THE vote of Maine foots up: For Garfield, 74,039; Hancock, 65,171; Weaver, 4,480; Dow, 92; scattering, 127. Garfield's majority over all, 4,169; over Hancock, 8,868.... The total electoral vote of Indiana will, after all, be cast for Garfield....The State officers are agreed that Bennett, the Republican candidate in the Eighth district, was elected, and will award a certificate to him accordingly.

THE President has issued his proclamation, stating that it has been satisfactorily shown by China that no discriminating duties are imposed against the United States, and declaring that in consequence all discriminating tonnage and import duties against Chinese vessels, manufactures, and merchandise are discontinued, according to treaty.

JUSTICE HUNT, of the United States Supreme Court, has not occupied his seat for a year, while Justice Clifford has softening of the brain. The work of the tribunal is nearly three years behind. A bill will be introduced in Congress for the appointment of two temporary Justices. Another plan is to create a bench of fifteen, and divide it into three branches.... The allowances and pay of 28,410 of the census enumerators amount to $1,820,000. There are about 1,200 more of them, whose accounts have not yet been settled.

THE army officers over 62 years of age, whose retirement can be made by the President under the law, are Gens. McDowell and Ord, and Quartermaster General Meiggs, none of whom are willing to be put on the retired list that other men may be promoted to their places. The contest as to whether they shall be shelved rages more furiously than ever in army and political circles at Washington.... Assistant Postmaster General Brady has purchased a controlling interest in the *National Republican*, at Washington.

The monthly public-debt statement issued Dec. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 213,521,550
Five per cents		469,651,050
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,404,450
Refunding certificates		943,350
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,686,520,400
Matured debt	$ 5,518,085	
Legal tenders	346,741,796	
Certificates of deposit	8,525,000	
Fractional currency	7,163,207	
Gold and silver certificates	43,477,790	
Total without interest		404,007,782
Total debt		$2,006,046,268
Total interest		19,861,661
Cash in treasury		210,926,763
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,904,881,166
Decrease during November		2,609,281
Decrease since June 30		37,291,128
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,892,953
Debt on which interest has ceased		5,518,085
Interest thereon		749,376
Gold and silver certificates		42,477,780
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		8,525,000
Cash balance available Dec. 1		150,763,567
Total		$ 210,926,762
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 210,926,763
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by United States		47,580,861
Interest repaid by companies—		
By transportation of mails		13,879,965
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		33,085,296

POLITICAL.

A FARMER named Brown, residing near Minneapolis, drove his wife from the house with a revolver, and then cut his throat and sent four bullets into his head....A Mexican boy of 17 years was executed for murder at Phœnix, Arizona, on the 26th ult.... A Philadelphia traveling man was robbed of a trunk containing $7,000 worth of jewelry in Chicago....While a party of five miners were going from Georgetown, Col., to the North Park, they were caught in an immense snow-slide, and precipitated down a steep mountain side. Two of the party were killed, and one had his thigh broken in two places.

WASHINGTON telegram to Chicago *Tribune*: "An intimate friend of the President-elect says that Senator Blaine came to Washington at the special request of Gen. Garfield, for a confidential conference. They breakfasted together at the latter's house. There is little doubt that at this interview Gen. Garfield tendered to Senator Blaine first the position of Secretary of State, and second that of Secretary of the Treasury, both of which Mr. Blaine declined."

EX-GOV. JEWELL is said to be a candidate for Minister to France. He does not want a place in the Cabinet....Judge Ezra B. Taylor, the Republican nominee, was yesterday elected to Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Garfield's resignation.

THE final result in all the States on Presidential electors is as follows:

For Garfield.		*For Hancock.*	
California	1	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6	California	5
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Indiana	15	Florida	4
Iowa	11	Georgia	11
Kansas	5	Kentucky	12
Maine	7	Louisiana	8
Massachusetts	13	Maryland	8
Michigan	11	Mississippi	8
Minnesota	5	Missouri	15
Nebraska	3	New Jersey	9
New Hampshire	5	Nevada	3
New York	35	North Carolina	10
Ohio	22	South Carolina	7
Oregon	3	Tennessee	11
Pennsylvania	29	Texas	8
Rhode Island	4	Virginia	12
Vermont	5	West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	10		
Total	214	Total	155

Necessary to a choice in the Electoral College, 185, Garfield having 29 more than necessary.

WITH the exception of Georgia, the Electoral Colleges met at the capitals of the several States on the 1st inst., and cast their ballots for President and Vice President, appointing messengers to deliver the certificates at Washington. Although Gov. Colquitt gave the notice required by the State law, the electors of Georgia failed to meet.

GENERAL.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that never in the history of the country has there been such difficulty experienced in shipping Western products to the Eastern markets and to the seaboard. The railroad companies are unable to handle one-fifth of the freight which is offered to them, and they have notified shippers that they will receive only perishable goods.... A new cable company has been formed. The European end of the cable will be laid on the Scilly islands, off the extreme southwestern point of England, and the American end will be laid on Sable island, ninety miles southeast of Nova Scotia.

THE Northern Pacific syndicate is composed mainly of bankers in London, Paris, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, who contract with the railroad to take $40,000,000 in 6 per cent. gold bonds, running forty years, to be issued only as the road is accepted by the Government.... M. de Lesseps is pushing his Panama-canal scheme with extraordinary vigor. Subscriptions for the stock are pouring in from capitalists in all European countries, and the great engineer is highly elated at the success of his efforts....The receipts for tolls of the New York canals for this year amount to $1,155,091, against $941,578 for the previous year.

FIVE survivors of the wrecked steamer Simcoe, which went down off Manitoulin island, have arrived at Owen sound, Canada. They succeeded in getting ashore in a lifeboat. Eleven of the crew and the cook went down with the steamer....The value of the exports from this country during the twelve months ending the 31st of October of this year exceeded the value of the imports by $155,572,126. The excess in value of the exports over the imports in the preceding twelve months was $260,257,182.

GONZALES has been peacefully inaugurated President of the Mexican republic, and Gen. Diaz has accepted the portfolio of public works in his Cabinet....In the New York Assay Office there is foreign gold coin to the value of $50,000,000. It is estimated $12,000,000 more is on the way to the United States.

FOREIGN.

A CABLE dispatch reports the outbreak of a horrible war at New Calabar, attended with fearful butcheries....Trade in Japan is paralyzed by the depreciation of paper currency, and a foreign loan has been resolved upon....The British Parliament will be summoned to meet on Jan. 6, and a practical measure for the settlement of the land troubles is in preparation....A Vienna man publishes to the world that he is ready to enter into competition with Dr. Tanner, beer against water. He asserts that he can fast on beer forty-four days. ....Attempts are being made at Leipsic to array the students against the Jews, and the police of Berlin have torn down placards inciting persecution.

FOUR more British regiments have been ordered to Ireland. The island is being garrisoned from the center to the sea, the red coats of the soldiers being observable from every point of rising ground. Boycott, to dig whose potato crop cost the British tax-payers $50,000, has retired from his castle at Lough Mask, guarded by horse, foot, and artillery, but the policemen continue to guard his empty castle.... The population of Dulcigno has been disarmed, and Dervisch Pasha has left the Montenegrins to hold the place if they can....Advices from Constantinople indicate that the Porte is preparing to deal Greece a blow that will be final and decisive. It is reported that it was to be rid of other complications, in order to act upon the Greek question the more quickly, that Turkey so readily acceded to the cession of Dulcigno.... The right of naturalized citizens of the United States to exemption from military service to the home Government has been recognized by Germany. The fines and penalties imposed upon the natives of Alsace and Lorraine, who had become naturalized in this country, have been remitted, and the parties arrested have been released.

A SUDDEN break of the ice in the Volga river, in Russia, destroyed five steamers and thirty barges.....Mauna Loa, the Sandwich islands volcano, has thrown out a river of lava thirty miles long and twenty feet deep. The scene at night is grand beyond comparison.... A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the detection of the murderers of Wheeler, the late Irish landlord, whose cruel exactions made his name a synonym among the tenantry for all that was atrocious.... The steady drain of gold to this country has attracted serious attention at London, and the Bank of England, it is reported, will attempt to check it....While six members of the crew of the British schooner Sandfly were bathing recently near the shore of one of the Solomon islands, in the South Pacific, they were attacked by the natives and killed. In revenge the survivors of the crew attacked the principal village of the island, burned it, and killed many of the inhabitants. Another British ship has since poured a few shells into the island by way of revenge.

THE Irish political prisoners from four counties, including the men charged with Boyd's murder, have been taken to Waterford for trial. Extraordinary sales of guns are reported there, the county is said to be fully armed, and serious disturbances are apprehended....There is another difficulty about the cession of territory to Montenegro. Dervisch Pasha refuses to surrender San Giorgio, and the Montenegrin Foreign Minister has reported the matter to the representatives of the great powers.... In consequence of the recommendations of the powers, Greece has assumed a less warlike attitude, and has abated somewhat in its claims for Turkish territory.....Boycott has abruptly quitted Ireland for England. A threatening letter received by him at his hotel at Dublin hastened his going.

THE jury for the state trials, as the cases of the indicted Irish agitators are called, will be selected from a special list 1,500 names. From these forty-eight will be selected by ballot. Of the forty-eight, each side will have the right to reject twelve. Of the remaining twenty-four, each side will be allowed to challenge six. The twelve men whose names are left will constitute the jury. Application will be made for the postponement of the trials on the ground that the date fixed would deprive Parnell, Biggar, Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon of their constitutional right to be present at the session of Parliament.

Amusing Mathematical Quid Nunc.

Let one who propounds and understands the problem tell a third person to write down any number, large or small (if a large number the problem will seem more remarkable), without letting him see or know what the number is; write this same number backward—i. e., make the last figure the first, the next to the last the second, etc.; subtract the lesser from the greater; multiply the difference by any number whatever; rub out any figure in the multiple, and (provided the figure is not 0) add together the remaining figures as if they were all units, and tell what is their sum, then the first person will be able to tell what was the figure rubbed out.

Explanation.—The difference between any number and the same written backward will always be a multiple of 9; of course multiplying the difference by any number whatever does not alter this condition. The sum obtained will still be a multiple of 9; for instance, if the sum so multiplied is 7 times 9 (or 63) and is multiplied by 12, it will be 84 times 9 (or 756). The figures expressing any multiple of 9, if added together as units, will always be 9 or some multiple of 9. If one be rubbed out, the sum of the remainder will be so much less than a multiple of 9, thus: if the sum of the remaining figures are 56 the figure rubbed out was 7, that being what is required to make 63, the next multiple of 9.

The reason for excluding 0 from the figures rubbed out is, that if 0 or 9 be erased the remainder will still be a certain number of 9s, and the person propounding the problem cannot tell whether 0 or 9 was rubbed out; but if 0 be excluded of course the figure rubbed out was 9 (for it must be 0 or 9). If the sum given, after rubbing out one of the figures, be 725, 7 and 2 and 5 are 14, and 4 wanting to make it the next multiple of 9 (18), which was the figure rubbed out.—*Scientific American.*

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is a portion of the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency. The amount of national-bank and legal-tender notes outstanding on Nov. 1, 1880, and the aggregate amounts of both kinds of notes for the same date in 1878 and 1879, was as follows:

Denominations.	Amount of national b'k notes.	Amount of legal tender notes.	Aggregate.
Ones	$ 2,282,462	$ 21,964,900	$ 24,247,362
Twos	2,207,260	21,829,318	24,036,578
Fives	99,910,760	67,132,138	167,042,898
Tens	113,820,860	75,335,688	189,355,548
Twenties	75,631,860	72,082,277	147,719,687
Fifties	21,418,300	24,359,175	45,777,475
One hundreds	36,896,900	23,068,700	59,965,600
Five hundreds	630,000	16,126,000	16,756,500
One thousands	239,000	14,401,500	14,640,500
Five thousands	....	365,000	365,000
Ten thousands	....	230,000	230,000
Add for fractions of notes not presented or destroyed	15,120	....	15,120
Totals	$343,062,451	$347,681,016	$689,744,467
Deduct for legal tender notes destroyed in Chicago fire	....	1,000,000	1,000,000
	$342,062,451	$346,681,016	$688,744,467

The aggregate amount of both kinds of notes in 1879 was $681,815,520 and in 1878 $666,333,137. The law provides that after specie payments are resumed national banks shall not be furnished with notes of less denomination than $5, and in accordance with this provision no notes of the denominations of $1 and $2 have been issued since the 1st of January, 1879. The amount of ones outstanding that day was $4,793,817, and of twos $2,924,930; total, $7,718,748. Since that date ones have been reduced $2,501,355 and twos $1,717,670, making the total reduction of small bank notes $4,219,025. The amount of legal-tender notes of the denomination of $1 outstanding at that date was $20,257,109, and of twos $20,035,525; total, $40,292,634, and the increase since that date to Nov. 1, 1880, has been $3,404,584. Thus it will be seen that while small notes of national banks have been reduced more than $4,000,000 ($4,219,025) in compliance with the law since the date of resumption, the legal-tender notes of the same denomination have been increased $3,491,584. The total amount of these denominations of both kinds outstanding Nov. 1, 1880, is $47,283,940; total increase during the year, $9,365,575. The decrease during the year previous was $3,649,451. Of the entire amount of national-bank and legal-tender notes now outstanding nearly 7 per cent. consists of $1 and $2 notes, more than 31 per cent. of $1, $2, and $5 notes, and more than 58 per cent. is in notes of less denomination than $20, and 80 per cent. is in notes of lower denomination than $50. Of entire issue about 20 per cent. is in denominations of $50 and upward.

The amount of circulation of the Bank of France Jan. 30, 1879, was $456,194,166, showing an increase between that time and Jan. 29 of $6,100,707. The Imperial Bank of Germany issues no notes of less denomination than $7.50, and the Bank of France issues but about $2,000,000 in notes of less denomination than $5. The Bank of England issues no notes less than $25, and the Banks of Ireland and Scotland none less than $5. The amount of circulation in this country in denominations of $5 and under was $214,326,338 on Nov. 1, 1880. In the foreign countries named a large amount of silver and gold coin of lower denominations enters into general circulation. It will be impossible to keep in circulation any large amount of small gold coins or silver dollars unless coinage of the latter is restricted and small notes withdrawn.

The total amount of United States bonds held as security for circulating notes on the 1st of November, 1880, was $359,748,959. On Oct. 1, 1865, the total amount of bonds held for this purpose was $276,250,550, of which $199,397,950 was in 6 per cents. and $76,852,600 in 5 per cents. On Oct. 1, 1870, banks held $246,891,300 of 6 per cents. and $95,942,550 of 5 per cents. Since that time there has been, to Nov. 1, 1879, a decrease of $185,211,560 in 6-per-cent. bonds, and an increase of $51,137,200 in 5 per cents.

Banks now hold $36,988,950 of 4½ per cents., which have been deposited since Sept. 1, 1876, and $119,075,100 of 4 per cents., which have been deposited since July 1, 1877. During the year $19,243,800 of 4 per cents. have been withdrawn, chiefly for the purpose of realizing large premiums on these bonds, and $22,370,750 of 5 per cents. deposited, which will mature in a few months. The banks still hold $8,000 of 6-per-cent. 5-20 bonds and $526,900 5-per-cent. 10-40 bonds, upon which interest has ceased. They also hold $146,552,850 of 5's of 1881, which are redeemable the 1st of next May, $2,010,000 6's of 1881, payable the 1st of January next, and $50,482,150 6's of 1881, which are redeemable the 1st of July next.

The large number of 4-per-cent. bonds recently withdrawn from the treasury by the national banks shows that the banks are taking advantage of the present high rate of premium commanded by those bonds to realize a profit equal to three years' accrued interest. On July 1 there was on deposit in the treasury to secure circulation of national-bank notes and Government deposits about $134,000,000 of 4-per-cent. bonds, and about $143,000,000 of 5-per-cent. bonds. The amount of 4-per-cent. bonds now on deposit is about $118,000,000, and of 5-per-cent. bonds over $159,000,000, thus showing a decrease in 4 per cents. of about $16,000,000, and an increase in 5 per cents. of about a like amount. In substituting the 5 for the 4-per-cent. bonds the banks realize the premium on the latter, and can replace them with 5 per cents. at about par. The substitution has taken place for the most part during the past six weeks, and at present the 4 per cents. are being withdrawn at the rate of about $700,000 per day.

All of the 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds now held by national banks, with the exception of Pacific railway bonds, will mature on or before July 1, 1881, and will probably be replaced by bonds bearing interest at 4 or 4½ per cent., only new bonds, hereafter to be issued by authority of Congress, bearing a less rate of interest. The amount of bonds held by national banks Nov. 1, 1880, was $403,369,350, and the amount held by other banks and bankers of the country in the above table is $228,053,104. The total amount held by all banks and bankers is shown, approximately, to be more than one-third of the whole interest-bearing funded debt of the United States, as follows:

State banks and trust companies	$ 23,408,504
Savings banks	180,187,816
Private bankers	14,366,684
National banks	403,369,350
Total	$631,422,454

The increase in net deposits of national banks during the year was $187,385,075, of savings banks $34,508,295, of private bankers $42,749,004 and of State banks and trust companies $61,714,761, making a total increase in bank deposits of the country of $326,356,815. The total number of national banks, State banks, savings banks, private bankers, etc., in the country June 11, 1880, was 6,532, with total banking capital of $650,049,390, and total deposits $2,219,883,290.

The total estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country Nov. 1 was $612,283,357, of which $454,012,030 was gold and $158,271,327 silver. The amount of gold and silver, and per cent. of each held by the United States treasury Nov. 1, 1880, was as follows:

Standard dollars	$ 47,084,459
Other coin and bullion	30,672,857
Total silver	77,757,316
Gold coin and bullion	140,725,953
Total coin and bullion	218,483,269
Per cent. of silver	35.6
Per cent. of gold	64.4

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England in October, 1880, was $141,692,000, and in the Bank of France Oct. 29, 1880, was $116,146,000. The percentage of gold held was 31.7, and of silver 68.3. Statistics show a rapid reduction during the last two years in the amount of outstanding circulation of banks which have ceased to do business, and indicate that the final loss upon notes of national banks will not exceed 1 or 1½ per cent.

The Comptroller recommends that the law now in force be so amended that the national-bank circulation shall be redeemed upon a percentage of notes outstanding; that the banks in operation shall pay their proportion of expense, and the remainder to be borne by the Government, which alone receives the benefit, and should, therefore, pay its just shares. The Government has for the past fifteen years annually received an average of more than $8,000,000 of taxes upon deposits, upon a system unknown elsewhere in any country, and it is certainly but just that it should bear the expenses of redemption of these notes from circulation, of which it receives the entire benefit. The total amount of national-bank notes received for redemption by the Comptroller of the Currency and at the redemption agencies of the treasury during the year 1880 is shown to have been $60,000,000. The number of bank notes which have been issued since organization of the system is 187,677,919, valued at $989,066,965. Of these 98,986,565, valued at $641,005,534, have been redeemed, and 38,740,653, valued at $342,062,451, were still outstanding on Nov. 1, 1880. The amount of national-bank currency destroyed during the year ending Oct. 31, 1880, was $25,330,660.

The Comptroller says: The total losses charged off by banks during the year were $14,706,406, and for the four years previous $85,646,000. The total losses charged off during the last five years are more than 25 per cent. of the entire capital of the banks. During the last five years the average number of banks annually passing dividends on account of losses have been 279. The average amount of capital upon which no dividend has been paid during that time is $42,266,244, from which it follows that, for a continuous period of five years, about one-seventh of the whole number of banks in operation have paid no dividends, and that nearly one-tenth of the total capital has been unremunerative.

The Comptroller deals at considerable length with the subject of national-bank taxation. He admits the right of the States to tax the shares of banks organized under State laws, but holds that they have no right to impose a higher tax on national-bank shares than on any other money capital in the hands of individuals. He recommends Congress to pass a law fixing the maximum rate of taxation which the State can impose on these shares. The Comptroller repeats his previous recommendation that the national law imposing a tax on the capital and deposits of the banks and providing for the use of the 2-cent check stamp be repealed. He says that the tax on spirits, tobacco, and beer, together with the customs revenue, would be quite sufficient to meet all the expenses of the Government, and to reduce the public debt at the rate of hundreds of millions of dollars every year. The abolition of the match tax and the tax on patent medicines is also recommended.

PRESIDENT HAYES' MESSAGE.

The chief features of the President's annual message to Congress have been telegraphed from Washington in advance of its delivery to that body. From a summarized report, sent to the Chicago *Tribune*, we condense as follows: A considerable portion of the document is devoted to a review of the administration, particularly to the Southern policy. Attention is called to the fact that the country has again escaped the ravages of the yellow fever, and the work of the National Board of Health is approved. Recommendations are made that the United States Marshals, from whom payment has been withheld for some years, shall be paid for services which they have legally rendered.

On the subject of finances, the message shows that the President has not changed his views. As to the fisheries, the President is able to report indications of a change in the attitude of the British Government on this subject consequent upon the change in the British Cabinet, as Lord Granville is not disposed to make the treaty of Washington and the powers of the British empire subordinate to the police regulations of the fishing villages on the Newfoundland coast. The President announces the successful negotiation of a treaty with the Chinese empire. The propriety of making a new commercial treaty with Spain is referred to; and attention called to the necessity of improving commercial relations with the Spanish West India islands. The portion of the message devoted to Mexico treats of the proposed commercial relations with that country, and of the railroad enterprises now in contemplation between the United States and the City of Mexico, and strongly recommends them. The President indorses the position taken by the Secretary of the Treasury's report relative to the proper means to be taken to redeem the obligations of the United States which will fall due next year, and urges the necessity of the passage of a funding law.

Attention is called to the necessity of such legislation respecting the United States Supreme Court as will relieve the court and prevent the delay of justice and the possible oppression of suitors. The President still adheres to the belief that the creation of additional Circuit Judges would afford a complete remedy. The President agrees with the Secretary of the Interior in the belief that mounted Indian auxiliaries to be put under the control of the army would be of great service as a means of keeping the Indians on their reservations, and of preserving the peace. There is an earnest recommendation that Congress pass a bill for protection of timber upon the public domain.

Department Estimates.

The book of estimates containing the amount of appropriations required by the public service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has been completed. The total amount estimated for the legislative expenses is $3,038,643. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was $2,971,897. The estimate for the executive proper is $98,068, against $97,484 appropriated last year. The following are the estimates for the several executive departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and the appropriations made therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881:

Departments.	1882.	1881.
State	$ 163,440	$ 159,940
Treasury	9,356,364	8,716,240
War	1,257,380	1,224,860
Navy	165,420	173,160
Interior	2,325,204	2,045,984
Postoffice	697,792	601,460
Agriculture	334,720	244,300
Justice	137,420	125,180

The total amount estimated for the executive departments aggregate $14,536,404.23 for 1882. The appropriations made for the same time in 1881 were $13,403,608.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Total judicial	$ 350,300
Foreign intercourse	1,257,035
Military establishment	30,240,790
Naval	15,022,331
Indian affairs	4,858,865
Pensions	50,000,000
Public work	15,069,536
Postal service	3,690,757
Estimated amount required for the postal service for 1882	42,475,932

The estimated amount which will be provided by the Department from its own revenue accruing from postages and other sources is $38,845,174, leaving deficiency to be provided for out of the general treasury $3,690,757.

OTHER ITEMS.

Public printing paper, binding and lithographing	$ 2,003,156
Payment of Judges of the Court of Claims	400,000
Life-saving stations	619,900
Revenue-cutter service	1,100,000
Engraving and printing	425,000
Lighthouse establishments	2,099,000
Coast and geometic survey	536,900
Maintenance of fish-hatching vessels, construction of standard weights and measures, suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, and for other miscellaneous objects under Treasury Department	1,493,280
Signal service	450,000
Miscellaneous objects under the War Department	2,432,236
Miscellaneous objects under the Interior Department	3,217,175
Miscellaneous objects under the Department of Justice	3,265,000
Grand total	$298,202,722

The appropriations for 1881 were in the aggregate $298,050,097.

HERE'S another chance for farmers' boys. The cat's tail that grows so plenteously in our swamps is becoming quite an article of commerce. It is used extensively with grasses and other plants in decorating the interior of houses. A Providence firm has laid in a stock this season of 3,000.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner Le Duc, in his annual report, strongly recommends that a new building for the Department of Agriculture be erected. The plans of the proposed structure have already been finished. In appearance the building, as shown in the plan, reminds one of the pictures of the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The offices and work-rooms of the department are arranged upon the four sides of a hollow parallelogram 1,000 feet in length by 500 feet in depth, the inclosed space to be made a conservatory for the preservation of specimens of plants and trees valuable for economic or ornamental purposes which can be grown in any portion of the country. It is proposed to place those in the space alloted to the States where they can be the most easily and profitably grown. An exhibition of agricultural implements to be furnished by the manufacturers is also provided for.

Commissioner Le Duc will use his influence in opposition to the scheme of the stock-raisers and cattle-dealers to get an appropriation from Congress for the investigation of diseases of animals. This work the Commissioner says has been progressing under the auspices of his department for the last two or three years, and has been performed by the most renowned and skillful veterinary surgeons in the land. The original work is in fact nearly finished, and all that the proposed commission could do would be to go over the same ground again. As a result of the work performed by the agents of the department a bill is now pending before the Senate Committee on Agriculture embodying the remedial suggestions of the gentlemen who have conducted the investigation. This bill was introduced last April by Senator Johnston, who says he will endeavor to secure its passage at the approaching session of Congress. By its provisions it is made an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to deliver for transportation, or for any railroad official to receive for transportation, live cattle affected with any infectious disease, and especially with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Section 4 provides for a commission to be composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Second Assistant Secretary of State and the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to take measures for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals. Appropriations to be made by Congress are to be awarded to the several States which shall signify their acceptance of the rules and regulations formed by the board in sums sufficient to purchase all diseased animals at two-thirds the value of sound animals, which diseased animals are to be slaughtered. Commissioner Le Duc says the investigations of the agents of the department have resulted in the discovery of the present territorial limits of the pleuro-pneumonia, and have practically proved that the disease is not remediable. It is gradually, but very slowly, extending south, being communicated from farm to farm. Its eradication, he believes, may be easily accomplished, but it can only be done by killing all diseased animals and all who have been exposed to the disease. A comparatively small sum will be sufficient to accomplish this now. Among the later results of the work of the veterinary surgeons working under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and which have not yet been published, are the following: Dr. D. E. Salmon has made some valuable discoveries in regard to chicken-cholera. Prof. James Law has been experimenting to see if a diluted preparation of the virus of the swine-plague will not give the animal a slight attack of the disease, resulting in the exemption of the animal from the more serious attack. He has met with only partial success. Dr. H. J. Detmers, on the other hand, has been experimenting with preventives, and believes he has met with success. There is no remedy for the disease, but the discovery of a preventive, if it is effective, will save many millions annually. A new disease has also been discovered. Its presence was not suspected until it was noticed that the English Government "scheduled" American cattle and sheep. It is known as apthous fever, or the foot-and-mouth disease. Sheep, cattle, hogs, horses and poultry are all liable to the attacks of this disease, and as long as it exists animals shipped from American ports are liable to be placed at a disadvantage in the European markets.

RECORDER—"James Webster, you are accused of robbing Old Mose of $4 on the corner of Galveston avenue." Prisoner—"Yes, sar; I is ob de 'pinion dat de mitigatin' sarcumstance ought to be tuck into consideration." "What mitigating circumstance do you refer to?" "De trubble I tuck not to hurt his feelings. I knows what de ole man suffers when he has to part wid a dime, so I fixed it so he nebber knowed when he parted wid de cash." "That was very kind in you. How did you manage it?" "I jest chloroformed him, out ob pure kindness, wid a club before I ran my hand in his pocket. He is a mighty wiry ole man when he is awake, and you has to get a 'sessment fur campaign puposes outen him."—*Galveston News.*

A NEVADA Bishop says there is no Sunday in that State. It is a mining State, and mining is so important and controlling an interest that religion has taken a back seat.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 25	@10 50
HOGS	4 70	@ 4 90
COTTON	12	@ 12¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19	@ 1 23
CORN—Ungraded	60	@ 62
OATS—Mixed Western	42	@ 45
RYE—Western	1 03	@ 1 04
PORK—Mess	14 25	@15 25
LARD	9	@ 9¼

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 35	@ 4 85
HOGS	3 50	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 00	@ 1 11
No. 3 Spring	91	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	91	@ 93
BARLEY—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 07
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	32	@ 34
EGGS—Fresh	24	@ 26
PORK—Mess	12 30	@12 70
LARD	8¾	@ 8⅞

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 14
No. 2	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No 2	40	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 1	87	@ 88
BARLEY—No. 2	87	@ 88

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—Mixed	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE	89	@ 90
PORK—Mess	13 50	@13 75
LARD	8¼	@ 8½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN	46	@ 46
OATS	36	@ 37
RYE	98	@ 99
PORK—Mess	13 00	@14 00
LARD	8½	@ 8⅝

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 1	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 35	@ 2 10
PORK—Mess	13 50	@14 50

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN	42	@ 44
OATS	33	@ 34
PORK—Clear	15 75	@16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	4 85	@ 4 75
Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS	4 30	@ 4 80
SHEEP	3 50	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Mrs. E. Cady Stanton have been at work together several months on a book that will place the tyrant man where he belongs.

JAY COOKE says that 185 miles of railroad have been laid on the Northern Pacific during the past summer, and that in two years it will be open to the Pacific.

THE friends of Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, will press his name for appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in case of the retirement of Mr. Justice Strong.

THE population of Baltimore is shown by the census to be 332,190; males, 157,361; females, 174,829; native, 276,176; foreign, 56,014; white, 278,487; colored, 53,689; Chinese, 4; Japanese, 1; Indians, 9.

IT is stated that the Duchess of Edinburgh feels badly on account of her unpopularity in England. She herself is genial, kindly, accomplished and very finely educated, but the English like neither her devotion to her father's ideas nor her religion.

THE Emperor William's constant activity and many appearances in public are explained by the conviction of his medical advisers that a quiet life would be detrimental to his health. Busy as he is, however, the old gentleman is far from robust. He looks very feeble, and has to be lifted from his carriage by two attendants.

THE Princess Louise, it is again declared, will not return to Canada, and it is added that the Princess, who is frankness itself, makes no secret of the disappointment to which she has been subjected in her endeavor to throw a little refinement into the tone of the Canadian viceregal court. The Princess, who has always been regarded as the artist of the royal family, finds herself completely isolated from all artistic life at Ottawa.

ROWELL's recently published *American Newspaper Directory* would lead one to suppose that pretty nearly every trade, as well as some diseases, must have an "organ." For instance, there are the *Barbers' National Journal*, the *Tailors' Review*, the *Lakeside Watch*, the *Ice and Fish News*, the *Tobacco Leaf*, the *Grain Cleaner*, and the *National Laundry Journal*. The most suggestive titles, however, are the *Journal of Inebriety* and the *American Cancer Journal*.

THE two sons of the Prince of Wales—Prince George and Prince Victor—have made a highly creditable examination, and returned to their mother laden with prizes. They are immensely popular with the people of Dartmouth, where the Bullania lies. The two boys, on joining, were at once christened "Herring" and "Sprat," and by these sobriquets are known to this day. The Princes respond to their curious appellations with jaunty frankness and sailor-like good humor. Among their special fancies is a craving on the part of Prince Victor for lump sugar, and on that of Prince George for nutmegs. The Kings of England have all had such fancies. The passion of George III. for apple-dumpling was equaled only by his curiosity as to how the apple got into it.

THE publication of Mrs. Swisshelm's "Half a Century" brings to the surface her sharp, short, and decisive tilt with George D. Prentice, which those who ever knew anything about it have very likely forgotten. She had just established her anti-slavery *Saturday Evening Visitor*, in Pittsburgh, when Prentice gave her a left-handed editorial welcome in his Louisville *Journal*, wherein, among other remarks not complimentary, he called her "a man all but the pantaloons." To this she replied in rhyme:

Perhaps you have been busy
Horsewhipping Sal or Lizzie,
Stealing some poor man's baby,
Selling its mother, maybe.
You say—and you are witty—
That I—and 'tis a pity—
Of manhood lack but dress—
But you lack manliness,
A body clean and new,
A soul within it, too.
Nature must change her plan
'Ere you can be a man.

This retort raised a general shout of "Brother George, beware of Sister Jane," and he did.

THERE are three unfinished Pacific railways in the United States, and one in Canada. The probable aggregate cost of the three unfinished roads is put down in the maximum at $150,000,000. The Canadian railway will probably cost at least $100,000,000. There is no doubt a large part of the progress of the country in wealth and trade during the past ten years was caused by the influence of the one through line. All the additional lines have since become prosperous and profitable. Even in the South a reaction has occurred, and Southern railways now yield their due proportion of income upon their investment, and also stimulate industry and trade. In some sense the addition to trunk lines only seems to increase their powers of monopoly. But it would hardly seem possible that the construction of additional lines to the Pacific can increase those monopolistic powers which have enabled the Pacific roads to keep up that dearness of transit which has hitherto so greatly hindered the development of the Pacific States. It is calculated that the Northwestern States could much better afford to spend $1,000,000,000 upon the Northern Pacific road, in order to secure its completion within two years, than see it anticipated in point of time by the Canadian Pacific.

THE large population of England, crowded into a small area, has been for a century the consuming people of the world. They formerly drew their supplies from Russia and Southern Africa. From 1815 to 1845, during the existence of the corn laws, the price of wheat in England was frequently $3 per bushel. Since, by the removal of the protective duty the supply has been marvelously increased, and the prices reduced to $1.12 to $1.36. England is still the point to which the surplus food of the world flows to a final market. Last year the deficit of Europe was 250,000,000 bushels, which was supplied by 175,000,000 bushels from America; the remainder from India, Australia, and Russia. Thus, Europe is the only part of the globe that does not produce enough to eat. The world's consumption of wheat is estimated at 2,000,000,000 bushels, of which America supplies one-fourth. This year the United States production is put at from 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels, or say, 493,000,000. Deducting 275,000,000 for home consumption and seed, and there remains a surplus of 218,000,000 bushels. It is asked: What is to be done with this? Last year Europe took 180,000,000 bushels, while the average American exportation during the last ten years has been 86,000,000 bushels per annum. It is supposed by many that the overplus arising from the difference between even our largest export in any one year and the present surplus cannot be warded off, and that consequently prices must recede. But people forget that this is an exceptional prosperous time with us, that we are consuming more of every product than we were last year, that Europe, especially Great Britain, is consuming more, and consequently that not only will the surplus be consumed, but at higher prices. It is not natural that wheat should be falling while every other product is rising in price, and such, we feel assured, will not be the case. When money is so plenty wheat is always high in price.

Spending Money.

No doubt it is pleasant to spend money; but there is a solid satisfaction in saving it. One of the best uses to which money can be put is to save it for the needs of illness or old age. Expenditure should be made rigidly subject to income and well within it, so as to leave some margin of saving. Some people are doing it, and many, too, whose incomes are very narrow. Looking along the column of daily deposits at one of our savings banks, we find sums from one dollar to ten dollars more frequent than any other, the weekly or monthly mickle delved by honest toil, rescued from consumption, and brought in to add to the muckle by the servant-girl, the teacher, the mechanic, the laborer, the clerks and others on small salary. In days of prosperity we should provide for days of adversity.

Too Loud.

Jim Webster, a saddle-colored sport, is in the habit of perfuming himself with musk and other fashionable perfumery, much to the disgust of Uncle Mose, who is a plain old darky, devoid of all ostentation. He met Jim Webster, and the latter said:

"Look heah, Mose, I hear ob your comparin' me wid a striped polecat. Now I'se gwine to sue you foah damages."

"G'way, niggah," said Old Mose, holding his nose. "I dunno which is damaged de mos' by de comparison, you or de skunk; but by de way yer smells yer must be representin' bofe de beastesses, an' I ain't gwine to 'low nobody to double-team on me dat away. Look at de size ob dat brogan. G'way, or I'll h'ist yer, chile."—*Galveston News.*

Signs of the Times.

"No," said the vagrant with a sigh, "times are getting better; they're not what they used to be. A man's offered more work than wittals."

"Haven't you signs among you so that you know where to go, and how you will be treated, and all that sort of thing?"

"Well, we each have signs of our own. If I see a big, powerful bull-dog hanging around the front door, I take that as a sign meaning 'move on.' If there are a few stout men in the next field to the house, that means 'too much gristle and too little meat.' If a large pile of cord-wood stands by a house with a bucksaw reclining against it, that's a sign for 'saws-edge.' Oh, yes, we have lots of signs—good, reliable signs, too."

A CERTAIN English General at the point of death, opened his eyes, and, seeing a consultation of four physicians who were standing close by his bedside, faintly exclaimed: "Gentlemen, if you fire by platoons it's all over with me," and instantly expired.

MISS SUSAN M. HOLLAND, of Agency Ford, Mo., likes to have men swear before her. She is a Notary Public.

A VERY SAD AFFAIR.

The Young Man Who Was Ambushed by a Syringe.

A Rockland young man was courting a fat girl at the North End and had progressed very favorably with his suit. One evening he dressed up in his best clothes, carefully combed his hair, and started out to make his tri-weekly visit to his fair one, who is waiting in her parlor with fond expectation in her heart, and a cold in her head, superinduced by the fluctuating weather. This was, as you might say, the prologue to the tragedy. It appears, moreover, that the fat girl's father—who is worth many thousands of dollars in good, sensible bonds, and as a consequence is an object of the young man's tender regard—had for several nights previous been the victim of some unknown miscreant who had raided on his hen pen with disastrous effect. Sick of such foolishness, he had prepared a ghastly retribution for the fowl villains, and to this end he filled a big garden syringe with about a gallon of ancient beef brine, seasoned with garlic and flavored with asafœtida, and was lying in ambush behind a box, where he could sweep every approach to the hennery. The young man who is pretty well acquainted with the whole family, thought he would surprise his girl by entering the house unexpectedly by the back way. This is the situation:

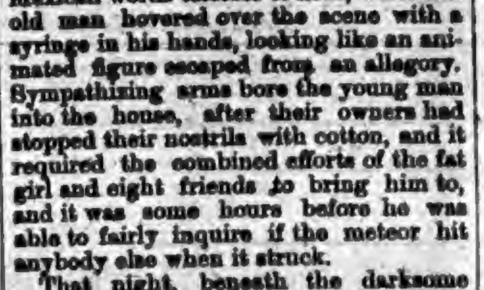

A is the hennery; *b* is the old man, and *c* the syringe; *d* is the young man lightly turning to thoughts of love as well as the corner of the fence; *e* is the house itself, painted brown, and *f* is the fat girl sitting by the piano and singing "Father, dear father, come home;" *gggg* is the gathering darkness.

Gaily up the back yard the young man comes. Silently in ambush the old man lies. Cheerily the fat girl warbles. Quiet but awful is the syringe. In the uncertain light of early evening the old man sees a figure stealthily drawing near the pen. With bated breath he waits the onslaught. The syringe sounds its dreadful "wh-s-s-p" and its deadly contents fly through the air like a wild and mad avenger. A yell that tore the azure robe of night, fairly knocked the fat girl off the piano stool and curdled the old man's blood, followed the discharge, and when the neighbors rushed in, under the impression that the Grant boom had bursted right in the neighborhood, they found the unfortunate young man pawing the ground, and screaming out awful Mexican words terrible to hear, while the old man hovered over the scene with a syringe in his hands, looking like an animated figure escaped from an allegory. Sympathizing arms bore the young man into the house, after their owners had stopped their nostrils with cotton, and it required the combined efforts of the fat girl and eight friends to bring him to, and it was some hours before he was able to fairly inquire if the meteor hit anybody else when it struck.

That night, beneath the darksome shade of a cypress tree, whose thick branches the struggling moonbeams vainly strove to pierce, an old man's tottering form rested upon a spade, and silently viewed a new-made grave. He had just buried the syringe.

Fish Culture---Experiments with the Carp.

The United States Fish Commission has accomplished some remarkable results, and has greatly increased the extent of the food-fishes of the country, but no part of the commission's work is more valuable or of greater interest than the successful cultivation of carp. The commission have just drawn off the water from Babcock lake, the small carp-pond near the monument lot in this city, where most of the experiments have taken place. The result shows that the carp can be successfully cultivated in the muddiest inland streams, and it is said even in sloughs, swamps and mud-puddles. Prof. Baird has already received applications from 3,000 private persons for young carp with which to make the experiment in the Western States. The carp-ponds were stocked last spring with a few hundred carp, placed under the immediate management of Dr. Hassel, who has devoted most of his life to carp-raising in Germany, but who was induced to come to this country three years ago by Prof. Baird. The young carp bred in these ponds are now being distributed throughout the country. A number have been sent to Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The experiments have been so successful that new carp lakes for propagating purposes are to be constructed here. One containing eight acres has already been commenced, and another one of five acres is in contemplation. Prof. Baird says that one pair of carp will stock an acre of water, and that the spawn from a single fish will yield from 5,000 to 10,000 young fish. They do not commence to spawn until 4 years old. Dr. Hassel, the Superintendent, has seen carp in Austria 300 years old, so old that even moss grew on the back of the fish; yet it was active, and appeared to have as much vitality as the younger fish. The usual maximum weight of the carp is thirty pounds. Dr. Hassel did not succeed in making any carp live to reach this country until he had made three trips with the fish. Those brought out on the first two voyages died. In the spring of 1877 he succeeded in landing in good condition 130 young carp. From these fish all the carp in this country have been produced within three years. Prof. Baird hopes in the course of a few years to be able to stock most of the Western waters with these fish.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Death in Toys.

The effect of india-rubber toys on the health of children in whose hands they are placed has been still further investigated in Berlin, and with some striking results. In one instance a child, having a doll of this material, and having kept it for some time in its mouth, grew sick, and the doll, laid in vinegar, became covered with incrustation. On examination there was found in 0.7325 gram of such a doll 0.4446 gram zinc oxide, or 60.58 per cent. Another portion gave, after being subjected to a red heat, 62.64 gram of ash, yellow while hot, white on cooling; in the ash, beside the zinc, were traces of lime, iron and phosphoric acid. From another doll, which had been warranted "harmless," about 58 per cent. of ash was obtained, consisting almost wholly of zinc oxide. To the presence of the latter is attributed the fact of the poisoning.

REPORT OF SECRETARY SCHURZ.

The larger part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior is devoted to Indian affairs. In his opening chapter upon this subject the Secretary gives an explanation of the important change which has taken place with regard to the reservation system. He says that although at first accepting, as he found it, the reservation policy which had so long been followed by the Indian Office, more extensive observation and study of the matter gradually convinced him that this was a mistaken policy; that it would be better for the Indians, and more in accordance with justice as well as wise expediency, to respect their home attachments; to leave them upon the lands they occupied, provided such lands were capable of yielding them sustenance by agriculture or pastoral pursuits, and to begin and follow up the practice of introducing among them the habits and occupations of civilized life on ground they inhabited. In view of the fact, also, that the maintenance of the system of large reservations against the pressure of white immigration and settlement would, in course of time, become impracticable, a different policy has been followed, having for its object the settlement of the Indians upon lands in severalty, and the disposal for their benefit of their lands not required for this purpose, and gradually to prepare the way for their final incorporation into a body politic as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which the other inhabitants of the country possess. The results already accomplished in pursuance of this policy and the promising outlook in the same direction are described in general terms, and illustrated by specific accounts of the progress made by the individual tribes.

Secretary Schurz expresses the firm belief that the agricultural industry of the Indians would be greatly stimulated and its product much increased if assurance were given to them that they will be secure in the possession of their lands.

The Secretary continues: "I desire also to call attention once more to the bill repeatedly introduced in Congress extending over the Indian reservations the jurisdiction of the courts of the States or Territories in which such reservations are located, giving the Indians a standing in such courts, and securing to them the full benefit of the laws. I venture to express the hope that Congress may not adjourn again without having taken action upon these important measures so essential to the progress and security of our Indian wards."

The number of Indian youth learning trades in workshops at the agencies has increased from 185 last autumn to 358 this year. The policy of employing Indians as workmen, and even as foremen and machinists, at the agencies has been continued and extended with great success. Brickmaking has been begun. Houses for the Indians are now almost exclusively built by the Indians themselves. The aptitude shown by the Indians for mechanical work has, in many cases, been surprising, and is considered deserving of every possible encouragement. Expressions of anxious desire on the part of Indians belonging to the so-called wild tribes to have their children instructed in the ways of civilized life have, it is stated, grown so numerous and urgent that the inadequacy of the means placed at the disposal of the department for this purpose has become particularly painful. The desire and purpose of the department is to largely increase the present small number of industrial boarding-schools for Indian youth, as the day-schools at the agencies do not withdraw the pupils from the influences of home surroundings sufficiently to facilitate a change in their habits of daily life.

The report next mentions as another important civilizing agency, largely introduced under the present administration, the organization of a police force consisting of Indians, which has been put in operation at forty agencies. The force now consists of 162 officers and 653 privates. Its benefits, both as a means of maintaining good order and as a moral influence upon the Indian tribes among whom it has been established, are set forth as worthy of special notice. Looking at the present condition of things, it may be said without exaggeration that, on the whole, the Indian situation is now more hopeful than ever before. The desire of the Indians to maintain friendly relations with their white neighbors, to go to work for their own support, to cultivate the soil, to acquire permanent homes, to have their children educated, and to assimilate themselves to the civilization of the country, is growing stronger and more general every day.

Secretary Schurz remarks that experience has strengthened his conviction (which, as this is his last report, he now feels at greater liberty to express) that the management of Indian affairs should continue to be intrusted to the civil and not to the military branch of the public service. His argument on this topic has been fully foreshadowed in former annual reports.

The report enters into many interesting details concerning the present condition of individual tribes. The case of the Poncas receives minute attention. The injustice done them by their original removal from their Dakota lands is fully described, but it is also clear to the Secretary that it would be contrary alike to their own interests and to those of the country at large to remove them from their present homes.

"Attempts by evil-disposed persons to invade the Indian Territory and to take possession of certain unoccupied lands there have so far been successfully frustrated by the prompt action of the Government, but they have been as persistently repeated. It is reported that another attempt is in preparation now. The military forces of the United States in the Territory are instructed to arrest intruders, and to take proper measures to bring them to justice, as they have done heretofore. But it is evident that the penalty imposed upon repeated intrusion into the Indian Territory, which penalty consists in a mere fine, and is difficult of enforcement, is not sufficient to deter lawless characters from such undertakings. I concur with the Commissioner in recommending that a law be passed adding a penalty of imprisonment to that of fine. If this is done invaders will know that such attempts are not without serious risks to them."

Referring to the measures instituted by the department to put a stop to depredations on public timber lands, the Secretary reports they have been highly successful. During the past three years upward of $240,000 have been turned into the treasury as the result of keeping the department's special agents in the field to defend and prosecute wholesale timber trespassers, and the illicit cutting and exportation of timber from the public lands along our coasts, which had grown to an enormous yearly aggregate, has been almost entirely arrested.

The Secretary again urges upon the attention of Congress the great desirability of enacting laws to provide for the proper preservation of our forests by preventing the reckless waste which now attends the cutting of timber in many parts of the country without restraint.

The report also contains, among other matters not above indicated, a series of synopses of reports, extension of the geological survey all over the United States, and the adoption by legislative enactment of Commissioner Bentley's plan for taking evidence in pension cases by oral examinations throughout the country; concurs with Commissioner Marble in asking an increased force of clerks and examiners for the Patent Office; recommends early action upon the Public Land Commission's bill; indorses Gen. Walker's recommendation for authority to secure prompt publication of the census furnished under special instructions of the department by the Governors of the various Territories, setting forth their material resources and their respective attractions for immigrants.

"He was a kind parent, a good citizen, and had three horses that could beat 2:30," is considered about the right thing for an obituary in Kentucky.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

INDIANA NEWS.

THE wife of Col. John Bridgeland, United States Consul at Havre, France, died at Richmond of consumption.

WHILE oiling shafting in a saw-mill at Columbia City, John Brown was caught in the fly-wheel, and dashed to pieces.

JOHN CARNEY, Auditor-elect of Jennings county, who died on the day after his term should have begun, last week, was sworn in on his death-bed so as to have the appointing power with the County Commissioners.

THE Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. elected the following officers: Grand Master, William Cumback; Deputy Grand Master, N. P. Richmond; Grand Warden, S. P. Oyler; Grand Secretary, B. F. Foster; Grand Treasurer, T. P. Haughey.

JOHN H. HARPER, one of the oldest residents in South Bend, died of heart disease. He had just recovered from his first illness in forty years. Mr. Harper was at one time candidate for Treasurer of State on the Republican ticket. He served two terms as Treasurer of St. Joseph county.

WILLIAM N. GARRETT, of Decatur county, cast his twenty-first Presidential ballot at St. Paul precinct, on Nov. 2, having voted for Thomas Jefferson in 1800, and for every Democratic candidate since that time. Mr. Garrett was born in Culpepper county, Va., on March 9, 1779. If he lives till the 9th of next March he will be 102 years old. He was married to a lady in Rockingham county, Va., by whom he had twenty-five children, of which two only remain living. He settled in Rush county, Ind., in the year 1829, where he has since resided. At the last election he voted with his children, his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren.

LIEUT. GOV. GRAY, who now becomes Acting Governor, is a native of Chester county, Pa. His parents moved to Ohio in 1836. Young Gray removed to Union City in 1855, where he still resides, and is engaged in the practice of law. Gov. Morton appointed him Colonel of the Fourth Indiana cavalry, and he also raised and organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh infantry in 1864. He was elected a Senator of the State in 1868. In July, 1870, he was appointed Consul to St. Thomas, but declined the appointment. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Liberal Convention of 1872 at Cincinnati. The Democratic Convention of 1876 nominated him for Lieutenant Governor, and he was elected on the ticket with Gov. Williams.

The Official Vote.

The following table gives the vote of Indiana for Presidential electors at the late election, as canvassed by the board:

COUNTIES.	Dem.	Rep.	Nat.
Adams	2,226	1,014	33
Allen	7,791	4,815	84
Bartholomew	2,920	2,575	57
Benton	1,273	1,523	62
Blackford	1,020	781	127
Boone	2,742	2,770	690
Brown	1,576	509	42
Carroll	2,215	2,318	61
Cass	3,079	2,687	119
Clark	3,659	2,890	34
Clay	2,898	2,851	363
Clinton	3,015	2,865	110
Crawford	1,368	1,134	88
Daviess	2,387	2,330	93
Dearborn	3,615	2,547	19
Decatur	2,291	2,590	98
De Kalb	2,582	2,441	110
Delaware	1,836	3,063	60
Dubois	2,498	909	16
Elkhart	3,472	4,191	187
Fayette	1,230	1,760	11
Floyd	3,160	[illegible]	170
Fountain	2,361	2,297	[illegible]
Franklin	3,181	1,683	9
Fulton	1,804	1,757	61
Gibson	2,477	2,662	74
Grant	2,370	[illegible]	168
Greene	2,346	2,456	192
Hamilton	2,093	3,620	166
Hancock	2,273	1,722	125
Harrison	2,481	1,966	231
Hendricks	1,994	[illegible]	312
Henry	2,031	3,784	262
Howard	1,796	3,000	121
Huntington	2,657	2,630	195
Jackson	3,136	1,907	67
Jasper	848	1,320	91
Jay	2,161	2,343	106
Jefferson	2,647	3,206	[illegible]
Jennings	1,710	2,008	[illegible]
Johnson	2,461	2,020	207
Knox	3,449	2,693	24
Kosciusko	2,837	3,571	96
Lagrange	1,303	2,367	116
Lake	1,198	2,103	39
Laporte	3,680	3,531	191
Lawrence	1,701	2,057	[illegible]
Madison	3,722	2,796	[illegible]
Marion	11,362	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	2,670	2,180	[illegible]
Martin	1,621	1,411	37
Miami	3,050	3,016	107
Monroe	1,682	1,780	165
Montgomery	3,405	3,642	105
Morgan	2,040	2,391	133
Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noble	[illegible]	2,876	81
Ohio	[illegible]	727	18
Orange	1,521	1,422	97
Owen	[illegible]	[illegible]	108
Parke	[illegible]	1,672	[illegible]
Perry	1,807	1,659	27
Pike	1,700	1,618	229
Porter	1,578	2,242	117
Posey	3,015	2,127	[illegible]
Pulaski	1,004	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	2,830	2,539	119
Randolph	2,059	4,236	44
Ripley	2,470	2,309	12
Rush	2,334	2,677	62
Scott	1,100	771	16
Shelby	3,535	2,646	68
Spencer	2,475	2,362	79
Starke	[illegible]	[illegible]	178
St. Joseph	3,682	4,147	[illegible]
Steuben	[illegible]	[illegible]	106
Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tippecanoe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vanderburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermillion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vigo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total votes	225,522	232,164	12,986
Net plurality		6,642	

The vote for Governor at the October election footed up:

Porter, Republican	231,405
Landers, Democrat	224,452
Gregg, National	14,881
Porter's plurality	6,953

Children CRY FOR Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

MISHLER'S
HERB
BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

NOT A BEVERAGE

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO. Lancaster, Pa.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup.

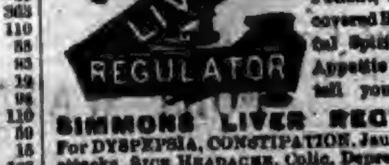

ARE the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite—they will tell you by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED

PILES

Book for the Million

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Seminal Pastille

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE

YOUNG MAN

PATIENTS TREATED

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.
And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys, Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	9½c	Coffee A	9c
Powdered Sugar	9½c	Coffee C	8c
Granulated	9½c	Brown Sugar	7c

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	16c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	25c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 186[illegible]	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, sellin at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	65c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncolendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.,

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX	15c	Family	25c	S & W	30c	Select Frying	35c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobaco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	48c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound	25c	Orange and Lemon Peel	25c	Shelled Almonds	40c

Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes, 6c

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 20	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 25
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	2
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	18
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34 eow-1y.

1881.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S BAZAR one year	4 00
" WEEKLY one year	4 05
" MAGAZINE one year	$4 00
The three above publications	10 00
Any two above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1 year	1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money-order or draft to avoid chance of loss.

[Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.]

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS.
New York.

The word is out that President Hayes will show in his message to congress that he can write on civil service if he cannot enforce his ideas. There was a time when Mr. Hayes might have done more than write on this subject. Had he remained at his post during the late campaign, he might have prevented a black-mailing raid on the clearks in the departments at Washington. McPherson and his gang took a mean advantage of the presiden's absence.

A traveler was badly hurt in a railroad accident—two ribs broken and other injuries. He went to the office to complain. "What!" cried the office clerk, "you want to make a row about so small a matter? Not a month ago twelve of our passengers were killed, and we did'nt ever hear a word of complaint from any of them."

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,

and Exponent of

American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will here after be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

Price Per Year, Single Copy, $150

Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to become agents send for private circulars and sample copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered.

Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

1850. **PIONEER** 1880

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Halstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

THIS SPACE IS OWNED BY

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

For the special benefit of everybody that wants to buy.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS!

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS.

We have a mammoth stock of everything kept in a first-class Boot and Shoe store, at prices

150 DEGREES BELOW ALL COMPETITION!

We will sell the goods to reduce our stock, and remember we have the only

$10,000 STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

In DeKalb county to select from. Don't fail to see us before purchasing.

ARTICS $1.00 PER PAIR AT THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN, Auburn, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 16, 1880. Number 51.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED BY THE

COURIER COMPANY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halsten's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 32 1y

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's [illegible] compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Call or address at Auburn Indiana. 33-tf.

James, Is That You?

[Boston Post.]

Women are timid creatures, and hate to be left in a house alone at night, so the other day when Mr. Gallagher went away from home, leaving his wife with only an ignorant servant, she was very much worried, and readily harkened to the voice of an agent who called just after Gallagher had gone around the corner, and wanted to sell her a machine which would prevent burglars from getting into the house. She bought them. Those placed at the front and back doors were so arranged that, when the door was opened, a hammer would swing down from above and knock down the person trying to enter. A third contrivance of different pattern was placed on the stairs and another at the front window. Gallagher unexpectedly returned late that night, and attempting to enter the front door got a blow on the nose that knocked him down the steps into the street. He was both surprised and annoyed at the circumstance, and, utterly unable to understand it, tried the door again. Same result. He then thought somebody was behind the door trying to assassinate him, and, getting up very mad, ran around to the back door to get in that way. There he got a thump that sent him backward into the swill-barrel, and he was terribly cross when he got up. He grabbed an ax, and, as he opened the door, again struck with it. But he hit nobody and got another knock-down. Then he went and got a policeman, so that one could tackle each door, and one be sure to get in; but after both had enjoyed three knock-downs they met and compared notes, and decided that two men must be in the house. They then tried the front window, and, raising it, a deluge of icy water from a hose arranged to bring it flew upon them. But they braved that and got in. Then they ransacked the lower part of the house, but could find nobody, and meantime Mrs. G., upstairs, heard them, and nearly died of fright. They started upstairs, Gallagher first, and near the top a stair, fixed on a pivot, rolled under Gallagher and hurled him backward, and he went to the bottom, taking the policeman with him. They both yelled, but Gallagher yelled the loudest, and his wife recognized his voice and his favorite oath. Her courage returned. She went to the head of the stairs and cried: "James, is that you?" James was painfully hurt and awful mad then, and the policeman was trying to get back the breath Gallagher had squashed out of him. "No," cried James, "it's not me; it's some other fellow. Jim Gallagher was never knocked down seventeen times in one night!" But she knew it was he and explained matters. And then Gallagher gave the policeman $10 to say nothing about the matter, and the officer retired, and then Gallagher jawed his wife for two hours, and the next day went seven miles to overtake the man, who sold her the machines, and kick the life nearly out of him. He admits that the things would be dreadfully discouraging to a burglar, though.

Christianey.

[Utica Observer.]

Of all the failures which strew the pathway of Hayes' progress, old man Christianey is about the worst.

A DUELING REMINISCENCE.

The Fatal Barton-Graham Meeting on the Spot Where Hamilton Fell.

The recent unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton brings up recollections of the ground upon which the duel between Hamilton and Burr was fought. In a recent conversation with an elderly gentleman, an old New Yorker, this subject was brought up, and he gave a graphic account of a duel between one Barton and a Mr. Graham, (the latter being one of the editors of the Courier and Enquirer), not far from the very spot where Hamilton had lost his life some years before. In the spring of 1830 or '31, the narrator, being then a young man, and the owner of a fast Whitehall boat, was approached one evening by two gentlemen who wished to know if he would take a party from the foot of Cortlandt street the next morning at 5 o'clock; this the narrator promised to do, and, at time appointed, he was on hand with the boat, manned by four oarsmen and himself at the tiller. Three gentlemen got on board, and he was directed to steer toward Pauu's Hook, now Jersey City. From there they proceeded up the river to a spot on the beach above Hoboken, and about 100 yards from the spot where the memorable duel had been fought. They all landed, and about fifteen minutes afterward another boat, owned by Captain Anthony B. Fountain, put ashore with Mr. Graham and another party. When this last boat landed, while stepping ashore, Graham stumbled and fell over a rock, saying to the gentleman with him, who turned out to be his second, "Eddy, it won't do to fall yet." This was the first intimation the narrator and Captain Fountain received that a duel was about to take place. While the seconds were measuring off the ground, an old farmer and several men, all with hoes over their shoulders, approached the spot, and one of the men hurried as though he were about to try and stop things where they were, but the old farmer said, "Stop, John, d—d it all, if they want to shoot, let them shoot one another." After some ten paces had been measured off on the beach, the seconds tossed for choice of position, the principals took their pistols, and Barton took his stand facing to the south, Graham facing north. The narrator and Captain Fountain stood near the beach about midway between the combatants, the seconds and the doctor, who was with them, standing opposite.

When the signal was given they fired, Graham's shot striking about midway between the combatants and Barton's shot almost grazing Graham's right side. After the first fire a short conversation ensued between the principals and seconds, which the narrator did not overhear, after which they again took their positions. At the second fire Graham fired first without hitting Barton, and Barton, after taking deliberate aim, fired, hitting Graham in the groin. The injured man jumped about four feet into the air, and the narrator and Captain Fountain ran to the spot and caught him as he fell. Dr. DeLeod then examined him, and observed: "It is all day with him." Graham said, "Barton, my dear fellow, you have shot me; I forgive you." Barton said, "I am sorry." The old farmer and his men then approached, but before they reached the place the parties had all taken to their respective boats. On first leaving the shore the boats were somewhat separated, but they afterward came together, and Barton took from his pocket a flask containing brandy and passed it to Graham. The two boats then took different directions, the narrator taking Barton back to Cortlandt street, and on the way he asked Barton why he shot Graham after his pistol went off and his reply was: "My God, I never thought of it," and the narrator was convinced from his manner that it had never occurred to him that he might have thrown away his fire. Barton told the narrator (and at such a time it is to be supposed that he would have told the truth) that the pistol with which he had just shot Graham was the identical pistol with which Burr had shot Hamilton.

Barton went to the City hotel and packed up his trunks, and was rowed to Staten Island. He was then driven across to Amboy, thence to Cape May, where a pilot boat conveyed him to a ship bound for Havre. The narrator understands that he remained in Paris for some time, and was engaged in the office of the United States consul. Graham died before the boat reached the shore, and there was considerable excitement at the time over the affair. The narrator and Captain Fountain, as also the oarsmen in the two boats, kept shady for a few days, but upon being advised to go to the proper authorities and make a clean breast of it, they did so and were discharged.

REVISING THE SCRIPTURES.

What Prof. Phillip Schaff, of the American Committee, Says About the Work—The New Testament Ready for Publication.

[New York Star.]

In one of the offices of the bible house in this city a reporter of the Star found a pleasant-faced elderly gentleman, who spoke with a slight German accent, and who is known as Prof. Phillip Schaff, a member of the American committee for the revision of the bible. Prof. Schaff is well versed in the ancient and modern languages, and therefore fully qualified for the difficult task that was taken in hand by himself and his co-laborers. He has devoted a great deal of time to the work, and when the fact is taken into consideration that he is to have no financial remuneration for his labor, it will be understood that there is a great amount of self-sacrifice on his part. In common with his associate, he feels that he is bestowing a great boon upon all Christendom. The professor is withal a very modest man and reluctant to accept even the credit that is his due in the matter.

"Will you give me some facts in regard to the bible revision for publication in the Star?" inquired the reporter of the professor.

"Certainly," was the reply. "I will tell you all I am at liberty to communicate, under the circumstances. There are some points that are yet under the seal of confidence, and it will be a breach of confidence for me to divulge them."

"Do you feel at liberty to mention some of the principal changes that have been made in the text?"

"Yes, sir, I will give you a few illustrations on the point to which you refer. For instance, there is the word 'prevent,' which frequently occurs in the bible. Now, in most cases, its meaning is entirely misunderstood. According to Webster and other leading lexicographers, the word signifies to stop or hinder a thing or act. As used in the bible it means to precede or to go before. John, the Baptist, 'prevented' Christ—that is to say, he was a forerunner of the Savior."

Prof. Schaff said that nearly all the changes were in idioms. In no place was an entire sentence eliminated, interpolated or made to give place to another. The learned men engaged in the revision have endeavored to give the real meaning of the original Greek and Hebrew with scrupulous exactness.

To show the new version of the bible will compare with the old, Prof. Schaff said that if a person were to take a Roman Catholic bible and a copy of one of the versions used by protestants, and compare the two together, it would be observed that there were many instances in which the wording of the texts differed, but the use was the same. The latest revision of the scriptures differs in like manner from the old. Frequently there will be found a dozen or more consecutive verses, and sometimes whole chapters, in which not the slightest change has been made. On the other hand, there are chapters which, compared with the original, would remind the reader of a "badly marked up" proof-sheet in a printing-office.

The work on the new testament now being complete, the work is in press, and will be shortly thrown upon the market so that the public will have an opportunity of judging its merits and demerits. It is expected that several thousand copies of the revised new testament will be sent from Europe to America for circulation within six or eight months. In the meantime, a limited edition of a few hundred copies will be furnished to persons who subscribe toward paying the expenses of the committee in prosecuting their labors. The reporter asked Professor Schaff if he had any objection to stating what expenses it was intended should be defrayed with the subscriptions. The professor replied: "The members of the committee, especially those residing in America, have been obliged to use a large amount of their own money for traveling and other expenses connected with the work. It is no more than right that they should have their money returned to them."

"What are the terms of subscription?"

"Well, sir, after thinking the matter over the committee came to the conclusion that it would be a good plan to have several hundred of the first copies of the New Testament that came from the press handsomely bound, as memorial volumes. Every person who subscribes $10 will be given one of the memorial Testaments."

"Do you think the plan will be a successful method of raising money?"

"Oh, yes. This morning I received five subscriptions, amounting to $50. There are many persons who will desire to have a copy of the memorial edition. The book will be kept in families as an heirloom. I wish it distinctly understood that none of the money subscribed will be paid as salaries to the committee or as compensation in any form for the work of revision. What we have done and are doing is a labor of love. We want no reward except the consciousness of having performed our duty in this great and much-needed work."

"You have told me some interesting facts in regard to the revision of the New Testament. Now, will you be kind enough to tell me about the progress of the work of reconstructing the Old Testament."

"The old testament will be issued just as soon as the committee can complete its revision. The work is being pushed forward toward completion as rapidly as possible. Of course it is a very slow and tedious task. It is no uncommon thing for hours, and even days, to be consumed in the consideration of a single idiom. When the committee held their first meeting before commencing the work they resolved to take the utmost care to so perform their task that their revision would stand the test of the more severe criticism. I entertain the highest respect for my associates on the committee. They have labored conscientiously and in harmony. Disputed points have been discussed with good sense and moderation, and in every instance the opinion of the majority has been made the rule of action."

"Can you indicate approximately the date when the Old Testament will be placed before the public?"

"I really can not; but I hope the date is not far distant when a complete revised edition of the Bible will be printed. In the meantime, the public must patiently await its appearance."

He Won a New Bible.

[Opie Read in the Little Rock Gazette.]

Two young preachers, rivals in the ministerial profession, met on the street yesterday, when Mr. Slinger, the Methodist, remarked to Mr. Billings, the Baptist:

"Good morning, Brother Billings, how do you feel since your labor of Sunday?"

"First-rate. I had a good audience, and it makes me feel good to think that the people are turning from their ways of wickedness. There was a time in Little Rock when, if a minister could group together 100 people, he was doing well. Yesterday I had 300, which, considering the number of our churches is remarkable. I am sorry to learn that your church is not getting along well."

"How do you know my church is not getting along well?" asked Mr. Slinger.

"Oh, well, I hear so from authentic sources."

"That's all right," continued Mr. Slinger; "let that go for what it is worth. It is, of course, inconsistent with our profession to bet, but waiving for a moment the requirements of our divine calling, I'll bet you a Bible that I had a larger congregation than you did."

"The requirements of the divine calling shall for the moment be waived. Notwithstanding the fact that I am a preacher, I remain a human being all the same, and do not propose to be bullragged. Come on, and put up your Bible."

The two preachers went into a book store, selected Bibles, and called up a deacon as a witness.

"Well," said Mr. Billings, "my congregation last Sunday numbered 300. I know this to be a fact, for I hired the sexton to count the people."

"My congregation was 500," remarked Slinger, with a confident air.

"Did you count 'em?"

"No."

"Well, how do you know? Why, your little church won't hold that many."

"That is all right. I had a congregation of 500. Not a man got up and left. There was not the slightest disturbance, and the three women, who were present, behaved themselves."

"Look a heah, whar did you preach?"

"I preached to the convicts at the penitentiary."

There is a new Bible on the stand at Mr. Slinger's house.

The Cabinet

[Globe-Democrat.]

Garfield's cabinet is to be composed of—but no, we will not violate the general's confidence.

United States Supreme Court.

[Nashville American.]

It is beginning to be apparent that the United States supreme court will soon be solidly republican.

Saved.

[Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Garfield and Hayes have dined together and the country is saved.

The Lime-Kiln Club on Ingersoll.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The president stated that he was in receipt of a communication from St. Louis, asking the club how it stood on the Bob Ingersoll question of God or no God. He would ask Sir Isaac Walpole to answer it for himself and for his fellow-members. He was willing to abide by what the good old man said, and he believed all others would be.

The white-headed old man, old and wrinkled, and burdened with the weight of seventy years, rose in his seat, looked about him and quietly began:

"If dar am no God, dem dar am no fuchur. When we close our eyes in death de soul dies wid us, an' we molder to dust de same as de brutes. It has bin a long journey for me. In my heart am de grave of wife an' chill'en. My days have bin cloudy an' full of woe. My nights have bin dark and full of sorrow. I have bin robbed, cheated, abused an' made to feel wretchedness, but nebber, not eben in my darkest hour, did I doubt dar was a God, nor did I lose faith in Him. Take away that to-night—make me believe dat dar am no heaben—tell me dat I won't meet my poor old Chloe an' de blessed chill'en up dar 'mong de angis, an' you would crush me down an' break my ole heart. Dat's all I 'pear to be libin' fur—to wait de Master's call to close de ledger of life an' go home! I am old an' poor an' lowly, but heah in my breast am a feelin' dat I wouldn't sell fur all de gold in de world—dat all de arguments of a million Ingersolls could not change—a feeling dat poor as I are an' lowly as I am, de grave will not be de las' of me."

During his remarks the hall was as quiet as the grave. When he had finished it was a full minute before any one moved. Then Brother Gardner softly said:

"As say Sir Isaac, so say we all."

Beecher, Calvinism and Grant

[New York Sun, Monday.]

In his sermon yesterday, Beecher became very much excited over the notion of God conveyed by the Calvanistic faith. He advanced to the edge of his pulpit and cried:

"I tell you, brethren, emphatically and undeniably, that the Calvanistic creed is hideous in its idea of Almighty God. In it, God is made repulsive, despicable and dastardy in the extreme. No one of its thousands of ministers believe a word of their orthodox theological training, which teaches that God is a merciless being, who brings millions of men into the earth only to send them to everlasting hell if they do not live up to the letter of their creed. If the ministers of the Calvinistic creed profess belief in their work they profess to a lie. If any minister does believe in the doctrine he is some stiff old lightning-rod man, who spends his life in his pulpit, and doesn't know his congregation, nor do his congregation know him."

Gen. Grant sat in the center of the church, and at the end of the service, the people crowded around him, refusing to go out. Beecher, at length, mounted the platform and said:

"I wish you would go home now; this house is for the worship of God, not for man."

At this Grant laughed outright.

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, is preparing an article upon the condition of the South. He will seek to show that the difference in the rate of the material progress of the two sections of country is due in no slight degree to the small amout of pecuniary assistance the South has recieved from the General Government, in comparison with the immense sums that have been appropriated to the North—appropriations to the latter amounting to billions, while a few millions will cover all that has been appropriated to the entire South.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

35-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools

Proving too Much.

Walter Savage Landor used to relate an anecdote of one of our judges. Being on the circuit, two old men were brought before him as witnesses, and according to custom, he began to chat with them among other things, about their ages, for the purpose of giving a moral lesson to the young barristers.

"Well, my good man," said he to the first witness, "how old may you be?"

"About eighty-seven, my lord."

"I daresay, now, you have lived a sober life?"

"Yes, my lord; I haven't been tipsy for the last sixty years."

"There!" cried his lordship, turning to the gentlemen of the bar, "you see what a fine thing sobriety is! The witness looks as though he would live twenty years more."

The barristers nodded assent. In his turn, another witness came forward who looked particularly hale and robust.

"And how old are you friend?" inquired the judge.

"Ninety-five, my lord," was the reply.

"Ninety-five! I'll answer for it you have led a sober life—haven't you?"

Witness hung his head, and answered: "I don't like to say afore all these gentlemen."

"Never mind, speak out."

"Well then, my lord, I haven't gone to be sober for these last seventy years."

At this his lordship looked rather blank, and the bar smiled. The judge then said:

"We will proceed with the case, gentlemen."—Chamber's Journal.

A pair of fashionable glovers met on Main street last evening:

"Good ebening, lub," said he.

"Good ebening, lub," said she.

She takes out her handkerchief, and steps up to the curbstone. Then he returns.

"Howd's your cole, sweetness," he asks.

"Nod mudge better, lub," she answered, again applying her handkerchief.

"Does sweetness lub he devoted Zohn?"

"O, Zohn, 'ow cad you ask id? You know I lub you [illegible]."

Then we left.

Couldn't Go Without Dalzell.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Ohio statesmen like Sherman couldn't get along without Dalzell. He is the only political midwife in the country.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Cassbeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

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Reward
For any case of
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That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasty douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the poisonous matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by some of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to directions.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is Not Cured or Benefited more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The Grand Jury at New York has indicted Edward Ellis for writing, and Joseph Hart, Louis A. Post, and Charles A. Byrne for publishing in Truth an editorial headed "Lying and Sticking to It," as also for printing the Morey letter. Samuel S. Morey has been indicted for perjury. The penalty for criminal libel in New York is one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of $250.... A syndicate has been formed at New York to take subscriptions for the De Lesseps' Panama canal project.... The cotton-house of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, at Biddeford, Me., has been burned.

A pedestrian match between O'Leary and Weston, for $5,500, has been arranged to take place in New York.... The Kearsarge cotton mill, a six-story brick structure, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been destroyed by fire. One employe was burned to death and 350 thrown out of employment. The loss is placed at $500,000, on which there is $411,000 insurance.

The wholesale coffee house of B. G. Arnold & Co., New York, has made an assignment, after aspiring to control the trade of the world, the liabilities being about $1,000,000.

Seven persons were killed and five seriously injured at Wendell, Mass., by the explosion of the boiler of a portable saw-mill.

A fire in a manufacturing block at Springfield, Mass., in which the chief engineer and several firemen were injured, did damage to the amount of $125,000.

THE WEST.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp caused the destruction of the Beckwith House, at Oshkosh, Wis. Mrs. Charles E. Harlow was saved by leaping from the fourth floor to outstretched blankets; Mrs. Simon B. Page was taken out insensible, and is dead. A porter and a servant girl also perished in the flames. The loss on the hotel is $60,000.... The trial at Chicago of B. F. Allen, President of the defunct Cook County National Bank, upon the indictment charging him with making false report as to its condition, terminated in a verdict of "not guilty."... Henry H. Key, of national reputation as commander of the "Regulators" among the Andersonville prisoners, has just died at Springfield, Ill. Under his leadership, as such, six men, convicted of plundering sick and dying prisoners, were hanged.

A serious collision occurred on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern railroad, near Crystal Lake, Ill. The Geneva Lake passenger train, south bound, had stopped to repair a brake, and the dense fog which prevailed prevented the flagman who was sent back to warn the approaching Janesville passenger, also south bound, from being seen by the engineer. The engine of the Janesville train crashed into the rear car of the Lake Geneva train, telescoping it and creating a terrible havoc among the fifteen passengers. Mrs. H. C. Maynard, the invalid wife of the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of Chicago, was the most severely wounded, and at last accounts fears were entertained of her recovery. The only person who escaped without any injury whatever—and that, too, in a most remarkable way—was a son of L. Z. Leiter, who was thrown to the bottom of the car by the shock of the collision, the locomotive passing over his body, but leaving him unhurt, though very badly scared..... The most important dramatic event of the season in Chicago is the production on the boards of McVicker's theater of Sheridan's famous comedy of "The Rivals." The cast is an exceptionally strong one, including Mr. Joseph Jefferson as Bob Acres, Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop, Mr. Frederick Robinson as Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Maurice Barrymore as Capt. Absolute, Mr. Chas. Waverly as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and Miss Rose Rand as Lydia Languish. This celebrated comedy has never been seen in the West with such a strong cast, and the management of McVicker's Theater have bestowed unusual care and attention to the mounting of the piece.... In Chicago there are regularly-organized bands of youthful highwaymen from 12 to 15 years of age. Many of them are armed with pistols and knives. When they meet a youngster not of their tribe they seize him, hold him up, go through him, take whatever he has of value, threaten him with vengeance, and then depart hastily. Children of wealthy parents, on their way to school, are their favorite victims.... Dr. C. A. Washington was hanged by a mob at Otero, N. M. He had treated a hotel dining-room girl, who died, stating before her death that he had chloroformed her and taken improper liberties.

A street car on Archer avenue, Chicago, while crossing the Michigan Southern railroad track, was run into by a switch engine. Eight persons on the car were injured, two of them seriously.... Two stores in Central block, Omaha, were destroyed by fire. Her & Co., liquor dealers, lost $50,000, and Collins Brothers, leather goods, $35,000.

Two thousand Oklahoma colonists, encamped at Arkansas City, Kan., formulated an address to President Hayes, announcing their intention to settle upon the ceded lands of Indian Territory, and demanding that Gen. Pope be forbidden to interfere with their plans. Capt. Payne and several of the colonists crossed the line on the night of the 8th inst.

The Theater Comique, in St. Louis, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,000.... Two men were killed and several others injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the Forman shaft at Virginia City, Nev.... Mrs. [illegible], a German woman of Marquette, Green Lake county, Wis., killed her babe by cutting its throat. She then cut her own throat. It is thought she was insane.... A great furore was created in San Francisco by the refusal of the commander of the Mexican gunboat Democrata to obey a writ of habeas corpus and produce a felon in his charge. The court sent the sheriff and posse to the vessel with warrants for the arrest of the original criminal and the commander, but the Mexican officer refused to submit. Soon afterward, however, the prisoner was surrendered at the city prison by the Mexican Consul.

THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Gertrude Neal, of Milton, N. C., knelt in prayer before the grate in her bedchamber, when her clothing ignited, and she was burned to death.

Charles Henderson (colored) was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder one year ago of Thomas King, a white man.... The Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, of Virginia, has made an assignment because of extraordinary mortality among the policy-holders.

The road agents have been at work in Texas again, their latest job consisting in stopping a stage near Brownwood, relieving the passengers of their cash and plundering the mails.

The three negroes—one woman and two men—who murdered Mrs. Kennedy in Clarendon county, S. C., were captured and hung on the nearest tree to the place of the murder that would hold them.

GENERAL.

Advices from Chihuahua, Mexico, bring appalling particulars of the devilment being wrought by the desperate remnant of Victorio's band in the neighborhood of Guadaloupe. In that section from twenty to thirty men, women and children are known to have been murdered and mutilated in the most horrible manner. A detachment of ten returning with Gen. Terrazas, after the abandonment of Victorio's camp, were attacked by about thirty Indians a few days after and [illegible] one man escaped.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. William B. Hazen has been appointed Chief Signal Officer of the army. This promotion advances Gen. McCook to the Colonelcy of the Sixth Infantry. Gen. Ord having been retired, Gen. Augur will take the Department of Texas. It is reported that Gen. O. O. Howard will take command of the Military Academy and Gen. Schofield be sent to California.

Capt. Howgate has resigned his position in the army, presumably because he was disappointed in not being made Chief of the Signal Service.

POLITICAL.

Judge Houston, Republican candidate for Congress in Delaware at the late election, has served a notice of his purpose to contest the seat of Edward L. Martin in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Nicholas Ford, Republican-Greenbacker, received the certificate of election as a member of Congress from the Ninth district of Missouri. The vote, as canvassed by the Secretary of State, shows 21,770 for Ford and 21,768 for Craig, Democrat, giving the former a majority of 2 votes.

FOREIGN.

The British Government has aimed a blow at the Irish press which is destined to add many recruits to the army of the Land League. Proceedings are to be commenced against the proprietor of the Sligo *Champion* for publishing a notice calling upon a tenant to relinquish his farm.... The allied squadron which sailed the Mediterranean to "demonstrate" in such fashion as to settle the Eastern question, and absolutely refrained from doing anything of the sort, has been formally dissolved. The British fleet sails for Malta, the French for Toulon. And in the future, as pending their alliance, the fleets that made up the squadron will doubtless continue to neutralize each other.... The President of Buenos Ayres offers free lands to 50,000 Irish emigrants.... It is officially proclaimed in Dublin that the County Leitrim is in a state of disturbance requiring additional police. A fund of £3,000 for the defense of the Land-Leaguers has been subscribed. Boycott's farm is described as a complete wreck. It is said that there is almost a universal suspension of the payment of rent.

There was an immense Land League demonstration at Waterford, Ireland, on Sunday. Parnell was escorted through decorated streets to the speakers' stand. In the immediate vicinity were 400 police, 200 infantry, and 100 cavalry.... A dispatch from Paris states that the Panama canal subscription is more than covered already.... Cable dispatches state that anarchy and terrorism are on the increase in Ireland. The leaders of the Land League are endeavoring to prevent bloodshed, and to limit the terrorism to threatening, "Boycotting," and the reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation. They not only fear that bloodshed would bring about immediate coercion, but that it would also check the half-concealed desire of the Government to drop the state prosecutions. In the Queen's Bench Division at Dublin the application by Parnell, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon for the postponement of the state trials until Jan. 26, on the ground that the date fixed will interfere with their constitutional rights to be present when Parliament meets, was opposed by the Attorney General and refused by the court, with costs. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, strongly denounced the state of anarchy existing in the country.... Dr. Thomas Grimshaw, Registrar General of Ireland, received a threatening letter for refusing to dismiss his gardener, a pensioner. He has obtained police protection.... Siemens Brothers, of London, have taken a contract to construct and lay two new cables across the Atlantic, at a cost not exceeding £1,500,000.

The work of dispersing Irish Land-League meetings by troops of dragoons was inaugurated the other day at Brookborough, County Fermanagh. The 5,000 people who assembled were driven from the meeting by the soldiers, and three who resisted were arrested.

While the Crown prosecutor was leaving the court-room in Limerick, Ireland, he was assaulted by a street mob because he defended a man to whom the Land League is opposed, but he managed to escape with slight personal injury. Mulholland, a bailiff who attempted to execute a decree against a non-rent-payer in County Tipperary, was attacked by a man named Graham, who shot him dead after a few words of argument. Graham made his escape. At the Omagh Assizes a farmer was sentenced to thirty years' penal servitude for firing at his landlord.... Four Socialists have been jailed at Darmstadt on charge of high treason, and six persons are in prison at Pforzheim for circulating revolutionary publications.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. This was in consequence of the continued drain upon its specie reserve for shipment to the United States. It indicates that these cannot be expected to continue uninterrupted.... Over 40,000 shares of De Lesseps' Panama canal stock have been bought in Spain already. The Spaniards think the canal will benefit the Spanish West Indies.... The British Admiralty has abolished flogging in the English navy.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The second session of the Forty-sixth Congress assembled at the Capitol in Washington on Monday, Dec. 6. The Senate was called to order at high noon, and prayer was offered by Chaplain Bullock. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, and Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, were sworn in as Senators, and the credentials of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont (re-elected as his own successor), were read. A committee was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready for business. After a brief recess the Senate reassembled, the message was read, and an adjournment voted. The House was called to order by Speaker Randall at precisely 12 m. The roll-call showed 237 members present. The customary committee to notify the President that the House was ready for business was appointed, after which there was a call of the States for bills [illegible]. Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution calling upon the President to communicate to the House the new treaty with China. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution declaring that a tariff for protection (so called) does not, in truth, protect the interests [illegible] wages of workingmen [illegible] the President's message was received and read.

In the Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to authorize local taxation of treasury notes, and Mr. Ingalls a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the threatened invasion of Indian Territory. Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, presented the credentials of the Hon. Thomas C. Manning, the new contestant for Senator Kellogg's seat, and they were read and filed. In the House, Mr. Belford offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior to state the authority for imprisoning at Fort Leavenworth Sub-Chief Douglas, of the Ute tribe, charged with complicity in the murder of Indian Agent Meeker. The Senate resolution relative to counting the electoral vote was called up by Mr. Bicknell. After prolonged debate, the Speaker decided it a matter of privilege. The previous question was then called, and the Republican members refused to vote, upon which Mr. Bicknell withdrew his demand for the previous question.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill in the Senate on Wednesday, the 8th inst., providing for the issue of $10,000,000 of fractional currency of the denomination of 10, 25, and 50 cents. Mr. Teller presented a bill to provide certain regulations concerning the manner of conducting elections for Representatives in Congress, and to punish violations thereof. A bill for the erection of a public building at Quincy, Ill., was presented by Mr. Davis. Mr. Morgan presented a constitutional amendment giving Congress authority to make rules for opening the votes of the Electoral College, having been counted by the two houses [illegible] a bill for a State Government [illegible] Dakota. In the House, Mr. [illegible] introduced a joint resolution [illegible] U. S. [illegible] retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General. The day was mainly devoted to debate on the Senate resolution concerning the counting of the electoral vote. Mr. [illegible] offered a substitute providing that the two Houses, in joint session, the Vice President presiding, ascertain and declare the result of Presidential elections.

In the Senate, on the 9th inst., very little business was transacted, and that body adjourned to Monday. The civil-service portion of the President's Message was referred to a special committee with instructions to report at an early day. On motion of Mr. Paddock, the bill providing for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes, was passed. Mr. Pendleton introduced a joint resolution to obtain the privilege of opening a highway through British Columbia to Sitka and Fort Wrangell, Alaska. In the House, the Fortification Appropriation bill was reported and recommitted. It appropriates $100,000 for fortifications and $50,000 for torpedoes. Mr. Kelley introduced a bill repealing the tax on bank checks, friction matches, bank capital and deposits. Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, introduced a bill amending the law in relation to the tax on savings banks. Mr. McLane then led off in debate on the electoral-vote resolution, on which the rest of the day was spent.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint shows the work of the year performed at the institutions under charge of the Mint Bureau has been unusually heavy. The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices have been, both in number and value, greater than in any previous year—$98,835,096—and exceeding by nearly $30,000,000 the highest previous deposit of 1861. This gain was not the result of increased deposits of domestic production, of which $35,821,705 were received, as against over $38,500,000 for the previous year. The deposits of plate, jewelry and worn coin were about $250,000 greater than 1879, amounting to $1,386,834, and receipts of foreign coin and bullion increased nearly $60,000,000, being $61,627,556, out of a total import of $62,550,857. The deposits of silver and deliveries upon purchases were only exceeded during the coinage of fractional silver and trade dollars in 1877 and 1878. The receipts of domestic silver bullion were $32,183,756; foreign coin and bullion, $2,210,105; plate, jewelry and American coin, $2,666,001; total, $34,140,522.79. Of these deposits $36,141,366 in gold and $2,574,225 in silver were transferred or withdrawn from the assay offices or mints, and again deposited, making the total amount received and operated upon of both gold and silver $172,106,221. The coinage of gold, although heavier than in any previous year, could not keep pace with the deposits, and $33,468,874 in gold bullion remained uncoined at the New York Assay Office and Philadelphia Mint at the close of the fiscal year. The mints, however, augmented the circulation $84,370,144, adding $56,157,735 in gold, $27,942,437 in silver, and $269,971 in minor coins.

The total purchase of silver bullion during the year amounted to 4,426,267,138 standard ounces, at a cost of $24,972,461, being an average purchase of $2,081,013 worth of silver bullion per month. The average Treasury Department price of silver bullion of the British standard during the year was 52 7-16d. The total coinage of the standard silver dollar has been $72,847,750. The amount on July 1, 1879, was $7,653,649, and on July 1, 1880, $19,309,435, an increase in the circulation during the year of $11,655,786. The circulation was further increased to November 1, 1880, by the issue of $6,453,856, making the total circulation at that date $25,763,291. The remainder of the coinage, $48,084,459, was in the treasury, $19,706,241 being held for the redemption of silver certificates, and $28,304,218 for distribution. Of the latter, $12,918,505 was still in the mints.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the fiscal year is estimated at $36,000,000 of gold and $37,700,000 of silver. It is estimated that probably $5,500,000 of gold and $4,000,000 of silver of domestic production, together with $2,500,000 gold and $600,000 of silver United States coin were used in the manufactures and arts, beside the melting up of plate, jewelry, foreign coin and bullion sufficient to make a total consumption in the United States of $10,000,000 in gold and $5,000,000 in silver. The most interesting portion of the report of the Director of the Mint relates to the coin in circulation. The estimates, starting with $135,000,000 in gold and $6,000,000 silver coin in 1873, have been continued to Nov. 1, 1880, by adding yearly coinage, less recoinage, and coin imports, less exports, show an increase in coin circulation for the whole period of $240,323,881 in gold and $147,277,544 in silver coin.

The gain in coin in the country and of bullion in the mints since Jan. 1, 1879, the date fixed for resumption, amounts to $227,399,428, of which $175,701,904 is in gold and $51,697,524 silver. On June 30, 1880, the amount of gold coin in the country was $358,958,691 and of silver coin $142,597,691. These amounts were further increased by Nov. 1, 1880, by net coinage and import of $16,365,190 in gold and $9,680,254 in silver, making the total amount of United States coin at the latter date $527,601,435, of which $375,323,881 was gold and $152,277,544 silver. The mints and assay offices held in addition bullion, which is being coined as rapidly as the facilities will admit, to the amount of $18,558,811 gold and $6,049,567 silver, making a grand total of coin in circulation and bullion available for coinage on the 1st of November of $512,203,605, $453,882,692 of which is gold and $158,320,911 silver. Of the amount of United States gold coin in the country Nov. 1, $62,187,141 was in the treasury, $112,777,802 held by the banks and $200,379,138 in private hands. Of the silver coin, $47,084,459 standard dollars, and $24,629,439 in fractional silver were held by the treasury. The national banks report $5,330,357 as the amount of silver held by them, leaving $75,283,289 in other banks and in general circulation. By a comparison of these figures with the statement made by the Director of the Mint the 1st of November, 1879, it will be seen that the treasury gold reserve has diminished to the amount of $57,738,539 in coin, but holds over $78,000,000 in bullion. The silver coin in the treasury has increased to the amount of $21,324,345. The banks have increased their stock of coin to the amount of $59,147,384 in gold and $411,014 in silver, and the amounts in private hands have been increased by $38,179,030 in gold and $9,065,828 in silver.

They Learned the Lesson.

A schoolmaster endeavors to instill into the minds of his pupils the great truth that you should always count a hundred slowly before you speak, and five hundred if it is anything very important.

He then takes his stand near the stove, and after some minutes observes that the lips of all his scholars are moving slowly and noiselessly.

Presently and simultaneously they all break out:

"Four hundred and ninety-five, five hundred! Say, teacher, your coat tails are all on fire!"

It is the opinion of A. Bronson Alcott "that the man who cannot govern children, or men either, by moral means, by the power of his eye, the charm of his manners, the resources of his intelligence, is not worthy to control his fellow-creatures." If A. Bronson Alcott will only come and govern a boy who stands on his head on the roof adjacent to our winter palace, and gets up campaign processions by means of a broom lighted with kerosene—by the power of his eye, we offer him free board and a new suit of clothes.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Sherman, in his annual report, says the ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were $333,526,610.98; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $267,642,957.78, leaving a surplus revenue of [illegible], which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in treasury of $8,08[illegible]434.21, making $73,96[illegible]7.41.

The amount due the sinking fund for the year was $37,931,643.55. There was applied thereto, from the redemption of bonds and fractional currency, the sum of $73,904,617.41, an excess of $35,972,973.86 over the amount actually required for the year.

The expenditures show an increase over the previous year of $25,190,360.48.

For the present fiscal year the revenue, actual and estimated, is as follows: Total receipts, actual and estimated, $350,000,000; total expenditures, actual and estimated, $260,000,000; estimated amount due the sinking fund, $39,801,884.48; leaving a balance of $50,198,115.52.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, estimated upon the basis of existing laws, will be $350,000,000; the estimates of expenditures for the same period, received from the several Executive Departments, are, including sinking fund, $301,554,722.28; or an estimated surplus of $48,445,277.72. Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be $259,914,882.08, showing a surplus of $90,085,117.92.

The surplus revenue, actual and estimated, for the fiscal years 1880, 1881 and 1882, after providing for the sinking fund for each year, is as follows: For the year ended June 30, 1880, $27,952,009.65; for the year ending June 30, 1881, $50,198,115.52; for the year ending June 30, 1882, $48,445,277.72.

The requirements of the Sinking Fund law have been substantially observed, and the principal of the public debt, less cash in the treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, has been reduced from $2,756,431,571.43, its highest point, which it reached on Aug. 31, 1865, to $1,890,025,740.89, on Nov. 1, 1880—a reduction of $866,405,830.54.

Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1880 have increased $62,629,438.23.

Upon the subject of the operation of the Resumption laws the Secretary says:

Nothing has occurred since my last annual report to disturb or embarrass the easy maintenance of specie payments. United States notes are readily taken at par with coin in all parts of this country and in the chief commercial marts of the world. The balance of coin in the treasury available for their redemption on the 1st day of November last was $141,597,015.61, and the average during the year has not materially varied from that sum. The only noticeable change in the reserve is the gradual increase of silver coin caused by the coinage of the silver dollar and the redemption of fractional silver coin, more fully stated hereinafter.

All the requirements of the Resumption act have thus far been executed, and its wisdom has been fully demonstrated. It only remains to inquire whether any further measures are necessary or expedient to secure the maintenance of resumption. The Secretary expresses the utmost confidence that without new legislation the entire amount of United States notes now authorized and outstanding can be easily maintained at par in coin even if the present favorable financial condition should change; but, in order to accomplish this, the coin reserve must be kept unimpaired except by such payments as may be made from it in redemption of notes. Notes redeemed should be temporarily held in place of the coin paid out, especially if it appears that the call for coin is greater in amount than the coin coming in due course into the treasury or the mints. Ordinarily the superior convenience of notes will, as at present, make a greater demand for them than for coin; but, in case of an adverse balance of trade or a sudden panic, or other unforeseen circumstances, the ample reserve of coin on hand becomes the sure safeguard of resumption, dispelling not only imaginary fears, but meeting any demand for coin that is likely to arise. In a supreme emergency, the power granted to sell bonds will supply any possible deficiency.

It is suggested that Congress might define and set apart the coin reserve as a special fund for resumption purposes. The general available balance is now treated as such a fund, but, as this balance may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be unduly drawn upon for the purchase or payment of bonds, it would appear advisable that Congress prescribe the maximum and minimum of the fund.

United States notes are now, in form, security, and convenience, the best circulating medium known.

The Secretary devotes a lengthy chapter to the standard silver dollar. He says:

Unlike gold coin or United States notes, it [the silver dollar] does not, to the same extent, form a part of the permanent circulation, everywhere acceptable, and, when flowing into the treasury, easily paid out with little or no cost of transportation. The reasons for this popular discrimination against the silver dollar are:

1. It is too bulky for large transactions, and its use is confined mainly to payments for manual labor and for market purposes or for change. The amount needed for these purposes is already in excess of the probable demand.

2. It is known to contain a quantity of silver of less market value than the gold in gold coin. This fact would not impair the circulation of such limited amount as experience shows to be convenient for use, but it does prevent its being held or hoarded as reserves, or exported, and pushes it into active circulation, until it returns to the treasury, as the least valuable and desirable money in use.

For these reasons the Secretary respectfully but earnestly recommends that the further compulsory coinage of the silver dollar be suspended, or, as an alternative, that the number of grains of silver in the dollar be increased so as to make it equal in market value to the gold dollar, and that its coinage be left as other coinage to the Secretary of the Treasury or the Director of the Mint, to depend upon the demand for it by the public for convenient circulation.

The Life-Saving Service.

S. I. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, in his annual report, shows that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 179 stations, of which 139 were on the Atlantic, thirty-four on the lakes, and six on the Pacific. The record of the service surpasses any yet made. While the weather of the year was generally milder than usual, it was marked by numerous storms of exceptional severity, resulting in a much larger number of casualties within the sphere of station operations than in any previous year, and the total loss of a greater number of vessels. The highest former number of disasters was that of the year preceding, having been 219. This year the number aggregates 300. The highest number of vessels totally lost in any preceding year was fifty-four. The number last year was sixty-seven. The number of persons on board the 300 vessels involved was 1,989, of whom 1,980 were saved and only nine lost. There were succored at stations 449 shipwrecked persons, 1,303 days' relief being afforded them.

The number of persons brought ashore from wrecked vessels by the life-saving appliances of the stations was 706. In addition, life-saving crews assisted off when stranded, got out of dangerous positions and piloted to places of safety 128 vessels, sometimes working in conjunction with other wrecking agencies, but generally by themselves and the ships' companies alone. In many of these instances, but for their aid vessels and crews would have been lost. Beside, quite a number of vessels in dangerous positions were warned off and saved from stranding by burning danger-signals in the hands of patrolmen at night. The estimated value of the whole number of vessels involved was $2,616,340, and of their cargoes $1,195,368, making the total value of property in peril $3,811,708, being nearly $1,000,000 more than the year preceding. Of this amount, $2,619,807 were saved, and $1,191,901 lost, the loss being $250,909 less and the saved $1,174,721 greater than in the previous year.

The service upon the lakes, which the report shows has reached the highest state of efficiency, has recently come in alarming danger of sudden paralysis on account of inadequate compensation, the surfmen being rapidly withdrawn from the stations by higher wages offered in private enterprise. In one of the lake districts the regular crews of which [illegible] place this season on this account, and vacancies have to be filled by [illegible] and such as can be picked up for the pay. The same danger is also beginning to develop itself upon the Atlantic coast. To avert this calamity, the Superintendent asks that the restriction upon the pay of surfmen to $40 per month, which has been imposed in making the appropriations, be omitted, and that the regulation of wages be left to the discretion of the General Superintendent within the limits of the appropriation contemplated by the act of June 18, 1878.

Report of the Auditor of Railroad Accounts.

The annual report of Theophilus French, Auditor of Railroad Accounts, is mainly devoted to the condition of the land-grant railroads in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri river. Mr. French says that during the past year the condition of all railroad property in the United States has been much improved, more especially that of the railroads west of the Mississippi; that among those railroads lying west of the Mississippi the most marked improvement has been on the great trunk line of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, and of which the United States Government is a creditor to the amount of nearly $80,000,000. Stability of rates, even though rates have been reduced, has given larger earnings, which, in turn, have enabled liberal expenditures to be made for maintenance and improvement, to the manifest advantage of the traveling public and shippers as well as of the properties themselves. As to the Pacific railroads proper, he says that branch lines have been and are in process of construction, and still more are projected. Steel rails are being largely substituted for iron rails; ties are kept well renewed; grades are being reduced, and bad sections remedied; trestles are being filled and road-beds widened and ballasted; shops and station-houses are being enlarged, new and improved machinery has been purchased, equipment has been increased so as to meet the requirements of the traffic, and in all this, while economy has been studied, safety of travel and public convenience have not been overlooked. At no previous time in the history of these great enterprises has the value of the properties been so assured, or their prospects been so good for benefiting their owners, paying their debts and serving the people better and more cheaply.

One chapter of the report is devoted to a history of accidents, from a summary of which it appears that of the passengers who travel by railroad in the United States, including employes on trains, in every 1,500,000 carried one is killed and four are injured, or, to state it differently, that in every 40,000,000 persons carried one mile one is killed and four are injured. The figures also show that about one-fourth of the train accidents are the results of defects in property, while more than one-half are the result of carelessness, lack of discipline, or defective management.

The continued improvement in the business of railroads is noted by the fact that for the calendar year 1879, as compared with 1878, the gross earnings of nearly all the railroads in the United States show an increase of $40,000,000, or about 9 per cent. The working expenses show an increase of $7,500,000, or about 2½ per cent., and the net earnings show an increase of $32,500,000, or more than 17 per cent., while the increased mileage has been about 3 per cent., or nearly 4,300 miles.

A noticeable feature of this increased business is that it has occurred nearly altogether on the railroads of the Middle, Western and Southwestern States, the business of those in the Pacific, New England and Southern States not having materially improved.

Mr. French draws the following conclusions from a comparison of the Eastern and Western railroads: First, that while the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings on these Western roads is, say, 52 per cent., and on the Eastern roads 63 per cent., the Eastern roads have done three times the work at only double the cost. Second, that both these Eastern and Western railroads have reduced their rates per ton per mile 14 per cent. and passenger rates about 7 per cent. on an average. Third, that the average haul, both of freight and passengers, on the Western, is nearly double that on the Eastern roads. Fourth, that the average rate per ton per mile on the Eastern roads is down to the very low price of less than nine-tenths of a cent, and the rate for passengers per mile to 2¼ cents.

As to the Northern Pacific, the Auditor thinks that no other company is believed to have a straighter or a more honest and honorable record than their books exhibit; but he criticizes the company for have donated such a large amount to preferred stock at par value in order to place a loan of $2,500,000 upon the two divisions of its road.

Mr. French devotes comparatively little space to the important questions of inter-State transportation. As a substitute for the Reagan and all other pending bills upon that subject, he proposes a law which shall embody the following principles: That all common carriers engaged in transporting passengers and freight from one State or Territory to another State or Territory of the United States are hereby authorized to charge and receive for said service such compensation as they may fix from time to time, provided that no discrimination of any kind whatever shall be made; that the possible service and facilities shall be furnished on the same day, at the same price, for all freight offered, and, in case any common carrier evades or breaks this provision, the party injured shall have his remedy in any United States court having jurisdiction.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 00	@	12 00
Hogs	4 10	@	4 90
Cotton	12	@	12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 40	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 18	@	1 22
Corn—Ungraded	57	@	60
Oats—Mixed Western	41	@	44
Rye—Western	1 00	@	1 04
Pork—Mess	13 75	@	15 00
Lard	8½	@	9
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@	6 10
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 80
Medium to Fair	4 20	@	4 75
Hogs	3 50	@	4 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@	6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@	1 06
No. 3 Spring	88	@	90
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	30	@	32
Rye—No. 2	87	@	88
Barley—No. 2	1 00	@	1 02
Butter—Choice Creamery	32	@	35
Eggs—Fresh	25	@	27
Pork—Mess	12 00	@	13 50
Lard	8½	@	8¾
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 08	@	1 09
No. 2	1 03	@	1 04
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye—No. 1	84	@	85
Barley—No. 2	78	@	80
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03	@	1 04
Corn—Mixed	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye	87	@	88
Pork—Mess	13 00	@	13 25
Lard	8½	@	8¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 04	@	1 05
Corn	45	@	46
Oats	37	@	38
Rye	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	13 50	@	13 75
Lard	8½	@	8¾
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@	1 06
No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 05
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 04	@	1 05
Corn—No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Barley (per cental)	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01	@	1 03
Corn	42	@	43
Oats	33	@	34
Pork—Clear	13 75	@	15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

[illegible]

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 29, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from disease of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully, C. E. SMITH.

Attested to by E. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central Avenues.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have suffered several years with the kidney complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from kidney complaints.

Yours respectfully, J. S. McMILLEN,

First Bookkeeper for Newhall, Galt & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 32 West Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a tonic, corrective and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart. Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles? Why be so fearful because of disordered urine? Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a pack age at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

TEAS.—[illegible]

ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey st., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

Iowa Farms

Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West.

For sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

A pure wash for the delicate skin of infants is made by obtaining maple twigs. Put a small lump of alum in and boil with the twigs. Wash the tender places with this in lieu of water.

Colds in the head are always in order. Some one recommends as an easy cure, if attended to promptly, a teaspoonful of pulverized borax dissolved in a pint of hot water; when tepid snuff some up the nostrils two or three times a day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required.

For cuts, wounds and sores: Surgeon's solution of carbolic acid and pure glycerine, mixed in equal parts, and applied on soft lint or linen cloth. Other remedies, ready-prepared, can also be bought at the drug stores. It is wise to always have some kind of remedy on hand, as a bad cut or wound, taken in time, may heal quickly, but neglected and exposed a short time a cold may settle in it, and produce painful, if not serious, results.

Mrs. Thompson, in the *Evangelist*, says the best remedy for sleeplessness is to wet a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it toward the base of the brain and fasten the dry half of the towel over, so as to prevent too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and pleasant, cooling the brain and bringing on a sweet slumber. Warm water is better than cold. To all suffering from overwork, excitement or anxiety, this remedy must prove a blessing.

For burns: Lime water, olive oil and glycerine, equal parts, applied on lint. Good remedies, and ready-prepared, can also be obtained at any drug store, and should be kept constantly in the house and in factories where persons are exposed to burns. If none of these are handy, apply, quickly, flour and lard, mixed. Keep the wound from exposure to the air. A good liniment for burns, after the above application, is made of three ounces each of tincture of opium, camphorated oil and soap liniment. A good salve for cuts and burns is one-half pound of sweet lard, one-fourth pound beeswax, one-fourth ditto resin; beat all together till well mixed, and put up in a tin box or wide-mouthed bottle. Apply to the wound on soft cotton or lint.

To stop bleeding: Apply wet tea leaves, or a paste of flour and vinegar, or a cold bandage. If an artery, bandage tightly above the wound, so as to make the knot press hard upon the artery and stop the circulation until a physician can be summoned. If an arm or leg is cut, elevate it so that the force of gravity will aid in restraining the flow of blood instead of accelerating it. To stop bleeding at the nose, bathe the feet in hot water, making at the same time some cayenne tea. Sometimes a piece of paper or cloth folded to several thicknesses and saturated in very cold water, and placed between the upper lip and jaw, pressed up as far as it will go, is beneficial. It is easily tried. A bit of ice wrapped in paper would answer the same purpose. The cold and the pressure of the parts produce the desired effect. Holding the arms above the head is also recommended. If the bleeding continues, despite the efforts to check it, summon a physician at once. Sometimes the ailment proves fatal.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'"—The Mother.—*Home Journal*.

Something Nice for Breakfast.

A cadaverous, hollow-eyed, "lean and hungry," Cassius-like man is the victim generally to a "pick-up" breakfast, "stale, flat, and unprofitable;" he goes forth hungry, ill-disposed for business, rebellious and dyspeptic; hideous and beggarly ideas get into his head; his brain is filled with suspicious chimeras. If he must eat hash it need not be the abominable melange which might be called a general postoffice where letters of all descriptions are thrown in—scraps of tasteless beef, the other table-scraps innocent of condiment; but there is a hash that will satisfy: Cut some beef in nice little slices from the bone, removing all the hard parts and skin; put the gravy in a saucepan with a pint of water, three table-spoonfuls of catchup, a desert-spoonful of minced savory herbs, an onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a third of cayenne; take out a cupful of the liquid and rub into it a table-spoonful of flour; stir it well into the stewpan again and stew for ten minutes longer. Strain it through a sieve, return it to the pan, place the slices of beef in it, and keep the saucepan on the side of the range until the meat is heated through—not to boil, or it will become hard. A few minutes before serving add half a wine-glass of tarragon vinegar. Arrange some toasted sippets round a very hot dish, and serve the hash immediately after it is cooked. An excellent condiment for breakfast is potted tomatoes. The ripe tomatoes must be scalded and skinned, passed through a sieve to remove the seeds from the pulp, and heated gently in a stewpan; add salt, a little horseradish, some white vinegar, some onions to taste, minced very fine; when cold, put it in small pots and cover with melted butter; tie up in stout paper. A simple but delicate way of preparing potatoes is a favorite breakfast-dish in the West Indies: Two pounds of peeled potatoes are washed and grated; four ounces each are added of sugar and butter melted; one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, mixed well together; placed in a baking-dish, and put into a brisk oven until done and shows a delicate brown color. Another mode of preparing potatoes by the French, after the potatoes are boiled in their jackets, is to peel and mash them with a fork; put them in a stewpan with some butter and salt, moisten through with cream, and let them grow dry while stirring them over the fire; add more cream, and continue adding for nearly an hour; turn them into a dish, and brown them on the top with a salamander.—*New York Evening Post*.

Correct Speech.

Correct speech is such an indisputable mark of a lady or a gentleman that it cannot be too often repeated that the true standard of pronunciation is one in which all the marks of a particular place of birth and residence are lost, and in which nothing appears to indicate any habits of intercourse other than with the well-bred and well-informed wherever they may be found. In the matter of accent, the aim ought to be to avoid all that is local, affected or vulgar. Let no transgressors imagine that they can escape with impunity. Their speech will betray them, and even well-educated children will be merry and satirical over them behind their backs.

Visiting.

When guests arrive in response to an invitation, the mistress and master of the dwelling, whether a mansion or a cottage, should spare no pains to make the visit an agreeable one. Many well-meaning people, from over anxiety to do so, alter the entire arrangement of their households, and, in consequence, fail to achieve their object; for if a visitor perceive—and he is almost certain to do so—that you have changed your ordinary routine of living, an uncomfortable feeling that you are—to use a homely phrase—"putting yourself very much out of the way" will prevent any true enjoyment from being felt. Therefore, the host's first care should be to make a visitor aware that his presence is not a disturbing element, and that the action of the domestic machinery will not be disarranged in consequence. This is the truest courtesy, and a course that never fails to put the visitor at his ease. Let whatever is performed be done without apparent effort, so that the effect produced may be that the visitor finds himself a sharer of your own home enjoyments—not that you have to tax your energies to afford him entertainment.

There should, however, be no sort of neglect on the part of either host or hostess, and the comfort of a visitor should be carefully studied. For instance, the guest's room should be made as comfortable and pleasant as possible. If the weather is cold, a fire in the grate will be felt as a most welcome attention. Do not think it sufficient to ask, "Would you like a fire in your bedroom this evening?" Such an inquiry could hardly fail to have a chilling effect, and a negative reply would most probably be given. It is quite easy to judge whether the weather is sufficiently cold to make a fire an agreeable addition.

Pens, ink, paper, envelopes, matches, and a few books and flowers should find a place. Generally visitors bring their own writing materials; but, should these by chance be forgotten, it is pleasant for them to find their wants have been anticipated. For the same reason a properly-furnished work-box, with buttons, scissors, etc., should be provided, and especially if the visitor is a lady. It would be impossible to enumerate all these little conveniences, so much depending upon circumstances; but it is just these little things which have the most to do in making a visit an enjoyable one.

While visitors are with you do not, if anything occurs to annoy you, trouble them with the details of what has gone amiss. Such a course only tends to make them feel that they are putting you to some inconvenience.

On the other hand, the guest, perceiving something to be wrong, should abstain from making any remark upon it—should appear, indeed, not to have seen it. Equally reprehensible is it to suggest changes and alterations to the host—to criticise his taste or call his judgment into question. Or, if his children should be fractious or rude, it is out of place for the guest to remark upon it, or to find fault with what they say or do, if the parents do not see fit to interfere.

From first to last a rigid observance of the law "bear and forbear," by host and guest, will be found essential to the preservation of harmony and enjoyment.

A Good Chance for Solitude.

Far out in the Atlantic, 184 miles very nearly due west of St. Kilda, and 290 miles from the nearest part of the main land of Scotland, there is a granite stack, which rises to a height of seventy feet above the sea, and at a distance has been mistaken for a vessel under sail. The upper part is inhabited by vast numbers of sea fowl. The name of the stack is Rockall. The great sand bank from which it rises abounds with cod. For nearly two years a man, through the columns of the London *Spectator*, has been calling the attention of various scientific societies and individuals to the suitability of Rockall for a meteorological station, and has been offering, under certain conditions, to reside there alone for a twelve-month, and take a series of observations. With a foundation of seventy feet above the sea, or even less, he says, there would be no difficulty in fixing a house upon Rockall that would laugh at the wind and spray. One chamber would do, and it could be made of stout timber locked to ringbolts, or to be built of concrete. If connected by telegraph to the main land, Rockall would, this person thinks, be an agreeable residence; and even in its isolated state it would be endurable enough if the occupant were cheered by the reflection that he was a pioneer in a noble cause. A little money would be well spent in trying to make storm warnings more reliable than they have been of late. Besides meteorological observations, an observer posted on Rockall might, if properly instructed, be able to throw a little light on oceanic circulation, temperature, &c.

Thick with the Nobility.

Two Gascon soldiers are boasting to each other of their conquests in the lists of love. "I tell you, old boy," says one, "there's a little baroness that just dotes on me." "Baroness?" says the other, disdainfully. "I tell you, the other day I called on a Duchess that is soft on me, and no sooner had I entered her *boudoir*, when—bang! in comes the old Duke with an ax-handle, and while I was bolting out I stumbled and fell right into a kettle of soft-soap she had been boiling that afternoon."

In the town of Portage, N. Y., a man was out hunting squirrels, recently, shot at what he supposed to be a red squirrel, lying on a limb in a chestnut tree. The squirrel did not drop, but yelled outright, and was found to be a boy who had on red stockings.

The greatest effects have sometimes the smallest cause. Life is constantly sacrificed by neglect of Coughs and Colds, when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup would save the sufferer.

Statistics of Suffrage in Europe.

The relative degree of practical development attained by the principle of popular representation in the various countries of Europe may be seen from the following figures: In France, there are 9,691,261 electors, viz., 26 3-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Switzerland, 642,553 electors, viz., 24 2-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Germany, 8,528,446 electors, viz., 20 2-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in England, 2,719,590 electors, viz., 11 5-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Austria, 1,242,946 electors, viz., 5 9-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Portugal 216,688 electors, viz., 5 4-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Italy, 605,007 electors viz., 2 2-10 per cent. of the inhabitants, and in Belgium, 68,278 electors, viz., 1 8-10 per cent. of the inhabitants. The French republic thus counts a larger proportion of electors than Switzerland, the country which was the first to adopt universal suffrage. This is partly explained by the consideration that the proportion of children to adults is smaller in France than in Switzerland. The relative number of foreigners having to vote may also possibly be larger in the latter country. The franchise shows an equal development in Germany. The difference between Germany and England is almost two to one in favor of the former country. The electoral body is also larger in Portugal, a country of pure monarchy, than in Italy or Belgium. Another fact worthy of attention is the extent to which the franchise is actually exercised by the electoral population in each of the countries mentioned, respecting which we have the following figures: France, 1876, 7,366,682, or 76 per cent.; Germany, 1874, 5,291,593, or 62 per cent.; Austria, 1873, 153,155, or 66 per cent.; Portugal, 1867, 66 per cent.; Italy, 1876, 368,750, or 59 per cent.; Belgium, 1874, senate, 36,082, or 69 per cent.; deputies, 45,184, or 71 per cent.

European Rapacity—Chinese Moderation.

If Europeans, in truth, understood the duties resulting from the five relationships, then we should discern the effects in their lives. Love between prince and minister, father and son, elder and younger brothers, husband and wife, friend and friend would bring due subordination and careful fulfilment of relative duties; peace and order would reign supreme; there would be no angry rivalry or unrestrained greed, making use of deadly weapons to bring destruction on mankind. But do we see these results in Western countries? No, indeed! Their whole energy is centred in the manufacture of different kinds of machines—steam vessels and locomotives to bring rapid returns of profit, guns and rifles to slay their fellow-men. They rival one another in greed and in cunning methods of acquiring wealth; they say they are rich and mighty; and put it all down to their true knowledge, forsooth! But from the time when the heavens were spread out and the earth came into existence China can boast a continuous line of great men; so that man's wants have been better supplied each day than the one before it, and our language immeasurably excels those of Europe in strength and depth. Property is wealth to the foreigner; moderation in his desires to the Chinese; material power is might to the foreigner; to live and let live is might to the Chinese. But the heaping up of words will not explain these principles. China forbids strange devices (machinery) in order to prevent confusion; she encourages humanity and justice as the very foundation of good government; and this will be her policy forever. Yet foreigners say that such principles are profitless. Profitless, indeed! Profitable, rather, beyond expression!—*Diary of Liu Ta-Jen, in the Nineteenth Century.*

Decorative Art.

The one unfortunate thing in house decoration nowadays, in the opinion of Mr. R. W. Edis, is the everlasting seeking after some novelty in papers, curtains, or other hangings. Everybody wants to have a room different from their neighbor. Decoration is being done as a fashion, not from any real love for it. Of course, we should not like to see room after room repeating itself in decoration, but why a few really good papers should not be the ground-work of true artistic decoration—when the narrowness of worldly circumstances prevents the more elaborate and more extensive hand decoration in paint or distemper—and let the rest follow from the design, there is no good reason. If that suggestion should be adopted there might be hope for real art decoration instead of the cold formality and everlasting interchange of two or three colors. As a critical writer on art decoration has said: "If the papers on our walls and the curtains we hang in our rooms were, even at second-hand, but the record of the fresh impressions and the graceful fancies of artists of our own day instead of being encumbered with mechanical pattern work struggling to be artistic, it would be better than all the present miserable striving after novelty." Not to have what your neighbor possesses is the bane of decorative art.—*New York Times.*

French Way of Washing Clothes.

A system of washing clothes in vogue in some French towns is worthy of special mention. Its economy is so great as to greatly reduce the cost. This is the process: Two pounds of soap is reduced with a little water to pulp, which having been slightly warmed is cooled in ten gallons of water, to which is added one spoonful of turpentine oil and two spoonfuls of ammonia; then the mixture is agitated. The water is kept at a temperature which can be borne by the hand. In this solution the white clothes are put in and left there for two hours before washing them with soap, taking care in the meantime to cover the tub. The solution may be warmed again and used once more, but it will be necessary to add a half spoonful of turpentine and another spoonful of ammonia. Once washed with soap the clothes are put in hot water, and the blue is applied. This process, it is obvious, saves much time, much labor and fuel, while it gives to the clothes a whiteness much superior to that obtained by any other process and the destructive use of the washboard is not necessary to clean the clothes from the impurities which they contain.

Protection for Trees.

Trees, shrubs and roses should be protected by putting long straw around the body and branches, tied well with cord, so as to prevent growth in the month of March, or warm weather toward spring. In this country the cold weather after a commencement of growth destroys more trees and roses than colder weather in the earlier part of winter. Those who observe the above directions will be very certain to keep their trees and shrubbery alive, and it is only a few minutes' work in proportion to the investment. Trees recently set are not in so much danger from severe cold weather as the sudden changes, and protection until acclimated is absolutely necessary.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Comparative Value of Wood.

It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shellbark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes, as follows: Shellbark hickory, 100; pignut hickory, 92; white oak, 84; white ash, 77; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 67; white beech, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow pine, 50; chestnut, 52; yellow poplar, 54; butternut and white birch, 43; white pine, 30. It is worth bearing in mind, that in wood of the same species there is a great difference according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and durable for fuel, and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poor soil. To the ordinary purchaser, oak is oak and pine is pine, but for house use the tree grown on dry upland, and standing apart from all others, is worth a great deal more.

There has been an extraordinary increase of suicide in Switzerland. In 1876 there were 540 suicides; in 1877, 590; in 1878, 642; and in 1879, 701. The list gives one in every 4,000 of the population. The hard times are probably the cause.

A Pastor Made Happy.

I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. With such glorious results I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy.

(Rev.) P. F. HARKLER.
Coal Run Crossing, Arkansas.

A woman—a lovely woman it is to be supposed—had her first political trouble at Port Jarvis. A horrid and wicked man challenged her as not being twenty-one years old, and instead of swearing her vote in she commenced to weep bitterly and tore her ballot to tatters. If a woman has got to swear to her age before she can vote, the knell of female suffrage is already sounded.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

Science in Aid of the Housewife.

Mending of all kinds of clothing, table and bed linen, etc., and elegant embroidery, is now done on the Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine, without an attachment. Wonders will never cease in this age of progress.—*Scientific American.*

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—especially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

Vegetine is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

For a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

Young men who attend H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College have the highest advantages that are to be found for practical education in the country.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card (for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

One pair of boots or shoes can be saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

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PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

WANTED—Gentleman or lady to address envelopes in every town. Send stamp. F. Brigham & Co., New York.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

AGENTS Send 10 cents for article worth 50c. Rare chance. L. LUM, 717 Sansom St., Phila.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address VALENTINE BROS., Managers, Janesville, Wis.

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$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Traveling. [illegible] SALARY per month. ALL EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our goods by sample, to families. We give attractive presents and first-class goods to your customers; we give you good profits; we prepay all express charges; we furnish outfit free. Write for particulars. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5025, St. Louis, Mo.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT. I will send, on receipt of One Dollar, a Handsome Coral Pin and Ear Drops, with fine gold-plated trimmings; also a pair of Coral Bracelets, which cannot be bought of any jeweler for $2.50. Money returned if not satisfactory. E. A. PALMER, Manufacturer, 363 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL KENTUCKY FARM containing 1,000 acres—[illegible] in cultivation. This farm is immediately on the Louisville and Paducah Railroad, within one mile of a county seat. Has upon it a good frame farm house, some 8 or 10 tenant houses, with barns, etc., required; a fine coal bank and fences in good condition. Price, $15,000. Apply to JAMES WEIR, Pres't Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

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We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

AGENTS! Here is YOUR GOLD MINE!
DIGGING GOLD [illegible]
By a U. S. Mineral Surveyor. Complete scientific description of every part of the great gold and silver fields. The precious stuff: where they find it, how they find it, how they mine it. Exciting adventures of wild Camp Life. Streams filled with Fish. Forests filled with Game. Mountains filled with Silver and Gold. For Circulars and Special Extra Terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

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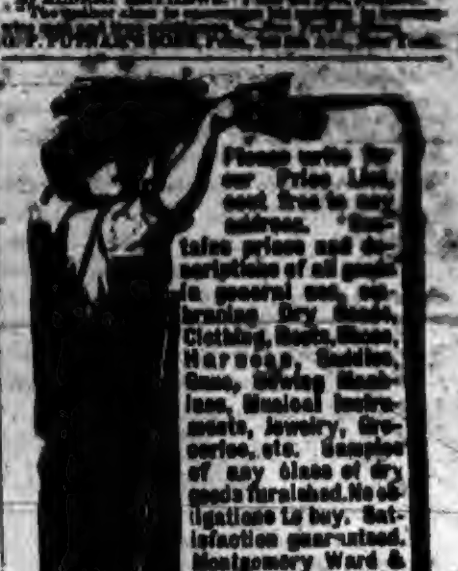

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Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

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AGENTS WANTED in every Town. Don't miss it, but send for Circular at once, and secure territory. Address H. N. HINCKLEY, Chicago, Ill.

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This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. [illegible]

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154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DECEMBER 16, 1880.

GARFIELD'S mail at Mentor is said to be far too large for the storage capacity of the village postoffice. Nine-tenths of the letters are from office-seekers.

* * *

THE total receipts of Bernhardt's twenty-four nights in New York were $98,962. Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the performances of the divine Sarah. The largest house was $7,000, and the smallest $3,000. The receipts of the second and last weeks were the largest, being $24,969 and $27,965 respectively.

* * *

MISS BELVA LOCKWOOD, the only woman ever admitted to practice in the United States court, delivered her maiden speech before that tribunal the other day. We are told she spoke twenty minutes, and commanded the earnest attention of the court. She should congratulate herself. The court usually goes to sleep during the argument of counsel.

* * *

ONE hundred years ago from Thursday last, the following marriage notice appeared in an Albany,(N. Y.,) newspaper: "Married, on Dec. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Eliardus Westerlo, D. D., Alexander Hamilton, lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary war and aid-de-camp to George Washington, to Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General Philip Schuyler."

* * *

IN spite of the production of coal to the enormous amount of 6,300,000 in Illinois and Indiana, the demand is outstripping the supply. This is,to considerable extent, caused by the large increase of manufacturing industries in this and other cities. Chicago requires at this time of the year 150,000 tons per month of soft coal, and 30,000 tons of anthracite. It will readily be perceived what an injury the threatened coal famine will do the great industries of this city and the country generally.

* * *

JUDGE STRONG has written his resignation as associate judge on the supreme bench of the United States, and it will be transmitted to the president at an early date through Chief Justice Waite. Justice Bradley, who resides in New Jersey, and is now on the southern circuit, will probably be assigned by the chief justice to the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Deleware circuit. It is considered most likely that Attorney General Devens will be appointed to the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by Justice Strong's resignation.

* * *

A DISPATCH from St. Louis of Dec. 14, announces that Thomas Allen accepted Jay Gould's proposition this afternoon, and will leave for New York to-morrow morning to make the transfer of his stock and definitely adjust all other matters connected with the transaction. The stock sold by Mr. Allen is nearly 40,000 shares, and the purchase money amounts to but a trifle less than $2,000,000. H. G. Marquland also disposed of 20,000 shares of stock, about one-half his interest in the road, to Mr. Gould. Mr. Allen retains his interest in the funded security of the road; also his land along the line, and will remain president of the road until the next annual meeting of the company, early in March.

* * *

JUDGE LYNCH held court in Brazil, Indiana, Monday, and dispatched the spirit of George Scott (colored) to the place where good negroes don't go. The negro brutally outraged a white lady, the wife of the man for whom he was working. After committing the outrage, he took from the lady, whom he had almost killed with an axe, a gold watch and chain worth about $75, besides some money that was about the house, and left for parts unknown. The husband of the outraged woman set about to capture the villain, and telegraphed to the several sheriffs and marshals throughout the state, offering $50 reward for his arrest. On the early train yesterday morning Mr. Fort, marshal of Marion, Grant county, who had captured him, brought him and delivered him to the sheriff. There were 120 of the lynchers who broke the jail open and took the negro and hung him to a tree. While it was desired that the law should take its course, all think the negro got his just deserts.

* * *

—A person who is courteous to others feels the happier for his courtesy; and it creates sunshine and happiness around. We feel drawn involuntarily towards a person who treats us with courtesy and speaks kindly to us. If we think a brother is in error, and desire to convince him of his error; if we wish him to receive any view of divine truth which we have formed ourselves; if we wish him to adopt any line of conduct in preference to the one he is now pursuing, a courteous and respectful bearing will enable us the better to accomplish our end. We cannot lose anything by elegance of manners; we may gain a great deal. A man with a disrespectful manner and with rough and hasty words, damages the cause he wishes to promote. Study to be respectful. Study to be easy, graceful, kind in your general demeanor. You will find in passing through a world like this that it will pay well to be courteous.

TAX LIST FOR 1880.

To the Tax-Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1880, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the am'n't of tax in cts. levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	ROAD TAX.	COM. SCHOOL TAX.	SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	ADDITIONAL SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	INT. ON BONDS.	CORPORATION TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
Buter Township	2	12	16	60	15	20	5	20		10		160
Poll		50	50									100
Jackson Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Concord Township	2	12	16	60	5	20	10	35		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Newville Township	2	12	16	60	15	15		20		10		150
Poll		50	50									100
Stafford Township	2	12	16	60	5	10	5	10		10		130
Poll		50	50									100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	10		10		140
Poll		50	50									100
Union Township	2	12	16	60		20		5		10		125
Poll		50	50					50				150
Richland Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50									100
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					25				125
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	10	5	15		10		140
Poll		50	50					50				150
Franklin Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5			10		135
Poll		50	50									100
Troy Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5	35		10		170
Poll		50	50									100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Auburn Town	2	12	16	60		20	25	15	50	10		210
Poll		50	50				25	25	25			175
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	60		20	10	40		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Butler Town	2	12	16	60	10	15		30	50	10		205
Poll			50						25			125
Garrett Town	2		16	60	5	15	25	50	50	10	50	295
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25	350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15, 1880.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1881; the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1881. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the low requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1881.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of December 13, says: "Secretary Thompson this morning requested President Hayes to name his successor, as he will resign on the 20th inst. The president designated Secretary of War Ramsey to act as secretary of the navy in addition to his other duties, on and after the date above mentioned. The attention of Secretary Thompson was to-day called to an account of an interview between himself and General Grant, relative to Panama canal matters. He stated that he had no conversation with the general in regard to his relation with the canal project. The secretary's attention was also called to the fact that a discussion had arisen regarding the application of the Monroe doctrine to the canal enterprise. He said 'that when it came to a question of absorbtion of the slightest portion of any territory of the central American states, he would go as far as any one to prevent it, and would be in favor of using all the power of the United States to that end.' He added 'that the construction of the Panama canal involved no antagonism to the traditional policy of this country, nor necessarily any contest for control of the route. The protest is one of a private enterprise only, and there can be no more reasonable objection to the bulk of this capital, or even all of it, being subscribed by citizens of European countries, than there is to use foreign capital in other enterprises.'"

* * *

Agents.

All persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who desire good, profitable employment, and the pleasantest kind of work at their own homes, should send address to J. J. KENNEDY, Williamantic, Conn.

51-4t.

* * *

Useful as Well as Ornamental.

A fine stock of gold pens, pencils, tooth-brushes, charms, etc, fully warranted, just received at the Physicians' drug-store. Just the thing for holiday presents.

Notice.

Parties wishing to purchase cutters should not fail to call on J. W. Shaffer. He has a full lot on hand.

* * *

—We learn that a robbery was committed in Bryan, Ohio, last night. Two men broke into the residence of a grain dealer and secured $9,000.

* * *

—It is proposed to reduce the postage on letters from three to two cents.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arford administrator of the estate of David Flickinger deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 14, 1880. 51-t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Wyatt, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

ELMON Y. WYATT, Administrator.

51-3t

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.—in the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that Maria Dove, administrator of the estate of Henson Dove, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay its debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Dec. 14, 1880. 51-3t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil, it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on kidney complaints and rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures, in all climates, has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call Casebeer & Matheny's and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine. 51-1y

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

GARLAND
MICHIGAN
STOVE CO.
STOVES & RANGES

ROOT & COMPANY

As usual, for the

HOLIDAY SEASON!

Are displaying an immense assortment

ATTRACTIVE GOODS!

—IN—

EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Special sale of Black and Colored Satin DeLyon, at $1, $1.15 and $1.50.

PLAIN SILKS

At 75c., 90c., $1 and $1.25c., reduced from $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Changeable Silks in elegant Quality, and Choice Tints for $1 per yard. All shades of colored 22-inch Satin DeLoin at $1.50 worth $2 peryard.

TRIMMING

Velvets, Satins, Plushes and Brocade Silks in a great variety of color and quantity

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMEMT

Is now complete with new and superior fabrics in the choicest styles, and at the lowest prices.

CLOAKS AND FURS

Our cloaks, shawls, suit and fur department now contain some very choice things in seal, fur-lined and other garments. Also an unusually fine line of ladies' and children's goods of all kinds. Also elegant suits and shawls, and all at our usual low prices. Besides we have an almost endless line of small articles especially for the

HOLLIDAY TRADE

To which we call the attention of the public. Remember our long established motto: "No trouble to show goods, and an inspection of our stock incurs no obligation to purchase."

ROOT & CO., FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BIG RUSH

—AT—

Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.

New Stocks Received Daily!

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHELLERY
1071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at

JOE ABRIGHTS,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.

ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS

None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.

ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.

Buy the Best.

Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

BEFORE BUYING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Do not forget to examine our well selected stock of

TOYS, CANDIES

—AND OTHER—

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Which have just been received.

Children's Toys, 1c., 5c., 10c.

Pure Mixed Candy, 12 1-2c lb.

—AT—

ENSLEY & HARTER'S.

—County orders are at par.

—Mrs. Tess is convalescent.

—New school-books are arriving.

—The Bodine property is vacated.

—Mr. Lyman Chidsey is no better.

—Chuck the corn into the gobbler.

—Remember the hop Christmas eve.

—The swimming was good this week.

—The attorneys are lively this week.

—Billy Stimely is clerking for Hollister.

—The wood market is crowded every day.

—Judge Tousley is holding court this week.

—Billy Little has purchased a new horse.

—Wheat looks discouraging says the farmer.

—Winninghoff left town on a "flying trapeze."

—The Jackson time card has been changed.

—Mays will go west again after the holidays.

—The Auburn band wants a bass-drummer.

—One week from Saturday will be Christmas.

—[illegible] is the latest plague among the children.

—Silk handkerchiefs for the holidays, at Yesbera's.

—The best place to deal is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Chas. Picker is going to Garrett to work this winter.

—The show windows are loaded full of holiday goods.

—Verge DeWitt broke his wagon down last Friday.

—The owners of the stolen horses have been found.

—The B. & O. road will make a connection at Toledo.

—The county commissioners will adjourn to-morrow.

—The Wabash road will build her shops at the Junction.

—The town is alive with people this week attending court.

—Drop in at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. and price their clothing.

—Jim Rhodenbaugh is walking policeman on the avenue.

—The grand jury hold night sessions. Faithful boys, are they.

—The delinquent taxes are paid, and Jacob Hoover is at rest.

—New butcher shop in Martin's old building at the north end.

—Alf. Carter has again resumed his labor at the St. Nicholas.

—Fur caps, very elegant and cheap, can be found at Yesbera's.

—John Kreguer has bought Ike Jones' celebrated running mare.

—Mr. Veeley is a long time getting that saw-mill in operation.

—Emilie Gavin at the Methodist church to-morrow evening.

—A large lot of nobby neck-ties can be found at Yesbera's.

—Whittmer Bros. have formed a partnership in the building line.

—Billy Ryan has the mumps. They are delicate things to nurse.

—Call on J. W. Shaffer and see those elegant gutters at low prices.

—Wild turkeys are said to be plenty in the big swamp east of town.

—Clarence Scott, of Bryan, Ohio, is making his brothers here a visit.

—Mr. J. [illegible] McIntyre is confined to his room with sickness this week.

—Mr. Dennis Lanham, living east of town, is suffering with weak eyes.

—Don. Lawrence, of Garrett, took an excursion trip down here Monday.

—Charley Klotz and Sam. Puff were running a slaughter-house to-day.

—A protracted meeting is going on at the Methodist church at Corunna.

—Sheriff Leas had a delegation of his German friends visiting him Sunday.

—Johnny Picker has moved between here and Fort Wayne, on Cedar street.

—The Corunna people are in town this week attending the trial of their warrior, D. Cullicost.

Jim. Rose, he of hotel fame, is sick with lung fever. John Beard smashes trunks during his illness.

—The afternoons are one minute longer now. After the first of January the days will lengthen at both ends.

—Pete Eldridge writes home that he likes the west and enjoys himself hugely.

—Frank Miller, of Waterloo, is learning the telegraph business at the junction.

—There are talk of an auction room being established here. It would pay well.

—A lot of fruit-tree men are stopping at the Auburn House. They drive nice rigs.

—Frand Hoff, with a shot-gun loaded with salt, watched for tramps, Monday night.

—The stave factory men will buy standing timber and hire men to work it into bolts.

—There is a jolly set of boys at work in the cooper-shop, opposite the Auburn House.

—The building on Jackson street, formerly used for the hay press, is being enclosed.

—The baby crop is simply immense. About two democrats to one republican is the average.

—The stave-factory men have made their arrangements to begin work after the holidays.

—Charley Groscop has the contract for hauling the brick for Dave Snyder's new residence.

—The teachers of Jackson township held an institute at Shugar's school-house last Saturday.

—Ed. Picker and his little son, from the far west, are expected to visit here during the holidays.

—Kenny Rush is breaking out with the Kansas fever and will return again to that country soon.

—H. C. Peterson, prosecuting attorney elect, will not perform the duties of his new office for a year.

—Gee Line has given up the poultry speculation. He would rather pick the bones than the feathers.

—Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

—J. C. Henry is making quite a lengthy stay at home this time, sickness in his family is the cause of it.

—There has been considerable money expended on sleighs this winter, but we have had little use for them as yet.

—The McClellan school-house three miles southeast of town was considerably damaged by fire last Friday morning.

—The morning train from Butler, is well filled with people, each morning, who have legal business here at the capital.

—There is to be a new bank started in Butler December 30. Mr. Wm. H. Becker, late of Indianapolis, will be the cashier.

—Neal Decker, of the Garrett livery, drove a pair of fancy greys about town Tuesday. Neal knows when he has a good team.

—If you want to purchase underwear of the best quality and very cheap, call at the tailoring establishment of G. H. Yesbera.

—Hank Little lost a brass pad-lock key, somewhere in this state, which the finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

—It is just as sensible for sportsmen to pull a gun over the fence by the muzzle as it is to lead a mule out of a stable by the tail.

—The hay-packers seem to be doing a rushing business. Some of the boys say that Joe. Ruffner has purchased an interest in the press.

—Married, Thursday Dec. 9, by Rev. W. L. Meese, at his residence in Auburn, Mr. John M. Brown, and Matilda Stafford, both of this county.

—"Who's bin here since I'se bin gone?" ejaculated Tom. Mays, on his return from the west, when he found at his home a pretty girl baby.

—It cost Mr. Back, of Harrodsburg, Ky., $100 to kiss Miss Barton against her will. Most girls would have said, put that back where you got it.

—A medical writer asks: "Does position effect sleep?" Well, rather; if you're hung up by your trowsers on a spiked fence, you won't sleep very soundly.

—The finest and most complete line of trusses, shoulder-braces, etc., ever brought to Auburn, at Casebeer & Matheny's drug-store, all of the latest improvement. No charge for fitting.

—A favored few, numbering about eleven, spent a pleasant evening at the residence of John L. Davis last Friday.

—The Fort Wayne Fruit House has made a reduction on sugars this week. Examine their advertisement in this paper.

—Will the ladies of Auburn "keep open house" on New years day? We will gladly publish the names of those intending to do so.

—Dry Houghton, that lively, loud-talking Dry, has a boy baby at his house. He will make more noise than ever now—Dry, not the baby.

—Dave Hampton and his sister, Mrs. Mattie Birdsall, attended the hop at Waterloo last evening. Also Fred. Davis, who reports a good time.

—The "long-felt want" for coal in this place will probably be supplied as spring approaches. We actually saw a whole wagon-load on the street this week.

—The cheapest dry-goods and clothing house in DeKalb county is Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. This is acknowledged by all, and what everybody says is generally true.

—Those of our citizens who appreciate a good thing, of a literary nature, should be sure and hear Miss Emilie Gavin, at the Methodist church to-morrow evening.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Refreshments served at the usual hour.

—Tom. Scott & Bro., our popular express men had a break-down last week. When they go after anything it must come in, if the vehicle can stand up under the pressure.

—Our clever young friend, Howard McCord can be found behind the counters of the Physicians' drug-store, where he has entered for the purpose of studying pharmacy.

—Our young medicine dispenser, Dr. Allyn, is yet compelled to use crutches to enable him to go about his duty. We are somewhat considerate for the doctors welfare and hope he may soon recover.

—Frank Copper left to assume his duties at Albion yesterday. Mrs. Copper, who has been sick for some time past, has gone to her mother, in Fostorio, Ohio, to spend a short time.

—Col. Miller has moved back from Garrett. The officers of the road didn' suit him and he withdrew. We may have this slightly mixed, but for valuable information call on Dr. Cowan.

—Miss Sadie Hare has her Sunday-school class under training for the concert, to be given in about two weeks. Sadie is an able teacher and greatly appreciated by both parents and scholars.

—Johnny Spacht is now running a restaurant on Eight street, in the building recently vacated by Mr. Winninghoff. Johnny is adapted to this business, and will undoubtedly make a success of it.

—J.C.Loveland and his sister, Mollie, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday. By-the-way, Joe is one of our liveliest and best local editors, and the patronage of the Headlight is steadily gaining ground.

—It's funny that a fellow who is going to leave town, never thinks about buying any cigars until he is shaking good-bye with the editor. It strikes him all at once then, but his time is too much limited now.

—A nice little party, composed of our young boys and girls, who are just "launching out upon love's great boat," assembled at the residence of Marshal Scott, Wednesday evening, and passed a few hours in a pleasant manner.

—Johnny Schaab, of the firm of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. informs us that this mammoth establishment will cut down the prices of overcoats and winter clothing of all kinds to suit everybody. Call in and price their goods.

—The baby elephants, better known as Miss Metta Farris and Miss Ada McFarland, left for their respective homes in Fostoria and Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Tuesday, and Dave Hampton, Will. Shaffer, Fred. Clark and Fred. Davis are sad and lonely.

—School will commence again next week, and then the average school boy can hide his books under a log, borrow a pair of skates and after breaking through the ice several times make his fond mother believe that Jim Jones threw him down at recess.

—Court commenced last Monday with Judge Tousley on the bench. His health failed and he went home yesterday, and Judge Best will preside the remainder of the week. Judge Woodhull will hold court here next week, and Judge Lowry the week following.

—Os. Allen, he of livery fame, was out back of the barn, Monday, cracking a four-horse whip, until he was entirely exhausted. His friends surrounded him, spoke words of consolation to him, but all to no purpose. When he came to, he explained things by crying aloud: "It's a boy!"

—Twelve or fifteen tramps struck Auburn Tuesday evening, and our citizens were apprehensive that they would want to "borrow" something to eat and wear, and a watch was kept at a number of the business houses. The tramps quartered for the night in the old jail building, and did not attempt to commit any depredations.

—There is a post standing in the middle of the road, east of the Seventh street bridge, that some of these dark nights will jerk off a buggy wheel and probably be the cause of a general smash-up. The county commissioners had it placed there and the c. c. should take it away.

—The first of a series of lectures contemplated this winter, will be at the Methodist church to-morrow evening by Miss Emilie Gavin. This lady comes highly recommended as a humorist and Shakespearian delineater, and our people can count on having a good entertainment.

—The skating is good. Why not have a party of boys and girls out some afternoon—there is nothing more interesting than to see a timid, bashful girl in the center of a pond trying to get to the bank with a pair of smooth-bottom skates on her feet. The "Saint-Anthony dance" is no comparison to her movements.

—Mr. Sprott, of Williams county, O., is partially insane over the loss of his team, and not over any transaction concerning the election, as the crazy republican editors of this county would like to make it appear. We get our information from the Hicksville News, a republican organ, published near the home of Mr. Sprott.

—D. D. Snyder will build a new brick residence, on the lots that he recently purchased of James Draggoo, early next spring. Brick are now being delivered and the work will be pushed through as rapidly as possible. The old structure that now stands there will be moved away, and when all is completed, D. D. will have one of the finest homes in Auburn.

—In the issue of the COURIER of Dec. 2, we spoke of John and Perry Smurr as the murderers of Meyers, at the Bloomingdale brewery in Fort Wayne some months ago. The name should have been Snurr, and we make the correction in justice to John and Perry Smurr, sons of J. C. and Nelson Smurr, who are among our most worthy citizens, and residents of Wilmington township.

—Miss Emilie Gavin will lecture at the Methodist church, to-morrow evening. This lady comes highly recommended by the lecture bureau, and has been secured by a special effort of a few of our enterprising citizens, and we hope the people of Auburn will show their appreciation of this effort to furnish us with firstclass entertainments by turning out on the occasion.

—It will be remembered by our readers that some time ago Benj. Gaskill took up his "bed and board" at our county jail, charged with having burned a barn near Waterloo. We learn that Mr. Gaskill is in possession of the facts concerning the burning of the barn and saw mill near the same place. He will now bring the facts before the grand jury and have his character restored.

—From Mr. W. L. Meese, insurance agent, we learn that the loss by the burning of the college, has been appraised and allowed, as follows: The Royal insurance company, of Liverpool, $3,819,84; the Watertown, of N. Y., $3,000; the Niagra, represented by Mr. T. H. Sprott, $819.82. It is thought that an effort will be made to re-build on the old site as soon as practicable.

—Now is the time of year when the inconsiderate farmer and the fancy town snob agree on one question, and that is to tie their horses to a post or fence without cover or shelter to freeze, whilst they sit comfortably in the store, in the tavern or in the church. The kind and benevolent man will either cover his horses with blankets or robes or have them put into a stable until he is ready to start. "Man's inhumanity to man" is very often also turned against the poor dumb brutes.

—Another smash-up is recorded on the B. & O. Last Saturday five sections were following each other, and when the head engine reached Breeman, Ind., she gave out, and it was impossible to raise steam enough to "pull ahead." Bang! came the second train against the caboose and set fire to the same, destroying its contents, among which were several suits of clothes belonging to the train-men. We learn from a reliable source that all the worn-out engines from the main line are sent over to this division, and it is almost impossible to handle them with any satisfaction.

—We are glad to learn that Rev. H. Johnson is well pleased in his new home, and rapidly gaining in favor with that people. In a recent issue of a Grand Haven paper is this notice: "The Rev. Henry Johnson, of Auburn, Ind., the newly installed pastor of the Presbyterian church, has arrived in the city, and occupied the pulpit of that church on Sunday last. Mr. Johnson is an eloquent, logical speaker, and, although a young man, it may already be safely assumed that the First Presbyterian church has secured a worthy successor to the Rev. Jno. R. Sutherland.

—A barber ought to be able to hold his hone.—Ex.

Yes, he should razor stake when he is strapped, and do it by the shear force of will.—New Orleans Times.

Or failing in that, to cut and comb—Ind. Journal.

If this isn't close shaving we don't know what it is—Kokomo Gazette.

He ought to win the cup, as he has the pole.—Wabash Courier.

The above is a barb'rous play on words.

—We take the following from the Elkhart Democrat: "It seems a novel proceeding to accompany a proposition for marriage with a mortgage on all the real and personal property to the young lady. Such is rarely the case, and shows a devotion and confidence highly commendable. We have heard of a proposal coming in this shape to one of Elkhart's bright-eyed beauties, and are a little curious to see how it will terminate.

—"Mr. Bunch stand up and be sworn." "This Irishman, at my right," says the court, "swears that he lifted you on the proboso in, and that you grabbed up your linen and dusted bias-wise across a five acre field, never stopping to let down fences or open bars, yelling, kavy, kavy!" "Your honor," says Mr. Bunch, "I raised my right arm and let it drop gently against said Irishman and about two hours afterward I noticed a small object, about three miles high, with outstretched arms, soaring over my mansion and I took it to be the Irishman. The case was dismissed.

—Theron P. Keator, of the Wabash Plain Dealer, is gaining reputation in the lecture field. At Warsaw the people were delighted with him, and the Indianian said: "It is quite likely that Mr. Theron P. Keator, of the Wabash Plain Dealer, will be requested by the people of this place to repeat his lecture 'Around the World' at some future time. It was the general impression of all who heard it, that it was the very best ever delivered in this place." Mr. Keator's lecture is spoken of very highly by many of the papers, and as our citizens intend having a course of lectures here this winter, we suggest that this gentlemen be invited to lecture here.

—At this season of the year our Sunday-schools are generally filled to their full capacity. If there ever was a time more than another that the juvenile loves Sunday-school, it is just before Christmas. His whole heart and soul is wrapped up in anticipation of the many beautiful presents that will dangle from the branches of the sabbath-school Christmas tree. Let it be arranged then so that each scholar will receive a present, no matter how trifling it may be, it will have a tendency to satisfy that little heart and make it rejoice. If one should be missed words, would fail to describe the pain and sorrow that would fill this little breast, and we hope the managers of each Christmas tree will consider this particular point.

—An insurance paper thinks that the most efficient fire protection to be an organization for the use of buckets. These may be of rubber or leather, as fancy or expediency may indicate. The cost is moderate, and the buckets may be supplemented by a hook-and-ladder company as auxiliary. For the purpose of uniformity, the bucket brigade may be equipped with hat and belt, but the essential value in the bucket company lies in its instant and always effectiveness. When the alarm of fire is given, it frequently happens that a single bucket of water will extinguish it. The fire bucket being always filled and in readiness, there is no delay. Every man, woman and child who can handle a bucket is a fireman, and is at once in line. The paper says that fire-engines in small towns are not efficient, as they generally are got around too late to do any good.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Donavin's Tennesseans are in Steuben county this week.

Hiram Platt, of Kendallville, was killed by the falling of an over-hanging limb while cutting wood Tuesday of last week.

Saturday, November 27, old Dr. Shutts fell on the track of a railroad in Whitley county, and was run over and killed.

The democratic friends of Lee Linn, of the Wabash Courier, presented him with a purse of $200, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services as an editor.

The South Bend Herald thinks the Grand Trunk railway shops will be established where the company believe their interest will be best served, regardless of donations, and without requesting such inducements.

"It would be pretty safe to bet that there is not a dozen republicans in this city who would fail to 'collar' the post-office if it should come whisking around where they could 'catch on' to it." The same remark, possibly in a modified sense, would apply to Ligonier. It would be the easiest thing in the world to point to a small army of "loil patriots" who flatter themselves with the idea that they ought to serve Uncle Sam in a postal capacity.—LaPort Argus.

A barn owned by Daniel Wort, living nine miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire last Friday night. Loss, $1,400; insurance, $300. The barn contained two horses, a yoke of oxen, a separator and a quantity of grain, all of which were consumed by the fire. The oxen and separator were the property of Mr. Ackerman, who had been hulling clover-seed for Mr. Wort on Friday. It is supposed that the fire was caused by a lighted cigar.—Kendallville Standard.

—In a paper published in Rhode Island in 1863 the following account of protracted drouth is given: "Our cows are drying up, our pumps are dry, there is no water, and the minister of the Baptist church is dead."

Business Enterprise.

Few towns in Indiana the size of Auburn can boast of as many substantial brick business rooms as Auburn. The last one finished is that of Mich. Houston & Co., which is located in the business center of the town, and finished with a view to convenience for the business in which they are engaged. This firm is one of our most enterprising business establishments and conduct the business to the satisfaction of all who patronize their extensive meat market. Their establishment is supplied with every convenience, including steam-power for running their meat-choppers, etc. Beside furnishing fresh and salt meats of all kinds, they have constantly on hand choice dressed poultry, all of which they sell at the lowest prices possible. Our farmers who have fat cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry to sell will find it to their advantage to give this firm a call before selling. They also pay the highest market price for green and dry hides and pelts.

—If General Hancock lives to see 1884 he will be the president for the next four years thereafter, unless republican bayonet rule and a destruction of our free government should take place before that time. Nero fiddled at the burning of Rome. Corruption, dishonesty when it has made serfs of the people by buying votes to perpetuate its power, may likewise have a grand jubilee over the result of its perfidy. It now glories over the defeat of the most virtuous and patriotic General of the present day, General Hancock. What it may do in the future, time can only tell.—Stark Co. Ledger.

—Anderson Bros. will sell buggies for $15 less than any other shop in the state that has first-class material. Call and look at our large stock of wheels and second-growth hickory trimmings. We have rented the Duck building, which we will use for a show room. Do not buy until you examine our stock, for we will not be undersold. Remember the place, three doors north of the postoffice. All work warranted for two years.

ANDERSON BROS.,
Auburn, Ind.

51 4t

—Notice is hereby given, that on Friday evening, Dec. 31, Union lodge No. 1,486 Knights of Honor, Waterloo, Ind., will hold a meeting for the election of the necessary officers for the ensuing term, in accordance with the laws governing said order.

WM. H. LEAS, Reporter.
D. Y. HUSSELMAN, Dictator.

Report of School No. 4.

The following is the names of scholars neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Dec. 10, 1880: Mary Clark, Harvey Embrey, Clyde Fortner and Elmer Clark. Names of those who were absent no more than one-half day during the month: [illegible] Bell, Dora Jackson, Otho [illegible], Robert Bell and Odd Clark. Parents please assist in having a full attendance.

J. B. SCOTT, Teacher.

School Report.

The following is the report of the names of pupils of the St. Johns school, neither absent nor tardy for the month ending December 10, 1880: Carlton Fair, Elmer Knott, Inlo Fair, Elmer Wilderson, Andrew Fair, Eliza Housal, Blanche Fair, Clyde Wilderson, Nina Quince, Willie Matthews. The parents are cordially invited to visit the school.

JAS. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

School Report.

Of district 6, Fairfield township, for the month ending December 10, 1880. The following are the names of those who were not tardy: Ida Husselman, Alma Husselman, Emma Husselman, Ada Freed, Willie Freed, Etta Knepper, Manda Stahl, Mama Stahl, Altman Ding, Amanda Parnel, Emma Parnel, Emma Gonser, Willie Gonser, Ida Coyl, A. E. Rowe, C. Rowe, Emma Rowe, Mary Rowe, Jacob Rowe, J. H. Urey, Sam Urey, Laura Bickel, Wm. Cline.

The school is pleasant and interesting to me, and I feel sincere gratitude to the parents and children for the kindness they manifest toward me, and the interest they take in the school. The parents are kindly invited to visit the school.

J. P. KANDAL, Teacher.

Truel Treat.

[Columbia City Post.]

When the masses are educated to a higher idea of the true relations which should exist between the ruled and their rulers, and the mere spoils of office are left out of the contest, then, and then only, will politics be purified.

The Post has confidence in the people. Fraud, coercion and the corrupt use of money may nullify their will, but at last the right will prevail. It believes that every graft of imperialism on the constitution, put there by the advocates of federalism, ought to be stricken out. Make this republic a pure democracy, where the voice of the people is supreme.—Ibid.

—There is nothing like a fair quantity of what is called backbone.—Ligonier Banner.

We are well supplied in that respect. Tom Gross, the proprietor of the Central house, has just killed his hogs.

—The Auburn Historical Society will meet at Gordon's art gallery on Tuesday evening, December, 21, 1880. All members are requested to be present. There will be reading and declamations as usual.

MRS. M. B. WILLIS, Sec'y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The President's Annual Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of our country. By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed during the past year, with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all our people, and with contentment at home, and with peace and friendship with other nations.

The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of Chief Magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of the power and authority of Government from the public servants whose terms of office are about to expire, to their newly-chosen successors. This example cannot fail to impress profoundly thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which republican institutions afford. The immediate, general and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens in the result of the election gives gratifying assurance to our country and to its friends throughout the world that a Government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patriotic people possesses elements of strength, stability and permanency not found in any other form of Government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the constitution, still prevails in several of the late slave-holding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the place and manner of voting, and with counting, returning, and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal-rights amendments to the constitution is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the constitution, as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together, and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualification to freely cast his vote and to have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past; bygones will indeed be bygones, and political and party issues with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance and other important subjects will then receive their full share of attention; but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the Government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principles of our Government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United States.

The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the Government of the country. Happily, the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the Fifteenth amendment has heretofore prevailed it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the Fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented, in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the Government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States. Whatever Government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

In my former annual messages, I have asked the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of a reformation of the civil service system of the Government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage, or appointments for personal or partisan considerations, have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive office, and I believe these dangers threaten the stability of the Government. Abuses so serious in their nature cannot be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and placemen employed.

The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotions and removals, establishing a uniform method, having exclusively in view, in every instance, the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and the most economical and efficient administration of the public business.

Competitive examinations, in aid of impartial appointments and promotions, have been conducted for some years past in several of the Executive Departments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the Custom Houses and Postoffices of the larger cities of the country. In the city of New York over [illegible] positions in the civil service have been subject, in their appointments and tenure of place, to the operation of published rules for this purpose, during the past two years. The results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory, and have confirmed my opinion in favor of this system of selection. All are subjected to the same tests, and the result is free from prejudice by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for the best qualifications attainable among the competing applicants. It is an effectual protection from the pressure of importunity, which, under any other course pursued, largely exacts the time and attention of appointing officers, to their great detriment in the discharge of other official duties, preventing the abuse of the service for the mere furtherance of private or party purposes, and leaving the employe of the Government, freed from the obligations imposed by patronage, to depend solely upon merit for retention and advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and improvement.

These invaluable results have been attained in a high degree in the offices where the rules for appointment by competitive examination have been applied.

A method which has so approved itself by experimental tests at points where such tests may be fairly considered conclusive should be extended to all subordinate positions under the Government. I believe that a strong and growing public sentiment demands immediate measures for securing and enforcing the highest possible efficiency in the civil service, and its protection from recognized abuses, and that the experience referred to has demonstrated the feasibility of such measures.

The examinations in the Custom Houses and Postoffices have been held under many embarrassments, and without provision for compensation for the extra labor performed by the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable interest in the improvement of the public service has induced this devotion of time and labor without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously ought not to be expected, and without an appropriation by Congress for compensation it is not practicable to extend the system of examinations generally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. Section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the President to prescribe the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States, and for this purpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with reference to "the fitness of each candidate, in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability, for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter;" but the law is practically inoperative for the want of the requisite appropriation.

I therefore recommend an appropriation of $25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President in accordance with the terms of this section, whose duty it shall be to devise a just, uniform and efficient system of competitive examinations, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the Government. I am persuaded that the facilities which such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a relief to members of Congress as it will be to the President and heads of departments, but that it will also greatly tend to remove the causes of embarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflicting claims of patronage between the Legislative and Executive departments. The most effectual check upon the pernicious competition of influence and official favoritism in the bestowal of office will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants, in which every one can make his own record, with the assurance that his success will depend upon this alone.

I also recommend such legislation as, while leaving every officer as free as any other citizen to express his political opinions and to use his means for their advancement, shall also enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in refusing all demands upon his salary for political purposes. A law which should thus guarantee true liberty and justice to all who are engaged in the public service, and likewise contain stringent provisions against the use of official authority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official subordinates, is greatly to be desired.

The most serious obstacle, however, to an improvement of the civil service, and especially to a reform in the method of appointment and removal, has been found to be the practice, under what is known as the spoils system, by which the appointing power has been so largely encroached upon by members of Congress. The first step in the reform of the civil service must be a complete divorce between Congress and the Executive in the matter of appointments. The corrupting doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" is inseparable from Congressional patronage as the established rule and practice of parties in power. It comes to be understood by applicants for office, and by the people generally, that Representatives and Senators are entitled to disburse the patronage of their respective districts and States. It is not necessary to recite at length the evils resulting from this invasion of the Executive functions. The true principles of government on the subject of appointments to office, as stated in the National Conventions of the leading parties of the country, have again and again been approved by the American people, and have not been called in question in any quarter. These authentic expressions of public opinion upon this all-important subject are the statement of principles that belong to the constitutional structure of the Government.

"Under the constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office." To this end the co-operation of the Legislative Department of the Government is required, alike by the necessities of the case and by public opinion. Members of Congress will not be relieved from the demands made upon them with reference to appointments to office until, by legislative enactment, the pernicious practice is condemned and forbidden.

It is therefore recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of Congress with reference to appointments to office by the President, and I also recommend that the provisions of section 1,767, and of the sections following, of the Revised Statutes, comprising the Tenure-of-Office act, of March 2, 1867, be repealed.

Believing that to reform the system and methods of the civil service in our country is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship, and that it can be permanently done only by the co-operation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, I again commend the whole subject to your considerate attention.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our Territories, and to prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that the legislation upon this subject, to be effective, requires extensive modification and amendment. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt and decided measures are necessary. The Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the Territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries, it possesses large influence over the administration of justice. Exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local political power of the Territory, they are able to make effective their hostility to the law of Congress on the subject of polygamy, and, in fact, do prevent its enforcement. Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the law depends on those who practice and uphold the crime. It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of the sect which encourages and sustains it. The power of Congress to enact suitable laws to protect the Territories is ample. It is not a case of half-way measures. The political power of the Mormon sect is increasing; it controls now one of our wealthiest and most populous Territories. It is extending steadily into other Territories. Wherever it goes it establishes polygamy and sectarian political power. The sanctity of marriage and the family relation are the corner-stone of our American society and civilization. Religious liberty and the separation of church and state are among the elementary ideas of free institutions. To re-establish the interests and principles which polygamy and Mormonism have imperilled, and to fully reopen to intelligent and virtuous immigrants of all creeds that part of our domain which has been, in a great degree, closed to general immigration by intolerant and immoral institutions, it is recommended that the Government of the Territory of Utah be reorganized.

I recommend that Congress provide for the government of Utah by a Governor and Judges, or Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate—a government analogous to the provisional government established for the territory northwest of the Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787. If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries in the Territory of Utah be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy. If thorough measures are adopted, it is believed that within a few years the evils which now afflict Utah will be eradicated, and that this Territory will in good time become one of the most prosperous and attractive of the new States of the Union.

Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed peace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued maintenance.

My anticipation of an early reply from the British Government to the demand of indemnity to our fishermen for the injuries suffered by that industry at Fortune bay, in January, 1878, which I expressed in my last annual Message, was disappointed. This answer was received only in the latter part of April in the present year, and, when received, exhibited a failure of accord between the two Governments, as to the measure of the inshore-fishing privilege secured to our fishermen by the treaty of Washington, of so serious a character that I made it the subject of a communication to Congress, in which I recommended the adoption of the measures which seemed to me proper to be taken by this Government in maintenance of the rights accorded to our fishermen under the treaty, and toward securing an indemnity for the injury these interests had suffered. A bill to carry out these recommendations was under consideration by the House of Representatives at the time of the adjournment of Congress in June last.

Within a few weeks I have received a communication from her Majesty's Government, renewing the consideration of the subject, both of the indemnity for the injuries at Fortune bay, and of the interpretation of the treaty in which the previous correspondence had shown the two Governments to be at variance. Upon both these topics the disposition toward a friendly agreement is manifested by a recognition of our right to an indemnity for the transaction at Fortune bay, leaving the measure of such indemnity to further conference, and by an assent to the view of this Government, presented in the previous correspondence, that the regulation of conflicting interests of the shore fishery of the provincial seacoasts, and the vessel fishery of our fishermen, should be made the subject of conference and concurrent arrangement between the two Governments.

I sincerely hope that the basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views in the interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which, as the correspondence between the two Governments stood at the last session of Congress, seemed to be irreconcilable.

In the important exhibition of arts and industries, which was held last year at Sydney, New South Wales, as well as in that now in progress at Melbourne, the United States have been efficiently and honorably represented. The exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in some of the most considerable departments, and the participation of the United States was recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne, the share taken by our country is no less notable, and an equal degree of success is confidently expected.

The state of peace anp tranquillity now enjoyed by all the nations of the continent of Europe has its favorable influence upon our diplomatic and commercial relations with them. We have concluded and ratified a convention with the French republic for the settlement of claims of the citizens of either country against the other. Under this convention a commission, presided over by a distinguished publicist, appointed, in pursuance of the request of both nations, by His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, has been organized and has begun its sessions in this city. A congress to consider means for the protection of industrial property has recently been in session in Paris, to which I have appointed the Ministers of the United States in France and in Belgium as delegates. The International Commission upon Weights and Measures also continues its work in Paris. I invite your attention to the necessity of an appropriation to be made in time to enable this Government to comply with its obligations under the Metrical Convention.

Our friendly relations with the German empire continue without interruption. At the recent International Exhibition of Fish and Fisheries, at Berlin, the participation of the United States, notwithstanding the haste with which the commission was forced to make its preparations, was extremely successful and meritorious, winning for private exhibitors numerous awards of a high class, and for the country at large the principal prize of honor offered by His Majesty, the Emperor. The results of this great success cannot but be advantageous to this important and growing industry. There have been some questions raised between the two Governments as to the proper effect and interpretation of our treaties of naturalization, but recent dispatches from our Minister at Berlin show that favorable progress is making toward an understanding, in accordance with the views of this Government, which makes and admits no distinction between the rights of a native and naturalized citizen of the United States. In practice, the complaints of molestation suffered by naturalized citizens abroad have never been fewer than at present.

There is nothing of importance to note in our unbroken friendly relations with the Governments of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Greece.

During the last summer several vessels belonging to the merchant marine of this country, sailing in neutral waters of the West Indies, were fired at, boarded, and searched by an armed cruiser of the Spanish Government. The circumstances, as reported, involve not only a private injury to the persons concerned, but also seemed too little observant of the friendly relations existing for a century between this country and Spain. The wrong was brought to the attention of the Spanish Government in a serious protest and remonstrance, and the matter is undergoing investigation by the royal authorities, with a view to such explanation or reparation as may be called for by the facts.

The commission sitting in this city for the adjudication of claims of our citizens against the Government of Spain is, I hope, approaching the termination of its labors.

The claims against the United States under the Florida treaty with Spain were submitted to Congress for its action at the late session, and again invite your attention to the long-standing question, with a view to the final disposition of the matter.

At the invitation of the Spanish Government, a conference has recently been held at the city of Madrid to consider the subject of protection by foreign powers of native moors in the empire of Morocco. The Minister of the United States, in Spain was directed to take part in the deliberations of this conference, the result of which is a convention signed on behalf of all the powers represented. The instrument will be laid before the Senate for its consideration. The Government of the United States has lost no opportunity to urge upon that of the Emperor of Morocco the necessity, in accordance with the humane and enlightened spirit of the age, of putting an end to the persecutions, which have been so prevalent in that country, of persons of a faith other than the Moslem, and especially of the Hebrew residents of Morocco.

The Consular treaty concluded with Belgium has not yet been officially promulgated, owing to the alteration of a word in the text by the Senate of the United States, which occasioned a delay, during which the time allowed for ratification expired. The Senate will be asked to extend the period for ratification.

The attempt to negotiate a treaty of extradition with Denmark failed on account of the objection of the Danish Government to the usual clause providing that each nation should pay the expense of the arrest of the persons whose extradition it asks.

The provision made by Congress, at its last session, for the expense of the commission which had been appointed to enter upon negotiations with the Imperial Government of China, on subjects of great interest to the relations of the two countries, enabled the Commissioners to proceed at once upon their mission. The Imperial Government was prepared to give prompt and respectful attention to the matters brought under negotiation, and the conferences proceeded with such rapidity and success that, on the 17th of November last, two treaties were signed at Pekin, one relating to the introduction of Chinese into this country, and one relating to commerce. Mr. Trescot, one of the Commissioners, is now on his way home bringing the treaties, and it is expected that they will be received in season to be laid before the Senate early in January.

Our Minister in Japan has negotiated a convention for the reciprocal relief of shipwrecked seamen. I take occasion to urge once more upon Congress the propriety of making provision for the erection of suitable fire-proof buildings at the Japanese capital for the use of the American legation, and the Court House and jail connected with it. The Japanese Government, with great generosity and courtesy, has offered for this purpose an eligible piece of land.

In my last annual message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years ago from China and Japan. I renew the recommendation then made, that whatever portions of these funds are due to American citizens should be promptly paid, and the residue returned to the nations, respectively, to which they justly and equitably belong.

The extradition treaty with the kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been for some time in course of negotiation, has, during the past year, been concluded and duly ratified.

Relations of friendship and amity have been established between the Government of the United States and that of Roumania. We have sent a diplomatic representative to Bucharest, and have received at this capital the special Envoy who has been charged by his Royal Highness Prince Charles to announce the independent sovereignty of Roumania. We hope for a speedy development of commercial relations between the two countries.

In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the prevalence of quietude on the border between this country and Mexico would soon become so assured as to justify the modification of the orders, then in force, to our military commanders, in regard to crossing the frontier, without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the peace of the two countries. Events moved in accordance with these expectations, and the orders were accordingly withdrawn, to the entire satisfaction of our citizens and the Mexican Government. Subsequently the peace of the border was again disturbed by a savage foray, under the command of the Chief Victorio, but, by the combined and harmonious action of the military forces of both countries, his band has been broken up and substantially destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the obstacles which have so long prevented rapid and convenient communication between the United States and Mexico by railways are on the point of disappearing, and that several important enterprises of this character will soon be set on foot which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of both countries.

New Envoys from Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela and Nicaragua have recently arrived at this capital, whose distinction and enlightenment afford the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly relations between ourselves and these sister republics.

The relations between this Government and that of the United States of Colombia have engaged public attention during the past year, mainly by reason of the project of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, to be built by private capital under a concession from the Colombian Government for that purpose. The treaty obligations subsisting between the United States and Colombia, by which we guarantee the neutrality of the transit and the sovereignty and property of Colombia in the isthmus, make it necessary that the conditions under which so stupendous a change in the region embraced in this guarantee should be effected—transforming, as it would, this Isthmus, from a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, into a gateway and thoroughfare between them, for the navies and merchant ships of the world—should receive the approval of this Government, as being compatible with the discharge of these obligations on our part, and consistent with our interests as the principal commercial power of the Western hemisphere. The views which I expressed in a special message to Congress in March last, in relation to this project, I deem it my duty again to press upon your attention. Subsequent consideration has but confirmed the opinion "that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interest."

The war between the republic of Chili on the one hand, and the allied republics of Peru and Bolivia on the other, still continues. This Government has not felt called upon to interfere in a contest that is within the belligerent rights of the parties as independent states. We have, however, always held ourselves in readiness to aid in accommodating their difference, and have at different times reminded both belligerents of our willingness to render such service.

Our good offices in this direction were recently accepted by all the belligerents, and it was hoped they would prove efficacious; but I regret to announce that the measures which the Ministers of the United States at Santiago and Lima were authorised to take, with the view to bring about a peace, were not successful. In the course of the war some questions have arisen affecting neutral rights; in all of these the Ministers of the United States have, under their instructions, acted with promptness and energy in protection of American interest.

The relations of the United States with the empire of Brazil continue to be most cordial, and their commercial intercourse steadily increase, to their mutual advantage.

The internal disorders with which the Argentine Republic has for some time past been afflicted, and which have more or less influenced its external trade, are understood to have been brought to a close. This happy result may be expected to redound to the benefit of the foreign commerce of that republic as well as to the development of its vast interior resources.

In Samoa, the Government of King Malietoa, under the support and recognition of the Consular representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, seems to have given peace and tranquillity to the islands. While it does not appear desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tripartite local government, which has been proposed, the common interests of the three great treaty powers require harmony in their relations to the native frame of government, and this may be best secured by a simple diplomatic agreement between them. It would be well if the Consular jurisdiction of our representative at Apia were increased in extent and importance so as to guard American interests in the surrounding and outlying islands of Oceanica.

The obelisk, generously presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the city of New York, has arrived safely in this country, and will soon be erected in that metropolis. A commission for the liquidation of the Egyptian debt has lately concluded its work, and this Government, at the earnest solicitation of the Khedive, has acceded to the provisions adopted by it, which will be laid before Congress for its information. A commission for the revision of the judicial code of the reform tribunal of Egypt is now in session at Cairo. Mr. Farman, Consul General, and J. M. Batchelder, Esq., have been appointed as Commissioners to participate in this work. The organization of the reform tribunals will probably be continued for another period of five years.

In pursuance of the act passed at the last session of Congress, invitations have been extended to foreign maritime states to join in a sanitary conference in Washington, beginning the 1st of January. The acceptance of this invitation by many prominent powers gives promise of success in this important measure, designed to establish a system of international notification by which the spread of infectious or epidemic diseases may be more effectively checked or prevented. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

The efforts of the Department of State to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States, through the active agency of Consular officers and through the dissemination of information obtained from them, have been unrelaxed. The interest in these efforts, as developed in our commercial communities, and the value of the information secured by this means to the trade and manufactures of the country, were recognized by Congress at its last session, and provision was made for the more frequent publication of Consular and other reports by the Department of State. The first issue of this publication has now been prepared, and subsequent issues may regularly be expected. The importance and interest attached to the reports of Consular officers are witnessed by the general demand for them by all classes of merchants and manufacturers engaged in our foreign trade. It is believed that the system of such publications is deserving of the approval of Congress, and that the necessary appropriations for its continuance and enlargement will commend itself to your consideration.

The prosperous energies of our domestic industries, and their immense production of the subjects of foreign commerce, invite, and even require, an active development of the wishes and interests of our people in that direction. Especially important is it that our commercial relations with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America, with the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico should be direct, and not through the circuit of European systems, and should be carried on in our own bottoms. The full appreciation of the opportunities which our front on the Pacific ocean gives to commerce with Japan, China and the East Indies, with Australia and the island groups which lie along the routes of navigation, should inspire equal efforts to appropriate to our own shipping, and to administer by our own capital, a due proportion of this trade. Whatever modifications of our regulations of trade and navigation may be necessary or useful to meet and direct these impulses to the enlargement of our exchanges and of our carrying trade, I am sure the wisdom of Congress will be ready to supply. One initial measure, however, seems to be so clearly useful and efficient that I venture to press it upon your earnest attention. It seems to be very evident that the provision of regular steam postal communication, by aid from Government, has been the forerunner of the commercial predominance of Great Britain on all these coasts and seas, a greater share in whose trade is now the desire and intent of our people. It is also manifest that the efforts of other European nations to contend with Great Britain for a share of this commerce have been successful in proportion with their adoption of regular steam-postal communication with the markets whose trade they sought. Mexico and the states of South America are anxious to receive such postal communications with this country, and to aid in their development. Similar co-operation may be looked for, in due time, from the Eastern nations and from Australia. It is difficult to see how the lead in this movement can be expected from private interests. In respect of foreign commerce, quite as much as in internal trade, postal communication seems necessarily a matter of common and public administration, and thus pertaining to government. I respectfully recommend to your prompt attention such just and efficient measures as may conduce to the development of our foreign commercial exchanges and the building up of our carrying trade.

In this connection I desire also to suggest the very great service which might be expected in enlarging and facilitating our commerce on the Pacific ocean were a transmarine cable laid from San Francisco to the Sandwich islands, and thence to Japan at the north and Australia at the south. The great influence of such means of communication on these routes of navigation, in developing and securing the due share of our Pacific coast in the commerce of the world needs no illustration or enforcement. It may be that such an enterprise, useful and in the end profitable as it would prove to private investment, may need to be accelerated by prudent legislation by Congress in its aid, and I submit the matter to your careful consideration.

An additional, and not unimportant, although secondary, reason for fostering and enlarging the navy may be found in the unquestionable service to the expansion to our commerce, which would be rendered by the frequent circulation of naval ships in the seas and ports of all quarters of the globe. Ships of the proper construction and equipment, to be of the greatest efficiency in case of maritime war, might be made constant and active agents in time of peace in the advancement and protection of our foreign trade, and in the nurture and discipline of young seamen, who would, naturally, in some numbers, mix with and improve the crews of our merchant-ships. Our merchants at home and abroad recognise the value to foreign commerce of an active movement of our naval vessels, and the intelligence and patriotic zeal of our naval officers in promoting every interest of their countrymen is a just subject of national pride.

The condition of the financial affairs of the Government, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast immigration is increasing our population, capital, and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress; and our commerce with other countries is improving.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were:

From customs	$186,522,064.60
From internal revenue	124,009,373.92
From sales of public lands	1,016,506.60
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,014,971.44
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies	1,707,367.18
From sinking fund of Pacific railway companies	786,621.22
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.	1,148,800.16
From fees—consular, letters patent and lands	2,337,029.00
From proceeds of sales of Government property	282,616.50
From profits on coinage, etc.	2,792,186.73
From revenues of the District of Columbia	1,809,469.70
From miscellaneous sources	4,099,603.88
Total ordinary receipts	$333,526,610.98

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$15,693,963.55
For foreign intercourse	1,211,490.58
For Indians	5,945,457.09
For pensions, including $19,341,025.20 arrears of pensions	56,777,174.44
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	38,116,916.22
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	13,536,984.74
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	34,535,691.00
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,272,384.63
For interest on the public debt	95,757,575.11
For premium on bonds purchased	2,795,320.42
Total ordinary expenditures	$267,642,957.78
Leaving a surplus revenue of	$65,883,653.20
Which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of	8,084,434.21
Making	$73,968,087.41
Was applied to the redemption—	
Of bonds for the sinking fund	$73,652,900.00
Of fractional currency	251,717.41
Of the loan of 1858	40,000.00
Of temporary loan	100.00
Of bounty-land scrip	25.00
Of compound-interest notes	16,500.00
Of 7-30 notes of 1864-'5	2,650.00
Of one and two-year notes	3,700.00
Of old demand notes	495.00
	$73,968,087.41

The amount due the sinking fund for this year was $37,931,643.55. There was applied thereto the sum of $73,904,617.41, being $35,972,973.86 in excess of the actual requirements for the year.

The aggregate of the revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was $333,526,610.98, an increase over the preceding year of $59,639,426.52. The receipts thus far, of the current year, together with the estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to $350,000,000, which will be sufficient to meet the [illegible] of the year, and leave a [illegible]

It is fortunate that this [illegible] occurs at a period when it may [illegible] plied to the payment of the public [illegible] be redeemable. No public duty [illegible] constantly cherished in the United [illegible] the policy of paying the nation's [illegible] idly as possible.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of $2,756,[illegible] in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to $1,886,019,504.65. Of the principal of the debt $108,758,100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of $6,107,593. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is [illegible]

Within a short period over [illegible] and 6-per-cent. bonds will become redeemable. This presents a very favorable opportunity not only to further reduce the principal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of Congress to the views expressed on this subject by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and recommend [illegible] action, to enable the Treasury Department to complete the refunding of the debt which is about to mature.

The continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosperity. The fears that preceded and accompanied resumption have proved groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented for redemption, while very large sums of gold bullion, both domestic and imported, are taken to the mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The increase of coin and bullion in the United States since Jan. 1, 1879, is estimated at $227,399,428.

There are still in existence, uncancelled, $346,681,016 of United States legal-tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence required, in the judgment of Congress, an issue of legal-tender paper money. That it served well the purpose for which it was created is not questioned, but the employment of the notes as paper money indefinitely, after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. These notes long since became like any other pecuniary obligation of the Government—a debt to be paid, and, when paid, to be cancelled as mere evidence of an indebtedness no longer existing. I, therefore, repeat what was said in the annual Message of last year, that the retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people.

At the time of the passage of the act now in force requiring the coinage of silver dollars, fixing their value and giving them legal-tender character, it was believed by [illegible] porters of the measure that [illegible] which it authorized, would [illegible] under the operations of the law, of [illegible] value to the gold dollar. There were other supporters of the bill, who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial, with a view to stop the coinage if experience should prove that the silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value than the standard gold dollar.

The coinage of silver dollars, under the act referred to, began in March, 1878, and has been continued as required by the act. The average rate per month to the present time has been $2,276,492. The total amount coined prior to the 1st of November last was $72,847,750. Of this amount $47,084,450 remain in the treasury, and only $25,967,301 are in the hands of the people. A constant effort has been made to keep this currency in circulation, and considerable expense has been necessarily incurred for this purpose, but its return to the treasury is prompt and sure. Contrary to the confident anticipation of the friends of the measure at the time of its adoption, the value of the silver dollar, containing 412½ grains of silver, has not increased. During the year prior to the passage of the bill authorizing its coinage, the market value of the silver which it contained was from 90 to 92 cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. During the last year the average market value of the silver dollar has been [illegible] cents.

It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring, as it does the coinage of a nominal dollar, which, in reality, is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value, in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world.

The constitution of the United States, sound financial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have as its legal-tender money both gold and silver coin, of an intrinsic value, as bullion, equivalent to that which, upon its face, it purports to possess. The constitution, in express terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal-tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to narrow and limit the circulating medium of exchange to the disparagement of important interests. The United States produces more silver than any other country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world. It will, in my judgment, contribute to this result if Congress will repeal so much of existing legislation as requires the coinage of silver dollars containing only 412½ grains of silver, and in its stead will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver dollars of equivalent value as bullion with gold dollars. This will defraud no man, and will be in accordance with familiar precedents. Congress, on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver, in order to establish it more nearly in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals.

In financial legislation every measure in the direction of greater fidelity in the discharge of pecuniary obligations has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the facility with which money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the exact performance of moneyed obligations is established.

The Secretary of War reports that the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were $39,924,778.[illegible] The appropriations for this department, for the current fiscal year, amount to $41,993,630.40.

With respect to the army, the Secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (Section 1115, Revised Statutes) to not more than 30,000 enlisted men, but that provisos contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed that full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than an equivalent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the army would be largely increased.

The rapid extension of the railroad system west of the Mississippi river, and the great tide of settlers which has flowed in upon new territory, impose on the military an entire change of policy. The maintenance of small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel is no longer necessary. Permanent quarters at points selected, of a more substantial character than those heretofore constructed, will be required. Under existing laws, permanent buildings cannot be erected without the sanction of Congress, and when sales of military sites and buildings have been authorized, the moneys received have reverted [illegible] from the retired list of the army.

Attention is asked to the necessity of providing by legislation for organizing, arming, and disciplining the active militia of the country, and liberal appropriations are recommended in this behalf. The reports of the Adjutant General of the army and the Chief of Ordnance touching this subject fully set forth its importance.

The report of the officer in charge of education in the army shows that there are seventy-eight schools now in operation in the army, with an aggregate attendance of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The Secretary recommends the enlistment of 150 schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of Commissary Sergeants. An appropriation is needed to supply the Judge Advocates of the army with suitable libraries, and the Secretary recommends that the corps of Judge Advocates be placed upon the same footing as to promotion with the other staff corps of the army. Under the existing laws the Bureau of Military Justice consists of one officer, the Judge Advocate General, and the corps of Judge Advocates, of eight officers of equal rank (Majors), with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of Judge Advocates, upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

Especial attention is asked to the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition of our national defenses. From a personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred to, the Secretary is able to emphasize the recommendations made, and to state that their incomplete and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. While other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparation for defense; nothing of importance has been done toward strengthening and finishing our casemated works since our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare and the heavy armor of modern fortifications and ships came into use among the nations, and our earthworks left, by a sudden failure of appropriations some years since, in all stages of incompletion, are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements.

The two great rivers of the North American continent, the Mississippi and the Columbia, have their navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States, and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The permanency of the important work on the South pass of the Mississippi river seems now to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ended Aug. 9 last. This experiment has opened a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is an improvement upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great waterways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like net-work over a large portion of the United States, and navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike have a common interest in such unequaled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically they are the strongest tie between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, with a view to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their usefulness.

The channel of the Columbia river, for a distance of about 100 miles from its mouth, is obstructed by a succession of bars, which occasion serious delays in navigation, and heavy expense for lighterage and towage. A depth of at least twenty feet at low tide should be secured and maintained, to meet the requirements of the extensive and growing inland and ocean commerce it subserves. The most urgent need, however, for this great water-way is a permanent improvement of the channel at the mouth of the river.

From Columbia river to San Francisco, a distance of over 600 miles, there is no harbor on our Pacific coast which can be approached during stormy weather. An appropriation of $150,000 was made by the Forty-fifth Congress for the commencement of a breakwater and harbor of refuge, to be located at some point between the Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, at which the necessities of commerce, local and general, will be best accommodated. The amount appropriated is thought to be quite inadequate for the purpose intended. The cost of the work, when finished, will be very great, owing to the want of natural advantages for a site at any point on the coast between the designated limits, and it has not been thought to be advisable to undertake the work without a larger appropriation. I commend the matter to the attention of Congress.

The completion of the new building for the War Department is urgently needed, and the estimates for continuing its construction are especially recommended.

The collections of books, specimens and records constituting the Army Medical Museum and Library are of national importance. The library now contains about 51,500 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets relating to medicine, surgery and allied topics. The contents of the Army Medical Museum consist of 22,000 specimens, and are unique in the completeness with which both military surgery and the diseases of armies are illustrated. Their destruction would be an irreparable loss, not only to the United States, but to the world. There are filed in the Record and Pension Division over 16,000 bound volumes of hospital records, together with a great quantity of papers, embracing the original records of the hospitals of our armies during the civil war. Aside from their historical value, these records are daily searched for evidence needed in the settlement of large numbers of pension and other claims, for the protection of the Government against attempted frauds, as well as for the benefit of honest claimants. These valuable collections are now in a building which is peculiarly exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. It is therefore earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for a new fire-proof building, adequate for the present needs and reasonable future expansion of these valuable collections. Such a building should be absolutely fire-proof; no expenditure for mere architectural display is required. It is believed that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000).

I commend to the attention of Congress the great services of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Captain-General of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement, and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the successful and satisfactory management of that department during the last fiscal year. The total expenditures for the year were $12,916,639.45, leaving unexpended at the close of the year $2,141,682.23 of the amounts of available appropriations. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1881, are $15,095,061.45; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1882, are $15,953,751.61. The amount drawn by warrant from July 1, 1880, to Nov. 1, 1880, is $5,041,570.45.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, that provision be made for the establishment of some form of civil government for the people of Alaska, is approved. At present there is no protection of persons or property in that Territory, except such as is afforded by the officers of the United States ship Jamestown. This vessel was dispatched to Sitka, because of the fear that, without the immediate presence of the national authority, there was impending danger of anarchy. The steps taken to restore order have been accepted in good faith by both white and Indian inhabitants, and the necessity for this method of restraint does not, in my opinion, now exist. If, however, the Jamestown should be withdrawn, leaving the people, as at present, without the ordinary judicial and administrative authority of organized local government, serious consequences might ensue.

The laws provide only for the collection of revenue, the protection of public property, and the transmission of the mails. The problem is to supply a local rule for a population so scattered and so peculiar in its origin and condition. The natives are reported to be teachable and self-supporting, and, if properly instructed, doubtless would advance rapidly in civilization, and a new factor of prosperity would be added to the national life. I, therefore, recommend the requisite legislation upon this subject.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken steps toward the establishment of naval coaling-stations at the Isthmus of Panama, to meet the requirements of our commercial relations with Central and South America, which are rapidly growing in importance. Locations eminently suitable, both as regards our naval purposes and the uses of commerce, have been selected, one on the east side of the isthmus, at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Carribbean sea, and the other on the Pacific coast, at the Bay of Golfito. The only safe harbors, sufficiently commodious, on the isthmus are at these points, and the distance between them is less than 100 miles. The report of the Secretary of the Navy concludes with valuable suggestions with respect to the building up of our merchant-marine service, which deserves the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the continual growth and the high state of efficiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the Government, perhaps, represent with greater exactness the increase in population and the business of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were $8,518,067.40; in 1880 the receipts were $33,315,479.34. All the inhabitants of the country are directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities, and naturally watch the postoffice very closely. This careful oversight on the part of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. During the past year there was an increase of 2,134 postoffices, and the mail routes were extended 27,177 miles, making an additional annual transportation of 10,804,191 miles. The revenues of the postal service for the ensuing year are estimated at $38,845,174.10 and the expenditures at $42,475,932, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of $3,630,757.90.

The Universal Postal Union has received the accession of almost all the countries and colonies of the world maintaining organized postal services, and it is confidently expected that all the other countries and colonies now outside the Union will soon unite therewith, thus realizing the grand idea and aim of the founders of the Union, of forming, for purposes of international mail communication, a single postal territory embracing the world, with complete uniformity of postal charges and conditions of international exchange, for all descriptions of correspondence. To enable the United States to do its full share of this great work, additional legislation is asked by the Postmaster General, to whose recommendations especial attention is called.

The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that it would be wise to encourage, by appropriate legislation, the establishment of American lines of steamers by our own citizens, to carry the mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America, and of transpacific countries, is commended to the serious consideration of Congress.

The attention of Congress is also invited to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in regard to postal savings.

The necessity for additional provision, to aid in the transaction of the business of the Federal courts, becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Courts, in the greater number of the circuits, are incumbered with the constant accession of cases. In the former court, and in many instances in the Circuit Courts, years intervene before it is practicable to bring cases to hearing.

The Attorney General recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of Judges of the Circuit Court in each circuit, with the exception of the Second circuit, should be increased by the addition of another Judge; in the Second circuit, that two should be added; and that an intermediate appellate court should be formed in each circuit, to consist of the Circuit Judges and the Circuit Justice, and that in the event of the absence of either of these Judges the place of the absent Judge should be supplied by the Judge of one of the District Courts in the circuit. Such an appellate court could be safely invested with large jurisdiction and its decisions would satisfy suitors in many cases where appeals would still be allowed to the Supreme Court. The expense incurred for this intermediate court will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the Department of Justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It is evident that a delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in the Federal courts, which will in this way be remedied.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents an elaborate account of the operations of that department during the past year. It gives me great pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear to be in a more hopeful condition now than ever before. The Indians have made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in hostile conflict with the Government are quietly settling down on farms where they hope to make their permanent homes, building houses and engaging in the occupations of civilized life. The introduction of the freighting business among them has been remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving many of them congenial and remunerative employment, and in stimulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty, fidelity, and efficiency as carriers are highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians has been equally successful in maintaining law and order upon the reservations, and in exercising a wholesome moral influence among the Indians themselves. I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the recommendation that the pay of this force be increased, as an inducement to the best class of young men to enter it.

Much care and attention has been devoted to the enlargement of educational facilities for the Indians. The means available for this important object have been very inadequate. A few additional boarding schools at Indian agencies have been established, and the erection of buildings has been begun for several more, but an increase of the appropriations for this interesting undertaking is greatly needed to accommodate the large number of Indian children of school-age. The number offered by their parents from all parts of the country for education in the Government schools is much larger than can be accommodated with the means at present available for that purpose. The number of Indian pupils at the Normal School at Hampton, Va., under the direction of Gen. Armstrong, has been considerably increased, and their progress is highly encouraging. The Indian school established by the Interior Department in 1879, at Carlisle, Pa., under the direction of Capt. Pratt, has been equally successful. It has now nearly 200 pupils of both sexes, representing a great variety of the tribes east of the Rocky mountains. The pupils in both these institutions receive not only an elementary English education, but are also instructed in house-work, agriculture, and useful mechanical pursuits. A similar school was established this year at Forest Grove, Ore., for the education of Indian youth on the Pacific coast. In addition to this, thirty-six Indian boys and girls were selected from the Eastern Cherokees and placed in boarding-schools in North Carolina, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in industrial pursuits. The interest shown by Indian parents, even among the so-called wild tribes, in the education of their children is very gratifying, and gives promise that the results accomplished by the efforts now making will be of lasting benefit.

The expenses of Indian education have so far been drawn from the permanent civilization fund at the disposal of the Department of the Interior; but the fund is now so much reduced that the continuance of this beneficial work will in the future depend on specific appropriations by Congress for the purpose, and I venture to express the hope that Congress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good results to perish for want of means for their support. On the contrary, an increase of the number of schools appears to be highly advisable.

The past year has been unusually free from disturbances among the Indian tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes, by which they surrender their large reservation in Colorado in consideration of an annuity, to be paid to them, and agree to settle in severalty on certain lands designated for that purpose, as farmers, holding individual title to their land in fee-simple, inalienable for a certain period. In this way a costly Indian war has been avoided, which, at one time, seemed imminent, and, for the first time in the history of the country, an Indian nation has given up its tribal existence to be settled in severalty, and to live as individuals under the common protection of the laws of the country. The conduct of the Indians throughout the country, during the past year, with but few noteworthy exceptions, has been orderly and peaceful. The guerrilla warfare carried on for two years by Victorio and his band of Southern Apaches, has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers, on Mexican soil. The disturbances caused on our northern frontier by Sitting Bull and his men, who had taken refuge in the British dominions, are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have surrendered to our military forces, and the remainder are apparently in progress of disintegration.

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in expressing the earnest hope that Congress will at this session take favorable action on the bill providing for the allotment of lands on the different reservations in severalty to the Indians, with patents conferring fee-simple title inalienable for a certain period, and the eventual disposition of the residue of the reservations, for general settlement, with the consent and for the benefit of the Indians, placing the latter under the equal protection of the laws of the country. This measure, together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work the most important and effective advance toward a solution of the Indian problem, in preparing for the gradual merging of our Indian population in the great body of American citizenship.

A large increase is reported in the disposal of public lands for settlement during the past year, which marks the prosperous growth of our agricultural industry, and a vigorous movement of population toward our unoccupied lands. As this movement proceeds the codification of our land laws, as well as proper legislation to regulate the disposition of public lands, becomes of more pressing necessity, and I therefore invite the consideration of Congress to the report and the accompanying draft of a bill, made by the Public Lands Commission, which were communicated by me to Congress at the last session. Early action upon this important subject is highly desirable.

The attention of Congress is again asked to the wasteful depredations committed on our public timber-lands, and the rapid and indiscriminate destruction of our forests. The urgent necessity for legislation to this end is now generally recognized. In view of the lawless character of the depredations committed, and the disastrous consequences which will inevitably follow their continuance, legislation has again and again been recommended to arrest the evil, and to preserve for the people of our Western States and Territories the timber needed for domestic and other essential uses.

The report of the Director of the Geological Survey is a document of unusual interest. The consolidation of the various geological and geographical surveys and exploring enterprises, each of which has heretofore operated upon an independent plan, without concert, cannot fail to be of great benefit to all those industries of the country which depend upon the development of our mineral resources. The labors of the scientific men, of recognized merit, who compose the Corps of the Geological Survey, during the first season of their field operations and inquiries, appear to have been very comprehensive, and will soon be communicated to Congress in a number of volumes. The Director of the Survey recommends that the investigations carried on by his bureau, which, so far, have been confined to the so-called public-land States and Territories, be extended over the entire country, and that the necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. This would be particularly beneficial to the iron, coal and other mining interests of the Mississippi valley, and of the Eastern and Southern States. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior asks attention to the want of room in the public buildings of the capital, now existing and in progress of construction, for the accommodation of the clerical force employed, and of the public records. Necessity has compelled the renting of private buildings in different parts of the city for the location of public offices, for which a large amount of rent is annually paid, while the separation of offices belonging to the same departments impedes the transaction of current business. The Secretary suggests that the blocks surrounding Lafayette Square, on the east, north, and west, be purchased as the sites for new edifices, for the accommodation of the Government offices, leaving the square itself intact; and that, if such buildings were constructed upon a harmonious plan of architecture, they would add much to the beauty of the national capital, and would, together with the treasury and the new State, Navy, and War Department building, form one of the most imposing groups of public edifices in the world.

The Commissioner of Agriculture expresses the confident belief that his efforts in behalf of the production of our own sugar and tea have been encouragingly rewarded. The importance of the results attained have attracted marked attention at home, and have received the special consideration of foreign nations. The successful cultivation of our own tea, and the manufacture of our own sugar, would make a difference of many millions of dollars annually in the wealth of the nation.

The report of the Commissioner asks attention particularly to the continued prevalence of an infectious and contagious cattle-disease, known and dreaded in Europe and Asia as cattle-plague, or pleuro-pneumonia. A mild type of this disease, in certain sections of our country, is the occasion of great loss to our farmers, and of serious disturbance to our trade with Great Britain, which furnishes a market for most of our live-stock and dressed meats. The value of neat-cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1880, was more than twelve million dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an unexampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter.

The Commissioner of Education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including the Government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The Commissioner asks special attention to the depredations committed on the lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the Territories and in the Southern States. The recommendation heretofore made is repeated and urged, that an educational fund be set apart from the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands annually, the income of which, and the remainder of the net annual proceeds, to be distributed on some satisfactory plan to the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

The success of the public schools of the District of Columbia, and the progress made, under the intelligent direction of the Board of Education and the Superintendent, in supplying the educational requirements of the District, with thoroughly trained and efficient teachers, is very gratifying. The acts of Congress, from time to time, donating public lands to the several States and Territories in aid of educational interests, have proved to be wise measures of public policy, resulting in great and lasting benefit. It would seem to be a matter of simple justice to extend the benefits of this legislation, the wisdom of which has been so fully vindicated by experience, to the District of Columbia.

I again commend the general interests of the District of Columbia to the favorable consideration of Congress. The affairs of the District, as shown by the report of the Commissioners, are in a very satisfactory condition.

In my annual Messages heretofore, and in my special Message of Dec. 19, 1878, I have urged upon Congress the necessity of reclaiming the marshes of the Potomac adjacent to the capital, and I am constrained by its importance to advert again to the subject. These flats embrace an area of several hundred acres. They are an impediment to the drainage of the city and seriously impair its health. It is believed that, with this substantial improvement of its river front, the capital would be in all respects one of the most attractive cities in the world. Aside from its permanent population, this city is necessarily the place of residence of persons from every section of the country, engaged in the public service. Many others reside here temporarily for the transaction of business with the Government.

It should not be forgotten that the land acquired will probably be worth the cost of reclaiming it, and that the navigation of the river will be greatly improved. I therefore again invite the attention of Congress to the importance of prompt provision for this much-needed and too-long-delayed improvement.

The water supply of the city is inadequate. In addition to the ordinary use throughout the city the consumption by Government is necessarily very great in the navy-yard, arsenal, and the various departments, and a large quantity is required for the proper preservation of the numerous parks and the cleansing of sewers. I recommend that this subject receive the early attention of Congress, and that, in making provision for an increased supply, such means be adopted as will have in view the future growth of the city. Temporary expedients for such a purpose cannot but be wasteful of money, and therefore unwise. A more ample reservoir, with corresponding facilities for keeping it filled, should, in my judgment, be constructed. I commend again to the attention of Congress the subject of the removal, from their present location, of the depots of the several railroads entering the city; and I renew the recommendations of my former messages in behalf of the erection of a building for the Congressional Library, the completion of the Washington Monument, and of liberal appropriations in support of the benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the District.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 6, 1880.

Individuality of the Horse.

One thing curious and interesting about the horse is its individuality. This is a characteristic common to all animals, undoubtedly, to a greater or less degree, but surpassingly so, we think, in the case of the horse. How this characteristic varies in horses is well known by any one who has ever intelligently drawn a rein over a good roadster. The individuality of horses varies as much as that of men. Every one has a different mental as well as physical make-up. Some horses seem to have brains, to have sense, are quick to understand and obey the least sign, motion, or word of their master; others are not inaptly termed "lunk-heads," always awkward, lumbering about, difficult to teach, and never "make anything," in a horseological sense. It may be true that these traits in a horse are sometimes due to the habits of his driver or owner, and that the horse itself may not be so much to blame for his ignorance, but however much he may be excused on this score there is a surprising difference in these mental qualities of horses. Some men drive and use horses for years and yet never realize anything, or that there is any more difference between them than there is between so many barrels or saw-logs. Other men who handle horses a great deal, who buy and sell frequently, and who study much their different characteristics, will tell you how wonderful horses are, how much more they know than some men, how much each one has to be driven and handled differently, and how much they will sometimes teach even their drivers! Between a nervous, sensitive, intelligent horse and his considerate owner how large a union of fellowship and sympathy exists! In the stable, on the road if overtaken by an accident, the cool, sensible man is sure to have a quick sympathy for his faithful horse. He trusts his master as his master trusts him. If the master is quiet the horse will be equally so, knowing that everything is safe; if the master blusters, or becomes anxious, or exhibits fear, the horse knows it at once, and seems restive likewise. Oh, that men only knew that horses know much more than they give them credit for, and they would use them more humanely than they now *do*. Horses are not brutes; they are noble, intelligent, sensible creatures, the most useful animal servant which Divine Goodness has given to man.

A Guaranty of Character.

The primitive Baptists, says the Oglethorpe (Ga.) *Echo*, make it a rule to expel a member from the church who takes advantage of any relief law or refuses to pay a debt. A few months since one of this class, a pretty rough looking case, entered an Athens store and wanted credit for a few goods until he could sell his cotton. Not knowing his customer, the merchant refused; but about this time a well-known elder of the church entered, and, tapping the farmer on the shoulder, asked: "How are you, Bro. Blank?" "Is that gentleman a member of your church, Uncle D.?" asked the tradesman. "Oh, yes, and a good one, too," was the reply. "Well, then, my friend," continued the dealer, "go through this house, from cellar to garret, and pick out what you want. I will sell you the whole establishment, clerks and all, on credit, with only your religion as security." It turned out that the customer was one of the solid men of Northeast Georgia.

THERE are 1,455,923,500 men, women, and children in the world, and more coming.

INDIANA NEWS.

MAYOR BENNETT, of Richmond, has returned from Florida, greatly improved in health, and with his speech nearly restored.

MRS. R. H. COLEMAN, of Jonesboro, was gored by a bull, and died from the effects of the wounds received in about one hour.

FRANKLIN CHARLES LESLIE, who has been incarcerated at Jeffersonville for two years as a thief, will take the lecture field on his release.

WILLIAM BURRESS, of [illegible], Randolph county, shot his wife dead while she sat at the table with her baby in her arms. Burress had been drinking before the shooting.

REV. J. A. DOBSON, for three years pastor of the Universalist Church of Muncie, has renounced the Universalist faith and connected himself with the Congregationalists.

A TRAMP named Samuel Martin has been sentenced to the penitentiary from Logansport, for four years, for shooting a Wabash railway brakeman, who ordered him off a train.

THE Riverside stave factory, one mile north of Vincennes, owned by J. T. Kelso, was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, $15,000; insurance probably $9,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

JOHN R. DANIEL, of New Albany, had his left leg broken by a fall from a car, and Dr. Sloan treated the injury. The limb grew so crooked under the operation that Daniel is a bad cripple for life. Hence Daniel has sued the doctor for $10,000 damages.

MRS. MARY DILLON, or, as she was better known, "Old Mother Dillon," died at her home in Logansport last week, at the extraordinary age of 112 years. She was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1768, and came to this country near the year 1840.

OLIVER, son of Thos. H. Parent, aged about 15 years, residing near Cicero, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen while playing with a revolver, and was found lying in the road where the accident happened. He died from the effects shortly after being found.

COL. ST. JOHN BOYLE, President of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis railroad, has gone to New York to complete the arrangements with capitalists of that city for finishing the road through Indiana. Work upon the road will be commenced as early in the spring of 1881 as the weather will permit, and the road will be completed during the year.

DR. LOOP, of Galveston, returned home after ten days in Allen county, this State. The doctor brought with him ten fat and juicy specimens of deer, which he killed during the hunt. He says he could hear the steam whistles in the city of Fort Wayne during the whole hunt, and he thinks it quite an honor to be able to thus kill such highly appreciated game so near the confines of civilization.

ACCORDING to the report of the official Inspector there are 137 coal mines in Indiana now being operated, giving employment to 3,239 miners. During the past twelve months 1,196,490 tons of coal were mined, valued at $1,135,562. The Inspector reports that radical amendments are necessary, as the existing State mining law is very defective.

The expense of collecting internal revenue in Indiana is shown by the following, taken from the report of the Register of the Treasury:

First district	$ 13,387
Fourth district	22,820
Sixth district	15,476
Seventh district	[illegible]
Tenth district	[illegible]
Eleventh district	[illegible]
	$101,850

The Deaf and Dumb.

The Trustees and officers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute have filed their report with the Governor, in which a slight reduction of expenses is indicated. The average expense for maintenance and clothing for the two years 1877 and 1878 was $64,441.80. Last year the current expenses were $48,952.91, and for clothing $1,052.97, a total of $50,005.88—representing an annual saving of $14,435.92. In addition to this, the Trustees say that the clothing account for 1877 and 1878 was paid by the counties, while in 1880 it came out of the institution's funds, so that the saving was really $15,788.39, a trifle over 24 per cent. The clothing account has been reduced from $3,698.51 in 1878 to $1,052.97 in 1880 by requiring parents and guardians, when able, to furnish their children and wards with good clothing. The total annual cost per capita in 1877 and 1878 was $196.89; in 1880, $164.33. The following figures are given, embodying the condition of the institution and the operations for the year:

Value of real property	$407,570.00
Personal	22,831.71
Total	$430,401.71
Appropriation for current expenses	55,000.00
Expenditures	50,005.88
Covered into the treasury	$ 4,994.12
Balance of specific appropriation	6,577.31
Payments	6,488.70
Carried into the treasury	$ 88.61
Earnings of the institution, including balance from 1879	260.11
Total amount carried into the general fund	5,332.61

With reference to the future it is recommended that the general appropriation for 1882 and 1883 be $55,000. Superintendent Glenn reports that the number of pupils admitted during the year was 390, of whom 220 were boys and 170 girls. The number dismissed, including deaths, was forty-one, leaving 349.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[illegible]
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE
[illegible]
YOUNG MEN
[illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED
[illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
always Cures and never Disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
[illegible]
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, [illegible]
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper [illegible] will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
☞ We strongly recommend to mothers, Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Mercurial Diseased Patient, how they recovered Health, Cheerful Spirits and Good Appetite — they will tell you by taking
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is
PURELY VEGETABLE.
If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] National Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Book for the Million
[illegible]
"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER"
[illegible]
FOR ONE DOLLAR
[illegible]
DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
[illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille
[illegible]
HARRIS REMEDY CO. [illegible]
[illegible]

Fruit House Prices
—FOR—
Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON
Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.
And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	[illegible]	Coffee A	[illegible]
Powdered Sugar	[illegible]	Coffee C	[illegible]
Granulated	[illegible]	Brown Sugar	[illegible]

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	18c
Best Rio	18c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	[illegible]	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1861	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense. No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, selling at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	[illegible]	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	60c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	60c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncolored Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears, Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 18c per pound: Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX	14c	Family	20c	S & W	30c	Select Frying	[illegible]

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	60c	Durham	35c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 30c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	50c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound	18c	Orange and Lemon Peel	20c	Shelled Almonds	35c

Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes, 6c

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 50
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 50	Brandy	[illegible]
Whisky, three years old	2 00	Scotch Ale, per bottle	[illegible]
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	18
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	[illegible]

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. **PIONEER** 1880

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times,
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

General News.

Austin, Texas, is to have a capital, costing $1,500,000.

The poet Tennyson will spend the winter in Italy.

A large number of Hoosiers are emigrating to Arkansas.

The railroad bridge at St. Louis earns about $40,000 per month.

Forty-three railroads have been started in Arkansas in the last two years.

Old Bob Toombs is "sitting on the river bank and cussing" Joe Brown.

The cold weather damaged the sugar district in Texas about $200,000 worth.

The sugar crop of southern Texas has been damaged fully one-half by the recent storms.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad has decided to bridge the Ohio river at Anderson, Ky.

Late cotton has been damaged fearfully in Cleburne, Longview, McKinney and other points in Texas.

The Libby prison, in Richland, Va., has been sold for $6,000, and will be used as a tobacco factory.

Miss Flora Sharon, the daughter of the Senator, is engaged, it is said, to marry an Englishman of title.

Mr. Warner is the only greenbacker in the Tennessee legislature. There is consequently no danger of a split.

The severest freeze in the memory of the "oldest inhabitants" has been experienced in San Antonio, Texas.

The Nashville American now figures up a democratic majority of six on joint ballot in the Tennessee legislature.

The Indians are committing great depredations near Eagle Pass, Texas. In many places they have killed whole families.

Mile Bernhardt is expected to appear in Atlanta, Ga., shortly. Mr. Abbey required a guarantee of $6,000 from the Atlanta people.

A paper in Mississippi is published in the interest of the negro, and is so loyal to its platform that it refuses to spell negro except with a big N.

Chancellor Crosby has announced himself as in favor of admitting female students to all the privileges of the university of the city of New York.

Sarah Bernhardt is coquetting with Atlanta, Georgia. We warn Sarah against Atlanta. That is where the people live who print the Constitution newspaper.

The late freeze has done considerable damage throughout the sugar plantation in the vicinity of Opelousas, La., but as yet no estimate can be made as to what the loss will be.

General Garfield voted at the recent special election held to elect his successor in the house of representatives. He was received at the polls with cheers from both parties.

A school for the instruction of youths in nautical education is to be established in New Orleans, in order to take advantage of the act of congress placing a training ship at the disposal of that city.

Mr. Wm. Foley, an employe of the Pennsylvania railroad, is under arrest for administering paris-green to Mrs. Foley. We suspect the plea of this wretched man will be that he thought she was a potato bug.

Massachusetts, the home of culture and intelligence, has just received a shock in the death of one of her citizens, Mr. John Colman by name, who went to New York and blew out the gas before going to bed.

At a camp-meeting, lately, a venerable sister began the hymn: "My soul be on thy guard; ten thousand foes arise." She began too high. "Ten thousand," she screeched and stopped. "Start her at five thousand!" cried a converted stock broker present.

Moody and Sankey have stirred up a great revival in San Francisco. Before they quit the city they should move into the Chinese quarter and experiment on John. There is some curiosity to know if a Chinaman will yield to the Moody and Sankey process allee samee Melican man.

Poverty is no bar to political preferment in this country. It is stated on good authority that the real business of Garfield's recent visit to Washington, was to have the time extended on some notes he was unable to meet, to secure the payment of which his Washington residence is mortgaged.

Under the new code of Mississippi, any citizen has the right to arrest or carry before a magistrate or any proper officer the tramp he may find begging about his premises. It is made the duty of the magistrate to commit such tramps to jail, and from the jail he is to be hired out as other convicts are.

Henry Ward Beecher, who has lately discovered that hell is a Scriptural scare-crow, says:

It is my belief that, with an economical wife, who, by her industry, contributes to the family store, and helpful children, who also add to the income, a prudent man could not only support his family, but gradually amass a property.

It will be remembered that Beecher's bill of fare for an American workingman, as set forth in an address during the great Republican famine, was bread and water. Sam Slick once boarded where the diet was dried apples for breakfast, warm water for dinner, and let 'em swell up for supper.

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year.

The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

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The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER

will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in al branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

TERMS OF WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

For one year	$1 15
For six months	65

A free copy given to any one sending a club of seven names with $8 05.

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	With Sunday	With Sunday Issue.
One year	$12 00	$14 00
Six month	6 00	7 00
Three months	3 25	3 75
One month	1 25	1 50
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2 00
Any two days' issue, per year		4 00
Any three days' issue, per year		6 00

Send for sample copies.

FARAN & MCLEAN, Publishers.
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1830.

1881.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Bazar one year	4 00
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" Magazine one year	$4 00
The three above publications	10 00
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Harper's Young People 1 year	1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money-order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil, it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on kidney complaints and rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures, in all climates, has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affections, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Casebeer & Matheny's and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine. 34-ly

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1881
THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN
—of—
PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,
and Exponent of
American Democracy.
THE INDIANA
STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

Price Per Year, Single Copy, $150
Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to become agents send for private circulars and sample copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered.

Address
SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

RAILROADS

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad.
SHORT LINE
Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1886.
(CHICAGO TIME.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:13 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:25; Angola, 5:45; Fremont, 6:30; Reading, 7:25; Bankers, 8:00 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:00 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m.; Detroit 11:30 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:30 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:19 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:30; arrive at Waterloo 12.42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:25; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:55; Adrian 4:35; Toledo, 6:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m.; New Era, 5:30 arrive at Waterloo 6:13; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake, 6:35; Angola, 6:47; Fremont, 7:00; Reading, 7:35; Jonesville, 8:25; Jackson, 9:25 p. m., connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 6:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson, 6:05 a. m.; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:45; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:30; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:52; Waterloo, 9:05; arrive at St. Johns, 9:28; New Era, 9:28; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:08; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3:23 P. M.—From Jackson 12:50 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:2[illegible]; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Stoner's, 3:55; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:20 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m., connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:56 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:00 a. m., Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:30; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:05 p. m., Hillsdale 8:00 p. m.; Reading 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 2[illegible]; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne 1 20 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 16 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 06 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 46 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	5 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	5 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	[illegible] 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	8 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and [illegible] and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH
St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC
R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	[illegible]
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:37 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:30 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From
St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northwest

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Chicago lv.	5 15pm		[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	8 [illegible]		[illegible]
Milford Junction	9 [illegible]		[illegible]
Syracuse	*		[illegible]
Cromwell	*		[illegible]
Albion	*		[illegible]
Avilla	9 50		[illegible]
Garrett	10 30	3 15am	1 [illegible]
Auburn Junction	10 37	4 08	1 [illegible]
St. Joe	*	4 25	1 10
Hicksville	*	4 43	[illegible]
Defiance	11 34	5 27	[illegible]
Deshler	12 25am	6 25	[illegible]
Fostoria	1 08	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	1 30	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 [illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No. 2 Ex.	No. 6 [illegible]
Chicago Junction lv	9 [illegible]am	6 40pm	11 [illegible]
Tiffin	10 05	7 45	12 [illegible]
Fostoria	10 33	8 25	[illegible]
Deshler	11 44	9 22	1 [illegible]
Defiance	12 45pm	10 32	1 [illegible]
Hicksville	1 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 38	*
Auburn Junction	2 28	11 46	3 07
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 2[illegible]
Avilla		12 20	3 [illegible]
Albion		12 45	3 45
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 [illegible]
Milford Junction		1 40	4 [illegible]
Walkerton Junction		2 [illegible]	[illegible] 40
Chicago ar.		6 10	[illegible]

C. K. HUDSON, Superintendent Trains, Chicago Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1 Fast Ex.	No. 7 Pacific Ex.	No. 3 Night Ex.	[illegible]
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 18	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 [illegible]
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 35	6 15	9 45	1 [illegible]
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Forest	9 25	8 15	11 [illegible]	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 [illegible]am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	[illegible]
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Stations.	No. 2 [illegible]	No. 6 [illegible]	No. 4 Atl. Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago lv.	9 10am	[illegible]	5 15pm	[illegible]
Plymouth	11 53		[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	2 50pm	6 35	12 15am	[illegible]
Lima	4 28	*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	5 48		[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	[illegible]
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	[illegible]
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	10 06	2 57	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	2 01am		[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nos 2 and 6, and 3 and 4 run daily. No. [illegible] leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 9 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of [illegible] Whittington, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises, on Friday the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1880 the following real estate to-wit: Lot six in the original plat of the town of Auburn Junction, Dekalb county, Indiana.

Terms: One-third cash; the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes and interest, waiving valuation laws, with approved personal security. Sale to be at [illegible] o'clock, p. m. W. H. DILLS, Administrator.
30 3t

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 23, 1880. Number 52.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED BY THE

COURIER COMPANY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.0 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 24 ly

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn Indiana. 22-1f

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

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Three months	3 25	3 75
One month	1 25	1 50

Sunday's issue alone, per year.... 2 00
Any two days' issue, per year,.... 4 00
Any three days' issue, per year....6 00
Send for sample copies.

FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers.
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1880.

Try the COURIER for 1881—the leading paper of the county.

Reason in Dogs.

I knew a Skye terrier which, upon being told to carry a fishing-rod, carefully experimented along its length to find its center of gravity, then carried it on until his master came to a narrow path through a wood. Here Skye considered, dropped the rod, took it by the end, and dragged it under him lengthwise until the open road was gained, when he took the rod by the center of gravity again, and went on. This could not be a copy of human actions, but the result of original reasonin.

Mr. Henry Cecil gives the following on the authority of the late Mr. Dawes, the astronomer: "Being busy in his garden, and having a large bunch of keys in his hand, he gave it to a retriever to hold for him till he was at liberty. Going into the house soon after, he forgot to reclaim the keys. The remembrance of what he had done with them only returned to him when he required to use them in the evening. He then recalled that he had given them to the dog and forgotten to take them again. Calling him, and looking impressively in his face, he said: 'My keys! bring my keys. The dog looked wistful and puzzled for a moment, and then bounded off to the garden, his master following. He went straight to the root of an apple tree, scratched up the keys and brought them. May we not fairly put into words the dog's train of reasoning, thus: 'My master has given me these keys to hold; he has forgotten them; I cannot carry them all day, but I must put them in safety where I can find them again.'" Mr. R. Howson sends us the story of a terrier-like dog, of no particular breed, named Uglymug, that had a poodle for a companion. Whenever Uglymug saw signs of a family meal being laid out, he inveigled the poodle into a labyrinthine shrubbery, under the pretence of seeking for rats, and, when the latter was fairly intent on its game, Uglymug sneaked back to enjoy, all by himself, what he could get from the family table.—Nature.

Put Life Into Your Work.

A young man's interest and duty both dictate that he should make himself indispensable to his employers.

It is a great mistake to be over-nicely fastidious about work. Pitch in readily and your willingness will be appreciated, while the "high-toned" young man who quibbles about what it is, and about what it not his place to do, will get the cold shoulder. There is a story that Geo. Washington once helped to roll a log that one of his corporals would not handle, and the greatest emperor of Russia worked as a shipwright in England—to learn the business. That's just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alacrity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though the business was your own, and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance in your word and on your act. Be mindful; have your mind in your business; because it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the 'boys' are thinking about. Take a pleasure in work, do not go about it in a listless, formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness and remember that while working thus for others you are laying the foundation of your own success in life.

The Nervous Man.

'I had my misgivin's, boss,' the waiter said to the landlord who was questioning him about his conduct toward the tall gentleman in blue clothes who sat at the third table from the door, "I had my suspicions when he sat down dat he was carryin' mo' whisky dan was good fo' him, but he was puffekly quiet an' behave himself well 'nuff, an' I didn't pay no 'tention to it until he pick up a baked potato an' hole it keerfully ober de aig glass wid his lef' han' an' begun to tap de en' of de potato wid his spoon. He hit it right smawt three or fow times, an' den he whack it once or twice on de aige of his plate, an' lookin' solemn as a owl all de time, he call me up to him an' say just as p'lite and dignified as a president, "waitah," he says, 'I wish you would jest fix dis biled aig fo' me, if you please; I've loss a good deal of sleep las' night an' I'm a little narvous dis mawnin', he says: an know I had'nt done orter laff, boss, but I hope to die, boss, if I could help it." The landlord did not discharge him under the circumstances.

A farmer writing to a friend to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine, thus unbosomed himself: 'Respected sir—I went yesterday to the fair at Monson. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of beasts, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

The Standard oil company is reported to have cleared $19,000,000 in nineteen months.

They now say of a liar. "He can tire out a fact quicker than any newspaper writer living, by the simple process of harnessing it up to his imagination.'

Father Benoit, one of the most respected of the Catholic priests in this state, died in Fort Wayne last week of apoplexy while coming down stairs to his breakfast.

A female correspondent complains that her husband eats onions and snores. Now, a man who would snore with an onion-flavored breath should go somewhere and start a desert.

A colored man came into a Galveston newspaper office and wanted to take the paper. 'How long do you want it?' asked the clerk. 'Jess as long as it is boss. Ef it don't fit de shelves I kin t'ar a piece off myself."

A darkey who was stopping to wash his hands in a creek, didn't notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind; so when he scrambled out of the water and was asked how it happened he answered "I dunno 'xactly, but 'pears as if de shore kinder histed and frowd me."

Carelessness of letter-writers and package-senders sent 3,353,651 letters and packages to the dead letter office last year. Of these, 360,000 had the wrong address, and 9,000 were left blank. The money letters missent contained nearly $1,000,000. A little care in mailing matter would prevent all this.

Beware of inflammable combs! A little daughter of a man in Portland, Maine, while combing her hair before a mirror the other day, brushed a gas jet with her hand. In an instant the celluloid comb was in flames and the child's hand and cheek were severely burned. The comb was consumed as quickly as a piece of paper would have been.

Whatever you do, do it well. The slighting of a task because it is apparently unimportant leads to habitual neglect, so that men and woman degenerate insensibly into bad workers. Training the hand and the eye to do the work well leads persons to form correct habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen.

A sentimental poetess asks: "Is there nothing for me to do?" Oh, you bet there is. Return the flour you borrowed from the woman next door, patch up your husband's old clothes, let poetry severely alone, and turn up that old, last year's bonnet. There's plenty of work for you to do in this world. When you wish for advice, inclose a stamp.

Mrs. Lucia A. Noyes, wife of a prominent lawyer of Warren, Pa., died on the 21st inst., and was cremated in Dr. Lemoyne's crematory furnace on the 25th. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hays, and the sacred ashes preserved in a memorial urn. This method of disposing of the dead is growing in favor quite rapidly in England and also slowly in this country.

The St. Paul papers give an account of the sudden death of Miss Annie Shea, a well known young lady of Cincinnati, who went to Minneapolis to meet and marry a lover. Her lover was called to New York, and during his absence, while Miss Shea was out for a walk one day, she imagined she saw the ghost of her affianced. The strange hallucination so worried the love worn girl that she lost her mind, and a few days after swallowed a dose of poison and died of convulsions soon after.

—President Garfield will be the first President of the United States to enjoy the unique pleasure of entering the White House accompanied by his mother as well as by his wife. A proud moment for that mother! She is now 79. It has been one of Gen. Garfield's peculiarities to attend all the great base ball matches played within easy distance of him. At Washington he used to slip out of the House late on afternoon sessions in order to be in at the finish of a game. Unlike Sir Edward Thorton, who used to view the sport in the outfield from his carriage, Gen. Garfield went straight to the front row of seats in the grand stand, and kept tally for himself, watching the game as intently and getting as much interested in it as if he had thousands on the result.

Mahone.

[Muncie (Ind.) Times.]

General Mahone, of Virginia, is like lightning, you can't tell where he will strike.

Measuring Corn.

A number of rules for measuring corn have been published. As a multiplicity of rules tend to confuse, the question arises, why can we not have one good rule? The reason is obvious. New corn will not measure as many bushels to the foot or inches as old corn on account of shrinkage. A crib of corn measured in the fall will not yield as many bushels to the cubic foot as when measured in the spring or summer. Corn in wagon, when first put in, will not measure as much to the foot as when hauled several miles. Hence the necessity of working by different rules under different circumstances. All rules are based upon the number of cubic inches in a bushel of shelled corn, which is 2150.4. If all corn shelled out the same, under all circumstances, it would be very easy to have one rule. As near right as any rule I have tried is twelve cubic feet to the barrel for corn in crib in the fall of the year, eleven and a half feet in spring time and about eleven feet in summer; twelve feet as thrown in wagon in the field and eleven and a quarter hauled four or more miles.

The Reason Why.

'Experience is the best teacher,' and practical butter makers have been taught that, although they may keep the best cows, have the best food and use the latest and most improved machinery, yet in order to make the best butter they must use the best salt.

The reason why the gilt edged butter makers now use Higgin's salt is because by the patent process the pan scales and impurities are taken out and the grains being fine and of perfect uniformity they dissolve evenly and allow of the butter being packed in but a few hours after churning. As the sweetest and most delicate aroma to the, it is important that it be packed as soon as it can be properly done.

The invention of Thos. Higgin, of Cheshire, England, some four years ago marked a new era in the salt trade, and his pure sifted salt has proved of great benefit to butter and cheese makers in this country.

The following is an extract from a private letter recently written to a western friend by Gen. Mahone, of Virginia It will be read with interest by those who wish to know exactly the General's position:

"It may be a very difficult thing to give up all the preconceived notions of a whole life on the downward track to adopt new views and pursue new lives; yet wisdom tells us of the folly of catching at bubbles while the very air is full of choicest blessings awaiting our grasp. The south is weak, and stands in need of the capital energy of the north to give a prosperous motion to her interests; but at the same time the North needs the southern products, and the wide fields of hidden and idle wealth with which to utilize her capital. Here there can be common ground on which to advance truly separate interests, but at the same time cement the bonds of common union in the promotion of a general welfare, productive of a policy which protects the one against the other. The bond of interest—self, if you will—will then unite the several sections by a common tie, whose perpetuity will insure fraternity and union."

Just the Truth.

[Christian at Work.]

General Grant has been fully and more than amply repaid for his military services; as president he received a larger salary than any president before him; he has had gifts innumerable, and is now in receipt of a handsome income. But, apart from this, the office is not at all necessary to the preservation of the general's dignity, as is claimed. Money and emoluments may be necessary to support the dignity of an exalted office, but are never a factor in securing the dignity of the individual—a man who cannot be dignified without money cannot buy dignity with money. Besides, it is not the province of government to conserve the dignity of individuals—every man must look out for his own dignity. Such an office was not necessary for Washington, and Coriolanus returned to his plough without loss of dignity.

What Troubles Boston.

[Boston Post.]

It is easy to understand why a good actress in a play morally bad will draw better than a poor actress in a play morally good. But why a good actress in a play morally good, will not draw as well as a good actress in a play morally bad—in Boston, too—is a question which should be handled as gently as possible, unless one wishes to get himself disliked.

Ben's Grip.

(Lafayette Journal.)

Harrison's grip on the senatorship is not quite so secure as it seems.

The Power of Thought.

Thought is the motive power of human progress. Without it, man is a clod, and improvement impossible. The historian discovers in every age, men whose thought took hold of the future possibilities yet unrealized. These were the enthusiasts of their times, whose advanced ideas were regarded in the light of visionary speculations by their contemporaries, yet though they were few, and usually poor, and their revilers many and often rich, their thoughts died not with them at the stake, in the dungeon, or in exile, but embodying themselves in the hearts of their disciples, they have never ceased to move the world on toward the ideal of the great souls that gave them birth. Human thought is God's most potent means for redeeming the world from ignorance and the evils that grow out of it, and in proportion to its increased activity does society become wiser, better and happier. The sages of Persia, the philosophers of Greece, and the prophets of Judea, have all recognized the potency and undying influence of great truths, which were but great thoughts expressed in human language.

It was a maxim of the ancient sages:
"No noble human thought,
However buried by the dust of ages,
Could ever come to naught."

Unfortunately for the world's rapid progress, the means of communicating thought from mind to mind, were, until recently, exceedingly limited. Socrates could gather about him his group of disciples in the market place, and each member of this favored class could write the wise sayings that fell from the lips of this matchless sage, to read to his friends, and at death bequeath to his sons. But no means existed by which the great mass of the people could be reached by those sublime truths, and hence the great world outside of Athens lived and died utterly ignorant of them.

Thanks to the happy thoughts of Faust, Guttenbuerg, Watt, Morse, Hoe and other great minds, a new era has dawned upon the world, and the thought treasures so carefully preserved and highly prized by the favored few of the olden times are within the easy reach of all. Ignorance was excusable when knowledge was beyond the grasp, but now it is a sin of the greatest magnitude—an unpardonable sin—with only this palliation, that until the cup of wisdom has once been raised to the lips of an individual, he or she knows naught of its redeemable quality, and cannot, therefore, be expected to seek it voluntarily. Reader, do you know of any who, on account of such stupid ignorance, needs that this cup be pressed upon them? If so, it is your impertaive duty to urge it upon them with earnestness, patience, and in a spirit of brotherly love.

This is a duty you cannot ignore and remain true to yourself, to God, and to humanity. The questioning excuse, "am I my brother's keeper?" will not answer either to God, or to your own enlightened conscience. Yes, you are your brother's keeper, in a certain sense, and that a very important one. Humanity is united by the bonds of a common brotherhood, and society by the ties of interest. The first you can not ignore without becoming an outlaw, and to disregard the other is the very height of folly.

An ancient apostle of christianity has said that "he that has of this world's goods, and sees his brother in need without ministering to his wants, has not the love of God in his soul."

And we affirm that no truly enlightened and civilized man can permit ignorance to exist where it is reasonably possible for him to dissipate it.

The claims of humanity and the promptings of self-interest combine to demand that you strive to lift your neighbor up to your level. In proportion to your success in this work will your social intercourse with others bring happiness, your plans for general improvement be concurred in, and general prosperity, happiness and good feeling prevail throughout the sphere of your influence.

A man once said to the writer: "My farm is exceedingly rich, but it is also very wet; my crops are, therefore, at the mercy of the seasons. I cannot drain it, because I have no outlet. Naught but a general system will drain our section, and my neighbors, though suffering as much as I, refuse to join me in this improvement."

We said, it is your duty to enlighten them.

To build up schools, establish libraries and organize lyceums, are among the prominent duties of enlightened citizens. But the truly earnest man or woman will find many other means of increasing the general information of his or her associates. Induce them to purchase books and subscribe for papers, if you can, and if you fail in this, lend them yours; or, if they are too indifferent to read them, seek opportunities to read to them, and, by means of conversation, instill into their minds thoughts that will force reflection, and ere long you shall see the fruits of your labor in the increased interest in intellectual matters, and the improvement of all their habits.

A minister recently located in a western city, was met on the street one day by a man forty years of age, who asked his way to a certain part of the city. The preacher told him the number.

"I cannot read," replied the man, "and will not know the figures."

"Forty years old and cannot read? Where have you been living all this time? Surely not in a civilized community."

"Yes, I was born in this state, and for the past ten years I have lived in this city."

"Can it be possible? And did no one ever offer to teach you to read?"

"No," said he, surprised at the questions and manner of this true preacher.

"Then come to me, and I will teach you."

Well might this earnest man ask what were the fifty preachers of the city doing all this time, that they could not prevent such gross ignorance as this, continuing in their midst.

We wish to impress upon the minds of our readers, who represent the advanced minds of this country, the importance of promoting intelligence among their neighbors.

Every ignorant man is a dead weight upon progress; a stumbling block in the road to prosperity and general improvement.

Took His Work for It.

A consumptive-looking man, lame and feeble, and carrying a pint bottle full of something, halted a pedestrain on Bates street yesterday and said:

"I found this bottle on the corner back there, and I wish you'd tell me what's in it."

The other took it removed the cork and snuffed in a full breath. The next instant he staggered against a wall, clawing the air and choking and grasping, and it was full minute before he blurted out:

'Why, you infernal idot, that's hartshorn.'

'Well, I'm perfectly willing to take your word for it without extra insults," observed the invalid in an injured voice and he took his bottle and walked off like a man who had been abused without the least excuse.

Gen. Grant tell a story of a woman who sold apples and cakes from a small booth near the gate of one of the Departments in Washington during his two terms of the Presidency, and whom he met in Milan, when he was on his tour, she being well dressed and prosperous looking. Says the Gen.: I asked what she was doing in Milan, and her reply was that her son had shown great musical talent, and she was here to give him the best instruction that Italian masters could afford. Now this woman came to Washington with probably a dollar or two in her pocket, and yet had been able to lay up money enough from such an apparently small occupation to give her son such an education as those American fathers who have paid their children's instruction in Itally can appreciate."

Sherman's True Greatness.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Secretary Sherman's "exalted services" to the country—and his party—have long been the theme of republican eulogy. One would suppose that a republican legislature, like that of Ohio, would jump at the chance of rewarding him, and linking itself thereby to undying fame. But neither Sherman nor his friends seem to have any confidence that the legislature will so jump. On the contrary, they have lively fears that it will jump the other way. Is the Ohio legislatnre incapable of appreciating true greatness? Or has the party at large overestimated Sherman?

Justice and Smoke-Consumers.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Cincinnati authorities better apply their new "smoke-consumers" to their court-house. If lawyers are to be believed, justice shines with a dim light through the smoke and gas of Cincinnati courts.

All the Same.

(Chicago Times.)

It was announced that John W. Hogg, chief clerk of the naval department, would be Thompson's successor. It wasn't Hogg, it was Ramsey—but it's all the same.

Bad for Talmage.

Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Talmage, we fear, is a heretophemist.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A third member of the coffee syndicate has reached financial breakers. Bowie, Dash & Co., a New York importing house, with liabilities of $1,400,000, has suspended payment, but no assignment will be made....The anthracite coal producers have agreed to shut down three days in each week during the remainder of the winter.

Jay Gould's magnificent conservatory at Irvington, on the Hudson river has been burned. Loss, 100,000.....Agents of the secret service have arrested, in New York and Brooklyn, nine men who have been manufacturing and circulating counterfeit silver coin.....At Lawrence, Mass., Miss Pinkham was shot and instantly killed by her paramour, Mr. Wardman, a married man with a family. Wardman subsequently shot himself, and is not likely to recover. Jealousy.

The large manufacturing establishment of T. F. Adams & Co., at Erie, Pa., has been burned. Two firemen were killed and several injured by a falling wall....Edison is still working hard and hopefully on the electric light. He claims to have proved that its subdivision is not an impossibility, and asserts that his invention will soon be perfected. The cost of lighting the city of New York by his method will, he says, be something like $2,000,000.

By an accident to a Central Vermont train, near Wallingford, Vt., Conductor Campbell was fatally injured, and seventeen passengers in a sleeping-car more or less hurt....A woman and two children were burned to death at Olean, N. Y....Two men were killed by the explosion of a boiler at Latrobe, Pa.

Sarah Bernhardt had a narrow escape from death at the Boston Theater. As she lay on a lounge in the death scene in "Camille," a large and heavy mantel began to totter toward her. She quickly rose to her feet, when the lounge was crushed by the falling properties. The play was quietly finished from the point of interruption....Charles A. Burt, a brewer and maltster of Albany, shot his mistress and then committed suicide....Joseph Brown & Brothers, wholesale dry-goods dealers in New York, have failed, their liabilities being $92,000....The Alabama and Great Southern Railroad Company are about to tunnel Lookout mountain in order to connect their road, which has its present terminus at Wauhatchie, with Chattanooga, about five miles distant.

THE WEST.

Colored emigrants from North Carolina, who have settled in Indiana, held a convention at Greencastle and adopted an address urging that one-half the negroes of the South emigrate to Northern farms....The jury in the case of Dr. Earll, of Chicago, charged with the murder of Etta Carl, by abortion, reached a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at five years in the penitentiary.

At a fire in a building occupied by the Crown Manufacturing Company, in Cincinnati, five firemen lost their lives by being overcome by smoke. The property was damaged to the extent of $40,000....John Dilley and wife, residing in Henry county, Ill., were murdered in their bed by a burglar, who obtained only two watches. Awakened by the groans of their mother, a young girl and two small boys went nearly a mile to arouse the neighbors....Rev. Dr. Goodell was assaulted in the streets of St. Louis by ruffians, and badly beaten and cut before he could summon assistance....They have been having some severe weather in Colorado. Parties crossing the Sangre-de-Cristo range have died from cold, and the cattle herds have suffered immense loss. Three deaths by freezing are reported from Rosita, and two travelers arriving at that place lost all four limbs of their bodies....A half-breed Indian named George Scott was lynched by masked men, at Brazil, Ind., for an outrage on the wife of his employer.

Dispatches of the 15th inst., from Hunnewell, Kan., state that affairs of the Oklahoma raiders were rapidly approaching a crisis. Great dissatisfaction was caused by a report that large numbers were entering the Indian Territory at other points, and the settlers declared they would wait no longer. The officers, realizing that something must be done at once, called a meeting, at which Dr. Robert Wilson, of Texas, was appointed a committee to go to Washington and confer with the President and Congress....Utah has a population of 143,907, of which 69,436 are females, and 43,933 of foreign birth....W. T. Holbrook, agent of the American Express Company at Dubuque, Iowa, killed his little daughter and then shot himself. All his friends unite in pronouncing the man insane when he committed the terrible deed. He was about 40 years of age and a very popular man....Medicine Bull, a well-known Indian chief of the Brule tribe, was killed at the Lower Brule Agency by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Indian Agent Beveridge....An association, of which Horace Rublee is the head, has purchased the Milwaukee *Daily News*, and it will, after the 1st of January, be run as a Republican newspaper.

Two men engaged in digging a well near Arcade, Ill., were overcome by gas and died before they could be rescued....Another family has been prostrated in Chicago from the effects of raw pork garnished with trichinæ....Mrs. James Jones, the wife of a farmer living near Napoleon, Mo., tried to fill a lighted lamp with coal-oil. The inevitable explosion followed, and Mrs. Jones and her two children, aged respectively 6 years and 6 months, are the victims....In Oakland, Cal., Miss Elizabeth Tyler, aged 18 years, was shot dead at the gate of her residence by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her affianced, John Sectohler.

A boiler exploded with frightful effect in a Garrettsville (Ohio) factory. The boiler was blown twenty rods, cutting down in its flight trees of considerable size. Several operatives were injured, but only two fatally....John C. Armstrong, a farmer of Carrollton, Ill., quarreled with his brother Clinton about a buggy trade. The latter struck the former with a wagon yoke, killing him instantly....The bonded debt of Missouri, as shown by official reports, is $16,258,000, not including $3,000,000 of bonds issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, for which that road is responsible, and $250,000 revenue bonds. Of this debt only about $800,000 can be refunded at a lower rate of interest than it now bears....Two more companies of Federal cavalry have reached Caldwell, Kan., to keep watch of the Oklahoma colonists.

A dispatch from Rawlins, Wyoming, says the infamous road agent and murderer, George Parrott, alias "Big-Nosed George," has been sentenced to be hanged next April. George is the last but one of the worst band of road agents and robbers that ever infested Wyoming. The last act of the gang was an attempt to turn a Union Pacific passenger train into a chasm 150 feet deep at Big Springs in 1878. Two Deputy Sheriffs pursued the gang and were killed. George confessed his crime, desiring to be hanged in expiation....At Eufaula, in Indian Territory, two full-bloods went to the house of Elias McVeigh and shot him dead, afterward inflicting mortal wounds on a man named Barrett with an ax.

THE SOUTH.

Near Huntsville, Ala., a party of Deputy Marshals and a deputy revenue collector came upon four illicit distillers for whom they had warrants. Deputy Marshal John B. Hardie was killed by Jefferson Culbreath, a moonshiner, and Deputy Collector Horace J. Bone was wounded in the side. A force for the capture of the murderer was immediately organized. Commissioner Raum orders the seizure of every illicit distillery in the district and the arrest of every moonshiner.

"Will some one help me get on my horse?" archly asked Miss Estelle Snyder, the belle of Mitchell county, N. C., while standing in front of a country store. Charles Posten started eagerly forward to help her, but William Springs, who was standing near, reached her first and helped her on the horse, receiving a sweet smile and thanks from the fair equestrienne. As the young woman started to go, Springs went up to Posten and in emphatic language complained of his interference. The remark enraged Posten, who drew a revolver and deliberately fired all five balls through the body of Springs, killing him in the presence of the young woman. Posten then flung down his revolver and fled....James Davis, Deputy Revenue Collector, was killed, and G. W. Campbell, United States Commissioner, beaten nearly to death in a fight with illicit distillers, near Cookeville, Tenn....Pensacola has suffered the loss of seventy-five buildings by fire, including the Custom House and its records. The only steam fire-engine in the city was so disabled that two hours were required to repair it, while the flames were raging. The estimated loss is $500,000.

Three negroes, who for some time have been charges on the county of Bedford, Va., were last week sold at auction for $4, under an old vagrant law. The purchaser will have their labor for three months.

A boiler explosion made a total wreck of Fabel's soap factory at Louisville. The carpenter and engineer were blown fifty feet, and are fatally injured, and a girl named Lottie Ott cannot survive. The loss is $50,000.

GENERAL.

Delegate Cannon, of Utah, has been interviewed in regard to the President's broadside. He said the Mormons had faith in the Lord. He declared that the Message perverted plain facts in the declaration that zealous efforts had been made by the United States authorities to enforce the law against polygamy. He claimed for Mormon juries the credit of several convictions for polygamy, but asserted that the Mormons would not abandon plural marriages....Secretary Thompson has definitely accepted the Chairmanship of the American committee of the Panama Canal Company. The subscriptions to the enterprise in the different countries are more than double the amount required.

Capt. Howgate still hopes to start his Arctic expedition next spring on a staunch steamer thoroughly equipped....Twenty-two persons were lost by shipwreck in Pleasant bay, off the coast of Nova Scotia, during a recent gale.

Advices from Mexico report an unwholesome condition of affairs in that republic. President Gonzalez is unpopular. His inauguration, which occurred recently, was witnessed with extreme indifference by the people, while ex-President Diaz was loudly cheered when he left the palace after delivering the executive departments to his successor....Seidenberg & Co., the well-known cigar manufacturers of New York and Key West, have failed with liabilities of $500,000....The negro rebellion in Cuba has been checked and the leaders executed.

A Chilian fleet of eighteen vessels attacked and captured the Peruvian town of Pisco, and burned the rolling-stock of a railroad belonging to English capitalists. The Peruvians lost 150 men and the Chilians 400. A force of 10,000 then landed from the fleet, and took up its march through the Yea valley for Lima, a distance of 126 miles. The Peruvians have sent out three divisions to check the invaders....The National Board of Trade has adopted the draft of a bill to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs, as also a resolution that the coinage of silver be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury....The Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced its rates an average of 15 per cent. to all points where it comes into competition with the American Union Company....The growth of railroad traffic in this country has been marvelous. In 1857 the gross earnings of all roads was $39,456,358; in 1861 the earnings had reached $130,000,000; in 1871, $403,329,208; and last year the earnings amounted to $529,012,999.

WASHINGTON.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Education puts the total school population in 1878 at about 14,500,000. The number enrolled in public schools was 9,294,316, and the average daily attendance (seven States not reporting) was 5,093,298. In the Southern States the total school population was 5,187,584, and the number of scholars enrolled was 2,710,495. It appears, therefore, that the whole number of children growing up in ignorance in the year mentioned was 4,114,077, of whom 2,472,089, or considerably more than one-half, were in the late slave States. About 900,000 were negroes....Secretary Thompson has resigned the Navy portfolio. Mr. Thompson leaves the Cabinet to take charge of the American branch of De Lesseps' canal project....Gen. Walker is only waiting for returns from one of the fourteen districts of Texas before reporting the total of the census of each State and Territory....Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, has concluded to retire from the bench and enter the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as its chief legal adviser.

The President has appointed Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, Consul General at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Gen. O. O. Howard having been appointed to the command at West Point, it is understood that a new military division will be created for Gen. Schofield, with headquarters at New Orleans.

The confirmation by the Senate of Gen. Hazen to be Chief of the Signal Service did not meet with that opposition which some had predicted, and it was followed by the unanimous confirmation of Col. Nelson A. Miles to be Brigadier General....Cadet Whittaker has applied to President Hayes for trial by court-martial. Whittaker asserts that he is innocent of every charge made against him....The President has nominated Judge William B. Woods to succeed Justice Strong on the Supreme bench. Judge Woods is a native of Ohio, but he has been presiding over the Fifth circuit, which comprises Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Nimmo, Jr., shows the value of American bread and breadstuffs exported for the year ending June 30 to be $288,036,835, of cotton $211,535,905, provisions $127,043,242, mineral oils $36,218,625, tobacco $18,442,237.

POLITICAL.

The Irving Hall and Republican coalition in the New York Board of Aldermen have defeated John Kelly and the Tammany faction. Allen Campbell was confirmed as Comptroller, to succeed Kelly.

A national convention of colored men has been called to meet at St. Louis on the 2d of March. The object of the convention, as stated in the call, is to secure for the negro proper representation in the distribution of Governmental patronage.

Campbell, the Gentile candidate for delegate in Congress from Utah, protests against a certificate being issued to Cannon, on the ground that the latter is a subject of Great Britain and a polygamist.

FOREIGN.

Baron Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Irish Court of Exchequer, is the latest recipient of threatening letters. They convey the cheering information that if his charges in the Limerick cases are not fair he shall be murdered....An explosion in the Pengyrig colliery, in Wales, shook the ground for miles around. Over eighty miners perished. Four men were rescued, but thirty-four corpses were discovered by an exploring party....The Governor of Albania is taking steps to disarm the people, and has compelled certain leaders to pledge obedience to the Sultan.

Later estimates of the loss of life by the coal-mine explosion in Wales make the number of persons perished at 100. Twenty-two bodies have been recovered so far....The municipality of the city of Rome, in spite of the opposition of the clerical members, has granted a site in the public cemetery to the Cremation Company....The British Government has placed two more regiments at the disposal of the Irish Executive. Capt. Stackpole, a wealthy farmer, made a vain attempt to sell some horses in Limerick, as a Land-League bellman paraded the streets forbidding people to purchase. A landlord, named De Courcy Harris, was Boycotted out of the hunting field at Charleville. The Claremorris police patrol fired on a party of suspected men and captured one of them....Baudry d'Asson, the French irreconcilable, has brought both civil and criminal actions against Gambetta and the questors of the Chamber of Deputies for his recent expulsion....Madame Thiers, widow of the late President of the French republic, is dead.

A Cabinet council, summoned to consider measures for the restoration of peace and order in Ireland, was in session at London, last week. It was agreed that if the crisis shall not have passed before the 6th of January, Parliament will be asked to grant extraordinary powers, including the suspension of the habeas corpus. Arrangements are being made to reinforce the troops in Ireland by 5,000 men.

Baron Dowse, holding court at Galway, has received a letter threatening him with death should any Land Leaguer be convicted....The Irish Land League has adopted a manifesto which condemns outrages and threatening letters as harmful to the cause of land reform. It insists, however, that there shall be no compromise with landlordism....In its efforts to bring its disbursements within its receipts, Japan has ordered the sale of various factories established to stimulate the industries of the people, and proposes to recall the Ministers to Italy, Holland and Australia....The Progressists and Democrats of Germany have obtained a tremendous victory in the late elections. This is partly owing, to the new Corn laws.

Parnell, Davitt and Dillon report having received letters threatening them with death. A merchant of Dublin has been summoned by the Clare Land-League to justify an eviction. Commercial travelers, summoned as jurors in the state trials, have received warnings from customers against voting to convict. John Power, one of the party who slit the ears of a bailiff near Tralee, although identified by the victim, has been acquitted. William Bence Jones, a land-owner of County Cork, has been warned that his grave will be dug opposite his door. Healy and Walsh, indicted Land Leaguers, were acquitted at Cork, and received a serenade....There are rumors in Paris about Rochefort's sanity. Rochefort, in his journal, calls Gambetta a liar, robber, forger, false Genoese, and a wretch worse han Thiers or MacMahon....Josiah Caldwell, of London, a railway contractor, has suspended, with liabilities of £500,000....A dispatch from Paris announces the founding of the Panama Bank with a capital of 14,000,000 francs, and the Commercial Panama Company, for food supply, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs.

Emigration is said to be one of the measures contemplated by the British Government to settle the Irish land problem. It is the intention to send many farmers to Manitoba at the public expense.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The Senate was not in session on Friday, Dec. 10. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hubbell reported the Pension Appropriation bill. It provides $48,000,000 to pay army pensioners, $1,110,000 for the pay of navy pensioners, $250,000 for examining Surgeons, and $25,000 for salaries, etc. Mr. Shelley reported a bill for lines of mail steamers to Mexican and Central and South American ports. The Speaker presented a communication from M. Gambetta, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, in relation to the exchange of documents. The House refused to consider the concurrent resolution on the electoral vote, and adjourned to Monday.

The proposed restoration of Fitz-John Porter to the rolls of the army was the occasion of an all-day debate in the Senate on Monday, Dec. 13. Mr. Edmunds made a vain attempt to limit the effect of the bill to one year. Mr. Carpenter held that Porter must be pardoned by the President. Nearly 100 bills and resolutions were introduced in the House. A resolution by Mr. Crapo declares that the construction of the Panama canal by foreign capital, through a charter from any European government, cannot be sanctioned by the United States. Mr. Meyers offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the moneys paid U. S. Grant from 1861 to 1877. Mr. Calkins secured the passage of an expression of sympathy with the unhappy laboring classes of Ireland. Mr. McCoid presented a bill to regulate commerce by railroad, providing for a uniform rate of fare and freightage, and for a Congressional Committee of Inquiry and Enforcement. Mr. Deuster introduced a bill to terminate existing treaties between the United States and the North German Confederacy; Mr. Warner one providing for a commission of five Representatives, four Senators and five experts, to revise and readjust the tariff. Mr. Willis offered a bill to reduce the postage on letters and letter-matter to 2 cents for each one-half ounce or fraction thereof; also, to reform the civil service of the United States. The latter provides that all persons who have been in office four years shall retain their places during good behavior; that all future appointments be made from among those who make the best showing at competitive examinations; there shall be no preferences for any class of citizens, but soldiers and sailors. The President will be entitled to ten places in each department for such as he may choose. The credentials of Mr. Taylor, elected as the successor of Gen. Garfield, were presented. Objection was made to admitting him to a seat, the opposition claiming that, the State having been apportioned into new Congressional districts, the district was reconstructed, and was not the same as that which Gen. Garfield represented. Mr. Taylor qualified, and the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Senators Beck, Kernan and Morrill were appointed on Tuesday, Dec. 14, a sub-committee to consider a bill which provides for the free purchase and register of foreign-built ships by American citizens. Mr. Williams introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be used in preventing the dissemination or introduction of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution virtually declaring that the existing telegraph lines interfered greatly with the business of the Postoffice Department, and inquiring whether the telegraphic service should not be placed exclusively in the hands of the Government. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was passed, being amended to provide that within eighteen months the President may appoint him to a Colonelcy on the retired list, without pay for the time intervening since his dismissal. In the House, Mr. Morgan introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. Among the incorporators appear the names of Gen. U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Solon Humphreys, William Dennison, Howard Potter and others. This bill proposes that the capital stock shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100 each. Mr. Bicknell announced that he would let the electoral-count resolution go over the holiday adjournment. A. W. C. Nowlain was appointed Postmaster of the House. An hour was spent in committee of the whole in hearing various propositions for refunding the bonds maturing next year. Messrs. Kelley, Buckner, Gillette, and McMillan offered amendments. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported, calling for $1,190,435; as was the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which appropriates $322,135. Mr. Young introduced a bill to encourage American seamen, and to provide a home for permanently disabled seamen. Among the appointments sent to the Senate were the following: James Monroe, of Michigan, to be Marshal for the Western district of Michigan; Ezekiel S. Turner, of Tennessee, to be United States Judge for the Western district of Tennessee; Alexander Hughes, of Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Yankton, D. T.

A bill was simultaneously introduced into the Senate and House, by Senator Hill and Mr. Belford, of Colorado, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, for the gradual retirement of all greenbacks less than $5. The bill to devote to public education a part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands was supported by Messrs. Burnside and Morrill, and warmly advocated by Mr. Brown, of Georgia. Mr. Pendleton introduced a Civil Service Reform bill. It provides that admission to the service be determined by competitive examination, and that promotion shall be governed by examination, efficiency, and experience. Mr. Pendleton has also introduced a bill to protect Government employes from political assessments. The Senate unanimously confirmed the nominations of Gen. Hazen as Chief Signal Officer and of Gen. Miles as Brigadier General. The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of $100 per month to the widow of President Tyler. While the House was in committee of the whole on the Fortification bill, which finally passed, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, called attention to the fact that a foreign man-of-war could reach the docks in New York without injury from our defenses. Mr. Gibson reported a bill appropriating $1,800,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

A bill authorizing the President to enter the name of Gen. Ord on the retired list with his brevet rank of Major General was introduced in the Senate on the 16th inst., by Mr. Maxey. The appearance of Gen. Grant caused a recess of ten minutes. Mr. Saunders presented a bill for the sale of part of the reservation of the Omaha Indians, in Nebraska, and Mr. Hoar a petition for woman suffrage in the Territories. Prolonged debate took place on the Educational bill, which went over. In the House, Fernando Wood presented a concurrent resolution for a holiday recess of two weeks from the 22d, which was adopted. The pension appropriation was discussed in committee of the whole, and subsequently passed. Nearly all the members of the House came to the Speaker's desk and greeted Gen. Grant. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced a bill to take from the treasury $100,000,000 in coin, and discharge that amount of interest-bearing debt at its maturity. The President nominated Theodore F. Singiser, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Idaho Territory, and Edward P. Champlin, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Deadwood, D. T.

ALL SORTS.

The "caterpillar" fringe is the latest thing in dress trimming.

The newest color is a soft silver-green, and is called "moonbeam."

Black kid gloves are in favor for evening wear as well as for day use.

Richard Grant White is large and strong, with mutton-chop whiskers and long, brownish hair, parted in the middle.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, the editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, and the Chairman of the West Virginia delegation to the Chicago Convention, is the nephew of that Alexander Campbell who was the founder of the "Campbellite" or "Disciples" church, to which Gen. Garfield belongs.

Mrs. Scott Siddons says she was told by the Princess Louise that the Princess of Wales is so even tempered that trouble flies from her. She is to be congratulated on the possession of this admirable trait, as, if all reports be true, the Prince gives her plenty of opportunity to test her equanimity.

A man in a prayer meeting at Great Springs, Ga., declared that he was ready to die, and awaited the summons with impatience. He had barely uttered the sentiment when a bullet crashed through the window and grazed his ear. A neighbor, whom he had sued for debt, had taken him at his word. He hastily hid himself under a bench.

Lord Beaconsfield's new novel, "Endymion," is little else than a self-made portrait of its author. It is purely a political novel, and will be read with more than ordinary interest. Cobden is called Job Thornberry; Palmerston, Lord Rokehampton, and Louis Napoleon, Prince Florestan. It is full of flashy writing and satirical squibs.

A movement is on foot in India to abolish the Zenana system and to induce the Hindoos to bring out their wives and sisters into society in the European fashion. The movement is opposed by the native papers, oddly enough, on the ground that the Hindoo young gentlemen are not as yet moral enough to be allowed to associate with unmarried Hindoo ladies.

A fashionable Galveston young man has acquired considerable fame as a musical bore on the violin. One night at a social gathering he announced that he was going to send for a violin and draw a few of Beethoven's immortal symphonies out of it by the tail, as it were. To his amazement all the gentlemen present volunteered to go for the fiddle, and up to date none of them have got back with it. For dispersing a crowd no implement of war has yet been invented to rival the fiddle.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, is said to be a very agreeable man in society, having pleasant words and compliments for all sorts of persons; but in private he is curt in speech, and uses words not found even in the Apocrypha. He was married young to the handsomest Princess in Germany, but they are only on "terms of respectful tenderness," as Toodles was with his wife, he traveling abroad by himself and she by herself. In his private affairs he is orderly, thrifty, and makes good investments.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (says the Springfield *Republican*) continues in the same measure of health that has been his of late years; goes down from Concord to Boston for a day now and then, and takes his long country walks in all sorts of weather, as he always has; the knower of nature and of what awaits, not departing, as one unawares, but still

Star by star his world resigning.

Judge Montgomery Blair, who was a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, resides in Washington, where he is held in high personal respect. His habits are of the simplest character, his manner very kindly and winning. He is tall and thin, and has a fine head. His family consists of his wife, a daughter of Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and four children—three sons and an unmarried daughter. The eldest son, Woodbury, is a lawyer, and a favorite in society. The younger sons are law students. Judge Blair has no brother living, and but one sister, the wife of Admiral Lee.

Misjudged.

It is well known that elephants frequently kill their keepers, or the mahouts who ill-use them. Why not? The elephant drivers are a drunken set of men, and sometimes, while drunk, will treat their charge unmercifully, and the elephant itself is an animal which bears grudges—the result being that nearly all elephant keepers are sooner or later killed. It is a simple case of cause and effect.

Determined to Have a Peep.

A lady of rather a positive turn of mind once gave a tea-party to some lady friends in her bedroom. "John," she said to her husband, as she heard the company coming, "get under the bed!" John tried to resist, but finally succumbed. Every now and then he would make an effort to peep out as the ladies laughed and made merry, but he was mercilessly driven back by his angered wife. At length, after a good joke had exploded among the party, John put his head away out. "Get in there, will you?" whispered his wife as she nudged him. "No!" shrieked John; "as long as I have the spirit of a man left in me, I will take a peep!"

METEOROLOGY.

The Future of Weather Foretelling.

(Atlantic Monthly.)

In no other part of her wide realm has Science done so little for the good of man or her own fame as in the department of meteorology. In the solid earth her prophecies have long had a high value, in the far-off heavens her empire is affirmed, but in the unstable air between these two well-possessed provinces there is a region that is not yet subjugated. Around the border of the domain of meteorology some gains to the cause of law and order have indeed been made; we control the lightning, we are able to track a clearly defined storm for days on its path, and can help the sailor to knowledge that often enables him to escape its clutches when it assails him on the deep sea; but as for foretelling the weather in any proper sense, we have not yet attained to it. Is it attainable? Can we hope to compass the condition of our days so that we may sow, reap, travel, feast or make war in weather of our own choice? This is, after all, perhaps the most interesting of the question that the future history of science must determine. But though the perfect answer is not to be given at present, there are some things in the existing conditions of our science that makes us hopeful that we are but at the beginning of the work of weather forecasting.

There have been two distinct scientific efforts at weather foretelling, as distinguished from the current survival of the modes of thought of ancient ages that are introduced in our ordinary weather prophecies; that undertaken by Admiral Fitzroy, in England, and that begun in this country by the United States Signal Corps, under the control of the late General Myer. Both of these have made their basis of the simple principle that weather always has a history; that it means conditions that pass from one region to another by certain laws of movement and at a certain rate. This general fact was long ago recognized by meteorologists, but it was not until the telegraph enabled knowledge to outstrip the storms that it was possible to make any use of it in foretelling the weather. By the admirable labors of the United Signal Service this method of announcing the weather that is journeying toward any locality has been brought to a high point of perfection, but it has not to any extent helped us to foretell the creation of weather. When a weather area forms in the far West, it is now traced as clearly as the path of an army, until it passes away. Sometimes the state of the barometer will tell something about storms that have not yet gathered themselves for their eastward march, but beyond this there have as yet been no means of foreseeing. The weather bureau is of no more use than a ground-hog, or a goose-bone for telling us whether our coming spring or summer is to be warm or cold, rainy or dry. Is this the end of our advance? Can we hope to do more than take the storms we find afloat, and trace them on their courses; or can we hope to look behind them to the conditions of their origin so clearly that we can foretell their time and place of working?

What It Means.

Felicia's pretty cousin wants to know what it means when a man tells her that he regards lace and ribbons, and a hundred other things in which she takes an innocent pleasure, as useless frippery. It means, young lady, that he will have the same opinion after marriage, and if you are wise you will leave it to some other woman to hear him say "No" when asked to open his pocket-book for the "useless" things.

A bright little boy, who had been engaged in combat with another boy, was reproved by his aunt, who told him he ought always to wait until the other boy pitched upon him. "Well," exclaimed the little hero, "but if I wait for the other boy to begin, I'm afraid there won't be any fight."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@11 50
Hogs	4 70	@ 4 90
Cotton	11¾	@ 12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 4 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 15	@ 1 21
Corn—Ungraded	55	@ 60
Oats—Mixed Western	41	@ 44
Rye—Western	1 03	@ 1 04
Pork—Mess	13 50	@13 75
Lard	8¾	@ 9
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 35	@ 4 85
Hogs	3 50	@ 5 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 03
No. 3 Spring	86	@ 88
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	87	@ 90
Barley—No. 2	1 15	@ 1 17
Butter—Choice Creamery	32	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	27	@ 28
Pork—Mess	11 65	@12 00
Lard	8¼	@ 8½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 12
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 1	86	@ 87
Barley—No. 2	86	@ 89
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—Mixed	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
Rye	80	@ 84
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	8	@ 8¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 01	@ 1 03
Corn	45	@ 50
Oats	36	@ 37
Rye	97	@ 98
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 25
Lard	8¼	@ 8½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 2 Red	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 04
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 49
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 37
Barley (per cental)	1 70	@ 2 25
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn	41	@ 43
Oats	32	@ 35
Pork—Clear	15 75	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 40
Fair	4 20	@ 4 90
Common	3 65	@ 4 00
Hogs	4 40	@ 4 85
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 50

VEGETINE.
The Barks, Roots and Herbs
FROM WHICH VEGETINE IS MADE
In Powder Form,
SOLD FOR
50 Cents a Package.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

Islesboro, Me., Dec. 28, 1877.

Mr. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
Mrs. A. J. PENDLETON.

Dr. W. ROSS Writes:
Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:
I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.
Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a tonic, corrective and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

70,000 SOLD YEARLY.
The growing popularity and usefulness of CABINET or PARLOR ORGANS is shown by the fact that Seventy Thousand are sold yearly in the United States. The best are the
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS,
which have been awarded HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS FOR DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S Industrial Exhibitions for thirteen years, without one single exception.
NEW STYLES
are ready this season with important improvements. FOR LARGE CHURCHES, splendid organs, with great power and variety, at $570, $480, $390 and less prices; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., $84 to $200 and upwards. SUPERB DRAWING-ROOM STYLES at $200 to $510, and upwards; A GREAT VARIETY of SMALLER ORGANS of equal excellence, though less capacity, or in plain cases, at $51 to $200 and upwards. Also furnished FOR MONTHLY or QUARTERLY PAYMENTS, $5 and upwards.
These organs are certainly unrivaled in excellence, while the prices are not much higher than those of very inferior instruments.
Before purchasing any organ send for latest *Illustrated Catalogue* (32 pp. 4to), containing full descriptions and prices, including new styles, and much useful information for the purchaser of any organ, which will be sent *free and postpaid.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street, NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

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ORGANS!
14 STOPS, SUB-BASS & OCT. COUPLER.
FOUR SET REEDS
ONLY $65
PIANOS $125 up.
Sent on Trial, Warranted. Catalogue Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA
Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Penn'a Salt Manufac'ing Co., Phila.

$5.00 PER DAY Made Selling Our New
PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE.
Weighs accurately up to 25 lbs. Its handsome appearance sells it at sight. Retail price, $1.50. Other Family Scales weighing 25 lbs. cost $8.00. A Regular
BOOM FOR AGENTS.
Exclusive territory given free. Terms and rapid sales surprise old Agents.
DOMESTIC SCALE CO.,
No. 185 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

DAKOTA has a larger population than Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Delaware, or Florida, and wants to be a State.

GEN. ARTHUR, the new Vice President, will spend most of the winter in Washington studying parliamentary practice, with which he is unfamiliar, so as to qualify himself for presiding over the Senate.

THE price which England is to be called upon to pay out of the pockets of the English, Scotch and Welsh taxpayers, in order to settle forever the disquieting Irish land question, is, according to the *Statist*, the very modest amount of $1,500,000,000.

CENSUS returns from all but a small strip of Alaska show that we have bagged more Indians, if less ice, than was expected. Out of a population reaching 30,000, there are 300 white males and 4 females. Those of mixed Russian and Aleut blood number 1,500.

IN the United States Circuit Court at Omaha the Ponca tribe of Indians has obtained judgment against Red Cloud and the Sioux nation for possession of the islands in the Niobrara river and other lands contiguous, from which the Poncas have been unlawfully excluded by their red brethren.

COL. GORDON, of Egyptian fame, who has lately visited Ireland, says the condition of its people is worse than that of any other people in the world. He says that their condition is attributable to landlordism. He recommends the Government to buy out the landlords of the distressed districts, and resell to the tenants on easy payments.

THE intolerance shown in Ireland to obnoxious landlords is instanced by the way in which the family of Boycott, who has lately come into such notice, as well as himself, have been treated. His niece, even, who went into Ballinrobe and asked a jeweler to put a new crystal in her watch, was refused, with the remark that nothing would be done for her or for any one else in the family.

THE terms of the bargain recently made by the Dominion Government of Canada with the syndicate formed to build the Canadian Pacific railroad have been published. Put in tabular form, the statistics of the cost and the land-grant for the different sections are as follows:

		Acres.
Lake Superior	$12,000,000	12,000,000
Red river to Rocky mountains	6,400,000	5,000,000
British Columbia	6,600,000	8,000,000
Total	$25,000,000	25,000,000

The whole of the land is to be taken it is stated, from the fertile land in the Northwest.

MRS. WATSON, during the lifetime of her husband, the astronomer, was his devoted and enthusiastic assistant in all his scientific studies and researches. She accompanied him to China, and was there of great help to him in his work. That his will should have apparently slighted her has been the cause of unpleasant comments in many journals. It is now explained that Mrs. Watson has a considerable property of her own, and that, being childless, she and her husband had long ago determined to bequeath their worldly goods to scientific objects.

A SAD and dramatic eviction took place in County Wicklow. An old man named Arthur Kavanagh, in feeble health, who had a cabin on the property of Earl Fitz William, had fallen behind in his rent. A decree of ejectment was obtained by the Earl, and his gamekeeper, with two bailiffs, went to execute the decree. They had to carry Kavanagh out of the house, and, as he was crossing the threshold of his cabin, the poor old man gave one gasp and died in the gamekeeper's arms. His body was laid by the roadside. Over it for hours sat his only mourner—a granddaughter. Kavanagh was formerly in a good position. He had been unable to work for two years, and was bedridden for some time.

THE following table contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows the value of the most important of our agricultural products during the last two years, and the value of exportations thereof for the same period:

Breadstuffs, animals, animal matter, etc., for 1879	$1,919,934,397
For 1880 (estimated)	2,000,000,000
Value of agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879	146,641,233
For 1880	166,400,420
Breadstuffs, etc., for 1879	210,391,066
For 1880	288,0 0,201
Cotton, etc., for 1879	178,158,200
For 1880	221,517,373
Wool, etc., for 1879	20,122,907
For 1880	22,000,000
Miscellaneous, 1879	33,843,026
For 1880	49,000,000
Total for 1879	$ 604,156,492
Total for 1880	746,967,982
Total exports of all kinds for 1879	717,093,777
For 1880	823,946,353

"POOR'S MANUAL" states the net earnings of all the railroads in the country last year to have been $319,916,274. So far as reported this year it appears that the percentage of increased earnings on the trunk lines is smaller than that on the other lines; yet the former will divide among their shareholders some $55,000,000 more than the year previous, which is about 2¼ per cent. additional on the total railroad capital existing in the country at the close of the year. A steady increase of earnings continues to be reported, and the working capacity of the railroads is put to its utmost service. We have had no such year of railroad activity before as we have had this year. The reasons for it are not far to seek. The crops have been unprecedentedly large; immigration has steadily poured in upon us at a rate that is unparalleled; our manufactures have awakened from their long slumber of years, and industry in all its branches has taken on an activity that is truly surprising.

IF the electoral vote had been at all close, there would have been three chances for a row. First, the defeat of a California elector, which would have been set down to Republican partisan zeal; next, the defeat of an Indiana elector, which the Democratic Canvassing Board would certainly have accomplished if the vote would have made a difference; and thirdly, the stupid failure of the Georgia Electoral College to vote on the day appointed. The occurrence of these blunders, likely to be repeated every four years under our complicated system, should teach Congress the necessity of amending the method of electing the President, so that escape from revolution quadrennially may not be considered a signal mark of divine mercy.

MACEDONIA is said to be in a terrible condition. Bands of brigands, strong in numbers and well armed, are infesting almost all parts of the country, taking advantage of the weakness of the authorities, and enriching themselves by the indiscriminate plunder of the inhabitants without distinction of race or creed. Beys and other high dignitaries are being seized, and there are even cases in which all the members of Provincial Councils have been carried off in a body and sent into the mountains. One of the bands demands the sum of £5,000 sterling as ransom for the liberation of two Turkish dignitaries and three Christians who hold the rank of Councillors. Communication is everywhere interrupted. In Epirus incredible atrocities are reported to have been perpetrated. In one case two women are said to have been thrust alive into an oven. The inhabitants are powerless to defend themselves, and are looking for pity and protection from the West.

IN "Some Recollections of Merchants of New York," the *Dry Goods Bulletin* mentions a curious circumstance connected with lotteries. J. A. Moore, of Hinton & Moore, had a brother George in the lottery business, then legitimate in New York. George, as the agent, had a certain number of tickets placed in his hands. Those unsold had to be returned by a certain time or paid for. One evening he found that he had accidentally omitted to return to Virginia a $20 ticket. He was very hard up, and begged his sister-in-law (his brother being at the time rich) to take it. She rather reluctantly did so, and did not say a word to her husband. The ticket won $100,000. Not long afterward J. A. Moore failed. His creditors sued him for the lottery money, asserting that it really was his. After considerable litigation Chancellor McCoun decided that the money unquestionably belonged to Mrs. Moore, and that payment—hitherto restrained by injunction—must be therefore made to her.

Tom Ochiltree and Jem Mace.

It was some seven or eight years ago, just after the Coburn-Mace fiasco, and the latter was still in the city. As he was leaning against the bar a number of gentlemen and Tom Ochiltree were discussing politics and prize fights in another part of the room. Mace's wonderful expertness in the use of his hands came up, and some one offered to bet a basket of champagne that no man, unless a professional, could get in a blow on Mace's face. Ochiltree took the bet, and walked deliberately over to Mace and slapped his jaws. The astonished prize fighter looked at Tom for a moment and then lit out from the shoulder. A mass of red hair, a corpulent body, legs and boots all mingled in indescribable confusion, flew through the door and rolled out over the brick banquette into the street. While sympathetic bell boys and laughing friends were straightening Tom out and patching his fragments together, some of the gentlemen explained to Mace the circumstances of the bet.

"Oh! it was that way, was it? If I'd known it I wouldn't 'ave cared," said he, "an' I'm bloody glad now I didn't 'it 'im 'arder."

Tom thought it was a quite sufficiently "ard 'it." If the blow had struck him anywhere else but on the cheek it would have killed him.—*Washington Capital.*

A Wedding Present.

It was the day of the signing of the marriage contract. A friend of the family says to the father of the young lady:

"I have a surprise for your daughter."

"You are very kind."

"I shall put a bottle of oil of vitrol among the wedding presents."

"Horrors!"

"The husband will understand—and he will never dare deceive her."

IT is said that the Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine*, is made up by a woman. So are a great many editors' drawers.—*Mt. Vernon (O.) Banner.*

FARM NOTES.

PIGS that have been raised on milk, grass, clover, tubers, and roots, till they weigh 150 or 200 pounds, are generally healthy. They are then in good condition to fatten.

PLASTER scattered over the floors of the chicken house is a powerful absorbent, preventing the smell which arises from the droppings.

THERE are one hundred and fifty named and described varieties of wheat, and yet one-half the people who grow the grain don't know the difference—such is the lack of training in the natural history of plants.

MILKING.—The best time for this is either before or after feeding. Never milk while the cow is eating. When a cow has once acquired the habit of feeding at milking time she will often refuse to let down her milk unless food is before her.

WHEAT IN THE WEST.—The continuous wheat growing in the West, followed as it is by burning the straw, is certain, sooner or later, to result in exhaustion of the soil. A crop of Indian corn, when wheat shows signs of flagging, is generally sufficient to restore the fertility.

THE *New England Farmer* remarks that cider made late in the season and stored in a cold place, will keep sweet because active fermentation is prevented. If it is rich and sweet when it comes from the press, and care is exercised in making it from good, sound apples, it will not become sour if kept in a moderately cool cellar, in a tight cask or in bottles.

A NERVOUS, excitable steer is not as profitable to feed as a lymphatic one with a broad, deep, chest, for this last is seldom disturbed by anything—he feeds well, sleeps well, and fats well. It is just thirty years since the first Jerseys were brought to this country. They are making a great change in our dairy interests and the good results will become more apparent in the ensuing year.

THE CABBAGE WORM.—To save his cabbages, and as an experiment, Mr. Howard tells the *Fruit Record* that he mixed four quarts of air-slacked lime, one quart of fine salt, and a quarter of a pound each of red and black pepper. When the dew was on he applied this mixture by means of a large-sized tin pepper-box to 400 cabbages, that were doubtless as wormy a lot as could be found. He gave them but one dose, but it did its work so effectually that there has been no further trouble on account of these destructive pests.

CORN STUBBLE.—Fields that have been cleared in time should be plowed in readiness for early sowing of oats in spring. If roots are to follow the corn the stubble may be plowed at once and sown with rye. Three or four bushels should be sown to the acre. This rye will furnish a heavy crop of green fodder next May or an excellent early pasture in the spring, or may be plowed under as a green manuring. In either case the expense of the seed, which is the only outlay, will be many times repaid in the increase of the following crop.

SHEEP IN WINTER.—Sheep need freedom of action and variety of food more than any of our domestic animals. In winter they require shelter only against heavy rains and melting snows, as even a cold storm is better than a heated barn, at least for Cotswolds. A rough shed, facing the south and capable of being closed during the rain and snow storms, is quite sufficient. They should then be kept in small flocks, have spacious yards to roam in, and at all times, except during the storms, fed in racks out of doors in ordinary weather. Where cold storms are rare, and the ground is free from heavy snow, artificial shelter is hardly necessary, for Cotswolds at any rate.

HOW TO FEED.—The trouble with most persons who keep horses, no matter whether on a farm for farm work or for driving purposes, is they feed too much hay; and to this can be attributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while their wind is also much impaired. Night is the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work; even the slow plow team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds, but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this your horses will keep in better spirits and condition, and free from any tendency to "pot belly," which horsemen so much dislike to see.

REMEDY FOR BLIGHT.—Josiah Hoopes, Weschester, Pa., a veteran author, fruit grower and experimenter, in the *American Garden*, says: "No sure remedy can be suggested to prevent the blight in the pear nor the yellows in the peach, but the following are not injurious and are certainly beneficial: Wash the bodies of the trees as well as the larger branches with ordinary thin whitewash or soap suds. Top-dress the soil beneath with weak lime, good rich compost, unbleached wood ashes, &c., any refuse decaying vegetable matter, in fact, that will furnish food for your trees. A slight dressing of salt used sparingly also answers an excellent purpose, and some cultivators recommend ground bones and others iron filings. A heavy mulching with muck is beneficial to all young trees.

USES FOR SALT.—A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* says that the salt question is always on the carpet, and while it is very certain that salt is not a manure it is equally certain that its application is a decided benefit. The retardation and often complete ruin of crops by insect depredation is well known, but it is not at all appreciated to its full extent. Salt can act but in three ways beneficially. It attracts moisture and hence is useful in dry seasons; it drives away insects, and therefore, is useful in all seasons, and when thoroughly dissolved by heavy rains it acts by assisting inert or insoluble material to become fit for plant food. The first mode is a slight gain, not enough, though, to pay for the salt; the second is very valuable, paying for the salt and the trouble of application from ten to one hundred times over, according to the prevalence and destructiveness of the insects; the third mode is of but little value because insolubles are generally proof against its feeble action. If we sum up the gain from the three modes of action we perceive such a very decided gain that one fair trial is sufficient to convince the most sceptical. The only danger is an excess, but as five bushels per acre can do no harm the danger is not likely ever to be alarming, as few farmers can afford to waste salt anywhere.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

WAFFLES.—One pint milk, one pound flour, four eggs, one cupful yeast, quarter pound butter. Let them rise three or four hours before baking.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—Three full-grown green cucumbers, peeled and grated; one onion, chopped fine; one teaspoonful of ground black pepper, one tablespoonful of salt and a pint of vinegar. Bottle and seal cold without cooking.

PUFF PUDDING.—Four eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately. To the yolks add three cups of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of melted butter and three cups of sifted flour. Stir in the whites the last thing. Bake in buttered cups—I use 10 teacups. Eat hot, with sauce.

BREAD GRIDDLE-CAKES.—Take a small bowl of bread and soak it over night in milk. In the morning take one quart of milk, three eggs and a bit of salt, beaten up together with half cupful flour and one and a-half teaspoonfuls baking powder. It wants to be a thick and a very light batter, and then it is delicious.

LEMON PUDDING.—Grate the rind of two lemons, mix with the yolks of four eggs, one pint of fine bread crumbs, one quart of milk, half cup of sugar, pinch of salt; bake twenty minutes; beat to a froth the whites of four eggs, juice of two lemons, half cup of sugar; spread over top of pudding and bake five minutes.

TURKISH PILAF.—To one gill of rice add three gills of broth and some salt; let it boil gently until the rice has absorbed all the broth, then brown about a quarter of a pint of butter in a saucepan, pour it over the rice, cover up and leave it stand before the fire for a few minutes. It takes about an hour to cook, must never be stirred, and when dished up must only be touched lightly with a fork. If properly done, each grain of rice should be soft and perfectly whole. A little tomato may be added, if liked.

BEEFSTEAK CAKE.—One and one-half cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, three and one-fourth cups of flour. Divide equally. To one-half add one-half cup of chopped raisins, cinnamon and cloves to taste. This makes four round tins. Put together in alternate layers of dark and light, with jelly between each layer, or an icing made of the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and mixed with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Put this between the layers while they are hot.

BUTTERMILK BREAD.—Two quarts of buttermilk, come to a boil, poured over two quarts of flour, stirring it rapidly, or it will be lumpy; then add cold water until it is thin enough (it should be as thin as it could be stirred); if it is not cool enough for the yeast by this time, set the pail in which it is in the water pail, stirring it all the while, which soon cools it. Then stir in the yeast, which is already soaked, and empty it all in the bread pan, where the flour is already warmed, with a hole in the middle. Then cover it tight, and set it where it will keep warm all night

Rare Elephants.

There are now on exhibition in New York two peculiar elephants brought from the mountains of the Malay Peninsula, about 800 miles from Singapore. They are remarkable for their small size, being respectively twenty-eight and thirty-six inches tall; and for being covered with a thick coat of bristly hair or wool. They are supposed to be from 5 to 7 years old. In size they resemble the extinct elephants of Malta, and in covering those of Siberia. Their wooly coat is attributed to the circumstance that they live high upon the mountains where the climate is cold. The species appear to be all but unknown to naturalists, this pair being the first that have survived the passage through the heated low country to the coast and the subsequent journey by sea. They are described as playful and harmless, and they keep their little trunks stretched out to strangers to be petted. They love to be scratched on the under side of the trunk close to the mouth, and they hold their trunks curled back over their heads as long as any one scratches them. Like elephants of large growth, they keep up a swaying motion, either sideways or forward and backward. When a visitor lets one of the little fellows take his hand he delicately curls his proboscis around it and carries it gently to his mouth. Then he trumpets his satisfaction.

How They Build Sewers in Paris.

"I watched them building sewers, near the Seine, in Paris," said a Chicago capitalist to a local reporter. "It was splendid work. But let me tell you it costs money. The sewer I saw constructed cost $50 per lineal foot."

"What was the process?"

"In the first place, the trench was twenty feet deep and eight or ten feet wide. The sewers are made five feet in diameter. When the trench is dug they put in a wooden pattern—something like if you were to go to work and start with a bunghole and build a barrel around it. Around this wooden pattern they pack stones and fill in with cement. Nothing more. Anybody can do this. They employ the commonest kind of unskilled labor. The stone that is used is itself a kind of cement, and when packed with cement it makes a solid rock foundation. When completed the wooden pattern is taken out, and what is left is a five-foot hole through a solid rock, that will outlast time itself."

French Beggars.

Mendicancy is forbidden in Paris and the neighboring villages. But under various pretenses it seems to be more prevalent than it has been known for a long time. Some of the persons who beg in Paris have known better days, and are dainty in their language. A gentleman said to an outstretched palm:

"I have not a sou about me."

"Sir," exclaimed the worthy mendicant with a sneer, "I have not specified the species of coin."

A DOG in the Ninth Ward mistook a skunk for a cat, and gave chase. The skunk stood at bay and gave the dog a practical lecture upon manners. The dog was so mortified at his mistake that he crawled under a barn floor and died. —*Kingston Freeman.*

INDIANA NEWS.

IT cost about $700 to liquidate the expenses of the Indiana Electoral College.

HOMER KELLY, of Sullivan, was caught by a falling window and almost choked to death.

THE public schools of Crawfordsville were closed the other day on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever.

THE body of a dead man, found near a haystack two miles from Bruceville, Knox county, was partially eaten by hogs.

OUT of 1,272 school corporations in the State, Supt. Smart reports over 1,000 of them entirely without indebtedness.

DURING the last six weeks fourteen deaths have occurred in Dublin, Wayne county, mostly from diphtheria and scarlet fever.

SEVERAL saloon men at New Albany are to be prosecuted for selling liquor to persons to whom they had been forbidden to sell.

THE new starch-works at Franklin are almost ready for beginning operations. The works will furnish employment to about fifty hands.

GOV. JAMES D. WILLIAMS, it is said, left an estate of 4,000 acres of land and $25,000 in money. There is a will but it has not been probated.

IT is estimated that the expenses of the funeral of the late Gov. Williams, which will be borne by the State, will total up something over $1,000.

GRANDMOTHER HANNAH GWYNN, relict of Charles Wwynn, a soldier of the War of 1812, aged 91 years, died near Cambridge City, the other night. She was sick but a short time.

GOV. GRAY issued his first pardon, the other day, to a young man named Clark, from the Governor's own county, Randolph, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the theft of a $6 pistol.

FRANCIS G. MORGAN, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Randolph county, died at his home in Spartansburg, of a cancerous affection, a short time ago. Mr. Morgan was formerly Commissioner of the county, and was 52 years old.

THE last Legislature of Indiana neglecting to vote an appropriation for the expense necessarily attending the meeting of the Legislature in January next, the Attorney General of the State has been asked for his opinion if there is any way out of the dilemma.

MR. THOMAS LYONS, an old and prominent citizen, died last week, at his residence, near Covington. Mr. Lyons was Sheriff of Fountain county from 1858 to 1862. In 1866 he was Republican candidate for County Treasurer, and in 1876 he ran on the same ticket for Recorder.

GEN. JOHN SCOTT, a resident of Vigo county for the past fifty-five years, died recently. He was born in New York in 1793, and was pensioned for service rendered at the battle of Sackett's Harbor in the War of 1812. Gen. Scott came to this State in 1826. He was 88 years old at the time of his death.

MARTHA LOCKHART, a young woman who worked in the family of John McNelly at Seymour, accidentally set fire to her clothing, and was so severely burned that she died. She lighted a fire and threw a burning paper on the floor, and while in the act of stamping out the flames set her clothing on fire.

PROF. LEWIS PROUGH, principal of Vincennes University, died last week, of erysipelas. Prof. Prough took charge of the university in December, 1872. He was born in Summerfield, Ohio, March 5, 1840; graduated at Antioch College in 1861, with high honors. As an educator he had few equals in the State.

WILLIE EDWARDS, aged 12 years, died a few days since of lockjaw, in the New Albany poor-house. Willie had no father or mother, and, like Topsy, he just grew up and happened in at the county poor-house, where he has boarded for three years past. Not long since he was sent out on a bleak day to husk corn, and was found nearly frozen to death.

THE citizens of Bluffton have been greatly excited by the decision of the Supreme Court, annulling and setting aside the amended charter of Bluffton passed by the Legislature some eight years ago, greatly extending and increasing their powers and jurisdiction. The decision is far-reaching, and will also affect many other towns and cities. The Supreme Court take the position that the Legislature has no power to grant special power and extend the jurisdiction of incorporated towns and cities by special enactment. The sum involved in this decision will amount to about $20,000 taxes to be returned to property-owners illegally collected since 1872.

AN Indiana newspaper correspondent has been shown a rare relic, in the shape of an Indian tomahawk and hatchet combined. It was near the shape of a plasterer's lath-hatchet, with the bowl of the pipe in the "pole," and the handle serving as the pipe-stem. The body of the instrument is brass, the sharp edge steel, the latter being brazed into the other metal in a very artistic style. The instrument was found recently by a little girl, named Faulkner, in Owen county, Ky. The little girl and some other children were digging in a small mound when they found the relic. They also found a human bone, which frightened them so that they quit digging. On one side of the tomahawk the figures "1673" are visible, they having been scratched in the brass by a sharp-pointed instrument. It is supposed to have been traded by the Spaniards to the Indians.

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DECEMBER 23, 1880.

SALUTATORY.

On assuming control of the COURIER, it would seem proper to address a few words to its patrons. In the first place, then, let us say, we are not unmindful of the difficulties and responsibilities of the position. Still, we come to you, not as strangers, but as acquaintances and friends. With nearly every subscriber on the books, one or the other of the publishers can claim an acquaintance of greater or less duration. We hope that the pleasure of this renewed acquaintance will be mutual and lasting; and, while we have no promises to make, it is our earnest wish that the COURIER may continue to deserve your patronage, and its publishers be found worthy your respect. This paper will continue to advocate, heretofore, the principles of the democratic party. We believe these principles to be right and just to all men, and that we should at all times, and under all circumstances, be ready to give our reasons for the faith that is in us.

To the business men of the county, we would say, that it is our wish to assist and encourage you in your business enterprises, and to receive assistance and encouragement in return.

To the newspaper fraternity, we can only say, we hope our relations with you may always be pleasant, and promise that the courtesies usually extended to the craft shall be appreciated. Respectfully,

JAMES A. BARNS,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.

JOHN KELLY'S fall, says the Courier-Journal, will cause more satisfaction to all parties in this country than could be evoked by any event of a personal description; and yet there have been worse men than John Kelly. It nowhere appears that he is a thief. In private life he clean and decent. But, like poor old George the Third, of England, he an honest, self-willed bigot, bent on having his own way and using ill means to get it. A man of ordinary capacity, he owed his rise to his force of character solely. Once in power, he resolved to be an autocrat, and surrounded himself with slaves and tools of the smaller caliber. He became as inaccessible as a nabob. Meanwhile, his schemes were ambitious and his minions odious. Neither so able nor so bad as Tweed, he still stuck to Tweed's system. Made desperate, he resolved to rule or ruin, and, carrying out this wicked purpose, he produced a state of affairs which cost his party the loss of New York, and eventually the loss of the presidency. He owes his fall, however, not directly to retributive justice; for it has come about partly through the republicans, who are not interested in avenging the internecine democratic quarrels. The time for democrats to punish John Kelly was at Cincinnati. Instead of doing this, the national convention which assembled there gave him an ovation. His triumph was short-lived. His overthrow is complete and final. It disposes of a very obstructive and obstreperous person, puts a most offensive boss out of the way, and lays an iniquitous system low. What shall succeed this, or whether the public interest involved may not, as far as mere money administration goes, jump from the frying-pan into the fire, remains to be seen. In a general way it may be said that few things could be worse than John Kelly and his system. Yet Conkling and his system would be worse, and, if Kelly's fall is by any chance to play into Conkling's hands, as Kelly's reign has done, the result will be one to produce little to speak of, except a transfer of power from one bad lot to another.

IT is quite interesting to note how frequently the democratic party has been killed since 1797. The New Jersey democrat says:

It was killed when John Adams beat Jefferson in 1797.

It was killed in 1828 when Andrew Jackson was defeated by the coalition between the friends of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay.

It was killed in 1840 by the "Hard Cider Campaign" of General Harrison.

It was killed by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

It was killed by the re-election of Lincoln in 1864.

It was killed by the election of Grant in 1868.

It was killed very dead by the re-election of Grant in 1872.

It was killed by the "counting out" process in 1876.

It was killed by the "counting in" process in 1880.

It may be killed again, but the time will come, and at no distant day, when the democratic party will be counted in permanently. The will of the people will not always be disregarded.

JAY GOULD, just now, is a "bigger man than old Grant." He seems to be ubiquitous. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, of Thursday, says: "Jay Gould continues his purchasing designs upon the state of Missouri. He yesterday bought the Jefferson City, Lebanon and Southwestern road, the ultimate destination of which is to make another connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Work is to be pushed on this new road." St. Louis claims that Gould is a St. Louis man, and contradictory opinions are entertained as to the effect of his movements and influence. But it does not appear to be settled that this king of kings has let go his hold upon New York. A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writes: "I am told, and on good authority, that Jay Gould is planning to get control of the New York Associated Press. He owns the express, the World and the Tribune, and is negotiating for either the Journal of Commerce or the Commercial Bulletin. He has recently bought out Marshall O. Robert's thirty-five shares in the Sun, at $4,500. There are 275 shares, I believe, in all, the par value being $1,000 each. The control of four franchises gives him control of the Associated Press. I give this to you just as it comes to me, and do not guarantee its entire accuracy. Jay Gould is the Napoleon of trade. Is there any way of getting him to St. Helena?" This man Gould has forced the Western Union Telegraph Company to reduce its rates from 15 to 40 per cent., thereby contributing immensely to the commercial interests of the country. In possession of the railroads, the newspapers and the telegraph wires, it is difficult to estimate the influence of this wonderful man upon public affairs. He has great wealth, great energy, great powers of combination, but so far, he does not appear to be dangerous. St. Louis is taking to him kindly, and it is quite likely that at an early day he will own a controling interest in the press of the "Future Great"—at any rate, it is worth while for the public to keep its eye on Jay Gould

Obituary.

Died, December 5, 1880, at the residence of her son, John Henderson, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, Mrs. Letty Henderson, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Mrs. Henderson was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1805. When ten years of age she moved with her parents to Harrison county, Ohio, thence, a few years later, to Richland county, Ohio. In her eighteenth year she was married to Samuel Henderson, and fourteen years after moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where she remained until the day of her death. When but a child she united with the Methodist church. Later in life she joined the Lutheran church, thus changing her denomination, but never her earnest, gentle, christian life. Mrs. Henderson was the mother of fourteen children, nine of whom are living. It had been her prayer that she might live as long as her children needed her care and protection; that prayer was granted, and for many years she has been waiting for the Master's call, ready and willing to go whenever it should please Him to send His messenger for her. Seldom do you find an aged person so universal a favorite with both old and young as was Mother Henderson. The sweetness of her disposition made her loved by all who knew her, while the quiet grace and beauty of her manner instinctively attracted strangers. She was always a most welcome visitor at the homes of her children, where her coming was hailed with delight, by both children and grand children, and her departure with sorrow and regret. The earlier part of her life had many hardships, but her labor was cheerfully performed, and her trials borne with christian fortitude. She was one of those of whom it may be truly said: "Her last days were her best days." They were days of comfort, rest and peace, the well-earned reward of an hitherto laborious life. She was ill only a few days, and her mental faculties, which were extraordinary, remained unimpaired until the beginning of her last illness. Her death was quiet and peaceful, a beautiful close to a beautiful life, and the look of peace and rest on her face, whose beauty, age and death seemed only to have enhanced, made the sorrow of her stricken children and grand-children, as they looked upon her in the coffin, seem a selfish one. They could but feel that the loss was only their own—the gain all her's. That while they had lost a dearly-loved and honored mother and grandmother, she had found the rest and perfect happiness which has been prepared for the true and faithful servants of the Lord Jesus.

332 Trains Daily.

[The Railway Age.]

No less than 332 regular passenger trains arrive at, and depart from, Chicago every twenty-four hours, as we find by counting up from the time-tables. This gives an average of nearly fifteen every hour, day and night, but as between midnight and 6 o'clock a. m., passenger trains are particularly suspended, the average for the remaining eighteen hours would be nearly twenty trains per hour, or almost one every three minutes. This, of course, does not include the numerous freight trains and the innumerable movements of switch engines from yard to yard, and from road to road.

Highly Complimentary.

Theron P. Keator, of the Wabash Plain Dealer, is fast gaining an enviable reputation as a lecturer. The press is loud in its praise of his lecture, "My Trip Around the World," and everywhere it has been delivered the people have been more than satisfied. Now that Auburn is to have a course of lectures, we hope the gentlemen having the matter in charge will make an effort to have Mr. Keator deliver his lecture here. The following are a few of the many notices by the press of the lecture:

Middlebury Record: "The hall last Friday evening was well filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience to listen to Mr. Theron P. Keator's lecture entitled "My Trip Around the World." The lecture was delivered in an interesting style, and the audience was soon wrapped up in the subject. It was pronounced by all to be the best and most interesting lecture the association has given the people, and this is saying much, for we have had eminent lecturers here. At the close of the lecture, a simultaneous burst of applause greeted the speaker from every one in the hall, which surely was abundant proof that the audience was greatly satisfied. The next day you could hear nothing but praises of it from all who heard it, and it was unanimously voted that, should the association be successful in reoganizing, Mr. Keator should be engaged for another night. If lecture committees in other towns want a first-class lecturer and one that will be entertaining as well as educating, we advise them to employ Mr. Keator. Our people are loud in his praise, and were more than satisfied with the lecture.

Goshen Democrat: We received a call last Saturday from Mr. T. P. Keaton of the Wabash Plain Dealer, and Rev. Mr. Blakemore, of Middlebury. Mr. Keater delivered his popular lecture entitled "Around the World," at Middlebury on Friday evening, and will deliver it at Elkhart on the 4th of Jan. at which time, we hope our people will engage him to come to Goshen. It is positively the most entertaing lecture we have heard for years, and Mr. Keator tells it well.

Warsaw Indianian: Mr. Theron P. Keator of the Wabash Plain Dealer, passed through this place this morning, (Wednesday), on his way to Pierceton, where he lectures to night, "Around the World," a lecture replete with information, and interesting from the first to the closing word.

Pierceton Correspondence Warsaw Republican: The lecture "Around the World" by Mr. Keator, of the Wabash Plain Dealer, was well attended, and everbody was delighted with the trip. The lecture is rendered chiefly interesting on account of its commendable simplicity, and the fact that Mr. Keator was permitted to penetrate the Japanese and Chinese Empire farther than most travelers are privileged to do. Mr. Keator evidently made the most of this advantage, and can take an audience around the world in two hours without weariness or sea-sickness. We have heard this delightful lecturer twice and want to hear him twice more.

Pierceton Independent: The lecture "Around the World," by Mr. Keator, on Wednesday evening last, was pronounced by all to be the finest thing ever delivered in this place. After listening for two hours, a number of ladies and gentleman remarked that they could have listened to it all night, and that they would not have missed it for four times the cost of admission. Everybody is speaking of it in the highest terms.

TAX LIST FOR 1880.

To the Tax-Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1880, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the am't of tax in cts. levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	ROAD TAX.	COM. SCHOOL TAX.	SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	ADDITIONAL SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	INT. ON BONDS.	CORPORATION TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
Buter Township	2	12	16	60	15	20	5			10		160
Poll		50	50									100
Jackson Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Concord Township	2	12	16	60	5	20	10	35				170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Newville Township	2	12	16	60	15	15		20		10		150
Poll		50	50									100
Stafford Township	2	12	16	60	5	10	5	10		10		130
Poll		50	50									100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	10		10		140
Poll		50	50									100
Union Township	2	12	16	60		20		5		0		125
Poll		50	50					50				150
Richland Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50									00
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		175
Poll		50	50					25				5
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	10	5	15		10		140
Poll		50	50					50				150
Franklin Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5			10		135
Poll		50	50									100
Troy Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5	35		0		170
Poll		50	50									100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Auburn Town	2	12	16	60		20	25	15	50	10		210
Poll		50	50				25	25	25			175
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	60		2	10	40		0		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Butler Town	2	12	16	60	10	15		30	50	10		205
Poll		50	50						25			125
Garrett Town	2	12	16	60	5	15	25	50	50	10	50	295
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25	350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15, 1880.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1881; the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1881. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1881.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

BIG RUSH
—AT—
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.

New Stocks Received Daily

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY

A usual, for the

HOLIDAY SEASON!

Are displaying an immense assortment

ATTRACTIVE GOODS!

—IN—

EVERY DEPARTMENT!

—:o:—

Special sale of Black ank Colored Satin DeLyon, at $1, $1.15 and $1.50.

PLAIN SILKS

At 75c., 90c., $1 and $1.25c., reduced from $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Changeable Silks in elegant Quality, and Choice Tints for $1 per yard. All shades of colored 22-inch Satin DeLoin at $1.00 worth $2 peryard.

TRIMMING

Velvets, Satins, Plushes and Brocade Silks in a great variety of color and quantity

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMEMT

Is now complete with new and superior fabrics in the choicest styles, and at the lowest prices.

—:o:—

CLOAKS AND FURS

Our cloaks, shawls, suit and fur department now contain some very choice things in seal, fur-lined and other garments. Also an unusually fine line of ladies' and children's goods of all kinds. Also elegant suits and shawls, and all at our usual low prices. Besides we have an almost endless line of small articles especially for the

HOLLIDAY TRADE

To which we call the attention of the public. Remember our long established motto: "No trouble to show goods, and an inspection of our stock incurs no obligation to purchase."

ROOT & CO., FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BEFORE BUYING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Do not forget to examine our well-selected stock of

TOYS, CANDIES

—AND OTHER—

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Which have just been received.

Children's Toys, 1c., 5c., 10c.

Pure Mixed Candy, 12 1-2c lb.

—AT—

ENSLEY & HARTER'S.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—A contributor to the Zanesville Courier explains the origin of the name "Camelback," which is applied to a certain kind of freight engines used on the Baltimore & Ohio, and especially adapted to climbing mountains. It was invented by Mr. Winans, of Baltimore, who, in personal appearance, was a small, spare built man, with a tremendous hump on his back, and the workmen in the several shops had "dubbed" him "old Camelback," because of the supposed resemblance of his deformity to the hump on a camel's back. Young Mr. Winans, upon his arrival in the presence of the commissioner of patents, was informed that all that was wanting in the proceedings was simply to give the invention a name. The son, being familiar with the soubriquet applied to his father by the workmen in the shops, at once thought here is a good opportunity for a joke on the old man, and he at once directed the patent officers to call the engine "Camelback," which was done. Some days after the son returned, his father received the letters patent, giving the effort of his life the nick-name of his infirmity. The old gentleman was at first greatly enraged at the indignity, until he finally thought better of it, and took the cognomen as a nick-name that was making him famous.

—The value of a man's leg has been differently estimated by juries at $20,000, $36,000 and $45,000, the price increasing each time very heavily. The case was this: "Some two or three years ago a Chicago commercial traveler, named C. H. Worthen, was injured at the Grand Trunk junction. He was going to Detroit on a Grand Trunk train, and when approaching the junction, stepped out upon the platform. A slight collision occurred, and he was thrown between the cars and so injured as to lose one of his legs. He brought suit against the company in Boston, and got a verdict of about $20,000. Upon the second trial the jury gave him $36,000. The railway company took the case up into New Hampshire for a third trial, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of $15,000, and this verdict has been sustained by the court.

—Our popular townsman, Tom. C. Mays, Esq., has fully made up his mind to locate in the west. He is now at Chicago, purchasing new material and will establish a printing office at Independence, Mo. Mr. Mays was the founder of the COURIER and has been associated with other papers throughout the state. He has proved to be a superior newspaper man in every respect, a wide-a-wake, enterprising citizen and a man who takes a deep interest in the welfare and success of the town in which he resides. Independence may congratulate herself, and can safely boast of one of the best papers in the state. We hope that his enterprise and ability will be appreciated and that financially he may become a second Jay Gould.

—Swearing-off time is near at hand. All the b'hoys who are financially embarrassed will sign the pledge. They will throw away the tobacco-box, fling the euchre-deck to the winds, give the wine-cup a wide birth, and live in "the sweet bye and bye," as only noble manhood should. Pat your fellow on the back, young lady—say bravo, and hug him as hard as ever you can, repeat the performance at every opportunity, and we will guarantee a reformed man, for at least three weeks.

—Conjugal Conversation—Time—Every evening during the holidays. Scene—The Domestic Hearth—"And, oh! Charles, I've seen such lovely things!" "Huh!" "And they are so cheap," "Huh!" "And I want you to buy a—, and a—, and a—, for dear mother and the girls." "Huh!" "And some things for the children." "Huh! "And there are some bargains in house-keeping things," "Huh!" "And I want to buy a little gift for you Charles." "Well, how much money do you want?"

—A great big buck nigger and a white woman were traveling together Tuesday. They were quite loving while waiting for a train at the Saginaw depot. How anyone can be so lost to decency and womanhood is beyond our comprehension.

—Merry Christmas to all.

—Mrs. J. C. Henry is sick.

—Peggy is on the grand jury.

—Howard Griswold is home.

—Donavin's troupe is coming.

—Mike Long is home this week.

—Still putting up frozen water.

—The Republican annual was passable.

—Wanted, sleighing for the holidays.

—D. S. Ober is into the wood business.

—Our real estate transfers are quite large.

—Hank Altenburg is laying off this week.

—Mr. Bashelier went to Fort Wayne Monday.

—Joe. Ruffner has his foot in a sling—its sore.

—The COURIER will issue 53 numbers this year.

—Jink. Eldridge is learning the printing trade.

—Frank Beard comes to town to buy his chickens.

—Mr. Teeters, of Hudson, was in town this week.

—Fred. Clark will spend his Christmas at Wabash.

—Ed. Orr and wife, of Corunna, was in town Monday.

—Fort Wayne citizens are enjoying a run of sleighing.

—Mr. Davis, of Wabash, is visiting with his cousin Fred.

—Mrs. John Britton will return to her western home soon.

—Mrs. T. C. Mays is quite sick with erysipelas in the face.

—Judge Tousley returned to his court duties again Monday.

—Darn the stocking that won't hold a Christmas present.

—Donavin's troupe will show at Waterloo, Monday night.

—There will be no services at the M. E. church next Sunday.

—Billy Bittenger is learning the art preservative of all arts.

—Christmas tree to-morrow evening at the Presbyterian church.

—A large number of bolts are being taken to the stave factory.

—Joe Beugnot made a business trip to Toledo last Wednesday.

—Bob McClellan will be at home this week to spend the holidays.

—Next week the paper will appear under its new management.

—Stamets sold twenty-one numbers at the dance Tuesday night.

—The butter packers are keeping the market pretty well cut down.

—We are moving the office over Kiblinger's hardware store this week.

—Mrs. Juke Picker has made a big speculation in mittens this winter.

—Tom. Gross and John McClellan have had their trial. John got left.

Mrs. F. Kline, of Corunna, is clerking for M. B. Willis during the holidays.

—Cook Reed and sister, of Ohio, were visiting with Mr. J. C. Henry Sunday.

—Chas. Schaab is dealing largely in pop-corn. Henry McIntyre assists him.

—Mrs. Mott is putting a new addition to one of her houses, over in Mott-town.

—The weather for the last several months certainly makes us a solid north.

—Dr. Cowan and John Robbins went to Garrett last Sunday, to attend church we suppose.

—It's strange how some exceedingly pious men can act when they get away from home.

—Little boy and girl, don't forget to hang that stocking up near the chimney Saturday night.

—We would like to have a number of new subscribers at the beginning of the next year.

—Charley Ross, the fellow that came to town and forgot the way home, is working for Tarney.

—A patent gate man—dead busted—was making an extra effort to sell a $3 revolver for $10, last night.

—We are authorized, by the board of school directors, to state that school will commence next Monday.

—A little two-year-old boy, of Mr. Philip Meyers died last Sunday and was buried Monday evening.

—Court is progressing gradually and considerable interest is manifested by both attorneys and spectators.

—We are always glad to hear from Rev. H. Johnson, as are also his many friends here, for the benefit of whom we clip the following from the Grand Haven News Journal:

"The reception given by Rev. Henry Johnson and his estimable wife, at the Presbyterian parsonage last Thursday evening, was a very enjoyable affair. A large number of citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to make the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and to wish them happiness and success in their new sphere of labors. Mr. Johnson, seems to give unbounded satisfaction, both in and out of the pulpit, and we cannot help congratulating our Presbyterian friends in securing the services of such an able minister as the successor of Dr. Sutherland. Nevertheless, the inclemency of the weather last Sabbath, the church was filled with a most appreciative audience, morning and evening.

—Here is a good receipt for tattlers. Those that are ailing will find it a sure cure: Take a handful of weed called Run-about, the same quantity of root called Nimble-tongue, a sprig of the herb Backbite, (either before or after dog days) a tablespoonful of Don't you tell it, six drachms of Malice, a few drops of Envy, which can be purchased at the shops of Miss Tabitha Tea Table and Miss Nancy Night-Walker. Stir them well together, and simmer them half an hour over the fire of discontent kindled with a little Jealousy; then strain it through the rag of Misconception, cork it up in a bottle of Malevolence, and hang it upon a skein of street Yarn; shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken before walking out, and the subject will be able to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

—If all signs are true the present winter will be a severe one, colder in fact than it ever has been since the north pole swept down on the coast of Newfoundland. Squirrels have laid in their winter coal, beavers have put heaters in the basement of their lodges, bees have killed off all their drones and lined their hives with sheet iron, muskrats have crawled into their holes and pulled their holes in after them, wild ducks are committing suicide, groundhogs are flying south, the goose-bone is back 16 inches deep, editors are soliciting wood on subscription, poor families are buying an extra dog, each and everything looks favorable for a long, hard winter.

"Picture books, crying dolls and toys,
And other things for girls and boys."

The happy Christmas time is at hand and every heart is light and happy in anticipation of the beautiful presents. The little child's heart is longing for the opening dawn of Saturday morning and to grasp the little stocking filled with candies. Every parent, rich and poor, should make an effort to please the little ones by giving them a present of some kind. It is the duty of every parent to make an extra effort in this direction.

—Anderson Bros. will sell buggies for $15 less than any other shop in the state that has first-class material. Call and look at our large stock of wheels and second-growth hickory trimmings. We have rented the Duck building, which we will use for a show room. Do not buy until you examine our stock, for we will not be undersold. Remember the place, three doors north of the postoffice. All work warranted for two years.

ANDERSON BROS.,
Auburn, Ind.

51 4t

—The COURIER will be ten years old the first of next January. It is, and always has been, the leading paper of the county; its circulation is the largest and its job department the most complete of any in Northern Indiana. It starts out at the beginning of the new year with the most brilliant prospects and gurantee the patrons of this office a wide-a-wake, lively paper in the future. Wishing you all a merry Christmas and a happy New year we will leave you for the present.

—An old tract says the jury of twelve was adopted because the prophets were twelve, the apostles were twelve, there were twelve Jewish judges, twelve pillars of the temple, twelve patriarchs, twelve tribes of Israel, twelve stones in Aaron's breast-plate, twelve gates of Jerusalem, twelve months in the year and twelve signs in the zodiac. In all times the number twelve has been regarded as an important number. In the early ages the oath of twelve persons was necessary to convict.

—On Tuesday last Benj. Farrington shot a bald eagle, on his farm, near Waterloo. The bird is said to be a fine specimen of its kind, measuring over seven feet from tip to tip of wings. It is now in possession of R. Wes McBride, of Waterloo, who will no doubt have it properly prepared and placed in his already fine collection of birds.

—On Tuesday of this week while Geo. Dunn was unloading a load of wood, at the residence of Chas. Bassett, at Waterloo, he unloaded the front end of the wagon first, which caused his wood-rack to tip up and his team taking fright ran west to the Saginaw railroad, where team, wagon and all tumbled down the bank into the ditch. They were finally got out when it was ascertained that but little damage was done.

—Mrs. Bashelier returned a few days since from a two weeks' visit with her mother in Bryan, Ohio.

—Billy Stimely came to town with a bran new valise to-day. He is going west.

—Dry Houghton had the misfortune to lose his two-year-old colt Tuesday night.

—The scabs that run the Republican are in a sad condition—the devil has gone west.

—The best way to get a well-filled stocking for Christmas is to marry some plump girl.

—The leading republicans of the town are ashamed of their organ. Who would'nt be?

—Wes. Weyer, who has been west for several years, is shaking hands with his friends here.

—An umbrella is mentioned by the Philadelphia Sun as one of the ups and downs of life.

—The gentlemen from Butler, who had a razor drawn over his face, will prosecute his case to-day.

—Johnny Picker had a "thanksgiving" dinner last Sunday. The relatives of the family were present.

—The soldiers of this place, are making arrangements to establish a reading room in Ensley's block.

—An Auburn man has come to the conclusion that the only way to make a sure thing on betting is not to bet.

—On these long Sunday evenings the swain goes to see his sweetheart early, in order that he may go home late.

—Edison is again about to put the sun out of countenance with the steady glow of his perfected electric light.

—We noticed a double-barrelled shot gun walking off with Dr. Tritch Tuesday. This must mean no cure, no pay.

—Joe. Bender, everybody knows Joe. Well, Joe was fooling with an engine at Fort Wayne, and got his arm fractured.

—For fear that some of our young readers will forget it, we will mention the fact that next Saturday is Christmas.

—Alf. Carter has purchased the St. Nicholas. Alf. is a good saloon man, and with his large experience will do well.

—Rev. J. D. McCord, of Buchanan, Mich., will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning and evening.

—George Washington Weamer was just about as much intended to run a newspaper as a jackass was to draw a phaeton.

—One of the best horses in Buck Allen's livery stable died Tuesday morning. The cause of his death is not known.

—The assult and battery case, of parties living at Fairfield Center, created some excitement in court circles Tuesday.

—One week from next Friday W. H. Dills will sell the property belonging to John Whittington, deceased, to the highest bidder.

—Dr. Gloughner, wife and daughter, of Dakota Teritory, were the guests of Dr. T. G. Matheny and family, last Saturday and Sunday.

—Mr. Thompson, aged seventy-six, one of the old citizens of the county, living near Garrett, was buried in the Auburn cemetery Sunday.

—Dr. Mich. Dorlan, one of the old typos of the COURIER, and who has been out west for some time, dropped in to shake with us Tuesday.

—A Noble county pork buyer is out $200 by becoming too intimate with a rascally set of three-card monte men. He will know better next time.

—The town board is discussing the fire engine question. Beautiful thoughts indeed. If there ever was a town that needed a fire protector, it is Auburn.

—A new book is out entitled "Links in Rebecca's Life." Rebecca was probably a sausage-maker's daughter. What an eventful and mysterious life she must have led.

—Geo. Foster came in town Monday to spend the holidays, and left his "family" at home to do the chores. George is looking very fine and anticipates a good time while in the city.

—Monkey Weamer advertised some peculiar goods for sale, at one of our fancy stores, last week. There is no excuse for any such blunders, unless it is for the want of brains.

—Miss Annis Cowan, one of Auburn's fairest and most accomplished young ladies, was in town last week.—Butler Record.

Correct, Mr. Record; Annis is the belle of the ball.

—Through our neglect, we forgot to mention the pleasant party at the residence of C. C. Shaffer, last week. It was one of the events of the season and one and all said it was good to be there.

—Frank McDowell, Wilce McClellan, Sam. Snyder and Josiah Shull have returned from Ann Arbor, Mich., where they have been attending school, to spend the holidays.

DIED.—Thursday, Dec. 23, 1880, of membranous croup, at 7 clock, a. m. Gertrude, only child of Frank P. and Emma Day, of Waterloo, aged 11 months and 2 days. Our sympathies are extended to the parents in this their great bereavement.

—Thieves made an attempt to gain an entrance into Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. store last Friday night, and probably would have been successful had it not been for Mr. Hulsenbeck, who heard the racket and put the light-fingered foe to flight.

Wouldn't it be Funny to See

Yesbera's tailor brace up.

Chrs. Beldock without a dog.

Frank Davenport with a Quaker's hat on.

Doc. Cowan with his pants out of his boots.

Eliza Shaffer, to laugh with his eyes open.

Sim. Tarney at his "cousins" wedding.

John Robbins without several pencils over his ears.

The man who does not think he can run a newspaper.

Geo. Weamer With a sensible expression upon his countenance.

The woman, who goes to church and fails to inspect all the bonnets.

And last, but not least, the case that any patent medicine advertised will not cure.

—Dr. Cowan lost a fur glove between his residence and office. The finder will be rewarded in either money or pills, by leaving the same, at his office, in Case's block.

—Dave Hampton, Fred. Clark, Sam. Gibson and Dave Cochurn furnished sweet strains from feline intestines at a rural hop-up-and-down last Tuesday evening.

—One man is not as good as another in law. Law says that a man who is educated and cultured, and given to society should have five times as much damages for a broken nose as a hod-carrier.

—Dr. J. H. Ford shot thirty-one quail and four rabbits in one day, last week. His bird dog made a point upon the second quail with the first one in his mouth, which is, a rare occurence among bird-dogs.

—That fellow with a receding forehead, and his "phis" shaped similar to a duck egg, would please the patrons of the Republican if he would have a little original matter in that forlorn and neglected sheet.

—Mixed candies at 12½ cents a pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—We came near having another fire in rear of the COURIER office last Friday. Some old papers and rags near a wood-pile were ignited in some way, and would have made things warm if it had not been discovered in time.

—Dr. J. B. Casebeer and Joe. Ruffner have purchased Cool's livery stable and, we suppose, Joe will be the "big injun" of the institution. He loves a horse better'n anybody, and while the hay-press will lose a faithful servant, the livery-barn will be the gainer of one.

—The Hicksville News remarks: Mr. Charles Shephard is going to remove to Auburn about the first of January, and go into the insurance business. He is a good agent, square and honest business man, and Auburn will gain a good citizen.

—The Republican devil has the publishers note for $70, payable at the town pump. Willie is going west and this little piece of paper should be put away into his scrap-book to remind him of his happy days while in Auburn, "loviest village of the plaine."

—Sherm. Hollister, our popular restaurant man, will put two cases of oysters in the center of his ice house and not open them until next Fourth of July. Lovers of this dish can have their wants supplied if no preventing providence occurs.

—Two men rode up on harnessed horses to a circus ticket wagon at Leadville, hitched the beasts to it, and dashed off with the vehicle, in which were the treasurer and $1,500. The showmen gave quick chase, and regained the treasure, but the robbers escaped.

—Boys' overcoats from $2.50 to $8.00, men's coats at bargains, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mr. Jas. McClellan, of this place, is in possession of a paper published in the west, wherein is stated that Howard Griswold, well known in this community, has struck a streak of luck which will give him a fortune. We are not informed in what manner he has obtained his wealth.

—Self-made men are more certain than others of success in life, for the reason that, so to speak, they are more thoroughly made. That is to say, with them the foundation of character is more solid because it is the result of severe discipline, of a determined will of a settled purpose.

—If we had no more dignity nor manhood about us than to have the devil figure as the conspicuous figure in our printing office, we would shut up the shop. The Republican "editors" would leave a better impression upon the community if they would harp less about wood-choppers, &c., and get some local matter into that delectable sheet.

—The justice mill, with Judge Best at the hopper, has been grinding away during the week. The judge has dispatched business with considerable rapidity, and to the satisfaction of all, having disposed of all cases, excepting such as he himself was interested in as counsel. Thomas Hissong, charged with larceny, was acquitted, Frank Smith was convicted of burglary and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, Canode, charged with house-breaking, was tried yesterday and acquitted.

—For dress goods, velvets, trimming silks, fringes, table linens, napkins, nubias, scarfs, men and boys' caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's.

THE MILKY-WAY FOR FARMERS TO STUDY.

A Few Figures Showing the Value of Cows (when) Properly, Taken Care of.

EDITORS COURIER.—Please allow me, through your columns, to call the attention of farmers, to keeping of cows and sale of milk. As nearly all who will read this article, will know that I am directly interested in the dairy business in this county, I will give a few facts and figures of what has been done the past season.

Mr. Elias Stofer has been furnishing milk to us for the three past seasons. This season he has kept six ordinary cows with common care, and from April 8, to December 1, he delivered 21,333 pounds of milk, for which I paid $152.83, being $25.47 for the use of one cow for a little less than seven months.

W. H. Forrest kept three cows; they run out the greater part of the time. From May 5, to December 3, he delivered 9,645 pounds of milk, for which I paid him $69.85, being $23.28 for the use of one cow for less than six months. Besides this, they will have the use of their cows before and after the time I bought their milk. With proper care and feed, the yield of milk from said cows might have been materially increased, but the result has been satisfactory with them, and taking in the account the price that butter brought during the summer, who can show as satisfactory results?

We all keep cows for the money we can make from them.

J. E. THOMPSON.

—As will be seen from the salutatory on the editorial page, Messrs. Barns & Husselman of Waterloo, have purchased this office, and will in the future be editors and proprietors of the COURIER. They are known by almost everybody in this section, and are esteemed as gentlemen of honor and enterprise. Under their management the patrons will have a progressive newspaper, and one worthy of the continuance of their liberal patronage. The office after this week will be found upstairs in the Kiblinger building, on the corner of Main and Seventh streets. The rooms in this new building are elegant and commodious, and in its new quarters the COURIER will be one of the neatest printing establishments in northern Indiana.

—Bargains in flannels, waterproofs blankets, jeans, shawls at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—For cloaks, skirts and nubias, go to McQuiston & Ralston's.

A Big advertisement in a few words.

I Will not be

UNDERSOLD

By any firm in the County.

Bear this in Mind.

ISAAC OCHS'

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Malinda Kessler, administratrix of the estate of Eli Kessler, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JNO. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 20, 1880. 52-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Wyatt, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

ELMON Y. WYATT. Administrator.

52 3t

A. J. Baxter, Attorney.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Leonard Hartle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment. John Barrett, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences Feburary 28, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 21st of December, 1880.

52-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Dr. Henry Lahman, at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, an estray, described as follows:

"A white cow with yellow skin, long tail right ear partly torn off, has long smooth horns, about six years old, and will weigh about 850 pounds, appraised and reported to Christian Smith, justice of the peace of Fairfield township, December 14, 1880."

Dated this 18th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by John S. Boots, of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, five fat hogs, two black and three white, of an average weight of 180 pounds, and of the appraised value of thirty-six dollars ($36), as reported to me by John Henderson, a justice of the peace of said township, on the 16th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 20, 1880.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arford administrator of the estate of David Flickinger deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

51-3

December 14, 1880.

Agents.

All persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who desire good, profitable employment, and the pleasantest kind of work at their own homes, should send address to

J. J. KENNEDY,
Williamantic, Conn.

51-4t.

THOSE CHRISTMAS BILLS.

Those Christmas bills! those Christmas bills!
How many a heart with anguish fills,
When knocks, and rings, and postman's feet
Make echoing noises through the street;

And passing round from door to door,
Leave horrid notes which thus "implore
Your kind attention; please to pay;
Our books are closed on New Year's day."

The wine we bought is all used out
And left no trace (except the gout),
Yet port and sherry, pale and brown,
In hideous columns are put down—

The butcher, too! It can't be that
So many joints of lean and fat
Were all consumed within this house,
Which cook asserts would starve a mouse.

I'll not believe it, nor that tea
Could such a source of ruin be;
And surely this can't be the price
Of figs and almonds, prunes and spice!

We haven't lived on lard and cheese,
Yet rows of figures stand for these.
And here's the draper! Now my wife
Has gone in debt, I'll bet my life.

If Eve in Eden stole the fruit,
At least she wore no silken suit,
And Adam had no bills of hers
For gems, or lace, or sealskin furs.

Oh, happy time! oh, peaceful hours!
Of making love and tending flowers;
The simple blessings Heaven grants—
Good gracious, here's a bill for plants!

I'll read no more, they'd drive me wild;
I'll have my own "petition filed."
We've ridden at the "pace that kills—"
I cannot pay these Christmas bills.

"T'OTHER DEAR CHARMER."

I was in a quandary, as I think you will admit when I have stated my case, and it was exceedingly provoking to be conscious that I was looked upon by all my acquaintances as the luckiest man in town, while I bore in my bosom the inward conviction that I was the most involved and bothered being in existence. Up to a month back, I suppose I might, with some show of reasonableness, have been called lucky, for Miss Clara Alden, the recognized belle of the season, smiled upon me, and the current impression prevailed that, if I would go in, I'd win.

Well, I did go in. That's the mischief of it. I went in just far enough to commit myself to the contest, but, before I had sighted the winning post, something happened to give me pause.

We were at the skating-rink one night, a large party of us, Miss Alden being of the number. Her special escort was a young foreigner, who was being a good deal lionized in society just then, and Clara seemed to take a marked interest in him. It did not concern me in the least to observe this, for since I had fancied myself to be in love with Clara Alden I had had reason to congratulate myself upon the assurance that I was not of a jealous temperament. I intended pretty soon to tender to Miss Alden a good-sized heart and a good-sized hand and a fairly good-sized fortune, and I sincerely hoped she would accept them. Until then, and indeed after then, always within the limits of good taste, she was free to receive the attentions of any man or woman whose society gave her pleasure. I think Miss Alden and I understood each other perfectly. We were very old friends, and the suitability of an alliance between us had been frequently suggested to each ever since we could remember. I was quite contented with this condition of affairs, and even supposed myself to be very happy.

Well, this night at the rink I had seen Clara skate off with her Englishman, and with an unperturbed spirit I was skimming around the rink alone when, just behind me, I heard a little scream and a little scramble and somebody fall. The next instant, as I turned, I met a pair of imploring and beautiful eyes, and an imploring and beautiful voice cried out:

"Oh, won't you please pick me up?"

I eagerly clasped the little hands and drew the prostrate young lady to her feet. I was just in time, for half a dozen other men had hurried to the spot, among whom she recognized an acquaintance. She made her bow to me and said her "thank you" very prettily, and then she accepted the proffered hand of her friend and glided away from me. And do you know I did not like it? I felt distinctly vexed, for you see she was bewitchingly lovely and the glimpse I had of her was merely tantalizing.

I met her after that many times, always with the same man whom I was rather provoked to recognize as a stranger. I now found myself always watching for that one little figure and following it through all the labarynthine mazes of the surging crowd upon the rink. I forgot to speak to my acquaintances as they passed, and, although there were half a score of young ladies who had a right to expect me to join them and convoy them around the rink, I skated on alone, in utter disregard of every social and moral obligation to that effect. Every now and then I chanced upon Miss Alden, but I felt too preoccupied to join, or even to observe her especially, when suddenly something occurred that invested her with a lively interest. She had been stopping to speak to some friends who sat without the railing looking on, and as she and her escort were about starting out again she suddenly came face to face with my little beauty. There was a gleam of recognition on both faces, and then Miss Alden exclaimed:

"Why, Daisy, where have you dropped from? Who would have thought of seeing you, of all people, here?"

There was rather a warm greeting between the two before Daisy explained:

"I have come for the winter and have been wanting to look you up, but I only arrived yesterday. I am so glad to have met you here."

After that I heard no more, for the two friends joined hands and skated off together. I hung about them a little way off, pretending to be talking to some men who were lounging about, and when I thought my presence would not prove an unpleasant interruption I strolled toward Clara and greeted her cordially, asking her where she had been this long time. She saw through me in a moment and showed me that she did by disregarding my question entirely and presenting me at once to her friend, Miss Lyle. I had seen a great many masculine eyes regarding Miss Lyle with interest during the evening, and I now perceived the owner of one pair of these approaching Miss Alden with what I divined to be the same intention that had brought me hither a moment before; so while he was stopping to shake hands with Clara I offered my hands to Miss Lyle and we glided off together. A few adroit questions on my part elicited the fact that Miss Lyle and Miss Alden had been schoolmates, who had not met for some years, and I furthermore discovered that Miss Lyle was stopping in town with relatives who happened to be old acquaintances of mine. So, after we parted that night, Miss Lyle and I met often, and we were together so much at the rink that people had begun to remark it.

And this brings me to the period of the quandary with which I started out. Here was I, supposed by everybody to be the favored adorer of one lovely girl, while in reality I was head over heels in love with another. For I had no doubt about my feeling in this matter; it was unmistakable. I smiled grimly now when I remembered the days in which I had boasted of not possessing a jealous temperament. Why, I was jealous of every one who went near Daisy. I was infuriated if she danced and skated with any one but me, and when I saw some awkward, clumsy man run against her once at the rink I felt like choking him when she smiled at his apology. To tell the truth I was positively wretched. If Daisy had never come I could have got along very well with Clara, I told myself. There had been a tacit, if not an expressed, understanding on the score of our relationship among all our friends, and I would have been a very cheerful and attentive spouse to Clara if I had never seen Daisy; and, on the other hand, if I had never seen Clara, I might now perhaps succeed in winning Daisy's hand, and with it everlasting happiness. It was just a case of

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away.

I sometimes wondered whether Clara did not partly see through me. She had such an odd way of looking at me sometimes with such a shrewd smile; but she treated me better than ever. She was really a splendid creature, and, under imaginable circumstances, I might have learned to love her very much, in a certain way. So things drifted on until Christmas came. On Christmas night there was to be a grand, fancy-dress ball at the rink. Daisy was going and so was Clara, and it goes without saying that I was on hand. My perplexities were at their height. I was more in love with Daisy than ever, but fully alive to the matter of my duty in another quarter. It was beginning to wear on me terribly and I concluded to call in the advice of my friend Porter, a prudent and sagacious fellow, in whose judgment I had unlimited confidence. How fondly I hoped he might decide that I was under no obligation to Miss Alden. And how differently he did decide! He was perfectly astounded at my confession. Miss Alden, he said, was one woman picked out of 10,000, much handsomer, much richer, much more distinguished than Miss Lyle; I must be out of my senses. In short, he wound up by saying that I was in honor bound to address Miss Alden, though, for his part, he began to doubt whether that splendid creature could consent to marry a man who was so preposterously blind as not to see that she was second to no woman in existance. This was on Christmas day. I had been to Porter's room to have a talk with him, knowing he would be at leisure, and the result was that he entirely convinced me of what I ought to do. Still it was very hard to make up my mind to it.

I had been invited to dine with the Aldens that day—quite en famille, as usual. It gave me a sneaky feeling of late whenever I got one of these kind invitations, but I had seen no way out of the matter but to accept, and so I had accepted. When I left Porter's room I turned my face in the direction of the Aldens with a very heavy heart. Before dinner I had no opportunity to see Clara alone, if I had desired it; but I had ample opportunity for watching her, and I had to acknowledge that I had never seen her look better. She played, too, and sang more brilliantly than any woman I had ever seen. I could have been very proud of such a wife, I reflected, if—

The other guests left early, but I lingered. I knew perfectly well what I ought to do, and I had been slowly making up my mind to do it if the opportunity occurred, and the opportunity did occur. Toward nightfall every one else had withdrawn, and Clara and I were left alone. I took a seat very near her, and told her I had something of a very confidential nature to say to her. To my surprise she rose and walked across the room, touched the bell, waited until the servant came, and then ordered lights. This was a little disconcerting; but when the servant had lighted the room and departed she came back to the sofa, and in the coolest and most matter-of-fact manner asked me to go on.

"Clara," I began rather timidly, "you will be perfectly prepared for what I am going to say. You have so much discernment that you must have seen that this moment would come. I have always had the greatest admiration and regard for you. I value your worth most deeply. I feel—"

Here I paused, confused and miserable.

"Never mind what you feel," said Miss Alden, coolly. "Let's come to the point. The upshot of it all is—what?"

"That I want to ask you to marry me. I will do my best to make you happy, if I can. I know I don't deserve you; but, will you marry me?"

"Most certainly not." The answer came cool, calm, determined. I was startled and murmured confusedly:

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that you might have saved yourself some trouble if you had asked me this question a good deal sooner," she said, "and I am not conscious of feeling particularly flattered at the offer of a hand so distinctly and widely separated from the heart. However, the point is that I have refused you; so you may make the most of that. You needn't wait now. I know you are impatient, as it is time to prepare for the rink. I have declined to marry you, but I feel enough interest in you to wish you success. Perhaps to-night I shall be able to offer my congratulations."

She offered her hand, and I took it in a sort of daze, which lasted all the while I was walking home and dressing, and until I reached the rink. When I entered the room was full. What a beautiful scene it was! All those gayly clad men and girls, floating along on the polished surface to the sound of entrancing music, made the place look like fairyland. It was the merriest and prettiest Christmas scene I had ever witnessed. There were evergreen garlands hanging around, with holly bushes about here and there, and many of the characters had been gotten up in dresses appropriate to the season. There were four great cedars in the corners stuck full of candles which were now being lighted, and the band was playing such inspiring Christmas music. I felt intoxicated with the beauty and brilliancy of the scene, and, putting on my skates, I was skimming around in an aimless sort of way, when I came face to face with the bonniest little vision mortal eyes were ever permitted to see. It was Daisy, dressed as Christmas, in a dress which looked as if it were made of snow and trimmed with icicles. I don't know how the very cleverest imitative art could have devised such a thing. She had a wreath of holly leaves and berries on her hair, and bunches of the same about her dress. She was skating with a young man dressed as Santa Claus, who, however, gave way when I glided up, and we skimmed away together. I was too happy to speak, the glorious possibility of what might be awaiting me burst upon me with such vividness. But presently I became conscious that she was speaking to me. She was praising my costume, which opened up to me an opportunity which you may be sure I made the most of. She blushed with pleasure at my praise, and so, both of us in a conscious flutter, we came upon Clara Alden, joyously dressed and escorted by her Englishman. They stepped in front of us, Miss Alden saying as they did so:

"Have you been to the little sitting-rooms curtained off at that end? No one seems to have discovered them yet, though they are one of the features of the evening. I think it is such a good idea, and they are beautifully decorated; but when we looked in just now both of them were empty. However, as soon as somebody leads, they will be full enough. Suppose you two lead."

She skated off then with her companion, and Daisy and I went to obey her behest. But into that little curtained apartment you are forbidden to enter. Suffice it for you that, when presently Daisy and I emerged, we encountered Miss Alden at once, and when she leaned toward me and whispered: "Am I to congratulate you?" I bowed my head in happy assent.

Bread.

A large meeting lately was held at the Town Hall, Kensington, in England, under the auspices of the Bread Reform League, to advocate the universal use of what is technically known as "wheat meal bread." Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known authority on hygiene, presided. One of the speakers maintained that the bread in common use was 40 per cent deficient in sustaining qualities. An entire grain of wheat contained everything that was required for nourishing purposes, and yet the better half of it was wasted, and this half was a much healthier food, especially for children. A white loaf, in fact, was only half a loaf, for a large portion of the material that formed muscular flesh, and nearly all that formed bone, were taken from it. Children fed on white bread were very liable to suffer rickety bones, consumption, and bad teeth, because their food did not nourish them properly. The outward whiteness of the flour might be considered an outward sign of the starvation within. One shilling's worth of wheat meal bread contained three times the flesh-forming, seventy times the heat-producing, and three times the bone-forming material to be found in a shilling's worth of beefsteak. Dr. Richardson maintained that if the mothers of the United Kingdom were to give their families whole meal, which contained the structure of the skeleton, in from three to four generations all the deformities of children, not caused by accident, which they now saw, would pass away, as by the hands of an invisible enchantress.

"Give Me Raggles."

A well known lady artist, resident in Rome, relates that while standing one day near the statue of the Apollo Belvidere, she suddenly became aware of the presence of a country-woman. The new comer a well-to-do-looking American woman, introduced herself as Mrs. Raggles, of —, Missouri, and then asked:

"Is this the Apollo Belvidere?"

Miss H— testified to the identity of the work, and the tourist then said:

"Considered a great statue?"

The interrogated lady replied that it was generally thought to be one of the masterpieces of the world.

"Manly beauty, and all that sort of thing?" said the lady from the land of the setting sun.

"Yes," responded the now amazed artist. "It is said to be one of the noblest representations of the human frame."

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Raggles, closing her Badeker, and with arms akimbo, taking a last and earnest look at the marble, "I've seen the Appollo Belvidere and I've seen Raggles, and give me Raggles."—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

A Singular Asset.

"I am a peaceable man," said the intruder, grasping his club with both hands, "but if you don't come down with $17.50 damages for my lascerated feelings the bombardment will begin at once?"

The owner of the dog paid down the money, as he was afraid the other fellow might exasperate him if he hit him with a club of that size. The owner of the dog also said that he was sorry the dog had bitten the intruder's son.

"Why, he ain't my son," said the intruder.

"Whose son is he, then?" asked the astonished owner of the dog.

"He is the son of a friend of mine who owed me $17.50, but he is poor, and the only available assets he has was these dog bites on his body, which he turned over to me for collection."

"Well, I'll be blowed."

"Oh, you needn't complain; you are getting off dog cheap. I ought to make you pay in advance for the next time that boy is going to be bit."—*Galveston News.*

Didn't Wear Rubbers.

Charley was saying that he didn't wear rubbers, because they drew his feet so. "Very thoughtful in you, Charley," said Bill; "it would be rather overworking the rubbers to oblige them to draw them feet."

MARKETING TITLES.

A Few Facts Regarding Such Marriages.

[Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Now, without entering into any further argument on this much discussed topic, I shall briefly sketch the results of a few of these unions as they came under my own observation.

Case No. 1 is that of a titled gentleman who espoused, after the usual preliminaries of dowry and settlements, the daughter of a celebrated American financier. After a few years of marriage the lady died, leaving for her spouse the father of an only child—a daughter. Time passed on, and the husband consoled himself with one of the most beautiful and notorious members of the *demi-monde* of Paris, and finally ended by marrying her. The family of the first wife were naturally anxious to rescue the little girl from the contamination of her step-mother's influence and training. But the titled papa set so extortionate a pride on the possession of his child that her grandparents were forced to oppose a negative to his demands. Consequently the daughter of the American belle remains in the hands of a woman who was famed for her depravity, ever among the depraved women of the class from which she sprung.

Case No. 2 opened with a fair prospect of happiness on the part of the newly-wedded pair. The bride was beautiful, gentle, intelligent, accomplished, a devout Catholic, and passionately in love with her husband. He, on the other hand, was young and handsome, and though he had sown his wild oats rather profusely, and reaped therefrom a plentiful crop of debts, there was every hope that under the influence of his fair bride and in the enjoyment of a fixed and settled income he might see the error of his ways and settle down into a steady member of society. As regards the fortune, he displayed, as is usual in such cases, a vast amount of anxiety respecting it, refusing even to drive out with his betrothed and her mother before all financial preliminaries were arranged, for fear of compromising himself. Nor could he well forgive his future father-in-law for so tying up the young wife's dowry that it could not be squandered. However, their wedded life began smoothly enough. Then came rumors of the conjugal infidelities on the husband's part, of gross neglect, and finally of actual corporal ill-usage inflicted on his charming wife. In the language of my information, "he used to beat her like a sack." He, the representative of one of the oldest and noblest houses of Europe, did not disdain to lift his hand against the hapless lady who, for her own sorrow, had bought him and paid for him with a price. The end of the whole matter is a legal separation. The husband has gone off to his lady-love, and the wife, not yet thirty and in the very fullness and perfection of her womanly charms, has taken refuge once more under the parental roof.

Case No. 3 is that of an American girl who became the wife of a noble of long descent a few years ago, and who instantly "cut" every one of her former acquaintances, avowing her intention of henceforward associating only with "the aristocracy." Of late she has had no chance to associate with the particular specimen of the aristocracy who became her husband, as they are legally separated, and while she resides in Paris in a rather modest style, he is to be seen at half the prominent watering-places of Europe driving the most dashing members of the *demi-monde* on the public promenades, in his open carriage.

Only Once.

Of the 15,000 words in Shakspeare, about 5,000 of them appear *only once*; of words beginning with *a*, 364 appear only once; and with *m*, 310. Among those beginning with *m* that occur but once are, "magical, mirthful, mirth-moving, moss-grown, moonbeams, mattin, mural, magnificence, meander, master-piece, marrowless, martyred, mellifluous." Some, like "mechanics, mission, maxim, magnify, malcontent, marsh, manna, maritime, metropolis, medal, metaphysics, motherwit," and a score of others, are so familiar it seems impossible that Shakspeare should not have needed them more than once, often so beautiful and poetical that one wonders they could fail to be his favorites again and again. "They remind me," says the essayist, "of the exquisite crystal bowl from which I saw a Jewess and her bridegroom drink in Prague, and which was then dashed in pieces on the floor of the synagogue, or of the Chigi porcelain painted by Raphael, which, as soon as it had been once removed from the Farnesina table, was thrown into the Tiber." His explanation is that Shakspeare's forte lay in characterization, and that endlessly diversified. But when he sketched each several character it seems that he was never content till he had either found or fabricated the aptest words possible for representing its form and pressure most true to life. No two characters being identical in any particular more than two faces are, no two descriptions, as drawn by his genius, could repeat many of the self-same characteristic words. Each of his vocables thus became like those of the 7,000 constituents of a locomotive, which fits the one place it was ordained to fill, but everywhere else is out of place, and even dislocated. On every average page of Shakspeare you are greeted and gladdened by at least five words that you never saw before in his writings, and that you never will see again, speaking once and then forever holding their peace—each not only rare, but a nonesuch—five gems just shown, then snatched away. Each page is thus studded with five stars, each as unique as the century-flower, and, like the night-blooming cereus, "the perfume and suppliance of a minute." The mind of Shakspeare was bodied forth as Montezuma was apparalled, whose costumes, however gorgeous, were never twice the same.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Load of a Freight Car.

A rapid increase has been going on during recent years in the amount of freight regarded as the maximum load of a car. Formerly 20,000 pounds was the limit; now, according to the Western Weighing Association, the average of the different classes of freight, as determined by the weights of 50,000 car, weighed during a period of six weeks was from 23,750 for machinery to 29,925 for ore, the maximum in nearly all cases exceeding 30,000 pounds. Certain classes of freight reached, respectively, as high as 35,000, 37,750, 39,800, 39,600 and even, in the case of ore, to the enormous weight of 48,500 pounds, or more than 24 tons. The Superintendent of the association is satisfied that the various articles of freight enumerated, twenty-three in number, will average fully 27,000 pounds per car, and the whole will not average less than 25,000 pounds per car. The fact that such loads can be safely carried now is due to the vastly improved condition of tracks as well as to the heavier construction of the car.

USEFUL HINTS.

A very warm bed-quilt may be improvised by pinning newspapers between two sheets.

Those who ought to know say that poultry thrives upon cooked food, and like their corn boiled.

Do not keep rubber shoes or sandals on the feet longer than necessary. They should never be worn in the house.

For soft corns dip a piece of linen cloth in turpentine and wrap it around the toe on which the corn is situated night and morning. The relief will be immediate, and, after a few days, the corn will disappear.

Lip Salves.—One gill sweet oil, one ounce white wax, three-quarters of an ounce spermaceti. Dissolve them over the fire and stir till cool. Another—Oil of sweet almonds, eight ounces; white wax, three ounces; spermaceti, three ounces; rhodium, fifty drops, and white sugar candy form an excellent lip salve.

Ants.—Red ants may be banished from a pantry or store-room by strewing the shelves with a small quantity of cloves, either whole or ground. We use the former, as not being so likely to get into the food placed upon the shelves. The cloves should be renewed occasionally, as after a time they lose their strength and efficacy.

Mosquitoes, says somebody, love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep untroubled by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with the beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.

Stains.—Remove ink-stains from carpets with milk, and afterward wash with fine soap, a clean brush, and warm water. For grease spots use powdered magnesia, fuller's earth, or buckwheat. Sprinkle on the spot, and let lie until all the grease is absorbed; renew the earth, magnesia or buckwheat until all the grease is removed. Time and patience will in this way remove the worst of grease spots.

To Detect Genuine Coffee.—Those foolish persons who buy ground coffee may find out whether what they buy is genuine coffee or not by the following method: Take a wine glass or a tumbler full of water, and gently drop a pinch of the ground coffee on the surface of the water, without stirring or agitating; genuine coffee will float for some time, whilst chicory, or and other sweet root, will soon sink; and chicory or caramel will cause a yellowish or brown color to diffuse rapidly through the water, while pure coffee will give no visible tint, under such circumstances, for a considerable length of time.

Starch Polish.—The old receipt of stirring the starch with a bit of wax candle is not nearly so good, in the opinion of an experienced laundress, as a much cheaper plan. She uses mutton suet instead of wax; it makes the starch firmer. Before roasting or boiling your joint of mutton, cut off whatever suet you want from it. "Render" it in a tin cup and set it aside in a jar; it will keep six months or longer. The fat about the kidney in a hind quarter is the firmest and best. When you want thick starch for collars and shirt bosoms, take four table-spoonfuls of starch to one quart of water, and a piece of the clear suet about the size of a walnut. This makes a good quart of starch.

French Way of Washing Clothes.

A system of washing clothes in vogue in some French towns is worthy of special mention. Its economy is so great as to greatly reduce the cost. This is the process: Two pounds of soap is reduced with a little water to pulp, which having been slightly warmed is cooled in ten gallons of water, to which is added one spoonful of turpentine oil and two spoonfuls of ammonia; then the mixture is agitated. The water is kept at a temperature which can be borne by the hand. In this solution the white clothes are put in and left there for two hours before washing them with soap, taking care in the meantime to cover the tub. The solution may be warmed again and used once more, but it will be necessary to add a half spoonful of turpentine and another spoonful of ammonia. Once washed with soap the clothes are put in hot water, and the blue is applied. This process, it is obvious, saves much time, much labor and fuel, while it gives to the clothes a whiteness much superior to that obtained by any other process and the destructive use of the washboard is not necessary to clean the clothes from the impurities which they contain.

Deer's Calves.

Deer begin to breed at the end of three years; and the female, as a rule, has one calf only at a time, although doublets have been seen occasionally. Many of the calves die a natural death or are killed by enemies; but, as a rule, the mothers are extremely careful, and protect their young ones with vigor and determination. At the age of 6 or 7 months a young deer is pretty well able to look after itself; it is while they are from a day to 4 weeks old that danger chiefly threatens from the vermin which are always prowling among the heather in search of prey.—*St. James Gazette.*

Some months ago Mr. Leander McCormick, a resident of Chicago, but a native of Virginia, gave to the University of Virginia $50,000 for a telescope, on condition that a suitable observatory was erected for it. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt gave $25,000 for the observatory on condition that an endowment of $50,000 was raised, and all of this sum, except about $8,000, has been secured, and an active effort is now making to secure the rest.

FAME.

BY [illegible]

Once I knew a poor old poet,
Aged with work and want and care,
And the home that most he longed for
Answered not his life-long prayer.
Famishing, he bore his burden
Bravely, as the poor can;
Hungry for some approbation
From his selfish fellow-man.

By-and-by he died. When caring
Nothing more for love or fame,
Men began to wreathe a laurel
Round the poor old poet's name,
And they built a [illegible] of marble
His last resting-place above—
Shutting out the rain and sunshine,
And the flowers poets love.

Yesterday, as I was going
Slowly down a crowded street,
More than once I heard some children
A sweet verse of his repeat.
"When I see the man who wrote it,"
One looked up to me and said;
"I shall tell him that I love him."
"Ah," I answered, "he is dead!"

Passing by the dead's still city,
Saw I where a people's pride
Reared a pile of dreary marble
O'er the heart that starved and died.
"Ah," I thought, "the poor old poet,
If the children's words are known,
Counts them as the sweetest tribute.
Asked for bread, men gave a stone!"

SHIOCTON, WIS.

PITH AND POINT.

Said he, "Let us be one." And she was won.

Can a man intoxicated by music be said to be air-tight?

What an irascible father says: "As the twig is bent, the boy is inclined to shoot out at the door."

Josh Billings: "Natur hav phun; if she doesn't she never would have made a munky."

Large mouths are now fashionable among women. They are worn open, of course, as heretofore.

"A kiss," said young Charles, "is a noun, we allow; but tell me, my dear, is it proper or common?" Lovely Mary blushed deep and exclaimed, "Why, I vow, I think that a kiss is both proper and common."

A darky who was stopping to wash his hands in a ditch didn't notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind; so when he scrambled out of the water, and was asked how it happened, he answered: "I dunno 'xactly, but 'peared as if de shore kinder h'isted and frowd me."

"We don't want all this, we don't want it," said a solicitor, to a voluble old lady in the witness box; "it is irrelevant." But the witness paid no heed, and talked on, finishing with, "There, you've got it, whether you want it or not; and it isn't irreverent, either!"

A member of the North Carolina Legislature, dining at a Raleigh hotel, saw a pod of red pepper on a dish near at hand. He thought it was a new kind of fruit and took a bite. The tears streamed down his cheeks as he put the pod down, saying: "Dash you, lay there and cool."

"Father," said the elder heir, "is it proper to say 'we is rich,' or 'we am rich?'" The old man worked carefully down into the hollow of his boot under the instep, remaining a long time in thoughtful meditation, and then slowly replied: "Well, I should say it would come nigher to the truth to say we hain't rich."

"Thrashing by steam," murmured a fond mother, as she glanced at an article in an agricultural paper. "What git-ups they do have nowadays. If I had had one of those steam thrashers for my four boys, my arms wouldn't have been as rheumaticky as they are to-day," and she dreamily thought of the past as it might have been.

A fashionable Galveston young man thinks he is great as an elocutionist. His strong card is reading the ghost scene in Shakspeare. After hearing him recite, an elderly gentleman was asked what he thought of him. "Well," said the old gentleman, "I think he ought to have given up the ghost long ago."—*Galveston News.*

A receipt for making soup: Take a pail of water and wash it clean, then boil it till it is brown on both sides; pour in one bean; when the bean begins to worry prepare to simmer. If soup won't simmer it's too rich; pour in more water; dry the water with a towel before you put it in; the dryer the water the sooner it browns. Serve hot.

Recorder—"What excuse have you for climbing over into this gentleman's garden and trespassing on his property?" Prisoner—"The best excuse in the world, Judge. I went over by mistake." "How so?" "Well, you see, I thought those oranges in his garden were sweet oranges, but after I had tried 'em I found they were the bitter kind, so you see I went over by mistake."—*Galveston News.*

A sad-looking man went into a Burlington drug-store. "Can you give me," he asked, "something that will drive from my mind the thoughts of sorrow and bitter recollections?" And the druggist nodded and put him up a little dose of quinine, wormwood and rhubarb, epsom salts and a dash of castor-oil, and gave it to him; and for six months the man couldn't think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.—*Burdette.*

For broken panes the glazier comes,
For inward pains the doctor;
But none can the expertness show
Of the bilious concoctor.

"Is there a letter here in a scented envelope for my wife?" he asked the Postmaster, while the green fire from his eyes made the office look like a leafy forest. "Yes, sir," answered the Postmaster, as he handed it out. The jealous man tore it open at once, when, lo and behold! it was the milliner's bill for $100. The end.

A Jersey, like a coat of mail,
The shapely form incases,
And to a dainty waist can't fail
To add developed graces;
To draw it on requires a knack
Quite easy to attain,
But what a business 'tis, good lack,
To get it off again!

Doubtful Compliment.

A young minister and his wife visited the congregation where his father was previously the pastor. He preached on the Sabbath, and after service one of the venerable elders, speaking with the young minister's wife, said: "Your husband preached from the same text that his father had the last time he was in that pulpit." "Indeed!" replied the lady. "I hope it was not the same sermon, too." "Oh, no," said the good elder, "his father was a dreadful smart man."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

A NEW wash for the delicate skin of infants is made by obtaining maple twigs. Put a small lump of alum in and boil with the twigs. Wash the tender places with this in lieu of water.

COLDS in the head are always in order. Some one recommends as an easy cure, if attended to promptly, a teaspoonful of pulverized borax dissolved in a pint of hot water; when tepid snuff some up the nostrils two or three times a day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required.

FOR cuts, wounds and sores: Surgeon's solution of carbolic acid and pure glycerine, mixed in equal parts, and applied on soft lint or linen cloth. Other remedies, ready-prepared, can also be bought at the drug stores. It is wise to always have some kind of remedy on hand, as a bad cut or wound, taken in time, may heal quickly, but neglected and exposed a short time a cold may settle in it, and produce painful, if not serious, results.

MRS. THOMPSON, in the *Evangelist*, says the best remedy for sleeplessness is to wet a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it toward the base of the brain and fasten the dry half of the towel over, so as to prevent too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and pleasant, cooling the brain and bringing on a sweet slumber. Warm water is better than cold. To all suffering from overwork, excitement or anxiety, this remedy must prove a blessing.

FOR burns: Lime water, olive oil and glycerine, equal parts, applied on lint. Good remedies, and ready-prepared, can also be obtained at any drug store, and should be kept constantly in the house and in factories where persons are exposed to burns. If none of these are handy, apply, quickly, flour and lard, mixed. Keep the wound from exposure to the air. A good liniment for burns, after the above application, is made of three ounces each of tincture of opium, camphorated oil and soap liniment. A good salve for cuts and burns is one-half pound of sweet lard, one-fourth pound beeswax, one-fourth ditto resin; beat all together till well mixed, and put up in a tin box or wide-mouthed bottle. Apply to the wound on soft cotton or lint.

TO STOP bleeding: Apply wet tea leaves, or a paste of flour and vinegar, or a cold bandage. If an artery, bandage tightly above the wound, so as to make the knot press hard upon the artery and stop the circulation until a physician can be summoned. If an arm or leg is cut, elevate it so that the force of gravity will aid in restraining the flow of blood instead of accelerating it. To stop bleeding at the nose, bathe the feet in hot water, making at the same time some cayenne tea. Sometimes a piece of paper or cloth folded to several thicknesses and saturated in very cold water, and placed between the upper lip and jaw, pressed up as far as it will go, is beneficial. It is easily tried. A bit of ice wrapped in paper would answer the same purpose. The cold and the pressure of the parts produce the desired effect. Holding the arms above the head is also recommended. If the bleeding continues, despite the efforts to check it, summon a physician at once. Sometimes the ailment proves fatal.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

Was There a Glacial Man in America?

But was there any Glacial man in America? To this question the answer is distinct, though given with the reserve which the subject justifies. For the best that is known, we are chiefly indebted to Dr. C. C. Abbott, who was the first to call attention to the stone implements found in the glacial deposits of the Delaware valley. These implements are chiefly of argellite, though examples of flint occur at higher levels. They have been found at the bluffs near Trenton, both in position where deposited and among the debris at the base. Dr. Abbott says: "Perhaps it is a wise caution that is exercised, in but provisionally admitting the great antiquity of American man, but were these rude implements not attributed to an inter-glacial people, their co-equal age with containing beds would never have been questioned." On this point the curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge observed, in his tenth annual report: "Dr. Abbott has probably obtained data which show that man existed on our Atlantic coast, during the time of, if not prior to, the formation of the great gravel deposit which extends toward the coast from the Delaware River, near Trenton, and believed to have been formed by glacial action. From a visit to the locality with Dr. Abbott, I see no reason to doubt the general conclusion he has reached in regard to the existence of man in glacial times on the Atlantic coast of North America."—*B. F. De Costa in Popular Science Monthly.*

Too Much Enterprise.

An eagle, flying down from his eyrie on a lofty rock, seized a lamb and carried him aloft in his talons. A jackdaw, witnessing the capture of the lamb, was stirred with envy, and said to himself: "Why, that looks to be as easy as starting a big newspaper," and he determined to emulate the strength and flight of the eagle. He flew around with a great whirr of his wings, and finally settled upon a large ram, with the intention of carrying him off, anyhow; but, his claws becoming entangled in the fleece, he was not able to release himself, although he fluttered with his wings as much as he could. The shepherd, seeing what had happened, ran up and caught him, and, clipping his wings, took him home for the children to play with. On their asking, "Father, what kind of a bird is this?" he replied, "To my certain knowledge he is a daw; but he will have it that he is an eagle."

This fable teaches a great many things, and, among others, that starting a big newspaper is an undertaking that should be seriously considered in advance.—*Galveston News.*

The Grandest Canyon in Colorado.

The grand canyon of the Gunnison, which begins only a short distance from town, is equal in grandeur and wildness of scenery to the canyon of the Colorado and throws the canyon of the Arkansas into the shade. It is upward of forty miles long and the mountains rise on either side to the height of upward of 5,000 feet.—*Gunnison News.*

President Garfield's Children.

The children are two boys, one girl, and two more boys. Their first child was a girl, which died when a few months old. The last one was a boy, that died when about two years old. Harry, the oldest living, is sixteen; Abram, the youngest, is eight; "Jim" is fourteen; Molly, twelve, and Irvin, ten years old. Harry is a quiet, steady boy, very obedient and dutiful, particularly respectful towards his parents and grandmother. The writer had an opportunity of seeing a characteristic letter which he wrote to his mother, shortly after the Chicago Convention, he and "Jim" being in school at Concord, N. H., at the time. He spoke of the fact that some of his schoolmates had manifested a great deal more interest in himself and "Jim" since their "pa" was nominated for President. He evidently thought this a little snobby, and said he didn't consider that they were a bit bigger or better than they were before, and that he would respect his father just as much "even if he were nothing but a Congressman all his life." He didn't seem to think it a very big thing to be a Congressman.

Jim is what is called a rollicking boy. He is never known to be still unless asleep. Both physically and intellectually he is very strong and very quick. He masters his studies almost without effort and in an incredibly short time. At school he likes the gymnasium; he excels on the trapeze and the springboard. At home he stands on his head, walks on his hands with his heels up, turns handsprings and somersaults, and jumps the fence in preference to opening the gate. He is good-natured, kind-hearted and accommodating, and famous for boyish devilment. Molly is a rather quiet girl, with remarkable good sense for her years; she keeps her lessons pretty close and plays the piano very well. Irvin is the queerest genius of the family, though I don't know how to describe him. "Abe" is an artist. He is always making pictures, and seems to prefer drawings of machinery. A train of cars is one of his favorite drawings, and he will have the engine, baggage, and mail cars, the coaches and sleepers, all so perfect that it would take an expert to find a part left out.—*Sketch of the Garfield Family, by T. L. Nichol.*

Idaho's Mineral Wealth.

Hon. John B. Neil, the Governor of Idaho Territory, has reported to the Secretary of the Interior the condition and progress of that Territory, particularly with reference to its agricultural and mineral resources. The report states that there are now from twelve to fifteen million acres of land in the Territory; capable of being reclaimed by irrigation, from ten to twelve million acres; used for pasturage and grazing lands, five million acres; timber land, ten million acres; mineral lands, eight million acres; and about five million acres arid desert and volcanic. The yield of wheat to the acre is sixty-five to seventy bushels, and oats sixty to seventy bushels. Within the past year nearly 500,000 acres have been taken up under laws for the disposal of public lands. The census of 1880 gives the population at 40,000, including Indians. The most important mineral region is the Salmon River and Wood River districts. The mineral belt is fifty-two miles in length and ten in width. The ores are silver, principally native, brittle, and sulphurate of silver and galena ore. Shipments have been made to Salt Lake City which average from $150 to $200 per ton. The galena ores carry from forty to sixty per cent. lead, and from $80 to $250 in silver. The discoveries in the Salmon River District are immensely rich, some veins being from five to fourteen feet thick, from which are taken averages from $500 to $1,700 per ton. The annual yield of gold is very large. Free gold ore gives from $15 to $40 per ton. In the Kinnikinnick District the mills turned out in the last year over $100,000 in bullion. Since the first discovery of gold and silver in the Territory, in 1852, its mines have contributed not less than $75,000,000. The output for the past year may not exceed $500,000.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.—*Advance.*

Do London Fogs Kill?

It has often been disputed whether London fogs, though they certainly depress vitality, do actually kill. The question seems to be settled by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, who, in the *Scottish Meteorological Journal*, shows that during the fog, which lasted from November, 1879, to February, 1880, and which was one of the most remarkable fogs on record, the deaths from certain diseases increased in a striking degree, while the ordinary death rate from other causes did not decline. The fogs made bronchitis, pneumonia and whooping cough more deadly, but raised asthma to the rank of an immediately dangerous disease. The deaths rose from this cause through December to 43 per cent. above the average, and in January to 220 per cent.; while in February, when the fog cleared away, the rate sank to 30 per cent. below the normal level. The remaining great towns of the island were remarkably free from fog, and the death rate from asthma did not increase. There is every apparent probability of a similar fog this year. London having been dark with fog in the upper air almost throughout the week, and this in spite of unusually brilliant weather all round. Some oculist of standing should publish a report on the effect of the special absence of light in London upon the eyesight of the population.—*London Spectator.*

IN a restaurant—A gentleman and a scrub are seated at the same table. The scrub is just finishing his dinner, the gentleman is just beginning his. Scrub lights a cigar and blows a cloud of smoke over his coffee. The gentleman rises and says in his politest tone: "Excuse me, sir, will it annoy you if I eat while you are smoking?"

BAD habits are easily contracted; so are Colds, and both are very hard to get rid of. The Colds are quickly and surely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Good Card for the Country Where He Lived.

A village merchant from up the country had concluded his purchases, and was ready to go, when he suddenly remembered something, and said:

"I want your help to bring out an idea. I've got tired of advertising after the old fashion, and I want to strike something new."

"Did you ever try the dodge of giving away a chromo to customers?"

"Yes. Played that out two years ago. Folks don't take to chromos as they did."

"Have you offered a silk apron to the lady making the heaviest purchase at one time?"

"I have. And I had to give it to an old woman who purchased an old bed-tick and half a pound of tea."

"How would it do to give away, say ten half-pound packages of tea during the day?"

"I tried that dodge, and those who didn't get the tea wouldn't trade with me again. I've given away oysters, sardines, butter, rolling-pins, washboards, and almost everything else, and now I must have something new. I keep all kinds of goods and want all kinds of customers."

Two members of the firm and the gray-headed old book-keeper went into committee of the whole with the merchant, but he resisted every suggestion. The "convention" was in despair, when the customer suddenly slapped his leg, smiled all over, and broke out with:

"I've got it—biggest draw yet! I want a pair of the finest kid shoes in this city—about No. 3's. I'll take 'em home and advertise to give 'em to the first lady customer who can wear 'em. The catch will be to keep back the size."

"You won't have 'em on your hands long."

"Won't I? Say, I've lived in —— over forty years, and I'll bet a silk hat against a codfish that we haven't got a female above 12 years old who doesn't have to tie a towel around her head to get her feet into No. 5's. You ought to come up there and see the tracks in the sand after a smart shower. When I throw out my dodge and they come in after the shoes, they'll turn whiter than ghosts at the first look, and every blessed soul of 'em will be glad to take a 3-cent cake of soap and keep still about it."—*Wall Street News.*

An Indiana Sportsman's Experience.

[From the Valparaiso (Ind.) Messenger.]

One of the finest kennels in this country, and the purest in the West, is owned by Mr. W. H. Holabird—The Sportsman's Clothier of Valparaiso, Indiana. He says: "We use St. Jacobs Oil in our family in preference to all other liniments; I have also tried it in my kennel with wonderful results."

Ships That Have Never Been Heard From.

The following European steamers have never been heard of after leaving port: The President, which sailed from this port on March 11, 1841, had among her passengers Tyrone Power, the famous Irish comedian, and a son of the Duke of Richmond. The Great Britain was lost in a storm on the coast of Ireland; left Sept. 22, 1846. The City of Glasgow was never heard of after leaving Glasgow in the spring of 1854; 480 lives were lost. The Pacific was never heard from after Jan. 23, 1856, when she left Liverpool; 200 lives lost. The Tempest was never heard from after she left New York on Feb. 26, 1857. The Connaught burned off the coast of Massachusetts Oct. 7, 1860. The United Kingdom left New York April 17, 1869; was never heard from; eighty lives lost. The City of Boston left New York Jan. 25, 1870, and was never afterward heard from; about 160 lives lost. The Hibernia foundered off the Irish coast Nov. 29, 1868, but was heard from. The Carolina was wrecked on the Irish coast Nov. 29, 1868, and fifty lives lost. The Ismalia left New York Sept. 29, 1873, and is yet unheard of. The St. George was destroyed by fire at sea Dec. 24, 1852.—*New York Dispatch.*

A Caution About Shot in Game.

The London *Lancet* publishes the following: This being the season when game killed by shot, and probably containing the pellets, is eaten, it may be worth while to caution those who consume the flesh of birds with avidity that the proportion of instances in which shot is found is probably small in comparison with the number of cases in which the pellets are unwittingly swallowed. It is a matter of speculation how much mischief a shot may do, when it is passed into the intestines, but the fact that anomalous diseases have been set up by the presence of very small bodies which have been entangled in the folds of the mucous membrane renders it desirable to put the public on their guard. Occasionally the most disastrous results have followed such small causes. We have in recollection the case of a physician who died after prolonged and unexplained sufferings from the impaction of a very small nail which had found its way into a pudding, and was inadvertently swallowed. A little care will avoid this contingency; but, remembering the bird had been shot, some pains ought certainly to be taken to avoid swallowing the missile.

Cheap Telegraphy.

In Switzerland, if one wishes to send a telegraph message, he must pay six cents to begin with, and then for one-half cent a word he can send a message to any part of the country. For instance, one may send a message of five hundred words from Genoa to Constance—a distance of nearly two hundred miles—for $2.56. Or, if a message of ten words will suffice, it will cost him only eleven cents. Yet, even at these low rates the net profits of the Swiss telegraph department last year were about $100,000. The English Government, when it took over the private telegraph companies and made them an adjunct of the Post-office Department, paid liberal and in many cases extravagant prices to the companies. But one may now send a message of twenty words to any point in the United Kingdom for one shilling—twenty-four cents—and postal telegraph is making money for the government.

A NEW Baptist convert wished very much to be baptized by one minister and to join the church of another. She went to the first and asked if it could be done. "Yes," he replied; "I could do it, but I don't take in washing."

Two Eccentric Men.

As a Griswold street lawyer had just finished tacking up a sign of "Shut this door" where he thought it would do the most good an oldish man, having a sourish expression on his face, came up stairs. The instant he saw the sign he said:

"All bosh, sir—all bosh. I never pay any attention to such signs."

"But other people do," replied the lawyer.

"Let 'em do so then. I am just eccentric enough to leave your door open when I go out."

And so he did. He walked once or twice around the room, made a few inquiries, and left the door wide open, as he walked out. When he had reached the street a boy overtook him and asked him to return to the room on important business. He climbed up stairs, and the lawyer asked him:

"Did you leave your gold-headed cane here?"

"No, sir—here it is," replied the caller, as he held it up.

"Ah! so it is. I was just eccentric enough to think that this stove-poker was your gold-headed cane. All right—no harm done—good by!"

When the stranger went down stairs he left the prints of his heels on every step.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MONEY IN IT.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

The best investment is in that which will maintain health. From a letter of Mr. C. W. Eck, No. 12 S. 5th St., St. Louis, Mo., it is learned that the clerk of the Money Order Dept. at the postoffice in Alton, Ill., Mr. J. B. Kuhn, suffered for some time with indigestion and all its accompanying evils—a headache, loss of appetite and despondency, and was surely becoming a hypochondriac. He commenced the use of Hamburg Drops and is now well and strong again.

Our Waking Dreams.

How much is our wakeful life interwoven with dreams! How largely we live in the lights and shadows of the imagination! Man anticipates his morrows! His to-days are mantled in the memories of his yesterdays, and though he moves and acts his to-day, these yesterday memories and the schemes and projects of the morrow furnish the pictures that please or depress—the light in which he lives: and so, absorbed in the contemplation of these, he is lost to the present. Life is not breath: it is thought. Our thoughts are our years. Activity is age. He lives longest who thinks most. Thought is the meter that measures our moments. And much of waking thought is but waking dream. Indeed our transit through this sphere may be but a dream—a long dream with its lights and shadows, its joys, its sorrows, its hopes its disappointments, its pains, its pleasures, which at last ends in the sleep that knows no waking. And then we sleep indeed, but dream no more forever.—*Seymour (Ind.) Times.*

NO REMEDY for kidney diseases heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—*C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.*

Good Advice.

Daniel Webster was once an outside passenger on a stage-coach during a prolonged shower. A dandified fellow who sat next to him kept bemoaning the fact that his brand new lavender pantaloons would be ruined by the wet, until Webster, tired out with listening, grunted:

"Then why the devil don't you keep them dry?"

"But how can I?" queried the dandy.

"Take them off and sit on them."

Our orator made the remainder of his journey in peace.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition. The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

MALARIAL fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

VEGETINE in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose 50 cents in postage stamps for one package, or $1 for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

FOR a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

EVERY farmer and teamster should know that Frazer axle grease cures sore necks and scratches on horses.

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CORRECT your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

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COUGH
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[illegible] edits "United Irishman," N. York. ½ year $1.

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PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

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Franklin's Maxims.

Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep.

Pride is as loud as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Silks and satins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.

Extravagance and improvidence end at the prison door.

It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

He that goes a-borrowing returns sorrowing.

Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears.

A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two different things.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

The rolling stone gathers no moss.

If you would have your business done, go; if not, send.

It is foolish to lay out money in the purchase of repentance.

PROF. HUXLEY, in writing upon water, a subject of which but comparatively little is known, says that "water may be pure as can be as regards chemical analysis, and yet, as regards the human body, be as deadly as prussic acid; and on the other hand may be chemically gross and yet do no harm to any one." Organic matter, such as has been shown to exist largely in river water, may therefore not only be harmless but positively beneficial, and save something on a man's board. Chemists who have been presenting a startling array of figures showing the large amount of organic substance in the water, should now analyze the solid matter and ascertain the relative quantity of nutriment there is. It may be that the river is one vast storehouse of groceries and provisions.

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ABSOLUTELY CURED.
BY THE USE OF
DR. BOSANKO'S
RHEUMATIC CURE,
THE GREAT
ALKALINE REMEDY.
TRY IT AND BE CURED.
PRICE, 75 Cents.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.
Address THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO.,
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$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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Deafness, Ear Diseases, Catarrh. Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known and experienced Aural Surgeon, Author, and Writer on the above Diseases, may be consulted by mail or personally at his office, No. 615 Walnut St., Reading, Pa. His small book sent free. His large and complete work of 375 pages on Deafness, Diseases of the Ear and Tonsils, and Catarrh, and their proper treatment; price $2 by mail. NOTE.—No one will question Dr. Shoemaker's standing or skill.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING From CATARRH And really want to be cured, just name this paper and send 10 cents to Dr. C. R. Sykes, 169 East Madison st., Chicago, Ill., for "The True Theory of Catarrh and full information of a Sure Cure." Thousands of persons have been cured in the last two years by his plan.

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TRADE MARK.

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No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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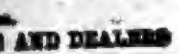

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YOUNG MAN OR OLD [illegible]

O N U. No. 32

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas and New ear.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.
And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys. Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	10c	Coffee A	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C	8c
Granulated	10c	Brown Sugar	7c

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	18c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	25c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1864	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, sellin at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	65c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncalendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can 't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears, Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candles, French Candles, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 35c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX	14c	Family	20c	S & W	25c	Select Frying	32c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobaco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	48c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups. Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	00

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound 25c Orange and Lemon Peel 20c Shelled Almonds 35
Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes, a

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter,

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	2
Port Wine ... gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. PIONEER 1880

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Headquarter for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Mt erial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
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Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
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FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselv that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in tne Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at

JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

1881.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

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HARPER'S BAZAR one year	4 00
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Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

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New York.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

38-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Tickets ! Tickets ! Tickets !

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools

Agents.

All persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who desire good, profitable employment, and the pleasantest kind of work at their own homes, should send address to J. J. KENNEDY,
51-4t. Willimantic, Conn.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouvancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most worderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer& Matheny. 34 eow-1y.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arford administrator of the estate of David Flickinger deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

JOHN ... BAXTER, Clerk.
December 11, 1880. 31-4

"TOO LATE: TOO LATE."

Mr. Tilden will never again enter Politics—What he had to say to General Steedman.

(Cin. Enquirer.)

TOLEDO, OHIO, December 14.—Gen. J. B. Steedman returned from New York to-day, where he had a conference with leading politicians and prominent members of the democratic party, among them Gen. Hancock, Mr. Tilden and John Kelly. Gen. Hancock, he says, utterly ignores politics, and in an hour and a half of conversation did not refer to the recent campaign.

Mr. Tilden, the general saw first on horseback and was struck, he says, with his robust appearance. Subsequently, in a visit of some considerable length, the general found him in excellent health and looking fully ten years younger. To his observation to that effect, Mr. Tilden said: 'You must remember I have had five months of perfect rest.'

General Steedman then said that he thought there were indications that Mr. Tilden in four years, if his health was preserved, would be called to lead the democrat party. 'Too late; too late." Mr. Tilden replied quickly. 'No,' I have retired from politics and from business forever. I shall devote the rest of my days to trying to live as long as I can, and to my personal comfort. Nor do I say this as Horatio Seymour said in 1868, but this is my full decision.'

Speaking of the late campaign, Mr. Tilden said if nominated at Cincinnati, he wood have been elected.

'Would you have carried New York?' asked the general, 'with Kelly opposing you?'

'Undoubtedly,' he replied, 'I might not have had so large a majority as in 1876, but New York would have been entirely safe.'

John and Charley.

[Globe-Democrat.]

There are very distinct evidence of a Sherman senatorial boom among the republican voters of Ohio, but the voters do not elect a senator, and Charley Foster is ahead among the members of the legislature.

Our O. S.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Ohio has a state board of equlization, but is has long been conceded that nothing can equalize an Ohio office-seeker.

$100

Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasae douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritata the nasal cavity or distroy the senel of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists'

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,
and Exponent of
American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

Price Per Year, Single Copy, $150

Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to be ... send for private circul a copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered.

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SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

RAILROADS

WayneFt., & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1880.

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:15 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:35; Angola, 5:45; Fremont, 6:20; Reading, 7:35; Bankers, 8:00; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m.; Detroit 11:30 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:30 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:00 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:44, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:55; Pleasant Lake, 1:06; Angola, 1:16; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 6:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:30 arrive at Waterloo 6:00; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake 6:35; Angola, 6:47; Fremont, 7:00; Reading, 7:35; Jonesville, 8:20; Jackson, 9:22 p.m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 6: a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson, 6:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:45; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:30; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:52; Waterloo, 9:05; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:38; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:45; Stoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:00; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:05 p. m, Hillsdale 8:00 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 26; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 15 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 48 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 18 pm	12 35 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:24 p. m.	Mail	3:29 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:37 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:30 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	4:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest. North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

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For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't. Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 10, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	6 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 16
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 58
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 50am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 30
Defiance	11 25	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 22	4 08
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 52
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 20
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	5 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 23	8 25	12 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 22	1 06
Defiance	12 58pm	10 22	1 56
Hicksville	1 58	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 28	*
Auburn Junction	2 28	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 56
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 20	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 06	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 30

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limit'd Ex
Pittsburgh lv.	12 00	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 28
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 28	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 22am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 40	5 38
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 18
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 8, Morn'g Ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex	No. 2, Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 38		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 43		3 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	2 57	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises, on Friday the 31st day of December, 1880 the following real estate to-wit: Lot No. six in the original plot of the town of Auburn Junction, Dekalb county, Indiana.

TERMS: One-third cash; the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes and interest, waiving valuation laws, with approved personal security. Sale to be at two o'clock, p. m. W. H. DILLS, Administrator.
50 3 t

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 10. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 30, 1880. Number 53.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.0 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Halston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 ly

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Ind.

Shakspeare fixed the age of "Juliet" at fourteen, but on the stage the maturity of actresses capable of playing the part makes an alteration of the text necessary. San Francisco, however, is to have a fourteen year old "Juliet" in the person of Ida Aubrey, a prodigy.

The residence of Mr. Oliver, of Pittsburg, candidate for the United States Senate, was burglarized last week. We should think Pennsylvania burglars would be obliged to watch door plates very closely if they hoped to do business without striking a residence of a candidate for the United States Senate.

The city council of Chicago, has determined to make the street car companies pay to the city a fifty dollar license fee annually for each car that they run. This will strike the few friends of railroads as a most horrible outrage. Where are "vested rights" in this case? Where is placed capital that chooses to seek investment in railroads and has the right to earn as much as it can, according to some philosophers? Nowhere, absolutely nowhere. Government places its hand upon it, and it has to sumbit to government's exactions.

Miles and Mile-stones.

The mile is not an original English or Teutonic measure of length, but was borrowed from the Romans, with a considerable amount of latitude in its applications. All our native land measures start with the perch. This has been fixed by statue at 5½ yards, but originally it differed in various parts of the country. The Lancashire perch was 7½ yards, the Cheshire perch 8 yards, the Irish perch 7 yards. Forty of these on end constituted a "furrow-long," or furlong, and 8 furlongs were a mile. Taking the standard perch at 5½ yards, this makes the English mile 1,960 yards. The Roman mile was 1,000 paces of nearly 5 feet each equaling 1,614 yards. The English mile of 1,760 yards was the nearest approximation which our unit of measurement could give to the Roman "mille passuum." The mile was fixed at 1,760 yards by a statute of Elizabeth.

The King and the Ants.

—According to Jewish and Mohammedan tradition, King Solomon, who was wise beyond all other men, knew the language of animals, and could talk with the beasts of the field and the birds of the air. One day the king rode out of Jerusalem with a great retinue. An ant-hill lay directly in his way, and Solomon heard its little people talking. "Here comes the great king," he heard one of them say. "His flatterers call him wise, and just, and merciful, but he is about to ride over us and crush us without heeding our sufferings."

And Solomon told the Queen of Sheba who rode with him, what the ant said. And the queen made answer, "He is an insolent creature, O king! It is a better fate than he deserves, to be trodden under our feet."

But Solomon said, "It is the part of wisdom to learn of the lowest and weakest." And he commanded his train to turn aside and spare the ant-hill.

Then all the courtiers marveled greatly, and the Queen of Sheba bowed her head and made obeisance to Solomon, saying:

"Now I know the secret of thy wisdom. Thou listenest as patiently to the reproaches of the humble as to the flatteries of the great."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Its Mission and Its Principles.

[Senator Wm. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania.]

The events and processes of more than a generation have taken the control of governmental affairs away from the intelligent rule of the masses and invested it in a power as yet formative and undefined. Among these were the civil war, the creation and peculiar manipulation of the public debt, reconstruction outside of the constitution, universal negro suffrage, a plethora of paper money, loose public morals, enormous growth of private fortunes, and a close connection of the government with the banking interest. Each had its weight in sapping the foundations of a government by the masses, and in shaping our course toward a different rule. Whether that rule is to be suffrage, qualified and rarified, or suffrage controlled by the power of aggregated wealth or monopoly, or a senatorial oligarchy, or hereditary government, is beside the present inquiry, save as they each and all show distrust of the people and build their foundations upon universal suffrage debased, corrupted and dominated.

The tendency toward a so-called stronger government is as manifest as are the causes that have given it form. It is in the nature of things for government to grow stronger at the expense of the governed; but the plain proof of the existence of this tendency is found in the opinions of the federal judiciary, in federal legislation over matters heretofore within the control of the people of the states, in the modes of execution of those statutes, by which local rule, local courts, and personal liberty are overthrown, and in that ramification of executive patronage which sends its mandates to the extremities, and at will gathers in a single hand enormous contributions and unscrupulous obedience from 90,000 paid officials. "Executive patronage will bring us to a master." A network of office-holders, bound each to the other, wielding time and money and power of place to pack primaries, dictate nominations, crush independent thought and action, and subordinate local control to the will of an executive who governs in the name of party, points the road with unerring certainty to the end that Franklin, the wise man, predicted. Further guide-boards on that road are seen in large donations of money by corporations, monopolists and wealthy men, to supplement the power of the executive and carry elections in the interest of an aristocratic class who dislike and distrust the people; in the domination of employe by employer; in the marked ballot; in the third-term candidacy and pilgrimage on the stump; in the national and labor organizations, which are but over-zealous protests against this tendency, and in that ill-concealed demand for energetic government, which has been the fundamental thought of the opponents of democracy since the days of John Adams.

The issues of 1799 and 1800 again confront the people. The theories of that day are again to struggle for the mastery. The government of the republic is already centralized. The canvass of 1880 teaches this. The federal executive has been felt from the ward caucus to the vaults of the treasury, from the primary to the presidential election. A high federal official quits his place to take a nomination for governor of the pivotal state, and at once the executive arm is extended to his support. Marshals, detectives, collectors, secretaries, and all else that are needed, locate themselves within the state, and its suffrage is debauched and its undoubted will reversed. A suffrage, first debased, then corrupted, then obedient, is centralization in its worst form. This is but one means to the end sought. The mission of the democratic party is decentralization. Its duty is to restore the government of the republic to the intelligent rule of the masses of the people. It must teach and practice the doctrines of its illustrious founder. It must appeal to the people themselves in their own interest. It must preach the eternal truth that the individual citizen is the unit in government, from whom proceeds all power, in whom is vested all rights save those which are granted by him for the good of the whole. The people at the base, the states and the federal governments each supreme within its sphere, is the system to which it looks for liberty, and it must teach that he who looks to paternal government to centralization, or to empire, looks to despotism. Care for and perfect the government, and it will protect the liberties of the people, was the thought of Hamilton. Give intelligence and information to the people, teach them that it is their government, and their interest to preserve law and order, was the thought of Jefferson. Paternal government and vigor in the federal head on the one hand, information to the masses and energy from the extremities on the other. The former gave the republic alien and sedition laws, direct taxation, federal marshals and centralized rule in 1799. The latter swept these out of existence in 1880; carried us successfully through two foreign wars; acquired an empire of territory and governed the country for sixty years. We must choose between these two now. The democracy must again plant itself upon the axiom, "governments are made for men, not men for governments." It must strike with mailed hand the tendency to strong government. It must be true to the people and aggressive in its fealty. Dominated labor must be taught its rights and its interests. Capital must see its safety in the intelligence and justice of individual rule, and not in the exercise of arbitrary will. Honest performance of every governmental contract now in existence, but a change of policy by which the debt shall be managed in the interest of the people and not of the creditor; equal taxation on every form of property; thorough inquiry into taxation for revenue and its adjustment upon a basis just to every interest and to all the people; no monopolies; forfeiture of the franchises of corporations and punishment of aggregated wealth, or individuals, for coercion of employes, or the use of money in elections; our own carrying trade made to be our own preserve; and a divorce between government and banks, are thoughts which find place in such an issue. The cry of a "solid-south" is exhausted and impotent at last. It has served its purpose. Divided councils upon questions of administration have kept the democracy a mere party of opposition, and concealed the silent approaches of the enemy to strong government. It will continue to be a party in opposition, untrusted and untried, until it defiantly asserts its ancient theories and goes to the people for their vindication.

The democratic party is not dead. Antæus-like, after each defeat, it arises from the people stronger than before. It cannot die whilst it teaches and believes in the rights of the masses. The hour for its triumph will have come when it boldly asserts its true theories and ignores the blandishments of money, monopoly, and corrupt power. He whose interest, judgment or teachings are adverse to the rule of the masses will join its enemies, but in his room it will recruit scores of those in whose interest it strikes, or who respect its attitude and detest strong government. The future of the democratic party is the future of the republic.

Jennie Crane, a young girl employed in a knitting factory, at Elkhart, was caught in the belting by her hair Saturday. She was drawn down against the shaft and part of the scalp on the back of her head, together with about all of her hair was torn out. She was taken to her home unconscious.

Between twenty and thirty lives were lost by the burning of an immense wall-paper manufactory in Buffalo last week. About 150 men and boys were employed in the building, and as the walls crumbled and fell shortly after the fire was discovered, many failed to make their escape. The destruction of property is estimated at $183,000.

Burned at the Stake.

Two tramps stopped at the house of Mr. Brown Riding, living near Tupelo, Mississippi, and were given shelter for the night. The men occupied the same room with the family, it being the only one in the house with a fire-place. During the night the tramps chloroformed the family, consisting of husband, wife and a two-year old child, robbed the house of its valuables and then fired it, the inmates perishing in the flames. The neighbors were aroused caught one of the tramps, who made a confession. The horror-stricken crowd, composed of twenty-five resolute men, determined the devil should be punished by his own weapon, pinioned him with pine splinters, artically arranged around him, dispensed with the cloroform, and set him ablaze. The other man is being searched for.

A HOOSIER CÆSAR.

A Wonderful Act that will be Recorded Among the Remarkable Results of Surgery.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

An operation was performed by Dr. Moses Baker, of Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, that partakes of a wonderful and remarkable character. In surgery it is termed the Cesarean operation, it being the delivery of a child through the abdominal walls of the mother in a case where the natural birth was rendered impossible by tumors. Since Julius Cæsar has been said to have come into the world in this way, the operation has been called the Cesarean section. It is attended with great danger to the life of the child, and almost invariably proves fatal to the mother, but since without it both child and mother are sure to die it should always be undertaken as a last resort. It has been attempted only a few times in this state, perhaps not to exceed a half-dozen, and because of this it has excited the greatest public interest among the profession of this vicinity, and it will attract very general attention elsewhere.

The patient, Mrs. L. Lucas, is the wife of a well-known citizen of Sheffield township, a short distance north of the village of Stockwell. She is about thirty-five years old, has been married two years, and this is the first child. About eight months ago, the family physician, Dr. Baker, was summoned to see her, and, upon examination, informed her that if she went on the full term, her delivery would be impossible. He advised her to have an abortion produced, which she emphatically declined, saying that she would rather suffer death than have her child killed. The only resort was the Cesarean operation, which was suggested to her and to which she willingly assented.

One month ago to-day, the full term having been completed, the doctor prepared for the operation. He was assisted by a number of fellow physicians. The patient having been placed under the influence of chloroform, an incision about seven inches in length was made in the median line of the abdomen and the tissues carefully dissected. Just as the keen edge of the knife was cutting through the tissues nearest the child, a severe pain came on which drove the head of the infant quickly against the knife, cutting a gash in the scalp three inches in length, but inflicting no further injury. After the delivery of the child and the removal of the placenta, the incision was carefully closed by carbolized silk sutures, and the surface or abdominal incision was closed with silver wires.

Dr. Baker reports that the head of the child had been so long pressed against the pubic bone that it caused a groove an inch in depth to be formed on the left side of the skull. Every pain of the mother served to drive it more firmly against the bone. This indentation has now almost entirely disappeared. Now that a month has elapsed and no unfavorable symptoms have followed the operation, it may be termed entirely successful. The mother has made a good recovery and is sitting up, apparently restored to health. The little baby is said to be the finest, most robust and most active in the county. He is doing finely, and promises to become as great a man as Julius Cæsar himself.

Curious Circumstances.

[Warsaw Indianian.]

Mr. A. B. Stookey, who resides near Leesburg, related a curious circumstance that has been taking place on his farm, probably for some time. Mr. S. had a fine cow, but discovered that for some reason her milk was failing in quantity. This cow had a calf that was suckled nights and mornings, and then taken from its mother. The decrease in the quantity of milk, however, could not be accounted for, until a discovery was made by a man in the employ of Mr. S. on last Friday evening. The man had let the cow to the calf as usual, and discovered the dog—an animal usually kept on most of the farms—which slyly approached and begun the same operation as that in which the calf was engaged, that is, sucking the cow. He was driven off by the man, but again renewed the operation in a few moments. For some time it was thought that some other cow had been guilty of stealing the milk. Mr. Stookey informs us that he had before heard of hogs sucking cows, foxes sometimes, and it has even been told that a certain species of snake would also suck sometimes in this way, but this is the first time that a dog has been found guilty. Mr. S. had noticed before the very fine and slick condition of his dog, but knew nothing of the cause until the above discovery was made by Mr. Edward J. Dillon, his hired man.

Illuminating Gas.

The inventor of gas light is said to have been a Frenchman, Philippe Le Bon, who, in 1782, adopted the idea of using, for the purpose of illumination, the gases distilled during the combustion of wood. He labored for a long time in the attempt to perfect his crude invention, and it was not until 1799 that he confided his discovery to the institute. In September, 1800, he took out a patent, and in 1801 he published a memoir containing the result of his researches. Le Bon commenced by distilling wood in order to obtain from it gas, oil, pitch and pyroligneous acid, but his work indicated the possibility of obtaining gas by distillation from fatty or oily substances. From 1799 to 1802 Le Bon made numerous experiments. He established at Havre his thermo-lamps, but the gas which he obtained, being a mixture of carburetted hydrogen and oxide of carbon and but imperfectly freed from its impurities, gave only a feeble light, and evolved an insupportable odor, and the result was, that but little favor was shown to the new discovery. The English soon put in practice the crude ideas of Le Bon. In 1804 one, Winsor, patented and claimed the credit of inventing, the process of lighting by gas. In 1805 several shops in Birmingham were illuminated by gas manufactured by the process of Winsor and Murdock. Among those who used this new light was Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine. In 1816 the first use was made of gas in London, and it was not until 1818 that this invention, really of French origin, was applied in France.

What Was the Dialect?

[Washington Special.]

The Hon. Godlove S. Orth, at present a member of congress from Indiana, was appointed United States minister to Vienna by President Grant, during the latter part of his administration. Mr. Orth is a native of Pennsylvania, of German parentage. He is a man of medium height, and very stout. His face shows plainly his German decent, being large, round and brilliant in color. He has large, watery, staring, round, blue eyes, which never seem to be looking at anything in particular. He is very proud of his German blood, and takes great pains to keep up his knowledge of the German language. He imagines he speaks German without an accent, and if he means without any German accent he is probably correct. His supposed knowledge of the German language, however, was one of the chief qualifications for the diplomatic place. President Grant was not the fortunate possessor of a German member of his cabinet, so he had no one to try Mr. Orth's German on, and had to take Mr. Orth's word for his knowledge of the language.

When Mr. Orth arrived at Vienna, he thought it would be a delicate compliment to the emperor to deliver his address, on his presentation at court, in German. Mr. Orth devoted much time to the writing of his address, and practiced it for hours in his room, so that he would be able to deliver it with facility. When the day of his presentation arrived he was all ready with his address, and delivered it with what he thought was great success, in the purest Pennsylvania Dutch. A short time after, a well-known American, who was in Vienna, was presented to the emperor, and the emperor spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Orth, and then asked:

"What was the dialect in which Mr. Orth delivered his address? I know, of course, that it was not English, and I thought I detected some faint traces of the Teutonic tongue in some of the words."

It is said that Jay Gould has bought up the Anchor line of steamers running between St. Louis and New Orleans. He already owns a line of barges on the river, and has just bagged the Iron Mountain railroad, to say nothing of the Wabash and the Kansas Pacific, etc. Mr. Gould has apparently taken St. Louis into camp, and has room left for New Orleans.

Interest in the Sprague.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

There is much more interest felt here in Gov. Sprague's answer to the bill filed against him than the bill itself. It is just to say that his reputation here has not been such as might be inferred from the numerous and specific charges which Mr. Sprague brings. The interest felt in the answer he will make arises from a conviction that he will make Senator Conkling a prominent figure, and give formal shape to a mass of Washington gossip, which, it must be admitted, finds a large class of believers.

The three negroes recently sold under an old vagrant law at Bedford, Va., have been released by order of the county court, because the evidence against them was insufficient, and there was a sligh informality in the presentation of the charge. The question of constitutionality was not considered.

—Anderson Bros. will sell buggies for $15 less than any other shop in the state that has first-class material. Call and look at our large stock of wheels and second-growth hickory trimmings. We have rented the Duck building, which we will use for a show room. Do not buy until you examine our stock, for we will not be undersold. Remember the place, three doors north of the postoffice. All work warranted for two years.

ANDERSON BROS.,
Auburn, Ind.
51 4t

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

C. N. HASKALL.
-3m.

Agents.

All persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who desire good, profitable employment, and the pleasantest kind of work at their own homes, should send address to

J. J. KENNEDY,
Williamantic, Conn.
51-4t.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.
Notice is hereby given, that Malinda Kessler, administratrix of the estate of Eli Kessler, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

JNO. BAXTER, Clerk.

Attest:
December 20, 1880. 52-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Wyatt, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

ELMON Y. WYATT.
Administrator.

A. J. Baxter, Attorney.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.
Leonard Hartle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment. John Barrett, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences Feburary 28, 1881. Witness, The clerk of said court, this first of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
51-3w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Dr. Henry Lahman, at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, an estray, described as follows:
"A white cow with yellow skin, long tail right ear partly torn off, has long smooth horns, about six years old, and will weigh about 450 pounds, appraised and reported to Christian Smith, justice of the peace of Fairfield township, December 13, 1880."
Dated this 18th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by John E. Boots, of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, five fat hogs, two black and three white, of an average weight of 200 pounds, and of the appraised value of thirty-six dollars ($36), as reported to me by John Henderson, a justice of the peace of said township, on the 18th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 20, 1880.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arfold administrator of the estate of David Flickl is deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
51-4

December 14, 1880.

$100

Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.
11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists.

NEWSPAPER QUESTIONS.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
Regarding with sad, earnest eyes
The huge pile of "Questions" his readers
Had sent with demands for replies.
"Why, these," said the weary quill-driver,
"Would fill up a moderate book.
I'll publish the whole lot together,
And let people see how they look!"

"Who was it that wrote that sweet ditty
Beginning, 'I saw from ——' somewhere?"
"Pray tell me some certain specific
For changing the color of hair!"
"What is the name of the author
Of 'No, we'll never go home'?"
"Did Shakspeare write 'Down in a Coal Mine?'"
"Who was the third Pope of Rome?"

"Do North Polar fishes have feathers?"
"Was Wat Tyler quartered or hung?"
"Where was the first man cremated?"
"Who was it invented the bung?"
"Do buffalo ever eat sauer kraut?"
"Where can I get some snail's horns?"
"Which of the muses played short-stop?"
"Did Bonaparte ever have corns?"

"What was the air Nero fiddled?"
"Do hard-shell clams ever yield pearls?"
"How many boils did poor Job have?"
"What will cure squinting in girls?"
"Why are some people red-headed?"
"Why don't my young man propose?"
"What was the matter with Hannah?"
"Why don't I turn out my toes?"

"Did the Prodigal Son use tobacco?"
"What do you think ails my cat?"
"Had Nebuchadnezzar four stomachs?"
"How shall I trim my new hat?"
"Tell me where Moses was buried!"
"Did Noah take fleas in the ark?"
"What was Eve's middle initial?"
"Why is it that hens do not bark?"

"I like," said the editor, smiling,
"I like these good people who seek
For knowledge, and I like to give it.
I'll answer their questions next week.
I'd like, too, to get them together;
They'd think immortality [illegible];
I'd answer their questions, as promised,
Though most folks would call it necks tweaked."

THE CONDEMNED CUBAN.

It was a fearful night on the coast of Cuba, for a tornado had swept along the sea and shore with relentless fury, leaving death and destruction in its merciless path.

And yet, though sheltered by the forest-clad point of land jutting out from the main, small vessel was getting ready to leave the quiet inland waters and put to sea.

The cause of thus daring death by the commander of this little vessel was because at the peak the lone star flag of the struggling Cubans fluttered in the breeze and sentence most severe rested upon all who served beneath its folds.

The little vessel, once a New York yacht, had run in to the Cuban coast after dark, bearing arms, ammunition, stores, and a few good men and true for the patriot army of Cespedes in the mountains.

Having safely delivered her cargo into the charge of the unfortunate Gen. Ryan,* her American commander determined to put to sea in the face of the storm, for he knew that Spanish gunboats were watching for him, and that capture meant certain death by the garrote or rifle.

"Stand ready all to make sail. The storm will be more merciful than the Spaniards," called out the yacht's Captain; and the crew of half a dozen men and two junior officers sprung to obey, when to their ears came the deep boom of a gun.

All paused, for what could it mean?

Certainly it was not the roar of thunder, for its mutterings were heard far away to landward.

Could another Cuban craft be running in and the gun come from a Spaniard in chase?

No, it was the deep boom of a heavy gun, and those on the yacht looked at each other in awe as it was repeated, for they knew that the brazen throat was pleading piteously for help, and that 100 lives—perhaps many more—hung on the answer to that appeal.

"They are minute guns, and they are calling for a pilot," said Enrique Delmonte, a handsome young Cuban, who was second in command of the yacht.

"Will any go to their aid?" asked the American commander.

"No, they are Cuban pilots, and it must be a Spanish man-of-war that needs them."

"It seems a pity to see them wrecked, even if they are our enemies. Hark! How pleading are those guns!" answered the American.

"Enemies though they be, they shall not die, for I will save them!"

"You, Enrique Delmonte?"

"Yes, my Captain; for, as you know, my boyhood's home is near by, and I know these waters well. Will you put me on board, for you are going to sea?" said the noble young Cuban.

"It is a fearful risk for you to run, Delmonte; you are already under sentence of death, and—"

"I will die in a good cause. Come, let us lose no time, from the sound of those guns the vessel is drifting in rapidly."

The American Captain offered no argument further, and the anchor was raised, the sails, reefed down, were set, and the little yacht sped like a huge, white bird away from its safe nest to battle with the wild waters and winds beyond.

It took the united strength of the Captain and Enrique Delmonte, who acted as pilot, to hold the yacht on her course, for the seas washed over her decks in torrents, and she staggered fearfully beneath the rude shocks of the waves.

At length the channel was safely passed through, and the open waters reached, when, not half a mile away, came the vivid red flash of a gun, and the deep boom rolled across the waters.

"It is a large vessel, and evidently a steamer, from the light rig the gun's flash showed," said the Captain.

"I know that vessel well, Captain; for three years of my service in the Spanish navy was passed on her deck, and I would rather lose my life than see her go down."

Enrique Delmonte spoke with great earnestness, and the American felt that he had some deep cause for wishing to save the vessel. He knew that his father was a Spaniard and his mother a Cuban, and that he had been reared in the navy of Spain, which he had left to serve his native land.

Shaping their course so as to head the drifting vessel off, a lantern was shown to tell of coming succor, and the cheer that broke from the crew at sight of it was heard on board the yacht.

"Delmonte, again I must remind you of the risk you run," said the Captain.

"I know all, and I will take my chances; as soon as I board the Alamanda you had better stand seaward, so as not to be in this neighborhood at daylight."

"And you, Delmonte?"

"Oh! I will run the vessel into the harbor we left, and then go ashore and hasten on after Ryan, for I can overtake him, and when you again come to the island I will join you unless I can do more good ashore; but here we are, and I will hail."

In a ringing voice, and in Spanish, Enrique Delmonte hailed the large vessel, which was now plainly seen to be a large steamer and war vessel, whose light sails would not work her off shore.

"Ho, the Alamanda!"

"Ay, ay, are you a pilot?" came the answer from the vessel of war.

"Yes; I will run under your lee and come on board."

"All right, for our machinery has broken down, we have lost our anchors, and are drifting rapidly," said an officer, in earnest tones.

"I know that voice; it is Capt. Verona himself. Now good-by, Captain, and if harm befall Enrique Delmonte tell my friends how I died;" and the young Cuban grasped the American's hand, and stood ready to seize the ropes ready to be thrown to him.

Though plunging fearfully the American held the yacht firmly in hand, and ran close in under the stern of the steamer, from which ropes were skillfully thrown, and adroitly grasped by the Cuban, who, with a good-by on his lips to his shipmates, clambered over the sides of the Spanish vessel, while the yacht bounded away from the enemy those on board had so much cause to dread, and started on her return voyage to the United States.

Upon reaching the deck Enrique Delmonte found himself in the presence of a score of officers, while a crowd of seamen stood not far away, gazing upon the daring pilot that had come out to their aid; but, with his collar muffling his face, his hat drawn down over his eyes, he was not recognized, though he looked upon more than a dozen men who had long been his comrades in the navy of Spain.

"Are you a Cuban pilot?" asked Capt. Verona, a haughty, stern-faced man of 45.

"I am a Cuban, and have come to keep you off yonder rocks," was the quiet reply, while he pointed shoreward to the line of breakers.

"Our rig is too light for us to work off shore, and our machinery is broken down and anchors gone, so, if you can not save us, we are doomed," said the Spaniard.

"I know that well, Senor, and I will take the helm," was the reply; and, going to his post of duty, he assumed control, and, no longer struggling to beat out to sea, the steamer was put before the gale, and went rushing landward with fearful speed.

Calm and firm Enrique Delmonte stood at the wheel, his eyes watching every move of the vessel, and penetrating the gloom ahead to catch sight of some well-known object by which he could get his course.

And on rushed the Spanish vessel into the channel, and, though apparently surrounded by breakers, holding her course unswervingly, until she glided around the point of land that formed the harbor, and was in safety.

"You can move alongside of yonder rocks, Senor, for there is depth enough," said the Cuban, when the cheers of the Spaniards at their rescue died away.

"You are a daring and skillful pilot, Senor, and you have saved myself and crew, so name your reward," said Capt. Verona.

"The reward I ask, Senor Captain, is mercy for any poor Cubans that may fall into your hands," was the brusque reply.

"Ha! this rings like the words of a traitor to Spain! Are you such, sir?"

"I am a Cuban patriot, Senor," was the calm reply.

"Ah, and seem proud of it. By Neptune! but we have been saved by a foe; your love of gold must be great indeed for you to risk your life aboard this ship."

"I told you, Senor, the only reward I ask. I have saved you from wreck, so will now say farewell."

"Hold! Quartermaster, hold that battle-lantern here that I may catch a glimpse of this fine fellow's face."

The lantern flashed upon the dark, handsome and fearless countenance and a dozen voices called his name:

"Enrique Delmonte!"

"Aye, Enrique Delmonte I am; once an officer aboard this vessel, but now a Cuban patriot, for I would not fight against my native land."

He stood before them unflinchingly now, and for a moment there was dead silence. Then Capt. Verona spoke:

"Enrique Delmonte, your resignation of your Lieutenant's commission was never accepted, but, on the contrary, you were tried as a deserter and condemned to death as such, beside coming under the sentence of those who call themselves patriots. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding your noble deed this night, it is my duty to arrest you and place you in irons."

"What! would you be guilty of a deed so vile, Senor?" asked the Cuban, indignantly.

"My duty, sir, compels me. Senor, put this man in irons."

A defiant smile crossed the handsome face of Enrique Delmonte as the officer approached and ironed his wrists; but he made no resistance, and was led away between decks and placed in a state-room, a guard being stationed at his door.

Throwing himself down upon a seat, he murmured:

"Ah! Senor Verona, I know well your hatred toward me; it is because your daughter was my promised wife, and you would rather have me die than see her one day marry a Cuban who was the enemy of Spain."

The door softly opened, and, looking up, by the dim light from the ward-room lamp Enrique Delmonte saw a slender form before him—a maiden with a face of exquisite beauty.

"Enrique!"

"Consuelo!"

It was all they said, and, springing forward, she threw her arms around his neck.

"Oh, Enrique, I know all, and how cruel has been my father!" she said, after a while.

"He says he does his duty, Consuelo."

"Bah! he panders to his hate. I knew you, Enrique, when I saw you come on board, but I held myself aloof and I heard all that passed. Once, four years ago, when I was a girl of 14, you sprung into the sea and saved my life when a wave carried me from the deck, and to-night you have saved it again—aye, and the lives of 200 men, your enemies. Now I shall save yours!"

"Consuelo, what mean you?" asked the Cuban, in surprise.

"I mean that, though your duty called you to war against Spain, I never severed our engagement, and, loving you still, Enrique, I will not see you die, for already you are condemned, and the garrote will end your life. No! I have arranged my plan. Come!"

"But think of your father's anger when he discovers—"

"What is his anger to your life? Here, throw this cloak around you and put on this officer's cap," and she picked up a bundle she had dropped, while, with a key she held in her hand, she quickly unlocked the irons that bound him.

He did as she told him, and then drew her to his heart, saying feelingly:

"Consuelo, will you be true to me until peace shall reign between your land and mine?"

"Forever, Enrique! I can live only with you. But come, I sent the guard off on a message and he will soon return."

She led him from the state-room, up the companion-way and to the deck.

The wind still howled mournfully through the trees and the roar of the sea was terrific to hear, but the steamer was calmly resting upon the waters moored to a large rock, and with heavy branches overhanging the decks.

Against the poop-deck an officer shrunk from the blast, and forward was the watch on duty; but no one noticed the tall form of the Cuban, as with a nod of farewell he sprung over the side of the ship upon the foliage-clad rocks, and disappeared from view—his life saved by the woman he loved, and who idolized him.

Waiting until her lover had time to reach the forest, Consuelo Verona entered the cabin where her father sat writing letters, and, looking up, he said:

"Why, daughter, I thought you had retired?"

"No, father, I remained up to prevent your bringing a stain upon your proud name," she answered calmly.

"What mean you, child?"

"Simply, that had Enrique Delmonte died at your hands, after his noble conduct to-night in saving his foes, it would have been a foul blot upon your honor!"

"But he is condemned to die, and—"

"And I set him free."

The Spaniard sprang to his feet in a rage, hissing forth:

"Girl, how dare you brave me in this way? Ho! On deck, there!"

"Hold, father, he has escaped, for this is his own land near by, and he knows it well; and, more, I alone am to blame, for the guard over him I ordered away, and, as I often carry orders for you, he obeyed. In the place of Enrique Delmonte, father, make me your prisoner."

Capt. Verona stormed like a madman, and roused the whole ship; but it did no good, for the Cuban had escaped, and in safety gained the mountains, where he joined the command of Gen. Jordan, and won distinction as a gallant officer of cavalry; and through all the weary struggle in Cuba there were two hearts longing for peace, for, though one was a soldier in the patriot ranks and the other a daughter of Spain, their hearts were bound together by ties of love which death alone could sever.

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*Executed with others of the Virginia's crew.

Analogies in Nature.

The cocoanut is, in many respects, like the human skull, although it closely resembles the skull of the monkey. A sponge may be so held as to remind one of the unfleshed face of the skeleton, and the meat of an English walnut is almost the exact representation of the brain.

Plums and black cherries resemble the human eyes; almonds and some other nuts resemble the different varieties of the human nose, and an open oyster and its shell are a perfect image of the human ear.

The shape of almost any man's body may be found in the various kinds of mammoth pumpkins. The open hand may be discerned in the form assumed by scrub-willows and growing celery.

The German turnip and the egg-plant resemble the human heart. There are other striking resemblances between human organs and certain vegetable forms. The forms of many mechanical contrivances in common use may be traced back to the patterns furnished by nature. Thus, the hog suggested the plow; the butterfly, the ordinary hinge; the toad-stool, the umbrella; the duck, the ship; the fungous growth on trees, the bracket. Any one desirous of proving the oneness of the earthly system will find the resemblances in nature an amusing study, to say the least.

Improved Mortar for Plastering.

A new method of making mortar for plastering walls has been devised, which is confidently said by those who are informed as to it to be superior to any other ever yet tried. Stucco or plaster-of-paris is used instead of lime in making the mortar, one part of stucco, by measure, being used to two parts of sand. No hair is used for the first or 'scratch' coat, and three coats of plastering are put on. In mixing the stucco and sand a quart of glue water is used to the pailful of sand and stucco mixed, and then clean water is added until the mortar is of the right consistency. The mortar must be used as soon as made, and only made in small quantities at a time. It is claimed that it will make a harder, more perfect wall, can be used to better advantage, and is little if any more expensive.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last.

The train had started off. A young man rushed breathlessly in. "Got left, did you?" "Well, ain't I here?" he responded. Then one said he could go across the bridge and catch it, and another told him when the next train would go, and made various suggestions. The chap looked at the disappearing train a few seconds, when somebody asked, "Where were you going?" Then the wicked fellow said, "Oh, I wasn't going in it, but there was a fellow in the train to whom I promised to pay a bill."

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

In any complaint where there is much perspiration do not go directly from a cold or frosty air to the bedside.

GRAHAM wafers for the sick: One cup of Graham flour, one and one-third cups of boiling water, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Put the salt in the boiling water, pour the water gradually over the Graham, beat thoroughly, and set away to cool. When cool spread on sheets or pans as thin as the blade of a knife. Bake in a moderate oven about twelve minutes. Sick people can eat this when they can eat no other bread.

A CURE FOR NIGHT SWEATS.—A powder known as *streupulver*, composed of three parts of salicylic acid and ninety-seven parts silicate of magnesia, is used in Germany as a cure for sweating of the feet. Recently a Belgian physician, Dr. Kohnhom, tried its efficacy in several cases of night sweating by consumptives. The beneficial effect was immediate and permanent. The powder was rubbed over the whole body. To prevent any breathing of the dust and consequent coughing a handkerchief must be held over the patient's mouth and nose while the powder is being applied.

MEDICAL USE OF EGGS.—For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and, being always at hand, can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton," which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind, and anything which excludes air, and prevents inflammation, is the thing to be at once applied. The white of an egg, into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly, is a fine remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain on a piece of lint and changed as often as it becomes dry.

CHILDREN are not apt to believe they drink too much water, and yet they do. When you come into the house, panting and thirsty from play, you will take a tumbler of water and drink it down as fast as you can, and then rush out to resume play, and, perhaps, repeat the drink. Now, the next time you feel thirsty, try this experiment: Take a goblet of water and slowly sip it. Before it is half gone your thirst will be fully quenched, and you will feel better for having drunk only that which you need. And again, we are all apt to acquire the habit of drinking while eating our meals. Nature gives us all the saliva we need; and if any one will chew his food slowly and thoroughly, and not take a swallow of drink until through eating, the desire to do so will leave, and he will require only a few sips of water, tea or coffee after the meal is finished. This practice, too, will do wonders in the way of keeping off indigestion, dyspepsia and sickness.

Some Astonishing Memories.

Of Fuller we are told "that he could write verbatim another man's sermon after hearing it once, and that he could do the same with as many as 500 words in an unknown language after hearing them twice. One day he undertook to walk from Temple Bar to the furthest end of Cheapside and to repeat on his return every sign on either side of the way in the order of their occurrence, a feat which he easily accomplished." And what has lately been reported of the Rev. Orlando Hyham, as an example of his most distinctive faculty, "that his memory was such that as he read Liddell and Scott's Greek Dictionary he destroyed the successive pages, content with having mastered their contents," is told of Bishop Bull, at the end of a masterly array of intellectual powers. "And as his reading was great, so his memory was equally retentive. He never kept any book of references of commonplaces, neither did he ever need any;" the writer adding that, "together with this happy faculty he was blessed with another that seldom accompanied it in the same person, and that was an accurate and sound judgment." Memory was in a past day more systematically cultivated than with us. People set themselves tasks. Thus Thomas Cromwell, of the Reformation period, as a traveling task, committed to memory the whole of Erasmus' "Paraphrase on the New Testament." Bishop Sanderson could repeat all the "Odes of Horace," all Tully's "Offices," and much of Juvenal and Persius without book. Bacon alludes to receipts for its improvement, as well as what herbs, in the popular mind, tend to strengthen imperfect memory, as onions, or beans, or such vaporous food. Again, he writes, "We find in the art of memory that images visible work better than conceits" in impressing things on the mind. A fact which finds modern illustration in the case of the Fifth Avenue Hotel waiter, who daily receives some 500 hats from chance persons dining together in one room, and, without any system of arrangement, promptly returns each hat to its owner, explaining that he forms a mental picture of the wearer's face inside his hat, and that on looking into the hat its owner is instantly brought before him. Again, to recur to Bacon's speculations, he finds that "hasty speech confounds memory." Again—as writing makes an exact man, so—"if a man writes little he had need of a great memory." And he criticises the exercises used in the universities as making too great a divorce between invention and memory in the cultivation of both faculties.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Unitarians.

Unitarianism in this country has passed through much the same phases as in Great Britain. After 1740 Arian views of the person of Christ were pretty widely diffused through New England, and in 1787 took place the first secession from the Episcopal church, on the ground that those parts of the liturgy which imply a belief in the Trinity could not be any longer employed. Many of them, by perceptible degrees, glided into Unitarianism, but it was not until 1815, at which time Dr. Channing threw his influence into the scale, that the name began to be much used. The sect had its birth and still has its headquarters in Boston. It has made no considerable progress in the United States, for we find that so late as 1870, according to the Federal census report, out of 72,459 church organizations of all kinds, the Unitarians only possessed 331, and were the owners of 310 church edifices.

A Base Impostor.

A farmer from the vicinity of Hempstead appeared in front of the Stock Exchange and entered into conversation with a citizen who was waiting in the door by asking:

"The convention in there breaks up at 3 o'clock, don't it?"

"Yes, that's the hour," was the reply.

"Do you know Jay Gould when you see him?"

"Oh, yes."

"Is he in there?"

"I presume so."

"Well, I wish you'd point him out to me when he comes out."

The citizen promised to do this, and within a few minutes he kept his word. The farmer took a square look at the railroad and telegraph prince, and then turned and asked:

"Are you dead sure?"

"Oh yes."

"Can't be no mistake?"

"No."

"Well, it's about as I suspected. A few days ago a great big slouch of a fellow halted at my gate and began measuring my ground with a tape-line, and squinting around in the most mysterious manner. I went out to see what was up, and, after beating around for a while, he said he was Jay Gould, but I didn't know what he looked like."

"It must have been a fraud?"

"I am sure of that now. I pumped around to find what he was up to, and he finally said he wanted my place for an orphan asylum. He was going to build one as big as a palace and take care of all the orphans in the country."

"And of course you treated him well?"

"Didn't I! Why, for three days he lived on the fat of the land and slept in the parlor bedroom. He was going to give me $25,000 for my land, and the way we killed chickens and turned out sweet cake for him made the old woman sick. He finally jumped the house and took my Sunday suit and fiddle worth $8."

"I don't believe Gould would steal a fiddle."

"That's what I thought, and so I came over to have a look at him. It wasn't Gould at all, but some base impostor."

"And you are so much out."

"Well, it looks that way; but the experience is worth something. It may not be a week before some one else will come along with a ten-foot pole in his hand and a theological seminary in his eye, and claim to be Russell Sage, and the way I will knock him down, and step on him, and walk over him, and drive him into the silo will pay me a profit of 50 per cent. on the investment."—*Wall Street News.*

"Hard Pan."

Rev. Robert Collyer delivered an address to the students of an Eastern college, in the course of which he remarked that he had worked on a farm, carried a hod, shod horses, broken stone on a turnpike, had reaped and cradled grain, dug a well, cut wood, and had preached sermons that nobody wanted to hear. His wonderful success had been achieved by pure grit and honest industry. You must dig down to "hard pan," he said, to lay a foundation to fame and fortune. The reverend gentleman seemed to have drawn the most of his inspiration from Poor Richard's almanac. His apiculated aphorisms may be grouped as follows:

Any kind of an honest job is better than no job at all.

Take a dollar a day for your work if you can get no more.

A man's best friends are his ten fingers.

When evil days come, as evil days will, no man deserves the title of gentleman if he does not take honest work to do, regardless of social influences.

When country boys come to the city, if they can hold on to the old sweet ways, they can defy the world.

Keep your grip on the hard pan of principle and good conduct, and you will be men of good name and good fortune.

When a boy fills a house with bugs he is all right, provided he don't run after humbugs. He has the making in him of a great naturalist.

A good farmer is better than a poor doctor, and a good horseshoer is better than a Bishop who preaches sermons that nobody wants to hear.

A good day's work of what you can best do is the hard pan to which all must come.

Society says one thing and nature says another.

Work is good medicine.

Only those who make clean money and do clean things win success.

The honest man who dies poor is rich if he only holds his own.

Sleep eight hours out of the twenty-four, eat three meals a day, and walk on the sunny side of the way.

Have a reserve force that will come out when you need it.

Don't wind up the solemnity of courting a girl with prayer.

A Negro Ditty.

"The nearest approach to a complete negro ditty which I have been able to strike," writes Mr. Thomas Hughes from East Tennessee, "is one which a young Texan cattle-driver gives, with a wonderful roll of the word "chariot" which cannot be written. It runs:

"'De debble he chase me round a stump,
Gwine for to carry me home,
He catch me most at ebery jump,
Gwine for to carry me home.
Swing low, sweet chary—t,
Gwine for to carry me home.

"'De debble he make one grab at me,
Gwine, etc.,
He missed me, and my soul goed free,
Gwine, etc.;
Swing low, etc.

"'Oh! won't we have a gay old time,
Gwine, etc.,
A eatin' up o' honey and a drinkin' up o' wine
Gwine, etc.,
Swing low, etc.'

"This, sir, I think you will agree with me, though precious, is obviously a fragment only. It took our Texan many months to pick it up even in this mutilated condition."

WHAT is life? In infancy, a battle with colic; in youth, a struggle to keep out of mischief; in manhood, a struggle with indigestion, and in old age, the prelude of a contested will case.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

BALD heads never dye.

USUALLY the coarser a base voice is the finer it is.

A POPULAR paper is like a toper's nose—it will be read.

WHEN your opponent calls you a liar let him have the floor.

THAT man that says that that that that that man used was correct, tells a falsehood.

A GREAT many men are cottage-built; that is to say they have but one story. And they are for ever telling it.

A POOR dentist of Kokomo wears forceps to keep him warm. A pair of drawers, you know.—*Kokomo Tribune.*

REBECCA: Yes; when a young lady "goes crazy" over dancing, we think she could consistently be called hopping mad.

"PEOPLE should always marry their opposites." Yes, one of the marrying parties ought to be a man and the other a woman.

WHEN the editor's wife gets a new dress on the strength of a dry goods advertisement, might it not properly be called her ad-dress?

A LOVER'S QUERY.

Tell me—tell me Gertie, true,
Do not—do not—do not lie,
Can you—can you—can you—can you
Make—make a pumpkin pie?

BOYS, don't be deceived. A girl who will talk of the "limbs" of a table, will, after marriage, chase you around a two acre lot with a rolling pin and a regular kerosene conflagration in both eyes.

A MAINE school-teacher captured thirty-three cuds of gum from her pupils in one day, and it was a rainy day at that.—*Detroit Free Press.* Most any school-teacher can do that if she but chews.

AN exchange speaks of "a policeman who shot a drunken man who tried to escape in the hind leg." The policeman is to be commended. When a drunken man tries to escape in the hind leg he deserves to be shot.

WHEN a fellow goes out of a theater to see a man, he eats a little burnt coffee and always finds his man. When a woman looks under a bed for a man she never thinks to eat any burnt coffee, and she finds nobody.

AN exchange prints a lengthily article on "Science at Breakfast." Valuable space wasted. Science at breakfast is getting away with four slices of ham and half a dozen eggs while your *vis-a-vis* is unfolding his napkin.

A MAN in Iowa has been arrested for assaulting his wife, and he was found guilty, even though it was shown that he only stuffed her mouth full of putty when he wanted to go to sleep. Do we men have no rights at all?

"TAKE the elevator" is inscribed on the fence of an Iowa meadow. A curious traveler who climbed the fence discovered in about ten seconds that the elevator is of a dark brindle color, with a curl in the middle of his forehead.

"TROUBLE has broken out in Cork." It is generally under the cork where trouble breaks out.—*Norristown Herald.* Many a sorrowing Home Ruler realizes that fact when he hears the corkscrew in the little small hours beyond the twelve.

A HARD CASE.—Major Dunnup—"Aw-f'lly dull down here, isn't it Miss Maria?" Miss Maria—"Do you think so? Why don't you go, then! You're a bachelor and have only yourself to please." Maj. Dunnup—"Only myself to please? You don't know what a deced difficult thing that is to do."

A little love,
A little glove,
A little rosebud for a token;
A little sigh
For days gone by—
A little girl heartbroken.
—[illegible] Courier.

Another man
Woos Sarah Ann,
With bankbook well-extended.
A social crown,
A house in town,
And Sarah's heart is mended.
—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE Mexican lady without arms, who plays the piano with her feet, must be a fine performer. She throws her sole into the music.—*New Orleans Picayune.* One could easily keep in step with such music—though the above story is denied in toe-toe.—*Yawcob Strauss.* If the story is true, the Mexican lady's performance is certainly a great feat. If, however, the story is a lie, it is, of course, best toe nail it at once—*Rome Sentinel.* We know the lady, and she is a fine musician. She throws a wonderful amount of heeling into her execution.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

Voting Qualifications in the State of Rhode Island.

The franchise in Rhode Island not being very well understood by the general public, the following explanation of the matter is made as brief and succinct as possible: There are two classes of voters in Rhode Island, property and registry voters. Both can vote for all general officers, Mayors and general city officers, and Presidential Electors, but only property voters can ballot for members of City Councils in cities, the idea governing this latter franchise being that only property-holders can have an interest in the question of taxation. Qualifications of voters are distinct. First, natives of the United States can become registry voters by a residence of two years in the State and six months in the town; or they become property voters by a residence of one year and owning $134 value of real estate. Second, those born in foreign countries must be naturalized, must live one year in the State, and must own $134 worth of real estate in all cases. They cannot become registry voters, nor voters in any way, except by owning real estate, but when made voters by owning such real estate, they vote for officers of every kind. It is this imperative clause, that in Rhode Island naturalized citizens must own real estate to the value of $134, which is not generally known. Besides the qualifications for registry voters, these persons must have their names duly entered in the registry list before the end of December of the preceding year, and must pay $1 registry fee before the 10th day of January of the year in which they intend to vote. Registry voters of American birth can become property voters by paying a tax on $134 worth of property, real or personal. Men native born, without property, real or personal, may be taxed for a nominal sum of $300 personal property, so called, and thus become property voters.

TEXANS are crying for Italian opera, having heard that it is good to eat.

Gen. Sam Houston's Romance.

Born in Virginia in 1793, left an orphan in boyhood, Sam Houston went with his mother to Tennessee, where he supported her with his own industry, thus early learning family loyalty. In 1813, at the age of 20, he enlisted under Gen. Jackson in the Creek war, and for his repeated deeds of gallantry he so gained the esteem of Jackson that he urged him to remain permanently in the army. Resigning, however, and studying law in Nashville, he rose from office to office, and in 1823, at the age of 30, he was elected to Congress, and then again in 1827 was elected Governor of Tennessee. Up to this time Houston was unmarried. Universally admired, and urged by associates to form an alliance, which seemed essential to his station, a young lady of beauty and accomplishments was commended to him by family influence. His proposal of marriage was accepted, and late in 1828 the marriage ceremony was performed with unusual pomp. The next day Houston resigned his office, crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas, and Dec. 11, 1828, wrote from the agency of his old Cherokee acquaintances the letter to President Jackson which called forth his letter of Jan. 24, 1829. No one of Houston's companions knew till his death the cause of his new course, which his best friends, like Jackson, regarded as partial insanity; no one but his widow could reveal it, and she only through a sense of conjugal and Christian duty. That cause was the highest test of loyalty of which any man could be capable.

On the eve of the marriage Gov. Houston observed a tremor in the voice and in the hand of his bride, when the vow of undivided attachment was pronounced, which convinced him some secret had not been revealed to him. Before retiring he frankly told her of his suspicion, asked a frank confession and pledged her that it should not work to her injury. His frankness and firmness led to the confession that her affections had been given and pledged to another before their meeting, and that filial duty had prompted her acceptance of his proffer. Houston retired to his own cot, next day resigned his position, allowed the entire fault to appear to be his, permitted and encouraged her application for a divorce on the plea of desertion, and his bride was married to the man of her former affection. Many irregularities, rumor, of course, charged on the man who had really sacrificed everything to save one who had erred only in mistaken duty; but no charge of domestic infidelity could be true in a man who denied it to the estimable lady who afterward became his wife.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

Food and Digestion.

Professor Hawkes, in a lecture before the Woman's Physiological Institute of Chicago, gave some palpable instances of widely different results attending the disposition of brain nutriment in different persons. John Sherman, for instance, after assimilating the truths of finance, evolved the scheme of specie resumption, while Gen. Weaver, with access to the same sort of brain food, evolved the idea of greenbacks, and plenty of them. Similarly, one man became a Republican, while another was known as a Democrat, and still voted for Andrew Jackson. Mental digestion was involuntary, and dyspepsia and diarrhea were not unfamiliar attendants of indigestion of both sorts—mental and physical. The thinkers were affected with mental dyspepsia, and those who do not think, but allowed others to think for them, with mental diarrhea, exhibiting itself wherever they were afflicted with a rush of words. The Professor enumerated as the chief cause of indigestion the peculiarly American stomachic vice of hurried eating. Good, perfect digestion might be said to be almost unknown to the average American. What with rapid eating, lack of sufficient sleep, and want of rest, nature had no adequate provision for such extraordinary expenditure of nervous force. Ordinarily some men swallowed as much in ten minutes as it would require three-fourths of an hour to eat, and the result was not only that they ate too much, but the food which they took into their stomachs was unphysiologically masticated, and the stomach given a duty to perform which properly belonged to the organs or mastication. These unnatural drafts on nature's forces must, unless checked, tell sooner or later on the general health. The bolting of food was almost universal in this country, and second to no other cause in producing indigestion. The use of liquids during a meal was all wrong, for the reason that it tended to a disuse of the organs of mastication, while plenty of liquid before and after meal was not only proper, but beneficial. Nothing, however, should be taken into the stomach that was either hotter than the blood or colder than the atmosphere. Unnecessary dessert, eaten when the appetite was already sated, was another evil, while a still further cause of indigestion lay in the growing practice of indulging in hearty 6 o'clock dinners. The Professor admitted, however, that for certain classes of business men, such as bankers, board of trade people, etc., a noonday dinner would practically amount to suicide; but for people who could eat a hearty dinner in the middle of the day, and who were in the habit of retiring early, an evening dinner was wholly inadvisable, for the reason that it allowed too little time for digestion. Coffee drinking was duly deprecated as both needless and injurious to health, and a reform in the directions indicated was urged as the only remedy for the great American evil—indigestion.

The thoughtlessness of people is so great in regard to watchfulness against Colds, etc., that were it not for the wonderful curative power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup we should shudder at the fate of such.

Another Doleful Prediction.

Prof. C. A. Grimmer, a Kingston (Jamaica) scientist, predicts that the star of Bethlehem, which appears every 315 years, will again be visible in "Cassecopia's chair" in 1887, and will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. It will be seen even by noonday, shining with a quick, flashing light the entire year, after which it will gradually decrease in brightness and finally disappear, not to return to our heavens till 2202. The appearance of this star, accompanied as it will be by solar and lunar eclipses, together with the baneful influence that follows the positions that Mars and Saturn will occupy, will cause, the professor thinks, a universal war, floods and fearful shipwrecks. North America will be involved in civil strife, and a reign of terror will prevail in the Atlantic.

The Bonanza King.

A citizen of San Francisco, who had amassed wealth by a fortunate investment in mining interests, determined to cultivate the fine arts. He sent to Florence for a copy of the Venus of Milo in marble. In the course of time the commission was accomplished, and the marble goddess, protected by wrappings and securely boxed, safely crossed the ocean and was transported across the continent to the residence of the owner. The box was unpacked, and the goddess, in her celestial beauty, was revealed to his eager gaze.

His consternation may be imagined when he beheld his costly treasure unveiled, but without arms! How could such an accident happen, and what had become of the missing members, for not a vestige of broken marble rewarded his anxious search? His indignation and disappointment were unbounded in beholding a woman without arms where he had expected a master-piece of art.

All the money in the world in itself will not give culture and taste. The bonanza king had never heard the story of the famous Venus of Milo. He did not know what almost all intelligent young people could tell him, that this masterpiece of sculpture was dug up in the island of Milo just as it now stands in the museum of the Louvre in Paris. Fruitless search has been made for the missing arms, and connoisseurs in art would give its weight in gold a hundred times over if they could be found.

The statue, in which the rich miner saw nothing but imperfection, has drawn forth the admiration of lovers of art ever since modern eyes have looked upon it. Few are the visitors in Paris who fail to spend hours before the marble shrine where the Venus of Milo stands enthroned, in rapt appreciation of its almost celestial beauty, and few are the intelligent persons in the civilized world who, in marble, bronze, engraving, or photograph, are not familiar with the perfect lineaments and the faultless form of this embodiment of the genius of the past.

A bonanza mine is not to be despised, but it fails alone to give to its possessor the resources for happiness hidden in a cultivated mind and refined taste.—*Youth's Companion.*

How Happiness is Secured.

Happiness is the absence of pain or annoyance, and wherever there is pain there is disease. A pain in the lower portion of the body indicates a disorder of some kind. If there is any odor or color or deposit in the urine it means disease and requires attention at once. We have heard many of our friends speak of the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and are convinced there is nothing so certain and valuable for all disorders of the urinary system, both male and female.

A Great Invention.

A Frenchman has invented a device by which passengers can be put on and taken off an express train while it is in motion. Of course, an energetic man can get off an express train now while it is going at thirty miles an hour, but the feat is attended by many drawbacks. The aforesaid Frenchman would have his patent car stand on a side track, from which it could run on the main line without necessitating the turning of a switch. This car contains at one end a small engine and a big drum, connected with a set of steel springs running the whole length of the car underneath. A wire rope is wound around this drum, and when it is unwound it tightens up the set of springs to their utmost tension. The unwound end of this cable terminates in a hook that is placed on a post beside the main track, so that a similiar hook on the express train will catch it. Do you catch the idea? When the express comes booming by the passengers are seated at the other end of the patent car, the express hook catches the patent hook, and rapidly unwinds the rope from the drum, the patent car meanwhile slowly moving forward. By the time the rope is unwound from the drum the car is going as fast as the express. The small engine winds up the rope again, assisted by the springs, and this draws the car up to the rear coach of the express. Passengers and baggage are rapidly transferred, the car unhitched, and the small engine helps it back to the station. The experiment has been tried in France, and is quite successful. There was no shock when the patent car started, and everything worked like a charm.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.—*Advance.*

A Turkish Joker.

The best known story of the traditional Joe Miller of Turkey is that of his thrice fooling an assembly of true believers out of a sermon by three successive jocular replies. The first time he ascended the pulpit he said:

"Oh, true believers, do you know what I am going to say?"

They replied:

"No;" whereupon he asked:

"Of what use is it to preach to such ignoramuses?" and came down from the pulpit.

The next time, when he asked the same question, they answered:

"Yes, we know;" whereupon he said;

"Then it is useless for me to tell you," and came down.

The third time, having taken counsel together, the congregation prepared an answer which they thought would corner their joker-preacher, and said:

"Some of us know and some of us don't;" whereupon he promptly replied:

"Let those who know tell those who don't," and once more came down.

A Happy Hatter.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

Happy is Knox, the famous New York Hatter. Mrs. Knox, who had been a frequent and painful sufferer with rheumatism, was speedily cured by the use of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Consequently the great Broadway Hatter is happy.

Fires in Japan.

A fire in Japan is apt to be disastrous on account of the unsubstantial nature of the light wood, paper-windowed houses. One or two steam engines, maintained by the joint subscriptions of the foreign insurance companies who have agencies here and are interested in property in Japan, and a number of old-fashioned hand engines belonging to the Japanese Government, and managed by natives, from the fire guard to the foreign settlement and native town of Yokohama. The Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, being an English house, provide their volunteers with uniforms of English pattern—brass helmets for the officers and black leather helmets trimmed with brass, for the men; blue flannel shirts, faced with red, corduroy trousers, top boots and a belt, with a hatchet and spanner on either side. The relief men wear the American fire hat and red flannel shirt, but in other respects their dress is the same as the Victoria. At the sound of the alarm bell the steam engines are not long in reaching the scene of a fire, and the steady streams from their hose as a rule soon have a very perceptible effect on the flame, though at times the men have to work unremittingly from night till morning, and when at last the fire is extinguished the tired volunteers draw the engine back to their houses and retire to the rest they have so fairly earned by their labors. After the steam engines are drawn off the Japs are left to play on the smouldering ruins with their hand engines, which, though almost useless when a fire is at its height, are sufficiently powerful to keep it from breaking out again. The Japanese policemen, though brave and quick enough, are absolutely worthless at a fire. They jabber and shout like a parcel of monkeys struck suddenly mad, give orders where they have no right to interfere, and chop at windows and doors with their hatchets, destroying property unnecessarily, where in most cases it should be saved with no other damage than would be caused by the water pumped from the engine. The uniform of the Japanese policemen, like that of all government officials, is of foreign pattern, and is made of navy blue cloth, faced with yellow; their caps, something of the same shape as a navy cap, have a yellow band sewed around them, and a brass chrysanthemum, the crest of the Emperor, is fastened just above the peak. At some of the fires three or four hundred houses are burned to the ground, and as many poor families left homeless.—*Exchange.*

How We Were "Buttonholed."

[From the Toledo Blade.]

"Look here! I don't want to buttonhole you with any political intentions; but, if you have a minute's time, let me tell you something that may benefit some of your readers." "Well, what is it?" we remarked to our old friend and subscriber as he stopped us in front of the Boody House yesterday morning. "I was only going to remark that those Hamburg Drops, of which you publish a notice in your paper, is really the best Blood Medicine in the country; I tried it, and so have some of my friends, for serious ailments, and I'll be hanged if it ain't entitled to the medal." We cheerfully make space for the above candid opinion of one of our readers.

A DIAMOND expert of Chicago asserts that many of the so-called solitaires, sold as single stones, are made up of small stones cleverly put together. Under the blowpipe they separate. He adds the surprising statement that not one diamond in ten sold in this country is other than the refuse of the London market. Nearly all are off-colored, specked, or feathered, and are sold at a fictitious value.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

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MALARIAL fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator,* the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

SPRING IS COMING.—If you are going to want any Field, Garden or Flower seeds read the advertisement of A. B. Barnes, Chicago, in another column, and send for his catalogue of new seeds. His references, we think, are sufficient guarantee as to his reliability.

FOR a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

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DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Under the Rose (Sub-rosa).

The true origin of the term "under the rose" is undoubtedly to be sought from the very early oriental connection of that flower with the rites of the worship of Venus. In all the early mythologies, the rose was employed in crowning the Queen of Love, or her worshipers, and in many instances it is a symbol of the divinity herself. The secrecy with which these religious mysteries were veiled, would sufficiently indicate the reason why the symbols connected with it were also typical of silence. There is abundant evidence that the use of the rose as a symbol of silence is of far greater antiquity than the days of Romans or Norsemen. There has arisen much petty controversy about the common expression "under the rose," and two different origins have been assigned. Some persons assert that it ought to be spelt "under the rows," for that in former days almost all towns were built with the second story projecting over the lower one—a sort of piazza, or row, as they termed it, and which may still be seen at Chester and some other old English towns; and that, whilst the elders of the family were sitting at their windows, gravely enjoying the air, their sons and daughters were making love where they could not see them, "under the rows." The other is much more elegant. Cupid it is said, gave a rose to Harpocrates, the god of silence; and from this legend originated the practice that prevailed amongst Northern nations of suspending a rose from the ceiling over the upper end of the table, where it was intended that the conversation was to be kept secret; and and that it was, according to others, which gave rise to the phrase, "under the rose."

IF you want to find out how little a man knows about himself and family, give him an insurance "application" to fill out. If you want to see how little he knows about anything, put him on the witness-stand.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

We confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen Specialty of catarrh and its complications.

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WILL CURE RHEUMATISM
MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE.
Read His Statement:
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Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,
ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.
Vegetine.
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.
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"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."
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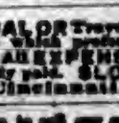

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Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to
D. A. McKINLAY,
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St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE HAS "GOT" A NEW BOOK. THE BEST AND FUNNIEST OF ALL.
"My Wayward Pardner."
AGENTS WANTED in every Town. Don't miss it, but send for Circular at once, and secure territory. Address H. N. HINCKLEY, Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS!
New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp,
GEORGE E. LEMON,
P. O. Drawer 325. Washington, D. C.

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA
Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Penn'a Salt Manufact'ing Co., Phila.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

LITERARY REVOLUTION
3 CENTS each, formerly $1.00 to $1.50 each: I. Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. II. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. III. Lamartine's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. IV. Thos. Hughes' Manliness of Christ. 5 CENTS each: I. Arnold's Light of Asia. II. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. III. Baron Munchausen's Travels and Surprising Adventures. ... SIX CENTS: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated. Catalogue sent free. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, Tribune Building, New York.

Iowa Farms
Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West
For sale by the Iowa R.R. Land Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

SAPONIFIER
Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.
IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?
BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.
KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.
One package will make six qts of medicine.
TRY IT NOW!
Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DECEMBER 30, 1880.

IT is rumored that Senator Blaine is to have a place in Garfield's cabinet. He will likely be secretary of state.

A BILL has been introduced into congress to provide for the issue of a gold certificate, similar in character to the silver certificates now in circulation.

GOV. MCCLELLAN, of New Jersey, has declined the presidency of the New York underground railroad company. He prefers to retire from public life, and will likely go abroad at the conclusion of his term of office.

SITTING BULL has left his Canadian friends and crossed to the American side of the line. Scouts from the nearest military posts reported, and at first it was believed that he came in to surrender, but at latest accounts the wily old savage was not as penitent as was at first reported, but was halting a few miles away and trying to negotiate for something to eat and a fresh supply of cartridges. His followers, of all classes, number several hundred.

THE New York Sun states that Mrs. George Cator, who still lives to tell it, dressed Jay Gould in his first suit of clothes. This lady has been reciting the story of Gould's boyhood, and describes him as follows: "He is a dark man, with oriental features, under five feet six inches in height, weighs probably not more than 110 pounds, is forty-one years of age, and is said to be worth $10,000,000. He married Miss Ellen Miller, daughter of a well-known merchant, and is now the father of five children, of whom the oldest boy, George, about thirteen years old, promises to be as smart as his father."

In the house of representatives Tuesday of last week, Mr. Weaver, late candidate of the greenback party for president of the United States, was making a speech on the new funding bill. Mr. Sparks, a member from Illinois, took part in the debate, in common with many other members. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to remind Mr. Weaver that he, Weaver, had during the recent political campaign, acted in concert with the republican party. This, Weaver vehemently denied, and during a heated discussion which followed each gave the other the lie direct. Weaver stated his fighting weight at 155 pounds, and Sparks put his at 200 pounds. Both started down the aisle, intending to clinch and fight it out on the floor of the house, but other members interfered and put a stop to the disgraceful scene. Next day, under pressure of a vote of censure and a resolution to expel both the belligerent members, they apologized to the house for their ungentlemanly conduct. No more disgraceful row has ever occurred on the floor of the house, and it is a pity both were not expelled.

An educational bill is now pending in the United States senate, of which the following is the substance: The net proceeds of sales of public lands and of patents are forever set apart for the education of the people. The secretary of the treasury shall yearly apportion to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, upon the basis of population between the ages of five and twenty years, the said net profits for the previous year, which shall be credited on the books of the treasury as an educational fund, on which 4 per cent interest per annum is to be paid to the states as above; provided, that for the first ten years the apportionment shall be made according to the numbers of the population of ten years old and upward who cannot read and write; and provided, further, that one-third of the income from said fund shall be appropriated to the complete endowment and support of colleges established under the act of 1862, until the amount thus accruing to said college in each state shall reach $30,000, after which the whole income of said fund shall be appropriated to the said states, territories and district to the education of all children between the ages of six and sixteen. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to add to the fund any sums given to the United States for that purpose. A sum not exceeding fifty per cent of the amount received by any state, etc., the first year, and not exceeding ten per cent in any year thereafter, may be applied, at discretion, to the maintenance of schools for the instruction of teachers of common schools. To be entitled to the benefits of this act any state, etc., must maintain for at least three months in each year until January 1, 1885, and thereafter four months in each year; a system of free public school for all children between 6 and 16 years of age. Any state, etc., misapplying any of the money received under this act shall forfeit further grants until the amounts so misapplied shall have been replaced by said state, etc. Nothing contained in the act shall be held to alter any previous law regarding the disposition of public land nor to limit the power of congress over the public domain, nor to interfere with granting bounty land to soldiers and sailors. The bill also authorizes colleges established under the act of 1862 to establish schools for the technical education of women.

NEIGHBORHOOD NIPPINGS.

Capt. Braden, of Ligonier, wishes to be director of the northern state prison.

Reub. Williams, of the Indianian, has joined the M. E. church, if rumor is to be believed.

They have a Whittier literary club at Columbia City. The first entertainment was given on the birthday of the Quaker poet.

C. O. Myers, so long publisher of the Kendallville Standard, has located in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and will start a paper there.

Ligonier Banner: Considering that Noble county has a population of 22,000, the number of marriage licenses issued from week to week is rather small.

George Bolster, a wealthy and prominent gentleman, living at Rolling Prairie, Ind., was found dead in his bed on the morning of December 22. Cause, heart disease.

—In reporting the losses of Mr. Geo. W. Reed, by the Cromwell fire several weeks ago, the figures given did not represent the matter correctly. Mr. Reed's loss on building and stock was $2,200. His insurance, as adjusted by the agent, amounted to $1,000. Clear loss to Mr. Reed, $1,200.—Ibid.

Butler Record: John Boyle's fifteen-months-old hog, weighing twenty-three pounds and seven ounces, is laid in the shade. Spaight comes to the front with a dog six months old, weighing one pound and five ounces. The dog is cross, but George keeps him muzzled.

People who leave their horses standing on our streets unhitched or insecurely fastened are criminally negligent. When the weather is so exceedingly cold, horses get restive and will get away if they can. Nearly every runaway that occurs is the result of carelessness, and of a sort that ought to be stopped.—Ibid.

Indianian: Marshall Makemson, of Tippecanoe township, had the largest load of fine corn in town last Friday that we have ever seen in the place. Every ear was of immense size, and the whole load was placed in the wagon-bed like cord-wood. It was an immense load of very fine corn.

Steuben Republican: "The new school-house on the west side is provided with a patent heating apparatus, which has thus far given the most perfect satisfaction. It warms a room much better than a stove, and consumes not more than half as much wood." Waterloo and Auburn once made similar remarks about patent heaters, but have changed their minds.

Mr. George Spaight and wife celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary on the seventeenth last. They renewed their vows and pledges to love, honor and obey. George proposes to commence from the beginning again. Gracious Peter! they have already five or six children. May they live long and prosper.—Ibid.

ALMOST A FIRE.—W. E. Crane, while returning home from the crystal wedding, or rather, while passing Bolan's drug-store at about one o'clock Saturday morning, discovered considerable light in said store, and upon investigation, found that one of the lamps near the stove had exploded, and the oil was burning on the floor. He sounded the alarm and aroused those sleeping in the store, who soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which had taken hold on a chest of tea, and soon would have had control of a can of alcohol which stood near. Mr. Crane certainly prevented a conflagration and the loss of much property, and to him and the—the—"fellow" who kept him up so late, the parties owe a debt of gratitude which, no doubt, will be paid in full.—Ibid.

Syracuse Express: At 12 o'clock last Thursday night the livery-barn of Isaac Kindig was set on fire, and through the timely discovery of Mr. Dennis Stiffler, Syracuse was probably saved from a disastrous conflagration. The barn is owned by Dr. Kelly, and is occupied by Mr. Kindig, and what reasons were assigned for this dastardly attempt at destroying a portion of the business part of town no one can conjecture. Mr. Stiffler, a moment before discovering the fire, saw Jack Kitson issue from the alley on Main street, and an affidavit was issued late on Saturday evening for his arrest. Early Monday morning the marshal and his deputy, of Warsaw, arrived here and arrested Kitson before seven o'clock. He was taken to Warsaw and lodged in jail, and on Tuesday had a preliminary hearing before Justice Frazier. Geo. M. Ray, of this place, and Bob Encell, of Warsaw, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ed. Greene, of Warsaw, for the defense. A great many are of the opinion that Jack is not the guilty party, but certain it is that the evidence is too strong against him to admit of any such opinion. He has not had a very good character, and being seen in close proximity to the burning building, and also going in an opposite direction is alone enough to convict him. Had the fire not been discovered as soon as it was, the eastern portion of the town would have burned. In default of bail he was bound over, and will probably spend a term in Michigan City.

COMMISSIONERS ALLOWANCES.

List of Allowances Made by the Board of Commissioners at Their December Session, 1880.

Expense of Poor.

J. Rummel	$221 95	S Stough	$11 00
Thomas Jetmore	$2 70	Duncan Bros	6 00
Wm. Murphy	23 50	J & J A Shull	11 86
G. J. Wagoner	4 25	H W Coburn	6 00
John Jetmore	11 17	Steve Olmstead	19 74
Joseph Jetmore	32 94	Abraham Shaffer	18 00
Lovina Switzer	22 50	Thomas Baldock	15 00
Mary Switzer	17 50	H E Bricsland	11 25
John Cloud	14 45	W J Austin	48 10
P. N. Calkin	7 50	McQuiston & Co	124 98
Conrad Bigler	7 60	D J Swartz	106 10
George Wersts	18 98	Shaffer & Rush	8 20
C. Baker	12 70	Geo Wagoner	12 15
Daniel Tomlinson	13 70	Jacob Mitchell	24 64
Philip Oberlin	9 38	Wright & Co	29 87
Jarvis Porter	15 00	J Kahn	137 71
F N Davenport	31 16	J H Ehlers	25 68
F Snyder	4 00	Brand & Co	100 05
A B Mathews	61 20	Hague & Haut	12 65
F M Sherman	20 00	Geo Stahl	3 05
W H Kiblinger	61 24	John L Davis	60 47
John Thomas	23 00	C C Shaffer	18 30
B L Williams	10 00	Adam Carper	2 00
C W Goodale	9 75	Schaab & Co	25 21
J E Beugnot	9 00	Catherine Burns	3 00
D D Snyder	4 80	John Shoub	8 80
Ashcroft & Clark	7 57	E Kelham	3 50
Cowan & Allyn	31 00		

Expense of Roads and Bridges.

John Troup	$90 45	D Stonestreet	$4 00
Philip Grube	50 00	P V Hoffman	2 00
R S S Reed	10 0	James McClellan	8 00
O P Learned	1 50	Wm Carr	5 00
John Stearnes	1 50	C Sheets	12 00
Talma Rummel	4 00	George Ensley	3 00
A W Allen	24 00	Frank Beard	1 50
A S Leas	25 70	J J Latson	3 00
G W Hanes	10 00	H Wannemaker	3 00
F D Oberlin	4 00	D B Bordner	3 00
John Shoub	24 50	Huzelman, Leas	1 00
I N Cool	8 00	H Dickerhoof	5 25
Edward Kelham	26 00	Jeremiah Plum	1 50
Wesley I Work	8 00	J McKutaffer	1 50
Wm Marica	8 00	R N Crooks	3 25

Expense of Ditches.

A P Foltz	$29 50	R S S Reed	$18 00
Amos Britton	7 50	J McKutaffer	7 00
J J VanAuken	525 00	C Sheets	9 50
David Culver	14 50	H Dickerhoof	6 00
J Wilson	5 00	W I Work	1 10
W L Blair	45 50	H Maxwell	4 50
Jere Lewis	10 00	J C St Clair	3 00
H Wannemaker	5 00	G W Hanes	34 50
Willard Childs	8 50	Jere Plum	6 00
James Bower	8 00	C E VanAuken	145 00
J D Kelley	28 00	Wm Whetsel	8 00
R N Crooks	38 50		

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous	$26 94	J J VanAuken	$28 25
W Cunningham	19 61	A S Leas	6 25
John Stafford	25 00	J B Vesley	7 15
J J Latson	1 00	M Boland	47 40
L J Miller	2 75	John Fengler	15 00
John L Davis	60 91	Est G H R Moss	15 00

Expense of Salary.

W H McIntosh	$181 50	John Baxter	$156 87
Daniel Gonser	161 63	Augustus S Leas	15 00
Albert Robbins	481 25	Edward Kelham	31 50
L J Miller	37 77	John Shoub	31 50
Est G H R Moss	22 74	F D Oberlin	31 50

Expense of Criminals.

D D Moody	$30 00	Miller & Co	$18 47
R D Tefft	18 00	Ensley & Co	2 35
A S Leas	136 80	G C Kober	38 00

Expense of Public Buildings.

W H Kiblinger	$1 90	John Knoder	$3 50
Wilson & Purdy	3 00	Morrell Bros	2 00

Expense of Printing.

W B Barford	$152 27	Rob J Lowry	$160 90

Expense of Election.

A S Leas	$78 40

Dec. 21 1880 ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundry line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line parallell with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equal-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south-east quarter, thence east on said line to the south-east corner of said north-east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

53-56.

HENRY HINES, Administrator.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Waderlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Ball, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 22d day of December, 1880.

53-21.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

TAX LIST FOR 1880.

To the Tax-Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1880, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the am'nt of tax in cts. levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	ROAD TAX.	COM. SCHOOL TAX.	SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	ADDITIONAL SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	INT. ON BONDS.	CORPORATION TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
Buter Township	2	12	16	60	15	20	5	20		10		160
Poll		50	50									100
Jackson Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Concord Township	2	12	16	60	5	20	10	35		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Newville Township	2	12	16	60	15	15		20		10		150
Poll		50	50									100
Stafford Township	2	12	16	60	5	10	5	10		10		130
Poll		50	50									100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	10		10		140
Poll		50	50									100
Union Township	2	12	16	60		20		5		10		125
Poll		50	50					50				50
Richland Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50									100
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					25				125
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	10	5	15		10		140
Poll		50	50					50				150
Franklin Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5			10		135
Poll		50	50									100
Troy Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5	35		10		170
Poll		50	50									100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Auburn Town	2	12	16	60		20	25	15	50	10		210
Poll		50	50				25	25	25			175
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	60		20	10	40		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Butler Town	2	12	16	60	10	15		30	50	10		205
Poll		50	50						25			125
Garrett Town	2	12	16	60	5	15	25	50	50	10	50	295
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25	350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15, 1880.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1881; the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1881. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1881.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

BIG RUSH

—AT—

Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.

New Stocks Received Daily

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY

A usual, for the

HOLIDAY SEASON!

Are displaying an immense assortment

ATTRACTIVE GOODS!

—IN—

EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Special sale of Black and Colored Satin DeLyon, at $1, $1.15 and $1.50.

PLAIN SILKS

At 75c., 90c., $1 and $1.25c., reduced from $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Changeable Silks in elegant Quality, and Choice Tints for $1 per yard. All shades of colored 22-inch Satin DeLoin at $1.50 worth $2 peryard.

TRIMMING

Velvets, Satins, Plushes and Brocade Silks in a great variety of color and quantity

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is now complete with new and superior fabrics in the choicest styles, and at the lowest prices.

CLOAKS AND FURS

Our cloaks, shawls, suit and fur department now contain some very choice things in seal, fur-lined and other garments. Also an unusually fine line of ladies' and children's goods of all kinds. Also elegant suits and shawls, and all at our usual low prices. Besides we have an almost endless line of small articles especially for the

HOLLIDAY TRADE

To which we call the attention of the public. Remember our long established motto: "No trouble to show goods, and an inspection of our stock incurs no obligation to purchase."

ROOT & CO., FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Swear off.

—Write it 1881.

—"Girls" at Ensley's hall to-night.

—Life Miller Sundayed over in Corunna.

—Rob. McClellan is clerking for W. H. Kiblinger.

—The dance Christmas eve was a grand success.

—Take your sweetheart to the lecture on "Girls."

—The weather is spending the holidays rather coolly.

—Mrs. B. F. Kennedy, of Waterloo, was in the city to-day.

—For cloaks, skirts and nu bias, go to McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mrs. Bittner and family visited Huntertown last Saturday.

—Mixed candies at 12½ cents a pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The kids are down in the mouth—school commenced Monday.

—The thermometer yesterday morning stood 90 degrees below zero.

—Mr. James McMichael and wife are paying Auburn a visit this week.

—A little child of Peter Grogg's was buried on Tuesday of this week.

—The mercury was on a decline last Wednesday—it fell twenty degrees.

—Robt. Barr, of Kendallville, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

—Mr. Bash, one of Fort Wayne's lively boys, called on us Wednesday.

—Bargains in flannels, waterproofs blankets, jeans, shawls at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Geo. Patterson and wife, of Warsaw, formerly of Auburn, are visiting at Henry Ford's.

—Sim Maburin, who has been faring in Auburn for some time, left for Fort Wayne Monday.

—Miss M. Tower, formerly teacher in our schools, is visiting with the family of Mr. Bab. Louis.

—Clyde Moore left Tuesday for Notre Dame, Ind., where he will resume his studies.

—An unusually large number of divorces were granted this term of court, and several are yet pending.

—On Monday we received a friendly call from R. H. Weamer, now of the Butler Record. Come again.

—Henry Beugnot returned home from Sanwich, Canada, last Tuesday, where he has been attending school.

—A number of Auburn ladies will keep open doors next Saturday for the reception of new year callers.

—Those who contemplate purchasing thermometers will find this a good time, as they are very low now.

—Mr. Jerome Showalter and wife, of Decatur, are visiting under their parental roof, in this city, this week.

—Orin Meese, of Mishawaka, is spending the holidays with his father, Rev. Wm. I. Meese, of this place.

—Miss Lydia Rohm gave the Courier office a friendly call one day last week and subscribed for the Courier for her mother.

—It is reported that Judge Tousley is now suffering from a paralytic stroke and fears are entertained for his recovery.

—Now that we are in our new quarters, over Kiblinger's hardware store, we would like to have our friends call and see us.

—Dave Baker, Esq., one of the Republican's typos, is somewhat ill to-day from the effect of—the cold weather, we guess.

—Fred. Clark left Tuesday morning on a trip of pleasure. He will visit Jackson, Toledo and other points, and return Sunday.

—The youngest child of Wm. B., and Emeline Maxwell, aged about 3 years, died at Waterloo, on the morning of December 29, 1880.

—Miss Lizzie Maburin and Miss Ettie McClellan, of this city, left for Fort Wayne last Saturday, where they will spend the holidays.

—For dress goods, velvets, trimming silks, fringes, table linens, napkins, nu bias, scarfs, men and boys' caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Miss Mollie Scoonover, whom many of our citizens will remember as teacher in the schools of this place, is visiting with Miss Frankie Ford.

—Mrs. Dr. Wickweir, who has been in the city, with her sister, Miss M. Cleveland, for some time past, returned to her home in Angola last week.

—There were many elegant presents received on the Christmas-tree. One of the nicest was a gold watch and chain received by Mrs. Jim Culbertson.

—A bastardy case, of rather a peculiar nature, has been occupying the attention of the circuit court this week. The parties hail from Butler township.

—Rev. P. J. Ward, of South Whitley will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday, morning and evening, and regularly thereafter every alternate Sunday.

—Von mer de talte greeza, de nacksht woch un es is net tsoo hase, so os de Shnoka em bottera don vella mer ga eums Sooch's. Der Geo. Ensley hut kaawt ar gate mit.

John Robbins has severed his connection with the Pioneer hardware store. We understand he will go on the road, but will continue a citizen of Auburn.

—Dr. Parker, of the Kendallville News, called on us Saturday. The doctor reports everything as going on smoothly at Kendallville, and the News as prospering.

—Our pleasant young lady friend, Miss Frankie Ryan, will keep open house new years, and Misses Anise and Jennie Cowan and Maud Allen will receive with her.

—We take this occasion to inform the boys, who generally come up in the office to beg a chew of tobacco, that the entire outfit, including the devil, is going to swear-off Saturday.

—Prof. L. D. Palmer, L. L. B., Pennsylvania's noted lecturer, will deliver his lecture on "Girls," at Ensley's hall, on Friday evening. We bespeak for him a cordial house.

—On Christmas day the Rush family rushed over to the residence of Florence Buchanan, near Spencerville, where a re-union of the family was held, and a good time had generally.

—Two or three of the boys were heavily loaded Christmas Eve with west-end fire-water, which made them a little talkative. The boys wanted to celebrate in their own way, and no one molested them.

—Those who have money to loan will have no trouble to get it on the market if they will get it changed up in ten cent pieces, and be on the street about the time the saloons open in the morning.

—De lesht wock hen mear uns Shear gor grum boocklich kshoft. Mer hen unsera office ga mooft un mer hen aw de tsidung rous gricked un mer kenna eich Sawga es hut uns bi de hussa ga numma.

—The Eckhart carriage works have been frozen up this week. Mr. Eckhart says that the thermometer was half a mile below zero at his shops Wednesday morning, and that work had to be suspended.

—Rob. McClellan and Howard Griswold returned home Friday last from the gold-fields of Colorado, where they didn't dig up a fortune, but where they left their affections, and will return to their love in March next.

—Married, on the evening of December 24, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Smurr, at Moore's station, DeKalb county, by Rev. John McCurdy, Mr. Ira A. Hatheway to Miss Ida J. Smurr, both of Wilmington township.

—Married, on Thursday evening, December 23, 1880, at the residence of Mr. Lewis, near Butler, by Rev. L. Rice, of Auburn, Mr. Charles M. Lovelace to Miss Ida M. Morford, both of Butler, Ind.

—Henry McIntyre says Cooper Ralston don't observe the truth, and he knows it. Now, Henry, don't censure the man because you didn't get a ride to the Junction with him Tuesday—you'll feel differently toward him as soon as your feet get well.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. John Shugars at her residence two miles southeast of Auburn, next Wednesday, afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. J. E. Ross, Secretary.

—The intelligence reaches us that Miss Mary Pitcher, of Bellevue, Ohio, formerly a resident of this place, and well known to many of the young people here, was thrown from a sleigh Christmas, and dislocated her right shoulder.

—W. E. Peterson, formerly an employe in this office, dropped in to see us Wednesday. Walt is the same good-feeling and jovial fellow, and, like an earthquake, where he is there's always something going on. He is now general agent for W. W. Kimball's music house, Chicago.

—Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. Lash, of Milford, Mr. William Farrand, of Huntertown, and Miss Georgia Bittner, of this city. The ceremony took place Wednesday evening, and the happy couple start for the west to-day.

—On Friday evening, of last week, while attending the Christmas festivities at the Evangelical church, in Waterloo, Mrs. Thos. Segner got badly hurt by L. S. Stoner's team backing up and running over her with the hind wheels of a lumber wagon.

—Ich glawb hime Shlaner dos es bol rifa gept de looft is awfonga arllich keel. Von der George Henney des Saned, don sawkt ar an dem dos ich bin net recht kshite; awwer sel mecht ar vusht so vohl unnerwaga lusse fer ich glowba doch net.

—Thomas McCarthy, the night before the presidential election, assaulted F. H. Lucas, of Butler, with a razor, inflicting a very severe wound about the neck. He was this week tried and convicted of a felonious assault and battery, and was sent to Michigan City for seven years.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., December 27, 1880:

Alexander Blair,
Barbery Ceeppe,
Eugene Daly,
F. Eaton,
L. D. Fasher,
Daniel Jones,
Henry Myers,
Josiah McIntafer,
Mathias Preston,
S. J. Parker.

Jos. Rainier, Postmaster.

—It has been previously announced that Miss Alice McKay has two large pictures to be given to those purchasing goods of her to a certain amount, each one being given a ticket or tickets according to the amount of the purchase. She desires to state to all interested that the picture will be disposed of next Saturday.

—On Friday of last week we received friendly calls from Adam H. Deetz, Jacob Deetz and David Bair. These gentlemen are among the many substantial farmers and reliable democrats of Fairfield township. Come again, and bring some of your good neighbors along, you are always welcome at the Courier office.

—Christmas was not only well observed in town, but our rural neighbors did ample justice to turkey as well, as was reported by Mr. C. Sheets and spouse. At their residence was assembled their children and children's children to eat and make merry. The occasion was one of those old-fashion re unions, in which all enjoyed themselves hugely.

—The meaning of the "SS" that occurs in nearly all legal documents and advertising, is not generally known. Many have inquired the use of the cabalistic device, until the questions have got into the newspapers. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, after much research, had decided that the symbol is derived from the Latin phrase "suos salutans," that is, greeting or addressing its own, those within jurisdiction. Clip this item, and paste it in your scrap book for future reference.

—A pleasant Christmas dinner was enjoyed by a few friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McIntyre. Those present were Rev. Father Young and brother, Mr. Guy Plumb and lady, Mr. F. D. Ryan and lady, Mr. Coop. Ralston and lady, Miss Frankie Ryan Misses Amie and May Plumb, John Leasure, George Lanning, Will. Ryan, and Archie McIntyre, of Sedan. Mrs McIntyre is a pleasant and hospitable lady, the dinner was simply elegant, and all felt that it was good to be there.

—Anderson Bros. will sell buggies for $15 less than any other shop in the state that has first-class material. Call and look at our large stock of wheels and second-growth hickory trimmings. We have rented the Duck building, which we will use for a show room. Do not buy until you examine our stock, for we will not be undersold. Remember the place, three doors north of the postoffice. All work warranted for two years.

Anderson Bros.,
51 4t
Auburn, Ind.

—Hite vor an karl in unser office as ga maned hut es yar ols noch Grishdawk. Ar is ni tso lawfo kumma os vs un blinder gowl, un hut vella tsae cent lan's fun uns, awwer mer hen net so feel flinns kenna. Do no hut ar sich so drosht meetich hea kucht, un hut a wile dreepsawl gabloss. Do no is ar vitter nous, awwer ar hut uns aw-gagooked os von ar ga maned het os mear go luga hets tsu eme. Youaht as von mer leega data for tsa'e cent. Mer hen eam glick ga vinshed vo ar nous is, un ich denk ar huts un dem am ar nart gricked. Ar hut ga goocked es von ar gor grenka darshtich var.

—One of the most elegant, gilt-edged Christmas presents we have seen was that received by Coop. Ralston. It has his name in gold upon it, and will serve the double purpose of being both useful and ornamental. The gift was left in the store, unaccompanied by the donors name, and Coop. desires to return his thanks, and says that whenever he shall have occasion to wear it, he shall think with a swelling heart of the tender solicitude of his unknown friend. The curious will please apply to Coop. for details, for we do not know any name for the gem, never having seen anything like it before.

—We have received a book entitled Southeastern Kansas, written by a member of the Chicago press. The book is neatly gotten up and well written, contains full map and gives full and reliable information in regard to all counties in southern and southeastern Kansas, the more fertile portions of the state, with map of each county. Also valuable information in regard to the great lead and zinc mines of southwest Missouri and southeastern Kansas. The book is for gratuitous distribution and may be had free of postage by addressing J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo. It should be in the hands of every person going to Kansas.

[Columbia City Post.]

We understand that some Michigan marble dealers have been selling some cheap variety of granites to parties in this county at prices that are beyond reason. When will people stop allowing themselves to be gulled by Michigan sharpers? If we had occasion to buy a job of granite or marble we would go to Jim Ferguson, who is now dealing extensively in granite and marble here in Columbia City, then we would know who we were buying of and what we were going to get. Ferguson has just sold a beautiful Quincy granite monument to Mr. John Rhodes, to be erected in the Masonic cemetery next June; it will be a beauty. [Correct. Jim is an old acquaintance of ours, and wields the chisel with skill.—Ed.]

—Boys' overcoats from $2.50to $3.00, men's coats at bargains, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

For Better or for Worse.

Married, at Greensburg, Indiana, to-day, at the bride's father, No. 9 Sheridan street, Mr. John Leasure, of Auburn, to Miss Lida A. Powers. John has been engaged for some time in building a new house, and this provident act, together with the melancholia that has possessed him, were omens that a change had come over the spirit of his dreams, and this community has not been without a suspicion that he was bent on changing his lonely life at an early day. John is good-natured, witty and devilish, and numbers among his friends everybody who knows him; he is worthy of the prize he has captured. Miss Lida Powers is well known in Auburn, having recently been principal of our school, which position she filled with credit to herself and satisfaction to this people. She is both intellectual and cultured which, with her amiable disposition and pleasant and unassuming manners, have given her a warm place in the hearts of many of our people who will feel thankful to John for permanently transplanting her here. All their friends—which includes the Courier—join in the wish that their future may be one of sweet reposes all among the roses, and that they may never have occasion to regret the vows made this day.

How He Treated a Horse.

It was necessary, on a certain occasion in court, to compel a witness to testify as to the way in which a Mr. Smith treated his horse. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, with a sweet and winning smile—a smile intended to drown all suspicion as to ulterior purposes—"how does Mr. Smith generally ride a horse?" The witness looked up innocently, and replied: "Generally a-straddle, sir, I believe." The lawyer asked again: "But sir, what gait does he ride?" The imperturbable witness answered: "He never rides any gate at all, sir, but I've seen his boys ride every gate on the farm." The lawyer saw he was on the track of a Tartar, and his next question was very insinuating. "How does Mr. Smith ride when he is in company with others, I demand a clear answer?" "Well, sir," said the witness, "he keeps up with the rest, if his horse is able to, and if not he falls behind." The lawyer was by this time almost beside himself, and asked: "And how does he ride when he is alone?" "I don't know," was the reply, "I was never with him when he was alone," and there the case dropped.

School Report.

The following is the report of school No. 2, Keyser township:

Number of scholars enrolled 38. Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy during the month ending December 24: Perry Long, Jackson Long, Ida Long, Lydia Long; Charles Myres, Cora Myres, Missouri Imber, Nettie Yards, Sarah Myres, Addie Olinger, David Barnes. Number of cases of tardiness, 1. Time lost by tardiness, 1 hour and 20 minutes. All are invited to attend our school and see what we are doing.

M. J. Weller, teacher.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Jackson, Michigan. By order of the board of directors.

R. G. Rolston, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 28, 1880. 53 4t.

Syracuse.

—Fishermen are beginning to plant their houses on the big lake.

—The B. & O. pump still runs, and A. M. Jones is the presiding genius thereof.

—John Coy and Charley Johnson are the champions in the ice plowing business, having been engaged in slicing up the liquid coldness for several weeks.

—Among the legal lights of our town, we are proud to class Hugh Callender, Esq., a young and rising attorney, and a staunch democrat. Give him a call.

—Jack Kitson was arrested one day last week, charged with an attempt to set fire to the Kelley house barn. At last accounts he had been lodged in jail at Warsaw, having failed to secure the necessary bail.

—Dr. Kelley made a brief visit to Waterloo on Christmas. Between his practice as a physician and the keeping of a first-class hotel, the doctor has no time for grass to grow under his feet.

—Nothing makes the good housewife happier than nice white flour, and who can furnish a finer article than the genial "Joe" Henderson, of the Syracuse mills? Joseph knows how to run a mill.

—The ice-houses of the B. & O. are now filled, as well as those of the ice company. The crop is reported as unusually fine, even for this locality. The railroad company have also shipped a lot of ice to Garrett, and expect to send a still greater amount to Kingston to fill their houses at that point.

—The editor of the Garrett Herald gave us a call last week.

Waterloo Correspondence.

—Schools are closed for the holidays.

—Dealers in wood and coal are busy, and reaping a rich harvest.

—Jimmy Blake let his team run away. Result: A good scare and six dollars cash to repair buggy.

—Mrs. Judge McClellan is spending a few days at her old home, and making pleasant calls on her multitude of friends.

—Everybody was in town Saturday, and an unusual amount of money was spent in useful as well as ornamental articles for Christmas-gifts.

—Rev. McCord, of Michigan, preached at the Presbyterian church in the afternoon. The sermon was an excellent one, and appropriate to the occasion.

—In sad contrast with the usual festivities of the day was the funeral of the little daughter of F. P. Day. The services had been postponed to await the arrival of friends.

—The band gave a fine street entertainment Saturday afternoon, to an appreciative crowd. We feel a just pride in our band. Under the leadership of Johnny Fisher the boys have attained a proficiency that is very gratifying to their many friends.

—The Tennesseeans gave a most excellent entertainment to a crowded house Monday evening. This is their second appearance here, and the unusual attendance shows how our people appreciate a good thing.

—A pleasant family party assembled at the residence of F. W. Willis, Saturday evening. The occasion being the distribution of gifts from a family Christmas-tree, was a very enjoyable one, not only for the little ones, but for the older ones who witnessed their happiness, as the numerous presents were passed to them.

—A pleasant gathering met at the residence of Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, and did ample justice to the good things provided by the doctor and his estimable wife. These gatherings at "Merry Christmas" will be long remembered.

—F. P. Blair, day operator at Wawaka, paid his parents a visit Christmas. His return was made the occasion of a pleasant little gathering at the residence of his father, Gen. Blair. Very appropriate and handsome presents were given and received by the different members of the family. Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair.

St. Joe.

—Doc. McClaren sports a new gold watch.

—Nelson Thomas is the happy father of a 10 pound boy.

—J. W. Dills spent a portion of last week in Ft. Wayne.

—Dr. Johnston, of Haysville, Ohio, is located in St. Joe.

—Mark Barney saw the sights in Auburn Tuesday night last.

—Doc. McClaren spent Christmas with his parents in New Baltimore, Ohio.

—John Engle returned home Tuesday after an absence of three weeks in eastern Ohio.

—We are informed that Mrs. Al. Bishop, of Spencerville, is very sick with typhoid fever.

—Mrs. Thair, daughter of John Leitz, returned from Minnesota a short time ago, and is stopping with her parents.

—John Leighty and wife, both old and respected citizens, are lying very low with lung fever. It is not thought that either will recover.

—The Christmas-tree at the church was a grand success. The singing and declamations were excellent, and were a credit to the managers.

—The oyster-supper given by the ladies of St. Joe and vicinity, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the church, was well attended, something over 200 tickets being sold. The committee have over $50 as net proceeds.

During the year 1880, there has been shipped from St. Joe station 105 car-loads of grain, 63 car-loads of stock, 69 car-loads of lumber, 39 car-loads of wood, 2 car-loads of hay, 1 car-load of hickory-nuts, 86,700 bushels of wheat, 18,860 bushels of oats, 4,300 head of hogs, 1,000 bushels of cloverseed. The above, in addition to the amount of way freight handled at the station is immense, aggregating 350,000 pounds, a pretty good showing we think for a town where five years ago no town existed.

Washington Society.

[Special Correspondence.]

A TEXAN'S YARNS.

Washington, Dec. 16,—Jem Mace, the celebrated prize-fighter, once spent a winter in New Orleans. He used to amuse himself and his admirers by betting the drinks with them that they could not hit him—they to do their best to hit him, and he simply to ward off the blows. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, who had gained considerable reputation from his intimacy with General Grant, and perhaps even more reputation from the fast running horse which was named after him, happened to be in New Orleans during the winter. Some of Ochiltree's friends told him of Mace's favorite bet. Ochiltree is a short, thick-set, powerful built man. His hair is just red enough to indicate a fiery temper. As soon as he was told of Mace's bet he fired up and said he would bet the crowd a champagne supper that he could hit Jem Mace. The bet, of course, was taken at once, and the whole party started out in search of Mace. He was easily found in neighboring drinking saloon. Mace was standing at the bar in the act of taking a drink. Ochiltree stepped quietly in beside him, and hit him suddenly a stinging blow on the cheek. Mace quietly placed his glass on the bar, and, scarcely moving his body, brought his right hand an and struck Ochiltree a fearful blow just under the ear. His friends rushed to him, gathered him up, and carried him to the nearest hotel. Doctors were sent for in a great hurry, and, after two or three hours of hard work, they succeeded in bringing Ochiltree back to this earth. He was confined to his room in the hotel for three weeks, however. When he finally reappeared, he was forced to furnish the champagne supper. Some of his friends said to him: "What in the world made you such a blanked fool as to hit Jem Mace?" "Why," said Ochiltree, "I thought I would just tap him without his knowledge, and would then explain to him."

ANOTHER ONE.

Among the numerous good stories told on Ochiltree's expense, is the following: "He had just arrived in New York one winter from Europe, and was fairly resplendent in a new overcoat and a very elegant seal-skin cap. He was talking with some friends in a hotel lobby, and one of them expressed great admiration for Ochiltree's cap. 'Why, there is quite a little history connected with that cap,' said Ochiltree; that was given me by a French countess. Such a dear little creature, so bewitchingly handsome, and charming in every way. Well, I met her while in Paris and she fell in love with me at once, and while I was there I saw a great deal of her. She made me several very handsome presents, which I will show you sometime, and among them was this cap.'

One of the friends, who had become quite interested in the hat by this time, took it off Ochiltree's head, and there, pasted in the top of it, was a trade mark with 'Knox, Hatter,' printed on it. 'Look here, Tom,' cried his friend, 'how is this? Here is Knox, Hatter, in the top of your hat.' Ochiltree did not allow himself to be disconcerted by any little trade mark, so answered very promptly: 'Why, just as we were coming into the dock the other morning, my cap blew off into the water, and was recovred by a small boy who stood on the dock and saw the accident. I took it up to Knox to have it repaired and they have had the blanked impudence up there to paste in one of their labels. I hadn't noticed it before."

Pinchin & Boyle, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the De Kalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Sophia Griswold is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for foreclosure of mortgage by Charles L. Luce, Jesse G Gould and Arthur B. Luce, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 28th day of December, 1880.

Jno. W. Baxter, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the De Kalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Maria Dove administratrix of Henson Dove, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court. Attest:

J. W. Baxter, Clerk.

53-3t.

Dec. 29, 1880.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.

ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS!

None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.

ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.

Buy the Best.

Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DECEMBER 30, 1880.

It is rumored that Senator Blaine is to have a place in Garfield's cabinet. He will likely be secretary of state.

A bill has been introduced into congress to provide for the issue of a gold certificate, similar in character to the silver certificates now in circulation.

Gov. McClellan, of New Jersey, has declined the presidency of the New York underground railroad company. He prefers to retire from public life, and will likely go abroad at the conclusion of his term of office.

Sitting Bull has left his Canadian friends and crossed to the American side of the line. Scouts from the nearest military posts reported, and at first it was believed that he came in to surrender, but at latest accounts the wily old savage was not as penitent as was at first reported, but was halting a few miles away and trying to negotiate for something to eat and a fresh supply of cartridges. His followers, of all classes, number several hundred.

The New York Sun states that Mrs. George Cator, who still lives to tell it, dressed Jay Gould in his first suit of clothes. This lady has been reciting the story of Gould's boyhood, and describes him as follows: "He is a dark man, with oriental features, under five feet six inches in height, weighs probably not more than 110 pounds, is forty-one years of age, and is said to be worth $10,000,000. He married Miss Ellie Miller, daughter of a well-known merchant, and is now the father of five children, of whom the oldest boy, George, about thirteen years old, promises to be as smart as his father."

In the house of representatives Tuesday of last week, Mr. Weaver, late candidate of the greenback party for president of the United States, was making a speech on the new funding bill. Mr. Sparks, a member from Illinois, took part in the debate, in connection with many other members. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to remind Mr. Weaver that he, Weaver, had during the recent political campaign, acted in concert with the republican party. This, Weaver vehemently denied, and during a heated discussion which followed each gave the other the lie direct. Weaver stated his fighting weight at 185 pounds, and Sparks put his at 200 pounds. Both started down the aisle, intending to clinch and fight it out on the floor of the house, but other members interfered and put a stop to the disgraceful scene. Next day, under pressure of a vote of censure and a resolution to expel both the refractory members, they apologized to the house for their ungentlemanly conduct. No more disgraceful row has ever occurred on the floor of the house, and it is a pity both were not expelled.

An educational bill is now pending in the United States senate, of which the following is the substance: The net proceeds of sales of public lands and of patents are forever set apart for the education of the people. The secretary of the treasury shall yearly apportion to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, upon the basis of population between the ages of five and twenty years, the said net profits for the previous year, which shall be credited on the books of the treasury as an educational fund, on which 4 per cent interest per annum is to be paid to the states as above; provided, that for the first ten years the apportionment shall be made according to the numbers of the population of ten years old and upward who cannot read and write; and provided, further, that one-third of the income from said fund shall be appropriated to the complete endowment and support of colleges established under the act of 1862, until the amount thus accruing to said college in each state shall reach $30,000, after which the whole income of said fund shall be appropriated to the said states, territories and district to the education of all children between the ages of six and sixteen. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to add to the fund any sums given to the United States for that purpose. A sum not exceeding fifty per cent of the amount received by any state, etc., the first year, and not exceeding ten per cent in any year thereafter, may be applied, at discretion, to the maintenance of schools for the instruction of teachers of common schools. To be entitled to the benefits of this act any state, etc., must maintain for at least three months in each year until January 1, 1885, and thereafter four months in each year; a system of free public school for all children between 6 and 16 years of age. Any state, etc., misapplying any of the money received under this act shall forfeit further grants until the amounts so misapplied shall have been replaced by said state, etc. Nothing contained in the act shall be held to alter any previous law regarding the disposition of public land nor to limit the power of congress over the public domain, nor to interfere with granting bounty land to soldiers and sailors. The bill also authorizes colleges established under the act of 1862 to establish schools for the technical education of women.

NEIGHBORHOOD NIPPINGS.

Capt. Braden, of Ligonier, wishes to be director of the northern state prison.

Reub. Williams, of the Indianian, has joined the M. E. church, if rumor is to be believed.

They have a Whittier literary club at Columbia City. The first entertainment was given on the birthday of the Quaker poet.

C. O. Myers, so long publisher of the Kendallville Standard, has located in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and will start a paper there.

Ligonier Banner: Considering that Noble county has a population of 23,000, the number of marriage licenses issued from week to week is rather small.

George Bolster, a wealthy and prominent gentlemen, living at Rolling Prairie, Ind., was found dead in his bed on the morning of December 22. Cause, heart disease.

—In reporting the losses of Mr. Geo. W. Reed, by the Cromwell fire several weeks ago, the figures given did not represent the matter correctly. Mr. Reed's loss on building and stock was $2,200. His insurance, as adjusted by the agent, amounted to $1,000. Clear loss to Mr. Reed, $1,200—Ibid.

Butler Record: John Boyle's fifteen-months-old hog, weighing twenty-three pounds and seven ounces, is laid in the shade. Spaight comes to the front with a dog six months old, weighing one pound and five ounces. The dog is cross, but George keeps him muzzled.

People who leave their horses standing on our streets unhitched or insecurely fastened are criminally negligent. When the weather is so exceedingly cold, horses get restive and will get away if they can. Nearly every runaway that occurs is the result of carelessness, and of a sort that ought to be stopped.—Ibid.

Indianian: Marshall Makemson, of Tippecanoe township, had the largest load of fine corn in town last Friday that we have ever seen in the place. Every ear was of immense size, and the whole load was placed in the wagon-bed like cord-wood. It was an immense load of very fine corn.

Steuben Republican: "The new school-house on the west side is provided with a patent heating apparatus, which has thus far given the most perfect satisfaction. It warms a room much better than a stove, and consumes not more than half as much wood." Waterloo and Auburn once made similar remarks about patent heaters, but have changed their minds.

Mr. George Spaight and wife celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary on the seventeenth last. They renewed their vows and pledges to love, honor and obey. George proposes to commence from the beginning again. Gracious Peter! they have already five or six children. May they live long and prosper.—Ibid.

Almost a Fire.—W. E. Crane, while returning home from the crystal wedding, or rather, while passing Bolan's drug-store at about one o'clock Saturday morning, discovered considerable light in said store, and upon investigation, found that one of the lamps near the stove had exploded, and the oil was burning on the floor. He sounded the alarm and aroused those sleeping in the store, who soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which had taken hold on a chest of tea, and soon would have had control of a can of alcohol which stood near. Mr. Crane certainly prevented a conflagration and the loss of much property, and to him and the—the—"fellow" who kept him up so late, the parties owe a debt of gratitude which, no doubt, will be paid in full.—Ibid.

Syracuse Express: At 12 o'clock last Thursday night the livery-barn of Isaac Kindig was set on fire, and through the timely discovery of Mr. Dennis Stiffler, Syracuse was probably saved from a disastrous conflagration. The barn is owned by Dr. Kelly, and is occupied by Mr. Kindig, and what reasons were assigned for this dastardly attempt at destroying a portion of the business part of town no one can conjecture. Mr. Stiffler, a moment before discovering the fire, saw Jack Kitson issue from the alley on Main street, and an affidavit was issued late on Saturday evening for his arrest. Early Monday morning the marshal and his deputy, of Warsaw, arrived here and arrested Kitson before seven o'clock. He was taken to Warsaw and lodged in jail, and on Tuesday had a preliminary hearing before Justice Frazier. Geo. M. Ray, of this place, and Bob Encell, of Warsaw, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ed. Greene, of Warsaw, for the defense. A great many are of the opinion that Jack is not the guilty party, but certain it is that the evidence is too strong against him to admit of any such opinion. He has not had a very good character, and being seen in close proximity to the burning building, and also going in an opposite direction is alone enough to convict him. Had the fire not been discovered as soon as it was, the eastern portion of the town would have burned. In default of bail he was bound over, and will probably spend a term in Michigan City.

COMMISSIONERS ALLOWANCES.

List of Allowances Made by the Board of Commissioners at Their December Session, 1880.

Expense of Poor.

J. Rummel	$220 95	S Stough	$11 00
Thomas Jetmore	31 70	Duncan Bros	6 00
Wm. Murphy	23 50	J & J A Shall	11 85
G. J. Wagoner	4 25	H W Coburn	6 00
John Jetmore	11 17	Steve Olmstead	19 74
Joseph Jetmore	22 94	Abraham Shaffer	12 00
Lovina Switzer	22 50	Thomas Baldock	15 00
Mary Switzer	17 50	H E Briceland	11 25
John Cloud	14 45	W J Austin	43 10
P. N. Calkin	7 50	McQuiston & Co	124 96
Conrad Bigler	7 00	D J Swartz	106 10
George Wersts	14 96	Shaffer & Rush	3 50
C. Baker	12 70	Geo Wagoner	12 13
Daniel Tomlinson	23 70	Jacob Mitchell	24 64
Philip Oberlin	9 25	Wright & Co	46 47
Jarvis Porter	15 00	J Kahn	187 71
F E Davenport	21 16	J H Ehlers	26 65
F Snyder	4 00	Brand & Co	100 05
A B Mathews	61 20	Hague & Haut	12 85
F M Sherman	29 00	Geo Stahl	5 05
W H Kiblinger	51 24	John L Davis	69 07
John Thomas	24 00	C C Shaffer	19 30
B L Williams	10 00	Adam Carper	2 00
C W Goodale	9 75	Schaab & Co	25 21
J E Beugnot	9 00	Catherine Burns	3 00
D D Snyder	4 90	John Shoub	3 60
Ashawe & Clark	7 57	E Kelham	3 50
Cowan & Allyn	31 00		

Expense of Roads and Bridges

John Troup	$93 40	D Stonestreet	$14 00
Philip Grube	50 00	P V Hoffman	2 00
R S S Reed	10 0	James McClellan	8 00
O P Learned	1 50	Wm Carr	5 00
John Stearnes	1 50	C Sheets	12 00
Talma Rummel	4 00	George Ensley	3 00
A W Allen	24 00	Frank Beard	1 50
A S Leas	26 70	J J Latson	8 00
G W Hanes	10 00	H Wannemaker	3 00
F D Oberlin	7 00	D B Bordner	3 00
John Shoub	24 50	Herselman, Leas	1 00
I N Cool	6 00	H Dickerhoof	5 25
Edward Kelham	16 00	Jeremiah Plum	1 50
Wesley I Work	8 00	J McKutaffer	1 50
Wm Merica	8 00	R N Crooks	3 25

Expense of Ditches.

A P Foltz	$29 50	R S S Reed	$18 00
Amos Britton	7 50	J McKutaffer	7 00
J J VanAuken	525 00	C Sheets	9 50
David Culver	14 50	H Dickerhoof	6 00
J Wilson	5 00	W I Work	1 75
W L Blair	43 50	H Maxwell	4 50
Jere Lewis	10 00	J C St Clair	3 00
H Wanemaker	5 00	G W Hanes	54 50
Willard Calide	8 50	Jere Plum	6 00
James Bower	6 00	C E VanAuken	145 00
J D Kelley	23 00	Wm Whetsel	9 00
R N Crooks	38 50		

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous	$28 94	J J VanAuken	$73 25
W Cunningham	19 62	A S Leas	6 95
John Stafford	25 00	J B Veeley	7 15
J J Latson	1 70	M Boland	47 40
L J Miller	2 75	John Feagler	16 00
John L Davis	60 91	Est G H K Moss	15 50

Expense of Salary.

W H McIntosh	$181 50	John Baxter	$150 87
Daniel Gonser	161 63	Augustus S Leas	15 00
Albert Robbins	481 25	Edward Kelham	31 50
L J Miller	37 77	John Shoub	31 50
Est G H K Moss	32 74	F D Oberlin	31 50

Expense of Criminals.

D D Moody	$20 00	Miller & Co	$18 47
R D Tefft	16 00	Ensley & Co	2 35
A S Leas	136 80	Geo Kober	36 00

Expense of Public Buildings.

W H Kiblinger	$1 90	John Knoder	$2 50
Wilson & Purdy	3 00	Morrell Bros	2 00

Expense of Printing.

W B Barford	$350 27	Rob J Lowry	$100 00

Expense of Election.

A S Leas	$76 40

Dec. 21 1880 ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundry line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line parallell with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equal-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south-east quarter, thence east on said line to the south-east corner of said north-east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

52-3t. HENRY HINES, Administrator.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Wederlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 1880.

52-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

TAX LIST FOR 1880.

To the Tax-Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1880, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the am'n't of tax in cts. levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	ROAD TAX.	COM. SCHOOL TAX.	SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	ADDITIONAL SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	INT. ON BONDS.	CORPORATION TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
Buter Township	2	12	16	60	15	20	5	20		10		160
Poll		50	50									100
Jackson Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Concord Township	2	12	16	60	5	20	10	35		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Newville Township	2	12	16	60	15	15		20		10		150
Poll		50	50									100
Stafford Township	2	12	16	60	5	10	5	10		10		130
Poll		50	50									100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	10		10		140
Poll		50	50									100
Union Township	2	12	16	60		20		5		10		125
Poll		50	50					50				50
Richland Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50									100
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					25				125
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	10	5	15		19		140
Poll		50	50					50				150
Franklin Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5			10		135
Poll		50	50									100
Troy Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5	35		10		170
Poll		50	50									100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Auburn Town	2	12	16	60		20	25	15	50	10		210
Poll		50	50				25	25	25			175
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	60		20	10	40		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Butler Town	2	12	16	60	10	15		30	50	10		205
Poll		50	50						25			125
Garrett Town	2	12	16	60	5	15	25	50	50	10	50	295
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25	350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15, 1880.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1881; the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1881. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1881.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

BIG RUSH
—AT—
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!
THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.
New Stocks Received Daily
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS
THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.
Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.
Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?
Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody.
Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices
WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!
STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.
JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY
A usual, for the
HOLIDAY SEASON!
Are displaying an immense assortment
ATTRACTIVE GOODS!
—IN—
EVERY DEPARTMENT!
Special sale of Black and Colored Satin DeLyon, at $1, $1.15 and $1.50.
PLAIN SILKS
At 75c., 90c., $1 and $1.25c., reduced from $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Changeable Silks in elegant Quality, and Choice Tints for $1 per yard. All shades of colored 22-inch Satin DeLoin at $1.50 worth $2 peryard.
TRIMMING
Velvets, Satins, Plushes and Brocade Silks in a great variety of color and quantity
OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Is now complete with new and superior fabrics in the choicest styles, and at the lowest prices.
CLOAKS AND FURS
Our cloaks, shawls, suit and fur department now contain some very choice things in seal, fur-lined and other garments. Also an unusually fine line of ladies' and children's goods of all kinds. Also elegant suits and shawls, and all at our usual low prices. Besides we have an almost endless line of small articles especially for the
HOLLIDAY TRADE
To which we call the attention of the public. Remember our long established motto: "No trouble to show goods, and an inspection of our stock incurs no obligation to purchase." ROOT & CO., FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Swear off.

—Write it 1881.

—"Girls" at Ensley's hall to-night.

—Lafe Miller Sundayed over in Corunna.

—Rob. McClellan is clerking for W. H. Kiblinger.

—The dance Christmas eve was a grand success.

—Take your sweetheart to the lecture on "Girls."

—The weather is spending the holidays rather coolly.

—Mrs. B. F. Kennedy, of Waterloo, was in the city to-day.

—For cloaks, skirts and nubias, go to McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mrs. Bittner and family visited Huntertown last Saturday.

—Mixed candies at 12½ cents a pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The kids are down in the mouth—school commenced Monday.

—The thermometer yesterday morning stood 20 degrees below zero.

—Mr. James McMichael and wife are paying Auburn a visit this week.

—A little child of Peter Grogg's was buried on Tuesday of this week.

—The mercury was on a decline last Wednesday—it fell twenty degrees.

—Robt. Barr, of Kendallville, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

—Mr. Bash, one of Fort Wayne's lively boys, called on us Wednesday.

—Bargains in flannels, waterproofs blankets, jeans, shawls at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Geo. Patterson and wife, of Warsaw, formerly of Auburn, are visiting at Henry Ford's.

—Sim Mahurin, who has been faring in Auburn for some time, left for Fort Wayne Monday.

—Miss M. Tower, formerly teacher in our schools, is visiting with the family of Mr. Bab. Louis.

—Clyde Moore left Tuesday for Notre Dame, Ind., where he will resume his studies.

—An unusually large number of divorces were granted this term of court, and several are yet pending.

—On Monday we received a friendly call from R. H. Weamer, now of the Butler Record. Come again.

—Henry Beugnot returned home from Sanwich, Canada, last Tuesday, where he has been attending school.

—A number of Auburn ladies will keep open doors next Saturday for the reception of new year callers.

—Those who contemplate purchasing thermometers will find this a good time, as they are very low now.

—Mr. Jerome Showalter and wife, of Decatur, are visiting under their parental roof, in this city, this week.

—Orin Meese, of Mishawaka, is spending the holidays with his father, Rev. Wm. L. Meese, of this place.

—Miss Lydia Rohm gave the COURIER office a friendly call one day last week and subscribed for the COURIER for her mother.

—It is reported that Judge Tousley is now suffering from a paralytic stroke and fears are entertained for his recovery.

—Now that we are in our new quarters, over Kiblinger's hardware store, we would like to have our friends call and see us.

—Dave Baker, Esq., one of the Republican's typos, is somewhat ill today from the effect of—the cold weather, we guess.

—Fred. Clark left Tuesday morning on a trip of pleasure. He will visit Jackson, Toledo and other points, and return Sunday.

—The youngest child of Wm. B., and Emeline Maxwell, aged about 3 years, died at Waterloo, on the morning of December 29, 1880.

—Miss Lizzie Mahurin and Miss Ettie McClellan, of this city, left for Fort Wayne last Saturday, where they will spend the holidays.

—For dress goods, velvets, trimming silks, fringes, table linens, napkins, nubias, scarfs, men and boys' caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Miss Mollie Scoonover, whom many of our citizens will remember as teacher in the schools of this place, is visiting with Miss Frankie Ford.

—Mrs. Dr. Wickweir, who has been in the city, with her sister, Miss M. Cleveland, for some time past, returned to her home in Angola last week.

—There were many elegant presents received on the Christmas-trees. One of the nicest was a gold watch and chain received by Mrs. Jim Culbertson.

—A bastardy case, of rather a peculiar nature, has been occupying the attention of the circuit court this week. The parties hail from Butler township.

—Rev. P. J. Ward, of South Whitley will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday, morning and evening, and regularly thereafter every alternate Sunday.

—Von mer de taite greeza, de necksht woch un es is net tsoo hase, so os de Shooka em bottera don vella mer ga eema Sooch's. Der Geo. Ensley hut kawt ar nate mit.

—John Robbins has severed his connection with the Pioneer hardware store. We understand he will go on the road, but will continue a citizen of Auburn.

—Dr. Parker, of the Kendallville News, called on us Saturday. The doctor reports everything as going on smoothly at Kendallville, and the News as prospering.

—Our pleasant young lady friend, Miss Frankie Ryan, will keep open house new years, and Misses Anise and Jennie Cowan and Maud Allen will receive with her.

—We take this occasion to inform the boys, who generally come up in the office to beg a chew of tobacco, that the entire outfit, including the devil, is going to swear-off Saturday.

—Prof. L. D. Palmer, L. L. B., Pennsylvania's noted lecturer, will deliver his lecture on "Girls," at Ensley's hall, on Friday evening. We bespeak for him a cordial house.

—On Christmas day the Rush family rushed over to the residence of Florence Buchanan, near Spencerville, where a re-union of the family was held, and a good time had generally.

—Two or three of the boys were heavily loaded Christmas Eve with west-end fire-water, which made them a little talkative. The boys wanted to celebrate in their own way, and no one molested them.

—Those who have money to loan will have no trouble to get it on the market if they will get it changed up in ten cent pieces, and be on the street about the time the saloons open in the morning.

—De lesht wook ben mear uns Shear gor grum boockich kshoft. Mer hen unsera office ga mooft un mer ben aw de taiding rous gricked un mer kenna eich Sawga es hut uns bi de hussa ga numma.

—The Eckhart carriage works have been frozen up this week. Mr. Eckhart says that the thermometer was half a mile below zero at his shops Wednesday morning, and that work had to be suspended.

—Rob. McClellan and Howard Griswold returned home Friday last from the gold-fields of Colorado, where they didn't dig up a fortune, but where they left their affections, and will return to their love in March next.

—Married, on the evening of December 24, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Smurr, at Moore's station, DeKalb county, by Rev. John McCurdy, Mr. Ira A. Hatheway to Miss Ida J. Smurr, both of Wilmington township.

—Married, on Thursday evening, December 23, 1880, at the residence of Mr. Lewis, near Butler, by Rev. L. Rice, of Auburn, Mr. Charles M. Lovelace to Miss Ida M. Morford, both of Butler, Ind.

—Henry McIntyre says Cooper Ralston don't observe the truth, and he knows it. Now, Henry, don't censure the man because you didn't get a ride to the Junction with him Tuesday—you'll feel differently toward him as soon as your feet get well.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. John Shugars at her residence two miles southeast of Auburn, next Wednesday, afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Secretary.

—The intelligence reaches us that Miss Mary Pitcher, of Bellevue, Ohio, formerly a resident of this place, and well known to many of the young people here, was thrown from a sleigh Christmas, and dislocated her right shoulder.

—W. E. Peterson, formerly an employe in this office, dropped in to see us Wednesday. Walt is the same good-feeling and jovial fellow, and, like an earthquake, where he is there's always something going on. He is now general agent for W. W. Kimball's music house, Chicago.

—Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. Lash, of Milford, Mr. William Farrand, of Huntertown, and Miss Georgia Bittner, of this city. The ceremony took place Wednesday evening, and the happy couple start for the west to-day.

—On Friday evening, of last week, while attending the Christmas festivities at the Evangelical church, in Waterloo, Mrs. Thos. Segner got badly hurt by L. S. Stoner's team backing up and running over her with the hind wheels of a lumber wagon.

—Ich glawb hime Shinner dos ea bol rifa gept de looft is awfonga artlich keel. Von der George Henney des Saned, don sawkt ar an dem dos ich bin net recht kshite; awver sel mecht ar vusht so vohl unnerwaga losso far ich glowbs doch net.

—Thomas McCarthy, the night before the presidential election, assaulted F. H. Lucas, of Butler, with a razor, inflicting a very severe wound about the neck. He was this week tried and convicted of a felonious assault and battery, and was sent to Michigan City for seven years.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., December 27, 1880:

Alexander Blair,
Barbery Ceeppe,
Eugene Daly,
F. Eaton,
L. D. Fasher,

Daniel Jones,
Henry Myers,
Josiah Maintafer,
Mathias Preston,
S. J. Parker.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—It has been previously announced that Miss Alice McKay has two large pictures to be given to those purchasing goods of her to a certain amount, each one being given a ticket or tickets according to the amount of the purchase. She desires to state to all interested that the picture will be disposed of next Saturday.

—On Friday of last week we received friendly calls from Adam H. Deetz, Jacob Deetz and David Bair. These gentlemen are among the many substantial farmers and reliable democrats of Fairfield township. Come again, and bring some of your good neighbors along, you are always welcome at the COURIER office.

—Christmas was not only well observed in town, but our rural neighbors did ample justice to turkey as well, as was reported by Mr. C. Sheets and spouse. At their residence was assembled their children and children's children to eat and make merry. The occasion was one of those old-fashion re unions, in which all enjoyed themselves hugely.

—The meaning of the "SS" that occurs in nearly all legal documents and advertising, is not generally known. Many have inquired the use of the cabalistic device, until the questions have got into the newspapers. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, after much research, had decided that the symbol is derived from the Latin phrase "suos salutans," that is, greeting or addressing its own, those within jurisdiction. Clip this item, and paste it in your scrap book for future reference.

—A pleasant Christmas dinner was enjoyed by a few friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McIntyre. Those present were Rev. Father Young and brother, Mr. Guy Plumb and lady, Mr. F. D. Ryan and lady, Mr. Coop. Ralston and lady, Miss Frankie Ryan Misses Amie and May Plumb, John Leasure, George Lanning, Will. Ryan, and Archie McIntyre, of Sedan. Mrs McIntyre is a pleasant and hospitable lady, the dinner was simply elegant, and all felt that it was good to be there.

—Anderson Bros. will sell buggies for $15 less than any other shop in the state that has first-class material. Call and look at our large stock of wheels and second-growth hickory trimmings. We have rented the Duck building, which we will use for a show room. Do not buy until you examine our stock, for we will not be undersold. Remember the place, three doors north of the postoffice. All work warranted for two years.

ANDERSON BROS.,
51 4t Auburn, Ind.

—Hite vor an karl in unser office as ga maned hut es yar ols noch Grishdawk. Ar is ni tso lawfo kumma os ve un blinder gowl, un but vella tsae cent lan's fun uns, awver mer hen net so feel fiinna kenna. Do no hut ar sich so drosht meetich hes kucht un hut a wile dreepsawl gabloss. Do no is ar yitter nous, awver ar hut uns aw-gagooked os von ar ga maned het os mear-ga luga heta tau eme. Youaht as von mer leega data for tsa'e cent. Mer hen eam glick ga vinshed va ar nous is, un ich denk ar huts un dem am ar nurt gricked. Ar hut ga goocked es von ar gor grenks darshtich var.

—One of the most elegant, gilt-edged Christmas presents we have seen was that received by Coop. Ralston. It has his name in gold upon it, and will serve the double purpose of being both useful and ornamental. The gift was left in the store, unaccompanied by the donors name, and Coop. desires to return his thanks, and says that whenever he shall have occasion to wear it, he shall think with a swelling heart of the tender solicitude of his unknown friend. The curious will please apply to Coop. for details, for we do not know any name for the gem, never having seen anything like it before.

—We have received a book entitled Southeastern Kansas, written by a member of the Chicago press. The book is neatly gotten up and well written, contains full map and gives full and reliable information in regard to all counties in southern and southeastern Kansas, the more fertile portions of the state, with map of each county. Also valuable information in regard to the great lead and zinc mines of southwest Missouri and southeastern Kansas. The book is for gratuitous distribution and may be had free of postage by addressing J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo. It should be in the hands of every person going to Kansas.

[Columbia City Post.]

We understand that some Michigan marble dealers have been selling some cheap variety of granites to parties in this county at prices that are beyond reason. When will people stop allowing themselves to be gulled by Michigan sharpers? If we had occasion to buy a job of granite or marble we would go to Jim Ferguson, who is now dealing extensively in granite and marble here in Columbia City, then we would know who we were buying of and what we were going to get. Ferguson has just sold a beautiful Quincy granite monument to Mr. John Rhodes, to be erected in the Masonic cemetery next June; it will be a beauty. [Correct. Jim is an old acquaintance of ours, and wields the chisel with skill.—Ed.]

—Boys' overcoats from $2.50 to $3.00, men's coats at bargains, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

For Better or for Worse.

Married, at Greensburg, Indiana, to-day, at the bride's father, No. 9 Sheridan street, Mr. John Leasure, of Auburn, to Miss Lida A. Powers. John has been engaged for some time in building a new house, and this provident act, together with the melancholia that has possessed him, were omens that a change had come over the spirit of his dreams, and this community has not been without a suspicion that he was bent on changing his lonely life at an early day. John is good-natured, witty and devilish, and numbers among his friends everybody who knows him; he is worthy of the prize he has captured. Miss Lida Powers is well known in Auburn, having recently been principal of our school, which position she filled with credit to herself and satisfaction to this people. She is both intellectual and cultured which, with her amiable disposition and pleasant and unassuming manners, have given her a warm place in the hearts of many of our people who will feel thankful to John for permanently transplanting her here. All their friend—which includes the COURIER—join in the wish that their future may be one of sweet repose all among the roses, and that they may never have occasion to regret the vows made this day.

How He Treated a Horse.

It was necessary, on a certain occasion in court, to compel a witness to testify as to the way in which a Mr. Smith treated his horse. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, with a sweet and winning smile—a smile intended to drown all suspicion as to ulterior purposes—"how does Mr. Smith generally ride a horse?" The witness looked up innocently, and replied: "Generally a-straddle, sir, I believe." The lawyer asked again: "But sir, what gait does he ride?" The imperturbable witness answered: "He never rides any gate at all, sir, but I've seen his boys ride every gate on the farm." The lawyer saw he was on the track of a Tartar, and his next question was very insinuating. "How does Mr. Smith ride when he is in company with others, I demand a clear answer?" "Well, sir," said the witness. "he keeps up with the rest, if his horse is able to, and if not he falls behind." The lawyer was by this time almost beside himself, and asked: "And how does he ride when he is alone?" "I don't know," was the reply, "I was never with him when he was alone," and there the case dropped.

School Report.

The following is the report of school No. 2, Keyser township:

Number of scholars enrolled 39. Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy during the month ending December 24: Perry Long, Jackson Long, Ida Long, Lydia Long, Charles Myres, Cora Myres, Missouri Imber, Nettie Yarde, Sarah Myres, Addie Olinger, David Barnes. Number of cases of tardiness, 1. Time lost by tardiness, 1 hour and 20 minutes. All are invited to attend our school and see what we are doing.

M. I. WELLER, teacher.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Jackson, Michigan. By order of the board of directors.

R. G. ROLSTON, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 28, 1880. 53 4t.

Syracuse.

—Fishermen are beginning to plant their houses on the big lake.

—The B. & O. pump still runs, and A. M. Jones is the presiding genius thereof.

—John Coy and Charley Johnson are the champions in the ice plowing business, having been engaged in slicing up the liquid coldness for several weeks.

—Among the legal lights of our town, we are proud to class Hugh Callender, Esq., a young and rising attorney, and a staunch democrat. Give him a call.

—Jack Kitson was arrested one day last week, charged with an attempt to set fire to the Kelley house barn. At last accounts he had been lodged in jail at Warsaw, having failed to secure the necessary bail.

—Dr. Kelley made a brief visit to Waterloo on Christmas. Between his practice as a physician and the keeping of a first-class hotel, the doctor has no time for grass to grow under his feet.

—Nothing makes the good housewife happier than nice white flour, and who can furnish a finer article than the genial "Joe" Henderson, of the Syracuse mills? Joseph knows how to run a mill.

—The ice-houses of the B. & O. are now filled, as well as those of the ice company. The crop is reported as unusually fine, even for this locality. The railroad company have also shipped a lot of ice to Garrett, and expect to send a still greater amount to Kingston to fill their houses at that point.

—The editor of the Garrett Herald gave us a call last week.

Waterloo Correspondence.

—Schools are closed for the holidays.

—Dealers in wood and coal are busy, and reaping a rich harvest.

—Jimmy Blake let his team run away. Result: A good scare and six dollars cash to repair buggy.

—Mrs. Judge McClellan is spending a few days at her old home, and making pleasant calls on her multitude of friends.

—Everybody was in town Saturday, and an unusual amount of money was spent in useful as well as ornamental articles for Christmas-gifts.

—Rev. McCord, of Michigan, preached at the Presbyterian church in the afternoon. The sermon was an excellent one, and appropriate to the occasion.

—In sad contrast with the usual festivities of the day was the funeral of the little daughter of F. P. Day. The services had been postponed to await the arrival of friends.

—The band gave a fine street entertainment Saturday afternoon, to an appreciative crowd. We feel a just pride in our band. Under the leadership of Johnny Fisher the boys have attained a proficiency that is very gratifying to their many friends.

—The Tennesseeans gave a most excellent entertainment to a crowded house Monday evening. This is their second appearance here, and the unusual attendance shows how our people appreciate a good thing.

—A pleasant family party assembled at the residence of F. W. Willis, Saturday evening. The occasion being the distribution of gifts from a family Christmas-tree, was a very enjoyable one, not only for the little ones, but for the older ones who witnessed their happiness, as the numerous presents were passed to them.

—A pleasant gathering met at the residence of Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, and did ample justice to the good things provided by the doctor and his estimable wife. These gatherings at "Merry Christmas" will be long remembered.

—F. P. Blair, day operator at Wawaka, paid his parents a visit Christmas. His return was made the occasion of a pleasant little gathering at the residence of his father, Gen. Blair. Very appropriate and handsome presents were given and received by the different members of the family. Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair.

St. Joe.

—Doc. McClaren sports a new gold watch.

—Nelson Thomas is the happy father of a 10 pound boy.

—J. W. Dills spent a portion of last week in Ft. Wayne.

—Dr. Johnston, of Haysville, Ohio, is located in St. Joe.

—Marx Barney saw the sights in Auburn Tuesday night last.

—Doc. McClaren spent Christmas with his parents in New Baltimore, Ohio.

—John Engle returned home Tuesday after an absence of three weeks in eastern Ohio.

—We are informed that Mrs. Al. Bishop, of Spencerville, is very sick with typhoid fever.

—Mrs. Thair, daughter of John Leitz, returned from Minnesota a short time ago, and is stopping with her parents.

—John Leighty and wife, both old and respected citizens, are lying very low with lung fever. It is not thought that either will recover.

—The Christmas-tree at the church was a grand success. The singing and declamations were excellent, and were a credit to the managers.

—The oyster-supper given by the ladies of St. Joe and vicinity, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the church, was well attended, something over 200 tickets being sold. The committee have over $50 as net proceeds.

During the year 1880, there has been shipped from St. Joe station 195 car-loads of grain, 63 car-loads of stock, 60 car-loads of lumber, 30 car-loads of wood, 2 car-loads of hay, 1 car-load of hickory-nuts, 86,700 bushels of wheat, 18,860 bushels of oats, 4,380 head of hogs, 1,000 bushels of clover-seed. The above, in addition to the amount of way freight handled at the station is immense, aggregating 850,000 pounds, a pretty good showing we think for a town where five years ago no town existed.

Washington Society.

[Special Correspondence.]

A TEXAN'S YARNS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Jem Mace, the celebrated prize-fighter, once spent a winter in New Orleans. He used to amuse himself and his admirers by betting the drinks with them that they could not hit him—they to do their best to hit him, and he simply to ward off the blows. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, who had gained considerable reputation from his intimacy with General Grant, and perhaps even more reputation from the fast running horse which was named after him, happened to be in New Orleans during the winter. Some of Ochiltree's friends told him of Mace's favorite bet. Ochiltree is a short, thick-set, powerful built man. His hair is just red enough to indicate a fiery temper. As soon as he was told of Mace's bet he fired up and said he would bet the crowd a champagne supper that he could hit Jem Mace. The bet, of course, was taken at once, and the whole party started out in search of Mace. He was easily found in neighboring drinking saloon. Mace was standing at the bar in the act of taking a drink. Ochiltree stepped quietly in beside him, and hit him suddenly a stinging blow on the cheek. Mace quietly placed his glass on the bar, and, scarcely moving his body, brought his right hand up and struck Ochiltree a fearful blow just under the ear. His friends rushed to him, gathered him up, and carried him to the nearest hotel. Doctors were sent for in a great hurry, and, after two or three hours of hard work, they succeeded in bringing Ochiltree back to this earth. He was confined to his room in the hotel for three weeks, however. When he finally reappeared, he was forced to furnish the champagne supper. Some of his friends said to him: "What in the world made you such a blanked fool as to hit Jem Mace?" "Why," said Ochiltree, "I thought I would just tap him without his knowledge, and would then explain to him."

ANOTHER ONE.

Among the numerous good stories told on Ochiltree's expense is the following: "He had just arrived in New York one winter from Europe, and was fairly resplendent in a new overcoat and a very elegant seal-skin cap. He was talking with some friends in a hotel lobby, and one of them expressed great admiration for Ochiltree's cap. 'Why, there is quite a little history connected with that cap,' said Ochiltree; that was given me by a French countess. Such a dear little creature, so bewitchingly handsome, and charming in every way. Well, I met her while in Paris and she fell in love with me at once, and while I was there I saw a great deal of her. She made me several very handsome presents, which I will show you sometime, and among them was this cap.'

One of the friends, who had become quite interested in the hat by this time, took it off Ochiltree's head, and there, pasted in the top of it, was a trade mark with 'Knox, Hatter,' printed on it. 'Look here, Tom,' cried his friend, 'how is this? Here is Knox, Hatter, in the top of your hat.' Ochiltree did not allow himself to be disconcerted by any little trade mark, so answered very promptly: 'Why, just as we were coming into the dock the other morning, my cap blew off into the water, and was recovreed by a small boy who stood on the dock and saw the accident. I took it up to Knox to have it repaired and they have had the blanked impudence up there to paste in one of their labels. I hadn't noticed it before."

Pinchin & Boyle, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1880.

Sophia Griswold is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for foreclosure of mortgage by Charles L. Luce, Jesse G Gould and Arthur B. Luce, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 30th day of December, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Maria Dove administratrix of Hanson Dove, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court. Attest:

53-3t. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Dec. 28, 1880.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES
MICHIGAN

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
☞ Buy the Best. ☜
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Seats in the New York Stock Exchange are held at $26,000.... L. M. Myer, of Augusta, Ga., reports having been robbed of $10,850 in a sleeping-car between New York and Philadelphia.

The liabilities of B. G. Arnold & Co., the bankrupt coffee firm of New York, are reported by the assignee at $2,157,914, and the assets at $1,571,126.... Kate Chase Sprague has filed a petition for divorce from her husband, ex-Senator William Sprague, in the Washington County (R. I.) Court. The grounds on which she seeks release from her marital relations with Mr. Sprague are adultery, other misbehaviors, and neglect to provide for herself and family suitably.

The experiment of lighting Broadway, New York, with electricity has been successfully carried out.... Of 150 cases of diphtheria, which occurred in Brooklyn last week, fifty have proved fatal.

The famous Stevens battery, at Hoboken, N. J., upon which millions have been spent, having recently been sold for $55,000, is now being broken up by a Boston firm.... Diphtheria prevails in Buffalo to such an extent that the public schools in one section of the city have been closed.

THE WEST.

The band of adventurers gathered at Caldwell, Kan., who propose to invade Indian Territory, were greatly surprised at the appearance of the leaders of four nations of the red men. The colonists were informed that, if the Government should permit the invasion, the Indians would exterminate them.... Mrs. Barbara Ewald, residing near Cincinnati, went to a stable on the premises where she resided, set the hay on fire, emptied a revolver into her head and was nearly cremated in the flames.... A six-story brick block in Cleveland, occupied by the Co-operative Stove Manufacturing Company, has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $90,000.... Josiah Smithers, an inmate of the jail at Columbus, Ohio, having been convicted of arson, cut his throat in his cell.

The puddling and rolling departments of the Harrison wire-mill, in St. Louis, have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $50,000, and throwing 600 men out of employment.... John C. Calhoun (a nephew of the South Carolina statesman and orator), whose confinement in an insane asylum in Nevada was announced some weeks ago, was drowned a few days since. He had recovered his reason, and would soon have been discharged.

The St. Paul Board of Trade has passed a resolution calling upon the Minnesota delegation in Congress to insist upon the improvement of the Mississippi river and the lakes.

The venerable Rev. Hooper Crews died last week at Oregon, Ill. Dr Crews was one of the oldest Methodists in the country, and had for nearly fifty years devoted his time and energies to work in the Rock River Conference, and in the vicinity of Chicago. He was born April 17, 1807, in Barren county, Ky., and consequently at the time of his decease was more than 73 years old.... J. L. Ayers, a prominent citizen of Sidney, Ohio, has been arrested on a charge of forging school bonds to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000.... Fourteen Chinese lepers have been shipped from San Francisco to their native land, at the instance of the authorities.

A number of persons interested in the building of a canal from Hennepin to Rock Island, to connect the Illinois and Michigan canal with the Upper Mississippi river, assembled in Chicago last week, discussed the project at length, and appointed a committee to draft a memorial to be presented to Congress.... The committee of three Senators appointed by the Wisconsin Legislature last winter to investigate the management of the Hospital for the Insane at Madison find the management of the institution extravagant, the officers incompetent or dishonest, and the accounts poorly kept.... By the giving way of a pulley in the ceiling of Strong's marble-works, in Cleveland, John Berry and Hiram Winchester were killed.

THE SOUTH.

A negro couple of Prince George county, Va., locked their two children in the house and went out to pick peas, when the building took fire and the little ones perished in the flames.

Edward Long, colored, was hanged at Jackson, Tenn., for the murder of Sut Rogers, a negro, last June. Long confessed his crime, and declared that Rogers' ghost had pursued him relentlessly ever since the tragedy. Four thousand persons witnessed the execution.

News of a horrible crime comes from Tupelo, Miss. Two tramps sought shelter at a farm house, and, during the night, chloroformed the family, took all the money and valuables they could find, and then set fire to the house. Father, mother and child perished in the flames. One of the men was captured the next day, and, on confessing his guilt, was tied to a tree and burned alive.... Granville Harrel, a negro, who killed David Simmons with an ax, near Jackson, Miss., was lynched by a masked party.

Bishop Keane has induced thirty Catholic liquor dealers of Richmond, Va., to sign a pledge to close their saloons on Sunday.

At Hawesville, Ky., Charles McAdams shot and killed Philip Ryal at the house of C. G. Sterrett, editor of the *Plaindealer*. Ryal commenced the affray by firing at McAdams with a pistol, when the latter replied with a shot-gun with instantaneous fatal result. Both parties were well-known and highly-connected young men.

An entire passenger train on the Carolina Central Railroad broke through a trestle-work near Lincolnton, N. C., and the coaches were piled up in a heap fifty feet below. Mail Agent David [illegible] and a passenger named S. W. Goodson were disabled and subsequently burned to death.... David J. Carter, an old and respected citizen of Edmonton, Ky., was shot and probably mortally wounded by "Bud" Harrington, a son of an old and respectable citizen. Carter's son then shot and killed Harrington. The trouble grew out of a lawsuit.... Gaspar Tochman, who participated in the Polish revolution of 1830, and who served in the Confederate army during the civil war, rising to the rank of Brigadier General, has just died in Spottsylvania county, Va. He was in his 85th year.... Ex-Attorney General Akerman died last week at his home, in Cartersville, Ga.

GENERAL.

Statistics presented at a meeting of the Seamen's Union, in Cleveland, show that in the period from 1864 to 1877 the loss of 801 lives on the lakes could be traced directly to the overloading of vessels.

The Census-Office bulletin shows the total population of Oregon to be 174,767; male 103,388; female, 71,379; native, 144,327; foreign, 30,440; white, 163,087; colored, 11,680, which includes 9,506 Chinese, two Japanese, 1,079 Indians and half-breeds.

Jay Gould has purchased a couple more railroads—the International and Great Northern of Texas, and the St. Louis and San Francisco, running from St. Louis to Vinita, in the Indian Territory.

By the capsizing of the bark Nile, from Quebec for Cardiff, eight men were drowned and two died after being rescued.... The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that a telephone company cannot lawfully discriminate against any person or corporation in putting up its instruments.... Northern Virginia has been visited by the severest snow-storm experienced in that section for twenty-five years. Snow fell for thirty-three hours. Travel was completely stopped, and trees were broken down by the weight of the snow. The storm extended into New York, New Jersey, and New England.

The newest Canadian railway scheme is incorporated under the name of the Atlantic and Northwestern, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. The termini will be some point on the Atlantic coast within the Dominion and a port on Lake Superior, by way of Ottawa and Montreal.

WASHINGTON.

Nearly 900 bills providing for the payment of private claims are pending before the House at Washington, and are being acted upon at the rate of fifteen each day.

The formal orders making changes in the command of the military departments, and creating new departments, were issued at Washington last week. Gen. O. O. Howard goes to West Point, Gen. Schofield assumes command of the new Department of Texas and Arkansas, with headquarters at New Orleans. The States of Arkansas and Louisiana and the Indian Territory will constitute a new Military Department. Col. Mackenzie of the Fourth artillery, succeeds to this command, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Augur assumes command of the Department of Texas, and Gen. Henry J. Hunt is assigned to the temporary command of the Department of the South.... President Hayes, with a desire that full justice be done the Poncas, requests Gens. Crook and Miles, William Stickney, of Washington, and Walter Allen, of Newton, Mass., to proceed to Indian Territory confer with the unfortunates, and forward recommendations.

The Navy Department was formally turned over to Secretary Ramsey last week. Before retiring Secretary Thompson was presented with an address of regret by the heads of the several bureaus in the department.... The United States Supreme Court has decided that an individual shareholder in an insolvent national bank is liable only for his proportionate share of the bank's liabilities based on the amount of stock held by him at the time the bank became insolvent.... It is stated that President Hayes made a tender of the Secretaryship of the Navy to Justice Strong, on the latter's retirement from the Supreme bench. Justice Strong is said not to have been averse to accepting, but doubted whether it was legal for a Judge on the retired list to accept a Cabinet portfolio.

POLITICAL.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes the official popular vote for President, derived from official sources. The footings are as follows: Hancock, 4,453,496; Garfield, 4,460,249; Weaver, 307,998; Dow, 9,834; scattering, 9,579; total vote, 9,241,338. Garfield over Hancock, 6,751.... John Kelly has issued an address to the Democracy of New York, in which he attempts to prove that Tilden treacherously compassed the defeat of Hancock.... Senator Blaine is in favor of increasing the number of Supreme Judges to thirteen, and of appointing at least four Democrats.

Gov. Foster has withdrawn from the Senatorial canvass in Ohio, on the representation of some prominent Republicans in that State that a heated contest might lead to bad feeling and consequent injury to the party.

The landlords of Columbus, Ohio, regard themselves as the greatest sufferers by the withdrawal of Gov. Foster from the Senatorial contest, orders for rooms for headquarters having been countermanded.

FOREIGN.

Owing to the disturbed state of Ireland the landlords are unwilling to invest money upon their property, and the laboring classes are suffering for want of employment. The Land League has called upon the farmers to provide work for the idle hands.... William Pence Jones avows his intention to throw his farm into a pasture and leave Ireland. The consignees at Liverpool refused to receive his sheep, as the Land League threatened them.... The fund for the defense of Parnell now amounts to $50,000. Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave has been canceled, and he will be re-arrested. The First battalion of the Twentieth regiment, at Malta, has been ordered to Ireland. The Grand Orange Lodge advises members of the order to arrange signals by which they can assemble promptly at any hour of day or night... Boycott wrote to Gladstone, asking to be indemnified for losses caused by his having to quit Ireland, and was answered that he was largely assisted by troops.... The German budget estimates the expenses of the next fiscal year at 588,077,960 marks.

Thomas O'Conor, who has returned to London from a land lecturing tour, conceives the situation in Ireland most grave. The center of danger is in the west, where the people are armed to the teeth. All have revolvers, and many have rifles, while some have both. Parnell was burned in effigy by the Orangemen of Portadown. Mr. Downing, a Justice of the Peace in County Mayo, had to flee to Dublin for having served writs of ejectment. Police with drawn bayonets alone prevented the wrecking of his residence by a mob of 2,000 persons.... Michael Chasles, the French mathematician, and Francis T. Buckland, the English writer on natural history, have passed away.... Capt. Carey, the English officer who accompanied the French Prince Imperial when the latter was attacked by the Zulus, and who ran away without offering his companion the least assistance, is about to resign from active duty and join the transport service.

Advices from South Africa announce that 5,000 Boers have captured Heidelburg and established a republic, with Paul Krueger as President. A British army is to be dispatched thither.... The European powers are devising ways and means to settle the Græco-Turkish difficulty. In the meantime Greece is arming, preparing to take the field against Turkey in the spring, should the powers not be able to induce the latter to yield the territory which the former demands.... The task of improving the finances of Turkey has been abandoned as hopeless by Herr Wittendorf, a Prussian.... A fire at Rangoon, in Burmah, destroyed $13,000,000 worth of property.... A battalion of the British Grenadier Guards is ordered to Ireland. The constabulary have been instructed to use the utmost vigilance to protect bailiffs and care-takers.

All lectures have been suspended by the university authorities in Moscow, in consequence of the agitation among the students.... France, Germany and Austria have practically decided that the Greco-Turkish difficulty must be settled by arbitration. The Greeks do not like this idea, as they think it will not result in advantage to themselves.... An Irish tenant farmer named Mullen has been murdered near Hollymount. Six men shot him from behind a wall. This crime did not grow out of the land troubles.

The trial of the Irish traversers promises to be of a very sensational character. The crown has summoned fifty or more witnesses, including several stenographers who reported the speeches of the traversers. The traversers, on their part, have subpoenaed all the clerks of the peace, and summoned them to produce the books of the County Chairman from 1844, and specify all the ejectment decrees for non-payment of rent.... The first spiral tunnel on the St. Gothard line, in Switzerland, has been completed. It is 1,000 meters, and was bored through granite entirely by hand.... Ireland is garrisoned by 30,000 troops and patrolled by 12,000 policemen.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the Senate on Friday, Dec. 17. The Senate refused to concur in the resolution passed by the House to adjourn from the 23d inst. to the 5th prox. A motion to reconsider was afterwards adopted. Mr. Blaine offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to thirteen. After prolonged debate on the Educational bill, Mr. Teller's amendment was adopted, providing that for ten years the proceeds of the sales of public lands shall be paid to the several States according to the proportion of persons over 10 years of age who cannot read or write. The measure was then passed by 41 to 6. The Senate passed the bill appropriating $350,000 to rebuild the Pensacola Custom House, recently destroyed by fire, and then adjourned to Monday. The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Heintzelman. Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to give the city of Chicago title to the lake front.

The House of Representatives was in session on Saturday, Dec. 18, and passed the West Point Appropriation bill, giving $322,135. The Consular bill, appropriating $1,166,460, was discussed for hours in committee of the whole, until it was found that no quorum was present.

After considerable debate, the Senate, on the morning of the 20th inst., by a vote of 29 to 26, concurred in the House resolution for a recess from Dec. 23 to Jan. 5. Mr. Cockrell presented a petition by the Oklahoma raiders for leave to settle on the ceded lands. Mr. Hoar introduced a memorial from New England business men and corporations in favor of a uniform bankruptcy law. Bills were passed, to permit the erection of a statue of George Washington in front of the New York sub-treasury, and to refund the 6-per-cent. certificates of the District of Columbia into 3 per cents. Messrs. Conkling and Lamar were in attendance for the first time this session. The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Wolfgang Schaefle, of Ohio, United States Marshal for the Western district of Michigan; E. B. Turner, of Texas, United States District Judge for the Western district of Texas. In the House, Mr. Dunn introduced a resolution that lands in Indian Territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished are subject to settlement under the Homestead laws. Mr. Ellis presented a bill to abolish the Government directorships in the Union Pacific railroad. The Consular appropriation was passed. Mr. Price, of Iowa, failed in an attempt to pass a bill to dispense with stamps on bank checks. The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. McKinley to the Committee on Ways and Means. Bills were passed, to establish an assay office in St. Louis and to enlarge the arsenal at San Antonio. Bills and resolutions were introduced under a call of the States: Authorizing the construction of a double steel-track railway from New York to Council Bluffs; to cheapen and facilitate the issue of postal money-orders; calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate as to the cost of a steel railway from New York city to Council Bluffs; providing for double or return postal cards; amending the constitution so as to make a President ineligible to re-election; extending to Jan. 1, 1882, the time for granting arrears of pensions; to authorize the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to authorize the issue of greenbacks upon deposits of gold, by Mr. Beck, on Tuesday, Dec. 21; one by Mr. Saunders, to establish an assay office at Deadwood, and by Mr. Ingalls, a measure for the admission of New Mexico. The Vice President submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, calling for $18,300,000 as an additional pension appropriation absolutely required for the current year. The bill decreasing the time during which Territorial Legislatures may remain in session from forty to thirty days passed. The nomination of Judge Woods to the Supreme bench was confirmed, but was reconsidered, and the Senate adjourned leaving the matter unfinished. The House was informed by Mr. Hawley that Connecticut had transmitted for the portrait gallery an oil painting of Jonathan Trumbull. Mr. Robeson introduced a resolution that the two houses assemble in February in the House chamber to count the electoral votes, but the members refused to consider it. Fernando Wood urged the necessity of passing the funding bill before the holiday recess, and the House went into committee of the whole thereon, when Messrs. Weaver, Bland, and Mills stated that they would oppose immediate action by every possible means. In the prolonged debate which followed, Mr. Weaver denounced Mr. Sparks as a liar, and the latter retorted that the Greenbacker was a scoundrel and a villain. Each then advanced toward the other, each attempting to remove his coat, but friends hurried them from the chamber.

Mr. Morgan called up his resolution of last June on the electoral count, and spoke at length thereon, in the Senate on the 22d inst. Mr. Windom introduced a bill for the erection of a postoffice at Minneapolis. In executive session, Judge Woods was confirmed as an Associate Justice. Mr. Bayard introduced a bill to amend the National Banking law, by providing that the banking association making the required deposit of bonds in the treasury shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to but not exceeding 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. The bill also proposes to repeal the provision of the Banking act which limits the circulation of banks organized since 1870 to $500,000. The Senate then adjourned for the holidays. In the House, Mr. Bowman alluded to the disgraceful brawl of Tuesday, and offered a resolution for the expulsion of Messrs. Weaver and Sparks. Mr. McLane proposed that the offenders be required to make an apology to the House. Mr. Weaver then expressed his sorrow at having used such language on the floor of the House. Mr. Sparks said he owed an apology to the House, and freely tendered it. Fernando Wood secured the passage of an order that general debate on the Funding bill shall be limited to one day. Mr. Clymer reported the Army bill, which appropriates $26,190,800. An adjournment to Jan. 5 followed.

The Sparks-Weaver Altercation.

[Associated Press Report.]

Mr. Weaver made a humorous speech, arraigning the Democratic party for inconsistency on the financial question, and stating that the party, in its State and national platforms, encamped every four years on ground where the Republicans had encamped four years before. He was frequently interrupted by Messrs. Reagan, Warner, Finley, Bland and others, and his replies to them were received with laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. Bland inquired for what Presidential candidate Weaver had voted in 1876.

Mr. Weaver—For Rutherford B. Hayes, and I am sorry for it.

Mr. Bland—And you have good reason why. [Laughter.]

The discussion, which was very noisy and irregular, drifted into the question as to the responsibility for demonetization, and the credit for remonetization of silver, the Democrats casting discredit on the Republicans for the former, and claiming for themselves the credit for the latter.

Mr. Reagan asked Mr. Weaver to state categorically whether he was in favor of paying the public debt in greenbacks.

Mr. Weaver replied that the Greenback party proposed not to violate any contract existing between the Government and its bondholders.

Mr. Reagan—That is exactly what the Democratic party said after the passage of the law of 1869.

Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Weaver when he had left the Republican party.

Mr. Weaver replied that he had left it in 1877, just when the gentleman (Buckner) was stumping his district in favor of substituting greenbacks for national-bank notes.

Mr. Warner sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the Independent Republican platform in 1868, in favor of greenback currency, and of paying interest on bonds in legal money where the bonds so provided.

Mr. Reed suggested that all parties acted foolishly then, but that the Republicans had the good sense to get right.

Mr. Bland replied to Mr. Weaver's speech and said that that gentleman had shown his animus in attacking the Democrats, the only friends which that gentleman had had in the House. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.] He referred to the charge made against Mr. Weaver in the last campaign that he was acting in the interest of the Republicans, and said that his action then corresponded with his speech to-day.

Mr. Weaver tried to interrupt Mr. Bland, asserting that his statement was not true.

Mr. Bland declined to yield, and went on charging Mr. Weaver with inconsistency and bad faith. He asserted that all the reforms that had taken place recently in financial matters had come from the Democratic party. The Republican party might, by its assessment of officeholders, and by corruption and fraud, succeed in putting down the grand old Democratic party which stood for the rights and liberties of the people, but sooner or later (several Republicans, "Later!") reform would come, not through the Republicans or Greenbackers, but through the Democrats.

Mr. Weaver replied to Mr. Bland, and challenged him to quote one word that he (Weaver) had said in the last campaign in favor of the Republican party. Until he could do so, he should "shut up." He had in that campaign arraigned the Republican party, and he arraigned it to-day. He repudiated the idea of having received sympathy from the Democratic party during the campaign, and said the only evidence he had of it was in the shape of a forged letter published in the New York Star, and which he believed was in the same handwriting as the Morey letter.

Mr. Bland asked Mr. Weaver about his reputed interview during the campaign with Jay Hubbell, Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.

Mr. Weaver denied that any such interview had taken place, and charged the falsehood of that story on D. D. Lum, who, he said, had sold out to both the Republican and Democratic parties, and both parties were cheated when they bought him. He did not charge inconsistency upon the Democratic party itself, but on its leaders—on the men who ran with the hounds and held with the hare. These were the men whom he desired to hold up to public condemnation as being unworthy to lead the opposition to the Republican party, which sought to fasten on to the country the British system of a perpetual debt.

Mr. Sparks got the floor, and alluded to a circumstance that had occurred during the interruptions between Messrs. Weaver, Bland, and others, in which Mr. Weaver had used an offensive term to him (that he was "crazy"). He went on, in a good-natured manner, to excuse the offensive remark as arising from a misunderstanding on Mr. Weaver's part of what he (Sparks) had said to call it out.

Mr. Weaver replied in the same tone of pleasantry and good humor, declining to take offense at what Mr. Sparks had said, and intimating that no one could venture to insult him intentionally by ascribing falsehood to him without feeling the force of his (Weaver's) right arm. [Laughter and uproar.]

Mr. Sparks, on hearing the latter remark, changed his tone from one of pleasantry to one of anger, and said: "I spurn with contempt the reach of his arm. The reach of his arm would affect me as little as it affected the last Presidential election."

Mr. Weaver (still in a jocular tone)—Well, that was sufficient. Does not the gentleman see that he ought never to open his mouth at all when he is excited?—never, never! He spurns the reach of my arm? He can do so. In the temper I am now in he can do so. I would not hurt a hair of his head. [Laughter.] His apology was ample, and I accept it. But I caution him against the further use of the term "falsehood" or "lie." That, in Kentucky, is regarded, I believe, as a "lick" or a blow, and, even if I was not as large as a mouse, I would assail any man who would apply such a term to me offensively. The gentleman has alluded to my weight, but I warn him that my fighting weight is 185 pounds.

Mr. Sparks—Does the gentleman say that I used the word "falsehood?"

Mr. Weaver—So I understood.

Mr. Sparks—Oh, no; yours was certainly the first offensive word.

Mr. Weaver (still good-humoredly)—We are all right now.

Mr. Sparks—You misunderstood me. I said that you were stating what was not true, and that you were wanting in the qualities of a gentleman in your failure to remedy it. [Excitement and confusion.] That was all that there was of it, but it was developed at the last election that you wanted those qualities.

Mr. Weaver (now thoroughly angered and excited)—I denounce the gentleman personally as a liar, on the floor of the House.

Mr. Sparks (equally excited)—You are a scoundrel and a villain.

Mr. Weaver thereupon, amid great uproar, left the place where he was standing, and advanced menacingly toward Mr. Sparks, who in his turn moved toward Mr. Weaver, but both were immediately surrounded by members, who prevented them getting to close quarters, and made them put on their coats, which each was in the act of taking off as he advanced into the area. Of course, the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed on the floor and in the galleries, but in the midst of it the Speaker took the chair, and called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty. Just then, however, there was nothing in particular to be done by that official, as the combatants had been removed by their respective friends, and there was no danger of their assaulting each other. After the disorder had subsided, Mr. Covert resumed the chair, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Apologetic.

Mr. Bowman offered a resolution in the House of Representatives declaring that, for gross breach of the privileges, peace, and decorum of the House, Messrs. Weaver and Sparks be expelled. Mr. McLane offered as a substitute a resolution to the effect that the two members be permitted to make an apology, which was adopted.

Mr. Weaver—Of course, there can be no two opinions as to the necessity and propriety of an apology for what took place yesterday in the House. No one regrets the occurrence more deeply than I do myself. I know that it is very rare that I ever lose my temper at all, either in public debate or private life. I did not intend to do so yesterday, and I can only say to the House—what is understood by every member and the country—that the language used by me yesterday was wholly unjustifiable under the rules of the House and under the propriety of the debate, and that it was entirely out of order. I am not only willing, but anxious, to say to the House that I am sorry I used such language in the presence of the House, and I make my apology humbly to the House. Such conduct is wholly unjustifiable. I feel that as deeply as anybody else, certainly. I wish to say, further, that I had borne myself through a long running debate, as I thought, with good humor, and the offensive language was used just before the close of my last remarks in reply to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), and was wholly unexpected by me at the time. I thought that the whole difficulty was settled. I do not wish to raise a question as to who was to blame—not at all. I say that, whether I was to blame or he was to blame, or we were both to blame, the conduct was unjustifiable, and I apologize for my part of it to the House. I ask to be excused.

Mr. Sparks—During the great confusion (and I am warranted in saying that it was a great confusion) which existed in the committee of the whole yesterday, I used language that I well knew to be in conflict with the rules of the House. I do not on this occasion feel disposed to speak of the part taken in this confusion by other gentlemen of the House. I know that my language was in conflict with the rules and unparliamentary. To this House I feel that I owe an apology, and I hereby tender it.

On motion the matter was dropped—yeas, 164; nays, 44.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Although the Chinese had gunpowder many centuries before it was known in Europe, they did not employ it in war, but used it only in fireworks.

The leaning tower of Pisa was built in the twelfth century. It is 190 feet high and leans thirteen feet from the perpendicular. The inclination was caused by the settling of one side of the foundation.

The thread for the glass cloth, now made at Pittsburgh, is drawn out of a molten bar by means of a rapidly-revolving wheel at the rate of 2,000 yards a minute. The weaving is done on looms, about the same as with silk. The coloring is done with minerals when the glass is originally melted.

It is the opinion of the Rev. J. G. Wood, a popular English writer on natural history, that the cockroach and red ant, which abound in England as in this country, are not indigenous there, but were imported in merchandise from America. The numbers of ants are so great in some houses as to render the buildings uninhabitable. The houses have had the floors relaid, cement and porcelain tiles used wherever possible, but the house ants have retained possession of the premises. The passages to their nests are so small that boiling water loses its heat long before the few drops which can trickle through them can touch the nest. Insect powders are equally useless, and sulphur smoke has no terror for these insects.

The proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the feet. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height, from the feet to the top of the head, is the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

A volume of reminiscences of the late Ole Bull is to be made of materials which the violinist left with his family.

A SUPREME HORROR.

Loss of the Ship Nonantum, and the Frightful Fate that Befell Her Crew.

[St. John (N. F.) Telegram to Chicago Tribune.]

By the arrival of the royal mail steamer Curlew from St. George's bay, on the west coast of Newfoundland, your correspondent has received the full details of one of the most dismal and heartrending disasters that has ever been chronicled.

During the terrific gale of last week the ship Nonantum, of 1,000 tons burden, bound to Marseilles, was lost near the Highlands of St. George's bay, and became a total wreck. Her whole crew, numbering seventeen, with the exception of two, perished miserably of cold, hunger and exposure to the inclemency of the winter skies. The two survivors are the mate and one of the seamen. As soon as the ship's company discovered that there was not the slightest hope of saving the ship they took to their boats; eleven taking refuge in the life-boat and the remaining six in the second boat. The third boat was stove in and swamped alongside the bark.

Dr. Malcom, who attended the sufferers, tells the following story:

I was called on Thursday last to attend the two survivors, whose limbs were badly frost bitten, and will probably have to be amputated. During the intervals of their agony I gathered the story of their sufferings from the time they abandoned their vessel till I reached them, in the hope of somewhat mitigating their pains. The names of the two survivors are George Kadger, first officer of the ship, and a native of Plymouth, England, and Patrick Dooley, an ordinary seaman, a native of Carbonar, Newfoundland. "We had not long pushed away from the side of the wreck," said Kadger, "when our boat upset and we were all plunged into the water. We managed, however, to right her, but lost everything we had in the boat, provisions, water, oars, clothing, and even our rudder. Yet we were very fortunate in being able to right her at all. We were then in a terrible condition. Neither compass, nor rudder, nor oars, nor bread, nor water, nor even a dipper to remove the water from the boat, now more than half filled. We were compelled to take our coats off to bail her out, which we succeeded in doing after some three or four hours of hard work. We were finally driven ashore, and tossed high and dry, without having sustained any serious accident or injury. After being on shore a couple of hours, our cook, a colored man, who had shown signs of exhaustion all night, died, and we buried him on the seashore. The remaining ten of us climbed up the cliff in the hope of seeing some sign or token that might lead us to a path or road that would in the long-run enable us to find out some settlement. When we reached the top of the cliffs nothing met our eyes but a long extent of low woods, across which nothing could be seen that would indicate any vestige of human life for miles at least in any direction. After traveling about in vain for six days without food or fire, and insufficient clothing, with the little strength that yet remained to us we made a rude camp of evergreen boughs and lay down to die, believing that we should never see a human face again, except during a few short hours our own haggard and hunger-pinched visages. After a little rest through the night, that brought little refreshment, we all determined to make one final effort to rescue ourselves from death in those solitary wilds.

"It was now Friday morning, and with shaking limbs and all the agony of hunger we rose one by one from our chilly pallets and started once more in the hope of reaching some human habitation, but we were now a starving and broken-down crew. One by one dropped in the snow, to remain there forever. A few took a different course from us, but quickly disappeared, and we knew that they had sunk down upon the cold ground, never to rise from it again. The Captain and myself and Dooley alone remained of the whole eleven who were washed ashore in the life-boat. The Captain did not stand long. His feet were frost-bitten so that he had to give up, and we left him behind. Dooly had no boots on—nothing but pieces of canvas wrapped around his feet, and his feet were terribly swollen with the frost, and I was afraid I should be soon alone. But Dooley proved himself to be an iron man, and we held on till evening, when we lay down, but it was not long before the joyful view of two human beings approaching us greeted our sight."

The two men proved to be two travelers from St. George's bay. They were well equipped with food and other refreshments. A fire was quickly lighted, a refreshing cup of tea prepared, and bread and cold meat produced, which had an almost-magical effect on the dying sailors. Kadger and his dying companion, Dooley, made a comparatively vigorous effort to get up, and the influence of a warm room had the effect of reviving their almost-suspended animation. Kadger told, in feeble accents, to the welcome visitors the sad story of his own sufferings and those of his companions. He and Dooley had been ten days without food. They had left the Captain and four other seamen in a ravine some two miles distant. Kadger and Dooley, after being somewhat refreshed by the beverage administered to them, were brought to the nearest settlement and kindly cared for. Immediately a party was improvised to go in search of the Captain and the other seamen indicated by Kadger as lying half-frozen in the neighboring ravine. After a very diligent search the locality where these perishing wretches lay was discovered, but all save the Captain were locked in the rigidity of death. The Captain was badly frozen, but still showed sufficient evidences of vitality to warrant the hope that life might be spared. The bodies of the dead were as decently buried in the lone gorge as was possible with the meager means at disposal. Capt. Johnson was then carried to the neighboring settlement by the rescuing party, but had hardly reached the warm hearths and hospitable homes of the dwellers amid the Highlands, when he died, after hours of protracted agony.

It was noticed by the search-party, before burying the companions of the Captain in the solitary gorge where they were found, that the arm of one man was completely eaten to the bone, as if the poignant agonies of starvation had incited the loathsome and abhorrent appetite of cannibalism. Kadger and Dooley are both badly frost-bitten, and both are suffering from pulmonary congestion. They are likely to follow soon after their companions in suffering, and thus complete the round of this terrible tragedy.

Shakespeare's Mother.

Both young men belonged to the sacred *jeunesse doree* of Harvard, but even their brilliant intellects had succumbed to the power of wine. They stood upon the step of a Cambridge car, and talked loudly, wholly unconscious that Miss X., the young lady upon whom they were to call the following evening, sat just inside the car door. Theatrical topics were the subject of their conversation, and one remarked, loftily, that for his part he never cared for Shakespeare. "O, dash Shakespeare!" the other returned; "he's nobody. I knew his mother. She was nothing but an old nigger washwoman down on Joy street!" On the following evening the two youths, in faultless attire, were sunning themselves in the smiles of Miss X., when Shakespeare was casually mentioned. "I am always smashed on Shakespeare," the second youth remarked. What was his horror when Miss X. returned, coldly, "That is very natural; I believe you are acquainted with his mother."—*Boston Courier.*

Electricity as a Corrective.

In the Ohio State prison at Columbus the punishment of refractory prisoners is accomplished in a scientific manner, electricity being substituted in place of the degrading lash. The convict is stripped, handcuffed, and placed in a bath tub, a parallelogram in shape. It is partially filled with water, and the bottom, which is of brass, is connected with a powerful battery. An attendant seizes two sponges, which are likewise connected and charged, and gently touches the convict's body. A circuit is thus formed, and the patient receives a shock that he will remember to his dying day. This playful exercise is continued until the convict cries enough. He is unable to move, and for the time being suffers excruciating torture, so that he will never hanker for a repetition of the dose. The punishment leaves no wounds, and, while more severe than flogging, it is not so humiliating.

Shocking Calamity.

Between twenty and thirty lives were lost by the burning of the large wall-paper manufactory of M. H. Birge & Sons, in Buffalo. The structure was a five-story brick, 200 feet in depth and 80 feet wide. About 150 men and boys were employed in the building. A dispatch from Buffalo gives the following particulars of the sad disaster: About ten minutes before 3 o'clock one of the men employed in the third story reported to the foreman, Thomas Henry, who was on the floor below, that one of the printing machines was on fire. He speedily made his way up stairs, and saw the press at the rear of the room enveloped in flames, which had, by this time, spread to the adjacent woodwork, while the place was filled with dense smoke. As a temperature of 85 degrees is maintained continually throughout the factory, to assist the drying process, and as this had rendered everything as dry as tinder, Mr. Henry realized that the spread of the flames would be terribly rapid, and it was folly to think that anything could be done to avert it. He turned and ordered the employes to fly for their lives, immediately warning as best he could those who were in the fourth and fifth stories, they being principally boys. In the meantime an alarm had been sounded, to which a portion of the department responded, and a second and general alarm brought the remainder. The scene now presented was one that would touch the stoutest heart. The building was wrapped in seething flames. Employes jumped from the highest windows, while many boys in the two upper stories, who had been unsuccessful in their efforts to escape, or became too bewildered to follow the example of their companions, appeared at the windows with white and terrified faces and frantically shouted for help. But their torture was of brief duration, for, almost simultaneously with their cry for aid, they sank back, overcome by suffocation from the smoke, and, within twenty minutes from the time the alarm was sounded, the walls crumbled and fell with a crash. One small boy, whose name could not be learned, courageously jumped from the fifth story, and, catching the telegraph wires, which then gave way, slid down one of them, and escaped with badly cut hands. John Malone, aged 15 years, jumped from the fifth story, struck the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed. John Fields, employed as overseer among the boys, jumped from the fourth story and was picked up dead. John T. Berry jumped from one of the upper stories and sustained a fracture of the spine and of both arms. He will probably die. A number of others saved their lives by leaping from the windows of the burning building, but nearly all of them sustained injuries more or less severe. As far as can be ascertained twenty boys, if not more, were roasted alive in the fire.

Picture Frames.

Very serviceable and pretty picture-frames can be made out of pasteboard. For cabinet photographs, cut four strips, two six inches and two eight inches long. Lap them across the corners, in the same way as the rustic frames are joined, and punch a hole through the two pieces so that you can fasten them with a button. You can find four of a kind handsome enough in the button-box on the shelf. Cut steel are the best, but any kind will do. Strips of paper on the back will hold the picture in its place.

These frames are pretty, made of black card-board or covered with black silk. Little gilt stars, or strips of gilt paper down the center, have a pleasant effect on the black. You can cut little pieces of paper to represent gilt buttons if you do not happen to have any in the house. If you can, embroider a narrow vine on strips, with a cluster of leaves or flowers at the corners. Almost any combination of materials and styles is effective for these frames, and they are an agreeable change from the perforated card so long used. Glove and handkerchief boxes, and, in fact, boxes of any kind, all lie in this line of manufacture.

"I assure you, gentlemen," said the convict upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demand all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interest I should have peremptorily declined to serve, but as I am in the hands of my friends I see no other course but to submit." And he submitted.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 75	@12 [illegible]
Hogs	4 50	@ 6 [illegible]
Cotton	11⅞@	[illegible]
Flour—Superfine	3 40	@ [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@ 1 [illegible]
Corn—Ungraded	54	@ [illegible]
Oats—Mixed Western	42	@ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	12 00	@13 [illegible]
Lard	8½@	[illegible]
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ [illegible]
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ [illegible]
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ [illegible]
Hogs	4 00	@ [illegible]
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	96	@ [illegible]
No. 3 Spring	92	@ [illegible]
Corn—No. 2	36	@ [illegible]
Oats—No. 2	29	@ [illegible]
Rye—No. 2	85	@ [illegible]
Barley—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 10
Butter—Choice Creamery	32	@ [illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	20	@ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	11 75	@12 [illegible]
Lard	8½@	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	99	@ 1 [illegible]
No. 2	96	@ 1 [illegible]
Corn—No 2	36	@ [illegible]
Oats—No. 2	29	@ [illegible]
Rye—No. 1	84	@ [illegible]
Barley—No. 2	79	@ [illegible]
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	96	@ [illegible]
Corn—Mixed	36	@ [illegible]
Oats—No. 2	29	@ [illegible]
Rye	86	@ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	8½@	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	99	@ 1 01
Corn	43	@ [illegible]
Oats	35	@ [illegible]
Rye	95	@ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 [illegible]
Lard	8½@	[illegible]
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	98	@ [illegible]
No. 2 Red	96	@ [illegible]
Corn—No. 2	40	@ [illegible]
Oats—No. 2	34	@ [illegible]
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 90	@ [illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 White	97	@ [illegible]
Corn—No. 1	46	@ [illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Barley (per cental)	1 70	@ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 [illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	96	@ [illegible]
Corn	39	@ [illegible]
Oats	39	@ [illegible]
Pork—Clear	13 75	@14 [illegible]
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ [illegible]
Fair	4 25	@ [illegible]
Common	3 65	@ [illegible]
Hogs	4 65	@ [illegible]
Sheep	3 00	@ [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

If Mr. William H. English, of Indiana, were Vice President-elect, would the Republicans in Congress be striving for the establishment of the theory that the Vice President, and the Vice President only, can ascertain and declare the result of the electoral vote?

First and last, Gen. Grant has drawn from the treasury of the United States as salary, in one position or another, half a million dollars. No complaint is made that he didn't earn his pay, but a man who has had half a million ought hardly come back upon the treasury as a mendicant.

The President shouldn't feel bad about Richard W. Thompson's forgetfulness of the hostile attitude of the administration on the De Lesseps scheme. Richard was lulled to forgetfulness by De Lesseps' fixing his salary as President of the American branch of the Panama Canal Company at $25,000. Mr. Thompson, as a constitutional adviser of Mr. Hayes, has been receiving $8,000. Of all men, Hayes, who dearly loves a dollar, shouldn't think harshly of Dick.

A great outcry was made by the Republican organs when, the political complexion of the Senate having changed so that, for the first time in twenty years, the Democrats had the organization, they disturbed some of the ancient servants of the Senate who were Republicans, supplying their places with Democrats. This, they said, was an outrage; it was revolutionary, it was hoggish, it was unprecedented. The Republicans are about to take hold of both houses. Does any one, most of all an organ, doubt that the change will be sweeping and complete as to officers?

The rural Ohioan sincerely and proudly believes in the superior fitness of the Buckeye for public station. One of them says: "My programme would be to put Sherman in the Senate, Taft on the Supreme bench, Matthews in the Treasury Department, and to reserve Foster for Pendleton's seat, and, if there is another place on the Supreme bench for an Ohio man, West would fill it admirably." The country has grown somewhat accustomed to this pretense, and is likely to hear more of it. What with the outgoing of Hayes, who will endeavor to make up lost time, and the incoming of Garfield, the Ohio man will loom apace.

The Philadelphia *Times* thus concludes the recent correspondence between Conkling and Bayard:

Conkling to Bayard—I hear that you called me a thief. Did you say so?

Bayard to Conkling—I did not say that you were a thief. What I did say was that you assisted in the wrongful abstraction of money.

Conkling to Bayard—I asked you if you called me a thief. Instead of a plain answer you introduce a new and irrelevant allegation. I demand to know if you called me a thief or not.

Bayard to Conkling—I have already told you what I said. My authority will be found in the Congressional reports. If there was any mistake I shall be glad to be corrected.

Conkling to the *Press*: Two months ago you said that Mr. Bayard had called me a thief. Thus far Mr. Bayard has not retracted the epithet which you said he used. I therefore call Mr. Bayard a liar, and my friends, Messrs. Arthur, Boutwell and Davis, will assist me.

The interesting correspondence is doubtless closed forever, as Mr. Conkling, following the method which, in common with young school-girls, he seems to think most effective, will resolve never to speak to that Delaware man again.

The advocates of a nice, agreeable place on the retired list of the army for ex-President Grant, says the Chicago *Times*, recall how Jackson retired from the Presidency poor in health and poor in pocket. "I returned home," he writes to Mr. Trist, "with just $90 in money, having expended all my salary and most of the proceeds of my cotton crop; found everything out of repair, corn and everything else for the use of my farm to buy, having but one tract of land, beside my homestead, which I have sold, and which has enabled me to begin the year (1838) clear of debt; relying on our industry and economy to yield us a support, trusting to a kind Providence for good seasons and a prosperous crop." The illustration can hardly be said to make for Grant unless it can be shown that his successor in the White House—his personal friend, Mr. Van Buren—took the occasion of an annual message to recommend that Congress take care of him, or that through his next friend he procured the introduction of a bill placing him on the retired list of the army. Gen. Jackson never permitted his friends to represent him as an object of charity. Shaken as he was in his old age, he was a grim old soldier to the last, and would probably have regarded $7,000 a year, the income of Gen. Grant, as princely.

The petty partisanship of President Hayes in matters of official appointment has never been more conspicuously shown than in his retirement of Gen. Ord and his transfer of Schofield from West Point, to make room for O. O. Howard, of Freedman's Bank infamy. No thoughtful army officer wanted Ord retired. He was doing excellent service on the Mexican border. Sherman begged for his retention. Gen. McDowell was an older and less active officer. If one general officer must go to make room for Miles, and thus remove him from the path of Hazen, why not retire McDowell, affording a meritorious Brigadier the chance of promotion? Why, but that Ord had sent a warmly congratulatory telegram to Gen. Hancock upon his nomination, and McDowell, on the contrary, neglected such duties as he had to perform, ostentatiously to make the long journey from San Francisco to New York to vote for Garfield. Schofield was removed because he was supposed to be hostile to the negro, and to supply his place Mr. Hayes selects—whom? The man who saw the negro defrauded of millions of dollars, the fruit of his saving and self-denial, stood by placidly, and said nothing.

The Drug Apprentice.

The druggist's apprentice during his master's absence becomes again voluble to the customer. Said the apprentice, half in soliloquy and half in narrative: "The drug business is terrific. These porous plasters. The old man has a national reputation for them. He makes 'em out of old sun-bonnets and glue—cuts up the sun-bonnets and smears on the glue; and when you get one of these plasters on your back it is there for life. There's a man comes in here most every day to swear at the old man because he put on one of our plasters for a lame back in 1848, time of Mexican war, and, as he couldn't get it off, the skin grew over it like the bark of a tree, you know. The plaster has worked further and further in, until now it has gone to his lungs; it pulls at his left lung in a way to set him crazy. He is a very remarkable chemist—the old man. I do believe he could make paregoric out of old umbrellas, and boil down an illustrated weekly paper into attar of roses. He has ingenuity. You wouldn't believe."

INDIANA NEWS.

The revised enumeration of Fort Wayne is 26,917.

There were $60,174.64 in the Fort Wayne treasury on the 1st day of December.

Governor-elect Porter has appointed as his private secretary Frank H. Blackledge.

Mrs. Peele, the State Librarian, reports an expenditure in two years of $1,271 for new books and binding.

The oldest man in Washington county is David Voyles. His age is 96 years; and he has been a resident of the county since 1816.

The widow of the late Gen. Jeff C. Davis has contracted for the erection of a monument at New Albany similar to the Wool monument at Troy, N. Y.

Three stone-planers have been purchased by the State House contractors, at a cost of $15,000, which will greatly facilitate the progress of the work next season.

Col. Robert M. Goodwin, of Brookville, has been convicted of the murder of his brother, Dr. John R. Goodwin, and will be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

An invalid soldier at Madison has just received $2,800 back pension, and gave the whole of it to his sister, Mrs. Harry Hoagland, who has cared for him these many years.

Miss Mattie Lafollette, only daughter of Judge D. W. Lafollette, has been adjudged insane from injuries to her spine by being thrown from a buggy a few weeks since.

The old Johnny Fisher homestead, in the suburbs of Crawfordsville, comprising twelve acres, was sold, a few days since, for $50,000, and will be laid off in town lots.

The new reservoir of the New Albany water-works has been filled, and is ready for use. Its capacity is 6,000,000 of gallons, giving the company a total reservoir capacity of 9,000,000 gallons.

Samuel Funk and wife, who had been married fifty-three years, moved from Harrison county (where they had been early settlers) into New Albany, a few weeks ago, and both died there on nearly the same day last week.

The Marion County Court House has been arranged for the accommodation of the Legislature—one of the Circuit Court rooms for the Senate, and the room of the Criminal Court for the House of Representatives.

Miss Addie Hay was engaged to teach school near Jeffersonville, and when the school house was burned the Trustees failed to provide other quarters. Miss Hay has now, by process of law and a Supreme Court decision, obtained her salary for the entire term.

The directors of the Prison South met last week and elected officers. Capt. A. J. Howard, the present incumbent, was re-elected Warden for four years. John Craig was re-elected Deputy Warden, and Matt Huette, Clerk, for four years each.

The State Grange met last week, when an annual address was presented by Aaron Jones. Eighty-five delegates were present, representing fifty-seven counties. Statements show nearly 400 lodges in the State, with a membership of 8,000.

The managers of the Female Prison and Girls' Reformatory report that the number of inmates at the beginning of the year in the penal department was 41; number admitted, 34; total, 75; discharged by expiration of sentence, 22; pardoned, 1; died, 3; number remaining at the close of the year, 49. In the girls' department at the beginning of the year there were 147 inmates; received during the year, 42; returned from ticket-of-leave, 4; total, 193; number discharged, 16; released on ticket-of-leave, 24; escaped, 4, of whom 2 were recaptured; number remaining at the close of the year, 151. The total amount received from the State treasury during the year was $22,556.22; the total expenditures were $21,500, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,056.22. The managers ask additional appropriations of $7,500 for 1880-'81, of $40,000 for 1881-'82, and for 1882-'83 of $30,000, beside an additional amount for library and sewerage.

The report of the Trustees of the Indiana University has been presented to the Governor for the years ending October 31, 1879 and 1880. The report for 1879 shows that there was remaining in the treasury at the last annual report $3,000.47, and the amount received since is as follows: On account of interest on lands in Newton, Pulaski, Knox, White, Dubois, Martin, and Jasper counties, $1,068.37; by endowment fund interest, $7,500; semi-annual appropriations, $23,000; contingent fees, 1,669.50, and small sums from other sources, making a total of receipts of $36,487.40. The total warrants drawn during the year amount to $27,951.08, leaving a balance in the treasury of $8,536.32. The total receipts for the last fiscal year, including balance, were $25,466.56, and the total expenditures $24,856.05; balance in treasury, $610.51. The Finance Committee of the board recommend the following appropriations for the next year: For salaries of President, professors and assistants, $18,000; purchase of books for library, $3,500; salaries of officers of board and janitor, $1,500; salary of Trustees, $1,800; lecture fund, $900; contingent expenses, $2,000; buildings and grounds, $600; department of natural philosophy, $200; department of chemistry, $600; total, $29,000.

FARM NOTES.

There is one system of tillage, says the London *Chronicle*, far too prevalent, in small gardens particularly. It is that of digging and manuring only one spade deep till a few inches of the top soil are poisoned with dung, and turned into a moving mass of slugs and grubs, while the subsoil is as hard as adamant.

Water for Cows.—Be careful about letting your cattle drink from ditches, or from pools in which they are accustomed to stand, or in which their droppings are deposited. It is not only liable to injure the health of the stock, but it is also a fruitful cause of malarial and typhoid fevers among those who use the milk from cows thus watered.

A Horse's Foot.—Those who will take pains to examine a horse's foot will find it a series of elliptical springs separated from each other by a spongy substance, and the frog a cushion to rest the foot upon, the whole being admirably constructed for a heavy body to resist jars, and from which the natural inference may be drawn that cutting and paring the hoof and frog is not only useless but injurious.

Stirring the Soil.—It is more than two hundred years ago since there lived Jethro Tull, the famous agriculturist, who was such an enthusiast for stirring the soil that he formed the opinion that crops could be produced without the aid of manure. It is a matter of considerable importance, remarks the *Gardens' Chronicle*, that the atmosphere should enrich and sweeten the soil, and unless its surface is in a fit condition to allow the air to permeate it, its valuable properties are lost. Travelers inform us that the Greeks in their vineyards throw up the earth between the vines in ridges, the object being to enrich and sweeten the soil by exposure, adding and mixing manure with the ridge of earth before returning it to the roots, which it would appear they are in the habit of pruning annually.

To Fatten Fowls.—The best food for fattening poultry is oatmeal mixed with scalding milk. As a change in their diet is necessary boiled barley may occasionally be substituted. Give fresh feed three times a day, as much, but no more, than can be eaten at each meal. Chopped up mutton suet or any fat trimmings of meat from the kitchen mixed with the scalded meal will produce an extra degree of fatness. Give green food, such as chopped cabbage, turnips or onions. Keep them supplied with gravel and fresh water. Milk, either sweet, sour or thick, is also most excellent. Fowls fed in this way must not be kept longer than two weeks, as if forced for a greater length of time they are apt to become diseased. Leave them without food or water fourteen hours before killing.

The Cross-Cut Saw.—Ten years' experience in the use of cross-cut saws has proved to me that I have been working under many disadvantages until recently. My wish is for all to know the great advantage of a plan which I pursue. Take a new saw that has never been set, place it between two boards cut to fit the saw, clamp it tight on a bench or vice; take an iron wedge, file one corner to suit the set of the tooth when finished, then take a small hammer, hold the wedge with the left hand, strike the tooth lightly with the hammer until at the right place; then turn the wedge on the opposite side, and on the next tooth, and set it in the same way; now then you reach the third and most important tooth in the saw—leave it perfectly straight; pass on to the fourth tooth, set it as you did the first; turn the wedge, set fifth the other way; leave the sixth tooth straight; and so on until you finish. Now take your file, dress the two teeth as you do the common saw; the third file perfectly straight and square—leaving it about one-twentieth part of one inch shorter than the others. Continue in that way until you finish, and you will find it will cut twice as fast as the old way practiced by most farmers.—*Southern Cultivator.*

About Clover.—W. J. Fowler, writing to an exchange, says: "The fertility of good land may be maintained by the use of clover alone, as shown by the experience of hundreds of Western New York farmers. I know pieces of land that have never had manure. Alternate wheat and clover has been the rotation ever since the original timber was cut off. The clover each alternate year has been plowed under, and nothing but gypsum, at the rate of 100 pounds per acre per year, has ever been applied. This land is still in good condition, not quite equal to the field near the barnyard, and which have had less clover but more manure, but tolerably sure for twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre. The lack in such land is more apt to be phosphate of lime, and a dressing of super-phosphate applied with the wheat at seeding will cheaply and surely remedy this. By combining winter stock feeding with occasional plowing under of green clover for manure I do not doubt that the fertility of large farms may as surely be kept up as if the farms were smaller. In any event where clover is grown there must always be the roots in the soil to decay and this will prevent very rapid deterioration of fertility. So much always depends on keeping the soil fertile that commercial manures which on trial prove profitable should always be used."

Keep accounts and know precisely what is done, and is doing, and how the business of the farm is paying, in what particular it is paying, and where it is losing. Farming *does* pay. It is the most profitable business in the world. The loose and careless manner in which it is generally carried on would utterly wreck any less profitable business. There was once a man who made certain attachments for looms known as "pickers," and prepared the raw hide from which they were made himself. But he thought it was a more cleanly and better business to buy the hides and merely cut them up and make the pickers. So he bought the hides from a neighbor, and the first year he was overwhelmed with debt and sold out, and his neighbor became rich by curing hides. The unfortunate man made money so fast before that he never troubled himself how it was made, and only learned too late that one part of his business was profitable and the other was not; but then he had given over to his neighbor the profits and kept the losses for himself. It is much the same with farming, for no one can tell where he is losing or making money, without accounts. Just now is a seasonable time to consider this matter and to begin a new and more reasonable and safe system.—*Rural New Yorker.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

Oyster Pie.—Make a paste as for pie-crust, line a shallow pan with it, put in a layer of oysters, season with crumbs of butter and salt, add a layer of bread or cracker-crumbs, and so on; then add the liquor and a little milk; cover with crust and bake.

Cutlets of Quails.—Cut the breasts from half a dozen quails, and at the small end of each insert a neat little piece of leg bone to make the breast look like cutlets. Dip them in melted butter, season, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in hot butter. Serve with French peas in the center of the dish.

Sauce Robert.—Put two medium-sized onions, chopped very fine, with a large lump of butter, in a stew-pan; let them brown well, constantly stirring; add a teaspoonful of flour mixed with half a pint of good stock; salt and pepper; cook about five minutes; add a teaspoonful of mixed mustard and one of vinegar.

Cheese Souffle.—This dish must be sent to the table direct from the oven, in the pan in which it has been baked, as it falls if kept standing. Beat separately the whites and yolks of two eggs, add to the yolks one teaspoonful of sifted flour, two of grated cheese, a pinch of cayenne, one of salt, and one cupful of milk; when well mixed add the whites beaten to a froth, and stir briskly, pour into a buttered, shallow pan, and bake into a quick oven until of a rich brown color—about fifteen minutes.

Oyster Toast.—This is a nice little dish for a luncheon or for a late supper. Scald a quart of oysters in their own liquor; take them out and pound them in a mortar, when they form a paste; add a little rich cream and some pepper. Get ready some thin, neat pieces of toast, moistened slightly with boiling water, and spread with fresh butter. Spread the oyster paste thickly upon the toast, put a thinly-cut round of lemon upon each piece, and arrange them on a platter garnished with parsley. Serve very hot.

An inexpensive but appetizing pickle is made as follows: Slice one peck of green tomatoes and nine large onions; scatter one teacupful of salt over them; cover with water and let them stand all night; in the morning drain and boil in weak vinegar. Then take four quarts of vinegar of good strength, two pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of white mustard seed, two table-spoonfuls each of ground allspice, cloves, cinnamon and ginger, half a teaspoonful of red pepper. Boil all together for half an hour. The tomatoes, if a little too near ripe, will not need boiling quite so long.

Delicious Pickled Oysters.—Wash them and hang them over the fire, with barely sufficient water to cover them: very little is necessary if there is an abundance of the liquor. To one hundred oysters add a small handful of salt; let them come to a scald to swell them; watch for this and remove immediately with a skimmer, carefully laying them on dishes to cool; add one-third part vinegar (having previously strained the liquor) with whole white pepper-corns, allspice and blade mace to the taste; let all boil up together and pour over the oysters in stone jars. Ready for use in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The oysters should be very fresh and large.

Mince Meat.—Two pounds currants, five pounds peeled and cored apples, two pounds lean boiled beef, one pound beef suet, three-quarter pounds citron, two and a half pounds coffee sugar, two pounds raisins, one pounds seedless raisins; two tablespoonfuls cinnamon, one nutmeg, and tablespoonful each mace, cloves and allspice, one pint each Madeira wine and brandy. Wash the currants, dry and pick them, stone the raisins, remove the skin and sinews from the beef and chop each ingredient up separately and very fine; place as soon as done in a large pan, finally adding the spices, Madeira and brandy; mix very thoroughly; pack in jars; keep in cold place.

Paper Boxes Substituted for Tin.

A few years ago a process of paper-box manufacturing was invented, which has since placed paper, the rival of so many materials, in the position of a strong rival of tin in packages for certain articles of commerce. Previous to this invention the great objection to using round paper boxes for small packages, when tin was commonly used, was that the covers, being in two pieces (a disk and a rim), were not durable or safe enough to fill the requirements of frequent handling. Under the new process the heads or covers of the box are "drawn" from a single piece of straw board, so that not only is there no separating of a disk from the rim by use, but there is no seam through which the contents of the box can find its way. The body of the box is cut from paper tubes, made of several thicknesses of a light weight of straw board or heavy straw paper. Almost any desired diameter or length of box can be made. The heads are made of heavy straw board, from what is known as No. 90 to No. 50, or heavier if desired, and are "drawn" under a peculiar process, with great rapidity. One of these heads is fastened to the bottom of the box, another of the same kind is adjusted to the top, not fastened, and the box is complete. For these a straw board lined with fancy-colored paper can be used; oftentimes a tin-foil paper is selected, in which case, with the body of the box covered by a label, the package resembles a handsome, solid tin box. The boxes have been introduced into a great variety of uses, where, on account of cheapness, they have already superseded tin. Large quantities are used with and without water, air and grease-proof preparations, in packing such articles as chloride of lime, paris green, putty, tar, seeds, etc. The same principle is applied to the manufacture of small pill boxes and toy paper-cap boxes, the latter being known now by "Young America," almost to an entirety, as his chief Fourth of July delight. This class of boxes is made with astonishing rapidity, as can be imagined from the fact that they are sold, by the thousand gross, as low as 7 and 8 cents a gross.

Too Long.

O, skirt! beautiful skirt! jerked through the dust and dragged through the dirt! once you were white as the mantle of snow, as the leaves of the lily when spring zephyrs blow! stiff to the touch, and fair to the eye, and neat to the gaze of each passer-by; now tattered and spattered—O! piteous wrong Beautiful skirt, they made you too long.

An Eccentric Needle.

One day at an old-fashioned country quilting in East Tennessee the mountain boys and girls were playing some game like "snap." Miss Maria Peelers was being chased around the room by Jarkin Soby, her ardent admirer. She gave a scream suddenly, and began to examine the sole of her foot, which—as is the custom in that region—was shod with nature's own morocco. It was found that she had stepped on a needle that had fallen by accident upon the floor. As there were seven or eight inches of black patent thread hanging from the eye of the needle Jarkin insisted upon pulling it out, but Maria screamed with fright at the bare mention of the thing. She would not suffer any one to touch the string. So Jarkin took her up behind him on his horse and took her home to the old folks, intending, by the assistance of the old man, to prevail upon her to let the needle be pulled out. Lo! when they had made the trip there was no thread visible, and it was thought that, as Maria's feet had dangled along, it had caught on a bush and pulled out. All parties were in despair. Maria was considerably frightened, but only complained of a dreadful stitch in her leg. Jarkin went home, after vainly training his own eyes to find that of the needle, leaving Maria, as she said, to let the thing heal and work out. The next day Jarkin called on Maria to see if the place had begun to fester, but the hole, where the needle had entered, was scarcely visible, and Maria was complaining of only a little stitch in her knee, and was in such good spirits as to place Jarkin in ecstasies. From day to day the visits continued, and Maria and Jarkin had forgotten all about the needle. Maria now and then complained to her mother of a peculiar stitch in different localities, but went cheerfully about her work. When Jarkin called in the long evenings it was evident that he sat very close to Maria, and while that silent ecstasy spoken of in novels would steal over them they would forget everything but their own little heaven, until a secular snore from one of the old people in the back part of the room would cause them to stir. This thing continued until one night, after they had been together longer and closer than usual, Jarkin removed his arm and sighed that he must go. As he went to rise he gasped from a sharp stitch in his side next to Maria. Maria edged spasmodically toward Jarkin, catching a short breath and holding to him convulsively. Jarkin felt an indescribable pain in the effort to part. Maria hung to him with ejaculations no more tender than indicative of great physical pain. Finally they clung to each other in wild alarm. Each exclaimed: "What's the matter! O! Maria! O! Jar—Jar—Jar—kin!" The old folks awoke and struck a light in great trepidation. Seeing the couple clinging to each other, the old gentleman insisted upon immediate separation, but Maria screamed, "He can't; Oh, he can't!" Jarkin was in too much mysticism to solve the question, and all the old folks did in their vain efforts to separate them was to elicit great cries of agony. After many ineffectual attempts the thing was given up. As both parties seemed to be in the extremest mental and physical anguish, a doctor was sent for, and after many weary hours arrived. Upon investigation he found a short, black-patent thread running from Maria's side to Jarkin's side. A new light broke over Maria's face at the revelation, while all the others were thrown into the deepest conjecture. Upon signifying that she could at last solve the riddle, the parties waited breathlessly to hear. "It's that needle." "What needle, Maria?" "Why, hits been workin' all this time, that needle I tramped on at the quiltin'."

The mystery was solved; the thread had not pulled out on the way home, but as the needle had worked in out of sight the thread had followed. It had continued its course about Maria's members, and now all those inexplicable pains, which had for six months disturbed her, were accounted for; and Jarkin had been so persistent and so close in his attentions that the needle had, imperceptibly, in a protracted sitting of the two, worked out of Maria into him, and, as it were, stitched them together.

Corn Cobs.

The cobs of Indian corn contain a large amount of potash. Its ashes contain twice the amount of that material than the ashes of the willow, which contains more than any other wood. Potash is one of the minerals for which the farmer pays, in one shape or another, large sums of money, and this frequently when there can be seen lying around his premises uneconomized quantities of this valuable material.

Grandma Garfield, a correspondent says, is not a stately, impressive old lady, but a nice, plain, companionable mother of the every-day sort. You Eastern people, both men and women, grow old more elegantly than those whose early lives were full of frontier hardships at the West. To see the General with his mother reminds one pleasantly of Lawyer Wemmick and his "aged parent" in Dickens' "Great Expectations." As the "Aged P." of the administration, Grandma Garfield will be by no means a lay figure in the social life of the White House.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases. [illegible]

INDISCRETION–EXPOSURE [illegible]

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, rejuvenates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

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Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

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AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book for the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, [illegible]

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Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and Positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastille, taken from Letters received from Patrons.

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years [illegible]

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man is [illegible]

Missouri, Sept. 19, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $5, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 30th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, but I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 3, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish, by return mail one box, [illegible]

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.
And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	10c	Coffee A	8c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C	8c
Granulated	10c	Brown Sugar	7c

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	16c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	25c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1861.	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, selling at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	45c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	60c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncalendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Drums, Bears, Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX	14c	Family	20c	S & W	25c	Select Frying	33c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	48c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar, Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound.........25c Orange and Lemon Peel.........30c Shelled Almonds.........35
Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish [illegible]

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	20
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. **PIONEER** 1880

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES,
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—first door east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

Photography.

M. Niepce of Chalon-on-the-Saone was the first to enjoy the satisfaction of producing permanent pictures by the influence of solar radiations. This was accomplished in 1813; and the name chosen to designate his process was heliography. Niepce afterward learned that Daguerre had been conducting experiments of a similar character; and they formed a partnership. The former, however, died in 1833; and a new deed of partnership was signed between his son Isidore and M. Daguerre, which resulted in the publication, in July, 1839, of the process known as the daguerreotype. But this was not done until the French Government had passed a bill securing to M. Daguerre a pension of six thousand francs, and to Isidore Niepce a pension of four thousand francs, both for life, and one-half in reversion to their widows. This action of the French Government was upon the argument that "the invention did not admit of being secured by patent, since, as soon as published, all might avail themselves of its advantages: it therefore chose to enjoy the glory of endowing the world of science and of art with one of the most surprising discoveries that honor their native land."

When Galusha A. Grow was in Congress, twenty years ago, he knocked down a member (Keitt) who left his seat to brandish his fist in Grow's face. We think Pennsylvania will make a mistake if she does not send Grow to the United States Senate. Some of the members are likely to require just such heroic treatment.

Tickets ! Tickets ! Tickets !

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools

1881.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S BAZAR one year	4 00
" WEEKLY one year	4 05
" MAGAZINE one year	$4 00
The three above publications	10 00
Any two above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1 year	1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money-order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

[Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.]

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS.
New York.

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year.

The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

All questions and parties shall be treated with candor and fairness, but the truth shall never be perverted.

The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER

will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in all branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

TERMS OF WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

For one year	$1 15
For six months	65

A free copy given to any one sending a club of seven names with $8 05.

TERMS OF DAILY ENQUIRER.

	With Sunday	With Sunday Issue.
One year	$12 00	$14 00
Six month	6 00	7 00
Three months	3 25	3 75
One month	1 25	1 50
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2 00
Any two days' issue, per year		4 00
Any three days' issue, per year		6 00

Send for sample copies.
FARAN & MCLEAN, Publishers.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer& Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains.
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at
JOE ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind.

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,
and Exponent of

American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

Price Per Year, Single Copy, $150

Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to become agents send for private circulars an sample copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered.

Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

RAILROADS

Wayne Ft., & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:15 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:25; Angola, 5:45; Fremont, 6:10; Reading 7:15; Bankers, 8:00; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:10 a. m.; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:30 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31P.M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:29; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:53; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:38; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m.; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:15; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake 6:35; Angola, 6:47; Fremont, 7:10; Reading, 7:45; Jonesville, 8:25; Jackson, 9:25 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:50 a. m. and New York, 10:30 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m.; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:45; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:30; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:52; Waterloo, 9:05; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:38; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Stoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26P.M—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:35; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:05 p. m, Hillsdale 8:00 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 15 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 06 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 38 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 16 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick Ag't.
N. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	11:34 p. m.	Mail	3:30 p. m.
Accom'n	7:57 a. m	Accom'n	8:07 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:36 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:10 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, M. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 00		10 56
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 56
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	2 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 43	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 26
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	[illegible]	5 40pm	11 2
Tiffin	10 00	7 55	12 0
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 0
Defiance	12 55pm	10 32	3
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 36	11 58	3 0
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 2
Avilla		12 20	3 2
Albion		12 45	3 5
Cromwell		1 14	4 1
Syracuse		1 30	4 2
Milford Junction		1 40	4 3
Walkerton Junction		2 04	5 4
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 1

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55
Alliance	3 20	1 20pm	5 35
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm
Forest	9 25	8 25	11 20
Lima	10 40	9 20	12 33am
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 40
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, Atl. Ex.
Chicago lv.	8 10am	30pm	5 15pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 26
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am
Lima	4 23		2 38
Forest	5 43		2 55
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20
Orrville	10 06	2 57	9 23
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily. No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises, on Friday the 31st day of December, 1880 the following real estate to-wit: Lot six in the original plot of the town of Auburn Junction, Dekalb county, Indiana.

TERMS: One-third cash; the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes and interest, waiving valuation laws, with approved personal security. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m. W. H. DILLS, Administrator.
50-3t

M Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 6, 1881. Number 1.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

DIED IN PENURY.

Sad End of a Former Official Life.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The police picked up in the streets night before last, a poor old man in the last stages of want and destitution. He was suffering from exposure. When taken to the station-house, a physician said that his extreme weakness was occasioned by an acute attack of pneumonia. It was also found that the man was named James Madison Tarleton, and that he was consul general at Melbourne, Australia, in Franklin Pierce's time. He was a warm friend of the Pierces. Among the papers found upon the outcast were two letters from General Pierce. The one not relating to personal matters, is as follows:

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1, 1847.—My Dear Tarleton: I take it that you are regarding our election, now near at hand, with some degree of interest, and I write chiefly to say that the clouds which have overshadowed us for some months past are apparently breaking away and unveiling to us a clear sky and the bright star of hope. I am quite sanguine in the conviction that we shall gain a signal triumph over federalism, abolitionism, Haleism and all other isms combined. We have made some apparent losses, which will prove substantial gains. George Barstow, of Manchester, and Asa Fowler, of this place, have joined the ranks of the liberty men. Look at the Manchester Democrat extra, which I send you to-day, and say whether you think the former gentleman is an acquisition to his new associates. The campaign is being conducted on the part of the democracy with great vigor in all parts of the state. Inquiries are often made for you in a certain circle, and many friends will be glad to hear that you are well and prosperous. Present my kindest regards to your wife, and let me hear from you. In haste, your friend, FRANK PIERCE.

J. M. TARLETON, Mobile, Ala.

A lady who knew the ex-consul in Australia took him from the station-house, but care came too late, as he died late last evening.

A Mexican Pompeii.

A correspondent, writing from Mexico, says: Charney has discovered what he very properly terms "The Indian or Mexican Pompeii, a city buried for at least 1,000 years." In my last I mentioned the discovery of a villa near Tula. That house has now been fully uncovered, and found to contain twenty-five rooms, fifteen stair-cases and twelve corridors. Attached to it are two cisterns, with clay pipes which were used to convey water to different appartments. Some of the household utensils are of coarse clay, a few of porcelain and one article of glass. Remember Tollan, the capital of the Toltec empire, covered, not only the present site of the town of Tula, but the spot where Mr. Charney discovered the villa, and now he is unearthing, near the former building, a large palace. Perhaps during these excavations he may find historical data that will clear up all mystery with regard to the origin of the first inhabitants of the western continent.

Death of the Distinguished Novelist, George Eliot.

In the death of George Eliot, which occurred at London, England, on Wednesday, December 20, at ten o'clock, the world of literature has lost the greatest metaphysical fiction writer of her time. The cable dispatches state that Mrs. Cross (George Elliot) was seized with a chill, which suddenly attacked the larnyx and the muscles of the throat on Sunday last. This attack caused great nervous prostration, but it did not give serious alarm to her friends until early on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Andrew Clare then discovered that the pericardium was very seriously affected, and he said that the case was nearly if not altogether hopeless.

She was for some time in an unconcious condition, but rallied, and at the end passed quietly and painlessly away. She had just completed her 60th year.

Ben. Harrison's practice in the past of demanding pay for services rendered his party is being made an important factor in the senatorial contest. There are many republicans who think Benjamin just a little too penurious in this matter. In 1876 when the visiting statesmen were hying southward, Harrison was requested to go to South Carolina and help save Hayes, but he declined doing so unless paid $1,500 and expenses. There are many other instances of this nature on file, as it were, which are likely to haunt Ben in his senatorial dreams.

BORDER GUERRILLAS.

A Bad Gang of New Mexican Desperadoes and Murderers Corraled and Captured—One of the Party Shot Dead.

At a late hour on the night of December 28, three of the most desperate outlaws who ever infested the territory were brought to town and placed under charge of the military, the jail not being deemed safe enough. They are Billy Smith, nicknamed "The Kid," Dave Rudebaugh and Wm. Wilson. For four years past they, with others, have ruled Lincoln county with the pistol and Winchester rifle, committing at least a dozen murders during that time.

The outlaws were captured three days ago at Stinking Springs, about three miles east of Fort Sumner. According to the accounts of the men, the capture was easily effected. It was as great a surprise to them as to the public generally. They say at Sumner, during the latter part of the week, they were informed that "The Kid" and his gang were at Stinking Springs, and, having collected a posse of sixteen men, they went after them. "The Kid's" party consisted of Dave Rudebaugh, the murderer of Lopez, the Los Vegas jailer, Billy Wilson, Tom Picket and Chaf. Bowdre, making with himself five men in all. The posse, under Sheriff Garrett, reached Stinking Springs just before day-break, and surrounded the house in which the Kid and his men were quartered. They satisfied themselves that the outlaws were in the house and then waited quietly for them to come out.

Soon after it had become light enough to see perpectly one of the doors of the house opened, and a man stepped out. The besiegers thought it was "The Kid," and fired. The man went back into the house, then came out again and fell dead. It was then ascertained that Chas. Brown had been shot. The posse continued to guard the house until nearly dark, when the outlaws surrendered, although "The Kid" was violently opposed to it, and were made secure by their captors. They were brought to Los Vegas, and brought from their here.

At Vegas there was a strong disposition to lynch the men, and it was deemed safest to bring them through to Santa Fe. It is said that the Vegas people were for taking the prisoners from the guard. Picket was the only one of the four captives who was left at the Vegas jail. The arrival here of the prisoners created a great deal of excitement, and Sheriff Garrett is the hero of the hour.

A Free-Trade Fable.

[Boston Herald.]

A fable, respectfully dedicated to commercial fossils: "There was once a farmer, who lived remote from the market towns. He had no horse or wagon, and was forced to 'tote,' his produce on his back when going to market, or else to pay his more fortunate neighbors who owned teams to transport his vegetables and grain. His farm grew larger and more productive, his sons increased and arrived at man's estate, and, with their aid, he raised great crops, but he still depended on his neighbors for the transportation of the products of his farm. The sons laughed at the foolishness of the father in paying out a large share of his profits for transportation, and finaly persuaded him to buy a horse and cart. When he had done so, the old man said: "I have to work hard, and the horse shall have no easier time than myself, so I'll load the wagon half full of rocks whenever he goes to market." The ancient idiot did as he said, and still wondered why he did not prosper as did his neighbors on less fertile farms." As a fable is incomplete without a moral, this shall have one: 'A nation which hopes to compete with foreigners on the ocean, must tax its ships as lightly as do its competitors for the world's trade.'"

The old Buddhist method of teaching secret geography to the Japs is different from that which prevails in our schools. A Buddhist priest recently told a missionary that 90,000,000 miles north of where they stood there was an immense square mountain, on the other side of which was heaven.

It was the splendid jewels worn by Mad. Robillard, the wife of a tobacco manufacturer, at a ball in the Tuileries in 1810 that first gave Napoleon the idea of making the tobacco trade a state monopoly. It yields now to the French government an annual profit of about $50,000,000.

A RIVER BONANZA.

Big Find Expected at the Bottom of a California River.

The most extensive mining operation of its kind ever known in the history of California, says the San Francisco Chronicle, has been inaugurated by eastern capitalists of Chicago, New York and Boston, at Big Bend, on the north fork of Feather river, ten miles above Oroville. A million dollars, it is said, has been pledged to the undertaking, and $50,000 paid in to start the work. The scheme contemplates the working out of thirteen miles of the bed of the Feather river, not by the old process of fluming, but by a tunnel of sufficient capacity to drain the river bed, so that it can be worked in a manner familiar to the early miners on the American river, where so many fortunes were made in flush times. The Feather river, at Whisky bar, makes a large bend, thirteen miles in length, in the form of a horse-shoe. Near the junction with the west branch there runs into the latter a stream called Dark Canon. This stream heads in the direction of the upper portion of the north fork and in the neighborhood of Whisky bar, the distance between it and the bar straight through the divide is less than twelve thousand feet. It is proposed to construct an eocene tunnel half a mile above Whisky bar, to Dark Canon, of sufficient dimensions to drain the thirteen miles of the horse-shoe bend, and the securing of the gold in the channel will then, of course, be an easy matter. The tunnel will be eleven thousand six hundred feet in length, and will be a little larger than the ordinary railway tunnel. It will have a fall of fifty-two feet and nine inches to the mile, with a capacity of discharging sixty-eight hundred and twenty miner's inches of water per second. At the highest portion of the divide the level of the tunnel will be fifteen hundred feet from the surface. The formation of this divide is mineral in character, consisting of strata of slate, porpyhry and diorite. At Hamilton bar, where the water will be taken out, a dam will be constructed, the lower portion of which will be of masonry. Along these thirteen miles, several small creeks run into the river, and, by means of ditches along the banks of the main stream, an abundance of water can be obtained, and the gravel, which is probably from fifteen to thirty feet deep, can easily be washed by the most improved methods known in placer mining. By the well known process of fluming, great fortunes have been made in the neighborhood of Big bend in years past. The works, however, could only be prosecuted during the dry season, as the floods always swept away the works. With a tunnel, of course, this trouble will be obviated. At the Cape claim, from three thousand four hundred feet of the river, by wing-dams and a flume, in forty-two days, $680,000 was taken out, with only one-third of the claim worked, when the season closed. Another attempt to flume the whole of Feather river was frustrated by the early rains, which swept the whole fabric away. Judging from what has been taken out, old miners estimate that thirteen miles of the river, at Big bend, contain about $150,000,000. Of course to reach it requires the best engineering skill and an outlay of at least $4,000,000 before substantial results can be achieved. Waldemar Allstrom, the financial head of the enterprise, feels competent to grapple with the undertaking. By taking up the water right and running the tunnel, the managers of the tunnel will get an extensive right, which they may hereafter turn into a source of revenue for irrigating. When the bed of the river is worked out, it may be that irrigating ditches will be constructed, and the waste scattered through dry regions in the Sacramento valley where it will find sale, and become a source of permanent revenue.

Valparaiso Messenger: Daniel O'Brien of Adams County, was recently sent to the penitentiary for sixty days for stealing bread to stay the pangs of hunger. If O'Brien had stolen a cool hundred thousand dollars he could have compromised the matter at fifty cents on the dollar.

Private Dalzel, of Ohio, favors Gen. Benjamin Harrison for Senator from Indiana, not because that he has any feelings against Chairman New, but because Benjamin is an Ohio product.

Glass Textile Fabric.

We learn from our exchanges—and of course they know—that a certain glass manufacturing establishment in Pittsburgh, Pa., is producing a very superior article of woven glass fabric. The agent in this city—name not given—is reported to have said: "We can duplicate in glass any costume, and can make it just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit, and equal in its smallest details, even to the buttons on the original. The fabric is very strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than linen, cotton or silk, or other fabric imitated. It is also very warm, easy fitting, and comfortable whether worn as dress, shawl, or other garment in ordinary clothing."

The account states that somebody—we suppose the same up-town party—exhibited a table-cloth "seven feet square," composed entirely of glass "in variegated colors, with ornamental border and fringed edges."

A "representative of the firm"—the glass blowers of Pittsburgh—we are told, stated that "they can spin 250 fine threads, each ten miles in length, in one minute." Again, "it can be washed and ironed like the ordinary table-cloth." What other wonders are yet to be revealed we are not informed, but hope to hear more soon regarding this great discovery.

We have read, years ago, of a very elegant dress presented to Queen Victoria, in which particles of glass had been dexterously interwoven, but nothing was said about "washing and ironing," and we are under the impression that her Britanic majesty was not deeply impressed with the elegance or utility of the garment. We are certain, however, that very little was said about it after its presentation.

In the present instance we think that Messrs. Atterbury & Co., of Pittsburgh, who are the discoverers alluded to, have suffered badly from either the reporters or their agents. We have before us a copy of the Commercial Gazette of the smoky city, containing a description of the "crystalline cloth," but no such extravagant encomiums as have been used in our city papers.

The Commercial says nothing about the fabulous spinning of 250 threads of glass, "each ten miles long, in a minute." Though the account may not have been written by an expert, it furnishes no ground for such silly nonsense. Though the transparency of the New York reporter shocks us, we must confess that he is a good glass blower.

AN INNOCENT CONVICT.

Sentence to a Four Years' Term for a Crime of Which he was not Guilty.

Special to the Enquirer.

LOGANSPORT, IND., Dec. 29.—About two years ago two peddlers of Wabash county, named, respectively, Edward Murphy and Wm. D. Fogarty, were tried and convicted in this county for the rape of a woman in Jefferson township. Every circumstance seemed to point out their guilt, and notwithstanding the earnest protestations of innocence made by Fogarty the public and the court set him and his partner down as guilty and worthy of prison cells. Accordingly they were sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and without much delay were bustled off to the Michigan City prison.

A short time ago Fogarty took sick, and after lingering a few days died. While he was lying on his deathbed in the prison Murphy went to him and acknowledged having committed the rape and begged the dying man's pardon for taking the infamous part he had in the conviction of Fogarty. This scene is described as very pathetic, but the confession came too late, Fogarty living only a short time thereafter.

The deceased was buried in the family cemetery at Zyamesville, Wabash county, and he is not the first person who has worn the prison garb and finally lost his life by reason of having been convicted of a crime of which he was entirely innocent. Murphy's action in not testifying during the trial of the innocence of Fogarty is most infamous, and the only explanation given of it is in the principle that "misery loves company."

A New York lady, who lately became a widow, has received a visit from a former poor tenant who said that eleven years ago she had moved out of a house belonging to this lady's husband, leaving $5 owing to him. She could not afford to pay it at once but would do so by installments.

Subscribe for the COURIER for 1881.

Wabash Courier: In a swamp near Rochester, on Thursday of last week, a large tusk was exhumed. It was three feet in length, eighteen inches in circumference and weighed twenty-nine pounds.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Malinda Kessler, administratrix of the estate of Eli Kessler, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 20, 1880. 34-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Wyatt, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent. ELMOS Y. WYATT, Administrator.

32,3t

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Dr. Henry Lahman, at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, an estray, described as follows:

"A white cow with yellow skin, long tail right ear partly torn off, has long smooth horns, about six years old, and will weigh about 800 pounds, appraised and reported to Christian Smith, justice of the peace of Fairfield township, December 13, 1880."

Dated this 18th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.
And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	10c	Coffee A	9
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C	8
Granulated	10c	Brown Sugar	7

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	18c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	28c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since [illegible]	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, selling at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	60c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	60c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good [illegible]	40c	Best Oolong	[illegible]
Uncalendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	[illegible]

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears Lions, Leopards Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can.

XXX	14c	Family	20c	S a W	25c	Select Frying	30c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	45c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	30c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	[illegible]
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	[illegible]

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound	35c	Orange and Lemon Peel	20c	Shelled Almonds	[illegible]

Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Prunes.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	[illegible]
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	[illegible]
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	[illegible]
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	[illegible]
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Doublin Stout	15

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. PIONEER 1881

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves!

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishe
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

ON THE EVE OF THE WEDDING.

O love, before we part to-night,
Before the last "I will" is spoken—
Before the ring has circled my hand,
Of pure, true, endless love the token—
Before the church with holy rite
Their blessing on our love has given,
Look straight into my eyes with yours,
And answer me in sight of Heaven.

Is there within your heart of hearts
One lingering shadow of regret—
One thought that you have chosen ill?
Oh! speak—'tis not too late even yet.
Is there in all this world of ours
One you have ever known or seen,
Whom, if you had earlier seen or known,
You would have crowned your chosen queen?

Is there? I pray you tell me now,
And I will hold you bound no more.
I will not flinch to hear the truth,
It could not be so sad, so sore,
To know it now, as it would be
If by and by a shadow fell
Upon the sunshine of our home;
So, if you ever loved me—tell.

I'd hold you pure from blame, dear love,
And I would leave you free as air,
To woo and win that happier one;
All this for your dear sake I'd bear.
I will not say how I would pray
That God might have you in His care;
That would be easy—when I think
Of you, my heart is all one prayer.

But could I join her name with yours,
And call down blessing from above
On her who had robbed me of my all—
My life—my light—my only love?
Yes! even that I'd try to do;
Although my lonely heart should break,
I'd try to say, "God bless her!" too,
Through blinding tears for your sweet sake.

I'm looking up into your eyes;
But, though my own with tears are dim,
I read that in their true, clear depths,
Which tells me, "You may trust in him."
I will—I will!—It needs no words,
Though yours are flowing warm and fast,
And eloquent with truth and love;
Forgive my doubts—they are the last!
—*Chambers' Journal.*

FOUND—A DIAMOND RING.

I saw it kicked by the careless balmoral of a jaunty nurse. I saw a fat morsel of humanity make for it with a hey! broken into diverse hey-ea-eys by pudgy trotting, and I stopped and secured it, thereby causing the fat one to pull up short, stare at me with two black currants set in a dreary expanse of dough, insert a dumpy thumb in an orifice of the same expanse, and trot back again with that stolid resignation under disappointment which is the peculiar attribute of the London infantile population.

Having ascertained the nature of my prize, I proceeded to meditate on the proper course to pursue, which meditation resulted in the following advertisement:

FOUND.—This evening, Wednesday, in Regent's Park, nearly opposite the New College, a valuable diamond ring. The owner may recover it by calling at No. 10 Winton place, etc.

Before noon, on the following day, I was making my most courteous bow to a venerable-looking old gentleman, whose white face and benevolent smile added a double charm to the grace with which he stepped forward, and, waiving ceremony, extended his hand, saying:

"You have taken a great weight from my mind, my young friend, and must allow me to thank you."

The insinuating delicacy of the adjective (I am not more than 45) was, perhaps, not without its effect. I accepted the proffered pledge of amity in respectful silence.

"A young man," continued the patriarch, "may possibly find it difficult to understand how the loss of a trinket can be the source of positive suffering to an old one; but—I am alluding to my lost ring—there are associations connected with it which—ahem! This is childish; you will excuse my emotion."

I bowed profoundly in the presence of his natural emotion.

"I have passed some hours of sleeplessness and distress, from which you have been the means of relieving me; I feel deeply indebted to you. There remains nothing now but to reimburse you for—"

"Excuse me, sir," I stammered, rather hurriedly, "but, if the ring is yours, you can undoubtedly describe its armorial bearings."

"Armorial bearings, sir! It was a diamond ring."

"Certainly."

"A plain diamond ring," repeated the old gentleman, sternly. "Do not attempt to play tricks on me, young man. I will point out to you directly—"

"I beg your pardon," said I, drawing back from the outstretched hand, "but, as the ring in my possession is surely engraved with a crest and motto, I conclude it cannot be the one you are in search of."

The old gentleman eyed me for a moment keenly.

"I am afraid you are right," he sighed, in a tone of deep dejection; "I must seek further. Alas! what a melancholy termination of my hopeful journey."

"Speed the parting, welcome the coming guest," is a very good motto. I made no attempt to detain my venerable friend; but as he turned toward the door I am certain I saw, beneath the silver hairs, a lock of dark and shining brown.

My next visitor was a lady, extensively got up, of imposing height and carriage, rouged, scented, spectacled.

"We meet under singular circumstances," began this lady, with a condescending haughtiness; "I am the principal of a college for young ladies."

With a deferential bow at the honor done me, I begged to know what had procured it.

"In the hours of recreation we are accustomed to promenade in the park—a delightful spot, so suggestive of the blushing country. During our ramble yesterday a young lady under my charge was so unfortunate as to lose her ring. You, sir, are the fortunate finder."

"I certainly did, madam, pick up a ring, but—"

"Ah, how grateful my pupil will be at beholding it again!" exclaimed the teacher of youth, clasping her hands ecstatically.

"Describe it."

"Describe it! A diamond ring, handsome and massive, but plain."

"And the crest?"

"The crest! Ah, that my young charge were with me! Stupid to have forgotten. The crest of the Deloraines. It is a lion, *passant* or—? No, I am wrong. Unfortunate that she should be too unwell to accompany me. But it is immaterial; I will take it for her inspection; she will recognize it immediately."

"I fear, madam, that I should scarcely be justified—"

"Sir!"

"I feel it my duty," I said, firmly, "under the circumstances, to take every precaution against mistakes. I trust the young lady is not too seriously indisposed to give you the necessary information."

"Very well, sir. Exceedingly well, sir. I fancied—yes, actually fancied—that I was speaking to a gentleman. You will find, sir, that the lady principal of a female college is not to be insulted with impunity. Good morning."

Very harrowing this. I am scarcely recovered from my lady governess, when there is a dash of wheels to the door, and a young fellow, flinging the reins to a groom in livery, springs up the steps to the door-bell.

"Oh, dash it!" he begins, breathing out a volume of stale tobacco, "I beg your pardon, and that, but the old woman—dash it! that's my mother—told me I should find my ring here; so I ordered out the vessel and the cats and spun along like ninepence for it."

"I shall be very glad to restore the ring I was so unfortunate to find when I can discover its owner."

"Discover! dash it! didn't I tell you it's mine? I say, I wish you wouldn't be so precious slow—I don't want the cats to catch cold—I've just had 'em shampooed, y' know, napthaed, and that."

"What sort of a ring was yours?"

"What sort? Oh, come, as if you didn't know—that's good."

I intimated that I should be glad to find out if he knew.

"Not know my own ring, eh! I know it's worth a couple of ponies. Come, let's hear the damage and I'll stump up."

"I cannot give up the ring unless you describe it."

"O, dash it! don't chaff a fellow now. I don't care a hap about the thing, only it belonged to some defunct party, and the governor would cut up so deuced rough. I've got heaps of 'em. Come, I'll swap you any one of these because of governor."

I respectfully declined the proposal.

"Well, dash it," explained the young fellow, as though struck with a sudden idea, "what a couple of muffs we are! I could tell you in a minute if it's mine, dash it!"

I replied that I was very sorry that I could not oblige him, and, adding that he had better obtain an exact description of the thing from his governor, I recommended him not to keep the cats longer in the cold.

Mem. I am getting exceedingly tired of my treasure-trove. I retire to my room with a view of dressing to go out. I am informed that a lady wishes to see me, and I am afraid my mental calculation was not complimentary to the lady in question.

A tall, graceful figure, draped in heavy mourning, rises at my entrance. She opens the negotiation in some confusion, turning away her face. She has come to me in the hope of regaining a ring, carelessly lost, the parting gift of a fond father to her brother and herself.

My eyes rested on the crape about her dress—on her pale, beautiful face, from which the blush of confusion and timidity had faded. Deferentially I request her to describe it.

"A large diamond, handsome," she believed, "but valuable to her for far other reasons."

"But," I said, gently, "chased on the gold inside the ring there is—"

"A crest; I am aware of it," she answered, sadly, "but I know nothing of heraldry, and have never given it more than a second glance. My brother is dying, sir," she said, lifting up her pale face to mine. "Only this morning he missed the ring from my finger, uneasily; we were alone in the world; it is the only relic left of one so lately taken from us; how can I tell him it is lost?"

"I am sorry to pain you," I said, trying to be firm, "but it would be more satisfactory for all parties, and cause but little delay, if you could obtain the description from your brother."

Without a word she turned away; the mournful resignation of her air and attitude touched me, and as she turned I saw a tear roll silently down and fall upon the hand stretched to the door-handle. I couldn't stand it.

"Stop," I exclaimed, "one moment. I am sure—I feel certain—I may trust you. You will tell me—"

I take the ring from its security; I hold it out timidly for the blue eyes to examine.

I see yet the look of delight overspread her fine features—I see the expression of almost childish pleasure in her eyes as she looked up at me and clasped her hands and cried out: "The ring, the ring! O, Alfred, my dear brother!"

Her hand was upon it; such a tremulous, happy eagerness in her glance; such a caressing fondness in her way of fingering it. How pretty she was.

"My dear child (I am 45), it gives me sincere pleasure—" Then I stammered; then I sprang after her. "At least you will leave your address with me."

"Ah, sir," she says, sadly, handing me the card on which she had been penciling, "some day you will be sorry for this. You do not trust me."

Certainly I am a brute. The accent of reproach in her voice haunts me; the sorrowful glance of her eye—how pretty she is! I sit down to my breakfast in the morning, half inclined to call at the address given, and apologize for my heathenish distrust.

How delightful to see her in her own peculiar atmosphere, ministering to the sick brother who is all she has in the world; to look upon, if one cannot enjoy, the beautiful tenderness of a gentle sister to an afflicted brother.

But my letters wait, and I toy with them. This is a hand I know. What does Fred want, I wonder? I tear it open! I read:

DEAR JACK: What a queer chance if you have stumbled upon my ring. I was obliged to run down to Rumford late last evening, and never missed it till we slackened at Ilford. A pretty taking I've been in. If it's mine, the crest is inside. You know it—a mailed hand holding a lance, and the motto: "Armed at all points." Verily, truth is stranger than fiction. Keep it for me. FRED FYNING.

Idiot! Gull! It is quite useless to call myself names. It is almost superfluous to add that when I called at a certain address in Easton Square, to inquire for Miss Lucy Hamilton, the lady was not to be found. Probably the "dear Alfred" had required speedy change of air; probably brother and sister were even embracing in rapturous gratitude over the relic of one lost to them so lately. Was that dear one not lost, but transformed? Had the silver-haired patriarch of the first visit changed to the dashing buck of the third? And was the virtuous teacher of youth only the tender sister in masquerade? On my word, I believe so; I dare say they are enjoying the joke. Possibly it is a dodge often repeated. But what am I to say to Fred?

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

THE man who drinks 'alf an' 'alf gets of'en off.

IT is the flat who loves to have others flatter him.

MANY a broth of a boy has been reduced to a supe at the theatre.

A MAN out in Nebraska died the other day while blowing his nose. It was a fatal blow.

YOU can tell when a reporter is going to make a point by the way he sharpens his pencil.

TO remove superfluous hair—Send your well filled mattress to be done over by a cheap upholsterer.

THE book agent knows he is solid when he wipes his feet on a door mat in which the word "Welcome" is woven.

OUT in the mines they shoot a man who refuses to drink his soup straight from the plate.—*Elmira Free Press.*

A DISFIGURED man feels bad, of course, about being marked for life; but when he is marked for death he must feel worse.

AN exchange says: "Streams all over the county are running dry." This is a canard. When a stream is dry it can't run.

A LITTLE girl who was much petted said: "I like sitting on gentlemen's knees better than on ladies'; don't you, ma."

OF forty cases on the docket of the Fayette County (Texas) District Court, nineteen are for divorce. Only twenty-one murders!

WHEN Brutus and Cassius were boys the girls used to say that Brute was such a nice fellow, but they preferred Cash. The girls haven't changed one bit.

"WILL you take 'em on the half shell?" asked the agreeable oyster opener. "No," said the stranger, regardless of expense, "whole shell or nothing."

INDIGNATION will fill the breast of every artist when we state that two men were arrested in a lumber yard the other day because they were suspected of a design on wood.

MISTRESS—"Mary, this venerable goose is tough enough to break one's teeth." Maid—"Yes'm; didn't you tell me, ma'am, that you wanted it for a *piece de resistance?*"

OF a miserly man who died of softening of the brain, a local paper said: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened but his heart couldn't."

A PROVIDENCE paper says a prominent citizen of New Hampshire died "of inflammation of the bowels, aged forty-eight years." Pretty old inflammation, we should say.

Two children in the Tuileries were extolling the qualities of their respective papas. "Mine is as tall as the garden wall," said one. "My papa can see over the garden wall." "And mine, too, when he has his hat on."

A WITNESS under cross-examination, who had been tortured by a lawyer for several hours, at last asked for a glass of water. "There," said the Judge, "I think you'd better let the witness go now, as you have pumped him dry."

NATIVE Alaskan ladies of fashion wear entire suits made of sealskin, drink whisky and eat whale's blubber; and they are not a bit stuck up about it, either. There is a moral concealed in the business end of this paragraph.

THE late Rev. Dr. Symington, not feeling well one Sunday morning, said to his beadle, who was a "character:" "Man Robert, I wish you would preach for me to-day." "I canna do that," promptly replied Robert, "but I often pray for you."

"OLD woman, how do you sell beets?" asked a loafer of an old vegetable woman in the market, and she replied: "I just tell 'em I'll trust 'em, and then give 'em stuff that looks all right and ain't good for nothing. They don't like the sell either."

BETSY BOBBITT, when she was elected a member of the Shakespeare Club, made a sensation. The part of "Juliet" being allotted to her, she got along very well till she came to the balcony scene, when she paused a moment thoughtfully before the words "Hist! Romeo, hist!" and then, to the consternation of the audience, pronounced the "I" broad, shouting, "Histe! Romeo! Histe!"

NURSE (to professional friend making a call)—"Well, nuss,' sez he, 'igh any 'orty like, he sez. 'Wot do you think?' says he. 'Doctor' I sez, 'quite differenshal,' I sez, 'I'm quite of your opinion,' I sez. 'And I'm the same way of thinking, nuss,' sez he. And so we settles it."—Professional friend (much interested.) "Lor'! And wot was his opinion, now?" Nurse—"Bless yer 'art, my dear crestur, in course he never hadn't given none!"

The Inventor of the Bell Rope On Trains.

The late Captain Ayres, of Patterson, N. J., was the inventor of the present bell rope system on railroads. When he commenced running on the New York and Erie Railroad the locomotive had no cab for the engineer—nothing but a framework. There was no way to go over the cars or for the engineer to communicate with the conductor when the train was in motion. In those days, instead of the conductor running the train, as at present, the engineer had entire charge, and the conductor was a mere collector of fares and tickets. In 1842 Ayres inaugurated a system of signals by a cord running over the cars to the engine, where it was attached to a stick of wood. Ayres' engineer, a Dutchman named Hagill, resented the innovation, cut the stick loose, and the conductor and engineer had a fight at Turner's over the matter, Ayres whipping his engineer badly, and thereafter conductors, and not engineers, had charge of trains. Soon after the bell rope and gong went into general use.—*Paterson (N. J.) Press.*

THE aim of education should be to teach us how to think, rather than what to think; rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves than to load the memory with thoughts of other men.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

IF we add a pint of pure water to a pint of impure water, we dilute the impure water, and it is made that much the more pure. If we add a dozen pints of pure water to it, we dilute it still more, and bring it nearer purity yet; but if we add a certain number more, instead of the impurity becoming diluted, it is absolutely destroyed, and Dr. Letherby, of London, says that the water is perfectly pure. It is the same way with impure air. A certain quantity of pure air added to it, dilutes the bad air and makes it less noxious, while if a certain quantity more is added, the impurity of the air is destroyed. As is the case with impure water. Any person can judge of this from the good effect of much pure air upon bad air.

THE following hints concerning the use of tea may prove useful: 1. Whosoever uses tea should do so in great moderation. 2. It should form a part of the meal, but never be taken before eating, between meals, or on an empty stomach, as it is too frequently done. 3. The best time to take tea is after a hearty meal. 4. Those who suffer with weak nerves should never take it at all. 5. Those who are troubled with inability to sleep nights should not use tea, or, if they do, take it in the morning. 6. Brain-workers should never goad on their brains to overwork on the stimulus of tea. 7. Children and the young should never use tea. 8. The overworked and underfed should never use tea. 9. Tea should never be drunk very strong. 10. It is better with considerable milk and sugar. 11. Its use should at once be abandoned when harm comes from it. 12. Multitudes of diseases come from the excessive use of tea, and for this reason those who cannot use it without going to excess should not use it at all.

DR. DAY says in a late lecture: Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in very severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye; it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out actually. It is a practical lesson to keep steadily in view in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude, which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. It is that the head be elevated at night, and the pillow hard; for if it be soft the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which, with some people, is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has been long and heavy.

EXCEPT a Turkish bath, nothing is more efficacious in the sore throat of children or adults than a wet compress to the throat. Double a towel two or three times, so as to make a pad that will fit snugly under the chin and over the throat, and let it extend around from ear to ear. Then bind a thickly-folded towel over the wet pad, having the towel wide enough to overlap the edges of the pad. It is best to pass this outer covering over the head, and not around the neck after the style of a cravat, the object being to exclude the air so as to keep up a perspiration over the diseased parts. But if the soreness is low down on the throat, the outside towel may be passed around the neck; yet, when this is done, it is much more difficult to exclude the air. The wet compress may be put on cold or warm; but, when cold, it soon becomes warm from the heat of the skin, and is really a warm vapor bath. When the pad is taken off, the throat should be washed in cold water to close the pores, and then well dried with a towel. This is applicable to croup and to all kinds of sore throats, and will be found more cleanly and equally as efficient as grandmother's stocking filled with ashes.

An Unpopular Man.

Bill collectors, who are only doing their duty and trying to make other men become honest and pay their just debts, have a hard time of it. Everybody thinks it is his right to snub the bill collector. Poor fellow! he is perpetually trying to catch sight of the man who has just gone round the corner, who will be back in five minutes, so the clerk says, but who never comes back until the old bill collector has gone. It is on record that by some strange fatuity of fortune a collector once found his debtor at home. Such a circumstance nearly took his breath away, for, like the Wandering Jew, he had been flying from pillar to post for nearly a year, and had never once found the right man in the right place; but he took out his battered wallet and presented the account, yellow with age, and humbly asked for a settlement. "You must call again," was the stern, imperative demand of the man, who never intended to have money enough to pay that bill. The victim with the threadbare clothes and the worn-out shoes suggested that it was not easy to go up three flights of stairs three times a day in order to find the ominous word "out" on the office door. "Well," said the haughty debtor, "perhaps you would like to have me rent a room on the first floor for the sake of my creditors." The old bill collector uttered a deep sigh, put his wallet back into his pocket, and walked into a back alley where his home was, while the jaunty debtor sprang into his landau and went up to the park for a drive. Such is life.

Sea Voyages for Invalids.

The rapid traveling of large steam vessels is a disadvantage for those who go to sea for the sake of protracted navigation. They reach their destination too soon, and the changes of climate are too rapid. In the voyage to Australia, for instance, a few days after the departure from England, warm weather is reached; then hot weather, when the tropic has been passed; moist, as well as hot weather, when the equatorial calms have been reached. As the vessel arrives near the southern limit of its navigation, in the Pacific ocean, the temperature again becomes cold—Australia being reached in about forty-five days. All these extreme changes within so short a period are very trying to those who are really ill, and often do them more harm than the pure sea air can do them good. Australia, also, is reached in the middle of their summer; and at Melbourne and Sydney, where most invalids go, it is too hot. In Tasmania and New Zealand the climate is more like that of our own English summer, and should, consequently, be preferred. These long sea journeys, however, seem more suited to those who belong to the second category—to the tired and the weary—than to the really ill. The usual period for departure is October or November.—*British Medical Journal.*

Artemus Ward.

When, in 1863, Ward conceived the idea of making a lecture tour through California—a great undertaking in those days—he engaged the writer to accompany him as an agent, offering a salary that made the insignificant pay of a Cleveland "local" blush with shame. Not knowing that lecturers, and especially humorists, have a way of engaging every man as agent who professes a desire to travel, I made all preparations to go, resigned my situation, and anxiously awaited my summons.

As I waited various articles were sold to pay expenses. I ate my stove, I remember; I think I drank up my bureau. At length, when nearly everything had gone, I learned that Ward had gone, too, taking another agent. I was naturally incensed, and resolved that there would be a severe settlement when next we met. I rehearsed the anticipated scene frequently, and resolved just how I would go to work and annihilate him.

Our meeting was in New York in July, 1864. I had heard of his return from California, and prepared to empty the vials of my wrath upon his head.

My slumbering indignation flamed up at once. I thought of the cooking-stove I had devoured, and the various articles of household furniture I drank up, and was about to go for him, when Ward suddenly rushed forward and, grasping me warmly by the hand, exclaimed: "Why, Gris, old boy, how are you? When did you get back from California?"

As I looked at him, speechless with amazement, he continued: "They told me you came home 'around the Horn,' but I never knew you to go around a horn yet—join me."

Now Ward had a very persuasive way of locking his arm in with another's, and in a momentary fit of weakness I went along.

"Ward!" said I sternly, "I owe you a licking on account of that California agency business, but will put it off until we drink."

"Put it off as long as you want to," replied Ward, in a tone of generous accommodation, as though I was speaking about returning him a loan. "If you owe me a licking pay me when you get ready. I am in no hurry. Don't care if you never pay it."

Numerous were the unavailing efforts that I made to bring Ward to a settlement. When I would commence, "Now, Artemus, how about that California business?" he would interrupt—"Oh, never mind that whipping. No hurry at all. Send it through the mail—or telegraph it. Let's drink."

I have got even, however, in a measure—I have engaged a number of agents myself.—*A. M. Griswold.*

Putting Up Sardines.

The little town of Eastport, Me., situated as it is at the most eastern extremity of the United States, and frequently called the "jumping off place," has, within the last few years, become the center of quite an industry—the putting up of sardines. Extensive factories have been built on most of the many wharves out into Passamaquoddy bay, and from small beginnings the putting up of these little fish has attained large proportions.

The fish used are very small herrings, which a few years ago were considered almost worthless, being used only for pomace. They are very abundant at certain seasons of the year, and are caught in large weirs, constructed for the purpose, along the shore of the neighboring islands. The weirs somewhat resemble a rustic fence extending out into the water. The fish swimming in with the tide are left as the tide falls below the weir, and are taken by means of dip-nets, by men who go into the weirs in boats for that purpose. Sometimes a hundred hogsheads of fish are taken at one time.

On reaching the factory the fish go through a process of drying, and then, when partially fried in olive oil, are put up in small tin boxes bearing a French brand, and cannot be distinguished in appearance from the imported article. Thousands of these boxes are put up in a day, almost a thousand persons being employed in the business. These factories are controlled by New York firms.

There are, too, other ways of preparing these fish. One variety resembling very much the potted herring, and prepared with mustard, are called marines, and find a ready sale in the Western markets. During the winter great quantities of herring, which are too large to put up in this manner, are frozen, and are shipped in barrels to all parts of the country.

Society Events in Colorado.

The engagement between Pole-Cat Jim and Mush-and-Milk Suze, the Denver *Tribune* says, has terminated. Parental opposition on part of the bride.

The Colorow-Shavana nuptials will be consummated as soon as Granny Meacham, the bride's guardian, returns from Denver.

Fat Charlie has proposed and been accepted by Flap-Jack Sal. The wedding will take place in the gulch below the old Government saw-mill.

The german tendered by Mrs. Colorow on Wednesday last was the event of the season. Miss Plumbago Cook wore a handsome plum-colored overdress, with jacket of home-made carpet, large pockets, and beaver ornaments; Miss Sapavanero, seal brown burlaps, made short with two deep plaitings of seamless "A"—very becoming; Miss Unca Sam, blue denim overdress, with lace collar and Government socks—cool but striking; Miss Antelope, stylish gored red flannel, made with train, overdress of sky-blue mosquito bar, with scalloped buttons, hair scrambled, ornaments rare; Mrs. Pill Garlic Mose, demi-trained skirt of three-ply canvas, with jacket of plain corduroy, plentifully supplied with bows of cottonwood bark, looped up with sprays of slippery-elm—perfectly ravishing.

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FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A SCIENTIST says: "The whole globe contains 1,200,000,000 inhabitants. If each man, woman and child could pull with a force of 100 pounds, to move a bar of steel 5,280 feet wide and as many thick, it would require the united efforts of 2,000 such worlds as this."

IN the middle ages cats, once the object of veneration in Egypt, were in France looked upon as satanic agents, and were burned alive. In Paris every St. John's day a number of the abhorred animals were heaped up in baskets and bags in the Place de Grève, to afford an auto-da-fe, the sovereign himself setting fire to the pile.

ACCORDING to the best authorities, the quantity of salt contained in the sea amounts to 400,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, which, if placed in a pile, would form a mass 140 miles long, as many broad, and as many high; or, otherwise disposed, would cover the whole of Europe—islands, seas and all—to the height of the summit of Mont Blanc, which is about 16,000 feet high.

IT is difficult to realize the enormous power of the bright speck, Jupiter, shining so quietly in the sky. A writer has shown that the power which the sun has to put forth to hold Jupiter in his orbit is equal to the combined strength of 170,000,000 bars of solid steel, each one a mile in diameter. Jupiter's pull upon the earth, according to the same authority, is equal to the strength of 23,000,000,000 bars of steel, each of them one foot in diameter. So, if the mere power of gravity were all that was required to make Jupiter's approach dangerous to the earth, evidently he is not lacking in the power. But no one need fear that the sisterhood of worlds which acknowledge the dominion of the sun will prove equally destructive.

HANS BUCHNER, a skillful German experimenter, announces a discovery of great interest and importance in its bearing upon the theory of evolution. He has succeeded in transforming one kind of microscopic fungi, which is a dangerous agent of disease, into another kind of fungi which is perfectly harmless. This remarkable result was reached by a continuous treatment of the fungi for six months, during which time 1,500 generations were produced. He was through this process enabled to transform the bacteria which cause "milzbrand," the dreaded inflammation of the spleen, into the "heupilze," or harmless fungi of hay, and vice versa. He also produced an organism, hitherto unknown, which forms a connecting link between the above-named fungi.

GLOVES have a strange, eventful history. In the third century a glutton named Pithylius never dined without gloves. This enabled him to seize, before his fellow guests, the hot meats with rapidity; and, to prevent his tongue from being burned, he had it incased in a leather sheath. The origin of gloves is uncertain. However, in the eleventh century, the nobles wore gloves, highly ornamented with cameos, rubies, pearls and emeralds. The dignitaries of the Venetian republic wore gloves, heavily embroidered with gold and pearls. Charlemagne was as famous for his splendid gloves as for his walnut wine. Later, Italy and Spain introduced the fashion of wearing gloves, with subjects painted thereon like fans. In the sixteenth and following century, sovereigns accepted presents of gloves, which was more pacific than picking one up when thrown down.

Curious Scene.

A most respectable jury—every one of them a £50 freeholder—was impaneled at Clonmel, Ireland, to try a most important question. During the course of the trial the learned Judge had to retire for half an hour, promising to be back on the expiration of that time. The Judge then retired, and so did the jurors. In some time after, one of the jurors returned, and stated in open court, to an astonished audience, that he had been to a christening, drank the child's health, a speedy uprise to its mother, and that her son might be a much better man than its papa. This caused so much surprise that those who heard it remained silent. He asked a learned counsel to give him the song called "The Low-backed Car." At this request the learned gentleman shook his head. The juror then said, "You won't, won't you? Then I'll do it myself;" and so he did, in excellent style, and concluded amid the bravos of a crowded court. He then made a speech on the duties of a paternal Government, and acquitted himself with equal credit, and was vociferously applauded. He then demanded that the Judge should be sent for; and, this demand not being acceded to by the crier, he stood up and called the learned Judge to come into court, on a fine of £50. This he did three different times, and in the usual way. He then declared that as the Judge did not come he wouldn't wait—he should go back to the christening; and he accordingly left the jury-box, and finally the court. In about half an hour he returned, and, not seeing the Judge on the bench, he commenced singing "Rory O'More," after which he stepped into the jury-box, resuming his seat among his fellows, who appeared quite "glum" at his antics; but he, seeming not to mind the wry faces of his brethren, began to hum a song. He then tried what he could do at the Kent bugle, and succeeded to admiration; but, just as he had concluded a splendid solo, the learned Judge made his appearance at the corner of the bench, where he stood listening, in mute astonishment, to the music of the special juror, who was equally astounded when he heard the cry of "Hats off! Be pleased to keep silence!" In the meantime something was said to the Judge, who good-naturedly adjourned the court for the further hearing of the case until the following morning.

Trees and Moisture.

A report sent us by an undoubted authority on the subject of American forestry proves that since 125 years the necessary moisture of the soil in North America has decreased 7 per cent. every quarter century in consequence of the wanton destruction of woodlands, and that a further continuance of these must most seriously affect the climate of the whole continent, to the great detriment of health as well as the fertility of the soil. That the picture is not overdrawn we can easily prove from the decline of horticultural products. From many States in which but a comparatively few years since peaches were grown on free land this luscious fruit has entirely disappeared, and many other garden products with it. According to the "Report upon Forestry," Southern Indiana, until shortly, had a regular peach crop, while now it is the rule for such crops to fail; almost the same is the case with regard to the far more hardy apples and other fruits. Light frosts in May and June are no longer a rarity; the wheat market was in many places entirely killed by frost; in others from 20 to 40 per cent. was lost. In many States in which, at the commencement of the present century, spring used to happen in February it is now delayed until the end of April, and the growing of wheat has become altogether problematical! An official report from Illinois (July, 1879), on the harvest, prospect, climate, etc., says that the crops had suffered greatly from the want of rains in spring and the continuing cold winds, and the cause of both is referred to the indiscriminate destruction of woodland.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Stockings.

Few of the ancients had any clothing for the lower part of the body, and must have had extreme difficulty in sheltering themselves from the severity of the seasons. The northern nations first had hose or trousers; their stockings were made of pieces of cloth sewed together. We cannot say with certainty in what country the art of knitting originated. France, England, Spain, and Scotland respectively claim this useful discovery. Some believe it originated in Scotland in the sixteenth century, because when the French Stocking-Maker's Guild made choice of a patron saint they selected St. Fiacre, a native of Scotland. On the other hand the invention is attributed to a Spaniard, on the strength of Mazerai, who asserts that silk stockings were worn by Henry II. of France at the marriage of his sister in 1559; but before that Edward VI. had graciously accepted a pair from the merchant prince, Sir Thomas Gresham, who imported them from Spain, the land where they were first manufactured. The story goes that a loyal grandee, the happy possessor of one of the first pairs made in Spain, thought he could not do better than present the novelties to his Queen, and to that end placed them in the hands of the first Minister of the crown, greatly to the discomposure of that modest man, who astonished that innocent-meaning noble by returning him his stockings, and bidding him remember that "the Queen of Spain had no legs." Queen Elizabeth of England, not ashamed to own that she had legs, received a similar gift in a very different manner. In the third year of her reign (1561) her silk woman, Miss Montague, tendered her as a New Year's gift a pair of black silk stockings, the first of the kind made in England. Elizabeth lost no time in putting the gift on her "limbs," and was so pleased with the result that she sent for Miss Montague and inquired where she procured such comfortable foot-gear, and if she could get any more of them. "I made them very carefully of purpose only for your Majesty," replied the silk woman; "and seeing these please you so well I will presently set more in the hank." "Do so," said the Queen; "for, indeed, I like silk stockings so well, because they are pleasant, fine, and so delicate, that henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings." It is not improbable that she displayed her silk-stockinged feet to the best advantage during her flirtations with Sir Walter Raleigh.

How to Cure Exaggeration.

Some habits are so unconsciously practiced that a movement to mend them is the only way to detect them. The beam in one's own eye is less noticed than the mote in another person's eye.

A family while at the breakfast table one morning pledged to observe the strictest veracity for that day. A member of the family tells the "consequences."

As a first-fruit of the resolve, we asked the one who suggested it:

"What made you so late at breakfast this morning?"

She hesitated, began with "Because I couldn't"—and then, true to her compact, said: "The truth is, I was lazy and didn't hurry, or I might have been down long ago."

Presently one of them remarked that she had been very cold, adding, "I never was so cold in my life."

An inquiring look caused the last speaker to modify her statement instantly with: "Oh, I don't think I was so cold, after all."

A third remark to the effect that "Miss So-and-so was the homeliest girl in the city," was recalled as soon as made, the speaker being compelled to own that Miss So-and-so was only rather plain, instead of being excessively homely.

So it went on throughout the day, causing much merriment, which was good-naturedly accepted by the subjects, and giving rise to constant corrections in the interest of truth.

One thing became more and more surprising, however, to each one of us, and that was the amount of cutting down which our most careless statements demanded under this new law.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Thought for the Middle-Aged.

It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last business has begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the day of youth go by so half-enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feeble shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back upon things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than the first, if he will look on and not look back.—*F. W. Robertson.*

Mr. Weedles and His Girl.

The dress circle was adorned by a dyspeptic-looking girl, with big feet, who had a brown wart on her face and a certain look about her which plainly told that she was fresh from boarding-school. Beside her sat a long, gawky young man, who was from the country, and evidently smitten with the charms of the young lady by his side, upon whom he would ever and anon bestow the most tender glances. During an intermission in the play he turned to her, and, in a voice as tender as a sirloin steak, said:

"D'n't yer think it's awful warm in this 'ere theater, Miss Mary?"

She let fall on him a languid, pitying glance, and then replied:

"Ah! yes, there exists a certain degree of closeness which is deleterious to the comfort of one's physical being; but, my dear Mr. Weedles, you are no doubt perfectly aware of the fact that chemistry teaches us that the exhalations of so many individuals carbonizes the entire atmosphere, vitiating it to a degree which renders it poisonous to the respiratory organs, as well as to the corpuscles in the blood, producing nausea, and in some cases syncope. You can see at a glance, Mr. Weedles, that this is caused by the lack of oxygen."

"Yes, I know 'em, that is, I've read of 'em, but hain't never seen any yet, as I know on; but when Bill Wilkins, at their protracted meeting down on Goose creek, said that the heart was a part of the stomach, I told him it was the derndest lie he ever spoke."

"Oh, dear! how absurd it was in him to make such a statement. Why, don't you know that the palpitation of the viscus generates a subtle electrical force which is the most mysterious, wonderful and startling power which propels the anatomy of the genus homo?"

"I—I have—yes, I've heern tell of it afore, but I don't stick myself up as knowing every thing. I ain't that kind of a man. The folks used to say—and I was powerful proud of it—that I warn't no sloucher on grammer; but won't you have some peanuts, Miss Mary?" and he wiped the cold perspiration from his brow, and trembled with nervousness.

"None, thank you, Mr. Weedles; peanuts have a strange effect on my gastronomical organs."

"I didn't mean to hurt your feelings, Miss Mary, because you recollect before you went off to school that I used to bring you peanuts, and we used to sit astraddle the garden fence and eat them. Don't you remember how your old mother used to say that new peanuts were awful colicky? Them were happy days, Miss Mary," and the humble lover sighed as low as a note on a bass-fiddle.

"Oh, Mr. Weedles!" she said, blushingly, "I want to ask you something. Did you not say on one occasion that I was possessed of a moiety of the divine afflatus, and that you thought I was a being entirely too seraphic and ethereal to exist on this mundane sphere?"

"Miss Mary," said the lover, and his eye flashed and breast heaved, "it's a mean, underhand lie. I never said a word ag'in you in my life, and I'll just be eternally goldurned if I can't just naturally walk the log of any man who tries to scandalize me behind my back. I always said Miss Mary Jones was the sweetest girl in the country, and—"

But the curtain went up, and the rest of the conversation was lost in the crash of the orchestra.

A Gloomy Bridal.

We have heard of some dark scenes, but rarely encountered anything so utterly deficient in sunshine and whitewash as the following. It reads like a yard of crape:

Gloom was upon her countenance and upon his. The man whose holy office it was to unite them in bonds never to be torn asunder, stood like an executioner before the bride and bridegroom, and they—the pair waiting to be blessed—bent down their heads like criminals before him.

In vain might the eye watch around the assembly in search of sunshine upon a single countenance; all was dreary, black—and assistants, as well as attendants, at the ceremony, were alike shrouded in one dark, overshadowing mass of rayless gloom.

Ah, joyful should ever be the linking of young hearts together, and terrible must be the feelings of those around whom the shadows of fate are gathering even at the threshold, which should blaze in all the gorgeous coloring of hope and promise.

Yet the same somber shade, the same gloom of hue, the same depth of darkness, was seated upon every feature. No sudden blushing of the rose, no swift succeeding of the lily, no fitful changes telling of youthful passions and warm, bright hope, were seen in the bride's cheek, but one unvarying shade of funeral gloom possessed the bride, possessed the groom, possessed the preacher—in fact, they were all possessed.

Reader, they were Timbuctoo darkies!

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

ARKANSIANS are tough, and so are the stories they tell sometimes. Mr. Jack Welch, of that State, was driving across a bridge one night, when a gust of wind took his horses off their feet, upset the wagon, and blew Welch himself over the parapet. He fell sixty feet, sank to the bottom of the river, rose, swam ashore, recovered his horses, and drove home. The little Rock *Gazette* vouches for Mr. Jack Welch as a man of habitual veracity.

"DOCTOR," said a lady patient, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes." The old gentleman adjusted his spectacles, and, with a Socratic air, replied, "I do not doubt it, my friend; but then you ought not to forget you would suffer a great deal more without them."

WHILE sunlight is the most favorable for haymaking, it is a well-known fact that wild oats are best sown by moonlight.

WE reach for riches and we grasp a millstone, unless in health to enjoy them. A Cough or Cold quickly works our physical ruin unless we are careful. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle.*

The Upper and Lower Eyes.

"There are two pairs of eyes in man, and it is requisite that the pair which are beneath should be closed when the pair that are above them perceive, and that when the pair above are closed, those which are beneath are opened." The lower eyes see only the surfaces and effects, the upper eyes behold causes and the connection of things. And when we go alone or come into the house of thought and worship, we come with purpose to be disabused of appearances, to see realities, the great lines of our destiny, to see that life has no caprice or fortune, is no hopping squib, but a growth after immutable laws, under beneficent influences the most immense. The church is open to great and small in all nations, and how rare and lofty, how unattainable, are the aims it labors to set before men! We come to educate, come to isolate, to be abstractionists; in fine, to open the upper eyes to the deep mystery of cause and effect, to know that, though ministers of justice and power fail, Justice and Power fail never. The open secret of the world is the art of subliming a private soul with inspirations from the great and public and divine Soul from which we live.—*Emerson.*

People in Glass Houses, Etc.

[From the St. Louis Evening Chronicle.]

While it may be proper that those "living in glass houses should never throw stones," we think it is eminently proper that those working in glass houses should say a "good word" for anything of benefit to themselves. In this connection, Mr. Isaac Correy, Manager Salem (N. J.) Glass Works, remarks: I am pleased to say that I have used the Great Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for Rheumatism with excellent results, other members of my family have also been greatly benefited by its use.

Consolation.

An honest shoemaker peering into a restaurant, saw one of his fashionable customers seated at a table covered with all the delicacies of the season, including a large bottle of green seal and two canvas-back ducks! Rushing in, the irate tradesman exclaimed:

"You haven't got money to pay me for the boots you have got on, but you can afford to pay for all manner of delicacies."

The young man wiped his mustache, and looking around to see that he was not overheard, responded in a whisper:

"Don't be deceived by appearances. You must not lose confidence in me. I don't expect to pay for this little banquet any more than I expect to pay you for the boots."

A Builder's Testimony.

[From the Grand Rapids Times.]

Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., of 9 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass., after relating his surprising recovery from rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil, says: I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this liniment.

THE father of a family saw his plum trees despoiled of their fruit. Suspecting his children, he called them all together, and said: "One of you has stolen my plums, and I know which is the guilty one, for he has a leaf on the end of his nose." And the guilty one had the *naivete*, foreseen by the father, to denounce himself by rubbing the end of his nose.

I HAVE no more doubt of the beneficial effects of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure than I have that the Genesee river empties into Lake Ontario.—*Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., Washington, D. C.*

"MEND your ways, my son," said the good Deacon Sippleson, "before it is too late." "Time enough for that, dad," exclaimed the graceless rascal, lighting a fresh cigar; "'tis never too later to mend, you know, dad."

The Episootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

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VEGETINE.—No medicine has attained such a great reputation as this justly-celebrated compound.

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TO YOUNG MEN who wish to learn Steam Engineering. Send your name, with two 3-cent stamps, to F. KEPPY, Engineer, Bridgeport, Ct.

YOUNG MEN Remember [illegible]

Making Use of Natural Laws.

Instances of a more complex character frequently occur where a knowledge of natural laws or forces may be brought into operation to assist in surmounting difficulties. Thus, a few years ago, an iron bridge of considerable length, the weight being about 200 tons, was constructed in England and erected in a remote part of Germany. By some mishap, the bridge, when finished, was found to be some distance "out" to one side, an error which the proprietors insisted should be rectified. To take down and re-erect the bridge would be simply ruin to the contractor. But necessity is the mother of invention, and so it proved in this case. It was summer time, and the contractor proceeded to find the amount of expansion which was caused by the heat of the sun over the whole length of the bridge. He next ascertained what contraction took place in the night by cooling. Armed with these data, he thought it might be possible to bring the bridge to its proper position in a few days. The bridge, of course, in its ordinary condition expanded from the center, pushing its two ends outward, or farther apart, and again contracting toward the center. Taking advantage of these conditions, one end was made fast in the morning, and the bridge was forced to expand from that immovable point, instead of from the middle, as formerly. When the iron composing the bridge had expanded to its full extent in the direction intended, that end was released, and the opposite end made fast. The bridge then contracted toward its true position. Thus, whatever was gained by the day's expansion was secured by the subsequent contraction when the metal cooled at night, and, the process being renewed day by day, the work was successfully accomplished.

THE police of New Orleans discovered an opium-smoking den in the city, and arrested the Chinese proprietor. The place is said to have had customers who were well-dressed women.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JANUARY 6, 1881.

In our own state, the scramble goes on at a lively rate. At present writing, Ben. Harrison seems to have the lead, but there are several other distinguished patriots ready to be sacrificed for the good of the commonwealth.

THE state of affairs in Ireland, is still very unsatisfactory. The English government, still finds it necessary to keep a large military and police force in the disaffected parts of the island, and disturbances may be expected at any time.

THE Adams express company has won a substantial victory in its fight for the express business over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. This is a very important matter for all concerned in the conveying business of express companies.

THERE is a meeting this week of the state board of agriculture, for the election of officers and other business. A meeting of the Wool Growers' association, of the Democratic Editoral association, of the Bar association, and several other societies not yet heard from. Altogether, there will be a general congregation of Hoosiers, at the "State Hub," and landlords will govern themselves accordingly.

THE senatorial contest in the different states, still attracts a great deal of attention, especially that in New York. It is supposed that Conkling will decide the matter there when the time comes. Of course he wishes to have a colleague in the senate whom he can control. He will have him, too, unless the coming trial, in the great Sprague scandal, should attact his attention, and cause him to take his eye off the legislature for an hour or two. In such a case, a man of average ability might be chosen, but not without.

THE state legislature meets in Indianapolis this week, and members are on their way to the capital to be present at the opening of the session.

The inauguration of the new governor, is also attracting a great many visitors from all parts of the state. Of course, some go to see the sights, but a large number are attracted by the possibility of securing the few political crumbs that fall from the party table. We could almost believe that republicans like office, were it not for their very pointed declaration in their late national platform.

MUCH gratification is expressed by all parties in New York, at the breaking down of the Tammany-Kelly rule in that city. Now, the people of that much governed town, are asking that their next legislature give them a spring election, so as to take, as for as possible, their municipal affairs out of politics. Though it is doubtful, as to the success of this plan, even if spring elections are held, it is a good sign to note the fact that the city is beginning to see, what all the outside world has long seen, that its political morals are not of the highest character. All the factions in the city, have at all times, been ready to make any coalition with any other faction that could give them a part of the spoils.

GREECE and Turkey are still quarreling over their boundary line. The matter should have been attended by the treaty of Berlin, which closed the recent war between Turkey and Russia. In fact, the powers represented at that treaty supposed the business was settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Now however, Turkey seems dissatisfied at losing a portion of her territory which the treaty of Berlin gave to Greece, and Greece is determined that all the provisions of the treaty shall be carried out. Her people are determined to annex the disputed provinces, even at the expense of a war with Turkey. Of course, Russia stands by, ready to help Greece in case of danger, as indeed she has always been ready to do anything to assist in the final disruption of the Turkish power in Europe. There is a strong prospect that war cannot long be averted.

KOKOMO DISPATCH: Down in Massachusetts the republican operatives told their employes last fall that Hancock's election would cause them to shut up shop or suspend business entirely. The poor wagemen believed this infamous falsehood, and thousands of them, democrats, were thereby influenced to vote for "Garfield, high tariff, steady work and good wages." Garfield was elected, but the promise of the employer is not fulfilled. Only last Friday, at Marlboro, 5,000 men, women and children were thrown out of employment by the suspension of the shoe manufactories there. Wages are being reduced all around in the shops not yet closed, and the outlook is very gloomy for the wagemen and their families. Very great suffering from sheer want will be the result this winter. When will the poor men learn to disregard the siren voice of the capitalist in excited political times? The high tariff argument in American politics is mere bosh.

Fast Finding Out.

The ways of the Hayes administration grow even more mysterious as it approaches its final end. It will be recalled that when the Chicago convention was hard at work to select a reformer to succeed the present occupant of the White House, a scandal involving Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was floated to the breeze. One Cooper, of Milwaukee, in a card over his own signature, set forth that while visiting this city with his wife and daughter, and while they were guests of the National Hotel, the aforesaid Ferry behaved himself unseemingly toward the female Coopers, and, as a punishment for which, the male Cooper belabored the "agog-gode" senator. For a while the horizon was ominious with black clouds, and the apprehension was abroad that when Cooper again met Ferry he would make mince-meat of him, and send him to the happy hunting grounds. Then a stillness like death intervened. At this late day, while the scandal is not actually revived, it is certainly recalled by the appointment of this self-same Cooper to an important consulate in a warm climate. It is said, too, that Senator Ferry was the influence which secured it. How the administration was reconciled to make the appointment after the scandal, is its own unfathomable secret.

George Eliot's Romola.

A timely interest is given, by the death of the author, to the new edition of her masterpiece, "Romola," just issued by the American Book Exchange, New York. It shows her work at its best and strongest, and at the same time gives the reader the opportunity to acquire a lasting familiarity with the scenes and society of medimval Italy. It is one of the few really great historical novels of the world. It is issued in handy and beautiful form, extra cloth binding, simple but rare elegance and taste in design, and like the other issues of the "literary Revolution" its cost is almost nominal, viz 35 cents. It is one of a series intended to form a library of classic fiction, which will include one representative and characteristic work of each of the great authors who have won lasting fame in the realm of fiction. Life is too short and too full of work to permit the reading of all that is beautiful and valuable in these creations of the immagination, but even very busy people can find time to read one book by each of the score of authors who have won immortal fame and place in the affections of the people. Not to be acquainted with them is to be ignorant of much that is most important and most interesting in the history of nations and of men. Not to possess them is to be deprived of most fruitful and profitable sources of enjoyment. Among those issued, or nearly ready, are, Scott's "Ivanhoe," Bulwer's "Pompeii," Irving's "Knickerbocker," Cooper" "Mohicans," "Tom Brown at Rugby," "Adventures of Don Quixote" and "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt." Full catalogue of standard publications will be sent on request, by the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York.

The Electoral Count.

A special to the Chicago Times from Washington says some republicans are working themselves up into a "state of mind" over the possible conspiracies among the democrats to control the electoral count. Such persons give themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble. The democrats contemplate holding no caucus upon the subject, and on the whole, are looking at matters very quietly. Mr. Springer has been represented as being the most ultra of men on the subject. He was asked to-day: "What will be the course of the democrats in reference to the joint resolution providing for counting the electoral votes, when congress meets?"

"If 147 democrats shall be in attendance at the opening of congress," he replied, "we will have strength enough to pass the Morgan resolutions, but if we cannot procure a quorum of our own members we must accept the situation, and absent members must take the responsibility. In that event it is probable that we will fall back upon precedents. Mr. Bicknell, who has charge of this subject, would then perhaps move for a joint committee of three representatives and two senators, as was the practice from the foundation of the government to 1860, to report a plan for counting electoral votes, and announcing the results. This resolution, of course, would be passed. The joint committee would probably report a plan which would cover the present exigencies, which would be simply a counting of all the votes unless both houses should vote to reject some. In the case of Georgia, perhaps the precedent of Michigan and Missouri would be adopted, which was that the result should be hypothetically stated. "If Georgia is counted Garfield would have so many votes, Hancock so many, but if Georgia is not counted Garfield would have so many votes and Hancock so many. In either event, Garfield has received a majority of all votes cast, and is elected."

"What about the absence of a quorum of the two houses on the day of the count?"

"So far as the counting is concerned, it will be done by the two houses or not at all; congress will not tolerate an illegal and revolutionary count by the vice-president."

Cincinnati Enquirer: In Arizona they offer a reward of $50 for the murderer of an Ohio man. So it will be seen that an Ohio man is appreciated, even though he is a long way from home, and dead at that.

The news that the inauguration of General Garfield is to be a grand affair, is said to be encouraged by the boarding-house keepers of Washington. Still, the public shouldn't be too hard on the Washington boarding-house keepers. People who are not allowed to vote for president should at least be allowed to have a hoodoo over the man elected by the States.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Our Governor-elect, Porter, was in Washington recently en route to New York City, where he was married on the 5th of this month. In a conversation with our Washington correspondent he said that he would not refuse a cabinet position, if tendered him.

General Garfield is to deliver a lecture on farming before he is inaugurated. He is credited with knowing more about farming than Hayes, and will draw better at pumkin shows.

John Quincy Adams made a note of the death of James Monroe, as follows: "This day occurred the death of James Monroe, after six years of penury and distress." James Monroe, unlike Grant, was not a strolling mendicant and free-lunch fiend.

The remains of Mrs. Cross, "George Eliot," were buried at Highgate cemetery, London, Monday, in the midst of pouring rain. A large number of friends of the deceased novelist were, nevertheless, present. The mourners included the husband of the deceased and Professors Tyndall, Beseley and Calvin.

It is quite possible that Garfield will take the advice of the Cleveland Leader, and only select Ohioans for his cabinet. The Leader suggests the following names:

For Secretary of State—John Hay, of Ohio.

For Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio.

For Secretary of War—Judge Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio.

For Secretary of the Navy—Major William McKinley, of Ohio.

For Secretary of the Interior—Professor James Monroe, of Ohio.

For Attorney-General—Stanley Matthews, of Ohio.

For Postmaster-General—Charles Foster, of Ohio.]

The following table is of interest to the general reader, as it shows when the legislature of each state in the Union will next convene, the length of the session, if limited, and whether the sessions are held annually or biennially. In twenty-eight states the legislature will convene in 1881, and in ten states in 1882. In thirty-one states the legislature convenes biennially, and in seven states annually. In eight states the sessions are limited to sixty days, in one state to fifty days, in four states to forty days, in three states to ninety days, in one state to seventy days, in one state to seventy-five days, and in one state to forty-five days. In seventeen states no limit is imposed. The tabulated statement is as follows:

States.	Session.	Limit of Session.	Next Legislature meets
Arkansas	Biennial	60 days	Jan. 10, 1881
Alabama	"	50 days	Nov. 7, 1882
California	"	60 days	Jan. 5, 1882
Colorado	"	40 days	Jan. 5, 1881
Connecticut	Annual	None	Jan. 5, 1881
Delaware	Biennial	None	Jan. 4, 1881
Florida	"	60 days	Jan. 4, 1881
Georgia	"	40 days	Nov. 3, 1882
Illinois	"	None	Jan. 5, 1881
Indiana	"	60 days	Jan. 6, 1881
Iowa	"	None	Jan. 12, 1882
Kansas	"	50 days	Jan. 11, 1881
Kentucky	"	60 days	Dec. 31, 1881
Louisiana	"	60 days	Jan. 12, 1882
Maine	"	None	Jan. 5, 1881
Maryland	"	90 days	Jan. 4, 1881
Massachusetts	Annual	None	Jan. 5, 1881
Michigan	Biennial	None	Jan. 5, 1881
Minnesota	"	60 days	Jan. 4, 1881
Mississippi	"	None	Jan. 6, 1882
Missouri	"	70 days	Jan. 5, 1881
Nebraska	"	40 days	Jan. 4, 18 1
Nevada	"	60 days	Jan. 3, 1881
New Hamps'r	"	None	Jan. 1, 1881
New Jersey	Annual	None	Jan. 11, 1881
New York	Annual	None	Jan. 6, 1881
North Carolina	Biennial	60 days	Jan. 5, 1881
Ohio	"	None	Jan. 5, 1882
Oregon	"	40 days	Jan. 31, 1882
Pennsylvania	"	None	Jan. 4, 1882
Rhode Island	Annual	None	Jan. 18, 1881
South Carolina	"	None	Nov. 23, 1881
Tennessee	Biennial	75 days	Jan. 3, 1881
Texas	"	60 days	Jan. 3, 1881
Vermont	"	None	Oct. 3, 18 2
Virginia	"	90 days	Dec. 18, 1881
West Virginia	"	45 days	Jan. 12, 1881
Wisconsin	Annual	None	Jan. 12, 1881

The foregoing statement is wonderfully suggestive of state rights. They will enact laws quite independent of congress, and in many ways flaunt in the face of the federal government state sovereignty. This may be very distasteful to republican stalwarts who demand centralization, but they will have to submit for several years longer.

Number 4 Concord.

After my compliments to the COURIER, I wish to thank the scholars of this district for making me the recipient of a very nice album as a memento of 1881. Also my best wishes to the patrons for their generous aid in the school.

Nothwithstanding the dilapidated condition of the school-house and severe cold weather, I am able to make the following report:

Enrollment	25
Days taught	35
Days of absence	46
Cases of tardiness	17
Hours lost	5.8

W. B. B., Teacher.

GOVERNOR-ELECT Plaisted, of Maine, is soon to be married, also our own Gov. Porter, also Senator McDonald, also several other young gentlemen we know of.

Notices From the Press.

Goshen Democrat: James A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman have purchased the Auburn Courier. They are both excellent men.

Ligonier Banner: J. A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman, have purchased the Auburn Courier. They are both excellent men and will be an honor to the profession.

Ft. Wayne News: The Auburn Courier, formerly edited by Robert J. Lowry, has passed into the hands of J. A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman, possession being had last week.

Hicksville News: Messrs. J. A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman, of Waterloo, have purchased the Auburn Courier. The new proprietors have the requisite ability to make a good paper.

Goshen Times: James A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman have assumed control of the Auburn Courier. The gentlemen are strangers to us, but we nevertheless wish them all the blessings and comforts that are the lot of us country editors.

Lagrange Standard, Dec. 30, 1880: Messrs. J. A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman, of Waterloo, have purchased the Auburn COURIER, recently edited by Robert Lowry, jr., now deceased. As they were never known to scratch a democratic ticket, no uneasiness need be felt that the COURIER will lose any of its intense democratic tone.

Kendallville Standard, Dec. 30, 1880: James A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman have purchased the Auburn COURIER printing establishment, and assumed control of that paper. These gentlemen are among DeKalb's staunchest democrats, and will give their patrons a lively home paper. We wish them success in every thing but politics.

Butler Record, Dec. 30: J. A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman having purchased the Auburn COURIER, have now taken possession, removed the office to the elegant rooms in Kiblinger's block, and are now ready for business. The new firm is competent to make a paper worthy the support of its party. Prof. Barnes is not a new hand in an editorial sanctum, nor is Mr. Husselman a stranger to the people of DeKalb county, hence the COURIER will gain by the change in proprietors and editors. We wish the new firm success in everything but its politics.

NEW MANAGEMENT.—Messrs. J. A. Barns and D. Y. Husselman, of this place, have purchased the Courier printing establishment of Judge Lowry, and will continue the business at Auburn. Of the new proprietors and editors we can say that they are gentlemen socially, and in their business relation. As to their politics, it might be claimed that we are not a competent witness. However, they can stand Nasby's test of never having scratched a democratic ticket, and this ought to satisfy the most exacting Bourbon. The new proprietors will take possession this week, and we presume, will remove to the county seat as soon as convenient arrangements can be made. On this latter point, however, a definite conclusion has not yet been reached. — Waterloo Press.

School Report.

The following is the report of school district No. 11, of Wilmington township for the first month commencing Nov. 22, and closing Dec. 17: Number of pupils enrolled, 37; general average, 27; names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the first month; Libbie Erehart, Maud Metcalf, Eda Kiner, Bertha Nieswender, May Nieswender, Bertha Grimm, Dessie Tate, L. Hurm, Amelia Hurm, George Luce, Charley Kiner, Mannie Culler, Willie Culler, Theilie Wilson, Addie Steward, Jennie Steward. The following were neither absent nor tardy, except for sickness: Dellie Wilson, and Artie Brown. Time lost by tardiness, 55 minutes.

ELLA S. EREHART, Teacher.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Jackson, Michigan. By order of the board of directors.

R. G. ROLSTON, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 28, 1880. 53-4t.

School Report.

Reprot of school No. 5, Jackson township, for the month ending Dec 24, 1880:

Total number enrolled 45, average daily attendence 35, names of those neither absent nor tardy:

Ellen Walters,	George Treece,
Lizzie Essig,	Kanley Moffet,
Willis Mochamer,	Frank Osburn,

Names of those perfect in deportment: Bell Squires and Harris Squires.

ROSE MOODY, Teacher.

NOTICE.

I would say to the ladies who wish instructions in the art of cutting and fitting, that I will commence with a class January 17, 1881. For terms and particulars, inquire of Miss R. A. Canon, Ensley block. 1 2

BIG RUSH
-AT-
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!
THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.
New Stocks Received Daily
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS
THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.
Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.
mmense Trade in Clothing, and Why?
Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. i ggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices
WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!
STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.
JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY
A usual, for the
HOLIDAY SEASON!
Are displaying an immense assortment
ATTRACTIVE GOODS!
-IN-
EVERY DEPARTMENT!
Special sale of Black ank Colored Satin DeLyon, at $1, $1.15 and $1.50.
PLAIN SILKS
At 75c., 90c., $1 and $1.25c., reduced from $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Changeable Silks in elegant Quality, and Choice Tints for $1 per yard. All shades of colored 22-inch Satin DeLoin at $1.50 worth $2 peryard.
TRIMMING
Velvets, Satins, Plushes and Brocade Silks in a great variety of color and qu anti
OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMEMT
Is now complete with new and superior fabrics in the choicest styles, and at the lowest prices.
CLOAKS AND FURS
Our cloaks, shawls, suit and fur department now contain some very choice thin in seal, fur-lined and other garments. Also an unusually fine line of ladies' an children's goods of all kinds. Also elegant suits and shawls, and all at our usu low prices. Besides we have an almost endless line of small articles especially for the
HOLLIDAY TRADE
To which we call the attention of the public. Remember our long esta motto: "No trouble to show goods, and an inspection of our stock incurs no tion to purchase." ROOT & CO., FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

$100
Reward
For any case of
CATARRH
That cannot be cured with
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
This is no humbug. No nasse douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.
WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:
If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.
PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.
11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the De Kalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Maria Dove administratrix of Henson Dove, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court. Attest:

53-3t. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk

Dec. 28, 1880.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED FOR BURNING ALL KINDS OF FUEL.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED A SUCCESS.
None their Equal—Acknowledged Favorites.
ALWAYS AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.
Buy the Best.
Sold by W. H. KIBLINGER & CO

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

—The Central house has a new register.

—Ed. Fox is quite sick with typhoid fever.

—The Stave Factory began work last Monday.

—Joe. Beugnot has got his "brine mill" back.

—Chas. Picker is working for Mitch Houston.

—Constable Porter has his hands full of business.

—The schools are now in a flourishing condition.

—Listen how this sounds: "Constable Hank Little."

—Justice Altenburg will have a busy court Saturday.

—The Seventh street bridge has undergone repairs.

—Cecil Rhodes, of Newville, Sundayed over in Auburn.

—Wm. Kessler made a flying trip to Defiance last Friday.

—S. J. Locke is busily engaged harvesting a large ice crop.

—For cloaks, skirts and nubias, go to McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The Hub and Spoke factory presents an enterprising appearance.

—Hank Lesh is again employed at the Pioneer hardware store.

—Mixed candies at 12½ cents a pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Rev. Norris is holding a protracted meeting, two miles east of town.

—Dave Snyder has the material on the ground for his new brick residence.

—Mrs. J. Picker has been ailing for several days past, but is now convalescent.

—John H. Leasure and wife return home last evening, after a week's wedding tour.

—Billy Little traded teams yesterday, and says he can now move anything with two ends.

—Boys' overcoats from $2.50 to $3.00, men's coats at bargains, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Fred. Clark says he had a gay time at Jackson, Toledo, Detroit and Ft. Wayne last week.

—Fishing through the ice seems to be a popular amusement for the sporting part of our population.

—Chris. Baker and lady gave a family dinner, at the junction, last sabbath. All the relatives were present.

—Fielding Prickett, of Albion, has had a stroke of apoplexy recently. He is said to be recovering slowly.

—We are under obligations to several friends for assistance in getting our safe safely landed in our office.

—Mitch Houston left for Toledo yesterday with a view to purchasing a refrigerator for his meat market.

—Round trip tickets from Auburn to Waterloo and return will be 25c on the evening of Josh Billing's lecture.

—Presbyterian mite society at the residence of J. A. Barns, Waterloo, on Wednesday evening of next week.

—Elder Ward and wife, of Auburn, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Matson.—Last week's Steuben Republican.

—Mr. A. J. Little is teaching the school at Faegler's corners this week in the absence of A. P. Foltz, the regular teacher.

—Since Saturday night the boys have been calling Alva Potter "Papa!" We tumble, but haven't inhaled any Havana as yet.

—It is reported that Hon. Wm. M. Clapp, of Albion, is dangerously ill, and doubts are entertained as to his recovery.

—The Presbyterian social was held at the residence of Mr. John Sugars, yestetday. A large number from the city attended.

—Mrs. J. J. Martin has returned home to Auburn Junction, from a prolonged visit to her parents, who reside near South Whitley.

—A new church is now under construction, two miles east of town, near Mr. Carper's farm, and will be used by the United Brethren doctrine.

—Married, at the residence of the bride's father, in Butler township, by the Rev. W. L. Meese, on Saturday, December 25, Wm. I. Moses to Miss Olie West.

—It would have been a great accommodation to several pedestrians on Seventh street Wednesday, if that brick pile, in front of Mitch Houston's, had have been removed.

—Mr. J. A. McKay, who has been at Ottumwa, Iowa, for the past two months, spent new-years with his family, in this place, returning to the former place last Monday.

—Dr. Cowan has not found that fur glove yet. The Dr. would like very much to have the finder return it. It was made of otter fur and was prized highly by him.

—R. W. Cobb, professor of penmanship in Sprague business college, at Norwalk, Ohio, left for home yesterday. He was the guest of Miss Sadie Hollister during his visit to our city.

—There is a man by the name of Charles Ross, the long lost Charley, who borrowed a gun of Mr. Barton, living two miles east of town, and sold it for 75 cents, and then skipped the country.

—Our sanctum was made glad Tuesday, by the presence of Miss Letitia Coats and Miss Luella Stoner. Both are teachers in the public schools here, and both mourn over the disorganization caused by the loss of the school-house. Come again.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Sanborn, desire to return their sincere thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted and sympathised with them during the late sickness and death of their little daughter, and assure them that the kindness thus shown in days of adversity, shall not be forgotten.

—Lost, on Saturday, November 6, between Eel-River depot and my residence, one mile north of Auburn, a small cable chain, with grab and open hook. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

CAL. HUSSELMAN.

—Dr. Shepherd met with a singular misfortune Tuesday evening. Having returned from a visit to one of his patients, he left his horse standing in front of his house. In some way it broke loose, ran away, and up to date neither horse nor buggy has been heard from.

—Dr. Humphery and Howard McCord, of the Physicians' drug-store, are practicing the art of taxidermy on the English sparrows. Several specimens of their work can be seen at the store, and it is hoped that they may be able to serve all these little pests in a similar way.

—In regard to the senatorial contest in Ohio, the Enquirer says: Newspapers are every-where wildly discussing the question, "Why did Foster withdraw?" None of them have hit on what may yet prove to be the correct solution, namely, that Foster withdrew because he could not advance.

—Appollo commandery No. 19, K. T., of Kendallville, had a public installation of officers and banquet on Tuesday evening of this week. The following officers were installed for the coming term: John Butt, E. C.; G. W. Hartsuck, general; R. Wes. McBride, C. G.; George D. Hartsuck, P.; F. E. Davenport, S. W.; G. A. Bishop, J. W.; S. J. M. Loomis, treasurer; H. A. Moyer, recorder; A. R. Stevens, warder; C. C. Acton, St. B.; J. W. Leighty, sword bearer; S. A. Wilson, C. G. It will be observed that DeKalb county knights carried off a full share of the offices, and without doubt their full share of the banquet.

—Last Friday night Mr. Groscop, living several miles northwest of town, gave an old time hop at his residence in commemoration of the blessing of 1880, and a general good time was had by all who participated. So facinating were the exercises that one of our townsmen, who happened to be in that neighborhood "buying wool," was induced to take part. This decendant of Jerusalem became a favorite among the rural lasses, and was detained until about three o'clock in the morning, when he was sent home to his family, tired, sleepy and well nigh broken down He finally reached home, seated himself in an arm-chair, and was just in the act of removing a pair of No. 11 boots from his blistered feet when his better-half, in a very commanding tone called out: "Simon, is that you! Where on earth have been?" Simon, with his even temper answered: "Out pying vool, my darling, and I couldn't get me pack any sooner."

Bar Meeting.

The DeKalb County Bar Association held a meeting at the court house, on Tuesday of this week, and elected the following officers for the coming year, viz: Jas. E. Rose, president; R. Wes. McBride, vice-president; P. J. Lockwood, treasurer; J. M. Somers, secretary; Gen. L. J. Blair, member of the executive committee. Resolutions were adopted to have a social and banquet sometime during the month of January, 1881—time and place to be fixed by the executive committee. The meeting then adjourned until April next.

Election of Officers.

On Friday evening last the following officers of lodge No. 1,436, K. of H., Waterloo, were elected: J. C. Boyer, dictator; John Koons, vice dictator; Phil. Plum, assistant dictator; E. E. Long, reporter; Peter Fisher, financial reporter; Wm. B. Duncan, treasurer Dr. A. B. Darbey, chaplain; Wm. H. Leas, guide; Thos. R. Cool, guardian; Jas. R. Duncan, sentinel; Dr. J. H. Stough, medical examiner; and B. L. Duncan, David McEntarfer, and Sam. R. Rickle, trustees; Jas. R. Duncan, representative to grand lodge, and Wm H. Leas, alternate. The order at Waterloo numbers 43 members, and is in a flourishing condition. Installation tomorrow evening.

Birthday Party.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season, was the party new-years at the residence of Charles Jenkens, in memory of the the thirty-fifth birthday of Mrs. Jenkens. A jollier crowd is seldom seen, than were assembled there. The guests present were fifty in number, including children. After presenting their gifts and partaking of a most bountiful dinner, prepared by the lady friends, all departed to their respective homes, hoping that Mr. and Mrs. Jenkens may live long to celebrate many birthdays.

A. GUEST.

NEIGHBORHOOD NIPPINGS.

DECATUR DEMOCRAT:

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that a Decatur woman is under bond in the sum of $3,500 to keep her mouth shut; that is, to keep her tongue from slandering her neighbors who are her superiors intellectually, morally and socially. It seems tough, but the neighbors say it is effective.

A Mr. Morningstar, of the south part of the county, gave his note some months ago to a patent-medicine swindler for $300. The note fell due and he refused to pay. He charged that the note was fraudulently obtained, and that he was not of sound mind when he gave the note. The party holding the note sued, and the case was tried last week in the circuit court. The jury found a verdict in favor of Morningstar. Motion was made for a new trial.

Court had adjourned last Friday night when the jury brought in its verdict in the Morningstar case. The foreman, therefore, would remain custodian of the verdict until he could deliver the same to the court. The custodian, however, who was a Mr. Mann, of Preble township, discovered that on the morning no verdict was to be found. The report rapidly spread that the verdict had been lost, and much speculation was indulged in as to what would or could be done about it. Judge Bobo simply ordered the jury to retire and bring in a verdict the same as the original one.

STEUBEN REPUBLICAN:

Sometimes a change of a single letter in a name makes a great deal of difference. For instance, a few months ago the auditor and county commissioners certified a list of citizens of Steuben county to be drawn as grand jurors. Among the other names appeared that of Frances L. Tuttle, of Pleasant Lake. A few days ago an officer of the law went down there for the purpose of summoning the aforesaid Tuttle. His surprise may better be imagined than described when he found that Tuttle was a lady. None of the officers noticed on the original list that the name was Frances instead of Francis.

The engineers engaged in surveying a line for the Toledo and Indiana Northern railroad arrived at this place last Friday. On Saturday the chief engineer, Mr. Sargent, walked over the quarter line north of the Angola road, from a point near Mrs. Cline's place, east of town, to the east part of York township. He found a very favorable route, not a hill or marsh obstructing the way. Mr. S. A. Powers accompanied Mr. Sargent as far as Bridgewater Center, Ohio, and we understand that the latter expresses himself as very much pleased with the country, and thinks a road can be built much cheaper by following the quarter line than by taking the route first surveyed north of Pigeon lake. On Monday the surveyors started back, and if they find the grade as good as is expected, the road will undoubtedly be located on the the quarter line for sixteen miles east of Angola. It will then tend in a northeasterly direction to Bridgewater Center, crossing the St. Joe river just north of that place. In this county it will go just north of Pat Powers' house in York township, and north of the school-house in Columbia, Williams county. Mr. Sargent has also mapped out a line running from Ezekiel Kellogg's place through the Highbank valley in a southwesterly direction to a point about three-fourths of a mile north of Metz and then back to the quarter line. The shorter route will, however, in all probability be chosen. The route through Angola has not as yet been decided upon. A very careful survey is being made and it is evident that no bluff game is being played.

GOSHEN TIMES:

Last week the Canada Southern railroad company perfected their right of way through this county, and it is supposed that the road will be completed to Chicago at an early day. This will be separate and independent of the new Lake Shore road.

At Elkhart the St. Joe is three feet below the top of the dam, and the Elkhart two feet. At South Bend the low water interferes with the city water works. Only one pump can be kept in operation, leaving the water in the stand-pipe at considerably less than fire pressure.

SYRACUSE EXPRESS:

A. M. Jones left at our office a small package of wheat, raised by his brother, who resides at Madison, Tole county, California. The wheat was taken from a pile of 30,000 tons, now lying at Madison, and is called Prince of Bute. The farmers are invited to call and see it.

ANGOLA HERALD.

Several of the farmers of Salem township have been annoyed by sheep-killing dogs. Wm. Brown and his neighbor, Mr. Price, had several sheep badly crippled lately by these useless curs. Our advice would be to "shoot the dogs."

Mr. Pence of the grammar department, was made the recipient of an elegant student's lamp, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the pupils of his room.

—Squire M. P. Barker, of Smithfield township, had a wedding at his house on last Sunday evening. It was the squire's first attempt at tying knots of this kind, but report says that he is a success.

Waterloo.

—Josh Billings at Haines' hall January 10.

—Hon. Freeman Kelley is in Ohio attending a wedding.

—Don't fail to hear the inimitable Josh. on Monday next.

—Capt. Cutter has gone to Evansville, Ind., to assist in the erection of a mill there.

—Miss Libbie Bevier has returned to Ft. Wayne to attend school at the Methodist college.

—J. E. Thomson, of Smithfield, is attending the Dairymen's association at Indianapolis this week.

—"Probabilities of Life," by Josh Billings, (Henry Shaw) at Haines' hall, Monday evening, January 10.

—O. C. Dickinson and Fannie Bowers were made one last Thursday. All right, Oliver, you did a sensible thing.

—Presbyterian mite society will be entertained by Mrs. J. A. Barns on Wednesday evening, January 12. Al are invited.

—Tickets for Josh Billing's lecture may be had by addressing R. Wes. McBride, or G. H. Haines, Waterloo. Reserved seats 50 cents.

—Father Sloan is lying quite ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Winslow, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

—S. Z. Dickinson and his estimable lady gave a small party on Thursday evening. This makes two occasions of the kind for S. Z., and still there's more to follow.

—Mrs. Julia Lochemyer has been taken to the county asylum. This is the best thing that could be done for her, as her peculiarities make it difficult for her neighbors to do much for her.

—H. K. Leas is cashier in the Citizens bank, Mr. Waterman having retired to his farm in Franklin township. The retiring officer has the respect of all who have had dealings with the bank during his connection with it. The new cashier brings into the work a thorough knowledge of the business, and will make himself acceptable to the public by his affability and attention to business.

Fort Wayne News: A good story is told by the boys about the Foster block concerning a certain young man who occupies a sleeping apartment in the third story. The young man reported to Foster that he had for several nights heard the noise of a drill, and he could nearly locate the place in the wall where the burglars were at work. He even notified the police. An examination showed that he had heard from his breezy dormitory the sound of the post office clerks stamping matter for the night trains.

W. H. Harter, son of the trustee of Springfield township, has just received $75 from the Indiana Farmer for having raised the largest crop of corn in the state from a single acre. The crop was 154 bushels and a fraction. Auditor Argo has a specimen stalk at his office.

James Buchanan, president of the United States, made an election bet in 1849 and lost it, and the deed by which he conveyed his land that he forfeited is, in his own handwriting, on file at Warren, Pa.

Bert Harte has been giving his lecture "The Argonauts of '49," at Edinburg. The Lord Provost presided and the hall was crowded.

Gen. Stoneman, who lives at Los Angelas, Cal., is making money out of grapes. He has just sold his crop of the present year for $10,000.

The "proper caper" at London dinner parties now is to have real fruit trees in the dining room, so that the guests may gather their own dessert.

Dentistry.

Those who find their teeth decaying, or in any way needing attention, can do no better than to call on Dr. Johnston, over Boyer's drug-store, in Waterloo. He has at hand every means for doing good work of all kinds, such as plate work, filling, cleaning, etc. A little attention to these matters in time will save a good deal of suffering, much expense, and preserve your teeth at the same time.

DIED.

Nellie, daughter of H. O. Sanburn, of this place, died Saturday morning, and was buried Sunday afternoon, aged 13 years.

Also, a little son of E. Mosier, on Friday evening of last week.

—Charles Shepherd, of the firm of Thompson & Shepherd, agents for the Ohio farmer's insurance company, at Hicksville, Ohio, gave us a call Tuesday evening. Mr. Shepherd intends locating a branch office here soon.

—D. D. Moody gave the COURIER office a call before leaving for Indianapolis. D. D. will take to the lawmaking business, and add one more to the able representatives this county has had in the state legislature.

—Dentistry is a fine art, and Dr. S. B. Johnston, of this place, is a master of it. We speak from an experience of several years treatment at his hands.

—While sawing wood with Ben Williams' sawing machine, Alf. Griswold accidently got his hand against the saw, cutting two fingers of his right off.

—Mrs. Jones has bought the McIntyre property just east of the Central house, for a residence

A Happy Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, of Jackson township, gave a reception to a number of friends on Friday of last week, that being the fortieth anniversary of their wedding day. Among the guests we note the following: Rev. Levi Rice and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Morr, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Simonton, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Elson, Mr. and Mrs. John Coy, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams, Mr. and Ms. J. A. Barns, Peter Shaffer, Mrs. Matilda Widney, Mrs. Tarney, Mrs. Josephine Morr, Nelson Morr, Mrs. Gilford, and others, whose names we did not get. The time was passed very pleasantly in discussing the olden times, and exhibiting various relics of by-gone days. Many of these mementoes date from ante-revolutionary times, and are peculiarly interesting as showing the care our ancestors took to preserve such things. Remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Rice, and prayer offered by him; also remarks by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, and Mr. Barns. Many appropriate and valuable presents were made by the attending guests, after which all sat down to the bounteous meal prepared by the host and hostess of the happy occasion.

William Nelson was united in marriage to Margaret Williams in what was then Richland (now Ashland) county, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1840. They moved into this county in the spring of 1866, and in 1874 took up their abode in their present residence. Mr. Nelson is now 63 years old and his wife 60. The fruits of this union are five girls and two boys, of whom Wealthy, wife of J. G. Lawhead, and Margaret, wife of David Myers, are deceased. Three daughters, Olive, Josephine and Belle, and two sons, L. D. and W. L. are still living.

St. Joe.

—John Leighty and wife, who have been dangerously sick, are slowly improving.

—James Rickets is convalescent.

—O. H. is a regular attendant at sabbath-school.

—Bell and M. E. Olds received their share of nice things off the Christmas-tree.

—J. D. Leighty and lady, and M. E. Olds and lady patronized the oyster supper at Spencerville new-year's eve.

—A good many of the young people of St. Joe attended the hop at Henry Hull's on new-year's eve.

—V. Likens and Mary Saltgiver were made one on Friday. Geo. Barney tied the knot.

—Mars has made the usual new-year's resolve, and we hope may prove faithful.

—Some of the holders of Elson's Hicksville lottery-tickets are some wiser and poorer since the drawing occurred on Saturday last. There was only one prize drawn out of the many tickets held in this vicinity, and that was a pair of sheep-skin gloves. They are the property of Chas. W. Widney and lady, and we presume they will have them on exhibition for the next thirty days.

—Anyone having a surplus of pictures and wishing to dispose of them, should write or call on Elias Bell at St. Joe. Bell is whole-souled, and a great lover of the fine art, which he will prove to you should you visit his office near the bridge.

—It is said that Thad. Meese has the appointment of minister to China, and will appoint Uncle Jim Baker, of Concord, as such minister extraordinary. We overheard Thad. explaining the duties of such minister to Uncle Jim the other day, and from the conversation expect to hear that Uncle Jim will accept the position.

—The school at St. Joe has not "panned out" very well this term. The parents of the children not recognizing the right of the teacher to whip, slash and jerk to the extent that it was practiced by the teacher, he was invited to discontinue, and the result is that the district is without a teacher. There is a good chance for some one who wishes to teach the balance of the term.

—Mr. Willard DeWitt, of Steuben county, has been visiting his grand daughter, Mrs. Wash Link, at the junction. Mr. DeWitt is 107 years old, and was born in the state of New York. In 1843 he moved to this county. His oldest child, if living, would be 80 years old. Mr. DeWitt was a soldier in the war of 1812, and takes delight in talking of incidents connected with it. The old gentleman still retains all his faculties, and is bright and lively. He claims that at 109, he could cut as much cordwood in a day as any one. He and his wife cut up, and partly husked, 16 acres of corn this fall. For the past three months, however, his strength has begun to fail, somewhat to the old gentleman's disgust. He don't seem to be able to account for it. He has a good farm, and is in comfortable circumstances.

—The Ligonier Banner says the law requires the township trustees to advertise in a newspaper the place and day of each week they are ready to transact the business of their office. The law also requires each trustee to publish in a newspaper each year the receipts and expenditures of his township. These plain provisions of law are not, as a rule, complied with.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Waterloo, Dec. 30, O. C. Dickinson to Miss Fannie Bowers. Rev. H. J. Lacey was the officiating clergyman.

—Married, at the residence of Rev. Levi Rice, pastor of the Lutheran church in this place, Mr. Jacob Scott to Miss Minnie Wagoner, both of Richland township, in this county. The happy couple are old-time friends of ours, having both been successful teachers for a number of years. They have our best wishes for future happiness.

1881.
HARPER'S BAZAR.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

This periodical, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S BAZAR one year	4 00
" WEEKLY one year......	4 00
" MAGAZINE one year....	$4 00
The three above publications....	10 00
Any two above named........	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1 year..	1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last eleven annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money-order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

[Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.]

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arford administrator of the estate of David Hickle deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 14, 1880. 51-4

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by John S. Boots, of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, five fat hogs, two black and three white, of an average weight of 180 pounds, and of the appraised value of thirty-six dollars ($36), as reported to me by John Henderson, a justice of the peace of said township, on the 18th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 30, 1880.

Pinchin & Boyle, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1880.

Sophia Griswold is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for foreclosure of mortgage by Charles L. Luce, Jesse G. Gould and Arthur B. Luce, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 28th day of December, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Waderlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 1880.

53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheizer, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to wit:

A part of the south half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundary line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equal-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south-east quarter, thence east on said line to the south-east corner of said north-east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

HENRY HINES, Administrator.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Ind.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.0 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite R. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 33 ly

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD sample room, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1881.

CALENDAR FOR 1881.

'81	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	'81	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	JULY.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEB.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	AUG.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
MAR.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	SEPT.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	...
APR.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	OCT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31	...	...	...	...	...
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	...	...	...
JUNE.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	DEC.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

An engine of the Reading railroad exploded near Palo Alto, Pa., killing the engineer, a conductor and two brakemen.... By an explosion of giant-powder cartridges on the track of the Lehigh Valley railroad, two men were killed and two others injured.... Those who recall the annoyance inflicted upon Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, last winter, by "Gentleman Joe," will be interested in learning that the latter has closed his days in prison, at Sing Sing, dying of a gastric affection.

Albert Magee, of Bradford, Pa., put a can containing thirty-seven pounds of nitroglycerine, which had congealed, into a tub of warm water to liquefy it. An explosion followed, and Magee was blown to atoms.... Three men, John Shea, Chester Morse and J. Bruce, while attempting to cross the Boston and Albany railroad track in a wagon at Natick, Mass., were struck by a train, and all instantly killed.... Hamilton and Griffith, two iron-workers of Pittsburgh, claim to have discovered a process by which they can manufacture fine-grade iron, now costing about $100 per ton, at a cost of $30. Their process will be given a trial in a Pittsburgh mill.... Henry Ostrander, a young man of 29 years, residing at Utica, N. Y., became jealous of his brother George, because their little sister Carrie caressed the latter. He spit tobacco juice into the girl's face, and, on being remonstrated with by George, shot the latter dead.

The mutilated bodies of Jacob Gogle and wife, residing near Bethlehem, Pa., having been found in their bed, Joseph Snyder, who boarded in their family, was lynched for the crime by a mob. He made a detailed confession, from which it appeared that he had been refused the hand of their daughter by his victims, and thought to possess her after their death.... Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin, one of the most eloquent and gifted clergymen in the United States, died in New York on Sunday. He began his pulpit labors in Richmond, and in 1848 was installed as pastor of the Fourth Universalist Church of New York.... The total population of the State of Vermont is 332,286. The foreign-born citizens number only 40,496. There are 1,043 colored persons, 6 Indians, and 3 half-breeds. The males outnumber the females by 1,491.... By the explosion of a boiler in Dodge's shoe factory, at Newburyport, Mass., three employes were killed and several slightly injured.... The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts have refused to permit the erection of elevated roads in Boston.... Two men lost their lives during a snow-storm near Red Bank, N. J.

An investigation into cruelties practiced at the penitentiary at Syracuse, N. Y., reveals terrible inhumanity toward the inmates. An ex-convict named Cusick has sued Supt. Spalding for $1,000.

The payments at the New York Clearing House for the past year were larger than those of London, and exceed the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the whole period of its existence. .... The table factory of Brown & Bliss, in Cherry street, New York, has been burned. Loss, $100,000.... A block of stores at Mystic River, Ct., has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $55,000.

THE WEST.

The Grand Jury at Salt Lake, composed of nine Mormons and six Gentiles, notwithstanding a pointed charge in regard to polygamous marriages, has returned no indictments. The disciples of Brigham Young hold the balance of power in Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona, and are gaining a firm foothold in Montana.... The Pacific flouring-mill at St. Louis, a six-story stone structure, occupying a quarter block, has been reduced to ashes. One miller escaped with his clothes in flames, and Fireman Carroll lost his life. The loss was $75,000.

A committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, which was appointed some time ago to seek out new quarters for the board, have reported in favor of the erection of a new Chamber of Commerce on the vacant tract lying between the Grand Pacific Hotel and the Rock Island depot.... Dr. Schooley and a dentist named Henry had a dispute at New Alexandria, Jefferson county, Ohio. A farmer named Buckingham interfered. Schooley drew his revolver and shot Buckingham in the head. Henry then beat Schooley with a shovel. Henry was uninjured. Schooley and Buckingham will probably die.... R. K. Scott, formerly Governor of South Carolina, killed W. G. Drury, a drug clerk, at Napoleon, Ohio. The latter had secreted Scott's son, who was intoxicated, in his bedroom at the store, and refused to let the father enter and take him home. Drury was to have been married in a few days. Scott was appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina by President Johnson, and afterward elected Governor.

When the Ute Commissioners returned to Los Pinos, from Denver, they found 1,400 savages waiting to receive their installments of $27 each. Just after the silver was disbursed, a white man arrived with the body of Johnson, the Indian who was killed by the freighter, Jackson, and for two days the wildest demonstrations of rage were made, when the Commissioners fled to Denver, which they reached after a rough trip.... A dispatch from Fort Buford says that Scout Allison has arrived there with Crow King, the leading soldier of Sitting Bull's camp, and Grouper, a cousin of Sitting Bull, both noted chiefs, as delegates from Sitting Bull to hold a council with Maj. Brotherton, so as to make some definite settlement about the surrender. Allison left Sitting Bull at the mouth of Milk river, with instructions not to leave there until he returned for him.... The City Council of Chicago has passed the ordinance prohibiting the sale of butterine or oleomargarine for the genuine article of butter.... Surveys are being made for the St. Louis, Jerseyville and Springfield railroad, which it is proposed to construct next year, at a cost of $2,500,000.... Under the provision of the law of Michigan forbidding the sale of liquor on holidays, the temperance agitators of Detroit have secured the arrest of twenty of the most wealthy and influential saloon-keepers, as a practical test.

Gov. Scott, who killed young Drury at Napoleon, Ohio, has been committed to prison to await trial, having been refused bail. .... The boiler of a shingle-mill at Vestaburg, Mich., exploded with such force as to tear the structure to pieces, instantly killing Frank Filkins, the engineer, and Frank Ainsly, the night watch. The main part of the boiler was thrown forty-five rods, causing the death of O. Coukes and fatally injuring George Wilcox and M. Turk.

The Homestake Mining Company, of Deadwood, by an expenditure of $1,500,000, has secured possession of the most valuable portion of the gold belt in the Black Hills.... A family quarrel at Francisco, Ind., ended in the death of Thomas Burchfield at the hands of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dorcas Burchfield. The latter is in jail.

THE SOUTH.

Additional particulars of the accident on the Carolina Central railroad show that the loss of life was much greater than was at first supposed. Five men were killed outright or burned to death in the debris of the train, two were seriously injured, and one slightly bruised.

The burning of three stores in Corsicana, Texas, caused a loss exceeding the insurance by $50,000.

A thrilling tragedy occurred in a smoking-car on the Iron Mountain railway at Neeleyville, Mo. As Conductor Welch entered the smoking-car he was met by a man who covered him with a revolver, ordering him to stand aside. The man then pushed Welch off the platform, and, turning, fired into the crowded car several times. He then jumped to the ground and disappeared in the adjoining woods. When Welch gained his feet and re-entered the car he found the passengers terribly excited, and nearly all hidden under the seats. Stretched in the center of the aisle was Dr. J. H. Payne, of Carroll, Tex. He was mortally wounded, and gasped faintly "I am killed." P. P. Jones, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, lay across his seat, with the blood streaming from a wound in the arm. His wife, in an opposite seat, was wounded in the head. Both will die, it is thought. Two other persons were wounded, but not fatally. The assassin is unknown, and the cause of the shooting is shrouded in mystery.... Mr. Gardner, a prominent citizen of Hart county, Ky., was murdered in his barn by two young colored men, brothers, named Campbell. The murderers were arrested, one of them made a confession, and a mob hung them to the nearest tree.... The South Carolina Legislature has passed a very stringent law against dueling. Any person who is proved to have sent or accepted a challenge shall be disfranchised forever, and may be imprisoned for two years. Killing a person in a duel is defined willful murder, and legislators are obliged to pledge themselves against dueling.... A railroad collision on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at State Line, Ala., resulted in the death of an engineer and three passengers.

Another frightful railroad accident is reported from South Carolina. The second section of a freight train on the Air Line ran into some cars which had become detached from the first section. Three passengers in the caboose were killed, one of them being burned alive, and one was seriously injured.... Judge Percy Walker, of Mobile, Ala., ex-Member of Congress, is dead.

At Smithville, Va., a white man named Dunn got into a difficulty with some colored men who had met to organize a military company. He shot two of them dead, cut a third so badly that he will probably die, and inflicted less serious wounds upon several others.... The death is announced of Anthony Dieters, of Wheeling, W. Va. He was made a Mason in Prussia seventy-five years ago, was wounded nine times in Napoleon's campaigns, and witnessed the burning of Moscow.

Heavy snow-storms are reported all through Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and the mercury dropped down several degrees below freezing point. No such weather has been known there for twenty years.

GENERAL.

The Mexican Government has detailed two engineers, three staff officers, and a physician to accompany Capt. Eads in his surveying tour over the Isthmus of Tehauntepec.

The offices of the following newspapers were burned on Christmas eve: Summit (Miss.) *Sentinel*, Burkeville (Va.) *Sentinel*, Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Advance*, Norway (Me.) *New Religion*, and Summit (Miss.) *Times*. The office of the Detroit *Free Press* was slightly damaged by fire, and Editor A. M. Conkling, of the Socorro (New Mexico) *Sun*, was brutally murdered by Mexican desperadoes.... William L. Royal, late of Richmond, Va., now of New York, is to issue through E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, a reply to Tourgee's "Fool's Errand.".... A Christmas party of six, returning to their home from a friend's house near Lucan, Ont., while crossing a railway track in a wagon, were struck by a passing train, and four of the party—James McGrath, his wife, Matthew McGrath and Ellen Blake—were killed. A child 13 months old was badly injured.

The soldiers in the Quebec (Canada) citadel have had fifty rounds of ball cartridge served out to them, double sentries have been placed on the walls, and every precaution taken to guard against surprise. It is reported that an imperial spy has been there and has left for Montreal on his way to the United States. His mission is to ascertain the strength and position of the Irish in America and the movements of the Land Leaguers.

The following statement shows the population of certain States and Territories according to the United States census of 1880. This statement is still subject to possible corrections by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplication of names in the lists of inhabitants returned:

Alabama	1,261,241	New York	5,082,844
Arkansas	802,564	North Carolina	1,400,000
Connecticut	622,683	Oregon	174,767
Delaware	146,654	Rhode Island	276,528
Florida	266, 66	South Carolina	995,706
Georgia	1,537,870	Tennessee	1,542,463
Iowa	1,624,464	Vermont	332,286
Kansas	995,335	Virginia	1,512,203
Kentucky	1,648,599	West Virginia	618,193
Louisiana	940,263	Wisconsin	1,315,386
Maine	648,945	Dist. Columbia	177,638
Massachusetts	1,78[illegible]	Idaho	32,611
Missouri	2,169,091	Montana	39,157
Nebraska	452,432	Utah	143,907
Nevada	62,252	Washington	75,120
New Hampshire	347,784	Wyoming	20,788
New Jersey	1,130,892		

WASHINGTON.

The first volume of the history of the war, which is being gotten up under the auspices of the War Department, has been published. It deals with the events preceding the firing on Fort Sumter, which ended in secession. No such gigantic historical undertaking was ever before begun.

It is believed in Washington that Justice Swayne will retire from the Supreme bench in a few days, and that Justices Hunt and Clifford will soon follow him. The Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, is expected to be Justice Swayne's successor, and Attorney General Devens, of Massachusetts, the successor of Justice Clifford.... Commissioner Le Duc has completed arrangements for an experimental tea farm, two miles from Summerville, S. C.

The President, says a Washington telegram, has found so much difficulty in finding a suitable person to act as Secretary of the Navy for two months that he has partially decided to request Secretary Ramsey to perform the duties of both the Navy and War Departments until March 4, and, in order to comply with the technical language of the statute, will recommission him Secretary of the Navy every ten days.

The Judge Advocate General has been ordered to prepare the charges and specifications in the case of Cadet Whittaker, and a court-martial will be ordered at an early date, the sessions to be held in New York city. .... The excess of exports over imports for the month ending Nov. 30, 1880, were $55,804,340; month ending Nov. 30, 1879, $28,836,794; eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1880, $141,361,002; eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1879, $230,279,987; twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1880, $162,638,044; twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1879, $266,345,035.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Garfield is consulting with his friends about the formation of his Cabinet, and a Cleveland dispatch gives an idea of what has taken place. Although the President-elect has not yet decided upon anything definitely, it seems to be understood among those who have enjoyed his society of late that Ohio is to be skipped this time, that James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is to be Secretary of the Treasury, and that Blaine, of Maine, Filley of Missouri, Hitchcock, of Nebraska, Routt, of Colorado, and Morton, of New York, are regarded by Gen. Garfield with confidence.

A call for a meeting of New York Democrats to reorganize the party in that city was responded to by a large attendance. Abram S. Hewitt was the chief speaker, the audience rising to its feet when he said Tammany Hall is a thing of the past. It was resolved that the Chairman appoint a committee of fifty citizens to reorganize the party.... A special Congressional election in the Third District of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Evarts W. Farr, resulted in the election of Ray (Republican).

FOREIGN.

A cable dispatch announces the death in London, at the age of 60 years, of George Eliot, the English novelist, who in May last was married to John Walter Cross. She was a brilliant conversationalist, and had thoroughly mastered seven foreign languages. Her greatest works were "Adam Bede" and "Daniel Deronda," and her earnings by her pen were in excess of $250,000.

The introduction of the Land League in the North of Ireland has stirred up the tenant-right borderers, an organization having the same general objects in view, and they are becoming very active. The Protestant farmers are determined in their opposition to the movement.... The Emperor of China has consented to the construction of a telegraph line from Shanghai to Tientsin, a distance of 1,200 miles. .... The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, having received a large number of requests for protection, has resolved to enroll volunteers to guard Boycotted persons.

In a billiard match at Paris for the championship of the world and $2,000, between Vignaux, of France, and Slosson, of New York, the former was victorious. The game was 3,000 points, and lasted five days, 600 points being played each day. The American maintained a handsome lead the second, third and fourth days of the contest, and would probably have won the match but for a grossly unfair decision of the umpire. As it was, the Frenchman came out 45 points ahead, amid great excitement.... A detachment of the Ninety-fourth British regiment, consisting of 250 men, was attacked by the Boers while on their way from Lydenburg to Pectona, in the Transvaal, and 120 of them were killed, and the others were made prisoners. The Boers are greatly elated at their success.... Many Jews residing in Berlin avoid appearing in public localities. Many families are preparing to emigrate to Belgium, France and England.... London advices report that Great Britain is preparing for grave events in Ireland. "The movement of troops has excited a very uneasy feeling. It is generally believed the Government possesses information warranting the apprehension of danger. The Government has made very complete preparations for any contingency. Immense supplies of provisions, tents and other campaigning requisits have been stored in the central depots.".... The President-elect of the Swiss republic lately committed suicide by shooting himself.

An attempt was made to murder two ladies, mother and daughter, in Monasterbence, County Louth, Ireland. The shot missed its mark, and the would-be assassin fled, the younger lady securing his gun.... Two gunboats have arrived at Dublin. Bence Jones has been threatened with death, and anybody working for him or furnishing him with supplies is promised the same fate. Many of the jurors summoned for the state trials have been securely "Boycotted," and failed to respond when their names were called.... Thirty-seven Home-Rule members of the British Parliament held a council in Dublin, and resolved to oppose every Government refusing just demands by the Irish people. The horses were detached from Parnell's carriage, and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the people.... An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a colliery near St. Etienne, France, while the miners were at work. Several of them were killed.

The trial of the Irish traversers was begun at Dublin on the 28th of December. Only eighteen jurors responded to their names. From these a jury of twelve was selected after much difficulty. Eight of the number are Catholics, three Protestants and one Quaker. Chief Justice May declined to preside in the court owing to the false interpretation which had been placed upon his remarks concerning the traversers, therefore the trial proceeded with Justices Fitzgerald and Barry on the bench. .... Advices from South Africa report that the Boers have seized Utrecht. They occupy Heidelberg with 3,000 and Potchefstroom with 6,000 men. British troops have sailed to reinforce the colonists at the Cape.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading among cattle in all parts of England.... An address to the British nation praying for the re-establishment of the independence of Transvaal is receiving numerous signatures in Holland.... A St. Petersburg journal says that all the European powers except England have agreed on the arbitration plan for the settlement of the Greek question.... During the Christmas services in the church at Saillagott, France, the building fell, and seven persons were killed and about fifty persons received serious injury.... The remains of Mrs. Cross (George Eliot) were buried at Highgate Cemetery, London. The mourners included the husband of the deceased, and Profs. Tyndall, Bosley, and Calvin. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. Sadler, a Unitarian minister. Among those present were Herbert Spencer and Robert Browning.

Mixed.

An inquisitive boy who had been taught to believe in the resurrection of the identical atoms which constituted each individual during life, said to his mother:

"Ma, will all the heathen come up when it comes resurrection time?"

"Yes, my son."

"And then those missionaries; will they turn up, too?"

"Certainly, my son."

"Well, when them cannibal heathens what's been feedin' on missionaries, get resurrected, and them missionaries what's been eat comes around and wants to get resurrected, things is goin' to be worse mixed than the presidential election, hey, ma?"

"It is time you went to bed, my son."

Economy.

While all are willing to admit that the habit of economy is a useful, practical, and most desirable one, few would think of attributing to it anything of beauty or attractiveness. Yet the economy of money, or its best use—for they are synonymous—has in it this very element. Those who live fully up to or beyond their income, in the wearisome effort to build up to or keep up a certain style of appearance, really, though unconsciously, sacrifice the very attractiveness which they seek to produce. The difficult and painful effort which it costs they fully realize, but they imagine it to be hidden from all but themselves—and herein lies their great mistake.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A horrible railroad accident occurred on the Carolina Central railroad, near Lincolnton, N. C., by which six of the nine persons on the train lost their lives. A passenger train, composed of the engine, three box-cars, one combination car with the mail, express and baggage in it, and one passenger coach, was going from Shelby to Charlotte. When the train reached what is known as the Indian Creek trestle, and just as the engine had crossed it, the whole frame-work gave way, and the entire train, except the engine and tender, went down with a fearful crash into the ravine, a distance of seventy feet. There was only a small rivulet at the bottom of the ravine, and the cars, in falling, were uncoupled and turned over, the combination car on its side and the passenger car bottom upwards. Scarcely had these fallen, and their crashing timbers ceased trembling, when the whole of the huge trestle-work came down upon the passenger and mail cars, literally flattening them, and completing the work of destruction. The only two witnesses of this fearful sight were Engineer Hall and Fireman Smith. The engine itself was stopped for a moment by the jerk of the falling train, and before it could start again the engineer stopped it, and the two jumped off and went to the wreck, which was only reached by taking a circuitous route. They were horrified at seeing flames bursting from every part of the passenger and combination cars, in which there had been red-hot stoves, which were upset in the fall. The engineer cried "My God! Smith, we are the only survivors left to tell the story." He caught up his ax and began to knock down the side of the passenger car, from which the flames were bursting in several places. He saw inside one of the passengers, F. N. Smith, who had been caught under a seat, which was pressed down on him by an immense beam that had fallen from the trestle-work. The engineer made heroic efforts to save the unfortunate man's life. He rushed in the burning debris and attempted to lift him up, but found that this could not be done until the big timber which pressed down upon his legs above the knees had been removed. With the assistance of the fireman he found he could not lift the timber, and he set to work to cut it. Smith was perfectly conscious, and, as he saw the flames nearing him rapidly, he piteously struggled under the weight which pinned him so helplessly in the track of the devouring element, and called upon the axman to do his best. The engineer worked with superhuman energy, and rained the blows upon the brittle wood thick and fast in the few minutes, which were hours of suspense to the engineer and the poor fellow who was held in a vise-like grip. The brave man with the ax could make but slow progress in his efforts to rescue the victim. Soon both the engineer and Smith were in the midst of the circle of flames. The timber was half cut through. The sweat upon the engineer's face was boiling from the heat, while the skin upon the back of his hands was cracking and shriveling in red and white streaks. The victim was slowly roasting alive. His face and hands were already blistering, while the scorched remnants of his garments were falling from his body in his mad contortions. His agony was intense, but he bore his sufferings like a man, and called bravely to the heroic axman "For God's sake try and save my life!" To which the other replied urging him to be of good cheer, for he would save him if human effort could accomplish anything. But the flames went faster than the ax could cut, and the engineer had to see the man he was trying to rescue roasted alive. He was soon forced to abandon his position, but he did not do so until his clothes were literally burned from his body. The imprisoned passenger was burned alive, and retained consciousness until his arms were nearly burned from the trunk. Before going he thanked the engineer for his heroic efforts. The other passengers were all buried under the cars, and were burned. Only their charred bones remained.

The bodies of the dead were disfigured beyond recognition.

The engineer and fireman at first counted the conductor among the killed, but he was afterward found in the woods, a raving maniac, and blood oozing from a ghastly wound in the head.

The Government Printing Office.

John D. Defrees, Public Printer, in his annual report, shows the actual expenditure on account of printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, etc., for the Government of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as executed at the Government Printing Office, amounted to $2,034,750. The value of the stock on hand at the end of the fiscal year was $34,798.

During the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress there were printed for the Senate 1,649 bills and joint resolutions, 216 executive documents, 104 miscellaneous documents, 725 reports of committees, fifteen resolutions, and five confidential documents. For the House there were printed 3,808 bills and joint resolutions, ninety executive documents, forty-seven miscellaneous documents, nine resolutions, and 1,793 reports of committees. During the year there was received from sales of documents, records, waste paper, etc., $155,403, which has been deposited in the treasury. Regarding the enlargement of the building, Defrees says: "The enormous increase of public printing and binding is such as to require the enlargement of the building in which the work is done. There is not half room enough to store the printed matter as the printing progresses. Fifty thousand copies of the last annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture have been printed, but, for want of storage, the printing of the remaining 250,000 copies has been suspended until the edition of 50,000 now printed can be bound and delivered. Other public documents are delayed for the same reason. As an evidence of the increase of work in this office, the number of blanks printed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, exceeded those printed during the previous year by 30,854,933, and blank books by 126,511, and the increase of blanks printed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, over those printed during 1879 is 35,454,886, and of blank books 94,195. The increase of work during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, as shown by requisitions from the Executive Department, exceeds that of the last fiscal year during the same time by 25 per cent."

Rules of the House.

At an Oil City hotel boards a father and son. The latter has been in the habit of staying out later than his father liked, and one day the latter said: "My son, the rule of this room hereafter is, that every person must be in before 10 o'clock, or else remain outside."

"Yes, sir," said the obedient son.

A night or two afterward the father was detained by his business until nearly 11 o'clock, and, on reaching his room, found the inside bolt drawn. He knocked, and was soon answered with, "Who's there?"

"Your father; get up and let me in."

"See here, the rule of this room is that every person must be in before 10 o'clock, or stay outside. Now don't make any more disturbance about here."

The father slept in another room that night.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Ex-Congressman Eugene Hale denies the report that he is going to move from Maine to Michigan.

SWAN LEGENDS.

The Romance Which Surrounds the Graceful Bird.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

In the northern legends swans play a most romantic part. Two separate currents may be distinguished in the swan myths of Teutonic and Scandinavian countries. To one current belong the various stories of swan maidens, to the other those concerning the knights of the swan. Here, again, both traditions of beast worship and images of nature, poetry may play a part; though it is not clear that the swan maidens of the north had any other origin than the obvious one which would lie in process of imaginative reasoning like this: Swans are beings all softness, grace and purity; so are some rare maidens; therefore, some rare maidens are in reality swans.

At any rate there was no question that such supernatural beings existed. They were both fairer and wiser than mortal women. They could change from one shape to another at will. To assume the human shape they doffed robes of down or "swanshirts," but retained invariably a gold or silver chain about their necks. She whose swanshirt was carried off by a mortal could no longer, while he kept it safe, become a bird again or resume its freedom. On the other hand, she from whose neck in her human shape the chain was taken, immediately became a swan again, and could not recover her humanity until she got back her chain.

Sometimes a hunter approaching a forest pool would descry a damsel of more than mortal beauty bathing in its waters, would notice the chain about her neck and the robe of down hanging from a tree, would seize the robe and bear the damsel home to live with him in happiness until one day he should forget the key which kept her magic garment from her, and return to find her flown forever. Or swan-brides would consort of their own accord with warriors who had surprised them at dawn as they sat spinning in human shape beside the margin of a mountain tarn, until after seven years their hearts would change, and they would fly away, leaving their husbands to sally after them over the snow in vain.

Another Icelandic story tells how Helgi and Olaf fought on the ice of a frozen lake, and how Kara, the mistress of Helgi, hovered over the heads of the combatants in the likeness of a great swan, and by her magic blunted the weapons of them that fought against Helgi, until by chance he struck off a leg of the swan with his sword, and immediately the fortunes of the battle changed.

The other great swan myth of the north is that of the injured maiden, to whose aid, in her extremity, there comes sailing a knight in a boat drawn by an enchanted swan, and who, after the knight has rescued and made her his bride, destroys her happiness by insisting that he shall tell her who he is and whence he comes. We are all familiar with this tale as it is told by Wolfram von Eschenbach, and has in our own day been recast by Wagner concerning Elsa of Brabrant and Lohengrin, the son of Percivil.

Recollections of Aaron Burr.

"You want me to talk about Col. Burr," said Col. James Watson Webb to a newspaper man who called upon him at his home in New York. "Well, I knew him; he was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war. He succeeded my father as aide on Gen. Putnam's staff after the battle of Bunker's Hill. Burr was a selfish scoundrel. I met him often during his last years. He used to urge Matthew L. Davis to write his (Burr's) life, but he added, 'only on one condition—you know what that is.' Davis turned to me and explained that Burr wouldn't permit his life to be written unless the biographer would agree to 'tell the truth about Washington,' by which Burr meant abuse him and deny him any great qualities, either as a man, a soldier, or a statesman. Davis would never consent to this. 'I won't do it,' he said to Burr in my presence. 'Then you sha'n't write my life!' responded Burr. The fact is, Burr never forgave Washington for refusing to appoint him Minister to France in 1795, when his party in the Senate unanimously recommended him for the distinguished place. Washington always disliked the brilliant New Yorker, whose various qualities were just the opposite of his own, and the feeling was naturally reciprocal. During the last year of his life, when he was 81, Burr withdrew the condition, but then he could not talk much, and Davis' materials were too meager. 'Send for Webb and Verplank,' said Burr. We went to his bedside. 'You two write out all the questions you can think of about my life,' said Burr, 'and then come here and read them and I will answer them.' We did so, and the answers formed the basis of Davis' biography—which was very partial, like Parton's, and not half true.

"One day the doctor told Burr that he would not live till morning. Burr turned his eyes toward us and said: 'He's an infernal old fool. Open that bureau-drawer.' It was opened. 'Do you see a letter on that box?' Verplank took up the dainty missive. 'It is from a lady,' said the dying man, 'and she says she will call on me to-morrow. Anybody who thinks I will die with such an appointment as that on hand doesn't know Col. Burr!'"

"How did Burr get a living at the last?" I asked him.

"He was supported by friends for years. He pretended to practice law; but he never practiced much. He had no sense of honor in money matters. He would borrow $50 on one corner, and distribute it to anybody who wanted it on the next corner."

"What was Burr's hold on Blennerhassett?"

"Weed and others think it was the beautiful Mrs. Blennerhassett, but I think it was Burr's own power of fascination on men as well as women. The expedition was merely a filibustering trip to grab Texas—the very thing that cost us so much money when we finally sent Sam Houston to do the same job."

"Please."

"Human nature," says a writer for young women, "resents the imperative mood." Think of this, girls. If you ask a child to wait on you, say "please." Be polite to servants and inferiors. Be courteous even to the cat. Why push her roughly aside, or invite her claws? If kind good-nature and gentleness ruled in every home, what sunlight would home enjoy! A great deal depends upon the girls—the sisters, the daughters.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

For articles of rubber which have become hard and brittle Dr. Pol recommends the following treatment: Immerse the articles in a mixture of water of ammonia one part and water two parts, for a time varying from a few minutes to an hour, according to the circumstances of the case. When the mixture has acted enough on the rubber it will be found to have recovered all its elasticity, smoothness and softness.

The royal engineers have tried the effect of gun-cotton in bringing down two old chimneys at the dock-yard extension works, Chatham, England. The first was demolished by placing a necklace of gun-cotton inside the chimney, the total charge consisting of about four and a half pounds. The second was destroyed by placing six charges of the explosive in the center of the base of the chimney, the total charge weighing twenty-eight ounces. The experiment was very successful. At the instant the electric spark ignited the gun-cotton the chimneys became wrecks.

After a tolerably exhaustive examination of the biography of the subject, Dr. Otto Kuntze maintains, but on ground not quite satisfactory, that the gulf weed consists of many varieties or species of *Sargassum vulgare*, and that the plants so named in the lump are either dying or dead and incapable of reproduction. There does not appear to be any good reason for assigning a definite and constant area to the Sargasso sea. Patches of weed occur more frequently in the region of calms, but sometimes there is very little of the weed there. Winds also affect the distribution of the patches with regard to each other and the position of the whole mass of weed.

Attention has been directed by M. Moride to a new kind of food to which the name "nutricine" has been given. Its preparation is thus described: Raw meat, from which bones and tendons have been carefully excised, is passed into suitable machines along with nitrogenized alimentary substances, such as bread, to absorb the water of the meat, and, possibly, to form new combinations with it. After the mass thus prepared is dried in a stove under a mild heat it is pulverized and sifted. A powder of an agreeable taste, and varying from yellow to gray in color, is the result. When albumen, fats, or gummed water is added to this powder solid cakes or cubes may be broken up, as occasion may require, for soups or sauces. This nutricine is admirably qualified to sustain physical vigor, and it can be preserved for any length of time if it is kept from the deteriorating influence of an atmosphere charged with moisture and from the action of heat.

How to Be Healthy.

If you want to do well, keep well, if you possibly can. Do not let even your education rob you of your health. It is about the worst thing you can do under the whip and spur of a noble purpose, and it is what vast numbers do to their life-long regret. When a fine painter took the butcher to see one of his pictures, he said, "Aye, Maister Haydon, it's a grand picture, but I doubt whether you could have done it if you had not eaten my beef." And I think there was a grain of truth in the remark. They say that base-ball is getting into the hands of the gamblers, and that young men are shy of it of a good breeding. I should be very sorry to think so. It is the handsomest game that ever was played, and one of the healthiest. Play base-ball, and pull a boat, and get your chance in vacation at long tramps and hard beds and rough, wholesome fare; eat well and sleep well; be as clean all through and all over as you are in a drawing-room, and then you will not only be able to do your day's work in this world like a man, but when the years bring their inevitable burden you will be able to say with Adam in the play:

> Though I look old, yet am I strong and lusty,
> For in my youth I never did apply
> Hot and rebellious liquors to my blood;
> Nor did with unbashful forehead woo
> The means of weakness and debility;
> Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
> Frosty, but kindly.

Remember this, too, that, with health and strength to back you, life means hard work, and hard work on long lines, with native ability and good conduct, means success.—*Rev. Robert Collyer*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$8 75	@13 00
Hogs	4 80	@ 6 12½
Cotton	11¾	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine	3 00	@ 3 70
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@ 1 17
Corn—Ungraded	53	@ 57
Oats—Mixed Western	41	@ 45
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 75
Lard	8¾	@ 9

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 35	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 35	@ 4 85
Hogs	3 50	@ 5 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	96	@ 96
No. 3 Spring	80	@ 84
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye—No. 2	83	@ 84
Barley—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 07
Butter—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	27	@ 28
Pork—Mess	11 35	@12 50
Lard	8½	@ 8¾

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	98	@ 1 00
No. 2	94	@ 95
Corn—No 2	32	@ 33
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye—No. 1	85	@ 86
Barley—No. 2	80	@ 81

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	97	@ 98
Corn—Mixed	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye	81	@ 82
Pork—Mess	12 50	@12 75
Lard	8½	@ 8¾

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn	42	@ 43
Oats	35	@ 36
Rye	94	@ 95
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	8½	@ 8¾

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 00
No. 2 Red	99	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	[illegible]	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	98	@ 99
Corn—No. 1	47	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 37
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 00
Pork—Mess	12 50	@13 75

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	98	@ 99
Corn	36	@ 37
Oats	31	@ 33
Pork—Clear	15 75	@16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 40
Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 00
Sheep	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1881.

AN old gentleman named W. P. Taherty has been employed in the State Department at Washington since 1836. He was appointed during President Jackson's administration, and has read the proof of all the United States laws from 1846 up to 1875. He has also been intimate with Gen. Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and other prominent men of the country, and is overflowing with anecdotes concerning them. He is now 77 years old, and as hale, active and energetic as could be expected.

HERE is a plot for an opera. The scene is laid in Rome, and the facts are taken from a letter to a London paper. A young man named Moretti, a tailor, was condemned to a short term of imprisonment for some alleged fraud in his dealings. A girl to whom he was betrothed went to the police magistrate to learn about his fate and prospects. The magistrate told her he would assuredly remain many years in prison. The girl in despair poisoned herself. Soon afterward Moretti is found to have been perfectly innocent, and is at once discharged. On learning the miserable end of his betrothed he, too, poisons himself.

MR. SILVER, a well-known inventor, of Lewiston, Me., for several months has eaten but one meal a day, and that about 10 o'clock in the evening, immediately before retiring. He works ten hours a day, as a machinist, without eating or drinking anything. Instead of pining away, Mr. Silver has gained thirty-five pounds in flesh. He is not hungry until bedtime. All the fluids his stomach receives are from the fruit and vegetables which make up most of his food. He eats no meat, as he believes that animal food is "animalizing," living mainly on oat-meal and Graham bread, without salt, but eating apples, grapes and other fruits liberally.

WHILE I was looking down upon the Senate, says a Washington correspondent, I was told that George Hoar, of Massachusetts, would probably be Secretary of State under Garfield. He presided over the Chicago Convention, prompted by McPherson, the old Clerk of the House, who is a sharp parliamentarian. George Hoar is an accommodating man, with a respectable talent for an executive position. He does not take the view of the Middle States and Western Senators, that a seat in the Senate is better than to be a portion of a Government. In Massachusetts they regard a Cabinet place under the nation as so distinguished that no gentleman could afford to decline it.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says: "I am told, and on good authority, that Jay Gould is planning to get control of the New York Associated Press. He owns the *Express*, the *World* and the *Tribune*; and is negotiating for either the *Journal of Commerce* or the *Commercial Bulletin*. He has recently bought out Marshal O. Roberts' thirty-five shares in the *Sun*, at $4,500. There are 275 shares, I believe, in all, the par value being $1,000 each. The control of four franchises gives him control of the Associated Press. I give this to you as it comes to me, and do not guarantee its entire accuracy. Jay Gould is the Napoleon of trade. Is there any way of getting him to St. Helena?"

THAT the old superstition that Friday is an unlucky day for traveling still keeps people at home on that day is proved by the experience of nearly every railway conductor. Of the passengers on the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad, 15 per cent. are carried on Friday, while there is an average of 17 per cent. carried on each of the other five week days. In other words, there is a falling off on Fridays of nearly one-eighth as compared with the average of other week days. The days of heaviest travel are approximately Monday with 19 per cent., and Sunday with 18 per cent., there being many persons going to and returning from business on those days. The percentage shown on other week days are: On Tuesday, 16.25; Wednesday, 15.75; Thursday, 16, and Friday, 15.

THE West of Arica is a nice, pleasant place to live in. People there very rarely die of any disease; in fact, Kings and chiefs are about the only persons who die natural deaths. The chief of Whydah, in the kingdom of Dahomey, died recently, and, as is the custom with many other African tribes, the death was celebrated by a massacre of people. The horrible rite was followed by another massacre at the order of the new Chaca as a token of honor to his predecessor. No sooner was this over than the time arrived when the King of Dahomey should hold a similar celebration in honor of his deceased father. At this ceremony about 200 captured prisoners were to be beheaded. The European merchants were invited to witness the observance, but they all refused to go. These proceedings have extended over a period of six months, and during the time no trade could be carried on in the kingdom.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE car-works at Jeffersonville have orders for a full year ahead

THE Catholics of Fort Wayne will erect a new library hall in the spring to cost $20,000.

PETER E. STUDEBAKER and others have obtained a charter for a street railway at South Bend.

J. F. MILLEY, of Richmond, has sold Great Western, the largest trotting horse in the world, to a gentleman of St. Louis, for $1,000.

A LADY died near Bloomfield, Greene county, a few days since, from the effects of an ovarian tumor. It was removed by a post mortem, and weighed thirty-six and three-quarters pounds.

IN a playful skirmish at the Salem High School, the other day, Otto Thompson was hit on the head by a large stone thrown by George Hancock, and badly, perhaps fatally, injured, his skull being cracked.

THE Bundy National Bank, at Newcastle, after an existence of six years, has voted to go into liquidation and wind up. Its affairs are in good condition, but the owners choose to invest their means otherwise.

JAMES F. VAN VALKENBERG, aged 71 years, an old citizen of Plymouth, once Sheriff of the county, died of lung fever a few days ago. His father, James Van Valkenberg, is living, and will be 100 years old Jan. 20, 1881.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, was the last day allowed by law for county settlements, but the State Auditor reports that not half of the counties have paid up, and that county officers are more dilatory in this respect than for years past.

THE little town of Hartsville was visited by a destructive fire the other night, burning the store-house and stock and two warehouses belonging to Josiah Lawrence, and the barber-shop and dwelling house of William Harris. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ON opening a country school-house in Jennings county, the other morning, there was astonishment at finding the stove gone. It appeared that wood placed under the stove the night before to dry had taken fire, and the floor had burned out until the stove had fallen through, the floor being high up from the ground. The fire had gone out, and no further harm was done.

A CASE of considerable interest to the medical profession has just transpired at Clifton. Charley Teeguarden, aged 9, has been suffering about two years with a disease that has baffled the skill of several physicians, but last week the cause of his trouble became apparent. He vomited up an animal about five inches in length, fish-shaped, and of the consistency of a salamander. In a few minutes after the operation he took nourishment and wanted to go out and play.

The Geodetic Survey of Indiana.

The preliminary reconnoissance for suitable sites for the observing stations in the geodetic survey of Indiana was completed during the summer of 1880, and the work of triangulation will probably begin near New Albany during the summer of 1881. The territory embraced in the selections is from ten to twenty miles wide, extending from the Ohio river to the Michigan line, and includes the towns of New Albany, Jeffersonville, Charlestown, Scottsburg, Seymour, Brownstown, Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Indianapolis, Irvington, Castleton, Whitestown, Tipton, Frankfort, Kokomo, Bunker Hill, Logansport, Metea, Peru, Rochester, Maxinkuckee, Plymouth, Elkhart, Mishawaka, and South Bend. The survey generally lies along the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroads. The work is being done by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, under the direction of Mr. C. P. Patterson, Superintendent, at Washington, and the portion in this State is in charge of Prof. J. L. Campbell, of Wabash College. The special object of the survey is the correct determination of latitude and longitude of the important points, and their location in connection with the already accurately-delineated coast and lake lines of the country. The work in this State also forms a part of a general scheme extending through Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama to the Gulf of Mexico, for the determination of the length of an arc of the meridian and the curvature of the earth. This is one of the most interesting problems in exact science. The method by which the work will be accomplished includes the selection of stations from five to forty miles apart, which may be made intervisible, and the accurate measurement of one or more base lines. Lines connecting the intervisible stations will form a series of grand triangles, and all the angles of these triangles will be carefully observed. A base line five miles in length was measured near Louisville, Ky., in 1879, which will be used for the triangulation north through Indiana and south through Kentucky. A second base line will be measured near South Bend, north of the St. Joseph river. In the selection of sites south of Indianapolis, advantage was taken of the range of knobs in Floyd, Clarke and Washington counties; the sand-hills of Jackson county, and the rugged hills of Bartholomew, Brown, and Johnson counties, along the west side of Prof. Collett's great glacial river. North of Indianapolis the country is generally level, except that the surface action of the waters of White, Wabash, Eel, Tippecanoe, Yellow, and St. Joseph rivers gives an undulating surface to the otherwise flat and swampy but elevated table-lands. A comprehensive system of drainage for these table-lands, notably the northwest part of the State, is well worthy the careful attention of the Legislature, in its three-fold relations: 1. To the recovery of the lands for agricultural purposes. 2. The improvement of the general health. 3. To the pending proposition for the construction of a ship canal across the State.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE DEAD PAST.

A Record of the Important Happenings of the Year 1880.

CHRONOLOGY.

JANUARY.

2. Great floods in England and France.
3. Parnell and Dillon arrive at New York.
4. A Gypsy camp is found in Prussian Silesia, with eleven persons sitting around the remains of a fire frozen to death.
5. By a fire at East Turner Hall, New York city, five persons lose their lives.
6. Four persons consumed in a San Francisco fire.
11. The island of St. Kitts, West Indies, devastated by floods; 200 lives are lost.
15. Terrible wind-storm in Oregon causes loss of life and property.
19. A terrible conflagration occurs at Tokio, Japan, burning fifteen acres and destroying the lives of over 100 people.
21. Colliery explosion near New Castle, England; seventy-seven miners killed.
22. Bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba passes the Spanish Cortes.
23. A flood in the Cauca valley, New Granada, destroys $1,000,000 worth of property and a number of lives.
25. The steamboat Charmer burns near the mouth of Red river, in Louisiana; eight lives lost.
28. Fifteen miners killed by an explosion in Saxony.
31. News is received of horrible massacres in Afghanistan.

FEBRUARY.

1. Steamer Bengore, from Penarth to Gibraltar, founders, and thirteen of her crew drowned.
2. Terrible hurricane in the Philippine islands.
5. Ten Chinamen cremated in a wash-house fire in San Francisco. Nine negroes burned to death in a cabin near Columbia, S. C. The $1,000,000 Court House at Dallas, Texas, burned.
8. Two hundred Turkish soldiers killed by the fall of a barrack at Constantinople.
9. The Dublin Theater Royal burned; eight lives lost.
10. Burning of the City Hall at Albany, N. Y.; loss, $1,000,000.
16. A family of nine persons drowned by the flood near Mayfield, Ky.
17. An unsuccessful attempt to kill the imperial family of Russia by explosion of a mine at the Winter Palace fails; ten soldiers are killed.
19. Eight men killed by the explosion of the boiler of a Peoria (Ill.) distillery.
20. Twenty persons killed by the explosion of shells in the Valparaiso (South America) arsenal.
28. Bark Strathnairn, from London for Melbourne, sunk by collision, and sixteen persons drowned.
29. A steamer between two East Indian ports founders, sixty-five lives being lost.

MARCH.

1. The St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps is cut through.
5. Twenty-three persons killed by a boiler explosion at Glasgow, Scotland.
6. The Kansas Insane Asylum at Ossawatomie burns.
7. Great fire in St. Paul, Minn.
8. Twenty-four soldiers killed by the blowing up of the artillery barracks at Santiago, Chili.
9. Thirty villages swept away by a flood from the river Vistula on the Austro-Russian frontier.
10. By a fire in the great weaving works at Moscow, Russia, twenty-four persons are burned to death.
11. Boiler explosion in the flaxseed-mills at Frankfort, Ind., by which ten employes were torn to pieces.
24. Parliament prorogued by the Queen, and new elections ordered.

APRIL.

1. By a fire-damp explosion in a coal mine in Belgium 150 miners are killed.
2. Nine murderers are hung at various places in the United States.
3. Triumph of the Liberals at the English Parliamentary elections. Mohammed Jan killed in Afghanistan, and his army scattered.
4. Thirty-one dwellings burned at a village of Savoy, seventeen persons perishing.
8. The Peruvians defeat the Chilians, with a loss of 1,300 killed.
9. Seven hundred men, women and children buried alive at Mandalay, Burmah, as a sacrifice to restore the King's health.
12. By the explosion of a still in a creosote factory, near London, eleven persons lose their lives.
14. A schooner, with all hands, goes down in Long Island sound, during a severe gale.
17. Thirty men torn to pieces by the explosion of giant powder, near San Francisco.
18. Marshfield, Mo., almost wiped out by a cyclone; about 100 lives and $300,000 worth of property destroyed.
19. Seven men drowned off the north shore of Michigan by the swamping of their sailboat.
21. The walls of the Madison Square Garden, in New York, give way, killing four persons and wounding several.
22. Queen Victoria accepts the resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry. Nineteen fishermen drowned off the Scotch coast.
23. Gladstone is asked to form a Cabinet. A life-saving crew of seven men, off the coast of Michigan, lose their lives. A son of Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, kills Charles De Young, editor of the *Chronicle*.
25. Cyclone at Macon, Miss., kills seventeen persons. Six people killed by a storm in Christian county, Ill.

MAY.

1. A fire-works factory, near Paris, blows up, killing a number of workmen.
4. A fleet of fishing boats driven upon the coast of Oregon, and twenty-five of the fishermen are drowned.
8. Fourteen persons killed at a fire in London, England.
10. By an explosion of powder in the St. Gothard tunnel, in Switzerland, eighteen workmen are killed.
14. Milton, Pa., is wiped out by the flames, loss, $2,000,000.
15. An explosion in a London (England) iron foundry kills twenty-five persons.
19. United States Senator Gordon, of Georgia, resigns, and ex-Gov. Brown is appointed.
25. Col. Hatch attacks the redskins in New Mexico, and kills fifty-five of them.
28. Twenty persons perished in the floods caused by an excessive rain-storm in Texas.
29. The town of Savoy, Texas, is wiped out by a cyclone; about fifteen persons killed.
31. A fight with the Indians occurs in New Mexico, in which about a dozen white men are killed.

JUNE.

8. Gen. Garfield nominated for President by the Republicans, on the thirty-sixth ballot, at Chicago.
10. Twenty persons lose their lives by a cyclone in Pottawattamie county, Iowa.
11. J. B. Weaver nominated by the Greenbackers for the Presidency, at Chicago.
12. Collision on Long Island sound between the Narragansett and Stonington, in which the former takes fire and goes down, with fifty passengers.
13. The boiler of the Spanish war ship Cuba Espanola explodes, killing twenty persons and wounding 113.
17. Neal Dow nominated for the Presidency by the Prohibitionists at Cleveland, Ohio.
18. Sixty-three persons lose their lives in a terrible storm and waterspout near Dresden, Germany.
24. Gen. W. S. Hancock nominated by the Democrats for President, at Cincinnati.
28. Fifty passengers lost by the burning of the Long Island sound steamer, Seawanhaka, near New York city.

JULY.

1. Four persons are killed by the explosion of the boiler of the pleasure boat Mary, on Lake Minnetonka.
4. Seven persons drown by the overturning of a yacht on White Bear lake, in Minnesota.
12. A raft with forty persons upon it breaks to pieces in the Black sea, near Odessa, and all are drowned.
15. By an explosion in a coal mine at Risca, in Wales, 119 miners—all in the shaft—are killed.
19. Cleopatra's needle, presented to the city of New York by the late Khedive of Egypt, arrives at that city.
21. The Jersey City tunnel, in process of construction, caves in, burying twenty-one workmen.
23. Eighteen persons lose their lives through the explosion of powder in the artillery works in Kocisk, Southern Russia.
28. An excursion steamer runs over a yacht in the Detroit river, and seventeen persons are drowned.

AUGUST.

1. The Chilian transport Loa blown up by a torpedo in Callao bay, and 150 of her crew killed.
11. By a train running off the track of the Midland railroad, in England, about a dozen persons are killed.
12. Twenty persons are killed by a collision between two excursion trains near Atlantic City, N. J.
16. The town of Eureka, Nev., is a second time almost wiped out by fire.
17. Great parade of Knights Templar in Chicago.

SEPTEMBER.

2. By the giving way of a pontoon bridge over the river Ebro, in Spain, over 100 officers and men were thrown into the water, most of them being drowned.
3. The steamer City of Vera Cruz founders off the coast of Florida, and only thirteen of her passengers and crew of seventy-six are saved.
4. Gen. Roberts defeats the Afghans under Ayoob Khan, near Candahar.
9. By an explosion of fire-damp in the Seaham (England) colliery, 140 miners lost their lives.
18. The steamer Aurora, from Oporto for Southampton, founders at sea; fifty persons are drowned.
22. By a land slide in the Province of Bengal, British India, thirty-seven persons were killed, most of them English officers and soldiers.

OCTOBER.

8. Fifty miners suffocated in a mine at Kattowitz, Germany.
9. Thirty persons killed and a great many severely injured by a railway collision at Pittsburgh.
11. Baltimore celebrates her 150th birthday.
13. News is received of the starvation of 500 of the 700 inhabitants of the island of St. Lawrence, Arctic ocean.
14. Completion of the Cologne Cathedral, commenced six centuries ago, is celebrated.
15. By the explosion of a cooker in Haas & Powell's distillery, at Chicago, seven persons are killed.
16. A storm of unexampled severity sweeps over the Northwest, accompanied by snow; many vessels and a number of lives lost on the lakes. The Goodrich Line steamer Alpena founders, with a loss of about eighty lives, none being saved.
18. Victorio, the Apache chief, killed in Mexico and his band scattered.
28. The coast of England visited by a terrible gale, and many ships and lives lost.

NOVEMBER.

3. Sixty robbers, who plundered the Brazilian town of Jannaria a year before, are surprised by soldiers and killed.
4. By the breaking of the hoisting apparatus in a Belgian mine sixteen miners are killed.
5. A typhoon passes over Japan which demolishes 1,000 residences in Tokio and drowns 100 fishermen. News received of the loss of the Jeannette and a number of whalers in the Arctic sea by being crushed by the ice. Thirty Kurdish marauders in Persia are crucified by their leaders for disobedience of orders.
8. The propeller Zealand goes down on Lake Ontario with all on board, sixteen persons.
9. About twenty persons drowned by the loss of the steamer Thomas Kingsford, on Lake Ontario.
11. Seven men burned to death in a petroleum blaze near Bradford, Pa.
12. Forty-seven miners killed by coal-mine explosion in Nova Scotia.
16. The Minnesota State Insane Asylum at St. Peter burned, and a large number of the inmates lost their lives.
19. The Kurds sack a Persian village and put 200 people to the sword.
18. Twenty sailors and seven passengers lose their lives by the wreck of the coaster Oilsa off Wales. Twelve men suffocated in a coal mine in Belgium.
20. The British steamer Mildred founders in mid-ocean with a crew of twenty-eight.
24. By collision between the French steamer Oncle Joseph and the Italian steamship Ortigia the former is sunk and 232 persons go down.
25. The Persians ornament the walls of the prison at Tabreez with the heads of 300 Kurds taken in battle.
26. Propeller Simcoe goes down with all on board in Georgian bay, Lake Huron.
28. Lieut. Gov. Robinson, of Colorado, is killed by miners near Leadville.

DECEMBER.

1. The Electoral Colleges meet in the various State capitals and cast the electoral votes for President and Vice President.
8. Flogging abolished in the British navy.
10. One hundred miners are killed by fire-damp explosion in a Welsh colliery.
11. A shipwreck off Nova Scotia causes the death of a crew of twenty-two persons.
12. Jay Gould's conservatory at Irvington, on the Hudson, is destroyed by fire; loss, $150,000.
13. About twenty boys lose their lives by the burning of a wall-paper factory at Buffalo.

NECROLOGY.

JANUARY.

2. Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; at Malden, Mass., aged 59.
4. George Jones, the "Count Johannes," an eccentric New York character.
6. "Yankee Locke," a well-known comedian.
10. Frank Leslie, the well-known New York publisher, aged 59.
20. Jules Favre, celebrated French statesman; Paris, aged 71.
28. James De Mille, professor in Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., and a famous novelist.
29. Edward Middleton Barry, the architect who designed the English House of Parliament; at London, aged 50.

FEBRUARY.

5. A. E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy; at Philadelphia, aged 71.
10. John Rice, the last survivor of Perry's victory, on Lake Erie; at Shelby, Ohio, aged 88.
11. Mrs. Tweed, wife of the late "Boss" of New York city; at Paris.
12. Samuel G. Arnold, for a short term United States Senator from Rhode Island; at Providence.
19. Signor Brumidi, the artist who designed and executed the frescoes in the Capitol at Washington.
20. Ex-Congressman Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, killed in a railroad accident near Bellaire, Ohio. Benjamin Brandreth, the famous pill-maker; at Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 71.

MARCH.

1. William Maxwell Wood, Surgeon General of the United States navy; at Baltimore, aged 72.
5. Commodore Isaiah Hanscomb, United States navy; at Washington.
7. Judge W. H. Hayes, of the Federal Court of Kentucky; at Louisville, aged 59.
23. A. R. Corbin, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant; at Jersey City.
30. Richard Van Rensselaer, the last of the celebrated New York family of that name, a banker; at Albany, aged 83.

APRIL.

5. Rear Admiral Thacher, of the United States navy; at Boston, aged 74.
6. Gen. James L. Reynolds, soldier and politician; at Lancaster, Pa., aged 58.
10. W. A. Howard, Governor of Dakota Territory, and former Congressman from Michigan; at Washington.
16. Dr. Edward V. H. Kenealy, member of Parliament, and counsel for the Tichborne claimant.
26. J. Seligman, the well-known syndicate New York banker; at New York.
28. D. W. Middleton, for twenty years Clerk of the United States Supreme Court; at Washington.

MAY.

2. Maj. Gen. Heintzelman, who commanded a division in the Army of the Potomac; at Washington.
8. Hon. George Browne, statesman and journalist, of Toronto, Canada, who was shot some weeks before by a discharged employe.
14. Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, of the New York Court of Appeals; at Albion, N. Y.; aged 65.
19. Ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, formerly United States Senator; at Nashville, Tenn., aged 80.
20. D. R. Jones, the inventor and first maker of lucifer matches; at Chillicothe, Ohio, aged 80.
30. Richard B. Connolly, the Tweed Comptroller of New York; in exile at Marseilles, France, aged 70.
31. Sherrard Clemens, for thirteen years member of Congress from Virginia; a pauper; at St. Louis.

JUNE.

6. John Brougham, the noted dramatist and comedian; at New York, aged 66.
12. Ex-Gov. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi; at Jackson, aged 67.
13. James A. Bayard, ex-United States Senator from Delaware; at Wilmington.
17. J. B. Howell, editor of the Keokuk *Gate City*, once United States Senator from Iowa; at Keokuk, aged 64.
19. John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California; at Washington, aged 78.
25. Lieut. Gen. T. H. Holmes, of the Confederate service; at Fayetteville, N. C., aged 76.

JULY.

3. George Ripley, President of the New York Tribune Company, and a distinguished author; at New York, aged 78.
6. William E. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.
10. Jos. R. Chandler, for many years editor of the *United States Gazette* and member of Congress from 1849 to 1855, at Philadelphia, aged 88.
12. Tom Taylor, the noted English dramatist; at London.
14. John A. Campbell, at one time Governor of Wyoming, and later Assistant Secretary of State; at Washington.
19. Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, of the Ohio Supreme Court bench for several years; at Mansfield, Ohio.

AUGUST.

6. Gen. William O. Butler, an officer of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, and a candidate for Vice President with Lewis Cass, in 1848; at Carrollton, Ky., aged 93.
9. Ex-Gov. John Bigler, of Pennsylvania; at Clearfield, that State.
16. Adelaide Neilson, the celebrated English actress; at Paris, aged 30.
17. Ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for Vice President with Douglas, in 1860; in Jefferson county, Ga., aged 68.
17. Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violinist; at Bergen, Norway, aged 70.
19. James A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War; at Richmond, Va., aged 65.
22. Mrs. Charles Kean, widow of the celebrated English actor, herself known on the stage as Miss Ellen Tree; in England.
24. Brig. Gen. Albert J. Meyer, Chief of the United States Signal Service, familiarly known as "Old Probs;" at Buffalo.
27. Chief Ouray, leader of the Ute Indians; in Southern Colorado.
28. Ex-Gov. Paul O. Hebert, of Louisiana, an officer in the Mexican war and in the Confederate army; at New Orleans, aged 62.
29. S. R. Gifford, the well-known artist; at New York.
30. Robert McClelland, ex-Governor of Michigan and Secretary of the Interior in President Pierce's Cabinet; at Detroit, aged 75.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Brevet Maj. Gen. Torbert, cavalry commander during the rebellion; lost at sea off the Florida coast, aged 47.
10. Marshall O. Roberts, the well-known New York capitalist; aged 66.
19. Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, Senator from Connecticut from 1855 to 1867, and acting Vice President of the United States for a time, during Johnson's term, at Hartford, aged 74.
22. Donald McKay, the builder of clipper ships; at Hamilton, Mass., aged 70.

OCTOBER.

5. Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated opera composer; at Paris, aged 61.
17. Julia D. Bates, widow of Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General under President Lincoln; at St. Louis.
19. Chief Justice E. G. Ryan, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; at Madison, aged 70.
20. Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the well-known American authoress; at Wayland, Mass., aged 78. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Lord Chief Justice of the English Court of Appeals; at London, aged 42.
21. Maj. Thomas L. Butler, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and Surveyor General of New Orleans under President Madison; at Louisville, Ky., aged 91.
27. Bishop Daggett, of the M. E. Church; at Richmond, Va.

NOVEMBER.

8. Fayette McMullen, a leading Virginia politician, at Wytheville, Va.
9. E. L. Drake, who put down the first oil well at Titusville, Pa.
11. Lucretia Mott, the well-known Quaker philanthropist and abolitionist, at Philadelphia, aged 88.
17. Signor Blitz, the famous ventriloquist and prestidigitator: accidentally shot while hunting in New Jersey.
19. Sir Charles York, General and Constable of the Tower, who served with distinction at Waterloo; at London, aged 90.
21. Gov. James D. Williams, of Indiana; at Indianapolis, aged 73.
21. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; at London.
23. Prof. James C. Watson, the celebrated astronomer; at Madison, Wis., aged 42.
27. Gen. George B. Crittenden, who served in the Mexican war, and later in the Confederate army; at Danville, Ky.
30. Evarts W. Farr, member of Congress from New Hampshire; aged 40.

DECEMBER.

11. The venerable Madame Thiers, widow of ex-President Thiers.
19. Francis T. Buckland, the English writer on natural history; at London. The Duchess of Westminster, Mistress of Queen Victoria's Robes, whose husband is the wealthiest person on the globe.
22. A. L. Akerman, Attorney General in Grant's first Cabinet; at Cartersville, Ga.
23. Mrs. John Walter Cross (Marian Evans), the famous English novelist, better known as George Eliot; at London.

Thought It Was a Mouse.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* relates the following incident: "An elderly lady of this city startled the household with a piercing shriek and the information that there was a mouse in her pocket. Some one rushed to her rescue, hastily assisted her to divest herself of her wrapper, firmly grasping the mouth of the pocket to prevent the escape of the dangerous animal. The garment was then turned over to the man of the house, and he, armed with a club, proceeded to the back yard to dispatch the offender. The pocket was opened gradually, but no mouse appeared. Finally, gaining courage, he ventured to investigate, and found the cause of all the excitement to be a pocket tape measure, from which the spring had become detached and had unwound with a whirr."

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The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attack, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

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From a Physician and Surgeon.

From a Druggist.

TAX LIST FOR 1880.

To the Tax-Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1880, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amn't of tax in cts. levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	ROAD TAX.	COM. SCHOOL TAX.	SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	ADDITIONAL SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	INT. ON BONDS.	CORPORATION TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
Buter Township	2	12	16	60	15	20	5	20		10		160
Poll		50	50									100
Jackson Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Concord Township	2	12	16	60	5	20	10	35		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Newville Township	2	12	16	60	15	15		20		10		150
Poll		50	50									100
Stafford Township	2	12	16	60	5	10	5	10		10		130
Poll		50	50									100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	10		10		140
Poll		50	50									100
Union Township	2	12	16	60		20		5		10		125
Poll		50	50					50				150
Richland Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50									100
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	15	5	25		10		155
Poll		50	50					25				125
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	60	10	10	5	15		10		140
Poll		50	50					50				150
Franklin Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5			10		135
Poll		50	50									100
Troy Township	2	12	16	60	15	15	5	35		10		170
Poll		50	50									100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	60	5	15	5	30		10		155
Poll		50	50					50				150
Auburn Town	2	2	16	60		20	25	15	50	10		210
Poll		50	50				25	25	25			175
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	60		20	10	40		10		170
Poll		50	50					100				200
Butler Town	2	12	16	60	10	15		30	50	10		205
Poll		50	50						25			1:5
Garrett Town	2	12	16	60	5	15	25	50	50	10	50	295
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25	350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15, 1880.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1881; the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1881. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1881.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselv « that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— firstdoor east of Mcquiston & Ralstons double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

A. J. Baxter, Attorney.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the De Kalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Leonard Hartle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment. John Barrett, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences Feburary 28, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 21st of December, 1880.

32-3 John W. Baxter, Clerk.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.

tf Auburn Ind.

Agents.

All persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who desire good, profitable employment, and the pleasantest kind of work at their own homes, should send address to J. J. Kennedy,

51-4t. Willimantic, Conn.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,

The Courier for 1881 will be greatly improved and every Democrat in the county should take it.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

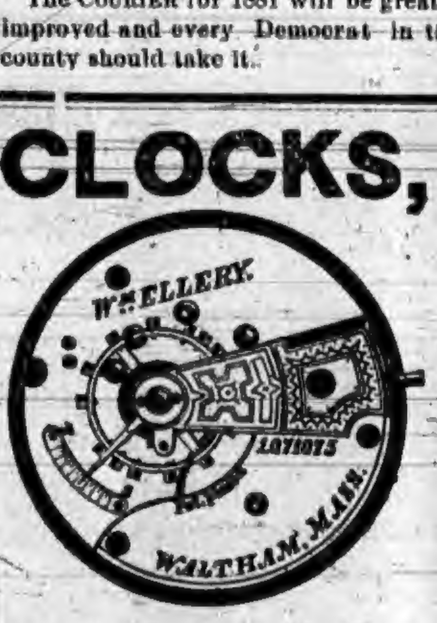

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE

SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in tne Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,

Banjos, Accordeons,

Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at

JOE ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year.

The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

All questions and parties shall be treated with candor and fairness, but the truth shall never be perverted.

The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER

will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in all branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

TERMS OF WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

For one year	$1 15
For six months	65

A free copy given to any one sending a club of seven names with $8 05.

TERMS OF DAILY ENQUIRER.

	With Sunday	With Sunday Issue.
One year	$12 00	$14 00
Six month	6 00	7 00
Three months	3 25	3 75
One month	1 25	1 50
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2 00
Any two days' issue, per year		4 00
Any three days' issue, per year		6 00

Send for sample copies.

Faran & McLean, Publishers.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most worderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer& Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,

and Exponent of

American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

Price Per Year, Single Copy, $150

Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to become agents send for private circulars an sample copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered.

Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Indiana

RAILROADS

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1880,

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:15 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:25; Angola, 5:45; Fremont, 6:30; Reading 7:35; Bankers, 8:00, (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m.; Detroit 11:30 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 10:20 a. m., there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:00 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:45, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:55; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 4:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:30 arrive at Waterloo 6:15; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake 6:35; Angola, 6:47; Fremont, 7:20; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:22; Jackson, 9:42 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:30 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:45; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:30; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:53; Waterloo, 9:05; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:38; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:06; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 33 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:48; Stoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:36; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:05 p. m. Hillsdale 8:00 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 15 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas,

Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	11:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	3:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:30 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport.	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or

LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv.	5 15pm	-	8 10am
Walkerton Junction.	8 18		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 08pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 15am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 43	2 28
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 25	4 08
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 6 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 25	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 30	1 54
Hicksville	1 53	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 28	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 15
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
Chicago ar.		6 10	8 20

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J Martin, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limit'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 [illegible]	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 40	3 55
Plymouth	3 45	2 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Lim'd
Chicago lv.	8 30am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 38		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	3 [illegible]	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily: No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises, on Friday the 31st day of December, 1880 the following real estate to-wit: Lot No. six in the original plot of the town of Auburn Junction, Dekalb county, Indiana.

Terms: One-third cash; the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes and interest, waiving valuation laws, with approved personal security. Sale to be at two o'clock, p. m. W. H. DILLS, Administrator.

30 3 t

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 13, 1881. Number 2.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic; will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Ind.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5,0 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

ADVENTURES WITH WATERSPOUT.

A Reminiscence of the War of the Republic.

[Maj. E. W. Eversou, in Philadelphia Times.]

Toward the close of the war it became necessary, on account of the lack of capacity in the general hospital for confederates—which was located at the extremity of the Point—to place many of the sick prisoners in seven large frame buildings erected for the purpose within the pen. A startling event in connection with these buildings is in order of record here. It was just after the dawn of day when I strolled out of my quarters, on the magin of the bay, to find relief in the sea air from the oppressiveness of an unusually sultry night. It was at once evident, from the peculiar atmosphere and the deathlike indescribable stillness, that something out of the usual routine was near at hand. Soon there was heard a rumbling, roaring and hissing sound. Looking across the Potomac about eight miles distant, the cause, in an alarming shape, was discovered in a huge waterspout attached to a large, angry cyclone, in form like the placing of the nozzles of two funnels together. It was making its way from the Virginia shore diagonally toward the prison inclosure.

About a mile out, was anchored the three-turreted monitor Roanoke, one of the largest in the service—the frigate of that name razed—and carried an armament of one fifteen-inch and two eleven-inch guns. On came the monster of wind and water, presenting an appearance never to be forgotten, the hideous seething increasing as it advanced. The destruction of the Roanoke appeared to be inevitable; her fate hung, as it were, in the balance, when a curl of smoke was seen puff out from the center and largest turret. The fifteen-inch shell shattered the waterspout, and the huge tornado, like a liberated balloon, shot upward with lightning rapidity high in the heavens. Then with equal velocity it plunged downward, striking and wrecking the large commissary building near the river, carrying everything before it at the dock as if it was so much chaff in a September gale, including sentry boxes, in which one soldier was killed and two others mangled by being hurled many rods distant. Mounting in the air again in less time than it requires to record it, the cyclone descended, to all appearances, squarely down among the hospital buildings in the prison camp. By a singular freak, and fortunately, it struck the only building of the seven which was not occupied by the sick, and which was used for storing clothing and other material. This the cyclone carried out in the bay in the twinkling of an eye, so to speak, taking it as clean to the ground sills and flooring as if the boards and timber had been sawed off. Neither were there seen of it afterward board or other article.

This escape from a frightful disaster was almost miraculous, and the degree of readiness with which the closely and long-confined prisoner viewed their escape as an interposition of Divine Providence may readily be excused.

SILVER MOUNTAIN.

An Extraordinary Discovery in Alaska.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

This season, when the whaling fleet returned from a short trip in the Arctic ocean, it was stated that the season had been unusually short, and that the catch had been large, but few people were aware of the extraordinary discovery that had been made by the crew of one of the vessels, which is to result in the enriching of a score or more of people. The story, as told by the captain of the whaler, is as follows: While the vessel was lying in a small bay at the mouth of one of the rivers which empty into the ocean on the coast of Alaska, a great many of the natives came aboard to trade for sea-buscuit, of which they are passionately fond, and they were treated so liberally by the white men that the chief invited the captain to accompany them up the river a short distance on a fishing excursion. The captain consented, especially as he was told that the river swarmed with salmon, and he desired to lay in a supply. A whaleboat was manned, and the captain, one of the mates and four men started on the expedition. The entire party went up the river about fifteen miles, passing over a rapid which was difficult on account of the swift current and rocky obstructions. Soon after passing the rapids they came in sight of a hill fringed with trees and shrubs at its base, but barren and rocky toward the summit, which seemed to be not more than four or five hundred feet high. Here the party halted, and, after partaking of dinner, the seamen began talking about salmon, while the captain and mate, together with the chief, made an ascent of the hill. Arriving at the top, they found what seemed to be the crater of an extinct volcano, and around were evidences that at one time there had been a terrible eruption, for loose bowlders, charred and blackened, strewed the ground in every direction. In the crater itself the captain noticed that the rocks resembled congealed iron after it had been melted, and undertook to knock off a piece, but could not do it, as it seemed to bend, not break, with his repeated blows with the head of a boat-ax. He then struck it with the blade of the ax and actually chopped it off and took it in his hand. Where the ax had cleaved its way through the rock he saw was as soft as lead, although it did not shine. He thought then that it was a metal of some kind, and kept it. The mate meanwhile had picked up some of the loose rocks and bowlders, and they started away. Toward evening a native brought a piece of rock about 12 inches long by 6 inches thick, which weighed forty-eight pounds, and sparkled with gold, stating that he had found it near another hill further up the river, and that such rock was easily gathered there. The party returned to the vessel, and in due time arrived in San Francisco. Here the story was told to a gentleman living in Oakland, and the specimens handed over to him for the purpose of having proper assays made. This was done, and the piece which the captain chopped off the top of the hill with an ax went $6,000 per ton in silver, and the loose rock picked up on the side of the hill went as high as $275 silver per ton. It seems that this hill is a mountain of silver, and that it is only the beginning of vast discoveries which will soon be made in Alaska, which may yet become the El Dorado to which thousands will rush. The Oakland gentleman spoken of immediately formed a party or company which has chartered the whaler to take a trip to the scene of the remarkable find as soon as the season opens. The party will consist of the same captain and mate who found the treasure and six others, besides the crew. The company will provision the vessel for seven months, pay the crew, and give the captain and mate an equal share of the proceeds. It is designed to leave San Francisco in April. It will take 18 or 20 days to make the run up, and not more than 15 or 20 days to load the vessel, which will return to San Francisco, unload cargo, and make another trip up to the place again. On her first trip she will leave the working party, which will put in the time during her absence in getting out a cargo of the richest ore for her on her return. It will be remembered that the Corwin, on her trip to the Arctic this season, discovered an unlimited supply of coal in North Alaska, and also brought back specimens of silver-bearing rock, which assays $175 per ton. So, if the whaler is successful in Alaska in 1881, we may look for lively times in Alaska in the near future.

Subscribe for the COURIER for 1881, the leading paper in DeKalb county.

SEVEN DAYS IN A HEMLOCK TREE.

A Lady Sixty Years of Age Loses Her Way in a Potter County, Pennsylvania, Swamp.

Mrs. Lucy A. Still, lives near Sharon's Mills over in Potter county, Pennsylvania. She is about sixty years of age, and has a son living about six miles from her, across one of the nameless swamps of the country named. She started to visit him a little more than a week ago. There had been a slight fall of snow a day or two before, and the road was partly hidden from sight, but the old lady made up her mind to go, and so she started on foot to walk the six miles; a task she had frequently accomplished. Before she had reached the center of this great nameless swamp, the snow again commenced falling, and in a short time the road was hidden from sight. Still the old lady plodded bravely on, but when darkness overtook her she must have estrayed from the road, and finally she found herself struggling in the mire. She became frightened and confused, and the more she struggled the deeper she sank, until she found it would be impossible to extricate herself. She screamed for help, but in vain; no one answered her call. She at last, after almost superhuman efforts, succeeded in reaching a hemlock-tree, which she climbed. The dense foliage of the tree afforded her considerable warmth, and she determined to remain there until morning. The morning dawned comparatively warm, and the bog by which she was surrounded became more and more soft and perfectly impassable. Before starting from home, Mrs. Still had put some bread and crackers in her pocket to eat upon the road, and fortunately had in her pocket a large flask of brandy, which she was taking to her son. Upon these provisions and a quantity of snow which she ate, Mrs. Still managed to subsist for seven days, never daring to descend from her perch in the tree. She screamed almost continously, and on the following Monday, just a week after she had started to walk to her son's house, her cries for help were heard by a party of hunters, who immediately made preparations for her rescue. They procured an axe and made a raft, which they succeeded in pushing to the foot of the tree in which Mrs. Still was sitting, and in a short time she was safe at her son's house. Parties had been scouring the country in all directions for days, and finally all hopes of finding her had been abandoned. While in the swamp, Mrs. Still says she saw hundreds of deer and three or four bears. She was attacked by a wildcat, but her prayers for safety were answered, for as the animal came toward her she gave an awful scream, and the "vermint" fled. Mrs. Still was so exhausted and weak that she could hardly move when found, and a serious illness has resulted which may yet prove fatal.

The Women of Lima.

Lima, says an exchange, is called the paradise of women. They are called beautiful; so they are, if you admire black eyes, and ebony tresses—not the dreamy black eyes of the harems, nor the sparkling black eyes of the Syrians, nor the liquid black eyes of the Egyptians, but the black eyes that easily reveal the different types of character. They are generally occupied but do not work; they look upon labor as degrading. They rise early, take a cup of tea and go to mass. Their toilet requires but a few momoments. Their walking suits are neat and pretty; in this respect they surpass us. The dress is black and never touches the ground; there is no fussing or fumbling with trains. A white skirt is sometimes seen a little below the dress, with deep hem and two tucks and always white and clean. Prunella gaiters are generally worn; and hands are bare; the manta is thrown over the head, falling gracefully down almost to the bottom of the skirt. The subject of dress claims most of their time and attention; their ball dresses and opera and soiree suits are magnificent. Their boots, especially, are beautiful. No people have naturally as small feet as the Peruvians. The Peruvian-made boots are too small for foreigners. Peruvian ladies are not very intelligent; as soon as they pass beyond the school-girl period they care little for books or literature. Many learn to play the piano when young, but do not care to continue when married. They are excessively courteous in their manners, but we are not to be mislead by appearances. Their mode of salutation is more of an embrace than anything else, and they always say: "My house and all that I have is entire at your disposal, and we are to be as one family." They are all wealthy in imagination—at least they never speak of poverty. They love to smoke. Although handsome when young, they scarcely turn twenty when they begin to fade. One thing always lasts with them, and that is their gait. Their movements are gliding and graceful; the same is true of the men.

The Crocodile and the Ichneumons.

The following from the Indianapolis Sentinel is very much to the point at the present time:

"General Garfield recently entertained an intimate personal friend at his home, and the familiar friend has been telling to a correspondent of the New York Tribune the substance of General Garfield's remarks upon matters purely personal. The president-elect is trying to be a philosopher, and take things easy, but he finds daily necessity for special attention to his presidential spine, and seems to entertain grave doubts as to its capacity to bear the tremendous pressure to which it will be subjected after the fourth of March. Office-seekers pour in on him singly and in groups. They are continually arriving and departing, until the president-elect thinks himself a crocodile on the banks of the Nile, fast asleep, with his mouth open, waiting for a square meal of flies, and all the office-seekers, an innumerable hord of ichneumons, ready to enter and eat out his political vitals—or he thinks of himself as a convicted felon on his way to prison, ready to suffer, and determined to reform under the dicipline of the penitentiary. He said:

"I sometimes think of myself as a man going to prison. You have heard of the advice given to a man who has been convicted of a crime to go to prison and bear manfully the punishment for his offense, to obey all the rules of the prison, and when his term expires to come back home and 'live it down.' I am going to see if I can obey all the rules of the presidency, and then come back home and 'live it down.'

"It may appear very foolish to be greatly annoyed by what seem to be little things, or by the dogged pertinacity of those one terms small people, but it cannot be helped sometimes. Some of my recent experiences in this regard remind me of the story of the ichneumons and the crocodile on the bank of the Nile. The keen cunning, cruel creature called the ichneumon watches until it sees the crocodile fast asleep with his mouth open; it then rushes quickly down his throat and with sharp teeth and claws lays hold of the very vitals of the great crocodile, which with all his strength, is utterly powerless to loosen the hold of his relentless little tormentor. He rolls and writhes in his strong agony and desperation, and at last dies. Imagine a crocodile with a hundred or a thousand ichneumons down his throat, and you have a picture of the torture that may be inflicted upon a sensitive, sympathetic nature by the horde of office-seekers which attacks a new president or any other man who has patronage to bestow at the incoming of a new administration."

Here we have a picture of a big republican crocodile as president-elect, and "a hundred or a thousand" "small people," republican ichneumons, standing around, ready to go in and lunch on his true inwardness, each with his sharp teeth and claws laying hold of an office, and raising the Flanigan shout, "What are we bouncing the crocodile for, if not for office?" The republican crocodile "rolls and writhes," but the republican ichneumons hang on with teeth and claws, and bite and scratch the more relentlessly, until the crocodile promises to do the fair thing by them all. Garfield as the great republican crocodile, is of the opinion that the crop of office-seeking ichneumons is exceptionally big, and that it will be unsafe for him to go to sleep and leave his mouth open. General Garfield, in estimating the sum total of the number of office-seeking ichneumons that will bother him about offices, has to divide his acquaintances into groups—the neighborhood group, the school group, the church group, the army group, and the political group. These groups number many thousands, and the president-elect is of the opinion that a large percentage of these groups will be disposed to take advantage of their acquaintance and play ichneumons, if, like the crocodile, he goes to sleep with his mouth open. In one way and another Garfield will have to take care of about 100,000 of these republican ichneumons. It may be well to describe the ichneumon. It has a long body and short legs, head small and pointed, ears short and rounded, feet five toed, with short semi-retractile claws. They are sometimes known as Pharaoh's rats. It is not surprising that General Garfield, who likens himself to a crocodile on the banks of the Nile, is alarmed at the formidable army of republican ichneumon office-seekers who are waiting to see him open his mouth. Manifestly, the crocodile is on the alert and the ichneumons are anxious. The show will be watched with becoming solicitude.

PRINTERS.

How They Hob-Nob With Greatness.

A little knot of printers were indulging in some personal reminiscences, and an epitome of the conversation will give the public an insight into the cosmopolitain life of the craft, and show how they often hob-nob with greatness.

Said Slug One: "I tell you Sam. Bowles was a good one. Nothing small about Sam. One day I struck Springfield, busted flat as a flat-iron, and bolted right for the Republican office. Sam. was writing an editorial on the Kansas border law, or some of those old heavy subjects, but he dropped everything and made it nice and comfortable for me. Gave me an order on a restaurant for something, and gave me the ad. frames that night."

"Did you ever strike Greely when you wanted a favor?" asked Slug Two. "Greely was always busy grinding out that horrible copy of his, but he rarely allowed his work to interfere with his social duties. I was present once, however, when he threw a printer down stairs, but I never blamed the old fellow much; the trouble grew out of some insinuation I had made abous the Niagara meeting."

Slug Three said he struck Louisville once in George D. Prentice's time, and the visit was always a bright spot in his memory. "I wanted to see the old man, and went right to his private office. He asked me if I needed anything, and I told him I didn't. Had two full weeks' work in my pocket, and told him I wanted him to come out and take something with me. I remember it like it was yesterday. He was writing a poem on the death of a child—none of your Philadelphia Ledger poetry, but the real thing. George jabbed his pen into the desk and said kind of melancholy-like: "I don't often take anything, but when I do, I have noticed it is usually about this time of day." He stayed right with me all afternoon. Never had such a circus in my life. The police knew George, or both of us might have been jugged. Quote poetry? Why, he would hang onto the edge of the bar like a ground-squirrel and quote the Greek and Latin poets till your head would swim.

Slug Four was in Boston when Dickens, read there, and enjoyed the extreme felicity of a night off with the great novelist. Dickens came into the office one night to look over the report of his lecture, and made some corrections and additions in the proof. "I couldn't read his writing very well," said the printer, "and brought out the proof and asked him what so and so was. He told me, and then tipped me the wink and asked me to correct the galley, and put on a sub and come and see him at his hotel. When I got through and went around to the Tremont House, it was one o'clock in the morning, but I'm darned if Dickens wasn't waiting for me. Well, I needn't tell you any more than to say simply that before we parted company he wanted me to call him Charley."

And so the interesting personal reminiscences went on. One printer, a Frenchman, had set up a sonnet from Victor Hugo's manuscript. He captured the copy and has it at his boarding-house now, if any one cares to step around to see it. Another had set up a "take" of a famous double-headed editorial on the abolition of slavery, written by the elder Bennett, and injected into it surreptitiously and with cussedness aforethought a quotation from "Mary's Little Lamb," chewed up the copy, and managed the whole thing with such devilish adroitness that it got into the paper and went through the editions.

—The National Live Stock Journal asserts that hams have a decidedly better flavor, and the meat retains a more natural color, when nothing but plain salt is used in the curing. If the work of salting is carefully attended to, the hams, when cured with salt, alone, will be ready for smoking at from six weeks to two months, according to the size of the hams. Saltpeter has a tendency to harden and redden the meat. It undoubtedly hastens the curing process; but it does so at the expense of the flavor.

The Detroit Free Pres says that "the author of 'Mollie Darling' lives in Toledo." The wonder is that he is allowed to live at all.—New Orleans Picayune.

Ye Olden Days.

Thirty years ago Michigan people were a frank and truthful set. Strangers could come here and trade horses with their eyes shut, and breach of promise cases were unknown. Folks meant what they said, and when they gave their word stuck to it.

Exactly thirty years ago this month, a widower from New York state appeared in Lansing on business. That same business carried him over to De Witt, eight miles away. When en route, he stopped at a log farm-house to warm his fingers. He was warmly welcomed by the pioneer and his wife, both of whom were well along in years, and after some general talk, the woman inquired:

"Am I right in thinking you are a widower?"

"Yes."

"Did you come out here to find a wife?"

"Partly."

"Did anybody tell you of our Susie?"

"No."

"Well, we've got as bouncing a girl, of 22 as you ever set eyes on. She's good-looking, healthy, and good-tempered, and I think she'll like your looks.

"Where is she?"

"Over in the woods, here, chopping down a coon-tree. Shall I blow the horn for her?"

"No. If you'll keep an eye on my horse I'll find her."

"Well, there's nothing stuck up or affected about Susie. She'll say yes or no as soon as she looks you over. If you want her don't be afraid to say so."

The stranger heard the sound of her axe and followed it. He found her just as the tree was ready to fall. She was a stout, good-looking girl, swinging the axe like a man, and in two minutes he had decided to say:

"Susie, I'm a widower from New York state; I'm 39 years old, have one child, own a good farm, and I want a wife. Will you go back home with me?"

She leaned on her axe and looked at him for half a minute, and then replied:

"Can't say for certain. Just wait till I get the coons off my mind."

She sent the tree crashing to the earth, and with his help killed five coons, which were stowed away in a hollow.

"Well, what do you say?" he asked, as the last coon stopped kicking.

"I'm your'n!" was the reply, "and by the time you get back from De Witt I'll have these pelts off and tacked up and be ready for the preacher."

He returned to the house, told the old folks that he should bring a preacher back with him, and at dusk that evening the swain were married. Hardly an hour had been wasted in courting, and yet he took home one of the best girls in the state of Michigan.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Malinda Kessler, administratrix of the estate of Eli Kessler, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk

December 20, 1880. 52-3w.

A. J. Baxter, Attorney.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Leonard Hartle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment. John Barrett, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences Feburary 28, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 21st of December, 1880.

52-4w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Rose & Hariman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Waderlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 188..

53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheizer, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundry line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line parallell with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equal-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south-east quarter, thence east on said line to the south-east corner of said north-east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. 53-3w.

HENRY H[illegible], Administrator.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

BENJ. K. PHELPS, District Attorney of New York, is dead....J. W. Milne, an employe of the Pocasset National Bank, at Fall River, Mass., has fled to Canada, and a shortage of $7,500 in his accounts has been developed.

EPES SARGENT, a well-known journalist and author, has just died in Boston....The daily freight traffic between New York and Philadelphia averages 3,000 tons each way. A company will soon be organized in the former city to construct two steel steamers, and divert business from the railroads. The trips are to be made in fifteen hours....There were 3,044 failures in New York city during the year 1880, the aggregate liabilities being $19,391,582 and the assets $8,146,391. While the gross liabilities exceed those of the preceding year by $2,900,000, in round numbers, the number of failures is 25 per cent. less, and is the smallest since the panic of 1873.

HERMAN W. GEDICKE, of Newark, N. J., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years for criminal malpractice as a physician....Mrs. Theresa Reimanschneider, when arraigned in a New Jersey court, pleaded guilty to the charge of marrying twelve men within six years, only one of whom is dead....Bernard Gaffney and John McDonald, miners, were killed instantly by the fall of top coal in their mine chamber at Carbondale, Pa.

NEW YORK has had another fire horror. A tenement house in which eight families lived caught fire at midnight under the stairway, which formed the only means of ingress or egress. In a moment the whole flimsy structure was in flames, and there was no chance for the frightened inmates to escape save by jumping from the windows. Ten women and children were burned to death. Three children were saved by their brother, a boy of 15, who threw them from a third-story window to their mother, who stood in the yard below and caught them as they fell. The boy then jumped and was similarly caught. One old woman, 80 years of age, jumped from a second-story window with her two grandchildren in her arms. Her leg was broken by the fall, but the children escaped uninjured. A young man gained access to the roof from an adjoining building, and broke in the scuttle. A little girl who was carrying a baby reached her arm up to him, and he seized it, but the burned flesh parted from the bone, and she slid from his grasp back into the flames. The scene was appalling beyond description.

A BROOKLYN burglar, after robbing a lady of her wedding gifts, reached the roof of an unoccupied house adjoining, and fell through the skylight to the parlor floor, where he was found in a dying condition....The residence of Elihu Sperry, in New Haven, was robbed of $45,000 in bonds. Harland, a nephew of the loser, has been held in $20,000 to answer....The brewery of T. L. Ober and Brothers, in Allegheny City, Pa., has been destryed by fire, causing a loss of $45,000....The Phenix Pharmaceutical Works, New York, have been burned. The loss was about $40,000.

GOVERNOR-ELECT PORTER, of Indiana, and Miss Stone were married at the residence of Walter S. Gurnee, in New York, by Rev. John S. Freeman, of Lockport. The son and daughter of the groom were present....The Hodge Opera House and the Gargling Oil Works, at Lockport, N. Y., have been burned. The loss was about $150,000....The United States Electric Lighting Company is making arrangements to furnish lights to New York business houses and residences.

A BOILER in a rolling-mill at Allentown, Pa., exploded, killing one man, fatally wounding five, and injuring five others. The damage is $20,000. The boiler was cut in halves, each of which was thrown 200 feet....Four men were fatally injured by an explosion of varnish in a New York brewery.

THE WEST.

A COMPANY has been formed to introduce electric light in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport....Street-car drivers in Cincinnati, in large numbers, have given up their situations, owing to the severity of the weather. Their pay is 10 cents per hour....A physician of Fond du Lac, Wis., ordered that a warm flat-iron be applied to the chest of Mrs. August Teffler, who was suffering from pneumonia. Her drunken husband used an eight-pound iron so hot that it burned its way into the cavity of the chest.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S popular play, "The Galley Slave," is the bill at Haverly's Chicago house the present week, with a very fine cast, embracing a number of old Western favorites and some new names. Next to "My Partner," "The Galley Slave" has been the most popular of Mr. Bartley Campbell's works. Perhaps it has made more money for the prolific author than any two of his plays. The performances during the week will be for the benefit of the Sixth Illinois Infantry.

TOLEDO reports wheat receipts for the year of over 25,000,000 bushels, the completion of three new railroads, and an increase of one-fourth in the trade of the wholesale merchants....A strange fatality occurred at Addison, Mich., New Year's night. A lady named Mrs. Canfield fell while dancing with her husband and her hand was slightly lacerated by his boot heel. Inflammation set in, tetanus followed, and in twelve hours she died....The annual report of the Chicago postoffice shows that the receipts for the past year were $1,346,-895, and the expenses $306,207, leaving a surplus of $1,040,688.

THE Illinois Board of Agriculture has passed a resolution requesting the General Assembly to pass laws to put an end to the manufacture of tallow and grease into compounds which are sold for butter....A passenger train on the St. Paul and Omaha railroad struck a party of laborers who were clearing away the snow in a cut near Middle creek. Six men were killed and a seventh badly injured....The production of precious metals in the region west of the Missouri river during the past year was $33,522,182 gold, $40,005,364 silver, $5,-752,890 lead, and $898,000 copper....Bowman & Bleyer, liquor merchants, of St. Louis, have made an assignment to their creditors. Their liabilities are $130,000.

SINCE the beginning of the season, 4,875,000 hogs have been packed at Western points. It is estimated that the number will be increased to 7,000,000 before the 1st of March....Hon. Otto Dressel, a German lawyer of Columbus, Ohio, shot himself dead at his office....J. F. Armour, a member of the famous packing firm of Chicago, is dead.

MRS. BROWN, of Indianapolis, has again been convicted of the murder of her husband, but the jury sentenced her to imprisonment for life....George B. Carpenter, the well-known lecture manager of Chicago, is dead....Mrs. Davis and her daughter were burned to death at Coalvale, Kan. Miss Davis' dress caught fire from an open fire-place, and her mother lost her life in trying to save her.

THE SOUTH.

A TEXAS jury has acquitted Abe Rothschild, who was generally believed to have murdered Bessie Moore and cut her into chunks convenient for packing.

REV. JOHN WESTRUP, who was appointed by the Houston (Tex.) Conference as Baptist missionary to Mexico, was murdered and horribly mutilated by twenty Indians, near Monterey, Mexico....Henry Washington, a colored youth of 18, was hanged at Jackson, Miss., for murder. He confessed his guilt, and was repentant.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) dispatch says that while a steam launch belonging to a revenue cutter stationed near Beaufort was proceeding to Port Royal, she picked up a flatboat adrift off Bay Point. The crew consisted of eight men, who were dead and sheathed in the ice which covered their vessel. They had been drinking heavily the evening before, and it is supposed that, while under the influence of liquor, they fell into a sleep and drifted out.

LIFE IN TEXAS: At a dancing party at a private house in Callahan county, Mr. Starr made his appearance intoxicated and insulted a highly esteemed young lady, Miss Heyser. Her brother, who happened to be present, instantly killed Starr. Under the statute law of Texas Heyser is justifiable for protecting his sister—James A. Curtis, a prominent cattle-man of Northern Texas, was shot and killed in a saloon at Cambridge by Van Rice, who had formerly worked for Curtis, and had been discharged. Rice also received three shots from Curtis before he died, and, as he (Rice) was having the wounds dressed at a doctor's office, some unknown person, presumed to be a friend of Curtis, fired a shot through the window, striking Rice in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

WASHINGTON.

SPEAKER RANDALL, of the House of Representatives, believes there is every probability that the bill to place ex-President Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General, will be reported favorably by the Military Committee....Judge Freeman, the legal adviser of the Postoffice Department, declares that printed commercial papers filled out in writing are legally subject to letter postage.

THE Superintendent of Census makes the following approximate statement of the population of States and Territories. It is believed to be very near the official figures.

Alabama	1,262,344	Missouri	2,169,091
Alaska		Montana	39,157
Arizona	40,441	Nebraska	452,432
Arkansas	802,064	Nevada	62,265
California	864,686	New Hampshire	347,784
Colorado	194,649	New Jersey	1,130,892
Connecticut	622,683	New Mexico	118,430
Dakota	134,502	New York	5,083,173
Delaware	146,654	North Carolina	1,400,000
D. of Columbia	177,638	Ohio	3,197,794
Florida	266,566	Oregon	174,767
Georgia	1,538,983	Pennsylvania	4,282,738
Idaho	32,611	Rhode Island	276,528
Illinois	3,078,636	South Carolina	995,706
Indiana	1,978,358	Tennessee	1,542,463
Iowa	1,624,463	Texas	1,597,509
Kansas	995,335	Utah	143,907
Kentucky	1,648,599	Vermont	332,286
Louisiana	940,263	Virginia	1,512,203
Maine	648,945	Washington	75,120
Maryland	935,139	West Virginia	618,193
Massachusetts	1,783,086	Wisconsin	1,315,386
Michigan	1,634,096	Wyoming	20,788
Minnesota	780,807		
Mississippi	1,131,899	Total	50,152,559

THE receipts from customs for December will amount to nearly $18,000,000, and from internal revenue nearly $12,000,000....Fifty-nine national banks, with an aggregate capital of $7,274,170, were organized during the year just closed. Eleven banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,046,000, went out of business, and three banks, with a capital of $700,000, went into bankruptcy....The President having nominated Capt. Richard L. Law, of Indiana, to be a Commodore in the navy, to take his original position on the list, thirty-four Captains affected thereby have sent a memorial to the Naval Committees in Congress, protesting against such restorations over the heads of officers in faithful and continuous service....Following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at the beginning of the new year:

Old demand notes	$ 60,745
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016
One-year notes of '63	46,085
Two-year notes of '63	12,550
Two-year coupon notes of '63	23,350
Compound-interest notes	241,210
Fractional currency, all issues	15,523,468
Total	$362,388,424

FOLLOWING is the regular monthly public-debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 202,266,550
Five per cents		469,651,050
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,420,400
Refunding certificates		927,400
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,672,265,400
Matured debt	$ 11,484,395	
Legal tenders	346,741,761	
Certificates of deposit	7,005,000	
Fractional currency ($1,-853,346 less amount estimated as lost or destroyed $8,375,934)	7,147,630	
Gold and silver certificates	52,241,010	
Total without interest		413,135,301
Total debt		$2,099,885,096
Total interest		21,596,379
Cash in treasury		222,290,739
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,899,181,735
Decrease during December		5,699,430
Decrease since June 30, 1880		42,990,539
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,309,933
Debt on which interest has ceased		11,484,395
Interest thereon		856,895
Gold and silver certificates		52,241,010
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		7,005,000
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1881		148,593,615
Total		$ 222,290,739
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 222,290,739
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by United States		47,599,861
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,052,447
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		$2,892,214

MR. BENTLEY, Commissioner of the Pensions Bureau, appeals for some improvement in the manner of taking testimony upon claims, of which there were 282,000 pending on June 30. The first payments in cases which will probably be allowed will aggregate, he thinks, $200,000,000 to $230,000,000....President Hayes has appointed Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, Secretary of the Navy. He was a Brigadier General in the Union army at the close of the war, and for the past twelve years has been United States District Attorney of West Virginia. It is understood that his appointment is approved by Gen. Garfield....An effort will be made this session to get the Mormon bill, which denies the right of suffrage to persons who practice polygamy, reported to the House, but it will be left for the next Congress to pass upon it....The House Postal Committee has under consideration a bill to reduce the rate of postage on second-class matter to 2 cents a pound.

POLITICAL.

THE Garfield-Morey Chinese letter comes to the light once more in the confession, on the part of the paper that published it to the world, that it is a forgery. The editors of *Truth* have addressed a letter to Gen. Garfield, in which they say: "After a searching investigation, in which we have spared neither time, energy, nor expense, we have traced the Morey letter to its origin, and ascertained that it is a forgery. This acknowledgment is due from the journal in which that letter first appeared. It is made voluntarily, and as an act of simple justice; for, while we believed, as we did until a few weeks past, that you were the author of that letter, no bribe could tempt nor threat intimidate us into making a contrary statement. But, having ascertained our error now, it is a gratification to us to give the same prominence to this acknowledgment that we gave to the forged letter itself, and thereby make all the amends in our power for the wrong of which *Truth* was the unconscious instrument."

SECRETARY EVARTS is reported to have said that Senator Blaine will be Secretary of State in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. The other members, according to the same authority, are: Secretary of the Treasury, James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Secretary of the Interior, D. O. Mills, of California; Secretary of War, Senator Don Cameron; Secretary of the Navy, a Southern Republican; Attorney General, a New York Republican; Postmaster General, an Indiana Republican.

THE Republican members of the California Legislature held a caucus on the 5th inst., and selected Gen. John F. Miller for the United States Senatorship, Newton Booth receiving five votes....In organizing the Pennsylvania Senate, E. B. Coxe, Democrat, from Luzerne county, confessed his inability to take the iron-clad oath, as he had used money in securing his election.

THE lower house of the Tennessee Legislature has chosen Mrs. Mollie Grizzard Engrossing Clerk. She is a relative of Davy Crockett, and her husband was a Unionist who fled to the swamps and was killed by Union soldiers for an escaping Confederate....The Republican members of the Michigan Legislature held a caucus on the 5th inst., and on the seventh ballot elected Congressman Conger their candidate for Senator for the long term and Senator Baldwin for the short term....Frank W. Palmer has been reappointed Postmaster at Chicago.

THERE is some talk of giving Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, a place in the next Cabinet. Most of the Mississippi delegation favor the plan. Senator Lamar says he would rather see Senator Bruce in the Cabinet than any white Republican in Mississippi.

GENERAL.

RECENT deaths: Dr. Joseph R. Beck, a prominent physician of Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE recent phenomenal cold wave seems to have penetrated to every nook and corner of the United States. It was exceptionally severe in the Southern States. The Arkansas river was frozen over solid from Fort Smith to its junction with the Mississippi, something unprecedented. At Petersburg, Va., the thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero, the lowest ever recorded. In Virginia, cattle and game perished by the hundred, and deer came from their retreats to the very doors of the farmers in search of food. At Washington city it was 10 degrees below, and there was great suffering in consequence of the intense cold. In New Hampshire and Vermont the thermometer ranged from 25 to 30, and at Antrim, in Maine, the mercury fell to 38 below. Throughout New York the temperature varied from 15 and 18 below in the river valleys to 25 to 30 below in the elevated region. Quail and other wild game in the valley of the Ohio have been killed in large numbers by the Arctic weather....Among the fires of the week we note the burning of the Buford Plow Factory, at Rock Island, Ill., involving a loss of $150,000 to $200,000; the summer residence of James R. Keene, at Newport, R. I., loss estimated at $100,000; four stores on Magazine street, New Orleans, entailing a loss of $300,000; the Marion House, a bank and several stores in Jackson, Mich., loss $80,000; and two hotels at Atlantic City, N. J., loss $40,000; the First Methodist Church at Canton, Ohio, valued at $45,000; the office of the *Cosmos* newspaper and an opera house at St. Charles, Mo., causing a loss of $30,000; a fine hotel at North Adams, Mass.; an opera house at Kingston, N. Y., and the fine museum in Central Park, New York.

ABOUT 6,000 miles of railway were constructed in the United States during the past year. The total mileage now exceeds 92,500, or more than any four nations of Europe. In 1879, 4,721 miles of new road were built, and this has only been exceeded three times within the past ten years. The following table shows the number of miles operated and the annual increase of mileage during the decade ending with 1879:

Year.	Miles in operation.	Annual increase.
1870	52,914	6,070
1871	60,293	7,379
1872	66,161	5,878
1873	70,278	4,107
1874	72,383	2,105
1875	74,096	1,712
1876	76,808	2,712
1877	79,089	2,281
1878	81,776	2,687
1879	86,497	4,721

GOV. WALLACE draws a startling picture of the audacity of robbers and murderers in New Mexico, and declares that if Congress will amend the Posse Comitatus law he can make life and property safe. He anticipates an immense influx of immigrants on the advent of spring, and will plead with the Territorial committees of both houses of Congress for liberty to use troops.

THE bark Happy Home, of Haletsport, N. S. struck Trinity ledge, twelve miles from Yarmouth, N. S., and capsized. The Captain's wife, daughter, and one man perished.

A PREPARATORY expedition, composed of engineers and skilled mechanics, has left Havre for Panama, to begin work on the De Lesseps canal....What is expected to become the principal oil district on the American continent is being developed at Cape Breton, N. S.

DANIEL F. SULLIVAN and Patrick Hayes were hanged in Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 6. Frank Lammens and Margaret Merihoffer were executed at Newark, N. J., for the murder of the woman's husband. Arthur Murphy was hanged at Pendleton, Ore., for the murder of F. D. French.

A MOB of 300 persons forced the prison doors at Entre Rios, in the Argentine Republic, and cut to pieces four slaves charged with murder....Capt. James B. Eads has returned to New Orleans in a Mexican war steamer. He has been given the right to build a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with 1,000,000 acres of land on the Pacific side, ten years being allowed to complete the work.

FOREIGN.

DISASTROUS floods are reported in Derbyshire, England....Spain has contracted for the construction in England of several war vessels, and is building gunboats and fast sloops in the arsenals of the peninsula, for service in Cuban waters....The steamer Garnet has been lost in the North sea with seventeen men, and the steamer Montgomeryshire on the coast of Portugal with thirty men. Both boats were British....An anti-Jewish meeting, in Berlin, was attended by such crowds that the police were obliged to close the doors....By the breaking of dykes in the province of North Brabant, Holland, eighteen villages have been flooded, causing immense damage.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Chinese Ambassador and the Russian Government have been concluded. It is stated that China is ready to open the empire to the commerce of Russia....The Porte has resolved to mass 100,000 troops on the Greek frontier, and concentrate forces at other points....A severe battle has been fought by the Russians and Turcomans, the former withdrawing a short distance.

IT is stated that 1,000 guns are each week surreptitiously sent to Ireland from Birmingham, and that within three weeks 5,000 Enfield rifles have also been forwarded....South African advices indicate that the Boers maintain the advantage they have gained. President Board, of the Orange Free State, says he is unable to prevent the Dutch colonists joining the Transvaal insurrectionists, and he may soon be compelled to resign. The London *Times* says that before February the British force at the Cape will exceed the number of the Boers....The anti-Jewish agitation in Germany appears to be gaining strength, and hard blows are taking the place of hard words. On New Year's day the students in Berlin amused themselves by assaulting Jews in the streets and smashing the windows of coffee-houses frequented by them. The report of a proposed demonstration in the United States to protest against this persecution has caused some indignation. Germany does not wish any foreign power to meddle with her affairs.

THE Greek Premier has informed the foreign Ministers at Athens that his Government would cling to the decisions of the Berlin Conference. The pressure for war is intense, and 32,000 reserves will soon be called out....The Emperor of Germany has received a report of the outrages committed by the anti-Jewish agitators on New Year's eve, and has expressed a desire that stringent measures be adopted to prevent their repetition....Dr. Schliemann has presented to the Emperor of Germany, to be placed in the museum in Berlin, his collection of Trojan antiquities....Seven hundred and fifty thousand peasants are starving in the Russian province of Saratoff, and more than 1,000,000 are in want in Samrais....Good feeling has been restored between Egypt and Abyssinia, and the highways have been reopened....Gen. Morionez, one of the ablest officers in the civil wars of Spain, has closed his career....Baron Simon Von Oppenheim, of the London banking firm of Oppenheim & Sons, is dead....Dr. Frederick J. Jobson, the eminent Methodist divine of London is dead.

IN an encounter between the police and a mob near Claremorris, Ireland, four persons were fatally bayoneted, and several others injured. At the Omagh assizes, a farmer named Graham was sentenced to penal servitude for life for shooting a bailiff near Cookstown on the 18th of December. The officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League were arrested and taken to jail, bail being refused. The crowd threatened the police who were escorting them through the streets, but the military, with fixed bayonets, went to their assistance....Blanqui, the French conspirator, was followed to his grave by a procession of 30,000 Parisians. Rochefort attended the funeral, and Louis Michel was one of the principal speakers....The German police have discovered a new secret organization of Socialists, extending over the whole empire.

The British Parliament convened on the 6th of January, and the address of the Queen was read. On the Irish question the speech alludes to the terrorism prevailing, and asserts that the insufficiency of ordinary powers forces a request for additional authority to protect life and property. The Lords are recommended to take measures to give a larger portion of the Irish people a permanent proprietary interest in the soil, and to consider a bill for the establishment of a county government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles....Parnell and his Parliamentary colleagues have made a burlesque of the state trials at Dublin, by absenting themselves. Not even an audience gathers to hear the testimony....Beaconsfield took an early opportunity to declare, in the House of Lords, that the accession of the Gladstone Government has unsettled everything in Europe, and also Ireland....Over 100 rifles were stolen from an armory in the vicinity of London. Dublin gun-shops still do an immense business....The English steamer Harrelda collided with the Spanish steamer Leon, twelve miles from Cape Roca. Both vessels sunk, and forty-five of the crews and passengers are missing....The Northern Pacific railroad bonds issued in London were covered four times. The amount of the issue was $10,-000,000.

BLOODY TRAGEDY.

The little town of Otis, not far from Michigan City, Ind., was the scene of a horrible tragedy on the last night of the old year. A wealthy German family, James Augustine, wife, two grown sons, and some younger children, lived upon their farm, two miles from Otis, a nephew, Henry Augustine, making his home with them when in the neighborhood. On the day in question Henry returned to the farm from a visit to Chicago. Supper was prepared for him and eaten. Afterward, Henry produced a bottle of whisky, which, having a bitter taste, was not drunk. Candy given the children was also bitter, and was rejected. At bed-time Henry went to bed up stairs with James Augustine, Jr. After going to bed Henry told James that he would have to get up in the night, and he need not be disturbed by him. About 11 o'clock Mr. Augustine awoke and saw Henry standing at the foot of his bed, pointing a revolver at him, Mr. Augustine drew the clothes around him and moved around in the bed to avoid being shot. Henry at once fired at him, and then at Mrs. Augustine, and then jumped out of the room and closed the door after him. Mrs. Augustine has died. The reports of the revolver awoke the sons, who slept up stairs. Christian Augustine came down stairs, asking what was the matter. Henry, in the meantime, had stepped into the hall and into the kitchen, behind the door, and when Christian came through the hall, near the bedroom door, Henry fired at him, killing him instantly. James Augustine just then came into the room, calling for his Cousin Henry. His father told him not to let him in, as he had murdered them, and would kill him if he got in. James then went to the kitchen door and held it to keep Henry from coming in. A noise which James thought came from the dead brother caused him to turn toward Christian. As he turned the assassin rushed into the room and fired at James, making a slight wound across the back. He then returned into the kitchen, and by the light of the stove reloaded the revolver, and returned to the door, which he found fastened, and asked to come in, that he was then all right and wanted to come in and help him; that he had been crazy. James told him to hand in his revolver, and he would let him in, which he did, handing him the butt, which James put in his pocket, opened the door and seized Henry, searched his pockets, and there found a broken butcher-knife. The other point of the blade was afterward found at the foot of the bed. James, in his excitement, put him in the kitchen, telling him to stay there, and called to his sister to bring him the lantern, which she did without lighting, and while he was attempting to light it Henry made a dash for the kitchen door and made his escape, without hat or boots.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

On the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, the Vice President submitted to the Senate a letter from Gen. Garfield declining the Senatorship from Ohio. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for the sale of a Pottawatomie reservation in Kansas, and Mr. Whyte a joint resolution for the purchase of the sword of George Washington from the heirs of George Lewis. Mr. Butler offered a resolution calling on Secretary Schurz for such information as may be in his possession with regard to the investigation of the alleged census frauds in South Carolina. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Kernan introduced a bill which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall hereafter cause to be coined only such an amount of silver dollars as he may find necessary to meet the demand for them. The bill for the relief of Ben Holliday was taken up, but the Senate adjourned without action thereon. In the House Mr. Springer introduced a bill for a new apportionment and for minority representation. Fernando Wood being ill, the Funding bill went over, and the House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation, which was passed. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, assailed the President for the retirement of Gen. Ord. Mr. Reagan explained the features of his substitute for the Inter-State Commerce bill. The President nominated Madison M. Hurley Postmaster at New Albany, Ind., and Frank W. Palmer at Chicago.

Mr. Eaton reported the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to the Senate on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 6. The Army Appropriation was read twice and referred. Mr. Vest introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Howell's Ferry, Mo. A prolonged debate took place on the claim of Ben Holliday. The Senate, in executive session, took up Gen. Goff's nomination as Secretary of the Navy, and immediately confirmed it, without the usual reference to committee. The House went into committee of the whole on the Funding bill. Mr. Kelley insisted upon temporary loans rather than an extension of the bonded debt. Mr. Chittenden favored the repeal of all taxes on the capital or deposits of banks. Mr. Weaver urged the application of the silver hoard to the extinguishment of bonds. Mr. Chittenden expressed the belief that unless the banks were relieved of tax the 3-per-cent. bond scheme would fail. Mr. Phillips gave notice of a substitute to issue 3-per-cent. treasury notes, redeemable after next year, in regular series.

OUR POPULATION.

Some Interesting Statistics of the New Census.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The total population (exclusive of Indians and the inhabitants of Alaska) is 50,152,559. The United States is thus shown to be the second most numerous nation in the civilized world. Not counting the negroes, who are estimated to number 6,000,000 souls, the population of this country considerably exceeds that of the German empire. Russia only remains in the lead with 66,000,000 inhabitants in the empire proper. But these returns are half guesswork, and might be largely diminished or increased by an official count. It is safe to say that, unless the growth of the country is checked by some unforeseen cause, the population of the United States in ten years will equal or exceed that at present accorded to Russia. The percentage of growth is far higher in the former than in the latter. In industrial, social and political power the United States is almost infinitely superior to Russia. Indeed, the American republic has no serious rivalry to fear from any quarter. England is her only equal in financial resources and Germany in fighting force; and the situation of the country is such that she can have no apprehension of interference with her domestic affairs by any power or combination of powers.

The following tables show the distribution of population by sections, and the relative increase in each division of the country in the last ten years. The States formerly known as the Middle States and New England are bunched together. They make a group of nine Eastern States. It will be observed that the rate of growth in Vermont—one-half of 1 per cent.—has been the lowest of any State in the Union, and that of Maine the third lowest, Nevada coming between. The table of Eastern and Middle States is as follows:

States.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Maine	626,915	648,945	22,030	3½
N. Hamps'ire	318,300	347,784	29,484	9
Vermont	330,551	332,286	1,735	½
Massachu'ts	1,457,351	1,783,086	325,735	22
Rhode Isl'nd	217,353	276,528	59,175	27
Connecticut	537,454	622,683	85,229	16
New York	4,387,464	5,083,173	695,709	16
New Jersey	906,096	1,130,892	224,796	25
Pennsylva'ia	3,522,050	4,282,738	760,688	21½
Total	12,303,534	14,508,116	2,204,581	18

Ohio and all the States and Territories west to the Rocky mountains and north of Mason and Dixon's line are included in the second group. The rate of growth in the States and most of the Territories west of the Mississippi has been very rapid. The other communities in what was formerly known as the Northwest have had a slower, but still healthy, growth. Montana shows a positive loss of population, as does also Arizona, which is included with the Pacific States. The soil of these Territories is for the most part worthless, and their mines have not fulfilled the promises that have been made for them. The group of thirteen Northern and Western States and Territories is as follows:

States and Territories.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Ohio	2,665,260	3,197,794	532,534	20
Michigan	1,187,234	1,634,096	446,862	38½
Indiana	1,680,637	1,978,858	298,221	18
Illinois	2,539,891	3,078,636	538,745	21
Wisconsin	1,054,985	1,315,386	260,401	23½
Minnesota	446,056	780,807	334,751	75
Iowa	1,194,320	1,624,463	430,143	36
Nebraska	120,322	452,432	332,110	342
Missouri	1,721,295	2,169,091	447,796	26
Kansas	373,299	995,335	622,036	166
Colorado	47,164	194,649	147,485	312½
Dakota	40,651	134,502	93,851	234
Montana	39,895	39,157	*738	*2
Wyoming	11,518	20,788	9,270	80
Total	13,140,927	17,615,494	4,474,567	34

*Decrease.

Missouri is put with the South, though geographically she belongs with the North. Her social and industrial development has been the same as that of the other ex-slave States, and for that reason she is classed with them. The Territory of New Mexico, being the only distinctly Southern Territory, is put in the same group. The table embraces sixteen States and one Territory:

States and Territory.	Pop 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent
Delaware	125,015	146,654	21,639	17
Maryland	780,894	935,139	154,245	19½
Virginia	1,225,163	1,512,203	287,040	23½
West Virginia	442,014	618,193	176,179	40
N. Carolina	1,071,361	1,400,000	328,639	30½
S. Carolina	705,606	995,706	290,100	41
Georgia	1,184,109	1,538,983	354,874	30
Florida	188,248	266,566	78,318	41½
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,648,599	327,588	24½
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,542,463	283,943	22½
Alabama	996,992	1,262,344	265,352	26
Mississippi	827,922	1,131,899	303,977	36½
Louisiana	726,915	940,263	213,348	29
Arkansas	484,471	802,564	318,093	65½
Texas	818,899	1,597,509	778,610	95
New Mexico	111,303	118,430	7,127	6
Total	12,288,443	16,457,515	4,169,072	34

The States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, seven in number, are classed together:

States and Territories.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
California	582,031	864,686	282,655	48½
Oregon	101,883	174,767	72,884	71½
Nevada	58,711	62,265	3,554	6
Washington	37,432	75,120	37,688	100½
Idaho	20,583	32,611	12,028	58
Utah	99,581	143,907	44,326	44½
Arizona	41,710	40,441	*1,269	*3
Total	941,931	1,393,797	451,866	48

*Decrease.

The District of Columbia does not belong to any section. It has a large floating population, which is composed partly of Government officials. It is accordingly put by itself, and appears in the summary which is appended:

GROUP.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Ct.
Eastern	12,303,534	14,508,116	2,204,581	18
Northwestern	13,140,927	17,615,494	4,474,567	34
Southern	12,288,443	16,457,515	4,169,072	34
Pacific	941,931	1,393,797	451,866	48
District	131,700	177,638	45,938	35
	38,786,535	50,152,559	11,366,024	29½
Alaska	70,686			
Indian Ter.	68,977			
	38,925,598			

It will be seen that Alaska and the Indian Territory are not included in the statement for 1880. There were in 1870 about 360,000 Indians sustaining tribal relations. None of these are included in the count for purposes of representation. When the Indians and the inhabitants of Alaska are added, it is probable that the total population will be found to exceed 50,500,000.

The following table shows the relative growth of population in each group from 1860 to 1870, and from 1870 to 1880:

	Per cent. increase. 1860—1870.	Per cent. increase. 1870—1880.
Eastern group	16	18
Northwestern group	44	34
Southern group	10	34
Pacific group	91½	48
District of Columbia	86	35
General average	22½	29½

There has been a considerable addition, not only to the aggregate population, but to the rate of growth, though the lower average in the previous decade was unquestionably due partly to the war and partly to the defective enumeration in the Southern States. The latter cause also gives the South a better showing in the comparative exhibit than that section under other circumstances would have.

Waiting for a Reader.

When Kepler, the astronomer, published the book announcing his discovery of the laws which govern the motions of the planets, he said: "It may well wait a century for a reader, as God has waited 6,000 years for an observer." A great mathematician of the present day is, according to the New York *Tribune*, gifted with a similar patience: Of one mathematical work written by the venerable and accomplished Prof. Pierce, of Harvard, he himself says that there is only one man living beside himself who could read it and understand it; and of another work he says that only one man beside himself has read it and understood it. A mathematician, the professor says, is not really known while he is alive; he must wait for history to do him justice and establish his real worth and scientific position.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a full report of the trade of Chicago for the year 1880. The totals are as follows: Produce trade, $315,-000,000; wholesale, $364,500,000; manufactures, $285,000,000—total, $961,500,000; being a gain of 17 per cent. over 1879. During the year there were 7,059,194 hogs received, of which 5,700,000 were killed in the city; 1,382,[illegible] head of cattle were received, the value of the live stock received being $139,900,000. In manufactures the figures for 1880 compare with those of 1879 as follows:

	1879.	1880.
No. of workmen	95,000	[illegible]
Paid for wages	$ 35,000,000	$ [illegible]
Capital employed	78,000,000	85,000,000
Value of products	248,000,000	[illegible]

The Denver (Col.) *News* prints the following statistics of the trade of that city for 1880: Business of Denver for the year, $52,300,000; value of new buildings erected during the year, $3,517,000; manufactures, $5,783,000; total, $61,600,000; an increase over 1879 of $19,000,000. The death-rate of the city during the year was 14 7-10 per 1,000. Mean annual temperature, 47; the warmest day, 98 degrees; coldest, 18 below. During the year there were 169 clear days, 172 fair or partly clear, and 44 cloudy; total rainfall, 6.49 inches, being 6½ below the average. The bullion shipped from Colorado during the year amounted to $22,500,000.

Statistics of the commerce of St. Louis for the year 1880: Bank clearings, $1,442,916,078, against $1,119,468,256 last year; receipts of wheat, 19,969,202 bushels, against 17,098,862; receipts of corn, 22,228,157, against 13,360,636; oats, 5,877,078, against 5,002,165; rye and barley, 3,095,500, against 2,544,235; total receipts of grain, 50,629,040, against 38,001,398 for the previous year. Receipts of cattle, 424,720, against 470,654; hogs, 1,839,684, against 1,762,724; sheep, 205,969, against 182,648.

The statistics of manufacturers of Des Moines, Iowa, for the year show a total product valued at $9,431,630; a wholesale and jobbing trade of $10,746,952; retail trade, $6,976,445; grain and produce, $2,665,100; coal, $1,055,-850; pork packing, $2,456,000.

Statistics justify the claim of Peoria that the business of that city has quadrupled within the past three years, aggregate being nearly $400,-000,000 against $99,000,000 in 1877.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* publishes a review of the business improvement and growth of that city for 1880, showing that over 700 buildings have been erected, and improvements made amounting to $622,285. This does not include any public buildings or State improvements.

A Lively Subject.

There used to be a story current of a perplexing incident in the life of John Hunter, the celebrated surgeon, which has a certain grim drollery about it. One night, on receiving from Jack Ketch a "subject" who had been hanged that morning at Newgate—such hangings and such subjects were very common in those days—he perceived somehow or other the vital spark was not quite extinct. His professional zeal was instantly aroused; he applied all his skill to the task, and, in short, succeeded, to his scientific satisfaction, in restoring the law's victim to his entire faculties again. But his satisfaction was somewhat short-lived, for the resuscitated felon insisted upon looking to his benefactor for his future subsistence. He argued that, as he had striven to bring him, as it were, a second time into the world, he must be regarded in *loco parentis*. Hunter, always a nervous man, and by no means convinced that he had not offended grievously against the laws in his little experiment, had no alternative but to comply to the demands of his ungrateful patient, who was by no means modest in his visits. After a time, however, they ceased; but even that brought no comfort to poor Hunter, who lived in perpetual terror of his tormentor unexpectedly popping upon him. At last he reappeared before him again. One fine evening another Newgate importation was brought to the private door of the dissecting-room, and, to his intense satisfaction, he once more recognized the well-remembered features. Hunter used to say, with a grim smile, that he took speedy care not to give him a second chance.

SOMEBODY has said that "We ought always to believe less than we are told." This may be a safe maxim for general use, but when a woman intrusts you—in confidence, of course—with her age, you may always believe a great deal more than you are told.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 75 @13 00
HOGS	4 60 @ 6 13½
COTTON	11¾@ 12½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 90 @ 3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 18 @ 1 17
CORN—Ungraded	53 @ 57
OATS—Mixed Western	41 @ 43
PORK—Mess	13 00 @13 75
LARD	8¾@ 9

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 35 @ 6 30
Cows and Heifers	2 80 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 35 @ 4 85
HOGS	3 60 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75 @ [illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	96 @ 98
No. 3 Spring	89 @ 84
CORN—No. 2	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	86 @ 84
BARLEY—No. 2	1 06 @ 1 07
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh	27 @ 28
PORK—Mess	11 28 @12 00
LARD	8¾@ 8¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	98 @ 1 00
No. 2	94 @ 95
CORN—No 2	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 1	85 @ 86
BARLEY—No. 2	80 @ 81

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	97 @ 99
CORN—Mixed	38 @ 39
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE	82 @ 83
PORK—Mess	12 00 @12 75
LARD	8¼@ 8½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 03 @ 1 05
CORN	42 @ 43
OATS	35 @ 36
RYE	94 @ 95
PORK—Mess	12 75 @13 00
LARD	8½@ 8¾

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	99 @ 1 00
No. 2 Red	99 @ 1 00
CORN—No. 2	39 @ 40
OATS—No. 2	34 @ 35

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	98 @ 99
CORN—No. 1	47 @ 48
OATS—Mixed	36 @ 37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50 @ 2 00
PORK—Mess	12 50 @13 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	98 @ 99
CORN	36 @ 37
OATS	31 @ 32
PORK—Clear	15 75 @16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 60 @ [illegible]
Fair	4 25 @ 4 80
Common	3 25 @ 3 75
HOGS	4 25 @ 5 00
SHEEP	3 75 @ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

Two lads in Richmond, Va., ventured to ask a drunken man to make no noise in front of their home, as their mother was very ill. In response, one received a bullet through the eye, and the other a dangerous wound in the chest.

A tramp at Paterson, N. J., went to sleep on a pile of cinders fresh from a rolling-mill, and was suffocated by gaseous exhalations. The wind freshened in the night and fanned the embers to a glow, and his body was burned to a crisp.

Levi Calkins desired to take a second wife at Vernon, Wis., before his first wife had been dead a month. He could induce no clergyman or Justice to perform the ceremony, and so he did it himself, reading the service in the presence of witnesses.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart leads as quiet and amiable life as any rich woman in the country. She is much attached to the Episcopal church, and solely sustains the Bishopric of Long Island, to which appertain the cathedral and schools of Garden City. As an investment Garden City is a complete failure, like many of Stewart's purchases.

The oldest living lawyer in actual practice is Asgill Gibbs, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Gibbs is now in his 94th year, and for seventy years has never been absent from his office for a single day on account of illness. He is to-day in the enjoyment of perfect health and in possession of all his faculties. Mr. Gibbs has never used tobacco in any form, and, as for intoxicating liquors, he is ignorant of their taste. His diet has always been ample but simple.

The Senate will lose its "watch-dog of the treasury" if Mr. Edmunds should go on the Supreme bench. "Don't you know," said a Washington lobbyist, "that, when the old cuss comes in the Senate and sits down and lets his right eyebrow drop down about three-quarters of an inch lower than the left, hell is always to pay? He is the meanest old cuss about objecting to everything, anyway; especially anything with money in it; but when he hangs down his right eyebrow he'll object to the Lord's prayer."

The "Passion Play," as presented at Ober-Ammergau in 1880, was a paying piece. The forty performances brought in $520,000, an average of $13,000 for each performance. The every-day theater manager would be glad to secure a play that would bring him one-thirteenth part of that. The proceeds have been divided into four parts, one-quarter being divided among such inhabitants of the village as are householders, one-quarter set apart for expenses of the theater, and one-quarter divided among the actors, and the fourth given to the public schools. The performances were attended by 175,000 persons, among them a King, a Prince Imperial, a Grand Duke, and many other distinguished people.

An English writer hits off very neatly the horse census, and the characteristics of the animals in each country. He places the number in the whole world at 49,000,000, and classifies them thus:

Great Britain	2,200,000
United States and Canada	11,100,000
Germany, fiddle-headed and washy	3,460,000
France, underbred and dull	3,000,000
Hungary, light and gasy	2,180,000
Turkey, barbed	1,000,000
Russia, mostly nondescripts	21,000,000

There would be much money in the business of raising good stock horses in the Western grazing-lands, which at present are devoted chiefly to feeding cattle for the Eastern and European markets. It is a noteworthy fact that Oregon, which ceased importing cattle barely fifteen years ago, now drives eastward annually 200,000 head. But the raising of horses is an industry yet in its infancy.

A Connecticut clergyman, being asked to officiate at the funeral of a poor man's wife, inquired of the widower what carriages had been hired; and, when told, requested that a particular team and vehicle be obtained in addition, because they were the ones he and his wife habitually used, and he might wish to take a pleasure ride after the services. This disgusted the widower, and he secured the services of another minister. On the following day, the first clergyman sent for him, and inflicted a severe reprimand for disrespectful treatment of his late wife's pastor. "I want you to understand," said he, "that when I marry or bury any one I am paid for my services. As for that other fellow, he's always ready to do any dirty work."

Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, says a New York correspondent, is at the head of the cooking-school. What a noble example this woman gives the public. Her husband is worth $4,000,000, but this does not relieve her of the claims of duty. She takes an interest in social advance, and therefore lends her influence to the improvement of the culinary art. The Stuarts have always been a useful family, and, though limited to two generations, they have done enough to immortalize the name. The father came from Edinburgh, a bankrupt in purse, fleeing from his creditors, but rich in purpose and in courage. He opened a cent candy shop and worked fifteen hours a day, until the creditors were paid in full. The amount was £1,500, equal to $7,500, but money was then worth double its present value. The sons inherited the business, which they made immensely profitable, but they shared their profits liberally with objects of benevolence. They have been among the leading philanthropists of the day, and their benefactions in the aggregate are probably more than a million.

Few other classes of statutes have given rise to so many absurd prosecutions as the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A Scotchman recently got into difficulty in Leith, the port of Edinburgh, by trying to prevent the infliction of cruelty upon an animal of his own by the animal of another. His dog, a small one, was attacked by a larger dog in the street. He endeavored in vain to separate the combatants, though assisted in his efforts by his wife, his servant, and a police officer. Then he broke his umbrella on the larger dog, and finally, as a last resort, he wounded the animal with his knife in order to drive him away. The dog died, and the slayer was prosecuted under the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and convicted by the magistrates, who fined him thirty shillings. He appealed to the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, where the conviction was very properly reversed, on the ground that the statute applied only to those who inflicted suffering upon animals without cause. No opinion was expressed upon the question whether the defendant would be chargeable in a civil action for causing the death of the dog, although the court referred to it; but we suppose a man has the right to employ all necessary force in behalf of his own dog to repel and overcome the attacks of another dog.

Speculations as to the Future Life.

Years ago, in the days of Bishop Butler, very much stress was laid upon the analogies in nature illustrating, and supporting the idea of a future life, and the treatises then written were models of intellectual power and patient research. A great impression was produced, not only upon uneducated but educated minds. Since that period science has progressed with giant strides, and at every step has so largely added to the list of striking analogies or incidental proofs, that the illustrations of early date seem few in number and dwarfed in proportion and force. The idea of an unseen immaterial existence involves, also, the idea of unseen activities and correspondence in the rayless realm. The most stolid of us can not fail to be impressed with the beautiful analogies which recent scientific discovery affords. Do we not every day converse with unseen friends long distances away, do we not recognize their familiar voices, in homes separated from us by rivers, woods, and mountains? These voices come out of the darkness, guided by a frail wire which science provides as a pathway. Even when the curtain of night is drawn about us the voices are heard, and we have not the shadow of a doubt of their integrity and identity.

And further, have we not analogies of sight which startle us by their significance? Is it not true that when abroad we are open to the view of unseen observers long distances from us, and our every act and movement known? The excellence of optical instruments is such that we have seen the motion of the lips of persons in conversation, while sitting on a house balcony three miles distant, the observed, of course, wholly unconscious of being seen by any one. If our friends in this life, dead to us (hidden as they are by the shroud of space), can be seen, and we can hear their voices, their shouts of laughter, the words of the hymns they sing, the cries of the little ones in the mothers' arms, is it very absurd to anticipate a time when those dead to us by the dissolution of the body may, by some now unknown telephone, send us voices from a realm close at hand, but hidden from our mortal eyes.

We have no proofs to offer that this realm of the departed, this home of the soul, is close at hand, but it is certainly more reasonable and sensible to adopt this hypothesis than the popular one of a material world or place, somewhere afar off in the depths of space. One view seems possible, the other absurd. —*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Poets Laureate.

Concerning the institution of Poet Laureate, Disraeli remarks ("Curiosities of Literature") that "the custom of crowning poets is as ancient as poetry itself. Frederick the Second crowned the King of Verses at Ancona in 1220. Petrarch received the laurel crown at Rome on Easter day, in 1341. Maximilian I. founded a poetical college at Vienna, in 1504. In England the King's versifier existed as early as 1251. Gulielmus Peregrinus and Robert Bacton acted as royal poets to Richard the First and Edward the Second respectively. Chaucer assumed the title of Poet Laureate about 1369. The title of King's Poet Laureate first occurs in the reign of Edward the Fourth, when John Key held the office. The first patent was granted in 1630. The ode performed at the court on New Year's day was discontinued in 1790. Since the appointment of S. Daniel, in 1599, the office has, except in the case of Dryden, been held for life. It is passing strange to find the names of Dryden and Nahum Tate occurring in the same list. Mr. Tennyson was appointed Poet Laureate in 1850 on the death of Wordsworth.

"**There** is not a corporation on the round globe whose specific gravity is greater than that of the old Ætna Life, of Hartford. It is solid as granite and as true as gold."—*Phila. Weekly Item.*

FARM NOTES.

A farmer of experience in wool-growing has well said there is more money in growing at twenty cents a pound than to loan your money at ten per cent. interest.

The grease which has become hardened by dust on the axles of machinery can all be cleaned off by the use of kerosene.

Bunches of grapes were kept three months by an Austrian grower who dipped the ends of the stems in wax and packed the fruit in kiln-dried ground bark.

Professor Riley says that kerosene or oil of any kind is sure death to insects in all stages and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy the eggs. Oils will not mix directly with water, but will mix with milk, fresh or sour, and then may be diluted to any desired extent.

Weak Eyes in Horses.—A good authority gives the following as a remedy for horses' eyes that are weak, winking and inflamed: Take an egg and break the large end enough to admit the handle of a teaspoon; pour out the albumen or white; mix in all the salt you can until it is quite stiff, then set it in the center of a heap of red coals and let it burn until done baking; then when cool grind and blow a piece of it into the eyes once a day.

Purifying Rancid Butter.—One of our foreign contemporaries gives the following mode of clarifying rancid and tainted butter: "Let the butter be melted and skimmed as for clarifying; then put into it a piece of bread well toasted all over, but not burnt. In a few minutes the butter will lose its offensive taste and smell, but the bread will become perfectly fetid." We have serious doubts with regard to the above process producing the result claimed. Still it is so simple that any one can try it.

Keeping Milk.—Milk will absorb bad odors from the air quicker than almost any other liquid, therefore great care should be taken that it is not exposed to any condition where it will be likely to be damaged in that way. In manufacturing cream into butter, great care is necessary as to the quality of salt used, as great loss may be entailed by this alone. The salt is a very small item in itself, nevertheless it has cost many dollars in the course of a year through the damage done by the use of an inferior article. Always use the best known brands and keep a close watch upon them at that. The use of firkins, pails or tubs made of any kind of wood that imparts an unpleasant flavor must be avoided, as, after packing, butter is very susceptible in coming in contact with any flavors of this kind.

Preserving Pastures.—Among many propositions to renovate the pasture, one has been overlooked—management. It is the cheapest and most practical manure on the farm. The common plan is to have but one pasture, upon which the cattle must graze at all times. If it comes to the bare sod during the seasons of extreme drought the stock must continue to grub at the sod for want of better. This exposes the roots of the grass to the sun or injures or destroys the plant. Suppose we use our trees and shrubs in that way, the detriment to growth would be at once apparent. A good top on grass for growth is as necessary as upon trees.

That one hundred acres of land in two pastures will keep one-third more stock than the same number of acres in one pasture has long been known to the practical farmer. The reason is that the stock can be removed before it has grazed the pasture too closely, before the roots of the grass are uncovered. A plan that will renovate hundreds of pastures in Iowa is this: Let the grass have a good start in the spring, say four inches, before turning on the stock, and change pastures as often as the pasture appears to be closely grazed.—*Prof. Knapp, in Homestead.*

Feeding Bees in Winter.—After an unpropitious season bees are apt to go into winter quarters illy provided with stores. Well-informed and cautious apiarists, aware of this lack, feed weak colonies during the fall sufficiently to supply the need. It is never desirable to feed liquid stores, either honey or syrup, in winter, and not well to feed at all unless positively demanded. The best way to feed, if we must, is to put candy made from granulated sugar on the frames, just above the cluster. This will be kept warm, and can be taken, and will disturb the bees so little that, if it must be done, it will generally succeed. If the bees can pass the winter until March—and the stores needed during the cold winter are very light compared with those consumed later after brood-rearing commences—then we may feed either honey or syrup. Then the bees can fly occasionally and will receive no harm from liquid food. This food, too, will stimulate brood-rearing, and thus work a double benefit. The feeder will need to be so constructed as to keep the food near the cluster or the bees will not appropriate it, because of the cold. No one should fail to use a division-board in winter and spring. Keep the bees crowded on to so few frames that all will be covered, and spring dwindling will do little harm.—*A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.*

One Hundred Bushels of Shelled Corn to the Acre.—Mr. Nathan G. Pierce tells the *American Cultivator* how he raises one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre. He used for seed an eight-rowed corn which he has improved by careful selection, and believes it to be a good variety to raise, anywhere between Virginia and the Canada line. The ground selected for planting was a good piece of gravelly loam. It was well plowed about the first of May, harrowed, treated to a broadcast application of nine hundred pounds fertilizer to the acre; again harrowed faithfully, rendering the land fine and mellow; rows marked three feet apart, a small amount of fertilizer scattered to each row. May 10th, three kernels of corn planted in each hill, two feet apart in the rows; cultivated and hoed four times, allowing no weeds to grow; passed through the entire piece, cutting each hill down to two stalks; every sucker in each hill cut throughout the field. During the entire period of growth through the season the field was closely watched, every weed pulled and every ear of smut cut out. At the proper time, after the corn had become hard, it was cut, bound in bundles, and stooked. When dry it was drawn into the barn, where, with the assistance of a hired man, the corn was husked, weighed as husked, and found to yield one hundred and ten bushels of shelled corn to the acre, allowing seventy-five pounds of ears to equal one bushel of shelled corn.

CITY POPULATIONS.

A Table Showing the Number of Inhabitants in 168 of Our Cities.

The following is a list of 168 cities of the United States, with their population in 1880, compared with ten years before:

	1880.	1870.
Albany, N. Y.	76,216	69,422
Allentown, Pa.	18,163	13,883
Altoona, Pa.	19,987	10,610
Allegheny, Pa.	78,472	53,180
Atlanta, Ga.	45,000	21,978
Attleborough, Mass.	11,106	6,769
Athens, Ohio	10,100	10,006
Austin, Texas	11,000	4,428
Auburn, N. Y.	33,929	17,225
Aurora, Ill.	12,097	11,162
Baltimore, Md.	333,000	267,304
Bay City, Mich.	20,650	13,690
Belleville, Ill.	10,712	8,146
Binghamton, N. Y.	17,110	12,692
Bloomington, Ill.	17,280	14,590
Boston, Mass.	363,566	250,526
Brooklyn, N. Y.	564,465	396,099
Brockton, Mass.	13,506	8,007
Buffalo, N. Y.	140,500	117,714
Burlington, Iowa	18,975	14,930
Cambridge, Mass.	51,698	39,631
Camden, N. J.	41,714	20,045
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10,176	6,041
Charleston, S. C.	49,027	48,956
Chester, Pa.	15,028	9,485
Chicopee, Mass.	11,327	9,607
Chicago, Ill.	503,053	298,907
Chillicothe, Ohio	10,972	8,920
Cincinnati, Ohio	255,804	216,239
Chattanooga, Tenn.	13,580	6,193
Cleveland, Ohio	159,404	92,829
Cohoes, N. Y.	20,132	15,357
Columbus, Ga.	10,132	7,401
Columbus, Ohio	51,337	31,274
Concord, N. H.	13,841	12,241
Council Bluffs, Iowa	18,509	10,020
Dallas, Texas	33,466	4,500
Danbury, Ct.	11,810	8,754
Dayton, Ohio	39,000	30,473
Davenport, Iowa	21,885	20,078
Des Moines, Iowa	22,696	12,035
Denver, Col.	35,719	4,759
Detroit, Mich.	119,700	79,577
Dover, N. H.	17,693	9,294
Dubuque, Iowa	22,278	18,434
East Saginaw, Mich.	19,068	11,350
Erie, Pa.	27,222	19,646
Elgin, Ill.	10,040	7,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	28,241	20,830
Elmira, N. Y.	20,578	15,863
Fond du Lac, Wis.	13,564	12,764
Fall River, Mass.	47,883	26,766
Fort Wayne, Ind.	26,048	17,718
Galesburg, Ill.	11,451	10,158
Grand Rapids, Mich.	32,037	16,507
Galveston, Texas	22,250	13,818
Hamilton, Ohio	12,300	11,081
Harrisburg, Pa.	30,412	23,105
Hartford, Ct.	42,036	37,081
Houston, Texas	16,694	9,382
Indianapolis, Ind.	75,031	48,274
Jackson, Mich.	16,500	11,447
Jacksonville, Ill.	11,000	9,203
Jersey City, N. J.	105,000	82,546
Kalamazoo, Mich.	12,078	11,750
Kansas City, Mo.	56,946	32,260
Keokuk, Iowa	12,176	12,766
Kingston, N. Y.	18,376	21,474
Knoxville, Tenn.	18,928	8,682
La Crosse, Wis.	16,054	11,012
Lawrence, Mass.	39,400	28,921
Lancaster, Pa.	25,846	20,233
Lafayette, Ind.	14,791	13,506
Little Rock, Ark.	15,000	12,380
Lincoln, Neb.	12,771	2,9[illegible]5
Logansport, Ind.	11,172	8,950
Louisville, Ky.	126,566	100,000
Lowell, Mass.	61,200	40,928
Los Angeles, Cal.	11,030	5,728
Lynn, Mass.	38,387	28,233
Lynchburg, Va.	16,300	6,826
Madison, Wis.	10,437	9,176
Manchester, N. H.	32,473	23,536
Malden, Mass.	12,004	7,367
Macon, Ga.	12,635	10,810
Marlborough, Mass.	10,141	8,474
Memphis, Tenn.	33,200	40,226
Meriden, Conn.	18,108	15,598
Milwaukee, Wis.	13[illegible],000	71,440
Minneapolis, Minn.	48,323	13,066
Mobile, Ala.	35,017	32,034
Muskegon, Mich.	11,300	6,505
Nashville, Tenn.	43,377	25,865
Nashua, N. H.	13,453	10,543
Newark, N. J.	135,983	105,059
Newburg, N. Y.	18,076	17,014
New Albany, Ind.	17,500	15,396
New Haven, Conn.	63,140	50,840
New Orleans, La.	213,123	191,418
New York, N. Y.	1,206,577	942,292
Norwalk, Conn.	14,000	17,120
Norristown, Pa.	15,230	10,753
New Castle, Pa.	10,292	7,599
New Brunswick, N. J.	17,311	15,055
Oakland, Cal.	35,000	10,500
Omaha, Neb.	30,008	16,083
Oswego, N. Y.	20,732	20,910
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,2[illegible]7	10,176
Oshkosh, Wis.	15,758	12,643
Paterson, N. J.	58,000	33,579
Pawtucket, R. I.	19,030	12,000
Peoria, Ill.	31,708	22,850
Philadelphia, Pa.	847,252	674,022
Pittsburgh, Pa.	121,977	86,076
Pottsville, Pa.	13,246	12,384
Portland, Me.	33,763	31,413
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,203	20,080
Providence, R. I.	104,500	68,904
Quincy, Mass.	10,571	7,442
Quincy, Ill.	27,438	24,052
Racine, Wis.	16,042	9,880
Reading, Pa.	43,230	33,930
Richmond, Va.	62,500	51,038
Rock Island, Ill.	11,614	7,890
Rockford, Ill.	13,088	11,049
Rochester, N. Y.	89,4[illegible]	62,340
Rome, N. Y.	12,045	11,000
Rutland, Vt.	12,223	6,000
San Jose, Cal.	12,635	9,089
Sacramento, Cal.	21,432	16,283
San Francisco, Cal.	233,066	149,478
San Antonio, Tex.	20,594	12,556
Sandusky, Ohio	15,000	1[illegible],000
Saginaw City, Mich.	10,430	10,004
Salt Lake, Utah	11,000	12,000
Savannah, Ga.	30,767	28,235
Scranton, Pa.	45,756	35,072
South Bend, Ind.	13,402	7,196
Stamford, Conn.	11,319	9,724
Springfield, Ill.	19,683	17,364
Springfield, Ohio	20,800	12,652
Springfield, Mass.	33,139	26,703
St. Louis, Mo.	350,915	310,864
St. Paul, Minn.	41,619	20,030
St. Joseph, Mo.	35,000	17,565
St. Augustine, Fla.	20,358	11,759
Syracuse, N. Y.	52,210	43,051
Stockton, Cal.	10,066	10,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	26,516	16,103
Toledo, Ohio	53,635	31,584
Trenton, N. J.	30,500	22,874
Troy, N. Y.	56,394	46,465
Utica, N. Y.	36,923	28,804
Vicksburg, Miss.	11,000	12,443
Waltham, Mass.	11,800	9,065
Washington, D. C.	160,000	109,199
Wheeling, W. Va.	31,000	19,280
Weymouth, Mass.	10,560	9,010
Watertown, N. Y.	10,615	9,336
Woonsocket, R. I.	16,000	11,527
Waterbury, Ct.	22,000	10,826
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	23,340	17,284
Wilmington, Del.	43,000	30,841
Wilmington, N. C.	17,003	13,416
Winona, Minn.	10,187	7,200
Worcester, Mass.	58,233	40,105
Woburn, Mass.	10,782	8,560
Yonkers, N. Y.	18,924	17,209

Hindoo Servants.

Even the wealthy Hindoos cannot find good domestic servants. One of them writes: "The good servants are gone who use to know how to hold your umbrella over your head, pour the water over your hands after meals, and exaggerate your resources before your friends. This fine class of men has disappeared, and a degenerate species of epidemic stricken, untrained young barbarism have taken their place. They plunder you when sent to the bazaar; they steal your clothes, your rice; and they are so greedy that they lick off the very syrup from the surface of your sweetmeats."

W. H. H. Barton, of Yarmouth, Mass., has invented a machine which he calls a pulse meter, as it is operated by the pulse. This machine, which has taken him four years to make, when placed on the wrist, records the pulse. At every beat a hand advances one degree over a dial, thus recording the number of beats. Another hand sweeps over a graduated scale, which shows the force or intensity of the pulse. More remarkable still, a hammer is made to strike a bell and give forth a clear and distinct sound, thus making the human pulse audible as well as visible.

INDIANA NEWS.

A little son of Mr. Thos. P. Moore, of Albany, fell on the icy sidewalk, and bit his tongue nearly off.

While playing with a toy pistol, a small son of Edward Huffman, of Reelsville, Putnam county, was shot in the abdomen.

A Kokomo wretch named Pursely is charged with starving his horses so that one of them died, and the other is a mere skeleton.

James L. Fugit, of Greensburg, aged 78, who held many positions of public trust, including the office of County Clerk, is dead.

At Clinton, City Marshal Fitzpatrick was stabbed to the heart by Jacob Shirley, whom he attempted to arrest for disorderly conduct.

The New Albany Oilstone Works have shipped to Europe, on orders, 4,500 pounds of the finest quality of oilstones, to be used in European watch manufactories.

A Mr. McTaggart, of Fort Wayne, slapped a newsboy for crying the names of papers in front of his store-room, and damages to the amount of $1,000 have been awarded.

The dwelling of Hon. Christopher Girton, near Flat Rock Station, Shelby county, was consumed by fire the other night, with the household goods. Cause, a defective flue. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

Col. F. A. Sears, ex-County Treasurer of Lawrence county comes out in his accounts with the county about $7,000 short. He mortgages his property to his bondsmen to make them secure, or nearly so.

Prof. William A. Moore, Superintendent of the New Castle public schools, and for a number of years Professor of Mathematics in Earlham College, died a few days ago, of pneumonia, at his home in New Castle.

The Fayette county Commissioners have appointed a committee to negotiate with the trustees of the association for purchase of the Connersville fair grounds, to prevent them from being cut up into lots and sold.

A party of eleven colored North Carolinians arrived at Greensburg last week. They report their people in that section trying to raise means to transport themselves, and predict a large exodus from that State during the winter and spring.

On account of $23,000 being paid out of the treasury the last few months on soldiers' bounties, the Commissioners of Rush county have been compelled to issue bonds to the amount of $6,000 to meet the expenses of the county.

Articles of incorporation of the Indianapolis and Sullivan Railroad and Coal Company have been filed; capital, $700,000. The Spragues, of Detroit, are the chief movers in it. The road is to be 100 miles long, the object chiefly to supply coal.

Clark Anthis, one of the most prominent of Knox county farmers, was drowned in White river. He was in the act of driving from the ferryboat with a mule team, when the animals became frightened and ran into the water; and he and one of the mules sank below the surface.

An 11-year-old boy named Joe Goodwin, at Shelburn, pointed a pistol at Ellen McCroclin, not thinking it was loaded, and pulled the trigger. The ball struck the girl on the temple, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in three hours.

Miss Lillie Hendricks, of Petersburg, niece of Hon. T. A. Hendricks, accidentally sat down on a pair of large scissors, when closed, running both blades entirely through the thigh, just below, and at the outside of the great trochanter, producing a painful, if not dangerous wound.

The State House Commissioners are giving particular attention to the choice of woods required in the finishing work of the building. These will all be native to the State, but the problem of getting them well seasoned against the time they are needed is that which will engage the attention of the board for some time.

There is a movement on foot between the present Sheriff of Delaware county and Sheriff-elect McKinney, whereby the latter will purchase the remainder of the former's term of office next spring, and the present incumbent will remove to his farm. This is done to give the present Sheriff an opportunity to get out his crops in the spring.

The death of Hon. Allan Smith, at his residence near Wabash, occurred the other night, from the effect of cancer on the neck, from which he has been a sufferer for some time. Mr. Smith came here in 1839. He represented Wabash in the Indiana Legislature two terms, in 1867 and in 1869, after which he was elected Director of the Northern Prison and served one term as President of the Board.

On the 23d day of December, 1863, Jennings county offered to all persons who would enlist in the army to the credit of that county a bounty of $110. At that time several members of the Twenty-second Indiana, who were then in the South, were discharged, but instead of returning home, turned around and re-enlisted in another regiment on the day above named, having, at the time, no knowledge of the above bounty. Now come twenty-one of these soldiers who re-enlisted in the South, and bring suit against the county, claiming the bounty, which, with seventeen years' interest, amounts to $424.20 each, or an aggregate of $8,908.20.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE
YOUNG MEN
PATIENTS TREATED
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
always Cures and never Disappoints
The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

IN USE SINCE 1858
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
NOT A BEVERAGE
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS
of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.
AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,
Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.
This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.
CAUTION.
See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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From a Physician and Surgeon.
From a Druggist.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JANUARY 13, 1881.

A HOLLOW tree in southern California has been converted into a dwelling. Doors and windows have been put in, and floors built for eight stories, the entrance to them being made be means of a ladder. Outside the topmost room is a small balcony, shaded by the foliage of the tree.

IT begins to appear that Foster, of Ohio, is sorry to withdrew from the senatorial race. He ought to remember that it don't look well for a republican, especially an Ohio republican, to want more than one office at a time. He is governor now, expects to be minister to France, and wants to be senator, too. And the end is not yet.

THE venerable Peter Cooper, is out in a long address to congress, on the subject of national finances and public works. He gives Hayes and Sherman some hard rubs, in the way of comparing their present financial views and practices, with the doctrines they formerly held. He evidently believes that these officials have been "seen" in these later years by leading captalists and their views on money matters materially changed.

THE white house is an expensive institution, aside from the president's salary of $50,000. The staff of employes in and about the executive office requires $32,000 a year, and the stationery and miscellaneous appointments $8,000 more. This is exclusive of $10,000 a year for care and repairs of the mansion, $15,000 for lighting the house and ground, $2,000 for fuel, $5,500 for the green-houses, and a single item of $30,000 for refurnishing.

HAYES, like republicans generally, preaches much better than he practices— for instance on the temperance question. He is said to have set his face like flint against the use of all kinds of liquors at the presidential dinners, and has received a good deal of gushing praise thereby. Now, it appears that it has been his practice to place before his guests frozen rum-punch, so strong that few of even the oldest republican suckers can stand it and remain sober. To the Hayeses, however, it seems to be as harmless as mother's milk. That is, you can eat all the rum you choose, but no drinking allowed.

THE Wabash Plain Dealer says that of the once powerful tribe of Miami Indians, which formerly inhabited the Wabash country, there are now alive 324 members. About eighty have their home upon the reservation in Wabash and Grant counties, fully a hundred live on the reservation in Miami county, fourteen are found in the vicinity of Lafayette, twelve at Huntington, and thirty-four near Ft. Wayne. Forty-nine members of the tribe are in Kansas, and the remainder are scattered in Michigan, Iowa, and at different points in Indiana. Of the Eel-river tribe only 16 remain, and they are mostly women and children. The tribe was almost exterminated at the battle of Tippecanoe.

CONGRESS is, at the present time, wrestling with the apportionment bill. Our great increase in population, as shown by the census returns, makes the new apportionment a difficult question. Shall there be an increase in the number of members in the house of representatives, or shall the number remain as at present and the ratio of representation be increased? On the one hand, the house might become too unwieldy, and on the other, the congressional districts would be greater in size and population than at present. It is the opinion of many, that the present number of members, 293, is as great as can be worked to advantage, while those states which would lose one or more members, if the numbr is kept as at present, think the number of members should be 300, or 350. Just now, it looks as if it would be sufficient to keep congress from doing something worse, for a month or two.

THERE is likely to be trouble in the Mormon camp. Delegate Cannon, who has for some time past, represented Utah, as territorial delegate in congress, has been declared ineligible, on account of his inability to prove himself a naturalized citizen of the United States. Objection is also made to his polygamous practices, he having several wives, with a possibility of more in the near future. It is true, that at the late election, he received a large majority over his competitor, Allen G. Campbell. Campbell, has however, shown so clearly that Cannon has no proof that he was ever naturalized, and that he is living in polygamy, in violation of the United States statutes of 1862, that the governor of the territory has issued the certificate of election to Campbell, instead of Cannon. The latter has been elected for Utah, for several terms, and don't like the idea of being so unceremonously bounced. Hence the tears of the faithful in that far off land.

THE first official act of Gov. Porter, was to appoint Howard Cale notary public, and the second, to appoint Capt. J. R. Carnahan adj't. general, to succeed Gen. Russ. He next appointed F. H. Blacklidge his private secretary.

THERE has been a good deal of trouble, for a few weeks past, between the B. & O. railroad and the Pennsylvania Central, in regard to the use of a track about a mile long in the city of Philadelphia. This track belongs to the Central, but by an agreement was to be used by both companies. It was over this track that the B. & O. trains, connecting with New York, had to be moved. A coolness having arisen between the two roads, much difficulty has been experienced by the B. & O. in getting trains moved over. The Central kept a lot of empty cars on a side-track near by, and on the approach of a B. & O. train, would commence switching them around very busily, and in such a way as to prevent the passage of the incoming train. Or in case, as often happened, the B. & O. train was to be taken over by a Central engine, the engine was sure to wait around awhile, and only hitch on when it could no longer find an excuse for delay. In this way the B. & O. work has been delayed, greatly to their disadvantage and vexation. But a consultation between the two roads has resulted in a better feeling, and now trains are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

The senate was called to order at ten o'clock by General Manson, auditor of state. The holding-over senators were then called, and answered to their names, and the new members were sworn in, whereupon the auditor of state announced a quorum present.

Senator Viele (democrat) was then nominated and elected president pro tem. Nominations were then made for principal secretary by the democrats and republicans, and three ballots taken, each resulting in a tie. The senate then adjourned until the next morning.

Senators Majors and Davis (nationals), voted with the democrats, and Poindexter with the republicans. The house being republican, organized by electing a speaker and officers of that party.

FRIDAY.

To-day's work in the senate, resulted in a dead lock, Senator Poindexter, greenback, voting alone. A ballot was taken for secretary; the candidates for this position were, J. H. Rice, late secretary of the democratic central committee; O. M. Wilson, on the part of the republicans, and a Mr. Brouse, greenbacker. The first ballot resulted, Rice 25, Wilson 24 and Brouse 1, 26 being necessary to a choice. Senator Wood, then offered the following:

Whereas, it is necessary to elect officers of this body at the earliest time, in order that the business of legislation may proceed. That an expense of $1,000 per day may not be wasted by longer delay in choosing, therefore,

Resolved, that the senate proceed to choose its officers, the principal secretary to be a democrat, and to choose Mr. Sears, the republican nominee, for assistant secretary, and the door-keeper to be a republican, who are to be designated by their respective parties.

Wood is a democrat, and gave as a reason for this attempt to keep Wilson from the position, that Wilson had declared in favor of an empire, with Grant for emperor, and young Fred. for his immediate successor. The motion failed to receive a majority, and in the house but little was done.

SATURDAY.

After eight ballots, the senate succeeded in effecting an organization, by electing C. W. Brouse, national, as chief secretary, with Robert Sears, republican of Vermillion, as assistant, and A. W. Monroe, of Floyd, also a republican, as door-keeper. The minor positions will likely be filled by democrats. The senate then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m., at which time Gov. Gray delivered his retiring message to both houses in joint session.

SENATOR BRUCE.

Senator Bruce, who goes out to give way for George, is the last of his race, doubtless, for years to come, in the senate. He is now the only colored man in either branch of congress, and the youngest of the senators. He told me a story the other day about himself which I had heard before, but I think it has never been in print. The late Senator Bogy, of Missouri, was anxious to have a pension bill passed one day for a constituent, and came over to the republican side to ask support for it. He approached the colored senator from Mississippi, and said:

"Now, look here, Bruce, vote for this, won't you? I only want another vote or two, and you can carry it through for me. It is a meritorious case."

"Certainly," said Senator Bruce. "You know, Senator, that I have always been willing to do you any favor you asked."

"D—n it, sir," replied the Missouri senator, "I never asked you a favor in my life till this moment."

"Oh, yes you have," replied Bruce. "You may remember once, many years ago, that you were going from St. Louis down the river on a steamboat, and you were hurrying along to catch the boat, with a big valise. You passed a little barefooted mulatto, and said: 'Here, you little black rascal, take this valise and come with me.' The boy took the hand-bag, and when you came near the boat, you said it was about to push off, and you ran on ahead and just crossed the gang-plank as it was drawn in. The boy had not been able to keep up with you, and arrived too late. You stood on the lower deck and yelled, 'throw that valise aboard, you d—d black rascal; I can't go without my valise.' But the boat had moved out till the boy was afraid it would fall into the river if he tried to throw it, and, besides, he expected to receive a quarter for carrying it, and you had, apparently, forgotten all about that. The valise was not thrown and you made the captain of the boat come back to the dock again to get it, and the boy collected the quarter. Now, do you remember that circumstance, Senator?" concluded Bruce.

"I do," admitted Senator Bogy.

"Well, said Bruce, "I was the little mulatto boy that carried your valise, and I am just as ready to accommodate you to-day as I was then, I'll vote for your bill."

NEIGHBORHOOD NIPPINGS.

LIGONIER LEADER:

A teamster driving a span of horses belonging to Christ. Plank, who lives north of town, was passing along on the north side of the east water tank near Calvin street on Tuesday afternoon, when the wagon loaded with lumber slid over the embankment, taking the team with it. The driver was walking on the lower side at the time, doing what he could to keep the wagon from upsetting, but managed to get out of the way in time to escape being injured. The wagon was a complete wreck, but fortunately the horses were uninjured, but were pretty badly tangled up, and one of them had to be drawn out of the entanglement by the station horse.

KENDALLVILLE STANDARD:

The editor of this paper will soon celebrate his twentieth anniversary at the printing business. In the spring of 1861 we took our first lesson in the art in the office of the Waterloo Press—we remember the day and date well, as C. K. Baxter, the present editor of that paper, had bid good-bye to the boys in the office—he had enlisted as "high private" in company G of the old 19th Indiana regiment, as did H. E. Altenburg, John Keller and a number of others of the brave boys from that place who were among the first to respond to the call for troops. Wm. T. Kimsey, Frank Kennedy, E. W. Hoover and "us" as devil of the concern, were left, but soon "Tom," (Kimsey) as the boys called him, enlisted in the old 44th, and then Eli Hoover was the next man to enlist; Frank Kennedy enlisted in company A, 88th, and served through the war—and we run away to Kendallville to enlist, but found that a dispatch had preceeded us from our employer, T. Y. Dickinson, to Capt. Iddings, to not take us as we were too young. Well, we "hoofed" it back to Waterloo, and found the boys in the office busy working off the 30-quire edition of the Press. J. F. Radcliffe, editor of the Osceola, Michigan Outline, was the newly-installed foreman of the office, and the boys "went for" the runaway in a lively manner. We waited our time, however, and enlisted, and was accepted. These incidents are as fresh in our mind as if they had been yesterday. We remember, too, the many brave boys who fell, and others who came home wounded and maimed for life, and still others who were and are yet among the missing, and yet we have those among us who ask us to "forget the past."

Angola Herald, Jan. 5: On Tuesday morning of last week, Walter Peachy, of Richland township, lost a valuable horse, from the effect of a kick from a horse owned by some lumbermen, who were boarding at Walter's father's, in Otsego. The animal's leg was broken, which rendered it useless, and it was killed. The loss falls heavily on Mr. Peachy, but he will probably recover pay from the owner of the refractory horse.

LIGONIER BANNER:

The Lake Shore road has ordered conductors to announce the nature of the next stop every time the train starts, even if it be for a railroad crossing or a drawbridge. The passenger then knows when to prepare to alight for his station. The brakemen repeat the announcement as the train stops. This is an example that should be generally followed.

M. K. Beall and family returned yesterday from Rolling Prairie, where they had been on a five days' visit to Mart's father. They report having a most enjoyable visit.

Ex-Representative Orlando Kimmell, Senator Hostetter, and W. A. Jackson left for Indianapolis early Monday morning. Capt. Braden left for the capital Tuesday. Ex Senator and ex-prison director Robert Dykes have also concluded to take a hand in the scramble for office. With three candidates for the directorship from this county the chances of "gobbling" the coveted position can hardly be considered very promising.

From the Capitol.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1880.

EDITORS COURIER:—There has been some fine canvassing done here in the last few days under legislative influence. The result is hardly congratulatory. You have heard, doubtless, of the darkey's reason why a dog wags his tail—because, he says, the dog is the heaviest; if the tail was de heaviest, it would wag de dog. The organization of the senate is a clear case of the tail wagging the dog, though in this case it was much the lightest.

There are but three greenback senators in this body, yet they got away with all the spoils of office, after three days balloting. The democrats and republicans entered the fight with their respective candidates, and the ballots, up to the twenty-first, always resulted in a tie—25 and 25. It grew provokingly monotonous until Saturday, when the greenbackers succeeded in getting their ticket on deck. The break was made by the democrats, as they argued, if the lock lasted until Monday the Lieutenant-Governor would come in and give the casting vote, electing the republican ticket. It is claimed that for this assistance from the democrats, the greenbackers will act with them in preventing obnoxious legislation, such as throwing out certain officials comfortably situated in sever of the various institutions of the state, such as the deaf and dumb and insane asylums. This will be a good exchange, as there is no advantage to be obtained by any party through the officers of the senate, except an appointment on the clerical force, which is insignificant. There will be an effort at re-districting the state for legislative purposes, and that game will be blocked, if the greenbackers are with us.

The senate is quite an able body as now constituted, but I regret to say that the house is much below mediocre, in ability or legislative experience, and very ordinarily officered. Two years ago we had such men as ex-Congressmen Shanks and Humphreys, Major Gordon, Judge March, Mr. Herod, of this city, Judge Osborn, of Elkhart, and many other really capable men, but no such element appears to-day in that body. The members now composing the house are generally young, inexperienced, nine-tenths of whom never appeared before in a legislative capacity. It is now admitted that it would be a wise provision if the representatives were elected as the senators are—every four years, one-half holding from session to session.

The senate will be a check, however, on bad legislation, and there is hope that the present assembly will enact some good laws, and repeal a number now on the statute books.

There is a growing inclination among the people to stop this wonderful extortion now indulged in by railroad corporations. This thing of giving one bushel of wheat to get another to market, filling the coffers of the wealthy with the sweat of the laborer, should received the early attention of our lawmakers. The inquiry is hereby made why railroads cannot transport passengers at two cents per mile, and then come out at the end of the year with a good surplus. All admit that at that rate travel would be increased, and receipts show up for railroads aggregating as much yearly as they now realize, at very little additional expense.

Governor Porter returned the other day from New York with a new wife, a Miss Stone, of that city, and he will be inaugurated to-day, in the full enjoyment of his glory, right in the midst of the honeymoon.

Mr. Moody is preparing for a desperate battle with legislative matters, and he begins to look wise already. He will stand among the best in that body.

Senator McCartney is on deck, and will prove an active worker.

I have been called on to help the boys out in the senate, but will be home in a few days.

TOM.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, at the ushering in of the new-year, God in His wisdom and providence did remove by death one of the loved members of this class, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Nellie Sanborn we recognize the hand of God, and while we deeply mourn her absence from our class and school, we believe our loss is her eternal gain.

That, although our acquaintance with her has been limited, and the time of the association short, yet in that brief time we have learned to love her because of her real merit, her affectionate disposition and her lively interest in everything pure and holy, and especially in her sabbath-school lessons and class.

That we are encouraged by and rejoice to know that in death she was so triumphant; and although suffering intense pain, she was so fully assured and could rejoice that Jesus was her friend and savior, and heaven was her home.

That we deeply sympathize with the the parents and friends of our departed class-mate, and our prayer is that with them we may meet sweet Nellie in the sabbath-school above, where parting, pain and death will never disturb.

That one copy of these resolutions be furnished the COURIER for publication and one copy to the parents of the deceased.

ADDIE BECK,
CALLIE WILLIAMS,
CARRIE MCDOUGAL,
Committee.

J. B. CARNDEER, Teacher.
Monday, January 3, 1881.

BIG RUSH

—AT—

Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.

New Stocks Received Daily

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody.
biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

TAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY

Invite attention to their

REDUCED PRICES

FOR JANUARY. Preparatory to their Annual Inventory.

LARGE REDUCTION

—IN—

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Etc.

LARGE REDUCTION

—IN—

DRESS GOODS,

Dolmans, Ulsters, Cloaks, Shawls.

FELT AND SATIN SKIRTS

A FEW FINE

SEALGARMENTS

AND ELEGANT

FUR LINED GOODS,

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

An unbroken assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's

UNDERWEAR!

Still on hand, and offered at

REDUCED PRICES.

Our stock, in every department, must be reduced, and we have marked such prices on everything as will insure that result.

ROOT & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by John S. Boots, of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, five fat hogs, two black and three white, of an average weight of 180 pounds, and of the appraised value of thirty-six dollars ($36), as reported to me by John Henderson, a justice of the peace of said township, on the 18th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

December 20, 1880.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Wyatt, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

ELMON Y. WYATT,
Administrator.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Dr. Henry Lahman, at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, an estray, described as follows:

"A white cow with yellow skin, long tail right ear partly torn off, has long smooth horns, about six years old, and will weigh about 850 pounds, appraised and reported to Christian Smith, justice of the peace of Fairfield township, December 13, 1880."

Dated this 18th day of December, 1880.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—in the DeKalb circuit court, vacation after December term, 1880.

John Coyle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for judgment and foreclosure by George W. Huselman, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 40th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881, at nine o clock a. m.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 12th day of January, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Pinchin & Boyle, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—in the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Sophia Griswold is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for foreclosure of mortgage by Charles L. Luce, Jesse G. Gould and Arthur B. Luce, and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 28th day of December, 1880.

JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—in the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Maria Dove administratrix of Henson Dove, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court. Attest:

52-3t. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Dec. 28, 1880.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Old Mr. Canon is quite ill.

—John Zollers, is on the sick list.

—Sam. Tarney, of Garrett, was in town Wednesday.

—Al. Markle, of Angola, came in to see us one day last week.

—Mr. Frank Barney, of Spencerville, was in town over Sunday.

—Frank Myers returned from Ft. Clinton, Ind., last Saturday.

—Several from town took in the dance at Waterloo last night.

—George Schaab is setting up the cigars this week. It's a fine boy.

—We noticed Joe. Pomert and Hale Markle on the street Wednesday.

—The old folks propose to have a hop one week from to-morrow night.

—Rev. Mr. Reidig preached at the Methodist church last sabbath evening.

—We have had good roads all winter, which has been a harvest for teamsters.

—Frank Davenport's drug-store is set off by two elegant new show cases.

—Miss Maud Allen return home last Friday from an extended visit in Illinois.

—J. W. Patterson can give the particulars of a $20 bet on New York state.

—One of Hl. Palmer's children fell against the stove and was badly burned.

—George Yesbera, of West Unity, Ohio, dropped in to see us Wednesday morning.

—Dave Hampton has gone on a two weeks' visit to his parents in Richmond, this state.

—We received a short "but sweet" call from Misses Meam and Aletha Born Monday.

—The prayer-meetings at the Presbyterian church has been protracted since Thursday last.

—Mrs. Tucker, of Toledo, Ohio, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Canon, in this place.

—Mr. Thomas Jordan, Mr. E. Knour and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Orr, of Corunna, were in town Tuesday.

—A large number of Auburn people attended Josh Billing's lecture, at Waterloo, Monday evening.

—The trains on the B. & O. railroad were all late Saturday. A wreck on each end was the cause.

—William Sheffer again occupies the residence, on north Main street, which he built a few years since.

—Mrs. M. Kline was called to Hicksville, Ohio, last week by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. A. Miller.

—Rev. C. C. Christine, pastor of the German Reform church, of Waterloo, gave us a friendly call this week.

—Rev. F. M. Elliott, of Pierceton, will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath, morning and evening.

—Frank Davenport, from the effect of a bad cold, pitched his voice way up in the key of high C last Friday.

—C. Klotz, agent for sewing machines, keeps all kinds of repairs for all kinds of machines. Give him a call.

—A sleigh-load of little folks, from town, took in the situation of things at the county farm last Friday evening.

—Miss Rallie Crane, one of Waterloo's lively and accomplished young ladies, payed Miss Frankie Ryan a visit this week.

—On Monday we received a friendly call from F. S. Shoof, of Churubusco. He says everything is right side up in "Busco."

—John B. Gough, the great apostle of temperance, lectures at Ft. Wayne January 17. Sale of seats begins January 15.

—Robert S. S. Reed called on us one day this week. Robert is president of the DeKalb County Farmers' Insurance company.

—"Doings of the Whisky Ring," the famous work of Gen. McDonald, is now before the public. Call on Charles Klotz, agent, for a copy.

—Miss Achsa Hoffman, of Millersburg, Ind, a niece of our popular hardware man, W. H. Kiblinger, payed his family a visit this week.

—Mrs. M. McDowell, who for a long time has been quite feble, is much improved, and is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Little.

—Capt. C. P. Cook died at Waterloo yesterday morning of consumption. He has been battling with that dread disease for a year or more.

—There will be a meeting of the teachers of the village schools of the county, at Auburn, Jan. 29. We will give programme next week.

—Miss Mary Shaffer, of Warsaw, who has been visiting with the family of Mr. J. W. Shaffer for several weeks, returned to her home Monday.

—Buy your sewing machines of Charles Klotz. He is agent for the Domestic and New Home, for the counties of DeKalb, Allen and Noble.

—A sleigh-load of Auburn's best looking young people enjoyed a pleasant evening at the residence of James Barclay, near Cedar creek, last Friday.

—First Lieutenant J. W. Patterson had a job yesterday morning. He was superintendent of a pair of tramps while they were engaged in splitting wood.

—Sadie Hollister, who has been suffering intensly from a gathering in her head, is feeling somewhat better, and now assumes her lively, jovial appearance.

—The game law prohibits the netting or trapping of quails at any time. Quails and pheasants may be shot during the months of November and December.

—Saturday evening the alarm of fire was given in the north end of town. It was Rev. Mr. Reidig's residence, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

—Our neighbor, Hon. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, was elected president of the state board of agriculture at the annual meeting of the board, at Indianapolis, last week.

—Marion Born and sisters, Meam and Aletha, of Colon, Michigan, and Mr. Frank Hawk, of Mongo, Ind., were the guests of James Anderson and family several days this week.

—C. K. Baxter, of the Waterloo Press, and J. U. Miller, of the Steuben Republican, spent a part of the past week in Indianapolis, helping to get the party slate in order.

—We would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs Root & Co., of Fort Wayne. They are selling everything in their line at greatly reduce prices.

—Three car-loads of silk worms recently passed over the Lake Shore railroad by special train from Chicago to New York. They are from China, and on the way to Havre, France.

—Jas. E. Graham, one of Ft. Wayne's live attorneys, invaded our sanctum on Monday of this week. He made a flying trip to our town on business for the Howard Insurance company. Call again.

—The band boys have secured Mr. Milo Calkins to instruct them, and are improving finely. Mr. Calkins is one of the finest musicians in the state, and no doubt, will improve our band wonderfully.

—The following number of names were registered at the Stamets house, at Auburn Junction, the last four months, viz: September 390, October 442, November 481, December 432, total 1,745.

—Sam, Pete & Max, the boss clothiers and gents' furnishing goods dealers, of Fort Wayne, have a new advertisement in this issue. Be sure and read it, and don't miss calling on them when you visit the city.

—From last week's Republican we learned that Mrs. Brown was sick. DeKalb county isn't any short on Brown's, George, so please tell your patrons which one of three or four hundred Browns was sick.

—The report that the plastering fell from the ward school house and broke a child's leg, is false. However, a son of Mr. Cregg was hurt at the reported time, but it was done while playing in the yard at recess.

—If the pastors of the several churches in town will call at our office and give us the time and place of services, so as to enable us to prepare a reliable little church directory for our paper, they will oblige us.

—School at the ward school-house in the north part of town came to a sudden ending last Friday, as an apparent settling of the walls caused a panic among the occupants. Competent authority, however, has pronounced the building safe.

—In the mildest words possible, we wish to inform those boys, who imagine themselves men, that we do not keep open doors for loafers, and they would confer a great favor upon the entire office if they would make their visits annually—except on business.

—The band boys are preparing to give a musical concert in a few weeks, the proceeds to be used in paying a teacher. Now that this will be the first assistance they have asked since their organization, the citizens should encourage them by greeting them with a large attendance.

—We have received a letter from Representative Moody, in which he states that he is comfortably located there in company with ex Speaker Cauthorn and other prominent members. He invites all his DeKalb friends to call on him at the Enterprise house should they be in the city.

—Miss Frankie Ryan, in her usual pleasing and courteous way, entertained a small party of young people, at her home on Seventh street, last Monday evening. Among the rest there was Miss Achsa Hoffman, of Millersburg, Ind., Miss Jennie Reed, of Millersburg, Ohio, and Miss Rallie Crane, of Waterloo.

—George Henney, S. J. Henney and Josiah Boyer, of Fairfield township, called last week. S. J. and Josiah came in to subscribe for the COURIER—George being an old subscriber simply called to know whether we had time to exchange a few yarns, etc., and also to oversee the boys in relation to their subscription, and then Josiah almost forgot it.

—The Decatur Democrat of Jan. 6, says: "The Auburn Courier has changed hands, Messrs. D. Y. Husselman and Jas. A. Barns having purchased it from Judge Lowry. Success, gentlemen. We trust, however, that it will show up at this office with a little more regularity than it has for a few months past." All right Bro. Williams, we will show up.

—Thursday of last week our friend Chas. Linkenhelt, over at Garrett, had a double wedding at his house, on which occasion Mr. J. Eastman was married to Miss Katie Linkenhelt and Mr. Asa Bennett to Miss Josie Linkenhelt, Rev. A. Young, of this place, officiating. The COURIER congratulates the parties, and wishes them an abundance of success.

—The election of officers of the First National bank of Auburn, was held Jan. 11, 1881, with the following result: President, Guy Plumb; vice-president, C. A. O. McClellen; cashier, Wm. McIntyre; directors, Guy Plumb, E. Berry, J. E. Shilling, Isaac Hague, C. A. O. McClellan, W. H. Kiblinger, Jacob Walborn, Wm. McIntyre, Dr. J. H. Ford.

—MARRIED:—A gay and festive wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Coy, last Thursday evening, the parties contracting being Mr. M. Kutzner and Miss Mary Coy. After the ceremony, the Rev. Mr. Lowman made an elaborate and appropriate speech, and in his excitement forgot himself and addressed the lady (Mrs. Kutzner) as Miss Coy. The guests laughed so loudly that the reverened gentleman had to put a . to his remarks. The supper was splendid, and the evening spent pleasantly.

—In a recent conversation with a lady friend, on the subject of "old maids"—a rather delicate subject to talk upon to a would-be married lady—she unthoughtedly remarked, that since she had been an old maid she had not worn out, by two-thirds, as many neckrouches as she did during her courting days. Not being very comprehensive, we don't quite understand what she meant, but we will wager our old corncob pipe that she was giving us a hint to break down the one that encircled her neck that evening—we didn't, however.

—It was 'Squire Eli Walker, of Smithfield township, and not 'Squire Barker, as stated by us in last week's COURIER, who had his first experience in marrying folks last week. We therefore ask pardon of all parties interested. Our informant declares that he said Walker, but we certainly understood it Barker; but as it was a very cold morning it is possible that the wax in our ears was a little too cold for us to hear sharply. The happy pair was Mr. George Carpenter and Miss Sarah Bowers, and we hope our error has not interfered with their happiness in any particular. Shake.

—L. P. Welling, the gentlemanly agent of the Ft. Wayne and Jackson railroad at this place, had a janitor last Monday morning. Somebody broke into the passenger depot and built a fire, and when he got there expected to find the office cold and dreary, but instead found a nice warm room. He says the first thing he did was to get mad, expecting of course, that something had been stolen, or some other devilment done. When he found that nothing had been molested he cooled down and went to work. He would prefer, however, to have them call when he is there to entertain them.

—Brother Baxter in last week's Press in his account of the election of officers at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association, gets off the following good hit: "After the election the president-elect was conducted to the chair, when he made a few remarks, "modestly" protesting that he lacked the ability to represent the association as it ought to be done, and asking the cordial co-operation of all in the great work before him." Charlie that's good. If there is one thing more than another that the new president is noted for, it is his excessive modesty.

—Some one who has taken the trouble to count the patents issued to women, finds that the number for the year ending July, 1880, was seventy, or ten more than the average. Most of the inventions of women have to do with household appliances. Among the past year's is a jar lifter, a bag holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress protector, two dust pans, a washing machine, fluting iron, a dress chart, a fish boner, a sleeve adjuster, a lap table, a sewing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, sad irons, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a weather-strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a milk cooler, a sofa bed, a dipper, a paper dish, and a plaiting device.

—Oh, what shall I do to keep warm? exclaimed Os. Allen Tuesday morning, as he sat hovering over the dying embers of the last scuttle of coal, and the thermometer standing below zero. He thought a moment, and then informed Johnny that he had struck an idea—strange. He procured a bushel basket, and approached our good-natured treasurer, Lafe Miller, and plead for just enough coal to thoroughly heat his carcass, and save Johnny and two traveling men, who were at the barn, from becoming extinct by the severe cold weather. In the fullness of his heart, Lafe whacked up, and filled his basket two-thirds full with cinders and the remainder with third-rate coal. Os. picked it up, and in his eagerness to replenish an already extinguished fire, dumped three pecks of cinders into the stove. All efforts to make it burn failed, and by the time he got his stove cleaned out, swore, by all that was good and bad, that their office would put to shame Mitch Houston's refrigerator.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Jackson, Michigan. By order of the board of directors,

R. G. ROLSTON, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 28, 1880. 53 4t.

To Whom It May Concern.

By request of the school board of Auburn public schools, we the undersigned citizens of Auburn, do hereby certify that we have made a thorough examination of the ward school building which has been talked of as being unsafe, and that we do pronounce said building safe in every particular.

Signed: J. E. Shilling, Wm. Clark, A. H. Wilson, Thos. Baldock, C. S. McCord, F. H. Krieg, D. K. Houghton, G. A. Porter, and W. P. Myers.

Prof. Tice Coming.

It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers that arrangements have been made for a lecture by John H. Tice, whose forecasts of the weather have attracted so much attention of late, and have given him the name of "Old Probs." These lectures are replete with the most valuable information on a subject but little understood. The whole science of aerial phenomena is rendered in an extremely interesting manner. No one should fail to hear him. His lectures are illustrated by the use of large charts and diagrams, showing the relative position of the high and low barometer, and how storms and cyclones are produced.

Another Pioneer Gone.

It becomes our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of one of the pioneers of DeKalb county. Lymon Chidsey, who has been suffering for the last six months with dread that disease, consumption, died at his home, near Auburn yesterday at ten o'clock. Mr. Chidsey came to this place in 1840, and has been a resident of our county since that time. As a neighbor he was kind and obliging, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died as he had lived, at peace with all men. He leaves a widow and one daughter (Mrs. Wm. Ashelman) to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place to-day at the Presbyterian church, Rev. Norris officiating.

A Good Old Custom Well Observed.

The good old Knickerbocker custom of making new year's calls was quite appropriately observed in South Bend Saturday. The day was as clear and beautiful as a diamond and the atmosphere decidedly pleasant. A large number of callers were out, though less perhaps than on some former occasions of like character, and a great many of the ladies were "at home" to their gentlemen friends. The number of places where "open house" was kept was less than usual, but at each the number of ladies receiving was unprecedented, so that with fewer calls the gentlemen paid their respects to as many of their feminine friends as usual. The cards were varied and beautiful in designs, and some were on the cartoon order. The callers clubbed themselves into parties of four and six and made their tours in handsome equipages. Only one was on the burlesque order, that of Warren Stedman, Rob. Elliott and Charley Darling. They were dressed in the swellest kind of style, with silk tiles, and occupied arm chairs in a bob sled drawn by a pair of mules. The outfit attracted much attention.—St. Joe Vally Register.

RECEPTION.

The reception given John H. Leasure and wife, last Wednesday evening a week, at the residence of W. H. Kiblinger, was one of the grandest affairs ever participated in in Auburn, and all who indulged were "glad they had come," and thought it a "nice place to be." In justice to Mr. Kiblinger and his estimable lady, we must say that they are up to their calling in entertaining their guests, and no pains were spared to make that occasion long remembered. The supper was par excellence, and all enjoyed it, so to speak, "to their capacity full." We haven't the least doubt but that every one present that evening, would "walk back" on a similar or any other occasion. Those who enjoyed the evening were:

Wm. H. McIntyre and wife, Guy Plumb and wife, D. D. Snyder and wife, G. C. Ralston and wife, F. D. Ryan and wife, P. W. Silvers and wife, Thos. H. Sprott and wife, Leb. Anderson and wife, James Anderson and wife, Jas. A. Potter and wife, Obe Cool and wife, Frank Zimmerman and wife, W. H. Rakestraw and wife, Jas. Culbertson and wife, Major S. W. Sprott, Misses Louie Henry, Mary Sprott, Frankie Ryan, Frankie Ford, Annia Cowan, Frankie Stahl, Etta McClellan, Ellen Griswold, Ida Bell, Mollie Matheny, Sadie Hare, Jenny Reed, of Millersburg, Ohio, Mary Shafer, of Warsaw, Ind., Achsa Hoffman, of Millersburg, Ind., Mrs. Mattie C. Birdsall, of Richmond, Ind., and Mrs. B. F. Jordan, Elza Shaffer, A. J. Little, Harry Yesbera, Fred. Yesbera, W. E. Shaffer, Frank Leas, Fred. Clark, G. L. Labming, R. S. McClellan, Howard Griswold, W. E. Ryan, T. J. Cuppy, David Cochran and Willie Anderson.

St. Joe.

—Wm. Vansile is the proud sire of a 9-pound boy.

—Sol. Barney showed his face Monday morning last.

—O. H. manages to haul as many as two saw-logs per day.

—Will. McClaren thinks he saw an elephant last Saturday night.

—Jim Forell is the heaviest man in town, turning the beam at 268.

—Mort. E. can make more fuss over the toothache than any one in town.

—Alexander Leighty, of Freemont, Michigan, is visiting with his father and mother.

—A protracted meeting is in progress at the church, under the management of the Lutherans.

—Judging from the amount of ice that has been put up this winter in St. Joe, it will be no hard matter to keep cool next summer.

—A grand hunt next Saturday. Two parties, each of twelve or fifteen men and boys, will scour the country for what little game there is left. The one having the smallest count will buy the supper for both parties.

Waterloo.

—Frank Fisher is day operator at the Jackson depot.

—Dr. J. U. Winslow is now lying quite ill, but it is believed not dangerously so.

—Johnston, the dentist, is now turning out some splendid work. Call and see him.

—Rev. F. M. Elliott will preach at the Presbyterian church in Waterloo, Sunday, January 16, at 3 o'clock p. m.

—Protracted meeting begun at the Evangelical church last Sunday evening. Miss Kring will preach during the effort.

—Communion will be administered by Rev. F. F. Christine in the German Reform church at Hudson on next sabbath at 10½ o'clock a. m.

—F. P. Day reports the past season as a very successful one in the agricultural implement line. He is now getting ready for business next summer.

—Billings' lecture was well attended. We noticed a great many of our friends from Auburn, who had braved the cold weather for the pleasure of an evening with the irrepressible Josh.

—It is rumored that a family on the north side are in want of the necessaries of life. Let us all stop making flannel shirts for the heathens in Africa until these matters are attended to.

—J. B. Hoover, our efficient marshal, is as busy as ever, caring for the engine house and the poor, and getting ready to collect the city taxes. He also has an eye for the boys that play poker on the sly.

—A certain business man of Waterloo thinks there is only a very slight difference between big black cat skins and otter skins. Tally one for some granger trapper.

—The town board had a full attendance Monday evening—the first instance in a long time. Possibly Josh Billings' lecture had something to do with it.

School Report.

The following is the report of district No. 6, Fairfield township, for the month ending January 7, 1881: Average daily attendance, 26; number enrolled, 38; names of those whose department is 100: Ida Husselman, Rebecca Urey, Alma Husselman, Etta Knepper, Etta Parnell, Mary Kesstler, Amanda Stahl, J. A. Freed, Ada Freed, Vancy Urey, Almon Line, Sovina Lower, Francis Cox, A. E. Rowe, C. Rowe, Emma Rowe, J. H. Urey, Samuel Urey, Jacob Rowe, Amanda Parnell, Laura Bickel, Emma Parnel, Emma Husselman, Flora Husselman, George Lower, Laura Myers, Ida Coyl.

The school is pleasant and interesting to me, and I feel sincere gratitude to the parents and children for the kindness they manifest toward me, and the interest they take in the school. Parents are kindly invited to attend the school.

J. R. KANDEL, Teacher.

Dentistry.

Those who find their teeth decaying, or in any way needing attention, can do no better than to call on Dr. Johnston, over Boyer's drug-store, in Waterloo. He has at hand every means for doing good work of all kinds, such as plate work, filling, cleaning, etc. A little attention to these matters in time will save a good deal of suffering, much expense, and preserve your teeth at the same time.

School Report.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy in St. Johns school for the month ending January 7: Ella Head, Mary Quince, Callie Fair, Nina Quince, Elza Housal, Christon Faegler, Willie Mathews; Number enrolled, 39. The cold weather has made the report less in number this month.

Parents are cordially invited to visit the school.

JAS. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

Important Notice.

Notice is hereby given that our stock of groceries, provisions, queensware, glassware, etc., etc., etc., is complete, and that we will not be undersold by any grocery house in DeKalb county. We invite everybody in need of anything in our line, to call and see us. We will continue to pay the highest market price for produce.

Respectfully,
BRAND & DUNCAN,
2 3t Waterloo, Ind.

NOTICE.

I would say to the ladies who wish instructions in the art of cutting and fitting, that I will commence with a class January 17, 1881. For terms and particulars, inquire of Miss R. A. Canon, Ensley block. 1 2

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 60,286.85
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,948.67
Due from other national banks	3,916.80
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	10,800.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,301.76
Premiums paid, profit and loss	815.93
Bills of other banks	5,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels etc.	9.62
Specie	6,100.00
Legal tender notes	5,100.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250.00
Total	$130,234.06
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000.00
Undivided profits	4,132.63
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	18,376.25
Demand certificates of deposit	11,225.18
Time certificates of deposit	1,500.00
Total	$130,234.06

State of Indiana, County of DeKalb, ss:

I, Wm. H. McIntyre, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of January, 1881.
GUY PLUMB, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:
J. E. Shilling,
Isaac Hague, Directors.
J. H. Ford,

Thos. H. SPROTT'S

INSURANCE, LOAN,

REAL ESTATE AND

STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POST MORTUM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that Malinda Kessler, administratrix of the estate of Eli Kessler, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JNO. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
December 30, 1880. 13-3w.

A. J. Baxter, Attorney.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Leonard Hartle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment. John Barrett, administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences Feburary 28, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 31st of December, 1880.
JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

BUT A FEW DAYS!

CHANGE OF FIRM!

Furnishing Goods!

Sacrifice Sale!

Fine Clothing!

Splendid Overcoats!

AT COST.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A TALE OF THE CAT-TAIL.

Down in a swamp where the alders bloom
A weary cat-tail hung its head.
"My heart is wrapped around with gloom;
I would, I would, that I were dead!
Life here is never hilarious,
And always somewhat malarious,"
Said this discontented cat-tail.

"Why am I not a fair moss-rose,
That a poet's strain might tell of me,
Or a maiden press me to her nose,
And gently, tenderly, smell of me?
Oh, how I bemoan my humble walk!"
And a large tear trickled down the stalk
Of the sorrowful, weeping cat-tail.

"But since my lot with grief is rife,
Since fate, cruel fate, so decrees,
I'll do my best, and the orange of life
I will most thoroughly squeeze;
And I'll lift my head—I will, indeed—
And put off for a period going to seed,"
Said this very virtuous cat-tail.

So it pushed aside the green leaves that
Surrounded it like a closet,
And the neighboring plants were astonished at
Its great adipose deposit.
The other cat-tails it quite looked down,
For none grew so plethoric and brown
As this noble-hearted cat-tail.

Bigger and browner the cat-tail grew,
Till at last, one summer day,
A maiden fair, with eyes of blue,
Came driving along that way.
She had studied artistic decoration,
And gave a delighted exclamation
When she saw the noble cat-tail.

She spared it not; in its noble prime
She cut it short on the spot;
But it knew it was near its seedy time,
And it would rather be cut than not.
And it almost erupted its sleek fat side
With its fervid joy and its honest pride,
This stout but modest cat-tail.

The maiden showed to all her friends
Her captured cat-tail, brown and tall;
She made it a bow with loops and ends,
And hung it up against the wall.
The humble cat-tail was much elated,
In its position so elevated,
As a decorative cat-tail.

For by its side there hung in state
Some Kensington-work on flannel,
While a one-legged stork looked for his mate
From a pleasing neighboring panel.
And there with a gorgeous peacock's feather
And a Japanese fan all hung together,
With the now æsthetic cat-tail!
—*Harper's Bazar.*

TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

In the spring of 1876, Mexico was in a tumult. Lerdo, the Chief Justice, succeeding to the Presidency at the death of Juarez, and afterward elected for a second term, announced himself as a candidate for the third. His political opponents, enraged at the thought of a third term, uprose in all directions and declared for Diaz. In March of this year only the rumblings of the rebellion were heard, but society was daily becoming more and more disturbed. Armed men were everywhere about, and many bands of lawless ruffians were scouring the outskirts of the cities and towns, stealing from the farmers, and leaving behind them desolation and despair—truly a peculiarly dangerous and unfortunate time for a foreigner to set out on a journey.

On a lovely morning in early March, a young American gentleman left the town of Matanzas to travel to Jalapa. The narrow road at first winds up the side of the mountain, turning sharply around sudden bends, where a single misstep of the horse or mule would hurl the rider far down into the valley below. It is as if the great mountain had been hollowed out, and the jagged sides left standing, with a rude path trending from the base to the summit. The American was accompanied by six native horsemen mounted on mustangs similar to his own, and four footmen. The whole party were armed. After passing about half way up the mountain side the traveler halted, and motioned to his followers to do the same. For a long time he sat motionless in his saddle gazing out at the exquisite picture before him. In the distance, far below, lay the wonderful valley of Matanzas, the "Garden of Mexico." The rich, excessive vegetation could plainly be discerned, and a few light and graceful clouds hung drifted against the towering rocks. The beams of the lately-risen sun were pouring over the hill-tops and illuminating the vast plain beneath with a fresh and rosy light. He must have been indeed a prosaic and unappreciative man who would pass carelessly by such a wonder-work of nature.

His reverie was suddenly broken by a shout from above. Looking up he saw a single horseman picking his way carefully toward him. He was soon recognized by the men as a resident of Matanzas. When he drew near he spoke rapidly and excitedly to the escort in their peculiar *patois*, gesticulating violently all the while.

The effect was immediate and startling. The entire body of native horsemen, with one exception, and all the footmen, turned sharply around and made their way rapidly down the mountain side, without a word of explanation or farewell to their employer. The only one who remained was Filomeno, who had been sent by his master, a friend of the traveler, to accompany him to Jalapa, and who understood English after a fashion. He sat motionless in his saddle, gazing after his countrymen, now fast disappearing around the curves of the pathway.

"What's the matter, Filomeno?" asked the American at length, rising in his saddle as he spoke, and shading his eyes with his hand, as he looked after the deserters, "what did that fellow say that has made all this fuss?"

"He said," replied the Mexican slowly, "that revolution had already broken out at Jalapa; that the terrible soldiers of the plains are before us, and that if you proceed you will be surrounded and killed."

"Stuff," said the American, "I am not afraid. Filomeno, let us go on." And, as he spoke, he tightened his hold on his horse's rein, and was about to proceed, when he saw that Filomeno had not stirred.

"Come, Filomeno," said he, "time is slipping by and we must be off. Surely you are not afraid to accompany me?"

"No matter," answered the Mexican, "but I cannot go as I am. All these robbers know Filomeno, and would give a good price for my head. If I go with you I must go disguised. Wait;" and, turning around, he scrambled lightly and quickly back from the road toward a little hut near by, whence a thin wreath of smoke was curling lazily up through the clear morning air. He was gone scarcely fifteen minutes, and when he again drew near the American hardly knew him. Filomeno had disappeared under the guise of a charcoal-burner.

"Now I am ready; I have left my horse where it will be taken care of," he said, and now on foot he fell into his old place close behind the American's mustang.

And so they journeyed on, up into the clouds and then down again, over the rich breasts of valleys which are only found in the tropics, and along the tracks of old watercourses, and through brooks and little rivers of a peculiar greenish hue. Around them was nature in all her wasteful luxuriance, but no sign of anything human to help or hinder them.

That night they encamped in a small valley, and resumed their journey at daybreak. At 11 o'clock on the morning of this day they were drawing near Jalapa. The sun was beating down out of a cloudless sky; the heat was intense; and a deep stillness seemed to have settled over the great plain. Before them was the Valley of Jalapa; on the right the Volcano of Orizaba, its cone white with snow and ice, its sides covered with that luxuriance of foliage only known where eternal summer reigns.

The American, too tired even to notice this, was nodding in his saddle, and for a long time had not spoken to his companion. He was aroused by a low cry from Filomeno. Turning toward him and following the direction of his eyes, he saw a large body of horsemen galloping toward him. He could see at once that they were not regular soldiers. They advanced in confusion, and no two men seemed dressed alike. It was a squad of the dreaded guerrillas on a foraging expedition. With a terrible feeling of despair the American again looked around for Filomeno. He had fled. The American was alone, with a hundred wild and lawless Mexican robbers bearing down on him, like a rushing wind across a placid lake.

In a moment, as it seemed, they were upon him and around him. Resistance was useless. A score of pistols pointed at him, a score of swords were raised above his head, and a score of long sticks with knives on the ends, called *matchezies* were pricking him in all directions. He was pulled off his horse in a twinkling, stripped naked in the midst of a dense circle of howling savages, who were cursing and fighting for his various articles of dress. At length his clothing, arms and valuables were divided. The leader of the band, with the American's watch dangling from his belt, shouted out an order to his men. Two troopers armed with *matchezies* rode up to the prisoner and commanded him to walk before them. "You American devil," they exclaimed in Spanish, "you dog of a spy, be off to Jalapa. When we get you there we'll teach you to sneak around our lines. March!"

And in order to add emphasis to their words they prodded the prisoner with the points of their *matchezies* till the blood started from more than one wound on his arms and legs. Angry, faint and sore, and half blinded by the fierce rays of the sun, the American wheeled around and upbraided the leader for these indignities, and especially for depriving him of his clothes. In reply, one of the soldiers pulled out from under his saddle a piece of coarse and filthy matting which he carelessly tossed to the prisoner.

"Take this," he said; "it is too small for you, but the fleas in it will keep you warm."

And so, wrapping this dirty covering about his shoulders, our countryman started on his painful march to Jalapa.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they reached the town. The American was hustled into a wretched adobe hut on the outskirts of the village, and the Mexicans, after posting a guard around the place, tied their horses under a shed and gave themselves up to rest and boisterous recreation. Inside the hut on a rude bench the American sat silent hour after hour. At length he walked to a little window and begged for water. There was no response. The bare walls only echoed his cry of "*Aqua! aqua!*"

All the next day, too, the prisoner was kept without food or drink or clothes. At times his mind wandered a little. At sunset the cool evening air somewhat revived him. He moved his bench under the window of the hut, and stretching himself under it listened carelessly to the idle conversation of the soldiers outside. Suddenly h's heart gave a terrible throb; a cold perspiration overwhelmed him, and he fainted.

What he had heard was this: The soldiers were talking about a fair that was to open in Jalapa on the morrow, and they were detailing to a new-comer some of the amusements that had been planned for the occasion.

"We are going to have a shooting match at noon," said one; "we have got an American spy in that box yonder, and we are going to tie him to a stake and shoot at him with our revolvers. Whoever kills him will get five silver dollars. The dog's hours are numbered."

These were the words which had fallen on the American like a pall.

It was probably much less than a hour that the prisoner lay insensible. Then he roused himself, and, like the brave man that he was, looked his doom in the face. So he was to die, and die the death of a miserable cur; he, the inhabitant of a pleasant Northern city, with youth, health, kind friends and fortune. To be tied to a stake in a Mexican market place and shot at for a paltry prize. These thoughts were maddening. He called fiercely to his captors to liberate him; he strode furiously up and down the room; he rushed to the window and rattled the bars; and finally from sheer exhaustion he sank down on the floor in despair.

He lay still for a long time.

He could not mark the hours, but at length he knew by the cool wind that crept in through the bars, that day—his last day—was not far away. Then he heard a cock crow; and then he saw a bright ray of sunlight come flashing into his miserable hut, and he was sure that he had but a few hours more to live. He made up his mind that he would die bravely. He rose to his full height, stretched his limbs, and raised his head proudly. As he did so he heard a sound of horses galloping toward him. He rushed to the window and looked out. A cavalry officer, in a fine uniform, with flashing arms and equipments, and followed by a squad of men, was coming every moment nearer and nearer.

The lounging guerrillas around his prison started up and stood respectfully aside; several, who lingered were knocked over by the hurrying hoofs of the horsemen. The officer rode close up to the hut, and, pulling his horse almost on to his haunches, he leaped to the ground. With a quick and angry command to the guard at the door the bolt was drawn back.

The American, entirely naked, was standing in the middle of the room. Advancing, and speaking in English, the officer said:

"Who are you, and where do you come from?"

"I am an American traveler from the State of Massachusetts," was the reply.

"Massachusetts!" said the other; "that is near Connecticut. I went to school in that State years ago. I like Americans. Yesterday I heard, in this city, that some rascally devils had captured an American and were going to torture him at the fair to-day. It is fortunate for you that I have come."

Then taking off his coat he insisted on the American wearing it, and, in response to his call, other garments were soon obtained.

"Now," said the officer, "take this horse and come to my quarters."

Then, turning around, he shouted out, in Spanish, to the chief of the guerrillas:

"Francisco, if I hear of another prank like this, I shall send my orderly to blow out your brains."

At the officer's quarters, in the city, our countryman received every possible attention, and as soon as he was rested and refreshed he was furnished with horses and money and escorted safely to Vera Cruz.

The Actor and the Cobbler.

One Sidney Beauchampe, in former years a stock actor at the old Federal-street Theater, Boston, was an insufferable prig, and as impudent as he was boorish—that is, to those who were smaller than he was. Moreover, he was an inordinarily self-sufficient man; grandiloquent and bombastic; and fond of ventilating the *basso profundo* of his lungs when he had an opportunity.

Little Mike Keegan kept a cobbler's stall only a few steps from the pit door, on Theater alley, in those same days. Mike was a dear lover of the drama, and a critic in his way; and as an imitator of actors, both in voice and manner, he was a marvel.

Well—Mr. Beauchampe had owed Mike quite a little bill for more than a year—he had his cobbling done, promising to pay the whole when this last job should be completed—had had so much of it done, and had broken so many promises—that Mike at length declared that he would not do another job for him without pay. The season was at an end, and the actors were planning for their vacation, when, one day, Beauchampe went into the cobbler's humble stall to get the boots—the Wellingtons—he had left there to be tapped. Were they done?

Yes—they were done.

Then he would like to take them, and he would hand in the pay as soon as he had settled with old Fenno.

"All right," said Mike; "when you have settled wid Fenno, thin you kin settle wid me; and *thin you* kin have yer boots!"

The actor was wroth. He wanted the boots then.

But the cobbler was firm.

Two or three other actors had come in with Beauchampe, and by this time half a dozen more had come in from old Mother Dunlap's snuff store. The bootless Thespian was now in a rage. He dared not put his hand on the withy little cobbler; but he spread himself for a terrible verbal castigation.

"Vile worm!" he shouted, with highly dramatic gesture, "how darest you impose upon my forbearance? Out upon thee for a false-hearted knave! Oh! thou imp of darkness! thou blot upon the page of humanity!—if thou shalt dare to cast thy dirty slang at me, I'll—I'll—"

Without waiting for the outwinded actor to take breath and finish the sentence, Mike threw himself into position, as was his wont when imitating old Booth in *Richard*, and opened his battery. His brogue disappeared, as if by magic; and his voice, following, and in contrast with, Beauchampe's, was as the notes of a silver bugle following upon the belching of a tin fish-horn:

"Ha! Slave! Wouldst thou hurl thy 'busive rigmarole at me? Who art thou? What! Aye—what—save the creeping, sneaking thing that would cheat all honest men, and rob the very dead. What seekest thou within mine humble sanctuary? Boots? Now, by the blood-red sun that sets beyond the misty lea, I swear: Thou shalt have thy boots when certain moneys thou hast paid which ofttimes thou hast promised with solemn oath of binding. Aye—fetch me that thou owest and I will return thy boots. Until thou shalt do that, vile slave, *avaunt!* Get thee gone! I spit upon thee, and spurn thee! An' thou wilt have spouting? By the mass! I'll spout with thee until the crack of doom!

"How's that, Misther Bosham?"

The effect was tremendous. For a time it seemed as though the roof would be lifted. People from the neighboring shops—men, women, and children—came crowding about the door to see what was the matter; and in the midst of the wild acclaim poor Beauchampe crept away, leaving his boots until he could get the money to pay for them.—*New York Ledger.*

An Item for Young Girls.

There is a multitude of young girls in the country and small towns who are anxious to enter what, they think, the paradise of New York life and suppose they will be all right if they can manage to secure a place there as copyist or book-keeper. To such, Shirley Dare addresses these wise words 'Do they know what copying and book-keeping means in town? They fancy a book-keeper is a young person in tasteful dress, wearing lawn cuffs, and having early hours with easy work on a salary of perhaps $900 or $1,500 a year. The average pay of good women book-keepers in New York is $8 a week, and not over $12 for the best, unless by favor, which implies no improvement to a girl's reputation. A book-keeper can board for $4 a week, her washing cost 50 cents, and car fare from 50 to 70 cents more, and she works in a dimly lighted office, with gas burning half the time over her page, till the bloom dies from her cheek and from her spirits."

These are cute fellows, those New York sharpers. One of them advertised that he could cure a turn-up nose, and would send directions to all who would forward a dollar. A lady sent this amount, and was told in reply to employ a blacksmith to hit her nose on the end with a sledge hammer.

Pins and Their Folk Lore.

Although most of us, in daily life, know the intrinsic value of a pin—which in a variety of ways is at all times in request, and often a more than welcome friend when an accident, it may be, of some kind, or faulty workmanship, has necessitated its assistance in temporarily mending our clothes—yet, nevertheless, few people would have imagined that, under certain conditions, it is regarded as ominous as salt-spilling, the breaking of a looking-glass, or the howling of a dog, not to mention that host of common superstitions which are current among us. Thus, for example, in some localities it is said that on seeing a pin one should always pick it up for the sake of good luck, as, by omitting to do so, misfortune will assuredly soon overtake those who are heedless of this admonition. The following rhyme, embodying this fanciful notion, is still in use:

See a pin and pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck;
See a pin and let it lie,
All the day you'll have to cry.

Among the magical properties of pins we may mention their supposed efficacy in the cure of certain diseases. Thus, in Leicestershire, in the case of warts, the patient is taken to an ash tree, where a pin is first stuck into the bark, and withdrawn; a wart is transfixed with it till he feels pain, and then the pin is again pushed into the tree. Every wart thus treated is said to die away gradually, until it entirely disappears. A few years ago we are told that some trees might be seen thickly studded over with pins, each the index of a cured wart. In connection with this superstition there is a well-known couplet:

Ashen tree, ashen tree,
Pray buy these warts of me.

In place of a pin, a nail driven into an oak is reported to cure toothache. A Gloucestershire remedy consists in rubbing the warts with a snail, after it has been pierced with a pin as many times as there are warts. As the snail by degrees withers away, so it is believed that the wart impregnated with its matter will do the same. It has been pointed out that most of the charms of this kind are of the nature of a sacrifice, the warts being transferred to a substitute.

One of the most popular species of enchantment to which pins have been applied is their supposed influence in counteracting the ill effects of witchcraft. An interesting case of this kind occurred within the last few years in Sussex. A lady observed upon a cottage hearth a quart bottle filled with pins, and on, inquiring why they were put there, was requested not to touch the bottle, as it was red hot, and because, if she did so, she would spoil the charm. "What charm?" she asked, in some surprise. "Why, ma'am," replied the woman, "it has pleased God to afflict my daughter here with falling fits, and the doctors did her no good; so I was recommended to go to a wise woman residing near Guilford, and she said if she was well paid for it she could tell me what ailed the girl, and what would cure her. So I said I was agreeable, and she told me that people afflicted with falling fits were bewitched, and that I must get as many pins as would fill a quart bottle, and put them into it, and let it stand close to the fire, upon the hearth, until the pins were red-hot. As soon as this took place, they would prick the heart of the witch who had brought this affliction on my poor girl, and then she would be glad enough to remove it." A medical practitioner of the same neighborhood, in illustration of this superstition, narrates that when a house in Pulborough was undergoing thorough repair a bottle containing upward of 200 pins was found beneath the hearth-stone of one of the rooms, every pin being bent, and some of them nearly in a curve. This mode of enchantment appears to have been of common occurrence, and the workmen, who were engaged in doing up the house in question, affirmed they often made similar discoveries in repairing houses. Another curious case of counteracting witchcraft by "pin-sticking" occurred at a recent period in the parish of Honiton Clyst. A landlord having lost one of his tenants, certain repairs and improvements were found necessary to prepare for the next. In carrying out the work a chimney had to be explored, when in the course of the operation there was found carefully secreted a pig's heart, stuck all over with thorn prickles. This is supposed to have been done by the direction of some "wise" or "cunning" person, as a means of taking revenge on the witch to whose incantations the party considered some mischief due, in the belief that the heart of the ill-wisher would be pierced in like manner, until it finally became as pulseless as that of the pig.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Doubtful Apology.

Not many years ago, in the village of Eatonton, Ga., a man made his appearance and stopped at the tavern. He was possessed of a remarkable nose, one which almost monopolized his entire face—red, Roman, enormous. So great a show was it, that it attracted universal attention. The glances cast at it, and the remarks made about it, had rendered its owner somewhat sensitive upon the subject. A half-grown negro boy was summoned by the proprietor to carry his baggage to his room. Cuffee was much taken with the nose. As he came out of the room, unable to contain himself longer, he exclaimed:

"Golly, what a nose!"

Our traveler overheard him, and went to his master with a demand for punishment.

Cuffee was called up, and, at the suggestion of some bystanders, was let off on condition that he would apologize to the offended gentleman. This he readily agreed to do. Walking to the room where our traveler was, and touching his hat and humbly bowing, he said:

"Massa, I was talkin' nonsense. You ain't got no nose!"

Anecdote of Bryant.

Mr. Bryant was peculiarly considerate of the feelings of others. An associate editor relates the following incident:

Mr. Bryant, who was reading a review of a little book of wretched verse, said to me: "I wish you would deal very gently with poets, especially with the weaker ones." Later, I had a bad case of poetic idiocy to deal with, and, as I was debating the matter in my mind, Mr. Bryant happened to come into my room. I said to him that I was embarrassed by his injunction to deal gently with poets, and pointed out to him the utter impossibility of finding anything to praise or lightly to condemn in the book before me. After I had read some portions of it to him, he answered: "No, you can't praise it, but"—turning the volume in his hand, and inspecting it—"you might say that the binding is securely put on, and that—well, the binder has planed the edges pretty smooth."

Familiar Quotations.

The expression "a dim religious light" may be found in Milton's "Penseroso," and the commonly-repeated saw that "absence makes the heart grow fonder" is to be discovered in T. H. Bayley's song, "Isle of Beauty." Colley Cibber, as almost every one is aware, took it into his head that he could greatly improve upon Shakspeare's tragedy "King Richard III.;" and, in pursuance of this idea, he made various additions to the play, many of which have, curiously enough, entered, as it were, into the language. Among these we may notice, "So much for Buckingham;" "Richard's himself again," and "My soul's in arms and eager for the fray;" but, in spite of them, Mr. Cibber's tinkering, though gratefully adopted by more than one great actor, has now fallen into well-merited disrepute. In criticising Lord Beaconsfield's speeches, hostile papers are fond of making effective reference to "apt alliteration's artful aid," but they seldom, if indeed ever, allow Churchill, the satirist, any credit for the phrase. Mr. O'Connor, too, if we remember rightly, has written of the gay Conservative statesman as "the gay Lothario of politics." How many persons, we wonder, recollect that the original "gay Lothario" is one of the characters in Rowe's tragedy, "The Penitent?" Then, again, the phrase "comparisons are odious" is almost invariably written without quotation marks. It occurs in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and also in Herbert's "Jacula Prudentum," and Shakspeare, in "Much Ado About Nothing," says "comparisons are odorous." A literary journal of some standing recently made itself a laughing stock by remarking that this last was not classical English—a quite sufficient proof that even he whom Ben Jonson called "sweet swan of Avon" is not as well known as he ought to be. The origin of the term "the midnight oil" is hard to trace, but it occurs in Quarles, in Shenstone and in Gay, and it was probably invented by the first. "Devil take the hindermost" opens up another difficult problem; but perhaps Beaumont and Fletcher may claim the phrase, which was used in later days by Butler, Prior, Pope, Burns and half a dozen more. "Diamond cut diamond" is traceable to Ford's "Lover's Melancholy," where it may be found in the form "diamonds cut diamonds," and the expression, "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring" seems to belong to Sir H. Sheers. "Turn over a new leaf" says Middleton, in "Anything for a Quiet Life," and it was Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's "The Rivals," who first owned "the soft impeachment." Oliver Goldsmith, in "The Good-natured Man," wrote "measures, not men, have always been my mark;" and Burke, doubtless alluding to the popularity of the phrase in his day, spoke of "the cant of 'not men, but measures.'" To Milton we owe the saying that

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war;

and it was Goldsmith again who, in "She Stoops to Conquer," introduced us to "the very pink of perfection."—*London Queen.*

Alligators in Brazil.

Enormous numbers of alligators have, it appears, been observed frisking along the lower courses and in the marginal swamps and lakes of the Amazon, and even as cork trees in the beneficent economy of nature, grow up, expand, and develop a bulky epidermis or bark, for the preordained purpose of stopping bottles, so, no doubt, are these amiable reptiles accredited with a mission of utility to the manufacturers of port-monnaies, card-cases, shooting-boots, and other articles fabricated of the now fashionable alligator skin. A Brazilian paper shrewdly draws the attention of wealthy and unoccupied Englishmen to this remarkable increase in the ground-game of a charmingly salubrious, though somewhat sultry district, an industrial enterprise of great profit might, it is suggested, be combined with excellent sport, and as the idea is fast-spreading in England that the land can not much longer support both the farmers and the rabbits, what could be better than a migration of sportsmen to the equatorial home of the noble alligator, whose hide is a natural target for rifle practice, and, if not too much riddled by bullets, is in brisk commercial demand, and rules high in the quotations of the leather market? Where the alligator frisks and frolics, there the stealthy turtle prowls, and, despite his furtive habits, falls an easier prey to the wilier and more intelligent hunter. A daring and agile Alderman, with a brace of rifles, good legs and lungs, a salamandarine constitution, and no objection to mosquitoes, might stalk down six or eight alligators before breakfast, and saunter home with a middling-sized turtle under each arm. Winter is coming, the Nile is getting overdone by tourists, and the midsummer of an infinitesimal latitude never fades from the teeming mud and fragrant, health-breathing slime of the stately Amazon. Let enterprising Englishmen, then, accept this inviting hint of the Brazilian journal, and join the next excursion to the Amazonian swamps.—*London Telegraph.*

Bobby and the Plaster.

Bobby Blinkers was a Nevada boy, and didn't want to go to school. He did not put in his appearance at breakfast, and about 9 o'clock his mother went up to see what was the matter. Bob was writhing about the bed from an improvised stomach-ache. "All right," said the old lady. "I'll apply a mustard plaster," and in a few minutes a hot mustard plaster containing two square feet of motive power was spread upon the boy's abdomen. "Mother, how long must this thing stay on?" "I guess I'll be able to take it off about 4 this afternoon, and then if I can get an emetic to work, it'll be all right. Lie still, my boy, I'll bring you through." Then Bob rose up immediately and started for school, and the plaster was the cause of his being an hour late.

PITH AND POINT.

A FINISHED performer—The dead actor.

BEAR and for bear—Bruin and his dinner.

A HOLLOW cost—The cost of a penny whistle.

COLD schnapps are appreciated by Dutchmen.

FIREMEN, as well as other people, like to talk of their old flames.

"I WOULD like to die to-night," pens a poet, for once coming into sympathy with the people.

ACTORS have to face the music—that is, the music of the orchestra—and some of it is very bad.

"WELL, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir; you generally expanded them."

"WHAT I wants ter know," said an Arkansas school-board official, "is how a river's mouf is gwine ter be bigger dan its head."

A MAN who is as true as steel, possessing an iron will, some gold and a fair proportion of brass, should be able to endure the hardware of this world.

"WHY don't England sit down on Ireland?" asks an exchange. For the same reason a man with a boil don't care to sit down on it too carelessly.—*Galveston News.*

A PHILADELPHIA quack informs the public that he is not exclusive: "If a patient wants it gentle and mild I'm a homeopath, and when anybody wants thunder and lightning I'm an allopath."

GREEDY grocer (to farmer's wife who is supplying him with butter)—"This pun' o' butter is ower licht, gudewife." Gudewife—"Blame yersel', then; I weighed it wi' the pun' o' sugar I gat frae ye yestreen."

"WHAT have you been drinking or eating?" exclaimed his wife, as he returned late at night. "Liquor-ish!" he responded, and then he winked at himself in the dark, and breathed thin till she got asleep.

"WHY don't you put the tooth-picks on the table?" asked a guest at a Galveston hotel, after he had finished his dinner. "Because, after you used one yesterday, you didn't put it back in the saucer," responded the new waiter.—*Galveston News.*

THE late Rev. Dr. Symington, not feeling well one Sunday morning, said to his beadle who was a "character:" "Man Robert, I wish you would preach for me to-day." "I canna do that," promptly replied Robert; "but I often pray for you."

A CLEVELAND boy was asked by his teacher if he did not "want to be an angel and with the angels stand." Said the boy; "I would rather stand here until after Christmas, and see if Santa Claus does not bring me a top and a new sled."

A BRIGHT little girl was urging her mother to go up stairs and hear her say her prayers before retiring. Her mother, not finding it convenient, told her that Jesus could hear it just as well. "But, mother," replied the little doubter, "Jesus can't turn off the gas."

A CUTE little 5-year-old, whose parents were connected with the Presbyterian church, said: "Mamma, was Christ a Jew?" "Yes, dear," replied the mother. "Well, that's strange, now, isn't it, mamma, when his father, God, was a Presbyterian?"

"MAN alive," exclaimed the Judge, in a heated discussion of a tangled theological point with his friend, "I tell you, you are a free agent. You do not have to obey any one." "Yes," said Mr. Goodman, meekly, "but I do though." "Who?" shouted the Judge. "Who?" "My wife, her two sisters, and the baby," howled the good man, meekly triumphant.

HERE is a tolerably good one from an unknown source: A Sunday School Superintendent who was in the habit of using the blackboard after the most approved methods, one day found the following on his blackboard. The caligraphy will have to be imagined: PLEES MR. SupErintendent DON'T FiRe STories evrY SUNDY AT Us boys wiTH AN AWFUL Exampul oF A Bad BoY in eAch oF ThEM.

GIV US A REST.
GIV IT TO THE [illegible]
GO SLOW.

THE Galveston lawyers have got a good laugh on a brother attorney, who was defending a colored kleptomaniac on the plea of insanity. The attorney for the defendant made an eloquent speech on the irresponsible condition of his client's mind to the jury, and took his seat. His idiotic client reached over, touched his advocate's arm, and said, emphatically, "You is de biggest fool on Galveston island." The opposing attorney instantly remarked, "There, I told you he had lucid intervals."

What Is a Cold Bath?

A cold bath is not necessarily a bath in water of the temperature of the atmosphere. A bath is truly and really cold when it produces a certain physiological effect—a slight momentary shock followed by pleasant and lasting reaction. The effects are for the majority of people most pleasantly obtained by bathing in water about 35 deg. to 40 deg. below the temperature of the body—the usual temperature of unheated water in June and July. Bearing this in mind we can enjoy our physiological "cold" bath as safely and pleasantly at Christmas as at midsummer, and there is no necessity for the most timid or weakly to discontinue his morning tub because the summer weather is over. When the water sinks below a temperature of 60 deg., let it be heated to that point and then used, and we shall still have our "cold" bath, though of heated water. The daily stimulant effect of such a bath is so beneficial to the great majority of persons and is of such marked service in maintaining health, that it is very important to have it widely known that a cold bath may be taken all the year round, provided cold is not mistaken to mean "at the temperature of the outer air." To heat our bath during the winter months is too often thought to be unmanly, while in reality it is truly scientific, and to bathe in unheated water all the year round, whatever the temperature that water may be, is to prove one's self an ignorant slave of outward circumstances.—*Lancet.*

CONSULT the lips for opinions, the conduct for convictions.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

It is proposed by Dr. Oppermann to construct roads in this way: First, a bed six to eight inches thick of coarse beton with hydraulic mortar, is laid down, and then on the top of this bed a thinner layer of smaller beton, cemented with a mixture of lime and one-half part of Portland cement or Boulogne cement, and one-half part of slag.

Friction tapers are made in England from a mixture of one ounce saltpetre, one-half ounce powdered orris root, one-eighth ounce minium, and one ounce phosphorus; on the latter being dissolved one or two ounces of castor oil are added, the quantity varyng according to the resultant tenacity or flexibility required.

The Consolidated railroad is building at its shops in New Haven, Ct., a new palace car, in which there is a device for keeping out the smoke, dust, and cinders that come in at an open window. It consists of an extra outer window, shaped somewhat like a curved bay window, in which the glass is only half the width of the window, and slides up and down. When pushed to the front side it presents a curved surface against which the cinders and smoke strike and are thrown outward, while air can enter from the open half.

The effects of professions and trades on mortality are great, the term of life varying from 65 years 11 months for clergymen to 40 years 10 months for lithographers and copper engravers. In England, according to the census-office statistics, the duration of life has been found most defective among the steel-workers, polishers, and grinders; and next to these the life of the collier—that fearless delver in the bowels of the earth—is least secure, owing greatly, no doubt, to the occurrence of accidents in the mines.

In a memoir published at Christiana Herr Sophus Tromboldt considers that it may be accepted as certain that the aurora borealis is a local phenomenon, circumscribed by very narrow limits, and occurring not far from the surface of the earth. The light, he finds from a careful comparison of a large number of observations, is generally white, though sometimes red or green; but further north than Bergen the aurora often presents spectral colors. He believes, also, that there is now evidence enough to accept the statement that auroral displays are sometimes attended with sound. Some late inventions ought to be able to set this last alleged fact beyond dispute.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

Light on Mooted Questions of the War.

I had long desired to know the exact truth from the fountain of Southern knowledge on the subject, in regard to several important events of the war, and was agreeably surprised at the freedom with which Mr. Davis met my inquiries. Why Beauregard was ordered to fire upon Anderson in Fort Sumter after his surrender was inevitable at a specified time without assaulting the flag, has never been entirely understood. It was the act of madness, as it made division in the North impossible, and I have always believed that the real cause of the order to open fire was to unify the South and end the threatening movements for reunion on terms. Mr. Davis answered promptly and emphatically that the order was given solely because faith had been broken by the Lincoln administration in attempting to reinforce Anderson, and that the South needed no war to solidify its people. I think he errs in underestimating the probable power of the movement in the South for reconstruction before the war, but it is evident that in deciding to issue the fatal order for the assault upon Sumter, he believed the Confederacy invincible, and defiantly resented what he regarded as a violation of the pledge of the Federal Government. That act practically consolidated the North, and thenceforth the Confederacy was a fearfully hopeless venture. On another important point he answered with the same freedom. When asked whether the aggressive movement of Lee that culminated at Gettysburg was adopted as purely military strategy or the offspring of political necessity inside the Confederacy, he answered that it was the wisest of both military and political strategy, but that it was not dictated at all by political considerations. He said that the wisdom of the military movement was proven in the recall of Meade from Virginia and the transfer of both armies to Northern soil; but, he soberly added, the battle was a misfortune. The chances were equal, as he regarded it, for military success, and that would have deranged the whole plan of the Government and impaired its resources for the campaign of that year. As a military movement, Mr. Davis says, the Gettysburg campaign had the entire approval of Gen. Lee, and there were no political divisions in the South to dictate any departure from the wisest military laws. I desired, also, to know whether, at the time of the Hampton Roads conference between Lincoln, Seward, Stephens and others, Mr. Davis had received any intimation from any credible source that Mr. Lincoln would consent to the payment of $400,000,000 as compensation for slaves if the South would accept emancipation and return to the Union. He answered that he had no such intimation from any source, but that if such proposition had been made he could not have entertained it as the Executive of the Confederacy. He said that he was the sworn Executive of a government founded on the rights of the States; that slavery was distinctly declared to be a State institution, and that such an issue could have been decided only by the independent assent of each State. Some of them, he added, would have accepted such terms at that time, but others would have declined it, and peace was, therefore, impossible on that basis.—*Col. Alex. K. McClure.*

Much valuable time is saved by promptly treating Cold at its first appearance. Nothing takes the place of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Irritation of Throat, etc. Price 25 cents.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Chilblains.—For the cure of a chilblain once formed, hundreds of remedies are from time to time recommended. A mixture of the compound tincture of iodine and liquor ammonia, equal parts, painted over the inflamed parts twice a day, is probably as good as any. Glycerine or lime liniment eases the itching, and some may find relief from bathing the chilblain in a strong solution of alum; an ounce of the powder dissolved in a pint of soft water.

Care of Infants.—The first two years of life is the period of infancy; and it is also the period of greatest mortality. The things most essential to the infant are pure air, appropriate and seasonable clothing and proper food. Hence, the room occupied by the infant should be well ventilated and kept at an equable temperature. Its bed should be an ordinary hair mattress, with cotton sheets and woolen blankets. Its clothing should be carefully adapted to the changing seasons, to protect it from extremes of heat and cold. It should wear a soft flannel wrapper next the skin, thin in summer, heavier in winter. If, during infancy, a flannel band is also worn around the middle of the body to protect the bowels, and woolen stockings long enough to cover the knees, they will secure almost entire exemption from attacks of colic and diarrhea.

Chapped Hands.—As both a precaution and cure for chapped hands we have used the following with benefit: Wash the hands, and the face also if it is inclined to chap, with borax water, and afterward rub with an ointment made by melting mutton tallow (or suet), and then gradually adding an equal quantity of glycerine, stirring the two together until cool. For the hands, this mixture can be best applied at night, using it freely, and warming it in by the fire, after which an old pair of gloves can be put on to keep the bedclothes from being soiled, and also make the skin of the hands softer. An excellent glycerine ointment for chapped hands is made by melting with a gentle heat, two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, half an ounce of spermaceti, and one drachm of white wax. When melted, remove from the stove, and add gradually one ounce of glycerine, and stir until the mixture is cold. The ointment can be scented with any perfume to suit the fancy. Keep in wide-necked bottles.

Colds.—A cold in the head, says *Hall's Journal of Health*, can usually be cured in a few hours, if, as soon as discovered the person will sniff the fumes of amonia, or spirits of camphor every few minutes as strong as they can be borne. When a severe cold attacks the throat and lungs, there is no safety in neglecting it for an hour, for there is more or less inflammation of the lungs, which interferes with their action, rendering them liable at any moment to take on serious, and, possibly, uncontrollable disease. Go home and remain there. In the evening take a warm foot bath, and at bed time take three or four liver pills. These will stimulate the liver to healthy action, and promptly relieve the lung trouble; but it renders the system sensitive to renewed attacks, and, therefore, the greatest care should be observed for several days not to take fresh colds. Ordinarily, no other treatment is necessary; but, should the cough continue, have your druggist make the following mixture, and take one or two teaspoonfuls every hour till cured: Glycerine, four ounces; whisky, four ounces; morphine, one grain. Sore throat can be promptly relieved by applying a mustard plaster, or "mustard leaves," on the front of the neck, over the sore spot. In addition the throat and mouth may be frequently gargled with the following mixture: A teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of red pepper, and a table-spoonful of vinegar. If found too strong, add a little water. A portion of the gargle may be swallowed, or sipped, little at a time.

A Hammock's Wild Way.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.]

An Illinois exchange feels called to thus deliver itself: "His hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind," and tumbled the Hon. J. S. Irwin on his head, and, but for the application of St. Jacobs Oil, he might have gone "where the woodbine twineth." Even so, dear *Beacon*, as many others have gone, who failing to use the Great German Remedy in time, for their rheumatism and other dangerous diseases, "have paid the debt of Nature." Rub is our motto.

A Laplander's Home.

In a large, but rather low room, with walls and roof of rough-hewn planks, and with beams stretching from wall to wall in every direction, were assembled at least twenty-five persons of all ages and both sexes. Most of them had taken off their skin blouses and hung them on the rafters near the huge wood fire, fit to roast an ox at. The half-stewed garments and the steam from the dirty persons of those in front of the fire caused a most unsavory odor, which prompted us to make our stay as short as possible. All around the apartment, except near the door, were ranged the sleeping-shelves, the major part of which were already occupied—men, women and children all indiscriminately mingled together, not distinguishable to the unpractised eye the one from the other, and appearing like nothing else than mere animated bundles of fur. From the group congregated around the fire no cheerful laugh, no buzz of conversation, no noisy merriment emanated—all were silent and still; perhaps they did not wish to disturb the sleepers; but, judging from their solemn and lugubrious countenances, their gloominess seemed but too natural and very far from assumed or constrained. Well, in the joyless and monotonous life these poor people lead, it is not surprising that all innate merriment about them is soon stilled.

A Baseless Precaution.

Know that the woman was extremely sensitive, of a highly-nervous temperament, and painfully anxious in the matter of pleasing and accommodating her guests. Know this, and then imagine her feelings on the occasion which transpired as follows:

She had arranged for an evening party, and among the guests whom she had invited was a middle-aged gentleman, of high social standing and wealthy, who had the misfortune to have a nose so strangely malformed as to be scarcely perceptible; a simple protuberance in place of the nasal organ—and that was all.

Now our good lady friend chanced to have a little 3-year old daughter, who was utterly irrepressible in her eager pursuit of knowledge; and, fearing that the little one might make some remark upon, or ask some question about, that gentleman's facial defect, she took her upon her knee, before the company arrived, and said to her:

"Now look here, my little pet: Mr. S—— will be here this evening, and I want you to promise me that you will not say anything about his nose—that you will neither ask any question nor make any remark."

The child promised, and then went away to help the cook sample the sweetmeats.

Evening came, and with it came Mr. S——. Naturally enough Miss Tot gave him at once a severe scrutiny. She made a critical study of his face; and, when she had apparently satisfied herself, she sought her mother.

"Mamma!"—loud enough for all in the room to hear—"hop 'oo tell me not to ask 'oo anysing about Mr. S——'s nose for? *He hasn't dot any!*"

To Rid a Loft of Rats.

Take a pint of common tar, half an ounce of vitriol, and a good handful of common salt; mix them all well together in any old deep pan. Get some pieces of paper, and put some of the above mixture very thick on the paper, and place enough of this into the holes sufficient to stop them, and then let the bricklayer make good after you, and if you should find any of the holes opened again, it is quite certain you had not put in a sufficient quantity.

For smoking rats out when they get behind the wainscot: Find out a small hole or crack, then take a handful of common salt, and put it in at the hole or crack, and pour upon the salt a spoonful or two of oil of vitriol, and this will make such a fumigation or smoke that they cannot bear it. Then stop the hole or crevice again that the smoke may not come out. Do this in two or three places as near where you hear they are as you can, and it will cause them to forsake those places. This method is very safe, as no damage can possibly ensue to the wainscot from the smoke.—*Vermin Catcher*, 1768.

WHAT WE HATE.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

We hate growling, no matter the source or cause, and recommend herewith the remedy: Use St. Jacobs Oil and laugh at pain. It will do the work every time.

What a Coroner's Jury Is Composed of.

Confederate Burker arose to a question of privilege in the club. He was working in the eastern part of the city with a man who was fatally injured. He saw the whole transaction and knew all the particulars, and yet when the Coroner's jury was made up he was ignored because of his color. He felt slighted and indignant, and he hoped the club would not overlook the insult.

"Brudder Burker, you didn't lose nothin'," replied the President. "It was a compliment to yer intelligence to ignore you. De average Coroner's jury am composed of two loafers, three old bums and a fule, and dey would have insisted dat you war de fule. You haven't got any case, sah, an' de meetin' will now be declared split up."—*New York Mercury.*

A Physician of Great Prominence

in Thirty-sixth street, New York city, was unable to even *help* Mr. Wm. McKee, of Paterson, N. J., suffering the agonies always attendant upon diseased kidneys. As an honest man and practitioner he prescribed and *cured* him by using one bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The Mission of the Press.

A tramp stopped in front of a house and asked a little boy who lived inside, and was told that it was the residence of a prominent journalist. The would-be mendicant was touched. He reverentially took off his hat, murmuring: "We ought to help one another out," shoved a car-ticket under the door, and passed on.—*Galveston News.*

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

Barb-Wire Lawsuits.

The barb-wire lawsuits, which have been pending in the United States Courts for the past five years, have been decided, and the broad claims of the Hunt, Kelly and Glidden patents fully sustained. These suits involve millions of dollars, and render all persons making, selling or using barb wire not made under these patents liable for damages. It is important for farmers and dealers to know that the Kelly Steel Barb Wire, made by the Thorn Wire Hedge Company, of Chicago, is made under the patents, and all those who have used it can be happy, as none can molest or make them afraid.

Vegetine in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose 50 cents in postage stamps for one package, or $1 for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, of Reading, Pa., is the only aural surgeon in the United States who devotes *all* his time to the treatment of deafness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; especially running ear. Nearly twenty years' experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet *free*.

For a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

Rosenthal Bros., Chicago, make the diamond boots and shoes, the best made. Try them.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle.*

Prayers That Are Answered.

An old darkey who was asked if, in his experience, prayer was ever answered, replied: "Well, sah, some pra'rs is ansud and some isn't—'pends on wa't you axes fo'; just arter de wah, we'en it was mighty hard scratchin' fo' de culled breddren, I 'bserved dat we'enebber I pway de Lo'd to sen' one o' Marse Payton's fat turkeys fo' de ole man, dare was no notice took ob de partition; but we'en I pway dat he send de old man fo' de turkey, de matter was tended to befo' sun up nex' mornin', dead sartin."

Vegetine
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

Springvale, Me., Oct. 12, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,
ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

Vegetine.
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

Islesboro, Me., Dec. 28, 1877.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Sleep, Appetite and Strength

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is systematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer. Moreover, since the brain sympathises closely with the stomach and its associate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

CONSUMPTIVES! LOOK TO Dr. M. E. Thomson, an old physician of Macon, Ga., for a sure, and call on him for examination on your way to Florida. He uses inhalents and exhalents for the air passages, as others do, but addresses medication to the substance of the lungs through the portal vein, the liver, and the heart, as no one else attempts. Remedies sent anywhere by mail. Address him.

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AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
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10 CENTS a Month,
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One Dollar a Year.
THE CHICAGO LEDGER will be sent to any address, postage paid, at the prices named above. Send in your names. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

The Pleasures of Business.

No human mind is contented without occupation. No human soul is satisfied without an aim or purpose in life. The greatest success in life consists not in the mere accumulation of riches, but in being able to acquire wealth with a disposition to apply it in such a manner that it shall be a comfort and blessing to others—not in the mere giving away of money, but in putting people in a way to labor and help themselves. There is no pleasure in oppression. There is no joy in grinding and exacting gold from the poor; but there is a great deal of genuine satisfaction in being able to offer steady and honorable employment to the many willing hands that have nothing to do. One of the greatest enjoyments of the prosperous business man consists in being able to comfortably provide for the many employes in his house or manufactory. In doing this he is fulfilling his obligations to society; he becomes a useful and honored citizen; business to him is a real pleasure; he enjoys his successes, when they are fairly won, because he feels that he deserves them.

When a business man has the right kind of a purpose in life he enjoys his occupation, he feels a just and worthy pride in his prosperity, he is pleased with the respect and gratitude of those whom he directs and controls in the management of his affairs, and he feels that in benefiting himself he is conferring a favor upon others.—*Criterion.*

Out of Pure Politeness.

A recently-arrived Englishman, standing in front of the *News* office observing the crowd surge into a saloon with violent outcries, became very excited, expressing his opinion that there was going to be a "wiot, a wow, a wumpus, you know;" but was calmed down when a native told him:

"Why, you darned fool, some popular candidate has asked the boys to take a drink, and they are following him in out of pure politeness."—*Galveston News.*

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

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WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our goods by sample, to families. We give attractive presents and first-class goods to your customers; we give you good profits; we prepay all express charges; we furnish outfit free. Write for particulars.
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Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
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CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

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No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.
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$5.00 PER DAY Made Selling Our New
PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE.
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The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

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The Only Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
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This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
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Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and One package will make six qts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
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GREAT DROP ON

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All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
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And for the Holiday trade we have

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of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	10c	Coffee A	.9
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C	.8
Granulated	10c	Brown Sugar	.7

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	16c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	23c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1862	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, sellin at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	65c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncalendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can 't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.,

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can.

XXX	14c	Family	20c	S & W	25c	Select Frying	33c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	45c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound	25c	Orange and Lemon Peel	20c	Shelled Almonds	3

Nuts of all kinds etc. best Turkish Prunes.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good, new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, '76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	2
Port Wine, per gallon	1 15	Doublin Stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. **PIONEER** 1881

Hardware Store.

Headquarter for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock alway on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy Mterial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishe
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

"COUSIN SALLY DILLARD."

The Story Which has Become Historic.

BY HAMILLON C. JONES, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Scene—A court justice in North Carolina.

A beardless disciple of Themis rises and thus addresses the court: "May it please your Worships and gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune, good or bad I will not say, to exercise myself in legal disquestions, it has never before befallen me to be obliged to denounce breach of the peace so enormous and transcending as the one now claiming our attention. A more barbarous, direful, marked and malicious assault—a more willful, violent, dangerous and murderous battery, and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say, it was never your duty to pass upon one so shocking to beneavolent feelings as this which took place over at Captain Rice's, in this country. But you will hear from the witness."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were disposed of. One said he heard the noise, but didn't see the fight; another, that he had seen the row, but didn't know who struck first, and a third, that he was drunk, and could not say much about the skirmmage.

Lawyer Chops—I am very sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied so much of your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arose, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known, as I do now, of a witness in attendance, who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly and intelligibly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward Mr. Harris.

So forward comes the witness, a fat, chuffy looking man, a "leetle" corned, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Chops—Mr. Harris, you are to tell us all you know about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rices, and, as a good deal of time has already been wasted in circumlocution, we wish you would be as compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris—Exactly, giving the lawyer a knowing wink at the same time clearing his throat, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillary, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife mought go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as she had got a touch of rheumatiz in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately; but howsomever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, my wife, she mought go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that Mose, he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but howsomever, as it was Cousin Sally Dillard, Mose, he mought go.

Chops—In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigama ole.

Witness—Captain Rice, he gin a treat and Cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she moughn't go—

Chops—There it is again—witness, witness, I say, witness, please stop.

Witness—Well, sir, what is it you want?

Chops—We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court?

Witness—To be sure I do.

Chops—Will you go on and tell it, and nothing else!

Witness—Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat—

Chops—This is intolerable! May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for contempt; he seems to be trifling with the court.

Court—Witness, you are before the court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Captain Rice's.

Witness (alarmed)—Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard—

Chops—I hope that the witness may be ordered into custody.

Court (after deliberating—Mr. attorney, the court is of the opinion that we may save time by telling the witness to go in his own way. Proceed Mr. Harris, with your own story, but stick to the point.

Witness—Yes, gentlemen; well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had the rehumatics in the hip and the big swamp was up; but howsomever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mought go. Well Cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose, he moughtn't go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard as how Mose, he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but howsomever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, Mose, he mought go. So on they goes together, Mose, my wife and Cousin Sally Dillard, and they comes to the big swamp, and the big swamp was up, as I was telling you, but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, Cousin Sally Dillard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walks the log, but my wife, like a darn fool, hoists up her petticoats and waded, and, gentlemen, that is all I know about the fight.

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year.

The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

All questions and parties shall be treated with candor and fairness, but the truth shall never be perverted.

The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER

will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in all branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

TERMS OF WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

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For six months	65

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TERMS OF DAILY ENQUIRER.

	With Sunday	With Sunday Issue.
One year	$12 00	$14 00
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Three months	3 25	3 75
One month	1 25	1 50
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2 00
Any two days' issue, per year		4 00
Any three days' issue, per year		6 00

Send for sample copies.

FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,

Agents.

All persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who desire good, profitable employment, and the pleasantest kind of work at their own homes, should send address to J. J. KENNEDY, Williamantic, Conn.

51-4t.

Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases; Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,
and Exponent of
American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

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Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to become agents send for private circulars an sample copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered. Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

RAILROADS

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1880.
(Chicago Time.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:15 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:25; Angola, 5:45; Fremont, 6:00; Reading 7:15; Bankers, 8:08 (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.); arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m; Detroit 11:30 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South. railroad for points west Jackson, 10:30 a. m, there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:2[illegible]; arrive at Waterloo 12.42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:5[illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:25; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:1[illegible], making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:20; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3. 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:2[illegible] arrive at Waterloo [illegible]; Summit, 6:25; Pleasant Lake [illegible]; Angola, 6:47; Fremont, 7:0[illegible]; Reading, 7:35; Jonesville, 8:22; Jackson, 9:2[illegible] p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:[illegible]0 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:[illegible] a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:45; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:30; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:52; Waterloo, 9:05; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:38; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3:23 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:25 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:23; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:28; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Stoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:36; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:00 p. m, Hillsdale 8:00 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 15 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 22 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 46 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 05 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	[illegible] 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 09 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:28 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:50 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:48 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

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St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

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Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

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For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv.	5 15pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10	No. 2 Ex.	No. 6 Mail
Chicago Junction lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Stations.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nos. 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises, on Friday the 31st day of December, 1880, the following real estate to-wit: Lot No. [illegible] in the original plat of the town of Auburn Junction, DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms: One third cash; the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes and interest, waiving valuation laws, with approved personal security. Sale to be at two o'clock, p. m. [illegible], Administrator. [illegible]

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 20, 1881. Number 3.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

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ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House, Auburn, Ind.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Ind.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5.0 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 2-ly

Major Morningcall: "Now, my dear Miss Lancytt, whilst I enjoy a little Madeira, favor me with your latest song." Miss Lancytt: "Certainly, major; my last is 'Drink, puppy, drink,' you know."

A lawyer once rushed up to Jerrold in the street, and said, with a flushed face: "Mr. Jerrold, I've just met a scoundrelly barrister." Jerrold looked at him with a bland smile, and simply answered: "What a coincidence."

The following inscription may be seen on a tombstone in the cemetery at Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto county, Texas: "He remained to the last a decided friend and supporter of democratic principles and measures. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

The foreign demand for black walnut timber is very large. Agents for English manufactures have recently been through Iowa, Indiana and Missouri for the purpose of buying this wood, which a quarter century ago, was but little appreciated for any purpose.

"Habit" is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change "a bit." If you take off another you still have a "bit" left. If you take off still another the whole of "it" remains. If you take off another it is not "t" totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to be rid of a "habit" you must throw it off altogether.

Eighteen United States senators will be elected during the present month. Nevada and Tennessee will elect on the 11th; Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas on the 18th; and New Jersey, West Virginia and Wisconsin on the 25th. The date of the senatorial election depends in each case on the prompt organization of the legislature.—Ind. Journal.

Changing the Color of Flowers.

The natural color of flowers may be altered, according to C. Puscher, by exposing them to the diluted fumes of ammonia. Most of the blue, violet, and light crimson flowers turn to a splendid bright green. Dark crimson clove pinks turn black, other dark red flowers turn dark violet, and white flowers turn sulphur yellow. This change of color is especially beautiful when the flowers are variegated, or the single petals possess a different color. As soon as the new color is fully developed, the flowers must be dipped at once in cold water, when they will keep their new shade from two to six hours. By degrees then their natural color returns. If flowers be exposed to the vapors of ammonia for one or two hours, they turn a dirty chamois, which is permanent. Blue, violet and red asters, are dyed or turned intense red when they are exposed to the fumes of muriatic acid gas. It takes from two to four hours or more, before the shade is fully developed. The flowers are then removed to dark, cool rooms to dry.

BURDETTE'S OBSERVATIONS.

How Altoona Came into Existence and a Wife Made Four Thousand Dollars for Her Husband.

[Burdette's Letter to the Burlington Hawkeye.]

When you want to go anywhere in this country you simply get on the Pennsylvania railroad and go there. There are several other railroads in these parts, but as the "Pennsy" runs to the same place, it amounts to the same thing.

One time, the brakeman was telling me, the Pennsylvania railroad company wanted a good site for the location of its great shops. It found the place it wanted on the east side of the Alleghany mountains, on a beautiful plateau. That was just forty years ago. There were not many people living on that plateau in 1840. One daring pioneer and his family were monarchs of the unbroken forest that covered it, and three log huts hidden away in the shadowy recesses of that forest were all the indications of civilization to be found there. The railroad company sent out an agent to buy the whole plateau, with written instruction to pay $10,000 if necessary. The agent came, he found the pioneer, he put up at his unpretentious log hut, he told him all the new stories from the city, he wrought him into a good humor, and the settler finally made ready to sell at $5,000, considering himself a made man at that. But while he was talking business his good wife was straightening up the stranger's room. She found a package of papers, womanly curiosity prompted her to open the unsealed envelope, she read the agent's instructions. She called her husband into the kitchen in a very few moments, and she did what nine women out of every ten would do for their husbands; she made more money for him than he ever dreamed he would be worth; more than he ever could have made if he hadn't a wife. When the settler returned he told the agent that real estate had picked up a little during the last ten minutes, and that he couldn't think of taking less than ten thousand for his claim. There was nothing else to be done, swearing wouldn't help the matter. The $10,000 was paid. Four thousand of it belonged to the woman, but I never heard whether she got it or not. Ten years later the Pennsylvania railroad began building its shops on the plateau, and now the city of Altoona has upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, three or four newspapers, seventeen churches, as many schools, and one convent, the largest railroad shops in America, and the Logan house, a hotel the size of Rhode Island. When I was there I slept in the northeast county of it, too—only eleven miles from the clerk's desk.

The Bravest of the Brave.

Michael Ney was born in Saarlouis, in 1769. His early years were devoted to the study of law, but, disliking the confinement, he entered the army as a private hussar, in 1787. He distinguished himself during the first years of the Revolution, and in 1796, he arose to the rank of brigadier general in the French army. During the reign of Napoleon, he became a marshal of the empire, and was created prince de la Moskwa and a Peer of France. When Napoleon was sent to Elba he retired to his country seat, and lived in retirement until the emperor's return, when he again joined his fortunes with those of Napoleon. Hitherto one motive alone—sincere patriotism—had controlled his every action, and a personal or family interest had never been permitted to swerve him from his love of country. He professed to think the return of Napoleon would be an injury to France, and his progress ought to be checked. On taking leave of Louis XVIII, he made many protestations of zeal and fidelity to the king, and expressed his determination to stay the progress of Napoleon. Arriving at Besancon, Ney found the whole country hastening to meet the coming emperor, and at Lyons, the Dukes d'Artois and d'Angouleme acknowledged the fruitlessness of the endeavor to check the popular enthusiasm of Napoleon, which had seized the troops of Ney's command. Impelled by this popular current, Ney and his army joined Napoleon, and fought under his banners until Waterloo was lost. After the conclusion of that eventful day, Ney was advised to leave France, but refused, and retired to his country seat to await his fate. He was soon arrested and brought to trial, but his colleagues and companions in arms having declared themselves incompetent to form a court-martial whereby to judge him, the affair was carried to the house of peers, by whom he was tried and condemned for treason. On December 7, 1815, Marshal Ney, one of the most brilliant officers the world has ever seen, who had fought and won many desperate battles for France, but never one against her, was shot as a traitor.

Fixing Her Hair.

When a girl concludes to put up her hair and make herself look sweet, the best policy is to let her have her own way. She can't be drawn away from her mirror by any of the ordinary things of this life. A fire will sometimes do it, but it has been shown that even a fire may fail to excite some girls. Some time ago, a New York lodging house took fire, and at a most uncomfortable hour, when most girls have their back hair down. One of the young ladies heard that the place was burning down, but she didn't feel like making her appearance before the crowd that had gathered in the street looking like a perfect fright. She shut the door leading into the hall to keep out the flames, and went to her mirror to fix her hair. Anybody who has waited for a girl to fix her hair knows that it takes time, and a great deal of it, too. This girl wasn't any quicker than the average, and she was very particular about having her hair done up exactly as it should be. The fire had cut off her chances of escape by the stairs, and her lover, after appealing to her for some time, finally lost his patience and got away without her. A fireman got up to the room on a ladder, and she made him sit on the edge of the window and wait until she had arranged her hairpins and ribbons for a right sort of public appearance, then she threw herself in his arms—it was so romantic—and slid down the ladder with him, looking just sweet. The whole thing was a tremendous success, but when the careful young girl was safely landed on the pavement, she found out that she had forgotten her stockings.

A number of republican gentlemen of Indianapolis, deeply interested in business affairs, concluded some days since, to find out, if possible, the views of republican candidates for United States senator. To this end, they published an open letter, addressed to Hons. J. C. New, G. S. Orth, General Ben. Harrison, W. Cumback, John M. Butler, S. Colfax and General John Coburn, in which certain "vital questions of paramount importance" were propounded, and replies requested. The questions were as follows:

1. Has congress the power to regulate inter-state fare and freights on railroads, and should such power be exercised when the public good demands it?

2. Do you believe the greenback circulation should be withdrawn or deprived of its legal tender quality?

3. Should the government suspend the coinage of silver dollars?

Messrs. John M. Butler, Will. Cumback, John Coburn and Godlove S. Orth have responded. They are all of the same way of thinking. Not one of them believes the greenback circulation should be withdrawn; not one of them favors suspending the coinage of the silver dollar, and all express the opinion that congress has the power to regulate the inter-state fare and freights on railroads. So far, General Ben. Harrison, Hon. John C. New and S. Colfax have remained silent. It is generally understood that General Harrison will receive the caucus nomination for senator, and will be elected. As a consequence, his views upon the questions to which others have replied, become a matter of no little solicitude on the part of the gentlemen who took upon themselves the duty of boring for information. Messrs. Butler, Cumback, Orth and Coburn, it is safe to say, in their published letters express the convictions of 95 per cent. of the people of Indiana. If General Harrison entertains different views, he will not be able to represent Indiana in the United States senate. The "greenback circulation," as it stands to-day, is the work of the democratic party, and it is agreeable to see distinguished republicans indorsing the democratic policy; and it is also true, that the country is under obligations to the democratic party for the remonetization of the silver dollar, and the law requiring the coinage of standard silver dollars, and the fact that Messrs. Butler, Orth, Coburn and Cumback favor these democratic measures is well calculated to add to the strength of the democratic party in Indiana. With regard to the power of congress to regulate inter-state fare and freight on railroads, it is also agreeable to see distinguished republican candidates for United States senator falling into line under Judge Black, and other distinguished democrats. It is to be hoped that General Harrison may be urged by Messrs. Perry, Wilson, Rush and others, of our business men of Gen. Harrison's politics, to define his position, for if he entertains views antagonistic to those expressed by other candidates, the legislature should not hastily select him for the distinguished position to which he aspires. The people have a right to know his views upon "vital questions of paramount importance," and if he refuses to respond, as others have done, the legislature will not make a mistake by permitting him to continue in the enjoyment of private life.

Curious Scene.

A most respectable jury—every one of them a 50-pound freeholder—was impaneled at Clonmel, Ireland, to try a most important question. During the course of the trial the learned judge had to retire for half an hour, promising to be back on the expiration of that time. The judge then retired, and so did the jurors. In some time after, one of the jurors returned, and stated in open court, to an astonished audience, that he had been to a christening, drank the child's health, a speedy uprise to its mother, and that her son might be a much better man than its papa. This caused so much surprise that those who heard it remained silent. He asked a learned counsel to give him the song called "The Low-backed Car." At this request the learned counsel shook his head. The juror then said: "You won't, won't you? Then I'll do it myself;" and so he did in excellent style, and concluded amid the bravos of a crowded court. He then made a speech on the duties of a paternal government, and acquitted himself with equal credit, and was vociferously applauded. He then demanded that the judge be sent for; and, this demand not being acceded to by the crier, he stood up and called the learned judge to come into court, on a fine of fifty pounds. This he did three different times, and in the usual way. He then declared that as the judge did not come he wouldn't wait—he should go back to the christening; and he accordingly left the jury box, and finally the court. In about half an hour he returned, and, not seeing the judge on the bench, he commenced singing "Rory O'More," after which he stepped into the jury-box, resuming his seat among his fellows, who appeared quite "glum" at his antics; but he, seeming not to mind the wry faces of his brethren, began to hum a song. He then tried what he could do at the Kent bugle, and succeeded to admiration; but, just as he had concluded a splendid solo, the learned judge made his appearance at the corner of the bench, where he stood listening in mute astonishment, to the music of the special juror, who was equally astounded when he heard the cry of "Hats off! Be pleased to keep silence!" In the meantime something was said to the judge, who good-naturedly adjourned the court for the further hearing of the case until the following morning.

Planting out Bulbs.

Some direction as to time, soil etc., in the setting out of bulbs, we printed recently. Perhaps it will be of service to some to learn the depth at which some of our leading floriculturists plant the different kinds of bulbs. They say that hyacinths, large lilies and paeonies should be set four inches from the crown; crown imperials and polyanthus-narcissus, five inches; tulips, double narcissus, jonquils and colchicums, three inches; bulbous iris, crocus, small fritellaries, gladiolus-byzantiums and snowdrops, two inches; ranunculus and anemones, one inch. The bed should be protected in winter with straw, hay, loose manure or spent tan, which, of course, is to be removed in the spring, and the upper soil carefully stirred and pulverized. Those who will not give due attention to their bulbs must not look for perfect flowers, and plenty of them. The bulbs of the gladiolus should, of course, be taken up in the fall, or rather, as soon as the leaves are dead. Like the hyacinth, it must be replanted annually, but in the spring instead of the fall; and if set out at intervals, of from to two weeks, it will to the same extent, have its seasons of blooming prolonged. Tulips we take up only once in three or four years; and snowdrops, only when we desire to have the beds enlarged. In keeping bulbs over winter, they should be placed in a cellar, on a shelf or scaffold, just as they are taken from the ground, and protected against rats and mice, or they can be covered with dry sand. A cellar with a heater in it, will be too warm, and cause them to sprout before the winter is over; they should be put in a cold one, but where they will not freeze. Up to the 20th of November, bulbs can be set out. Some prefer it to the spring. Hyacinths, paeonies, crown imperials, etc., are far the best planted in the fall.[—Germantown Telegraph.

Mahogany was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought the trunk of a tree of that wood to Queen Elizabeth from Brazil. It was made into various articles, which she presented to her courtiers. For herself, a small work-box was constructed, which is now in the tower of London in a perfect state of preservation.

Subscribe for the COURIER for the year 1881.

An Alarming Swell.

An innocent, hard-working man yesterday lost a situation which he had held for a year, and which he believed secure for at least another year to come, and if this meets the eye of his late employer perhaps the man will be taken back. A citizen of Beach street bought a cord of four-foot wood and the same was delivered early in the morning. As soon as the team had gone the citizen borrowed a quarter of a cord of the same sort of wood of a neighbor and added it to his pile and then rode down to the wharf and said:

"Mr. Blank, I see you have delivered my wood."

"Yes, sir—yes, sir—we alway deliver at the earliest moment," was the reply.

"How much did you send?"

"A cord, sir—a full cord. We never cheat on measure."

"But I am not satisfied with it."

"Can't help that, sir; I sent a cord. I saw it loaded myself."

"I've measured it and——"

"Can't help your measure. There is a cord of wood there.

"I was going to say——"

"Can't help what you were going to say. I've been in the wood business too long to make any mistake."

"I was going to say there is over a cord."

"Over a cord? Ah! that is a different thing. That needs looking into. Get into my buggy and we'll drive up and measure it. I am glad to find one honest man in Detroit."

The pile overran a quarter of a cord, much to the dealer's amazement. When certain of the fact he could only scratch his head and say:

"Never heard of the like before—never, and I've been in the business a long time."

Within five minutes of his return to the office one of the drivers had his balance of wages and was walking off with the remark:

"How dat seben-eighths of a cord got all swelled up dat way am mo' dan I kin tumble into, an' Ize got to go bar'footed all winter to pay fur it."—Detroit Free Press.

Discovery of a Letter Written by Adam to Eve.

In Josh Billings' "Cook Book and Picktorial Receipts," just published by Carleton, the following interesting letter is found:

DEAR EVE: I have been on the rampage now one month, prospecting for our new home, and have seen some ranches that will do pretty well, but none of them just the ticket. The old garden is a hard place to beat, but we have lost that, and are turned out now to root hog or die. We will fight it out now on this line if it takes all summer. Eating that apple was a great blunder, but, my dear girl, let bygones be bygones—there is hope for us yet. Just as soon as I strike a good claim I will come back to you. Watch over Cain closely; he is a brick. The weather is raw and cold; I feel that I am too thinly clad. No more now from your loving ADAM.

P. S.—Has Cain got another tooth yet?

A Competent Juror.

Lawyer—Have you any fixed opinions about anything?

Juror—No.

L.—If a murder were committed before your eyes, and it were proved that you did not see it, would you clear the prisoner on such proof?

J.—No, indeed.

L.—Is your mind so porous that it can leach out all past fact, memory, impression and sense of justice?

J.—It can.

L.—Would you acknowledge on due evidence that you were not yourself but somebody else?

J.—I would.

L.—Are you sure, without due legal proof, that it is I, who am speaking to you now?

J.—I am not.

L.—You assume that this is the year 1880 A. D., but you are open to the conviction, on due and sufficient evidence, that it may be 1880 B. C., do you not?

J.—I does.

L.—You are of the masculine gender?

J.—I am.

L.—But on due and sufficient evidence being produced, you would even in this respect, be willing to admit you might be mistaken?

J.—I might.

L.—Swear this gentleman. He is the juror we long have sought, and mourned because we found him not.—[Graphic.

Cincinnati men are so fond of music that they won't hurl a bootjack until they look out to see that it is a cat and not a Cincinnati prima donna singing.—Chicago Times.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

The French Peerage.

France has no peerage officially recognized, or baronetage, while the conferring of knighthood is a ceremony unintelligible to even educated Frenchmen. Several other fashions in which the British sovereign delights to honor her lieges by making them "privy councillors," or of her "counsel learned in the law," are wholly unknown to her neighbors. The "cross," which is a star of five rays, and the various other grades of the "Legion of Honor," established by Napoleon in 1802, are the only visible honors with which France rewards her illustrious sons. Any citizen can obtain them; none can bequeath them.

Senator Nye's Impressions.

[Globe-Democrat.]

Mr. Nye was a statesman of the heroic western type, and after he had recovered from the first natural shiver incident to his introduction into so elevated an atmosphere, he was asked amid a choice circle of senators, what his first impression of the senate had been. "Well," said Mr. Nye, "when I looked around and saw all you gentlemen looking so wise and dignified I wondered how the devil I came to be here." There was a sally of appreciative laughter over this honest admission, and then Mr. Nye was asked what his second impressions were. "Well," he said, "after I had sat there a few days and had heard you other fellows talk, then I wondered how in the devil you all came to be here." There have been few sessions of the senate in recent years, in which Mr. Nye's humorous impressions were not sadly echoed by millions of citizens.

How to Judge Diamonds.

A Chicago man, who claims to be a diamond expert, gives to the Tribune, of that city, the following information, which owners of gems may be interested in: "There are a great many so-called solitaires sold as single stones which, when put under the blow pipe, will come apart in single pieces, put together for the American market. I have detected them and separated them. There is not one diamond in ten sold in our market but what is the refuse of the London market. They are sold at a fictitious value, so that not half the selling price can be got when put upon the market. Nearly all are of off-color, specked or feathered. Very few 'old mine diamonds' are in the market. These are the real valuable stones that are marketable all over the world. People who are investigating these jewels will be surprised, I expect, at these statements, and yet they are true."

Trapped.

There is a story told of a lady and a gentleman traveling together on an English railroad. They were strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentleman said:

"Madam, I will trouble you to look out of the window a few minutes; I am going to make some changes in my wearing apparel."

"Certainly, sir," she replied, with great politeness, rising and turning her back upon him.

In a very short time he said:

"Now, madam, my change is completed, and you may resume your seat."

"Now sir, or madam, whichever you like" said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window, for I also have some changes to make in my apparel."

"Certainly, madam," and the gentleman in lady's attire immediately complied.

"Now, sir, you may resume your own seat."

To his great surprise, on resuming his own seat, the gentleman in female attire found his lady companion transformed into a man. He laughed loudly and said:

"It appears that we are both anxious to avoid recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a bank."

"And I," said the whilom lady, as he dexterously fettered his companion's wrists with a pair of handcuffs, "I am Detective J——, of Scotland Yard, and in female apparel have shadowed you for two days; now," drawing a revolver, "keep still."

THE FAME OF THE CITY.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

A great rich city of power and pride,
With streets full of traders, and ships on the tide;
With rich men and workmen, and judges and preachers,
The shops full of skill, and the schools full of teachers.

The people were proud of their opulent town;
The rich men spent millions to bring it renown;
The strong men built and the tradesmen planned,
The shipmen sailed to every land;
The lawyers argued, the teachers taught,
And a poor shy poet his verses brought
And cast them into the splendid store.

The tradesmen sniffed at his useless craft,
The rich men sneered, and the strong men laughed;
The preachers said it was worthless quite,
The school-men claimed it was theirs to write.
But the songs were spared, though they added naught
To the profit and praise the people sought,
That was wafted at last from distant climes.
And the townsmen said, "To remotest times
We shall send our name and our greatness down."

The boast came true; but the famous town
Had a lesson to learn when all was told.
The nations that honored cared naught for its gold,
Its skill they exceeded a hundredfold;
It had only been one of a thousand more
Had the songs of the poet been lost to its store.

When the rich men and tradesmen and school-men said
They had never decided, but praised instead;
And they boast of the poet the town has fed.
—*Harper's Magazine*

Under the Apple Blossoms.

BY MISS AMELIA THROPP.

Mabel Vaughn was the daughter of a plain, respectable farmer residing in the State of Pennsylvania. He was a hard-working, honest man, but a poor manager, always in arrears in his payments, and at the time I now write much in debt. The old, two-story farm-house, with its white walls, rustic porch and green blinds, stood upon an eminence, with a lawn in front sloping down upon the winding public road. On the left was a garden inclosed with white-washed palings, and an orchard to the right. The latter sloped back to meadow lands, through which a broad stream flowed, with banks bordered with willow and elder; a large buttonwood tree shaded the back yard with its wide spreading branches, whilst in the spring and summer time festoons of woodbine and roses clustered over the rustic porch in front. From the latter was seen a broad expanse of rolling country dotted here and there with groves of trees. On the right, by the roadside, a little distance off, stood a two-story frame country inn, whose gaily painted sign-board swung lazily in the air; the white spires of the far-off village were seen in the distance. The scene was of a well-cultivated, country landscape, which, in its peaceful solitude, was tempting to the wornout, fashionable people of the heated, dusty cities, and in summer many thronged the rural neighborhood.

Mabel was the eldest of nine children, and, at the time I introduce her, in her nineteenth year. She was tall, fair, handsome, with a slight, symmetrical figure, clear complexion, large, deep blue eyes, fringed with long black lashes, well-shaped nose, and a mouth tempting as a rosebud; her waving masses of golden hair crowned her well-shaped head like a halo. She was a beautiful, refined, superior creature, entirely out of keeping with her rude surrounding. The country lads were quite in awe of the beautiful girl, whom they called cold hearted and proud. This was because they failed to understand her refined, superior nature. She was not entirely satisfied with her lot, and was often oppressed with a strange longing for something better than she had known. She was fond of books, and eagerly grasped any chance reading matter which came in her way. It was the calm of a lovely Sabbath as she sat upon the grass, leaning against an old apple tree, with a book in her hand; her snowy dress floating around her like a cloud, whilst a large straw hat was keeping her calm blue eyes in shade. The trees were laden with blossoms, whilst the hum of bees filled the air as they were laying in their winter supply of honey. The air was full of fragrance, and Mabel, with a half listless admiration, viewed the scene, which was fair enough to kindle the eye of an artist.

Philip Adair was the son of a neighboring farmer. He and Mabel had been brought up together, their families being fast friends. He was a tall, handsome, dark-complexioned young man of three-and-twenty summers. His father was a man of a different character from Mr. Vaughn—industrious and managing, with his fine farm out of debt, and "a little" as he said, "laid up for a rainy day." Philip, his eldest son, was the pride of his parents and the admiration of the neighborhood, on account of his neighborhood. He was a widower of about forty-five. For the last three years he had been traveling abroad. On his return, before settling down to city life, he had concluded to rusticate in this quiet neighborhood for rest for himself and a good time for his two little sons. He was a well educated, superior man, of large means and prominent position. His elegant appearance and haughty manners won for him the awe and admiration of the people of the place, and the farmers' daughters were anxious by their charms to induce him to marry and locate in the neighborhood. Mabel had heard much of Mr. Claire but had not felt the least interest in him. One evening as she was returning from the village, whither she had been making a few purchases, she met an elegant looking gentleman leading by the hand a little boy. From the description she had heard, she at once recognized him as Mr. Claire. She felt embarrassed by the gaze of evident admiration he fixed upon her face. The next evening she heard a knock on the front hall door, and on opening it found, to her astonishment, the gentleman there. He bowed low to her, introducing himself as Mr. Claire, apologizing for the call, saying in vindication that, "he had been informed that Mr. Vaughn had an idea of selling his place, and took the liberty to call and see if there was any truth in the report, as he was so much pleased with this part of the country that he had concluded to purchase a farm where he and the boys might ruralize for the summers."

Mabel blushed deeply at the remarks of the stranger, and informed him that "she was very sorry to be forced to acknowledge that the reports were correct."

The truth was, Mr. Vaughn, who was always in pecuniary embarrassments, had lately lost heavily, and as Mr. Adair (who was his friend in need) at last had become out of patience with him, he would either be forced to sell now, or the property would be sold for him, as there was no way of raising the large amount due. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn were absent, trying to persuade Mr. Adair to assist them out of their difficulties, but this time he was inexorable.

Mr. Claire was delighted at the opportunity of awaiting their return.

"You would regret, Miss Vaughn," he said, "to leave the old place!"

"Yes, sir; it is our home. We children have all been born here, and we have the most pleasant and tender associations connected with the dear old place. I shall be very unhappy if we are forced to leave it."

"You may not be forced to go. Often, when we are on the verge of some painful misfortune, a kind Providence interposes, and we are extricated from our painful position."

"Those are romantic events," replied Mabel. "We read of them in novels, but they seldom occur in real life."

"Reality, Miss Vaughn, is stranger than fiction, and allow me to predict that something will occur to prevent your leaving the old place."

"That, sir, would be making us all too happy."

On the return of her parents, Mabel quickly withdrew. Mr. Vaughn was delighted with his distinguished guest, who promised to call the next day to look over the farm. He came not only then, but on many succeeding days, until Mabel began to think it was herself, not the farm, in which he was most interested. This caused her alarm, and she tried to avoid the assiduous stranger. She had often rejoiced in her beauty for Philip's sake. She now turned from her mirror with pain, regarding it as her greatest misfortune.

Mr. Claire would not see her indifference, but kept persistently visiting the old farm, and overwhelming her with costly presents. At last he frightened her with an offer, which she positively declined. He expected this, and went to her parents, telling them that he loved their daughter, and if she could be induced to wed him, he would pay off the entire indebtedness of the farm, and assist them out of all embarrassments for the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn were at this time very indignant at their neighbor for not assisting them, and considered Mr. Claire's position as quite a blessing.

"It will be all right, sir, I am sure," replied the delighted father. "Mable is a noble girl. She will love you as yer noble nature and mental superiority. He worked hard on the farm, and all his spare time was devoted to study. He had loved Mabel passionately from childhood, and she in return gave him her undivided heart.

Philip's ambition was to go to the city of P—— and study for a lawyer and locate there, making his way up to prominence if possible. He had for some time been endeavoring to induce his father to advance a sufficient amount for this scheme, out of what in future would come to him out of the estate. Mr. Adair was at first reluctant, not knowing how he could manage without him; but, wishing to do justice to his noble son, and being yet in his vigorous prime, with two active younger boys, he finally consented, saying to his wife:

"We will not oppose the boy, Mary, for there is the making of a great man in him, and we will never let him reflect upon us for retarding his progress."

"Don't be proud, father," replied the fond little mother. "If Philip continues to be as good as he is now, we will have sufficient cause to be grateful."

"Well, well, little woman, his father will expect to see him become great, and continue good; the two make a beautiful combination."

As Mabel sat listlessly contemplating the scene, Philip Adair approached, unnoticed, through the meadow, and stood looking with intense love and admiration upon her lovely face. As he did so, his shadow ominously crossed hers upon the grass.

"I will ask her again," he mentally exclaimed, "to renew her engagement, lest some city man should come along whilst I am away and rob me of my treasure."

As these thoughts crossed his mind, without speaking, he threw himself upon the clover at her feet.

She started, whilst a flood of crimson colored her face, and looked shyly toward her eager, handsome suitor, exclaiming:

"Is that you, Phil? I have been expecting you."

He was silent; he had come with a story to tell. Mabel guessed it before he had said a word.

"Something has happened," she said, gazing into his pale, sad face. "Do not conceal it from me."

"Do not be frightened, Mabel; father and mother at last have given their consent to my going to the city of P—— to study for a lawyer, that is all," he said, forcing a nervous laugh. "I shall be gone for two or three years, perhaps, and will leave much sooner than I expected—to-morrow, in fact. You will give me a solemn promise to wait for me, darling? I will write often, and come home once or twice a year to see you, and when I finish, we will marry and settle down in the beautiful city of P——, and I hope will have a long and happy life together. You will wait for me?" he repeated, looking earnestly into her face.

"I will wait until I die, Philip," she replied.

"God bless you, darling," he said, kissing her now pale cheeks, which again became crimson-dyed. "You shall not regret it."

As twilight began to deepen into night Philip arose, and, giving Mabel his arm they walked along the winding river. The night birds sang softly, and the stars began to glimmer one by one in their azure setting. Their words were few, but the heart of each was filled with love for the other. At last they parted in silence on the banks of the lonely river. Her cheeks were wet with the tears that were beyond her control. Little thought they of the possible severing of a faith, the blighting of a love that had grown with their growth, until it had now ripened into perfection.

The uncertain future is wisely concealed from us; only our present duties are plain.

Philip went to the city, and Mabel devoted herself with her usual patience to her home duties. She heard frequently from Philip, and was contented and happy.

During the summer the old inn was as usual filled with city boarders, amongst whom one Mr. Percy Claire was making quite a sensation in the deserve, and in turn you will find her as good as she is fair."

After his departure they explained their embarrassed situation to her, and begged that she would accept Mr. Claire's brilliant offer.

"I can not!" Mabel cried with a wail of despair. "It would kill me. You know that I love Philip, and I have made him the most sacred promise. What would he think of me? Oh, I should make him so wretched, and be myself so

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn could not understand her folly in refusing so grand an opportunity, regarding it as a whim which would be followed by a life-time regret. In urging it upon her they thought they were not only advancing their interest, but her own.

Mr. Claire saw the greatness of the sacrifice, but he accepted it. He fulfilled his promise to her parents, and went further, sending at his own expense her two eldest brothers to college. He remained at the inn the entire winter, lest he might, by some unfortunate accident, lose his treasure. Mabel was submissive. Her brilliant marriage engagement was the envy of the entire neighborhood. And when the farmers' daughters saw her driving out with Mr. Claire in magnificent style, they sighed with envy, little dreaming how often her smile had an aching heart.

The following spring, when all nature was light and smiling, when the apple trees were again in bloom, Mable was sitting alone by one of the "front-room" windows. In a few days she was to be married. She sat listlessly looking over the wide-spreading landscape, thinking of her ruined happiness.

Suddenly she was startled, for Philip Adair stood out upon the porch before her. His looks were strangely altered—so pale and stern. Mabel, in an agony of despair, looked up, and for a moment they gazed fixedly into each other's pale faces.

At last Mabel exclaimed:

"Philip, why are you come? You know I have given you up."

"Mabel, I have come to hear from your own lips that which none could force me to believe. 'Mine until death, Philip,'" said he, bitterly. "I thank my God that I am rid of one so unworthy! When I left you, Mabel, I went away with no thought but of you and your happiness. Whilst I was laboring for this, you were plotting to wound me in the cruelest way; you little know, Mabel Vaughn, the mischief you have done! Farewell, and may a just God deal with you as you have dealt with me!"

He turned quickly, leaped from the porch, hastened through the front yard, mounted his horse, and was soon galloping along the highway.

Mabel was bewildered at first. Arousing herself, she followed as far as the wicket gate in time to see him disappearing in the dim distance. She held out her arms toward him, exclaiming, "Philip!" with a bitter cry of pain. Then she returned, and, seating herself upon the steps of the porch, buried her face in her hands, whilst her whole frame shook with her agitated feelings. Thus they parted, they who had vowed to go through life together.

* * * * *

Mabel's joyless wedding was over. She left with Mr. Clair to preside over his elegant establishment in the city of P——. He was a cold, selfish man of the world. There was no congeniality between them, and Mabel, though submissive, found her life a blank. As time rolled on the gulf widened and widened between them, he regarding her with jealous suspicion, knowing she had married him without love, and considering himself injured in marrying one in her position and not having it appreciated. He was liberal toward her family, and Mabel felt kindly toward him when she saw them prosperous and happy.

Philip Adair, never rightly understanding the matter, accused her of duplicity and a love of display. Twice in after years he saw her. Once she passed him in her elegant carriage; their eyes met; neither spoke, both considering themselves injured. Philip was surprised to see the dark eclipse that had dimmed the radiant beauty; never, he thought, had he seen a human being so pale. "She has reaped what she has sown," said he, bitterly, though his heart was full of pity. The lips may utter severe reproaches whilst the poor, tortured heart is all love the while. Pride conceals anguish, and Philip, in spite of his bitter words, would have died to save her if he could.

When he again saw her she was still paler. She lay in her coffin, and was beautiful even there. When she felt her end approaching she beckoned to her mother, saying:

"It may be a foolish request, mamma dear, but bear with me, for mine is a tired and wounded spirit. When I am no more, it will be a pleasure for you to know you have consented to my dying request. Please have me buried in the old orchard, under my favorite tree."

So when the apple trees were again in bloom they buried her there. It was a bright sunny day. The birds sang sweetly by the winding river, which shone like a band of silver unrolled, the bees hummed from flower to flower, the only inanimate thing was the sleeper beneath the coffin lid.

Philip Adair prospered wonderously and gratified the ambition of his parents and friends. He became a distinguished man in the world, made a brilliant marriage, and was considered by his less fortunate friends a lucky fellow. But though favored by many blessings, there was always a solitary place in his heart—a void which the world could not satisfy or fill. In society he was gay and cheerful, kind and generous, and the grief that was buried deep within his heart was known only to his Maker.

The Associated Press.

"The Associated Press is a great boon, is it not?" said the cigarette smoking scion of a South Side sire to a beautiful Boston girl, full of sentiment and oysters as they were returning from the theater. "It is, indeed," she replied, in soft tones: "George and I had one all last winter; but papa came in one night before George could take his arm away and acted dreadfully. Do they have them in Chicago?" "I should blush to murmur," responded the untutored Chicagoan as he measured her surcingle belt with his strong right arm.—*Chicago Tribune.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The fuel of the living body is food.

Salicylic acid is much used in Germany to keep water free from impurities.

A meteorological station is to be established on the celebrated Scottish mountain, Ben Nevis.

The metals which are found to longest retain heat are brass and copper; next iron, and lastly in order lead.

In a new electric battery one of the elements is composed of sheet-iron less than the ten-thousandth part of an inch in thickness.

Scientists have declared that the Blue Hill Range of Massachusetts is older, in a geological point of view, than the Alps or the Pyrenees of Europe.

Water filtered through charcoal becomes perfectly pure, the charcoal absorbing all disagreeable tastes and smells, whether they arise from animal or vegetable impurities.

The great glacier which gives rise to the Zarafshan River in Central Asia has been explored and recently described by Mr. Mushketof, a Russian geologist. It is fifteen miles long, and a mile wide.

It is known as a fact in geology that below the depth of thirty feet the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifty feet.

A journey across Africa from south to north is to be undertaken by Dr. Emil Holub, of Prague, under the auspices of the Vienna Geographical Society. He thinks he can traverse the continent lengthwise in three years.

In his new scientific treatise on island life, Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, the eminent English naturalist, estimates the period embracing the formation of all the fossil-bearing rocks, since the Cambrain, at twenty-eight millions of years.

A Bavarian chemist is reported to have invented an enameling liquid which renders any species of stone or cement harder than granite, and gives it the indelible appearance of any mineral that may be desired.

The leading peculiarity of rice is the very large proportion of starch and the very small proportion of gluten which it contains, there being but one part of gluten to thirteen parts of starch. In wheat there are two parts of gluten to every nine parts of starch.

Sulphide of carbon has been used with complete success in France for the purpose of exterminating wasps. A small quantity is introduced into the aperture by which the insects go in and out of their nest, and the result is the immediate destruction of the entire colony. The aperture should be closed after pouring in the liquid or forcing it in with a syringe.

According to Dr. Edward Smith, an egg contains 15¼ per cent. of carbon, and 2 per cent. of nitrogen. Another writer estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 is to 900. As a flesh-producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

One of the leading chemical manufactories of Germany employs six regular chemists with salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,500 yearly, and in addition engages the services of an eminent chemist for theoretical work exclusively, paying him nearly $10,000 per annum. It is doubtless to this liberal patronage of qualified scientists that the superiority of German chemical manufactures is due.

Some support to the theory that not the brain alone, but the whole nervous system may really be the seat of the mind, is afforded by Prof. O. C. Marsh's latest researches concerning the extinct reptiles of the Rocky-Mountain region. One mammoth skeleton belonging to a creature which he has named Stegosaurus, must have been clothed with a body as large as that of an alligator, while the brain cavity corresponds in size to that of a dog.

The sources of petroleum are found in almost every part of the globe, and the use of the article would seem well nigh coeval with civilization. There is a spring in one of the Ionian islands, which has yielded petroleum more than 2,000 years. The city of Genoa was formerly lighted by oil from the wells of Armenia, on the banks of the Zaro. In Persia, also, near the Caspian Sea, at Baku, numerous springs of petroleum have been known from the earliest time; and those of Rangoon, on the Irawaddy, are said to have yielded, before the general introduction of petroleum, some 400,000 hogsheads of oil a year.

Old-Time Epizootics.

Thanks to the general use of steam in traveling, it is comforting to reflect that in spite of the very great annoyance and inconvenience caused by the horse diseases in recent years, particularly by the epizootic which prevailed in the year 1872, the inconveniences to which people are subjected nowadays in the lack of horses are really much less grave than those which our ancestors had to contend with, in similar circumstances. For our forefathers, the prevalence of a severe epizootic meant the cessation of all traveling and transportation, whether for long or for short distances; excepting, of course, such service as may be done by oxen and by men on foot. Some idea of the gravity of the situation is suggested by the following extracts from an old Birmingham newspaper: On February 4, 1760, notice was published that "the horses belonging to the Birmingham stage coach are so much affected by the present distemper that prevails among them, that its journies are obliged to be discontinued until their recovery." And in the week following another notice appears under that of February 11, 1760, "the horses belonging to the Birmingham stage coach are still so bad that it would be dangerous to attempt their going with the coach this week; but on Monday next, the 18th, Mr. Payton proposes that the coach shall set out to go from hence as usual; after which he hopes it will meet with no other interruption."

Open Windows.

"Windows open more would keep doctors from the door." A very large quantity of fresh air is spoiled and rendered foul by the act of breathing. A man spoils not less than a gallon every minute. In eight hours' breathing a man spoils as much air as seventeen three-bushel sacks could hold. If he were shut up in a room seven feet broad, seven feet long, and seven feet high, the doors and windows fitting so tightly that no air could pass through, he would die poisoned by his own breath in a few hours; in twenty-four hours he would have spoiled all the air contained in the room, and have converted it into poison. Reader, when you rise to-morrow morning, just go out of doors for five minutes, and observe carefully the freshness of the air. That air is in the state Heaven keeps it for breathing. Then come back suddenly into your close room, and your own sense will at once make you feel how very far the air in your chamber is from being in the same wholesome and serviceable condition.

Horse Thieves of India.

The Khyber Pass is the chief gateway into Cabul. Sixteen miles from it is the city of Peshawur. Two miles from the city is the English cantonment, containing nine or ten regiments. The adjoining valley and hills are full of professional robbers. The objects which they love to steal are arms, money, and horses. In securing these they show skill and daring. A writer in *Chamber's Journal* tells several anecdotes of these thieves, which exhibit their skill in horse stealing:

The most popular plan of horse stealing requires at least three men to carry it out comfortably and successfully. One of them quietly steals his way into the stable, and lays hold of a cord which has been pushed through one of the air-holes in the wall by one of his friends outside.

The two use the string as a saw, while the third pours upon it a plentiful supply of water. The cord silently and speedily cuts its way down the mud wall.

In a wonderfully short time the three craftsmen manage to saw around a portion of the wall, which, when pushed outwards, leaves a space sufficient to allow a horse to pass out.

This done, the remaining work presents no difficulty. The ropes which bind the horse are cut, and in a short time he is cantering to the hills, with generally two and sometimes his three new masters on his back.

A somewhat bold and impudent exploit in the horse-stealing line was the amusement and the talk of the station for some days. The cantonment is literally a camp.

At sundown a chain of sentries communicating with each other is posted right around it. This demands a great number of men, and all regiments, cavalry and infantry, European and native, nightly give their proportions.

A native trooper on the occasion to which I refer, fastened his horse to the peg fixed about the middle of his "beat;" and to keep up his courage and himself warm—the night was very dark and bitterly cold—walked pretty smartly backwards and forwards on his "beat."

The extent of this walk was not more than thirty yards, and thus at no time could he have been more than fifteen yards from his charger. He was armed in the usual way, with a short rifle and tulwar, or sword.

While thus doing duty, a hill man managed to crawl quite close to him without exciting notice and waiting quietly until the sentry was near the end of his walk, and, of course, with his back to the horse, the robber cut the charger's rope, mounted him, and in a moment was galloping away from the station.

The sentry fired his rifle in the direction in which his steed had gone; guards turned out, and a great noise was raised; but the outwitted soldier never saw his horse again.

To him the loss was a serious one, as the horses of the native cavalry regiments do not belong to the Government, but to the troopers themselves.

Parlor Magic.

Borrow a Panama hat, the more expensive the better, and hold it up so that your audience can see that it does not contain either a savings bank or a white whale. You then procure an ordinary kerosene lamp, remove the shade and light the wick. You are now ready. Pass the hat five or six times over the light, or until it is a complete blaze; then quickly placing the hat in a box, into which you have previously deposited two pounds of common gunpowder—the hat and box will instantly disappear. This trick never fails to astonish.

A very amusing, although exciting trick, is to cause a person in the audience to start from his seat without the aid of machinery, bent pins, or the placing of hands. This feat requires a little preparation during the day, as will be seen. You open a book and pretend to read as if from its contents, and immediately a young lady in the audience will start toward you with a shriek, and if you are wise you will have a rear window open, through which you can pass. The secret of the trick consists in your reading a purloined letter of your sister's from her lover.

Lay a wager with some gentleman in front of you that he can not walk to within three feet of you without pausing and throwing back his head, assuring him that the floor will not be obstructed in any manner. This trick never fails, and its success depends upon having a well-waxed thread streched across the room at the height of the gentleman's throat. Do not attempt this with your father.

A good conclusion to an evening's entertainment of this kind is called "Dissolving Feat," in which you turn out the gas for sixty seconds, and on lighting it the room will be vacated of all but yourself. The moment the gas is turned out you produce from a hermetically sealed box about a pound of Limberger cheese. The effect is wonderful, especially if the evening be very warm.

If you are not a ventriloquist you can, nevertheless, make your friends believe you are. Before the audience assembles place your little brother under a barrel, having, of course, first instructed him as to the replies he should make to your questions. At the proper time you walk up to the barrel, and, giving it a sharp rap with your knuckles, say: "Are you there, sir?" The reply comes, "No, I am somewhere else!" Then you hold an animated conversation with a supposed (?) person, in which many of your family secrets are divulged, and when at the close you inform your audience that you will imitate a drowning person and pour a pail of water through a hole in the head of a barrel, all are wonderfully amazed except your brother, who will be madder than a hatter.

PITH AND POINT.

The candle-wick is up to snuff.

The cream of a joke should never be sour.

Usually "through by daylight"—Sleep.

What is it that by losing an eye has only a nose left? A noise.

A crack invisible to the naked eye. The crack of a whip.

Never scare off a fly with a club when a feather will do as well.

A new novel is called "Man Proposes." It is certainly not a leap-year story.

A kiss on the forehead of some of our modern girls is a sort of salaam bang salutation.

Out in Montana, when they start a man down hill in a barrel, they speak of his "appearance in a new role."

Grace—"I am going to see Clara to-day. Have you any message?" Charlotte—"I wonder how you can visit that dreadful girl. Give her my love."

Before marriage,
With wondrous care,
She seeks the mirror
And bangs her hair.
After marriage,
With angry glare,
She grabs her slipper
And bangs her heir.

Recorder—"You are very young to be stealing for a living. Are you going to make that your profession?" "Yes, sir; my father wants me to learn the rudiments thoroughly before I run for office."

"I smell sumfin a burning," remarked an aged negro, who sat at the camp-fire toasting his extremities. "Gosh!" he added, a moment later, with a loud yell, "it's dis niggah's own fut!"

"I say, Clem," cried two disputing darkies, appealing for decision to a sable umpire; "which word is right—disactly or dexactly?" The sable umpire reflected a moment, and then, with a look of wisdom, said: "I can't tell, persactly."

"Have you given electricity a trial for your complaint, madam?" asked the minister, as he took tea with the old lady. "Electricity?" said she. "Well, yes, I reckon I has. I was struck by lightning last summer, and hove out of the window, but it didn't seem to me no sort of good."

The New York *Tribune* reports the Rev. W. H. H. Murray as saying: "Death is perfinirion, that is all." Well, if that is all—if death is simply a "pe"—what-do-you-call-it—"finirion," it can't have a sting, as alleged. We always had a sneaking sort of feeling that it was one of those things, but, owing to a rush of political news, we never got room to say so.—*Norristown Herald.*

Board Schoolmaster (desiring to explain the word "conceited," which had occurred in the course of the reading-lesson)—"Now, boys, suppose that I was always boasting of my learning—that I knew a good deal o' Latin, for instance, or that my personal appearance was—that I was very good-looking, y' know—what should you say I was?" Straightforward boy (who had "caught the Speaker's eye")—"I should say you was a liar, s'."

Mrs. Susan Coolidge has written a volume of verse, and in the prelude to the work remarks that:

Poems are heavenly things,
And only souls with wings
May reach them where they grow,
May pluck and bear below,
Visiting the nations thus
With food all glorious.

You are wrong, Susan. There is not a solitary soul with wings in this office, and yet you can stand most anywhere and reach poems. Unfortunately, the people who wrote them are out of reach.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is a nice thing to be very bright, and to give what is supposed to be a witty answer to every query, but sometimes one gets caught in his own trap. "What is a crime?" asked the grave professor in a theological college. "A crime!" answered the wit of the class, "why, it is when a man does something." "Then," said the professor, as he looked over his glasses at the youth, "I think no one could accuse you, Mr. Brown, of ever committing a crime."

"Now, you know," remarked the new Sunday-school teacher, as he beamed kindly on the interested class of boys, "that Robert Bruce, as he lay on the bed, saw a spider cast its web seven times, failing every time, but the eighth attempt was successful. Now, what was the result?" And he looked into the eager, upturned faces before him. And then an exceedingly small boy, with phenomenally large freckles, at the foot of the class, whose folks had been cleaning house the week before, spoke up and said that the woman came in the next morning with a broom and dust-pan, and carried the spider out, a clay-cold corpse. And then the school sang, while the new teacher sat down and wiped his forehead.

Waiting the Resurrection.

In New London, Ct., is a lot containing five graves, those of a man and his four wives. The women's form four sides of a square, and the man's is in the center, while the inscriptions are as follows:

My III. wife.
My I. wife.
Our Husband.
My II. wife.
My IIII. wife.

Ladies' Patches.

The beauties of the court of Louis XV. thought they had made a notable discovery when they gummed pieces of black taffeta on their cheeks to heighten the brilliancy of their complexions. The ladies in England had before adopted patches, in quaint shapes, as of a crescent or coach and horses, etc. An epigram was written:

Her patches are of every cut,
For pimples and for scars;
Here's all the wandering planets' signs,
And some of the fixed stars!

The coach and horse patch was an especial favorite. Anstey, in his satire, "The Bath Guide," enumerated "velvet patches" as among a fine lady's necessities; but about the beginning of the present century they seemed gradually to fall out of fashion in England.

Coal is so scarce in some parts of the West that young people engaged in courting have to sit on each other's laps to keep warm.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A celebrated case—Switzer Kase.

Tramps' hats supply a long felt want.

The balloonist's home is one flight up.

Hear us, Cassius (cash us,) or we sink.

Be virtuous and you will be—a curiosity.—*Modern Argo.*

Lovers' a cottage is more common than lovin' the cottage's mistress.

A German grocer calls his scales "ambush" because they lie in weight.

Some men are called muffs because they are used to keep a flirt's hand in.

The best of us are very apt to be mealy-mouthed about three times a day.

The deaf man who had a scolding wife remarked, "Man wants but little hear below."

The experiment has been tried often enough to prove that a jack-knife is not a night-key.

"Well, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir, you generally expand them."

What tree in the forest would be most likely to be known by its bark? We should think the dog wood.

The choir doesn't care so much for the congregational singing. It looks out for the main chants.—*Boston Transcript.*

"He's an honest young man," said the saloon-keeper, with an approving smile; "he sold his note to pay his whisky bill."

Puck speaks of a Western New York man who cures all diseases by immersion in cold water, and calls him a "canalopath."

Every man in St. Louis owns a dog. The object is to increase the puppylation until it rivals that of Chicago.—*Boston Globe.*

"I am a man of few words," said Prendergast. "True enough," replied Fog, "true enough; but you never tire of repeating them."

A man writes to an editor for $4 "because he is so terribly short," and gets in reply the heartless response, "Do as I do; stand up on a chair."

An Ohio man has taken the small-pox from a pet pig. When once this disease gets into a family it is pretty sure to go through it.—*Galveston News.*

Young clergyman at a clerical meeting: "I merely throw out the idea." Old minister: "Well, I think that is the best thing you can do with it."

An Illinois exchange says: "Peoria distilleries are now feeding 16,350 head of cattle." And furnishing drink to as many more, no doubt.—*Peck's Sun.*

"Would you like to look through the big telescope?" asked one girl of another. To which the latter replied: "No, I'd a great deal rather look through a keyhole."

Mr. Hyer was married to Miss Joy. The friends of the victims were shocked when the press called her "a thing of beauty," because she was "a Joy for Ever."

A newspaper commenting on the fact that a farmer nearly lost his life by sinking in a quagmire, adds: "Men who do not subscribe for a paper must expect to be snaked in every now and then."

When you hear a young lady very carefully say, "I haven't saw," you may be quite confident that she is a recent graduate from one of the most thorough of our numerous female seminaries.

A pupil of the Latin school being confined to his room by sickness, was called upon by a young friend. "What, Charley," said the visitor, "sick, eh?" "Yes," was the answer, "*sic sum!*"

De Brancas was very absent-minded. He called one day at a friend's house, and asked if he were in. "No, sir," replied the servant, "he was buried eight days ago, and you were one of the pall-bearers."

We'll bet a cent that not a man who has blown out the gas and been suffocated during the past ten years, ever took and read his county paper. Now is the time to subscribe.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of that kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.—*Times.*

Manitoba Lake.

The Manitoba lake, which has given name to the province formed out of the Red river region, is called after a small island, whence, in the stillness of the night, issue strangely-sweet, mysterious sounds. The Ojibway Indians who dwell in that neighborhood believe the island to be the home of Manitoba, the speaking God, and will not land on or approach it for any consideration, thinking they would desecrate or profane it, and that they would meet with some terrible fate for their impiety. The sound is caused, it has been ascertained, by the beating of the waves on the large pebbles along the shore. These, with fragments of fine-grained, compact limestone from the cliffs above, are rubbed together by the action of the water, and give out a tone like that of distant church bells. This natural music is heard when the wind blows from the north, and, as it subsides, low, plaintive notes, resembling voices of an invisible choir, are heard. It has been compared to the chant of the nuns at the Trinita de Monti in Rome, with which all travelers are familiar. The effect is impressive. Tourists have been awakened at night in the vicinity, under the impression that chimes of bells were ringing afar off, and that their tones were rippling over the lake. The mystic bells of Manitoba have acquired such a reputation that travelers are not satisfied until they are heard, and often spend days there waiting for the blowing of the north wind. The Ojibways have a number of poetic legends about their speaking God, whom they profoundly revere.

An Undergraduate's Excuse.

An undergraduate was summoned before one of the Dons for not attending the 7 o'clock morning chapel. "Sir," said the Don, "let me hear what you have to say in excuse of your persistent absence from morning prayers." "Sir," replied the delinquent, "the service is too late for me to be present." "Too late, sir! How can 7 in the morning be considered a late hour?" "Well," replied the ingenious offender, "were the hour 4 or 5, or even 6, I might manage to be present; but to expect a man to sit up till 7 o'clock in the morning in order to go to church is more than human nature will endure."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Music Hath Charms, Etc.

[From the St. Louis Western Watchman.]

One of the great manufacturing interests of Boston is the Emerson Piano Company, whose pianos are used with high appreciation and satisfaction throughout the world. In a recent conversation with Mr. Jos. Gramer, one of the proprietors, that gentleman remarked: I have used that splendid remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, in my family, and found it to be so very beneficial that I will never be without it. It has cured me of a severe case of rheumatism, after other remedies had failed.

The Grand Rush of an Engine to a Fire.

You are sitting at tea when the alarm rings. You don't know the box, but you rush out on the street and stare around you. In a moment the ominous rush comes on the ear. The horses cantering out of their stables, the firemen, nimble as cats, leap to their stations, the wide doors are thrown open, three policemen dash out of No. 1 to see the start, and bang, ding! whish! rush! G'lang! look out! ding! dong! ding! away they go like a tornado. Crash! a baby may be burning. Bang! sleeping children may be smothering. Ding, dong, ding! An old man, feeble and rheumatic, may be staggering in smoke. Look out! the strong man, blistered with flames, is yelling for his babies! Look out, then! look out! stand aside, and let them pass. Here they come like a storm. The driver stooping down with slacked rein, speaking to the intent steeds that big-eyed, wide-nostriled and strained, go thundering on. The foreman sitting by his side, erect and defiant, with arms folded, looks lion-faced at the sky searching for the ominous glare. The firemen behind him clinging like cats to a ladder, dressing themselves as the machine thunders on. The ubiquitous reporter taking notes on the boom-plate of the lofty ladder. Bang, boom, bang! look out! They pass a crossing like an earthquake on wheels. The horses, alive and stung with the same enthusiasm which fills the firemen, spurn the rough street and dash along as if a prairie on fire was chasing them. They need no whip, they need no lash; their big arteries are churning with hot blood; their big muscles are strung to the task they love. The wild horse followed fast by fed fire never sped like they. With ears laid back, with eyes standing out from the bony face, with nostrils red as if with blood, they gallop on untiring.

The branchman gets out his key, the foreman is all ready. Ding, ding, ding! Another crossing. Ding, dong, swush! The firemen gather themselves for the final jump. Bang! "We're near the fire, lads—look out." Crash! All right. Bang! Here's the box. Jump for your lives! Bang! bang! bang! They jump. The horses' sides heave like big bellows. Their noble heads fall between their trembling knees; the sunk tails quiver; the pointed ears droop like limp leather, and the firemen, eloquent with enthusiasm, dash into the street, and an old woman, wiping her hands—"The Lord bless you, gentlemen, but it was only our chimney; and the Lord bless you, I—" and the gang go home and play dominoes. The horses stand waiting for the next, and just as willing to jump as the man who had been waiting an hour for a shave.—*Toronto World.*

A Strong Conqueror.

[From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.]

According to an Illinois exchange, our days of Rheumatism are well nigh numbered. St. Jacobs Oil enters a rheumatic territory, and conquers every subject. That's right. We believe in it.

A Good Dog Story.

A correspondent of the *Spectator* writes that this story of a dog's sagacity may be relied upon as true: During the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, a friend of mine had occasion to go one day from that place to Greenock on business. Hearing, on his arrival, that the person he wished to see was out, but expected shortly to return home, he determined to take a stroll about the town, to which he was a stranger. In the course of his walk he turned into a baker's shop and bought a bun. As he stood at the door of the shop eating his bun a large dog came up to him and begged for a share, which he got and seemed to enjoy, coming back for piece after piece. "Does the dog belong to you?" my friend asked of the shop woman. "No," she answered, "but he spends most of time here, and begs half-pennies from the people who pass." "Half-pennies! What good can they do him?" "Oh, he knows very well what to do with them; he comes into the shop and buys cakes!"

This seemed rather a remarkable instance of cleverness even for the cleverest of animals; so, by way of testing its reality, my friend went out of the shop into the street, where he was immediately accosted by the dog, who begged for something with all the eloquence of which a dog is capable. He offered him a half-penny and was rather surprised to see him accept it readily and walk with the air of a regular customer into the shop, where he put his fore paws on the counter and held out the half-penny toward the attendant. The young woman produced a bun, but that did not suit the dog, and he held his money fast. "Ah," said she, "I know what he wants," and took down from a shelf a plate of short-bread. This was right; the dog paid his half-penny, took his short-bread and ate it with decorous satisfaction. When he had quite finished he left the shop, and my friend, much amused, followed him, and when he again begged, found another half-penny for him, and saw the whole process gone through a second time.

This dog clearly had learned by some means the use of money, and not merely that it would buy something to eat, but that it would buy several things, among which he could exercise a right of choice. What is perhaps most remarkable is that his proceedings were entirely independent, and for his own benefit, not that of any teacher or master.

A painter who was well acquainted with the dire effects of the law had to represent two men—one who had gained a lawsuit and another who had lost one. He painted the former with a shirt on and the latter naked.

If you are coughing or not, but feel the presence of a cold in the system, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and feel immediate relief. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad he used your Bitters."—*A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.*

Odd Statistics.

A Detroiter has been collecting and arranging statistics of an odd nature, and, if his book is ever published, readers will find nothing dry about it. He goes right to business on page 1 by estimating the number of lickings received by the average boy up to his 14th year at 125. This includes the spanking process during infancy.

Out of every 100,000 people in this country 19,000 get up cross in the morning, but only a hundred or so remain in that condition very long after breakfast.

Out of 50,000 men only 600 will put up money on a bet. The rest will crawfish around, and finally back water on their assertions.

Only ten women out of every 500 who start out on a journey by railroad consult a railroad map or have the least idea of the direction they take. Four hundred and ninety-eight worry about their baggage; 497 are certain they took the wrong train; 499 wish they had never started.

The risk of being bitten by a dog is greatly overestimated. Out of every 1,000 big and little dogs only two care to get up a row with the human race, and those two are ready and willing to die.

The number of men who can put in a more pleasant evening down town than at their own fireside is on the decrease, and the number of wives who are taking a little extra pains to make home more pleasant than a concert-saloon is on the increase.

Out of every 1,000 men who get mad and swear they will see a lawyer about it only fifteen carry out their intentions.

Only one woman in 5,000 pays the first price asked for a bonnet, and only one milliner in 1,000,000 expects her to.

The time occupied by the average man in buying a full suit of clothes is just one-fourth the time occupied by the average woman in buying a pair of stockings.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Compromise.

A man was once asked how he and his wife got along with so little friction in the family machinery. "Well," said he, "when we first married we both wanted our own way. I wanted to sleep on linen sheets, my wife preferred cotton, and we couldn't agree. Finally we talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that it was unchristian to live in constant bickering; so we compromised on linen, and have got along all right ever since."

More People Die

from diseased Kidneys than of consumption, but not one fatal case in a thousand would occur if Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was taken in time. By all means try it.

Try to Please.

"What is the secret of the success of Miss ——?"—one of the belles in Washington—we asked of a friend. "She does not appear remarkably intellectual, and she is not very beautiful."

"No," said the person addressed, "but she tries to please people."

And this was the secret of her being loved.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

Vegetine is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

For a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

All respectable dealers sell Frazer axle grease because it is the genuine and gives perfect satisfaction.

Style, fit and ease combine in the diamond boots and shoes. Try them! Rosenthal Bros., Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure. It never fails.

Dr. BULL'S

COUGH

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BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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Printers about to embark in the Newspaper or Printing Business in this State will find it to their interest to address PRINTERS' EXCHANGE, Box 328, Chicago, Ill., before purchasing outfits.

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The Barks, Roots and Herbs

FROM WHICH VEGETINE IS MADE

In Powder Form,

SOLD FOR

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VEGETINE

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.

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Dear Sir—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

Dr. W. ROSS Writes:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,

Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

VEGETINE

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Sleep, Appetite and Strength

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is systematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer. Moreover, since the brain sympathizes closely with the stomach and its associate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Ag't.

Deafness, Ear Diseases, Catarrh.

Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known experienced Aural Surgeon, Author, and Writer on the above Diseases, may be consulted by mail or personally at his office, No. 615 Walnut St., Reading, Pa. His small book sent free. His large and complete work of 375 pages on Deafness, Diseases of the Ear and Tonsils, and Catarrh, and their proper treatment; price $2 by mail.

NOTE.—No one will question Dr. Shoemaker's standing or skill.

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Is no more to be dreaded, as the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER will wash clothes clean, without rubbing or wear and tear of the material. The Washer produces a constant flow of boiling soap suds, which pass through the fabric, remove the dirt, and bleach the clothes. There are over 50,000 now in successful operation. Send for circular containing full description and testimonials. We send the Washer by express, all charges paid, to your nearest express office on receipt of $4.50. Special terms to Agents. We do not send any order C. O. D. We refer to the [illegible] Nat. Bank of New York. Address BISSELL MFG. CO., 50 Barclay St., New York. Mention this paper.

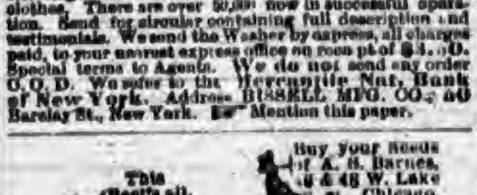
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Inventions of Women.

The list of woman's inventions of recent date is by no means blank. One of the best machines now in use for the manufacture of paper bags is the invention of Mary E. Knight, of Springfield, Mass. The accomplished wife of Father Hyacinthe holds a patent for an improved corset. The Empress Eugenie invented the many flounced bustle—the precursor of the extinct crinoline. Mrs. Walton has devised a way of deadening the noise on the elevated railroads, and a spark arrester for locomotives. Women obtain from the Government an average of about sixty patents yearly. During the year ending July, 1880, women received some seventy patents, a list of the subjects, which is appended, as a useful showing of the tendency of the inventive faculties of the sex. As might be expected, the plurality of articles relate to the lightening of woman's work. Among them are a jar-lifter, a bag-holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress protector, two dust-pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress chart, a fish-boner, a sleeve-adjuster, a lap table, a seaming-machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, sad-irons, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a window-cleaner, a napkin, a clothespin, a weather-strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a strainer, a milk-cooler, a sofa-bed, a dipper, a paper dish, and a plaiting device. In the line of purely mechanical contrivances appear a car-step, a baggage attachment for vehicles, a shoe-channeling machine, a guard for sleeping berths, a loom for tubular fabrics, a window frame, an oil burner, a life-raft, a window-fastener, a locomotive's chimney, a buckle, paper bag machines, dumping-wagon and a bale-tie. Besides these are braces, corsets, a hat-cover, a collar, a doll supporter, a shawl-strap, corset-clasps, undergarments, a game, a shoe and a hair-wash.

Some fellow has figured out that Vanderbilt's income would allow him to visit 8,000 circuses, eat 20,000 pints of peanuts, and drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade every day in the year.

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BY THE USE OF

DR. BOSANKO'S

RHEUMATIC CURE,

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ALKALINE REMEDY.

TRY IT AND BE CURED.

PRICE, 75 Cents.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

Address THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO., PIQUA, O.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

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If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

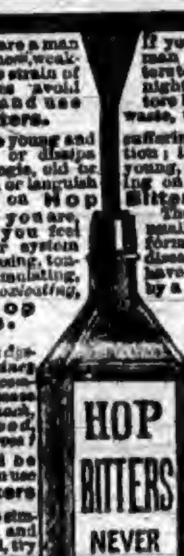

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A boy 16 years old can saw off a 2-foot log in two minutes.

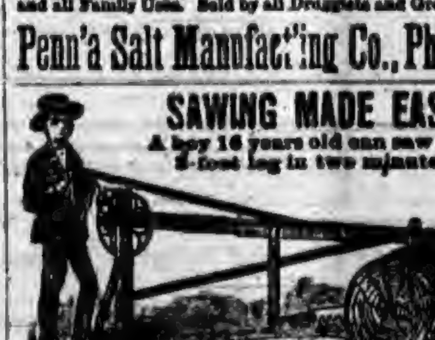

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MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and Seminal Weakness cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $10 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $5. "Electric Light," a 32-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 3c.

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These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.

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With streets full of traders, and ships on the tide;
With rich men and workers, and judges and preachers,
The shops full of skill, and the schools full of teachers.

The people were proud of their opulent town;
The rich men spent millions to bring it renown;
The strong men built and the tradesmen planned,
The shipmen sailed to every land;
The lawyers argued, the teachers taught,
And a poor shy poet his verses brought
And cast them into the splendid store.

The tradesmen sneered at his useless craft,
The rich men sneered, and the strong men laughed;
The preachers said it was worthless quite,
The school-men claimed it was theirs to write.
But the songs were spared, though they added naught
To the profit and praise the people sought,
That was wafted at last from distant climes.
And the townsmen said, "To remotest times
We shall send our name and our greatness down."

The boast came true; but the famous town
Had a lesson to learn when all was told.
The nations that honored cared naught for its gold,
Its skill they exceeded a hundredfold;
It had only been one of a thousand more
Had the songs of the poet been lost to its store.

Then the rich men and tradesmen and school-men said
They had never derided, but praised instead;
And they boast of the poet the town has bred.
—*Harper's Magazine*

Under the Apple Blossoms.

BY MISS AMELIA THROPP.

Mabel Vaughn was the daughter of a plain, respectable farmer residing in the State of Pennsylvania. He was a hard-working, honest man, but a poor manager, always in arrears in his payments, and at the time I now write much in debt. The old, two-story farm-house, with its white walls, rustic porch and green blinds, stood upon an eminence, with a lawn in front sloping down upon the winding public road. On the left was a garden inclosed with white-washed palings, and an orchard to the right. The latter sloped back to meadow lands, through which a broad stream flowed, with banks bordered with willow and alder; a large buttonwood tree shaded the back yard with its wide spreading branches, whilst in the spring and summer time festoons of woodbine and roses clustered over the rustic porch in front. From the latter was seen a broad expanse of rolling country dotted here and there with groves of trees. On the right, by the roadside, a little distance off, stood a two-story frame country inn, whose gaily painted sign-board swung lazily in the air; the white spires of the far-off village were seen in the distance. The scene was of a well-cultivated, country landscape, which, in its peaceful solitude, was tempting to the wornout, fashionable people of the heated, dusty cities, and in summer many thronged the rural neighborhood.

Mabel was the eldest of nine children, and, at the time I introduce her, in her nineteenth year. She was tall, fair, handsome, with a slight, symmetrical figure, clear complexion, large, deep blue eyes, fringed with long black lashes, well-shaped nose, and a mouth tempting as a rosebud; her waving masses of golden hair crowned her well-shaped head like a halo. She was a beautiful, refined, superior creature, entirely out of keeping with her rude surrounding. The country lads were quite in awe of the beautiful girl, whom they called cold hearted and proud. This was because they failed to understand her refined, superior nature. She was not entirely satisfied with her lot, and was often oppressed with a strange longing for something better than she had known. She was fond of books, and eagerly grasped any chance reading matter which came in her way. It was the calm of a lovely Sabbath as she sat upon the grass, leaning against an old apple tree, with a book in her hand; her snowy dress floating around her like a cloud, whilst a large straw hat was keeping her calm blue eyes in shade. The trees were laden with blossoms, whilst the hum of bees filled the air as they were laying in their winter supply of honey. The air was full of fragrance, and Mabel, with a half listless admiration, viewed the scene, which was fair enough to kindle the eye of an artist.

Philip Adair was the son of a neighboring farmer. He and Mabel had been brought up together, their families being fast friends. He was a tall, handsome, dark-complexioned young man of three-and-twenty summers. His father was a man of a different character from Mr. Vaughn—industrious and managing, with his fine farm out of debt, and "a little" as he said, "laid up for a rainy day." Philip, his eldest son, was the pride of his parents and the admiration of the neighborhood, on account of his neighborhood. He was a widower of about forty-five. For the last three years he had been traveling abroad. On his return, before settling down to city life, he had concluded to rusticate in this quiet neighborhood for rest for himself and a good time for his two little sons. He was a well educated, superior man, of large means and prominent position. His elegant appearance and haughty manners won for him the awe and admiration of the people of the place, and the farmers' daughters were anxious by their charms to induce him to marry and locate in the neighborhood. Mabel had heard much of Mr. Claire but had not felt the least interest in him. One evening as she was returning from the village, whither she had been making a few purchases, she met an elegant looking gentleman leading by the hand a little boy. From the description she had heard, she at once recognized him as Mr. Claire. She felt embarrassed by the gaze of evident admiration he fixed upon her face. The next evening she heard a knock on the front hall door, and on opening it found, to her astonishment, the gentleman there. He bowed low to her, introducing himself as Mr. Claire, apologizing for the call, saying in vindication that, "he had been informed that Mr. Vaughn had an idea of selling his place, and took the liberty to call and see if there was any truth in the report, as he was so much pleased with this part of the country that he had concluded to purchase a farm where he and the boys might ruralize for the summers."

Mabel blushed deeply at the remarks of the stranger, and informed him that "she was very sorry to be forced to acknowledge that the reports were correct."

The truth was, Mr. Vaughn, who was always in pecuniary embarrassments, had lately lost heavily, and as Mr. Adair (who was his friend in need) at last had become out of patience with him, he would either be forced to sell now, or the property would be sold for him, as there was no way of raising the large amount due. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn were absent, trying to persuade Mr. Adair to assist them out of their difficulties, but this time he was inexorable.

Mr. Claire was delighted at the opportunity of awaiting their return.

"You would regret, Miss Vaughn," he said, "to leave the old place?"

"Yes, sir; it is our home. We children have all been born here, and we have the most pleasant and tender associations connected with the dear old place. I shall be very unhappy if we are forced to leave it."

"You may not be forced to go. Often, when we are on the verge of some painful misfortune, a kind Providence interposes, and we are extricated from our painful position."

"Those are romantic events," replied Mabel. "We read of them in novels, but they seldom occur in real life."

"Reality, Miss Vaughn, is stranger than fiction, and allow me to predict that something will occur to prevent your leaving the old place."

"That, sir, would be making us all too happy."

On the return of her parents, Mabel quickly withdrew. Mr. Vaughn was delighted with his distinguished guest, who promised to call the next day to look over the farm. He came not only then, but on many succeeding days, until Mabel began to think it was herself, not the farm, in which he was most interested. This caused her alarm, and she tried to avoid the assiduous stranger. She had often rejoiced in her beauty for Philip's sake. She now turned from her mirror with pain, regarding it as her greatest misfortune.

Mr. Claire would not see her indifference, but kept persistently visiting the old farm, and overwhelming her with costly presents. At last he frightened her with an offer, which she positively declined. He expected this, and went to her parents, telling them that he loved their daughter, and if she could be induced to wed him, he would pay off the entire indebtedness of the farm, and assist them out of all embarrassments for the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn were at this time very indignant at their neighbor for not assisting them, and considered Mr. Claire's position as quite a blessing.

"It will be all right, sir, I am sure," replied the delighted father. "Mable is a noble girl. She will love you as yar noble nature and mental superiority. He worked hard on the farm, and all his spare time was devoted to study. He had loved Mabel passionately from childhood, and she in return gave him her undivided heart.

Philip's ambition was to go to the city of P—— and study for a lawyer and locate there, making his way up to prominence if possible. He had for some time been endeavoring to induce his father to advance a sufficient amount for this scheme, out of what in future would come to him out of the estate. Mr. Adair was at first reluctant, not knowing how he could manage without him; but, wishing to do justice to his noble son, and being yet in his vigorous prime, with two active younger boys, he finally consented, saying to his wife:

"We will not oppose the boy, Mary, for there is the making of a great man in him, and we will never let him reflect upon us for retarding his progress."

"Don't be proud, father," replied the fond little mother. "If Philip continues to be as good as he is now, we will have sufficient cause to be grateful."

"Well, well, little woman, his father will expect to see him become great, and continue good; the two make a beautiful combination."

As Mabel sat listlessly contemplating the scene, Philip Adair approached, unnoticed, through the meadow, and stood looking with intense love and admiration upon her lovely face. As he did so, his shadow ominously crossed hers upon the grass.

"I will ask her again," he mentally exclaimed, "to renew her engagement, lest some city man should come along whilst I am away and rob me of my treasure."

As these thoughts crossed his mind, without speaking, he threw himself upon the clover at her feet.

She started, whilst a flood of crimson colored her face, and looked shyly toward her eager, handsome suitor, exclaiming:

"Is that you, Phil? I have been expecting you."

He was silent; he had come with a story to tell. Mabel guessed it before he had said a word.

"Something has happened," she said, gazing into his pale, sad face. "Do not conceal it from me."

"Do not be frightened, Mabel; father and mother at last have given their consent to my going to the city of P—— to study for a lawyer, that is all," he said, forcing a nervous laugh. "I shall be gone for two or three years, perhaps, and will leave much sooner than I expected—to-morrow, in fact. You will give me a solemn promise to wait for me, darling? I will write often, and come home once or twice a year to see you, and when I finish, we will marry and settle down in the beautiful city of P——, and I hope will have a long and happy life together. You will wait for me?" he repeated, looking earnestly into her face.

"I will wait until I die, Philip," she replied.

"God bless you, darling," he said, kissing her now pale cheeks, which again became crimson-dyed. "You shall not regret it."

As twilight began to deepen into night Philip arose, and, giving Mabel his arm they walked along the winding river. The night birds sang softly, and the stars began to glimmer one by one in their azure setting. Their words were few, but the heart of each was filled with love for the other. At last they parted in silence on the banks of the lonely river. Her cheeks were wet with the tears that were beyond her control. Little thought they of the possible severing of a faith, the blighting of a love that had grown with their growth, until it had now ripened into perfection.

The uncertain future is wisely concealed from us; only our present duties are plain.

Philip went to the city, and Mabel devoted herself with her usual patience to her home duties. She heard frequently from Philip, and was contented and happy.

During the summer the old inn was as usual filled with city boarders, amongst whom one Mr. Percy Claire was making quite a sensation in the deserve, and in turn you will find her as good as she is fair."

After his departure they explained their embarrassed situation to her, and begged that she would accept Mr. Claire's brilliant offer.

"I can not!" Mabel cried with a wail of despair. "It would kill me. You know that I love Philip, and I have made him the most sacred promise. What would he think of me? Oh, I should make him so wretched, and be myself so

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn could not understand her folly in refusing so grand an opportunity, regarding it as a whim which would be followed by a life-time regret. In urging it upon her they thought they were not only advancing their interest, but her own.

Mr. Claire saw the greatness of the sacrifice, but he accepted it. He fulfilled his promise to her parents, and went further, sending at his own expense her two eldest brothers to college. He remained at the inn the entire winter, lest he might, by some unfortunate accident, lose his treasure. Mabel was submissive. Her brilliant marriage engagement was the envy of the entire neighborhood. And when the farmers' daughters saw her driving out with Mr. Claire in magnificent style, they sighed with envy, little dreaming how often her smile had an aching heart.

The following spring, when all nature was light and smiling, when the apple trees were again in bloom, Mable was sitting alone by one of the "front-room" windows. In a few days she was to be married. She sat listlessly looking over the wide-spreading landscape, thinking of her ruined happiness.

Suddenly she was startled, for Philip Adair stood out upon the porch before her. His looks were strangely altered—so pale and stern. Mabel, in an agony of despair, looked up, and for a moment they gazed fixedly into each other's pale faces.

At last Mabel exclaimed:

"Philip, why are you come? You know I have given you up."

"Mabel, I have come to hear from your own lips that which none could force me to believe. 'Mine until death, Philip,'" said he, bitterly. "I thank my God that I am rid of one so unworthy! When I left you, Mabel, I went away with no thought but of you and your happiness. Whilst I was laboring for this, you were plotting to wound me in the cruelest way; you little know, Mabel Vaughn, the mischief you have done! Farewell, and may a just God deal with you as you have dealt with me!"

He turned quickly, leaped from the porch, hastened through the front yard, mounted his horse, and was soon galloping along the highway.

Mabel was bewildered at first. Arousing herself, she followed as far as the wicket gate in time to see him disappearing in the dim distance. She held out her arms toward him, exclaiming, "Philip!" with a bitter cry of pain. Then she returned, and, seating herself upon the steps of the porch, buried her face in her hands, whilst her whole frame shook with her agitated feelings. Thus they parted, they who had vowed to go through life together.

* * * * *

Mabel's joyless wedding was over. She left with Mr. Clair to preside over his elegant establishment in the city of P——. He was a cold, selfish man of the world. There was no congeniality between them, and Mabel, though submissive, found her life a blank. As time rolled on the gulf widened and widened between them, he regarding her with jealous suspicion, knowing she had married him without love, and considering himself injured in marrying one in her position and not having it appreciated. He was liberal toward her family, and Mabel felt kindly toward him when she saw them prosperous and happy.

Philip Adair, never rightly understanding the matter, accused her of duplicity and a love of display. Twice in after years he saw her. Once she passed him in her elegant carriage; their eyes met; neither spoke, both considering themselves injured. Philip was surprised to see the dark eclipse that had dimmed the radiant beauty; never, he thought, had he seen a human being so pale. "She has reaped what she has sown," said he, bitterly, though his heart was full of pity. The lips may utter severe reproaches whilst the poor, tortured heart is all love the while. Pride conceals anguish, and Philip, in spite of his bitter words, would have died to save her if he could.

When he again saw her she was still paler. She lay in her coffin, and was beautiful even there. When she felt her end approaching she beckoned to her mother, saying:

"It may be a foolish request, mamma dear, but bear with me, for mine is a tired and wounded spirit. When I am no more, it will be a pleasure for you to know you have consented to my dying request. Please have me buried in the old orchard, under my favorite tree."

So when the apple trees were again in bloom they buried her there. It was a bright sunny day. The birds sang sweetly by the winding river, which shone like a band of silver unrolled, the bees hummed from flower to flower, the only inanimate thing was the sleeper beneath the coffin lid.

Philip Adair prospered wonderously and gratified the ambition of his parents and friends. He became a distinguished man in the world, made a brilliant marriage, and was considered by his less fortunate friends a lucky fellow. But though favored by many blessings, there was always a solitary place in his heart—a void which the world could not satisfy or fill. In society he was gay and cheerful, kind and generous, and the grief that was buried deep within his heart was known only to his Maker.

The Associated Press.

"The Associated Press is a great boon, is it not?" said the cigarette smoking scion of a South Side sire to a beautiful Boston girl, full of sentiment and oysters as they were returning from the theater. "It is, indeed," she replied, in soft tones: "George and I had one all last winter; but papa came in one night before George could take his arm away and acted dreadfully. Do they have them in Chicago?" "I should blush to murmur," responded the untutored Chicagoan as he measured her surcingle belt with his strong right arm.—*Chicago Tribune.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The fuel of the living body is food.

Salicylic acid is much used in Germany to keep water free from impurities.

A meteorological station is to be established on the celebrated Scottish mountain, Ben Nevis.

The metals which are found to longest retain heat are brass and copper; next iron, and lastly in order lead.

In a new electric battery one of the elements is composed of sheet-iron less than the ten-thousandth part of an inch in thickness.

Scientists have declared that the Blue Hill Range of Massachusetts is older, in a geological point of view, than the Alps or the Pyrenees of Europe.

Water filtered through charcoal becomes perfectly pure, the charcoal absorbing all disagreeable tastes and smells, whether they arise from animal or vegetable impurities.

The great glacier which gives rise to the Zarafshan River in Central Asia has been explored and recently described by Mr. Mushketof, a Russian geologist. It is fifteen miles long, and a mile wide.

It is known as a fact in geology that below the depth of thirty feet the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifty feet.

A journey across Africa from south to north is to be undertaken by Dr. Emil Holub, of Prague, under the auspices of the Vienna Geographical Society. He thinks he can traverse the continent lengthwise in three years.

In his new scientific treatise on island life, Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, the eminent English naturalist, estimates the period embracing the formation of all the fossil-bearing rocks, since the Cambrain, at twenty-eight millions of years.

A Bavarian chemist is reported to have invented an enameling liquid which renders any species of stone or cement harder than granite, and gives it the indelible appearance of any mineral that may be desired.

The leading peculiarity of rice is the very large proportion of starch and the very small proportion of gluten which it contains, there being but one part of gluten to thirteen parts of starch. In wheat there are two parts of gluten to every nine parts of starch.

Sulphide of carbon has been used with complete success in France for the purpose of exterminating wasps. A small quantity is introduced into the aperture by which the insects go in and out of their nest, and the result is the immediate destruction of the entire colony. The aperture should be closed after pouring in the liquid or forcing it in with a syringe.

According to Dr. Edward Smith, an egg contains 15¼ per cent. of carbon, and 2 per cent. of nitrogen. Another writer estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 is to 900. As a flesh-producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

One of the leading chemical manufactories of Germany employs six regular chemists with salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,500 yearly, and in addition engages the services of an eminent chemist for theoretical work exclusively, paying him nearly $10,000 per annum. It is doubtless to this liberal patronage of qualified scientists that the superiority of German chemical manufactures is due.

Some support to the theory that not the brain alone, but the whole nervous system may really be the seat of the mind, is afforded by Prof. O. C. Marsh's latest researches concerning the extinct reptiles of the Rocky-Mountain region. One mammoth skeleton belonging to a creature which he has named Stegosaurus, must have been clothed with a body as large as that of an alligator, while the brain cavity correspeonds in size to that of a dog.

The sources of petroleum are found in almost every part of the globe, and the use of the article would seem well nigh coeval with civilization. There is a spring in one of the Ionian islands, which has yielded petroleum more than 2,000 years. The city of Genoa was formerly lighted by oil from the wells of Armenia, on the banks of the Zaro. In Persia, also, near the Caspian Sea, at Baku, numerous springs of petroleum have been known from the earliest time; and those of Rangoon, on the Irawaddy, are said to have yielded, before the general introduction of petroleum, some 400,000 hogsheads of oil a year.

Old-Time Epizootics.

Thanks to the general use of steam in traveling, it is comforting to reflect that in spite of the very great annoyance and inconvenience caused by the horse diseases in recent years, particularly by the epizootic which prevailed in the year 1872, the inconveniences to which people are subjected nowadays in the lack of horses are really much less grave than those which our ancestors had to contend with, in similar circumstances. For our forefathers, the prevalence of a severe epizootic meant the cessation of all traveling and transportation, whether for long or for short distances; excepting, of course, such service as may be done by oxen and by men on foot. Some idea of the gravity of the situation is suggested by the following extracts from an old Birmingham newspaper: On February 4, 1760, notice was published that "the horses belonging to the Birmingham stage coach are so much affected by the present distemper that prevails among them, that its journies are obliged to be discontinued until their recovery." And in the week following another notice appears under that of February 11, 1760, "the horses belonging to the Birmingham stage coach are still so bad that it would be dangerous to attempt their going with the coach this week; but on Monday next, the 18th, Mr. Peyton proposes that the coach shall set out to go from hence as usual; after which he hopes it will meet with no other interruption."

Open Windows.

"Windows open more would keep doctors from the door." A very large quantity of fresh air is spoiled and rendered foul by the act of breathing. A man spoils not less than a gallon every minute. In eight hours' breathing a man spoils as much air as seventeen three-bushel sacks could hold. If he were shut up in a room seven feet broad, seven feet long, and seven feet high, the doors and windows fitting so tightly that no air could pass through, he would die poisoned by his own breath in a few hours; in twenty-four hours he would have spoiled all the air contained in a room, and have converted it into poison. Reader, when you rise to-morrow morning, just go out of doors for five minutes, and observe carefully the freshness of the air. That air is in the state Heaven keeps it for breathing. Then come back suddenly into your close room, and your own sense will at once make you feel how very far the air in your chamber is from being in the same wholesome and serviceable condition.

Horse Thieves of India.

The Khyber Pass is the chief gateway into Cabul. Sixteen miles from it is the city of Peshawur. Two miles from the city is the English cantonment, containing nine or ten regiments. The adjoining valley and hills are full of professional robbers. The objects which they love to steal are arms, money, and horses. In securing these they show skill and daring. A writer in *Chamber's Journal* tells several anecdotes of these thieves, which exhibit their skill in horse stealing:

The most popular plan of horse stealing requires at least three men to carry it out comfortably and successfully. One of them quietly steals his way into the stable, and lays hold of a cord which has been pushed through one of the air-holes in the wall by one of his friends outside.

The two use the string as a saw, while the third pours upon it a plentiful supply of water. The cord silently and speedily cuts its way down the mud wall.

In a wonderfully short time the three craftsmen manage to saw around a portion of the wall, which, when pushed outwards, leaves a space sufficient to allow a horse to pass out.

This done, the remaining work presents no difficulty. The ropes which bind the horse are cut, and in a short time he is cantering to the hills, with generally two and sometimes his three new masters on his back.

A somewhat bold and impudent exploit in the horse-stealing line was the amusement and the talk of the station for some days. The cantonment is literally a camp.

At sundown a chain of sentries communicating with each other is posted right around it. This demands a great number of men, and all regiments, cavalry and infantry, European and native, nightly give their proportions.

A native trooper on the occasion to which I refer, fastened his horse to the peg fixed about the middle of his "beat;" and to keep up his courage and himself warm—the night was very dark and bitterly cold—walked pretty smartly backwards and forwards on his "beat."

The extent of this walk was not more than thirty yards, and thus at no time could he have been more than fifteen yards from his charger. He was armed in the usual way, with a short rifle and tulwar, or sword.

While thus doing duty, a hill man managed to crawl quite close to him without exciting notice and waiting quietly until the sentry was near the end of his walk, and, of course, with his back to the horse, the robber cut the charger's rope, mounted him, and in a moment was galloping away from the station.

The sentry fired his rifle in the direction in which his steed had gone; guards turned out, and a great noise was raised; but the outwitted soldier never saw his horse again.

To him the loss was a serious one, as the horses of the native cavalry regiments do not belong to the Government, but to the troopers themselves.

Parlor Magic.

Borrow a Panama hat, the more expensive the better, and hold it up so that your audience can see that it does not contain either a savings bank or a white whale. You then procure an ordinary kerosene lamp, remove the shade and light the wick. You are now ready. Pass the hat five or six times over the light, or until it is a complete blaze; then quickly placing the hat in a box, into which you have previously deposited two pounds of common gunpowder—the hat and box will instantly disappear. This trick never fails to astonish.

A very amusing, although exciting trick, is to cause a person in the audience to start from his seat without the aid of machinery, bent pins, or the placing of hands. This feat requires a little preparation during the day, as will be seen. You open a book and pretend to read as if from its contents, and immediately a young lady in the audience will start toward you with a shriek, and if you are wise you will have a rear window open, through which you can pass. The secret of the trick consists in your reading a purloined letter of your sister's from her lover.

Lay a wager with some gentleman in front of you that he can not walk to within three feet of you without pausing and throwing back his head, assuring him that the floor will not be obstructed in any manner. This trick never fails, and its success depends upon having a well-waxed thread streched across the room at the height of the gentleman's throat. Do not attempt this with your father.

A good conclusion to an evening's entertainment of this kind is called "Dissolving Feat," in which you turn out the gas for sixty seconds, and on lighting it the room will be vacated of all but yourself. The moment the gas is turned out you produce from a hermetically sealed box about a pound of Limberger cheese. The effect is wonderful, especially if the evening be very warm.

If you are not a ventriloquist you can, nevertheless, make your friends believe you are. Before the audience assembles place your little brother under a barrel, having, of course, first instructed him as to the replies he should make to your questions. At the proper time you walk up to the barrel, and, giving it a sharp rap with your knuckles, say: "Are you there, sir?" The reply comes, "No, I am somewhere else!" Then you hold an animated conversation with a supposed (?) person, in which many of your family secrets are divulged, and when at the close you inform your audience that you will imitate a drowning person and pour a pail of water through a hole in the head of a barrel, all are wonderfully amazed except your brother, who will be madder than a hatter.

FITS AND POINTS.

The candle-wick is up to snuff.

The cream of a joke should never be sour.

Usually "through by daylight"—Sleep.

What is it that by losing an eye has only a nose left? A noise.

A crack invisible to the naked eye. The crack of a whip.

Never scare off a fly with a club when a feather will do as well.

A new novel is called "Man Proposes." It is certainly not a leap-year story.

A kiss on the forehead of some of our modern girls is a sort of salaam bang salutation.

Out in Montana, when they start a man down hill in a barrel, they speak of his "appearance in a new role."

Grace—"I am going to see Clara to-day. Have you any message?" Charlotte—"I wonder how you can visit that dreadful girl. Give her my love."

Before marriage,
With wondrous care,
She seeks the mirror
And bangs her hair.
After marriage,
With angry glare,
She grabs her slipper
And bangs her heir.

Recorder—"You are very young to be stealing for a living. Are you going to make that your profession?" "Yes, sir; my father wants me to learn the rudiments thoroughly before I run for office."

"I smell sumfin a burning," remarked an aged negro, who sat at the camp-fire toasting his extremities. "Gosh!" he added, a moment later, with a loud yell, "it's dis niggah's own fut!"

"I say, Clem," cried two disputing darkies, appealing for decision to a sable umpire; "which word is right—disactly or dexactly?" The sable umpire reflected a moment, and then, with a look of wisdom, said: "I can't tell, perzactly."

"Have you given electricity a trial for your complaint, madam?" asked the minister, as he took tea with the old lady. "Electricity?" said she. "Well, yes, I reckon I has. I was struck by lightning last summer, and hove out of the window, but it didn't seem to me no sort of good."

The New York *Tribune* reports the Rev. W. H. H. Murray as saying: "Death is perfinirion, that is all." Well, if that is all—if death is simply a "pe—what-do-you-call-it—"finirion," it can't have a sting, as alleged. We always had a sneaking sort of feeling that it was one of those things, but, owing to a rush of political news, we never got room to say so.—*Norristown Herald.*

Board Schoolmaster (desiring to explain the word "conceited," which had occurred in the course of the reading-lesson)—"Now, boys, suppose that I was always boasting of my learning—that I knew a good deal o' Latin, for instance, or that my personal appearance was—that I was very good-looking, y' know—what should you say I was?" Straightforward boy (who had "caught the Speaker's eye")—"I should say you was a liar, s'."

Mrs. Susan Coolidge has written a volume of verse, and in the prelude to the work remarks that:

Poems are heavenly things,
And only souls with wings
May reach them where they grow,
May pluck and bear below,
Visiting the nations thus
With food all glorious.

You are wrong, Susan. There is not a solitary soul with wings in this office, and yet you can stand most anywhere and reach poems. Unfortunately, the people who wrote them are out of reach.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is a nice thing to be very bright, and to give what is supposed to be a witty answer to every query, but sometimes one gets caught in his own trap. "What is a crime?" asked the grave professor in a theological college. "A crime!" answered the wit of the class, "why, it is when a man does something." "Then," said the professor, as he looked over his glasses at the youth, "I think no one could accuse you, Mr. Brown, of ever committing a crime."

"Now, you know," remarked the new Sunday-school teacher, as he beamed kindly on the interested class of boys, "that Robert Bruce, as he lay on the bed, saw a spider cast its web seven times, failing every time, but the eighth attempt was successful. Now, what was the result?" And he looked into the eager, upturned faces before him. And then an exceedingly small boy, with phenomenally large freckles, at the foot of the class, whose folks had been cleaning house the week before, spoke up and said that the woman came in the next morning with a broom and dust-pan, and carried the spider out, a clay-cold corpse. And then the school sang, while the new teacher sat down and wiped his forehead.

Waiting the Resurrection.

In New London, Ct., is a lot containing five graves, those of a man and his four wives. The women's form four sides of a square, and the man's is in the center, while the inscriptions are as follows:

My III. wife.

My I. wife.

Our Husband.

My II. wife.

My IV. wife.

Ladies' Patches.

The beauties of the court of Louis XV. thought they had made a notable discovery when they gummed pieces of black taffeta on their cheeks to heighten the brilliancy of their complexions. The ladies in England had before adopted patches, in quaint shapes, as of a crescent or coach and horses, etc. An epigram was written:

Her patches are of every cut,
For pimples and for scars;
Here's all the wandering planets' signs,
And some of the fixed stars!

The coach and horse patch was an especial favorite. Anstey, in his satire, "The Bath Guide," enumerated "velvet patches" as among a fine lady's necessities; but about the beginning of the present century they seemed gradually to fall out of fashion in England.

Coal is so scarce in some parts of the West that young people engaged in courting have to sit on each other's laps to keep warm.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A CELEBRATED case—Switzer Kase.

TAME, soft hats supply a long felt want.

THE balloonist's home is one flight up.

HEAR us, Cassius (cash us,) or we sink.

BE virtuous and you will be—a curiosity.—*Modern Argo.*

LOVIN' a cottage is more common than lovin' the cottage's mistress.

A GERMAN grocer calls his scales "ambush" because they lie in weight.

SOME men are called muffs because they are used to keep a flirt's hand in.

THE best of us are very apt to be mealy-mouthed about three times a day.

THE deaf man who had a scolding wife remarked, "Man wants but little hear below."

THE experiment has been tried often enough to prove that a jack-knife is not a night-key.

"WELL, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir, you generally expand them."

WHAT tree in the forest would be most likely to be known by its bark? We should think the dog wood.

THE choir doesn't care so much for the congregational singing. It looks out for the main chants.—*Boston Transcript.*

"HE's an honest young man," said the saloon-keeper, with an approving smile; "he paid his note to pay his whisky bill."

Puck speaks of a Western New York man who cures all diseases by immersion in cold water, and calls him a "canalopath."

EVERY man in St. Louis owns a dog. The object is to increase the puppylation until it rivals that of Chicago.—*Boston Globe.*

"I AM a man of few words," said Prendergast. "True enough," replied Fog, "true enough; but you never tire of repeating them."

A MAN writes to an editor for $4 "because he is so terribly short," and gets in reply the heartless response, "Do as I do; stand up on a chair."

AN Ohio man has taken the small-pox from a pet pig. When once this disease gets into a family it is pretty sure to go through it.—*Galveston News.*

YOUNG clergyman at a clerical meeting: "I merely throw out the idea." Old minister: "Well, I think that is the best thing you can do with it."

AN Illinois exchange says: "Peoria distilleries are now feeding 16,360 head of cattle." And furnishing drink to as many more, no doubt."—*Peck's Sun.*

"WOULD you like to look through the big telescope?" asked one girl of another. To which the latter replied: "No, I'd a great deal rather look through a key-hole."

MR. EVER was married to Miss Joy. The friends of the victims were shocked when the press called her "a thing of beauty," because she was "a Joy for Ever."

A NEWSPAPER commenting on the fact that a farmer nearly lost his life by sinking in a quagmire, adds: "Men who do not subscribe for a paper must expect to be snaked in every now and then.

WHEN you hear a young lady very carefully say, "I haven't saw," you may be quite confident that she is a recent graduate from one of the most thorough of our numerous female seminaries.

A PUPIL of the Latin school being confined to his room by sickness, was called upon by a young friend. "What, Charley," said the visitor, "sick, eh?" "Yes," was the answer, "*sic sum!*"

DE BRANCAS was very absent-minded. He called one day at a friend's house, and asked if he were in. "No, sir," replied the servant, "he was buried eight days ago, and you were one of the pall-bearers."

WE'LL bet a cent that not a man who has blown out the gas and been suffocated during the past ten years, ever took and read his county paper. Now is the time to subscribe.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of that kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.—*Times.*

Manitoba Lake.

The Manitoba lake, which has given name to the province formed out of the Red river region, is called after a small island, whence, in the stillness of the night, issue strangely-sweet, mysterious sounds. The Ojibway Indians who dwell in that neighborhood believe the island to be the home of Manitoba, the speaking God, and will not land on or approach it for any consideration, thinking they would desecrate or profane it, and that they would meet with some terrible fate for their impiety. The sound is caused, it has been ascertained, by the beating of the waves on the large pebbles along the shore. These, with fragments of fine-grained, compact limestone from the cliffs above, are rubbed together by the action of the water, and give out a tone like that of distant church bells. This natural music is heard when the wind blows from the north, and, as it subsides, low, plaintive notes, resembling voices of an invisible choir, are heard. It has been compared to the chant of the nuns at the Trinita de Monti in Rome, with which all travelers are familiar. The effect is impressive. Tourists have been awakened at night in the vicinity, under the impression that chimes of bells were ringing afar off, and that their tones were rippling over the lake. The mystic bells of Manitoba have acquired such a reputation that travelers are not satisfied until they are heard, and often spend days there waiting for the blowing of the north wind. The Ojibways have a number of poetic legends about their speaking God, whom they profoundly revere.

An Undergraduate's Excuse.

An undergraduate was summoned before one of the Dons for not attending the 7 o'clock morning chapel. "Sir," said the Don, "let me hear what you have to say in excuse of your persistent absence from morning prayers." "Sir," replied the delinquent, "the service is too late for me to be present." "Too late, sir! How can 7 in the morning be considered a late hour?" "Well," replied the ingenious offender, "were the hour 4 or 5, or even 6, I might manage to be present; but to expect a man to sit up till 7 o'clock in the morning in order to go to church is more than human nature will endure."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Music Hath Charms, Etc.

[From the St. Louis Western Watchman.]

One of the great manufacturing interests of Boston is the Emerson Piano Company, whose pianos are used with high appreciation and satisfaction throughout the world. In a recent conversation with Mr. Jos. Gramer, one of the proprietors, that gentleman remarked: I have used that splendid remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, in my family, and found it to be so very beneficial that I will never be without it. It has cured me of a severe case of rheumatism, after other remedies had failed.

The Grand Rush of an Engine to a Fire.

You are sitting at tea when the alarm rings. You don't know the box, but you rush out on the street and stare around you. In a moment the ominous rush comes on the ear. The horses cantering out of their stables, the firemen, nimble as cats, leap to their stations, the wide doors are thrown open, three policemen dash out of No. 1 to see the start, and bang, ding! whish! rush! G'lang! look out! ding! dong! ding! away they go like a tornado. Crash! a baby may be burning. Bang! sleeping children may be smothering. Ding, dong, ding! An old man, feeble and rheumatic, may be staggering in smoke. Look out! the strong man, blistered with flames, is yelling for his babies! Look out, then! look out! stand aside, and let them pass. Here they come like a storm. The driver stooping down with slacked rein, speaking to the intent steeds that big-eyed, wide-nostriled and strained, go thundering on. The foreman sitting by his side, erect and defiant, with arms folded, looks lion-faced at the sky searching for the ominous glare. The firemen behind him clinging like cats to a ladder, dressing themselves as the machine thunders on. The ubiquitous reporter taking notes on the boom-plate of the lofty ladder. Bang, boom, bang! look out! They pass a crossing like an earthquake on wheels. The horses, alive and stung with the same enthusiasm which fills the firemen, spurn the rough street and dash along as if a prairie on fire was chasing them. They need no whip, they need no lash; their big arteries are churning with hot blood; their big muscles are strung to the task they love. The wild horse followed fast by fed fire never sped like they. With ears laid back, with eyes standing out from the bony face, with nostrils red as if with blood, they gallop on untiring.

The branchman gets out his key, the foreman is all ready. Ding, dung, ding! Another crossing. Ding, dong, swush! The firemen gather themselves for the final jump. Bang! "We're near the fire, lads—look out." Crash! All right. Bang! Here's the box. Jump for your lives! Bang! bang! bang! They jump. The horses' sides heave like big bellows. Their noble heads fall between their trembling knees; the sunk tails quiver; the pointed ears droop like limp leather, and the firemen, eloquent with enthusiasm, dash into the street, and an old woman, wiping her hands—"The Lord bless you, gentlemen, but it was only our chimney; and the Lord bless you, I—" and the gang go home and play dominoes. The horses stand waiting for the next, and just as willing to jump as the man who had been waiting an hour for a shave.—*Toronto World.*

A Strong Conqueror.

[From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.]

According to an Illinois exchange, our days of Rheumatism are well nigh numbered. St. Jacobs Oil enters a rheumatic territory, and conquers every subject. That's right. We believe in it.

A Good Dog Story.

A correspondent of the *Spectator* writes that this story of a dog's sagacity may be relied upon as true: During the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, a friend of mine had occasion to go one day from that place to Greenock on business. Hearing, on his arrival, that the person he wished to see was out, but expected shortly to return home, he determined to take a stroll about the town, to which he was a stranger. In the course of his walk he turned into a baker's shop and bought a bun. As he stood at the door of the shop eating his bun a large dog came up to him and begged for a share, which he got and seemed to enjoy, coming back for piece after piece. "Does the dog belong to you?" my friend asked of the shop woman. "No," she answered, "but he spends most of time here, and begs half-pennies from the people who pass." "Half-pennies! What good can they do him?" "Oh, he knows very well what to do with them; he comes into the shop and buys cakes!"

This seemed rather a remarkable instance of cleverness even for the cleverest of animals; so, by way of testing its reality, my friend went out of the shop into the street, where he was immediately accosted by the dog, who begged for something with all the eloquence of which a dog is capable. He offered him a half-penny and was rather surprised to see him accept it readily and walk with the air of a regular customer into the shop, where he put his fore paws on the counter and held out the half-penny toward the attendant. The young woman produced a bun, but that did not suit the dog, and he held his money fast. "Ah," said she, "I know what he wants," and took down from a shelf a plate of short-bread. This was right; the dog paid his half-penny, took his short-bread and ate it with decorous satisfaction. When he had quite finished he left the shop, and my friend, much amused, followed him, and when he again begged, found another half-penny for him, and saw the whole process gone through a second time.

This dog clearly had learned by some means the use of money, and not merely that it would buy something to eat, but that it would buy several things, among which he could exercise a right of choice. What is perhaps most remarkable is that his proceedings were entirely independent, and for his own benefit, not that of any teacher or master.

A PAINTER who was well acquainted with the dire effects of the law had to represent two men—one who had gained a lawsuit and another who had lost one. He painted the former with a shirt on and the latter naked.

IF you are coughing or not, but feel the presence of a cold in the system, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and feel immediate relief. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad he used your Bitters."—*A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.*

Odd Statistics.

A Detroiter has been collecting and arranging statistics of an odd nature, and, if his book is ever published, readers will find nothing dry about it. He goes right to business on page 1 by estimating the number of lickings received by the average boy up to his 14th year at 125. This includes the spanking process during infancy.

Out of every 100,000 people in this country 19,000 get up cross in the morning, but only a hundred or so remain in that condition very long after breakfast.

Out of 50,000 men only 600 will put up money on a bet. The rest will crawfish around, and finally back water on their assertions.

Only ten women out of every 500 who start out on a journey by railroad consult a railroad map or have the least idea of the direction they take. Four hundred and ninety-eight worry about their baggage; 497 are certain they took the wrong train; 499 wish they had never started.

The risk of being bitten by a dog is greatly overestimated. Out of every 1,000 big and little dogs only two care to get up a row with the human race, and those two are ready and willing to die.

The number of men who can put in a more pleasant evening down town than at their own fireside is on the decrease, and the number of wives who are taking a little extra pains to make home more pleasant than a concert-saloon is on the increase.

Out of every 1,000 men who get mad and swear they will see a lawyer about it only fifteen carry out their intentions.

Only one woman in 5,000 pays the first price asked for a bonnet, and only one milliner in 1,000,000 expects her to.

The time occupied by the average man in buying a full suit of clothes is just one-fourth the time occupied by the average woman in buying a pair of stockings.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Compromise.

A man was once asked how he and his wife got along with so little friction in the family machinery. "Well," said he, "when we first married we both wanted our own way. I wanted to sleep on linen sheets, my wife preferred cotton, and we couldn't agree. Finally we talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that it was unchristian to live in constant bickering; so we compromised on linen, and have got along all right ever since."

More People Die

from diseased Kidneys than of consumption, but not one fatal case in a thousand would occur if Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was taken in time. By all means try it.

Try to Please.

"What is the secret of the success of Miss ——?"—one of the belles in Washington—we asked of a friend. "She does not appear remarkably intellectual, and she is not very beautiful."

"No," said the person addressed, "but she tries to please people."

And this was the secret of her being loved.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

FOR a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

ALL respectable dealers sell Frazer axle grease because it is the genuine and gives perfect satisfaction.

STYLE, fit and ease combine in the diamond boots and shoes. Try them! Rosenthal Bros., Chicago.

ASK your Druggist for Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure. It never fails.

D! BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

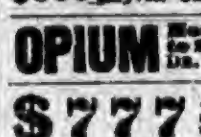

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Printers about to embark in the Newspaper or Printing Business in this State will find it to their interest to address PRINTERS' EXCHANGE, Box 1039, Chicago, Ill., before purchasing outfits.

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The Barks, Roots and Herbs
FROM WHICH VEGETINE IS MADE
In Powder Form,
SOLD FOR
50 Cents a Package.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

Dr. W. ROSS Writes:
Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:
I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.
DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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CELEBRATED
STOMACH
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Sleep, Appetite and Strength

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is systematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer. Moreover, since the brain sympathizes closely with the stomach and its associate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. J. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

Deafness, Ear Diseases, Catarrh.

Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known Aural Surgeon, Author, and Writer on the above Diseases, may be consulted by mail or personally at his office, No. 616 Walnut St., Reading, Pa. His small book sent free. His large and complete work of 375 pages on Deafness, Diseases of the Ear and Tonsils, and Catarrh, and their proper treatment; price $3 by mail. NOTE.—No one will question Dr. Shoemaker's standing or skill.

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Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
Penn'a Salt Manufact'ng Co., Phila.

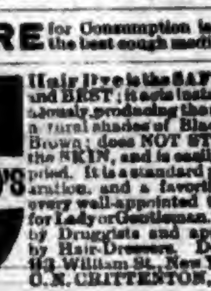

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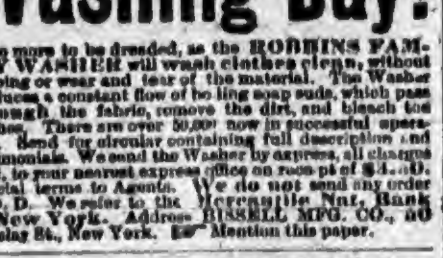

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Inventions of Women.

The list of woman's inventions of recent date is by no means blank. One of the best machines now in use for the manufacture of paper bags is the invention of Mary E. Knight, of Springfield, Mass. The accomplished wife of Father Hyacinthe holds a patent for an improved corset. The Empress Eugenie invented the many flounced bustle—the precursor of the extinct crinoline. Mrs. Walton has devised a way of deadening the noise on the elevated railroads, and a spark arrester for locomotives. Women obtain from the Government an average of about sixty patents yearly. During the year ending July, 1880, women received some seventy patents, a list of the subjects, which is appended, as a useful showing of the tendency of the inventive faculties of the sex. As might be expected, the plurality of articles relate to the lightening of women's work. Among them are a jar-lifter, a bag-holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress protector, two dust-pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress chart, a fish-boner, a sleeve-adjuster, a lap table, a seaming-machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, sad-irons, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a window-cleaner, a napkin, a clothespin, a weather-strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a strainer, a milk-cooler, a sofa-bed, a dipper, a paper dish, and a plaiting device. In the line of purely mechanical contrivances appear a car-step, a baggage attachment for vehicles, a shoe-channeling machine, a guard for sleeping berths, a loom for tubular fabrics, a window frame, an oil burner, a life-raft, a window-fastener, a locomotive's chimney, a buckle, paper bag machines, dumping-wagon and a bale-tie. Besides these are braces, corsets, a hat-cover, a collar, a doll supporter, a shawl-strap, corset-clasps, undergarments, a game, a shoe and a hair-wash.

SOME fellow has figured out that Vanderbilt's income would allow him to visit 8,000 circuses, eat 20,000 pints of peanuts, and drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade every day in the year.

RHEUMATISM
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BY THE USE OF
DR. BOSANKO'S
RHEUMATIC CURE,
THE GREAT
ALKALINE REMEDY.
TRY IT AND BE CURED.
PRICE, 75 Cents.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.
Address THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO.,
PIQUA, O.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

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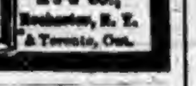

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—OR—
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Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
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SAWING MADE EASY.
A boy 16 years old can saw off a 2-foot log in two minutes.

Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. $50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as *fast* and *easy* in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted.
MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO.,
163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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THE GREAT
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and Seminal Weakness cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—Ten times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $10 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 3c.
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In Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska & Minnesota
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3 CENTS each, formerly $1.00 to $1.25 each: I. Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. II. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. III. Lamartine's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. IV. Thos. Hughes' Manliness of Christ. 5 CENTS each, formerly $1.00 each: I. Arnold's Light of Asia. II. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. III. Baron Munchausen's Travels and Surprising Adventures. For SIX CENTS: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated; catalogue sent free. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, Tribune Building, New York.

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AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
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Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
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Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
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Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JANUARY 20, 1881.

THE vote in the legislature on Tuesday, for U. S. senator, was in the senate, Harrison, 22, Gray, 23, De La Matyr, 2. In the house, Harrison 57, Gray 30, De La Matyr 1. This gives Harrison a majority of 14 over all.

THE joint committee engaged in canvassing the votes for governor in Maine, recently completed their work by announcing that Plaisted, the greenback candidate, having received a plurality of all the votes cast, is entitled to be governor for the next two years.

IT is now understood that the Lake Shore road will build a double track from Laporte to Chicago. This much needed improvement was begun some years ago, and the track partly graded, but hard times compelled them to stop. The business of the road now makes a second track a necessity.

THERE is likely to be a scarcity of oysters, owing to the long continued freezing of the waters where oysters are raised. These waters are usually shallow bays, and rivers near the sea, and are seldom covered with thick ice, except for a few days in the most severe weather. Even the York river is frozen over; a very unusual thing.

The Indianapolis Sentinel in speaking of Gov. Porter's inauguration says he made a great failure in his first appearance before the public. He put on a great deal of style, but the wrong kind of style. He was inclined to be imperious, haughty, dictatorial, dogmatic and pedagogic. He was as full of malaria as a quarter section of Louisiana swamp; was offended at Gov. Gray, and spoke disparagingly of the late Gov. Williams. In fact, he has got the big head, bad.

A MEETING of the democratic editors of the state was held at Indianapolis Jan. 5, in the supreme court room. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, John B. Stoll; first vice-president, W. D. H. Hunter; second vice-president, George Shanklin; recording secretary, Frank G. Shutt; corresponding secretary, Howard Henderson; Treasurer, Josiah Gwin; Executive committee, L. C. Jones, W. J. Hilligass, H. H. Frances, M. A. Barnett and J. C. Shoemaker. Meetings are to be held twice a year. The next meeting will be at Michigan City.

Goshen Times: Last Thursday the townships of Concord and Osolo voted on the question of a tax for the extension of the C. W. & M. railway from this city to Benton Harbor, and the measure was defeated in both townships, the majority against it in Concord being 89, and in Osolo 6. The result was a surprise to the friends and to the opponents of the tax, and it is generally supposed that another attempt will be made to raise the money. Another meeting was held at Elkhart on Monday evening, at which, it was resolved to make an effort to obtain, by subscription, the $30,000 required of Concord township, and the $4,000 of Osolo township, for the extension of the road. Alex Pope, John W. Ellis and Frank Erwin are the finance committee, and they mean business.

MR. SPRINGER, of Illinois, has a bill before congress for dividing the different states into congressional districts, under the new census, but keeping the number of members at 293, as at present. The number of members opportioned to each state is as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 7, California 5, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 9, Illinois 18, Indiana 12, Iowa 10, Kansas 8, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 5, Maine 4, Maryland 5, Massachusetts 10, Michigan 10, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 7, Missouri 13, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 30, North Carolina 8, Ohio 19, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 25, Rhode Island 3, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 9, Vermont 2, Virginia 9, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 8. Total, 293.

TREASURES UNEARTHED.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

CORYDON, IND., Jan. 13.—Yesterday, Mr. John Conrad, who resides near this place, took to New Albany $2,000, which he deposited in the First National Bank of that city. Of this sum, $800 was in coin and $1,200 in United States paper money. When General John Morgan made his famous raid into Harrison county and through Indiana, during the war, most of this money was buried in the ground in an iron kettle by Mr. Conrad. There it remained until disinterred yesterday afternoon, though often examined to see that it was not damaging. The gold and silver coin was much discolored, and the paper money time-stained and dirty-looking, yet it was all intact. The United States bills were of the first issue made by the government during the war. Mr. Conrad has, by his over-caution, lost seventeen years' interest on his $2,000, which, at 10 per cent., would aggregate the sum of $5,460.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

This day was mostly spent in the inauguration ceremonies. Gov. Porter delivered his inaugural address to the two houses in English's opera house in the afternoon. Remarks were also made by Lieut. Gov. Hanna, on taking the oath of office. Resolutions complimentary to Gov. Gray on his administration of the affairs of the state were passed, after which the two houses adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Both houses were occupied by the introduction of bills. A somewhat annimated discussion was called out by the proposition to re-district the state for congressional and legislative purposes.

The organization of the different house committees was also announced.

WEDNESDAY.

But little of importance was done, except to pass a bill providing for the expenses of the general assembly.

A resolution instructing our members in congress to use their influence to secure pensions for the soldiers of the Mexican war was lost.

THURSDAY.

A petition was presented to the senate from the commissioner of Floyd county, to limit the term of office of sheriff and treasurer to four years, and ineligible for a second term.

In the house, a bill was introduced requiring county superintendents to hold a state license.

Also, a bill requiring the payment of a poll tax, to entitle a voter to vote.

FRIDAY.

In the senate the Lieut. Governor announced the different committees.

Matter of getting rooms at the Grand Hotel, for the use of committees, was discussed.

A bill was introduced by Senator Foster to regulate the height of freight cars, so that a self-coupling aparatus can be used, and railroad employes incur less danger to life and limb.

In the house a bill was introduced to secure a uniform method of computing interest on notes, when partial payments have been made.

Also, one making the pay of the speaker $10.00 per diem, and other members $6.00, with mileage at the rate of $5.00 for each 25 miles traveled in going to and from the capital.

SATURDAY.

But little done in either house, personal explanations were made, and bills previously introduced were discussed. Teeters' bill for computing interest is as follows:

Compute the interest on the principal from the time it begins to draw interest to the time of settlement, and also on each payment from the time it was made to time of settlement; then from the principal and its interest, subtract the sum of the payments and their interest, and the difference shall be the balance due.

The Vote of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—Both bodies met in joint convention in the house to-day, and counted the vote for governor, which stood as follows: Hawkins, republican, 103,964; Wright, state credit democrat, 78,783; Wilson, low tax democrat, 57,183; Edwards, greenbacker, 3,459. Total vote cast, 243,188. The presidential voth stands as follows: Hancock, 128,191; Garfield, 107,677; Weaver, 5,910; Dow, 43.

The above is the official count of the vote of Tennessee, and yet, in the face of these figures, there are no doubt plenty of men who do not hesitate to say that there is no free ballot in the southeran states, except for democrats. It was the great humbug of the late political canvass. The alleged impossibility of a fair vote in the south, was the theme of every Federal-office-holding orator in the land. No amount of denials, on the part of fair-minded democrats, north or south, was sufficient to counteract it, and many otherwise intelligent voters were led astray by this false alarm, and voted the republican ticket on an issue that the politicans then knew, and all now know to be false.

AN INDIAN RELIC.

A Mr. Garrison, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, has in his possession an Indian hatchet. This remarkable relic and specimen of antiquity was found fifty years ago on the farm of Mr. Garrison, about two miles northwest of what is now the city. This hatchet is about seven inches from the poll to the edge, and about two and one-half inches wide. It is solid brass, and is beautifully and artistically covered around the edges. It is finely decorated on each side with vines, leaves and stars. On one of the outer edges the letter "G" is plainly engraved. The edge of the hatchet is the finest steel, and fitted solidly into the brass by a dovetail. There is a small hole in the poll, the handle being hollow, the hatchet makes a very desirable smoke-pipe. This is certainly one of the most remarkable specimens of ancient relics, and is thought to have been made in England, and owned by some famous Indian warrior. The letter "G" may have some reference to King George III, but the true and inside history of the famous relic is wrapped in profound mystery, and perhaps will never be unvailed in this or all future generations to come.

DEATH OF HON. W. M. CLAPP.

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BAR OF NOBLE COUNTY, IND.

Action of Albion Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., of which Mr. Clapp was a Worthy Member.

At a meeting of the bar of the Noble county circuit court, of the state of Indiana, held in the Noble circuit court room, at Albion, Ind., on Thursday morning, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1881, to offer to the court an expression of their appreciation of the exhalted character, and to mourn the death of the Honorable William M. Clapp, the Honorable Lucius E. Goodwin was elected chairman and Thomas M. Eells, secretary.

The chairman appointed a committee on memorial and resolutions, composed of Augustus A. Chapin, Fielding Prickett and Vincent C. Mains. The committee on memorial and resolutions reported, through Augustus A. Chapin, Esq., a memorial and resolution which were adpoted as follows:

The members of the bar of Noble county, Ind., now assembled, express their profound sorrow for the loss of their friend and brother, the Honorable Willliam M. Clapp.

Judge Clapp died at his residence in the town of Albion, at 8 o'clock a. m., on the 5th day of January, 1881, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

He was born in Ellington, Tolland county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of December, 1817, from which place he removed with his father, in 1822, to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and lived there and in that vicinity until sometime in 1842, when he went to Peru, Indiana, and entered a law office and read law until the last of March, 1843, when, having been admitted to practice, he removed to Agusta, then the county seat of this county, and commenced the practice of law, and has from that time to his demise been a resident of this county.

In 1855 he was elected county auditor, in 1856, a member of the legislature, and in 1860, judge of the court of common pleas for the 10th district, to which office he was repeatedly elected, and held that position for thirteen years, retiring only upon the abolition of that court.

Judge Clapp was truly a self-made man. With but the most limited means of acquiring an education in that early period of the settlement of the western Reserve, when log school houses and winter schools were his only opportunities, he, by diligence and a laudable ambition, so improved his opportunities that he was enabled to acquire a fair education. To his uncommon preception and wise discrimination, combined with a native shrewdness, he added that affability of manners and kindness in personal intercourse that made him successful in every position of life, and particularly won him esteem and respect as a citizen, a lawyer and a judge. He was always industrious and painstaking in the discharge of all his duties, and was a courteous gentleman in all his relations in life.

His death we feel as a loss not only to his family, but to our county. Let us cherish his memory. In his death we are reminded that we, too, are mortal, and that sooner or later each of us will be called to follow him to that undiscovered country from which no traveler returns. When the great Judge shall send His sommons, may it find us ready to obey the call.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Noble circuit court now in session be requested to enter this memorial upon its records; that the desk of the judge be draped with mourning during the present term of court; that a copy of this memorial be furnished, by the secretary of this meeting, to the family of our deceased brother; and that said court be adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, until Saturday, January 8, 1881.

In response to the motion to adopt the foregoing memorial and resolution, eloquent and appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. Augustus A. Chapin, Fielding Prickett, Isaac E. Kaisely, Henry G. Zimmerman, James M. Denny and others.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Chapin, Prickett and Mains a committee to present the memorial and resolution to the court.

On motion of Augustus A. Chapin the meeting adjourned.

LUCIUS E. GOODWIN, Chairman.
THOMAS M. EELLS, Secretary.

INSINCERITY IN POLITICAL LIFE

[New York Herald.]

During the recent canvass no journals were so stalwert as the republican papers in southern Ohio. It made one's blood run cold to read of the horrors that would follow from the election of Hancock. Since the election, however, the southern merchants of Louisville, and other points in Kentucky, have been complaining of the tone of those republican newspapers, and talk about transferring their trade to other markets. We have discovered that a republican may be very stalwart about election times, but when he has goods to sell, he would just as soon have a democratic customer as a republican. Now these republican papers take up a chorus of friendship for the south, deny that they ever said anything against their "brethren," and urge the brethren to come and buy in Cincinnati, and to be as friendly as it is possible for brethren to be.

This change is a curious one. It is only another illustration of what we see every day of the insincerity of our political life. What the republicans wanted to do before the election, was to elect Gen. Garfield. Therefore they howled about the "miseries of southern domination." Now they want to sell goods, and they coo and chirp in the most affectionate manner about "fraternity" and "union."

Neighborhood Nippings.

From the Syracuse express, we clip the following items:

Wm. Ridenour is making arrangements to locate at Auburn.

The aged mother of P. Finnigan is slowly recovering from a long siege of sickness.

Now that Dennis Stiffler has taken unto himself a wife, his appearance is more domestic.

Dr. Kelley was on the sick list the first of the week, but is now attending his many patients.

A number of fish houses have been built on Nine-mile lake, and one or two on the small lake adjoining town.

Ft. Wayne News: Engineer N. Baughman, of the Chicago branch of the W. St. L. & P. railroad, has accomplished the almost incredible run of 27 miles in 28 minutes, making one complete stop.

While Wabash train No. 3 was passing a point eight miles east of Lafayette last night, the engine struck a broken rail, but only the rear spring of a sleeping car was injured.—[Ibid.

The drawing of the Louisiana state lottery took place yesterday, and, although a number of Fort Wayne people had erected one and two dollar paper lightning rods, no $100,000 blizzard seems to have struck in the neighborhood.—[Ibid.

School Reports.

NUMBER 7, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Jan. 3d, 1881: Average number of pupils belonging, 38; average attendance, 33½; per cent. of attendance, 70½. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Elora McGilvray, Katie McGilvray, Pearly Boots, Laura Means, Frank Henderson, Eddie McGilvray. Absence caused by sickness: Reuben Mullen, Ivan Farmer and Clyde Boots.

S. M. HIGH, Teacher.

NUMBER 5, BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The following pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month ending January 14, 1881: Mary Pepple, Lean Pepple, Clyde West, Wm. West, Emma Houser, Rachel Lyon. Names of those whose grade was 100 per cent. in deportment: Eytchie Whetsel, Britty Whetsel, Mary Pepple, Mary West, Claud West, Wm. West, Lee West, Lizzie Work, Emma Houser, Frank Erixson, Rachel Lyon, Ella Pepple. Number of pupils enrolled, 17. Per cent. of attendance, 90.

We find in the school, hard-working, energetic scholars, who appreciate right, and try to make the work pleasant for the teacher. Parents and friends of the school, are invited to visit us, and see what we are doing.

T. S. MEDICA, Teacher.

NUMBER 5, KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Scholars enrolled 32, with a general attendance of 25. Some of the parents have visited us, and it is my desire that they will all do so. The school gives me good satisfaction, and also the parents, and is prospering. A great interest is taken by the scholars.

M. L. HOFFMAN, Teacher.

NUMBER 4, KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Jan. 14: Henry Embrey, Miler Embrey, Harvey Embrey, Emmett Fortner, Lovina Burr, Charlie Probst, Robert Bell and Clyde Fortner. Those who were absent no more than one half day: Jane Bell, Wm. Burr, Elmer Clark, Dora Jackson and Elmer Burr. For me, the school has been a very pleasant one, parents and pupils seem to be trying to work with me, and by so doing, we are having an interesting and profitable time.

J. B. SCOTT, Teacher.

THE following is a list of the petit jurors drawn for the February term of court:

James Quince,
Jacob Walborn,
Frank Ryan,
Wm. Richmond,
J. B. Bower,
Eber M. Coll,
Jas. R. Stafford,
Jacob B. White,
Milton C. Jones,
Robert McCurdy,
W. J. Frederick,
Thomas Brown.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court, vacation after December term, 1880.

John Coyle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for judgment and foreclosure by George W. Husselman, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 10th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881, at nine o'clock a. m.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 12th day of January, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Thos. H. SPROTT'S

INSURANCE, LOAN,

REAL ESTATE AND

STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POST MORTUM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

HARDWARE!

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

With a mammoth stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE!

SUCH AS

Doors, Sash, Glass,

Paints, Oils, Locks,

Hinges, etc., etc.

And now is the time to buy while they are low

Those who contemplate

BUILDING THIS SEASON

will find it to their advantage to

BUY EARLY,

as there will be an

ADVANCE

in the near future.

We also carry a large stock of

Wagon & Carriage Woodwork,

Wheels, Shafts, Poles,

Bent and Sawed Rims,

Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware.

IRON & WOOD PUMPS

a specialty. Call when you want pumps and get a bargain, at

W. H. Kiblinger & Co's.,

New Brick Room, Auburn, Ind,

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

Joe. Abright went to Chicago yesterday.

—Cook Ford has quit working for Mr. Ochs.

—Mrs. T. C. Mays is sick with diptheria.

—Jack Ralston and wife are visiting in Ohio.

—Tom. Gross is talking of selling out the Central.

—Howard Griswold took in Rome City yesterday.

—Miss Sadie Hare is visiting with friends at Hudson.

—Charley Rainier is boss at the 8th street restaurant now.

—Wheat was worth 99c at the Wabash elevator Wednesday.

—Johnny Spacht and Joe. Beugnot have desolved partnership.

—Billy Stimely returned Tuesday from an extended visit to Ohio.

—The citizens of Jackson Center have a singing school in progress.

—Miss Ella Griswold is visiting with Miss Aletha Born, at Colon, Mich.

—The proprietor of the boot up-side down will erect a business house in the spring.

—Miss Hariet Baldock spent several days this week with relatives at Fort Wayne.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will give a New England supper on February 22.

—G. A. Porter now occupies the Williams residence, at the south end of Jackson street.

—Groceries without limit as to variety and cheapness, at the Fruit House in Fort Wayne.

—Charley Pomert says the sleighing is splendid in the neighborhood of the "four bridges."

—Don. Lawrence and wife, of Garrett, spent last week with C. A. Picker and better half.

—Tom C. Mays Sundayed over with his family here and returned to Indianapolis Tuesday.

—Sam, Pete and Max, of Ft. Wayne, offer their stock of furnishing goods at a sacrifice for a few days.

—Mrs. Joe. Abright and daughter, Maudie, are visiting with the family of Geo. Patterson, at Warsaw.

—Frank Rush will return to Butler next week and resume his labor at the hardware store of S. G. Searight.

—There is still a big rush at the ever popular store of Isaac Ochs. Try some of the bargains he is now offering.

—Another drop in coffees at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. A fall of three cents per pound from last quotation.

—Rev. Wm. R. Higgins, of Bowling Green, Ohio, will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath, morning and evening.

—Al. Simons, formeraly a citizen of this place, now living at Waseon, Ohio, is in town shaking hands with his old acquaintances.

Lost.—A dark colored shawl, between this place and Waterloo, Tuesday night. The finder will please leave the same at this office.

—Mr. Martin and Chris. Baker gave a dance at the junction to a large party of friends Friday evening, which was an enjoyable affair.

—We call attention to the advertisement of T. H. Sprott, to be found in another column. Business in his line will be carefully attended to.

—Joe Culler, the happy, lively Joe, had a birthday party last Friday evening. A number of presents were given him by his relatives and friends.

—Dr. A. V. Humphry, the gentlemanly and accommodating clerk at the Physician's drug store, visited Fort Wayne the fore part of this week.

—Miss Meam Born, who has been visiting with the family James Anderson for a week or so past, returned to her home in Colon, Mich., Tuesday.

—We had a pleasant call from Miss Olive Nelson and her father last week. She reports the school at No. 9, Jackson, to be in a satisfactory condition.

—W. H. Dills has retired permanently from his position in the office of the county clerk, and will resume the practice of law. His card will appear nex week.

—The M. E. society will be entertained at the lecture room on next Wednesday, afternoon and evening. Refreshments served at the usual hour. All are invited.

—It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the great cough remedy. Sold by all druggists.

—Don't ruin your health, and make yourself disagreeable to other people by your continual coughing. A 25 or 50 cent bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup will cure you.

—Cal. Husselman last week cut down an elm tree that measured five feet and five inches in diameter, and judging by the rings, must have been two hundred and twenty years old. Who can beat it?

—Mrs. Likens, mother of Jerry Likens, living six miles east of town, is not expected to survive but a short time. She is in her eighty-sixth year, and to old age more than anything else is attributed her feeble condition.

—Wanted.—Boy not under 17 years of age, to learn the painting trade. Apply to J. F. Canon, shop over W. H. Sibalt's blacksmith shop.

Married—On December 30, 1880, at Hudson, by the Rev. J. C. Mead, Mr. John O. Whysong, of Steuben county, and Miss Charlotte J. Ream, of DeKalb county.

—What we call time enough always proves little enough, and if you buy your time (piece) of Joe Abright you always wish you had bought more. He gives good bargains.

—Mothers, do not let you darlings suffer with the whooping-cough. Use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup and the little sufferer will soon find relief. Only 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

—We can recommend our readers to use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup in all cases of coughs, colds, etc. It only costs 25 and 50 cents a bottle, and is warranted to cure. Sold by druggists.

—Little Et. Watson had the misfortune to cut his foot with an axe, and has been unable to walk without the use of crutches for several weeks. He laid the sticks to one side Monday, however.

—James Jackson, formerly a resident here, and who has been out west for fifteen years, has returned. He went in company with Dick Plumb and others, and will be remembered by many of the old citizens of Auburn.

—P. H. Brandon, teamster, had his thumb badly smashed while working in the woods yesterday. His son was striking an iron wedge that Pete was holding, and missing it the maul came in contact with Pete's thumb.

—Mr. George Wagoner, who carries on a blacksmith shop near the stave factory, was kicked in the head while shoeing a horse belonging to George Pepple, last Friday. The wound was a painful one, but not dangerous.

—H. E. Beugnot, son of our worthy townsman, C. Beugnot, is attending Assumption college, Sandwich, Ontario. No education being complete without an accompanying stock of information, he takes the Courier as a matter of course.

—The First National bank of Auburn last week declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on demand, and carried one per cent. to the surplus fund. P. S.: This bank also has the biggest Shilling of any bank in the state.

Died—At Sulphur Station, Bowen county, Texas, Jan. 8, 1881, of dropsy. Clara, the loving wife of Wm. P. Luck, and youngest daughter of Mrs. Martha Ferrel, of Concord, Indiana, aged 19 years and 7 months. Jackson, Mich., and Tonawanda, New York, papers please copy.

—Austin, of the boot-up-side-down, is a thorough business man, and never lets slip a chance to give his customers a good bargain. But when he sold that pair of rubber boots to a stranger and trusted him for part of the price, he did not think he would have to go to the county hotel to collect his pay.

—Wm. Hoagland, teacher of the school two miles east of town, whipped Frank Piles a little more severe than the parents approved of, and consequently Mr. H. was arrested by Constable Porter. The suit was tried yesterday at Jackson Center, but we cannot give the particulars this week.

—Professor J. W. Clark, the well known scientific lecturer, will give a course of three lecturers, under the auspices of the Auburn Lecture Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week, January 25, 26 and 27. Tickets for the three lectures will be 75 cents. We have attended two courses of Prof. Clark's lectures, and believe that those who hear him will be profited as well as entertained.

—In last week's Republican we noticed an item stating that Frank Copper and his wife had parted, and wondered if the Courier would make a note of it. In general, the Courier is outspoken in all local affairs, without regard to person, but unlike the Republican, it prefers to have facts, and that, too, from a reliable source. The item referred to is wholly untrue, as Mr. Copper and his wife are living happily together, as they always have, at Albion.

—The following marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk during the first half of the present month: Albert Lash and Lizzie Hinman, Jay O. Eastman and Katie Linkenhelt, Asa Bennett and Josie Linkenhelt, Myron S. Kutzner and Mary Coy, George Schroeder and Mary Vandusen, Chas. E. Dreher and Catherine E. Sprankle, Albert M. Markle and Allie Zimmerman, Michael Jozewieck and Paulina Kameeza, Leandrew Ball and Angelina Dirrim, Reuben Forney and Roseltha A. Bohler.

—The Garrett Herald says: "Eggs have been selling at 30 cents a dozen eggsactly, but they will be cheaper in a few days, as one of our hens has commenced laying." Well, Brother Powell, our hens are now laying eggs manufactured expressly for our use, out of 50-cent corn, and by a close estimate from known physiological data, and, making proper allowance for waste, we find that our home-made eggs cost us just 45 cents a dozen. We propose to call a meeting of our hens, and have them close up the business until corn is cheaper, or a higher tariff is placed on foreign eggs.

Crossed the River Jordan.

Miss Frank Baker, daughter of Edward Baker, living just across the creek, died Tuesday afternoon. She has been ailing for about sixteen months, and has been propped up in a reclining chair for over nine months. Her sickness has been long and wearisome, and death would be to anyone, in like circumstances, a welcome release. She leaves a large circle of intimate friends who did all in their power to alleviate her sufferings, during her illness, and prolong her life. Her remains were intered in the front yard of her home at two o'clock to-day.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The executive committee of the Pioneer association of DeKalb county, are requested to meet at Auburn, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Friday, February 4th, 1881, to transact business of the association. The following persons are the committee: Jacob A. Miller, Butler township, Samuel Mason, Concord; J. J. Gonsenhouser, Stafford, D. Altenburg, Auburn, O. C. Clark, Keyser, Phillip Gushwa, Fairfield, Geo. Fireson, Franklin, A. D. Goetschius, Jackson; S. H. Bartlett, Newville; Chas. Hanes, Wilmington; John Butt, Waterloo; T. D. Dailey, Richland; Jerry Hemstreet, Smithfield; Wm. Emerson, Troy.

Jan. 17, 1881. W. H. Dills, Sec'y.

[Other papers in the county please copy.]

Town Teachers' Meeting.

It is proposed to try the experiment of holding a meeting of the teachers of the village schools of the county to read papers on educational subjects and to discuss the same. The first meeting will be held in Auburn high-school room on Saturday, January 29, commencing at 9 a. m. and closing at 4 p. m. All teachers in town schools are earnestly invited to be present.

MORNING PROGRAMME.

1. The relation of study to the practical pursuits of life—C. A. Fyke.
2. Principles upon which text-books should be composed—W. P. Myers.
3. School examinations, methods and utility—L. Lamport.
4. The conduct of recitations, and how to secure good lessons—F. Rawles.

EVENING PROGRAMME.

1. Language. Should more than one be taught?—M. H. Harrison.
2. The use and abuse of emulation—C. A. Brink.
3. Proper and improper incentives. Prizes and rewards—Henry Coe.
4. Treatment of the refractory and stubborn. Corporal punishment and suspension—Miss Emma Mills.

It is hoped that all teachers in our town schools will be present and prompt. W. H. McIntosh,

County Superintendent of Schools.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence near this place, January 12, Lyman Chidsey, aged sixty-three years, six months and three days.

Mr. Chidsey was born in the state of New York, and in his youth, removed with his parents to Medina county, Ohio, from whence, in 1841, he came to this county, where ever since—now nearly forty years—he has continuously resided. On January 11, 1844, he was married to a daughter of the late John Somers, Eliza, who survives him.

Shortly after their marriage they moved upon the farm which adjoins this place, and on which he breathed his last.

Mr. Chidsey, although a quiet and retiring man, and because of his early removals to new and unsettled portions of the country, had not the advantages of early education, as our youths now have, was a man of many virtues in his character, of a sound judgment, and of enlarged views of man and his obligations. His mind was always open for information and to reason, and when made up, was firm and unswerving, as was his attachment to family and friends. His neighbors and associates always knew his convictions, which he maintained with reason and judgment, and always on the side of morality and in the interest of and for the good of society. His neighbors and friends realized these good qualities in our friend and neighbor, as was evidenced by the large concourse who, regardless of the severe inclemency of the weather, attended the funeral from the Presbyterian church, of which denomination he has been a member for several years.

Thus has lived and died a good man—God's noblest work—a pioneer of our county, and with his sorrowing widow and only child, Mrs. Wm. Ashelman, we mingle our tears, and with our entire community extend them our sympathies and condolence, hoping that when the terrible scare of life may come to them and us, our last days may be as serene as his, and that friends may drop a tear of sadness upon our graves. H.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post-office at Auburn January 17, 1881: W. A. Allen, Almon Depen, Thomas Elam, Mrs. M. Grant, A. Jenkinson, Henry Klink, Frank McKinsley, Albert Redell, Jacob Balam, Peter Raub, Hannah Randell, George Sovine, George Swarts, Frank Stevens, E. Weckley.

Jos. Rainier, P. M.

Attention Ladies.

The ladies of Auburn are requested to call on Millie Baughan, at the residence of Mr. L. Bowers, for all kinds of sewing.

Waterloo.

—Schools are progressing finely.

—Dr. Winslow is lying quite ill.

—J. B. Hoover is at work collecting the taxes of 1880.

—Rev. Wm. R. Higgins will preach at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon.

—Mr. Forsythe, father-in-law of Postmaster Kimsey, has been lying ill for some time.

—Prof. Tice's lecture was rather thinly attended, but the lecture was full of ideas and opinions new to most of the audience.

—Town board met on Monday evening and settled the delinquent corporation tax matter that has been so long a vexed question.

—Mr. Woolsey is still busy selling his remedies. He informs us that his sales amount to several thousand bottles of medicines annually.

—Mr. Leo Caro, of Kansas City, who was married to Miss Lona F. Jackman, of Waterloo, Ind., August 11, 1880, is now making his wife and her people a visit.

—When you are in Waterloo you might as well call in at Brand & Duncan's and lay in a supply of groceries. It will save coming some day when you are busy.

—J. Mish, of South Bend, will be at Long's hotel January 25, with a fine assortment of masks and costumes for the benefit of those having received invitations to the masquerade party to be given by the Winifred club at Waterloo Wednesday evening, January 26.

—The Press finds fault because we did not notice the election of the agricultural society. The fact is, when we saw the Press was taken into the secret, and the Courier was not, we concluded that the parties interested did not care to give the matter much publicity. So, out of regard to their feelings, we refrained.

—On last Sunday evening as our popular landlord, John Butt, stepped out of his hotel on to the steps, his feet slipped from under him, throwing him with such force against the steps and door jam as to knock out one of his teeth, cut his lip clear through and injure him internally about the chest. He is now slowly recovering, and expects to be all right again in a short time.

—The population of Waterloo is "booming." Our popular sewing-machine agent, Michael Kiplinger, has a bran new girl at his house. Mike don't know whether it is a Domestic or a Singer, but he does know that his five boys are all girls. Charles R. Reed also has a bran new 9¾-pound girl at his house, and as Charlie is a musician, of course there is no doubt but this is a Singer. As yet she sings only in the natural key—key of wah.

St. Joe.

—Two little girls of James Sechler are quite sick with lung fever.

—Will. Koch, son of Joseph Koch, is dangerously sick with lung fever.

—The hunt on Saturday turned out pleasantly, considering the stormy day.

—Marion Dermott was around last week and set up the cigars like a little man.

—The proudest man we have seen for many a day is Marion Dermott. When asked the reason, Marion's answer is, "you ought to see my boy."

—Somebody's dog raided the sheep pen of Milas Rhodes one night last week and succeeded in killing one and wounding eight or nine others, the damage of which was appraised at $50, or $5 per head. Pretty well sold.

—Wm. Simonton thinks Uncle Jim Baker cannot accept that China position until after corn-planting, which will necessitate a change of programme, and Thad. will have to look up another victim. We recommend Brother Engle.

—Ad. Chubb tells the hardest army story of any we have yet heard, which is, that while at Bell Buckle, in the south, his company received some hardtack which was marked B. C., (before Christ.) Ad. says that's a fact, and no fooling.

The crowd which Nelson Thomas commanded came out at the little end of the horn, but they paid for the supper without a murmur. It is said that Al. Bishop proposes to challenge the hunters of St. Joe and vicinity some time in the spring for a duck hunt. He offers to wager the supper for all who may participate that he can kill more ducks in one day that all of St. Joe's mighty hunters combined. The boys will hold a secret meeting in a few days to see if his challenge shall be accepted.

—The Auburn Courier is getting along finely under the new management. They get out an excellent local paper. It is true some of the contemporaries of the Courier are mad because they imagine they can see a small quantity of sauer kraut sticking out of the Courier, but had not their education been neglected it would furnish them first-class amusement instead of perplexing them worse than the fifteen puzzle. Gelt sell is so, Auburner Courier.—Hicksville Republican.

Yah, do bush't du rech't, Bruder Eveland. Dale kar'ls sin tzu dunners dum far in'a house ga vona ra'gert, un of course es mach't se falsh von se ous finn'a dos epher sunsh't, eppes vase dos se, net viss'n. Awe'r so is es eyy'a, un ich denk mer'a mis'sa se eyy'a yush't so g'a luss'n. Ich vil der sag'n; von mer'e a'n gut'a mess sour kraut greg'a kenn'a un don fressa mer'n un sag'n gar nix tzu en'n un gan'e unser'a bisness noch os von gar nix g'happened het. Sell's wag' kenn'a mer'e se uf wech'n by golly.

Mr. Sprott, of Williams county, Ohio, is partially insane over the loss of his team, and not over any transaction concerning the election, as the crazy republican editors of this county would like to make it appear. We get our information from the Hicksville News, a republican organ, published near the home of Mr. Sprott.—Auburn Courier.

Mr. Sprott, named in the above extract, is now an inmate of the Central Ohio lunatic asylum. His insanity was not caused by political complications in DeKalb county, nor did he lose his mental balance because of the theft of his horses. Circumstances attending the pursuit and recovery of the stolen property, repeated attempts to extort money under one pretext and another, constant harassment of his mind and body by men who had marked him for a victim worth the plucking, the breach of pledges and betrayal of confidences by men who preyed upon his pocket under the guise of friendship and authority, had much more to do with placing Marion Sprott where he now is than any political controversies or mere loss of property could have done. Some day, ere long we trust, all the facts in this case of semi-legal robbery will come out, and then lightning will strike in places not now suspected.—[Bryan Democrat.

Important Notice.

Notice is hereby given that our stock of groceries, provisions, queensware, glassware, etc., etc., etc., is complete, and that we will not be undersold by any grocery house in DeKalb county. We invite everybody in need of anything in our line, to call and see us. We will continue to pay the highest market price for produce.

Respectfully,
Brand & Duncan,
Waterloo, Ind.

2 3t

OBITUARY.

Rev. Wesley G. Hartman, brother of E. D. Hartman, Esq., of this place, died of lung fever at Farmersburg, in this state, on the 12th inst. Mr. Hartman was well known to many of our readers, especially to those in this vicinity, as a young man of ability and great industry; and, though yet in early manhood, had been very successful in his chosen calling, the ministry. His future was full of promise, but to the loss of the church and the sorrow of his many friends, he was cut off in the vigor of youth, and in the midst of his labors.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Jackson, Michigan. By order of the board of directors. R. G. Rolston, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 28, 1880. 53 4t.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,
[illegible] of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, [illegible] Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
[illegible] 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. Proprietors.
37 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Ask your druggist for it.

BUT A FEWDAYS!
CHANGE OF FIRM'
Furnishing Goods!
Sacrifice Sale!
Fine Clothing!
Splendid Overcoats!
AT COST.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BIG RUSH
AT
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!
THE BOOM INCREASES DAILY.
New Stocks Received Daily
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS
THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.
Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.
Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?
Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices
WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!
STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and will give them to you.
JOIN THE CROWD AND COME AND SEE Us, COME EVERYBODY!
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY
Invite attention to their
REDUCED PRICES
FOR JANUARY. Preparatory to their Annual Inventory.
LARGE REDUCTION
—IN—
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Etc.
LARGE REDUCTION
—IN—
DRESS GOODS,
Dolmans, Ulsters, Cloaks, Shawls.
FELT AND SATIN SKIRTS
A FEW FINE
SEALGARMENTS
AND ELEGANT
FUR LINED GOODS,
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
An unbroken assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's
UNDERWEAR!
Still on hand, and offered at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our stock, in every department, must be reduced, and we have marked such prices on everything as will insure that result.
ROOT & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE county poor-house, near Dover, N. H., caught fire about daylight on the morning of the 7th inst., and was totally consumed. There were 103 paupers in the building, thirteen of whom were suffocated or roasted alive. Those who escaped were clothed and sheltered by families residing in the vicinity. The building was an immense brick structure, and the pecuniary loss was $70,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $25,000.... The breaking of a water-power at Passaic, N. J., will cause the stoppage of all the mills in that city for several weeks. Damage to the extent of $60,000 has already taken place, and the water supply of the city is cut off..... Two boilers exploded simultaneously in the Balback smelting-works on the Passaic river, near Newark, N. J., the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. Three men were frightfully mangled and two fatally injured.

JULIUS COHN, a manufacturer of varnish in New York, has made an assignment, owing $100,0 0....The safe in the residence of a prominent citizen of Bradford, Pa., was blown open by burglars, who secured $2,000 in bonds and an assortment of diamonds....Four more of the men injured by the boiler explosion at Allentown, Pa., have died and the list now numbers sixteen. At the investigation into the cause of the explosion, two boiler-makers testified that it was the result of the accidental introduction of a current of cold air which forced itself into the boiler and created a vacuum. Other witnesses stated that there was a leak in the boiler.

THE death is announced of Hon. John B. Brown, the wealthiest citizen of Portland, Me., who was prominent in the construction of all the railways in that State and a director in the chief manufacturing enterprises.

MRS. EGERTON and her 2-year-old son were burned to death in Washington, N. J. A coal-oil lamp exploded and set fire to their clothing....A negro boy of Philadelphia, 3 years old, heated a poker to a red-hot heat and killed a babe by putting down its throat the burning iron.

MRS. STONE, the well-known lady philanthropist of Boston, has made the following bequests in addition to a great many previously announced: To the Hampton Institute, Fortress Monroe, Va.; Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.; Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.; Illinois College, Jacksonville; Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; and Robert College, Constantinople, $20,000 each; to Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, and Berea College, Berea, Ky., 10,000 each. She gives $25,000 to the Howard University at Washington, $15,000 for evangelical work in France, and $12,500 to the New York Educational Commission.... At Petersboro, N. H., Hatch Walsh killed his wife and cut his own throat....One man was killed and two fatally burned by an explosion in a celluloid factory at Newburyport, Mass.

THE WEST.

THE Presidents of several narrow-gauge railroads in the West and Southwest are moving for a consolidation of their interests, with the intention of making a continuous line from Toledo to the Rio Grande.

A TEAM of horses, drawing a heavy wagon, ran away at Watertown, Wis., on New Year's eve. After considerable advertising, they were found standing dead in a marsh, almost enveloped in mire, six miles from Oconomowoc....By the breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river, steamboat property was damaged to the extent of $150,000.

MLLE. SARA BERNHARDT is creating as great a furore in Chicago as in the cities she has previously visited in America; the advance sale of seats being far ahead of that attending any former presentation to the public of the Western metropolis. Manager McVicker has nearly prevented the securing of the best seats by ticket speculators by his regution of a woman's private character is "none of their business." Probably a larger amount of money will be taken in than at any previous twelve performances in the history of Chicago amusements.

A SHOCKING accident, by which two estimable ladies lost their lives, is reported from Havana, Ohio. Mrs. C. G. Galley and Mrs. B. O. Ellis were riding in a sleigh. Approaching the Baltimore and Ohio railway through a cut in the road, the bells drowned the noise of the approaching locomotive with caboose. The cutter and locomotive reached the crossing at the same time. Mrs. Galley, seeing her peril, stood up in the sleigh and was struck by the pilot in such a manner that she was thrown over the cab of the engine and fell in the arms of the fireman, standing on the tender. Mrs. Ellis was thrown forty feet. Both ladies were killed. The horse was also killed and the cutter ground to fragments.... Dr. Patton, the chemist of the Chicago Health Department, has analyzed a sample of Lake Michigan. He finds it comparatively free from organic matter, but strongly impregnated with magnesian salts....."Uncle Tom," the hero of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, lectured last week in Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE pounds of gunpowder exploded in the store of John Andrews, at Climax, Mich. There were eleven persons in the store at the time, three of whom were fatally and seven badly wounded.

POOL-SELLING is now a crime in Ohio, under a new law just passed and approved.... During the past year there were erected in Chicago 3,863 new buildings, at a total cost of $9,100,000....A convention of the farmers of Kansas, in session at Topeka, adopted a resolution in favor of a Congressional enactment controlling all inter-State transportation....The Union flouring-mills, at Detroit, were completely wrecked by the explosion of the boiler. The engineer, fireman and oiler were killed. The damage was $30,000... A policeman at Alton, Ill., caught three burglars at work, and inflicted upon one of them a mortal wound.....The St. Louis Central Railroad Company, which proposes to build a line from Murphysboro, Ill., to the Mississippi river, has been incorporated at Springfield.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was enacted near Oshkosh, Wis., a few nights ago. The farm-house, barn, and granary of a family named Wiskow were burned. When the neighbors arrived on the scene they found the doors securely locked. Miss Wiskow was found some rods from the house insensible, with two deep gashes on her head and face, and her clothing partly burned. The body of Mrs. Wiskow was found in the burning embers, but sufficiently preserved to show that she had been murdered. In the ruins of the barn were found some bones, presumably all that was left of Mr. Wiskow. It is believed that the crime was perpetrated by Wiskow while laboring under a fit of insanity.

THE SOUTH.

JAY GOULD paid $750,000 for the road best known as the New Orleans and Texas, which is in running order to Donaldsonville, and is graded to Alexandria. It is expected that the New Orleans Pacific will be completed by August....A fast-mail train, going south on the Richmond and Danville road, struck a rock slide near Lexington, N. C. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and the engine and postal-car completely wrecked.

THE Masonic lodge in Fredericksburg, Va., in which Washington was initiated Nov. 1752, has determined to erect a memorial temple.

A BILL is before the Legislature of Tennessee to settle the debt of Memphis with bonds at 25 cents on the dollar, bearing 4 per cent. interest....Mrs. Anne Wood, who resided in Hampton, Va., when the British troops entered it, in 1812, has passed away from earthly scenes.... A negro who had outraged a white girl, near Mariana, Ark., was taken from jail by an armed mob, some of whom riddled the villain with bullets before the hanging faction could reach a tree.

THE cotton and rice crops of South Carolina have sustained great damage from the protracted wet weather....Frederick Wirtz, President of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, has been indicted for embezzling $50,000 of the funds of the company.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY EVARTS says there is no way to reopen the Halifax arbitration unless Great Britain takes the first step....The managers of the Garfield inauguration now propose to have in attendance 300 men from each county in Ohio, ranged under banners.

CAPT. JAMES B. EADS has arrived in Washington. He expresses his belief that Congress would never lend itself to further the wishes of the promoters of an inter-oceanic canal, in view of the superior recommendations which would be offered by the adoption of his plan. He will ask Congress at once to give him authority to form a company, with $75,000,000 capital, and to guarantee 6-per-cent. dividends upon two-thirds of that amount. For this the American Government will have a right to have its war vessels transported across the railway free of charge.

THE House Committee on Education and Labor agreed to report favorably on Representative Goode's bill to devote to public instruction the proceeds of sales of public lands.

POLITICAL.

IN California, Gen. John F. Miller has been chosen to succeed Newton Booth in the United States Senate; in Maine, Eugene Hale will succeed Senator Hamlin; in Nevada, James G. Fair will step into Senator Sharon's shoes; and in Missouri, Senator Cockrell will be his own successor.

GOV. MURRAY, of Utah, has issued a certificate of election to Allen G. Campbell as delegate to Congress, on the ground that Geo. Q. Cannon, who received the majority of votes, is not a citizen of the United States, and living in polygamy in violation of the law of 1862. The Mormons are indignant, and Cannon will contest the case.

A LARGE number of the colored people of Cleveland, at a public meeting, adopted a resolution that Senator Bruce has done nothing for his race, and is not a true representative of his class.

JOHN SHERMAN will succeed Mr. Thurman in the Senate from Ohio. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican Legislative caucus, which was in session only half an hour. Gen. J. R. Hawley was nominated by acclamation for Senator by the Republican caucus of the Connecticut Legislature. Gen. Ben Harrison received the unanimous nomination of the Republican caucus of the Indiana Legislature for Senator.... The Democratic members of the Senate Military Committee at Washington are a unit against Logan's scheme to put Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of General.

GEN. MILLER, the Republican candidate, was elected United States Senator by the California Legislature, on the 12th inst. Col. James G. Fair was elected Senator by the Nevada Legislature on the same day..... Gen. Plaisted has been declared Governor of Maine by the Legislature of that State.

IN the Pennsylvania Republican Senatorial caucus, at Harrisburg, the Grow men, fifty-one in number, finding themselves in the minority, absented themselves by agreement. On the the third ballot H. W. Oliver, Jr., the Cameron candidate, was nominated for Senator. Thomas C. Platt was nominated for Senator by the New York Legislative caucus, and Mr. McMillan was named as his own successor by the Republican caucus of the Minnesota Legislature.

GENERAL.

ADVICES from the City of Mexico say that at last accounts there was not a pound of flour in Tampico, the cotton crop in the State of Durango had been destroyed, and the cold weather in Chihuahua surpassed anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant....It is announced that a rival syndicate has been formed for the construction of the Canada Pacific railroad, and on terms much more favorable to the country than those agreed to by the Government. The new syndicate is willing to undertake the work for a bonus of $2,000,000 and 20,000,000 acres of land. This is more favorable than the contract now before Parliament of $5,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land....George F. Slosson, being unable to get another match with Vignaux in Paris, has sailed for New York. In a letter to his brother he claims that he was robbed in the last game.

FIVE Mexican prisoners, heavily ironed, in charge of a Federal Marshal, passed through Chicago last week to serve terms of two years each in the Detroit House of Correction. They were the leaders of a party equipped in Arizona last August for revolutionary operations in Mexico, and were sentenced for violating the neutrality laws. One of the number, Col. Martinez, was the finest cavalry officer in the Mexican army.... John F. Swift, one of the American Commissioners who recently negotiated the treaty with China, says the United States has reserved the right to terminate at pleasure the residence of Chinese laborers upon its soil. It is understood that no more Celestials shall be naturalized in this country, and the papers already issued shall have no effect.

THE National Rifle Association, at its annual meeting in New York, adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to accept the invitation of Lord Stanhope to compete on British soil.

IT is believed that the basis on which the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have been consolidated is that the new company's stock shall be $80,000,000, of which the Western Union is to have $58,000,000, the American Union $15,000,000 and the Atlantic and Pacific $7,000,000. Jay Gould engineered the whole scheme, and is said to have profited very largely by the operation.

THE value of the petroleum exports from the United States for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1880, was $31,644,007, against $33,296,020 for the same period in 1879.

FOREIGN.

SINCE the failure of negotiations for a treaty with Russia, the Chinese Government has made extensive preparations for war. It is believed that torpedoes will be laid at the entrance to treaty ports, and the commerce of all nations cut off.

A CHRISTIAN Liberal club has been formed in Berlin to oppose the anti-Jewish agitation....A Japanese coasting steamer with sixty passengers and a crew of twenty-two foundered in an inland sea of Japan, and sixty-four lives were lost....A Bombay dispatch announces that a plot to depose the Rajah and massacre all European residents in Kolapore has been discovered at Kolapore. Forty-seven natives have been arrested.

A PLOT to kill Charles Bradlaugh has been discovered in London. The intention was to attack him on his way home from the House of Commons....A Vienna dispatch announces the renewal of the alliance between the Emperors of Austria, Germany and Russia....All the great powers unreservedly approve of the arbitration of the Greek question, but Greece and Turkey refuse to have anything to do with the scheme. Both nations are getting ready to fight.

THE Peruvians have placed dynamite mines at exposed points outside of Lima. The Chilian army is encamped nine miles from the city, and a battle is daily expected.

THE prosecution having closed their case, the defense of the Irish traversers was begun at Dublin on the 13th inst. The court-room was crowded. McDonough, who delivered the opening address, was almost the sole survivor of the counsel in the O'Connell case. He claimed that the Land League was a legal organization, and that the traversers professed the principles of John Stewart Mill, and but for the support of England the landlords would be driven into the sea.... A theater at Cronstadt, Russia, was destroyed by fire, and the director and seven others perished in the flames....During the month of December, 866 agrarian outrages were committed in Ireland.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Mr. Eaton reported the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to the Senate on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 6. The Army Appropriation was read twice and referred. Mr. Vest introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Howell's Ferry, Mo. A prolonged debate took place on the claim of Ben Holliday. The Senate, in executive session, took up Gen. Goff's nomination as Secretary of the Navy, and immediately confirmed it, without the usual reference to committee. The House went into committee of the whole on the Funding bill. Mr. Kelley insisted upon temporary loans rather than an extension of the bonded debt. Mr. Chittenden favored the repeal of all taxes on the capital or deposits of banks. Mr. Weaver urged the application of the silver hoard to the extinguishment of bonds. Mr. Chittenden expressed the belief that unless the banks were relieved of tax the 3-per-cent. bond scheme would fail. Mr. Phillips gave notice of a substitute to issue 3-per-cent. treasury notes, redeemable after next year, in regular series.

On the opening of the Senate on Friday, Jan 7, the Vice President submitted a request from the Secretary of War that the item for recruiting in the Army Appropriation bill be increased to $97,000. Mr. Jonas presented a memorial from W. J. Moore, of New Orleans, stating that William Pitt Kellogg secured his seat by bribery, and asking to be allowed to testify that he was himself bribed. Mr. Burnside introduced a bill to authorize the retirement of Brevet Maj. Gen. William A. Averill, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General. The Consular appropriation, calling for $1,191,435, was taken up, and prolonged debate occurred on the item of $1,500 for rent of prisons for American convicts in China, which finally got through. The sum of $4,000 was appropriated for a Consul General at Bucharest, and the bill passed. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill providing for the establishment of seven additional life-saving stations on Lakes Superior and Michigan, and twenty-eight additional stations on the Atlantic coast. The Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, Mr. Springer offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the fullest information in regard to the Halifax award. Mr. Newberry charged that fraudulent testimony had been manufactured by British agents and accepted by the commission, and the party in power in England would willingly reopen the question. A bill was passed for the relief of Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, Jan. 8. The House spent nearly all day in committee of the whole on the Funding bill. Fernando Wood, for the Committee on Ways and Means, offered an amendment to fix the rate of interest at 3 per cent. Mr. Claflin thought it would be dangerous to put a bond of that rate on the market. Mr. Warner suggested that the interest be fixed at 3½ per cent. Mr. Keifer offered an amendment to pay not exceeding 4 per cent., which was voted down. Mr. Frye said he had lately become convinced that it would be utterly impossible to float a 3-per-cent. bond running less than thirty years. Mr. Randall remarked that the outstanding bonds vibrated between 3¼ and 3½ per cent. Fernando Wood gave Secretary Sherman as authority for a statement that a short certificate could be floated at 3 per cent. Mr. Mills thought $100,000,000 could be saved by letting the matured debt stand and pay it in five years. Mr. Hawley said that at the present market rates of bonds a thirty-year 3 per cent. was worth 94 to 95. Mr. Converse thought a 3-per-cent. bond was equivalent to 6 per cent. on private loans. Mr. Townshend called attention to the sale of Northern Pacific 5's at a premium of over 2½ per cent. Mr. Felton thought it would be criminal to perpetuate the debt. Mr. Bayne offered an amendment that the Secretary of the Treasury sell the new bonds at the lowest rate of interest practicable, which was lost. Mr. Hurd declared specie resumption a delusion and a snare. Mr. Gillette thought it shameful that Mr. Newberry should admit having received instructions from a national bank. When the committee rose, to limit debate, an adjournment was effected. The Indian appropriation was reported, which sets aside $4,526,860, of which amount $250,000 is for the transportation of supplies.

Mr. Logan introduced in the Senate, on Monday, Jan. 10, a bill to place Grant on the retired list of the army with the rank and pay of General. Mr. Bayard presented a bill to require signatures on national-bank notes to be written, and Mr. Logan one to extend the franking privilege to all official business of Senators and Representatives. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution to exclude the Territories from the operation of the Posse Comitatus act. Mr. McDonald urged the payment of the claim of Ben Holliday, while Mr. Bayard opposed the idea of the Government insuring mail contractors against loss by the depredations of Indians. In the House, Mr. Carpenter presented a constitutional amendment providing that the bulk of civil officers of the United States shall hold their positions for four years, and that Congress may provide for the election of Postmasters and other local officers. Mr. Buckner introduced a bill to negotiate with Mexico or Central America for the cession of territory on which to colonize our negro population. The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation, and Mr. Frost charged that the removal of Chief Joseph and his band to the malarious Indian Territory was a crime. Mr. Sherwin introduced a bill to regulate the importation of imitations of butter and cheese. A resolution was passed authorizing the invitation of the Government and people of France to take a part in the Yorktown centennial celebration.

Mr. Cameron made an adverse report on the bill to reorganize the militia of the United States to the Senate, on the morning of Jan. 11. Mr. Windom reported the West Point appropriation, and Mr. Morey a bill for the relief of Gen. Ord. Mr. Slater introduced a bill fixing the price of even-numbered sections, "within the limits of any railroad, military, or wagon road grant to pre-emption settlers," at $1.75 per acre. The Senate spent most of the day in discussing the bill for the relief of Ben Holliday and the District Tramp bill. During the discussion of the former some sharp passages at arms took place between Conkling and McPherson. No final action was taken on either bill. In the House, Messrs. Converse, House, Phillips, Browne and Robinson of Massachusetts were appointed a Congressional committee to investigate the alleged violations of the franking privilege by members of Congress in sending political documents through the mails under their frank just prior to the late Presidential election. In committee of the whole on Indian appropriations, Mr. Hiscock's amendment setting aside $10,000 for the expenses of a commission of ten citizens was adopted. The sixth section, which provides for the opening of bids and award of contracts at some point in the West, was stricken out. On reporting the bill to the House the amendment for a commission was rejected, and the bill passed. The House received a communication from the President recommending that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses of two delegates to represent the United States at the International Congress of Electricians to be held in Paris next September.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, presented a scheme for the clerical reorganization of the Treasury Department, on Wednesday, Jan. 12. Mr. Logan called up his resolution for the extension of the franking privilege to all official business of Senators and Representatives, on which a prolonged debate took place. The army appropriation was then taken up, and discussion arose over the sum set apart to pay land-grant railroads an installment on their claims. The House took up the Funding bill, in committee of the whole, and, after a full expression of opinion, the rate of interest on the bonds and notes was fixed at 3 per cent. The vote was 122 to 92, the Democrats mainly favoring that rate and the Republicans opposing it. An amendment by Mr. Stanford was adopted, that prior to the issue of the refunding bonds or notes the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on maturing bonds all standard silver dollars and all gold in excess of $50,000,000 now held for redemption purposes. When the committee rose, Mr. Randall said the national banks should be compelled to take the 3 per cents. as security for their circulation, which would market $400,000,000, and the remainder of the maturing debt could be liquidated by payment. Mr. Haskell declared that no Western national bank could continue business on a 3-per-cent. bond. No conclusive action had been reached on the bill at the hour of adjournment.

A bill was reported favorably to the Senate on the morning of Jan. 13, by Mr. McMillan, to pay damages to Indians on the Minnesota reservations, caused by the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and it was passed. Mr. Logan called up the resolution extending the franking privilege, which went to the Postoffice Committee. The Senate then took up the Army bill and adopted Mr. Edmunds's amendment providing for the payment to the land-grant railroads of 50 per cent. of their claims; provided further, that the total amount to be paid should not exceed $125,000. In the House, Mr. Johnston reported a bill to relieve Maj. Gen. Ord. The Funding bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. An amendment was adopted that $400,000,000 in 3-per-cent. bonds be issued, redeemable in five years and payable in ten, and certificates to the amount of $300,000,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest and running from one to ten years, the treasury having previously paid out all the silver dollars and all the gold reserve above $50,000,000. Some passages-at-arms took place between Reed, of Maine, and Randall, the former accusing the latter of something like demagogy. Frank Hurd also felt aggrieved at some remarks by a brother Democrat, Myers, of Indiana, and rose to a personal explanation.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.—SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by Auditor of State Manson, and immediately after the new Senators were sworn in. Senator Viche, of Knox, Democrat, was elected President pro tem., only one vote in the negative and one other not voting. On the ballot for Principal Secretary, Rice received 25 votes and Wilson 25. Davis and Majors voting with the Democrats and Poindexter with the Republicans. This continued for four ballots, and then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.—Judge Elliott, one of the recently elected Judges of the Supreme Court, administered the oath, after which the caucus nominees were duly elected, as follows: Speaker, W. M. Ridpath, of Clay; Clerk, Cyrus T. Nixon, of Marion; Assistant Clerk, Clinton G. Riley, of Marion; Doorkeeper, Owen Evans, of Henry. The Democrats cast their votes for the officers of the last session. The count of the ballots showed the strength of the political organizations to be as follows: Republicans, 58; Democrats, 41; National, 1. Assistant-Secretary Riley made the following appointments: Minute Clerk, James F. Bryer, of Logansport; Journal Clerk, Richard W. Dorner, of Richmond; Copy Clerks, W. W. Garner, of Knox, and E. O. Johnson, of Union.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—SENATE.—The dead lock in the organization of the Senate still continues, though several attempts at compromise were made. Senator Bell, of Allen, introduced a resolution which provided for the election of James H. Rice as principal Secretary, Robert Sears, of Vermillion, as Assistant, and C. Y. Monroe for Doorkeeper. The resolution was lost by the usual tie vote—25 to 25—and, nominations for Secretary being in order, Rice and Wilson were again named, while Poindexter, Greenbacker, varied the monotony by nominating Charles W. Brouse. The vote stood 25 for Rice, 24 for Wilson and 1 for Brouse—no choice. Another ballot was taken with a similar result, when an adjournment took place until 2 o'clock. Upon reassembling, Senator Brown, of Jackson, offered a resolution that the nominee receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the Secretary. This was lost by a tie vote. Three members were appointed to assist in preparing for the inauguration. An effort to adjourn then failed, when Senator Bell moved that Greenbacker Brouse be chosen Clerk, the vote standing 27 to 23, Benz and Brown, Democrats, voting against him. A second ballot resulted similarly, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The time of the lower House was occupied principally in a discussion of the contested-election case of Haslewood-Hammond, from Crawford and Orange. It was finally referred to a committee of five. An appropriation of $125,000 was voted for the expenses of the session. Clerk Nixon announced for Reading Clerk, W. L. Taylor, of LaGrange; Registry Clerk, Thad Butler, of Wabash.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—SENATE.—After the appointment of two or three routine committees, Senator Porter, a Democrat, made an ineffectual effort to pass his resolution for a committee of three Democrats and three Republicans to propose a compromise candidate for Principal Secretary. Senator Menzies, Democrat, nominated Joel P. Heatwale, a Republican. Heatwale was defeated by a vote of 18 to 28. Then Charles W. Brouse, the Greenback candidate, was put in nomination. Then Heatwale was again nominated by a Democrat, giving the Republicans a second opportunity to elect a Secretary, but they voted for Wilson. On the next ballot Mr. Benz voted with his Democratic associates, electing Brouse by a vote of 25 to 23 cast for Wilson. After Brouse's election the two remaining offices were quickly filled. Robert B. Sears, of Vermillion county, the only candidate nominated, was elected Assistant Secretary by 45 votes, 2 being cast for Mr. Robbins. Mr. Sears was nominated from the Democratic benches. Allen W. Monroe, nominated from the Republican side, was elected Doorkeeper, receiving 30 votes, Mr. Rich Huncheon, Mr. L. D. Atkinson, and Mr. J. E. Gowdy, each received 3 votes, and Mr. Ed Hawkins 2 votes. The Senate, having organized, adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in joint session with the House to hear the message of Gov. Gray.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—The Legislature did no business to-day, but in a body attended the inauguration ceremonies of the new State officers. In accordance with the adjournment on Saturday, the Senate and House met in joint session this afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock, and, with Gov. Gray and Governor-elect Porter at their head, the members marched in double file to English's Opera House, where the inaugural ceremonies occurred. A large crowd anticipated this arrival, filling the galleries and lobbies. Govs. Gray and Porter entered the Opera House arm in arm. Immediately behind followed Lieut. Gov. Hanna, accompanied by Senator Viehe, President pro tem. of the Senate. The Hon. Will E. Niblack, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, had previously entered, taking his seat on the extreme right. Mr. Viehe then offered a series of resolutions bearing tribute to the patriotism and efficiency of his Excellency Hon. Isaac P. Gray, which, upon the motion of Hon. Henry Cauthorne, was adopted by a unanimous vote of the members of both houses. Chief Justice Niblack administered the oath first to Gov. Porter and then to Lieut. Gov. Hanna, both gentlemen rising and remaining standing until each had bowed assent. Gov. Porter then read his inaugural.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.—SENATE.—There was quite a breeze over the question of referring the inaugural of Gov. Porter to the standing committees. The Democrats took the ground that the address was not a message to the Legislature, and, therefore, not proper before the body. The Republicans took the opposite ground, and the Lieutenant Governor so ruled. An appeal from the decision failed by a vote of 21 to 23, Senator Davis not being present. In the afternoon the Senate agreed to refer Porter's inaugural to the standing committees by a vote of 26 to 21. Gov. Porter appointed Capt. James R. Carnahan, of Lafayette, Adjutant General, and Frank H. Blackledge, of Indianapolis, private secretary.

HOUSE.—The most important thing done was the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Rules in favor of a committee on Congressional and Legislative reapportionment. The vote was 57 to 40. The standing committees were announced, the following being the most important:

Elections—Burrell, Carr of White and Bent, Fraysin, Marshal, Cabbage, Bryant and Adrian.

Ways and Means—Kenner, Huston, Meredith, Lindsey, Neff, Cauthorne and Close.

On Judiciary—Carter, Ryan, Lindsay, Frazier, Skinner, Wright, Neff, Cauthorne, Buskirk, Gibson and Teter.

On Prisons—Wilson, of Montgomery, Roelker, Hinton, Iddings, Davis, Edwards and Barnett.

On Military Affairs—Compton, Mosier, Westfall, Gardner, Schweitzer, Cummins and Huston.

On Claims—Thompson, Vawter, Huff, Carter, Akin, Bonham and Jackson.

On Fees and Salaries—Wilson of Morgan, Fuller, Robinson of Decatur, Chandler, Kerr and Sinclair.

On Affairs of the City of Indianapolis—McGlasson, Cotton, Berryman, Hinton, Cooper, Kain and McGuire.

On County and Township Business—Murray, Thompson, Mason, O'Brien, Bryant, McClure and Null.

On Benevolent Institutions—Hamilton, Fail, Fanchar, Cotton, Neff, Teter and Adrian.

On Reformatory Institutions—Miles, Beatty, Furnas, Stewart, Akin, Carr of Whitley and Sumner.

On Reapportionment—Wright, Eleventh district, Chairman; First district, Sulzer, of Perry; Second, Fuller, of Greene; Third, Gibson, of Clark; Fourth, Robinson, of Decatur; Fifth, Barnett, of Johnson; Sixth, Sinclair, of Rush; Seventh, Hinton, of Marion; Eighth, Morgan, of Vigo; Ninth, Bryant, of Clinton; Tenth, Wheeler, of Fulton and Pulaski; Twelfth, Iddings, of Noble; Thirteenth, Davis, of Laporte.

The usual number of bills were introduced; among them one compelling attendance upon the public schools, another authorizing the voters in any district to call a meeting and select a school-teacher of their own choosing, and a proposition for a constitutional convention. A resolution was adopted for an investigation of all matters connected with the contract and building of the new State House. A bill was also introduced for the resubmission of the amendments.

The Republicans met in joint caucus and nominated Gen. Ben Harrison for Senator by acclamation, no other name being mentioned. Fifty-four Representatives and twenty-three Senators participated.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.—SENATE.—The Senate spent the morning in passing two bills, one of them appropriating $125,000 for Legislative expenses; the other restoring a law concerning decedents' estates, in effect for twenty years until a recent decision of the Supreme Court. Senator Voyles introduced a bill preventing the issuance of a marriage license to a habitual drunkard or to any one twice convicted of felony, or incapable of managing his or her own business, or who has been adjudged insane. Senator Spann presented one prohibiting pool selling, and Senator Shaffer introduced a local-option bill drawn by the State Temperance League, and which amounts to almost total prohibition in large cities. The Assistant Secretary of the Senate announced the following appointments: Journal Clerk, James T. Darnell, of Putnam county; Assistant Journal Clerk, Charles F. Robbins, of Marion county; Copying Clerk, Aaron T. Horrell, of Warren. Doorkeeper Monroe appointed the following assistants: First, Walter Poindexter, son of the Senator; Second, Frank Pillet; Third, John W. Merton; Postmaster, A. W. Monroe, Jr.

HOUSE.—The House refused to petition Congress to pension Mexican veterans. Representative Kenner, of Huntington, was made Chairman of the committee to investigate the new State House matter, and Dr. Edwins of the committee to make inquiry into charges of cruel treatment of prisoners in the female reformatory institutions. Bills were introduced, among them the Medical bill, a bill establishing a board of fish commissioners, authorizing the appointment of a Police Judge for Indianapolis, and enabling the Legislature by joint resolution to require an opinion from the Supreme Court within ten days as to the power of the General Assembly to resubmit the constitutional amendments. The House went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering Gov. Porter's inaugural address. Finally the whole matter was postponed until to-morrow afternoon.

The Champion Liar.

The most abled-bodied liar on this continent is now on the staff of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and that paper is justly proud of his brilliant mendacity. Gifted as others have been in this line, the 'Frisco man discounts them all and gives them as many points as they wish at the beginning of the game. His genius in this respect is probably the result of the "glorious climate of California," ably seconded by that training which only Chicago or San Francisco can give. His most imposing and massive falsehoods are always in the medical line. A while ago he gave an account of a physician who removed a condemned criminal's brain, piece by piece. The top of the unfortunate culprit's head would lift off like a lid, so that any inquisitive person could gaze at the empty shell. To do the doctor justice it must be admitted that he kept the scooped-out head filled with cotton, so that the brainless man could not catch cold. No doubt California is so accustomed to see men without brains that this story passed current there. This man, we presume, is now an estimable citizen of San Francisco, going around with a lump of cotton instead of brains. Again, this chronicler wrote of a physician who fixed up a bath that would freeze solid in an instant, by touching an electric knob. By mistake the physician got into the bath, some one touched the knob, and in a moment the doctor was ready to be loaded on an ice wagon. The latest yarn appeared last week. Barney McGee, probably a descendant of the "Bouncing Barney McGee" celebrated in an old Irish song, drove a street car till he got a disease that softened all his bones. Barney was about to collapse when Dr. Bishop took him in hand and ossified Mr. McGee on the outside. He procured bone material at the stock yards and covered Barney with a shell—in fact, made a human oyster of him. Barney has no bones inside, but his outside shell prevents collapse and although he is a little stiff in his manner he gets along all right.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How Three Debts Were Paid.

A singular coincidence, showing how much can be done by the payment of even a small debt, happened at Bangor, Me. A gentleman was at the wharf, intending to purchase some lobsters, when two gentlemen came up and engaged with him in conversation. The first gentleman said to the second: "I believe I owe you a dollar." "Yes," replied the second, "I believe you do." The second man then spoke to the third: "I believe I also owe you a dollar," which fact the third man acknowledged, and he also said that he owed the first man a dollar, which he desired to pay. In this transaction the three men each paid their indebtedness to each other, and they did so without passing any money between them.

Don't Spell it Out.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is trying to persuade her friends to write their own full names, as if the public cared for anything but some distinguishing initial. As remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "it does not improve a piece of bad poetry to have it signed Mary Ann James Patterson Perkins, nor does any one care to be reminded that Mrs. Charles Smith's maiden name was Polly Snow, by her writing Polly Snow Smith, whenever she has an opportunity."

MANY of the Hindoos still think that the leader of the Sepoy rebellion, Nana Sahib, is yet living, and that he is in America, a region as vague to them as the dominions of Prester John were to the mediævalists. Although his death was announced twenty years ago, the truth or falsity of it was not then, nor has it since been, ascertained. He might be alive, so far as his age goes, for he would not now be more than 60 years old.

THE TEACHER'S LOT.

A Collection of Quotations Upon the Amenities and Tribulations of Teaching.

Teacher—"And the Lord said unto Moses—Maggie Ford, put down that slate!"

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot!
—*Thomson's "Spring."*

To sentence a man of true genius to the drudgery of a school is to put a race-horse in a mill.—*Colton.*

Taught or untaught the dunce is still the same;
Yet still the wretched master bears the blame.
—*Dryden.*

The schoolmaster is apt to be a favorite with the female part of creation, especially in the rural districts.—*Irving.*

Uneasy lie the heads of all who rule;
The most so his whose kingdom is a school.
—*O. W. Holmes.*

I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.—*Shakspeare.*

Came the Preceptor, gazing idly round,
Now at the clouds and now at the green grass,
And all absorbed in reveries profound
Of fair Almira in the upper class.
—*Longfellow.*

Worried and tormented into monotonous feebleness, the best part of life ground out of him in a mill of boys.—*Dickens.*

She dwells by great Kenhawa's side,
In valleys green and cool,
And all her hope and all her pride
Are in her village school.
—*Longfellow.*

If a student convince you that you are wrong and he is right, acknowledge it cheerfully, and—hug him.—*Emerson.*

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.
—*Charles Dickinson.*

If vexed with a child when instructing it, try to write with your left hand. Remember a child is all left hand.—*J. F. Boyce.*

To rear, to teach,
Becoming as is meet and fit,
A link among the days to knit
The generations each with each.
—*Tennyson.*

What comfort some pedagogues might derive from the thought that wise pupils can learn as much from a fool as from a philosopher.—*Vedder.*

Instructors should not only be skillful in those sciences which they teach, but have skill in the method of teaching and patience in the practice.—*Dr. Watts.*

And when the world shall link your names
With gracious lives and manners fine,
The teacher shall assert her claims,
And proudly whisper, "These were mine!"
—*Whittier.*

The eminences of their scholars commend the memories of schoolmasters to posterity, who otherwise, in obscurity, had been altogether forgotten.—*Thomas Fuller.*

Pretty were the sight
If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt
With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair.
—*Tennyson.*

Enny man who has kept a skool for ten years ought to be made a Major General, and have a penshun for the rest of his nateral days, and a hoss and wagon to do his going around in.—*Josh Billings.*

O'er wayward childhood wouldst thou hold firm rule,
And sun thee in the light of happy faces;
Love, Hope, and Patience—these must be thy graces,
And in thine own heart let them first keep school.
—*Coleridge.*

One-half of the children cried in chorus, "Yes, sir!" Upon which the other half, seeing in the gentleman's face that yes was wrong, cried out in chorus, "No, sir!" as the custom is in these examinations.—*Dickens.*

And while a paltry stipend earning,
He sows the richest seeds of learning;
No joys, alas! his toil beguile,
His mind lies fallow all the while
—*Robert Lloyd.*

Still to be pinioned down to teach
The Syntax and the Parts of Speech,
Or deal out authors by retail,
Like penny pots of Oxford ale;
O 'tis a service irksome more
Than tugging at the slavish oar.
—*Robert Lloyd.*

A WRITER in *Land and Water* says: "What a mistake it is to put marble statues in the open air in London! There is an effigy of the Queen in the Royal Exchange. In fine weather the features are soot-begrimed, and on wet days the water flows in dirty furrows down the cheeks."

THE happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore, guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue, and unreasonable to nature.

AN Alaska iceberg of the largest size will send its waves a half-dozen miles or more before they are spent.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 75	@11 75
Hogs	5 00	@ 5 40
Cotton	12	@ 13¼
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@ 1 20
Corn—Ungraded	56	@ 57
Oats—Mixed Western	42	@ 45
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	9	@ 9¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 15	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 35	@ 4 75
Hogs	4 00	@ 5 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98	@ 99
No. 3 Spring	85	@ 88
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	88	@ 89
Barley—No. 2	1 07	@ 1 08
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
Eggs—Fresh	24	@ 26
Pork—Mess	11 00	@12 00
Lard	8¼	@ 8¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	99	@ 1 00
No. 2	96	@ 97
Corn—No 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 1	85	@ 86
Barley—No. 2	81	@ 82
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—Mixed	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye	85	@ 87
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	8¼	@ 8¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 06	@ 1 07
Corn	41	@ 42
Oats	36	@ 37
Rye	97	@ 98
Pork—Mess	12 25	@13 50
Lard	8¼	@ 8¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	4 90	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 37
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 50
Pork—Mess	12 25	@12 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats	32	@ 34
Pork—Mess	12 50	@13 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs	4 25	@ 5 40
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

To satisfy a judgmen against a defaulter, a constable at Fond du Lac, Wis., levied on a tombstone about to be erected.

Senator Sharon's daughter Flora, shortly before her marriage to an English gentleman a few days ago, renounced the Catholic faith in which she had been reared. The wedding ceremony was performed by an Episcopal clergyman, and the young woman will join the Church of England.

The "cotton factory" fever having spread over the South, is now stretching out into the West, and Louisville, Ky., is taking preparatory steps to start a $400,000 factory. Whether the enterprise will prove successful on Kentucky soil is an open question. A somewhat protracted trial was given to it in St. Louis, some years since, and it was abandoned as impracticable.

To dun a debtor on a postal-card has been decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio to be unlawful. The court held that anything so written that is liable to injure the credit or reputation of any one is a crime. The decision was made in the case of a man who dunned a debtor for an old account on a postal-card, and in that manner made the matter public, to the detriment of the latter's credit elsewhere.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain and live stock for the year 1880 at Chicago, St. Louis and six other Western cities:

	Flour, barrels.	Grain, bushels.	Hogs, number.	Cattle, number.
Chicago	1,377,312	149,127,447	7,066,144	1,382,346
St. Louis	1,612,827	50,629,940	2,030,664	424,720
St. Paul	60,000	2,125,400	2,000	15,000
Kansas City	....	8,713,762	673,440	244,474
Peoria	196,332	25,016,116	303,927	42,035
Detroit	341,167	11,174,171	....	....
Cleveland	134,515	6,347,927	....	....
Pittsburgh	353,962	3,999,890	....	....

A couple arrived at San Francisco on their bridal tour, and took a room at a hotel. The bridegroom then informed the bride that he was out of money, and did not know how to get any. He said that the best thing for them to do was to commit suicide. She agreed, and suggested the use of laudanum, of which she had a bottle. They divided the drug into two equal parts, and swallowed it. The man died, but the dose proved insufficient to kill the woman, and she has recovered.

The author of "A Life on the Ocean Wave" has been discovered. Epes Sargent, who died in Boston recently, wrote that celebrated song many years ago. To the great majority of schoolboys, Mr. Sargent was known only as the author of various books of "dialogues" for exhibition days. Yet he was a most industrious worker, and produced plays, poems, novels, magazine articles and biographies in great profusion. Nearly his whole life was given to editorial work.

The annual report of Dr. John T. Nagle, the New York city Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics, shows that during the last year 31,866 cases of death were recorded, being an increase of 3,524 over the previous year. There were 27,536 births, an increase of 1,963 over the returns of 1879. One mother gave birth to her twenty-second child. Nine thousand and two marriages were reported. Six grooms were over 70 years of age, and one bride over 65. The greatest number of deaths in any of the months was in July, when the mortality reached 3,487. Of the 31,866 persons that died 16,327 were males and 15,539 were females.

For several years prior to 1878 the aggregate receipts of breadstuffs in Chicago ranged among the nineties of millions of bushels, and it seemed that 100,000,000 of bushels was a limit of grain receipts beyond which even Chicago could not rise. In 1878 there was a bound to 134,000,000, and in 1879 to 137,000,000 bushels; but now comes 1880 with the record of 163,326,267 bushels of breadstuffs received in that city. No city in the world, in any age, has ever witnessed such a traffic as the receipt, handling, inspection, storage and shipment of such a vast proportion of the world's food.

The recent cold waves, says the Chicago *Tribune*, have spread over an enormous area, covering the entire territory between the Rocky mountains and the Atlantic seaboard, and sweeping down even to the Gulf of Mexico. These fierce blasts have an uninterrupted course before them. There are no mountain ranges between us and the Arctic regions to regulate or mitigate their strength and velocity. The "Manitoba wave" is in reality not a wave from Manitoba, for that is a flat country, and these icy breezes have their starting place way up in the Hudson Bay region, when they have an uninterrupted range to the south and southeast, with hardly a hill to arrest their fearful sweep. Even the Allegheny has proven no barrier to them. They have swept on and over, and far out to sea, catching vessels coming westward, retarding commerce, disabling steamers, and seriously interrupting the whole business of ocean transportation coming in this direction.

At Bangor, Me., recently, a bright little fellow named Harry Donnelly, between 6 and 7 years of age, while at play, met with a terrible accident. Harry was sliding backward on a sled in the rear of the house, holding in his hand a pointed instrument about two feet long, and called in foundries a "vent wire." In attempting to make his sled go a little faster, the boy in some way dropped the wire, in such a manner that the point pierced the lower part of his back on the right side, and came out on the right side of the abdomen, the wire passing entirely through and impaling the body. The wire, which was quite rusty, was extracted by the plucky boy himself. He will probably die.

A bee flew into a pitcher that stood on a doorstep of a house in Boston. A dog, coming along, saw the bee, and his head went down into the pitcher after the insect. The bee made it lively for the dog, and he could not now withdraw his head, and the circus began in earnest. The dog howled fearfully and began to plunge wildly about, and then started on a mad run down the street. The dog, being completely blindfolded by the pitcher, could not guide himself, but got under the feet of a stout man, and both took a roll in the gutter, and the shouts of the man, who did not attempt to disguise his annoyance, were as loud as the yells of the dog. A policeman, coming up, broke up the pitcher and the show at the same time.

Gen. Grant, at a dinner in Washington, related the following amusing story of his son Jesse: "Young Jesse is a very slight boy, narrow as a bean-pole, and not half as tall. He was traveling last summer in Colorado, New Mexico, or some of those outlying provinces; and the Grant party, of course, was the sensation in those parts. They were dining at a wayside inn, with some other travelers, in a common room. Among the travelers was a fine-looking, athletic fellow, who was evidently a cultured gentleman, but was unknown to the rest of the party. A rough frontiersman came into the room, in the free-and-easy Western way, and evidently mistook this athletic stranger for young Jesse. Going up to him, the pioneer looked out from under his sombrero into his eyes, and said, in an irritating sort of way: 'How many bits do you go for to the dollar, young fellar?' Quick as lightning, and without a word, the young stranger struck out from the shoulder, and gave the pioneer a blow which felled him to the floor; and, without permitting him to recover, he seized him by the collar, dragged him across the floor to the door, and threw him out by main force. In a few moments the frontiersman returned, a good deal battered from hard usage, and, again approaching the young fellow, whom he had mistaken for Jesse Grant, extended his hand, as if he were an old friend, saying: 'Well, you are a good one. You are a good deal like the old man, I reckon.'"

The Demon of Speculation.

The foul demon of speculation keeps us all in a turmoil; society seethes and bubbles over with the excitement due to the constant race for riches; to the struggling pursuit of more wealth. This is common to all classes. Farmers and country dwellers are tempted to send their small savings to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of speculations in the cities, and in the vain hope of acquiring riches that have never existed, and which they can no more secure than they can grasp a shadow. The business man and the man who possesses already a snug competence haste to throw their property away in the same foolish manner to be swallowed up in the bottomless maw of speculation. And so the wrecked hopes and fortunes may be counted by the thousands, and crime, ignominy and wretchedness are present everywhere. In a less degree the evils of overliving, too, prevail, and men and families mourn for want of that which they have unwisely squandered and wasted in a way that brings no solid comfort to them.

There is no happiness in living beyond one's means. Those who have no debts, who pay as they go and make this their rule, are more careful and economical than those who buy on credit whatever they may desire or think they need. Buying on credit is our national bane, an evil which saps the foundations of our social comfort. It keeps a man in debt, increases his expenses, makes his necessities greater, and tempts him to risk his property in vain efforts to extricate himself from pecuniary difficulties. It is quite easy to spend what we have not; but a man always thinks twice before he breaks upon a small accumulation which he already has, and will rather add to it than trench upon it. Therefore the habit of saving, once created, is a safeguard against careless spending and should be encouraged in every legitimate and proper way. There is an economy that is mean and stingy; but it is very easy to avoid this fault without falling into the opposite vice of extravagance, and to hit the happy mean of a sensible and wholesome economy.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A few years ago a Japanese publisher brought out a life of Washington in forty-five volumes, with illustrations in which the Father of his Country is represented in modern dress, wearing a heavy mustache, carrying a cane, and accompanied by a Skye terrier.

GOV. PORTER.

Abstract of His Inaugural Address.

The inaugural message of Gov. Porter is a lengthy document—too lengthy, in fact, for insertion in full in these columns. We reproduce below copious extracts, covering the chief points of interest:

The benevolent institutions of the State ought to be watched over with anxious vigilance, not only to guard, as respects the inmates, against any intentional abuses and willful mismanagement and neglect, but the hardly less serious abuses that often creep in imperceptibly through routine. Where so large a body of helpless persons is collected—separated from their friends and placed under the care of persons who must be governed in their treatment and care of them, in the long run, however happily exceptional may be individual instances, chiefly by a sense merely of official responsibility—the experience of mankind has shown that there is a constant liability to an abuse or neglect of the trust. There is, also, often a disposition to treat these places too much as asylums, and too little as places where the inmates are to be restored to, or prepared for, a condition which will make them cease to be a charge upon the State, and enable them to be self-supporting and useful members of society.

It seems to me that, as an additional safeguard to these afflicted wards of the State, and to secure with more certainty such efficiency in their restoration or instruction as may be desirable, a Board of Visitors, composed of persons noted for their zeal and disinterestedness in benevolent undertakings, ought to be appointed.

This board, it is believed, ought to be composed of five persons, and of these I have no hesitation in saying that provision ought to be made that two, at least, shall be women. They, better than others, could learn what ought to be known in relation to the treatment of their own sex, and their sympathetic feelings, quick intuitions, and experience in conduct of households would, in many cases, enable them to discern the abuses and the needs of inmates of the other sex better than their male associates. In relation to the domestic economy of these establishments, in which there is a tendency often to extravagance and waste, their observations and suggestions would be likely to be most valuable. The skill and economy with which our Reformatory for Women is conducted by women attests their capacity to take a leading and beneficial part in the administration of all the public charities.

The amendments to the constitution, which at the last spring election were submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, have been held by the Supreme Court, in opposition to what, it is believed, had, previously to the decision, been the general sense of the legal profession, not to have been constitutionally adopted.

The court, while deciding thus, took occasion to express an opinion that another submission might take place, notwithstanding the submission and vote which have occurred, if the Legislature shall choose to provide therefor by an appropriate enactment. The court, though not now composed entirely of the same members as when the decision was made, will, it is believed, feel constrained to accommodate itself to this suggestion, whatever view the new Judges might entertain, if the question were one of first impression. I therefore earnestly recommend that a bill be speedily passed giving the electors of the State another opportunity to pass their judgment upon these amendments.

The amendments have been the theme of frequent and careful discussion. So general is the sentiment of unbiased men in their favor that I believe if a vote upon them could be separated from party politics, it would be nearly unanimous for their adoption.

The expediency can hardly be questioned of limiting within reasonable bounds the debts which may be contracted by cities and townships, so that taxes may not become an intolerable burden, and of fixing a limit upon the fees to be paid to officers in the populous counties; so that, while they shall be adequately compensated, estates and suitors may not be burdened with needless costs and our politics corrupted by the expenditures made in the greedy scramble to obtain office. These reforms are provided for by two of the amendments.

Another amendment is of such extreme importance that it may be regarded as almost vital to the elective franchise. When the elector places his ballot in the box, it is a hollow and preposterous ceremony if some other person, not entitled to the franchise, may neutralize his vote by a fraudulent ballot, or if some dishonest officer may substitute a false ballot for the one he has deposited, or stuff the box with fictitious ballots. Our laws do not provide—the constitution will not allow that they shall provide—that the person who offers his ballot shall prove, even when challenged, that he has resided a single hour or minute in the county or precinct where his vote is offered. It is enough that he shall show that at the particular instant he is such a resident, and has resided in the State for six months. No registration law can be passed; the constitution will not allow one.

The consequence of all this is that, where even the most expensive and organized vigilance is maintained, persons from other counties and other States, not entitled to vote at the precincts where they tender their ballots, often succeed in depositing fraudulent votes; and where this vigilance is not maintained the feeble flood-gates against fraud fly open at the first assault, and the ballot-box is deluged with fraudulent ballots.

I find upon examination that nearly all the Northern States, except Indiana, require as a qualification to vote a previous residence of the voter in the precinct where his vote is offered, and that hardly a less number require a registration of voters. These laws are an expression of the people of those States, founded upon experience, that such provisions are necessary to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

At every general election for many years sums of money, vastly greater than has ever been suspected by the people, have been expended to prevent invasion of the ballot-box by persons not authorized to vote, which need not have been expended but for the clause in our constitution that will not allow safeguards against fraud to be established which our own experience has shown to be necessary, and the legislation of other States has provided with respect to those States.

Bad laws seldom inflict merely a single evil. Where the facilities for fraud are so considerable the members of each party think that their opponents will perpetrate them, and the next step is too apt to be to lay schemes by which wrong may be met by kindred wrong. The consequence of all this is that politics become embittered; that neighbors who, in their business transactions, would place implicit confidence in each other, believe that, to obtain a party advantage, they would quarter false voters, encourage repeating and connive at a false count of the ballots, and that the young, learning and believing that fraud is perpetrated without disgrace by the most respectable persons, in what they are taught to be the most important of transactions, are not able to draw the refined distinction which would make it wrong or disgraceful to perpetrate frauds in less important ones. Thus the foundations of private virtue are sapped by tolerance given to public fraud.

I regret that I am not able to concur with my immediate and respected predecessor in his opinion that a convention ought to be called to revise our present constitution.

The best means of reclaiming by drainage the vast area of swamp lands in the State, which it will not be practicable to reclaim under the provision of existing laws, ought to engage your earnest attention. These lands, according to the best estimate attainable, embrace more than 800,000 acres of soil that would be highly productive if rendered by drainage susceptible of cultivation. This area is larger than the territorial area of Rhode Island, and more than one-fourth as large as that of Connecticut. These lands are already crossed by railroads, and lie conveniently near to the cities of Chicago and Louisville, respectively, and the drainage would, by increasing their value, add greatly to the taxable wealth of the State. The lands the natural market of whose products is Chicago would find, it is understood, a convenient means of drainage through the Kankakee river, could the barriers which obstruct the flow of that stream be removed. These obstructions, however, are in the State of Illinois, and it has not been found practicable to get rid of the difficulties which lie in the way of acquiring a right to remove them. There is strong reason to believe that, with an outlay immeasurably less than the value of the benefits to be derived from the expenditure, the current of the Kankakee might be diverted, to the extent desired, into the Tippecanoe and Iroquois rivers, thus reducing the height of the surface of the stream, and rendering the country whose natural drain it is susceptible of easy and cheap reclamation by ditching.

I urgently recommend that provision be made by law for the employment of an engineer, of high skill in his profession and of good general knowledge to make a careful survey of such portion of our swamp lands as are deemed unsusceptible of early reclamation under existing provisions of law, with a view of ascertaining how these lands can be drained, the probable expense of drainage, and how the expense can be so defrayed that the owners may be able, without sacrificing them, to pay the cost of reclamation.

It is proper to remark that an examination of the legislation of other States shows that the money required to effect the drainage of lands is often raised upon bonds issued by Commissioners of Drainage, secured by a pledge of assessments, which latter are made payable in installments running for a series of years and bearing interest from the time they respectively mature.

The Commissioners, along with other new legislation favored by them, have proposed the establishment of a Board of Pardons, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not have authority to grant pardons in any case, except such as may, by law, be left to his sole power.

I concur with my immediate predecessor in the belief that there is no necessity for the establishment of such a board. The power to grant pardons without any restraint but his own honest and intelligent discretion has been confided to the Governor ever since the State was organized. While in a few instances this power may have been unwisely exercised, it cannot be said that it has been abused. It is believed that, as a rule, the Governor will exercise this power more carefully and deliberately where the responsibility of granting the pardon is not shared with others. Remedial legislation is generally unwise when the supposed mischief meant to be cured has not become clear and obvious. It is believed that in this State the exercise of the power to pardon offenders has been governed, with very rare exceptions, by thoughtful and sober judgment. For one upon whom this responsibility is about to be cast, I can say that I am willing to accept it, as my predecessors have done, and trust for my vindication to the judgment of the people.

The late Presidential election contained a renewed expression of the determination of the people that the provisions of the fundamental law of the land, with respect to the rights of citizenship, shall not be lightly disregarded. No party can justly claim to be national that would countenance the deprivation of any particular class of citizens of this highest constitutional right. For 200 years a class of citizens now invested with this just constitutional prerogative produced bread which they were not allowed to eat. The fruits of their hard and painful toil went to others and not to themselves. Those who took it, let us charitably suppose, did not believe they did wrong; those who were too weak not to suffer it did not revolt, but bore the wrong with humble patience. A war came which, they believed, was being fought under the providence of God to set them free. They were willing, if need be, to fight in the open field, and to die for that cause, but they would not be assassins or incendiaries, and they took care of defenseless women and children, when those who were their natural protectors were fighting against the cause which they loved and for which, in battle, they were ready to offer, if need were, their blood. Their right now to vote is guaranteed by the constitution, and is as complete as the right of those who formerly held rule over them. If, in education, or whatever else is desirable, they do not come up to the standard of those who once ruled them, it is not their fault. The fault is with those who now strive to deprive them of this inestimable franchise.

There can be no fraternal peace as long as this right is willfully withheld. The party under whose administrative policy the War for the Union was conducted has never shown hostility to anything that would really help the section where this wrong is practiced. It bears no malice toward the South. For the improvement of the harbors and rivers of that section of the country its representatives vote without sectional prejudice, and the industrial laws which it has passed would, if welcomed by the South, foster the diversification of her industries, and bring on the conditions which have filled the Northern States with varied pursuits and the advantages of largely accumulated wealth.

The older citizens of the South, who held this class in bondage, cannot easily surrender the prejudice which they feel against investing the freedmen with a prerogative so high as the ballot; but there are hundreds of thousands of young men in the South, now of the age to vote, who can hardly remember when slavery existed; who have but a faint remembrance of the war; who look upon it as fortunate for the South that slavery has fallen; who, as time has passed, have plainly seen that what they have often upheld as error has proved to be the highest truth, yet who cling with immovable tenacity to antiquated prejudices, and never share in the satisfaction of those who move in the vanguard for right. To such might we not well say: You are brave; you are gallant. To be brave and gallant is much, but to be just is more. And what more glorious than to see all these high qualities shedding their luster upon one another? Shall prejudices which narrow the mind and extinguish the sparks which kindle a generous ardor in the soul, keep those great qualities apart that nature always strives to bring together? Because, under the more favorable conditions, the Northern people first saw the right, shall you refuse to see it at all? Your generous natures, if once allowed to be released from bondage to a degrading prejudice, would embrace, with delighted zeal, the opportunity to right the great wrong inflicted by slavery, by conceding with generous alacrity to those who were oppressed, and to their descendants, every constitutional right with which the nation has invested them.

It is an occasion of regret that I have to feel myself constrained to refer to a most disagreeable topic. In placing in the corner-stone of the new Capitol memorials of the history and progress of the State, none was placed in it referring to the deeds or valor of her soldiers who went forth to battle to preserve the Union, and to save Indiana from becoming a State upon the border, subject to hostile raids and incursions, and exposed, at the first approach of war, to the invasion of hostile armies. In the address delivered upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone, many minor incidents in the history of the State were dwelt upon with eloquent copiousness, but no reference was made to the illustrious dead whose lives were offered as a sacrifice for the welfare of their State and the preservation of their country. Nor was mention made of the no less illustrious living, whose grateful presence among us is a continued remembrance of the immortal cause for which they fought. If memorials of their services had been placed in this repository, the omission in the address would have been unimportant; but, none having been placed there, the address seems to emphasize the supposition that no recognition was to be made of their services, their sacrifices, or their heroism.

It will not detract from the renown of the dead and the honorable fame of the living soldier that this was not done. Their place in history is secure. In less than half a generation it has come to be confessed by the most intelligent of those who were their enemies that it was best even for them that the intrepid deeds which they performed were done. As age shall follow age, the cause for which they fought, their sacrifices and their prowess will become more and more illustrious. When, perhaps a century hence, the new edifice now ascending shall be razed to the ground to make room for some still more imposing structure, and the fame of these heroes shall shine with the luster of the sun, what shall be said of the generation who, in placing in the corner-stone of its chief temple the memorials of its history, could find no room for any record or mention of them? It has been suggested that this omission may be redressed by placing some statue or other object in the dome commemorative of their services, and thus show that, while we could not remember them while laying the base of the Capitol, we were constrained to remember them when rearing the pinnacle.

I have no hesitation in saying that, if it can be done without releasing the sureties upon bonds of the contractors, this corner-stone should be laid bare, the repository of its treasures should be opened and there should be placed therein a careful record in relation to the war, of whatever a great and patriotic State might keep best worth preserving in a record of its most illustrious citizens.

Nor should omission be made to leave there some mention of the great Governor, who was not less a soldier because he never drew a sword; who braved dangers as great as those did who fell in battle; and whose care, and vigilance, and inexhaustible energy in anticipating and providing for every want of our soldiers, in every field, seemed to invest him with the property of ubiquity.

I am sure, gentlemen, that no one will be so uncandid as to suspect that in saying what I have said on this theme I have sought to revive any old animosities. Surely, it cannot be a party question that we shall honor the heroes of our great civil strife, whether they wore epaulettes or a knapsack. We can all now do justice even to the mistaken braves who crossed swords with them in that strife.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Asthma Cure.—Belladonna leaves, two ounces; stramonium leaves, one ounce; powdered nitrate of potassium, one and one-half drachms. Mix them thoroughly. To be used by igniting a drachm in a suitable vessel and inhaling the fumes.

Sciatica.—Three drops of sulphuric ether, mixed with a few drops of water and injected under the skin with a hypodermic syringe, is said to permanently cure this distressing complaint. The remedy should be used every twelve hours till cure is effected.

Treatment of Diphtheria.—Take from two to five grains of chlorate of potash, put it far back on the tongue, allow it to melt gradually, and repeat every hour until a decided improvement takes place, which is usually in a few hours. One of the best plans of treatment is the following: Gargle—Chlorate of potassa, two drachms; hot water, six ounces; alcohol, four drachms; creosote, eight drops; muriatic acid, thirty drops. This is to be used as a gargle every thirty minutes. Internally use the following remedy—Chlorate of potassa, three drachms; water, six ounces; sugar, one ounce; tincture of muriate of iron, two drachms. Dose—A teaspoonful every four hours. It is claimed that the above treatment will cure nineteen cases out of twenty.

Croup—Is inflammation of the windpipe, which causes it to be contracted, making breathing difficult, and sometimes impossible. Croup is the result of cold, though there is generally an hereditary disposition to it. It comes on with an increased frequency in breathing in the evening; the next morning the child is better, and at night worse again, and on the third or fourth night, or sooner, it is regular croup. The child is restless, breathes hard, wheezes, and has a dry cough. If proper remedies are applied the first or even the second night, but few children will die of croup. Give two teaspoonfuls of epsom salts, and put the child to bed; then apply mustard draughts, or "mustard leaves," to its feet. Wring out a flannel cloth in hot water, and wrap it around the neck as warm as it can be borne, protecting the bed with dry cloths. If the breathing is not easier, and the skin not getting moist in three or four hours, mix half a teaspoonful each of powdered alum and ipecac in half a glass of tepid water and give it. If it does not vomit in ten minutes, repeat the dose with a teacup of warm water every five minutes until there is free vomiting. If the bowels are constipated, use a "Nelaton Suppository for Children" every three hours, until there is a free passage. If this treatment is applied early, it will seldom fail. If, however, the disease is well established before treatment is commenced, and the above plan of treatment should fail to afford relief in twelve hours, then give ten grains of calomel, mixed with one drachm of saltpeter, called nitrate of potash; divide into twelve powders, and give one every two hours.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A Cruel Joke.

Bolivar went home, and entering the room where his mother was, exclaimed:

"Say, ma, have you heard about Mr. Braley?"

"Why, no," answered Mrs. Bolivar, with an air of surprise. "What about him?"

"This morning he got up early."

"Yes; go on."

"Wait till I tell you. He got up early, and remarked that he felt very well."

"Go on!" exclaimed Mrs. Bolivar, after a short pause.

"Just wait. He said that he felt unusually well. While Mrs. Braley was getting breakfast he went and shelled a lot of corn for the pigs. He came back to the house, still saying that he felt well."

"Why don't you go on?"

"Wait till I get my breath. I've run from all the way down town. He sat down to the table and ate the heartiest breakfast you ever saw. When he got up from the table he remarked again that he felt well. Then he turned around, and just as he got half way between the table and the water bucket he—"

"Dropped dead!" exclaimed Mrs. Bolivar.

"O, no; turned around and told his wife that he felt much better."

"You imprudent scoundrel!" yelled Mrs. Bolivar; and seizing a broom, she knocked the boy down. No one knows where the joke originated, and the boy doesn't care.

A girl only eight years old was arrested in Lowell, Mass., the other day, for drunkenness, and an exchange says: "To complete the disgraceful picture, the police let her lie ten hours insensible in a cell without attention." But they did not club her.

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons

From a Physician and Surgeon.

From a Druggist.

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas .and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.
And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	10c	Coffee A	9
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C	8
Granulated	10c	Brown Sugar	7

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	14c	Roasted Rio	18c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	28c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1862	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense. No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, selling at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	60c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	60c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncalendered Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can 't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candles and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears, Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candies, French Candies, Fruit Candies, Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound; Fruit Candies, 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX 14c Family 20c S & W 25c Select Frying 32c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	48c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups. Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	80

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound 25c Orange and Lemon Peel 20c Shelled Almonds 3
Nuts of all kinds and best Turkish Figs, &c.

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, 1.76	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	2
Port Wine, per gallon	1 25	Dublin Stout	18

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. **PIONEER** 1881

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand.

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BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy Material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
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Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

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Wm. ELLERY.
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WALTHAM, MASS.

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—AND—

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Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS,
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains.
Castors. Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

Texas.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Among the important political questions that will arise in the near future will be found some in relation to the formation of additional states of the Union out of the state of Texas. The census returns of 1880 will compel attention to the amazing growth in population of that state, which could hardly grow in territory, so big is it. Ten years ago Texas had a population of 818,000. Under the apportionment based upon that census Texas was entitled to six members of congress. Texas has an area of 274,356 square miles. The state extends 800 miles from east to west and 700 miles from north to south. Its area is nearly equal to that of the entire Austrian empire. It is more than three times as large as that of the six New England states—more than equal in extent, that is, to eighteen New England states. It has seventy thousand more square miles than the republic of France. All Germany is not so broad as the state of Texas by more than sixty thousand square miles. The area of Texas is more than twice as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland. The population of Texas within the last ten years has increased more rapidly than has the population of any other state in the Union, not even excepting, we believe, Colorado. A state so huge in area, and becoming so huge in population, once a republic itself, will inevitably some day divide. It covers almost a congress of climates, and its division was contemplated when it was admitted into the Union.

The joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, adopted and improved in 1845, provided: "New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said state of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said state, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal constitution." It was contemplated thirty-five years ago, when this great empire, though a feeble republic, was annexed to this union of states, that the time would soon come when, for convenience, it would be divided; and the exceptionally rapid growth in population will have hastened the necessity of this division, and has already made the state, which was bulky in ground, bulky with people. The capacities of the state of Texas to bear up a vast population can be inferred from the comparisons we have made of its area with the areas of the countries of Europe. It is not necessary to go so far for comparisons when we recollect that Texas is six times as large as the state of New York, and that the Empire state has thirty-three members of congress.

The provision of the resolution annexing Texas was that four new states in addition to Texas might be formed out of the territory of Texas, by the consent of Texas, which states, said the resolution, "shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal constitution." When it is proproposed in pursuance of this joint resolution annexing Texas, to form four states, or a smaller number of states, out of the territory of Texas, without doubt opposition will be made. It is interesting to inquire in advance what is the direction of the constitution, what are the rights of congress and what are the privileges of Texas in this matter. The constitution says: "New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress."

West Virginia was formed out of Virginia, but that is not an argument. Will it be argued by any that it is not competent to form out of the territory of Texas the number of states in addition to Texas which the joint resolution annexing Texas declared should be formed out of the territory by the consent of that state? Several interesting questions are likely to arise in connection with this subject. The friends of an increase in the number of states out of the territory of Texas will forcibly argue that congress, under the constitution, HAS ACTED in the matter of admitting Texas, and has made a constitutional contract that, if Texas consents, these new states may be formed out of its territory.

Congress has consented to the formation of four more states out of the territory of Texas, in addition to Texas itself. The government of the United States made this solemn contract with Texas, an independent republic, when Texas was annexed. The only "lacking ingredient," apparently, to the formation of these new states is the "consent" of Texas. The constitution itself conferred upon congress the full power to admit Texas, and to make the compact which congress did make as to the increase of the number of states to be constructed out of its territory. The joint resolution containing this contract was deliberately adopted and approved. This establishes a presumption in favor of the validity and permanence of the compact. For thirty-five years the authority of congress to make such a contract, and the binding force of the contract when made, have not been seriously and intelligently disputed. If the state of Texas should "consent" to the formation of these new states out of its territory what could prevent the erection of such states? "It is so nominated in the bond."

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year.

The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

All questions and parties shall be treated with candor and fairness, but the truth shall never be perverted.

The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

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will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in all branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

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One month	1 25	1 50
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Any two days' issue, per year		4 00
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The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouvancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Waderlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 1880.

53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south-half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundry line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equi-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south-east quarter, thence east on said line to the south-east corner of said north-east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. 53-3t.

HENRY HINES, Administrator.

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,
and Exponent of

American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

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SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

RAILROADS

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:15 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:25; Angola, 5:40; Fremont, 6:20; Reading, 7:15; Bankers, 7:20; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m.; Detroit, 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 10:20 a. m., there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:21 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 10:20 a. m., Academie, 11:25; Huntertown, 11:35; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:43, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:25; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:10, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville 2:25 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:55; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.; Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:3[illegible]; arrive at Waterloo [illegible]; Summit, 6:2[illegible]; Pleasant Lake 6:3[illegible]; Angola, 6:47; Fremont, 7:0[illegible]; Reading, 7:35; Jonesville, 8:2[illegible]; Jackson, 9:[illegible] p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:[illegible] p. m.; Buffalo, 8[illegible] a. m.; and New York, 10:20 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:45; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:30; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:52; Waterloo, 9:06; arrive at St. Johns, 9:30; New Era, 9:38; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:30 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:2[illegible]; Reading, 1:3[illegible]; Montgomery, 1:56; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Stoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M—From Grand Rapids 11:30 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:25; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:06 p. m, Hillsdale 8:00 p. m.; Reading 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 15 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 30 am	5 [illegible]0 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	8:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:30 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

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H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Ex.	No. 4 Mail
Chicago lv	5 15pm		5 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 00		10 5[illegible]
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 15
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 25	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 06	7 25	4 50
Tiffin	1 20	7 54	5 20
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 3 Ex.	No. 9 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 23	8 25	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 34	1 00
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 56
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 20
Milford Junction		1 40	4 28
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
Chicago ar.		5 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limit'd ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 25	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 15	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 03am	2 40	5 25
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex	No. 8, [illegible] Line
Chicago lv.	8 [illegible]0am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 33		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 38		2 28	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	2 57	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 01am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

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Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 27, 1881. Number 4.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

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D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Wm. H. Leas,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor
L. J. Miller	Treasurer.
Michael Boland	Recorder.
A. P. Foltz	Surveyor.
J. J. Latson	Coroner.
W. H. McIntosh	Sup't of School.
D. D. Moody	Representative.
Edward Kelham John Shoub Fred. N. Oberlin	Commissioners.

MARRIED—In Chillicothe, September 12, Herbert L. Rollingstone and Emma J. Moss. Thus does our familiar proverb receive a death blow.

* * *

According to the Wabash Plaindealer there are now left but 324 of the once powerful tribe of Miami Indians which formerly inhabited the Wabash country.

* * *

The following is an epitaph from a tomb near Versailles: "Except in 1859, during which for several days she took lessons on the piano, her life was without a stain."

* * *

A little girl, whose father was a merchant tailor, said to her mother: "Mother, I can always tell when pa makes a misfit, because he always gives you and me fits when he gets home."

* * *

A young man with an umbrella, overtook an unprotected lady acquaintance in the rain-storm Tuesday afternoon on Washington street, and, extending his umbrella over her, requested the pleasure of acting as her rainbeau. "Oh !" exclaimed the young lady, taking his arm, "you wish me to be your raindear." Two souls with but a single umbrella; two forms that stepped as one.—Boston Globe.

* * *

A gentleman traveling in a railroad carriage was endeavoring, with considerable earnestness, to impress some argument upon a fellow-passenger who was seated opposite to him, and who appeared rather dull of comprehension. At length, being slightly irritated, he exclaimed, in a louder tone, "Why, sir, it's as plain as A B C!" "That may be," replied the other, with unexpected alacrity, "but I am D E F."

* * *

A bride of a four week's duration, went to market the other day, and seeing some large gold-fish swimming about in a glass globe, was struck with the idea of haying them for dinner. "I'd like these fishes, if you haven't any smelts," she said mildly to the man, and when told they were not to eat, but for pets, she declared it was a shame; for they would have looked so nice on her Nankin blue china.

* * *

One of our best-known operators, has a pretty daughter, who is a bit of a hoyden. Brokers and bondholders are notorious for talking shop, and our operator is no exception to the rule. Of course Miss Tomboy has imbibed the jargon of the street, and, of course, she knows how to use her tongue. The other night, at dinner, the young lady spilt a goblet of water all over her. The head of the family framed a stern rebuke, promptly checked by the chit with this explanation: "O, let up, pa, I was merely watering your stocks."—Boston Courier.

A POOR FAMILY'S LUCK.

Suddenly Falling Heirs to a Million and a Half.

[Philadelphia Record.]

On a truck patch, at Sixteenth and Dickenson streets, lives a family named Glen. They are in rather poor circumstances. The husband works the truck farm and sustains a family consisting of a wife and four children. Recently the wife was notified that her father had died in Melbourne, Australia, leaving $1,500,000 to her. The story told by the Glen family is this:

Somewhere about thirty years ago, James Boyle, his wife and two children, were living upon a farm in Laghtnagallagh, county Donegal, Ireland. Years of hard toil and struggling with the impoverished soil, had failed to place the farmer in a comfortable position, and finally, when his lease expired, he determined to seek his fortunes elsewhere.

A home was found for the children—the girl Mary, who was then but a babe, being placed with her grandparents—and Boyle and his wife took passage for Victoria, Australia. On arriving at the colony he obtained employment, and by care and industry, saved enough in a few years to buy a farm. Prosperity continued to attend him, and eventually he became one of the most extensive farmers in the district.

Meanwhile, the baby daughter, whom he had left behind, was growing to years of womanhood. From time to time the mails brought words of good cheer from her parents, but the welcome missives ceased after 1870, the last one stating that her mother, and a sister, who was born in the colony, had died, and that her father had given up farming, and was investing heavily in gold mines near Ballarat. In 1871, Miss Mary married Glen, and immediately afterward the couple embarked for this country. They are now living with their children on a truck farm, in a three-story brick house at Sixteenth and Dickenson streets.

For nine long years Mrs. Glen mourned her father as dead. Often, almost hoping against hope, she wrote to his far-distant home, but none of the letters elicited a response. A few months ago, however, a letter with the Irish postmark reached the house. This proved to be from an uncle, and contained the information that her father had died, leaving an estate of about £285,000, nearly $1,500,0000, that her only brother had also died in 1874, and that, therefore, she, Mrs. Glen, was the sole surviving legatee to her father's wealth.

This information seemed almost incredible to the Glens, who could not realize the possibility of being raised from their present humble position to one of luxury and affluence. Letters were sent to the Australian lawyers, the good news were confirmed, and, within this week, Mrs. Glen has received a letter from solicitors in Melbourne, asking for a certificate of birth. This must be obtained from Ireland, and the whole charge of the matter has been placed in the hands of Lawyer John Austin Purcell, who will take the necessary steps by which the family can come into possession of the enormous fortune.

Indiana's School Fund.

Indiana has the largest school fund of any of the states. The available fund now amounts to more than $9,000,000; the exact figures cannot be given. This is a permanent fund, drawing interest the state having $4,000,000 of the amount on which is paid 6 per cent. interest; the remainder being loaned to individual borrowers in the several counties of the state at 8 per cent. interest. Borrowers consider this better than any 6 per cent. for the reason that it is never called in. The law permits no loan to any individual borrower to exceed $1,000, and no money is loaned to corporations. The security demanded is land of estimated value exclusive of all improvements of twice the amount of the loan. There are at least four applicants for each $1,000, that is loaned. The fund is constantly being increased from $40,000 to $50,000 by yearly fines and forfeitures under the penal law of the state. In addition to this permanent fund the school property of the state was valued last year at $11,536,617.39. This year Professor Smart, superintendent of public instruction, estimates that it will amount to $12,000,000.

* * *

It is narrated that a would be joker, in a mixed company, remarked: "Now, my friends, I think Japan is the best place to live in the world. I understand that there are neither Jews nor pigs there." A diminutive specimen but with unmistakable Hebrew cast of countenance, replied: "Vell mine friend, I tell you vat it is. Lets you and me go there and exhibit ourselves. We could make our fortune. I could represent the Jews and you could take the rest of the role to perfection."

Mark Twains "Innocents Abroad."

Elisha Bliss, jr., late president of the American Publishing Company, Hartford, was the first publisher that gave favorable consideration to Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad, and caused it to be issued. Notwithstanding the rollicking satire, the laughter provoking character and the obviously popular elements of the Innocents, its author had the greatest difficulty in getting it before the public. He had gained considerable reputation as a humorist by his little volume containing the "Jumping Frog" and other sketches, before setting out on his travels in the Quaker City, and after he had returned and prepared his copy, he had naturally very little doubt of its prompt acceptance. He was doomed to continued and bitter disappointment. He offered the manuscript to one publisher after another in New York, but not one would take the risk of putting it in book form. Then he sent it to Boston, with the same result, and finally to Philadelphia, only to be again rebuffed. By this time he was, as may be inferred, in no amiable mood. He confessed that his literary vanity had been sorely wounded, and he was so dissatisfied with his work that he was ready to throw it into the fire. Having offered it to the leading publishers of three of the principal cities in the Union to no purpose, it was not strange that he was troubled and hurt. While in this irritated, self-disgusted mood, he met the late Albert D. Richardson, to whom he handed the manuscript to see if it was so irredeemably bad. Richardson pronounced it very clever, full of the extravagant drollery which the American people relish, and expressed his astonishment that any publisher of intelligence and experience should have declined it. "You can't be any more astonished than I am," remarked Clemens dryly. "Those publishers have astonished as much conceit out of me as a long siege of seasickness." Richardson, who had published several books through the American company, said that he was going to Hartford, that he would take the manuscript with him, and he was sure that the company would be glad to take it. He put it in the hands of Bliss, then secretary, who was immensely pleased with it. But some of the other officers and directors were adverse, and made so many objections that he finally declared that he would publish it on his own personal account. They came round when they saw he was really in earnest, and afterward pretended they favored the book from the start. The extraordinary success of the Innocents Abroad is well known. The sale to date, including pirated editions, is said to have reached 200,000 copies. The American company probably cleared from $60,000 to $70,000 by its publication.—Boston Transcript.

How Mark Twain was Swindled.

Mr. Redpath tells the following story of Mark Twain:

I think it was Mark's second year of lecturing in the east. He told me one day that he was going to get married, and he wanted me to go with him to buy what you would have called a "trousseau" if you had been a woman. He bought enough for a century or two; he comes from a long-lived race, and he had an eye to the future. He was not worth more than $20,000 at the time, I guess. He has made since over $100,000 by his book and lectures and interests in insurance companies at Hartford, where he lives. He went and got married at Elmira, where his father-in-law lived. The latter was a millionaire, one of the coal-mining lords. Mark had asked his friends in the editorial office to select a first-class suite of rooms in a fashionable boarding house, and to have a carriage ready to take his bride and himself there when they came to Buffalo. He knew they would do it, and gave himself no more anxiety about it. When he reached Buffalo he found the boys, sure enough, at the depot with the finest carriage and span of horses he had ever seen in that city. They drove him up to a handsome house on an aristocratic street, and, as the door was opened, there were the parents of the bride to welcome him home. As the story was told me—I didn't get it from Mark—the bride's folks had come up, without knowledge, by a special train. Mark went from room to room and found every room furnished exquisitely—some in blue and some in yellow silks—the furniture and upholstery of the most luxurious and expensive styles. Then he was informed, officially, that he had been driven up by his own coachman, in his own carriage, to his own house. They say tears came to Mark's eyes, although his wonderful bright eyes—the keenest and clearest and most penetrating eyes I ever saw in any man's head—aren't given to weeping as a regular business. He could not find words to "express his sentiments," so he only "rose to explain." "Well, this is a first-class swindle ! he stammered.

Mammoth Octopus.

There are giant octopuses in our seas, as readers of Victor Hugo's thrilling romance "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," have learned to their groundless horror. Seldom, indeed, are these revolting monsters ever seen, but that they undoubtedly exist at certain depths was proven by the enormous specimen cast up by the sea on the Duggerna reef, at Kilkee, county of Clare, during the last great storm on October 7. An accurate description of the strange jetsam has been furnished by the Rev. R. I. Gabbett. Its tentacles, of which there are eight, had been partly broken. Each of them was as thick as a man's upper arm, and studded underneath throughout the whole length with a double row of rounded stickers. The length of the arm was from thirteen to fifteen feet, so that from the extremity of one arm to that of its opposite was a span of thirty feet. The length of the animal's trunk, from end to end, was at least twenty feet. The head was about three feet long, but very narrow, and its hideous eyes were like the inner surface of a breakfast plate, while its repulsive mouth, shaped like a parrot's beak, was as large and baggy as the joined hands of a man with fingers outstretched. The horrid thing weighed nearly a quarter of a ton, and to complete its manifold attractions was decked in the livery of a turbot's underside.

A New Anecdote About Henry Clay.

In Dr. Tomes' new book of biography we find, in the chapter devoted to his life in college, the following anecdote of Clay, which our readers may never have before seen in print:

"We had occasional visits at the college from the presidents and other great men on their periodical tours over the country. Henry Clay was received by the whole body of students, headed by college president and professors, and being addressed by one of them, responded in a speech. I cannot recall what he said upon that occasion, but, during the same visit, when I heard him address the citizens of Hartford, I can remember the conclusion of his speech, which was singularly inappropriate, I thought, to his sober-sided New England audience. 'I did not,' said he, 'come here to be treated with any form of ceremony, but to see you as friends. In a word, to take a drink and a chew of tobacco with you.' This might have been a welcome peroration to a throng of his jolly constituents assembled about a western tavern, where the deed would, no doubt, have followed up the word; but it was like a sudden dash of cold water into the faces of his Puritanic friends of the east, after the soul-stirring orator had first warmed them into sympathy with his genial eloquence."

How a Beautiful Hymn was Written.

There is an interesting incident mentioned in the life of Charles Wesley, which led to the writing of one of his sweet hymns:

One day Mr. Wesley was sitting by an open window, looking out over the beautiful fields in summer time. Just then a hawk came sweeping down toward a little bird. The poor thing, very much frightened, was darting here and there, trying to find some place of refuge. In the bright, sunny air, in the leafy trees, or the green fields, there was no hiding place from the fierce grasp of the hawk. But, seeing the open window, and the man sitting by it, the bird flew in its terror toward it, and with a beating heart and quivering wing found refuge in Mr. Wesley's bosom. He sheltered it from the threatening danger, and saved it from a cruel death. Mr. Wesley was at the time suffering severe trials, and was feeling the need of a refuge in his own time of trouble as much as the trembling little bird did, that nestled in his bosom. So he took up his pen and wrote the hymn.

Jesus, Savior of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high.'

A Famous Diamond District.

The Madras Mail asserts that Golconda has obtained its fame vicariously, inasmuch as the diamonds cut and polished there are usually brought from Parteal, in the Ganjam district, the wealth of which, there is fair reason to believe, has not been exhausted. It is thought that scientific investigation and first-rate machinery may yet bring to light many treasures. A rumor is prevalent that a scheme is now afloat for redeveloping the resources of this district. Most of the world-famous diamonds hail from this locality, including the Pitt or Regent diamond, and the Koh-i-Noor.

Wabash Courier: A horrible accident, resulting in the burning to death of the wife of Marshall Kill-so-see, a Miami Indian, well known in this county, occurred on Friday morning of last week. Marshall's wife, as well as himself, was a slave to drink, and in company with her husband, would get on a bender and remain drunk for weeks at a time. The dusky pair were on one of their prolonged drunks at the time the accident occurred, and the same may be justly set down as rum's doings. Marshall and his wife lived in a comfortable log house about two miles southwest of Lafontaine, and here they would lay in a supply of whisky, and carry on their drunken orgies undisturbed. On the morning of the accident, Marshall had employed a white boy, living on his land, to haul him a load of wood. The lad arrived about nine o'clock in the morning with the wood, and being cold, he went to Marshall's house to warm, and stepping inside, was horrified at the sight, Marshall's wife, who was quite a large woman, lying in the fire-place, her cloths on fire and her entire body wrapped in flames. The lad was terror-stricken at the sight, and instead of going to the unfortunate woman's aid, ran to his home, a half mile distant, and summoned his father to the frightful scene. When the latter reached the house, Marshall had dragged his wife from the fire-place, and was endeavoring, as well as he could in his drunken condition, to rid her of her burning clothing. It was then too late to save the poor creature's life, and after several hours of dreadful agony she died. Persons who saw her, inform us that the spectacle was horrifying in the extreme. The flesh on many parts of her body, was burned to a crisp, while both ears were burned entirely off. Marshall, in his endeavors to assist his wife, was also severely burned, and is now confined to his bed, with a fair chance of dying. Marshall and his wife did not live very harmoniously together, and it is thought by some, that they had been quarreling on the fatal morning, and Marshall, in a fit of anger, pushed his wife into the fire. It is quite probable, however, that she was too drunk to walk, and, in attempting to move about the room, lost her balance and fell into the fire,

Kendallville News: The work on the new line of telephone from Ligonier to Rochester was commenced on last Tuesday morning. Strauss Brothers are having this built for the benefit of their grist-mill at the latter place.

* * *

The French husband, who locked his wife's lover into the closet of his deserted country house, and left him to work his way out, has his rival in ingenuity in another. The latter, a marquis, had a great hobby for the collection of helmets. He conducted his erring spouse, accoutered as she was, in one light garment, into the armor chamber, and the next morning the milkman saw sitting on the pavement, a body clad in a chemise with head surmounted by an iron casque and plume of feathers. She could not speak clearly, and had to write out her story. A locksmith tried in vain to open the head gear, and the metal resisted the best tools. The helmet was fastened by a secret spring, and the marquis took the key with him. It was announced that he was traveling, and would be absent about two years. And so the lady fed through a tube, and with barely air enough to prevent suffocation, awaits the relenting of her husband's wrath.

* * *

At a ball in Schwarzenburg, Saxony, a young man entered, having what appeared to be a cigar in his mouth. He went to the chandelier as if to light it, and a terrible explosion ensued. The lights were extinguished, the walls partly gave way, some of the dancers were covered with blood, and the young man was blown to pieces. He had killed himself by means of a dynamite cartridge.

* * *

Minister to Rory—"Why weren't you at the kirk on Sunday?"

Rory—"I was at Mr. Dunlop's kirk."

Minister—"I don't like your running about the strange kirks in that way. Not that I object to yer hearing Mr. Dunlop, but I'm sure ye wadna like yer ain sheep straying away into strange pastures."

Rory—"I wadna care a grain, sir, if it were better grass."

* * *

A darkey entered a lawyer's office and asked for a private consultation. He then stated that he wanted a suit brought against his wife for a divorce. "On what ground," asked the lawyer; "on account of infidelity?" Yes, boss, you hit it first pop. She goes to de meetin' foah times a week, and don't get home till way late in de night."—[The Nation.

At a wedding the bride was a young lady who had been a great flirt. When the clergyman asked the question "who gives this woman away?" a young man present replied: "I can, but won't."

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

Tickets ! Tickets ! Tickets !

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Steuben Republican: About a week ago, Cary Richarson, who lives at Metz, was carrying a jar of apple-jelly, when he slipped on the ice, and as he fell, the jar came down on the little finger of the right hand, cutting it quite badly. Mortification having set in, he was brought to town yesterday, and the finger was amputated by Dr. Williams, assisted by Dr. Woodcox, of Metz.

* * *

It is said that Colonel Ingersoll didn't lose faith in the bible until he collided with the story of Naomi marrying when she was 580 years old. He thinks that it is merely a campaign rumor, and it does seem a little off color in this progressive age, when a woman only thirty-five years old can't lasso a man unless she has plenty of bonds and other valuable collaterals.

* * *

A Brazilian count, a billionaire, was dining at a table d'hote at a fashionable hotel in Paris. His cutlet was to his taste, and he ordered another.

"We only give one cutlet," said the manager, "and no bread with one fishball."

Without a word the count arose, went out, bought the hotel, returned, led the manager to the front door and kicked him down the steps, then reseating himself at the table, said:

"Bring me another cutlet."

They brought it swift as the eagle cleaves the air.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county----In the DeKalb circuit court, vacation after December term, 1880.

John Coyle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for judgment and foreclosure by George W. Husselman, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 10th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881, at nine o'clock a. m.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 12th day of January, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasty douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY ACTING UPON THE BLOOD, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the purulent matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of HALL'S CATARRH CURE is NOT CURED OR BENEFITED more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,
Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. Proprietors
53 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Ask your druggist for it.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Edward Bernhardt, who murdered his wife, was hanged at the jail on Staten Island, N. Y. As his body was jerked into the air the undertaker fell in a fainting fit.

A five-story building on Cortlandt street, New York, belonging to the Vanderbilt estate, and occupied by Bruno & Sons, dealers in musical instruments, and by the Waterbury Clock Company, was almost totally destroyed by fire recently. The loss to the clock company is estimated at $75,600.

The New York Board of Health has passed a very stringent ordinance to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $250, to hold a public or church funeral over the remains of any person who dies from small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera.

A fire at Lynn, Mass., burned A. B. Martin's morocco manufactory and the old Revere Beach Depot, and damaged seven dwellings. The total loss is $130,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. ....Coasting on the mountain roads in Pennsylvania is very dangerous. Two ladies were killed near Centralia, Pa., by the sled striking a telegraph pole.

Francis B. Booth and his wife, Eloise, an aged couple in New York, were found in bed perishing from hunger. They had been ill for thirty days, and had eaten nothing for nine days. Their recovery is doubtful. Mr. Booth was once wealthy, but lost his money in speculations....A fire at Wilton, N. H., destroyed thirteen stores, a bank, and several offices, the loss being $60,000.

THE WEST.

The probable murder of Charles Buckles, in sight of the famous Bender farm in Kansas, by Henry C. Forrest and wife, has aroused the citizens to a frenzied pitch of excitement. Forrest has been placed in jail in Oswego. It is asserted that Buckles' body was boiled, the flesh being fed to the hogs, and the bones burned in the stove.

Haverly's New Mastodon Minstrels, an organization which has lately been perfected, return to his Chicago theater for an engagement of one week. The press of other cities has spoken of the company in the highest terms. It has even been said they excel the original Mastodons.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company has ordered 144 locomotives. Their cost will be something over $1,000,000, and they are to be delivered within a year. This is probably the largest order for locomotives ever given at one time....A band of Indians attacked a stage near Fort Cummings, and killed the driver and four passengers, mutilating and burning their bodies.

A Salt Lake dispatch says that "snow has fallen almost continuously in the Wahsatch range of mountains since Christmas. A slide on Wednesday at the little mining hamlet of Alta swept away a house, killing four persons, and another avalanche buried two unfortunates. On Friday night a slide half a mile in width, which would have demolished the town but for a flat area intervening, caused four deaths and swept away the buildings of the Joab Lawrence Company. People are fleeing from the Big Cottonwood region, as several other avalanches are impending."

Diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Valparaiso, Ind., with a virulence that almost equals that of the yellow fever. Chauncy Gaylord, residing near Chrisman station, buried five children in one grave....A fiendish crime, which seems the product of a diseased mind, was perpetrated at Lapeer, Mich. Mrs. E. P. Barnard has for some months followed the movements of Rev. E. S. Curtis and wife. During the absence of the pastor at church, Mrs. Barnard went to his residence, charged his wife with having wronged her, threw gasoline over the venerable lady, and set it on fire, returning to church and joining in the hymns of praise. The dying lady gave the details as her life ebbed out. The murderess was placed in jail. ....During the progress of a dance at Las Mulas, Mexico, a fight occurred between Mexicans and Americans, in which two of the latter and one of the former were killed.... Philip J. Kreiger, Jr., formerly Cashier of the Broadway Savings Bank, St. Louis, killed himself with morphine at the Western Hotel, in that city. He had wrecked the bank, and misappropriated school funds, ruining his father financially....Samuel Smart, the last of a rich and prominent family of Circleville, Ohio, having spent a fortune in two years of dissipation, blew out his brains.

A widow named Matilda Scott, her grown daughter, Maria, and an adopted son named Charlie Good, residents of Plain City, Ohio, were murdered by Robert Garner, who is under arrest. Garner was in love with Maria Scott, who refused his addresses, and it is supposed that in revenge he outraged her and then killed the whole family to shield himself from the consequences of the crime....Missouri Pacific engineers are engaged in surveying a route southwest from Parsons, Kan., to the Mexican border.

The Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company has made an assignment of its property to Charles Green, of St. Louis. The concern owned fourteen steamboats and thirty barges, and its liabilities are over $200,000.... Advices from the West report that fifty lodges of Sitting Bull's Indians are now on the way to Fort Buford to surrender, and forty more lodges, under Sitting Bull, have left the mouth of the Milk river for Canada. Of his band of 1,000, Sitting Bull has less than 300 men, women, and children with him.

There have been great floods in Oregon and Washington Territories. A very warm rain fell in torrents for over thirty hours, melting the large quantities of snow which had fallen early in the winter, and swelling the rivers to an unusual height. The loss is estimated at $500,000..... The Illinois State Grange adopted resolutions demanding the passage by Congress of the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill.....Two freight trains collided on the Lake Shore road at Clayton, Mich. Both engines and twelve cars were wrecked, and one man killed....The receipts of the city of Chicago for the year 1880 were $7,726,594, and the expenditures $7,619,119.

WASHINGTON.

So popular throughout the Union is the project to erect a new Disciple Church at Washington, in honor of Gen. Garfield, that the idea of a $35,000 edifice has given place to larger hopes. Every State and Territory is represented in the contributions.

Col. Butterfield, with a corps of assistants, who have been in South Carolina examining into the accuracy of the census in that State, returned to Washington last week and reported to Gen. Walker. The report says the census of June was taken with unusual accuracy, and fully maintains the integrity of the enumerators.

William H. Webb, the eminent ship-builder of New York, argued before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that the political and commercial interests of the country would be adversely affected by the construction of the Panama canal, and that the Monroe doctrine should be reasserted.

A proposition has been made to sell the Franklin collection of manuscripts to the State Department for $25,000.

It is the general belief in Washington that an apportionment bill will be passed during the present session of Congress. The number of Representatives will be fixed at from 295 to 308.

THE SOUTH.

Careful investigation in the cotton belt shows that 16,500,000 acres have been planted, and that the larger portion of the crop will be saved, amounting to 5,900,000 bales. One farmer in Kern county, Cal., has planted fifty acres with good results.

The receiving warehouse of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, at Norfolk, Va., has been burned, with valuable stores of cotton and general merchandise.

Levin Smith Jones, LL. D., one of the most prominent physicians in Virginia, is dead.

Miss Werts, a white girl of Prosperity, S. C., was outraged and murdered by negroes named Spearman and Fair, who were lodged in the guard-house. A mob took them out, heard their confessions, shot Spearman on the spot where the crime was committed, and hanged Fair to a tree near by.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from St. Scholastique, Canada, says that Jean Baptiste Narbonne, who confessed the murder of his brother Dan, with his father and step-mother (each 60 years old), at whose instigation he committed the deed, were each sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of February.

A preliminary report has been made to the Census Bureau upon the cotton industry of the United States. It shows that there are 530,223 looms, and 10,921,147 spindles, consuming 1,568,481 bales of cotton, and employing 181,628 persons....The official figures give West Virginia a population of 618,193, of whom 599,970 are native-born. Michigan's population is 1,636,335, of whom 1,247,989 are native-born....The wool-growers and manufacturers in convention at Washington passed a resolution urging upon Congress the importance of establishing in the District of Columbia an experimental farm, at the expense of the Government, to acquire the best species of domesticated animals for distribution among the States....About $6,000,000 in Mexican Central railroad securities were recently offered on the Boston market, and twice that amount was subscribed. The allotment made by the Executive Committee discloses the fact that all railway interests between Mexico and the Mississippi river have been pooled. Gould is to receive stock to the amount of $2,997,000 and Gen. Grant subscribes $45,000.

Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has sent to Congress a statement showing the population of the United States as follows, by States:

Alabama	1,262,724	Mississippi	1,131,672
Arkansas	802,564	Missouri	2,168,824
California	864,686	Nebraska	452,450
Colorado	174,649	Nevada	62,205
Connecticut	622,683	New Hampshire	346,984
Delaware	146,614	New Jersey	1,130,983
Florida	267,351	New York	5,083,810
Georgia	1,539,048	North Carolina	1,400,047
Illinois	3,078,769	Ohio	3,178,269
Indiana	1,978,362	Oregon	174,767
Iowa	1,624,620	Pennsylvania	4,282,786
Kansas	995,966	Rhode Island	276,528
Kentucky	1,648,708	South Carolina	995,622
Louisiana	940,103	Tennessee	1,542,463
Maine	648,945	Texas	1,572,574
Maryland	934,632	Vermont	332,286
Massachusetts	1,783,012	Virginia	1,520,806
Michigan	1,636,331	West Virginia	616,443
Minnesota	780,806	Wisconsin	1,332,480

This makes a total of 49,369,595 for the States. The Territories aggregate 665,663, and the District of Columbia 177,638, which makes a grand aggregate of population of 50,152,866.

A New York paper, speaking of the telegraph consolidation, says J. Gould owns a majority of the stock of the present Western Union, and will control a majority of the joint stock. Gen. Thomas J. Eckert will be First Vice President and General Manager of the consolidated companies. The amount of capital stock has been fixed at $80,000,000. It is understood that the Western Union will receive 37,800 shares, the American Union 24,350, and the Atlantic and Pacific 15,850.... The National Woman's Suffrage Convention in Washington adopted resolutions setting forth that suffrage or self-government is a national, inalienable right, and not a privilege that any Government can confer or justly withhold; that we are a nation, and not a confederacy of States; that we are all citizens, first of the United States, and second of the States wherein we reside, hence the right of self-government should be guaranteed by the national constitution to all citizens that, with the ballot in their hands, they may protect themselves everywhere under our flag; that it is the duty of Congress to submit to the several States a constitutional amendment giving women citizens the right of suffrage, and to pass the bill providing for a committee to consider the rights of women.

A representative of the Bolivian Government is understood to be on the way to the United States to negotiate a treaty of commerce and raise a loan of $5,000,000 at any sacrifice....Railway men at Montreal are discussing a plan to put a tunnel under the Falls of Niagara.

POLITICAL.

A delegation representing the colored Republicans of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas visited Gen. Garfield at Mentor, and laid before him the condition of the freedmen in the South. Their spokesman was R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina. The President-elect said it was neither the time nor place for him to indicate his future policy in regard to the freedmen, but he assured them that his past utterances on that subject were based on profound conviction, leaving them to infer that he was fully alive to their interests. He encouraged them to make the best use of every educational facility, as their political salvation lay in the acquirement of knowledge, which would enable them to cope on more equal terms with the trained minorities in their States. Bishop Hood presented a short address from the Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Gen. Garfield replied very briefly.

The Chicago *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that at a dinner party in that city, "at which most of the leading Republican Senators were present, it was stated to be a fact within the knowledge of a number that the following three positions in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet had been fixed upon: They were Senator Blaine, Secretary of State; Senator Allison, of Iowa, Secretary of the Treasury; and Levi P. Morton, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Evarts now closes his official letters to American representatives abroad with the notification that further correspondence with regard to diplomatic affairs will be conducted by his successor, Mr. Blaine."

Hon. Henry L. Dawes has been chosen as his own successor in the United States Senate, from Massachusetts. ....In his message to the Legislature of Rhode Island, Gov. Littlefield recommends woman suffrage on the school question.... A leading member of the House, who has made a pilgrimage to Mentor, was asked by the President-elect what the Grant people thought and what they desired from him. After considerable conversation on this topic, Gen. Garfield remarked that his Cabinet would be found to be one thoroughly in harmony with all branches of the party, and that no section of it will have any special cause for dissatisfaction.

Gen. Sewell received the Republican caucus nomination for the New Jersey Senatorship on the twelfth ballot. In the Wisconsin Republican caucus Philetus Sawyer received fifty-eight votes on the final ballot and E. W. Keyes twenty-five. When Sawyer's nomination had been made unanimous, the caucus adopted a resolution recommending Keyes to Garfield for the Postmaster Generalship.... The following United States Senators were elected on Wednesday, the 19th inst.: Thomas C. Platt, of New York; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Benjamin H. Harrison, of Indiana; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and Henry P. Baldwin and Omar D. Conger, of Michigan..... Senator Allison has returned to Washington from Mentor. He says Gen. Garfield listened respectfully and attentively to his representations in behalf of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, but did not commit himself by a single syllable. It is believed by many that Gen. Green B. Raum, of Illinois, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be tendered the Treasury Department, or that at least Gen. Garfield will give one place in his Cabinet to Illinois.

A recent Washington dispatch says: "A gentleman prominently connected with New England industries, who is here in the interest of the tariff, expresses the opinion that the Eaton bill will be passed by the House at this session, and that then the tariff question will be taken out of politics. The Eaton bill, which has passed the Senate, is now upon the Speaker's table in the House awaiting action."

FOREIGN.

Owing to disquieting rumors, the commander of the British navy has been summoned to Dublin to confer with the commander of troops in Ireland, in order to arrange for co-operation at certain points in case of necessity. After a land meeting on one of the Arran isles twenty-one head of cattle were missing. It is supposed the Land Leaguers drove them over the cliffs into the sea. An attempt was made, it is believed by Fenians, to blow up the armory of the infantry barracks at Salford, England, and get possession of the arms. Dynamite was employed for the purpose, but it did no harm, save to blow a meal store to atoms. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected, in the House of Commons, by a vote of 435 to 57....The anti-Jewish agitation has extended from Berlin to Saxony, Bavaria, Leipzig and Breslau. Forty thousand names have been signed to the petition to be presented to Bismarck.

The Crown Prince of Germany, speaking in Berlin, condemned the anti-Jewish movement and said he felt especially aggrieved because it was invading the schools and universities. The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has instructed the police to arrest the agitation.....In a fresh note to the powers, the Porte cites the warlike preparations of Greece, and invites a movement for a European conference. The Greeks are negotiating for four swift cruisers.

In the state trials at Dublin, the counsel for the traversers called to the stand a man of 83 years, scarcely able to stand upright, who had been evicted from a holding. ....Seven persons were killed and thirty or forty injured by a railroad accident at Wakefield, England.

Greece has stopped all furloughs from the army and appointed several Brigadier Generals....The British Government professes to have reliable information of dangerous conspiracies of Irishmen in several large towns of England....Russia dissents from the claim of France that the European powers are not bound to maintain the decisions of the Berlin Conference on the Greek frontier question.... General Skobeleff telegraphs that on Jan. 9 a body of 30,000 Tekke-Turcomans assaulted the Russian trenches near Geok-Tepe, which were manned by twenty companies of infantry and twenty-four guns. The Russian outworks were carried by the onslaught, but by a desperate effort they were repossessed, with heavy loss on both sides.

The recent storm in England was one of the most violent and destructive ever experienced in the British isles. All the railroads were blocked with snow and the trains stopped running, while in the city of London traffic of all kinds was abandoned. The tide in the Thames river was higher than ever before, and the lower portions of the city were flooded. Woolwich pier was washed away, and over 100 barges sunk. The damage is estimated at $10,000,000. Scores of vessels were wrecked on the coast and many lives lost.... Leopold de Rothschild, youngest son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, was married to Miss Perugia, of Trieste, in the Portland Street Synagogue, London. The Prince of Wales, Lord and Lady Roseberry, and other persons of rank were present....A company has been formed at London with a capital of £500,000, to facilitate the importation of beef from America, and will build four large steamers.

The rector of the University of Berlin took advantage of a meeting of the students in honor of German unity to protest against the anti-Jewish movement. An uproar was the only effect of the remonstrance. It is expected that several duels will grow out of the agitation. A proposed meeting of workmen in opposition to the agitation was prohibited by the Berlin police....On the reassembling of the French Chambers, Leon Say was re-elected President of the Senate, and Gambetta of the Chamber of Deputies.... A great battle was fought nine miles south of Lima, in which the Peruvians suffered defeat and heavy loss....The proposed arbitration of the Greek frontier question has been absolutely abandoned.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate on Friday, Jan. 14, providing that ex-Presidents shall be entitled to an annual pension equal to one-fourth of the salary paid them while in office. Mr. Johnston, from the Committee on Yorktown Celebration, reported favorably on the resolution inviting the French Government and people to participate in the celebration. Mr. Voorhees offered a concurrent resolution instructing the Chairmen of the Naval Committees of the two houses to co-operate with the Secretary of the Navy in making arrangements for the unveiling of Admiral Farragut's statue. The Army Appropriation bill and the District Tramp bill were passed, as was the Military Academy Appropriation bill, without amendment. Senator Conkling scored a victory over President Hayes. The President appointed one Haskell Postmaster of Albany to succeed the present occupant, Craig, whose term expires on the 1st of March. The Post-office Committee reported in favor of Haskell's confirmation. Mr. Conkling opposed it on the ground that the appointment was illegal, Craig's term not having expired. The report was recommitted by a unanimous vote. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. In the debate on the bill for the relief of William Redus, for cattle stolen by Osage Indians, Mr. Springer demonstrated the necessity of a court for hearing all private claims.

The House of Representatives spent Saturday, Jan. 15, on the Funding bill, leaving two sections unfinished. First in order was the pending amendment of Mr. Anderson, to replace bank notes with legal tenders as rapidly as the former are retired, a proposition rejected as not being germane. Mr. McLane offered a substitute for the whole bill, embracing Secretary Sherman's plan of bonds or certificates, drawing not over 3½ per cent., which was lost. The Randall amendment to the first section was then adopted, providing for $400,000,000 of bonds, payable in five to ten years, and $300,000,000 of certificates, redeemable in one to ten years, each bearing 3 per cent. interest, the treasury having previously paid out on maturing bonds all the silver dollars in store and all gold above $50,000,000. The second section, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in refunding operations, to exchange any bonds except those issued to the Pacific railway companies. The third section restricts to one-fourth of 1 per cent. the expense of placing the new bonds and certificates. The fourth section authorizes the use of $50,000,000 in coin in redeeming 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds, which are to be canceled. The fifth section, on which no action has been taken, provides that the new bonds shall be the only ones receivable as security for national-bank circulation.

The joint resolution creating the Yorktown Centennial Commission was passed by the Senate on Monday, Jan. 17. Bills were also passed directing the purchase of the Freedmen's Bank building at Washington for $250,000, and to place Gen. Ord on the list of retired Major Generals. The bill for the relief of Ben Holladay was debated, without action. Senator Saulsbury's motion to consider the Kellogg case was defeated by a vote of 34 to 30. Several Democrats, including Bayard, Pendleton, Thurman, Lamar, Voorhees and Davis (Ill.) voted against the motion. Three different reports were submitted by the Board of Visitors to West Point. Senator Garland and Representative Phillips declare that the mingling of the races is subject to drawbacks which no legislation can control. Senator Edmunds is of opinion that the standard of admission ought to be raised, and Representatives McKinley and Felton hold views directly to the contrary. Senator Garland presented a bill providing that hereafter no officer above the rank of Colonel shall be assigned to duty at the academy. The Senate rejected the nominations of John B. Stickney to be District Attorney of Florida, and Robert H. Trego to be Postmaster at Sidney, Ohio. In the House, Mr. Newberry introduced a bill to provide for a joint international commission to investigate the alleged fraudulent statistics used by the Halifax Commission. Mr. Ford presented a resolution for the construction by the Government of such telegraph lines as may be necessary to protect private interests, and Mr. Springer one for a telegraphic postal system. Mr. White offered a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. Mr. Cox introduced an apportionment bill fixing the number of Representatives at 301. The bill quieting the titles of settlers on Des Moines river lands was passed. Mr. Fort introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of diseased cattle; Mr. Willis, to improve the civil service; Mr. Kelley, to repeal an act which imposes a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on goods produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from countries west of the Cape; Mr. Converse, to reclaim the swamp lands of the Potomac and to deepen the channel of the river; and Mr. Keifer, to prevent the spread of contagious disease among domestic animals. The Speaker submitted a communication from Secretary Schurz which accompanied the report of the Census Superintendent, which shows that the United States has a population of 50,152,866.

In the United States Senate, the census returns were laid before the members, on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 18, as also information which had been called for in regard to the enumeration in South Carolina. The bill to incorporate the Interoceanic Canal Company was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The claim of Ben Holladay was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Court of Claims was defeated, but the amount was finally fixed at $160,000 and passed. The House Military Committee presented majority and minority reports on the proposition to restore Gen. Grant to the rank and pay of General of the Army, and place him on the retired list. The majority reported against the bill, and the minority in favor of it. Mr. Atkins reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which sets aside $14,461,607. The Funding bill then came up, and Mr. Carlisle's substitute for the fifth section was agreed to, providing that the new bonds shall be the only security received for national-bank circulation. An amendment, by Mr. Price, that any bank depositing these bonds shall be exempt from all tax on deposits, capital or circulation, was ruled out on the point of order. Messrs. Wood, Randall, Kelley, Warner and Weaver spoke in support of the 3-per-cent. bond clause of the bill. Messrs. Hiscock, Hoar and Gen. Hawley spoke against the measure as impracticable. The bill was reported to the House by the committee, but no final action was taken. The Committee on Elections reported that H. Bisbee, Jr., was, and N. A. Hull was not, entitled to the seat from the Second Congressional district of Florida. Mr. Hull is the sitting member.

A bill to relieve the political disabilities of Richard Fatherly, of Arkansas, was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 19. Mr. Conkling submitted a resolution calling for full information as to the cost of taking the census. It was resolved to create a select committee of five on pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious and infectious diseases of cattle. A bill prescribing the mode of settling private land claims was passed. The Refunding bill came up in the House as unfinished business. A point of order was raised that Mr. Newberry, of Michigan, who had stated during the debate that he had gone to the national bank with which he was connected to inquire how he should vote, was under the rules not entitled to a vote. The Chair overruled the point of order. A separate vote was taken on the amendment fixing the rate of interest at 3 per cent., and it was agreed to by yeas, 149; nays, 104. The amendment making the bonds redeemable after five years and payable in ten years was adopted without a division. The House rejected the amendment providing that all the silver dollars and all the gold over $50,000,000 be paid on the bonds accruing during the current year before any of the new bonds should be issued. The vote was yeas, 111; nays, 140. The next separate vote was on the amendment limiting the expense of the new issue to one-fourth of 1 per cent. It was agreed to by yeas, 151; nays, 103. Carlisle's substitute, making only 3 per cents receivable as security for national-bank circulation, was adopted by yeas, 127; nays, 119. The bill as amended was then passed by yeas, 135; nays, 125.

The ladies' gallery was occupied by members of the National Woman Suffrage Association at the opening of the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 20. Mr. McDonald called up his resolution for a standing committee on the rights of female citizens, which he warmly urged, and it was sent to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Kernan presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling for copies of any correspondence with foreign governments in regard to the sending of criminals or paupers to this country. The Funding bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians was taken up, its provisions being explained by Mr. Coke. In executive session, the Senate, on motion of Senator Edmunds, directed the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate and ascertain by what means the full text of the Chinese treaties became public in several newspapers. The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was passed as it came from the Committee on Appropriations. The bill calls for $14,500,000. Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee, during the discussion on the bill expressing the hope that Gen. Garfield's administration would recognize that we had no navy, and that we should commence to build one. In the case of the contest of E. Moody Boynton for the seat in Congress occupied by Dr. Loring from the Sixth Massachusetts district the Committee on Elections reported in favor of the sitting member. Gen. Weaver brought in a minority report favoring Mr. Boynton. An evening session was held for the consideration of District business.

Planting Oak Trees.

The most common trees throughout the Western States are oaks of different varieties. They are found growing on hillsides, along the banks of streams, on the prairies. The soil and climate are favorable to their production. The oak thrives here as the beech does in New England, the chestnut in Maryland, the pine in Northern Michigan, the cottonwood on the banks of the Ohio and its tributaries, and the magnolia in the Gulf States. It does not suffer from root-rot, sun-scald, or the attacks of insects. It is hardy and long-lived. It requires no pruning, no protection, no transplanting, no manuring, no cultivation. It furnishes most of the wood employed as timber, a fair proportion of the posts and rails used for fencing, and all the tan-barks we produce. The trees are stately and highly ornamental. They throw up no sprouts or suckers. They afford admirable shade for all kinds of stock, while their branches make excellent roosting places for fowls of all kinds. They produce large crops of acorns, that are readily eaten by swine and sheep.

Still no one engaged in the culture of trees for timber or fuel plants oak trees. They generally experiment with trees that are "far brought and dearly bought," and make a complete or partial failure. Millions of dollars have been spent for no purpose in buying or setting out the European larch and other trees raised in nurseries, which require protection from the sun and cold, a large amount of cultivation, and considerable training. To raise a good crop of oak trees it is only necessary to plow the land or dig up portions of it, to drop the acorns, and to leave them to germinate and grow. They will come up without any pains being taken to prepare the seed, and will require no care. "The fittest survive" and become objects of worth and beauty. In England a larger number of oaks are planted than of all other kinds of forest trees. An effort is now being made to cover all the barren hills with them. Land planted with oak trees is regarded as very valuable on account of the crop of acorns annually produced, which are devoured by sheep, goats, and hogs.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Town Populations.

The Census Office furnishes the following statement of the population of the towns and cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 and less than 30,000, according to the United States census of 1880:

Trenton, N. J.	29,910	Concord, N. H.	13,839
Covington, Ky.	29,720	Lincoln, R. I.	13,765
Peoria, Ill.	29,315	Virginia City, Nev.	[illegible]
Evansville, Ind.	29,287	New Lots, N. Y.	13,681
Bridgeport, Ct.	28,148	Schenectady, N. Y.	13,673
Elizabeth, N. J.	28,229	Alexandria, Va.	13,658
Erie, Pa.	27,730	Brockton, Mass.	13,608
Salem, Mass.	27,598	Newburyport, Mass.	13,537
Quincy, Ill.	27,275	Lockport, N. Y.	13,523
Fort Wayne, Ind.	26,880	Nashua, N. H.	13,397
New Bedford, Mass.	26,876	Pittsfield, Mass.	13,367
Terre Haute, Ind.	26,040	South Bend, Ind.	13,279
Lancaster, Pa.	25,769	Pottsville, Pa.	13,254
Somerville, Mass.	24,985	Orange, N. J.	13,206
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	23,339	Little Rock, Ark.	13,185
Augusta, Ga.	22,023	Rockford, Ill.	13,136
Des Moines, Iowa	22,408	Fond du Lac, Wis.	13,091
Dubuque, Iowa	22,254	Norristown, Pa.	13,064
Galveston, Texas	22,253	Lincoln, Neb.	13,006
Watervliet, N. Y.	22,220	Chattanooga, Tenn.	12,891
Norfolk, Va.	21,966	Macon, Ga.	12,748
Auburn, N. Y.	21,924	Richmond, Ind.	12,743
Holyoke, Mass.	21,851	Castleton, N. Y.	12,679
Davenport, Iowa	21,836	Cortlandt, N. Y.	12,604
Chelsea, Mass.	21,785	Biddeford, Me.	12,639
Petersburg, Va.	21,656	Georgetown, D. C.	12,578
Sacramento, Cal.	21,420	San Jose, Cal.	12,567
Taunton, Mass.	21,213	Fitchburg, Mass.	12,406
Norwich, Ct.	21,141	Canton, Ohio	12,258
Oswego, N. Y.	21,117	Northampton, Mass.	12,173
Salt Lake City	20,768	Warwick, R. I.	12,163
Springfield, Ohio	20,730	Rutland, Vt.	12,149
Bay City, Mich.	20,693	Hamilton, Ohio	12,122
San Antonio, Texas	20,561	Keokuk, Iowa	12,117
Elmira, N. Y.	20,541	Steubenville, Ohio	12,093
Newport, Ky.	20,433	Rome, N. Y.	12,045
Waterbury, Ct.	20,269	Malden, Mass.	12,017
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,207	Kalamazoo, Mich.	11,987
Springfield, Ill.	19,746	Easton, Pa.	11,924
Altoona, Pa.	19,716	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	11,923
Burlington, Iowa	19,480	Aurora, Ill.	11,825
Cohoes, N. Y.	19,417	Vicksburg, Miss.	11,814
Gloucester, Mass.	19,329	Middletown, Ct.	11,721
Lewiston, Me.	19,083	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11,711
Pawtucket, R. I.	19,030	Waltham, Mass.	11,711
E. Saginaw, Mich.	19,016	Dover, N. H.	11,687
Williamsport, Pa.	18,934	Danbury, Ct.	11,669
Yonkers, N. Y.	18,892	Rock Island, Ill.	11,666
Houston, Texas	18,646	Derby, Ct.	11,649
Haverhill, Mass.	18,475	Brookhaven, N. Y.	11,544
Lake Township, Ill.	18,396	Wallkill, N. Y.	11,483
Kingston, N. Y.	18,342	Galesburg, Ill.	11,446
Meriden, Ct.	18,340	Portsmouth, Va.	11,388
Hempstead, N. Y.	18,160	Burlington, Vt.	11,348
Zanesville, Ohio	18,125	Chicopee, Mass.	11,325
Allentown, Pa.	18,063	Portsmouth, Ohio	11,314
Council Bluffs, Ia.	18,059	Los Angeles, Cal.	11,311
Newburgh, N. Y.	18,050	Stamford, Ct.	11,298
Wilmington, N. C.	17,361	Muskegon, Mich.	11,262
Binghamton, N. Y.	17,315	Logansport, Ind.	11,196
Bloomington, Ill.	17,184	Attleborough, Mass.	11,111
N. Brunswick, N. J.	17,167	Hannibal, Mo.	11,074
Long Island City	17,117	Shreveport, La.	11,017
Newton, Mass.	16,995	Austin, Tex.	10,960
Bangor, Me.	16,857	Chillicothe, Ohio	10,938
Montgomery, Ala.	16,714	Woburn, Mass.	[illegible]
Lexington, Ky.	[illegible]	Jacksonville, Ill.	10,927
Johnstown, N. Y.	16,626	Saratoga Sp'gs, N. Y.	10,882
Leavenworth, Kan.	16,550	Fishkill, N. Y.	10,833
Akron, Ohio	16,512	Watertown, N. Y.	10,697
New Albany, Ind.	16,422	Belleville, Ill.	10,683
Joliet, Ill.	16,145	Weymouth, Mass.	10,571
Jackson, Mich.	16,105	Quincy, Mass.	10,529
Woonsocket, R. I.	16,053	New London, Ct.	10,520
Racine, Wis.	16,031	Saginaw, Mich.	10,525
Lynchburg, Va.	15,959	Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,422
Flushing, N. Y.	15,915	Saugerties, N. Y.	10,375
Sandusky, Ohio	15,838	Dallas, Tex.	10,358
Oshkosh, Wis.	15,749	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	10,340
Hyde Park, Ill.	15,716	Madison, Wis.	10,325
Newport, R. I.	15,693	Stockton, Cal.	10,287
Topeka, Kan.	15,451	Lenox, N. Y.	10,244
Youngstown, Ohio	15,431	Winona, Minn.	10,208
Atchison, Kan.	15,106	North Adams, Mass.	10,192
Chester, Pa.	14,996	Shenandoah, Pa.	10,148
Lafayette, Ind.	14,860	Marlborough, Mass.	10,126
Leadville, Col.	14,820	Eau Claire, Wis.	10,118
La Crosse, Wis.	14,505	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10,104
New Britain, Ct.	13,978	Jamaica, N. Y.	10,084
Norwalk, Ct.	13,956	Columbia, S. C.	10,040
York, Pa.	13,940		

Cotton Manufacture in the United States.

The following is a preliminary report to the Census Bureau upon the specific cotton manufacture of the United States, exhibiting the number of looms, spindles, the number of bales of cotton consumed and the number of operatives employed:

STATES.	Looms.	Spindles.	Bales of Cotton Used.	Persons Employed.
United States	230,223	10,921,147	1,568,481	181,628
Alabama	1,060	53,072	14,887	1,609
Arkansas	28	2,015	720	64
Connecticut	18,036	931,538	107,877	15,497
Delaware	833	46,838	7,612	695
Florida	......	816	350	83
Georgia	4,713	200,974	67,874	6,678
Illinois	24	4,860	2,261	231
Indiana	776	83,396	11,558	730
Kentucky	73	9,022	4,215	359
Louisiana	120	6,096	1,354	108
Maine	15,978	696,665	113,361	11,319
Maryland	2,333	128,014	46,947	4,168
Massachusetts	94,788	4,445,290	870,590	62,794
Michigan	121	12,120	600	208
Mississippi	704	26,172	6,411	748
Missouri	341	19,212	6,630	515
New Hampshire	25,487	1,008,521	172,746	16,637
New Jersey	3,044	232,096	20,069	4,638
New York	12,833	578,512	70,014	10,710
N. Carolina	1,080	102,767	27,506	3,426
Ohio	42	14,328	10,397	583
Pennsylvania	10,841	446,379	86,358	11,871
Rhode Island	30,274	1,649,296	161,694	22,228
S. Carolina	1,776	92,788	33,009	2,195
Tennessee	1,069	46,260	11,829	1,812
Texas	71	2,648	340	71
Utah	14	432	......	29
Vermont	1,180	58,066	7,404	736
Virginia	1,324	44,336	11,461	1,112
Wisconsin	400	10,210	3,173	242

The above does not include the hosiery mills or any of the mills known as woolen mills where cotton may be a component material used in the manufacture.

Census Comparisons.

The following table shows the population of the United States and Territories under the last three enumerations. It is interesting as exhibiting the marvelous growth of the country in the three decades:

	1880.	1870.	1860.
Alabama	1,262,724	996,992	964,219
Arkansas	802,564	484,471	435,450
California	864,686	560,247	379,994
Colorado	174,649	39,864	34,277
Connecticut	622,683	537,454	460,147
Delaware	146,614	125,015	112,216
Florida	267,351	187,748	140,424
Georgia	1,539,048	1,184,109	1,057,286
Illinois	3,078,769	2,539,891	1,711,951
Indiana	1,978,362	1,680,637	1,350,428
Iowa	1,624,620	1,194,020	674,913
Kansas	995,966	364,399	107,206
Kentucky	1,648,708	1,321,011	1,155,684
Louisiana	940,103	726,915	708,002
Maine	648,945	626,915	628,279
Maryland	934,632	780,894	687,049
Massachusetts	1,783,012	1,457,351	1,231,066
Michigan	1,636,331	1,184,059	749,113
Minnesota	780,806	439,706	172,023
Mississippi	1,131,672	827,922	791,305
Missouri	2,168,824	1,721,295	1,182,012
Nebraska	452,453	122,993	28,841
Nevada	62,205	42,491	6,857
New Hampshire	346,984	318,300	326,073
New Jersey	1,130,983	906,096	672,035
New York	5,083,810	4,382,759	3,880,735
North Carolina	1,400,047	1,071,361	992,622
Ohio	3,178,269	2,665,260	2,339,511
Oregon	174,767	90,923	52,465
Pennsylvania	4,282,786	3,521,951	2,906,215
Rhode Island	276,528	217,353	174,620
South Carolina	995,622	705,606	703,708
Tennessee	1,542,463	1,258,520	1,109,801
Texas	1,572,574	818,579	604,215
Vermont	332,286	330,551	315,098
Virginia	1,520,806	1,225,163	1,596,318
West Virginia	616,443	442,014	......
Wisconsin	1,332,480	1,054,670	775,881
Total States	49,369,595	38,155,505	31,216,021
THE TERRITORIES.			
Alaska	......	......	......
Arizona	40,411	9,658	......
Dakota	134,502	14,181	4,837
D. of Columbia	177,638	131,700	75,080
Idaho	32,611	14,999	......
Montana	39,157	20,595	......
New Mexico	118,424	91,874	93,516
Utah	143,907	86,786	40,273
Washington	75,120	23,955	11,594
Wyoming	20,788	9,118	......
Total Territories	782,864	402,866	225,300
Total U. S.	50,152,559	38,558,371	31,443,321

Increase of the Negro Race in the South.

Census returns from the Southern States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina show the following rate of increase of whites and blacks:

Alabama—Whites, 27 per cent.; negroes, 26 per cent.

Arkansas—Whites, 44 per cent.; negroes, 89 per cent.

Georgia—Whites, 27 per cent.; negroes, 32 per cent.

Louisiana—Whites, 28 per cent.; negroes, 38 per cent.

North Carolina—Whites, 29 per cent.; negroes, 32 per cent.

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of Alabama, the negro race has been increasing more rapidly than the whites in the Southern States. The same fact has also been shown by the census returns of South Carolina and Maryland.

The New Congressional Apportionment.

Following is the text of Mr. Cox's bill, now pending in the House:

An Act making an apportionment of representation in Congress among the several States under the tenth census:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, After the 3d of March, 1883, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 301 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

Alabama	[illegible]	Mississippi	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	New Hampshire	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	New Jersey	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	North Carolina	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Oregon	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	Rhode Island	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	South Carolina	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	Vermont	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Virginia	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	West Virginia	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]

SEC. 2. Whenever a new State is admitted to the Union, the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be added to said number.

SEC. 3. In each State entitled under this apportionment the number to which such State may be entitled in the Forty-eighth and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants and equal in number to the Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative.

The following table shows the gains and losses of the chief geographical divisions of the country under the proposed apportionment:

Group of States.	301 Members. Gain.	Loss.
New England	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
New members	[illegible]	

It will be seen that by Mr. Cox's arrangement the North will get two of the eight new members and the South the other six. Curiously enough, if the House should be increased to 325 members, which is not probable, the North would get seventeen of the thirty-two new members, and the South only fifteen.

A Story of Tom Ochiltree.

Jem Mace, the celebrated prize-fighter, once spent a winter in New Orleans. He used to amuse himself and his admirers by betting the drinks with them that they could not hit him—they to do their best to hit him, and he simply to ward off the blows. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, who has gained considerable reputation from his intimacy with General Grant, and perhaps even more reputation from the fast running horse which was named after him, happened to be in New Orleans during the winter. Some of Ochiltree's friends told him of Mace's favorite bet. Ochiltree is a short, thick-set, powerfully-built man. His hair is just red enough to indicate a fiery temper. As soon as he was told of Mace's bet he fired up and said he would bet the crowd a champagne supper that he could hit Jem Mace. The bet, of course, was taken at once, and the whole party started out in search of Mace. He was easily found in a neighboring drinking saloon. Mace was standing at the bar in the act of taking a drink. Ochiltree stepped quietly up beside him, and hit him suddenly a stinging blow on the cheek. Mace quietly placed his glass on the bar, and, scarcely moving his body, brought his right hand up and struck Ochiltree a fearful blow just under one ear. His friends rushed to him, gathered him up, and carried him to the nearest hotel. Doctors were sent for in a great hurry, and after two or three hours of hard work they succeeded in bringing Ochiltree back to this earth. He was confined to his room in the hotel for three weeks, however. When he finally reappeared he was forced to furnish the champagne supper. Some of his friends said to him: "What in the world made you such a blanked fool as to hit Jem Mace?" "Why," said Ochiltree, "I thought I would just tap him without his knowledge and would then explain to him."

In Venice there is no wealthy class, and, as the only manufactures seem to be of fancy glassware, travelers sometimes wonder how the 130,000 Venetians live.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	[illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]
COTTON	[illegible]
FLOUR—Superfine	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
CORN—Ungraded	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed Western	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	[illegible]
Cows and Heifers	[illegible]
Medium to Fair	[illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	[illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible]
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	[illegible]
EGGS—Fresh	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]
RYE—No. 1	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]
CORN—Mixed	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	[illegible]
CORN	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 1 White	[illegible]
CORN—No. 1	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed	[illegible]
BARLEY (per cental)	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]
CORN	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]
SHEEP	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, on Christmas day, made each of his daughters a present of 1,000 shares of Lake Shore stock—market value of each gift, $137,000.

A VERY sad item comes from Boston, it being nothing less than that blondes are out of fashion. Young men who were foolish enough to marry them will now have plenty of time for repentance.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY is writing a novel entitled "Our New Nobility," that his friends predict will be a freeze-out on "Endymion." The plan of the book is to picture public people under thin disguises.

JULES VERNE, an author who depends upon his imagination for his facts, is a blonde, with a head delicate but not handsome. He is past 50, and has many silver threads among the gold. He never voted in his life, and has no political principles.

NOT long ago Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and Postmaster General Maynard were talking of the unsatisfactory life a public man leads. Mr. Maynard complained that he had been a quarter of a century in public life and was poorer than when he entered. "Well," replied Hamlin, "I am not. I had nothing when I commenced, and I have nothing now."

THE gamblers of St. Louis are to find security in the spring in a keno-boat which is to be started upon the river. The boat will have a large main cabin for keno, and smaller rooms forward for faro, roulette and hazard. Each passenger is to pay $1 fare, and three-fourths of the fares are to constitute three "pots" for the game, the bank deducting the usual commission. Once fairly out in the river, State laws against gambling will not avail, and the United States statutes do not recognize such an offense.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the grandfather of the great President of that name, was killed by Indians on Linkhorn's run, as the stream in Kentucky was then called. His blood ran into the stream, which ever since has borne his name. He was found with the strings of his powder-horn wound around his neck. This powder horn passed from one neighbor to another, and finally fell into the hands of a Mr. Brown, who forwarded it to the Lincoln Memorial Association at Springfield, Ill. It bore the owner's name and an eagle with spread wings carved in bold relief.

THE consumption of beer in this country, as shown by the internal-revenue returns, is largely on the increase. During the last fiscal year taxes were paid on 13,347,000 barrels of malt liquor. Each barrel contains thirty-one gallons, and the consumption was, therefore, 414,000,000 gallons, or 8.28 gallons per capita per annum. This is equal to about 150 mugs of beer each per annum for every man, woman and child in the country, or 600 glasses for each male in the country above the age of 21. In 1870 the consumption was less than half what it is at present, or 6,574,000 barrels, equal to an annual per-capita consumption of 5.29 gallons.

THE following is a list of the 20 cities of the United States having 100,000 inhabitants, with their present population compared with that of 10 years ago.

CITIES.	Population in 1880.	Population in 1870.	years.	Percentage of gain.
New York	1,206,590	942,292	264,298	28
Philadelphia	846,948	674,022	172,902	25
Brooklyn	566,689	396,099	170,590	43
Chicago	503,304	298,977	204,327	69
Boston	362,535	250,526	112,009	44
St. Louis	350,522	310,864	39,658	12
Baltimore	332,190	267,354	64,836	24
Cincinnati	255,708	216,239	39,469	18
San Francisco	233,956	149,473	84,483	56
New Orleans	216,140	191,418	24,722	13
Cleveland	160,142	92,829	67,313	72
Pittsburgh	156,381	86,076	70,305	81
Buffalo	155,137	117,714	37,423	31
Washington	147,307	109,199	38,108	35
Newark	146,400	105,059	41,341	39
Louisville	123,645	100,753	22,892	22
Jersey City	120,728	82,546	38,182	46
Detroit	116,342	79,577	36,765	46
Milwaukee	115,578	71,440	44,138	61
Providence	104,850	68,904	35,946	52

From the foregoing it will be seen that the number of cities exceeding 100,000 in population has increased from 14 in 1870, to 20 in 1880, with a total population of 6,211,128 now, as against 4,611,361 ten years ago, an increase of 1,599,767, or 34 6-10. In 1870 these 20 cities contained 11.7 per cent of the entire population of the country; now they contain 12.3 per cent.

THE frigid weather of the present season has brought up reminiscences of the phenomenally cold winter of 1779-'80, during which one snow-storm followed another, until the ground got so deeply covered that pedestrianism, or travel of any sort, became well-nigh impossible. Wild turkeys froze to death, domestic fowls died on their roosts, deer and buffalo sought shelter in civilized quarters, and innumerable wild animals perished in the forests, which were almost buried in a shroud of snow. The rivers north and west were ice-bound, and even as far south as Nashville the Cumberland was frozen with ice three feet thick. The winters of 1773, 1784, 1785, 1788, 1792, 1796, and 1799 were all phenomenally severe. From December, 1788, until March, 1789, the Delaware and Ohio rivers were both frozen, and navigation suspended. In 1792 snow fell two feet deep in Ohio, and the river was so firmly frozen that mounted troops and artillery wagons rode across by the hundred. "Cold Friday" still forms a subject for many a grandsire's tale of terrible winter weather. On Friday, Feb. 7, 1807, the day opened mild. Rain fell, changing to snow, and followed by a frigid wave of unexampled severity, accompanied by a high wind which changed to a hurricane. The frozen trees were broken by the dozen, each as it fell giving forth a report like that of a cannon. The whole land was ice-bound; traffic was stopped and out-door work of every sort suspended. Many froze to death in their beds, while the mortality among wild and domestic animals was equal to the ravaging of a plague.

IT is seldom that parties who defy the law so far as to bet have the cheek to go into court to have the bet decided. I. S. Fernald bet $200 with George Dawson that California would go Republican. Both parties live in San Francisco. As all but one of the electors were Democratic, the referee concluded to pay Dawson the $200. Fernald thereupon sued Dawson for the money. The Judge's decision is rather interesting. He said: "The law of this case is, in brief, about as follows: In most of the Eastern States, notably New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, it is held that claims growing out of wagers of all kinds are *contra bonos mores;* that parties not coming into court with clean hands are not entitled to any consideration or to recover by their action. In California this doctrine is so modified as to allow parties who make bets in the excitement of a political contest to repent their wager any time before the event has happened upon which the wager is made and has been generally known, and demand back their money. The doctrine of the case reported in Johnson vs. Russell, and which must decide this case, is clearly based upon moral grounds, and not upon any chance of gain or loss in dollars and cents. It results, in my opinion, that plaintiff's repentance came too late to prove it of the genuine type that 'needs not to be repented of' and is 'unto salvation,' but is rather too much 'of the crocodile stripe' (to use the language of the case cited above) to entitle him to recover; hence, I find for defendant for his costs.'

A Practical Joke on the Wrong Party.

Mr. Wagon was the victim. His son Johnny is a mischievous lad, and one day resolved to play a trick on his brother. He arranged certain attachments to that brother's bed, worked by cords running to his own room, and then went off fishing. While he was gone, his brother was sent away to be absent over night, and a lot of company arrived at the house. Mr. Wagon gave up his own room to them and occupied the absent son's bed. Johnny got home late at night, and wholly ignorant of this change of arrangements, went to his room, which was next to his mother's, and prepared to perpetrate his designs upon his brother.

The first proceeding was a haul on a cord which ran between the blankets and spread on his brother's bed, and, being fastened at the top, would pull the clothes off the bed. Mr. Wagon was comfortably tucked in, when suddenly the clothes began to slip, and he found himself uncovered. He thought he might have kicked them off, and sat up and took hold of the clothes to pull them back. Meanwhile, Johnny had yanked another cord which pulled the pillow off the bed. Mr. Wagon discovered his loss and reached for the pillow, and when he got it, the clothes went off again. He was much excited at that, and again went after the clothes and again lost his pillow.

That time the pillow went under the bed and Mr. Wagon went after it, and immediately came out again and swore prodigiously, for the floor was strewn with chestnut burrs, and he had gotton into them. He resolved to scold the chambermaid for leaving so many pins on the floor. Once more he attempt to get the pillow, and, as it was way under, he made a frantic dive for it, and just then Johnny, who was shaking with laughter, pulled the last cord and the whole bed came down upon Mr. Wagon and jammed him upon the burrs.

His frantic howls brought his wife and friends to the rescue, and he was fished out. And then the gas was lighted and somebody discovered the cords running to Johnny's room. Mr. Wagon at once hastened there. The lad explained that he thought his brother was in the bed, but it didn't make any difference. His yells were mistaken by a man sleeping half a mile away for a cry of fire, and he jumped out of bed so hard that he sprained a toe. And the next day when Johnny went to school he got spanked again because he wouldn't sit down, and is now resolved to run away from home the first chance he can get, as this part of the country is a mighty discouraging region for a boy.—*Exchange.*

A Short Creed.

When a young man declared to Dr. Parr that he would believe nothing he did not understand, "Then, sir," said the doctor, "your creed would be the shortest of any man whom I ever saw."

ROBERT COLLYER in a sermon once said of the inventor of the locomotive: "I would rather take my chance as Robert Stephenson, with that locomotive on my back, knocking for admission at the gate of St. Peter in Paradise, than the devoutest saint that can carry on his back a ton's load of vows and penances.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.—SENATE.—A large amount of routine business was transacted today. Among the joint resolutions introduced was one by Senator Marvin, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of prohibiting the circulation of the so-called "trade dollars" in Indiana. Another, introduced by Senator Rahmj, provides for a pension for Mexican veterans. Senator Kahlo proposed a resolution directing the Apportionment Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of State Senators from fifty to thirty, and of Representatives from 100 to sixty, to report as soon as possible by bill or otherwise. These measures went over under the rules. Of the new bills introduced, the most important were those of Senator Bischowsky, providing for a uniform system of text books in Indiana; Senator Viehe's, providing for the resubmission of the constitutional amendments to the people; Senator Van Vorhis', providing for a Police Judge for Indianapolis. Senator Owens' bill allowing the funding of the indebtedness of more than $30,000 of any incorporated town was passed under a suspension of the rules.

HOUSE.—The lower branch of the Legislature was engaged all day on the first reading of bills, the most important being those proposing to make the insane asylum for women a separate State institution under the management of a board composed of women only, introduced by Mr. Hinton; to resubmit the constitutional amendment, "the bill of the State Bar Association," introduced by Mr. Carter; to compel hotels to provide means of escape in case of fire, introduced by Mr. Schweitzer; and a prohibitory bill, introduced by Mr. Murray, of Randolph; and a bill proposing that no one shall vote at any election who has not paid his poll-tax. The messages of Gov. Gray and Gov. Porter were submitted to the appropriate committees, and the committee to inquire into the charges of cruelty at the Female Reformatory was authorized to send for persons and papers, and to employ a clerk. Seventy-five bills had been introduced up to the close. James Greeman, of Noble county, was appointed to succeed Mr. Hoover, who has resigned, as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.—SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Hanna announced the standing committees, of which the following are among the more important:

Elections—Sayre of Wabash, Viehe, Spann, Keiser, Kramer, Lockridge and Heffron.

Financial—Wilson of Madison, Langdon, Leeper, Davis, Smith, Owen and Foster.

Judiciary—Grubbs of Morgan, Bell, Brown, Chapman, Comstock, Graham and Traylor.

Organization of Courts—Langdon of Tippecanoe, Coffey, Van Vorhis, Grubbs, Bischowsky and Compton.

Education—Owen of Warren, Leeper, White, Davis, Smith, Sayre and Frazer.

Corporations—Garrigus of Howard, Heffron, Spann, Wood, Yancey, Graham and Rahmj.

Roads—Poindexter of Floyd, Hostetter, Hart, Macartney, Majors, Lockridge and Marvin.

Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions—Van Vorhis of Marion, White, Comstock, Ristine, Bell, Kahlo and Urmson.

Agriculture—Lockridge of Putnam, Smith, Leeper, Poindexter, Davis, Macartney and Marvin.

Public Buildings and State Library—Kahlo of Cass, Menzies, Garrigus, Bell, Shaffer, Comstock and Woollen.

State Pensions—Chapman of Marion, Menzies, Ristine, Hutchinson, Shaffer, Bundy and Benz.

Temperance—Ristine of Montgomery, Heffron, Kahlo Shaffer, Briscoe, Bischowsky and Urmson.

Insurance—Spann of Rush, Woollen, Wilson, Graham, Wood, Whyte and Voyles.

Railroads—Graham of Hamilton, Brown, Kahlo, Foster, Spann, Garrigus and Voyles.

Congressional Apportionment—Grubbs of Morgan, Viehe, Comstock, Compton, Langdon, Poindexter, Rahmj, Garrigus, Wood, Macartney, White, Van Vorhis and Howard.

Legislative Apportionment—Shaffer of Huntington, Brown, Spann, Kramer, Keiser, Coffey, Owen, Woollen, Yancey, Graham, Hostetter, White and Traylor.

The following are Chairmen of the other committees: Canals, Internal Improvements and Swamp Lands, Bischowsky, of Vigo; Fees and Salaries, Smith, of Delaware; Claims and Expenditures, Ristine, of Montgomery; Military Affairs, Hostetter, of Noble; Phraseology of Bills and Unfinished Business, Henry, of Madison; Federal Relations, Shaffer, of Huntington; County and Township Affairs, White, of Elkhart; Public Health and Vital Statistics, Yancey, of Shelby; Executive Appointments, Bundy of Henry; Supervision and Inspection of the Senate, Bischowsky, of Vigo. Joint Standing Committees: On Enrolled Bills, Smith, of Delaware, Foster and Wilson; Public Buildings, Garrigus, of Howard, Leeper and Lockridge; State Library, Kahlo, Marvin, and Van Vorhis; Canal Funds, Bischowisky, Davidson and Owen; Claims, Wilson of Jefferson, Heffron and Yancey; Revision of Statutes, Comstock, of Wayne, Viehe, Langdon, Menzies and Henry. The bills previously introduced were read by title and referred to the appropriate committees. Senator Brown's bill proposing the holding of a constitutional convention was referred to a special committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional district. After a long discussion, taking up half of the afternoon session, the proposition of the Grand Hotel regarding committee rooms was accepted. A number of new bills were introduced, prominent among which were a medical bill, a homestead act, and an act providing for a State Board of Charities, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.—In the House an unsuccessful attempt was made to suspend the rules for the passage of the bill authorizing the appointment of a Police Judge in Indianapolis, but the vote in favor of suspension lacked three of the constitutional majority. Among the measures introduced the most important were a bill to place the State prisons, north and south, under a single board of five Directors; a bill requiring Inspectors and Judges of Election to sign their names on each ballot; a bill to repeal the act of last session for the inspection of petroleum oils; a bill to permit aliens to hold and convey real estate; a bill establishing a State public school for dependent children; a bill prohibiting gambling and pool-selling, and concerts at beer-gardens; a bill providing for a constitutional convention, and an act making the per diem of members $6 and that of the Speaker $10. Mr. Kenner's motion passed, appointing a committee to investigate the cost and policy of relaying the corner-stone of the new State House. An appropriate memorial of the late Gov. Williams was reported by a committee and made the special order for next Thursday afternoon. The House refused to adjourn over until Monday. Gov. Gray was nominated for Senator by the Democratic Legislative caucus; and Mrs. Peele, the present incumbent, received the nomination for State Librarian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.—HOUSE.—The House was in session for a short time on Saturday, and disposed of a number of bills on second reading, and then adjourned till Monday afternoon. Gov. Porter signed the first session law, which provided for the payment of the expenses of the present session.

MONDAY, JAN. 17.—SENATE.—There was another deluge of new bills. Senator Van Vohris introduced one providing for a State Board of Health, as recommended by the State Medical Society, and Senator Winston a bill making material changes in the law regulating insanity inquests, so that irresponsible Commissioners cannot adjudge parties insane. Senator Poindexter presented a joint resolution cutting down the number of judicial circuits, as well as Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys. Senator Kramer's bill to pay claims due members of the Indiana Legion and Independent volunteers went to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE.—The House adopted a concurrent resolution for an investigation of the management of the Insane Asylum, and appointed a committee headed by Representative Berryman, of Shelby. Nineteen new bills were introduced, including another prohibitory bill, a bill providing that in civil cases a verdict of two-thirds of the jury shall be sufficient, an act compelling railways to plank-fence their tracks, and a bill permitting counties to contribute to the support of orphan asylums unconnected with religious organizations. The friends of Matthew M. Campbell, of Bloomington, have presented a singular claim. In his earlier days Prof. Campbell was an enthusiastic supporter of the state University, his zeal leading him to serve as a teacher from 1830 to 1845, part of the time filling two chairs, and all of the time resolutely refusing compensation from the State. He was a co-worker with Andrew Wylie. Lately he became financially embarrassed, and because of his present condition and advanced age the Legislature is asked to pay him the amount he covered back into the treasury during the fifteen years' services as teacher, amounting in the aggregate to $6,662. Chandler's Railroad bill, introduced to-day, provides that every line operating in this State shall be fenced with plank within sixty days after the passage of the act, and after this time, unless the road is fenced in, no agent or conductor is allowed to collect fare for travel in any coach or car thereon.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.—SENATE.—A greater part of the time was devoted to the introduction of bills, prominent among which were those of Senator Wood, providing for a reorganization of the benevolent institutions, Senator Langdon's providing for a $10,000 monument to be placed on the Tippecanoe battle ground, and Senator Grubb's concerning judgments against foreign insurance companies. Senator Spann's resolution regarding a memorial to the Indiana soldiers to be placed in the new State House was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs without discussion. Over 100 petitions on the subject of temperance were presented from all parts of the State and sent to the Temperance Committee without reading.

HOUSE.—In the House, bills were introduced: To limit the rate of travel of railroad trains to twenty-five miles an hour, to prevent fraud at elections, and making railroads responsible for damage resulting from the accumulation of rubbish along the line of their tracks. Seventy petitions, bearing fifteen thousand signatures, were presented, praying for the passage of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor. Two hours were occupied in a debate upon Mr. Carter's bill for the submission to the Supreme Court of the question whether the Legislature has the power to order another vote on the constitutional amendments, and the bill, which was on its third reading, passed—yeas 52, nays 42.

In accordance with Congressional enactment both branches of the Legislature balloted for United States Senator, and there being no election a joint session will be held at noon to-morrow. The driest of routine work marked the proceedings in the Senate. Gen. Ben Harrison, the choice of the Republicans, was placed in nomination by Senator Grubbs, of Morgan, seconded by Senator Chapman. Senator Bell, of Allen and Whitley, presented ex-Gov. Gray as the Democratic nominee, and Senator Poindexter, of Clark, nominated Congressman De La Matyr as the Greenback choice. The ballot resulted: Gray, 23; Harrison, 22; and De La Matyr, 2. In the House, Judge Lindsay, of Howard, nominated Harrison, and Representatives Morgan, of Vigo, and Meredith, of Wayne, seconded the nomination with set speeches. Ex-Speaker Cauthorne, of Knox, presented ex-Gov. Gray, and Mr. Wheeler, of Pulaski, placed in nomination Congressman De La Matyr, and Mr. Compton, of Vermillion, seconded the nomination. The calling of the roll showed: Harrison, 57; Gray, 49; and De La Matyr, 1.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.—SENATE.—Comstock's bill removing the disabilities of Covertine was made the special order for to-morrow, and Senator Brown's bill providing for a constitutional convention was laid over until next Tuesday afternoon. A bill passed amending the charter of the city of Evansville, and in the afternoon resolutions were adopted in memoriam of the late Senator B. L. Davenport, of Elkhart. Pending the adoption, tributes were paid by Senators White, Shaffer, Heffron and Comstock.

HOUSE.—The House appointed a special committee on woman suffrage, headed by Representative Furnas, of Marion. Among the flood of new bills was one appropriating $6,000 to relieve the State Board of Agriculture of mortgage indebtedness; another for the more effectual protection and education of pauper children, and a third regulating railway charges for freight transportation. This bill was introduced by Fuller, of Greene, and provided a maximum rate of freight on wheat, corn, flour, lumber and agricultural implements as follows: Each 100 pounds not exceeding twenty-five miles distance, 7 cents; under seventy-five miles, 8 cents; under 100 miles, 10 cents. All such distances to be within the State, and consignors to deliver freight on board cars for transportation. Railroads are barred from collecting additional sums for switching, but the freight rates are not to apply to less quantities than car-loads, and a violation forfeits all claims for freight charges. Adjournment followed after the passage of a joint resolution memorializing Congress in favor of the Wabash and Erie canal.

The Legislature met in joint session at noon and went through the formality of electing Gen. Ben Harrison United States Senator. The Lieutenant Governor presided. Gen. Harrison was placed in nomination by Senator Grubbs of Morgan, seconded by Chapman of Marion, and Spann of Rush. Senator Bell of Allen, nominated ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray, and ex-Speaker Cathorne, of Knox, seconded the presentation of his name. Then Hon. Gilbert De La Matyr was nominated by the Greenbackers. The ballot was announced: Harrison, 81; Gray, 62, and De La Matyr 2, after which the Lieutenant Governor formally declared Gen. Harrison the Senator-elect from Indiana for six years, beginning March 4, 1881. Gen. Harrison was introduced and made a short address of thanks. The President announced the election of State Librarian as also a part of the special order, and a ballot was ordered. The Republicans presented Mrs. Emma Amos Winsor, of Putnam, and the Democracy Mrs. Maggie F. Peelle, the present incumbent. Mrs. Winsor was chosen by a vote of 81 to 71. Adjournment followed. Mrs. Winsor will not qualify until April. In the meanwhile the Legislature will pass an enabling act, permitting a married woman to give bonds. As the law now stands, she is disqualified by this restriction.

The Fenians.

These people, if we believe the early historians so far as to allow them an historical existence, were a body of Irish militia, forming a kind of standing army, which was employed to defend the coasts of Ireland from the invasion of foreign foes. They were billeted upon the inhabitants during winter, and obliged to maintain themselves by hunting and fishing during summer. Each of the four provinces had its own band of these warriors or champions, but Leinster was the most fortunate province in incorporating distinguished names in the list of its Fenians. Fingal himself was one of the illustrious band, which included also the ever-memorable Ossian. When St. Patrick came to Ireland, Ossian narrated to the Apostle of Ireland the exploits of the valiant Fenians. The record of their conversation, which is still extant, is called the Dialogue of the Sages; but it seems that the saint and the bard, sage as they both were, were sometimes on the point of quarreling. Our readers may remember the version of an ancient Ossianic poem which, according to Sir Walter Scott, Hector McIntyre gave to his uncle, the antiquary. St. Patrick there complains that his devotional meditations and psalms are disturbed by the old women's tales of Ossian; and Ossian, annoyed at the implied comparison of psalms to the tales of the bare-armed Fenian, declares in no measured terms that he should think it no great harm to wring the saint's bald head from his shoulders.

A STATISTICIAN, who claims to have made accurate calculation, declares that the pine forests of Michigan will be exhausted in thirteen years, and those of Wisconsin and Minnesota in thirty or forty years. Twenty years ago this region had scarcely been touched by the ax.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

STRAIN meat fryings through a thin cloth; keep in a cool place, and you have a cheap shortening for "every-day" pastry.

KEEP a blank book with a thick cover in the kitchen, and copy any bits of information that may likely be of use at some time. Be sure and write a large, clear hand.

DIPPER-GOURDS make excellent things to keep salt in for kitchen use. Cut a hole in the side large enough to admit the hand and to remove the seed; also cut a small hole in the handle to hang up by.

HOUSEKEEPERS are often greatly troubled and perplexed by mildew from damp closets and from rust. By putting an earthen bowl or deep plate full of quick-lime into the closet, the lime will absorb the dampness and also sweeten and disinfect the place. Rats, mice and many bugs that are apt to congregate in damp places have a dislike to lime. As often as the lime becomes slacked throw it on the compost heap if in the country, or into the ash-barrel if in the city.

AN exchange gives the following receipt to remove wrinkles: To one fluid ounce of tincture of gum benzoin add seven fluid ounces distilled rosewater and one-half ounce glycerine. Bathe face, neck and hands with it at night, letting it dry on. Wash off in the morning with a very little pure white castile soap and soft water. If the water is hard, add a little dissolved borax. This is a famous cosmetic, and has been sold under various names. It is an excellent remedy for tan, sunburn and freckles also. The latter, it is said, may be removed by using the following decoction: Put a quantity of elder flowers into a jug, pour boiling water on them, let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, and strain through muslin. Wash the face every morning with the decoction. It is good also for sunburn and to beautify the skin.

THE following is an excellent method of preparing boots to stand the snow and water: Put half a pound of resin and a pound of tallow in an earthen pot, and melt and mix them well together over a slow fire. Warm the boots well for some time beforehand, so that they will be thoroughly dry, and, while as warm as may be found convenient for handling, apply the hot mixture with a brush until neither the sole nor the leather will absorb any more. By using care the leather may be made very hot without burning it, and it should be warmed through that the preparation may fill all the pores. The resin gives the mixture an antiseptic quality, preserves the leather, and prevents the tallow from rotting the stitching. For a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax and a teaspoonful of lampblack in a little turpentine. A day or two after the boots have been treated to the tallow and resin apply the polish, but not before the fire. This gives the exterior a coat of wax that will shine like a mirror.

An Incident of Jealousy.

A great many people make themselves unhappy by needless suspicion and jealousy. They cannot reason themselves out of it, for as Shakespeare says:

> Jealous souls will not be answered so,
> They are not jealous for a cause,
> But jealous for they're jealous.

It is therefore more easy to ridicule jealousy than to argue with it. An old German who lived in Baden, and was afflicted with this malady, was suddenly called to Frankfort. While there the pangs of the green-eyed monster seized him and he rushed to a clairvoyant.

This prohetess closed her eyes and said slowly,

"I see a young and beautiful woman looking out of the window."

"That's my wife," said the poor man to himself; "I wonder what in the world she is looking out of the window for?"

"She is evidently very anxious to see some one," continued the sleeper.

The husband began to feel like a pin cushion full of pins.

"Ah, there he is, she sees him now, and how her face lights up with joy.

"Oh, heavens!" cried the excited husband, "how I wish I was there," and his eyes flashed in a very dangerous way.

"Now," said the clairvoyant slowly, "she rushes down to the front door to meet him."

Here great drops of perspiration began to gather on the man's brow. He had been looking for positive proof for a long time, and he had it to his heart's content.

"And now," said the seer, "she takes his head between her hands, calls him 'her precious' and 'her darling,' and kisses him again and again."

This was really too much. The poor man trembled in every limb.

"And he," continued the seer, jumps about the room as though he were mad with delight, and barks, and wags his tail."

"Barks and wags his tail?" cried the frantic husband, "for heaven's sake what are you talking about?"

"Oh," said the seer, "I think I forgot to tell you that it is a dog that I have been looking at all this time."—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE paper-makers are importuned by big printing-houses, and other concerns using a good deal of paper, to put up twenty-five sheets to a quire, or in some way make a ream consist of 500 sheets instead of 480. The printers and book and magazine publishers make their contracts by the thousand, and find it necessary to carry too many broken reams. Much of the book paper is now sold in reams of 500 sheets.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE [illegible] Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

IN USE SINCE 1858

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

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Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

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PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book for the Million.

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, [illegible]

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FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing [illegible] pages, and over [illegible] illustrations. [illegible]

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Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. M'F'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patients.

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 10, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 23, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prescribe this last for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 16th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no pleasure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 29, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Enclosed please find $5, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28th, 1879.—Please forward one of your packages of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, is, in addition to a valuable box, in fast recovering, and I think another will see him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 8, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JANUARY 27, 1881.

A LARGE boarding and rooming hall, used in connection with the Normal school at Valparaiso, and known as Flint's hall, was burned January 25. About ninety students were rooming in the building, but these lost only a portion of their furniture and other property. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the flues in the third story. Though three fire companies were present, the scarcity of water prevented their doing effective work. The building was fully insured.

BEN. HARRISON, the newly-elected United States senator for Indiana, is said to claim descent from that Gen. Tom. Harrison, who was Oliver Cromwell's right-hand man during those troubles in England in which Charles I lost his life. In fact, T. H. was one of the judges who passed sentence on the unhappy king. General Harrison also claims Benjamin Harrison, signer of the declaration of independence, President W. H. Harrison, and several lesser lights as his immediate ancestors. Many a man who has not descended so far has fared worse.

RAILROAD accidents are becoming alarmingly common. From every quarter come accounts of disasters of greater or less fatality. We cannot pick up an exchange from any part of the country but these deplorable items occupy a prominent place. Whether it is the result of the long-continued cold weather, or of neglect on the part of employes, or mismanagement on the part of officers, no one seems to know. But it does seem as if these promiscuous slaughters might be made less frequent, if proper care was used by those in charge of trains. The latest that has come to our notice is the death of Wm. Blaine, firemen on the B. & O. It seems that freight No. 17 went east last Sunday morning with seven sections. Blaine was firing on the seventh section, and as the train neared Tiffin, Ohio, No. 6 stopped without giving notice to No. 7, which ran into it. The engineer on the seventh section jumped off without warning the fireman, Blaine, who was instantly killed, having his neck dislocated. His remains were brought to Garrett on Tuesday and taken to his former home near Columbia City for interment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

A bill was introduced in the house to appropriate the sum of $60,000 for the purpose of liquidating the indebtedness of the Indiana state board of agriculture, providing that the state shall hold the ground for the use of the board of agriculture, until such time as they may otherwise arrange, and require the board of agriculture to make and keep up all needed improvements.

A joint session of both houses was held in the hall of representatives for the purpose of electing a United States senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1881. Fifty senators and ninety-seven members of the house were present. The vote stood, Harrison, senators, 21, representatives, 57; total 81. Gray, senators, 24, representatives, 38; total 62. De La Matyr, one senator and one representative.

Mrs. Emma A. Winsor was elected state librarian. Joint session adjourned.

A resolution was passed in the house in regard to asking the general government to reconstruct the Wabash and Erie canal.

THURSDAY 20TH.

In the house, Mr. Kenner's bill for the submission of the constitutional amendments was passed. The bill provides that they shall be re-submitted to the electors of the state at a special election, some time during the year 1881. It also provides that if a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of said amendment, the governor shall declare them adopted.

The votes cast at such election shall be considered the number of electors in the state.

Mr. Buskirk's bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent., was discussed. Mr. Moody, of DeKalb, who spoke at some length in support of the measure, argued that there are thousands of dollars in the state owned by farmers who would be willing to loan money at 6 per cent. Mr. Moody was of the opinion that there was not a farmer in the whole northern part of the state who could possibly realize 3 per cent. out of the money invested in his farm, and by the withdrawal of eastern capital, people will pay as they go, and not incumber themselves by mortgaging their property.

FRIDAY 21ST.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Davis [H. R. 151]: To make the township trustee of each township, superintendent of roads and highways in his township, etc. It shall be the trustee's duty to take charge of highways and bridges, and keep them in good repair; to execute the orders of the county commissioners; to build the roads in his township, and assess every able-bodied man over the age of twenty-one and under fifty years of age a sum not to exceed two dollars.

By Mr. Cotton [H. R. 154]: To amend section 4 of the act to regulate the indebtedness of counties having a voting population of over 20,000, as shown by the votes cast for governor at the last election, authorizing the funding of the indebtedness of such counties; limiting the amount of taxes that may be levied by the county commissioners, etc. [The amount of taxes levied is not allowed to exceed 3 per cent.

SATURDAY 22ND.

But little reported done, except some work of a general character. A short speech was delivered by Senator Vorhees, who happened to come into the house.

MONDAY 24TH.

The senate discussed the drainage laws, and listened to the reading of a letter by Prof. J. L. Campbell in regard to draining the Kankakee marshes. The writer believed the present laws insufficient to meet the wants of that portion of the state in which these swamps were located.

In the house Mr. Moody presented a resolution adopted by a soldiers' association in Auburn, Indiana, indorsing and concurring in the proposition to place some memorial of the war and Indiana's war governor in the corner-stone of the state house. It was referred to the new state-house committee.

DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD

Creasy's extremely interesting volume narrating the history of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, those few battles of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, is highly esteemed by all readers of history. It has a long time been on Harper's list as one of their standard books, at a price of $1.50. Now it is issued in a very handsome cloth-bound volume, by the American Book Exchange, New York, at the nominal price of 35 cents. It forms one of their Acme Library of History, which includes McCaulay's England, $1.25 (reduced from $7.50), Gibbon's Rome, $2.00 (reduced from $9.00), Rollin's Ancient History, $1.75; Froissart's Chronicles, $1.50, and to which list will soon be added, at equally low prices, Grote's Greece, Green's (larger) England, Mommsen's Rome, Masson's Guizot's France, Carlyle's French Revolution, Schillers' Thirty Years' War, and others. Catalogues of the standard low-priced books of the literary revolution will be sent on application to the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York

The Bane of our Common Schools.

EDITORS COURIER:—For the past eight years, until this winter, I have been a teacher in DeKalb county, and during that time have observed the schools progressing toward a higher state of perfection. Most of the old school houses with their antiquated furniture have been replaced by new and commodious buildings, supplied with the latest improved furniture and apparatus. The teachers, too, have generally made a special preparation for their work, both in acquiring a better knowledge of the different branches to be taught, and in familiarizing themselves with such methods as will make the instruction more effective. Yet there are many obstacles to be overcome, and ample room for improvement.

In my opinion, the "starvation wages" of teachers are bane of our common schools. It is this that is driving our competent teachers from the ranks into some other field of labor, more profitable and more honorable. I do not use the term honorable because I consider the arduous and responsible employment of cultivating the minds of our youths disgraceful or degrading, but the mere pittance, called salary, paid to teachers, does dishonor the profession.

For a young man to prepare himself for the profession of teaching, he is at as much expense, in time and money, as the lawyer, the physician or any other professional man. Now, comparing their income, we can readily ascertain the great cause of the many failures in our common schools.

No one would wish to secure the services of a lawyer who is not professionally prepared, nor those of a physician, having but a superficial knowledge of medicine, and using the profession only as a stepping-stone to something else, then how much more concerned should we be in the employment of a person upon whose professional ability, depend the future usefulness and prosperity of our children.

As an objection to professional teaching, it is asserted, and very truthfully, too, that many teachers do their best work the first term, and then retrograde instead of becoming more and more proficient. There is a cause for this. Why does not the minister of the gospel preach his best sermon the first year of his ministerial labors and then retrograde? Why does not the professional mechanic accomplish his greatest work at the onset of life? or, why does the farmer, profiting by his many mistakes, become better prepared each year to perform his arduous labor? The answer is simply this: They intend it as their vocation through life; their whole mind, their whole soul is in the work, and consequently it is no drugery. But teaching, used merely as a kind of pecuniary means to assist in attaining something greater, does become a drudgery of the worst kind.

Is there any economy, then, in small salaries? Most assuredly there is not; for as long as there is not sufficient wages paid to justify teachers entering upon the work with a full determination to make it their life-long employment, our schools will not be what they can and should be.

How is this important matter to be adjusted properly, though? Will it be, as long as the teachers discuss it only in their own minds, never mustering up enough courage to express publicly their sentiments? Surely not. It can be accomplished by a united effort on the part of the teachers, but never will it be in any other way.

I believe a very effective way of bringing about a concert of action, would be the organization of a County Teachers' association. A strong association would prove a benefit, too, in a great many other ways; it would afford an opportunity for discussing all important subjects concerning the schools, and if it should succeed in securing the attendance of the school officers at its meetings, it would create a more intimate personal and educational relation between them and the teachers, and better enlighten them on the wants of the schools.

Discuss this, then, teachers, at your township institutes, and, if it meets your favor, enter into the organization at once.

C. M. M.

WATERLOO

—Dr. Winslow is still quite sick.

—Will Leas has a fine new sleigh.

—The masons are having a revival.

—S. J. Lock and several of his children are on the sick list.

—Postmaster Kimsey looks comfortable in his new quarters.

—The protracted meeting at the Evangelical church is still in progress.

—J. W. Patterson says that $20 bet is all right now, the stake-holder has "shelled out."

—Our young friend D. L. Leas, is going to run his milk trade on business principles. He is building up and extensive trade.

—Father Forsythe is still poorly. We made a mistake in his relationship last week. He is grandfather to Mrs. Kimsey, not her father, as we had it.

—J. D. McAnally has another new and useful invention to be used in all kinds of horse clothing. It is a tug fastener, or in fact fasten anything about a harness.

—After lodge meeting Tuesday evening the masonic fraternity repaired to J. A. Denisons and partook of an excellent supper prepared for them by "Jule" and his estimable wife.

Some of our inhabitants are over at Syracuse this week attending court in a suit in which the ownership of a span of horses is involved. There has been considerable figuring done in that case.

—A load of young people from Auburn, as well as some from this place, gave a very pleasant surprise party at H. Leib's Monday evening. Our reports say all enjoyed the visit, but does not say whether the genial Hi. told his famous stove story or not.

—Duncan Bros. have been compelled to haul water from the creek lately to run their mill. Their well has become so "farrow" that they either had to shut down, dig, or haul water, and they are doing the latter. A good many other wells in town are in like condition. Sam Givens would call that kind of a well a "stripper."

—John M. Kimsey was commissioned postmaster, last week, for the next four years by President Hayes and confirmed by the Senate. He's got a great big commission with nearly a yard of red tape attached. Well, if the Republicans never do anything worse than keep John in the post office the country will be safe.

—We neglected to mention in last issue that O P. Smith gave the crank of the legal mill a turn last week. It was in the case of the State vs. Mrs. Hannah Hosler, of Corunna, for violating the liquor law. It was sufficiently shown to the court that Hannah sold liquor on the 1st day of January, 1881, (which day the law says is a legal holiday and such transactions are forbidden). The squire put her under bonds of $100 to appear and give an account of her stewardship at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Jackson, Michigan. By order of the board of directors.

R. G. ROLSTON, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 28, 1880. 53-4t.

School Reports.

Report of school number 5, Union township, for the month ending Jan. 7, 1881: Number of pupils enrolled, 34; average daily attendance, 26; names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Ida Baughman, Mary Kreuger, Hannah Kreuger, Jud Baughman and Willis Boughman.

Laura R. Keeran.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, SPENCERVILLE.

Report of the primary department of the Spencerville schools for the month ending Jan. 21, 1881: Number of pupils enrolled, 47; belonging, 45; promoted, 2; average daily attendance, 37; average absence, 8. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month: Merrit Butler, Frank Butler, Merrit Barney, Ellsworth Stofer, Chas. Scott, Eddie Smith, John Koontz and Lawrence Hush. Time lost by tardiness, 5 hours and 20 minutes.

JOSIE RUSH, Teacher.

NO. 5, WILMINGTON.

Below are the names of pupils present each day of the month ending Jan. 24, 1881: Presly Brown, Joseph Brown, John Morr, Belle Smurr, John Moore, Ollie John, George Harwood, Callie Wallace, Ellsworth Eakright, Ulysses Gisinger, George Moore, Clara Pifer, Hiram Wallace, Sarah Wallace, Clyde Shaffer, John Smurr, Frank VanHorn, George Morr, Caroline Gisinger, May Brown, Sarah Morr, Joseph Brown, M. Bishop, Samuel Morr, Jos. Livergood, Arthur Bishop and George VanHorn. Number enrolled, 72; average, 50; per cent., 82. Parents and those interested in schools are cordially invited to visit the school.

J. J. EAKRIGHT, Teacher.

AUBURN SCHOOLS.

Report of the public schools, of Auburn, Ind., for the month ending Jan. 21, 1881:

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS.

No. pupils enrolled	60
No. belonging	60
Average attendance	52
Per cent. of attendance	86
No. neither absent nor tardy	20

MISS L. A. STONER, Teacer.

1ST AND 1D PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS.

No. pupils enrolled	76
No. belonging	75
No. withdrawn	1
Average attendance	94
Per cent. of attendance	85
No. absent unexcused	6
No. half days absent unexcused	11
No. cases corporal punishment	2
No. neither absent nor tardy	10

MISS P. CODER, Teacher.

1ST INTERMEDIATE.

No. pupils enrolled	69
No. belonging	68
No. withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	61
Per cent of attendance	88
No. neither absent nor tardy	20

MISS L. A. COATS, Teacher,

2D INTERMEDIATE.

No. pupils enrolled	57
No. belonging	52
No. withdrawn	5
Average daily attendance	50
Per cent. of attendance	96
No. absent unexcused	2
No. half days absence unexcused	11
No. neither absent nor tardy	13

MISS L. CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

No. pupils enrolled	57
No. belonging	57
Average daily attendance	53
Per cent. of attendance	95
No. half days absent unexcused	4
No. pupils absent unexcused	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	24

T. J. SAXTON, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

No. pupils enrolled	58
No. belonging	57
No. withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	49
Per cent. of attendance	85
No. absent unexcused	5
No. half days absent unexcused	12
No. neither absent nor tardy	12

W. P. MYERS, Teacher.

M. W. HARRISON, Assistant.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

Whole number enrolled	375
No. belonging	367
No. withdrawn	8
Average attendance	329
Per cent. of attendance	92
No. half days absent unexcused	14
No. pupils absent unexcused	30
No. cases corporal punishment	2
No. neither absent nor tardy	99

W. P. MYERS, Principal.

NUMBER 2, KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Jan. 11, 1881: Perry Long, Chas. Myers, Jackson Long, David Barnes, Lydia Long, Ida Long, Emma Bolender, Sarah Myers, Cora Myers, Nettie Yarde, Frank Bolender. Number of scholars present during the month, 35; average attendance, 29 1-2. I find the school industrious and ready to learn, and feel thankful to the students for the kindness and respect shown me, and also to the parents for their active co-operation in making our school successful. All are invited to attend.

M. J. WELLER, Teacher.

Braun's Meat Market.

W. L. Baun, our popular butcher, has opened a new Meat Market opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will always be found pleasant to customers

He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one, making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give me a call. 4 tf

Publishers' Commercial Union.

Clarance W. Taylor, of Janesville, Wisconsin, has hit upon a good plan to protect newspaper publishers from advertising frauds, and no publisher can afford to remain outside of the Publishers' Commercial Union, of which Mr. Taylor is general manager. It seems now, a little strange that some one did not hit on this plan sooner.

Important Notice.

Notice is hereby given that our stock of groceries, provisions, queensware, glassware, etc., etc., etc., is complete, and that we will not be undersold by any grocery house in DeKalb county. We invite everybody in need of anything in our line, to call and see us. We will continue to pay the highest market price for produce.

Respectfully,
BRAND & DUNCAN,
9-8t Waterloo, Ind.

For Sale or Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler, being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address

ISAAC H[illegible],
4 tf Butler, Ind.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

HARDWARE!

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

With a mammoth stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE!

SUCH AS

Doors, Sash, Glass,
Paints, Oils, Locks,
Hinges, etc., etc.

And now is the time to buy while they are low

Those who contemplate

BUILDING THIS SEASON

will find it to their advantage to

BUY EARLY,

as there will be an

ADVANCE

in the near future.

We also carry a large stock of

Wagon & Carriage Woodwork,

Wheels, Shafts, Poles,

Bent and Sawed Rims,

Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware

IRON & WOOD PUMPS

a specialty. Call when you want pumps and get a bargain, at

W. H. Kiblinger & Co's.,

New Brick Room, Auburn, Ind,

The Auburn Courier

LOCAL MENTION.

—Clyde Moore is in the City.

—Dave Hampton is home again.

—Obe Cool was at Corunna Monday.

—Tom. Cool, jr. has returned from Toledo.

—Etiquette teaches that a lady should wink first.

—Tom. Cool, that noisy Tom., has been sick.

—Johnny Knoder spent Tuesday at Fort Wayne.

—Johnny Jenks, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday.

—Mitch. Houston is to have a new butcher this week.

—Chris. Baker and Joe Rutenberger have traded horses.

—Hon. L. D. Britton, of Corunna, was in town Saturday.

—Wes. Miller, southeast of town, has a child dangerously ill.

—Tom Cuppy went to Columbia City yesterday. Business trip.

—There was a dance at the Stamets house, Junction, Friday evening.

—Sleighing parties are too numerous for us to make a note of each one.

—Preaching next Sunday morning and evening at the Baptist church.

—Immense stock of groceries going cheap at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Joe. Abright and family have had their visit out and returned home.

—Go and see the immense stock of dry goods at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Go and see the immense stock of dry Goods at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Mr. James, McKay, of Bear Lake, Michigan, is visiting relatives in this city.

—Wash. Link, Junction, has been enrolled on the sick list for a few days.

—A. J. Ralston and wife have returned from a two weeks' visit in Ohio.

—S. Tarney and Wm. Dugan have formed a partnership in the lumber trade.

—Piles of overcoats of the latest styles and lowest prices, at Schaab, Beughot & Co's.

—Another alarm of fire yesterday. It was the chimney on Eli Coders residence.

—Hank Mader and Howard Griswold whiled away a few hours at Garrett Monday.

—Recorder Boland is again at his post of duty after an illness of several weeks.

—Buck Allen & Son have purchased some new cutters. They send out some nobby rigs.

—Ed. Eldridge is a wholesouled fellow. He gives his customers a free lunch daily.

—J. J. Van Auken has been out this week drilling Mr. Foltz in the surveying business.

—H. Maxwell, living south of town has been looking for a lost horse for several days.

—Johnny Collier, of livery fame, is the father of a bouncing boy. It was not weighed.

—The entire republican population of the town are assistant locals on the Republican.

—Mr. Hossler, a saloon keeper at Corunna, has some trouble before DeKalb county's bar.

—Mrs. B. Lewis led the Presbyterian choir sabbath evening in the absence of Miss Sadie Hare.

—Mrs. Chris. Baker and Mrs. Chas. Picker were visiting at Garrett the forepart of the week.

—The law does not allow the playing of cards in saloons, but the practice is kept up in this place.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are still booming in the ready-made clothing business. Give them a call.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., ask the public to call and examine their new stock of queensware, glassware, &c.

—Schaab, Beugnot, & Co., ask the public to call and examine their fine stock of queensware, glassware, etc.

—A party of juveniles from Waterloo, spent a pleasant afternoon Saturday at the residence of Sheriff Leas.

—William Little tipped over seven times last Friday with a log on his sled that scaled over six hundred feet.

—All of our factories have a good supply of timber on hand, and the busy hum of the machinery is heard on every hand.

—Our time has come at last. The weather clerk has sent us a sufficient fall of the beautiful to make good sleighing.

—Amos. Miller and wife, of Hicksville, Ohio, visited under the paternal roof over Sunday. They are looking very fine.

—A jolly party of young men from Garrett, under the supervision of Jno Robbins, took a whirl about town last Saturday.

—There were no services at the Baptist church last Sunday, and the members attended the Presbyterian in the evening.

—Mr. C. Snyder, living near the south county line, has had two sons sick with lung fever. Dr. Cowan is the attending physician.

—A little child of Dr. Sherman, of Garrett, ate a number of pills that the doctor carelessly laid down, and came near dying.

—W. H. Dills has one of the neatest and cosiest law offices in the county. If you don't believe it, just step in and see for yourselves.

—The alarm of fire was given yesterday and the "bucket brigade" turned out largely. It was the chimney of Mr. Hebel's residence.

—W. L. Braun, the new butcher, means business. We bespeak for him a successful future. See his new "ad." in another column.

—The band boys are making preparations to give a concert soon, the proceeds to be used for the advancement of the organization.

—The fellow who took John Blaney's spring wagon-seat had better return it. John has examined Blackstone, and finds the law on his side.

—A party of young folks, from this place, went to Waterloo last Friday evening and had a pleasant time at the residence of Judge Best.

—W. L. Penfield is up with the style of the day. He had a couple of Auburn belles out sleigh-riding Sunday. P. S. His wife was with him too.

—It would be very acceptable for our pedestrians if the married men along the different streets would remove the snow from their sidewalks.

—That was a naughty fellow who received fifty cents in goods and two dollars and fifty cents in silver change for one of Austin's three dollar advertising bills.

—Mr. Ef. Watson, who has been employed at the Wabash elevators for some time past, will move to Columbia City and take charge of the grain trade there.

—Tom Cuppy's running horse tried his speed last week, contrary to Tom's wishes. He put a fancy cutter in condition for repairs—that's all, and nothing more.

—A. J. Smith and wife, of Ohio, formerly residents here, are in the city, the guests of B. Lewis and family. A. J. is now engaged in selling agricultural machinery.

—Country dances are all the rage now. The boys and gals have a pleasant time. They don't send out fancy invitations, but they have a crowd just the same.

—It is always very annoying to a congregation to have a person hacking and coughing during services. One dose of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup relieves the worst cases.

—For the Hancock inspirator, globe, safety and check valves, engine brass supplies, 3 8, 1-2 and 3 4 inch gas pipe, call on W. H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Indiana. 4-tf.

—We had the first ride in W. H. Leas' new cutter, and it is a daisy. Will knows how to select a good horse and rig, and when he starts out there is not much hesitation until the close.

—If you have a friend who is troubled with a cough or cold, tell him to try Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. It only costs 25 and 50c a bottle.

—Time is money, but health is happiness. If you had a bad cold or cough, use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup it will cure you. Twenty-five cents a bottle; large size 50c. Sold by all druggists.

—Several of our young lads made night hideous with their yells and songs the forepart of the week. They literally wore out the song entitled "Bye oh baby." The words were somewhat characteristic of the singers, however.

—The hay-packers have about one hundred tons to put into the bale, and will then quit for this season. The large amount that has already been packed is stored away and will not be shipped at present.

—The season for coughs and colds is now upon us. Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup is the greatest specific of the day. Call at the drug store and try it. Only 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

—J. A. Barns, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.—Republican.

The only difference between the original George Washington and George Washington Weamer is, that the former never told a lie, and the latter never told the truth.

—Both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Veeley had the misfortune to break some of the machinery connected with their saw-mills last week, and consequently were compelled to shut down steam for several days.

—L. J. Johnson, agent at this place for the Wabash, stands deservedly high among our business men and citizens generally. The road is fortunate in being so ably represented.

—A call on Dr. Johnson, dentist, in Waterloo, will satisfy you as to the character of the work he is now doing. Teeth attended to in time, save a great deal of suffering and expense.

—Mr. Hoagland, mentioned in last week's COURIER, who chastised a child of Mr. John Pyles' for disobedience in school, had his trial last Friday, at Jackson Center, and was fined three dollars and costs, amounting in all to twenty-one dollars.

—Mr. Calkins, of Corunna, who has been drilling our band for several weeks, has become quite a favorite among the members. The boys are learning rapidly, and will, ere long, rank among the prominent "tooters" of the country.

—D. D. Moody, representative from this county, will be at home Saturday, January 29, and will be pleased to see any of the citizens of the county and consult with them in regard to any legislation now before the house, or in reference to any other legislation in which they have an interest.

—Rumor now has it that the proper authorities will soon take steps preparatory to the erection of a new school house, and are now clearing away the debris of the old building. Let us hear from you on this subject, Messrs. school board, the people are asking about it.

—R. V. and O. B. Taylor, of Walcottville, Ind., are representing their respective counties in the state legislature, and are brothers. The former lives on the south side of the street and represents Noble county. The latter lives on the north side of the same street and is a member for Lagrange. A case of the two Dromios, almost.

—A meeting of the teachers of the town schools of the county will be held in Auburn on Saturday, January 29. Work is assigned to the different teachers. Among others, C. P. Houser will give a lesson on the use of globes in connection with the subject of mathematical geography.

—The Butler Record came to us last week in the garb of an illustrated paper. As it is difficult to say whether the cut is intended to represent Marshal Haley or a live squirrel, we presume it was executed by one of the "old masters." The coloring is Murillo's, but the tail, growing in at both ends, shows the artistic hand of a Titian.

—The congregation at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening was not large. The sermon delivered was somewhat superior to the average sermon, but not equal to those of Rev. H. Johnson. It will be a difficult matter for this congregation to obtain a minister that will fill his place.

—We publish this week a communication on the subject of county schools, written by one of our most successful teachers. While we do not agree with the author in all the conclusions he reaches, yet we commend the article to the consideration of all who have the success of our common schools at heart. We will try and give his article a more extended review at some future date.

—The big elm tree, spoken of in last week's COURIER, has since been cut into stave-bolts, and delivered to Beugnot & Co., of this place, making nine cords and five feet. This is the largest tree ever worked into stave-bolts in this vicinity; it will make nearly 11,000 staves, sufficient to make 680 flour-barrels, or about enough to load seven cars with the product of 3,400 bushels of wheat.

—We clip the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel of Jan. 22. It will please his constituents to know that he is making a good record:—"The Speech of Hon. D. D. Moody, of DeKalb county, delivered in the house on Thursday on the Buskirk interest bill, was a speech that reflected much credit upon that gentleman. Many of his friends were quite complimentary to him in their expressions upon the subject, and award to Mr. Moody the honor of having made an able speech."

The Little Folks.

A large party of little folks gathered at the residance of Mr. John Shugers last Saturday, to celebrate the ninth birthday of Miss Della. She was made the recipient of a number of presents by the little guests, for which, she returns thanks. All seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and will long remember the happy event. The following are the names of those present: Minnie Wilson, Gertie Wilson, Winnie Potter, Allie Swisher, Nellie Shaffer, Mary Culver, Ida Culver, Julia Jones, Viola Cool, Lona Thomas, Viola Thomas, Mary Carr, Mary Ditmars, Cordelia Culver, Brida Culver, Ellen Maurer, Maud Sheets, Minnie Rule, Mertie Maurer, Hattie Sheets and George Cool.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The executive committee of the Pioneer association of DeKalb county, are requested to meet at Auburn, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Friday, February 4th, 1881, to transact business of the association. The following persons are the committee: Jacob A. Miller, Butler township, Samuel Mason, Concord J. J. Gunsenhouser, Stafford, D. Altenburg, Auburn, O. C. Clark, Keyser, Philip Gushwa, Fairfield, Geo. Firestone, Franklin, A. D. Goetschius, Jackson; S. H. Bartlett, Newville; Chas. Hanes, Wilmington; John Butt, Waterloo; T. D. Dailey, Richland; Jerry Hemstreet, Smithfield; Wm. Emerson, Troy.

Jan. 17, 1881. W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

[Other papers in the county please copy.]

For Sale or Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler—being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
4-tf. Butler, Ind.

Donation.

On last Thursday the friends of Elder S. B. Ward and wife met at the residence of the latter in this city. That they might the more readily manifest their good will and esteem they gave them of the good things with which they themselves had been blessed. A sumptuous dinner provided by the friends, arranged and served by the ladies, was participated in by one hundred and eight persons, after which a short, memory-stirring address was delivered by Mr. Joseph E. Shilling, followed by a presentation to Elder S. B. Ward and wife of cash and goods to the amount of $52.85, feelingly responded to by the recipients. Then was sung, "Shall we Gather at the River," followed by prayer. On the arrival of the mails other tokens of regard were received from Angola, Rome City, Corunna, Newville and other points, with an arrival of friends from Pleasant Lake increasing the donation to $80. The day and evening concluded an occasion of pleasure long to be remembered, and for the very liberal donation, and the kind feeling which prompted it, Elder Ward and wife tender their sincere thanks.

Family Reunion.

The second reunion of the Sears family was held at the residence of S. Z. Dickinson in Waterloo, Jan. 23. This was held in honor of Mrs. Lodisa Sears, aged 74, the mother of Mrs. Dickinson. The company, including children, grandchildren and great-grand-children, numbered 19. Although a number of the family were absent, those in attendance had a very enjoyable time. The especial feature of the entertainment, was the musical part. The family, having a taste in that line, were under obligations to Messrs. Basset & Maxson for the use of a fine violin, on which they, in turn, performed to the great enjoyment of all. The presentation of gifts followed. It was decided to hold the next reunion at L. W. Osborn's, at West Casco, Mich., no preventing providence. The united ages of those present was 597; oldest 74; youngest 2; average 31 7-19 years.

A Good Trade.

We are glad to state that our manufacturers and business men generally are having an extra good trade at present. The hum of the busy machines reach the ear daily from every point of the compass, and the shrill sound of the whistles at noon-time and eventide, go to show that this portion of our business interests is in a flourishing condition. The stave factory, hub and spoke factory, the planing mills and the saw mills have a great abundance of timber on hand. The machine shops, wagon and buggy factories and blacksmiths, are all apparently doing a thriving business. The elevators are kept well filled with grain, and our business rooms are crowded daily with the sturdy farmer, the laborer and the townsman. Everything indicates thrift and enterprise, and our business men are steadily moving on to fame and fortune. So mote it be.

Hollister Birthday Anniversary Club.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, the club met at Mr. Hollister's for the fourth time. Roll was called, and only two were absent, T. C. Mays and Prof. Seiler. After supper the club listened to an address by Rev. Mr. Norris, and all agree that the evening was spent most pleasantly.

This club was organized three years ago, and those who were accidentally present at that time numbered twenty-one. They elected a president and other officers, who are elected for life, and no new members are admitted Dr. Ford is president. Gentlemen, we wish you many "happy returns."

Publishers' Commercial Union.

Clarance W. Taylor, of Janesville, Wisconsin, has hit upon a good plan to protect newspaper publishers from advertising frauds, and no publisher can afford to remain outside of the Publishers' Commercial Union, of which Mr. Taylor is general manager. It seems now, a little strange that some one did not hit on this plan sooner.

St. Joe.

Protracted meeting is still in progress.

Mr. S. Burleigh, of Antwert, Ohio, was visiting in town Sunday.

School will commence again in the Center school-house in a few days.

A party of young folks of St. Joe spent Friday night with Dr. Bowman at Newville, and report a pleasant time.

Uncle Nels. Ulm takes great pride in telling of the good and bad times through which he has passed in the times long ago.

The little ones of King's corners had a prize hunt last Saturday. The older ones of the same place will have their sport next Saturday.

J. W. D. prides himself on his guessing qualities, and he is good in regard to stock. When he guesses on the weight of little boys for the cigars he is not so good as he may think.

Mr. Perry has a hen that certainly deserves a monument to keep her in remembrance. Mose says that on Friday last this hen laid one dozen eggs. Mose says this is a fact, and no fooling, and he was around town on Saturday trying to sell the eggs at 45c per dozen. (We eggactly think that it took that hen just 12 days to make this "eggnog."—Editor.)

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,
REAL ESTATE AND
STEAMSHIP ACENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE
Effected in companies that are
TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED
at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE
on the best plans. No POST MORTUM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets
to and from all points in
IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,
and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

New! New! New!
New Proprietor.
New Stock.
New Prices.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and surrounding country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

HARDWARE BUSINESS

in the Tomlinson Building, Broadway street, Butler, Ind., where you will find a complete line of HARDWARE—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—Remember my stock is—
ENTIRELY NEW,
and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
tf BUTLER, IND.

W. H. Dills,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

BUT A FEWDAYS!
CHANGE OF FIRM.
Furnishing Goods!
Sacrifice Sale!
Fine Clothing!
Splendid Overcoats!
AT COST.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A BIG RUSH
AT
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!
THE BOOM INCREAES DAILY.
Mew Stocks Received Daily.
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.
THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.
Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.
Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?
Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices
WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!
STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I give them to you.
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY
Invite attention to their
REDUCED PRICES
For Janury, preparatory to their annual inventory. Large reductions in
Silks, Satins, Velvits, Plushes, etc.
Large reductions in
Dress Goods, Dolmans, Ulsters,
Shawls, Felt and Satin Skirts.
A few fine Seal Garments,
Elegant Fur-Lined Goods,
At special prices. An unbroken assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's
UNDERWEAR
Still on hand at reduced prices. Our stock, in every department, must be reduced, and we have marked such prices on everything as will insure that result.
ROOT & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

REST.

BY PARKER BEAN.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired—
My soul oppressed;
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain,
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow, and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer—
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring, and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry,
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For rest—rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path; and through the flowing of bad hours
I pine for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head, e'en then I prayed
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,
For, down the west,
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

STAGE ILLUSIONS.

Many of the peculiar effects produced upon the stage, imitating moonlight, sunlight, thunder, wind, rain and other natural phenomena, are a puzzle to those outside of the business. How such realistic representations of those things as are often witnessed upon the stage can be made is a question that often enters the mind of the spectator, and is seldom answered in a satisfactory manner. It is always the ambition of scene painters and stage carpenters to devise improved methods of imitating these things, and hence the stage may be said to try to hold the mirror up to nature in a material, as well as a moral sense. Authors, in writing plays, are always on the lookout for an opportunity to produce a telling effect. The amount of work bestowed upon their production in a theater is simply astonishing to those unacquainted with that mysterious realm known as "behind the scenes."

Thunder is a common stage effect, and is used with great advantage in many plays. In former days it was produced by shaking a large piece of sheet-iron hung immediately above the prompter's desk. This contrivance produced a good imitation of sharp, rattling thunder, but failed to give the dull roar which is always heard in storms. A contrivance for this purpose was soon invented. A heavy box frame is made, and over it is tightly drawn a calf skin. Upon this the prompter operates with a stick, one end of which is padded and covered with chamois skin. A flash of lightning, produced with magnesium, and a sharp crack of the sheet-iron, followed by a long decreasing roll upon the "thunder drum," produces an effect which is startlingly realistic. Traveling companies are compelled to be satisfied with the sheet-iron alone; and the tragedian who enters a theater provided with a complete thunder apparatus always is happy to think that his battle with the elements in "King Lear" will be worth fighting.

The rain machine in large theaters is a fixture placed high in the "flies." A cylinder is made of "half-inch" wood. It is usually five feet in circumference, and four feet in length. Upon the inside are placed rows of small wooden teeth. A lot of dried peas is placed in the cylinder, a rope belt is run round one end of it and down to the prompter's desk, and is it ready for a drenching shower. By turning the cylinder, the peas roll down between the teeth, and the noise produced by them makes a good imitation of rain falling upon a roof. A sudden pull of the rope, accompanied by a gust on the "wind machine," gives the sound of the sweep of a blast of wind during a storm. Traveling companies often meet with theaters where there is no wind machine. A sufficiently-good one, however, is easily produced. A common child's hoop is obtained, and a sheet of brown paper is pasted on it after the manner of a circus-rider's balloon. A handful of bird-shot is placed upon the paper. The "machine" is canted from one side to the other, and the shot rolls around the paper, producing a fairly-good rain effect.

Wind is an item that is very useful in heightening the effect of stage storms. It is often dispensed with in theaters where strict attention is not paid to details, but not without a loss of "realism." It has, moreover, a great influence over the feelings of spectators. The wind machine is constructed in this manner. A heavy frame is made, in which is set a cylinder provided with paddles, and resembling very much the stern-wheels seen on Ohio river tow-boats. Across the top of this cylinder is stretched as tightly as possible a piece of heavy gros-grain silk. This silk remains stationary while the wheel is turned by a crank. The rapid passage of the paddles across the surface of the silk produces the noise of wind. Often traveling companies are in theaters where there is no wind machine. Then the property man groans audibly and proceeds to do what, in theatrical parlance, is called "faking" the wind. He selects a heavy piece of gas hose, called by stage men "flexible," and, finding a quiet corner where there is sufficient space to swing a cat without danger—to the cat—he whirls it around his head with the greatest possible rapidity. This method produces very satisfactory results—to every one but the property man. He is a long-suffering person; but the extraction of wind from "flexible" causes him to find life tedious.

Every one has heard the startling crash that is produced when the hero kicks the villain through a four-inch oaken door. One would think that not only the door but the villain must be completely shattered. This noise is produced by the crash machine, one of the oldest implements of imitation still used on the stage. It is similar to the wind machine in construction. A wheel with paddles set at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the radii is the main part of the machine. Upon the top of the wheel one end of a stout piece of wood is pressed down by fastening the other end to a portion of the frame-work. When the wheel is turned, the slats, passing under the stationary piece produce a rattling crash. The principle of the machine is illustrated by the small boy who runs a stick along a paling fence and is gratified by introducing into the world an additional morsel of hubbub.

There is nothing that can be so well counterfeited on the stage as moonlight scenery. And yet there is nothing which requires more work. The artist begins the task by painting a moonlight scene. In daylight such a scene is a ghastly sight. It is done in cold grays and greens, in which Prussian blue and burnt umber play an important part; and the lights are put in with white slightly tinged with emerald green. The strong moonlight of the foreground is produced by a calcium light thrown through a green glass. The fainter light upon the scenery at the back of the stage is obtained from "green mediums"—a row of argand burners with green chimneys. These are placed upon the stage just in front of the main scene, and are "masked in" from the view of the audience by a "ground piece." A row of them is often suspended from the "flies," in order to light the top of the scene. This upper row is masked in by "sky borders." Thus a soft green light is thrown over the entire distance, while its source does not meet the view of the spectator. A usual feature of stage moonlight scenes is water, because it affords an opportunity for the introduction of the "ripple"—a charmingly natural stage effect. The main scene in a moonlight view is always painted on a "drop"—that is, a scene made like the curtain let down between the acts. The position of the moon being determined, immediately under it, beginning at the horizon, a number of small, irregular holes are cut in the drop. These are then covered on the back with muslin and painted over on the front to match the rest of the water. Behind these holes is placed an endless towel, about eight feet in length, running around two cylinders, one at the top and one at the bottom. The lower cylinder has a crank by which the towel is turned. In this towel is cut a number of holes similar to those in the drop. A strong gas-burner is placed between the two sides of the towel. When the machine is turned the flashing of the light from the passing holes in the towel through the stationary ones in the drop produce a fine ripple. It is always better to turn the towel so that the holes pass upward, as that helps to make the mimic wavelets seem to dance up toward the sky. Instead of a towel a large tin cylinder has been used, but it is cumbersome and noisy. It is necessary to turn this towel with great steadiness; otherwise the ripples will go by fits and starts, and entirely lose their natural appearance. Stars are easily put into the sky. Each twinkling orb consists of a spangle hung upon a pin bent into a double hook. The slightest motion of the drop causes these stars to shake and the flashing of the light upon them produces the twinkle.

One of the most beautiful effects produced upon the stage is the change from day to night, or from night to day. Of these the former is the more striking, and a description of it will serve to explain the principle of both. In order to produce the proper effect, the back drop is made nearly double the height of the usual scenes. The upper half of it is painted to represent a sunset sky, and the lower half to represent moonlight. It is hung so that the upper half alone is visible. The scenery of the distance is then painted upon a separate piece, which is "profiled;" that is, the irregular line of the horizon made by trees, mountains or houses is sharply cut out with a circular saw. This piece is placed immediately in front of the sky drop. A few feet further in front is hung what is known as a cut gauze drop. This has sides and top of canvas painted as the case requires, while the center is filled with fine gauze which lends an aerial effect to the distance. Red "mediums" are employed to give a soft, sunset glow to the scene. At the proper moment, the back drop is very slowly and steadily hauled up, while the red mediums are slowly turned off and green ones turned on. The moon is made in the night half of the sky-drop, and rises with it. When it rises above the distant horizon, the green mediums are turned on to their full power, and the green calcium light is brought into play. The effect of this change, when carefully managed, is always very beautiful, and is sure to draw forth applause from an audience.

Moonrise, in a scene where there is no change from daylight to darkness, is often produced with a muslin drop and a "moonbox." The muslin drop is painted to represent the sky, the clouds being painted on strips of canvas cut in the required shape and sewn on. The moon is made with a box on one side of which a circular hole is cut. Over this hole is pasted a piece of white muslin. A couple of wires serve to draw the moon upward. Of course the white illuminated circle shows plainly through the muslin sky, but disappears when passing behind the canvas clouds. By having another piece of muslin painted red and imperceptibly fading to white, placed at the back of the drop in the moon's path, the orb of night can be made to appear red at the horizon, and gradually change to pale yellow as it sails slowly upward. Floating clouds are easily imitated by hanging in front of the sky drop a gauze drop upon which are sewn muslin or canvas clouds, and moving the whole slowly.

An ocean of heaving waters is made in this way: Each bounding wave is cut out separately. The first row is set up with a distance of three or four feet between each billow; and the second row is set so as to show in the openings left by the first. Small boys furnish the motive power. The waves are rocked back and forth, not from side to side; and the effect is very good. The noise of water rolling upon a beach is well imitated in a simple manner. A box of light wood is lined with tin. By putting two or three ounces of bird-shot into this and causing it to roll around, the desired sound is produced.

Fire scenes are sometimes dangerous; but with proper care they may be rendered comparatively safe. That they are not so hazardous as is generally supposed by the uninitiated beholder may be learned from the following description: One of the most familiar fire scenes is that which occurs in the "Streets of New York," in which a three-story house burns down, the roof caving in, the shutters falling, and the walls breaking with a wonderful appearance of realism. The house is painted on three separate pieces, the top one of which is swung from the flies; this constitutes the roof. Upon the second is painted half the wall, and it is joined to the bottom piece in an irregular zig-zag line. The simple dropping in succession of these pieces to the stage produces the falling of roof and wall. The fire itself is represented by chemical red fire and powdered lycopodium used separately, the former to give a red glow and the latter to represent flames. The shutters, which are to fall, are fastened to the scene with a preparation called "quick-match." This is made of powder, alcohol and a lamp wick. The window frames and sashes are made of sheet iron. They are covered with oakum soaked in alcohol or naphtha. These sashes and frames are not fastened to the canvas scene at all, but are placed a short distance behind it upon platforms. The quickest possible touch of flame ignites the oakum, and, in a moment, the fire runs around the sash and nothing is apparently left but the blackened and charred wood. Steam is used to represent the smoke that issues from the crannies in the walls of the burning building; and an occasional crash, followed by the ignition of a little powder to produce a sudden puff of smoke, gives the spectator an idea of a falling rafter. Behind the entire scene is placed a very large endless towel upon which is painted a mass of flames. This is kept in constant upward motion; and, when viewed through an open window in the house, gives a good idea of the supposed raging furnace within. Add to these things a real fire-engine on the stage, a host of yelling supernumeraries in discarded firemen's uniforms, and the spectator is easily filled with a sense of tremendous danger. Nevertheless the only flames upon the stage are those arising from the burning of lycopodium in a "flash torch;" and they are only allowed to blaze up for a second or two at a time. Fires in theaters, resulting from a fire scene, are usually caused by carelessness in handling the powder which is used to produce puffs of smoke.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Full Text of the Funding Bill as it Passed the House of Representatives.

A BILL to facilitate the refunding of the national debt:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. per annum which may hereafter become redeemable; provided that, in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by the act of Feb. 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in an amount not exceeding $400,000,000 which shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable ten years from date of issue, and also certificates to the amount of $300,000,000, in denominations of $10, $20, or $50, either registered or coupon, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from date. The bonds and certificates shall be in all other respects of like character, and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt; and provided, further, that interest upon the 6-per-cent. bonds hereby authorized, to be refunded shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in process of refunding the national debt, to exchange, at not less than par, any bonds or certificates herein authorized for any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. per annum, and on bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of maturity and the interest for a like period on the bonds or certificates issued, but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, and the bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be canceled and destroyed.

SEC. 3. Authority to raise bonds and certificates to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of the act is hereby granted, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect; provided, that the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds and certificates authorized to be issued shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 per cent.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it shall become necessary, to use $50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver in the treasury in the redemption of the 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act, and he may, at any time, apply the surplus money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds or certificates; provided that the bonds and certificates so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

SEC. 5. From and after the 1st day of May, 1881, the 3-per-cent. bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bond receivable as security for national-bank circulation, or as security for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of public money deposited with such banks; but when any such bonds deposited for the purpose aforesaid shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or shall be continued on deposit as security for the circulation or for the safe-keeping of the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in section 5,244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided, further, that section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national-bank currency, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, re-enacted.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be known as "The Funding Act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

THERE are ten thousand more females than males in Rhode Island.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

FOR sweating feet try a powder composed of salicylic acid, 16 parts, and silicate of magnesia, 87 parts. It is a German army remedy.

GENTLEMEN who are going to take a drive should not forget that an eight-page newspaper spread over the chest is the best chest protector that can be worn in cold weather. Put it between the under and overcoat.

A DAILY paper tells how a boy almost lost his eyesight by trying to wipe his own face with a handkerchief which he had previously used about the mouth of a horse suffering from the epizootic. One experience of this kind, if widely published, ought to be the last to occur.

ONE of the most dangerous poisons is produced by the first stages of decomposition in sausage and other meats. It is difficult to understand how some people can, as they do, have a taste for "gamey meat," but their number will be diminished as the reports increase of fatal cases of poisoning from the eating of it.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

CURE FOR CORNS.—Mr. Gezow, a Russian apothecary, recommends the following as a "sure" remedy for corns, stating that it proves effective within a short time, and without causing any pain—Salicylic acid, 30 parts; extract of cannabis indica, 5 parts; collodion, 240 parts. To be applied by means of a camel's hair pencil.

HOME-MADE COURT PLASTER.—Soak isinglass in a little warm water for seventy-four hours; then evaporate nearly all the water by gentle heat; dissolve the residue in a little dilute alcohol, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cold. Now stretch a piece of silk or sarcenet on a wooden frame, and fix it tight with tacks or pack thread. Melt the jelly and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a badger hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, apply over the whole surface two or three coatings of the balsam of Peru. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

CHILBLAINS.—A chilblain, whether on the hands or feet, is nothing else save a mitigated form of frost bite. The evil effects of the cold are not felt until what medical men and surgeons term reaction has taken place; this is, until the blood which has been dispelled by the chill returns to the skin, and returns to it with sufficient force to cause a certain degree of inflammation. The parts so inflamed—probably some part of the hands or a toe or heel—will be found red and swollen, and most disagreeable itching and tingling will be felt, quite sufficient, in many cases, to banish sleep. After a time the chilblain assumes a bluish hue, and children once attacked are very liable to be so again. Now it is well to remember that it is far more easy to prevent the occurrence of chilblain than to cure it. A child or young person, after having been exposed for some time to the cold, should not be allowed to go too near to the fire, nor even remain in a too warm room. It is rapid reaction that causes the chilblain. If the feet or hands have become numbed with the cold, exercise should be taken to restore them slowly; or they may be rubbed with powdered starch, or, as suggested by an eminent authority, a liniment composed of the yolk of two eggs, four table-spoonfuls of turpentine, and the same quantity of vinegar, may be used to restore the circulation. The smell, however, of this liniment may be objected to, so one composed of two ounces of camphor liniment to one ounce of laudanum, and the same quantity of hartshorn, may be thought preferable. For the cure of a chilblain once formed, hundreds of remedies are from time to time recommended. A mixture of the compound tincture of iodine and liquid ammonia, equal parts, painted over the inflamed parts twice a day, is probably as good as any. Glycerine or lime liniment eases the itching, and some may find relief from bathing the chilblain in a strong solution of alum; an ounce of the powder dissolved in a pint of soft water. Those who suffer much in winter from this disagreeable complaint should take a course of cod liver oil and tincture of yellow bark before the cold weather comes on, or Parrish's chemical food with cod liver oil. Their own chemist will be able to state the proper dose, which should be according to the age, and the length of time it may be taken to do good is about six weeks. Warm stockings and gloves prevent chilblains; tight shoes encourage them.

Children's Ideas.

The natural philosophy of children is very interesting; they invent just such theories of the universe as the wild nations have, with a sweet unconsciousness that they are originally myths. During a tremendous thunder storm a little fellow of four year old was overheard explaining to another child that lightning was just "red water that runs out of the clouds," and the thunder "the noise it makes when it goes into the ground." He lost his courage concerning thunder in one of the showers, and afterward had to be comforted a little when one occurred. One evening, to calm his apprehensions, his father assured him that the lightening he saw was a great way off, and told him that if it were near, he could hear the thunder at once after the flash, but this time he could notice that there was quite a while between the two. The boy mused over this a little, and then queried:

"Papa, what makes the thunder speak so long after it's got through?"

A question which might be asked of many a public speaker.

The Power of Kisses.

When Charles II. was making his triumphant progress through England certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royal hand in their simplicity held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the King, a blunder no one would more willingly excuse than the lover of pretty Nell Gwynne. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, gave Steele, the butcher, a kiss for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. A kiss from his mother made Benjamin West an artist. "Kiss me, mother, before I sleep." How simple a boon, yet how soothing to the little suppliant is that soft, gentle kiss. The head sinks contentedly on the pillow for all is peace and happiness within. The bright eyes and rosy lips close, and the little darling is soon reveling in the bright and sunny dreams of innocence. Yes, kiss, mother, for that good-night kiss will linger in the memory when the giver lies moldering in the grave. The memory of a gentle mother's kiss has cheered many a lonely wanderer's pilgrimage and has been the beacon light to illuminate his desolate heart; life has many a stormy billow to cross, many a rugged path to climb, and we know not what is in store for the little one so sweetly slumbering, with no marring care to disturb its peaceful dreams. The parched and fevered lips will become dewy again as recollection bears to the sufferer's couch a mother's love, a mother's kiss. Then kiss your little one's ere they sleep; there is a magic power in that kiss which will endure to the end of life.—*Troy Times.*

A Pertinacious Landlord.

"Isn't there such a crime as conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace?" asked a nervous-looking man of a Brooklyn Police Justice.

"Of course there is," responded the Justice.

"Then gimme a warrant for my landlord," demanded the nervous man.

"What has he done?" asked the Justice, eying the suitor suspiciously.

"He comes to my house when I've got company, and says he wants the four-months' rent I owe him, and sits out on the front steps and howls for his money. If I should kick the whole spine out of him, I'd be arrested, wouldn't I?"

"Yes, I think you would. Why don't you pay him?"

"That isn't the question. He comes to my house at 4 o'clock in the morning and yells through the key-hole, and then he goes up through the vacant house next door, and gets on my roof and shouts down the chimney. Says he will have that money. If I should drop a flat-iron on him, or blow him up with powder, it would go hard with me, wouldn't it?"

"Pretty apt to. Can't you come to no understanding with him?"

"It seems not. Say, has he got a right to climb over my fence and have fits in my back yard, just because I owe him a little money?"

"Does he do that?"

"Of course he does, and when we haul him in the house he yells murder and draws a crowd. Have I got a right to maul the life out of him with a club for that?"

"I think not," responded the Judge. "Why don't you move?"

"That's got nothing to do with it. I want to know if he is entitled to slip up on the ice and fall through my basement window, and do ten dollars' worth of damage to the glass. Couldn't I mash the stuffing out of him for that?"

"Certainly not."

"But, when he lays down on the sidewalk and howls that his mother is dead, and he can't bury her because I won't pay what I owe, haven't I got any remedy?"

"I don't know of any. I think you'd better pay him."

"But isn't it conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, when he comes around with a quart of laudanum and a horse-pistol, and threatens to take 'em both right on the premises, if I don't put up? Ain't it a crime to hang himself to a tree in front of my house, with a paper pinned on him that I drove him to suicide? Has he got a right to make faces at my children in Sunday-school? Won't the law touch him for coming to my door at daylight as drunk as a lord, and claiming he's me, and yelling that I want to get in and lick my wife?"

"I don't think you can do anything but pay him or move. The man has a right to his money."

"That's all I want to know," replied the nervous man, appearing relieved. "I'm the landlord, and my tenant says he'll have me arrested for doing these things. Now you bet he'll put up that wealth, or I'll fall off the top of the house and have the inquest in the parlor. A man can't live four months in my house for nothing, without going to some trouble, now you hear me;" and the nervous man pranced off, glowing all over with grim determination.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Jackson and Benton.

On the breaking out of the War of 1812 Gen. Jackson was one of the very first to tender his services to the Government, and collected a force of 2,500 men which met at Natchez, where it remained idle some two months, when it was ordered disbanded. Jackson, enraged, declined to disband the troops there, but took them back home, giving drafts on the Government for the expenses thus incurred. These drafts the Government refused to pay, which placed Jackson in a very unpleasant predicament. At this juncture Col. Benton volunteered to go to Washington in Jackson's interest, and, if possible, induce the Government to pay the drafts, and save Jackson's honor and property. By his politic and adroit management he succeeded. As Col. Benton was about returning to Nashville he received word from his brother, Jesse Benton, that Gen. Jackson had acted as second in a duel to that brother's antagonist—a most ungracious act, as it appeared, at a moment when the claims of gratitude should have been uppermost in Jackson's heart. In this duel Jesse Benton was wounded. An angry letter was written by Thomas H. Benton to Jackson, and the latter swore "by the Eternal" he would horsewhip Tom Benton. On Sept. 4, 1813, the two Bentons were in the doorway of the City Hotel, at Nashville, when Jackson and Col. Coffee approached. Jackson brandished his whip, Col. Benton fumbled for his pistol, Jackson drew his own, and at the same time received in his arm and shoulder a slug and a bullet from the pistol of Jesse Benton, who stood behind him. Jackson was thus dropped by a terrible wound. Coffee then attacked Col. Benton, who fell down a flight of stairs. This disgraceful affair laid Jackson up for several months and drove Benton to Missouri.

A WOMAN was drowned the other day, while being baptized, and if any paragrapher rings in a hoary pun about the deceased dying of dip-theory, he should be severely talked to.

"FULL WORK FOR MOTHER WHILE I LIVE."

"Why don't you take your comfort, John,
And spend your money as you go,
Nor dress so plainly as you do,
Although you're always neat, I know?"
Said John, and laughed a merry laugh;
"Why, Will, your pocket's like a sieve;
I've got a duty to perform—
I'll work for mother while I live.

"And such a mother as we have—
Father he left her to our care;
There's mother sitting 'mid the flowers,
With sweet brown eyes and silvery hair.
We mean to buy that cottage home
By saving up—it can be done—
Brother and I; yes, hear me, Will,
Before we lads are twenty-one!"

What heartfelt joy that mother had,
As he, her son, passed in the door!
What though they lived in humble style,
No costly pile upon the floor;
But love was there—and should God will
To call that son by His decree,
That mother 'mid her tears could say:
"He always did his best for me!"

Young men in all the walks of life,
And blessed with mothers kind and dear,
Ah! would that you might prize them well,
And do your duty by them here.
Fortune may strew your path with flowers,
Or wealth may not be yours to give,
But never manlier words than these:
"I'll work for mother while I live!"

PITH AND POINT.

THE balloonist's home is one flight up.

TALL soft hats supply a long-felt want.

A HUMOROUS article—A baby with the rash.

Puck wants to know if "the soft, soothing sounds of the far-distant mill" refers to the mill's tone.

MADE of the mist—Drizzling rain. Maid of the mister—His sweetheart. Made of the mystery—Hash.

AN exchange says: "Streams all over the country are running dry." This is a canard. When a stream is dry it can't run.

"I'M a man of few words," said Prendergast. "True enough," replied Fogg, "true enough; but you never tire of repeating them."

LITTLE Jimmy is laid up with measles and suffering a great deal, but when he was asked how he liked the measles he brightened up and exclaimed: "The doctor says I can't go to school for a week or two. That's how I like it."

A BOYISH novice in smoking turned deadly pale and threw away his cigar. Said he: "Thar's something in that air cigar that's made me sick." "I know what it is," said his companion, pulling away. "What?" "Tobacker."

A QUESTION OF THE OVER-SOUL.
A chicken lived; a chicken died;
His drumsticks and his wings were fried,
His feathers by a dealer dried,
And, very shortly after, dyed.
Soul he had none; admitting that,
How comes it? There upon her hat,
His plumes—a mortal chicken's—rise
A glorious bird of paradise.

MAIDEN aunt to tall young nephew—"As I stood by you in church, Percy, I could not help being struck by your size." Percy—"Very sorry, aunt, but there was such an awfully pretty girl the other side the aisle I couldn't help sighing!"

I SAID to my little girl one day: "What a large forehead you have. It is just like your father's; you could drive a pony carriage round it. To which her brother, 5 years old, said: "Yes, ma, but on pa's you can see the marks of the wheels."

HERE is an inscription on a soldier in the kirkyard of Dumfries:

Here lies Andrew Macpherson,
Who was a peculiar person,
He stood six feet two
Without his shoes,
And was slew
At Waterloo.

THE Galveston boy is progressive. He was standing in a crowd of boys on the sidewalk when his mother called to him to go down town and bring her a demijohn of whisky. The boy was too busy to go, but he called out: "Send the old man; I've got considerable confidence in him."

HE was a fine-looking man, and he proudly strutted down the sidewalks with the air of proprietorship in every movement. "Beg pardon," said a stranger, as he stopped up to him, hat in hand, in utmost humility. "Do I have your permission to remain in town over night?"

MONS. DUPONT, who was a widower, re-married. It was in full honeymoon, and he made countless tender protestations. "I will always love you," he said to her. "Always, always?" "As long as I live." "And afterward, you will not love me in eternity?" "But I have already promised that to my first wife."

HE was a great bore, and was talking to a crowd about the coming local election. Said he: "Jones is a good man. He is capable, honest, fearless and conscientious. He will make the very kind of an officer we need. He once saved my life from drowning." "Do you really want to see Jones elected?" said a solemn-faced old man. "I do, indeed. I'd do anything to see him elected." "Then never let anybody know he saved your life." The meeting then adjourned.

A JOLLY-LOOKING German was quietly walking down Third avenue, looking up occasionally at an elevated-railway locomotive, and perhaps wishing he could smoke as much as it could, when he was familiarly approached by a man who said, "Hello, Joe! What are you doing here?" The old man looked and said, "But I am not here at all." "Not here?" said the man. "What do you mean by that?" "Vell, now, you see my name is not Joe, and so how could I be here? You must mean some other man."—*New York Herald.*

Brutal Conduct of a Husband.

A fashionable Galveston woman wanted to impress her husband with her house-keeping abilities; so, when the cook left, she went down into the kitchen and cooked breakfast, and she made an awful mess of it. They sat down to the table, and her husband noticed that she had a rag on her finger, so he asked what was the matter.

"I burned it while frying the steak," she replied.

"Well, any woman who would put such a breakfast as this on the table ought to be burned at the stake," replied the brute.

A MODERN illustration of vicarious atonement is found in the case of Dr. Legoff, of Paris, who allowed blood to be pumped from his own veins into the body of a wounded soldier—the operation being of the transfusion of blood. The sick man recovered and the doctor's health failed. He tried change of climate in hope of improvement, but without avail, and he finally died from the effects of his generosity.

WINTER STYLES.

Miss Lucy Carter, a New York fashion writer, writes as follows regarding the latest styles:

Fashions which prevail in January hold their own during the remainder of the winter, and the New Year's costume is important, therefore, not only as indicative of what is stylish at the present time, but of what is to come. By far the greater number of dressy toilets are made with trimmed skirts and basques, and, the use of magnificent brocades having proved unfavorable to short dresses for evening wear, most of the handsomer costumes are devised with trains. They are not of unusual length, and are a compromise between the square and round train, partaking of the nature of both, since they would be square but that the corners are rounded off. Sleeves are generally to the elbow, and the corsage is cut high around the throat, square or heart-shaped, the latter style being sometimes allowed to come close about the neck and opened below. These leading ideas are, of course, so variously combined and modified by the skillful modiste that there is no sameness, but continual variety, for among a number of New Year costumes gotten up for leaders of society by Lord & Taylor it was only on a close examination that certain prevailing features were to be remarked. A superb costume was of black velvet, on which, at intervals, were placed, in applique style, bouquets and sprays of silk-embroidered flowers in gay natural colors. The effect was lovely. Another exquisite costume was of heliotrope brocade combined with satin; a third, gold and crimson; a fourth, pale pink brocade, with satin and crystal passementerie; a fifth, pure white. All the brocades were very large in pattern; for you must remember that small-figured brocades are not now used—at least for very dressy wear. Opera cloaks were never so gorgeous, and are really resplendent creations of rich brocade, wrought in very large, wide, open flowers. The long dolman or visite is the fashionable shape for these elegant garments.

PLUSH COLLARS

are decided novelties and give a stylish finish to dresses, being all the more becoming, perhaps, because there is a wide range as to choice in the way of color. Cuffs of plush can be added at the wrists. Of course there should be a white collar or ruffle within the collar of plush, and a cuff of linen or lace below the plush at the end of the sleeve. Street costumes are often added to by large collars or even capes of plush, and here, too, the plush cuff may give warmth about the wrist. The severe winter has also brought fur capes into much demand, and fur cuffs to match are now sometimes worn. The conventional fur muff ought of course to be used when fur is on other parts of the costume, but charmingly coquettish fancies are now seen as substitutes. They are made of plush or heavy cloth cut into some pretty shape, wadded, bound on the edges, tied with ribbon and sometimes edged with wide white lace. Others are finished with gold braid, artificial flowers or embroidery. If ingenious, you can devise one for yourself, but the pattern-houses bring out models, and of these the prettiest I have noticed is the Olga. Sara Bernhardt has left behind her a rage for ruffiings about the neck. They never were in such demand nor carried to quite such extremes. *Crepe lisse* is much used, probably because so becoming, yet lace comes in for a full share of popularity. It is impossible to give special description, but in all kinds the Sidenburg favorite brands are most sought after because most fashionable and the best made.

INDEPENDENT BASQUES

of cloth or velvet, to be worn with different skirts, have a jaunty finish given them by additions of gilt braid and embroidery. Three rows of braid around the edges, and embroidery on the collar, cuffs and pockets. One sees at a glance how pretty these must be, and they afford a change from basques of brocade. Another new and pleasing ornamentation for a corsage is to have collar and cuffs of colored satin, red, blue, gold, garnet, etc., finished with gilt embroidery. This, of course, is more suitable for a costume than an independent, and the collar and cuffs of satin take the place of any other trimming on the corsage. A touch of gilt embroidery, or of satin and embroidery can be added on the skirt, but is not essential. This season, indeed, it is hard to misplace gilt trimmings. In all sorts of forms they intrude themselves everywhere; and much as they are liked for costumes are more prominent in millinery. But gilt or silver braids should never be put on brocades where a variety of colors are blended, although we do see tinsel threads running through brocades. Metal trimmings are better adapted to plain goods, and in general are so employed. Enormous bows of satin ribbon are now attached on the left side of the corsage just above the waist line, instead of the mammoth bouquets of flowers which were once in vogue, and the fact that all symmetry is destroyed by their use does not seem to interfere with their popularity.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad he used your Bitters."—*A Lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.*

Prolongation of Life.

Some years ago the French Ministry addressed a circular to all the Prefects, desiring them to institute inquiries as to the conditions which appeared to favor longevity in their several districts, and the replies are said to have almost unanimously indicated as the leading elements or influences great sobriety, regular labor, and usually in the open air, daily exercise short of fatigue, early hours, a comparatively well-to-do life, calmness of mind in meeting troubles, moderate intellectual powers, and a family life. The beneficial influence of marriage on the duration of life is universally admitted, and remarriage does not seem to be unfavorable. The Prefects also indicate heredity as a frequent cause, and the influence of climate is likewise admitted; this latter, however, is separable with difficulty from other causes which may be operating simultaneously; but, if all things were otherwise equal, it would seem that southern are less favorable to longevity than northern climates.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of that kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.—*Times.*

Indian Peculiarities.

Marrying into an Indian tribe assures the white man an immunity from danger he could not otherwise secure. Though he is not considered one of the band, he is, in a measure, attached to it. His relationship is that of a mortgage to a house, whose owner can't discharge it. In the event of a difficulty between his people and his tribe, he remains perfectly neutral, taking care to keep out from between them. As a renegade, the Indian would not tolerate him. As an enemy, he would be hunted into the ground. When trouble looms up he packs his traps and moves until it is over, and then returns with a Rip-Van-Winkle-like yawn, wondering what has happened in his absence. It is this position that has made him an object of some suspicion among whites and Indians where neutrality is an unknown force. He is on neither side in a fracas, a situation more unfortunate than to be with the defeated, among people who take a hand in everything. He may be brave, but he is circumscribed, bound down by his domestic relations, but powerless for action.

According to prairie law, it is disreputable in a white man to abandon his dusky wife until she has grown too old to work for him. Then he may send her back to her tribe if he so elect. The obligation upon the wife is different. She may not desert the husband for another white man, but she may leave him for an Indian who wants to marry her provided she have no children. If a squaw desires to abandon her husband, the Indian of her choice must put back the price originally paid to her mother. He may abate no jot or tittle, and it is in such payment that the divorce is perfected. She then becomes a single woman, free to marry, but she can not live in the vicinity inhabited by her former husband. She must move away with her new venture. Such divorces are not infrequent. It is a difficult thing for the squaw to perfectly adapt herself to her white husband. He may be of the kindliest disposition, but his ways are not as her ways, and though she struggle with all her strength to draw closer to her existence a part of his, she can not make him one of her kind, and she drifts away from him. The birth of children directs her thoughts into a new channel, and lessens the chasm between them, but without them he has but little hope of keeping her to himself. Sooner or later she will find her affinity.

London Fogs.

Fifty years ago, when we first became acquainted with them, London fogs were bad enough; but they were on a comparatively limited scale. They have since attained marvelously grand dimensions and intensity, according to the increase of houses and population. What we ordinarily call London, but is more directly styled the Metropolis, has spread and spread till it covers a space of about 120 square miles. In the winter months every house has a coal fire, some of them two, three, or four, and there are numerous manufactories and public works with furnaces and tall chimneys, all of which less or more emit quantities of smoke. This smoke mingles with what fog there happens to be, and produces a curious mixture, that is now only beginning to be rightly understood. Like every other mist, the fog which rises and is wafted along the valley of the Thames is composed of small particles of water that ought properly to be dissipated by the sun's heat. Only with difficulty is the sun able to undertake the duty. The smoke poured out from hundreds of thousands of chimneys does not merely mix with the fog; it coats each watery particle with a tarry, oily film, giving it an unnatural character, and preserving it, so to speak, from immediate dispersion. A genuine London fog, therefore, is something more than a fog. It is a prodigiously large volume of mist, held in a kind of thralldom by oleaginous ingredients floated from the tops of chimneys. When we say oleaginous, we, for convenience, take the readiest word to express a condition that would involve some chemical explanations, which need not be gone into. Every one will understand that the smoke from the coal fires somehow unites inextricably with the particles of mist, and keeps the whole thing hovering in a dense cloud over the metropolis. Not only so; the dingy cloud darkens and pollutes the air, fills the streets, and to a certain extent the houses and lungs of the inhabitants. On such occasions the darkness even at noon is so great that dwellings and places of business have to be lit with gas as at night. As the London gas is more remarkable for its volume than its purity, it aids in deteriorating the atmosphere during fogs, already sufficiently tainted with the exhalations of domestic sewage. At times it is as difficult to get a breath of fresh air as it is to procure a good drink of palatable water.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Our Dying Commerce.

Twenty-four years ago our exports and imports in American ships were double what they are to-day. During the last five years Britain has built 1,800,000 tons of iron ships. Since 1856 we have built in that time 100,000 tons. British tonnage in our ports has increased 7,000,000 tons. In 1860 foreigners had 33 per cent. of our commerce; in 1880 they have 82 per cent. We pay $100,000,000 every year to foreign shipowners for transportation, all of which cash goes out of this country. Every year we have fewer ships, and the foreigner takes an increased percentage of our traffic.

St. Louis owns eighteen parks and squares, embracing 2,107 acres, costing $1,405,000 originally; and on which $2,072,000 have been spent. Forest Park, the largest of the lot, contains 1,371 acres, but Tower Grove Park, the gift of Henry Shaw, and improved under his personal supervision, is far the finest.

All should recollect that, with the loss of health, loss of enjoyment and happiness soon follows. A Cough or Cold quickly undermines the health, and should be checked by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

No Warmth in Clothes.

It is, says the *Lancet*, a mistake to suppose there is any warmth in clothes. Animal heat is the direct result of changes going on within the body itself. Nutrition by food and the discharge of energy by exercise are the sufficient causes of heat. Clothes "seem" to warm because they prevent the cold air and objects with a capacity for heat which surround the body from attracting the heat generated within its organism. The clothing is simply an insulator. It follows that it should be light in weight, and above all things that it should permit the free and full circulation of blood through every part of the system—to the end of every finger and toe—and that the muscular apparatus of the extremities should be in perfect working order. If we will wear foot coverings, whether boots or stockings, which compress the feet and render the separate action of each toe impossible, it is simply absurd to expect to be warm-footed. Heat is the complement of work and nutrition; and if a part of the organism is so bound that it connot work and its supply of blood is limited, it must be cold. The resort to stouter and heavier clothing under such circumstances is simply ridiculous. Generally it is the stockings that compress the feet. The garter acts as a ligature, and diminishes the blood-supply, while the stocking itself acts as a bandage, and impedes the circulation through the extremities.

Hon. S. H. Yoder's Position.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.]

A representative man's opinion on other than political matters is often of great use to his constituency. The Hon. S. H. Yoder, of Globe Mills, Pa., has thus recorded his opinion on a subject of popular interest. I have been selling St. Jacobs Oil for the last year. I have never heard a person speak of it, except as a splendid medicine, and as the great specific for rheumatic affections, whether inflammatory, acute or chronic, swellings, sores, sprains, burns, wounds, etc. I sell more St. Jacobs Oil than of any other kind of liniment, and it gives universal satisfaction. I will always keep it on hand. The farmers say that, for man and beast, they find nothing to equal it.

Parental affection suffers a pang when children marry. "Would you be laving your poor old father?" said an Irishman to his youngest, "you who are the only child I ever had who never struck me when I was down?"

Dangers to Iron Workers.

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.]

Messrs. R. Esterbrook & Sons, City Iron Foundry, Boston, Mass., speak on this point as follows: Two or three of our men were badly burnt in working. They were, however, immediately cured by using that valuable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. All our men are highly pleased with it, and we shall always recommend it to those afflicted with pains or rheumatism.

A little boy, having heard a missionary tell how the natives of South Africa live, on going home said, "Ma, I wish I was a little South African boy!" "Why, Georgie," exclaimed the mother, "whatever put such an idea into your head?" "'Cause their mothers don't wear slippers," said little Georgie.

The Cause of Science

has received an important addition in the elegant Observatory which Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the valuable Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, has erected at Rochester.

The Eastern publishers have contributed nearly 4,000 volumes for a public library at the new settlement at Rugby, Tenn.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

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We confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

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To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.
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The Difference.

"The difference," said Augustus Millwhiffles, sauntering into the library the other day—"the difference between the works of Captain Cook and the works of Beaumont and Fletcher is, I presume, that the former are by a tar and the latter by-tu-men." Before he could cackle, he was seized by the nape of the neck and thrust out of the building by an enraged professor, who said to him, as he struck the ground, "Do you know why you are like Noah's Ark?"

"No," said the bewildered Augustus.

"Well, it's because you're pitched without," said the professor, as he shut the door.

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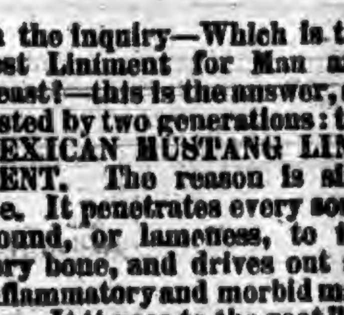

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No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PATENTS
M. M. ROHRER & SON,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,
No. 509 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office and in the Courts. Special attention given to re-issues and rejected cases.

Price $22.

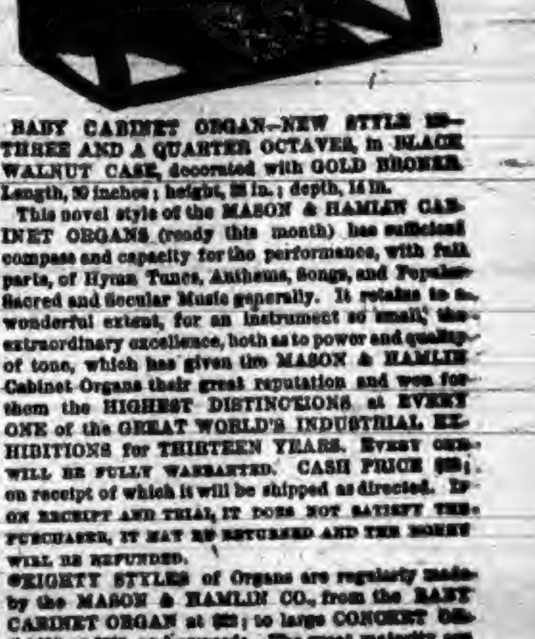

BABY CABINET ORGAN—NEW STYLE 109—THREE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, in BLACK WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD BRONZE. Length, 30 inches; height, 25 in.; depth, 14 in.
This novel style of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS (ready this month) has sufficient compass and capacity for the performance, with full parts, of Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Songs, and Popular Sacred and Secular Music generally. It retains to a wonderful extent, for an instrument so small, the extraordinary excellence, both as to power and quality of tone, which has given the MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs their great reputation and won for them the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for THIRTEEN YEARS. Every one will be fully warranted. CASH PRICE $22; on receipt of which it will be shipped as directed. If on receipt and trial, it does not satisfy the purchaser, it may be returned and the money will be refunded.
EIGHTY STYLES of Organs are regularly made by the MASON & HAMLIN CO., from the BABY CABINET ORGAN at $22; to large CONCERT ORGANS at $900, and upwards. The great majority are at $100 to $200 each. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS free.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

The Best Field FOR EMIGRANTS.
AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.
The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.
LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.
RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.
CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.
For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address
A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

C N U. No. 6

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Fruit House Prices

—FOR—

Christmas and New Year.

GREAT DROP ON

Sugar, Coffee, Prunes, Teas, Etc.

All SUGARS reduced 1 cent per pound.
All COFFEES reduced 2 cents per pound.
Turkish PRUNES reduced 4 cents per pound.
TEAS reduced 10 cents per pound.
And for the Holiday trade we have

Toys, Toy Candies, French Candies, German Toys Christmas-Tree Candies, and New-Year Gifts of every Description.

Santa Claus in all His Glory.

SUGARS REDUCED 1 1-2C PER POUND.

Crushed	10c	Coffee A	9
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C	8
Granulated	10c	Brown Sugar	7

COFFEES REDUCED 2C PER POUND.

Choice Rio	11c	Roasted Rio	16c
Best Rio	16c	Best	20c
Old Government Java	25c	This is the lowest coffee has sold since 1862	

TEAS DOWN 10C PER POUND.

Our tea trade is simply immense No secret about it—just the same rule as in Sugars, selling at a small profit, and purchasing direct of the importer; we therefore save the profits of the speculator and wholesale merchant. This profit our customers get the benefit of, and it is from 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson	25c	Good Young Hyson	40c	Best Young Hyson	60c
Imperial	40c	Good Imperial	50c	Best Imperial	65c
Gunpowder	40c	Good Gunpowder	50c	Best Gunpowder	65c
Oolong Black Tea	30c	Good Black Tea	40c	Best Oolong	60c
Uncolored Japan	30c	Good Japan	40c	Best Japan	60c

All our Teas, even the second qualities, warranted to give satisfaction, and the best can't be beat. Our 60c Tea is equal to any dollar tea sold elsewhere.

Christmas and New Year Goods.

Santa Claus Toys, Christmas Tree Candies and a thousand other things for the holidays, such as Bears Lions, Leopards, Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Wagons, Hose Carts, Soldiers, Drums, Vases, Albums, Fancy Candles, French Candles, Fruit Candies Stick Candies 12½c per lb.; French Candies, 15c per pound: Fruit Candies 20c and 25c per pound, etc., etc.,

Fresh Oysters down 5 cents Per Can,

XXX	14c	Family	20c	S & W	25c	Select Frying	32c

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No 1 Fine Cut	75c	Good Fine Cut	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good Plug Tobacco	40c
Choice Plug Tobacco	50c	Durham	48c
Best No. 1	60c	Uncle Ned	35c
Smoking	25c		

Fish Oil, 70c; Neats Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil, 25c and 35c; Headlight Oil, 20c.

Syrups, Molasses and Maple Syrup.

Extra Golden Syrup, per gallon	45c	Maple Syrup	1
White Sugar Loaf Drips	60c	Best New Orleans	60

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Citron, per pound	25c	Orange and Lemon Peel	20c	Shelled Almonds	

Nuts of all kinds [illegible]

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

Good new Whisky, per gallon	$1 00	California wine	$1 25
Whisky, one year old	1 25	New England Rum	1 50
Whisky, two years old	1 40	Brandy	1 50
Whisky, three years old, '75	2 50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22
Sherry Wine	1 25	London Porter	2
Port Wine, per gallon	1 75	Doublin Stout	15

Fish, Meats, Pork, Lard, Bacon Spices, &c.

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. **PIONEER** 1881

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy [illegible] erial,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes
Table and Pocket Cutlery
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
1071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

A Lecture on a Bridge.

A gentleman who very recently made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington was about crossing the bridge which spans the Potomac, when he came upon a negro in a wagon, with whom he bargained to be taken over for the sum of five cents. The negro desired payment in advance.

The gentleman, who had noticed a saloon near by, being suspicious that the negro was thirsty, asked why he desired his money before he commenced it.

"Dar's whisky over dar, massa," answered the negro, pointing toward the saloon, "and I'se gwoin to drop in."

"No you don't, my friend; at least, not with my money," returned the stranger, with an emphasis that half took the negro's breath away.

"But I'se very hot, massa," urged the negro.

"Yes, and by-and-by you will be very cold. When you are hot you take whisky to cool you; and when you are cool you take whisky to warm you. Is it not so?"

"Jes' so, zactly, massa. Yah! yah

"Now I know all about it my friend. I used to be a tipler myself, and it was only through God's mercy that I was not utterly ruined. As it was, it brought me and my family to poverty and disgrace. If you will drive on, I will give you ten cents instead of the five I bargained for."

After a wistful, hesitating look toward the saloon, the negro concluded to proceed. He could not always earn ten cents; but he could almost always get whisky. So he shouted, "Go 'lang, Nellie," and the beast began to move forward.

"My friend," said the stranger, "it is not at all probable that you and I will ever meet again in this world, and as we part at the edge of this bridge, I have a duty to perform. I wish you to promise me, here and now, that you will never take another drop of liquor as long as you live. Whisky stole my brains and purse away, and it will steal yours as well. It left me without friends or bread, or self-respect. But look at me now. I'm not a handsome man; but I am an honest and true one, with a respectable family, and a home where peace and plenty abide. Would this have been my condition had I continued to drink liquor? Is it yours?"

"No, massa; I'se a poor man, dat's a fact."

"How can you be otherwise than poor so long as you drink up your half-dimes before they are earned. Have you a family?"

"Yes sah."

"Well, here are your ten cents; and can you promise me to buy a loaf of bread with it for the little ones?"

"Yes, sah," drawing his sleeves across his eyes.

"And you will always think of what I have said when you cross this bridge, and when you are tempted to drink whisky?"

"Yes, sah. I never saw it dis way before."

"Good-bye, then, and God help you." The men shook hands and parted.

* * *

Blunders and Absurdities in Art.

In looking over some collections of old pictures, it is surprising what extraordinary anachronisms, blunders and absurdities are often discoverable.

In the gallery of the convent of Jesuits at Lisbon, there is a picture representing Adam in paradise, dressed in blue breeches with silver buckles, and Eve with a striped petticoat. In the distance appears a procession of Capuchin monks bearing the cross.

In a country church in Holland there is a painting representing the sacrifice of Isaac, in which the painter has depicted Abraham with a blunder-buss in his hand, ready to shoot his son. A similar edifice in Spain has a picture of the same incident, in which the patriarch is armed with a pistol.

At Windsor there is a painting by Antonio Verrio, in which the artist has introduced the portraits of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and May, the surveyor of the works of that period, all in long periwigs, as spectators of Christ healing the sick.

A painter of Toledo, having to represent the three wise men of the east coming to worship on the nativity of Christ, depicted three Arabian or Inkings, two of them white and one black, and all of them in the posture of kneeling. The position of the legs of each figure not being very distinct, he inadvertently painted three black feet for the negro king, and three also between the two white kings; and he did not discover his error until the picture was hung up in the cathedral.

In another picture of the adoration of the Magi, which was in the Houghton hall collection, the painter, Brugeel, had introduced a multitude of little figures, finished off with true Dutch exactitude, but one was accoutred in boots and spurs, and another was handing in, as a present, a little model of a Dutch ship.

The same collection contained a painting of the stoning of Stephen the martyr, by Le Sœur, in which the saint was attired in the habit of a Roman Catholic priest at high mass.

A picture by Rubens in the Luxembourg, represents the Virgin Mary in council with two cardinals and the god Mercury assisting in her deliberations.

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year.

The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

All questions and parties shall be treated with candor and fairness, but the truth shall never be perverted.

The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in all branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

TERMS OF WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

For one year	$1 15
For six months	65

A free copy given to any one sending a club of seven names with $8 05.

TERMS OF DAILY ENQUIRER.

	With Sunday	With Sunday Issue.
One year	$12 00	$14 00
Six month	6 00	7 00
Three months	3 25	3 75
One month	1 25	1 50
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2 00
Any two days' issue, per year		4 00
Any three days' issue, per year		6 00

Send for sample copies.
FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers.

* * *

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34 eow-1y.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881. Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Waderlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 188.
53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutsenheiser, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundry line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equi-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south [illegible] quarter, thence east on said line to the south-east corner of said north-east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.
52-3t. HENRY HUMES, Administrator.

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,

and Exponent of

American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

Price Per Yr. Single Copy, $150

Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to become agents send for private circulars an sample copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered.

Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

RAILROADS

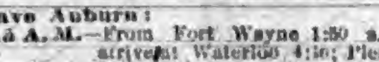

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1880.
(CHICAGO TIME.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:15 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:36; Pleasant Lake, 5:25; Angola, 5:45; Fremont, 6:30; Reading 7:05; Bankers, 8:00; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m.; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 10:00 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:00 a. m.; Academie, 11:30; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:20; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:16; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:10, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east. Hillsdale, 2:50; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25 p. m.), Jackson, 3:40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:30 arrive at Waterloo 6:[illegible]; Summit, 6:35; Pleasant Lake 6:45; Angola, 6:57; Fremont, 7:20; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:22; Jackson, 9:35 p. m., connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 6:[illegible] a. m.; and New York, 10:30 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:46; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:30; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:52; Waterloo, 9:05; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:48; Huntertown, 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:32; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Stoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20, p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:30 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p. m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:25; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:05 p. m. Hillsdale 8:00 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 07; Angola 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 29 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1.30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 15 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 22 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	4 Express	8 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 00 pm	10 18 pm	7 41 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 52 pm	8 10 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 00 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 10 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MILLER, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:35 p. m.	Local F't	6:56 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:46 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest. North or Northw'st

Don't accept any icket unless t reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Ex.	No. 4 Mail
Chicago lv.	6 15pm		6 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 10		10 40
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 16
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 48	2 28
Defiance	11 25	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 28	4 08
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 58
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 26
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 05am	6 30pm	11 35am
Tiffin	10 01	7 58	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 23	8 25	12 27pm
Deshler	11 44	9 24	1 02
Defiance	12 45pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 38	11 52	3 08
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		2 04	5 40
Chicago ar.		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limited Ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 06	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 26	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 40	5 38
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 15
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Lim.
Chicago lv.	8 00am	3 30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 56am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 36
Lima	4 36		2 36	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	357	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 48	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 35	7 30

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 3, 1881. Number 5.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

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A Prudent Yankee Constable.

Mr. Elijah Hitchcock was a Connecticut constable whose character was under scrutiny. Deacon Solomon Rising was inquired of about him. "Deacon Solomon Rising," said the questioner, "do you think Mr. Hitchcock is an honest man?" (very promptly.) "Oh, no, sir! not by any means."

"Well, with regard to that," said the deacon, a little more deliberately, "I may say that I don't really think he is a mean man; I've sometimes thought he was what you might call a keerful man—a prudent man."

"What do you mean by a prudent man?"

"Well, I mean this: that one time he had an execution for $4 against old widow Witter, back here, and he went up to her house and levied on a flock of ducks. He chased them ducks, one at a time, round the house pooty much all day, and every time he catched a duck he'd set right down and wring his neck and charge mileage; an' his mileage 'mounted to more than the debt. Nothin' mean about it, as I know of, but I always thought after that Mr. Hitchcock was a very prudent man.

Eating Lemons.

A good deal has been said through the papers about the healthfulness of lemons. The latest advice as to how to use them so they will do the most good runs as follows: Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few know it is more than doubled by taking another at night also. The way to get the better of a bilious system without blue pills or quinine, is to take the juice of one, two or three lemons, as the appetite craves, in as much ice-water as makes it pleasant to drink, without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning on rising, or at least half an hour before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water. This will clear the system of humors and bile, with mild efficacy, without any of the weakening effects of calomel or congress water. People should not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear: the powerful acid of the juice, which is almost corrosive, infallibly produces inflammation after a while, but properly diluted, so that it does not burn or draw the throat, it does its full medicinal work without harm, and when the stomach is clear of food has abundant opportunity to work on the system thoroughly.

The Springfield Republican says that a Burlington girl recently had one foot modeled in marble, and gave it as a paper weight to her betrothed, as a birthday present. Do all young men in Vermont write habitually on double elephant folio.—Puck

The Fishing Frog.

[The Sea World.]

A description of a remarkable fish may interest our readers. It is known by several names at different localities on the coast. At Provincetown it is called the goosefish, because of a report current among the fishermen at that place that it catches wild geese and devours them whole. Elsewhere the fish is called the angler, fishing frog, sea-devil, bellows-fish, monk-fish, etc. One day last summer, while on the Speedwell, off Cape Cod, we saw several large fishing frogs caught in a trawl-net, the largest of which was about four feet in length. Its huge mouth was fifteen inches in expanse, and seemed to open directly into its stomach, which was full of great flat fish and flounders. Its rows of long, short teeth were inclined inward and could be depressed at will allowing the easy ingress of its victim, but were a sure prevention of his ever escaping. The edge of his head and also of his body was adorned with a leafy fringe resembling the fronds of seaweed. This, together with its chameleon-like faculty of varying its color, in accordance with its surroundings, assists this unwieldly creature greatly in securing its prey. To aid it further in obtaining its food, this fish has three long filaments growing out of its head. The foremost of these is of especial service; for at its end it carries a tassel, which serves as a lure to attract the unwary prey within reach of the cavernous mouth beneath the bait, and in addition to these peculiarities, the pectoral and ventral fins are jointed, and the fish using these is enabled to walk over the bottom of the sea.

The fishing frog seems to proceed somewhat in this manner for the purpose of obtaining food: Moving along the bottom of the sea, he seeks suitable positions among the seaweed, where, safely ensconsed, he may attain his purpose. Having satisfied himself as to the place selected, he gets out his fishing-rod and bates and waves it around in the water, until some unsuspecting fish comes up to seize it, when the angler, snatching the bait out of the way, seizes the fish. The young ones present a more curious appearance even than the adult. The filaments on the head are more numerous, and are treelike in shape; the pectoral fin is much longer and has long spines on it, and the fins are very large in comparison to the body. The fishing frog is very rapacious, and often swallows a fish as large and heavy as itself; such is the expansiveness of its stomach. It is not eaten, but when captured by fishermen it is preserved because of the other fish often contained in its stomach, which it is compelled to disgorge by the simple process of holding it upside down. Many stories are told of the goosefish and its voracity. It has been known to seize on codfish as they were drawn from the water, and was with difficulty forced to loosen its hold. The specimens we saw hauled on board the vessel were full of fish which they had swallowed on their journey in the trawl from a depth of fifteen fathoms.

Skating for Life.

That skating has been in certain circumstances something more than a mere elegant accomplishment is well illustrated by two annecdotes, told by the author of some entertaining "Reminiscences of Quebec," of two settlers in the far west, who saved their lives by the aid of their skates. In one case the backwoodsman had been captured by Indians, who intended soon after to torture him to death. Among his baggage there happened to be a pair of skates, and the Indians' curiosity was so excited that their captive was told to explain their use. He led the captors to the edge of a wide lake, where the smooth ice stretched away as far as the eye could see, and put on the skates. Exciting the laughter of the Indians by tumbling about in a clumsy manner, he gradually increased his distance from the shore, till he at length contrived to get a hundred yards from them without arousing their suspicion, when he skated away as fast as he could, and finally escaped. The other settler is said to have been skating alone one moonlight night, and while contemplating the reflection of the firmament in the clear ice and the vast mass of dark forest surrounding the lake and stretching away in the background, he suddenly discovered to his horror, that the adjacent bank was lined with a pack of wolves. He at once made tracks for home, followed by these animals; but the skater kept ahead and one by one the pack tailed off; two or three of the foremost, however, kept up the chase, but when they attempted to close with the skater, by adroitly turning aside he allowed them to pass him, and after a few unsuccessful and vicious attempts on the part of the wolves he succeeded in reaching his log hut in safety.

Strange Marriages.

A father started for the west from Newmarket, Maryland, with his daughter, to get away from the young man whom she wanted to marry. They stopped at Harpers's Ferry to change trains. The father left the girl in the waiting-room while he went to mail a postal-card, informing his wife that the journey was proceeding satisfactorily. When he returned she was gone, and when he found her, a half an hour later, she was married to the suitor, who had followed closely with a marriage license. The license having been issued in Maryland, the ceremony could not be performed on the Virginia side of the river. To cover this point the lover had stationed a clergyman on the bridge, and to him they lost no time in hurrying. A similar technical difficulty interfered, a few days ago, with a Connecticut wedding. The couple took out a license in Ledyard for a marriage to take place in the adjoining town of Preston. The clergyman struck the wedding party aghast by announcing the blunder, but then suggested a trip afoot across the boundary. The knot was accordingly tied in the woods by the light of lanterns.

John Winthrop and Tobacco.

In the year 1628 he was smitten, when in London, with a hot malignant fever, from which, he recovered with difficulty. He notes in his diary, that his illness was sanctified to him, and also that "among other benefits I reaped by it this was one—deliverance from the bondage whereinto I was fallen by the immoderate use and love of tobacco, so as I gave it clean over." There are several references to tobacco in such of his letters as have been preserved. Two years before his illness he informed his eldest son, in London, that he wanted some leaf tobacco and pipes. Next year he again wrote from Gorton, "We want a little tobacco. I had very good for seven shillings a pound at a grocer's by Holborn Bridge. There be two shops together. It was at that which was the farthest from the bridge, toward the conduit. If you tell him it was for him that bought half a pound of Verina and a pound of Virginia of him last term, he will use you well. Send me half a pound of Virginia.' The consumption of tobacco at Gorton Manor must have been considerable. Nor was Winthrop the only smoker. His wife, writing to him when in London, says: "My good mother commends her love to you all, and thanks for her tobacco." Winthrop's renunciation of the use of tobacco, after his serious illness, does not seem to have been absolute. In a letter written to his wife at Boston nine years later, he asks her to send him some wearing apparel, and adds, "I pray thee also send me six or seven leaves of tobacco, dried and powdered." Many of his fellow-Puritans regarded the practice of smoking with an aversion equal to that of James I, believing it to be a subtle device of Satan to ruin mankind. Yet the example of such a man as Winthrop, proved to them that piety was not inconsistent with smoking, while his experience made him feel that "the immoderate use and love of tobacco" was the snare to be deprecated and avoided. Many persons will admire him none the less when they learn that in comon with his great contemporary, John Milton, he thoroughly enjoyed a pipe of tobacco.—Good Words.

A Nice Point in Grammar.

Two young heirs, who had been taking their first lessons in grammar, disputed long and earnestly over a question, and at last agreed to decide it by arbitration, selecting the head of the family as arbiter, with full power to send for persons and papers. The old man was greasing his boots before the kitchen stove.

"Father," said the elder heir, "is it proper to say 'we is rich,' or 'we am rich?'"

The old man worked carefully down into the hollow of his boots under the instep, remaining a long time in thoughtful meditation, and then slowly replied:

"Well, I should say it would come nigher to the truth to say we hain't rich."

The young heirs, when they came to think what a hard time they had worrying pennies out of their paternal relative, thought it might be made that way, too. And the old man kept on anointing his boots with the extract of hog.—Rockland Courier.

"I think," said a fond Galveston parent, "that little Jimmie is going to be a poet when he grows up. He doesn't eat, and sits all day by the stove and thinks and thinks." "You had better grease him all over. He is going to have the measles. That's what ails Jimmy."—Galveston News.

How a Sparrow Asked Admittance.

A gentleman of this city, says the New London (Conn.) Telegram of a recent date, relates this annecdote illustrating the almost human intelligence which birds sometimes display: On Saturday evening, when the furious northeaster was penetrating to the marrow of unlucky pedestrians, and sifting the fine snow under doors and window-sills, his attention was called from his newspaper by a persistent tapping at his library window. At first he supposed it to be the rattling of a loose blind or the shaking of a window-sash in its groove; but becoming annoyed at its continuance, he walked to the window to secure the noisy frame. Looking out into the fast falling snow what was his surprise to discover, perched on the outside sill, an English sparrow with its feathers puffed up into a comical little ball to protect it from the wind. As he stood before the window the noise ceased, and waiting for its repetition he concluded that the little sparrow had been the cause of his disturbance. Wishing to see if his conjecture was correct, he drew back into the shade of the curtain and watched the shivering bird. In a moment the comical little head emerged from its downy covering, and, peeping first to this side and then to the other, the tiny bird began again its summons for admission on the glass. The gentleman thrust his hand out cautiously from his retreat and quietly raised the sash an inch or two, to allow the timid caller ingress. The sparrow hopped cautiously onto the inner sill, and gradually emboldened by the silence began an elaborate toilette, stroking its disordered plumage, and settling itself into a comfortable enjoyment of the warmth and light. The strange little visitor was allowed to pass the night within the unusual shelter of the library, and in the morning, when the window was opened, it joined its chattering companions in the fir trees on the lawn.

Zero's History.

"Zero" on the common thermometer, like the fanciful names of the constellations, is a curious instance of the way wise men's errors are made immortal by becoming popular. It may be worth while to say that the word itself (zero) comes to us through the Spanish from the Arabic, and means empty, hence, nothing. In expressions like "90 deg. Fahr." the abbreviation "Fahr." stands for Fahrenheit, a Prussian merchant of Dantzic, on the Baltic sea. His full name was Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit.

From a boy he was a close observer of nature, and when only 19 years old in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of the year. And that day was the coldest day the oldest inhabitants could remember. Gabriel was more struck with the coincidence of his little scientific discovery, and hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature in the world, either natural or artificial. He called the degree zero, and constructed a thermometer, or rude weather-glass, with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing point 32—because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero, and expanded a 180th on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.

Time showed that this arrangement, instead of being truly scientific, was as arbitrary as the division of the Bible into verses and chapters, and that these two points no more represented the real extremes of temperature, than "from Dan to Beersheba" expressed the exact extremes of Palestine.

But Fahrenheit's thermometer had been widely adopted with its inconvenient scale, and none thought of any better until his name became authority, for Fahrenheit finally abandoned trade and gave himself up to science.

The three countries which used Fahrenheit are England, Holland and America. Russia and Germany used Raumer's thermometer, in which the boiling point is counted 80 degrees above the freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, so-called because it marks the boiling 100 degrees from freezing point. On many accounts the centigrade system is the best, and the triumph of convenience will be attained when zero is made the freezing point, and when the boiling point is put up 100 or 1,000 degrees from it, and all the subdivisions are fixed decimally.

If Fahrenheit had done this at first, or even if he had made this one of his many improvements after the public had adopted his error, the lack of opportunity, which was really his, would have secured to his invention the patronage of the world.

The cream of a joke should never be sour.—Whitehall Times.

A lawyer always talks in money syllables.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The cocoanut without milk, is a hollow mockery.—N. O. Picayune.

"Oh, you be darned," as the Christmas present said when it slipped through the hole in the heel of the hung-up stocking.—Detroit Free Press.

The girl who was courted by a spruce young lawyer said she liked to be protected by the strong arm of the law.—Turner's Falls Reporter.

Don't swear when you step on the icy sidewalk. Think of a little prayer instead. "Now I lame me," for instance.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"How shall I have my bonnet trimmed," asked mild Maria, "so that it shall agree with my complexion?" "If you want it to match your face, have it plain," replied hateful Hattie.

A Baltimore clergyman recently preached on the subject, "Why was Lazarus a beggar?" We suppose because he didn't advertise.—Burlington Hawkeye.

To the query of a Danbury dentist to an applicant for a new set, as to what sort of teeth she wanted, she said: "Something that won't show dirt."—Danbury News.

An Atlanta paper says that the south has no particular interest in General Garfield's cabinet. We simply insist that the secretary of the navy shall be a man who knows how to swim."

A Missouri man, with an ingrowing nail, chopped his toe off. This remedy never fails. For sale at all hardware stores. Beware of imitations.—Norristown Herald.

Five years ago six million croquet sets were sold in this country. This accounts for the number of old maids and bachelors left to mourn alone. Croquet will raise a rumpus quicker'n a political discussion.—[Keokuk Gate City.

The late Rev. Dr. Symington, not feeling well on Sunday morning, said to his beadle, who was a "character:" "Man Robert, I wish you would preach for me to-day." "I connot do that," promptly replied Robert, "but I often pray for you."

"Are you a good rider?" asked a livery man. "I am," replied the customer, and just then the horse snorted, stood on his hands, came down and bucked. And the customer went on, from his high seat in the haymow, "see how easily I get off?"

Betsy Bobbitt, when she was elected a member of the Shakespeare club, made a sensation. The part of "Juliet' being allotted to her, she got along very well till she came to the balcony scene, when she paused a moment thoughtfully before the words "hist! Romeo, hist!" and then, to the consternation of the audience, pronounced the "I" broad, shouting, Histe! Romeo, Histe.

They had a Chariyari Festival near San Diego, in Southern California, at which the Mexicans and half-breed Spaniards of that region had a high time. After imbibing largely of mescal, a favorite and rather enlivening beverage, they brought out a long unused Spanish cannon, dubbed El Jupiter, loaded it with giant powder, stones and other ammunition of a miscellaneous character, and fired it off. It burst, and nearly everyone in the crowd was more or less injured. One is reported to have been killed outright.

An exchange puts it thus pointedly: The columns of a paper are the publisher's stock in trade, and the parties who ask to use them for their special benefit, must expect to pay for the same. Every public spirited citizen of a place, should have a pride in seeing his town and surroundings improved, every new house, every road, every new manufacturing establishment erected, every new business opened, enhances the value of property in our midst. Every reflecting mind knows this to be true, and it should not be forgotten, that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and prosperity of the place, as well as increases the reputation of the town abroad. It benefits all who have business in the place; enhanches the value of property, beside being a desirable public convenience, even if not conducted in the interest of the ruling political power. It increases trade, it cautions against imposition, it saves you from loss, it warns you of danger, it points out different advantages, and increases your profits. The local press is the power that moves the people; therefore support it by advertising in it liberally subscribing for it, and paying for it.

A Girl's Romantic Dream.

Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas, in the Ledger, writes the humorous description of a school girl's poetical ideal of a husband:

Should Rosalie, on her 16th birthday write a description of that future partner of life's joys and woes, it will be something like this:

"Tall, dark, romantic, melancholy; with melting eyes and a large chin with a dimple in it; fond of quoting Byron and Tennyson; always on his knees, vowing he will die if she does not smile upon him. By profession, a corsair—though Rosalie does not exactly know what that may be—and with 'a price upon his head.'"

Twenty years after we find Rosalie long accustomed to being Mrs. John Boggs. Her husband is a small man, with red hair and a squint, and highly respectable. When he proposed he said:

"Now, Rosy, I like you. If you'll have me, I'll have you. Take me, or leave me." And she took him

Bridget, a good girl, who did not encumber the kitchen with "steady company," asked permission to go to a wake, which was granted. A few days later she called for money; she was going to leave. The mistress was sorry to hear it, and asked if she was displeased with anything. "No, I'm not," and with some hesitancy, added: "I'm going to marry the corpse's husband; he told me I was the life of the wake."—Harper's Drawer.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh,

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.

tf Auburn Ind.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county----In the DeKalb circuit court, vacation after December term, 1880.

John Coyle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for judgment and foreclosure by George W. Husselman, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 10th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881, at nine o'clock a. m.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 12th day of January, 1881.

John W. Baxter, Clerk.

$100 Reward

For any case of

CATARRH

That cannot be cured with

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

This is no humbug. No nasal douche. No snuff. Nothing to irritate the nasal cavity or distroy the sense of smell. It is an Internal Remedy Acting upon the Blood, cleansing it from its impurities, causing the puriform matter to be carried off through the natural channels. It is a scientific preparation used and prescribed for years by one of the ablest practitioners in this country, and has never failed to cure when used according to direction.

WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION:

If any person, after taking one dozen of Hall's Catarrh Cure is Not Cured or Benefited more than four times its cost, we will refund the money paid. If it does you good you are willing to pay for it. If it does no good it costs you nothing.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Druggists, Toledo, O.

11-1 yr. For Sale by all Druggists

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. Proprietors,

39 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ENGINEER'S NUMBER.

BY HENRY MORFORD.

"Yes, I once committed a murder,
Outside of the realms of law,
That I s'pose the body of people
Would not heed the worth of a straw;
But I think I should sleep the sounder,
Sometimes when the night winds wail,
If I never remembered the 'murder,'
Or never told over the tale.

"No matter the road I was running,
In one of the Middle States.
So many years since that I wonder
Why the sorrow never abates.
I was young, and hasty, and savage,
As youth is apt to be;
And my hand—my hand, you will fancy,
Was a trifle too ready and free.

"I was in my caboose just at evening,
Say 'tween Holden and Fiddler's Run,
Making time to reach Wayman's siding
For the up-train, at five twenty-one—
I had had a hot box at Grossman's,
And that put me four minutes behind;
So I felt like—the word is ugly,
But the truth—like 'going it blind!'

"Round the curve, and running—say forty
Or it may have been fifty—who knows,
And there on the track, before me,
A black fiend at full scream, arose;
A dog that sat down in the middle
Between the two lines of rail,
And howled, like a fiend incarnate,
With a mixture of bark, yell and wail.

"Did I stop? Not much! I just opened
The throttle-valve, by a mite,
And over that dog she went flying,
And over something else—white!
I stopped her then with a shudder,
And ran back; in a mangled heap
Lay the dog, and what had been lately
A baby-girl lying asleep!

"Have I never got over it? No, sir!
And I never shall till I die!
Why didn't I heed the warning,
If 'twas only a black dog's cry?
I may have done many more murders,
And 'tis likely I have on the whole;
But there's none, when the night winds are howling,
That lay such a weight on my soul!

"And what is the worst of my sorrow?
Don't make the one grand mistake!
I shouldn't grieve twice, I've a fancy,
For the poor dead baby's sake!
But the dog that was doing his duty
So nobly—I grieve for him;
And I never tell over the story
But I find my old eyes grow dim."

THE STRANGE PIANIST.

In 1858 there was a little camp about ten miles from Pioche, occupied by upward of about 300 miners, every one of whom might have packed his prospecting implements and left for more inviting fields any time before sunset. When the day was over these men did not rest from their labors, like the honest New England agriculturist, but sang, danced, gambled and shot each other, as the mood seized them.

One evening the report spread along the main street (which was the only street) that three men had been killed at Silver Reef, and that the bodies were coming in. Presently a lumbering old conveyance labored up the hill, drawn by a couple of horses well worn out with their pull. The cart contained a good-sized box, and no sooner did its outlines become visible through the glimmer of a stray light here and there than it began to affect the idlers. Death always enforces respect, and even though no one had caught sight of the remains the crowd gradually became subdued, and when the horses came to a stand-still the cart was immediately surrounded. The driver, however, was not in the least impressed with the solemnity of his commission.

He began to pry up the lid, got a board off, and then pulled off some old rags. A strip of something dark, like rosewood, presented itself.

"Eastern coffins, by thunder!" said several, and the crowd looked quite astonished.

Presently the whole of the box-cover was off, and the teamster, clearing away the packing, revealed to the astonished group the top of something which puzzled all alike.

Had a dozen dead men been in the box, their presence in the camp could not have occasioned half the excitement that the arrival of that lovely piano caused. By the next morning it was known that the instrument was to grace a hurdy-gurdy saloon owned by Tom Goskin, the leading gambler in the place. It took nearly a week to get this wonder on its legs, and the owner was the proudest individual in the State. It rose gradually from a recumbent to an upright position, amid a confusion of tongues, after the manner of the Tower of Babel.

Of course everybody knew just how such an instrument should be put up. One knew where the "off hind leg" should go, and another was posted on the "front piece."

Scores of men came to the place every day to assist, and all took the liveliest interest in it. It was at last in condition for business.

"It's been showing its teeth all the week. We'd like to have it spit out something."

Alas! there wasn't a man to be found who could play upon the instrument. Goskin began to realize that he had a losing speculation on his hands. He had a fiddler, and a Mexican who thrummed a guitar. A pianist would have made his orchestra complete. One day a three-card monte player told a friend confidentially that he could "knock any amount of music out of a piano, if he only had it alone a few minutes to get his hand in." The report spread about the camp, but on being questioned he vowed that he didn't know a note of music. It was noted, however, as a suspicious circumstance, that he often hung about the instrument, and looked upon it longingly, like a hungry man gloating over a beefsteak in a restaurant window. There was no doubt but that this man had music in his soul, perhaps in his fingers'-ends, but did not dare to make a trial of his strength after the rules of harmony had suffered so many years of neglect. So the fiddler kept on with his jigs, and the greasy Mexican pawed his discordant guitar, but no man had the nerve to touch that piano. There were doubtless scores of men in the camp who would have given ten ounces of gold dust to have been half an hour alone with it, but every man's nerve shrank from the jeers which the crowd would shower upon him should his first attempt prove a failure. It got to be generally understood that the hand which first essayed to draw music from the keys must not slouch its work.

* * * * * * * * *

It was Christmas eve, and Goskin, according to his custom, had decorated his gambling hell with sprigs of mountain cedar and a shrub whose crimson berries did not seem a bad imitation of English holly. The piano was covered with evergreens, and all that was wanting to completely fill the cup of Goskin's contentment was a man to play that piano.

"Christmas night and no piano pounder," he said. "This is a nice country for a Christian to live in."

Getting a piece of paper, he scrawled the words:

$20 Reward
To a competent Pianer Player.

This he stuck up on the music-rack, and, though the inscription glared at the frequenters of the room until midnight, it failed to draw any musician from his shell.

So the merry-making went on; the hilarity grew apace. Men danced and sang to the music of the squeaky fiddle and worn-out guitar, as the jolly crowd within tried to drown the howling of the storm without. Suddenly they became aware of the presence of a white-haired man, crouching near the fire-place. His garments—such as were left—were wet with melting snow, and he had a half-starved, half-crazed expression. He held his thin, trembling hands toward the fire, and the light of the blazing wood made them almost transparent. He looked about him once in a while, as if in search of something, and his presence cast such a chill over the place that gradually the sound of revelry was hushed, and it seemed that this waif of the storm had brought in with it all of the gloom and coldness of the warring elements. Goskin, mixing up a cup of egg-nogg, advanced and remarked, cheerily:

"Here, stranger, brace up! This is the real stuff."

The man drained the cup, smacked his lips and seemed more at home.

"Been prospecting, eh? Out in the mountains—caught in the storm? Lively night, this!"

"Pretty bad," said the man.

"Must feel pretty dry."

The man looked at his steaming clothes and laughed, as if Goskin's remark was a sarcasm.

"How long out?"

"Four days."

"Hungry?"

The man rose up, and, walking over to the lunch counter, fell to work upon some roast bear, devouring it like any wild animal would have done. As meat, and drink, and warmth began to permeate the stranger, he seemed to expand and lighten up. His features lost their pallor, and he grew more and more content with the idea that he was not in the grave. As he underwent these changes, the people about him got merrier and happier, and threw off the temporary feeling of depression which he had laid upon them.

"Do you always have your place decorated like this?" he finally asked of Goskin.

"This is Christmas eve," was the reply.

The stranger was startled.

"December twenty-fourth, sure enough."

"That's the way I put it up, pard."

"When I was in England I always kept Christmas. But I had forgotten that this was the night. I've been wandering about the mountains until I've lost track of the feasts of the church."

Presently his eye fell upon the piano.

"Where's the player?" he asked.

"Never had any," said Goskin, blushing at the confession.

"I used to play when I was young."

Goskin almost fainted at the admission.

"Stranger, do tackle it, and give us a tune! Nary man in this camp ever had the nerve to wrestle with that music-box." His pulse beat faster, for he feared that the man would refuse.

"I'll do the best I can," he said.

There was no stool, but, seizing a candle-box, he drew it up and seated himself before the instrument. It only required a few seconds for a hush to come over the room.

"That old coon is going to give the thing a rattle."

The sight of a man at the piano was something so unusual that even the faro-dealer, who was about to take in a $50 bet on the tray, paused, and did not reach for the money. Men stopped drinking, with the glasses at their lips. Conversation appeared to have been struck with a sort of paralysis, and cards were no longer shuffled.

The old man brushed back his long white locks, looked up to the ceiling, half closed his eyes, and in a mystic sort of reverie passed his fingers over the keys. He touched but a single note, yet the sound thrilled the room. It was the key to his improvisation, and as he wove his chords together the music laid its spell upon every ear and heart. He felt his way along the keys, like a man treading uncertain paths; but he gained confidence as he progressed, and presently bent to his work like a master. The instrument was not in exact tune, but the ears of his audience, through long disuse, did not detect anything radically wrong. They heard a succession of grand chords, a suggestion of paradise, melodies here and there, and it was enough.

"See him counter with his left!" said an old rough, enraptured.

"He calls the turn every time on the upper end of the board," responded a man with a stack of chips in his hand.

The player wandered off into the old ballads they had heard at home. All the sad, and melancholy, and touching songs, that came up like dreams of childhood, this unknown player drew from the keys. His hands kneaded their hearts like dough, and squeezed out the tears as from a wet sponge. As the strains flowed one upon theother, they saw their homes of the long ago reared again; they were playing once more where the apple blossoms sank through the soft air to join the violets on the green turf of the old New England States; they saw the glories of the Wisconsin maples and the haze of the Indian summer blending their hues together; they saw the heather of the Scottish hills, the white cliffs of Briton, and heard the sullen roar of the sea, as it beat upon their memories vaguely. Then came all the old Christmas carols, such as they had sung in church thirty years before; the subtle music that brings up the glimmer of wax tapers, the solemn shrines, the evergreen, holly, mistletoe and surpliced choirs. Then the remorseless performer planted his final stab in every heart with "Home, Sweet Home."

When the player ceased, the crowd slunk from him. There was no more revelry and devilment left in his audience. Each man wanted to sneak off to his cabin and write the old folks a letter. The day was breaking when the last man left the place, and the player, laying his head down on the piano, fell asleep.

"I say, pard," said Goskin, "don't you want a little rest?"

"I feel tired," the old man said. "Perhaps you'll let me rest here for the matter of a day or so."

He walked behind the bar, where some old blankets were lying, and stretched himself upon them.

"I feel pretty sick. I guess I won't last long. I've got a brother down in the ravine—his name's Driscoll. He don't know I'm here. Can you get him before morning? I'd like to see his face before I die."

Goskin started up at the mention of the name. He knew Driscoll well.

"He your brother? I'll have him here in half an hour."

As he dashed out into the storm the musician pressed his hand to his side and groaned. Goskin heard the word "Hurry!" and sped down the ravine to Driscoll's cabin.

It was quite light in the room when the two men returned. Driscoll was as pale as death.

"My God! I hope he's alive! I wronged him when we lived in England, twenty years ago."

They saw the old man had drawn the blankets over his face. The two stood a moment, awed by the thought that he might be dead. Goskin lifted the blanket and pulled it down astonished. There was no one there.

"Gone!" cried Driscoll, wildly.

"Gone!" echoed Goskin, pulling out his cash-drawer. "Ten thousand dollars in the sack, and the Lord knows how much loose change in the drawer!"

The next day the boys got out, followed a horse's tracks through the snow, and lost them in the trail leading toward Pioche.

There was a man missing from the camp. It was the three-card monte man, who used to deny point-blank that he could play the scale. One day they found a wig of white hair, and called to mind when the "stranger" had pushed those locks back when he looked toward the ceiling for inspiration on the night of Dec. 24, 1861.

The Czar Nicholas.

E. C. Greenville Murray has lately contributed to the Swiss *Times* some entirely personal reminiscences of the Czar Nicholas. Of his mental habits and temperament he says: "He was a man of hasty temper, but very full of generous impulses. Having on some occasions used harsh language to one of his Colonels, and learning that the officer had taken the rebuke to heart, the Czar ordered a review, and publicly embraced him at the head of his regiment. A kind man, too, who could unbend at times. One 1st of April, a lady who told me the story herself, was surprised by her servant abruptly announcing the Czar. It was so early in the morning that she thought it was some joke of her sisters in connection with the day, so she went on sipping her tea. Presently she looked up again, however, and saw the servant standing aghast near the door, which was still wide open, and behind it in casque and plume was the stately figure of the Emperor. He had come to bring her good news of her son, who was abroad, and had been ill. He was not tolerant, however, of intentional disrespect, and had but a modified appreciation of a joke. A General, who was Policemaster at St. Petersburg for a short time, found this out to his cost. The General was considered a very stupid man, and was the Czar's favorite butt, so his Majesty was pleased one night at a court ball to send him off in search of a thief who had stolen a colossal statue of Peter the Great. The Policemaster, finding this statue in its usual place, as any one else would have expected, felt mortified at the laugh raised against him, and determined to be revenged in his own way. Shortly afterward, therefore, he announced to his Imperial master, while at the theatre, that the Winter Palace was on fire. The Czar rose hastily to witness the conflagration, and on finding that the Policemaster had presumed to retaliate on his august self, sent him to reflect on his indiscretion in Siberia. Finally, he was not a faithful husband, but he was fond of his wife and very jealous. Her Majesty was quite aware of this, and, unfortunately, very mischievous. Whenever, therefore, she wished to get rid of an officer that displeased her, she commanded him to dance with her, and so sure as he did so he was sent to the Caucasus. The Czar's personal habits were soldierly and simple. He ate and drank with extreme moderation, and he slept in his uniform on a tent bed in his study, with only a military cloak to cover him. He allowed his son, the present Emperor, £40,000 a month while traveling abroad; the Empress spent money so lavishly that her expenses for one night that she halted at Hanover exceeded £1,600. He gave, too, largely, but his personal wants must have cost little indeed.

Geneva and Its Watches.

Geneva, like other cities, has its specialties, and its first and greatest is its manufacture of watches. The Geneva watch has attained a world-wide celebrity, and though probably no better than those of American manufacture, they are wonderfully fascinating, and it is difficult to withstand the attractions of their show windows. Their exhibition of ladies' watches is especially fine, and their prices vary from $20 to as high as you care to go, and you are sure to get a good article if you pay for one. Another specialty is music boxes, of which large quantities are sold every year. There are several establishments here which deal in them exclusively, and they put them up in all sorts of shapes. There are musical chairs, which surprise you by playing a tune when you sit down on them, musical footstools, goblets and trinkets of various kinds, ranging in price from $5 to $2,000, and even higher. Geneva has almost a monopoly of these establishments, for, save one at Berne, I have not noticed any elsewhere.—*European Cor. Rochester Democrat.*

"LITTLE baby is very ill, Charley; I am afraid he will die." "Well, if he does die, mamma, he won't go to the bad place." "Why, Charley, how can you know that?" "Oh, I know he can't, mamma; he's got no teeth to gnash."

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS

THE great city of London requires a yearly supply of 20,000,000 gallons of milk.

THE life of a submarine telegraph cable is shown by experience to be from ten to twelve years. If a cable breaks in deep water after it is ten years of age, it cannot be raised for repairs, as it will break of its own weight—a fatal difficulty, and for which there seems to be no practicable remedy.

IN 1830 Marshal Soult brought a parrot named Jacko to the French war office, where the bird remained for forty years. He served under eighteen different Ministers, but was always a stanch royalist. Through every change of administration Jacko cried, "Vive le roi!" but would never say without painful effort, "Vive l'Empereur!" He died on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., in 1870.

THE greatest amount of cold ever known to be endured by white men overtook Lieut. Schwatka's party in search of information about Sir John Franklin's party. They were over eleven months in sleds, and journeyed about 3,000 miles. On Jan. 3, 1880, the thermometer sunk 103 deg. below the freezing point. The highest temperature that day was 69 deg. below freezing point. For twenty-seven days the temperature was 92 deg. below the freezing point.

WHEN rivers are much warmer than the air, they give rise to fogs, because the rapid evaporation from the warm water pours more water into the atmosphere than it can hold suspended in an invisible state, and consequently the surplus vapor is condensed into mist by the colder air through which it rises. There are conditions of atmosphere when no actual fog is apparent in which darkness prevails, and what are called dry fogs, or sometimes blight. In some cases they are clearly due to smoke, as, for instance, the smoke of burning prairies, which may extend over vast distances.

THE following calculation as to the total number of existing botanical species has been made by Dr. Muller, of Geneva: We have at present in our books about 130,000 species, and, if we suppose that 30,000 (in round numbers) belong to countries like Europe and North America, where there are hardly any species, but some cryptograms to be discovered, the remainder, or 100,000, representing exotic plants, more or less tropical and southern, we may double the latter for new species, giving 200,000 for these less-known regions, and altogether 230,000 for the whole globe, with the exception of countries still quite unknown botanically. Adding only 20,000 for the latter, we reach a minimum sum of 250,000 species of plants.

MOST people remember the terrible railway accident in which Dickens himself and his proof-sheets escaped, while so many victims perished. In the train there was a gentleman and lady just landed in England after their return from India. The lady said to her husband: "I see the great wave rolling on; it is close to us," and then the crash came, and she was a corpse. The husband was unhurt, and, at a later time, explained his wife's strange words. Ever since they set sail from India she had been haunted in sleep by the dream of the vast silvery wave, and always as it was about to break on her she had wakened in terror. This was the phenomenon which she recognized immediately before the accident which caused her death.

Cheating the Lord.

Parson Joyner, an old gentleman who rode a circuit years before the war, has been excommunicated in the eyes of the progressive world. Parson Joyner committed no sin, but in the opinion of the judges who were summoned to weigh the evidence against him, he merited expulsion from the circle of the anointed.

Several weeks ago the parson took a horseback trip into an adjoining neighborhood, and having read of so many railroad accidents and terrible losses of life, he concluded that as a railroad was being constructed in the neighborhood of his intended visit, justice to his wife demanded a life insurance policy. With but little trouble he found an agent who was willing to insure his life. He made all necessary arrangements, gave the papers to his wife and went on his journey. Shortly after his return he was arrested by a church officer, on a charge of employing the means of the devil to cheat the Lord.

"Brother Joyner," said the judge of the church court-martial, "it is charged that you, in connection with the devil, have been attempting to cheat the Lord. Brother Joyner, you have been fighting the devil a long time, and in our opinion was successful. Now, using a forcible expression, what the devil have you got against the Lord?"

"The Lord forbid," said the old man, "that I should have anything against my divine master."

"You insured your life, Brother Joyner. Why did you do it? Don't you know that you have no right to take your life into your own hands and insure it? Don't you know that the crucifixion of our Savior insured all our lives? Huh?"

"But there were no railroads then. I went into a neighborhood where there is a road. I didn't know how soon it might double up and hit me."

"But you were not killed, were you?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, don't you see how foolish it was to insure your life? Leave this house. The doors of White Oak Church are closed against you. Go, and may the Lord forgive your great crime."

The old man left, and several days afterward when the life-insurance man called, he took down a flint-lock gun and snapped at him three times.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

American Pearls.

With the exception of about $3,000 worth of pearls which came from fresh-water mussels and are found all over the Union—principally in the Miami river, Ohio—the American pearls come from the Gulf of California. These are as fine as any Oriental pearls and are valued as highly. The fresh-water pearls are almost all small, but brilliant and somewhat rosy in tint. About half of the California pearls are black, and command a better price than the white pearls. Some years ago about eighty per centum of California pearls were black, the proportion having diminished rapidly during the last ten years. The biggest pearl ever found in this country was the celebrated one found about twenty years ago in a New Jersey pond, and sold to the then Empress Eugenie.

High or Low Heels.

Some time ago Mr. Morey devised an apparatus for registering the steps, which he has called an odograph. It consists of a small cylinder, rotating by means of clockwork in the interior, and of a pen which marks on the cylinder, and is raised at each step by an impulse communicated by a ball of air beneath the sole. Observations have been made on a number of young soldiers. It was ascertained that the step is longer in going up hill than in going down hill. It is shorter when a burden is carried; longer with low than with high-heeled boots; longer when the sole is thick and prolonged a little beyond the foot than when it is short and flexible. It thus appears that the heel may with benefit be almost indefinitely lowered, while it is disadvantageous to prolong the sole of the boot beyond a certain limit, or to give it an absolute rigidity. Some influences which lengthen the step lessen its frequency; so in going up hill the step becomes at the same time longer and less frequent. In walking on level ground the length of the step and its frequency are always proportioned; the quicker the walk the longer the step. "Nature here proves the folly of the high heel in a most practical manner; and the objection to them in men is equally applicable to them in ladies; and if they could only see themselves as they totter along perched up on high heels and walking as if stepping on egg-shells, their ludicrous appearance would at once stop the fashion. Any one accustomed to country life and long walks on the hills, must have felt that terrible leg-weariness which a day's shopping with a lady entails. The slow, irregular walk, the frequent pauses, and the difficulty of taking short steps with proper balance are trials well known to men. Without a good-shaped low-heeled boot, no lady, however pretty her foot or graceful her carriage, can walk becomingly, with ease to herself, and a proper flexion of the muscles of the feet and legs. Half the ricked ankles come from heels being too high to form a proper steady base for the weight of the body, and the narrow pointed toes prevent their proper expansion and use. Make a footprint in the sand and then go and place your boot in it—what a margin there will be! Horses even, with a horny hoof, suffer horribly if their shoes are cramped and do not allow the foot to expand. Much more might be written of the accompanying ills of tight and high-heeled boots; but as long as women will bear the pain so as to appear taller and to have tiny feet, so long will they do violence to nature's gifts. Legs and feet were given us for use to exercise the body upon. In fact, so cramped up and stilted has fashion made the walk nowadays that a lady with wooden legs might pass muster in the park undiscovered.—*The Lancet.*

Jules Verne.

Jules Verne is about fifty-two years old, with a fine, handsome head. Once a blonde, he wears his beard full, and his hair is curled in a haphazard fashion. His features are more than regular; they are fine. His eye is bright, of a clear blue, brilliant, yet moist. His dominant expression is sweetness, but a firm sweetness, like rosy steel, which does not bend. His mouth, which says such charming and clever things, says "yes" and "no" with the same smile. But "yes" or "no," it is irrevocable. A Breton, of Nantes, Jules Verne has kept the religious traditions of Brittany, but rather like a painter, he preserves the impressions of his travels, and like a child of the soil who would die for his faith. He is at bottom more of a skeptic than D'Ennery. No one would stand up more bravely for a doctrine, but no one would, a moment after, make a more questionable speech. In politics it is worse, for he never voted in his life.

The son of a lawyer, he came to Paris to study law. His literary tastes led him in another direction, but nevertheless he was admitted to the bar. He then became Secretary to M. Perin, who at that time had the double administration of the Opera Comique and of the Theater Lyrique. After this he followed the bent of his tastes more freely. He contributed a number of articles to the *Musee des Familles*, and about this time wrote a piece in one act, "Les Pailles Rompus," with which Alexandre Dumas was connected, for it was he who had it produced at the Theater Historique, and it was he who bought the first copy after it was printed. After an experience in the stock market, being still in love with literature, Verne published his first book, "Five Weeks in a Balloon." It went off like hot cakes, though it was only a trial. But the success was so great that it appeared to Hetzel that here was a new road to literature which deserved to be followed up. He made an engagement with Verne for twenty years, on what then appeared to be splendid terms, but which have since made the fortune of the lucky editor. After the publication of "Five Weeks in a Balloon," he announced to his friends, one fine morning, that he was about to get married, and then disappeared. It was the only sign of life that his wife has ever given. Since then he has led the same life of study, of travel, and of interminable production. He passes his life between Paris and Amiens, where he has a splendid house, when he is not exploring somewhere or other on his famous boat, the Saint-Michel, on which most of his stories are written. As for the rest, he is the most charming man imaginable, modestly earning his 100,000 francs a year, to say nothing of the great fortune the stage seems to promise him.—*Paris Figaro.*

THE greatest natural curiosity in the country is an architect who does business in Detroit. A man said to him some time ago: "Draw me the plans for a residence; I am willing to pay $500 if they suit." The plans were drawn and they suited, yet the architect said that $200 was enough. He estimated the cost at $12,000, and it amounted to only $10,550. He estimated the time in building at twelve weeks, and the house was finished in nine.

Has an off-hand way with it—A circular saw.

TELL-TALES.

Oh! don't you remember,
Long time ago,
When the path was in December
Covered o'er with snow?
Then we had a little walk,
Then we had a little talk,
But jealous eyes did soon divine
The footsteps there were not all mine—
Oh! the snow,
The tell-tale snow,
Long time ago!

Oh! don't you remember,
On that evening fair,
When the jasmine flowers you braided
In the raven hair!
Homeward then I thoughtless strayed,
And the jasmine flowers betrayed;
For well the jealous glances knew
No jasmine in our garden grew;
Oh! the flower,
The tell-tale flower,
Long time ago!

And when we were both forbidden
Ever more to meet,
Slyly, little notes were hidden
By the willow seat.
But vainly for a note we sought—
Could we each other have forgot?—
Ah! others knew as well as we
The secrets of that hollow tree—
Oh! the tree, the hollow tree,
It betrayed both you and me,
Long time ago!

—*Samuel Lover.*

PITH AND POINT.

FAMILIAR quotations—The price of stocks.

A WINTER resort—Blowing on your cold fingers.

AN ex-press package—The girl who has jilted you.

A STUDY in oil—The attempt to get a sardine out whole.

THE minister who divides his discourses into too many heads will find it difficult to procure attentive ears for all of them.

"IN an instant a man may do what a lifetime of repentance cannot undo," says Henry Ward Beecher. True, Mr. Beecher—he may break an egg.

TO THE query of a Danbury dentist to an applicant for a new set as to what sort of teeth she wanted, she said: "Something that won't show dirt."

THE SEASONS—CONDENSED.

One lusty, loud and long-continued sneeze,
Long sultry days of limp and languid ease,
The ceaseless murmur of a million fleas,
And then one steady, stiff and solid freeze.

A LA CROSSE (Wis.) minister prayed for those "who were smitten with illness, and those who have gone a-fishing, and, also, those too lazy to dress for church."

THE world is like a skating park—nice when you can glide smoothly over its surface, but cruel and cold to sit down on when you get your feet knocked from under you.

AT the theater. A spectator asked at the dressing-room for his overcoat. "Your number?" asked the attendant. "Find my overcoat first, then I'll give you my number; it is in the pocket of my overcoat."

THERE is a man in Newark, N. J., so close that when he attends church he occupies the pew farthest from the pulpit to save the interest on his money while the collectors are passing the plate for contributions.

AN Irish priest was addressing his flock on the dangers of intemperance, and concluded his harangue with these words: "Drink, my children, makes you beat your wives, starve your families and shoot your landlords—aye, and miss them, too."

"I AM a skeptic," said an immature person of the masculine gender, in a vainglorious strain. "An epileptic?" asked an old lady, somewhat hard of hearing. "Poor boy! you look like it, so you do." While the smile went round the youth went out.

IN the review of the past lessons at Sunday-school the question was asked: "What did God do on the seventh day?" Answer: "He rested." "What else did he do?" Promptly a little 8-year-old boy: "He read his newspaper."

"PROFESSOR," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat while eating turn her head first one way and then another?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

"YOUR future husband seems very exacting; he has been stipulating for all sorts of things," said a mother to her daughter, who was about getting married. "Never mind, mamma," said the affectionate girl, who was already dressed for the wedding, "these are his last wishes."

IT is mighty embarrassing to a man who has some religious friends staying with him to have his dog, which has been very quiet during week days, begin right after breakfast Sunday to run to the gun in the corner and then to his master, and wag his tail, and then run back to the gun again.

"J'U'NALISM," he observed, as he rested unsteadily with his back braced against the wall while the pale moonbeams toyed coldly with his flushed but intellectual countenance, "j'u'nalism's gran' an' gorg'us rainbow (hic), wi—wi—wiz one foot in er gin mill an' tuzzer foot i—i—in er poor-'ouse."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A THIN old man with a rag-bag in his hand was picking a number of small pieces of whalebone which lay on the street. The deposit was of such a singular nature that the quaint-looking gatherer was asked how he supposed they came there. "Don't know," he replied, in a squeaking voice, "but 'spec some unfortunate female was wrecked hereabout somewhere."

A LUDICROUS mistake is reported to have occurred at the opening of a bazar in Glasgow, at which the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were present. A distinguished clergyman was called upon by the Chairman to conduct devotional exercises; and the reverend gentleman had commenced to read, when four pipers of a highland regiment, owing to some misunderstanding, struck up with a wild shriek on the bagpipes, by way of a preliminary to "The Campbells Are Coming." The music was promptly stopped; but the solemnity of the proceedings had, of course, been shaken.

AT Macedonian weddings the groom leads the bride into her new home by a halter, and when she enters he knocks her head against the wall, as a warning of what she may expect if she does not behave well.

ONE is a moon-beam and the other is a mean boom—let's see, what was the conundrum, anyway.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

A Remedy for Rheumatism.—Four ounces of saltpeter in one pint of alcohol; shake well, and bathe the parts affected; wetting red flannel with it, lay it on. It does not cure, but takes away the redness, reduces the swelling, and relieves the torment and agony.

Red Iodine Ointment.—This is the most useful ointment for the cure of splints, spavins, ringbones and hardened tumors. It is made as follows: Vin iodide of mercury, one drachm; hog's lard, one ounce; mix well and apply once in five days. If used oftener it will cause the hair to fall off and not grow again.

Treatment of Wounds.—It is recommended to treat inflamed wounds by smoking them with burning woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool, it is said, will take the pain out of the worst wound, and if repeated once or twice will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound. This remedy is certainly very simple, and within the reach of every one.

Hot Sand a Good Bed-Fellow.—The comfort which a hot-water bag, or even a hot brick, may afford a person on retiring, chilled, is very great, and, beyond this, the use of some such warmth-producing appliance is useful as a health preservative and restorative; but one of the most convenient articles to be used as a bed-warmer and in a sick-room is a sand-bag. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove, make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on the top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them ready for use.

The Feet.—The odor of pure perspiration is not unpleasant, as may be proved in clean and healthy babes. When, however, the other eliminating organs—those that strain the waste matter from the blood—do not duly perform their functions, their work is attempted by the skin. Then a disagreeable odor is generally given to the perspiration. Even in these cases, the odor is produced mainly after the perspiration has been absorbed by the clothing. This last fact is generally true of the bad odor which is associated with the excessive perspiration of the feet of some people. Dr. George Thin, of England, has been ivestigating the matter, and has communicated the results of his experiments to the Royal Society. The perspiration of the body is generally slightly acid. That in the soles of the stockings and boots he found to be alkaline. In this there is a rapid development of a class of bacteria (microscopic vegetations) characterized by a fetid smell (*bacterium fœtidum*). The fluid in the soles of the stockings and of the boots examined by the doctor was found to teem with them. Thus the odor is supposed in some cases to be due, not directly to the perspiration as it comes from the feet, but to its subsequent putrefaction. The afflicted will be glad to learn that this odor can be wholly destroyed by boracic acid—the acid of boron. The stockings should be changed twice a day. When taken off, they should be placed for some hours in a jar containing a solution of the acid. They are again fit for use after drying. To prevent the odor from getting into the boots, cork soles should be worn, and placed at night in the jar and dried the next day. Washing the tender and sore parts of the feet with the acid will relieve the accompanying feeling of heat and pain.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters.—*Cincinnati Star.*

The Hair of Prominent Men.

In this feature, writes the New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, N. P. Willis and Horace Greeley were entirely dissimilar. Willis had long and beautiful ringlets, of which he was very proud, while, as is well known, Greeley became bald early in life, the base of the head being merely fringed with gold. We may note that many of our best writers or public men were in a similar condition. Washington Irving wore a wig half his life-time. William Lloyd Garrison was well known for his smooth pate. Wendell Phillips has only a few scattered silver locks. Ralph Waldo Emmerson keeps his head cropped closely. Such, also, was the practice of the late Charles Sumner. It may be urged against long haired men that not only Willis (who was a rake) was thus adorned, but also that the magnates of the Brooklyn scandal, (Beecher and Tilton) are also of the long-haired class. Theodore Parker, on the other hand, was bald and so was John Quincy Adams. The late Chief Justice Chase was much in the same condition. Speaking of fashion, it may be said that the ancient Greeks wore their hair long, while the Egyptians cut it off, and wore light wigs. In France, at one time, short hair was the style, and in the reign of Louis Quatorze it was worn of prodigious length, and was done up in a lofty manner. The hair fashion of New York, at present, deserves more space than can just now be afforded, notwithstanding the importance of the theme.

A Good Country for Fat Men.

The Spartans of old showed no mercy to fat humanity. They paid much attention to the rearing of men. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful in a free state to any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too soft or too fat for military exercise and the service of Sparta were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Nauchis, the son of Polybius, the offender was brought before the Ephori and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable mode of living, which was declared unworthy of a Spartan.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hope, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express on Hop Bitters.*

An Entertaining Companion.

Once, during a tour in the Western States, writes Mr. Florence, the actor, an an incident occurred in which I rather think I played the victim. We were en route from Cleveland to Cincinnati, an eight or ten hour journey. After seeing my wife comfortably seated, I walked forward to the smoking-car, and, taking the only unoccupied place, pulled out my cigar-case and offered a cigar to my next neighbor. He was about 60 years of age, gentlemanly in appearance, and of a somewhat reserved and bashful mein. He gracefully accepted the cigar, and in a few minutes we were engaged in conversation.

"Are you going far west?" I enquired.

"Merely so far as Columbus." (Columbus, I may explain, is the Capital of Ohio.) "And you, sir?" he added, interrogatively.

"I am journeying toward Cincinnati. I am a theatrical man, and play there to-morrow night." I was a young man then, and fond of avowing my profession.

"Oh, indeed! Your face seemed familiar to me as you entered the car. I am confident we have met before."

"I have acted in almost every State in the Union," said I, half patronizing. "Mrs. Florence and I are pretty generally known throughout the northwest."

"Bless me!" said the stranger, in surprise, "I have seen you act many times, sir, and the recollection of Mrs. Florence's Yankee Girl, with her quaint songs, is still fresh in my memory."

"Do you propose remaining long in Columbus?"

"Yes, for seven years," replied my companion.

Thus we chatted for an hour or two. At length my attention was attracted to a little red-faced man, with small, sharp eyes, who sat immediately opposite us, and amused himself by sucking the knob of a large walking-stick, which he carried caressingly in his hand. He had more than once glanced at me in a knowing manner, and now and then given a sly wink and shake of the head at me, as much as to say, "Ah, old fellow, I know you, too."

These attentions were so marked that I finally asked my companion if he had noticed them.

"That man acts like a lunatic," said I, *sotto voce.*

"A poor half-witted fellow, possibly," replied my fellow-traveler. "In your travels through the country, however, Mr. Florence, you must have often met such strange characters."

We had now reached Crestline, the dinner station, and, after thanking the stranger for the agreeable way in which he had enabled me to pass the journey up to this point, I asked him if he would join Mrs. Florence and myself at dinner. This produced an extraordinary series of grimaces and winks from the red-faced party aforesaid. The invitation to dinner was politely declined.

The repast over, our train sped on toward Cincinnati. I told my wife that in the smoking-car I had met a most entertaining gentleman, who was well posted in theatricals, and was on his way to Columbus. She suggested that I should bring him into our car, and present him to her. I returned to the smoking-car and proposed that the gentleman should accompany me to see Mrs. Florence. The proposal made the red-faced man undergo a species of spasmodic convulsions, which set the occupants of the car into roars of laughter.

"No, I thank you," said my friend, "I feel obliged to you for the courtesy, but I prefer the smoking-car. Have you another cigar?"

"Yes," said I, producing another Partaga.

I again sat by his side, and once more our conversation began and we became quite fraternal. We talked about theatres and theatricals, and then averted to political economy, the state of the country, finance and commerce in turn, our intimacy evidently affording intense amusement to the foxed-eyed party near us.

Finally the thrill sound of the whistle and the entrance of the conductor indicated that we had arrived at Columbus, and the train soon stopped at the station.

"Come," said the red-faced individual, now rising from his seat and tapping my companion on the shoulder, "this is your station, old man."

My friend rose with some difficulty, dragging his hitherto concealed feet from under the seat, when for the first time I discovered that he was shackled, and was a prisoner in charge of the Sheriff, going for seven years to the State Prison at Columbus.

A Chicago Broker's Happy Investment.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

Lewis H. O'Conor, Esq., whose office is located at 93 Washington street, this city, lately related the following in the hearing of one of our reporters as an evidence of special good fortune. I have been suffering, said Mr. O'Conor, for a number of weeks with a very severe pain in my back, believed to be from the effects of a cold contracted while on the lakes. I had been prescribed for by several of our physicians and used various remedies. Three days ago, I abandoned them all and bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, applied it at night before retiring and to-day feel like a new man. I experienced almost instant relief and now feel no pain whatever.

Charity, or love, is the connecting link which unites earth to heaven, and man to man. While this remains secure, justice, benevolence, truth, conscientiousness, will form parts of that beauteous whole, without which the bond of society must be unrooted, and the earth relapse into a second chaos.

As a perfectly reliable and economical remedy, we cordially recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle. For sale everywhere.

English and American Homes.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, the novelist, in a letter from London to the New York *Times* says: "At present there is no comparison between English and American homes. America has not the houses, the servants, nor the indncements that belong to the home life of England. In the first place, the wooden house of the country districts of America is a poor substitute for the English cottage or villa. This will be strikingly apparant to Americans traveling for the first time through Great Britain. There is no exageration of settlement in the tributes which poets have invariably paid to 'the cottage homes of England.' The humblest peasant househololder in the country districts has often a picturesque little home, with a flower and kitchen garden, altogether superior to the American villa one sees at outlying places along the railway routes. To have a house of his own is the chief ambitions of an Englishman. Except in London and other large cities, no young man dreams of marrying until has furnished a house and can literally takes his wife "home." Even in large cities it is a most rare and unaccustomed thing to see a family dining out at a restaurant. Home means more in England than in America and the home life in New York bears no comparison to that of London. The lack of a thoroughly settled class of men and women devoted to domestic service in America has much to do with this; so also, of course, have the heavy rents of good houses. The artisan's cottage and the middle class house of England are almost unknown in the great cities of America. Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have more to show in this direction than New York. Yet with these advantages on the side of England, where the sanctity of home is a sort of religion, we exhibit to Americans at every street corner a sight which is peculiarly sad and lonthsome—women drinking at public bars, women with babies in their arms taking gin at all hours of the day, women often reeling into the streets in a state of drunkenness. There is no deeper stain on the moral escutcheon of Great Britain than this public scandal, except it be the open and shameless solicitation by a crowd of prostitutes in the West End streets from dusk till long after midnight of every day that comes. It would seem as if the highest virtues and the lowest vices traveled along side by side in the English metropolis. Poverty and wealth meet here often face to face and exist closes together than in any metropolis the world has ever seen.

See the Conquering Hero, Etc.

[From the Cleveland Penny Press.]

Among the most wonderful articles of the period is St. Jacobs Oil. The Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, pronounces it the most thorough conqueror of pain that he has ever known.

A Shocking Oversight.

When a man living on Galveston avenue came home to dinner the other day, his wife told him that their neighbor over the way had sent to borrow an ax.

"What did you do?" heartlessly exclaimed the husband.

"As we didn't have any ax, I sent them word to that effect."

"Mother of Moses! we are a ruined community. Send right off to a hardware store and buy a gilt-edged ax, and carry it over yourself. Didn't you know that our neighbor's wife's uncle lives in Ohio, and the whole family are obliged to have fat offices or starve?"—*Galveston News.*

"The Doctors Said

I would never leave my bed. That was three months ago, and now I weigh 190 pounds. I cannot write half I want to say, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did it all.

"H. G. Rouse, Rahway, N. J."

Garibaldi is badly off. He reclines or sits all day and all night in bed, and he is unable to move either hand or foot.

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary campiaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

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Ask your dealer for the diamond boots and shoes. They are the best. Rosenthal Bros., Chicago

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4. It protects the consumer, for it is not safe to use any other article according to the directions given in our book, which surrounds each bottle of Pond's Extract.
5. It protects the consumer, for it is not agreeable to be deceived and perhaps injured by using other articles under the directions for Pond's Extract.
6. No other article, manufacture or imitation has the effect claimed for and always produced by Pond's Extract.
7. It is prejudicial to the reputation of Pond's Extract to have people use a counterfeit believing it to be the genuine, for they will *surely be disappointed* if not injured by its effect.
8. Justice to one of the best medicines in the world, and the hundreds of thousands using it, demands every precaution against having weak and injurious preparations palmed off as the genuine. The only way this can be accomplished is to sell the genuine put up in a uniform manner—in our own bottles, complete with buff wrappers, trade-marks, &c.

REMEMBER—The Genuine Pond's Extract is cheap, because it is strong, uniform and reliable. Our book of directions explains when it can be diluted with water and when to be used full strength.

REMEMBER—That all other preparations, if colorless, are mere decoctions, boilings, or produced simply to obtain the odor and without the scientific or practical knowledge of the matter which many years of labor has given us.

REMEMBER, OR KNOW NOW—That all preparations purporting to be superior to Pond's Extract because they *have color*, are colored simply because they have crude and, to unprofessional people using them, perhaps dangerous matter in them, and *should never be used* except under the advice and *prescription* of a physician.

REMEMBER AND KNOW—That our very expensive machinery is the result of 30 years of experience (the most of which was entirely given to this work) and constant attention to the production of all forms of Hamamelis, and that therefore we should know what we assert, that Pond's Extract is the best, purest, and contains more virtues of the shrub than any other production yet made.

Our New History and Uses of Pond's Extract and other preparations sent free.

LADIES—Read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26, in our book, which is found around each bottle, and will be sent free on application.

Pond's Extract Company,
14 West 14th Street, New York.

An Open
Secret.

The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JANUARY 27, 1881.

GEN. MASON, auditor of state, retired from office January 26, turning over to the new incumbent, Col. E. H. Wolfe, nearly four million dollars in school fund bonds. Gen. Manson has been a very efficient officer.

AMONG the recently-elected United States senators are the following: Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, O. D. Conger, of Michigan, J. R. Hawley, Connecticut, Eugene Hale, Maine, Henry L. Daws, Mass., Thos. C. Platt, N. Y., Thos. F. Bayard, Delaware, Howell E. Jackson, Tennessee, Philetus Sawyer, Wisconsin.

IT is rumored that O. A. Burgess, the late Reverend Disciple campaigner, who stumped this state in the interest of Garfield, will remove to Chicago. As he, and Beecher, and Bob. Ingersoll, and Conkling, all labored in the same political vineyard, we would suggest that they unite their fortunes and start a new church in that moral city. It might accommodate many of those over-particular persons whom the other churches have left out in the cold.

A FLEET of fifteen oyster boats from Maryland entered the mouth of the Rappahannock and began dredging for oysters in open violation of the Virginia oyster laws. The Virginians opened fire upon them with a canon, and the first round was returned by a volley from the fleet, delivered amid cheers from the oyster pirates. The canon fired a second shot with better effect than the first, and struck one of the dredges in her rigging. The oyster men then beat a hasty retreat, their speed being accelerated by shots sent after them.

PROFESSOR J. B. ROBERTS recently delivered a lecture before the Indianapolis Literary Club, on the subject of "Compulsory Education." It would well pay the trouble of a careful perusal. Every year or two the subject breaks out afresh, and many well disposed educators, captivated by the high-sounding term, run wild in its favor. No one can, we think, read Prof. Roberts' lecture and not see the fallacy of attempting the enforcement of such a law in Indiana. It may do for a paternal government, like France, a strong one like Germany, or a submissive people like the Swiss, but in our country, its history is a record of failures. In no single state has the law been enforced, and in no state is it likely to be enforced. A little more faith in the ability of the people to control these matters properly themselves, and less tinkering with the laws, are what we need.

THE Plymouth Democrat of last week contains an article on the recent vote in Indiana, for United States senator, that meets our approval. Senator McDonald's services and ability entitled him to recognition at the hands of the party and his claims were recognized. He discharged his duty with credit to himself and our state, and is regarded as one among the ablest men in Indiana, but "Laurel Hill" he must not make a fuss about it, or pout if our legislature see fit to vote for some other able democrat for senator. They cannot be expected to always vote for the same man. The Democrat says:

"Some of our democratic cotemporaries seem to attach unusual importance to the action of the democratic members of the legislature in giving Governor Gray a complimentary vote for United States senator, and regard this action as injustice to Senator McDonald. This is a matter of small concern, as the democratic party is not the property of any man or set of men. In complimenting Governor Gray the democrats simply made a choice between two able and distinguished democrats, and, in this action of the caucus, Senator McDonald and his friends can find no just cause for complaint. In 1872 the democratic members of the legislature cast their votes for the late Governor Williams for United States senator, and we have never heard that Governor Hendricks, Hon. J. E. McDonald, Hon. W. S. Holman, or any of the leading democrats felt that injustice had been done them, and there was just as much cause for complaint then as now. The best thing democrats can do is to remember that no "bosses" are wanted, and that they cannot afford to quarrel among themselves; but what is wanted is men of ability at the front, and harmony in the ranks for the contest of 1884."

HANCOCK'S MAJORITY.

It would seem that after a careful collection and consideration, by the Baltimore Sun, of the entire vote polled at the last presidential election, General Hancock has a clear majority over General Garfield of 6,332. The Baltimore Sun says:

"Careful revision of the returns from all the states, obtained by correspondence with the best sources of information, enables us to lay before our readers a correct table of the popular vote of the United States for president in November, 1880. The total vote of the country was 9,200,794, divided as follows:

Garfield, republican	4,437,081
Hancock, democrat	4,444,313
Weaver, greenback	307,063
Dow, prohibition	9,644
Scattering	1,793
Total	9,200,794
Hancock's majority	6,332

The total vote polled for president in 1876 by the same states as in 1880 was 8,411,136, and the increase is 789,658.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

A bill to prohibit pool selling was passed by the senate.

A bill was introduced and referred to the military committee to take steps to preserve the muster rolls of eleven regiments of Indiana troops, who were enlisted in the late rebellion.

In the house a bill was reported to fix the liability of employes while in their service.

The bill to repeal the law, relating to the inspection of oil, was indefinitly postponed, as it was thought a better plan would be to amend the old law, rather than repeal it.

FRIDAY 28.

A bill was introduced in the senate to repeal the act limiting the eligibility of township trustees, and a bill allowing women to vote at elections for president and vice-president of the United States.

In the house, at bill to create a board of pardons, to assist the governor in that matter.

A bill by Mr. Davis requiring all persons using machinery run by steam or water power, shall be required to use every possible safeguard and precaution to prevent injuries to persons and property, and imposing penalties where injuries are sustained.

SATURDAY 29.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Neff, that no highway shall be more than 30 feet wide.

By Mr. Neff, where controversy arises about partition fences, one of the parties may apply to the township trustee, who shall dictate mode of building and cost of fence.

By Mr. Edwins, to compel mortgagees within two weeks after taking a mortgage to present it to the county auditor for record, to be used by him in making up tax puplicate.

By Mr. Hinton to give justices of the peace concurent jurisdiction in matters of contract to $400.

The house adjourned early to listen to the report of the joint committee appointed on resolutions on the death of Governor Williams.

Death of General John Love.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel of January 31, we clip the following sketch of this distinguished citizen of Indiana, who died suddenly of heart disease, at his home in Indianapolis, January 29: "General Love was a man of warm impulses, and a general favorite with those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Numbering among those who knew him well, were some of the most distinguished men upon the stage of action in the United States, at the present time. He was a classmate of General Winfield Scott Hancock at West Point.

General Love was a Virginian, born in the Old Commonwealth, January 9, 1820. He was some days over sixty years of age. Richard H. Love, his father, was of Welsh descent and belonged to a family of note and influence, in Fairfax county, Virginia. On his mother's side the General has descended from the illustrious Lee family. The gallant Richard H. Lee, of revolutionary fame, was among his ancestry.

General Love was educated at West Point, and served in the Mexican and late war with the south. He was a cadet from September 1, 1837, to July 1, 1841, then graduating and being appointed brevet second lieutenant of the First Dragoons. He served at the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., in 1841-42, and was made second lieutenant, February 21, 1842. He was assigned to frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1842, Fort Scott in 1842-43, and was ordered to the Pawnee country in 1844. He was engaged in the expedition to the South Pass, Rocky Mountains, in 1845.

From 1845 to 1847 he was in recruiting service. June 30, 1846, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. In the Mexican war he served with great distinction, and in 1848 was made a captain for gallant conduct at Santa Cruz. After the close of the Mexican war he was employed in the recruiting service, and in 1853 came to Indianapolis, where he has resided ever since. In the war of the rebellion he served as chief of staff to General Morris, in West Virginia. He served in several capacities up to 1863, when he resigned. He has always been a very useful citizen, and very much interested in the progress of the city. His wife was the daughter of the late Oliver H. Smith, a distinguished and honorable citizen of the state, and at one time United States senator.

He was a mason of the thirty-second degree. He was the first president of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, organized in the state. He received his literary education at Nashville, Tenn., at Columbia College. He entered West Point from Tennessee, and was sent there by General Andrew Jackson. He was a great favorite of General Jackson. General Love was always a democrat, and of him did the party in the state often seek counsel. He has for years been a prominent man in the history of the state. His last official trust, one which he held at the time of his death, was a member of the state house commission, appointed by the late Governor James D. Williams.

THE chaplain of the main house of representatives prayed that God would bless the new governor and make him "as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove." Starting out with such auspicious omens, with such a breeze of orthodox popularity fanning one's sails, who wouldn't be a governor, even of a New England state?

The Circuit Judgeship.

Just at this time considerable is being said about our court. A petition was circulated among the members of the bar last week asking our legislature to pass an act to retire Judge Tousley on full pay and authorizing the governor to appoint a judge in addition at the same salary, which would make our court cost us for judges' salary alone $5,000 per annum in these three counties. We look upon this as being unnecessary, and very much doubt whether our legislature would care to make that kind of a record for economy. There is no doubt but what Judge Tousley has the right under the statute to appoint a judge to hold court should he for some good reason be unable to do so himself. The salary or per diem of an appointee is $5 per day, and the time fixed by law for holding court is three weeks in Steuben, three weeks in DeKalb and four weeks in Noble; and four terms per year would make forty weeks, or 240 days, which at $5 per day would be $1,200. This is assuming that the full time allowed by law would be taken up, which is seldom the case, especially now. All attorneys will agree that the business in court is very much less than it was a few years ago. Now, by appointing a judge to hold court there would be a saving of $1,300 a year in salary; besides Judge Tousley may regain his health so that he can again resume his duties as judge, and no one need be appointed. Of course to appoint another judge would give somebody a chance to get the appellation of "judge" firmly fixed to his name, besides giving him a salary of $2 500 a year for several years, all of which, no doubt, would make somebody happy, but would it not be a little expensive? This is not our fight. The legislature is republican, as is also the governor, and so would be the appointee, and all we can do is to express our opinion on the subject.

Principles on Which Text-Books Should be Composed.

This subject is an important one. It not only has an influence on general education, but wields a large influence on our whole public school system itself. It is a subject upon which much has been said and written; a subject that has occupied the attention and earnest thought of our leading educators and men of thought for many years. It has been the theme of many controversies in our educational assemblies, and as yet whilst many improvements have been made nothing has been definitely settled. Such being the case, it could not be expected that I should be able to add much to what has already been said and written upon the subject, or that I should be able to convince anyone of the wisdom and practical tendency of my crude ideas upon a subject on which there is such a wide diversity of opinions amongst leading educators themselves. In my experience as a teacher I have come in contact with many of our leading educators, and have examined many of our leading text-books, and in conversing with teachers and examining books we find such a multitude of adverse opinions and such a wide difference of methods and thoughts that one would almost be lost as it were in a maze of contradictions. Therefore it would not be supposed that I could, nor shall I assume, to settle any of the principles on which text-books should be constructed. I can only give and shall only pretend to give my own individual opinion of an ideal text-book, gathered from my contact with other teachers and my own thoughts and researches on the subject, and leave the settlement of the question to your own candid judgment. And right here allow me to say that what we need more than anything else is a free, outspoken criticism of all text-books, both by educators and educational journals. Of any new text-book our educational journals say, as if with one voice: "The volume before us is so far superior to any other book on the subject that we hardly know (as if they knew anything at all about it) which to admire most, the manner of its presentation or its faultless, artistic merits, etc., etc., and we predict that it will work a perfect revolution on the subject," and so on, ad infinitum. Such Namby Pandy notices savor more of a puff on Vinegar Bitters and liver pads than of an earnest and just criticism on a work which is to have an influence more or less on the destiny of a portion of mankind. Such criticisms would put to shame an ordinary love-letter. The editors who write these notices are either deficient in brains or wanting in courage. Or if our educational journals are afraid of hurting their advertising patronage they had better quit the business and leave the field to men of backbone. Another source of evil is the many commendations given by educators to worthless books, or books without special merits, and many times given without a thorough examination. But a great many people have a mania for seeing their names in print, and seize with avidity an opportunity of appearing before the educational world as a man of education and investigation, and he says it is just the book he wants; that it fills a want long felt—an aching void as it were in his mental habitation. From all such criticisms you can get at best but a crude idea of the real educational merits of a text-book.

Also allow me to call your attention to some of the criticisms in regard to the uses of the text-book by teachers, and to some of the criticisms by would be judges of what should and what should not be taught in our public schools.

1st. We have heard so much said by certain teachers against the use of text-books by the teachers that we have wished to see one of these very smart teachers banished with his school to some island in the Pacific Ocean where there are no books, and where he could get none, and there compelled to teach for ten years, evolving all knowledge from his inner consciousness. At the close of that time we would like to be on a committee to examine his school! The result could not be doubted. No doubt the use of books is abused, but their proper use and study is a duty which the teacher owes to himself and his school. Our text-books of to-day are a potent influence on our public schools, and if we were compelled to use those of a generation ago our schools would lose much of their excellence. The world grows wiser and our books contain its wisdom, and if the scholar and teacher would be wise they must study books, therefore how necessary that our books should be models of composition and good sense. Almost every day we hear people say that what is taught in our public schools is not practical. They say that it is far more practical for a lady to know how to boil an egg or broil a steak than it is for her to understand chemistry or philosphy, and for a farmer's boy to know how to plant onions and trim apple trees than to know how to bound all the South American states or tell about Indian wars, and for the clerk to be able to write a neat business letter than it is for him to be able to translate Cæsar. I do not object to these assertion, but I do object to an acquiescence to them which they evidently expect. Suppose a clerk can write a business letter, how is he to transact business unless he knows enough to write what is of a business character? The value of a business letter depends more upon what it says—its pith and point—than it does upon how it is penned, folded and addressed. Brains tell more than anything else in working out the problems of life, and brain power is developed by persistent and prolonged study of our best books and contact with our best masters. Strong brains, concentration of thought, and broad intellectual grasp is what we want. With these, man will do everything, without them nothing. So let the idea of planting onions, hoeing corn and cooking eggs take care of themselves; our boys and girls to THINK. Therefore our text-books should be so modeled and planned as to bring out thought, and it is the duty, and should be the great aim of the teacher, to teach our children HOW TO THINK. Our text-books, then, should be plain, practical and written in a lively living language, so as to attract an interest. I have heard some one say in regard to a certain school history, that it was written in a nice and pleasing style, and that is was a pleasant book to read, but not a good book to teach. I think when these qualities have been attained that one grand step has been make toward a good school book. We want books that are PLEASING and ATTRACTIVE, and at the same time accurate in all of their points. One of the most essential points to be considered in regard to text-books, I think, is the definitions. These should be plain, accurate, and should have no uncertain sound. They should be so plain that they need not themselves be defined. In looking over some definitions I found these: Understand was defined as comprehend; knowledge as perception, and obliged as indebted. You will find in many arithmetics that quantity is defined as anything that will admit of measurement, and in others as anything that will admit of increase or decrease, both inaccurate. One of our books defines present worth, without note or comment, as being the difference between the face of an obligation and the discount, and last but not least, one of our new-revised grammars, which is used in eighty-eight of the ninety-one societies in this state, defines a complex sentence as one with an element containing a subject and predicate. While it is accurate, it is ambiguous and not clear-cut. Many other cases of this kind have come under my observation, but these are sufficient for an illustration of the vagueness of many definitions in our leading text books. Another feature of our text books is, that the rules and definitions given by different authors differ not only in phraseology, but materially as well. I would have all books on the same subject give the same rules and definitions in fact if not in word. Another important feature is the great number of books in a series, four or five geographies, as many arithmetics, and five or six readers. I would prefer a two-book series in geography, also in arithmetic, and am inclined to think all readers beyond the fourth-reader as altogether useless. Also the expenses incumbent upon the patrons of our schools in purchasing such a multitude of books is enough to discourage and make them dissatisfied with our whole school system. Farther, many of our books take up too much space in giving directions to teachers, and lack in good, practical models and problems for the pupils. In conclusion, then, I would say that my ideal arithmetic would be a two-book series, an elementary and a practical work, doing away with the primary arithmetic entirely. The definitions in these books should be plain and in language easily understood, and they should contain no subject not practical in the everyday walks of life. In this view I would relegate to some higher mathematics the subjects of alligation, duodecimals and circulating decimals and the progressions to algebra where they properly belong, and in their place I would substitute a chapter on practical book-keeping. The books should be copiously supplied with good, practical problems, both written and mental, and ALL PROBLEMS SHOULD HAVE ANSWERS. Geography should be a two-book series, an elementary and complete, and the primary should not start out with the question, "What is the shape of the earth," etc., things which children can no more comprehend than they can understand the force of gravity. I would have the primary take up, first, the mathematical geography of the school-room, then the school-grounds, then the town in which the school is located, then county, then state, and so on, until fitted to take the complete. On the subject of United States history I would have a work brief, accurate and yet complete. It should be written in a free, easy and pleasant style. There should be no questions at the bottom of the page, no foot-notes, no marginal references, no leaded type or finger-boards. Every page should be free from all and everything that would mar its beauty. It should be well supplied with good, accurate maps and charts, and profusely illustrated with cuts of the leading characters of the day, and I should continue these ideas throughout the whole range of text-books. They should be models of brevity and simplicity, plain practical, nothing superfluous, nothing wanting, but each should be one grand, perfect whole.

W. P. MYERS.

WE clip the following interesting bit of history from the Ligonier Banner of January 27:

"Two out of three men who were purchased by Simon Cameron, in 1857, to vote for him for senator are dead, having died drunkards. The third one still lives in Harrisburg, keeps a low saloon, and is shunned by everybody."—Exchange.

"The three Judases above referred to were named, respectively, Wagenseller, Lebo, and Maiuer. They hailed from York, Northumberland and Schuylkill counties, and the sum received by each for their perfidy ranged from $5,000 to $7,000. Col. John W. Forney was the democratic and Simon Cameron the republican nominee. The democrats had but a slight majority on joint ballot, so that the purchase of three votes lost them the senatorship. We remember the exciting circumstances distinctly, being at that time an apprentice in one of the leading printing offices of Harrisburg. Popular indignation ran very high. The three Judases were compelled to leave their boarding places, democrats declaring that they would not stay at a house that longer harbored such base betrayers of a high trust. Cameron attempted to play the same trick in 1863, when the democrats had a majority of one in the legislature, and electure the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew. Cameron then offered $20,000 for a single vote, through the notorious John J. Patterson, and would probably have made his point but for the presence of a few hundred determined democrats from all parts of the state who, with revolvers in hand, served notice that treason to the democratic party meant death."

Braun's Meat Market.

W. L. Baun, our popular butcher, has opened a new Meat Market opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will always be found pleasant to customers

He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give me a call. 6 tf

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.

Notice is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned, administrator of the estate of John J. Goll, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, on the 18th day of March, 1881. 5-3w.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made by the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at its December session, 1880, sealed proposals for taking charge of and superintending the county poor farm and county work house for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract will be received at the county auditors office, in said county, until Thursday the 4th day of March term of said board at 2 o'clock p. m. No bids will be entertained unless accompanied by a bond required by law to be given by the superintendent of the county poor asylum and county work house. The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Feb. 2, 1881. 5 4t

HARDWARE!

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

With a mammoth stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE!

SUCH AS

Doors, Sash, Glass,
Paints, Oils, Locks,
Hinges, etc., etc.

And now is the time to buy while they are low

Those who contemplate

BUILDING THIS SEASON

will find it to their advantage to

BUY EARLY,

as there will be an

ADVANCE

in the near future.

We also carry a large stock of

Wagon & Carriage Woodwork,

Wheels, Shafts, Poles,

Bent and Sawed Rims,

Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware

IRON & WOOD PUMPS

a specialty. Call when you want pumps and get a bargain, at

W. H. Killinger & Co's.,

New Brick Room, Auburn, Ind,

The Auburn Courier

LOCAL MENTION.

—W. P. Silvers is on the sick list. He has the lung fever.

—For men's and boys' hats and caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w

—Hon. S. S. Shutt made the COURIER office a pleasant call last week.

—Miss Ada Husselman who has been very sick for some time, is getting better.

—Mrs. Henry Willis, Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and Mrs. J. A. Barns gave the COURIER office a pleasant call yesterday.

—McQuiston & Ralston are offering big bargains in shawls and ladies' cloaks. 5-3w.

—We hear it rumored that Sam. Weaver and his wife have again concluded to share each others joys and sorrows.

—A. F. Flemming, of Kendallville, was married to Mrs. Mary Schweitzer, of Waterloo, February 2, 1881, by 'Squire Walborn.

—The marshal took the ward school marms up to their schools on the dray Tuesday, and Dr. Elson brought them back in his cutter.

—B. B. Rothchild, of the firm of Kahn & Co., in Waterloo, gave us a call recently, and expressed himself as well pleased with things here.

—Township institute at No. 3, Jackson township, on Saturday, February 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Parents and all others interested are invited.

—Jontham Woolsey, the proprietor of Woolsey's popular remedies, got 80,000 labels printed at the COURIER office this week. This means business.

—LOST—between the Eel-River depot and Third street, a Methodist hymnbook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

—Married, January 30th, 1881, by 'Squire Walborn, at the residence of Samuel Campbell, in this city, Mr. Fernando Palmer to Miss Annie Primrose, both of Garrett.

—We are informed that if the municipal taxes of Auburn are all collected this year, there will be money in the treasury after paying the outstanding liabilities of the town.

—The COURIER feels very much flattered at having been represented at the marquerade ball at Waterloo last week by so accomplished and beautiful a lady as Mrs. Mattie C. Birdsall.

—Rev. C. McClain, of Kentland, this state, will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning and evening. He preached here one sabbath for Rev. Fisher about six years ago.

—FOUND—a brown muff, at Mr. Shuger's the night of the Presbyterian mite society. The owner can have the same by calling on J. L. Davis at his hardware store, and paying for this notice.

—Use Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, Java coffee at 25 cents per pound, new prunes 12 pounds for $1.00, molasses 50 cents per gallon, syrups 75 and 90 cents per gallon, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w.

—The Syracuse Express congratulating us on our fine stock of ice at that place, asks if we will not "divide" when the proper time comes. Yes, friend, you furnish the cream and freezer, and we will "meet you on the divide."

—Notice is hereby, that the warrant for the collection of the municipal taxes of Auburn, is now in my hands, and a prompt response is desired, as only 60 days will be given.

5-3t T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

—O. F. Jordon has tendered his resignation as road master of the Ft. W. & J. road, which was accepted and took effect February 1, 1881. Mr. Geo. Jordon, Sr., was appointed in his place, and is now acting in that capacity.

—Mr. Thomas Gross has sold the furniture and rented the Central house to Mr. D. W. Jenner, who will run it in the future. Mr. Jenner has the requisite avoirdupois to make a dignified landlord, is a pleasant gentleman, and will look to the comfort of his guests.

—O. C. Macarty, of Polk, Ohio, has patented a rotary farm gate, and Daniel Kosht of this place has purchased of the general agent, Thos. Cole, the exclusive right for DeKalb and Steuben counties, and is now ready to accommodate all those who wish a farm right.

—At the last term of the Noble circuit court, Prosecutor Adams convicted the following named persons: Judd Miller, for stealing chickens, 90 days in jail; Wm. Warner, stealing a horse and buggy, two years in states prison; Frank Newman, assault and battery with intent to commit rape, two years in states prison; Chas. Havens, grand larceny, two years in states prison. Geo. makes 'em "git."

—J. J. Martin, agent at the Junction, attended the funeral of his cousin, Wm. Blaine, who was killed in the collision on the B. & O., near Tiffin. It was a sad affair, and the funeral attracted a large number of the old neighbors of the deceased. Another brother, Scott Blaine, the engineer, recently injured in a collision on the Ft. Wayne road, near Valparaiso, was in attendance, but is still obliged to use crutches. Deceased was buried near the home of his parents, not far from Columbia City.

MR EDITOR:—I see by your last issue, that Elder Ward received the good will and esteem of his friends, by a donation at his residence, in Auburn, and only regret that the institution was not more general.

The friends of other ministers, in showing their regards in a similar way, give a general invitation through the papers, so that all may have an opportunity to contribute, without any feeling of delicacy or exclusiveness.

Rev. S. B. Ward is an old resident and a worthy recipient of such favors, and, had a general invitation been given, his little hand-cart would have been sufficiently greased, that it would probably have run without his assistance for some time to come.

In an early day, when roads were almost impassible, and long succeeding years afterward, Elder Ward has buffeted the storms, the summer's heat, and winter's cold, and responded to the call of the sick and dying in all parts of this county, administering comfort and consolation in their last moments, as well as pointing them to the lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world; and when the flickering spark had fled, followed them to their last resting place, preached their funeral sermon, very often without any reward, save the consciousness of doing the will of his Master.

Every church in Auburn cannot but feel grateful to Elder Ward for efficient services rendered, in not only shaking the tree while they have gathered the fruit, but when they have been without a shepherd, he proclaimed for them the glad tidings of joy and peace; and in fact, he has been a pack-horse for all denominations without regard to creeds, in carrying their burdens, and obeying calls when there was no one to respond.

And now, as the evening shadows begin to gather around him, and he can begin to hear the dashing surges against the shores of that great ocean, eternity, it is but right and proper that substantial regards should be bestowed upon him, not as a donation, but as renumeration for services rendered.

Elder Ward has always been an active worker in the church, the sabbath school, and in everything else calculated to promote religion and morality, and scores of jewels in the crown of his rejoicing anoint him in mansions not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

J. K.

Crystal Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hamilton, of Jackson township, were treated to a very pleasant surprise, on January 25, 1881, the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding day. About 10 o'clock a. m., their friends and neighbors gathered from all directions, each bringing some appropriate gift. The table was set with a most tempting supper, and various gifts neatly arranged on the sideboard. In presenting them, a neat and appropriate speech was made by Rev. H. Nelson, and responded to by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. The guests then sat down to a very elegant supper, after which, all left for their respective homes, wishing the happy couple a long and happy life, and hoping that all might be spared to attend their golden wedding. The following are the names of those in attendance: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Piles, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morr and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swisher, Mr. and Mrs. J D. Likens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ditmar, Mr. and Mrs. S. George, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Elson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elson, Mr. and Mrs. John Sheffer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neff, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. John Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Provines, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. R. Provines, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Phelps, of Bowling Green, O., and Mrs. Canon, mother of Mrs. Mrs. Hamilton.

In the evening, the young people of the neighborhood, to the number of about 40, came in unannounced, and passed an agreeable evening. Then, to make the whole thing complete, the party was suddenly aroused by the firing of guns, ringing of bells and all other accompaniments of an old fashioned belling. It reminded those present, of the time past, when a couple, who were married without the formality of a belling, were hardly considered equal to the average in society. The young people stayed into the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," and then went home, hoping, no doubt, that they might soon enjoy even their own first wedding day.

—Soldiers expecting to attend the reunion of the 44 Indiana regiment, at Ft. Wayne, February 16, can get excursion tickets at the rate of two cents per mile each way, by securing certificates of Lewis Griffith, Angola, Ind.; E. S. Aldrich, Pleasant Lake; Frank W. Willis, Waterloo; or Nicholas Ensley, Auburn. Application should be made at once. Tickets good to return up to the 17th.

G. W. Gordon, Sec'.

—For the Hancock inspirator, globe, safety and check valves, engine brass supplies, 3-8, 1-2 and 3-4 inch gas pipe, call on W. H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Indiana. 4-1f.

Re-Union of the 44th Indiana Volunteers.

The surviving members of the 44th Indiana regiment will hold their second annual re-union at Fort Wayne, on Wednesday, February 16, 1881, the eighteenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Donaldson. The following is a synopsis of the programme: The regiment will meet in the rink at 10 a. m. If the weather permits will parade at 2 p. m.; at 3 p. m. business meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year and transaction of other business in the interest of the association, after which a speech by one member from each company will be listened to relative to the battle of Fort Donaldson. Banquet at 6 p. m. The evening exercises in conjunction with the citizens of Fort Wayne, will be as follows: Address of welcome by Col. Z. A. Zollinger; response by Col. Hugh B. Reed; reproduction of the meeting held by the citizens of Fort Wayne upon receipt of the news of the victory at Ft. Donaldson; historical record of the movement and marches of the regiment, by Maj. J. H. Rerick; speeches by Col. W. C. Williams, Capt. O. A. Rose and others. The occasion will be enlivened with vocal and instrumental music. All soldiers and citizens are cordially invited to be in attendance.

MAJ. W. B. BINGHAM, President.
G. W. GORDON, Secretary.

Our School-House.

Having had the misfortune to lose our handsome and commodious new school-house by fire, it will, of course, become the duty of our school board to provide another or others for the accomodation of the schools. Now, a large, fine school-house is an ornament to a town and is commendable etc. In doing a thing of this kind, two things are to be taken into account. First, what will best accomodate the patrons and scholars. Second, expense of construction, etc. As to the first, would it not be better for the little fellows, who cannot wade snow and brave storms very well, to have ward school houses at as many different places in town, as might be needed to accomodate the public. These houses could be built either of wood or brick, at an expense of say $700 each, and suppose you need about three in addition to the one already in use; this would make $2,100. Then build a house for the larger scholars, which necessarily need not be very large, and promote from your ward schools into your grammar or high school room. In this way, ample provision can be made, and a good school had without adding one dollar to the town debt. Besides, you bring a school-house near home for the small scholars, and in this way keep them away from the larger ones, who play and talk rougher than is conducive to the welfare of the small ones, both morally and physically. We wrote this little article hastily, but believe the idea has sufficient merit to entitle it to a fair discussion by those interested.

—We stepped over and took a peep at the masqueraders at Waterloo on Wednesday evening of last week, and ge ma-na grismus, what a sight and what fun! The fat folks were there, so were the lean, the striped, the speckled, the old, the young, the handsome, the homely—in fact we were there ourself. All seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. Some of the ladies deserve great credit for their ingenuity in getting up novel costumes. Some of the gentlemen also did well in that direction. We were too much befuddled and tickled to particularize, so permit us to say that it was a very ludicrous and happy collection of our race.

School Reports.

NUMBER 10, SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

For the month ending Jan. 28, 1881: Number of pupils enrolled, 22; per cent. of attendance, 91. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month: Lizzie Wilhelm, Sophronia Wilhelm, Elmer Stamets, George Stamets, Alva Brand, Henry Brand and Henry Schweitzer.

A. J. BEARD, Teacher.

SPENCERVILLE SCHOOLS.

Report of the Spencerville schools, for the month ending Jan. 21, 1881: Number enrolled, 42; average daily attendance, 37. Names of those whose department is 100 per cent.: Laura Shutt, Eva Shutt, Jane Mason, Jessie Houlton, Flora Houlton, Arthur Olds, Adderson Kline, George Dilley, Nellie Olds, Lizzie Shafler, Will. Olds and Ellsworth Sanders.

F. SCHOLES, Teacher.

NEWVILLE SCHOOLS

Names of pupils whose deportment is 100 per cent: Elsworth Smith, Austin Rex, Vernon Headley, Frank Segur, Albert Smith, Lewis Greist, Thaddeus Thomas, Henry Hathaway, Jasper Loomis, Joseph Rex, Willie Omstead, Geo. Rex, Frand Greish, Wm. Rex, Orthio DeLong, Piuma Rex, Laura Munn, Effie Smith, Cora Guthrie, Calla Wanamaker, Ida Cotrill, Myrtle Gibson, Joe Thomas, Inez Rex, Amanda Seely, Lena Seely, Bertha Seely, Geo. Hahleman, Sohn Rodarmer and Wm. Loomis.

A. C. HARROEL, Teacher.

For Sale ro Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler, being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
4 tf Butler, Ind.

Waterloo.

—R. N. Crooks, who has been on the sick list, is getting better.

—Dr. J. U. Winslow is still dangerously sick.

—Protracted meetings are being held in the United Brethren, Disciple, Evangelical and Methodist churches.

—Ambrose Smith, a former resident of Waterloo, died of consumption at his home west of Pleasant Lake, and was buried yesterday.

—Communion will be administered at the the Salem Reformed church next sabbath morning by Rev. F. F. Christine.

—The Presbyterian mite society will be entertained at the residence of Mr. Henry Willis Wednesday evening, February 9, 1881. All are cordially invited to attend.

—Towels, Towlings and table linens, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w.

—For velvets, velveteens, trimming silks, satins, satin stripes, dress silks and silk fringes, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w.

—Geel.'er hen de groont si, un de deutch'a, vitter e's vetter g'fixed far sex woch,a—von de buk'kers youah far shtond ga' nank het'ta, far in e'ra lech'er bli'va von de sun shined, don bri'ght mer net so feel huls hock'a, un aw de kee net so long fe'der'a im free yore. Aw'ver as is es ev'ra, un ich denk me'r mis'es shtan'da. Ich vot es date ep'ber draw ga, un date de ket 'zer all dote shlog'a so kshwint as mug'lich. Se sin net feel noots anyhow. Of course, so ken'na em si gaomer'a stheck fressa, so us de keffer'a se net gre'ga ken'na awver vos der bei'tle bot sel? Un mer kon net feel k'shpos hov'a init'na. Von mer a'ner vill sa'na ins loch joom'pa don dar'f mer har'ly vin'ka sunsh' far failed mer'n: So doom'la sich al'fort so. Dale lite ma'na es an groont sow vist mix va'ga dem vetter bisness aw'ver ich glawb das an gu'ta far sthen'ich'a groont sow yusht so goot vase vons free yore is es mere dun. Se Sin net so dum as se dop'pich sin.

Attention Farmers!

You can save from ten to fifteen dollars by buying your buggies from Anderson Bros. We have a large assortment of tops which we will sell at botton prices, three doors north of postoffice. 5-1w.

For Sale or Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler—being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
4-tf. Butler, Ind.

Important Notice.

Notice is hereby given that our stock of groceries, provisions, queensware, glassware, etc., etc., etc., is complete, and that we will not be undersold by any grocery house in DeKalb county. We invite everybody in need of anything in our line, to call and see us. We will continue to pay the highest market price for produce.

Respectfully,
BRAND & DUNCAN,
2 3t Waterloo, Ind.

For Sale.

A residence in the south part of town, new house containing eight rooms, good cistern and well. Also, good house in west part of town containing five rooms, with wood-house, well, cistern and large lot, will be sold at a bargain. W. H. MCQUISTON.

Publishers' Commercial Union.

Clarance W. Taylor, of Janesville, Wisconsin, has hit upon a good plan to protect newspaper publishers from advertising frauds, and no publisher can afford to remain outside of the Publishers' Commercial Union, of which Mr. Taylor is general manager. It seems now, a little strange that some one did not hit on this plan sooner.

Liquer License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said state over the age of 21 years, will apply at the March term, 1881, of the board of commissioners of said county for a license to retail intoxicating liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, the same to be drank on the premises known as the St. Nicholas saloon, but more partibularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. 67, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, thence east 20 feet, thence north 66 feet, thence west 20 feet to the west end of said lot, thence south on the west line of said lot to the place of beginning.

Feb. 1, 1881. THOMAS COOL.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next regular session in March, 1881, for a license to retail spirtous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 4, block number 19, in the town of Garrett, Ind.

Feb. 3, 1881. GEORGE BEHLER.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session in March, 1881, for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number 26, block number 25, in the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Feb. 3, 1881. REINHOLD BLUM.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that Robert Arford, administrator of the estate of David Flickinger, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, February 28, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Waderlich and Raymond Kulsley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 1880.

53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,
REAL ESTATE AND
STEAMSHIP ACENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POST MORTUM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

New! New! New!

New Proprietor.
New Stock.
New Prices.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and surrounding country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

HARDWARE BUSINESS

in the Tomlinson Building, Broadway street, Butler, Ind., where you will find a complete line of HARDWARE—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—Remember my stock is—

ENTIRELY NEW,

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
tf BUTLER, IND.

BUT A FEWDAYS!

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Furnishing Goods!
Sacrifice Sale!
Fine Clothing!
Splendid Overcoats!

AT COST.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A BIG RUSH
AT
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREAES DAILY.

Mew Stocks Received Daily.

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I give them to you.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY

Invite attention to their

REDUCED PRICES

For January, preparatory to their annual inventory. Large reductions in

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, etc.

Large reductions in

Dress Goods, Dolmans, Ulsters,
Shawls, Felt and Satin Skirts.
A few fine Seal Garments,
Elegant Fur-Lined Goods,

At special prices. An unbroken assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's

UNDERWEAR

Still on hand at reduced prices. Our stock, in every department, must be reduced, and we have marked such prices on everything as will insure that result.

ROOT & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

New York dispatches state that the indignation aroused in the community by the scheme to consolidate the Western Union, American Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies is of the most intense description. The down-town merchants particularly are in earnest in their determination not to submit to the imposition which will be inevitable in order to secure money enough to pay dividends on a watered capital of $80,000,000, and many of them expressed their readiness to subscribe toward the construction of a new system of lines, which will be so organized as to make it impossible that it will ever be absorbed by any other company....Julius Meyer, of New York, was fined $250 and sent to the penitentiary for three months for using decayed meat in the manufacture of sausages....The obelisk was placed on its pedestal in Central Park, New York, last week. Secretaries Evarts and Goff and Gen. Arthur were in attendance, beside a large crowd of spectators.... A frightful accident occurred on the Erie railroad near Owego, N. Y. The axle of one of the driving wheels of the locomotive broke, and the entire express train, going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, was thrown from the track. The engine kept its feet, and the engineer and fireman escaped uninjured, but the forward cars were turned over and over. The postal car caught fire and four mailing clerks were burned to death. A hole was cut in the door of the express car and the messenger put his head out, but could not extricate his body. The train men tried to pull him out, but were driven back by the flames, and they saw him slowly burn to death. There were nine passenger coaches, but none of the passengers sustained any injury.

A Dutch emigrant named Roeloft Von Baren, who has been living on charity in New Haven, Ct., is said to have fallen heir to an estate valued somewhere from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000. The Mayor of Hamburg is one of the bearers of the glad tidings. The name of the accumulator of the fortune was Heinrich Spier, and among the items are seventy ships and a number of ship-yards. Owing to a fatal affray with a half-brother, Von Baren dare not return to Holland.

Senator Hall has introduced, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, a bill to declare forfeited the telegraph property aiming at consolidation in defiance of the provisions of the State constitution.

Mrs. Valeria Stone, of Boston, in distributing the remainder of her husband's estate, has given $5,000 each to colleges at Crete, Neb.; Topeka, Kan.; and Colorado Springs, Col. Her benefactions amount to $1,793,294....Catherine Crane, a New York boarding-house keeper, was fatally shot by a printer named William Lindrum, whom she had ejected....A mass of coal and rock, estimated at 2,000 tons, fell in the Empire mines at Wilkesbarre, Pa., burying Morris and Thos. Evans.

The dry-goods store of Robert Gordon, at Owego, N. Y., burned, the estimated loss being $55,000....A six-story building at 365 and 367 Broadway, New York, occupied by several dry goods and importing firms, has been partially burned. The losses aggregate about $600,000....Ex-Gov. Sprague has filed his cross-bill in the suit for divorce brought by his wife. He declares that she has committed adultery, has driven her eldest son out of doors, and persistently squandered his property, embarrassing him in his efforts to extricate himself from his pecuniary straits, as well as persisting in a course of slanderous and obscene language toward him.

THE WEST.

There has been filed in the Recorder's office at Chicago a general mortgage from the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company to the Central Trust Company, of New York, and James Cheney, of Indiana (trustees), for $50,000,000, the mortgage to run for forty years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December, in the city of New York, in gold....A train on the Rock Island road struck a broken rail near Tiskilwa, Ill., and the coaches were dragged over the ties and rolled down an embankment. The first car was set on fire by the stove. Mrs. Mary A. Kirby, of Wyandotte, Ohio, was burned to death, and thirteen others were so badly injured that they could not proceed....Father Edward Purcell, a brother of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, died of pneumonia at the Ursuline convent in Brown county, Ohio. He was the manager of the church banking business which ended in such a disastrous collapse.... The furniture factory of F. Mayer & Co., on South Canal street, Chicago, has burned, causing a loss of about $50,000. During the conflagration the south wall of the structure fell, partially burying in the ruins fifteen firemen and a policeman. Two of the firemen were fatally and nearly all the others severely injured.... Frederic Kester was hanged at Danville, Ill., for the brutal murder of his wife. The crime was committed on the night of Aug. 9, 1879, in a farm house near Buckley, Iroquois county.... E. B. Backus, a merchant of Independence, Iowa, went to the grave of his wife and shot himself in the temple....A gambler named R. G. Watson shot and killed a soldier of Company F, Sixteenth infantry, at San Angelo, Texas.

Reports from the southern parts of Indiana, Illinois, and contiguous territory, received at the Evansville *Courier* office, state an almost entire failure of the whole crop in the sections named, owing to late planting and the early and hard winter, a large portion of the wheat land being a mass of ice with the seed frozen out. Reports say that not over a fifth of the crop can be made under the most favorable circumstances.... Augustus P. Ladew died at Atlanta, Ill., from an overdose of opium. He was engaged in business with Horace Greeley and Robert Dale Owen, in New York, in 1820, and was a well-known type-founder in St. Louis in later years. He lost his fortune in purchasing the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Bloomington, Ill.

A party of friends of the late James Bowers, of Worthington, Ohio, undertook to watch over his corpse for a night, and were startled at hearing noises in the room where he was laid out. Cautiously entering the apartment, they found that three body-thieves had the coffin half-way out of an open window.. The widow of Prof. Watson, the astronomer, will contest his will, which left his fortune to the advancement of science....A brother of Secretary of War Ramsay committed suicide at St. Paul, Minn....Burglars overpowered and bound the watchman in the office of the Union Iron and Steel Company, Chicago, blew open the safe, helped themselves to $10,000 in cash, and made good their escape.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association will be held at Janesville, Wis., on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February. A cordial invitation is extended to all dairymen, butter and cheese manufacturers, dealers, manufacturers of dairy implements, and all others interested in this great and growing industry, to be present on this occasion.

J. M. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of Kansas City, started to descend a bluff by stairs which had recently been removed, of which fact he was ignorant. He fell sixty feet to the railroad track, and was fatally injured.

Levi Z. Leiter has withdrawn from the great Chicago dry-goods house of Field, Leiter & Co., and the remaining partners will continue business under the name of Marshall Field & Co. Its chief founders, who are only about 45 years of age, are credited with the possession of $6,000,000 each....A joint resolution expressing sympathy for the suffering people in Ireland, and inviting them to emigrate to this country, was adopted by the Michigan Legislature.... Commodore Davidson and others have filed with the Secretary of State, at St. Paul, articles for a company, with $2,000,000 capital, to improve the water power at Sauk Rapids.... Small-pox has broken out in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and the foremen on contract work have fled in fright....Lieut. Archibald Gibson, of the Seventh cavalry, died in St. Louis from congestion of the brain, caused by the bite of a spider when a cadet at West Point.

Prof. Riley warns the people of Marquette and Green Lake counties, Wis., that the seventeen-year locust will appear throughout this summer. The thirteen-year brood will visit Southern Illinois.

THE SOUTH.

A fleet of fifteen oyster boats from Maryland entered the mouth of the Rappahannock and began dredging for oysters in open violation of the Virginia Oyster laws. The Virginians opened fire upon them with a cannon, and the first round was returned by a volley from the fleet, delivered amid cheers from the oyster pirates. The cannon fired a second shot with better effect than the first, and struck one of the dredges in her rigging. The oystermen then beat a hasty retreat, their speed being accelerated by shots sent after them.... Kent Marsh, an insane passenger, was taken on board the steamer Annie R. Silver at Memphis. As the boat was nearing New Madrid, Mo., Marsh arose from his bed and made his way up to the pilot-house, where Mr. Dan Blake, second clerk, and several passengers were talking with the pilot. He drew a revolver, held it to Blake's head, shot and killed him instantly, and then fired another shot at the pilot, the ball just grazing his forehead, the concussion being sufficient to render him insensible. Marsh was soon secured, but not until his hand was fearfully lacerated in attempting to retain possession of the weapon.... In a rural region of Tennessee, not far from Chattanooga, Henry Yarnell was killed and a man named Howe shot in the mouth, by assassins. Two suspected men, named Brooks and Griffey, were arrested on suspicion and confined in a blacksmith shop, under guard, but during the night both were killed by rifle balls.

The Cincinnati Southern railroad is to be leased for ninety-nine years to a company of home capitalists, who will agree to pay out of the first profits 4 per cent. on the city's investment of $18,000,000....A negro woman of Cranston, N. C., gave birth to four babies.

The first grain elevator on the South Atlantic coast has been opened for business at Port Royal, S. C....The cemeteries of Alexandria, Va., were visited by grave robbers, who exhumed the body of Mrs. Jacobs, of Washington, and that of a colored girl. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion....The unveiling of the Cowpens monument, at Spartanburg, S. C., will take place on May 11, and the President, Cabinet and Governors of States have been invited.

WASHINGTON.

An important decision of the United States Supreme Court sets forth that Congress exceeded its power in imprisoning Hallett Kilbourne for refusing to deliver up certain papers and answer certain questions to the House committee which was investigating the real-estate pools of the District of Columbia.... The President has nominated Edward C. Billings, of Louisiana, to the Southern Circuit, made vacant by the promotion of Judge Woods to the Supreme bench....According to the treasury records, William H. Vanderbilt owns $50,000,000 Government bonds.

Secretary Sherman has been heard by the Senate Finance Committee on the Funding bill. He took the position that it should be amended so as to make the funding bonds redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years from date of issue, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3½ per cent., the rate to be fixed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He expressed the opinion that the treasury funding certificates proposed by the bill—which he thought should be described as "treasury notes"—could be floated at 3-per-cent. interest without change in the House provision for their redemption at any time after one year from their respective dates of issue.

The report of the commission appointed some weeks ago by the President to inquire into the wrongs of the Ponca Indians reflects very seriously upon the conduct of the Secretary of the Interior. They say that the removal of the Poncas from their lands in Nebraska and Dakota was not only most unfortunate for the Indians, entailing great hardship and loss of life and property, but it was injudicious and without just cause. The Poncas had an unassailable title to the lands in question, and had violated none of the conditions upon which it was given them. The commission recommended that Congress pass an act granting to every Ponca 160 acres of land in Nebraska or Dakota, or in Indian Territory, as they may elect, in one year, and allowing during that year free intercourse between the two portions of the tribe.

GENERAL.

Articles have been filed at Albany for the construction of a line of telegraph from New York to Cape Breton, a cable to Great Britain, France and Spain, and another cable from the Pacific coast to China, Japan and Australia. The stock of the company is to be $20,000,000, and the incorporators are Jay Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, David H. Bates, and Frederick L. Ames.

The twenty-four hours ending Sunday, Jan. 23, was one of unusually widespread meteorological violence, as shown by the telegraphic reports from the various sections of the country. In New York a heavy gale, accompanied by a sleet which froze as it fell, set in and lasted an entire day, doing an immense amount of damage. All the telegraph, telephone and fire-alarm wires were thrown down by the accumulations of ice, and the city was completely cut off from telegraphic communication with the world. Messages were received and carried by messengers to Jersey City and other surrounding points. Business was almost suspended, especially in grain and stocks, owing to the inability to get market advices. Mounted firemen patrolled the streets to give alarms of fire. Five thousand trees in Central Park were ruined, and much damage was done to cornices, chimneys, etc., and a number of persons were seriously injured by being hit by falling pieces of ice. Throughout a large portion of New England there was a heavy storm of alternating rain and snow, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty-two inches in depth, and travel was largely blocked. It was accompanied by a gale of forty miles an hour. In the region of which Chicago forms the center, snow fell to the depth of about nine inches. Snow slides at Custer and Bonanza, Idaho, swept off seventeen persons, all but four of whom were rescued. There were from twelve to twenty inches of snow at Helena, Montana, and considerable losses of stock are reported. The storm was quite general throughout Nebraska, and serious effects upon cattle in the grazing regions are feared. At Watertown, in Northern New York, the snow was from two to four feet deep. Snow fell steadily in New Orleans for eight hours, melting rapidly away. There were snow drifts thirty feet high in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont.... President Leland Stanford, of the Central Pacific railroad, in answering certain inquiries put forth by a committee of the New York Board of Trade, opens by asserting that tariffs sprung from robbery and rapine, and that it was now intended that this should be a paternal Government. He denies that railroads are public highways or common carriers, and says that if the roads contribute large sums to control elections it is because self-defense forces them to it. Legislative control, he declares, would be less just than the rates of the companies themselves, and the management should remain with the owners unless purchase is made by the State. He thinks that the proposal that the Government regulate commerce between the States would only erect business between individuals living in different States.

Capt. Howgate, formerly of the Signal Service, who has stated he intended to send out another Arctic expedition next summer, has probably abandoned his project, as he has sold his ship, the Gulnare, to some Baltimore merchants, and is now seeking an American registry.

According to figures furnished by the Census Bureau, $227,451,550 worth of 4, 4½ and 5-per-cent. bonds are held by corporations. The national banks hold $10,251,400, the savings banks $181,294,400, private banks $10,924,150, insurance companies $50,857,400, trust companies $13,834,050, and express companies $640,100.

An agreed case is to be submitted to the courts to test the legality of the payment of dividends by the Central Pacific railroad while the road is in arrears.

The racing fund in the United States for the current year will approximate $1,000,000. Nine English horses have reached New York, to be entered in our summer contests. An English trainer and some jockeys are also expected.

POLITICAL.

Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck was elected United States Senator from Nebraska on the seventeenth ballot. Gen. Van Wyck hails from New York State, where he was born and raised. He lived for many years in Orange county, and served two terms in Congress from that district. He also served in the army during the civil war. He was always quite prominent in New York politics. He moved to Nebraska about eight years ago, and bought a large farm near Nebraska City, where he resides. He at once entered into Nebraska politics, and soon gained considerable prominence. He has served in the upper house of the Nebraska Legislature for two terms, and is a member of the present Legislature.

Johnson N. Camden has been elected Senator by the Legislature of West Virginia, the twenty Republicans voting for A. W. Campbell....S. B. Maxey has been re-elected Senator from Texas, Throckmorton standing second on the ballot....The New Jersey Legislature elected Wm. J. Sewell to the United States Senate.... A Washington correspondent says there is no doubt that Senator Allison can have the treasury portfolio in President Garfield's Cabinet if he desires. It is said, however, that he has determined to remain in the Senate. He has been urging the Hon. James F. Wilson, of his State, for the post offered to himself, but the gossipers say Mr. Wilson will get the Secretaryship of the Interior, and that Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is the one most likely to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Howell E. Jackson, a State-Credit Democrat, was elected to the United States Senate by the Tennessee Legislature on the thirtieth ballot....It is said that the Pennsylvania member of the new Cabinet will be Wharton Barker, the banker, who, in May, 1879, presented Garfield's name for the Presidency. ....Congressman Berry, of California, thinks the new treaty with China will afford no relief from the curse of Celestial immigration. Congressman Page says the Pacific coast wants an amendment to the treaty, to enable Congress to prevent or restrict immigration.

Gen. Garfield has selected as his Private Secretary Prof. O. C. Hill, principal of the Normal School at Oregon, Mo., who was a member of the college faculty at Hiram, Ohio, when Garfield was President of that institution.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the Chilians attacked and defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores, on the 17th of January, and occupied Lima. Gen. Pierola, President of Peru and Commander-in-Chief of the army, saved himself by flight. Gen. Piedras, his brother, and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle. The diplomatic body at Lima had urged the conclusion of an armistice, and asked that the person of President Pierola be respected. ....The death of E. A. Sothern, the actor, is announced from London, after a prolonged period of suffering.

It is rumored in London that Mr. Gladstone will be raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Hawarden (pronounced Harden). In this event the Marquis of Hartington will become leader of the Liberal party in the Commons....Joseph U. Crawford, a Pennsylvanian, has completed a division of the first American railroad in Asia, on one of the northern islands of Japan, at a cost of $20,000 per mile.... Gen. Skobeleff telegraphs to St. Petersburg that, on the night of Jan. 15, his forces carried the Turcoman positions within forty yards of the fortress of Geok Tepe. On the following night the Turcomans assaulted his center and left, but were repulsed with great slaughter and pursued over the ramparts of their own works....The death is announced of Vorbockhoven, the eminent Belgian painter.

In the British House of Commons, on the 24th of January, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the passage of the Coercion bill. He justified the matter by a long and detailed description of the outrages which had been committed in Ireland. The Land League, he said, had a system of constables who recorded every infringement of the rules of the order. As a result, the league was supreme; there was a perfect reign of terror. Mr. Lyons, Liberal member for Dublin, moved as an amendment that land reform ought to precede coercive measures, and he was supported by Bradlaugh, Dillon and McCarthy. Sir Stafford Northcote assured the Government that the Opposition would give them all proper support in the progress of the bills through the House....South American advices are to the effect that Lima surrendered unconditionally after Chorillos, Barraca and Miraflores had been taken. There was great slaughter in the battles at those places. It is also reported that Callao has capitulated.... The British Government has offered a reward of $2,500 for the apprehension of the men who tried to blow up the Salford barracks....The manufactory of arms at Birmingham, England, is guarded by a detachment of troops, for fear of a Fenian raid....The Irredentists, of Italy are secretly raising funds with the purpose of invading Austrian Tyrol in the spring.

Much distress exists among the laborers in the distressed districts of Ireland. In every town in the county of Clare they are receiving relief, and the workhouses are crowded. The men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the murder of Lord Mountmorris have been discharged. A detachment of troops has been ordered to Weedon to protect a Government store. The baron es in Roscommon county have been declared in a state of disturbance. The trial of the traversers was brought to a close at Dublin on the 25th of January. Judge Fitzgerald charged the jury at noon, and they retired. After a short deliberation, a juror stated to the court that they stood ten to two, but the Judge insisted upon a unanimous verdict. At 7:45 p. m. the foreman announced the impossibility of reaching an agreement, and they were discharged. Outside the Court House the crowd rent the air with cheers. A torchlight procession was organized in honor of Parnell, who had slipped away to London at the close of the trial....Great depression is reported in the cotton and woolen industries of Russia. Most of the mills are running on short time, and some of them have closed entirely. Thornton, the English millionaire, and owner of the largest cloth mill in St. Petersburg, discharged 1,500 weavers at one stroke....A riot occurred between the miners and police at Skelmersdale and Clydesly, in England. One man was killed and several injured.

Eighty stalwart, but hungry, laborers of Kanturk, Ireland, forced their way into the workhouse, made prisoners of the Poor-law Guardians, and refused to let them go until they should promise to give them work. The Guardians compromised by agreeing to furnish out-door relief for one week to the starving families of the unemployed....At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin, Michael Davitt characterized Forster's speech on the Coercion bill as one of the most infamous and lying addresses ever delivered in the House of Commons....After a session of twenty-four hours, the British House of Commons passed Gladstone's resolution to give precedence to the coercion bills, the vote standing 251 to 33.... Warning has been given the commander of the volunteers at Newport, Isle of Wight, that an attempt to blow up the armory there will be made....The Russians drove the Tekke-Turcomans from Geok-Tepe and Dengal-Tepe, with great loss, on the 24th of January....The apprehension of Fenian assaults has caused the closing of the horse armory and White tower at London.... It is reported from Singapore, India, that over seventy persons were drowned by the capsizing of a local trading steamer....Eighteen persons were drowned at Cherbourg, France, by the foundering of a boat used for harbor work.... The farmers of Germany complain of the importation of American produce, and ask to be protected....Gladstone denies that he is about to enter the House of Lords.

A London dispatch of the 27th ult. says: After the action of the Government to-day the people will have good reason to be alarmed. The Second battalion of the Eighteenth (or Royal) Irish Regiment of Foot, stationed at Aldershot, and under the command of Lieut. Col. Gregorie, has been disarmed. Of course nothing can explain such a step excepting a belief that the troops have become imbued with Fenianism, and may join in the rebellion which is so soon to come upon us.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Mundella stated that infected cattle had been found among American cargoes landed since the year opened, but there was no official information of the existence of the foot-and-mouth disease in the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senator Logan managed to get a favorable report on his bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list on Friday, Jan. 21. Two Democrats of the Military Committee, Maxey and Hampton, were absent, and Senator Logan was supported by Plumb, Burnside and Cameron (Pa). The three Democrats, Cockrell, Randolph and Grover, voted the other way, but did not filibuster against the report. The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill; also the bill to [illegible] Gen. Ord on the retired list with the rank and pay of Major General. The House passed the measure for the retirement of Gen. Ord. Mr. Loring, of the Sixth Massachusetts district, was declared entitled to his seat. A report in favor of seating Bisbee, the contestant from the Second Florida district, was received.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, Jan. 22. The House held an all-night session on Friday, at which absolutely nothing was done, no quorum being present, and several members objecting to all business offered. On Saturday, Mr. Hull, from a Florida district was unseated, and Mr. Bisbee, the contestant, admitted. Mr. Reagan made a vain effort to have the Inter-State Commerce bill taken up, and nothing was accomplished but the passage of several minor bills. The members were so exhausted from the previous night's session that an early adjournment was effected.

Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent of the Senate, on the 24th, to take up the bill to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list of the army, but Mr. Vest, of Missouri, objected. Mr. Logan then moved to lay aside all prior orders and consider this bill. After a somewhat protracted debate the motion was defeated—yeas, 25; nays, 28. Mr. Edmunds' Geneva Award bill was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, and a substitute proposed similar in terms to that reported last session. The Indian Land bill came up, and it was agreed to extend its provisions to twenty-nine tribes on ceded lands in Indian Territory. In the House, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to retire Col. Thomas L. Crittenden, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General. Mr. Young, of Tennessee, proposed the appointment of a commission to examine and report on the adulteration of food. Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, offered a bill for the construction of a double-track railroad from New York to Council Bluffs. Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, introduced a bill revising the list of duties on sugar. Several bills were reported by committees, and placed on the calendar. Mr. Cox reported a substitute for the Apportionment bill, providing for 301 Representatives. The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation, which sets aside $40,760,437.

In the United States Senate, David Davis reported favorably the Chicago Lake-front bill on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 25, and gave notice that on Friday he would ask its consideration. Mr. Logan called up the bill to retire Gen. Grant. The vote thereon stood 25 yeas to 28 nays, Lamar and Davis voting with the Republicans. A bill was passed to pay the additional expense of the tenth census. The Indian Land bill was debated at some length, decided objection being made to conferring citizenship on the red men. David Davis introduced a bill to pension Justices of the Supreme Court who may become permanently disabled. The House passed an appropriation of $30,000 for a monument in commemoration of the battle of Saratoga. The postoffice appropriation was taken up in committee of the whole, and amended to provide that safety-heaters, saws and axes shall be carried in mail cars, and the Australian colonies shall be reimbursed in part for the cost of the British closed mails on the overland route. The bill then passed. The House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. A majority of the House Committee on Elections made a report favoring the unseating of Martin (Republican) as the member from the First North Carolina district and of giving the seat to Yeates (Democrat). A minority report was also presented. The joint bill for counting the electoral vote came up, when the Republicans forced an adjournment.

A favorable report was made on the bill in reference to quartermaster stores furnished the forces of Gen. Lew Wallace during the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio to the Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 26. Mr. Ingalls introduced a resolution providing for the counting of the electoral vote in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at noon. The resolution provides that "two persons shall be appointed tellers, on the part of the Senate, to make a list of votes for President and Vice President as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the State vote, which shall be entered on the journals, such entry to be a sufficient declaration thereof." The Senate spent considerable time in discussing the bill providing for conferring land on the Indians in severalty. Hoar's amendment to confer the right of citizenship on the Indians was rejected by a vote of 29 to 12. There was a long and acrimonious discussion between Plumb on one side and Hoar and Dawes on the other side as to how Massachusetts disposed of its Indians about 200 years ago. The pensions appropriation was reported, and the Senate went into executive session, when the President nominated ex-Senator Stanley Matthews for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the retirement of Justice Swayne. The nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House passed a bill granting Carr lake to the city of Council Bluffs. The resolution looking toward the establishment of a telegraphic system was favorably reported. By a strictly party vote the Morgan electoral resolution was taken up, but the Republicans filibustered until an adjournment was effected.

Mr. Dawes presented in the Senate, on the 27th ult., the petition of 50,000 citizens, praying for a full observance of the treaties made with the Indian tribes. Bills for public buildings at Quincy, Ill., and Minneapolis were reported favorably. Mr. Beck spoke for an hour in advocacy of his resolution for free ships, to which Mr. Blaine replied that from the inception of the war Congress had done nothing to uphold the navigation interests of the United States. The Naval Appropriation bill, which sets aside $14,720,787, was passed. Bills were also passed for the sale of a portion of the Leavenworth military reservation, to authorize the construction of a railway bridge across Niagara river, and to establish an assay office in St. Louis. The House indulged in an excited debate on the North Carolina contested seat of Yeates vs. Martin, and, on a demand for the previous question the Republicans refused to vote, breaking the quorum.

The Real Old Kirk.

A well-known and popular Scotch clergyman was some years ago favored with a visit of some of his congregation. Being of an hospitable disposition, and desirous of showing them every attention, he requested them to partake of some refreshment. Proceeding to the sideboard, he took out a bottle of brandy, and, holding it up to the light, remarked —"This will not do, it's the Free Kirk —hot and fiery; we'll put it back again." The next bottle he took up happened to be filled with vinegar cordial. It was replaced with the remark—"That is like the U. P. body—if it does little guid, it can do little ill." At last a bottle of whisky was produced, with the exclamation—"We're a' richt noo! Here's the real Auld Kirk o' Scotland; sit doon and make yoursel's comfortable."

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Is This to Prove the Solution of the Great Problem?

[New York Telegram to the Chicago Tribune.]

Various reports have been recently published throughout the country concerning the construction of an entirely new and direct line of railroad from New York to Chicago by an independent and newly-organized corporation. While these reports have not been without foundation in fact, they have been incomplete in detail and misleading in statements. A visit to the offices of the Continental Railway Company, situated at No. 5 Cortlandt street, resulted in the procuring of the first authentic statement of facts which has yet been made. The Continental Railway Company is a corporation existing under special charters granted by the Legislatures of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa, and under general charters from the States of Ohio and Indiana, granting authority to build a continuous line of railway from the Hudson river, opposite New York, to the Mississippi river, opposite Omaha, with extensions connecting Chicago and St. Louis with the East. This line has been surveyed the entire length, and several millions of dollars have been spent in the actual work of grading. Arrangements have already been made to put 10,000 men at work as soon as the weather will permit in the spring. It is stated by the officers of the company that ample funds are at their command to construct the road and equip it in the most complete manner. There is to be a double track the entire distance of the heaviest steel rails of English manufacture. This route between New York city and Chicago, according to the surveys, does not vary fifteen miles in the entire distance from a straight geographical line. The distance between these two points is 781 miles, or 129 miles shorter than the shortest route now in operation. By the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections the distance to Chicago is 914 miles; by the New York Central and the Lake Shore, 930 miles; by the New York Central and Great Western of Canada, 961 miles. Beside being the most direct route to the West, the elevations will be less than those of any other road, not exceeding forty feet to the mile at any point. The survey strikes the Delaware river at Belvidere, and the Allegheny at Mahoning, Pa. The Pennsylvania State line is crossed at New Castle, and thence the projected road runs to Akron, New London, Tiffin, Fort Wayne, Ind., Rensselaer, and Chicago. The most difficult engineering obstacle to be met with on the line is the crossing of the Delaware river, where a pier bridge is to be constructed 500 feet high. It is estimated that this road will be completed and in operation two years from next spring. A large staff of engineers will be distributed along the line of the road early in the spring to complete their labors. They will be followed by trains with iron and supplies. The entire work will thus be pushed forward with the utmost expedition.

It thus appears probable that the public will soon be provided with a system of cheap transportation by the construction of a new and continuous line of railway in a direct line from New York to Chicago, with low grades and light curves, built in the most substantial manner, with abundant appurtenances and facilities, operated in the interest of commerce and as the benefit of the people requires.

Youthful Criminals.

A New York *Herald* reporter visited the Jefferson Market and Tombs prisons, in that city, where youthful offenders against the law are detained. Warden McDermott informed him that their average age is from twelve to sixteen years, but sometimes they are as young as eight. One boy of fourteen was sentenced for twenty days, and his crime was stealing a pair of socks. The weather was bitter cold, and it was clearly evident that the child took them to keep from perishing with the cold. One of the boys, about thirteen years of age, said he had been arrested for stealing a zinc sign, which was insecurely fastened at the doorway of a large building. He admitted that he had been with several other boys, who started away with it, but on discovery had dropped it. This boy did not run away, and was arrested. His father went to a lawyer to secure his services for his defense, and was told that for $30 he could get the boy acquitted. The father was very poor, but in the belief that his son was innocent he pawned a number of articles, and managed to scrape together the requisite $30, which he handed to the lawyer. The latter, just before the trial, told the father it would be necessary for him to have $10 in order to secure the boy's acquittal, and that the $30 paid was simply his fee for legal services. The father had no means of raising the additional $10, and the boy got thirty days in prison, while the Toombs lawyer got $30 of the poor father.

One cell was occupied by a mere child of ten years. Unlike the cells in the Jefferson Market Prison, which are used for a like purpose, these cells in the Tombs are dark, dismal, and repulsive. The corridor in the part now under notice is narrow, low, and dingy, and the whole aspect of the place as repellant as Murderers' Row on the other side of the prison.

"What're you here for?" was asked of a boy in a cell.

"Stealing."

"What did you steal?"

"A pocketbook."

"How much money was in it?"

"Dollar and thirty cents."

"Didn't you know that you would be sent to prison if you stole it?"

"No, sir."

The boy was apparently of average intelligence, but very pale and thin in flesh. He both looked and spoke as if he were in ill health, and his appearance did not indicate more than eight years of age. Close questioning developed the statement that he had never stolen anything before, and that he went to church and attended school. And yet this mere child was incarcerated in this gloomy cell just as were adult murderers in the other side of the prison.

A mysterious star, called the Pilgrim, which was observed in 945, 1264 and 1572, is expected by astronomers to appear before long. It was described in 1572 as brighter than Jupiter, and "such was its brilliancy that persons were able to detect it at noon in a clear sky, and at night when the sky was so overcast as to hide all other stars." If it appears it will probably be visible for several weeks in the constellation of Cassiopeia.

THE CHINAMAN AT TABLE.

How the Weak-Headed Are Certain to Get Very Drunk.

From a paper by Mrs. J. H. Siddons on "John Chinaman at Home," the following is taken:

Desirous of knowing something of their social practices, I accepted an invitation to a wine party given by one of my friends at his private lodgings, and there I had a fair specimen of the Chinese drinking faculty. As Shakespeare's "Iago" has it (slightly altered), "Your Dane, your Almaine, your swag-bellied Hollander, and even your Englishmen, 'so potent in potting,' are nothing to your Chinamen!" It is common, at the table, to test the faculty of the several guests for holding a large quantity of liquor by calling upon each in his turn to make an impromptu couplet upon some given subject, or quote from the classics certain phrases containing some word agreed upon, or throw dice, or drop the chopsticks in certain specified ways into a bowl—the failure in any of those devices being a fine of so many cups of wine. The devices come under the general name of "Wine-pleasure rules." As impromptu rhymesters the Chinese are inimitable, the subjects often being a satire upon some person or persons present, but these are fleeting things of which no record is kept. It is otherwise with the wine songs consecrated to the Bacchus of the land. Here are attempted translations of one or two, in the metre in which the original occur. The two first lines will give an idea of the rhythm of the original:

"Kiwai, hwo lo, kiwai hwo lo
Jo yao kiwai hwo, skin kiwai hwo."

Come, merry be!
A joyous song, a merry glee!
If you wish to happy be,
Then be happy just as me!
Flowers you have and wine so cheery,
And the moon's sweet, softened looks,
And the running, limpid brooks;
Want you more? There are your books!
Though you've work, and hard it be,
Taxing mind's activity,
Sure you can a moment seize
To devote to joyous ease!
In the twinkling of an eye
Light and dark before you fly,
Morn is hardly seen to rise
Ere the night has shut its eyes,
Days and months like winds fly fast;
Nothing in this world can last.
Rich you are with rising sun,
In poverty ere day is done.
So the river in a glance
Swells the ocean's wide expanse.
Fallen virtue, that's your one;
All Heaven smiles on those that see!
If a draught, a taste, gives pleasure,
Sure there's more in Nature's treasure,
Now it's broken, then it's mended;
Bear it calmly, soon it's ended.
Hunger's but a fleeting pain.
Cold? You'll soon be warm again!
Is grief the burden of men's song?
I but laugh the whole day long.

Challenged by one of the guests (it was a party of six) to give some idea of Chinese poetry that was not Anacreontic, our host repeated, in his own language, the following on self-love. It will serve to convey an idea of Chinese ethics. Passionately fond of money, greedy of gain, as they are in practice, the Celestials do not altogether disregard the teachings of the great philosopher, Koon-foot-zu, whom the Jesuits Latinized into "Confucius." The subjoined lines will show that a love of virtue prevails and is associated with verse, a style of composition to which the Chinese are partial:

"Love yourself!" Where can you find
No love of self in all mankind?
Be your work in wood or steel,
Put your shoulder to the wheel!
Waste no time in idly sitting,
Or you'll see before you flitting
All the means you have in store,
All the hopes you had before.
While cold famine, grim and gaunt,
With dread death your household haunt.
To let your business idly lie,
To cringe, to fawn, to sponge and sigh
For wealth and power—not work, but play,
Incur bad debts—and never pay—
Is not the love of self I mean.
Another's horse I will not ride,
I sigh not for my neighbor's bride.
Another blames me all in vain,
I ne'er retort or blame again;
Let others censure, blame or swear,
I simply laugh and grin and bear.
So join with me, while day is long,
On "Love of self!" a joyous song.

It would be a poor compliment to John Chinaman to leave it to be inferred that he has only learned to drink wine *a la Anglaise*. His adoption of European practices is quite a *furore* with him. In 1840 he used nothing but the Sedan chair to carry him about the town in which he lived; but six years ago there were nearly 400 four-wheeled carriages in the city of Shanghai alone! The old junk has been superseded by the steamer, and in many other respects "Excelsior" has become the motto of the child of the Middle Kingdom.

Mr. Sassoon, of Belgravia Square, London, stables his horses in the topmost story of his house, and carries them up and down on an elevator. The purpose is to save the cost of ground, which is valuable in that fashionable neighborhood.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$7 50 @11 75
Hogs	4 85 @ 5 75
Cotton	11¼@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine	3 40 @ 3 85
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 13 @ 1 19
Corn—Ungraded	54 @ 56
Oats—Mixed Western	42 @ 43
Pork—Mess	13 25 @13 50
Lard	9½@ 9¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 20 @ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 40 @ 3 80
Medium to Fair	4 40 @ 4 90
Hogs	4 10 @ 5 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	97 @ 99
No. 3 Spring	81 @ 86
Corn—No. 2	36 @ 37
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 32
Rye—No. 2	89 @ 90
Barley—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 04
Butter—Choice Creamery	30 @ 32
Eggs—Fresh	38 @ 40
Pork—Mess	12 00 @13 25
Lard	9 @ 9¼

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 2	98 @ 1 04
No. 1	90 @ 97
Corn—No. 2	35 @ 36
Oats—No. 2	29 @ 30
Rye—No. 1	86 @ 87
Barley—No. 2	88 @ 89

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01 @ 1 02
Corn—Mixed	41 @ 42
Oats—No. 2	32 @ 33
Rye	87 @ 88
Pork—Mess	13 00 @13 25
Lard	9⅛@ 9

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 03 @ 1 04
Corn	41 @ 42
Oats	36 @ 37
Rye	97 @ 98
Pork—Mess	13 75 @14 00
Lard	9 @ 9¼

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 04 @ 1 05
No. 2 Red	1 04 @ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	40 @ 41
Oats—No. 2	34 @ 35

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	5 00 @ 5 30
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 00 @ 1 02
Corn—No. 1	42 @ 43
Oats—Mixed	37 @ 39
Barley (per cental)	1 60 @ 2 00
Pork—Mess	13 75 @14 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 25 @ 5 65
Fair	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	3 75 @ 4 50
Hogs	5 25 @ 5 75
Sheep	3 00 @ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Mr. Whitelaw Reid's candidate for the New York Senatorship, wasn't so much as named in the caucus. Yet Mr. Reid claims to be the personal organ of the President-elect.

IT was very kind in the Michigan Legislature, and characteristic of Legislatures generally, that, having refused to give ex-Gov. Bagley the Senatorship which he sought from it, it joins heartily in a recommendation to Garfield that he be given a Cabinet place, which he doesn't seek from anybody. It is a very cheap way of disposing of a man's ambition. Garfield is probably not at all concerned about Michigan, agreeing with Conkling, at the Chicago Convention, that any Republican can carry that State.—*Chicago Times.*

EVERYONE now, in speaking of the next administration, says a Washington correspondent, talks of it as if Mr. Blaine were to be President. It is common to hear men talk of the fine administration Blaine is to give the country. A prominent Democratic lawyer of this city, who has been closely allied with Mr. Tilden, said this morning: "I am glad Blaine is going into the new Cabinet. He is a big, brainy, active man. An administration with him at its head will be noted for its incisive aggressiveness and brilliant dash. It will also be a liberal administration, one that will look earnestly toward building up the real interests of the country. If the people of one section of the country need a canal or railroad, Blaine will say to them: 'Build it and you shall have all the money you need to help you out.'"

ALL the indications are, says a New York letter, that the same old syndicate that managed Grant's tour about the world and trained him for the nomination which he failed to get, have him still in hand for 1884. Who knows but that Tilden and Grant may be the contestants then? Mr. Tilden has wonderfully improved in health. He is living quietly, exercising freely, eating heartily of brain food, and is in the hands of a *masseur*, whose manipulation, so rejuvenating to the old man, has given strength to the veteran statesman, and almost made of him a new man physically. In his bucolic life at Greystone there is repose, strength and longevity. It goes without saying that he knows better how to conduct a Presidential campaign than any man in America, and if he had been at the head in the last contest there would have been no such blunders as Democrats now grieve over.

PRESIDENT HAYES has lost that small modicum of "sand" which was in his gizzard when he went to Washington. He has become actually afraid of Conkling, and, in the matter of appointments for the Senator's section of the country, "lets 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,' like the old cat in the adage." For instance, he was aching to name a successor to District Attorney Woodford, of New York. An appointment could hardly be suggested that would not be an improvement upon this person, yet Mr. Hayes lets it lapse with the full knowledge that the appointment in such case would be made temporarily by the Justice of the Supreme Court for the New York circuit, who is a cordial friend of Senator Conkling. Justice Hunt has, of course, appointed Woodford, and Hayes is solacing himself by copious draughts of crab-apple cider, and by vaporings of what he will do to break down the Conkling machine in New York. Meantime the victorious Senator treats the Ohio little man with the utmost contempt.

THE negro voters are determined to have something of the plunder of the Republican party or quit its membership, but white Republicans, never dreaming of giving the negroes an office themselves, swear themselves black in the face because Southern Democrats will not do so. In the negro interest, Bruce, of Mississippi, is being pushed for Secretary of the Navy, but Garfield doesn't consider his name seriously for a single moment. Rainey, of South Carolina, was named by the Republican caucus for Clerk of the House of Representatives, when, the Democrats being in the majority, the act was a mere compliment. Now that the party is in the majority, it will no longer think of Rainey in connection with so honorable and lucrative a place. In St. Louis, J. Milton Turner, who was honored with an office, that of Minister to Liberia, a place where no white man in his senses would voluntarily go, spoke the other night of the neglect of the colored folks of Missouri when the spoils were passed round. He declared that "out of 2,000 public offices distributed in the State by the President of the United States, there were no negro Postmasters, Collectors of Customs, Surveyors of Ports, etc.; and that out of 200 appointments within the patronage of the St. Louis postoffice and several hundred made by the Mayor of St. Louis no negro had been appointed chief of an important department, created a policeman, Comptroller, Assessor of Water Rates, etc. The negroes held the balance of power here, and proposed at the spring elections to make their strength felt." Garfield told some negroes, the other day, that they mustn't think of themselves as different from other Americans, or demand anything for themselves as a class. Garfield forgets that nature has made it impossible to class a negro with a white man, and the negro himself would be better pleased with an office or two than with all the fine talk the gentleman at Mentor can give him.

MR. FRANK HISCOCK, member of Congress from the Twenty-fifth New York district, is a candidate for the Speakership of the next House. He has always been classed as an anti-Conkling Republican, but in order to strengthen his chances of success he recently called upon Senator Conkling with a view of forming an alliance. The latter, we are told, received his visitor with more than his usual haughtiness. He raised his form to his full height as he looked Hiscock full in the face and declaimed after the fashion of a proud political potentate who does not lightly grant favors to men who have been lacking in personal loyalty. Mr. Hiscock began by bluntly saying that he wanted Mr. Conkling's support in his canvass for the Speakership, frankly saying that he did not believe that he could succeed without his help. He understood the full value of the service he was asking, and subscribed fully to whatever reasonable terms might be demanded for an alliance. Said Mr. Conkling, slowly and impressively: "Mr. Hiscock, you ask me for my support for the Speakership. Now, my dear sir, I ask, in advance, what kind of a man I am supporting. There are in this sad vale of tears two kinds of Republicans. If you belong to a certain class, who are beneath any language, however contemptuous, you must not look to me. By ——, sir, if there is any one thing upon which I pride myself, it is the fact that I am a Republican—a stalwart Republican, if you please. There is no milk-and-water business here, no sniveling hypocrisy or selfish cant. To all loyal Republicans I am a friend; to the insipid make-believe Republicans, who make an endless practice of being superior to their wicked party associates, I am a sworn, unshrinking, tireless enemy." Mr. Hiscock took this lecture very quietly, and then asked, in a quiet fashion, what sort of a pledge Mr. Conkling would require from him to satisfy him upon the question of personal loyalty. Mr. Conkling replied in a still more emphatic manner: "It is a subject that will take some time for me to consider. I am free to say that I like you. You have never, to my knowledge, played the sneak or hypocrite; but, by ——, if you were my own father or my own brother I would want to know in advance just how you stood on one or two vital things before you could have my support. I tell you, sir, it is a matter far beyond any personal feeling. I should want you to be able to satisfy me that you are loyal to the stalwart element of the Republican party, and that you have no sympathy with the treacherous, traitorous, mendacious, hypocritical conspirators who are now seeking to betray the coming President into a contemptible disregard of the men who made him to-day all that he is. By ——! sir," said Mr. Conkling, with increased fire and energy, "there's going to be in future a square line of action drawn. The men who carried the last campaign on their shoulders, and who secured a hard-earned victory, are men who will not be overlooked. The same power that made can again undo. So when you come to me to ask my support you must first be certain where you stand. At the present time, as well as for the future, the loyal, stalwart Republicans do not propose to allow the cunning, sneaking, hypocritical, feather-headed Ohio breed of milk-and-water men to rule. We have submitted quietly, believing that relief would come in the natural order of things."

Proper Names.

Before the reign of Elizabeth, English names were few, simple, short and familiar. If a person had a new name of some length it was very sure to be shortened or *nicked*. In ordinary life few names were heard but Tom, Dick, Harry, Hal, Jack, Rob, Mob, Dob, Phip, Nancy, and similar abbreviations. But in the year 1560 an event occurred which in a few years changed half the names in England. The Bible was published in the English language, and one copy of the same, if no more, was soon to be found in each parish, perhaps chained to a desk in the church. Before that time, the English Bible was a forbidden book, and if a family had a copy, it was kept most carefully hidden, and never read except with great precautions. The Bible was sometimes fastened under the lid of a stool, and, if danger threatened, the book was concealed by closing the lid. Sometimes the odious detective, when he entered, would be invited to take a seat on that very stool.

If you wish to make a book universally desired, you have only to put the ban of the law upon it. In 1558, Elizabeth became Queen of England, and soon after this passionately loved and long-forbidden book was spread all over the kingdom. People read it as it had never been read before, and has never been read since. Peasants in remote parishes may be said in the most literal sense to have searched the scriptures; they ransacked them from Genesis to Revelations, and particularly the chapters containing little more than lists of names. People in general regarded every word and syllable even of the English translation as the veritable language of Jehovah. They soon began to name their children from it. The old English names rapidly went out of fashion, and Bible names succeeded them. Although the new fashion lasted little more than two generations, some of the old names never returned. Hamlet, for instance, was common in Shakspeare's day. Amice, Avis, Colet, Sibyl, Dinah, and many others are now scarcely known. Even Barbara, with its nick-name of Bab, Dorothy and Dolly, Olive and Olivia, Cecilia and Cicely, are no longer the favorites they once were.

Some of the old forgotten names were no great loss. We read in an ancient parish register of a certain "Original Bellamy," who had a son named Original, and his son was also named Original. The discovery of this entry led to that of other Originals of the same century. There was a John Babington in 1550 who gave his son and heir the name of Original.

Many parents, it appears, have given their children something ridiculous in the way of a name. Mr. Bardsley copies from the London directory the following, all of which must have been given with deliberate intent to fasten a joke upon the unfortunate children: Cannon Ball, Dunn Brown, Friend Bottle, River Jordan, Jolly Death and Sudden Death. A "Mr. Sudden Death" appeared as a witness in a London trial about two years ago. In this country we have had odd names like the following: America Sparrow and America C. Tabb. A certain Robert New christened his two sons Nothing and Something. We have had also Christmas Carol, Pepper Mixer, Opportunity Hopper, China Ware, Lemon Peel, Salt Cod and Always Gentle.

A CERTAIN gentleman must have been very proud of his wife when he described her as "beautiful, dutiful, youthful and an armful."

MAN wastes his mornings in anticipating his afternoons, and wastes his afternoons in regretting his mornings.

FARM NOTES.

ENGLISH dairymen say that high grade shorthorn cows when dried off fatten more rapidly with less food according to their size than any other dairy breed, and their beef is of superior quality, bringing a top price in the market.

THERE is no better soil in the world for potatoes than solid sward land. We find from our experience that the best seed is cut down to two eyes, thus producing few vines, but large vegetables. Our potatoes, Rose and Hebron, from such cuttings, were very large this year. They were, however, very crooked. This, perhaps, was caused by the uneven distribution of the manure.

WHEN corn is planted in drills, the drills should run north and south, it is reasonably said. In this case the eastern part of the corn receives the morning sun, the western the afternoon sun. Were the rows to run east and west, the north side of the rows would receive sunshine only at midday. To what extent the crop is affected by the direction of the rows is a fit subject for experiment.

WE have been looking over a great number of experiments with different kinds of concentrated fertilizers upon corn. The conclusion that must be drawn is, that while bone has shown the best effects in a majority of instances, in many others it does not appear to have produced any appreciable effect. We can only repeat what we have already said many times, that this is a question which each farmer, by careful observation and experiment, must determine for himself.—*Rural New Yorker.*

DUCKS hatch their own eggs rather better than hens. The hen, says a good authority, is not calculated for a longer period than the usual three weeks (except that most inveterate of sitters, the Brahma). For the first day or two the young of any birds should be kept quiet, and quietude encouraged throughout. If observed closely the hen that steals her nest and rears all her chicks will be found to possess quiet and regular habits and will not fatigue her young unnecessarily.

TREATMENT OF STRAY CATTLE.—The lawful method of treating stray, trespassing animals is to take them into custody and hold them for twenty-four hours, notifying the owners, if they are known, of the detention. If the animals are not claimed at the end of this time, they are to be driven to the public pound and placed in charge of the pound-keeper, who holds them for a reasonable time, and then advertises them for sale. The times of detention are fixed by statue or by by-laws of the townships or counties, and the pound-keepers are usually provided with copies of these laws for their guidance.

THE best time, says a writer in the *Prairie Farmer*, to remove evergreens is undoubtedly in the spring, just as the terminal buds are opening. They may be removed safely until they have grown three inches. The next best time is in the latter part of the summer, or just before the fall rains set in. It is true, however, theoretically, that they may be safely removed at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and practically true if extreme care is taken. Our opinion is that they are removed with least loss in the spring, as we have stated. As to mulch, it makes really little difference what the material is, so it will not blow away or scatter noxious weeds.

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER.—A correspondent says: "I learned one or two things about butter last spring. One of them is, that butter of all kinds should either be stiff and set away in a cool place, or, if not made so stiff, should be put in gallon or half-gallon jars, and either sealed up or thick paper (old letter paper will do) brushed over with the white of an egg fastened securely over the top. Before sealing them up, however, it is well to put about half a teacup of sugar over the top of each, but if made thick enough they will not need it. In canning fruit this should always be done, as it prevents them from moulding, provided they are not moved and jolted around."

FARMERS' GARDENS.—As a general rule farmers do not provide themselves with good gardens, at least not as good as they should. The excuse for this neglect is generally the same with all of them—they have not the time to bestow on them, and yet it may safely be asserted that an acre of ground appropriated to a garden, will be more profitable to the farmer than any other ten acres on the farm. The interests of the farmer, the comforts of his family, the good condition and health of his whole household, require such a garden on every farm in the country, and it should be a garden, not a mere excuse for one, a mere weed patch. It should be one so managed and arranged that every vegetable of a wholesome quality for human food, should be raised in it in plentifulness and at the earliest season. After a winter's diet on generally solid food, the human constitution requires the deterging operations of free vegetable diet.

CRIB BITING.—Crib biting, says the *Western Rural*, is a habit resulting from many causes, restraint put on the horse, by way of strapping the neck, etc., are more or less apt to produce other permanent injury; when the restraint is removed he will crib again. It has been suggested to cover the manger and woodwork within his reach with sheet-iron, or with fresh sheepskin, which may be smeared with aloes, but these means are of avail only while the horse stands in the stall. The process of rasping the teeth, as suggested to you, is simply preposterous. If the horse's front teeth really were too long, how could he then get the teeth or molars together to chew the food? All the teeth of the month, when not deviating from their normal condition, are worn equally, and by rasping the surface of the front teeth, the consequence will be that the lower teeth will not meet with the upper teeth, which will interfere with his ability to properly grasp his food from the manger, and will make it impossible for him to bite off the grass, and withal he will continue his habit of cribbing.

CORN TRIAL BY FARMERS.—In a series of seventeen corn crops raised in Saline County, Missouri, by farmers competing for a Grange premium of $200 for the largest yield, it appears that twelve crops out of the seventeen gave an average yield of over 100 bushels per acre, and this not for one acre only but for an area of ten acres in each case. Nothing could more clearly show the progress of good farming than this fact. When one man gets a yield of 100 bushels or over from a single acre it is not very remarkable, because it is getting to be of frequent occurrence. But when a dozen men, each cultivating a field of ten acres, get a product of over 100 bushels per acre for the whole area it may well attract attention. If twelve fields, aggregating 120 acres, are made to produce 12,000 bushels of grain per annum, together with its 500 tons of clover, what would the yield of the country amount to at the same rate of production, and how much longer shall we remain satisfied with thirty bushels per acre as an average yield for the whole country? If the above competition is a fair sample of granger enterprise and success, then we say let the patrons of husbandry go ahead, and let the farmers' clubs show the same spirit of progress. Then, indeed, the new decade and the croakers and doubters will pass away to join the bats and the owls of the buried epoch.—*Experiment Record.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—Several hours were wasted in discussing Comstock's bill for removing disabilities of coverture, after which the matter was recommitted. Numerous resolutions were introduced. A bill was introduced to shorten the time by one month for the killing of quails and pheasants. Numerously-signed petitions were presented praying for the submission of a constitutional amendment for the ratification of the people giving the ballot to women. During the afternoon session Senator Banks directed an inquiry into the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the law by the Coal-Oil Inspector. The Committee on Claims was instructed to report upon the feasibility of making the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State a Board of Claims to pass upon all claims against the State. Senator Spann introduced a bill providing a school or home for indigent children; and Senator Poindexter presented a temperance bill stipulating a $200 license for the sale of liquors, the money thus obtained to be appropriated toward the erection and maintenance of an inebriate asylum. Dealers are also made responsible for damages received from the sale of their liquors. Senator Bentley introduced a bill repealing the Railroad Whistling act, and making provision that the engines shall sound the whistle twice and ring the bell continuously until the crossing is passed. The bill is patterned after the Ohio law, with the same signals in use on the Wabash, Bee line and Pan-Handle roads.

HOUSE.—The House occupied the greater part of the morning session in debate upon the rate of interest. The Judiciary Committee submitted a majority report recommending that Buskirk's bill, limiting the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent., should lie upon the table, but the minority report recommending the adoption of the bill was accepted by a vote of 59 to 34. After considerable debate the bill was recommitted by nearly the same vote on the ground that not sufficient consideration had been given other features of the bill. Neither vote upon the subject was partisan. The State Bar Association's bill for submitting the constitutional amendments to a popular vote was reported upon favorably by the Judiciary Committee and the 22d of February agreed upon as the date of election. The bill passed, ayes, 74; noes, 23. Mr. McIntosh's resolution declaring it unlawful and unconstitutional for the General Assembly to pass an apportionment bill until the existing act had been in operation six years was laid on the table by a strict party vote—ayes, 51; noes, 36.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—SENATE.—The Senate today designated next Friday for memorial addresses and resolutions relative to the late Gov. Williams. Senator Wilson introduced a bill empowering the Governor to make all appointments now the special province of the Legislature, said appointments to be divided equally between the two political factions. Senator Shaffer offered a bill separating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. The resubmission of the constitutional amendments and Brown's bill for the Constitutional Convention went over until Tuesday. The bill appropriating $16,000 for the payment of the Indiana Legion claims passed. A select committee of five, consisting of Senators Yancey, Wilson, Brown, Spann and Foster, was appointed, to whom all petitions in favor of woman suffrage are to be reported.

HOUSE.—Forty new bills were introduced, including one providing for electing the electors for President and Vice President, and repealing the present law requiring appointment of District Marshals to collect the vote. A committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of judicial circuits in the State, and a resolution passed recommending Congress to pension all Mexican veterans except those who had not accepted the result of the War of the Rebellion, and had failed to have their political disabilities removed by act of Congress. Representative Cotton introduced a bill amending the present act so as to debar County Commissioners from levying a tax for township purposes exceeding 3 cents on the $100 for any one year in any county having a voting population of over 20,000, provided also that the township tax shall not exceed 1 cent on the $100 valuation. Bills were presented, allowing women to hold any school offices in Indiana, and for the taxation of both mortgages and judgment on foreclosure of mortgage, and to adjust the taxation between parties to such mortgages.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—The Senate was not in session. The House passed a bill amending the charter of Evansville, and passed a resolution to in the future hold but one continuous session per day, to give the committees time for work. The bill concerning allowances of claims against decedants' estates passed. Adjournment until Monday afternoon followed. During the morning session the proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of Senator Voorhees on the floor, he having stopped to pay the Legislature a visit while en route back to Washington from the funeral of Judge Paterson at Terre Haute. On motion of Mr. Kenner (Republican), Senator Voorhees was received with great ceremony, and, in response to an invitation, addressed the House in a few well-rounded periods, in thanks for the flattering reception.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—Senator Langdon introduced a resolution expressing the opinion that the management of the State prisons should be consolidated under one board. Referred. The Committee on Revision and Codification reported a number of new bills, and the establishment of a State Board of Health was made the special order for to-morrow. A number of petitions were received, asking the establishment of schools for dependent children. Senator Vogles introduced a bill virtually doing away with what is called the "Provoke law," and Senator Spann presented one providing for the employment of short-hand reporters for all Circuit Courts in counties of over 50,000 inhabitants, or districts of over 100,000 inhabitants, the salary to be $18 per week when service is rendered. Senator Kahlo's bill regulating charges by sleeping-car companies was read for the first time.

HOUSE.—The House held an afternoon session, occupying the principal time with introducing and reading bills prepared by the Codification Committee, and reported by the Revision Committee. The majority of them referred to pleading and practice, and chief among them was the bill to abolish the Assessor in cities and towns, and transfer his duties to the Township Assessor. A majority of the Committee on Education reported favorably on the passing of the Compulsory Education bill, and the minority reported adversely. The latter was voted down by 75 to 15, and the bill made the special order for Feb. 2. At the time of the adjournment the House was considering the report of the Committee on Claims recommending the payment of principal and interest of the Tipton county swamp-land claims. Representative Moody presented a petition from the Auburn Soldiers' Association favoring the removal of the corner-stone of the State House for depositing underneath appropriate military memorials.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—The Committee on Executive Appointments asked further time and was given until the 28th. A concurrent resolution was adopted directing investigation of the Soldier's Orphans' Home. The re-submission of the constitutional amendments, after some discussion, was made the special order for Wednesday. The House bill on the same subject went to the Judiciary Committee. Comstock's bill providing for the establishment of a school for pauper children passed unanimously. So did Chapman's bill for the organization of water-works companies. During the day Senator Brown created a breeze by charging that the Republicans were purposely delaying a confirmation of Gray's appointments until Feb. 1, when the offices would become vacant by limitation. To allay his vehemence the committee promised to report on the date as above.

HOUSE.—The question of paying the 18-year-old swamp-land claims of Tipton county, involving $50,000, came up before the House again to-day and was recommitted for further investigation especially relative to the demand for interest. Gov. Porter presented a communication inclosing and commending a letter from Prof. Campbell on the relation of the United States geodetic survey to the drainage of Indiana swamp lands, in which he holds that all the main water courses are lower than the level swamp land, therefore, making it possible to reclaim the latter. A bill of 286 sections from the codification committees, thoroughly classifying the laws on the assessment and collection of taxes, was introduced. All the bills heretofore presented from this committee were advanced one stage and referred. The bills requiring voters to pay their poll tax before exercising the franchise, and precluding habitual drunkards, confirmed criminals and persons of insane parentage from marrying, were indefinitely postponed. The report of the committee recommending a bill creating a Police Judge was approved, and the House agreed with the Senate in ordering an investigation of the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Institute for Feeble-Minded Children. Senator Kahlo's bill to regulate the charges of sleeping-car companies provides that they shall not charge more than $1 for a berth, and $2 for a section for any distance less than 200 miles. Over this distance they shall be entitled to charge ½ cent per mile for berths and 1 cent for sections. Senator Kahlo has also introduced a bill to fix passenger fares at the uniform rate of 3 cents per mile.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.—SENATE.—The Senate passed a joint resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to labor for the repeal of so much of the acts of Congress as confer especial jurisdiction upon the Circuit and District Courts of the United States of suits by and against national banks, resident of a State, without regard to the amount involved in such suit. The bill establishing a State Board of Health came up, and was engrossed after tedious discussion. It provides for a board of seven members, six to be appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, and a Secretary elected by the board, who shall hold office four years, the term of one-half of the members to expire every alternate two years. It also provides a complete system of gathering statistics, and makes the State Board of Health the center of the system, giving it supervision of the registration of the births, deaths, and marriages, and provides for the collection of statistics through county, city, and township officers, and defines their duty, with certain powers in the investigation of an epidemic or unusual outbreak of disease in any part of the State. Mr. Poindexter's bill permitting the formation of companies to dredge the Ohio river at certain points passed unanimously; also Mr. Woolen's bill, making it a misdemeanor to buy or sell votes at an election. The first-named bill is a scheme to permit Angus Dean, of New Albany, to obtain from Congress the privilege of improving the Ohio river opposite Madison or New Albany in low water, to test the feasibility of a plan which he has invented for river improvement.

HOUSE.—The House had the usual wrangle over the purchase of Revised Statutes by the State Librarian for use of Legislators. Several hours were spent in advancing bills to second reading. Five new bills were introduced, among them the proposed consolidation of the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane under one board of management. The Senate resolution directing an investigation of the Coal-Oil Inspector was concurred in and an invitation was accepted to visit Purdue University, near Lafayette, by special train Tuesday next. Representative Robinson, of Decatur, introduced a bill making six months' failure of a husband to support his wife sufficient grounds for divorce. The concurrent resolution petitioning Congress to pass a law preventing the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals was passed, and also the bill enabling manufacturing and mining companies from other States to purchase, hold and convey real estate in this state.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—A dry session of the Senate took place, owing to the absence of members on committee duty. Bills were passed: Providing for recording land patents issued by the Governor; prohibiting of pool-selling, and reducing the number of peace Justices to three in each township, with one additional for an incorporated city. The resolution to meet in joint session Wednesday next to elect Prison Directors was referred to the Prison Committee.

HOUSE.—The House held a business session, and accomplished a great deal of necessary routine work. A large number of bills were summarily disposed of by indefinite postponement. The claim of Benton county for prosecuting James L. McCullough for murder, although favorably reported upon, was practically killed by a decisive vote, upon the general ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent. The bill increasing the per diem of the Speaker to $8 was rejected, and the bill fixing the liabilities of employers for injuries to employes went to the Judiciary. A strong attempt was made to repeal the law creating a Coal Oil Inspector, as recommended by a minority report, but the report was rejected. It was agreed, however, that amendments were needful to the existing law, the chief objection against which comes from the border counties, who assert that owing to its restrictions oils which can be purchased in Illinois at 11 cents per gallon, cost 16 in this State. A compromise medical bill, agreed upon by all the medical men in the House, came from the special committee, and was ordered printed. Among the new bills introduced from the Codification Committee was one grouping together all the laws relative to holding property by married women, and one making a general codification of the laws relative to mechanics' lien, in which there were also a number of new features simplifying the methods by which persons supplying material for buildings can secure payment. A committee, headed by Representative Mason, was directed to investigate the management of the Deaf and Dumb Institute. A bill was introduced appropriating $19,712.63 to cover the deficits of William D. Gaston, late Trustee of Patoka township, Gibson county.

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A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clear, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE

THE Book of the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal Duties, Confinement, Love and Courtship, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Physical Decay, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., [illegible]

Medical Advice, Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, [illegible]

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 536 pages, and over 100 illustrations. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, cures Chronic Diseases and complicated cases, and diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, self-abuse or sexual excesses. Patients treated by mail and express. Where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is free and invited. Questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE MARK

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons

Indiana, April 18th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 28, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine and send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Apr. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $5, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 25th, 1879.—Please forward [illegible]

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. [illegible]

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

Has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent EA sold elsewere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar,	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Doubline Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	15c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 and 8c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Three lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	15c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. PIONEER 1881

Hardware Store.

Headquarters for Stoves !

The Celebrated Buffalo, N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand.

—A full line of—

BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS,
Wagon and Buggy material,
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Silver-Plated Knives and Forks and Spoons,
Granite Iron-Ware,
Oliver Chilled and Bryan Plows.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
Buffalo Scales, Sash & Doors,
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.
JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.

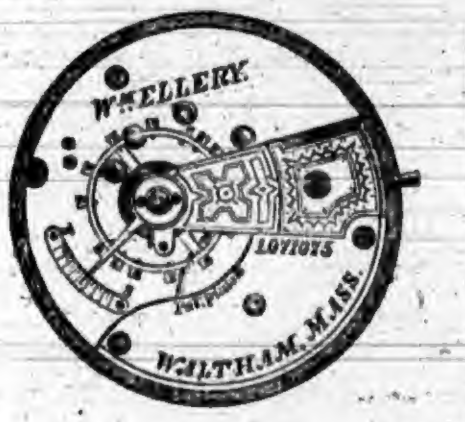

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Casters, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches
All Work Warranted.
No charge for mending silver ware sold at
JOE ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

Six genuine Arabs filed their preliminary applications in the United States Court in Washington, a few days ago, to become citizens of the United States. One of the applicants, who speaks English very well, was with Henry M. Stanley in Central Africa when he was hunting for the great explorer, Dr. Livingstone.

A Western woman, tall, gaunt, determined, followed a young man into a railway station at Pittsburg a few days ago, and pointed a silver mounted pistol at him. He stopped, deposited his baggage on the platform and mildly expostulated with her in the presence of the crowd. The woman calmly replied that she was his wife and she would'nt allow him to run away from her. He scratched his chin, and resuming his burdens walked back toward the train and embarked thereon, closely followed by the woman. The not very affectionate pair found a seat and the wife motioned her husband to take the seat next the window, which he reluctantly did and quietness reigned. From a passenger it was learned that the pair had quarreled all the way from Chicago, and that the man had threatened to desert his wife at Valparaiso.

Thirty obliska transported from Egypt from time to time are now standing in various parts of Europe. Of these there are in Rome eleven, of which four are higher than the New York obelisk. The highest of these, and the highest in Europe, being 106 feet without the base, stands before the church of St. John Lateran. The obelisk in the piazza of St. Peter's is 82 ft. 9 in. high. Both of these were mounted on high pedestals. The pedestal of the St. John Lateran obelisk is 44 feet high, making the entire height of obelisk and pedestal 150 feet. The pedestal of the St. Peter's obelisk is a trifle less than 50 feet high, making the whole height of the monument 133 feet 2 inches. If Commander Gorringe has brought with him the entire pedestal on which the New York obelisk stood at Alexandria, about the same proportion will be observed as those of the St. John Lateran obelisk, the pedestal of the former being 27 feet 11 inches, making the whole height of our obelisk 96 feet.

What a Blizzard Is.

"A blizzard," says a Dakota man "is the northwestern name for a gale of wind filled with snow and icy particles as fine as rice powder, with a temperature of 10 to 20 degrees below zero. A genuine blizzard is so fierce that you can neither face it nor distinguish objects ten feet away from you. In Dakota and Minnesota during the prevalence of a blizzard farmers only venture out of their houses with guiding ropes around their persons to enable them to find their way back."

1881

THE STEADFAST WATCHMAN

—of—

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,
and Exponent of

American Democracy.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL!

Has again been enlarged. It will hereafter be a

56 Column Quarto,

Making a growth in size of over twenty per cent., or an addition of reading during the year of 416 Columns.

This makes the Sentinel the largest and most desirable weekly paper in the United States, placing it ahead of all its rivals. Every Indian should be proud of it.

Price Per Year, Single Copy, $150

Special Rates To Clubs.

Persons wishing to become agents send for private circulars an sample copy. Liberal cash commission to agents, also first-class list of special premiums offered.

Address
SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Agents.

All persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who desire good, profitable employment, and the pleasantest kind of work at their own homes, should send address to J. J. KENNEDY,
51-4t. Willimantic, Conn.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Jackson, Michigan. By order of the board of directors. R. G. ROLSTON, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 28, 1880.

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year. The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

All questions and parties shall be treated with candor and fairness, but the truth shall never be perverted.

The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER

will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in all branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

TERMS OF WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

For one year..........$1 75
For six months.......... 65

A free copy given to any one sending a club of seven names with $8 05.

TERMS OF DAILY ENQUIRER.

	With Sunday	With Sunday Issue.
One year	$12 00	$14 00
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Three months	3 25	3 75
One month	1 25	1 50
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2 00
Any two days' issue, per year,		4 00
Any three days' issue, per year,		6 00

Send for sample copies.
FARAN & MCLEAN, Publishers.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34 eow-ly.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Waderlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 188.

53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheizer, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundry line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line parallell with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equal-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south-east quarter, thence east on said line to the south east corner of said north east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

53-3t. HENRY HINES, Administrator.

RAILROADS

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled, Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! no ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and South-eastern points. Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. Ft
Chicago, Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	3 15am	4 30p
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 50
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 40	7 50
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 15	8 05	9 00
Corunna	2 42		8 45	9 43
Sedan			8 55	9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9 20	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10 00	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10 50	
Bryan	3 44	12 27am	11 50	
Wauseon	4 25	1 10	2 46pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 45	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 55	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	Pac. Ex	Wy Frt	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar	8 00pm	8 20am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	5 30pm	5 40m
Goshen	3 38	4 14	4 00	3 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 13	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 19	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 43	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 45	2 24	10 20	8 00Lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 53	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	12 17	6 2[illegible]	
Toledo	11 05am	12 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 00	6 40pm		
Cleveland	7 00	7 50		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 13		
Erie	3 35	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv.	12 25	12 45		
Nagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	8 30		
Boston, ar	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 06 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates Baggage checked through to principle points.

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J. E. CURTIS, S. M. D. Toledo, O.
CHAS. PAINE, G. S. Cleveland, O.

For through tickets of all classes, rates of freight and information apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG, Ag't.
Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 37	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 08	7 25	4 43
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 15	9 00	6 13

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 05	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 08
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	[illegible]
Avilla		12 20	[illegible]
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
CHICAGO ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Limit'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 13	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 05am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 40	2 50	4 55	7 15
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex	No. 8, Lim'd
Chicago lv.	8 00am	3 20pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 39		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30am	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 02	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	2 57	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

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In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

-3m. C. N. HASKALL.

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The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	11:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	6:55 p. m.	Local F't	6:55 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m

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TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

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Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Dont forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

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For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

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St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, I.

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 6, 1880.

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:15 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake [illegible]; Angola [illegible]; Fremont, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Bankers, [illegible] (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R. R.) arriving at Hillsdale 5:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m.; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, [illegible]; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:45 connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, [illegible]; Pleasant Lake, 1:10; Angola, 1:20; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:55; Adrian 4:20; Toledo, 5:55, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Leasing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:01 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, [illegible] p. m; New Era, [illegible] arrive at Waterloo [illegible]; Summit, [illegible]; Pleasant Lake 6 53; Angola, 6:47; Fremont, 7:20; Reading, 7:05; Jonesville, 8:22; Jackson 9:22 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:[illegible] a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

9:17 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:05 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:45; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Colwater, etc.; Reading, 7:40; Montgomery, 7:54; Fremont, 8:12; Angola, 8:20; Pleasant Lake, 8:40; Summit, 8:52; Waterloo, 9:05; arrive at St. Johns, 9:36; New Era, 9:36; Huntertown 9:55; Academie, 10:05; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:10 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m., Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Stoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:30 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:56; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; from Detroit 4:05 p. m. Hillsdale 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 46; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 p. m; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 15 a. m. train run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 10, 1881. Number 6.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

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Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock,

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. Littlefield,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John W. Baxter..........Clerk.
A. S. Leas..........Sheriff.
Albert Robbins..........Auditor.
L. J. Miller..........Treasurer.
Michael Boland..........Recorder.
A. P. Foltz..........Surveyor.
J. J. Latson..........Coroner.
W. H. McIntosh..........Sup't of School.
D. D. Moody..........Representative.
Edward Kelham, John Shoub, Fred. D. Oberlin..........Commissioners.

"Grizzly Bruin" Gets Tight.

A half-dozen prospectors camped one night recently, in the Sierra Nevada, ElDorado county, California. The ground was covered with snow, and when about midnight, a grizzly bear approached, the crunching of his feet aroused the whole camp. The bear trotted boldly up to within a few feet of the fire and seized the nearest thing that could be reached—a bag containing a few such articles as bread and a demijohn of the hottest whisky manufactured on the Pacific coast. The prospectors fired several shots at the grizzly, which caused him to seize the bag and scamper off. Relieved of the unwelcome visitor's presence, the party dropped off to sleep again, to be aroused about dawn by loud and long roars in a neighboring ravine. The men approached the ravine cautiously and were delighted to see the grizzly uproariously drunk and rolling in the snow. The bear had broken the demijohn and lapped up the whisky with an appreciative tongue. His antics were very funny—"as good as a circus," one of the prospectors says—and they were kept up until long after sunrise. He tried hard to climb up the side of the ravine and made ferocious dashes at the men, but every time he rolled down. At last the spectators shot him and moved on.

Story of a Somnambulist.

A citizen of North Turner Bridge, a village in Maine, was aroused the other night by his wife telling him a neighbor's house was on fire, and begging him to go and help put it out. He went and did valiant volunteer fire department service, and then came home and returned to bed. The next morning he remarked to his wife: "I feel dreadfully. I am lame and feel completely exhausted." "Well you may," said the wife, "after working so hard at the fire last night." "What do you mean?" said he. "Why, the Starbold house was burned last night, and you worked like a hero saving the other building." He seemed surprised to hear it, went out and took a look over the premises and came back. "Well, Marcia, the building is surely gone, but I never would have believed even you when you say that I went to that fire, if they were not gone. I don't know a thing about it." It turned out that he was in a state of somnambulism all the time of his brave action the night before.

The hired girl who was called up at four o'clock in the morning thinks arose two hours later would sound quite as sweet.

A RAIDER'S FATE.

How John Morgan Came to His Death—Shot While Attempting to Escape From a Company of Union Troops—The Story of the Killing Told By the Man Who Fired the Fatal Shot.

[J. R. Downey, in the Philadelphia Times.]

In reply to the question, propounded by Mr. H. V. Redfield, in the Weekly Times, I desire to state that I served with Andrew Campbell, who was then first lieutenant of company C., nineteenth United States infantry, in the year 1868-69. We were stationed at post of Madison, Arkansas, and from his lips, I had the details of the killing of the great calvary rider, who spread such alarm whenever he started on one of his famous riding expeditions. I cannot now recall Campbell's account of the disposition of the troops—if he ever knew how they were disposed—but I assume that your correspondent's account of that matter is substantially correct, and so I will confine myself to the facts in immediate connection with Morgan's death.

When company G., thirteenth Tennessee, had surrounded the house in which Morgan was, they received orders—of course verbal—"to halt and arrest any or every one who might attempt to escape therefrom," the officers of the command, doubtless, if not the soldiers, expecting to find someone there who might be worthy of their attention. Campbell was posted in close proximity to, and in full view of the rear of the building. While a portion of his command was effecting an entrance at the front of the building, a man whose most prominent article of dress was a common soldier's old and well-worn overcoat, hastily thrown on, emerged from the back door, and at once started to gain the shelter or protection of some vines and out-houses that were in the garden. Immediately upon his stepping into the yard, says Campbell: "I, in a loud tone, ordered him to halt, but instead of obeying he started into a run. I then repeated the order and at the same time brought my gun to my shoulder so as to cover him, when, seeing that he still disregarded me, I deliberately aimed at, and shot him. He dropped in his tracks, and died in a few minutes. But I did not know at the time, nor even had the least idea of whom it was I had shot." After the inmates of the house who were wanted, had been captured, the proprietor walked to the place in the garden (or yard) where he had fallen, and said: "Gentlemen you have killed John H. Morgan." This was the first intimation that Campbell, as well as perhaps the most of his associates, had of the identity of the dead soldier.

CAMPBELL'S STORY OF THE KILLING.

In this place I will say that the house was, according to Mr. R., owned and occupied by the widow Williams. Campbell was either mistaken as to the party who identified the fallen man, or else some one of those secured as prisoners assumed that position. Morgan's body was placed on a horse and taken to the Federal camp. If Morgan was murdered, then every soldier who is subject to surprise and capture and loss of life in attempting escape from capture, is also murdered; and yet there are, perhaps, thousands in a time of war who die that way. I remember to have closely questioned Campbell as to the minutest details of the affair, knowing the reputed character of Morgan as a bold and fearless man. I thought that perhaps there might have been desperate resistance or attempted strategy, to overcome which was additional virtue in his captor, but such was not the case, as Campbell says that to the order to halt he made no reply whatever, and seemed only intent on getting away. Considering the confusion that must have existed, the fact that a tired trooper had been suddenly waked from a sound sleep to the reality that he was on all sides environed by his enemy, I believe the statement of this only person who can decide, to be correct. I do not doubt but that, like many other brave men, the ordinary precautions of ordinary people for personal safety to him savored of timidity; yet, if through extraordinary indifference to the probabilities of war he met his fate, it cannot, in any sense, be called murder.

Campbell, occupying a position of danger in an expedition having for its avowed purpose the scattering of a force that had been a menace to our armies, very properly obeyed to the letter the orders which were designed for the death or capture of the rebel raider. Andrew Campbell was a soldier who allowed no trifling with his duty when that duty was imparative; his physique was splendid, and in strength, he was very much more than a match for an ordinary individual. He was nearly six feet in height; had a strongly knit frame; a rather pleasing address, and was either Irish by birth, or of Irish descent. When the war broke out, he was living in Arkansas, near Helena. Much against his inclinations, he was conscripted and placed in a rebel regiment, raised in his neighborhood. He embraced the first opportunity that offered to desert from his enforced service, and joined the Union army, which, he said, "was more in accordance with his political sentiments."

REWARDED WITH A LIEUTENANCY.

In recognition of his services to the government for having permanently relieved it of one of its most dangerous adversaries, Campbell, either at the close of the war, or at no very late subsequent period, was commissioned a lieutenant of the United States army, and was assigned to duty with the nineteenth United States infantry. He served for a period in the Indian territory, and afterward in Arkansas, under General Charles H. Smith.

Campbell's desertion from the rebel ranks, and his subsequent killing of Morgan, was well known to the young men of the country—many of whom had belonged to his original regiment—around about Madison, where he was stationed, and he was disliked, not only because he had forsaken rebellion, but also because he had been a principal actor in depriving them of the services of a noted leader. On one occasion, he and some others were drinking together in a saloon of a town, when one, who had formerly been an officer in the confederate army, who was athletic and a taller man than Campbell, proposed wrestling with him. He accepted the challenge, and landed his antagonist on his back on the floor of the saloon before he was rightly aroused to the requirements of the situation. Maddened by his discomfiture, and while he was regaining his feet from where he had been thrown, he drew a Derringer from his pocket, with which, there is no doubt, he intended to shoot the man who had so deftly floored him. Campbell, perceiving his danger, sprang upon his would-be assassin, wrenched the pistol from his hand, and, turning the muzzle in the opposite direction, he poured the contents into the assailant's head before he had fairly got to his feet. Fortunately for a human life, the bullet did not penetrate the forehead where it struck, but, being turned aside, merely resulted in a scalp wound, from which the man soon recovered.

Campbell, sometime after falling into habits of dissipation, and having but few mental acquirements either to balance his splendid physical organization or to offset his failings, his commanding officer, Captain T. C. Williams, intimating to him that he might resign or answer to a court-martial for irregularities, he chose the former and resigned his commission. When the command, of which he was an officer, was ordered from Madison in 1869, he was then residing there.

Thurlow Weed's Romance.

Thurlow Weed lately told a correspondent how he came to adopt a daughter. "It was in 1845," he said, "while I was in a barber-shop in Albany, I heard that a writing-master named Chapman had been found dead in his room, and that his daughter, aged two years, had been alone with her dead father for several hours. Chapman was a dwarf of intemperate habits. The little girl was to be taken to the almshouse the next morning. It was a sad case. I mentioned it to my family at the tea-table, without manifesting any feeling, but I saw at once that my wife and children shared my interest, and when I was leaving the house half an hour later, my daughter stood at the hall door and said: 'I will go with you, father.' She was right in her guess. Arriving where the waif was temporarily lodged, I found the child, and she came to me readily. I asked her if she would go home with me, and she spoke up, 'Yes, sir.' I remember her sweet voice now. Well, we took her home, and I never think of her without feeling sure that a blessing went into our house with that child." Mary Weed, as she was christened, died at the age of twelve. Mr. Weed subsequently learned that her mother belonged to a respectable English family, and that, before marrying the Albany dwarf, she had been the betrothed wife of a British officer, whose death blighted her hopes and sent her to this country. Mrs. Weed preserves a medal which was awarded to Mary by the American Institute when she was only seven, for excellent needle work.

A few years ago a Japanese publisher brought out a life of Washington in forty-five volumes, with illustrations in which the father of his country is represented in modern dress, wearing a heavy moustache, carrying a cane and accompanied by a Skye terrier.

Famous Men of Muscle.

Among the Greeks the successful athlete was crowned with laurels and loaded down with wealth and honor.

Milo six times won the palm at both the Olympic and Pythian games. He is said to have run a mile with a four-year old ox upon his shoulders, and afterward killed the animal with one blow of his fist, and ate the entire carcass in one day. So great was his muscular power that he would bind a cord around his head and break it by the swelling pressure of the veins. An ordinary meal for Milo was twenty pounds of meat, as much bread, and fifteen pints of wine.

Polydamus, of Thessalia, was of colossal height and prodigious strength, and, it is said, alone and without weapons, killed an enormus enraged lion. One day, it is recorded, he siezed a bull by the hind feet, and the animal escaped only by leaving the hoof in the grasp of the athlete.

The Roman Emperor Maximinus was upward of eight feet in height, and like Milo, of Crotona, could squeeze to powder the hardest stone with his fingers, and break the leg of a horse with a kick.

While a prisoner in Germany Richard I. accepted an invitation to a boxing match with the son of his jailer. He received the first blow, which made him stagger; but recovering, with a blow of his fist he killed his antagonist on the spot.

Topham, an Englishman, born in 1710 was possessed of astonishing strength. His armpits, hollow in the case of ordinary men, were with him full of muscles and tendons. He could take a bar of iron, with its two ends held in his hands, place the middle of the bar behind his neck and bend the extremeties by main force until they met together, and bend back the iron straight again.

The famous Scanderbeg, king of Albania, who was born in 1414, was a man of great stature, and his feats of sword exercise have never been equaled. On one occasion, with his cimeter, he struck his antagonist such a blow that its force cleaved him to the waist.

Maurice, Count of Saxony, was especially noted for the surprising muscular power of his hands. On one occasion, needing a corkscrew, he twisted a large iron nail round in the required shape with his fingers, and opened half a dozen bottles of wine with it. Another time he picked up a number of horseshoes, and, with his hands, snapped them in two as readily as though they were made of glass.

If history is to be believed, Phatyllus, of Brotona, could jump a distance of fifty-six feet.

Strutt, an English authority on games and amusements, speaks of a Yorkshire jumper, named Ireland, whose powers were marvelous. He was six feet high, and, at the age of eighteen, leaped, without the aid of a spring-board, over nine horses ranged side by side.—Brentano's Monthly.

"The Leopard Boy" Before New York Doctors.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Prof. George Henry Fox, in a lecture on skin diseases, at the college of Physicians and Surgeons to-day, exhibited, as an illustration, the "Leopard Boy." After the professor had explained that the color of different races depended upon the amount of pigment contained in the skin, the boy, a young negro about eleven years old, was led in.

He was scantily dressed, and his body is mottled with patches of white skin. Prof. Fox said that the spots had enlarged considerably since his first examination of the boy three years ago, and it was safe to predict that the process would go until the transformation would be complete.

The lad, in response to the questions, said that he was black at birth, and that the white spots began to appear when he was three years old. He suffered no pain.

Couldn't Stand the Cold.

A remarkable circumstance in connection with the recent cold snap was the effect on the fish along the coast, large schools being driven in shore and in shallow water. Strange as it may seem, it is asserted that the fish, particularly bass and trout, were observed to throw themselves bodily out of the water on land. An old negro caught thirty-one very fine large bass in this way at Raccoon Key, near Warsaw. On St. Catherine's a net thrown in the water was almost instantly filled by fine large fish, and fishermen found some difficulty in hauling the nets in. Others were observed to kill them in the water with oars. This novel occurrence was witnessed generally all along the island to the southward and in the rivers near the coast.—Savannah [Ga.] News.

How a Beautiful Young Girl Checkmated Simon Girty.

The wickedest white man of the early period of Ohio history was Simon Girty, who sided with the British in the war of the revolution, and commanded the Indian allies which were induced to fight against the colonists. Girty was as cruel as the worst red savage, and there are many traditions in the Sciota and Sandusky valley of his raids and outrages. In 1777 Fort Henry, which was situated on the Ohio river, near Wheeling, which was garrisoned by forty men, was suddenly attacked by a force of five hundred Indians.

He succeeded in ambuscading and slaughtering thirty of the garrison, leaving but twelve to defend the fort. Among the women and children was young Elizabeth Zane, a beautiful girl of seventeen. The twelve soldiers, commanded by Col. Shepherd, were good marksmen, and, knowing that surrender meant death for their wives and children, as well as for themselves, they resolved to fight to the last. But, alas! bravery availed them little, for it was not long before the small stock of powder in the fort was almost exhausted, and only a few charges remained to each man. In despair the colonel called his brave little band together, told them that at a house some sixty yards outside the fort, which their enemies had not yet dared to approach, there was a keg of gunpowder.

Whoever should try to bring it into the fort would be in peril of his life from the Indians. He had not the heart to order any man to such a task, but the powder was their only hope, and therefore it was his duty to ask if any one of them was brave enough to volunteer the undertaking. Instantly three or four men avowed themselves ready, but only one man could be spared. But while they were generously disputing among themselves for the perilous errand, Elizabeth Zane approached the colonel and begged that she might be allowed to go for the powder. Her request was promptly refused, but she persisted earnestly, even against the remonstrances and entreaties of her parents and friends.

In vain they pleaded and reasoned with her, urging more than once that a young man would be more likely to succeed through his power of running swiftly. She replied that she knew the danger, but that if she failed, her loss would not be felt, while not a single man could be spared from the little garrison. Finally it was agreed that she should make the first trial. When all was ready the gate opened and Elizabeth walked rapidly across the open space toward the house where the powder was stored. Those in the fort could plainly see that the eyes of the Indians were upon her, but either from curiosity or mercy they allowed her to pass safely and to enter the house. Her friends drew a breath of relief, and watched even more anxiously for her re-appearance, saw her come out soon, bearing the powder in a tablecloth, tied around her waist.

By this time the Indians suspected her burden, and in a moment more as she was hastening toward the fort, they sent after her a shower of bullets and arrows. They all, however, whistled by her harmless, and with wild, startled eyes, but undaunted heart, she sped on with her treasure through the deadly missiles, until at last she bore it in triumph inside the gate. By the aid of the powder and the enthusiastic courage which Elizabeth's self-sacrifice inspired, the little garrison was enabled to hold out until relief came to them. And so the noble act of a young girl saved the lives of all within the fort, and vanquished its five hundred dusky assailants. The Zane family became well-known in southern Ohio, and gave their name to the beautiful city of Zanesville.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that Robert Arford, administrator of the estate of David Flickinger, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, February 28, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Wederlich and Raymond Kulsley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 188..

53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, vacation after December term, 1880.

John Coyle is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for judgment and foreclosure by George W. Husselman, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 10th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 28, 1881, at nine o clock a. m.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 12th day of January, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said state over the age of 21 years, will apply at the March term, 1881, of the board of commissioners of said county for a license to retail intoxicating liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, the same to be drank on the premises known as the St. Nicholas saloon, but more partibularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot No 67, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county thence east 20 feet, thence north 66 feet, thence west 20 feet to the west end of said lot thence south on the west line of said lot to the place of beginning.

Feb. 1, 1881. THOMAS GROSS.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.

Notice is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned, administrator of the estate of John J. Goll, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, on the 18th day of March 1881. 5-3w.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made by the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at its December session, 1880, sealed proposals for taking charge of and superintending the county poor farm and county work house for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract will be received at the county auditors office, in said county, until Thursday the 4th day of March term of said board at 2 o'clock p. m. No bids will be entertained unless accompanied by a bond required by law to be given by the superintendent of the county poor asylum and county work house. The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Feb. 2, 1881. 5 4t

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. Proprietors,
39 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

TAKEN INTERNALLY.

$100 REWARD!

FOR ANY CASE OF CATARRH IT WILL NOT CURE.

J. D. Weatherford, of the House A. A. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen, I take pleasure in informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and do not hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh. J. D. WEATHERFORD.

We manufacture and sell it with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE that it will cure any case. Accept no substitute. For sale by all druggists generally. If your druggist does not happen to have it, send to us and we will forward at once.

Price 75 Cents Per Bottle F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O.

A CANNIBAL CONCEIT.

The cannibal king of the cannibal isle,
Eyed Hannibal Hook with an animal smile,
And fingered his topical tresses awhile,
With a smack of his lips, and a giggle of guile,
And a critical leer in bon vivant style—
Then the rollicking, frolicking thing,
He bit off the nose
Of Hannibal Hook,
Nor thought, I suppose,
Of the freedom he took—
This horrible, cannibal king!

O, the cannibal queen of the cannibal king,
Was a kind of a languishing lout of a thing,
Who strung up her petticoats short with a string,
And walked with a grace, and a finical fling,
One elbow akimbo, her body aswing—
The beautiful, dutiful spouse!
She quietly took
Off a finger and toe
Of Hannibal Hook,
Without thinking, I know,
How tough were his cheeks and his brows.

The terrible teeth of the horrible two
Were quick to infringe on the feast that they drew
From the lubricate limbs of the lubberly crew,
Who simply believed they had nothing to do
But to furnish their flesh for a cannibal stew.
So the cannibal couple arose,
And washed in the river
Poor Hannibal Hook,
Then looked to the Giver,
And prayed, and partook
In a way I dislike to disclose.

THE ANGEL OF SHILOH.

BY AN EX-ARMY SURGEON.

"You found the tavern full?"

The speaker was a handsome, intelligent-looking gentleman of perhaps 40—evidently a citizen of the village, and resident of the handsome but unpretentious dwelling-house in front of which he was standing.

"Yes," I replied; "I was too late by half an hour, so the landlord informed me."

"You shall be welcome here, if you will accept of modest quarters and plain fare."

The tone of voice, no less than the words uttered, assured me that the offer of hospitality was sincere, and with a grateful heart and a simple expression of thanks I passed through the gate and clasped the extended hand of the man who, although I had not even known of his existence till that minute, and who I had every reason to suppose a foe of the cause I represented—a rebel to the Government whose uniform I wore, yet whom I recognized a friend and brother.

"You are very kind," I said, "more kind than you know, for I am not only weary, but ill, or I should not have sought lodgings indoors while my comrades were exposed to the privations of camp life."

"I am glad of the opportunity to offer hospitality to a professional brother," he responded, "for I know from the letter on your hat-band that you are a surgeon, and I am a physician. This would have been sufficient to have prompted me to invite you in, but something else, a sudden but unexplainable impulse, which I could not resist, impelled me to it."

By this time I had been led into the family room—a most cheerful room. A beechwood fire blazed and glowed upon the hearth; a bright carpet with warm colors covered the room; an old-fashioned mahogany sideboard stood to the left, and a bureau of the same rich wood faced it on the other side of the room, and in one corner a clock of "ye olden time," and known by the title of wall-sweeper, counted off the seconds with stately precision, and sounded the knell of the dying hours in a solemn monotone. Easy-chairs stood back against the farther wall like sentries on an inner picket line, while the others were grouped about the cheerful fire, and these, as we entered, were occupied by persons whose faces I could never have forgotten had I seen them but for a moment, and which are now photographed upon my heart forever and aye. There were three persons in this group, a venerable old gentleman, a white-haired, matronly and kindly-faced old lady, and a golden-haired, blue-eyed young lady—father, mother and daughter of my friendly host, Dr. Jewell.

There is something in a name, else how should these people be so appropriately named? I wondered and pondered the more when I learned that the brightest and richest and rarest gem in the group had the beautiful name of Lilian.

I beg the reader's pardon—I have not told him or her, as the case may be, who I am, or when, how or where all this happened.

My name is Alden; a lineal descendant I am from John and Priscilla Alden, whose romantic history you have doubtless read in poetry if not in prose. My ancestors had gone West almost a century ago, hence those provincial prejudices so characteristic of those descendants of the Mayflower party who still cling to the crags of Plymouth Rock had been lost in the broad and fertile valleys of the Ohio, or they had wandered off and found a flower-bespangled grave on the boundless prairies of Illinois. At any rate they found no place in my heart.

The time of which I write was January, 1862. Place, Southwestern Kentucky. Grant's army was making a grand reconnoissance in force, with a view to feeling of the enemy before making an attack upon Fort Donaldson.

A cold, pitiless rain had pelted us all day, and was still pouring down upon soldiers and officers alike. When the village of B. came in view, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I had trudged through the mud and waded swollen streams from early morn, having surrendered my horse to a sick soldier of the brigade to which I was attached, and was, therefore, worn and weary, and almost ill. Immediately after the order had been passed along the line to halt and pitch tents for the night, a large number of officers galloped on to the village and sought shelter beneath the roof of the hotel it contained. It had been my purpose to get a hot supper and dry bed also, but my professional duties detained me for some time, and when I reached the door of the inn I was informed that not only all the beds, but every square foot of the parlor and sitting-room floors had been pre-empted.

It was while sadly wending my way back to camp that I had the rare good fortune, or fate, to attract the attention of Dr. Jewell. My boots were covered with mud, my clothes dripping with water, and I felt as if chilled to the marrow of my bones and the center of my heart. It took but a brief time to warm me, however, for the elements of warmth were abundant. At his request I followed the doctor into his chamber and donned a suit of his clothes, while he sent my own by a colored boy to the kitchen to be dried. Returning to the parlor, I observed a large bowl of steaming punch, flanked by goblets, upon a table which had been drawn up near the fire, and by which an easy chair had been placed. The family arose as the doctor and I advanced, and the old gentleman delivered a very brief but very eloquent temperance speech. He said:

"You Northerners have peculiar notions about the use of liquor, at least some of you have. I have been told that in some places it is an insult to a guest to offer him a glass of hot punch. We Southerners think differently. With us it is an act of hospitality to invite our friends, and even strangers, to join us in a social glass. I do not know what your views are, but, believing that punch is a good medicine for a man who has been drenched by a cold rain, I ordered some prepared, and hope you will join us in a glass before supper. But if you have any conscientious scruples we shall respect them, and at once send the bowl from the room."

"I have no such scruples," I responded. "It is the abuse and not the proper use of stimulants that forms the basis of my temperance creed, and there are times when brandy is a blessing, and this is one of the times. I shall join you most heartily."

At the close of my speech the old gentleman gave place to his wife, who advanced and filled the goblets to the brim, while Lilian handed them around. When each of the gentlemen had been supplied with full and foaming beakers, and the ladies with smaller glasses only part full, the father said to the son, "Give a toast, Walter—one suited to the occasion."

The doctor complied by saying:

"May the acquaintance begun to-night ripen into a friendship before which all sectional and political prejudices shall dissolve and disappear; and may that friendship live and flourish in the hearts of all present when this cruel war shall exist only as a sad and sorrowful reminiscence."

"I most heartily indorse the sentiment you have so beautifully expressed," I responded, and beg leave to quote from a Northland poet in reply:

May the song birds of peace soon revisit our glades,
And our children clasp hands where their fathers crossed blades."

A reverent and fervent Amen burst from the lips of the old gentleman as he touched my glass with his and raised it to his lips; tears rolled down the furrowed features of his good wife, and tears stood in the blue eyes of the beautiful Lilian, and the long silken lashes that curtained those heavenly orbs drooped and quivered like the dew-laden willow fringe that hides from sight the crystal waters of a spring in the valley of Eden—the Eden of my childhood.

Supper being announced at this moment, the old folks led the way, and the doctor, taking my arm, followed them into a large, old-fashioned room, which served as both kitchen and dining-room. It was a most cheerful and home-like place; the table, which stood in the center of the uncarpeted floor, presented a neat, inviting appearance to a soldier who had been on short rations for some days, and who had eaten nothing for twelve hours. Ham and eggs, and delicious corn cakes, done to a turn, with sweet country butter, and coffee with real cream, constituted the bill of fare. It was ample, and I did full justice to it.

The evening hours flew rapidly past on downy wings of friendly converse, till the old clock in the corner announced the hour of 11, when the thoughtful mother mildly suggested that the Major was doubtless tired and would like to retire. I disclaimed any thought of weariness, and indeed I uttered but the simple truth in saying that I had not been so entirely refreshed for weeks. It is passing strange what power there is in good-fellowship to restore the wasted energies of the body as well as the spirit. So we sat another—a brief, a delicious hour—and then the good-nights were said, and I retired to sleep and dream. The blue-eyed Lilian formed the web, and horrid battle-scenes the woof of my visions. The beautiful girl had scarcely uttered a dozen words during the evening, but she had been a most eloquent auditor. She had sat almost directly opposite me, and my eyes rested upon her face as I addressed other members of the group, and they did not fail at any time to meet a sympathetic response from her heaven-tinted orbs; nor was there the least embarrassment in this, for her countenance bore such a perfect expression of innocent interest as to reveal a spirit at once modest and pure as an angel.

In my dreams a bloody battle was raging. My ears were filled with the boom of cannon, the crash of small arms, the scream of shell, and the shrieks and groans of dying men. The scene changed. I wandered over the fields of carnage. The dead were thick about me. A groan reached my ear, and I bent my steps in the direction whence the sound came. A soldier, in gray uniform, with a Lieutenant's strap upon his shoulders, lay upon the ground, with his head resting upon the lap of a woman. I said, "If I can be of any service, please command." A pair of blue eyes were lifted toward my face, and a voice, sad but musical, said, "Oh! I am so glad it is you; you are a surgeon as well as a friend, and my brother is dangerously wounded." Those eyes, that voice; could I be mistaken? No, it was Lilian, and the wounded young officer her brother. What joy, what happiness to be able to serve her; aye, perhaps save the life of her brother—the son of my friend.

A rap on my chamber door dispelled the vision, and the pleasant greeting of Dr. Jewell restored me to my normal state. But my dreams remained as a vivid memory of a startling reality. I could not but believe that it was a presentement, and, although I kept it locked in my heart as a sad, though cherished secret, I resolved to ask Lilian for a picture of her brother which she had shown me the evening before. So, just as I was on the point of leaving, I said, "Miss Lilian, I wish you would give me a photograph of your brother. It is possible I may meet him, and if I should it would prove my passport to his friendship." "I will," she replied, "for you may be of service to him, and I know you would do him a kindness if you could." "Most gladly would I, both for his own sake and as a reward, in part, for the great kindness I have experienced at the generous hands of his family."

The young Lieutenant's handsome face bore a striking likeness to that of his sister, and for that I prized it and cherished it. I wore it constantly in an inner pocket of my vest. The stirring scenes intervening dimmed somewhat the memories of my vision as time passed, but could not blot it from my mind.

The battle of Shiloh had been fought, and during the whole of it my mind reverted to the dream. It seemed but a repetition of a tragedy of which I had witnessed the rehearsal. Impelled by some strange impulse I could not resist, I wandered out upon the battlefield at midnight. Every spot seemed familiar. The dead faces were those that I had seen in my dream. A groan—aye, the same groan I had heard on that ever-memorable night of January, 1862. I hurried to the side of the poor fellow from whose agonized lips it came. He was prone upon the cold earth, with his head resting upon his left arm, while with his right hand he was striving to check the flow of blood from a gunshot wound in his left breast.

A glance told me I had found the son of my friend—the brother of Lilian. Fortunately, I had with me the means of stopping the flow of blood; also a canteen of water and a flask of brandy. No word was spoken until I had done all that could be done at once, when, with a faint voice and difficult articulation, he said: "You have saved my life, and I thank you."

"You owe me no thanks, Lieutenant; I should be an ingrate did I not serve, to the utmost of my ability, the son of my friend, Dr. Jewell, the brother of his precious daughter, Lilian."

"Is this a dream? How—where did you know my father and sister?"

"Be calm, my near friend; I will gladly tell you all, but not now. Enough that I have found you, and serve you."

In my arms I bore the wounded officer to my tent, and vigilantly did I watch by his side until morning came. He had lost much blood, and his wound was painful, but not especially dangerous; hence, he recovered rapidly, and within a month he was well again. In the meantime I had told him the story of my impromptu visit to his old Kentucky home, and the generous hospitality I had met with there. I showed him the photo of himself given me by his sister, and the marvelous dream which had prompted me to ask for the picture was rehearsed. "Doctor," he said, as I closed my story, "I don't think I am superstitious, but I believe your dream was a presentiment, given you by my angel mother. It was she, and not my sister, you saw holding my head on her lap. Lilian is marvelously like her mother, and could readily have been mistaken for her."

"At least, in a dream," I added, pleasantly.

"Yes, or by moonlight, in the waking hours. But please don't try to break my faith in the reality of that vision of yours. It has come true almost to the last particular."

"It has," I responded, "and I believe in its reality as firmly as you can."

I told the story to Gen. M., and it softened his heart so greatly that when I asked permission to take my friend to his home it was readily granted.

The reader may be safely left to picture to himself the joyful meeting of the long-absent son with his loving grandparents, father and sister, and the expressions of gratitude and friendship showered upon my humble self.

My leave of absence was for thirty days. I spent a fortnight of it with my Kentucky friends, and when I departed I carried with me two miniature portraits. One of them had golden hair, and eyes of heaven's own blue, and lips that rivaled the ripening pomegranate, and cheeks like the sunny side of a luscious peach. Nor was that all I had to gladden my bachelor heart. The original of the picture had said that "when this cruel war should be over I might come again, and then she would gladly go with me to my Northern home as my wife."

I have only to add that she is looking over my shoulder as I write, and trying to convince me that the public (meaning you, dear reader) will laugh at me for being so silly as to tell how I was captured by a rebel girl, and at her for being so easily converted from her secesh sentiments to unwavering loyalty to the Union.

The Man-Slayer.

A man who had committed a dreadful murder fled, and was pursued by the officers of the law and the relatives of the murdered victim. On reaching the river Nile he saw a lion on the bank, and, being dreadfully afraid, climbed up a tree. He, however, discovered a serpent in the upper branches of the tree, and, being greatly alarmed, threw himself into the river, where he was carried off and eaten by a crocodile. Thus the earth, the air and the water, alike refused shelter to a murderer. The foregoing fable was written fully two thousand years ago and teaches us how true it is that times change, and we change with them; also, that not every change is for the better. If the murder referred to had been committed now, instead of two thousand years ago, the murderer—unless he were a poverty-stricken, friendless wretch, a mere superfluous human quantity—instead of fleeing from the sheriff, would have hunted him up and given bail, in order to be better able to assist his attorneys in procuring continuances from term to term and tampering with the State's witnesses, stealing or quashing the original indictment, procuring changes of venue, appeals, reversals, remandments, and otherwise securing his complete vindication when, in the course of time or eternity, his trial came off, if it ever did. This fable teaches us that there was once a period when the murderer was regarded with such abhorrence that even the wild beasts and the elements refused him protection. It is comforting to know that there was such a period.—*Galveston News.*

They have a novel way of treating lunatics in Scotland. Instead of confining them in cells like prisoners, they put them in neat cottages with a plat of ground to cultivate. All appearance of restraint is removed, though of course they are closely watched. The plan is said to work admirably.

Small boy, watching his sister iron a piece of work with bird's nest of eggs down in crewels on it—I say, sister, if you keep the iron so long on those eggs you'll hatch 'em."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

It is said that a poultice of fresh tea leaves moistened with water will cure a stye on the eyelid.

The true philosophical way of treating burns or scalds is to at once exclude the air, with cotton batting, flour, scraped potato, or anything that is handiest.

Ear-ache.—Take a small piece of cotton wool, make a depression in the center and fill it with pepper, gather into a ball and tie it up; dip it into sweet oil and insert it into the ear.

Mr. Scott, of Jersey City, claims that the following will positively cure neuralgia: Take the leaves of the large field thistle (not the Canada), press a gallon measure full of them and fill the measure full of water. Boil them down to a half-gallon. Strain off the water and let it cool. Of this take a wine-glassful every morning before breakfast and a wineglassful every afternoon just before tea. Take the leaves of the same kind of thistle, put them into a clean cloth, and pound them into a jelly. Put a layer of this on the afflicted part; bind on with cloths every night. Be sure and get the leaves fresh.

Colds, taken in hand promptly, are easily remedied. If they are allowed to cling on for a few days, they usually "run their course" of a couple of weeks, if not much longer. For a slight cold, accompanied with sore throat, a simple remedy, often effective, is a teaspoonful or more of powdered chlorate of potassa in a tumbler of water—all that will dissolve. A teaspoonful of the solution is to be gargled in the throat and swallowed, repeating it every hour or so. A sudden, severe cold is most often broken by a gentle physic of calcined magnesia or castor oil, with warm foot bath, and avoiding any chill or draught of air for a day or two. For filling up of the lungs and much gathering or coughing use a simple cough sirup, made by mixing equal quantities of sirup of ipecac, paregoric and castor oil, or sweet oil; shake well, and take from half to a full teaspoonful, according to age, three or more times a day as needed. A warm sweat is good, if great care be taken to have no chilly feeling for a few hours after. If one does not cool off very gradually, more cold will be taken. Croup is, in some families, much dreaded. Its guttural cough is unmistakable after having once heard it. When first noticed administer sirup of ipecac—ten drops for an infant, up to twenty drops to a large child—every hour or so until vomiting is produced. Then use the above cough sirup three times a day, or more if needed. If more than a slight attack, the sirup of ipecac is accompanied with foot baths as warm as can be borne, with a table-spoonful of good mustard stirred into each gallon of water. In addition the chest and neck are well bathed with camphorated oil or volatile liniment, and covered with flannel lined with thick cotton batting. It is well where croup is feared to keep ready for use a flannel cut to fit the chest and neck, with tying strings on the neck corners, and with thick cotton batting stitched on to the under side. These remedies have proved effective in ordinary croup. If at all severe and not yielding immediately to the above simple home treatment, a physician must be called in.

Monkey Shooting in Gambia.

The mere fact of slaughtering monkeys will probably not cause any great degree of pleasure to any one aspiring to the title of sportsman, though at the same time a man choosing to kill as many as possible might yet not consider himself altogether wanton in his sport, for the monkeys may be termed vermin. They are a great nuisance to the agriculturist, and cause much loss, especially in the ground nut plantations, where they frequently pick the seed out of the ground almost as soon as it is planted. To shoot the dog-faced monkey is easy, but to make a bag is quiet another matter. You may knock him out of a tree, or you may bowl him over on the ground, but you will not find him on the spot where you feel sure you saw him fall. Dead or alive, his companions carry him off, and pursuing monkeys on foot is not a game which man is adapted to play successfully. The most likely way to secure a specimen is to take a little boat and pull gently along close into the bank, just after sunset, at which time the monkeys frequently collect in the branches of trees overhanging the river; thus one may be shot so that he falls into the water, whence his friends are powerless to rescue him. The great drawback to this method of aquatic stalking is that in the upper river, and especially at the close of the day, the mesquitoes fairly swarm, coming down on one in clouds, and making shooting a matter of great determination and endurance. Certainly it is very easy to say that such and such game may be shot by lying out at night; and this necessitates an amount of exposure against which most Europeans are not proof, to say nothing of the attacks of the above pests, though they may, to a certain extent, be balked by wearing over the hands and face bags made of some light material—leno, for instance. Perhaps at some future date monkey skins may become of commercial value, and when they do the Gambia will be able to flood the market, and the ground nut growers will rejoice.—*London Field.*

Sudden Checking of Perspiration.

A Boston merchant, in "lending a hand" on board one of his ships on a windy day, found himself at the end of an hour and a half pretty well exhausted and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest, and, engaging in conversation, time passed faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise he found he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained two years; and for a long time afterward could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposures than this have, in constitutions not so vigorous, resulted in inflammation of the lungs—"pneumonia"—ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatisms, to be a source of torture for a lifetime. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children at age of 3 or 4 years the danger which attends cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, or work, or play, or of remaining exposed to the wind, or to sitting at an open window or door, or to pulling off any garment, even the hat or bonnet, while in heat.

JOSH BILLINGS' WISDOM.

[Correctly Spelled From His New "Cook Book."]

The man who gets bit twice by the same dog is better adapted for that kind of business than any other.

There is a great deal of religion in this world that is like a life-preserver, only put on at the moment of immediate danger and then half the time put on hind side before.

Experience is a school where a man learns what a big fool he has been.

The man who doesn't believe in any hereafter has got a dreadfully mean opinion of himself and his chances.

There are two kinds of fools in this world—those who can't change their opinions and those who won't.

A good doctor is a gentleman to whom we pay three dollars a visit for advising us to eat less and exercise more.

Out in the world men show us two sides to their characters; by the fireside only one.

The world is filling up with educated fools—mankind read too much and learn too little.

Every man has his follies and oftentimes they are the most interesting things he has got.

Wages and Cost of Living in China.

There have been many books written on China from the time of Abbe Huc to the present. But most of them have been too general to present any precise idea of the actual social conditions in that vast empire. Recent official observation has, however, done much to clear away the mists which obscure real life. Most of the trades which we have are carried on in the Central Flowery Land. There are there the traditional "butcher, baker, and candlestick-maker." But there is a peculiarity which is not found in civilization. The artist obtains no higher rewards than the ordinary craftsman. There appears to be a dead-level for all who work with hand or finger. A master workman in any of the trades in China gets $3 per week, or $156 per annum. But the workman only gets half that remuneration. One dollar and fifty cents per week, or $78 per annum, is the average rate, and it is not every workman who can obtain it. Youngsters or women get 50 cents per week, or $26 per annum. It will be observed that these are the wages paid in the higher walks of art and mechanics. There is only one class of operatives who are more handsomely rewarded. Gold and silver-smiths do a little better. The silk-reeler, or spinner, sometimes gets from $1 to $2 per day, because the silk has to be reeled off the cocoons in a given time, and as a consequence the work has to be prosecuted day and night. Consul Denny, at Shanghai, thus figures out the expenses of living in connection with the compensation specified:

For a master, per annum—	
For food, etc.	$ 72
For rent, etc.	$36
For clothing	12
Total	$120
For a workman, per annum—	
For food, etc.	$ 45
For rent	12
For clothing	8
Total	$ 65

The same authority adds: "The master generally lives at the workshop, where he has, perhaps, two rooms, beside a place to cook in. The household furniture may be estimated at from $20 to $30. The ordinary workman, if married, will share a small house with a friend, and occupy one room, and have access to the kitchen. He may live with his parents, in which case his earnings go to the common fund. Under such circumstances, $10 to $15 will cover the value of the household furniture."

But the common laborer, whether in field or kitchen, does not get anything like the wages of the skilled artisan. The farm laborer, during harvest-time, gets, beside his meals—worth about 10 cents—from 10 cents to 15 cents a day, or from 70 cents to $1.05 a week. He can be hired by the month for from $1.50 to $2. If he gets permanent employment he is willing to accept $12 per annum, with board and lodging. If he works for shorter terms, 50 cents a month will suffice for house rent and $2 per annum will keep his wardrobe in repair. But there is a grade below these free laborers known as the coolies, who are often glad to work for 5 cents a day.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Not Equal to the Emergency.

He looked a bit hard-up, but he had a pleasant face and smooth address as he walked into the office of a railroad running West and asked for the superintendent. When conducted to that official's desk he began:

"I want the favor of a pass to Buffalo."

"Can't have it," was the prompt reply.

"I expected that answer, and am prepared for it. I did not come here with a tale of woe. I have not been robbed."

"No?"

"Not a rob. I did not lose my money on the street. I am not obliged to rush home to see my wife die. I am not a consumptive who is anxious to get home and die among his friends. All those pleas are old."

"Yes, very old and thin."

"And yet I want a pass to Buffalo. I feel that I have a right to ask it."

"On what grounds?"

"This morning I saved the life of a passenger on one of your transfer boats. He was a big red-whiskered man named Clark. Had he gone overboard, it would have cost you perhaps $50,000 to settle the claim."

"Clark? Big man with red whiskers? Wretched man, you know not what you did! That's the man who already has a claim of $20,000 against us for breaking his leg. If you had only let him go overboard we could have settled with his heirs for less than a quarter of the amount! Go out—go away. You have taken thousands of dollars out of our pockets by your meddlesome act."

The beat walked out without a word, but as he reached the door he was heard to grumble:

"I thought I was the best liar on the Atlantic coast, but I might as well hang up from this date!"—*Wall Street Daily News.*

The cute Yankees send $100,000,000 a year out of this country for sugar, but the French extract $55,000,000 worth of sugar out of the beet beets that they raise. The cute Yankees are tarnation slow in finding out this little trick.

DAY-DREAMS.

I lay within a vine-[illegible] nook,
And dreamed and watched the sunny hours away,
While every perfumed breeze the linden branches shook,
And sunbeams filtered through the whole calm day.
The branches of the linden whispered soft and—
Whispered sweet sounds to lull my dreamy brain—
Over me the golden curtains of sunshine spread,
And I lay dreaming of my ships upon the main.
Some great ships that plowed the rushing seas,
Fair ships that danced upon the foam-capped blue
That sped like graceful swans before the breeze,
And carried treasures o'er the main, fair one, for you.
My castles rose in grandeur and [illegible],
And turrets pierced the ethereal blue above
And there I watched my ships upon the sea
That brought rare treasures to my own sweet love.
And then I dreamed I had the poet's magic touch,
And tuned my lyre to songs of love and peace;
I lay with tinted dreams like these—ever such—
'Mid bird-song, and rustle, and whisper of breeze.
Racine, W[illegible]

PITH AND POINT.

Are horses wounded in battle called *hors du combat?*

Are all the victuals mixed when the sailors have a mess?

It doesn't require a pair of horses to drag out a miserable existence.

Many persons confound the spirit of liberty with the liberty of spirit.

If thine enemy revile thee, revile not again. Present him with a guinea hen.

A young man's friends object to his being loose, but somehow they have an equal objection to his being tight.

Young swell—"I say, boy, what do you do with your clothes when you've worn them out?" Boy—"Wears 'em 'ome agin."

"Mary Jane, have you given the gold-fish fresh water?" "No, ma'am; what's the use? They haven't drunk up what's in there, yet."

When a dead man's property is put under the hammer, it is the sale of effects, but when a man gets sea-sick, it's the effect of a sail.

In a letter to a friend, a young lady states that she is not engaged, but that she sees a cloud above the horizon about as large as a man's hand.

Fragment of a letter written by a maniac who had formerly a superb intellect: "I am sad and uneasy, like a codfish who feels his wings growing."

The man who is asked to guess at a lady's age, and don't guess several years less than he believes to be exact, is making an enemy, and doing truth no good.

A Springfield minister remarked just before the sermon: "I should like to remind the congregation that we have a prayer-meeting at the chapel every Thursday evening, regardless of the weather. Those of us who were there last week were led to feel that there must be a scarcity of umbrellas among the people as a whole."

Darkly the humor
Muses on fate;
Ghastly experiment
Life seems to him,
But jest of merriment
Somber and grim;
Is it his doom or is it
Something he ate?

A Scotch clergyman, who was given to absence of mind, was once on his way to preach in a church a little outside of Edinburgh. The wind was strong in his face, so that in stopping to take a pinch of snuff he turned his back to it, but forgot to turn again to his original direction, and so walked back into the city without knowing it.

A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was worn out, and asked what reward she merited for her industry. He sent her answer in the shape of a thimble, on which the following lines were engraved:

I send you a thimble, for fingers nimble,
Which I hope will fit when you try it;
It will last you long, if it's half as strong
As the hint which you gave me to buy it.

A man bought a gallon of gin to take home, and, by the way of a label, wrote his name upon a card, which happened to be the seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle. A friend, coming along and observing the jug, quietly remarked, "That's an awful careless way to leave that liquor!" "Why?" said Tom. "Because somebody might come along with the eight of clubs and take it."

Little Jean, 20 months old, was making persistent efforts to stand on her head. Her mother said, "I don't see what gave her the idea. She never saw any one do it." In a few minutes Jean came running with her picture-book open at the illustration in Mother Hubbard,

She went to the baker's to buy him some bread,
And when she came back he stood on his head.

and, pointing triumphantly to the upside down dog, said, "See! see!"

"You don't seem to have made much money by bringing your hogs down here," was remarked to a farmer who had driven his hogs seven miles to town and then sold them for precisely what was offered him before he left home. "Well, no," said the agriculturist pensively. "I haven't made much money, but then," brightening, "you know I had the company of the hogs on the way down."

Not long since, in one of our neighboring villages, a young lady who had been engaged to a fine young man for some time met a richer person, and soon put off the old love for the new. She wrote to the old lover requesting him to return her photograph. Here was a chance for revenge, which he took by sending the following note: "I would gladly comply with your request, but if I do so it will spoil my euchre deck. I have a collection of photographs which I use for playing cards, and I do not wish to break it by giving away the deuce of diamonds."—*Oil City Derrick.*

Trichina in Oleomargarine.

An expert physician of Boston, having instituted a microscopic examination of oleomargarine, found many foreign substances in it, and among others the egg of a tape-worm, which he says is common in oleomargarine, it being in the animal fat of which the stuff is made. His view is indorsed by that of Dr. Dollinger, the celebrated English scientist, namely, that oleomargarine is nothing but raw fat, and they who eat it take the risk of trichinosis and all such diseases. In this connection the Boston physician said of butter: "Pure butter is a great nerve food, and contains a large amount of concentrated nourishment for the nervous system. It has been correctly inferred, we think, that impaired nervous systems can be improved more rapidly by the use of butter, other things being equal, than by any other form of food."

What to Do with Hats in Church.

To all wearers of silk hats, when once they get inside the church, the hat becomes a serious difficulty. Of all the various expedients by which ingenious church-goers have endeavored to dispose of their hats there is no one that has not proved fallacious. The extreme danger of placing a hat in the aisle immediately outside the pew is universally known. The first lady that sweeps up the aisle carries with her a confused mass of defenseless hats, which are deposited in the shape of a terminal moraine in front of the pew which is her final goal. Of course the hats which have been subjected to this process are reduced by attrition to a rounded form, and are covered by scratches, reminding one of glacial action on mountain bowlders. However interesting they may be to geologists, they are of no further value as hats, and can rarely be bent into a shape that will allow their owners to wear them. In the days when expansive crinolines were in fashion the fate of the hat deposited in the aisle was still more appalling. When a well-dressed lady passed by in its vicinity it disappeared totally from human sight. There are cases on record where one fashionable woman has thus caused the disappearance of thirteen separate hats during her passage from the church door to the pew in the neighborhood of the pulpit. What was the final fate of the hats was never ascertained. They simply vanished and left no trace behind. As to putting one's hat on the floor beneath the seat no man who follows this reckless course can expect anything but disaster. If there is a small boy in the pew he will infallibly discover that hat and kick it into the further end of the pew within the first thirty minutes of the service. If there is a lady in the pew a surgical operation will be required to remove her boot from the interior of the hat, while in any event the hat is certain to absorb every particle of dust within a radius of eight feet and to fasten it to the floor with the aid of forgotten Sunday-school gum-drops. Neither under the seat, on the seat nor in the aisle can the worried hat find rest, and the plan of establishing a hat pound in the vestibule, where the hats can be ticketed and kept during service, would simply result in converting a church into a hat exchange, where the sinners would secure all the good hats and the saints would be compelled to content themselves with the worn-out and worthless ones.

ANXIOUS TO RISE.

[From the La Fayette Daily Journal.]

There's plenty of room up stairs, as Daniel Webster said to the young lawyer anxious to rise, but despondent of his chance to do so; but no one need injure himself either in climbing the stairs of fame or those of his own house or business place. The following is to the point: Mr. John A. Hutchinson, Supt. Downer's Kerosene Oil Works, Boston, Mass., writes: Mr. Patton, one of our foremen, in walking up stairs last week sprained his leg badly. I gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil to try. He used it and an almost instantaneous cure was effected.

The Improved Method of Kissing.

How to kiss scientifically, and still extract all the pleasurable essence of a kiss, is at present a subject of extreme interest in social circles, where young people have nothing better to occupy their minds.

The day when a young man could grab a girl around the neck and gobble a kiss in a rough but comfortable manner, is past. The time when he could circle her waist with one arm, get his shirt-bosom full of hair oil, and pirouette his lips over every square inch of her countenance, is no more. Science has proclaimed against it, and man shudders, but remains silent.

The old style of kissing, which sounds like some one tearing the clap-boards off a smoke-house, is now considered bad taste, and consequently going out of fashion; although the majority of the girls admit that science has cruelly destroyed all the comfort of a long-lingering, heart-thrilling kiss, and causes them to express no little regret at the change.

The improved scientific method of kissing is to throw the right arm languidly around the fair one's shoulder, tilt her chin up with the left hand until her nose is pointed at an angle of forty-five degrees—or rather until he has the aspect resembling the bowsprit of a clipper-built sloop—then stoop slowly and graze about her lips in a quiet, subdued sort of way, and tickle her nose with your moustache until she cries "Ouch!" This is scientific kissing; but there is no consolation in it—nothing to make a man feel like a couple of galvanic batteries were galloping along his spinal column. It is flat, luke-warm; it lacks substance, and, if not stale, is at least unprofitable.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters.—*Cincinnati Star.*

The Careful Father.

In a carriage of a train bound from Vienna to Pesth, one evening, there were five passengers—an Englishman, two Magyars, a mild looking man of sixty, and a handsome young German, who seemed dreadfully sleepy. The Englishman observed that the sexagenarian essayed to chat with the young German, who, however, yawned and soon slumbered. The sexagenarian become garrulous, and lamented his son's carelessness in money matters. "See him now, going to sleep in a carriage full of strangers. I think I'll give the young man a fright for once in his life," and lifting up the lapel of his coat, he laughingly drew out a pocketbook. At Pressburg the careful father said he must get out for a minute, but when the train moved on he didn't return. When the young man woke up they told him that his father had gone out and taken his pocketbook. "My father!" he shrieked, and, clutching his empty pocket, burst into a volley of most unfilial imprecation. "I haven't got a father," he howled out. "I never saw the—old scoundrel before. Good God! that pocketbook contained 3,000 florins. He must have seen it when I took my ticket."

The cheapest method to cheat the undertaker (who is generally around when Coughs and Colds prevail) is to buy and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It always cures.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hope, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express on Hop Bitters.*

The Game of Scandal.

There is a game called "Scandal," which creates a great deal of amusement when it is played properly. The persons who are engaged in the game stand or sit in a circle. The more the better; thirty or forty will make more fun than ten or twelve. When all are ready, the person appointed takes his right-hand neighbor aside and whispers in his ear a short story; it may be about some one present, or about some public personage; but whatever it is, he must write it down and keep it, as a proof of what his statement was. The neighbor, in his turn, repeats the story as exactly as possible to the person on his right hand, and he, having listened, passes it on. At last the tale returns to its original narrator, who writes it down as he received it. It is said, and I believe truly, that never once has it come back as it started. The most astonishing alterations occur. Innocent jokes have turned to frightful accusations, and only the reading of the first story can convince any one that he did not repeat exactly what he heard. There is no better type than this amusing play of the time-worn game of scandal that the world is playing, and has been playing ever since it began. That a number of innocent people, with no intention of distorting facts, cannot hand the simplest story from one to another in the same room for a few moments without ridiculous alterations, proves the impossibility of getting at the truth of any story which has passed through many lips. The disposition of the hearer colors the tale even as he listens, and more than this, many persons are deaf without being conscious of it, and in a peculiar way. There is an auricular illusion as well as an optical illusion. I know persons who, while intently listening, hear words that are not uttered, and who, in repeating the impression that has been made upon them, do not intend to tell falsehoods, but who will, nevertheless, say to you, with a bland smile:

"I have told every one that you told me that Mr. X.'s beautiful young wife had eloped, and they are so sorry for him." And while you deny that you made any such statement, and stare in wonder at the speaker, you remember having told her that "Mr. X.'s new country house was situated on a beautiful slope of the hill, and that he had bought it to please his young wife." I, myself, no longer believe anything I hear, and only half that I see.

When you hear an evil story of any one you know to be good, discredit it, and say so. Grapes are not gathered from thistles. Neither do thistles grow upon a grape-vine. The fruit tells you from what tree it came; but you know also what a tree is likely to bear. One you know to be good and sweet and kind and noble, is not likely to have done bad or cruel or spiteful or petty things. Why should you believe a tale of him who is the subject of scandal?

A Single Stone

from a running brook slew the giant Goliath, and millions of noble men since that time have died from a single stone in the bladder, which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure would have dissolved and carried away.

The Lobster.

When a lobster shakes hands with you you always know when he takes hold, and are exceedingly pleased when it gets done. They have small features, and lay no claim to good looks. When they locomote they resemble a small boy shuffling off in his father's boots. They are backward, very. They even go ahead backward. They occasionally have a row like people, and in the melee lose a member, but have the faculty of growing out another. The process is patented both in this country and Europe, which accounts for not coming into general use with the human lobster so to speak.

A lobster never comes on shore unless he is carried by force. They are afflicted with but one disease, and that is boils. There is more real excitement in harpooning a whale or in having the measles than there is in catching lobsters. The fisherman provides a small hen-coop, and places in it for enticers, several dead fish. He then rows his boat to the lobster ground (which is water) and sinks his coop to the bottom, and anchors it to a small buoy (one from eight to ten years will do) and then goes home. When he feels like it again—say in the course of a week or so—he goes back and pulls his poultry-house, and if he has good success he will find the game inside the coop.

As an article of food the real goodness of the lobster is in the pith. Very few persons relish the skin, and physicians say it is hard to digest. We therefore take the lobster and boil it until it is ready to eat. Nothing is better for colic than boiled lobster. It will bring on a case when cucumbers have failed. For a sudden case we advise them crumbled in milk. Eaten at the right time, and in proper quantities, lobster stands second to no fruit known.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

THOMAS O. THOMPSON, Esq., the Mayor's Secretary, who, some few days ago, slipped on a banana peel and sprained his knee, writes that St. Jacobs Oil "acted like a charm."

A PRUDENT man advised his drunken servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks his master inquired how much he had saved. "Faith none at all," said he; "it rained yesterday and it all went."

Almost Discouraged!

Such expressions are very common among those afflicted with a Cough or Cold. They have called on the doctor and he has prescribed. They have used nearly everything which has been recommended, but are no better. Hope abandons them, and they look with distrust upon all medicines. But there is an old family remedy advertised in this paper which possesses true merit. Allen's Lung Balsam will cure your Cold or Cough. Try it, and you will receive new hope and a perfect cure. It is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless. The city druggists all sell it.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The Yard Measure.

Every one is acquainted with the nature and utility of the yard measure. It is the British standard of length, regulating all other measures, and consequently is the foundation of business transactions and professional operations of many different kinds. But its high utility is entirely dependent upon its fixed and uniform dimensions. It would be in the greatest degree inconvenient and unsatisfactory if a yard in one part of the kingdom meant something different to the measure which passed under the same name in another, or if the least variation were found in the yard measures of different parts. Hence it is necessary to have some authoritative standard by which the dimensions of the yard shall be accurately adjusted, and according to which the legality or otherwise of any measurement may be determined.

Many curious particulars are connected with the formation of this authoritative standard of the country; and few persons unacquainted with the facts would have any idea of the interest which thus attaches to so common an object as the yard measure. In our early history disputes often arose in the measurement of cloth, etc., and frauds were frequently committed. To check them Henry I. ordered a standard yard to be made and kept at Winchester, and decreed that it should be of *the length of his own arm.* This was a rough and ready mode of settling the matter, which presents the greatest contrast to the formation of a standard measure to the present time. The disadvantage attending it was that, in the event of the standard being lost or destroyed, it would be next to impossible to construct another of precisely the the same dimensions. To avoid any such difficulty, a scientific basis has been taken in modern times for the formation of the standard yard measure. Plainly stated, this basis is *the exact length of the clock pendulum* which vibrates seconds of time in the latitude of London. This may appear to some to be a simple rule, by which the standard may be determined with comparative ease; but on the contrary, it is a matter requiring the most minute and accurate research, which only astronomers and mathematicians of the highest attainments are competent to undertake.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

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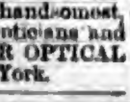

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The student went to Michaelis, and stating his extreme poverty, begged the privilege of attending lectures without the regular fee. The Professor hesitated, and noticing that the young man wore silver buckles in his shoes, said it was unbecoming a poor man to wear such ornaments, and he would accept them in place of the fee.

The young man took them off with a heavy heart, and went with unstrapped shoes to Kastner. He told of his experience with Michaelis, and begged a free admission to Kastner's lectures. Kastner went out a moment, and returned with an old pair of leathern breeches, saying:

"You must be in need of clothes, and you shall have these cheap."

The student protested that he needed no clothes, but the Professor insisted, and exacted a half-dollar. The student went to his room, angry at the new insult, and throwing the breeches on the floor, heard a sound as of money clinking, and found a purse of gold in the pocket. He carried it to the Professor, who refused to receive it, saying, "A bargain is a bargain. The breeches are yours, with everything belonging to them." The student was in funds for the rest of the term.

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These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 150 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlets and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address

A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG
BALSAM

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

Iowa Farms

Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Land in the Near West

For sale by the Iowa R.R. Land Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. | Established 1848

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

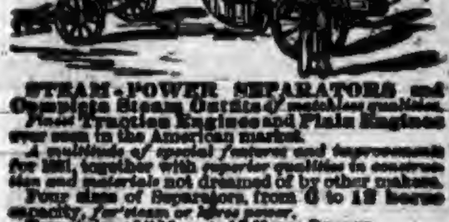

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

Lay the Axe
to the Root

If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN
EDITORS.

THE population of the state is 1,978,362. This includes 39,268 colored persons. There are in the state 33 Chinese, 4 Japanese and 233 Indians and half-breeds.

THE completed returns of the census show the population of DeKalb county to be 20,225, of whom 10,431 are males and 9,794 are females. But one colored person reported in the county.

THE census gives the entire number of people in the United States, as 49,369,595. If the present number in the house of representatives is allowed to remain as at present, 293, the ratio will be one to 168,407.

WE have received the initial number of a new edition of the illustrated English monthly "Chatterbox," price $1.00 per annum, including a premium to each subscriber of a steel engraving 18x24 inches. Specimen copies free. Send to Estes & Lauriat, publishers, Boston.

IN spite of all reports as to the finding of Charlie Ross, it is the belief of many that he is dead. It is more than likely that the villians who stole him made way with him soon after, and now allow the report of his discovery in different places to go uncontradicted, in order to shield themselves from detection.

ON Friday last the United States senate passed a resolution declaring that the vice president had no authority to count the electoral vote of a state, his only authority being the announcement of the vote as ascertained by the tellers. Only one, a democrat, voted in the negative. Republicans generally refrained from voting. On Saturday the same resolution passed the house.

IT is stated by one of our exchanges that a party of eastern capitalists has agreed to undertake the draining of lake Okeechobee and other lakes in Florida. If successful, this will reclaim about 12,000,000 acres of the best sugar land in the south. The tract includes what is known as the everglades, and is twice as large as the state of New Jersey, and when brought under cultivation, will produce more sugar than the United States can consume.

Old Settlers.

Pursuant to a call, a number of the executive committee of the Pioneers' Association of DeKalb county met at the office of the secretary in Auburn February 4, 1881. On motion, it was unanimously resolved that Dr. J. H. Ford, J. E. Rose, T. D. Gross, Nicholas Ensley and George C. Ralston be and are appointed an auxiliary committee of this association, and are hereby authorized, empowered and requested to devise and execute all means and measures they may deem proper and right to carry into execution the object of this association, and of making the next annual meeting a success, and especially to procure suitable grounds, speakers and music for the annual meeting, give the necessary notices by posters and otherwise, adopt a programme of exercises, appoint marshals, solicit and pay out moneys to carry out the object of such meeting, and to do any other act or acts they may deem proper in the premises.

The executive committee adjourned to meet on Friday, May 13, at 10 a. m. at the secretary's office in Auburn.

W. H. DILLS, Sec.

IN the course of some remarks in the state senate recently, Senator Brown, speaking of the late constitutional amendments, said: It is said that a registry law will protect the purity of the ballot-box; but history of elections bear out the truth of the statement that the greatest frauds and crimes have been perpetrated where a registry law has been in full and complete force. It is a bad instrument in the hands of dishonest men to defeat the will of the people at the ballot-box. The best way is to reduce the number of voters per precinct. Make the voting precinct so small that the leaders of the respective parties can ascertain who are and who are not lawful residents of the precincts. Then the vote can be counted out without requiring the board to sit up all night when honest men go to sleep and the dishonest ones stay awake to perpetrate wrong.

Some persons say that the constitutional amendments voted upon last April can be re-submitted to the people. The constitution has made no provision by which any human power can vitalize and breathe new breath of life into any constitutional amendments that have been lost. When you attempt to amend the constitution you must follow strictly not only the letter, but the spirit of the constitution. That point has been ably stated and completely sustained by the decision of the supreme court in this very case.

Dairymen's Convention.

The following article by J. E. Thompson of this county, is taken from the Indiana Farmer of January 22:

ADAPTABILITY OF INDIANA TO BUTTER AND CHEESE DAIRYING.

There are many elements that enter into the science of successful dairying that exist in the state of nature in order that any state may be adapted to this particular branch of industry. And in my judgment Indiana has as good a combination of these elements as any state in the Union. The three fundamental elements in nature for successful agricultural pursuits are soil, water and climate.

The soil of Indiana is well adapted to any or all branches of husbandry, and there is no lack of place nor opportunity to engage in any or all branches of farming, and dairying ought not to be the exception. Indiana is the native home of the famed Kentucky blue-grass, one of the best grasses known to dairymen or stock-raisers. Successful dairying depends in a great degree upon the adaptability of the soil to the production of good, sweet and nutritious grasses. I find that Indiana is not only adapted to grasses of various kinds, both native and adopted, but grows them to perfection on the majority of her soils. Indiana is the state where the world-renowned Kentucky blue-grass was first discovered, a grass that has no superior for dairying or stock-raising. Besides this, clover and timothy are well adapted to the lighter soils, and by proper cultivation will grow to a good degree of perfection on nearly all varieties of soils in the state.

Cheese dairying is done in the warm part of the season, and depends upon a liberal supply of good, succulent food for the dairy stock. I think I have shown conclusively that in this particular Indiana has that element fully developed. But when we turn our attention to butter-making there is another feature to be looked after to make it successful to its fullest extent, that is butter-making in the winter season.

BUTTER DAIRYING.

Everyone is aware that better prices are obtained in winter than in summer for all kinds of dairy products, and especially so of good butter. This being so, is Indiana adapted to winter dairying? I will answer in the affirmative. But it requires a combination of the same elements to produce good milk at all seasons of the years. This point I amagine will be readily conceded by all, therefore it will be necessary to collect and prepare in a proper manner such grass, grain and vegetables as will produce the most and best milk during the season when the cows cannot roam over the fields and select their feed at their leisure and to their liking.

My friend, Mr. Broaddus, having the care and feed of dairy-stock under consideration, I leave the discussion of that branch to that honorable gentleman, considering him capable and willing to do the subject justice.

GOOD WATER.

The second element in the enumeration, but not second in importance to successful dairying is water. Every dairyman recognizes the importance of plenty of water in order to accomplish the best results. I am aware of an objection that has been raised against dairying in some localities because there is a lack of springs or streams for stock water. This objection can and will be overcome by energy and skill, and before the close of this association I shall endeavor to show that this objection is not well founded. There is no portion of the state where plenty of good water cannot be obtained by digging or boring to a reasonable depth, and by applying a wind engine, plenty of good water can be had for stock on any part of the farm.

THE CLIMATE

of Indiana is no more variable than in those portions of the country that are called the dairy belts. We find that the former lines of demarkation of the dairy belts have been obliterated to a great extent by the introduction of science and art. We find that the hand of science has diverted some of the laws of nature from what was supposed to be their natural courses and utilized them for the advancement and benefit of mankind. Therefore let the dairymen of Indiana so arrange their plans and buildings that the roaring lion of climate may become the meek lamb, and the successful dairyman shall lead it.

THE Waterloo Press comes to us this week in its bright new patent dress. Where are your gibes now at the papers "not printed wholly in the county?" We have no doubt it will satisfy the law to advertise legal notices in such papers now. But joking apart, Brother B., we congratulate you on the change—a change which is being accepted by many of the most progressive editors of the Country.

—The time has been changed on the Saginaw road, and will be found correct in this paper.

LEGALS.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I, Adolph May, a male inhabitant of said town, county and state, over the age of twenty-one years, will, at the March term 1881 of the commissioners court of DeKalb county, Ind., make application for a license to sell at retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold, said business to be carried on in the brick building situated upon the south one-third of lot No. eight, in Danforth's addition to said town of Butler.

ADOLPH MAY.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State, over twenty-one years of age, will, at the March session, 1881, of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number twenty-eight [28] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, thence north forty four [44] feet thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning.

HENRY BASHELIER.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Richland township, DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State, over twenty-one years of age, will, at the March session, 1881, of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: Lot number three [3] in McMillen's first addition to the town of Corunna in said county.

JAMES W. GETTINGS.

eb. 13, 1881.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said state over the age of 21 years, will apply at the March term, 1881, of the board of commissioners of said county for a license to retail intoxicating liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, the same to be drank on the premises known as the St. Nicholas saloon, but more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. 67, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county thence east 20 feet thence north 66 feet, thence west 20 feet to the west end of said lot, thence south on the west line of said lot to the place of beginning.

Feb. 1, 1881. THOMAS D. GROSS.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Before Jacob Walborn, Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., DeKalb County, Ind.

Alexander A. Philips
vs.
Sylvester H. Bachelor

WHEREAS the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment having been issued and also a summons in garnishment and by virtue of said writ, property having been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore the defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial the first day of April A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me the undersigned, at my office in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

Feb. 10.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1881.

Lucinda Waydelich, Jacob Wayderlich and Raymond Knisley, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in partition by Joseph Bell, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 2d juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences February 28th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 188.

53-3t. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

B. F. Dowe & Co., a corporation. Thomas Lipset, Jacob Kahn, Charles G. Winfield, James R. Winfield, Moses L. Hull, Charles F. Newman, Franklin B. Squires, John H. Dangerfield, John H. Hankes, Angus McDonald, Alexander Laughlin and James Sexton are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in foreclosure, by Jonathan Edwards, trustee, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the May term, 1881, of said court, which commences May 16, 1881

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of February, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hiram Kountzenheizer, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1881, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, bounded by a line commencing at a point on the east boundry line of said section, seventy rods south of the north-east corner of said south half, and running thence west on a line paralell with the south boundary line of said north-east quarter to a point equal-distant from the east and west boundary lines of said north-east quarter, thence south to the south boundary line of said south-east quarter, thence east on said line to the south-east corner of said north-east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Terms: one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with note at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

53-3t.

HENRY HINES, Administrator.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that John C. St. Clair, administrator of the estate of Daniel Till, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, February 28, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Best & McClellan, attorneys.

MEATS, ETC.

Braun's Meat Market.

W. L. Baun, our popular butcher, has opened a new Meat Market opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will always be found pleasant to customers

He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give me call. 4 tf

Attention Farmers!

You can save from ten to fifteen dollars by buying your buggies from Anderson Bros. We have a large assortment of tops which we will sell at botton prices, three doors north of postoffice. 5-4w.

For Sale or Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler—being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
Butler, Ind.

4-tf.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

EXCELSIOR!

—The Largest Stock of—

Heavy Hardware, Agricultural Implements!

—AND—

FARM TOOLS!

Ever Shown in Northern Indiana,

will be on exhibition in a few days at my old stand in Auburn, where a mammoth stock of goods in my line will fill a three-story building—the business room on the first floor being 140 feet deep, the second and third floors each 80 feet deep, besides a number of extra ware-rooms and sheds for large machinery.

My stock of Hardware consists of everything in the way of building and shelf goods, carpenters' tools, tinware, wagon and carriage goods, circular and other saws, belting, iron and wood pumps, iron, gas-pipe, scales, sash doors, blacksmiths' tools, cable chain, &c. In addition to the above we manufacture a full line of

Hubs, Spokes and Bent Wood!

which we will sell in car-load or small lots. I also make a specialty of the

THE JACKSON WAGON,

with all its improvements, making the best wagon in the market, at a price below any other first-class wagon.

THE IMPROVED WHIPPLE GUIDE.

We wish to call the attention of farmers and teamsters to our improved Wrought Iron Guide. Also to our improved way of putting on the Whiffletree—doing away with bolts and nuts, which make it very unhandy.

The slot in the tongue torough which passes the wrench or draw bolt, (Fig. 1.) is two inches long by one and one-quarter wide, which gives all the side and end play necessary to make the guide work freely and easily. The Guide works independent of the tongue, throwing the whole draft to the points of the axle. (Fig. 5). See directions.

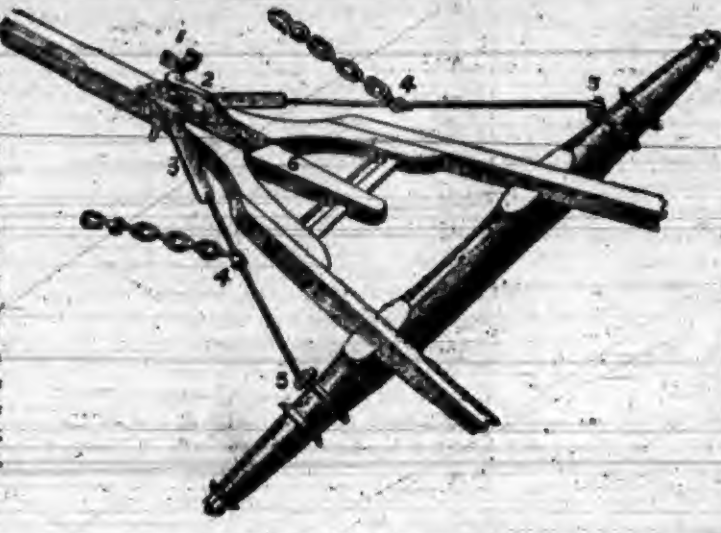

It is the greatest invention of the age with which it is almost impossible to break a tongue or rack a forward wheel, as both horses pull directly from the wheel that strikes an obstruction or goes into a rut.

It is worth ten times the price of it in saving horses' necks from galling, pounding their shoulders by the tongue swinging around and striking them, and, in nine cases out of ten, preventing or curing the horse from balking.

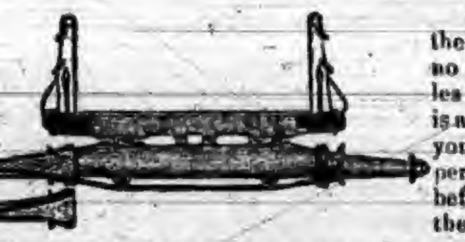

TRUSS ROD.—The truss rod, shown on the left, is so plain to everybody that it needs no explanation from us. A glance at the axles in the cut of the wagon shows you how it is attached, and any mathematician will tell you that a five-eighths round road of Lake Superior iron will stand the strain of 12,470 lbs. before it will separate, consequently before the axle will spring, and you then have the whole strength of the timber, same as in a cammon wagon.

I also desire to call attention to a few specialties in

AGRICULTURAL MACHIN'Y

which we will have ready for inspection when the season opens, viz: The McCormick self-binder, the Osborn self-binder, with both wire and twine attachments included without extra cost. The Wheeler No. 6, combined. The Empire sweep or table rake. The best One-wheel Reaper in the world for $90. A good iron Mower for $62.50. The boss Malta Cultivator and numerous other good ones. Spring-tooth Harrows and a variety of plows ranging in price from $5.00 up.

D. D. SNYDER, Auburn, Ind.

North side Public Square.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,
REAL ESTATE AND
STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POST MORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

For Sale.

A residence in the south part of town, new house containing eight rooms, good cistern and well. Also, good house in west part of town containing five rooms, with wood-house, well, cistern and large lot, will be sold at a bargain.

W. H. MCQUISTON.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS.

Everybody buys Goods

AT

Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREAES DAILY.

Mew Stocks Received Daily.

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

—Use Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, Java coffee at 25 cents per pound, new prunes 12 pounds for $1.00, molasses 50 cents per gallon, syrups 75 and 90 cents per gallon, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w.

—McQuiston & Ralston are offering big bargains in shawls and ladies' cloaks. 5-3w.

—Be wise in time, and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, which always cures coughs and colds and prevents consumption. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

—For velvets, velveteens, trimming silks, satins, satin stripes, dress silks and silk fringes, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—J. J. Little, jr., left the COURIER office on Saturday last, where he has been employed for nine years without the loss of a single day, with the exception of a visit of a few weeks to Pennsylvania during the past year. Although the present proprietors are not so intimately acquainted with him as those he has longer served, yet we can truthfully say that during those long years, he has been an honest, faithful and reliable hand in the office. He has ever been strictly temperate in his habits, and never been known to do a mean or dishonest act. Jack, as he is familiarly called, leaves Auburn with a record that any young man may be proud of. He goes to Hot Springs, Arkansas, as foreman in the office of a daily paper published at that place. He takes with him the kindest regards of the COURIER and hosts of friends in Auburn for his prospects in his new home, whose highest wish need only be that his success in life may equal his merits.

—On Saturday evening last they had a fire at Pleasant Lake which burned the store buildings of Chadwick & Co., and L. I. Matson to the ground. Chadwick's stock of goods invoiced $8,500, on which there was an insurance of $4,500, and $1,000 on the building. Mr. Hoover occupied the Matson building with a stock of hardware which was invoiced at $3,000, on which there was an insurance of $1,500. Matson also had $1,000 insurance on the building. Most of the goods from the stores were saved, but in a damaged condition. Nothing was saved from either cellar. Mr. Hoover lived up-stairs over his store, and lost nearly all his household effects, on which he had no insurance. Mr. Mitchell also lived over the store, and lost a good deal of his household effects, which were uninsured. The parties intend to resume business again as soon as rooms can be procured.

—It takes Joe Ruffner to exercise horses. Dave Snyder had a horse that needed a little fresh air, and not having time to give it to him, he secured the services of Joe. Joe had the route laid out before he took his posish in the cutter, but he failed to carry out his programme. The horse had an idea, too, that Joe didn't know anything about. The result of the transaction is, that the horse "lit out" (and so did Joe), and it just took him about sixteen seconds to demolish that cutter. There wasn't one piece of it left large enough to make a respectable tooth-pick.

—There was a curious looking boot brought to Mr. Hague's shop for repair, the other day. It was manufactured in Germany. The sole was about the size and shape of an elephant's ear, and the straps, used to pull them on, would make a durable pair of tugs for a log team. There was something less than one hide (cow) to each leg, and a good survey of the brogans would make a brass monkey quake with fear. They would make an immense weapon to fill a fellows coat-tail with.

—The horse known as the depot colt, belonging to the Saginaw road, passed in his checks, so to speak, last Saturday. The colt was not worth quite as much as Goldsmithmaid or Rarus, but he was a good, faithful animal. He was let out to Tom, Dick and Harry for his feed, and our opinion of the matter is, that he got too much—feed we mean—and consequently there was no room for breath, and he passed quietly and peacefully to a land of greener pastures.

—The Auburn band will give a concert Friday evening and use the proceeds for the advancement of the organization. The new band is playing splendidly now and our citizens should encourage them. Mr. Calkins, of Corunna, will handle several different instruments that we guarantee will be worth the price of admisson. The entertainment will be held at Ensley's hall, and 25 cents pays the bill.

—There will be a dance at the Stamets House, Auburn Junction, on the 22d inst. On this date George Washington was born—the fellow who never told a lie, and chopped wood with a hatchet—and for a number of years in the past, this day has been celebrated by tripping the fantastic toe to the strains of sweet music, and why not continue?

—Sara Bernhardt, the girl who knocks the h off the rear end of her first name, and parts her surname with it in the middle, will not appear at Ft. Wayne. She don't take in any cross-road towns—no, sir, not she. Only asked the citizens of the above-named place to fork over $10,000 and furnish her with a special car. That's all.

—Last Thursday evening a party of juveniles came from Waterloo and stopped at the residence of Ed. Eldridge where they were joined by a number of our boys and girls, and the army stormed in upon the family of D. Z. Hoffman. They received a hearty welcome, and whiled away a few hours to their heart's content.

—The average school boy has the drop on the old man now. He skates to school, but almost invariably glides swiftly by the school house door, and takes a mile heat down Jackson street with Jim. Jones.

—"Walk back!"

—Dr. Sears' wife is ill.

—Cedar creek is on a high.

—If you can't walk, swim.

—Band concert to-morrow night.

—Pete stutts has bought Hulsenbeck's saloon.

—Mrs. John Leas has been sick for the past week.

—A broom factory has been located on Seventh street.

—Alf. Carter, of Waterloo, is stirring hot drinks at Tom Somers.

—J. J. Martin, B. & O. agent at the junction, has been on the sick list.

—Towels, Towelings and table linens, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w.

—Geo. McMillen, of Corunna, was the guest of M. Boland this week.

—Steele & Cass have moved their paint-shop in the old tannery building.

—Everybody changed their gait last Monday. The sidewalks were slippery.

—For men's and boys' hats and caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w

—Senator Mercer, of Corunna, was in town Monday. He looks well and 'arty.

—Johnny Gossage looks like an Episcopal minister with those green goggles on.

—The wife of our old friend James McCosh, north of Waterloo, died last Saturday.

—Lafe Miller went home in a cutter last Saturday. He had to cut her to make much time.

—We are obliged to leave out a number of local items owing to a sudden rush of advertising.

—Paul Clifford and posse, of Waterloo, were in town this week, shaking hands with their old friends.

—A pleasant little "hoe-down" was participated in at the residence of Jno. Reed, one evening last week.

—We learn that Mrs. Rev. H. Johnson will pay a visit to her paternal home about the first of March.

—Andrew Wyatt and wife, living near Huntertown, Allen county, were visiting friends in this place over Sunday.

—Clarence Shell, of Fort Wayne, has been visiting in the city for several days, the guest of Dr. William Ryan.

—Owing to the severe cold weather, the hub-and-spoke factory was obliged to shut down a couple of days last week.

—A happy party of our citizens had a pleasant time at the residence of Mr. W. Teeters, west of town, Tuesday night.

—We hear that Frank Beard, living a short distance east of town, is poorly. The cause seems to be some lung trouble.

—P. J. Lockwood is a thriving go-ahead fellow, and, outside of his law practice, is getting a wide reputation as a pension agent.

—D. D. Moody has been suffering again from a sore hand, which detained him a few days at home, but is back at the capital again.

—The sleigh-riders were out en masse Sunday. Old Sol peeped out a few minutes, and they thought the snow was going off.

—The hog may not be much of a mathematician, but when it comes to "square root," we would as leave bet on the hog as anybody.

—The most economical way of taking a census of the children of a neighborhood is to employ an organ-grinder for about five minutes.

—Our brick contractors inform us that there will be a number of houses built of this material in the rural districts the coming summer.

—Mr. Daniel Littlefield sang tenor at the Presbyterian church Sunday night and Fred. Yesbera assisted Bruce Miller on the bass. "How she did roar."

—One of the McKinley boys, of shoulder-bumping notoriety, got a small addition to his proboscis last Saturday night. Moral: Think twice before you speak.

The Presbyterian social, held last week in the basement rooms of the church, is highly spoken of. Several couples from Waterloo and Ft. Wayne were in attendance.

—John C. Somers left Monday night of this week for New Mexico and Arizona. John says he will be back in time to vote the democratic ticket at the next general election.

—Two life-long friends may become enemies by a dispute over the pronunciation of the thirty-second word in Braun's meat market ad. in another column. Who can settle it?

—Geo. Staley, who was in the employ of Anderson Bros. last summer, has again taken up his position with that firm, and will, as before, swing the brush in the paint-shop.

—The members of the state legislature, and especially Senator Macartney, have our thanks for favors, and for many courtesies shown during our visit to the state capital last week.

—Tom Gross has leased the Central House to a gentleman from abroad. —[Republican.

Tom Gross has leased the hotel to a gentleman of this place, the Republican to the contrary, notwithstanding.

—Hon. Freemen Kelley has got the timber out for a new barn. The structure will be 40x94 feet, and 21 feet high. Freeman never does anything by halves, so you may look out for an A No. 1 barn. We are pleased to note the prosperity of our friend Kelley.

—Chas. Bassett sr. and jr., of Waterloo, called at the COURIER office last Monday. Charles jr. talks of moving his stock of jewelry from Wolcottville to Auburn. He could make it win.

—We have been renovating our press room, making new rollers, etc., this week, and no preventing providence, we expect to have the COURIER in pretty good shape in two or three weeks.

—The wife of Jacob Leas, near Hudson, was buried last Monday. The age of the deceased was 35 years 2 months and 29 days, and she leaves a husband and family to mourn her loss.

—Our friend Jas. Cruse, of Jackson township, had the misfortune to lose his dwelling-house by fire, on Monday night last. About all he saved was a bed and stove and a few other articles.

—The demand for gold is great, but not equal to the demand for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the great remedy for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

—A good doctor might do well over the line in the Buckeye state. A child of Mr. James Stafford was dangerously ill, and Dr. Cowan, of this place, was telegraphed for. This speaks well for our Doc.

—Messrs. Myers & Brooks, our enterprising agricultural friends, in the Odd Fellows' building, are getting ready for the summer campaign with a full line of all kinds of machinery and farming implements.

—A sister of the Academie of the Sacred Heart, together with her school scholars, was visiting with friends in this city Monday. We learn that Mr. Guy Plumb's two girls are attending this school at present.

—David Watson, of Allen county, came up on February 4th, and bought a fine carriage of Anderson Bros. All others in want of carriages will do well to call and see them. All work warranted for two years.

—Workingmen look to your interests and save doctor bills, by using Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for all cases of coughs and colds. Price only 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

—See what the druggists say about Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup: It never fails to cure the worst case of cough or cold promptly and effectually. Price only 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

—Rev. Mr. McClain preached at the Presbyterian church last sabbath evening to a fair and appreciative audience. The Rev. gentleman has a very good flow of language, and some interesting points, but his voice is not so pleasing.

—We have received the first number of the School Herald, a new paper published in Chicago, by W. I. Chase. As the name indicates, it is published in the interest of our common schools. We hope it will be patronized liberally by all who are engaged in the work.

—Last Friday night two freights collided on the Lake Shore road at Millersburg, Ind., disabling both engines, and killing a large number of hogs. It took all day Saturday to clear up the wreck, and passenger trains were compelled to go over the main line.

—The Presbyterian society will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church on next Wednesday afternoon and evening, by Misses Sadie Hare, Mary Sprott and Ida Bell. Refreshments served at the usual hour. A very cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—Our popular hardware firm, W. H. Kiblinger & Co. sold to W. J. Fredrick, trustee of B. & O. land company of Garrett, two and a half tons of nails last Thursday. The above firm is doing an immense hardware trade in building material as well as other goods in their line.

—Mr. Picker, the day target man at the junction, came near being burned very badly last Sunday morning while he was filling the office lamps. His apron, which was saturated with oil, took fire and had it not been for Mr. Sammons, who was passing at the time, he doubtless would have burned to death.

—As number 5 was coming up on the L. S. & M. S. railway on Sunday morning a rail broke into six pieces at the bridge at Stryker, Ohio, and the rear car, a sleeper with seven passengers aboard, was tumbled down over the bank, turning completely over once and a half without injuring anyone seriously.

—Beef, pork, veal sausage, smoked hams, shoulders, bacon, bologna, pressed beef and pork, and the excelsior mince meat always on hand at S. U. Tarney's.

—Look to your interest when in need of a carriage or buggy. Call at the Eckhart Carriage Works, where you can select from the largest and best stock in the county. We sell work on its own merit, and every buggy sold is fully warranted. We are now selling buggies from ten to twelve dollars less than last year. Number of sales I made last year, 44. New jobs is a guarantee that I make good work. I have the names of each person who purchased of me, which can be seen at my works. I challenge everybody to produce a better buggy than I do for the money.

ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS,
6-2w. Auburn, Ind.

A Shocking Fratricide.

On Thursday of last week there occurred one of the most unfortunate affairs that has ever come to our notice. Near Corunna, in Fairfield township, this county, two young men named Nessel got into a quarrel about a rocking-chair, the oldest one picked up a stick of stove-wood and struck his brother on the head, hitting him near the temple, from the effects of which he died the following morning. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, the result of which we give below. The brother who committed the rash act has given bond for his appearance at court.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

I, the undersigned coroner of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, on the fifth day of February, 1881, in Fairfield township, said county, and legally inquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom Henry Nessel came to his death on the 5th of February, 1881, at his home in Fairfield township, said county and state, after having heard the evidence and examined the body, do find that the deceased came to his death by receiving a blow on the head with a stick of stove-wood in the hands of John Nessel, which broke his skull causing his death.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1881.

J. J. LATSON,
Coroner of DeKalb county, Ind.

Waterloo.

—Cisterns are full at last.

—Hotels are having a good run of business.

—Sleigh rides are all the fashion. So are frosted ears and toes.

—Miss Dell Johnson is visiting her sister at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

—A pleasant party called on 'Squire Long, at his country home, last Friday evening.

—Gust. J. Beck is the proud "papa" of a fine boy. We will smoke about three days after date.

—Thos. Askey, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is paying his old Waterloo neighbors a visit this week.

—Archie Bowman and wife, of Cass county, Michigan, are visiting their parents and friends in Smithfield township.

—Ed. Long, the popular proprietor, of Long's Hotel, is "rounding out his fair proportions." Ed. is a standing sign of the good cheer within.

—John Peterman (the genuine rollicking John) formerly of this place, but now of Bucyrus, O., is visiting and shaking hands with his many friends here this week.

—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge 'Knights of Honor," held at Indianapolis last week, the following officers were elected, viz: W. N. Clift, G. D.; T. H. Walker, V. G. D.; J. G. Ackelmier, Assistant G. D.; Jesse Miller, G. C.; J. W. Jacob, G. R.; J. G. Godfrey, G. T.; Jas. Kenroy, G. G; S. N. Osborn, G. Guar.; Samuel Nelson, G. S.; Dr. S. T. Yancy, State Med. Ex. There are 111 lodges in Indiana in good working order, with a membership of over four thousand.

St. Joe.

—Institute at Spencerville Saturday last.

—A fire at the residence of Nelson Ulm one night last week. Loss, a summer kitchen, wood-house and some stove wood. Cause, the same old ash-box.

—The railroad company have been repairing the river bridge the past week.

—Fred. Johnson hauled to the saw-mill a short time ago a hard maple log which weighed seven thousand pounds.

—Osgood & Lyon, of Indianapolis, loaded three car-loads of dry cherry lumber at this place on Saturday. The same parties have five or six car-loads to ship.

—We frequently hear some of the friends of J. W. Dills ask why he does not come to town oftener. For their benefit we would say that we are informed that Jack is studying theology this winter, and does not have the time to spare to loaf in town.

—J. B. White, J. I. White, Thad. Meese, Isaac Meese, F. Melton, and Henry Jenkins, after an all day chase on Wednesday of last week, succeeded in bagging one little red fox, the pelt of which they sold to Mark Barney for $1,00, and dividing up they had 16 2-3 apiece, and they are all as happy as big sun flowers.

—The following was the programme at the social in Leighty's hall: Comic song, J. D. Leighty. Music by the band. Song, by W. K. Mitchell. Refreshments, consisting of one buscuit and butter for the same, one piece of pie, one piece of cake and one pickle, extra plate of the same, 10 cents. Instrumental music by Ed. White, Indian song by Frank Sechler, Dutch Speech, James A. Reed; performing on the trapeze, Doc. McClaren; lecture on babies, M. P. Bishop; "love in the dark," "kiss me quick," etc., in which all could engage, both old and young.

—Notice is hereby given, that the warrant for the collection of the municipal taxes of Auburn, is now in my hands, and a prompt response is desired, as only 60 days will be given.

5-3t T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

GREAT COST SALE.

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to make our last payment and final settlement with the estate of Ernest Vordermark, we will, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st, 1881,

begin the sale of the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods owned by E. Vordermark & Sons, at actual cost price.
This will be a rare chance for the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen Co., to secure

GREAT BARGAINS!

in Boots and Shoes. No goods reserved from sale.

Mens' heavy boots	$1 92, 2 18 to 2 28.	Mens' fine kip boots	$2.18, 2.53, to 2.85
Mens' Calf Boots	90, 1 08 to 1 23	Womens' Heavy Shoes	50, 65, to 92
Child's Heavy Shoes	50 65 to 92	Womens' Fine Shoes	1.08, 1.23 to 1.42
Mens' Rubber Boots	2 60		

Call early and secure some of the big bargains.

SIGN OF BIG RED BOOT!

32 CALHOUN STREET,

E. VORDERMARK & SONS, Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,
NEW PRICES,
NEW PROPRIETOR.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

HARDWARE GOODS

Here we are again with a mammoth stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE!

SUCH AS

DOORS, SASH,
GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS, LOCKS,
HINGES, &c.,

AND NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Those who contemplate building this season will find it to their advantage to buy early, as there will be an advance in the future. We also carry a stock of

Wagon & Carriage Woodwork,

Wheels, Shafts, Poles,

Bent and Sawed Rims,

Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware

IRON & WOOD PUMPS

a speciality. Call when you want pumps and get a bargain at

KIBLINGER & CO'S.

New brick room, Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE six-day go-as-you-please contest for the O'Leary belt in New York was won by John Hughes, "The Lepper," with a score of 568¾ miles, which is the best on record. O'Leary has entered him for the next Astley-belt contest in England. The other competitors who shared in the gate money, and their scores are: Albert, 558 miles; Vint, 550 miles; Krohne, 523 miles; Howard, 515¾ miles. This was an astonishing race, no less than five men covering more than 500 miles each, three of them equaling or beating Weston's great performance of 550 miles, and one of them all previous records.... Being ambitious in a judical way, Mr. Thornton offered to serve as Judge of Sullivan county, N. Y., for $1,200 per year, the salary being $2,500. This pledge to taxpayers in advance of election is held by the courts to be a bribe, and he will not be allowed to take his seat on the bench....Selina Peters, aged 12, was killed, and several companions seriously injured, while coasting at Bayside, N. J.

A FIRE in Philadelphia destroyed the Bethlehem Baptist Church and Horticultural Hall, besides injuring several residences adjoining. The loss is placed at $210,000.... Mrs. Geo. Stone and her daughter and son perished in the flames at the burning of a shoe-shop at Union, Ct....A lamp-burner factory at Forestville, Ct., was destroyed by fire. The loss was about $150,000.

A BLOCK of six high buildings in Carter's alley, Philadelphia, owned by John Rommel, Jr., and valued at $163,000, have been burned.

BY the destruction of a house in Commercial street, Boston, Mrs. Johanna Hanlan and her son William were roasted to death.... The boiler of the steam-yacht Carrie exploded in the harbor of Baltimore, four men being killed.

CATHARINE MILLER and George Smith were executed at Williamsport, Pa., for the murder of the woman's husband. On the scaffold the woman uttered piercing shrieks. Smith made a declaration that his paramour first proposed the murder....Francis A. Durivage, the author, has just died in New York.

THE WEST.

THE farmers of California are endeavoring to dispose of their wheat at a remunerative price. All the ships to arrive for three months are under charter, and negotiations with the Central and Southern Pacific roads have not resulted satisfactorily. Farmers cannot sell their grain at present rates without loss, and the banks cannot foreclose loans made without creating a panic.... The picture-frame factory of Sammons, Clark & Co., on South Clinton street, in Chicago, has been burned. The loss is estimated at $27,000. ....Four brick blocks at South Bend, Ind., have been almost destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $30,000.

ALBERT P. and Charles E. Talbott have been convicted and sentenced to death at Maryville, Mo., for having, in September last, murdered their own father, who, at that time, was the editor of a Greenback paper at Maryville....During the year 1880, 10,462 persons died in Chicago, of whom 7,592 were born in the United States, 1,069 in Germany, and 786 in Ireland. The mortality among the infants was disproportionately large—there were 3,147 deaths of children under 1 year. The death-rate for the year was 20.79 per 1,000 inhabitants, while in 1879 it was only 18.01.... California has been visited by the heaviest rain experienced since 1861. It spread along nearly the whole Pacific coast, and has done immense damage at Benecia, Napa and Santa Cruz.... Gen. John Love, of Indianapolis, a gallant officer in the Mexican war and during the Rebellion, died at Indianapolis of heart disease. ....Under the stimulus of a bounty of $65, wolf hunting is the chief amusement at Palmyra, Wis....Stock men from the ranges in Western Nebraska report great loss of cattle from storms and snow.

JACKSON GOODRICH, a farmer in Boone township, Ind., having lost forty sheep through the assaults of dogs, got out his gun and ammunition and killed twenty-three canines in a single raid....Eight Chinamen out of a party cutting timber near Santa Cruz, Cal., were buried alive by a land-slide from the mountain.

THE propeller St. Albans, bound from Milwaukee to Ludington, was so badly injured by floating ice that she sprang a leak and soon went to the bottom. The passengers and crew took to the boats and reached Milwaukee in safety. The St. Albans was loaded with flour, and valued at $50,000.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL has been stricken with paralysis over his entire left side, but his intellect has lost none of its vigor.....Ex-Gov. B. D. Scott, who shot and killed Warren Drury, at Napoleon, Ohio, in December last, has been indicted for murder in the second degree....The murderers of Col. Potter, three in number, were taken from the jail at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and hanged.

H. W. FAIRBANKS, of Petrolia, Ont., a student at the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., shot himself dead in a hotel parlor in that city, in presence of two women who had gone from Detroit to see him, one of them claiming to be his wife....The reservoir back of Franktown, Nev., gave way, and made a clean sweep of the place....The Sheriff at Battle Mountain, Nev., in blissful ignorance of the responsibility he takes, is seizing Central Pacific mail cars for delinquent taxes amounting to $24,000. The property of the company in California is assessed at $36,000,000 under the new constitution, but no taxes have been paid.

HENRY LAMB, the oldest person in Indiana, who claimed to have been a body servant to Gen. Mercer during the Revolutionary war, died at Mount Vernon, at the estimated age of 123 years.

THE SOUTH.

MOSES TWIGGS was hanged at Waynesboro, Ga., while his brother Frank, condemned for the same crime, was respited for thirty days....The car shops of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad, at Tallahassee, Fla., were destroyed by fire. The loss was about $35,000....Flames swept away the Young Men's Christian Association building and twelve stores at West Point, Ga.

A JURY has decided that Tom Buford, who shot and killed Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, for deciding a case against him, was insane at the time of the murder.

TOM BUFORD has gone to the Insane Asylum at Anchorage, Ky., Judge Jackson declining to be held responsible for his acts if set free.

THREE children of Rev. Manning Hunter (colored), in Sumter county, S.C., were burned to death in a fire caused by a kerosene lamp exploding. The father was away preaching, and the mother was also absent....The village of Plymouth, in North Carolina, was destroyed by fire. Only a freight warehouse and one store escaped the flames.

WILEY EMBREY, a respected farmer of Butler county, Ky., and six of his children were burned to death, Mrs. Embrey and daughter escaping. The fire broke out in an upper room after the family had retired.

THREE men attempted to outrage Miss Georgia Hamblet, a young and highly-accomplished woman of Augusta, Ark. Her screams brought assistance before the brutes could accomplish their designs. They were captured and jailed. Subsequently a mob gathered, took them from prison and hanged them to a tree on the bank of the river. The ghastly work was completed by flinging the dead bodies into the river. The murdered men are reported to be the sons of wealthy planters of Monroe county.

WASHINGTON.

THE Internal Revenue Committee of the House have agreed to report to the House a bill taking the tax off savings-banks and national-bank deposits, bank capital, matches, patent medicines and bank checks. This will make a total reduction of $10,639,305 in the revenue.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office recommends the amendment of the laws to provide that in all entries of lands, except for mining purposes and town sites, settlers may deposit moneys to have surveys made. This action is intended to cover an unsurveyed parallelogram which is now the refuge of the worst class of outlaws, and is not within the limits of any State or Territory. It is said to be one of the finest regions in the West, and lies north of Texas, between Indian Territory and New Mexico.....The President-elect will take up his permanent residence in Washington about Feb. 15.

APPEARANCES indicate the failure of the Funding bill, so far as this session of Congress is concerned, and Gen. Garfield's friends declare that in such a contingency he will call an extra session....The receipts of the Patent Office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, were $749,685, and the expenditures $538,865. The amount now standing to the credit of the patent fund is $1,631,636.

The following is the public-debt statement for January:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 202,266,550
Five per cents		469,651,050
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,480,550
Refunding certificates		667,250
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,675,065,400
Matured debt	$ 7,272,285	
Legal tenders	346,743,726	
Certificates of deposit	5,630,000	
Fractional currency ($15,520,432 less amount estimated as lost or destroyed $8,375,934)	7,144,498	
Gold and silver certificates	53,341,100	
Total without interest		416,887,926
Unclaimed Pacific-railroad interest		7,927
Total debt		$2,098,986,610
Total interest		16,077,493
Cash in treasury		221,674,535
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,891,790,568
Decrease during January		7,282,167
Decrease since June 30, 1880		80,152,727
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,639,713
Debt on which interest has ceased		7,278,285
Interest thereon		733,389
Gold and silver certificates		53,341,700
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		5,630,000
Cash balance available Feb. 1, 1881		148,615,447
Total		$ 221,674,535
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 221,674,535
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by United States		49,338,536
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,053,568
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,193
Balance of interest paid by the United States		34,630,401

GENERAL.

CLEOPHAS LACHANCE, a Canadian, who killed Miss Desilet for resenting his addresses, was hanged at Arthabaskaville, Quebec. The murderer walked to the scaffold without coat or hat, and shiveringly awaited execution. His writhings were terrible, and blood and water issued from his mouth....The steamer Rochester, from Boston for London, lost 548 head of cattle on her passage.

AMONG the most destructive fires may be noted by the burning of Trow & Co's flouring-mill, at Madison, Ind., the finest in that State, the loss being $120,000; the Down-Town club rooms, No. 52 Pine street, New York; Adams' cotton mill at Bainbridge, Ga.; a grain storehouse at Orangeville, Ont.; four stores at Johnstown, New York; and four carloads of cotton at McComb City, Miss....The ex-Presidential fund being raised by the New York *Times* amounts to $225,000, which will probably be given to Grant outright. Vanderbilt, Gould, Mackay, and ex-Gov. Morgan contributed $25,000 each.

THE sudden spread of small-pox in New York causes alarm among the health authorities. There are over sixty cases under treatment at the hospital on Randall's island. The black small-pox, which is supposed to have been introduced by Mennonite immigrants, continues its ravages at Jefferson, Dakota, which has been quarantined for over a month, thirty-two deaths having occurred. Fifty-two patients are under treatment in Chicago.... At New Westminster, British Columbia, four half-breeds were hanged for the murder of John Usher, one of a party who sought their arrest for stealing horses. On the day following they killed John Kelly. About two weeks ago the eldest of the prisoners tried to negotiate with the hangman to use rotten ropes, so that an escape might be possible.

POLITICAL.

THE Washington *Post* is authority for the statement that Gen. Sherman has so conducted himself as to gain the ill-will of the President, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and the friends of Gen. McDowell....The students of the University of Michigan have formed a Civil-Service Club.

THE dead-lock in the election of State officers was ended in the Tennessee Legislature, by the election of Capt. James Nolan, Republican, Comptroller, and ex-Congressman D. A. Nunn, Republican, Secretary of State, four Low-Tax Democrats having gone over to them, and made their election barely possible.

THE Woman's National Anti-Polygamy Society met at Salt Lake City and passed resolutions urging Congress to sustain Gov. Murray in unseating Cannon.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company announces that it has taken possession of the properties and privileges of the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Companies.... A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says the three MacLeans and Hare were hanged at New Westminster for the murder of Constable Usher and a settler named James Kelly, in December, 1879.

FOREIGN.

A MEETING held by 20,000 miners at Leigh, England, was succeeded by a desperate riot, in which the Hussars charged upon the mob, injuring several persons....Skobeleff has been appointed General of Infantry, and decorated with the Order of St. George, in recognition of his services in the Turcoman campaign....Reed, Leppard & Co., coffee merchants of Frankfort, Germany, have failed. Further troubles in the coffee trade are reported from Hamburg.

PLACARDS have been posted in the Londonderry district of Ireland urging the people not to revolt, as the time has not yet come. The Land League denounces them as a fraud....Twelve fishing smacks have been wrecked in the Bay of Biscay, and forty-six men drowned.... The terms which Chili wants to impose on Peru and Bolivia as the price of peace are severe. They include the cession of some Peruvian territory; the surrender of the Peruvian and Bolivian fleets; the payment of an indemnity of $37,000,000, of which Peru is asked to pay $20,000,000 and Bolivia $16,000,000. The Chilians propose to occupy Callao, and to work the Peruvian copper and saltpeter mines until the indemnity is paid.

THE authorities evidently expect something unusual in Ireland, and extraordinary precautions are being taken. Arrangements have been made to increase the number of mounted constabulary at forty-seven stations in the outlying districts of the south and west, and mounted men will be attached to the stations to insure communication in case the telegraph wires should be cut.

THE entire revenue of Turkey is being absorbed in military preparations, and not even salaries will be paid until April.

GLADSTONE'S residence in London is guarded night and day by policemen, and he is followed to the House of Commons by an officer.

MICHAEL DAVITT, Secretary of the Land League, was arrested at Dublin on the 3d inst., for violation of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. The arrest caused intense excitement throughout Ireland. In the British House of Commons, Vernon Harcourt refused to inform Parnell what conditions of his ticket-of-leave Davitt had violated to cause his arrest, the Irish members shouting "Shame!" and the others cheering. The Speaker refused to hear John Dillon, who continued to talk, and a motion for his suspension was adopted, and he was forcibly removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. When Gladstone rose to speak, O'Donohue moved to adjourn. Parnell proposed that Gladstone be no longer heard, whereupon the former's suspension was moved and carried, the vote being 405 to 7. On his refusing to leave he was escorted out by six officers, the Home-Rulers waving their hats. Finnigan was then suspended, and, as twenty-seven Home-Rulers refused to vote, they were suspended in a body and removed singly by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Gladstone then moved that the Coercion bill be declared urgent, which was carried.... Thirteen lives were lost by the sinking of an English steamer bound from Balbao to Middlesboro.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the United States Senate, a bill was reported for the suppression of contagious diseases in domestic animals, on Friday, Jan. 28. The morning hour was filled by discussion on the Chicago Lake Front bill, Messrs. Davis and Edmunds being the chief contestants. Mr. Blaine introduced a bill to establish a United States Ocean Mail Service and revive foreign commerce by American steamships. In the debate on the Indian land bill, Mr. Morgan charged the Secretary of the Interior with withholding information due to the Senate. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to establish the rights of the Poncas and to settle their affairs in accordance with the recommendation made by the recent Investigating Commission. Mr. Kernan introduced a bill to legalize the collection of taxes on account of shares of national banks. Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment, according to which the President and Vice President should be elected by direct vote of the people of the various districts. Each State is to have as many districts as it has members of Congress and Senators; each district to have one vote; the vote to be canvassed by a Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the Governor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Secretary of State. The return is then to be made to the Speaker of the House, and to be conclusive proof of the result. The votes are to be counted by Congress in joint convention, and a plurality vote to elect. In the House, Mr. Speer gave notice that after two hours' debate on Saturday on the contested seat of Yeates vs. Martin he would call the previous question. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for information in regard to the Halifax award. A lively debate took place on a bill to place Mark Walker, who had been dismissed for drunkenness, on the retired list of the army. Mr. Maginnis charged that the findings of the court-martial had reached the President in one of his spasms of reform. A bill for the relief of the widow of Capt. Page, of the navy, an officer who resigned at the outbreak of the war, caused a bitter political debate, participated in by Messrs. Conger, Cox, Bragg, Hooker, Hawley and Reed. No action was reached.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, the 29th ult., Mr. Lamar presented the credentials of James Z. George, of Mississippi. Mr. Ingalls' resolution for counting the vote in the Senate chamber was referred to the Committee on the Electoral Count. After considerable debate, the Chicago Lake-Front bill was passed. The Indian Land bill came up, and was amended to provide for the education of fifty copper-colored lads at the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Col., and to grant to each head of a family one section of land for grazing purposes. In the House, the day was monopolized by the North Carolina contested case of Yeates vs. Martin, the former being admitted. Mr. De La Matyr presented a petition, with 22,000 signatures, asking that encroachments by white settlers on Indian reservations be prevented.

In the United States Senate, on the morning of Monday, Feb. 1, Mr. Baldwin, of Michigan, took his seat, and the credentials of Mr. Conger were presented. Mr. McPherson introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 to fit out a war vessel to search for the steamer Jeannette. Mr. Dawes, commenting upon the killing of Big Snake, the Ponca chief, by white soldiers, presented a protest from Standing Bear and others against the sale of the old reservations. Senator Logan defended Secretary Schurz in this matter. The severalty bill was taken up, and an amendment adopted to allow allotments to be taken by individual members of a tribe which does not consent to take lands. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to pension the survivors of the battle of Tippecanoe. In the House, Mr. O'Reilly presented a bill providing that no telegraph company shall charge more for messages than the rates of the American Union Company at the commencement of this year. Mr. Springer put forward his postal telegraph measure. A bill was passed to enable the Utah Northern Railroad Company to construct branches in Utah, Idaho and Montana. Among the bills introduced was one to prevent food adulteration; one to compensate railway mail clerks for injuries received while on duty; one providing that two members of a firm cannot serve as Directors of the same national bank; that no money-broker, private banker or Director in any private banking house or savings bank shall serve as Director of a national bank in the same city as that in which the private bank or savings institution with which he is connected is situated; and that when a Director has less than ten shares of the stock of the bank he becomes disqualified, and cannot continue to serve. The Iowa contested-election cases were settled in favor of Messrs. Sapp and Carpenter, the contestees. At a caucus of Democratic Senators it was resolved not to consent to the principle established by the Ingalls resolution, but to hold a continuous session to force the passage of a resolution that the Vice President has no constitutional authority to count electoral votes.

Mr. Morgan reported from the Electoral Committee, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, as a substitute for Mr. Ingalls' resolution on that subject, the concurrent resolution adopted by the Democratic caucus. It was laid on the table to be printed. Consideration of the case of Big Snake, the Ponca chief who was killed while resisting arrest, was resumed. Mr. Kirkwood replied to the remarks made by Mr. Dawes on Monday, and defended the Indian Agent and the Interior Department from the charges preferred by that Senator. Mr. Dawes reiterated his previous statements, and the subject was dropped. Gen. Logan gave notice that he would next day call up the bill placing Gen. Grant upon the retired list of the army. The Pension Appropriation bill was under consideration. Two amendments were adopted. One limits the fee of the examining surgeon to $1, and the other provides that the money paid inmates of Soldiers' Homes shall be paid through the Treasurer of these institutions. The District of Columbia bill occupied the attention of the House of Representatives. No action was taken.

Senator Cockrell introduced a bill in the Senate on Wednesday, Feb. 2, providing for an appropriation of $5,000 for the publication of a descriptive catalogue of all public documents from July 4, 1776, to date. A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the special Ponca commission and outlining an Indian policy for the future. Mr. McPherson made a favorable report on the bill to appropriate $100,000 to equip a vessel to search for the Jeannette in the Arctic regions. The Morgan electoral-count resolutions occupied a large portion of the day, and were finally adopted. The House passed the District of Columbia appropriation. The Legislative appropriation, setting aside $17,181,000, was reported favorably. The Speaker presented a message from the President, accompanied by a recommendation from the Secretary of the Navy, that $200,000 be appropriated for naval stations on the American isthmus. The Apportionment bill coming up, Mr. Cox entertained the House with flowery tributes to our institutions and our progress.

The concurrent resolution on the Electoral count, introduced by Senator Morgan on the 14th of June of last year, was discussed in the Senate on Thursday, Feb. 3. The resolution declares that the President of the Senate is not invested by the constitution with the right to count the votes of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. Senator Edmunds was opposed to the consideration of the resolution at the present time, and moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 22 to 22. Hoar, Windom, Booth and Conkling were opposed to the consideration of the question, as important and pressing business awaited the action of the Senate. During the discussion Conkling said he agreed with Morgan that the Vice President had no power in the matter of the count, and that the Senate and House had quasi-judicial authority over it. Senator Edmunds moved an amendment to the effect that neither the Senate, House nor President of the Senate were invested by the constitution with the power to make the count, but the amendment was rejected by a party vote of 28 to 18. The Republicans then absented themselves to prevent a quorum, and there was no final action on the resolution. The House took up the Apportionment bill. Mr. Cox offered an amendment fixing the number of Representatives at 307, while Mr. Sherwin, of the Census Committee, favored 301. The debate then assumed a political cast. Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, declared that the second section of the Fourteenth amendment could not be practically enforced by legislation. Mr. White denied that there was a property qualification in force in Pennsylvania. The bill went over without action. Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for the distribution of cane seed. The Indian appropriation was reported with the Senate amendments, which were agreed to. The River and Harbor bill, which appropriates about $11,000,000, was reported.

Life's Drawbacks.

The rich man of 1805 would generally be thought to be only moderately well off in 1881. Wealth has grown with the facilities for its production, and we now reckon by hundreds of thousands instead of tens of thousands. But, with all this increased capacity for toil and accumulation, the human system remains just where it was. The millionaire can eat and drink no more on the average than the poor man. If he transgresses the laws of digestion he suffers as much as would the pauper. If machinery, and railroads, and telegraphs have saved time and the waste of muscle, they have greatly increased the wear and tear of nerves. We understand hygiene better than our ancestors, and so there are fewer deaths from fevers and epidemics. The average duration of life has increased thereby. Yet by way of unpleasant compensation, the mortality from brain, heart and kidney troubles is growing, and a premature and often sudden death is likely to be the fate of the enterprising man of business. Worry kills and so does over stagnation. The latter was the danger of the slow old times, while the former is the haunting specter of to-day. Safety lies in the calm middle way.

Comparatively few people have the courage or the opportunity to decline following the multitude, even when they know that the multitude is going wrong. Yet no one has more than one life to live, and he should use it to the best advantage. A fair support, with intervals of rest, and a proper attention to morals and refinements, is to be preferred to wealth gained by the sacrifice of every comfort, liable to be lost in the first financial storm, and perhaps not gained at all. Still the majority does not so conclude. Everything goes with a rush. Even the Sunday leisure of a former day is often deemed wasteful, though we can now do as much in six days as our fathers did in thirty. Hardly any one is satisfied to move on calmly and regularly. There has been no modification of natural laws in behalf of the supposed exigencies of the period.

Suicide by overwork is as sure and often as speedy as by dissipation, and the most successful toilers, if they do not actually die at once, are often unfitted for the enjoyment of wealth before they have gained it. There may be a feverish enjoyment in speculation and rapid acquisition, but there is none of the tranquil happiness of moderation, and the reaction when disaster comes is fearful.

There is the same restlessness in social spheres as in financial. Almost every one is striving and pushing, not with commendable ambition only, but with impetuous and selfish energy. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but we have not misrepresented the characteristics of the day. It may not be possible to weigh the aggregate of happiness at present existing with that of any earlier period, for the growth of knowledge and the increased prevalence of philanthropic ideas should also be taken into account. Yet it may safely be affirmed that old sources of misery not only exist, but have been joined by new ones, and that a multitude of inventions has brought with it a multitude of anxieties.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Architecture in America.

In various parts of America there is evidence of the presence of good architects, and even of good decorative artists. Frank Furness has made himself felt at Philadelphia, Lyman Silsbee at Syracuse, and Robert Peabody in and around Boston. [By the way, how happens it that these leading architects should all be sons of Unitarian clergymen?] But generally the noble public buildings in America put to shame the private residences. The chief want appears to be a greater attention to household architecture. In and around both Cincinnati and St. Louis I saw a large number of houses that might have been made beautiful, and at the same time cost a third less than the expense evidently incurred. It does not seem to be realized in many American cities that it is a large part of the art of a trained architect to save money for his employer. If any one will stop long enough in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., to take a stroll or drive through its streets, especially James street (which, notwithstanding its plebeian name, is one of the prettiest streets in the world), he will see more beautiful homes than can be picked out from Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis all together. Yet Syracuse has only 60,000 inhabitants, and few of them wealthy, according to the standard of the three more western cities I have named. But Syracuse happens to have young architects who have studied their art and mystery amid the most beautiful houses and villas of Europe; they have learned that the best features of these can be combined for yet more beautiful effects; and they have learned that taste and skill go farther than money toward the construction of a beautiful residence.—*Moncure D. Conway's London letter to Cincinnati Commercial.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS says that no reform, moral or intellectual, ever came down from the upper classes of society. "Each and all," says he, "come up from the protest of martyr and victim."

A YEAR'S FAILURES.

The Dun Mercantile Agency has issued its annual circular of failures for the year 1880. The following table shows the failures for last year and the year before, with the amount of liabilities:

STATES.	1880. No. Failures.	1880. Amount of Liabilities.	1879. No. Failures.	1879. Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern—				
Maine	73	$ 457,280	87	$ 736,630
New Hampshire	23	151,894	67	417,746
Vermont	33	261,735	6[illegible]	869,780
Massachusetts	226	1,388,554	316	4,820,394
Boston city	106	1,361,400	170	3,613,200
Rhode Island	73	868,707	91	3,004,062
Connecticut	176	1,078,817	156	2,474,944
Total	720	$ 4,460,117	970	$14,677,283
Middle—				
New York	481	2,417,760	780	[illegible]
New York city	415	19,450,740	819	19,383,989
New Jersey	40	994,858	143	1,301,088
Pennsylvania	291	2,842,80[illegible]	522	5,242,649
Philadelphia	131	3,642,22[illegible]	19[illegible]	3,086,116
Delaware	10	127,400	14	190,187
Maryland	83	890,183	86	916,874
Dist. of Columbia	14	157,000	29	207,983
Total	1,470	$28,868,393	2,260	$35,594,191
Southern—				
Virginia	80	708,180	84	848,668
West Virginia	14	96,105	37	124,070
North Carolina	52	611,636	100	1,003,299
South Carolina	40	883,260	73	2,497,740
Georgia	77	1,016,769	60	874,325
Florida	12	104,800	19	120,077
Alabama	47	780,694	24	202,106
Mississippi	65	700,349	76	991,874
Louisiana	44	706,562	70	4,752,557
Texas	188	1,468,910	160	1,226,803
Arkansas	26	340,072	48	426,427
Kentucky	104	1,029,080	130	1,545,577
Tennessee	106	1,051,219	182	1,569,071
Total	835	$9,512,442	1,078	$15,876,709
Western—				
Ohio	182	1,398,618	260	8,280,176
Cincinnati	38	514,241	74	1,17[illegible],600
Indiana	69	842,847	123	1,509,791
Illinois	91	453,902	134	2,996,480
Chicago	43	780,154	68	2,257,300
Michigan	180	3,290,396	170	2,063,894
Wisconsin	74	560,307	145	1,086,345
Iowa	92	495,584	157	1,121,900
Minnesota	62	1,807,060	129	1,341,697
Missouri	85	420,972	80	564,894
St. Louis	64	1,166,216	80	2,444,000
Kansas	112	446,956	66	392,043
Nebraska	100	368,919	60	221,800
Total	1,171	$11,519,419	1,608	$21,207,519
Pacific States and Territories—				
Oregon	71	674,342	86	439,048
California	184	1,158,700	251	2,650,736
San Francisco city	111	1,786,700	221	5,317,118
Colorado	78	540,500	47	236,861
Nevada	41	341,500	34	425,100
Utah	9	64,000	10	188,654
New Mexico	5	35,800	8	26,639
Wyoming	4	8,000	12	28,400
Idaho	3	40,000	....	....
Dakota	4	19,000	11	84,000
Montana	5	37,500	3	90,000
Washington	10	80,580	56	171,305
Arizona	6	44,700	4	21,500
Total	534	$ 5,005,730	714	$ 9,063,338
Grand totals	4,735	$65,752,000	6,658	$98,149,053
Canada	907	7,988,077	1,902	29,347,937

The tables indicate that the mercantile failures in the United States, during the year 1880, were in number 4,735, with liabilities aggregating nearly $66,000,000. The failures for 1879 were in number 6,658, with liabilities of $98,000,000. The decrease, therefore, for the past year is 1,923 in number, and in liabilities $27,000,000, thus showing an improvement equal to 40 per cent. in number, and a saving in losses by bad debts in the same proportion. While the comparison of the last year with the previous one is so extremely favorable, the comparison of 1880 with 1878 is even more remarkable. In 1878 the failures numbered 10,478, while in 1880 they numbered only 4,735, indicating a lessened number of casualties by 5,743, equivalent to nearly 60 per cent. But in the amount of liabilities the change for the better is even greater, for in 1878 the indebtedness of those who failed was $234,000,000, while in 1880 it did not reach $66,000,000, a lessened amount by $168,000,000. When it is remembered that the number of persons now engaged in business as compared with 1878 is nearly 10 per cent. greater, and that the extent of the transactions during the past year at least trebled those of 1878, the significance of the lessened number of failures and the reduced loss by this cause will be apprehended.

The following table shows the failures for twenty-four years:

Year.	Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
1857	4,932	$291,750,000
1858	4,225	95,749,000
1859	3,913	64,394,000
1860	3,676	79,807,000
1861	6,993	207,210,000
1862	1,652	23,049,000
1863	495	7,899,900
1864	520	8,579,000
1865	530	17,625,000
1866	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,799	75,054,054
1870	3,546	88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,252,000
1872	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,000,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053
1880	4,735	65,752,000

Negro Songs.

Mr. Hughes, referring to the negro song of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," which he heard in Tennessee, and the words of the same, which he sent to the London *Spectator*, adds: "This, sir, I think you will agree with me, though precious, is obviously a fragment only." The fact is that all negro songs are in some sense "fragments," for they are never exactly complete—that is, there is no regular beginning nor end to them, but, with the perpetually recurring refrain of the chorus, the solo lines can be, and are, stretched out to suit the fancy of the singer. The music of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," is given in several publications of the "jubilee" order, but the words are never twice alike. There is a scrap of negro ditty, probably more thoroughly Ethiopian than anything now to be heard in the United States, quoted in Michael Scott's story of "Tom Cringle's Log," as follows:

> " Fader was a Gorramantee,
> Modder was a Mingo;
> Black pickaniny buora wantee,
> So dem sell-a me Peter, by Jingo,
> Jiggery, Jiggery, Jiggery."

This has the true ring of heathenism, while most of the "songs of color" which we hear are intended as a religious exercises.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Impromptu Ingenuity.

A striking instance of ingenuity in taking advantage of the resources of nature in an emergency is found in Sir Samuel Baker's account of his travels in Abyssinia. His stock of soap had become exhausted; and as he possessed abundance of various kinds of fat, including that of elephants, hippopotami, lions and rhinoceros, he determined to convert a quantity of the grease into soap. For this purpose he required both potash and lime; and how were these to be obtained? The neglock tree, he found, was exceptionally rich in potash; he therefore burned a large quantity, and made a strong lye with the ashes, which he concentrated by boiling. There was no limestone; but the river produced a plentiful supply of oyster shells, which, if burned, produce excellent lime. What was next wanted was a kiln in which to burn the shells, and this he constructed out of one of those great ant hills, which rise to ten feet high, common to these valleys, and which possess a very hard external crust. Two natives hollowed out one of those hills; a proper draught hole was made below from the outside; it was loaded with wood, and filled with some six bushels of oyster shells, which were again covered with fuel; and after burning twenty-four hours a supply of excellent lime was obtained. Then commenced his soap boiling, which was effected in a large copper pot of Egyptian manufacture. The ingredients of potash, lime and fat were then carefully mixed; and after boiling ten hours, and having been constantly stirred, he obtained excellent soap, of which he had in all about forty pounds weight.

PRIMEVAL MAN.

His Habits and Appearance Described by Prof. Boyd Dawkins.

At a meeting of the British Association, Prof. Boyd Dawkins lectured upon "Primeval Man." Prof. Dawkins, generalizing from the distribution of the animal remains found in the early tertiary periods, concluded that Europe was then joined to Africa. The evidence, found in the midpliocene period of the existence of the river-drift hunter in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, North Africa, and also in India, brought us, in his opinion, face to face in that period with the primitive condition of human culture on which, in all probability, all progress had been based. The absence of geographical limitations already referred to would account for the freedom with which the hunter passed to and fro. Subsequently, in the cave-men he found the successors of the river-drift huntermen of much higher type. He gave their habits the following hypothetical description: They dressed themselves in skins and wore gloves not unlike those worn at the present time. They wore necklaces and armlets, and probably pierced their ears for the reception of ear-rings for ornamentation. They used red raddle, and indeed some of the practices of the present time might be looked upon distinctly as being survivals. The skins with which they clothed themselves they sewed together with bone needles, and, from the sketches they had left behind on bones and pieces of skin and the like, it appeared that they were able to form a distinct idea of the creatures which they hunted, the representations thus left probably being the trophies of the chase. They were fowlers and fishermen, and it was evident from the figures of animals which had been discovered that the hunters of these times had great facilities in representing forms of animals on bone, but their attempts at representing the human form were rude. They had also left behind them evidence of the art of sculpture. They were ignorant of metals. They had no domestic animals. Apparently they were not in the habit of burying their dead. We were not aware of what sort of physique they had, but there was reason to believe they were most closely related to the Esquimaux. They were wholly different from the river-drift men. The river-drift man was in a state of primeval savagery; the cave man was of a higher type, but in his turn was wholly inferior to the farmer, herdsman and merchant who followed him. We had this proof of the development of the human race in times before history began, and it occurred to him they had no reason for fixing any limit as to where progress would end, his opinion being that man would go on increasing in knowledge and improving in the arts of civilization until in perhaps not a very remote tenure he would be as superior to the men of 1880 as we were superior to the early hunters and cave men.

Favorite Beverages.

I'll take a light drink, said the gasman. Give me something mild, said the timid man. Give me a straight drink, said the soldier. Crooked whisky for me, said the hunchback. Let me have something with body in it, said the undertaker. I'll take a Bourbon sour, said the misanthrope. Give me a brandy smash, said the hoodlum. I'll take a cocktail, said the poultry dealer. Give me a punch, said the horse-car conductor. I'll take a cobbler, said the shoemaker. Give me a schooner, said the sailor. I'll try a pony, said the horse-jockey. I'll take some bitters in mine, said the disappointed lover. Set 'em up again, said the proprietor of the bowling-alley.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 50 @ $11 25
HOGS	5 85 @ 7 25
COTTON	11⅞@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 15 @ 1 18
No. 2 Winter	1 17 @ 1 19
CORN—Ungraded	54 @ 56
OATS—Mixed Western	41 @ 44
PORK—Mess	14 00 @ 15 00
LARD	9⅞@ 10

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 20 @ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 40 @ 4 90
HOGS	4 25 @ 5 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	99 @ 1 00
No. 3 Spring	85 @ 88
CORN—No. 2	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	89 @ 90
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 01
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh	30 @ 35
PORK—Mess	13 50 @ 14 65
LARD	9⅛@ 9¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 00 @ 1 05
No. 2	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 1	83 @ 85
BARLEY—No. 2	80 @ 82
PORK—Mess	14 50 @ 14 75
LARD	9⅛@ 9¼

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 01 @ 1 02
CORN—Mixed	38 @ 39
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 35
RYE	86 @ 87
PORK—Mess	14 25 @ 14 50
LARD	9¼@ 9

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 03 @ 1 06
CORN	43 @ 45
OATS	35 @ 37
RYE	97 @ 98
PORK—Mess	14 25 @ 14 50
LARD	9⅛@ 9¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 03 @ 1 04
No. 2 Red	1 04 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	41 @ 42
OATS—No. 2	34 @ 35

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	4 90 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 01 @ 1 02
CORN—No. 1	40 @ 44
OATS—Mixed	35 @ 36
BARLEY (per cental)	1 60 @ 2 00
PORK—Mess	14 50 @ 15 00
SEED—Clover	4 75 @ 4 85

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 35 @ 5 65
Fair	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	3 75 @ [illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]
SHEEP	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

SENATOR-ELECT MILLER, of California, lost an eye in the fight at Liberty Gap, Tenn.

CHURCH-DEBT-RAISER KIMBALL has visited 160 churches and raised directly and indirectly $11,000,000 from church members.

GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK has been elected President of the National Rifle Association for the ensuing year. He has signified his acceptance.

ACCORDING to the recent census, Switzerland possesses a population of 2,890,000—that is, 120,000 more than in 1877, when the last census was taken.

GEORGE F. DALTON knocked over an usher in St. Peter's Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, for refusing to accept a penny thrown into the contribution-box by his wife. He cheerfully paid a fine of $25

A TEXAS paper reports the following as the number of Texas cattle driven north to Kansas and other Northern States and Territories during 1880 and previous years:

1880	94,784	1872	350,000
1879	257,727	1871	600,000
1878	265,646	1870	300,000
1877	201,159	1869	350,000
1876	321,928	1868	75,000
1875	151,618	1867	35,000
1874	166,000	1866	260,000
1873	405,000		

THE richest man in Boston is said to be Mr. Sears, who has an estate taxed at $3,085,000. The next-richest man is Mr. Moses Williams, who has accumulated $2,083,000 for taxation, and who, although past 90, is a vigorous man, and walks to his place of business every pleasant day. Each estate would sell for three or four times the assessment for taxation.

R. L. STUART, the sugar millionaire, of New York, intends soon to build a splendid dwelling house on Fifth avenue, at the north corner of Sixty-eighth street. The front will extend 200 feet along Fifth avenue; the side on Sixty-eighth street will measure 100 feet, and the garden behind the house, also bounded by the same street, will extend 150 feet further back.

"IT is a curious thing," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that three of the most expressive words in the English language should have been added to it, if not by Irishmen, at least by men belonging by residence or descent to the West of Ireland. To burke, to lynch and to Boycott have all taken their places, if not exactly in classical literature, at least in the vernacular of the English-speaking race all over the world."

A CASE recalling the Berners street hoax in London, but unquestionably the result of mere accident, though none the less vexatious at the time, occurred lately in New York city. About 10 a.m. a very respectable foreigner arrived, who produced an advertisement cut from a morning paper, for a cook, the advertisement being headed with the address of the house visited. He was assured that it was a mistake, and went his way, but only to be followed by a dozen more persons. The moral is: Write your advertisements plainly.

IT is remarkable that the working classes of Germany have taken little part in the anti-Jewish agitation. At a stormy meeting in Berlin the other day, in which the Jews were denounced as a people "unfit to mix with other races," a workman had the courage to state that "after seventeen years' hard work in Berlin, although a Christian himself, his experience was that Jewish employers had, as a rule, treated him far better than his co-religionists." He accordingly proposed a resolution "in favor of religious liberty." The result was that the meeting hissed him and turned him out."

A DISPATCH from Jacksonville, Fla., says: A contract has just been agreed upon between the authorities of Florida and J. C. Coryel, of Jacksonville, and A. B. Linderman, representing capitalists of Philadelphia and the Pacific coast, to drain Lake Okeechobee, in South Florida. If the scheme is carried out 12,000,000 acres of the best sugar land in the world will be reclaimed. The territory reclaimed will include the celebrated Everglades, and will be in extent twice as large as the state of New Jersey. This is the largest contract on record, and when completed Florida can produce more sugar than the United States now consumes.

THE HON. A. H. Stephens received a telegram the other day, while he was at the Capitol, announcing that his old servant, Harry Stephens, was dead. Harry has been the major-domo of "Liberty Hall," Mr. Stephens' residence, for thirty years. Mr. Stephens bought him in 1851, and placed him in charge of all his affairs at his home. Harry was Mr. Stephens' body-servant during all that time, until about five years ago, when his present body servant, Aleck Kent, was secured in that capacity. Harry was well known by all habitues of Washington, before and since the war, who knew Mr. Stephens. The death of Harry has caused great grief to Mr. Stephens, and he deplores his death very much. The deceased was worth $20,000 in his own right.

CHANGES in the Supreme Court of the United States are more rapid than the life tenure of the nine Judges would seem to suggest. Messrs. Chase, Swayne, Davis, Miller and Field were appointed by Lincoln. Of these, Chase is dead, and Davis and Swayne have resigned. Clifford was appointed by Buchanan, and will soon pass away. There are but three Grant appointments upon the bench, and these are Waite, Bradley and Hunt. The latter has been physically incapacitated for a long time, but does not resign. The President had reason to believe that he would retire, and sent for Senator Edmunds to offer him the place. The Senator took the matter under advisement and, having consulted the Green Mountaineers as to the advisability of his quitting the Senate for the bench, informed the President that he would accept. Much to his chagrin Mr. Hayes found he was without Judge Hunt's resignation. The explanation is that Conkling, having got wind of Hunt's purpose, dissuaded him from it, in the hope that he would be sufficiently potent with Hayes' successor to influence the appointment to Hunt's place. Of the present Justices Hayes has had the appointment of Harlan, Woods and Matthews.

JUDGE NOAH SWAYNE, the retiring Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is of Quaker descent, and was born in Culpepper county, Va., Dec. 27, 1804. He began life as clerk in an apothecary shop, but studied law at Warrenton when quite a youth, and was admitted to the bar at Coshocton, Ohio, in 1824. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1829, and again in 1830 and 1836, and was United States District Attorney in 1839. In 1834 he was chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined the office. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by President Lincoln in 1861. The principal matter of public concern with which his name has been associated was the Legal Tender acts. He joined with the majority of the reorganized court in affirming the constitutionality of these acts. His name will also be linked with his late decision which affirmed in a similar manner the constitutionality of the income tax, his opinion being that such a tax is not "direct" within the meaning of the constitution, and hence that it need not be apportioned among the States in proportion to the population. Justice Swayne is very genial, and is happy in an interesting family of children. He married Miss Wager, an accomplished Virginia lady, who was heiress to a large number of slaves. These were immediately set free. This act was in keeping with the generous nature of the man—a largeness of nature that wins him a warm and popular regard from all who know him.

An Old Book.

An interesting glimpse into our early history is afforded by an old worm-eaten gazateer which was found lately in a private library.

It was issued in the first of this century, by J. Bain, of Baltimore. Geographical information is oddly mingled with scientific facts, and J. Bain's vehement opinions concerning the British, and the (then) "late war" with them, obtrude in every page. Those "ruthless invaders," he assures us, "exhibited a barbaric cruelty unequaled since the days of the Saracens and Vandals."

Philadelphia was then "the metropolis of the country." Washington could "boast of four churches, a gaol and a hotel." Boston had twenty-three churches. It had, also, "a fine row of warehouses on the north side of the pier, and a handsome street running from the pier to the town-house."

The Eldorado for emigrants was "The Ohio," which was then the far West. Long lines of high, canvas-covered wagons took their way over the Alleghany Mountains, drawn by eight horses, each usually decorated with an array of bells; the wife, children, chairs, plow, and a feather-bed were piled up in the wagon; underneath it ran the watch-dog; the father and oldest boy walked alongside, with their rifles slung on their backs.

The journey occupied two months or more, which the emigrant of the present makes in twenty-four hours. When the squatter was once settled, however, in his cabin, his bill of fare was as luxurious as that of a city gourmand nowadays. Bear's meat, venison, pheasant, and wild turkeys were the *pieces-de-resistance* of his daily dinner, while wild honey, golden trout, and partridges filled the smaller dishes.

It is a useful study to compare the lives and privations of our ancestors who conquered the grim forests of the New World with our own; the more useful because we find that with all their struggles they had, as a rule, more tranquil, slower, longer lives than our own. This was because they were not fevered by the modern thirst for riches and social distinction which now maddens even the poorest emigrant. Crops and clothes enough for the year to come, and a woods-preaching or a house-raising now and then satisfied their desires.

It was a poor, meager life, according to our more civilized notions; but it had in it a content which we have universally lost out of our own household furniture.—*Youths' Companion.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

WOMEN physicians practiced their profession in Egypt over 3,000 years ago, and then, as now, there were medical schools that adopted the coeducation plan.

THE tallest trees in the world are in Australia. A fallen tree in Gippsland measured 435 feet from the root to the highest point of the branches. Another, standing in the Dundenong district in Victoria, is estimated to be 450 feet from the ground to the top.

THE chamois, bounding over the mountain, are indebted in no small degree to a species of pheasants. The bird acts as a sentinel; for as soon as it gets sight of a man it whistles—upon hearing which the chamois, knowing the hunters to be near, sets out at full speed.

THE twinkling of the stars is generally admitted to be due to moisture in the upper air. M. Montigny, in a paper published in *Les Modes*, holds that a very pronounced twinkling of the stars indicates either commotion in the upper regions of the atmosphere or a sudden fall of temperature there, thus denoting the conditions of an early appearance of bad weather.

WHEN a strong east wind blows over the Sea of Azoy the waters retire in a remarkable manner, and the people living on one shore can cross dry-shod to the other. But this hazardous journey sometimes involves the fate of Pharaoh, for a sudden change of wind will bring the water quickly back to its usual place, and travelers are frequently swallowed up by the fickle waves.

IT is on record that in the year 1531 a poor old man, residing in Tarentum, near Naples, was the subject of a very marvelous change at the age of nearly 90. His skin peeled off, it is said, and a new, soft and smooth skin supplied its place; his muscles again became plump and yielding; the wrinkles disappeared from his face, and the white hairs from his head; the fresh complexion of youth replaced the one, and dark, curly locks the other. Fifty years later he again became decrepit with a second age; and he died after he had passed his 150th year!

THE following problem is given to some new beginner in arithmetic to solve: The English language has one "t" and four substitutes for it, namely, et as in "eteisiphon," pt as in "ptisan," phth as in "phthisic," th as in "Thomas." It also has "a" and ten substitutes for "a," namely, ai as in "vain," ay in "ray," eigh as in "eight," eig as in "reign," ey as in "they," aig as in "campaign," ea as in "break," au as in "gauge," ao as in goal, aigh as in "straight." Combining the above, how many ways are there of spelling the word "tailor?" and then, writing the second syllable lar, ler, lir, lor, lur, lyr, larr, lerr, lirr, lorr, lurr, lyrr, llarr, llerr, llirr, llorr, llurr, llyrr, lour, laer, lieur, liaer, how many different ways are there of spelling the whole word "tailor?"

AUSTRALIA, with Tasmania, is only a little less in size than Europe. The hottest climate in the world probably occurs in the desert interior of Australia. Capt. Stuart hung a thermometer on a tree shaded from both sun and wind. It was graduated to 127 deg. Fahrenheit; yet so great was the heat of the air that the mercury rose till it burst the tube, and the temperature must have been at least 128 deg. Fahrenheit—apparently the highest ever recorded in any part of the world. For three months Capt. Stuart found the mean temperature to be over 101 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. Nevertheless, on the southern mountains and table lands three feet of snow sometimes falls in a day. Snow-storms have been known to last three weeks, the snow lying from four to fifteen feet in depth, and burying the cattle.

The Chicago Police-Alarm System.

The public alarm houses are built of wood, and just large enough to admit a man. They are placed upon the sidewalk, as near to street corners as practicable, and securely fastened either to telegraph poles or corner stores. The keys to such houses are uniform; they are furnished to respectable citizens upon application at the station, and a record kept of the names of key holders. A mechanical alarm to register the location of the complaint is inclosed in a small box attached to the side of the house, which box also incloses a telephone for the use of the officer traveling that particular post, and which places the officer in direct communication with his commander at the station. The citizen who possesses a key can, by pulling down a lever which protrudes through a slit outside of the box, procure the attendance of three policemen and a horse and wagon in from one to four minutes after entering the alarm house. The wagon carries a stretcher, blankets, shackles, handcuffs, etc., and can be used either as an ambulance or conveyance for prisoners. The alarm-houses are furnished with patent locks, which, after opening, retain the key until an officer arrives with a master key, which he inserts in the reverse side of the lock and releases the original; this precaution is taken to prevent false alarms, and to keep the complainant at the alarm-house until the officers arrive to hear the complaint and apply the remedy.

The Cocktail.

In a vocabulary of drinking terms, the *Retailer* remarks regarding the "cocktail:" "A word of very uncertain origin. Conjectural etymologists have traced it to the Moeso-Gothic, the Chinese, the Cherokee, and the Gumbo; one has settled it to his own satisfaction that it is of Sandwich island origin; another that it is Celtic; and still another that Noah left the recipe to his son Shem, giving the beverage the name Ko'kdal, written in the old Hebrew character with the Massoretic points. The probability is that the name and the beverage were invented by the mound builders, and the most prominent philologists are inclining more and more to that opinion." The *Retailer* also gives the following information: "The cocktail is made of brandy, gin, whisky, or champagne, mixed with bitters, sugar, and a small—very small—percentage of water. It is an early-morning drink, and is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. A large proportion of those who use it habitually will never eat solid food until the flooring of the stomach has been overlaid with cocktails. There is no time in a man's life when he is more deserving of heartfelt sympathy than when, in a condition of pecuniary collapse, he craves a morning cocktail and craves in vain."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—The Senate confirmed the appointments of Gov. Gray in connection with the benevolent institutions, owing to the absence of the Republican Senator from Vigo, and Poindexter co-operating with the Democrats. It was a strict party vote enforced by the previous-question gag. The appointees confirmed were: Joseph Gilbert, Trustee of the Normal School; James F. Harney, Trustee to the Feeble-Minded Children; Mrs. Eliza Dodd, Manager of the Female Reformatory; Daniel Mower and Wm. V. Wiles, Trustees of the Blind Asylum; James A. Creavens and Milton James, Deaf and Dumb, and Robert H. Tarlton, Insane. During the afternoon, resolutions in memoriam of the late Gov. Williams, were presented and adopted, and eulogies were pronounced by Senators Comstock, Woollen, Bell, Brown, and others, after which adjournment followed, until Monday.

HOUSE.—The Codification Committee came in with several new bills, including propositions for a Board of Pardons, amending the law choosing Presidential Electors, concerning a Bureau of Statistics, and providing for an enumeration of males in 1883. Mr. Furnas introduced a bill permitting women to vote in Presidential elections. An investigation was ordered, the Senate concurring, of the House of Refuge, and a resolution unanimously adopted favoring control of railroad rates by Federal legislation. The example of the Senate was followed in the afternoon by eulogistic tributes to the memory of the late Gov. Williams. Ex-Speaker Cauthorn, of Knox, led off in these addresses, and was followed by Kenner, Ryan, Neff, Berryman and others.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—SENATE.—The Senate reconvened this afternoon, and Senator Van Vorhes introduced a bill abolishing the office of the President of the benevolent institutions. The Committee on Education was instructed to report on the feasibility of consolidating the various educational institutions under one management. The bill to prevent marriage of drunkards, insane people and felons was referred. Senator Briscoe's joint resolution "that the sympathies of the people of Indiana are with the masses of the people of Ireland in their present legal struggle to reform the system of land laws at present existing in that country," was adopted.

HOUSE.—The House lacked a quorum, and spent the principal time in voting on motions to adjourn.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—The Senate did not meet to-day, and the House remained in session only an hour. It heard reports, received new bills and then passed the Senate concurrent resolution of sympathy with the people of Ireland, with the addition of an amendment by Mr. McShechy thanking Congressman Calkins, of this State, for his championship of this question in the lower house of Congress. Bills were introduced: Amending the act regulating general elections; authorizing owners of wet lands to drain and reclaim the same; prohibiting minors from loitering in saloons, and providing no exemption for married women from taxation. The bill to enable nine of a jury of twelve, seven of a jury of nine, and four of a jury of six to return a verdict was reported from the Judiciary Committee with a recommendation that it pass. It was made a special order for Friday at 11 o'clock. Then the House adjourned to the Union Depot, and, joining the Senate, set off for Lafayette and Purdue University.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.—SENATE.—A number of bills on third reading were taken up and passed, principally legalizing and amending acts. When Senator Van Vorhis' bill for the establishment and maintenance of a State Board of Health and Bureau of Vital Statistics was called up, considerable opposition developed, the Senators arguing that it was a useless measure, and likely to prove expensive. The bill failed by a vote of 19 to 23. Later in the day, however, the vote by which its passage was defeated was reconsidered, as was also the vote on engrossment, and the bill was referred to the Health Committee. Representatives and Senators in Congress were instructed to use all the means in their power to secure an appropriation of $100,000 for widening and deepening the channel of the Kankakee river, so as to make it navigable in Indiana. The bill providing for the licensing of engineers of stationary engines was discussed, and referred with instructions to make its provisions cover portable as well as stationary engines. The vote by which the bill amendatory of the Railroad Bridge law was engrossed was considered, and it was recommitted. The consideration of various measures relating to a constitutional convention on the resubmission of the amendments to the people was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

HOUSE.—Among the new bills introduced was a liquor-license measure and a bill for the election of County Superintendents and teachers in district schools by a popular vote. The debate upon compulsory education was postponed until Tuesday. The bill for refunding city indebtedness was referred for amendments. The bills for vacation of cemeteries within the corporate limits and for the election of a Police Judge in Indianapolis passed. Among the provisions of the Liquor bill, licenses are reduced to $50 per year, but cities and towns are permitted to increase to to any amount, and it is made a misdemeanor to sell to habitual drunkards. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum investigation was ordered to begin next week, and the investigation of the prison, south, matters is set down for Tuesday next.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.—SENATE.—James F. Harney, Trustee of the Feeble-minded Children Institute, came before the Senate, demanding an investigation of his official acts. Senator Hart's amendment authorizing the deduction of indebtedness from the assessment list, came within an ace of acceptance, but was finally referred. The House resolution ordering an investigation of the Insane Asylum was adopted. Bills were introduced prohibiting the sale of firearms to children under 15 years of age, and providing for payment of expert witnesses. The contested-election case of W. B. Brownlee vs. Chas. L. Henry, from Madison county, was settled by the acceptance of the committee report, that the last named retire from his Senatorial seat. A resolution was introduced expressing the sentiment of the Senate that the ridiculous features of Senator Cadwallader's famous Whistling bill, passed two years ago, was due to careless enrollment and engrossing. Senators Shaffer, Bell, and Jayne were placed upon the joint committee to investigate the Insane Asylum, and Senators McCartney and Howard were appointed to look after the House of Refuge.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution ordering an investigation of the Insane Asylum was passed, and Representative Berriman appointed Chairman, the resolution passing by a strict party vote. Lloyd's bill, authorizing the purchase and conversion of toll roads into free routes, was favorably reported upon, but was afterward recommitted, with instructions to amend, so that a majority of the legal voters of the county are necessary before purchase is made. A sharp political debate was had over the passage of the bill establishing a Superior Court in Vigo county, the Democratic members of the committee reporting adversely, because the bill abolished the Criminal Court. The bill finally passed, 54 to 33. Clark county presented a claim of $4,000 for the prosecution and conviction, in 1874, of Wm. Kennedy, a convict who killed one of the guards in the prison South.

CORN MUSH.—When the water intended for mush begins to boil, salt, sift in the meal with one hand, stirring with the other to prevent lumps. When thick, set the kettle into the oven and let it bake an hour. This cooks the meal thoroughly without danger of burning.

"The Trapper's Last Shot."

He was probably christened James, but is always Jim now, and, along with the greater part of his Christian name, he has almost entirely lost his surname. If he had been a few shades lighter, he might have been "Colored Jim," but, black being the absorption of all color, this name would not fit him. So he is known, wherever known at all, as "Nigger Jim." He is an expert trapper and fisherman, but, rather singularly, considering these gifts, a poor marksman. For years he lugged about or carried in his boat an ancient flint-lock Queen's arm, so deadly in its action that it would kill pickerel with only a charge of powder, so Jim said; yet he rarely brought home any spoils of field or flood but such as were gained by trap or hook. Once, however, he made a very telling shot. It was on an October morning, and he was paddling his light trapping-skiff up the channel of Wonakakatuk as silently as any Indian could, when, as he rounded a bend, he saw through the tall stalks of the wild rice at least a dozen ducks sitting among the lily-pads in the edge of the channel, not six rods from him. Here was his long-sought opportunity, and no sooner did he descry them them than a backward stroke of his paddle stopped the headway of the craft just before she poked her sharp nose in sight of the unsuspecting fowl. Then he laid the paddle in the boat without the slightest noise, and as silently lifted from her resting-place his old gun whose true inwardness at that moment consisted of all the powder in her owner's possession and a handful of BB shot, both wadded with a half-pound or so of waspnest. He cautiously thrust her muzzle through the rice stalks, cocked her without a tell-tale click of the ponderous lock, set the breech-plate firmly against his shoulder, laid his cheek to the stock, took such long and deliberate aim that a spider, setting his snare among the rushes, made fast an end of his web to the rusty barrel before Jim, shutting both eyes, set his teeth, and with a sturdy pull unhitched. There was a dazzling flash in the pan as if a kettleful of lard had caught fire, and then the noble weapon belched forth a horizontal column of flame and smoke, kicked Jim and his skiff half the boat's length astern, and gave a roar that went bellowing down the creek, across the lake, and was tossed back and forth from Split Rock mountain to Shellhouse for five minutes before it lost its voice. When Jim got his eyes open and his wits gathered, he peered through the eddying smoke and saw—not a feather raised, nor one wounded duck fluttering its last, but some riding unconcernedly with their heads knocked off and some keel up in a quarter-acre of fine splinters. Then up rose two Boston men from among the rushes, and the fire and smoke and uproar and vicious recoil of Jim's gun were as nothing to the vials of wrath which they poured out upon his curly, devoted head. Never was such paddling done on these waters as Jim did till he put half a mile of Wonakakatuk's channel, seething with his rapid strokes, between himself and the scene of bloodless slaughter. Then he shoved his boat into the rushes and skulked ashore. Next day he offered his gun for sale, giving as a reason that she burned so much powder no poor man could afford to keep her. He effected a sale at $1.50, and has done no duck-shooting since. He says, with emphatic shakes of the head, "Any man that'll try to fool ducks with them wooden images 'll steal sheep! Yes, sir, 'course he will!"—*Forest and Stream.*

Waste of Horse Life.

The number of horses in the United Kingdom has been estimated at rather more than 2,250,000, and their average value can scarcely be set down at less than £30. Their collective value, therefore, falls little short of £68,000,000. That the nation incurs a loss if this sum is spent quicker than it needs to be is a self-evident proposition; that it is so spent is certain, if horses on an average become useless at a time when they ought still to be in full vigor. On this point few will be disposed to challenge the verdict of Mr. W. Douglas, late veterinary surgeon in the Tenth Hussars, who tells us that a horse should live from 35 to 40 years, and live actively and usefully during three-fourths of this period. "All authorities," he says, "now admit that animals should live five times as long as it takes them to reach maturity. A dog, which is at its full growth when between 2 and 3 years old, is very aged at 12 years. Horses do not, unless their growth is forced, reach their prime until they are 7 or 8 years old, which, by the same law, leaves them to live some thirty years longer. When these facts are kept in mind, together with these other facts that three-fourths of our horses die or are destroyed under 12 years old, that horses are termed aged at 6" [he should have said 8], "old at 10, very old when double that number of years, and that few of them but are laid up from work a dozen time a year, * * * the viciousness of a system which entails such misery and destruction of life cannot be too strongly commented upon." If we take the age of 3 years as that at which horses begin to work, and 12 as that at which they are worn out, it follows that the period of their efficiency is shorter by at least 14 years than it should be. In other words, the nation has to buy three horses when it ought to buy only one, and thus upward of £200,000,000 are spent every twenty-one years in the purchase of horses, when £68,000,000 ought to suffice. The loss, therefore, to the nation is at least £135,000,000 in twenty-one years.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

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always Cures and never Disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

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The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
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Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 and 8c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Three lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

☞ We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1850. 1881.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE!

HEADQUARTERS FOR STOVES.

The Celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand.

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BUILDING HARDWARE and SHELF GOODS.
Wagon and Buggy material.
White Lead, Paints, Oils and Varnishes
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
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FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BLACKSMITHS' MATERIALS,
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WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, & DRIVE-WELL FIXTURES
All at prices to suit the times.
Call at the old stand when you want bargains.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.

WM ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE
SPOONS, KNIVES, and FORKS.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains Ladies Gold Chains,
Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silver ware sold at
JOE ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Ind

Some Curious Instances of Criminals Trusting in Heavenly Aid.

An old example was that of the wife of a famous forger and counterfeiter now in state prison. Her letters, found among his effects, contained some extraordinary minglings of religious injunction and incitement to roguery. "Make a good haul this time, dearest, and be sure when you come on to bring the new Bibles for the children." "I exult in your great success, darling husband, and hope, with heaven's blessings, you will soon be able to retire." "Won't it be lovely when we are quite independent and can all drive to church in our carriage on a Sunday?" These and many other as refreshing and unctuous sayings were scattered through a series of epistles that must have been highly edifying to the estimable member of society who received them.

Another instance in point turned up yesterday in this city. Two thieves, George Giles, from England, and Thomas Hill, of New York, who had been convicted in the United States circuit court of passing counterfeit money, were manacled together and taken from Ludlow street jail to the post office building to be sentenced by Judge Benedict. Just as they reached the corner of Park row and Mail street these fellows made a desperate effort to escape. Hill slipped his free hand into his trouser's pocket, withdrew his hand filled with red pepper and dashed the fiery stuff into the eyes of Deputy Marshal Jones, who had him in charge. At the same instant Giles, who had contrived, it seems, to slip his handcuff, vaulted over a pile of loose paving stones and in the confusion got off in safety. Mr. Jones, although blind and suffering agonies of pain, held on resolutely to Hill, and, after a savage and protracted tussel—during which a large crowd stood by open-mouthed and never offered to help the struggling officer—and with the help at last of a gentleman, Mr. Whitlegge, who mainly forced his way through the throng to the marshal's assistance, the rascal was secured.

Later on in the day Hill was searched and letters were found in his pockets which showed not only that the plan to get free had been concerted some time back, but the moment fixed and other details of the project had been communicated to a correspondent. This person, a woman evidently attached to Hill, addressed to him, in one letter among others, the cheering and edifying words that follow:

"DEAR TOMMY—I hope you will succeed in your undertaking on Wednesday, but I think, Tommy, it is very dangerous, as you may lose your life in the attempt. Tommy, you don't know how glad I would be if you only succeeded, only it is such a risk to run. I will pray for your escape from now until I hear from you that you escape safe. Place yourself in the care of God and he will bring you out all right."

Mr. Hill's judicious use, under Providence, of his pocket full of red pepper shows with what remunerative care the instructions of his pious adviser were carried into execution. It must, however, be admitted that, in spite of this promising beginning, Mr. Hill was not brought out all right. On the contrary he was put in again in a way that he no doubt thinks is all wrong.—N. Y. Evening Post.

◆

Mons. Dupont, who was a widower, re-married. It was in full honeymoon, and he made countless tender protestations. "I will always love you," he said to her. "Always, always?" "As long as I live." "And afterward, you will not love me in eternity?" "But I have already promised that to my first wife."

He was a great bore, and was talking to a crowd about the coming local election. Said he: 'Jones is a good man. He is capable, honest, fearless and conscientious. He will make the very kind of an officer we need. He once saved my life from drowning.' 'Do you really want to see Sones elected?' said a solemn-faced old man. 'I do, indeed. I'd do anything to see him elected.' 'Then never let anybody know he saved your life.' The meeting then adjourned.

A jolly-looking German was quietly walking down Third avenue, looking up occasionally at an elevated railway locomotive, and perhaps wishing he could smoke as much as it could, when he was familiarly approached by a man who said, "Hello, Joe! What are you doing here?" The old man looked and said, "but I am not here at all." "Not here?" said the man. "What do you mean by that?" "Vell, now, you see my name is not Joe, and so how could I be here? You must mean some other man." New York Herald.

A Japanese laborer lives in a house of not more than four rooms; one for eating, sleeping and for sitting; one for cooking; one for bathing and one to spare. He never wears boots, nor brings mud into the house. He and his family sit on the floor when they eat, and take their meals at a low table. The floor of their dining and sitting room is covered with clean soft mats, upon which at night cotton comforters are spread to sleep under. Such a house can be built and furnished for $100 and though cheap and small is comfortable. The bath, found in almost all laborers' houses, is in daily use.

What is known as cut glass is glass with incisions and ornaments with smooth surfaces, appearing as if cut by a sharp instrument. The cutting of the glass consists entirely in grinding away successive portions by holding them upon the surfaces of wheels of stone, metal and wood, which are made to revolve rapidly. The first or rough cutting is sometimes given by wheels of stone, resembling grindstones. Afterwards wheels of iron are used, having their edges covered with sharp sand or with emery. To prevent heat by friction, small streams of water are applied. The last polish is given by brush.

A christain woman in Boston who was formerly in good circumstances, is reported to be making shirts and clothing for a large firm, the members of which are church members. For the sewing on a lady's ulster she receives one dime. For a shirt with six buttonholes and gussets the price is seven cents. It was not a very Merry Christmas with this woman, as she had to work far into the night to earn enough to keep body and soul together. The good people who buy the garments made by this woman and other toilers of her class exult over the bargains they secure and tell each other where they can get such things for the lowest cent.

A scientific newspaper gives some illustrations of depraved tastes in animals. An instance occurred in a sheep on a British mail and passengership, which while fattening for the table developed a marvelous taste for tobacco, which it ate greedily. This habit was a most conservative measure, since the cook was afraid to kill the animal, lest the mutton might be flavored with tobacco. Another case mentioned, was that of a kitten five months old, which had a liking for salads. Cucumbers dressed with vinegar were consumed with avidity, though not with Cayenne pepper. It has eaten boiled beef with mustard, and its mother was once seen to eat a slice of cucumber which had upon it salt, pepper and vinegar.

◆

THE ENQUIRER.

The People's Paper—The Greatest Newspaper in the West.

The Enquirer is just closing one of the most prosperous and successful years of its existence. We wish to thank the people and our patrons for their support. Your encouragement has made the task of publishing the best newspaper in the west a possibility.

We ask your aid and support for the year to come, and for the future, and pledge you that we will spare no expense to make the Enquirer for the ensuing year not only the best newspaper in the west, but the rival of any in America.

The world's news, recorded by a corps of fifteen hundred correspondents in all sections of the globe, will be found in the Enquirer every day in the year.

The history of each day's events will be faithfully and fearlessly told, exposing fraud, rebuking corruption, and upholding the right. The facts of the world belong to the people, and will be presented to them by the Enquirer free of malice and undistorted for political or personal purposes.

In short, the Enquirer will continue to be a newspaper.

In the future, as in the past, the Enquirer will be found advocating the rights of the people of the states; the rights of communities, and the fullest liberty to individuals compatible with the general order and welfare of society.

All questions and parties shall be treated with candor and fairness, but the truth shall never be perverted.

The year 1881 will be an eventful one in the history of the state and republic. The inauguration of a new administration, with new men and new purposes, are themes of the gravest interest to all citizens who love their country. Upon all these topics the Enquirer will contain the fullest and most reliable information from its corps of able and faithful correspondents.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER

will be a paper that ought to be in the hands of every farmer, every mechanic, and every toiler in the land. As an agricultural paper, full of fresh, valuable and reliable information, it will be without a rival! A corps of contributors has been retained whose practical and theoretical knowledge in all branches of good farming is unsurpassed.

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One year	$12 00	$14 00
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Three months	8 25	8 75
One month	1 25	1 50
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Any two days' issue, per year		4 00
Any three days' issue, per year		6 00

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Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34 cow-1y.

RAILROADS

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and south-eastern points. Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. Ft
Chicago, Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	3 15am	4 30p
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 41		5 10	5 50
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 40	7 50
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	10
Kendallville	2 20	11 18	8 05	00
Corunna	2 43		8 45	8 42
Sedan			8 55	9 56
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9 20	9 16
Butler	3 10	11 53	10 20	10 45a
Edgerton	3 24		10 50	
Bryan	3 44	12 27am	11 50	
Wauseon	4 25	1 10	2 45pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 45	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 55	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia, r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	Pac. Ex	Wy Frt	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar.	8 00pm	8 20am		
Elkhart	4 10	4 35	5 55pm	5 45m
Goshen	3 54	4 14	4 45	3 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 13	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 19	12 01
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 43	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 45	2 28	10 20	8 00lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 53	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	12 17	6 30	
Toledo	11 05am	12 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 05	6 40pm		
Cleveland	7 00	7 35		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 13		
Erie	3 35	2 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 25	12 45		
Nagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	5 30		
Boston, ar	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 15 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates Baggage checked through to principle points.

W. P. JOHNSON, G. P. A., Chicago.
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For through tickets of all classes, rates of freight and information apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agt.
Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 55
Milford Junction	9 00		12 05pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 18
Garrett	10 20	3 55am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 03	1 43
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 28
Defiance	11 33	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 23	4 05
Fostoria	1 06	7 25	4 53
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 33	8 35	11 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 32	1 05
Defiance	12 58pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 34	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 32	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 25
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
Chicago ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.

Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, limit'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 08am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 46

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex	No. 8, Line
Chicago lv.	8 10am	3 20pm	5 15pm	9 46pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 36		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	257	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

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Money to Loan.

In sums and on terms to suit all. Apply at Guy Plumb's law office. Low rates of interest.

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The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.	WEST.
Mail.........12:34 p. m.	Mail.........3:20 p. m.
Accom'n....12:57 a. m.	Accom'n....6:57 a. m.
Local F't....4:45 p. m.	Local F't....6:50 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler....1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport. 6:45 p. m.

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TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

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St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St Louis and Pacific

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Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

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For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

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LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo, 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 6:3; Fremont, 6:5; Reading, 7:10; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:43; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 2:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake 1:06; Angola, 1:19; Fremont, 1:3; Reading, 2:4; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & Ft. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:58; Adrian 4:35; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 1; Summit, 6:7; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:48, Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:53; Jonesville, 8:2; Jackson 9:2 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 15:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:00; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 9:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie, 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:00 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 2:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:2; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Hunter's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:06 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:3; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin
—AND—
White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 19 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 17, 1881. Number 7.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

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A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor
L. J. Miller	Treasurer.
Michael Boland	Recorder.
A. P. Foltz	Surveyor.
J. J. Latson	Coroner.
W. H. McIntosh	Sup't of School.
D. D. Moody	Representative
Edward Kelham John Shoub Fred. D. Oberlin	Commissioners.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

WM. H. LEAS.

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BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and South-eastern points. Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Lv.	9 30am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	2 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 50
Ligonier	1 58	10 38	6 10	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 40	7 50
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 13	8 05	9 00
Corunna	42		8 45	9 43
Sedan			8 55	9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9 20	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10 20	10 45a
Edgerton	3 24		10 50	
Bryan	3 44	12 7am	11 50	
Wauseon	4 25	1 10	2 45pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 45	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 45	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, ar.	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia. r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	Pa.Ex	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar.	8 00pm	8 20am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	5 45pm	5 40am
Goshen	3 38	4 14	4 30	3 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 18	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 10	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 45	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 45	2 28	10 20	8 00Lv
Edgerton	1 20		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 55	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	12 17	6 2*	
Toledo	11 05am	12 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 00	8 40 pm		
Cleveland	7 00	7 36		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 18		
Erie	3 35	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 25	12 45		
Niagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar.	10 30am	8 30		
Boston, ar.	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar.				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 6 05 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom. freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to principle points.

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J. E. CURTIS, S. M. D. Toledo, O.
CHAS. PAINE, G. S. Cleveland, O.

For through tickets of all classes, rates of freight and information apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agt.
Waterloo, Ind.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made by the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at its December session, 1880, sealed proposals for taking charge of and superintending the county poor farm and county work house for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract will be received at the county auditors office, in said county, until Thursday the 4th day of March term of said board at 2 o'clock p. m. No bids will be entertained unless accompanied by a bond required by law to be given by the superintendent of the county poor asylum and county work house. The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Feb. 2, 1881. 5 4t

RAILROADS

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JUNE 20, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Ex.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv.	5 15pm		8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 03		10 54
Milford Junction	9 00		12 03pm
Syracuse	*		12 14
Cromwell	*		12 30
Albion	*		12 50
Avilla	9 50		1 10
Garrett	10 20	3 45am	1 40
Auburn Junction	10 27	4 02	1 48
St. Joe	*	4 25	2 10
Hicksville	*	4 42	2 30
Defiance	11 35	5 27	3 10
Deshler	12 25am	6 28	4 05
Fostoria	1 06	7 23	4 48
Tiffin	1 30	7 54	5 25
Chicago Junction ar.	2 15	9 00	6 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	11 20am
Tiffin	10 03	7 55	12 00 m
Fostoria	10 28	8 25	12 22pm
Deshler	11 44	9 24	1 08
Defiance	12 45pm	10 32	1 54
Hicksville	1 52	11 20	*
St. Joe	2 10	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	2 30	11 52	3 00
Garrett	2 40	12 05am	3 23
Avilla		12 20	3 35
Albion		12 45	3 55
Cromwell		1 10	4 15
Syracuse		1 30	4 30
Milford Junction		1 40	4 38
Walkerton Junction		3 04	5 40
Chicago ar		6 10	8 20

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880,
Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5 limited ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 00am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, Line
Chicago lv.	8 00am	30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	9 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 33		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 45		3 45	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 00pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	257	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 01am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 20	3 15	7 20

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'
INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POST MORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

MEATS, ETC.

Braun's Meat Market.

W. L. Braun, our popular butcher, has opened a new Meat Market opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will always be found pleasant to customers.

He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give me a call. 4 tf

Selected Poetry

The Ravin Female.

Once upon an evening lately, while I sat me down sedately,
Over manuscript and proof sheet marking errors by the score,
Up the stairs some one came walking, and I fancied I heard talking;
Soon there came a gentle knocking, knocking at my sanctum door,
"An exchange fiend 'tis," I muttered, "come to scan the papers o'er;"
Only this, and nothing more.
Open then I swung the portal; men and angels! what a mortal!
In there stepped a stately maiden of the ancient days of yore;
Not the least excuse, sir, made she, not an instant paused or staid she,
But with the air of a book agent who had been there oft before,
Took her stand beside the table, just inside my sanctum door,
Quoth the maiden, "squeeze me more!"
"Squeeze thee more? my antique tempter! O, thou grim and gaunt implorer!
By the heaven that bends above us! now, what do you take me for?"
O you female fiend incarnate! you ungainly ghost! oh, darn it!
Do you allege I ever squeezed that withered form before?
Get thee hence at once—instanter! skip thee out through yonder door!
I will squeeze thee never more."
"Hold!" she cried, "you silly booby! you long lop-eared, hair-brained booby!
Can a ray of comprehension your dull intellect explore?
'Tis the life of Abner Squees, sir—and don't you forget it, please sir—
That I'm around here canvassing to get subscriptions for;
'Tis the best work ever offered in your blasted town before,
And the title's "Squees' Memoir."

Communicated.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART Feb. 8, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—Having heard that the residents of your interesting little town were very much astonished, and perhaps somewhat alarmed at the arrival of a number of animated icicles last Monday morning, we think it advisable to explain the reason of their sudden and fantastic appearance. It happened thus: During more than three days, we had undergone, that, to school girls, severest of ordeals, semi-annual examination. At last it was over; algebra, arithmetic, rhetoric and grammar. Everything pertaining to scholastic duties was laid away in order, and, our tired brains, released from lessons, set about devising plans for enjoying the few days granted us before beginning the second session. Numberless times we had heard the sleigh-bells jingling past the academy gates, and looking out on the well-beaten roads, remarked to one another that "sleighing was unusually good." "Let us take a sleigh ride, said one;" "yes," said another, "oh! do," said a third and before many minutes, all were unanimous in declaring "a sleigh ride, just the thing!" We accordingly wrote to Dr. J. B. Casebeer, who agreed to furnish us with large comfortable sleighs, good horses and careful, gentlemanly drivers. Monday, the 7th inst., was appointed, and 8 o'clock a. m. of said date witnessed the departure of as merry a crowd as ever went sleighing.

Robes and wraps of all descriptions contributed to our comfort, and one careful individual, a firm believer in the utility of umbrellas in every kind of weather, stowed hers away, and induced a couple of others to do the same, to the great amusement of the company, but, as the French proverb says, "He laughs best who laughs last," for we were not more than half an hour on our journey, when, lo! it began to rain. Shawls were at once spread out, umbrellas opened, and the younger members of the party carefully covered up in the buffalo robes. Now, said the person referred to above, "who laughs at my umbrella?" No one answered.

Away we went, up and down the hills until we arrived at a farm house, where arrangements had been made to rest and warm ourselves, if necessary, but every one was so well satisfied with her present position that we drove on again.

Mr. editor, have you ever laughed until your cheeks and sides ached? If you have, then you will know how to sympathize with us. Indeed, some feared that our mouths would not regain their original shape.

Arrived at Auburn, we stopped a moment at Dr. Allen's residence to drop his two neices, the Misses Hanna, of Fort Wayne, and then went directly to Mr. Hollister's commodious restaurant, where, being ushered into his private parlors, we were not sorry to lay aside our ice-cooled wraps. Being carefully examined by the sisters, and finding that the sleet had not penetrated farther than our outer garments, all fear of taking cold was at once dismissed.

In less, than an hour we sat down to a bountiful and inviting dinner, to which we were prepared to do full justice, in spite of the large lunch-basket we emptied on the way.

Dinner over, we went at the invitation of Mr. F. Leas, to visit the jail and court-house. We were saddened at the sight of the cells, clean and comfortable though they were, and the iron bars and immense locks that secured the prisoners, and were glad to go to court for the first time in our lives. We viewed the town from the tower, saw the ruins of the school-house lately burned down, and realized the great loss there sustained by the scholars, which we hope may soon be repaired.

Bidding adieu to our very obliging guide, we divided into parties, some of whom went to the gallery to have the inevitable tintype taken, others, directed by Miss May, visited Mr. Plumb's office and residence, others again, called on Mrs. Charles Beugnot; all paid at least one visit to the confectioner. A number went to see Rev. Father Young, and were disappointed to find that he was absent. They were, however compensated by the inspection of his beautiful little church, the interior of which they described as very finely furnished, particularly the altars.

When at the appointed hour we all met at Mr. Hollister's, each had some pleasant incident to relate. One party told of an over-curious gentleman so engaged in watching them that he measured his length in the snow before he remembered the necessity of guarding his footsteps on slippery ground.

Shortly before four o'clock the sleighs were brought around, and we prepared to take leave of our kind friends. Those young ladies supposed to be delicate were comfortably seated in the covered sleigh, and the others well supplied with umbrellas were pleased to resume their places in the splendid open rig. All being ready we started on our homeward way in even better humor than when we arrived. Many condoled with us for having our trip spoiled, but we think it only added to the novelty of the occasion.

Do you remember what history relates of Philip of Macedon who, being informed, first of the birth of his son, the great Alexander, and then of several other fortunate events occurring on the same day, prayed that the gods would send him some slight misfortune, fearing that so many blessings might presage some great disaster. Now, what that trifling mishap would have been to Philip, we believe the rain was to us, and agree in saying that we had a most pleasant time, and were it not for the anxiety of the sisters at the academy, there was nothing for which we could wish.

The way was enlivened by singing, and as we entered the academy avenue the sweetest notes of "Home Again," fell melodiously on the evening air. We arrived at about seven o'clock, sat down to a warm supper awaiting us, but would not retire to rest until we had related every incident of the day.

When you receive this letter, kind editors, we will be again poring over our books, but before re-commencing our studies we have agreed upon the following:

1st. That Auburn is an interesting, attractive and enterprising town, of which DeKalb county may be proud.

2nd. That the people of Auburn are among the most agreeable and obliging it has been our good fortune to meet.

3rd. That Dr. Casebeer is a most courteous and attentive gentleman, and understands how to make a sleigh-ride thoroughly enjoyable.

4th. That Messrs. Healy and McCord are the kindest and most careful drivers we have ever met.

5th. That Mr. Hollister's is just the place for any party desiring good accommodations.

6th. That Auburn is exactly the right distance for a sleigh-ride from the academy.

7th. That we had a delightful visit and hope to repeat it next winter.

8th. That we tender our sincere thanks to all who contributed to our enjoyment, and will be happy to return the compliment by making their visit to the academy as agreeable as possible, whenever time or inclination leads them hither.

Before concluding, we think it well to inform you of the circumstance that led us to inflict this letter upon you: As we were returning, one of the young ladies remarked; "Oh, I must write an account of this ride to my mother." "Yes, do," said Mr. Healy, "and give it to me and I will have it published," so you must blame him if you find this epistle fit for the waste basket.

Again thanking you and friends at Auburn for their hospitality we remain

Very respectfully,
PUPILS OF THE ACADEMY

—Try the COURIER six months, only 75 cents.

Storms in Nebraska.

One of the faults of the climate is the terrific storms, their frequency at certain times and their suddenness. Of these there are two kinds—the wind-storm and the dust-storm. Which is worst is hard to tell. A most unpleasant peculiarity of the storm is its appearance on the shortest notice. Vennor, who is considered by some as a tolerably good weather prophet in the east, would be lost hear. Sometimes when there are all the indications of an approaching storm, there is no storm, and vice versa, when the air is clear and pleasant, a storm may come scudding along in twenty minutes. The winds are very severe, and are very baneful. They sometimes blow for weeks and weeks at a time. The common trees here are the cotton-wood and box-elders. Many of these are blown to shreds by the wind, such is its force, and the softness of the fiber of the wood. Often the wind blows so briskly that one can scarcely keep his footing on the streets, and if a grocer or dry-goods merchant chances to leave boxes or casks out of doors, he has the pleasure of seeing them blown rapidly down the street, and very likely, if his sign-board is loose, it will follow after. No wonder that runaways are frequent in Lincoln. The soil is very porous, and it takes but a few hours to reduce a mud-puddle to a heap of dust, and then if the wind blows, you have what is known here as a dust-storm. The streets are not paved and the wind has full sweep. The air is filled with dust at these times, and life is but a burden, and this lasts often for weeks. It is impossible to keep clean.—[Correspondence Springfield Republican.

A New Grass.

Every season new varieties of potatoes, corn and other small grain are introduced and distributed through the country. Most of them sell for very high prices, and some of them prove to be of great value. Now, although grass is by far the most valuable crop produced in the country, new varieties are rarely introduced from foreign countries, and no pains taken to cultivate those found growing wild in the distant territories. Timothy is the fashionable grass, largely for the reason that it is easy to cut and cure it. There are, however, many objections to it, the chief of which is its tendency to run out very quickly when once introduced. Most of the grasses introduced from England do not succeed well here on account of our frequent drouths. The Battle Creek (Mich.) Grange of the patrons of husbandry calls attention to a new variety of grass called "Evergreen," and cultivated by one of its members. A committee appointed to examine it and decide on its merits, made the following report:

"Your committee, to whom was assigned the duty of examining the new variety of grass which is being introduced by Brother Caine, would most respectfully report that they have examined it carefully and are very favorably impressed, and believe it to be a valuable acquisition to our list of field grasses. Your committee would recommend that it be generally introduced and thoroughly tested under all conditions, that its exact value may be fully known. At the date of our visit, May 5, we found it growing on the farm of Brother Caine, and elsewhere in the vicinity, standing from four to ten inches in hight, and the roots extending into the subsoil two feet and upwards. It appears to be perfectly hardy, having withstood two winters without protection under favorable circumstances. We believe there will be no trouble in eradicating it—as we saw sods turned in October last which showed no signs of life at the time of our visit, although they had not been moved this spring. Your committee would especially recommend it for light soils, or those which are subject to 'wash' or 'gully' with heavy rains, as the roots form such a compact mass in the soil as to render injury from this cause almost impossible.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

New Ballot-Box.

It is said that a man in Newton, Massachusetts, has invented and patented a ballot-box that he claims is fraud-proof. If this is the case he has struck a valuable thing, that as the ancients used to say, "will fill a long-felt want." The box is a very simple one, and works as follows: "The ballot is put in at the top, through a small slit, and then passes between two rollers, on the largest of which is a cancelling stamp. After the ballot is cancelled it falls into the bottom of the box, the receptacle for the ballots. The ballot is drawn between the rollers by the turning of a crank, and when it is turned a bell rings to call attention to the fact that the box is in operation. A register is attached, which shows correctly the number of ballots that have passed into the box. The ballots can be removed from the box at any time while voting is in progress, and be counted; but when they are taken out the cancelling stamp is changed, so that every lot removed from the box will bear a different stamp. If two or more ballots are put in at once, only one is canceled, and the register will indicate that only one ballot has been cast. The number of votes must agree with the number indicated by the register, and, if they do not agree, it shows that fraudulent votes have been cast.—Detroit Free Press.

The Monroe Doctrine.

[Extract from the Message of President Monroe.]

With the movements [of foreign governments] in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments, and to the defense [of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

Guns of the Brazilian Indians.

While visiting Brazil, I saw for the first time the blow-gun of the Indians of the country, called by the Spaniards cerbatana, by the Portugese guarantana, and by the Indians pecuna. It is made of any long, straight piece of wood of which bows, clubs and spears are usually made. The pole or staff is about eight feet in length and two inches in diameter near the mouth, and tapering down to half an inch at the extremity; it is divided longitudinally; a canal is hollowed out along the center of each part, which is well smoothed and polished by rubbing with fine sand and wood. The two parts are then brought together, nicely molded with a resin of the forest to make it hard. A couple of boar's teeth are fitted to each side of the mouth end, and one of the curved teeth of a small animal—resembling a cross between a squirrel and a hare—is placed on the top for a sight. The arrow is made of any kind of light wood, mostly of the wild cane, or the middle fibre of a species of palm leaf, which is about a foot in length, and the thickness of a match. The end of the arrow, which is placed next to the mouth, is wrapped with a very light kind of cotton, which grows in a pod on quite a large tree, and is called by the natives huimba; and the other end, very sharply pointed, is dipped in a vegetable poison prepared from the juice of a beautiful creeper called bejuco de ambihuasca, mixed with aji, or a strong red pepper, or whatever substance the Indians know to be deleterious.

The marksman, when using his pecuna, instead of stretching out the left hand along the body of the tube, places it to his mouth, by grasping it with both hands together close to the mouth-piece, in such a manner that it requires great strength of the arms to hold it out at all, much more to hold it steadily. If a professional marksman, he will kill a bird at thirty or forty paces.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A HEAVY failure is reported from Philadelphia—that of John Brown's Sons, manufacturers of cotton goods. The liabilities are placed at $160,000.

BY the giving way of ice at Fall River, Mass., William Law and son and Samuel Varley and son were drowned.....John J. Berry, cashier of the Bank of Bergen County, at Hackensack, N. J., has been sentenced to five years in the State prison for embezzlement.... New York thieves flung a bar of lead through the window of a jewelry store in Sixth avenue, while the proprietor was sitting inside, and abstracted $4,000 worth of diamonds and watches.

IT is given out in Wall street that Gould and Vanderbilt are hereafter to work together in the development of Southwestern railroads and in the construction of a line to the Mexican capital.

THE weight of snow and the withdrawal of supports caused the south wall of the old portion of the Lake Shore depot at Buffalo to fall, the roof burying a train. Five persons were crushed to death and several others seriously injured. There were several cases of miraculous escape, two persons having broken windows and leaped into Exchange street. The loss will be $50,000.

GEN. GRANT, Logan C. Murray and H. V. Newcomb propose to establish in New York, at an early date, the United States Bank, with a capital of $400,000.

A PASSENGER train on the North Pennsylvania railroad collided with a freight train at Rock Hill station. Two men were killed, four fatally injured, and five badly injured. The flag station was demolished, and the telegraph operator seriously, if not fatally hurt.

THE WEST.

THE Capitol Hotel at Dover, Del., burned to the ground, and the guests barely escaped with their lives....The Park Theater, on Twenty-second street, Chicago, and the Bijou Theater, Fort Wayne, have been reduced to ashes....Joseph Wade the Indianapolis murderer, has been granted a new trial, for error in the charge to the jury.... Two men and a boy were killed and two men injured by the explosion of the boiler of Frank Schmidt's flouring mill at Kinswick, twenty miles below St. Louis....According to Bradstreet the amount of lumber manufactured in the leading Michigan districts during the year 1880 was 3,938,187,227 feet, an increase of 351,510,514 feet over the production of 1879. More than one-third of the demand, or about 4,000,000,000 feet, was supplied by Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THE grocery house of the Greeley-Burnham Company, the largest in St. Louis the adjacent store of S. R. Sale & Co., the coffee warehouse of Long & Hart, and the candy factory of O. H. Peckman & Co. have been burned. Loss estimated at $400,000.....In a storm at Gervase, Ore., a school-house containing 100 pupils and teachers was carried eighty yards. Several children were badly hurt, but none were killed.... Two brothers, named John and Henry Nessell, living near Kendallville, Ind., got into a friendly tussle. John became angry, and struck Henry with a stick of stove-wood, killing him almost instantly. The fratricide is under arrest....John Vinegrow, an insane man, while being taken to jail at Rockford, Ill., asked permission to walk behind the sleigh and get his feet warm. In a few seconds he was discovered to have cut his throat from ear to ear.

MISS ANNIE PIXLEY, the most amusing young comedienne on the American stage, is at McVicker's Theater, in Chicago, this week, with her California play. "M'Liss," a comedy which is always welcomed with overflowing houses. Miss Pixley has rounded and added to the character since it was first put in her hands until now it is worthy of the actress. She is supported by a fine selected company. Next week, Baker and Farron appear after a trip around the world.

JOHN H. HAVERLY has arranged with Chicago capitalists to erect, in that city, one of the finest theaters in the United States.... Damage of nearly $60,000 has been inflicted by fire on the town of Walnut, Iowa....The large pork house of J. C. Ferguson & Co., of Indianapolis, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The loss on the stock is $375,000; insured, $325,000; on building, $135,000; insured, $60,000.... The business portion of Omro, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000....Ab Barnes, a freighter, was asked to drink by James Fowler at Custer City, Dak., and, declining, was shot dead by Fowler, who was taken away by the vigilants, and his body was found the next morning hanging to a tree.

JAY GOULD has purchased 100 shares in the Vulcan steel works of St. Louis....Scout Culbertson and ten Yanktonais Indians were recently sent out from Poplar river, Montana, by Col. Ilges, to ascertain the whereabouts of Sitting Bull. They have returned with a report that the hostiles number forty-three lodges, and made seven camps on the march to their old stamping-ground at Woody mountain.

THE propeller City of Ludington got imprisoned in a field of ice off the Michigan shore, and was carried across Lake Michigan when it moved....Two men were killed by an explosion in a linseed-oil mill near St. Paul, Minn. The building then took fire and burned down....Bertie Clippenger, a messenger in the Michigan House of Representatives, while playing in the Capitol, fell sixty feet through the well hole, striking on his face on the marble floor. His death was instantaneous.

THE SOUTH.

NEARLY 5,000 persons witnessed the execution of Bush Bennett, a negro, at Eldorado, Ark., for the murder of Col. A. C. Jameson....Jennie Robertson, alias "Soldier Charley," has just died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 55. During the war she donned male apparel, enlisted at Chicago, and served several years as a soldier and teamster. She was betrayed, and lately lived a depraved life.

A BLOOD-CURDLING horror is reported from Owensville, Ky., George Preist, bachelor, aged 70 years, and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodpaster, some years older, lived alone together. The sister has for a long time been paralyzed, and unable to get out of bed. Before retiring at night Preist started to throw on a back log and build up the fire. He lifted the log, and, in throwing it on the fire, fell with it, and, being unable to rise, was burned to death. His sister was laying on the bed, but was unable in her condition of health to get to him or render him any assistance. At last, by an almost superhuman effort, she got out of bed and dragged her brother's body out of the fire, and managed to get back in bed, and there was compelled to lie, being completely exhausted and unable to turn over, with her brother's dead and burned body lying in full view on the hearth. Nothing was known of the affair until the following day, when Mrs. Goodpaster's son went to his mother's to help his uncle feed the stock. As he stepped in the door the horrible and blood-curdling scene was opened to his view. There in bed lay his mother, with eyes widely distended and staring wildly with them, while on the hearth lay the body of his uncle, stiff and stark in death, badly burned, and with eyes, cheeks, ears and a portion of his neck eaten by rats, the whole presenting a ghastly sight. Mrs. Goodpaster had never closed her eyes during the whole night, and was lying there facing the body of her dead brother, and unable to move at all or make any noise whatever, and was compelled to see the rats eating the flesh from the face of her brother.... A woman with considerable money stopped for lodging at the house of a negro named John Damps, in Charlotte county. She was put in a room with Damps' wife, but in a different bed. Damps determined to murder the woman, and entered the room at midnight with an ax, and, with two fearful blows, he killed his wife, supposing her to be the visitor. The screams of the other woman informed him of his mistake. She fled; and he, after burying his wife, was arrested while burning the bed-clothing to conceal his crime.... Two Federal soldiers having recently been shot dead in the streets of San Angelo, Texas, their comrades made a raid, a few nights ago, and fired about indiscriminately, killing an unoffending citizen.

AT Museville, Va., a negro, convicted of a trifling offense, became enraged, and, with the assistance of some other negroes, assaulted all the whites with a bludgeon. One man was killed and two seriously wounded. The negroes escaped to the club-room of the "True Friends," who resolved not to give their comrades up. They paraded all night with the murderer at their head beating a drum. Twelve men, well armed, secured their arrest and lodged them in jail.... A fire at Memphis utterly destroyed the Southern oil works, with a large amount of material and product, the loss being $200,000....The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad was sold at auction at Richmond, Va. Clarence H. Clark, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser, at $8,605,000.

WASHINGTON.

INFORMATION has been conveyed to the President from the secret-service agents of the British Government that the Irish sympathizers with the Home-Rule movement in Ireland are contemplating an armed movement upon Canada.

IN reviewing the scheme of M. de Lesseps, the House Committee on Interoceanic Canals argues that an investment of foreign capital under a foreign charter cannot be disconnected from an assertion of foreign power, and that the Panama route offers to our commerce no advantages over that of other nations. The committee expresses the opinion that De Lesseps' scheme would cost $300,000,000, and would not be completed in less than twenty years. The Nicaragua route is held to be not free from objection, and inferior in advantages to Tehuantepec. The practicability of Eads' ship railway has been proven, and it can be constructed at one-fourth the cost of a canal with locks, and completed in five years.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican Executive Committee of Virginia adopted, by a vote of 19 to 7, an address calling upon Republicans to stand by the party organization. This action is considered a victory for those who oppose an alliance with the Readjusters.

GENERAL.

CAPT. GLASS, of the steamer Jamestown, has raided the illicit stills in Alaska, destroying over 200 of them.....At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Gen. Eckert was chosen General Manager. Jay Gould and Russell Sage are among the new Directors.

THE peach-growers in Delaware are of the belief that the crop this year will be cut off by the effects of the recent cold weather.

NO LESS than three new trunk lines between New York and Chicago bid fair to be arranged within the present year. The Wabash system, having a traffic contract with the Great Western, of Canada, will run its trains over that road from Detroit to Buffalo, whence New York can be reached by the extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. An alliance between the old Atlantic and Great Western and the New York, Ontario and Western roads will connect Chicago and Cincinnati with New York. The third scheme is backed by subscriptions of $13,500,000, and embraces the Lake Erie and Western and the Ohio Central roads, reaching New York by the Central New Jersey.

FOREIGN.

MICHAEL DAVITT was taken before the chief magistrate at the Bond Street Police Station for a private hearing. The result was an order to finish the remainder of his sentence, which was interrupted in 1877 by his release on a ticket-of-leave. It is generally believed, however, that he will be confined only until the agitation in Ireland shall have ceased. He was committed to Milbank penitentiary, where he at once assumed the prison garb.... A Berlin dispatch announces that Russia intends to place her loan on the American market.

THE Porte is preparing new taxes, including a poll tax and a forced loan from inhabitants of Constantinople, on the ground of their exemption from military service in other parts of the empire. The land tax will be increased and paid five years in advance.... Thomas Carlyle, the eminent English historian, died in London on the 5th inst., at the ripe age of 86 years. He was buried in the churchyard of his native town in Scotland.... It is said that Bismarck, approving of the gold standard for Germany, does not favor the proposal of France for an international conference on the silver question....The King of Ashantee has declared war against England, and stores and ammunition have been ordered to the Cape coast from Madeira.

A DUBLIN dispatch says: Although terrorism has not diminished in the West and South of Ireland, there is in other particulars a decided change for the better in all parts of the country. The Government is fully alive to the plans of the Fenians, and is prepared to defeat them. The tenants of several estates heretofore refusing to pay rents are now paying.... A dispatch from Crookhaven, Ireland, reports that the steamer Bohemian, from Boston, was wrecked in Dunlough bay. Thirty-two of the crew were drowned and twenty-one saved.... By an explosion in Whitfield colliery, England, seventeen men were imprisoned, and have probably perished....In the British House of Commons, the Home Secretary announced that Davitt will not be subject to ordinary prison labor, but must wear a convict's dress.

PATRICK EGAN, Treasurer of the Irish Land League, telegraphed to the editor of the *Irish World* from Paris that he is in that city to maintain the connection between Ireland and America. He adds that Ireland is thoroughly organized, undaunted, disciplined, and ready to carry on the fight to the bitter end.... Brennan, one of the Irish traversers, is coming to the United States to collect funds for the Land League, and Walsh will visit Australia for the same purpose.... A dispatch from Belgrade says the Skuptschina has unanimously passed a resolution in favor of closing all the monasteries in Servia.... There is a diplomatic crisis in Spain. In consequence of the King's opposition to their new financial scheme, the members of the Cabinet have resigned.

COPIES of some highly-interesting documents connected with Russian intrigues in Afghanistan have been given to the world by a demand made in the British House of Commons. Among them is a secret treaty, in which Russia agrees to assist the Ameer against foreign enemies, and the Ameer contracts to furnish Gen. Kauffman with information of importance. A plan for inciting rebellion among the Mohammedans of India is also revealed. These papers bear a date subsequent to the signing of the treaty of Berlin.... Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, has written a reply to the recent pontifical letter. He expresses the utmost veneration for the Pope, but insists that the land agitation in Ireland has a just object in view, and must be encouraged. He regrets that outrages have been committed, and promises the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy to prevent further excesses.... At a meeting of the Land League, in Dublin, Dillon urged the continuance of the organization even after the passage of the Coercion bill. He advised the tenants to resist the landlords in every way short of physical force. A resolution was adopted requesting Parnell to proceed to America at once to secure the sympathy of Americans.... The British troops operating against the Boers, in South Africa, have experienced another severe defeat.

THE Greeks fling out a declaration that they will accept nothing less than the terms of the treaty of Berlin. A decree summoning the National Guard has been published at Athens.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

A motion to take up the bill to retire Gen. Grant was defeated in the Senate on the 4th inst. The Morgan resolution in regard to the Electoral count was passed; also the House bill appropriating $25,000 for a national museum, as well as a measure setting aside $175,000 to equip a vessel to search for the Jeannette. In the House, a bill was reported, authorizing the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to prosecute suits against the Government in the Supreme Court of the United States. An act for the sale of Indian lands in Kansas was passed, the rate being fixed at $3 per acre. In the debate over a pension bill Mr. Atkins expressed the belief that the Arrearages act would cost the Government $1,000,000,000.

The United States Senate was in session a short time on Saturday, Feb. 5, and passed a joint resolution inviting the Government and people of France and the family of Lafayette to join in the Yorktown celebration. Bills were passed for the erection of a public building in Quincy, Ill., and to erect a monument at Wyandotte Mission, in Ohio. The House passed both the Senate joint resolutions in regard to the electoral count. Some hours were spent in debate on the apportionment question.

The United States Senate took up the letter of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to census frauds in South Carolina, on the morning of Monday, Feb. 7. Messrs. Butler, of South Carolina, and Conkling, of New York, got into a rather personal altercation over the matter. Replying to the language contained in a speech by Mr. Conkling, during the campaign, Mr. Butler spoke of the charges and insinuations as being as malignant in their purpose against the South as the heart that inspired their utterance, and asserted that, although the evidence of the correctness of the census figures was conclusive and overwhelming of the author's charge, he had not had the honesty to make amends for his dishonorable perversions. Mr. Conkling replied to Mr. Butler that he inferred that the latter had designed his remarks as an assault upon him for something he had said in a speech last September. He thought that Mr. Butler had taken a long time to reply. As for the vaporings of that Senator he had no concern. Mr. Butler—The swaggering insolence of the Senator from New York has no concern for me. Mr. Conkling—The Senator is a person with whom I do not choose to bandy words or epithets here or elsewhere, least of all here. The subject was then dropped. In a debate on the District bill, Mr. Thurman declared that he would vote for licensing the sale of liquor. Senators Hamlin and Thurman were appointed tellers for the Senate in the electoral count meeting. Consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the session. The House refused to suspend the rules and pass a resolution to appoint a commission to report a basis for a reciprocity treaty with the British provinces. The River and Harbor bill received a similar refusal. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, providing that railroad companies can occupy such public lands as they may need for right of way of any proposed line by making entry at the Land Office and paying the Government price; by Mr. Robeson, compelling railroad companies to provide all passenger coaches with axes, fire-extinguishers, etc., and to punish with fines such companies as violate the law; by Mr. Ford, for distribution of the public lands; by Mr. Turner, a joint resolution that Congress has no power under the constitution to impose a tariff except for the purpose of raising revenue; by Mr. Gillette, a resolution of sympathy for the Irish. The Senate bill passed relative to the non-forfeiture of vessels for breach of the Revenue laws. Messrs. House and Crowley were appointed tellers to make a list of the electoral votes on the part of the House.

Mr. Bruce made an adverse report to the Senate on Tuesday, Feb. 8, on the joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour law. The Pension bill came up in committee of the whole, and an amendment by Mr. Plumb was agreed to, appropriating $200,000 for fifty examiners. Mr. Blair introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment to prohibit, after the year 1900, the manufacture, sale or exportation of liquors except for medical or mechanical purposes. The credentials of Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, were presented. Senator Conkling introduced a series of resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information as to the administration of the New York Custom House and the working of the civil-service rules there. The resolutions were adopted. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported to the House and referred to the committee of the whole. The east gallery was set apart for the use of the families and guests of Senators and members desiring to be present at the electoral count. The House went into committee on the Legislative bill, which was considered but not disposed of. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Congressman Farr, of New Hampshire, were adopted. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Briggs, Hall, Ray, Bland, Bowman, Sherwin and others.

In accordance with the constitution, the electoral votes were opened on Wednesday, Feb. 9, in the Hall of the House, in the manner prescribed by the concurrent resolution adopted a few days ago. Vice President Wheeler and the Senate filed into the Hall of Representatives shortly after 12 o'clock, the former taking a seat beside the Speaker, and the latter being given chairs in the front row of desks. The tellers having taken their places, the Vice President opened the packages containing the certificates of election and handed them to the tellers, who announced the vote. When the Georgia certificate was read, the Vice President said that, as the vote was cast on a day other than that fixed by act of Congress, the result would not be recorded until it should appear whether the counting or omitting would affect the general result. All the certificates having been opened and read, Senator Thurman announced in the language of the resolution that if the vote of Georgia be counted the result would be, James A. Garfield 214 votes, and Winfield S. Hancock 155 votes; but if the vote of Georgia be not counted the result would be, James A. Garfield 214 votes, and Winfield S. Hancock 144 votes. In either case James A. Garfield had received a majority of all the electoral votes. He made a similar statement regarding the vote for Vice President. The Vice President then declared Garfield and Arthur elected for the four years beginning on the 4th of March, and the Senate retired to its chamber. The House and Senate passed a resolution setting forth that no further declaration of the result of the election was necessary. In the Senate, Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the naturalization by the United States of natives of Spain. Mr. Windom introduced a bill authorizing the Mexican National Railway Company to construct a bridge to the center of the Rio Grande. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Voorhees, the joint resolution granting condemned cannon to the Morton Monumental Association passed. The House passed the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A bill was passed by the United States Senate on Thursday, Feb. 10, appropriating $300,000 to purchase ground and erect thereon a depository of Government records. Messrs. Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration. Mr. Blair introduced a bill containing most of the provisions of the "Sixty-Surgeons" bill, which was excluded from the Pension appropriation bill on a point of order. Some minor matters having been disposed of, the Postal bill was taken up. An attempt was made to amend it by inserting an item of $1,000,000 to aid in the establishment of American lines of iron steamers. Mr. Voorhees presented a concurrent resolution of the Indiana Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of the Kankakee river. Some private pension bills passed. In the House, Mr. Reagan succeeded in having the River and Harbor bill taken up, and appealed for its passage without amendment. A long debate upon the provisions of the bill took place, taking the whole session, which was enlivened by a "flare up" between Messrs. Reagan and Cox, in which some hard things were said by both. Mr. Cox finally expressed regret at his show of temper, and the cloud blew over. Mr. Murch offered a resolution, which was adopted, ordering investigation into the "influence" reported to have been used upon members of Congress by the Washington Gaslight Company in regard to their contract for lighting the city and public buildings.

The Strongest Man Living.

Joseph Pospischill, who is now a prisoner in the Austrian fortress at Olen on conviction of highway robbery, is said to be the strongest man living. One of the feats for which he was renowned was to support in the air, with his hands and teeth, a table upon which two gypsies danced, while a third fiddled. He and one of his brothers, only less powerful than himself, were wont to bear upon their shoulders a wooden platform shaped like a bridge, while a cart full of stones drawn by two horses was driven over it. One day, when the jail in which he was confined was undergoing a visit from the municipal prison inspectors, this Hercules volunteered to give the authorities a specimen of his powers, and, upon receiving permission to do so, picked up with his teeth a heavy mahogany table, nine feet long, and balanced it aloft for nearly a half minute.

The Phantom Denouncer.

A settler in New South Wales was missing from his farm. His convict overseer gave out that he had gone off privately to England, and left the property in his care. This was thought extraordinary, as the settler was not in difficulties, and was a steady, prudent man; but the affair was almost forgotten, when, one Saturday night, another settler was returning with his horse and cart from market. On arriving at a part of the road near the farm of his absent neighbor, he thought he saw him sitting on the fence; immediately the farmer pulled up and hailed his friend, and receiving no answer, got out of the cart, and went toward the fence. His neighbor (as he plainly appeared to be) quitted the fence, and crossed the field toward a pond in the direction of his home, which it was supposed he had deserted. The farmer remounted his cart and proceeded home.

The next morning he went to his neighbor's cottage, expecting to see him, but he saw only the overseer, who laughed at the story, and said that his master was at that time near the shores of England. The circumstances was so inexplicable that the farmer went to the nearest justice of the peace, related the circumstances and added that he feared foul play had taken place. A native black, who was attached to the station as a constable, was sent with some of the mounted police, and accompanied the farmer to the rails where the latter thought he had seen his friend. The spot was pointed out to the black, without showing him the direction which the lost person apparently took after quitting the fence.

On close inspection, a part of the upper rail was observed to be discolored; it was scraped with a knife by the black, who next smelled at it, and tasted it. Immediately after he crossed the fence, and walked straight to the pond near the cottage. On its surface was a scum, which he took up in a leaf, and, after tasting and smelling, he declared it to be "white man's fat."

Several times, somewhat after the manner of a blood-hound, he coursed round the lake; at last he darted into the neighboring thicket, and halted at a place containing some loose and decayed brushwood. On moving this, he thrust down the ram-rod of his musket into the earth, smelled it, and then desired the spectators to dig there. Instantly spades were brought from the cottage, and the body of the settler was found, with his skull fractured, and presenting every indication of having been for some time immersed in water.

The overseer was arrested and tried for murder. The foregoing circumstantial evidence formed the main proofs. He was found guilty, sentenced to death, and proceeded to the scaffold protesting his innocence. Here, however, his hardihood forsook him. He acknowledged the murder of his late master. He had come behind him when he was crossing the identical rail on which the farmer fancied he saw the deceased, and, with one blow on the head, killed him. He then dragged the body to the pond, and threw it in; but, after some days, took it out again, and buried it where it was found. The sagacity of the native black was remarkable; the more so as he averred that he didn't know how he came by it; he "just felt that what he said and did was right," was the only explanation he could give.

Japanese Art.

The excellence of Japanese art, says a foreign writer, is certainly not born of any deliberate or direct study of nature. Even the flower and bird compositions of the Japanese, exquisite as they are, are almost always, botanically and ornithologically, incorrect in drawing. Of dogs and horses, deer and oxen, and quadrupeds generally, the portraiture is childishly and ludicrously wrong, while of the human form and of the human countenance no attempt to limn the contours and lines of beauty and force, with either truth or grace, seems ever to have been made by the Japanese artist. Yet the special port and gesture, so to speak, of the subject, be it a flower, a bush, a mass of wind-blown foliage, a gnarled tree or a wing-poised bird, are rendered, maugre the faulty drawing, with incomparable vigor, with a fluent ease hardly to be met with among ourselves; with a feeling that has got the very core of the matter. Japanese sketches of social life, of tired peasants, doughty warriors, dainty damsels, traders, peddlers, street folk—aye, even of things divine—despite faulty and sometimes absurd drawing, show always a certain idiosyncratic quaintness, often of indescribable, and, to those not familiar with Japanese modes of life and thought, not at once apprehensible, humor or sly undercurrent of enjoyment, as if the artist were gently, but not unkindly, laughing in his sleeve at the amusing aspect, which, as well as a sad one, every phase of human life may be said, in some greater or less degree, to possess. The excellence of that art—viewing it as distinct from the decorative art of Japan, which is otherwise supreme within its limits of flat ornamentation—lies in the unrivaled ease and fluency rather than accuracy of its drawing, in the sobriety of its means and aims, and in the naive and admirable sincerity, and often truly Hogarthian wealth of incident with which the peculiar and indescribable moods of the Japanese artistic mind, arising mainly out of the study of conventional models, themselves evolved originally from a loyal though narrowed contemplation of Nature, are represented.—*New York Post.*

"MAMMA," said a little chap, as his indulgent parent gave him a second piece of pumpkin pie, "mamma, I guess this is locomotive pie." "Why so?" queried his puzzled parent. "'Cause, mamma, it goes so fast!" And in two minutes he passed his plate for a third piece.

IF you should be asked when a cat is like a teapot, you might reply, "When your teasin' it."

TOILET RECIPES.

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—A wash to stimulate the growth of hair in case of baldness is made from equal parts of the tincture of sulphate of quinine—five grains in an ounce of alcohol. For those who will use hair oil, pure sperm oil of the very finest quality, is the best. This must be procured in proper freshness and cannot fail being a powerful hair invigorator.

TO REMOVE WRINKLES.—Put pieces of court-plaster on the face where the wrinkles are inclined to come, just before going to bed, and remove in the morning. The plaster contracts the skin and prevents its sinking into creases and lines. It also protects and softens the skin. Warm water should always be used to wash the face in, as it keeps off wrinkles.

HARMLESS FACE POWDERS.—Rice powder, though expensive, is warranted perfectly harmless. Refined chalk is the safest thing to use, and costs far less than if put up under some other name and sold in boxes. Cascarilla powder is much used by Cuban ladies, and is considered harmless. Wash the face with thick suds from glycerine soap, and, when dry, dust on the powder with a puff or piece of chamois skin.

TO STRENGTHEN THE HAIR.—A solution of burdock tea will strengthen the hair as will also sage tea. The following is also highly recommended: One pound of yellow dock root, boiled in five pints of water till reduced to one pint; strain and add an ounce of pulverized borax, half an ounce of coarse salt, three ounces of sweet oil and a pint of New England rum; a quarter of an ounce of oil of lavender and ten grains of ambergris will perfume this nicely. Use the burdock tea two or three times a day at first; after a while once a day will be sufficient. Shampooing the head once a day with cold water will also have a beneficial effect.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—A powerful restorative for the hair is half an ounce of oil of mace in a pint of deodorized alcohol. Pour a spoonful or two into a saucer; dip a small stiff brush into it, and brush the hair smartly, rubbing the tincture well into the roots. On bald spots, if hair will start at all, it may be stimulated by friction with a piece of flannel till the skin looks red and rubbing the tincture into the scalp. This process must be repeated three times a day for weeks. When the hair begins to grow apply the tincture once a day till the growth is well established, bathing the head in cold water every morning and briskly brushing it to bring the blood to the surface.

How The Banana is Developed.

The Cuba correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: The manner in which the fruit is developed is quite interesting. From the midst of the leaves and at the top appears a large, smooth, purple cone, hanging down gracefully at the end of a stock. The flowers are all wrapped up in this cone, which consists of a large number of closely-packed spathes. By-and-by the uppermost of these sheathes disengages itself from the rest, curls up, and discloses a row of three or four long blossoms, with the young fruit of each beginning to form.

While this row of fruit is tender, the spathe remains hanging over it like a roof; but when the fruit has acquired some size and strength, the protecting shield drops off, and the next in order rises up, with a similar row of young fruit, over which it stands in the same watchful attitude, till it also drops off to be succeeded by another.

When one circle of fruit is completed, another is commenced below, and in due time another; while the common stem around which the fruit is disposed, grows constantly longer, and the cone of spathes diminishes in size, till it is all unfolded, and a monstrous bunch of bananas is finished, which seldom weighes less than twenty or thirty and sometimes as much as seventy or eighty pounds. Of all kinds of vegetable nutriment the banana is perhaps the most productive, and most easily raised.

After a plant has produced its bunch of fruit, the stem is either cut, or is suffered to wither and fall on the spot. In the former case, it is good fodder for cattle; in the latter it forms good manure for the young shoots which have been springing from the root, and which are soon ready to bear fruit in their turn. From these shoots or sprouts the plant is propagated.

Abolition of Millstones.

I found all the Minneapolis millers taking out their millstones and substituting steel rollers in their places. Wheat, by the new Hungarian process, is not ground but cracked. These rollers are about thirty inches long and eight inches in diameter. It takes five sets of steel rollers to finish the flour. Each set of rollers runs closer than the preceding. After the wheat passes each set of rollers it is bolted or sifted through coarse cloth. This cloth lets the disintegrated particles of wheat through, and passes off the bulky and large pieces, which are run through another and a closer set of rollers, and cracked again. The last rollers have little else but wheat hulls and the waxy germs of the wheat, which do not crack up, but smash down like a piece of wax. The germ of a kernel of wheat is not good food. It makes flour black. By the new system of cracking the kernel instead of grinding it, this germ is not ground, but flattened out, and sifted or bolted out, while the starchy portions of the wheat are crushed into powdered wheat or flour.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Care of the Ear.

Only the softest materials and the gentlest pressure should be used in cleaning the ear. Dr. Wilson gives, in popular form, some very useful and practical information touching the removal of ear-wax. If the ticking of a watch can be heard at the distance of twenty-eight inches the hearing is good. Each ear should be tested separately. Noises in in the head, sometimes ringing, frequently are due to hardened wax in the ear. Sudden deafness is sometimes caused as follows: A small mass of wax, from ill-health or uncleanliness, becomes hard. A continued secretion of wax then blocks up the ear tube still more. An injudicious attempt is then made to remove the wax by introducing, perhaps, a match-end, a pinhead, or penholder, which, instead of removing, pushes down the wax and packs it against the tympanum; or by sudden draught or the act of swallowing the wax is suddenly pressed upon the membrane, and loss of hearing immediately ensues because the membrane can no longer vibrate. The removal of the wax is in some cases, especially those of longer standing, somewhat difficult; but with gentle treatment and patience may be finally accomplished and the hearing fully restored. The best means for removing wax, when not badly compacted, are half a drachm of sodium carbonate dissolved in an ounce of water, applied lightly, by means of a bit of absorbent cotton or sponge attached to a suitable handle. When the wax is much compacted it may be softened by means of water, quite warm, and a syringe.—*Scientific American.*

A Funny Flambeau.

A party of men assembled at Tommy Gent's bar-room, and after comparing notes and telling some big stories, the conversation gradually drifted to the comparative sizes of the chests of the parties present. Finally some one proposed that they measure chests. A tape line was accordingly procured and the measuring commenced. Each party swelled his chest to its greatest capacity, and the measuring continued with an abundance of mirth and good humor. At last Gent took the line, and passed it around the chest of M. Quinn, and was apparently greatly pleased with the result. To express his satisfaction, he placed his hands on either side of Quinn's head and commenced rubbing his ears. He had drawn his hands across the ears only twice, when he was frightened nearly out of his wits by seeing a bright flame shoot quickly upward, reaching nearly to the ceiling. The friction caused by rubbing the ears seemed to have caused the spark, which ignited the hair and the blaze sprang up almost instantly.

To say that Gent was horrified is putting it mild. He thought he had been the involuntary tool used to bring about Quinn's destruction by fire. The reader can imagine what his feelings would be were he to simply place his hand on a friend's ear and instantly he should find the friend's head in flames. Gent sprang back, threw up his hands, and ejaculated:

"My God! what is it!"

And still the flames rolled on.

Gent's face turned pale and the other gentlemen in the party hastily made room for the human flambeau, who, as he hastily paced the room, reminded one forcibly of the Circassian beauty with the red porcupine hair, only he had fire instead of hair. Some of the inmates of the room yelled "fire, fire," and others of a more religious turn of mind commenced praying. Gent's knees were beating the devil's tattoo on each other, as he nervously clung to the counter. He subsequently said he thought the master mechanic from Hades had surely come to see him.

Finally, after some lively work, the man whose head was being cremated succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration without calling out the fire department. As soon as he had the fire under control his companions regained their senses and gradually approached him.

"Sure an' I didn't know you was loaded," said Gent.

"Do you have such spells often?" asked another.

"I knew you were gassing fearfully," chimed in a third; "but I didn't think you would go off in that way."

And so they continued, while the man who was indulging in the torchlight procession proceeded to explain.

It seems that Quinn is a baker of bread, and while at work frequently has occasion to look in the ovens, which are dark. When doing so he merely strikes a match. In order to have the matches handy, he has acquired a habit of carrying a handful back of his ears.

Using ears for a match-safe is a new idea, and should be patented.

However the matches being stored away in the suburbs of Quinn's ears, they were ignited by coming in contact with Gent's hands, which are made rough by honest toil. The hair was oily, and what followed was nothing more nor less than an oil fire.—*Oil City Derrick.*

"WHAT," asked the teacher, "was the great obstacle Washington encountered in crossing the Delaware?" And the smart, bad boy thought for a minute and then made answer, "The toll man."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]
Flour—Superfine	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
No. 2 Winter	[illegible]
Corn—Ungraded	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed Western	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	[illegible]
Cows and Heifers	[illegible]
Medium to Fair	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	[illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 2	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 1	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 White	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 White	[illegible]
Corn—No. 1	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]
Barley (per cental)	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Seed—Clover	[illegible]
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is reported to have exercised the care of a wise man in saving $250,000 from the proceeds of his law practice.

GAMBLING has been, and still is, very greatly on the increase in London. Two new baccarat clubs have been formed, where individual losses have been counted by thousands—in one case by 15,000—and the prohibited game has found its way into clubs where by the rules it is prohibited. Difficulties about the settlement of accounts have already resulted from this, and, if it continues, lots of scandals may be expected.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, the new Governor of the Cape, will thoroughly satisfy the horsey element in that part of the world. No keener racing man exists. Ansley, the well-known trainer, has gone out to take charge of his stud. Sir Hercules never, if he could help it, missed any race of importance in Australia. His father was an Irish clergyman, and his mother a sister of Sir Hercules Langrishe, a well-known Irish Baronet.

THE death is announced of Mr. Cottrell-Dormer, a great English Squire, whose ancestor was appointed by Charles I. hereditary Master of the Ceremonies to the King. At his seat, Rousham, Oxfordshire, is preserved, among many heirlooms, a medal, placed around the neck of Sir Charles Cottrell by Charles II. at his restoration. Another ancestor entertained Queen Elizabeth, on her own invitation, and records in his diary: "The Queen is gone, thank God! carrying off my best silver cup."

THE recent earthquakes at Agram, and subsequent minor tremblings of a part of Scotland, suggest to a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* the possibility of a serious shock in London, which would entail a frightful calamity on hundreds of thousands of persons now residing in "desirable residences" of the very flimsiest character, only one brick thick. He estimates that a single shock would kill half a million people, and shows that, according to high geological authority, England must in time past have been fearfully shaken.

A FATAL case of poisoning from wearing colored stockings is reported from Port Jervis, N. Y. The victim was a 6-year-old girl, and the stockings were brown and gold. The day being warm, she perspired freely. Soon afterward unmistakable symptoms of poisoning appeared, and the doctor was called. He said the illness was undoubtedly caused by poison absorbed from the coloring matter in the stockings. She suffered the most intense pain, and at times her screams could be heard some distance from the house. She died after an illness of thirty-nine days.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says he rode down from the Capitol the other day in a 5-cent omnibus in which the only other passenger was the Vice President of the United States. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, whose salary, beside his income, is over $25,000 a year, walks every day from his home away beyond the White House to the Capitol, a distance of nearly three miles. He is a trim, modest-looking man with a business air and a quick, nervous step. Mr. Hill, of Colorado, who is worth a million or two, walks, while all around him dash the coaches of men who live on their Congressional salary.

JOSEPH BURGER, member of the Minnesota Legislature, is a curiosity. He enlisted in the Second Minnesota regiment of volunteers when only 14 years old. He was shot seven times, losing his left arm and most of his right hand, and is one of the seventeen in the United States who holds a gold medal for bravery, and was discharged as a Captain at the age of 18 years. When 22 years of age he was elected to the Missouri Legislature, and served five years in the House and Senate of that State, beside one term as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Missouri House. He was Postmaster at Burger, Mo., a town named after him, and now at the age of 32 is sent, after a ripe experience, to the Minnesota House. No man in the living world has such an experience. He was born in Austria, and draws a pension of $600 a year.

MR. C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has adopted an ingenious mode of advertising. It is a volume known as the "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Red Book," which is handsomely printed and contains a vast amount of information of value to travelers and to those interested in political statistics. That its compilation and preparation has cost time and labor of no mean order is proven by the completeness of the work. While it is an advertisement in one sense of the word, its great value as a reference book renders the fact that it is an advertisement a matter of secondary consideration. The aim has been to present the returns of the late election [illegible] in each county, and to this end the returns of previous elections are shown, and from them the gains and losses are compiled. The returns for 1880 are given as revised from official reports received from Secretaries of State. The "New Red Book," as far as it goes, is a complete political text-book. The present edition is confined to Congressional returns. A second edition will be issued within a few weeks giving the Presidential returns by counties in each State, and showing comparisons with the vote of 1876, with majorities, gains and losses.

HOW HE came by the name Sitting Bull is thus explained by Chief Gall. In his early youth, Sitting Bull, then yclepted Lame Deer, went out unnoted among brother buffalo-hunters, and came in at night carrying on his shoulders the carcass of a young buffalo, with a mystic white cross on its forehead, shot by him and borne for so many weary miles that he sunk exhausted at the lodge gate in a sitting posture. He thus became Sitting Bull, for the carcass remained on his shoulders and seemed a part and parcel of himself. The carcass of the animal was left there, the camp abandoned and ever since has been avoided as cursed by the spirit of evil, or at least as not good medicine. The scene of this occurrence Gall places indefinitely somewhere in the Black Hills, and thence Sitting Bull went out a chief whose power has aggregated ever since.

THE success which has attended the union of the telegraph with the postoffice in Great Britain has been as great as gratifying. The Committee of the National Board of Trade reported at the close of the year in favor of Government absorption, and predicted the very consolidation which has since taken place. In this report the results in Great Britain were dwelt upon. The English telegraphs were taken by the Government in 1869, and since the growth of the business of this department of the British postoffice has been as follows:

Number of offices in 1869	2,488
Number of offices in 1880	5,381
Number of messages sent in 1869	6,500,000
Number of messages sent in 1880	26,827,127

The increase in plant has been as follows:

Miles of line in 1869	5,651
Miles of line in 1880	23,156
Miles of wire in 1869	48,900
Miles of wire in 1880	101,251
Miles of submarine cables in 1869	139
Miles of submarine cables in 1880	707
Instruments in use in 1869	2,300
Instruments in use in 1880	8,151
Yards of pneumatic tubes in 1869	4,864
Yards of pneumatic tubes in 1880	48,636

The Cat in History.

A good deal of attention has been given of late years, by students of natural history, to the question of historical distribution of plants and animals, and many points of popular interest have been elucidated by their researches. It has been shown, for example, that while the dog has been a companion of man from the very earliest times, the cat is a comparatively recent addition to the complications of life. Cats were tamed, indeed, by the Egyptian priests and accorded religious honors and even worship. But the ancient Greeks knew nothing of the domestic cat, although mice were known to them from the highest antiquity. Indeed, mice were at times very troublesome to the Greeks, whole districts being sometimes devastated by them and the people driven away, as they are by grasshoppers from some places nowadays.

In order to cope in some measure with mice, the older Greeks kept weasels or martens, which were tamed for the purpose. The weasel, in particular, occupied somewhat the same place in the world that the cat does now, and numerous fables and proverbs relating to the weasel, which are still current, originated at that period. The old Romans knew no more about cats than the Greeks, and it is only in the fourth century after Christ that mention begins to be made about the cat as a domestic animal. Evidently it was at this time, or perhaps a little earlier, that the domestic cat was distributed throughout Europe and Asia.

It is not a little remarkable, though perfectly natural, that the introduction of the cat gave a new impulse to tales and fears of ghosts and enchantments. The sly, creeping, nocturnal grimalkin took rank at once with owls and bats, and soon surpassed them both as an exponent of all that is weird and supernatural. Entirely new conceptions of witchcraft were gained for the world when the black cat appeared upon the scene with her swollen tail, glistening eyes, and unearthly yell.

What Was the Dialect?

If you don't know how to say in a foreign tongue what you want to say, don't say you don't know what. Not a few Americans have been mortified, while airing their bad French in a Parisian store, to hear the polite clerk say:

"Monsieur will pardon me, but I understand English."

A story told of Representative Orth, of Indiana, illustrates the expediency of observing the above advice. He is of German descent, and is proud of his ability to speak the German language.

Some years ago he was appointed United States Minister at Vienna. When he was presented at court, thinking to pay a delicate compliment to the Emperor of Austria, he delivered his official address in German. The Minister credited himself with having done his part well. But there are always two impressions made by an address—that made on the speaker himself, and that on the hearer.

A few days after Mr. Orth's linguistic success, an American gentleman of high position was presented to the Emperor. His Majesty alluded to Mr. Orth in complimentary terms, he asked:

"In what dialect did Mr. Orth deliver his address? I know, of course, that it was not English, and I thought that I detected faint traces of the Teutonic tongue in some of the words."—*Youth's Companion.*

CAMEO CUTTING.

[illegible]

Cameo cutting is one of the most profitable arts to engage in. There are but a few cutters, and there is a steady demand for all they can produce. The cutters are very secretive, and greatly dislike to talk about their work. Most of the cameos are produced from sea-shells. A visit to a cameo cutter's work-shop found him seated at a table covered with tools, varying from a triangular-pointed steel instrument to the most delicate pointed bits of steel wire fastened in handles. Very fine files and knitting needles, set in wooden grips and ground to infinitesimal points, figured in the lot. On a pad of leather, before the cameo cutter, was a block of wood just big enough to be grasped with his hand, and cemented to the middle of it was an oval object that looked like a piece of alabaster, just big enough to make a seal for the finger of a man who did not object to wearing large rings. Upon this the artist was just finishing a copy, with a pencil pointed to needle fineness, of a photograph in profile of a gentleman, which was leaned against a little photograph easel before him. Having finished the outline, he laid his pencil by, and taking up a fine wire tool he scratched the pencil-mark around with it. Then he took a darning-needle with a sharp point and scratched the line deeper. He worked with a magnifying-glass at his eye, and stopped continually to inspect the progress of his work with critical minuteness. Then he went at it again, working slowly, scratching over the same line again and again, and always examining after each scratch. He changed his tools as he went on, and from the darning-needle descended to a trifling little fragment of steel wire, not as thick as an ordinary sewing-needle, set in a slender handle. With this he scratched and rescratched, until the lines he had drawn with his pencil had quite vanished, and a thin, fine streak of a dark color had marked the outline of the head he had been tracing his way around. Next he took one of his burin-like tools and commenced again. This time he worked on the outside of the outline, cutting and scraping at the surface until the white turned gray, then brown, and finally vanished, leaving the face in relief, surrounded by a black ground—that is, the portrait remained intact in the white substance which formed the outer layer of the cameo, while it had been cut away around it to the lower or dark layer. The portrait or figure is then modulated upon its surface until it assumes the roundness of nature. The edges are left square to the dark ground. This is necessary, as, if they are gradually rounded down, the outline becomes undefined toward its juncture with the relieving surface, owing to the white of the raised portion being partially transparent, and permitting the dark to show through it when it is thinned down. Care is taken to finish this dark surface as much as possible with the cutting tools, and so separate the white from it as to leave it smooth and unscratched. A final polish is given it, however, with putty powder, applied dry with a stiff brush, but the utmost care is necessary in this operation, as the slightest slip will ruin the work. This is the cameo-cutter's work, the mountings being the jeweller's work. The cameos sell, unmounted, for about $25. Italy is the home of cameo-cutting, and the finest works of art in that line are still turned out there. Genoa and Rome are the centers of production. There is a colony of cameo-cutters in Paris who produce some very good work. The cameos made abroad, are, as a rule, fanciful works, copies of statues, mythological figures and the like. The shells used in cameo-cutting are of several sorts, but all are ordinary sea-shells or conchs. Some come from the East and some from the West Indies. Many are imported, as there is commonly only enough material available in each one for a single cameo. These shells all have a white surface, but the inner layer is red, black and dark claret in color, according to the species. The pieces to be used by the artist are sawed from the shells and shaped into the square or oval form required on a grindstone. Then they are ready for the artist.

Horace Greeley's Memory.

To go back a moment to Dr. Chapin. He was the only preacher Horace Greeley cared to hear. Mr. Greeley attended his church with as much regularity as could be expected from an active journalist, who can call neither the day nor the night his own. He listened to Chapin principally on Sunday evenings. It used to be said that though he attended pretty regularly he did not hear the sermons at all—in fact, that he went to church to sleep rather than listen. It was his habit to shut his eyes when the sermon began, and keep them shut till it was over. But it may have been a mistake to say that he slept. Some men hear best, or seem to, with their eyes closed. Perhaps they are then able to keep their ears open all the wider. Mr. Greeley was once taken to task for sleeping through the sermon. He said that he had not slept a wink. "I'll bet," said his accuser, "that you didn't hear one word that Dr. Chapin said." The only answer was a clear and concise summary of the sermon from beginning to end. A smart reporter with his note-book, could not have done better. Mr. Greeley had heard every word, though he seemed to be dozing in his pew. His wonderful memory stood him in good stead then, as it did on many other occasions. He could depend on it for the salient points of any address or sermon, and he often made almost verbatim reports from memory alone. He and Chapin were the best of friends, and no man was more pained by the great editor's melancholy death than the pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity.—*New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

Real Jamaica Rum.

Jamaica rum, so-called, as that article is sold in this country, has for many years had a dark color and a fiery quality which it never possessed forty or fifty years ago. This dark color is wholly or almost entirely due to ingredients which are put in the rum to color it. Jamaica rum, when first distilled, is as white as water; as colorless as any other rum; but in former days, in the primitive times before the abolition of slavery on the island, it was customary to use for a condenser, instead of the spiral "worm" known to most distilleries, a simple rod of bamboo, leading down through water, and the bamboo was in many cases prepared for the purpose by burning out a hollow passage through it, from end to end, with a red-hot iron. This imparted to the liquor a certain tint about like straw color. Of such was the "old Jamaica" that was so popular in London forty years ago. It possessed a peculiar odor and taste, unlike that of St. Croix rum, but not less distinctive; and this circumstance, of so much of the island rum possessing a kind of pale yellow tint, led dealers to venture on a slight additional coloring by the use of burnt sugar. In due time the rum-using part of the public, in both hemispheres, came to recognize "old Jamaica" as colored rum, and to expect that hue, or else suspect the genuineness of the article. Finally, the sophistication was carried to such an extent (chiefly by the use of burnt sugar) than no Jamaica rum could be found in the American market that was not colored very dark red, like dark brandy, and by the same means. A case bottle of unadulterated Jamaica rum—the last remnant of a Middletown importation of that article forty years ago—was of a pale lemon or straw color; and on removing the gilded glass stopper, the peculiar aroma or bouquet of the rum would fill a room—a very different color indeed from that of the stuff which is now sold, by druggists as well as in the dram-shops, for Jamaica rum.—*Hartford Times.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution ordering an investigation of the Insane Asylum was passed, and Representative Berriman appointed Chairman, the resolution passing by a strict party vote. Lloyd's bill, authorizing the purchase and conversion of toll roads into free routes, was favorably reported upon, but was afterward recommitted, with instructions to amend so that a majority of the legal voters of the county are necessary before purchase is made. A sharp political debate was had over the passage of the bill establishing a Superior Court in Vigo county, the Democratic members of the committee reporting adversely, because the bill abolished the Criminal Court. The bill finally passed, 54 to 33. Clark county presented a claim of $4,000 for the prosecution and conviction, in 1874, of Wm. Kennedy, a convict who killed one of the guards in the prison South.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.—SENATE.—The bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in connection with public schools in cities of over 10,000 population passed. Senator Menzies introduced a bill establishing a commission of five lawyers to be appointed by the Supreme bench to aid the court in bringing forward the immense legislation now on the docket. The afternoon was occupied with discussion of the resubmission of the constitutional amendments, and the proposed constitutional convention.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were reported from committees, including the measure proposing the abolition of city and town Assessors, which was amended by omitting the city of Indianapolis from its operation. The bill was then engrossed. The Fish Commission bill was reported favorably, with amendments reducing the number of members of the board to six, and the proposed appropriation from $5,000 to $2,000. After discussion it was referred to a special committee for further consideration. Several road bills were considered, but no definite action taken. Mr. Thompson's bill repealing the act authorizing counties and townships to vote aid to the construction of railroads, was reported favorably from the Committee on County and Town Business, but the bill was referred to the Railroad Committee. Upon the motion to engross Mr. Meredith's bill to establish a board to manage both the State prisons, a motion was made to have the Governor's nominations of Directors confirmed by the House instead of the Senate, but the House voted it down. An amendment proposed by Mr. Floyd, that the nominations be confirmed by the House and Senate in joint convention, was referred, with the bill, to the Prison Committee. The bill for the payment of non-resident witnesses in State cases, was referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced: Appropriating $20,000 annually to Purdue University; looking to the establishment of homes and schools for children now in the poor-house; increasing the pay of the Speaker of the House to $10 per diem; creating a board of thirty inspectors for the benevolent institutions, to serve without pay, and six members to be women; providing that all ministers of the gospel of good moral standing, and graduates of a reputable theological college, shall have the right to preach in this State, and any minister of reputable character, but not a graduate, who has preached for ten consecutive years, may continue to preach. A committee was directed to inquire into the feasibility of selling University Park.

HOUSE.—The House fought for several hours over a resolution admitting George Meuser to the Soldiers' Home. It was finally adopted. A strong pressure developed for the passage of what is known as the Bridge law, permitting cities to issue bonds to insure construction, etc., but no definite action resulted. A bill was introduced requiring courts to commit girls under 16 years of age to the Female Reformatory, instead of the county jail.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the session wrestling with the bill providing for the resubmission of the constitutional amendments. The bill, however, was ordered engrossed, and made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

HOUSE.—About twenty new bills were introduced, among which were: Abolishing the Grand Jury system, and bringing prosecutions before Justices of the Peace, and thence on appeal to the Criminal Circuit Court; establishing a whipping-post for wife-beaters; providing for the separation of the Department of Geology from the Bureau of Statistics; enacting a homestead-exemption law, for $1,500 in real estate and $1,000 in personal property where the debtor is the head of a family, and in other cases $300 in books or tools when the debtor is not a family man.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the day considering bills on second reading. A resolution was adopted fixing on Friday morning to take a vote on the bill calling a Constitutional Convention and resubmitting the amendments. A concurrent resolution was also adopted calling a joint convention on Friday for the election for a Prison Director.

HOUSE.—A considerable and somewhat heated debate was developed upon Ryan's Compulsory Education bill. It abolishes separate schools for colored and white children. The Legislature will visit the Normal School at Terre Haute on Thursday. A resolution was adopted enlarging the scope of the investigating committees of the several benevolent institutions so as to inquire concerning the selection of officers thereof.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the bill authorizing counties to establish homes and schools for dependent children otherwise confined in poor-houses, and rejected the measure empowering the Governor to appoint the Trustees and Directors of the various benevolent and reformatory institutions. A bill passed authorizing counties to construct free gravel roads by issuing bonds not exceeding $10,000, running eight years at 6-per-cent. interest, the bonds to be redeemed by an assessment on the property along the line of the road. The Insurance Commission submitted a lengthy report and bill making an entire change in the law concerning the organization and management of home insurance companies, the effort being to favor the organization of home companies at every point. A bill passed limiting the time that cities may contract with water-works companies to five years, and authorizing a tax levy for water purposes of 25 cents on the $100.

HOUSE.—After debate on the Compulsory Education bill, the House rejected the minority report unfavorable to its passage, and recommitted the bill for further amendments. The vote on rejection stood 47 to 31. The Six-Per-Cent. Interest bill was considered in committee of the whole, and was made the special order for Friday. The bill giving women the right to vote at Presidential elections was favorably reported upon and ordered engrossed, and the one making women eligible for School Trustees was set down for Friday. The House declined to abandon the one long session for two each day. The Governor gave notice of the reappointment of Marcus R. Sulzer, of Jeffersonville, as Ohio River Commissioner. He was first appointed by Gov. Williams, but removed by Gov. Gray.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.—SENATE.—The Senate unanimously passed the bill relating to guardians and wards. The report of the Revision Committee on the civil code was made the special order for Wednesday, and the resolution consolidating the two prison boards went over indefinitely. Bills were passed: Abolishing capital punishment; giving the wife of an insane husband control of their property, and authorizing cities and towns to vote aid to manufacturing and mining interests upon petition of two-thirds of the residents. The bill for preventing stock running at large failed to pass. The Educational Committee was directed to inquire into the necessities of Purdue University. Senator Brown presented a bill regulating the cost of transportation of freight in this State.

HOUSE.—The Attorney General reported to the House that the suits against ex-Auditor Henderson had been removed to Johnson county, and would be pushed to trial. The State Auditor reported the total cost to the State for the past six years of Purdue University school was $353,665.27. A bill passed giving three months' additional time to perfect the transfer of railroads purchased in good faith. A number of bills of minor importance passed. The proposition to exempt indebtedness from the tax-schedule was laid on the table. A lively time was had over the bill for the relief of Silas T. Brandon, Trustee of Jackson township, Jackson county, but the bill finally passed. A bill also passed, authorizing counties to appropriate 25 cents per day for the maintenance of children in orphan asylums.

Population of Indiana.

The following statement exhibits the results of the first count of population according to the schedules returned to the Census Office by the enumerators of Indiana by counties:

Counties.	*Total.*	*Female.*	*Foreign.*	*Col'd.*
Adams	15,385	7,445	1,600	2
Allen	15,708	26,461	8,182	206
Bartholomew	22,777	11,265	1,262	136
Benton	11,108	5,064	1,400	5
Blackford	8,021	3,909	198	17
Boone	25,922	12,674	414	237
Brown	10,264	4,984	121	....
Carroll	18,347	8,808	640	26
Cass	27,610	13,524	2,408	199
Clarke	28,668	14,002	2,460	2,531
Clay	25,852	12,297	2,648	299
Clinton	23,472	11,269	229	69
Crawford	12,356	6,160	210	2
Daviess	21,582	10,601	1,021	302
Dearborn	26,606	12,280	4,112	64
Decatur	19,779	9,797	694	232
DeKalb	20,226	9,794	1,194	1
Delaware	22,926	11,152	467	218
Dubois	20,201	7,881	2,119	66
Elkhart	33,454	16,570	2,128	29
Fayette	11,394	5,617	681	240
Floyd	24,399	12,619	2,395	166
Fountain	20,228	9,640	1,191	107
Franklin	20,092	9,985	2,414	11
Fulton	14,301	6,916	605	22
Gibson	22,742	11,134	1,126	1,089
Grant	23,618	11,459	404	864
Greene	24,096	11,490	372	267
Hamilton	24,809	12,149	316	762
Hancock	17,123	8,379	612	72
Harrison	21,326	10,601	1,048	349
Hendricks	[illegible],975	10,078	498	408
Henry	24,016	11,894	261	680
Howard	19,584	9,647	342	846
Huntington	21,805	10,677	1,158	16
Jackson	23,050	11,369	1,806	342
Jasper	9,465	4,547	614	....
Jay	19,282	9,322	668	165
Jefferson	25,977	13,214	2,466	942
Jennings	16,453	8,116	1,201	403
Johnson	19,537	9,508	344	355
Knox	26,323	12,624	2,091	498
Kosciusko	26,495	12,839	668	45
La Grange	15,630	7,570	630	14
Lake	15,001	7,269	4,008	1
Laporte	30,976	14,767	7,174	283
Lawrence	18,543	9,008	327	331
Madison	27,531	13,302	664	127
Marion	102,780	51,420	14,715	6,946
Marshall	23,416	11,301	1,305	9
Martin	12,475	6,527	233	16
Miami	24,083	11,717	1,240	240
Monroe	14,878	7,361	208	545
Montgomery	27,320	14,287	779	439
Morgan	18,899	9,318	297	341
Newton	8,167	3,987	667	66
Noble	22,907	11,287	1,512	47
Ohio	5,563	2,794	244	205
Orange	14,363	7,109	48	154
Owen	15,901	4,912	303	128
Parke	19,460	9,416	405	290
Perry	16,907	8,372	2,234	207
Pike	16,384	8,125	388	27
Porter	17,229	7,998	3,478	29
Posey	20,857	9,919	1,869	958
Pulaski	9,851	4,763	1,122	8
Putnam	22,502	11,059	866	874
Randolph	26,437	12,896	589	804
Ripley	21,627	10,470	2,929	180
Rush	19,228	9,447	509	542
St. Joseph	33,176	16,967	6,507	285
Scott	8,343	4,078	165	10
Shelby	25,250	12,278	775	286
Spencer	22,122	10,819	1,767	1,492
Starke	5,105	2,502	556	....
Steuben	14,644	7,286	370	8
Sullivan	20,336	9,884	302	148
Switzerland	13,336	6,705	286	214
Tippecanoe	35,966	17,567	4,491	308
Tipton	14,402	6,981	293	61
Union	7,673	3,778	290	126
Vanderburgh	42,199	21,181	8,808	3,622
Vermillion	12,025	5,744	272	74
Vigo	45,658	22,324	4,789	1,501
Wabash	25,243	12,382	948	268
Warren	11,497	5,476	460	19
Warwick	20,162	9,829	1,269	617
Washington	18,954	9,297	267	9
Wayne	38,614	19,371	2,676	1,711
Wells	18,442	8,862	665	8
White	13,795	6,543	626	8
Whitley	16,941	8,317	736	109
The State	1,978,309	967,686	143,765	39,268

Including in the State 29 Chinese, 4 Japanese and [illegible] Indians and half-breeds.

Male Nurses for Men.

The London *Lancet* calls attention to the expediency of employing male attendants for male patients. It is a mistake to suppose that women are necessarily the only good nurses. In the opinion of some persons, who claim to be judges of the question, they are neither so quiet, so self-possessed, so precise, nor so strong as men. It is also alleged that no man who has been nursed by a gentle-handed male servant would desire, in any subsequent illness, to be attended by a female. It is said that whatever element of the female character or influence is desired in the sick-chamber can be best contributed by the presence of a mother, a wife, or a sister. When the circumstances exclude these forms of luxury it can seldom be necessary. If the employment of men to nurse men were encouraged, a great difficulty would be surmounted, and a good social reform begun.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

[illegible]

Children
CRY
FOR
Pitcher's
Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

[illegible]

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, [illegible]

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

[illegible]

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

[illegible]

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

PILES [illegible]

Book Million [illegible]

Seminal Pastille [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN
EDITORS.

ARTHUR, recently elected to the vice-presidency of the United States, is likely to be investigated as to his nativity. It is now claimed that he was born in Canada, and according to the constitution ineligible. Article 2, section 1, says: "No person except a natural born citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of president." And the 12th amendment says: "But no person constitutionally, ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to the office of vice-president." It is a new thing in our history, having never occurred before. But Mr. Arthur ought to have attended to so important a matter before.

* * *

SAY, boys, haven't you said about enough about that judgeship business? Junius says Mac would like to be judge; Mac says the same thing—so, as the late J. L. Morlan used to say, "what the devil do you want to quarrel fur." Mac says he is not a politician. Of course not; all Mac ever did was to stump the county, make speeches before clubs, work like a Turk all through each campaign, skin around on election day and see that all of his party voted, swear in votes, sit up all night with the election board and keep a vigilant eye on the count, and in various other ways take great interest in a campaign. We never knew until recently that it was derogatory to a man to aspire to the circuit judgeship. We always looked upon the position as being desirable, honorable and lucrative, and do yet; and if it is ever offered to us, don't wager anything on its insulting us, or on our denying that we would take it, because if you do you will lose every cent you put up on it.

* * *

ARTICLE 12 of the amendment to the constitution of the United States says in regard to counting the votes for president and vice-president: "The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall be counted." Had the republican members been willing to accept these plain directions, all the trouble and waste of time over the matter of counting the votes this winter would have been avoided. The same may be said of the trouble in the Tilden and Hayes contest. At that time, the senate being republican, insisted that the vice-president had the right not only to open the votes, but to count them and decide which should be counted in case of dispute. The vice-president, being a republican, would of course have decided the Louisiana and other contested cases in favor of Hayes. The house insisted that the countnig must be done by tellers, as has always been the case, and the result of their count be announced only by the vice-president, and in case of a double set of returns, as was then the case in several states, both houses should agree as to which one should be counted, and if they could not agree in this, the vote of the state should be thrown out. As the two houses failed to agree as to the mode of counting, the electoral commission was created.

* * *

ON Wednesday, February 9, the final count of the electoral vote took place, in the precise manner required by the joint resolution which has been so persistently advocated by the democratic majority in congress. At noon, the members of the senate marched to the hall of the house of representatives and were received by the members of the house standing. The box containing the electoral votes of the different states was opened, and the vice-president took out an envelop and handing it to the tellers, said: "This purports to contain the vote of the state of Alabama, and I hand the certificate to be reported." The tellers then reported the vote, and so proceeded with the votes of the other states. At the close, Senator Thurman, one of the tellers, announced the number of votes cast and the number each candidate had received. Whole number of votes cast, 3[illegible] necessary to a choice, 185. Of these James A. Garfield received 214 votes, being a majority of the whole, and if the votes of Georgia were counted, Hancock would have 155 votes, but if the votes of Georgia were not counted Hancock would have 144 votes; but in either event, Garfield would have a majority. The same statement was made as to the vote for vice-president, and the vice-president, Wheeler, declared that Garfield and Arthur had been elected president and vice-president. A trifling incident which occurred, was the subject of some comment at the time. The tally-sheet, kept by Senator Hamlin, one of the tellers, footed up so as to elect Hancock by thirty majority. The fact appears to be that the senator is not very "good in arithmetic," and had put several republican states into the democratic column. Perhaps the old habit of counting, in the wrong man has become so strong in republican members, that it will need watching.

Communicated.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Feb. 8, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER: When DeSoto, many years ago, crossed the Mississippi for the first time with his harassed army and continued his fatiguing march through Arkansas, passing this point, he little thought that the water flowing from the mountain side would prove more efficacious in restoring man from a physical wreck than the waters he had vainly sought for in Florida. A few days residence here has convinced me that their curative powers are simply wonderful in a long list of diseases.

The springs are situated in one of the loveliest, most romantic regions I have ever visited, surrounded with beautiful mountains that look as though they were fashioned after a model, with their smooth surface and shapely proportions. The valleys and gorges intervening are generally narrow, and the one now occupied by the business portion of the city is just large enough for a street and a row of houses abutting against the mountain side, excavations being necessary to give them depth. A mountain stream comes poring down along this street walled in on both sides, and this is the dividing point between government and individual ownership. On the government side are the bath-houses, now quite numerous, into which are conducted the thermal waters as they come from mother earth. The houses are splendidly furnished and contain from twenty to forty bath-rooms with all their equipments. The water has to be reduced in temperature, as it comes from the springs at a heat of about 150 degrees. It is well known here that hogs and chickens have been frequently scalded in these waters without additional heat. There are sulphur, iron, arsenic and other qualities of waters here, some warm, others cold, but the hot springs are the ones most generally used.

There is an exhilerating effect in bathing in these waters at 100 to 110 degrees even to those who do not need them for some specific disease. At the invitation of Mr. McKeogh, of the Independent bath-house, I plunged into a tub filled with this water at 104 degrees, and I never realized such a pleasing effect before. It seems charged with electricity or some other quality that electrifies and exhilerates, and this sensation is experienced by all. No one here but what loves to bathe, and you will see the crippled rheumatic, the scrofulous, the blind, all hastening at early morn to their baths, eager to forget for a time the ills that flesh is heir to. Hundreds are here now seeking relief from innumerable diseases, and soon the influx of strangers will fill the many commodious hotels and boarding-houses here with the afflicted of all lands. But it is not the diseased frame alone that comes here for relief. The over-wrought business man, the wearied society belle, the dissipated fast young man seek to be rejuvenated and invigorated at this spot whence healing streams do flow.

The climate here is delightful, scarcely much warmer in August than where you are, with the advantage of cool nights. Spring opens here early, in fact you might say it is in sight, for the day is warm, the birds are muttering among the pines up the mountain side, and grass is growing along the banks at their base. Though the winter has been unusually cold, the thermometer reading as low as zero, yet it will retard the coming of spring but little. Early vegetables are being provided for, and gardens are receiving their first invoice of seeds.

At the mouth of the narrow valley a large plateau of ground appears which is being rapidly improved for residences. Many buildings are in course of construction, some of them very elegant and handsome. The hotels here are very good, several of them being run on the same style as first-class hotels in our larger cities. Hotel rates are pretty high yet, but it is thought that a general reduction will take place before long, owing to the competition. There is an effort being made now to reduce the price of baths one-half, but as yet only three houses are offering these rates.

The farming community is not a very extensive one within a radius of a few miles around this place, owing, evidently, to the stony and mountainous character of the country, but I am told that beyond this there is a general agricultural interest being developed. The mountains abound with game, such as bear, deer and smaller animals, both of the former now being offered in market. There are other features here, such as tarantulas, a large black spider-looking insect, which are met with occasionally in the woods, but I am told they seldom annoy any one, and there bite is not necessarily fatal. The centipede is another interesting creature with numerous feet, at the joint of each of which is a sting quite poisonous, but I cannot stop to particularize on all. There is so much which the newcomer sees that I have only skimmed over the surface.

TOM.

Arvan Americans.

It seems that a few persons of "pure blood" are trying to organize a semi-order of nobility in this country. It is the invention of Mr. F. G. Forsyth, of Portland, Maine. He wishes to begin by establishing a "College of Heraldry" for America. This will finally be merged into what he is pleased to term the "American Peerage." He has written to several eminent men in all parts of the country, asking their co-operation. Among these are John Wentworth Charles Francis Adams, George H. Pendleton, Edward Pierrepont and others. Only those can become members of the order, who can trace their descent "through a line of ancestry to some established noble or gentle house in Europe, whose origin is unmistakably aristocratic and not linked with trade." The members of the order are to be known as knights, and have "sir" prefixed to their names. The intention of the founder of the order is to make this the ruling class of the country—a privileged class similar to the nobility and gentry in England. Mr. Forsyth is collecting pedigrees for his American Book of Peerage, and it is surprising to see how many are able, or pretend to be able, to show noble descent. Heretofore fine blooded horses, cattle, sheep, etc., were the only pedigreed stock in this country. Now they must look to their laurels, for Mr. Forsyth is establishing an active competition.

* * *

Family Re-union.

EDITOR COURIER.—Myself and wife were invited by Mr. & Mrs. Philip Parnel, to meet with the Leas family at their house on the 3d of Feb. to celebrate the eighty-second birthday of their mother, Sophia Leas. Mrs. Leas enjoys fair health, is quite smart for one of her age and appears to enjoy these festive occasions. When I saw her placed at the head of a table that was loaded down with good things of the land, and surrounded by her children, I thought they all ought to rejoice that their mother had been spared to them so long. There were present of her children, John Leas, Waterloo; Mr. & Mrs. Sam'l. Miller, Angola; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Leas, Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beard, Auburn; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Parnel, Smithfield; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Leas, Auburn; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Leas, of Angola; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. E. R. Leas, Angola; Mrs. John Leas, and unfortunately Mrs. Susannah, the widow of Wm. Leas and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Yeagy were detained by sickness. In addition to the above there were eight grand-children present.

After partaking of an excellent and bountiful repast, which by its variety and style of serving evinced much taste on the part of Mrs. Parnel and her daughters. Returning to the parlor I learned what appears to me, one of the features of this family gathering. In In settling the estate of Mr. Leas the heirs have executed to Mrs. Leas notes drawing ten per cent. interest, payable annually on her birthday. I consider that a splendid arrangement and worthy of imitation. At the close of the festival the writer read the following essay, which the friends voted to have published:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Leas family: We have met this day to celebrate the anniversary of the eighty second birthday of Sophia Spangler Leas, your mother. And in order that we may learn a lesson while we are paying due respect to the aged mother, let us in our imaginations roll back the curtain of time, and for a short period contemplate the past. Think of that beautiful valley in the state of Pennsylvania, where eighty-two years ago to-day, a dear mother and a doting father had born to them a dear little bud of womanhood.

Me thinks I can see them with joy beaming from their countenance as they look upon this little bud that has been committed to their care. How anxious they become for its welfare and comfort. But their joy increases as they see this little bud begin to grow, and their anxiety increases with the development of this charge left to their keeping. But time passes, and this little one grows and blooms into a fine young lady; and soon attracts the eye and gains the heart of a young man and they become one. Then she leaves the home of the kind parents that have watched her with so much interest; for the brief years she has been with them. But time passes, and those parents go to that bourn from which no traveler returns. These ties being severed she clings with more energy to the man of her choice; but the wheels of time keep moving on, and in their revolutions many changes takes place, and to-day you can look back and re-call many incidents of your childhood days, and think of the anxiety and care that that mother bestowed upon your youthful heads. But to-day you are the ones that like family cares rest upon, and you can understand many things that mother said and did for you while children, that you could not understad nor appreciate at that time.

But time passes, and in its race it has carried nearly, if not all, of mother Leas' early associates to their final resting place. But God has spared her and has lengthened out her years far beyond the common age of mankind, and you have been blessed with the society of a mother from infancy to the declining years of some of you, while she has lived to see you all settled down and in good circumstances, and honorable citizens in the community where she lives.

We have contemplated the past, now let us, by the eye of faith, take a view of the future. Mother Leas has had her family preserved for her enjoyment far beyond that of most people but Time, the the great leveler of all things is on our track, and will soon overtake us and this family circle will soon be broken, and the chairs that encircle this social board will be vacated one by one, until they all will be left without an occupant.

Each of these family gatherings makes the number less, and ere long they must cease altogether. Mother cannot be at but a few more, but still she may fill the last chair. Be that as it may, it will make no difference if we are prepared and are ready to meet in an unbroken family circle around the great white throne where God will be our Father and Jesus Christ our elder brother. Therefore let us redeem the time as it passes and apply our hearts unto wisdom."

The next re-union will be held at the residence of Sheriff Leas, in Auburn, on the 3d of Feb., 1882.

J. E. THOMSON.

Our Common Schools.

EDITORS COURIER: While reading an article in your paper upon the "Bane of Our Public Schools," and thinking upon the one which was pointed out, viz: "low wages," it occurred to me that there might be some reasons why it was a bane. The law of supply and demand controls the wages of teachers as much as it controls anything else which may be demanded by the people. If the supply is greater than the demand, the result must be a decrease in price; and if the supply be less than the demand the reverse must be true. Every one knows this to be true, and acts accordingly. Knowing this, we, as teachers, have the remedy in our own hands. We should labor to have the standard of examination so raised as to exclude from our ranks those who are not capable of reaching that standard, or have not the energy to attempt it. In order to do this, we must be ably seconded by a superintendent who has the moral courage and manly stability to reject any and all applicants who may fall below this standard, even though they are personal friends or former pupils. He should also be a man who has no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. Such a superintendent we have now, and the teachers of the county regret that his business is such as to forbid his further service in that position. During his term of office the schools have kept up to their previous standard of excellence, and wages, though still too low are better than last year. There has been good work in the schools because care has been taken in the selection of teachers. Township institutes have become a recognized success, and great good has resulted therefrom. Let the teacher, and all others interested in the cause of education, look into this matter thoroughly and work together, and we may have another superintendent who will keep up the interest already existing in our common schools, and at the same time the wages will be increased.

B. A. F.

LEGALS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Dougherty deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. H. LEAS, Adm'r.

Feb. 14th, 1881. 7 3t

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that David Heckathorn, administrator of the estate of Wm. Heckathorn, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which commences Monday, Feb. 28th, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Feb. 16th, 1881. Wm. H. Leas, Atty.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State, over twenty-one years of age, will, at the March session, 1881, of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drunk on the following premises, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number twenty-eight [28] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, thence north forty four [44] feet thence east twenty two [22] feet then ce south forty-four [44] feet, thence west twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning.

HENRY BASHELIER.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.

Notice is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned, administrator of the estate of John J. Goll, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, on the 18th day of March 1881. 6-3w.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Before Jacob Walborn, Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., DeKalb County, Ind.

Alexander A. Philips
vs.
Sylvester R. Bachelor

WHEREAS the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment having been issued and also a summons in garnishment and by virtue of said writ, property having been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore the defendent and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial the first day of April A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me the undersigned, at my office in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

Feb. 10.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county---In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

B. F. Dow & Co., a corporation, Thomas Linset, Jacob Kahn, Charles G. Winfield, James R. Winfield, Moses L. Hull, Charles F. Newman, Franklin S. Squires, John H. Dungerfield, John H. Kankee, Angus McDonald, Alexander Laughlin and James Sexton are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclosure, by Jonathan Edwards, trustee, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the May term, 1881, of said court, which commences May 16, 1881

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of February, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER Clerk.

5-4w.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

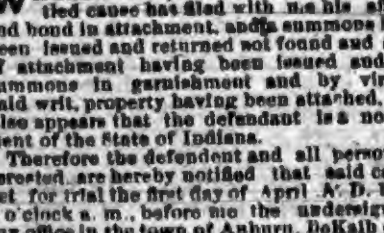

Furniture!

Waterloo, Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81.

CLOTHING, &c.

BUT A FEWDAYS!

Change of Firm.

Furnishing Goods!

Sacrifice Sale!

Fine Clothing!

Splendid Overcoats!

AT COST.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS.

1881.

SPRING SEASON

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

ROOT & COMPANY

Aare now displaying a large variety of Low Cost, Medium and

FINE GOODS,

at much below last seasons prices

HAMBURG EDGING INSERTIONS.

FLOUNCINGS:

1-4, 1-2, 3-4, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches wide, at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10 and 12½c per yard.

FINE EMBROIDERIES:

On Cambrick, Nainsook and Swiss, 1-2, 1, 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide, from 12 1-2c, 15c, 18, 20c, 25, 30c, and 35, up to $1 50 per yard.

MATCHED EMBROIDERIES,

in great variety and exquisite paterns.

ROOT & COMP'Y.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Everybody buys Goods AT

Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREAES DAILY.

Mew Stocks Received Daily.

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

TAKEN INTERNALLY.

$100 REWARD!

FOR ANY CASE OF CATARRH IT WILL NOT CURE.

J. D. Weatherford, of the House A. A. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen, I take pleasure in informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and do not hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh. J. D. WEATHERFORD.

We manufacture and sell it with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE that it will cure any case. Accept a substitute. For sale by all druggists generally. If your druggist does not happen to have it, [illegible] to us and we will forward at once.

Price 75 Cents Per Bottle F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipes used in my practice for [illegible] Years and an illustrated book of [illegible] pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

Attention Farmers!

You can save from ten to fifteen dollars by buying your buggies from Anderson Bros. We have a large assortment of tops which we will sell at bottom prices, three doors north of postoffice. 5-4w.

—For men's and boys' hats and caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5 3w

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The high waters have done considerable damage, and especially along Cedar Creek. Last week on Wednesday morning, it began with a warm rain and a balmy atmosphere. Everybody expected it to be but temporary, but it was not so, however, and the rain came harder for several successive days, and the signs for a gigantic flood were plainly visible. On Saturday, Cedar Creek began to show what she could do in the deluge business, and, from what we have heard, her part was well performed. All the low lands on each side of the stream were covered with water, and the rumbling noise, as she took her course southward, could be heard at a great distance. Bridges were washed away, fences were torn down and carried off, dirt was washed away from the roots of trees and they fell to rise no more. Cellars along Main and Cedar streets were filled with water to the depth of several feet, and a number of articles therein were ruined. It is all over now, and our people can fix things up for the next time.

—The Eel-River road shows up the latest smash-up of railroad material. Last Sunday a train ran off the track between Auburn Junction and Cedar Creek, smashing several cars badly and destroying a quantity of flour and grain. The most prominent sensation connected with this smash-up is as follows: A young man from Butler, dressed in a suit of black broad-cloth and his "mug" adorned with a spring style plug hat, was on his way to see his girl. The conductor was on the engine when it jumped the track, and walking along to the rear end of the train, he spied some object crawling out of the mud and water that accumulated along the ditch. It arose, and there before him stood the would be lover.

"Hello, what's up?" asked the conductor.

And, emptying the water out of his plug, he remarked:

"I am a h——l of a looking thing to go and see a girl, ain't I?"

—Now as spring approaches, and our merchants are preparing to change their line of goods from winter to summer trade of merchandise, we would call their attention to the superior advantage they gain by advertising in the Courier. Our paper has far the largest circulation of any published in the county, and has a large list of subscribers at each postoffice. We have the finest display of type of any establishment in the county, and employ workmen who know how to do work in a neat and tasty manner. The citizen and the farmer expect each merchant to invite them, in the columns of their county paper, to come and examine their goods. The day has come that the people ask this, and the business man, who neglects this important point in his every day routine of business, throws to one side one of his most successful moves in life.

—Our readers will remember of an article being published in the Courier several months ago, relating to an accident on the B. & O. road, wherein the engineer was killed and the fireman, Theo. Swihart, was badly injured. Mr. Swihart, however, gradually recovered, and has, for some time past, been on duty on the same road. For a few weeks back, he has not been feeling well and took a lay off in order to recruit up a little. He kept getting worse, and finally died at his home in Garrett, the latter part of last week. Theo. was a lively, jovial fellow, and was rapidly gaining the confidence of his employers. It is generally believed that the hurt he received, caused his death. He leaves a wife, but no children.

—We learn through a letter from "Jack" Little, that he landed safely at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on Tuesday night of last week. His anticipations were somewhat blighted on arriving at the Springs, and "Jack" has already found out that it is not so nice to have the "mocking birds sing him to sleep every night." He took a stroll down to the city market one morning, and saw on exhibition crows, ground-hogs, opossums, coons, etc., but he also states that they had beef and pork, too. We suppose these extra dishes named above, are for sale expressly for the "cullered gemmen," and the white folks eat sweet potatoes and cracked corn.

—In a few weeks it will be time for our horse-men to advertise the superior qualities of their blooded steeds, and now while we have this subject in our mind, we will inform all owners of horses that we have a fine and elegant assortment of cuts made expressly for the getting up of posters and newspaper advertising. We have all the different grades, from the large, heavy Norman to the small, light race-horse, and we guarantee to put the work together in good style, and charge only a fair compensation for our labor. Call up and have talk about it.

—Many of the friends of Frank Larimore would, no doubt, like to hear of his whereabouts. We learn through a letter that he is at Baltimore, Md. He writes that another polar wave struck that locality last week. There is as much ice in the Chesapeak Bay as at any time during the winter—the same in Delaware Bay and Long Island Sound.

—Mrs Tom Scott is quite sick.

—Commissioner's court next week.

—Herby Weaver is under the weather.

—The express wagons are on wheels again.

—The blacksmiths' harvest still continues.

—Tom. Morris, of Angola, is visiting in town.

—Dr. Hother, of Garrett, was in the city Monday.

—Several signs took a tumble last Saturday night.

—Billy Murphy is busy in the paper-hanging business.

—The new paint company is now Steel, Case & Weyer.

—A good theater troupe would be well patronized just now.

—Theo. Reed is now employed at the Excelsior hardware store.

—Don't throw your ashes into the street; it spoils the sleighing.

—There were no services at the Presbyterian church last sabbath.

—Rob't. Showers is limping around with a big toe frozen to death.

—Tom Mays will not move his family to Hot Springs until spring.

—Miss Etta Showalter leaves to-day to visit her brother in Decatur.

—Hi. Rasely is again among the living. He was in town yesterday.

—Billy Little smashed his thumb while loading logs, last Monday.

—Miss Frankie Ryan is visiting with her friends at Waterloo this week.

—Hon. L. D. Britton, of Corunna, gave us a short call on Friday last.

—Wm. Lanham is not extensively engaged in the poultry business now.

—Do not forget the dance at the Stamets hotel, at the junction, February 22.

—The workmen at the hub and spoke factory are now paid at the end of each month.

—A pleasant party was held at the residence of Wm. Sthair last Saturday evening.

—The doctors seem to be at home a good deal now. There's not much sickness.

—Charley Hoff is taking a lay-off and Mr. Gilland wraps up groceries during his vacation.

—The engineers of the new Lake Shore road passed through Lagrange on Saturday last.

—A literary society will be organized this evening, at the residence of Miss Mollie McKay.

—The log men who have been laying idle for several days, have resumed operations again.

—The passenger trains on the Lake Shore road began to run again on Tuesday of this week.

—There will be services at the Lutheran church next Sunday morning. Rev. Rice officiating.

—Quite a number of our citizens "took in" Fort Wayne yesterday, to attend the soldiers' re-union.

—Auburn pays the highest price of any town in the county for wheat, and in fact all kinds of grain.

—See the new advertisement of Root & Co., in another column. This enterprising firm means business.

—Elmer Lowry, an employe of the Saginaw road, at Jackson, Mich., is spending a few days at home.

—Johnny Gossage says he is going south in the spring. St. Johns will add a good citizen to its population.

—Mat. Zirves, of Waterloo, came down here Tuesday night after Dr. Cowan, his wife being very sick.

—Charles Klotz is selling McDonald's exposure of the great whisky-ring frauds. Every one should read it.

—Next Tuesday is Washington's birthday. We don't know when his little hatchet's birthday day comes.

—Those "who have been thar" say the new Baptist minister is far superior to the average country preacher.

—Frank Rush, of Butler, and Billy Spake, of Garrett, were in the city Monday. Come to see their girls, don't it.

—Lute Miller takes a deep interest in the success of our band boys, and has contributed quite freely to their wants.

—Commissioners court next month. There will be some bridge contracts to let, owing to damages by the high waters.

—Mitch. Houston's new butcher has begun work. This establishment does a large skinning business the year around.

—Why is it that our churches have not held a series of protracted meetings this winter? "There's always more to follow."

—Rev. S. V. McKee, of Mishawaka, Indiana, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and evening.

—The invoicing fever is raging among the merchants. If you find that you have more than you want, divide with us.

—There is an occasional counterfeit silver dollar in circulation. It has the true ring, but is lighter in weight than the genuine.

—Johnny Specht has been suffering from erysipelas in the face for several days. His head was swollen to twice its original size.

—Our farmer friends say that the snow of Saturday was a splendid thing for the wheat, otherwise it might have been frozen to death.

—Howard Coe, who published the DeKalb County Democrat, at this place some years ago, is living at North Manchester, this state.

—Sam Puff is mixing up dough at Ed. Baker's place. Sam ought to have nice light bread, if the Puff has anything to do with it.

—Several of our old saloon men have abandoned the business, and inexperienced parties are trying their hands at it. "There's millions in it."

—There was a pleasant dance party at the residence of Wash Link, Auburn Junction, last Friday evening. They had a hoppin' good time.

—Our popular barber on Seventh street, W. Edgington, is always improving his shop, making things as pleasant as possible for his customers.

—From the Elkhart papers we learn that Will. Forshey, of the Junction, has been hanging around there for several days. Went to see his girl, eh?

—Charley Picker has purchased a lot on Van Buren street, in rear of Berry's machine shop, and will erect a brick dwelling thereon the coming summer.

—Letsht's mon-dawk war Fawsonocht, un von de mommy kick-lin g'bock'a hut, don is olles recht; un von net don pifed mer uf de Fawso-nocht.

—Tom Gross was the only man on Main street who cleaned off his sidewalk after the recent snow. We move that our town dads give Thomas a pension.

—Dr. Kelly and G. M. Ray, of Syracuse, the former a pill peddler, and the later a dispenser of Blackstone, were shaking hands with their many friends here last Monday.

—The Air Line trains now run over the B. & O. to Avilla and thence to Kendallville, and from there back on the old line. High waters have washed away the bridges.

—We have added several hundred subscribers to our already large list, in the last few months, and would just as leave take that many more. Come right along, gentlemen.

—Der Mike Kiplinger un der Oscar Denison ben un ding g'mocbed for seck ha'va. Se shwet'sa der tun far es g'palent gre'ga, un ich glawl vor'hosh'dich das es ba'taawia date.

—Someone poisoned Ed. Eldridge's pup. Any man who would do such a mean thing as this to so smart and innocent a dog, out to be used as a target at a country shooting-match.

—The Wabash Courier, named after us, is one of the best local country papers we ever read. Its articles are gotten up in a spicy and intelligent manner, but rather too personal.

—Our neighbor, Kib., who dishes out hardware below the Courier office, is one among the earliest risers in town. He is a lively, thorough business man and his success in life is assured.

—The delinquent tax-list, published in the Porter County Vidette, occupies one page. It is a nice piece of workmanship, however, and shows plainly that the Vidette is not run by boys.

—Chas. Spake, all the boys know Charley, tried to play a tune on a cog-wheel, at Garrett, and got two fingers badly mangled. They will probably have to be amputated.

—It does not pay to buy cheap buggies, as many have found out to their sorrow, and the best place to buy one that is substantial and fully warranted, is at the Eckhart Carriage Works, Auburn, Ind.

—The faithful agent of the B. & O. express company, Chris. Baker, is on duty every day, rain or shine. And, by the way, Chris. is getting a wide reputation as a hotel man. When you go to the junction drop in.

—The Lake Shore railroad has made arrangements for an immense increase of its facilities. It will include 55 new locomotives, 1,750 freight cars, a number of passenger coaches and other equipments, costing in all $3,000,000.

—A pleasant surprise party was held at Richard Elson's residence Monday evening. The scholars of Dr. Sears and Mr. Elson's Sunday-school classes arranged the programme, and a happy time was had.

—When physicians recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs, colds, etc., of long standing, it certainly must be good. Call at the drug-store and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 and 50 cents.

—No cough nor cold, however obstinate, can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle; large size 50 cents.

—A street peddler, who blew a second-hand horn to gather a crowd, was on the streets Monday. His sales were not very large, our people prefering to buy their goods at home, and thereby receive good, substantial articles.

—Conny Little, our Con., made the valedictory address to the audience at the band concert last Friday evening. Cony started out in immense style, but when he came to the winding up point, he wasn't there. He had forgotten where the box was, and ——ed off his elegant and sublime words without end. The audience began to fall asleep, one by one, when Con. was ——ed by Chris. Baldock and carried behind the scenes.

—Quite a number of the soldier boys attended the re-union of their old regiment, the 44th, at Fort Wayne this week.

—If certain cats don't quit "yawen" around our house of nights, there certainly will be a reduction in the cat census very soon.

—James Stonebraker's dwelling-house near Corunna was destroyed by fire on Saturday of last week, loss, about $1,000, insurance, $150.

—The party subject is beginning to wear out. Instead of having six each week they have only one, and the father of the high-toned youth finds the change very convenient to his financial box.

—Mitchel's saw-mill was filled with water so as to prevent the workmen to perform their labor. This is the first time in the history of the mill that the water has been so high as to stop the running of the machinery.

—Will. Snaffer would like to visit his friends in Waterloo oftener, but then some of them have such a care less way of borrowing a fellow's cutter. But Will. never gets mad when a girl has to be taken out riding.

—Easley's block came near swimming off last week. The water in the basement was up to the first floor, and if there hadn't been so much heft to the building, it would have gone down stream—but it is hard to make brick float.

—We hear that a gentleman from Fort Wayne, contemplates opening a saloon and billiard hall, in an up-stairs room on Seventh street. A saloon without a back door attached to it wouldn't be worth five cents on the dollar.

—Dr. Allyn, who has been hobbling about on crutches for several months, caused from being thrown out of a buggy, is now at Ann Arbor having his limb operated upon. We hope the doctor will meet with a successful result.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., February 12, 1881: Isabella Brown, Mrs. E. M. Brown, Alexander Bowers, Harrison Burgett, Henry Dawson, L. Q. Hardesty, Laura E Jones, Mary Walters.

Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—Clarence Shell, who has been buzzing about town with Doc. Ryan for a partner, for several days, has returned to his home at Fort Wayne. We hear that several of our young ladies tried to get him cracked, but be wasn't that kind of a Shell.

—Monday was St. Valentine's day, and the boys and girls of tender years had lots o'fun picking out and sending characteristic valentines to each other. The postmaster was, of course, in a good humor, and just calls it one of his busy days.

—Tom Cool has a fine looking pair of four-year-old colts that have been driven together for some time, but from some cause unknown, one of them kicked the other on the leg Monday night and broke the limb square off. We are sorry that Tom has met with this sad misfortune.

—Nessels, the murderer, was placed in jail last Thursday and bailed out by his friends on Friday, the bonds being placed at $1,500 instead of $1,000. He is an innocent looking fellow, and we have no doubt, feels sad over the rash act he recently committed.

—George W. Gordon is agent for th History of the 44th Indiana Regimen written by Dr. Rerick, of Lagrange. The work is one of unusual interest to the friends of this noted regiment, and a copy of it should be in every household. We predict for the work a large sale.

—An Iowa clergyman charges for marrying couples, four cents a pound for the groom and two cents for the bride.—[Lagrange Standard.

We would advise some of our young kids, who are so anxious to double-up, and cannot pay the five dollars asked by Indiana clergymen, to go to Iowa.

—A young man by the name of Taylor, brakeman on the Saginaw road, while coupling cars at the junction, recieved a severe injury of the right hand, which will probably result in the loss of the thumb. His injuries were dressed by Dr. Littlefield, who thinks there is a possibility of saving the thumb, although, if saved, will be more in the way than useful.

—Sunday last was one of those mean, disagreeable days. The streets were barren of people. The hotels were "patronized" extensively, and the old inhabitant, as well as the young weather-cock, gave his opinions of the weather, and told all present exactly how spring would open up. The girl who had just got her winter hat, or her pull-back dress fixed over, was compelled to stay at home and meditate over the thoughts of Julia Jones, if she could only see her walk up the church isle with her new out-fit on. Truly it is said, "life is but a dream."

—The concert given by the Auburn band, last Friday evening, was a successful undertaking for the boys, the proceeds amounting to $41.25 leaving them in the neighborhood of $35.00 to further the interests of the organization. The night was rainy and the wind blew hard, and otherwise the audience would have probably been twice as large. We learn that the boys will give another entertainment ere long, assisted by the Corunna band, and by putting the two together, our citizens can look forward for a first-class concert.

Neighborhood Nippings.

—An Irish Land League has been established in Fort Wayne, with Judge Robert Lowry as its president.

—Parties at Milford expect to run a hack to Syracuse lake during next summer for the accommodation of pleasure seekers.

—Syracuse Gazette: Last week Alf. Roberts shipped by express to a friend in Pennsylvania, a pike caught in Syracuse lake which measured three feet and a half in length and weighed eighteen pounds. Beat that if you can.

—The hogs of Joseph Perrin, of South Toledo, went on a big drunk, the other day. Some casks of native wine had been placed outside the house, when by some accident, a spigot was knocked out of one of them and the hogs drank their fill, and all got drunk as lords.

—Last week, some prisoners confined in jail at Fort Wayne, attempted to escape by throwing pepper into the jailer's eyes, and then pounding him over the head with a club. The plucky jailer and his assistant were equal to the the emergency, and the rascals having failed in the attempt, are now put into closer quarters.

—The D. Pauw Plate Glass company, of New Albany, Ind., one of the largest plate-glass manufacturing concerns in the world, are to remove their works to Pittsburg. Already the company has purchased thirty acres of land at the southern suburbs of the city. The company paid $500,000 for their works at New Albany, and the works at Louisville cost $200,000. They expect to save $125,000 a year in the cost of coal alone by removing to Pittsburg.

—During the past week the country has been visited with most destructive floods. Bridges have been carried away at Logansport, Merom, South Bend, Toledo and numberless other places. At New Orleans, part of the city has been flooded for several days, and some of the railroads cannot enter the city, but transfer their passengers to boats, some miles out. At Toledo, the middle ground has been ten feet under water, and the railroad sheds and other property, much damaged. No trains could pass through for a number of days. The Lake Shore road, could only run partial trains from Toledo west. At Cleveland, the water and broken ice came tearing down the river to the lake, where it gorged and the water began rising in the lower parts of the town, but a cannon was taken out on the pier and some thirrty shells thrown upon that portion of the ice that still held together. This broke the ice and let the gorge clear itself by moving into the lake, and the danger was past.

FLOODS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

At Washington, the breaking up of ice in the Potomac, has caused an unprecedented flood. The ice packed up against the Long Bridge, causing the water to rise rapidly, until it covered all the lower part of the city. Half of Pennsylvania Avenue was flooded and boats were used to take people across from one side to the other. Part of the grounds at the White House, were under water. The Botanical Gardens were destroyed, and water filled the basement of the census office, so that the records of the census had to be removed to prevent their destruction—all were saved, however. In a foundry, the melted iron was allowed to run out, to prevent its coolling into a solid mass in the cupola, as the water was rising in the building. The rush into the water, of the hot iron, caused a violent explosion, injuring several workmen. A lime house took fire from the wetting of the lune, and the fire spread rapidly. The firemen, working waist deep in the water finally subdued it. Saturday night, one end of the Long Bridge gave away and the water began to subside.

—Ich will eich a mole sawga we mere haas'a foug'a dud; Ich un my glana galer hund gana nous in dar bush, mere nemma un sock mit; gli yahga mere aner in un holah bluck, der bluck mus hole al gons doirick duno nem ich der sock un hapo ene on ame end fum bluck, un der gla hu gricked un longer pole un sthot um oner end. Gli sphringed dar haas rous indar sock; es is der shenshed wake for en haas sa fongah Ich hab shundifeel sela wake fongoh. Ich kon eich saaga es is akposh der haas sanea in dar sock chumb'a es nemod atwa aner tor der sock sa haya un aner der haas rous da athorra.

—The young man who "dishes up" locals for the Terre Haute Gazette, in speaking of a wedding trousseau, wrote that the bride wore a pair of slippers on her dainty feet which would fit a fairy bride. The intelligent compositor had it: "The bride wore a pair of slippers in her dirty feet which would fit a ferry-boat." The Gazette man was over at Indianapolis "doing" the legislature for a couple of weeks afterward, was the reason the irate bridegroom did not lick the editor.—[Lagrange Democrat.

For Sale or Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A. No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler, being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address

Isaac Hirschler,
4 tf Butler, Ind.

For Sale.

A residence in the south part of town, new house containing eight rooms, good cistern and well. Also, good house in west part of town containing five rooms, with wood-house, well, cistern and large lot, will be sold at a bargain. W. H. McQuiston.

WATERLOO.

—Mrs. John Leas is on the sick list.

—Judge Best has returned from "Goshen."

—Several cases of sickness reported near town.

—Meeting still in progress at the U. B. church.

—The Presbyterian church elected new officers last Thursday evening.

—Miss Katie Brown has returned from a protracted visit to her relatives.

—Mell. Johnson's box at the postoffice was filled three times with valentines on Monday.

—Jule Dennison's big sticks of candy survives, but the small boys look in at the window with longing eyes.

—C. W. Gillette, agent of the Jackson road, has provided a comfortable sitting-room for ladies at the depot.

—Several trains on the Lake Shore road had to be abandoned on account of high water in the middle ground at Toledo.

—Over six hundred valentines were put into the postoffice here on Monday, and a corresponding number of the people made happy.

—Mr. Chilcoat, of Edgerton, is visiting his Waterloo friends this week, and from his looks we have come to the conclusion that Edgerton is a very healthy town.

—M. E. quarterly meeting last Sunday, Rev. Greeneman presiding. In the evening he preached an interesting missionary sermon. Subject: Mexico. It was listened to with great interest.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained by the ladies of the church, at the residence of Henry Willis, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23. Supper from six to eight o'clock. All are invited.

—Brand and Duncan have been so busy dealing out groceries, that they delivered a sack of buckwheat flour instead of Indian meal. Luckily it fell into honest hands, and an exchange followed.

—Miss Kring preached her farewell sermon Monday night: Her next field of labor will be Elkhart. We understand that a great many have joined the Evangelical church, since these meetings began.

—Jacob Kahn, of Chicago, was in town over Sunday. The only change we see in Jake is, that if anything he is a "leetle" fatter than he was and a more whole-souled fellow than Jacob Kahn is, indeed, hard to find.

PERFECTED PLANS.

The General Committee at Washington Showing Great Energy, and the B. & O. Road Backit up Most Effectively.

The fourth of March is coming closer and closer, and as a consequence thereof the activity displayed by the committees at Washington and by the management of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company is most apparent. The general committee, in the perfecting of all the plans necessary for the complete success of the inauguration display, has its hands full, but as there appears to be no end of money or of enterprise and energy, there is no doubt but what the event will be a memorable one. The Baltimore and Ohio having the great advantage of the only direct track from Chicago to Washington, will undoubtedly be very largely patronized, and to meet the demands on the road the company has recently added very largely to its equipment and perfected its schedule to accommodate any number of trains and put them through on prompt time. The placing on of its dining-car line has proved a very popular move on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio, and now with its diners, its palatial sleepers, its elegant day coaches and fast time, the old reliable route will be more popular than ever. The company will place on sale round-trip tickets at low rates, good going on any train from the first to the third inclusive, and returning on any train up to the night of the seventh.

For Sale or Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler—being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address,

Isaac Hirschler,
4-tf. Butler, Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, in the high-school building at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh.

—Use Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee, Java coffee at 25 cents per pound, new prunes 12 pounds for $1.00, molasses 50 cents per gallon, syrups 75 and 60 cents per gallon, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 5-3w.

—For velvets, velveteens, trimming silks, satins, satin stripes, dress silks and silk fringes, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5 3w.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True And Co., Augusta, Maine. [illegible]

FASHIONS.

Purple, maroon, blue and sage,
Red and yellow, all the rage,
Satins, velvet, silk and wool,
Dresses scant and dresses full,
Gathered, pleated, shirred and plain,
Short and long and demi-train,
Aprons, trains and jaunty coats,
Wraps, dolmans and redingotes—
[illegible] on dress parade,
[illegible] cavalcade!

Gray-haired matrons, blondes, brunettes,
Pretty school-girls, coy coquettes,
Eyes of blue, of black, of brown,
From the country, from the town,
Hair in coils, in curls, in braids,
Merry children, nursery maids,
Tall and slender, fat and short,
Characters of every sort,
Congregate from near and far;
To revel in the world's bazar.

Plaids and stripes and polka dots,
Suits for coaches, suits for yachts;
All the world is but a stage
For archery or pilgrimage.
Ancient dames affect, perhaps,
Kerchief suits and poke caps;
Sweet sixteen becomes with taste
Grandma's Quaker skirt and waist;
Streets present (to use a trope)
Fashion's gay kaleidoscope.

Search your attics, trunks and chests;
Don the figured velvet vests,
Dotted mull in dainty tints,
Turkey red and flowered chintz;
Bend the Leghorn hats in shape,
Drape the shawls of Canton crape,
Hail the fates that now restore
Fashions à la Pompadour;
Celebrate the grand event,
Join the toilet tournament.

THE NEW SCHOOLMASTER.

It was a warm twilight in early October when the new schoolmaster arrived at the Forks. He came on foot, with his traveling-bag slung over his back by means of a cane—a sturdy young man, with red hair, shapely features and an independent gait. He held his head as if he were determined to thrust it through every obstacle which came in his way, and looked neither to the right nor to the left, though a glance over his shoulder would have revealed to him, through the fringes of the gigantic pine trees, a sunset picture such as is seldom seen in this cold New England region.

There was more than the usual number of sitters in the store that night, drawn thither by the fact that the new schoolmaster was expected, and, when that gentleman reached the dingy little building, they were all on the steps to greet him.

"New schoolmaster, I calc'late; step'n the scaterable awhile, hey?" said the store-keeper, who was also the school-agent and mill-owner—the one great man of the place.

"Would like to, but the fact is I've been a-travelin' all day, pretty much, and am gettin' to be rather sharp-set. Besides that, I'm afraid my boarding-mistress 'll get tired o' waitin' for me, and clear away her supper-table."

"Ah, yis; wal, pr'aps ye'd better keep along. The widder hain't overpeahunt. That's her haouse over there—the second on the right. Hope I see you well, mister."

The second house on the right was cosy and inviting. It was unpainted, but the curtains at the windows were daintily white and clean. Great trees stood and gave it a pleasant, sheltered look, though the leaves had nearly all fallen. A row of milk-pans hanging on the fence reflected the sunset clouds in their glowing surfaces, and suggested the perfection of household neatness. A motley brood of fowls are eating their supper with a great deal of cluck and clatter from the hands of a rosy, energetic-looking matron who stood in the doorway. A young girl with a complexion like a picture of Greuze was driving a speckled cow up the lane which led to the barn. The cow's horns were fancifully decorated with a garland of the "traveler's joy," still beautiful, though its leaves were slightly discolored by frost, and its white blossoms changed to airy, silver down. The girl's rustic broad-brimmed hat was also decorated with leaves, berries and dried blossoms. The picture was worth seeing, but the schoolmaster evidently had not an artist's eye.

At the first glance he said to himself, "Pity that girl doesn't know how to spend her time in a more profitable way than to trim up a cow in all that nonsense."

The girl colored to the deepest crimson when she discovered the stranger's eye upon her, and she disappeared into the barn with her cow as quickly as possible.

The woman in the doorway disposed of her dish of corn, felt of her back hair and made haste to decorate her plain matronly features with a bright, hospitable smile.

"The new schoolmaster, I s'pose," said she, holding out her hand.

"I—I don't know," replied he, gazing after the retreating figure of the young girl in a dazed sort of way.

"What!" came in a tone of extreme astonishment from the woman, who regarded him with sudden suspicion.

"O, excuse me, the fact is, I am the new schoolmaster. I wasn't thinking, or rather, I was thinking about something else."

She smiled, and catching the merry twinkle in her eye he laughed aloud, but it was a vexed, embarrassed laugh, utterly destitute of mirth.

"She'll find me a different sort of a chap from what she imagines, I rather guess. It's the first time I ever forgot myself because a girl had a pretty face, and I mean it shall be the last," he said to himself.

"Walk in, Mr. Watkins; I kept supper waitin' fur you. I recon ye're pretty hungry travelin' so fur, or did you ride instead of travel?"

"You're right, marm, I am hungry. All the dinner I had was a dish of bread and milk at Grindall's."

"Miss Grindall don't pervide for stage passengers ez I should think she would. She's a-getting dretful kind of shifless lately. Ef you'll jest wait a minute or tew I'll stir up the fire a little. The tea's got a mite cold."

"O, yes, I can wait a few minutes when there is such a lively prospect of having something to eat before me."

"Do you follow school-keepin' all the year around, Mr. Watkins?"

"No, marm, I do a little tin peddling in the summer time. The women folks down below as well as up here have to have their turn at teaching then."

"Tin peddlin' is a dreatful payin' business, I've heard tell?"

"Well, it is tolerable. 'Taint quite as genteel as school keeping, but I'm for getting on in the world. I've most paid for a snug little farm already, and I and my mother manage pretty comfortably."

"This ain't so bad," thought the widow. "He's forehanded enough for so young a man, and he's orful took with Phebe. I never see anything like the way he looked at her. I did lot on her marryin' a preacher, but folks so high up in the world hain't so dreadful common, especially single ones. But, there, it's no use; she's so bashful she won't speak to nobody, won't let nobody git acquainted with her, all I ken say or dew."

"Phebe," she called, stepping to the door: "I wish you'd hurry in 'n pour the new schoolmaster's tea for him whilst I go daown sullar 'n work over my butter. Ets got tew be done afore dark, yeou knoew."

Phebe appeared with a look of dire distress on her lovely countenance and did as she was bidden, but she did not once lift her eyes during the whole time she remained in the room.

"This bread is first-rate, full as good as my mother makes, if not better. I shouldn't wonder if you made it yourself, now," said he, attempting to speak with his usual jaunty, self-important air. But, for some reason or other, he felt a strange embarrassment, and was surprised at himself. "What is there about this pesky girl that makes such a fool of me?" he thought, angrily.

The distress on Phebe's face deepened to actual despair as she gasped a hardly-audible "yes." She wished with all her heart that the bread was as heavy as it it had been yesterday, then, perhaps, he might have kept silence. "You're a going to be one of my scholars, I hope," he proceeded, with a glance of open admiration, though given with a rather shame-faced air. He did it to assure himself that he dared to do it, feeling unhappily like the old woman who did not know whether she was herself or no.

Phebe stammered something, which sounded like "I don't know," and moved as far away from the table as possible.

"Bashful as a partridge," he thought. "Well, so much the better; I don't like forward women. She ain't used to seeing anybody but lumbermen, and river-drivers, and that kind of clodhoppers, I s'pose, and is kinder flustrated at seein' me. But what do I care about her, anyhow; I've got such a start in the world that I ought to marry a rich woman. Rich widows are plenty every now and then. I don't imagine her mother has got much of any property."

As soon as he had finished his meal, Phebe hastily removed the dishes from the table and escaped into the kitchen, and he saw nothing more of her until the next morning. She appeared then in celestial blue, which harmonized wonderfully with the rich sunburn on her blonde cheeks, and one of the other boarders, a handsome, stalwart young lumberman, who sat beside her at the table, regarded her with devotion and talked to her in a low tone—so low that no one else was able to hear what he was saying.

Phebe seemed filled with confusion, and, beyond a blushing yes or no, made no reply, but the schoolmaster became instantly fired with jealousy, and commenced to draw all attention to himself by his boastful and pompous talk. He talked both of commerce and learning until the two young lumbermen looked properly subdued and became silent.

"Speakin' of books," said the landlady, "I bought one of a peddler last summer. It has got an orful pooty cover, but there's poetry inside; p'ra'ps you'd like to read that. I can't say as how I enjoy sech readin' myself, but Phebe she's all kerried away with it."

"I generally make my own poetry," said the schoolmaster, grandly.

An awed hush succeeded this announcement, and for the first time Phebe lifted her eyes and looked the consequential gentleman full in the face. It was a shy, brief glance, but filled with half-awed, half-admiring interest. The schoolmaster started when he met their gaze as if he had received a blow, and from that moment he was a changed man, so bound by the chains of love that his mind took no more ambitious flights; so anxious with its doubts and fears that he lost his flippant manners, and became subdued and silent; so humbled by its insight that he no longer held his head above his fellows; so softened and changed by its influence that his mercenary projects all went to naught.

At the end of the week it was voted by the other boarders that the schoolmaster was a "good feller, awfully diffrant from what he seemed at first." At the end of the month he was called "kinder grumpy," at the end of two months it was surmised that he was in love. Never was lover so tormented. The shyness of his lady-love was remarkable; she was never visible except at meal times and in the school-room. He spent all his leisure time in planning how he could meet her, but his plans always failed. If he found her alone in the kitchen at work, she would drop whatever she had in her hands and slip away in a flash. If he attempted to walk to school with her she would manage to elude him with truly wonderful adroitness. Once he hid behind a tree to waylay her on her way to school, but she seemed to guess his intentions by intuition and walked a half-mile out of her way to reach her destination by another road. Spelling-school evenings, when all the young fellows in the region round about congregated in the old school-house, each one waiting on the door-steps, when the exercises were over, to whisper, "May I see you home?" in rosy maidens' ears, Phebe clung to the skirts of some sober married female for protection, and insisted on going home in her shadow. In school-hours there was no opportunity for love-making. Phebe was a model scholar. She never missed in her lessons—she neither whispered nor laughed. All the other girls were continually asking questions of the master. They hung round him at recess; they lavished upon him all sorts of coquettish attentions; but Phebe was never troubled over her arithmetic, and never approached him from one day's end to another. So the days went on, and the term was nearly ended. He had spoken to Phebe's mother, and she had expressed her pleasure at receiving him as a son-in-law, but declared that she "couldn't dew nothin' with the gal; she was headstrong, as well as bashful, and, if she were to speak to her, it would only make the unhappy matter worse."

It was a clear, bright, winter morning. The clouds clung, like [illegible], to the highest boughs of the forest through which the schoolmaster passed on his way to school. An opening in the trees revealed the snow-covered peak of a distant mountain which shone like a beautiful star in the fair bosom of day. The wind wafted the spicy odor of the pines. A brook, singing under its prison wall of ice, seemed like a voice from fairy-land promising spring. The stillness surrounded one like a dream. The schoolmaster hung his head in deep thought. He must speak to Phebe. All his subtle plans to accomplish this end had failed heretofore, and the time when he should leave the place was nearing. He had been trying to find some excuse to keep her after school for a long time, in spite of its being held a great disgrace by the older girls to endure this punishment, though the boys and the smaller girls were often kept until nearly dark in the afternoon. But when was Phebe known to miss a lesson, or to commit a misdemeanor of any sort? "The only thing I can resort to is to keep her after school on the pretense of having discovered her whispering or laughing," he said to himself. "It is mean, I know, allfired mean, but there's no other way."

Fortune turned her face toward him that day, however. For some reason or other, Phebe was in an absent-minded mood and blundered unaccountably in her grammar lesson. Having once failed, she went from bad to worse, and got into such a maze of bewilderment that all the other girls laughed at her.

"You will stay a while after school to-night, Miss Phebe, and we'll see about this lesson," said he, more sternly than he had intended to speak, with a ring of triumph in his tone.

A murmur of disappointment ran round the room, but one glance at the determined face of the master was sufficient to hush it. Phebe accepted the punishment with comparative coolness. She colored deeply, of course, but she neither hid her face in her hands, nor wept, nor betrayed angry defiance. But the master was in a fever of uneasiness during the remainder of the session. He half expected rebellion. He feared that she would attempt to leave the school-room with the others in spite of his command, and sternly resolved to be on his guard against such a proceeding on her part.

His fears were groundless, however; when the bell rang for dismissal Phebe remained quietly in her seat, her demure eyes fixed upon her book. There had been a great deal of laughing and whispering, a great many failures in lessons that day, but it was a remarkable fact that no one but Phebe was subjected to so dire a punishment therefor. Venturing to look up, she found herself alone with the master, and burst into a flood of terrified tears.

"Phebe," he said, in a tender tone, approaching her desk, "don't be mad with me for keeping you here; 'twasn't on account of that miserable lesson, but because you wouldn't give me any chance to speak to you; you wouldn't let me tell you how much I set by you. I want you to be my wife."

Phebe's weeping progressed with renewed vigor.

"Tell me, Phebe, are you so mad that you will never forgive me? Won't you lift your head and give me just one look?"

There seemed to be no hope that this request would be granted.

"Tell me, Phebe, is it because I've got red hair that you won't have me? I know it's pretty red, but then I've seen a city preacher with redder," in a tone which implied that he expected doubt at such an astonishing statement.

Phebe shook her prostrate head emphatically. Her own hair approached this despised tint.

"Then what is it you have against me? Am I too poor? I haven't anything but my farm and its stock, and they ain't quite paid for, I know, but I mean to have more before long—that is, if you'll have me; if you won't, I don't care what becomes of me."

Phebe again shook her head very decidedly.

"Then I ain't genteel enough, or p'raps you like that curly-headed chap that works in the woods better," in a faint tone, ghastly with foreboding.

Another still more decided negative.

"Well, then, what's to hinder you from having me, I should like to know? Phebe, I'd rather have you be my wife than to own all the big farms, all the big lumber in Roostick county? Will you marry me?"

A renewed flood of tears was heard from the depths of the well-soaked grammar at this point, but there was a different kind of motion to the head, a slow, upward movement of the chin.

"Hurrah!" shouted the master, lifting the girl to her feet, and coming in contact with a great deal of briny moisture as he touched his lips to her cheek. "It's all right now. I ain't going to the insane asylum, I shan't commit suicide after all; and as for you, Phebe, I know I can make you happy. When I first came to the Forks, I thought there was nothing in the world but property 'n learning, but now I see my mistake."

And he shouted again, until the whole neighborhood resounded with his jovial voice.

Winter Sports.

"Ah, that's what I like! that's what I like!" chirped old Mr. Whistleblossom, as he came carefully down the hill where the boys were exercising their sleds. "If there's anything I really love, it's to see the boys, full of animal spirits, enjoying these wintry sports." And just at that instant 150 pounds of animal spirits came dashing down the hill on a double-runner, and caught the unsuspecting Mr. Whistleblossom between the heels. There was a sound of revelry by night, and when they picked up the unfortunate gentleman, and had pinned together the ruptured back of his coat, he remarked, in a tone so gentle that it made him quite black in the face, that the City Government who would refuse to pass a law making it a reform-school crime to slide on the streets were a set of pusillanimous yahoos.—*Rockland Courier.*

Two country fellows stop before the window of a hat store, and view with admiration a hat having a little mirror at the bottom. "Why do they put a looking-glass at the bottom of the hat?" asked one. "So the man who buys it can see whether it fits him," replied the other.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THEY eat monkey-cutlets in Brazil.

[illegible] kills 6,000,000 Chinese every year, so the missionaries say.

IT is scarcely known that such is the case, but whales and seals suckle their young.

IN the year 1900 February will have but twenty-eight days, although a leap year. This phenomenon occurs once only in 900 years, and always in the odd 100.

THE Roman Emperor Maximinus was upwards of eight feet in height, and, like Milo of Crotona, could squeeze to powder the hardest stone with his fingers, and break the leg of a horse with a kick.

WHILE a prisoner in Germany, Richard I. received an invitation to a boxing match with the son of his jailer. He received the first blow, which made him stagger, but, recovering, with a blow of his fist he killed his antagonist on the spot.

THE spoken language of China so differs in every separate province that people living a hundred miles apart can no more understand each other than a Norwegian can understand a Hottentot. The Mandarin or Court language is more common than any other dialect, and is the official tongue of the empire.

THE average of heat and cold varies but little from year to year. The average of the highest daily record in 1878 was 61¼, and in 1879 was 58¼, which shows an extreme of the change within five years. The average of the lowest daily record for the year 1879 was 41¼, and for 1878 46¼, representing the extremes on that side.

WHEN we study the construction of our most important instruments we discover to our astonishment that the latter are copies of some parts of our body, and simply a further completion of them. In the first stone hammer man has unknowingly imitated his forearm with closed fist; in the shovel and spoon we see the forearm and hollowed hand; in the saw we find a reproduction of a row of teeth; tongs represent the closing together of thumb and fingers; in the hook is a bent finger reproduced; the pencil is simply a prolongation of the forefinger; so we see in all instruments, from the simplest to the most complicated, only an improvement and completion of the human organs; and thus we find that all the intentional thoughts of man are directed toward the same aim as that toward which organic development tends.

PROF. TAIT, of Edinburgh, thus illustrates the gigantic scale upon which nature performs some of her most ordinary operations: Suppose a mere tenth of an inch of rain to fall from the lowest mile of the atmosphere. An inch of rain is five pounds of water to the square foot, and gives out on being condensed from vapor, approximately, 8,000 units of heat, on the centigrade scale. The mass of the mile-high column of air, a square foot in section, is about 360 pounds, and its specific heat about a quarter that of water. Thus its temperature throughout would be raised by about 33 degrees centigrade, or 60 degrees Fahrenheit. For one-tenth of an inch of rain, therefore, we should have a rise of temperature of the lowest mile of the atmosphere amounting to 33 degrees centigrade—quite enough to produce a very powerful ascending current. As the air ascends and expands it cools, and more vapor is precipitated, so that the ascending current is further accelerated. The heat developed over one square foot of the earth's surface under these conditions is equivalent to work at the rate of a horse-power for twelve minutes. Over a square mile this would be 10,000,000 horse-power for half an hour. A fall of one-tenth of an inch of rain over the whole of Great Britain gives heat equivalent to the work of 1,000,000 of horses for half an hour. Numbers like these are beyond our comprehension. They enable us, however, to see the full explanation of the energy of the most violent hurricanes in the simplest physical concomitants of the mere condensation of aqueous vapor.

A Matrimonial Shylock.

A clerk in a leading business house of this city became so involved that he needed $500 to extricate himself from the difficulty. By some means he discovered that a table girl at one of the hotels had by hard work saved up a considerable sum of money and to her he applied for a loan. This was readily granted, and a note with interest and a day of payment, only some months in the future, was executed in acknowledgement of the same. The time came and with it the same chronic inability on the part of the maker to pay it. He pleaded for an extension of time, but this the waiter maiden refused utterly to grant, and informed him that he must either pay the sum at once or marry her. The woman was about forty years old, and much more than correspondingly ugly, so that the debtor demurred against the imposition of such hard terms. The woman, however, was non-relenting. With her it was either the money or a husband, and, on the whole, she seemed quite anxious to choose the latter. When the hero saw the gravity of the situation he perceived no way to escape it, and finally capitulated, and the marriage was performed. The man belongs to a good family, and is said to be greatly humiliated by the condition in which he so unwillingly finds himself, in being allied by force to a woman so inferior to himself in social position and intellect. The woman, however, was so well pleased that she rented and furnished a house and was ready for business before the wedding day.—*Indianapolis News.*

Nature's Big Gas Tanks.

Bradford, Pa., and neighboring places are lighted and heated by natural gas. In 1875 an oil company was sinking a well in a high hill west of Bradford. At the depth of several hundred feet they struck a vein of gas. No oil was found. The force of the gas was such that when it was ignited a pillar of fire more than fifty feet high was formed. The roar of the gas could be heard for a mile and more. This burned for months. The heat was such that grass and foliage grew in the depth of winter as luxuriantly for hundreds of feet around as it did in the summer. Strawberries ripened near this well in February. The well had been burning for a long time before the feasibility of utilizing it was thought of. A belt of big territory, but yielding vast volumes of gas, was subsequently found to exist in the vicinity of the original gas well. A company was formed to carry the gas into the city. It is now distributed all over the place by pipes. A gas-pipe, with jets attached, is run into the parlor and kitchen stoves. The supply of gas is controlled by a stopcock on the pipe. When a fire is wanted a lighted match is thrown into the stove and the gas turned on. The fire is started at once. The gas possesses great heating qualities, and apartments are warmed as quickly and as well by it as by coal. Gas for illuminating purposes is conducted into the house the same as artificial gas is taken in. At first the light was not brilliant and steady, owing to impurities. Processes for refining it were invented, and now the natural illuminator is unsurpassed by the finest manufactured gas. It is so cheap that people seldom turn out their lights. It burns day and night in stores, hotels, private houses and streets. Consumers pay by the month instead of by the thousand. Gas-wells have come to be more valuable than oil wells, and the sudden phenomenal appearance of oil in some of the principal wells in the gas belt has created consternation among owners and consumers. For years the gas has flowed from wells in unremitting volume. That oil was not to be found there it was thought had been conclusively settled.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Dueling of the Last Century.

A man of the present age, not thoroughly conversant with the state of society in Europe during the eighteenth century, would hardly be willing to believe the truth of the matter. We speak particularly of the duel. Really, much of the adventure on the so-called field of honor, of that time, is entirely unfit for publication, and, if published, would be believed by but few. When reading of the duel in Ireland, the impression rests in our mind that the Emerald Isle must take the palm in the way of horrors and abominations of personal combat. But anon we visit England; then France; then Germany; Italy, Austria, Spain—in short, wherever fashion had introduced the sword and pistol as social arbiters; go where you please, and read of the doings there, and you will feel that each in turn was the most bloody of the lot. In those times men fought just for the fun of the thing.

These thoughts have been suggested by the following curious passage, which comes to me from a source not to be questioned: During the reign of George I. two military officers of London—Maj. Walsh and Capt. Hudon—having heard repeated accounts of the success of two Irish gentlemen in affairs of honor, determined to go over and test the much-boasted skill. To Dublin they came, where Mr. Fitz Allan and Col. Callahan were pointed out to them as the heroes whom they sought. Walsh embraced the first opportunity, at a public ball, and brushed rudely against Mr. Fitz Allan. The latter turned, and saw a stranger; and, thinking the affair must have been only an accident, he went his way without further notice.

On the following day, Maj. Walsh, in a tap-room where many gentlemen were assembled, told of the circumstance—declared that he had purposely insulted Fitz Allan, who had not dared to respond.

Col. Callahan chanced to be present. He advanced to the Englishman, and politely informed him that he was Fitz Allan's friend; that he would take it upon himself to declare that his friend had slighted the insult, believing it to have been an unavoidable accident; and, further, in behalf of his friend, he would extend a challenge, the fight to take place at once.

The Major accepted, and the other went in search of his friend, who was quickly found, and brought upon the scene.

Fitz Allan came in smiling. No words were wasted. The company repaired to an adjacent riding-yard, where the preliminaries were arranged, and the combatants placed in position, sword in hand.

"Upon my soul," said Callahan, addressing Capt. Hudon—the two acting seconds to their friends, respectively—"I think we may as well take a hand in the pastime. It is a pity to lose such an opportunity."

Nothing, at that moment, could have pleased the English Captain better. He consented immediately, and the twain drew their swords.

And then commenced the double duel—a duel brought about on the merest whim—to test the truth of flying rumor, Callahan and Hudon being seconds, and feeling that they ought to be ready to attend to their principals, went at it with the quickest and most energetic movements. Very soon the Englishman was surprised. He had fancied himself an expert at sword-play, but here was a man who bewildered him. The Irishman's blade flashed through the air like a line of light, leaving behind it a network of flame that seemed to create a dazzling veil of blinding rays. So for a little time, till the Englishman had been wounded in three places, and then Callahan gave the *coup de grace*, passing his point through between the ribs and out at the back. As he recovered his sword he turned to his principal and said:

"I'll attend to you now, Fitz. My man is laid away!"

"Oho! Then, egad! I'll finish mine!" And gathering himself for a feint—a twirl—and a pass, that had never yet failed him, he spitted his opponent through, from side to side.

The two Englishmen were taken in hand by the best surgeons and faithfully nursed. For a time their lives were despaired of, both; but they finally recovered, and lived to become warm and ardent friends of the men who had given them so severe a lesson in dueling.

When to Pay Your Debts.

The *Presbyterian Banner* says: "The beginning of the year is a good time for paying all small bills."

That is sound doctrine, so far as it goes; but why limit the paying of bills to "small" ones? Or, for that matter, why not pay all bills, both large and small, as they become due, without waiting for the "beginning of the year?" St. Paul's doctrine is, "Owe no man anything;" and John Randolph's was like unto it, "Pay as you go."—*New York Ledger.*

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Cold-Weather Yarns.

"Nobody knew until the next spring how low the mercury did get that year," said Sheriff Ridgway. "We had a thermometer big enough to keep account of the weather for the whole State. It was three feet long, and had a bulb at the bottom as big as a turnip. We didn't bother with degrees on that thermometer. We always said it was so many inches below or so many inches above zero. The thermometer hung on an apple tree in the garden at our old place on the Lackawack. In the spring of '59 I was spading up the garden. Under this apple tree I struck a vein of quicksilver. I thought I had discovered a mine of the stuff, and says to myself, 'This ends the lumber business.' I calls the old gentleman out and told him I'd struck a quicksilver mine, and that when the company was formed to work it I would take nothing less than treasurer of it. He didn't say anything, but he looked at the quicksilver I had in my hand, then at me, and then at the thermometer that hung on the tree. I looked at that, too. The bulb was bursted. Then I understood the situation. The mercury had settled a foot and a half below zero on the thermometer. That wasn't as low as the weather called for, so it pushed the bottom out of the bulb, went down three feet to the ground, and dropped six inches under the surface before it reached the level of the temperature. Don't go up along the Lackawack and talk about the thermometer being 20 deg. below zero, for there are people up there yet who remember our big thermometer and the winter the mercury went five feet below zero, and they'll laugh at you."

"I've always said that these little thermometers we have nowadays ain't no account," said Billy Wasson. "What chance has weather on a thermometer six or eight inches long, anyhow?"

"It don't have no chance at all," said Peacock Brink. "Down t'my house, where there air no th'mometer to bother with the weather, I bets it's fifteen degree colder'n 'tis up here."

"Do you remember the winter that Red Drake was chased by a deer in the valley woods, and had a narrow escape from death, all owing to the weather," asked Pete Quick. "Cold as it was, Red was hunting. He shot at the deer, and the deer got mad and took after him. Red dropped his gun, and made for a tree. It was so cold that the breath from the deer's nostrils froze as it shot out in streams of fog, and before the deer reached Red two pieces of ice, fifteen inches long and two inches and a quarter thick, stuck from the animal's snout like the tines of a pitchfork. Just as Red reached the foot of the tree the deer caught him. One of the pieces of ice went on one side of Drake, and one on the other. The tree was just big enough to fit in between the ends of the two prongs of ice and hold the deer fast. There they were. Red couldn't move, nor the deer couldn't move. The deer's breath kept on freezing, and Red looked back over his shoulder and saw ice forming all around him. He expected to be frozen to death. By-and-by when the circle of ice had grown so tight around him that it was hard for him to breathe, he saw that the deer's nose was being rapidly closed by the forming ice. Here was his only hope. If he could hold out until the breathing of the deer was shut off he might escape, for then the deer would die, and in falling break the icy bonds. When the ice had closed around Red so tight that he could only get a breath about a sixteenth of an inch in length, kerplunk dropped the deer to the ground, dead from suffocation, and Red was free. On any other day the wound that Red gave the deer would have killed it at once. The ball went clean through the animal; but the holes froze up instantly on each side, and the deer was as sound as ever."

Wellington and Waterloo.

Wellington and Waterloo appeared in a fresh aspect in the following hitherto unpublished letter unearthed by the Academy. The writer, who was an officer at Wellington's headquarters during the battle, writes, under date of Brussels, June 19, 1815:

"I cannot help writing two lines to congratulate and condole with you on the victory which England has purchased for Europe—at the expense of more than half her army. I must not attempt to give you any account of the battle, of which the *Gazette* will, I dare say, give us the first distinct information. I understand, however, that it throws everything which the Duke has before done into the shade. His personal exertions were, it seems, incredible, and certainly secured the success of the day, of which at one time everybody except himself despaired. One of his *aides-de-camp* told me this morning that he took his position on a ridge, from which he declared that he never would move—and never did move but in triumph. When Bonaparte headed an overwhelming charge, the Duke threw himself into the opposing square, by which it was successfully resisted. I mention these particulars because they are precisely what his dispatches will not mention, and because I have them from an eye-witness. Everybody was killed or wounded about him, but he is happily unhurt. One is afraid to inquire after an acquaintance, the carnage has been so inexpressibly horrible. No words can do anything like justice to the valor of our people, who were literally almost smothered by the superior numbers of the French, who were themselves *acharne* beyond all former examples. Of this you will judge when I tell you that one of the prisoners has just now, opposite to this house, provoked a soldier to bayonet him by his cries of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' As well as can be judged, the French are supposed to have lost 180 pieces of cannon. The day was at one time supposed to be so completely lost, and the French so thoroughly expected to make their appearance, I thought it prudent to dispatch a part of the department, with papers and some of our baggage, toward Antwerp, and have this morning sent after them to return."

Big Trees.

Referring to big trees, the *American Register* tells us that a grove of trees in California, consisting of 1,680, contains not one which measures less than six feet in diameter. A rare and magnificent white oak is to be seen in the Quaker burying ground in Salem, N. Y. It is more than 200 years old, and is remarkable for its enormous branches, which have a spread of 112 feet. A remarkable chestnut tree is growing on a farm in Berks, Pa. It is nearly forty feet in circumference at the base, and the top of the tree can be reached by steps fastened between the limbs. Most remarkable of trees with a history is a russet apple tree in Skowhegan, Me., which was planted in 1762. In its branches a playroom for children has been built for half a century. The tree is seven feet from the ground to the branches, five in number, all of which are very large and average thirty feet in length, covering a space of ground sixty-three feet in diameter. It is more than four and a half feet in diameter, and has yielded an average of thirty bushels of apples each year. A sprout from this apple tree stands thirty-two feet from the parent stem, but is forty-eight years younger.

O'Connell at the Hustings.

In the court, or in the camp—at the bar, or on the rostrum—it made no odds to O'Connell; he was at home anywhere where wit and intelligence were required; and, if keen repartee could come in play, be sure he would not be found wanting. In short, never was there a more dangerous man to attack. The following shows the man's ready wit, and is certainly worth telling:

It was when O'Connell was contesting the city of Dublin with Mr. West for a seat in Parliament, and the two candidates were before their constituents in the great hall, or rotunda, of the Court House. As might be supposed, the announcement of two such speakers on such an occasion filled the house well-nigh to suffocation. Both were in the best of humor, suffering nothing to drag.

In the course of his remarks, O'Connell, in a humorous manner, alluded to his opponent's personal appearance, declaring that Hogarth's line of beauty didn't touch his face anywhere, if it touched his head at all. It was not so much what was said as the manner in which he said it that convulsed the people.

When Mr. West got the floor he attempted to pay his friend off for this; and, after a funny prelude, he exclaimed:

"It is all very well for Mr. O'Connell to attack me upon my personal appearance; but let me tell you if you could see Daniel O'Connell without his wig on, he wouldn't show a face nor head much to boast of!"

Before the people could find time to laugh, and to the utter surprise of everybody, Mr. O'Connell stepped quickly upon the rostrum, close by Mr. West's side, and, with a flourish, pulled off his wig, at the same time exclaiming:

"There! Now my wig is off, which of us two is the better looking?"

The effect was electric. The giant form, with the grandest head in Ireland, by the side of the diminutive person of the other, showed to wonderful advantage, and who shall say how much the quaint passage, coming so unexpectedly, may have had to do with returning the great agitator to Parliament?

The Lime Kiln Club.

A communication from the Cooper Institute, New York, contained this query for Brother Gardner to answer: "In case a bank made a mistake and gave a customer $1,000 in place of $100 what would be the duty of that customer?"

"Dar' kin be but one answer to all sich queshuns," replied the President. "In dis speshul case I should count de money over about fo' times, to be sure I had too much. Den I'd go home an' wait fur de bank officers to come an' see me. If dey didn't come arter a week or so I'd drap aroun' to de bank and kinder menshun de matter an' git de load off my conscience. Honesty am de true policy. You may gain a few dollars by tradin' off a blind mule in de night, but in less'n fo' weeks yer dog will die, or de cook stove will gin out, or suthin' or odder will occur to swaller all de profit dishonestly made."

Jericho Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Popular Science and Natural Philosophy, announced that his monthly report was ready. His committee had been asked to investigate the origin of the polar waves which sweep across the country during the winter at stated intervals. They had consulted all convenient authorities, and would report as follows:

"We am satisfied dat de cold begins somewhar', but de exact pint no man kin find out. De spot on which it starts grows colder an' colder, an' bime-by, when it gits so all-fired cold dat whisky would freeze in ten ticks ob de clock, streaks of weather scoot off dis way an' dat, an' keep growin' an' goin' till dey reach Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo an' all odder big places. Dis am de theory of dis committee. De minority, composed of Brudder Hemlock Jones, wishes me to report dat it am his candid opinyun dat polar waves am de result of wind blowin' ober stone sidewalks an' aroun' de co'ners of brick buildin's."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Old Hickory's Force of Character.

Says a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial:* There is an old story that when the fact of his death was communicated to Mr. Clay, his great rival in politics, the question jocosely arose as to the probabilities of his final salvation. Mr. Clay listened for a moment and remarked: "Oh, yes; all h— couldn't prevent it!" Hon. Thos. L. Jones relates an anecdote of a similar nature. In a letter of the late Gov. Call, of Florida, who was once on the military staff of Gen. Jackson, and was present at his obsequies, I find this: "Shortly after the funeral, one of the old negro women at the Hermitage was visiting Nashville, and met with an acquaintance, a negro woman also—who probably belonged to a Whig family, and had imbibed its political prejudices. 'Do you think your old master's gone to heaven?' was asked of her, doubtingly. 'Gone to heaven!' answered the other, with an air of sanctified disdain; 'why, of course he has;' and added; 'If he wanted to go dar, I'd like to know who's gwine to stop him!'"

She evidently believed that even so doughty a saint as Peter could not resist the imperious will of her dead master.

Although it is thought that the pawnbroker is an imposition on the public, still he will thrive so long as people continue to "put up" with him.

He Had Reasons.

One day last fall a queer sort of an old man hired a boat and rowed out on the river a little below Yonkers to fish. So far as could be observed from the banks he had no luck. He went out about 10 in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon he sat in the same position, held his fishpole the same way, and had evidently settled down to stay there all night.

Pretty soon a steamboat came rushing along down the river. She was headed directly for the fisherman, who was in midchannel. She blew her whistle to warn him, but after a glance over his shoulder he resumed the old attitude. The steamer came nearer and nearer; and the old man was observed to give a sudden start and pay more attention to his line. When too late, the pilot tried to stop and avoid the accident. The skiff was struck broadside and splintered to pieces, and for two or three minutes it was believed that the old man was drowned. Then some one espied him in the wake of the boat, and he was fished out.

"Didn't you hear us whistle?" asked the Captain, as the dripping man stood before him.

"Yes; and I whistled back!" was the reply.

"We whistled for you to get out of the way."

"And I whistled to let you know that I'd be darned if I would."

"Had you any reasons for hanging to the channel?"

"Reasons! I guess I had! I had fished there for six hours without a nibble, and just as you came along I'd hooked a perch, which I honestly believe weighed mighty nigh a pound! Drat your old steamboat, but I'll make you pay for that fish as well as the damages! I was six hours catching him, and I won't settle for a farthing less than 50 cents."—*Wall Street Daily News.*

Wise Words of a Willing Witness.

[From the Walla Walla Watchman.]

At the close of a mass meeting, according to the report of the same published in a La Grange paper, reference was made to the phenomenal efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in the many painful diseases to which mankind is subject. We refer to the above as showing how strong a hold the Old German Remedy for Rheumatism has on the experience and good wishes of the great public.

Not Impromptu.

The day after Senator Hayne of South Carolina delivered his celebrated philippic against New England, and Massachusetts in particular, Daniel Webster answered it by the greatest speech of his life. All over the country surprise was expressed that such a masterly reply should have been composed within twelve hours.

But the fact was that Mr. Webster had been for years preparing that speech. One of its strongest constitutional arguments had been written a long time before, as a professional opinion. No occasion had called for its public utterance until Mr. Hayne made one. Then the great orator had but to marshal forces already equipped, and hurl them at the assailant of his state.

A lady visiting the studio of Mr. Hunt, the artist, and seeing an elaborate charcoal picture, asked how long it took him to draw it.

"Well," answered Mr. Hunt, "I think it took me an hour or two; that is, I was about that time putting it on the paper there. But I suppose I ought to say that it took me forty years, as I've been drawing about that length of time."

An unenlightened public may believe in extemporaneous efforts; but the enlightened know that the labor of years is required to make one superior effort. The lesson is a plain one—improve every moment by work, for the hour is not foreseen when you may be called to do the great duty of your life.—*Youth's Companion.*

[From the Danville (Ill.) News.]

John Stein, Esq., City Brewer, referring to its valuable qualities, said to a *News* representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family and recommend it to my acquaintances. It has always given the best satisfaction, and is truly a wonderful remedy.

Killed by the Knout.

John Howard entered St. Petersburg alone and on foot. The police discovered him, and he was invited to visit the Empress Catharine at court. He respectfully informed her Majesty that he had come to Russia to visit the dungeons of the captives and the abodes of the wretched, not the palaces and courts of Kings and Queens.

Armed with power, he went to see the infliction of the knout. A man and woman were brought out. The man received sixty strokes and the woman twenty-five. "I saw the woman," says Howard, "in a very weak condition some days after, but could not find the man any more." Determined to ascertain what had become of him, Howard visited the executioner. "Can you," he said, "inflict the knout so as to occasion death in a very short time?" "Yes! the last man who was punished by my hand with the knout died of the punishment." "In what manner do you thus render it mortal?" "By one or two strokes on the sides, which carry off large pieces of flesh." "Do you receive orders thus to inflict punishment?" "I do!" Thus the boast of Russia, that capital punishments had been abolished throughout the empire, was effectually exposed.

Mrs. Partington Says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.—*Boston Globe.*

A Boston correspondent of a New Hampshire paper writes: "Do you in the Granite State love to sneer at 'Boston culture?' Then your heart will glow when I tell you about an irreverent New Yorker condemned by business obligations to spend a week here. Thinking to amuse himself by seeing the city, he stepped on a Beacon street car and said to the conductor: 'Does not this car pass the new Art *Mu-se-um?*' 'No,' was the reply, 'but it passes the new Art Mu-se-um.'"

Sound repose is so essential to good health that we feel surprised to know any one would risk loss of rest from a Cough or Cold when a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup would give refreshing slumber.

The Wolf and the Hare—A Fable.

One day as a Hare was pursuing her way through the forest she was overtaken by a Wolf, who had no sooner come in sight than he called out:

"By what right do you walk in this path?"

"I thought it was a public highway," humbly replied the Hare.

"Suppose it is? You are nothing but a Hare, while I am a Wolf. It is your business to follow on behind me if you want to go my way. How it looks to see a big, strong Wolf following a weak and cowardly Hare like you."

"Very well," answered the Hare, who dared not dispute for fear of being still worse used.

The Wolf was in no hurry. Indeed, he did not care to travel that way at all, except to humiliate his weaker neighbor. As he passed along at a slow gait he looked over his shoulder and observed:

"Don't keep so near me. If we meet anybody I don't care to have them think we are traveling in company. It is only an act of condescension that I allow you to travel this path at all."

The Hare fell back a few feet further, feeling that any dispute would result to to the advantage of the Wolf. They had not proceeded far when the Wolf suddenly uttered a howl of surprise and pain, and as the Hare came up he was rolling over the ground with his fore feet fast in a trap.

"Help! help!" shouted the Wolf.

"But I am nothing but a Hare," replied the other. How it would look to see a weak and cowardly Hare rushing to the assistance of a big, strong Wolf!"

"I shall be held here until the hunter comes to knock me on the head!" moaned the Wolf.

"If you had permitted me to go on my way in peace I should have been first at the trap," answered the Hare.

"Yes, but please do something for me!"

"I'd be glad to, small and weak as I am; but if anybody should come along I don't care to have them think we are traveling in company! Tra-la, Mr. Wolf!"

Moral: There is never a safe time to put on airs. The man you kick to-day may drive a grocer's delivery wagon to-morrow.—*M. Quad.*

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

A Very Brief Plea.

Sir Alexander Cockburn thought more of the spirit than of the letter of the law. When an unknown barrister, he was intrusted with the defence of a man who, having been forced into an encounter by a noted duelist, killed him. "Gentlemen," he said to the jury, "my learned friend has told you that this is murder. I know that it is no murder, and you know that it is no murder." After these words he sat down, and the jury at once returned a verdict of not guilty.

A Bloated Body

does not always belong to an inebriate. Kidney troubles will cause bloat, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has never failed to remove it.

Public opinion on the subject of faithless husbands is very strong in Somerset, Ky. Mr. Love was that kind of an offender. His wife led a mob against him. He fled hastily, without coat, trousers, or boots, with the crowd in close pursuit. At the end of a mile he was overtaken, and left suspended, head downward, from a tree. He was almost frozen to death when, two hours afterward, a humane preacher cut him down.

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

We do not often speak of any proprietary medicine, but, from what we have read and heard of Allen's Lung Balsam, we shall take the liberty of saying to those who are troubled with a Cold, Cough, or any Throat or Lung Affection, that, from the testimony afforded, we have such confidence in this article that, were we afflicted in that way, we would make a trial of its virtues. Beware of the fatal consequences of neglecting this timely warning. Now, before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease. Every druggist in the land sells it.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

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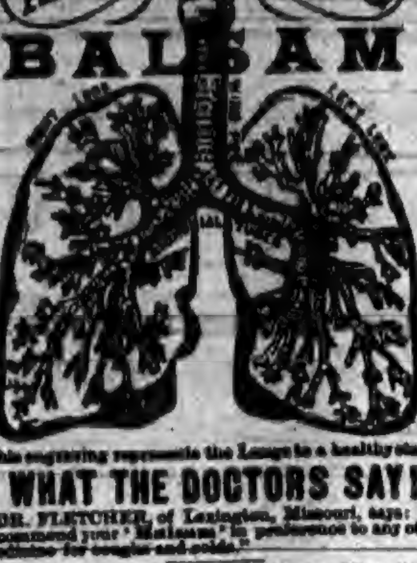

[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

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Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.
Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.
POND'S EXTRACT...50c, $1 and $1.75
Toilet Cream...1.00 Catarrh Cure...75
Dentifrice...50 Plaster...25
Lip Salve...25 Inhaler...1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)...50 Nasal Syringe...25
Ointment...50 Medicated Paper...25
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2.25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 Murray Street, New York.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

C N U No. 7

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE DEATH OF JEFFERSON.

An Interesting Incident Related by the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart

The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, has written an interesting letter, giving an account of the celebration in Staunton, Va., of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He says:

"Among the guests who assembled at the celebration, held at the Eagle Tavern, on the fourth of July, 1826, were most of the prominent men of the town and county. I well remember that Daniel Sheffey, Chapman Johnson, Briscoe G. Baldwin, James J. Michie, William Kinney, N. C. Kinney and other citizens of the town were of the number, and, I think, General Robert Porterfield, James Bell, Charles A. Stuart and others of the same class from the country were present. The occasion was marked with hilarity. The speeches were brief, spirited and appropriate. Anecdotes were told. There were brilliant flashes of wit and fancy, and all were in good humor and seemed to enjoy themselves. In this way the day was passed until nearly sundown, and the company was preparing to separate, with mutual felicitations on the pleasure which they had enjoyed, and the expression of hope that they might meet to commemorate many returns of the auspicious day. At this stage of the proceedings someone came into the porch, and in a low tone, communicated to Mr. Chapman Johnson something which seemed to make a deep impression on him. I, who was then a youth preparing myself to enter the university, sat, with a few other young companions, near the foot of the table, and, being on the opposite of Mr. Johnson, had a full view of his face, and, although I did not know the nature of the communication, could not fail to observe the grave expression of his countenance.

The mystery was soon solved. Mr. Johnson rose anding fitting terms announced to the company that news had just reached him of the death near noon on that day of Thomas Jefferson. After a few remarks on the life, character and public services of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Johnson requested all present to fill their glasses, as he desired to offer a sentiment; this was done. He then desired that the company would rise and remain standing. While we thus stood, deeply impressed with the solmnity of the event which had been thus unexpectedly announced, Mr. Johnson offered the following sentiment: 'The memory of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. Though the mortal man may never witness another celebration of the day which his pen has so much illustrated, his immortal spirit will be present and inspire the last anthem which hallows its memory.' The sentiment was was purely impromptu. He did not take time to commit it to paper. He gave it to us as it came gushing up like living waters from the fountain of his great heart, and it found a response in the heart of every one who was present. As for myself, every word that he uttered became, as it were, engrossed on the tablets of my memory, and, after the lapse of more than fifty-four years, I feel that I am able to report Mr. Johnson's toast, not only with substantial, but with literal accuracy.

An Even Thing.

The other day two strangers were toasting their shins on opposite sides of a big stove in a ferry waiting room, and it was noticed that they often looked at each other, af if almost certain they had met before. Finally one of them got up and said:

"Stranger, I've seen a face almost like yours. Did you ever have a brother Bill?"

"Yes."

"Was he a sailor?"

"He was."

"Did you hear from him last about ten years ago?"

"Yes, just about ten years ago."

"Stranger," continued the first, seemingly greatly affected, "I've sailed with your brother Bill. We were wrecked together on the Pacific, and before help came, I had to kill and eat him! I knew you must be related. I am awful sorry it was your brother, and though I was driven to it, and the law cannot touch me, I am willing to pay you damages. Be kinder fair with me, for Bill was old and tough. About how much do you think is fair?"

The other wiped a tear from his eye spat across the stove and replied:

"Stranger, where is your dad?"

"Been dead these twelve years."

"Died in Nevada, didn't he?"

"Yes, out there somewhere."

"Well, I killed him! I knew you were his son the minute I saw you. He and I were in a mine one day, and as we were going up in a bucket, I saw that the old rope was going to break under the strain. When we were up about 200 feet, I picked up your old dad and dropped him over. It was bad on him, but it saved me. Now you ate my brother Bill, and I murdered your dad, and I guess we had better call it even, and shake to see who pays for the drinks."

They shook, drank, and the old lake captains, who could not tell a lie, had to sit back and realize how sad it was that they were born with such tender consciences.

HARDWARE, STOVES, NAILS, &c.

HARDWARE GOODS

—o—

Here we are again with a mammoth stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE!

SUCH AS

DOORS, SASH,

GLASS, PAINTS,

OILS, LOCKS,

HINGES, &c.,

AND NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Those who contemplate building this season will find it to their advantage to buy early, as there will be an advance in the future. We also carry a stock of

Wagon & Carriage Woodwork,

Wheels, Shafts, Poles,

Bent and Sawed Rims,

Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware

—o—

IRON & WOOD PUMPS

a speciality. Call when you want pumps and get a bargain at

KIBLINGER & CO'S.

New brick room, Auburn, Ind.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elseweere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pick'ed Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	28c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1891, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

GREAT COST SALE.

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to make our last payment and final settlement with the estate of Ernest Vordermark, we will, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st, 1881,

begin the sale of the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods owned by E. Vordermark & Sons, at actual cost price.
This will be a rare chance for the citizens of
Fort Wayne and Allen Co., to secure

GREAT BARGAINS!

in Boots and Shoes. No goods reserved from sale.

Mens' heavy boots	$1 92, 2 18 to 2 28.	Mens' fine kip boots	$2.18, 2.53, to 2.85
Mens' Calf Boots	90, 1 08 to 1 23	Womens' Heavy Shoes	50, 65, to 92
Child's Heavy Shoes	50 65 to 92	Womens' Fine Shoes	1.08, 1.23 to 1.42
Mens' Rubber Boots	2 60		

Call early and secure some of the big bargains.

SIGN OF BIG RED BOOT!

32 CALHOUN STREET,

E. VORDERMARK & SONS, Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

Wm ELLERY
1071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and evthing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. ESTABLISHED. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

WABASH ST LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:24 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr at Logansport	6:05 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northwest

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin'

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	6 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 37 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 45 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	3 39 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 16 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 16 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 31 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:15; Reading, 7:10; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:26; Reading, 2:00; Bankers, 2:15, mak- close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35, (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:00; Toledo, 5:25 p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:02 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:25 Jackson, 9:22 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:00; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:03; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 8:46; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:10; Academie 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 32 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St. Peter's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:20 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:30 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p.m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:38; Bankers, 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 30 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1:30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4:10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

M Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 3, 1881. Number 9.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John W. Baxter	Clerk.
A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor.
L. J. Miller	Treasurer.
Michael Boland	Recorder.
A. S. Foltz	Surveyor.
J. J. Latson	Coroner.
W. H. McIntosh	Sup't of School.
D. D. Moody	Representative.
Edward Kolham John Shoub Fred. D. Oberlin	Commissioners.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $3.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

THOMAS BALDOCK.

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 24 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and South-eastern points. Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Lv...	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	9 45	8 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 20 "	10 10	4 25	5 20
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 40
Ligonier	1 58	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 40	7 30
Brimfield	2 18		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 13	8 00	9 00
Corunna	42		8 45	9 44
Sedan			8 55	9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 26	9 30	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10 20	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10 50	
Bryan	3 41	12 7am	11 50	
Wauseon	4 28	1 10	2 40pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 5	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 30		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 45	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 20	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	10 05	8 55		
Philadelphia, r	7 25	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	Pa.Ex	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar.	8 00pm	8 30am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	5 45pm	8 45m
Goshen	3 38	4 14	4 00	8 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 12	1 00
Wawaka	2 56		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 10	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 42	11 20	9 30
Butler	1 45	2 26	10 20	8 00lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 52	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	1 17	6 37	
Toledo	11 05am	12 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 00	4 p.m		
Cleveland	7 00	7 25		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 25		
Erie	3 38	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 25	12 45		
Niagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	8 30		
Boston, ar	6 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 05 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom. freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 43 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates Baggage checked through to principle points.

W. P. JOHNSON, G. P. A., Chicago.
J. N. CURTIS, S. M. D. Toledo, O.
CHAS. PAINE, G. S. Cleveland, O.

For through tickets of all classes, rates of freight and information apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agt.
Waterloo, Ind.

For Sale or Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler, being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
4 tf Butler, Ind.

Dueling of the Last Century.

A man of the present age, not thoroughly conversant with the state of society in Europe during the eighteenth century, would hardly be willing to believe the truth of the matter. We speak particularly of the duel. Really, much of the adventure on the so-called field of honor, of that time, is entirely unfit for publication, and, if published, would be believed by but few. When reading of the duel in Ireland, the impression rests in our mind that the Emerald Isle must take the palm in the way of horrors and abominations of personal combat. But anon we visit England, then France, then Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, in short, wherever fashion had introduced the sword and pistol as social arbiters; go where you please, and read of the doings there, and you will feel that each in turn was the most bloody of the lot. In those times men fought just for the fun of the thing.

These thoughts have been suggested by the following curious passage, which comes to me from a source not to be questioned:

During the reign of George I, two military officers of London—Major Walsh and Captain Hudon—having heard repeated accounts of the success of two Irish gentlemen in affairs of honor, determined to go over and test the much-boasted skill. To Dublin they came, where Mr. Fitz Allan and Col. Callahan were pointed out to them as the heroes whom they sought. Walsh embraced the first opportunity, at a public ball, and brushed rudely against Fitz Allan. The latter turned, and saw a stranger, and, thinking the affair must have been only an accident, he went his way without further notice.

On the following day, Maj. Walsh, in a tap-room, where many gentlemen were assembled, told of the circumstance—declared that he purposely insulted Fitz Allan, who had not dared to respond.

Col. Callahan chanced to be present. He advanced to the Englishman, and politely informed him that he was Fitz Allan's friend; that he would take it upon himself to declare that his friend had slighted the insult, believing it to have been an unavoidable accident, and further, in behalf of his friend, he would extend a challenge, the fight to take place at once.

The major accepted, and the other went in search of his friend, who was quickly found, and brought upon the scene.

Fitz Allan came in smiling. No words were wasted. The company repaired to an adjacent riding-yard, where the preliminaries were arranged, and the combatants placed in position, sword in hand.

"Upon my soul," said Callahan, addressing Captain Hudon—the two acting seconds to their friends, respectively—"I think we may as well take a hand in the pastime. It is a pity to lose such an opportunity."

Nothing, at that moment, could have pleased the English captain better. He consented immediately, and the twain drew their swords.

And then commenced the double duel—a duel brought about on the merest whim—to test the truth of flying rumor. Callahan and Hudon being seconds, and feeling that they ought to be ready to attend to their principals, went at it with the quickest and most energetic movements. Very soon the Englishman was surprised. He had fancied himself an expert at sword-play, but here was a man who bewildered him. The Irishman's blade flashed through the air like a line of light, leaving behind it a net-work of flame that seemed to create a dazzling veil of blinding rays. So for a little time, until the Englishman had been wounded in three places, and then Callahan gave the coup de grace, passing his point through between the ribs and out at the back. As he recovered his sword, he turned to his principal and said:

"I'll attend to you now, Fitz. My man is laid away."

"Oho! Then, egad! I'll finish mine." And gathering himself for a feint—a twirl—and a pass, that had never yet failed him, he spitted his opponent through, from side to side.

The two Englishmen were taken in hand by the best surgeons and faithfully nursed. For a time their lives were despaired of, both; but they finally recovered, and lived to become warm and ardent friends of the men who had given them so severe a lesson in dueling.

* * *

"What," asked the teacher, "was the great obstacle Washington encountered in crossing the Delaware?" And the smart, bad boy thought for a minute, and then made answer, "The toll man."

A Model Postmistress.

The Atlanta Constitution vouches for the following as being a true copy of a report on file in the department at Washington. The writer is identified by a Peoria, Illinois, paper, and the document speaks for itself. It was the first effort of the Waterford postmistress to render a quarterly report.

Waterford fulton co ill July the 9 1881 muster r b hays, president of the United States Dear Ser Bein required by the instructions of the postoffice to report quarterly. I now fulfill that pleasan duty by reportin as follows, The harvestin is goin on pretty well and most of nabors have got ther cuttin about dun, wheat is hardly an average an rollin lans corn is yellowish and wont make more than ten or fifteen booshels to the aker the health of the community is only Tolerably measils and colors have broke out in about 2 and a half miles from hear, their air a powerful awaken on the subjec of religun in the potis naborhood and many souls are bein made to know their sins forgiven miss nancy Smith a neer naber had twins day before yesterday this is about all I know and have to report the present quarter give my respects to Mrs. Hays and subscribe myself yoours truly.

Abigail jenkins,
p m at fulton Co ill.

How a Bet Was Won.

An English officer exchanged into another regiment, brought with him the reputation of being marvelously successful at a bet. "Ah," said his new colonel, "he won't get any success out of me, I'll warrant;" and he wrote to the fellow's former colonel, an old friend, "We like him very much." "Glad you do old boy; keep him; we found him too expensive a luxury," was the reply. One day at mess the colonel good humoredly said; "I hear that you profess always to win a bet." "Well, sir, I'm pretty successful that way." "I don't think you would succeed with me." "May I try?" asked the subaltern. "By all means." "Well then, I bet you sir, that that old wound in your back has broken out afresh." "What in the world do you mean? Old wound in my back? Do you think I ever turned my back on an enemy, then?" And the gallant colonel grew warm, "I never had a wound in my back in my life. Jones," to a cornet "lock the door. I will prove it to your own eyes." The other protested that the colonel's simple word was more than enough; but no, the latter was excited, and stripped, "I've lost, sir," and Brown handed over the $10 note. A few days later came a note from the colonel of the other regiment. "Brown has again won a pot of money out of our fellows. He bet heavily that before he had been with you a month, he would make you take your shirt off in the mess room after dinner, and now writes that he succeeded. That colonel cussed.

A Parrot's Opinion of Constables.

The St. Louis Republican says that on Wednesday night of this week Tom Hard, a constable, desiring to seize $20 worth of goods on an execution against Mrs. Robert Morton, of St. Louis, could find nothing but Mrs. Morton's pet poll-parrot, which was perched away up on a window-sill. Tom was about to leave with empty hands, when the parrot sang out: "Hilloa! Hilloa! Hilloa!" Tom looked up and saw the bird. "Here's something," said he to himself, "that's worth $20; I'll hitch on to it." He reached up to grasp Poll, but Poll would not be seized, and pecked at him and sang out: "Hands off! Hands off! I'll call the peelers."

"I'm a constable," said Tom; I've got the papers here, and you can call who you please."

"Durn the papers," said Poll. "Police! police!

Tom made another grab, and this time he caught Poll by the throat and carried her over to court. When he got there he put her in a basket. As soon as Poll's throat was free again she opened another tirade on Tom. She called him all manner of names, and ended each sentence with: "You can go to Chicago; you're no gentleman."

Poll had begun to give the court, as well as the constable a piece of her mind when Mrs. Morton came in and paid the $20 sued for. She said she would sooner pay $40 than lose her Poll. Then she picked Poll up and kissed her and carried her away, and as they went out of court, Poll cried with a loud voice: "Oh, the loafers; oh, the dirty loafers!" Constable Carroll, his deputy and all the other officers of the court say that Mrs. Morton's parrot can "cuss" louder and more to the point "than any man they ever saw."

Abolition of Mill-Stones.

I found all the Minneapolis millers taking out their mill-stones and substituting steel rollers in their places. Wheat, by the new Hungarian process, is not ground, but cracked. These rollers are about thirty inches long and eight inches in diameter. It takes five sets of steel rollers to finish the flour. Each set of rollers run closer than the preceding. After the wheat passes each set of rollers it is bolted or sifted through coarse cloth. This cloth lets the disintegrated particles of wheat through, and passes off the bulky and large pieces, which are run through another and closer set of rollers, and cracked again. The last rollers have little else but wheat hulls and the waxy germs of the wheat, which do not crack up, but smash down like a piece of wax. The germ of a kernel of wheat is not good food. It makes flour black. By the new system of cracking the kernel instead of grinding it, this germ is not ground, but flattened out, and sifted or bolted out, while the starchy portions of the wheat are crushed into powdered wheat or flour.—[Chicago Tribune.

How the Banana is Developed.

The Cuba correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin writes: The manner in which the fruit is developed is quite interesting. From the midst of the leaves, and at the top, appears a large, smooth, purple cone, hanging down gracefully at the end of a stock. The flowers are all wrapped up in this cone, which consists of a large number of closely packed spathes. By-and-by, the uppermost part of these sheathes disengages itself from the rest, curls up, and discloses a row of three or four long blossoms, with the young fruit of each beginning to form.

While this row of fruit is tender, the spathe remains hanging over it like a roof, but when the fruit has acquired some size and strength, the protecting shields drop off, and the next in order rises up, with a similar row of young fruit, over which it stands in the same watchful attitude, until it also drops off to be succeeded by another.

When one circle of fruit is completed, another is commenced below, and in due time another, while the common stem around which the fruit is disposed, grows constantly longer, and the cone of spathes diminishes in size, until it is all unfolded, and a monstrous bunch of bananas is finished, which seldom weighes less than twenty or thirty and sometimes as much as seventy or eighty pounds. Of all kinds of vegetable nutriment, the banana is perhaps the most productive, and most easily raised.

After a plant has produced its bunch of fruit, the stem is either cut, or is suffered to wither and fall on the spot. In the former case, it is good fodder for cattle; in the latter, it forms good manure for the young shoots, which have been springing from the root, and which are soon ready to bear fruit in their turn. From these shoots or sprouts, the plant is propagated.

Its Action Sure and Safe.

The celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the new advertisement for particulars.—[South and West.

Old Hannah Everitt, of Fort Valley, Ga., died recently, aged 103. Miss Grace Daggett, of New Haven, died at 99. A. H. McGowen, of Greeneville, Ohio, by being thrown from his buggy, at 93. Mary Studley, of Brunswick, Me., at 106. Joshua Shores, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, just after he had celebrated his centennial birthday with great eclat, and Benjamin Brownfield, at Uniontown, Pa., aged 102.

* * *

Grapes can be kept well into the winter, if care is exercised. Choose the late ripening sorts, such as Clinton, Catawba, Diana, Isabella, etc. Select the finest and most matured bunches, carefully cutting out the decayed grapes, if any, being careful not to disturb the bloom. After sweating for a few days on the shelf in a cool place, pack in sawdust or cotton batting, one layer of sawdust and one of grapes, and so on; keep at an even temperature, and as cool as possible, at about freezing point.

Miguel Solis is a half-breed farmer, living in the foot hills of the Serra Mesilla, and the oldest man in the world. His age is mythical. Gray-haired men told Dr. Luiz Hernandez that they remembered Miguel as a centenarian when they were boys. The doctor found the old fellow at work in his orchard, parchment-skinned, robust, active, his now white hair twisted turban fashion around his head, and his eyes so bright that the doctor felt uncomfortable when they were thrust upon him. Questioned as to his habits, Miguel told the doctor that the secret of living a century or two, was very simple—merely never getting drunk and never overfeeding.

A funny Fact.

Sol Smith Russell tells the following story of his experience as an entertainer:

"In a small Ohio town, where he had given his performance the previous night, he met at the depot the following morning, an elderly granger, who, while he peacefully munched a huge quid of tobacco, intently eyed the humorist and finally said: "Say mister, hen't you the fellow wot giv the show up to Smoot's hall, last night?"

"Yes," replied Russell, "I did give an entertainment at Smoot's hall, last night."

"Well, I thought you was the chap. I want to tell you 'bout a boy of mine. You ought to have him; he's just the fellow for your show; he's the darndest fool I ever see."

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo, Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7. 1y

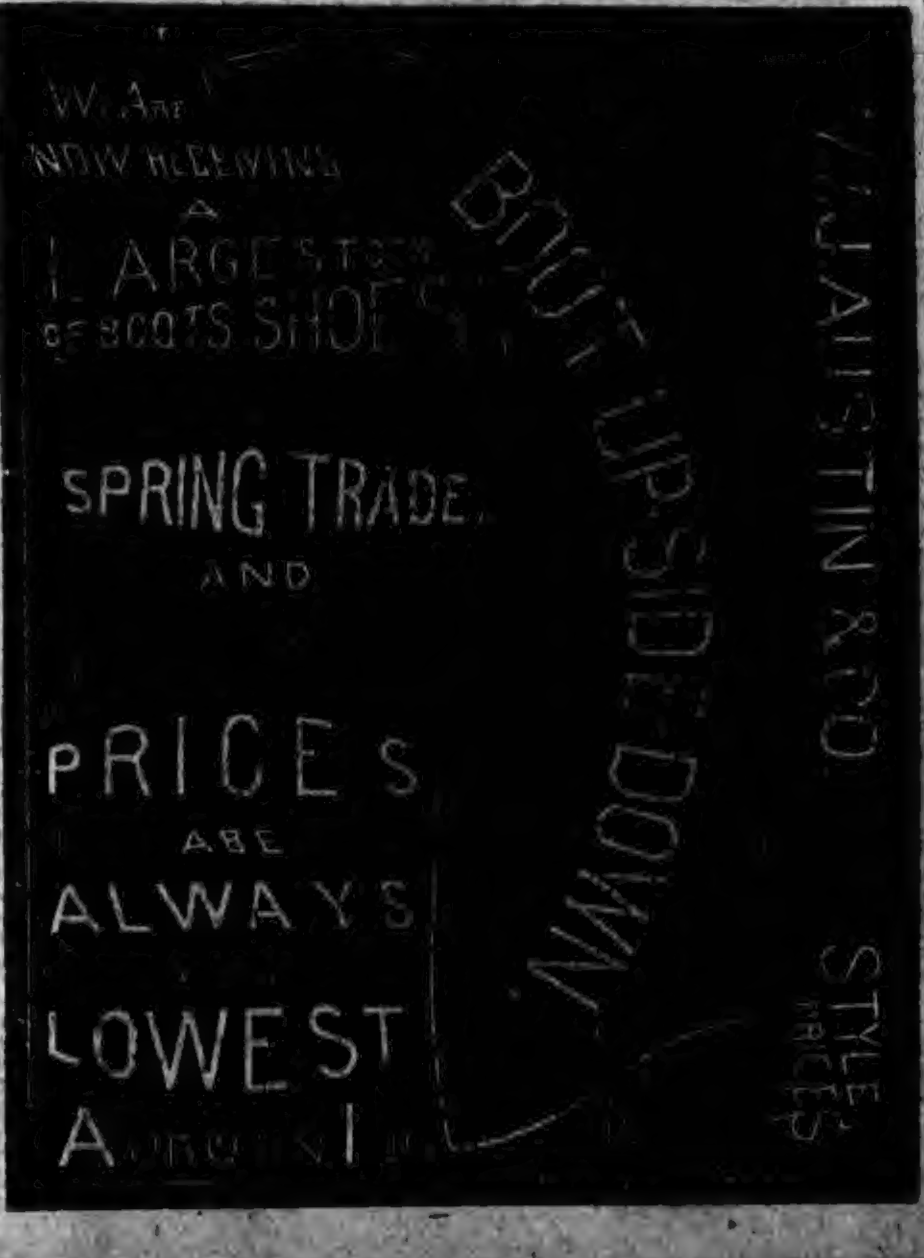

W. Are NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS SHOES

SPRING TRADE AND

PRICES ARE ALWAYS LOWEST A

BOUT UP-SIDE-DOWN

W. J. AUSTIN & CO

STYLE PRICES

LEGALS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George [illegible], deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

John M. [illegible], administrator.
February 22, 1881.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of Lewis Coll, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Clarissa Coll,
February 24, 1881. William G. [illegible],
8-3t. Executors

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Dougherty deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. H. LEAS, Adm'r.
Feb. 14th, 1881. 7 3t

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that David Hawthorn, administrator of the estate of Wm Heckathorn, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which commences Monday, Feb. [illegible], 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
Feb. 16th, 1881. Wm. H. Leas, Att'y.

Ross & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.

Notice is hereby given, that Oliver P. [illegible], administrator of the estate of John J. Goll, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, on the [illegible] day of March 1881. 8-3w.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Before Jacob Walborn, Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., DeKalb County, Ind.

Alexander A. Philips
vs.
Sylvester M. Bachelor

WHEREAS the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment having been issued and also a summons in garnishment and by virtue of said writ, property having been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore the defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial the first day of April A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me the undersigned, at my office in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P.
Feb. 16.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

B. F. Dow & Co., a corporation, Thomas Lipset, Jacob Kahn, Charles G. Winfield, James E. Winfield, Moses L. Hull, Charles F. Newman, Franklin B. Squires, John H. Dungenfeld, John H. Kaukee, Angus McDonald, Alexander Laughlin and James Saxton are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in foreclosure, by Jonathan Edwards, trustee, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the May term, 1881, of said court, which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of February, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER Clerk.

MEATS, ETC.

Braun's Meat Market.

W. L. Braun, our popular butcher, has opened a new Meat Market opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will always be found pleasant to customers

He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give me a call. 4 tf

Willard's Hotel Lottery Postponed

TO APRIL 7, 1881,

For a Full Drawing.

THE drawing will take place at LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	12,000
One Residence on Green Street	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $5,000	5,000
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One hundred cash prizes, each $50	5,000
Five hundred cash prizes, each $20	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One fine Piano	500
One handsome silver Tea-set	150
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $35	14,000
10 Baskets Champagne, $30	300
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $20	4,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Amounting to $369,350.

Whole tickets, $2; Halves $1; Quarters, 50

Remittances may be made by bank check, express, postal money order, or registered letter. Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS.

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OUR PAPER is on file in these Agencies. Advertisers dealing with them can contract at our lowest rates on application to them.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The spinners and weavers of Fall River, Mass., have decided to inaugurate a strike at from five to ten mills. The militiamen have decided, if the persons employed at some mills strike, to close out all the operatives.... Small-pox has broken out in the Massachusetts State prison. One of the prison officials has been taken down with the disease.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Western Union telegraph held in New York, it was voted to water the stock to $80,000,000. William H. Williams, who recently brought suit against the corporation, voted 100 shares in opposition to the scheme.

The mortality among horses in New York averages twenty-five daily. The chief cause of death is cerebro-spinal meningitis.... The linseed-oil works of Kellogg & McDougall, on the island across the Buffalo river, were destroyed by fire. The loss was $78,000.... Ellen Dunn, who fell dead in the street, in New York, was the last of a family of seven children to die of heart disease. Her mother saw a crowd collected near a school house, and went thither to see the corpse of her daughter.

A large meeting under the auspices of the Anti-Monopoly League was held at the Cooper Institute, New York. Peter Cooper and other distinguished citizens were present. Organization to carry out the purposes of the league to crush monopoly and to protect the taxpaying and wage-earning portion of the community was urged. Judge Jere Black was the principal speaker of the evening. He held that persons connected with railroads should be excluded from office, called attention to the increased power of these corporations in politics and the power which they have gained over the State and other courts. Senator Windom sent a letter sympathizing with the objects of the meeting, but warning the promoters against the spirit of Communism. He denounced the railroad and telegraph monopolies, and pointed out the danger that threatened the people from the fact that the telegraph lines of the country were practically controlled by one man. Congressman Reagan spoke and explained his bill, which he claimed was only a step in the direction of curbing the power of monopolies. Resolutions embodying the spirit of the meeting were then adopted.

The New York Assembly has adopted a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute quo warranto proceedings to prevent the watering of stock by the telegraph companies.... One man was fatally injured and seven others badly burned by an explosion in Detmiller's fireworks factory, near Jersey City.... By a collision on the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western road, near President, Pa., five persons were seriously injured.

Up to the 25th ult. the Sub-Treasurer at New York had received on deposit from national banks, to retire circulation, nearly $18,000,000. This action on the part of the national banks caused a serious stringency in the money market, the rate rising to 1 per cent. per day and 6 per cent. per annum. Secretary Sherman produced an electric effect upon the stock market by announcing that he was prepared to redeem the bonds lately called, paying interest to the date of presentation. He also announced that the treasury would also purchase bonds with the millions of greenbacks deposited by banks to withdraw their circulation.... Four lottery-dealers in New York have been fined and sent to the penitentiary.... A mail train on the New Jersey Midland railroad was wrecked by a broken rail near Ogdensburg, N. J. The combined mail and smoking car and passenger coach went down an embankment, and instantly took fire. The mail was burned, but the passengers all escaped alive, though most of them were injured.... In the Whittaker court martial, before a large party of wives and daughters of officers, Lieut. George B. Barnett laid down upon an iron bedstead, and with hands tied himself precisely as he found the colored cadet, afterward releasing himself easily.

THE WEST.

Logan V. Kennedy, Postmaster at Fairview, Neb., has been lodged in jail at Omaha on the charge of robbing registered letters. He has confessed his guilt.... The charge of $1 per car on grain loaded from the Milwaukee elevators has been abolished.... Belle Nichols, a keeper of a bagnio, at Muncie, Ind., defending her door against Bill Wert and Lon Sutton, both drunk, discharged seven chambers of a 22-caliber pistol at the assailants. Sutton was mortally wounded.

A San Francisco dispatch says that after the examination of 675 citizens, extending over a period of twenty days, a jury was secured to try Isaac Kalloch, the murderer of Charles De Young. Trial was proceeded with at once. The murder was committed on the 23d day of April last.

By the burning of a livery stable at Nebraska City two employes were roasted.... T. P. Earnest, a heavy live-stock dealer of Colorado, says nearly 20 per cent. of the cattle of that State perished during the severe weather of the present winter.

The Chicago *Times* dispatched a correspondent to the cattle ranches of the West to investigate the losses from the unprecedented storms of the winter. He reports that thousands of horses line the northern banks of the Arkansas, having drifted in from the north, and that they are dying in great numbers. A gentleman who has just reached Denver declares that he saw fully 5,000 dead cattle lying beside the Union Pacific track in Nebraska.

Mrs. Sloan and six of her children were burned to death by an incendiary fire at East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. Sloan awakened, discovered the flames at an early hour of the morning, and, telling the members of the family to follow, grabbed up a 3-year-old daughter and started for the stairs. The flames had cut off their retreat by this time, however, and, turning to a window, he leaped out, at the same time telling his wife and children to do the same. Before they had time to follow, they were stifled by the smoke and perished in the flames. When recovered, the bodies were charred beyond recognition, and it was only by the size of the remains that the grown persons were distinguished from the children. All that is left of a family of ten are the father and one daughter, whom he carried with him when he made the leap. Following is a list of those who perished: Mrs. William Sloan, aged 31 years; Lord Sloan, aged 13; Clyde Sloan, aged 12; Laura Sloan, aged 11; Alex. Sloan, 9; Paul Sloan, aged 5; another aged 18 months, and Wilbur Skeels, a brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman.... Four men entered a saloon near Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and called for drink. The proprietor said he sold no whisky, but if the men wanted to gamble they could, and be supplied with whisky. The four men then sat down with the proprietor. After playing some time, a row began, resulting in the death of all the card players, each being shot several times.... A train on the Santa Fe road was derailed near Larkin, Kan., and badly wrecked. A boy was killed, and one passenger had his skull fractured. Seven of the injured were cared for at the scene of the accident.... The enameling works of Baker & McMillan, at Akron, Ohio, have been burned.

John C. Moore, a real-estate broker of Indianapolis, killed himself in his office with a revolver. His brother destroyed himself at Lafayette, four years ago, by means of a guillotine so constructed that a burning candle severed a string and let fall the ax.... There is much suffering in Dakota for lack of fuel. Corn is freely used in the stoves; a telegraph-pole was stolen at Sioux Falls, and railway ties abstracted at Parker.

THE SOUTH.

Mr. John Howard Parnell, brother to the Irish agitator, addressed a Land-League meeting at Atlanta, Ga., last week.... George Hackett, his daughter Martha, and Peter Allen, a colored man, were drowned in a creek near Weatherford, Tex., by the falling of a bridge over which they were passing.... Twenty-five houses were destroyed by fire at Scottsboro, Ala., last week.... At the close of the Lagrade murder trial at Springfield, Tenn., the mob rushed into the court-room, took the five murderers to the veranda of the second story of the Court House, and hung them.

Near Milton, N. C., while a boy named Daniels was eating his breakfast alone in his father's house, a large eagle swooped down upon him through an open window, and seized a fish he had in his hand, which he was about to put in his mouth. Quickly dropping that, the bird attacked Daniels, tearing his flesh from his back and face in a fearful manner. He made an attempt to defend himself, but was no match for the eagle. The boy was finally dragged out of the door into the yard, where the attack was renewed with beak and talons. Daniels called loudly for help. His father, who was in another part of the house, answered his calls, but, not knowing what to make of the singular fight, and, as he says, thinking it was the devil, scampered away as fast as his heels could carry him. After a desperate battle of nearly half an hour, the eagle finally struck a sharp stick in the ground with its neck, and was fatally wounded. The boy's injuries were of a very painful nature.... Exodus agents are distributing railway tickets gratuitously among negroes in Southern Tennessee.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States held its annual banquet in Baltimore last week. Among the speakers were Wade Hampton and Bradley T. Johnson.

The spreading of rails threw a train from the track near Longview, Tex., causing serious injuries to twenty persons.

POLITICAL.

A Civil-Service Association has been organized at Boston. Among the Vice Presidents are Charles Francis Adams, Jr., John M. Forbes, George William Bond, Senator Hoar, President Seelye of Amherst College, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Henry P. Kidder and Martin Brimmer. The association will advocate that the work of the Government be conducted on business principles; that competent employes shall be retained in office during good behavior; that office shall not be used to reward political "workers," and the non-interference of Congressmen and Senators in the matter of patronage.

The Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature, after balloting thirty-four days for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wallace, finally compromised on Mr. John I. Mitchell, who is understood to be opposed to the Cameron dynasty. The new Senator is at present a member of the lower house of Congress. He is described as a man of medium height, broad-shouldered, with blonde hair and beard, and is lame, the result of an accident incurred in his campaign two years ago. He is a native of Tioga county, Pa., is 43 years old, and was raised on a farm, taught school, served in the late war as a Lieutenant, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and has since been a practicing lawyer.... Representative Hurd, of Ohio, gave a dinner in Washington to a number of Democratic members of Congress of well-known free-trade proclivities, and the preliminary steps were taken in the formation of an anti-protective Congressional society. S. S. Cox, of New York, was made President.

Eckley B. Coxe, a millionaire coal-dealer, was last fall elected to the Pennsylvania Senate from Luzerne county, but refused to take an oath that he had not violated the election laws. A new election has just been held, at which he was returned by 4,000 majority. It is now proposed to bar him out of the Senate for his expenditure of money in the fall campaign.... The Republican State Convention of Michigan assembled in Lansing and nominated Isaac Marston for Justice of the Supreme Court, and James F. Joy and ex-Gov. Blair for Regents of the University.

WASHINGTON.

Elliot F. Shepard has been nominated for United States Attorney of the Southern District in New York, in the place of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Secretary Sherman has called in $25,000,000 of the 5-per-cent. bonds of 1881.... Hayes declares that he will leave the nomination of Stanley Matthews to take its chances, and that Garfield will send in the name anew in case he is not confirmed by the present Senate.

Henry D. Cooke, one of the old firm of Jay Cooke & Co., died at Washington of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was born in Ohio, was prominently connected with the shipping interests of the Pacific coast, and is credited with having devised the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was Governor of the District of Columbia while it was under Territorial government.

GENERAL.

Detroit seems to be going into the ship-building business. One hundred and fourteen Glasgow ship-carpenters have arrived at Montreal on their way to Detroit, where they will work in the Wyniock shipyard.... Seven American prisoners confined in jail at Paso del Norte attempted to escape across the American line. They shot one of the guards dead, and were on the run when they were overtaken. A fierce fight ensued, during which three of the prisoners were killed and two of the guards seriously wounded. The four surviving prisoners surrendered.... C. D. Gunter, brother of Congressman Gunter, of Arkansas, shot and it is believed mortally wounded L. B. Gamble, recently, in Benton county, Ark., during a dispute about the removal of the postoffice.

Cattle-raisers are unanimous in the belief that the severity of the winter has had a marked effect from the Rio Grande to the British boundary. Some Nebraska herdsmen predict a loss of 20 to 30 per cent., with still greater damage unless there shall soon be a marked rise in temperature. About 150,000 Texas cattle are wintering in Indian Territory.

A new steamship line between Amsterdam and New York has been established, for the purpose of stimulating Dutch emigration to this country.

Parnell has written to the Secretary of the Land League at Clara retracting his advice to tenant farmers to plow up the land in case of evictions. He has learned that such acts are punishable by seven years' penal servitude.... A massacre is reported at Lona, in the Samoan islands, where the opponents of King Malietoa killed five men, a woman and four children. The King sent a body of troops to the scene, who slew several of the murderers.... Many farmers of Sligo who have heretofore refused to pay higher rents than those authorized by the Land League are now complying with the landlords' terms.... One of the Azores islands has suffered thirty-six successive earthquake shocks. Several were killed and 200 houses were wrecked.... A private powder magazine in Cork was forcibly entered by unknown parties and a quantity of powder stolen.... Nineteen natives of India have been convicted of conspiracy to murder the European residents of Kolapore.... A land dispute near Buttevant, County of Cork, terminated in the fatal shooting of a farmer.

FOREIGN.

Two heavy failures have been reported in Great Britain—viz.: Kerr Bros., ironmasters, of Glasgow, and Morrison Bros., of Workington and Maryport, England.... Further correspondence from Lima confirms the account of the capture of that city by the Chilians. The latest accounts exonerate Gen. Pierola from all blame in the matter. It appears that he had retired exhausted, after being nearly four days in the saddle, when the order for retreat was given.... Women and children will not be exempt from the operation of the Irish Coercion act, a motion exempting them having been rejected in the House of Commons. Opposition to the obstruction rules does not seem to be confined to the Tories and Parnellites. The advanced Liberals are also dissatisfied with them, and it is probable that the most objectionable rules will be withdrawn.

The Czar has sent Aides-de-Camp to distribute money in the famine-stricken villages of Russia.... The costumes of some art students at a masquerade in Munich, Germany, caught fire, and eight young men were burned to death.... The French Government has put an embargo upon the importation of American salted pork, bacon and ham.... Marseilles maintains its reputation as the most radical city of France. Its corporation, by an all but unanimous vote—33 to 1—has refused to permit the erection of a statue of Thiers within the corporate limits, on the ground that he was opposed to republican principles and ideas. And yet to Thiers as much as to Gambetta it is owing that France has a republican government to-day.

In his speech at Clara, King's county, Ireland, Parnell advised tenants in case of threatened eviction to plow up the land, and thus prevent the landlord from using it as pasturage. Notice was given in the House of Commons of a question whether this speech was not an incitement to punishable offenses.... The Porte is said to have informed Germany and Austria that it will cede Thessaly and a portion of Epirus to Greece, but will insist upon retaining possession of Janina, Metzovo, and Prevesa.... Gladstone announced in the British House of Commons that steps had been taken to promote a satisfactory settlement with the Boers.... Greece has called out her reserve forces, and the largest college in Athens has been converted into a military hospital.

The French Agricultural Society adopted a resolution demanding that negotiations be opened with the United States for a revocation of an alleged decision forbidding the landing of French wines at American ports, on the ground that they are injurious to health. The society believes the decision to be simply a reprisal for the interdiction of American pork by France.

Provision dealers in New York say there is a scarcity of pork at present, and its interdiction by a few foreign countries will have very little effect upon prices. They are inclined to regard the report of the prevalence of trichinosis as a humbug.

Gen. Ney, of the French army, a grandson of the famous Marshal, was found dead at Chatellon, having killed himself with a revolver.... While alighting from his carriage, in London, Mr. Gladstone fell, cutting his head severely by striking on the step of the vehicle.... The Rev. Benjamin Speke, brother of the African explorer, drowned himself in Somersetshire, England.... Turkey has ordered 30,000,000 cartridges from the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Funding bill on Friday, the 18th inst., and agreed to all the amendments adopted in committee of the whole. Mr. Bayard asked action on the Finance Committee amendments, and a vote on that striking out the Carlisle section resulted in its retention. The amendment increasing the rate from 3 to 3½ per cent. was also voted down. The bill was then read a third time and passed by a vote of 43 to 20. The River and Harbor bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Commerce, after a vain effort by Mr. Edmunds to have the committee instructed to reduce the aggregate appropriations to $7,000,000. The District bill appropriating $3,500,000 was passed. The Cattle Disease bill was taken up and the committee's amendments adopted, with no action. A bill passed for the construction of a fire-proof building at Columbus, Ohio, to cost $400,000. An attempt was made in the House of Representatives to take up the Fitz John Porter bill, but it was defeated by a vote of 117 to 114, which disposes of it for this session. A resolution granting to the family of the late Congressman Parr the balance of salary which he would have received as a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and requesting the Forty-seventh Congress to appropriate $4,000 on the same plan, was adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Agricultural bill, and Mr. Hurd made a speech in opposition to protection and in favor of a revision of the tariff. Judge Kelley replied, and was followed by Mr. Fulton. The bill was then read and some debate ensued, but the House adjourned without acting upon it. A bill was passed constituting Atlanta, Ga., a port of delivery.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, Feb. 19, Mr. Saunders presented a resolution for the insertion in the River and Harbor bill of $1,136,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river. The Cattle Diseases bill was taken up, and Mr. Ingalls denounced it as the worst he had ever read on any subject, while Mr. Maxey pronounced it the longest stride toward centralization he had ever seen. In the House, Mr. Carlisle reported a bill repealing all laws imposing taxes on bank deposits, checks and drafts, as well as on matches and medicinal preparations. In committee of the whole on the Agricultural Appropriation bill it was voted that $80,000 be set aside for the purchase and distribution of seeds. An early adjournment was effected in order that members might attend the funeral of Fernando Wood.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to confirm the title of settlers on Des Moines river lands, on Monday, Feb. 21. It was placed on the calendar. The House Post Route bill was reported favorably and passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and considered in committee of the whole. It provides for the appropriation of $17,873,290, the Senate committee having added $710,000 to the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House. Mr. Harris presented a memorial from the National Tobacco Board of Trade, asking for relief. The credentials of Mr. Harrison, Senator-elect from Indiana, were presented and filed. Senator David Davis presented the resolutions passed by the Illinois Legislature with regard to the retirement of Gen. Grant. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McMahon offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for full information of his dealings with syndicates in the work of refunding. Mr. Warner presented a bill for the appointment of three fiscal inspectors to watch the collections and disbursements of the treasury. Mr. Urner offered a measure for a commission to propose a remedy for unjust charges upon inter-State commerce. The bill to incorporate the Cherokee and Arkansas River Railroad Company was passed. On motion of Mr. Wells, the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Indian bill, continuing the Indian Commission in existence, and a new conference committee was appointed. The bill to ascertain the amount due the Choctaw nation of Indians by the Government was passed. The House Committee on Elections dismissed the petition of Mackey for the seat from South Carolina now occupied by Representative O'Connor. Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, introduced an anti-protective-tariff resolution, the purport of which is, that after an article is manufactured in this country for ten years the tariff imposed on similar articles imported from another country should be such only as would protect the mechanic, and not the capitalist.

The Senate Finance Committee, on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 22, reported the bill to repeal the taxes on bank capital, deposits and checks, with a substitute abolishing only the tax on deposits. The substitute passed. A joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of Washington was adopted. Mr. Logan tried to call up the Grant Retirement bill, or have it made the special order for next day, but the motion was defeated. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, amended in some few particulars, and, on being reported to the Senate, was read a third time and passed. The joint resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged fraudulent statistics used before the Halifax Fisheries Commission was reported to the House of Representatives and referred to the committee of the whole. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Cox gave notice that he would call up the Apportionment bill on Wednesday. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, but no action was taken. The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill were concurred in. The Pension bill, with Senate amendments, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the Poncas, prepared by the minority of the special committee on the subject, was reported to the Senate, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, and tabled temporarily. A bill to extend two years the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and soldiers of the United States was passed. The Fortifications bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed. The bill for a new building for the Congressional Library was also passed. While the measure was under consideration Vice President Arthur entered the chamber, and was introduced to many of the Senators. Mr. Blaine, who has been ill, made his appearance shortly afterward, and was congratulated on his recovery. Senators Windom, Beck and Bailey were constituted a Senate conference committee on the Pension Appropriation bill, and Senators Wallace, Harris and Windom a conference committee on the District Appropriation bill. The House of Representatives went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but the committee rose without taking any action. Mr. Cox called up the Apportionment bill, and Mr. Conger moved the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The Republicans, with one or two exceptions, refrained from voting on this question, and the point of no quorum was raised. Mr. Frye stated that the Republicans were not ready to act on the Apportionment bill, and requested Mr. Cox to allow other business to intervene. Mr. Cox consented, and gave notice that he would call it up to-day. The Sundry Civil bill was then taken up and several unimportant amendments were agreed to. An item appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of the private papers of the late Gens. Bragg and Polk, relating to the war, was the subject of a somewhat spirited debate. The paragraph was amended so as to authorize the purchase of the private papers of about a dozen other Generals, and finally was stricken from the bill. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of District business. The Republican members of the House held a caucus and almost unanimously adopted a resolution by which they agree to vote for no apportionment bill which fixes the number of Representatives at less than 319.

The death of Senator Carpenter was announced to the Senate on meeting Feb. 24, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory. In the House, the Fortifications Appropriation bill was reported back with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The report was agreed to. The House of Representatives devoted the entire day and night to filibustering. Mr. Cox demanded the previous question on the Apportionment bill, closing the debate. It was the intention to resort to Conger's tactics to defeat the motion, but four Republicans voted with the Democrats, and the Speaker also cast his vote, making just a quorum. The Republicans then resorted to dilatory motions, and finally on one vote the House was found to be without a quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in quest of absentees. In the course of seven hours he secured one member, but meanwhile several others had escaped and gone to the President's reception. They were brought back, or returned of their own accord, and their offense was condoned. There was a great deal of confusion during the session, and even while a Wisconsin member was referring to the death of Senator Carpenter, the interruptions were so frequent and noisy that he could scarcely make himself heard, and he was obliged to defer the resolutions of respect which he had intended to offer. The time was occupied in submitting and defeating various propositions.

DEATH OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Senator Matt H. Carpenter breathed his last in this city this morning at 9:30, surrounded by his family, who have tenderly nursed him through his long illness, by his home physician, Dr. Fox of Milwaukee, his local physician, and by Representative Williams, of Wisconsin. Dr. Parot, of the Episcopal Church of this city, read the service for the dying as the life of the late Senator slowly ebbed away. From the hour that Dr. Fox arrived here, yesterday morning, on his rapid trip from Milwaukee, all hope was abandoned. Dr. Fox, who knew Mr. Carpenter's condition so well, and who, one year ago, had told him that his disease was incurable, instantly decided that the hours of the sick man were numbered, and informed his family that his death might be expected in a few hours. Mr. Carpenter was not himself made acquainted with his condition, although it was evident, from numerous indications during the day, that he knew that the hour of his fate had come. During the early part of the evening he was fully conscious, and recognized his family. After 9 o'clock he sank into a semi-unconscious condition, from which, however, he would arouse whenever remarks were addressed to him. Occasionally a member of his family would seek to obtain from him some sign of recognition, and the sufferer, by word, or look, or pressure of the hand, was able to respond to the last appeals of love. About 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Carpenter seemed to be sinking. His pulse almost ceased, and it was thought that the supreme moment had arrived. He rallied soon after that, however, and was less unconscious until 4 o'clock. At that hour his wife, his son —a lad of 14—and his daughter, a young woman of 20, were gathered about his bedside. The physicians had indicated that the remaining hours of the husband and father were few. The death-pall was settling down upon the chamber, yet there was no outward demonstration of grief. Anxious to secure another recognition, the stricken wife asked: "Matt, do you know me?" The dying man aroused himself for a moment, and feebly answered: "Of course, I do." These were his last words on earth. From that time until the hour of his decease, he remained in painless unconsciousness. A little before 9:30 the physician announced that the final moment was soon to come. The clergyman, Dr. Paret, then solemnly read the dying service, and as it was concluding the spirit of Matthew H. Carpenter passed from earth. It was characteristic of the wonderful intellect of the man that his head died last.

His physicians say that, contrary to the usual course with such a disease, his mind was clear to the last moment. It had been evident to Mr. Carpenter's friends for many months, if he would not realize it himself, that he was stricken with that terrible malady called Bright's disease. The stalwart form had become so wasted that his clothes hung loosely about him. There was an ashy pallor on his face. The voice had grown so weak that its silvery notes rose very feebly to the galleries.

About one year ago he consulted with his physician in Wisconsin, Dr. Fox, who announced to him the sad fact that his malady was Bright's disease, and that it had advanced so far that his case was incurable.

"From that hour," said his physician yesterday, "he was a man under sentence. Mr. Carpenter could not or would not believe it. He purchased many medical books relating to that subject, and studied the disease with the thoroughness which characterized all his investigations. He caused analysis to be made, and, when certain symptoms on some days were wanting, would decide that his physicians were mistaken, and that he had a new hold on life. He remained in torrid Washington all the last summer. The physicians that he had consulted in New York advised him not to remove from a warm climate, through fear that the change to a cooler temperature might result in a reaction. That would prove injurious. Accordingly, through the heat and malaria and summer torture here, he remained housed during the daytime, devoting himself assiduously to his extensive law practice, and at night, when the temperature was more moderate, riding about the streets in an open carriage to get a breath of good air. Winter came and he was in his seat in Congress at the beginning, but he was seldom there afterward. He seemed to be conscious of his changed appearance. He was especially sensitive at remarks about his health. He did not wish the report to go out that he was not a strong man. He was reluctant to admit that he was losing his hold upon life, and possibly his absence from the Senate during this session was due in part to the fact that he did not care to enter into a debate which would show his increasing feebleness. Three weeks ago he took a severe cold, and had an attack of pneumonia. It was then feared that he would not recover, but he was able to go to his office for some days, when again he was stricken down, and in that last illness he died.

Mr. Carpenter was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1824, and adopted by Gov. Dillingham. For two years he was a cadet at West Point, whence he went into the law office of Rufus Choate, in Boston. He married the daughter of his foster-father and removed to Wisconsin, settling at Beloit in 1848, removing to Milwaukee ten years later. At the outbreak of the war he left the Democratic party and became an active Republican. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate, and became President pro tem. of that body. In 1879 he was chosen to succeed Senator Howe. He had an insurance on his life of $65,000.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Chamber's Journal describes a factory where the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion.

A magnetic sand, imported from the Isle of Bourbon, and since found near Morbihan, is said by M. Edard to have the property of rapidly reviving plants which had shown pronounced symptoms of decay through disease.

A new air thermometer, by M. Miller, consists of an iron support, fitted at its upper end with two tubulures, in which are fixed the two tubes of the manometer. The closed branch bears a thread of opaque glass, soldered in its side at the point where the large tube joins the connecting tube.

The microscope is a wonderful instrument. It tells the murderer that the blood which stains him is that of his brother, and not of the other life which he pretends to have taken; and, as a witness against the criminal, it, on one occasion, appealed to the very sand on which he had tread at midnight.

The *Scientific American* feels constrained emphatically, though regretfully, to condemn Pharaoh's serpents as dangerous toys. Perhaps, it says, they may be permitted among the brilliant experiments of the chemical lecture, but for children to play with—not at all. Mercurial fumes are hardly conducive to health.

A considerate silkworm is announced from Nevada that will eat oak leaves, as it can't get mulberry, and instead of chewing its way out of the cocoon contrives to slip out between the fibers, so as to leave all snug behind her. The name of the specimen is the Bombyx Quercicus, and it is to be hoped there isn't any bombast in his pretensions.

The *Scientific American* reports that there is no really good method of removing superfluous hair from the face except by destroying the hair follicles by means of a needle introduced into them beside each hair, the needle being made the negative pole of an electrical battery. This process is tedious and requires an expert. Unfortunately there is no easier or better way.

Mr. Edison has nearly finished a dynamo-electric machine having three field magnets six and a half feet long, and an armature one and a half tons in weight. The armature is connected directly to a Porter-Allen engine of 100-horse power. Both the engine and the dynamo-electric are mounted upon a large iron bed. This new electric generator is intended to do what is usually done by sixteen similar machines with greater steadiness and economy.

A committee has been formed in St. Petersburg under private auspices, it would seem, for the purpose of devising and collecting apparatus and drawings that may assist in teaching natural science in the primary schools. The objects and apparatus will be sent from school to school, and lectures delivered at each institution on the subject they illustrate. There is a strange, modern sort of quickening influence at work in Russia, of which the world may hear more in many ways some of these days.

It will be remembered that the artificial production of the diamond made last year by a Scotch chemist looked very much as though small diamonds had been fractured. None of these specimens was perfect. All of them were fragments. A step in advance has been made, however. Dr. Marsden has lately been able to affect the crystalization of carbon in the cubical form. Possessors of the most valuable natural gems need not be alarmed as yet. Dr. Marsden says his crystals are so small that they are of no commercial value whatever. The fact that a perfect diamond can be produced, no matter how small, is a notable event, and when the paper describing the process by which the end was attained is published it will command general attention.

In a paper recently read before the French Academy of Sciences, Professor Fort gave some startling instances of the efficacy of artificial respiration. A three-year-old child had apparently died, and was considered as to have passed over to the majority of three and a half hours. At the end of that time Professor Fort set up artificial respiration and kept up the process for four hours, when the child returned to life. A person had been under water for ten minutes, and was evidently drowned. Dr. Fournel, of Billancourt, however, after four hours of labor, managed to make natural succeed artificial breathing, and so reanimated his patient. In some instances artificial respiration will be found of great efficacy in removing poison from the lungs and glands. In any case of *asphyxia* hope should not be abandoned until hours of trial of artificial respiration gives no encouraging result.

Husband and Wife in Law.

The wife has been much advanced by the general tenor of the legislation of late years in respect to her own property. She has acquired a pretty independent position as to title, control and disposition, but this relates to her property, not to his. The law has not yet raised her to the station of superintendent of her husband's contracts, and probably never will. He is bound to support her and the children which she bears to him, and in order to fulfill this obligation he ought to have as much freedom in the management of his business affairs of the world as unmarried men are allowed to exercise. In taking a wife a man does not put himself under an overseer. He is not a subordinate in his own family, but the head of it. The law assigns him this position, not for his own advantage alone, but as much for the real good of his wife and children, and somewhat for the general interest of society. A husband left free to lead and govern in his own family is the most useful husband to all who may be concerned in the results of his conduct. That exceptions to this rule may be pointed out is no objection to or disproof of the rule itself. Humane institutions are all more or less imperfect, and their complete efficiency in practical working cannot be expected in every instance. It is enough that they produce beneficence to the great mean and in the great majority of cases. A subjugated husband is a less pleasing and less energetic member o society than one who keeps his true place, yet knows how to temper authority with affection. The law does not discourage conjugal consultations or free and voluntary co-operation in all transactions which affect or may affect the welfare of the family. * * * But the law does not undertake to secure this delightful harmony by coercion, but leaves it to issue spontaneously from the holy relation of matrimony.—*Georgia Supreme Court.*

Origin of the "Baker's Dozen."

Close by Market street—now Broadway—lived and prospered a baker, the first man that ever baked New-Year cakes—in fact, the inventor of them. The name of our friend was Volckert Jan Pietersen Van Amsterdam, commonly known as Baas. He was Dutch from his large feet to his round bald head, and had no respect for any one or anything that was not Dutch. He was a regular attendant at the old Dutch church, and lived constantly in mortal fear of being bewitched. His wife, Maritje, was economical even to saving the parings of her nails, and his gingerbread babies were always made in imitation of his children. It was New-Year eve, 1655, and Baas was in his shop dealing out cakes for small pieces of money, called wampum. He had taken an extra glass of rum in honor of St. Nicholaus, when he heard a sharp rap, and in walked as ugly an old woman as ever he had set his eyes on.

"I want a dozen New-Year cookies," she screamed.

"Vell, den, you needn' sbeak so loud," replied Baas. "Duyvel! I ain't teaf, den."

"I want a dozen," screamed the old woman, "and here is only twelve."

"Vell, den, und vhat de duyvel is dwalf but a dozen?" said the baker.

"I tell you I want one more!" she shrieked.

"Vell, den," said he, "you may go to de duyvel und get anodder; you von't get it here."

From this time on our baker's wife and himself were made miserable. Their money and cookies were taken away by invisible hands; their bread either rose out of their sight or sank into the earth; their famous brick oven was torn down, and poor Baas pelted with his own bricks; Maritje became deaf; Baas was black and blue from head to toe; and such a life as he led was purgatory. Thrice the old woman appeared, and thrice was she sent to "de duyvel." And at last, in his agony, Baas bethought himself of St. Nicholaus, who advised him, on hearing of his troubles, when he counted a dozen to count thirteen.

"Py St. Johannes de Dooper, put St. Nicholaus is a great blockhead!" thought Baas; and while he was thus thinking, St. Nick had vanished, and in his stead was the old woman. She repeated her demand for "one more" and Baas, remembering St. Nicholaus, acceded to her demand, when she exclaimed, "The spell is broken, and henceforward a dozen is thirteen, and thirteen is a dozen." And, taking a cooky with an effigy of the good saint on it, she made Baas swear that ever afterward twelve should be thirteen, as a type of the thirteen mighty States that should arise out of the ruins of the Government of Vaderlandt.

It is well known how terribly St. Nicholaus revenged himself upon those who set themselves up against the venerable customs of their ancestors, and refused the homage to him to whose good offices it was owing that this, his favorite city, has surpassed all others in beautiful damsels, valorous young men, mince-pies, oliekoeks, and New-Year cookies. —*Harper's Magazine.*

Why the Landlord Raised the Rent.

Old Bob Keyworth is one of the hardest landlords in Galveston. Jim Groce lives in one of Keyworth's houses, and is a very good tenant, while the landlord has never yet had a dollar's worth of repairs done to the house. Not long since Jim went to Keyworth and told him: "I want you to have that house painted. I am paying $20 a month, and you ought to have it done." Keyworth refused, so Groce had it done at his own expense. As soon as the painting was over, old Keyworth raised the rent to $25 a month. "Why do you raise the rent?" asked Jim. "On account of the improvement," replied the old man; "you know the house has just been painted, and a newly painted house is always worth $5 more than a shabby looking one."—*Galveston News.*

Thermometers reform late in life; they never become temperate until nearly 60.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 25	@	11 75
Hogs	6 00	@	6 40
Cotton	11⅜	@	12
Flour—Superfine	3 60	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 14	@	1 17
No. 2 Winter	1 17	@	1 18
Corn—Ungraded	56	@	58
Oats—Mixed Western	43	@	44
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	16 50
Lard	10⅜	@	10⅝
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@	6 10
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 60	@	5 00
Hogs	5 00	@	6 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98	@	99
No. 3 Spring	87	@	91
Corn—No. 2	37	@	38
Oats—No. 2	30	@	31
Rye—No. 2	87	@	88
Barley—No. 2	1 03	@	1 05
Butter—Choice Creamery	31	@	32
Eggs—Fresh	24	@	25
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	15 75
Lard	10⅜	@	10⅝
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 01	@	1 02
No. 2	97	@	98
Corn—No. 2	37	@	38
Oats—No. 2	30	@	31
Rye—No. 1	87	@	88
Barley—No. 2	83	@	84
Pork—Mess	15 25	@	15 40
Lard	10	@	10¼
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01	@	1 02
Corn—Mixed	37	@	38
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye	87	@	88
Pork—Mess	15 60	@	15 75
Lard	9⅞	@	10
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 05	@	1 06
Corn	42	@	43
Oats	35	@	37
Rye	97	@	98
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	16 00
Lard	10	@	10¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 01	@	1 02
No. 2 Red	1 05	@	1 06
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	35	@	36
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	4 90	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@	1 00
Corn—No. 1	44	@	45
Oats—Mixed	37	@	38
Barley (per cental)	1 45	@	1 55
Pork—Mess	16 00	@	16 50
Seed—Clover	4 70	@	5 10
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 20	@	5 65
Fair	4 80	@	5 05
Common	3 75	@	4 50
Hogs	5 90	@	6 50
Sheep	3 50	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

A sleeping-car costs, on an average, about $12,000, and earns about $1,000 a month. Pretty good profit.

The late-lamented Carlyle once called us "18,000,000 of bores," gauging the whole country by the few cheeky American tourists who used to invade his work-room.

There are indications of a large emigration from Canada to the United States this summer. The Montreal *Post* declares that nothing can stop the exodus until the Dominion ceases to be a crown colony, and has the sole management of its own affairs.

Joaquin Miller's first wife is now Mrs. Thomas Logan. She is described as 35, with a thin, wasted form, and a wealth of black hair. Her health is said to have been affected by her separation from her daughter, removed by Mr. Miller to a Canadian convent.

Mr. Aaron Burr Hays, of New York, who died the other day, was remarkable for two things. He was the oldest bank cashier in the world, and the only man in America named after Aaron Burr. His name was a thorn in his side, and he never signed his name other than "A. B. Hays."

There is a movement in St. Louis to strictly enforce the Sunday law. By a provision of the act, Jews may work on Sunday if they religiously observe Saturday. The *Globe-Democrat* declares that, if interfered with, it will employ Jews exclusively to get out the Monday morning edition.

Six counties in Texas—Andrews, Dawson, Gaines, Martin, Terry and Yoakum—have a population of forty-four souls, of whom thirty-seven are male and seven are females. Each county has an area of about 1,000 square miles. Six other counties—Bailey, Cochran, Hale, Hockley, Lamb and Lubbock—have a total population of twenty-five souls, all males.

"To me," writes the Rev. Phillips Brooks, in reply to an impeachment of his orthodoxy, "the incarnation and the miracles which Christ Jesus is said to have wrought seem to be sublimely reasonable, and contradicted by no knowledge of man or of the world which God has given us. I believe that they are true historically, and most natural philosophically."

A Chicago man committed suicide, the other day, because he found his business increasing so rapidly that he feared he wouldn't be able to manage it. So he cut the arteries of his wrist with a tin tag, took a dose of poison, and then hung himself by a rope. He meant to make sure that his business shouldn't trouble him any more, and was more successful than the Frenchman who suspended himself over a tidal river, cocked a loaded pistol, swallowed some poison, and kicked away the chair he stood on. Then he fired; but the pistol cut the rope instead of hitting his head, and he fell into the water. The salt water made him sick, relieved him of his dose, and he crawled to land baffled in his efforts.

Mrs. Elliott Nichols, a young married lady of Carthage, Mo., formerly Miss Ella Hogg, of Bloomington, committed suicide, the other day. She was the daughter of William Hogg, once a merchant in Bloomington, who, owing to business reverses, shot two of his children, afterward killing himself. A few weeks ago Mamie Hogg, sister of Mrs. Nichols, while on a visit to Carthage, committed suicide by throwing herself into a well, a short distance from Mrs. Nichols' home. This makes the fourth suicide that has occurred in that family within the past year. It is said that Mrs. Nichols and her sister Mamie were unfortunately carried away by the doctrine of Spiritualism, which aided largely in unsettling their reason.

The Carson (Nev.) *Appeal* is responsible for the following story: A gentleman who took a trip into the country, when on the plains, a mile from any house, noticed a cat, a huge one, almost as large as a fair-sized dog. It was lying upon the ground, its feet uppermost, in such a way that he had no doubt that it had fallen a victim to some vicious dog. Around it, feeding unsuspectingly, was a flock of small birds. The apparently lifeless cat was within range of the vision of the observer for some time, and just as he was thinking how much easier it would be for the animal to feign death and catch a bird by deceiving it than by slipping up to it, he was astonished to see the cat suddenly roll over and grab one of the feathered tribe that was very near. The other birds flew away 100 yards or so and alighted. The cat only made one or two mouthfuls of the game, and then crept around to the windward of the birds, laid itself out again, and once more successfully played the dead dodge. The gentleman drove away without seeing how many birds it took to satisfy the feline.

The first count of the returns relating to the cotton crop of 1879, made by the Census Office, gives the following results by States as to the number of acres cultivated and the number of bales raised:

States.	Acreage.	Bales.
Alabama	2,276,[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	1,008,607	590,712
Florida	244,288	54,606
Georgia	2,570,989	805,211
Kentucky	3,030	1,472
Louisiana	865,896	500,267
Mississippi	2,019,065	918,920
North Carolina	880,192	385,639
South Carolina	1,347,864	516,482
Tennessee	709,788	325,030
Texas	2,186,324	796,697
Total	14,464,167	5,466,765

These returns are subject to revision as the result of correspondence, which may increase the figures in the case of any State to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent. Virginia, Missouri and the Indian Territory are not included in the statement. About 50,000 or 60,000 bales will probably be added on this account.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing from Miles City, M. T., relates the following singular story: When the *Sentinel* correspondent was in the merchandising house of Mr. J. J. Graham, at Fort Keogh, three Indian chiefs, Rain-in-the-Face, Two Roads and Spotted Eagle, who surrendered to Gen. Miles last spring, came in, as is their custom, being encamped only two miles away on Tongue river, for the purpose of conversing with Mr. William M. Courtenay, the chief clerk and interpreter of the establishment, in whom the Indians religiously believe. Mr. Courtenay was reading Whittaker's "Life of Custer," and in turning the leaves of the book one of the Indians caught sight of his own picture, which he immediately recognized. They then took the volume from Mr. Courtenay, and found all their portraits, but exhibited very little emotion of pleasure or otherwise, until one of them turned a page and the picture of Gen. Custer was revealed. At this Rain-in-the-Face became greatly excited, going through with all the gyrations of the war-dance, and giving the Sioux war-whoop at the top of his voice. After he was through with his wild demonstration, but still exhibiting the greatest anger, he struck the picture with his hand, and, with a demoniac sneer on his face, exclaimed, in the Sioux tongue, "I killed him. I made many holes in him. He once took my liberty. I took his life. I am glad I did." On being told by a bystander that Tom Custer was still living, Rain-in-the-Face again became very violent, and hissed between his teeth, "Your tongue is forked," which is the Sioux figure for "You lie." Continuing, he said: "I visited his body after the battle. I cut him open. I ate a part of his liver. I am glad I killed him. He was bad to my people. He kill many warriors." It is a superstition among the Sioux that, by eating the liver of a valorous victim, the warrior so eating obtains all their cunning and prowess, making him doubly brave and revengeful—the two great attributes of an Indian warrior.

Be That Your Crest?

In a conversation about his Western and Southern trip Lord Lymington, a member of the English nobility, told a reporter of the New York *World* that he stumbled at a railway station on a gentleman who exhibited a most ingenuous thirst for information concerning the British peerage.

"Pray how did he manifest this?"

Lord Lymington—Oh, very civilly. He introduced himself to me very kindly on learning that I was a traveler and an Englishman, and offered me the hospitalities of the town. It was very obliging of him, but unfortunately I could not stay, so we had a chat while I was waiting for the train. During this chat his eye fell on a portmanteau of mine which I had caused to be marked for convenience sake and easy identification with the cabalistic figures 120. This he scanned for some time with ill-concealed curiosity, and finally turning to me said rather abruptly: "If I am not mistaken, you are a nobleman, are you not?" I admitted that such was my unhappy lot. "Then," said he, "I presume that number there on your valise is what they call in the nobility armorial bearings, is it not? In fact, your crest?" "Hardly that," I modestly replied. "A number is only borne as a crest, I believe, by much more illustrious persons; for example, the Beast in the Apocalypse." "Oh," he replied, and then after meditating a moment or two, asked: "Have your family been long in England?" "Yes," I said, "they have been there for some time, but why do you ask?" "Perhaps the number refers," he replied, "to the number of generations, just as they recite them in the Old Testament, you know?" "Yes," I unhesitatingly and with prompt mendacity replied, "that is exactly it, and I don't see how you hit it so cleverly." He smiled all over with delight as the train rushed up, and waved kind farewells to me as long as we were in sight.

Pope.

That was a queer confusion of ideas which led an orator to say: "In the words of an old Roman poet, 'Man never is but always to be blest.'" He was reminded that the "old Roman poet" was Pope. "Oh, yes," he replied, "but he was a Roman Catholic, you know." It was the turn of the critic to be surprised. "Pope a Roman Catholic!" he exclaimed; "are you sure?" "Certainly," replied the orator; "and I never knew of a Pope that wasn't a Catholic, did you?"

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Feb. 18.—Senate.—The Senate frittered away several hours with the introduction of resolutions intended to expedite business, but which had a contrary effect, in that the Senators made them an occasion for filibustering. The amendment of the House, fixing March 14 for a vote of the whole people on the constitutional amendments, was accepted by a vote of 24 to 20. The bill passed establishing a State Board of Health, and, after a short consideration of the proposition to reform and reconstruct the present system of State Road laws, an adjournment was had until Monday afternoon.

House.—The House engrossed the bill creating a State Department of Geology and Natural History, and also the measure proscribing consanguinity as a bar to marriage. Bills were introduced: Providing for the annual distribution of the surplus dog tax; authorizing Indianapolis to levy a special tax for the construction of a city hall and market house; making keepers of houses of ill-fame guilty of felony with from one to three years' imprisonment, and the inmates from six to eighteen months, and legalizing the acts of the Blackford County Commissioners in draining wet lands. A resolution passed calling for reports concerning the scholastic and financial condition of each benevolent institution. Consideration of the Tax bill consumed the remainder of the day session. An amendment was adopted in effect that County Auditors shall compel all companies, organizations, partnerships and persons loaning money in the State to report to him on April 1 of each year, under oath, the amount of money loaned and held by persons in his county, that the same may be listed for taxation. A night session was held to clear away the sections of this bill.

Saturday, Feb. 19.—House.—The House passed a bill repealing section 12 of the game law, prohibiting railways from transporting game outside the State at any time. The section had always been practically inoperative. Mr. Schweitzer's bill also passed, compelling hotels to provide all possible arrangements for escape from fire, but the bill abolishing attorney fees in the taking of contracts failed for want of a constitutional majority. Bills were introduced: Encouraging the improvement of live stock; enabling married women, when abandoned by their husbands, to convey their separate real estate; making the keepers and inmates of houses of prostitution guilty of felony, and providing that the former shall be liable to a punishment of one to three years' imprisonment, and the inmates of six to eighteen months. Further consideration of the Tax bill went over until Monday, and the Educational bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

Monday, Feb. 21.—Senate.—The Senate was largely occupied to-day in the consideration of Bell's bill practically remodeling the road system of the State by abolishing Supervisors and making township Trustees superintendents of roads. The measure eventually passed to a final reading. The bill regulating and improving the practice of medicine was under way at the time of adjournment, and was meeting with strong opposition. A resolution was adopted setting off the afternoon session for consideration of the report from the Codification Committee.

House—Floyd's bill for the purchase and conversion of toll roads into free roads was the cause of a wrangle for several hours, after which it was referred to a committee. The Judiciary Committee submitted a number of reports, among them recommending that Carter's bill fixing the liability of employers for injuries to employes be amended so as to provide that the carelessness of company servants is no bar to recovery of damages, and declaring that all contracts between corporations and employes, where the latter shall not bring suit for damages, be null and void. This amendment was accepted and the bill engrossed.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Senate.—The Senate worked on the Medical bill establishing a board of examiners and prescribing who shall practice medicine, during the morning session, and numerous amendments were suggested by the opposition to weigh it down with objectionable features, so as to eventually insure its defeat. The proposed amendments to the civil code consumed the afternoon, and a section was incorporated admitting women to practice law, but afterward voted down on reconsideration. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Dr. William Freeman, of Switzerland county, as Commissioner of the House of Refuge.

House.—The House wrangled during the forenoon over the 6-per-cent. interest bill, and all attempts to amend by allowing higher rates either on short loans or on contracts were defeated. Eventually the bill was engrossed, 46 to 44, with ten absent members. The Women's Suffrage bill came up on special order and was defeated, 46 to 43. The afternoon was passed in consideration of the Tax bill as reported by the Codification Committee, and the measure finally passed with but slight amendments.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Senate.—The Senate temporarily disposed of the Medical bill by ordering its engrossment, after accepting an amendment in effect that the fact of a physician advertising as such shall not detract from his professional standing as far as the provisions of this measure may bear thereon. Consideration of the civil code consumed the afternoon, but it was ordered that the House Tax bill be taken up as soon as printed copies thereof are distributed. The Governor sent in a notification of the appointment of Samuel Green, of Rush county, Trustee of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. A telegram was received from Booneville, Warrick county, announcing the dangerous illness of Senator Hart.

House.—The General Revenue bill was introduced into the House this morning. It provides for a State levy of 10 cents on $100, and a poll tax of 50 cents. A reconsideration of the resolution was had favoring the taxation of United States treasury notes, and, by a vote of 32 to 36, the matter was indefinitely postponed. Bills were passed: Repealing the section requiring separate polling places in incorporated towns; relating to legal practices; prohibiting pool-selling; relative to decedents' estates; enabling County Commissioners to establish schools and asylums for indigent children; providing for the payment of arrearages to the Indiana Legion; authorizing and legalizing the recording of patents issued by the United States on the State of Indiana. The bill was rejected authorizing three-fourths of a jury in civil cases to render a verdict. Mr. Cauthorne introduced a bill amending the new State-House Tax law, and providing for a tax of 2 cents on each $100 for 1881 and for each successive year to and including 1888, all the money so raised to be kept separate, and constitute a part of the new State-House fund. In case the tax should not prove sufficient the Governor, State Auditor and Treasurer are permitted to borrow money, provided they do not borrow more than $50,000 during the present year, $200,000 in 1882, $100,000 in 1883, $100,000 in 1884, and $150,000 in 1885, in all $770,000. In order to do this, ten-year bonds will be issued.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—Senate.—The Senate took up the majority report of the temperance committee recommending the passage of what is known as the Temperance Council Local Option bill, and a free discussion lasting several hours resulted in a recommittal with instructions to strike out the emergency clause and report to-morrow. Consideration of the Civil Code was resumed in the afternoon, ending with the engrossment of the bill as mainly proposed by the Codification Committee.

House.—A bill was introduced by the Ways and Means Committee, providing for the usual 1-per-cent. tax for interest on the temporary loan, and authorizing a 4-per-cent. loan of $200,000 to replace the bonds now falling due. Bills were presented: Providing that none but physicians shall hold the office of Coroner, and giving them jurisdiction over insanity cases; to define, suppress and punish tramps, and to prohibit the taking or receiving of life-insurance policies upon the tontine plan. The bill authorizing County Commissioners to say what animals, milch cows excepted, shall run at large was voted down, as was also the bill abolishing the Grand Jury system, the latter failing by a vote of 39 to 52. By a vote of 39 to 53 the House refused to instruct the Temperance Committee to report favorably upon a local-option bill, a resolution to that effect being referred to the committee named without action. The Prison Committee recommended that unless a special appropriation of $35,000 be made for necessary repairs to the prison south, that the prison be discontinued and the convicts be transferred to Michigan City. The committee investigating the Female Reformatory reported, exonerating the management, but noting that the bath as a punishment had been abolished, recommended that whipping on the naked person of girls also be omitted in the future. The afternoon was taken up with consideration of the Criminal Code, the House progressing as far as section 148.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

[From the New York Sun.]

Fellow-Citizens: About to lay down the great trust which your suffrages conferred four years ago upon another person, it seems proper that I should address to you a few words of affectionate warning. It has been customary heretofore only for the great Presidents, who were conscious of the love and veneration of the people, to take leave of their country in this solemn form. But, inasmuch as I can hardly be ranked among the Presidents at all, and history will probably take note of me only as an intruder in that illustrious line, I do not feel myself bound by those precedents.

My situation in the administration of this office, to which I was not elected, has been one of singular embarrassment. I had borne arms for my country, if not with distinction, at least with moderate credit. My fellow-citizens of Ohio, deeming me an inoffensive sort of person, without sufficient force of character to engender enemies, repeatedly raised me, like a wooden image, to the place of Governor—an office in that State of no power and influence. But I was gratified with these apparent testimonials of public favor, and, believing that no man of real abilities could receive the nomination at Cincinnati, I was not surprised when the battle of the Titans ended in the choice of the pigmy. And it was well so. A standard bearer of larger stature would have been struck, perhaps fatally, by many missiles which passed harmless over my head.

My defeat was a cruel disappointment, and the very large majority of my opponent added greatly to the weight of the blow. But I owe myself the justice to state, in this, doubtless, the last communication the public will ever receive from me, that I had no thought then of resisting or reversing the popular will. Had I consulted only the promptings of my own heart I would have refused to be a party to the memorable conspiracy which was immediately formed to substitute the candidate rejected by the people for the candidate whom they had elected. So innocent was I of the design subsequently executed that I publicly acknowledged my defeat in a candid address from my own doorstep, and I confess that I was profoundly shocked when I saw Mr. Chandler's celebrated dispatch boldly announcing my election hours after my defeat had been universally known and conceded. But, as the plot developed, and only the most agreeable features were communicated to me, while the dark details of crime and corruption were carefully hidden, the scruples which I soon came to regard as mere personal weaknesses gradually melted away, and I finally accepted the fruits of conspiracy and forgery with complacency and even pleasure.

I will not recall the history of my induction into office. I wish, indeed, it might be erased from the memory of man, and I would cheerfully return to the conscience fund of the treasury, or make over to my defrauded competitor, all that had been saved of his four years' salary, if that act could restore me to the state of innocence I enjoyed while yet the harmless Governor of Ohio.

My position after the assumption of the Presidency, as before said, was one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. I had read attentively the powerful letter of acceptance by the great statesman nominated at St. Louis, and inasmuch as the people had, by a large majority, expressed their approval of its contents, and I was in the occupation of the office to which its author had been elected, I conceived it to be my duty to effect some of the reforms therein recommended. But I found myself powerless; I was not a free agent. The Government was administered in my name, but I was little more than a passive instrument in the unscrupulous hands which had forged the various links in that so-called chain of title to the office I held. Those men were not reformers; they had not brought me into power to forward the measures enunciated by my late opponent. It was some time before I fully realized my abject dependence upon the secrecy and fidelity of the numerous agents employed in the great fraud, and meanwhile I was permitted to amuse the country with certain promises of reform, which were, however, confined to the civil service. At length even this pretense grew ridiculous. What I had intended for reform Mr. Sherman calmly converted into the simple process of turning out his political enemies and putting in his friends, and Mr. Sherman, as I was early made to understand, was one of my masters.

I loathed in my heart the leprous criminals who had conceived and executed the daring frauds in Louisiana and Florida. But no sooner had I taken the oath of office than I ascertained that my nearest friends and sponsors had promised them not merely protection, but high promotion and other rewards, and I was compelled to execute those promises under penalty of complete discovery in every shocking detail of the stupendous crime of which I seem to be enjoying the fruits. It is needless to pursue the narrative. It is enough to say that, except one Cazenave, who was paid in cash, they were all—visiting statesmen, Returning-Board knaves, forgers, thieves, secret negotiators and counsel before the Electoral Commission—pensioned upon your treasury. The last of these nominations, that of the notorious Stanley Matthews, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is even now pending in the Senate.

But there was a still more grievous humiliation to be endured. When I realized my defeat on the day after the election, I declared truly that the sharpest pang I then felt arose from apprehension concerning the fate of the colored Republicans in the contested Southern States. I now learned that in order to secure the completion of the fraudulent count, my friends had pledged me to abandon those colored Republicans, and to hand over those States to the Democrats, who claimed them, on precisely the same grounds as Mr. Tilden might have claimed the Presidency. I had no resource but to comply. This step, however, was only less fatal to me than would have been a refusal. It lost me—I will not say the respect, for to that I had no claim—but the support of the earnest Republicans, who declared that if I was elected, so were Packard and Chamberlain. It was soon plain that they, too, regarded me as a fraud in a new sense.

This defection left me practically without a party, and I sought to supply the deficiency by an alliance with the Southern Democracy. I outlined a magnificent and dazzling scheme of internal improvements to be carried out in the South at the general expense, and I blew, with all the breath that was in me, the trump of resurrection over the tomb of the old Whig party. But nobody would trust a Fraud, and but one solitary Whig emerged at my blast, in the person of the late Alexander H. Stephens. Having lost my own party it was evident to them that my ability to execute was less than my inclination to promise, and they prudently declined a coalition which on my side was based on nothing more substantial than the few offices which had not already been distributed.

Under these circumstances it will be seen that the total failure of my fraudulent administration was a foregone conclusion, and I long since discovered that I must content myself with drawing the salary of the Presidency in advance and hoarding what could be saved from it by rigid economy and a sordid affectation of temperance. This, with a scrupulous provision for a few personal friends, such as my family physician and my son Webb, at the public expense, has been my only solace under the sad humiliations of these later months of my residence in the White House. Conscious that all parties, and even men of no party, looked forward with a grateful sense of relief to the period of my final departure for Ohio, I have felt that some explanation was due to myself and to the public of the difficulties which inevitably environ a fraudulent President. Had I been honestly elected, I could, no doubt, have done much for the reformation of the public abuses pointed out with such emphasis by Mr. Tilden, and mildly alluded to by Mr. Carl Schurz in my own letter of acceptance. But I was the slave of my political creators; the paralysis of the original fraud pervaded my entire administration.

If, in what is here written, my countrymen shall find anything to extenuate my failings, or anything to soften the judgment which must follow me into history, the object of this, my farewell address to the swindled people of the United States, will have been accomplished.

Rutherford B. Hayes.

No Fascinations in Snakes.

I have seen, says *Nature*, a guinea-pig, after finding no place of exit from the cage, quietly settle itself down in the midst of the coils of an Australian constrictor, shut its eyes and go to sleep. Ten minutes afterward the snake had moved and the guinea-pig was washing its face with its paws. Not once, but a dozen times, a rabbit has nibbled the nose of a River Jack viper (*Vipera rhinoceros*) in a pretty, inquiring way, heedless of the strong blows the reptile would administer with its snout to the impertinent investigator of that queer-looking object. For fully ten minutes one day a rabbit sat gazing at the poised and threatening head of a puff adder, now and then reaching forward to smell the reptile's nose, and anon sitting on its hind legs to wash its ears, and again returning to the "fascinating" object of its inquiries. If, during that time, the rabbit had fallen into the state of trance, it was so soon released from that condition as to be able to attend to its own comfort and busy itself about its toilet. The birds show no more recognition than the other animals of the dangerous position in which they are placed. We see them hopping about on the snakes, and picking lustily at their scales; sitting on the branches preening their feathers and behaving themselves just as though no such dreadful (or pleasing?) sensation as "fascination" was possible. I saw once a sparrow perched upon the body of a snake twisted round a branch and preening itself. By and by a constrictor crept up slowly, touched the bird with its nose, and then threw the crushing folds around it. The deliberate approach of the snake and the unconscious attitude of the sparrow, concerned about its private affairs, would have staggered an ordinary believer in "fascination." I have closely watched the behavior of snakes intent on feeding. It may be a sudden rush, when the victim has no time to see its enemy, or the gradual, lazy advance of the reptile; in either case the doomed victims betrays no suspicion of danger, at least so far as I have been able so ascertain after passing some hundreds of hours contemplating the snakes in the unequaled representative collection of the zoological society.

Cracking Wheat into Flour.

Minnesota millers no longer "grind" wheat into flour. They "crack" it, and the people of the Northwest claim that the new process makes their hitherto inferior wheat the most valuable in the world. Burr stones are things of the past and Hungarian steel rollers have taken their place. These rollers are about thirty inches long and eight inches in diameter. It takes five sets of steel rollers to finish the flour. Each set of rollers run closer than the preceding. After the wheat passes each set of rollers it is bolted or sifted through course cloth. This cloth lets the disintergrated particles of wheat through and passes off the bulky and larger pieces, which are run through another and a closer set of rollers and cracked again. The last rollers have little else but wheat hulls and waxy germs of wheat, which do not crack up, but smash down like a piece of wax. The germ of a kernel of wheat is not good food. It makes flour black. By the old millstone process this waxy germ was ground up with the starchy portion and bolted through with the flour. By the new system of cracking the kernel instead of grinding it this germ is not ground, but flattened out and sifted or bolted out, while the starchy portions of the wheat are crushed into powdered wheat or flour. All the big mills of Minneapolis now manufacture by the new process.

Cash Versus Credit.

Any retail dealer can buy closer with cash than with credit. The closer he buys the greater are his profits. Money put down on his counter gives him a chance to discount his paper, meet his notes and pay current expenses. Charges on the book mean cash next month, or the month after, or next year. Cash asks no favors except to be waited upon. Credit must have a bookkeeper, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail dealer in groceries asks the price of starch, he is told that he can have it at so much credit, or so much for spot cash. If a consumer asks the price of the retailer, it is one price to Cash Down or Dead Beat.

The more one thinks this matter over the more he realizes the force of the remark of a prominent Western financier, who lately observed: "The man who pays cash when he can get credit is a fool." And so say we all. If Dead Beat is to have the same price as Cash Down, with an additional advantage of sixty-six days' time—which means ninety in nineteen cases out of twenty—why do any of us pay cash? Why not all take credit?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Every one should know that a prompt shock of electricity will restore a person to consciousness, who is dying from the effects of chloroform.

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YOUNG MEN [illegible]

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We strongly recommend to mothers, Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It is very easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 3, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN
EDITORS.

JOHN I. MITCHELL has been elected United States senator in Pennsylvania.

IF No 5, of the proposed amendments to the constitution is adopted, we will virtually have ninety-two fee bills in the state.

AND now come bevies of republican editors who can't decide whether Dorsey, New, Conkling, Mrs. Sprague, Beecher or Bob Ingersoll carried Indiana.

A CIRCULAR containing the lecture of Prof. G. W. Michael against the Valparaiso normal school is being sent to publishers all over the state. As we do not know the merits of the quarrel we omit further notice.

VALPARAISO has a firm named Haste & Hollet. That name just suits us. We have been for some time trying to organize such a firm with a number of our wood subscribers. Yes, gentlemen, don't forget. Haste and haul it.

WE have received the first number of a new weekly called the Dillon Tribune, published at Dillon, in Montana, a town which the publishers believe will some day be one of the best in the territory. We hope the Tribune may be as successful as are its hopes in the future of that wide awake country.

A LADY in Cincinnati parted from her husband about twenty-five years ago, and employed a lawyer to get a divorce. This, he assured her, had been done. The husband married again, but the first wife has just learned that the divorce was never granted. The records show no trace of any such case. She now applies for another, and will doubtless succeed.

THE Ligonier Leader is threatening the editor of the Banner with a new infernal machine called an "affidavy." It is to make "J. B. Stoll's flesh quiver like an aspen leaf." Yes, "aspen leaf" is the terrible word used. But stop. Isn't "aspen leaf" an ingredient of spring poetry, and the poetry season just opening? Couldn't you make it dogwood or slippery elm, or something not likely to be needed soon?

Text-Books for Schools.

The matter of text-books for our public schools is attracting a great deal of attention all over the country. There seems to be a feeling that we are paying publishing houses too much. Whether this be so or not, certain it is that the remedy usually proposed is worse than the trouble itself. In most cases, it is proposed to put the whole matter of publishing school books for the use of the state, into the hands of certain officers, or of a commission on text-books. These persons must prepare the books at the expense of the state, sell them at a specified price, and pay the money so received, back into the state treasury. Suppose this were to be done, and suppose the present legislature or the present governor should appoint such a commission. It must be apparent to all that the persons so appointed would, in many cases, be totally unfit for the work; personal friends, politicians and hangers-on, with now and then a man who may be supposed to know a little about the business. Just what sort of excellence a commission composed of such materials would inject into a series of text-books on eight or ten different subjects, is difficult to foresee. Those who remember the Indiana Readers, published under the auspices of the state board of education twenty or thirty years ago, can readily comprehend the style of work we might expect of them. These readers were nothing more than a re-arrangement of the matter in McGuffey's Readers, with a new name. The only merit they possessed was the matter they contained, and which was all in the old books. But the children were obliged to give up their old readers and buy the same matter in the new ones. Now give to the commission the making of all the text-books, say orthography, geography, grammar, physiology, history, book-keeping, algebra, etc., and what would be the result? "Trash fit for the gods." It would, moreover, be as expensive at last as the wheat raised on an experimental state farm—about ten dollars a bushel. The wheat might be fit for some purpose, but most of the books would be fit for nothing. Another plan is to have a commission of three or more persons to select the books to be used all over the state. This would give the entire control of one, perhaps all, of the text-books to one publishing house, cutting off competition and opening the door for corrupt practices of all kinds. A better way would be to live up to the present law, changing text-books not oftener than once in six years, and using judgment in the selection of such as are adopted.

Neighborhood Nippings.

The Syracuse Express will be removed to Wakarusa, and published there.

Indianapolis packers have slaughtered over 400,000 hogs since last November.

A little girl in Fort Wayne fell into a cistern one day last week, and was drowned.

The sink-hole on the Pittsburgh road west of Arcola, Allen county, is entirely covered with water, rendering the passage of trains quite dangerous.

Heatwole, of the Middlebury Record, still insists that he does not want office. A useless assertion. No republican was ever known to want an office. See their last national platform.

The Hicksville people are agitated over the report that a sponge factory is to be established in *that brisk* little manufacturing town. A case of beer changed hands,—or perhaps we should say, changed jugs, in consequence of the joke.

Thomas J. Cuppy has rented room No. 1 in Central building and will at once put in a full line of agricultural implements, buggies, carriages, etc. Mr. Cuppy is a wide-awake business man, and we are glad that he has located in this place. The best wishes of the Commercial attend him.—Columbia City Commercial.

The Kendallville News of last week contains a notice of the marriage of Rudolph H Garrigue, of New York, to Miss Lida, youngest daughter of Capt. M. F. Collier, so long and favorably known in this state as special agent of the Underwriters Insurance company. Mr. Garrigue has recently been acting as assistant to Capt. Collier.

Fort Wayne News: One of the forty-ton mogul engines on the Pennsylvania road a few days ago jumped the track at the Horseshoe bend and rolled down the mountain 100 feet. Last week the engine was taken to pieces and hauled on sleds down the valley to Altoona, to be rebuilt. The engineer and fireman jumped from the footboards, when the engine left the track, and escaped with slight bruises.

In regard to the cases of small-pox that have appeared near Webster, about ten miles south of this place, Dr. W. H. Coyle relates the following: A young lady from the last-named place went to Chicago and returned home with a well-developed case of small-pox. The lady died and three children have also died since of the same disease. The small-pox is spreading and has become an epidemic of the most malignant type. Several of the business men are lying very low, and a young lady is not expected to recover.—Ligonier Banner.

A QUEER CASE.—Rev. Marcus Ormond, a Presbyterian divine of Pennsylvania, but who is now residing with friends at Rushville, this state, some months ago lost residence, library and all his worldly possessions by fire, which affected his mind to such an extent that brain fever resulted. When he had physically recovered it was discovered that his memory had been completely destroyed, and whereas before his sickness he had been a thorough English, Greek and Latin scholar, he was then an absolute illiterate. With his wife as an instructor he started anew up education's ladder, and has progressed sufficiently to be able to read a little.

The Ligonier Banner has the following: "As heretofore stated in these columns, the Indianapolis Journal vigorously opposes the enactment of the temperance bill now before the legislature. In a "fiery" article a short time since the Journal said among other things: 'The existing laws against illegal liquor-selling are not enforced. Why not expend the power now exerted in making them yet more unenforcible in getting up a crusade to vitalize them? It is one thing to rave in general terms of denunciation against the evils of intemperance, and quite another to quietly, yet persistently, prosecute a saloon-keeper for selling whisky to a boy or a poor inebriate who has long lost control of himself. The saloon-keeper will fight back, but an audience of temperance men and women will applaud the pathetic passages in the speech of the orator who never spends a cent to enforce the law, but passes round the hat after his lecture. Thus the blatant orator becomes a hero on easy terms. His pocket and his person have never been in danger, and he is on the high road to a good office. There is something too much of this stale humbuggery abroad in the land. Why do not temperance organizations appoint committees to enforce the present law, and call on all good people to assist in defraying the expense? That would not cost more than paying officers to lobby the legislature for impracticable laws.'

This may be all true, but that doesn't dispose of the promises made by republican politicians to the temperance people during the late campaign. The question is, are such pledges worth anything, and were they given with the intention of basely violating them? That point the Journal conveniently ignores.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

The following are the proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Indiana, as they were submitted to the people at the spring election of 1880, and which are to be submitted to them the 14th of March, one week from next Monday. They are here given so voters can refresh their memories at least, before voting on them:

NO. 1.

Amend section 2 of article 2 so as to read as follows:

Section 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this state during the six months and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United states on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

NO. 2.

By striking out the words, "no negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage," contained in section 5 of the second article of the constitution.

NO. 3.

Amend section 14 of the second article to read: "Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law: Provided, That the general assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general or appellate jurisdiction, by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

NO. 4.

Strike the word "white" from section 4 and 5 of article 4.

NO. 5.

Amend the 14th clause of section 22 of article 4 to read as follows: In relation to fees or salaries, except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required.

NO. 6.

Amend section 1 of the 7th article to read: Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit court, and such other courts as the general assembly may establish.

NO. 9.

Strike out all the sections of the 13th article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: Section 1. No political or municipal corporation, in this state, shall ever become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, in the aggregate, exceeding two per centum on the value of taxable property within such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment, for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations, in excess of such amount, given by such corporations, shall be void: Provided, That in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corportion, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for the public protection and defense, to such an amount as may be requested in such petition.

$100 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Sick Headache, Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purly Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co. "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

$1000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit $1,000 for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the the throat and lungs, except asthma for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to direction. Sample bottles 25 and 50c, large bottles $1. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggist, or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Mandison St., Chicago, Ills. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Sperm-atorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address, John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. F. E. Davenport sole agent, Auburn, Ind. 9 1y

Newville High School.

The school at this place will open in the spring with the following programme:

We will have three departments in our school, viz: primary, teachers' and advanced. The primary department explains itself. The teachers' department will complete the eight common school branches. Thorough instruction and drill will be given in them, so that any one going through this department will be prepared to teach in the common schools. This will be one of the chief features.

The advanced department will contain a three-years course. The first two years will entitle to a certificate and enable the student to enter the freshman class of any college. The special year will go beyond that and be for any who desire to take it. The following will be the three-years course:

FIRST YEAR—FIRST TERM.

English analysis, ancient history, physical geography, Latin or Greek.

SECOND TERM.

History English language, Medieval history, physical history and natural history, Latin or Greek.

THIRD TERM.

Rhetoric, modern history, natural history, Latin or Greek.

SECOND YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Rhetoric, English history, Algebra, Botany, Latin, Greek or French.

SECOND TERM.

English lterature—criticism, English history, Algebra, Botany, Latin, Greek or French.

THIRD TERM.

English literature—criticisms, English history, Geometry, Botany—analysis, Latin, Greek or French.

SPECIAL YEAR—FIRST TERM.

English criticisms (authors); European history, physics, Latin or Greek.

SECOND TERM.

English criticisms (authors); European history, Geometry, Latin or Greek.

THIRD TERM.

English criticisms (authors) European history, trigometry and surveying, Latin or Greek.

Students can enter at any time and in any year, if they are prepared for it.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

WM ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

For Sale.

A residence in the south part of town, new house containing eight rooms, good cistern and well. Also, good house in west part of town containing five rooms, with wood-house, well, cistern and large lot, will be sold at a bargain. W. H. McQUISTON.

First on Deck.

LATEST NOVELTIES

Spring 1881.
NOW SHOWING

In Early
STYLES
—OF—
CLOTHING.

SAM, PETE AND MAX, { TRADE MARK.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS.

1881.
SPRING SEASON
HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES

ROOT & COMPANY

Aare now displaying a large variety of Low Cost, Medium and

FINE GOODS,

—at much below last seasons prices—

HAMBURG
EDGING
INSERTIONS.

FLOUNCINGS:

1-4, 1-2, 3-4, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches wide, at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10 and 12½c per yard.

FINE EMBROIDERIES:

On Cambrick, Nainsook and Swiss, 1-2, 1, 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide, from 12 1-2c, 15c, 18, 20c, 25, 30c, and 35, up to $1.50 per yard.

MATCHED RMBROILERIES,

in great variety and exquisite paterns.

ROOT & COMP'Y.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Everybody buys Goods
AT
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREAES DAILY.

Mew Stocks Received Daily.

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

TAKEN INTERNALLY.

$100 REWARD!

FOR ANY CASE OF CATARRH IT WILL NOT CURE.

J. D. Weatherford, of the House A. A. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen, I take pleasure in informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and do not hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh. J. D. WEATHERFORD.

We manufacture and sell it with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE that it will cure any case. Accept no substitute. For sale by all druggists generally. If your druggist does not happen to have it, send to us and we will forward at once.

Price 75 Cents Per Bottle F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA. PA.

Attention Farmers!

You can save from ten to fifteen dollars by buying your buggies from Anderson Bros We have a large assortment of tops which we will sell at botton prices, three doors north of postoffice. 5-4w.

—For men's and boys' hats and caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5 3w

ENSLY & HARTER

are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special preference

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,

Tidies, Toilet

Sets, Linen

Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Court.

Monday—No court.

Tuesday—Grand jury appeared and were empaneled by Judge Tousley, and are now at work. The docket was then called by Judge Tousley, and some defaults and rules to answer were taken.

Wednesday—Judge Tousley being in very poor health and therefore unable to hold court, appointed Judge Carpenter, of Garrett, to hold court. Judge Tousley went home on the afternoon train, leaving Judge Carpenter on the bench. From the way he makes things move and dispatches business, convinces us that there is some mighty good judge timber in DeKalb county, that has heretofore been undiscovered. The day was mainly taken up in hearing motions and doing exparte business.

The Concert.

Ensley's hall was well filled with the elite of the city Tuesday evening to hear the Corunna Cornet band display their talent in the concert line. The overture "Fairies' Moonlight Revels" by the band was simply immense and each piece following was amusing and pleasing with the exception of "Lafe Miller's Favorite." Billy Wallace, the funny man, in the garb of an Englishman and a Dutchman, was appreciated by all. Misses Minnie Britton and Metz did splendidly in entertaining the audience with songs, etc. The whole performance was entirely satisfactory and our citizens will be glad to have them return at any time in the future. The proceeds amounted to $40 50, plainly showing that our citizens do well to encourage home entertainments.

Surprise Party.

EDITORS COURIER.—A very merry party assembled at the residence of J. Swisher, two miles south of Auburn, giving Mr. S. and his lady a pleasant surprise. It was indeed a surprise as Mr. S. was at work in the woods and Mrs. S. was busily engaged at the weekly washing, although we were met with a hearty welcome, and entertained with songs, accompanied with the organ, by Mrs. Jones, Miss Laura Swisher, Mr. B. Grube and others. Mr. Nicholas Ensley, of Auburn, delivered the presentation speech in a very appropriate manner. There was a great many presents, some very useful and valuable. We then sat down to a most bountiful dinner, gotten up by the neighbors and friends with the assistance of the hostess, which was partaken of with a relish by all present. Those comprising the assembled guests were Nicholas Ensley and lady, James Potter and lady, John Moor and lady, George Hamilton and lady, John Hamilton and lady James Provines and lady, Frank Hoff and lady, John Sugars and lady, Chas. Cool and lady, Philip Grube and lady, Byron Grube and lady, Sidney Jones and lady, Samuel George and lady, Jno Neff and lady, Miss D. Waters, George Nirider, George Gootschius, Philip Noel Isaac Ditmar, M. Swisher and Wm. Jackson. We are happy to say that Mr and Mrs. Swisher are good citizens, highly esteemed by their neighbors and have many friends, and we hope they may live long to enjoy many such good associations.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Gentle spring.

—Sleighing again.

—Icy this morning.

—Dig your parsnips.

—Will it be warm in July?

—The town is full of strangers.

—Indications of a storm to-day.

—Where is Mrs. Reeder's bible?

—Shed that overcoat—it is spring.

—Marshal Scott's wife is yet quite sick.

—Dr. Tritch is becoming quite an artist.

—Will Albert Umber be the next marshal?

—Hi. Rasely was in town this week, every day.

—Give us 7,000 feet of mud, and no more snow.

—The women have quit talking about soft water.

—The Corunna band gave a street parade Tuesday.

—Hank Quince, of Corunna, was in town Monday.

—Enos Kuhlman is at home visiting with his family.

—F. D. Ryan is not in the treasurer's office at present.

—Dr. Allyn has returned from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

—Miss Ettie Tarney has been on the sick list this week.

—Look out for Kib's, big advertisement next week.

—March came in like a lion; she'll go out like a sheep.

—Court week, one hundred and sixty cases on the docket.

—Tom. Scott and Billy Little had a skating party yesterday.

—George Foster is in town this week, spending the "holidays."

—U. E. Babb, of Hicksville, Ohio, was in town this week.

—For style and finish, the Eckhart buggies take the lead.

—The hotels and boarding houses have a good run this week.

—Go to Anderson & Bro's. for the latest style of carriages. 9-tf.

—Call and see Anderson & Bro's, carriages before you buy. 9-tf.

—Mr. Dugan is buying lumber in Steuben county this week

—Can't some of our rural poets, give a "send off" on the weather.

—Best water-white oil, at S Shafer's, in Citizens' Bank, Waterloo. 9-8t.

—There were no services at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath.

—George Wagner is doing a big trade in the hoop-pole line.

—Phil. Basheller, brother of our landlord, is visiting in the city.

—A number of citizens of Corunna, followed the band down Tuesday.

—Tom Cool's dog, Sandy, is sick. Who will volunteer to nurse him?

—Byron Raisler is pounding iron at Anderson Bros. blacksmith shop.

—T. H. Murray, of Newville, and Buck Allen gave us a call this week.

—The cabbage and apple holes are having the covers pulled off of them.

—Our merchants are opening out fresh garden seeds for the retail trade.

—Hi. Palmer has vacated D. D. Snyder's property, and Dave feels grateful.

—Bob. Matheny is helping to "rub 'em down," at the livery barn on Ninth street.

—Braun & Shilling have put up a nice new sign in front of their meat market.

—From three months to one year's time given on new buggies at Anderson & Bro's. 9-tf

—John Lawrence purchased a cradle yesterday. Well, that's all right, ain't it?

—A Miss Sargent, of Garrett, was buried in the Auburn cemetery, Sunday last.

—Charley Emanuel sends valentines to editors. See the Head Light for particulars.

—Kenny Rush, of anvil notoriety, is now hammering away in Washington territory.

—Dr. Rerick's son has taken charge of the local department of the Lagrange Standard.

—Last Sunday was another rainy, disagreeable day, and church-goers were few.

—Best Orleans molasses, and syrups, at S. Shafer's, in Citizens' Bank in Waterloo. 9-8t.

—A large assortment of carriages at Anderson & Bro's., three doors north of postoffice. 9-tf.

—Rev. Meese informs us that he has closed his protracted meeting at Cedar Creek chapel.

—Thad. Clark and Gene Best, of Waterloo, called on the COURIER boys one day last week.

—Doc. Ryan is the only man in town who can't fall down. His "understandings" are large.

—Dan Littlefield is connected with T. H. Sprott, in the insurance and real estate business.

—The Anderson Bros. have a new carriage-maker. He is said to be a good workman.

—Lew. Roth was brought home last week, to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. J. Pearce.

—William Snyder, our sledge-hammer William, is striking the iron while it is hot, at Corunna.

—The building formerly occupied by Scoble & Cass, on north Main street, is undergoing repairs.

—J. C. Jackson, a large wholesale dealer in jewelry, gave his old friends here a shake this week.

—Ben. Goodman has a large coffee-pot elevated for a sign. It is a nice piece of workmanship.

—The Misses Baldock's boarders have gathered together again, since the funeral of their father.

—Mrs. Bigelow and her daughter Liza, have returned home after spending the winter in Michigan.

—We are obliged to crowd out several communications this week. They will appear in our next issue.

—The stave-factory was sawing heading Monday, and consequently some of the boys had a holiday.

—Mr. A. Zonker, a solid democrat of Fairfield township, is in the city courting this week—not his girl.

—Sim Tarney has a new butcher. He isn't as big as John, but he can "baste" a beef with the same grace and ease.

—Wilks Dancer was in town yesterday. He didn't say whether he was going to Garfield's inaugration or not.

—Miss Ella Gabriel, of Fort Wayne, has been visiting in Auburn this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs H. Basheller.

—Dr. Cowan went to Garrett in a sleigh Saturday and came home in a buggy. He is particular how he moves.

—Thomas Jordan, of Corunna, opened the door and tipped his hat into our sanctum sanctorum yesterday morning.

—The side-walks were not cleaned off the fore part of the week—everybody was waiting for the show shovel.

—Mitch. Houston had a bon-fire Tuesday, in honor of Garfield's inauguration. He couldn't wait until Friday.

—Mrs. Abraham Shaffer, formerly of this county, died at her residence in Noble county, on Wednesday of this week.

—John Butt, mine host of the Butt Hotel, in Waterloo, gave us a brief visit last week. Come again, and stay longer.

The hardware trade attracts attention For obvious reasons. I wish to mention That Kiblinger & Co's the place to buy, If you don't believe it, come and try.

—C. Eckhart, one-half mile east of the court house, builds the best and cheapest buggy in the market. Call on him and see the best lot of buggies in the country.

—M. Boland and L. J. Miller take a deep interest in the success of our and the Corunna band. The boys have good backers.

—The recent rain did not give us much of a flood, although everybody anticipated a larger break-up than we had two weeks ago.

—Perry Alling is again a citizen of Auburn. Perry is a nice fellow, and, although liked at Corunna, has come back to his first love.

—Geo. Weamer is not doing anything now. Well, George has been following this trade for several years, and, of course, it don't worry him.

—Frank Scholes, of Concord township, closed his winter school March 16, and will commence teaching at Newville the fourth of April.

—Those who want pictures enlarged, should leave their orders with Charley Eldridge, at the Junction. He represents a reliable Cincinnati firm.

—French Pete and his better half, gave a street concert, to the tune of French music, last Saturday. When Pete told her to waltz, she obeyed.

—Charley Picker went over to Avilla, Monday night to meet his mother-in-law. It is only about nine out of every ten fellows but who would go to Avilla to get away from her.

—The Baptists expect to hold a protracted meeting, to commence next Monday, March 7, and to continue about two weeks. Preaching by Rev. P. J. Ward, of South Whitley.

—A petition is being circulated and extensively signed, asking President Garfield to appoint Hon. E. D. Hartman to a territorial judgeship, for which he is an applicant.

—In another column, will be seen a notice to contractors, for the erection of a new school building in place of the one that recently burned down. The school board have made a good move.

—Cal. Houser informs our "devil" that he can learn the printers trade in two months. Fellows of this turn of mind generally work two years before they can set up a line of quads correctly.

—The ground was frozen to the depth of about three feet, last week. The funeral of Mrs. J. Pearce had to be postponed one day longer on account of not getting the grave dug in time.

—To-morrow Mr. Garfield will be inaugerated as president of the United States, and Mr. Hayes will make away with himself—not suicide—and the country will, once more, have a legal president.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co's. is headquarters for buggy-wheels, springs, and axles. 9tf

—Rev. Thomas Doggett will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning and evening. Mr. Doggett was formerly president of one of the prominent colleges of Ohio, but is now pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bryan.

—J. M. Brumback, administrator of the estate of the late Geo. Slayman, will, on Saturday, March 26, offer for sale at public auction, a large amount of valuable personal property. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

—The Corunna band will give a concert next Saturday evening at Garrett, and the citizens there can depend upon a first-class musical concert. Their programme is arranged to please all and we hope the citizens will give them a hearty welcome.

—Charles Baudy, living three miles west of Butler, assisted by E. A. Griffin, hauled a burr oak log off of the land owned by the former, to the mill of Grinder & Heffelfinger, a distance of 22 miles, the log being 12 feet long and scaling 1,620 feet.

—The Press says: "Let us leave politics out of the question in voting on the constitutional amendments," and then asks everybody to vote for them. That reminds us of the boy who wanted his little brother's skates. "Johnny let me have the skates all the time and you can take them afterwards."

—The dance at the Stamets House, Auburn Junction, was a success; one hundred and two persons sat down to supper. Ladies and gentlemen from all the surrounding towns were present, including a few from Mansfield, Ohio, Columbia City, Angola and Hudson. The proprietor expresses himself as being well pleased at the order and good breeding shown by all present.

—Here is a small dose for the boys, to be taken every morning after breakfast: "Don't quit hitching your sleds to wagons and sleighs. Go it while you can. Have fun in youth. You may die after a time, and then you will be cut off. Hitch on. There is fun in it, and possibly an item for the printer, and a job for the doctors. But that's nothing. Your father can stand it if he has to."

—We have information, that to us, seems reliable, that Judge Best, A. J. Sinclair, Ed. Campbell, Wm. Kennedy and C. M. Phillips each with a dog and gun chased, wounded, maimed, beat, bruised and finally killed a blind fox last week, and got home the same day. The same informant says, that on the way home, some member of the party committed an assault and battery on the dog of one, Daniel Krum.

—It will soon be the time of year for the practice of swinging on the gate to begin. Then Augustus will tell his sweetheart what a soft blue eye she has, what a symetrical form she is possessed of, and give her "taffy" enough in one hour to supply a chopping bee. Love, what a wonderful disease it is; it must run its wayward and inconstant course like any other kind of fever, and the old man would make money to let them have the parlor, and save the wear and tear of those gate hinges.

—Marshal Hoover, of Waterloo, feels justly aggrieved at the impertinent article which the Press of last week copied from the Butler Record. He pronounces the statement of the Record false in every particular, and we believe him, the Record to the contrary notwithstanding. What good reason the Press had for giving such a thing publicity, is hard to imagine. Brother Baxter has for some time past been dealing out scraps of pity over our unfortunate lack of "experience." Now the COURIER wishes to make the statement that our "experience" has always been averse to publishing scurrilous articles of any kind, about any one, much less would we allow an remarks alluding, even lightly, to a lady so zealous in the cause of religion and so pure in her character as the one so flippantly alluded to in the two "senior" papers of the county. When editors learn how ungentlemanly, and how disagreeable to the better portion of the community such articles are, perhaps their "experience" will be sufficiently valuable to peddle out to their fellow-publishers, and not till then.

Obituary.

Thomas Baldock was born August 11, 1819, at Hurst Green, in the county of Sussex, England, and died of typhoid pneumonia, after a short illness, at his residence in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Wednesday, February 23, 1881, aged 62 years, 6 months and 12 days. Brother Baldock joined the Baptist church in the winter of 1876, and from the time of his baptism, to the time of his death, was faithful in the performance of every known duty. He was an honest and exemplary member of the church, and his loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him. His funeral was largely attended, the sermon being preached by Rev. P. J. Ward, whose subject was "The Dying Hour." Mr. Baldock leaves three sons and four daughters to mourn their loss.

—Billy Sherlock and Hi. Hasley "pulled coats" Tuesday night to settle an old grudge, but they did'nt toe the crack. The sand was there but the by standers chipped in and the bloody affray was stopped.

Special Examination.

There will be a special examination of teachers at Waterloo, on Saturday, March 19th, and at Butler, Saturday April 2nd.

W. H. McINTOSH, Co. Supt.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to return our thanks to our many friends at Cedar Creek chapel, for the very large donation given us by them, amounting to about seventy dollars, thirty of which were in cash.

MARGERET L. MEESE,
REV. W. MEESE.

Concert Notes.

—The curtain puller needs practice.

Lafe Miller's Favorite was welcomed by all.

Calkin Bros. gave a cornet duett that took well.

The drum solo by Harvey Knour tickled the boys.

J. Wallace Dawson appeared several times too often.

The "Skidmore Guards" pleased the juvenile part of the audience.

Marshal Scott, Frank Griswold and Lafe Miller were the happiest men in the hall.

Lots of the boys were there, but the girls were scarce. The admission fee was too high.

The Auburn band played a piece of music to their credit just before the opening of the show.

—The Corunna boys see our girls safely home to and from public entertainments. Why is it thus?

—The song entitled, "Oh! Let Me Dream" ought not to have been molested. Dreams are delightful.

Our devil found a ticket for the concert, Wednesday morning, which the loser can have by paying for this notice. The notice is worth a quarter.

St. Joe.

—Waters are again high.

—O. H. paid his rent last week.

—J. W. Dills and lady were away on a visit during last week.

—Mark Barney is waiting for some delinquents to put in an appearance.

—Frank Hart and family returned from Ohio last week, after an extended visit.

—Elliott Fales has been on the sick list for several days, but is now able to attend to his store.

—Morris Headly has been confined to the house for several days with an affection of the lungs.

—Mr. Boyle, who has been in the jewelry business here for some time, will remove to Butler in a short time.

—Will some one tell who appropriated J. W. D's. old broom. One he had to sweep off the piles of wood. J. W. thinks it must have been some Orthodox stump speaker.

—It is estimated that at least thirty buildings will be erected this summer in St. Joe, several fine buildings are already under construction. The Baker Bros., of Concord, will build the residence of Mr. Grill.

—Frank Draggoo, of Concord, will take up his abode with the good people of St. Joe. Frank has come to the conclusion that the railroad will never do anything for Concord, and will leave that suburb for the city proper.

Waterloo.

—New firm—Day & Brother.

—Dr. Winslow is worse again.

—J. G. Johnson was home last week.

—S. J. Locke has been quite sick for the past week.

—Several pieces of property are about to change.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Rorabaugh died Sunday morning. See notice elsewhere.

—Joseph Boyer is still lying quite low, at his home in Franklin township.

—Services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, at 8 o'clock p. m.

—Meetings at the U. B. church are still in progress. Thirty-six have united with the church up to date.

—H. E Trout has purchased Mr. Brand's share of the livery business and will conduct the business alone.

—Even the boys who work on the COURIER, are getting popular. Ask some of the Waterloo girls about it.

—H. T. Smith fell on the ice one day last week, and, as a result, is under the care of Drs. Chamberlain and Stough.

—The boys in Kahn's store sometimes find it necessary to talk a little loud, when they have a "fur" customer.

—E. R. Blattner, formerly of this place, but now located at Toledo, was here last week with his family, attending the funeral of Mrs. Rorabaugh.

—H. T. Smith is now sole proprietor of the store heretofore carried on under the firm name of Smith & Patterson, Wm. Patterson having retired.

—The young ladies of the Presbyterian church, will give an oyster supper at the church on Friday evening, March 4th. Price 25 cents. We hope they will be properly encouraged in this, their first effort, as it is proposed to arrange for similiar entertainments in the future.

For Sale.

We have several small tracts of desirable real estate for sale on easy terms. For further particulars, call on, or address, 8-4t.

J. M. BRUMBACK & SON,
Corunna, Indiana.

Died.

February 27, 1881, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. Y. Willimson, in Waterloo, Mrs. Elizabeth Rorabaugh, aged about 71 years. Mrs. Rorabaugh was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, moved to Ohio in 1830 and to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1850, occupying a farm, which now includes the north part of Waterloo. Deceased has been in feeble health for some time. Her long residence in Waterloo, and her many estimable traits of character, had endeared her to a large circle of friends.

—Married, at the residence of A. J. Baxter, in Butler, Indiana, on the evening of February 24, 1881, by the Rev. C. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Howard W. Shaffer, of Bryan, Ohio, to Miss Alda Latson, of this place.

—Our druggists are selling large quantities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for colds coughs and pulmonary complaints generally. It takes the lead of all cough remedies. Try it. Only 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

—Don't trifle with a severe cough or cold. Procure in time, if you wish to save doctor bills, a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price only 25 cts.; large size 50 cts. Sold by all druggists.

—Those who contemplate Building will do well to call on Kiblinger & Co. before buying hardware, doors, sash and glass. 9tf

—For carriage and wagon hardware, iron and wood work, call on Kiblinger & Co. 9 tf

—3,000 acres of choice farming lands, in northern Michigan, situated in the counties of Newaygo, Mecosta, Osceola, Clare, Wexford and Mason; all well located near line of railroads and public highways. Timber consists of maple, beech, ash, elm, pine and oak—well adapted for all kinds of grain and fruit. Will be sold in 40 and 80 acre lots, to suit the purchaser. Lands unimproved, $5 to $10 an acre. Good schools, good roads and good markets for everything that farmers raise. Will sell cheap for cash—one-half down, the balance from three to five years. Will exchange for good city property, horses, cattle, etc. Will be in Waterloo, at Long's Hotel, for the next 30 days.

JAMES V. COOKE.

P. S.—A perfect title in every respect.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at administrator's sale, at the residence of the late George Slayman, three miles northwest of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881,

all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of Horses, Cattle Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household Goods, Wheat, Corn and Oats in the bushel, hay and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE: On all sums under $3.00, cash in hand; and on all sums of $3.00 and over, a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 8 per cent. from date. Sale to commence at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.

J. M. BRUMBACK,
Administrator.

8 3t

NOTICE TO Contractors and Builders!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Recorder's office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., until 12 o'clock m.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1881,

for furnishing all the materials and labor (excepting as hereinafter named) required for the rebuilding of the Auburn highschool building, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, which was consumed by fire on the 30th day of November, 1880; said high school building to be completed according to the plans and specifications for the same, furnished by L. D. Grovesnor, architect, of Jackson, Michigan, and which will be on file Tuesday, March 8, 1881, in the Recorder's office in the said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, state of Indiana, and open to the inspection of bidders.

Bids will be received for the work as a whole, with and without a hall in the roof of said building according to plans and specifications on file aforesaid; also separate bids will be entertained for the stone work, for the brick work for the carpenter work, for galvanized iron work, for tin work, for the slating of roof, plastering and painting.

All the work that is to be done cannot be definitely enumerated in this notice. But the bids must be for all work and material required to complete said house according to the plans and specifications aforesaid, consisting of stone work, brick work, carpenter work, galvanized iron work, tin work slating of roof, plastering and painting, except about 300,000 brick and the stone foundation of the building burned as aforesaid, window-sills, water-tables, stone for door steps, eight large outside swinging door hinges, sash weights, etc. of burned building now on hand and on the grounds. Said work to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1881.

All bids to be accompanied by a satisfactory bond in a penal sum to be fixed by the board of school trustees of said town of Auburn, state of Indiana, and at least one of the sureties on said bond to be a resident of DeKalb county; and a certificate from the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the other sureties reside, that the same are good and sufficient beyond a doubt, as provided for in section 1 and 2 of "an act entitled an act to indemnify counties against loss in certain cases and to protect laborers, material men and others from loss by others' contracting for public buildings and work," approved March 14, 1877, chapter 9, page 29. Laws of the state of Indiana, passed at the special session of the general assembly, begun on the 8th day of March, 1877.

Estimates will be made monthly on finished work, and payments made for same less 10 per cent., and said estimates will be paid according to contract.

The board of school trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of school trustees.

JOHN TRUMAN, Pres.,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treas.,
JOHN OTTO, Secretary,
Board of School Trustees.

Auburn, Indiana, February 28, 1881.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS,

B. GOODMAN,

Manufacture of

Galvanized Iron Cornice, Window

WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS

and patentee and sole manufacturer of the celebrated

LIQUID CONTAINER!

such as Dinner Buckets, Milk Pails, Milk Pans, Oil cans and Ice-cream Freezers.

Also manufacture and keeps in stock all kinds tin and copper ware.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

Having also received letters patent for a hoisting device whereby one man or boy can take up 200 or more feet of gutter in one length. I can do more and better work for less money than by the old style. All work warranted. Call on or address, B. GOODMAN, Auburn, Ind.

WHERE IS YESTERDAY.

Mother! some things I want to know,
Which puzzle and confuse me so.
To-day is present, so you say;
But tell me, where is yesterday?

I did not see it as it went;
I only know how it was spent—
In play, and pleasure, through the rain;
Then why won't it come back again?

To-day the sun shines bright and clear;
But then, to-morrow's drawing near.
To-day—oh, do not go away!
And vanish like dear yesterday.

'Tis when the sun and all the light
Have gone, and darkness brings the night,
It seems to me, you steal away,
And change your name to yesterday.

And will all time be just the same?
To-day—the only name remains?
And shall I always have to say,
To-morrow you'll be yesterday?

I wonder, when we go to heaven,
If there a record will be given
Of all our thoughts and all our ways
Writ on the face of yesterdays!

If so, I pray God grant to me
That mine a noble life may be;
For then, I'll greet with joyous gaze
The dear, lost face of—yesterdays.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

CAPTURED BY NAGAS.

In 1845 there were no steamers plying up the Brahmaputra river, so, after reaching Calcutta, we had the prospect of a three-months' voyage in boats. I was assured I should find it a monotonous journey; and, notwithstanding the many and varied scenes which we daily witnessed, I must own I was heartily glad when we arrived at Nazareh, the headquarters of the Assam Tea Company. Here we were hospitably entertained by the manager and officers of the company, and after a few days' rest left for our home, a five-days' journey, on elephants. We arrived safely at our destination not much the worse for our trip, but much shaken by the jolting of the elephants, and much bitten by the mosquitoes on the way.

I soon learned Bengalee and Assamese, but, although the Nagas often paid us visits, and were apparently the best of friends, I had not succeeded in learning any of their language, nor did I acquire any confidence in them; but we lived, as we thought, in perfect security, and, although we heard of occasional raids by the hill tribes, they were not in our direction. The Nagas are a sturdy, ugly, treacherous, but withal brave race, much given to head-hunting, like most of the tribes on our northeastern frontier; but they had been severely handled by our troops not long before, and it was thought they had settled down into peaceable folks.

Things went on quietly enough till November, 1847. My husband had just left for a few days on one of his half-yearly journeys. I had been very busy all day; the season was an unusually sickly one, and our hospital was full of sick women and children, on whom I had been attending all day; and I was thoroughly tired before I retired to rest. I had noticed many Nagas, unaccompanied by any of their women, go past our lines that day; and, though I had been told it was a bad sign when these savages came down into the plains alone, I never gave it a thought; and, after seeing everything made fast, I went to bed. I had not been asleep for more than an hour or two when I was awakened by the most fearful yells and screams of men, women and children, together with the glare of our tea-houses and coolie-lines on fire! I had just time to spring out of bed and put on a few clothes, when our own bungalow was surrounded by a band of savages, armed with spears and clubs, and carrying torches, which they threw on our roof. The place was instantaneously in flames; and, to escape suffocation, I rushed out as I was, and was immediately felled to the ground and lay insensible for some time. When I recovered, I found myself pinioned, while all around me was desolation. Our late home was a mass of charred and smoking ruins; and oh! horror of horrors, a pile of heads of men, women and children were lying close by me! The savages were hunting about for more victims. Many of them were drunk and covered with blood; and every now and then an agonizing scream and an exultant laugh would proclaim that some wretch had been but too successful in his search, and that another poor coolie had been discovered and sacrificed.

This dreadful scene lasted fully two hours, when the Nagas seemed satisfied that there were no more victims alive, and gathered together round where I lay, and apparently discussed what my fate was to be. Some were evidently clamorous for my head; others—and among them I fancied were some who had been in the habit of visiting us—were more humanely inclined, and at one time I thought it would end in a fight between the two factions. But another and stronger party, headed by a chief whom I recognized as one to whom my husband had shown much kindness, and whose child had been nursed by me through a dangerous illness, at once decided my fate by ordering a stretcher to be prepared, on which I was placed and carried by two men along the jungle path leading to the mountains. My head was fearfully swollen from the blow I had received; I suffered tortures from racking pains in the head, and also from cold, for I was but partially dressed, and the weather in Assam, especially in the hilly districts, is bitterly cold from November until the middle of February. As if my other miseries were not enough, I was almost eaten alive by mosquitoes, and every now and then horrid tree leeches would fall down upon me as we brushed through the jungle, immediately fasten on me and suck away till from repletion they fell off. We moved at a rapid rate all the remainder of that night and till noon next day, when we halted for an hour by a stream, and where I must have again become insensible, for I remember nothing further till the starry sky above proclaimed night once more; but still our party hurried on, nor did we halt till close of daybreak.

As we wound around the hill, up a steep path, leading to a fortified village, the savages began to yell forth a chant; many of them danced and capered, while the women coo-cooed and clapped their hands, bowing their heads to the ground as we passed by; and amidst the yelling of men, women and children, the beating of tom-toms, gongs and instruments resembling those called cholera horns in India, we entered the stockade by a narrow doorway. The stockade itself was nearly a square, each face about 175 yards long. On three sides there were houses, built in long lines, and well raised off the ground, and the fourth side, the only one apparently approachable by an enemy, was strongly fortified, and the space in front pangied. Pangies are bamboo spikes, hardened, sharpened and jagged, driven into the ground for some distance round every stockade, and covered over with fallen leaves. Often they are poisoned. They will go through the toughest sole, and once in the foot cannot be extracted; and if poisoned death follows in an hour or two. Hence they are greatly dreaded. Several gingalls were placed, and rude towers flanked the position, on which were collected huge stones, or rather rocks, ready to hurl down upon an invading foe. In the center of the stockade was a long pole, and arranged round it were human heads, beside those of gayals, buffaloes and deer; while tied tightly down to five pegs were as many gayals, which were forthwith slain.

Copious draughts of an intoxicating drink made of fermented rice were drunk. The women then formed in a ring, and danced round the pole to a slow measure, twice or thrice; then leaned down, with their heads bowed to the ground, while amidst a perfect fury of tom-toms and gongs the ceremony of flaying the slain cattle commenced. And after another march round the pole and a general chorus, a chief stepped to the front and made an oration, which was greatly applauded. The women danced round hand in hand, and, opening out into two parties, allowed the men with the gayals' heads to enter, and closed up the space behind them. The five heads were placed equidistant from one another and from the pole; both men and women stepped over them with a mincing gait, clapping their hands and keeping time to the rude music; salaaming at the same time to the human heads. They did this twice; then joining hands, men in the inner ring and women in the outer, danced round furiously, and suddenly broke off into small parties; and while the warriors, weary from their long and hurried journey, retired to rest, the women and those who had not joined in the foray cut up the gayals and prepared the evening feast.

The foregoing, which is but a faint description of the frightful and disgusting scene, was not over till past noon. I had been apparently forgotten while it lasted. I lay tied to the stretcher, without the least shelter from the sun, a silent and horrified spectator of this shocking spectacle. The sun had raised blisters over my face, neck and shoulders. I was taken to the chief's house and liberated; but, being unable to move, I was carried into a corner and there deposited, where I soon became unconscious; raging fever set in, and all I remembered for some time was incessant drumming, and night made hideous with debauchery and diabolical rites and noises; but whether it was really so I cannot state positively, for I was light-headed many days; and when I recovered sufficiently to notice occurrences I had lost all reckoning, and knew neither the date of the month, nor the day of the week, nor the duration of my illness.

All this time I had never heard a word of my husband. I knew his indomitable character, and was sure he would not be satisfied with mere rumors or surmises, but would search for me till he ascertained beyond doubt whether I was dead or alive, and would rescue me or die in the attempt. I had now learned some of the Naga language, but did not let any of them know of my knowledge; and now and then I was cheered by hearing them say a force was advancing into the hills; but, alas! my exultation was short-lived, for the commandant, who was a very inefficient officer, allowed himself to be surprised and beaten back with severe loss; and, sad to say, among the heads brought in by the savages I recognized one as that of poor young S——, who had but lately joined the regiment, and who had been our guest but nine months before. On another occasion I recognized two brothers, tea-planters, who had lived about twenty miles from us, and who, it appears, had made a desperate resistance before being overpowered by numbers, and slain. Whenever the raiders returned, how my heart sank with dread, for I feared to find among their ghastly trophies the head of my dear husband.

I think the Nagas looked upon me as a harmless idiot, for they allowed me to wander about the stockade without hindrance; and I learned that, though apparently impregnable on three faces, yet a secret passage existed in the north face, by which they could retreat in case of need. My heart was aching to reach my husband, especially when I learned he was so near; so I determined to escape. I did not now refuse the food set apart for me, but for a week or ten days husbanded my strength, and ate and drank all they offered me. Buoyed up on hope, my health greatly improved and my strength came back rapidly. My own scanty clothes had worn off my back long ago, and I was now dressed like a Naga woman, with only a shirt and petticoat; I had neither shoes nor stockings, yet I made up my mind to try to escape directly the nights were sufficiently dark for that purpose; and I was further assisted by another orgie of the savages, who had again surprised a post and brought home more heads, and had another heavy drink and debauch.

While the deviltry was at its height, commending myself to an all-powerful Ruler, I stepped into the secret passage and fled, not only for my life, but for dear liberty, home and husband. I knew enough of Capt. B——'s character to be sure that, if I succeeded in reaching his camp, and he learned the secret of the passage by which I had escaped, he would be anxious to surprise the enemy's stronghold. I was doubtful whether my strength would enable me to reach his outposts, but I was sure I never could guide the troops back, even if I had the courage to return to such a detestable spot. So I took a bundle of cotton with me, and left a little here and there from the end of the secret passage to the main pathway, which led down the ghaut. Although the night was pitchy dark, I had no difficulty, once I was out of the secret passage, in finding the path down to the plains, and the distance between it and the stockade was barely a quarter of a mile. Where the path diverged I stuck a forked stick with a good handful of cotton in it, and pointing toward the direction to be taken. I knew wild beasts abounded in these jungles, but so joyous was I at the idea of escape I gave them no heed, but hurried down as fast as my unprotected feet would carry me. I had anticipated a good five hours' march; but imagine my delight when I was challenged by a Goorkha of the Third Light Infantry (now the Forty-fourth Light Infantry) before I had been two hours on the journey. I could have hugged the ugly but brave little soldier; but as I was, to all intents and purposes, a Naga in dress and dirt, he would not allow me to pass his post, and I was at a loss what to do, and all but crying, when I heard my own husband's voice asking what the row was about! Regardless of the sentry, I rushed forward, and, crying "Oh, Willie, don't you know me?" fell into my husband's arms, and barely escaped a thrust made at me by the honest little Goorkha, who thought I was some witch of a Naga intent on mischief.

It would be useless trying to describe the next few moments. Half laughing, half crying, I clung to my dear one, thankful to feel his protecting arm once more round me, and told him in a few words what I had suffered and how I had escaped. He thought the news so important that he urged me to see Capt. B—— at once, utterly unfit though I was to see any civilized being. He told me the information I could give might be the making of him and Capt. B——; that our garden was destroyed, and we all but penniless; and if he could render Government some important service he might get employment. So, for his dear sake, I instantly consented; and in a marvelously short time B—— was in our hut. I told him of the revelry in the enemy's camp, of the secret passage, and the means I had adopted of pointing out the route to it, and also of all the horrors I had witnessed. My transient strength had already been overtaxed. I was dead-beat, and my husband persuaded me to lie down, and in a few moments I was fast asleep, the first really refreshing and happy sleep I had had during the past six months.

No sooner was I asleep than my husband offered to lead the stormers—they were short of officers owing to sickness and casualties—and Capt. B—— decided to capture the enemy's post by a coup de main, and within half an hour 150 Goorkhas under Willie, with a reserve of another 150 under Capt. B—— himself, were en route. They found the fork stick as I had described; and the cotton scattered about led them direct to the secret passage, and they were inside the stockade before a single Naga suspected the presence of an enemy. The troops entered just before daybreak, when the savages were in their most profound sleep, and but few escaped the vengeance they so well merited. It appeared that Capt. B——, finding the Nagas slipping through his lines, owing to their extent, had drawn the cordon closer on the enemy, and I had thus fortunately found his outposts so much nearer than I had anticipated. Our loss was not severe—only a few men, but my poor husband was severely wounded; and when I awoke from nearly fifteen hours' sleep, and found him lying in the hut, a mass of bandages, and with scarcely strength to speak to me, I was nearly beside myself, and was very nearly upbraiding him for having left me and risked his life; but Capt. B—— came in and told me my husband had behaved in the most gallant manner and that he had recommended him for a commission.

Careful nursing soon brought Willie round; and when he was able to move we went to Seebsaugor, where, what with being with my husband, and seeing kindly European faces round me, and happiness instead of despair staring me in the face, I improved so much that in three months people declared I was as bonnie as before my misfortune.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Awful Mistakes.

An English gentleman of my acquaintance was invited to a (gentleman's) dinner-party in New York, at 3 o'clock, that early hour having been adopted to suit his convenience. He went, of course, as he would have done in London, in frock coat and black cravat, but was embarrassed by finding all others present in evening dress. Such dress would not be allowable in England at any company not expected to extend through the evening. It is not allowable here at afternoon receptions, though I observed that it was so used in some parts of America. Complaints are made that certain eminent Englishmen have appeared at companies in America without evening dress, and in some cases, no doubt, the complaints are just; but it is possible that in other cases the Englishmen were perplexed about the American hours. Even 6 o'clock might be a very dubious hour for dinner to an Englishman, who is in the habit of dining at 8. This may seem a trifling matter, but the respect due from the gentlemen of one nation to those of another is no trifling matter. And, by the way, now that the social sanctity of the evening dress is admitted, is it quite the right thing for Americans to wear white cravats in the morning, and along the streets? One newly arrived from Europe might wonder at the number of clergymen in America. Grant that the little white tie is cheap, light and cool, might it not be colored, if only not to mislead the foreigner? Even in America the secularity of the white cravat appears not to be universally appreciated. I heard in Philadelphia that a gentleman with a white tie having appeared at the gate of Girard College, was refused admission, in pursuance of the fundamental law of that institution forbidding the entrance of clergymen. The irate applicant, however, having exclaimed "Go to hell with your old college," the gates were at once thrown open and he was politely invited to enter.—*M. D. Conway's London Letter.*

The Lily.

With the Chinese, the lily is the national flower, and many superstitions attach to it. Should it blossom upon New Year's day it is regarded as a most happy omen, presaging the best of luck to the fortunate owner of the plant. For this reason a good deal of care is bestowed upon the lily by the Chinamen, in the hope that it may put forth its flower upon the morning of the anniversary. The Chinese lily is different from any other variety. It is grown by placing the bulb on bits of window glass, stone and China, and giving it a liberal supply of water. The flower is white, with a gold-colored center, something between a daisy and a narcissus. Its fragrance is delightful.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

ONE-THIRD of all the gold mined goes to wear and tear, one-third into circulation, and one-third into the arts and manufactures.

AT a Russian hotel you are obliged to stipulate for bed-linen, pillows, blankets and towels, or pay extra for them, as the landlord assumes that you carry these articles with you.

TO MAKE shoe-pegs enough for American use there are consumed annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make lucifer matches, 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine timber are required every year. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more.

IT has been observed that during severe thunder-storms the lightning has never done damage in large cities. It is believed that the iron which enters so largely into the construction of cities—in buildings, railroads, telegraph lines, etc.—so completely dissipates the electric fluid, as it approaches the earth, that it is rendered harmless.

IN 1769, M. Cugnot, a Frenchman, constructed a locomotive steam engine designed for use on common roads. It ran on three wheels, and was moved by the impulsion of two single-acting cylinders, the pistons of which acted alternately on the single front wheel. This machine would travel at the rate of two or three miles an hour, and would carry four persons, but the boiler was so small that it was necessary to stop about once in twelve or fifteen minutes to get up steam.

A COUNTERPART of Dickens' Miss Havisham, in "Great Expectations," lived a few years ago at Louisville, Ky. She was a rich woman of 70 years, living all alone in a darkened house, which she never left, except a few times to attend church, and then was closely veiled and muffled. She never allowed an article of furniture to be moved, and lived in constant dread of fire, fearing the publicity that would result from it.

THE mica mines of North Carolina have been worked only ten years, but shafts, cuts and debris of supposed prehistoric mining have been discovered, and there is some debate as to whether these early workmen were the mound-builders or Europeans. The Cherokee Indians have a tradition that white men worked these mines long ago, carrying away the white metal mined during the summer on mules. An ax, wedge and other wrought-iron tools lately found are also thought to confirm the notion that Europeans opened the mines.

BYRON, throughout his life, had a profound repugnance to being bled. When he was on his death-bed his physicians proposed phlebotomy, but Byron refused to allow it, combating the quackeries of his medical advisers with the logic of common sense and experience. But at last, worn out by the persistent importunities of the doctors, he extended his arm and angrily exclaimed: "There, you —— butchers, since you will have it, take as much blood as you like, and have done with it." Repeated bleeding hastened his death.

THE real name of Voltaire, the French philosopher and poet, was Francois Marie Arouet. The assuming of the name Voltaire was long a puzzle to his biographers, but within a few years it has been discovered to be simply an anagram, or transposition of *Arouet, l. j.*; the letters *l. j.* standing for *le jeune*, or junior. The letters *u* and *v* were formerly regarded as the same character, and were freely interchanged in writing and printing. So also *i* and *j* were used indiscriminately, the one for the other. Hence

5 7 2 1 3 4 8 6
A r o u e t l j.
Reads Uoltajre, or Voltaire.

Deaf and Dumb Barbers.

A man dressed in a thin summer woolen suit and a dilapidated straw hat entered our sanctum.

"Sir," he said, "you see before you a reminder of the summer's sun, so to speak. I am not from the tropics, neither am I dressed for enjoying all the comforts of a trip in search of the North pole. Excuse me, no North pole for me," and his teeth chattered, while a quiver of icy chilliness seemed to run across his whole frame.

"Are you cold?" we asked. "If so, walk up by the stove and get warm."

"No, sir, no! warm as the sportive African who swings his juvenile upon the equatorial line. I am needy, busted, broke, sir. You see before you a speculator whose cart is keeled over and broken, with the horses on a run so far ahead a greased streak of lightning cannot overtake 'em. Four months since I started a barber shop. Now, thinks I, I'll strike a new beat. So I just goes and hires four deaf and dumb tonsorial artists and then put up notices that customers coming to my shop would have a quiet shave by deaf and dumb barbers and no questions asked. The thing took on the start, but, when the confounded barbers pulled their slates and began writing out the usual questions, blow me if I didn't discover that I was a ruined man. Yes, sir, barbers is barbers; and, when I closed my shop, busted up and started on a tramp, I just says to myself it's no use. If dead men could be learned to handle the razor over a man's face, the blamed things would have spiritual mejiums asking their victims the same old line of questions—Ah, thank yer, sir; ta-ta. With this dime I'll send a counter-irritant down my throat that'll knock the thinness out of this summer suit and give my stomach a cleaner shave than any barber can." And, as the shattered vase retired, the perfume of the roses remained in the sanctum until an open window restored the natural tone of the atmosphere.—*Whitehall Times.*

Taking Advantage of Nature.

An ingenious application of expansion and contraction in metals was made use of, in France, and has frequently been taken advantage of since. The walls of a large building in Paris were observed to be giving way by bulging outward, and the problem was to bring them back to their vertical position. For this purpose a number of bars of iron having screws and nuts on each end were let through the opposite walls and across the intervening space between them. The nuts and screwed portion of the bars were outside. The bars were now heated by a number of lamps suspended below them until they had expanded as much as possible, and the nuts screwed up against the outsides of the two opposite walls. The lamps were next removed, when the heated bars, in cooling, gradually contracted in length, bringing the walls very gently, but with irresistible force, into their normal position.—*Scientific American.*

A Remarkable Calculation.

A curious illustration has been afforded by the New York *Journal of Commerce*. It takes up an utterance of the Rev. Adriondack Murray, who said in a recent lecture:

"Now the population of the earth is 1,000,000,000, and a generation dies every thirty years. In every thirty years, then, 1,000,000,000 human beings go out of the world and 1,000,000,000 come in. Forty years ago the church taught that the world was 6,000 years old. She doesn't to-day pretend to guess within 100,000 years how old the world is. Very well. What has been the population of the world since the race began? Who can estimate the number? By what arithmetic shall you compute the swarming millions? Take the globe and flatten it into a vast plain, 24,000 by twenty-four, and would it accommodate but a fraction of the human beings that have lived upon its surface? Where is the locality of the judgment to be, then? Can it have a locality?"

To this the *Journal* replies: "Now make the widest conceivable estimates. Suppose that the human race has existed on this earth 100,000 years, that the population has never from the first day been smaller than this estimate for the present time—namely, 1,000,000,000. For the sake of easy calculation, instead of the estimate of thirty years to a generation, call it three generations to a century. There will appear to have been 3,000 generations of 1,000,000,000 each, who, being assembled, require standing room. For a crowded meeting of men, women, and children, it would be ample estimate to give each two square feet of room. A square mile contains, in round numbers, 25,000,000 square feet, and 12,500,000 persons could stand on it. Therefore, eighty square miles would hold a generation, and 3,000 times that space would hold the population of 100,000 years. That is to say, 240,000 square miles would contain them, and, gathered in a parallelogram, they would stand in a space 600 miles long by 400 broad. They could easily be accommodated in one or two of our States.

"Dead and buried, side by side, they would require five times their standing space, or (say) 1,200,000 square miles, and the United States has ample wild lands, as yet unwanted and unoccupied, to give them a cemetery. If any one wishes he may estimate how many thousand years of generations could find graves in this country without crowding each other. Whoever will may imagine the population assembled in a circle, or in a vast theater, with floor above floor, each floor diminishing the surface area of the building. It will do people of vivid imaginations good to reduce such imaginations to the facts of figures, and any school girl can do it."

Ancient Anatomists.

The ancient anatomist must have felt a zeal for the science which makes the imagination shudder. It reached to nothing less than dissecting men alive; for this purpose the bodies of criminals were devoted. Herophilus, a Greek physician of Chalcedon, who flourished 570 years before the Christian era, is said to have been one of the first who dissected human bodies. Tertullian says he dissected them alive; but Cocchi, who published a dissertation in 1736, denies that he was guilty of this barbarity. Herophilus, by an unprecedented spirit of investigation, discovered, as some report, the lacteals, the nerves, with their various uses, the pulse, etc., and gave to the different parts of the human frame the names which they still bear.

The dissection of dead bodies was, at no very late period, looked upon as sacrilege; and the Emperor Charles V. ordered a consultation of the theologians of Salamanca to determine whether, in point of conscience, a body might be dissected in order to obtain a knowledge of its structure.

In the month of January, 1474, the physicians and surgeons of Paris represented to Louis XI. that several persons of condition were afflicted with the stone, colic, pains and stitches in the side; that it would be proper to inspect the parts where these disorders were engendered; that the greatest light they could receive would be from performing an operation on a living man, and therefore they begged that a francarcher, condemned to be hanged for a robbery, who was afflicted with these complaints, should be delivered up to them. Their petition was granted, and the operation, the first in lithotomy ever made, was publicly performed in St. Severin's churchyard. After the operators had examined and made their experiment, the bowels were replaced in the body, which was sewed up, and so well dressed that in a fortnight's time the man was cured and pardoned of his crimes.

Riding Healthful.

A correspondent in the *Household* says: I have a friend who, among other luxuries, possesses a carriage, and many an invalid has been gladened and benefited by a ride. Last spring my friend discovered a lady who from long illness and sorrow was so reduced in strength that it was with the greatest exertion she could walk across her room. She invited her to ride, but the invalid declined, fearing she was not strong enough to endure the fatigue; but on consulting her physician he decided that it was just what she needed and would do her more good than medicine. The first ride was but a very short one, and on the street railway, to avoid jolting. When left at her door she grasped my friend's hand, while the tears filled her eyes, and said: "If this does not kill me how I shall bless you." Well, it did not even hurt her, and the rides were continued every four days for three months, when the invalid was entirely recovered and could and did walk three miles.

GEORGE ELIOT did not care a great deal for jokes, but she relished one that referred to one of her own volumes. It is the well-known story about an ignorant English bookseller who put up the notice: "Mill on the Floss; ditto on Political Economy."

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A LOOK AHEAD,

When the United States Will Be in Half a Century More;

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

The center of population in the United States has, during the last ten years, shifted from Columbus, Ohio, to the Indiana boundary line; in a few decades more it will reach the Mississippi river. At the rate of increase prevailing during the present century, the country will, in 1920, contain between 150,000,000 and 160,000,000. This is only forty years hence, a space easily grasped by those who can remember "the Harrison Presidential campaign." Ten or twelve years more, equal to a look backward as far as the days of Jackson, nullification and the United States Bank, the country will be found to contain 200,000,000—equal to the present population of Europe exclusive of Russia, Austria and Turkey.

It is hard to imagine the changes in the social and commercial phases of the country which this population implies; the immense domestic trade, the large interior cities—Chicago larger than New York or Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis than Brooklyn, Boston and Baltimore; Cleveland, Detroit and cities of that grade containing 500,000 of people. Already the New England and Middle States are falling behind the average rate of growth, and they will tend more and more to the stationary point, when their annual increase will be insignificant.

Under these circumstances, there is every reason to suppose that there will grow up in this central portion an immense city, perhaps more than one, which will be the great metropolis and distributing point of the continent. It may be Chicago. It may be, also, Kansas City, or some other point farther West. For, when this country contains 200,000,000 of people, certainly when east of the Mississippi it begins to approach the density of European population, its domestic commerce will be more important than its foreign commerce, and its interior cities more important than its seaports. The metropolis will not be New York, but the central point of distribution and exchange. This is true of nearly every country and its metropolis the world over, and there is no good reason for doubting that it will prove true of the United States. London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Pekin, in modern days, Athens, Babylon, Bagdad, Palmyra, in ancient times, are, or were, all interior cities. It will attract, as they have attracted, the swarming multitude, the intelligent, the energetic, the pleasure loving, the adventurers from the immense reservoir of populations around it. It may be less cosmopolitan, but it will be more American than the seaport cities, just as Paris is the most distinctively national, Marseilles one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. New York socially, Boston intellectually, are already dominated to some extent by foreign influences, and are not likely to become less so in the future. They are already settling down into hard, fixed modes of thought and life.

The newspaper press of the different kinds of cities in the United States begins to faintly prophesy their respective tendencies. The press of Boston and New York is comparatively provincial. Almost wholly in its news, and mainly in its comments, it scarcely recognizes the existence of any interest west of the Alleghenies. If there is any striking characteristic in the New York press at all, its management and tone partake of the English type. On the other hand, the Chicago papers show on their very face that they are published at a central point. Every point of the compass is fully represented. Their drag-net of enterprise is thrown over the whole continent. This will be the law of their future growth, and the law of the future growth of Chicago or whatever the great central metropolis may be. It is to be a vitalized, energetic, distinctively continental center of commerce, art, literature and amusement, and will suck into its whirling current of business and pleasure the teeming millions which will then swarm in the great central States of the Union.

A Remarkable Monument.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says Baltimore has what no other city in the world, save Genoa, possesses—a monument to Christopher Columbus; and although the monument was built almost a century ago, very few Baltimoreans know of its existence. It is on the property known as "Belmont," the old country residence of the elder Barnum, of hotel fame, and within a stone's throw of the fortifications built by General Butler for the defense of Baltimore in 1861. There seems to be nothing accurate as yet known about it, except that the property from 1789 until 1796 was owned and occupied by the first French Consul to this country—Charles Francis Adrian de Paulmier, *Chevalier d'amour*. The monument, which is a substantial and well-proportioned shaft fifty feet in height, is built of brick, covered with a rough coat of plaster, and is in an excellent state of preservation, except where the cement has been chipped off by visitors. On one side of the base is a marble tablet with this inscription:

SACRED
to the
MEMORY
of
CHRIS
COLUMBUS,
Oct XII
MDCCVIIIC.

Which means 1792, three hundred years after Columbus sighted America. On two other sides of the base are places left for tablets, which have never been inserted. The legend is that the French Consul built this monument at an expense of £800, the bricks for it having been imported. It has long been current among the poor people of the neighborhood that the monument was erected to the memory of a favorite horse, but it is not very likely that a man would be quite so eccentric as to expend $4,000 for such a purpose.

Big Words.

Big words are great favorites with people of small ideas and weak conceptions. They are sometimes employed by men of mind, when they wish to use language that may the best conceal their thoughts. With few exceptions, however, illiterate and half-educated persons use more "big words" than people of thorough education. It is a very common, but egregious mistake, to suppose that the long words are more genteel than the short ones—just as the same sort of people imagine that high colors and flashy figures improve the style of dress. They are the kind of folks who don't begin, but "commence." They don't live, but "reside." They don't go to bed, but mysteriously "retire." They don't eat and drink, but "partake" of "refreshments." They are never sick, but "extremely indisposed;" and instead of dying, at last they "decease." The strength of the English language is in the short words—chiefly monosyllables of Saxon derivation; and people who are in earnest seldom use any other. Love, hate, anger, grief and joy express themselves in short words and direct sentences; while cunning, falsehood and affectation delight in what Horace calls *verba sesquipedalia*—words "a foot and a half" long.

NO MORE GOSSIP.

[From the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.]

If we are correctly informed, St. Jacobs Oil is now the usual tea-party topic in place of the former staple—free gossip. How wise and how much more beneficial!

Superstition.

Superstition has not only prevented mankind from attaining a superior eminence of happiness, but, what is more deplorable, it has added in a great degree to an already extensive catalogue of earthly miseries. It is not by the ignorant alone that superstitious beliefs are entertained, but by my eminent men of the past and present. Dr. Samuel Johnson was a firm believer in ghosts and second sight. Josephus, the great Jewish historian, relates that he witnessed the extraordinary sight of an evil spirit being induced to leave the body of an afflicted patient's nostril. James VI., who was noted for his intellectual attainments and theological learning, was a firm believer in witchcraft. So deep a hold did this absurd notion have on him that he published a work upholding this doctrine, and actually persecuted all who opposed the belief. Even Martin Luther, the sturdy old reformer, informs us that the devil appeared to him and so enraged him that he threw a heavy inkstand at him whereupon the father of all evil vanished. Socrates, the sublimest character in profane history, firmly believed that he was actuated and directed by a demon! Blackstone, the author of the incomparable commentaries on the laws of England, was an undoubted believer in witchcraft. This list of superstitious votaries could be indefinitely extended, but enough has been said upon the subject.

Some of the ancient superstitions are very pleasing, and in the highest degree poetic. There is a superstitious belief prevalent in the East that eclipses of the moon are caused by a demon who, out of the malice of his nature, afflicts the queen of the stars. And on these occasions the inhabitants leave their dwellings, and, by pounding upon pans and pots, and shouting and discharging firearms, endeavoring to frighten the monster away from his work of destruction.

A popular belief is that the sound produced by a little insect known as a "death watch" protends the death of some relative or friend. That the noise made by this little creature resembles the ticking of a watch is undisputed, but that it in any wise foretells the dissolution of a human being is absurd. Observation has established the fact that these little insects infest decaying timber and posts, and that the peculiar noise is caused by them in gnawing and boring through the rotten wood fibers in quest of food.

The howling of a homeless cur in the stillness of the night has caused more dread than would the roaring of a wild beast. And many who have braved the cannon's mouth will tremble at the breaking of a looking-glass.

The number thirteen is supposed by many to be unlucky, and if they find themselves one of a party of that number they will depart with haste. Our Saviour and his disciples were thirteen; the original States of the American Union were thirteen. Other instances could be cited to establish this principle, were it necessary.

Superstitious doctrines, countless in number, are founded on and magnified by an ignorance of the plainest truths of natural sience. If we remove the cause the effect will cease. Let more attention be given in the instruction of youth to the inculcation of the fundamental principles of the sciences, and less to mere ornamental studies, and the result will be advantageous to mankind.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

THAT wonderful remedy for rheumatism, St. Jacobs Oil, has been used by a large number of the people in this city, and with effect truly marvelous. Frequent reports are made where sufferers have been afforded relief, and the sale is growing largely. The fact that it is an external remedy commends it to many who would not otherwise think of going out of the beaten track to find a remedy.

A Disorderly Time.

"I want to make complaint against a disorderly house," exclaimed an excited individual, as he rushed up to a Detroit policeman.

"Where is it?"

"It's a saloon on the next block."

"What can you prove?"

"Prove? Why, I went there and asked for a drink."

"Well?"

"And I got it."

"Yes."

"But when I went to pay for it I found that I had lost my wallet. I told him I'd go out and borrow the money, but he got mad and went for me."

"Well, is that all your proof?"

"All? Not by a long shot! I've had my left eye disordered. I've had my front teeth disordered. My nose is disordered half an inch out of line, and this $24 suit of clothes wouldn't bring $3 at an auction. We disordered the stove and two chairs, and if you can't make a disorderly house out of all this you'd better get out of that uniform.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*Traveller.*

A NEW YORK merchant expects to get a horse that has been bet to him on the election. If he does the transaction will be a won horse affair after all.

Jamie's Good-Night.

At a late hour the other night a poor old man, weak with hunger and stiff with cold, entered the Central Station to ask for lodgings. While he sat by the stove to get warm they heard him groan like one in distress, and the captain asked:

"Are you sick, or have you been hurt?"

"It is here," answered the old man as he touched his breast. "It all came back to me an hour ago as I passed a window and saw a bit of a boy in his night-gown. I would to God that I was dead!"

"What is it?" asked the captain as he sat down beside the man.

"It is the heart-ache—it is remorse," the old man answered. "I have had them gnawing away at my life for years. I have wanted to die—I have prayed for death—but life still clings to this poor old frame. I am old and friendless and worn out, and were some wheels to crush me it would be an act of mercy."

He wiped his eyes on his ragged sleeve, made a great effort to control his feelings, and went on:

"Forty years ago I had plenty. A wife sang in my home, and a young boy rode on my knee and filled the house with his shouts and laughter. I sought to be a good man and a kind father, and people called me such. One night I came home vexed, I found my boy ailing and that vexed me still more. I don't know what ailed me to act so that night, but it seemed as if everything went wrong. The child had a bed beside us, and every night since he had been able to speak, he had called to me before closing his eyes in sleep, 'good night, my pa!' Oh, sir, and I hear those words sounding in my ears every day and every hour, and they wring my old heart until I am faint."

For a moment he sobbed like a child, then he found voice to continue:

"God forgive me, but I was cross to the boy that night. When he called to me good night, I would not reply 'Good night, my pa!' he kept calling, and fiend that I was, I would make no answer. He must have thought me asleep, for he finally cuddled down with a sob in his throat. I wanted to get up and kiss him but I kept waiting, and waiting, and finally I fell asleep.

"Well?" queried the captain, as the silence grew long.

"When I awoke it was day. It was a shriek in my ears which broke my slumbers, and as I started up my poor wife called: 'Oh! Richard! Richard! our Jamie is dead in his bed!' It was so. He was dead and cold. There were tears on his pale face—the tears he had shed when he had called: 'Good night, my pa!' and I had refused to answer! I was dumb. Then remorse came and I was frantic. I did not know when they buried him, for I was under restraint as a lunatic. For five long years life was a dark midnight to me. When reason returned and I went forth into the world my wife slept beside Jamie, my home was gone, my friends had forgotton me and I had no mission in life but to suffer remorse. I cannot forget. It was almost a life time ago, but through the mist of years, across the valley of the past, from the little grave thousands of miles away, I hear the plaintive call as I heard it that night: 'Good night, my pa!' Send me to prison, to the poor-house, anywhere that I may halt long enough to die! I am an old wreck, and I care not how soon death drags me down."

He was tendered food, but he could not eat. He rocked his body to and fro and wept and sobbed, and by and by, when sleep came to him, they heard him whisper:

"Good night, my boy, good night, my Jamie!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

A Decidedly New Game at Cards.

A Paris correspondent gives this account of a pretty game of cards now fashionable in that city:

"The participants were young ladies and gentlemen who sat in equal numbers on either side of the table. The cards were dealt out to each, and one hand, like as in euchre, settled each wager. The wager played for in this game is that the lady or gentleman who gets the ace of hearts and can take a trick with it, or beat it with another card, has the option to kiss any lady or gentleman he or she may select. If a lady is the winner of the successful trick, this option may be used or not, as she elects and generally she does waive her right; but if a gentleman holds the lucky card, of course he invariably exercises his right. The result was that a gentleman when he held the ace of hearts was sure to get it passed; if a lady held it she almost always had it taken. It was quite a study to watch with what perfect *sang froid* the gentlemen stood up to receive the stake he had won, and with what consummate grace the lady bent her head to one side so that her lucky opponent across the table should receive his full pound of flesh, not to mention the utter indifference of both to the presence of friends or strangers sitting around. I do not know how the players felt, but the watching of a few hands played was sufficient to satisfy me that it was but a poor game after all. How it came about I don't know, but I saw one gentleman win six games in rapid succession and kiss the same lady as many times. That destroyed all interest I had up to that time taken in the game. It satisfied me that it was a game in which the cards could be so manipulated that a poor player or a beginner could have very little chance. It made me feel indeed that I would yet prefer a hand at euchre for the drinks.

"Out of Work,

and sick with my kidneys for years," wrote Mr. Alexander Ferris, of Chenango Forks, N. Y., recently. He used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Now he says: "I cheerfully recommend it to all persons suffering in the same way."

IF a woman really loves her husband, and enjoys his society, she can find a way to keep him home evenings. Let her get somebody to hint to him that a young man calls very often of an evening at his house, and he'll plant himself in the parlor right after supper, and never think of going out.

THE proof of the value of any article is its popular use and the testimony in its favor. The sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is immense and the testimony voluminous.

The California Beet Sugar Industry.

Beet sugar manufactories in California seem to be experiencing a greater degree of prosperity than has heretofore fallen to their lot. Prices are more remunerative, competition less urgent, and, by reason of careful management, the field of saccharine matter appears to return a greater percentage of sugar than has been the case in past seasons. Nor do we hear any complaints as to the quality of their out-put. About 2,000 barrels per month are now said to be turned out by the two beet-root sugaries now in operation in that State. The San Francisco *Grocer*, in referring to the subject, says: "Nothing can be more entirely a home product than beet sugar, and while looking about for opportunities to develop profitable local enterprises, we know of nothing better entitled to the consideration of capitalists than this industry."

EMMERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

"NO MAN," said a wealthy but weak-headed barrister, "should be admitted to the bar who hadn't an independent landed property." "May I ask, sir," said Curran, "how many acres make a wiseacre?"

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

THE sales of the Frazer axle grease are increasing every day, because it is as good as represented.

The diamond boots and shoes are the best. Made by Rosenthal Brothers, Chicago.

ASK your Druggist for Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. It never fails.

DR. BULLS
COUGH
SYRUP

WE secure or handle PATENTS! No advance fees. Send for circular. W. L. Parker & Co., 166 Randolph-st., Chicago

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address P. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

FISHING LAMPS for spearsmen. Unexcelled. Send for circular. J. R. BAKER, Kendallville, Ind.

GIFT Fruit Packages, Peach Baskets, &c. Address A. W. WELLS & Co., St. Jo., Mich.

MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map Free. Address C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; 1 sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

STAMMERING and all Defects of Speech Cured.—L. & G. DELON (from Paris, France), 64 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.; scientific and serious treatment; no secret; no money in advance; terms easy; best references.

FREE TO TEACHERS!
Send for samples and premium list of Bicknell's Educational Publications to HIRAM ORCUTT, Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—CAMILLE'S SNOW DROP makes the skin beautifully soft, white and smooth; removes Freckles, Sunburn and Tan. For sale at druggists everywhere. 50 cents a bottle. H. PFINGST, Louisville, Ky., General Depot.

I WOULD LIKE to reach the homes [illegible] L. GRAHAM, Box 48, Chicago, Ill. Write.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL or Traveling. [illegible] SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. [illegible] SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

The only Manufacturers in the country that sell a First Class Organ for [illegible] Guaranteed for five years. [illegible] EMPIRE STATE ORGAN CO., 104 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WOOL GROWERS,
Send your Address to
Ladd Tobacco Comp'y,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
for their New Pamphlet, giving full particulars of treatment for cure and prevention of Scab and Vermin. Published for FREE DISTRIBUTION. State where you saw this advertisement.

ROTH'S PATENT
Double Bone Corset
[illegible]
FIELD, LEITER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
[illegible]
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Bandmaster's Account.

"Yes, I seen most of the first fight," responded the gentleman on the hydrant to the eager inquiries of the reporter. "You know the little fellow came dancing down the street, and waltzed right up to the big one and fetched him one in the eye. I knowed there would be a cotillion, so I chasseed to one side. The tall fellow balanced to corners and tripped the little fellow across the car-track. He jumped up polkaed around until he see an opening, and went in.

"For two minutes it was all hands around, till the little fellow got a hip-lock and flung the big one. Then he got up and schottisched after the little one, and got in on his ear. The little fellow forward-teed and lifted him under the chin. Then they had a grand change for wind, and ladies in the center, which fetched 'em both down. Then the quadrille was lively, you bet! The big one reeled off and caromed on his eye, and then it was gents the same for about three minutes.

"You'd think they were walking for a cake. The little man varsouvianned about like a hot wire, but the big one stood forward and back till he got a show, and it was seat your partners for the little man. Oh! you bet she was a redowa from the start to the finish, only I'd like to have seen the little fellow mazourka him."

"May I ask your business?" inquired the reporter.

"I play for parties. You might publish my card and give me a lift."

THE *Northwestern Lumberman*, which is rendering an important service to the country by awakening people to the fact of the ever-increasing denudation of forests, estimates the loss involved by the fires of 1871, in Wisconsin, Michigan and New York, at $215,000,000. In 1878 the woods on Lake Superior were afire almost continuously for 160 miles.

PILES
ABSOLUTELY CURED
BY THE USE OF
DR. BOSANKO'S
PILE REMEDY.
TRY IT AND BE CURED.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO.
PIQUA, O.

POND'S EXTRACT.

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. | Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.

INVALUABLE FOR
Catarrh, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Headache, Sore Throat, Toothache, Soreness, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c., &c., &c.

CATARRH. POND'S EXTRACT.

No remedy so rapidly and effectually arrests the irritation and discharges from Catarrhal Affections as

POND'S EXTRACT.

COUGHS, COLDS in the HEAD, NASAL and THROAT DISCHARGES, INFLAMMATIONS and ACCUMULATIONS in the LUNGS, EYES, EARS and THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c., cannot be cured so easily by any other medicine. For sensitive and severe cases of CATARRH use our CATARRH CURE (75c.) In all cases use our NASAL SYRINGE (25c.) Will be sent in lots of $2 worth on receipt of price.

☞ OUR NEW PAMPHLET, WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO.
14 West 14th St., New York.
☞ *Sold by all Druggists.*

Eight Reasons

Why we NEVER sell POND'S EXTRACT in BULK, but adhere to the rule of selling ONLY in OUR own BOTTLES, inclosed in BUFF WRAPPER, on which is printed our landscape Trade-Mark.

1. It insures the purchaser obtaining the GENUINE ARTICLE.

2. It protects the consumer in buying Pond's Extract not weakened with water, which we found was done a few years ago when we induced to furnish dealers with the genuine article in bulk.

3. It protects the consumer from unscrupulous parties selling crude, cheap decoctions to him as Pond's Extract, for any person can tell the genuine from the bottle and wrapper.

4. It protects the consumer, for it is not safe to use any other article according to the directions given in our book, which surrounds each bottle of Pond's Extract.

5. It protects the consumer, for it is not agreeable to be deceived and perhaps injured by using other articles under the directions for Pond's Extract.

6. No other article, manufactured or imitation, has the effect claimed for and always produced by Pond's Extract.

7. It is prejudicial to the reputation of Pond's Extract to have people use a counterfeit believing it to be the genuine, for they will surely be disappointed if not injured by the effect.

8. Justice to one of the best medicines in the world, and the hundreds of thousands using it, demands every precaution against having weak and injurious preparations palmed off as the genuine. The only way this can be accomplished is to sell the genuine put up in a uniform manner—in our own BOTTLES, complete with buff wrappers, trade-mark, &c.

REMEMBER—The Genuine Pond's Extract is cheap, because it is strong, uniform and reliable. Our book of directions explains when it can be diluted with water and when to be used full strength.

REMEMBER—That all other preparations, if colorless, are mere decoctions, boilings, or produced simply to obtain the odor and without the scientific or practical knowledge of the matter which many years of labor has given us.

REMEMBER, AND KNOW NOW—[illegible]

REMEMBER AND KNOW—[illegible]

Our New History and Uses of Pond's Extract and other preparations sent free.

LADIES, read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26, in our book, which is found around each bottle, and will be sent free on application.

Pond's Extract Company,
14 West 14th Street, New York.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

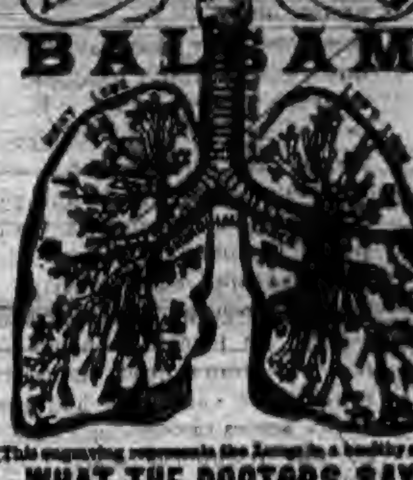

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bankrupt { Stock of Teas and Coffees at 50c on the $1.

Teas in 5 pound caddies, 25 to 44 cts per pound; Green Coffees in 50 pound quantities, 14½ cts to 16 cts per pound, worth 25 to 28 cts. Get price list and buy from the leading tea and coffee house in the West. Ferguson Tea Importing Co., Opp. Field & Leiter's. Get list for clubs. 88 State St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and Seminal Weakness cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $5 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $2. "Electric Light," a 32-column paper, sent free; sealed, &c.

D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO.,
62 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

SEEDS

I will give you the best Seeds for the least money of any firm in America or refund. Western Seeds are best. Mine take the lead. Gardeners say they never fail. I used 6000 lbs paper to print 20,000 pretty Catalogues illustrated with $2000 worth of engravings. It beats the world, worth many dollars, FREE. Prices below all. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED To Sell FALSE GODS

By F. E. Dobbins, late of Yokohama, Japan. A new book of MATCHLESS INTEREST and RARE HISTORIC VALUE. An accurate history of the IDOLATROUS RELIGIONS of the WORLD, ancient and modern. Their origin, growth, systems of Belief and Worship; their wild superstitions, strange legends, cruel customs, temples, shrines, sacrifices, etc. The only volume ever issued covering this great subject. Contains a THOUSAND FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION. Is strikingly illustrated and bound in unique style. A wonderful book, certain to sell immensely. For circulars and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

SMYTHE'S PATENT WIRE FENCE NAIL.

ONE MAN can put up as much Fence as TWO MEN can with the old staple, by first driving the Nail in PART WAY, then lay up the wire, draw it taut and drive the Nail home. Address H. S. SMYTHE, Aurora, Ill., Or WAREHAM NAIL CO. Elgar Robinson, Prop. SOUTH WAREHAM, Mass.

The Best Field
FOR
EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 150 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an overflowing emigration to the Columbia region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW AN AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 AN ACRE.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address A. L. STOKES, Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent, 62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinney, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Funny Flambeau.

A party of men assembled at Tommy Gent's bar-room, and after comparing notes and telling some big stories, the conversation gradually drifted to the comparative sizes of chests of the parties present. Finally some one proposed that they measure chests. A tape line was accordingly produced, and the measuring commenced. Each party swelled his breast to its greatest capacity, and the measuring continued with abundance of mirth and good humor. At last Gent took the line and passed it around the chest of M. Quinn, and was apparently greatly pleased with the result. To express his satisfaction, he placed his hands on either side of Quinn's head and commenced rubbing his ears. He had drawn his hands across the ears only twice, when he was frightened nearly out of his wits, by seeing a bright flame shoot quickly upward, reaching nearly to the ceiling. The friction caused by rubbing the ears seemed to have caused the spark, which ignited the hair, and the blaze sprang up almost instantly.

To say that Gent was horrified is putting it mild. He thought he had been the involuntary tool used to bring about Quinn's destruction by fire. The reader can imagine what his feelings would be were he to simply place his hand on a friend's ear, and instantly he should find the friend's head in flames. Gent sprang back, threw up his hands, and ejaculated:

"My God! what is this?"

And still the flames rolled on.

Gent's face turned pale, and the other gentlemen in the party hastily made room for the human flambeau, who, as he hastily paced the room, reminded one forcibly of the Circassian beauty with the red porcupine hair, only he had fire instead of hair. Some of the inmates of the room yelled fire, fire! and others, of a more religious turn of mind, commenced praying. Gent's knees were beating the devil's tattoo on each other, as he nervously clung to counter. He subsequently said he thought the master mechanic, from Hades, had surely come to see him.

Fially, after some lively work, the man whose head was being cremated, succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration without calling out the fire department. As soon as he had the fire under control, his companions regained their senses, and gradually approached him.

"Sure an' I didn't know you was loaded," said Gent.

"Do you have such spells often?" asked another.

"I knew you were 'gasing fearfully," chimed a third, "but I didn't think you would go off in that way."

And so they continued, while the man, who was indulging the torch-light procession, proceeded to explain.

It seems that Quinn is baker of bread, and while at work, frequently had occasion to look in the ovens, which are dark. When doing so, he merely strikes a match. In order to have the matches handy, he has acquired a habit of carrying a handful back of his ears.

Using ears for a match-safe is a new idea, and should be patented.

However, the matches being stored away in the suburbs of Quinn's ears, they were ignited by coming in contact with Gent's hands, which are made rough by honest toil. The hair was oily, and what followed was nothing more or less than an oil fire.—[Oil City Derrick.

* * *

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney-Wort in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparaton of that remey for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated and, as the dose is small it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or bowels. —[Home and Farm.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny. 51-eow-1y.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

GREAT COST SALE.

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to make our last payment and final settlement with the estate of Ernest Vordermark, we will, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st, 1881,

begin the sale of the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods owned by E. Vordermark & Sons, at actual cost price. This will be a rare chance for the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen Co., to secure

GREAT BARGAINS!

in Boots and Shoes. No goods reserved from sale.

Mens' heavy boots	$1 92, 2 18 to 2 28.	Mens' fine kip boots	$2.18, 2.53, to 2.85
Mens' Calf Boots	90, 1 08 to 1 23	Womens' Heavy Shoes	50, 65, to 92
Child's Heavy Shoes	50 65 to 92	Womens' Fine Shoes	1.08, 1.23 to 1.42
Mens' Rubber Boots	2 60		

Call early and secure some of the big bargains.

SIGN OF BIG RED BOOT!

32 CALHOUN STREET,

E. VORDERMARK & SONS, Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,
NEW PRICES,
NEW PROPRIETOR.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. ESTABLISHED. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING
HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER
CHILLED
AND
BRYAN
PLOWS,

I also have a tin shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

Wm ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POST MORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

KIDNEY-WORT

This Great Remedy

in either Liquid or Dry Form acts at the same time on the diseases of the

Liver, Bowels and Kidneys,

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billous pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

Use **KIDNEY-WORT** *and rejoice in health*

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

RAILROADS

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.
Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, limit'd ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 03am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2, Morn'g Ex.	No. 6, N. Y. Ex.	No. 4, At. Ex.	No. 8, L. ine
Chicago lv.	8 :0am	3 20pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55
Lima	4 38		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 43		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	257	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	2 04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin·

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	
Newcastle	2 50 pm		
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2. Mail.	4. Express	6. Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am		
Connersville	11 31 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 30 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 18 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 08 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 3 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthingt, Gen. Supt.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:30 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	5:37 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:38 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	5:15 p. m.

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To | Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest. North or Northw'st

Don't accept any icket unless t reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, St. Louis or
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881
(Chicago Time.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:35; Reading, 7:10; Bankers, 8:05; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m, there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31P.M—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:30; arrive at Waterloo 12.42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:53; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:50; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, [illegible] Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6 37; Angola, 6:58; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:25 Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:06; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:05; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 8:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:45; Academie, 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 8:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:23; Reading, 1:40; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:10; Angola, 2:30; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:42; Bit on er's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:36P.M—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p m; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:50; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 30 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for 30 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 [illegible]

IMPROVE THE HOUR.—

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS,
30 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati O. For sale by all druggists.

Recorders Offie

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 24, 1881. Number 8.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John W. Baxter	Clerk.
A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor.
L. J. Miller	Treasurer.
Michael Boland	Recorder.
A. P. Folts	Surveyor.
J. J. Latson	Coroner.
W. H. McIntosh	Sup't of School.
D. D. Moody	Representative.
Edward Kelham John Shoub Fred. D. Oberlin	Commissioners.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

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THOMAS BALDOCK.

PROPRIETOR of Stuart's patent compound Asphalt roofing, for DeKalb county, Ind., manufactured at Charlotte, Michigan. Consult or address at Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIFD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first door. John Butt, Proprietor, Wterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and South-eastern points. Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	3 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 50
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 40	7 50
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 13	8 05	9 00
Corunna	42		8 45	9 43
Sedan			8 55	9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9 20	9 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10 20	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10 50	
Bryan	3 44	12 7am	11 50	
Wauseon	4 23	1 10	2 4 pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 5	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 55	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia, r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	Pa Ex	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar.	8 00pm	9 20am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	5 aapm	5 40m
Goshen	3 38	4 14	4 00	3 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 13	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 10	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30an
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 43	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 48	2 28	10 20	9 00lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 53	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	12 17	6 2"	
Toledo	11 05am	12 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 03	640pm		
Cleveland	7 00	7 35		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 15		
Erie	3 35	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 35	12 45		
Nagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar.	10 30am	6 30		
Boston, ar.	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run da'ly. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 00 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 23 a. m. Accom. freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates Baggage checked through to principle points.

W. P. JOHNSON, G. P. A., Chicago.
J. E. CURTIS, S. M. D. Toledo, O.
CHAS. PAINE, G. S. Cleveland, O.

For through tickets of all classes, rates of freight and information apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agt.
Waterloo, Ind.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made by the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at its December session, 1880, sealed proposals for taking charge of and superintending the county poor farm and county work house for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract will be received at the county auditors office, in said county, until Thursday the 4th day of March term of said board at 2 o'clock p. m. No bids will be entertained unless accompanied by a bond required by law to be given by the superintendent of the county poor asylum and county work house. The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Feb. 3, 1881. 5 4t

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. ESTABLISHED. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

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Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

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on the best plans. No POST MORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE, HOLLAND, SPAIN, GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

MEATS, ETC.

Braun's Meat Market.

W. L. Braun, our popular butcher, has opened a new Meat Market opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will always be found pleasant to customers

He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give me a call. 4 tf

Selected Poetry.

Heliotrope.

(Ada Columbiana.)

Amid the chapel's chequered gloom
She laughed with Dora and with Flora,
And chattered in the lecture room—
The saucy little sophomore!
Yet while (as in her other schools)
She was a privileged transgressor,
She never broke the simple rules
Of one particular professor.

But when he spoke of varied lore,
Paroxy tones and modes potential,
She listened with a face that wore
A look half fond, half reverential.
To her that earnest voice was sweet;
And though her love had no confessor,
Her girlish heart lay at the feet
Of that particular professor.

And he had learned, among his books
That held the lore of ages olden,
To watch those ever-charming looks,
The wistful eyes, the tresses golden,
That stirred his pulse with passion's pain
And thrilled his soul with soft desire,
Longing for youth to come again,
Crowned with its coronet of fire,

Her sunny smile, her winsome ways,
Were more to him than all his knowledge,
And she preferred his words of praise
To all the honors of the college.
Yet "what am foolish I to him?"
She whispered to her one confessor.
"She thinks me old, and gray and grim,"
In silence pondered the professor,

Yet once, when Christmas bells were rung
Above ten thousand solemn churches,
And swelling anthems, grandly sung,
Pealed through the dim cathedral arches—
Ere home returning, filled with hope,
Softly she stole by gate and gable,
And a sweet spray of heliotrope
Left on his littered study table.

Nor came she more, from day to day,
Like sunshine through the shadows rifting;
Above her grave, far, far away,
The ever-silent snows were drifting.
And those who mourned her winsome face
Found in its stead a swift successor,
And loved another in her place—
All, save the silent old professor.

But, in the tender twilight gray,
Shut from the sight of carping critic,
His lonely thoughts would often stray
From Vedic verse and tongues Semitic,
Bidding the ghost of perished hope
Mock with its past the sad possessor
Of the dead spray of heliotrope
That once she gave the old professor.

Rubies and Sapphires in Georgia.

Itinerant mineralogists and our own citizens have been exploring and mining for rubies and sapphires in this county during the last four years. The Sequah mines, owned by W. R. McConnell, of this place, and W. G. Strubbe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have yielded many precious opaque and translucent rubies, nearly all of which have found their way, through the late Professor Bradley and others, into the choice mineral cabinets of the world. Only a few were found nearly transparent, of from three to four carats, and these have been set in jewelry by the present owners The proceeds arising from the sale of these opaque and translucent prisms have heretofore only paid the expense of mining, but in a short time a new method will be employed for washing these precious stones out of the alluvial soils and gravel adjacent to Sequah Creek. A few days ago Ulysses Grant Ledford, a boy eleven years old, found a large, deep blue sapphire, perfectly transparent, in size nearly an inch square, but wedge shape, weighing thirty-seven and one-half carats, the largest ever found in America. W. G. Strubbe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is now the owner, by purchase, of this precious stone, which, according to Prof. J. D. Dana's method of determining the value of precious stones, is worth $51,200. Boys and girls and grown persons are searching for others where this was found. The sapphire is nearly equal to the diamond in value and hardness. The largest known sapphire is in Mr. Hope's English collection of precious stones, a crystal formerly belonging to the Jardin des Plantes, of Paris, for which he gave $150,000. Sir Abram Hume also possesses a large crystal. The composition of a sapphire is pure alumina. Blue is the true sapphire color. When red it is an oriental ruby, when green an oriental emerald: when of other bright tints it receives other names.—Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle.

An Incidental Scene.

Old Lady—(to our poetical friend, the doctor, who has pulled her tooth and demands twenty-five cents): "So you want twenty-five cents, do you? you lying blackguard. Don't your old sign say 'teeth extracted without payin?'"

The doctor has since seen the old lady in his dreams, but he has used that placard for kindling-wood.

◆

An exchange says: "Streams all over the country are running dry." This is a canard. When a stream is dry it can't run.

"I'm a man of few words," said Prendergast. "True enough," replied Fogg, "true enough, but you never tire of repeating them."

A MANSION FOR THE BATS.

The Deserted Splendors on Which Sandy Bowers, of Nevada, Squandered a Million.

[Carson (Nevada) Appeal.]

All residents of Nevada will recall what a famous resort Bowers Mansion used to be in the flush times some fifteen years ago. Sandy Bowers made some lucky turns in Crow Point and Belcher, and almost before he knew it was worth a cool million, and some say more. He believed that money was made to use, and so purchased some property near Washoe Lake and built his mansion. It was by far the most pretentious dwelling that had ever been thought of in Nevada, and when people saw the broad and solid masonry going up they wondered if it would not bankrupt its builder. After the house was finished the Bowers went to Europe for upholstery and furniture. The house cost about $100,000 to build, and the furniture cost about as much more. It was a simple proposition with Bowers to have everything in sight "and—— the expense." He had about him some bad advisers in those days, and they led him into all sorts of extravagance. He was open-hearted and liberal as the day, and the mansion became a favorite resort. He was never happier than when he had a big crowd dancing in his parlors and drinking his champagne. He gave grand suppers, balls and receptions, and the bigger the crowd the better he liked it.

This sort of thing went on for years, and presently Bowers reached the bottom of his sack. Gradually the property passed out of his hands. It went little by little, but it went all the same, and finally Sandy Bowers died in poverty, and left a widow known as the "Widow Seeress," a good, kind-hearted, genial old lady, who makes a living by revealing the future, and is looked upon as a wonderful medium by the Spiritualists. After his death the glories of the mansion departed, and at the present time it is uninhabited.

A few Sundays ago an Appeal reporter visited the place. The gate was tied up, and the unbroken road showed that no carriages had driven through it for many a day. A stroll over the grounds showed that they were really deserted by everything except birds and jack-rabbits. The dancing-hall was empty, and the old bath-house supplied with water from the hot springs, had been turned into a sort of hostelrie for the wayfaring tramps who, at the approach of footsteps, crawled out and betook themselves to the hills. The fountain, which in better days had sent jets of silver high in the air, and showered its spray upon the grass when the wind was high, had evidently not been in a state of activity for years. A blacksnake lay coiled on the masonry. Unabashed by human presence, he continued basking in the sun, and wore the air of a party who knew his rights. Lizzards dart in and out of the crevices of the stones, and mottled toads, with bellies of aldermanic patterns, sweated and sweltered in the grass, the growth of which no lawn-mower ever worried. The house had kept pace with the premises in the matter of decaying. The doors were all nailed up, and any one stepping on the porch would wager any amount that the building was empty. Each tread was multiplied into a score of echoes, which only empty houses respond to. A peep through the windows showed nothing but uncarpeted floors, bare walls and ghastly white ceilings. Bowers had built a fish-pond when he was flush, and not forgetting that scenery was something, placed an island in the center. This was covered with a delightful growth of willows, which swept the water with truly picturesque effect. The fish, snakes and turtles held possession of this spot, and seemed oblivious of intrusion. The water was perfectly clear, and from the bottom a curious vegetable growth was discernible, which was in itself a sufficient attraction to repay a visit. The weed was fine and green, and arose in such heavy masses that half the pond was filled with it.

◆

Mr. J. Clephane, aged 90, a printer now living in Washington, is the oldest resident of the capital. He was one of the compositors who set up "Waverly," and also read proof with Sir Walter Scott. He came to this country in 1817, and was for many years employed on the Washington National Intelligencer.

The spoken language of China so differs in every separate province that the people living a hundred miles apart can no more understand each other than a Norwegian can understand a Hottentot. The mandarin or court language is more common than any other dialect, and is the official tongue of the empire.

A Wonderful Case of Dentistry.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

For six months or more, Mr. Simon Baumgarten, of this city, has been subjected to the most intense suffering, caused by inflammation and swelling of the left side of his face. A number of our prominent physicians were consulted, some of them pronouncing the trouble cancer, others abscess, decay of the bone, etc. By the advice of Dr. Joseph Ransohoff, he finally consulted a dentist, Dr. Cameron, of the corner of Seventh and Elm streets, who expressed the opinion that the trouble was caused by an undeveloped tooth, imbedded in the upper jaw-bone. Mr. Baumgarten finally concluded to allow Dr. Cameron to attempt the removal of the difficulty, which he did most successfully, though almost an hour was spent in performing the operation, the dentist laboring under great difficulties the entire time, being unable to use the ordinary instruments, as the tooth was so deeply imbedded in the bone that its presence was unknown to Mr. Baumgarten.

How a Senator Was Made.

[Gath's Letter.]

A New York gentleman, intimate in the concerns of the Albany lobby, told me a queer thing about the way Tom Platt was made senator from New York. He said that Crowley and Depew, both defeated candidates, as well as Arthur, the vice-president, Platt himself, Robertson and a large number of men around the Albany legislature, were owners of a half a dozen valuable gold mines in New Mexico, and they wanted a senator who would not cross them in having one of their number appointed governor of the territory. They wanted General James Husted made this governor, and were afraid to antagonize Platt, lest Husted would be beaten. So they all made haste to get over on Platt's side. I inquired about these gold mines further.

"They were worked 100 years ago," said my informant, "by the Spanish, and the Indians broke into revolt, murdering the miners, and stopped up all the fissures and shafts out of which the gold had been brought, so that no other white men would re-commence operations. But the tradition has been kept. A large association of New York politicians has got these mines, and they want a governor down there who will subserve their interest. Jimmy Husted expects to come back from New Mexico United States senator."

On this I remarked drily that some of the same coterie had told me recently that New Mexico was not fit to come into the Union, and would not be admitted for several years.

"I will make you a bet," said my informant, "that inside of three years New Mexico is in the Union. The railroads will bring her in by swelling up her American population."

Habits of the Beaver.

I am well acquainted with the habits of the northern beaver. Several years ago, I bought several hundred acres of mining lands near the south shore of Lake Superior, in Ontonagon county, Michigan. On Carp river, a stream that crossed a part of my lands, the beavers had built several dams, and formed extensive ponds, in which they built their houses, or lodges, as the Indians call them. These lodges are built in the water several feet in depth, and the entrance is several feet under water, but the floor of the lodge is built at least two feet above high-water mark. The floor is built solid from the bottom of the pond except the entrance.

Although the beaver is warmly clad with long, fine fur, he is very sensitive to the cold, and rarely, if ever, leaves the pond or lodge during the cold weather. He lays in his winter supply of food, which mainly consists of the bark of certain spices of poplar. He cuts down small trees and cuts them into short pieces of one foot or a little over in length, and takes them into the pond. These pieces of wood are dragged up into the lodge as often as food is needed, and the bark is gnawed off, and, after being denuded of the bark, they are by no means thrown away as useless, but are taken under the ice and are carefully placed in the dam to strengthen it.

They built one dam a little below the foot of Carp lake, which raised the lake thirty inches. The lake is a small one —about one mile long and a fourth of a mile wide. I measured the stump of a maple tree that they had cut down, and it measured fourteen inches in diameter. There were no less than eleven dams on the stream, all in sight of our buildings, where we were mining for copper.

The beaver possesses great engineering skill, always building his dams in form of an arch, giving it strength to resist the pressure of the water. The Indians used to tell the many singular traits of character that this animal possesses.—[Forest and Stream.

(Last Week.)

St. Joe.

—The St. Joe river has been having a "high" old time for the past week.

—The elevators are again open for business, the blockade having busted—wheat 98c, oats 33c.

—Our school is again in a flourishing condition. Miss Hornberger is teaching the young idea how to shoot.

—The railroad company have had from six to ten men on duty at the river bridge during the high water, the bridge is as yet pronounced safe.

—Maurice Headly, living at Kings Corners, will soon move on to his father's farm near Newville. Maurice has a bran new out-fit, and is as proud as Lucifer.

—Doc. says that Mort E. will have a new cow in the spring, as the frame is already set up. It is an old adage that merciful men are merciful to their dumb beasts.

—The train known as the Local, going east Saturday morning had three cars in the ditch, west of this place, which delayed it six hours. The express and passenger going east in the afternoon of the same day was off the track, four miles east of Auburn, and was delayed one and a half hours.

O. H. W., acted the part of the good Samaritan to the stranger who got in trouble trying to cross Bear creek on last Friday night. No man, be he stranger or friend, could fall into better hands than those of O. H., for that is a part of his religion to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you." Cannot go back on that, Justice.

—Doc. McClaren, operator at the depot, issued eighteen train orders on Saturday last, being the largest amount of orders ever issued in one day from this office. Doc. was kept so busy that he did not get to his dinner, but took dinner and tea together. We'll bet the landlady did not make anything in that operation, for Doc. looked as though he could eat any and everything set before him.

Richland Township Sunday-School Institute

Programme for Richland Township Sunday-school Institute to be held at West Richland, school district No. 9, Saturday, February 26:

FORENOON SESSION.

Order called by the president. Devotional exercise. Welcome address by J. B. Scott. Reading and adoption of minutes. Address, "The Influence of the Sunday-school on General Intelligence and Refinement," by Rev L. Rice. Song and general discussion. Address, "The Power of the Sunday-school in Reforming Desperate Neighborhoods," by Rev. Levi Harding. Song and general discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Song. Address, "How and what to Teach," by Mrs Eilers. Song. Address, "How can we best induce the members of the Sunday-school to study the lesson, and what is the best method or methods of studying it?" by J. H. Smalley. Song. Address, "The True Object of the Sunday-school Work," by L. W. Treesh. Song and general discussion. Question drawer, miscellaneous business and adjournment.

J. B. SCOTT, Secretary.

School Reports.

ST. JOHNS SCHOOL.

No. of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month ending February 4: Nina Quince, Carlton Fair, Elza Housal, Elmer Wildeson, Frankie Feagler, Willis Matthew.

JAS. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

SCHOOL NO. 7, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending February 1: Number of pupils on roll, 42; average attendance, 35; per cent. of attendance, 83½. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Laura Means, Pearly Boots, Reuben Mullen; absence caused by sickness: Lauren Means, Nancy Kester, Josie Henderson.

S. M. HIGH, Teacher.

Report of school No. 6, Richland township, for the month ending Februara 11: No. of pupils enrolled, 21; average daily attendance, 15; names of pupils whose deportment is 100 per cent: Anna Treesh, Nettie Monroe, Minnie Thomas, Nettie Lintz, Arthur Lipsett and Perlie Feagler. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Nettie Monroe, Minnie Thomas, John Monroe, Lawrence Finnia and Frank Finnia. Parents and those interested in schools are cordially invited to visit the school and see what we are doing.

MILO THOMAS, Teacher.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

THE DEAD MOON.

The moon is in a state of decrepitude, a dead earth.—*Proctor's Lecture.*

The moon is dead—defunct—played out—
So says a very learned doctor;
She's [illegible] well, beyond a doubt;
Perhaps she's in a trance, dear Proctor.

At any rate, she's most entrancing
For one of such decrepit age;
And on her radiant beauties glancing,
She charms the eyes of youth and sage.

And so the man upon her's perished!
He lived in doleful isolation;
Poor wretch! No wife his reason cherished,
No children equalled his consolation.

Yet she's adored by all the gypsies,
Whose lovers sigh beneath her beams,
She aids the steps of staggering tipsies,
And silvers o'er romantic streams.

And once she caught Endymion sleeping,
And stooped to kiss him in a grove,
Upon him very slyly creeping;
He was her first and early love.

But that's a very ancient story,
And was a youthful indiscretion,
When she was in her primal glory,
Ere scandal schools had held a session.

Dear, darling moon! I dote upon her,
I watch her nightly in the sky;
But oh? upon my word of honor,
I'd rather she were dead than I.

MY MASTER AND I.

BY BARBARA YECHTON.

"WANTED—A Cashier.—Must write a good hand, and be intelligent. Apply between ten and twelve at — Broadway."

Such was the advertisement that met my eyes as I looked anxiously over the columns of "Female Help Wanted" in the *Herald*. I read it over twice, then cut it out, and put the slip in my pocket book, determined to call at No. — that morning.

There were two of us, Netta and myself; she was the child of my stepmother, upon whose death she had come to live with me. Neither of us having any relatives able to help us, and very little money, times were very hard. So for the past weeks, and, indeed, ever since I came to the city, I had studied the papers daily, and done a great deal of traveling in answer to advertisements, but without any good result. However, I was not easily discouraged, and, after dispatching Netta to school, sallied forth.

No. — proved to be a large retail and stationery house. "M. A. Chisholm" was the sign. There were a number of clerks about; to one I told my errand, and was conducted to the upper end of the long store, where, standing and sitting, were some six or seven females, who all looked severely at me; but, nothing daunted, I sat down and awaited my turn.

A little distance from us was an inclosed office, wherein, no doubt, was the party who was to decide the momentous question; and as each one went in and came out with flushed or disappointed face my heart sank lower and lower, and throbbed so when my turn came that I could scarcely speak.

As the office was dark the gas was lighted; at a low, wide desk almost covered with papers and writing materials sat a gentleman. He must have heard me come in, but he did not stop writing, nor even lift his eyes; so, a low chair being near me, I quietly sat down, examing first the countenance of M. A. Chisholm (for he it was), and then the comfortably furnished office.

The gentleman was not at all good-looking; he was very dark, sallow, in fact, with very black hair and heavy mustache; the nose was too large for beauty, the mouth and chin square and determined, the forehead prominent, with creases between the heavy brows as if from constant frowning; shoulders broad and head well set on them. The *tout ensemble* that of a man who would not take thwarting kindly.

The surroundings were a pleasant red carpet, several office chairs, two desks, (one occupied), waste-paper baskets, files, &c. My survey completed, my gaze went back to Mr. Chisholm, when I was considerably disconcerted at meeting two keen brown eyes fixed coldly and calmly on me.

"Well," he said, presently, with extreme politeness (sarcasm, I called it), "I trust you admire my office?"

"Yes, sir, I do," I answered, feeling uncomfortably warm.

"Humph!" after another cool glance. "So you would like to be my cashier? Know anything about arithmetic?"

"Yes, sir, something — not much, though," trying in vain to steady my voice.

"Write a good hand?"

"Yes, sir," wondering if my cheeks and ears could possibly burn more. "I write a distinct but not a pretty hand."

"Made up of negatives, eh?" he queried, sharply. "Are you bright and intelligent?"

"I leave that for you to judge, sir," I exclaimed, quickly, almost determined to get up and go away.

"Oh, you do! Well, if you get the position you will have to sit at that desk, take charge of the cash, and write such letters as I shall dictate to you, besides assuming a part of the correspondence yourself. Now write your name there."

With trembling fingers I wrote my name; never, it seemed to me, had I done so badly; the "M" looked weak and uncertain, while the "K" was decidedly broken-backed. My heart sank; was that a good hand? I felt sure the next words would be my dismissal.

He looked at the miserable scrawl, then at me, with a scarcely concealed smile.

"Well," he said, after a pause, "perhaps you may suit; at any rate you may come and try. Now about salary," naming a sum which to my country ideas seemed very generous. "Enough, eh?" with a keen glance from under his heavy eyebrows. "Can you come to-morrow? Then that will do. Good-morning. Oh! our hours are from half-past eight to six."

How I got into the street I don't remember. I was so happy to think I had at last obtained employment, and such a good salary; yet I trembled a little at the thought of my future master. He would be difficult to please, and sharp almost to rudeness, sometimes; but rather that than too much politeness; that I had been warned against. I had actually gotten the situation without any "references," for there in my pocket still remained the kind letter of recommendation from our dear old clergyman at home.

The first day was a wearysome one to me, and the crowning misery came with the adding up of my cash; add, subtract, divide, do what I would, it would not come right; and the knowledge that Mr. Chisholm was furtively watching me did not mend matters. At last he came to the rescue, and in a few rapid strokes showed me where the mistake lay. My other duties I found to be easy; to assume a small share of the correspondence, to write letters at my master's dictation, or to copy them for him after they were written, was light work.

He was just, if sharp and strict, and gradually became very kind to me; but he was a man of moods, puzzling me a great deal at first, until I concluded not to notice the changes in his manner, but simply to try to do my duty. I could see he was not happy, though I heard he was much courted in society, and lived alone in a big, handsome house up town. Sometimes, when we were not busy, he would talk so pleasantly to me! He had traveled a great deal, and possessed good descriptive powers, and rare humor. These occasions were treats to me. Then, perhaps the very next day, he would come down, dark and stern, hardly saying a word, or, if he did, something bitter or disagreeable.

He was a queer man, this master of mine, rough, polished, considerate, sharp—each phase as strongly marked as the other. A masterful man, too much accustomed to having his own way. Still I could not help thinking of him, and talking of him a little to Netta, when we were cosy and happy in our little room.

One day I tied a black ribbon several times over my hair to keep some refractory locks in place, and in the midst of dictating a letter to me, my master said abruptly:

"That ribbon in your hair makes me think of a song my mother used to sing—something about 'Janet with golden hair and silken snood,' Do you know the words?"

I colored up and said I did.

"I like the name—Janet—Janet," he continued musing; "I shall call you so in future. I know it's not your name, but I like it—and it suits you."

Then he continued dictating without waiting for my assent.

So, after that when we were alone, and he was in a genial mood, I was 'Janet,' and I did not dislike the name.

Christmas Eve came. It had been long and very tiresome. Mr. Chisholm had been out nearly all day. It wanted now but a quarter to 6. I had put on my cloak and hat, and was slowly drawing on my gloves, when a quick step sounded outside the office. The next moment he entered, with the brightest, happiest expression I had ever seen him wear.

"Still here, Janet?" he cried, gayly. "I hardly thought to find you. Have you no purchases to make?"

"Yes, sir, one," I replied, wishing with all my heart that I had gone ten minutes earlier. "I am going now."

I was at the door of the office when he called:

"Janet, come here."

"I have a purchase to make, sir," without removing my hand from the handle of the door. "I shall be late for dinner."

"But I want to tell you something; I came back here on purpose to tell you," he replied.

I walked slowly back and stood within a few feet of him.

"I am waiting, sir."

He laughed.

"Congratulate me, Janet. I am going to be married."

"To be married?" I repeated, vaguely, with a horrible sinking at my heart, and conscious that my face was growing pale, with my master's keen eyes looking straight at me.

"Yes. You see I have a big house up town, handsome and comfortable, but very lonely, Janet; I've no one to bid me good-by in the morning, no one to welcome me home at night; no happy, wee wife, no merry, childish voices to cheer my heart; I am lonely, and I love a good woman—so—I am going to be married. But you have not congratulated me yet."

"I do wish you joy, sir," I managed to say with tolerable composure.

"Thank you," he responded almost gleefully. "Ah! my love is a rare one, good, pure, and lovely. Wait till you see her. I shall show her to you some day, my little clerk, and I hope you will be friends."

This was too much.

"Good-evening, sir," I exclaimed. "I must go now."

"Good-night." He walked to the office door with me, then held out his hand. "You have known me more than four months, and we have never yet shaken hands. How is that, Janet?"

"I did not know that clerks generally shook hands with their employers, sir. Good-night and Merry Christmas." And folding both hands demurely in my muff, I marched by, pretending not to see his outstretched hand.

I had but one purchase to make, a small gray muff for Netta, and was soon on my way home at as rapid a pace as the slippery, snow-covered sidewalk would allow.

This pain at my heart was almost intolerable; it had been there nearly all day. I began to realize what it meant; I was an idiot, an arrant fool! A man had been simply polite, and a little kind to me, and forthwith I had been silly enough to fall in love with him. It had actually come to this; I was in love with my master, who had never spoken one word of love to me in his life, and who was going to marry another woman. I was thoroughly ashamed of myself, and vowed I would die rather than he should know—my foot slipped, I pitched forward, then back in a vain attempt to recover my equilibrium, and settled suddenly into a heap of soft snow, while my package flew in an opposite direction. Twice I made an awkward attempt to rise, when a pair of strong arms raised me, a familiar voice saying:

"Not a comfortable time of the year for sitting out of doors."

Then, while I brushed the snow from my dress, my master picked up my parcel, and before I could object had tucked my hand under his arm, and was walking toward my boarding-house. (I wondered afterward how he knew the address.)

"Mayn't I call and see you some evening when I am lonely? I'll be very good, and I do want to come," with a wistfulness in his tone that made my heart bound.

"Resist the devil and he will flee from you" had been a favorite quotation of my step-mother's; the "devil" in this case was my own heart, that was clamoring so loudly forbidden fruit. To resist him, I answered sharply, angrily:

"No, sir, you may not come! You must find some other way of relieving your loneliness."

My master looked astonished, frowned, and then laughed.

"You need not look so cross about it, Janet. You don't look pretty when you scowl. Merry Christmas to you!" and he was gone.

Some bitter tears were shed that night, with a protest against the bitterness of life.

My one Christmas gift was a bunch of delicious hot-house flowers which had been left for me by an unknown hand, and which brightened our room and gladened our hearts as long as they lasted.

I rather dreaded meeting Mr. Chisholm the next day; how would he act? Would he be cool and caustic, or overlook me altogether? I felt the blood rush to my face as I heard his step. He carelessly returned my salutation, and immediately became interested in his letters. Evidently he was angry.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Jarvis ushered two ladies into the office. One was young and very lovely. Mr. Chisholm greeted them with *empressement*.

"The youngest one is Miss Raymond," whispered the head clerk, fidgeting among my papers, "the lady Mr. Chisholm is to marry."

"Indeed!" I answered, bending over my work. "Is it settled?"

"Oh, yes!" was the low reply. "I hear they are to be married in March."

She was a brilliant-looking woman, but I thought, had I been in her place, I would never have shown Mr. Chisholm my preference so lavishly before strangers, or been content with such mocking homage as he rendered. His crossest manner pleased me more; this was too light and free to suit me, but Miss Raymond appeared well satisfied, flashing bright glances, and tossing her queenly head in a manner that might have bewildered a stronger man than my master. Some grand ball was to take place within a week, and she wanted him to meet her there. At first he appeared unwilling, then he allowed himself to be coaxed into consent. I saw her slip her small hand into his in her thanks, then, amid gay speeches and merry laughter, he escorted them to their carriage.

"Well, Janet," said Mr. Chisholm, a little later, with a sudden change of manner, "what do you think of Miss Raymond?"

"I think she is very lovely, sir," I answered, quietly, "and must congratulate you on your future happiness."

He arched his heavy eyebrows comically.

"Won't she make my home happy?" he cried. "Won't she be a patient Griselda? She'll never give a thought to other men's admiration after the knot is tied—no, not she! And she'll look well at the head of my table; these large women make a much better appearance than small ones do."

"Please do not speak so; I wish you wouldn't. Indeed it is not honorable," I broke in.

He walked over to my desk, looked at me with a queer expression.

"Oh, pray continue! By all means show me my duty to my future wife, *nee* Miss Helen Raymond! Janet, you certainly missed your vocation; you should have gone in for the pulpit or the platform; those demure eyes would surely have gained you many a convert. Now, by way of a reward for your defence of the absent, let me tell you that her parting advice was to get rid of you as soon as possible—a man would be so much more useful." Suddenly laying his hand over mine, pen and all, "What do you know about how much in earnest I could be? There—don't be prudish—I shan't hurt you!" Then, abruptly walking away, "Bah! you women make grand mistakes sometimes, in spite of your vaunted intuition. I could swear I love my future wife with my whole heart—and must positively be paid by the 15th of the month."

I lifted my head in amazement at the sudden change in his voice. Mr. Jarvis stood in the doorway.

For all Mr. Chisholm's assertions I would not have changed places with Miss Raymond; better be his clerk and be treated respectfully, than be his wife and be sneered at.

After this he was away from the office a great deal, and when in it was full of plans for the future. I was a good deal puzzled by his manner; sometimes he assured me of his love for his future wife, and expressed great hopes for his happiness, then again, would sneer at her frivolousness, being gloomy and sarcastic; still he was uniformly kind to me, and I felt sorry to see him 'so tossed about by inward hopes and fears.'

One night as I was getting ready to go home he said abruptly:

"My wedding day is drawing near; will you come to the church to see me married, Janet?"

"No, sir," I answered, "I think not; you know holidays are rare, and if I have one on that day no doubt I shall find plenty to do at home, and you will be married just as happily without my presence."

"No, I won't!" he cried vehemently. "Promise you'll come, promise, Janet, or I declare I'll keep you here till you do."

His face was flushed; the hand that barred my way actually trembled. I was astonished, but not afraid.

"If you really wish me to come, of course I will do so," I said, smiling at his earnestness.

"Thank you, I do. Good night, Janet; you are a good little girl; the bride shall send you an extra large slice of wedding cake." And this extraordinary man bowed me out with a smile.

The next day was Sunday. Netta and I were enjoying sweet, pure Farrar, when our small servant made the unprecedented announcement:

"A gentleman for you, miss, waiting in the hall."

Much surprised, I went down. At the foot of the stairs stood my master, hat in hand, looking sallow, gloomy and cross.

"Will you do something for me?" he began, abruptly, without even offering his hand. "Put on your things and come to the Park with me. Don't be prudish; let Miss Raymond go to the dickens" (only it was a stronger word) "for to-day, and come help me get rid of the gloomy thoughts that have been pestering me all day. Come, Janet, I want you. If you refuse, I'll just sit down here on this step and stay the rest of the afternoon, and I think," grimly, "entertaining me out of doors will be the easiest."

He was fully capable of keeping his word; he looked ill and unhappy. I suddenly resolved I would go with him; I was not, could not be, afraid of him, my love was too thorough for that, and I might win him to a better mood; but I also resolved, with a swift consciousness of my own weakness, that it should be the first and last time. After all, it would be better for me when Mr. Chisholm was married.

By the time we reached the Park he was more amiable. Sitting on the platform of the tower, we two alone, he told me the story of his life. His father died suddenly while Miles was at college, preparing to graduate; he had been recalled to a darkened home, to find, when affairs were settled up, that the business was in a very bad condition. College was given up, and he devoted all his energies to paying off his father's debts, and keeping his delicate mother and sister in as luxurious style as before the failure. It had taken the best part of his life, and, just as fortune really came within his grasp, death claimed his dear ones, and he was left alone. His experience of life and people had not inspired a very great trust in his fellow beings.

I pitied him with all my heart; tears were in my eyes when he held out both hands with wistful eyes and said, earnestly:

"Once more life begins to look bright. I am being educated in goodness and purity; you are doing it, my little Janet, with your sturdy honesty and simple, pure womanliness. Oh, child, you can never know the world of good you have done me, the new light and life that has come to me with your dear presence! With you I am good, my evil temper is exorcised. I want you—I want you for my own wife! Don't send me away! It will be a sorry day for your master, my darling, if you refuse to marry him."

"But Miss Raymond," I gasped, shrinking from him. "You are engaged to her."

"I am not—I never was," he broke in, eagerly "Miss Raymond is nothing to me. Did you think I could marry such a woman, Janet, with you before my eyes? I have never made love to her; she knows I would never marry her. I have no faith in women outside of you, and you would not blame me, my darling, if you knew all my life. Like Diogenes I doubted if there were an honest man or woman in the world until I met you. I have been a bad man, too, and my heart fails me that such a pure little dove will never nestle in my bosom; but, please God, if you will come to me, I will strive to be worthy of your precious love. Richard Steele says 'a good wife is a liberal education.' Be my education. This is my birthday, be my birthday gift, Janet. Are you still thinking of Miss Raymond? I swear she is not and never has been anything to me; don't make me suffer for the lies report has circulated. I said what I did to try you. Oh, my love, answer me! I am not used to begging."

What need to keep him waiting? I loved him with my whole heart, and it was a very happy little woman who put two hands in his, and a very beaming face that was hidden on his shoulder. The mystery was explained. I, not Miss Raymond, was to be Mr. Chisholm's wife.

These events happened nearly five years ago, and in all the time that has passed since then I have never once regretted the birthday present I made my master. Netta's at school. On my husband's knee sits a small Miles Chisholm, who is the delight of both our hearts.

Miles senior is still eccentric, but there is perfect sympathy between us; our love has strengthened with each year. And I am truly thankful to the Great Giver who has "cast my lines in such pleasant places."

Needles.

A writer in the *Home Journal* briefly tells of the progress made in the last 2,000 years in forming the little implement so serviceable to women:

"Among the uncivilized people, at a very early period, rude attempts were made to form needles or bodkins of bone and ivory, by means of which they might stitch their garments together; but among the more refined nations of antiquity, as the Chinese, Hindoos, Egyptians and Hebrews, fine needles must have been in common use.

"Pliny mentions needles made of bronze for sewing and knitting as being used in his time, and bronze needles of a larger size have been found in Egyptian tombs, which must have been made 4,000 years ago. The action of moisture and the atmosphere would have destroyed smaller ones.

"The Spanish, or steel, needle was introduced into England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the process by which it was made was kept a secret, and the art was lost till the year 1650, when it was revived.

"Great improvements have since been introduced in needle-making, and the *fine steel needles* of that period bear but a faint resemblance to the delicate and highly-tempered needle of the present day, which requires to pass through the hands of no less than 120 workmen before it is ready for use."

House of Wurtemberg.

The house of Wurtemberg, it is said, derives its name from the following legend:

"A poor burgher fell in love with the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and as the young people saw no prospect of obtaining the imperial consent to the union, they fled together into Suabia, where they bought a small piece of land, and established an inn. It stood at the foot of a mountain, and its possessor therefore went by the name of 'Wirt am Berg,' or the 'Landlord at the Mountain.' One day the Emperor was traveling to Frankfort, and stopped on on his way at his daughter's house without recognizing her. She knew him directly, and persuaded her husband to make himself known to the Emperor, and to beg his forgiveness. Accordingly, taking their little son they fell at his feet entreating his pardon, which he willingly granted. Moreover, the Emperor created his son-in-law a duke; but in memory of this occurrence he was to keep his name 'Wirt am Berg,' which subsequently became Wurtemberg."

"REAL estate is advancing rapidly, and no mistake," said Jones, as he dug the dust out of his eyes of a windy day.

How a Great Engineer Got His Start.

James B. Eads was born in Indiana in 1820. He is slender in form, neat in dress, genial, courteous and nearly sixty years of age. In 1833, his father started down the Ohio River with his family, proposing to settle in Wisconsin. The boat caught fire, and his scanty furniture and clothing were burned. Young Eads hardly escaped ashore with his pantaloons, shirt and cap. Taking passage on another boat this boy of thirteen landed in St. Louis with his parents; his little bare feet first touching the rocky shore of the city on the very spot where he afterward located and built the largest steel bridge in the world, over the Mississippi—one of the most difficult feats of engineering ever performed in America.

At the age of nine, young Eads made a short trip on the Ohio, when the engineer of the steamboat explained to him so clearly the construction of the steam engine, that before he was a year older he built a little working model of it, so perfect in its parts and movements that his schoolmates would frequently go home with him after school to see it work. A locomotive engine, driven by a concealed rat, was one of his next juvenile feats in mechanical engineering. From eight to thirteen he attended school; after which, from necessity, he was placed in a dry goods store.

Over the store, in St. Louis, where he was engaged, his employer lived. He was an old bachelor, and having observed the tastes of his clerk, gave him his first book on engineering. The old gentleman's library furnished evening companions for him during the five years he was employed. Finally, his health failing, at the age of nineteen, he went on a Mississippi River steamer, from which time to the present day that great river has been to him an all-absorbing study.

Soon afterward, he found a partnership with a friend, and built a small boat to raise cargoes of vessels sunk in the Mississippi. While this boat was building he made his first venture in submarine engineering, on the lower rapids of the river, by the recovery of several tons of lead. He hired a scow or flatboat and anchored it over the wreck. An experienced diver, clad in armor, who had been hired at considerable expense in Buffalo, was lowered into the water; but the rapids were so swift that the diver, encased in strong armor, feared to be sunk to the bottom. Young Eads determined to succeed, and finding it impracticable to use the armor, went ashore, purchased a whisky barrel, knocked out the head, attached the air-pump hose to it, fastening several heavy weighs to the open end of the barrel, then swinging it on to a derrick, he had a practical diving-bell, the best use I ever heard made of a whisky barrel.

Neither the diver nor any of the crew would go down in the contrivance, so the dauntless young engineer, having full confidence in what he had read in books, was lowered within the barrel down to the bottom, the lower end of the barrel being open. The water was sixteen feet deep and very swift. Finding the wreck, he remained in it a full hour, hitching ropes to pig-lead until a ton or so was safely hoisted into his own boat; then making a signal by a small line attached to the barrel, he was lifted on deck, and took command again. The sunken cargo was soon successfully raised, and was sold, and netted a handsome profit; which, increased by other successes, enabled enegetic Eads to build larger boats, with powerful pumps and machinery on them for lifting entire vessels.

Only a Pair of Guinea Fowls.

In the "good old times," Sunday was strictly kept in Connecticut. But its neighbor, Rhode Island, was inclined to hold very liberal views as to Sabbath-breaking. Natives of "Little Rhody" who had settled in the "land of steady habits," were not unfrequently placed by their Sabbatarian laxity in conflict with their more strict neighbors.

One of these settlers was Benjamin Wilkinson, who kept one of the best of taverns at Thompson. He was a man of much public spirit, and had done many things to beautify the town. Before his advent the ground on which the meeting-house stood, was covered with bush, old stumps, and rock. He transformed it into an attractive common and training-field.

He was a generous man, and wished all to share in the good things of life. So he planted a peach pit by every rock and along the road side, that boys, travelers, and church-comers might have a free supply of peaches.

On winter Sundays, Wilkinson's tavern, being near the church, served as a "Sabbs'-day house." The shivering congregation—there were no stoves in meeting-houses in those days—found warmth by the glowing hearth and, it may be, in something from the bar.

But Wilkinson was not a strict Sabbatarian. His neighbors overlooked sundry failures to keep in harmony with their ideas, seeing that he had been brought up in Rhode Island, and was a worthy citizen. But one Sunday the congregation was disturbed all through the morning service by what sounded like the creaking of a rusty-handled grind-stone. The noise came from the tavern yard.

That was the ounce that broke the back of the much-enduring Thompsonians. Not even the best inn-keeper in the State could be tolerated in disturbing divine service. Accordingly at noon the deacons and the selectmen waited upon Wilkinson, and charged him with turning a grind-stone on the Sabbath-day.

"I deny the charge," he promptly answered.

"Why, we hear it now," retorted the officials, as a long-drawn, creaking sound startled them.

"Come and see for yourselves," said the landlord, smiling mischievously, and leading the way into his yard. "Gentlemen," he said, "let me introduce to you the first pair of *Guinea hens* brought into Thompson."

It was their doleful cries which had ruffled the serenity of the congregation.

Only Words.

It is an unfortunate fact that with many authors words are almost the only care; they make it a study not so much to produce new sentiments as to recommend those already known in fairer decorations. Thus the reader searches for information in vain; he finds nothing but words.

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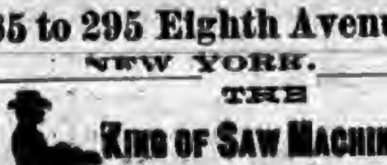

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Collecting Debts in New York State.

Like most other civilized States, New York long ago abolished imprisonment for debt, but, also like most others, her statutes permit special proceedings for detention of debtors who are believed to be about to go beyond the limits of the State and the jurisdiction of her courts, or who are charged with fraudulent practices. It appears that the laws governing cases of this kind in New York are so construed as to permit very gross and barbarous abuses, and a movement has commenced which will doubtless result in such modification of the law as may remove this reproach. It is said that in the jail in New York City there are nine men who have been imprisoned for long terms—one for four years—without any other charge than the creditors' alleged belief that they intended to leave the State. Being unable to give bail to the amount of creditors' claims, these unfortunates are detained at the pleasure of those upon whose suit they have been committed. Such a practice is, of course, intolerable, and now that its existence is exposed, measures for its suppression will not be long delayed. Perhaps the law would not have been left till this late day in the present form, but for the somewhat exceptional relations which New York holds with the general business of the country. The city being the commercial center and general supply point of nearly the whole country for many important lines of trade, her merchants are naturally large creditors of non-residents, and the legislation of the State was doubtless framed for the purpose of giving them as much security as possible in their dealings with persons living beyond the limits. The law under which debtors are imprisoned in the manner complained of was designed to bring reluctant or dishonest debtors to terms, in case they should venture into New York jurisdiction; and it is possible that the amendments which are now sought will retain something of this sort of moral suasion. While the State assumes to enforce the obligations of debt contracts, there can be no very strong objection to means of enforcement which will at least exhaust the property, open or concealed, of debtors. The fault with the present law of New York seems to be that it leaves the poor debtor at the mercy of the creditor, instead of requiring prompt proceedings to test his ability to pay. If fraudulent concealment or diversion of a debtor's assets is made a crime, he should at least be allowed a fair trial when charged with it. The existing law in New York practically permits sentence for imprisonment for life upon the mere affidavit of a creditor, without jury trial or any other judicial proceeding to determine his guilt or innocence of fraud. It is strange that a system capable of such barbarous abuse, and which, as the evidence shows, has been made the instrument of most atrocious oppression, should have received so little public attention heretofore, in a city whose newspaper writers and reporters are supposed to be always on the lookout for matters of a sensational character.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

EVERY TIME.

[From the Keokuk Constitution.]

A man, or even a piece of machinery that does its work right every time, is we think very correctly judged "valuable." And certainly none the less valuable is any article designed to relieve the ills of mankind, and which does so every time. Messrs. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: We have used St. Jacobs Oil among our men and find that it helps them "every time." We therefore heartily recommend it as a pain-healing liniment.

The Growth of Children.

Dr. Percy Boulton, of the Samaritan Hospital, London, has made interesting studies of the health and growth of children. Instead of taking the average of a large number of children measured once, he has found it more profitable to measure a number of children of normal growth, brought up under average circumstances, many times, thus ascertaining their rate of increase. The annual rate of growth was found to vary between two and three inches for each child per year. The following working table, though not exact, is an approximation to the statement of a law. The weight, it will be observed, normally corresponds with the height, rising by steps of one inch:

Feet.	Inches.	Pounds.	Feet.	Inches.	Pounds.
3	0	36	4	1	62½
3	1	38	4	2	65
3	2	40	4	3	67½
3	3	42	4	4	70
3	4	44	4	5	72½
3	5	46	4	6	75
3	6	48	4	7	77½
3	7	50	4	8	80
3	8	52	4	9	82½
3	9	54	4	10	85
3	10	56	4	11	88½
3	11	58	5	0	90
4	0	60			

Dr. Boulton believes that when a child varies more than a quarter of an inch annually, or when his weight does not correspond with his height within a margin of safety, put at seven pounds, the danger signal should be put out. Then it is safe to conclude the child's diet is not good, or possibly some disease is lurking in his system. It is a curious fact that loss of weight always precedes the development of consumption.

What We Know About It.

[From the Cairo (Ill.) Radical Republican.]

"What do you know about St. Jacobs Oil?" said one of our oldest subscribers. This was a fair question, and we answer that we are reliably informed that a gentleman of this city who has suffered untold agony and spent a mint of money to get relief from Rheumatism, in desperation bought some and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for rheumatism he ever heard of.

What Is a Cold?

In the first place, we must be paradoxical, and affirm that it is not a cold at all. It is rather a heat, if I might so express myself—that is, it is a form of fever, but, of course, of a very mild type, when it is uncomplicated by other diseases. It is certainly, in the majority of instances, due to the effects of cold playing upon some portion of the body, and reacting upon the mucous membrane through the intervention of the nervous apparatus. What is called a cold, then, is in reality a fever; and though, in the majority of instances, it is of such a trivial nature as to necessitate few precautions being taken during its attack, yet in some cases it runs a most acute course, and may be followed by great prostration. Even when the premonitory symptoms of a cold are developing themselves—when, for example, what a medical man calls a rigor, or, as it is popularly designated, a shivering is felt, when we would naturally suppose that the animal temperature is below par, it is at that very moment higher than the normal; thus showing the onset of fever.—*Chambers' Journal.*

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

NEVER betray a confidence.

TO ENCOURAGE talent is to create it.

NEVER leave home with unkind words.

HUMILITY is the dress coat of pride.

THE happy past is the happy present.

CALMNESS of will is a sign of grandeur.

NOTHING can be great which is not right.

A MERRY heart doeth good like a medicine.

NEVER give promises that you cannot fulfil.

MALICE is the spur of wit, good-nature the bridle.

HE who has nothing to do has no business on earth.

FREQUENTLY review your conduct and not your feelings.

BASE natures joy to see hard happen to those they deem happy.

RICHES should be admitted into our houses but not into our hearts.

TARDY recognition insults the genius which it starves and then crowns.

LOVE elevates or debases the soul, according to the object which inspires it.

POLITENESS is the shadow of civilization. Christianity is the substance.

NEVER count on the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or vices.

THE best penance we can do for envying another's merit is to endeavor to surpass it.

POLITICS is a science which no one believes those who differ with him to understand.

AS RAVENOUS birds are the quickest-sighted, so are the worst people the greatest fault-finders.

VERY few in the world have their passions adequately occupied, almost everybody has it in them to be better than they are.

Mrs. Partington Says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.—*Boston Globe.*

Back to Back.

A rowdy cannot endure the sight of a well-dressed man. It acts upon him as a red shawl upon a bull. Some years ago, as two young gentlemen were going home from a party in Philadelphia, they were attacked by a gang of rowdies. The youths were brothers, and noted for their skill in boxing. Standing back to back, they knocked down their assailants as fast as they came at them. In a few minutes the rowdies fled. Similar tactics once saved two English anglers from being bitten by a pack of fierce dogs. As they were passing a farm-house, a large dog, whose barking and glaring eyes announced his rage, dashed at them.

"Catch up some stones and stand back to back, or he'll worry us," cried the elder.

Armed with as many stones as they could pick up, they put themselves in position and waited the charge. But the dog did not attack. He evidently thought the position too formidable for him to carry by assault. After circling round the men two or three times, he returned to the farm-house.

The anglers, congratulating themselves on the success of their tactics, pressed onward. They had just passed over the brow of a hill when a chorus of "Yelp, yelp, yelp!" announced another and more dangerous attack.

"We are hunted," shouted one to the other; "more stones, and stand firm, or we are dead men."

Filling their pockets and hands with stones, the two men again stood back to back, and waited anxiously the attack. On came the large dog, with four other dogs, all open-mouthed and barking furiously.

They, too, had their tactics. They began by circling round the anglers, and gradually drew nearer and nearer.

A well-aimed stone struck the leader of the pack on the head and rolled him over. Another stone hit a second dog on the side and sent him out of the circle howling with pain.

Then the pack halted, retreated some distance, and again began to circle round the men. Sullenly they went round and round, until, seeing no chance for an assault, they went slowly off over the hill.

The anglers went their way, speculating as to the method by which the large dog persuaded his four companions to join him in assaulting his enemies.

Novel and Interesting News.

The Boston *Globe* has made a happy deal. In an extraordinary special edition dated Jan. 1, "1981," it presents the news of 100 years from now, in a highly interesting and elating manner. The Phonograph in Divorce Suits—Sunday-School Excursion in Air Cars—Terrible Accidents in Mid-Air—Invention of a Burglar Bouncer, are respectively treated from the standpoint of the advanced journalism of that day. News by the Talkogram and Photophone from all parts of the world is fully presented. To show the progress of those times, it is only necessary to state that "Hiram Grant's bay mare Broad S. trots a mile in 1.37¼." Every one should secure from his newsdealer or from Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md., by whom this edition *is exclusively controlled and owned*, a copy of the Boston *Globe* for "1981." Mailed on receipt of price—FIVE CENTS. To read it is to have grace and flexibility imparted to the intellect, and a strong desire to live on—as the poet would express it.

Compliment Exchanged.

Says the Cleveland *Herald*: "They tell of a very 'cultured' divine in Boston, who, instead of saying, 'The collection will now be taken up,' impressively remarks: 'The accumulation of money will now ensue.' Perhaps there is such a man, but he is a poor creature compared with the Cleveland shepherd of souls who says, 'The deacons will now sail around, and the congregation will enthuse and pass in its chips.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE water of the sea and rivers contains more animal life than exists on the land, if we can believe scientists.

TWO FROGS put in an earthen jar with a little water by a physiologist who intended to use them for experimentation, were overlooked for nine months, during which time they were without food. Yet, when found at last, they were "alive and kicking."

ACCORDING to Dr. Edward Smith, an egg contains 15¼ per cent. of nitrogen. Another writer estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 to 900. As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

STORM warnings are a distinct branch of the forecasts of meteorology. Their object is to give to seamen notice of an approaching gale. They have been now in operation for more than ten years, and during that period at least 75 per cent. of the warnings issued have been justified by the gales or strong winds which followed.

THE medical department of Queen Victoria's household comprises three physicians ordinary, three physicians extraordinary, one sergeant-surgeon extraordinary, two sergeant-surgeons, three surgeons extraordinary, one physician of the household, one surgeon of the household, one surgeon apothecary, two chemists of the establishment in ordinary, one surgeon oculist, one surgeon dentist in ordinary, and one other physician.

THE simplest postoffice in the world is in Magellan straits, and has been established there for some years past. It consists of a small cask, which is chained to the rock of the extreme cape in the straits, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to open the cask and to take letters out and place others into it. The postoffice is self-acting therefore; it is under the protection of the navies of all nations, and up to the present there is not one case to report in which any abuse of the privileges it affords has taken place.

THE progress of languages spoken by different people is said to be as follows: English, which at the commencement of the century was only spoken by 22,000,000, is now spoken by 90,000,000; Russian by 63,000,000 instead of 30,000,000; German by 66,000,000 instead of 38,000,000; Spanish by 44,000,000 instead of 32,000,000; Italian by 30,000,000 instead of 18,000,000; Portuguese by 13,000,000 instead of 8,000,000. This is, for England, an increase of 310 per cent.; for Russia, 110 per cent.; for Germany, 70 per cent.; for Spain, 36 per cent., etc. In the case of France the increase has been from 34,000,000 to 46,000,000, or 36 per cent.

MANY of these productions, says an English paper, have a very curious history, if it could only be traced. Some of them probably owe their origin to names distinguished in our literature, as Oliver Goldsmith, for instance, is believed in his earlier days to have written such compositions. Dr. E. F. Rimbault gives us the following particulars as to some well-known favorites: "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as old as the sixteenth century. "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music book dated 1609. "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580. "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates from 1639. "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomable antiquity. "Boys and Girls Come Out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles II., as is also "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket," to the tune of which the American song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" is of the age of Queen Bess. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century. "The Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket" is of the reign of James II., to which Monarch it is supposed to allude.

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Mining Prospects.

Behold the prospector who wandereth over the face of the earth.

He traverseth the hills and picketh the barren mountains with his pick.

The pangs of hunger grip his bowels in the morning, and at night he lieth down with only a blanket to cover him.

And the graybacks come forth and rend him.

And he lifteth up a voice of lamentation in the wilderness and cries aloud to heaven:

"Why has this affliction come upon me, and why do the terrors of hell compass me round about?"

And while he sleeps the wolves devour his substance.

And when he findeth the croppings he diggeth in the ground and tacketh up the location notice on the board.

Then he hieth to the valleys and sayeth to the capitalist:

"Hearken unto me, for I have struck it big. Here are the samples from the ground, and behold the gold maketh lousy the rock with richness."

And the twain return to find others toiling upon the claim.

And the prospector graspeth his gun, saying:

"Get ye gone from here, for this is holy ground."

And a fire coming out of the bush smites him on the hip, and he calleth with a loud voice:

"I am done for; take off my boots."

And they hasten to take off his boots, and the fragrance of his socks reacheth unto heaven.

And he giveth up his ghost and is gathered to his fathers.

And behold, others work the mine.—*Nevada Monthly.*

A Long-Felt Want.

There are so many inventions that "cannot get out of order" and "will last a lifetime," that anybody who shall discover something that will get out of order and last only to be carried home, will supply a long-felt want.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that too many sensible people regard Coughs and Colds so indifferently. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures Coughs and Colds and is only 25 cents a bottle.

Who's Who in England.

The oldest member of her Majesty's Privy Council is the Rt. Hon. Sir John Macpherson Macleod, K. C. S. I., aged 88; the youngest, H. R. H. Prince Leopold, aged 27. The oldest Duke is the Duke of Cleveland, aged 77; the youngest, the Duke of Newcastle (a minor), aged 16. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Donegal, K. P., G. C. H., aged 83; the youngest, the Marquis of Camden (a minor), aged 8. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Buckinghamshire, aged 86; the youngest is Earl Russell (a minor), aged 15. The oldest Viscount is Lord Eversley, aged 86; the youngest, Viscount Lord Southwell (a minor), aged 7. The oldest Baron is Lord Mostyn, aged 86; the youngest, Lord Southampton, (a minor), aged 13. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Bulkeley Hughes, M. P. for the Borough of Carnarvon, aged 83; the youngest, Mr. James Dickson, M. P. for Dungannon, aged 22. The oldest Judge in England is Vice Chancellor the Hon. Sir James Bacon, also Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, aged 82; the youngest, the Hon. Sir Charles S. C. Bowen, of the Queen's Bench Division, aged 44. The oldest Judge in Ireland is the Hon. Jas. O'Brien, of the Court of Queen's Bench, aged 74; the youngest, the Rt. Hon. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Judge of Appeal, aged 46. The oldest of the Scotch Lords of Session is the Rt. Hon. John Inglis (Lord Glencorse), Lord Justice General, aged 70; the youngest, Alexander Burns Shand (Lord Shand), aged 51. The oldest Prelate of the Church of England is the Rt. Rev. Alfred Olivant, Bishop of Llandaff, aged 83; the youngest, the Rt. Rev. Rowley Hill, Bishop of Sodor and Man, aged 44. The oldest prelate of the Irish Episcopal Church is the Rt. Rev. John Robert Darley, Bishop of Kilmore, aged 80; the youngest, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Gregg, Bishop of Cork, aged 46. The oldest prelate of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Rt. Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Murray and Ross (Primus), aged 76; the youngest, the Rt. Rev. George Richard Mackarness, Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, aged 57. The oldest Baron is Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 96; the youngest, Sir Thos. Lewis Hugh Neave (a minor), aged 6. The oldest Knight is Gen. Sir Duncan Macgregor, K. C. B., aged 93; the youngest, Sir Ludlow Cotter, aged 27. —*London Times.*

The Best Life Preserver!

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

An Interrupted Skating Story.

"You ought to have seen me," said the vivacious young lady to the new minister; "I'd just got the skates on and made a start, when down I came on my—"

"Maggie!" said her mother.

"What? Oh, it was too funny! One skate went one way, and the other'n t'other way, and down I came on my—"

"Margaret!" reprovingly spoke her father.

"Well, what? They scooted from under me, and down I came on my—"

"Margaret!" yelled both parents.

"On my little brother, who had me by the hand, and like to have smashed him. Now, what's the matter?"

The girl's mother emerged from behind the coffee-pot, a sigh of relief escaped from the minister, and the old gentleman very adroitly turned the conversation in a political channel.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

THE best stock and the best work in the diamond boots and shoes. Rosenthal Br's., Chicago.

Dr BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

FISHING LAMPS for spearsmen. Unexcelled. Send for circular. J. R. BAKER, Kendallville, Ind.

MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map Free. Address C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md.

$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SALESMEN WANTED $105 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS. SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to [illegible] & Co., Cincinnati, O. CIGARS

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PILES DON'T SUFFER from BLEEDING or ITCHING PILES. Instant relief and ultimate cure positively guaranteed. Postpaid for 50 cents. W. J. GILMORE, 306 East Broadway, New York City.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

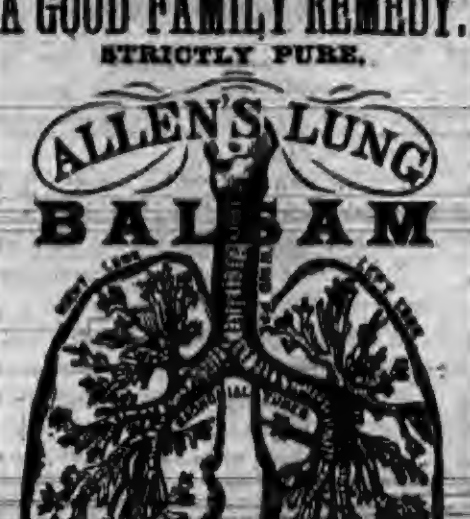

[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR Inventors by HEYLMUN & KANE, Attorneys at Patent Law, 908 and 910 F Street, Washington, D.C. Local References given and circulars sent on request.

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"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure" FOR "CATARRH"
Cures Without Fail. Ask your Druggist for it.
Price of "Sure Cure" and "Insufflator" all complete is only $1.50. Valuable book of full information, 10 cents. Name this paper and address DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West
Iowa Farms
For sale by the Iowa R.R. Land Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.

Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

POND'S EXTRACT.
Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.
INVALUABLE FOR
Catarrh. Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cts.), specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract; our Nasal Syringe (25 cents), invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and effective. Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face are greatly benefited by the Extract. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by Pond's Extract.
It is unsafe to use other articles with our directions. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

The Best Field FOR EMIGRANTS.
AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.
The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.
LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.
RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.
CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.
For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address
A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

$60 [illegible] Machine No. 11. U.S. Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

I WOULD LIKE to reach the homes in this place made desolate by intemperance. Any one who has a friend they wish to reclaim can do so. Instructions and remedy mailed on receipt of $5. Testimonials from the cured. L. GRAHAM, Box 86, Chicago, Ill. Write.

Special Offer TO INTRODUCE OUR Pure Teas. [illegible] FREE BY EXPRESS [illegible]
Formosa TEA IMPORTING CO., 88 STATE ST.
Get up clubs and buy direct of importers. Get price-list.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; [illegible]

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE. NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood [illegible] MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad [illegible] "Electric Light," a 36-column paper, sent free [illegible] D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., 82 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D I C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848.
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. [illegible]
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber [illegible]
TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

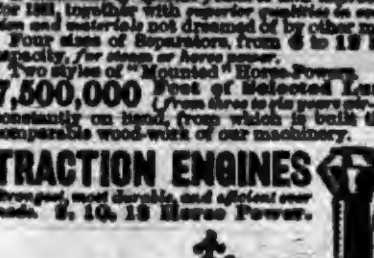

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

For Two Generations
The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

C N U No. 8

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, &c. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS.
An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.
25 CENTS A BOX.
COLGATE & CO., N.Y.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN
EDITORS.

Constitutional Amendments.

Now that the subject of submitting the constitutional amendments again to the people is being discussed, it will be well for all to give the matter a little more attention than was the case last year. It seems to us that some of the changes proposed ought to be made, especially the striking out of the word "white" in the constitution, and the chaging of the time for holding the state election. No doubt the day should be the same for state and presidential elections when both come the same year. But here again comes in the inevitable registry law. The amendment would make it obligatory upon the legislature to pass a registry law, whether a majority of the members were in favor of such a measure or not. No election could be held until that was done. And that could not be done until the legislature meets. Therefore the legislature would have to be called together in special session at a considerable expense to the people. Then if a majority of the members should oppose a registry law, such a law would not be enacted. Then again, no election could be held. Why not propose a new amendment, simply changing the time of holding the election? We are satisfied that a majority of the people are not in favor of a registry law. Too many remember the one we had last, when every man's vote was a public matter, as his vote could be ascertained by examining the ballots and tally-sheet. Such a law, instead of purifying the ballot and preserving it to such only as were entitled to vote, would put it into the power of such as chose to do so, to bulldoze every man in his employ, to ascertain each man's vote and use it against him. Or, if the previous plan of numbering the ballots be omitted, there are still reasons why such a plan is not desirable. See those states in which a registry law is now in force, as for example, New York, California and Pennsylvania. It is notorious that more illegal voting is done in these states than in any others. In those states the party in power, holding all the election machinery in its own hands, can, and too often does, prevent the registration of voters of the opposite party. False names are put on the register's books, names of non-residents, of absentees, of persons long since dead, and other fictitious names added; and then on election day some one is allowed to vote these extra names. And at the same time many qualified voters are refused, simply because their names are not on the books—oftentimes having been prevented from registering by the very election officers who ought to be the guardians of the ballot-box. Then, too, the extra expense is no small item. The trustee, or other person, must spend several days before each election, in holding a sort of polling place where voters may come to register. This requires extra time to be spent by the voters who come to register, and extra polling books for the registering of voters. In short, the more cumbrous our election machinery becomes, the more expensive it will be; and the more complex the laws, the greater will be the opportunity to cover up rascality.

Worked Up Big

HAS BEEN THE PROGRAMME FOR THE INAUGURATION, THE COMMITTEE AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO BEING STILL AT IT.

With so great a degree of success have the elaborate preparations for the inauguration of Mr. Garfield been perfected, that there can be no question as to the ceremonies being the grandest of the character this country has ever known. There appears to be no end of attractions, and now that the Baltimore and Ohio has announced that the sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday, the first of March, the advanced demand for them is something remarkoble. The Baltimore and Ohio, from the fact of its being the only line from Chicago and the west direct to Washington, occupies a very strong position, and that the people should prefer it over the other lines which only reach Washington by circuitous routes is very natural. Certain it is the company has spared no pains or expense for the accommodation of the vast number of people who will travel over it next week. The company has received its full complement of the magnificent new sleepers built expressly for it, and this, together with the elegant new dining cars, splendid day coaches and motive power, which has no superior on the globe, must render it by far the pleasantest as well as the most convenient of all lines to the national capital. The low rate round trip tickets will be sold on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 1st, 2d and 3d, good for any train on these days, and for the return will be good for any train up to midnight of the 8th inst.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Those who sympathise with the oppressed people in Ireland, are holding land league meetings in various parts of the country.

All our exchanges have for the past ten days been filled with accounts of the unprecedented floods. No such uprising of the waters have ever been known before.

Wood-choppers inform us they find a great number of squirrels frozen to death in their nests in the hollow limbs of trees. This has been a terrible winter for all kinds of wild game.—Paulding Gazette.

S. D. Crane, county superintendent of Lagrange county, has got into trouble with an irate parent whose boy did not get along smoothly in school. An open letter is the result, and certain parties are handled without gloves.

The re-union of the 44th Indiana regiment at Ft. Wayne last week, is reported to have been a very successful affair. A large number were in attendance in spite of the bad weather, and everything passed off pleasantly. Many of the boys and their friends from Waterloo and Auburn were in attendance.

Valparaiso is agitating the subject of water works. They propose to bring a supply from Flint Lake, over three miles from the city. From this lake, which is over twenty-four feet above the streets in town, it is proposed to pump the water into another lake having an elevation of forty-seven feet. This latter is used as a reservoir, and pipes leading from it will take the water to any part of the city.

It is interesting to read in our exchanges the various accounts of the Nessel homicide in Fairfield township. the unfortunate young men are made to range all the way from sixteen to thirty years of age, and figure through all the degrees of good citizenship and morality from the mild eyed Sunday-school superintendent to the dashing James brothers, or the brutal Benders. It would make the family doubt their own identity.

A DESERTED BABY.—Friday evening a couple stopped at a south town hotel. They had a baby. They left the baby while they went out shopping. While away, a note was put under the pillow where the little one rested. The note stated the parents were too poor to rear the child, and hoped the finders would take care of it. For some time the proprietor of the hotel and his family were in a terrible stew, and even the perpetrators of the joke began to be worried, but they held their hush until the parents returned, when they relieved the suspense of the victims of the joke.—[Fort Wayne Sunday Mail.

The Fort Wayne News of the 17th inst. says in regard to the new railroad that is expected to follow the line of the old canal: "Just as we go to press, we learn that negotiations for the sale of the canal were concluded last Saturday, and that this afternoon, the late owners of the canal, Messrs. Bass, Simons & Co., received from the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway a cash consideration of $137,000 for the transfer of 55 miles of the Wabash canal, the late canal company reserving the right of water privileges in this city. That settles the cake, and the prospective suspense of 60 days is over."

Mrs. Thorp's poem, "Drifting out to Sea," reminds me of an incident that occurred some years ago in Orland. Some little girls went to a neighbor's to play. The lady of the house told the children not to go behind the house as the well curb had been removed, and she was afraid they would fall in. One little girl, who was possessed of an inquiring mind, desired to see how a well looked without a curb and went and looked in, and losing her balance, fell into the well. An alarm was immediately given, and a number of persons were soon on the spot, first of whom was Charles Luce, now of Toledo, O., who descended into the well and succeeded in rescuing the drowning child. As he passed her upward to the eager hands out stretched to receive her, he recognized his own daughter.—Steuben Republican.

Under the head line, "A Remarkable Circumstance," the Vincennes Sun relates the following curious circumstance: At the present time George Gardner, son of Dexter Gardner, undertaker, is an object of considerable interest. It will be remembered that two or three years ago his body was made the recipient of a piece of cold lead, the pistol being in the hands of a playmate. The ball, a twenty-two caliber affair, entered George's breast, just above the left nipple, and for several days it was thought that the wound was fatal. The doctors could not find the ball, and as he finally recovered and felt no ill effects from its presence, no more attention was paid to it. The matter of the shooting had almost passed from the boy's memory, until a few days ago, when he felt a peculiar lump on his ear. The lump continued to get into a more prominent position, and is now cosily settled in the lobe of his right ear. It is plainly to be felt, if not seen, that the foreign substance is the pistol ball that was fired into George's breast two or three years ago. We would like to have a physician to explain the phenomenon; how a ball entering the left breast can possibly find its way into a fellow's ear—especially the auricular appendage on the opposite side of the body.

Newville High School.

The school at this place will open in the spring with the following programme:

We will have three departments in our school, viz: primary, teachers' and advanced. The primary department explains itself. The teachers' department will complete the eight common school branches. Thorough instruction and drill will be given in them, so that any one going through this department will be prepared to teach in the common schools. This will be one of the chief features.

The advanced department will contain a three-years course. The first two years will entitle to a certificate and enable the student to enter the freshman class of any college. The special year will go beyond that and be for any who desire to take it. The following will be the three-years course:

FIRST YEAR—FIRST TERM.

English analysis, ancient history, physical geography, Latin or Greek.

SECOND TERM.

History English language, Medieval history, physical history and natural history, Latin or Greek.

THIRD TERM.

Rhetoric, modern history, natural history, Latin or Greek.

SECOND YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Rhetoric, English history, Algebra, Botany, Latin, Greek or French.

SECOND TERM.

English literature—criticism, English history, Algebra, Botany, Latin, Greek or French.

THIRD TERM.

English literature—criticisms, English history, Geometry, Botany—analysis, Latin, Greek or French.

SPECIAL YEAR—FIRST TERM.

English criticisms (authors); European history, physics, Latin or Greek.

SECOND TERM.

English criticisms (authors); European history, Geometry, Latin or Greek.

THIRD TERM.

English criticisms (authors) European history, trigometry and surveying, Latin or Greek.

Students can enter at any time and in any year, if they are prepared for it.

School Report.

Report of Auburn public schools for the month ending Feb. 18, 1881.

FIRST AND SECOND PRIMARY.

No. of pupils enrolled	76
No. " belonging	74
No. withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	63
Per cent. of attendance	86
No. absent unexcused	2
No. ½ days absent unexcused	7
No. neither absent nor tardy	23

MISS CODER, teacher.

FIRST AND 2ND PRIMARY, WARD SCHOOL.

No. of pupils enrolled	68
No. belonging	68
Average daily attendance	57
Per cent. of attendance	84
No. neither absent nor tarday	20

MISS STONER, teacher.

THIRD PRIMARY, WARD BUILDING.

No. pupils enrolled	53
No. belonging	48
No. witdrawn	5
Average daily attendance	45
Per cent. of attendance	94
No. ½ days absence unexcused	5
No. absent unexcused	2
No. neither absent nor tardy	16

MISS L. A. CLARK, teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPRTMENT,

No. pupils enrolled	57
No. belonging	54
No. withdrawn	3
Average daily attendance	49
Per cent. of attendance	91
No. absent unexcused	3
No. ½ days absent unexcused	5
No. neither absent nor tardy	16

T. J. SAXTON, teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

No. pupils enrolled	58
No. belongieg	52
No. withdrawn	6
Average daily attendance	48
Per cent. of attendance	88
No. ½ days absence unexcused	8
No. absent unexcused	8
No. neither absent nor tardy	8

W. P MYERS, teacher,
M. W. HARRISON, assistant.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

No. pupils enrolled	386
No. belonging	368
No. withdrawn	18
Average daily attendance	324
Per cent. of attendance	89
No. ½ days absent unexcused	25
No. pupils absent unexcused	10
No cases corporal punishment	00
No. pupils neither absent nor tardy.	93

W. P. MYERS,
Principal of schools.

For Sale ro Rent.

Desiring to change my business, I wish to either sell or rent my saloon and stock. It is A No. 1 saloon—the best in Butler, being supplied with an ice-house full of ice. For further particulars, call on or address

ISAAC HIRSCHLER,
4 tf Butler, Ind.

For Sale.

A residence in the south part of town, new house containing eight rooms, good cistern and well. Also, good house in west part of town containing five rooms, with wood-house, well, cistern and large lot, will be sold at a bargain. W. H. MCQUISTON.

Temperance Talk.

Talking to boys in public meetings is getting to be an art and a science. Billy Ross is a great temperance lecturer, and at Rosherville, Ill., was preaching to the young folks on his favorite theme. He said: "Now, boys, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look round and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?" "Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices. "Well, where will your fathers be in twenty years from now?" "Dead," shouted the boys. "That's right. And who will own all this property then?" "Us boys," shouted the urchins. "Right. Now tell me, did you ever, in going along the streets, notice drunkards lounging around the saloon doors, waitng for sombody to treat them?" "Yes, sir, lots of them." "Well, where will they be in twenty years from now?" "Dead," exclaimed the boys. "And who will be the drunkards then?" "Us boys." Billy was thunderstruck for a moment, but recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

Willard's Hotel Lottery Postponed

TO APRIL 7. 1881.

For a Full Drawing.

THE drawing will take place at LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	1[illegible]
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $5,000	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One hundred Cash prizes, each $50	5,000
Five hundred cash prizes, each $20	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One fine Piano	500
One handsome silver Tea-set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Amounting to $369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves $4; Quarters, $[illegible]

Remittances may be made by bank check, express, postal money order, or registered letter.

Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS.
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

LEGALS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Dougherty deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. H. LEAS, Adm'r.

Feb. 14th, 1881. 7 3t

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that David Heckathorn, administrator of the estate of Wm Heckathorn, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which commences Monday, Feb. 28th, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Feb. 16th, 1881. Wm. H. Leas, Atty.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.

Notice is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned, administrator of the estate of John J. Goll, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, on the 18th day of March 1881. 5-3w.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Before Jacob Walborn, Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., DeKalb County, Ind.

Alexander A. Philips
vs.
Sylvester R. Bachelor

WHEREAS the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment having been issued and also a summons in garnishment and by virtue of said writ, property having been attached, and it also appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore the defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial the first day of April A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me the undersigned, at my office in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

Feb. 10.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

B. F. Dow & Co., a corporation, Thomas Lipset, Jacob Kahn, Charles G. Winfield, James R. Winfield, Moses L. Hull, Charles F. Newman Franklin B. Squires, John H. Dungerfield, John H. Kankee, Angus McDonald, Alexander Laughlin and James Sexton are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, in foreclosure, by Jonathan Edwards, trustee, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the May term, 1881, of said court, which commences May 16, 1881

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of February, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER Clerk.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo, Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frams and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7. 1y

First on Deck.

LATEST NOVELTIES

Spring 1881.

NOW SHOWING

In Early

STYLES

—OF—

CLOTHING.

SAM, PETE AND MAX, } TRADE MARK.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS.

1881.

SPRING SEASON

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

ROOT & COMPANY

Aare now displaying a large variety of Low Cost, Medium and

FINE GOODS,

—at much below last seasons prices—

HAMBURG
EDGING
INSERTIONS.

FLOUNCINGS:

1-4, 1-2, 3-4, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches wide, at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10 and 12½c per yard.

FINE EMBROIDERIES:

On Cambrick, Nainsook and Swiss, 1-2, 1, 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide, from 12 1-2c, 15c, 18, 20c, 25, 30c, and 35, up to $1.50 per yard.

MATCHED RMBROIDERIES,

in great variety and exquisite paterns.

ROOT & COMP'Y.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Everybody buys Goods
AT
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!

THE BOOM INCREAES DAILY.

Mew Stocks Received Daily.

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.

Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?

Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices

WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!

STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

TAKEN INTERNALLY.

$100 REWARD!

FOR ANY CASE OF CATARRH IT WILL NOT CURE.

J. D. Weatherford, of the House A. A. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen, I take pleasure in informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and do not hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarah. J. D. WEATHERFORD.

We manufacture and sell it with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE that it will cure any case. Accept no substitute. For sale by all druggists generally. If your druggist does not happen to have it, send to us and we will forward at once. Price 75 Cents Per Bottle. F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O.

LANDRETHS'
1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881
If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA, PA.

Attention Farmers!

You can save from ten to fifteen dollars by buying your buggies from Anderson Bros. We have a large assortment of tops which we will sell at botton prices, three doors north of postoffice. 5-4w.

—For men's and boys' hats and caps, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 5 8w

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Big Lot of

NEW GOODS

Will be Opened

NEXT WEEK

AT

ENSLEY & HARTER'S.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Beautiful weather.

—Soon be "shoo fly" time.

—Court convenes next week.

—Charley Hoff is home again.

—Eckhart buggies are all the go.

—Hay is only fifteen dollars a ton.

—Isaac Roth drays on a mud-boat.

—Winter lingers in the lap of spring.

—Prepare yourselves for a little mud.

—The wood market was dull Saturday.

—Johnny Spacht is out again looking as yore.

—The store-box loafer will soon be in his glory.

—The scythe-snath factory is again booming.

—All the rigs were out of our livery barns Sunday.

—Constable Porter is happy in his skeleton sleigh.

—Hon. E. W. Fosdick of Butler, is on the sick list.

—Tarney's butcher goes to work for Umber this week.

—Seventh street has the appearance of a wood market.

—Mr. Hulsenbeck has been visiting at Avilla this week.

—Sim. Tarney has a bad cold. His cousin has good health.

—J. L. Morrow has been appointed train master at Garrett.

—The different churches were all well attended last sabbath.

—John Robbins and wife, of Garrett, were in town last Saturday.

—Walter Johnson of Waterloo, called on the COURIER yesterday.

—Paulas Calkins, of Corunna, staid over night in town Monday.

—Valentine day has come and gone, and the old maids are at rest.

—A man who loves his family will always pay for his county paper.

—Brother Powell, of the Garrett Herald, dropped in upon us Tuesday.

—The paint company on Seventh street, has a good display of signs.

—There will be a republican German paper started at Fort Wayne soon.

—Sarah Bernhardt was at Indianapolis this week. She's drifting this way.

—Joe Ruffner is said to be the most accommodating livery man in town.

—Fin. Gibson has discharged his baker, and mixes up the dough himself.

—Last Sunday was a beautiful day, and the sleigh-riders were out en masse.

—The school girls never fail to "take in" the postoffice after school in the eving.

—We hear that Mrs. Ruffner will open a dress-making establishment soon.

—Tom Gross' bar tender has the rheumatism in the right shoulder. It hurts.

—The beautiful weather on Tuesday brought 'em all out and the streets were crowded.

—It is against the rules to pick up "snips." Everybody has the right to spear them.

—Austin's sign came down Monday morning. It couldn't stand the pressure of the snow.

—John Bash is on the streets again, after being confined to the house nearly all winter.

Communicated.

The following letter from Miss Danels, lately a teacher in the Auburn schools, but now a resident of Minnesota, will be read with interest by all, especially by those who think we have hard winters here:

FAIRMOUNT, MINN., Feb. 7, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I received your letter some time ago, but I have so much writing to do, and it is so seldom that we have a mail this winter, that when we do have one, I have to hurry up and get my letters ready. We have had a very hard winter here; it commenced the middle of October, and it has continued ever since. Such terrible storms! blocking the railroads so that we hardly have a mail once a week, but we have just passed through the worst one we have had yet, a regular old fashioned Minnesota blizzard. It would be impossible to give you an idea of it. The wind blew furiously. You never knew of such a wind in Indiana. The air was filled with snow as fine as meal; it seemed to sweep across the country in great waves, and we could scarcely see across the street. I am glad I saw it, but I do not want to see another. It commenced Thursday night and continued until Monday morning. I was boarding near the store, but did not venture to go there. The stores were all closed, and all the signs of life, was, occasionally a man would venture out to get some provisions. To-day it is warmer and rains a little occasionally, so that the drifts have settled considerably, but here on Main street in front of the stores, it is up to the second story windows. Saturday morning the doors and windows, at my boarding place, were completely covered, they had a spade in the house, and had to dig their way out.

We have not had a mail since one week ago last Saturday night, and it is impossible to tell when we will have another. They used to send the mail to Wells with a team, but now the road is blockaded clear to LaCrosse. The people on the west end of the road are suffering. Two, or three families are huddled together in one house, and are using the other houses fuel. In some places they are taking up the railroad ties to burn. It has not been so bad here as that, for we have had more trains than they have farther west. The business men, of this place, turned out and shoveled snow on the railroad a few days ago, and the superintendent ordered the first load of wood to be sent to Fairmount, but if the blockade continues much longer there will be a wood famine here. The man who keeps the wood yard, keeps also a lumber yard. He has sold all his wood and is now selling lumber for fuel. Corn burns well and is as cheap as anything, only twenty cents a bushel, but winter came on so early that farmers did not get it husked and the most of it is under the snow. The business men of this place have made a bee and shoveled a track so that a team can pass. In one place they have tunneled through the snow.

Feb. 8. To-day it has cleared off and it is a lovely day, warm and spring-like One can hardly imagine that this lovely day is in the same country with the furious storms of last Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Well, there is nothing like variety.

Feb. 13. We are having another blizzard. The school authorities are kindly(?) dividing up the school wood to those who are out at $9 per cord, they only have two cords to sell and twenty-three sent in their names for a share of it.

Feb. 14. It is not storming to-day and they are going to send the mail out with a team. Write soon for I shall be glad to hear from you again. Perhaps I shall get your answer sometime.

Your friend,
LUCINDA DANIELS.

* * *

—We see that an effort is to be made to abolish that part of the present insurance law, that requires the publication by foreign companies, of a statement of condition, etc., in the Indianapolis papers, and in them only. This is a move in the right direction. Those companies should be allowed to publish their statement in any paper they choose, provided the paper has a sufficient circulation, or provided its circulation is found to be mainly in the district in which such company does the greatest amount of its work. If advertising does the company or its patrons any good, it is reasonable to suppose, that no one or two papers, arbitrarily selected, without regard to locality, or otherwise, can accomplish that end. Insurance is a business. Then let insurance men, like other business men, select the medium by which to reach the public. As well might we have a law requiring all the hardware men in the state to advertise in the Logansport papers, and all drygoods men in those of Evansville, as to require all insurance companies doing busines in the state to publish their semi-annual statements in the State Sentinel and Journal.

—J. M. Brumbeck, administrator, advertises a sale of the personal property, of George Slayman, of Fairfield township, to take place March 10th.

—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural association held last Friday evening, the president and secretary were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the delegates of the Ohio state, Cleveland tri-state, Michigan state and Indiana state fairs, held at Toledo yesterday.

—We print the court docket this week.

—Thos. Baldock has been on the sick list this week.

—Chris Baker's youngest child, who was so sick last week is much better.

—Isaac Hirschler, the new hardware man, of Butler, was in town Monday.

—Mose Dills, alias Frank, is not employed in the recorder's office at present.

—D. D. Snyder will move into his new property (the old Blair residence) this week.

—See Eckhart before you purchase a buggy, he will make it for your interest to do so.

—Jesse Brumbeck, a large stock dealer, of Corunna, gave us a call Tuesday.

—There will be another dance at Mr. Reed's, in the south part, next Friday evening.

—Lafe Miller, Buck Allen and Billy Little were "doing" the Junction Sunday forenoon.

—Billy Shook, of Corunna, was in town Tuesday and took a new buggy home with him.

—We learn that lime can be used to great advantage in thawing out earth for pipe-laying.

—The McDowel boys are walking around town again, after an absence of several months.

—Our milliners are bringing before the public the latest styles of jockey hats and feathers.

Neal Decker, of Garrett, and Jockey Brown, of Angola, were in town swapping horses Tuesday.

—Frank Littlefield, oldest son of Dr. Littlefield, is visiting under the paternal roof this week.

—Mitch. Houston has a nice sign in the shape of a beef head, the handywork of G. S. McCord.

—The marriage season is rapidly drawing to a close. Young man, take time by the forelock.

—Olive Nelson, the popular teacher of Jackson township, winds up her term of school this week.

—Mose Lamsley, the popular drummer, of Fort Wayne, had a good time with the boys this week.

—Mrs. F. Kline, nee Minnie Britton, of Corunna, is visiting with the family of M. B. Willis this week.

—Our country schools are drawing to a close, and from all reports, they have been quite successful.

—Joseph Columbus Loveland, of Corunna, was in town Monday. His "head light" looked bright.

—Billy Showalter, formerly of this place, but now a resident of Kendallville, was in the city Monday.

—"Shad" got his hand squeezed between two barrels filled with coal oil, and now carries it in a sling.

—Gerry Emanuel, of Spencerville, was visiting with his brother Charley, the latter part of last week.

—The literary society was not organized last week. "'Tis a lesson you should heed, try, try, again."

—Joe Rainier and Cal. Houser have purchased the Republican office, and will take possession Monday.

—Charles Klotz is out with a new sewing-machine wagon, and feels as proud as a canary bird out doors.

—Chas. Dugan, after a successful term of school, will close up the lids of the different books next Saturday.

—Call at the Eckhart Carriage Works and see the largest and best assortment of buggies ever seen in DeKalb county.

—Herman Iobbiller has been down to Warsaw for several days and returned home Tuesday. Girl in it, eh?

—Ed. Orr, wife and daughter Birtha, of Corunna, was in town Tuesday. Ed. tipped his hat in the COURIER sanctum.

—Tom. Bell has showed up again. The people of Hudson paid his way down here. Tom. wanted to see the boys(?)

—Glance at the new advertisement of Koons & Son, furniture dealers, Waterloo. They are splendid fellows to deal with.

—The Corunna band will give a street parade, with music, at about 4 o'clock p. m., of the evening of their concert

—The Corunna band gave a concert Tuesday night, that was highly appreciated by the citizens of that place and vicinity.

—Rumor has it that General Garfield will take up his residence in Washington about the middle of the present month.

—There was a light-fingered gent. stole a bale of hay from Doc. Cowan last week, and a liberal reward will be given for the—hay.

—Hon. R. M. Lockhart and wife, of Waterloo, and Mr. and Mrs. Moorehouse, of Mansfield, Ohio, called at the COURIER office Monday.

—The Steuben Republican makes a grand mistake when it publishes marriages of our young men. Copy from us, and get them correct.

—Sedan is having a series of successful meetings. It is rumored here that Jake Nye, the great horse man, has joined the Methodist church.

—Married, by the Rev. W. L. Meese, last Saturday, S. W. Timberlin and Viola Griffin, at the residence of the bride's father, in Allen county.

—A good dinner under the vest is worth a dozen "God bless our home" mottoes on the wall of the dining-room.

—Married, on the 15th, inst., by 'Squire Smith of Fairfield, Henry H. Deetz to Ella Gonser, both of Fairfield, DeKalb county, Ind.

—Although the water surrounded John Krueger's ashery, work was carried on just the same as when the "green grass grows all 'round."

—The B. & O. railroad will put four construction trains and two steam shovels on the road in the spring, in order to prepare for a double track.

—A large amount of roofing is being done, if we may judge from the large loads of shingles that were taken away from Lewis' lumber-yard Saturday.

—Will Brown, our popular butcher has taken a partner, Mr. L. B. Shilling, who will hereafter assist in dealing out choice cuts to their customers.

—Be sure to call for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup if you are troubled with a bad cold or cough. It relieves after taking the first dose. Sold by all druggists.

—There are 39,000 colored people in Indiana, or an increase of 14,000 over the census of 1870. And not one of these tanned gentlemen reside in sweet Auburn.

—The street auctioneer and the darling fruit-tree man have shaved and are around buzzing people to buy cheap goods and make vineyards of their garden spots.

—Dick Lunsford, who was raised in Auburn, "loyliest village of the plain," but has not been a resident for nine years, was shaking hands with the old-timers this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Hamman, of Franklin township, gave us a pleasant call last Monday. We are always glad to have our friends drop in and see us when in town.

—What DeKalb county wants, is more gravel roads, and it should have them. An inland town must depend, to a great extent, upon the adjacent agricultural districts.

—Saloon keepers are howling in anticipation of the $250 license bill passing the legislature. We are not at all surprised, for they will howl a half a day over the loss of a drink.

—In a very quiet way it is being rumored about town that the Republican will soon change hands. It would be an interesting affair for the republican party if it would change brains.

—The Eckhart Carriage Works are meeting with splendid success. A full force of hands are constantly engaged in making carriages and buggies, all of which, are giving satisfaction.

—Constable Bashelier hugged a tramp last Friday, and carried him to the cooler. Marshal Scott took care of his partner, and the two vagabonds came very handy after the deep snow.

—The dance at the Junction, Stametts House, Tuesday night, was pretty well attended. Several of our high-toned fellows purchased a number, but you need not tell them we said anything about it.

—Mothers need not be kept awake nights by the incessant coughing of their children, if they have Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup at hand, and give one or two doses in season. Price only 25 and 50 cents.

—Ensley & Harter, known far and wide as the boss dealers in millinery and fancy goods, invite the people through the columns of the COURIER to come and look over their large stock.

—J. J. Martin, agent at the junction sells round trip tickets to Washington and return for $18.00. These tickets are good until March 9th, and will enable all who wish to do so, to attend the inauguration.

—In order to better accommodate their customers and display their immense stock of goods, J. Kahn & Co., of Waterloo, have re-arranged their store, and now occupy both the lower and upper floors as a store-room.

—The Presbyterian social, managed by Misses Mary Sprott, Sallie Hare and Ida Bell, last Wednesday, was a nice affair. The proceeds amounted to $14. The next entertainment given by this denomination will be an oyster feast.

—Candidates for town offices are hopping up like mushrooms in a forest. The marshal is the leading feature. We believe that Dry Houton and Col. Miller will not come before the republican caucus. Brother Kinmont seems to be outdoing them.

—On Tuesday of this week a man named John Hurt was arrested over at Butler on a charge of larceny, and taken before 'Squire J. J. Sise and bound over to court. He is now in jail. The articles stolen were a watch, money and clothing.

—The L. S. & M. S. railroad will sell tickets on February 28, March 1st and 2d, to Washington, D. C. and return. Tickets good to return eight days after date. Rate from Waterloo, $18.50 for the round trip. For tickets, apply to H. D. Armstrong, Waterloo, Ind.

—The Fort Wayne papers make up the majority of their local matter by puffing a home minstrel company, with the beautiful title of "Bijou." Wonder if Billy Stewart has a hand in it. If he has, we would inform him that our hall is engaged for the festivals of the winter.

—For change of climate, compare Miss Danels letter, in this week's issue, with that of T. C. Mays in our last. Truly it is a great country that can have such a variety of weather, and that at the same time.

—Hon. Henry Feagler, one of the old-time wheel horses of this county, made us a call this week. Though differing from us in politics, Mr. Feagler is too much of a gentleman to let his political opinions interfere with his friendship.

—The Corunna band will give a concert in this place, in Ensley's hall, on Tuesday evening of next week, March 1. The reputation this band has justly acquired, is a guarantee that the entertainment will be a good one. Let all turn out and welcome them with a full house. Tickets 25 cents.

—The boys at the Junction depot had a rather interesting female tenant the other day. It was for some time a mooted question, whether she would put Clark out, or vice versa. But Clark has such a winning way with the gentler sex, that he, at last, succeeded in holding the fort and keeping the enemy at bay.

—When one doctor gets dosing out medicine it generally satisfies the patient. But when

Four doctors tackled Johnny Smith,
They blistered and they bled him;
With squills and anti-bilious pills and
ipecac they fed him.
They stirred him up with calomel.
And tried to move his liver;
But all in vain—his little soul
Was wafted o'er the river.

—Nathan Wyatt, of Concord township, after a seven year's endeavor, has been made the happy father of a bouncing boy. The recording angel hath it, that when it was announced to the proud father that a little Garfield had come to live with him, the infant, as by inspiration, on hearing the sacred name of "Garfield," raised its tiny hands above its head and clapped them playfully. All of which, goes to show the Ohio influence is spreading his way.

—We hear that Miss Laura Fair, of this place, was married to a young man by the name of Lash, at Fort Wayne, last Tuesday. If the reports are true, which they probably are, that Fort Wayne chap has Lash(ed) onto a very Fair girl. Miss Laura is one of our most accomplished and best looking girls. We hope their career through life will be pleasant and successful.

—Picnic at Isaac Ochs store for the next fifteen days. Selling overcoats and winter clothing at cost, boots and shoes regardless of cost and a big line of vests, cost from $2.00 to $3.00 each, choice $1.00. Big line of wool and fur hats, cost from $1.50 to $3 00 each, at 50 and 75 cents each. All other winter goods at cost and less than cost. To secure bargains, come early.

In haste,
ISAAC OCHS.

Waterloo.

—Fire department is in good trim.

—F. B. VanAuken, so long principal of our schools, was in town Monday.

—It looks like the old days, to see wood hauled to town "sled length."

—J. R. Skilling of Garrett, was visiting relatives at Summit last Sunday.

—Mrs. John Leas is reported some better, but the improvement is very slow.

—Miss Fanny Clark entertained a few invited guests one evening last week.

—Johnny Beidler is temporarily at the Long's hotel, Newt Hall having taken a furlough for a few days.

—Mrs. Ed. Smith, of Pierceton, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Barns and Mrs. Kelly his week.

—The running gears of a saw mill, are on the "Y" at the Jackson depot, awaiting the owner

—G. W. Trout has left for parts unknown, after appropriating a considerable sum of money belonging to H. E. Trout.

—Mr. Lamport, principal of the schools, is preparing for the teachers' meeting, to be held here one week from Saturday.

—Our city dads had an informal meeting Tuesday evening, to discuss the omitted tax matter, but came to no conclusion.

—Frank Swartz, the butcher, has been trying conclusions with a stick of wood. If his eye had been an inch higher he would now be in half darkness.

—We need a few more fire cisterns in various parts of town. Had there been a fire during the dry season, this winter, it might have proved a serious matter for those at a distance from the cisterns.

—There was an alarm of fire on Monday evening, at about ten o'clock. Cause, the burning of the chimney in the masonic lodge room, in the Abbey block. The engine was promptly on hand, as usual, but fortunately was not needed.

—Some one borrowed the water-pitcher, water and all, at Long's Hotel, the night of the fire alarm. No criminal intent, however, but for use at the fire. Every little helps. However, the patrons of that popular resort, may rest assured that Ed. will attend to their wants, fire or no fire.

—The
on Cedar
neral wi
church at

—Mrs. J
of Isaac Rot
this city yeste

—James Hazzu
jail. He has a pe
sheriff.

—An oyster supp
musical entertainmen
the Presbyterian chur
day evening, March 2d,
society. Entertainment at
free. Supper in the base
from six to eight o'clock, a
conclusion of the entertainme
church. Supper 25 cents. All
vited.

For Sale.

We have several small tracts of desirable real estate for sale on easy terms. For further particulars, call on, or address,

8-4t.
J. M. BRUMBACK & SON,
Corunna, Indiana.

Another Candidate.

By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver, some however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—Louisville Post.

Hurrah For Our Side!

Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are so out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy anything. If such persons would only be wise enough to try that celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort and experience its tonic and renovating effects they would soon be hurrahing with the loudest. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys or bowels.—Exchange.

Town Teachers' Association.

On Saturday, March 5, 1881, the Town Teachers' Association will hold their regular meeting in the school building at Waterloo, where the exercises will be conducted according to the following:

PROGRAMME.

10—10:30, T. J. Saxton—What should be taught in graded schools, and methods of teaching.

10:30—11, Henry Coe—Incentives, prizes and rewards.

11—11:30, F. A. Brink—The use and abuse of emulation.

11:30—12, Miss Emma Mills—Treatment of the stubborn and refractory, corporal punishment and suspension.

AFTERNOON.

1:30—2, Laura E. Clark—Methods of teaching arithmetic in primary grades.

2—2:30, Mrs. A. L. Lamport—The assistance of professional literature to practical workers.

2:30—3, Millie Kester—How can the objects of school instruction be best attained.

3—3:30, Maggie Dolan—The relation of early training to later high education.

3:30—4, M. W. Johnston—Comparative advantage of the study of language to mathematics.

4—4:30, A. K. Grubb—The teacher, the molder of character.

All teachers and friends to progressive education, are invited to attend our meeting, and to take part in our discussion.

W. H. MCINTOSH, President.
A. L. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the Same Time on
The Liver,
The Bowels,
and the Kidneys.
These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Rheumatic Pains or Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL RESTORE
the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try it at once and be satisfied. Your druggist has it. Price $1.00.
It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.
Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George Layman, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, administrator.
February 22, 1881.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of Lewis Cole, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CLARISSA COLE,
WILLIAM C. ROBINSON,
Executors.
February 24, 1881.

Auburn Courier

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSE
EDITORS.

Constitutional Amendm

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REVIEW.

...ARTER, of Yale College ... President of Williams ... op of the Scoville Manufacturing ... ay, in Waterbury, Ct., was ... The loss is estimated at ... dent Hayes was the guest of ... Press Association at its annual ... Charles Edward Forbes, Judge ... preme Court of Massachusetts ... died in Northampton, aged 85.... ...erable Judge Ezra Wilkinson, of the ...r Court of Massachusetts, is about to ... The Canal Boat Owners' Association ... of New York has adopted a resolution urging upon the Legislature the abolition of all tolls upon west-bound freight.... The Northampton bank robbers—Draper, Red Leary and Billy Connors—are constantly guarded by armed men. The bank will give the thieves $100,000 for the return of the other securities....Gen. Herman Uhl, business manager of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, accidentally shot himself while cleaning a loaded revolver. He died within half an hour....Charles Colton, Treasurer of the Dollar Savings Bank, at Hartford, Ct., whose death is announced, was the seventh in direct line from one of the pilgrims who came to Massachusetts bay in 1640....Peter Cooper's 90th birthday received fitting celebration in New York. He sent a check for $10,000 to the trustees of the Cooper Institute....A tank of the Standard Oil Company, at Bayonneport, N. J., exploded and took fire, several thousand barrels of naphtha being consumed.

F. A. McLAIN started from Bradford, Pa., for Aiken with 200 pounds of nitro-glycerine in a cutter. His horse evidently ran away, as after an explosion only pieces of flesh remained of the outfit....A committee of directors of the Permanent Exhibition of Philadelphia voted to sell the building, which was the main structure of the Centennial.

THE exports from New York since the 1st of January, exclusive of specie, are valued at $51,000,000, against $42,000,000 worth during the corresponding period of last year, and $41,000,000 during the same period of 1879.... By an explosion at Logan & Sons' oil works, at Hunter's Point, N. Y., three men were fatally injured....The billiard match between Jacob Schaefer and William Sexton, in New York city, resulted in favor of Schaefer, who won by four points. New Yorkers say it was the finest game ever played.

THE bark Hazard, of Salem, Mass., was wrecked off Nantucket, and seven of her crew drowned....Pierce's Palace Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the finest structures of the kind in the country, and valued at $500,000 has been destroyed by fire....The Convent of the Good Shepherd, the principal female Catholic school there was also burned.... The heavy ice blocks in New York bay and Long Island sound have done much damage to the docks. Several of them will have to be rebuilt in consequence....It is reported from New York that Jay Gould and Russell Sage have obtained control of the New Jersey Central road.

AN immense project has been undertaken by the firm of Henry Disston & Sons and other capitalists, of Philadelphia. It is to drain and reclaim the vast tract of swamp land in Florida known as "The Everglades." The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, and the work is to be performed under contract with the State of Florida.... Thomas Moore, President of the Youghiogheny Coal Company of Pennsylvania, has given some spicy testimony before the Philadelphia Common Council committee to investigate charges against the management of the gas works of that city. He agreed to supply the works with coal at $5 per ton, but his bid was rejected, he having refused to make the bid $6.10 and divide the extra $1.10 per ton at the suggestion of a "ring." The city has already lost $200,000 through the rascality of its officers in the item of coal alone.

THE WEST.

THIRTEEN miles from Santa Fe, N. M., Julian Vigil, Mexican, killed his wife and young daughter, chopping them with an ax, and severely wounded his son, leaving him for dead. The man then hung himself to a rafter in the same room. Cause, insanity produced by liquor.

THE interior of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The loss was about $60,000. ....Six laborers were burned to death by an explosion in the Belmont mine, near Helena, M. T....Omaha is to have a grain elevator with a capacity of 600,000 bushels. The Union Pacific railway will subscribe $60,000 toward its construction and leading citizens have pledged $40,000.

THE terrible severity of the past winter in Montana is thus stated by a correspondent in Helena, Mon., under date of Feb. 13: "This Territory will lose at least one-fourth of all its stock, both cattle and sheep. The snow in most places is three feet deep, and often from nine to twelve feet. Cattle with sufficient remaining strength will often follow a load of hay coming into market fifteen and twenty miles, with the hope of catching a stray bite. The streets are full of dying animals. Fifty died the other day, all in one lot, just outside the town. I fear this last snow will finish all. It has snowed every day for seven days."... Since Dec. 1 over $1,000,000 has been disbursed for pensions at the Chicago agency.... A bill has been presented in the Illinois State Senate, providing that children may be taken away from drunken, brutal or negligent parents, and placed under proper guardians.

SMALL-POX is raging at Calliope, a village in Sioux county, Iowa. Sixteen cases occurred there in one day recently. It is impossible to obtain nurses to attend the sick or undertakers to bury the dead....After a two weeks' struggle the Kansas Legislature passed what is known as the Ironclad Temperance bill by a vote of 103 to 21.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND families, are suffering in the Kansas counties of Pratt, Ellis, Rush, Phillips, Graham, Decatur, Norton, Sheridan, Trego and Osborne, and measures are being taken to distribute the $25,000 recently appropriated by the State Legislature among them....Charles Swagart went uninvited to a dance near Webster, Clarke county, Ohio. He fired a pistol into the ceiling with the intention of frightening the dancers. Lewis Christian resented his action, and shot him dead.

THE SOUTH.

IN a case brought by a railroad stockholder against the Railroad Commission of Georgia, Judge Woods fully sustained the latter in prescribing freight and passenger tariffs, on the ground that the roads are subject to Legislative control unless protected by their charters....Twenty convicts, at work in a tunnel near Ashville, N. C., were buried under a mass of earth which fell into the cut. Four were killed and several injured.

THE murder of F. H. Petterson, of Madison, Fla., by a negro named Savage, created intense excitement. The assassin was sent to jail, and the Governor sent two militia companies to keep guard over him....A volcano has been discovered in the Allegheny mountains, in Fayette county, Va. Steam rises in considerable volume, and stones thrown in were heard plunging down the abyss for several seconds.

THE Pope has appointed Vicar General Janssens, of Richmond, Bishop of Natchez. J. C. Neeze is to be Bishop of San Antonio.... A tornado sweeping through the pines of North Carolina crushed a rude hut occupied by turpentine makers, killing ten of them and seriously wounding three others....A loss of $50,000 was sustained at Charleston, S. C., by the burning of two bag factories.

GEORGE E. WEBSTER'S cotton warehouse at Columbus, Ga., occupied by Allen & Crawford, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $70,000....Advices from Alabama show that the murder of the Rev. Mr. Pickens, late Greenback candidate for Governor, was a brutal assassination. Mr. Pickens was acting as a peacemaker in a deadly quarrel between two men, when one of the bystanders shot him down.

A NUMBER of Swiss farmers of the better class have determined to settle on land in Eastern Kentucky. A number of the colonists have already arrived. The bulk of them will come in April....The proposed amendment to the constitution of West Virginia prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks was defeated in the Senate of that State

WASHINGTON.

MR. ROBERT P. PORTER, chief of the wealth, debt and taxation division of the Census Bureau, has issued a preliminary report upon 300 cities having a population of over 7,500 each. The statement is a startling one. The bonded debt of these cities aggregates $654,000,000, and there are 6,000 smaller cities and towns yet to be heard from. The per-capita debt of the Eastern cities is $62, of those in the Middle States $75, and of those in the South $56, while in the West the per-capita debt is only about $32. Mr. Porter estimates the entire local indebtedness—State, county and city—of the United States at over $1,200,000,000....The Senate Committee on Territories will report in favor of creating the Territory of Pembina from the northern half of Dakota.

IT is reported that Speaker Randall is firmly opposed to any greater rate of interest than 3 per cent. in the refunding measure, and that in the conference committee appointed by him no compromise will be thought of.

GEN. THOMAS C. CRITTENDEN is to be placed on the retired list, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General....Representative Tucker, of Virginia, becomes Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, vice the Hon. Fernando Wood, deceased.

PRESIDENT HAYES has nominated Daniel N. Bash, of Illinois, as Paymaster of the United States navy....The Greenbackers are working industriously with the view of presenting a compact front in the next House and their holding the balance of power. Messrs. Weaver and Gillette, whose terms expire with this Congress, will devote their energies to keeping their party organized.

POLITICAL.

SAMUEL W. KING, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, was elected over Mayor Stokeley....The Maine State Senate has declared against woman suffrage....Robert W. Lyon, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Pittsburgh, by a majority of 1,500. All the other city officers elected were Republican.

THE Michigan Greenback State Convention was held at Lansing, Feb. 16. A permanent organization was effected, and the following nominations were made: For Judge of the Supreme Court, John B. Chipman, of Coldwater; for Regents of the University, Charles G. Willets, of Gratiot county, and David Parsons, of Wayne. The convention then reaffirmed the Chicago platform, and adopted a resolution sympathizing with the Irish cause.

THE Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who was elected to Congress from one of the Brooklyn districts as an Independent candidate, has written to a Republican Congressman to say that he will act with the Republicans in organizing the next House, and on political questions generally....It is said that Senator Davis, of Illinois, will vote with the Democrats in organizing the next Senate.

GENERAL.

THE extraordinary weather of the current season culminated on Saturday, the 12th inst., in one of the most furious snow-storms ever known throughout the Western States, and in heavy rains, consequent floods, and extensive damage in the Eastern States. The rains in the East, following the partial thaw, swelled the rivers, and all the principal cities along the Potomac, the Pennsylvania rivers, and other streams, had their streets turned into temporary canals. The extraordinary sight was witnessed in Washington city of tow-boats employed in transferring passengers along Pennsylvania avenue. Three spans of Long bridge were washed away. At Toledo, Ohio, the water in the streets was five feet deep. Boats, barges and schooners were caught in the ice gorges, and many of them sunk. Trains could not leave as the tracks were flooded or strewed with debris, the bridges dangerous or swept away. Several freight cars lying on the tracks were submerged and their contents damaged. From Trenton, N. J., it is reported that the ice on its way down the Delaware river crushed everything in its track. Bridges on country roads and railroad bridges were swept away by thousands throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. An iron span 200 feet long and weighing 400 tons, belonging to the Pennsylvania railway bridged at Toledo, was thrown by the ice directly into the channel of the Maumee river. Reports on Monday are as follows: "The flooded districts report a material improvement in condition. The streets of Washington are again passable. The Maumee has fallen nearly two feet at Toledo, but trains are forced to take a circuitous route. The Ohio river touches the curb at the foot of Main street in Cincinnati. Gen. Cyrus Bussey urges that 10,000 men be set at work on the levees at New Orleans. Deadwood reports three feet of snow and a blinding storm. On the Burlington road in Iowa the snow is as high as the car-tops."....The police of Montreal have traced out several mysterious burglaries by finding a grocer's wagon at the door of a wholesale house at midnight. The grocery proved to be only a fence for the stolen goods, of which large quantities were recovered.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, He was born in Philadelphia, of Quaker parents, expired the other night, at Hot Springs, Ark. When but 28 years of age he was elected to Congress, in which he served ten terms. In 1850 he retired from mercantile pursuits with a fortune, and in 1854 was elected Mayor of New York. He went to Hot Springs last month, in an enfeebled condition.

C. KNISTER, of Comber, Ont., quarreled with his wife about a will that the former made. During the quarrel Knister shot his wife dead, and then shot himself fatally.... An electric-light company has been organized at Detroit, with a capital of $500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing electricity for lighting, heating and for driving machinery.... The New Jersey oystermen report that the deep ice on the rivers and on the seashore has played havoc with many of the oyster beds.... The ship Normanton was lost off the coast of Newfoundland, recently, and sixteen members of the crew of eighteen were drowned.

SUIT has been entered by the United States Direct Cable Company to break up the recent telegraphic consolidation....The proposed International Monetary Conference will take place at Paris on the 19th of April....The Canadian Pacific Railway bill, having received the royal assent, is now law, and Sir John Macdonald and the members of the syndicate are happy in consequence.... President Gonzales, of Mexico, has made a grant of 1,500 leagues of land in Sonora to Samuel Brannan, formerly of California, on which to colonize 1,000 families, who are understood to be ready to move into the country from the Eastern and Western States and Territories....A prominent railroad official gives it as his opinion that the railroads will contest all litigation arising out of the loss of goods, on the ground that the recent floods were an act of Providence, and one in which the railroads were not in the least responsible.

HENRI ROCHEFORT publishes an interview with Mr. Parnell in his paper, the *Intransigeant* (irreconcilable), in which Mr. Parnell is made to say that his stay in France is for the purpose of enlightening the Parisian journalists on the condition of Ireland, and to controvert the outrage stories in the English press. Mr. Parnell is entertained by Rochefort and Victor Hugo.... An attempt to blow up the military barracks at Boggar's-Bush, near Dublin, Ireland, with dynamite was only prevented by the accidental discovery made by a passer-by....Count von Arnim Boitzenburg has been re-elected President of the German Reichstag. Herr von Franckenstein and Herr Ackermann were elected Vice Presidents....Serious riots have recently occurred at Beyrout and other towns in Asiatic Turkey between the Mussulmans and Christians.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the New Jersey Central railroad, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon were elected to fill vacancies, which confirms the rumor that the first-named gentleman has obtained control of the road.... A large number of the Chinese residents of Chicago are applying to the County Court for naturalization papers.

FOREIGN.

THE Mersey Steel and Iron Company, of Liverpool, has gone into liquidation. Its liabilities are £358,000.

TWELVE of the Home Rule party are to proceed to Ireland and hold meetings after the passage of the Coercion act, thus inviting arrest....News is received of the capture of Lima by the Chilians on Jan. 15, after two desperate battles, in which the losses are said to have been 10,000 men. The Chinese quarter of the city was burned by the Peruvians before the surrender....The Christians of Macedonia are leaving on account of ill-treatment....Baroness Burdett-Coutts and William L. Ashmead Bartlett were married last week, in Christ Church, London. Mr. Bartlett will assume the name of Burdett-Coutts before his own surname. A great lawsuit will result from the wedding. Should the decision be adverse to the Baroness, she will still have about $10,000,000 left....An Irish Land Leaguer named Habon has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for making a treasonable speech. ....Eleven out of thirteen Socialists on trial in Vienna, Austria, for high treason were acquitted. The remaining two were sentenced to imprisonment, one for four years and the other for six months....Several regiments of all arms have been ordered to Natal to take the places of the men killed by the Boers....Parnell and six of his associates in the Land League held a council in Paris in regard to the funds of the organization....Garibaldi was chosen President of a universal-suffrage convention at Rome....A leading French journal agrees with Secretary Sherman that the present proportion of 15½ to 1 between gold and silver should be abandoned. Bismarck has declared in favor of a double standard.

IN the contest on the Thames for the championship of England, the *Sportsman* cup, and £1,000, Hanlan defeated Laycock by four lengths....A joint-stock company has been formed in Brazil to run a line of steamers between Halifax and Rio de Janeiro, a subsidy of $50,000 having been granted at each end of the route.

SIGISMUND LACROIX, Radical, has been elected President of the Municipal Council of Paris....The Canadian Government wants $43,467,526 to pay the expenses of managing the affairs of the Dominion for the current year....It is stated semi-officially that Germany has taken the initiative this time in bringing about a peaceful settlement of Turko-Grecian difficulties....All the Spanish Ministers to foreign countries have been requested to resign. The new Ministry has also determined to withdraw all suits under the Press laws....Stephens, the Fenian ex-Head-Center, is in Paris, and his presence there is a source of uneasiness to some members of the British Parliament....It is said that negotiations for peace are being carried on by the British Cabinet with the Boers through Sir George Colley.... A plot to blow up the arsenal at Kieff, Russia, was discovered recently. Numerous arrests have been made....Traffic through the Suez canal has been temporarily suspended, owing to the fact that the British steamer Tantalon is aground near Port Said.

PARNELL, accompanied by O'Kelly and Sexton, two Irish members of Parliament, and Brennan, a prominent Land-Leaguer, has arrived in London from Paris....Propositions for peace between the Boers and the British have been put forward. The one most likely of acceptance is that which would confer independence on that portion of the Transvaal to which the Boers have an undoubted claim, and to annex the other portion to the British dominion.... Seven thousand men are at work on one section of the railroad from the City of Mexico to Toluca.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The House bill granting public lands in Dakota, Arizona, Montana and Wyoming Territories for university purposes was passed by the Senate on Friday, Feb. 11. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to take into consideration the danger arising from the presence of large bodies of armed State militia at Presidential inaugurations. In a personal statement Mr. Dawes declared that Secretary Schurz had stood in the way of all redress to the Poncas. Mr. Conkling submitted a resolution of inquiry as to the collection of tolls on the Kanawha river. Senator Wallace urged a return to the district system of voting for President. A test vote on the Post-office Appropriation shows that the steamship subsidy of $1,000,000 will pass. The session of the House was devoted to private bills, among them being one to make Indianapolis a port of delivery. An ineffectual attempt was made to put through the Chicago lake-front measure. The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of the appropriation for the Jeannette search expedition.

The credentials of Senators-elect Platt, of New York, and Bayard, of Delaware, were presented to the Senate, on Saturday, Feb. 12. Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the committee having charge of the matter, stated that no proposition relative to the election of Presidents and Vice Presidents would be reported this session. Mr. Kernan reported favorably the joint resolution inviting foreign nations to take part in the international exhibition. A bill was passed for the protection of officers of the United States in the performance of their official duties. Resolutions fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 11, and limiting debate on motion to take up a bill or resolution to fifteen minutes, and five minutes to each speaker, were adopted. The postal bill was taken up, and Mr. Hampin's amendment, appropriating $1,000,000 for ocean mail service, was ruled out. The bill was discussed until the discovery was made that no quorum was present. The House of Representatives, by an almost-unanimous vote, tabled the bill in aid of the Tehuantepec Ship railway. The bill regulating the imports of materials used in the construction or repair of vessels engaged in the foreign trade was slightly amended and passed. The Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings Bank passed. The River and Harbor bill was taken up, and three of its forty pages were disposed of.

Numbers of petitions from temperance organizations in various States praying for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors were presented to the Senate, on Monday, the 14th inst. Mr. Saunders reported back the bill establishing the Territory of Pembina, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Booth reported with a favorable recommendation the resolutions authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers of the Farragut fleet. They were adopted. The postal bill was then taken up, and the steamship subsidy amendment further discussed, and finally laid on the table by a vote of 34 to 14. The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed. The refunding bill was taken up and informally laid over. The cattle disease bill was under consideration when the death of the Hon. Fernando Wood was announced, and the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stephenson presented the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature relative to railroad discrimination and commerce between States. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution inviting France to join with the United States in celebrating the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown were concurred in. Mr. Hill reported back the resolutions declaring the policy of the United States in regard to the inter-oceanic canals. The House went into committee of the whole on the Senate bill to provide for funding the 3-per-cent. certificates of the District of Columbia, but took no action on the matter. Bills were introduced, fixing the first Monday in November as the time for the assembling of Congress, and to admit free articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1883. Resolutions respecting the death of the Hon. Fernando Wood were passed, and the House adjourned.

On the opening of the Senate on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 15, the Military Committee reported favorably the bill to place Thomas C. Crittenden upon the retired list of the army with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. Mr. Hereford presented a resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia favoring a law for the regulation of inter-State railway traffic. Mr. McDonald introduced a resolution relative to the equalization of taxation, which was laid over. The Cattle Disease bill, which was the regular order, was laid aside, and the Funding bill taken up. Mr. Bayard spoke in explanation of the amendments made by the Finance Committee. He advocated a 3-20 bond at 3½ per cent. interest, and opposed the clause making only the new bonds receivable as security for national-bank circulation. The principal debate was in reference to the rate of interest, and it continued without result until the adjournment. The Committee on Elections reported to the House upon the contested-election case of McCabe versus Orth, from the Ninth Indiana district, confirming Orth's title to the seat. It was concurred in. The morning hour was occupied principally by a discussion on a point of order, which was left unsettled. Brief addresses were made on the acceptance of the statue of Jacob Collamer, of Vermont. The House then went into committee of the whole on the River and Harbor bill. Several amendments were proposed and rejected, and finally, without action on the bill, the committee rose. As less than a quorum had voted on the last amendment, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched in search of absent members. Two or three hours passed in a vain attempt to secure a quorum or reach an agreement by which the session might be closed. Finally a recess was taken until morning.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, a resolution that the United States Government insists that its consent must be obtained as a condition precedent to the construction of a ship canal or any other work for the transportation of sea-going vessels across the Isthmus of Panama. The Fortifications bill was reported and placed on the calendar. It was resolved to hold night sessions hereafter for the consideration of measures on the calendar. Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, made a speech on the inequality of taxation. He condemned the present tariff system, and defended the free-trade plank of the Democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati. A prolonged debate on the Funding bill was next in order, in which Mr. Hereford, referring to the issue of silver certificates, said Secretary Sherman was neither a competent nor a trustworthy adviser. Mr. Allison thought the Secretary of the Treasury should not be restricted to sales at par. Mr. Bayard announced that he would press the measure to a vote next day. The House of Representatives devoted the entire day and night to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The opposition to the measure was led by Mr. Updegraff, of Iowa, who criticised almost every item as it was read. Innumerable amendments were offered, but nearly all were rejected. Those which were agreed to were, in most cases, merely explanatory of the manner in which certain appropriations contained in the bill should be expended.

In the Federal Senate bills were favorably reported on Thursday, the 17th inst., for Government buildings at Terre Haute, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio. In the debate on the Funding bill, Mr. Logan favored a fixed rate of 3½ per cent., and Mr. Cockrell expressed his belief that a 3-per-cent. bond could be floated at par. By a vote of 22 to 33 an amendment favoring 3½ per cent. was lost. It was voted that the bonds run from five to twenty years, and that public subscriptions be received. Mr. Kirkwood offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the general public be given an opportunity to subscribe for the new bonds for thirty days before any contract should be made with a syndicate. Mr. Voorhees introduced a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Judiciary Committee to introduce a bill immediately to protect farmers and others from imposition at the hands of patent-right swindlers and others of that ilk. The joint resolution was adopted authorizing the placing of books and ornaments in the possession of the Government relating to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in the Memorial Hall of the national Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution authorizing the payment of $2,300 to Frank Hurd, as counsel in the case of Hallett Kilbourne vs. J. G. Thompson, J. M. Glover and others. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up and passed by a vote of 163 to 94. The conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic bill was agreed to. The Apportionment bill came up, and, after a short debate, was temporarily laid aside. Mr. Cox had intended to move the previous question, but, at the request of the Republicans, who wished to consider the bill in caucus, he consented to let the debate run on until Saturday. The conference report on the Pension bill was adopted. A message from the President asking an immediate appropriation to provide for the proper representation of the United States at the international monetary conference was read and referred.

Customs of the Savages.

Among the many strange customs of savage nations, not the least curious are the ceremonious observances offered by them to the wild beasts which they hunt and kill. The boldest native hunters of British India would shudder at the thought of leaving the corpse of a slain tiger till they have singed off its whiskers to the very root, without which precaution they firmly believe that the ghost of the dead monster will haunt them into their graves. In many parts of Russia, the killing of a wolf is not thought complete without the cutting off of the head and right fore-paw. The Lapps and Fins, whenever they kill a bear, surround the body with loud lamentations. One hunter then asks the dead beast,

"Who killed thee?'

Another hunter answers,

"A Russian."

Then all the rest exclaim in chorus:

"A cruel deed, a bloody deed!"

They hope by this means to divert the bear's resentment from themselves to the imaginary Russian. Skulls of brown bears, nailed to the trees by the Indians, in compliance with some native superstition, are often found by Canadian camping parties in the woods around Lake Simcoe; and the tribes of Northern Siberia never kill a polar bear without extracting its two largest teeth, which in their belief, is the only safeguard against its coming to life.

Absinthe.

About a century ago, absinthe, which is an extract of wormwood, was proclaimed by its discoverer as a heal-all, in much the same manner as the patent-medicine man of our day vaunts the curative properties of his nostrums. It was first made in the Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, by a Dr. Ordinaire. His patients took to this medicine so kindly that the doctor made a small fortune. At his death he gave the recipe to his housekeeper, and she disposed of it to a third party, who increased its sale by distributing it through the neighboring country. The recipe, however, again changed hands, and, although the demand for the liquor was not large at first, it gradually increased until "Extract d' Absinthe" came into almost universal use in France. Dr. Ordinaire's opinion of the properties of his medicine was either a singularly fallacious one, or the art of making absinthe has been lost, as it is now considered to be the most dangerous stimulant a person can habitually use.

OF a miserly man somebody wrote: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the bill providing for the resubmission of the constitutional amendments by a vote of 28 to 22. All the Republicans voted for it, together with Senators Poindexter and Davis, two Nationals, and Senators Woods and Viehe, two Democrats. Then Senator Brown's bill providing for a Constitutional Convention was taken up and defeated by a vote of 28 to 22. The same Senators voted against it that voted in favor of resubmitting the amendments. Monday, April 4, is the date of the election on the amendments.

HOUSE.—There was some debate in the House over the bill authorizing the election of women as school officers, and a resolution was adopted in the committee of the whole recommending its passage. A bill was introduced authorizing notaries public to perform the marriage ceremony. The 6 per cent. interest measure was called up, and an effort made to increase the rate to 7 per cent., and also providing against interference with existing contracts, but the amendment failed, 46 to 39. The Female Suffrage bill was made the special order for Wednesday, and the free-toll road scheme went over until Thursday. Bills were introduced protecting wild game, tinkering with the fees of Clerks and Recorders, and relinquishing the title of the State in the bed of Beaver lake, in Newton county. Bills were passed: Authorizing the Auditor of Dearborn county to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in relation to school funds; establishing a Superior Court in Vanderburgh county; authorizing the sale of State lands in Porter county.

In the afternoon both branches met in joint convention, and by a party vote elected Joel J. Finney, of Wayne, Director of the Prison South, and A. C. Beeson, of Randolph, W. T. Horine, of Lake, and Leopold Levi, of Huntington, for the Prison North.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—The Senate engrossed the bill increasing the per diem of the Speaker of the House to $10, and indefinitely postponed the proposition making all judgments collectable without relief from valuation or appraisement laws. Senator Wood's resolution calling for a survey of the Kankakee swamp lands for drainage purposes was recommended to lie on the table, but was afterward taken up. A number of bills were advanced a stage, and adjournment followed until Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.—The House engrossed the wife-whipping bill after voting down an amendment by Lindley, of Hamilton, that the wife injured shall do the whipping. A bill was introduced recognizing the public school, as suggested by the Revision Committee. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—The Senate held a short session, and the consideration of the bill authorizing the purchase and maintenance of full-toll roads elicited a spirited discussion. So, also, the bill appropriating $6,000 for the improvement of the Calumet river. Both were engrossed. The customary amount of new bills were introduced, the only one of importance being an act repealing the law enabling counties to aid in the construction of railroads.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bills resubmitting the constitutional amendments, and changed the date of popular election from April 4 to March 14. The investigating committee made a report commending the general management of the House of Refuge, and favoring an appropriation of $45,000. A petition was received from numerous mechanics asking that the laboring men be protected from competition with convict labor, as it is impossible for honest labor to survive when contractors can employ convicts at 45 cents per day. The Prison Committee was given permission to visit the Northern Prison on Wednesday.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate session was interesting to-day, owing to the spirited discussion of several measures, notably the bill providing for the care and maintenance of abandoned children. The bill providing for non-payment of notes secured under false pretenses was engrossed. This measure is specially applicable to notes secured by "hay-fork" agents. The bills removing disabilities of coverture were made the special order for Tuesday. The resolution looking to the perpetuation of the memory of Indiana soldiers by a memorial in the State House corner-stone went over until Wednesday of next week. Consideration of female suffrage went over until Thursday. The committee made a favorable report on the measure providing that hunting and fishing on the Sabbath shall be considered a special misdemeanor. By a decisive vote the Senate declined to concur in the House resolution to petition Congress to legislate in favor of the Wabash and Erie canal.

HOUSE.—Forty-four new bills were introduced. The committee reported favorably on the bill reorganizing the management of the benevolent institutions, and the same was engrossed. A resolution passed calling for an itemized report of receipts and expenditures of the Terre Haute Normal School and the Bloomington University. The new criminal code and insurance bills were introduced. Also bills compelling railroad companies to transport freight in the order in which it is offered for shipment; reducing salaries of Trustees of benevolent institutions to $100 and prison Directors to $150 per annum; authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent and Board of Managers to prepare for the World's Fair in 1883, and appropriating $20,000; preventing and punishing the adulteration of food, drink and medicines, and constituting the Governor and State officers a Commission on Claims. A resolution favoring the taxation of United States treasury notes was adopted by 43 to 32. Among the claims presented was a demand from Clarke county for money expended in convicting William Kennedy, a prisoner in the penitentiary south, who murdered his keeper. A joint resolution passed asking Congress to open to settlers that portion of Okahoma not belonging to Indians. Afterward, however, the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Berryman, of Shelby, introduced a bill giving the right to advertise legal notices in whatever paper the person desired, at such prices as are mutually agreed upon.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—The Senate was occupied largely in considering the amendments to the code, as reported by the revision committee. The amendatory sections were accepted as a rule. The House joint resolution calling for Government aid to the Wabash and Erie canal was withdrawn from the table and adopted unanimously. The bill establishing a State Board of Health was ordered to be taken up to-morrow. During the session ex-Vice President Colfax appeared upon the floor, and was accorded an exceedingly-flattering reception.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To appoint State examiners of county office books; constituting a State board of visitors for the benevolent, penal and reformatory institutions. A resolution calling for a reform of national shipping laws was referred. A recess was taken to enable Mrs. Dr. Haggart and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar to advocate the passage of the bill granting women the right to vote at Presidential elections. Upon reassembling the friends of the bill attempted to cut off debate and crowd the passage, but were voted down, 49 to 35, and further argument was made the special order for Tuesday night. The Compulsory Education bill went over until Wednesday.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—The Senate gave the female-suffrage advocates a hearing to-day, and Mrs Mary Haggart and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar presented the claims of the ladies. A motion for immediate consideration of the bill was peremptorily voted down, and, by consent, it went over until the 25th. A greater part of the day was taken up in considering the amendments to the Civil Code.

HOUSE.—The Tax bill was taken up by the House, and 145 sections accepted, with little amendment, as proposed by the codification committee. The bill for the purchase of roads was made the special order for Monday afternoon. A night session was ordered, but not held for want of a quorum.

Put a Stop to It.

A Frenchman whose wife was about to present him with the fond appellation of "father," retired to await the happy moment, and with some friends to drink long life and a noble to the first born. The punch bowl scattered its inviting fumes most prodigally around the company, and anxiety was manifested by all, when in ran Betty Lightfoot, exclaiming:

"Joy, joy, sir! I give you joy."

"Vat is he, Betty, vat is he?"

"A fine boy, sir."

"Health to the young Marquis!" exclaimed one, and bumpers went around.

"Betty, you must drink von life to the jung Marhuis."

Betty raised the glass to her lips, when in rushed the nurse:

"Joy, joy, sir, I give you joy!"

"Vat—vat—is the matter?"

"A fine girl, sir!"

"Betty," said the Frenchman, looking stern, "vat for you say no true?"

"Oh," said the nurse, "a boy first and a girl afterward."

"Vat, two—von boy—von fille?"

"Two, sir," added the dame, and helping herself to a glass, was swinging it off, when in popped another:

"Sacre!" exclaimed the Frenchman, "vat, more joy?"

"Another fine boy, sir!"

"Vat the diable—vou girl—von boy—von garcon tree times! Mon Dieu!" bewaled the poor Frenchman. "By gar, it will never do. *I must go and put a stop to it!*"

The French Dickens.

Speaking of Zola and his style, the London correspondent of the Troy *Times* says: He calls himself a naturalist (*sic*) because his object in many of his volumes has been to represent human nature as he found it. I have no doubt, after reading his works, that many of his delineations of character are perfectly true to nature; but what kind of nature is it? Where has he gone for his subjects? Like Dickens, to the lower strata of society, but unlike the English novelist, he has not, in most instances, selected the best types he could find there, but vilest, the most wretched, the most dejected. There is a resemblance between him and Dickens in another respect. He is a marvelous word-spinner. He takes twenty pages to tell a thing that another could tell better in twenty lines. The resemblance holds good in yet another respect. He is most popular with the people. "L'Assommoir" has run through eighty editions in three years, and "Nana," a vile book, bids fair to outstrip even that. M. Zola is, besides, a journalist, and great critic on almost every subject. And, if one can believe half that is said, the most remarkable thing about him is his self-conceit and assurance. Bear witness this stanza:

> Monsieur Zola n'est pas un homme
> Ordinaire, croyez-le bien;
> Si 'on vous dit qu'il mange comme
> Tout un chacun, n'en croyez-rien!
> Il se nourrit de la nature
> Et ne vent d'autre nourriture!
> Monsieur Zola.
> Prenez-garde, Monsieur Zola,
> C'est du tchu mets, celui-là!

The sarcasm in these lines is splendid, but untranslatable. I will tell your readers more about M. Zola in my next letter.

The Unlucky M.

Capt. John N. Bofinger, a steamboat man of St. Louis, well known throughout the South and West, has been devoting much time to the history of steamboats. He has found that steamers, and especially Western river steamers, whose names begin with "M," are very unlucky. If they have not been sunk, burned or destroyed by boiler explosions, their owners have met with financial disaster through their means. As proof of what he avers to be true he cites innumerable Magnolias, Missouris, Magentas, Marys, Myrtles, Massachusetts, Metropolises, Marigolds, Mississippis, Mayflowers, Monitors, Monticellos, and others with initial "M," all of which have come to grief.

FORTUNE has been considered the guardian divinity of fools, and on this score she has been accused of blindness; but it should rather be adduced as a proof of her sagacity when she helps those who certainly cannot help themselves.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 75	@	11 75
HOGS	5 70	@	7 75
COTTON	11½	@	12
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 14	@	1 15
No. 2 Winter	1 17	@	1 19
CORN—Ungraded	55	@	58
OATS—Mixed Western	43	@	46
PORK—Mess	14 25	@	14 50
LARD	10	@	10½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@	5 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 40	@	4 90
HOGS	4 25	@	6 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	97	@	99
No. 3 Spring	85	@	87
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 2	87	@	88
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00	@	1 01
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@	32
EGGS—Fresh	28	@	30
PORK—Mess	14 75	@	15 00
LARD	9½	@	9¾
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 00	@	1 01
No. 2	97	@	98
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE—No. 1	87	@	88
BARLEY—No. 2	79	@	80
PORK—Mess	14 25	@	14 50
LARD	9½	@	9¾
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 00	@	1 01
CORN—Mixed	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE	86	@	87
PORK—Mess	14 75	@	15 00
LARD	9½	@	9⅝
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 04	@	1 05
CORN	42	@	43
OATS	37	@	38
RYE	95	@	98
PORK—Mess	14 50	@	14 75
LARD	9½	@	9¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@	1 01
No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 05
CORN—No. 2	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	4 90	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@	1 01
CORN—No. 1	42	@	44
OATS—Mixed	37	@	38
BARLEY (per cental)	1 48	@	2 50
PORK—Mess	15 00	@	15 25
SEED—Clover	4 80	@	4 90
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@	5 85
Fair	4 50	@	5 00
Common	3 75	@	4 10
HOGS	[illegible]	@	6 25
SHEEP	[illegible]	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

A WOLF bit sixteen persons in a village near Naples, nine of whom died of hydrophobia.

THE butchers of Milan have invented a process of killing their cattle by launching a projectile against their foreheads; they oppose throat-cutting.

A CONGRESSMAN asked Delegate Cannon, the Mormon representative, how many wives he had. "I have enough to keep me from interfering with the wives of other men," was Cannon's quick rejoinder.

WM. FERGUSON, aged 80 years, of Lancaster county, Pa., recently married Mrs. Margaret B. Wilson, 70 years old, of Wilmington, Del. It is said that they were engaged fifty years ago, but a quarrel arose that separated them.

FAIR, the new Senator from Nevada, is in the habit of calling everybody "sonny," and the Cleveland *Herald* thinks it would be worth a circus ticket to take a look at Fair's remains after his "sonnying" of Senator Conkling.

DR. HIRAM SHAFFER is the leading physician at Wooster, Ohio. His wife objected to his visiting woman patients, and demanded that he should confine his practice to men. He refused to thus throw away more than half his income, and she has left him.

SPEAKING of our great wheat crops the *American Miller* remarks that few people in our own country realize how inexhaustible our resources are for wheat-growing. The total area of lands available for wheat culture in the United States is not less than 470,000,000 acres. Our entire wheat crop of the past year would not supply seed enough to sow so vast an area of wheat land.

THE DePauw Plate Glass Company, of New Albany, Ind., one of the largest plate-glass manufacturing concerns in the world, are to remove their works to Pittsburgh. Already the company has purchased thirty acres of land at the southern suburbs of the city. The company paid $500,000 for their works at New Albany, and the works at Louisville cost $200,000. They expect to save $125,000 a year in the cost of coal alone by removing to Pittsburgh.

THE *Engineering News* thinks that the great railroad crash in England, under Hudson, styled the railway king, is recalled by existing speculation. Hudson used to make $500,000 a day by the rise of shares in the lines he controlled. In 1845 more than $600,000,000 were subscribed in England by all classes of people for railroad shares; but the famine swiftly followed, and after $800,000,000 had been actually expended on railroads, a commercial panic set in, followed by the Chartist riots in 1848.

SOME one remarks that the lucky name in this country is James. Gen. Garfield will be the fifth President of that name, his predecessors being Madison, Monroe, Polk, and Buchanan. No other name occurs half as frequently in the list of Presidents. There have been but three Johns—the two Adamses and Tyler—and the only other name repeated is Andrew, which was borne by Jackson and his admirer and unsuccessful imitator, Johnson. The names which occur but once in the list are George Thomas, Martin, William, Zachary Millard, Franklin, Abraham, Ulysses and Rutherford.

THERE are many persons in the West who believe in the curative powers of the mad stone. A man who was bitten by a mad pig near Tecumseh, Neb., traveled all the way to Savannah, Mo., to try the famous mad stone owned by old Uncle John Nelson. The stone immediately adhered to the wound, which is said to be proof positive that the patient's blood was poisoned, and remained clinging to the sore from early morning until sundown, when it dropped off. The patient departed feeling that he had been cured. Uncle John Nelson has owned his mad stone since 1848, and has used it in over a hundred cases where men have been bitten. He avers that it never failed to work a cure.

PRUSSIAN manufacturers and mechanics are combining in an agitation against competitive prison labor. The German empire is the scene of multifarious agitations at this moment; socialistic and anti-socialistic, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, and anti-Russian, against the military system, against free trade, and very decidedly against the importation of American food products. Ten years of the iron rule of Bismarck has failed to realize for Germany the glorious future that was predicted for it. Perhaps Bismarck finds it very convenient to foster the anti-Jewish or any other agitation that will serve to draw attention away from the results of his own administration.

BECAUSE he bore the name of Thomas, a citizen of Halberstadt, Germany, has committed suicide. After the explosion of Thomassen's infernal machine, in the harbor of Bremen, he applied to the Government for leave to change his name, but permission was denied. He was so distressed by this refusal and by the jests he had to bear in consequence that he withdrew wholly from social intercourse and became moody and misanthropic. Finally he determined to seek relief in death, and, after several attempts at suicide which were frustrated, succeeded in hanging himself. He took care, in preparing for his end, to burn up his valuables, so that no human creature should derive benefit from them.

BY far the most accurate estimate of future population ever made in this country, or any other, was made by a man named Watson in 1815. As his predictions were published that year there can be no doubt of the genuineness of his "guesses." He predicted that the population in 1880 would be 56,450,000. Of course he did not calculate on the war, and hence he missed the mark some 5,000,000. To show, however, that it was the war which put Watson off the track, it is only necessary to compare the figures of those remarkable predictions with the actual result. The prophecies were made in 1815, and here is the striking manner in which successive censuses have shown their accuracy:

	Watson's Predictions.	*Census of That Year.*
1820	9,625,000	9,633,000
1830	12,833,000	12,864,000
1840	17,116,000	17,069,000
1850	23,185,000	23,191,000
1860	31,753,000	31,443,000

Here we find that, in 1815, Mr. Watson predicted within 300,000 of what the population of the United States would be in 1870, or forty-five years after the recording of his prophecy! As Gen. Walker says, in speaking of this matter, it almost staggers credulity. "That a man, a mere human being," says Gen. Walker, "should be able to predict fifty years in advance the number of inhabitants in a rapidly-growing country within a fraction of 1 per cent., seems wonderful beyond belief." Had the war not intervened, it is believed that Watson's predictions would have held good in 1870 and 1880. But in 1870 he was ahead of the census nearly 4,000,000, and in 1880 nearly 5,000,000. The losses of the war, direct and contingent, we can never know, but Watson's figures, almost absolutely accurate up to the war period, would show it to affect us the present year to the extent of nearly 5,000,000. That is, had there been no war, the present population of the United States would be about 55,000,000. Watson predicted that the population in 1900 would reach 100,000,000, but Gen. Walker does not believe that it will be over about 80,000,000.

Anecdote of Lord Redesdale.

Early one morning he made his way to the mansion of the Earl of Lucan. He had started for the races, and was dressed in sporting garb, his cap put on awry and a cigar between his lips. He rang at the front door, and the Earl's best man—an exquisite of the first water—answered the summons.

"Is the Earl at home?"

"No, sir! The Hearl is not at 'ome." He mistook the caller for a sportive servant, very likely seeking *hem*ployment.

"Do you know if he has gone to Windsor, my man?"

"No, I don't know hif 'e 'as gone to Windsor. But I'll tell you what I do know: You'd be a doin' of yerself a wast deal o' credit hif you'd honly just run around to the sign o' the Bell an' Crown, hand fetch me a pot of 'alf-an'-'alf."

"*Hall* right, where's your money?"

"Wy—bless you! I don't find money for them as I has to hanswer the bell for. 'Aven't you got a sixpenny bit of yer own?"

"I guess I can find one." And away his lordship went, really enjoying the thing, and shortly returned with a tankard of foaming half-an'-half.

The valet drank it with a keen relish—emptied the pot—and then offered to return it, with:

"There, my good fellow—I'm much—"

But the visitor put the pot back, and cut the speech short with:

"Return the tankard yourself, my man; and when your master returns, be kind enough to tell him that Lord Redesdale called."

His lordship left the dazed and confounded valet supporting himself against the door-post, the porter-pot fallen to the floor, his face the picture of horror and despair, looking for all the world like one who wished he had never been born!

The Rothschilds.

The founder of the great commercial house of the Rothschilds was Meyer Anselm Rothschild, who was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1743. He was intended for the Jewish ministry, but, being placed by his father in a counting-house in Hanover, he showed so great an aptitude for commercial pursuits that, having experienced his honesty and integrity in lesser matters, the Landgrave of Hesse appointed him, in 1801, banker to himself and his court. Nor was his confidence misplaced, for during the sway of Napoleon I. in Germany the Landgrave's private fortune was saved by the devotedness of his banker, whose name had become a tower of commercial strength all over Europe. At his death, Sept. 11, 1812, he left to his five sons not only the inheritance of an immense fortune and unbounded credit, but an unsullied reputation. The firms of the house were extended to Austria, France and England. The third son (Nathan), born in 1777, settled in London, where he died in 1836, his descendants still doing business there. Anselm settled in Frankfort, Solomon in Vienna, Charles in Naples, and James in Paris, where he died in 1868.

"THE HOUSE."

As Viewed from the Galleries.

(From Harper's Magazine.)

From the galleries of the House of Representatives popular government appears to consist of a confused mass of desks and desultory men—the desks littered with books and papers, and the men continually walking about in every direction; of a vast amount of private correspondence, a relay of page boys obeying a Turkish magnificence of clapped hands from this and that member to do his errands, and a monotonous droning by the clerks, together with a minimum of oratory. All this against a dignified background of cigar smoke in the lobbies, and of coat-rooms and barber shops, where Congressmen lounge and joke, or confer on coming measures. It is also apparent, from the amount of work done with the penknife, that the House is determined to have order as to its finger-nails, whatever may be the fate of public business in this respect. You hear some half-audible speaking, but general walking, talking and rustling suggest how Demosthenes, if he had enjoyed the privilege of a seat in this body, might have dispensed with the aid of the sea.

Then a division takes place, and members pour in from the lobbies, the restaurant, the committee-rooms, to pass like a drove of sheep between two tellers. The efforts of inexperienced or unimportant members to get attention are pathetic. One is perpetually swaggering about, but never speaks; another gets up and murmurs, but, being ignored by all parties, sits down, with a ghastly disappointment, and tries to look as if he did not feel he was being looked at; another, with Chadband hair, rises for information, asking, in a bland voice, a question so needless that some one on the other side answers it, to save the Speaker's time, and Chadband, after swaying uncertainly on his toes for an instant, subsides so abruptly that he can't at once recover the use of his limbs sufficiently to steal away toward a cloak-room. Yet at almost any moment, except in the "morning hour" and on "private-bill day," an exciting and masterly discussion may begin, which promptly fills the chairs and enchains every listener. The general demeanor of the House, too, is more business-like, excepting for the amount of preoccupation, than that of the House of Commons. Those who come to look on, with imaginations trained by history and the press, are grieved to go away without seeing a single member spring at another's throat, or even call him a liar. The homogeneity of the faces and persons on the floor is another point for remark. It is clear that Americans are Americans, however wide asunder their abodes may be, and it occurs to one that if the representatives of different sections were to get hopelessly mixed up and changed about the same day, it would produce no incongruity so far as their outward appearance is concerned. To imagine these comfortable gentlemen arrayed, in their frock-coats of identical make, on opposite sides in a civil war, or as the lawgivers of separate confederacies, would be grotesque, if the reality a few years ago had not been so tragic. A few distinctions of East and South and West may perhaps be traced in the physiognomies, but individual peculiarities assert themselves far more strongly. The man of the people, with his indifferent necktie and "well-met" manner; the smug, well-to-do lawyer; the "elegant speaker;" the richest members, with heads partially bald and faces seamed with fine wrinkles, wearing a look of long resignation to the collection of dividends; or the plethoric, rosy-faced man who gains his point by private champagne rather than public speech; the quiet gentleman of refined manners; and the gory antagonist—all these, and other types beside, may be sharply discriminated without regard to State or geographical lines. It has grown to be the fashion to say that Congress accomplishes nothing except to disturb trade, but if that is so, it is not due to idleness. Accomplishing nothing was never before so laborious a task. House members are the busiest people in the country, with their caucuses, their incessant committee meetings, their speeches and preparation, their dense correspondence with constituents, and interviews with visitors.

Burlington Society Notes.

The most stylish purse of the season is made of undressed sealskin, with nothing in it.

A novelty in neck lingerie for gentlemen is made of hemp or manila, and is so worn as to close up pretty snug when the gentleman steps through the trap. It is much affected in Nevada and New Mexico.

The engagement of Johnny Snebbly and Miss Lebechin will be announced as soon as Mr. Snebbly has got a lift in his salary to $11 a week.

Mrs. Isinglass held a brilliant reception in the back parlor of her fashionable hotel on Saturday evening last. She received $5.65 apiece from all her regular boarders except young Mr. Fasboy, who paid her 60 cents and a silver watch, and stood her off till next Saturday for the rest of it.

The fascinating Mrs. Tommary, of North Hill, had a new girl last week; a genuine Swede, imported, that runs at 178 pounds and broke two lamps and a soup tureen the first day in the house.

Miss Diffenback, the accomplished and beautiful cantatrice of West Hill, slapped her old mother over the head with the dish-rag last Tuesday evening, because the old lady wouldn't let her go down and sing in a Dutch chorus at the masquerade in Bogus Hollow. Miss Diffenback has the true temper of a lyric artist and our city will yet be proud of her.

Mrs. Dinkleman read a profound paper before the "American Woman's Society for the Elimination of the B. B. in the B. S." Mrs. Dinkleman said she always got the drop on them when she used corrosive sublimate.—*Burdette.*

Frugal Fare.

The Puritan farmers were remarkably frugal in their diet. They had pease-porridge for breakfast; bread, cheese and beer or cider for luncheon; a "boiled dish," or "black broth," or salt fish, or boiled pork, or baked beans for dinner; hasty pudding and milk for supper, and a constant succession of fruit or berry pies at every meal when the housewife had time to make them in addition to her other cooking, her dairy, washing, mending, carding, spinning, weaving and knitting. Swedish turnips were the staple vegetables. The bread was generally made of corn, barley or rye meal and, if the diet was rather farinaceous than animal, there was less demand for medicine, and a larger, longer growth of men and women than in these degenerate days of luxury and "progress."

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT appears that Hayes has been in the habit of drawing his salary monthly in advance, in order to have the use of the money, and the matter has been kept secret until recently, when somebody at the treasury gave it away. Mr. Hayes was very angry when he found his weakness had been exposed, and has been hunting up the person who told on him with a view to bouncing him out. Whereupon a Washington paper remarks? "And this is the civil-service reformer! This is the man who has prated long and loudly for the need of greater purity and stricter compliance with the laws in all the departments. This is the psalm-singer who affects the society of godly men, and whose sycophantic admirers laud him for the 'purity' of his administration. This, in short, is R. B. Hayes." The same.—*Peck's Sun.*

IT is hardly worth while to call an honorable Senator to account for words spoken on the stump, otherwise Butler, of South Carolina, is on the right track in attacking Conkling for his malignant, outrageous and gratuitous attack upon that State with reference to the census enumeration. Conkling was echoed by the whole partisan press, which was joyous in the mere excuse for firing the Northern heart with the cry that the South was endeavoring to falsify the record in order improperly to increase its representation in Congress. The Superintendent of the Census deprecated any statements of the kind, but his word, which, in ordinary times, would have been received with some regard, was brushed aside and the cry of fraud passed from stump to stump. Since the November election it has been found that the enumeration was wholly correct, a special recount having been made to ascertain.

THE best-provided man in this country just now appears to be Ulysses S. Grant. He starts with an admitted income of from $7,000 to $10,000, which is enough to keep a moderately-temperate man in toothpicks. Then comes Gen. John A. with his bill to retire Mr. Grant with the full pay of a General; and backing the illustrious "sprout" of Illinois is the Assembly thereof, "instructing the Senators from Illinois and requesting its Representatives" to go and get that General's pay for Grant, and no mistake. Comes then the more tangible Philadelphia cash subscription of a round $100,000, which will pay import duty on cigars, while the George Jones fund of $250,000 may be employed in the purchase of those very few meals which the hospitality, the gratitude, and the lion-devouring instincts of the American people permit him personally to arrange for at his own pecuniary cost. Then there are those Arabian stallions, the gift of the Sultan of Turkey. They are better than a Leadville mine as a source of income. People ambitious to cross their stock with the famous strain are also willing to pay roundly for the chance, and so it happens that the receipts from that source are sufficient to pay the limited amount of transportation for which the General has personally to provide. Altogether, it can't be said that he's suffering.—*Chicago Times.*

CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York *Sun*, having been asked by a committee of Howard University graduates to contribute his mite toward the sum now raised to procure a painting of President Hayes, to be placed alongside of those of the Adamses, replied very savagely to the applicant: "I decline to join in such a subscription." He goes on to say: "I am not willing to do anything that may be designed or construed as a compliment to Mr. Hayes, or that may recognize his tenure to the Executive office at Washington as anything other than an event of dishonor. He was not chosen President. He was defeated in the elections, and then a band of conspirators, Mr. Hayes himself conspiring and contriving with them, setting aside the constitution and the laws, and making use of forgery, perjury and false counting, secured for a time possession of the Presidency to which another man had been elected, and, when he got possession of it, his most sedulous care was to repay with offices and emoluments those authorized managers and agents of the conspiracy to whom he had been chiefly indebted for its infamous success. Sooner than honorably commemorate such an event, or do public homage to such a man, I beg you, gentlemen, with your own hands first to destroy the portraits of John Adams and John Quincy Adams in Memorial Hall, and then raze to the ground the hall itself."

THE story that Gen. Garfield had promised to select the Pennsylvania member of the Cabinet from one of three names furnished by Senator Don Cameron is denied by the Lancaster *New Era*, which says it is able to produce the best sort of evidence to the contrary. This implies that Gen. Garfield has written a letter to somebody on the subject, and the somebody is understood to be Mr. Barker, "the original Garfield man." The removal of Rutan from the post of Collector at Pittsburgh was one of Hayes' parting kicks at Cameron, who, by the way, made Hayes by suppressing the Blaine vote of Pennsylvania; but it is not believed that poor Hayes would have thought of giving the kick just at this time without some prompting from Mentor. The treaty of Mentor having been negotiated by Don Cameron, it was surmised for a while that his footing with the new administration would be better than that of some of the other leaders of the Grant forces. It is unfortunate for him that the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature should be undeceived in the very pinch of a struggle for the maintenance of his dynasty. It is Mr. Blaine's turn now. He has the power to revenge a long list of wrongs; and if he does not remember 1876 and 1880 it will be a marvel. The Republicans of Pennsylvania were in both those years heavily for Blaine; but the Camerons had decreed that he should never receive the votes of the State, and he never did.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

TEA CAKES.—One cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, two eggs, two cups (full) of flour, teaspoonful of soda.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Dip each oyster in beaten egg, then in rolled crackers or corn-meal and fry quickly in hot butter or lard.

PUFFS.—Two eggs, two cups of milk, two cups of flour and a little salt. Pour into hot roll pans, and bake in a quick oven. Fill the pans about half full.

COCOANUT COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of milk, one cocoanut and flour enough to roll.

FRENCH LOAF CAKE.—Two cups sugar, half cup butter, half cup of sweet milk, teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, three eggs, three cups flour; flavor with lemon.

LEMON FLAP-JACKS.—One pint of milk, four eggs, juice of one lemon, flour to make a light batter, pinch of soda. Fry in hot lard. Serve with sugar and nutmeg.

FRIED MILK TOAST.—Dip slices of bread in milk, wetting both sides; have some butter in a hot frying pan and fry the bread a delicate brown. Will relish for tea.

PUFF CAKE.—Two cups sugar, three eggs, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, three cups flour. Bake in a quick oven.

POTATO PUFFS.—Two cups of cold, mashed potatoes; stir into this one tablespoonful of melted butter, two well beaten eggs, and one cup of milk or cream. Pour into a deep dish and bake in a quick oven.

CIDER CAKE.—One cup of sugar, half cup of butter, one egg well-beaten, one large cup of cider, one teaspoonful of soda, flour sufficient to make it as thick as pound cake. One cup of raisins can be added if desired.

CREAM COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, two eggs, one cup cream, one cup butter, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful lemon extract or one-half a nutmeg, grated; flour enough to make a dough as soft as it can be rolled. Delicious.

LAYER CREAM CAKE.—Three eggs, one cup white sugar, four tablespoonfuls cold water, one teaspoon of cream, two spoonfuls of baking powder, half cup flour; for the cream, half cup of cream beaten to a stiff froth; add a little sugar; flavor to taste.

WASHINGTON CAKE.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, one and a half cups of flour, one small teaspoonful of saleratus, same quantity of cream of tartar. This will make three cakes. I use half butter and half lard.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three and a half cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of cream, four eggs, one pound of raisins, citron and currants according to means, one teaspoonful of saleratus, spice to taste. Warranted to keep a year.

FRIED APPLES.—Quarter tart apples without peeling; have some nice salt pork fryings, or butter if preferred, and lay the apples close together, skin side down; cover till well steamed; then uncover and brown both sides, turning and watching closely to prevent burning.

FEATHER CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, one teaspoonful of melted butter, one egg, two-thirds cup of milk, two even cups of sifted flour, two even teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda; flavor with lemon. I always sift my cream tartar and soda into the flour. You will be surprised when you make this cake, it is so delicate.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup of buttermilk, one egg, one cup of molasses, half cup sugar, two-thirds cup of shortening, two even teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little water, one teaspoonful of salt, two of ground cinnamon, a very tiny bit of cloves, one even teaspoonful of ginger, one-third of a small nutmeg and flour sufficient to make middling stiff. This will make two small loaves or one quite large one.

SNOW BALLS, WHITE.—One cup of sugar, six tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda, a very little nutmeg, one teaspoonful of salt; mix middling soft and roll out, and cut with a small round cutter. I use my tea canister top, it being just the right size. Fry in hot lard. Have ready a small bowl with a little fine white sugar in it. As you take them from the lard drop them in the sugar and roll around quickly until the surface has a very thin coat of sugar all over it, then lay carefully on a plate. Repeat with each cake separately, adding a little fresh sugar occasionally.

SOUTHERN GUMBO FILA.—Take an onion and cut it up fine; have the lard quite hot, then drop the onion in and let it fry a light brown; dust in two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir all the time to keep from burning, and in a few minutes it will be brown; pour in boiling water as much as will serve the family, allowing for boiling down; have a nice fat chicken cut up, put in the pot and let it boil until tender; take fifty oysters from the liquor and strain it to remove all pieces of shell; put the liquor in a stew pan, let it boil up once, then skim and put the liquor in the pot, season with salt, black and red pepper, also a small piece of garlic; after letting it boil some time, add the oysters; take two tablespoonfuls of fela and dust in, stirring all the time; as soon as it boils once it is ready to serve; always serve with boiled rice.

THE small boy soon grows tired of a new drum. There is nothing in it.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE [illegible]

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ER.

Number 10.

"I'm all Played Out."

ommon complaint. If you feel so, package of Kidney-Wort and take you will at once feel its tonic It renews the healthy action of neys, bowels and liver, and thus the natural life and strength to body. It can now be had in dry or liquid form, and in either always prompt and efficient in —New Bedford Standard.

LEGALS.

of Administration.

given, that the under

IN USE SINCE [illegible] MISHLER HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, causing [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 500 pages, and over 100 illustrations. [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, cures [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patients

Indiana, April 18th, 1879.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and fired up. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 19, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

[illegible]

Auburn Courier ER.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 24, 1 24, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSE
EDITORS.

Constitutional Amend REVIEW.

Now that the subjeANT.
ting the constitutionaCARTER, of Yale Col
again to the people isn President of William
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the constit died in Northampton, aged 85.
the time erable Judge Ezra Wilkinson, of t
Court of Massachusetts, is about
tion. N....The Canal Boat Owners' Asso
the son of New York has adopted a r
ution urging upon the Legislature the ab
olition of all tolls upon west-bound freight.
The Northampton bank robbers—Draper, Leary and Billy Conners—are constantly gu ed by armed men. The bank will give thieves $100,000 for the return of the other curities.....Gen. Herman Uhl, business mana of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, accident shot himself while cleaning a loaded revol He died within half an hour....Charles Colt Treasurer of the Dollar Savings Bank, at Hartford, Ct., whose death is announced, was seventh in direct line from one of the pilgr who came to Massachusetts bay in 1640. Peter Cooper's 90th birthday received fit celebration in New York. He sent a check $10,000 to the trustees of the Cooper tute....A tank of the Standard Oil at Bayonneport, N. J., exploded.

A Lover of Shakespeare.

[Harper's Magazine.]

One of the most noted characters on the border twenty years ago was old Jim Bridger, of Fort Bridger, in Utah. On one occasion he came to New York and was pleased with the theaters, and expressed the utmost delight at a performance of the Midsummer's Night dream. He had no clear idea who Shakespeare was, but conceived and developed the most extravagant admiration for him.

Returning to the fort he sold old stock and supplies to emigrants and other travelers as in time past. One day a man wished to buy some oxen. Jim said he could have any except one yoke, which he had made up his mind to keep at all hazards. In the morning a messenger came to say that the man wanted this yoke, and none other.

"He can't have 'em," says Jim.

"Well, he wants them, and is just a-waitin' for them," said the messenger. "He's a-settin' there readin' a book called Shakespeare."

"Eh," yelled Jim, jumping to his feet. "Did you say Shakespeare? Here——you, give me my boots." He ran to the corral.

"Stranger," said he, "just give me that book and take them oxen."

"Oh, no," said the man. "I only bought the book to read on the way. I will give it to you."

"Stranger," said Jim resolutely, "jest you take them oxen and give me that book." And so the man did.

Jim hired a reader at $50 per month and listened to Shakespeare every evening. All went well until one night, as the reader came to the proposed murder of the princes in the tower. Jim sprang from his seat with blazing eyes, and yelled in thunder tones:

"Hold on there! Just wait till I get my rifle, and I'll shoot the——scoundrel."

His Secret.

A tea peddler, who was holding forth in a town up the river a few days ago, selling a pound of "extra fine Oolong for 80 cents, and giving each purchaser a chromo worth two dollars," found the crowd hanging back and felt obliged to explain:

"I know that some of you are suspicious, and others are amazed. It's a big thing, and it takes you by surprise. Gather a little nearer, and let me tell you how I do it."

The crowd surged up around his dry-goods box, and he continued:

"In the first place, I am consumptive and obliged to travel for my health. Then talking benefits me; I have one uncle in China, another in Japan. They are in the tea business, and they can furnish me good tea at twenty cents a pound. They lose a little at this figure, but when they die I will not be remembered in their wills as an offset. I have two brothers in New York in the chromo business. They furnish me these chromos at fifty cents each, but wholesale them at a dollar and a half. They They lose a dollar on each one they send me, but I furnished them the capital to go into business, and they want to show their gratitude. Therefore—"

He sold a woman a pound of tea, helped her to shoulder a chromo, and finished:

"Therefore, I make ten cents per pound on this tea. That is only a small profit, but yet I donate five per cent. of it to the orphan asylums of this country, and what I can't use up of the balance, I give to preachers. Now pass up your money, get the best tea in the market, adorn your walls with beautiful landscapes, aid orphans and asylums, do good to preachers. Who takes the next."

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

HARDWARE, STOVES, NAILS, &c.

ARDWARE GOODS

Here we are again with a mammoth stock of

UILDING HARDWARE!

SUCH AS

OORS, SASH,
GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS, LOCKS,
HINGES, &c.,

AND NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Those who contemplate building this season will find it to their advantage to buy early, as there will be an advance in the future. We also carry a stock of

Wagon & Carriage Woodwork,

Wheels, Shafts, Poles,

Bent and Sawed Rims,

Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware

IRON & WOOD PUMPS

a speciality. Call when you want pumps and get a bargain at

KIBLINGER & CO'S.

New brick room, Auburn, Ind.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elseweere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

GREAT COST SALE.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to make our last payment and final settlement with the estate of Ernest Vordermark, we will, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st, 1881,

begin the sale of the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods owned by E. Vordermark & Sons, at actual cost price. This will be a rare chance for the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen Co., to secure

GREAT BARGAINS:

in Boots and Shoes. No goods reserved from sale.

Mens' heavy boots	$1 92, 2 18 to 2 28.	Mens' fine kip boots	$2.18, 2.53, to 2.85
Mens' Calf Boots	90, 1 08 to 1 23	Womens' Heavy Shoes	50, 65, to 92
Child's Heavy Shoes	50 65 to 92	Womens' Fine Shoes	1.08, 1.23 to 1.42
Mens' Rubber Boots			2 60

Call early and secure some of the big bargains.

SIGN OF BIG RED BOOT!

32 CALHOUN STREET,

E. VORDERMARK & SONS, Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,
NEW PRICES,
NEW PROPRIETOR.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

WM ELLERY
1071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

RAILROADS

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.
Condensed time card.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1. Fast Ex.	No. 7. Pacific Ex.	No. 3. Night Ex.	No. 5 limit'd ex.
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 18am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 06am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 16
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 2. Morn'g ex	No. 6. N. Y. Ex.	No. 4. At. Ex	No. 8, Line
Chicago lv.	8 [illegible]0am	30pm	5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 53		9 25	2 50am
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	5 55
Lima	4 36		2 38	8 55
Forest	5 48		2 55	10 08
Crestline ar.	7 10	12 35	5 30	11 45
Crestline lv.	7 30pm	12 40pm	6 40am	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15am	7 20	12 35
Orrville	10 06	257	9 23	2 26
Alliance	11 45	4 25	11 25	4 00
Rochester	04am		2 10pm	6 22
Pittsburgh ar.	3 15	7 30	3 15	7 30

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily; No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. Al others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin' AND White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	......
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	......
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	......
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	......
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	......
Newcastle	2 39 pm	......	......
Cambridge City	3 14 pm	......	......
Connersville	3 45 pm	......	......
Cincinnati	6 55 pm	......	......
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 56 pm	......
Louisville	......	......	......
Terre Haute	......	......	......
St. Louis	......	......	......

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis	......	......	......
Terre Haute	......	......	......
Louisville	......	......	......
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 08 am
Cincinnati	8 40 am	......	......
Connersville	11 51 am	......	......
Cambridge City	12 26 pm	......	......
New Castle	1 10 pm	......	......
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

WABASH ST LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:30 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:56 a. m
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr at Logansport,	6:45 p. m

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TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa,

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WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:15; Reading 7:40; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m; Detroit 11:30 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31P.M—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:59; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42 connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:26; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 6:25, p. m.), Jackson, 5 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6 37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:22 Jackson, 9:22 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chiacgo, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:02 A. M.—From Jackson 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37: connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater etc.; Reading 7:03; Montgomery, 7:13; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:05; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 9:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St. on er's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26P.M—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p.m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville 7:36; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 26; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for **Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.** The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address **DR. T. WILLIAMS, 436 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

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TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS,
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Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 10, 1881. Number 10.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John W. Baxter	Clerk
A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor.
L. J. Miller	Treasurer.
Michael Boland	Recorder.
A. P. Folts	Surveyor.
J. J. Latson	Coroner.
W. H. McIntosh	Sup't of School.
D. D. Moody	Representative
Edward Kelham John Shoub Fred. D. Oberlin	Commissioners.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

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WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

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BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo, Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81.

Willard's Hotel Lottery Postponed TO APRIL 7. 1881.

For a Full Drawing.

THE drawing will take place at LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One hundred Cash prizes, each $50	5,000
Five hundred cash prizes, each $20	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One fine Piano	500
One handsome silver Tea-set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Amounting to $369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves $4; Quarters, $2

Remittances may be made by bank check, express, postal money order, or registered letter. Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

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INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

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on the best plans. No POST MORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

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IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

The Vacation of Mustapha.

Now in the sixth month, in the reign of the good Caliph, it was so that Mustapha said, "I am wearied with much work; thought, care and worry have worn me out; I need repose, for the hand of exhaustion is upon me, and death even now lieth at the door."

And he called his physician, who felt his pulse and looked upon his tongue, and said:

"Twodollahs!" (for this was the oath by which all physicians swore.) "Of a verity thou must have rest. Flee unto the valley of quiet, and close thine eyes in dreamful rest. Hold back thy brain from thought and thy hand from labor, or you will be a candidate for the asylum in three weeks."

And he heard him, and went out and put the business in the hands of the clerk, and went away to rest in the valley of quiet. And he went to his Uncle Ben's, whom he had not seen for lo these fourteen years. Now, his Uncle Ben was a farmer, and abode in the valley of rest, and the mountains of repose rose round about him. And he was rich, and well favored, and strong as an ox, and healthy as an onion crop. Oft times he boasted to his neighbor that there was not a lazy bone in his body, and he swore that he hated a lazy man.

And Mustapha wist not that it was so.

But when he reached his Uncle Ben's, they received him with great joy, and placed before him a supper of honey viands well cooked, and piled up his plate like the wreck of a box-car. And when he could not eat all, they laughed him to scorn.

And after supper, they sat up with him, and talked with him about relatives whereof he had never, in all his life, so much as heard. And he answered their questions at random, and lied unto them, professing to know Uncle Ezra and Aunt Bethesda, and once he said that he had a letter from Uncle George last week.

Now they all knew that Uncle George was shot in a neighbor's sheep pen, three years ago, but Mustapha wist not that it was so, and he was sleepy, and only talked to fill up the time. And then they talked politics to him, and he hated politics. So, about one o'clock in the morning, they sent him to bed.

Now the spare room, wherein he slept, was right under the roof, and there were ears and bundles of ears of seed corn hung from the rafters, and he bunged his eyes with the same, and he hooked his chin in festoons of dried apples, and shook dried herbs and seeds down his back as he walked along, for it was dark. And when he sat up in bed in the night, he ran a scythe in his ear.

And it was so that four boys slept with him, for the bed was wide. And they were restless, and slumbered crosswise and kicked, so that Mustapha slope not a wink that night, neither closed he his eyes.

And about the fourth hour after midnight, his Uncle Ben smote him on the back and spake unto him saying:

"Awake, arise, rustle out of this and wash your face, for the liver and bacon are fried and breakfast waiteth. You will find the well down at the other end of the cow lot. Take a towel with you."

When they had eaten, his Uncle Ben spake unto him, saying: "Come, let us stroll around the farm."

And they walked about eleven miles. And his Uncle Ben sat him upon a wagon and taught him how to load hay. Then they drove into the barn, and he taught him how to unload it. Then they girded up their loins and walked four miles, even into the forest, and his Uncle Ben taught him how to chop wood, and then walked back to supper. And the morning and the evening were the first day, and Mustapha wished that he were dead.

And after supper his Uncle Ben spoke once more, and said: "Come, let us have some fun." And so they hooked up a team, and drove nine miles, down to Belcher's Branch, where there was a hop. And they danced until the second hour in the morning.

When the next day was come—which wasn't long, for already the night was far spent—his Uncle Ben took him out and taught him how to make rail fence. And that night there was a wedding, and they danced, and made merry, and drank, and ate, and when they went to bed at 3 o'clock, Mustapha prayed that death might come to him before breakfast time. But breakfast had an early start, and got there first. And his Uncle Ben took him down to the creek, and taught him how to wash and shear sheep. And when evening was come, they went to spelling-school, and they got home at the first hour after midnight, and Uncle Ben marveled that it was so early. And he lighted his pipe and sat up for an hour and told Mustapha all about the forty acres he bought last spring of old Mosey Stringer to finish out that north half, and about the new colt that was foaled last spring.

And when Mustapha went to bed that morning, he bethought himself of a dose of strychnine he had with him, and he said his prayers wearily and he took it

But the youngest boy was restless that night, and kicked all the poison out of him in less than ten seconds.

And in the morning, while it was yet night, they ate breakfast. And his Uncle Ben took him out and taught him how to dig a ditch.

And when evening was come, there was a revival meeting at Ebenezer Methodist church, and they all went. And there were three regular preachers and two exhorters, and a Baptist evangelist. And when midnight was come, they went home and sat up and talked over the meeting until it was bed-time.

Now, when Mustapha was at home, he left his desk at the fifth hour in the afternoon, and he went to bed at the third hour after sunset, and he arose not until the sun was high in the heavens.

So the next day, when his Uncle Ben would take him out into the field, and show him how to make a post and rail fence, Mustapha would swear at him, and smote him with an ax-helve and fled, and gat himself home.

And Mustapha sent for his physician, and cursed him. And he said he was tired to death. And he turned his face to the wall and died. So Mustapha was gathered to his fathers.

And his physician and his friends mourned, and said: "Alas, he did not rest soon enough. He tarried at his desk too long."

But his Uncle Ben, who came to attend the funeral, and had to do all his weeping out of one eye, because the other was blacked half way down to his chin, said it was a pity, but Mustapha was too lazy to live, and he had no get-up about him.

But Mustapha wist not what they said, because he was dead. So they divided his property among them, and said if he wanted a tombstone he might have attended to it himself, while he was yet alive, because he had no time. —[Burlington Hawkeye.

Church Keno.

While most of our traveling men our commercial tourists, are nice Christian gentlemen, there is occasionally one that is as full of the Nick as an egg at this time of year is full of malaria. There was one of them stopped at a country town a few nights ago where there was a church fair. He is a blonde, good-natured looking, serious-talking chap, and having stopped at that town every month for a dozen years, everybody knows him. He always chips in towards a collection, a wake or a rooster fight, and the town swears by him. He attended the fair, and a jolly little sister of the church, a married lady, took him by the hand and led him through green fields, where the girls sold him ten cent chances in sawdust dolls, and beside still waters, where a girl sold him sweetened water with a sour stomach, for lemonade, from Rebecca's well. The sister finally stood beside him while the deacon was reading off numbers. They were drawing a quilt, and as the numbers were drawn all were anxious to know who drew it. Finally, after several numbers were drawn it was announced by the deacon that number fifteen drew the quilt, and the little sister turned to the traveling man and said: "My, that is my number. I have drawn it. What shall I do?" "Hold up your ticket and shout keno," said he. The little deaconess did not stop to think that there might be guile lurking in the traveling man, but being full of joy at drawing the quilt, and ice-cream because the traveling man bought it, she rushed into the crowd toward the deacon, holding her number, and shouted so they could hear it all over the house, "keno!" If a bank had burst in the building there couldn't have been so much astonishment. The deacon turned pale and looked at the poor little sister as though she had fallen from grace, and all the church people looked sadly at her, while the worldly-minded people snickered. The little woman saw that she had got her foot into something, and she blushed and backed out, and asked the traveling man what keno meant. He said he didn't know exactly, but he had always seen people, when they won anything at that game, yell "keno." She isn't exactly clear yet what keno is, but she says she has sworn off on taking advice from pious-looking traveling men. They call her little keno. Peck's Sun.

The Proposed Election Law.

A bill to prevent fraud in elections and other matters in connection therewith, and repealing all laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith, introduced in the legislature.

Mr. Cooper, of Shelby county, presented to the legislature a bill to prevent fraud at elections, a full text of which we give below:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That it shall be made the duty of trustees and inspectors of elections in the several townships, wards and precincts in the state to provide a room adjoining to or near each voting place in this state for the use of the electors for preparing their ballots.

Section 2. It shall be made the duty of each elector desiring to vote to receive a ticket from each political party having candidates to be voted for at said election, if the same be tendered to him, and when so supplied with tickets, he shall retire into said room privately, and out of sight of any person, place the ticket he desires to vote in an envelope prepared for that purpose, and seal the same, and leave the other tickets he may have in his possession in a waste basket or box prepared for the purpose.

Section 3. Said elector shall then proceed to the polls, and present said envelope to the inspector, who shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection he shall receive said envelope with the ticket in it, and put it into the ballot-box in the presence of the other judges, when the name of the elector shall again be distinctly repeated by one of the other judges, in the presence of the clerks.

Section 4. Then the polls are closed, or at any time after 4 o'clock of the afternoon on the day of election when the judges are at leisure, they may open the ballot-box and commence counting the votes, when the envelopes containing the ballots shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the inspector who shall open them as he takes them out, and if two or more tickets are found in the envelope, neither shall be counted for any candidate, but, if only one is found, the inspector shall proceed to read aloud the names of each person printed or written thereon, and the office for which every such person is voted. He shall then hand the ballot to one of the judges, who shall examine the same and hand it to the other judge, who shall string it on a thread of twine.

Section 5. It shall be made the duty of the auditor of state to furnish each county auditor of the several counties of this state with a number of envelopes, fully equal to the whole number of voters in each of the several counties of this state. Said envelopes shall be of uniform size and color, and only large enough to contain the ticket when properly folded, and shall have no distinguishing marks or embellishments.

Section 6. Any elector or other person who shall make any distinguishing marks on said envelopes with pen or pencil, or by folding or creasing, or any other way, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $25 nor more than $50.

Section 7. Provides that all sick or infirm persons or blind persons may select some persons known to them to prepare their ballots for them and hand them to the inspector, or convey them to the polls for the purpose of voting.

Section 8. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

* * *

The best-provided man in this country just now appears to be Ulysses S. Grant. He starts with an admitted income of from $7,000 to $10,000, which is enough to keep a moderately temperate man in toothpicks. Then comes Gen. John A. with his bill to retire Mr. Grant with the full pay of a general; and backing the illustrious "sprout," of Illinois is the assembly thereof, "instructing the senator from Illinois and requesting its representatives" to go and get that general's pay for Grant, and no mistake. Comes then the more tangible Philadelphia cash subscription of a round $100,000, which will pay import duty on cigars, while the George Jones fund of $250,000 may be employed in the purchase of those very few meals which the hospitality, the gratitude, and the lion-devouring instincts of the American people permit him personally to arrange for at his own pecuniary cost. Then there are those Arabian stallions, the gift of the sultan of Turkey. They are better than a Leadville mine as a source of income. People ambitious to cross their stock with the famous strain are also willing to pay roundly for the chance, and so it happens that the receipts from that source are sufficient to pay the limited amount of transportation for which the general has personally to provide. Altogether, it can't be said that he is suffering —Chicago Times,

Suprise Party.

AUBURN, IND., Feb. 28, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER:—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McClellan entertained a few of their numerous friends at their residence, in Jackson township, on Friday, February 25. The party came in the form of a surprise. The suprise was a failure, however, but the party was a success. Below is a list of those who partook of the feast:

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moor, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elson, Mr. and Mrs. James Provines, Mr. and Mrs. Guilford, Mr. and Mrs James McClellan, of Auburn, Mr and Mrs John Sheller, Mrs. C. Grube, Mr. H. Griswold and Mr. H. Wright. The presents were numerous, and highly appreciated by the recipients. The dinner was such as a king would admire, and a more enjoyable time is not to be hoped for The guests came early and adjourned late, and "all felt that it was good to be there." Mr. and Mrs. McClellan heartily thank the friends and neighbors for the honor shown them, and hope that this will not be the last surprise enjoyed under their roof.

School Reports.

SEDAN.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Hannah Wilson, Mila Delong, Eddie Rice, Marion Delong, Perry Delong, Birdy Seidle, George Kruse, Wm. Kruse and Ollie Shauts.

W. J. FRANKS, Teacher.

NO. 9, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the term ending February 26, 1881: Cilla Myers, Rosa Myers, Ada Carnahan, Perry Carnahan, Morton Hilkey, Mary Comeskey, Number of scholars enrolled, 34; average daily attendance, 29. I thank the patrons of the district for the interest taken in the school, and kindness shown toward me during the term.

O. NELSON, Teacher.

NO. 7, UNION TOWNSHIP.

Names of those neither absent nor tardy during the third month: Clarence Cobler, Ida Keller, Marion Miller, Amos Osbun, Oscar Osbun, Frances Osbun and Sherman Shreeve. Names of those neither absent nor tardy during the fourth month: Jane Cobler, Clinton Lanham, Marion Miller, Oscar Osbun, Frances Osbun and Sherman Shreeve.

The following were not absent during the term: Frances Osbun, Sherman Shreeve, Marion Miller, Jane Cobler and Clinton Lanham. Thanks are given to the patrons of the school for their many kind acts and words.

CHAS. A. DUGAN, Teacher.

NO. 5, UNION TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending February 25, 1881. Number of pupils enrolled, 34; average daily attendance, 25; names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Jud Baughman, Ida Baughman, Willis Baughman. A good interest was maintained during the term, which was manifest by the following parents being present at the close of school: Mr. and Mrs. Baughman, Adison Baughman, Mr. Smith, Mr. Sibert and Mr. Oberholtzer. For the kind treatment we received while in the district, we express our sincere thanks to all patrons of the school.

LAURA KERRAN, Teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 7, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending March 1, 1881: Number pupils enrolled, 41; average attendance, 35; per cent. of attendance, 85; names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month: Pearly Boots, Laura Means, Clyde Boots, Lauren Means.

REPORT FOR THE TERM.

No. pupils on roll, 41; average daily attendance, 35; per cent. of attendance, 85; whole number of days of attendance, 3,100, whole number of days of absence, 360, no visitors present on day of closing, 37: pupils neither absent nor tardy during the term: Pearly Boots; Laura Means. S. M. HIGH, Teacher.

NO. 2, KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: David Barnes, Curtis Draggoo, Lydia Long, Ida Long, Jackson Long, Perry Long, Cora Myers, Sarah Myers and Addie Olinger. Names of pupils whose deportment is 100 per cent.: Clara Barnes, Benton Barnes, John Barnes, Mary Barnes, Mollie Clark, Alda Clark, Emma Bolender, Curtis Draggoo, Missouri Imler, Irvin Imler, Lydia Long, Ida Long, Cora Myers, Sarah Myers, Sarah Mixer, Nancy Mixer, Addie Olinger, Abisial Sleppy Nettie Yarde, Frank Yarde, Lettie Bolender, Frank Bolender, Jerry Bolender, Tessie Moody and David Yarde. Parents and those interested in the school, are cordially invited to attend.

M. J. WELLER, Teacher.

"I'm all Played Out."

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—New Bedford Standard.

LEGALS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George Slayman, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, administrator.

February 22, 1881.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of Lewis Cole, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CL. ELSSA COLE,
WILLIAM C. HOXSEY,
Executors

February 24, 1881.
9-31.

$100 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purly Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co. "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

$1000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit $1,000 for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the the throat and lungs, except asthma for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to direction. Sample bottles 25 and 50c, large bottles $1. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggist, or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago Ills. Sold by F. E. Davenport

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address, John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. F. E. Davenport sole agent, Auburn, Ind. 9 ly

NOTICE TO

Contractors and Builders!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Recorder's office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., until 12 o'clock m.,

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1881,

for furnishing all the materials and labor (excepting as hereinafter named) required for the rebuilding of the Auburn high school building, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, which was consumed by fire on the 8th day of November, 1880; said high school building to be completed according to the plans and specifications for the same, furnished by L. D. Grovesnor, architect, of Jackson, Michigan, and which will be on file Tuesday, March 8, 1881, in the Recorder's office in the said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, state of Indiana, and open to the inspection of bidders.

Bids will be received for the work as a whole, with and without a hall in the roof of said building according to plans and specifications on file aforesaid; also separate bids will be entertained for the stone work, for the brick work for the carpenter work, for galvanized iron work, for tin work, for the slating of roof, plastering and painting.

All the work that is to be done cannot be definitely enumerated in this notice, but the bids must be for all work and material required to complete said house according to the plans and specifications aforesaid, consisting of stone work, brick work, carpenter work, galvanized iron work, tin work slating of roof, plastering and painting, except about 300,000 brick and the stone foundation of the building burned as aforesaid, window-sills, water-tables, stone for door steps, eight large outside swinging door hinges, sash weights, etc. of burned building now on hand and on the grounds. Said work to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1881.

All bids to be accompanied by a satisfactory bond in a penal sum to be fixed by the board of school trustees of said town of Auburn, state of Indiana, and at least one of the sureties on said bond to be a resident of DeKalb county; and a certificate from the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the other sureties reside, that the same are good and sufficient beyond a doubt, as provided for in section 1 and 2 of "an act entitled an act to indemnify counties against loss in certain cases and to protect laborers, material men and others from loss by others' contracting for public buildings and work," approved March 14, 1877, chapter 9, page 28. Laws of the state of Indiana, passed at the special session of the general assembly, begun on the 6th day of March, 1877.

Estimates will be made monthly on finished work, and payments made for same less 10 per cent., and said estimates will be paid according to contract.

The board of school trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of school trustees.

JOHN TARNEY, Pres.,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treas.,
JOHN OTTO, Secretary,
Board of School Trustees.

Auburn, Indiana, February 28, 1881.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe used in my practice for [illegible] and an illustrated book of [illegible] pages giving full directions for self-treatment, [illegible]. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

GRANDMOTHER.

Grandmother paces with stately tread
  Forward and back through the quaint old room,
Out of the firelight, dancing and red,
  Into the gathering dusk and gloom;
Forward and back in her silken dress,
  With its falling ruffles of frost-like lace;
A look of deepest tenderness
  In the faded lines of her fine old face.

Warm on her breast in his red night-gown
  Like a a scarlet lily the baby lies,
While softly the tired lids droop down
  Over the little sleepy eyes.
Grandmother sings to him sweet and low,
  And memories come with the cradle song
Of the days when she sang it long ago,
  When her life was young and her heart was strong.

Grandmother's children have left her now;
  The large old house is a shadowed place;
But shining out in the sunset glow
  Of her life, like a star, comes the baby's face.
He lies where of old his father lay;
  Softly she sings him the same sweet strain;
Till the years intervening are swept away,
  And the joy of life's morning is here again.

Grandmother's gray head is bending low
  Over the dear little downy one;
The steps of her pathway are few to go—
  The baby's journey is just begun.
Yet the rosy dawn of his childish love
  Brightens the evening that else were dim;
And, in after years, from her home above,
  The light of her blessing will rest on him.

A GHOST IN THE GARRET.

"This is the garret floor. It's a relic of the past," said Miss Pettigrew. "They do not build such garrets now. The house is more than 100 years old. It was my grandfather's grandfather who built it. By the way," continued the lady, turning on her guest in a sharp and bird-like manner peculiar to her—"by the way, this garret is haunted."

"How delightful! Do tell me about the ghost!" cried the young lady who had followed her into the great room which covered half the large house.

"The ghost, Miss Walker, is a soldier, an officer who was killed by a jealous husband in a duel, which took place here. He walks up and down, trailing his sword after him, and is said to be as pale as death; however, he hasn't been seen for ten years, though the servants are terribly afraid of him yet.

"They sleep," said Miss Pettigrew, "in that half of the garret which is partitioned off, and use the back stairs. They wouldn't come here for the world, so I make a sort of store closet of those shelves there, and feel perfectly safe about my sweetmeats.

"Here," said Miss Pettigrew, opening a little door—"here is still another pair of stairs. They lead to the orchard. It is said that that idiotic lady who caused the duel had them built that her lover might come to the garret without discovery. It may be true. It's evident that they were never built in the original house. Nobody ever uses them now; and they are actually moldering away."

With some difficulty she moved a rusty bolt, and the young lady peeped down the rickety stairs.

"I can fancy the ghost coming up," she said, with a little, soft shriek, as she drew back. "How romantic!"

Descending the large, well-carpeted stairs that ran down the middle of the house, the two ladies entered the parlor, where an elderly gentleman sat waiting. The young lady then addressed him:

"The rooms are lovely, pa, and if Miss Pettigrew will let us come, we ought to be delighted."

Miss Pettigrew gave a polite wave of the hand, which signified that she was charmed to receive such boarders.

"Elsie, dear, go out and get into the carriage," said the old gentleman. "Miss Pettigrew and I will have a word about terms."

The young lady tripped lightly away.

"I have but one condition to make, madam," said the old gentleman, the instant she was gone. "That you will take no single-gentlemen boarders."

"I have one, sir," said Miss Pettigrew, "Mr. Jeffers, 75 years of age, and quite rheumatic."

"Ah! I don't mind him," responded Mr. Walker. "I—I mean— In fact, I have brought my daughter to this quiet place to separate her from a person who is paying his addresses to her, and I am afraid he will follow us."

"Not into this house," said Miss Pettigrew. "My other rooms are filled; two families, mother, father and children; a widow lady and her daughter; and Miss Budwick, principal of a school in ——."

"The place will suit me perfectly," said Mr. Walker. "We'll come over to-morrow morning;" and with a bow he trotted down the path and also took his place in the carriage.

About a fortnight from the day on which she had received her first boarder Miss Pettigrew descended to the dining-room at an early hour, as was her wont, and in a very cheerful mood.

"This is very comfortable, indeed," thought she to herself, "very comfortable. Why shouldn't I turn a penny as well as my neighbors? Certainly my house is full of genteel people, and it's really pleasanter than to live alone." And Miss Pettigrew regarded her well-spread breakfast table with just pride and pleasure.

"Very comfortable, indeed—My goodness!" The latter portion of the sentence did not belong to the former. It was an ejaculation forced from her by the sudden appearance of her two servants, pale as death, hollow-eyed, and with compressed mouths, who, having made each a courtesy, ground themselves against the wall and stood looking at nothing, in a way, as Miss Pettigrew afterward said, calculated to freeze the blood of an observer.

"My goodness!" repeated Miss Pettigrew. "Fanny Ann and Abby Jane, what's the matter? Is the house on fire?"

"No, Miss," replied Fanny Ann.

"Have you seen a ghost?" proceeded Miss Pettigrew.

"Yes, Miss," replied Abby Jane.

"And please, Miss, we can't sleep in that awful place no more," continued Fanny Ann. "If you can't put us somewhere else we must go. We've seen him three times."

"Three nights hand-running," said Abby Jane.

"Why didn't you tell me before?" asked Miss Pettigrew.

"We thought you wouldn't believe us," said Fanny Ann.

"Well, I believe you've seen something terrifying," said Miss Pettigrew, "and I'll see what I can do. Don't mention this to anybody. You'd frighten some of my boarders away, perhaps. I'll talk it over after breakfast, and I'll wager I'll lay the ghost."

Fanny Ann and Abby Jane departed, promising silence, and the boarders ate their breakfast as usual. Afterward, behind closed doors, she heard this narrative:

At 11 o'clock every night for the past week the girls had heard a noise in the outer garret; but, the last three having been lit by a brilliant moon, they had been able to see through a crack in the door, and espied—"as sure as she was a living woman," Abby Jane declared—a ghostly soldier in complete uniform, pacing up and down.

The first time the figure vanished rapidly. The second time it was longer in going, but on the third night they saw it enter by the disused stairway, and heard it speak. What it said was: "Darling, I would die for you! I would risk all to meet you!"

"We could look no longer, Miss," said Abby Jane. "We thought we should take spasms."

Miss Pettigrew rubbed her nose.

"This is unpleasant," she said. "Certainly, the ghost was an officer, and my own Aunt Lydia declared that she saw him. That was before her daughter, Grace, eloped with— Good gracious! I have it!"

"What, Miss?" cried Abby Jane.

"An Idea!" said Miss Pettigrew. "Girls, you may take a mattress on the parlor floor to-night, and hold your tongues until to-morrow morning."

The police force of —— was not large, but that night two of its members stood concealed behind the largest apple trees in the orchard at the east of Miss Pettigrew's house. They were No. 12 and No. 14. These figures glittered on their cap bands.

Within, on the other side of the garret door, Miss Pettigrew, in a flowered dressing-gown, stood listening intently. The moonlight flooded the old garret. Stern and strong of mind as she was, Miss Pettigrew felt a cold shudder run up her spine. It was now a quarter to 11. Soon the old clock in the hall below croaked, rolled and struck the hour. At that instant a faint creaking was heard. A door opened—not the stair door, the one into the hall—and a figure, all in white, stole in and sat down on a great box. It was very ghostly. "Ugh!" shuddered Miss Pettigrew. "I declare I feel scary." Hark! another faint creaking. The door to the mysterious stairway opened softly and a figure entered. It was dressed in a soldier's uniform. It wore a sword, but its face—its awful face, though it bore the features of a man, was of an awful ghostly white, lips and all, enlivened only by two great black eyes, that glared about them.

Miss Pettigrew shivered until the door rattled. The next instant the two ghosts ran into each other's arms. Another instant, and the stair door was opened with a bang, and Officer No. 12 followed Officer No. 14 into the garret, each armed with a club.

"Ghost or not I'm quite safe now," said Miss Pettigrew, and opened the garret door with her kerosene lamp in her hand.

"So we've caught you," said Officer No. 12.

"And we'll find how ghosts like being locked up in jail," said Officer No. 14, as he pulled a wet handkerchief with two holes in it from the ghost's face, and revealed a very pale human countenance, adorned by a mustache which had most-carefully-waxed points, and, under other circumstances, might have been very fierce, indeed.

"And this young woman—your servant, most likely—shall we arrest her along with the burglar? Do you make a charge against her, Miss Pettigrew?"

At these words the female ghost, who had hitherto done nothing but wring its hands, tore from its form the sheet in which it was enveloped and revealed the face and figure of Miss Elsie Walker, who instantly went down on her knees at the feet of Miss Pettigrew.

"He is not a burglar, dear Miss Pettigrew. We were neither of us doing anything dishonest. It's Capt. Slasher, to whom I am engaged. Pa wouldn't let us meet as we wished, so we had to meet as we could, and the dress and disguise were only assumed to save me if we were seen by any one. Don't—don't—don't arrest my Alfred for a thief, when it is only his great love for me that—that—that—"

Here Miss Walker's voice failed her and she became hysterical, and Capt. Slasher was heard to say, rather faintly and nervously:

"Be calm, Elsie, be calm."

"Officers," said Miss Pettigrew, "I am sorry to waste your time, but will you be seated—take some boxes, pray—until I summon another person."

And Miss Pettigrew sailed from the room and returned, ten minutes later, with old Mr. Walker, hastily clad in his dressing-gown, on whose appearance the gallant Captain grew pale, and Miss Elsie wrung her hands again.

"A pretty piece of business, indeed!" said Mr. Walker.

"Yes, sir," said Miss Pettigrew, "pretty, indeed. Here is a decent young man—in the army, I suppose—who is driven to sneaking up back stairs into a garret to pay attention to a respectable young lady who prefers to receive him in the parlor. Now, if that young lady loses her character, whose fault is it, sir? The fault of those who drove her to it. We are old, Mr. Walker, but we have been young. I'm single, but—and Miss Pettigrew drew out her pocket-handkerchief—I have a heart! I should have been somebody's wife twenty-five years ago if I had had the spirit that girl has; but I was meek and submissive—and—no matter. If you really have nothing serious against that young man, hadn't you better let him marry your daughter, Mr. Walker?"

"Perhaps I had, Amelia—I mean, Miss Pettigrew," said the old gentleman.

"You angelic woman!" cried Miss Elsie, casting herself into Miss Pettigrew's arms.

"Sir, I thank you," said Capt. Slasher, who had grown red to the tips of his ears.

"I suppose no charge whatever will be made, then," said Officer No. 12, in an irritated tone.

"Oh! no. This is not a case for charges," said Miss Pettigrew.

"Good-night, then," said Officer No. 14, turning on his heel and departing as he came, but in a huff.

"You may call on my daughter two evenings a week and see her in Miss Pettigrew's presence," said the old gentleman to the Captain. "If my daughter were not motherless this would not have happened."

The Captain shook hands with everybody and followed the policemen. Miss Pettigrew bolted the garret door. Mr. Walker assisted her.

"I thought you did not know me, Amelia," he said.

"You might very well have forgotten me, I'm so dreadfully changed," sighed Miss Pettigrew.

And after these mysterious whispers they went down stairs.

There was a wedding at Miss Pettigrew's that autumn. Elsie was united to her Captain in the presence of all the boarders and many friends. But Miss Pettigrew did not take boarders again the next summer. Before that time came she had changed her name, and had married old Mr. Walker.

"It's rather late in life, Elsie," said she, as she embraced her step-daughter, "but the fact is, your pa and I were old sweethearts, and but for the cruelty of the old folks, who broke the match, I suppose I should have been your mother in reality."

Elsie did not discuss the question. She only kissed her and said:

"You've been my best friend, at all events, dear mamma."

Some Other People.

Cheerfulness is to the mind what sunshine is to the earth—its rejuvenating force. The cheerful people are always young, however gray their locks, dim their visions, or wrinkled their faces. Nay, cheerfulness will keep gray hairs and wrinkles at bay more effectually than any cosmetic or magic wash. It is a talisman which attracts affection and regard to those who wear it. The cheerful person is everywhere welcome, and nowhere out of place. She lights up the darkest day, and has the same genial and stimulating effect as the sunbeam; she makes the best of everything—even misfortune seen through her spectacles does not look so ugly; she anticipates happiness ahead and is sure that trouble will get detained on the way; she sees the silver lining of every cloud, and the first rift; when another murmurs and doubts, she is full of thanksgiving and hope.

The small discomforts of life do not fret her as they do many another. She is the best traveler the world over—heeds jolts on the road only to laugh at them; breakdowns and detentions are only so many novel experiences to her; and we doubt if even a highwayman could rob her of the habit of looking on the bright side of everything. She does not make faces over a poor dinner or a bad bed, but resigns herself to inconveniences so complacently that one might be deceived into thinking her accustomed to them. That she is the most companionable personage, the comfort of her presence attests. Her example is infectious, and we find ourselves groping our way out of the slough of despondency by the light of her countenance.

With many of us, perhaps, cheerfulness is no more a virtue for which we are responsible than a quick ear for music would be, than a Grecian profile, or a fine head of hair. It is bred in the bone with a few of us, just as talent for carpentry, for sculpturing, or versifying is; and as it is reckoned a disgrace to spell badly, but no virtue to spell well, so the talent for cheerfulness, being our birthright, is not so much set down to our credit, but so much subtracted therefrom if we do not develop it into genius. But it is none the less a sweetener of existence, and such a charming thing to meet with in man or woman, that we are apt to treat the owner as if it were a plant of his own selecting and sowing, since we do not stop to inquire how much is indigenous or how much exotic; for though the effect is the same upon the spectator, yet the meed belongs to those who, having no natural inclination toward cheerfulness, have yet succeeded in grafting it upon the barren stock of a despondent disposition, who have been obliged to fight bravely for the sunshine they spend lavishly.

We do not question that cheerfulness is a more certain receipt against the encroachments of disease than the specifics of modern medical science. By examination we should doubtless find that the few who reach the nineties are of a sanguine temper, who wear life like a garland rather than a yoke; who do not wring their hands when their stocks depreciate, but are certain they will rise to-morrow; who, when their case is desperate, do not make it worse by desperation—people who can say—

> "If life an empty bubble be,
> How sad are those who never see
> The rainbow in the bubble!"

Dinner at the White House.

The happy recipient of an invitation to dine with the President, says the correspondent of the *Congregationalist*, is always expected to come attired in dress-coat and light gloves, and, when he has deposited his hat and outer habiliments with the usher, he receives an envelope containing the name of the lady to whom he is assigned for a dinner partner; but the lady receives no intimation of her fate. The President and Mrs. Hayes meet the company in the Blue parlor; and after the gentleman visitor has paid his respects to the host and hostess he is expected at once to seek out the lady assigned to him. The dinner hour is 7, and at that time a procession is formed in two lines, which at once proceed to pass from the Blue to the Red parlor, and from thence to the dining room. To this room, decorated handsomely with flowers, there are two doors; and one procession, to be seated on the same side of the table with the President, follows him and the lady he takes with him, through one door; the other line, to be seated on Mrs. Hayes' side of the table, follows her escort through the other. At the table each guest's name, written in large hand on a card, stamped in gilt with the seal of the United States in gilt, shows the place he is expected to occupy. Under this card, and on each gentleman's plate, is a smaller card having a diagram of the table, with the name and place of each guest. Every visitor can, therefore, see at a glance who his fellow-diners are.

The dishes—meaning the food—are, of course, the best the market supplies; the other dishes—meaning table-furniture—the most beautiful in the country. After dinner there is promenading in the various parlors, and between 9 and 10 o'clock the guests depart, some to their homes, others to a night of ball-going.

GLASS can be readily and neatly drilled with a small drill operated by a bow and kept moist with spirits of turpentine.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTS.

IAGO says: "He who steals my purse steals trash." Iag. must have had a lot of Peruvian money.

PIKE'S Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, has come out as a first-class volcano. In fact, Pike's Peak has spoken.—*Lowell Courier.*

"THE funniest part of a dog's tail is the wag," and the only funny thing about the erysipelas is the humor.—*Syracuse Standard.*

FASHION says: "Gathered waists are still very much in favor with young ladies." They are with young gentlemen also.

WHITTIER says that he has tried "to make the world a little better;" if he has not succeeded, he has at least managed to be awful good himself.

A PHILADELPHIA clergyman who is a great athlete and lover of sports forgot himself once and said: "Here endeth the first innings—let us pray."

BOERS are not by any means confined to South Africa. It is astonishing how many are to be met with on a single day's travel in the United States.

No wonder Philadelphia is the Quaker City. She has 125 undertakers, and they brag about burying 800 citizens each week. That's enough to make anyone quake.

LUCY HOOPER says that Europe knows no more of making pie than it does of liberty, and she never sits down to a table without hankering after something to make her dream of pirates and Indians.

CALINO, who has just returned from Italy, hastens to his friend Prudhomme, and, pulling out his watch, says to him: "I have brought something from Italy that will please you." "Ah! what is it?" "Venice time."—*French Paper.*

A COUNTRY hotel-keeper says science is the thing to run a tavern on. Science proves that growing human beings require more food and protection than mature ones, and he intends hereafter to charge the same price all around for board for men, women, and children.

An English lady advertises her wedding presents, including many valuable articles, for sale in the London *Times.* Poor thing, the old story. He called her best majolica teapot a horrid looking toad and she went back to her mother's.

AFTER a Milwaukee doctor had put in six months' time doctoring a man for tape worm, a darning-needle worked out of the patient's shoulder. The doctor made up his mind that something had to come if the man lived long enough.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AFTER an enthusiastic lover spends two hours' hard labor over a letter to his girl, and then mars its beauty by spilling a drop of ink on it, he first swears in a scientific manner for a few minutes, and then draws a circle round the blot and tells her it is a kiss, and she, poor thing, believes it.

CARVING isn't fun. A young man was invited to carve a turkey at dinner, recently, and before the knife was finally taken from him he had upset a glass of water, wrenched his shoulder, shot the bird across the table into a lady's lap, and nearly jabbed a man's eye out, and it wasn't a touch bird either.—*Albany Argus.*

THE Rev. Julius C. Snowball somewhat bewildered his congregation by saying: "Cistern and brethren, dar will be a called meeting in this building tomorror ebenin." "What's de hour?" called out a member. "Yer can come as soon or as late as yer pleases, provided yer all get heah at seven o'clock precisely."

PARISIAN actresses wear paper lace a great deal. It is tough, soft, and so effective on the stage it cannot be distinguished from real lace. By these intelligent women it is considered the height of folly to wear a lot of costly lace, which may be ruined in a night, when $5 worth of paper looks just as well.

MME. D., a mature beauty, happened to take a swallow of very hot tea while dining out the other day. Her contortions and grimaces drew the attention of the whole table, and judge of the astonishment. She had no eyebrows. The steam of the tea had warmed the artificial substitutes; they had fallen into her cup, and—she had swallowed them.—*French.*

THE Philadelphia *Chronicle* says that 1881 does not resemble a pair of lovers on a sofa because there is one at each end. Certainly not, and besides it would be very wrong for 1881. We must apologize to the fraternity for explaining this apparently idiotic joke, but we feel that we owe it to our subscribers, particularly Scotchmen, strict Methodists, and the undertaking profession. All together then—for one two 'ate one on a sofa or anywhere else. They should love one another.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Made Bald.

Terror, it seems, can take off the hair, as well as turn it. The *Gazette des Hospitaux* gave an account not long ago of a singular case of alopecia.

A girl, aged 17, who had always enjoyed good health, had one day a narrow escape from being crushed by a floor giving way beneath her. She was very much frightened, and the same night began to complain of headache and chills. The next morning she felt restless, and had itching of the scalp.

During the few following days she steadily improved, with the exception of the itching. One day, in combing her hair, she noticed that it came out in great quantities.

Three days later she was perfectly bald. Her general health was good, but her head continued bald, and was still so when seen two years later by the reporter.

Something About Ice.

Beside the fact that ice is lighter than water, there is another curious thing about it which persons do not know, perhaps—namely, its purity. A lump of ice melted will always become purely distilled water. When the early navigators of the Arctic seas got out of water they melted fragments of those vast mountains of ice called icebergs, and were astonished to find that they yielded only fresh water. They thought that they were frozen salt water, not knowing they were formed on the land and in some way launched into the sea. But if they had been right the result would have been just the same. The fact is that water in freezing turns out of it all that is not water—salt, air, coloring matter and all impurities. Frozen sea water makes fresh-water ice. If you freeze a basin of indigo water it will make it as pure as that made of pure rain-water. When the cold is very sudden these foreign matters have no time to escape either by rising or sinking, and are thus entangled with the ice, but do not form any part of it.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A WHISKY skin—a tramp.

A TOWN pump—the village bore.

A GO as you please race—Indians.

A SHOOTING star—a murderous actor.

MEAT and drink—what journalists do.

A HARE-BRUSH—a race between the rabbits.

CHINESE music may be celestial but not heavenly.

IT is sad but true that a man who once becomes deaf seldom enjoys a happy hear-after.

A WELL-DRESSED buckwheat cake wears a flap-jack-et, cut by us daily, with syrup trimmings.

IT is a difficult thing for a dog without a tail to show his master how much he thinks of him.

"ADZECTLY," exclaimed the carpenter, as he cut a slice out of his foot while hewing a log.

THE maiden who adorns the knee of her lover while the gas is turned down is "born to blush unseen."

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* mentions a dam nearly two miles long. The fellow must have stammered.

AN exchange says: "The only kind of cake children don't cry after is a cake of soap." How about stoma cake?

AN Indian brave in Montana, who was convicted of murder, thus eulogized his lawyer: "Too much talk; heap fool."

IF you should happen to need a wheelbarrow soon, and haven't any, just call around and wheelbarrow one for you.

THERE is a young lady in this city so modest that she covers the legs of the chairs in her bed-room.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

WHEN does a lock get ripe enough to pick.—*Lowell Citizen.* In the spring. Give us a harder one.—*Boston Transcript.*

A WOMAN may be said to have undressed kids on their hands when she is putting twin babies in a bath.—*Boston Courier.*

PASSING around the hat is one way of getting the cents of the meeting.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.* But it is a dollarous way.

"WHICH we wish to remark," as the shipper said when he requested the return of goods which were addressed to the wrong party.

> "SPEAK to me love, only speak," he moaned,
>   As he tore his golden hair,
> "I'll speak to you, villain," her parent groaned,
>   And he swept him up with a chair.
> —*Keokuk Gate City.*

A NEW fashion is coming about which will allow ladies to wear imitation pearls, and make it appear that they have grown weary of common diamonds.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"WHAT'S your taste?" asked a Boston house painter of a customer. "I can give you a harmony in green and white, or a sympheny in lavender and brown, or a nocturne in yellow and blue."

THE defeated candidate is like the old bachelor who says he once fell in love with a beautiful young lady, but abandoned all idea of marrying her when he found that she and all her folks were opposed to the match.

OYSTERS that are slightly frozen will make a tame stew.—*New York Herald.* Who wants a tame stew? Let 'em come on in all their native savagery. We are not afraid of the wildest oyster that ever roamed his native forest.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Care of Nails.

Some persons insist that the finger-nails are signs of character. The slender, tapering nail, they say, indicates a refined nature which is sometimes accompanied by a shrewish temper. The broad, stubby nail suggests natural coarseness which may be allied to good nature. Whether these are signs or not, it is true that the care of the nails reveals personal habits as to cleanliness.

Nails may be greatly improved, both in shape and color, by proper attention. The best appliance is a nail-brush used in water softened by the addition of a little borax and really-fine toilet soap.

In well-brushed and well-cared-for nails the little curtain-like rim which surrounds them is well pushed or rolled back, displaying generally a delicate little crescent at the root. The skin of the finger should never be allowed to grow up on the nail.

In paring and trimming the shape given should always be as long an oval as possible. To cut a nail squarely off gives the finger-end a stubby look.

The corners should be carefully and closely cut, and the center left rather long, so as to give the long oval shape.

In cleaning the nails the knife should never scrape off the inner substance of the nail, as this renders the edge opaque and muddy in appearance, whereas it should be transparent.

The nail is susceptible of a high degree of polish by rubbing with the towel when drying the hands.

The habit of biting the nails is one against which children should be carefully guarded. It is ruinous to the very structure of the nail, and once acquired, is one of the most difficult habits to break.

This is evidenced by the fact that some men and women, but more especially men, have a habit of biting their nails when reading or studying, of which they are perfectly unconscious.

Not a few lawyers and clergymen occur to mind whose nails are almost a deformity as a result of this habit.

THE State of Louisiana levies a poll-tax for the benefit of the public schools upon all male inhabitants over 21 years of age. It is a lien on all property of the tax-payer, and employers are liable for the tax of those they employ, provided the service has been for ninety days during the year for which the tax is due. The property of employer or employe, in case of non-payment of the tax, may be seized and, after ten days' advertisement, sold to pay the tax and costs. The tax is never to be less than $1 nor more than $1.50.

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TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE,
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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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STOMACH BITTERS

INVALIDS

Who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

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AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR INTERESTING AND VALUABLE PAMPHLET FOR LADIES ON
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EHRICH BROTHERS,
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NEW YORK.

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MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS

PRICE, $22.

are now regularly made, from STYLE 109 (shown in the cut), the latest and smallest size, popularly known as the BABY ORGAN, at only $22, to a large CONCERT ORGAN at $900. TWENTY STYLES at from $22 to $120 each; SIXTY STYLES at $120 to $200; FORTY STYLES at $200 to $500 and up; cash prices. Sold also for EASY PAYMENTS, from $6.38 per quarter up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having fine quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (three and a quarter octaves) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music generally. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS, being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address

A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
52 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Muller, of Geneva, has made a calculation in which he estimates the number of plant species existing on the globe to reach a minimum total of 250,000.

It is not expected that it will be possible for the Italian Antartic expedition to start before 1883. In the meantime it is intended that Lieut. Bove, the originator of the scheme, should make a preliminary voyage in a whaler to the Southern seas.

The planetary discoveries of 1880 were eight in number, five of which were found by Herr Palisa, Director of the Observatory at Pola. The last was discovered Sept. 30, and raised the total number of known small planets to 219.

Colonel Glukofsky, who has surveyed the ancient bed of the Oxus, is of opinion that the diversion of the river to the Caspian Sea from its present course is quite practible, and a sum of 600,000 roubles has been set apart for the work. Ten Russian engineers, five companies of infantry, and three sotnias of Cossacks are engaged in the operations.

M. Cauvet, in the *Bulletin* of the Botanical Society of France, describes his experiments made to determine the development of carbonic acid by the roots of plants. His result appears to show that roots constantly develop carbonic acid, but that the development is less by night than by day, and that it begins to increase with sunrise, that it decreases about noon, and rises again in the evening, to decrease at midnight.

Mica has been applied to a new use, that of fashioning it into middle soles to boots and shoes. The invention consists of a sheet of mica imbedded in thin coatings of cement, and placed in the boot or shoe under and adjacent to the insole, the upper leather of the shoe lapping over its edges, or next under the filling, or between the filling and the outer or bottom sole, and covering the upper space from the toe to the instep.

The royal engineers have tried the effect of gun cotton in bringing down two old chimneys at the Dockyard Extension Works, Chatham, England. The first was demolished by placing a necklace of gun cotton inside the chimney, the total charge consisting of about four and a half pounds. The second was destroyed by placing six charges of the explosive in the center of the base of the chimney, the total charge weighing twenty-eight ounces. The experiment was very successful. At the instant the electric spark ignited the gun cotton the chimneys became wrecks.

At the Greenwich observatory a very ingenious instrument is in use to record automatically the duration of sunshine during the day. It consists of a glass globe hung in a hemispherical cup of slightly greater diameter, the cup being lined with a strip of paper covered with stencil ink. The globe is entirely exposed upon the roof, and while the sun is shining, acts as a burning-glass, and causes a continuous line to be made upon the paper. This line will be broken, however, as often as the sun's light is obscured by clouds, and thus a record of the amount of sunshine for the day will be obtained.

M. Morids has shown the French Academy a new alimentary substance, called *nutricine*. Raw meat, freed from bones and tendons, is passed into suitable machines with nitrogenized food substances—such as bread, etc.—which absorbs its water, and perhaps form organic combinations with it. The whole is dried in the air or over a mildly-heated stove, and then pulverized and sifted. The powder obtained is grey or yellowish in color, and has an agreeable taste. With fats, albumen or gummed water, solid cakes or cubes may be made of it, to be afterward made into soups, sauces, etc. The substance is very nutritive, and keeps indefinitely if not exposed to moisture or too great heat.

An ingenious Frenchman has devised a game for facilitating the study of geography by children. It consists of a large planisphere map of the globe, accompanied by numerous objects representing animals, plants, flags, costumes, tows and landscapes. These objects, of painted cardboard, stand upright when the small inscription accompanying them is folded back; and each one bears, moreover, a number corresponding to one on the map. Placing each in its proper position, the child quickly becomes familiar with the subject illustrated; if it be a plant, he knows the place which produces it, and its use; if a town, he knows its population, position, etc. The new game has received the approval of the Paris Society of Geography.

Stage Coach Amusements.

A lively writer in one of the Paris journals describes the playful tricks with which the occupants of omnibusses while away the tediousness of a long drive. One will set the others all yawning by means of a series of yawns on his part. Another will secretly bring into the vehicle a small bag full of vivacious snails, which are furtively allowed to make their way to the garments of the unsuspecting passengers. The third joke is taking the silver piece which is passed by a lady to be handed to the conductor, and in a pretended fit of abstraction to carefully insert it into the operator's purse, from which it is released after some discussion with an air of incredulity that the claim made by the owner is unfounded. Or when a passenger of anything like suspicious aspect enters the omnibus one will begin by staring very hard at him, and then, when he is not looking, pull out a notebook and pencil and take notes of him with great assiduity. The other passengers straightway suppose that the note-taker is a detective, and that the other individual is a criminal of some sort, the consequences being that he is regarded with suspicion and repugnance not only during the rest of the journey, but on any other occasion when he may happen again to be ecountered.

Rats Who Enjoyed Fun.

A good rat story is told by a lady who lives in Baltimore, which shows that rats have a kind of humor about them at times which they will exercise even to the extent of forgetting their plundering propensities. In the house of this lady was a child's rocking horse, and every night the rats would jump on the rocking horse and start it rocking, and rock it for hours, seemingly with the greatest enjoyment in the world. At first, hearing the noise, the people couldn't imagine the cause, and didn't know but that the spirits had a hand in it; but when they cautiously peered out and saw the performance it became one of the marvels of the neighborhood to see the rats in their gambols, enjoying themselves, laughing and having their fun rocking the horse.

Washington Etiquette.

Questions of etiquette are sometimes very troublesome in Washington, and all the more because very many of the denizens of that city, who come from distant and rural homes, know and care nothing about etiquette. How little the honorable gentleman from Symmes' Hole suspects, as he is asked to take Mrs. Senator Red Velvet to dinner, that the chair in which he shall sit, and the lady whom he shall hand out have been subjects of long and anxious deliberation. It is easy to call on Wormley, or Welcker, or Pinard, or some other *chef*, and order a dinner for twenty. But who who shall sit where, and shall hand whom?—these are the questions which cause vexation and anguish. A distinguished official gentleman in Washington gave a noble repast in honor of a noted guest. It was ordered of the proper purveyor. "Now," said the host, when he had bade no expense be spared, "I don't know anything about the business of seating people correctly. You must attend to that, too." The purveyor went straight to another distinguished man, who had not been invited to the dinner because it would not be agreeable to some other distinguished man who was invited, and distinguished man number one was immensely amused that he was called upon to seat the guests at a dinner to which he was not himself invited.

It is all the more perplexing because, although Washington is always full of official persons who are really indifferent to etiquette, and who greet it with a hearty democratic laugh, yet because of its official population there has been from the first especial attention paid by experts to the subject. Washington took grave counsel upon it, and Hamilton gave him some canons of behavior in writing, and there is alleged to be a more rigid system of social etiquette among official persons in Washington than is to be found in any circle elsewhere in the country. There are asserted to be due rules for the "first calling" of Senators' wives, and the wives of the members of the Cabinet and of Justices of the Supreme Court. Precedence at table is also a knotty point involving great trouble of soul. Some years ago a Senator gave a dinner to which the Secretary of State was invited. When dinner was announced, the host turned to the senior Senator, the dean of the Senatorial Chamber, and asked him to take the lady of the house to the table. The senior Senator hesitated, saying to his colleague that the Secretary of State was in the room. "Pshaw! we Senators make Secretaries of State," was the answer; and the host insisted that in his house nobody should precede the dean of his own body. *—Harper's Magazine.*

The Brain by Weight.

An article by Miss Nina Morris in the *North American Review* gives a timely value in this country to an important work which Dr. T. L. W. Bischoff, the well-known Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Bonn, has published. This is a special and careful dessertation on the weight of the human brain, which is differenced from all previous studies of the same subject by the enormous amount of material on which its conclusions are based, Prof. Bischoff having examined and weighed not less than 559 male and 347 female brains. He treats his subjects under eight heads: Absolute weight of the rest of the body, influence of age, influence of bodily size, weights of different parts of the brain, connection of the cerebral convolutions and brain weight, and the relation of that weight to intelligence.

In a final chapter he draws his conclusions. The adult male human brain varies in weight between 1,018 and 1,925 grammes, and the females between 820 and 1,565 grammes, a gramme being about 15½ grains troy, and the average male brain weighs about 1,362, the average for women being 1,219 grammes—about 10½ per cent. in favor of men. Bodily size has no apparent relation to that of the brain, as also it has not in the case of lower animals. During childhood and youth and until a man is between 20 and 30 years old, the brain grows steadily, but a woman's brain reaches its maximum when she is about 20; then it remains in statu quo up to the 60th or 70th year, when it begins ordinarily to dwindle. Among civilized races brains are commonly of about the same weight, but in the lower negro races the average is not only smaller, but the weight varies less between the two sexes, and also between individuals.

Prof. Bischoff weighed the brains of ten cultivated and celebrated men, some of whom he found to be below the average, while none reached the maximum, and of the brains of sixteen murderers which he examined, the average was ninety grammes lighter than the ordinary brain, while not one of them attained to the common size. Prof. Bischoff does not, however, believe in the existence of such a type as the "criminal brain," and upon examining 119 ordinary offenders against the law, he found their brains to weigh eleven grammes more than the average, some of them reaching even so high as 1,500 and 1,600 grammes.

Employment for a Youthful Lover.

One of our marriageable young ladies from the suburbs had heard her father say that he wanted a boy to do chores, and as she was leaving the church for home, a forward youth of about 15, with cane in hand and a cigarette in his mouth, thinking himself every inch a man, stepped up to the young lady and with an air of assurance proffered his services as escort, at the same time offering his arm.

"Well, yes," said the young lady, "I believe father has been thinking of taking a boy to bring up, and perhaps you might answer."

The boy sloped at a go-as-you-please. *—New York Mercury.*

A splendid breakfast on the table surrounded by a family of Coughs. They used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and that family now keeps it always on hand and recommends it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

A Romance of British High Life.

Many years ago a young man made his appearance in Stratford, and passed a few weeks at the tavern which then existed to afford shelter to stage-coach travelers. Whence he came, and what was his business, none could guess. Directly opposite the tavern stood the small cottage and forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, said he was traveling *incog.*; but, in confidence, gave her his real name, saying that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married a few weeks after. The stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans. He did so, and the gossips of the town made the young wife unhappy by disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must at once return to England, and must go alone. He took his departure, and the gossips had another glorious opportunity to make a confiding woman wretched. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion. The wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and hope. By the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for home in England. On her arrival in New York she found a vessel splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became mistress of a mansion, and, as the wife of a baronet, was saluted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Stirling. On the death of her husband, many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and wealth of his father; and in the last edition of "Peerage and Baronetage," he is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsom, of Stratford, North America."—*Toronto (Ont.) Globe.*

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

It is very rare that the *Republican* consents to editorially forward the interests of advertisers of what are known as patent medicines, as it does not frequently fall out that we can have positive knowledge of their merits, However, we take pleasure in saying of St. Jacobs Oil, from individual experiment, that it is a most excellent remedial agent, and as such we can heartily recommend it.

Land in England.

Behind the land question in England is the question of habits. The land is held in these great tracts, not for enjoyment but from pride. The brains of men are so equal, under modern facilities of education, that hereditary descent would be inconsequential if it did not have hereditary estate to advertise the fact; and consequently every parvenu in the nobility rushes to buy land at a ridiculous price, so that he can appear on the landscape of the country among the sons of Normans. For the greater part of the year an English estate is not fit to live on, on account of the climate, and there is plenty of land to be had for less than $1 per acre on the steppes of the Rocky mountains more agreeable for hunting, for residence, and for every other enjoyment, than the best land in England.

[From the Galveston News.]

The Madison, (Wis.) *Democrat*, in endeavoring to treat the wounds received by the candidates for the Presidency, wisely prescribes St. Jacobs Oil. Of course we could not expect our worthy contemporary to do otherwise than recommend that famous Old German Remedy—which "heals all wounds but those of love" and soothes all pains—save those of political disappointment.

State and Ceremony.

Gen. Badeau, the long-time friend of Gen. Grant, is a choice *raconteur*, and one of his stories is of the curious working of a law of Congress providing that officers of the United States volunteers who had been mustered out of the service might thereafter wear their uniforms on "occasions of state and ceremony." This was at once put to the test by an ex-Brigadier General, who had enlisted in the regular army as a high private, and who, on the first parade day, appeared in the ranks in his old toggery, epaulets and all, but with his musket on his shoulder. He logically remarked that if that "wasn't an occasion of state and ceremony he'd like to know what in thunder it was!"

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

"I believe," observed a Western Judge, as he adjourned court to attend a convention before which his name was to be presented for nomination, "that office should seek the man, not the man the office. But when the office is seeking the man there is no harm in a man being around where the office is likely to find him without any trouble."

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

If an untruth is only a day old it is called a lie; if it is a year old it is called a falsehood; but if it is a century old it is called a legend.

Pure Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

Rosenthal Bros., Chicago, make the diamond boots and shoes, the best made. Try them.

Vaccine Marks.

An Eastern paper says that no person protected by a good vaccine mark, even if it be twenty years old, need have fears of small-pox.—*Sioux City Journal.*

It was the Chicago *Inter Ocean* that said that; and it was a very unwise and indiscreet remark to make. It will lull many persons into a false sense of security. There is a difference of opinion among physicians, upon this as upon every other question involved in their various schools, but the great preponderance of opinion is that vaccination, as a rule, is not a perfect protection unless renewed at least every seven years.

The conditions vary in different individuals. With some, the system once charged with the vaccine virus forever loses its susceptibility to small-pox, while in others, and the great majority of cases, it loses its power in a few years the exact limit of which also greatly varies. The safest course, and the one now generally recommended by leading physicians, is to re-vaccinate at frequent periods. If it "takes," the necessity for vaccination is demonstrated. If it fails to re-produce a vaccine sore the system is supposed to be properly charged with the vaccine previously administered and the person is liable to no greater danger from exposure to small-pox than an attack of varioloid. But a vaccine "mark" is no guarantee of immunity from small-pox unless it is a comparatively fresh one. The press ought to give prominence to this well-established fact so as to encourage general vaccination and avoid the perils of neglect and over-confidence.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*Traveller.*

A Plain Statement of Facts.

We English have not yet fully realized what utter knaves the ruling Pachas in Turkey are. We solemnly read their dispatches and their state papers as though they were not written with the deliberate intention to deceive, and we ask them to make pledges, as though they would be binding on them. So long as we regard these scamps as anything but a gang of shameless tricksters, ready to sell themselves and their country to the highest bidder, we shall vainly endeavor to handle the Eastern question. There are but two arguments which they understand—money and the stick. If we are not prepared to buy them or to beat them, we should not waste time in negotiations, but withdraw from all communication with them.—*London Truth.*

There Is No Happier Man

in Rochester than Mr. Wm. M. Armstrong. With a countenance beaming with satisfaction he remarked, recently, "Blessings upon the proprietor of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It saved me."

The estimated population of the United Kingdom in 1880 was 34,505,043; increase in that year being 349,917. From 1840 to 1878 7,617,935 emigrated from the United Kingdom. Between the years 1840 and 1879, inclusive, 5,226,459 persons emigrated to the United States.

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Teas in 5 pound caddies, 35 to 44 cts per pound; Green Coffees in 50 pound quantities, 14½ cts to 18 cts per pound, worth 25 to 28 cts. Get price list and buy from the leading tea and coffee house in the West. Formosa Tea Importing Co., Opp. Field & Leiter's Get list for clubs. 88 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and Seminal Weakness cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $20 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $5. "Electric Light," a 34-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 5c.

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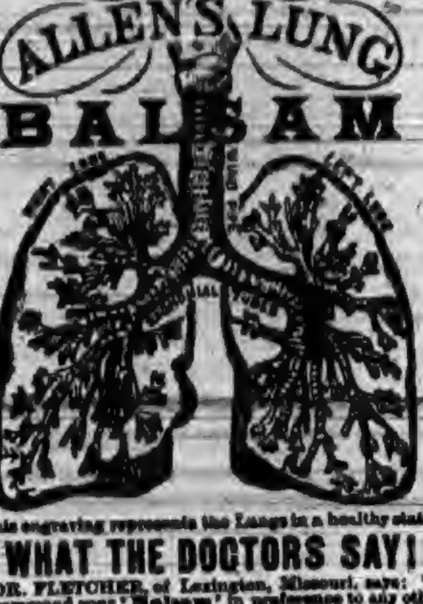

[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

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THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
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Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

Buy your Seeds of A. B. Barnes, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago.

This Beet's all.

SEEDS—Choice selections from the most reliable growers and importers. No old seeds in store. Every variety tested before offered for sale. Special attention given to orders by mail. Seeds shipped by mail or express to any part of the United States. Reference: Home National Bank, Chicago; Furst & Bradley Mf'g Co., Chicago; Kirby, Carpenter & Co., Chicago. Send for Catalogue of Seeds and Farm Machinery. A. B. BARNES, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. } Established 1848
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.
TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL MFG CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure" FOR "CATARRH"
Cures Without Fail. Ask your Druggist for it.
Price of "Sure Cure" and "Insufflator" all complete is only $1.25. Valuable book of full information, 6 cents. Name this paper and address DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

POND'S EXTRACT.
Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.
INVALUABLE FOR
Catarrh, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Headache, Sore Throat, Toothache, Soreness, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c., &c., &c.

CATARRH. POND'S EXTRACT.
No remedy so rapidly and effectually arrests the irritation and discharges from Catarrhal Affections as
POND'S EXTRACT.
COUGHS, COLDS in the HEAD, NASAL and THROAT DISCHARGES, INFLAMMATIONS and ACCUMULATIONS in the LUNGS, EYES, EARS and THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c., cannot be cured so easily by any other medicine. For sensitive and severe cases of CATARRH use our CATARRH CURE (75c.) In all cases use our NASAL SYRINGE (25c.) Will be sent in lots of $2 worth on receipt of price.
Our New Pamphlet, with History of our Preparations, Sent Free on application to
POND'S EXTRACT CO.
14 West 14th St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

Eight Reasons
Why we NEVER sell POND'S EXTRACT in BULK, but adhere to the rule of selling ONLY in OUR own BOTTLES, inclosed in BUFF WRAPPER, on which is printed our landscape Trade-Mark.

1. It insures the purchaser obtaining the genuine article.
2. It protects the consumer in buying Pond's Extract not weakened with water, which we found was done a few years ago when we were induced to furnish dealers with the genuine article in bulk.
3. It protects the consumer from unscrupulous parties selling crude, cheap decoctions to him as Pond's Extract, for any person can tell the genuine from the bottle and wrapper.
4. It protects the consumer, for it is not safe to use any other article according to the directions given in our book, which surrounds each bottle of Pond's Extract.
5. It protects the consumer, for it is not agreeable to be deceived and perhaps injured by using other articles under the directions for Pond's Extract.
6. No other article, manufacture or imitation has the effect claimed for and always produced by Pond's Extract.
7. It is prejudicial to the reputation of Pond's Extract to have people use a counterfeit believing it to be the genuine, for they will surely be *disappointed* if not injured by its effect.
8. Justice to one of the best medicines in the world, and the hundreds of thousands using it, demands every precaution against having weak and injurious preparations palmed off as the genuine. The only way this can be accomplished is to sell the genuine put up in a uniform manner—in our own bottles, complete with buff wrappers, trade-marks, &c.

REMEMBER—The Genuine Pond's Extract is cheap, because it is strong, uniform and reliable. Our book of directions explains when it can be diluted with water and when to be used full strength.

REMEMBER—That all other preparations, if colorless, are mere decoctions, boilings, or produced simply to obtain the odor and without the scientific or practical knowledge of the matter which many years of labor has given us.

REMEMBER, OR KNOW NOW—That all preparations purporting to be superior to Pond's Extract because they *have color*, are colored simply because they have crude and, to unprofessional people using them, perhaps dangerous matter in them, and *should never* be used except under the advice and prescription of a physician.

REMEMBER AND KNOW—That our very expensive machinery is the result of 30 years of experience (the most of which was entirely given to this work) and constant attention to the production of all forms of Hamamelis, and that therefore we should know what we assert, that Pond's Extract is the best, purest, and contains more virtues of the shrub than any other production yet made.

Our New History and Uses of Pond's Extract and other preparations sent free.

LADIES—Read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26, in our book, which is found around each bottle, and will be sent free on application.

Pond's Extract Company,
14 West 14th Street, New York.

If you are Interested

In the Inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

C N U. No. 10

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 10, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN
EDITORS.

LET us hope that no fires will break out in Ohio while all her able-bodied voters are holding office at Washington.

* * *

ABOUT 25,000 troops were in line in the grand procession at the inaugural. It was the most gorgeous affair of the kind the country has ever seen. Truly, we are drifting a long ways from the primitive simplicity of the fathers of the republic.

* * *

THE Porter County Vidette, is still sound on some of the leading features of the financial question, and some of its arguments are unassailable. We believe that, if these questions could be separated from politics, nine-tenths of the people would prefer greenbacks to national bank bills.

* * *

THE new cabinet stands as follows: Secretary of state, James G. Blaine, of Maine; secretary of the treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; secretary of war, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; secretary of the interior, S. T. Kirkwood, of Iowa; secretary of the navy, W. H. Hunt, of Louisiana; postmaster-general, T. L. James, of New York; attorney-general, Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

* * *

THE train on which Hayes left Washington on his return to his home in Ohio, collided with another train at Severn, Maryland, on the B. & O. road. Several were killed, and a large number injured, but of the Hayes party none were hurt, as they occupied a car nearer the rear end of the train. The accident was caused by the engineer on the east-bound train, running contrary to orders. He was among the severely injured.

* * *

WHILE the refunding bill was before congress and likely to pass and become a law, the leading bankers of New York, and some from other places, commenced returning their securities, preparatory to taking up their circulation. The intention was to frighten congress into obedience to their dictates, by creating a panic in financial circles. The trouble lasted but a few days, but it is a disgraceful and dangerous precedent when the money kings combine to control the legislation of the country, and to force such laws as favor them, at the expense of the people.

* * *

CONGRESS had at last succeeded in passing the refunding bill when it was at once vetoed by Mr. Hayes. The bill made it obligatory on national banks to use three per cent bonds to secure their circulation, instead of those bearing a higher rate, and now coming due. This would have saved the tax-payers of the country about twenty-five millions of dollars, but of course did not suit the banks. Hayes, in common with his party, cares more for a few thousand wealthy bank owners than he does for the other fifty millions of tax-payers. Hence the veto.

* * *

IN a recent communication published in the Ft. Wayne Gazette, Mr. Trammell, of Huntington, tells his republican brethren some ugly facts in regard to their course on the temperance question. He claims that his party secured the temperance vote last fall by its abundant professions of friendship for the cause, and by promises to do something in the legislature to abate the evil. Now, the republican caucuses in the senate and house at Indianapolis have refused to fulfill their pledges and entered into an agreement to vote down any and all temperance measures introduced. Their reason for this course is that, as the vote of the state is rather close it will not do to antagonize the whisky element, or the republican party may lose its hold on the state altogether. So the great moral party gets down on its knees for the sake of the loaves and fishes. The strangest thing in the whole matter is that any one should be deceived by these republican professions of temperance. They are not the temperance party and never have been. But with an amount of assurance and self-righteousness that is eminently characteristic of the party, they have always claimed to be the only advocates of the cause. The fact is, and no one can deny it, that there are real temperance men and real anti-temperance men in both parties. The great difference in the two parties is this: If a democrat likes his bitters he don't profess temperance; but the republican party is full of men who daily soak themselves full, and even while in that condition, shout for temperance from the house-tops and street corners. With one hand they put a temperance tract into the hands of the temperance voter, and with the other stick a bottle of whisky into some susceptible voter's coat-tail pocket. If Mr. Trammel is as clear-headed as his communication shows him to be, he ought to have discovered all this before being so completely sold out.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Elkhart has two knitting factories running on good time.

It is reported that F. M. Bacon will return to Garrett soon.

Noble county farmers are again contesting the drive-well rights.

Building promises to be extensive in Ft. Wayne the coming summer.

They have the small-pox in Monroeville. At most other points it appears to be abating.

Eight large buildings will be added to the normal school at Valparaiso the coming summer.

The Michigan Central road is making a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent. on all its passenger rates.

South Bend has 170 factories, employing more than 3,000 hands. These factories yield $7,000,000 annually.

The Goshen Democrat tearfully advises its delinquent subscribers to read up mother Shipton's prophecies about the world coming to an end in 1881.

David Bower, of Whitley county, was struck by a falling limb while felling timber, March 1, and instantly killed. The deceased has relatives in Waterloo.

Hon. D. D. Moody made a most sensible speech in the legislature the other day on the amendment, raising the appropriation of the state normal school from $8,000 to $11,000.

The vote on woman's suffrage in the Indiana legislature stood 43 for and 46 against it, a vote so close as to indicate that the day is not distant when their rights will be conceded to them.

A petition has been sent to the legislature asking that a new county be made out of portions of St. Joseph, Marshall, Laporte and Stark counties. All of which is necessary to make Walkertown a county seat.

Representative Cotton wants a juryman to have $2 per day. He says a farmer is frequently taken away from his harvest-field to serve on a jury for $1,65 a day, and boards himself. He hires a substitute, whom he is obliged to pay $2 per day and board him besides.

Rev. Blakemore, of Middlebury, wants to be consul to Hong Kong, China. He is one of the pious frauds who made political speeches with Bob Ingersoll last fall. Give him a consulate in a warm climate, by all means. The churches do not need such pastors.

Angola is going through the usual experience with patent heaters. By the time these contrivances freeze out a few more schools and church congregations, and burn down a few more public buildings, our neighbors can compare experience with towns in this county.

The Ft. Wayne News has a sensational item to the effect that Jay Gould, and not the new railroad company, has bought up the canal. This, if true, would give the Wabash road possession of a portion of the old canal to prevent any railroad from using it as a road bed.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, of March 3, has this: In the case of the state against Wahjow, the "heathen Chinee," for assault and battery on his almond-eyed friend, Pon Yim, he was fined by 'Squire Woodward $1 and cost, amounting to $17,30. Wahjow thought the 'Squire "too hardee and charges too muchee for fightee Chinaman."

The Garrett Herald announces the death of Mrs. Minnie Kelley, at her home in Chicago. Mrs. Kelley will be remembered by the people of this county as Miss Minnie Sargent, daughter of E. E. Sargent, of the Sargent house in Garrett, and a former resident of Butler. Mrs. Kelley was married in this place last April, and leaves a husband and babe to mourn her loss.

An Italian ship was driven ashore on Coney island, New York harbor, March 4, in the dreadful storm then raging. The crew were seized by a panic when they saw the vessel must go to pieces, and despairing of getting ashore in the heavy surf, four of the men committed suicide by cutting their throats. Of a crew of fifteen men, only one survived to tell the dreadful tale.

Most of our readers will remember the remarkable suicide of James Moon, at Lafayette, a few years ago. Now comes the news of the suicide at Indianapolis of his brother, John C. Moon, who killed himself with a revolver a few days ago. The Journal adds the following: There is a touch of insanity in the family, apparently, for it was his brother James who, at Lafayette, in 1876, constructed a guillotine that worked effectively. All his preparations were made with the greatest care and deliberation. The knife was made to descend with a sweeping motion, and was held up by a string, arranged to snap at a given time by the burning of a candle-flame. When his arrangements were fully completed, he lay down underneath this instrument, spread a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over his face, and while asleep under the effect of the drug, the candle-flame broke the string, the knife curved downward, and his head rolled into a convenient basket.

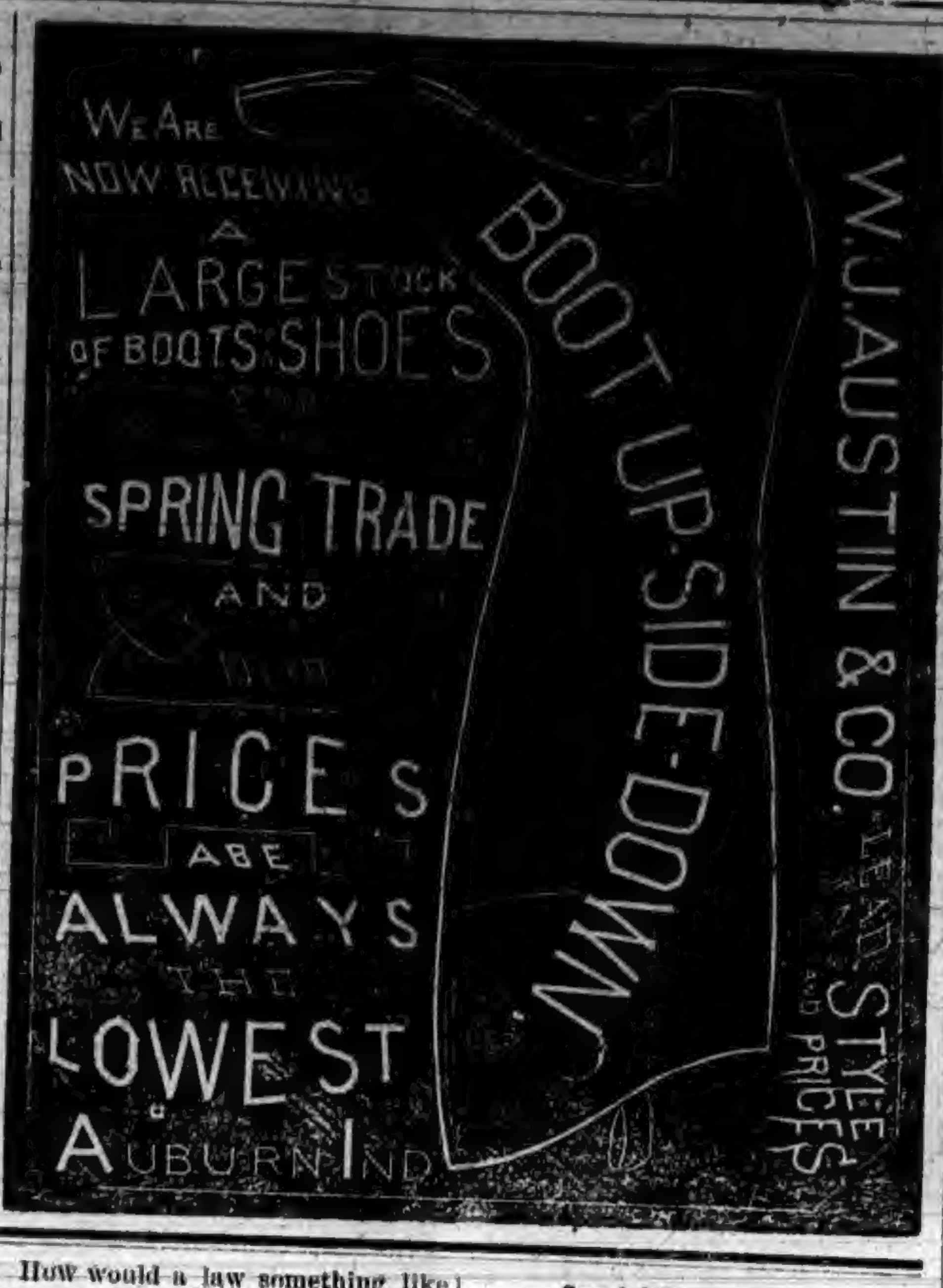

BOOT UP-SIDE-DOWN.
W. J. AUSTIN & CO.
LEAD STYLE AND PRICES

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES FOR SPRING TRADE AND OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST AUBURN IND

HOW would a law something like this do in Indiana: Section 1. "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That any person having the qualifications to vote under the existing laws of this state shall, when he offers to vote, exhibit to the inspector of the election his tax receipt for his last installment of taxes due from him next preceeding such election, and on his failure to do so, shall not be entitled to vote; Provided, however, that if he shall have become of age since the last assessment was made, so that no taxes are due from him, he shall, if he has the other legal qualifications of a voter, be entitled to vote by his establishing that fact before such board by some satisfactory evidence." We believe that a law of this kind would have several good effects, first, if a man is a tax-payer, it is very good proof that he is a bona fide resident; second, it would have a tendency to insure the prompt payment of taxes, and thus save trouble to the officers and penalty and interest to the payers. Besides, a man who does not even pay a poll tax, certainly has but little interest in how the law is administered or who administers it.

* * *

THE Plymouth Democrat has changed hands, Mr. Peed retiring and Mr. McDonald, late democratic candidate for congress, assuming control. The Democrat is an excellent paper, and will lose nothing by the change. The Democrat says: "After fattening on the treasury for years the national banks have entered into a conspiracy to wreck the business of the country rather than submit to what they consider unfavorable legislation. The people will remember this against them, and the day of reckoning is not as far off as they imagine."

* * *

THE loss to the country by Hayes' last veto, that vetoing the refunding bill, caused a loss to the country of more than fourteen millions of dollars. But it saved the banks a little something, perhaps, and Hayes thinks that the main thing. But he didn't veto the River and Harbor bill. That would have saved the people eleven millions. But as the banks were not interested, there was no veto.

* * *

WHERE are those mechanics who were to have higher wages if Garfield was elected? The tariff was to be kept high enough to give them all steady employment, and a better price for work The tariff isn't in such demand as it was before the election, and yet it is the same old tariff, in substance that it was fifteen years ago.

The Illustrted Scientific News.

One of the handsomest of publications is the Illustrated Scientific News, published by Munn & Co., New York. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. Ornamental wood work, pottery, vases and objects of modern and ancient art are finely shown.

The March number contains, among various other subjects illustrated, a full description of the manufacture of paper hangings, with engravings; how the deceptive curve is produced in casting the ball by the baseball pitcher, his attitude, how he holds and handles the ball, all fully illustrated. The number before us also contains engravings of Capt. Eads' proposed ship railway across the Isthmus, and a novel hydraulic railway locomotive.

In addition to all this it contains many valuable recipes for artisans and housekeepers.

This publication will be found instructive and entertaining to all classes but will be best appreciated by the most intelligent. Published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at $1.50 a year, and sold by all news dealers.

Special Examination.

There will be a special examination of teachers at Waterloo, on Saturday, March 19th, and at Butler, Saturday April 2nd.

W. H. McINTOSH. Co. Supt.

School Report.

Report of District No. 2, Butler township. Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy for the month ending March 4th: George Smith, Ida Miller, George Quince, Clara Miller, U. G. Hoffman, Norman Smith, Lydia Wiant, Aaron Smith, John Miller, Elnora Smith, Charles Miller, John C. Noel. I wish to return my sincere thanks to the pupils for the album presented to me by them, and assure them that I will always appreciate it as a token of regard.

F. M. MERICA, Teacher.

NOTICE TO
Contractors and Builders!

Sealed proposals will be received at my office in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Ind., until 12 o'clock m. SATURDAY, MARCH 26th, 1881, for furnishing all the materials, and for building a school house at the center of Jackson township. Said school house to be completed according to plans and specifications now on file at my office.

S. J. BRANDON,
Trustee, Jackson Township.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at administrator's sale, at the residence of the late George Slayman, three miles northwest of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881,

all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household Goods, Wheat, Corn and Oats in the bushel, hay and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE: On all sums under $5.00, cash in hand; and on all sums of $5.00 and over, a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at 8 per cent. from date. Sale to commence at 9-1-2 o'clock a. m.

J. M. BRUMBACK,
Administrator.

9 :t

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court in the case of Surface et al vs Snyder et al., as commissioner will at the court-house, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m. on

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, 1881,

sell at public auction, the following real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen, (13) east, in said DeKalb county, Indiana, upon the following terms: one-third of the purchase price in hand; one-third in one year and the balance in two years from the day of sale, said deferred payments to bear interest. Dated this 4th day of March, 1881.

W. H. DILLS. Com.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
B. GOODMAN.
At the sign of the big Coffee-Pot,
Manufacture of
Galvanized Iron Cornices.
Window-Caps and Sills
Patentee and sole manufacturer of the celebrated
LIQUID CONTAINER!
such as Dinner Buckets, Milk Pails, Milk Cans, Oil cans, Ice-cream Freezers, as well as Tinware of all kinds.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
Having also received letters patent for a hoisting device whereby one man or boy can take up 200 or more feet of gutter in one length. I can do more and better work for less money than by the old style. All work warranted Call on or address, B. GOODMAN, Auburn Ind. Also manufacture and keeps in stock all kinds

MEATS, ETC.
W. L. BROWN. L. B. SHILING.
BROWN & SHILLING'S
New Meat Market
Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.
They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.
Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call.
4tf

First on Deck.
LATEST NOVELTIES
Spring 1881.
NOW SHOWING
In Early
STYLES
—OF—
CLOTHING.
SAM, PETE AND MAX, {TRADE MARK.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS.

Spring 1881.
ROOT AND COMPANY'S
GREAT CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Under entire new management and with a large and increased stock of Choicest designs in Spring
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS
—AND—
Household Furnishing goods
Are now ready for inspection of all parties about refurnishing their houses. OUR PRICES will be found the LOWEST of any house in the trade, and a comparison of styles and prices is cordially invited
New designs in BODY BRUSSELS,
New designs in TAPESTRY CARPETS.
New designs in THREE-PLY CARPETS,
New designs in EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,
New designs in SUPERFINE INGRAINS,
New designs 25c, 35c and 50c CARPETS,
New designs in 60c, 65c, 75c CARPETS.
—NEW DESIGNS IN—
Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Stair Rods, Linens, Druggetts, etc., at special prices.
CURTAIN and Lambrequin Materials,
In Silks and Wool Tapestries, All-Wool Damasks and Terry's, Rich-printed Cretonnes and Sattines, Real Lace Curtains, Nottingham and Swiss Laces, Store and house Shades, Window Hollands, Fixtures, Picture and Curtain Cords, with all other Kinds of Upholstery Goods in great variety.
N. B—Having secured the services of a competent designer of Curtains and Lambrequins, we are prepared to furnish houses, offices, churches, lodge rooms, or public buildings in the most artistic manner, at shortest notice and at the lowest prices consistent with thoroughly good work.
ROOT AND COMPANY.
46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

Everybody buys Goods
AT
Isaac Ochs' Mammoth Store!
THE BOOM INCREAES DAILY.
Mew Stocks Received Daily.
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.
THE BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAR OUT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.
Selling piles of them cheap; cheaper than anybody.
Immense Trade in Clothing, and Why?
Because I have an immense stock, and am selling cheaper than anybody. Biggest line of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Cloaks, and Dolmans in town, at prices
WAY DOWN! WAY DOWN!
STAPLES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Come all ye that want bargains, and I will give them to you.
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

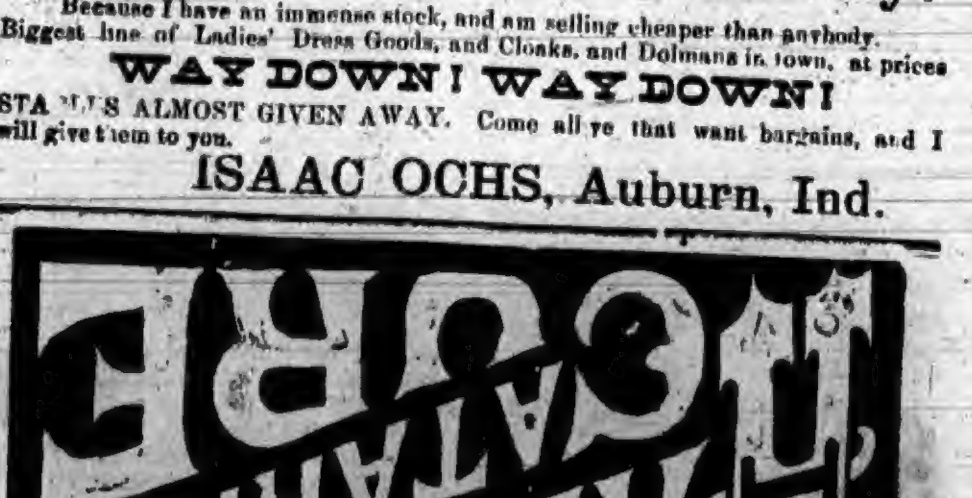

TAKEN INTERNALLY.
$100 REWARD!
FOR ANY CASE OF CATARRH IT WILL NOT CURE.
J. D. Weatherford, of the House A. A. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen, I take pleasure in informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and do not hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh. J. D. WEATHERFORD.
We manufacture and sell it with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE that it will cure any case. Accept no substitute. For sale by all druggists generally. If your druggist does not happen to have it, send to us and we will forward at once.
Price 75 Cents Per Bottle F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O.

ENSLY & HARTER

are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

All Sing.

—Beautiful strains of music attracted the attention of the passers-by, along the court square on Sunday afternoon. No one could imagine where it came from, but a COURIER reporter, who is always on the look-out, after wasting time and patience, found that it was the glee club practising in H. C. Peterson's office. Only that, and nothing more.

—A lady and gentleman from Ohio, came to Auburn Junction last Monday evening, and having a sick child, put up at the S'amets House. The little sufferer gradually grew worse, in spite of the best medical treatment, and died on Thursday, and was buried in the Auburn cemetery. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of all who have been acquainted with the sad facts here stated. They think of remaining here, to be near the remains of their little one.

Another Concert.

The concert fever seems to be still raging, and to keep the entertainment warm, our boys have concluded to give another, one week from Friday night, at Ensley's hall. The object of this is to keep Mr. Calkin as their teacher, and without some public benefit, they can not do so. It is only a trifling sum on the part of each individual, but when taken altogether it amounts to a nice little sum. We hope they will be encouraged.

Mad Dogs.

We hear, from a reliable source, that a mad dog was chased and killed on Saturday evening, near Concord township, in this county. The dog belonged to Mr. McCoy, a couple of miles south of town, and has been running here and there for several days, not known by any one that he was in this condition until the latter part of the week. It is said that several canines have been bitten by this animal, and the owner of each one should be very careful and keep a close eye upon these unfortunate victims. They should be killed immediately after the slightest symptoms are discovered.

—We take the following from a Grand Haven paper of recent date. It will be of interest to our readers and the many friends of Rev. Mr. Johnson generally:

"The meetings in the Presbyterian church during this week have been very interesting, and remarkably well attended. There is unmistable evidence of an increasing interest in those who attend this church. Ever since the Rev. Johnson became pastor of this church the attendance at the services has been steadily on the increase. On sabbath evenings especially the church is completely filled by an attentive and appreciative audience. Our Presbyterian friends will either have to build a larger church, or get a less interesting preacher than they have at present.

—We clip the following from the Ottumwa (Iowa) Times: Mr. J. A. McKay, the gentlemanly construction superintendent, has been laboring under great difficulties, on account of the tardy arrivals of material. We think the bridge company has been fortunate in the selection of a superintendent, as he has shown himself, not only a skillful mechanic, but devoted and faithful to the interest to the company. Mr. McKay's straightforward business ways are appreciated by our citizens and all who have dealings with him. His course here has been such as to gain the respect of all our citizens.

SMALL DOSES.

Gathered Together by Lively Reporters.

—Fish are ripe.

—Sloppy under foot.

—Lots of public sales.

—More of the beautiful.

—The wheat looks green.

—Put away your cutters.

—Election next Tuesday.

—Small-pox at Fort Wayne.

—The roads have broken up.

—Lots of building talked of.

—Mike Long is off this week.

—Go to prayer meeting to-night.

—The grass has begun to sprout.

—Another barber shop talked of.

—Mrs. Rother is visiting in Ohio.

—School reports on the first page.

—The B. & O. time-card is corrected.

—The ice houses will soon be opened up.

—The schools will soon have vacation.

—This weather is made to please the ducks.

—The grand jury had vacation over Sunday.

—The Garrett boys drank water last Tuesday.

—Thomas Beard has returned from Montana.

—Commissioners court is in session this week.

—The coal market is not so prosperous now.

—Cedar creek is getting down to her orginal size.

—Dave Snyder is getting on a lot of new wagons.

—Mich Houston is still building to his meat market.

—John Stacly, of Angola, was in the city Saturday.

—W. B. Adams, of Corunna, was in town Monday.

—Theo. Adams, of Corunna, was in town this week.

—Last Sunday was "tax-day" at the Catholic church.

—Wm. Cochran is limping about with a lame hip.

—Cuppy & Watson have a lot of new buggies for sale.

—Simon Ochs bought 1600 bushels of wheat last Friday.

—Frank Ray and Jim. Hazzard look like twin brothers.

—For fine suits of spring clothing, go to G. H. Gugerli's.

—Who is the legally elected janitor at the band room?

—Will Cedar street be extended through this spring?

—We notice that the Moss telephone has been taken down.

—Saturday last was a busy day. The streets were crowded.

—Spring, gentle spring, etherial spring, trot up a little.

—Root & Company change their advestisment this week.

—You want a live paper, do you? Then take the COURIER.

—Silver-plated ware, knives and forks, spoons etc., at Abright's.

—The back doors of the saloons were tried in vain last Sunday.

—Go to Anderson & Bro's. for the latest style of carriages. 9-tf.

—Call and see Anderson & Bro's. carriages before you buy. 9-tf.

—Dan. Chilcoat, toma hawk Dan., is boarding with Sheriff Leas.

—Did you see the grand jury last week, Billy boy, Billy boy?

—Braun & Shilling drive a nobby team to their butcher wagon.

—About fifty applicants attended the last examination for teachers.

—Best water-white oil, at S Shæfer's, in Citizens' Bank, Waterloo. 9-3t.

—Look not upon the newspaper when it is read. Buy a fresh one.

—Charley Dugan will attend school at Fort Wayne this summer.

—For dry goods, clothing and notions go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 8t 10

—And now the lady pedigogue is looking for a summer school.

—Mrs. Jos. Stafford and Laura Ensley gave us a call Tuesday afternoon.

—Miss Lillie Broach, of Fort Wayne, was visiting in the city Saturday.

—Sim Tarney is complaining of rheumatism in his right shoulder.

—Has the hog ordiance run out, or is the hog running the ordiance out?

—Ladies gold watches and chains, splendid assortment, at Abright's.

—Will that last year's awning stand the scorching sun of another summer?

—Irvin Hoffman is temporarily in the popular dry goods store of Isaac Ochs.

—Another addition of the Jesse James family has landed in Ft. Wayne.

—A man who wears a ten-cent piece on his shirt-front calls it his dime and pin.

—A temperance lecturer could take up a good collection in the city at present.

—Coop Ralston's dun horse exercised himself on Seventh street, the other day.

—Wm. Bittner bought a round-trip ticket to Fort Wayne and back Saturday.

—People are paying their taxes early, while the roads are good. A sensible plan.

—Willis McClellan, who is attending school at Ann Arbor, is home on a visit.

—The latest fashion magazines always on hand at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

—As time is money, one hour spent in Sabbath devotion ought to go a good ways.

—Orwin Shafler was taking a lay off Monday, waiting for some varnish to cool.

—For carriage and wagon hardware, iron and wood work, call on Kiblinger & Co. 9 tf

—Frank Cobbler, formerly telegraph operator at Kendalville, is at home this week.

—From three months to one year's time given on new buggies at Anderson & Bro's. 9-tf

—Wm. Ashelman, one mile east of town, will erect a brick building in the spring.

—Al. Spacht, conductor on the B. & O. road, brother to Jonny, was in town Monday.

—The Garrett boys held up their right hands in the grand jury room Tuesday.

—Fine stock of violins, and other musical instruments, at Abright, the Jeweler's.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co's. is headquarters for buggy-wheels, springs, and axles. 9tf

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's, for your carpets, dry goods, furnishing goods, etc.

—Best Orleans molasses, and syrups, at S. Shæfer's, in Citizens' Bank in Waterloo. 9-3t.

—A large assortment of carriages at Anderson & Bro's., three doors north of postoffice. 9-tf.

—Mr. Stoughdecker is making improvements on his property, on Van Buren street.

—The Corunna band did well at Garrett, and the performance pleased the citizens.

—Call on G. H. Gugerli for perfect fitting suits, of all styles of men's and boys' clothing.

—The finest stationary and box papeteries can always be found at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

—When you have nothing to say, keep mum; a weak defence strengthens your opponent.

—Ed. Orr, of Corunna, came down Saturday, and ordered a new buggy of Eckhart. Aham!

—W. W. Frager, of Smithfield township, intends to move to Hamilton Co., Iowa next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Miner, of Ft. Wayne, are paying a vasit, to their parental home, this week.

—Go to Abright's for fine silver watches. Elgin ans other standard watches, a specialty.

—Billy Little has sold his team, and will probably accept a job as brakeman on the Air Line road.

—Buckwheat cakes are considered the best kind of a liver pad, but the market is exhausted.

—Our force have all had a bad cold, but to-day, we feel as happy as a mule colt in a green pasture.

—Mitch. Houston & Co. have been adding a large refrigerator to their meat market this week.

—The boys have inoffensively given Tom Gross' place of business the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

—Groceries, queensware, glassware, etc., cheap, good and plentiful, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Treasurer Miller is preparing for the boys to come in and pay the first installment of their rent.

—T. C. Elson will sell his personal property at auction, March 18th. Mr. Elson is going to Arizona.

—Frank Less furnishes all the boys complimentary tickets to see the grand jury perform, last Friday.

—We have not heard of any of our republicans who attended the inauguration of Garfield, last Friday.

—Monday we heard the spring notes of the "pee wee," and Tuesday the shrill chirp of the snow bird.

—A gentleman named Frogg is making some stir in California politics. He is a squre-toad democrat, too.

—McQuiston & Ralston's prices:—Granulated sugar 10c per pound, extra C white 9c, extra C yellow 8c.

—Has Elza Shaffer joined the "Mulligan Guards," or why don't we see him up in the office any more?

—Tommy Sprott, our lively collector and insurance agent, is making things hum in his line of business.

—A. D. Goetschius, living two miles south of Auburn, will offer at public sale, cattle and hogs, on March 19.

—Joe Stafford is selling notions on the road, and Doc. Cowan went out with him Monday as book-keeper.

—S. M. High and Frank Scholes, two of the leading teachers of Jackson township, dropped in to see us Monday.

—Miss Mary Beard, of Smithfield, now a teacher in the Pleasant Lake schools, made us a pleasant call on Monday.

—T. J. Cuppy and Miss France Stahl were married last evening. We have no time to spare this morning, and can only wish them a happy future.

—G. H. Gugerli, merchant-tailor, has the best assortment of fancy suitings and dress goods, to be found in the county.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., have the finest stock of spring clothing, hats and gent's furnishing goods, in the market.

—"Love," says a writer, "lightens the heart." It has been known to have precisely the same effect upon the pocket book.

—The Presbyterian society will give a maple sugar social, in the basement rooms of the church, on Friday evening, March 18.

—Those who contemplate building will do well to call on Kiblinger & Co. before buying hardware, doors, sash and glass. 9tf

—Spencerville boys must not be so premature when they come to see our girls. Wait until that other fellow gets the bounce.

—Several of our young ladies will teach their first term of school this summer. Sixteen dollars a month and board 'round.

—Horsemen must remember that we have the material for executing the best style of horse bills of any shop in the county.

—Who knows anything about the election on the subject of the constitutional amendments? It must be a still hunt this time.

—And now "they say" that another of our fair maidens will go to Fort Wayne and throw herself into the matrimonial noose.

—The Fort Wayne log men, who have been working here all winter, packed up their traps and left for Avilla Monday.

—Major Sprott, who has been under the weather for a couple of weeks, is out again. We are glad to see the old major out again.

—J. W. Squires, of Corunna, is reading medicine with Dr. Mercer. We prophesy for J. W. a successful career in his chosen profession.

—We extend a cordial invitation to everybody to call and see the COURIER office. Ladies should call on Thursday while the presses are running.

—Sherm. Hollister started on a run for Fort Wayne Tuesday, but abandoned the idea when he reached the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets.

—George Foster was the only man in town who was not up before the grand jury, but then George don't drink, and the grand jury had no use for him.

—McQuiston & Ralston will sell you best white granite unhandled tea cups and saucers for 45c a set. Look at their dishes and glassware before you buy.

—Arbuckles Ariosa Roasted Coffee 18c, extra Japan teas for 50c and 60c, extra mess mackreel (trimmed) 10c, mess mackerel 15lb kits for $1.00. 3t

—The town of Butler was over here Saturday by special invitation of the—ahem—grand jury. There was one subpœna sent over with 47 names in it.

—The best assortment of memorandums, blank and miscellaneous books, wall paper, window curtains and fixtures always on hand, at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

—The next regular meeting of the Auburn Historical Society will be held at the art gallery next Thusday evening, March 15.

D. J. SWARTS, Pres. MRS. WILLIS, Sec'y.

—While Sherm. Hollister was cleaning off his portico last Sunday, a shovelful of snow got in John Bear's way, and he gracefully bunted it to one side.

—A good many of the boys are on the anxious seat just now on account of being invited by the grand jury to come in and uncork themselves and tell what they know.

—Joe Beugnot came over from Hicksville Saturday, to see the b'hoys, and, on being told that the grand jury excitement was a-bilin', made his exit in a hurried manner.

—The band boys are determined to have Mr. Calkins become a resident of Auburn, and are using every endeavor to secure for him a permanent "posish" at some paying job.

—The saloon-keepers did a "moral" business last week. What a wonderful commotion six men can scare up, while they are locked in a little room at the court-house.

—In the language of the Republican, we neglected to mention last week, that Mr. Hollopeter received a bad sprain about his ankle, and is compelled to use crutches.

—The most pleasant and prompt cough remedy is Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Children cry for it. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents.

—W. C. McGonigal is home temporarily, from the far west. Of course he called on the COURIER to chat of old times. Mac. looks well, evidently the mountain air agrees with him.

—John Bunch and French Pete had a fight last Saturday night, and the former came out victorious. Pete only got in one lick, and that was accomplished by using a step-ladder.

—People who are choice in their language will please not say hereafter that this is a "cold snap" or a "cold spell." The proper English for the occasion, is that we are experiencing a polar wave.

—We are always pleased to recommend a good article. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup never fails to cure a cold or cough in a short time. Try it. Only 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

—Fred. April says that the democratic papers down south are solid goods, but those published here are sugar-coated. Bah! Who is Fred. April, and what does he know about democratic papers?

—Several horse buyers have been in town this week, making some light bids on our horses. DeKalb county is getting a good stock of steeds, and buyers will find out that it takes money to "let the mare go."

—Jim. Hazzard was released from jail Tuesday. It is certainly wonderfull how man will end. Instead of the high-toned, aristocratic Jim., as he used to be, his general appearance looks more like that of a boot-black.

—It will pay you to call on us, and see those cheap sets of the library of universal knowledge, from the American Book Exchange, as well as many other books that are offered at a bargain, including Knight's History of England, in two volumes cloth, at only three dollars, at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

—Last Saturday was a beautiful day to sleigh ride, and it seemed as though everybody was enjoying what is supposed to be the last run. Old Sol came out in full costume toward evening and Sunday morning, and mud took the place of the beautiful.

—We have received the Evening Star, published by Pecks & Mays, at Hot Springs, Arkansas. There is a good display of talent in the editorial line, but the general make-up of the paper does not appear as bright as some other stars we have seen.

—Jim Rodenbaugh got sick one day last week, and was unable to go home in his every day way of going to his meals. The hacks were all spoken for, and Jim procured a couple of experienced drivers and landed safely at his destination with his own conveyance.

—We notice material for a new dwelling house on the corner of Jackson and Second streets. Ike Jones is going to have it erected, and just as likely as not, he intends following in the footsteps of his brother hardware clerk across the way—the cage before the bird.

DIED.—At Danville Hendricks county Ind., on March 5, of typhoid fever, Miss Florida Jackman, aged 22 years.

Miss Jackman has been a teacher and is well known in this county, her people being among the prominent citizens of Smithfield township. Her untimely death casts a gloom over a large circle of friends.

—Rev. A. D. Rowe, a missionary from India, will lecture at the Lutheran church, on Friday evening, of this week. He has with him, a number of idols and other articles belonging to idol worship. Also native women's dresses and fancy embroidery work, done by Hindoos. These will be shown. All are cordially invited. Lecture free.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice, at Auburn, Indiana, March 5, 1881: Della Brooks, Samuel Chickering, H. Crookes, John Gockley, Vie Henderson, John Harkey, Benjamin Hurraw, Ettie Lochmer, Frank McKinley, James Monroe, Will. A. Place, Mary Raub, J. L. Smith and Rebecca Thomas.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—There was a bad mash up on the B. & O., a short distance west of Milford junction, Monday night. A broken rail threw a freight train off the track, and the second section ran into it, badly smashing seventeen cars, mostly empties. Blackburn, a brakeman was slightly injured, and fireman Wm. A. Dock was badly scalded, but with good care may recover. One of the engines was a 40-ton mogul.

Yankee Grocery.

28 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

Coffee A. Sugar	9c.
Coffee C. Sugar	8c.
Granulated Sugar	10c.
Rio Coffee—choice	14c
Rice 3 lbs	25c.
Tomatoes 3 lb. can	12c
Corn, best, per can	15c
Crackers per lb	5c
Teas	45, 65 and 75c
Mackerel 5 lb can	55c
Lemons per dozen	20c
Pumpkin—3-lb. cans	12½c.
Condensed milk—Swiss	20c.

Agent for Pleasant Valley Wine Co's. pure Clarets, Catawbas, Port and Champagnes. Standard goods only sold, and every article warranted. Stock to select from, is large. Goods delivered at depot free. On teas in lots of five pounds, 5c discount on each pound.

Commissioners Court.

The time up to Tuesday evening was taken up in allowing claims, hearing road petitions, etc. Wednesday, liquor licenses were granted to Adolph May, of Butler; Thos. D. Gross and Henry Basheller, of Auburn; Geo. Behler, of Garrett, R. Blum, of Garrett, J. W. Gettings, of Corunna.

Read! Read!

If you are a reader, and want good standard works at a low price, you cannot do better than to select from the catalogue of the American Book Exchange, which, with any book you may select, will be furnished on short notice, at the published price, by calling on their agents at this place, M. B. Willis & Co., south room in bank building. 10-2w.

For Sale.

We have several small tracts of desirable real estate for sale on easy terms. For further particulars, call on, or address, 8-4t.

J. M. BRUMBAUGH & SON,
Corunna, Indiana.

—For bibles, albums, pictures, pocket-books, novelties and notions of any kind, call at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

Court.

Thursday—Mrs. Susannah Delamar was granted a divorce from her truant Joseph and both parties are happy.

Mrs. Valera Spurgin was duly unmarried from Abraham, for reasons which were deemed sufficient by the court.

Jonathan Fair and Francis Powell were each charged $10 and costs for disturbing a lawful meeting. The remainder of the day was consumed in arguing motions, discharging rules, etc., etc.

Friday—Jas. V. Hazzard, ex-cashier of First National Bank of Auburn, was tried for embezzlement before Judge Carpenter and was acquitted. Prosecutor Peterson and P. V. Hoffman for the state, Ross & Hartman for defendant.

Frank Emerson who has been in jail for six months was discharged on swearing that he had no property.

A Mrs. Rogers from Waterloo, made application to have her three boys sent to the House of Refuge at Plainfield, (14 miles from Indianapolis) which was ordered by the court, and Sheriff Leas took them there the fore part of the week.

Saturday no court.

Monday was taken up in arguing demurrers and settling issues.

Tuesday—Divorce in case of Jacob Marks vs. Adeline, granted to plaintiff.

Chas. Hoopingarner, of Butler, plead guilty to four indictments for violation of liquor law, and was fined $20 and costs in each case. "Gee whiz."

Wm. Rainier, of Auburn, plead guilty to three indictments for allowing minors to play billiards in his saloon and was fined $5 and costs in each case. "Ouch."

Wm. Groscop plead guilty to two indictments for allowing minors to play pool in his saloon, and was fined $5 and costs in each case, and one of $10 and costs for violating the liquor law, and the end is not yet.

Sunday Happenings.

No funerals.

The Baptists are holding a protracted meeting.

The Sunday schools flourished more than ordinarily.

Fred. Yesbera did not sing in the Presbyterian choir.

There were no services at the Methodist in the evening.

The congregation was very large at the Presbyterian in the evening.

The hats were passed around and received their usual contributions—nickels and buttons.

The average high toned youth took back seats. They will go forward after the spring styles of clothing arrive.

Pleasure riding was not indulged in very extensively, although several of our rural chaps, with a Cincinnati buggy and the fattest horse in the place, were making the mud fly, regardless of expenses, down Main and up Jackson streets, the better part of the day.

The day was beautiful overhead and a large number of pedestrians were walking to and fro, from early morn till night. The prominent corners on Main street were crowded with old men, the middle aged and the youth, and the hearty welcome of the spring-like day was generally enjoyed and appreciated.

The sermon delivered at the Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Thos. Doggett, of Bryan, Ohio, was well received, being in the popular opinion of the audience, one of the best that has been listened to from this pulpit for a long time. The reverend gentleman commanded an easy flow of language, a graceful motion in his gestures, and talked decidedly to the point and with the exception of the affectation used in words of more than one syllable, he has certainly chosen his natural avocation.

Waterloo.

—Frank Gerber of Ligonier, was in town Friday.

—For the best nickel cigars, go to Brand & Duncan.

—Miss Jennie Ryerson, of Ft. Wayne is visiting with Mrs. Barns this week.

—Ira J. Shook is now employed as night watch at the Lake Shore depot.

—Wilson Shull left last Sunday night, to take a position as musician in a circus.

—H. J. Myers, the baker, has moved into his new quarters in the old post-office building.

—Bassett, the jeweler, talks of trading his residence for property in the west part of town.

—A certain young man threatens to thrash like Mannheimer, for squeezing his girl's hand at a dance.

—A bible agent, who boarded with Charlie Gillett's folks a short time, left the other day, and forgot to settle up.

—The M. E. social will be entertained by Mrs. Ezra Patterson, on Wednesday afternoon and evening of next week. All are invited.

—Miss Florida Jackman, daughter of Wesley Jackman of Smithfield township, died last week at Danville, Ind., where she was attending school.

—Some sneak thief broke into Mr. Morell's shop last Thursday night and stole three pairs of boots and a pair of shoes. It will be lively, if Phil. gets his eye on him.

—The teachers' meeting on Saturday, was well attended. Interesting papers were read by Mr. Coe, Mr. Grubb, Miss Kester, Miss Clark, Mrs. Lamport and the Superintendent.

—The young people of the Presbyterian church, took in $31.71 at the oyster supper. It was a great success, and reflects much credit on the management. Try again.

—We admire the judgment of the rascal who broke into Phil. Morell's shoe shop. He knew where good work was to be found, which proves that even a thief likes a good pair of boots.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A New York dispatch says that Feb 25, 1881, will be a memorable day in the history of Wall street. The lull that followed Sherman's announcement to purchase bonds was followed by a fall that bordered on a panic. All through the afternoon stocks fell. The excitement was intense. On Wall, Broad and New streets small groups of excited men gathered discussing the situation. On almost every face there was anxious expression, and many a hand that took tape trembled with excitement. The conflict between the banks and the Government seemed to favor the former, for accordingly as the banks received their checks for bonds that they sold to the Government, just so soon were they deposited with the Sub-Treasurer to retire circulation. Meantime the market continued to fall, and the minutes to the closing of the day were anxiously counted. Money was 1 per cent. bonus over night. The banks refused all loans, and were calling in their loans as rapidly as human industry could. In addition to the call for $25,000,000 of bonds made the previous day, Secretary Sherman authorized the Sub-Treasurer at New York to disburse $10,000,000 for 5 and 6 per cents., at par and accrued interest. This caused a temporary buoyancy, and prices recovered 1 to 4¼ per cent., but during the afternoon there were reactions and rallies until the last hour, when the trading was enormous, and the downward movement so rapid as to amount almost to a panic. The decline for the day ranged from 1 to 14½ per cent. Money was stringent, the rate for call loans being 6 per cent., ¾ to 1½ per cent. per diem added; even at this figure solid mercantile houses were unable to obtain the amounts they required. Exchange fell so low that foreign transactions were virtually suspended. The losses were enormous, and that no failures occurred is strong evidence of the soundness of business and the solvency of dealers.

E. C. Hayden was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for murdering his wife. He requested permission to examine the gallows, and instructed the hangman how to pinion his arms. In the calmest manner possible he declared himself innocent.... Lottery and policy dealers in New York have actually been forced to suspend business. Robert Dunn was fined $1,000 and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for selling lottery tickets.

The threatened panic in New York has been averted. The purchase of bonds, by order of Secretary Sherman, threw $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 on the street and loosened the money market, and the arrival of several millions more from outside cities almost completely restored confidence.

Charles Merrill, of China Village, near Augusta, Me., killed his mother and concealed her body in a haymow until it was frozen, when he cut it into pieces. Part he burned and the rest he buried in the snow. On being arrested he confessed his crime, coolly relating the circumstances....Fire destroyed the car-shops at Laconia, N. H. The loss is $60,000, and 250 men are thrown out of employment.

Two tramps were burned to death on the cinder dump of the rolling mill at Paterson, N. J., where they had gone to sleep.

THE WEST.

Bartley Campbell's greatest work, "My Partner," is the feature during the present week at Haverly's Chicago Theater. The cast is almost the same as that engaged in the last presentation of the play there. Louis Aldrich appears as Joe Saunders, and the remainder of the cast is first-rate, including several names well known to Western amusement lovers.

Vigilantes at Albuquerque, New Mexico, took from jail and hanged to a tree Faustino Guittero, implicated in the murder of Col. Potter. This is the fourth lynching for participation in this crime....P. W. Strader, who formerly represented the First Ohio district in Congress, died at Ashtabula. He was for many years ticket agent of the Little Miami railroad..... The eighteenth annual report of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company shows that the company has 1,061 miles of road in operation, and that the common stock has been increased 11,160 shares in the last year. The gross earnings from all sources amount to $7,687,225, an increase over the previous year of $1,931,548. The net earnings were $3,625,402, an increase over the previous year of $919,245.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* had an interview with a prominent furrier from Michigan, at Miles City, who says that the buffalo are becoming extinct at a rapid rate, and gives it as his opinion that of the 31,000 killed near Miles City this season only 20,000 were slaughtered for their hides.... A new company, under the Presidency of James F. Joy, has purchased the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, paying therefor $150,000.....Jordan Thomas, a mulatto barber, has eloped from Lancaster, Ohio, with Lucretia Watts, said to be a very handsome white girl.....Eleven spans of the bridge across the Arkansas river at Kinsley, Kan., were cut away by floating ice. ....On the ground that a Chinaman is not a white man, Judge Moran, of the Criminal Court of Chicago, has refused naturalization papers to a native of the Celestial empire.

At St. Paul, on the evening of the 1st inst., while both houses of the Minnesota Legislature were in session, fire was discovered in the dome of the Capitol, and in two hours nothing remained of the building but the walls and smoking ruins. The alarm was given in the Assembly and Senate none too soon. When the doors of the former were thrown open, and the cry "Fire!" raised, it was followed by a blinding cloud of smoke, and many members rushed for the windows, while the occupants of the gallery stampeded out through the halls. Owing to the fire burning downward, the contents of the executive offices on the lower floor, which were not in the vaults, were saved. The records of the Supreme Court are all saved, although the valuable and extensive law library is lost. The library and relics of the State Historical Society were also destroyed. ....A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was derailed near Macon, Mo., and about a dozen passengers received slight injuries. A wrecking train en route to the scene of the accident, with thirty-six persons on board, was thrown through a bridge into a creek, a distance of twenty feet. Dr. Wood, one of the physicians on the train, was killed instantly, and George Sewick, Frank Lock, Walter Jury and Walter Hallet died soon after of the injuries received. John Connor will hardly survive, and the thirty other persons who were on board the train were more or less injured.

It has developed that Frank J. Wright, a reputable lawyer of Westminster, Md., was recently hanged in the mountains of Colorado by a band of vigilantes, for the alleged theft of mules which he had purchased from a stranger....At Bisbee, Arizona, James Jourdan, a saloon keeper, shot and mortally wounded Ben Hogan, a noted prize fighter.

The depot and hotel of the Burlington road, at Galesburg, Ill., caught fire from a defective flue and were totally consumed, the loss aggregating $30,000. The guests of the hotel barely had time to escape.

THE SOUTH.

John Vonderheide was hanged at Shelbyville, Ky., recently, for the murder of Rebecca Johnson, a colored girl, near Brownsboro, Oldham county, Ky., on the 21st of July of last year.

Thomas Skelton, the jailer at Hartwell, Ga., was murdered by the only prisoner in his charge, Henry Hill, a negro....In the trial of Col. Cash, the South Carolina duelist, for the murder of William Shannon, the jury failed to agree.

The tug Minnie Hunt exploded her boiler at Baltimore, killing Charles Hunt, the engineer, and James Moore, the fireman....A fire at Franklin, Va., burned $150,000 worth of property.

The death is announced of ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland. He was one of the City electors in 1844, represented Maryland in the peace congress in 1861, and was called to the Gubernatorial chair by the Union party. His residence near Baltimore was burned by the Confederate forces. He was Surveyor of the port of Baltimore under President Johnson. —**A cabin** on the farm of Dudley Hunter, near Shelbyville, Ky., burned, and three children, who had been locked in the house by the mother while absent at a neighbor's, met with a horrible death in the flames....A negro, while attempting to drink water out of a bucket, at Bradwell, Ky., got his head fastened in the vessel and drowned before assistance could reach him.

WASHINGTON.

The funeral of Senator Carpenter took place at his late residence, all the prominent officials in Washington being present. The Rev. Dr. Paret read the burial service. The pall-bearers were Senators Logan, Conkling, Cameron and Cockrell, and Representatives Tucker, Lapham, Page and Hazelton. Mrs. Carpenter and her son and daughter were escorted to the carriage by Gen. Sherman, and following them was the aged mother of the dead Senator. The remains were laid temporarily in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Between Feb. 19 and March 2, the deposits of legal tenders for the purpose of retiring circulation amounted to $18,069,970.

Judge Folger's claim for $185,296 as commission for the sale of revenue stamps while he was Assistant Treasurer at New York, has been disallowed by the United States Supreme Court, to which he had appealed from the Court of Claims. This finally disposes of the case.

The monthly public-debt statement, issued on the 1st inst., is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 202,266,550
Five per cents		469,320,650
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,565,050
Refunding certificates		782,750
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,674,935,000
Matured debt	$ 6,598,725	
Legal tenders	346,741,711	
Certificates of deposit	7,965,000	
Fractional currency	7,144,413	
Gold and silver certificates	54,425,740	
Total without interest		416,276,865
Total debt		$2,097,810,590
Total interest		15,353,999
Cash in treasury		233,208,176
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,879,956,413
Decrease during February		11,843,155
Decrease since June 30, 1880		62,215,862
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,795,597
Debt on which interest has ceased		6,598,725
Interest thereon		760,293
Gold and silver certificates		54,425,740
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		7,965,000
Cash balance available March 1, 1881		160,662,822
Total		$ 233,208,176
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 233,208,176
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		646,235
Interest paid by United States		49,528,566
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,079,707
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,193
Balance of interest paid by the United States		34,793,666

POLITICAL.

A Washington telegram says: "Representative Hurd, the leading spirit of the new free-trade organizations, says the purpose is to push forward vigorously and organize Democratic free-trade clubs all through Ohio for a State election this year. Mr. Hurd says free trade will be the Democratic issue in Ohio, supplemented by opposition to the concentrated power of national banks."

Gen. Garfield arrived at Washington on the morning of the 1st inst., accompanied by his mother, his wife, his daughter Mollie and his sons Irvin and Abram, and was welcomed by Col. Bob Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies. President Hayes, after an interview with Gen. Garfield, issued a proclamation convening the Senate in special session March 4. The new President, after mature deliberation, thought it would not be wise to advocate a departure from the established precedent, and delay the session until the election of a successor to the late Senator Carpenter.

GENERAL.

Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent from New York to the West, through the Children's Aid Society, 813 homeless ones, at a cost of $11,000.

Archbishop Cazeau, of Quebec, is dead. He greatly distinguished himself in the Irish famine of 1847 by aid to immigrants and the protection of orphans....The loss of the brigantine Isabel is reported from St. Johns, N. B. All hands are supposed to have perished.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., says that coast has been visited by the severest gale known in sixty years. Many vessels were wrecked and considerable loss of life is reported.

FOREIGN.

Edmund Yates, the journalist and novelist, is about to start a new afternoon paper in London. Henry Labouchere has purchased an interest in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.....Parnell is suffering from nervous prostration, and has gone to Paris to recuperate.... News comes by way of London that peace has been concluded between Chili and Peru.

Gen. Colley's forces have suffered another crushing defeat at the hands of the Boers. The engagement took place at Spitzkop, a high position near Laingsnek which the British had occupied, and the fighting was desperate. The Boers charged up hill four times, and were about to abandon their effort to dislodge the British when the latter were forced to retire because their ammunition had not been taken to the extreme summit. There were heavy losses on both sides, but only 100 British escaped. Gen. Colley is reported killed.... Princess Augusta Victoria, bride-elect of the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived in Berlin Feb. 26, and the following day the religious ceremony of the marriage was performed in the chapel of the Royal Castle. A grand court reception was held afterward in Whitehall, followed by a state banquet, at which the Emperor toasted the bride and bridegroom....In the ceremonies connected with the celebration of the birthday of Victor Hugo, at Paris, a procession estimated to number 300,000 marched past the residence of the author and were saluted from the window.

At the request of a large number of Irish landlords, who are about to evict defaulting tenants, the Orange Emergency Committee will endeavor to supply Protestant tenants from Ulster and elsewhere. Evictions of a most distressing character are in progress all over the Green Isle. In one case the furniture of the parish priest of Kilkeman was thrown into the street; in another instance a woman struck the bailiffs and cursed the landlord, while the aged and sick were laid on the roadside..... Fifty armed men visited several houses in Kerry, Ireland, and compelled the farmers to swear that they would pay only Griffith's valuation for their land. They also stole forty guns and some money. Two members of the Land League have been arrested in connection with this raid....Later advices from South Africa are to the effect that a lack of ammunition was not the cause of the British defeat. Gen. Colley overestimated the strength of his position, and left a vital point poorly defended. The Boers, with consummate military tact, discovered his mistake and took advantage of it.... It is reported that preparations have been made by the British Government to evacuate Candahar at the end of March....Tokio, Japan, has been visited by another terrible conflagration. Eleven thousand houses were burned and 30,000 people rendered homeless.

The Arms bill was introduced in the British House of Commons by the Home Secretary on the 1st inst. It prohibits the possession of arms without license, authorizes the search of houses from sunrise to sunset, and empowers the authorities to regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The act is to remain in force five years. It was declared urgent by a vote of 395 to 37, and passed....Childers, the British Secretary of War, stated in the House of Commons that in Gen. Colley's battle with the Boers he had 88 killed, 122 wounded, and 50 taken prisoners.

Gen. Roberts, who is to succeed to the command of the British troops in South Africa, has left London for the seat of war. The troops under orders for the Cape will increase the force there by 5,000. The body of Gen. Colley has been delivered to the British..... A Paris cablegram announces the death of Drouyn de L'Huys, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first Cabinet of President Louis Napoleon, and afterward under the empire. He served as Ambassador to London, and represented France in the conference of Vienna.

In the course of the debate on the Arms bill in the British House of Commons, Dillon said that if the tenants were to be disarmed the landlords should be treated in the same manner. If he were an Irish farmer he would keep a rifle with which to shoot his landlord: He wished the Irish had proclaimed civil war. Dillon was called to order for his language, and Lord Harcourt, replying to him, said he had uttered sentiments that would bring horror and disgust to the mind of every honest man. Healy interrupted Lord Harcourt repeatedly, charging him with uttering untruths, and was finally named by the Chair and suspended by a vote of 233 to 15.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the United States Senate, on Friday, Feb. 25, bills were passed constituting Atlanta, Chattanooga and Indianapolis ports of delivery. The bills for assay offices at Deadwood and in Arizona were reported favorably. Mr. Beck presented as a substitute a measure authorizing the issue of $20 notes of the United States in exchange for gold coin, the latter to be used for no purpose but the redemption of the notes. Bills for the erection of Government buildings at Clarksburg, W. Va., and Minneapolis, were passed. The Agricultural bill, as amended by the Senate committee, was taken up and passed. There was some discussion of Voorhees' bill to protect innocent purchasers of fraudulent patent rights, but no action was taken. The Committee on Commerce added $835,000 to the amount appropriated by the River and Harbor bill as it passed the House. Of the increase Wisconsin gets $100,000, Michigan $31,000, Minnesota $25,000, Indiana $40,000; $25,000 goes to improve the harbor of Vicksburg, and $35,000 to improve the Missouri river from Kansas City to its mouth. The bill as amended was reported to the Senate. The greater part of the executive session of the Senate was consumed in debate concerning the Alabama Attorneyship. It was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, but was finally confirmed by a small majority. The House of Representatives remained in session all Thursday night without coming to an understanding on the Apportionment bill. Several propositions were made by one side or the other, but all were rejected. Finally, about daylight, a compromise committee was appointed, and a recess taken until 10:30 o'clock. After recess, resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Carpenter were adopted, and the House adjourned. The session of Friday began at 11 o'clock. Two or three unimportant measures were passed, and the House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill. Mr. Goode moved to insert an item of $200,000 to establish coaling stations on the Isthmus of Panama, and the debate on this subject occupied the remainder of the session.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Feb. 26, Mr. Burnside made a strong speech in support of the Monroe-doctrine resolution recently reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. No action was taken. The River and Harbor bill was considered in committee of the whole, all the amendments proposed by the Committee on Commerce being agreed to. Among these was one raising the appropriation for South Chicago to $50,000, at the request of Mr. Logan. The bill was reported to the Senate, and, after a long debate, passed by a vote of 32 to 12. Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Logan, Pendleton and Cockrell were constituted a committee in relation to the obsequies of the late Senator Carpenter. Bills for the relief of settlers upon absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, etc., and to authorize a charge for melting or refining bullion when at or above the standard, were passed. The House of Representatives went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill, debate on the pending amendment to appropriate $200,000 for coaling stations on the isthmus being limited to twenty minutes. The amendment was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Springer, an amendment was adopted appropriating $8,000 for the purchase of Ingalls' portrait of the late Thomas Ewing. The remainder of the session was occupied in consideration of the bill, which was finally reported to the House, the previous question seconded, and the main question ordered. No vote was taken. The services in honor of the late Fernando Wood were postponed until 8 o'clock Monday evening. A recess was then taken until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The Monroe doctrine resolution was referred to in the Senate on Wednesday, Feb. 28, Mr. Eaton announcing that he would press the resolution to a vote. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell worthless vessels and place the proceeds to the credit of a naval construction fund was recommitted. A bill giving any medical, pay, or engineer officer who has served, or may serve a term as chief of a bureau of the navy, and whose name has been on the navy register thirty years, the relative rank and pay of a Commodore on the retired list, was passed. After some further business, Mr. Windom obtained the floor and, anticipating his intention by twenty-four hours, addressed the Senate in support of the Monroe doctrine resolution. A bill was passed appropriating $70,739 as payment of the claim of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, of the privateer Gen. Armstrong, which was sunk by the British fleet in a neutral harbor during the war of 1812. President Hayes sent a message to Congress accompanied by a report from Collector Merritt, of New York, in reply to Senator Conkling's resolution as to the enforcement of the civil-service rules in the New York Custom House and postoffice. Collector Merritt's report sets forth that all permanent appointments have been conferred in accordance with the civil-service rules, adopted by him when he took charge of the office; that promotions have been made on the ground of length of service and efficiency alone and that the efficiency of the office has been increased. The Senate adopted the conference reports on the Legislative, Postoffice and Indian Appropriation bills, and passed a bill for the survey of public lands in Lucas and Ottawa counties, Ohio. The House of Representatives met in continuation of Saturday's session, and proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. That striking out the provision for the purchase of the private papers of Gens. Bragg and Polk, and that appropriating $200,000 for coaling stations on the Isthmus of Panama, were agreed to. The House then went through the motions of adjourning and reassembling for Monday's session, and proceeded with the consideration of the bill. The amendment requiring our representatives to the monetary conference to insist upon the recognition of silver was rejected. The bill finally passed. Mr. Reagan moved non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill and the appointment of a conference committee. This was agreed to. An attempt was made to call up the Funding bill, but it failed. Mr. White proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of claims for property injured or destroyed in the late war. Eulogies upon Fernando Wood were delivered at the evening session. There are 1,664 bills and resolutions pending in Congress.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, March 1, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the consideration of bills for railways or ship canals across the isthmus. Bills were passed: To establish a life-saving station at Louisville; to dispose of Osage Indian lands in Kansas, and to open a portion of the Fort Ridgely reservation to Minnesota to homestead and timber-culture entry The Japanese Indemnity bill, directing the payment of $1,463,224 to Japan, came up and was discussed, but no action was taken. There was a bare quorum present at the evening session. The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to, and several House bills were taken up and passed. In the House, the General Deficiency bill, the last of the appropriations, was reported. The Senate amendments to the Agricultural appropriation were concurred in, one of which gives $10,000 for the investigation of pleuro-pneumonia. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were agreed to, making the appropriation $11,141,800. Mr. Acklen's title to the seat from the Third Louisiana district was confirmed. A struggle then ensued over the Funding and Apportionment bills. The House refused to consider the latter, but the Funding bill was finally taken up. Mr. Conger raised the point of order that the Senate amendments must be considered in committee of the whole, but the chair overruled it. Without acting upon the measure, the House took a recess. On reassembling the consideration of the bill was resumed, and Mr. Conger raised more points of order, which were regularly overruled. Mr. Tucker demanded the previous question upon all but four of the Senate amendments, and it was carried by a vote of 109 to 60. The amendments were concurred in. Attempts were made to modify the remaining amendments, but they failed, and, after a struggle which lasted until 12:45 a. m., the House took a recess, leaving three of the Senate amendments to be disposed of.

The Senate took up the Sundry Civil bill, on Wednesday, March 2, to which the Senate committee had added $2,119,000. Most of the amendments were agreed to without important debate. Mr. Bayard offered a new amendment, authorizing the Secretary to use surplus money for the purchase or redemption of bonds. It was adopted without objection. An amendment offered to the bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse President Hayes for the amount he paid out of his own private purse ($3,350) to meet the expenses of the Wayne MacVeagh Commission to Louisiana in 1877 gave rise to a lively discussion, participated in by Beck, Bailey, Conkling, Jones and Thurman. Beck and Bailey favored the amendment, and the latter took occasion to say of President Hayes' administration that there had been no better or purer one for fifty years. Conkling made the amendment the occasion to give the President a hit, sneered at the Commissioners as tourists, and ridiculed the item. Thurman humorously requested that the amendment be allowed to go over till the next Senate could act on it, and then John Sherman, who was one of the promoters of the commission, could defend it against the ridicule of Conkling, and Wayne MacVeagh, the prospective Attorney General, could give his opinion on the legality of the item. After some more discussion the amendment was tabled by a unanimous vote. A vote on the amendment appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of the papers of Confederate Gens. Bragg and Polk resulted in its defeat. The bill was finally passed. The Funding bill was received from the House and signed by the Vice President. An attempt was made to go into executive session to act upon the contested cases, but the Republicans, in view of the fact that many of their number were absent, opposed and finally defeated it. The House of Representatives met in continuation of Tuesday's session, and the struggle over the Funding bill was resumed. Mr. Tucker demanded the previous question on the Senate amendment authorizing public subscriptions for the new bonds and certificates, but there was no quorum voting. Under a suspension of the rules, the Deficiency bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Tucker then returned to the attack, and after a good deal of filibustering on the part of the Republicans, succeeded in obtaining concurrence in the remaining Senate amendments. All other amendments proposed were rejected, and the bill passed. Mr. Carlisle then moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill amending the Funding act so as to conform with the amendments proposed by the Ways and Means Committee. After some debate the motion prevailed and the bill passed. The Speaker then signed the enrolled Funding bill, and the House adjourned.

An attempt was made in the Senate on Thursday, March 3, to replace the Funding bill, adding to the Deficiency Appropriation bill an amendment embodying all the main features of the vetoed act, but leaving out the objectionable fifth section. Objection was made to the addition as not being germane to the bill, and it was ruled out. The Senate, after an animated discussion, passed the amendment appropriating $165,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify the Ponca tribe of Indians for losses sustained by them in consequence of their removal to the Indian Territory, to secure to them lands in severalty on either the old or new reservation, in accordance with their wishes, and to settle all matters of difference with these Indians. The Japanese Indemnity bill passed the Senate by a vote of 46 to 6. The bill directs the payment to the Government of Japan of $1,463,224. Of this sum $248,000 is to go as a prize to the crews and officers of the United States ship Wyoming and the steamer Takiang. In the House, the Apportionment bill introduced by Mr. Cox, amended by the insertion of 319 members instead of 307, passed by a vote of 145 to 113. Several Democrats voted with the Republicans for the number inserted. The veto message on the Refunding bill was received from the President and read by the Clerk. Mr. Tucker moved that the message be printed and laid on the table for future consideration. Carried. The Sundry Civil bill, which appropriates $21,579,000, passed the House in the form in which it was reported from the conference committee. Mr. Singleton, at midnight, made the point of order that the 4th of March had arrived, and all legislation after that hour was illegal. Nothing of importance was done after that hour, a general good time being indulged in, and the floor of the House being given over to a scene of the utmost confusion. A recess till 10 o'clock was carried about 3 a. m.

The Agitation in Ireland.

A recent cable dispatch from London says: "Private letters show considerable improvement in Ireland. 'Boycotting' fails, the reign of terror is reduced to narrower limits, tenants are beginning to pay rents long withheld, while the hold of the League on the people is already loosened."—A Dublin dispatch states that "Lord Annerly's threat to evict all tenants on his Longford estates, and take into his own hands about one-third the entire county, has directed attention to the black shadow of eviction which is looming over a vast number of farmers in Ireland. The tenants may at present be divided into three classes: First, those who are willing to pay, but are afraid to; second, those who can pay, but will not; third, those neither able nor willing to pay. The first class are very numerous. They already show signs, as Dillon says, of giving way. The second class, it is presumed, will follow the example of the first, but in respect to the third class it is feared great difficulty will arise with those who cannot pay. Under the Coercion bill it will be impossible to resist eviction. The tactics which have worked so successfully heretofore will be utterly useless now, because every person resisting a process-server or bailiff will be liable to arrest on the spot and imprisonment for eighteen months without trial."—A late Paris cablegram says, Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly had a long interview with the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris at the Episcopal Palace. They were received with great courtesy. The Archbishop appeared to take a lively interest in the state of Ireland. He earnestly counseled moderation, and deprecated any departure from legal agitation. Mr. Parnell seemed satisfied with the result of the interview.—Mr. Parnell has addressed the following letter to Victor Hugo:

PARIS, Feb. 24.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: The nobility of heart, the deep sympathy with human suffering, and the exertions in favor of oppressed nationalities which have distinguished you throughout life encourage me to invoke your powerful advocacy in behalf of the suffering Irish people. The question is not a sectarian question in its present aspect. It is a purely social question. It is the cause of 5,000,000 of workingmen struggling for justice and for the right to live by their labor in their own land, against a small and privileged class, foreign in their origin, foreign in their aspirations, and supported in their injustices and tyranny by the force of a foreign nation. What have been the results of the domination of this class? They are written in the history of recurring famines, decimating generation after generation. No human words can paint the miseries and sufferings which have been witnessed even by the youngest among us. Millions have been driven from their homes in despair. Hundreds of thousands have perished miserably of hunger in a land teeming with food. Half of our population exist constantly on the verge of famine, while 10,000 landlords, many of whom have never seen Ireland, riot in extravagance and luxury on the confiscated product of the people's labor. It is against the system which has produced the evils that we struggle. It is to put an end once and forever to this detestable state of society that we appeal to the conscience of all good men, without distinction of creeds, of party, or of nationality, to aid us in shaming the Government of England to do justice to our people. To you, honored sir, who have known how to awaken the sympathy of mankind for "Les Miserables," we feel that we shall not appeal in vain when we ask that your voice shall be raised in behalf of a brave but unfortunate nation. Accept, illustrious sir, the assurances of my high esteem. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

If all seconds were as averse to duels as their principals, very little blood would be shed in that way.

THE FUNDING BILL.

President Hayes' Reasons for Vetoing It.

The following is the message of President Hayes vetoing the Funding bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having considered the bill entitled "An act to facilitate the funding of the national debt," I am constrained to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following statement of my objections to its passage: The imperative necessity for prompt action, and the pressure of public duties in this, the closing week of my term of office, compel me to refrain from any attempt to make any fully satisfactory presentation of my objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for refunding the national debt which is about to mature is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in my last annual message. If successfully accomplished, it will secure a large decrease in the annual interest payments of the nation, and I earnestly recommend, if the bill before me shall fail, that another measure for the purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns. While, in my opinion, it would be wise to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to offer to the public bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose my constitutional objections to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its fifth section provisions which, in my judgment, seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the present national-banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost twenty years. No safer nor more beneficial banking system was ever established. Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes a currency to the public which, for convenience and security of the bill-holder, has probably never been equaled by that of any other banking system. Its notes are secured by deposit with the Government of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates to the national-banking system, and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of a refunding measure. It is as follows:

SECTION 5. From and after the first day of July, 1881, the 3-per-cent. bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks, but when any such bonds, deposited for the purposes aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of the bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided further, that section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes and providing for the redistribution of national-bank currency, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed, and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby re-enacted.

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except, possibly, in a few cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low. No new banks can be organized, and no increase of the capital of existing banks can be obtained, except by the purchase and deposit of 3-per-cent. bonds. No other bonds of the United States can be used for that purpose. The $1,000,000,000 of other bonds recently issued by the United States, and bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent., and, therefore, a better security for the bill-holder, cannot, after July 1 next, be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the banking law. It takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the bond-holder of the best security which the banks are able to give, by requiring them to deposit bonds having the least value of any bonds issued by the Government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. Under these circumstances, to amend the banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the Government will, it is believed, in a large part of the country be a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and prevent existing banks from enlarging their capital. The national-banking system, if continued at all, will be a monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in it, who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable interest than the 3-per-cent. bonds prior to next July. To prevent the further organization of banks is to put in jeopardy the whole system by taking from it that feature that makes it as it now is, a banking system free, upon the same terms, to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subjected by this bill.

In short, I cannot but regard the fifth section of the bill as a step in the direction of the destruction of the national banking system of our country, which, after a long period of business depression, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of currency from circulation by the national banks and the enforced winding up of the banks in consequence would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to the business of the country. Banks of issue are essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a disturbing element in our financial system. It will destroy confidence and surely check the growing prosperity of the country.

Believing that the measure for refunding the national debt is not necessarily connected with the National Banking law, and that any refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperiled the national-banking system or seriously impaired its usefulness, and convinced that section 5 of the bill before me would, if it should become a law, work a great harm, I herewith return the bill to the House of Representatives for that further consideration which is provided for in the constitution.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 3, 1881.

A Yankee in England.

At Liverpool, when I landed, I wanted to get on to Cardiff, so I asked my way of a gentleman in the street, and he says, "by Birkenhead;" but another comes up and he says, "That track is blocked with snow," and he gives me another direction, and in a civil, nice way. I shall have funny things to tell them home. I see a notice about tickets, and I asked for one to Cardiff, and he says, "It's a pound and two." I gave him two, and he hands me the change. When I got into the depot I says, "Where's the train?" "Here," says a sort of policeman, pointing to a row of things like second-hand coffins. "The cars, I mean," I answers, and he says, "Them's them." I says, "Which for Cardiff?" And he says, "This; are you booked?" And I says "No." "Then you can't go in unless you're booked," he says; and I began to think that I had neglected something in the way of papers, and would have to go to the American Consul about it. "That's very awkward," I says. "It would be very awkward for you if you got in and went on without being booked," he answered in a way that made me feel timid; and I began to think of the high-handed style Britishers have of dealing with foreigners, and so I thought I would make a clean breast of the affair, and tell him that I did not know what he meant; and he says, "Come this way and I'll show you," which, he being a big fellow and me a little one, and a stranger, rather increased my trepidation, and the weather so bad and all; but he only took me to the place where I had bought my ticket, and he says, "There, that's the booking-office," and I says, "What shall I do?" "Why, take your ticket," he says; and I answered that I had bought a ticket. "Why didn't you say so before?" and he says, "I did ask you if you was booked and you said 'No;'" and then I laughed, and told him I was an American and didn't understand, and then he laughed, and we had a drink.—*Cor. New York Times.*

BURNED TO DEATH.

Frightful Fate of Children Locked Up in a Seminary at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 28.

Seventeen inmates of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, of Hyde Park, comprising fourteen boys and three girls, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, were suffocated last night by an unexplained fire that broke out at 9 o'clock. The number of children under the care of the Sisters was forty—eighteen boys and twenty-two girls. The institution is in charge of several Sisters of Charity, and is situated at the corner of Jackson street and Lincoln avenue. It is four stories in height. On the third floor are two dormitories, separated by a partition, one for the boys and the other for the girls. The children were taken to the third floor to-night by one of the Sisters, who assigned them to their respective rooms. The Sister locked the door and started for the lower floor. When about half way down her attention was attracted to smoke issuing from one of the rooms. It was discovered that a brisk fire was in progress, and the Sister, alarmed for the safety of her charges, hurried back to the girls' dormitory. The inmates were frightened by the smoke that was entering their room from the lower floor, and rushed to the landing. In a short time the Sister led the way down stairs, and all the girls followed her. They were sent to a place of safety. The smoke was now pouring through the hallway in a dense volume. The Sister again started for the third floor to rescue the boys, but she had gone only a short distance when she met a strange man, who told her that the boys had all been removed from the dormitory. She persisted that they were still in their rooms, but the stranger asserted that they were not, and quieted her fears. By this time the firemen had arrived. The fire burned strongly on the second and third floors, and streams were soon being thrown upon the flames. Doubt being expressed about the boys having escaped, the firemen worked toward the dormitory. In a short time they succeeded in clearing a passage. The door of the boys' room was broken open. The surmises of the doubting ones were found to be correct. The children were found huddled together beneath their cots, all having been suffocated. Two of them were slightly scarred by the flames. The calamity has caused excitement such as has never been experienced in this city. At the date of this dispatch (1 a. m.) the streets are filled with people who visited the scene of the horrible occurrence. The terrible result has cast a gloom throughout the city that is positively painful. It cannot be ascertained to-night how the fire originated.

The Lunar Weather Theory.

The general principles of the lunar theory as to the weather are thus stated by Claudius Ptolemy, as quoted by Mr. A. J. Pearce in his "Weather Guide Book," according to Astro-Meteorology:

"The moon's course is to be carefully observed at the third day before or after her conjunction with the sun (new moon), her opposition (full moon), and her intermediate quarters; for if she then shines thin and clear, with no other phenomena about her, she indicates serenity; but if she appears thin and red, and have her whole illuminated part visible, and in a state of vibration, she portends winds from the quarter of her latitude and declination; and if she appear dark or pale and thick, she threatens storms and showers. All halos formed around the moon should also be observed, for if there appears one only, bright and clear, and decaying by degrees, it promises serene weather; but if two or three appear, tempests are indicated; and if they seem reddish and broken they threaten tempests, with violent and boisterous winds; if dark and thick they foreshow storms and snow; if pale, or black and broken, tempests with winds and snow, both; and whenever a great number appear, storms of greater fury are portended."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$9 00	@	11 00
Hogs	5 50	@	6 25
Cotton	11½	@	12
Flour—Superfine	2 50	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 15	@	1 18
No. 2 Winter	1 18	@	1 21
Corn—Ungraded	56	@	60
Oats—Mixed Western	43	@	45
Pork—Mess	15 00	@	16 12½
Lard	10¼	@	10½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 65
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 85
Medium to Fair	4 30	@	4 55
Hogs	4 80	@	6 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98	@	99
No. 3 Spring	89	@	90
Corn—No. 2	37	@	39
Oats—No. 2	30	@	31
Rye—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye—No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 White	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn—No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Barley (per cental)	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

WHAT RILED LORD ROSCOE.

Scathing Speech by Senator Butler, of South Carolina.

[From the Congressional Record.]

Senator Butler called for the reading of Gen. Walker's report on the alleged frauds in South Carolina. Mr. Butler then said:

This full and complete reply to the imputations of unfairness and fraud ought to satisfy the minds of all men and put to shame the authors of the baseless calumnies; but I am not content to stop here. A certain Republican stump orator on a certain occasion in New York city, where there was evidently an uncontrollable desire to "fire the hearts" of his audience, concluded that a just and honest recital of the truth would fail of that purpose, and, therefore, chose the following language of insult and misrepresentation as a more potent appliance for the occasion:

"Perhaps this point will seem to you to challenge some attention. For the population of Southern States we must go back to the census of 1870. That count of the people was made by enumerators not selected by Southern Senators and members of the House as 'non-partisans' and professional reformers. It was made by the regular Marshals and their deputies, and the compensation was so adjusted as to induce thorough visitation and at the same time to guard against exaggeration of numbers. No imputation of fraud was ever cast upon the work. Such a thing as a plot to fabricate a monstrous increase of population in one section in order to baffle the course of nature and the logic of events in another—a plot to change the balance of power and population in order to aggrandize one section by establishing a false basis of representation and apportionment, thus robbing other sections of their share in governing the country, in levying taxes and appropriating money, had not at that time occurred to the conservative foes of radicalism. That particular spoke in the wheel of devilitry had not turned up to the shifty patriot of that day. Now such schemes seem to wax apace. We read of producing false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs without any one to personate them on a scale so grand as seems now in process would stupefy the ingenuity of a French novelist, or anybody else except a thoroughgoing, non-partisan conservative disciple of the Democratic persuasion, wanting nothing for himself, but ready to do and to suffer for a white man's government with 'reform' and 'a change.'"

The same orator makes also the following gratuitous fling:

"This is the ordinance of higher power than a South Carolina census-taker."

And, in the course of the harangue of the aforesaid stump-orator, broadside after broadside of figures, problem after problem in arithmetic, ingeniously ciphered out, were hurled at the South; plausible and delusive, calculated to deceive, but as disingenuous and unfair as the intellect that fabricated them, and malignant in their purpose as the heart that inspired their utterance.

It will be observed, Mr. President, that Gen. Walker states his side of the case in the best possible temper, and with entire impartiality, giving to every ground of suspicion the fullest consideration.

To any fair-minded, honorable man it would seem that this candid explanation should have disarmed adverse criticism, and deserved an honorable withdrawal of every charge of fraud against his work; but such is not the case, and the Government has been subjected to the expense, and Gen. Walker to the trouble and annoyance, of dispatching Col. Butterfield for further investigation and report.

In regard to the census of 1870, and the machinery under which it was taken, Gen. Walker is not content with his own testimony, but brings his predecessors to court, and he characterizes the whole business "as clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous;" that "the machinery it provides is as unfit for use in the census of the United States in this day of advanced statistical science as the smooth-bore, muzzle-loading queen's arm of the Revolution would be for service against the repeating rifle of the present time." It answered its purpose at the time it was put in operation, as did the "smooth-bore," but it belongs to a bygone age. The world has moved, and had moved in 1870, and yet some of the Republican Senators and stump orators of that time permitted a fraud to be perpetrated upon the country under "its clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous" "machinery," and now in advance, and without investigation or a hearing, denounce the work of the tenth census because, forsooth, "Southern Senators and members of the House selected the enumerators." I am prepared to take my share of the responsibility for the selections. The Superintendent of the Census will bear me out in the assertion that as far as I could control it I would consent to the confirmation of no man, Democrat or Republican, whose character was not a guarantee to a faithful, honest performance of his duty. I asked for the appointment of no friend or partisan. I tried to secure the appointment of those only who would do their duty irrespective of party or party interests, and I believe I know only such were appointed and confirmed for South Carolina. And, Mr. President, it will require something more than the sneers and snarls of charlatans, and carpings of disappointed malcontents, to drive me from the good opinion I have of the work on the tenth census in that State. Those intrusted with the work do not belong to that breed of cormorants foisted upon her and sustained by the malevolence and hatred of some of those Republican patriots of 1870 who now challenge the efforts and misrepresent the motives of those of us who strive to rescue her from the palsying, paralyzing touch of their vulgar henchman.

No, Mr. President, there has been no fraud in the enumeration of the inhabitants of South Carolina. The census has been taken with fidelity, and the proof is conclusive, overwhelming, and yet the author of the charge has not the sense of justice to withdraw it, to make honorable amends for a gross misrepresentation. A Presidential election was pending, and perversion, prejudice and injustice were more efficacious for the purposes in hand than truth and justice, and right recklessly were they wielded. They served their purpose, but the traducer of my State and her people shall not escape exposure. The result of that enumeration has converted many confident predictions of partisan politicians as to the drift of political power into dismal fallacies. It has baffled the calculations and clouded the hopes of so many who hate the South and foretold her decadence, that perhaps some allowances should be made for their bad temper and reckless accusations. Not content with criminal participation in despoiling the South by commissioning for that special service a band of greedy vampires, and sustaining them while they plied their insatiate avocation, after she is plundered and bled to depletion the chief reiler of that band of spoliators depreciates her because of her poverty, and upbraids her for her humiliated attitude. Why, Mr. President, when the professional highwayman or outlaw overcomes and robs the helpless wayfarer he, even, is too magnanimous to insult his victim by hurling at him vulgar anathemas and bitter curses.

Let this political highwayman go learn humanity and magnanimity from the reckless outcast, and shelter his ignominy from the hissing storm of scorn and contumely. The lesson, Mr. President, which this last census teaches is an instructive one. It deserves to be prayerfully studied by those who have spent anxious hours "arguing out" the "steady decline" and "stagnation" of the South.

A Soldier of Fortune.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has added another to his thousand and one reminiscences. The last one is designed to reflect glory upon Gen. Grant, whereas it but represents him as a soldier of fortune in politics, ready to accept the nomination of either party. Mr. Weed says that he saw that the cunning Democratic leaders were preparing to give Grant their nomination in 1868, and that he headed them off by getting a lot of Republicans together and committing them to Grant as a candidate, and then hurrying to Grant to commit him to the Republicans. Says Mr. Weed: "As I had known Gen. Grant at Willard's Hotel during the Rebellion, the canvass and its results were freely and frankly talked over for an hour. I informed the General with what astonishment and incredulity Gen. Taylor listened to the first suggestion of his name for President. I also reminded him that a grateful country had rewarded Washington, Jackson, Harrison and Taylor for distinguished services rendered in our several wars, and that history was about to repeat itself in his case. I added that, happily, he need not personally trouble himself about the election; that he had done his work with the bayonet, and the people would do their work with the ballot, concluding with the remark that he could take the Presidential chair unincumbered, free to discharge its responsible duties with an eye single to the prosperity and welfare of the people and country." It has been the opinion of well-informed persons for many years that Grant was in the attitude, in 1868, toward the great parties, of first come, first served. Mr. Weed's explanation shows his appreciation of the situation, and how he advantaged by it for his party.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Hancock's Popular Majority Over Garfield 8,106.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The exact popular result of the Presidential election has been long in dispute, our system of electing President and Vice President not requiring official consolidation of the popular vote. The *Enquirer* has placed itself in communication with the proper officials of every State in the Union, and has obtained from the Secretaries of State or Returning Boards the full official returns of the whole vote. The following table has been prepared with great care, and the proof diligently compared with the letters of the officials above indicated. It will be noted that Gen. Hancock's popular majority over Gen. Garfield is 8,106, and that, in a total vote of 9,169,213, Gen. Garfield is in a minority of 336,045.

Following is the table, which is official:

STATES.	*Garfield...*	*Hancock...*	*Weaver...*	*Phelps....*	*Dow......*	*Scattering.*
Alabama..........	55,8[illegible]	90,77[illegible]	4,584	......	......	......
Arkansas..........	41 661	60,489	4,079	......	......	......
California..........	80,273	80,426	3,374	......	......	72
Colorado..........	27 450	24,647	1,435	......	......	34
Connecticut..........	67,167	64,407	390	2	381	......
Delaware..........	14,138	15,172	121	......	......	......
Florida..........	21,6[illegible]	27,9[illegible]	......	......	......	44
Georgia..........	54,0[illegible]	102,470	969	......	......	......
Illinois..........	318,037	277,321	26,358	153	443	......
Indiana..........	232,164	225,523	[illegible]	......	......	......
Iowa..........	183,904	105,845	32,701	462	161	578
Kansas..........	121,549	59,801	19,851	10	25	......
Kentucky..........	106,059	149,068	11,499	......	258	......
Louisiana..........	38,637	65,067	1,[illegible]	......	442	218
Maine..........	74,039	65,171	4,408	......	93	142
Maryland..........	78,515	93,706	825	......	......	......
Massachusetts..........	165,205	112,910	4,548	......	712	467
Michigan..........	185,190	131,301	34,895	330	942	......
Minnesota..........	93,903	53,315	3,267	......	286	......
Mississippi..........	34,854	75,750	5,797	......	......	677
Missouri..........	153,567	208,609	35,045	......	......	......
Nebraska..........	54,979	28,523	3,950	......	......	6
Nevada..........	8,732	9,613	......	......	......	......
New Hampshire..........	44,852	40,794	528	......	180	......
New Jersey..........	120,555	122,565	2,617	......	191	......
New York..........	555,544	534,511	12,373	75	1,517	......
North Carolina..........	115,616	124,204	1,126	......	......	......
Ohio..........	375,048	340,821	6,456	......	2 616	......
Oregon..........	20,619	19,966	258	1	......	......
Pennsylvania..........	444,704	407,428	20,668	44	1,939	......
Rhode Island..........	18,195	10,779	236	4	20	1
South Carolina..........	57,946	112,312	566	......	......	......
Tennessee..........	107,677	128,191	5,916	......	43	......
Texas..........	59,950	156,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	......	......	......
Vermont..........	45,091	18,190	1,212	......	1	143
Virginia..........	83,634	128,155	5	......	......	......
West Virginia..........	46,243	57,391	9,067	......	......	......
Wisconsin..........	144 398	114,644	7,986	91	68	......
Total..........	4,418,364	4,424,580	312,[illegible]	1,132	10,791	2,[illegible]

Whole vote.......... 9,169 213

Hancock over Garfield.......... 8,106

Garfield's minority.......... 336,045

Impudence.

It is barefaced effrontery to ask that Gen. Grant be restored to the rank of General of the Army on the ground that he sacrificed a life office and a life salary by consenting to serve the country in the White House.

Nobody questions the historical fact that he did give up a life appointment when he resigned as General to become President. He was only too glad to have the chance.

The talk about a sacrifice is impudent. There was no sacrifice, either of honor or dignity or of dollars and cents. Gen. Grant relinquished the inferior office and took the superior simply because his ambition profited by the exchange. He was much more eager to get into the White House than he was to get out of it, after serving two full terms of four years each.

The relinquishment of the life salary was an equally profitable operation to Gen. Grant. As President he received in eight years the sum of $300,000 in salary alone, leaving out of consideration all the White House allowances and extra appropriations which go to swell the emoluments of the office. What he surrendered was an annuity of $13,500. Had he declined the alleged sacrifice and gone on drawing his salary as General, he would have received up to date from the national treasury $162,000 instead of $300,000. It would have taken him twenty-two years as General to earn the money which eight years in the White House brought him.

If the Democratic Congress is led to bilk the treasury for Gen. Grant's pecuniary benefit, let it not be upon false pretences.—*New York Sun.*

Amusing Each Other.

At a large dinner party in New York a gentleman was requested to take in a lady between whose family and his own a quarrel and lawsuit had been pending for several years. The gentleman complied, with a bow and a smile, and conversation between him and the lady seemed to be more than usually brisk and lively during the sixteen courses that go to make up a fashionable dinner. At the close of the evening the host, who had been enlightened, in the meantime, as to the existing relations between his guests, apologized to the gentleman for the blunder he had made. "It is of no sort of consequence, my dear fellow," was the reply; "I have taken that lady into dinner five times this winter, and we pass each other the next day without even a bow of recognition. In all probability the breach will never be healed, but we shall continue to amuse each other at dinner parties as long as our friends persist in seating us side by side."

CANAL SCHEMES.

The Various Projects for Uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Since the earliest days of ocean navigation the great problem of commerce has been, how to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Indian oceans by the shortest route, and in the least time. It was in order to get to India without passing through the Mediterranean sea that Columbus set out on his voyage that resulted in the discovery of this continent.

The motive behind all the early voyages to the Arctic regions was to find a northwest passage between the Atlantic and Pacific, and thus to avoid the tempestuous passage around Cape Horn. The great enterprise of the Suez canal was carried through for the benefit of commerce, to save the time, expense and danger of doubling the Cape of Good Hope.

The idea of a passage through the united continents of America was conceived for a similar purpose. The advantages of such a canal anywhere between the Mexican line and the point where the connecting Isthmus broadens into the Continent of South America, are evident to anybody who glances at a map of the world. The saving of distance to be traversed by a vessel sailing from Europe, or from any one of our Eastern ports, bound for any port on the Pacific ocean, is measured by thousands of miles.

The Government of the United States has not been backward in considering this matter and in making the necessary explorations. Numerous expeditions have been sent out, and various routes have been at one time or another pronounced feasible. We will mention some of them, and our readers can see where they are by the aid of a map.

Beginning with the northernmost, two routes have been surveyed across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, southward from the Gulf of Campeachy, through two passes in the mountains. As there has never been any question that these were too long and expensive to be constructed, they need not be described.

Next, a route from the Bay of Honduras, southwest through Guatemala. This has likewise been abandoned as impracticable, although at one time it was a favorite scheme.

Then comes the Nicaragua route, which is one of the two most prominently discussed, and likely to be constructed. It leaves the Caribbean sea at the mouth of the river San Juan de Nicaragua, passes up that river to Lake Nicaragua, traverses the lake, and passes thence by an artificial canal to Salinas bay.

The next one worth noticing is the canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which the Lesseps Company is proposing to construct, very nearly by the site of the Panama railroad. This is the shortest of all, and its projectors believe it to be the best of all.

There is one more, which would have been the second choice of M. De Lesseps. It is through the Isthmus of Darien. It passes up the magnificent River Atrato, and also up its branch, the Napipi, to the head of navigation, and thence by a short canal, with a tunnel six miles long, and a few locks, it enters the Pacific at Cupica bay.

There are various opinions about these several projects, all of which, except the Nicaragua and the Panama lines, are now abandoned. The promoters of the Panama canal object to the Nicaragua scheme that the line is too long, and to the locks that will be necessary on both sides of the lake. They also point to the fact that there is no good harbor at either end of the line, making the construction of an artificial harbor necessary.

On the other hand, the advocates of the Nicaragua route object that the Panama line will be vastly more costly, and that it runs through a deadly climate, rendering it certain that the work can only be done at an enormous sacrifice of life, and that the passage through it will be a constant peril to the crews and passengers of vessels taking that route.

They say, also, that while the Nicaragua line is longer, the time to be occupied in making the passage will be more than offset by the greater saving of distance made by vessels choosing it.

That is, while a steamship from Liverpool or New York can reach either Aspinwall or Greytown in about the same time, it will be 1,000 miles or more nearer to California if it enters the Pacific ocean at Salinas bay than if it emerges at Panama.

An Unfortunate Answer.

Says the Richmond (Ky.) *Register*: Lucien Young's noble action a few years ago, in saving several lives from a wrecked vessel, will be remembered; also, the action of the Kentucky Legislature in publicly recognizing his services. Last winter he was in Frankfort, and while there visited the penitentiary, where he met Sam Holmes, confined for the murder of Col. Napier. Young and Holmes were boys together at school, and fast friends. Young was greatly moved by Holmes' unfortunate condition, and determined to make an effort for his release. To this end he called on the Governor, and made an earnest appeal for a pardon. Gov. Blackburn relented, and the pardon was made out and signed. With the document in his pocket, Young hastened back to the prison to tell the good news to his friend. Before telling him, however, that he had come to make him a free man, Young quietly commenced a conversation, and, after talking a while upon other subjects, finally said:

"Sam, if you were turned loose and fully pardoned, what would be the first thing you would do?"

The convict very quickly responded: "I would go to Lancaster, and kill Judge Owsley and another scoundrel who was a witness against me."

Young uttered not a word, but turned mournfully away, went outside the prison walls, took the pardon from his pocket, and tore it into fragments.

Henry Wilson.

The late Henry Wilson was a consistent teetotaler, and once gave at Washington a dinner without wine to W. E. Forster, now Chief Secretary for Ireland, and another member of Parliament who was also visiting this country. Among the other guests were one or two members of the Cabinet and several foreign Ministers, Senators, Representatives, and journalists. Mr. Z. L. White records that he was among the early arrivals, and that Mr. Wilson drew him aside and told him that he had ordered that no wine should be served. "I have told Mr. Wormley," said the Vice President, "to prepare as good a dinner as he could—to spare no expense—and to furnish the finest brands of cigars, for I don't want my English guests to think that parsimony has caused me to omit the wines," and then he asked his guest if he did not think he had done rightly. During this dinner it was remarked that there were thirteen at the table; and Mr. White adds: "Before the next winter Mr. Wilson himself lay dead in the Capitol."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—The Senate engrossed the Coal Oil bill after striking out the section offering rewards to informers and providing that all adulterated oils shall be sold for the benefit of the State. The Woman's Suffrage bill came up on special order, and, under an amendment offered by Senator Hebron, relieving women of foreign birth from the restrictions of naturalization, the discussion assumed a scope wider than the provisions of the bill, consuming the remainder of the morning and nearly all of the afternoon before a vote was reached. The bill was defeated on final passage—18 to 25. The appointment of Mrs. Rhoda E. Coffin, of Richmond, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Female Reformatory was confirmed.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To license druggists by payment of $5 annually, but prohibiting them from selling intoxicants except upon physicians' orders; empowering Circuit Courts to make allowances to Grand Juries in cases where presentments have been made the subject of action for damages. The Committee on Education reported the Common School Education bill, and, after a spirited debate, the word "white" in section 5 was stricken out, so that in effect Trustees will be compelled to furnish educational facilities for all children in the townships, irrespective of color. The bill then passed. The committee also reported approving the management of the Purdue University at Lafayette, the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and the State University at Bloomington, and recommended an appropriation of $60,000 for the mutual benefit of these institutions. The Criminal Code came up for consideration, and some time was fruitlessly spent in trying to change the present method of challenging jurors. The General Appropriation bill was introduced by Mr. Kenner as agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means. The State House Tax bill was called up in committee of the whole, but went over indefinitely. The bill providing for a 10-cent levy on the general tax was approved, so also were bills providing for the payment of the war-loan bonds of 1861, and ordering a 1-cent tax for the payment of the temporary-loan debt. After the committee arose, Mr. Hilton introduced a bill dissolving the Provisional Board of Commissioners of the Insane Asylum, and adjournment followed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—The Senate spent the morning in a call of the counties and committees for the introduction of new bills and reports. Between eighteen and twenty new bills were presented, going over pretty much the same ground that has already been traversed time and again. In the afternoon the new Tax bill was considered, but the body adjourned before putting it upon its passage.

HOUSE.—The House completed the consideration of the Criminal Code and passed the bill. There are 335 sections in the act, one of them taking the punishment to which criminals may be sentenced out of the hands of the jury and putting it in the hands of the Judge, except in capital cases. Under the new Criminal Code executions also will be private, shutting out the press, all spectators, and all persons except the officers appointed by the Sheriff, the jury and the relatives of the condemned.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—The Senate completed reading the civil code. During the afternoon bills were passed amending the law providing for the inspection of mines, changing the time of holding municipal elections in Indianapolis from May until October, and providing for a State Commissioner of Fisheries. The Coal Oil bill and the bill increasing the compensation of the Speaker of the House to $10 per day failed to pass. The Governor submitted for confirmation the name of George I. Reed, editor of the Peru *Republican*, as Trustee of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, to succeed Alexander C. Hopkins, and that of Barnabas C. Hobbs, of Parke county, to succeed Mr. Nicholson, of Wayne county, who declined reappointment. The terms of the new Trustees will begin Dec. 21, 1881. The Seymour Reform Club petitioned for permission to establish a gift concert on the lottery plan, in order to raise $30,000 for a concert hall.

HOUSE.—At the opening of the House session, Gregory, of Benton, introduced a Local Option Temperance bill, and attempted to secure its reference to a special committee named by himself. The bill increasing the pay of jurors to $2 per day was engrossed. Several hours were exhausted in considering the Codification bill on public offenses, and the provision was stricken out making reporters of the press amenable if they knew of an impending prize fight for failure to acquaint the authorities therewith. A joint resolution passed asking Congress to establish a port of entry at New Albany. The bill making keepers of houses of ill-fame subject to prosecutions for felony was indefinitely postponed by a standing vote. Resolutions in memoriam of the late W. D. Lindsay, of Lawrenceburg, were adopted. The deceased was a brother of Judge Lindsay, of Kokomo, and at the time of his death one of the assistant doorkeepers of the House.

TUESDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—The work of the Senate to-day was marked by a spirited discussion of the Local Option Temperance bill, and its final defeat by a vote of 25 to 23. The voluminous bill relating to officers and offices, coming from the Codification and Revision Committee, was introduced. Among the bills passed was one providing for the purchase of toll-roads by County Boards, appropriating $6,000 to remove a sandbar in the Calumet river, and giving guardians power to mortgage their wards' property under certain contingencies. The Coal-Oil bill was revived and referred to a committee. The Drainage bill, as prepared by the Codification Committee, was passed, together with bills legalizing the acts of the Trustees of Monroeville, Allen county, authorizing the issue of military stores to colleges, and concerning procedure in civil cases as compiled by the Codification Committee. The Civil Code bill passed with but five negative votes, and there was practically no opposition to the measure relieving endowment funds of universities from taxation. The act regulating the working of coal mines was amended so as to exempt mines with a working force of not over ten men from inspection, and requiring the Inspector to be a practical miner. The bill authorizing cities to guarantee part payment of bridge bonds also passed.

HOUSE.—The House during the morning session passed Senate bills relative to free gravel roads, and for the relief of Madison county from the result of the burning of the Court House; also, providing against loss by destruction of records. Considerable time was wasted in forcing the consideration in committee of the whole of the General Appropriation bill, and the afternoon came and went without material progress. The State University appropriation was increased to $25,000 and the Purdue University to $20,000, and a determined effort was made to reduce the salary of the Governor's private secretary to $800 from $2,000, but without success. An amendment was introduced to the State-House bill creating a tax of 2 cents on each $100 for building-purposes, and forbidding the borrowing of money on the credit of State for the erection of the new buildings. Under its provisions $831,000 is furnished with which to float the board until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The bill was introduced and advanced to a third reading repealing the December, 1872, enactment and providing for the payment of the old bonds issued prior to 1841. Bills were introduced making stockholders individually liable in specific cases and permitting railways to enter on and appropriate land.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the bill amending the Election law by providing that in towns of 3,000 population and less the voting shall be done at one precinct. The bill also passed protecting the literary property of public libraries from mutilation and defacement, and making the offense in this direction a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. During the afternoon the Drainage bill, being a codification of all the laws on that subject, was passed, and so was the bill increasing the per diem of the Speaker and Lieutenant Governor to $10. The Committee on Education reported on the condition and needs of the State educational institutions. Objectionable features having been found in the bill repealing the whistling act of 1879, the vote by which it passed was reconsidered, after which reference was had to a committee.

HOUSE.—The House favorably considered a recommendation from the Ways and Means Committee appropriating $4,000 annually to the State Board of Agriculture for the payment of interest and debt, and authorizing the board to make a new loan in relief of the present $60,000 mortgage. The Tipton county swamp-land claimants were ordered paid their total claim, aggregating $5,185.92. The Temperance Committee made a favorable report upon a License bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow. The minority report favoring more stringent legislation was indefinitely postponed by a test vote of 48 to 42. The House then took up the General Appropriation bill, and ordered it engrossed. It cuts down the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary to $1,500, and that of Deputy Attorney General from $1,200 to $600. Some progress was made in considering the bill defining public offenses. A bill was introduced exempting private libraries from taxation to the amount of $200.

THURSDAY, March 3.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Regulating the practice of medicine by requiring practitioners to secure a certificate from the board of examiners prior to pursuing the practice; enabling manufacturing and mining companies of other States to purchase and hold real estate within Indiana to be used in manufacturing and mining, what is known as the Coal-Oil bill; appropriating real estate for school purposes; authorizing succeeding Judges to sign court records which the preceding Judge, from death or other causes, has left unsigned; Two or three judicial circuits were modified and the usual number of legalizing bills passed. Among the half-dozen new bills introduced, the only important one provides that County Auditors shall be paid $1,200 annually for their services in counties having a population of 15,000, and $125 for each 1,000 between 15,000 and 20,000, $100 for each 1,000 between 20,000 and 35,000, $25 for each 1,000 over 35,000. The Auditor is allowed $100 for making reports. The bill making township Trustees Supervisors of highways failed to pass after a lengthy discussion, owing to want of a constitutional majority. The House Tax bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and the House Appropriation bill was ordered printed. A resolution was adopted asking the House to return the bill appropriating $6,000 for removing the Calumet river sand-bars.

HOUSE.—In the House, bills were passed: Fixing certain fees and salaries, and amending the law of descents and county prisoners; the bill authorizing the people of Floyd county to contribute toward another Ohio river bridge passed unanimously, and the bill permitting cities to guarantee bridge or road construction bonds reached the third reading. A bill was introduced to forfeit the charter of gravel roads neglecting repairs. The committee appointed to investigate the House of Refuge reported that it was not advisable to proceed with the inquiry because nothing but anonymous charges had been made. The House passed the General Appropriation bill by a vote of 64 to 27; also, the bill increasing jury fees to $2 per day. A political contest developed in calling up the bill creating a Superior Court in Vigo county. By a strict party vote the bill passed—52 to 37. Consideration of the bill reported by the Temperance Committee amending the Liquor License act occupied the remainder of the day. The principal change upon the present law is an increase to $125 per year for license and removing the right to a change of venue from the county on an appeal from the County Commissioner to the Circuit Court.

Meteors and Aerolites.

A comparison of all the facts which are known respecting shooting-stars, detonating meteors and aerolites leads to the conclusion that they are all minute bodies revolving like the comets in orbits about the sun, and are encountered by the earth in its orbital motion. The visible path of aerolites is somewhat nearer to the earth's surface than that of ordinary shooting-stars, a result which may be ascribed to their greater density, which causes, therefore, greater resistance.

These three classes of bodies exhibit alternate periods of maximum and minimum abundance, and the times of maximum for the several classes correspond somewhat with each other, indicating that these bodies are collected in groups, and the three classes of bodies are grouped in a somewhat similar manner. The August meteors move in orbits which require more than a century to complete, and comprehend bodies differing greatly in size and probably also in density. Their magnitudes range from comets whose diameter is perhaps 100,000 miles to minute atoms, which, in a single second, are dissipated by the heat resulting from their collision with our atmosphere. Their density ranges from that of metallic iron to earthy bodies having but feeble cohesion, which are dissipated into fine dust by the heat of collision with our atmosphere; and it is possible that the rarest of them may consist of solid or liquid matter in a state of minute subdivision, like a cloud of dust or smoke.

The periodic meteors of November probably comprehend bodies having an equal range of magnitude, and perhaps also of density.—*Prof. Loomis.*

"SAL says you can't come to see her any more," remarked a boy to the admirer of the youth's sister. "Why not?" "Because you come seven nights in a week now, and how could you come any more without spreading the week like blazes?" A stillness as big as a St. Louis girl's foot then spread itself all around the room.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[illegible]

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE [illegible]

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

IN USE SINCE 1858

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE,

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century. Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO. Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Book of Million

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FOR ONE DOLLAR

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DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

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DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

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HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the efficacy of Harris' Seminal Pastille, Taken from Letters received from Patrons

[illegible]

The Popular Demand

So great has been the popular demand for the popular remedy Kidney Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such, the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is smaller.—Lowell Mail

Petroleum

The proof that petroleum sources are almost world-wide appears to be abundant, and its use would also seem well-nigh coeval with civilization. In one of the Ionian islands there is a spring which has yielded petroleum more than 2,000 years. The wells of Armenia, on the banks of Jaro, were formerly used for lighting the city of Genoa. In Persia, too, near the Caspian sea at Baku, numerous springs of petroleum have been known from the earliest times; and those of Rangoon, on the Irawaddy, are said to have yielded, before the general introduction of petroleum among civilized nations, some 400,000 hogsheads of oil per annum.

A Knotty Problem.

We received from a correspondent the following somewhat incoherent account of a duel which was fought in his neighborhood. Some way or other, we are half in the dark about the result of the duel in question, but we shall leave the decision to our readers: A duel was lately fought in Texas by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumor that Nott was not shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot Nott, or, as accidents with fire-arms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himself, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot, and Nott would be not. We think, however, that the shot Shott shot shot not Shott, but not; anyway, it is hard to tell who was shot.—Harper's Weekly.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer & Metheny. 34-eow-1y.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION and PILES.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Troubles it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. Hogabon, of Berkshire says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

GREAT COST SALE.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to make our last payment and final settlement with the estate of Ernest Vordermark, we will, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st, 1881,

begin the sale of the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods owned by E. Vordermark & Sons, at actual cost price.
This will be a rare chance for the citizens of
Fort Wayne and Allen Co., to secure

GREAT BARGAINS:

in Boots and Shoes. No goods reserved from sale.

Mens' heavy boots,	$1 92, 2 18 to 2 28.	Mens' fine kip boots	$2.18, 2.53, to 2.85
Mens' Calf Boots	90, 1 08 to 1 23	Womens' Heavy Shoes	50, 65, to 92
Child's Heavy Shoes	50 65 to 92	Womens' Fine Shoes	1.08, 1.23 to 1.42
Mens' Rubber Boots	2 60		

Call early and secure some of the big bargains.

SIGN OF BIG RED BOOT!

32 CALHOUN STREET,

E. VORDERMARK & SONS, Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,
NEW PRICES,
NEW PROPRIETOR.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.—tf.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elseweere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 at 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Three lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of
25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. ESTABLISHED. 1881

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Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

W^m ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.
1071075

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRICHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS,
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

RAILROADS

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881
(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:20; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:05; Reading, 7:10; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m; Detroit 11:30 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west. Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:20; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 3:35; Toledo, 4:35 p. m.; Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:22; Jackson, 9:12 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:20 a. m.; and New York, 10:30 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:05; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 9:4[illegible]; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie, 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:25 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:15 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:33; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:30; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St[illegible]er's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:30 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p m; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:32; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 25; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a m. connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and south-eastern points.
Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	3 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 50
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 40	7 50
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 15	8 05	9 00
Corunna	42		8 45	9 43
Sedan			8 55	9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9 20	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10 20	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10 50	
Bryan	3 44	12 7am	11 50	
Wauseon	4 25	1 10	2 45pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 5	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 5	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	PaEx	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar	8 00pm	8 20am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	[illegible]	5 40m
Goshen	3 39	4 14	[illegible]	3 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 13	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Frimfield	2 45		1 1[illegible]	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 43	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 45	2 28	10 20	8 00lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 53	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	2 17	[illegible]	
Toledo	11 05am	[illegible]	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 00	p m		
Cleveland	7 00	35		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 13		
Erie	9 35	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 25	12 45		
Nagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	8 30		
Boston, ar	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar.				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 00 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates Baggage checked through to principle points.

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EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	2:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:15 p. m.	Local F't	6:36 a. m
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:20 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport.	6:16 p. m

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TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

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J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DEC. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv	4 25pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm
Syracuse	*	12 54
Cromwell	*	1 10
Albion	*	1 33
Avilla	9 20	1 58
Garrett	9 30	2 10
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 40
St. Joe	*	3 00
Hicksville	*	3 38
Defiance	11 02	4 24
Deshler	11 55am	5 43
Fostoria	12 50	6 50
Tiffin	1 15	7 38
Chicago Junction ar.	2 05	8 35

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. [illegible] Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv.	9 00am	6 40pm	9 05am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 24	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 36	9 10	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 34	1 34
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St. Joe	1 24	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 41	2 15
Garrett	1 50	12 00am	2 25
Avilla	2 23	12 20	2 42
Albion	2 45	12 45	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 15
Syracuse	3 33	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 44	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 08	3 02	6 01
Chicago ar	8 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin'

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	......
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	......
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	......
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	......
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	9 00 pm	......
Newcastle	2 39 pm	......	......
Cambridge City	3 14 pm	......	......
Connersville	3 46 pm	......	......
Cincinnati	5 55 pm	......	......
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	......
Louisville	......	......	......
Terre Haute	......	......	......
St. Louis	......	......	......

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2 Mail.	4 Express.	6 Accom.
St. Louis	......		
Terre Haute	......		
Louisville	......		
Indianapolis	11 30 am	6 40 pm	4 06 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 09 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

ON AND AFTER JUNE 27, 1880.
Condensed time cards.

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pacific Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5 limit'd ex
Pittsburgh lv.	12 05	9 15am	1 50pm	7 30pm
Rochester	1 15	10 10	2 55	
Alliance	3 30	1 20pm	5 35	10 25
Orrville	5 00	3 18	7 13	
Mansfield	6 55	5 40	9 20	
Crestline ar.	7 25	6 15	9 45	1 40am
Crestline lv.	7 50am	6 35pm	9 55pm	1 15am
Forest	9 25	8 18	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 30	12 32am	
Ft. Wayne	1 15pm	12 08am	2 40	5 35
Plymouth	3 46	2 50	4 55	7 10
Chicago ar.	7 00	6 00	8 00	9 40

GOING EAST

Stations.	No. 8, Mail.	No. 2, Fast Ex.	No. 4, Atl. Ex.	No. 6,
Chicago lv.	[illegible]		5 15pm	9 40pm
Plymouth	11 43		[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	8 35	12 15am	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 05pm
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nos 3 and 6, and 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. No. 8 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass and Ticket Agent.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 17, 1881. Number 11.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor
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J. J. Latson	Coroner.
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Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo, Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81

Willard's Hotel Lottery Postponed

TO APRIL 7, 1881.

For a Full Drawing.

THE drawing will take place at LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One hundred Cash prizes, each $50	5,000
Five hundred cash prizes, each $20	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One fine Piano	500
One handsome silver Tea-set	300
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $45	450
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Amounting to $369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves $4; Quarters, .

Remittances may be made by bank check, express, postal money order, or registered letter.

Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,
REAL ESTATE AND
STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

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LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POSTMORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

THE DAUGHTER'S DESERTED ROOM.

WRITTEN FOR THE COURIER, BY MRS. R. A. DAVIS.

NOTE.—We think that any mother whose daughter has married and left her, will appreciate the sentiment of the following lines:

Oh! the emptiness and gloom,
Of that lone, deserted room;
Oh! the feet that never come
Back to stay.

Yes, the feet have gone to-day,
Gone from mother far away.
God, protect my child, I pray,
From all harm.

Oh, the busy hand and feet,
That each day we used to meet,
And the ever empty seat,
In our home.

Oh the silence, deathly still,
All that lonely room doth fill,
And our hearts with anguish fill,
As we think,

Of the voice we used to hear,
Of the one we loved so dear,
Now we drop the silent tear,
All alone.

And those eyes that shone so bright,
Like the diamond's liquid light,
Sorrow cannot dim them quite,
With its cloud.

Other ties we yet may know;
Other friends may come and go,
Heedless of the load of woe,
On our hearts.

Once this little room was gay,
With my little child at play,
Happy all the livelong day.
What a change!

Now each dark and lonesome wall
Seems more like a funeral pall,
With no lighting up at all
Of its gloom.

Oh! the silence and the gloom
Reign supreme in that lone room.
Oh! the feet that never come
Back to stay.

Hatch's Mills, Ind. March 2, 1881.

Correspondence.

The following letter from William Boots, San Jose, California, to his brother, John S. Boots, of Spencerville, this county, will be read with interest by our people who are just shaking off the icy fetters of a hard winter:

SAN JOSE, CAL., Feb. 13, 1881.

DEAR BROTHER: Your letter of February 1 received yesterday, and I hasten to reply. It is very true that it has been a very long time since we have written to each other, but we have not forgotten each other. Such is the result of the cares that naturally rest upon us, and without cares what would we be good for?

You again tell me of your severe winters. Snow has never fallen on me since I came to California, unless I have been away from home. Three or four times during these twenty-nine years past, I have been where the snow fell. Last July I was where the snow fell to the depth of five or six feet all over the country. Last June I fitted out two teams, one four-horse team and one two-horse team, took my family and started for the great Yosemite valley and falls, distant from here about 330 miles, and located on the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains where the Merced river makes a perpendicular fall of 2,600 feet. For me to undertake a description, would be useless. The valley is just a box cut out in the solid rocks of the mountain about 6,000 feet deep, and there are six small rivers coming from different directions and dropping over the walls, varying from 400 to 2,600 feet in heigth, and all I can say is, grand, sublime. It was flood time when we were there, from melting snow, and sometimes a great pine tree 200 feet long would come over with a crash, and strike the rocks below, when there would hardly be a piece left a yard long. We camped one week about a mile and a half from the foot of Yosemite falls. It falls 2,600 feet, and the report was like that of 1,000 cannons. The heigth is so great that the water when it drops over detaches and comes over in great drops of perhaps a half a million tons, or at least drops larger than any barn you ever saw, and seems to be perfectly detached, and comes one drop at a time, and at the bottom the water has worn out a great round hole in the rock like a great kettle, and these great drops will flatten as they fall and gather air much as you would take a saucer and strike it upside down on the water. In striking the whole mass explodes, which keeps the mountains shivering as though they were afflicted with ague. The valley is about twelve miles long by three or four miles wide, and the walls in many places are perpendicular to the heigth of 4,000 feet. I have taken a stone and thrown it over and watched it go down, down, until it would go out of sight, but could never hear it strike bottom. I have also sat down on the edge of the cliff and dangled my feet over the edge where the heigth was 4,000 feet, and men at the bottom looked like ants at work.

It was a hard journey on our teams. I lost one horse by careless watering. The water was running out of the snow beds all the time, in many places the snow was 15 or 20 feet deep at the time we were there, these however, were snow drifts on the sides of the mountain. The trip ought not to be made in less than two months, but we had to go on time, as it was the children's college vacation, which was only of five week's duration. I think some of spending this year's vacation at the seashore near Monterey, which is distant from here 80 or 90 miles, but circumstances will determine.

You have told me about your winter. I will tell you something about our winter, and will send enclosed a stamp of its severity in the shape of a few flowers which my little boy has just brought in for this purpose. There is no day in the year but that we can pick flowers in the open air. This has been an unusually cold winter here in the early part of the winter, but strawberries were in bloom all the time, and most of the time ripe fruit. We are now shipping asparagus to market, and have been for about three weeks. Almonds, apricots and many other kinds of fruit are now showing blossoms, and the grass in many places is six or eight inches high. We are now busy with our plows, and will be until about the middle of March. We have had plenty of rain, and the indications are that we may expect another good crop. I don't know how it will result should such be the case, for the country is flooded with grain, and European markets seem to be full. Good wheat is worth only $1.35 per 100 pounds, barley 80 cents per 100 pounds; all is a grand clog, but we will surely have enough to eat. The floods have been very destructive in the northern part of California and Oregon, rains unprecedently severe, and waters never known so high here before.

We are all quite well. I have been breaking colts for the past week. I have broken three the past week; one a year old that has never been haltered before. I have on hand over 60 head of horses and colts, and some very fine, the like of which you never saw in your county. I have the best four miler in the state. You know I always had a weakness for a good horse, and at last I have my hands full of them, but they will never break me. I have owned $5,000 horses, but that is a little too much horse, you say.

With love to all, I am your brother,
WILLIAM BOOTS.

Our Dying Commerce.

Twenty four years ago our exports and imports in American ships were double what they are to-day. During the last five years Britain has built 1,800,000 tons of iron ships. Since 1859 we have built in that time 100,000 tons. British tonage in our ports has increased 7,000,000 tons. In 1850 foreigners had 33 per cent. of our commerce; in 1880, they have 83 per cent. We pay $100,000,000 every year to foreign shipowners for transportation, all of which cash, goes out of this country. Every year we have fewer ships, and the foreigners take an increased percentage of our traffic.

The Two Professors.

Some years ago professors at Gotsingen, Michaelis and Kastner, were noted for learning and power in lecturing. They were rivals in popularity, and always at sword's points in personal intercourse. Michaelis was selfish and niggardly, Kastner liberal and full of sympathy, but eccentric in his methods. Their treatment of a poor student, which is one of the traditions of the university, illustrates their different characters.

The student went to Michaelis, and, stating his extreme poverty, begged the privilege of attending lectures without the regular fee. The professor hesitated, and noticing that the young man wore silver buckles on his shoes, said it was unbecoming a poor man to wear such ornaments, and he would accept them in place of the fee.

The young man took them off with a heavy heart, and went with unstrapped shoes to Kastner. He told of his experience with Michaelis, and begged a free admission to Kastner's lectures. Kastner went out a moment, and returned with an old pair of leathern breeches, saying:

"You must be in need of clothes, and you shall have these cheap."

The student protested that he needed no clothes, but the professor insisted and exacted a half-dollar. The student went to his room, angry at the new insult, and throwing the breeches on the floor, heard a sound as of money clinking, and found a purse of gold in the pocket. He carried it to the professor, who refused to receive it, saying: "A bargain is a bargain. The breeches are yours, with everything belonging to them." The student was in funds for the rest of the term.

'SQUIRE McCLELLAN'S SLED.

How the Newly Converted Miser was Overreached.

Probably the largest wood-sled ever built in —— county, says an exchange, was one devised by 'Squire John McClellan, a great-uncle of General Geo. B. McClellan.

For a number of years it was one of the local curiosities of the town of Woodstock, Conn., the early home of the McClellan family.

The narrator's father, who saw it frequently when a boy, said it was nigh thirty-two feet in length by three in breadth. The beams were of squared eight-inch timber, with studs to match, and the shoes, or runners, were over a foot in width. For drawing it, there were two tongues or poles in the forward end.

It was never used, save on one special occasion, when the team consisted of fifty yokes of oxen.

The story of its origin is as follows: In the parish, where 'Squire McClellan resided, it was the custom every winter for such of the men who had wood-lots, to give the parson a cord of hickory wood each, and thus make up to him a winter's supply of fuel. The 'Squire in particular, was always punctual in December with his cord of nicely prepared hickory.

In the parish there was a man who had the reputation of being "snug niggardly," and apt to shirk his due share of the burden of paying the minister. Indeed, his remissness in the matter had been a standing grievance in the place for many years.

One autumn, there was a revival of religious interest in the place, and many members of the church were stimulated to earnest labor, and to live more strictly. Among these, was the penurious man above alluded to, whom we can conveniently design as Brother Z.

Not a little to the astonishment of his neighbors, who had had ample experience of his miserable dealing, he arose in prayer meeting one night, and exhorted to liberal giving, not only to the parson, but to all benevolent objects. Waxing exceedingly earnest in manner and tone, he declared among other things, that he would, that winter, give the minister a load of wood. "Yea, brethren," he exclaimed, "the Lord has opened my heart! I will give him a load of wood, and a big one. I will give him the biggest load you can draw from my woods to his yard."

This unexpected outburst, from so drouthy a source, was the parish wonder for a week. Many thought that Brother Z—— must be near his end.

"Truly," said 'Squire McClellan, at the deacon's meeting, "the lord must have opened up Brother Z——'s heart; but," he added with characteristic Scotch shrewdness, "it may soon close, and may never open again. It behooves us in the parson's interest, to avail ourselves of it. Let us build a sled that will carry ten cords, and do it at once."

So thought the others. The monster sled was privately, but expeditiously framed in a back yard, and early one snowy morning in December, Brother Z—— was amazed to see driven to his door, apparently all the ox teams in town, drawing the titanic sled, accompanied by a shouting throng of teamsters, and all the small boys in the parish.

The 'squire was riding on the sled. "We've come for the parson's load of wood, Brother Z——!" he called out. "You bade us haul the biggest load of wood we could, and I am glad to hear that you have lately had a fine lot of hickory chopped."

Brother Z——, however, seeing the magnitude of the sled, tried to explain and to demur, but in vain. The crowd roared him into acquiescence, and with a wry face, he finally led the way across the snowy fields to his freshly corded tiers of hickory in the lot.

It is said that fully ten cords of wood were loaded upon the big sled under the 'squire's supervision, and then, to the tune of a most vociferous gee-hawing, the enormous load was successfully sledded to to the parson's doorway.

The worthy minister, equally amazed, but more agreeably so, issued forth to learn the cause of the uproar.

"Good people, good people!" he cried rubbing his hands, "what meaneth this? Have the windows of heaven opened?"

"Nay, nay, parson!" exclaimed the 'squire, "but the Lord has opened Brother Z——'s heart, and that so great a gift could have issued from so small a receptacle is one of the wonders of saving grace. Question not, but take it and keep ye warm."

The minister had roaring fires that winter, but it was long before Brother Z—— recovered his equanimity.

HIS BATH,

And Something About the Garments that He Wore.

[Bob. Burdette.]

"There is the honest immigrant," said the tall, thin passenger, "I believe he is going to wash his face."

And really it did look as though that was the man's mad intention. He had gone to a clear pool of water beside the track, and was apparently getting ready for his ablutions.

"See him peel off his raiment," said the man on the wood-box.

"He hasn't very much to peel off," the fat passenger said.

"Wait," said the tall, thin passenger, "he hasn't got started yet."

The immigrant first unwrapped a comforter from his neck, and slowly took off a gray overcoat, with a short waist and long skirts, reaching to his heels. Then he unwound a red wool'n comforter from his neck, and then took off a short pea-jacket of a heavy blue cloth. Then he unwrapped a gray comforter from his neck, and took off a leather jacket, very tight fitting and very greasy. He then unwound a long flannel scarf from his neck and took off a black vest, and he released his neck from the folds of a gray woolen comforter and then he took off a red vest and unwound another comforter, and then he took off another vest and a flannel scarf that was tied around his neck, and another vest and another comforter, and another flannel scarf and another vest and another scarf, and another vest and another comforter and another vest.

"That man has robbed a clothing house," said the cross passenger.

The immigrant calmly unwrapped from his neck, a long, red, woolen comforter—

"I wonder," said the fat passenger, "if he goes through the custom house that way?"

And then took off another vest,

"Why!" exclaimed the tall, thin passenger, "he is no bigger than I am."

And then he unrolled another comforter from his neck—

"By George!" exclaimed the man on the wood-box, "he'll get down to his bones in two more 'peels.'"

And the immigrant calmly unbuttoned another vest—

Suddenly the whistle of the train was heard in the distance, and another of the party of immigrants shrieked to the would-be bather;

"Jarliche Jans Krund Bjorneke Bjornekessen! Hoffickeulenen ldgakrominick thorlik jd sounden do smockerick ach es da trainege ansegekoummek!"

And then the race began. The train came along, waited three minutes, and sped away, and long, long after we left the station we could look back and see that rash immigrant, from the land Njordvaldsen, shooting himself into a job lot of party colored vests, and hauling upon himself an avalanche of comforters, in the vain hope of snowing himself under in time to catch the next train.

"I have often wondered," the jester said, musing, "why the immigrants never bathe until they get to their homesteads in the far west, I understand it now. That man, in his laudable desire to wash up, will lose a whole week before he can dress himself. And even then, he hadn't got undressed far enough down to wash his neck."

"Wauseon!" shouted the brakeman.

"Was he on?" He wasn't on the train by twenty miles, but he was on to a whole Chatham street bankrupt stock of vests and comforters.

The Puritan Maiden's Conscience

[Boston Traveler.]

The following story is told of a two-story brick house in the suburbs of Boston, whose doors and windows are nailed up, and which has never been occupied: "Nearly thirty years ago, a young man built it for his bride, intending to mortgage it and pay for it gradually, as his worldly goods increased, to all of which she agreed. When the wedding day was appointed, the trousseau ready and the house finished, he took the lady out from Boston to inspect it. After going over the house, he presented her with a deed of it for a wedding gift. Knowing his circumstances, she was astonished that he had actually paid for it. He explained, that investing in a lottery, he had drawn the first prize, which just covered the cost of the house. The Puritan maiden protested she would not take a home obtained by gambling, and refused the deed. His arguments were of no avail. She remained obdurate. When they left the house, he locked the door and threw the key into the brook near by. The next day he boarded up the windows, and only the spiders and mice have ever occupied it. The man never married. He became rich, but is a wanderer on the face of the earth The woman never married. She is still living, poor and invalid."

Town Teachers' Association.

Programme of the Town Teachers' Association to be held in the school room, in Auburn, April 2, 1881:

Mrs. Lida Leasure—Normal Schools, their methods and their mission.

Lula Stoner—Morality, how taught.

E. T. Brysland—Cause and cure of irregular attendance.

Carrie Espy—How reduce whispering to a minimum.

Josie Thomas—Wages, upon what shall they be based?

T. J. Saxton—Improvements in Teaching, 1860 and 1881.

F. A. Brink—Topic previously assigned.

AFTERNOON.

Jennie Baxter—Women as teachers in primary schools, fitness and success.

Marilla Jones—Means of interesting pupils and parents.

Emma Mills—Respective duties of patrons and teacher.

Maggie Dolan—Right modes of teaching primary reading.

Lottie Chilson—The teachers' social position, as it is, as it should be.

C. A. Fyke—Education of teachers, place, means and measures.

Encouraged by the laudable interest heretofore shown by teachers in the preparation of papers and discussion of the same, we are confident that friends to education will enjoy being present, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended.

WM. H. MCINTOSH.

The Last American Empire.

The general opinion in Brazil is that the empire will not long outlive the reign of the present emperor, the good Dom Pedro. The imperial form of government does not flourish on the soil of the American continent, and the emperor's personal popularity, which is very great, has kept in check the democratic tendencies of the country, which cannot always be controlled even by wholesome laws and wise, liberal and progressive government. Dom Pedro will probably be the last American emperor, and the vast country which he rules with so much intelligence and moderation will be numbered, for good or ill, among the republican experiments of the continent. The transition from the aristocracy to the democratic form of government need not necessarily be attended by violence or danger to the public peace. The people are educated to self-government to a certain extent, and the change will be one rather of form than of fact or principle. It will be rendered more easy to the public mind, as the successor to Dom Pedro is a mere child, who has not sufficient following to control the public sentiment or to keep him on his throne by force. He is the son of the emperor's eldest daughter, and is but six years of age. The mother is under control of the Jesuits and is intensely unpopular. Were the emperor to die during the boy's minority the constitution makes the mother regent, an authority she could not long sustain. The emperor wishes to have the constitution changed so that the crown may be given to his favorite grandchild, the son of his second daughter, whose husband is a German prince. This boy is twelve years old, and exhibits decided talent. But royalty is unpopular in the country, notwithstanding the rare excellencies which have graced it during the present reign. Republicanism is the breath of American political life. Surrounded by republics on all sides, the empire has caught the infection, and liberal ideas permeate the entire political fabric. A constitutional president will soon displace the monarch, the simplicities of republican life succeed the pomp and splendor of imperialism, and the last American empire will be known only in history.—Panama Star and Herald.

The Doctors Disagree.

—As to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort, restore the natural action of all the organs.—[New Covenant.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court in the case of Surface et al vs Snyder et al, I, as commissioner will at the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m. on

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, 1881,

sell at public auction, the following real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, in said DeKalb county, Indiana, upon the following terms: one-third of the purchase price in hand; one-third in one year and the balance in two years from the day of sale, said deferred payments to bear interest. Dated this 4th day of March, 1881. W. H. DILLS, Com.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN predicts for Gen. Garfield the stormiest Presidential term on record....L. B. Boomer the famous bridge-builder of Chicago, died at the Windsor Hotel, of apoplexy.

THE managers of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia adopted a resolution denying the report emanating from the British Consul in that city in regard to the death of hogs by cholera, and referring the matter to a committee for investigation. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, will be asked to correct the report....A German Socialist mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, was attended by about 4,000 persons.

ANOTHER Mexican railway scheme has been matured in Boston, and a charter has been granted to a company with $30,000,000 of stock. Among the incorporators are Mayor Prince, Ben Butler, U. S. Grant, Jr., and two Mexicans. The main line is to run from Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, to the Bay of Topolo Bampo, on the Gulf of California.... During the first week of March, 5,323 immigrants arrived at New York, being 2,479 more than for the corresponding week of last year.

MAHONING PLANE, PA., has been so undermined by the collieries that the houses rest on a thin crust of earth. Every few weeks this crust settles, and occasionally drops entirely out of sight....The people are just now experiencing their periodical excitement from this cause....Erysipelas, resulting from recent vaccination, caused the death of Chief Engineer James W. Whittaker, of the United States navy....A bill to establish the whipping post for wife beaters is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

THE WEST.

AN explosion of gas in the Central Pacific coal mine, at Almy, Wyo. Ter., killed thirty-five Chinamen and three whites. Fire has raged in the mine for five years, but it has been isolated by stone walls.

EX-SHERIFF O'HAIR, of Edgar county, Ill., shot a Chinaman at Paris. The Chinaman's offense consisted in suspecting O'Hair of having robbed him....There was an exciting scene at the funeral of C. E. Freeze, the young man who committed suicide in Fort Wayne, Ind. His mother arrived during the service and wanted to take the body home for interment, which the widow would not allow. The mother then rushed into the street, summoned a crowd, and asked them to take the corpse by force. They refused. She then demanded that a second inquest be held, alleging that her son had been murdered. She was finally quieted and induced to return to her hotel, and the funeral proceeded without further interruption.

A CRAZY man attempted to burn the insane asylum at Topeka, Kan., with its 190 inmates, but was unsuccessful....A bill was introduced in the Illinois House, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to elope with any woman, married or single.

THE Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads were united at Deming, New Mexico, on the 8th of March....Ex-President Hayes arrived at his home in Fremont, Ohio, on the 8th inst., and was given a royal welcome by his old friends. He was met at the depot and escorted to his residence by a large procession.

Two engines were wrecked, fourteen cars ditched, and a conductor and engineer injured by a collision of freight trains at Crestline, on the Cleveland and Columbus track.

A DISPATCH from Walnut Grove, Red wood county, Minn., says that there is much suffering there on account of a scarcity of fuel, as the Winona and St. Peter road has been blocked for two months. All out-buildings, hog-pens, railroad fences, etc., have been used up, and now many are trying to keep warm by burning straw and hay, which is poor consolation, as none have suitable stoves.... Flames appeared in the wholesale drug-house, of Woodward, Faxon & Co., in Kansas City a few nights ago. No less than seventy-five distinct explosions followed, caused by cans of gunpowder in the adjoining store of Ogleboy & Co., wholesale grocers. The fire extended to the hardware house of Kelly, Willis & Co. The force of the waterworks was very light, and all three stores were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $420,000, on which the insurance is $260,000....At Eldorado, Nev., Hank Parish shot two men over a game of cards. When the Coroner came to sit upon the remains, Parish compelled him to take the money from the dead men's pockets and return it to him....Moody and Sankey gospel meetings are being very largely attended in San Francisco.... Thirty-one women of Palestine, Ohio, have been arrested for outrages committed upon a saloonkeeper named Long, the last of his kind left in that place. Six of the women were discharged, and twenty-two gave bail. They claim that the arrests were made in revenge for their having secured sixteen indictments against Long for selling liquor to minors. Long charges that the women sent him word to leave or he would be killed.

THE SOUTH.

THE cotton-seed oil-mills at Hickman, Ky., were destroyed by fire, causing $60,000 damage. Mrs. Pearsons, who lived in a frame house adjoining, was burned to death.

THE National Board of Health has awarded contracts for floating hospitals to be stationed off Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and Bayou Sara. The boats will be eighty feet long, and accommodate twelve patients each.

FEDERAL detectives have tracked a band of counterfeiters from Pennsylvania to Texas, and assert that these notorious dealers are operating in the vicinity of Dallas, having $16,000 of spurious notes in their possession.

WASHINGTON.

OVER 1,500 bills which were not acted upon remain upon the calendar of the last Congress....Don Piatt has withdrawn from the Washington *Capital*, and proposes to retire to a hermitage in Ohio.

NATHANIEL GOFF, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has been nominated by President Garfield for United States District Attorney of West Virginia, the position he held previous to his accepting the Naval Secretaryship some weeks ago....It is said that Fred Douglass will not be reappointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, but that the place will be given to Mr. Henry, of Cleveland, the Adjutant of Gen. Garfield's old regiment.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, of Evanston, Ill., on behalf of fifty ladies who subscribed for a memorial oil painting of Mrs. Hayes, as a recognition of her advocacy of the temperance cause, presented the painting to President Garfield. In accepting the gift the President responded as follows: "I have observed the significance which you have given to this portrait from the standpoint you occupy, and in connection with the work in which you are engaged. What you have said concerning the evils of intemperance meets my most hearty concurrence. I have been in my way, and in accordance with my own convictions, an earnest advocate of temperance, not in so narrow a sense as some, but in a very definite and practical sense. These convictions are deep, and will be maintained. Whether I shall be able to meet the views of all people in regard to all phases of that question remains to be seen, but I shall do what I can to abate the great evils of intemperance. I shall be glad to have this picture upon these walls, and shall be glad to remember your kind expressions to me and my family, and, in your efforts to better mankind by your work, I hope that you will be guided by wisdom, and that you will achieve a worthy success. Thanking you for this meeting and greeting, I bid you good morning.

CONGRESSMAN LEVI P. MORTON was last week nominated for Minister to France by the President. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, has been the Minister to France for the last four years....Secretary Blaine has addressed a note to the British Legation fully and emphatically denying the reports sent to England by the acting British Consul at Philadelphia in regard to the prevalence of hog cholera in Illinois and Ohio. He says the most searching inquiry leads irresistibly to the conclusion that her Majesty's representative was imposed upon by designing speculators, and he looks to the Legation to undo, as far as possible, the mischief that has been done.

CHARLES D. GILMORE, an attorney and claim agent, of Washington, has sued Carl Schurz for $200,000 damages. He alleges that Schurz, without any just cause, debarred him from practice in the Interior Department, and thus broke up a legal business worth $40,000 per annum.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Michigan met in convention at Lansing, on the 8th inst., and nominated G. V. N. Lathrop, of Detroit, and Henry Fralick, of Grand Rapids, for Regents of the University. Augustus C. Baldwin, of Detroit, was placed in the field for Justice of the Supreme Court....William P. Frye was nominated by acclamation, at the Republican Senatorial caucus at Augusta, Me., to succeed James G. Blaine....Judge J. W. McDill, one of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners, has been appointed to the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Senator Kirkwood. Judge McDill was a member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and also of the Electoral Commission.....James Russell Lowell, American Minister at London, has received a letter from President Garfield, expressing the hope that he will continue to serve the United States.

SEVEN persons were drowned off Queenstown by the capsizing of a whale-boat.... Michael P. Boyton, a Land League organizer and one of the traversers, was arrested at Kildare, Ireland, under the Coercion act. He is charged with inciting to murder and other acts of violence. He protested, in the name of the American republic, against being taken into custody.

THE office-seekers have formed the impression that there is to be a grand upheaval of the organization of the departments, but there has been no intimation from President Garfield that such would be the case. On the contrary, he has said he would not consider any proposition to remove any man from continuous office except for cause....Abram S. Hewitt has addressed a letter to ex-Gov. Jewell, inclosing $100 to defray the expenses of "hunting down the rascal who forged the Morey letter," and promising more if necessary. Gov. Jewell, it is said, intends to push the investigation.

GENERAL.

THE insane asylum at Danville, Pa. has been destroyed by fire. There were 500 patients in the institution, all of whom were removed without confusion or loss of life. The building had been in process of erection for eleven years, and $600,000 had been expended upon it.... Ex-President Hayes and party had a narrow escape from death on the trip from Washington to Ohio. The train carrying himself and family collided with another while running at forty miles an hour. Several persons were killed and many maimed by the collision, but, fortunately, all the Presidential party escaped uninjured.

ROBERT A. COBY, of Chicago, convicted of robbing the mails, was pardoned by President Hayes....William Wylie, a prominent business man of East Saginaw, Mich., committed suicide by blowing out his brains.... The revised New Testament will be published in May....Edward Young, son of a prominent attorney of Georgetown, Ohio, shot and killed George Ashmore, and seriously wounded James Ashmore and Clinton Campbell.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has consolidated its railroad lines west of Pittsburgh under one management, with the view of giving the Gould interests battle for supremacy.....The Union Pacific road reports its gross earnings for the year at $22,455,134, and a surplus of $13,294,416. A dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared, and the old board of officers re-elected.....Ex-Secretary Evarts, ex-Senator Thurman, and ex-Senator Howe will represent the United States at the International Monetary Conference.

FOREIGN.

THE Privy Council has proclaimed the counties of Clare, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo, and eleven baronies in Cork, Ireland, to be in a disturbed state. This is done in accordance with the provisions of the Coercion act....The Darlington Iron Company, of London, has failed, its liabilities being enormous.

A CABLE dispatch from Rome says: "The loss of life by the earthquake on the island of Ischia is appalling. One hundred and two bodies have been found at Cassamaciati up to the present. It is stated that 300 houses have fallen at Cassamaciati. One hundred and ten corpses have been recovered, and sixty-seven wounded sent to the hospital. The fissures in the streets were fifty centimetres wide, and the people fled from town and encamped in the fields."..... The British Ministry has settled upon terms of peace with the Boers, which were telegraphed Gen. Wood last week....It has been snowing steadily in Scotland for seventy hours. Traffic is blocked, and many shipwrecks are reported on the coast.... Harris, Boyton and Sheridan, the Irish traversers, have reappeared.....About twenty Americans in the counties of Cork, Limerick and Kerry, Ireland, have applied to the United States Consul at Queenstown for protection. They fear arrest under the Coercion act.

THE dreaded plague has made its appearance in Mesopotamia....The Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan is preparing to occupy Candahar when the British garrison is wholly withdrawn, and Ayoob Khan's adherents are preparing to resist, so that there is an excellent prospect of lively times in Afghanistan during the spring and summer. It seems to be the settled policy of the Gladstone Ministry to let Abdur Rahman Khan and Ayoob Khan settle their own disputes. ....The French Government has resolved to recall its representative in Venezuela. The cause assigned for this action is the bad faith of the Venezuelan Government to French creditors..... The latest dispatches state that twenty vessels were lost on the Scottish coast during the recent storm and 200 persons drowned.... Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, it does not appear that the Irish Land-Leaguers are much scared at the passage of the Coercion act. Those agitators who were in Ireland before the measure became law have stood their ground, and others, like Dillon and Brennan, who were in England or France, are returning to the Green Isle.

THE British defeat in South Africa has greatly stimulated the movement in favor of the Boers, which was started in New York about a month ago, and liberal subscriptions are being received by the Treasurer of the organization, and large sums have been sent to the Red Cross Society of Holland. Several Dutchmen of New York and a number of American physicians have volunteered to go to South Africa. The Irish are also in deep sympathy with the cause, and it is reported that a bark carrying over 500 well-armed Irishmen and four Gatling guns secretly sailed from Key West, Fla., not long ago, bound for South Africa.... Capt. Eads has three parties of engineers at work at the isthmus on his ship-railway scheme....At a meeting held in the Cooper Institute, New York, it was decided to organize the United States Cremation Company, with a capital of $50,000, and to form a society to educate the public to a proper appreciation of the virtues and beauties of incineration.... There was an immense demonstration by the Irish-American Land and Industrial League at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A circular distributed among the people gave utterance to the sentiment that "What is good for Ireland is good for America. Rent is robbery; landlordism is despotism. Down with both of them. Just rent must not amount to more than taxes and repairs will cost." Mayor Howell presided, and many prominent men were present. A dispatch was sent to Parnell, signed by Mayor Howell, urging him to "never surrender."

GREAT BRITAIN objects to the words of the invitation to the momentary conference, being unwilling to commit herself absolutely to a bi-metallic standard. Germany has accepted the invitation to the conference, with the reservation that she will not be bound by its decisions....The order for the withdrawal of the British troops from Candahar has been given.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The Senate met at 10:30 on the 4th of March, but transacted no business. A joint resolution was offered for an extra month's pay to the Senate's officials and employes, which was briefly debated and passed. At 12 o'clock Vice President Wheeler bade the Senate adieu in a few words, and declared the Senate adjourned sine die. Vice President Arthur then took the gavel and called the new Senate to order. The ceremony of swearing in the new Senators was then proceeded with, and all but Senator Mahone responded to the call of their names and took the oath of office. As soon as this was concluded the ceremony of inaugurating the President was carried out, the Senate adjourning to the east portico. After this ceremony the Senate adjourned for the day. In the House, the closing hours were full of confusion, and no business was transacted. Mr. Conger presented the customary resolution of thanks to Speaker Randall, and at 12 o'clock the Forty-sixth Congress adjourned without day.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution in the Senate, on March 5, extending to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock the privileges of the floor during his stay in Washington. Adopted unanimously. Mr. Blaine, in accordance with a notice given by him some weeks ago, submitted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That a special committee of five Senators be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the mode of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying the same, who shall report such propositions for a change in the law and constitution as may seem expedient; that said committee have power to sit during the recess of Congress, and that they be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882." The resolution was temporarily laid on the table to be printed. President Garfield sent to the Senate the names of the persons he has chosen to form his Cabinet, as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Hunt, of Louisiana; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Postmaster General, Thomas L. James, of New York; Attorney General, Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

The Senate, March 7, was in session only a few minutes, and did nothing except swear in Gen. Mahone, of Virginia. It is claimed by the Democrats that he will vote with them on the organization of the committees.

At the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 8, communications were laid before the Senate from ex-Senators Kirkwood and Blaine, announcing that they had forwarded to the Governors of their respective States their resignations as members of the Senate. The President sent in the following nominations: Nathan Goff, Jr., to be United States Attorney for West Virginia; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Consul General at Rome; United States Consuls—John L. Frisbie (Michigan), at Rheims; P. M. Eder (Nevada), at Guayaquil; Albert Rhodes (District of Columbia), at Rouen; Edward Backus (Illinois), at Para; Emilio Courtelo, at La Union; John A. Haldeman (Kansas), at Bangkok; Abbot L. Doen, at Aleppo, India; John F. June (New Jersey), at Nueva Laredo.

On the assembling of the Senate on Wednesday, March 9, a telegram from the Governor of Iowa was read, announcing the appointment of J. W. McDill to fill the unexpired term of Senator Kirkwood. The following names were sent in by the President: William M. Evarts, of New York, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Commissioners from this Government to the International Monetary Conference; L. P. Morton, of New York, Minister to France; Lot M. Morrill, United States Collector of Customs at Portland, Me.; David D. McClung, Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati; John W. Green, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Iowa; Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, member of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission. Postmasters—Conley E. Guilford, Wanston, Ohio; George Pfleger, South Bend, Ind.; James O. Raymond, Stevens Point, Wis.

Immediately upon the assembling of the Senate on Thursday, March 10, a message from the President was received. Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution providing for the organization of the standing committees of the Senate. The resolution was read, subject to objection raised by Mr. Anthony. After reading the resolution Mr. Anthony moved that it be printed and lie on the table, the subject to be called up to-morrow. Agreed to. Mr. Pendleton then offered a resolution providing for the organization of the select committees, which was disposed of in a similar manner. President Garfield sent in the nominations of Col. Clark E. Carr to succeed himself as Postmaster at Galesburg, and Sandford A. Hudson, of Wisconsin, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 25	@11	06
HOGS	4 75	@ 6	00
COTTON	11¼	@	11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75	@ 4	20
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 17	@ 1	18
No. 2 Winter	1 20	@ 1	22
CORN—Ungraded	59	@	62
OATS—Mixed Western	45	@	47
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16	50
LARD	11	@	11¼
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 6	00
Cows and Heifers	3 50	@ 4	00
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 4	80
HOGS	4 00	@ 5	65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6	00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5	25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	98	@	99
No. 3 Spring	90	@	92
CORN—No. 2	37	@	40
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 2	95	@	96
BARLEY—No. 2	1 05	@ 1	07
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@	33
EGGS—Fresh	22	@	23
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15	00
LARD	10	@	10¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	96	@ 1	00
No. 2	98	@	99
CORN—No. 2	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE—No. 1	94	@	95
BARLEY—No. 2	87	@	88
PORK—Mess	14 70	@14	80
LARD	10	@	10¼
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 03	@ 1	04
CORN—Mixed	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE	98	@	99
PORK—Mess	15 00	@15	25
LARD	9¾	@	10
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 05	@ 1	08
CORN	42	@	43
OATS	36	@	37
RYE	1 13	@ 1	14
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15	00
LARD	9¾	@	10
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1	04
No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1	07
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	4 90	@ 6	25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1	04
CORN—No. 1	46	@	47
OATS—Mixed	38	@	39
BARLEY (per cental)	1 45	@ 2	50
PORK—Mess	15 75	@16	00
SEED—Clover	4 75	@ 5	10
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 03	@ 1	04
CORN—No. 2	41	@	42
OATS	33	@	36
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15	00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5	65
Fair	4 50	@ 5	00
Common	3 75	@ 4	80
HOGS	5 50	@ 6	50
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5	25

GARFIELD'S ADVISERS.

Brief Biographies of the Cabinet Ministers.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State, was born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pa.; adopted the editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited the Portland *Advertiser* and the Kennebec *Journal*. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1859, '60-'61 and '62, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (serving in the Forty-first, the Forty-second and the Forty third as Speaker); was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and was elected for the ensuing term, which will expire March 3, 1883. The people are familiar with his campaigns for the nomination for the Presidency.

William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio; practiced his profession in that State and in Minnesota until 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox county, Ohio, in 1852; removed to Minnesota in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota, in July, 1870, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Daniel S. Norton, deceased, in the Senate of the United States; was subsequently elected as a Republican, and was reelected in 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Robert Todd Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War, is the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln. He was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and, having entered Harvard, graduated in the summer of 1864. Four months subsequently he became a member of the Harvard Law School. But before finishing the course he went into the army and was on Gen. Grant's staff with the rank of Captain, from Feb. 20 to June 10, 1865, serving until the war closed. He then returned to his law-books, and completed his studies. He located in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State Feb. 25, 1867. He has taken very little part in politics, but has devoted his attention almost exclusively to his law practice, which has been large and lucrative.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Harford county, Md., Dec. 20, 1813; received a limited education at the academy of John McLeod in Washington city; removed to Richland county, Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1850-'51 a member of the convention that formed the present constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859 and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1866 elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James Harlan; was in 1875 again elected Governor of Iowa and resigned that office Jan. 31, 1877; was elected in January, 1876, to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed George G. Wright, Republican. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmaster General, was born in Utica March 29, 1831, and is now in his 50th year. He was educated at the Utica Academy, but, at the age of 15, he was thought old enough to begin to work for himself, and was apprenticed to learn the printing business to Wesley Bailey, the veteran abolition editor of the *Liberty Press*. Young James served the full term of his apprenticeship, five years, and in the meantime wrote several articles for the *Liberty Press*, which were accepted and printed. In 1857, shortly after the close of his apprenticeship, he started the *Journal* at Hamilton, N. Y. He was also made Collector of Canal Tolls, which office he held for five years, performing at the same time his editorial duties. In 1861 he located in New York city, and from that year until 1869 he held various responsible positions in the Custom House. In 1869 he was made Deputy Collector of the Third Division, which position he held until 1873, when he was appointed Postmaster of New York city, the duties of which he has continued to discharge ever since.

William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy, is a native of the State from which he is appointed, having been born in 1835. During the war he was a Union man, and since the war has acted with the Republican party. He was first brought into prominence in Louisiana politics when he became the counsel for Gov. Kellogg in his contest with McEnery. He subsequently became a candidate for Attorney General on the Republican ticket, was elected, and served one term; he was re-elected as Attorney General on the ticket with Packard. Curiously enough, he was thrown out of office through the influence of the MacVeagh Commission, which overturned the Packard Government and installed Nicholls while the preparations were being made to seat Hayes in Washington. MacVeagh, the head of the commission, and Hunt, the overthrown Attorney General of Louisiana, now meet on a common plane in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. Soon after this Mr. Hunt was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., April 19, 1833. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1853, and then studied law with the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of Westchester, and was in that borough admitted to the bar April 26, 1856. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Chester county, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1863 he was made Chairman of the Republican State Committee. In 1870 he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, but resigned in 1871. In 1872 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in which he took a leading position. He was one of the organizers of the National Republican League, which worked against the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency last year. Mr. MacVeagh, in an address at a public anniversary in New York, a year ago, thus set forth his political platform: "I happen, among other unpopular and impracticable things, to entertain a sincere desire for the relief of the civil service, and I would trust to your practical common sense whether or not it might be of advantage to our foreign trade in the future that that service, instead of being filled by decayed politicians seeking a temporary asylum as a reward for partisan labors, should be filled by such busy, energetic and working men as can only be secured by the attraction of that permanent tenure."

A Remarkable Memory.

A lawyer enjoys badgering a witness, but it is not so agreeable when the witness gives his answers in kind. Hunting bears is good sport, but when the bear hunts the hunter, it looks like carrying the joke too far. An old witness was asked, in an insulting tone, by an attorney, if his memory was good. "Yes," was the reply; "on some points it is extremely accurate, but on others I must confess that it is defective." "Won't you give the Court an illustration?" said the lawyer. "Well," drawled the aged witness, "I clearly remember that ten years ago you came to me and borrowed $100, but, for the life of me, I can't remember that you ever paid me."

How Happiness May Be Obtained.

There is one way of attaining what we term, if not utter, at least mortal happiness. It is this—a sincere and unrelaxing activity for the happiness of others. In that one maxim is concentrated whatever is noble in morality, sublime in religion or unanswerable in truth. In that pursuit we have all scope for whatever is excellent in our hearts, and none for the petty passions to which our nature is heir. Thus engaged, whatever be our errors, there will be nobility, not weakness, in our remorse; whatever our failures, virtue, not selfishness, in our regrets; and in success vanity itself will become holy and triumph eternal.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 4.—SENATE.—The Senate began passing House bills this morning under a dispensation of the constitutional rules, disposing of those relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace; preventing cruelty to animals; vacating cemeteries in corporate limits of towns and cities; admitting George Manser, the soldier whose arms were blown off by the accidental discharge of a cannon in the last political campaign, to the Soldiers', and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown; allowing property to be appropriated for school-house purposes; remodeling the act for the inspection of oil; legalizing the election and acts of the Trustees of incorporated towns; concerning fees and salaries, and amending the act concerning free gravel roads. The greater part of the afternoon session was wasted in wrangling over the House Tax bill, which finally went over until to-morrow. A joint resolution passed directing the purchase for use of the State of the collection of books known as the "Daniel Hough library," at a cost not exceeding $1,000. A bill passed establishing a Superior Court and abolishing the Criminal Court in Vanderburg county; so, also, the one concerning fees and salaries, and for the appointment of a Fish Commissioner.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: Relieving William J. Richie as Trustee of a township in Scott county; providing for the publication of the Revised Statutes of 1881; repealing the act for the payment of Wabash and Erie canal internal improvement bonds; regulating the sale of iron, brass, and scrap metal; authorizing appeals in will cases within one year to the Supreme Court; protecting quails and pheasants for the next two years; legalizing the incorporation of Merom Christian College; concerning inclosures and trespassing animals; repealing the obnoxious features of the Whistling law, and exempting all roads from penalties which did not observe the whistling nuisance; refunding to Benton county $973.70 expenses incurred in the prosecution of John L. McCullough for murder in 1872; establishing public libraries in connection with public schools in cities of 15,000 or more. A motion to pass the bill increasing the pay of the Speaker and Lieutenant Governor from $6 to $10 a day was rejected by a vote of 57 to 30. The Gillum Prohibition bill was ordered engrossed, and the Specific Appropriation bill introduced. It appropriates $30,000. The total included in the General Appropriation bill is $1,148,000.

SATURDAY, March 5.—SENATE.—The Senate passed a number of bills of inferior importance, and spent some time in considering the House bill on taxation. A night session was held for the benefit of the Engrossment Committee and the Governor. As the formal motion to adjourn was being put, the Governor remarked: "Gentlemen, you are at liberty to state that I shall issue a proclamation on Monday morning for an extra session to begin at 9 a. m. on the following day, Tuesday."

HOUSE.—The House passed the Medical bill and frittered away several hours in idle motions and vexatious delays of the regular order. The afternoon was marked by an exhibition of the fun-making powers of the body, which was very demonstrative and noisy. At the night session there was another exhibit of lawlessness, not so pronounced, however, as marked the proceedings of the afternoon.

MONDAY, March 7.—SENATE.—The Senate worked to-day on the House bill on taxation, and a multitude of amendments were suggested, the majority with reference to the phraseology of the separate sections rather than the subject matter. An effort was made during the afternoon to pass a joint resolution condemning the contemplated improvement of Meridian street with wooden blocks, but eventually the matter was referred to the extra session. A resolution complimentary of the presiding officer was passed, after which the President declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—The House was in session only an hour, and did nothing beyond passing customary resolutions of thanks.

TUESDAY, March 8.—SENATE.—The General Assembly convened to-day in extra session, and an organization was effected without difficulty, but with some slight change from the caucus programme. Instead of Hearthwate, of Lake, the Senate Republicans put forward William H. Schlater, of Wayne, for Principal Secretary, and the same resolution named Robert B. Sears, of Vermillion, for Assistant, and Dick Huncheon, of Laporte, for Doorkeeper. Sears is a Greenbacker, and Huncheon a Democrat. Three Democratic Senators, Bess, Voyles, and Woods, joined in passing the resolution, while the remaining Democrats, with Poindexter and Davis, voted for the old organization. The new Doorkeeper appointed William Langstaff, of Clinton; N. M. Wilson, of Scott; Joseph Hoffman, of Lake; William H. Pfrimer, of Harrison; J. G. Campbell and J. Berz, assistants. The Secretary reported no changes for the present. The morning session of the Senate was subsequently given to propositions looking to the advancement of measures in the special session, and it was decided that the succession of business from the regular to the special should be the natural succession of unfinished business. In the afternoon the Senate resumed consideration of the Tax bill.

HOUSE.—The House reorganized by a regular ballot and strict party vote, the Republicans continuing the old organization, with the exception of the substitution of Jim Woods, of Warrick, for Doorkeeper, instead of Capt. Evans, of Henry. The Democracy voted for Hon. H. S. Cauthorne for Speaker; C. O'Brien, of Marion, for Clerk, and William Benham, of Crawford, for doorkeeper. A resolution passed requesting the retention of the employes of the regular session. Bills were introduced allowing the loan of school funds at 7 per cent., or less, and regulating toll on plank and macadamized roads ceded by the Federal Government to the State. The House committee, composed mainly of doctors, reported a substitute for Senator Young's Medical bill.

The Governor transmitted the following message to both houses: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The constitution provides that the Governor shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient. My official duties since my inauguration, during the late regular session, have been onerous, and your opportunities to acquire a knowledge of the condition of the State through your investigating committees and through other means have been so considerable, that I do not regard myself as being possessed of any information relating to the condition of the State of which you are not in possession; also, some of the measures which I had the honor to recommend to you in my inaugural address have been adopted. An adoption of the others has been proposed in pending bills, and they are now in a condition to be considered by you. I renew my recommendations of these pending measures. I especially urge the passage of the bill, with whatever changes or additions may be deemed expedient, providing for ascertaining the best way of reclaiming the vast body of lands, the material means for the drainage of which is through the Kankakee river. The important bill concerning taxation ought also to receive your early attention, so that there may be no failure to pass the clauses providing for taxing the receipts of telegraph, telephone, express and fast-freight companies, etc., instead of taxing merely their visible property. The exigency which has rendered it necessary for me to call you together in special session could not well have been avoided. The extraordinary labor imposed upon you by your undertaking critically to consider the vast body of legislation proposed to you for adoption by the commission appointed by the act of 1879 to compile and revise existing statutes has required you to occupy much time in the committee-room and upon the floor on that work, which otherwise would have been spent in considering ordinary legislation. Many important changes of existing laws have been proposed by the commission. It is proper that these shall receive careful attention, in order that they may, so far as they shall be adopted, not represent what is deemed best by the committee merely, but reflect the deliberate judgment of each house. In the progress of the further consideration of these proposed enactments, amendments doubtless will from time to time be found necessary. I venture to suggest, with the most respectful deference, that hasty amendments will be not less likely to work harm than a too [illegible] consideration of the enactments proposed. Even the commissioners will not always be able to perceive at the moment their entire scope and effect, nor how far they may introduce inconsistencies and ambiguity, which will leave the meaning of the law uncertain until it shall be determined by the Supreme Court. There is a subject which at first view may be deemed of little comparative importance, to which I wish to invite your serious attention. In referring in bills to the title of acts meant to be amended there have been frequent instances during the regular session in which these titles have been recited incorrectly, and at some stages of not a few bills passages or words have been omitted, or words have been changed, the effect of which has been in some cases to alter or to obscure the sense, and in others will be to convey the idea to uninformed readers that the measure has been imperfectly considered. Such faults in laws are ever a fruitful source of legislation and of consequent expense. The way of avoiding them is easy, and is familiar to such of you as have had previous experience in legislative bodies. It is earnestly hoped that a diligent effort will be made to guard against those faults in the passage of bills at the present session. It is hoped that every proper effort will be made to finish the work which you have in hand in less than the forty days allowed by the constitution for a special session, and that a constant desire will be felt to restrain expense where it is not obviously proper. While not withholding appropriations where they may be necessary for the public welfare, it should be your constant effort to make the burden of taxation as light as it can be made consistently with the wise administration of the affairs of the State.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the day in discussing and amending the House Tax bill, and agreed to meet to-morrow in joint convention to receive from the State Treasurer the paid bonds issued prior to 1841. The Secretary appointed George W. Campbell, of Rush county, Registry Clerk; Burt P. Davidson, of Tippecanoe, Bill Clerk; Alfred Thornburg, of Morgan, Enrolling Clerk; and Martin L. Bundy, Jr., of Henry, Engrossing Clerk.

HOUSE.—The House finally finished the Public Offenses bill and passed it. The bill is an elaborate one of 294 sections, and makes some important changes in the criminal law, some of which are the following: The jury, except in capital cases, cannot prescribe the sentence, but this is left to the Judge; fraudulent voting is punished more vigorously; druggists must have proper qualifications; public officers may be punished for drunkenness and removed for the second offense; a house cannot be let for purposes of prostitution, and every person visiting such a house is made subject to arrest; advertisements for procuring abortions are prohibited; and members of Council may be fined for intentional absence. A bill appropriating $75,000 for expenses of the special session was passed. The House instructed the Judiciary Committee to propose a bill removing the necessity of organizing the Legislature under the Presidency of the Auditor and Secretary of State. Concurrence was had in the committee report favoring the passage of the Edwin McDowell Compromise bill, and the measure was subsequently engrossed. The Senate joint resolution was adopted to adjourn from Friday until Thursday afternoon, to give the members opportunity to return home, and vote on the constitutional amendment. The Common School bill was under consideration at the time of adjournment. The Clerk named as assistants: W. L. Taylor, of Lagrange, reading clerk; W. H. Hay, of Marion, file clerk; O. H. Ahern, of Kosciusko, Registry Clerk; W. G. Bratton, of Huntington, and C. H. Young, of Lake, Enrolling Clerks; J. F. Wilson of Harrison, A. R. Copeland, of Fulton, and G. A. Teale, of Noble, Engrossing Clerks.

THURSDAY, March 10.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the House bill appropriating money to defray the expense of the special session, and a bill was introduced relating to the re-location of county seats. The remainder of the day was occupied with the House Tax bill, and the sections imposing a tax upon foreign companies doing business in this State was whipped into shape. The amendment to the Common school bill, giving the people the right to elect County Superintendents, was made the special order for Tuesday, at which time will be considered the proposition to abolish them altogether. An amendment to the Tax bill was passed empowering a bank to pay tax due from any of its shareholders and retain the amount, with interest, from the dividend. It was also ordered that foreign insurance companies shall pay taxes semi-annually on receipts. The tax on express companies was fixed at 1 per cent.

HOUSE.—A resolution recommending the passage of an act forbidding the letting of convict labor for less than 70 cents per day was adopted. The following bills were passed: Requiring minors who have sold property to return the consideration therefor upon reclaiming the property after coming of age; requiring railroads to remove and destroy rubbish and other combustible matter along their lines; abolishing the offices of Town and City Assessors, and transferring the duties thereof to County Assessors; also the bill providing for the employment of short-hand reporters in County Courts in the discretion of the Judge. The bill requiring theaters to pay a county license failed for want of a constitutional majority. The House wrangled for several hours over the mode of electing County Superintendents—whether by Township Trustees or popular vote—and the discussion finally turned upon the advisability of abolishing the office altogether, and return to the old method of County Examiners. An amendment to that effect was offered, and, together with the other proposition, was made the special order for Wednesday.

The joint convention of the two houses, called for the purpose of destroying the old Wabash and Erie bonds, adjourned without action, it developing that the destruction of the bonds was not intended to be done in the presence of the Legislature, but by the State officers.

Queries for Philosophers.

Why does a two-shilling cane and a five-cent cigar swell a young man's head until his hat won't fit him?

Why is it that women with the best complexions deliberately ruin them with cosmetics?

Why is it that a wealthy and respectable man will sacrifice pride, money and comfort to get into politics?

Why is it that the man in the street car who knows the least always does the most talking?

Why is it that so many people stand ready to help the stranger poor and turn a deaf ear to their own relatives?

Why is it that a man with 180 pounds of fat considers himself an offset for a man with fifty-four ounces of brain?

Why is it that musicians who are the poorest players and singers are the quickest to show off their acquirements?

A MAN in a Pennsylvania town has twenty-nine children. Strangers passing the house on washing days are at a loss to determine whether it is a school or a laundry.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Inauguration of the Twentieth Chief Magistrate.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents Attending the Ceremonies.

FAREWELL TO MENTOR.

James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, left his quiet home at Mentor, Ohio, for the National Capital on the last day of February. Almost the entire population of Mentor and the neighboring villages, reinforced by friends of the family and politicians from distant cities, assembled to bid the President-elect good-by. After an uncomfortably-long and tedious address made to him by Mayor Tinker, of Painesville, Ohio, Gen. Garfield spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS OF LAKE COUNTY: I thank you for the cordial and kindly greeting and farewell. You have come from your homes, than which no happier are known in this country, from this beautiful lakeside, full of all that makes country life happy, to give me your blessing and farewell. You do not know how much I leave behind me of friendship, and confidence and homelike happiness; but I know I am indebted to this people for acts of kindness, of neighborly friendship, of political confidence, of public support that few men have ever enjoyed at the hands of any people. You are a part of this great community of Northern Ohio, which for so many years has had no political desire but the good of your country, and now wish but the promotion of liberty and justice; have had no scheme but the building up of all that was worthy and true in our republic. If I were to search over all the world, I could not find a better model of political spirit, of aspirations for the truth and the right, than I have found in this community during the eighteen years its people have honored me with their confidence. I thank the citizens of this county for their kindness, and especially my neighbors of Mentor, who have demanded so little of me and have done so much to make my home a refuge and a joy. What awaits me I cannot speak of, but I shall carry to the discharge of the duties that lie before me, to the problems and dangers I may meet, a sense of your confidence and your love, which will always be answered by my gratitude. Neighbors, friends, constituents, farewell.

THE JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON.

The distinguished party—consisting of Gen. Garfield and wife, his mother, Mrs. Eliza Garfield, his two sons, Irvin and Abram, and his daughter, Miss Mollie, with four servants, Gen. D. G. Swaim, Col. L. A. Sheldon and wife, Capt. C. E. Henry, O. L. Judd, and J. D. Brown, Secretary—then boarded the train and began their Eastward journey. The entire trip by rail to Washington was a remarkably quiet one. Stops were few and short, and everything was in keeping, as much as possible, with the General's desire that the journey might be free from display. Only three speeches were made on the way, and they were all confined to towns in his old Congressional district—Ashtabula, Warren and Youngstown.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Garfield arrived at Washington on the morning of the 1st of March. There was a disposition to receive him with various military and civic formalities, but he requested that this should not be done. A few gentlemen were at the depot, and there was a large crowd outside. Two rows of policemen kept the throng back, and between these rows Gen. Garfield and his family passed. The aged mother of the President-elect was supported by her son to the carriage. She was driven directly to the White House. Gen. Garfield and his family were driven to the Riggs House, where apartments had been secured for them so high up as to be out of the reach of curious people.

During the three following days the General found himself overrun with visitors. Almost all who called were invited to go to his rooms, but the crowds constantly waiting were so great that many left, contented with simply sending their cards.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst., an elegant reception was given by Congressman Chittenden, of New York, in honor of the President-elect, which was mainly confined to gentlemen guests. The supper is described as a very elaborate one, and champagne, we are told, followed in abundance.

On Thursday, the 3d, the last entertainment of the out-going administration was given at the Executive Mansion, the occasion being a state dinner in honor of the President-elect and Mrs. Garfield. The guests were principally from Ohio. We are informed by the ever-present Jenkins that on this occasion—and we record it here for the benefit of our lady readers—Mrs. Hayes wore a superb white satin, brocaded in clusters of rosebuds and leaves wrought with threads of gold; that Mrs. Garfield wore black velvet, with point-lace collar and ruffles at the sleeves; that Mrs. G., like Mrs. H., eschews jewelry; that Mrs. H. was radiant, and the life of the party; and that Mrs. G. appeared quiet, but self-possessed.

Among the vast crowds of visitors reaching the capital on the evening of the 30th, was Gen. Hancock. Large numbers of his admirers met the great defeated at the depot, took the horses from the carriage after he had entered it, and drew him up Pennsylvania avenue in triumph.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The weather on the morning of the 4th looked decidedly gloomy. It was snowing and the streets were covered with water that stood in tremendous pools to the disgust of the eager pedestrians. To add to the discomfort under foot, the wind was cold and blustering, and after the snow ceased to fall, except by fits and starts, dark clouds floated across the sky in a threatening, dismal manner. At about 10:30 o'clock, however, the sun crept out with a weak, sickly smile that, while not very comforting, was a little encouraging. The day continued to improve until, at 1 o'clock, the sun shone brightly, but could not do much to soften the cold west wind that chilled the watching multitude upon the streets.

At 10 o'clock President Hayes, accompanied by Senators Anthony, Bayard and Pendleton, called at the Riggs House for Gen. Garfield and drove to the White House, the place of starting on the journey to the Capitol.

At 10:30 a chorus of bugles announced the arrival of President Hayes and President-elect Garfield from the hotel, who were received in the ante-room by Mr. Pendleton, and for a brief moment the ladies and gentlemen and their invited friends in the house greeted each other with a hasty good morning in the Red Room. Col. Casey then announced that everything was ready, and assigned the party to carriages in the following order:

First—Gen. Garfield's mother and wife; Mrs. Hayes, Mollie Garfield and Fanny Hayes.

Second—Mrs. Dr. Davis, Mrs. Herron, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and Miss Bullard, Cleveland.

Third—Mrs. Mason and three daughters, Cleveland.

Fourth—Harry, Jimmy and Irvin Garfield and Scott Hayes.

Fifth—Messrs. Swaim and Rockwell, Mrs. Deschler and Mrs. Green, of Cleveland.

Sixth—Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, of Columbus.

A magnificent four-in-hand of bays drove up, drawing an open barouche, into which stepped President Hayes and Gen. Garfield, accompanied by Senators Anthony and Bayard, who were driven off a short distance, and were followed by a carriage containing Vice President-elect Arthur and Senator Pendleton, drawn by a beautiful four-in-hand of grays.

The Presidential party were halted an instant while the Cleveland troops filed in ahead, and the Cleveland Grays fell in immediately in the rear.

At the gate Gen. Sherman as Grand Marshal took charge of the procession, arranging the Presidential escort in the following order:

Two platoons of city police, mounted.

Grand Marshal Gen. Wm. T. Sherman and the following his aides: Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York; Col. L. M. Dayton, of Ohio; Lieut. F. V. Greene, of Washington.

The following members of the staff of the General of the Army: Col. R. T. Dodge, Col. J. C. Tidball, Col. A. P. Morrow, Col. J. M. Bacon, Gen. O. M. Poe.

Brevet Maj. Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., and staff.

Maj. Gen. John Hammond, member of Congress from New York, Chief of Staff.

First Lieut. George Mitchell, Adjutant Second Artillery, Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieut. Selden Smith, Regimental Quartermaster Second Artillery, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Second Lieut. C. G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

Second Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

Second Lieut. McKnight, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Charles McConnor, Eighth Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

Maj. Anderson, Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. Francis, Knights Templar, Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. Fenton, Washington, D. C., Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. Fred P. Wright, Washington, D. C., Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. Duhamel, Washington, D. C., Aide-de-Camp.

These followed three four-horse carriages, containing President R. B. Hayes, President-elect James A. Garfield, Vice President W. A. Wheeler, Vice President-elect C. A. Arthur, and an escort committee of Senators, consisting of Senator George H. Pendleton, Senator H. B. Anthony, and Senator Thomas F. Bayard. Then followed: Twelve companies of regular artillery, four companies of the marine battalion, and the Cleveland (Ohio) Cavalry troop, escorting President Garfield, consisting of forty men, officered as follows: Captain, W. H. Harris; First Lieutenant, G. A. Garretson; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Baxter; Surgeon, N. Schneider; Chaplain, C. Collins; First Sergeant, H. E. Meyers; Third Sergeant, H. G. Rouse.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, Sir Wm. H. Brown, Generalissimo.

Grand Army of the Republic—Commander, Wm. Gibson; Senior Vice Commander, Paul Brady; Junior Vice Commander, Amos F. Mayford; Medical Director, J. Edwin Mason; Chaplain, the Rev. Benjamin Swallow.

Band.

Posts of the Departments of the G. A. R.

John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, Commander M. E. Urell.

Kit Carson Post, No. 2, James M. Edgar, Commander.

Lincoln Post, No. 3, N. M. Brooks, Commander.

O. P. Morton Post, No. 4, William E. Hall, Commander.

George G. Meade Post, No. 5, Thomas G. Allen, Commander.

John F. Reynolds Post, No. 6, L. B. Parker, Commander.

Boys in Blue, Gen. E. C. Ford, Commander.

U. S. Grant Club, Col. Bealey.

"Pap" Thomas Club, Col. Monies.

Columbia Club, Col. Hart.

Roscoe Conkling Club, Col. Oyster.

James A. Garfield Red-Ribbon Club, Col. Fillmore.

The United States Naval Cadets.

INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Com. Robeson, Lieut. Com. Thomas, Lieuts. Parker, Rush and Miller.

Two Horse Batteries.

A battalion of the Washington Light Infantry, four companies, Col. G. W. Moore, commanding; First Lieutenant, W. N. Dalton; Second Lieutenant, B. R. Rose;

Hampton Cadets, Virginia, Capt. Romaine.

Langston Guards, Norfolk, Va., Capt. W. H. Palmer, forty men.

National Rifles, Washington, Col. J. O. P. Burnside, commanding; first platoon, Capt. Fitzgerald; second platoon, Capt. Bassett.

Signal Corps, United States Army, Brigadier Gen. W. B. Hazen, commanding.

Ninth New York Regiment, Col. Oscar Rider, mustering 600 men.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

As the two Presidential carriages came out of the White House grounds, a shout, long and loud, went up. President Garfield, Vice President Arthur and ex-President Hayes uncovered as they rode down the avenue, and the shoutings and hurrahs were almost incessant.

Bodies of armed and unarmed men marched and countermarched on the avenue and at almost every approach to it, getting into position for the procession on the return from the Capitol.

The procession was formed in accordance with the programme, and marched in order to the east front of the Capitol, where a large platform had been erected for the accommodation of the Presidential party, Senators, Representatives and members of the press.

As Gen. Garfield passed through the east door of the Capitol building to the portico, he looked upon the most extraordinary spectacle that has ever met the eyes of a President in making the journey from the Senate Chamber to the spot associated with the beginning of so many memorable administrations.

In front was a solid mass of people, principally men, covering all the space between the Capitol steps and the Washington statue. Standing through the masses of people in black was a line of bright uniforms, and fringing the edges of the crowd were picturesque groupings of color in guidon, plume and flag. Beyond, branching out on the circling roadways of Capitol hill, like the lines of a waiting army, were masses of troops, the bright red facings of the light-blue overcoats and the trappings of the men in black or dark blue shining out in sharp-cut splendor in contrast with the heavy masses nearer.

On the terraces to the right and left; on the roof of the Capitol; in the windows and on the balconies and other prominences were crowds of people struggling for place or foothold.

As the procession debouched upon the terrace the head moved steadily to the front, but the main part of the column, composed of grave Senators and Representatives and ladies who are leaders of society, broke into fragments and deployed to the right and left, as if preparing for an impetuous charge on the crowd in front. There was a good-humored scramble that threw even the staid diplomatic corps into a sort of a panic, and the gold lace picturesque costumes went to the front in the spirit of impulse that seemed to control the entire crowd admitted to the platform.

The Britishers and the suites of the German, French, Spanish, and Japanese Ministers looked on with amusement at first, and then, breaking ranks, proceeded to skip over the chairs and scramble forward after the manner of the distinguished Americans.

For a few minutes the scene was an exciting one, but in a short space of time the people had settled down to a dignified repose of manner, and stood expectantly waiting for the ceremonies to begin.

The space on the platform had been very carefully mapped out, but the scramble had broken up the geography of the arrangement, and newspaper men found themselves where the diplomatic corps ought to have been, and Senators and their ladies looked serenely down from the place where the plans and specifications said the reporters were to be.

President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Chief Justice Waite, and others of the Presidential party, arrived at the appointed place without being subjected to the pressure prevailing on either side, and were received with tremendous cheering.

Gen. Garfield was seated with the Chief Justice on his right and the President on his left. Behind him sat his mother, wife and daughter, Mrs. Hayes and daughter, and Vice President Arthur; and, to his left, Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony, of the special committee of escort.

Gen. Garfield, when introduced, threw off his overcoat, and, waiting until the cheering subsided, began his address. He read from manuscript, and spoke with unusual deliberation, but the first ringing sentence was in its diction and delivery so like Garfield that it met the expectancy and fixed the interest of all within hearing.

The day, which had been dreary and stormy, brightened about this time, and the sun came out from its hiding place. There was a strong, cold wind blowing from the south, taking up with a western impulse as it swept round the corner of the Capitol building, and Gen. Garfield spoke against this. Yet his voice was, during the first start of his long address, clear and strong. He faced the greater part of the time to the southeast and received repeated invitations from the crowd below to face the other way.

There was less freedom of gesture than is usual with Gen. Garfield, but at times he caught the hampering manuscript in his clenched hand and flung it aloft in an emphatic forceful sweep. Again he brought his closed hand down with fierce fervor on the rail in front, but for the most part contented himself with making his points effective by the extraordinary plan of emphasis and modulation at his command. As an oratorical display the effort did not come up to his famous Chicago speech, and not once did he lean back in the old familiar way, and swing his arms, as is h... wont when he gives free rein to his impetuous oratory.

Following is Gen. Garfield's inaugural address in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and love. Before continuing our onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment, to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than 100 years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and of perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found after a short time that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, and endowed it with future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution, our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their marines and flag an equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens, to secure the manifold blessings of local and self government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict, purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government, and now, at the close of this first century of growth, with inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of the political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of Government. To interpret and execute that will, in accordance with the constitution, is the paramount duty of the Executive.

Even from this brief review, it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war, by a decree from which "there is no appeal, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and upon the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle, and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. A bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations; it should be said, with the utmost emphasis, that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or to the nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the courses and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are sole heirs of our sovereign powers. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South the question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest on the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population of the North and South alike. There is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education.

It is a high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them in this beneficent work. Sections and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them." For our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved; that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdicts? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and, in the strength of liberty and a restored Union, win the grander victories of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all.

The preservation of the public credit, and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in the markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country, is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of a holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during my long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half the people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and for the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water-ways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government, with a view to thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessors, I believe it is to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America, as will protect our national interests."

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is also prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the Government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit, within its jurisdiction, all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endanger social order, nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national Government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruction to public business caused by inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and, in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union, in the interest of the people; to demand a rigid economy in all the expenditures of the Government, and to require honest and faithful services of all the executive officers, remembering that offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have commited to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this Government in fact as it is in law—a Government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration; and, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government, I reverently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God.

As soon as the oath was administered, he turned impulsively to his mother and kissed her, and then kissed his wife. The little incident was very touching because of the overpowering impulse that controlled President Garfield at the moment, and it called out a tremendous cheer. The crowd from first to last were disposed to license the General's motions, and would probably not have forgiven him had he not stooped and crowned his mother's supreme happiness in this day by a kiss.

Ex-President Hayes was the first to greet and congratulate Gen. Garfield as President, and was followed by Vice President Arthur and Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony, of the committee.

The President and party were then escorted to the carriages in waiting, and took their places in the procession, which was formed ready for marching.

The crowd in front included every grade of people, as well as men of all parties and from all sections of the country. There was a fair sprinkling of colored persons present, all of whom were greatly pleased at Gen. Garfield's reference to their race.

When the time came the crowd scattered with the suddenness of an explosion, and, as Gen. Garfield's carriage turned into the avenue, he looked in one direction upon 50,000 people moving in diverging lines, and in the other upon an orderly mass that covered the breadth of Pennsylvania avenue, from house to house, as far as his eye could reach.

It was a magnificent spectacle seen from a fine point of observation, and through this mass of cheering, shouting people the new President moved toward his new home.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, at 11:45 the message from the President convening that body in extra session was read. Ten minutes of expectancy ensued, and there was a flutter of excitement as the minute-hand clock turned toward 12. Mr. Bassett, the veteran Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, did what he was expected to do, and what he has done on so many previous occasions of the kind, walked forward, got on a chair, and, with the historical stick, treasured up for almost a quarter of a century, put back the hands of the clock ten minutes. This performance gave the old gentleman great satisfaction and certainly it pleased the expectant audience. The minute hand had almost regained the lost time when the Senate committee escorting President Hayes and Gen. Garfield appeared at the door. The President and President-elect came in arm and arm, both self-possessed in their movements. They were given seats in front of the Clerk's desk, facing the Senate and audience, Garfield sitting to the right of Hayes and the committee on the left. The Cabinet followed and took the front seats on the right. All the members were present, Acting Secretary French representing the Treasury Department. The Senate rose and remained standing until the party were seated, and the scene as the two men walked down the aisle was an impressive one, and to a few people more than that.

Gen. Garfield's mother looked down on this triumphant progress of her son, and, motherlike, burst into tears. The Senate arose again as Vice President-elect Arthur came in with the committee, and for a few minutes that gentleman was the center of attention. He went immediately to the chair by the side of Vice President Wheeler, was introduced in a speech of a single sentence, and proceeded to deliver his inaugural.

After administering the oath of office to Gen. Arthur, Vice President Wheeler delivered his farewell address as follows:

SENATORS: The moment which terminates my official duties as presiding officer of the Senate is at hand. These duties have been rendered of easy performance by your uniform leniency and forbearance. I am sure that in this parting hour I need no other guarantee of full amnesty for all my shortcomings. If I do, it is furnished in your very kind resolution of approval of my official action. I shall carry into my retirement grateful memories of personal kindness, alike of the Senate and its officers, and cordial wishes for future well-being of all, and now I proclaim my last official act by declaring that, the hour for the termination of the Forty-sixth Congress having arrived, the Senate stands adjourned without day.

Vice-President Arthur here assumed the chair, and delivered the usual formal address as follows:

SENATORS: I come as your presiding officer with genuine solicitude. Remembering my inexperience in parliamentary proceedings, I cannot forget how important, intricate and often embarrassing are the duties of the chair. On the threshold of our official association, I invoke that courtesy and kindness with which you have been wont to aid your presiding officer. I shall need your constant encouragement and support, and I rely with confidence on your lenient judgment of any errors into which I may fall. In return, be assured of my earnest purpose to administer your rules in the spirit of absolute fairness; to treat every Senator, at all times, with that courtesy and just consideration due to representatives of equal States, and to do my part, as assuredly each of you will do his, to maintain the order, decorum and dignity of the Senate. I trust the official and personal relations upon which we now enter will be marked with mutual confidence and regard, and that all our obligations will be so fulfilled and redeemed to our own honor, to the glory of our common country, and the prosperity of all its people. I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution.

This country has witnessed no military display of such proportions as was seen on this occasion since the return of Sherman's army and the grand review at the close of the war.

Gen. Sherman wisely concluded to make the escort to the Capitol and the procession separate performances. This course excited a great deal of grumbling at first, but the General adhered to his programme, maintaining that it would take too long to move such a body of men to have the main parade on the way to the Capitol, which must be reached at a certain moment. He preferred to have the escort a smaller body, so it was arranged that but a single division should participate in the first ceremony. A careful estimate places the number of men marching in the column at 20,000. Of this number there were fully 12,000 infantry, beside the batteries and several troops of cavalry.

It took over two hours for the column to pass the stand in review. President Garfield made many pleasant comments upon the appearance of the various commands as they passed.

The meeting between the President and Gen. Hancock was watched with interest. Neither gentleman showed by word or look that their relations had ever been of an extraordinary character. They met as friends who enjoy a mutual respect for each other, and they grasped hands as cordially as did any others that met on this historic scene.

After leaving the grand stand, President Garfield, with Mrs. Garfield upon his arm, walked to the Executive Mansion.

Ex-President Hayes and family left the White House in the afternoon, and went to the residence of Senator Sherman, from which four years ago they went to the White House.

The day's celebration was brought to a close in the evening by a brilliant display of fireworks at the head of Pennsylvania avenue, on the plaza in the rear of the Treasury building.

The inaugural ball, in the evening, turned out, as it was designed, to be one of the grandest affairs of the century.

Unhitching a Horse Instantaneously.

A very interesting experiment was lately made at Milan of Signor Mainetti's invention for instantaneously detaching a horse from a carriage. The horse, put at a gallop, was detached without the least shock, leaving the carriage behind, and only carrying off the harness on his back. The contrivance consists of a lever within reach of the coachman, who, with the slightest effort, withdraws two little iron pegs which fasten the traces. Now, as all the harness on the horses is fastened to two iron bolts, fixed on the shafts, and these bolts are only held in their places by the traces, it follows that the moment the latter are loosened the bolts slide out and the whole of the horse's harness is detached from the carriage, while the shafts and bars remain in their places. The experiment was repeated with success several times.

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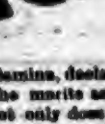

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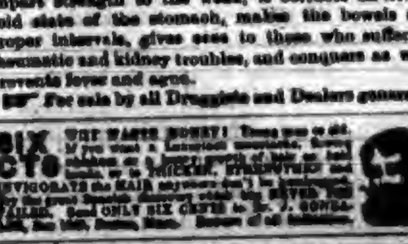

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 17, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

Assassination of the Czar of Russia.

The following is the latest statement:

The czar was returning in a covered carriage from Michael palace at 11 a. m., Sunday, March 13, with his brother, the Grand Duke Michael. His escort consisted of a quarter troop of Cossacks, and several officers of the household accompanied him in sleighs. As the carriage was passing along the banks of the Ekaterinopky canal, immediately opposite to the imperial stables, a bomb was thrown by a man who was standing behind a knot of pedestrians who had stopped to see the emperor go by. It exploded with a crash under the body of the carriage, splinters flying across the street, but doing no injury beyond tearing away the back part of the carriage. The driver, who had drawn up, descended from his box and the Cossack escort, which was a few paces in the rear, at once galloped up. At this time there were not more than twenty persons present. The czar, on hearing the crash, at once raised the window, opened the door and jumped out, and while he was drawing his fur cloak about him a second bomb was thrown from a knot of lookers-on, exploding at his feet. The smoke at the first explosion was still hanging about, and when the second bomb struck the pavement a dense cloud enveloped the carriage. There was a howl of pain and anguish from the Cossacks, some of whom were killed and more wounded by flying splinters, and three or four squads of police who were just going on duty at the imperial stables. As the smoke lifted the czar was seen lying on his back beside the wreck of the carriage, his legs torn and shattered and blood pouring from ghastly wounds in his thighs. His cloak and wearing apparel were literaly torn from his back. He was deadly pale, and his cries to the officers of his household for help were scarcely audible. Col. Sjoribky, of his suite, who was badly injured by the second explosion, which had shattered his sleigh, raised the emperor from the ground, and with the aid of Cossack officers, lifted him into the sleigh and conveyed him to the winter palace. All this did not occupy three minutes. As the assassin was thrown into a sled and driven off under a strong guard, Col. Gorjibski's sleigh, bearing the wounded emperor and two or three attendants drove rapidly through the streets to the winter palace, where a mounted messenger had previously arrived with the news. By this time the story was known through the neighborhood of the palace, and as the sleigh drove through the main gate people stood by uncovered while hundreds and thousands flocked to the scene of the tragedy.

Methods of Teaching Primary Arithmetic.

READ BY MISS LAURA E. CLARK AT TOWN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, HELD AT WATERLOO, IND., MARCH 5, 1881.

One of the errors teachers make is, that they expect too much of their pupils. They forget that the mind of the child cannot grasp all the ideas in one year that they have worked years to obtain. They express themselves in a manner that the child cannot comprehend. I do not think because a child is small that we should use childish language, or receive childish answers. No matter how simple the question, let the answer be a complete sentence. A child should be taught to read numbers in the same manner that it is taught to read words, naming the number of objects by sight and not allowed to count them. If you wish to teach the child the word cat, you would not tell him the letters c-a and t spell cat, but would talk to him about a cat, and place the word on the board or in as many different places on the chart as you could. The child's knowledge of numbers commences with objects. He cannot learn the value of figures from one to ten, until he can count ten objects. The numeral frame is the most convenient apparatus to aid in teaching counting and in giving children first ideas of simple numbers. Hold the frame before the pupils and move the balls on the first wire one at a time while the children count from one to ten. Let this exercise be continued from day to day until each child can count from 1 to 10 alone. Afterward the counting may be extended to 20 by moving the balls on two wires, and then to thirty by moving the balls on three wires, and in the same manner until the child can count to 100. When the pupils are allowed to count in concert, care should be taken to have them use the falling inflection at each number, to prevent them from acquiring a sing-song tone.

Figures should be introduced as symbols of numbers of objects counted, but not as abstract numbers. Present them first consecutively in groups or steps as follows: from 0 to 9, from 10 to 19, from 20 to 29. No succeeding group should be presented until the preceding one has been thoroughly learned, so that the pupils can read them at sight, in order and out of order. During the exercises of counting and adding with the numeral frame, or any other object you may use, do not allow the children to count and add by rote. After a child has learned to count by ones to 100, the teacher may move two balls at a time, and then train them to count by twos, as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, to 50. Then place a column of twos on the board, train them to add the figures in the same manner as the balls. When the pupils can add readily single columns each composed of like numbers, as all twos, all threes, fours or fives, teach them then to add single columns composed of different small numbers, as twos and threes, twos, threes and fours. The combination should be illustrated by objects first, then taught with figures on the blackboard. If you place a column composed of twos and threes let the pupil be trained from the first to name only the sums, thus: 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25. To make the pupils familiar with the sums produced by adding the separate number from 1 to 9, to each number below 20, arrange the figures on the blackboard thus:

0	1	2	0	1
1	1	1	2	2
—	—	—	—	—
1	2	3	2	3

Continue this arrangement until the pupils can add both on the board and slate each number from 1 to 9, to each number below 20, both in order and out of order. If you wish to know the sum of two numbers, as 4 and 6, do not allow the child to make marks on his slate, or to count his fingers. If you permit this he will carry that method through life.

Adding by decades will greatly facilitate learning to add accurately and rapidly.

5	15	7	17	9	19
4	4	7	7	7	7
—	—	—	—	—	—
9	19	14	24	16	26

By means of this and similar exercises, children can be led to observe that the same numbers always produce a like figure when added, as 9 and 7 always gives the unit 6, whether the numbers be 19 and 7, or 29 and 7, or 87 and 9. Another exercise that can be used for adding is, draw a circle on the board, place any number that you may wish to use in the center, and arrange the other numbers without the circle. Point to the figures without the circle, and the pupils add to this number the number within the center and give the amount. Blackboard exercises in subtraction, multiplication and division may be arranged in a similar manner. When a child can tell the sum of two numbers without hesitation he can be taught to subtract them. Use the numeral frame, take any two number, as 4 and 2, place 4 balls on one side of the frame, move 2 balls and the child will readily see that 2 balls remain. Do not try to teach a child the puzzle of borrowing 10, as it is called, until the fourth year. He may be able to comprehend it, but it is time that had better be employed in some other way. I have tried a great many methods of illustrating this, but the best that I ever tried was taking pieces of money. Every child of 8 or 10 years knows how many cents in one dime and how many dimes in one dollar. If I wished to take 87 from 423, I call the 4 hundreds $4, the 2 tens and 2 tens dimes, the 7 units and 3 units cents. I place them in boxes marked $ box, dime box and cent box. The child readily perceives that I cannot take 7 cents from the cent box, for it contains only 3 cents, so I must take one dime from the dime box and change to cents. Now I have 13 cents. When I take 7 cents there will 6 cents remain in the cent box. There were two dimes in the dime box, and I took away 1 dime. They see there is only 1 dime left in the box. I want to take away 8. Then I take $1 from the $ box change it to dimes, place it in the box; 8 dimes from 11 dimes leaves 3 dimes. I have taken $1 from the dollar box; there are $3 left in that box. I have tried a great many methods, but have found this the simplest and easiest understood. Subtraction by decades is a very good method to make the child familiar with the difference of any two numbers.

4	14	7	11	15	25
1	1	4	4	7	7
—	—	—	—	—	—
3	13	3	12	8	18

The multiplication table may be illustrated by means of the ball on the numeral frame, by arranging the balls in groups of twos and then threes. When the groups of twos have been illustrated by objects, the teacher may write the table of twos on the blackboard, thus: 1 times 2 is 2, 2 times 2 are 4. Second form: 3x2 equals 6; 6x2 equals 12; 9x2 equals 18, explaining the use of all the signs of arithmetic. Let the pupil copy and learn the first form so as to repeat it both forward and backward. When the tables of twos have been learned in both forms, teach the threes in the same manner. After the threes have been learned in the first and second form, review both of the tables in combinations in a third form, somewhat as follows: 4x2 equals ?, 5x3 equals ?, 9x2 equals ?, 8x2 equals ?

All the tables may be taught on the same plan. New tables should not be presented before the pupils have learned thoroughly each preceding one through the three forms. For a change in the work I would use the Grube method of teaching numbers, measuring one number by another. As soon as a child has learned a number, measure it by each one he has previously learned. When this method is used a child does not need to wait until he enters the high grade to learn to multiply and divide. As soon as he has learned the value of all numbers from 1 to 10, let him measure them. For example, measure 3 by three, first by objects, then by placing tables on the board, as 2 plus 1 equals 3; 3 minus 2 equals 1; 2 plus 1 equals 3; 3 minus 2 equals 1.

The first year the child should be expected to give only the simplest analysis of problems. The second year he should be expected to give a complete analysis of all problems. The work should be from the board. I would not have the child use a book until the third or fourth year. The second year the child has learned to write, place the work on the board with a form of analysis you wish him to follow; have him do the work on the slate. It will give him employment, which is one of the main objects in primary schools. Division can be taught most thoroughly by commencing the instruction with the long division form, and using a small number for a divisor. Four steps will indicate the method and order for teaching division. First step, give an example in which each figure of the dividend will contain the divisor without a remainder. Second step, give example with the divisor less than ten, in which remainders will occur during the partial divisions. Third step, give an example with divisors from 10 to 15, then teach the short division form and then require the pupils to use the short form for all examples when the divisor does not exceed 12. In illustrating the short division form, give the same examples that you have used in illustrating the other method, taking care to arrange the two methods so that the difference in their lengths shall readily illustrate why one form is called long and the other short division. Fourth step, give examples with divisors embracing numbers from 15 to 50. Arrange the examples so that different quotients shall contain naughts in various positions. The multiplication tables may be reviewed so as to enable the pupils to learn the division table, as 4x7 equals 28, 4 in 28 7 times. Both the reading and writing of numbers in figures can be taught most thoroughly in steps or groups. The figures should be presented in their order in connection with counting, then out of their order. Figures should be taught to 1,000 without numeration. 1st step, from 10 to 9; 2d step, 100 to 200; 300 to 900; third step, from 100 to 199; fourth step, 200 to 299. As much time will be required to teach the first and third steps as any other four steps. After a child can write any number from 1 to 199 he can readily learn to write any number to 999. Let each step be thoroughly mastered before taking up another step. On commencing numeration, the three places in units period should be taught by the order of their places and by their names. As units place, the first place on the right-hand side, tens' place the second place from the right-hand side. Hundreds' place, the third place from the right-hand side. Do not proceed to thousands period until the pupils can readily name and write any number, both in order and out of order in periods. The places in thousands period should be taught first as to the fourth fifth and sixth places. Then let the pupils be led to observe the similarity of names between the first, second and third places of units period, and the first, second and third places of thousands, as units, tens and hundreds of units, units, tens and hundreds of thousands, and so with millions period. In teaching Roman numeration after a child has learned the value of I, V, X, L, explain to him the key of Roman numbers. When letters representing equal values stand side by side, and when a letter representing a smaller number, the values of each are to be added stands on the right-hand side of a larger number. When a letter representing a smaller number stands on the left-hand side of one representing a larger number the value of the left-hand letter is to be taken from the right-hand letter, as the value of I is to be taken from the value of V in the combination IV. Training the pupils in numerous applications of this key will save much time usually spent in memorizing the Roman numbers. Do not expect the child to read or write numbers beyond 100 the first year, or 100,000 the third year. I do not think that we gain by saying anything to the little child about millions. If you don't teach anything but the "three R's" it would do; but there must be a constant change in primary work, or the child, and I may say teacher, wearies of the work. Do not try to do too much of one thing. Make haste slowly, and do not be discouraged if you must repeat, repeat, repeat.

A Card of Thanks.

EDITORS COURIER: Permit me, through your columns, to thank, publicly, the 465 voters and taxpayers of De Kalb county, for their kind efforts in petioning the Board of Commissioners to continue me as the Superintendent of the county asylum and work house. This act of these friends of mine, I consider more highly, because of its being unsolicited upon my part, and also regardless of party feeling. This assurance to me, by the people of the county, after having served them for several years in that capacity, is especially gratifying, and for which hope ever to remember them. Mrs. Rummel also, joins me in this card; and we hereby extend a cordial invitation to all our friends, and all taxpayers of the county, to call and see us at all proper hours, at the poor farm, to the end that all may see and know the workings of their own charitable institution.

I am, etc.,

J. RUMMEL.

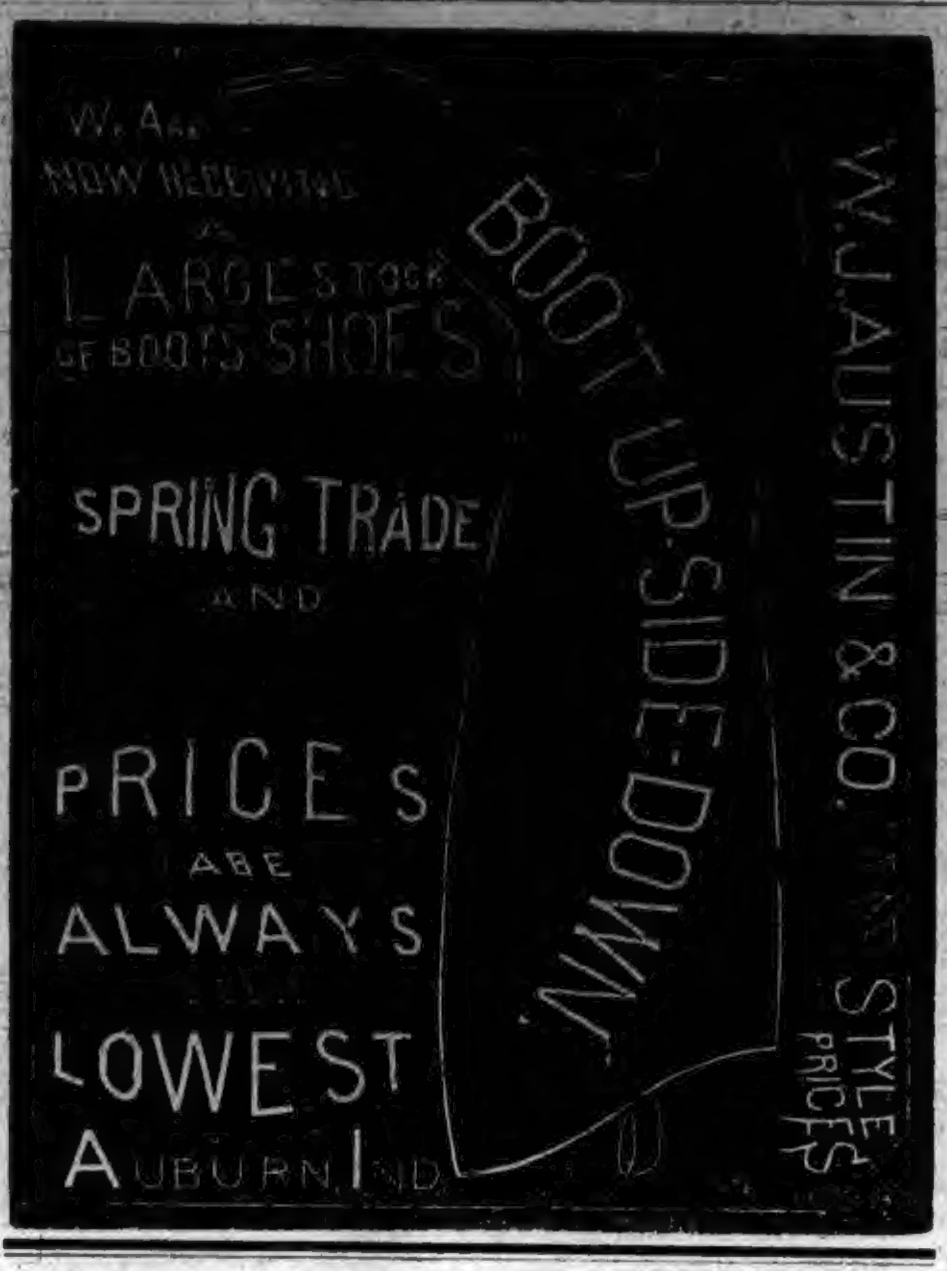

WATERLOO.

—Ida and Rose Blair attended the Nessel trial Tuesday.

—See the new advertisement of J. Kahn & Co. this week.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will give a maple sugar social at Haines' Hall Friday evening. All are invited.

—Miss Jennie Ryerson, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to Ft. Wayne. She goes to Denver, Colorado, this spring.

—The young ladies of the Presbyterian church, will give a maple sugar festival at the church next Tuesday evening. Encourage them by a liberal patronage.

—The Citizens' Bank loses one of the firm by the death of Joseph Boyer last week.

—Mrs. J. [illegible] Kelley is making extensive improvements to their pleasant Smithfield home. J. D. says he is acting as agent in the matter, by furnishing the money, lumber and other trifles.

—Peter Shoub got his left arm crushed while coupling cars at Waterloo, last Thursday. Dr. Chamberlain, assisted by Dr. J. H. Stough, amputated his arm. He is now at Long's Hotel, doing well.

It is a Fact,

That you can buy a better buggy for the money at the Eckhart Carriage Works, than any other place within fifteen miles of Auburn. $2,500 stock to select from.

—The plow is the Burch. 11 2t

—For dry goods, clothing and notions go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 3t 10

—For carriage and wagon hardware, iron and wood work, call on Kiblinger & Co. 9 tf

—Call at Kahn & Co's. store in Waterloo, if you wish to see the largest and cheapest stock in the country.

—"A friend in need is a friend indeed" Such a friend is Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs, colds, etc. It only costs 25 and 50 cents a bottle, and may save many a doctor bill. Sold by all druggists.

—Kahn & Co. have fitted up their extensive rooms in their usual neat and tasty manner. It is worth seeing.

—Those who contemplate building will do well to call on Kiblinger & Co. before buying hardware, doors, sash and glass. 9tf

—The best assortment of memorandums, blank and miscellaneous books, wall paper, window curtains and fixtures always on hand, at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

—The finest stationary and box papeteries can always be found at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

—Best Orleans molasses, and syrups, at S. Shafer's, in Citizens' Bank in Waterloo. 9-3t.

—A large assortment of carriages at Anderson & Bro's., three doors north of postoffice. 9-tf.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co's. is headquarters for buggy-wheels, springs, and axles. 9tf

—For bibles, albums, pictures, pocket-books, novelties and notions of any kind, call at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

—Kahn & Co. have a stock entirely new, which they have just opened.

—Car-load of brand new cook stoves at D. D. Snyder's store, which he offers cheap.

—D. D. Snyder has bought 80 of the famous Malta riding cultivators.

—D. D. Snyder is getting in four car loads of farm machinery, reapers, mowers and twine and wire binders.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at my office in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Ind., until 12 o'clock m. SATURDAY, MARCH 26th. 1881, for furnishing all the material, and for building a school house at the center of Jackson township. Said school house to be completed according to plans and specifications now on file at my office. S. J. BRANDON, Trustee, Jackson Township.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at administrator's sale, at the residence of the late George Slayman, three miles northwest of Corunna, De Kalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881,

all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of Horses, Cattle Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household Goods, Wheat, Corn and Oats in the bushel, hay and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE: On all sums under $5.00, cash in hand; and on all sums of $5.00 and over, a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 8 per cent. from date. Sale to commence at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.

J. M. BAUMBACK, Administrator.

9 3t

First on Deck.

Spring 1881.

NOW SHOWING

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Early

STYLES

—OF—

CLOTHING.

SAM, PETE AND MAX, } TRADE MARK.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1881.

JOHN PARKER, Auburn, Ind.

DEAR SIR: Have been very busy since my arrival here the 11th inst., selecting my stock. I find an unusally fine assortment to select from, and will without a doubt bring the nicest and best assorted stock, with more rare bargains in than was ever before brought to Auburn. Mark all goods in stock down from 5 to 15 per cent. so as to correspond with prices which I can give on my new purchases. Do not be under sold. Regards to Joe and Simon.

Yours truly,

ISAAC OCHS.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver,

The Bowels,

and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Rheumatic Pains or Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL RESTORE

the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try it at once and be satisfied. Your druggist has it. Price $1.00.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

The Burch plow, sold by Kiblinger & Co., Auburn, Indiana.

—The Burch plow holds easy. 11 2t.

—The Burch plow runs light. 11 2t.

—Go to Anderson & Bro's. for the latest style of carriages. 9-tf.

Legal Notice.

State of Indiana, Supreme Court.

Isaac N. Cool,
Martin L. Duck,
Josiah Houck,
Eugene Cook,
vs.
The Peters Box & Lumber Compa'y } Appeal from Allen Circuit Court.

WHEREAS, it appears by affidavit duly filed that the above named Josiah Houck is a non-resident of the State of Indiana. Now, therefore, said Josiah Houck is hereby notified that on the [illegible] day of November 1880, Isaac N. Cool, Martin L. Duck, Josiah Houck and Eugene Cook filed in the Clerk's office, of said county, a transcript of the record in a certain suit appealed from the Allen Circuit Court, wherein the said Peters Box and Lumber Company was plaintiff and Isaac N. Cool, Martin L. Duck, Josiah Houck and Eugene Cook were defendants and said appellant is also notified to appear at the court rooms in Indianapolis, before said supreme court, and prosecute or decline to prosecute said appeal on the 4th Monday in May next, else the same will be proceeded upon in his absence.

And it is further ordered that the Clerk of this court cause this notice to be published in the Auburn Courier, a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published at Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, for three weeks successively.

Witness the Clerk and seal of said court at Indianapolis this 5th day of January, 1881

DAN'L ROYSE, C. S. C.

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance for the issuance of bonds of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, State of Indiana, to the amount of six thousand dollars for the purpose of raising the necessary means with which to re-erect and complete the High School Building in said town.

Whereas the Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, have filed with the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town, their statement and report under oath, showing that said Board of School Trustees have not the necessary means with which to re-erect and complete the high school building of said town, recently destroyed by fire, and also showing that the estimated amount required to re-erect and complete said building, (over the amount of means now on hand) will be six thousand dollars ($6,000), therefore,

Section 1. Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that there be issued by said board of trustees bonds of said incorporate town to the amount of $6,000, said bonds to bear interest until paid at the rate of six per centum per annum payable annually after May 1, 1881, at the office of the treasurer of said town and that the denomination and maturity of said bonds shall be as follows:

One bond for $500, maturing May 1, 1882,
One bond for $500, maturing May 1, 1883,
One bond for $500 maturing May 1 1884,
One bond of $500 maturing May 1 1885,
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1 1886,
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1 1887,
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1888,
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1 1889.

Said bonds to contain a provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of said town and each bond shall have coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest thereon. Said bonds and coupons to be signed by the president of the board and the clerk of said town, and the seal of said town be affixed to said bonds.

Section 2. Said bonds shall be placed in the hands of the treasurer of said town and by him sold from time to time as the money may be required for the payment of the re-erection and completion of said high school building, but such bonds shall not be sold for a less sum than ninety-four cents on the dollar, of said bonds.

Section 3. Whereas, in the opinion of said board of trustees an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

Signed: J. A. Potter, Thomas H. Sprott, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Snyder, T. G. Matheny and E. Ashley, board of trustees of said town.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

B. GOODMAN,

At the sign of the big Coffee-Pot,

Manufacture of

Galvanized Iron Cornices,

Window-Caps and Sills

Patentee and sole manufacturer of the celebrated

LIQUID CONTAINER!

such as Dinner Buckets, Milk Pails, Milk Cans, Oil cans, Ice-cream Freezers, as well as Tinware of all kinds.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

Having also received letters patent for a hoisting device whereby one man or boy can take up 200 or more feet of gutter in one length. I can do more and better work for less money than by the old style. All work warranted. Call on or address, B. GOODMAN, Auburn, Ind.

—Best water-white oil, at S. Shafer's, in Citizens' Bank, Waterloo. 9 3t.

ENSLY & HARTER
are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

—We see by our exchanges, that the small-pox is becoming quite an epidemic at Webster and other towns in that vicinity. A large number of people, both old and young, have fallen victims to this dread disease, and one family after another are being afflicted daily. Although we are not by any means in danger here as yet, but it would be the better way to be cautious and use every endeavor, directly and indirectly to keep the disease from getting a start in our midst. Vaccination is claimed to be the best prevention and a suggestion of this kind would probably not be out of the way.

—The population of the Junction is gaining slowly. C. S. Clark is the happy father of a bouncing boy, and Mr. and Mrs. George Cole claim a little baby of the same persuasion, all within one week. Now, in twenty-one years from this date, they will both have a vote, and if the citizens there work their p's and q's in a scientific manner, the rising generation, who will be expected to manage the public affairs of that "town," can surely secure a post-office.

—We learn that there is a gray horse in a stable near the slaughter-house, that needs some attention through other resources than its present proprietor. The marshal might investigate the case, and if the usual remedies do not have the proper effect, perhaps a few ears of corn and a bundle of hay from the county farm would stay death a little while longer.

—Those who think the railroads do not assist the matter of taxes, will be interested in knowing the amount of taxes paid into the treasury of this county by the two leading roads. The figures, as furnished by Treasur Miller, show that the B. & O. road pays taxes amounting to $4,840.66, and the Lake Shore road pays $6,620.30.

—We learn that Miss Jennie Cowan will teach the summer term of the Junction school. Jennie has a very attractive and pleasant appearance, and we have no doubt but that she will make a good impression upon the little lads and lassies residing at that mile post.

—Here is the way they advertise in Hot Springs, where Tom Mays lingers: "Agent for the Rock river butter, Horse Head tobacco and Studebaker wagons." There is nothing very funny about it, unless it is the butter, or the tobacco, or the wagons.

—We do not wish to take advantage of any local items that have been patented or stereotyped, but it becomes our painful duty this week, to waltz in ahead of the average rural correspondent, and say, "that the sleighing has gone."

—Miss Sadie Hare went to Avilla Monday to accompany Mrs. Rev. H. Johnson, now of Grand Haven, Michigan, to her home in Auburn. Many of Mrs. Johnson's friends will be glad to see her, after so long an absence.

—Rev. H. C. Grossman, traveling missionary for the synod of northern Indiana, will preach in the English Lutheran church next sabbath morning and evening. Communion services in the morning.

—A singing school teacher in the city, has now under training, a juvenile class, and after they have succeeded in going through twelve lessons, they will come before the public in costly costumes and give a concert.

—We are under obligations to Elza Shaffer for informing us that there has been 139 deaths, sixty adults and seventy-nine children, during the past five years within the city limits.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—W. J. Austin, engineer of the Boot-on-Side-Down, will go east for goods this week.

—The B. & O. engine whistles sound louder than heretofore. Something has been did.

—Remember the band concert next Friday (to-morrow) evening. Give the boys a lift.

—A dress-maker never thinks of going to a lawyer when she wishes to commence a suit.

—And now we hear that Marshal Scott will try the race again. He suits us very well.

—J. R. Cosper desires to return his thanks to D. D. Moody for valuable papers received.

—Had we no faults ourselves, we should take less pleasure in observing those of others.

—Barney Bros., of St. Joe, are offering extra inducements in the dry-goods and grocery line.

—The weather has been a great deal like some people we know of—somewhat changeable.

—For a right good natured ticket agent, commend us to L. P. Welling, at the Jackson depot.

—The man who renovates feathers and makes two beds out of one, is constantly looked for.

—Dr. Casebeer, of the firm of Casebeer & Matheny, made a business trip to Chicago last week.

—The young hook and ladder company don't stop for mud. They have a run every night or two.

—We are informed that G. Wallace Dawson will not appear at the band concert to-morrow evening.

—Sam and Charley Pommert have made some attractive changes in their tonsorial rooms this week.

—Our painters are cleaning up the old brushes preparatory to commencing the daubing business.

—A young man who is in love is not necessarily a mathematician, but has nearly always a sigh for her.

—Rumor has it that Tom Mays is afflicted with a skin disease. Tom bathes in that spring water too much.

—Preparations are going on in all parts of the city for the erection of new buildings the coming summer.

—The ditch case, wherein Mr. Mose Brandon, living east of town, was interested, has been thrown out of court.

—The lecture given at the Lutheran church last Friday evening by the Rev. A. D. Rowe, was an interesting affair.

—We have no objections to taking the bitter with the sweet, but would rather try a little maple molasses first.

—The B. & O. railroad has overhauled a number of their engines. That ditching business has become monotonous.

—The measles are still raging at the Junction. All the little ones of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Baker are afflicted with them.

—Pike & Ford, large boot and shoe dealers of Fort Wayne, made a voluntary assignment to C. E. Wells, of Layfayette, last week.

—The designs and specifications for the new school building are on exhibition. They are said to be a model piece of architecture.

—What a smile these backwoods republicans do have upon their countenances now. They have actually had a legal president two weeks.

—We have completed a large number of blanks this week for the county surveyor, indicating that the ditch business will be lively this summer.

—The mumps have struck the town, and we do sincerely hope that they will not strike some of our boys—their cheek is entirely too great now.

—Os. Allen makes a good deputy sheriff. If he don't bring them the first time, and misses fire the second, he makes things count on the third.

—The whole atmosphere in south Main street, was filled with music Tuesday evening. Sim. Tarney was on the front steps of his residence playing a violin.

—Hon. D. D. Moody came home Saturday and returned to Indianapolis Monday. He reports business at the capital as progressing as well as could be expected.

—We place on our exchange list, the Edgerton Herald, a lively little sheet published by H. A. Granbery. Edgerton is a live town, and deserves a wide awake paper.

—A pleasant party gathered at the residence of D. D. Littlefield Monday evening, and under the supervision of Dan, a happy time was had. They sang, they danced and enjoyed themselves in various other ways.

—Call and see Anderson & Bro's. carriages before you buy. 9-tf.

—For a general purpose plow, buy the Burch. Kiblinger & Co., of Auburn, are agents. 11 2t.

—Call at Kiblinger's hardware store and see the Burch plow. 11 2w.

—The latest fashion magazines always on hand at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10 2w.

—The stoutest wood beam plow in the world, is the Burch, sold by Kiblinger & Co. 11 2w.

—The Burch plow is all the go. 11 2t.

GROUND OUT.

The Reporter's Mill in First-class Order.

—Did you vote?

—Is "Shad" twenty-one?

—The oyster has vanished.

—Maple 'lasses—yum, yum.

—Mud-boats are in demand.

—Hen fruit is getting cheaper.

—The Dills property is vacated.

—April showers are ahead of time.

—Bashelier has opened up business.

—This is not very healthy sugar weather.

—The Albion New Era is offered for sale.

—Judge Picker is suffering with a bad cold.

—Elza Shaffer is grunting. He has a cold.

—Amusements were quite plenty this week.

—Change in Isaac Och's advertisement.

—Culbertson's hack supports a new horse.

—We notice Simon Snyder on the streets.

—Have you caught a cold yet, dear reader?

—Now, Mr. Ground-hog, you can come out.

—Hank Altenberg is taking a lay-off this week.

—Give us a call when you want horse bills.

—A little rain yesterday. "It is good for the wheat."

—Tom Cool is now numbered among the teamsters.

—The inviting whistle of the robin greets the ear.

—Judge Lowry, of Fort Wayne, was in town Thursday.

—T. F. Jordan and N. McIntyre gave us a call Friday.

—Ike Jones has the frame of his new building erected.

—Ed. Eldridge is suffering severely with a sore limb.

—Everybody was dry Monday. It was election day.

—Ike Jones is not clerking for D. D. Snyder at present.

—Onions are the highest priced luxury in the market.

—Dr. Allyn's limb is slowly improving. Glad to note it.

—Billy Dugan has abandoned the log business for the present.

—The agricultural men are beginning to resurrect themselves.

—Editor Rainier went to Fort Wayne Tuesday. Pass 'iready.

—We have some nice visiting cards for ladies and gentlemen.

—Ben Goodman is head-over-heels in the patent-right business.

—Get your fishing tackle in order. Minnie time approacheth.

—Mrs. A. Robbins is a very attentive clerk in the auditor's office.

—There was not much interest manifested at the polls Monday.

—Tom Gross made a business trip to Fort Wayne, a few days ago.

—It is about time that spring should kick old winter out of her lap.

—We hear that J. W. Case will move to Ann Arbor, Michigan, soon.

—Charley Picker and better-half "done" Fort Wayne Tuesday.

—Mrs. Miner, of Rochester, is visiting with her mother this week.

—The bridge builders are anxiously waiting for the ground to thaw.

—Albert Roth is now employed at Braun & Shilling's meat market.

—The Fort Wayne Sunday Mail is certainly a splendid local paper.

—Jim Bunch Rose has quit smashing baggage at the Swineford House.

—Maple-sugar social at the Presbyterian church next Saturday evening.

—Elmer Bumpus is working in the blacksmith shop of Anderson Bros.

—Henry Tess is learning the telegraph business at the Saginaw depot.

—Go and hear the "Swiss Bell Ringers," at the hall to-morrow evening.

—No smile on the countenance of our livery men just now. It is too muddy.

—Johnny Picker: "We're going to give a concert, and don't you forgit it.'

—Have you got a good supply of wood on hand. The roads are busted.

—Dr. Mercer, of Corunna, was shaking with his friends in the city yesterday.

—Mark Barney, of the firm of Barney Bros., at St. Joe, was in the city Saturday.

—Don. Lawrence, wife and brother Holly, of Garrett, spent Sunday in Auburn.

—John Leasure shoots cats by moonlight. Hold on! We mean he shoots at 'em.

—John Berg, living in Ashley's addition, buried one of his children last Friday.

—The white-washer, with his brush and bucket, is prowling about the streets.

—The mumps have seized upon the Helm family, corner of Sixth and Main streets.

—Constitutional amendments carried by a very light vote. Official vote next week.

Court Proceedings.

March 9—Charles Hart was sent to states prison one year, for larceny.

Daniel B. Chilcote was fined $1.00 and costs and sent to jail forty days for committing an assault, and battery on Oliver Rosenbery.

March 11—Frank Myers was sent to jail twenty days and fined 25 cents for larceny.

Divorce granted to Mary Martin from David C. Martin, and the custody of their two children awarded to her.

March 12—Jefferson Walter was tried by a jury for violating the liquor law and acquitted.

Wm. H. Henry was tried for forgery and acquitted.

Thos. Somers was fined $10 and costs on a plea of guilty for violating the liquor law, and $5 and costs in three cases for permitting minors to play billiards in each case.

March 14—Richard Till plead guilty to the charge of allowing minors to play billiards, and was fined $5 and costs.

James H. Clifford plead guilty to two charges of allowing minors to play billiards, and was fined $5 and costs in each case.

March 15—Geo. Behler plead guilty to the charge of violating the liquor law, and was fined $10 and costs.

J. W. Wagoner was fined $10 and costs on a plea of guilty for violating the liquor law.

Reinhold Blum plead guilty to fracturing the liquor law three times, and was fined $10 and costs in each case.

In the case of the state vs Nessel, indicted for murder, (killing his brother) tried Tuesday, the jury, after being out all night, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and fixed his punishment at two years in the states prison.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.

The following named gentlemen were drawn as grand jurors for the coming year, viz: First six months, John McOscar, S. K. Firestone, D. H. Murray, S. S. Shutt, Bennett Hixon and Frederick Imler. Second six months, J. W. Beard O. P. Learned, John Stout, Geo. Headly, S. Swihart and Nelson Griffith.

Highway petitioned for by Henry Smith et al., of Franklin township, was continued until the second day of the June term.

In the highway petitioned for by G. W. Devore et al., J. D. Kelley, Cyrus Bowman and Clark Parker were appointed viewers on the road, and H. Dickerhoff, H. Wanbemaker and Jo. Wilson viewers on damages.

Viewers were appointed on highway petitioned for by John Crocket et al. in Jackson township.

C. S. Sheets, Wm. Carr, and J. J. Latson were appointed reviewers on road petitioned for by F. Stodtman et al., of Jackson township.

J. Rummel was re-appointed superintendent of the poor farm, and salary fixed at $700.

Dr. D. J. Swartz was appointed county physician, A. R. Stevens, justice of the peace in Waterloo and John Harvey for Butler township.

The ditch, petitioned for by Samuel Hilkey et al, in Jackson township, was granted, and S. J. Brandon, Wm. Carr and C. Sheets were appointed viewers.

The ditch petitioned for by J. B. Beard et al, of Franklin township, was granted, and Aaron Ash, G. W. Hanes and W. L. Blair were appointed viewers.

The ditch petitioned for by S. L. Holbrook, of Butler township, was granted, and S. J. Brandon, Wm. Carr and C. Sheets were appointed viewers.

The ditch petitioned for by Henry Hamm et al, of Smithfield township, was granted, and Cyrus Bowman, J. D. Kelley and Freeman Kelley were appointed viewers.

—Miss Annis Cowan has agreed with the trustee of Richland township, to teach the young ideas how to shoot this summer. Annis has a pleasing disposition, and we predict for her a successful term.

—Major Purdy and Billy Little have formed a partnership in the well business, and those wanting first-class, warranted work done, can be accommodated by simply informing the above parties.

—The brick mason is cleaning up his trowel, and the carpenter is filing his saw. Every indication gives encouragement to the laboring classes for steady employment the coming summer.

—The women folks are harping about house cleaning. We hope the head of each household will be careful of his language when taking down the stove-pipes, etc.

—Married men should make their financial ends meet so as to have surplus enough to furnish their better-half with a new spring hat and a couple tons of wall-paper.

—Mrs. Dr. Swartz, who has been for the last six months attending the medical department at Ann Arbor, Michigan, will be home this week for a week's vacation.

—Johnny Gossage, a typo of this place, went to Fort Wayne Monday and will make endeavors to secure a situation in one of the offices there. Let his wish be granted.

—The M. E. society will meet in the lecture room on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Refreshments served at half-past five. All are respectfully invited to attend.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—The Central District Conference of the Lutheran synod of northern Indiana, will convene at Sedan, next Tuesday evening and continue in session three days.

—For coughs and colds take Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Price only 25 and 50 cents.

—From three months to one year's time given on new buggies at Anderson & Bro's. 9-tf

—It will pay you to call on us, and see those cheap sets of the library of universal knowledge, from the American Book Exchange, as well as many other books that are offered at a bargain, including Knight's History of England, in two volumes cloth, at only three dollars, at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10-2w.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

We greet you with
Rattling good bargains!
Endless variety!
Golden opportunities!
Grand results.

Once more to the front with lots of confidence and a gilt edge
Stock
Lower prices,
Better goods
Greater inducements than ever.

Our method: Wholesale rates and goods in quantities to suit all.

Our motto: Better sell tons at small margins than pounds at big profits.

The people help us and we help the people.

As the volume of trade increases we sell closer and closer.

Our store is a grand co-operative ware-house and we are the people's agents.

There's millions in it.

Shall we count you in on this great scheme of the nineteenth century.

By all means try it. We will give you a cordial welcome. No misrepresentation.

A fair, square deal every time.

We will sell you as low as any live man, and your neighbor likewise.

The order of the house: Buy often and for cash. Keep nothing but new fresh goods. Do you believe us?

We can back our assertions.

You are invited to examine our stock and learn prices. You will do an injustice if you do not. Prove all things. Hold fast that which is good." If you prove us, you will find us a yard wide and all wool. Take a trial trip with us. You will find there is economy in dealing at our store.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Indiana.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Wabash county claims to have a case of "sick beef"

North Manchester has been afflicted with the mania for walking matches.

The United States disposed of 15,000,000 acres of public land last year.

Several substantial buildings will be erected in Kendallville the coming season.

Gov. Porter last week called an extra session of the legislature. So the work goes right on without stopping.

Brakeman Sheehan, of the Pittsburg road, three sisters of charity and several others in Ft. Wayne, are down with the small-pox.

The Brimfield literary society is discussing the tariff and other live political questions. Such questions should be discussed everywhere.

The yard engine at Garrett collided with an incoming freight engine one day last week. Both engines were injured, but no lives lost.

The Lake Shore road has paid Mrs. General Hascall, of Goshen, $800 in gold for injuries sustained in a recent smash-up on that road.

The small-pox is still on the increase in Ft. Wayne. The papers there concede that there is great danger of its becoming epidemic if not checked soon.

The new apportionment of congress makes the total number 319. Indiana remains unchanged. The total gain is 26, being equally divided between the north and south.

The Vidette is our authority for the statement that a circus troupe has been organized in Valparaiso. It will begin its raids as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced.

The Toledo Blade says: Mr. M. Woodford, general manager of the Ft. Wayne and Jackson road, denies that he is about to be made general manager of the Canada Southern.

A Ft. Wayne goat licked $170 worth of stamps off some whisky barrels the other day. Then some men licked the goat. And still the legislature refuses to give them a local option law.

The Warsaw Union says: Hugh Callender, of Syracuse, was in town Monday, on his way to Indianapolis, to which place he had been summoned to act as juryman in the United States court.

About half the inmates of the Northern Indiana State Prison are classed as intemperate, and about one-third of the remainder as moderate drinkers. Two hundred of the 577 are classed as temperate.

It is now certain that Jay Gould was the one who bought up the old canal at Ft. Wayne, but not so certain that the railroad will be built along it. In fact, there are some doubting ones who predict the road will never be built.

The New Era says: We are glad to learn that Judge Tousley experienced no ill effects from his trip to Auburn last week to open court there. On the contrary we believe that he was benefitted rather than injured by the trip.

They are reviving the spiritual seance business in Marshall county with considerable success. The Plymouth Democrat contains a long account of recent interviews with sundry people from the spirit land. It contains also a sensible address by the new editor, Hon. Daniel McDonald.

New York city has a new industry. A man who had lost his place as clerk in a store, turned his attention to providing food for the cats kept in the various stores. He provides food for them at five cents a week, and is making money.

A teacher in Hendricks county, on going to build a fire recently found a tramp seated at the red-hot stove in the school-house. The fellow had burned all his clothes and was entirely naked. He continued to smoke an old pipe in spite of the arrival of the scholars, until the trustee was called in. Some clothes were then furnished the tramp, and he was removed to the poor-house, and business at the school was resumed.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord, N. H. Patriot.

Yankee Grocery.

28 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

Coffee A. Sugar	9c.
Coffee C. Sugar	8c.
Granulated Sugar	10c.
Rio Coffee—choice	14c
Rice 3 lbs	25
Tomatoes 3 lb. can	12c
Corn, best, per can	15c
Crackers per lb	5c
Teas	45, 55 and 75c
Mackerel 5 lb can	55c
Lemons per dozen	20c
Pumpkin—3-lb. cans	12½c.
Condensed milk—Swiss	20c.

Agent for Pleasant Valley Wine Co's. pure Clarets, Catawbas, Port and Champagnes. Standard goods only sold, and every article warranted. Stock to select from, is large. Goods delivered at depot free. On teas in lots of five pounds, 5c discount on each pound.

Read! Read!

If you are a reader, and want good standard works at a low price, you cannot do better than to select from the catalogue of the American Book Exchange, which, with any book you may select, will be furnished on short notice, at the published price, by calling on their agents at this place, M. B. Willis & Co., south room in bank building. 10-2w.

—The Burch plow is in steel or chilled. 11 1t.

McQuiston & Ralston's Prices.

Granulated sugar	10c.
Extra C white sugar	9c.
Extra C yellow sugar	8c.
Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee	20c.
Good roasted coffee	18c.
Extra mess mackerel (trimmed) per lb.	10c.
Choice mackerel, 15 lb kits	1.00.
Best white unhandled tea-cups per set	45c.
Breakfast plates per set	45c.

How is This!

I have got the neatest, the nobbiest, the finest stock of clothing for spring and summer wear, ever brought to Auburn. I bought them cheap, and will sell them cheaper than anybody else.

ISAAC OCHS.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell the celebrated Burch plow. 11 2t.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True and Co., Augusta, Maine. [No. 7. 1y]

A SONG OF THE CAMP.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan in silent scoff
Lay grim and threatening under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon,
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory:
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang, "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
But, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russianquarters,
With stream of shot and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

THE TEAMSTER'S ESCAPE.

When the ill-starred Condor mine was first opened in 1869, Nat Reines, for many years a teamster in that part of Arizona, undertook to team the engine-boiler, battery "stamps," and other heavy milling machinery, together with supplies, from a place called Great Bend on the Gila river.

Reines was then a well-known character along the overland stage-route; and the writer, at that time, was in his employ. In fact, I was his nephew.

This will better account for my emigrating to such a country. For anybody who recollects what the population of Arizona was twelve years ago will think that a man ought perhaps to satisfactorily explain how he came to be there.

The mine above mentioned was situated in the range north of the Gila, from forty to fifty miles above the point where we took the machinery from the transportation company.

Uncle Nat was to have $4,000 in gold for hauling up the outfit, an offer liberal, certainly, and such as could only be made in Arizona. But of course he had to run his own risks and take his chances of the Apaches getting his scalp, as indeed we all did in those days.

No one was safe outside the forts, or could even guess with any certainty where the savages would strike their next blow. They were out continually, scouring the whole territory, and lived on plunder.

We had three six-mule teams. It was supposed that to complete the contract it would take four round trips—about a month's work altogether.

There were, beside myself, two other teamsters, "Old Rube Floods," as we called him, and a Mexican nicknamed "Lonze," with two spare hands, brothers, from Missouri, named Stroudsly.

We drivers rode or walked as the case demanded, and had each, in addition to his knife and cart-whip, a Henry rifle, which we were expected to be ready to use at a moment's notice.

Uncle Nat had associated with him then a Texan, one Dan Lowell, as a partner. They two rode at the head of the teams, with their rifles and revolvers; and theirs were the only horses in the train.

No one who has not been through the Southwest can begin to imagine just what a strange, half-finished-looking country Arizona is—at least some parts of it.

The hills and mountains have a singularly rugged, dark aspect. Then there come stretches of coarse blue gravel, where there isn't so much as a weed growing, for miles and miles. When there is grass, it is curious, coarse, outlandish stuff.

The woods are as peculiar as the grass; thorn thickets, or brown jungles of grease-wood and meskit. These latter grow mostly along the river-bottoms, or in the *arroyas*, or gullies, of brooks.

Then, to crown all, come the great clumsy cactuses, with huge seamed trunks and broad, thick limbs, or leaves, covered with thorns—growing out of dry gravel-hills and among ledges and rocks where no other living thing could draw moisture sufficient to live.

Our route up from the Gila lay much of it through a desert of this sort. It took us three days to make the trip up to the mine, and two back.

On our first trip we hauled the boiler. We had fourteen mules, heavy ones, too, to draw it, and two spare spans for hard places. It was a ponderous load, but we got it safely through. Then came the stamps, battery and other gear.

The load for the third trip was supplies of all sorts—beef, flour, corn, mining tools, powder, etc. There were also eight or ten kegs of powder and three heavy boxes, which, I remember, were quite a puzzle to us, as to what was in them. They were branded "Nobel's Blasting Oil;" and when handled and jolted, there sifted out of the cracks of the boxes a fine, white powder, like flour.

Nobel's blasting oil is nothing more nor less than nitro-glycerine. That was the name it was used under for a time after its discovery, or rather its practical application to blasting, by Alfred Nobel, in 1863.

Dynamite—which is nitro-glycerine put in a dry form by mixing it with silicious earth—was not devised till six or seven years later.

The law at one time required that, for transportation, nitro-glycerine should be put up in tin cans, and these packed in plaster of paris in cases or boxes.

Under ordinary circumstances, however, there is little danger of accidental explosions from nitro-glycerine, either from light shocks or from fire. To explode charges of nitro-glycerine, it is necessary to inclose within them considerable charges of powder fired by a common safety-fuse, or else a powerful detonating cap, fired also by a fuse. Electricity can be employed for this purpose. Nitro-glycerine may be set on fire with a match, or a lighted shaving, and will burn slowly without exploding.

On the second day out, upon this third trip, we were attacked by the Apaches. A band of them, under a chief well-known in that part of the Territory, as "Old Coochies," waylaid us at one of the arroyas, or gullies.

Thirty or forty of them were hidden in the ravine; and as we came up to cross it, they swarmed out both above us and below, yelling and shooting their arrows and guns. No doubt they had been dogging our trail for a day or two.

Uncle Nat and Powell were ahead and had just ridden up to the arroya and stopped. The first we teamsters knew of the presence of the savages was from a chorus of their schreeches, followed instantly by half-a-dozen rifle-shots.

Seeing their numbers, our two leaders wheeled about, after firing, and galloped back to us, Uncle Nat shouting:

"Down off them wagons with yer guns and beat 'em off!"

But the Apaches were upon us before we could even look to our carbines. They charged on us at once. Shots cracked sharp and hot, but there was little stopping for aim.

The it was hand-to-hand with them. Uncle Nat and Powell got out of it—their horses took them off. The two Strondsly boys, on the hind team, cut loose each a mule and tried to escape, but were both run down and shot.

Old Rube was killed on the seat of the wagon, before he dropped his reins. As for myself, I jumped down and fired one shot, then clubbed my gun. But a lance-thrust from one of the mounted Apaches went through my clothes and tore through the skin along my ribs, with such force that it poked me headlong, partly beneath the wagon.

Three or four others drove their lances at me as I lay there, and an arrow struck into the ground close beside my cheek. The mules were jumping, too, and I barely escaped the heavy wheels.

The instant the wagon moved from over me, I was seized by two or three of the yelling savages at once. That my last hour had come I had no doubt. But instead of dispatching me, they tied my hands behind my back and let me get up—saving me for torture, it may be, or possibly for ransom.

The chief, a stalwart, hideous-faced old rascal, seemed to give some order, when three others came dragging the Mexican, Lonze, out where I stood. He was severely wounded; one arm hung helpless, and an arrow was sticking in one of his legs. An Apache caught hold of it and jerked it out. Oh, how the poor fellow screamed! They tied us two together with about four feet of rope slack betwixt us.

The savages seemed jubilant over their prize, particularly the powder; and no doubt all the supplies were very acceptable to them.

They whooped and danced and squalled extravagantly; and, as soon as the party came back from pursuing after Powell and Uncle Nat, the whole band set off toward the mountains, in the northeast, driving the three wagons along with them.

The Mexican and I had to plod behind, tied together. Poor Lonze was in sorry plight, and groaned at almost every step. As for myself, I was not much hurt; but I thought our chances looked poor indeed.

In this way we went on for an hour or two; but about an hour before sundown the band halted, and, after some consultation, the chief with all but eight of the party set off on another expedition.

These eight then continued on with the wagons and with us in charge. We presumed they were going to some one of their villages; and what sort of reception there was in store for us when we reached it was not hard to guess.

Night fell. By this time we had entered among cliffs and mountains. Still we kept on, hour after hour, till it must have been past midnight. I concluded we were to travel all night, but at length our captors halted the teams and turned the mules loose.

They then tied me fast with my back to the hind wheel of one of the wagons—so that I stood back to the outer side of the wheel. Lonze they served in a similar way at the forward wagon. Without kindling a fire or preparing food, the Indians lay down near by and seemed to go to sleep.

It was not a pleasant situation, standing there, tied in that way. The night was dark, but I could see that we were in a deep gorge, with high crags and rocks on both sides. Lonze was groaning and saying his Catholic prayers.

On account of his broken arm, the savages had not tied him as they had me. Later on, he slipped his sound arm out, and, untying himself, crept along where I was. But he was so sick and faint-hearted that I could not persuade him to unbind me. He seemed not to dare to; and he did not understand what I said in English very well.

While I was whispering to him, ordering him in no gentle tones to cut my rope, one of the Indians started up. On that, Lonze slunk back to his wheel, and would not again stir from it. I was so angry with this poor-spirited fellow that could almost have seen him tortured with a relish.

Not long after it began to get light, and the Indians, waking up, built a fire of brushwood, and for some time sat warming themselves by it; for the morning air was very chilly. Then toward sunrise they knocked open one of the beef barrels, and, getting out some of the salt junk, set it roasting on a stake stuck slantwise over their fire.

While this was in progress two or three of them were overhauling the contents of the farthest wagon, while the rest sat round the fire. From where I stood I could see what they were about very well, though the distance back to their fire was fifty or sixty yards.

After a while I saw one of them with his hatchet break open one of the blasting-oil boxes. It was full of what looked to be flour or plaster; but packed in it were bright tin cans as large as a quart measure.

The Indian looked at them curiously; then he cut one open with his ax and tasted the contents. He did not seem to know what to make of the stuff, and carried it to the others.

Under any other circumstances I should have laughed to see them taste it, and spit and jabber about it. They cut open several cans, tasted the oil, and threw them down. Then another took out of the box what looked, from where I was, like a bundle of rats' tails—probably fuses.

I saw one of them chew the end of one of these, then spit it out. Meantime, another had taken out of the box a handful of smaller cans, not more than an inch or two in diameter, but eight or nine inches long, each with one of those rat's tails stuck in the end.

I did not myself then know what they were, or I should have watched the proceedings with very different feelings. The savages looked at these, held them up before each other by their tails; then they began to laugh, and, from laughing, they began to throw them at each other, and that led to a regular frolic. They ran and dodged, round the wagon and round the fire, pelting each other with those cans.

Just then, right in the midst of the game, there came the awfullest explosion I ever heard. 'Twas tremendous! It blew everything flat all around. Even out where I was the force was so great that it blew the wagon fifteen or twenty feet—landed it on one side, with the wheel I was tied to up in the air. It seemed to give the whole thing a hoist, bodily, off the ground.

For a moment or two I was stunned. I did not know anything. When I came to consciousness I saw several rocks were tumbling down the side of the ravine.

Recovering my wits a little, I managed to squirm round, and looked out toward the fire. There was a prodigious dust and smoke. Just then I saw one of the Indians jump from the ground, and run down the ravine, as if a wild animal was after him, with both hands holding on to the top of his head.

Then I began calling to Lonze, and, after some minutes, I got him to come and cut me loose from my wheel.

We looked about. It was hard telling how many of the Indians were killed, for some of them were blown all to pieces. I think they were all killed, except the one I saw run off.

Still, we did not stop long to investigate the matter. I recollect seeing a hole blown in the earth where their fire had been, which looked to be six or seven feet deep. I searched for a minute, hoping to find a gun, but everything seemed to have been literally blown to bits.

Several of the mules had been feeding at no great distance; but now they had all taken to their heels, frightened by the explosion.

We started down the canon, keeping a sharp lookout for the Apache who had run away, but saw nothing of him.

Following back along our last night's trail for six or eight miles, I sighted the peak back of the Condor mine, off to the southwest, and made for it, reaching the works early in the afternoon. Lonze I had been obliged to leave behind me at a spring we came to during the forenoon.

They sent out from the mine for him at nightfall, and he was brought in toward morning, in bad plight, but he got well in the course of a month. It takes a great deal to really kill one of those Mexican "greasers." Nothing was ever recovered from the captured wagons.—*Youth's Companion.*

Military Training.

An exchange proposes a new idea in the education of men for the military, by which it contends we shall secure greater geniuses for the profession and do away with favoritism. It is to let those who wish to fit themselves for the military profession get their education as young men do for other professions. A Government school for military officers is no more necessary than for doctors, lawyers, engineers, bankers, editors, or preachers. Let Government fix its standard of educational qualifications for entering the army, and fix it as high as it shall please; the people's schools will turn out men who can pass it. Then its institute can be turned into a practical training camp for all arms. This will bring in the natural law of the survival of the fittest. Instead of turning in dunces and others, promiscuously, by political favor, to be turned out officers, with no regard to natural qualifications, only those will demand admission who are directed to the military profession by the bent of natural genius, aptitude, and ambition. Then there may be a chance to get into the military profession great geniuses, such as those which arise in other walks of life. Then we shall have the operation of natural selection, instead of the preservation of the unfit, and the general level of dull mediocrity. This would go far to bridge over that gulf which the present system of favoritism creates between the regular army officers and the volunteers who have to do the fighting. The small expectations to which our army system has reduced the public mind, and the great numbers which our officers require to do little, admonish the nation that its present military school is not to be relied upon for the public defense.

Japanese Ornaments.

This city is being Japanized. In fact, this may be called the Yokohama era. Four years ago there were only three stores in New York that kept Japanese goods, and even they were rather obscure and out of the way. To-day there are not less than seventy-five such merchants. Almost every street below Fourteenth has one or more. They have also invaded the sidewalk, where they flourish their fantastic wares in the face of the passer-by; and there are even some itinerants who bob into your office every day, holding up some lacquered trifle and exclaiming "On'y ten cents!" I think the people of this city bought half a million Japanese ornaments last year. Indeed, so great is the demand for Japanese goods that three factories are running day and night, and one is in Rhode Island.—*New York Letter.*

An Egg Bath.

A Paris plumber was repairing the tiles of a house, when, his foot having slipped, he fell off the roof into the street below. Just then a market gardener's cart happened to pass by the house, laden with baskets full of eggs, and osier-cages containing live poultry, and the man, falling into the midst of this load, crushed two cages, killed about a dozen fowls, and finally was ingulfed in an enormous basket of eggs. When withdrawn from his liquid tomb the plumber looked like an omelette, but, excepting a few slight bruises, he was safe and sound.

A "VITAL QUESTION."

Concerning Restrictions Upon the Suffrage.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The latest issue of *Harper's Weekly*, which certainly represents a large fraction of the Republican party, says that "except for one vital question, and for the fact that the civil service is filled mainly by Republicans, the administration of Gen. Garfield, like that of John Quincy Adams, would probably see a reconstruction of parties." This statement from a Republican stand-point is a complete admission that but two things hold the Republican party together. One is the spoils; the other is that "vital question." It is a great Republican advocate that makes this admission. Certainly there is no indication on the Democratic side of Democratic dissolution, of the disbandment of the Democratic party, of the abandonment of an organization old as the century. A high Republican authority, on the contrary, in speaking of the future, admits that the Republican organization rests only upon two things—on the fact that "the civil service is filled mainly with Republicans," and a certain "vital question."

What is that "vital question?" In the words of the authority we quote, it is the "forcible suppression of the right of suffrage in a large part of the country." The context indicates that "the large part of the country" to which the "Journal of Civilization" alludes is the southern portion of the country. But suffrage, as we have recently taken occasion to say, is denied and abridged, or suppressed, in a portion of the country far larger than the South, not merely by individuals whose random efforts are of little consequence, but by entire States, by the fundamental laws of great commonwealths. We suggest that the cultured editor of *Harper's Weekly* direct his indignation to the limitations upon suffrage in his own State; in the State of Rhode Island, where, in Brown University, he received his early education; in Massachusetts, where he lingered among the delights of the Brook Farm community, and in the western portion of which State he still makes his summer home; in Vermont, the home of Senator Edmunds, whom he admires; and in various Northern and Republican States whose directions touching suffrage have evidently escaped his notice. If this question touching the hindrances upon suffrage is so "vital," the constitutions and the laws of nearly every Republican State must be remodeled, for they all deny, or abridge, to citizens of the State and of the United States the right to vote. They do this not by scattering inconsequential individual interference, but by the solemn constitution and statutes of the State, behind which stand the jail and the penitentiary. The editor of *Harper's Weekly* graduated from a Rhode Island college. The State in which he received his early impulses denies to citizens of the State and of the United States the right to vote, unless they own a certain amount of real estate. This disfranchises a large portion of the citizens of the State otherwise qualified to vote. Massachusetts, the ideal State of this distinguished editor, disfranchises, it is alleged, more than 100,000 citizens of the State and of the United States who would be qualified to vote, and be permitted to vote under the laws of most of the Southern States. Massachusetts says that no man shall vote within her borders who has not some education. How would this qualification affect the negroes of the South? Massachusetts says that the citizen entitled to vote within her limits must be able to read the constitution of the United States. About nine-tenths of the Republican voters of the South scarcely know the difference between the constitution of the United States and a Virginia fence. The editor of *Harper's Weekly* is not much of a believer in the Christian religion; but some of his ideal Republican States exact a religious qualification for suffrage or office-holding.

In these allusions to the inhibitions placed upon suffrage in the States which are in political accord with this Republican critic, we say nothing of the notorious, scandalous and almost universal intimidation which banks, corporations, manufacturers and employers have outrageously applied therein to free suffrage. This intimidation is a more "vital question" to the welfare of the republic than anything in relation to negro suffrage in the South. We have only spoken of the suppression of suffrage by the Republican States, with courts and jails and penitentiaries at their command to emphasize their edicts of suppression of suffrage. We repeat the suggestion that the States of the South in their constitutions and laws copy the statutes and constitutions of these New England and Republican States concerning suffrage. Should they do this we will watch the result with interest. How many negroes of the South could vote under the laws of Massachusetts or Rhode Island or Vermont or Connecticut? To compel every negro in the South to own real estate, to pay a poll tax, to be able to read the constitution of the United States, to be able to write legibly—the religious qualifications would be no incumbrance, for the negro has plenty of religion—and to do other things that these enlightened States do, would leave how many of the citizen negroes of the South legal voters?

"Ures Troolie."

A widely varying importance is attached to the style of signing the name to a letter. This not infrequently leads to considerable misapprehension. There are people who, after very long acquaintance, and having warm regard for each other, never get beyond "Yours truly," or, at most, "Truly yours," which is, we believe, generally accepted, we know not why, as just one shade warmer. On the other hand there are those who in a few weeks reach "Ever yours," and even "Ever affectionately yours." "Where," was once bitterly asked, "are all the 'ever affectionately yours' of ten years ago?" Has not every one who has reached middle life a number of letters hidden away in some bureau, with a signature as warm as this from some one to whom he would now neither give nor get aught warmer than a "Faithfully yours," if as much. It not seldom happens that people who have a warm manner give a cold signature, and vice versa. The great Duke of Wellington was a case in point. The most un-Irish of Irishmen, there was a decided absence of genial cordiality about him; yet his letters are full of "Ever affectionately yours." As we get on in life there appears a decided tendency to curb any affectionate exuberance in signature. Very few of us—men, at least—sign "affectionately" to any male acquaintance made after we reach 23. It is just as well to be a little careful as to this signature, remembering that many do attach considerable importance to it, and see in it an emphatic indication of the measure of regard intended.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

Pronounced Utterances of Mr. Horatio Seymour.

[From the Syracuse Courier.]

Gov. Seymour, who has been ill for some time, was found at his home in Utica. He said: "I have been shut up in my house during the past four months by ill-health. I have seen but few with whom I could talk about public affairs, but it seems to me that the policy of the Democratic party is a plain one. It outnumbers the Republican organization, as is shown by the returns, although the latter party had the assistance of nearly 100,000 officeholders beside the support of large numbers who vote for its nominees for the purpose of promoting a scheme in which they are interested. Both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield not only received less than a majority of the votes of the American people, but they were actually beaten as regards the number of their supporters by the Democratic candidates. The controversies in the Republican party are more widespread and deeper than those of the Democratic party. Nothing more is needed for the success of the Democratic party than a steady and firm adhesion to its principles. It is true that these have been too frequently lost sight of, but many schemes will be developed by the Republicans under the teachings of Mr. Garfield that power gravitates more and more into the hands of the General Government, and for which, Mr. Garfield rejoices. His speeches on this subject are invitations to all manner of schemes to besiege the capital. This will arouse the public mind to the necessity of returning to a constitutional policy. While there are dissensions in both parties, the long-continued power of the Republicans has endangered controversies throughout the mass of their party, while the troubles in the Democratic ranks are mainly local and more easily cured."

"What do you think of the propriety of nominating a business man for President next time, a man who has the confidence of the business interests of the country?"

"We have failed to elect politicians and soldiers. What the Democratic party wants is a man who, by his character and business relations, can draw votes from the Republican party and poll the Democratic vote. We have such men in our party, and we must nominate such a man for our candidate for President in 1884. In doing so we can succeed. There must be a reunion of the party, not at the sacrifice of any Democrat or Democratic organization. We need them all, and I hope to see the party united, which would bring success. The idea is a good one, although it would be idle to speculate at present with regard to the next nomination for the Presidency. No one can foresee the events of four years. Popular strength is a thing so transitory in its nature, and depends so much upon events and accidents at the time of election, that theories with regard to men are more apt to mislead than lead to correct conclusions."

"Would it not be well to seek the co-operation of and encourage the young men of the country who are coming of age and will cast their first vote in 1884?"

"By all means; yet the fate of the Democratic party depends upon the addition to its members of the young, the unselfish and the active. Old men and their quarrels are the great causes of the destruction of political organization. As I am one of them, I have a right to speak freely. In the natural course of events a large share of those who now disturb the Democratic party by their quarrels will have passed away, and most of the others will be rendered inactive by old age and physical infirmities. Age and experience have taught me to admire the unselfish and enthusiastic action of young men. I believe that the Democratic party must be restored to power through their efforts."

"What do you think of Grant's engineering for the nomination for President in 1884 by the aid of the Democratic party?"

"I have no idea that his nomination could be brought about by such agency. I have none but kind feelings for Grant, but his nomination by the co-operation of the Democratic party is so entirely out of the question that I do not believe that he can entertain such a thought. Both Gen. Grant and the Democratic party would be incalculably injured by such an unnatural alliance."

A WESTERN newspaper publishes the following: "Wanted a correspondent I am 25 years old have one hundred and sixty 160 ackars of Kansas land worth 1500 dolars tolaberl fair looking comin chool educatoon eny lady fairly educated will oblige me by righting I will send my PhotograPh by return male. William lemons."

A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

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YOUNG MEN

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

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HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE long Arctic night is of 145 days' duration. What a gloomy idea!

THE last census in this country gave as relative numbers 968 women to every 1,000 men.

A HEALTHY man requires about a pint of air at a breath. He breathes about 1,000 times an hour and requires about fifty-seven hogsheads of air every twenty-four hours.

ONE of the modes of punishment in China is to compel a criminal to die of sleeplessness, by keeping him awake a week, night and day. Ten days is sure to prove fatal and is terrible agony for the victim.

THE stages and theaters of the Greeks and Romans were so immense that the actors, to be heard, were obliged to have recourse to metallic masks, contrived with great mouths, to augment the natural sound of the voice.

IF a train of cars should start to-day and travel toward the sun at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and twenty-four hours a day, and 365 days in a year, it would take more than 170 years to reach the sun. And the sun is our next-door neighbor; and our solar system is a little flake of light on the borders of infinity.

IN the manufacture of attar of roses at Gharapore, Hindoostan, the petals of the flowers are put into clay stills, with twice their weight of water, and the produce exposed to the fresh air for a night in open vessels. The attar is skimmed from the exposed pans, and sells at £10 the rupee weight, to make which 20,000 roses are required. It is frequently adulterated with sandal-wood oil.

IN the crypt of the Capucin Church, Vienna, are buried the dead of the house of Hapsburg. There are more than eighty sarcophagi, among them those of the Emperor Mathias Corvinus, who died two years before the discovery of America; Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico; Napoleon II., and Joseph I., whose coffin is made of solid silver. Here also are the remains of Francis I., whose wife, the heroic Maria Theresa, is said to have visited his tomb daily for thirteen years, until she died and was laid beside him. As a precaution against premature resurrection, the hearts and intestines of the royal corpses are removed and buried far away from the Capucin Church.

THE Mound Builders were a race of people very different in their habits and modes of life from the Indians who occupied all the country at the time of the advent of the whites. They are now regarded as a distinct and extinct race. Of their history very little is known, except what can be gathered from the mounds and walls which they built; most of these are made of earth or gravel. They are usually found overgrown by living and decaying trees, from which we have the proof that they have been abandoned at least 1,000 years. We have proof also that the Mound Builders worked the copper mines of Lake Superior, lead mines near Lexington, Ky., and oil wells in Canada and Pennsylvania. The remains of the Mound Builders are spread over a vast extent of country. They are found in the sources of the Allegheny, in the western parts of the State of New York, and in nearly all of the Western States, including Michigan and Iowa. They line the shores of the Gulf of Mexico from Texas to Florida, whence they extend through Alabama and Georgia into South Carolina. From all the facts known little more can be said than this: That the valley of the Mississippi and Atlantic coast were once densely populated by a sedentary, agricultural and partially civilized race, quite different from the modern Indians, though possibly the progenitors of some of the Indian tribes that after many centuries of occupation; they disappeared from our country at least 1,000, perhaps many thousands, of years before the advent of the Europeans.

An Unbuilded Monument.

Poor Artemus Ward! In our day there has been no more delightful humorist. When he died, the press of England and America was filled with tributes to his memory. In New York a meeting of newspaper folk was held, at which it was resolved that his memory should really and truly be perpetuated. The manner in which this was done is amusingly told in the following, from a Boston friend:

"A few summers since I passed a week's vacation at Waterford, Me., and during my visit went to the village graveyard to view the final resting-place of Artemus Ward. With some trouble I found the grave, there being nothing about the plain white slab to distinguish it from many similar ones around. While thinking and wondering that no monument had ever been erected to the humorist, a countryman approached, to whom I said, 'My friend, can you tell me why it is that Artemus never has had a monument erected to his memory?' 'Well, stranger, I guess I kin,' was the reply. 'You see, arter Artemus died, three or four hundred printer fellers down in New York city got together and passed some beautiful resolutions, saying that Artemus should have a monument, and they would pay for it then and there; and then they took up a collection, which amounted to $20.60, so I'm told; and since then this town hain't seen either the monument or the money; but, stranger, we did get a copy of the resolutions."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Hint for the Young.

Sidney Smith, in one of the ablest of his essays, says:

"I know of no principle which it is of more importance to fix in the habits of young people than that of the most determined resistance to the encroachments of ridicule. Give not up to the world, nor to the ridicule with which the world enforces its dominion over every trifling question of manner and appearance. Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the perils of ridicule. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly, as a man who wears a soul of his own in his bosom, and does not wait till it shall be breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Let men call you mean if you know you are just; hypocritical, if you are honestly religious; pusillanimous, if you know you are firm. Resistance soon converts unprincipled wit into sincere respect; and no aftertime can tear from you those feelings which every man carries within him who has made a noble and successful execution in a virtuous cause.

The Inventor of Steamboats.

The most interesting historical fact connected with Bardstown, Ky., is that it was the last residence and burial place of John Fitch, the inventor of steamboats. This wonderful genius was born in Connecticut in 1743, and died here in 1798. He was a clockmaker, silver and gunsmith, and was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. He made himself very useful in repairing the guns of the soldiers. For some real or supposed slight he left the service, emigrated to the wilds of Kentucky in 1778, and entered 1,000 acres of land in this county. While sitting one day on the bank of the Ohio river, in 1780, he was inspired with the idea of propelling boats by steam, and immediately set to work to accomplish it. He made sketches, drafts, models and experiments, and in 1785 memorialized Congress in reference to his steamboat. He petitioned the Legislatures of a half a dozen of the States for the exclusive privilege of navigating their waters by fire and steam. In 1787–'9 he built several boats, and succeeded in making trips between Philadelphia and Burlington, N. J., at a speed of seven miles per hour. His success was only temporary. His machinery was too light and often broken, and finally the bursting of a boiler on one of his trips compelled him to abandon his scheme. In 1790 he petitioned Congress to grant him a patent for his invention. He sought aid in vain from England, France and Spain. Discouraged and poverty-stricken, he returned to his Kentucky farm, and gave himself up to habitual intoxication. He deposited in the Philadelphia Library large volumes of manuscript, sealed up, with directions that they should not be opened for thirty years. When opened they were found to contain a full history of his trials, embarrassments and disappointments. He confidently predicted the final success of his plan. He said:

"The day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and fortune from my invention. But nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention."

This prediction was verified before the thirty years expired. In 1813, when Robert Fulton brought suit in New York to enforce his claim as the inventor of steam navigation, he was defeated by the production in court of one of John Fitch's pamphlets. A committee of the Legislature of New York, after a thorough investigation, decided that the boats built by Livingston and Fulton were in substance the invention of John Fitch. Judge Rowan, of Kentucky, Fitch's executor, says:

"I was convinced from his statements, explanations and papers, that Fitch was the inventor of steamboats."

The last days of poor Fitch were sad enough. When his farm was reduced to 300 acres, he contracted with a tavern-keeper to give him one-half of his farm to board him while he lived and furnish him with a pint of whisky per day. He afterward increased the land grant on condition that he should have a double supply of liquor. At the age of 55, defeated in his plans, disappointed and demoralized by drink, the poor fellow died, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." He left no family. His ashes repose in the old graveyard at Bardstown. No stone marks the spot, but many years ago, when the precise locality was known, a survey was made and recorded in the the County Clerk's office, by which the exact spot was ascertained. Within the past few years some correspondence has been had with reference to the removal of his dust and the erection of a suitable memorial.—*Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A German Wife.

A writer who has had the misfortune to witness the monotonous life of some unappreciated, meek German wife, explodes in the following condemnatory style: "Some writer says that a German realizes his idea of what a wife should be. So much for him! I pity the wife he choses if she be an American girl. The German wife is virtuous, domestic—how utterly and wearisomely domestic!—but is she happy? May a wife not be both virtuous and happy? A German wife is literally and wholly the upper servant of the household, and is so regarded by her husband, for whom she toils faithfully, ironing his shirts, cooking his dinner, meekly bringing her accounts to him, ready to be rebuked if her household expenditure exceeds in the slightest the maximum he considers proper; and this she does without commendation or reward—even the reward of his companionship. What is the use of her having been well educated, if her husband cares nothing for her society, and she has no leisure from household duties for reading? It is true that she is perfectly contented with her life, and despise the notion of a better one—but oysters, I suppose, are contented with their fate. The attitude of the Germans toward women measures their civilization, and by that standard they are half barbarians."

Blocked In.

The train had run into a snow-drift, and the engine was butting its head in vain against a six-foot bank.

"For once the iron horse appears to be beaten," remarked a fat woman near the center of the car.

"You shouldn't call it an iron horse," mildly reproved a solemn-faced man across the aisle.

"Why not?" asked the fat woman in some surprise.

"Because it's block tin," softly murmured the solemn-faced man, as he gazed out the window and across the wintry waste with a far-away look in his eye.

The fat woman gasped, while the conductor was astonished to such a degree that he went out of the car without slamming the door.—*Rockland (Me.) Courier.*

A SPLENDID breakfast on the table surrounded by a family of Coughs. They used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and that family now keeps it always on hand and recommends it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

PRESUMPTION is the daughter of Ignorance.—*Rivarol.*

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A DERRICK is a bivalve because it is a hoister.

THE way for a bad boy to go on a bender is over his mother's knee.

MOST people that see trouble would be happier if they would close their eyes.

"TEETH inserted without payin'—" remarked the tramp, as he bit into a stolen pie.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had eleven children by his wife, Eliza, and he called her his fertiliza.

YOUNG people are always ready to adopt the "latest wrinkle." It is the first wrinkle that they object to.

No wonder we have white milk, 'cause the the kick of a cow is enough to turn the milk-pail.—*Kokomo Tribune.*

"YOU can't comet," she remarked to him, as he tried to snatch a kiss from her rosy lips, as they were out star-gazing the other evening.

THE lad reached up for Auntie's cake,
But quickly made a pause,
For something grasped his collar, and
He knew 'twas Antie's claws.
—*Danielsonville Sentinel.*

CURIOSITY shop—"Oh, what a lovely vase. It's antique, is it not?" "No, ma'am, it's modern." "What a pity! it was so pretty."

THE Baltimore *Every Saturday* commences an item with "An old woman died in the west end last week." It is supposed the result was just as fatal as if she died all over.

AN old bachelor who was called to an account for still remaining in single wretchedness gave as a reason that "Congress hasn't yet removed the tax on matches, you see."

A YOUNG man who lived at St. Paul
Came here and attended a ball,
He made love to a belle,
When she said go to—well
He drowned himself in the canawl.
—*Kokomo Tribune.*

THE father who punishes a lad for the pranks he himself has played usually takes a fair view of the case. At least he doesn't take a "once-I-did" view of it.—*Boston Post.*

"LOOK here, boy, this is a miserable certificate your teacher sends me of your standing," said a Galveston parent to his son. "'Taint my fault. I didn't have the getting up of it, or it would have been all right."

"ETIQUETTE" writes to us to inquire if in our opinion it would be proper for him to support a young lady if she were taken with a faint—even if he hadn't been introduced. Proper, young man, certainly—prop her by all means.

THE train had just rolled into the station, and little Charley stood listening a moment to the sound of the Westinghouse escape. Then, turning to his father, he said: "Pa, the engine's all out o' breath, ain't it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

JUST why a man should be ashamed to own that he is injured by a fall we don't see, but ninety-nine men out of a hundred on getting up from a slippery spot, will lie like butchers, and say: "Not hurt at all," when in truth they are bruised and skun in over twenty places.—*Boston Post.*

THE child of a very fashionable family was sick, and the colored servant was sent to the drug store with a prescription. "If the child can not keep the first powder on its stomach, you must give it another one," remarked the clerk as he pasted on the label. "You don't reckon we would give him the same powder ober again, does yer? We ain't no poor folks, we ain't."—*Medical Journal.*

HERE is a good illustration of the motives by which most men are moved: A Sunday school teacher said: "Now, children, if a boy should strike you on your way to school, it would be your duty to forgive him, wouldn't it?" "Yes, ma'am," from the whole class. "And you would really forgive him, wouldn't you?" One little fellow answered with calm deliberation, "Yes, ma'am; I think I would, 'specially if he was bigger than I am."

Two Days' Work.

[From the Muscatine Journal.]

Two days' moderate application of the means in question enabled Mr. Otto Eichhorn, 1413 N. Ninth street, St. Louis, Mo., to thus write us: I had been a sufferer for the past six weeks with severe pains in the shoulder and spine so that I was unable to do any work. Advised by a friend I used St. Jacobs Oil. With the second application relief was had and a cure effected in two days.

A Cool Proposition.

There are men who speak of their losses, and, when called upon to detail them, can only say that they did not make this or that investment whereby they would have gained large sums. An analogous mode of reasoning would seem in order as regards profits. At least, so thought the brilliant but penniless young "society man" who asked a Wall street magnate to give him his daughter's hand.

"But, my dear fellow, you haven't a cent in the world!" cried the rich man.

"What does that matter?" asked the leader of Germans. "You say that her *dot* is $500,000. I will take her with half that sum cash down. We shall come out $250,000 apiece ahead—don't you see?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

[From the Peoria National Democrat.]

THE most eminent physicians of the day highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. It can be purchased at any drug house, and the price is insignificant, when you take into consideration the wonderful cures it will produce.

THE conflict of races and languages in the Austrian empire is triangular, being shared with equal intensity by Germans, Hungarians and Bohemians. In Hungary it cost a bitter struggle to obtain a license for a theater where performances may be conducted in German, while in Bohemia village authorities refuse to recognize the Teutonic tongue in official communications. Still, the German is steadily encroaching upon its rivals.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

"CABBY, drive me to No. 12 ——," "All right, sir, I knows yer." "How do you know me?" "You're the gent what halways gives me sixpence hextra."

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

RECIPE for a modern composition: Begin in march time, so softly that it cannot be heard. A few taps on the bass drum will do. Turn on the full orchestra gradually—bang! whack! bang! Shut off by degrees—p, pp, ppp, pppp—until nothing is heard but the leader shaking his stick. Let him shake his stick in silence for some time after the piece is ended. When he stops the public will applaud.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will drive off the worst attack of "blues."

"I SAY, Paddy, that is the worst-looking horse that I have ever seen in harness. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it? Faix, the poor baste can scarcely carry the little mate that is on him now!" replied Paddy.

Fraser Axle Grease.

Best in the world. Made only by the Fraser Lubricator Co., at Chicago, New York and St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

STYLE, fit and ease combine in the diamond boots and shoes. Try them! Rosenthal Bros., Chicago.

ARE you troubled with Piles? If so, use Dr. Bosanko's Pile-Remedy. It never fails.

The Big Words of Science.

Monstrosities of diction are not confined to chemical science, but are to be found in physics as well as metaphysics. We recently gave some samples of the extraordinary and absurd length to which the names of certain organic salts had grown, and we may now add the following choice specimen of imaginary (from a recently published paper by Sir William Thompson) to illustrate the grand style of modern natural philosophy. "The stream lines," says the distinguished Glasgow physicist, "are as represented in the diagram, in which the region of translational velocity greater than wave propagational velocity is separated from the region of translational velocity less than wave propagational velocity by a cat's eye border pattern of elliptic whirls." The curious mixture of homely *simile* and abstract terminology in this passage is highly ludicrous. Its obscurity is, however, surpassed by Mr. Herbert Spencer's famous "Formula of Evolution," which runs: "Evolution is a change from an indefinite, incoherent, homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, through continuous differentiations and integrations," which written in plain English by Mr. Kirkman, the mathematician, means: "Evolution is a change from a nohowish, untalkaboutable all-likeness to a somehowish, and in-general-talkaboutable not-all-likeness, by continuous something-elsefications and stick-togetherations." As a clever travesty on the above cacophonous, mystifications of Mr. Herbert Spencer, which, like the language of diplomacy, conceals the meaning it ought to express, we have Mr. Kirkman's "Formula of Universal Change," which is: "Change is a perichoretical synechy of pamparalagmatic and porroteroporeumatical differentiations and integrations." After such pedantry as this, the clown in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, who "did impeticos thy gratility," is absolutely nowhere.—*London Globe.*

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address P. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

OLD PICTURES copied to any size, style or finish. Send for terms to BALDWIN & CO. COPYING HOUSE, Clarksville, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

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$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GUITAR [illegible]
A. J. WAY, 203 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

ORGANS The only Manufacturers in the country that sell a First Class Organ for $30 Guaranteed for five years. Other styles very low sent on 15 days Test Trial. Send for circular. EMPIRE STATE ORGAN CO., 164 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Bankrupt { Stock of Teas and Coffees at 50c on the $1.

Teas in 5 pound caddies, 35 to 44 cts per pound; Green Coffees in 50 pound quantities, 14½ cts to 16 cts per pound, worth 25 to 26 cts. Get price list and buy from the leading tea and coffee house in the West. Burnham Tea Importing Co., Opp. Field & Leiter's. Get list for clubs. 55 State St., Chicago, Ill.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
METAL TIP LAMP WICK.
Gives a Brilliant, White and Steady Light, requires No Trimming, and lasts for months.
Circular and Sample Wick sent for 10 cents.
Metal Tip Lamp Wick Co.
Agents Wanted. 70 Cortlandt St., New York.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL MF'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Ag't.

"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure"
FOR
"CATARRH"
Cures Without Fail. Ask your Druggist for it.
Price of "Sure Cure" and "Insufflator" all complete is only $1.50. Valuable book of full information, 10 cents. Name this paper and address
DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh. Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cts.), specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract; our Nasal Syringe (25 cents), invaluable for use in Catarrhal Affections, is simple and effective.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE NUUBSON
MILK COOLER
Will raise as much cream in eight hours, with a temperature of 55 to 60 deg., as can be raised in twelve hours with any other, using tank, ice and water, with a temperature of 45 to 10 deg. It cools the milk from center and below. Indorsed by prominent dairymen. Thousands in use and giving satisfaction.
State or County rights for sale. For terms or information address T. BARBER & SON, Black Earth, Wis.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.
To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A PRINCELY OFFER | MAGNIFICENT GIFT.
We will send The Literary Guest (a mammoth illustrated Family Story Paper) on trial three months for only 15 cts. (or five 3c. postage stamps) and to each subscriber, we will give free one pair of elegant Oil Pictures, size 11x16 inches. We make this offer simply in order to introduce our Paper and Elegant Oil Premiums in new localities, well knowing when they are once seen hundreds more will be wanted. We shall offer as above the celebrated companion Pictures entitled, "The East," representing a scene in the White Mountains, and "The West," representing a scene in Wyoming Territory. They are the most beautiful and artistic Genuine Oil Pictures in this country, and in their perfection are very desirable works of art.
HOW WE CAN GIVE THEM AWAY.
[illegible] CHASE & CO., Westboro, Mass.

MORE THAN 100 STYLES OF THE
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS
are now regularly made, from STYLE 109 (shown in the cut), the latest and smallest size, popularly known as the BABY ORGAN, at only $22, to a large CONCERT ORGAN at $900. TWENTY STYLES at from $22 to $120 each; SIXTY STYLES at $120 to $160; FORTY STYLES at $160 to $500 and up; cash prices. Sold also for EASY PAYMENTS, from $6.38 per quarter up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having fine quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (three and a quarter octaves) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music generally.
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MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS for [illegible] ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D I C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY
STRICTLY PURE.
ALLEN'S LUNG
BALSAM
[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]
WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!
DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."
DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."
DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."
For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.
AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PILES
ABSOLUTELY CURED
BY THE USE OF
DR. BOSANKO'S
PILE REMEDY.
TRY IT AND BE CURED.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO.
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YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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Double Bone Corset
is made with Two Rows of Bones, [illegible] FIELD, LEITER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED To Sell FALSE GODS
By F. S. Dobbins, [illegible] A new book of RARE INTEREST AND RARE HISTORIC VALUE. An accurate history of the IDOLATROUS RELIGIONS of the World, ancient and modern. Their origin, growth, systems of Belief and Worship; their wild superstitions, strange legends, cruel customs, temples, deities, sacrifices, etc. The only volume ever issued covering this great subject. Contains THOUSAND FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION. [illegible] HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood [illegible] D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., 421 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

An Open
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The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

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GREAT COST SALE.

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to make our last payment and final settlement with the estate of Ernest Vordermark, we will, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st, 1881,

begin the sale of the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods owned by E. Vordermark & Sons, at actual cost price. This will be a rare chance for the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen Co., to secure

GREAT BARGAINS:

In Boots and Shoes. No goods reserved from sale.

Mens' heavy boots,	$1 92, 2 18 to 2 28.	Mens' fine kip boots	$2.18, 2.53, to 2.85
Mens' Calf Boots	90, 1 08 to 1 23	Womens' Heavy Shoes	50, 65, to 92
Child's Heavy Shoes	50 65 to 92	Womens' Fine Shoes	1.08, 1.23 to 1.42
Mens' Rubber Boots	2 60		

Call early and secure some of the big bargains.

SIGN OF BIG RED BOOT!

32 CALHOUN STREET,

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HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,
NEW PRICES,
NEW PROPRIETOR.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

In Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

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GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	30c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 at 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Three lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

No Wife Ever Could.

[Chicago Tribune.]

An application for divorce, on the ground of cruelty. The first witness was Mrs. Rollingstone.

"What is your name, madam?" asked her lawyer.

"Beatrice Rollingstone."

"Maiden name?"

"Bonest."

"Has your husband treated you cruelly?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what respect?"

"He said I could not make mince pies like his mother."

"What resemblance does the defendant's mother bear to a mince pie?" inquired the court.

"Oh, I meant that he said I couldn't make as good pies as his mother could."

"Let the divorce be granted," said the judge.

The New Bible—Quick Work.

The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation, and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 5000,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be had at the extravagant price of $10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the Enlish edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 500 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for 1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange.

Wellington and Waterloo.

Wellington and Waterloo appear in a fresh aspect in the following hitherto unpublished letter, unearthed by the Academy. The writer, who was an officer at Wellington's headquarters during the battle, writes, under date of Brussels, June 19, 1815:

"I cannot help writing two lines to congratulate and condole with you on the victory which England has purchased for Europe—at the expense of more than half her army. I must not attempt to give you any account of the battle, of which the Gazette will, I dare say, give us the first distinct information. I understand, however, that it throws everything, which the duke has before done, into the shade. His personal exertions were, it seems, incredible, and certainly secured the success of the day, of which, at one time, everybody except himself despaired. One of his aides-de-camp told me this morning, that he took his position on a ridge, from which he declared that he never would move—and never did move but in triumph. When Bonaparte headed an overwhelming charge, the duke threw himself into the opposing square, by which it was successfully resisted. I mention these particulars because they are precisely what his dispatches will not mention, and because I have them from an eye-witness. Everybody was killed or wounded about him, but he is happily unhurt. One is afraid to inquire after an acquaintance, the carnage has been so inexpressibly horrible. No words can do anything like justice to the valor of our people, who were literally almost smothered by the superior numbers of the French, who were themselves acharne beyond all former examples. Of this you will judge when I tell you that one of the prisoners has just now, opposite to this house, provoked a soldier to bayonet him by his cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' As well as can be judged, the French are supposed to have lost 180 pieces of cannon. The day was at one time supposed to be so completely lost, and the French so thoroughly expected to make their appearance, I thought it prudent to dispatch a part of the department, with papers and some of our baggage, toward Antwerp, and have this morning sent after them to return."

We are in receipt of the seed catalogue of David Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. This firm, established in 1784, is the oldest in their line in the United States, and is widely known for square dealing. Their almanac and rural register and catalogue is an improvement upon former editions; their motto seeming always to be, forward. It is illustrated with cuts of their farm buildings and the more important vegetables. It contains valuable tables and instructions to market gardeners and amateurs. It is mailed postpaid to all who apply for it.

Liquid or Dry.

—Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state, so they can see for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it ready to use.

To accommodate each class, the proprietors of Kidney-Wort now offer that well-known remedy in both liquid and dry forms. Sold by druggists everywhere.—[Truth.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouvancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer& Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

IMPROVE T[illegible]

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS, 39 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

$100 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Sick Headache Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purly Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

$1000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit $1,000 for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the the throat and lungs, except asthma for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to direction. Sample bottles 25 and 50c, large bottles $1. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggist, or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison st, Chicago, Ills. Sold by F. E. Davenport

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address, John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. F. E. Davenport sole agent, Auburn, Ind. 9 1y

NOTICE TO Contractors and Builders!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Recorder's office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., until 12 o'clock m.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1881,

for furnishing all the materials and labor (excepting as hereinafter named) required for the rebuilding of the Auburn high school building, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, which was consumed by fire on the 30th day of November, 1880; said high school building to be completed according to the plans and specifications for the same, furnished by L. D. Grovesnor, architect, of Jackson, Michigan, and which will be on file Tuesday, March 8, 1881, in the Recorder's office in the said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, state of Indiana, and open to the inspection of bidders.

Bids will be received for the work as a whole, with and without a ball in the roof of said building according to plans and specifications on file aforesaid; also separate bids will be entertained for the stone work, for the brick work for the carpenter work, for galvanized iron work, for tin work, for the slating of roof, plastering and painting.

All the work that is to be done cannot be definitely enumerated in this notice, but the bids must be for all work and material required to complete said house according to the plans and specifications aforesaid, consisting of stone work, brick work, carpenter work, galvanized iron work, tin work, slating of roof, plastering and painting, except about 300,000 brick and the stone foundation of the building burned as aforesaid, window-sills, water-tables, stone for door steps, eight large outside swinging door hinges, sash weights, etc. of burned building now on hand and on the grounds. Said work to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1881.

All bids to be accompanied by a satisfactory bond in a penal sum to be fixed by the board of school trustees of said town of Auburn, state of Indiana, and at least one of the sureties on said bond to be a resident of DeKalb county; and a certificate from the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the other sureties reside, that the same are good and sufficient beyond a doubt, as provided for in section 1 and 2 of "an act entitled an act to indemnify counties against loss in certain cases and to protect laborers, material men and others from loss by others contracting for public buildings and work," approved March 11, 1877, chapter 5, page 29. Laws of the state of Indiana, passed at the special session of the general assembly, begun on the 5th day of March, 1877.

Estimates will be made monthly on finished work, and payments made for same less 10 per cent., and said estimates will be paid according to contract.

The board of school trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of school trustees.

JOHN TEESEN, Pres.,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treas.
JOHN OTTO, Secretary,
Board of school trustees.

Auburn, Indiana, February 28, 1881.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. ESTABLISHED. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED

AND

BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

WHEELERY
WALTHAM, MASS.
1071075

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special atteentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

WABASH St. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	10:34 p. m.	Mail	5:30 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	4:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr' dep't at Logansport	6:45 p. m

No Change of Cars From

TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From

St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the Wabash, St Louis and Pacific

Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go

West Southwest, North or Northw'st

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DEC. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv	4 27pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm
Syracuse	*	12 54
Cromwell	*	1 10
Albion	*	1 23
Avilla	9 20	[illegible]
Garrett	9 30	2 10
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 43
St. Joe	*	3 06
Hicksville	*	3 28
Defiance	11 03	4 21
Deshler	[illegible]	5 43
Fostoria	[illegible]	6 [illegible]
Tiffin	1 15	7 [illegible]
Chicago Junction ar	2 05	8 [illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail	No 2 Ex	No. 6 Fast
Chicago Junction lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	10 01	[illegible]	10 48
Fostoria	10 2[illegible]	8 10	11 27pm
Deshler	[illegible]	9 10	12 [illegible]
Defiance	12 [illegible]pm	10 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St. Joe	1 22	11 3[illegible]	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 51	3 15
Garrett	[illegible]	12 0 am	3 25
Avilla	[illegible]	12 20	3 42
Albion	[illegible]	12 45	3 55
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	1 42	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 01
Chicago ar	[illegible]	6 10	[illegible]

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:35; Reading, 7:10; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.R.) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:10 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:29; arrive at Waterloo 12:42 connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:53; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:30 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east: Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:00; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 4:50 p. m.; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake [illegible]; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, [illegible]; Reading, 7:05; Jonesville, [illegible]; Jackson, 9:12 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:05 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:02 A. M.—From Jackson, 6:10 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:05; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:12; Waterloo, 8:20; arrive at St. Johns, 9:05; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie 10:00; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:[illegible]; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Bitoner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M. From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p m.; Jackson, 5:40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:35; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 57; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10 28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m. connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r Agent.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 24, 1881. **Number 12.**

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John W. Baxter	Clerk.
A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor.
L. J. Miller	Treasurer.
Michael Boland	Recorder.
A. P. Foltz	Surveyor.
J. J. Latson	Coroner.
W. H. McIntosh	Sup't of School.
D. D. Moody	Representative.
Edward Kelham John Shoub Fred. D. Oberlin	Commissioners.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample roms. Waterloo, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

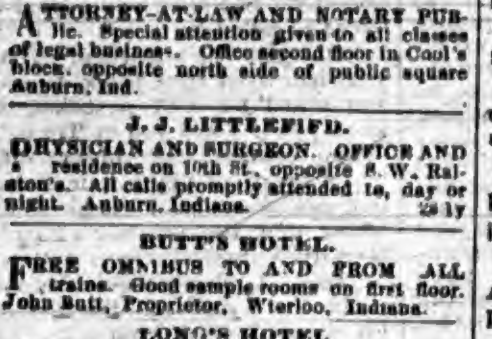

Furniture!

Waterloo, Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son. In the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81

Willard's Hotel Lottery Postponed!

TO APRIL 7, 1881.

For a Full Drawing.

THE drawing will take place at LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One hundred Cash prizes, each $50	5,000
Five hundred cash prizes, each $20	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One fine Piano	500
One handsome silver Tea-set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Amounting to $369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves $4; Quarters, [illegible]

Remittances may be made by bank check, express, postal money order, or registered letter.

Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,

REAL ESTATE AND

STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POSTMORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The plow is the Burch. 11 2t

An enterprising reporter, writing up a wreck at sea, stated that "no less than fourteen of the unfortunate crew and passengers bit the dust."

When a pretty Irish girl is stolen away, they suspect some Boycotter.—New Orleans Picayune.

—D. D. Snyder is getting in four car loads of farm machinery, reapers, mowers and twine and wire binders.

A New York ice company has cut 800,000 tons of ice on the Hudson—the biggest cold feat on record.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—D. D. Snyder has bought 80 of the famous Malta riding cultivators.

—Car load of brand new cook stoves at D. D. Snyder's store, which he offers cheap.

In two years a boy can learn as much Latin as he can forget in six months after he goes to work for a living.—[New Orleans Picayune.

—Kahn & Co. have a stock entirely new, which they have just opened.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co's. is headquarters for buggy-wheels, springs, and axles. 9tf

A man who can't tell the difference between one fashion-plate and another, is a married man, and don't forget it

—A large assortment of carriages at Anderson & Bro's., three doors north of postoffice. 9-tf.

When a reporter's inquiry for news is everywhere met with "Damfino," he realizes what a mistake he made in not being born a bill-board.

—Call and see Anderson & Bro's. carriages before you buy. 9-tf.

—Those who contemplate building will do well to call on Kiblinger & Co. before buying hardware, doors, sash and glass. 9tf

"What is your wife's particular little game?" asked a friend of a henpecked husband. "When she gets thoroughly mad," he answered, "it's draw poker."—]Brooklyn Eagle.

—For carriage and wagon hardware, iron and wood work, call on Kiblinger & Co. 9 tf

The Herald has an article headed "Frauds in Butter." We haven't read it, but suppose it refers to substitution of jute for the genuine article of hair.—[Lowell Citizen.

—For dry goods, clothing and notions go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 8t 10

Jones thinks a man is fortunate to have his will contested after death only. He says his will has been contested ever since he wedded Mrs. Jones.

—The Burch plow is all the go. 11 2t.

The Lagrange Standard says: Ye local editor has been laid up with the mumps this week. The disease, observing its erratic nature, took a transfer to one of his lungs, making it rather embarrassing for the wind so needful for all local editors.

—The stoutest wood beam plow in the world, is the Burch, sold by Kiblinger & Co. 11 2w

—For a general purpose plow, buy the Burch. Kiblinger & Co., of Auburn, are agents. 11 2t.

"My friends," said a Brooklyn member of the assembly, last week, with a burst of ingenuous eloquence, "I will be honest—." There was a large number of his constituents present, and the terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark, entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.

—The latest fashion magazines always on hand at M. B. Willis & Co's. 10 2w.

Labor Saving.

—The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt. to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form. It saves all the labor of preparing, and as it is equally efficient it is preferred by many persons. Kidney-Wort always and every where proves itself a perfect remedy.—[Buffalo News.

—Call at Kiblinger's hardware store and see the Burch plow. 11 2w.

A number of English coal-mines are being worked under the ocean. In Northumberland the net available quantity of coal under the sea is estimated at 408,000,000 tons, and on the Durham coast under the sea, including a breadth of three and a half miles with an area of seventy-one square miles, 734,500,000 tons. The latter mine is in a vein of an aggregate thickness of thirty feet, distributed in six seams. Engineers are considering how it can be worked successfully in the future.

[Last Week.]

Butler Township.

—Schools all closed but No. 6.

—Bennett Hixon is over-joyed—'tis twin boys.

—Rev. J. W. Ammons preaches at Altona next Sunday night.

—Lee Tousley, with his better-half, has taken up his residence at St. Johns.

—The lyceum at No. 8 closed a short, but successful, career last Friday night.

—The singing-school, which was conducted by Prof. C. R. Reed, at St. Johns, has closed.

—Sen. Gaskill, the religious enthusiast, who was lately on the fence, has fallen the wrong way.

—J. P. Wiant, who has been suffering for some time with a painful illness, is slowly recovering.

—T. S. Merica's school closed last Friday. Many visitors were present who enjoyed a pleasant time.

—Frank Holman has changed his residence to that portion of his store building formerly known as the Cedar Creek hall.

—We are informed that the "sanctified" came near transforming their prayer-meeting into a jubilee and themselves into a glee club, last Tuesday night. "Still there's more to follow."

PIXIE.

[Last Week.]

St. Joe.

—Monday was a blue day for Mark.

—Henry Maxwell paid his rent Thursday last.

—C. W. Widney has been sick for several days with lung fever.

—Racket in the west end Wednesday night, cause, too much bad whisky.

—Mark Barney visited some one at Auburn Junction Sunday afternoon.

—Judson Lee had the misfortune to cut off one of his big toes one day last week. The axe did it.

—James Sechler has sold out his interest in the boot and shoe trade to a gentleman from LaOtto, Ind.

—John Wasler has moved into what is known as the Company's house, and will dish up grub to the railroad hands this summer.

—Wm. Leighty is now one of the washing machine brigade. J. A. Reed has also joined the same brigade, with headquarters at Ft. Wayne.

—Alvin Bair sold his residence in the south part of town, to J. Metcalf, of Allen county. Al. has bought other lots, and will erect another residence immediately.

—J. W. Dills is having his barn painted, which adds greatly to its appearance. That's right Jack, fix up. It is not every man who can afford to paint to hide the knots.

—Some time ago, a mention was made in these items, that "a merciful man was merciful to his beasts," some exceptions were taken to the same. We are sorry we hurt anybody's feelings, we are also glad if it had the effect to mitigate the sufferings of the poor beasts.

—Everybody complains of such high taxes. We hear it every day. What is it that make taxes so high? It is not possible that you are charged on property which you have not got. O. H. W. is the only man that DON'T complain, but then he never complains, unless it is in a red-hot political canvass, and then he sometimes gets on his war horse.

—The Barney Bros., of St. Joe, have knocked the bottom out of high prices, and are selling out their goods at little more than cost.

BOOMER.

Ponder over these Truths.

Torpid kidneys, and constipated bowels, are the great causes of chronic diseases.

Kidney-Wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number. Habitual costiveness afflicts millions of the American people. Kidney-Wort will cure it.

Kidney-Wort has cured kidney complaints of thirty years standing. Try it. See advertisement.

Minnesota papers are filled with accounts of more blizzards. These storms have refilled the railroad cuts, so that the work of the last few weeks will be useless, and trains so long and anxiously waited for are still delayed. Many towns have had but three or four trains since winter set in. All business is at a stand still, mails are stopped, cattle remain snowed under, and can be fed only by digging to them, and many instances of suffering are reported. Some towns are out of wood, groceries and kerosene, and are using candles.

Constitutional Amendments.

The following table shows the full vote, by townships, in DeKalb county on the constitutional amendments:

	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.		No. 9.		Total.
	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Butler township	45	46	48	41	58	31	50	38	58	35	58	36	45	44	93
Jackson	70	52	71	40	77	45	72	47	81	40	77	42	75	40	125
Concord	149	31	147	32	154	24	141	25	156	22	153	25	147	17	184
Newville	63	19	64	17	63	19	62	19	64	18	64	18	62	15	82
Stafford	51	32	53	28	53	29	52	28	51	31	52	29	50	27	85
Wilmington	228	119	251	94	237	103	245	91	259	84	240	98	231	88	352
Auburn precinct	181	63	185	59	179	62	189	54	183	61	190	53	185	50	247
Waterloo prec't	187	49	198	33	192	43	199	32	194	40	194	36	188	27	245
Keyser	123	85	129	78	125	84	139	71	145	63	135	72	132	57	210
Richland	63	33	67	29	67	29	67	26	70	27	68	26	66	20	98
Fairfield	92	65	80	59	96	59	91	56	107	50	98	57	98	52	162
Smithfield	66	25	67	20	66	23	65	20	74	17	60	26	64	18	91
Franklin	79	41	87	32	84	35	87	30	95	25	88	30	87	20	121
Troy	39	15	48	5	48	5	47	6	46	6	45	6	47	1	54
Total	1436	675	1484	507	1810	590	1499	543	1583	519	1528	563	1477	471	2149

The Trapper's Last Shot."

He was probably christened James, but is always Jim now, and, along with the greater part of his christian name, he has almost entirely lost his surname. If he had been a few shades lighter, he might have been "Colored Jim," but, black being the absorption of all color, this name would not fit him. So he is known, wherever known at all, as "Nigger Jim." He is an expert trapper and fisherman, but, rather singularly, considering these gifts, a poor marksman. For years he lugged about or carried in his boat an ancient flintlock Queen's arm, so deadly in its action that it would kill pickerel with only a charge of powder, so Jim said; yet he rarely brought home any spoils of field or flood but such as were gamed by trap or hook. Once, however, he made a very telling shot. It was on an October morning, and he was paddling his light trapping-skiff up the channel of Wonakakatuk as silently as any Indian could, when, as he rounded a bend, he saw through the tall stalks of the wild rice at least a dozen ducks sitting among the lily-pads in the edge of the channel, not six rods from him. Here was his long-sought opportunity, and no sooner did he descry them than a backward stroke of his paddle stopped the headway of the craft just before she poked her sharp nose in sight of the unsuspecting fowl. Then he laid the paddle in the boat without the slightest noise, and as silently lifted from her resting-place his old gun whose true inwardness at that moment consisted of all the powder in her owner's possession and a handful of BB shot, both wadded with a half-pound or so of waspnest. He cautiously thrust her muzzle through the rice stalks, cocked her without a tell-tale click of the ponderous lock, set the breech-plate firmly against his shoulder, laid his cheek to the stock, took such long and deliberate aim that a spider, setting his snare among the rushes, made fast an end of his web to the rusty barrel before Jim, shutting both eyes, set his teeth, and with a sturdy pull unhitched. There was a dazzling flash in the pan as if a kettleful of lard had caught fire, and then the noble weapon belched forth a horizontal column of flame and smoke, kicked Jim and his skiff half the boat's length astern, and gave a roar that went bellowing down the creek, across the lake, and was tossed back and forth from Split Rock mountain to Shellhouse for five minutes before it lost its voice. When Jim got his eyes open and his wits gathered, he peered through the eddying smoke and saw—not a feather raised, nor one wounded duck fluttering its last, but some riding unconcernedly with their heads knocked off and some keel up in a quarter-acre of fine splinters. Then up rose two Boston men from among the rushes, and the fire and smoke and uproar and vicious recoil of Jim's gun were as nothing to the vials of wrath which they poured out upon his curly, devoted head. Never was such paddling done on these waters as Jim did till he put half a mile of Wonakakatuk's channel, seething with his rapid strokes between himself and the scene of bloodless slaughter. Then he shoved the boat into the rushes and skulked ashore. Next day he offered his gun for sale, giving as a reason that she burned so much powder no poor man could afford to keep her. He effected a sale at a $1.50, and has done no duck-shooting since. He says with emphatic shakes of the head, "Any man that'll try to fool ducks with them wooden snakes'll steal sheep. Yes, sir, 'course he will.—Forest and Stream.

A LOTTERY OF DEATH.

A Ghastly Story of Mosby's Command.

A writer in the Philadelphia Weekly Times relates the following story of the war as told to him by a soldier of Mosby's command:

"On arriving at Rectortown, Va., we found Colonel Mosby with full command drawn up in line, and he himself in consultation with his principal officers. One of these finally advanced toward the squad which guarded the Union prisoners, and gave orders to draw them up in line. The adjutant then rode forward and read an order stating that seven of our men having been recently hung by the enemy it was determined that seven of the prisoners should be hung in retaliation, and that lots for these seven would immediately be drawn. A scene ensued which will be impressed upon my memory until the day of my death. A cry of anguish and consternation arose from the unfortunate prisoners. Some implored the guard to intercede with Colonel Mosby, and have them excluded from the drawing, two of them declaring that they were merely sutlers, and not fighting men, never having fired a gun at a southern soldier. Others said they had been drafted into the federal army against their wishes, and were friendly to the south. Others again expressed a willingness to desert that army and join our standard. While this tempestuous appeal for life was going on among these poor fellows, the main body of prisoners heard the awful sentence with deep dejection but sullen resolution.

"In the course of twenty minutes, two officers approached, one of them holding a hat, in which he had placed a number of wads or balls of paper, corresponding with the number of prisoners. Seven of these wads were marked. The drawing then commenced, the officer with the hat requiring the right-hand prisoner to take out a ball which, when drawn, he handed to the other officer in attendance, who on opening pronounced it to be either a blank or otherwise. At first several blanks were drawn, then came a marked ball, which was drawn by a calvary soldier of Custer's command and hailing from Michigan. This man very coolly remarked that he was prepared to die for his country.

" 'Six men have now been drawn,' cried the officer with the hat; 'one more must come.'

"The next and last victim was a drummer-boy, who, upon being informed of his fate, uttered the most piercing cries, and, throwing himself upon the ground, exclaimed that he was only a drummer-boy with neither father nor mother, and begged to be spared. So greatly was the pity of the officers excited that they immediately applied to Colonel Mosby to spare this boy. He very promptly replied that he did not know there was a boy among the prisoners, and ordered that he should be removed and the drawing taken over again. This was done, and on the second drawing my friend, a lieutenant, drew a marked ball. I was shocked by this, and he was greatly distressed, but exhibited a courageous resignation to his fate. Calling to him a soldier of his company, who had also been taken prisoner, he requested him to take to his wife an empty pocket-book and pencil-case, saying these were the only souvenirs he had left when condemned to execution, and that his last thoughts were with his wife and mother. I was deeply affected at his fate, and desired to assist him if possible. Whispering to him I asked him if he was a Freemason, to which he replied in the affirmative. Immediately after this the guard was ordered to march off with the seven men who had been condemned. We proceed with them (I being one of the guard) only a few hundred yards when we were ordered to halt and await further orders, and in a few minutes a freshly-mounted squad of fifteen men, commanded by a lieutenant and equipped for a raid, approached us, with orders from Colonel Mosby that we should be relieved from care of the prisoners. Among the number of this relief was an intimate friend of mine, to whom I related the circumstances in connection with the lieutenant, and also informed him that he was a Freemason. Being anxious to learn their destination, I questioned him about the recent order, and he informed me that they had been commanded to take the prisoners across the mountains and as near to Sheridan's headquarters as possible, and there to hang them. He promised me that he would do all that he could consistently with duty in behalf of the condemned officer. They then proceeded on their way, and severals day elapsed before I heard anything of their movements. On meeting with my friend he gave me the following particulars:

"They reached Paris on the same night after leaving, and were met there by Captain Montjoy, who was returning from the valley with a batch of prisoners. Being a friend of Montjoy's, he took the first opportunity of informing him of the situation of the lieutenant, and also informed him that he was a Freemason, and requested that he would try to save him. Upon hearing this Mountjoy requested an interview with the officer, and immediately afterwards he crossed the street to where he kept his own prisoners, and returned with two of them. These he presented to the officer in charge of the prisoners as two of Custer's men, whom he wished to substitute for the lieutenant. After some hesitation, and with the condition that Montjoy should assume all responsibility, the exchange was made. The officer, after returning earnest thanks for his life, was hastily transferred to a batch of prisoners under the care of a sergeant, who was told to make all possible haste to Gordonville, and specially to get out of 'Mosby's dominion' before the break of day. The others met their fate."

School Reports.

Report of school No. 4, Concord township: School closed pleasantly March 4th, with several visitors in attendance. We had a nice picnic dinner, and a good social time. The term was a pleasant one, and we hope, even think, more profitable than pleasant. Number of pupils enrolled, 25; average daily attendance, 18; minutes lost by tardiness, 59. Those neither tardy nor absent during the eighty days were Ida Koch, Eva Hay, Della Koch, Aletha Jenkins, Ernest Jenkins and Dell Draggoo.

W. B. B., Teacher.

NO. 6, RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Reports for the month ending March 11: Number of pupils enrolled, 20; average daily attendance, 19; names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Ada Treesh, Minnie Thomas, Ellen Patterson, Amy Paterson, Nettig Lintz, Nettie Monroe, John Monroe, Oscar Treesh, Lawrence Finnia and Frank Finnia.

REPORT FOR THE TERM.

Number pupils on roll, 21; average daily attendance, 19; whole number of days attendance, 1,360; whole number of days absence, 890; number of visitors during the term, 99; pupils neither absent nor tardy during the term; Nettie Monroe, Minnie Thomas, Lawrence Finnia. I thank the patrons and pupils of the district for the interest taken in the school and kindness shown toward me during the term.

MILO THOMAS, Teacher.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. —Burlington Hawkeye.

THE THREE WORTHLESS FELLOWS.

Three worthless young fellows went out in the night,
Went out in the night, when the sun went down;
They wandered along 'neath the moon's pale light,
And smoked their cigars, as they walked down town,
For men will go, and women will weep,
'Tis useless to grieve, 'tis wiser to sleep,
Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows looked up at the moon,
Looked up at the moon, as they went their way.
Each thought of O'Shaughnessy's bigsaloon,
Where every night they could billiards play.
For men will play, and women will weep,
'Tis useless to grieve, 'tis wiser to sleep,
Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows got safe to the door,
Got safe to the door, as the clock struck nine;
Each well knew the place, they had been there before,
And drank of the brandy, and ale, and wine.
For men will drink, and women will weep,
'Tis useless to cry, 'tis better to sleep,
Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows came out in the street,
Came out in the street, as the clock struck three;
Two stalwart policemen they chanced to meet,
And were marched straight along to the armory.
For men will sing, and women will weep,
'Tis useless to grieve, 'tis wiser to sleep,
Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows came home in the morn,
Came home in the morn, as the clock struck ten;
They "went out for wool, but alas were shorn!
And they wished themselves anywhere else" just then.
For men will sin, and women will weep,
'Tis waste of affection, forget it in sleep,
And dream till the dawn of the morning.

EVOLUTION IN GAMBLING.

Mechanical Devices for Cheating at Cards and Their Uses.

[From the New York Sun.]

The business of manufacturing gambling implements thrives with the general prosperity of the country. In all the large cities, particularly in New York and Chicago, there are establishments whence are scattered throughout the country the implements of the trade. Although the law confiscates these implements when men are caught in the act of using them, there is no law against their manufacture and sale. The goods are therefore made and sold openly. When the police break up a gambling den they take away all the tools. But within twenty-four hours everything can be replaced and the game goes on as before. The mails and the express cars go constantly laden with gambling tools. The prices are generally high and vary but little, as the competition is not great except in the commonest articles, such as cards and chips. All the latest improvements in the mechanic arts are brought to bear in the manufacture. In short, there is evolution in gambling, as well as in everything else. A curious feature of the business is that the different processes of cheating are unblushingly advertised and sold. A reporter recently visited a queer establishment of this kind in Nassau street, which has been in full blast for twenty years. The present proprietor has managed the business for seven years, and says he bought it of a well-known actor, whose rapid rise in the dramatic profession caused him to sell out. He is a short, spare man, about 40 years old, with keen black eyes. He not only made no secret of his sale of implements for cheating at various gambling games, but was willing to exhibit and explain them. He said he had often been told by gamblers that he was injuring the business by exposing the tricks, but he had come to the conclusion that men would gamble, and that each player would somehow think that he could get the best of the game.

"What is the cost of a set of faro tools?"

"First you want a dealing box. An honest box, that will pull one card at a time, costs from $10 to $15. But if you want a box from which the dealer may pull one or two cards at will, without detection, it will cost you from $35 to $75. Here is a crooked box. By pressing a spring the dealer may pull two cards. He has previously fixed the pack so that he knows the order. You can never win unless he chooses to permit it. Sometimes he will let you rake down bet after bet for small amounts. Then, when you play high, he touches the spring and your money is gone. Some dealers have two boxes exactly alike. One is level or honest; the other is crooked. I made a crooked box the other day to match one that was brought here, and when my customer came for it he could not pick out the new one. The machinery for these crooked boxes is very delicate, and requires a first-class mechanic to make it. An expert dealer will pull two cards instead of one, and the closest scrutiny will not detect it. The faro spread or cloth lay out, with all the cards in the pack painted or glued on it, on which the betters lay their money, costs from $10 to $16. The case-keeper, used to record the cards drawn, costs from $7 to $20. Some players object to the use of these as offering a chance to cheat. To protect the players what are called cue cards are made, serving much the same purpose as the case-keeper. These cost about $4 per 1,000. Then there is a card-press for holding the cards, which costs from $4 to $8; a check-rack costs $5; ivory checks, from $30 to $37.50 per 100. Composition checks are sold as low as $30 per 600."

"In what game do you think there is the most cheating?"

"At present there is more cheating in draw-poker because it is played everywhere. I have seen lawyers, doctors, Judges, Police Captains, merchants, bankers, Congressmen, and, in fact, everybody playing poker. As for Poker Schenck, I have heard that his ingenious rules were invented for the purpose of permitting a Congressman to win when a member of the third house wanted him to vote for some particular measure. There are many ways of cheating at poker. One is by marked cards. One way of marking cards is on the backs at the time of their manufacture. Here are seventeen different styles of marked cards which I sell all over the United States. To an ordinary observer the backs are of an intricate and symmetrical pattern; but I can tell at a glance every card in any one of the seventeen packs."

"How can one remember so many marks?"

"It is very simple when you once learn. I will guarantee to teach any intelligent person to read any one of these marked packs in two hours. It only needs seventeen marks to a pack. Four marks will expose the four suits, and thirteen marks will expose the cards in each suit. Although the marks are so plain that they can be read as far as you can see a card, they are so covered up in the scroll work and patterns that you would not notice them unless they were pointed out to you. Sometimes the marks are in the fold of a flag; sometimes in the turn of an ornamental scroll. Here is a pack that is apparently ornamented on the back with a marble pattern. By looking at the upper left-hand corner you can plainly see a heart, spade, club or diamond carelessly thrown into the pattern. All the high cards are denoted by the different positions of a little scoop. This a gentle reminder of the way the boys get scooped by them. All the low cards are marked with various positions of a little device that looks like the butt of a pistol. A casual observer might think the backs are all alike on each card in the pack. Yet, in fact, each card is printed from a separately engraved back. These cards are sold at about $1.50 a pack."

"But do not these printed marks soon become known among gamblers?"

"Yes. Then there is a way of marking cards specially for one pack, which costs $7 or $8. This is done to cheat gamblers. I knew a man who went into a gambling game up town, and played and lost several nights at poker. Then he put private marks on an ordinary pack of playing cards, staked the darky who furnished the cards to the players to put in his pack, and he went out of the game $1,000 winner that night."

"What is the advantage of marked cards in poker?"

"You can tell every man's hand as it is dealt before he knows it himself. If he gets a low hand you can often bluff him out of his stake at the start. If he gets a high hand you know when to keep out. But when your turn comes to deal you can give each player whatever cards you please. Watch me deal this pack. I will give you, while you are watching me, either the second or third card from the top without detection. If I see a good card on top I slip it down and keep it for myself, and deal you the next one. Or I can slip that down, too, if I choose, so that your chance of getting a good hand is very slim."

"Suppose some one else furnishes cards that are not marked. Have you any way of marking them?"

"Several. Here is a little tool called a poker ring. It is apparently an ordinary diamond ring. Look at it. You see nothing peculiar about it. Pass your finger over the part that is inside my hand. You will feel a little sharp steel point. Suppose you take out a fresh pack of cards which I have never seen. In ten minutes' play I will have all the good cards marked with my little pricker. Every time an ace or a king comes in my hand I will prick a little hole in the corner. That throws up a small burr. When I deal the cards I can tell with my eyes shut when I come to one of these pricked cards. You may bet your life I will never deal one of them to you. Sometimes, to avoid suspicion, I will prick four deuces or fours and deal you three aces. Then I make you feel sorry. The slight embossing that is done by the pricker will not be noticed. The old-fashioned way of bending corners to mark cards is out of use, as bungling and easily detected. Another way by which I can read your hand is by the spy, or shiner.

"The spy is a very simple advantage tool. It is merely a little mirror which you fasten to your knee. It is concave, and catches the reflection of the cards at various angles. This is generally used at a pretty large table, as it is likely to be observed where the players sit close. All I have to do is to look down into the mirror to tell every card I deal you. This is used where the cards are not marked. If you suspect that you are watched all you have to do is to cross your leg a little while and the mirror is covered up. Sometimes you may hold one in your hand. The price of this beautiful little instrument is only $1.50. But it is not simpler than the 'bug.'"

"A 'bug?' What is the function of a 'bug?'"

"A 'bug' is an entirely new invention for the purpose of holding over cards when you are playing poker, so that, when you need them you can slip them in your hand at another deal. This is done without detection, as the cards are seldom counted. The instrument consists of a strip of steel, which has at one end a little spike that is struck into the under side of the table. The spring lays up against the under side of the table. You can easily slip one or two cards in there without detection, and take them out at your leisure. This gives you two or three more cards from which to make your hand than the other players have. You keep discarding into the bug, and you can soon make any hand you wish. I caught a fellow once playing a bug on me. I never said a word, but went out of the room. When I returned I had changed my ring, and it was not long before I had all the cards pricked. I dealt him an ace full and took four tens. Then he wept. He knew nothing about the pricking game. He got quite excited, and began making remarks when he found he could not win a pot with four jacks. After that I went halves with him, and we worked the bug and the ring together. The ring only costs $1.50."

"But was not that risky business? Suppose you were caught with those implements?"

"You mustn't get caught. A genuine gambler goes fixed with all his tools. He cheats you in so many ways that you cannot possibly conjecture how it is done. You may furnish the cards yourself, and he will beat you. Why? It is his business. He cannot afford to keep a room and pay for furnishing it and give you a square show. You are trying to get his money. He is trying to get yours. You lose, of course. You ought to know better than to play. Here is another nice tool for concealing cards. It has a good deal of machinery about it.

"This is called the vest holder. The plan of it is to rig a contrivance inside of your vest that will pull in any number of cards that you place in it, and carry them clear out of sight in your bosom. A string runs down through the leg of your trousers, and is attached to your foot. When you want to take a card out, or put one or more in this receptacle, you let up the string with your foot, and the holder marches out. At the same instant you conceal the motion by pressing your hands to your breast as you pick up your cards from the table. Thus you are enabled to have two or more cards more than your adversary, and can, of course, hold a good hand every time. This tool costs $15. You have plenty of chances to throw your surplus cards into the pack. Of course you must be careful in secreting cards, whether in your vest, your bug, or any other way, to do it neatly. Some gamblers have a skillful way of putting cards down the back of the neck. Of course a man has a right to scratch his neck. He can either scratch a card down or scratch it out. Some men have a knack of disposing of surplus cards by kiting them to a distant part of the room with a dexterous flip. It does not look well, however, after a game is ended, to see cards lying about the room."

"Is there much demand for these implements for cheating?"

"Much; and constantly increasing. I get letters all the time from men who say they are out so many hundred dollars. They think they have been cheated, but they can't tell how. They want some method of getting square with the game. Once in a while I meet a man who shrinks from using these tools. I can't understand that. When I play poker I want to win. If you have the tools you can win every time."

"But will you not be suspected if you win every time?"

"Yes, but that makes no difference so long as they let you play. I knew a gambler once who went into a nice little party of business men of whom he had been winning $50 a night for a few weeks. He found four men sitting at a table. They all knew him, and said, 'Good evening, Doc.' He said, 'How are you, boys? Can't you move up and give me a stack of chips?' They said, 'Not this time, Doc, we've made a rule not to let any more in.' He says, 'All right,' and took a walk around the block. When he got back he found six men around that table. Then he knew they had dropped on him. They evidently suspected him, but could not tell how he did it. Then he got introduced to men who did not know him."

"Suppose a gambler is playing with a lot of square players, could not another gambler come in and spoil his game?"

"Yes; that is often done. The process is very simple. If I see a skin game going on and I know the ropes and I have the nerve, all I have to do is to rough in and insist upon my half of the skin. Unless the gambler can back me down I get half the pot. Generally he will prefer to give half rather than lose his own plucking. There are plenty of gamblers who are constantly going about town, passing for business men, who get introduced into clubs and private games, and make a handsome stake out of unsuspecting players. Generally when their winnings get suspiciously large they are quietly barred out. Then they must seek new fields and pastures green."

"How about roulette—are there any cheating tools in that?"

"Most verdant youth, yes. Here are two roulette wheels. They look perfectly alike. You may look at them all day and you cannot find any difference between them. Yet I will never let you win a cent on this one, while on the other you have only an even chance. It is a common thing for a man to have one square wheel and one crooked one. He may use the square one for months, and then make a handsome stake by using the crooked one a week."

"Anything else, you wicked man?"

"I am not wicked; I am merely making it very unprofitable for people generally to gamble. That is really a great moral work. Here is a nice little teetotum. I spin it and it drops with a high number up. I give the same teetotum to you, and you can't hit that number if you spin a year. How is it done? Merely by turning a part of the top a sixteenth of an inch. It is on the principle of loaded dice."

"Are loaded dice sold openly?"

"Oh, yes. Here they are on my price-list: 'Best ivory exact imitation of common dice.' There are nine of them—three sets. One set always throws high numbers, not always sixes, because that would be detected at once. Another set throws low numbers, and the other set is honest. The sets are exactly alike, and one can be substituted for the other without detection. There is a great demand for these loaded dice, and they cost about $5 a set."

"Any other methods of fixing cards for cheating?"

"Yes. Here is a very common method of fixing cards. Take an ordinary pack and trim the ends of all the cards but the four aces. This leaves the aces a trifle longer than the other cards. It is only a trifle. Yet it is enough to make it impossible to cut them without leaving a card smaller than ace on the top of the cut, if the cards are cut by taking hold of the ends. If you want to be sure that the first card you deal to your opponent will be smaller than the ace, you force the one who cuts to lift by the ends of the cards. Then you know without looking that you have an ace on the bottom of the pack. If you can't deal that to yourself your education has been neglected. The long cards can readily be detected in your hand while you are dealing, and you will have no difficulty in keeping whatever cards you like for yourself, and making certain that your opponent does not get a better hand than is good for him."

"But suppose you have to cut such a pack for your opponent. You are sure to cut so that a low card will be dealt to yourself, are you not?"

"By no means. Of course, if I should cut by taking hold of the ends the result would be as unfortunate for me as for him. But my turn is provided for in another way. The aces, for instance, may be cut a little narrower than the other cards; then, if you cut by taking hold of the sides of the cards, an ace will be left on top and dealt to you. There are different modes of using the principle of this sort of cards, which are called briefs and strippers. They are well known in the market. They are especially prepared for the different games, so as to enable the gambler to control the cutting of the cards."

"Do you think that these things are used by persons who claim to be honest?"

"Honest? I do not believe there is such a thing as honest gambling. I have seen a man worth $2,000,000 steal a $5 chip, and I have seen his wealthy neighbor compel him to disgorge $2.50 on a threat of exposure. At the gaming-table that sort of thing is called hooking a 'sleeper.' You may take it for granted that if you sit down to play poker with a man he wants to get your money. The best thing you can do is to get his."

"I should think you would spoil the sale of these implements by exposing them publicly," the reporter suggested.

"By no means. The fools are not all dead yet. Once in a while a gambler tells me that I spoil the sale of tools by notifying the novices. I will take my chances at that. I am not in the gambling business now."

"What constitutes a keno set?"

"The very best set costs about $60. This includes globe and stand, 200 cards, 100 pegs and boards, 200 checks, tally sheet, ball board, 6,000 buttons, and ninety inch balls made of ivory."

"What is the cost of crooked roulette wheels?"

"The well-known gambler who got broken up at Long Branch for cheating had a roulette that cost $800. They are made of all sorts of materials and at all prices from the $1 toy to $1,000 for ivory inlaid. A roulette cloth costs about $60 single, and $90 double for thirty-six numbers. A roulette table costs from $60 to $120."

"Do you think there is much cheating at whist?"

"Yes; by marked cards, briefs and strippers. I tell you there is a way to cheat in every game. The strippers are a rare thing in poker. You can hold four aces against four kings. They are good for seven up, for you can get three aces and a chance for the fourth when your opponent deals. They are good in euchre, because you can force your opponent to deal you or your partner the three bowers every time he deals in spite of himself."

"Did you ever know of a man being caught with any of these tools?"

"Oh, yes. I knew a man who was working a bug in a poker game. He had raked down several nice pots when he noticed an outsider watching him. He had seven cards in his hand when he was entitled to only five. He saw that he was spotted, and that he would be watched when he threw down his hand, and probably exposed. Did he weaken? Not a bit. He had $35 in the pot, and the whole pot amounted to $250. Of course he dared not win. His mind was made up quickly. He raised a question about the correctness of the play. The others knew it was all right. He persisted. They insisted. Suddenly he said, 'Well, if it's all right, I'm out,' and slapped his cards on the pack. Then it was too late for any one to grab his cards and count them."

"What is the outfit for the game of red and black?"

"There is a lay-out something like a faro lay-out, a dealer's box like a faro box, and cards marked in the center so the dealer can tell them. They cost about the same as faro tools. The chances for winning in a square game are about 100 to 80 against the player. In a skin game the player has no chance. That is about the chance of winning at faro."

"One more question: Have you told all the ways of cheating you know?"

He shut one eye, reflected a moment, took a swig of beer from a pitcher, a long whiff from an old-time pipe in which he was smoking chewing tobacco, and answered:

"Perhaps."

The Transvaal, South Africa.

Transvaal (that is "across the Vaal,") lies between latitude 22 degrees 27 minutes S, and longitude 27 degrees 31 minutes E. Its northern boundary is the Oori or Limpopo River, which here runs from west to east; the eastern is formed by the continuation of the Drachenberg Mountains; the southern is the Vaal River, and the western and undefined line separating it from the country of the Betjuanas. The total area is 114,360 square miles, and the population—according to the official returns of 1877—is 300,000, probably a rough estimate, from which little can be known as to the fighting strength of the people who have defied the power of the British Empire. Potschefstroom, the seat of Government, is by land 960 miles northeast of Cape Town. The region is described as a vast plateau, sloping to the north, supported by the coast line of mountains, which, presenting a bold mural buttress, or escarpment, to the low country at their feet, stretch away on their western flank into immense undulating plains. At right angles to the coast range another belt of very high lands, called the Magaliesberg, runs east and west, forming a water shed between the Vaal and Limpopo rivers. The southern face of this range also presents long and undulating plains, generally well watered and wooded, and abounding in large game. To the north, approaching the Limpopo, high parallel chains of hills appear, through the openings in which flow small streams. The average height of the plateau inhabited by Europeans is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, but many of the mountain peaks reach an elevation of 9,000 or 10,000 feet, and a part of the year are covered with snow. The climate is generally healthy, though in the northern sections the heat is intense, and during the summer months hot winds and heavy thunder storms prevail. The worst feature is, perhaps, a fly called tsetse, the bite of which is fatal to horses and oxen, thereby rendering travel very difficult, if not impossible, at certain seasons. The Boers, though originally pure Dutch, are now very considerably mixed by intermarriages with European refugees and emigrants from Cape Colony and Natal, as well as the natives. Still the Dutch characteristics largely predominate, and while the standard of education is said to be low, the people know enough to govern themselves and hate the foreign yoke. In religion they are protestants of the strongest Calvinistic persuasion, and the Bible and hymn book are almost their only literature.

A Terrible Record.

Speaking of smallpox, the surgeon in charge of the smallpox hospital in Chicago says: In Cincinnati there died in 1872, 1,179; in 1873, 658; in 1875, 722; in 1876, 929. For 1879 the death rate in the State of Wisconsin, where there was no hospital, was 26.25 per cent.; in the city of Montreal it was 28.48 per cent., and in Chicago it was nearly 17 per cent. In Chicago, the cases treated at the hospital within three years numbered 310, and the deaths during that period were 49. This was a record which had never been equalled in London, England, during a period of one hundred and nineteen years.

A National Blessing.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The nineteenth century, above all other ages, has been noted for its many inventions; it has given us the steam power in its thousand-fold applications, the Telegraph, the Telephone, the Electric Light and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity—each day bringing us new surprises until we have become so accustomed to the exhibitions of the genius of our century that any new development is at once received as a matter of natural consequence, and most people will simply remark, "I told you so." As an instance of this fact, we would only call attention to that wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil. A few years ago this great German remedy had never been heard of in this country; to-day you can hardly find a man, woman or child in the United States who has not used the remedy for some pain or ache, or, at least, has witnessed its use and seen its wonderful effects on a fellow-being.

St. Jacobs Oil has become a national remedy, for it is known in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. It is a cosmopolitan preparation; for it is praised by the Americans, Germans, Italians, Bohemians, Danes, Swedes, Portuguese, Spaniards, French, yea, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing; for it is indorsed by the rich and poor, the clergyman and the physician, the merchant and the laborer, in fact by all classes of the community. St. Jacobs Oil, by its almost marvelous properties, can be employed for a simple cut or sprain, or the worst case of inflammatory rheumatism. Persons who have been confined to their bed for years with that terrible disease, rheumatism, have been completely cured by the use of a single bottle. Such cases have been quoted by the leading journals of our country; for instance:

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says: Under the title of Old Probabilities, one of the most useful and valuable officers of the U. S. Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost national reputation. On a recent tour through the Northwest, the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers to: The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 31st December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me the most excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 35; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me; after suffering for three hours, I thought—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town, had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.

The Boston *Globe* says: Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., Builder, No. 9 Boylston street and 166 Harrison avenue, Boston, thus speaks: The pleasure which I hereby attempt to express can only be half conveyed by words. Physicians of very high character and notoriety have heretofore declared my rheumatism incurable. Specifics, almost numberless, have failed to cure or even alleviate the intensity of the pain, which has frequently confined me to my room for three months at a time. One week ago I was seized with an attack of acute rheumatism of the knee. In a few hours the entire knee joint became swollen to enormous proportions and walking rendered impossible. Nothing remained for me, and I intended to resign myself, as best I might, to another month's agonies. By chance I learned of the wonderful curative properties of St. Jacobs Oil. I clutched it as a straw, and in a few hours was free from pain in the knee, arm and shoulder. As before stated, I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this king of rheumatism.

The Chicago *Times* says: Everybody on the South Side knows J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., who has been a resident of Chicago for over twenty years. Mr. Harvey expressed himself on the "oil subject" as follows: "I have spent over $2,000 to cure my wife of rheumatism. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what all the medical treatment failed to bring about. I regard it as a greater discovery than electricity. It is a boon to the human race, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying to its remarkable efficacy. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted did I not lift my voice in its praise."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Mr. Geo. I. Graham, 820 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, is a journalist of many years' experience, and is actively connected with the Philadelphia *Sunday Mirror*, a leading theatrical and musical journal. During the "late unpleasantness" Mr. Graham was Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, and through exposure in the field he contracted a variety of ills, and he says a very troublesome case of rheumatism in the right leg and foot was a war inheritance that he had in vain tried to get rid of, until he was recommended to try "St. Jacobs Oil." He states that he felt a slight relief even on the first application of the Oil. Before the first bottle he purchased had been used up he had but few traces of his rheumatism, and at this time he says the disease has entirely left him, which he attributes entirely to the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He remarks: "No person need suffer with rheumatism if St. Jacobs Oil can be obtained; to those who are afflicted with that complaint it is worth its weight in gold."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: Captain Paul Boyton, the world-renowned swimmer, thus speaks of the Old German Remedy: "From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Old German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without St. Jacobs Oil, as I do not see how I could get along without it."

St. Jacobs Oil has been indorsed by persons of national reputation, who would not lend their names if they were not convinced that it was a duty they owed to suffering humanity; they have experienced the wonderful effect of the great German remedy, and they want their fellow-creatures to know the result. We would only mention in this connection the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio: Excellent for rheumatism and kindred diseases. It has benefited me greatly. Mme. Marie Salvotti, Prima Donna Wilhelmj Concert Troupe: "Nothing can compare with it as a prompt, reliable cure for the ailments named." Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Superintendent, New York Post Office: "Proved all that is claimed for the Oil, and found efficacious. Ready relief for rheumatic complaints." Hon. Thos. L. James, Postmaster, New York: Referring to Superintendent Wareing's report concerning St. Jacobs Oil, "I concur." Prof. C. C. Duplessis, Manager Chicago Gymnasium, Chicago, Ill.: "Our professionals and amateurs use it in preference to everything they have ever tried." Maj. T. A. Hillier, No. 2256 Master street, Philadelphia, suffered so with rheumatism that he was confined to his bed for weeks at a time, absolutely helpless; happened to hear of St. Jacobs Oil, tried it and was cured. George W. Walling, Esq., Sup't Police New York City: "Member of this Department relieved of rheumatism by its use." Stacey Hill, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad, Cincinnati, O.: "Undoubtedly it is a remarkable medicine." D. B. Cooke, Esq., American Express Co., Chicago, Ill.: "Gladly bear testimony to its efficacy." Capt. Henry M. Holzworth, Chief Detective Force, Cleveland, Ohio: "Surprising relief. A world of good." Prof. Edward Holst, Pianist and Composer, Chicago, Ill.: "Its effects are in harmony with its claims."

In conclusion we would say that it is the imperative duty of every family to have a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil on hand for all emergencies; for the remedy is a true friend in need, and the occasion for its immediate use may come when it is least expected. Follow this advice and it will not be long before you will join us in calling St. Jacobs Oil "A National Blessing."

How a Woman Identified.

A few days ago a man called at a house on Fort street east and asked for a bite to eat. He was refused, and shortly after he left a cloak was missing from the hall-tree. The police were notified, and the other day when they arrested a man on suspicion, they sent for the woman to come down to the City Hall and identify him. When she was asked if she was certain that she could identify the man who had called, she somewhat indignantly replied: "Identify him! Why, I could pick him out among ten thousand!"

She was then confronted with the prisoner. She gave him a good looking over and called out:

"Oh! you can't fool me! You've had your hair dyed from black to red since you asked for cold pancakes, but I'd know you if I saw you in Texas!"

The captain here observed that he never heard of black hair being dyed red, and after a brief examination he asserted that the prisoner's hair had not been dyed at all.

"Well, I may possibly be mistaken about his hair," said the woman, "but I'll swear to that overcoat. I took a good look at it as he went off the steps, and I know it's the coat and the man. I particularly noticed that the third button from the top was missing."

The captain informed her that it was an overcoat he had borrowed within the hour and asked the prisoner to slip on. The woman wouldn't give in for some time, but finally said:

"Well, I might have been mistaken, but I looked square into his eyes, and I know this is the man."

"What color did you say his eyes were?"

"Blue, sir, light blue."

"But this man's eyes are black—coal black!"

So they were. The woman was dumb with astonishment for a time, but finally rallied and said:

"Didn't this man wear a slouch hat when arrested?"

"No, ma'am—he wore a cap."

"And don't you think he is the man?"

"I don't think anything about it, as I never saw him until an hour ago."

"Is it positively necessary that I identify him as the man?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then I guess I won't. The fact is, I was a little flurried that morning, and I don't think I got a fair sight of the fellow. Besides that, I think the cloak was stolen the day before I missed it, by an old woman who was selling notions."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Towers of Silence.

These towers, which are built in a compound on the top of Malabar hill, in the Island of Bombay, are six in number, and overlook the sea, the oldest one being 300 years. The internal arrangements of the towers are follows: The bodies are placed in three separate circles—the outer and larger one for men, the middle one for women, and the smallest for children. There is a pit in the center, into which the bones are thrown after the flesh is stripped off, and paths to allow the priest to move about. The flooring gradually sinks to the centre to let the rain into the pits, from which it runs through filters into the earth. The towers vary in size from about thirty to fifty feet in diameter, and eight to fourteen in height.

This Parsee mode of disposing of the dead seems to European minds very revolting. The body, after the religious ceremony is performed in the temple where the friends are assembled, is carried out and placed in one of the towers, where it remains exposed to the elements until the flesh is entirely eaten off by the crowds of vultures which frequent the place, in about an hour. When the skeleton becomes dry, it is thrown into the pit in the center; thus the rich and poor meet together on one level of equality after death. When the pit becomes full of bones, they are taken out and thrown into the sea, thus fulfilling one of the principal tenets of the Zoroaster religion, "That the mother-earth shall not be defiled."

Seeing Fair Play.

Strolling leisurely about a shipyard, says an English paper, we observed a regular hard-weather, sailor-looking tar from a man-o'-war, who, in turn, was watching two men dragging a seven-foot cross-cut saw through a huge live-oak log. The saw was dull, the log very tough, and there they went—see-saw, see-saw, pull, push, push, pull. Jack studied the matter over awhile, until he came to the conclusion that they were pulling to see who would get the saw, and as one was a monstrous big chap, while the other was a little fellow, Jack decided to see fair play; so, giving the big one a blow under the ear that capsized him end over end, he jerked the saw out of the log, and, giving it to the small one, sung out, "Now run, you beggar!"

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

COPPER has been detected in the soil of a churchyard, and in portions of exhumed bodies.

AT Thebes an ancient Egyptian papyrus roll containing a treatise on medicine has been found.

A NEW scientific instrument is the "pulviometer," which registers the quantity of rain falling within a certain period, and the duration and the hour of the fall.

It has been discovered that a minute fungus will cause fermentation in a solution of glucose, while it does not affect that of cane sugar. Advantage has been taken of this fact to separate cane sugar from molasses, the glucose undergoing fermentation, and thus allowing the cane sugar to crystalize out.

A PAPER said to be proof against fire and water is prepaid in this way. After a mixture of two-thirds ordinary paper pulp and one-third asbestos has been thoroughly incorporated, it is steeped in a solution of common salt and alum. It is then made into paper, which is finally coated with shellac varnish.

THE new invention, the photophone, a modification of the telephone with selenium, by means of which light is made durable, has had a new and practicable application. It has been employed in the study of the solar eruptions and the effect of these great convulsions in the sun has been perceived audibly by the ear of the observer.

A MEDICAL missionary has learned the curious fact that Mongol doctors are not entirely unacquainted with the properties of galvanism. It is said that they are in the habit of prescribing pulverized loadstone ore for sores, and a man hard of hearing was, in one case, recommended to put a piece of loadstone into each ear and chew a piece of iron in his mouth!

MR. C. J. KINTNER, of the United States Patent Office, believed that, judging from what has already been done in various applications of electricity, within the next decade we shall find our large telegraphic corporations operating their elevators, supplying motive power, heat, and light throughout their buildings, and electricity for their lines from one common source of power.

THE researches of Professor Quincke indicate that the change of volume of solid and liquid bodies under electrical influence is not due to heat, for the change produced in the volume of fatty oils is one of contraction. The same investigator has shown that electricity diminishes the elasticity of flint and German glass, which is also said to be the case with India rubber, while the elasticity of mica and gutta percha is increased.

A DAIRYING company of London have a laboratory at which samples of milk received from farmers are subjected to chemical analysis. Prizes have been offered by the company, which are to be given those farmers whose milk supply stands highest in quality during a stated period of time. The samples of milk are carefully examined by the company's analyst, whose analyses and reports will decide the competition for the prizes. It is expected that much valuable information respecting methods for producing the richest possible milk will be produced in this way.

IF elastic gum is warmed, then expanded and wound in a spiral upon a glass tube or wire, and cooled for a short time in a cooling mixture, it shows no tendency to contract; but when it is submitted to hot water it returns quickly to its original length. The phenomenon can also be made to appear without the use of the cooling mixture. If one holds heated gum a second in an expanded condition it shows no disposition to return to its original length, but if one immerses it in hot water it contracts to one-fourth or one-fifth of its original length. Maxwell has found that similar phenomena are produced in gutta percha.

FOR the purpose of determining the capacity of a horse to undergo the privations incident to a state of siege, a series of experiments have been made in Paris. The results show: That a horse may hold out for twenty-five days without any solid nourishment, provided it is supplied with sufficient good drinking water; that a horse can subsist on barley five days without water; and, thirdly, that if a horse is well fed for ten days, but insufficiently supplied with water throughout this period, it will not outlive the eleventh day. A horse which had received no solid nourishment for twelve days was nevertheless in a condition to draw a load of six hundred pounds on the twelfth day of its fast.

One Hundred and Twenty Miles a Second.

When speaking of the spots on the sun, in his lecture, Professor Rees stated that many of them were noticed to revolve with great velocity, some at the rate of 120 miles per second. These rotations are explained by the facts that there are on the surface of the sun cyclones which drift along those large masses of volcanic matter at an indescribable swift rate. It must be remembered that the smallest one of the spots would be covered only by about eighteen earths. When speaking of solar cyclones we must not imagine that they are like the ones we have here on earth. Should a solar cyclone strike the United States, in thirty seconds all the country between New York and San Francisco would be floating away into space in the shape of a vaporous cloud. The terrible friction would ignite everything. One of our cyclones may traverse 50 or 100 miles in an hour, but a solar cyclone at the rate of 120 miles in a second would do infinitely more damage than one hundred cyclones could do. —*St. Louis Republican.*

Nature Making Mummies.

Says the Phœnix (Arizona Territory) *Gazette*: "The remark so often made and heard in Arizona about dead bodies drying up and blowing away, received a pretty strong verification at the reinterment of Dan Dietrich. Although death had occurred nearly eight months ago, and the body had been buried only in blankets, every feature was distinct and perfect, and any one who had known Dan during his lifetime would at once recognize them. The hair appeared to have grown since his death, and still retained its natural color. No unpleasant odor was perceptible, one might easily have supposed he was examining a well-preserved mummy. Since the first interment the body only shrunk and dried up, and no sign of decay could be found save in the region of the stomach, and that was due more to the fact of that portion of the body having been opened during the post-mortem examination than to natural causes. The body had, however, in that time lost over two-thirds of its weight, dwindling from 140 pounds to less than fifty pounds. This remarkable state of preservation in our hot, dry climate and soil is by no means uncommon, as many present could cite similar instances of it."

NO BENEFIT.

[From the Atchison Champion.]

An Indiana newspaper thus writes: Mr. Geo. F. Helderle, of Peru, Ind., says that he had suffered very much with rheumatism and used many remedies without benefit. He found the desired relief in St. Jacobs Oil.

Large Game in the Northwest.

Elks are abundant here, just as they used to be everywhere throughout the Red River Valley. They like to browse by the river side, where they find the swamp willows and the succulent varieties of the poplar and basswood, alternating to the prairie grass when they wish a change of diet. Several were killed within a few miles of Hallock last winter. Up to ten years ago they were common all over western and southwestern Minnesota; by no means confined to timber, but roaming the prairies in considerable bands. These horns which you see in so many houses and bar-rooms, and on stables and pilot-houses of steamboats, are chiefly trophies of this recent period.

In Dakota they are still numerous enough, but they are far to reach, and not easily killed when found. Probably there is no place anywhere at present where the splendid animal can be reached with such facility as by the wagon road from Hallock. You have only to provide yourself with a camp stove, cooking utensils, and the ordinary outfit of blankets and provisions, take a good Indian saddle-pony that will stand fire, a guide and a wagon, and "light out." I forgot to say that you want a warm hunting-suit of a dead grass or yellowish brown color; be particular about this. The best method of hunting elks is by stalking. By elks I mean the wapti, or *Cervus canadensis*, and not the moose, although the moose are found here, too, as are also an occasional specimen of the mule deer, *C. macrotis*. There is the skin of a mule deer now hanging in the carpenter's shop at Hallock.

One of the most interesting facts relating to the distribution of our large fauna is the discovery of an abundance of moose, *Alce Americana*, in northern Minnesota. They are smaller than the moose of Maine and the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but are as numerous, perhaps, as in the eastern ranges. The Indians frequently bring the meat to market, and within two years heads and antlers have become a valuable commodity for natural history specimens.

Although in the early part of the century the moose was almost universally distributed throughout the swamps and forests of North America, north of the forty-third parallel of latitude, it has been believed that his present habitat had become restricted to the Canadian Provinces on the east, and to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, which lie north of Wyoming. That there is an extensive intermediate tract over which he roams is now evident, but whether his range is still unbroken and continuous from the Atlantic to the Pacific may well be questioned. The moose is not strictly a migratory animal, for it never leaves its native ground for strange lands and woods. It is probably local in northern Minnesota and the adjoining province of Kewatin. Those hunters who are in quest of big game will rejoice that a new and untried field for their prowess has been found. No better region adapted to the wants of the moose than this can be imagined, for the forest is interspersed with swamps and open marshes. Water is quite abundant, and the deciduous trees affords the kind of browse upon which he delights to feed. Snows do not fall to a depth to reduce him to the dernier resort of "yarding." The leaves fall early in October, and thus afford a great advantage for calling in the best of the season. Stalking is also a favorite method of hunting the moose, and often a good dog may be employed to advantage.—*Hallock (Minn.) Letter to the Chicago Field.*

[From the Pottstown Daily Ledger.]

A MICHIGAN journal relates the following: Amos James, Esq., proprietor of the Huron House, Port Huron, Mich., suffered so badly with rheumatism that he was unable to raise his arm for three months. Five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him entirely.

Not a Captious Man.

A Detroit policeman was accosted by a colored man with the remark:

"I doan' want to seems capshus, sah—'deed I doan', but dar's trouble in my house ober dar."

"What sort of trouble?"

"Why, sah, a cull'd pusson called Williams sits dar wid his feet on de stove covarsin' wid my wife. I'se ordered him to vacate, sah, but he refused. What am de proper course in sich a case?"

"Go and order him out once more."

In about ten minutes the man returned and reported:

"I doan' want to seem capshus, sah, but I dun ordered him out, just as you said."

"And he didn't go?"

"No, sah. He said he'd see me in Texas fust. What would be your advice under sich circumstances?"

"If a man was in my house and wouldn't go out, I'd put him out."

"Would it seem capshus, sah?"

"I don't think so."

"Jist as you say, sah—jist so, sah. I feel sartin dat I kitch de ideah."

He retired into his house, and the officer remained to see the end. It came in about two minutes. Three or four yells were heard, somebody's feet seemed to strike the wall, and then the door opened and Williams flew into the street like a half-filled straw bed. He was scarcely on his feet before he bolted up the walk, and the owner of the house came down the steps to explain:

"I doan' like to seem capshus, sah, but now dat I've got my han' in I'd like your advice about cuffin' de ole woman up to a peak! 'Pears to me dat she sorter incouraged Williams to believe dat I couldn't lick one side of him!"

A SPLENDID breakfast on the table surrounded by a family of Coughs. They used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and that family now keeps it always on hand and recommends it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

SOME of the nerves of the human body are so fine and small that six of them are only equal to one hair of the head in size.

EVERY one should know that a prompt shock of electricity will restore a person to consciousness, who is dying from the effects of chloroform.

IN the manufacture of lead pencils, the lead is ground to almost impalpable powder, mixed in a paste with water, made into a long coil-like wire, by being forced through a small hole (just as water issues from a syringe), straightened, and cut in lengths and baked like pottery. The "hardness" is due to an admixture of clay. The pencil is made in two halves by machinery, at a cheap and rapid rate.

THE origin of the word "Canada" is very curious. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and, finding none, they often sung among themselves "Aca nada"—there is nothing here. The Indians, who watched closely, learned the sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians (who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards on the same errand), were anxious to inform them, in the Spanish sentence, "Aca nada." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly-recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of Canada.

THE history of bells is one of the most interesting in the record of inventions. They were first heard of about the year 400, before which date rattles were used. In the year 610 we hear of bells in the city of Sens, the army of Clothaire, King of France, having been frightened away by the ring of them. In 960 the first peal of bells was hung in England, at Croyland Abbey. Many years ago it was estimated that there were at least 2,262 peals of bells, great and small, in England. It has been thought that the custom of ringing bells was peculiar to England; but, in fact, the Cathedral of Antwerp, celebrated for its magnificent spire, has a peal of bells ninety in number, on which is played every half hour the most elaborate music.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Putney, says: "Having occasion to go into my garden about half past 10 o'clock at night, I found there was a thick white fog, through which, however, a star could be seen here and there. I had an ordinary bedroom candlestick in my hand, with the candle lighted, in order to find the object I wanted. To my great surprise, I found that the lighted candle projected a fantastic image of myself on the fog, the shadow being about twelve feet high, and of an oddly distorted character, just as the specter of the Brocken is said to be. May not the gigantic spirits of the Ossianic heroes, whose form is composed of mist, through which the stars can be seen, be derived from the fantastic images thrown upon the mountain fogs from the camp fires of the ancient Gauls? In a land where mists abound a superstitious people might very readily come to consider a mocking cloud-specter to be supernatural, though it was really their own image magnified.

A New Boston Notion.

The purpose of the "Institute of Heredity" is sufficiently shown in a four-page circular which has been sent out from Boston. It is intended "to reconstruct and establish the foundations of social order upon the natural laws of human life and relations." We are told that "the causes" of a great many social disorders and misfortunes, indeed almost all of them, "are congenital. People who are born with theft and murder in their blood will steal and kill." Further it is insisted that "the public good requires, as essential conditions of its peace, safety and welfare that the citizens of the future shall not come to their social tasks burdened in advance with inherited tendencies to disease or vice or crime; for, on becoming public burdens, such citizens only react the wrong first committed against them." This is sufficiently specific. The difficulty in the case is that, adopting the premises and conceding the conclusions, it is one thing to put the remedy for these great and growing ills upon paper and it is quite another thing to put them into practice.—*New York Evening Post.*

Don't Take Any Chances on Life when Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will regulate and keep you healthy at all times.

SAID Jones, "Smith won't have as soft a thing as he had." "I don't know," said Robinson; "he'll have a soft thing so long as he does not loose his head."

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

THE best are the cheapest! Buy the diamond boots, made by Rosenthal Brothers, Chicago.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

Erskine's Wit.

Lord Erskine was a wit, and the most eloquent advocate of his day. His wit, however, was never venomous, but uttered with such good-natured courtesy as to disarm those whom it pierced.

An old lawyer, by the name of Lamb, was constitutionally timid, and on one occasion remarked that he felt himself growing more and more timid as he grew older. "No wonder," replied Erskine, good-naturally; "every one knows that the older a lamb grows, the more sheepish he becomes."

The Duke of Queensberry laid before Erskine a case as to whether he, the Duke, could sue a tradesman for breach of contract about the painting of his house. As the evidence was insufficient to support the case, Erskine replied as follows:

"I am of opinion that this action will not *lie*, unless the witnesses *do*."

The London residence of a distinguished London lawyer was subsequently occupied by a hardware merchant. On learning the fact, Erskine wrote the following epigram:

"This house, where once a lawyer dwelt,
Is now a smith's; alas!
How rapidly the iron age
Succeeds the age of brass."

Work.

There is no remedy for trouble equal to hard work—labor that will tire you, physically, to such an extent that you must sleep. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake and think about them. You want sleep—calm, sound sleep—and to eat your dinner with an appetite. But you can't unless you work.

The Remarkable Story Told About Hartz, the Conjurer.

A singular story is told about Mr. Hartz, the conjurer, which is nearly as strange as some of the tricks he performs. According to the story, he was obliged to give up his business in May, 1877, having lost all power of action. His flesh became soft and flaky, and the least touch gave him exquisite pain. His sense of hearing became wonderfully acute, and in the room he occupied, which was on the third floor rear of a house in Brooklyn, he could distinctly hear what was being said in the front basement. He could bear no light, but his memory became so retentive that he could repeat all the conversations he had heard in three years. A footstep seemed as loud as the detonation of a cannon, and he waited with dread for hours beforehand for the report of the sunset and sunrise guns on Governor's Island. He was not able to swallow always, and he says he frequently expected to die from that cause. Sometimes as many as sixteen days passed without his drinking. He also ate very little, fasting on an average ten days at a time. His sense of taste was entirely gone, and he is only beginning to recover it. After had remained awake six months, it occurred to him that it was strange he should live without sleep, and he wrote with a pencil an order to his attendant directing the latter to wake him whenever he appeared to sleep. This occurred only a few times. His beard grew to a length of eighteen inches, and his hair reached to his shoulders. His recovery was more sudden than the attack. One morning recently strength came to him to get up, and an hour later he was able to do feats of strength that his attendant, a six footer, was unable to perform. His skin is still tender, and his flesh resembles putty or a bursted rubber ball, in that it retains for some time a depression after it has been pressed.

The disease is supposed to have been a disarrangement of the nervous system.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE ancestors of Edgar A. Poe, the poet, emigrated, according to Italian accounts, from Italy to England in the eighteenth century.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE
GREAT GERMAN
REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
BACKACHE,
GOUT,
SORENESS
OF THE
CHEST,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY,
SWELLINGS
AND
SPRAINS,
FROSTED FEET
AND
EARS,
BURNS
AND
SCALDS,
General Bodily Pains,
TOOTH, EAR
AND
HEADACHE,
AND
ALL OTHER PAINS
AND
ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

INVALIDS

Who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

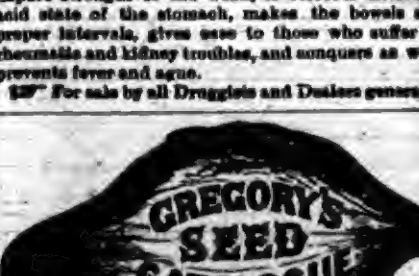

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. *Full directions for cultivation on each package.* All seed *warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis.* The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all *who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.*

NEW VEGETABLES a Specialty.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

CASH PREMIUMS.—Sample and terms free. MONTHLY NATION, Warren, Pa.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

BEST paying thing for AGENTS. Our splendid Photo. Family Record Picture. C. F. Short, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

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$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

Names of Heirs to $5 millions. Send stamp for "Next of Kin Gazette," 247 Cutter Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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A. J. WAY, 303 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN WANTED $105 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS. SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to [illegible] & Co., [illegible] CIGARS

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

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AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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EYE-GLASSES.

Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

AGENTS WANTED To Sell FALSE GODS

By F. R. Dobbins, late of Yokohama, Japan. A new book of MATCHLESS INTEREST and RARE HISTORIC VALUE. An accurate history of the IDOLATROUS RELIGIONS of the WORLD, ancient and modern. Their origin, growth, systems of Belief and Worship; their wild superstitions, strange legends, cruel customs, temples, shrines, sacrifices, etc. The only volume ever issued covering this great subject. Contains a THOUSAND FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION. Irresistingly illustrated and bound in unique style. A wonderful book, certain to sell immensely. For circulars and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

MORE THAN 100 STYLES OF THE
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS

are now regularly made, from STYLE 109 (shown in the cut), the latest and smallest size, popularly known as the BABY ORGAN, at only $22, to a large CONCERT ORGAN at $900. TWENTY STYLES at from $22 to $120 each; SIXTY STYLES at $120 to $160; FORTY STYLES at $160 to $900 and up; cash prices. *Sold also for* EASY PAYMENTS, from $6.38 per quarter up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having fine quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (*three and a quarter octaves*) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music generally.

PRICE, $22.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS; being *the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Lay the Axe
to the Root

If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

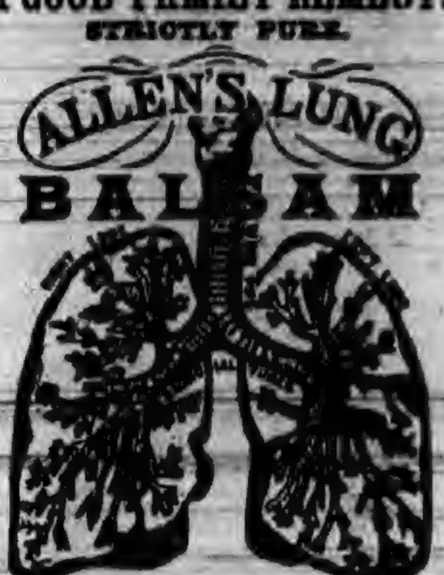

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Traveling. State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. [illegible]

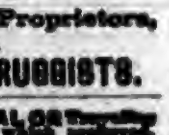

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Ag't.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as Pond's Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster (25 cents) is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc. Pond's Extract Ointment (50 cents), for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases. Sold by all Druggists.

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Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
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THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
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Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
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The Best Field
FOR
EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sail-vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address
A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 24, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN
EDITORS.

IT appears that the bombs used in assassinating the emperor of Russia were made of thick glass, and were filled with nitro-glycerine. They were thrown by hand, and the jar caused by their striking on the pavement exploded them. Bombs have for some years been a favorite weapon of the king-assassins of the old world. First, they were filled with powder, then fulminating mercury, and now with the most dangerous of all—nitro-glycerine.

THE Press says we paid an unintentional compliment to the republican party in a recent article on the temperance question. Will Brother Baxter please mention something we said to the effect that we expected moral legislation of the republican party? What we did say, was that Mr. Trammel in his letter claimed that republicans made such promises before election last fall, and we furthermore expressed surprise that the ante-election promises of that party should deceive anyone, especially any one who had watched their course for the last fifteen or twenty years. We also said that the republican caucuses in both houses of the legislature directed their followers to vote against any temperance law; also we said that the republican party is not the temperance party, that its professions in that direction have always been hypocritical. If these are compliments, they certainly are "unintentional."

THE following from the Indianapolis Sentinel, of March 14, shows that Hon. D. D. Moody is ever vigilant and found on the right side of the question when the people's money is to be appropriated for the payment of high salaries:

Mr. Buskirk's bill [H. R. 127] in relation to the election and qualifications of prosecuting attorneys, defining their duties and providing for their compensation, etc., was read the third time.

MR. ROBINSON—There is a tendency manifest here to increase salaries. If I understand the provision of this bill, the salaries are increased in every respect. This matter of increasing salaries of prosecuting attorneys you will remember came up during the consideration of the criminal code bill. That bill provided for an increase of the prosecutor's salary, and if I recollect right there was an amendment adopted providing for the same salary that he has heretofore been getting. This bill increases his salary to $1,000 a year. If you want to vote to increase the salary of prosecuting attorneys, then vote for this bill, and if you want it retained at a more reasonable figure, vote against it. These men acting as prosecuting attorneys, elected under the old law, were willing to hold their offices at the salary as fixed by the law at the present time. I ask you what reason there is why these salaries should be increased? If these gentlemen cannot make a living under present salaries, they are at liberty to resign their offices. I am opposed to the bill, because it increases the salary.

MR. MOODY—I am opposed to the passage of this bill. There are forty-one prosecuting attorneys in this state, elected at the last election, and this bill proposes to donate $1,000 of the people's money to each of them, aggregating $41,000. I ask you, gentlemen, whether this is right. What equivalent do the people get for this large sum of money? Gentlemen say they favor this bill, believing it will bring to the discharge of the duties of this office better and more efficient men. I do not believe it will. I believe that the men elected last fall to fill this office compare favorably in ability and integrity with the bar of the state. I know this office is sought after, and is usually filled by young men, but this alone does dot prove to my mind that they are inefficient to discharge the duties of this office. Suppose the argument is true that these men are inferior in ability, then why donate to them this large sum of money? I am in favor of paying such a salary to our prosecutors as will command ability and integrity, but I am opposed to passing any bill that takes out of the public treasury $40,000 or $50,000 of money and give it to any class of men.

MR. EDWINS desired to enter his protest against the raising of this salary. It is now $500 a year. It is sufficiently remunerative for any young man to accept the office. It would be bad policy to increase the salary of prosecutors.

MR. GIBSON was of the opinion that the state would save money by paying $500 more and electing good prosecuting attorneys, for the reason that there is not a county in the state but what pays out more than $500 for special assistant attorneys, whereas if old and proficient lawyers were properly remunerated they would avoid the necessity for special attorneys.

In Memoriam.

The following tribute to the memory of Miss Florida Jackman was forwarded to us by the members of her class in the school at Danville, Ind. We understand she would have graduated with her class at the close of the present term:

Florida is dead! Our band is broken! We pause, speechless in our anguish, and cannot realize our loss. In our daily coming together we listen for a step that will be heard no more—for a voice that is silent. We look for a form and see the vacant chair; yet we feel that within the gloom of our cypress tree her cheerful, sunny disposition, her energy and perseverance, her pleasant manner which so endeared her to us all, casts a radiance around her memory that even the shadow of death cannot obscure. By her departure we are reminded that even now the silent, steady step may be approaching our own life threshold; therefore let us set our houses in order while the light of our consciousness is ours, so that whatever the mysterious change may be, we will be ready.

To the bereaved family of our sister classmate, we extend the unspoken sympathy which comes from wounded hearts and reaches wounded hearts, feeling truly that "when the heart is full, when thoughts come crowding thickly up for utterance, the poor, common words of courtesy" are indeed a "very mockery."

C. N. C. SCI. CLASS OF 1881.

MAHONE, senator from Virginia, went over to the republicans, thus enabling them to organize the senate by electing republicans to the different places, such as secretaries, door-keepers, etc. He was elected to the senate by such of the people of his state as were determined to pay only a part of the state debt, and repudiate the rest. They were called re-adjusters. Truly politics makes strange bed-fellows. Republicans have heretofore opposed the use of greenbacks or silver money in payment of the national debt, claiming that to pay it in anything but gold was a repudiation of a part of the debt., Every one who favored greenbacks or silver was called a repudiator, and the people warned to have nothing to do with them. "Honest money" leagues were organized, and quite a sentimental feeling aroused in favor of the poor bondholders. Now they take the leading repudiator of the country to their bosom, organize the senate by his assistance, cheer him when he appears, and Garfield sends him each day a bouquet of flowers from the White House conservatory. Mahone was also a rebel brigadier, but is all right now, of course.

Additional Local.

—Texas now calls itself civilized. The fashion of wearing bowie knives in the boot legs is discountenanced, and they are carried out of sight at the back of the neck.

—Fort Wayne will not have any spring races. They are not allowed to sell pools, and a race wouldn't be worth a nickel, unless there was some betting done.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Fairfield township, on March 17, 1881, by the Rev. F. F. Christine, Miss Sarah Smith to Mr. John Burtnet, of Fairfield township.

—The Auburn Historical Society will meet next Tuesday evening, March 29, at Gordon's gallery. All are invited to attend.

MRS. M. B. WILLIS, Sec'y.

—J. J Martin, Auburn Junction, has round-trip tickets for sale, to accommodate those who wish to attend the yearly meeting of the Dunkards, at Ashland, Ohio, this summer.

—The usual quarterly rehearsal and concert will be held at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—J. W. Shaffer is now running a full set of hands. He is getting up fourteen new wagons, to supply the increasing demand for his home work.

—"We have had an immense trade in Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It cures a cough or a cold every time.—[Bain & Co., Benton, Canada.

—When you say a girl's hair is as black as coal, it is just as well to specify that you do not mean a red-hot coal.

—W. W. Keed, proprietor of the Myer House, at Fort Wayne, died last Thursday morning.

—Call in at Schaab & Bougnot's, and price their new stock of groceries, queensware, glassware, etc.

A Card of Thanks.

MESSRS. EDITOR:—By your permission, we hereby tender our thanks to those friends who, on Thursday, March 17td, made us a pleasant visit, and left us in possession of a goodly quantity of the necessaries of life. Our sincere prayer is, that those kind donors may have the comforts of their liberality in their own bosoms, as well as the recompense of it both from God and man,

LEVI RICE.
SUSAN RICE.

Childrens' Opera

Prof. Cushman's childrens' opera (Little Effie). This beautiful operetta will be presented in this town, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 29 and 30. This is one of the grandest entertainments ever presented in this city. The citizens of this town can truly say that one first-class entertainment will visit this town this year. The professor has about $800 worth of beautiful costumes, and will be assisted by a grand chorus of one hundred voices. The entertainment will consist of solos, duetts, tableaux, angel scenes, pantomines, etc. Do not fail to see this entertainment. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents. Pack the hall.

Neighborhood Nippings.

The northern Indiana conference of the M. E. church meets April 6, at Wabash.

Railroad surveyors have struck Columbia City. Where is the next lucky town?

From the Goshen Times we learn that Miss Kring is now preaching with great success at New Paris.

The Churubusco Herald says a democrat of that place wheeled a republican a mile on a wheelbarrow the 4th of March, on an election bet.

Frederick Druckmiller, a farmer of New Paris, Ind., committed suicide last Friday by cutting his throat. Cause: Temporary insanity.

The constitutional amendments called out more than one-third of the vote of the state; but of those cast a majority were in favor of them.

Railroads complain of the scarcity of water along the different lines, and find some difficulty in running their engines, especially in the west.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, has been blessed with over one hundred and thirty days of sleighing, and the small boys haven't got enough of it yet.

The small-pox scare seems to be abating, and it is believed that if proper precautions are taken the further spread of the dreadful disease may be prevented.

Lagrange has recently had two fires. But two or three building were destroyed, and these were partialy insured. Meetings are now being held to provide for a suitable fire department.

The editor of the Columbia City Post has lost a valuable cow by poisoning. The drug used was evidently a very powerful one, as the stomach and intestines were nearly destroyed.

The Hicksville News came out with a supplement last week. Among its other news items is the announcement that our old-time friend, F. M. Thompson, is the recently-elected father of a bouncing boy.

From all quarters comes the complaint that people did not care enough for the election to turn out. All of which shows that the majority of the people was not enthusiastically in favor of the amendments.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to change the state constitution so that all county officers shall be elected for a term of four years, and not eligible to a second term for four years more.

A cow in Clark county, Indiana, was some time ago bitten by a mad-dog. Recently she went wild with hydrophobia, and produced a great deal of excitement, until she was surrounded and shot.

The Columbia City Post has the following: The voters of DeKalb county exercised a great deal of good judgment by electing Hon. D. D. Moody to the legislature. He is making a brilliant record on all questions affecting the rights of the masses.

An exchange says: To clean out a stove-pipe, place a piece of zinc on the live coals in the stove. The vapor produced by the zinc will carry off the soot by chemical decomposition. Persons who have tried the process claim that it will work every time.

The office of a Ft. Wayne dentist was lately robbed of eighteen pairs of forceps, valued at $65. No clue to the thieves as yet. It is not known what motive any one could have for so strange a theft. Certainly the pinchings of poverty cannot be relieved by eighteen pairs of forceps.

The Goshen Times is responsible for the following: The Wabash opera-house is so infested with rats that they scamper over the floor during performance, and nibble at the ladies' feet; and actors are afraid to die upon the stage for fear that the vermin will not understand the sham, and attack the tragedian in good earnest.

Some hunters near Milton, Indiana, recently found the partialy-decomposed remains of a man evidently frozen to death several weeks ago. The face was so decomposed that recognition was impossible. There was nothing on his person to indicate who he was. The remains will be buried by the township authorities.

The Indianian says: William Crist, conductor on the C. W. & M. railroad, took up a ticket a few days ago that had been printed in 1873, and having the signature of James E. Benham, as general ticket agent, attached to it. All of our readers will recollect the untimely death of this highly-esteemed officer of this popular road, which occurred near new Paris soon after that route was opened for traffic.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so effectually and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. (Concord, N. H. Patriot.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term 1881.

Omney Peterson is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court for divorce by Peter Peterson, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk o. said court this 23d day of March 1881.

12 3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine.

WATERLOO.

—Mrs. John Leas is still quite sick.

—Butchers complain of the scarcity of stock this spring.

—Phil. Morell is working early and late to fill his orders.

—Wilson Shull will travel with a show this summer as musician.

—Date Miller will, it is rumored, take a position with the Day Bros., soon.

—Marshal Hoover has a new hat. Must have bet on the amendments.

—The M. E sugar festival realized $25.50, and was a very pleasant affair.

—Johnson the dentist, is still crowded with work as usual. Honest work wins.

—Jerry Plum is in great demand at auction sales. Jerry has the knack of it.

—S. B. Rickel is getting ready for the summer campaign in the carpenter business and house building.

Mrs. Wm. H. Clark of Smithfield, died last Thursday and was buried in the cemetery at Waterloo on Saturday.

—Dr. Chamberlain reports seven cases of small pox in Ft. Wayne and the people there are watching for the second installment.

—About thirty teachers attended the examination last Saturday. Some of them looked rather young to become school marms.

—Richard Shull has purchased the Hoffman property near the M. E. church, and will hereafter sit in the shade of his own vine and fig tree

—The young folks' warm sugar social at the Presbyterian church was well attended. The proceeds amounted to about twenty-one dollars.

The customary fire in the Best building north of the Citizens' Bank broke out Tuesday. The engine was promptly on hand, but the fire was subdued without its assistance. Better look to the flues.

A man calling himself E. Clark, got entirely too full of "brine" last Thursday and was finally arrested by Marshal Hoover and taken before 'Squire Smith, where he was fined three dollars and costs, and on his failure to pay or replevy the judgment, the 'Squire sent him to jail to board it out.

—Dr. Chamberlain went to Ft. Wayne Monday to procure vaccine matter. The fact that the small-pox has made its appearance at points within twenty-five miles of us, ought to remind every one of the danger of further delay. It will do no harm to be vaccinated whether the disease reaches us or not.

—'Tis fun for John Patterson to catch a cat.

—To see Harry Fisher refuse a treat.

—George Burkhart run after his hat.

—John Brand serve a subpena on Scott Loutzenhelser when he is taking his girl home.

—To see the boys get ready to skip when Jerry begins to count the silver

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of Joseph Boyer deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN LEAS,
JAY BOYER,
Executors.

March 18, 1881. 12 3t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the state of Elias Noel deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

PERRY NOEL, Administrator.

March 17, 1881. 12 3t

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that James E. Ross, administrator of the estate of Christian Buss deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that John Barrett administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

March 21, 1881. 12 3t

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executors of the will of Joseph Boyer deceased of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale on the farm of the decedent

April 15, 1881,

the following property consisting of Two Horses, Two Cows, calves, 360 sheep, Farming Implements One Wagon and Carriage, Household Furniture and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 9 a. m.

JOHN LEAS,
JAY BOYER,
Executors.

Jerry Plum, Auctioneer. 12 3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term 1881.

Sarah J. Sutliff and Marth J. Sutliff are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court to quiet title to real estate by James W. Platte, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 16 1881,

Witness the clerk of said court this 23d day of March, 1881.

12 3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court. May term 1881.

John W. Shaw is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court for divorce by Emma A. Shaw and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court this 23d day of March 1881.

12 3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Executor's Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at the residence of the late Lewis Cole, 1-2 mile northeast of Newville, DeKalb county Indiana on

Thursday, March 31, '81.

Four new Buggies, Bob Sleds, Harness, Farming utensils two Buggies, 1 two-horse Wagon, Hogs, Corn Hay and other articles not taken by the widow.

TERMS: All sums under $5 cash, and all sums over $5 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at 8 per cent from date and attorneys fees. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

CLARISSA COLE,
WM. C. ROBERTS.
Executors.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

First on Deck.

Spring 1881.

NOW SHOWING

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Early

STYLES

—OF—

CLOTHING.

SAM, PETE AND MAX. } TRADE MARK.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS.

Spring 1881.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

GREAT CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT,

Under entire new management and with a large and increased stock of Choicest designs in Spring

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!

Are now ready for inspection of all parties about re-furnishing their houses. OUR PRICES will be found the LOWEST of any house in the trade, and a comparison of styles and prices is cordially invited

New designs in Body Brussels, Tapestry Carpets, Three-ply Carpets, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, 25c, 35c and 50c Carpets, &c.

In Silks and woolen tapestries, all wool Damasks and Terry's rich-printed Cretonnes and Satines, Real lace curtains, store and house shades, window hollands, fixtures, and curtain goods, with all other kinds of upholstery goods in good work.

Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Stair Rods, Linens, Drugetts, etc., at special prices.

CURTAIN and Lambrequin Materials,

N. B.—Having secured the services of a competent designer of Curtains and Lambrequins, we are prepared to furnish houses, offices churches, lodge rooms, or public buildings in the most artistic manner, at shortest notice and at the lowest prices consistent with thoroughly good work.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

NEW YORK, March 14. 1881.
JOHN PARKER, Auburn, Ind.

DEAR SIR: Have been very busy since my arrival here the 11th inst., selecting my stock. I find an unusally fine assortment to select from, and will without a doubt bring the nicest and best assorted stock, with more rare bargains in than was ever before brought to Auburn. Mark all goods in stock down from 5 to 15 per cent. so as to correspond with prices which I can give on my new purchases. Do not be under sold. Regards to Joe and Simon.

Yours truly,
ISAAC OCHS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

THE SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW
SOUTH BEND IND.

We desire to call the attention of the farmers to the superiority of the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS. In 1876 the whole number manufactured was 650; in 1880 the number manufactured was 50,000, all of which will not supply the demand for them. Following are the company's warrants: We guarantee the South Bend Chilled Plow to do more work with the same draft than any plow made in the world. We mean just what we say. We guarantee to the dealer, as well as to the farmer, that every "South Bend Chilled Plow" will give perfect satisfaction, subject to two days' trial in the field. If it fails to comply with this warrant, the plow can be returned to the dealer and the money refunded. To the farmers who have purchased our plow, and to the agents who have so nobly represented them, we return our thanks, and, by courteous and honorable treatment, trust we shall ever merit their confidence and esteem.

Very respectfully yours,
SOUTH BEND PLOW CO.

SOUTH BEND PLOW CO.

The material used by them in manufacturing their mold-boards, to be thoroughly chilled and free from soft spots. We are prepared to wholesale these plows to dealers in surrounding towns.

MEYERS & BROOKS.

In Odd Fellows' Building, Auburn, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER!

are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

That Concert.

The concert given by the band boys last Friday evening, was another successful move on the part of our "tooters." A good audience greeted them, and the performance was well received. Miss Frankie Ryan furnished music on the organ, while Misses Sadie Hare and Annis Cowan sang some nice little songs for the lover's heart to ponder over. The music by the band and the "mocking bird" by Calkin Bros., were loudly applauded. Johnny Picker appeared filled with sauer kraut and headcheese, and belched it out with appropriate gestures to the crowd. Several of the leading features were encored, showing that their efforts were appreciated. The entertainment closed with a farce representing a hotel character. The proceeds amounted to $36.13.

School Picnic.

Friday of last week was a pleasant day, and the people of district No. 5, in Wilmington township, were fortunate in selecting that day, the last of their winter school term, to hold a picnic. Much credit is due J. J. Eskright, the teacher, A. D. Moore, and the district generally, for the very liberal arrangements made to entertain all who came. Two large tables were loaded with bodily comforts, and all enjoyed the feast. Viewed from the train, it was a pleasant sight, but the hungry reporter of the COURIER preferred a position nearer to the table, and can therefore testify to the good cooking of the people of Mooresville. One hundred and fifty-two persons were present. After dinner some excellent school work was shown in the schoolroom, speeches were made, and the gathering broke up, so as to prepare for the entertainment in the evening. A nice, new school-house, an enterprising people, and an able teacher, will make any district school a success. Mr. Eskright has taught this district five terms.

—One fellow from Butler and another from Garrett traded horses Tuesday. The Butler fellow went home immediately after taking one drink, but the Garrett fellow was in no particular hurry—or rather the horse wasn't. The horse thought it wasn't fair to be driven four miles, not having but one ear of corn in the last six weeks, and never expecting to get any more. So he toed the mark, and took a grand "stand still" in the midle of the road. He wouldn't go forward, and he wouldn't back up; wouldn't go to the right nor turn to the left, but stood as immovable as the "Rock of the ocean." Presently, however, the horse wanted to go, but the driver wasn't ready. He wanted just one more "smile." Finally, with the assistance of a half dozen men, the trio, horse, buggy and man, went down Jackson street as though it was the last quarter on the home stretch.

—They had a wedding at "Squire Smith's, in Fairfield township, last Thursday. The happy couple were Mr. John Burtnet and Miss Sarah Smith. What do you think of that, Dan? In the evening the boys assembled, and rung the marriage bells in a vigorous manner, and treated the wedding party to a hearty "charivari." During this part of the exercise, John Husselman fell plump into the business part of a saw-mill, or in other words, a big circular saw which the boys used for a bass drum. Whether John fractured the "moral law" or not, is not definitely known.

—Miss Alice McKay has removed her millinery establishment to Spencerville, where she will be pleased to have the people of that vicinity call and see her.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—We hear that there is a woman in the south end of town who has three children, and at times she will leave the little ones the entire day to manage the household. What a painful thought it is to imagine those children, with throbbing, aching hearts, calling loudly for mamma! Hungry, tired and wearied they are compelled to submit to these tortures, daily growing into maturity, without the training of a mother's duty. Sad, indeed. If this practice is kept up, and no one interferes, we will expose this "femalerunabout" through the columns of the COURIER.

—Advertisers who wish to occupy a large space for one, two or more weeks, will confer a great favor upon us by informing us the week before. If this desire will be just as convenient to our patrons, it will be quite a favor to us. Our advertising patronage is so large at present, that it is difficult for us to arrange our matter in a proper and attractive style—hence we ask this favor. Advertisements of an ordinary size can be brought in at any time before Wednesday.

—Last week as one of our German fellow-citizens was coming from the postoffice, reading a letter, he stopped all at once and slapped himself on the leg, at the same time gazing intently at the letter, then gave a harder slap than before. When asked the cause for his joy, he exclaimed: "I got goot news from Germany, my mother died and leafe me dree hundred dollar!

—Mrs F. Picker came near meeting with a painful accident last week. One leg of the cooking stove came out, and the stove was upset. She had just a few minutes before, removed a boiler full of hot water, and if it had happened when she was in the act of moving the boiler, she would have doubtlessly been badly scalded.

—Mr. Duck, the fireman who was so badly scalded in the collision near Milford a week or two ago, died at Garrett Tuesday morning, after a protracted period of intense suffering. His remains will be taken to his former home, Martinsburg, W. Va., for interment.

—It is reported on the streets again, that several female "doves have located on the avenue. If the reports are true, the proper authorities should "oust" them and break up their nest. Move them westward, and use a No. 10 cowhide boot for their propelling power.

—Jane Comb's one-horse theatre troupe did not draw well here. Whenever we see an advance agent who does not compliment printing offices, and wants 1,000 16th sheet bills for one dollar, we always remain at home with the little ones, and send our wife.

—The "homely" snow fell to the depth of two or three inches again Saturday night and Sunday morning. If the weather clerk would do business in a square and legitimate manner, he would reserve several of those unnecessary falls for next winter.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church held the first maple sugar social of the season last Saturday night. The weather was very bad, and the sidewalks wet and sloppy; but despite these detracting agents, the occasion was quite well attended.

—We have ordered a splendid assortment of all the latest spring styles of address cards for ladies and gentlemen, which we will furnish at fair prices. Ladies wanting an article of this kind, should see our stock before purchasing.

—This is not original. It must certainly have come from the pen of some rural correspondent. It states the roads are

"Almost impassible,
Not even jackassable,
And all who travel 'em
Must get out and gravel 'em!"

—"Who will be the contractors for the new school building," is the present question among the learned men. We are not able to say, but candidly think that Brother Case will not take a "cue."

—There will be a public sale of the property of Joseph Boyer, deceased, of Franklin township, on April 15, 1881. Three hundred and sixty sheep will be sold.

—Local advertisers should bear in mind that the COURIER is not set up with "ten-penny nails." Count the words in each line, and you will find that you get your money's worth.

—That gray horse we spoke of last week, "passed in his checks." His soul has gone to greener pastures, and "there's no more work for this old hoss, he's gone where the good hosses go."

—The band playing on the streets last Friday, livened up the boys somewhat. We only noticed twelve plain drunks on Seventh street, "when the band began to play."

—After two days work, the marshal succeeded in opening the drain on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, thereby drying up that little lake in front of the COURIER office.

—Tom Scott & Bro., our popular express men, have purchased Jim Griswold's black horse, and now they drive the nobbiest team in town.

—The circulation of the COURIER inside of the county, is over nine hundred. Our right hand is up.

ROSES.

Pluck Those That Suit You Best.

—Wheat $1.

—Oats, retail, 35c.

—Time to sow clover-seed.

—Five weeks more of school.

—Pay day at Garrett, Monday.

—Local matter on the first page.

—Dr. Allyn has hung up his crutches.

—The sheriff and his deputies are at rest.

—Half of Garrett was in town Tuesday.

—Nothing further about the mad dogs.

—The Swinceford House has a new clerk.

—Now, give us a rest on band concerts.

—If you have no taffy, we'll take 'lasses,

—Sam Maxfield makes a good nigger. Ain't it?

—No swinging on the gate last Sunday night.

—Johnny Cool drives Culbertson's hack team.

—The family supply store, is Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Dr. Allen has moved his "pill shop' to his residence.

—Ed. Eldridge had his leg operated upon last Saturday.

—One of the McDowell boys drives Rhodenbaugh's dray.

—The commissioners have gone home after a lengthy term.

—Frank Griswold drove Tom. Scott's express team Monday.

—Mr. Zook has moved into the Dills property, on Main street.

—Hank Lesh was a good hand to sell tickets for the band boys.

—Chilcoat thinks it a bad case of "Daniel in the lion's den."

—We move that Dr. Allyn and A. L. Hollopeter run a foot race.

—A great many public sales have been advertised this spring.

—Conny didn't dismiss the audience at the band concert. No.

—Not one of our churches held protracted meetings this winter.

—Tom Gross' bar-tender has gone where the wood-bine twineth.

Another serenading band is practicing for the coming "champagne."

—The new miller, at the Eagle mills, will go to house keeping this week.

—Is it necessary to have any more snow for the good of the wheat?

—Yesbera's tailor was taking the measure of Seventh street Saturday.

—Potatoes and butter were scarce articles in the market last Saturday.

—Justus Rinehart, of Union township, will have a public sale March 30.

—The juveniles have begun the marble game—another indication of spring.

—Ben. Goodman is sending out circulars for the sale of his patent right.

—Isaac Ochs has a tasty sign suspended across the street, in front of his store.

—Talk up the town officials for the spring election. Give us good solid men.

—Joe Beugnot has sold his brine mill at Hicksville, Ohio, and is again in town.

—This is the time of year for the merchants to plant their advertisements.

—Doc. Cowan informs us that he goes to see patients on foot—sometimes he walks.

—Cedar creek is high again this week. She's been on a high quite often this spring.

—We learn that Johnny Gossage has secured a job in a printing-office at Fort Wayne.

—Sadie Hare's Sunday-school class wants a teacher during her stay in Michigan.

—Moody & Hoffman have moved their law office over Ed. Eldridge's business room.

—D. D. Snyder has purchased John Somers' horse. She is said to be a fine roadster.

—The average hen cackles a cent's worth a day for her owner—eggs are twelve cents.

—Now the sturdy tiller of the soil is making rails and cutting his summer supply of wood.

—There wasn't a farmer visible in town last Saturday, owing to the rain and bad roads.

—Mrs. Nichols, mother of Mrs. Swinceford, died at the Swinceford House yesterday.

—Virge DeWitt is building that new house on north Jackson street. We take it all back Ike.

—"There is a land that is fairer than day." If the weather don't change pretty soon, let's all go.

—Owing to the rain and storm last Saturday, the sale of Mr. Goetschius' was not largely attended.

—A fellow, from nobodyknowswhere, was begging grub from the citizens in the south end, Saturday.

—The best way to humble a high-toned youth, is to look in the opposite direction when you pass him.

—If you know of anybody who wants to trade a buggy for a durable one-horse wagon, send them up these stairs.

Court Proceedings.

State vs. Anna Hosler for violation of the liquor law. Motion to quash indictment sustained by the court, and Anna was permitted to go hence without day.

State vs. George Reigle for violating liquor law. Plea of guilty, and fined $10 and costs.

State vs. Joseph Hartman, assault and battery with intent to kill, was continued.

State vs. Norman Smith for perjury. Nolle prossed and defendant discharged.

State vs. Thomas McCarty for felonious assault and battery, ordered left off the docket.

State vs. Jefferson Walter for three cases of violation of the liquor law, nolle prossed and defendant discharged.

State vs. Nessel stands continued on motion for new trial, and defendant admitted to bail.

State vs. George Hazzard, four cases, all continued.

State vs August Stutz. Plead guilty and was fined $10 and costs for violation of liquor law.

State vs. August and Peter Stutz for violation of liquor law, continued.

State vs. Thomas D. Gross, violating liquor law, two cases, continued.

State vs. Burt. Outhoutch, for assault and battery, nolle prossed.

B. F. Cornelius vs. E. M. Coll, petition for highway, continued.

State vs. Christopher Baker for violation of liquor law, two cases, continued.

State vs. Charles Weller, continued.

C. L. Luce et al., vs. A. C. Jackman et ux. Judgment for plaintiff for $1017.61.

A. Corbett vs. M. J. Bolan. Judgment for plaintiff for $489.55.

State ex rel George B. Adams, prosecuting attorney, vs. H. C. Peterson. Judgment for defendant and appeal granted to supreme court.

State vs. John Hosler for violating liquor law, two cases, continued.

The following allowances were made by the court: Grand jurors, $107,20; petit jurors, $509,40; bailiffs, sheriff and clerk, $340,85; specific allowances, $259,50. Total, $1,216.95.

—We noticed George Washington Ralston chopping down an apple tree in his father's orchard, the other day. He didn't do it with his little hatchet, it was an ax.

—It took Chris. Baldock a half a day to fix a horn. We know several fellows who can "fix" two-dozen "horns" in that length of time and have plenty of lip left.

—The mud is so deep, that when a heavy horse is going along, one can occasionally hear a Chinaman hollow, "let-u up there-ee."

—Raise the price of eggs to twenty-five cents, and we will bet our "till" that every chicken in the hennery will let up laying.

—The next fellow who tells us that the robbins and blue birds have come, will get six months in Tom Scott's sober-off quarters.

—Now, as the calling season is near at hand, every lady should have a card. We have both the latest style cards and type.

—Daniel Chilcoat and Myers, both citizens of Corunna,—when they are at home—are now boarding at the hotel de Leas.

—Spring goods are arriving. Watch the columns of the COURIER and learn who has the cheapest and largest stock of goods.

—C. C. Shaffer will build a brick barn in the spring. That is what Cris. wants to make his premises look more attractive.

—Advertisers should remember that we have by far the largest circulation of any paper in the county. Paste this on your hat.

—Parties wanting sale bills, should bear in mind that no two are done alike at this office, consequently each one is sure to attract attention.

—A young man by the name of Geo. Sebring, living near the Auburn House, fell against a hot stove and burned himself badly while in a spasm.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are filling up with a new stock of dry-goods, clothing, groceries, etc., to be sold at bottom prices.

—J. J. Martin, the gentlemanly agent of the B. & O. road, at the Junction, reports the measles still raging at that place.

—Don't advertise. We believe it would pay some of our business men not to put any signs out at their doors.

—Six of Chris. Baker's children, at the Junction, have the measles, and it isn't good weather for measles, either.

—Jas. Griswold amused a large crowd on Seventh street, for a couple of hours Tuesday, performing with a colt.

—Dave Snyder will build a bending house in connection with the hub-and-spoke factory.

—Miss Sadie Hare has a class in music under training. Sadie is good with the keys.

—The commissioners allowances will appear in the COURIER as of yore, and don't lose any sleep over it, bretbern.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

We greet you with
Rattling good bargains!
Endless variety!
Golden opportunities!
Grand results.

Once more to the front with lots of confidence and a gilt edge
Stock
Lower prices,
Better goods
Greater inducements than ever.

Our method: Wholesale rates and goods in quantities to suit all.

Our motto: Better sell tons at small margins than pounds at big profits.

The people help us and we help the people.

As the volume of trade increases we sell closer and closer.

Our store is a grand co-operative ware-house and we are the people's agents.

There's millions in it.

Shall we count you in on this great scheme of the nineteenth century.

By all means try it. We will give you a cordial welcome. No misrepresentation.

A fair, square deal every time.

We will sell you as low as any live man, and your neighbor likewise.

The order of the house: Buy often and for cash. Keep nothing but new fresh goods. Do you believe us?
We can back our assertions.

You are invited to examine our stock and learn prices. You will do an injustice if you do not. Prove all things. Hold fast that which is good." If you prove us, you will find us a yard wide and all wool. Take a trial trip with us. You will find there is economy in dealing at our store.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Indiana.

Personal.

Ike Grogg has gone west and will grow up.

M. L. Duck, of Garrett, was in town Tuesday.

Dr. Bowman, of Newville, was in town Monday.

Judge Morris, of Fort Wayne, was in the city Monday.

Harry Bell is undergoing a seige of the chicken-pox.

Frank McDowell is home from Ann Arbor, spending vacation.

Mrs. Alf. Carter, of Waterloo, was in the city a few days this week.

Charley Rainier is back, and again in the employ of his brother Billy.

Miss Liza Biglow went to Garrett to see her brother-in-law yesterday.

Uncle Wright, of Sedan, was shaking with the boys in town Tuesday,

The wife of Amos Miller, of Hicksville, Ohio, sundayed over in town.

S. H. Snyder, who is attending school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is home on a visit.

Mr. Cal. Husselman and wife gave the COURIER a call last Monday afternoon.

J. A. McKay, who has been out west constructing bridges, is at home for a short time.

Mrs. Harter, of Fort Wayne, was paying her son a visit, in this place, last week.

Doctor Allie Davenport of Chicago, is in town visiting her brother, F. E. Davenport.

Miss Jennie Staley, of Angola, has been having a talk with her brother George, this week.

Mrs. J. A. Dennison of Waterloo, was in town visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm Braun, yesterday.

Thos. H. Sprott made a business trip to Cincinnati last Wednesday and returned home Monday.

Toby Rush, who has been at Deleware Bend for several weeks, is home. Toby is growing—wider.

Dave Cochran, who has been doing bridge work at Ottumwa, Iowa, is again among the boys at home.

Oliver Snell, who has been working in the scythe-snath factory, has gone to Illinois, for a change.

Mr. A. Wheelock tripped down to Ft. Wayne and transacted some business, the fore part of the week.

Mr. Erve Scott went to his home in Bryan, Ohio, Monday. He will return when he gets his visit out.

Jno. Zeek, windy John, has gone to Bryan, Ohio, his future home. Good bye John, don't stay long.

A. W. Bair, one of the substantial farmers of Fairfield, dropped into the Courier office Monday and had a pleasant chat.

Mose Lansley, the jolly Fort Wayne drummer, was in town Monday. He always has a lively time when he comes to Auburn.

F. E. Davenport is in Indianapolis this week attending the annual convocation of the consistory of Scottish Rite Masonry.

Howard Griswold and Bob. McClellan left the latter part of last week, for Colorado, where they will remain during the summer.

Dr. Tritch has gone to Galveston, Texas, to sketch and engrave maps for Beers & Co., map publishers. His family will go to Bryan, Ohio.

—J. R. Cooper, who has been in ill health for some time, is improving. His wife is also suffering from a long continued attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Rev. H Johnson will return to her home at Grand Haven, Michigan, one day this week. Her mother and sister, Mrs. C. Hare and Sadie, will accompany her, and make an extended visit, probably spend the entire summer.

Died.

At his residence in Franklin township, March 9, 1881, after a protracted illness, Joseph Boyer, aged 59 years. Mr. Boyer was one of the early settlers of that part of the county. He was also extensively known in business circles, having been a prominent farmer, and lately connected with the Citizens' Bank at Waterloo. Deceased leaves several children, all of whom, except his youngest daughter, are married. He was divorced from his first wife a few years ago, and subsequently married a Miss Decters, living near Butler. Both wives survive him. He was buried in the cemetery at Hamilton.

—Shorty Jones, of the notion store, is soliciting subscription for the Fort Wayne Gazette. What does our citizens want with the Gazette, when the COURIER double discounts such sheets?

—Now the officers have time to talk about gravel roads. This topic will be handled often, and will not get a rest until the roads dry up. Then, when they get muddy, it will be taken up again.

—We hear that the shemi portion of our population will have one more hoedown, at Ensley's hall before the season closes.

—Mr. Lepherd, who has been employed at J. W. Shaffer's wagon-shop for a year past, is now working at Corunna.

—New dress-goods, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Best in market.

—No humbugs for me, I want Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, for I know it is good for coughs, colds and lung complaints. Price twenty-five and fifty cents for large sizes. Druggists sell it.

B & O.

On March 29, the B. & O. railroad will sell tickets to all points in the great west, at exceedingly low rates. Also round-trip tickets to all land-grant points, good for forty days from date. Train leaves Auburn Junction at 11:54 p. m. All wishing to go on this excursion, will get rates by calling on, or writing to, J. J. Martin, agent at the B. & O., Auburn, Ind.

—Sunday last was the first day of spring, so the old inhabitants say, and we do hope that their predictions will be true for once. As a general thing, the o. i. are about six months out of the way, but having a pretty fair chance on this assertion, we feel a little like joining in the chorus with this "valuable" weather individual to the tune, "The spring time has come, gentle Annie."

—For bargains in wall paper and window shades, call on Davenport, the druggist. 13 3t.

—S. K. Hooper, formerly general ticket agent of the Jackson road, is now general passenger agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. He deserved promotion.

—Call and examine Davenport's wall paper and window shades—'twill pay you. 13 3t.

—Wall paper and window shades at Davenport, the druggist's.

—Dave Hampton, at the Boot upside down, is a bully boy, and can tie up more goods 'n any on 'em.

—The finest assortment of opaque shades, shade rollers and window papers in town, at Davenport's. 13 3t.

—Davenport, the druggist, has the latest and best assortment of wall paper in town. 13 3t.

Notice to Non-residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1881, William McCormack and Mary E. McCormack, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, on note and mortgage by Halda Moore, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first judicial day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16th, 1881.

Witness, The Clerk of said court, this 24th day of March 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the boiler-works of Donaldson & Patterson, at Buffalo, by which six men were killed and seven injured. The body of the junior proprietor was hurled through a solid board fence across the street. The building, which was 100 feet long and eighty feet high, was literally leveled to the ground. The dome of the boiler was thrown 100 feet in the air, and landed half a mile away. Those killed were Robert Patterson, John Langenfeld, Francis Chadwick, Wm. Wager, Wm. Gibson, and a man unknown.... A bill to establish the whipping-post for the benefit of wife-beaters was favorably reported to the Pennsylvania House.

TWO MORE of the men injured in the boiler explosion at Buffalo have died, making eight victims.... The paper-manufacturing establishment of Tileston & Hollingsworth, at Hyde Park, Mass., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $65,000.... Four men drove up to the residence of Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and rang the bell. On entering they instantly bound the lady and her servant and demanded their valuables. Three bonds of $1,000 each were handed over, and jewelry to the value of $500 was taken from a sleeping-room. Threatening to murder their victims should the alarm be given, the robbers took their departure.

THE New York Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution that the moral, political and social sentiment of the State and country have heard with profound sorrow of the death by assassination of Alexander II., and the putting upon the record their abhorrence of the crime of all official murders, regarding them as hostile to liberty, to civilization and Christianity, and the worst possible foes of all reforms.

THE Communists of New York held a meeting to rejoice over the murder of the Czar of Russia and extend congratulations to the Nihilists. In the course of a speech, William Drury, a French Communist, referred to the late Emperor as the greatest tyrant Russia had ever known, and said that he rejoiced that he had been killed. Resolutions and an address to the Nihilists, breathing a similar spirit, were adopted. One paragraph in the address encourages the Nihilists to "kill, destroy, assassinate, annihilate, even to its very germ, the aristocracy."....John O'Neil, Secretary of a loan association at Taunton, Mass., having been detected in a course of systematic embezzlement, killed himself with a revolver.

THE Ashuelot Savings Bank, at Winchester, N. H., has unearthed a deficit of $100,000. The Treasurer, Elleroy Albee, has assigned his property to the institution.

A MOST startling and extensive robbery is reported from New York city. In broad daylight two or more men succeeded in entering a large apartment house filled with people on a populous street, evading the servants with which the house was supplied, and, breaking in the apartments of one of the occupants, carried off bonds, certificates of stock and jewelry to the value of nearly $1,000,000. After completely ransacking the rooms in the absence of the occupants, they escaped without detection with their valuable booty, and left absolutely no trace behind them. The victim of this bold and skillful robbery is Mr. Abram E. Simons, a stationer and printer, who had been printing bonds and stock certificates for some railroad companies, and nearly $1,000,000 worth of these securities he had taken to his rooms for safe keeping and concealment. They are unsigned by the proper officers, but it is said were otherwise complete. Every one of these bonds and certificates was taken, together with $2,000 worth of jewelry and valuables belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Simons.

THE WEST.

JOHN MASTERS, one of the oldest journalists in the United States, has just died at Cincinnati. He is said to have never borrowed a dollar or owed a debt since he was 11 years of age....A construction train on the Dallas and Wichita railroad went down an embankment, and five men were injured, two of them fatally....H. E. Sargent has resigned the position of General Manager of the Northern Pacific railroad.

THE paymaster at the Muscle shoals improvements was robbed of $5,000 by three men, who escaped capture....The steamer James Howard, one of the largest boats on the Mississippi river, was burned at the levee at St. Louis. She had just arrived from New Orleans. There were fifty persons on board when the alarm was given, but no lives were lost. She was valued at $75,000.

DE BEAUPLAN'S French Opera Company opens a two weeks' engagement at McVicker's, in Chicago, on the 21st inst., in which some of the most popular music will be given. The company consists of 140 people, and has been playing in New Orleans since the 17th of last November, when it first opened in this country. From Chicago the troupe goes to Philadelphia and New York, spending two weeks in each city, next returning to Paris. The troupe is said to be one of the best which has ever visited America. Lotta is at this popular house the present week.

MAGGIE DOE, an inmate of the female department in the jail at Racine, made her escape by burning through the floor with the handle of the coal shovel....Rumors are afloat in Chicago that a syndicate of ten persons is being secretly organized to consolidate the Northwestern, St. Paul and Northern Pacific roads.

IT now appears that the purchase of the right of way through Bear Butte canon to the Black hills had not been consummated by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and the publication of the matter interfered with the negotiations. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul people are now trying to secure the road.

GEN. EMORY UPTON, of the United States army, committed suicide in San Francisco. Grief at the loss of his wife is supposed to have led to the act. He was the author of "Upton's Tactics," which is the text book of almost every military organization in the country.....Hon. Edward Sere, Consul General of Belgium to the United States, has arrived in Chicago to investigate what may be termed the pork scare. It is said that representatives of Spain, Portugal and Austria will soon be there on a similar errand....The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has filed at Des Moines a mortgage for $4,000,000 in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York.

THE Cincinnati *Price-Current* publishes an extended report on the winter-wheat crop, embracing reports from nearly 400 points in the winter-wheat belt. The *Price-Current* says: "Taking all the evidence into consideration, with an indication of some increase in the acreage, the crop may now be considered generally promising, with a prospect for a yield not much, if any, less than the preceding year."

A MISSISSIPPIAN named Peter Cook was murdered a few days ago, in the Indian Territory, by his brother-in-law, a Louisianian named Tony Pino. At the close of the war Cook and three other men, disguised as United States cavalrymen, raided Pino's premises, robbed his safe of $1,600, and outraged his wife. Pino has been searching for Cook for fifteen years, and has just found him, and accomplished his revenge.... A dispatch from Tombstone, Arizona Territory, says the "stage coach was fired at near Contention by two highwaymen. The driver was shot dead and one passenger badly wounded. R. H. Paul, Wells & Fargo's agent, returned the fire, causing the horses to run away, and saved the passengers and the treasure from robbery."

ELLEN M. STRATTON, a teacher in a public school at Omaha, aged about 28 years, has eloped with Charles Duke, a lad of 18, son of a prominent merchant, in whom she has long taken great interest. She borrowed of various persons nearly $800.

THE SOUTH.

FOUR negroes implicated in the murder of Miss Mattie Ishmael, near Jonesboro, Ark., were lynched by a band of masked men numbering 200 or 300. The lynchers suddenly appeared from the woods, surrounded the house where the negroes were temporarily placed, overpowered the guard, took the prisoners out, hung them to a tree in the vicinity, and disappeared as quickly and silently as they gathered. It is claimed that, prior to their execution, the negroes made a full confession, giving a detailed account of the crime, alleging that Miss Ishmael was killed for refusing to disclose the hiding-place of a large sum of money which her father had received a few days before the tragedy occurred.

THE United States Deputy Marshal with ten men made a raid into Letcher county, Ky., in search of illicit distillers. The moonshiners, apprised of his approach, organized, and, taking a six-pounder brass cannon, left there by John Morgan during the war, masked it, and awaited the approach of the Marshal. When the Marshal and his party entered the pass, they fired the piece—charged with nails, scraps of iron, and the like—but overshot the mark. The Marshal's party, none of whom were hurt, dismounted, captured the piece, and drove the assailants across Perry county into Breathitt county. The Marshal and his assistants were pursuing the fugitives in Breathitt county at last accounts.

AT the spring meeting of Louisiana Jockey Club, by means of electric illumination, it is proposed to have some fine racing at night.

A FEUD engendered by litigation caused a wagon-load of men to be fired upon from ambush at Princess Ann Court House, Va. William Old and William Whitehorst were instantly killed.

AMILICAR RAUX, of New Orleans, employed in a banking-house, after taking breakfast with his family, returned to his room, arrayed himself neatly, lay down on his bed, and blew out his brains.

THE Arkansas Senate has defeated the prohibition amendment which recently passed the House....Col. A. G. Hodges, of Louisville, one of the oldest Masons and journalists in the Southern States, is dead....A company with a capital of $400,000 will erect a cotton mill at Charleston, S. C.

AN unprecedented occurrence is reported from Florence, S. C. Mr. James Best was overtaken by a severe storm, and was hurrying across a field to a place of shelter, when a terrific crash came, killing him instantly. The strangest occurrence in connection with the affair is that the lightning, after killing Mr. Best, dug his grave, tearing up the earth to a great depth and burying the body. The poor fellow had to be dug out with spades.... A brief dispatch from Monroe, La., announces that "a difficulty" occurred on the Bayou de Saird, and F. L. Ludeling, son of ex-Chief Justice Ludeling, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, was instantly killed, and B. Milchenor and Frank Dirk Grave seriously wounded. No other particulars are vouchsafed....William E. Fitzgerald, an insurance agent at New Orleans, prominent in the Knights Templar, shot himself in his parlor.

WASHINGTON.

THE Cabinet has decided not to permit national banks to withdraw legal-tenders deposited with the treasury to retire their circulation. Secretary Windom is of the opinion that the heavy bond purchases of the Government will prevent any monetary stringency.

MRS. PRESIDENT GARFIELD held her first general reception on the afternoon of the 12th inst. There was an immense number of visitors. Mrs. Garfield wore a very rich garnet-velvet dress, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Secretary Lincoln, and Mrs. Secretary Kirkwood. Col. Casey made the introductions.....The Secretary of the Navy has decided to pay $10,000 for the whaling steamer Helen and Mary, to be sent out in search of the Jeannette, in command of Lieut. Greeley, of the Signal Office.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has selected J. Stanley Brown for his Private Secretary.

SECRETARY BLAINE has already commenced active negotiations with the British Government relative to the fisheries question and it is said (although dispatches from the old country contradict it) that there are indications that that Government is disposed to leave the whole subject of the Fortune bay outrage and other grievances growing out of the Washington treaty to three umpires, of which Secretary Blaine and Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, shall be two, the third to be chosen by the mutual agreement of these two.....Secretary Blaine has received from St. Petersburg a message thanking the President and Senate of the United States for their message of sympathy.

POLITICAL.

THE Executive Committee of the National Anti-Monopoly League report that applications for charters for branch organizations have been received from twenty-four States.

THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed a resolution thanking President Garfield for recognizing the claims of Pennsylvania by the appointment of Wayne MacVeagh as Attorney General....Gen. A. J. Edgerton was appointed as United States Senator from Minnesota to serve out the unexpired term of Secretary Windom.

THE new amendments to the constitution of Indiana, which were voted upon by the people of the State on Monday, March 14, have been adopted by a majority estimated, at this writing, at 100,000. The vote was very light—probably not half as large as that cast in November last. One of the amendments provide, for changing the time of the State election from October to November.... A recent Washington telegram says: "President Garfield said yesterday to a Senator from one of the Middle States that he would send very few nominations to the Senate before the adjournment of that body. He would only fill vacancies. It would be sixty days, at least, before he began to make any important changes. He also outlined the policy that he intends to pursue in the selection for offices in the different States. He thinks the best judges as to who shall be selected for such positions are the Senators and Representatives most interested. He said that they knew better than he possibly could who should be appointed, and he intended to rely in the main in making his selections upon them."

SENATOR EDMUNDS has paired with Senator Vance for the remainder of the session, and gone to Florida in search of robust health.

GENERAL.

AN international polar expedition is to sail from England next June under Commander Cheyne, of the royal navy. It is proposed to send a vessel to St. Patrick's bay, where the Alert, of the Nares' expedition, wintered, and from there survey the prospect of polar sledging by means of balloons, and, if favorable circumstances are found to exist, it is intended to attempt the journey with the assistance of balloons....The census figures show that our native population has in the past decade gained upon the immigration.

AMONG the deaths reported are those of Gen. Joseph Pinkney, of New York; Lieut. Com. Edward Keyser, of the United States navy; Samuel M. Gates, superintendent of the Memphis Cotton Exchange; and Charles H. Buck, of St. Louis.

THE subscription to the perpetual fund to provide for a life income to the oldest ex-President of the United States has been completed. It amounts to $250,000, of which $216,000 has been paid up, and so invested that it will yield an annual sum of $13,150. George Jones, of the New York *Times*, who was chiefly instrumental in raising this fund, says that an analysis of the list of subscriptions in his possession shows the following distribution of amounts:

Two subscribers of $25,000	$50,000
Three subscribers of $10,000	30,000
Eighteen subscribers of $5,000	90,000
Three subscribers of $2,500	7,500
Two subscribers of $2,000	4,000
Forty-eight subscribers of $1,000	48,000
One subscriber of $750	750
Twenty-one subscribers of $500	10,500
Twenty-seven subscribers of $250	6,750
Five subscribers of $200	1,000
Thirteen subscribers of $100	1,300
One subscriber of $50	50
Various subscribers for small amounts	150
Total	$250,000

When it becomes necessary to provide for the ultimate disposition of the fund a meeting of subscribers will be called.

FOREIGN.

AMONG recent deaths in Great Britain were those of Prof. William Rutherford Landers, of the University of Edinburgh; Hon. John Charles Grant Ogilvie, Earl of Strafford, and Maj. Gen. Richard Herbert Gale, C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.....Mohammed Jan, the noted Afghan leader, has been murdered.....Thirty persons have been arrested in the province of Teruel, Spain, for demonstrating in favor of a republican form of government.

ALEXANDER II., Czar of Russia, has at last met his death at the hands of Nihilist assassins. On Sunday afternoon, March 13, while riding with the Grand Duke Michael in a closed carriage, guarded by eight Cossacks, a bomb was thrown, which tore out the back part of the vehicle. The Czar and his brother sprung out, when a bystander drew a revolver, but was prevented from discharging it. At this instant a second bomb fell near the Czar, shattering both his legs. With a cry for help he fell, and was taken to the Winter Palace, where troops kept back the throng. The sacrament was administered to the sufferer, who survived his injuries but an hour. The two assassins stood on opposite sides of the roadway, disguised as peasants. One was so roughly handled that he has since died. The other gives the name of Roussakoff. The dead Emperor was born in 1818, and was called to the throne while Russia was engaged in the Crimean war. The chief event of his reign was the emancipation of 23,000,000 serfs in 1861. Attempts upon his life were made by Karakasoff, in Moscow; by Berezowski, in Paris, during the international exposition; by a Nihilist, who fired at him in the streets of St. Petersburg; by the explosion of a mine under the Winter Palace, and by means of an infernal machine beneath the railway track at Moscow. Alexander, the heir to the throne, was born in 1845, and wedded the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have left London for St. Petersburg. Telegrams of condolence have been received from nearly all the leading countries, the United States being among the first to offer its tribute.

A TELEGRAM from the Russian frontier states that the attempt to assassinate the Czar was not unexpected, as the police had received an intimation of the existence of a conspiracy. Several domiciliary visits in search of political criminals were made the night preceding the murder. The Czar was warned not to attend the parade....All the European Cabinets and the entire European press express profound sorrow for the death of the Czar. The Emperor of Germany is said to be inconsolable. Gladstone, Hartington and Granville called on the murdered monarch's son-in-law, the Duke of Edinburgh, to express condolence, and President Grevy telegraphed his sorrow to St. Petersburg. Messages of condolence were also sent from the other European courts..... Russakoff, one of the parties who threw the bombs, one of which proved so fatal to the Czar, had been a student at the St. Petersburg Mining Academy for two years. The second bomb-thrower is also a young man, apparently of the student class. Both were disguised as peasants. Twenty persons were more or less injured by the bomb explosions. The Czar received the holy communion according to the rites of the Greek church. The Czarowitz ascended the throne on the 14th inst., and issued the following manifesto to his subjects:

> We, by the grace of God Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty, in His inscrutable will, to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate, and to call her benefactor, the Emperor Alexander II., to Himself.
>
> He fell by the hands of the impious murderers who had repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness, and the promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence, and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father.
>
> We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers—the throne of the Russian empire and the Czardom and Grand-Dukedom inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with a firm reliance upon His almighty help. May He bless our work to the welfare of our beloved fatherland, and may He guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects.
>
> In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our fathers to devote, according to the testament of our forefathers, our whole life to care for the welfare and honor of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their prayers with ours, and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor, his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolai,
>
> ALEXANDROVITCH.
>
> Given at St. Petersburg, Anno Domini 1881, and the first year of our reign.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 15th says that Russakoff, the person arrested on the charge of being an accomplice in the assassination of the Czar, has recognized one of the bodies of those killed as that of his accomplice. In the house where Russakoff lived a proclamation has been found announcing that the Czar had been assassinated by two persons. The male occupant of the house shot himself dead when he saw the police approaching. A woman who lived with him was arrested, also a person who was seen to enter the house, but the latter was not captured until he had fired six shots and wounded three policemen.... Gladstone, in moving the address relative to the assassination of the Czar, spoke of the noble self-forgetfulness with which, after the first attack, he lingered to care for the wounded. The crime showed the deepest ingratitude. The sole labor of the Czar's life was for the benefit of his subjects, and his reign would always be regarded as illustrious and memorable. By freeing 20,000,000 serfs he had conferred upon mankind one of the greatest benefits that had ever been peacefully accomplished, and he had followed up this great reform by the establishment of local government and trial by jury....The most important arrest in Ireland under the Coercion act is that of P. J. Sheridan, one of the traversers, who was seized at his residence in County Sligo.

ON information that a mine had been laid near the palace of the Czar at St. Petersburg, a detachment of sappers was set at work. The mouth of the mine was found under an ottoman in the dwelling-room of an absconded shopkeeper. The excavation led to the riding-school whence the murdered Emperor was returning at the time he was assassinated.... Austria has followed the example of France, and prohibited the importation of American pork....One of the results of the Czar's assassination is seen in the expulsion from Berlin of persons suspected of entertaining Socialistic sentiments. The anarchic element, though unseen, is said to be more vital and vigorous in the German empire than when the Socialist law was passed.... Paul Kruger, in his letter to the President of the Orange Free State, says the Boers desire an honorable peace, but cannot cut their own throats by declaring themselves rebels. They insist upon a republic under a British protectorate....The Takke-Turcomans, without exception, are said to have submitted to Russia.

A POLICEMAN on night-duty at the Lord Mayor's residence, in London, seeing a spark on the ground, found a wooden box containing forty pounds of gunpowder, with which a fuse was connected, to which lighted paper had been recently applied. The corporation has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the perpetrators, and additional policemen have been stationed at the Mansion House and Bank of England.... Advices from Constantinople indicate that very little confidence is felt in the success of the Greek frontier negotiations, and the Porte is proceeding with military preparations....The Pope has issued an encyclical letter proclaiming a jubilee until the 1st of November for Europe and until the end of the year for the rest of the world....It is asserted as a fact that with the sanction of the late Czar a measure had been prepared tending toward representative government....The new French 3-per-cent. loan was taken several times over.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The session of the Senate on Friday, March 11, was an exciting one. The Democrats tried to press Mr. Pendleton's resolution relative to the committees to a vote, but Mr. Conkling made the point of order that it could not be considered because it changed a rule of the Senate without notice having been given. The Vice President sustained this point, and an appeal was taken from his ruling. After debate at some length, Senators Conkling, Sherman, Bayard, Garland, Ferry and others taking part, the point of order and the appeal were both withdrawn, and the matter went over to Monday. Mr. Edmunds made his appearance and took the oath. Senator David Davis said he had no intention of accepting honors from either party, but intended to be independent. He would not accept the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, although he would vote to appoint the committees. He moved the substitution of Mr. Garland. The President sent in the following nominations: Postmasters—George F. Dick, Bloomington, Ill.; Orlando H. Merwin, Evanston, Ill.; Almond B. Bliford, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Lorenzo J. Worden, Lawrence, Kas.; Thomas F. Hall, Omaha, Neb.; Henry G. Pearson, New York.

In the United States Senate, the oath of office was taken, on the meeting of that body on Monday, March 14, by Messrs. McDill, of Iowa, and Cameron, of Wisconsin. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution denouncing assassination as a means of redress for any grievance. On the question of organizing the Senate speeches were made by Messrs. Pendleton, Conkling and Hill, the latter inquiring particularly what Senator chosen by Democrats would prove false to his trust. Mr. Mahone took a position in front of the Vice President's desk and declared that he should vote as he pleased; that he owed nothing to the Democrats, and that the Democratic party had done more injury to the South than anything else. Mr. Voorhees offered to be one of two Democrats to pair off with vacant Republican seats. The President nominated Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Don A. Pardee, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit; John W. Powell, of Illinois, to be Director of the United States Geological Survey; Orlando H. Brewster, Louisiana, Surveyor General of the United States District of Louisiana. Postmasters—George J. Williams, Youngstown, Ohio; Thomas J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas; Jacob M. Wells, Marion, Ind.; John R. Dowd, Rockville, Ind.; Mrs. Prescilla W. Wilson, Braidwood, Ill.; G. W. Mitchell, Charleston, Ill.; James H. Clarke, Mattoon, Ill.; John Kennedy, Hastings, Minn.; Eden N. Lavens, Faribault, Minn.; Frances W. Seeley, Lake City, Minn.; Edward Russell, Davenport, Iowa; William C. Hawley, Manchester, Iowa; George Crane, Dubuque, Iowa; Justus T. Mosk, Watertown, Wis.; Frank Patterson, Junction City, Kan.; William Mullenix, Bristol, Tenn.; Henry W. Turner, Lexington, Mo.

The Senate session was very brief on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution asking the Attorney General for the names of Deputy Marshals appointed to guard the polls at the October election in Indiana. It was amended so as to call also for information as to the necessity for their appointment, and in its new shape was adopted. An attempt was made by Mr. Pendleton to call up his reorganization resolution, but it failed, and the Senate adjourned.

Senator Edgerton, of Minnesota, took his seat on Wednesday, the 16th inst. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence between Mexico and the United States, from 1859 to 1861, in reference to a proposed treaty. The Democrats went through the motion of calling up the organization resolution, but did not attempt to press it to a vote. There was a little filibustering on the part of the Republicans, after which the Senate adjourned. The President nominated S. Dana Horton to be Secretary to the Commission to attend the International Monetary Conference at Paris. Also the following Postmasters: William H. Hartman, Waterloo, Iowa, and George B. Reichneker, Wyandotte, Kas. Surveyors of Customs: John R. Leonard, Indianapolis, Ind., and Joseph L. Gaston, Chattanooga, Tenn., and B. J. Watson to be Naval Officer at San Francisco.

The credentials of Senator Edgerton, of Minnesota, were presented to the Senate on Thursday, March 17, and he took the oath of office. Mr. Pendleton said he had received information which induced him to believe that it would be impossible to obtain a vote upon the pending resolution this morning, and he therefore moved to adjourn. Agreed to. The appointment of Hon. James A. Wildman as Postmaster at Indianapolis was sent to the Senate this afternoon by the President. Col. A. F. Rockwell was also appointed as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Rich People of the Olden Times.

That we have some very rich people in this country there is no doubt, but where are they, asks the Cincinnati *Star*, as compared with the Roman aristocrats? Vanderbilt may be able to give his check for $50,000,000, but when Cyrus returned from the conquest of Asia he was rated at $500,000,000. Mrs. Astor may give an entertainment at the expense of $25,000, and Mrs. Mackay may give dinner parties that cost $50,000, but a festival given by Ptolemy Philadelphus cost $2,239,000. Alexander's daily meal, frugal as it was, cost $1,700; and money was of so little account to Claudius that he once swallowed a pearl that was worth $40,000. James Gordon Bennett has been known to give many thousands of dollars to people for whom he had acquired a fancy, but according to Tacitus, more than $97,000,000 was given away in a similar manner by Nero. Queens of fashion in New York and San Francisco have appeared at balls wearing jewels estimated to have cost $200,000, which pales into insignificance when compared with the alleged fact that Lollia Taulina wore jewels valued at $1,662,500, and that when she wore these it was only on the the occasion of a plain citizen's supper. Over $50,000 was spent in providing a funeral for an eccentric New Yorker who left directions how the money should be spent, but the obsequies of Hephaestion cost $1,500,000. Americans have died and left millions to their sons who have squandered it all in a score of years, but Antony "got away with" $735,000,000, and Tiberus left the snug little sum of $118,000,000, which Caligula squandered, to the last penny, in less than one year. The late lamented Sothern is said to have spent $100,000 in a year in good living, but it is said that Pegellus, the singer, spent money at the rate of $40,000 a week. And then there was a Darius and Heliogabalus and Lucullus and Lentulus and—well, this will do for to-day.

MILBURN, the blind preacher, says that Carlyle, in a conversation, foretold the downfall of Louis Napoleon, whom he likened to an opera singer whose opera house was soon to be blasted by an earthquake of God.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Relations of the Sexes in the Different States.

Census Bulletin No. 78, issued a few days ago, is one of the most important and interesting, as it shows the relations of the sexes in the several States and Territories, and gives an analytical summary of the changes during the past decade. The following table shows the distribution of population by sex and the number of females to 100,000 males in the United State and in each State in 1870 and 1880:

STATES.	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX.		NO. FEMALES TO 100,000 MALES.	
	Males.	*Females.*	1870.	1880.
Total of the United States	25,520,582	24,632,284	97,801	96,575
Alabama	622,890	639,306	103,932	102,781
Arizona	28,202	12,030	40,236	43,394
Arkansas	416,582	386,181	93,146	92,747
California	5,182,071	346,418	60,369	66,841
Colorado	129,471	65,178	60,612	50,343
Connecticut	305,886	316,797	102,606	103,567
Dakota	82,302	52,818	59,782	64,349
Delaware	74,153	72,501	99,615	97,773
District of Columbia	83,594	94,044	111,764	112,501
Florida	135,393	131,938	98,874	97,464
Georgia	761,184	777,864	104,526	102,191
Idaho	21,818	10,793	23,104	49,469
Illinois	1,587,430	1,491,330	92,829	93,946
Indiana	1,010,676	967,690	96,520	95,748
Iowa	848,323	776,293	90,762	91,539
Kansas	536,725	459,241	80,196	85,562
Kentucky	832,676	816,022	98,447	98,001
Louisiana	468,533	471,270	100,714	100,530
Maine	324,084	324,861	100,226	100,239
Maryland	462,004	472,628	102,832	102,300
Massachusetts	858,475	924,537	107,075	107,696
Michigan	862,270	774,085	91,674	89,767
Minnesota	419,262	361,544	86,871	86,232
Mississippi	567,137	564,445	100,261	99,527
Missouri	1,127,427	1,041,380	92,034	92,368
Montana	28,180	10,971	22,801	38,953
Nebraska	249,275	203,158	74,644	81,509
Nevada	42,013	20,252	31,230	48,206
N. Hampshire	170,675	176,400	104,510	103,420
New Jersey	559,823	571,180	101,802	102,028
New Mexico	63,751	54,679	94,917	85,770
New York	2,506,283	2,577,527	102,600	102,842
North Carolina	689,200	711,544	106,546	103,438
Ohio	1,614,165	1,584,074	99,204	98,136
Oregon	103,389	71,379	71,130	69,040
Pennsylvania	2,130,686	2,146,151	100,202	100,445
Rhode Island	133,083	143,496	107,486	107,864
S. Carolina	490,469	505,133	105,176	102,904
Tennessee	769,374	772,980	101,897	100,479
Texas	823,719	763,855	93,365	89,892
Utah	74,470	69,436	98,700	93,240
Vermont	166,888	165,398	99,462	99,107
Virginia	745,830	766,967	105,200	102,832
Wash. Ter.	45,977	29,141	66,807	63,396
West Virginia	314,479	303,964	98,382	96,606
Wisconsin	680,108	635,374	98,559	92,423
Wyoming	14,151	6,637	36,305	46,901

This table covers the ground of the other tables of the same bulletin. It will be noticed that the largest excess of females is in the District of Columbia, Rhode Island standing second, Massachusetts third, Connecticut fourth, North Carolina fifth, New Hampshire sixth and South Carolina seventh. The females are in excess in sixteen States and the District of Columbia, and the males are in excess in twenty-two States and all the Territories. In Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona and Montana, the females are less than 50 per cent. of the males, the excess of males being largest in Montana and Arizona. Utah and New Mexico are more evenly balanced, the sexes standing in Utah about as they do in Illinois, while Minnesota is near the standard of New Mexico.

Since 1870 the proportion of females has increased in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and nine other States and Territories. In Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and twelve other States and Territories in which the males were in excess in 1870, the proportion of females has increased. In the Middle States, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia, females were in excess in 1870, and the proportion of females has increased. In Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Virginia (in which females were in excess in 1870) the proportion of females has decreased.

BANKS AND BONDS.

Text of Secretary Windom's Decision Relative to the National Banks.

The decision reached by the Cabinet on the request of the national banks to withdraw their legal-tenders deposited to retire circulation maintains that the precedents of the department in similar cases should be adhered to, and no return of legal tenders made. The text of the decision is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1881.

President Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. stating your bank had, during the previous week, deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York $180,000 in legal tenders, with a view of retiring that amount of its circulating notes; that bonds to secure the same, amounting to $200,000, had been forwarded from the treasury in this city to New York, and that the bank now desires to return them to the treasury of the United States, and receive back the above amount of legal-tender notes. As the action taken in this case would establish a rule by which the department would necessarily be governed in regard to similar requests from other banks, some delay in answering your letter has occurred. It seems since the 19th ult. about $19,000,000 in legal tenders have been deposited by the banks for a purpose like that mentioned by you. Of this amount about $1,000,000 was returned by the Treasurer, the request therefor having been received before any redemption of notes had been made or security bonds delivered. In such cases, the transactions being incomplete, the department had clearly the right to return the notes, as has been done. Of the remaining amount, about $18,000,000 security bonds therefore have either been surrendered or redemptions against the amounts deposited have already been made, and transactions have been so far completed that it has been decided that the precedents of the department in similar cases should be adhered to, and no return of legal tenders be made. In this connection it should be stated no apprehension of unfavorable results need be entertained in this matter. Since the 25th ult. the department has paid out for bonds purchased about $6,500,000, and is to-day paying out on like account an additional amount of $5,000,000. In addition to these payments there has been advanced from the treasury since the 1st inst., to meet payments of arrearages of pensions, the amount of $7,588,844, and on the 1st prox. there will fall due of interest more than $7,000,000, and there are on hand of incomplete national-bank notes, which can be issued at once to the banks, to the amount of $4,000,000, which in aggregate, will be observed, take an amount from the treasury largely in excess of the amount of legal-tender notes which have been deposited by the banks since the 19th ult., and which, it is now desired, should be returned. Letters have also been received asking if the identical United States bonds held as security for circulating notes which were recently withdrawn by the national banks can be re-deposited without transfer. This request will be granted if the bond bears no assignment except that of the Treasurer of the United States to the bank returning it. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

The decision, although signed by Acting Secretary French, was actually rendered by Secretary Windom.

State of Man Before Death.

A Danish physician, E. Hornemann, has written an interesting essay on the state of man just before death. Much experience and fine insight have led the author to conclusions which cannot but be grateful to those who stand at a death-bed, to those who mourn over a loss, and to those who fear death. Here is one statement out of many: "The feeling of death's approach changes and purifies the inner sense, while the outer sense, including that of bodily pain, is made dull by the gradual decrease of the vital functions." The experience of others corroborates this. A slow death usually prepares the mind of the patient for the final step, and often makes the latter welcome. Hence, so few people who are mortally ill are really afraid to die. Persons who have for a time lost the use of their senses by drowning or suffocation confirm this experience, while persons in perfect health shrink from death as they do from eating an unknown drug or from playing with unknown animals. Death seem hard chiefly to surviving friends.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin showing the relations of native and foreign-born persons in the several States. As to Illinois, it shows that, of its population of 3,078,769, 2,496,177 are native and 583,592 foreign-born, or about 14,080 foreigners to every 100,000 of population. In no State does the foreign element equal the native, although in many it bears a very large proportion. In the United States as a whole there is a relative decrease of the foreign element. The increase of the foreign element has been in New England, where the growth has been in the direction of manufactures; in Dakota and Oregon, whose wheat fields have invited settlement; and in Colorado and New Mexico, where extraordinary development of the mining industry has taken place since 1871.

The largest number of foreigners is in New York—1,211,438; the next largest in Pennsylvania—587,838; Illinois comes next, and with almost as many; then follow Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan and California. The largest number in any Southern State is in Texas, but in all the South there are not as many foreigners as in Wisconsin alone.

The following table will exhibit the relative number of natives and foreigners in 1880:

States and Territories.	*Native.*	*Foreign.*
United States	43,475,506	6,677,360
Alabama	1,253,121	9,679
Arizona	24,419	16,022
Arkansas	792,280	10,326
California	572,006	292,860
Colorado	154,869	39,790
Connecticut	492,879	129,804
Dakota	81,387	51,793
Delaware	137,182	9,472
District of Columbia	160,528	17,116
Florida	257,631	9,720
Georgia	1,528,733	10,318
Idaho	22,629	9,962
Illinois	2,496,177	583,592
Indiana	1,824,507	143,765
Iowa	1,363,159	261,400
Kansas	896,261	109,796
Kentucky	1,590,237	59,471
Louisiana	885,964	54,130
Maine	590,076	58,660
Maryland	851,234	82,646
Massachusetts	1,339,919	443,092
Michigan	1,247,985	388,345
Minnesota	513,107	267,690
Mississippi	1,122,424	9,168
Missouri	1,957,564	211,340
Montana	27,642	11,515
Nebraska	355,043	97,390
Nevada	36,622	25,643
New Hampshire	300,961	46,093
New Jersey	909,309	221,585
New Mexico	108,409	8,051
New York	3,872,371	1,211,438
North Carolina	1,396,068	3,670
Ohio	2,803,400	394,743
Oregon	144,327	30,449
Pennsylvania	3,695,253	587,838
Rhode Island	202,096	73,920
South Carolina	987,981	7,641
Tennessee	1,525,881	16,682
Texas	1,478,058	114,616
Utah	99,974	43,992
Vermont	291,341	40,946
Virginia	1,498,139	14,667
Washington	59,360	15,861
West Virginia	600,214	18,229
Wisconsin	910,063	405,417
Wyoming	14,943	5,845

While the foreign-borns of no State equal the native-borns, yet if the minor children of foreign parents born in this country were subtracted from the native population and added to the foreign it would give the latter the majority in all probability in Minnesota and nearly half in Wisconsin.

Kind Words Never Die.

An elderly stranger bought a copy of the *News* from a newsboy and handed him a quarter, but upon the boy's hunting for change the old gentleman said:

"Never mind the change, sonny; just keep it for yourself."

This was probably the first kind word that had ever been spoken to the homeless, friendless, orphan boy since his mother died, and it completely overcame him. Brushing hastily away a tear, he seized his benefactor's hand and exclaimed in a husky voice:

"Bully for you, Old Stick-in-the-Mud! I wonder how much reward there is offered for you by the savings bank you used to be President of?"—*Galveston News.*

A PARTY of ladies and gentlemen were discussing the fact that few, if any, marriages take place on Friday, hangman's day. One little fellow, whose wife towered above him like a majestic elm over a scrub oak, plaintively interrupted the discussion by saying: "I don't see what difference that makes. I was married on Tuesday, but I might as well have been married on Friday, for I have been hung up ever since."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@10 75
HOGS	5 50	@ 7 12½
COTTON	10⅝	@ 11
FLOUR—Superfine	3 60	@ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 2 Winter	1 24	@ 1 26
CORN—Ungraded	56	@ 57
OATS—Mixed Western	43	@ 44
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	11	@ 11¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 90	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 60	@ 4 90
HOGS	4 75	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 26
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	99	@ 1 01
No. 3 Spring	92	@ 94
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	99	@ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2	1 04	@ 1 06
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	17	@ 18
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 75
LARD	10⅜	@ 10½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 02
No. 2	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 1	99	@ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2	88	@ 89
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 75
LARD	10⅜	@ 10½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 35
RYE	1 01	@ 1 03
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 75
LARD	10⅜	@ 10½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS	37	@ 38
RYE	1 12	@ 1 14
PORK—Mess	15 25	@15 50
LARD	10⅜	@ 10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	4 90	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 1	46	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	38	@ 39
BARLEY (per cental)	1 45	@ 2 50
PORK—Mess	15 25	@15 75
SEED—Clover	4 90	@ 5 05
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 02	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS	34	@ 35
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 80	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS	5 50	@ 5 70
SHEEP	3 80	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

A **FRENCHMAN** has invented a machine which he claims will manufacture the finest of real lace, which hitherto has had to be laboriously made by hand.

IN the last twenty years the Comstock lode has yielded 6,500,000 tons of ore which averaged $46.80 per ton, making the total value of the ore extracted $328,671,605. Of this ore the gold ormed 45 per cent. in value and the silver 55 per cent.

A **NEW ORLEANS** man lately cabled to a friend in Cuba, "Send me one or two monkeys." The reply came back: "Shipped you seventy-five; will send rest as soon as can be found." The telegram had gone: "Send me 102 monkeys." The balance of twenty-seven have been countermanded.

THE late census gives a stunning blow to polygamy. It showes that there are more males than females in the United States. Young men who are meditating matrimony would do well to hurry matters. There is a possibility, when the short crop of 900,000 women is reported officially, there may be "a corner" or a panic.

A MAN in Beloit, Wis., made a queer ice-house. He bulit a circular ower, about twelve feet in diameter and as many high, with thick stone walls. Into this a small quantity of water was pumped each day and allowed to freeze. A refrigerator chamber was built in the center of the tower, and below the level of the ground, so that the mass of solid ice is around and above it.

THE many attempts that have been made to get an appropriation for putting an elevator in the White House have been resisted on the grounds that office-seekers are able to walk up-stairs. Such an appropriation has, however, been incorporated in the present Sundry Civil Appropriation bill upon the representation that President Garfield's mother is an invalid, and that an elevator is necessary to her comfort.

AUSTIN MORIARTY went home to his wife at Putnam, Ct., and told her that if he was not mistaken he had on the previous day been married to Phœbe Brown at Providence. He had a dim recollection of going with his friends to a clergyman's house while drunk, and becoming the bridegroom in a marriage ceremony. His memory proved sound, for an officer soon arrived with a warrant to arrest him, but his wife, by strategy, enabled him to escape to Canada.

GEN. GARFIELD'S mother is a type of the Northern Ohio pioneer mother, and has not yet forgotten the lessons of thrift and economy taught her in early life by necessity. In the hurry and bustle of the morning on the way to Washington, the porter forgot to extinguish the lamps in the car, and they burned at full head long after daylight. At last the lighted lamps attracted the old lady's attention, when she said to the President-elect: "James, put out those lamps. It's no use wasting the oil when it is doing no good." Gen. Garfield called the porter's attention to the matter, and the waste of illuminating was stopped immediately.

GERMAN physiologists have been experimenting to ascertain the best mode of restoring frozen animal life, and they announce that the hitherto-accepted theory that persons who have been exposed too long to extreme cold should not be brought into contact with warmth except by slow degrees is wholly erroneous. Dogs were frozen by artificial applications of cold until breathing and pulsation had almost wholly ceased, and then attempts were made to restore twenty of them in a cold room, twenty in a warm room, and twenty in a bath of warm water. Of the first, fourteen died; of the second, eight; of the last, none. The warm bath brought about restoration in a remarkably short time.

COL. A. W. DRAYSON writes the London *Daily News* from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to announce that he has made an astronomical discovery, the result of ten years investigation. It is: "That the earth rotates annually once round a second axis, which second axis is not coincident with the axis of daily rotation. This movement is due to the fact that, owing to the preponderance of land above the water in the northern hemisphere, and owing to the mass of land in Asia, Europe, and Africa on one side of the earth, the center of gravity of the earth is not coincident with the center of the earth, and, consequently, is not located in the plane of the equator. The results of the discovery are most important, as the changing position of stars from month to month can, by the aid of this discovery, be calculated, so that the endless observations of scores of computers at various observatories become no longer necessary."

UNDER the double-headed eagle of Russia no slavery is permitted, and the hoisting of the Russian standard on the ruined ramparts of the Turkoman fortress was the signal for the emancipation of 700 wretched Persian captives. Half naked, starving and covered with bruises, after being compelled to work all day, they were chained at night hand and foot to stakes and guarded by dogs. No words could describe the rapture of these unfortunate men when the Russians told them they were free to return to the Province of Khorassan, rom whence most of them had been carried off by the Tekkes. Within the fortress the Russians found about 4,000 Turkoman families, or about 18,000 individuals, whose astonishment knew no bounds when, instead of being butchered or enslaved, they were treated with scrupulous kindness, and confided to the care of the Russian Red Cross Society.

IN one of the bazars, says a letter from India, we saw some fakirs and devotees. One of these remarkable fellows had vowed to lie upon a bed of upright nails for twenty-six years, and of these he had accomplished sixteen when we saw him. His body was attenuated and full of sores resembling leprous spots. We asked him for one of the nails which pierced his miserable body. He took one from the foot of the bed, refusing in every instance to part with any of those which gave him the most exquisite pain. Another miserable devotee was holding a flower-pot at arm's length. Judge of my surprise when he told me he had held it there for five years. Another stood there with arm uplifted, and no power to lower it or move a muscle, the member being dried, stiff and dead, while the long finger nails, like bird's claws, penetrated the flesh on his wrist. All of these fellows looked moldy and sad.

IN an article on "Modern Public Debts," in the last number of the *International Review*, Mr. Henry C. Adams cites an interesting table, prepared by Mr. R. D. Baxter, showing the growth of public indebtedness since 1714. Reducing pounds to dollars, and adding further estimates for 1880, the table is as follows:

A. D.	*Capital Sum Owed.*	*Character of Period.*
1714	$ 1,500,000,000	Chiefly peace.
1793	2,530,000,000	War.
1820	7,050,000,000	Peace.
1848	8,650,000,000	Armament.
1870	19,560,000,000	Armament.
1880	24,295,000,000	Armament.

Mr. Adams says, further, that the Governments of the world have not been paying running expenses for thirty years. Upon the average, they have been adding to their obligations at the rate of $520,000,000 per annum since 1850. Public credit is comparatively a modern growth. As the idea of the right to private property has been better defined, the individual has become willing and anxious to part with his money to the Government, being assured that he will get it back again with interest. In former times the right of confiscation was asserted, and in extreme cases exercised by Government, and the property of the citizen was theoretically the property of the state. A second reason for the development of national credit has been that not until late years, at least until the present century, have there been such accumulations of private capital as would admit of great public loans.

Belgian Hospitality.

The Belgians are the only hospitable people still remaining in Europe, and think nothing of asking a perfect stranger to join the family circle in a five minutes' acquaintance. If, therefore, a traveler stops in any place where a wedding or christening is going on, it generally depends on himself whether he will be one of the guests or not. Not long ago I had gone to bed at a Belgian inn, when I heard a resolute knocking at my chamber door, and some giggling as of some laughing girls outside. It was about 11:30 o'clock p. m., and I got up, much wondering what could be the matter. The landlord had sent his daughter and some of her young friends to ask if I would join in a midnight pilgrimage they were about to make to the shrine of a neighboring saint, in fulfillment of a promise they had made to the deceased relative. I got up and joined their party, and it was certainly the jolliest pilgrimage I ever saw or heard of. We walked along some country roads by starlight, singing songs which were not of a particularly sainty character, and when we had accomplished the object of our mission in a quaint old chapel where the saint was worshipped, we wandered out to a picturesque village and ate hot rolls and fresh butter, with some excellent coffee. As we returned by rail in the early summer morning the whole family seemed to have adopted me into their connection, and treated me entirely as one of themselves. The Duchy of Luxembourg is, if possible, still more patriarchal in the manners of its people, and a man I know was invited by some people he had never seen before to pass a month at their chateau. What is perhaps still stranger is that he went, was really well received, and that the *impromptu* acquaintance thus formed turned out to be mutually satisfactory. Belgium is now by far the cheapest place in Europe, except some of the remote parts of Italy; and in Belgium or in the Duchy of Luxembourg the fare is everywhere excellent, whereas in Italy one may have to live on macaroni and tomatoes.—*London Truth.*

AN investigator says that no two thumbs are alike in shape. He curiously studied the subject by examining the impression made by waiters' thumbs on restaurant plates.

IT is better to do the most trifling thing in the world, than to think half an hour of a trifling thing.

A LASHING FOR HAYES.

Mr. Conkling's Remarkable Speech in the Senate.

[From the New York Sun.]

We have taken pains to procure, by telegraph, from Washington, the full text of Mr. Conkling's speech in the Senate.

It is a most remarkable speech; remarkable considering about whom it is spoken, who spoke, and what is said.

The leading Republican Senator of the United States was discussing a proposition to refund to another Republican, who has occupied the office of President during the past four years, a little less than $4,000 which this President *de facto* paid out of his own pocket for the expenses of certain individuals who went South to manipulate election returns in his favor.

And what does this leading Republican, Senator Conkling, say on the subject? He says it would be "making an appropriation worse than unlawful;" he says the measure "does involve the question whether gentlemen requested to go as tourists, not as Commissioners with law, but," as he believes, "without law, on an errand not tolerated either by the constitution or by any law which obeys it—whether they are to be paid under the guise of expenses to them, or upon the allegation that the President has paid this money out of his own pocket."

Then Mr. Conkling goes on to threaten, if the appropriation is insisted upon, to discuss and expose the whole matter, with the plainest possible intimation that it will be very damaging to the persons concerned.

The allegation that this money was paid out of Mr. Hayes' own pocket takes away from him the last vestige of defense—the apology that he was not an active participator in the foul conspiracy which placed him in office. Yes, Hayes himself supplied the oil for the torch which burnt up the honest returns that made his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, the rightful President of the United States. Let him go, guilty conspirator, to his home in Ohio, with his hundred and fifty thousand dollars of savings in his miserly pockets, and covered with infinite shame and dishonor.

The world will look upon the truthful portrait, a glimpse of which has been given, just before his departure from Washington, by the acknowledged leader of his own party.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Among the amendments to the Sundry Civil bill reported to the Senate committee was one of $3,950 to reimburse Mr. Hayes for the expenses of the MacVeagh Louisiana Commission. When the bill was reached yesterday, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who had charge of it, explained that the amount had originally been advanced by the First National Bank of New York, and had subsequently been paid by Mr. Hayes. Mr. Beck said that he did not know that there was any warrant of law for the appointment of that commission, but he thought it would be a small thing to refuse to reimburse Mr. Hayes. The following debate then followed:

Mr. Conkling—Mr. President: This amendment addresses itself to me as an appeal to sympathy. The First National Bank is located in the State of New York, and I cannot but feel the interest, not to say the tenderness, which naturally exists between a representative and his constituents, and when I reflect upon the hard and frugal road that bank has been compelled to tread, and then contemplate the idea of its losing such a sum of money, the possibility is one I cannot calmly contemplate. It requires more fortitude to inflict such an injury than I possess. If I turn to the idea of allowing the President of the United States to take out of his meager compensation a sum like this to defray the expenses of five tourists, called in the amendment "Commissioners," it might make an appeal which I must be hard-hearted to resist. When we think of these five gentlemen, all of whose names appear in this sometimes sumptuous bill of particulars, which fails to amount to the $6,000 originally estimated, but which still does amount to a considerable sum, when we think of their defraying such expenses unrewarded and unrecognized as they are, we must be stingy indeed, particularly when voting the money of other people, to be willing to consent to such cruelty.

The distinguished citizen of Tennessee and one other are not like the rest of these gentlemen in the rewards which have waited upon them. They are also not like the many other persons of whom we have heard so much in Louisiana, useful, handy and active as they were in services rendered about this complicated matter. They, the legion to whom I now refer, are enjoying a grand total of annual salaries paid to them in official places held as rewards for the peculiar services they rendered to the citizens upon whom these expenses might fall. The amendment comes as an urgent appeal to sympathy, and yet I shall not be able to discuss it without vexing the ear of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, who does not wish to listen to a political discussion. I do not wish to engage in it or to listen to it, and yet, if the amendment is to be adhered to, I shall deem it my duty to enter into a political discussion, so far as such discussion is needed, to solve the question of the propriety of making an appropriation worse than unlawful, which I believe it is.

The House of Representatives in this bill and in other bills have decided not to make it. The House of Representatives has repeatedly refused to make it. With all the facts before it, the House has repeatedly refused to pay the money. The committee of this body has chosen, by importing an amendment into the bill, to invite the Senate to consider it, and the Senator from Kentucky says that Friday is the beginning of a new administration and the day on which this session will cease. I know all this, and I want this bill in every defensible part of it to become a law. I submit, however, to the honorable Senator from Kentucky that, if he would save time, he ought not to come here with a provision that has been repeatedly discussed in the Senate; which has never succeeded in winning even an informal vote in its favor, but has over and over again been reported against, and over and over again voted down on the yeas and nays in the Senate; which does not involve political discussion; which does involve the question whether gentlemen requested to go as tourists, not as Commissioners with law, but, as I believe, without law, on an errand not tolerated either by the constitution or by any law which obeys it—whether they are to be paid under the guise of expenses to them or upon the allegation (I choose that word because I wish not to be disrespectful) that the President has paid this money out of his own pocket. I say the Senator from Kentucky ought not to bring such a question here if he does not wish it to be discussed, and discussed at length. I ask that Senator to treat his amendment as he has treated other amendments, and spare himself and the Senate the infliction of the debate which is certain to occur if this amendment is persisted in.

It involves not the $3,000 or $4,000—not the items of this bill of particulars, insignificant as they are to all of these gentlemen, whether now holding official stations, or whether, as the Senator remarked as to one of them, about to cross the threshold of distinguished official place. It involves a principle much beyond that, and much more considerable than this sum of money. I hope the honorable Senator from Kentucky will allow this cup to pass from us, and be content with the fact that this very body as now constituted, not those who were before us, but consisting of those here assembled, has again and again passed upon it. If the Senator will accept the fact, I for one will relieve him; but, if he will not, and wants to litigate this matter afresh, then I submit he ought not to complain of any debate.

Mr. Beck—Will the Senator from New York allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. Conkling—Of course.

Mr. Beck—I desire to close the debate. I care nothing about this item, one way or the other. I hope the Senator will move to lay it on the table. I shall vote against laying it on the table, because my committee has instructed me to report the amendment. If it is laid on the table, however, that ends it.

Mr. Conkling—But my honorable friend will observe that a motion to lay on the table not only cuts off debate, but brings the Senate to vote upon the merits of this amendment as those merits have been stated by those who favored it.

Mr. Beck—If the amendment is laid upon the table that ends it.

Mr. Conkling—If laid upon the table that is the end of it, and if the Senator can assure me that such a motion will prevail I will gladly forego any discussion.

Mr. Beck—No. If it is not laid on the table it will be still open to discussion.

Mr. Conkling—I am aware of that, but still I would not like to take the sense of the Senate, after what has been said, without the Senate having brought back to its recollection and attention at least some of the circumstances which surrounded this transaction, without having read the papers which constituted the open, public and ostensible object of this embassy. All that will take some time, and time should be given to it—as little time as possible. But I do not wish to go into it unless the Senator from Kentucky feels called upon to insist upon his amendment. If he will let us take the bill as the House sent it to us, and rest upon the fact that over and over again this question has been passed upon, both in committee and in the Senate, I shall be glad to leave it there; but, if he will not, then I do not see but all those who feel as I feel, that this claim ought to be not only defeated, but discussed sufficiently to display its merits, must proceed in that course.

Mr. Thurman—I want to adjourn this fight over to the next Congress. I want my friend from New York to meet my successor, a member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet, under which what my friend from New York thinks was a great crime was perpetrated. I want him to meet my successor face to face, and discuss the propriety of this thing with him, not with me. I want him to meet the new Attorney General, MacVeagh, who was one of these Commissioners, and who was said to have had most persuasive eloquence in getting out the Packard Legislature, who, by the way, were cooped up in a house, and had not a particle of jurisdiction. I want him to come to this contest with some foes worthy of his steel. He has nobody here now to battle with him. The Senator from Kentucky has shown the white feather and run at the first fire. I do not feel called upon to defend this administration or its ways, or the way that it got into power. I do not do that, but my successor is able to do it. I say, therefore, to the Senator from New York, as the *preux chevalier*, as a man ready to put his lance in rest against any foe that sounds his trumpet and calls him to the encounter, let this thing go over until my successor is in his seat and until the new Attorney General will be up in the Department of Justice. That is the way to do this thing. Do not ask to lay this amendment on the table as a final and decisive vote to determine the question on its merits. Oh, no. Wait until the men who inaugurated it, who executed it, and who are able to defend it are within the lists. Now, I move to lay the amendment on the table, for I want to have it taken up then.

The amendment was then laid on the table.

Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Hancock.

A brilliant assembly of prominent Democrats and leading merchants and bankers assembled at the Manhattan Club, New York city, to attend a dinner given in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. The rooms were decorated with flowers. A. J. Vanderpoel, President of the Club, sat at the head of the table, with the guest of the evening on the right. Seated around the same table were Clarkson N. Potter, August Belmont, Manton Marble, ex-Gov. Hoffman, ex-Mayor Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Fitz John Porter, President Babcock of the Chamber of Commerce, W. H. Hurlbut, S. S. Cox and Augustus Schell. The Chairman proposed the health of Gen. Hancock, which was drunk with cheers. When the General arose to reply he was greeted with another round of cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and gentlemen who have assembled here to-night to do me honor, I am no doubt called upon mainly in consequence of the position I held in the recent candidacy for the Presidency. I regard my connection with that subject as practically closed. I, however, maintain the principles which I held when I accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, and, believing as I do that the enforcement of these principles would promote the welfare of the whole country, I hope to see them prevail at some future time. Their success must rest with the Jeffersonian Democratic party, which is so fully and ably represented here to-night. To you I commend the preservation of that republicanism on which our fathers founded the institutions which have made us great among the nations of the earth. I can only say in relation to the political canvass of 1880 that I have no fault to find with the failure of our friends, and nothing to regret or modify concerning my own acts or words. I thank you, gentlemen, most heartily for the honor and pleasure you have conferred upon me by this entertainment.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman made a short speech, and was followed by Gen. George B. McClellan, who said in the course of his remarks:

I hope and trust that Gen. Hancock is for many years to come the last of the defeated Democratic candidates for the Presidency. What we want is principles for which to fight. In future let us forego all personal differences, and fall back on those principles which alone can give us victory with the people.

Bachelors in History.

In antiquity it was considered unpatriotic to remain unmarried. Hence bachelors were subject to peculiar disabilities in the Spartan and Roman codes. They were obliged to pay extra taxes, and under Augustus they were barred from the inheritance of real estate, except from their nearest relatives. Only one of our Presidents was a bachelor, and he was a failure. Bachelors are not as successful in life as married men. It is said that one of Washington's associated patriots in the revolutionary struggle was a celibate. All had the influence of marriage and social life. Hence the tendency against wedlock which marks the present day is among the worst features in society. Speaking of marriage, it should be a complete union of affections and of intellectual powers. It may be added, that a man's wife should to a certain degree be his business partner. She should know something of his risks and financial difficulties, and in this way the burden of life is often divided. Walter Scott concealed from his wife his connection with the Bannatynes, which caused his ruin. It is one of the best features in General Grant's character, that he takes his wife along and gives her a full share of those dignities and honors which spring from national gratitude.

RICH people, as a rule, do not have large funerals. They are the exclusive property of poor people who want to be thought rich.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 11.—SENATE.—The Tax bill was amended so as to tax all tangible property of building, loan, fund, and savings associations. The committee's substitute for section 94 was adopted. It taxes the gross earnings of sleeping-car companies 2 per cent. The Committee on Education recommended allowing Prof. M. M. Campbell $1,287 on his $6,000 claim for services as an educator at the Bloomington University. The Governor vetoed the Carter bill, defining cruelty to animals, for the reason that it permits households to be entered and searched on the suspicion that some domestic animal is not properly cared for. He also vetoed the bill giving jurors $2 per day.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were engrossed, and the House Tax bill was pushed forward a stage. An amendment was adopted taxing the gross earnings of sleeping-car companies 2 per cent. The House instructed the Committee to consider the advisability of exempting timbered land from taxation with the view of encouraging the growth of timber, but refused to concur in the Senate resolution looking to the sale of University park in Indianapolis. The bill requiring railway companies to destroy Canada thistles along their tracks, and three Revision Committee bills relating to decedents' estates, providing for the consolidation of two or more agricultural societies, and abolishing the offices of District Marshals for the collection of votes at the Presidential elections were passed. The bill creating a Board of Pardons was defeated, 44 to 22. The bill giving landlords lien upon one-half the tenant's crops failed for want of a quorum. Both houses adjourned at an early hour until Tuesday next.

TUESDAY, March 15.—SENATE.—The Senate proceeded with the further consideration of the House bill on taxation. An amendment was adopted making the Lieutenant Governor a member of the State Board of Equalization. Also an amendment depriving "professional ferrets" of their occupation by providing that County Commissioners shall not employ other than the officials prescribed by law to discover omitted property.

HOUSE.—The House killed the bill directing that revenue derived from liquor licenses should revert to public libraries. The Insurance Committee recommended that the bill relating to foreign life insurance companies be laid upon the table; that the House bill prohibiting the taking or receiving of applications for life insurance policies on the tontine plan in the State be indefinitely postponed, and that the House bill relating to foreign insurance companies be similarly dealt with. The first report was concurred in, and action upon the other two deferred. Amendments to the constitution were offered, forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Indiana. These amendments were referred to committees. There was a severe struggle over the bill compelling druggists to take out license, the opponents finally securing a postponement. The price of publishing delinquent taxes was fixed at 35 cents per description.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—SENATE.—The feature of the day's work in the Senate was the adoption of an amendment to the Tax bill abolishing the publication of delinquent tax lists. Afterward the vote was reconsidered, and a long discussion ensued, but no vote was reached before adjournment. Other amendments made to the bill were as follows: That where a tax deed proves to be invalid the holder can recover only lawful charges, with 8 per cent. interest, and requiring the Treasurer to give ten days' notice of sale of personal property for delinquent taxes.

HOUSE.—The Ryan Election bill was passed by a vote of 54 to 34. A new feature is the provision that all ballot-boxes should be uniform, the box being so arranged that it cannot be shifted by the Election Board itself. The ballots are to be preserved a given length of time, and each ballot is to be numbered by the clerk as it is cast. Mr. Gibson's bill concerning the landlords and tenants, giving the former a lien on the crop, was also passed by yeas, 52; nays, none. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the consideration of the bill for a reorganization of the State Prison, which was ordered engrossed for the third reading by yeas, 49; nays, 40.

Senators' Wives.

In Washington there is no more important personage than your Senator. Congressmen are useful, to be sure, when one needs their aid; Cabinet officers are all very well, and no exalted official is to be despised; but the man who outranks them all, whose "influence" is best worth having, whose political and social dignity is the highest, is the Senator. It is a common saying in Washington—where they "know the ropes"—"I would rather be a Senator than President." A President can rarely enjoy more than one term; never, now, more than two, but a Senator who has his State well in hand can return year after year to the upper chamber till the brief term of a President seems to him like an insignificant episode, marking only the alternations of a fickle popular fancy. Socially the Senators' wives take the lead, and we who form the great mass of the people are far from suspecting how much these ladies, even more stately and elegant than their dignified husbands, have to do with the ways and means by which we are governed. One of the greatest powers in our politics for years has been Mrs. Logan, the wife of Senator Logan, of Illinois. Mrs. Logan is an accomplished and fascinating woman of the world, perfectly at home in society and thoroughly *au fait* in all society's laws and usages, written and unwritten. Besides this, she is a woman of very decided ability, shrewd and adroit, and with a really good heart, which makes and keeps for her hosts of friends. It is easily seen how such a woman as Mrs. Logan may be powerful in Washington, where social influences and motives count for so much, and while there is no one who would say that Senator Logan is not a strong man, there are plenty of people who assert positively that a great part of his success in politics is due to the skillful management and strong personal influence of his wife. In short, the summing up of a great deal of wise experience in our great National lobby, called Washington, is contained in the advice: "If you want anything down here you must cultivate the Senator's wives."—*Boston Courier.*

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

[illegible]

NOT A BEVERAGE

[illegible]

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

[illegible]

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO. Lancaster, Pa.

[illegible]

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

PILES [illegible]

A Book for the Million [illegible]

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER [illegible]

FOR ONE DOLLAR

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY [illegible]

Seminal Pastille [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

GREAT COST SALE.

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to make our last payment and final settlement with the estate of Ernest Vordermark, we will, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st, 1881,

begin the sale of the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods owned by E. Vordermark & Sons, at actual cost price.
This will be a rare chance for the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen Co., to secure

GREAT BARGAINS:

in Boots and Shoes. No goods reserved from sale.

Mens' heavy boots,	$1 92, 2 18 to 2 28,	Mens' fine kip boots	$2.18, 2.53, to 2.85
Mens' Calf Boots	90, 1 08 to 1 23	Womens' Heavy Shoes	50, 65, to 92
Child's Heavy Shoes	50 65 to 92	Womens' Fine Shoes	1.08, 1.23 to 1.42
Mens' Rubber Boots	2 60		

Call early and secure some of the big bargains.

SIGN OF BIG RED BOOT!

32 CALHOUN STREET,

E. VORDERMARK & SONS, Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,
NEW PRICES,
NEW PROPRIETOR.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewcere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1,00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of
25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. INDIANA.

Sinecures at Washington.

Before this house (the one occupied by Mr. Seward when he was attacked by Payne), for several years afterward, a sentry paced night and day, even when Mr. Seward had moved away and got out of office. The same building was once used as a club-house, and from it Key had just issued when he was shot by Sickles. This lonely sentry, still at his post long after he had been forgotten at the war department, and allowed to remain, I suppose, because no one thought it was his duty to relieve him, reminds me of several similar incidents that are related in Washington. The great falls of the Potomac are about sixteen miles above Washington, and during the war there was a station for the collection of provisions for the army on the bank of the canal near these grand cataracts. The road between Washington and Grand Falls was several times raided by Confederates, and a block-house was erected by the Federals at a point three or four miles above Georgetown to prevent parties of rebels from passing up and down the road. At the close of the war the defenses about the capital were one after another deserted, but nobody seems to have remembered the corporal's guard stationed out there on the aqueduct road, and they remained on duty for a year or two. After they were relieved the block-house was set on fire by tramps or boys, and only a few blackened posts now mark its site. A still more remarkable case was that discovered by Gen. B. F. Butler about ten years ago. He was nosing around among the appropriations one day, when he discovered an officer in the capital whose duty he did not understand. He was 'watching crypt.' An investigation showed that many years ago it was proposed to deposit the bones of General George Washington beneath the capitol, and a crypt was prepared for that purpose. When it was completed, a public officer was appointed whose duty it was to watch this crypt and prevent its desecration, and there he had been ever since, growing gray in the service, and, while congress had appropriated money to pay his salary year after year, nobody had thought it worth while to inquire how he earned it.—[Washington Cor. Providence Press.

Where did Potatoes Come From?

Nobody knows precisely where the potato came from originally. It has been found, apparently indigenous, in many parts of the world. Mr. Darwin, for instance, found it wild in the Chonos Archipelago. Sir W. H. Hooker says that it is common at Valparaiso, where it grows abundantly in the sandy hills near the sea. In Peru and other parts of South America, it appears to be at home, and it is a noteworthy fact, that Mr. Darwin should have noted it both in the humid forests of the Chonos Archipelago, and among the Central Cailian mountains, where sometimes rain does not fall for six months at a stretch. It was to the colonists, whom Sir Walter Raleigh sent out in Elizabeth's reign, that we are indebted for our potatoes.

Herriot, who went out with those colonists, and who wrote an account of his travels, makes what may, perhaps, be regarded as the earliest mention of this vegetable. Under the head of "roots," he mentions what he calls the "openawk." "These roots," says he, "are round, some large as a walnut, others much larger. They grow on damp soils, many hanging together as if fixed on ropes. They are good food, either boiled or roasted."

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, this root was planted, as a curious exotic, in the garden of the nobility, but it was long ere it came into general use. Many held them to be poisonous, and it would seem not altogether unreasonably so either. The potato is closely related to the deadly-nightshade and the mandrake, and from its stems and leaves may be extracted a very powerful narcotic. In England, prejudice against it was for a long time very strong, especially among the poor.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of th Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH,

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS,

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance for the issuance of bonds of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, State of Indiana, to the amount of six thousand dollars for the purpose of raising the necessary means with which to re-erect and complete the High School Building in said town.

Whereas the Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, have filed with the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town, their statement and report under oath, showing that said Board of School trustees have not the necessary means with which to re-erect and complete the high school building of said town recently destroyed by fire, and also showing that the estimated amount required to re-erect and complete said building (over the amount of means now on hand) will be six thousand dollars ($6,000), therefore,

Section 1. Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that there be issued by said board of trustees bonds of said incorporate town to the amount of $6,000, said bonds to bear interest until paid at the rate of six per centum per annum payable annually after May 1, 1881, at the office of the treasurer of said town and that the denomination and maturity of said bonds shall be as follows:

One bond for $600, maturing May 1, 189[illegible],
One bond for $[illegible], maturing May 1, 18[illegible],
One bond for $[illegible] maturing May 1 18[illegible]
One bond of $[illegible] maturing May 1 189[illegible].
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1 1896.
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1 1897.
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1898.
One bond for $1,000 maturing May 1 1899.

Said bonds to contain a provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of said town and each bond shall have coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest thereon. Said bonds and coupons to be signed by the president of the board and the clerk of said town, and the seal of said town be affixed to said bonds.

Section 2. Said bonds shall be placed in the hands of the treasurer of said town and by him sold from time to time as the money may be required for the payment of the re-erection and completion of said high school building, but such bonds shall not be sold for a less sum than ninety-four cents on the dollar, of said bonds.

Section 3. Whereas, in the opinion of said board of trustees an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

Signed: J. A. Potter, Thomas H. Sprott, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Snyder, T. G. Matheny and E. Ashley, board of trustees of said town.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court in the case of Surface et al vs Snyder et al, I, as commissioner will at the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m. on

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, 1881,

sell at public auction, the following real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, in said DeKalb county, Indiana, upon the following terms: one-third of the purchase price in hand; one-third in one year and the balance in two years from the day of sale, said deferred payments to bear interest. Dated this 4th day of March, 1881. W. H. DILLS, Com.

KIDNEY-WORT

This Great Remedy

in either Liquid or Dry Form acts at the same time on the diseases of the

Liver, Bowels and Kidneys,

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

Use **KIDNEY-WORT** *and rejoice in health.*

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. ESTABLISHED. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

WHELLERY
2071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and evthing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	3:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m.	Local F't	6:58 a. m.
M'l'r'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l'r'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From
TOLEDO OR FT WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From
St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the
Wabash, St Louis and Pacific
Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go **West Southwest, North or Northw'st** Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or
LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

—o—
CHICAGO DIVISION.
—o—
IN EFFECT FROM DEC. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago lv	4 25pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm
Syracuse	*	12 54
Cromwell	*	1 10
Albion	*	1 33
Avilla	9 20	1 58
Garrett	9 30	2 10
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 43
St. Joe	*	3 08
Hicksville	*	3 28
Defiance	11 02	4 21
Deshler	11 55am	5 48
Fostoria	12 50	6 50
Tiffin	1 15	7 34
Chicago Junction ar	2 05	8 35

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex	No. 4 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 [illegible]am	6 [illegible]pm	9 [illegible]am
Tiffin	10 00	7 25pm	10 46
Fostoria	10 24	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 26	9 10	12 30
Defiance	12 40pm	10 32	1 34
Hicksville	1 07	11 10	*
St. Joe	1 24	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 51	3 15
Garrett	1 50	12 05am	3 25
Avilla	2 02	12 20	3 43
Albion	2 41	12 45	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 13
Syracuse	3 22	1 20	4 [illegible]
Milford Junction	3 34	1 42	4 [illegible]
Walkerton Junction	5 06	3 01	6 01
Chicago ar	8 20	6 10	[illegible]

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.
* Trains do not stop.

$100 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purly Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co. "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

$1000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit $1,000 for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the the throat and lungs, except asthma for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to direction. Sample bottles 25 and 50c, large bottles $1. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggist, or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co, sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Mandison St., Chicago, Ills. Sold by F. E. Davenport

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Sperm-atorrohoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address, John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. F. E. Davenport sole agent, Auburn, Ind. 9 1y

Legal Notice.

State of Indiana, Supreme Court.

Isaac N. Cool
Martin L. Duck,
Josiah Houck,
Eugene Cook,
vs.
The Peters Box & Lumber Compa'y
} Appeal from Allen Circuit Court.

WHEREAS, it appears by affidavit duly filed that the above named Josiah Houck is a non-resident of the State of Indiana. Now, therefore, said Josiah Houck is hereby notified that on the 10th day of November 1880, Isaac N. Cool, Martin L. Duck, Josiah Houck and Eugene Cook filed in the Clerk's office, of said county, a transcript of the record in a certain suit appealed from the Allen Circuit Court, wherein the said Peters Box and Lumber Company was plaintiff and Isaac N. Cool, Martin L. Duck, Josiah Houck and Eugene Cook were defendants and said appellant is also notified to appear at the court rooms in Indianapolis, before said supreme court, and prosecute or decline to prosecute said appeal on the 4th Monday in May next, else the same will be proceeded upon in his absence.

And it is further ordered that the Clerk of this court cause this notice to be published in the Auburn Courier, a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published at Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, for three weeks successively.

Witness the Clerk and seal of of said court at Indianapolis this 5th day of January, 1881
DAN'L ROYSE, C. S. C.

Recorder 11

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 31, 1881. Number 13.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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A. S. Leas	Sheriff.
Albert Robbins	Auditor.
L. J. Miller	Treasurer.
Michael Boland	Recorder.
A. P. Foltz	Surveyor.
J. J. Latson	Coroner.
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D. D. Moody	Representative.
Edward Kelham John Shoub Fred. D. Oberlin	Commissioners.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $3,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Wterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AN[illegible] OM ALL trains daily. Good Sam p[illegible] ms. Waterloo, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo, Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81

Willard's Hotel Lottery Postponed

TO APRIL 7. 1881.

For a Full Drawing.

THE drawing will take place at LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	17,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One hundred Cash prizes, each $50	5,000
Five hundred cash prizes, each $20	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One fine Piano	600
One handsome silver Tea-set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $45	450
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Amounting to $369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves $4; Quarters, [illegible]

Remittances may be made by bank check, express, postal money order, or registered letter.

Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOA[illegible],

REAL ESTATE AND

STEAMSHIP ACENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in companies that are

TIME-TRIED & FIRE-TESTED

at lowest current rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the best plans. No POSTMORTEM INSURANCE can be had of us. We will sell you only the best, that which has been tried and found to be just what we say it is.

Single or Round-Trip Tickets

to and from all points in

IRELAND, FRANCE,
HOLLAND, SPAIN,
GERMANY, ENGLAND,

and all parts of the globe that is reached by water.

Three Tons of Dollars.

Philadelphia will soon be well supplied with silver dollars A Washington special, of March 10, to the Commercial, says:

The largest order ever received for standard silver dollars came in to-day from Philadelphia. A single bank in that city, ordered 160,000 of these dollars. They will be shipped by express in hogsheads. The weight is about three tons or 60,000 pounds. Treasury officials are considerably puzzled to know what the bank wants with so much silver, but they imagine that it is to pay out under old leases which have run half a century or more, and which are payable in silver, to avoid the fluctuation of less substantial money. In any event the officials were glad to get the order, as the vaults are crammed with silver, which comes in about three times faster than it is paid out.

"Little Hickory."

None of the outgoing senators, says the Washington Capital, will be more sincerely missed than the small bundle of mortal and intellectual hickory from the wooden nutmeg tree. "I'd like," said some one the other day, "to see the tableau that would be participated in case one of the lobbyists went to Eaton and offered him money for his vote." It would be interesting to the average spectator, for the probabilities are, that the lobbyist's hair and himself would part company without much of an overture. There is nothing invidious in thus singling out Mr Eaton. No doubt there are plenty of men in congress who would proceed to make it warm for any fool who thus approached them, but the little Connecticut senator has an iron nerve stamped in his face that would repel the slightest attack of that description. When he makes up his mind he holds to it. One of the proudest memories he carries with him into private life, is his vote, and the only one in the whole senate on the democratic side against the electoral bill. He has not been in the White House since Hayes entered it. One day the messenger of his room came rushing into foreign relations with the intelligence that "the president was above, and probably he would like to see him." "What," roared Eaton, "is Tilden up stairs?" "No, sir, Mr. Hayes" "Correct, my lad; never make a mistake like that again." The boys say that he was in the chair one day, when the venerable Bassett went through the ceremonies that precede the announcement that a message has been received from the White House. Seeing what was going on, Mr. Eaton called another senator to the chair, and thus escaped a public allusion to Hayes as president of the United States.

Aaron Burr and Mrs. Hamilton.

When on an official visit to the United States in 185[illegible] I spent a day or two at Mr. Stuart Browne's place on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson river, above Hoboken. General Taylor, of Ohio, was another guest, and as the house was at no great distance from the fatal spot where the duel between Burr and Hamilton took place (July 12, 1804,) a conversation arose on the event, and the characteristics, public and private, of the two men. General Taylor told us that when a very young man, studying at West Point, he was one day on board of a river boat, and among the passengers were Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr, who had returned to the states after his enforced absence in Europe, in consequence of his proved treasonable practices. Burr was then an old man, but still retained much of his former confidence and manner, especially with the ladies. To the astonishment of those who knew him, on discovering that Mrs. Hamilton was on the steamboat, he approached her, took off his hat, and bowing, said: "Mrs. Hamilton, I believe? My name is Burr." The effect upon the lady, now well stricken in years, was electric. Rising from her seat, she gathered up her dress, as if to touch Burr would be contamination, drew herself up, and, looking at him from head to foot, swept away with a dignity and grace worthy of her best days, and left him standing abashed, if he were capable of feeling so, before the spectators. Burr replaced his hat upon his head and slowly moved back to the seat he had left purposely to make this experiment upon the feelings of the widow of the man he had slain, for one cannot suppose that he had any intention to apologize or explain, since this was impossible.

* * *

The worst case of favoritism on record, is that of a youth whose mother put a larger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

Mr. Baker and the Panther.

[Palatka Herald.]

At Murphy's Place, near this town, two goats were recently killed by a panther, and a sharp lookout has been kept ever since for the animal by the people up there, until last Sunday night. On the night mentioned, Mr. Baker heard his deer-hounds under full cry in the distance, and after listening for a while attentively, he found that they were running in a circle, as their voices would die away in the darkness and then break out again clear and full as the dogs rounded up, and every time the round was made, the circle narrowed. By this maneuvering on the part of the varmint, Mr. Baker knew it to be a panther. He grasped his gun, and, notwithstanding the darkness and danger, started for the place where the animal had at last come to a stand, and was fighting the dogs. This was an almost interminable jungle of briers, vines and scrub, and it was only by the breaking of undergrowth, the yelping of hounds and the sullen growl of the ferocious beast, that the conflict could be located. Baker dropped on his all-fours, and, crawling cautiously forward, came to where could be seen, dimly outlined against the starlit sky, the immense form of the panther. Owing to the noise of the fight, Baker was enabled to get quite near without attracting notice, and, lying full length on the ground, he threw his gun to his shoulder and fired, just as the panther rose with a mighty spring in the air and shot over him, falling dead on the other side. It was a very daring feat, and a dangerous experiment, and Mr. Baker was fortunate in getting out of that jungle with only a few brier scratches. The panther measured seven and a half feet from tip to tip.

A Tragic Fate.

New York Sun.

Last Saturday's Sun contained an account of the killing, recently, of two black bears by Lottie Morrill, a young huntress eighteen years old. The following account of her death is from the Elmira Gazette:

A fearful tale is told in the Port Jarvis Union of the fate of Lottie Merrill, the young huntress of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. According to this account, she met a most tragic death on the 8th of February, being attacked in her hut by six bears, killed and eaten by them, and her body burned with the carcasses of some of them in her cabin. A party of hunters, it is said, at the close of that day, found her cabin still burning, and the proofs of the horrible death she had died. It appears that she had been hunting that day, and had killed a fine deer, which, after removing its entrils, she dragged home on the snow. Six hungry bears, drawn by the smell of blood, had followed her trail to her hut, and after devouring the carcass of the deer, attacked the huntress, killing her and devouring her body. The girl had evidently made a heroic defense. An examination of the carcasses of the six bears in the cabin showed that she must have killed two of them before being overpowered. The carcass of one bear had fallen against the closed door and imprisoned them all within the cabin, which took fire and burned the others to death. In the cabin was found one of the huntress' heavy boots with the foot still in it, a bent hunting knife near the bones, and the antlers of the deer she had brought home, which, with the carcasses of the bears, furnished a complete key to the mystery. Her funeral took place on Wednesday, the 19th inst. At least 360 people were present at the funeral, and the old preacher, Wm. Budwick, preached the sermon, relating the story of her death, and extolling her bravery and virtue to the skies. The remains were buried near her burned cabin, and over her grave was placed a pair of antlers and a hemlock slab with this little epitaph:

"Lottie Merrill lays hear she didont know wot it wuz to be afeered but she hes hed her last tussel with the bars and theyve scooped her she wuz a good girl and she is now in heaven. It took six big bars to git away with her. She wuz only 18 years old."

* * *

Somebody has said that old things are the best, and with the exception of girls, we don't know but that we are prepared to indorse the statement.—[Milwaukee Sun.

* * *

WILLARD'S HOTEL LOTTERY.

As this scheme is presented in our regular advertising columns, it offers a very tempting array of prizes to be disposed of by lot the 7th of April next. This is authorized by law and is under the management of disinterested commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the state of Kentucky. As the drawing takes place April 7th, parties desiring tickets will have to order at once. 13 2t.

The Giant Cacti of Arizona.

A writer in the Philadelphia Times, describing a trip through Arizona, says: "We soon entered the land of giant cacti. I was never more surprised than at seeing the wonderful development of this plant in this region. I am satisfied that nowhere in the world such size is attained. The species called Swatara grows to the enormous height of sixty feet, and measures six feet in diameter. There are tens of thousands of this species. Most of them will measure from eight inches to two feet in diameter and reach a height of twenty to thirty feet. Some have no limbs, and resemble a high post; others have from one to three arms. They seem to stand on the top of the sand, with scarcely any root, and must receive their nutrition largely from the atmosphere. They are capped with a beautiful flower, and later with fruit. The Indians remove the fruit with a long spiked pole, and use it in large quantities. The center of this cactus is pierced with a hard, tough rod, which supports it in time of storm. So firm is this support that one is seldom found broken or blown to the earth. When in a state of decay you can extract the center, which resembles more than anything else a fishing-rod.

"There are fifteen or twenty species of cacti growing in this region. The pole cactus grows much like a large corn-stalk. Each year's growth is indicated by a joint, and a rich, tenacious gum exudes from the surface, causing it to burn like pine when it is entirely green. There are two varieties of what is called the bulb. These grow in the form of a ball and nearly the size of a pint cup. One variety is armed with thorns half an inch in length, the other with a different kind of thorn, much resembling a porcupine's quill. These thorns are as sharp as needles, and require but little pressure to penetrate their entire length into the foot of a man or the hoof of a horse. The variety having the short thorns bear a red-colored fruit, about the size of a small peach; it is very sweet, and the juice flows from a gold pen as beautiful red ink. There is another species which bears a different kind of fruit resembling a cucumber about two-thirds matured. The pulp is of the consistency of the banana, but much sweeter and very full of black, flat seeds, the size of a dime. As far as I have been able to ascertain there are three kinds of fruit growing on as many different species of cacti in this desert land Another kind, prized more than all the rest by the Indians, very much resembles our century plant. The wild Apaches have for ages depended largely on this for sustenance. They boil the root, make it into mush and thus eat it, and from the rest of the plant make a sour drink, which they greatly enjoy."

How He Was Laid.

It was in a smoking-car on the Hudson River road. A New Yorker was exhibiting an invention to several gentlemen, when an old farmer, with a settled look of sadness on his face, heaved a sigh, and said:

"I never see such a thing without wanting to weep."

"Nothing about this invention to weep over, that I can see," replied the inventor.

"Wall, it sort o' calls up old recollections. Twenty years ago this fall, I thought I had a fortune in my grasp. Yes sir, I believed I had struck the biggest thing since steam was brought into use."

"What was it?"

"One day when the old woman was flat down with her lame leg, I had to cook my own dinner. After I'd got the pan-cake batter all fixed up, I couldn't find the greased rag the old woman used to rub over the spider. Sort o' absent minded like, I picked up a piece of raw turnip from the table, and used it instead. It worked to a charm. No smell, no smoke, no stick."

He paused here to wipe away a tear, and then continued:

"There was the fortune. I figured, that 9,000,000 greased rags were used in this country five months in the year. Fifty thousands barrels of grease were used up, greasing spiders. Over $100,000 wasted and gone. One turnip would make six greasers; 1,000 bushels would make enough to supply the country. All that was needed was to cut them up into fancy style, affix a handle, and go to supply the demand at 10 cents each."

"There was money in it?"

"No, there wasn't. I bought 100 bushels of turnips, $50 worth of wire and hired two men to go to work, and then I took a greaser and went over into Vermont to see how it would take; they wouldn't have it. They had something more simple and much cheaper."

"What could it have been?"

"They spit on the spider," replied the old man, as a tear made a break down his nose and was swallowed up in the dust on the floor.—[Wall Street News.

Numismatic.

The silver dollars came into circulation in 1794. None were coined from 1804 to 1836. The 1804 dollars are the rarest. All the dollars issued between 1850 and 1860 are considered very valuable, and those of 1851 and 1852 are worth $50 apiece. Only six of 1804 were struck off. Mr. Adams paid $500 for the one in his possession. The 1836 dollar differs from those of other years, being stamped with large eagles surrounded by stars. There is no silver half-dollar of the year 1804 in circulation which does not bear a figure 5 stamped over the 4. There were three sets of what was known as the "Barber dollar," coined in 1871, and of these three Mr. Adams has one, for which he paid $100. This style of dollar differs considerably from the other dollar issued that year, the goddess on it being raised and facing the left, instead of the right, as she does on the other, and the emblem on the reverse side is quite unlike anything on the dollars now in circulation. This is one of the rarest of American coins, and is highly prized by its owner.

Bits of Information.

The payment of postage originated in France in 1653.

The Pacific ocean was discovered by Balboa, September 5, 1513.

The British museum was first opened January 15, 1759.

Gas lights were first used in New York city in 1823.

Christianity was adopted as the religion of Rome 311 A. D.

From December, 1788, until March, 1789, the Deleware and Ohio rivers were both frozen and navigation suspended. In 1790 snow fell two feet deep in Ohio, and the river was so firmly frozen that mounted troops and artillery wagons rode across by the hundred.

Cats are called "pussy" by some people, but why they call them "pussy" instead of their particular name is intimately and closely connected with the question why red apples grow on green-leaf trees. The word "pussy" is the Tamil word for cat, and has been introduced into the language through folk lore. Nearly all fairy stories about cats come to us through the Persian, which preserves the Tamil word.

The first mayor of New York was Thomas Willet, who was born in England in 1611. He came to Massachusetts when 18 years old, and in 1647 succeeded Miles Standish in the military command of the Plymouth colony. When the English took New York from the Hollanders, in 1664, Capt. Willet was chosen mayor of the city and administered the government for two years, at the expiration of which he returned to New England, where he died.

Pius IX was the 263d pope. Of the whole number fifteen were French, thirteen Greeks, eight Syrians, six Germans, five Spaniards, two from Africa, two from Savoy, and two from Dalmatia. England, Portugal, Holland, Sweden and Crete gave one pope each; Italy 194. All popes since 1523 have been elected from the Italian Cardinals. Of the 263 popes eight died within a month after their accession to the pontifical throne, forty have lived only one year on the throne, twenty-two between one and two years, fifty-four between two and five years, fifty-seven from five to ten years, fifty-one from ten to fifteen years, eighteen from fifteen to twenty years, and nine have lived more than twenty years.

The famous hanging gardens were built by Nebuchadnezzar to gratify his wife Amyitis, a native of Media, who longed for something in that country to remind her of her mountain home. These gardens consisted of an artificial hill 400 feet on each side, rising by successive terraces to a height which over-topped the walls of the city. The terraces themselves were formed of a succession of piers, the tops of which were covered by flat stones sixteen feet long and four feet wide. Upon these were spread beds of matting, then a thick layer of bitumen, covered with sheets of lead. Upon this solid pavement earth was heaped, some of the piles being hollow, so as to afford depth for the roots of the largest trees. Water was drawn from the river to irrigate these gardens, which thus appeared like a hill covered with verdure.

* * *

THE United States senate now has thirty-seven democratic and thirty-seven republican members. David Davis votes with the democrats, and Mahone with the republicans, making thirty-eight on each side. Vice-president Arthur gives the casting vote, so that he and Mahone run this branch of the government pretty much as they choose.

Eminent Physicians.

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Inequalities of the Sea Bottom.

The operations of the cable companies and the observations taken during the Challenger Expedition have shown that the bed of the sea is quite as uneven as the surface of the land. "While repairing, in 1878, the Anglo-American cable," says Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, in Nature, "a tract of rocky ground was discovered about 100 miles in length, in the middle of the North Atlantic, between 38 degrees 50 minutes and 36 degrees 30 minutes west longitude, and 51 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. Within a distance of eight miles the shallowest sounding was 1,370, and the deepest 2,230 fathoms, a difference of 860 fathoms, or 5,160 feet; within four miles the difference was 8,160 feet, and within half a mile, 1,380 feet. There are also the Laura Ethel Bank, with a depth of only thirty-six fathoms and the Milne Bank eighty-one fathoms both about 550 miles from Newfoundland, which is the nearest continental land. Other instances are the Josephine Bank with eighty-two fathoms, the Gettysburg Bank with thirty fathoms, the distance of the former from Cape St. Vincent being 250, and from the latter 130 miles, with intermediate depths of from 1,700 to 2,500 fathoms.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of Joseph Boyer deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

John Leas,
Jay Boyer,
Executors.

March 18, 1881. 12 3t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Silas Noel deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Perry Noel, Administrator.

March 17, 1881. 12 3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term 1881.

Omney Peterson is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court for divorce by Peter Peterson, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court this 23d day of March 1881.

12 3t John W. Baxter, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that James E. Rose, administrator of the estate of Christian Buss deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: John W. [illegible], Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that John Barrett administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hertle deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

March 21, 1881. John W. Baxter, Clerk. 14 3t

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executors of the will of Joseph Boyer deceased of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale on the farm of the decedent

April 15, 1881,

the following property consisting of Two Horses, Two Cows, calves, 280 sheep, Farming Implements One Wagon and Carriage, Household Furniture and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 9 a. m.

John Leas,
Jay Boyer,
Executors.

Jerry Plum, Auctioneer. 12 3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term 1881.

Sarah J. Sutliff and Martha J. Sutliff are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court to quiet title to real estate by James W. Platts, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 16 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court this 23d day of March, 1881.

12 3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term 1881.

John W. Shaw is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court for divorce by Emma A. Shaw and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court this 23d day of March 1881.

12 3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Executor's Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at the residence of the late Lewis Cole, 1-2 mile [illegible] east of Newville, DeKalb county Indiana, on

Thursday, March 31, '81

Four new Buggies, Bob Sleds, Harness, [illegible] utensils two Buggies, 1 two-horse Wagon, [illegible] Corn Hay and other articles not taken by the widow.

TERMS: All sums under $5 cash, and all sums over $5 a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at 8 per cent from date and attorneys fees. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

CLARISSA COLE,
WM. C. [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Dr. Charles Osgood, of Norwich, Ct., President of the New London Northern Railroad Company, is dead, leaving $1,000,000 to his heirs....Bartlett's mills, in Newburyport, Mass., were destroyed by fire. It was the largest conflagration seen there in seventy years.

Gen. Grant has tendered his resignation as President of the World's Fair Commission. He gives as his reasons for his action the lack of interest displayed in the fair by the residents of New York, and the demands of private interests, which require all his time.

The Pennsylvania House defeated, by 132 to 48, the bill to remove the State capital to Philadelphia....It is quite well settled that the Northampton (Mass.) Bank has recovered the securities stolen by burglars five years ago, with the exception of $35,000 in coupon governments and $120,000 in bank bills.

Dr. John Buchanan, of Philadelphia, has made a full confession of his operations in the bogus medical diploma line. He states that over 20,000 bogus diplomas are in use in this country, and over 40,000 in Europe. About 10,000 names are tangled up in his disclosure. ....Seven masked men entered the house of an aged couple in Catfish, Pa., bound and gagged them, and stole $5,000 coupon bonds, and between $5,000 and $10,000 cash.

THE WEST.

There were slaughtered in Chicago, during the season just closed, the enormous number of 5,752,191 hogs....The White River Utes are securing all the guns and ammunition possible, and there are grave fears of an early outbreak. The troops have completed a substantial block-house near the agency....An estimable lady of Terre Haute, Ind., Mrs. Mary Rogers, while delirious from an attack of the measles, sprung into a well and was drowned.

Amasa Stone, the money prince of Cleveland, has made the magnificent donation of $500,000 to the Western Reserve College, on condition that the institution be removed to Cleveland, its name changed to Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, and that the Board of Trustees be increased to twenty-three, eleven of whom shall be selected by the donor. The conditions have been accepted by the college Trustees....Hohn, Knight & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps, have made an assignment to Fred W. Lyman. Their liabilities are about $50,000....Charles L. Ibach, of Indianapolis, expired after suffering torture from trichiniasis for eleven weeks.

Willie Seymour, a lad of 18 years, went to the residence of Charles H. Cram, a well-known Chicago merchant, called him to the door and killed him with a revolver, and then instantly blew out his own brains. A refusal by Mr. Cram to permit the boy to pay attentions to his daughter is believed to have been the cause of the double tragedy....The Hon. John U. Pettit died at his home in Wabash, Ind., a few days ago. Mr. Pettit was a member of Congress from 1854 to 1858, and afterward Minister to Brazil, and served a short time in the United States Senate. For the past eight years he has held the office of Judge of the Twenty-seventh judicial circuit of Indiana.....Three men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in White & Russell's mill, at Middlefield, Ohio....While a huge snow-plow, weighted with twenty tons of pig-iron, was at work at Janesville, Wis., driven by three engines, a rail turned and threw the two leaders off the track. The third locomotive speedily demolished all before it. Two engineers were seriously injured.

John Lewis, a noted dwarf, residing near Watertown, Wis., died of congestion of the stomach. He was 24 years of age, and weighed eighteen pounds....The Lake Shore express train ran off the track at Nottingham, eight miles east of Cleveland, and the engineer, John Lace, and fireman, Henderson, were killed. The express messenger, August Schneider, was severely but not fatally injured. The passengers escaped unhurt.

George Parrott, better known as "Big-nosed George," one of the Elk mountain murderers, was taken from jail at Rawlins, Wyo., by masked men and hanged to a telegraph pole....The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, operating 2,771 miles of track, shows gross earnings of $20,492,046.59. The amount expended for construction and equipment during the year was $8,207,899.71. After the payment of dividends and all expenses there remained a surplus of $1,022,380.17.

Judge W. H. Birdsell, who resides at New Madison, Dakota, has spent the weary days since the middle of January at La Crosse, Wis., in vain endeavors to reach his home. He predicts that there will come startling stories of suffering when the railroads are opened....The jury in the case of young Kalloch, charged with the murder of De Young, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, after being out twenty-four hours brought in a verdict of not guilty....The furniture factory of S. Bishop & Co., at Cincinnati, was fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed.

THE SOUTH.

There was a bungling execution at Marion, S. C., the victim being a negro murderer named James Black. As the trap fell the rope broke, and the unfortunate man fell to the ground, bleeding at the mouth and begging for water. Eighteen minutes later he was hanged....The tow-boat John Means exploded her boilers near Osceola, Ark., and immediately sunk. Four of her crew were drowned and four injured. Her tow of five barges floated on for fifty miles....The Savannah river rose twenty-four feet in twelve hours, flooding a portion of the city of Augusta, Ga.

A portable boiler in Taylor & Harrod's saw-mill, near Frankport, Ky., exploded, killing and wounding all of the men in the mill except one. John Harrod was blown forty feet, and instantly killed. His brother, Lawrence Harrod, died in an hour, and Frank Graham died in three hours....William Foley, a section foreman on the Iron Mountain road, was shot and killed in a fight with the City Marshal at Corning, Ark....A. Keene Richards, the well-known turfman of Louisville, Ky., is dead.

A 10-year-old son of John Schroder, of Louisville, Ky., accidentally swallowed a silver quarter. He was stricken with paralysis an hour later, and died the following morning....Four young men stopped the Corpus Christi stage, about seventy miles south of San Antonio, Texas, robbed the mail pouch, and got $400 and three watches from passengers.

A convention was held at Lexington, Ky., to protest against exorbitant railroad rates. Speeches were made by Rev. Green Clay Smith and Hon. James Blackburn. The resolutions adopted suggest that the question of freight discriminations be made an issue in the coming campaign.

Major Kirby, of the internal-revenue service, has had a bloody battle with the four Middleton brothers, whose illicit still is on the border of Virginia and Kentucky. Kirby had a posse of twenty citizens. Joe, Bill and Tom Middleton were killed, and five of their men fatally injured. The revenue officer will renew the fight when sufficiently reinforced....The bill to submit to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic drinks was defeated in the Texas House of Representatives by a vote of 54 yeas to 31 nays, not the requisite two-thirds....Leonard and Doyle, two stock men of Jack county, Texas, had a dispute. They met in a secluded place to settle. There was one witness. Leonard killed Doyle and mortally wounded the witness.

POLITICAL.

The new Secretary of War has taken a decisive step in dealing with the office-seekers. He publishes a declaration that he has no time to listen to applications for clerkships, and he will not receive the applicants. ....Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, will not order an election to fill Mr. Frye's seat in the House until Gov. Cornell, of New York, takes measures to fill that of Fernando Wood.

A Washington telegram of the 23d says: "The Cabinet was in session two hours and a half yesterday, and the subject of calling an extra session of Congress was thoroughly canvassed. Protests from several commercial cities have been sent to the President urging the abandonment of an extra session, the idea being maintained that a special session would paralyze business, unsettle values, and be disastrous to the welfare of the country."

On the ground that his laurels are yet unearned, Postmaster General James has declined an invitation to dine with the merchants of New York....The Rhode Island Democrats have nominated Mr. Horace M. Kimball for Governor, John G. Perry for Secretary of State, Francis L. O'Reilly for Attorney General, and Arnold L. Burdick for State Treasurer. Resolutions indorsing Ben Hill and denouncing Mahone were adopted.

A State convention of colored voters, held in Baltimore, adopted resolutions declaring that the Federal patronage is not distributed in accordance with Republican principles, and that the colored voters are entitled to a fair division. A committee was appointed to confer with the President on the subject.... The Governor of California has called a special session of the Legislature, limiting it to twenty days, to enact a general Appropriation bill, pass the Deficiency and Apportionment bills, and levy taxes.

A Washington dispatch says: "Mr. Conkling's friends say that he does not apprehend any difficulty in securing the rejection of Judge Robertson as Collector of New York. The nomination is in Mr. Conkling's hands, as Chairman of the committee, and he will not delay action upon it. He believes that the Senate will not, against the wishes of both of the Senators from New York, confirm the nomination, and, therefore, he says he is not disturbed over it. The politicians to-day credit Mr. Blaine with having brought about the nomination, as a reward to Robertson for having divided the New York delegation at Chicago, and favored Blaine's nomination. Mr. Conkling is very indignant. He says the President has seen fit to recognize an element that does not number over 26,000 in the State, and to reward bolting with one of the best positions in the gift of the Executive."

WASHINGTON.

Gen. John W. Foster, of Indiana, formerly our Minister to Mexico, and now Minister at St. Petersburg, has been cabled by Secretary Blaine that the President desires him to remain.

A Washington dispatch states that the investigation which led to the exposure of the alleged land swindle in Missouri and the arrest of Robert L. Lindsay at St. Louis, and of other alleged land swindlers in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, was instigated by a letter received by Secretary Schurz more than a year ago. This letter stated that Lindsay, whose father had once been in charge of the land office at Ironton, Mo., had in his possession one or two boxes filled with United States land patents, which were certainly genuine, although Lindsay might have obtained them by questionable means. The writer of the letter alleged that Lindsay kept these boxes concealed, and had queer dealings with queer people. The writer, who professed to be a friend of Secretary Schurz, suggested, in conclusion, it might be well to look into the matter. The Secretary secured Special Agent D. P. Terrell, of the Treasury Department, to investigate the matter. The result was the arrest of Lindsay and several other persons. It is believed at the Land Office the ring have obtained fraudulent land titles to more than 1,000,000 acres of the public lands, most of which they have sold to innocent settlers, who therefore have no valid title to the land they occupy.

The omission of the word "an" in the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill has defeated an appropriation of $250,000 for the erection of a Pension Bureau building in Washington.... President Garfield has expressed himself on the Mormon question. He says that polygamy must and shall be stamped out, and he has asked at least one prominent Republican Senator to take his stand upon that platform and fight the evil to the death. He wishes, however, to save from illegitimacy the children born of polygamous marriage. This much he feels bound to do, because two of his predecessors, Fillmore and Buchanan, had recognized the institution by appointing Brigham Young Governor of Utah Territory.

As a preliminary step in the war against polygamy, a bill will be introduced in the next Congress to change the form of government in Utah. It is proposed to place the administration of affairs in the hands of seven Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, and continue in office during his pleasure. It is thought the evil can be reached in this way more readily than under the existing form. The law disfranchising polygamists, male and female, will also be passed.

R. D. Trowbridge, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has tendered his resignation, and asks that it be speedily accepted.

Judge William H. Robertson, who led the independent bolt in New York prior to the Chicago Convention, who has long been the personal and political opponent of Senator Conkling, and who is a near friend of Reuben E. Fenton, who, at the Chicago Convention, headed the seventeen New York delegates who voted for Garfield, has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of New York. Mr. Fenton's other friend, Gen. Merritt, was transferred to London as Consul General. The appointment of Robertson is said to be a severe disappointment to Mr. Conkling.....William Walter Phelps, nominated to be Minister to Austria, is a wealthy young New Jersey ex-Congressman, now traveling in Europe for his health. He is an intimate personal friend and supporter of Mr. Blaine and a friend of Whitelaw Reid. It was Mr. Phelps who was reported to have furnished the loan which first enabled Mr. Reid to secure control of the New York *Tribune*..... Gen. Badeau, Gen. Grant's biographer, receives a diplomatic promotion, being transferred from the London Consul Generalship to the higher grade of Charge d'Affaires to Denmark. The present Minister to Denmark, Mr. Cramer, the brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, also receives promotion, being transferred from Charge d'Affaires at Denmark to Minister to Switzerland, a somewhat higher rank..... Thomas M. Nichol, of Wisconsin, who has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is well known in the West and throughout the country as Secretary of the Honest-Money League. He is a personal friend of Gen. Garfield. He has for some weeks been in charge of the Indian Office....Gen. Lionel A. Sheldon, who is named as Governor of New Mexico, was an officer in the Union army, and at the close of the war he settled in New Orleans. He was elected to Congress three times successively from one of the districts of that city. He is a personal friend of the President....Gen. Lew Wallace, now Governor of New Mexico, goes to Paraguay and Uruguay as Minister....Judge Phillips, of North Carolina, has been nominated for Judge of the Court of Claims to succeed Secretary Hunt....William E. Chandler has been appointed Solicitor General of the Treasury.

A Washington telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* says "there has been a great deal of speculation as to what course the Secretary of the Treasury will take to provide for the payment of the bonds which become redeemable in May and July, in case an extra session of Congress is not called for the purpose of passing a funding bill. It is announced that Secretary Windom has, among other projects, considered that of using money in the treasury to buy, before the 1st of next December, $150,000,000 of 6-per-cent. bonds. It has also been asserted that this plan embraces the idea that it will be practicable to avoid the necessity of issuing the $104,000,000 of 5-per-cent. bonds. There is some reason to believe that a project like that above outlined has been taken into consideration, but nothing is known regarding the probability that it will be adopted.

Solicitor General Phillips refuses to accept the Judgeship of the Court of Claims, to which he was nominated by the President.

GENERAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints a letter from Gaboon, west coast of Africa, giving news about Stanley, the explorer. Stanley's party, when last seen in November last, were on the Ogowe river, far in the interior of Africa. They were in a mountainous country, and obliged to travel overland, for the river was full of rapids. Their progress was slow. There were no provisions to be had where they were. The men were eating rice and the donkeys corn and hay, all brought from Europe.

The names of three of the gentlemen who made up the Grant fund are Jay Gould, William H. Vanderbilt, and J. W. Mackay. They are down for $25,000 each.

The establishment of a new line of steamers between England and America will shortly be announced. Milford Haven will be the English port, saving a day in the length of the sea voyage. The steamers will be steel built, with engines of great power and all the latest appliances in steam navigation, and will run twenty knots an hour....Sitting Bull is still at Woody mountain, where he intends to go to farming.

The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at a recent meeting, decided to distribute the residue of the common stock, amounting to nearly 180,000 shares, which has been held in the company's treasury since the reorganization in 1875. This issue completes the total amount of common stock authorized by the plan of reorganization and by the act of incorporation, $49,000,000. The reason for the distribution of the stock is said by the officers of the company to be the anxiety of the persons entitled to receive it to realize their profits at the present market value of the stock. The chief opponent of the issue has been the President of the company, Frederick Billings, who was unwilling that the stock should be issued any faster than the road was completed and accepted by the Government.

Chief Special Treasury Agent Adams, at New York, says the quantity of goods smuggled into this country by persons claiming to be respectable is enormous.

The Mexican Southern Railroad Company has been organized in New York. U. S. Grant was chosen President; G. M. Dodge, Vice President; and Russell Sage, Treasurer. A resolution was adopted requesting Gen. Grant to proceed to Mexico to represent the interests of the company. Ex-President Diaz, Gen. Mejia and ex-Minister Romero are interested in the project....The Chief Engineer of the Mexican Government, having surveyed the Tehuantepec route, reports Capt. Eads' project entirely practicable.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Foreign Minister has addressed a circular to the Russian representatives abroad relative to the policy of the new Emperor. It sets forth that he will first give his attention to the internal development of the state, and that only the duty of protecting her honor or security will divert him from this work. His foreign policy will be pacific, and he will act in common with all other governments in maintaining a general peace.... France yields to the request of the United States that pork shipped before the passage of the decree shall be subject only to inspection. ....In consequence of the refusal of the Austrian and Hungarian Diets to pass resolutions of condolence on the occasion of the Czar's murder, Baron von Haymerle has resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The persons to be tried for the murder of the Czar are Roussakoff, who confesses that he threw one of the bombs; Andrei Telejkoff, who admits participating in the preparations for the crime; Timofei Michaeloff, who shot a policeman in resisting arrest at the Ritzkoff's domicile; and a woman named Hessie Helfmann, supposed to have been an accomplice of Navrotski, who committed suicide when the police entered his house...... A special cable dispatch from London, speaking of the new Czar's policy, says he is bent upon establishing institutions which shall secure a large measure of self-government, and shall at the same time be adapted to the character and habits of the Russians.... It has been noticed as a strange coincidence that the day of the Czar's death was the anniversary of Orsini's execution, and that the spot on which the Emperor was murdered was that on which Gen. Mezentzoff, Chief of the Third Section, was stabbed by his assassin. It is now inclosed and covered with turf. A memorial church will be erected upon the spot.

The funeral of the Czar is described by the correspondents as a most magnificent pageant. Three cannon shots were the signal for the mourners to fall into line, and three others were the signal for the procession to move. The funeral-car was a bier of ebony and silver, on wheels, with heavily-carved silver spokes and a superstructure of black and silver. The whole was canopied by superb material encircling the columns of the bier. The coffin of the illustrious dead was almost hidden by a golden pall, lined with white satin, and the vast car itself was drawn by eight black horses, completely shrouded in sable draperies. Four General aides-de-camp stood one at each corner of the catafalque, the polished metal wheels of which glistened in the sunlight. Sixteen General officers held the silken cords of the canopy. Behind the bier of his murdered sire walked Alexander III. in his imperial solitude, bearing alone his filial sorrow and his state care and symbolizing in this last respect his unique position..... Many arrests have been made in St. Petersburg. At the house of one of the persons captured the police found 700,000 roubles. Another prisoner was well armed, and had some poison and 20,000 roubles in his pockets. Two dynamite stores have been discovered....The total cost of the Afghan war to the British has been, so far, $97,500,000.... Turkey has agreed to make additional concessions to Greece in Thessaly, and to cede Crete instead of Epirus. The Greek Premier says that, whatever may be the state of preparation, Greece will move promptly if the proposition of Turkey be insufficient....Cypress trees have been planted around the spot where the Czar fell, and sacred pictures, with lamps burning before them, have been placed there.... The press of Russia invokes the aid of the European powers to eradicate Nihilism, the headquarters of which are located at Geneva, Switzerland....It is reported from London that the Boers have accepted all the British conditions except that requiring them to disarm....President Grevy has accepted an invitation to send representatives to the Yorktown centenary celebration.

The Boers have accepted the British terms, and the war is at an end. All arms, munitions and other property captured by either side during hostilities to be restored, and Transvaal to be granted independence, subject to conditions to be decided by a royal commission.... Indictments have been found against Nicolai Roussakoff, Andrei Telejkoff, Timofei Michaeloff, and a woman named Hesse Hoffman for complicity in the assassination of the Czar. They will be allowed seven days for the preparation of their defense. The *Agence Russe* says that the Government has evidence that the assassination was planned in Paris and Switzerland..... A Land-League meeting was held in Dublin, and every speaker apologized for Dillon's speech in which he warned Judge Fitzgerald to take care that the League did not do away with him....Over 1,000 persons left Berlin to embark for the United States.

A pension of 6,000 roubles has been granted to Col. Durjiky, who was wounded at the time the Czar was assassinated....Advices from Berlin state that the emigration to America is so large that the steamship companies have been forced to charter extra steamers. ....Sir William Harcourt, of the Gladstone Cabinet, received from Manchester a parcel, which he requested the police to open. It was found to contain a loaded pistol.... A council of regency, of which the Empress of Russia and the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Nicholas are members, has been appointed to act in case of the assassination of Alexander III....A French force of 150, detailed to establish a telegraph line through a portion of Senegambia, in Africa, routed 1,500 hostile natives who attacked them, killing 200 of the dusky warriors....The police of Madrid discovered a secret store of 1,600 rifles outside the barriers of the city.... A bomb with a lighted fuse attached was placed outside the Royal Theater at Madrid, but was seen in time by the police.....Two Frenchmen have been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment each for posting congratulatory placards on the death of the Czar on the dead-walls of Paris, and another Paris editor has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs for publishing an article applauding the assassination....

The city of Nice, in the South of France, has been the scene of a soul-sickening horror. The opera-house, during a performance, and while a large number of people were occupying the seats and stalls, took fire and was consumed in an incredibly-short space of time. It is believed that not less than 200 people were roasted alive. A cable dispatch gives the following particulars of the holocaust: The fire commenced soon after the curtain had risen for the performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." A majority of the victims belong to the working class. Shortly after the fire began the gas exploded, and the house was plunged into complete darkness. A scene of terror and dismay ensued which beggars description. A detachment of sailors from the squadron in the harbor arrived on the scene, and displayed great gallantry in rescuing the people and combating the fire, which was subdued toward 10 o'clock. Strakosch, the impresario, was slightly hurt. One whole family of five persons and another of three persons are known to have perished. Relief subscriptions for the sufferers have been opened throughout Nice. Most of the artists were in the dressing-rooms and were aware of their danger, but it was too late to escape. The choristers rushed along the narrow passage in the darkness, presumably unable in the crush to escape. The bass, tenor, and baritone must have been suffocated. Some of the bodies found are so horribly charred that recognition is impossible. The body of one of the singers has been recognized. The cause of the fire was a leak in the gas-pipes behind the scenes. The leak was caused suddenly, in some way unknown, and allowed great volumes of gas to escape. This ignited before the leak was discovered from the rear stage lights, and the explosion which followed at once set all the scenery and inflammable material on the stage on fire, and before the audience recovered from their first horror the entire building was in flames. To add to the calamity, some one turned the gas off in the efforts to stop the fire, and then a terrible panic ensued. The audience became frantic, and in their endeavors to escape all sought personal safety, and the weaker and the women were remorselessly knocked aside and trampled upon. Many of the actors and chorus were burned to death.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The Senate was organized by the Republicans, on Friday, the 18th inst., Mahone voting with them, and David Davis with the Democrats. The vote stood 37 to 37, Edmunds and Vance being paired, and Vice President Arthur gave his casting vote in favor of the Republicans. The committees, as arranged by the Republican caucus, were then appointed. As soon as Senator Frye was sworn in, Mr. Anthony, Chairman of the Republican caucus, offered the list of committees prepared in the caucus as an amendment to the resolution offered a number of days ago by Mr. Pendleton. The vote stood 37 to 37, and the Vice President said that, the vote being a tie, he would vote in the affirmative, and declared the resolution adopted. The President nominated Philip Doppler to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth district of Tennessee; George H. Starbuck, of New York, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second district, and the following Postmasters: James C. Sherman, Menominee, Mich.; Joseph E. Wilkinson, Sidney, Ohio; John G. Magaw, Coshocton, Ohio; James A. Wildman, Indianapolis, Ind., and William L. Harvey, Minneapolis, Kan.

The following are the Senate Committees as elected, the first named on each committee being the Chairman:

Privileges and Elections—Hoar, Cameron (Wis.), Teller, Sherman, Frye, Saulsbury, Hill (Ga.), Vance, Pugh.

Foreign Relations—Burnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Miller, Ferry, Johnston, Morgan, Hill (Ga.), Pendleton.

Finance—Morrill, Sherman, Ferry, Jones (Nev.), Allison, Platt (N. Y.), Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris.

Appropriations—Allison, Logan, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Davis (W. Va.), Beck, Ransom, Cockrell.

Commerce—Conkling, McMillan, Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, Conger, Ransom, Coke, Farley, Vest.

Manufactures—Conger, Hale, Jewell, McPherson, Williams.

Agriculture—Mahone, Blair, Plumb, VanWyck, Davis (W. Va.), Slater, George.

Military Affairs—Logan, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Harrison, Sewell, Cockrell, Maxey, Grover, Hampton.

Naval Affairs—Cameron (Pa.), Anthony, Rollins, Miller, Mahone, McPherson, Jones (Fla.), Vance, Farley.

Judiciary—Edmunds, Conkling, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Garland, Davis (Ill.), Bayard, Lamar.

Postoffices and Post-Roads—Ferry, Hill (Col.), Platt (N. Y.), Sawyer, Mahone, Maxey, Saulsbury, Farley, Groome.

Public Lands—Plumb, Hill (Col.), Blair, Van Wyck, McDill, Jones (Fla.), Grover, Walker, Morgan.

Private Land Claims—Bayard, Jones, Call, Edmunds, Allison.

Indian Affairs—Dawes, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan, Cameron (Wis.), Coke, Pendleton, Walker, Slater.

Pensions—Teller, Platt (Ct.), Blair, Mitchell, Edgerton, Groome, Slater, Jackson, Camden.

Revolutionary Claims—Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Hill (Ga.), Anthony, Dawes.

Claims—Cameron (Wis.), Frye, Teller, Hoar, Conger, Pugh, Jackson, George, Fair.

District of Columbia—Ingalls, Rollins, McMillan, Hawley, McDill, Harris, Butler, Vance, Gorman.

Patents—Platt (Ct.), Hoar, Mitchell, Edgerton, Coke, Call, Williams.

Territories—Saunders, Kellogg, McDill, Sawyer, Butler, Garland, Vest.

Railroads—Kellogg, Saunders, Teller, Hawley, Sawyer, Sewell, Lamar, Grover, Williams, Jones, Brown.

Mines and Mining—Hill (Col.), Jones (Nev.), Van Wyck, Miller, Hampton, Fair, Camden.

Revision of Laws—McMillan, Platt (Ct.), Hale, Davis (Ill.), Pendleton.

Education and Labor—Blair, Morrill, Burnside, Edgerton, Mahone, Maxey, Brown, George, Fair.

Civil Service—Hawley, Rollins, Jones (Nev.), Hill (Col.), Butler, Walker, Williams.

Contingent Expenses—Jones (Nev.), Platt (Ct.), Vance.

Engrossed Bills—Saulsbury, Call, Conkling.

Rules—Frye, Hoar, Sherman, Call, Gorman.

Improvement of the Mississippi River—Mitchell, Kellogg, Van Wyck, Frye, Jones, Cockrell, Jackson.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Harrison, Cameron (Pa.), Blair, Platt (N. Y.), Beck, Voorhees, Camden.

Joint Committee on Public Printing—Anthony, Hawley, Gorman.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Platt (N. Y.), Rollins, Pugh.

Joint Committee on Library—Sherman, Hoar, Voorhees.

Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Rollins Morrill, Cameron (Wis.), Jones (Fla.), Vest.

Civil Service—Sawyer, Rollins, Dawes, Hampton, Groome.

Census—Hale, Morrill, Cameron (Wis.), McDill, Pendleton, Morgan, Harris.

Epidemic Diseases—Harris, Lamar, Garland, Jonas, Teller, Miller, Sewell.

Nicaragua Claims—Davis (W. Va.), Groome, Johnston, Hawley, Mitchell.

On Erection of New Library Building—Voorhees Butler, Morrill.

On the morning of Monday, March 21, the Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Wisconsin transmitting a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State relative to the death of M. H. Carpenter. The Chinese treaties were reported favorably from the Foreign Relations Committee. The President nominated Thomas Wilson, of the District of Columbia, United States Consul to Ghent; Thomas E. Douglas, Postmaster at Mansfield, Ohio; Charles Esslinger, Postmaster at Manitowoc, Wis.; Donello W. Barry, Collector of Internal Revenue, Idaho.

In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution, on Tuesday, March 22, setting forth that the hostile attitude assumed by the national banks toward refunding the national debt at low rates, and the recent attempt to dictate the legislation of Congress on the subject, were contrary to the best interests of the people, and well calculated to excite their alarm for the future. It was objected to on the ground that it was in the nature of legislative business, and not proper to be considered at this session. At Mr. Conkling's suggestion, it was deferred for one day. The President nominated Stewart L. Woodford to be United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York; Asa W. Tenney, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern district of New York; Lewis F. Payne, to be United States Marshal for the Southern district of New York; Clinton D. McDougall, to be United States Marshal for the Northern district of New York; John Tyler, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, New York; Albert Woodcock, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Illinois; Edward S. Meyer, to be United States Marshal for the Northern district of Ohio; Henry Fink, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; A. M. Jones, to be United States Marshal for the Northern district of Illinois. The Republican Senators in caucus determined to complete the reorganization of the Senate by the election of the various officers. The following are the nominees for the principal offices: Secretary, George C. Gorham, California; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry Riddleberger, Virginia; Principal Executive Clerk, James R. Young, Pennsylvania; Chief Legislative Clerk, Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, of Washington, D. C. Riddleberger is a particular friend of Mahone, and is now editor of a weekly Readjuster paper at Woodstock, Va.

On the meeting of the Senate on the morning of Wednesday, March 23, Mr. Voorhees again submitted the resolution declaring that the hostile attitude assumed by the national banks to refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and their recent attempt to dictate the legislation of Congress, are contrary to the best interests of the people, and calculated to excite their alarm for the future. Mr. Morrill raised his point of order that the resolution was not in order, inasmuch as it was a legislative proposition. Mr. Voorhees spoke at length in opposition to the point of order. Mr. Morrill withdrew it, and the resolution was laid over. Mr. Dawes offered a resolution for the election of Senate officers, naming the candidates selected by the Republican caucus. The following list of nominations was sent in by the President: William H. Robertson, Collector of Customs at the port of New York; William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, Minister to Austria; Edwin A. Merritt, of New York, Consul General to London; Adam Badeau, of New York, Charge d'Affaires in Denmark; Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, Charge d'Affaires in Paraguay and Uruguay; Michael J. Cramer, of Kentucky, Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland; William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Solicitor General; Samuel J. Phillips, of North Carolina, Judge of the Court of Claims; L. A. Sheldon, of Ohio, Governor of New Mexico; Thomas M. Nichol, of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Edward S. Meyer, United States Attorney of the Northern district of Ohio; George W. Atkinson, United States Marshal, West Virginia; Bryan H. Langston, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth district of Missouri; Ellis G. Evans, Receiver of Public Moneys, Ironton, Mo. And the following Postmasters: Michael Piggott, Quincy, Ill.; Daniel Sawyer, Wabash, Ind.; George K. Gilmer, Richmond, Va.; T. Morgan, Pulaski, Tenn.; Charles M. Wilder, Columbia, S. C.; Hamilton Jay, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution for the election of officers of the Senate on Thursday, March 24. After several dilatory motions were voted down, a motion to adjourn was carried. During the session there were some sharp passages between Senator Brown and Senator Logan, and also between Senators Brown and Hoar. Senator David Davis generally voted with the Republicans. In a speech explaining his course, he said that the constitutional majority had a right to appoint the officers. Senator Garland opposed the present election of officers, on the ground that it would work great injustice to the present incumbents. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, asserted the determination of the Republican side to sit the question out. Senator Brown accepted the issue, and stated his intention to sit here until December, before he would consent to change officers. The President nominated the following Postmasters: Joseph O. Jones, Terre Haute, Ind.; Henry Davis, Bedford, Ind.; Hamilton E. Baker, Rolla, Mo.; Henry N. Cook, Columbia, Mo.; Presley C. Lane, Palmyra, Mo.; Cornell Cryaler, Independence, Mo.; William Lydwith, Jacksonville, Fla. Charles F. Chandler, Receiver of Public Moneys at Oberlin, Kas. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Register of Land Office at Oberlin, Kas.

WHITES, NEGROES AND CHINESE.

According to the tables of the Census Department, the white population of the United States has increased, since 1870, from 33,592,245 to 43,402,408, or nearly 29 per cent.; the colored population from 4,886,387 to 6,577,497, or nearly 35 per cent., and the Chinese population from 63,254 to 105,679, or about 67 per cent. The following table shows the number of whites, negroes and Chinese in each State and Territory:

States.	*Whites.*	*Colored.*	*Chinese.*
Alabama	661,986	600,141	4
Arizona	35,178	136	1,632
Arkansas	591,611	210,622	134
California	767,266	6,168	75,122
Colorado	191,452	2,450	610
Connecticut	616,894	11,422	130
Dakota	133,177	361	238
Delaware	120,198	26,416	....
District of Columbia	118,236	59,378	18
Florida	141,249	126,261	18
Georgia	814,218	724,654	17
Idaho	32,611	29,011	3,378
Illinois	3,032,174	46,368	914
Indiana	1,939,044	38,998	37
Iowa	1,614,510	9,442	47
Kansas	952,056	43,096	22
Kentucky	1,377,077	271,462	10
Louisiana	455,063	483,698	483
Maine	646,903	1,427	8
Maryland	724,718	209,897	6
Massachusetts	1,764,062	18,644	236
Michigan	1,614,078	14,986	29
Minnesota	776,940	1,558	24
Mississippi	479,371	650,337	52
Missouri	2,023,568	145,046	94
Montana	35,408	202	1,737
Nebraska	449,805	2,376	18
Nevada	53,571	465	5,423
New Hampshire	346,234	646	14
New Jersey	1,091,656	38,796	182
New Mexico	107,186	907	55
New York	5,017,142	64,949	942
North Carolina	867,467	531,316	1
Ohio	3,118,344	79,665	117
Oregon	163,087	493	9,508
Pennsylvania	4,197,106	85,342	170
Rhode Island	269,933	6,503	27
South Carolina	391,258	604,325	9
Tennessee	1,139,120	402,992	26
Texas	1,197,493	394,007	142
Utah	142,341	206	518
Vermont	331,243	1,032	....
Virginia	880,739	631,996	6
Washington	67,349	537	3,227
West Virginia	592,433	25,729	14
Wisconsin	1,309,622	2,724	16
Wyoming	19,436	279	914
Total	43,402,408	7,577,497	105,679

In California, the Chinese population has increased in ten years from 49,310 to 75,122; in Arizona, from 20 to 1,632; in Oregon, from 3,330 to 9,508; in Washington Territory, from 234 to 3,227. In Idaho, the Chinese numbered 4,274 in 1870, and 3,378 in 1880.

Biblical Authority for Immersion.

A Kentucky preacher rose to speak and opened the Bible. The first verse that met his eye happened to be "The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land." "Brethren," said he, "at first sight one would not think there was much in this text, but on a little consideration you will see there's a great deal in it. Now, you all know what a turtle is. If you've ever been along by a pond in the sun, you've seen them sitting on a log sunning themselves. Now, it is said, 'The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land.' But the turtle hasn't any voice that anybody ever heard, and so it must be the noise he makes in plunging off the log into the water. Hence we must conclude that immersion is meant, and that immersion will become universal."

How He Got On.

Son to his father, who has asked him where he is in his class now: "Oh, pa, I've got a much better place than I had last quarter." "Indeed? Well, where are you?" "I'm fourteenth." "Fourteenth, you little lazybones! You were eighth last term. Do you call that a better place?" "Yes, sir; it's nearer the stove."

GRASSHOPPERS.

Efforts Toward Their Extermination.

The United States Entomological Commission, under the supervision of Prof. Riley, has completed its second report, relating to the Rocky mountain locust and Western cricket. This report is mainly supplemental to the very valuable one printed last year. It treats of the best means of subduing the locust in its permanent breeding-ground, with a view of preventing its migrating to the more fertile portions of the trans-Mississippi. The report makes a volume of nearly 400 pages. Prof. Riley comes to the following conclusions:

"A large proportion of the money losses resulting from the locust invasions of 1867, 1868, 1874 and 1876 was the result of a panic of uncertainty as to the future. This resulted in disheartenment, in the abandonment of large tracts of the best farming lands to nature and the locusts. This will probably never again happen in the West. The knowledge already disseminated, the extent of the population now pouring into the Northwest, the rapid settlement of the Territory of Montana, and the completion of the Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, the Utah and Northern railroads, and the consequent change in the surface of the country due to human agency, will so essentially modify the locust situation that we believe the West will never again suffer as in the past. It remains for the people of the Rocky mountain plateau to use such local and general means as their own experience and this commission have suggested in the first and present reports for the State and Territorial and county Governments to make, and execute laws for combined and persistent action during times of general local invasion, and for the prevention of others. If this be done in the plateau region in the future, the invasions of the Western border Mississippi States will tend to become more and more feeble, inconsiderable and harmless, until, we venture to predict, the time will come when the losses from locusts will be only local and comparable with those inflicted by locusts and grasshoppers in the Eastern Atlantic States. At any rate, the Western locust has already ceased to be a bugbear and object of dread. Familiarity with its habits and history has already taught the pioneer farmers of Utah, Montana and Colorado that with energy its ravages can be lessened if not entirely overcome, and no one intending to migrate West from the Atlantic States or from Europe need to be deterred by the fear of such alarming invasions as have occurred in former years."

One of the preventive measures suggested in the mountain and plateau areas is a permanent system of observations and warnings under the control of the Signal Bureau.

Fir Forests.

The fir tree growths of Puget Sound form one of the wonders of the American world. They average 200 feet in height, and some specimens have been cut that measured 320 feet in length and 12 feet in diameter at the base, with a straight and well proportioned log length of 90 feet to the first limb. The cedar trees are in like proportion, and are most valuable for wooden wares of all kinds, while the firs are the best for spar and ship timber yet found in any country. There are few nations that do not use them in ship building. One-fourth the wealth of San Francisco was culled from the firs of Puget Sound while the government slept, and to-day all the principal steam mill owners who saw and prepare for market from 100 to 200,000 feet a day to each mill—and there are thirty or more mills—are residents of San Francisco, where they invest their profits, to the great injury of residents of the Sound. There is, apparently, no exhaustion of the timber, and a century will possibly elapse before Puget Sound forests will be cleared of their immense resources of varied tree growths.

Outrage on a Colored Clergyman.

The Rev. Jim Groce received a call from a Galveston colored congregation, provided he gave satisfaction. Last Sunday he preached his trial sermon. After it was over he walked home with Uncle Mose, who is celebrated for his candor.

"Dat ar congregation," said the Reverend Groce, patronizingly, "is composed of de finest-lookin' body of men I ebber saw."

"Ef dat ar is your pinyon, you should nebber hab called 'em 'belubbed bredern.'"

"Why not, Uncle Mose?"

"Because you don't look like you belonged to de family."

There now exists a polar wave, or a glacial period, between Uncle Mose and the new pastor, and there is some talk of a hostile meeting with brickbats.—*Galveston News.*

The last man to correct a mistake is the man who commits it.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	$8 80 @11 25
Hogs	6 00 @ 7 75
Cotton	10¾@ 11⅛
Flour—Superfine	3 65 @ 4 15
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 18 @ 1 19
No. 2 Winter	1 25 @ 1 27
Corn—Ungraded	57 @ 61
Oats—Mixed Western	43 @ 45
Pork—Mess	15 75 @16 00
Lard	10½@ 11
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 65 @ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	2 90 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 50 @ 5 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 01 @ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	94 @ 95
Corn—No. 2	39 @ 40
Oats—No. 2	32 @ 33
Rye—No. 2	97 @ 99
Barley—No. 2	1 04 @ 1 05
Butter—Choice Creamery	31 @ 32
Eggs—Fresh	18 @ 19
Pork—Mess	15 00 @15 25
Lard	10¼@ 10½
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 04 @ 1 07
No. 2	1 00 @ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	39 @ 40
Oats—No. 2	31 @ 32
Rye—No. 1	98 @ 99
Barley—No. 2	87 @ 88
Pork—Mess	14 75 @15 00
Lard	10¼@ 10½
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03 @ 1 04
Corn—Mixed	41 @ 42
Oats—No. 2	35 @ 36
Rye	1 04 @ 1 05
Pork—Mess	15 25 @15 50
Lard	10¼@ 10½
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	1 07 @ 1 08
Corn	46 @ 47
Oats	37 @ 39
Rye	1 12 @ 1 14
Pork—Mess	15 00 @15 25
Lard	10¼@ 10½
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05 @ 1 06
No. 2 Red	1 08 @ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	45 @ 46
Oats	35 @ 36
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice	5 00 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 06 @ 1 06
Corn—No. 1	47 @ 48
Oats—Mixed	38 @ 39
Barley (per cental)	1 75 @ 2 50
Pork—Mess	16 25 @ 16 50
Seed—Clover	4 80 @ 5 05
INDIANAPOLIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05 @ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	44 @ 45
Oats	36 @ 37
Pork—Mess	15 00 @ 15 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	5 25 @ 5 63
Fair	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	3 75 @ 4 50
Hogs	5 75 @ 6 70
Sheep	5 25 @ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS.

His Speech in the United States Senate Defining His Political Status:

Mr. President, before casting my vote on this occasion it is proper for me to state the reasons that determine it. In 1877 the Legislature of Illinois unexpectedly elected me Senator. I was not in any sense a candidate for this honor, and when applied to for the use of my name I declined to answer the request. Numerically the Republicans had a plurality of that Legislature, and my distinguished colleague (Mr. Logan) was their nominee. The Democrats stood next in strength, and a small body of Independents hold the balance of power. The two last united, and they voluntarily conferred upon me the distinction which I now hold. No man ever entered Congress freer from political committals or from personal obligations than I did four years ago. I had been identified with the Republican party, and still look back with pride to its grand achievements. The extreme measures after the war and the excesses incident to civil strife drove tens of thousands into the Liberal movement of 1872. I found myself in company with Charles Francis Adams, Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, Stanley Matthews, Reuben E. Fenton, Murat Halstead, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, Samuel Bowles, John Wentworth, Whitelaw Reid, Leonard Swett, and others known to fame, who had been conspicuous Republicans. Some of them have returned to the fold from which they had separated, doubtless prompted by patriotic motives.

I have never acted distinctively with the Democratic party, and unless its methods change and its wisdom is broadened there is little prospect of my revising opinions calmly formed. The country would be materially benefited by a reconstruction of parties, especially since the errors of one seem unhappily contrived to prolong possession of power in the other. Standing between these two great organizations, and exposed to the carpings of the organs of both, who regard independence of party as a crime, is not an agreeable position to occupy; [illegible] suited my politics, because I could not accept either extreme. I have voted on all public measures, without regard to their political origin, according to my convictions of right, and I propose to continue that course until the close of my Senatorial term. Dreams of ambition do not disturb my sleep. When the day for retiring comes, I shall go back to private life, as I came out of it, carrying with me the consciousness of having striven to discharge every duty.

An honorable recognition of the trust generously confided to my keeping by Democratic votes in 1877 requires me to sustain the existing organization of the Senate, for which I disclaim all responsibility. Parts of it are neither agreeable to my taste nor to my judgment. I do not refer to the formation of committees.

In giving this vote it is proper to say, whatever may be the result, that I can accept no honor at the hands of either side. A new administration is starting out under exceptional circumstances. The States were numerically divided at the Presidential election. A few thousand votes separated the two principal candidates in a poll exceeding 9,000,000. Both branches of Congress are almost balanced. The country craves a respite from angry discord, and most of all it needs rest from sectional strife. The voice of patriotism demands peace and fraternal fellowship, North and South, East and West. Every good citizen should desire the success of the administration, for we all ought to have a common interest in the glory and in the greatness of the republic. Measures intended to advance either shall have my cordial support. The President and his Cabinet are entitled to a fair hearing, and to be judged impartially by their acts. If they fail to justify the public confidence, it will be a misfortune which has overtaken other administrations having equally good intentions and prospects.

It follows from what I have said that I shall vote for the formation of all the committees as reported by the Senator from Ohio, except the Committee on the Judiciary. I wish to retain my old place on that committee; and, profoundly thankful to my Democratic friends for the distinguished honor of being placed at the head of that committee, I must decline that position.

MAHONE.

Ben Hill's Parting Salute to the Little Virginia Renegade.

Never before has there been such an exhibition in the Senate, where a gentleman shows his Democracy by going over to the Republicans. I will not defend Virginia; she needs no defense; she has given to the country, and world, and humanity some of the proudest names in history. She holds in her bosom today the ashes of some of the noblest and greatest men that ever illustrated the glories of any country; and I say to the Senator from Virginia that neither Jefferson, nor Madison, nor Henry, nor Washington, nor Lee, nor Tucker, nor any of the long list of great men whom Virginia produced ever accepted a commission to represent one party and came here and represented another party.

(Addressing himself to the Republicans.) I commend him to you. Is there any man on that side of the chamber who doubts the honorable Senator was sent to this body as a Democrat? Is there a man in this vast audience who doubts? Is there a man in Virginia who doubts it? The gentleman himself will not deny it. Up to this hour it was not known on this side the chamber or in the country how the gentleman would vote. The Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) seemed to have information that somebody who had been elected as a Democrat would vote with the Republicans, and I wanted to find out who that was. It seems I have uncovered him. The Senator (Mr. Mahone) will not rise and say he could have been elected to this Senate as a Republican or if he had given notice that in the organization of this body he would have voted with the Republicans. I have no objection to the gentleman remaining outside the caucus; I have no objection to the gentleman being independent; I have no objection to a man taking every side to a question; but I do object to anybody coming into this high council, sent here by one sentiment, commissioned by one party, professing to be a Democrat, and after he gets here acting with the other party. If the gentleman, as he has very broadly hinted, changed his opinions and his party affiliation (as he had a right to do), he should have gone to the people of Virginia and said: "You believed me to be Democratic when you gave me this position, but I now feel it my duty to co-operate with the Republican party, and I return you the commission you gave me." If the gentleman had done that he could have asked the people of Virginia to renew his commission and he would have had a claim to the title of manhood to which he pronounced himself entitled here in such theatrical style. I have done what the newspapers could not do, what both parties could not do, what the whole country could not do; I have brought out the Senator from Virginia. But now, in the kindest spirit, I make a last appeal to the honorable Senator, whatever other fate befall him, to be true to the trust which the people of Virginia gave him. Whoever else may be disappointed, whoever else may be deceived, I appeal to the gentleman to be true to the people and sentiment of the party which have kindly commissioned him to a seat in this body.

The Free-Trade Movement.

A recent telegram from New York says: Congressman Hurd, of Ohio, is just now very busy in this city organizing free-trade leagues, with the view of making the movement national. He says the intention is to have a league in every State in the Union before the year is out, with the parent society in Washington and the financial and executive bureau here. The campaign is to be pushed something after the fashion of the Land League in Ireland, subordinate societies reporting periodically to headquarters for counsel and instruction. The idea seems to be that the Democrats lost the last Presidential election solely in consequence of the mismanagement of the tariff issue, and it is part of the programme of the new organization to prevent like mismanagement in future. At the same time the aim will be not to make it appear an exclusively Democratic movement, and to that end it is quite likely several Western Republicans will have a place in the management. Mr. Hurd has no doubt that free trade will overtop all other issues in the next Presidential election, and that, as the people need to have clear ideas on the subject, it is not a moment too soon to commence agitating the question. He would not be surprised if the next State election in Ohio would turn on this question. Co-operating with Mr. Hurd are many well-known New York gentlemen of large means, who have only been sentimental free-traders heretofore, but who have pledged themselves to take a more active part in the agitation in future. As soon as the State leagues are thoroughly organized a series of public meetings throughout the country will follow.

Mahone & Co.

The Republican party in the Senate is the "Co." Mahone is the important and commanding member of the firm. The Republicans in the Senate of the United States have formed this partnership with Mahone, whom but recently they denounced as a "traitor" and "repudiator" at the opening of the Garfield administration, in order to give to the incoming administration the flavor of civil-service reform. We are not at this moment dwelling upon the infamy of Mahone, who was purchased by the Republicans, and who, by selling himself, has lost his tenacious hold upon a large portion of the people of Virginia who have admired his courage and fearless independence. Mahone has been goaded by Democrats as well as bribed by Republicans. We will leave Mahone and his treachery to the criticism of others, to the State of Virginia, and to the comments of all men everywhere who love honor and hate treachery, and to the memories that hang about the fate of the man whose price was a mess of pottage. But Mahone's partner and inferior in the firm consists of the Republican Senators of the United States. No Republican United States Senator can hereafter lift up his voice in denouncing repudiation. At the opening of this administration the Republican Executive and the Republican Senate are both placed upon record upon one important question. Garfield chose his Secretary of the Treasury, his Financial Minister, from the most flagrantly repudiating State of the Union, Minnesota; and the Republicans in the Senate, in a body, form a copartnership with the man whom they have all arraigned as a "vile repudiator." The country will not fail to take notice of these facts.

It is expected that many individual members of the Republican organization will be devoted singly to the spoils. It was not expected by the country that by notoriously-corrupt methods the Republican members of the Senate of the United States, together with the recently-elected Vice President of the United States, and by his vote of doubtful legality, and by the sanction of the newly-inaugurated President, whose inaugural address contained such beautiful words concerning the reform of the civil service, the purity of administration, the sacredness of suffrage and idealism in government, would, as one man, wade through corruption to a partnership which they have pronounced ignoble and dishonorable, to the seizure of some party spoils. The firm of Mahone & Co. will take a prominent place in our history, just as the theft of the Presidency, four years ago, will always be conspicuous in our annals.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Bachelors in History.

In antiquity it was considered unpatriotic to remain unmarried. Hence bachelors were subject to peculiar disabilities in the Spartan and Roman code. They were obliged to pay extra taxes, and under Augustus they were barred from the inheritance of real estate, except from their nearest relatives. Only one of our Presidents was a bachelor, and he was a failure. Bachelors are not as successful in life as married men. It is said that one of Washington's associated patriots in the revolutionary struggle was a celibate. All had the influence of marriage and social life. Hence the tendency against wedlock which marks the present day is among the worst features in society. Speaking of marriage, it should be a complete union of affections and of intellectual powers. It may be added, that a man's wife should to a certain degree be his business partner. She should know something of his risks and financial difficulties, and in this way the burden of life is often divided. Walter Scott concealed from his wife his connection with the Bannatynes, which caused his ruin. It is one of the best features in General Grant's character, that he takes his wife along and gives her a full share of those dignities and honors which spring from national gratitude.

Reward for Lost Property.

One P. lost a diamond pin and published in a city paper the following notice: "Lost, $25 reward—A diamond pin. The finder will be paid the above reward by leaving the same at this office." The pin was found by C., who demanded the reward, which was refused. P. then demanded the return of the pin, and, on being refused, brought action in replevin for recovery. *Held* that the finder, according to the common law, becomes the proprietor in case the true owner does not appear, and meantime his right as finder is a perfect right against all others. And he is entitled to recompense from the owner for his care and expense in its keeping and preservation; but his status as finder only does not give him a lien. Yet, if such owner offers a reward to him who will restore the property, a lien thereon is thereby created to the extent of the reward so offered.—Wood vs. Pierson, Supreme Court, Nebraska.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A BLACK subject—the coal question.

WHAT burns to keep a secret?—sealing-wax.

ELECTRIC belles—female telegraph operators.

THE spot for husbands with scolding wives—Shrews-bury.

WHEN would a volunteer corps most need a cook? When they have got a range.

EVEN dumb animals exhibit attachment. The horse is always attached to the vehicle which he draws.

AN old farmer on being informed that one of his neighbors owed him a grudge, growled out: "No matter, he never pays anything."

A PAPER, in giving an account of a shooting affray, says the wounded man is expected to recover, as the pistol-ball lodged in his "dinner-pail."

A STEAMBOAT captain, in advertising for an excursion, closes thus: Tickets twenty-five cents; children half price, to be had at the captain's office.

"EMPTY is the Cradle, Baby's Gone," is the tittle of the latest serio-idiotic song. It will probably be followed by "Empty Is the Bottle, Papa's Full."

"PUT upon my tombstone," said the dying man, "an epitaph stating that I was a scoundrel, thief, and brute. Then people will think I was a good man. Epitaphs always lie so."

"I believe the jury have been inoculated for stupidity," said a testy lawyer. "That may be," replied his opponent, "but the bar and the court are of the opinion that you had it in the natural way."

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GORRINGE says the obelisk will endure in our climate for 8,640 years. We advise our readers to remember this. They may get the laugh on Gorringe in the year 10,440.

"ARE you a good rider?" asked a livery man. "I am," replied the customer, and just then the horse snorted, stood on its hands, came down and bucked. And the customer went on, from his high seat in the haymow: "See how easily I get off."

"To what degree," asks an inquiring friend of Mr. Beecher, "may a person at the present day be ignorant without being guilty?" "That depends on the person," replies Henry Ward; "some people are born with a genius for ignorance."

Her lips were like the leaves, he said,
By Autumn's crimson tinted;
"Some people Autumn leaves preserve
By pressing them," she hinted.
The meaning of the gentle hint
The lover did discern,
And so he clasped her round the neck,
And glued his lips to her'n.

A LITTLE five-year-old boy astonished his mother one day by urging her to see if his chin whiskers had not commenced to sprout. Another, standing before her and looking up into her face, inquired, "Ma, what's the reason I ain't a man now? I've got a jack-knife and a pocket-book."

FREDDIE went to a funeral. When he returned his mother asked where the text was. He couldn't tell where it was, but he knew what it was, and he repeated it: "He's dead, and they went up the road." The text was, "Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets."

"I SHOULD like to know," said little Allie, after church one Sabbath, "what makes the minister say what he does always when he reads a hymn." "What does he say?" asked mamma. "Why, he always says 'short Peter,' or 'long Peter,' or some other kind of Peter, when there isn't a word about Peter in the whole hymn!"

THE TURKEY.

Proud bird of the barnyard, blithesome and free,
A murderous bludgeon is hovering o'er thee—
A fleet-footed urchin, a hard-hearted bub,
Will hit you a rap with more'n a stuffed club.

Make the most of thy time, for soon thou'lt be caught,
And thine own precious head to the block'll be brought.
Then gobble! and gobble! and gobble away,
Thyself will be gobbled at no distant day.

A rest to thy soul and peace to thy ashes,
A dinner thou'lt make and cheap sundry hashes;
A breakfast, perhaps, and a light supper, too,
And then be dissolved in a thin, carcass stew.

A YOUNG lady at an evening party found it *apropos* to use the expression, "Jordan is a hard road to travel," but, thinking that to be vulgar, substituted the following: "Perambulating progression in pedestrian excursion along the far-famed thoroughfare of fortune cast up by the banks of the sparkling river of Palestine, is, indeed, attended with a heterogeneous conglomeration of unforseen difficulties."

AT a lecture, the lecturer had occasion to speak of the style the Turks have of shaving the head all but a tuft on top, which, he said, was probably left to assist the resurrection angel in bringing them up at the last day. Johnnie looked up at the smooth, shiny head of his father, and then whispered to his mother: "Pap won't have any kind of a chance, will he?"

Two Women Wedded.

The Boston *Herald* prints the following strange story from a correspondent at Dover, N. H., and it is given for what it is worth. The writer vouches for its truthfulness: Ten years ago two persons were united in marriage by a Congregational clergyman of this State. The ceremony was performed in a small town not many miles from this city. They lived together as husband and wife for more than nine years, having resided in several different places, a part of the time in this place. A few months ago the wife petitioned for a divorce on the ground that her husband was a woman. On examination it was found to be as she had said. That she dressed in female apparel when she first became acquainted with her, but told her she was a man. It was proved that she was the divorced wife of a merchant of New York, and had one child.

THE public debt of the United States is $68 per head; of Spain, $154; of France, $136; of England, $117; of Holland, $114; of Canada, $28; of Mexico, $39; of Switzerland, 2.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—SENATE.—The feature of the day's work in the Senate was the adoption of an amendment to the Tax bill abolishing the publication of delinquent tax lists. Afterward the vote was reconsidered, and a long discussion ensued, but no vote was reached before adjournment. Other amendments made to the bill were as follows: That where a tax deed proves to be invalid the holder can recover only lawful charges, with 8 per cent. interest, and requiring the Treasurer to give ten days' notice of sale of personal property for delinquent taxes.

HOUSE.—The Ryan Election bill was passed by a vote of 54 to 34. A new feature is the provision that all ballot-boxes should be uniform, the box being so arranged that it cannot be shifted by the Election Board itself. The ballots are to be preserved a given length of time, and each ballot is to be numbered by the clerk as it is cast. Mr. Gibson's bill concerning the landlords and tenants, giving the former a lien on the crop, was also passed by yeas, 89; nays, none. The House then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the consideration of the bill for a reorganization of the State Prison, which was ordered engrossed for the third reading by yeas, 49; nays, 40.

THURSDAY, March 17.—SENATE.—The Senate to-day finished consideration of the Tax bill on which it has worked for the past month, and immediately took up the bill from the Codification Committee relating to offices and officers. The most important changes over the present Tax law are those doing away with the printing of delinquent lists and taxing semi-annually the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies $3 on $100, and not allowing any deduction for actual losses sustained in the State. A concurrent resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Fees and Salaries of both houses to draft and report a bill fixing the fees and salaries of public officers in this State.

HOUSE.—The Common Carriers' bill passed the House this morning with but six voting in the negative. The bill provides that there shall be no greater charge for freight carried a less distance than is charged for a longer distance; there shall be no discriminations made among shippers; competing points on a road shall not receive any advantage over other points, and there shall be no charge for switching or transferring cars, except when they are compelled to pay trackage. Section 2 fixes the following rates: For all distances not exceeding twenty-five miles, 6 cents for each 100 pounds; for all distances exceeding twenty-five miles and not exceeding fifty miles, 7 cents for each 100 pounds; for all distances exceeding fifty miles and not exceeding seventy-five miles, 8 cents for each 100 pounds; for distances exceeding seventy-five miles and not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents for each 100 pounds. Section 8 prohibits railroads from increasing their charges a greater sum than the rate of freight charged by them at the time such freight is offered for transportation. The bill also passed for the protection of sheep husbandry and the taxing and killing of dogs. A constitutional amendment was proposed making the term of all county and State officers four years instead of two, and rendering such officials ineligible for re-election until four years after the expiration of their term. The bill reorganizing the benevolent institutions was ordered engrossed after a sharp partisan fight. The remainder of the day was occupied with the School bill proposed by the Codification Committee, during which the effort failed looking to the abolishment of County Superintendents. A concurrent resolution was adopted for a joint committee to report upon the feasibility of consolidating the State prisons. The House also adopted the Senate concurrent resolution for the Fee and Salary bill.

FRIDAY, March 18.—SENATE.—The Senate during the morning session took up the Tax bill on third reading, reaching a vote early in the afternoon. The bill passed—33 to 11. Some progress was made on the bill relative to offices and officers, and by resolution it was decided to take up the General Appropriation bills on Thursday next. A committee was instructed to inquire into the feasibility of an appropriation for representing the State in the World's Fair of 1883, and a joint resolution was introduced requesting Indiana Congressmen to favor the passage of an amendment to the Federal constitution prohibiting the disfranchisement of citizens of the United States on account of sex, which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on the Rights and Privileges of the inhabitants of the State.

HOUSE.—The House worked the greater part of the day on the School bill, and among the amendments was one reducing interest on the school-fund loans to 6 per cent.; also, permitting half an hour's instruction each day in German. After engrossment the bill passed—55 to 26. A joint resolution was introduced requesting Congressmen to favor an amendment to the Federal constitution for the enfranchisement of women.

SATURDAY, March 19.—SENATE.—The Senate consumed the day with discussing the committee report censuring the management of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. The friends of the accused Superintendent claim that he was not permitted to make a defense, and that the judgment of the committee was based on misrepresentations by his enemies. The Superintendent, Ibach by name, has never been present, owing to the terrible illness culminating in the death of his son, Charles L. Ibach, with trichiniasis. For these reasons Ibach's friends demanded an investigation, and, although this was voted down, they prevented any definite action against him during the day.

HOUSE.—The House closed this week by engrossing a number of bills and making the proposed change in the jury system the special order for Tuesday. The bill passed providing for the purchase of school books for indigent children; also allowing fees for State witnesses in criminal cases, and the bill was engrossed making Washington's birthday a legal holiday.

MONDAY, March 21.—SENATE.—The Senate was without a quorum, but it spent its time on the bill relating to public officers and offices. The bill was drafted by the Revision Committee under the old law requiring fees and salaries of public officers to be granted according to the population of counties. One of the constitutional amendments submitted to the people at the recent election wiped out this law, and it is now left with the present Legislature to provide what the fees and salaries shall be. The vote thereon showed no quorum. During the afternoon all matters relating to fees were referred. Consideration of the report of the committee on the Feeble-Minded Institute went over until Wednesday.

HOUSE.—The House attempted to pass the Whipping-Post bill, but the measure failed for want of a constitutional majority. The bill passed providing that County Auditors shall file a duplicate list of school bonds with the State Auditor, so that in case of fire a record may remain; and the bill was engrossed taking from the Grand Jury small felony cases and misdemeanors, and conferring jurisdiction upon Peace Justices. The bill exempting private libraries from taxation was killed because it was unconstitutional. Bills were introduced, preventing the pollution of water in canals and streams and fixing the terms of Criminal Court Prosecutors at four years. The bill prohibiting the receipt of life insurance applications on the tontine plan was indefinitely postponed.

The returns from the special election on the amendments, held last Monday, were completed to-day, and to-night Gov. Porter issued his proclamation declaring the amendments adopted. The vote on the several amendments is as follows:

	For.	Against.
First	123,736	46,976
Second	124,062	45,826
Third	128,038	40,161
Fourth	126,170	42,163
Fifth	129,731	36,343
Sixth	116,670	41,424
Ninth	126,291	36,466

The highest vote cast was on the first, 169,711; the lowest on the sixth, 158,094.

TUESDAY, March 22.—SENATE.—The Senate voted down a proposition to adjourn sine die on April 4, after a lingering debate, in which both parties charged bad faith in delaying public business. A resolution was adopted ordering night sessions. Resolutions were offered prohibiting the sale of liquors, and providing for female suffrage. Another amendment was suggested, empowering women to practice law. Numerous new bills were introduced: Empowering married women to apply for alimony; making township Trustees superintendents of roads; to regulate and license the sale of spirituous, malt and other intoxicating liquors, prescribing penalties for intoxication, and providing for the recovery of damages for injuries growing out of sales of intoxicating liquors, and requiring police officers and constables to see this act enforced; providing subjects for dissection. Senators Spann and Menzies were appointed a conference committee to confer with the House on Tax-bill amendments. Consideration of the bill relative to officers and offices took up the remainder of the afternoon and night session. The only bill passed was one legalizing ordinance 60 of the town of Edinburg.

HOUSE.—The House objected to the Senate amendments to the Tax bill and a conference committee was appointed, which resulted in the Senate receding from the clauses abolishing the publication of delinquent lists, and taxing foreign insurance companies on gross receipts. The House, therefore, agreed to the amendment prohibiting the employment of ferrets, and the report was unanimously accepted. A bill was passed providing for a special May election in Indianapolis on the erection of a market-house, and the one fixing the salary of the Adjutant General at $1,800 per year, and his assistant $800, was defeated. The bill abolishing constructive mileage for Sheriffs on serving notices passed, and a resolution in memoriam of the late ex-Speaker, John U. Pettit, of Wabash, was unanimously adopted. A bill was introduced prohibiting cities on rivers from charging dockage or wharfage, the plea being made that the charges now collected along the Ohio river from steamboats was proving a serious bar to inland commerce. A bill was also introduced prohibiting corporal punishment in schools, and providing that pupils may be suspended for habitual idleness, insubordination or gross immorality. Two witnesses are necessary for suspension, and the right of appeal is given to the County or State Superintendent. The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the School bill was passed. Bills were passed: Relating to the manner of choosing Township Trustees; amending section 26 of the Fee and Salary act; authorizing railroad companies to construct and operate telegraph lines for commercial purposes; and authorizing the construction of bridges over county boundary lines.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the report to-day censuring the management of the Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, and accepted the result of the conference on the Tax bill. A bill passed repealing the act establishing a Superior Court in Cass county, but the one against "hay-fork" swindlers and others of that ilk failed for want of a constitutional majority. Consideration of the bill relative to offices and officers absorbed the afternoon. An amendment was accepted requiring County Commissioners to file a $5,000 bond. A bill passed amending the Discount act so that the capital of a bank may be reduced at any time, and one concerning the Liberty and Richmond Turnpike Company. Among the bills introduced was one enabling medical colleges to secure subjects for dissection.

HOUSE.—The House passed a road law to-day remodeling the present system of the State, creating a Road Superintendent for each township, assessing $2 on each able-bodied citizen in lieu of labor, and exempting incorporated towns and cities from road service. An iron-clad medical bill also passed, being a compilation of several bills pending in the House, and differing from the bill passing the Senate in every material respect; all physicians must secure license by June, 1882, from the Circuit Court; the Board of Examiners provided by the Senate bill were thrown aside. The bill providing for the appointment of Fish Commissioners passed, as did the Evansville Bridge bill. The State House bill was engrossed, appropriating $100,000 from the general fund, and authorizing a levy of 2 cents on each $100 for 1881 and 1882. The Jury bill raising the per diem of jurors to $2 per day, and allowing 5 cents mileage, was passed in lieu of the one vetoed by the Governor.

THURSDAY, March 24.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the bill providing for the survey of drainage routes in the Kankakee swamp lands. This bill is based on the Governor's recommendation that such survey be made, the estimated cost of which is placed at the maximum figure of $5,000. Bills passed: Legalizing the incorporation of the Baptist Association in Gibson county and the Union Christian College in Sullivan county; amending the act incorporating the Indianapolis Insurance Company (now the Bank of Commerce), making stockholders liable for three times the amount of stock; providing for reinvestment of Purdue University funds in 5-per-cent. twenty-year State bonds; and providing for but one voting precinct in towns of less than 2,000 population. The Indianapolis Police Judge bill met with strong opposition, and went over until to-morrow. An amendment was adopted adding Physician-of-the-Poor duties to the Health Officer, without additional pay. A joint committee was instructed to visit the Kankakee region next week to inspect and report upon the drainage question.

HOUSE.—The House amended the pending bill relative to temporary loans by providing that the maturing bonds now held by Purdue University shall be replaced by the State with bonds bearing date April 1, 1881, running ten years with 5 per cent. interest. The bill was then engrossed. Numerous bills were then passed, among them a bill increasing the bond of Poor-Farm Superintendents to $5,000; enlarging the limit of taxation from 33 cents to 45 cents on the $100 in Marion county; prohibiting the destruction of wild deer and making the killing a crime at any season of the year, and compelling railways to fence tracks against straying cattle. Several hours were given to the Civil Code bill and 260 sections were disposed of, leaving 600 to be considered. Amendments were accepted making a change of venue in cases where local prejudice is alleged discretionary with the Judge and prohibiting the payment of special Judges' services save where the regular Judge is incapacitated by sickness from attending court. The Mechanics' Lien bill passed, being a codification of all the old laws, with additional provisions enlarging the rights of mechanics and empowering a mechanic having a lien to file notice with the County Recorder instead of employing an attorney.

AT the beginning of the eighteenth century the English language was spoken by less than eight millions of people; at the beginning of the nineteenth by only twenty millions, and now with one-fifth of the century yet before it in which to spread, it is the mother tongue of ninety millions.

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Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known Institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

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YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express [illegible] FREE [illegible]

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world. [illegible]

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

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A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Woman, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, [illegible]

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Unsolicited testimonials [illegible] Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, [illegible] from Letters received from Patients.

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The Pastille is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 31, 1881.

JAMES A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN
EDITORS.

CARTER HARRISON has been renominated for mayor of Chicago, and it is confidently predicted that with him at the head of the municipal ticket, the democrats are certain to carry the coming city election.

THE national banks that sent in their money to redeem their bonds and retire their circulation, now want to get their money back, but are informed that it can't be done. They are now mourning their hasty action. Hayes was the only one they could scare.

YOUNG KALLOCH, who killed Charles DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle last year, has just been acquitted, the jury giving him the benefit of a plea of temporary insanity. After Kalloch left the court-room his friends took the horses from his carriage and drew it themselves, hauling him home with the wildest enthusiasm. California does nothing by halves. But DeYoung's friends would have done the same by him had he succeeded in killing the elder Kalloch.

THE Butler Record comes out with a prospectus of "the Solid South," the successor of the "Okalona States." It is very proper for republian papers to back up this maudlin rebel sheet, so as to keep the old sores of the war running as long as possible. It is their stock in trade. Without republican support no such publication could live, for there is no such sentiment existing as the paper advocates, and these dregs of the rebellion have no sympathizers outside of the republican party.

THE village of Moodus, on the Connecticut river, has been greatly excited of late over the renewal of the famous "Moodus noises." These have been heard at intervals ever since the earlist settlement of the country, and seem to be something like the rumbling of an earthquake, changing at times to violent explosive sounds in the air. The cause of these phenomena has never been explained. They were formerly attributed to witchcraft and other supernatural agencies.

THE president having nominated Robertson to the collectorship of the port of New York, Conkling and other stalwarts are disgruntled, and have half a mind not to help Mahone elect his friends to any of the senate offices. Roscoe wants it understood that his mortgage on the Empire state is a first lien.

FRANCE, Spain and other foreign countries are just now trying to prevent the importation of American pork, claiming that it is largely diseased. It is believed, however, that this is only a device to keep our pork out of their markets, as we can produce a better and cheaper article than they can. The treasurer of the United States has prepared a statement showing that there is no greater amount of diseased meat in the American article than in the foreign. Trichina, the disease about which all the trouble is raised, exists in all parts of the world where hogs are produced.

THE governor has issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the constitutional amendments. So the constitution of the state is changed by the affirmative vote of about one-fourth of the voters of the state. Last fall the vote of Indiana was over 460,000. This spring the number voting on the amendments was 166,000, and the average majority about 80,000. In short, about 120,000 voters wanted the change, and came out and voted for it; about 40,000 were sufficiently opposed to them to come to the polls and vote against them. The remaining two-thirds did not care enough about it to come out. Certainly no one can claim that this is the way the constitution of a state should be changed. The meager attendance at the polls shows conclusively that there was no pressing demand for a change.

The commissioners of Koscuisko county have opened the different bids for their new court-house. Jas. Lillie, of Ft. Wayne, made the highest estimate, his bid being $208,115; and Hiram Iddings, of Kendallville, the lowest, his being $167,500, both bids being to complete the entire work. The bids being higher than was expected, the commissioners took a few days to decide what to do.

Neighborhood Nippings.

They are getting ready for the next state election in Ohio.

Fort Wayne is now luxuriating in new onions, radishes, lettuce and other "garden sass."

Bryan, Ohio, expects to get a north and south railroad running from Cincinnati to Mackinaw.

It is claimed that more than 10,000 persons are now applicants for different Federal offices within the gift of the president.

Eight cases of small-pox are reported at Monroeville, and several cases of measles. As a consequence, but little business can be done.

St. Joseph county is to have a joint-stock agricultural society known as the Northern Indiana Agricultural Society. How does that name strike Ft. Wayne?

A man named Boyles had his leg broken while sawing wood in Hicksville. A log rolled on him and crushed the limb so badly that amputation was necessary.

South Bend is in a fair way to get the division shops of the Grand Trunk railroad. This will add materially to the already large manufacturing interests of the place.

The Wabash road having decided to remove their shops from Fort Wayne to Antioch, the ground at the latter place has been laid out, and other preparations made for the erection of the new buildings.

The first marriage license in Whitley county was issued to Jacob Kistler and Sophia Paine, and bears date September 1, 1838. The couple were married by Edwin Cone, then an acting justice of the peace.

The Middlebury Record has a pithy article on the evils of office-seeking. Had that four-dollar-a-day-clerkship bird alighted in the editor's hand, we fear its readers would have missed seeing the above-named article. Give us a rest, Brother H., you can do better on some other subject.

The large woolen mills at Columbus, Indiana, valued at $50,000, burned down last Saturday morning. The watchman, John Keating, perished in the flames while vainly endeavoring to save the property of his employers. The building and contents were insured for about half their value.

We copy the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel of March 25. The deceased was a brother of Thomas R. Grant, of Garrett, Indiana: "Early yesterday morning Charles W. Grant, an old engineer on the L, B. and W., met with a sad death in the yards of that road, just across the river. For a week or so past Mr. Grant has been acting as switchman in the yards, as he had just returned from the west and was unable to get an engine. On Wednesday he told the yardman that he would not work after Thursday as a switchman, as he was afraid he would be killed. Yesterday morning he went to work, and while switching some cars his foot caught in a "frog," and before he could extricate it the cars passed over him fearfully cutting his body. He was picked up by his fellow-workmen, and all that could be was done for him, but his wounds were of such a nature that he soon died. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day."

A man at Mishawaka named Wesley Hopkins met some little girls going to a store to get castor-oil. He persuaded them to entrust him with the money, fifteen cents. A mob gathered around him, accusing him of an intention to keep the money. A row ensued, durnig which Hopkins was compelled to give up the money, and ordered to leave town. This he agreed to do, but the crowd kept increasing; the most zealous of them began kicking and striking Hopkins, knocking him down and bruising and beating him brutally. They tied a rope around him in order to duck him in the race, but finally let him go. He went to a physician, had his wounds dressed, and was then taken to his mother's house, but lived only three days. It is claimed that Hopkins was a worthless character, but this does not excuse the action of the set of rowdies who assaulted him. Such scenes are more worthy of the mining camps of the far west than of our own boasted civilization.

—Those who contemplate building will do well to call on Kiblinger & Co. before buying hardware, doors, sash and glass. 9tf

—A large assortment of carriages at Anderson & Bro's., three doors north of postoffice. 9 tf.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co's. is headquarters for buggy-wheels, springs, and axles. 9tf

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better-assorted stock with more rare bargains than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices,

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that Gus A. Hellmuth, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court on the 5th juridical day of said term.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

March 29, 1881. 13 3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

Alfred H. Putt, Minnie Putt, Lewis P. Putt, Henry S. Morse, trustee of the Baltimore land and improvement company John King, jr. Wm. Keyser, John K Cowan, Walter C. Quince and James L. Randolph, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court to foreclose a mortgage by Lon. Duble, and that the same will be heard and determined onthe 9th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 26th day of March, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER, clerk.

13 3t

Notice of Partition.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

Wm. H. Swander is notified that Eliza C. Foster has commenced an action in said court against Emily Depew, Joseph Depew, Ira Swander, Farley J. Swander, Leonora A. Swander and said Wm. H. Swander for partition of land, and that plaintiff has fixed the 25th day of May, 1881 for the hearing of said cause at the court-house in Auburn in said county.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

13 3t

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It *combines the good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable*, and *simple*. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

THE EMPIRE HARDWARE

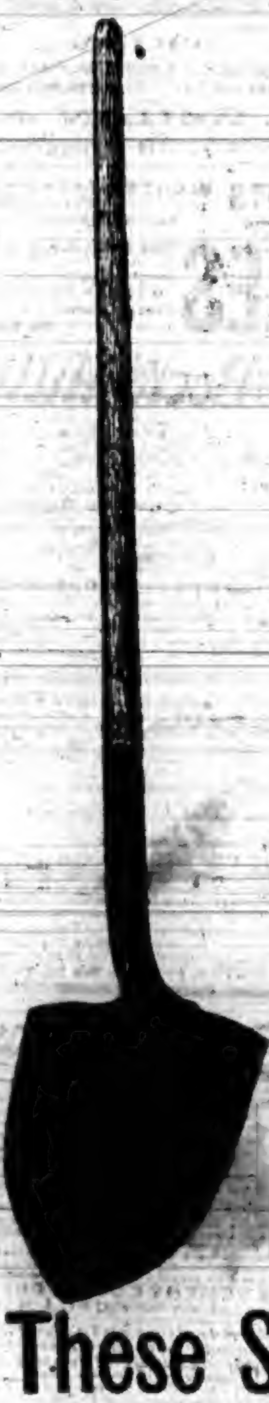

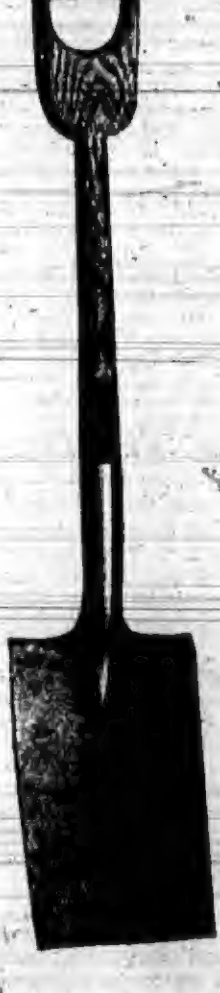

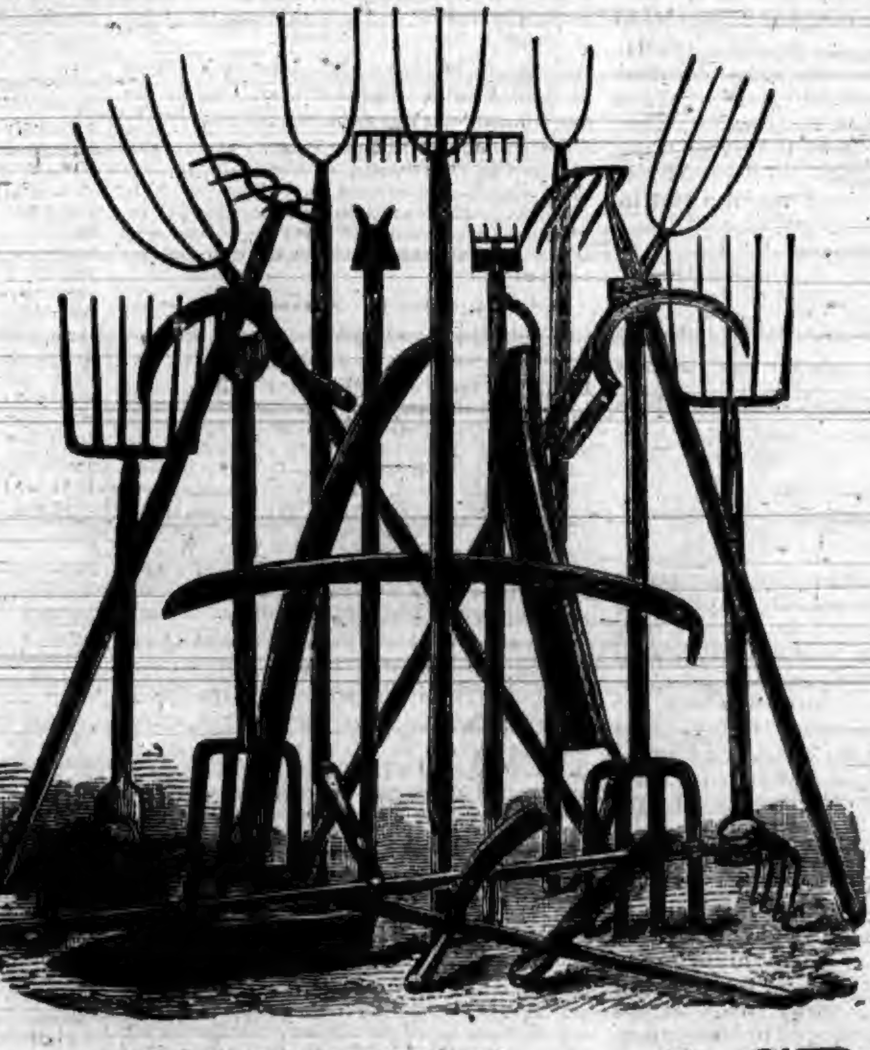

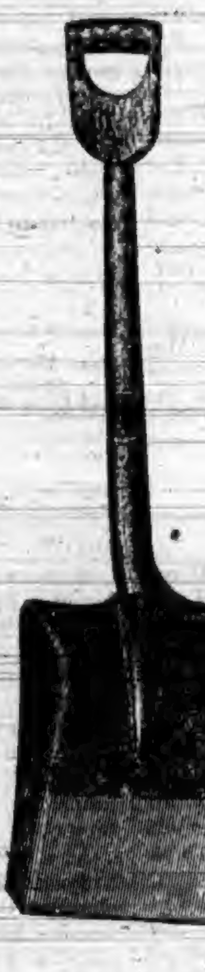

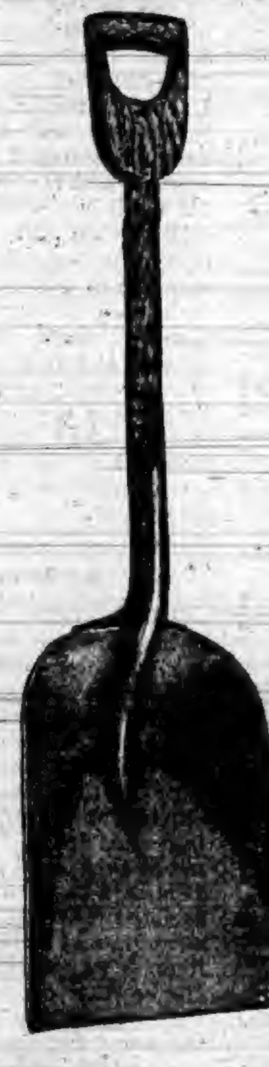

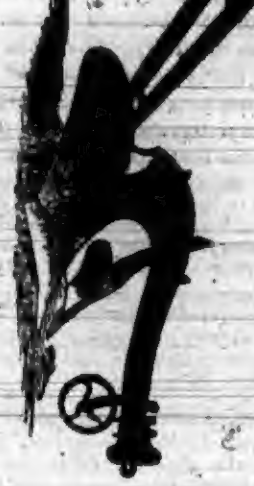

THE BEST SHOVELS and SPADES IN THE MARKET!

PATENT PLAIN BACK SOLID STEEL SHOVELS.

These Shovels Combine the Best Features of Both the Socket and Strap Goods.

The Blades and upper straps are made from a single solid piece of steel, without rivet or weld, the upper strap forming a half socket at its junction with the blade, giving greatly increased strength at its joint over the best ordinary shovels. Call when you want a first-class shovel or spade.

We also handle the celebrated Auburn, N. Y. Steel Goods, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Etc. They are number 1 in every particular, and second to none in the market. When you want a good Fork, Hoe or Rake, call for the Auburn N. Y. goods and get the best; none their equal. We also have the celebrated Millard Scythes, the Boss of the field, and every scythe warranted. The celebrated John Deere Cultivator comes next. "The King of the Field," Call when you want a number one cultivator.

THE BURCH PLOW next on the list. The plow that every farmer wants. No other plow will do the same work; no plow will work as well in both hard and soft ground; no other plow holds as easy, runs as steadily or cleans the furrow out as nicely; no other plow is as cheap, taking in consideration all that pertains to a good plow.

HARDWARE, an immense quantity, from a paper tack to a thresher engine at reduced prices, to make room for other goods. Now is the time to buy and take advantage of the enormous low prices at which we are now offering.

A GOOD CLOTHE WRINGER, all white rubber, for $3.00; **TINWARE** at wholesale prices; **PUMPS** at cost to make room for other goods.

Call at the Empire Hardware when you want the very Best Bargains.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,
New Brick Block on the Corner, Auburn, Indiana.

ENSLEY & HARTER !

are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—or—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

ECKHART CARRIAGE WORKS.

An Important Enterprise.

[From the Butler Record.]

One of the most important branches of industry in this county to-day is the Eckhart Carriage Works, located one-half mile east of Auburn. Important because the work manufactured is first-class, and always warranted. Charles Eckhart, the proprietor, is a practical mechanic, and is competent to build a carriage from the rough to completion, including the painting and trimming, and knows therefore when his work is properly constructed. Several years ago Mr. Eckhart started his shop in a room in his dwelling, and the first work done was for Herman Froehlich, of Waterloo, but his work has been such as has given him a reputation in this and adjoining counties, and to-day his shops and ware-rooms cover over ten thousand square feet, and his manufactory is the largest and most complete of any within fifty miles. His workmen are employed by the year and he carries the largest stock in northern Indiana. His show-room to-day is filled with carriages and buggies, and is open to all who desire to invest. The trimmer, Mr. F. J. Stierheim, is a gentlemen of many years experience in the best shops of the country, and more perfect, substantial work can be found nowhere elsewhere in the state. Of one thing the people of DeKalb can be assured, and that is, that Mr. Eckhart never misrepresents, and when a purchases is made of him, the purchaser can depend upon it that he has not been misled. The farmer or business man who would board a railroad car knowing that it was unsafe and liable to come to pieces at any time, would be considered very reckless, and the man who would place his children or family on such a car would be deemed cruel, and so it is with the shoddy buggies which are sent to this county from Cincinnati and other points, only they are more dangerous than the cars, the engineer having control over his engine, but the frightened horse is not always controlled. The careful, judicious man, who has a care for himself and family, purchase first-class work, and of men of character whose warrants are good. Gentlemen from other counties, and other states, are patronizing the Eckhart Carriage Works, for the reason that they have confidence in the proprietor. The material from which the work is built can be seen by anyone who may take the trouble to examine. Steel tires alone are used on the wheels, and everything that goes to make up a carriage or buggy, is of the most substantial. We refer at length to this establishment because it is worthy of praise and patronage, and the day is not far distant when it will rank with the most extensive manufactories in the country.

Painting and Kalsomining.

We wish to say to the citizens of Auburn and the surrounding country who want work done in our line, such as painting, graining, kalsomining, whitewashing and paper-hanging, that we are prepared to do the same on short notice and at low rates. Also sign writing and carriage painting in the latest styles. Rooms over Sthair's blacksmith shop, Auburn, Indiana.

13-tf. CANON & MURPHY,

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—New styles of ladies' calling cards at this office.

—George Knauer, of Corunna, was in town Saturday.

—Wm. Shaffer is sick with inflammation of the bowels.

—Milo Husselman Saturdayed with the COURIER folks.

—See Kiblinger's mammoth advertisement this week.

—Gerry Emanuel, of Spencerville, was in town yesterday.

—G. H. Teeters took a trip to Toledo the first of the week.

—Johnny Gossage is now working on the Fort Wayne Gazette.

—Geo. Patterson and wife, of Warsaw, are visiting at Henry Ford's.

—Go to Anderson & Bro's. for the latest style of carriages. 9-tf.

—Best water-white oil, at Shafer's in Citizens' Bank, Waterloo. 9-8t.

—The best place to buy a buggy, is at the Eckhart Carriage Works.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer will teach the Sugar Grove school this summer.

—Paper hanging in the best style and on short notice, by Canon & Murphy.

—The sentence of twenty days in jail, given to Frank Myers, expires to-day.

—T. F. Jordan, trustee of Richland township, dropped in to see us Tuesday.

—Lus der darl vu sawked us de groont si nix vissa fum yetter, now uf stha.

—Tode Latson, who has been in Hamilton for the last year, is now at home.

—Mrs. Simon Ochs, of Butler, was visiting relatives in this place last week.

—For bargains in wall paper and window shades, call on Davenport, the druggist. 13 3t.

—Mrs. W. L. Braun and Miss Hattie Smith called on the COURIER folks Tuesday.

—J. E. Dermott and Mr. Wilmott, of Concord township, gave us a call on Monday.

—George Grand went to Defiance Tuesday. He was thinking a little of locating there.

—Don't forget that Canon & Murphy can't be beat in any kind of plain or fancy painting.

—Davenport, the druggist, has the latest and best assortment of wall paper in town. 13 3t.

—The Wabash pay-car went over the line on Monday, and brought joy and gladness in its train.

—Miss Maggie Tower, of New Haven, spent Sunday in Auburn, the guest of Dr. Allie Davenport.

—Kalsomining and whitewashing done in a neat and workmanlike manner, by Canon & Murphy.

—Snow fell yesterday to the depth of four inches, and to-day everything looks wintry enough.

—Several families from Steuben county are moving to Garrett, where there is a good demand for help.

—Clerk Baxter, Sheriff Leas and Prosecutor Peterson are at Indianapolis this week. "Vas ue grenk is letz?"

—George Wernts, at the Junction, got "hasty" after a rat and broke his finger. Rat's finger not heard from.

—There is a very bad wash at the Cedar creek bridge on Seventh street, which should be attended to immediately.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just received a full assortment of ladies' and Misses' hats, of the latest spring styles. Give her a call.

—We noticed Miss Lydia North and Miss Zella Smalley, of Waterloo, at the examination last Saturday. Both are teachers.

—Try the Eckhart Carriage Works, when you wish to purchase a buggy, and you will never regret it. Prices low and all work warranted.

—Mrs. McNagny, nee Miss Effie Wunderlich, of Columbia City is spending a few days in town this week with her sister, Mrs. Theodore Reed.

—House cleaning is now in order, and Canon & Murphy are just the men to assist you, in the way of whitewashing, kalsomining, paper-hanging, painting, etc.

—The school board have not yet awarded the contract for building the school house to any one. The board have concluded to wait until April 25th.

—A fifty cent bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup contains as much medicine as does most dollar sizes. It cures a cough or cold and saves you money. Druggists all sell it.

—Isaac Ochs is having a nice new stairway put up inside of his store room. He has about a car-load of clothing up stairs. If you don't believe, he will convince you if you go there.

—A man named Sturgis, who was moving from Jackson, Mich., to Richmond, Va., was fleeced out of $120.00 at the Junction Tuesday night. Cause, too much confidence in the three-card business.

—"Ring the bell softly, There's crape on the door."—The little one died of croup. Mothers should keep Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup handy for just such cases. Price twenty five cents a bottle. Druggists sell it.

—The Columbia City Post says: Mr. Culbertson, a gentleman from DeKalb county, who comes highly recommended as an honorable and straightforward business man, has become a resident of the town, and represents the interests of Mr. Cuppy in his mammoth agricultural implement store.

—A recent enumeration of our town, shows a total population of 1,659. School population, male 276; female, 280; total 557. Number of families who have children to send to school, 241. Number of families who have no children to send to school, 135; total number of families, 376.

—Some people are in the habit of giving their friends "taffy," but Henry Winslow isn't that kind of a man. Real maple syrup of the choicest kind, is what he treats his friends with. The COURIER folks thank him for a generous supply of the sweet product. May his days be long in the land.

—The boys in town are winking slyly over the result of the recent trip to Butler, made by Fred. Clark and Will. Forshey. A COURIER reporter made two trips to the Junction before the bottom facts could be reached. And now the great conundrum is; What made the boys [illegible]

x$$

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice, at Auburn, Indiana, for the week ending March 26, 1881:

Mary Babb,	J. Lockwood,
Harry Brown,	James Martin,
F. W. Brook,	Emwilda Martin,
John Dewitt,	Peter Mullen,
Ida Fleming,	Aaron Rothschild,
Orly Hartman,	Wm. Schmidhamer,
Theodore Hull,	Mary A. Shaffer,
Leonard Hartle,	Jas. Meyer.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—The W. F. M. S., of the Methodist church, will meet in the lecture-room next Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, sharp. After the usual business has been transacted, the society will proceed to elect officers for the ensuing year. Their third annual meeting will be held on next sabbath evening in the audience room of the church. The programme for the evening, will consist of addresses, recitations, essays, etc. Free to all. MRS. ENOS CASEBEER, Sec'y.

—The assessors of the several townships will meet at the auditors office, April 15, to agree upon a uniform rate of assessment, etc. The new law requires them to complete the assessment this year, between the 15th of April and the 15th of June. Another new feature of the law is, that the judge of the circuit court appoints four freeholders of the county, who, together with the board of commissioners and auditor, form the board of equalization.

—C. H. Brown closed his fifth term of school in district No. 1, Jackson township, last Friday. Mr. Brown has had charge of the school there for the last five winters, making four hundred days in all. In fact, it is the only school he ever taught. The closing exercises were attended by all the people in the district. Speeches were made by Mr. Brown, Mr. McIntosh and Trustee Brandon. The picnic passed off pleasantly, as did also the concluding entertainment in the evening. The pupils leave the school with sad hearts, for it has been to them a most pleasant and profitable term. It speaks well for the district, as well as for the teacher, when the same teacher is employed term after term. It is to be hoped that other schools will adopt the same plan.

—It is a nest of prostitution, of vile practices, constant quarrels bickerings, contains more old topers than any place we know of, a gamblers' paradise, and is the wickedest place we know of for its size, has but one church and one Sunday-school, and these are not attended and supported as they should be.

The above is from the Hicksville Republican and has reference to Syracuse, Indiana. Brother Eveland's son-in-law started a republican paper there, and busted wide open after a few publications, hence all this pawing and frothing. If Syracuse is one-half as bad as the editor of the Republican would like to make out, we think the citizens there have displayed very good sense in not supporting a republican paper. Good Lord, what would become of such a community with a republican paper as their educator?

Teachers' Association.

The Graded School Teachers' association will hold its third meeting in the Auburn high school room, on Saturday, April second. Papers will be presented and read on various educational subjects, and many topics of interest and importance will be discussed. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in schools to attend this meeting. Exercises will commence promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. H. MCINTOSH, Pres.

Medical Society.

The medical society held a meeting at the soldiers' hall on Tuesday of this week. Quite a number of the profession, from our sister towns were in attendance, among whom we noticed Drs. Teal and Gilbert, of Kendallville; Drs. Wood and Crane, of Angola; Drs. Chamberlain, Darby and Stough, of Waterloo; Dr. Murphy, of Spencerville; Dr. Schutt, of Avilla and Dr. Spooner, of Peru, and of course, all the resident members of the profession. Dr. Gilbert, of Kendallville, read a paper on "Protintis," which was quite generally discussed. Dr. Wood, of Angola, read an interesting report of a case of injury to the skull. After some other business, the society adjourned to meet at Kendallville the last Tuesday in June next.

DR. CHAIN, Pres. DR. TEAL, sec'y.

Waterloo.

Day Bro's. open out in good style.

H. T. Smith is still confined to his bed.

Young & Sparks have dissolved partnership.

Charlie Clark is getting on a new stock of goods.

Mrs. James Trail, south-west of town died last Friday.

No great excitement as yet, about the village election.

Sadie Johnson is bringing on her new stock of spring goods.

Nettie Chamberlain went to Auburn last Saturday to visit friends.

Miss Lida Welch, of Ligonier, was in town last week visiting friends.

It is rumored that Mr. Leo Caro will make Waterloo his future home.

The M. E. social was entertained last evening by Mrs. Samuel Moody.

W. B. Johnson & Co. have had their store room painted and put in shape.

Go and see the logs at McCague's mill: you may never see the like again.

The marshal has scraped the streets, and the new snow covers them like a blanket.

The old soldiers will have a festival and hard tack supper at Butler to-morrow evening.

Miss Florence Jackman who has been sick since the burial of her sister, is still quite ill.

Mrs. B. F. Kennedy went to Fort Wayne Tuesday, to lay in a new stock of goods.

Swartz, the butcher, has a new sign.

Brand & Duncan have a fine new delivery wagon.

'Squire Stevens has qualified, and is now ready to administer justice, marry folks and 'sich'.

Mrs. J. J. Martin, of Auburn Junction, spent a part of last week visiting relatives in this place.

W. H. Leas is over head and ears in business. Among other things, we see he has added a farm to his assets.

The entertainment Monday evening was said to be very good, but the bad weather prevented a full attendance.

Ab. Kelley expects to have over one hundred gallons of maple syrup this spring. Therefore Ab. looks happy.

Mrs. W. H. Sudlow, having completed her visit in Waterloo, has returned to her home in Carrollton, near Saginaw, Michigan.

There was a temperance lecture on the street Tuesday afternoon, and one by the same person at the disciple church in the evening.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. J. A. Barns, Wednesday afternoon and evening of next week. All are cordially invited.

Marshal Hoover was made the recipient of a fine gold headed cane, on the anniversary of his sixty-fourth birthday, the givers being his children.

Kapp's raccoon has caught the walking-mania. Like other great walkists, he counts his distance by rounds and laps—out his tongue for pea-nuts.

Willie Hall has gone to South Bend to continue his studies in the fine arts. He will be under the instruction of the well known painter, Harry Kellogg.

Miss Edith Jackman, so favorably known as a teacher in the schools of this county, has accepted an offer to teach in the graded school at Mitchell, in this state.

And now the boys and girls may be seen tripping gaily up to the doctor's office. They come back soon after, looking care-worn and disappointed, and petting their sore arms.

Prof. A. J. Way of Cleveland, the celebrated guitarist, will give an entertainment in Waterloo Tuesday evening, April 19th. He will be assisted by a young lady from Chicago.

Isaac Hague and family were in Waterloo Friday, the occasion being a family re-union to celebrate Marshal Hoover's 64th birth-bay All of Mr. Hoover's children were at home once more.

Will. Duncan has a circular from S. Cary Evans, giving a glowing description of his colony in southern California. Mr. Evans claims that, with the proper irrigation and treatment, his tract will eventually be the garden of the state.

'Squire Smith and a jury of six good men and true, wrestled with the differences between our fragile little butter and egg man, Sam. Beck, and G. W. Miller, last Friday. George sued Sam, for $67.00; but the jury gave Sam. a judgment for $3 00 and costs.

Rev. F. F. Christine informs us that his congregation have now paid off the debt on both the church and parsonage except $144.00. Mr. Christine feels greatly encouraged by the interest and liberality of the members of the church by whom this improved state of things was brought about.

—Call and examine Davenport's wall paper and window shades—'twill pay you. 13 3t.

—J. E. Casebeer, mine host of the Crosby house, Defiance, Ohio, was in town yesterday, and stopped in to pay his respects to the COURIER. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is doing well. The people of Defiance may be sure of a first-class hotel as long as friend Casebeer presides at the Crosby.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

We greet you with
Rattling good bargains!
Endless variety!
Golden opportunities!
Grand results.

Once more to the front with lots of confidence and a gilt edge
Stock
Lower prices,
Better goods
Greater inducements than ever.

Our method: Wholesale rates and goods in quantities to suit all.

Our motto: Better sell tons at small margins than pounds at big profits.

The people help us and we help the people.

As the volume of trade increases we sell closer and closer.

Our store is a grand co-operative ware-house and we are the people's agents.

There's millions in it.

Shall we count you in on this great scheme of the nineteenth century.

By all means try it. We will give you a cordial welcome. No misrepresentation.

A fair, square deal every time.

We will sell you as low as any live man, and your neighbor likewise.

The order of the house: Buy often and for cash. Keep nothing but new fresh goods. Do you believe us?
We can back our assertions.

You are invited to examine our stock and learn prices. You will do an injustice if you do not. Prove all things. Hold fast that which is good." If you prove us, you will find us a yard wide and all wool. Take a trial trip with us. You will find there is economy in dealing at our store.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Indiana.

St. Joe.

Another man in St. Joe is happy, Geo. Bleaks—its a boy.

Wm. Leighty, our jolly host of the St. Joe hotel, has been badly afflicted for the past few days.

J. D. Leighty attended the annual convocation of Scottish Rite Masonry, at Indianapolis last week.

The usual time for working will soon be here; already the grumblers are busy about having to work out their poll tax.

Two men, who are surely old enough to know better, got too full of west end benzine on last week Monday, and the usual whisky row was the consequence.

Nelson Thomas and Clyde R. Woodcox have succeeded in getting a position on the train, of which Marion Teagardes is conductor. The boys are now at Defiance, Ohio.

Mark Barney was off on a visit three days last week, taking in Auburn, Ft. Wayne, Antwerp and Defiance. Mark got around all right Wednesday morning, but oh! how sad he looked.

James Ferell, the heaviest man in St. Joe, will move to Concord this week. Jim has secured a position on Pat Campbell's construction train, which necessitates a move, to be nearer his work.

Case & Olds are putting up an addition to their store, and we are informed that they intend to put in a good stock of agricultural implements. Success to you gentlemen, in your new line of business.

Nelson Thomas has gone to work for the B. & O. again, after a short absence. Nelson is a good railroad man and has worked for the company a great deal. We are glad to learn that they appreciate his services.

A sad and fatal accident happened near this place on last Thursday. Wilson Widney, one of St. Joe's most promising young men, while in the woods chopping, was hit upon the head and shoulders by a falling limb, which caused his death the same night at two o'clock. The particulars are about as follows: Wilson and his father were in the woods together felling trees, and had just felled one which, in its descent, fell against another which bent over but soon gave away. When it sprang back, its re-bound threw the limb which caused the accident. His father saw the limb and gave him warning, but too late. The father was but a few feet away when the accident occurred. Wilson was a young man in his 23d year, and was esteemed by all who knew him. His sad misfortune has cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood.

James Foley, a railroad man, took it into his head to knife Isaac Meese, and would undoubtedly have accomplished it, had not Meese took to his heels. As it was, Foley ran him sixty or eighty rods, where they both halted, when Foley put up his knife and Meese went for him with a weight which he obtained from the counter of E. Fales. Missing Foley with the weight which he threw, Foley pitched into him and had Meese whipped so he cried "enough!" In a short time the bystanders took Foley off, and Meese, getting hold of a stick of wood, made for Foley again, and succeeded in getting the best of him, and would have used him up, had the bystanders not interfered. It is understood that when court meets again, there will be a shaking among the boys who are in the habit of frequenting the saloon at the west end. One thing is certain, such scenes as were enacted on our streets last week, should not go unpunished if there is any law that will reach such cases.

G. W. W.

Wanted.

A woman cook—good plain cooking Wages, four dollars per week. Apply or write to BUTT'S HOTEL,
18-tf. Waterloo, Ind.

"My Journey East for a Wife."

Is the title of a neat little poem recently issued by the passenger department of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway. It is illustrated, and descriptive of a miner's trip from the far west eastward for his bride, and will be mailed free to every one sending address to H. C. Townsend, general passenger agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Spencerville.

Charley Emanuel was visiting under the parental roof from Wednesday until Friday, of last week, when accompanied by his brother Gerry, he went to Cecil, Ohio.

Miss Alice McKay, of Auburn, has brought her stock of millinery goods to Spencerville, and is located at the residence of Mr. John Provines.

Mr. Mason Long, the reformed gambler, of Fort Wayne, lectured at the Methodist church last Monday evening.

Coroner's Inquest.

I, the undersigned coroner of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, on the 25th day of March, 1881, in the town of Butler, said county, and legally authorized to inquire and true presentment make, in what manner, and by whom Frank Anderson came to his death. After hearing all the evidence, and examining the body, do find that the deceased came to his death by taking an over-dose of poison from his own hand.

Given under my hand and seal, this 26th day of March, 1881.

J. J. LATSON,
Coroner of DeKalb county, Indiana.

McQuiston & Ralston's Prices.

Granulated sugar	10c.
Extra C white sugar	9c.
Extra C yellow sugar	8c.
Arbuckle's Ariosa roasted coffee	20c.
Good roasted coffee	18c.
Extra mess mackerel (trimmed) per lb.	10c.
Choice mackerel, 15 lb kits	1.00.
Best white unhandled tea-cups per set	45c.
Breakfast plates per set	45c.

Yankee Grocery.

25 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

Coffee A. Sugar	9c,
Coffee C. Sugar	8c.
Granulated Sugar	10c.
Rio Coffee—choice	14c
Rice 8 lbs.	25
Tomatoes 3 lb. can	12c
Corn, best, per can	15c
Crackers per lb.	5c
Teas	45, 65 and 75c
Mackerel 5 lb can	55c
Lemons per dozen	20c
Pumpkin—3-lb. cans	12½c.
Condensed milk—Swiss	20c.

Agent for Pleasant Valley Wine Co's. pure Clarets, Catawbas, Port and Champagnes. Standard goods only sold, and every article warranted. Stock to select from, is large. Goods delivered at depot free. On teas in lots of five pounds, 5c discount on each pound.

ROTARY RHYMES.

A little love,
A little glove,
A little something for a token;
A little sigh,
Few days gone by—
A little girl heart-broken.
—*Boston Courier.*

Another man,
Worth Sarah Ann,
With bank-book well extended;
A social crown,
A house in town,
And Sarah's heart is mended.
—*New York Commercial.*

A little hand,
A little foot,
A little hugging closer;
A little tap,
A thundering rap—
Down the stairs he goes, sir.
—*Reading News.*

A little cloud,
[illegible]
A broomstick's flight, aerial;
Another swear,
A clutch at hair—
The rest is—immaterial.

DOUCE.

She was so quiet and gentle in voice and manner that her family called her "douce" (sweet), and Douce was her name to all her neighbors.

She had been christened Helen, but to all intents and purposes the nickname was the only one by which she was known. She was not a pretty girl so far as features and complexion went, but with nothing mawkish or insipid about her, as might be inferred from her name.

The tones of her voice were so even, her movements so quiet and deliberate, that you could not understand how Douce was the ruling mind in a family of six children, five of them boys, and unruly ones at that. But the truth was she was the most daring of all of them, though she would climb the tallest tree and ride the most dangerous horse with the same calm composure of manner.

Her mother had been an invalid for many years, and her father, a prosperous merchant at the little town of Oakport, about two miles from his residence, was too busy a man to do more than pass his nights at home, generally too tired when he reached there to spend much time in social intercourse with his family.

Mr. Turean's residence, as I have said, was about two miles from town, but one mile was through a thick, swampy forest, very bad walking in rainy weather, and dark and dismal enough even on a summer's morning.

It bore, too, an evil reputation among the country people in the neighborhood, for fifteen years before a peddler had been robbed and killed there, and his body had been found near an old rotten log by the roadside. On a large beech tree which overhung the spot had been carved by some boy, "Here Amos Crowe was murdered."

Of course, the ghost of the peddler was presumed to haunt the spot, and, as the murderer had not been discovered, the ignorant, superstitious people of the neighborhood all believed the spirit would never rest in its grave until the criminal who did the deed was brought to justice.

To the little Tureaus, these woods were a perpetual delight. Such nutting, such berries, such persimmons were found there, that, in spite of a thrill of terror when they passed the spot of the sad tragedy, nothing short of a visible apparition would have kept them from the woods.

Douce, who feared neither man nor ghost, was always their leader in these expeditions. At 16 she was as fond of swinging on grapevines and mounting to the top of tall trees as when she was 10. This sounds as if Miss Douce Turean was rather tomboyish; but she did these things so gravely and quietly that somehow no one thought of reproving her for her gymnastic feats.

"Let Douce alone," said her father. "She has a wary eye, and a firm, strong grasp, and she'll never come to harm. It is not a ladylike amusement for a young girl to climb trees, but she is not a tomboy, and does not climb them because she is of a rough, masculine nature. It is, perhaps, an eccentricity, and in her case I accept it when I should not in some other children. Besides, it strengthens her muscles and makes her hardy."

One fine September morning, Mrs. Turean astonished them all by insisting upon walking to town with her husband.

"The walk is too long for you, Mary," he remonstrated.

"No, indeed," she answered, "I feel equal to it, and I prefer the walk to riding. I will spend the day with Cousin Jane, and be quite rested when you return in the evening. The cook (Dora), too, wants to go to town to spend the day and night with her sister."

"As you please; but if Dora is going, who will stay at home with the children? We shall not get back until after dusk, you know."

"You're not afraid to stay here with the children, Douce, are you?" asked her mother.

"Afraid? Why, mamma, I did not suppose you thought me such a foolish coward! What can harm us?"

Of course it did not seem as if there could be anything to harm them in that quiet place; so, after an early breakfast, the children walked part of the way to town with their parents. Douce stood and looked after them as they left, with a strange heart-sinking, she afterward said.

"I thought it was because mamma was always at home," she said. "The house would seem so lonely without her. But then, I was so glad to see her able to walk again that I could not understand my depressed feeling.

There was a deal of work to be done that day. The house was to be cleaned, churning done, and Douce thought she would surprise her father and mother by a nice tea when they returned. Assisted by her sister Alice, a girl of 12, she was still hard at work when the clock struck 12.

"Is it possible?" she cried, "noon already, and not a thing cooked for dinner! Well, children, there's bread and cold meat and some jam in the safe, and we'll make a cup of tea and have a picked-up dinner."

Picked-up dinners, with tea and jam, are things not to be despised by children. They sat down, a merry, noisy party, to the table.

"Hush, children!" cried Alice, "don't you hear somebody knocking at the hall door?"

"One of the neighbors, I suppose," said Douce. "Go, Arthur, and see who it is."

In a few minutes the boy returned, breathless.

"It's a horrid old man," he cried, "with a gray beard, and such a red face, and such dirty hands! and he asked for the master of the house, and I told him pa was in town, and he said he must see you, Douce, or somebody."

Douce felt her heart beat a little quicker when she reached the hall door and saw a repulsive, grimy-looking man, who had seated himself on the gallery.

"Well, sissy," he said, with an insolent grin, "I'm desperate hungry, and I reckon you've got to come across some meat and bread fur me. Better fetch it quick lest I take a bite at you."

The tone was one of command, and, after a little pause, Douce saw that she must obey.

"Better not be too scared to bring my vittles!" he called out, "or maybe I'll foller you in spite of locks!"

Douce felt that the locks would be of little avail if the man chose to enter the house. She hurriedly filled a plate and carried it to him.

"This is all we have in the house," she said, quietly.

Without a word he seized it, and Douce watched him ravenously devouring the food like some wild animal.

"Got any whisky or wine?" he growled.

"No; nothing but milk," and she brought him a pitcher full. She tried to appear unconcerned, snipping the dead leaves off of her geraniums, and whistling to the mocking-bird in the cage; but she knew the hard gray eyes were watching her every movement.

"Aint you scared, gal, to be left here alone?" the tramp said, as he rose and slung his dirty bundle over his shoulder.

"What would harm me?" she said, with a faint laugh. "My parents will soon be back."

The man then went boldly into the hall, and Douce saw him look up stairs and into the rooms on the lower floor. She tried to appear cool and indifferent; but when he marched out of the house without a word of farewell or thanks she felt like uttering a cry of relief. She watched him disappear in the woods, and then returned to the frightened children.

This unexpected incident cast a gloom over her spirits that she could not throw off. A sudden shower of rain came up late in the afternoon, and she began to fear her parents would remain at Oakport all night. The rain, however, held up before sunset, and her mind was made up that she and the children must not remain alone in the house that night. She felt assured that the tramp would return.

Without expressing her suspicions, she said to Alice, "I must run to Oakport, if you don't mind staying a little while alone with the children."

"But what do you mean by going at this hour?" cried Alice. "Pa and ma will be on their way back, I reckon."

"It's a great secret!" and Douce laughed, or tried to laugh. "You'll know all about it when I get back."

She left the house and walked rapidly until she got to the woods, but then, turning from the path, she moved cautiously, looking on every side, and with the stealthy step of an Indian.

About half way through the woods she paused and looked intently before her.

Then quickly she seized a vine and swung herself into a magnolia tree that was so draped by the gray Spanish moss that even its leaves could hardly be discerned.

When seated on the tree she was completely hidden from view. Soon after there was a crackling among the bushes, and two men came in view, one of them her friend of the morning, and the other quite as wicked looking. They were lounging slowly along, pausing every now and then, and their words came distinctly to her.

"Think he'll be back to-night?" said one.

"Of course. He's left his children all alone, and he and the ole ooman will be sure to go back. Wish he'd left her at home. Two 'stead of one, and one on 'em a squally ooman, is hard to manage."

"Did you see the money? Maybe he'll leave it in his store."

"Got it arter the bank shut up. Col. Sparks, he counted it out, $300, and I heerd Turean say, 'Reckon I'd better take it home to-night, as they say there's tramps in town.' Didn't know I was listenin' outside."

"What's the best place to wait for him?" said Douce's acquaintance.

"The best place, where you kin see furthest, is the peddler's tree. You take your stand there, and I'll watch near town, and foller him behind. When he comes up, you ax for a dime, and I'll be ready if he kicks up a row when we eases him of a few more dimes."

"I don't want to do any killin' ef it can be helped," said the other ruffian. "We kin gag the ooman. But look here, Dick, I don't like doin' the job on that spot. They say Amos is a-walkin' round of a night, and maybe the ghost will appear."

"You're a blasted fool!" cried Dick. "You git to your post, and don't be a sneak!"

They separated, Dick going toward town, and the other slouching slowly along in the other direction.

Douce's heart beat like a sledge-hammer. She could not go to town, for the only path was blocked up by the ruffian. She felt sure her parents would be murdered, for she knew that her father would resist to the death. By this time, they must be on the way.

Thought after thought surged through her brain as she sat there, when, suddenly remembering the tramp's terror of ghosts, an inspiration came to her.

She knew a short cut to the peddler's tree. In a few minutes, she had descended, and was gliding through the bushes. No one was at the tree, and she had hidden herself in it when the tramp appeared, looking timidly around him.

He stopped nearly under the branches and looked down the road. Twilight was passing into darkness when Douce heard steps approaching, and her father's voice.

She was dressed in white, and, taking off her apron, she tied it around her head. As the man was preparing to advance, she uttered an unearthly groan, and dropped at his feet.

He gave one look and a screech, and, taking to his heels, flew like the wind. His companion, who was behind, not knowing what had happened, joined in the flight, and neither of them were seen again.

Douce's explanations were soon made, and her father never wearies of telling the story to every one. He firmly believes that her love of climbing led to something useful after all, though quickness of mind and quiet movements should count for something in the story of that evening.—*Youth's Companion.*

Something of Millionaire Mackay.

Mr. Mackay, as most Americans are aware, is a Scotchman by birth, his native town being Airdrie, Lanarkshire. I had known his family all my life, and last spring had many long talks with his brother, Robert Mackay, who is a member of a large engineering firm in his native town, and is regarded as one of the greatest practical mechanics living. But Mr. Mackay is a very unselfish and modest man, otherwise he might have been as rich to-day as his brother. Though he has experimented and invented all his life, he has never sought to reap the just rewards of his talents. He is content with discovering new methods of applying force and to let other people reap the benefit. And the United States are not a little indebted to his inventive genius. He it was, in conjunction with a Mr. Gray, who first constructed a locomotive for ascending steep grades; and it was from plans furnished by him and explanations given to American mechanics who visited him in Scotland, that the locomotives were built which first crossed the Rocky Mountains. But he is one of those men, as I have said, who set no store by such achievements as these; he speaks of this new invention as if it was a very small matter. Between him and his brother, though remarkably like each other in personal appearance, there is no community of feeling, or even of friendship, far less kinship. The only talent that his brother possessed, to hear him speak of him, was stinginess and the power to close his hand on every penny which crossed it. Of intellectual points he had none worth mentioning, and when young was incapable of cultivating the few he had been endowed with. But it is several years since millionaire Mackay broke off correspondence with his father and mother and family. Of the many times he has visited England during the past ten years, he has never visited his family or his native town. Two years ago, nevertheless, he sent his secretary down from London to Airdrie to inquire after his mother and relatives. This gentleman put up at the Royal Hotel in great state, and after he had abused everybody about the hotel for the meanness of the accommodation they could offer, he sent for his employer's brother, the person I have spoken of above. His surprise may be readily imagined when he was informed by Mr. Mackay that if his brother could not condescend to come to Airdrie in person to see his friends, he would receive no information from him; furthermore, Mr. Secretary was specially instructed to inform his master that since he had forgotten his family so long, the latter had now no better message to convey to him than this, to-wit, that, for all they cared, he could go to a climate where the temperature was always above ninety in the shade, or words to that effect. But I think Mr. Mackay judges his rich brother harshly. Though a man of plain speech, and entirely innocent of all usages of grammar in communicating his thoughts orally, he seems to possess plenty of good, hard, practical sense, and, considering how rich he is, he is certainly not proud; but what he lacks in this latter respect his wife makes up. No Queen that ever lived could be prouder or more imperious than she.—*London Correspondent of Buffalo Courier.*

Only A Dog.

We were all crying, every one of us. Father declared it was smoke that had got into *his* eyes and made them smart; but mother threw her apron over her head and sat rocking and sobbing for ten minutes. Phœbe and I just threw ourselves down on the floor by poor Leo, and I took his dear old shaggy head in my lap, and the hot tears dropped one by one; and Phœbe petted his poor old stiff ears and smoothed out his thin, gray hairs; and then we took off the old brass collar that was marked all over with hieroglyphics that we had scratched with pins in the proud days when he first wore it; then we cried again, and just then in, walked Squire Toots, and he didn't seem to know what to do when he saw us all so distressed; he looked at us and then at Leo; then he took out his handkerchief and gave his nose a real Sunday-school blowing, and said kind of huskily:

"Why, it's wicked to feel s' bad. Anybody d' spose it was a pusson; 'taint only a dog!"

That just made us all feel worse! There wasn't any Heaven for him to go to, and we knew we could never see him again, and we couldn't remember any life without Leo, we were such little tots when he came to us, and he had been one of the family all the time. Father used to lecture him just as he did us children. "Where did I see you to-day, sir?" he would say. "Over at Mr. Mason's, associating with that dog that steals! Shame!" And then Leo would whine, and pretty soon father would say: "Go to bed, sir!" and he'd sneak off to his box in the back shed and lay awake all night to protect us while we slept, and he never once in over fourteen years was forgetful of his trust—and he was "only a dog."

Only a dog! Why, was there ever a time that we went racing home from school that Leo hadn't met us half-way to race with us and do all sorts of funny tricks at our bidding, and how proud we had always been of him with his handsome stately presence and superior manners and how safe we felt to hear his deep-chested bark as we went to sleep.

Well, death had found him sure enough, and we buried him out in the grove in a little hollow, where he loved to lie on hot summer days, and there will be no resurrection for him, though there will be for the vilest thief he kept from our doors; but none the less, in looking over his honest, blameless life, in which he was never faithless to any, even the smallest trust, I dare apply to him the Master's meed of praise: "Well done, good and faithful servant;" though as 'Squire Toots said, "He was only a dog."—*M. Quad.*

A CHICAGO physician — perhaps an alarmist—claims that the winter cholera in that city is a forerunner of a cholera scourge next summer.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

What the Governor of South Carolina Said to the Governor of North Carolina.

A great many years ago the Governor of North Carolina received a friendly visit from the Governor of South Carolina. After a real North Carolina dinner of bacon and yams the two Governors lit pipes and sat in the shade of the back veranda with a demijohn of real North Carolina corn whisky, copper distilled, within easy reach. "There was nothing stuck up about these Governors," says a North Carolina State historian, in the homely but vigorous language of his section. "There they sot and smoked, and sot and smoked, every once in a while taking a mutual pull at the demijohn with the aid of a gourd which they used as a democratic goblet. The conversation between the two Governors was on the subject of turpentine and rice, the staples of their respective States, and the further they got into the subject the lower down they got into the jug, and the lower down they got in the jug the dryer the Governor of South Carolina got, who was a square drinker and a warm man, with about a million or more pores to every square inch of his hide, which enabled him to histe in a likely share of corn-juice, or other beverage, and keep his carcass at the same time well ventilated and generally always ready for more, while the Governor of North Carolina was a more cautious drinker, but was mighty sure to strike bottom at about the twelfth drink, like as if nature had measured him by the gourdful. Well, they sot, and smoked, and argued, and the Governor of North Carolina was as hospitable as any real Southern gentleman could be, for he ladled out the whisky in the most liberal manner, being particular to give his distinguished guest three drinks to one, and gauging his own dose with great care, for fear that if he didn't he might lose the thread of his argument and the demijohn might run dry before the Governor of South Carolina should be ready to dust out for home, in which case it would look like he had not properly observed the laws of hospitality, which would have been a self-inflicted thorn in his side for years to come, and no amount of apology could ease his mind or enable him to feel warranted in showing his countenance to his fellow-men, especially in his home district, where for generations it had been a main point with every gentleman to keep his visitor well supplied with creature comforts, and to hand him a good gourdful as a stirrup-cup when about to take his departure for the bosom of his family. Singular to relate, the cautiousness manifested by the Governor of North Carolina was of no avail, for at one and the same moment the jug went dry and the Governor of North Carolina, much to his subsequent mortification when he learned the fact afterward, dropped off into a quiet sleep, while the Governor of South Carolina continued to keep on with his argument, holding the empty gourd in his hand in close contagiousness to the demijohn, and wondering at the apparent absent-mindedness of his hitherto-attentive host, to whom, after a minute and a half of painful silence, he made use of but one remark: 'Governor, don't you think it's a long time between drinks?' the remark being overheard by George, the body-servant of the Governor of North Carolina, who, knowing that there was something wrong, took to the woods, where he remained in seclusion for three days, but the Governor of South Carolina, receiving no reply from the Governor of North Carolina, mounted his horse and rode sadly homeward with an irrepressible feeling at his heart that there was coming to be a hollowness in friendship, and that human nature was in danger of drifting into a condition of chaotic mockery."

Ever since the occurrence so touchingly described by the conscientious historian, a common form of invitation to join a social glass has been, "As the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina, it's a long time between drinks." The form is as efficacious as that used by the itinerant minister when called upon to turn two into one at short notice—"Jine hands."

The Homes of America.

It is not a mere accident that the homes of America are the most comfortable and comforting on earth. Nor are these home comforts due simply to mechanical skill or economic judgment. A country which has limited the powers of its government stimulates society, and highly moral society produces the most perfect homes which human eyes or poetic visions can behold. No one knows the American system well who does not know the American home. Our political system is publicity itself; American society has never yet been fully characterized; while the best result of both, the perfect home, has been praised in general terms, but not described and explained in its true fullness. The novel-writers, from whom such descriptions might be expected, have failed ignominiously in their attempts at showing the maturest results of our social system. Yet this system is unique, and it is a marked advance upon all European models. The English home approaches the American home, while the German home approaches the English; but the ideal American home, not rarely realized, has a comfort, a character and a dignity all its own. It may seem to be wanting in the graces, traditions and responsibilities peculiar to the best English homes; it surpasses them in moral dignity; it differs from all the others in being the result of a highly refined civilization; it is the best and purest outcome of our ethical system. There has been much pleasant banter about the great American novel that is to come. Let it not dwell too much on politics; British politics are larger than ours. Let it not tell too much of busy people; the French are as industrious and industrial as we are. Let it not confine itself to analysis of character or sentiment; other nations have both in abundance. Let it describe the purest and sweetest of American homes and let it describe, not an ideal, but that reality which distinguishes the American home from all others, and shows it to be the best outcome of our history, our political institution and our social system.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Home.

"I have traveled some little in my day, and I never yet saw the place over the seas where I could say, 'Here will I live and die.' My steps have been arrested by beautiful spots, by savage spots, by great and luxurious cities; a week, a month, I could spend in many, a year in some, and spend it happily; but not life—not all my days. This may be prejudice, but is the only prejudice I have no wish to part with. I know of no pleasure that will compare with going abroad, except one—returning home."—*D. Conway.*

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

A VERMONT railroad company has paid a passenger who lost an ear in an accident $1,500.

OVER twenty-five thousand tourists have visited the Yosemite Valley since its discovery in 1865.

FRENCH railroads do only one-third the passenger business that is done by English lines.

THE man who comes about solely to kill time should confine himself strictly to his own time.

ST. LOUIS girls object to rubbers, "they draw the feet so." It must be an awful load, even for India rubber.

ADJECTIVES are the millinery of literature, and like the trimmings of a dress, they should not be allowed to obscure the original fabric.

IF Americans would sit longer at dinner-table and be happy while they eat, they would have less dyspepsia and a more cheerful religion.

IT is a great pity that some people grow bitter as they grow old. It seems as though the more teeth they lose, the more they want to bite.

JOAQUIN MILLER thus describes a reminiscence of an old California friend: "Dear Dave Colton. I hear he is dead. We first got acquainted one night in Yreka while shooting at each other."

A MILWAUKEE clergyman, asking a correction in a published report of one of his sermons, remarks: "I do not mind so much being taken for a heretic, but seriously object to anything which will condemn me as a lunatic."

A BRIDGEPORT carpenter, while in a fit of anger, threw a hammer at a fellow-workman, and swallowed a screw he had in his mouth. It was an unfortunate affair, but it was better than throwing the screw and swallowing the hammer.

"YES," remarked a musical critic recently from Kansas, "the fiddlin' was bully, but I tell you, when the fat chap with the big mustache laid hold of that bass fiddle and went for them low notes in the violin-cellar, I just felt as if a buzz saw was a playin' 'Yankee Doodle' on my back-bone."

A TEXAS girl wouldn't cross a river to reach the only minister who could marry her and her lover, and the minister on arriving at the brink of swollen stream refused to cross to them. They thereupon joined hands and they shouted the service across the river to one another. That's the kind of "high-toned" weddings they have in Texas.

A TRAVELER out West stopped at a farmer's well to get a drink of water. The water was warm and brackish, and the wayfarer remarked to the farmer that the well was not a very good one. "It's well enough for me," replied the granger, somewhat gruffly. "Then I guess I will let well enough alone hereafter," was the traveler's rejoinder.

MR. BEECHER says that one-half the human family are eaters, not producers. Speaking of immigration, he says that there is no fear so long as our institutions have the assimilating power, and when the lion eats the kid he does not turn into kid, but the latter turns into lion. When the children of immigrants get through the public school they are all Americans. The greatest needed revival is not of religion, of temperance, or of commerce, but of common schools.

THREE cotton mills near Augusta, Ga., have during the past four years, with a capital of $1,600,000, paid their operatives in cash $1,560,000, and their stockholders $540,000 in dividends, besides expending $5,673,000 for the purchase of cotton and other material for manufacturing purposes. Such substantial figures as these ought to attract not only capital but intelligent laborers from points where work is scarce.

Shot-Making.

There is a shot-tower in Baltimore, and the *American* describes the process of making shot. One of the "secrets" of the manufacture is the mixing of lead with a certain proportion of a combination of mineral substances called "temper." The "temper" is fused with lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop. If it were not for the "temper" the lead would be moulded by the sieve, and would form little pencils instead of round shot. When "BB" shot, for instance, are to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to that size. The little pellets pour down in a continuous shower, and fall. In their descent of two hundred feet they become perfect spheres, firm and dense, and they are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift concussion makes the tank foam and bubble as if water were boiling furiously. The shot must fall in the water, for if they should strike any firm substance they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. It is said that this method of making shot spherical was the invention of the wife of a poor European workman in metals, who had spent months in trying to find how to do it without moulding. To get the little pellets perfectly dry after they have been in the "well" is the most difficult and troublesome process of the whole manufacture.

An elevator with small buckets, very much like those used in flour mills, carries the shot up as fast as they reach the bottom of the "well" and deposits them in a box sixty feet above the first floor. The water drips from the buckets as they go up, and not much is poured into the receiver above, although it is intended to be a sort of dripping machine. From this receiver the shot runs down a spout into a drying pan, which greatly resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron.

The pan rests at an angle which permits the wet shot to roll down to the chamber below, and the pellets become perfectly dry as they pass over the warm sheet-iron.

GILHOOLY, who was in a restaurant freezing over a cup of coffee, spoke up and said to the waiter: "Look here! If you can't put fire in the stove you might keep the stove-door closed. There is an awful cold draft coming out of it."—*Galveston News.*

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
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CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
INVALIDS
Who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.
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PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

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227 & 229 Wabash Av.,
Chicago.

The Building of Homes.

Double doors—folding or sliding, are a great social "institution." By them two rooms may be thrown into one. A good broad hall becomes in summer an extra room. The air circulates. There is a freedom, an openness about the house, which gives an air of superiority to even very humble dwellings. The superiority is real, too. If we invite a few friends for the evening, it is not necessary to confine them to the "parlor," but the doors are thrown wide open, our guests will fill parlor and hall and sitting room and kitchen, perhaps, and yet all are one company, for the broad doors being open the whole house is thrown together. Music sounds through such a house delightfully, and people have a good time and love to come, because it is so cheerful and social; even a funeral loses much of its stiffness, so oppressive in the little isolated rooms, if broad halls and doorways connect the mourning company of neighbors in one group. Another point in our home building which we too often overlook is the exposure of the principal living and sleeping rooms to the direct influence of the sun. The effect of the sunlight is best gained when the house stands with its corners toward the cardinal points, for thus the sun shines with considerable power on all sides of the house every clear day in the summer, and yet his power is broken, because at noonday the rays strike two sides obliquely, and very soon leave the southeastern side in the shade. We should not forget that the sunshine is healthgiving; dampness and shade, if slightly in excess, injure the health of both men and animals.

One thing more is the importance of having some provision for fire in the chambers. We build for health and not for sickness, and I do not hesitate to say that many a family mourns the loss of a member simply because the sleeping room could not be easily heated.

The best mode of heating no doubt is by an open fire of some kind. It is very easy in building to make open fire-places in at least those chambers through which the chimney passes. These may be loosely bricked up, if desirable, but so that the flues may be promptly opened in case of illness.

Chimneys ought to be built with separate flues for each principal fire. In that case the chamber fireplaces need never have their flues bricked up, but constantly open, thus affording the best ventilation at all times. Of course open fireplaces are not economical of fuel, but in the chambers fire is seldom wanted, and stoves may be used, if preferred. As to economy of fuel, builders, as well as architects and proprietors, either frequently overlook one important fact, or they do not look at it, that is, that the warmest part of any room is farthest from the floor; so if we make our rooms ten or eleven feet high, we must heat the air in all that upper part before a person sitting at a table begins to feel at all warm, unless he is where he gets radiation from the stove or open fire. Low ceilings effect the greatest economy of fuel, and even make open fires economical as compared with stoves and high ceiling. Notwithstanding that open fires always make good ventilation, while rooms or houses warmed with furnaces and stoves usually have poor ventilation, and often are oppressive, with a stale, nauseous odor, like the dormitory of an orphan asylum. Nine feet is, I think, an extreme height for the ceiling of an ordinary country house, say one in which the largest single room is not more than twenty feet square, or of equivalent area. For houses with rooms of medium size; eight feet is high enough.

Beside, there are other numerous considerations which tend to the saving of fuel, and, at the same time, increase the healthfulness and comfort of a home. Some of these are the material of the walls, their impenetrability to air and moisture, "deafening" of the floors which adds greatly to their warmth, good joiner work about windows and doors, etc.—*A Farmer, in American Agriculturist.*

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

"Bob" Toombs Brass Band.

I suppose every one connected in any way with the University of Georgia, says a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution*, has heard of the famous oak in front of the chapel, and in connection with it I will relate an anecdote of Bob Tombs, showing his impetuous, irresistible nature, which so characterized him in his after life.

Toombs had been attending college two years, and was within a week of graduating, when, in a difficulty, he stabbed one of the students, inflicting a serious, but not fatal, wound. For this act he was expelled by the Faculty, who soon after were petitioned by the graduating class to allow him to graduate with them, as he had so nearly completed his course, and had also been given a speaker's place. Toombs himself petitioned them, but both were refused. He apparently submitted, but on commencement day, when the chapel was crowded with visitors, and the Seniors vehemently orating preparatory to receiving their diplomas, he stationed a brass band under the spreading limbs of the oak, whose music succeeded in bringing scores of town people, who were not then in the chapel, and also of clearing it of nearly all its auditors.

Then, in as cool a manner as possible, he placed himself in a chair and made an oration, such, it is said, as was never spoken by a student here before or since. He never received his diploma, though after his celebrated Boston speech, it was sent him, but was returned with the answer: "D—n the diploma; when it would have been an honor to me I was refused it; now, when I am an honor to it, it is offered me." He was afterward reconciled with the Faculty, and is now one of the staunchest supporters of the college.

THE last agricultural returns of Great Britain show that the growth of woods and forests is going on very fast, and in the last five years has increased their area half a million acres.

THE name and fame of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are known throughout the land, and everywhere it is relied upon as *the specific* for coughs and colds.

An Unsympathetic Crowd.

An excited man rushed into a drug store and exclaimed:

"Oh my! I'm ruined! Give me ten ounces of camphire or whisky. Give me the whisky."

He fell against the counter. His eyes rolled back and his tongue hung out.

"What ails you, man?" He drew back his tongue, said "snake bit," and shot it out again.

"Whisky, snake bite."

"How did you get snake bit?" asked a physician, taking hold of the man's hand and feeling his pulse. The tongue went in and the words "foolin' with a rattlesnake' came out.

"Where did it bite you?"

"Right here," he replied, exhibiting a small black hole on the back of his hand.

"Where did you get the snake?"

"Museum. Gimmy some whisky."

"This hole was made by a lead pencil."

"Lead pencil?" said the victim, contemptuously; "made by the pizen fang of a copperhead.

"Thought it was a rattlesnake?"

"Didn't say it was a rattlesnake. Oh, I'm dying! Dying in a civilized land. Dying within forty miles of home. To think that I have traveled all over the snake countries, and then to come back and be killed by a common black snake.

"Thought it was a coppeahead?"

"Now, here," said the man, untangling his eyes and stiffening himself, "it don't make any difference what you think. I'm dying from the effect of a snake bite. That's about as much as you want to know. A gallon of whisky will save my life. Am I among human beings?"

Just then a red-faced man stuck his head into the store, and yelled:

"Come on, Bill. Them fellows wouldn't care if you was swallowed by a booyconstructor."

The tongue went back into the mouth, the evidence of suffering passed away, and the victim took up his hat and joined his companion.

TRIAL BY JURY.

[From the St. Louis Chronicle.]

Some believe that even this form of trial is not perfectly free from prejudice. But in our section, St. Jacobs Oil has been tried by that great jury—the public—and been judged the infallible cure for Rheumatism and all painful diseases.

Unexplainable Facts.

Affairs do go oddly in this world. Not long ago there was a railroad disaster in New Jersey, whereby several persons were badly hurt, but only one, as it turned out, fatally. He was a young man of singularly industrious habits and of a most unselfish character. Upon his labors an aged father and mother and two sisters wholly depended for their support. It was the ambition of this young man to give to his mother a deed of the house which the family occupied. To this end he had foregone marriage, and toiled early and late; he personally attended to the smallest housekeeping details, managing them all with the most painstaking economy. The family itself had seen better days, and he was the last prop left. His manly and self-sacrificing spirit had gradually impressed itself upon the community in which he lived, so that he was respectfully and kindly regarded on every hand. He had been in one place of service and trust for eight years, and only life and time seemed to be needed to enable him finally to secure the end toward which all his energies were bent. Well, out of eight car-loads of passengers he was the only one killed. Sitting in the seat with him at the time of the crash was a man who has said since that he thought that he was ready to die, and that no one would have suffered by his death, or, according to his own perhaps excessive modesty, missed him. This man was not even scratched, while his fellow occupant of the same seat, about whose life so many interests were linked, was so hurt about the head that even his remarkable natural strength gave no hope from the first that he could survive. Things do go strangely in this world.—*New York Post.*

[From the Sparta (Wis.) Herald.]

AS AN exhibition of the intrinsic worth of St. Jacobs Oil, we think the case referred to, that of Mrs. O. W. Hubbard, of this town, cured of Sciatic Rheumatism of long standing by the Oil, is certainly striking, and, beyond all doubt, conclusive as to its efficacy. The remedy has our indorsement.

Men Are Liberal to Be Seen of Men.

An eminent British clergymen was severely opposed to what he called sensational methods of gatherings collections. He denounced the practice of passing collection boxes or baskets through the congregation, and said it was unscriptural. He believed that giving ought to be done on principle, without special impulse, and without appeal to the feelings. He determined to put his views into practical operation in his own way. So he told his people that for one year they might put their donations for missionary work into two large boxes, which he placed for the purpose in the church vestibules. These boxes, which were made of stout oak, were securely locked, and would not be opened until the close of the year, when he hoped they would be full of money. He wanted people quietly and unostentatiously to deposit their gifts in the openings in the tops of these boxes, in the sight of the Lord, and not "to be seen of men." The boxes were recently opened. On carefully counting the contents of both, the total sum was found to be somewhat less than two shillings, all in copper coin.

The eminent clergyman still believes that his theory of benevolence is the correct one. But he believes that he is in advance of his age, for he is persuaded that the people will not put his view into practical operation.

Diameter of Cyclones.

Cyclones extend over a circle from 100 to 500 miles in diameter, and sometimes 1,000 miles. In the West Indies they are sometimes as small as 100 miles in diameter, but on reaching the Atlantic they dilate to 600 or 1,000 miles. Sometimes, on the contrary, they contract in their progress; and, while contracting, they augment fearfully in violence. The violence of the wind increases from the margin to the center, where the atmosphere is frequently quite calm.

MORE than 800,000 acres of land have been reclaimed from the water in Holland since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the work still goes on at the rate of about eight acres per day.

Newfoundland Indians.

The head of the tribe was old Abraham Joe, a fine specimen of his race, an active, upright man, standing about six feet two inches in his moccasins, and broad and strong in proportion. He has spent nearly all his life in Newfoundland, and knew the interior of the island better than any man living. He was a good hunter, trapper and guide, but he was—well, he is dead, and I will put in mildly—he had the bump of acquisitiveness highly developed. They had, I should imagine, a very pleasant life, these Indians; and if one can judge by the independence of the men, and the nature and quality of the clothing worn by the girls, they must have been very well off in this world's goods. They had comfortable little cabins in which they spent the winter in comparative idleness, earning little or nothing. The single exception to this rule was in the case of one of old Abraham Joe's sons, who carried the mail during the winter and spring months between St John's and the copper mines at the entrance of the bay. He was well paid, and deservedly so, for his was an arduous task. Traveling on snowshoes backwards and forwards over a distance of some hundreds of long, weary, desolate, monotonous miles, over bare wind-swept barrens, through dense pine forests and thick alder swamps, without a mark to guide or a hut to shelter the traveler; tramping on alone with no companion to cheer one on the lonely way, without the chance even of seeing a human being from one end of the journey to the other; struggling along from dawn to dark of the short, wintry days against snow, storm, or sleet, or in the bitter cold of hard frosty weather; crouching through the long nights by a solitary fire with a few bushes stuck in the snow for shelter; caught perhaps in some sudden thaw, when the softened snow clogs and sticks in the netting of the snowshoes, and progress is almost impossible; exposed to *mal de raquette*, snow blindness, and all the chances of a forest life—such an occupation is one that fully deserves to be well paid. However, the activity of this particular "Joe" was abnormal; the rest of the family spent their winters lounging about the beech, making perhaps a few mast hoops, butter tubs, or fish barrels, or sitting by the stove indoors, smoking their pipes and doing nothing. In the summer they fished a little, and in the autumn the whole community went up Indian brook and spent the months in the interior of the island, shooting and trapping beavers and otters. Fur was pretty plentiful in those days, and a man could make a good income out of a couple of months' hard work, furring in the fall. These "Joes" appeared to entertain, to a limited extent, communistic principles, while partially recognizing at the same time the right of private ownership in land and chattles. They would use each other's boats, canoes, etc., without hesitation, but spoke of them nevertheless as belonging to some individual member of the spet. They wandered about the island in an apparently haphazard, aimless, happy-go-lucky way, and some member or other of the family was always turning up at odd times in unexpected places. Sometimes we would meet a Joe striding over some barren or crossing a lake in his canoe; occasionally a Joe would drop into our camp, miles away from anywhere, unprovided with boat, canoe, provisions or baggage of any kind, and furnished only with a pipe, tobacco, a rusty gun and some powder and lead. He would sit down quietly by the fire and chat a little and smoke a little, and after a while accept, with apparent *insouciance*, an invitation to eat and drink, and after consuming enough good food for three men and swallowing a few quarts of tea, would say, "Well, I suppose I shall be going now. Adieu, gentlemen, adieu. Yes, I guess I was pretty hungry; most starved, I expect."—*Lord Dunraven.*

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

The King of Burmah's Finance.

Among the thousand and one odd things which affect the state of commercial markets, surely massacres and lotteries must be reckoned among the oddest. Yet these are contingencies which the British merchant in Rangoon has to take into account in casting up his prospects of a profitable trade. The massacres of his reigning Majesty of Burmah in the spring of 1879 at once sent down the returns of the dutiable goods exported from Rangoon to British Burmah fifty per cent. The Mandalay trade was affected about the same time in a manner quite as characteristic. The King having just finished with his massacres, established lotteries for the purpose of filling his exchequer. The bait took at once. Every one who had powers of locomotion of any kind posted away to the "golden city," to stake his chance. The Treasury profited, the population did not. Most of them lost every pennyworth of property they possessed, and were too poor even to get back to their homes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

You Can't Afford

to be without Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

An Empress Who Makes Her Toilet in a Stable.

A recent letter has this about the Austrian Empress: "One day the Countess, hearing that their Majesties had ridden into the stables, hurried to the stalls to receive them. Alas! Elizabeth was changing her habit in the stall beside her horse, and Frans Yosef had to act as screen to this impromptu toilet scene. The Countess never told exactly what they did and said, but her maid gathered enough next day to describe it to me as being very disagreeable. The grooms told me that the Empress often changed her dress in this way in preference to going into the house. 'Less danger of taking cold,' she says, and nobody dared dispute the imperial will. She refuses all refreshment except a glass of water during her visit, and one of the grooms carries a little square package tissue paper, for the imperial lady never uses any other substance to wipe the perspiration from her pretty face.

Temporary Preachers.

In Boston there is a certain religious publishing establishment, which is recognized as a headquarters for ministers seeking temporary preaching places. It is besieged by a run of preachers who have a dash of the "carpet-bagger" element in their ecclesiastical and professional make-up. Some of them are men of talent who are a little run down. Some are men who have worn themselves out in pastoral service, some are do-nothings, and some are very excellent brethren, who are worthy of steady employment, but who somehow or other do not manage to be favored with "calls," as their more lucky brethren are. Any church wanting a supply for a Sunday is almost sure to find it here in various grades of quality, and at corresponding rates of pay. The more expensive ministers are not to be found in this way, but rather the low-priced ones. A few of these receive as high a fee as twenty dollars a Sunday. Many are glad to go for ten, and there are some whose efforts can be secured for five dollars. These five-dollar brethren are not esteemed, either the most eloquent or the most original. They generally have a faded manuscript or two with them. Sometimes they are given to what they call extemporaneous preaching, that is to say, they preach without manuscripts, but they give their hearers a repetition of what they have preached over and over again so often that they have no need of a manuscript as an aid to memory. This Boston headquarters of ministerial supply is an informal thing which attends to itself, and has grown up from the mutual necessities of churches and ministers. It regulates itself, costs nobody anything, and is worth a great deal to those who make use of it. Its operation is quiet, and few people except those who are directly benefited by it know of its existence.

How many pecks of corn are required for a hen's breakfast? How many hen pecks make a bushel?

Suggestions.

You can buy Buggies and Harness at wholesale prices of the ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS M'FG. CO., Elkhart, Ind. Shipped with privilege of examining before paying. Hand-sewed Oak Leather Team Harness, $25. Single Harness, $8 to $20. Platform Spring Buggies, $75, etc. Catalogue and Price-list sent free. W. B. PRATT, Sec.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

DR. BOSANKO'S Pile Remedy will positively cure the worst case of Piles. Ask your Druggist for it.

THE sales of the Fraser Axle Grease are constantly increasing, thus indicating that the public thoroughly appreciate its good qualities.

ASK your dealer for the diamond boots and shoes. They are the best. Rosenthal Bros., Chicago

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COUGH
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$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

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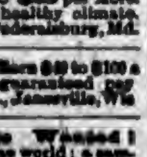

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A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

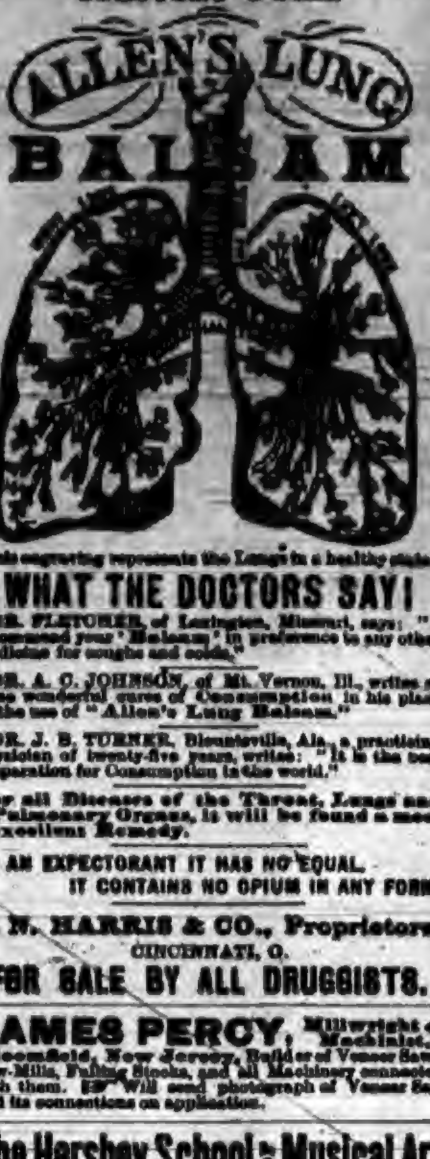

[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JAMES PERCY, Millwright & Machinist, Bloomfield, New Jersey, Builder of Veneer Saws, Saw-Mills, Fulling Stocks, and all Machinery connected with them. ☞ Will send photograph of Veneer Saw and its connections on application.

The Hershey School of Musical Art
HERSHEY MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Stands pre-eminent among American Music Schools and affords advantages equal to any European Conservatory of Music. Send for Circular. Pupils received at any time. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director.

"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure"
FOR
"CATARRH"
Cures Without Fail. Ask your Druggist for it.

Price of "Sure Cure" and "Insufflator" all complete is only $1.50. Valuable book of full information, 10 cents. Name this paper and address DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

CELLULOID
EYE-GLASSES.

Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

Iowa Farms
Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West
For sale by the
Iowa R.R. Land Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF
ETIQUETTE AND BUSINESS
This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Social Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions. Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BONES Highest Prices Paid for Bones, Horns and Hoofs, Tanking and Dried Blood
IN ANY QUANTITY.
N. W. FERTILIZING CO.,
Union Stock Yds., Chicago, Ill.
National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis, Ill.
WANTED

NOTICE!
AS BLUE FLANNEL GARMENTS
Of Inferior Quality of Goods
are sold as the "genuine Middlesex," which are not made by that mill, The Middlesex Company, in order to protect their customers and the public, give notice that hereafter all Clothing made from THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS AND YACHT CLOTHS (*sold by all leading clothiers*) must bear the trade-mark ticket furnished by the Selling Agents to all parties ordering the goods.
WENDELL, FAY & CO., Selling Agents,
Middlesex Company,
86 & 88 Worth St., New York; 37 Franklin St., Boston; 214 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CHICAGO PITTS!

Forty-sixth season of the old reliable "Chicago Pitts" Separators, the only first-class Apron Machine now in the market adapted for large or small jobs, horse or steam power; the *only* Apron Machine that threshes and cleans flax and all grains perfectly. "Chicago Pitts" Double Pinion Mounted Horse Powers are the best in the world.

BLACK HAWK

If you want a Vibrator, buy our Black Hawk. Why? Because it is the latest improved machine in the market, having all of the merits and none of the defects of Vibrators, Agitators, Oscillators, etc., now in use. *Lighter draft* and more durable, its motion is reciprocal, consequently will not shake to pieces. Thoroughly tested. Beats them all in flax and other kinds of grain. It is simplicity itself. Turns in its own length.

H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO.
7 and 9 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

EMPLOYMENT—[illegible]

PILES
ABSOLUTELY CURED
BY THE USE OF
DR. BOSANKO'S
PILE REMEDY.
TRY IT AND BE CURED.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO.
PIQUA, O.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.
OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired power cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old style $25 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $5. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.
D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO.,
461 W. Lake Street, Chicago

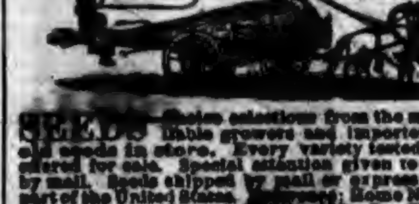
This Beats all.

Buy your Seeds of A. H. Barnes, 46 & 48 W. Lake st., Chicago.

SEEDS Choice selections from the most reliable growers and importers. No old seeds in store. Every variety tested before offered for sale. Special attention given to orders by mail. Seeds shipped by mail or express to any part of the United States. References: Home National Bank, Chicago; Furst & Bradley M'f'g Co., Chicago; Kirby, Carpenter & Co., [illegible]. Send for Catalogue of Seeds and Farm Machinery.
A. H. BARNES, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

MORE THAN 100 STYLES OF THE
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS

are now regularly made, from STYLE 109 (*shown in the cut*), the latest and smallest size, popularly known as the BABY ORGAN, at only $22, to a large CONCERT ORGAN at $900. TWENTY STYLES at from $22 to $100 each; SIXTY STYLES at $100 to $200; FORTY STYLES at $200 to $500 and up; cash prices. *Sold also for EASY PAYMENTS*, from $6.38 per quarter up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having fine quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (*three and a quarter octaves*) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music generally.
PRICE, $22.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS for THIRTEEN YEARS; being *the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any*.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.
Rheumatism,
Burns and Scalds,
Stings and Bites,
Cuts and Bruises,
Sprains & Stitches,
Contracted Muscles
Stiff Joints,
Backache,
Eruptions,
Frost Bites,

OF ANIMALS.
Scratches,
Sores and Galls,
Spavin, Cracks,
Screw Worm, Grub,
Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Lameness,
Swinny, Founders,
Sprains, Strains,
Sore Feet,
Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident
For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

The Best Field
FOR
EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address
A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
☞ Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS.
An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.
25 CENTS A BOX.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
COLGATE & CO., N.Y.

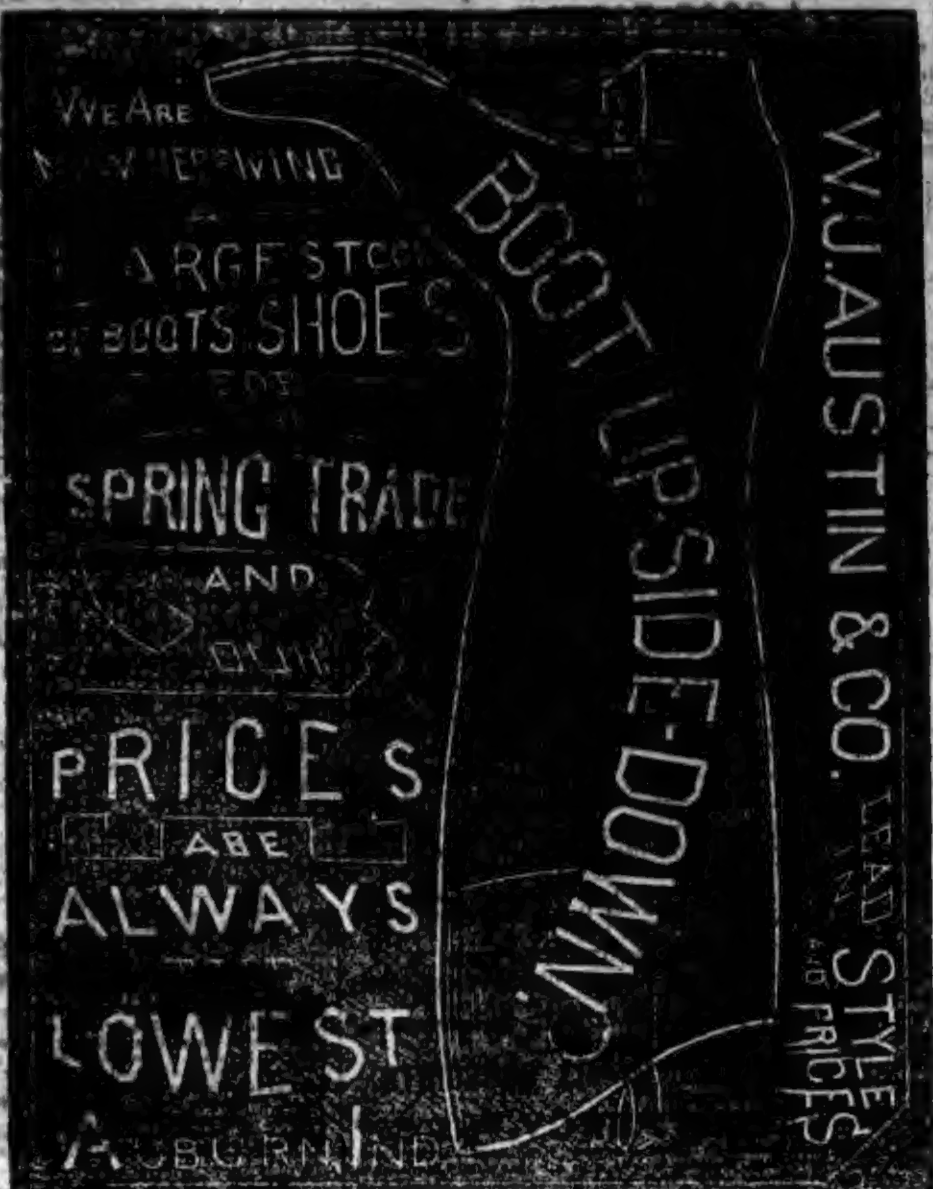

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK.

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal.	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	1.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	3 an lbs	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Three lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. INDIANA.

TRANSLATIONS.

American News Via Paris.

The following piece of news, recently published in a French paper shows how awkward the account of an ordinary railroad accident, may appear, when strained over by an incompetent translator:

"Most horrible!"

"An accident atrocious comes to have place on the line of the Great Northwestern, at the States United.

"Two trains are encountered themselves shocked, and so for to say reentered the one in the other in leveling himself completely.

"There does not rest of a survivor many more than a mechanician.

"Arrived at the station, we do not know how, all the world throws itself on him; we interrogate him, feverishly.

"Him very calm:

"Oh, there has not had large thing—the two trains have made telescope!"

"Saws."

The body grows according to what it feeds upon; so does the mind.

When some politicians are weighed they are found wanting every office in the country.

A sympathy with the pains and pleasures of others is the foundation of our social virtues.

There is no slavery so hard, so degrading, so miserable, so loathsome, as intemperance.

The three most difficult things are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of one's leisure.

If you wish to know whether anybody is superior to the prejudices of the world, ask him to carry a parcel for you.

If a man has a right to be proud of anything, it is a good action done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom.

There is no nobility like that of a true heart; for such never stoops to artifice, nor is wanting in good offices when they are seasonable.

One always feels the better for looking any small evil of life straight in the face. It is wonderful how few evils are remediless if you fairly face them, and honestly try to remove them.

The man who will abandon a friend for an error, knows but little of the human character, and shows that his heart is as cold as his judgment is weak.

With regard to manner, be careful to speak in a soft, tender, kind and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effect will be incalculably better.

Mrs. Livermore is lecturing on "How Shall We Reach the Boys?" This question can never be satisfactorily answered until every saloon has a telephone.

"Etiquette" writes to us to inquire if in our opinion it would be proper for him to support a young lady if she was taken with a faint—even if he hadn't been introduced. Proper, young man, certainly—prop her by all means.

A friend of George Eliot, in speaking of the deep tinge of melancholy in her books, say that "one of her most constant thoughts turned on the waste of force in the world." We suspect that George once saw a 200-pound man kick a 120-pound lightning-rod agent off the front stoop.

"Ball this evening, dear?" inquired Desdemona of Othello, when she saw him loading up his navy revolver. No, no: this evening, s'mother evening," he replied, as he reached for the pillow and wedged it softly down her esophagus.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Colombian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouvancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer& Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

—Call and see Anderson & Bro's. carriages before you buy. 9-tf.

—For carriage and wagon hardware, iron and wood work, call on Kiblinger & Co. 9tf

The Power of the press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy, Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. —[Herald.

Commissioners' Allowances

Expense of Poor			
J K Kabe & Co	$5 00	G W Miller	12 85
Wm Birter	10 45	A Carnot	2 50
F Snyder	27 50	W Grube	2 00
A B Matthews	40 00	Husson & Co	4 00
G Waggoner	9 13	A H Phillips	2 65
Jas Jetmore	30 00	Rosa Goblick	23 07
J Rommel	178 14	Hague & Co	4 00
J Porter	15 00	T C Shaffer	20 00
J J Hoover	2 51	Mary Switzer	3 00
Edge & Co	8 00	Thos Jetmore	7 54
D Tomlinson	11 08	J N Chamberlain	10 00
J B Bennett	21 00	Ryan Clutter	6 25
M Counts	5 00	T F Jordan	4 65
F W Fanning	17 50	W H Kiblinger	15 15
C H & W K Crane	11 79	F E Davenport	29 00
Thos Rudd	3 77	H Ruth	56 75
Geo Egnew	10 13	D Z Hoffman	1 75
Straus & Wolf	4 65	Jno Slaker	3 00
T C Kiser	30 00	B W Jenner	2 25
D J Swarts	107 00	G W Weamer	1 50
Barney Bros	102 50	Brand & Co	169 27
J Newton	11 00	J L Davis	58 68
C Burns	10 00	S Olmstead	32 99
W J Austin	18 65	H Bowman	2 65
J H Ehlers	23 81	Patterson & Co	17 79
H Bashelier	6 50	J Emanuel	44 90
S W Briston	4 00	McQuiston & R	154 92
I Ochs	9 67	J & J A Shull	9 55
H C Miller	2 00	N McIntyre	6 20
O C Clark	1 80	A Hammond	7 47
E Kelham	8 00	F D Gross	2 80
Casebeer & Co	1 50	Geo Shaffer	2 75
Expense of Roads			
Haskins & Son	$2 00	L D Britton	$6 00
I N Coot	4 50	M Franks	4 50
Whirley & Co	28 50	H Tintsman	6 00
Casebeer & Co	12 65	J Shoub	14 00
J D Rinehart	10 00	E Kelham	10 50
R Chambers	30 00	A S Leas	13 30
E A Griffin	10 00	H Griswold	60 00
W Burns	10 00	J Walborn	6 00
F & O Treeman	10 00	G Ensley	7 50
F D Oberlin	26 25	J E Shilling	6 00
D Maxwell	3 25	J D Kelly	3 28
P B Nimmons	1 75	C Bowman	3 50
O H Widney	3 75	C Parker	1 50
G I Patterson	6 25		
Expense of Printing.			
C K Baxter	$14 15	W B Burford	$287 10
R H Weamer	103 25	J C Loveland	10 65
W N Hall	15 40	Barns & Co	109 44
Ind'p'lis Jour Co.	19 00		
Expense of Salary.			
L J Miller	$200 00	John Shoub	$28 00
A Robbins	461 25	F D Oberlin	28 00
W H McIntosh	214 00	A S Leas	16 00
E Kelham	28 00		
Miscellaneous Expense.			
A Robbins	$12 72	R L Williams	$3 00
M Boland	6 00	W H Dills	37 00
L J Miller	5 22	Shearer & Co	47 28
T P Scott	5 00	F E Davenport	8 75
J L Davis	222 69	J Hartman	6 00
Groscup	13 73	McQuiston & R	4 80
W H McIntosh	7 30	I Ochs	2 50
Expense of Inquest.			
G Knour	$3 00	C Nessel	$ 75
J J Latson	12 50	Wm Nessel	75
W M Mercer	8 00	H Nessel	75
H Ruth	8 70	J Conrad	3 00
Emma Nessel	75		
Expense of Ditches.			
C Rosenbery	$12 00	P McGuire	$20 00
A P Foltz	12 50	F D Oberlin	17 50
L Wright	4 00	J Shoub	38 50
G W Hause	8 00	E Kelham	40 00
Expense of Public Buildings.			
W S Purdy	$6 75	Jas Anderson	$60 00
Illegal Tax.			
H McDowell	9 81		
Expense of Criminals.			
J Oberlin	3 00	D McNabb	1 15
Miller & Co	21 51	A S Leas	231 55
Ensley & Co	4 56	Hague & Rant	2 50
Mrs A S Leas	4 50		
Expense of Election.			
A S Leas	21 60		
Expense of Court.			
A S Leas	87 20		

Auburn, Ind March 21, 188[illegible].

Albert Robbins, Auditor.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

CONSTIPATION and PILES.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Troubles it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. Hogabon, of Berkshire says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. *The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.*

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philada., Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

Wm ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

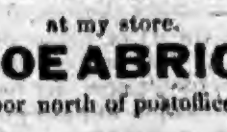

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Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

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TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:34 p. m.	Mail	3:26 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:45 p. m	Local F't	6:56 a. m
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:09 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr at Logansport,	6:35 p. m

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM Dec. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago lv	4 25pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm
Syracuse	*	12 [illegible]
Cromwell	*	1 10
Albion	*	1 33
Avilla	9 20	1 58
Garrett	9 30	2 10
Auburn Junction	9 46	2 45
St. Joe	*	3 08
Hicksville	*	3 28
Defiance	11 02	4 21
Deshler	11 55am	5 43
Fostoria	12 30	6 30
Tiffin	1 15	7 35
Chicago Junction ar.	2 05	8 35

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 40pm	9 40am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 21	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 08	9 18	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 24	1 28
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St. Joe	1 24	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 51	3 18
Garrett	1 50	12 09am	3 25
Avilla	2 22	12 21	3 42
Albion	2 45	12 45	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 15
Syracuse	3 32	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 41	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 03	3 01	6 01
Chicago ar	8 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Martin Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:15; Reading 7:40; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m, there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P.M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:06 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:26; arrive at Waterloo 12:42 connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:30; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:38 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:18; Fremont, 7:31; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:30; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:47; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading 7:03; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:36; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 9:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3:23 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St. Joner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:08 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p. m.; Jackson 5.40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:35; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:25; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r, Agent

Recorder,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, APRIL 7, 1881. Number 14.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

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WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIFD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

FURNITURE &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81

$100 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case o Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Sick Headache. Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purly Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by al. druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison st., Chicago Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

$1000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit $1,000 for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the the throat and lungs, except asthma for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to direction. Sample bottles 25 and 50c, large bottles $1. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggist, or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Mandison St., Chicago Ills. Sold by F. E. Davenport

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Sperm-atorrohoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address, John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. F. E. Davenport sole agent, Auburn, Ind. 9 1y

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,

REAL ESTATE AND

STEAMSHIP ACENCY.

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FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

Escaped.

Not long after Fort Reno was established on the south-east border of the Big-Horn mountains, on the Powder river, a detachment of recruits was expected to arrive there. With them, was an officer of the 18th United States infantry—Lieutenant White.

His wife accompanied him, and was one of the few ladies who chose to share the hardships and privations of frontier life in the Big-horn country. She was also one of the still smaller number whose husbands were willing that they should do so.

Many of the army ladies would gladly have followed her example, had not the prudent opposition of their husbands deterred them from risking their lives in that dangerous country.

The detachment had made their last camp, at the head of the Dry Fork, and had descended the long declivity,—the road crossing and re-crossing its dry bed—and were nearing the top of a bluff which bordered on the river valley, from which point they could first see the fort, just across the river, hardly a mile distant.

No Indians having been seen since the party left Fort Laramie, all thought of danger from them had ceased when they found themselves so near the fort. Arrived at the top of the bluff, the "halt" was sounded, to enable the long wagon train to close up, as it had become considerably strung out on the latter part of the march. When all had caught up, the "forward" was sounded, and the march was resumed.

During the halt, it had been arranged that as soon as the train had closed up, the ambulance in which Mrs. White was riding, should be driven to the fort ahead of the troops, instead of, as was customary, following slowly behind them. The fort was near, and the road to it in plain sight of those following close behind, as well as of those in front; for the troops at the fort, seeing the party approaching, had come outside the stockade to welcome them.

The only mounted men with the troops were Lieutenant White and his orderly, and the wagon master and his assistant—four in all. The ambulance was drawn by four mules; the curtains to it were all down, to keep out the sun from one side and the dust from the other, leaving only the front open.

The ambulance was driven by a soldier, who, when the "forward" was sounded, astonished his mules by a loud crack of his whip, which started them off at a lively trot, a gait they had not tried since leaving Fort Laramie, ten days before. The brake had to be used to check their speed down hill, but another flourish of the whip at the bottom, caused them to speed rapidly along the level road in the river valley.

Just then three Indians, mounted on ponies, dashed at the ambulance out of a clump of bushes close to the road, and began shooting arrows at he mules, as was, evidently, their intention.

At the first alarm, Mrs. White, with great presence of mind, had crawled under the seat on which she had been seated. The arrows were flying thick and fast. The driver, who had been hit, had dropped the reins and tumbled backwards, inside the ambulance. The mules, terrified by the yells of the savages, and the arrows which had hit them, rushed madly along at a fearful gait.

Who can imagine the feelings of the husband at this sight? Or those of the many spectators both in front and behind? No one dared fire a shot at the Indians, for fear of missing them and hitting the occupants of the ambulance, or perhaps one of the mules. At the first alarm, Lieutenant White and the other three men who were mounted, galloped at full speed after the ambulance, while the guard from the fort ran towards the river where the road crossed, and which the ambulance was rapidly approaching.

The Indians seeing succor immediately in front, and also approaching rapidly from the rear, abandoned the pursuit, riding into the bushes that fringed the river bank, probably thinking "discretion the better part of valor."

The mules dashed madly into the river, nearly upsetting the ambulance The force of the current checked their speed so much that they were easily caught, as they emerged from the ford on the opposite side, by some of the guards from the fort.

As the Indians rode away, a few shots at long range quickened their gait as they crossed the open space down the river, and disappeared in a thick cotton-wood grove.

The ambulance was hardly out of the river before Lieutenant White arrived, and rejoiced to find his wife uninjured, although nearly frightened to death The driver had two bad flesh wounds, and the four mules were all wounded, two of them so badly that they died; in fact, one of them had to be unharnessed at the river bank, and died very soon after.

This narrow escape was a good lesson to all the spectators, and taught them the value of caution, confirming the adage always good in an Indian country: "Safe places are dangerous."—[Youth's Companion.

Baby is Dead.

"Baby is dead!" Three little words passed along the line; copied somewhere and soon forgotten. But after all was quiet again, I leaned my hand upon my head and fell into a deep reverie of all that those words mean.

Somewhere—a dainty form, still and cold, unclasped by mother's arms tonight. Eyes, that yesterday were bright and blue as skies of June, droped tonight beneath white lids that no voice can ever raise again.

Two soft hands, whose rose-leaf fingers were wont to wander lovingly around mother's neck and face, loosely holding white buds, quietly folded in confined rest.

Soft lips, yesterday rippling with laughter, sweet as woodland brook falls, gay as trill of forest birds, tonight unresponsive to kiss or call of love.

A silent home—the patter of the baby feet forever hushed—a cradle bed unpressed. Little shoes half worn—dainty garments—shoulder knots of blue to match those eyes of yesterday folded with aching heart away.

A tiny mound, snow covered in some grave-yard,

A mother's groping touch, in uneasy slumber, for the fair head that shall never again rest upon her bosom. The low sob, the bitter tear, as broken dreams awke to sad reality. The hope of future years wrecked, like fair ships that suddenly go down in sight of land.

The watching of other babies, dimpled, laughing, strong, and this one gone! The present agony of grief, the future emptiness of heart, all held in those three little words, "Baby is Dead!"

Indeed, it is well that we can copy and soon forget the words so freighted with woe to those who receive and send them.

And yet it cannot harm us now and then to give a tender thought to those for whom our careless pen strokes are preparing such a weight of grief.—[Kokomo Tribune.

The last system proposed for the improvement of the Mississippi river, is an engineering project of extraordinary magnitude. The object to be accomplished is, in brief, to collect the vast volume of water furnished by the spring floods of the numerous streams and lakes constituting the headwaters of the river, into immense reservoirs, for the purpose of maintaining a steady depth of four feet in the upper Mississippi from July to November. To do this will require the construction of forty-one dams, seven on the upper Mississippi, fourteen on the St. Croix, twelve on the Chippewa and eight on the Wisconsin. The first set of these dams will be located at the outlets of Lakes Winnebagosish, Leech, Mud and Vermillion, and at Pokegama Falls, Gull Lake and Pine River. The total holding capacity of these reservoirs will equal in extent an unbroken sea of 400 square miles, with a uniform depth of eight feet. The plan specifies that all the reservoirs shall be constructed of earth and wood, no suitable stone being found in the region in sufficient quantity. Congress has already granted an appropriation for beginning the work at Lake Winnebagosish, where it is proposed to build a dam sixteen feet high. The total cost of dams, including telegraph lines for operating them, is set down at less than $1,500,000.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these bitters. —[Courant.

"How are You My Old Friend"

Asked a bright looking man, "Oh! I feel miserable, I'm bilious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in world don't you take Kidney-Wort? that's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney Wort is a sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it —[Long Branch News.

At a social re union a few evenings ago, the question was asked, "Of what sort of fruit does a quarrelsome man and wife remind you?" The young lady who promptly answered "A prickly pair," got the medal.

The Age of the Earth.

At the Midland Institute, Birmingham, England, Prof. Ayrton delivered a lecture in which he gave some estimates of the earth's age. In reply to a question of whether the earth's existence was to be counted by thousands or by millions of years, he called attention to the geological evidences of organic changes on the earth's surface which require not much less than a hundred million years for the earth's age. There was, however, a better method of approximating to the age of the earth. The changes of temperature belonging to the different seasons were less perceptibly felt as they penetrated the substance of the earth, until at a depth of about fifty feet the temperature was experienced at about the rate of one degree per fifty feet of the descent. Supposing this increase went on at the same rate until the center of the globe was reached, the temperature there would be 400,000 degrees higher than at the surface.

There was, however, no reason to assume that the increase did go on, or that the temperature at the center was higher than that of the molten rock, 7,000 degrees, or at most 10,000 degrees. Assuming this to be the temperature at the center, and knowing, by experiment, the conducting power of rock in relation to heat, Sir William Thompson was able to calculate the present distribution of temperature throughout the whole earth, not only the present distribution downward, but the distribution at any future and at any past time. Taking the temperature of 7,000 degrees as having been once the uniform temperature of the whole body, the result of the calculations was that the earth had been a hundred million years in cooling.

Boiling Water on Paper.

The following experiments for boiling water and melting lead on a sheet of paper are given in Nature. Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as schoolboys do, in a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walking-stick by four threads, and support the stick upon books or other convenient props.

Then a lamp or taper must be placed under the dainty chaldron. In a few minutes the water will boil.

The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flame must, therefore, not be too large. The paper does not burn, because it is wet; and if it resisted the wet it still would not burn through, because the heat imparted to it on one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the water on the other.

Another experiment of a similar nature, but perhaps even more striking, is as follows: Twist up the edges of a common playing card, or other bit of card-board, so as to fashion it into a light tray.

On this tray place a layer of small shot or bits of lead and heat it over the flame of a lamp. The lead will melt, but the card will not burn.

It may be charred a little round the edges, but immediately below the lead it will not be burned, for here again the lead conducts off the heat on one side as fast as it is supplied on the other.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of th Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

Habitual Costiveness,

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney Wort. It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either—Boston Sunday Times.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address True and Co Augusta, Maine. No. 7, 1y

Eats 'em Skins an' All.

He had never eaten a Malaga grape, and he squeezed the outside of one between his thumb and finger, expecting the pulp to fly into his open mouth like any decent sort of grape. The tough skin held, looking at it dubiously he tossed it away and tried another one. This one crushed in his fingers, the juice flying all over his thirty seven cent necktie. With a look of unutterable disgust he appealed to street of gamin. Here bub, I thought green grapes wuz gone by, but I'm durned if they ain't selling 'em yet. I will give you ten cents if you'll eat these durned things. And the boy sat on a dry-goods box, swung his chops and earned his money, the rustic occasionally exclaiming between his fits of uncontrollable laughter: "Eats 'em skins, and all, durned if he don't; skins and all, like a cow chewing a pumpkin."

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."—[N. F. Farmer.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MacIntosh.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. Martin, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn, Ind.

Darius, during his reign, had an income of $14,500,000 a year, and when eggs went up to forty cents a dozen he growled as much as the modern newspaper paragrapher whose income isn't half as large.

A Frenchman is about to be beheaded. Under the guillotine a priest approaches him and says: "My friend, have you any last wish to make? The wish of a dying man is sacred." "Yes," replied the doomed man, "I want to learn English."

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver,

The Bowels,

and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Billiousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Rheumatic Pains or Aches. are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL RESTORE

the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try it at once and be satisfied. Your druggist has it. Price $1.00.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in
☞ tin cans one package of which makes six
☞ quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated
☞ for the convenience of those who cannot
☞ readily prepare it. *It acts with equal*
☞ *efficiency in either form.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings, or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[illegible]

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALID'S FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

Alfred H. Putt, Minnie Putt, Lewis P. Putt, Henry S. Morse, trustee of the Baltimore land and improvement company, John King, jr. Wm. Keyser, John K. Cowan, Walter C. Quince and James L. Randolph, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by Lon. Duble, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 9th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 26th day of March, 1881. John W. Baxter, clerk.
13 3t

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that Gus A. Hellmuth, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court on the 8th juridical day of said term.

John W. Baxter, Clerk.
March 28, 1881. 13 3t

Notice of Partition.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

Wm. H. Swander is notified that Eliza C. Foster has commenced an action in said court against Emily Depew, Joseph Depew, Ira Swander, Farley J. Swander, Leonora A. Swander and said Wm. H. Swander for partition of land, and that plaintiff has fixed the 24th day of May, 1881 for the hearing of said cause at the court-house in Auburn in said county.

John W. Baxter, Clerk.
13 3t

Notice to Non-residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County } ss

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1881, William McCormack and Mary E. McCormack, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, on note and mortgage by Hulda Moore, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16th, 1881.

Witness, The Clerk of said court, this 24th day of March 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of Joseph Boyer deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

John Leas,
Jay Boyer,
Executors.
March 16, 1881. 12 3t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Silas Noel deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Perry Noel, Administrator.

March 17, 1881. 12 3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term 1881.

Omney Peterson is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court for divorce by Peter Peterson and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk o. said court this 23d day of March 1881.

12 3t John W. Baxter, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that James E. Rose, administrator of the estate of Christian Buss deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: John W. Baxter, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that John Barrett administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

John W. Baxter, Clerk.
March 21, 1881. 12 3t

Executor's Sale,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executors of the will of Joseph Boyer deceased of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale on the farm of the decedent

April 15, 1881,

the following property consisting of Two Horses, Two Cows, calves, 300 sheep, Farming Implements One Wagon and Carriage, Household Furniture and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 9 a. m.

John Leas,
Jay Boyer,
Executors.
Jerry Plum, Auctioneer. 12 3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court May term 1881.

Sarah J. Sutliff and Martha J. Sutliff are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court to quiet title to real estate by James W. Plattie, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 16 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court this 23d day of March, 1881.

12 3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court May term 1881.

John W. Shaw is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court for divorce by Emma A. Shaw and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 16 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court this 23d day of March 1881.

12 3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Ex-Gov. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, the eminent jurist, died last week at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, where he had been under medical treatment during the winter.

In the oleomargarine investigation at New York, B. K. Thurber testified that he manufactures weekly about 1,500 tubs, of which he exports 7 per cent....William H. Vanderbilt has withdrawn from the directory of the Western Union telegraph....Gen. Grant has started for Mexico, to assume the duties of President of the Mexican Southern railroad.

A Rochester (N. Y.) Coroner's jury returned a verdict that a corporation which employed an incompetent engineer, through whose incompetency a boiler explosion occurred which resulted in the death of an employe, was grossly and criminally negligent, and should be held answerable for the loss of life and property....Hugh J. Jewett, the railroad magnate, has declined the Presidency of the World's Fair Commission.

The remains of Col. J. N. Ross, of Holmes, Mass., were cremated at the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa....The Earl of Caithness, a Scotch Peer, died in New York city in his 59th year....Frederick Kingman, a well-known lawyer of Trenton, N. J., is dead.

A fire in the editorial rooms of the New York *Journal of Commerce* destroyed $3,000 worth of property....Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, the wife of the editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, has given $35,000 for the promotion of the German school system in this country....The Massachusetts Legislature has defeated a bill to give municipal suffrage to women....Lewis Cortambert, of New York city, is dead. He was a son of the French geographer, and was born at Bondulin in 1809.

Judge Wallace, of the United States Court for the Northern district of New York, has rendered a decision in which he held that the State of New York had no authority to levy taxes on national-bank stock, on the ground that the State law providing for the assessment was in conflict with the laws of the United States....During the month of March 4,561,890 pieces, representing $6,793,401, were coined at the Philadelphia Mint.

THE WEST.

A largely-attended meeting of the leading citizens of Chicago was held in Central Music Hall, for the purpose of discussing the project of commemorating the anniversary of the great fire by laying the corner-stone of a public library and art gallery. The deepest interest in the enterprise was manifested. The contributions required will be very large....Col. J. S. Wilson, for many years the General Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has tendered his resignation....Old Abe, the famous war eagle of Wisconsin, died at Madison last week....The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association offers a purse of $20,000 for the four-mile race next fall. Three Eastern horses are expected, and efforts will be made to engage flyers from Australia....Footpads in Chicago are getting too slow. Fred Wallace, well-known to the police, accompanied by two companions, stopped Edward de Anguera, a music-teacher, late at night, with intent to rob him. Wallace pushed a revolver into De Anguera's face, but received a bullet in his lungs before he had time to state his business.

Owing to a sudden thaw, terrible floods have occurred along the Upper Missour river and in the Platte valley. Many lives have been lost and an immense amount of property destroyed. Fort Pierre was inundated, and its inhabitants fled to the hills.

Daniel Keistler, a stock-raiser, was shot dead in San Bernardino county, Cal., by a renegade Indian, on account of some trifling difficulty. Some Indians in the vicinity delivered the murderer to the authorities, but soon after a number of masked men took him out and hung him.

The cow-boys at O'Neill City, Neb., went on a spree. They become very quarrelsome, and Sheriff Bernard Kearns attempted to suppress them, when one of their number, named Henry Dean, shot him dead. A Deputy Sheriff was badly injured in the row which followed. The cow-boys made their escape....Judge Sullivan, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, rendered a decision in the suit of Burke against the bonanza firm of Flood, Mackey & Fair, through which Burke and others recover between $800,000 and $900,000....An incendiary fire at Leadville destroyed Cowell's saloon, McDaniel's Theater, and damaged the Capital restaurant.

The town of Green Island, opposite Yankton, D. T., was entirely swept away by the recent floods. Churches, stores, dwellings, in fact, every single building, were carried away and destroyed....Tom Ryan, a desperado, attempted to kill an attorney named Michaels at Sydney, Neb. He inflicted some severe wounds with a knife and escaped.

THE SOUTH.

Six of the men implicated in the stage robbery near Oakland, Texas, have been captured.

Mr. John P. T. Daviess, a prominent lawyer of Harrodsburg, Ky., blew out his brains with a revolver.

Jack Embert, his wife and two children were killed by a cyclone which demolished their home in Randolph county, Ga....A tornado has devastated the country in the vicinity of Danville, Va.

The International Cotton Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., next October, promises to be a success. All the stock allotted to New York, $25,000 worth, was subscribed for two hours after the books were opened.

WASHINGTON.

Robert R. Hitt, of Chicago, long-time Secretary of the Legation at Paris, has been nominated First Assistant Secretary of State.

A Washington dispatch says that "permission is finally given to announce the fact that it has been decided by the Cabinet not to call an extra session. This decision is subject to the reservation that, if circumstances shall seem to make it necessary, Congress may be convened in the early fall, but there will be no summer session."

Gen. Badeau, now Consul General at London, declines the position of Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, to which he was nominated by the President.

Treasury officials estimate the reduction of the public debt for March at not less than $5,000,000....The naval Board of Inquiry recommends a detail of five officers and thirty-five men for the Jeannette expedition.

Lieut. R. M. Barry, of the navy, has been appointed to the command of the Helen and Mary, which is to go in search of the Jeannette. He will select his crew and subordinate officers from those who have already volunteered to go on the expedition.

Sealed instructions will be issued by the Government to the Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference at Paris. The instructions will not be opened till the Commissioners reach Paris. England will not send a representative to the conference....It is understood that the President has decided to recall Gen. Longstreet, Minister to Turkey, and appoint him United States Marshal for Georgia....Secretary Kirkwood's instructions to the Ute Commission direct that great care be taken in selecting lands to find those which are adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, and that they are sufficient in quantity to leave no ground for complaint on the part of the Indians.

POLITICAL.

Secretary Kirkwood has issued an order suspending competitive examinations in his department.

The difference between the position of the Readjusters and their opponents in Virginia on the debt question, says a Washington correspondent, which has been made so prominent in the Senate, is about as follows: McCullough's (or the Debtpayers') bill fixed with the consent of the creditors the debt at $32,000,000, made the coupons receivable for taxes and other dues to the State, and the bonds non-taxable. It fixed the rate of interest at an average of 3 per cent. Riddleberger's bill, which the Readjusters stand by, fixed the debt at less than $20,000,000, made the coupons not receivable for taxes, made the bonds taxable, and the rate of interest 3 per cent. It was proposed to make this bill a law, without the consent of the State's creditors, on the ground that it was just to both the creditors and the State. The Readjusters' bill excludes from the State debt the interest accumulated during the war and the reconstruction period. McCullough's bill includes this.

After ratifying the reorganization of the party by the committee of 100, the Irving Hall Democracy of New York was disbanded.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* has compiled a new table of the vote in the late Presidential election, the figures being obtained from the Secretaries of the several States, and the highest vote given electors on each ticket being considered. The footings are: Garfield, 4,446,628; Hancock, 4,443,106; Garfield's plurality, 3,522.

GENERAL.

On the petition of Henry Villard, President of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Superior Court in New York has enjoined the Northern Pacific road from issuing the 180,000 shares of common stock proposed to be given to its projectors. It is believed that a large portion of these shares have already been thrown upon the stock market. Villard states that a fund of $12,000,000 was made up in January, with which he secured control of $27,000,000 of the common and preferred stock of the Northern Pacific. He then apprised President Billings of his acts, and invited himself and his friends to come into the combination, whereupon the latter caused the issue of the stock held by the company.

The immigrants who arrived in the United States for the eight months ended Feb. 28 numbered 305,022, of whom nearly 83,000 were from Germany, 77,000 from Canada, 36,000 from England and Wales, and 30,000 from Ireland.

The tide of immigration is rising higher than ever before on the shores of this country. All the resources of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York are taxed to the utmost to attend to the vast army that is pouring across the Atlantic. The statistics show a constant and large increase of German immigrants over other nationalities. The number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the year 1880 was 320,800, the largest number in one year since the establishment of the Emigrant Commission in 1847. This year bids fair to eclipse the figures of its predecessor.

The majority of the immigrants thus far have come from Germany; Ireland contributes the next largest number; there is a falling off in Scandinavian immigration, while the numbers coming from England and Holland are larger than at this time last year....A tinge at Londonville, Ohio, has been punished. He attempted to rule the town by bulldozing and insult, when the citizens assembled, put a rope around his neck and led him through the streets on exhibition, and he was only released upon a promise never to show his face there again....New York papers report that the large stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Companies are considering plans for the practical consolidation of these two railroad systems....The manhead of a boiler in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s furnace at Youngstown, Ohio, blew out, and three men were seriously scalded and otherwise hurt by the escaping steam and flying debris; nine others were somewhat injured.

Diphtheria of a malignant type has broken out at Ottawa, Ontario. Many deaths, particularly among children, have taken place....The contest for the Astley belt, between Weston and Rowell, will take place in England, commencing June 20....Martha Borum, a girl of 16 years, has been sentenced to the Illinois penitentiary for arson....A British man-of-war has been dispatched from Canadian waters to intercept the steamer Australia off the Sable islands. The Australia has on board one Coleman, and it may be others, who are suspected of being concerned in the plot to blow up the London Mansion House....A Pittsburgh (Pa.) paper is authority for the statement that a number of slaves have been sold at auction in Fairview, W. Va. The prices ranged from $80 to $160....Capt. E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo, whose name is familiar to everybody interested in lake-marine matters, died in South Carolina.

Gen. Benjamin F. Loan died at St. Joseph, Mo., of apoplexy. He was 62 years old, a native of Kentucky, and served in the Union army....Weyprecht, the Austrian Arctic explorer, is dead....Miss Emma Sproa, a young lady of Defiance, Ohio, tried to cross the canal on the ice, when the ice broke and she was drowned....Dr. Heinrich Windward, a German revolutionary hero, is dead....Large numbers of the inhabitants of the mountain regions of Bohemia are preparing to emigrate to this country on account of the intolerance of the Czechs, the dominant faction in Bohemia.

A reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds on grain and provisions has been ordered on the railroads leading east from Chicago. The new rate, 35 cents on provisions and 30 cents on grain, is as low as the lowest that prevailed last summer during the height of the navigation season....A dispatch from Woody mountains says Sitting Bull and camp of about 100 lodges arrived at Woody mountain, N. W. T., on the last day of January, and has been camped near that post ever since....During the eight months ending Feb. 28, 77,218 persons left Canada to make their homes in this country. The Canadian Government is alarmed at the exodus....Mrs. Capt. Flagstaff, of Montague, Mich., became jealous of Emma Drake, a 17-year-old girl, threw twelve ounces of sulphuric acid into the poor girl's face, and permanently disfigured her....Reports from all parts of Ohio indicate a larger acreage of winter wheat in that State this year than last year. The crop is in healthy condition, and the recent snowfall will prove advantageous unless followed by frosts.

FOREIGN.

Parnell addressed a meeting in London and urged the organization of land leagues in England and Scotland for the purpose of educating public opinion on the land question. In the course of his remarks he stated that money was pouring in from America at the rate of $20,000 a week. Resolutions were adopted to constitute the National Land League of Great Britain, with Justin McCarthy as President....An attempt has been made to assassinate the Governor of Baku, Russia.

Oscar de Lafayette, a member of the French Senate, died in Paris lately, aged 85 years. Being a grandson of the Marquis who aided the American colonies in achieving their independence, it was the intention of President Grevy to send him to the Yorktown Centennial to represent the republic of France....The father of Roussakoff, the assassin, has shot himself.

The Nihilist colony in Geneva threaten the present Czar with certain death if the woman Sophie Picoffsky is executed for her complicity in the assassination of the late Czar....A messenger from Potchefstroom reports that the place surrendered the day peace was signed, after hard fighting, in which eighteen British soldiers were killed and ninety wounded. The Boers captured 3,000 pounds of ammunition and two guns....It is stated that the lives of the Pope and his brother, Cardinal Pecci, are threatened by some secret agents. A mysterious female has warned them....There is rebellion against the rule of Ayoob Khan at Herat, led by Mohammed Hassan Khan. Abdurrahman Khan proposes to take advantage of the fight to bring the whole of Afghanistan under his own rule....Three persons described as "American Irishmen," and named Mooney, O'Donnell and Coleman, are strongly suspected of having been concerned in the plot to blow up the London Mansion House recently. Mooney and O'Donnell escaped to the Continent. Coleman is on his way to this country, and a man-of-war has been sent to intercept the steamer which brings him and to take him back to England.

The King of Italy has made the magnificent donation of 500 francs to relieve the sufferers from the Nice theater conflagration....A page of the Czar has been arrested on a charge of secretly "serving sentence of death" upon the late Emperor....The British Government is to prosecute the *Freiheit* for an article approving regicide....Lord Dufferin is to be tranferred from St. Petersburg to Constantinople. An able diplomat is needed at the latter city to look after British interests....Earl Spencer has stated in the House of Lords that separate compartments for infected animals would be provided on wharves when foreign cattle were landed in England, and that the Government would take every possible means to prevent the spread of disease....Archbishop McCabe will, according to the London *Morning Post*, be made Papal Legate to Ireland, a position which has not been filled since the death of Cardinal Cullen.

Russia made a loan to Servia during the Russo-Turkish war. The new Czar has canceled the loan....Sophie Picoffsky, one of the persons arrested for complicity in the assassination of the Czar, is a woman of considerable talent, and of education superior to most Russian women. According to her confessions, she was the chief spirit of the conspiracy to murder the Czar. Roussakoff was a mere instrument, and implicitly obeyed her command. She had an idea that the death of the Czar would result in the establishment of a social republic in Russia....There is a fraction of the former and present inhabitants of the Transvaal who are not at all pleased at the idea of Boer independence. Some of these malcontents held a meeting at Newcastle, Natal; declared in favor of annexation and called on the English and loyal Dutch inhabitants of the towns not to surrender them to the Boers, promising them support in the event of a civil war....There is a rebellion at Candahar, and it is rumored that Ayoob Khan has been taken prisoner....At a Land-League meeting in Dublin Secretary Brennan acknowledged the receipt of $12,000 from this country; also, some contributions from Queensland, Australia....A motion to appoint a committee to consider the decimal system of coinage was rejected by the British House of Commons.

In the case of Clark against Bradlaugh, prosecuted for voting in the House of Commons without having taken the oath, the Court of Appeals has decided against Bradlaugh on all the points. He has taken an appeal to the House of Lords, will resign at once and stand for the next election....The father of the Nihilist, Roussakoff, has attempted to commit suicide several times....Small-pox prevails to an alarming degree among the native inhabitants of Honolulu. The white inhabitants have so far escaped the disease....It is said that the Czar has quarreled with his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, who is strongly suspected of Nihilistic sympathies, and that Constantine will resign the post of Grand Admiral, Minister of Marine, and other posts which he now holds....The experiment of lighting portions of London with the Brush-Siemen electric light was entirely successful.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

On the meeting of the Senate on Friday, March 25, Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a list of appointments, other than those in the army, made in his department since the 1st of December, 1879, to March 4, 1881, and under what provisions of law said appointments had been made. Mr. Dawes called up his resolution for the election of Senate officers, the pending motion being that to postpone its consideration until the first Monday in December. The debate was interrupted frequently by motions to adjourn and to go into executive session. Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, and Mr. Saulsbury did most of the speech-making, their themes being Mahone, Riddleberger and repudiation. The President nominated: Assistant Secretary of State, Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois. Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal., Nathan W. Spalding. Assistant Appraiser at San Francisco, Charles M. Leavy. Postmasters, John McKenny, Jr., Aledo, Ill.; William Rule, Knoxville, and William S. Tipton, Cleveland, Tenn.; Elliot H. L. Rogers, Red Oak, Iowa; George K. Foote, Jackson, Tenn.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, March 26, after some argument on the propriety of electing new officers, an adjournment was effected, Mr. Mahone having the floor for Monday. The President nominated Charles E. Van Pelt, to be Postmaster at Seward, Neb.; W. C. Brundage, to be Surveyor of Customs at Michigan City, Ind., and C. H. Smith, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Minn.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were jammed on Monday, March 28, in anticipation of a sensational debate. Among the auditors was Mrs. Sprague. Senator Mahone devoted three hours to the task of making his position on repudiation clear, and rounded off in a few extemporaneous remarks. A feeble attempt was made toward the election of officers. The President nominated William H. Craig for Postmaster at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Craig is the present Postmaster.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, March 29, Wade Hampton denied the statement of Gen. Mahone that the Democratic party had repudiated the debt of South Carolina. Mr. Brown refuted the charge that he had withheld the militia of Georgia from the Confederate cause. Mr. Beck ridiculed the Republicans for picking up Readjuster Riddleberger. Messrs. Jonas and Kellogg had a war of words in regard to the infamy of Louisiana politics. The following revenue appointments were made: Charles C. Johnson, Store-Keeper, Seventh district, and W. H. Havens, H. L. Marion and Edward P. Botsford, Fifth district, Kentucky.

In the Senate chamber at Washington, on Wednesday, March 30, Mr. Kellogg found a handsome bouquet on his desk, while Mr. Hill was the recipient of a magnificent floral effect—a ship of state sailing upon a sea of violets and roses, accompanied by a laudatory letter from ladies of Alexandria, Va. A resolution was passed to pay the expenses of the funeral of Matt H. Carpenter. A motion by Mr. Harris to adjourn to the first Monday of December was lost. Hill and Dawes then opened debate on political issues, during which Logan indignantly denied that he sympathized with the South at the outbreak of secession.

The Senate was apparently no nearer the election of its officers on the last day of March than it was at the beginning of the fight. The proceedings were similar to those of the day before. The principal speakers were Senators Cameron, Maxey, Dawes, Jones, Kellogg, Jonas, and Beck. Jonas provoked a discussion of the Louisiana debt question, and the debate branched out into the features of the election of 1876. There was nothing of a sensational character in any of the speeches. The President nominated John B. Stickney to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida.

A bill-head of a Texas doctor, thusly:

God and the doctor, we alike adore,
Just on the brink of danger, not before;
The danger passed, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted.

THE SNOW.

How Much Damage Has It Done?

(From Bradstreet.)

The extreme severity of the winter and the consequent lateness of the spring opening in the West have necessarily aroused an eager desire to learn definitely the agricultural, trade and transportation situation in the regions indicated. In response to this want of the business public, we have obtained dispatches from our correspondents at Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Burlington, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Denver. Our correspondents at these centers are in constant communication with trained observers at interior points, who are in contact with the farmers and country merchants. One main query which has taken possession of the business public is: Has anything occurred in the West to seriously check business prosperity? From the tenor of our dispatches, the answer unmistakably is, No. While the elements have conspired to delay the spring trade in the West and Northwest, there is nothing to show that its volume will be less than last year. The trade situation is strongly sustained, as the foundations of prosperity are unaltered, and promise to continue indefinitely. It is apparent that stocks of goods in the hands of country merchants are very much depleted. This fact put with the knowledge that the farming and industrial classes generally are just now abundantly able to purchase, indicate conclusively that both demand and consumption through the spring must be large. Collections have been slow, but it is evident that the banks have been abundantly able to grant the credits required. While it is yet early to give judgment as to the general condition of winter wheat, it is safe to say, from our advices, that winter wheat has not been seriously injured. The uncertain quantity as to the wheat situation is the extent to which spring-wheat sowing will be reduced, owing to the backwardness of the spring. The severe weather has been seriously felt by the railroads in a large decrease of earnings, owing to the expense attending the clearing of snow and ice from the tracks, and inability to receive and move merchandise promptly. Regarding live-stock interests, our Denver correspondent telegraphs that the losses on cattle will be under 10 per cent., and that one-fifth of the sheep are gone. This is by no means as bad as has been feared.

"There Were Tears on His Cheeks."

"Lord bless you! but I had never given him a second look. I knew that he was a Norwegian, slow but solid, hardly able to speak a word of English, and I never cared whether he had a relative on earth. Perhaps it looks a bit hard-hearted in me, but I am driven from morning till night, and I must drive the men under me. When I want a hod-carrier I look for muscle, and when I have found muscle I don't look further for sentiment."

"How did the accident happen?"

"He stepped off the scaffold."

"And is badly hurt?"

"Yes, though I think he will pull through. Any man might have blundered as he did, but since I have learned how it was with him I've felt womanish in my heart."

"How was it?"

"Well, he had just got his hod filled with bricks down there when two or three of his countrymen came along and told him that his baby boy was dead. They had just come from his house on Russell street to bring him the news. He came up on the scaffold with his hod, probably intending to notify me of his affliction. His eyes must have been full of tears, and as he stepped out he missed his distance and went to the ground. There were tears on his cheeks when we picked him up, and the only word he uttered was to speak his dead boy's name. I had looked upon him only as an old Norwegian, but I found that he was a husband and father, a man with love and faith, a father who went home at night to coo with his baby and kiss the wife who had left all behind to follow him over the sea, and I tell you I feel like asking his forgiveness and doing all I can to soften the grief which has come upon his humble home."—*Exchange.*

Elephant Dentistry.

One of the Indian elephants some time since had the misfortune to wrench off a portion of its trunk which had got caught in a noose of rope, and the largest African specimen, whose huge proportions are well known to the frequenters of the Gardens, met with an accident by which its tusks were broken off; the stumps subsequently grew into the cheeks, causing it excruciating pain, and necessitating and immediate remedy. The intrepid Superintendent undertook to perform the delicate operation and relieve the poor beast. Having prepared a gigantic hook-shaped lancet he bandaged the creature's eyes and proceeded to his task. It was an anxious moment, for there was absolutely nothing to prevent the animal killing his medical attendants upon the spot, and to rely upon the common sense and good nature of a creature weighing many tons and suffering from facial abscesses and neuralgia, argues, to say the least of it, the possession of considerable nerve. But Mr. Bartlett did not hesitate, and climbing up within reach of his patient he lanced the swollen cheek. His courage was rewarded, for the beast at once perceived that the proceedings were for his good, and submitted quietly. The next morning when they came to operate upon the other side, the elephant turned his cheek without being bidden, and endured the second incision without a groan.—*Saturday Review.*

The Steel Horse.

Persons who ride or drive above Fifty-ninth street cannot fail to note that within a year there has been a sudden and marked increase in the number of bicycles on the road, and residents on any well-paved road in the same part of the city can testify that "the steel horse," as the bicycle has come to be called in England, is often on the road as early in the morning as horses less tough of fiber. The popularity which bicycling has suddenly reached in New York is as gratifying to many who never bestrode the ever-saddled courser as to the most earnest devotees of the new sport, for anything that will offer the young men of our city a new inducement to spend part of their time at vigorous exercise out of doors is of general benefit to the community. The steel horse has its limitations; not by these, but by its possibilities, it should be judged. It is shapely, swift and safe. It never throws its rider, although the rider sometimes throws the horse. It never stumbles, balks, bucks or kicks; never takes the bit in its teeth and attempts to run away; it has not the vice so dear to all other horses, of casting a shoe at exactly the wrong time, and it can make its best time and distance without being blown or running the risk of foundering. It can be turned loose anywhere immediately after use. No special stalls nor any disagreeable and expensive retinue of stable-boys are necessary to its safe-keeping, and the owner is never likely to be greeted in the morning with the information that his courser has died during the night. Such an array of special merits should be enough to commend anything to the favorable notice of spirited young men. Even men who are not young could make their days cheerier and gain a promise of additional days in which to be cheery, by making frequent use of the steel horse.—*New York Herald.*

A Big Load of Wood.

The Rev. Dr. Wellington was the old Templeton minister from early in the eighteen hundreds, and Col. Leonard Stone was one of his parishioners. It was the custom to supplement the minister's moderate salary with presents from the products of the farms, and especially with wood. Now Col. Leonard, one day in January, 1822, was drawing to the parsonage some of his nice hardwood. It was a good ox-load—two cords or so. As he was going across the common with it his brother, Col. Ephraim, caught sight of him from the store, and was surprised at such a great load.

"Hello!" says he, "why don't you take your minister a load of wood while you're about it?"

"Now, look here," says Col. Leonard, "I've been sawing out lumber down't the mill, and there's any quantity of slabs. I'll give the minister as big a load as you can take!"

Col. Ephraim was a man for fun. He instigated the townspeople to take hold with him and accept his brother's challenge. First, they made the sled. Long trees were cut for the runners. These were made thirty-odd feet long and set eight feet apart. The body of the sled projected two feet over the runner on each side. Thus the sled would hold twelve regular cords at one layer. There were two tongues, one in front of each runner.

On the appointed day the men and the oxen from all over town came to the meeting place. The sled was taken to the saw-mill and backed up against the great pile. On went the slabs with a will, Col. Leonard stood by, laughing, cheering, urging them along. When they had got on as much as they thought would do, they hitched up the team. One hundred and sixty oxen, four abreast, found it easy enough to pull. They had to go around through Baldwinville, because there was not room at the Otter river bridge for the sled to turn in. When they had got onto the level ground above Baldwinville, they stopped and unhitched. Then with their every-day sleds they went back to the mill to bring more slabs and pile them on the big load. This they kept up till there were no more slabs. Forty cords lay piled up on that sled. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

The next morning came the rest of the journey "up in town." The school children were let out to see the great sight go by. One of them, to whose home it was going, says it looked as big as a house. It lay unloaded for quite a while out by the parsonage, and people came from near and from far to see. It kept Mr. Wellington in slabs for years to come.

When the great sled was taken to pieces, some of the timbers were used in building Mr. Winch's barn, and may be seen there in the framework until this day.—*Boston Advertiser.*

One Hundred and Sixteen Years Old.

About thirty-five years ago Michael Hare died near Waterford, in this county, at the remarkable age of one hundred and sixteen years. He was buried in what was called the "old graveyard" in Waterford borough. His remains have been removed of late and deposited in the new cemetery, and the good people of Waterford are now about raising funds to erect a suitable monument to the memory of probably the oldest person that has ever died in this State.—*Erie (Penn.) Herald.*

Michael Hare was probably one of the best authenticated cases of extreme longevity on record. He was an Irishman, and a British soldier at Braddock's defeat in 1775; served under Wayne in the revolutionary army at Stony Point in 1779, and was then one of the oldest men in his regiment; and was with St. Clair when the Indians defeated him in Ohio in 1791. He was in jail at Erie for drunkenness and disorderly conduct after he was one hundred years old. He was one of three lives named in a life-lease of land in Ireland. Consequently legal attestation of his being still alive had to be made and transmitted to Ireland every year. Thus the proof of his astonishing longevity is a nearly or quite perfect chain.—*Buffalo Express.*

Terrors of the Simoom.

The "simoom," or poison wind, of Arabia is a serious affair to the travelers caught in it. The center of the column of wind is composed of a poisonous gas, to breathe which is death. Round this center there eddy violent gusts of heated and impregnated air, like that of a furnace. It approaches slowly, amid the whirl of air currents that precedes it for some distance. During its presence the only chance of preserving life is found in covering the face with a cloth, and lying prone on the sand, inhaling what little pure air may be found next the earth. Meanwhile, the feeling of the chest is that of suffocation, and that in the limbs as if molten iron was being poured over them. Camels instinctively bury their nozzles in the sand; but horses do not possess the same preservatory instincts, and they perish in consequence.

Heavenly Bliss.

"Angels, my dear children," said a Galveston Sunday-school teacher, meditatively, "are disembodied spirits."

"Does that mean they don't have any bodies?" asked Johnny.

"Angels have no bodies," replied the teacher, emphatically.

"And will pa and ma be there, too?"

"Certainly."

"Then they won't have no use for me there if I haven't got a body for them to spank," and he took to munching an apple he had picked up on a fruit stand when the proprietor was looking the other way.—*Galveston News.*

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Croup.—Take a knife or grater and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum, mix it with twice the quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instant relief will follow.

Whooping Cough.—The inhalation of air charged with ammonia vapors, as a remedy for whooping-cough, has been tried in France with success. One of the methods of application employed is boiling ammonia in the room where the patient is.

Cough Sirup.—Four ounces of the best gum arabic dissolved in one pint of boiling water, with sugar, lemon juice and balsam tolu added; the whole or one-half daily taken before retiring will soothe throat and stomach irritations and relieve a cough.

Headache Cure.—Apply peppermint to the frontal bone, or forehead (never rubbing it), and fan it. Repeat this three or four times, and then apply cologne, and fan again. If the headache is caused by a foul stomach, then swallow a small portion of hot water and peppermint.

A Cure for Diphtheria.—A South African paper gives the following simple remedy for curing that distressing and commonly fatal malady diphtheria. It is vouched for as being efficient in the most obstinate cases, provided that it is applied in time. A spoonful of flowers of sulphur is well stirred in a wineglassful of water. This mixture is used as a gargle, and afterward swallowed. Brimstone is known to be abhorred by every kind of fungoid growth, and this remedy, which it may here be added has been long known to medical men in Great Britain, may have something in it.

Lip Contagion.—A young lady writes way from California to ask if it is possible for one person to acquire blood poison from another through kissing, or by drinking from the same cup. Certainly. Contagious diseases have been conveyed in those ways too often to permit of any doubt of it, and every one ought to know it. Disease is not likely to be conveyed from lip to lip in kissing, unless the person diseased has a sore or abrasion of the mucous membrane, but the latter may be so slight as not to be noticeable. The practice of allowing indiscriminate kissing of children is not safe. Between those who are not very well acquainted, a nod of the head or shake of the hand is enough. If one must drink from a public cup it is well to place its rim against the skin below the lip rather than against the more receptive mucus membrane.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

How to Ventilate a Bedroom without Chill.—With a proper supply of windows, and a proper supply of fuel in open fireplaces, fresh air is comparatively easy to secure when your patient is in bed. Never be afraid of open windows then; people do not catch cold in bed. This is a popular fallacy. With proper bedclothes and hot bottles, if necessary, you can always keep a patient warm in bed, and well ventilate him at the same time. But a careless nurse will stop up every cranny, and keep a hot-house heat when her patient is in bed, and, if he is able to get up, leave him to do so, without any precaution against chill. The time when people are most liable to take cold is when they first get up, after the twofold exhaustion of dressing and of having had the skin relaxed by many hours, perhaps days, in bed. Then the same temperature which refreshes the patient in bed may be fatal to the patient just risen.

Queer Epitaph.

In the churchyard of Homersfield, Suffolk, England, is the gravestone of Robert Crytott, who died Nov. 17, 1810. It bears the following epitaph:

As I walked by myself I talked to myself,
I thus myself said unto me:
"Look to thyself and take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee."
So I turned to myself and I answered myself,
In the self-same reverie,
"Look to thyself or not to thyself,
The self-same thing it will be."

A professor asked his class: "What is the aurora?" A student, hesitating, replied: "Professor, I did know, but I have forgotten." "That is sad, very sad," rejoined the professor; "the only man in the world that ever knew has forgotten it."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$10 50	@12 00
Hogs	6 00	@ 6 40
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	3 60	@ 4 10
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 18	@ 1 20
No. 2 Winter	1 25	@ 1 29
Corn—Ungraded	56	@ 60
Oats—Mixed Western	44	@ 46
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	10¾	@ 11
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 20	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	2 90	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 4 80
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
No. 3 Spring	90	@ 94
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	96	@ 99
Barley—No. 2	1 04	@ 1 06
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 31
Eggs—Fresh	14	@ 15
Pork—Mess	15 25	@15 50
Lard	10½	@ 10⅝
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 04	@ 1 07
No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 01
Barley—No. 2	87	@ 88
Pork—Mess	15 50	@15 60
Lard	10½	@ 10⅝
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—Mixed	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye	99	@ 1 00
Pork—Mess	15 50	@15 75
Lard	10½	@ 10⅝
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 06	@ 1 07
Corn	46	@ 47
Oats	37	@ 38
Rye	1 11	@ 1 12
Pork—Mess	15 25	@15 50
Lard	10½	@ 10⅝
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 38
Barley (per cental)	1 60	@ 2 50
Pork—Mess	16 00	@ 16 25
Seed—Clover	4 70	@ 5 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats	34	@ 35
Pork—Mess	14 75	@ 15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 25	@ 6 65
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 50
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 10
Sheep	5 25	@ 5 60

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881.

IF the new Czar of Russia turns out badly it won't be because the American newspapers don't tell him how he ought to run his Government.

IT has generally been supposed that Robert T. Lincoln is the youngest man who ever held a seat in the Cabinet; but Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury at 32.

GERMANY now ranks third in population of the great countries of the world. The recent census shows a population of 45,194,172. Russia and the United States stand first and second, and France fourth.

THE man who sued a theater manager at St. Louis because the best seats for a certain performance, though advertised to be put on sale at an hour when he was there to buy, had already been put into the hands of speculators, has gained a verdict of $500.

A MAN at Plainfield, Ind., desired to leave his traveling bag and overcoat while he walked to a place twenty miles distant. He put them in a field, unprotected from thieves except by the sign, "Small-pox—beware!" and found them untouched when he returned.

AT the Executive Mansion, in Washington, there is a post similar to that of an exchange reader in a daily newspaper office. This place is filled by Mr. Morton, who served under President Hayes. He goes through 200 or 300 papers a day, cuts out everything he thinks the President ought to see, arranges his clippings in topical scrap-books, and takes the books in once a day for the President's inspection. By this system a President can, if he gives sufficient time to the matter, keep almost as well posted on public opinion as the chief editor of a great daily.

PROF. MARTINS, a well-known writer on international law, publishes an article in the St. Petersburg *Golos*, urging international co-operation against conspiracy. He says that if Russia could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva and London she could soon settle accounts with the Nihilists. The conservative press of Russia urges, as measures of reprisal against Switzerland, a rupture of diplomatic relations, the expulsion of the Swiss from Russia, a prohibitory tariff against Swiss merchants, and encouragement to Germany to annex Switzerland.

NEAR Steuben, Me., a woodman went out alone in the woods with his ax on his shoulder. A huge black bear came upon him and gave chase. It was a hot race, and ended in the bear getting near enough to clap his fore foot on the man's shoe. The man tripped and fell, and, in falling, turned with marvelous dexterity and dealt the bear a terrific blow between his eyes, sinking the ax into his brain. Another blow finished him, and the man's life was saved. The bear was a splendid fellow, weighing 400 pounds. Two cruel-looking gashes on the head testified to the sharpness of the ax which the woodman had so skillfully wielded.

THE late Senator Sharon, of California, did not put in an appearance at any period of the extra session of Congress, which commenced on March 18, 1879, and ended on July 1, of that year; and, by order of the Secretary of the Senate, his pay for that entire period was retained, and covered back into the treasury. It seems that Mr. Sharon made no remonstrance, and accepted the decision of the Secretary without remark, although it is generally believed that, had he made the point, there was no authority under which his pay could have been withheld. This, it is believed, is the only case where the pay of a Senator or member has been withheld on account of absence.

PAT EBERT, a notorious desperado, arrived in Rolla, Mo., about a month ago, from Kansas, ostensibly looking for a location to open a saloon, taking up a lodging in a boarding house near the National Bank of Rolla. His suspicious conduct attracted the attention of the officers of the bank, who called to their aid the City Marshal. Upon investigation it was discovered that the burglar had gained access to a vacant building adjoining the bank, and for three nights had been unmolested in his desperate efforts to tunnel the vault. On the fourth night, just as he had made an entrance to the vault, the Marshal and posse, from a signal given by the cashier, who was secreted in the bank, surrounded the building and attempted his capture alive, but Ebert, who preferred death to arrest, with a dagger in his hand made a desperate effort to escape, and was shot down in his tracks. He lived one hour after being shot, but would reveal nothing. The only words he uttered were: "You've got me, boys."

ONE thing that we can depend upon for this year, and that is the pesky and pestilential locust. He is coming, and his coming threatens to be as terrible as an army with banners. There are two broods of locusts; one appearing every seventeen years, the other every thirteen years. By an appalling coincidence both broods are to appear together this year. Prof. Riley, of Washington, who has made a study of the locusts, locates them for this year. He says: "The seventeen-year locusts will be particularly plentiful in Marquette and Green Lake counties, in Wisconsin, and may also appear in the western part of North Carolina, in Northern Ohio, and a few in Lancaster county, Pa., and Westchester county, N. Y. They will also be abundant in the neighborhood of Wheeling, and will probably extend down into Maryland, Virginia and the District. The thirteen-year brood will, in all probability, appear in Southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, with the exception of the northwest corner, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina."

DIED from congestion of the brain, caused by jumping the rope, was the cause of the death certified to by the family physician in the case of Rachel Ducewyda, aged 5 years and 6 months, who was buried in New York the other day. Little Rachel was one of seven children. She was a bright, pretty child, and a great favorite with her companions. She was very fond of jumping the rope. A little girl who played much with her said "Rachel would always jump as long as she could. Sometimes she would jump as many as 100, and then she would have to sit down, she would be so tired. She always wanted to come in as often as any of us was jumping. We used to try to get her to sit down and look at us, but she would not rest as long as she could jump." Another of Rachel's little companions said: "She used to be very fond of jumping what we called 'pepper, salt, mustard, cider, vinegar;' that's when we begin to jump slow, and keep jumping faster till we get to 'vinegar,' when you have to jump as fast as you can." The attending physician said: "I have no doubt that the child died from over exertion in jumping the rope. She was a healthy child, and had met with no accidents. It is a very common thing for children to injure themselves by jumping too much. It often leads to heart disease, especially where there is a predisposition to it. Many little boys injure themselves in their attempts at walking-matches, riding the bicycle and other feats of endurance."

The Planet Neptune.

Neptune, though ninety-eight times as large as the earth, is never seen by the naked eye, on account of his exceeding distance, his path lying on the outmost verge of the solar system, nearly 2,800,000,000 miles from the sun. He is, however, an interesting telescopic object, and a few evenings since we had a delightful view of our far-away brother. The evening is faultless for star-gazing—the instrument excellent. As the telescope is turned toward the point in the point in the heavens where this planet pursues his slow course, we look through its great eye and a star seems to leap into existence. It has a round disc, is of a pale blue color, and close to it is a tiny point of light. The pale blue star is Neptune, the point of light is his one solitary satellite. The most eagle-eyed observers have found no markings on his disc, nor added to the number of his satellites.

Neptune was not really introduced into the system till 1846. His existence was suspected on account of disturbances in the movements of Uranus; even his position in the heavens was calculated before he was seen.

Le Verrier was one of the two wise men who worked out the problem, and it was he who told Dr. Galle that if he pointed his telescope toward a designated spot in the heavens he would find a new planet. He did not fail to act upon the suggestion, and there, within a degree of the calculated place, was Neptune.

We shall none of us be inclined to change our residence to this distant plant. The sun to the Neptunians appears only a little larger than Venus when brightest, and gives only one thousandth part of the light and heat the earth receives. Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter shine in the Neptunian sky as stars of the sixth magnitude, but the other planets are invisible; the earth, of such importance in the estimation of those who dwell upon its surface, is entirely blotted from the sky, though astronomers there may be groping for it, as we are for planets within the orbit of Mercury. If time is counted there as it is on the earth, it will take 165 of our years to equal one in Neptune, five generations of men passing away while this slow-moving planet makes one circuit round the sun.—*Youth's Companion.*

Worth, the Man-Milliner.

A lady, having looked upon the monarch of mantua-makers, writes thus: "Worth is not all that fancy pictured to my mind's eye before I saw him. In fact, I found him nothing more than a shrewd, business-like looking man, with a head so like the portraits of Oliver Goldsmith that doubtless the resemblance has often been commented upon." Worth is getting along in years, and the anxieties of his profession are beginning to tell upon him. His life has been a hard one. He has gone into the great stronghold of the French—that of women's dress—and beaten them. He is an Englishman, and was for a long time shopman at Swan & Edgar's, in London. He has two sons, both Frenchmen to the backbone; neither of them, however, wish to follow their father's profession, but have chosen a military life, which plainly shows their want of "taste," according to their father's idea.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATE.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It consists of Mahone & Co. It has been made Republican, not by the votes of the people of the States, not by the votes of the Legislatures of the States, but by so infamous a bargain and sale that the decent Republican journals of the United States are all compelled, for shame, to apologize for the infamy. Thirty-seven Republican Senators of the United States are partners in this guilt, and constitute the "Co." of the firm of Mahone & Co. Never before in the history of the United States Senate did its members of any political faith separately and solidly engage in so bald, open and disgraceful a scheme of corruption as that with which these thirty-seven Senators have defiled themselves. The effects of this corrupt, predatory transaction can not fail to be demoralizing to our politics and to our public sentiment. Ward politicians in our great cities sometimes buy and sell; but it was not expected that thirty-seven Republican United States Senators would sink to a level in political methods with the ward politicians of Philadelphia, for example, till recently a great Republican stronghold; nor was it expected that a Virginia Democrat, who could be elected to the Senate of the United States, could be bought like an ox or an ass. It is creditable to the New York *Times* that, among other decent Republican journals, it feels the necessity of apologizing for this low behavior on the part of the Republican Senators. The firm of Mahone & Co. begins business in disgrace. The terms of the partnership are those of iniquity, and are those which might probably be fitly executed in a den of thieves, but which ill become the highest legislative temple of the Union.

This partnership will not commend itself to the approval of the candid, intelligent men of the country. We do not believe that good can come of it to either of the partners in the iniquity. We cannot but think that Americans will presently tire of these methods far up in our Federal politics. We do not believe that a partnership between one traitor and thirty-seven corruptionists will have a business career long and successful. Its gains will be ill-gotten. We do not believe that public opinion in this country has been so far demoralized and lowered in tone by the Presidential theft of four years ago as to look with complacency upon all manner of political villainy. But, unquestionably, the most deplorable feature in the theft of the Presidency and in this corrupt procuring of the spoils of the Senate is the poisonous effect of such methods upon public sentiment. They are dangerous precedents. They lower the ideals of public virtue. They taint the minds of thousands of young men, of boys just budding into voters. The evil effects of such precedents are measureless. They tend to teach the rising generation, and the coming generations, that politics in this great republic must mean theft, or treachery, or purchase.

The behavior of the Democratic Senators in this matter is creditable to themselves and the great organization which they represent in the Senate, and will compel the admiration and approval of fairminded men throughout the country. They stooped to no dishonor. They have been generous, magnanimous, not greedy for spoils, and they have maintained their dignity and self-respect, if they have lost the emoluments which belong to the majority in the Senate. It is announced that the President of the United States endeavored to make fragrant the infamy of Mahone & Co. by sending flowers to the Virginia partner; but the behavior of the Democratic Senators has been made fragrant by their honorable, self-respectful bearing. The Democrats in the Senate have not yet resorted to filibustering and obstructing devices to secure petty ends, or to prevent the action of the Senate upon important public questions. It has been easily in their power at least to prevent the Republicans from organizing the Senate. Mahone & Co. do not constitute a quorum of the Senate, and, by refusing to vote, the Democrats could have prevented a quorum indefinitely, blocked the public business, and retained the present Senate organization till death, or resignations, or new elections, should change the political complexion of that body. On three recent occasions the Republicans of the Senate have committed this offense—twice near the close of the Forty-sixth Congress, and now, to prevent the organization of the Senate by the Democrats, who were in a clear majority. The Republican Senators threatened by this filibustering process to prevent a Democratic organization of the Senate till, by fresh arrivals and by the purchase of Mahone, they could organize it themselves. They insisted that Democratic Senators should pair with vacant Republican seats in the Senate, with men not yet elected to the Senate, and endeavored to make the country believe that if Democrats would not pair with Republicans not yet members of the Senate the Democratic party was a desperate, revolutionary, spoils-grabbing party. As one Democratic Senator maintained in the debate, pairing has become a great evil and great hindrance to the public business. But if members of the Senate must pair with men who are not members of the Senate, pairing has certainly gone too far. We cannot but believe that the calm verdict of the country in this matter will be one of disapproval and condemnation of the course of Mahone & Co., and that the behavior of the Democratic Senators in a critical and tempting hour will win the thoughtful commendation of the land.

KELLOGG AND AFTERWARD.

The people of the country, remarks a contemporary, do not appreciate how conservative, patriotic and magnanimous has been the course of the Democratic United States Senators in the last Congress and in this session of the Senate. The Republican press, which has so much of the ear of the country, perverts the facts, falsifies the record, and imitates the robber who runs shouting "Stop thief!" Let us look back a little.

In the Forty-sixth Congress the seat held in the Senate by William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, was contested. The Democrats had a majority of eight in the Senate, and could do what they pleased. It was as apparent then, as now, that after the 4th of March the Republicans could take possession of the Senate organization by the easy purchase of Mahone, and the casting vote of the Vice President. It was in the power of the Democrats in the Senate by unseating Kellogg to make the vote of the Vice President unavailable, and the purchase of the traitor, Mahone, an empty, useless thing. There was no Democratic Senator unaware of the possible and probable contingency which has now arisen, and by which the officers and committees of the Senate are to pass into Republican hands. Here was a great temptation. The temptation was greater because the case against Kellogg was so strong as to soothe the average political conscience, if it had any hesitancy in voting to unseat him. It was maintained and shown that the State Government of Louisiana, at the time of Kellogg's alleged election, was fraudulently in power, inaugurated and sustained by force and fraud, by false returns of illegal Returning Boards; that the Legislature which elected Kellogg was never elected; that it never had a quorum; that its members were bribed; that it fell of its own inherent lifelessness, leaving no trace of its existence save Kellogg's alleged election. We use almost the language of a Senator who voted to retain Kellogg in his seat. What, under such circumstances, in such a case, and under such a temptation, was the action of a Democratic Senate? It refused to unseat Mr. Kellogg. Why? Because the case of Mr. Kellogg had once before been under the advisement of the Senate, a body that never dies, and had been carefully considered, and the Senate had found that Mr. Kellogg was entitled to his seat. A Democratic Senate said that the decision was of such dignity and high authority that it should not be reversed save under circumstances which placed such reversal without the borders of partisan spirit and beyond suspicion of partisan promptings. Democratic Senators had such respect for the Senate as to pay deference to the decision of a Republican Senate. A Democratic Senate then could have made sure the possession of the Senate organization now. The country ought to understand, if it does not, that the behavior of the Democrats in the Senate in this matter was conscientious, patriotic, dignified, respectful to the body which they then controlled, and unavaricious for spoils. The country does not need to be told that Republican Senators, under similar circumstances, would have tossed Kellogg out of the Senate chamber with as few qualms of conscience as were seen in their purchase of Mahone and in their repeated obstruction of public business by filibustering to accomplish their ends in spoils and politics.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 25.—SENATE.—Senator Langdon introduced a bill to establish three Appellate Courts in as many districts of the State, these courts to hear appeals from Circuit, Superior and Criminal Courts, except appeals by defendants and the State in felony cases, and appeals from Superior Courts having a general term. The court in each district shall consist of three Judges, to be chosen at the next general election, one to serve two years, one three years and one four years, the term thereafter to be for four years. The bill is to take effect upon its passage, the Governor to appoint the Judges. An especial feature of the bill is a provision for the cumulative-voting feature upon what is known as the "Illinois plan." Electors may cast two or three votes for one man if they desire. The Indianapolis Police Judge bill was amended so as to leave the appointment of such officer discretionary with the City Council. The House resolution relative to relaying the corner-stone of the new State House consumed several hours. An amendment finally prevailed, directing the Commissioners to erect a tablet commemorating Indiana's part in the war of the rebellion. The Revision Committee was directed to report a bill providing for holding general elections on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Amendments were made in the Public Offices bill requiring all county offices to open at 8 a. m., and requiring records to keep a Mechanics' Lien bill. The bond of notaries public was reduced from $2,000 to $1,000.

HOUSE.—The House adopted an amendment to the civil code, allowing Judges in property trials to grant changes of venue at discretion. A bill was introduced permitting railway corporations to consolidate lines in this State upon a vote of three-fourths of the stockholders interested. A concurrent resolution was adopted directing the Trustees of the Institute for Feeble Minded Children to dismiss the present Superintendent, Dr. B. F. Ibach, as per report of the committee. The Senate bill passed abolishing the Superior Court in Cass county. A bill was introduced imposing heavy penalties for adulterating milk. The bill passed conferring upon City Judges when elected the judicial powers now exercised by Mayors of cities, also authorizing Circuit Judges to appoint Commissioners to select the panel of grand and petit jurors; limiting litigants before Peace Justices to one change of venue; and authorizing the mortgage of the State fair grounds, and appropriating $4,000 per annum for payment of interest on the debt. About 100 sections of the civil code were passed upon. An Apportionment bill is being prepared on the basis of the recent census. It is understood no change will be made in the Senatorial districts, but the lower house will be fixed so as to insure fifty-one Republican Representatives, with six doubtful, the remainder Democratic.

SATURDAY, March 26.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Bishop of the Episcopal Church to transfer property of the churches held by him in trust directly to the churches themselves, and adopted an amendment to the Public Officers' bill allowing all county, township and municipal officers to interrogate the Attorney General. By the casting-vote of the Lieutenant Governor it reduced the notary bond from $2,000 to $1,000 for the benefit of female notaries. The Governor sent to the Senate the name of Thomas Wilson, Jr., of Daviess county, for Coal-Mine Inspector.

HOUSE.—The House received the report of the Committee upon Stationery Expenses during the regular session, showing a total expense of $397.28. The bill appropriating $4,000 to reimburse persons for losses sustained by the burning of the Orphans' Home at Knightstown four years ago came to a vote, but failed for want of a constitutional majority. Other bills of minor importance were passed.

MONDAY, March 28.—SENATE.—The Senate frittered away the morning session without a quorum, and absorbed the principal part of the afternoon in discussing the section of the officers and offices bill relative to legal advertising. The minority report, recommending that insurance statements be printed as now provided by law, was concurred in after a sharp debate. Bills were introduced: For the refunding of money erroneously paid County Treasurers; appropriating money to carry on appeals in divers will suits; providing for the registry of voters, and to prevent fraudulent practices at elections. The bill for the taxation of telegraph and telephone companies was laid upon the table, and the bill limiting the railway transportation of passengers to 3 cents per mile was indefinitely postponed. The Compromise Medical bill was called up, but, owing to lack of a quorum, the motion that the Senate do not concur went over until to-morrow. The bill providing for constructing a sewer for the Female Reformatory and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the State to pay half the expense and the city of Indianapolis the other, was passed.

HOUSE.—The House met at 2 p. m., and worked without a quorum on the Civil Code bill, which was read a third time. The dry routine work was relieved toward evening by the presentation of a Speaker's chair to the Speaker, Dr. Edwins, of Monroe, making the tender on behalf of the donors.

TUESDAY, March 29.—SENATE.—The Senate referred the House bill embracing a codification of all the laws concerning common schools to the Educational Committee, first reading the bill by sections. The House General Appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day and night sessions, with the exception of passing the Officers and Offices act through third reading. Amendments were made to the Appropriation bill increasing the salary of the Adjutant General, State Auditor and Printing Superintendent to $1,500 per annum. The nomination of Thomas Wilson, Jr., for Mine Inspector was confirmed.

HOUSE.—The House worked famously in the transaction of necessary business. There were two lively subjects under consideration. The Compulsory Education bill failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority—46 to 39. Two reports were had from the conference committee on the proposed Prohibition act, one recommending its passage. This report was adopted—53 to 31. A concurrent resolution was offered proposing to amend the constitution by striking out the provision requiring the Supreme Court to give a statement in writing, in every decision of every question arising, in the records. The bill defining the duties of Clerks and Recorders in the settlement of decendents' estates failed for want of a constitutional majority. The bill relating to liens on water craft passed. The Coal-Oil bill was amended so as to permit the appointment of Deputy Inspectors in any locality, after which the bill passed by 57 to 29. The Civil-Code bill and the bills amending the special charter of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, authorizing the Protestant Episcopal church of this State to raise a fund for the support of a Bishop, and for the collection of judgments for fines and forfeitures, were passed. A bill was introduced providing for a Registry law.

SENATE.—The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Practice act, and a conference committee was appointed. The Senate passed the bill relating to public offices and officers, but refused to concur in the House amendment to the Civil Code bill. The day was passed considering the General Appropriation bill. The Insane Asylum was allowed $345,000 for maintenance, $15,000 for repairs, and $12,000 for clothing. Prosecuting attorneys' salaries were raised to $700 per annum, not including fees. The House of Refuge was given $45,000, and Purdue University $20,000 per annum. All the amendments were engrossed. The codified bill on officers and offices was passed, 36 to 6, and Senators Viehe and Comstock were named as members of the joint conference on the Coal Oil and Civil Code bills.

HOUSE.—The House considered the resolution providing that the people shall vote upon a prohibition amendment to the constitution to be known as article 17, and it was finally adopted, 55 to 35. The 6-per-cent. interest bill failed for want of a constitutional majority, 41 to 26, and an effort to secure a recall and the enforced attendance of "dodgers" led to a spirited passage between Buskirk, of Monroe, father of the measure, and Gibson, of Clark, temporarily acting as Speaker. The report of the conference committee on the Practice act was concurred in. The State House corner-stone memorial business came up in the afternoon, and several hours were used in orations. The proposition to erect a soldiers' monument costing $750,000 was voted down, 46 to 38. Another proposition to erect a $300,000 column in the colonnade of the State House was referred. Three code bills relative to highways, divorces, and enumeration of voters were passed. So also the bill authorizing the expenditure of the remaining 3-per-cent. funds for repairs of roads and allowing a special tax in Indianapolis for sewer purposes.

THURSDAY, March 31.—SENATE.—The Senate passed bills legalizing the incorporation of Geneva; requiring Commissioners to furnish Judges with room during vacations; appropriating $6,000 for the removal of a sand-bar in Calumet river; authorizing railroad companies to own and control telegraph lines; providing for the registration of dogs; authorizing the incorporation of telephone exchanges defining the Thirty-first judicial circuit, and relating to redemption of land sold on execution. Bills were introduced, requiring County Treasurers to pay to State Treasurer all interest collected for the county, and defining Cass county as the Twenty-ninth judicial circuit. The Thirty-first judicial circuit was made to consist of Lake, Porter, Stark, and Pulaski counties. Several bills failed for want of a constitutional majority. The Senate refused to accept the House substitute for the Yancey Medical bill, and Senators Yancey and Woollen were designated as a conference committee. The Probate bill was made the special order for to-morrow. The new Dog law requires that all dogs shall be ornamented within a given time, which led Bens to present a series of resolutions instructing the committee to report a bill for the incorporation of dog-collar factories. Adopted.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill ordering an enumeration of males over 21 years of age in 1883, and every six years thereafter, and the bill in aid of the triangulation of the State now in progress by United States surveyors. The 6-Per-Cent. Interest bill again failed for want of a constitutional majority, so also the bill appointing five commissioners to assist the Supreme Court. The bill passed separating the Bureau of Statistics from the Geological Department and providing for the appointment of a State Geologist at a salary of $1,800 per annum. So also the bill concerning husband and wife, wherein the latter if bound as principal on her official bond is debarred from becoming surety for any one, makes her liable for improvements on property, and gives her recourse against her husband when he deserts her, is an habitual drunkard, has been convicted of felony or has broken the marriage covenant. The Gravel-road bill, among other things providing a tax of 15 cents on the $100 appraisement for purchasing and keeping in repair free roads, passed. The committee investigating the management of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum made majority and minority reports.

"IS THAT marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to a bust of Kentucky's great statesman. "No, sir; that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE [illegible]
YOUNG MEN [illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
always Cures and never Disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.
The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is greatly efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly recommended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS
of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.
AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,
Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.
This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.
CAUTION.
See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application.
HARRIS REMEDY CO.,
Mfg Chemists, 8th & Market Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Book for the Million
A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, [illegible]
"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, [illegible]
"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.
FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, [illegible]
DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, [illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille
An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patients.
[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND. APRIL 7, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

HARRISON was again elected mayor of Chicago by 6,000 majority.

THE democrats of Columbus, Ohio, elected their entire ticket, on Monday.

THE democrats of Cincinnati elected Wm. Means mayor by over 2,500 majority.

WE make a note of the present severe weather for the use of the future oldest inhabitant. The past week has been very cold, as well as very stormy. The snow here has been four or five inches deep, and the mercury has been as low as 16 degrees above zero. At other points in this state, and in Ohio, reports show that the snow fell to depths varying from eight to twenty inches. As the weather is at present, several days will be required to melt off the snow now on the ground.

OHIO papers are now publishing the statement of insurance companies in the same manner as many wished to have it done in this state. Here we have usually given the work to the two leading papers in Indianapolis, the Sentinel and Journal, but an effort has been made in the legislature this winter to have the country papers publish these statements. We have not given the subject much attention, but it does seem as if a published statement to be at all valuable, should not be confined to two papers, and those two both in one city. A company may be doing the bulk of its business in the north end of the state and not one in a thousand of its patrons would see the statement of its condition as published in the Sentinel and Journal.

THE Morey letter has almost been abandoned by those republican leaders who so confidently claimed they knew where to find the writer. They asserted that they could show that Philp was its author, but have not proved it, and are about to withdraw the indictment against him. They have been soliciting subscriptions to defray the expense of the investigation, but leading republicans do not seem to respond very heartily. Mr. Hewitt, chairman of the democratic national committee, however, comes forward with the very liberal offer of $100 to be used in clearing up the mystery. Mr. Hewitt, however, does not seem to believe the republican leaders are in earnest, and the tone of his letter goes to show that he still believes that Garfield was the author. It certainly does seem as if the bottom facts could have been reached before this. If the letter was a forgery, the perpetrator should be punished. If not a forgery, the people have an interest in knowing it

Neighborhood Nippings.

It is rumored that Goshen is to have another newspaper.

In Unionville, Ohio, two boys went hunting and were lost in the snow storm for several days.

John S. Kessler, an old man living at Brimfield, was run over by the cars recently and killed.

Business men of Fort Wayne estimate the damages done their trade by the small-pox scare to be about $200,000.

The Sturgis Journal suggests that vaccination socials be held instead of nectie, maple sugar and other different styled varieties.

There will be a competitive examination for the selection of cadets to the military school at West Point, at Goshen, some time in April.

A piece of stone from the quarry at Bedford, Ind., is to be used for the steps at Vanderbilt's new residence. It is 33 feet long, 10½ feet wide and 2½ feet thick, and weighs 35,000 pounds.

The commissioners of Kosciusko county have repealed their offer for fox scalps, as it was becoming too expensive, not less than $200 having been paid out of the treasury for that purpose during last year.

A-tup-tin Wa-ca-co-na, a Miami Indian girl was recently married to a white man named Hale, a resident of Muncie. The lady is quite wealthy and intelligent, and the affair creates quite a sensation.

Hiram Idding, of Kendallville, our joint representative in the legislature, has been awarded the contract for building the court-house at Warsaw. His bid was $167,500. He allows the commissioners to select the quarry from which the stone is to come for the stone work.

A tramp, named John Thompson, from Lincoln, England, while trying to jump on the noon express on the Fort Wayne road at Plymouth, missed his hold, and, being caught between the train and freight-house platform, was so badly crushed that death resulted in a few hours.

Down at Muncie, this state, Silas Richardson was tried for grand larceny, found guilty, fined one cent, sentenced to one day in the county jail, disfranchised for the same length of time, and also declared ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit for twenty-four hours.—Steuben Republican.

Union City has organized a novel insurance company. It is to provide a fund for the dowry of such marriageable ladies as join the association and contribute to its fund. In this way its members, upon their marriage, find themselves in possession of one or two thousand dollars in cash. The idea is a new one, but if properly managed ought to be a success.

There is still a terrible uncertainty as to the extent of suffering in the remoter parts of the west, caused by the severe winter. In some parts of Minnesota and Dakota but little can be learned as to the condition of those not living near railroads, and the roads themselves impassable for a large portion of the winter. It is feared that when spring opens the suffering and loss of life and property will be greater than now known.

The Goshen Democrat says of a tree in Branch county, Michigan, near Bronson: The tree is what is called Swamp White Oak. It measures 29 feet around the lower end, 5 feet from the ground, and consequently is over 9 feet in diameter. It holds its size well up to the limbs, and is fully 60 feet from the base to the first limb.

At a recent Sweedish wedding in Wisconsin, they attended to the beer-drinking before the marriage ceremony was looked after. They all forgot about the less-important business of the evening, and didn't know the difference till next day. Then the bride insisted that the matter be finished. So a few more kegs of beer were secured, and that evening the entire ceremony was performed. You can't fool a Wisconsin girl, even if the snow is eleven feet deep.

From the Hicksville papers we learn that Miss Savilla Kring is holding a revival meetings in the Evangelical church, she is very earnest in her appeals, is quite an elocutionist, and bids fair to accomplish much good in Hicksville, though as she has been recently afflicted with sore throat, there is danger of overtaxing her powers. The church is crowded nightly and her remarks are making an impression upon professors as well as outsiders.

Old Abe, the Wisconsin war eagle, died recently in his room in the basement of the capitol, at Madison, Wisconsin. Old Abe had no reason to be ashamed of his record, for, besides serving his country in the field, has made over $80,000 for various charitable institutions, which secured him. The contributions were made in the way of purchasing his photographs, paying admission fees, etc. Abe was in twenty odd battles, and an improved farm in Illinois was once offered for him.

The Chicago papers speak of the latest attempts to use petroleum as fuel in steam engines. Super-heated steam and crude petroleum are brought into contact by pipes and atomizers. When they are thus intimately brought into contact, the combined product burns with great rapidity, and produces intense heat. Those who have given the subject attention, believe the plan can be used on locomotives, and all steam-producing engines, greatly reducing the expense of fuel.

Lagrange Standard says: Jacob S. Brown received a letter from Mr. Paul, foreman of the surveying party here recently, who said he was then surveying a new line from Pioneer, Ohio, to Angola, and thought he would enter Steuben county about two miles south of the former survey. This shows that the surveyors are still pegging away at finding a line for the new Vanderbilt road. We are still further informed that the surveying party reached Angola last Friday, and that they are driving grade stakes, also that George W. McConnell, of Angola, has received orders to buy ties for the road. The present line runs about one mile south of Angola.

Lagrange Standard says: A blacksmith by name of W. E. Snoden, invited a widow lady with whom he boarded, to take a ride with him to the residence of a friend. Unconscious of any danger, she accepted the invitation, and went with him, but instead of going to the place agreed upon he drove over the Michigan line, and thereupon, without further preliminaries, drew a pistol, and informed the lady she could take her choice, marry him or be ruthlessly murdered there all alone. It was something like Hobson's choice, so she gave her consent, and they were married. Upon reaching home again, she secured the services of an attorney to see what could be done under such unpleasant circumstances. As there was no law covering abduction with matrimonial intents, she had him arrested and lodged in jail for carrying a concealed weapon, and will institute proceedings for a divorce.

The following interesting accident is reported from Mitchell, in this state: A tramp was buried at the water-tank, in the south part of town, during the extreme cold in December, 1880. Since that day till the present day, the sexton has noticed a small black-and-tan dog watching by the grave of his master, for the dog was with the tramp when found. The dog would growl at the old sexton when approached, but to-day he had so far approached to starvation as to be helpless, when the old man carried the poor brute to the house, and when food was placed to his mouth he was able to swallow. As soon as the dog is restored to strength sufficient, he will be returned to the grave of his master, furnished with a comfortable kennel, and the people will see that he is well fed and cared for. It is believed by the sexton that during the three months, lacking three days, the dog has not been away from the grave or eaten a bite.

—The ladies Presbyterian society will be entertained in the basement of the church on next Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. A. J. Ralston, Mrs. Picker, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Houser. All members of the society are requested to meet at half past two o'clock for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business. Refreshments will be served from six to seven o'clock.

MRS. DR. FORD, President.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Secretary.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. W. L. Meese at his residence in Auburn, on Sunday, April 3, 1881, Mr. Charles Layman to Miss Alice Phillips, both of DeKalb county.

MARRIED.—On the 31st of March, 1881, a the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Daniel Shuman, of Hudson, Ind., to Miss Sarah Fish, of Waterloo, Ind.

—Our marshal informs us that the municipal tax is coming in slowly.

—A rural chap from the neighborhood of Corunna came to town to pay his mother's taxes, spent the money for whisky and was brought up in the hotel de Scott for the night.

—Marriage licenses have been issued to the following parties since March 18, 1881: Wm. Mead and Ida Camp, Wm. C. Carmer and Mattie M. May, Wm. P. Thomas and Silva A. Taber, Wm. Mortorff and Dellie Wagoner, Isaac N. Hursh and Lizzie Overhultzer, John S. Diver and Martha M. Price, Daniel Shuman and Sarah Fisk, Charles Layman and Alice Phillips, Ralph W. Cobb and Sadie E. Hollister, John Dillgard and Hannah Kiblinger.

IS GRANT a pauper? is the question now going the rounds of the press. From the following note it would seem that he is not so poor as is claimed by some of his friends, but it seems to be the habit with him to take anything and everything in the shape of a present, no matter by whom it is offered:

> "As to Grant's poverty," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "it is just as well to have it understood distinctly that, if he be really in a state of genteel pauperism, the fault is his own; unless, indeed, it be held that it is a serious hardship to be forced to live on less than the income of a Gould or a Vanderbilt. If Grant has squandered his income he is himself to blame, and ought to suffer the consequences. It happens, however, that he is not exactly on the brink of starvation. A few months ago he said he had an assured income of $7,000 per annum. Is there anything heartrending in the condition of the American citizen who has to live upon $7,000 a year? The professed friends of Grant are doing him no good by falsely advertising him as a pauper, forever holding out hat and hand for nickels, and if Grant had a particle of robust Americanism in him he would put a stop to the humiliating, degrading and nauseating business. Grant is not poor. He is not old nor infirm, but he is mercenary. He willingly submits to offensive notoriety, if it brings him money."

A Card.

Having arranged our business affairs with all parties concerned, so as to conduct the same in our individual name, the firm hitherto known as Willis & Co., of Auburn, Indiana, will, from this date forward, be M. B. Willis, who will conduct the business as heretofore, and will be responsible for the same, and thankful for the liberal patronage of the past, we shall endeavor, by fair and honest dealings, to merit the same to a fuller extent in the future, as our stock will be kept complete at all times, and we invite your attention to the same before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully, M. B. WILLIS.

Auburn, April 5th, 14-3w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given that William H. Less, administrator of the estate of Sarah A Daugherty, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, her personal being in-sufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court on the 18th judicial day of said term, it being the 30th day of May, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER.

Attest:

14 3t Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. J. D. BEARD, Administrator.

March 31, 1881. 14 3t

First on Deck.

LATEST NOVELTIES

Spring 1881.

NOW SHOWING

In Early

STYLES

—OF—

CLOTHING.

SAM, PETE AND MAX. } TRADE MARK.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better-assorted stock with more rare bargains than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices,

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE EMPIRE HARDWARE

THE BEST SHOVELS and SPADES IN THE MARKET!

PATENT PLAIN BACK SOLID STEEL SHOVELS.

These Shovels Combine the Best Features of Both the Socket and Strap Goods.

The Blades and upper straps are made from a single solid piece of steel, without rivet or weld, the upper strap forming a half socket at its junction with the blade, giving greatly increased strength at its joint over the best ordinary shovels. Call when you want a first-class shovel or spade.

We also handle the celebrated Auburn, N. Y. Steel Goods, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Etc. They are number 1 in every particular, and second to none in the market. When you want a good Fork, Hoe or Rake, call for the Auburn N. Y. goods and get the best; none their equal. We also have the celebrated Millard Scythes, the Boss of the field, and every scythe warranted. The celebrated John Deere Cultivator comes next. "The King of the Field." Call when you want a number one cultivator.

THE BURCH PLOW next on the list. The plow that every farmer wants. No other plow will do the same work; no plow will work as well in both hard and soft ground; no other plow holds as easy, runs as steadily or cleans the furrow out as nicely; no other plow is as cheap, taking in consideration all that pertains to a good plow.

HARDWARE, an immense quantity, from a paper tack to a thresher engine at reduced prices, to make room for other goods. Now is the time to buy and take advantage of the enormous low prices at which we are now offering.

A GOOD CLOTHE-WRINGER, all white rubber, for $3.00; TINWARE at wholesale prices; PUMPS at cost to make room for other goods.

Call at the Empire Hardware when you want the very Best Bargains.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,

New Brick Block on the Corner, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

ENSLEY & HARTER!

are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,

Tidies, Toilet

Sets, Linen

Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

THE MARSHALSHIP.

Shall we all Gather at the Caucus?

The Democratic caucus will meet this month and go through the usual form of ballot to determine who shall run for marshal. This office seems to be the most desirable one on account of the salary connected with it and each applicant will use every honorable endeaver to secure the nomination. We believe that there are three aspirants, namely: Francis Picker, Joe Ruffenberger and Albert Umber. These gentlemen are all worthy and are also in every way capable of discharging duties thereof. But there are several points to consider. Of course it is not exactly the duty of a newspaper to pick out any particular individual and use its influence wholly for him, without any compensation whatever; while on the other hand we would like to see the most deserving have the office. However, we leave the matter with the voters or the town, knowing fulwell that their judgement will be used for the good of the people and the community in general.

Not Amputated.

The rumor that was afloat, the fore part of the week, that John Bunch had his leg amputated is not the facts of the matter. His limb is just the same length that it always was—5ft., 12 inches. But without joking, John has had a very sore knee. While he and Bro. Dugan were sawing a log, the handle accidently slipped out of Bunch's hand and one of the teeth lit upon his knee cap. The weather being bad he took cold in it and for several weeks has been confined to the house. John has suffered day and night; he's been nursed, petted and the good people of Stamets town have spared no time nor money to make things as pleasant as possible for him. He is now convalescent, however, and will soon be prepared to kneel and thank the Giver of all good things that he don't have to wear a cork leg—and then cork by the rod is expensive, too.

Another Snow Story.

No doubt but that all the boys, and girls, too, would like to hear from Pete Eldridge, and know of his success, whereabouts, etc. Well, Pete is at Edgerton, Wisconsin, and has a situation on a newspaper, called the Tobacco Reporter. He likes the city, and also his "posish." But to the snow story: It began snowing in the evening, and, on the following morning, there were ten feet of snow. No railroad trains have been seen for several days, and the roads have sustained great damages. Other property was destroyed, and stock injured and killed. If there are any more snow storms down there during the summer, we hope Pete will let us know.

The Hop.

Last Friday evening our young people held the last dance of the season, at Ensley's hall, and a splendid time was had. There was enough participated to make the occasion enjoyable, and the calf-skin boot and side-lace shoe waltzed around with the rapidity of the balance-wheel of a threshing machine, until a reasonable hour when all went home well pleased. Edgerly's orchestra furnished the music.

Bounced.

We are sorry to state that Judge Picker, who has been employed at the Junction as target-keeper for the past five years, received his discharge last Friday. We are sorry to learn this, as the judge has served the company a long time, and certainly understands the business.

SMALL DOSES.

To be Taken Before or After Meals.

—Wheat market dull.

—Sort out your field corn.

—Lots of fish in the market.

—M. B. Willis has a new sign.

—School closes in three weeks.

—Hank Yesbera has a new out-fit.

—Our wood pile—oh, how gaunt.

—Mr. Slaybaugh has a new clerk.

—Keep mum on the weather subject.

—Tree molasses brings one dollar a gallon.

—The stave-factory was not running Monday.

—Charley Groscop has his team out on pasture.

—This kind of weather does not suit the street venders.

—A few loads of wood would not come amiss just now.

—And now the bridge contractors are slowly waking up.

—Billy Stimley clerks for Sherm. Hollister now and then.

—Wouldn't the Judge make a good Marshal? "Hew bet."

—John Robbins and Frank Copper enjoyed the dance hugely.

—"Old Faithful" gets in town each day with a load of wood.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school elected officers last Sunday.

—Mr. Hollopeter has hung up one crutch. Time will conquer.

—This is a solid paper; that is there are no leads between the lines.

—The city hacks look as though a little water would'nt hurt 'em.

—Canon & Murphy are repairing several rooms in the court-house.

—Coal is scarce. This is a nice time of the year to talk about coal.

—If you want your face shaved clean get in Charley Pommert's chair.

—Doc. Groscop has appointed himself guardian of the estate of Hank Lesh.

—Last Saturday was a busy day, notwithstanding the weather and bad roads.

—Shearer & Wilson have the frame erected for an addition to their planing-mill.

—Now the Assessor calls on a fellow and inquires into his matters in general.

—J. C. Somers' family has moved into the Lanning property, in the north end of town.

—What will we do when Penshot Corners have no more college locals in the Record?

—Charley Klotz does his delivering with a hand-cart. Rather do it than curry horses.

—D. D. Snyder is selling buggies now. What Dave will go into next, is a conundrum.

—Col. W. J. Austin, of the Boot Up side Down, has arove with a large stock of goods.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer is teaching Sadie Hare's Sunday-school class, during her stay in Michigan.

—Wonder if the "medical society" will all meet on the "right hand" when Gabriel toots?

—Monday and Tuesday the mercury showed eighteen degrees with snow four or five inches deep.

—Tom. Jordon, of Corunna, will go to Garrett next week and join the "camel-back" army.

—J. D. Beard, of Smithfield, has been appointed administrator of the estate of E. W. Beard, deceased.

—Isaac Roth has a new horse. It has the appearance of one of Jockey Brown's corn-fed steeds.

—Republican candidates for Marshal shiver already. They stand a slim show, poor fellows.

—Its a prety hard matter for a reporter to write articles for parties, &c. when he don't get an invite.

—An interesting little party of invited friends were entertained last Saturday evening, by Miss Flora Hoffman.

—Some of the machinery at the Hub and Spoke factory broke Monday which necessitated a few hours delay.

—Two of Wash. Teeter's boys have been attending our schools this winter. Wash. is bound to give 'em an "odercation."

—To be up with the demand of the times, we have ordered and received some new type. Better work than ever now.

—The first dance that Elza Shaffer has missed since he has been big enough to hop, was the one given last Friday evening.

—Mr. Myers, of Defiance, Ohio, will establish a dentist office in Mrs. Hare's room, lately vacated by Miss Alice McKay.

—There was a concert given at the M. E. church last Sabbath evening, in behalf of the missionary society of this place.

—Mel. Tarney has got to be quite a bird stuffer. We don't mean after they are prepared and cooked, but a real taxidermist.

—The girls are terribly out of humor owing to the bad weather and sloppy sidewalks, and have named their pullback, "pull-up."

Shad. Rodenbaugh is driving 'bus at Lancing, Mich. Put Shad on an omnibus and he gets a pretty fair view of the county.

—The marshal wishes us to say to all owners of hogs now running at large, that they must shut them up next week. If they don't, he will.

—Charley Jones says a fellow can't turn 'round unless "they" put it in the COURIER. How does Charley know—he don't take the paper.

—A. J. Carmer hurt himself again last week, while unloading a log at Mitchell's saw-mill. It will not prove very severe, however.

—Chris. Baker, that jolly hotel man at the Junction, has traded horses again. Chris. wouldn't make a bad Gypsy if he had enough experience.

Valedictory.

Last Sunday forenoon, the Rev. H. J. Norris delivered his farewell sermon, at the Methodist church, in this city. Mr. Norris will go to conference this week, and will not likely remain here longer to watch over the flock that has been under his charge so long. The reverend gentleman, has won the respect and good will of our people for his many good qualities of head and heart. They will long cherish a kindly rememberance of him.

—The Hot Springs Star, of Tuesday this week, says: "The base ball season has begun," and in another place that "we are eating greens." O, for a little hot springs up here. The ground has not been entirely free from snow since the 28th day of October, and for the past week snow has fallen every day. To-day is the 5th of April and we notice sleds upon the streets. The boys think more of skating than playing base ball.

—Miss Arabella Root, the celebrated singer, assisted by Prof. W. B. Williams, elocutionist, and Miss May Elliott, pianist, will give an entertainment at Ensley's hall, Thursday evening, April 7. Miss Root is a pupil of the well known singer, Garcia, the master who taught Jenny Lind. This is of itself, a sufficient recommendation that the entertainment will be a rare one. Mr. Williams is also highly spoken of as a humorist and imitator.

—The Hot Springs Daily Star comes to us with Tom. C. Mays as editor and proprietor. We are glad to learn of Tom's success. We have noticed that the paper has steadily improved since Mr. Mays first went there, and with Tom in the editorial chair and Jack Little at the head of the job rooms the Hot Spings people can console themselves with the fact that "there will be something goin' on 'bout dar."

The Steuben Republican announced last week that it intended to let up on the "Junius-Beight," controversy. This will, no doubt, be a great disappointment(?) to the people of northern Indiana. Those fellows better read the second and third verses of the fifteenth chapter of Job.

—Chris. Baldock makes a specialty of training dogs. If you would like to have your canine taught to roll over, stand on his left ear and howl without being told, give him a call. His method can't be beat and charges are reasonable.

—The present administration is determined to administer the government of strictly honest principles, and are, therefore, extremely anxious to know whether widow Reeder's bible has yet been seen. Let no guilty man escape.

—Gypsy Blaney, whose other name is John, will drop the teaming business this summer and go back to his first love—"slinging mud." John is a thoroughbred in this capacity, and has a number of jobs to start on.

—Easter comes one week from next Sunday, and the average town boy will make it a point to look up all the louse hen's nests that are not presided over by a sharp eye and a double barreled shot-gun. That's eggsactly so.

—On Monday of this week, an inquisition was held over a young man named Casebeer, who has been in the county-house for some time. He was declared insane, and will be taken to the asylum in a few days.

—How. Shaffer and wife, of Bryan, Ohio, were down to see their father and mother, Mr. & Mrs. James Latson, last week, and How. do you like to be at the head of a family anyway, Mr. Shaffer?

—Anthony Swineford and the contractors, Whitmar Bros., have some trouble in regard to the erection of a barn, belonging to the former, and legal dispensers will settle the difficulties.

—Peter H. Brandon, better known as Pete, has struck a new scheme (an idea that never bit him before) and will, when the roads get a little muddier, start out in the huckster business.

—County farm consolidated report: No. of males, 12; No. females, 11; total 23. Inventory of personal property amounts to the sum of $3,433.33. The institution is in good condition,

—The marshal informs us that he will begin scraping the streets next week, providing the weather will permit. We have to make some allowances for the weather, surely.

—There are no less than 2,800 dogs within the coporation of this town, and we'll wager our best hat that the Assessor will not find one half as many.

—Those who attended Miss Root's entertainment in Waterloo, speak very highly of the entire programme, and say it is the best they have attended for years.

—Dr. T. G. Matheny has been troubled for a couple of weeks with a lame knee, which Mr Rheumatism attacked unaware to the Doctor. He is all right now.

—One of Joe Rectenwalt's children was buried at this place, last Friday. We believe that Mr. Rectenwalt lives in the vicinity of Garrett.

—Mr. Rummel, "big ingin" at the county farm, does not stop for the bad roads. His teams are hauling the usual fertilizer daily.

—We are told that there are not enough brick masons in the county to do the work that will be contracted for this summer.

—Will our young fellows, a la peacock brigade, ever forget that the school marms were here on examination day.

—James Anderson made a flying trip to Pleasant Lake, last Saturday, traded horses and returned home happy.

—The festive frog begins to yelp.—Butler Record.

That's either a whopper, or else Butler is a mighty healthy place for frogs.

—It was laughable to see Doc. Ryan bite his coat collar, and play with the curtain strings in a down town residence, Sunday.

—J. L. Davis, the Pioneer hardward man, is invoicing his stock and making some attractive improvements upon his store-room.

—Kahn & Co. have changed their invitation.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE

The Widows' Children Beat the Widows.

A WATERLOO VICTORY.

In the quiet town of Waterloo, there dwelleth two widows, who are neighbors, viz: The widow Yant and the widow Lent. The widow Yant has an only son, called George A., whom the boys call "Burt," and the widow Lent has (or had, for Burt has got her now) an only daughter, called Celia. The widow's son and the widow's daughter had a great hankering for each others society. The widow Lent was displeased thereat, and made Celia a proposition to visit the Academie of the Lady of the sacred Heart, near the city of Ft. Wayne, which Celia unsuspectingly accepted, and they started thither a week ago last Monday, and, after they tarried there a few hours, the widow proposed to leave Celia in care of the lady superior of the academie, at which, Celia was exceedingly wroth, and administered such a chastisement to the lady superior as to effect her release. Then the widow proposed to Celia to go to Chicago, in the land of Illinois, and Celia consented, and the twain wended their way thither, but some way or other, Celia managed to notify the widow Yant's son, who also proceeded to Chicago, in the land of Illinois, and came to Celia's rescue and married her, and brought her home with him on the fast train on Monday evening, and the evening and the morning were the seventh day, and they all rested, and everything is now quiet on the Potomac.

Waterloo.

Mrs. O. T. Clark is still quite sick.

Mrs. John Leas is slowly improving.

Isaac Kelley, of Smithfield, is quite sick at this writing.

Dr. Darby has gone to Hot Springs, Ark, for his health.

Hi Leib says that April fool box he got did not fool him much.

Mrs Rice of Canton, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Leas.

Charlie Bassett took another trip to Hicksville, Ohio, this week.

Charles Kelley is afflicted with rheumatism in his left arm and side.

The little daughter of J. S. Bowers is lying dangerousl ill of sore throat.

Orson Edge is in Ann Arbor, where he has gone to have his lame ankle treated.

Alf. Kelley brought as nice a car load of potatoes to Waterloo, as we have seen.

The members of the smoking club are vigilant lest some of them violate the rules.

J. A. Boozer, in his usual "modest style" presented the COURIER office with a nice, new map.

John Koons took a trip to Garrett the other day. He reports every thing as thriving over there.

John Peterman has moved back to town. His friends will be glad to learn that he comes to stay.

A. J. Beard of Smithfield, has sold his farm to Wm. Hefty, and purchased the farm of A. E. Farrington.

There will be a Dutch dance at Haines' Hall on Easter Monday, April 18th, 1881. Music by Edgerly's band. A general invitation is extended.

B. Rothschild has returned from his trip to Chicago, where he had been to sort up their already large stock of dry goods. B. means business.

Mrs. Frank Hoover who has been staying with her parents here since the fire at Pleasant Lake, expects to return to that place soon and resume housekeeping

A consultation of the oldest inhabitants" should now be held, in order to settle the little difficulty between this first day of April and its predecessors.

Rev Kring of Canton, Ohio, is visiting his son-in-law, Rev. C. C. Beyrer.

Dell Clutter has returned to Hillsdale where he has been attending college.

Alfred Kelley is making a large quantity of excellent maple molasses. Ab. is getting to be the leading manufacturer of this delicious article in that section of the country.

Rev. Beyrer baptised several parties in the creek near town last Sunday. We would rather have some fellow give us $329 than stick us in the creek in such weather.

We have positive information that our butcher Frank Swartz is a good stepper as long as he has hold of the rear end of his buggy, but when he lets go he is not so sure footed.

Ike Mannheimer who recently went to Ann Arbor to have his eye treated for cataract, will probably lose his eye. A successful operation was performed, but it is claimed he did not take proper care of the eye while it was healing.

Mrs. Lamport and Miss Josie Thomas who have charge of the two primary departments will give a school entertainment Saturday evening of this week, at Waterman's Hall. The proceeds will be used in paying for the organ. Every one should assist in a cause so worthy. Admission 15 cents; children, 10 cents.

Rev Lacey and Beyrer preached their farwell sermons last Sunday. Whether they will be returned or not remains to be seen. Preachers are a good deal like a horse, in one respect. Wherever the stationing committee sees fit to hitch them up they must either work or balk.

—A private letter from John C. Somers, dated Tombstone, Arizona, March 30, 1881, to T. C. Elson, informs us that he is alive and well. The country, he says, can't be beat for climate. He sleeps in a tent, and says that the roads are dry and dusty, the mines are nearly all taken up, some of which pay while others do not. Wages four dollars a day and board eight dollars a week and lodge yourself. Lumber of an inferior quality from fifty to sixty dollars per thousand. He reports good society and good schools.

—A grand exhibition of beautiful paintings, accompanied by a lecture illustrating "Milton's Paradise Lost," will be given for the benefit of the Lutheran and Methodist sabbath-schools, at the M. E. church next Saturday evening, April 9, by the Lenker Bros., a couple of worthy young men about to enter the ministry, from Wittenburg college, Ohio. We hope for the benefit of the schools, that our citizens will give it attention.

JUST NOW IN.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods.

CLOTHING, CARPETS,

BOOTS & SHOES!

complete in every department of the newest and most desirable selections.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies we want you to come and look at our fine stock of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, and Hosiery before you buy.

CLOTHING.

We are offering greater inducements in our Clothing department than ever. Nobby Business Suits, Elegant Dress Suits, Working Suits, all at extremely low prices

CARPETS.

We have a full stock, nice new patterns at the very lowest prices.

Before you buy we would respectfully suggest that you examine our stock and reasonable prices.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Personal.

—J. R. Lanning is ailing.

—George McCord's little girl is sick.

—Mrs. Geo. Durkey, of Defiance, O., is in the city.

—Milo Thomas is again clerking for Kiblinger.

—Erve Hoffman leaves to-day for Indianapolis

—Granville Baldock is numbered among the ailing.

—Eugene Trout, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday.

—Mr. Kiplinger, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday.

—Sim. Tarney's cousin was down to see him last week.

—Dave Cochran, John and E. Ashley will go west to-day.

—John Henderson, of Jackson township, called Tuesday.

—Senator McCartney is quite sick at his home in Angola.

—Leb. Anderson and wife were visiting at Angola Saturday.

—Mrs. C. Hare and her daughter Sadie are now Michiganders.

—J. A. Boozer, Ryan Clutter and C. H. Brown gave us a call Tuesday.

—L. J. Miller, and Billy Little Sundayed over in the city of Corunna.

—Miss Jennie Francis, of Waterloo, made us a pleasant call last Saturday.

—Mrs. A. Scott, of Bryan, Ohio, mother of our marshal, was visiting here last week.

—Judge Woodhull and George B. Adams were in town yesterday on legal business.

—Arth. McIntyre, of Sedan, is visiting with the family of William McIntyre this week.

—Don. Lawrence and wife, of Garrett, were in town over Sunday. Better move down, Don.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo, was in town yesterday. He is now engaged in shipping in potatoes.

—Frank Scholes, of Concord, made a brief call Saturday. He will teach in Newville this spring.

—Billy Dancer has gone to Ohio. We didn't learn whether he went to join a circus company or buy land.

—Mrs. T. P. Scott is no better, and is still confined to her bed, where she has been since January 11.

—Henry Saylor, of Concord township, was in town Saturday. They all say his maple syrup is the nicest in the market.

—J. R. Duncan, of Waterloo, was called to Wilmington township to arbitrate a difficulty in regard to building a barn.

—Jacob Dermott, Dr. Murphy and Mr. Holsington passed through town Tuesday on their way to Waterloo on business.

—E. R. Mitchell, of Waterloo, called last Saturday. He has just concluded a successful term of school in Butler township.

—Miss Emma Catlin, who some years ago resided in this place, is calling in the city. Her mother now resides at Albion.

—Frank and Mrs. Copper, and Miss Metta Farris, now of Albion, were in attendance at the dance at Ensley's hall last Friday.

—Miss Flora Hoffman will teach school one and a half miles west of St. Joe this summer. St. Joe will be a nice place to Sunday over in.

—Mrs. M. McDowell, who has been with Mrs A. J. Little for several months, returned to her former home at Edward Eldridge's yesterday.

—T. H. Tomlinson, Reuben Sawvel, J. M. Rhodes, Peter Teutch, C. C. West, Henry Saylor, and H. M. Henning were among our callers last week.

—Parlee Stimely and Joseph Ebenezer Beugnot are now breathing the pure air and looking at the sights of Melhure City, Baker county, Oregon.

—Jacob Garrison, of Waterloo, made us a pleasant visit Tuesday. That being his birthday, he paid up his account with the COURIER. He is now 83 years old, but bears his years remarkably well.

Hymenial.

The wedding last Saturday evening at the restaurant parlors of our genial friend, Sherman Hollister, was a very brilliant affair. The contracting parties were Prof. Ralph W. Cobb, of Berlin Heights, Ohio, and Miss Sadie Hollister, of Auburn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hollister. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. J. Norris, of Auburn. As to the supper, all we can say is that it was simply elegant. There were forty couples present, including quite a number of relatives from a distance. The parlors resounded with merriment, but amidst it all there were hearts that were sad. Those were the hearts of father and mother who were called up to give away in marriage their only child whom they idolized.

Among those from a distance were Mrs. Florence Green, of Huron, Ohio, youngest sister of Mr. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. James Criser, West Unity, Ohio, Mrs. Jerome Showalter, of Decatur, Ind., Mr. J. S. Megginson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mr. J. S. Megginson and Miss Nellie Wheelock acted as groomsman and bridesmaid. After the ceremony was performed the happy couple were the recipients of a number of valuable and useful presents, among which were the following: Table-linen by A. S. Leas and lady, and John Baxter and lady; china tea-set by the bride's parents; silver castor by Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock and daughter Nellie; work-basket and invalid slippers by Miss Alice McKay; worsted mat by Miss Louie Henry; toilet-set by Miss Lottie Ford; six table napkins by Miss Mary Schrader; copy of Goldsmith's poems by J. S. Megginson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; jewelry box, made of precious stones taken from the Rocky mountains, and valued at $200, by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Walker, of Huntington, W. Va., uncle and aunt of the bride; copy of Milton's poems by Eddie and Vanna Cobb, of Berlin Heights. The following parties presented an elegant silver set: A. Robbins and wife, J. J. Van Auken and wife, J. L. Davis and wife, D. Y. Husselman and wife, C. S. Sears and wife, C. C. Shaffer and wife, J. A. Potter and wife, W. H. Kiblinger and wife, W. H. McQuiston and wife, E. D. Hartman and wife, R. Elson and wife, J. C. Henry and wife, F. G. Matheny and wife, W. J. Austin and wife, James Gilland and wife, Dr. J. B. Rasebeer and wife, Rev. H. J. Norris and wife, M. Houston and wife, Dr. J. H. Ford and wife, G. H. Yesbera, F. F. Leas, F. C. Davis, Fred. Yesbera, Elza Shaffer, G. L. Lanning, F. K. Davenport, W. E. Shaffer, Chas. Emanuel, Dr. V. A. Humphrey, B. Lowrey, Miss Male Cleveland, Miss Mollie Matheny, Mrs. M. Birdsall, Miss Frankie Ford, Miss B. A. Canon, Mrs. L. Osgood.

Hightoned.

Our legal friend W. H. Dills, esq., has renovated his office, partitioned off rooms for a general office, for a library and for private consultation. He has now one of the finest law studios in the city and invites everyone to "walk into his parlor." Mr. Dills is possessed of considerable style and dignity of manhood and has left nothing undone. He is located in Cool's building, second floor, on Seventh street. His son Frank is reading law with him.

Painting and Kalsomining.

We wish to say to the citizens of Auburn and the surrounding country who want work done in our line, such as painting, graining, kalsomining, whitewashing and paper-hanging, that we are prepared to do the same on short notice and at low rates. Also sign writing and carriage painting in the latest styles. Rooms over Sthair's blacksmith shop, Auburn, Indiana.

18-tf. CANON & MURPHY.

Potatoes For Sale.

Alfred Kelley, of Waterloo, has two car-loads of nice potatoes just brought from Ohio, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Seed potatoes a speciality. He has Burbank's Seedling, Mammoth Pearl, Victor and Snowflake. He also has an extra early variety, which he sells at fifty cents a piece.

Whack Up.

All b'hoys knowing themselves to be in debt to J. E. Beugnot must call and settle with G. A. Porter immediately, otherwise the accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

Wanted,

A woman cook—good plain cooking Wages, four dollars per week. Apply or write to BUTT'S HOTEL,
18-tf. Waterloo Ind.

—The Early Mammoth Pearl potato, one of the finest and most productive varieties, and the one advertised so extensively by seed men at 75 cents per pound, can be had at Speer & Co's. grocery, Waterloo, at $1.20 per bushel. Other goods equally cheap.

—Remember that any of the books published so cheap by the Book Exchange of New York, can be purchased just as low, and without any risk, of your home book-seller, M. B. Willis. 14-2w.

What becomes of all the "old war horses" after the campaign is over and the President is elected? Do they go back to the plow? And echo answers, "Neigh; they go to the trough."

—It is unpleasant to be continually hacking and coughing. One bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup will cure you. Price twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle. Druggists sell it.

—Young man, listen: If you want a cheap, durable and neat suit of clothes, go to Johnny Schaab and tell him so. He is the poor boy's friend.

—Our readers will notice on the opposite page, that Mr. W. H. Kiblinger is somewhat interested in getting out this issue. He's advertising editor.

—The red, white and blue floats for all, and Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is made for all. It cures coughs, colds and influenza. Ask your druggist for it.

—The best bargains that you ever saw, in wall-papers and window-curtains and fixtures, can be found at the book-store of M. B. Willis. 14-3w.

—There is always life and vim in Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. store. Their trade is immense.

—The most popular establishment in town, is Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., owing to their large stock and low prices

—Go to Anderson & Bro's. for the latest style of carriages. 9-tf.

—Call and see Anderson & Bro's. carriages before you buy. 9-tf.

—You can get anything in the line of baby carriages, or boys' carts and wagons as cheap as the cheapest, of M. B. Willis. 14-2w.

—A new supply of German-plated mirrors just received and for sale cheap, by M. B. Willis. 14-2w.

—For carriage and wagon hardware, iron and wood work, call on Kiblinger & Co. 9tf

—The finest assortment of opaque shades, shade rollers and window papers in town, at Davenport's. 12-3t.

TO AN OLD COAT.

Poor coat, well loved for many reasons,
Since both of us grow old, be true;
This hand has brushed you for ten seasons,
E'en Socrates no more could do.
Whilst Time your thin and white-seamed stuff
Keeps on attacking without end,
Wisely, like me, his blows rebuff;
And never let us part, old friend.

That birthday fete, when first I wore you,
I mind well—memory yet is strong—
My friends around to honor bore you,
And poured their welcome forth in song.
Your shabby plight—of which I'm vain—
Hinders them not an arm to lend,
They'd freely feast us now again;
So never let us part, old friend.

You're patched behind, an ancient rending;
That, too, recalls a past delight;
One night to run from Jane pretending,
I felt her soft hand clutch me tight.
Torn were you, and that frightful tear
It took my Jane two days to mend,
While I was held her captive there;
So never let us part, old friend.

Have you been steeped in musk and amber,
Which fops sniff, looking in the glass?
Or pushed along an ante-chamber,
For swells to sneer at as we pass?
Throughout all France by faction rent,
Ribbons and stars fell strife can send—
A field-flower is your ornament;
So never let us part, old friend.

Fear no more days of idle ranging,
When our two fates become as one,
Of pleasure with plain interchanging,
Of intermingled rain and sun.
For the last time I soon shall doff
My clothes, just wait! and we will wend
Together, gently going off;
So never let us part, old friend.
—*From Beranger.*

THE YANKEE SCHOOLMASTER.

On "Miller's Hill" a farm-house; a lowland structure built of wood; whose clap-boards, weather-worn and gray, were falling into slow decay; whose mossy wooden lane-troughs swung from rusty irons rudely hung; whose curling shingles here and there betrayed the need of good repair; whose ancient chimney, capped with stone, with lichens partly overgrown above the sagging roof, looked down upon the spires of Brandon town.

An old gray barn was built near by, with heavy girths and scaffolds high, and solid sills and massive beams, and through the cracks and open seams the slanting sunshine used to play in golden gleams upon the hay, where oft, with many a shout, the children jumped and played about at hide and seek, or looked with care for hidden nests in corners there. Where oft at morn they used to hear the cackling hen and chanticleer, where, by the broad floor 'neath the mows, were cribs and stanchions for the cows, and strong plank stalls where horses stood to eat their hay from racks of wood, and, in a corner stowed away, a fanning-mill and old red sleigh. Where jolly farm-boys husked at night the golden corn by candle-light, and hung their lanterns by the bay on pitchforks thrust into the hay, where, sheltered from the autumn rain, with thundering flails they threshed the grain.

Each year the hum of honey-bees was heard amid the apple tree, the lilacs bloomed, the locusts fair with their sweet fragrance filled the air; the stubble fields were plowed and sown; the warm rain fell; the bright sun shone; the robins sang; the green grass grew; the roses blossomed in the dew; the tall red hollyhock once more bloomed brightly by the farm-house door; the sun-flower bent its gaudy head; the cattle in the pasture fed, the crickets chirped in meadows near, sounds were wafted to the ear o'er waving fields of tasseled corn, of clattering scythe and dinner horn. The reapers reaped their golden sheaves; the swallows left the stuccoed eaves; the apples in the autumn breeze grew ripe and mellow on the trees; the leaves were swept about the air; the fields were brown, the woodlands bare; the snow-flakes fell; the air grew chill; the sleigh-bells rang on "Miller's Hill."

The winter sky was overcast, the snow and sleet were falling fast. 'Twas Christmas eve; the air was cool; the children hurried home from school, with laughter loud and outcries shrill they reached the farm-house on the hill, they came across the kitchen floor, nor stopped to shut the entry door, all striving first the news to tell, exclaimed, in concert, with a yell: "The teacher's comin' here to stay; he's up the road a little way; he stopped to talk with Susan Stow, an' we ran home to let you know."

The mother stopped her spinning-wheel, and put away her creaking reel, swept up the dusty hearth with care, rolled down her sleeves and brushed her hair, smoothed out her rumpled gingham gown, and in her rocking-chair sat down; then, striving hard to look her best, she calmly waited for her guest.

Her ruddy, round, and fleshy face was bordered by a cap of lace; her nose was nearly hid from view by her plump cheeks of healthy hue; her eyes were bright, her hair was thin, she had a heavy double chin; her husband's arms, when both embraced, could barely circumscribe her waist.

Of all large women nine in ten will most admire the little men, and little men—why none may tell—will love large women quite as well. They woo, they wed, the man through life is quite o'ershadowed by the wife.

Soon, parting from his rustic flame, the tardy young schoolmaster came. His eyes were blue, his features fair, his chin o'ergrown with downy hair; behind his ears his locks of brown were smoothly brushed and plastered down; his bony limbs were large and long; his well-trained muscles firm and strong; the tall, stout boys that years before had thrown their master through the door his rod regarded with dismay, and seldom dared to disobey. The pride and hope of Hubbardton was tall Lycurgus Littlejohn, who had, his fellow-townsmen said: "A heap o' larnin' in his head." (Three terms in Midlebury College had given him his "heap" of knowledge.)

He often used to sit between the fair young girls of sweet sixteen and kindly help them "do their sums." They brought him fruit and sugar plums; they had their girlhood hopes and fears; his words were music in their ears; each smile he gave them had a charm; each frown would fill them with alarm. What envious looks at Susan Stow, his favorite scholar they would throw.

Her eyes and hair were dark as night, her skin was soft, and smooth, and white; a peach-like bloom her cheeks overspread; her lips like cherries, ripe and red. What wonder he could not conceal the glad, sweet thrill he use to feel through all his palpitating frame when to his desk she coyly came and, looking up with eyes of love, like some sly, timid little dove, would softly ask him to expound some knotty problem she had found? What being in the world below seemed half as sweet as Susan Stow? Her eyes would flash and, in return, his face would flush and strangely burn, and, when he tried to calculate some long, hard "sum" upon her slate, the figures danced before his sight like little gobblins, gay and white, and, when at night, with cheerful face, he started for his boarding place, what wonder that he came so slow in walking home with Susan Stow?

The woman crossed the kitchen floor to meet Lycurgus at the door, and, with a scrutinizing stare, she said: "Walk in an' take a chair, an' be to home while you are here. Come, Busby, take his things, my dear."

Forth from his corner, by the fire, the husband came at her desire. His head was bald, save here and there, stray little tufts of grizzled hair; his shoulders stooped, his form was thin, his knees were bent, his toes turned in; he wore a long blue flannel frock, gray trousers, and a satin stock; a cotton collar, tall and queer, was rudely rumpled around each ear; his face was mild, his smile was bland, as forth he put his ponderous hand, and said: "I think I see you well, I hope you'll stay a leetle spell; we're plain folks here I'd have you know, and don't go in for pride nor show." Then, after stepping on the cat, he took the teacher's coat and hat; he hung them on a rusty nail, and, picking up his milking pail, he slowly shuffled out of doors and went to do the evening chores.

Close by the firelight's cheerful glare Lycurgus drew the easy-chair. The savory steam of chickens slain came from the black pot on the crane. The kettle's merry song he heard; upon the hearth the gray cat purred; while, by the chimney-corner snug, the house dog dozed upon the rug. Among the chimney-piece of wood an idle row of flat-irons stood, two candlesticks in bright array, a pair of snuffers and a tray. The time-worn clock ticked slowly on; it struck the hours forever gone. "Forever gone," it seems to say—"Forever gone," from day to day, in its tall case of sombre hue—'twas fifty years since it was new. Between the windows, small and high, the looking-glass was hung, near by; a brazen bird with wings outspread, perched on the scroll-work overhead; beneath, a shelf, the common home of family Bible, brush, and comb; above, from iron hooks were hung long frames, with apples thickly strung, and, fixed upon the wall to dry, were wreaths of pumpkin kept for pie.

Forth from the buttry, to the fire, came Aunt Rebecca McIntyre, a swallow spinster, somewhat old, whose mellow age was seldom told; her hair was gray, her nose was thin, it nearly touched her toothless chin. Life's weary work and constant care had worn a face that once was fair.

Each Sabbath morn, from spring to spring, within the choir she used to sing, in ancient bonnet, cloak, and gown, the oldest relics in the town; beside the chorister she stood, and always did the best she could, and, while with tuning-fork, he led, she marked his movements with her head, her nasal voice rose sharp and queer above the deep-toned viol near.

She took the black pot from the crane, removed the kettle from the chain, and made the tea and chicken-broth, drew out the table, spread the cloth; then, from the table, bright and new, brought the best china edged with blue.

The chores were done, the feast was spread; all took their seats and grace was said. They ate the savory chicken stew, so juicy and so well cooked through; before them, rich round dumplings swam, on steaming plates, with cold boiled ham, with feathery biscuit, warm and light, with currant jam and honey, white and crowning all a good supply of yellow, meatly pumpkin-pie. Where such a bounteous feast is found, who would not teach and "board around?"

The supper done, the father took from off its shelf, the sacred Book, and read of one who stilled the sea one stormy night in Galilee; then, kneeling down before his chair, he asked the heavenly Shepherd's care.

Soon from the group, with drowsy heads, the children started for their beds; took off the little shoes they wore, and left them on the kitchen floor; then, bidding all a fond "good night," with pattering feet, they passed from sight.

Dear little feet, how soon they stray from the old farm-house far away; how soon they leave the family fold to walk the shining streets of gold, where every hope is real and sure; where every heart is kind and pure; where every dream is bright and fair,—O! may we meet our loved ones there!

The farmer left his cozy seat, with clattering slippers on his feet, went to the cellar where he drew a mug of cider, sweet and new, and from his broad bins brought the best and ripest apples for his guest. Then, by the warm fire's ruddy light, they lingered until late at night, strange legends told, and tales that made them all feel nervous and afraid.

But "Aunt Rebecca" watched in vain the curling smoke above the crane; she nodded, dozed, began to snore, she dropped her knitting on the floor, awoke, her eyelids heavier grew, arose and silently withdrew.

Along the creaking stairs she crept, to the lone chamber where she slept, and close the window-curtains drew, to screen herself from outward view. She stopped the key-hole of the door, she set the candle on the floor, looked 'neath the valance—half afraid to find a man in ambuscade; then sitting down, aside with care she laid her garments on a chair, slipped on her ghostly robe of white, took off her shoes, blew out the light, then, in the darkness, from her head removed her wig and went to bed, curled up, with chilly sobs and sighs, and quivering shut her drowsy eyes.

Poor single souls who sleep alone, the night wind hath a dismal tone to your lone ears—you start with fear at every midnight sound you hear, when late at night with weary heads you creep into your weary beds. The nights seem long, your lips turn blue, your feet grow cold—you know they do!

She slept at last; she heard once more the ripple break upon the shore; again she sat upon the strand, and some one clasped her fair young hand, and words were whispered in her ear that long ago she loved to hear, and, starting up, she cried in glee: "I knew you would come back to me." She woke. Alas! no love was there. Her thin arms clasped the vacant air. 'Twas but a dream. She lived alone. Without she heard the night wind moan, while on the window-panes the snow was wildly beating. From below the smothered sound of voices came when still with Busby's social dame. Their guest sat by the fading fire and watched its fleeting flame expire while she listened, but no word they uttered could be clearly heard; but soon a recollection came that sent a shudder through her frame—the sausage to be fried at morn, the breakfast table to adorn, was in the bedroom where their guest would soon betake himself to rest. The clock struck ten, she softly said, "I'll get it ere he goes to bed."

The spare bed stood within a room as chill and humid as a tomb; 'twas never aired, 'twas seldom swept; in its damp corners spiders crept; they built their bridges through the air, and no rude broom disturbed them there. The rain, that fell on roof decayed, dripped through the chinks that time had made, and on the whitewashed walls ran down in wondrous frescoes tinged with brown; the window-panes, with frost o'erspread, were warmer than that icy bed. Cold was the matting on the floor; cold blew the breeze beneath the door; cold were the straight-backed chairs of wood; cold was the oaken stand that stood on spindling legs that looked as chill as lone, bare pines on some bleak hill; high rose that bed o'er things below, like some tall iceberg capped with snow. Here every highly honored guest, when bedtime came, retired to "rest."

Within its large and moldy press hung Mrs. Busby's best silk dress; her Sunday bonnet, shoes, and shawl, on rusty nails against the wall, by Mr. Busby's suit of blue, that at his wedding had been new. Here on a peg his best cravat reposed within his old fur hat; here, shut from sight of human eyes, were rows of mince and apple pies, with rolls of sausage and head-cheese, stored on the shelves and left to freeze.

From out her cot the maiden crept, slipped on her shoes and softly stepped along the hall and through the gloom until she reached the chilly room. Unseen she crossed the icy floor, unheard unlocked the closet door, snatched from the shelf, in a firm hold, a bag of sausage, stiff and cold, then turning quickly, sought to beat a sudden, safe, and sure retreat. Too late! A light gleamed on the wall, and sound of footsteps filled the hall, then to the room came boldly on the stalwart form of Littlejohn! She backward stepped and stood aghast, then closed the door and held it fast.

With chattering teeth and trembling frame across the floor Lycurgus came. He placed the candle in his hand upon the spindling oaken stand. Then closed the door, and, with a frown, within a cold chair settled down. He threw his boots upon the floor, and, rising, tried the closet door; but Aunt Rebecca, in affright, clung to the latch with all her might. To look within Lycurgus failed, he turned away and thought it nailed! Then, pulling down the snowy spread, he put his warm brick in the bed, took off his clothes, and slipped between the sheets of ice, so white and clean, blew out the light, and, with a sneeze, close to his chin he brought his knees, beneath the clothes he drew his nose, and tried in vain to find repose; while "Aunt Rebecca," from the wall, took down the Sunday gown and shawl, she wrapped them round her freezing form, and blushed, to keep her visage warm.

The paper curtains, loosely hung upon the windows, rustling swung, while through each quivering, narrow frame of frosty panes a dim light came that made the furniture appear like dusky phantoms crouching near. Lycurgus listened in the storm and hugged his brick to keep him warm, but colder grew the humid bed, the clothes congealed around his head; to feel at ease in vain he tried; he tossed and turned from side to side; each time he moved, beneath his weight the bedstead creaked like some farm-gate. His brick grew cold, he could not sleep, a strange sensation seemed to creep upon him, while across the floor he closely watched the closet-door.

Was he but dreaming? No! his eyes beheld, with wonder and surprise, what man had never seen before—there was a movement at the door. It slowly turned and to his sight came, through the dim, uncertain light a hideous hand, that in its clasp some awful object seemed to grasp, a crouching form, with frightful head, seemed slowly coming towards the bed. He heard the rusty hinges creak, he could not stir, he could not speak, he could not turn his head away; he shut his eyes and tried to pray; upon his brow of palid hue the cold sweat stood like drops of dew; at last he shrieked, aloud and shrill—the door swung back and all was still.

That midnight cry, from room to room, resounded loudly through the gloom. The farmer and his wife at rest, within their warm and cozy nest, awoke and sprung, in strange attire, forth from their bed loud shouting—"fire!" But, finding neither smoke nor flame, soon stumbling up the stairs they came. In cotton bedquilts quaintly dressed, they heard a deep groan from their guest, and, full of wonder and affright, pushed in the door and struck a light.

Deep down within the feather bed Lycurgus had withdrawn his head, and, out of sight, lay quaking there, with throbbing breast and bristling hair. They questioned him, but he was still; he shook as if he had a chill, the courage was completely gone from tall Lycurgus Littlejohn.

What human language can express, the modest maiden's dire distress, while standing still behind the screen, a sad spectator of the scene? What pen or pencil can portray her mute despair and deep dismay? A while she stood, and through the door she peeped across the bed-room floor; the way was clear, and like a vise she grasped the sausage, cold as ice, sprang from the closet, and from sight she glided like a gleam of light, away without a look or word, she flew like an affrighted bird; without a moment of delay, the mystery *cleared itself away!*

Again the snow gleams on the ground, again the sleigh-bells gayly sound, again on "Miller's Hill" we hear the shouts of children loud and clear; but in the barn is heard no more the flapping flail upon the floor. The house is down, its inmates gone, and tall Lycurgus Littlejohn is now an old man, worn with care, with stooping form and silver hair. He married dark-eyed Susan Stow, and they were happy, years ago.

When, in the merry winter-time, their children's children round him climb, he tells them of his fearful fright, on that far distant winter night; and, after they are put to bed, when by the fire with nodding head he sits and sinks to slumbers deep, and quakes and shivers in his sleep, alas! he is but dreaming still of that spare bed on "Miller's Hill."—*Eugene J. Hall, in Chicago Tribune.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Coal-scuttles are now manufactured of rubber.

An elephant drinks about forty-five gallons of water a day.

The people of Ceylon worship the tooth of an elephant; those of Malabar the tooth of a monkey.

It is calculated that sixty tons of steel are annually consumed in the manufacture of steel pens.

Bees have very little power of communicating with each other. F. Miller gives curious instances of the inability of the bees to invent for themselves a natural language.

A quantity of flour was exposed by a French experimenter to a pressure of 300 tons, reducing it to one-fourth its original bulk. A portion of it was then placed in cans and sealed, the same being done with some unpressed flour. A year afterward the cans were opened, when the unpressed flour was found to be spoiled, while the pressed was in excellent preservation.

A spider's web affords an excellent barometer. An old sportsman of Coldwater, Mich., claims that one preserved in his house has proved almost invariably correct. When rain and wind are expected, the spider shortens the threads which suspend the web. When reefs are let out, fine weather may be certain, but if the spider remains inert, rain will probably follow within a short time.

Twelve years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth there was not a plow in the vicinity of Boston, and the farmers broke up the land with hoes or other hand implements. In 1637 there were but thirty-seven plows in the whole State, and at a later period it was the custom for one owning a plow to do nearly if not all the plowing for a town. The town often paid a bounty to one who would buy and keep a plow in repair and do the work in this way.

The swiftest bird, probably, is the eagle of the sea, or frigate-bird, often measuring sixteen feet from tip to tip. It hovers at an elevation of 10,000 feet when a storm sweeps over the ocean. If it wishes to travel, says a French naturalist, it can almost annihilate space. It can breakfast in Africa and dine in America. This bird reposes on its great motionless wings, literally "sleeping on the bosom of the air."

There are in our land 25,520,582 males and 24,632,284 females. The natives number 43,475,506, and the foreign born, 6,677,360. There are 43,404,877 white and 6,577,151 colored persons. Beside those on reservations under Government care there are 65,122 Indians and half-breeds. The "myriads of Chinese" number 105,463, and there are 2,550 other Asiatics. For every 100,000 males there are 96,519 famales against 97,801 in 1870.

Croton Aqueduct, by which New York city is supplied with water, was at the time of its completion, and in fact still is, regarded as one of the wonders of the world. Its length is 38½ miles, and it is built most of this distance of brick, stone and cement, inclosed over and under, 6 feet 3 inches wide at the bottom, 7 feet 8 inches at the top, and 8 feet 5 inches high. It is carried over Harlem river on a magnificent bridge, 1,460 feet long, and 114 feet above high-water mark.

The Transvaal, South Africa.

Transvaal (that is "across the Vaal,") lies between latitude 22 degrees 27 minutes S, and longitude 27 degrees 31 minutes E. Its northern boundary is the Oori or Limpopo River, which here runs from west to east; the eastern is formed by the continuation of the Drachenberg Mountains; the southern is the Vaal River, and the western and undefined line separating it from the country of the Betjuanas. The total area is 114,360 square miles, and the population—according to the official returns of 1877—is 800,000, probably a rough estimate, from which little can be known as to the fighting strength of the people who have defied the power of the British Empire. Potschefstroom, the seat of Government, is by land 960 miles northeast of Cape Town. The region is described as a vast plateau, sloping to the north, supported by the coast line of mountains, which, presenting a bold mural buttress, or escarpment, to the low country at their feet, stretch away on their western flank into immense undulating plains. At right angles to the coast range another belt of very high lands, called the Magaliesberg, runs east and west, forming a water shed between the Vaal and Limpopo rivers. The southern face of this range also presents long and undulating plains, generally well watered and wooded, and abounding in large game. To the north, approaching the Limpopo, high parallel chains of hills appear, through the openings in which flow small streams. The average height of the plateau inhabited by Europeans is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, but many of the mountain peaks reach an elevation of 9,000 or 10,000 feet, and a part of the year are covered with snow. The climate is generally healthy, though in the northern sections the heat is intense, and during the summer months hot winds and heavy thunder storms prevail. The worst feature is, perhaps, a fly called tsetse, the bite of which is fatal to horses and oxen, thereby rendering travel very difficult, if not impossible, at certain seasons. The Boers, though originally pure Dutch, are now very considerably mixed by intermarriages with European refugees and emigrants from Cape Colony and Natal, as well as the natives. Still the Dutch characteristics largely predominate, and while the standard of education is said to be low, the people know enough to govern themselves and hate the foreign yoke. In religion they are protestants of the strongest Calvinistic persuasion, and the Bible and hymn book are almost their only literature.

In a valiant suffering for others, not in a slothful making others suffer for us, did nobleness ever lie. The chief of men is he who stands in the van of men, fronting the peril which frightens back all others, which, if it be not vanquished, will devour the others. Every noble crown is, and on earth will forever be, a crown of thorns.—*Carlyle.*

LESSON IN TELEGRAPHY.

A .— A dot and dash is A.
B —... A dash and three dots, B.
C .. . Two dots, a space, and one dot, C.
D —.. A dash and two dots, D.

E . One single dot is E.
F .—. For F, a dot, dash, dot.
G ——. Two dashes and a dot for G.
H .... H, four dots you allot.

I .. Two dots will stand for I.
J —.—. A dash, dot, dash, dot, J.
K —.— For K, a dash, dot, dash, you try.
L —— A long dash L away.

M —— Two dashes M demands.
N —. A dash and dot for N.
O . . A dot, and space, and dot, O stands.
P ..... Five dots for P, not ten.

Q ..—. Two dots, dash, dot, are Q.
R . .. A dot, space, two dots, R.
S ... For S, three dots will always do,
T — One dash is T, thus far.

U ..— Two dots, a dash, for U.
V ...— Three dots, a dash, for V.
W .—— Dot, two dashes, W.
X .—.. Dot, dash, two dots, X see.

Y .. .. Two dots, space, two dots, Y.
Z ... . Three dots, space, dot, are Z.
& . ... A dot, space, three dots, & descry
Period ..——.. A period is U D.

PITH AND POINT.

Bosom companions—Studs.

A sheet and pillow-case party—The bedbugs.

Hard money is not hard to get when one has a soft job.

Boarding-house butter solves the question of "rapid rancid."

"A new way to pay old debts" is to take the cash and pay them.

A young lady at a ball called her beau an Indian because he was on her trail all the time.

It was a Connecticut minister whose salary was $25 a year and half the fish he caught.

A temptation for milkmen to emigrate to Kansas is the fact that extensive chalk beds exist there.

Why cannot a gentleman legally possess a short walking-stick? Because it can never be long to him.

Why is the money you are in the habit of giving to the poor like a newly-born babe? Because it's precious little.

An Indian chief, after the romantic manner of his nation, calls his musket "Book Agent," because it is an old smooth bore.

"If o'er that wall you leap, you dunce,
The lightning's stroke would harm you less."
He leaped; off went his head at once—
"So much," said he, "for Romulus."

A lecturer says, "Fullness under the eye denotes language." He has probably been knocked down for something he has said.

"Oh, woe is me," exclaimed the boy of the house in the midst of his work, "to have sawed what I have sawed, and saw what I see!"

Boston has established an "Institute of Heredity." Children who wish to be born into poor but distinguished families should apply early.

Observing little brother's remark before a room full of company: "I know what made that red mark on Mary's nose; it was the rim of John Parker's hat!"

Play spades if you would win potatoes; play clubs if you would deal with a ruffian; play hearts if you would win friendship; play diamonds if you would win a woman.

"How like its father!" said the nurse, on the christening of a baby whose father was over 70. "Very like," said a satirical lady; "bald, and not a tooth in its head."

"Doctor," said Julius Cæsar to a Galveston doctor, "I think my liver must be out of order." "What are your symptoms?" "Well, after I have taken ten or fifteen toddies I fall asleep, and as soon as I wake up I am tormented with thirst."—*Galveston News.*

"The mainspring of Italian music in the eighteenth century," says a recent writer, "was the exclusive and passionate worship of the human voice." Italian music has experienced a change. Its mainspring now is in a box, and is worked with a handle.

SWEET MISS MAY.

Sighed Mr. Jones, "My dear Miss May,
I dreamed an auctioneer, one day,
Cried, 'Going, going, gone.'
I thought I was the slave he sold,
And you—you bought me with your gold
To kneel before your throne."
"You're easily sold," smiled sweet Miss May,
"For when I heard the fellow say
You're 'Going, going, gone,'
I thought, alas! he little knows
He's selling one who never goes,
And"—Mr. Jones had flown.

The last words of a dying photographer, "Now keep very still." Those of a dying ferryman, "I'm going over the river." Those of a dying barber, "I'm going to curl up and dye." Those of a moribund cobbler, "'Tis awl up. My sole's safe at last." Those of a murderer about to be hung, "This suspense will kill me."

One of our militia soldiers owns that he does not want any gore. Somebody asked him: "Now, Captain, what would you do if you were in the presence of the enemy?" "That all depends on the enemy. If the enemy were to run, and there were not many of them, I'd make it hot for them, but if the enemy wouldn't run, then I would. One of us has to get up and dust, anyhow, you know."—*Galveston News.*

A tramp, while under the influence of beer, applied to a citizen for a temporary loan. "I am not in the habit of investing money in such enterprises, but here is a quarter for you," said the citizen, "but be careful you don't spend it for whisky." The tramp stowed away the quarter, and a tear of gratitude glistened in his eye as he said: "You're a brick, but I want you to understand that it is none of your blank business what I buy with my money. It's my money now, and I'll just buy what I blank please with it. I wish you would not meddle with my private affairs."

Remedy for Lockjaw.—Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it, and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel on the throat and chest, and in every severe case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand.

When the intoxication of love has passed we laugh at the perfections it had discovered.—*Ninon de Nuclos.*

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

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STOMACH BITTERS

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Dull pain in the limbs, nausea, biliousness, are symptoms of approaching fever and ague. Use without delay Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which substitutes for the chilly sensation a genial warmth, regulates the stomach, and imparts tone to the liver. The bowels, the stomach and the biliary gland being restored to a healthy condition, the disease is conquered at the outset. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Ag't.

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This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable history of the Great Civil War published; it abounds in narratives of personal adventure, thrilling incidents, daring exploits, heroic deeds, wonderful escapes, etc.; and contains lifelike portraits of 100 leading Generals. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Catarrh. Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cts.), specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract; our Nasal Syringe (25 cents), invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and effective. Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face are greatly benefited by the Extract. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by Pond's Extract.

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Mounted or Down.
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HYPNOTISM.

Some Highly Interesting Experiments.

Dr. William S. Hammond, the celebrated New York surgeon, not long ago delivered a lecture on "Hypnotism" before several hundred medical students in that city. The lecturer brought forward Mr. Howley and sat him in a chair fronting the audience. He then held before the gentleman's eyes a small glass ball, and after a little delay the subject seemed to be completely absorbed in the contemplation of it. Turning again to the students, Dr. Hammond said: "You see I begin in the way serpents charm birds. The serpents fasten their steely eyes on those of the birds and fascinate the poor things until they fall an easy prey. Now you will see in a minute how this young man will follow the ball wherever it goes." And so he did. Whichever way Dr. Hammond moved the ball the young man went after it. Nothing stopped him. Chairs, tables, doctors, stood in his way, but he stumbled over them or by them, and kept on after the ball with his eyes riveted on it as if his very life depended on his getting as near it as possible. Suddenly Dr. Hammond hid it and told him it was gone. He stopped, dazed, and looked as if he had lost something very precious. While he was in this state he was handed a bottle of soda water and told it was a young lady. He took the bottle in his arms and immediately began to make love to it. He caressed it and said tenderly, "Will you have me? Do. I love you dearly. Oh, do have me." As he walked up and down Dr. Hammond took a lance and stuck the blade into the flesh of the young man's hand, telling him it was a bouquet, and the young man admired the imaginary flowers, showing no symptoms of pain. Suddenly he was told that the bottle was an old woman, 75 years of age, and he quickly dropped it, exclaiming, "I don't want to have anything to do with her." He ate lemon for strawberry, and asked for more; stripped off his coat and made a dash for a man he was told had called him a liar; waltzed, sang, cried, smelt water and said it was "beautiful cologne," and proved himself an utterly pliant subject.

The next subject was Mr. David Wright, who accepted a book for a bird and sang the "Sweet By and By" to it. When told it had escaped through the hall he made a rush for it among the students as if they had not been present. He made frantic efforts to climb a pillar and was furiously pursuing the bird when called back. He preached as an orthodox clergyman, then as a colored minister, changing his accent and his manner as quickly as the order was given to him, and did a number of other things, much to the amusement and astonishment of the audience. The next subject, a Mr. Wilson, acted Macbeth, reading the vision scene with good effect; preached, told funny stories, said he was Col. Bob Ingersoll, repeating parts of that gentleman's lectures; got drunk on water, rolled in agony when told he was sick at the stomach, and created much merriment as a clown in a circus. Mr. Pritchitt, the last gentleman, stripped off all his clothes with lightning rapidity when told he was infested with rats. He delivered a lecture on electricity when told he was Benjamin Franklin. He stripped to fight at an imaginary insult, rode a chair for a horse with the same seriousness and intensity he would a live equine. He became an organ grinder, a ballet dancer, a violinist and numerous other characters. Dr. Hammond touched his nose with a cork and he roared with pain. The next instant he danced with delight at being assured that it was on again and in good condition. Dr. Hammond told him that his clothes were on fire, and he pulled them off, rushing almost nude to the opposite side of the amphitheater. Dr. Hammond frequently put his fingers on the left temple of the different subjects and instantly arrested their power of speech; then he would touch the right temple and the subject resumed his discourse.

Stock-Raising in the West.

The freedom to pasture cattle on excellent grazing land, together with an accessible market, are the main reasons why at present stock-farming is particularly profitable. The first of these conditions is precarious, and it is evident that in ten years there will not be much good free range left east of the Missouri river. When immigration to that extent shall have shut him off from free pasturage, the stock man can either sell his farm at probably four times its present value, and move to Dakota or Montana, or else turn his attention to fattening stock on grain for other parties.

For instance, as a practical case, there is a cattle man of Council Bluffs who is said to own 100,000 head of cattle in Idaho. He has a range of sixty square miles of land not worth a cent to the acre for agriculture, yet affording excellent pasture for cattle. He has ten men employed at wages varying from $24 to $40 per month to look after the stock. These men require 200 ponies to handle the cattle. An overseer is hired at $1,200 a year. During the winter, however, four men can do all the work required, which is mainly breaking the ice in the streams that the cattle may have water. Streams serve as the great checks upon the cattle straying away, for they never will go far from water. In the spring of the year the cattle men of the plains have a grand "round up" (as it is called), the stock is picked out by means of the brand, and those cattle that are meant for the Eastern market are started for Omaha. They travel about ten miles a day, and generally take the whole season in the journey from the winter ground to the Missouri bottom. At Omaha the cattle are put on the train and shipped nominally to Chicago, but really to different points along the road, to be handed over to farmers for fattening. Mr. Stewart delivered over 1,900 head to farmers last fall, and of these only eight were lost during the winter. The parties who receive the cattle agree to fatten them at the rate of 5 cents for every extra pound of weight they add to the animal. This seems small at first sight, but when cattle put on 250 extra pounds during a winter, and where two hogs are fed from the refuse of each ox, the farmer finds that the result to him is equivalent to selling his corn at 100 per cent. profit. The large cattle-raisers, of course, have their inspectors, who travel from farm to farm to look after their property, and gather it together in the spring for shipment to Chicago, where they are either slaughtered or shipped to Europe. The cattle men have a great advantage over mere farmers, in that they are to a great extent independent of railways. If they are badly treated by one corporation, they have a simple remedy in driving their stock a few miles to the next road.—*Harper's Magazine.*

NOTHING ON EARTH SO GOOD.

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.]

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main St., this city: I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg, last winter, that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism as St. Jacobs Oil. It acts like a charm.

The Waiting Philosopher.

Some people think it one of the hardest strains on human nature to be obliged to wait at a country depot for the train. A philosopher takes real pleasure in hanging around a depot for three hours. During the first fifteen minutes he reads all the railroad cards hanging in the waiting-room. If he is near-sighted or a poor reader he can put in half an hour at this. Every depot in this broad land has a front door. The scenery from a depot front door is always grand. There is the track each way; there is the water-tank; there is often a small grocery on the corner opposite, with two small boys licking their lips before the jar of candy in the window. It is often the case that a depot is surrounded by houses. Here is a great chance to speculate. If there are, say, twelve houses in sight, the philosopher can wonder how many are under mortgage, what percentage of husbands have missed the top-stair in going down cellar; how many mothers-in-law make home happy, and so on, for an hour and a half.

There is always a dog, a small boy, and a lame man around a depot. A philosopher will make advances to the dog and manage to tie his hind legs together and start him off with a yell. He will win the small boy's confidence with a smile, and give him a cent to stand on his head. He will get up a reunion with the old man and draw him out. The old man got hurt by tumbling into a ditch when he was drunk, but a sharp man can start the conversation so that he will claim to have received the hurt while climbing Lookout mountain a rod ahead of Joe Hooker.

Two hours and a half thus slip by on the wings of lightning. While the fussy fat man with the carpet-sack has gone to sleep in despair, the philosopher has been having a bully time. The other half hour is a mere nothing. The philosopher puts that in by asking the telegraph operator how long it took him to learn; by taking five or six drinks from the water-cooler; by walking up and down the platform, and counting the birds on the telegraph-wires; or by walking two or three miles down the track to meet the train and ask the conductor if his family are as well as usual. There is no earthly reason why any waiting passenger shouldn't take solid comfort around a depot.—*Wall Street Daily News.*

[From the La Crosse Republican Leader.]

HAVING been cured by St. Jacobs Oil, I recommend the same to all sufferers with Rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman, 2804 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Costume in Nevada.

Her dress was of a highly-wrought fabric of old pinchbeck gold, frosted over with Paris-green can-spangles, and brocaded with mahogany sawdust. There was an exquisite overskirt, shirred with hempen yarn of a unique pattern, and elegantly caught up with a costly zinc-plate suspender buckle.

A wreath of natural shoemakers' wax hung in ravishing waves from the waist, while loops of molasses candy heightened the candal appendages of the basque-decoat. The train was massive and decollete. It was gorgeously resplendant with a row of richly embroidered shells-de-oyster, sprinkled with assorted grains of costly coal-de-ashe. Surmounting all was a rich Oriental mantle of bag-decordage, which was pinioned at the right shoulder of the fair wearer with a shingle-de-nail, on which was a leviathan carved dome, wrought entirely of rare pieces of gum-de-spruce.

The fair wearer of all this magnificent apparel wore a tin star, buried in a perfect torrent of red-hot black-coal hair, while she glided through the mazes of the dance like a gazelle with its right arm in a sling. When she brought her pretty little Cinderella slipper down upon the marble tiles of the festive hall, the rafters in the building shook with silver laughter, while crockery in the cellar, like enchanted fairies, leaped up and kissed the floor underneath. When excited and full of enthusiasm, this lovely Venus opened her mouth, revealing two massive rows of pearl that reminded the enchanted beholder of trains of white-washed cars gliding on wings of love through Hoosac's magnificent tunnel. Her musical laugh sent a thrill of delight across the mass of surging, worshiping humanity, like the trickling of cold milk punch down the back of a man who has just filled his boots with chocolate ice-cream.—*Carson Gazette.*

NIGHT BEFORE THE MOWING.

All shimmering in the morning shine,
And diamonded with dew,
And quivering in the scented wind
That thrills its green heart through;
The little field, the smiling field,
With all its flowers a-blowing!
How happy looks the golden field,
The day before the mowing!

Outspread 'neath the departing light,
Twilight still void of stars,
Save where, low westering, Venus hides
From the red eye of Mars;
How quiet lies the silent field
With all its beauties glowing;
Just stirring—like a child asleep—
The night before the mowing!

Sharp steel, inevitable hand,
Cut keen, cut kind! Our field
We know full well must be laid low
Before its wealth it yield;
Labor and mirth and plenty blest
Its blameless death bestowing;
And yet we weep, and yet we weep,
The night before the mowing.

BEWARE.—Do not let your druggist palm off on you any new, cheap remedy for colds when you inquire for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, or you will be disappointed. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE DEAD CITIES.

Pompeii and Herculaneum Described in an Interesting Manner.

[Letter in the Baltimore American.]

In the year of our Lord 79 Vesuvius had an uncommon eruption, which suddenly and very completely buried out of sight the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum; and they remained so buried for sixteen hundred years—until early in the last century, when their sites were accidentally discovered. After much patient labor and at an enormous expense, about one-third part of these dead and buried cities has been dug up; and the excavations are still going on. Vast treasures of gold and silver, rare statuary, paintings, and household utensils were recovered in good condition, and many of these are now preserved, as I have said, in the National Museum at Naples. The paved streets have been cleared of rubbish, and compare favorably with those of the cities of to-day. The houses are open to inspection, and one can easily gather from them a good idea of the manner of life among the people who were buried into eternity with such frightful celerity eighteen hundred years ago.

There is a large museum just within the main gate of Pompeii, in which are stored vast numbers of articles recovered from the uncovered houses. These are bottles, vases, plates, cups, lamps, money-boxes, jars, door-locks, bolts, bells, eggs, nuts, pieces of bread, dried fruit, glasses, towels, candlesticks, ladles, scales, needles, baskets, funnels, etc. But, among all these familiar things, I was most impressed with an iron safe—an actual iron safe—identical in pattern with those knobbed articles that only a few years ago were considered the best safes in the world for banking-houses and counting-rooms. And yet dozens of persons have within fifty years taken out patents for newly-invented safes.

I saw also a lot of fish-hooks of the identical pattern now so eagerly prized by anglers—the veritable Limerick hook. Is the world progressing? And then there are prostrate figures of men and women—one of the latter evidently on the point of becoming a mother—skeletons of horses, cats, dogs, and rats. And there are many skulls—one of them still retaining some of its hair. All these dreadful trophies snatched from the jaws of death serve to illustrate the terrors of the dreadful night when fire and brimstone rained upon the devoted cities and wrapped them in the darkness of death and desolation.

If I may judge from paintings and sculptures on the walls of many rooms, and from translations of numerous inscriptions on door-posts, the people of Pompeii were not strictly virtuous in every respect, for there is everywhere evidence that they had reached a remarkably high or low degree of licentiousness, as well as of luxury. Almost every house had its fountain, its hot and cold bath, its spacious yard or garden, its statuary and pictures, and excellent culinary arrangements. But now it is a silent city. Its houses are tenantless, and its streets are trodden only by the feet of curious tourists. All is desolation—still beautiful and wondrously attractive, but dead, very dead. Despite its paintings and its statues, and its glorious sunshine, it was to me but a pathetic suggestion of woe and despair. I would not care to live in a dead city, and if I did, I could find one nearer home.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

They Drank Him Up.

In the neighborhood of Marseilles, not long ago, was discovered an ancient Roman burying-ground, containing, among other interesting graves, that of Consul Caius Septimus, wherein a quantity of antique weapons and coins were found, and, moreover, an amphora—the inscription upon which was all but illegible—containing a small quantity of a thick, reddish liquor. The amphora, emptied of its contents, was submitted to the inspection of an eminent archæologist, who, after bestowing extraordinary pains on the deciphering of the mutilated characters engraven upon its surface, declared it to be his opinion that they indicated the presence of genuine Falernian within the vessel, adding that Caius Septimus, a jovial consul of considerable repute as a judge of good wine, had obviously ordered that a flask of the best vintage in his cellar should be buried with him. The scientific gentleman who had discovered the consul's grave and taken possession of its contents, upon learning the true character of the liquid relic in question, at once started for Paris with his Falernian in a glass decanter, and, there arrived, invited a dozen of his friends, members of the Academy of Inscriptions, to a dinner at one of the leading restaurants. At desert he produced the "consul's wine," carefully poured it into four tiny *liqueur* glasses, and handed it round to his guests, exhorting them to drink it, reverently and upstanding, to the immortal memory of Caius Septimus. The glasses had scarcely been emptied when a telegram was brought in by the head-waiter on a salver, and laid before the founder of the feast. He opened and glanced at it, and then, letting it fall to the floor, fled from the room, with a cry of terrible agony. One of the startled Academicians picked up the message and read it aloud. It ran as follows: "Marseilles, 7 p. m. Don't drink contents of amphora. Not Falernian at all. Have deciphered inscription on foot, which previously escaped my notice. Red liquid is body of Consul Caius, liquified by special embalming process." But the friendly warning came too late. The archæologist and his Academical colleagues had drank up the consul to his last drop.

Here is the Test.

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DARIUS, during his reign, had an income of $14,500,000 a year, and when eggs went up to forty-eight cents a dozen he growled as much as the modern newspaper paragrapher whose income isn't half as large.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

CARLYLE once asked an Edinburgh student what he was studying for. The youth replied that he had not quite made up his mind. There was a sudden lightning flash of the old Scotchman's eye, a sudden pulling down of the shaggy eyebrows, and the stern face grew sterner as he said: "The man without a purpose is like the ship without a rudder; a waif, a nothing, a no-man. Have a purpose in life, if it is only to kill and divide and sell oxen well, but have a purpose; and having it, throw such strength of mind and musle into your work as God has given you."

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

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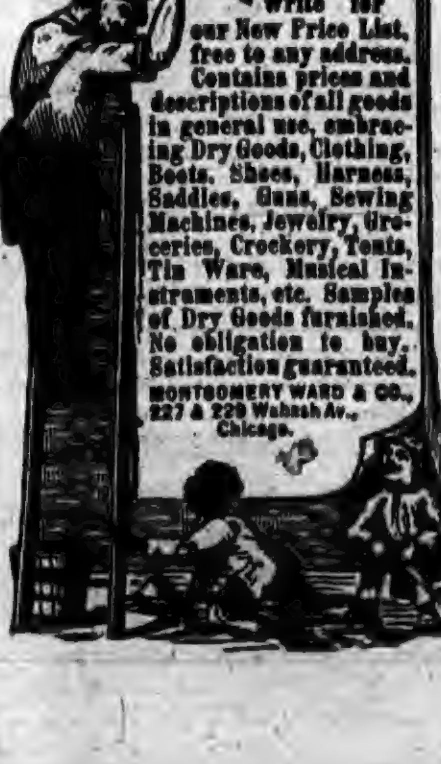

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The Great Bell of St. Paul's.

St. Paul's has always possessed, and still owns, a great bell. From time immemorial the citizens claimed the eastern part of the churchyard as the place of assembly for their folk-motes. "In the great steeple there situate (which, we may remark, was an isolated structure), was their common bell, which being there rung, all the inhabitants might then hear and come together." Thus Stow Dugdale supposes this building to have stood where is now St. Paul's School. So far back as the 15th of Edward I. (1286) mention is made, in a *quo warranto*, of the custom of ringing a bell in this tower as one existing long ere that date. Henry VIII. lost tower, spire, and bell at a game of hazard to Sir Miles Partridge, who quickly overthrew his winnings and melted the bell. For not far short of two centuries St. Paul's had no great bell. That which it now possesses was the gift of William III. It was originally cast in the reign of Edward I., and was hung at the gate of Westminster Hall, to notify the hour to the Judges. It was afterwards called "Edward of Westminster," and subsequently "Westminster Tom." William gave it to the Cathedral of St. Paul, whither it was brought on New-Year's Day, 1699. Since then it has been twice recast, each time with an addition of metal. It weighs more than two cwt. over five tons. It is ten feet in diameter and ten inches in thickness of metal. The tone is very fine in the musical note A, concert pitch. The hour is struck by a large hammer, and falls on the outside rim of the bell by its own weight. The bell is only tolled—that is to say, the clapper is only used—on the death of one of the royal family, or of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's or the Lord Mayor.—*London City Press.*

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR INVENTORS by HEYLMUN & KANE, Attorneys at Patent Law, 508 and 510 F Street, Washington, D. C. ☞ Local References given *and circulars sent on request.*

Bankrupt { Stock of Teas and Coffees at 50c on the $1.
Teas in 5 pound caddies, 35 to 44 cts per pound; Green Coffees in 50 pound quantities, 14½ cts to 16 cts per pound, worth 25 to 28 cts. Get price list and buy from the leading tea and coffee house in the West. Formosa Tea Importing Co., Opp. Field & Leiter's, 88 State St., Chicago, Ill. Get list for clubs.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. } Established 1848.
32 YEARS *of continuous and successful business,* without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the *broad warranty given on all our goods.*

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits *of matchless qualities.* Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with *superior qualities in construction and materials* not dreamed of by other makers.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, *for steam or horse power.*
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (*from three to six years air-dried*) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.
TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

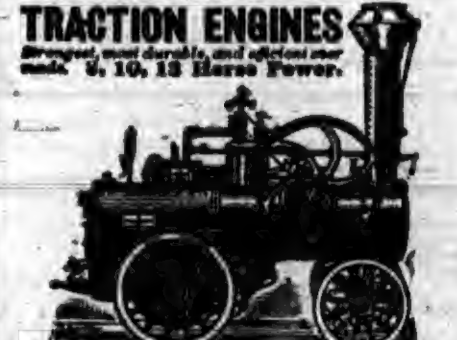

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)
WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!
DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."
DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."
DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."
For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.
AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Best Field
FOR
EMIGRANTS.
AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.
The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.
LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.
RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.
CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.
For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address
A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

For Two
Generations
The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

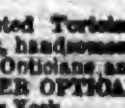

CELLULOID
EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. The "original and only" Prof. MARTINEZ the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 30 cents with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, psychologically predicted, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 12 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

O N U. No. 14

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"Dr. Sykes' SURE CURE for Catarrh"
And "ATMOSPHERIC INSUFFLATOR" are fast revolutionizing all other plans of treatment, and proving that Catarrh is just as curable as other diseases. Send ten cents to the Doctor for his Book. It is well worth a dollar. It explains fully his plan of treatment, which is so inexpensive that it is within the reach of all. Please call on or address
DR. C. R. SYKES,
169 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
☞Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS
An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.
25 CENTS A BOX.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
COLGATE & CO. N. Y.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elseweere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 ar. 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lbTomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Spring 1881.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

GREAT CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT,

Under entire new management and with a large and increased stock of Choicest designs in Spring

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!

Are now ready for inspection of all parties about refurnishing their houses. OUR PRICES will be found the LOWEST of any house in the trade, and a comparison of styles and prices is cordially invited

New designs in Body Brussels, Tapestry Carpets, Three-ply Carpets, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, 25c, 35c and 50c Carpets, &c.

In Silks and woolen tapestries, all wool Damasks and Terry's rich-printed Cretonnes and Sattins, Real lace curtains, store and house shades, window hollands, fixtures, and curtain goods with all other kinds of upholstery goods in good wor.

Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Stair Rods, Linens, Drugetts, etc., at special prices.

CURTAIN and Lambrequin Materials,

N. B.—Having secured the services of a competent designer of Curtains and Lambrequins, we are prepared to furnish houses, offices churches, lodge rooms, or public buildings in the most artistic manner, at shortest notice and at the lowest prices consistent with thoroughly good work.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

School Reports.

Report of the Auburn public schools for the month ending March 18, 1881:

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY.

No. pupils enrolled	76
No. withdrawn	2
No. belonging	74
Average daily attendance	63
Per cent. of attendance	85
No. half days absence, unexcused	7
No. pupils absent, unexcused	3
No. neither absent nor tardy	28

PRISCILLA CODER, Teacher.

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY, WARD SCHOOL.

No. pupils enrolled	71
No. belonging	71
Average daily attendance	58
Per cent. of attendance	76
No. half days absence, unexcused	0
No. pupils absent, unexcused	0
No. cases corporal punishment	1

Miss L. A. STONER, Teacher.

3D PRIMARY.

No. pupils enrolled	74
No. withdrawn	10
No. belonging	64
Average daily attendance	57
No. half days absence, unexcused	20
Per cent. of attendance	77
No. pupils absent, unexcused	7
No. neither absent nor tardy	12

MRS. L. A. LEASURE.

INTERMEDIATE.

No. pupils enrolled	46
No. withdrawn	5
No. belonging	41
Average daily attendance	38
Per cent. of attendance	93
No half days absence, unexcused	6
No. pupils absent unexcused	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	10

MISS L. E. CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR.

No. pupils enrolled	56
No. withdrawn	2
No. belonging	54
Average daily attendance	47
Per cent. of attendance	87
No. half days absence, unexcused	13
No. pupils absent, unexcused	5
No. neither absent nor tardy	12

T. J. SAXON, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

No. pupils enrolled	57
No. withdrawn	2
No. belonging	49
Average daily attendance	43
Per cent. of attendance	83
No. half days absence, unexcused	16
No. pupils absent, unexcused	2
No. pupils neither absent nor tardy	8

W. P. MYERS, Teacher. M. W. HARRISON, Assistant.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

No. pupils enrolled	374
No. withdrawn	21
No. belonging	353
Average daily attendance	301
Per cent. of attendance	84
No. half days absence, unexcused	62
No. pupils absent, unexcused	24
No. cases of corporal punishment	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	65

W. P. MYERS, Principal.

Report of Jackson township school, district No. 1, for the term ending March 25: Scholars not absent during the term of one hundred days: Marion Cramer, Nelson Cramer, Freeman Cramer, Lizzie Carper, Philip Carper, Laura Carper, Alda Carper, Wm. Draggon, Dessa Owens, Hannah Brown, Salome Brown and George Osburn. Number of scholars, 35; average daily attendance, 33.

I here again will, as teacher, return my sincere thanks to patrons of the district for their many aids in making the school pleasant, and agreeable and a place where their children might desire to be. Also, I would not forget the scholars, no never, who have been under my care for the past five winters, and with whom it does seem hard to part, but will say, remember me, and may heaven's choicest blessings be upon you, is your humble servant's prayer.

C. H. BROWN, Teacher.

Report of district No. 6, Butler township, for the month and term ending March 25, 1881 The following were regular in attendance during the month: Willie Fitch, Ollie Fitch, Charles Rugman, Alfred Lane, Frankie Pence, Cary Pence, Lydia McKinley, Alex McKinley, Ella Myers, Katie Hensinger and Opha Miller. The following were regular during the term: Willie Fitch, Ollie Fitch.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to the patrons of the school for their many favors and hospitalities shown me during the term. To me, and I trust to all, it has been a very pleasant and profitable one. Yours,

ED. E. MITCHELL, Teacher.

Report of the Auburn Junction school for the winter term, closing March 23, 1881: Number of pupils enrolled, 34; average daily attendance, 25; per cent. of attendance, 74. Had it not been for the measles being brought into the school, the attendance would have been excellent. The school is to be commended for industry and good deportment, and has merited much praise. I wish to return my sincere thanks to the pupils and people of the Junction, for their kindness toward me during the winter.

J. H. MERICA, Teacher.

Report of Sedan school, for the month ending March 25: Number enrolled, 50. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Jennie McIntyre, Alice Delong, Lizzie Kruse, Jessie Grats, Hannah Wilson, Emma Raub, Mila Delong, Eddie Rice, Marion Delong, Herry Delong, Willie Kruse and Lizzie Shonts.

WILL FRANKS, Teacher.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

WHELLERY
107975
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

AND FORKS,

RINGS,

VEST CHAINS,

CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and evthing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

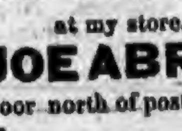

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Congas and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS 30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati O. For sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BROWN. L. B. SHILLING

BROWN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,

Pork,

Bologna,

Stuffed Puddings,

Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

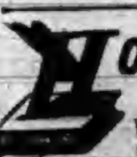

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 436 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:15; Reading 7:40; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12.42. connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:18, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:36 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:22 Jackson, 9:22 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:10 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:03; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 9:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:03; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St oner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson 5.40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:35; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DEC. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	
Chicago lv	4 25pm	8 10am	
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22	
Milford Junction	9 22	12 40pm	
Syracuse	*	12 52	
Cromwell	*	1 10	
Albion	*	1 33	
Avilla	9 20	1 58	
Garrett	9 30	2 10	
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 49	
St. Joe	*	3 06	
Hicksville	*	3 28	
Defiance	11 02	4 24	
Deshler	11 55am	5 48	
Fostoria	12 50	6 50	
Tiffin	1 15	7 38	
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 05	8 35	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 05am	6 40pm	9 40am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 28	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 26	9 10	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 32	1 28
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St. Joe	1 22	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 54	3 15
Garrett	1 50	12 00am	3 25
Avilla	2 22	12 20	3 42
Albion	2 45	12 45	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 15
Syracuse	3 32	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 44	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 08	3 01	6 01
CHICAGO ar	8 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

The Great Through Car Route to

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

TRAINS LEAVE AUBURN.

EAST.		WEST.	
Mail	12:36 p. m.	Mail	3:20 p. m.
Accom'n	12:57 a. m.	Accom'n	6:57 a. m.
Local F't	4:46 p. m.	Local F't	6:36 a. m.
M'l tr'n arrives at Butler	1:00 p. m.	M'l tr'n arr. at Logansport	6:45 p. m.

No Change of Cars From TOLEDO OR FT. WAYNE TO St. Louis, Kansas City St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Atchison.

No Change of Cars From St. Louis To Kansas City, St. Joseph Omaha and Ottumwa.

Remember that the Wabash, St Louis and Pacific Has No Emigrant Cars.

Everybody rides in Elegant Parlor Coaches—nicely upholstered and carpeted. Baggage checked through to destination.

☞ Don't forget the above inducements given only by this great line, and when you go **West Southwest, North or Northw'st** Don't accept any ticket unless it reads over the

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y.

For Routes, Rates, Elegant Maps of the Western Country, and any information you may desire in regard to going West, please address,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis or

LOUIS JOHNSON, Ticket Ag't, Auburn, Ind

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin' Railroad.

In effect February 27, 1881.

STATIONS. GOING SOUTH.	1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Sheldon	11 15 am	6 17 pm	
Ossian	11 24 am	6 27 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 57 pm	
Worthington	12 09 pm	7 16 pm	
Montpelier	12 30 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford City	12 55 pm	8 05 pm	
Eaton	1 15 pm	8 26 pm	
Muncie	1 45 pm	9 00 pm	
Springport	2 12 pm		
Summit	2 21 pm		
Newcastle	2 35 pm		
New Lisbon	2 57 pm		
Cambridge City	3 15 pm		
Milton	3 21 pm		
Beesons	3 35 pm		
Connersville	3 50 pm		
Laurel	4 16 pm		
Metamora	4 38 pm		
Brookville	4 55 pm		
Harrison	5 45 pm		
Cincinnati	7 15 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 20 pm	11 10 pm	

STATIONS GOING NORTH	2 Mail.	4 Express	
Fort Wayne	4 45 pm	10 00 am	
Sheldon	4 12 pm	9 26 am	
Ossian	4 02 pm	9 15 am	
Bluffton	3 36 pm	8 45 am	
Worthington	3 18 pm	8 24 am	
Montpelier	2 58 pm	8 00 am	
Hartford City	2 34 pm	7 30 am	
Eaton	2 15 pm	7 07 am	
Muncie	1 45 pm	6 30 am	
Springport	1 00 pm		
Summit	12 48 pm		
New Castle	12 26 pm		
New Lisbon	11 42 am		
Cambridge City	11 27 am		
Milton	11 21 am		
Beesons	11 10 am		
Connersville	10 45 am		
Laurel	10 30 am		
Metamora	10 15 am		
Brookville	9 56 am		
Harrison	9 12 am		
Cincinnati	7 50 am		
Indianapolis	11 20 am	4 30 am	

All trains run daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and South-eastern points.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Lv	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	3 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 56
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 40	7 50
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 20	11 13	8 05	9 00
Corunna	48		8 45	9 43
Sedan			8 55	9 53
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9 30	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10 00	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10 5.	
Bryan	3 44	12 ?am	11	
Wauseon	4 25	1 10	2 45pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6	
Detroit, Ar	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv	3 5	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia, r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	PaEx	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar	8 00pm	8 20am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	5 [illegible]pm	5 40m
Goshen	3 39	4 14	4 30	3 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 12	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 10	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 08	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 48	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 45	2 28	10 20	8 00Lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 53	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	1 17	6 2	
Toledo	11 06am	[illegible]	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 00	pm		
Cleveland	7 00	8		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 15		
Erie	3 35	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 25	[illegible] 45		
Nagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	8 30		
Boston, ar	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 05 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom. freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates baggage checked through to principle points.

W. P. JOHNSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

J. E. CURTIS, S. M. D. Toledo, O.

CHAS. PAINE, G. S. Cleveland, O.

For through tickets of all classes, rates of freight and information apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agt. Waterloo, Ind.

Courier Supplement.

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, APRIL, 7th 1881.

—Go to the show to-night

—Election the first Monday in May.

—Jacob Stamets, at the Junction, cleaned house last week.

—Isaac Hirschler, of hardware fame, of Butler, was in town again last Friday.

—D. D. Snyder has the material ready for his new residence. Waitin' on the weather.

—Remember that J. E. Draggoo, of Jackson-tp., will have a public sale on the 14th, inst.

—G. W. Weamer has purchased a new buggy and a whip, and will start out on the road in the capacity of a cigar drummer, soon.

Match This

While several parties were in conversation about the large amount of snow that has fallen here during the winter, an old, seedy looking man stepped forward and after asking for a chew of tobacco, ejaculated: "You fellows don't know anything about snow storms, you don't. I've seen twenty foot of snow on the level the sixth day of August, I have." What! came in chorus from the party "Its a fact, gentlemen, and if I had Bill Jones and lots 'o the old boys down here they'd tell you the same thing." "Was it in the mountains," one asked. "Narry a mountain." "Near the North Pole?" queried another. "Not there." "Well, sir, will you please explain to us," put in the third one. It was in old Steuben Co., in the year 1850, where I've holed many a red man, and killed hundreds of bear. I'm on my way back there boys, to spend the ballance of winter." Silence reigned. The fellow was evidently like "Carley Ross"—didn't know where he was.

Spencerville.

Miss Alice McKay wishes to call the attention of the ladies of Spencerville and vicinity, to her complete line of millinery goods.

Dr. Murphy has sold out to Drs Hull & Wyatt.

Al. Bishop spent a few days in Toledo, Ohio, last week.

The Methodist missionary society was entertained last Saturday by Mrs Tom. Murray.

Mr. S. Wise has rented rooms of Mrs Bowman, where they, in the future, will be at home to their friends.

The little son of Rev Stackhouse is slowly improving

Miss Lena Olds and Miss Josie Rush spent Sunday at Concord, with the family of Florence Buchanan.

Miss Alice McKay spent Sunday at her home in Auburn.

Miss Rena Partee is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Wise. RUSTIC.

—Those who contemplate building will do well to call on Kiblinger & Co before buying hardware, doors, sash and glass. 9tf

Couriers Wanted.

We need the following numbers of the COURIER: July 22; September 9, 16 and 30; October 7 and December 23, all of them being for 1880. Any one having these numbers, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office, or by sending a postal card. We will pay for the papers, and any expense incurred. tf.

BAYNS & HUSSELMEN.

Butler Township.

Joshua Miller is plowing for oats using the snow as a fertilizer.

Miss Annie Lyon will teach the Butler Center school.

J. W. Ammon with a huckster's wagon is making opposition(?) for the country stores.

C. R. Reed began a singing school at Cedar Creek last Monday night.

Wm. Merica has moved his residence one-half mile south of Butler Center.

The ordinance of baptism was administered to five persons, by Rev. Johnson, at Cedar Creek, Sunday, March 27th.

Hamilton Hill, of Steuben county, has moved on the Ensley farm, east of Butler Center. Another Democrat for Butler.

The bridge across Cedar Creek one mile south of Butler Center is in need of repairs.

Our worthy justice, Jno. Harvey, was so elated over his appointment, that he stayed away from Garrett, one whole day and night.

Those persons who so meanly wage war upon the Cedar Creek store and its owners should recollect that it is time to desist.

Rev. McCurdy, of Rome City, preached to an interested congregation last Sunday night.

St. Joe.

C. W. Widney, who has been sick for some time, is slowly recovering.

The small pox scare has reached this place, and vaccination is the order of the day.

Mart Tustison has been laid up for the last few days with a wounded foot, received while chopping wood.

Miss Nannie Hornberger closed her school Friday last, after an interesting term of two months.

It is rumored that the citizens of St. Joe are to have a new school house this year, and we know of no other place that needs one half so bad.

M. T Bishop, of the firm of Leighty & Bishop, made a visit east last week for the purpose of purchasing a stock of spring and summer goods. Mel. knows what to buy to please the ladies, and we expect to see a big rush at their mammoth store within the next three weeks. Their customers always find a hearty welcome with the firm, and they never think it any trouble to show their goods.

It would be funny to see O. H stay away from home one day; to see Fred. Johnson without his pants in his boots; Dan. McClaren without his long overcoat on; Bill Vanslie with a big woodpile; Mark Barney on his knees; Bill Leighty without a red nose; J. D. without a pipe or cigar; Mel. Bishop when he did not want to beat some one out of a cigar; Ed. White with a white shirt and stand-up collar; Mort E when he would not talk politics; M. D. Engle when he had any smoking tobacco of his own; John Engle read a democratic paper; Thad Mease stand up and say Mahone, of Virginia, was the yaller dog; Frank Herrick when he did not want to smoke; Hank Maxwell with his hair cut close to his head; Chris. Cur'e when he did not have something to do; J W Dills attend church and take part in the services. W.

WE ARE
NOW RECEIVING
A
LARGE STOCK
OF BOOTS & SHOES
FOR
SPRING TRADE
AND
PRICES
ARE
ALWAYS
THE
LOWEST
BOOT UP-SIDE-DOWN
W. J. AUSTIN & CO.
AUBURN, IND.
STYLE
PRICES

Co. Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, APRIL 14, 1881. Number 15.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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WM. H. LEAS.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good 5 mule Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81

$100 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co. "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

$1000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit $1,000 for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the the throat and lungs, except asthma for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to direction. Sample bottles 25 and 50c, large bottles $1. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggist, or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Mandison St, Chicago Ills. Sold by F. E. Davenport

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Sperm-atorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address, John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. F. E. Davenport sole agent, Auburn, Ind. 9 1y

Thos. H. SPROTTS'
INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

Two Roses.

[The Republic.]

I send two roses to my fair—
A red one and a white—
And if she loves me, she will wear
The pure white rose to-night;
But if my love deny me grace,
To bid my hope be dead,
In her sweet bosom will she place
The fatal one—the red.

* * * * * *

In hope and fear the day I spend;
Each moment slowly goes,
For all my future doth depend
Upon a simple rose.
"Oh, that the night would come," I sigh,
Then wish 'twere only noon,
For me, if hope be doomed to die,
The night will come too soon.

* * * * * *

She comes! and with her comes a breath
Of roses on the air,
And be it life or be it death,
I look upon my fair.
I see the white rose on her breast,
The red rose on her cheek;
What need of words to tell the rest,
So plain these roses speak!

The Nice Young Man Who was Ambushed by a Syringe.

A Rockland young man, until quite recently, was courting a fat girl, at the north end, and progressed very favorably with his suit. One evening last week, he dressed up in his best clothes, combed his hair carefully, and started out to make his tri-weekly visit to his fair one, who was waiting in the parlor with fond expectation in her heart and a cold in her head, superinduced by the fluctuating weather. This was, as you might say, a prologue to the tragedy. It appears, moreover, that the fat girl's father—who is worth many thousand dollars in good sensible bonds, and, as a consequence, is an object of the young man's tender regard—had for several nights been the victim of some unknown miscreant who had raided on his hen pen with disastrous effect. Sick of such foolishness, he had prepared a ghastly retribution for the fowl villains, and to this end had filled a big garden syringe with about a gallon of ancient beef brine, seasoned with garlic and flavored with assafœtida, and was lying in ambush behind a box, where he could sweep every approach to the hennery. The young man, who is pretty well acquainted with the whole family, thought he would surprise his girl by entering the house unexpectedly by the back way. This is the situation:

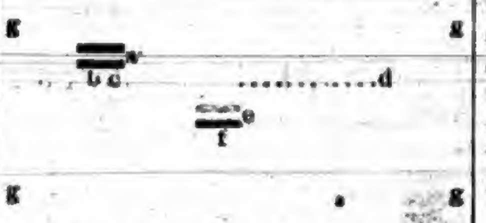

a is the hennery; b is the old man and c is the syringe; d is the young man lightly turning to thoughts of love as well as the corner of the fence; e is the house itself, painted brown, and f is the fat girl sitting by the piano and singing: "Father, dear father, come home;" gggg is the gathering darkness.

Gaily up the back yard the young man comes. Silently in ambush the old man lies. Cheerily the fat girl warbles. Quiet, but awful, is the syringe. In the uncertain light of an early evening the old man sees a figure stealthily drawing near his guarded pen. With bated breath he awaits the onslaught. The syringe sounded its dreadful "wh-s-s-p," and its deadly contents flew through the air like a wild and mad avenger. A yell that tore the azure robe of night, fairly knocked the fat girl off the piano stool, and curdled the old man's blood, followed the discharge, and when the neighbors ran in, under the impression that the Grant boom had burst right in the neighborhood, they found the unfortunate young man pawing madly around on the ground, and screaming out awful Mexican words, terrible to hear, while the old man hovered over the scene with the syringe in his hands, looking like an animated figure escaped from an allegory. Sympathizing arms bore the young man into the house, after the owners had stopped their nostrils with cotton, and it required the combined efforts of the fat girl and eight friends to bring him to, and it was some hours before he was able to inquire if the meteor hit anybody else when it struck. That night, beneath the darksome shade of a cyprus tree, whose branches the moon vainly strove to pierce, an old man's tottering form rested upon a spade, and silently viewed the new-made grave. He had just buried the syringe.—[Exchange.

* * *

The saddest case on record comes from Illinois. A schoolmistress was dead in love with a fellow but couldn't marry because she wanted to go off in real romantic style; she wanted to elope and couldn't because she had nobody to elope from. Parents for Illinois orphans should be provided by the legislature.

McPHERSON'S GRAVE.

A Visit to the Spot Where a Brave Commander Lies.

[Atlanta correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

We left Atlanta by a broad, muddy, clay road, went northeastward almost to the sight of Sherman's headquarters during the seige, and then turned into a road eastward leading over a poor-wooded ridge to a thicket of small oak and sparse pine, about three miles from Atlanta. By this latter road McPherson galloped to his command and to his death. The enemy, about 80,000 strong, had turned his right, and were driving his men, a parcel of whom were standing under a bunch of pines up a woods road and on a knoll. They had shot down the veteran confederate, General Walker, a great loss to the enemy, but the powerful gray line of battle swept ahead enveloping them, and while McPherson was fresh from his gallop in their midst the deadly ball came straight to the great young spirit. The tide of battle swept on, and, returning again before the Union onset and shout of vengeance, his corpse was recovered by his soldiery, yet almost warm. The woods path upon which he rode is marked by a signboard, 'McPherson's Lane." From the point of entering it Atlanta is visible on another hill, with a cluster of spires.

We rode up the rooty and white clay lane to the spot, nearly a mile back, where at a partial clearing, or rather, silence in the woods, there is a cross lane, and at the intersection rise some dozen half-grown pines, some to the height of sixty feet, talking together like the dead man's soul, hovering there among his spirit comrades.

Here fell McPherson, the Hoche of the great war; an Ohio boy, raised at Clyde, near the shores of Lake Erie, the son, I think, of a country blacksmith. His memory and modesty are respected by friend and foe. Sherman said the day he died: "I thought that McPherson would have finished up the war after Grant and I were killed or dismissed. He was coming along so steady and strong that he looked to me to be the heir of our labors, and perhaps president of the country."

A large cannon, painted black, with a cannon ball closing its top, is mortised into a sill of granite cut with the word "McPherson." A black iron railing, made of musket barrels capped with spears, and about twelve feet square encloses it. The large trees are still scarred with balls. Down the lane to the right came the marksman's ball, and genius and devotion fell in the woods, forever helpless, forever speechless.

* * *

A Good Dog Story.

A correspondent of the "Spectator" writes that this story of a dog's sagacity may be relied upon as true: During the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, a friend of mine had occasion to go one day from that place to Greenock on business. Hearing, on his arrival, that the person he wished to see was out, but expected shortly to return home, he determined to take a stroll about the town, to which he was a stranger. In the course of his walk he turned into a baker's shop and bought a bun. As he stood at the door of the shop eating his bun, a large dog came up to him and begged for a share, which he got and seemed to enjoy, coming back for piece after piece. "Does the dog belong to you?" my friend asked of the shop woman. "No," she answered, "but he spends most of his time here, and begs half pennies from people who pass.' "Half-pennies! What good can they do him?" "Oh, he knows very well what to do with them; he comes into the shop and buys cakes.'

This seemed rather a remarkable instance of cleverness even for the cleverest of animals; so, by way of testing its reality, my friend went out of the shop into the street, where he was immediately accosted by the dog, who begged for something with all the eloquence of which a dog is capable. He offered him a half-penny and was rather surprised to see him accept it readily and walk with the air of a regular customer into the shop, where he put his fore paws on the counter and held out the half-penny toward the attendant. The young woman produced a bun, but that did not suit the dog, and he held his money fast. "A," said she, "I know what he wants," and took down from a shelf a plate of short-bread. This was right; the dog paid his half-penny, took his short-bread and ate it with decorous satisfaction. When he had quite finished he left the shop, and my friend, much amused, followed him, and when he again begged, found another half-penny for him, and saw the whole process gone through a second time.

This dog clearly had learned by some means the use of money, and not merely that it would buy something to eat, but that it would buy several things, among which he could exercise a right of choice. What is perhaps most remarkable, is that his proceedings were entirely independent, and for his own benefit, not that of any teacher or master.

* * *

Bits of Greek Wit.

Cleomenes, on being offered some fighting-cocks, recommended to him as "fighting to the death," said: "Give me rather the cocks that will kill them; they are the better birds."

Dionysius the elder, though he punished malefactors severely, was rather lenient to garroters. "They stop people," he said, "from going about the town of Syracuse drunk after dinner."

One Pampelus, being asked his opinion of the Bœotians, who were gluttons, replied: "Their conversation is just what that of pots would be if they had a voice—namely, how much each holds."

Philoxenus was sent to the stone quarries by Dionysius for contempt of his verses. Being recalled, he was invited again to hear them. After listening patiently for a time, he got up to go. "Whither now?" asked Dionysius. "To the quarries," said he.

* * *

A Stone Baby.

Mr. W. C. Renfrew, of Russellville, Arkansas, the proprietor of the Indian stone baby, has been stopping for the past week in this city, having brought his baby with him, with which to puzzle the scientists of Washington. This stone baby was dug up by some laboring men near the Eureka Springs in October, 1880. It was four feet below the surface of the ground, and when discovered, was enveloped in a composition of blue clay, calcareous marl and free lime, a portion of which has not yet been removed from the image. It is twenty-six inches in length and weighs eighty-five pounds. The body is of very hard blue limestone, and is so nicely cut as not to show marks of the instrument used. The learned men of the Smithsonian have examined it and are puzzled, never having seen any thing like it before. Mr. Renfrew left to day for Philadelphia to lay it before the Academy of Science there. It appears to have been made by a people higher in the scale of civilization than the North American Indians.

* * *

Patent Train Dispatcher.

An invention of an automatic train dishpatcher, recently patented by a Frenchman named Jas. G. Chasse, of Quebec, Canada, bids fair to create a sensation in railroad circles. Without going into scientific terms, the invention consists of a common wire stretched the length of the track, a little to one side of it and a short distance above the cab. This wire is swept by a metalic fan while the train is in motion, thus keeping up a communication along the line. In each cab is a gong and a dry battery with a ground wire running to the axles of the locomotive, while at a distance of every mile, the rails are grounded with a ground wire. In every depot are two gongs, which automatically ring when a train approaches within three miles in either direction. Two trains approaching each other also break the circuit, causing the bells in each cab to ring an alarm. The trial test of this invention was made yesterday at Chillicothe, in the presence of the master mechanic of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad and several members of the Cincinnati press. The above named company have fitted up engine No. 76, and stretched a wire for the occasion. During the run, sometimes at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the communication was unbroken. Mr. Evans, the master mechanic of the Marietta & Cincinnati, and Charles Zimmer, engineer of the same company, and who have, by the way, done much to render the experiment a success, were loud in their praises of the invention, and unhesitatingly pronounced it successful, far beyond their expectations. Unless something unforeseen occurs, it is bound, from the present outlook, to come into general use, and also be the means of great saving of life and property in the future, and greatly lessening the probability of collisions.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

* * *

Don't Get The Chills.

If you are subject to Ague, you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort. It is the best preventative of all malarial diseases that you can take. See advertisement in another column.

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles yield readily to its cathartic and healing power. Put up in dry vegetable form or liquid (very concentrated), either acts promptly and sure.—[Troy Budget

* * *

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred on man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

KIDNEY-WORT

This Great Remedy in either Liquid or Dry Form acts at the same time on the Diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys,

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

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DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

Alfred H. Putt, Minnie Putt, Lewis F. Putt, Henry S. Morse, trustee of the Baltimore land and improvement company, John King, jr. Wm. Keyser, John K. Cowen, Walter C. Quince and James L. Randolph, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by Lee. Diable, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 5th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16, 1881.

Witness the clerk of said court, this 26th day of March, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER, clerk.

13 3t

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that Gus A. Hellmuth, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court on the 8th juridical day of said term.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

March 20, 1881. 13 3t

Notice of Partition.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881.

Wm. H. Swander is notified that Eliza C. Foster has commenced an action in said court against Emily Depew, Joseph Depew, Ira Swander, Farley J. Swander, Leonora A. Swander and said Wm. H. Swander for partition of land, and that plaintiff has fixed the 26th day of May, 1881 for the hearing of said cause at the court-house in Auburn in said county.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

13 3t

Notice to Non-residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } ss

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1881, William McCormack and Mary E. McCormack, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, on note and mortgage by Hulda Moore, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16th, 1881.

Witness. The Clerk of said court, this 24th day of March 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

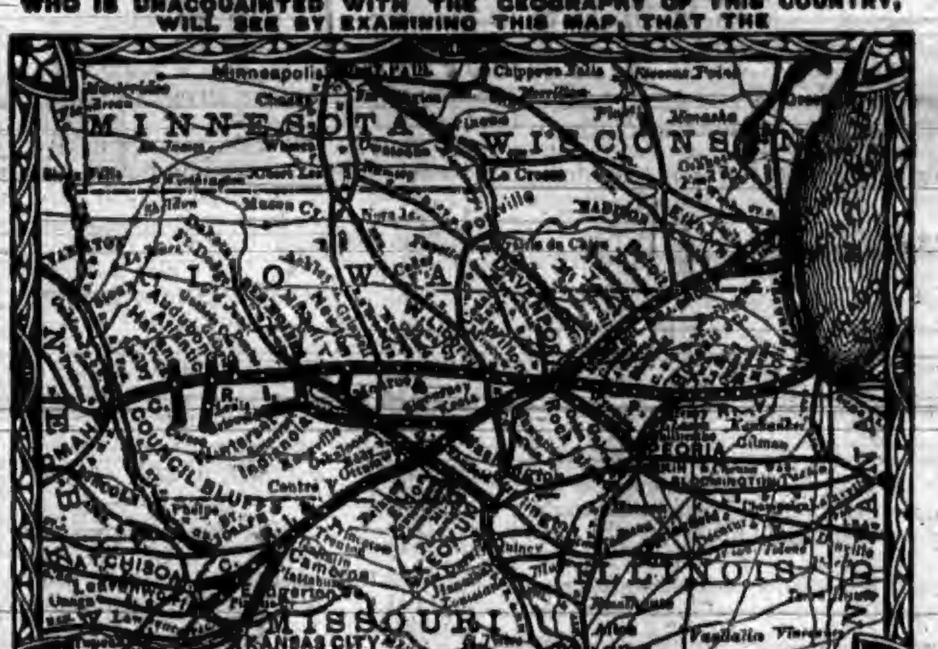

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

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Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

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At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

POLITICAL AGRICULTURE.

Il y a fagot et fagot.—Molière.

The farmer through the freshly-furrowed land
Strode to and fro; and at each step his hand
Took from a sack and scattered on the plain
Handfuls, to left and right, of wheaten grain.
"What is he doing?" asked a child, whom there
His tutor had led forth to breathe the air
Between two lessons of arithmetic.
"Just what thou see'st him do," the tutor, sick
Of the child's frequent questions, peevishly
Replied to this one—"sowing his field." "Why?"
"That he may reap." "What?" "Corn," the tutor said,
"To make for thee, child, black, unbuttered bread
When thou hast misbehaved thyself." The child,
Somewhat abashed, but still unreconciled
To silent ignorance, paused, blushed, and then
"Is sowing difficult?" he asked again.
To which last question, vainly more than once
Reiterated, not the least response
The tutor deigned.

Some days afterward,
Playing alone about the garden-sward,
This child upon the gravel, with a stake
Plucked from the shrubbery, contrived to make
Small mimic furrows; having filled (for lack
Of any other more appropriate sack)
With finest sand his little pillow-case,
A stolen prize; and, strewing o'er each trace
Graved in the gravel by his tiny spud,
Handfuls of sand he sowed 'twixt heaps of mud.
"What art thou doing, Paul? A pretty mess!
Spoiling my gravel-walks!" In grave distress
The child to whom this chiding voice appealed
Cried, sobbing: "Father, let me sow my field!"
"From such a field," the father, laughing, said,
"What dost thou hope to reap, Paul?" "Dry black bread,"
The child replied. The father laughed again.
"My little Paul, thou sow'st thy field in vain;
By sowing sand expect not to reap corn."
The boy hung down his head, with face forlorn;
"But I had nothing else to sow," said he.

The father fell into a reverie.
He was a statesman; or men called him so.
The field of Time with fruitful seed to sow
Was his profession. He had labored late
And early in the service of the state.
Between the office and the Parliament
His days and nights industriously spent
Had left the deep furrows wherein Time sowed cares
On his own forehead. Nothing but gray hairs,
Grave habits, barren honor, joyless strife,
Grew in the faded field of his own life,
And, for the first time in that life, this day,
Pained by the sight of his own child at play,
The pensive father asked himself: "Alack!
What have I in the bottom of my sack?"
—*Owen Meredith, in St. James' Gazette.*

LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.

A lady who has lived many years in the Mormon Territory gave a New York *Sun* reporter the benefit of her observations while in Salt Lake City and other places in Utah. She said:

"A Gentile myself, I never lost curiosity regarding the peculiar institution. Off and on I have lived twenty years among the Mormons. I like the people and I like their religion, for polygamy is a religion with them. I do not, of course, like this form of their belief. They are a cheerful, jolly set of folks, their worship more nearly resembling that of the Methodists than any religion known to us. They do not scare you out of your senses with threats of eternal damnation and hell fire. Even in church, if anything funny is said, you are at liberty to laugh, and are not considered to have offended the proprieties. They are generous, open-handed and whole-souled, as a general thing, and nowhere on earth—for I have traveled far and observed much, and know whereof I speak—do women uphold each other so much as the Mormon women do. They have a sympathy and a charity for each other that women elsewhere would do well to emulate.

"Although woman work in the Territory, their work is seldom of a character to increase wealth, and, as each wife must have her separate rooms or house and a stipulated allowance to live upon, it can readily be seen that polygamy was an ingenious device to keep men from amassing wealth. I remember well a case in point. The editor of a certain paper was allowed to live in peace and happiness with his only wife until the growing influence of the journal and the emoluments therefrom attracted Brigham's attention. The editor was informed one day that he had too long neglected the religious rites of the church—that he must take another wife. The editor did not want to, and, as may be supposed, neither was his wife anxious that he should. But there was no resisting Brigham. It must be done. The wife and the husband were tenderly attached. They desired to keep their means for the education and future maintenance of their only son, but their private wishes availed nothing. A young girl was selected as the second wife, and a wing was built to their house. The wife fell sick with grieving and with jealous torture. As she lay for weeks on her bed she could hear the hammering going on, and listened with the same feelings that a condemned man hears the erection of the scaffold on which he is to be executed. But being a true Mormon, and believing like her husband that he was only performing a religious duty, she prayed for resignation and submission. She succeeded so well that she was able to attend the wedding, and give the bride away, as it were, but after that matters did not work well. Although the first wife tried hard to keep the peace, the second wife was a virago, and jealous of the love that the husband had evidently not transferred.

"For some time the two wives lived, one in one wing of the house, the other in the other. They would meet in the back yard, common to both, but without speaking. After the birth of a son to the second wife, her temper, because she could not entirely supplant the first wife, became so unbearable that the unlucky editor implored Young to grant him a divorce. After that the second wife went to what is popularly known as the bad. The husband induced her to give the child into the keeping of the first wife. The two boys have been reared as brothers, and no other wife has since disturbed the harmony of the little household.

"One singular thing in Mormon families is the perfect good feeling which invariably exists among the children. They never quarrel, as step-sisters and brothers do in the States, for they are early taught that their rights are equal and respect them, their common father taking care to show no more favoritism among his children than among his wives. I was often amused at these same Mormon children. They would come in and say: 'Mother, Polly So-and-so is going to be married to Mr. What's-his name. She's going in fifth, or ninth, or eleventh,' as the case might be.

"Another thing that struck me as strange was that all Brigham's daughters are lovely and most pronounced blondes, with golden-tinted hair, heavenly-blue eyes, and cream-and-roses complexions, all tall, well-built girls, while their various mothers were of all shapes, all sizes and complexions, and had every shade of hair and eyes.

"The Mormons believe that those who do not practice polygamy are wrong, and not they; and they, especially the women, are fond of inveighing against the immorality of the States—the flirtation and worse of Gentile wives, and the unfaithfulness of Gentile husbands. I have often had them say to me: 'How selfish are you Gentile wives! You get married to one man. You find him a good husband, a good provider, and a good father. You know that the women in the world outnumber the men, so that there are no longer men enough to go round, and yet you will not share that good provider with another woman, although you know he would make her as happy as he has you, and so many a poor woman has to go without any husband at all, because you are too selfish to divide him up.'

"Neither falsehood nor concealment is necessary to a Mormon. Number 1 is taken into his confidence from the beginning, and her consent respectfully requested to every subsequent marriage is a formality never dispensed with. Until she is too old to hold her own at all, she is the head and ruler of the bevy of wives. Every wife is given so much and no more of the husband's time and money, thus preventing jealousy and dispute. He spends a week with one, a week with another, or less time if his wives be many. If he takes a fancy to remain longer than the allotted time woe be to him, for all the other wives rise up as one united injured woman, and make it lively for him. You see, it may not always be practicable for one wife to make a husband toe the mark, but a dozen, more or less, find it no trouble whatever.

"I was in Salt Lake City during the whole Ann Eliza episode. I have since heard her lecture, and was amused at the way she distorted facts. She was a thorough Mormon, ambitious and intriguing for power. She wanted the glory of being one of Brigham's wives, supposing that as she was young and prepossessing she could win his oft-won heart and reign supreme over his vast estates and many wives. She therefore made him proposals—strictly honorable, I am bound to say, since she divorced her husband to do so—but, after having been sealed to countless women, and having led to the altar eighteen blushing brides, to wed the fair Eliza did not have for Brigham the charm of novelty. Besides he was enamored of Amelia, and was wooing her.

"They have a sort of confessional, in the sacred precincts of which they may safely confide their desire to marry a certain man, who is thereupon informed of the wish by the pious go-between, and the gentleman can hardly refuse. Of all men Brigham was bound to practice what he preached, and, as Ann Eliza would not take no for an answer—and "no" he did say to her I know for a certainty—she became the nineteenth wife. At this time all the remnants of love the poor old man had to give were lavished on Amelia, who had not wanted him, but had been talked into the matter by her relatives. He made Eliza's honeymoon as brief as possible, and hurried to Amelia. Eliza says in her lecture that she was banished to a wretched little place in the country, or words to that effect. The truth is that, like all the rest of his wives, she was given a choice of residence. She selected a pretty, little, well-stocked farm about four miles from Salt Lake City. There's not a lady in New York but would be pleased to own such a place.

"Ann Eliza made a great complaint of never having anything to wear but a calico dress. I never saw her in any but a silk of the best make and material. In Utah, as elsewhere, ladies wear calico when about their work. There are no drones in the great Mormon hive. Eliza struggled hard for the office of queen bee, but there is no such sinecure. She was so nettled at Brigham's infrequent and quite ceremonious calls that she took a dislike to her farm, and thought that if she were to get within the city limits she would get more chance at him, so she teased and tortured him until he gave her a house in town. It was a very comfortable, commodious dwelling, very roomy, and well adapted for a boarding house.

"By this time the Gentiles had overrun the Mormon fastnesses, and where the American goes there the boarding house follows. The nineteenth wife could not become the power behind the throne, so she resolved to open a boarding house. Brigham thought it beneath the dignity of his wife, infinitesimally speaking, to keep a boarding house, but she pestered him so he consented. He had married her to get rid of her, and, not succeeding, he thought the boarding house would quiet her. She took in some Gentiles who backed her in open rebellion, wrote her lecture, and started her lecturing. This was the inner life of Brigham and Eliza. Could she have stepped into Amelia's place, she would have done as that very long-headed lady has done, and the world would never have heard either her wrongs or her lecture.

"As a general thing women are wooed in Utah the same as elsewhere. At the same time there is a class of girls who cast about and pick up a husband for themselves. When I say a husband I mean a husband, for they prefer to see how a man treats his wife and the style in which he supports her before they marry him. They don't care to experiment with a single man. They select a man of wealth, and by means of the confessional of which I have spoken, or otherwise, it is made known to him that he must marry a certain girl. It is only just to the Mormon women at large to say that this sort of girl is in the minority. Polygamy compels her to remain respectable in spite of herself, for nowhere is a lapse from virtue more condemned than among the Mormons, and the infidelity of a *wife* is punished by the loss of caste and complete social banishment. A woman can only be married to one man at a time. Divorce is within easy reach, but to the husband *de facto* and *pro tem.* she must remain true. A case occurred within my knowledge which, though painful, had its amusing side.

"A man had a wife. Both believed polygamy was right, but when the husband put it into practice and brought home a younger and handsomer bride, the first wife found it hard to bear. There are certain things very galling about this Mormon custom. The first wife is expected to treat the new-comer as a welcome guest, and if not in good circumstances she must resign her sleeping-apartment to her—there's no humiliation spared the supplanted wife. She must not only get down from her throne, but she must place her rival upon it; all of which the wife did of whom I tell you. She set her teeth so hard that no murmur escaped them, and became what Mormon women all think the Lord intended they should be, martyrs. The second wife was a pretty, addle-pated little creature, who had only married Mr. Black for the sake of a home, without caring for him in the least, while the first wife loved him devotedly. All went quietly for a time, till Mr. Black attained the grand object of a Mormon's ambition. He was given what they call a mission; that is, he was sent abroad to proselyte. In his absence the two wives lived together, and the second wife attracted the attention of an inferior man.

"The first wife was all amiability to the second wife, especially when the inferior gentleman called. She discreetly withdrew, and never seemed aware that the two had fallen madly in love with each other. So matters went on until the return of the mutual husband. Wife No. 2 found a confession obligatory. The husband could not have been more astonished if the heavens had fallen, and raved more about a wife's shame and a husband's honor than Othello himself. What was to be done? A husband's honor must not be tarnished, a wife's faithlessness must be avenged. With a grim smile wife No. 1 saw wife No. 2 driven from home disgraced; for, though the outraged husband speedily divorced her, the inferior gentleman refused to make an honest woman of one who had publicly been pronounced the reverse, and, driven from pillar to post, the poor creature became an outcast, and so continued until her child became a beautiful and sturdy boy. Taking him by the hand one day she went to wife No. 1, and implored her to take him and rear him properly; 'but do not separate us,' she said; 'give me shelter too, and I will be your servant, your willing, uncomplaining slave, until death.' And so they all live together, the mother in the kitchen, the son in the parlor, hardly daring to speak to each other, the divorced wife the hard-driven menial of the woman whose equal she once was, and the husband, though tolerating her presence for humanity's sake, never permitting her to speak to him.

"At almost the first dinner I was invited to in Salt Lake City I was introduced to a gentleman. We will call him Jones. I was also introduced to two ladies named Jones, but it did not occur to me until I was told afterward that they were both married to him. One was *passe*, proud and stately in bearing and appearance. The other was young, very pretty, and seemed to shrink at the sound of the other's voice. She flew to obey her commands, which consisted of orders to wait on Mr. Jones. 'Emma,' she would say, 'hand George this, hand George that; get George's hat, get George's cane; fetch George's gloves, etc.'

"As I have said before, the first wife is mistress of all the others, and they are forced to obey her as abjectly as slaves. Emma was the second wife of Jones, and the wife ruled her with a rod of iron. There was no tyranny she did not inflict upon her, no mean, merciless grinding under foot that she did not exercise. Jones left them to fight it out. So hideous was the first wife's treatment of the second that she finally went crazy, and had to be confined in an asylum. Mrs. Jones the first urbanely gave Mr. Jones permission to bring home any number of young and pretty wives, but at latest dates he had not availed himself of her kindness.

"Fighting it out reminds me of a young fellow who had a pretty young wife, but soon began to pay his addresses to a young lady. He took the latter on a little excursion, on which, as it happened, his wife had gone. They met, and, as the wife had no intimation of what he was contemplating, she began to make a scene, just as a Gentile wife would. He hurried both ladies into a room in a rustic hotel on the pretext of talking it over quietly. As soon as he got them there he slipped out, locked them in, and gave orders below that no one should let them out or pay any attention to their cries for assistance. The day went on, and the husband enjoyed himself, but the women fought and stormed and went into hysterics and fainted and recovered and finally got awfully hungry. In vain they shouted and begged to be released. Then they wept and made up, and when the husband came and demanded through the keyhole if they were good friends and would like something to eat, they both said 'Yes' meekly to all his questions. Then he unlocked the door, and they went and had a cozy little dinner together, and when he married the young lady they were all happy ever after.

"While old men invariably select young women as wives, they often make a concession to a daughter and marry her mother at the same time, so as not to separate them, and a young man will often take a mother and grandmother along with the daughter. Literally, in Utah men frequently marry a whole family. A wife getting old is often glad to have her husband marry a daughter by another husband, so that the original wife may not be ousted from her privileges and a comfortable home.

"It is a custom out there to call a woman after her husband's first name, in order to distinguish her. For instance, the wife of John Young is called Libbie John, and not Mrs. John Young.

"The first emigrant women were grossly ignorant. Those born in Utah in the present generation are educated and refined, quite capable of thinking and acting for themselves. What with the newspapers brought into the Territory, the railroads tempting them to travel, and bringing in hosts of strangers, the Mormon women of to-day have facilities for enlightenment equal to those in New York city. The young girls generally are refusing to accept polygamists as husbands, and wives are beginning to appeal to the law to punish their bigamous partners. The best class of men are willing to drop out of their religion its one repulsive feature, and would prefer to send to the seat of Government some man who is not a polygamist.

"If the Mormon people are not persecuted into an obstinate and prolonged continuance of polygamy it will die a natural death, and in thirty years hence there will not remain a vestige of it."

AUSTRALIA.

Some Interesting Facts About the Island-Continent.

[Letter from Melbourne.]

Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capital, is about the same size as England, or a State of moderate area in the Union. Forty-four years ago the colony or province was uninhabited by any folk except the aborigines. It now contains nearly 1,000,000 people, and the population of Melbourne numbers 250,000. This quickly-risen city has some resemblance to an American town and many features that are novel. Visitors are less struck with its architecture than with the width of the streets. In the city proper all the main thoroughfares are 99 feet wide, and they cross at right angles. On each side runs an open drain, and underground sewerage has not yet been adopted. Melbourne is visited seven or eight times in the summer by a scorching wind from the north, which dries up the surface moisture and carries off the germs of diseases that live on damp. The hot wind is peculiar to Southern and Central Australia. The interior of the island-continent is a vast expanse of plains, intersected by few ranges of mountains and traversed by few rivers. These plains support cattle and sheep in great abundance, but are subject to periodical drought. A dry season kills off the herbage and evaporates the lakes and chains of pools which in summer represent the river of the winter time. The winds that travel over the inland plains collect heat from the surface, and their temperature rises high above the dew-point. On their visit to the southern regions these warm, dry winds suck up the moisture and wither the herbage. To the native vegetation the hot wind does little injury. The leaves of the eucalyptus and acacia (the two predominant genera) are thick and stored with oil, and the roots are spread like net-work through the undersoil. The agriculturist does not mind the hot wind, for it comes at harvest time, when the crops are ripe; and the flocks of the grazier do not suffer unless the dry season lasts long, for sheep thrive on shrubs and herbs when the grass fails. It is remarkable how long the flocks can resist a drought on the inland plains. Even when the surface looks quite bare they are able to find food, and can get on well so long as the holes retain water. About once in six or eight years a drought occurs over the vast interior, and sheep perish in thousands. It is the uncertainty of the seasons that renders the ventures of the grazier precarious, and accounts for the remarkable success of some men and the misfortune of others. In spite, however, of periodic scarcity, the great industry of Australia is the wool industry, and it annually brings in millions of pounds sterling to the community.

The traveler who has seen Paris, the suburbs of London and the chief American cities misses the street cars. There are no street railroads in Melbourne, and all passenger traffic is carried on in omnibuses and wagonettes.

Victoria is well provided with railway communication. Over 1,000 miles of line are open, and Parliament has just authorized the construction of an additional 400 miles, at a cost of $70,000,000. Locomotives built in Philadelphia now run on the main lines, and the American type of engine is preferred to the English for passenger traffic.

Each of the five colonies or provinces into which the continent of Australia is divided is as independent of its neighbors as if they were all so many European republics and kingdoms. Each makes its own laws and has its own tariff. Owing to the comparative thinness of the population—for what are 2,000,000 people on a continent 3,000 miles long and 2,000 miles wide?—and to the distances between the capital cities, no scheme of federation is yet practicable. It has often been talked about—the colonies have even conferred together on the subject—but there is no immediate prospect of the establishment of an Australian dominion or union. Geographical difficulties and want of concord on the subject of tariffs keep the colonies asunder.

The most creditable thing in Victoria is the education system, which is free, secular and compulsory. It is conducted entirely by the Government, and has been in operation for eight years. The cost of the system is $2,500,000 per annum—a good deal for a population of less than 1,000,000 to pay for the education of 200,000 individual children, between the ages of 6 and 15.

Australians are great holiday-takers, and each year the prosperous bushmen allow themselves a fortnight or three-weeks' enjoyment in Melbourne. November is the middle spring season of the year, when flowers are gay, the turf soft and green, and the days bright but cool. At midsummer the grass becomes brown. Australian laborers only work eight hours a day, and there are thirteen recognized public holidays in the course of the year. It is the custom beside to take a week or fortnight at Christmas and another week at Easter.

Stories of Andrew Jackson.

When Jackson was President, Jimmy O'Neill, the Irish doorkeeper of the White House, was a marked character. He had his foibles, which often offended the fastidiousness of the President's nephew and Secretary, Maj. Donelson, who caused his dismissal on an average of about once a week. But on appeal to the higher court the verdict was always reversed by the good nature of the good old General. Once, however, Jimmy was guilty of some flagrant offense, and, being summoned before the President himself, was thus addressed: "Jimmy, I have borne with you for years in spite of all complaints; but this goes beyond my powers of endurance." "And do you believe the story?" asked Jimmy. "Certainly," answered the General: "I have just heard it from two Senators." "Faith," retorted Jimmy, "if I believed all that twenty Senators say about you, it's little I'd think you was fit to be President." "Pshaw, Jimmy," concluded the General, "clear out, and go back to your duty, but be more careful hereafter." Jimmy not only retained his place to the close of Jackson's Presidential term, but accompanied him back to the Hermitage, and was with him to the day of his death.

Gen. Jackson had very little love or taste for poetry, his favorite author being Dr. Isaac Watts, from whose "Psalms and Hymns" he used to make his selections for the inscriptions in the ladies' albums which were once so fashionable, when they were sent him with a request for his autograph.

It is said that while President he never drank any ardent spirits. This was corroborated by his negro servant, who said that "Massa Jackson no drink rum, but den he drink his coffee strong enough to kill de debbil."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Life of the Czar of Russia.

The following brief sketch of the Czar's life is taken from *Chambers' Encyclopedia:*

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, was born April 29, 1818. He was carefully educated by his father, Nicholas, who professed himself delighted with the manifestations of true Roman spirit in his son. At sixteen he was declared of age, and made Commandant of the Lancers of the Guard Hetman of the Cossacks, First Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor, and subject daily to a life of maneuvering, reviewing and military parade, which at last seriously injured his health. He then traveled through Germany to recruit his energies, and while there concluded a marriage with the Princess Maria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt in 1841. He now vigorously applied himself to his studies as Chancellor of the University of Finland. By his dexterous and subtle manners he insinuated himself into the affections of the Finns, and weakened their love of independence. He founded a chair of the Finnish language and literature, patronized the Academy for the culture of Finnish literature, and defrayed the expenses of numerous remote expeditions undertaken by the savants, such as Cygnoeus, Wallin and Castren. In 1850 he visited Southern Russia, Nickolaieff, Sebastopol, Tiflis, Erivon, &c. It is said he witnessed with regret the attitude which his father assumed toward Europe, and that he altogether disapproved of the Crimean War. On his accession to the throne, March 2, 1855, he found himself in a critical position. He had two parties to conciliate at home—the old Muscovite party, blindly zealous for war, and the more peaceable and intelligent portion of the Nation, who possessed his personal sympathies. He pursued a course calculated to encourage both; spoke of adhering to the policy of his illustrious ancestors, and at the same time concluded peace. Since then he has shown a strong desire to purge the internal administration of its impurities. He has sharply rebuked the corruption of functionaries, and severely punished some as a warning to the rest. An honorable recognition has been given to public instruction, which he has freed from military influence where that absurdity existed, as in the law schools of St. Petersburg, and has placed it under his own direct and personal superintendence. His moderation has even stimulated the hopes of the Poles. By a ukase of May 27, 1856, he has granted to all Polish exiles who are willing to express repentance for the past, permission to return home; but, though desirous of preserving the nationality of Poland, he will not separate it from the Great Russian Family. The grand achievement of his reign, however, as yet is the emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861, and of the Polish serfs in 1867. An attempt was made to assassinate him at Paris, June 6, 1867, when on a visit to Napoleon III.

The Art of Being a Bore.

"The other night at the opera ball I met one of our comediennes, who is generally recognized as among the most amiable in her profession, and especially fond of gayety.

"'Well, you have plenty of fun,' I observed.

"'Oh, so, so! the men, and especially the young men, are such bores.'

"In a single word the fair speaker had unconsciously defined the constitutional malady of this French people, which passes for the wittiest nation in the world, and is so in fact; but which occasionally expends a vast amount of wit for the purpose of appearing to be witless.

"I may seem to be uttering a paradox, a ludicrous contradiction, but the fact I speak of is simply the exaggerated result of our instinctive horror of all that is cold, sad and serious.

"So great is our horror of *ennui* that we defy it, for the same reason that savages worship what they most fear. This is why, in this insolent, skeptical, mocking, laughing France of ours it has become a profession to be a bore.

"Not a vulgar profession, but an excellent and incomparable one, without risk or peril, which opens all doors and is a safe conduct to all aspirations.

"Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that one can succeed the first time, or in one day in becoming a perfect bore. One is not born such under this sun of ours. One can only become so, just as one becomes an orator, after long and continued violence done to his own nature. Even with the true vocation and especial natural aptitude, one must patiently practice for years.

"For it will not suffice to be simply a bore; one must also be serious, very serious.

"A certain apprentice in diplomacy who was not greatly worried by his excess of brain-power once asked M. de Talleyrand for advice how to succeed in his career.

"'First of all,' replied Prince Benevent, 'never laugh!'

"'Thanks, Monseigneur—and then'—

"'And secondly—never laugh!'

"There is no use denying it, the whole secret lies in that. Fancy the influence a man must have who never laughs!"—*Le Voltaire.*

How a Lawsuit Was Won.

A Galveston man met a friend from the country on the street.

"How do you come on?" exclaimed the former. "When I last heard of you you had a lawsuit on hand with Tom Smith about a fine horse. How did that end?"

"I won it. I completely got away with Tom. You see the Justice was the most honest man in the world, so I wrote him a note asking him to accept the inclosed $5 bill."

"I should think the Judge would have ruled against you for trying to bribe him."

"So he would if I had not been careful to sign Tom Smith's name instead of my own."

How poor are they who have not patience.—*Shakspeare.*

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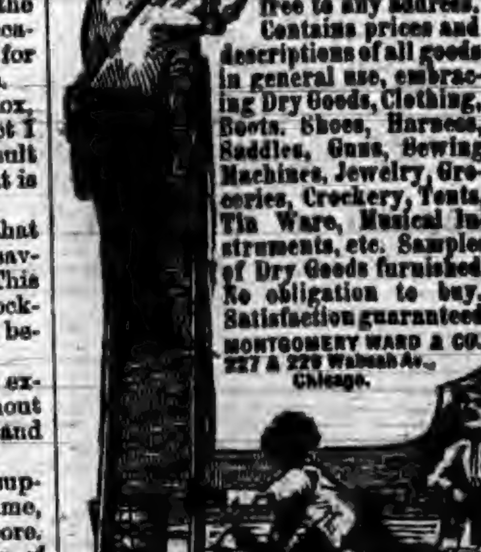

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

An Article That Will Make the Bald and Gray Rejoice.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

Of all the compounds which the chemist's art have given to the world, for hundreds of years, for the purpose of restoring the hair to its natural growth and color, not one has been perfect. Many of the hair dressings of the day are excellent, but the great mass of the stuffs sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color are mere humbugs, while not a few are positively pernicious in their effects upon the scalp and the structure of the hair. All hair dyes are well known to chemists as more or less poisonous, because the change in color is artificial and does not depend upon a restoration of the functions of the scalp to their natural health and vigor. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article has been discovered, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but is after the best refined article has been chemically treated, and completely deodorized, that it is in proper condition for the toilette and receives the names of Carboline. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a Government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in perfecting Carboline, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous EAU DE COLOGNE. The experiments with the deodorized liquid, on the human hair and skin, were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and the hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, all cutaneous diseases of the skin and scalp are rapidly and permanently healed, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots of the hair at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice. The name Carboline has been given to the article.

The Duke of Connaught and the Irishman.

All classes in Ireland are fond of grandeur and circumstance, and the establishment of a royal residence there would have a most beneficial effect. During the stay of the Duke of Connaught in the country, he was, as usual, very affable, and won golden opinions among rich and poor. I was told that, one day when he was standing at the door of a hotel, a tatterdemalion came up to him, and with native assurance called out:

"Welcome to Ireland, your Royal Highness! I hope I see your Highness well."

"Quite well. I am much obliged to you," replied the Duke.

"And your royal mother, the Queen?" continued the man. "I hope she is also enjoying good health?"

"Yes, thank you," returned the Duke; "the Queen is very well."

"I am glad to hear it, your Royal Highness. And how are your royal brothers?"

"Get along there, fellow!" said one of the aides-de-camp, who happened to come up at that moment.

"What are you interfering with me for, sir?" retorted the tatterdemalion, much affronted. "Don't you see that I am houlding a conversation with his Royal Highness?"—*London Society.*

English Infantry.

The standard of height for the infantry of the line is now five feet six inches, and for chest measurement it is thirty-four inches; no recruit is accepted who does not fulfill these requirements, which are in excess of those in all, and are much higher than those in most Continental armies. Some, indeed, are in favor of lowering these standards, because in consequence of them we are forced to reject so many recruits whose chest-measurement is only thirty-three inches but whom, in every other respect, it would be desirable to enlist. Without in any way going back to the very low standards to which we have often had to resort in the days of long service, we could at any moment increase the number of our recruits very considerably by reducing our standard to that of Germany or of France. In 1873 there were in every 1,000 men in the army 412 under five feet seven inches, and 588 over that same height; in 1880 the numbers were 398 and 602 respectively. Surely these facts show a decided improvement in the physical strength of our soldiers, and afford a positive denial to all the wild statements which are so commonly bandied about as to the inferiority of the recruits who now enlist under the short-service system, compared with those we used to obtain formerly.—*Sir Garnet Wolseley, in Nineteenth Century.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE number of bones in the human body is 240. The average number of teeth is 32.

THE velocity of the electric waves through the Atlantic cables is from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second.

A MAGNET weighing two ounces sustains a weight of three pounds two ounces, or twenty-five times its own weight.

THE oxygen of the air aids and facilitates the germination of plants, and seeds buried so deeply in the ground as to be out of reach of the action of atmospheric air will exhibit no signs of life.

THE tiger does not naturally possess, but easily acquires, a love of human flesh. When he has once tasted it, the spell of man's supremacy is broken, and ever after that, it is said, he prefers it to any other.

THE director of the Bureau of Statistics at Vienna has made some interesting researches concerning the comparative longevity of women and men in Europe. He finds that out of 102,831 individuals who have passed the age 90 years, 60,303 are women, and only 42,528 are men. In Italy, 244 alleged centenarian women are found for 141 men of that age.

A HOLLOW tree in Southern California has been converted into a dwelling. Doors and windows have been put in, and floors built for eight stories, the entrance being made by means of a ladder. Outside the topmost room is a small balcony, shaded by the foliage of the tree. The occupant expects to get rich by having no plumber bills to pay.

VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA, a Spaniard of wonderful courage and adventure, smuggled himself on board a ship in a cask, in order to join an expedition to Darien, in 1510, commanded by Francisco de Encisco. He ultimately obtained a supreme command of the new colony, and in 1513 discovered the Pacific ocean from the top of a mountain on the Isthmus of Panama.

A WELL-KNOWN Paris scientist, Dr. Delaunay, has made the curious discovery that to ascertain the qualities of an applicant cook it is sufficient to give her a plate to clean or a sauce to make and watch how she moves her hand in either act. If she move it from left to right, or in the direction of the hands of a watch, you may trust her; if in the other way, she is certain to be stupid and incapable. Similarly the intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil, and noting in which direction the hand is moved. The good students in a mathematical class draw circles from left to right. The inferiority of the softer sex (as well as of male dunces) is shown by their drawing from right to left; asylum patients and children do the same. In a word, centrifugal movements are a characteristic of intelligence and higher developments; centripetal are a mark of incomplete evolution. A person, as his faculties are developed, may come to draw circles the opposite way to what he did in youth. Dr. Delaunay has some further extraordinary conclusions as to the relative positions of races in the scale of development from the way they wind their watches and make their screws.

HAPPY FRIENDS.

[From the Jackson Daily Patriot.]

Rev. F. M. Winburne, pastor M. E. Church, Mexia, Texas, writes as follows: Several months since, I received a supply of St. Jacobs Oil. Retaining two bottles, I distributed the rest among friends. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgia and rheumatic affections.

Pork and Beans for One.

A lady on a Central railroad train, after depositing numerous bundles in the rack overhead the seat, hung her umbrella on the cord connecting with the air-brakes. A newsboy passing through the car noticed the suspended gingham, and politely informed the innocent owner that she must remove it.

"What's that string for if it ain't to hang things on?" inquired the old lady, as she dropped the umbrella into the seat.

The boy answered, in all earnestness, "It's to call a waiter when you're hungry," and passed on.

Some time after there was vigorous pulling of the air-brake cord, and the train came to a standstill. The conductor rushed up to the old lady, and in a tone of amazement exclaimed, "What's the matter?"

"Bring me a plate of pork and beans," drawled out the ancient female with the umbrella, not in the least aware that she had stopped the train.

An explanation followed, and the joking newsboy did not venture forth from the baggage car during the remainder of the trip.—*Albany Journal.*

[From the Clinton (Iowa) Herald.]

JAMES BUTLER, Esq., clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

An Electric Fire Tell-Tale.

There are several devices for enabling the rise of temperature accompanying an outbreak of fire at a particular place in a building to ring an alarm-bell by means of an electric current. There is the mercurial thermometer, in which the mercury column, on expanding by the increased temperature, makes contact between two platinum electrodes fused into the tube, and completes the circuit; and there is an arrangement in which the bimetallic spring, fixed at one end, is free to curve under the unequal expansion of the two metals, and close a circuit in that way. A still simpler plan has been recently contrived by M. G. Dupre, in which the contents of the automatic keys are kept apart by a piece of suet or tallow, which on melting by the heat allows them to come together through the operation of a small weight attached to the uppermost contact bar. The tallow is not of course placed immediately between the contacts, for in that case the fat would act as an insulator, and prevent the flow of the current. The apparatus is readjusted after an alarm by charging it with fresh tallow.

Wanted—Good Story Writers.

The lack of good American story-writers is something which must have impressed every reader of fiction. As long as the spirit of romance lives in the human beast, stories will be read more than any other sort of literature. The monthly magazines, the innumerable weekly papers, furnish a gigantic mill for the consumption of stories, particularly short ones. Vivid, dramatic tales of a few columns long, that can be read at a single sitting, are those most in demand.

The editors of the story papers in this country have infinite trouble to supply the want. They rack their resources continually to find lively short stories. Their success is only indifferent with all their efforts. It is not that they do not have material enough to choose from, such as it is. Bushels of manuscript are sent them daily. More dreary than listening to a lecture on physiology is the task of reading them. As the hapless reader of the pack of trash sits down beside his barrel of manuscript, more or less, he is apt to mournfully ask himself what sin he has committed that this should be his punishment. Most have carefully prepared directions accompying them, telling him, in case he publishes the story, he may leave out the word "gracefully," in such a place, or omit line thirty-four on page 502, etc. He knows beforehand what the result will be. From all the chaff he will rarely be able to sift but one golden grain.

Our American stories lack an independent basis and standing of their own. There seems to be nothing, somehow, about which they can build up a substantial being. Whether the fault is in the country or in the writers, one can not say. Such stories as Americans essay usually are stiff and artificial, with no easy and natural movement about them. Two-thirds of them are imitations of Charles Dickens. They come in floods, especially about Christmas time. "Boz" never dreamed of the mischief he was working when he wrote, "Marley was dead to begin with—dead as a door-nail."

The worst faults of the American attempts at story-writing are two—first they are artificial, next they are crude. Those that do not pattern after Dickens go still further back. The favorite blood and thunder tales of certain well known weeklies are the exceedingly degenerate descendants of the tragedy and fiction of half a century ago. All are alike reproductions of something the writer has read before, feebly strained through a Yankee sieve. The fiction dabblers in this country who have made most money out of the business are those who have carried imagination beyond sea, and written about the loves and romances of high life in Europe, slung in lords and countesses by the omnibus load, when neither they nor their readers had ever seen a real Lord in their lives. Their literary style at times goes on stilts and at times falls into the vulgarest commonplace.

Advanced thinkers we have by the hundred thousand in the United States, enough to blow up the country. A gun could not be fired off at random without hitting one. But of men or women who can write a simple, unaffected, entertaining story three columns long, we have scarcely half a dozen. That, too, when our country is so big that, as we are fond of saying, the whole Empire of Austria could be lifted up and set down in a single State, Texas, and have room around the edges for a potatoe patch for the whole Nation.

It is certain we are enormous readers of novels. Why can we not write them?

We never have had a story-writer of the first-class in this country, scarcely indeed a clever writer of fiction of any sort.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Wooden Boilers.

The almost incredible feat of making steam boilers of wood was accomplished seventy-six years ago in Philadelphia, where they were used to furnish steam to the pumps for pumping up the river water for the use of the city water-works. They, however, lasted only two years, when it became so difficult to keep them steam-tight that they were abandoned for iron boilers. How was it possible to heat water in wooden boilers? It was accomplished by having an iron fire-box twelve feet long, six feet wide, and two feet deep, placed inside a rectangular wooden chest, fourteen feet long and nine feet square, made of plank nearly half a foot thick, securely bolted together by iron rods passing through the planks. The iron fire-box had eight vertical flues of one foot in diameter, through which the water circulated, and around which the fire acted, and passed upward through an oval flue, first above the fire-box, carried from the back of the boiler to near the front and back again, when it passed out into the chimney. It was expected that these boilers would be very economical, on account of the non-conducting property of wood; and so they were to a certain extent, as the boilers did not need any protecting covering.

A Young Lady's "Testimonial."

A gushing young lady who purchased a bottle of Dr. Quacke's Health Bitters—none genuine unless the Doctor's name is blown on the wrapper—sent him the following testimonial:

"DEAR DOCTOR: I think your bitters are too awfully lovely! After taking half a bottle I could sleep until 9 o'clock in the morning, while ma was getting breakfast ready. My health is now too sweet for anything, and your delightful medicine is just too supremely nice," etc.—*Norristown Herald.*

Were it not for the occasional hot winds, and the character of the change that follows it, the climate of Melbourne would be absolutely delightful, for in winter the thermometer seldom registers less than 32 deg. Fahrenheit, and the summer heat (save on hot-wind days) ranges no higher than 80 deg. in the shade.

THE unprecedented demand for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has had the effect of bringing out numerous similar remedies; but the people are not so easily induced to make a trial of the new article when they value the old and reliable one.—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

A Good Grindstone.

The *American Builder* thus sums up the qualities of a good grindstone: It should be strong, simple and clean; the trough expanded, to catch as much as possible of the drip-water and grit; a movable shield, securely hinged, to keep the water from splashing, and yet permit the stone to be used from either side; rests provided, upon which to rest tools and the rod for truing the stone, these rods being arranged to move toward the center as the stone wears smaller. The bearings should be generous in size, proper provision being made for oiling without washing the grit into the bearings with the oil, and the ends of the bearings being protected by some device which effectually prevents the entrance of the grit. The stone should be secured to the shaft by nuts and washers, and the washers fixed so that they cannot turn with the nuts as they are screwed up or unscrewed. In hanging the stone, great care should be taken to hang it true side-wise, not only for convenience in using, but because a stone that is not true sidewise can never be kept true edgewise.

Arming His Adversary.

James Brown was at a social dance given by Yellow Jacket Hose Company in the old Capitol saloon building, got drunk, and became noisy. Town Marshal Kennedy told him to keep still, or he would arrest him. Brown said: "If I was heeled you couldn't take me." Kennedy pulled his pistol out of his pocket and handed it to Brown, saying: "Now you're heeled, what are you going to do? You are afraid to shoot." Brown had scarcely taken the pistol in his hands before he fired, mortally wounding Kennedy.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

If You Feel Despondent

and weary of life, do not give up; it is not trouble that causes such feelings, but disordered kidneys or liver which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will invigorate, restore and thus bring you happiness once more.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

WE are in receipt of numerous testimonials which show that Dr. C. R. Sykes' plan of treating catarrh is at once reliable and sure to produce the desired result. See card in another column.

THE Frazer Grease is much more durable than any other, and perfectly harmless to the wood and iron with which it comes in contact.

BUY the diamond boots and shoes and get your money's worth. Made by Rosenthal Br's., Chicago

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

Book for Threshermen
Worth $25. For sale for 25 Cents. THRESHERMAN'S BOOKKEEPING, including all blanks needed to make settlements with customers. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Address
THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO.,
Mansfield, Richland Co., O.

$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address P. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

AGENTS COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo. WANTED

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free National Copying Co., 300 West Madison-st., Chicago

CASH PREMIUMS—Sample and terms free. MONTHLY NATION, Warren, Pa.

MARRIAGE AGENCY.—All correspondence strictly confidential. For particulars address, with stamp, S. TILLSON, Onawa, Iowa.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED in every city or town. No capital required. Address, with references, Garden City Grain Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

A. B. C. BOOKS, 32 pages of amusing and useful reading about Flowers and Birds, with many things, by dropping postal to BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md. SENT FREE

FOR 25 CENTS will send set of four of handsomest French Cards ever used for advertising purposes. Cards of attractive designs for 5 cents upwards. Large Centers for Scrap-Books, 10 cts. Stamps taken. SUMMIT MINERAL SPRING WATER, 2104 Broadway, New York.

Diplomatic Dwellings in Washington.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: "Connecticut avenue seems to be the favorite location for residences for the diplomatic corps. A few years ago the British Government erected a magnificent building, containing about seventy apartments, for the use of its ambassador, on this avenue, at the intersection of N street. It is the only Government which owns its own legation building in Washington, but other Governments are contemplating following the example of Great Britain, and either purchasing or erecting buildings for their embassies. A number of other Governments have, however, rented buildings on Connecticut avenue for the use of their representatives. The Chinese Legation occupy the splendid mansion of ex-Governor Shepherd, on the corner of Connecticut avenue and K street. The Russian Minister occupies a residence just on the north. The French Legation are on one corner, and in the same block are the Austrian, Turkish, and Italian Legations."

DR. BITTLE, in a lecture to his metaphysics class, was once speaking of the shrewdness of children's replies, their perplexing questions, etc., and said to us: "You just try asking some child why the sun doesn't rise in the west." When opportunity favored, I tried the experiment. I said to a bright little girl: "Who made the sun?" "God." "Where did He make it rise?" "In the east." "Well, can you tell me why He didn't make it rise in the west?" "He wanted that place for it to set at," was the ready reply.

MUD ROADS.

A good text for a road speech in the Legislature:

"The roads are not passable,
Not even jackassable;
And all who would travel 'em
Must turn out and gravel 'em."
—*Nashville American.*

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample *free*. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Travelling. State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1649, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

EUROPE E. Tourjee's Tours Send for Circular. MUSIC HALL, BOSTON.

CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES. Full Set of Genuine Confederate States Treasury Notes, from 50 cents to $500 notes, sent on receipt of one dollar. R. D. MANN, Gen'l R. R. Ticket Office, No. 4 Kimball House, ATLANTA, GA. Editors making special notices and sending marked copy will be furnished a Set free.

Columbia Bicycle.
A permanent practical road vehicle, with which a person can ride three miles as easily as he could walk one. Send 3-cent stamp for 24-page catalogue.
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(ESTABLISHED 1835)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY, IN ALL GRADES,
BRUSHES.
277 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

ONE POUND OF TEA!
FREE Special offer to introduce our choice, pure Teas at 50 cents per pound; parties remitting $3 for SIX POUNDS, will RECEIVE ONE POUND FREE. Bargains in green coffees, 12½, 14½, 18½ cts. per pound, worth from 18 to 25 cts. FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO., 88 State St., Chicago, Ill. A reliable house, indorsed by this and all Chicago papers.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. C. N. CRITTENTON, Ag't.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

Iowa Farms
Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West
For sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old style $10 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.
D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO.,
461 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
Horizontal and Vertical Cane Mills, Cook's Evaporators Improved, Sulky Hay Rakes, Wagons, etc. SEED OF EARLY AMBER AND EARLY ORANGE SUGAR CANE, warranted fresh and pure, to plant one acre, by mail, $1; larger quantities, by freight or express. No pay. New book, fully describing Varieties, Soil, Planting, Cultivation, Machinery and Manufacture, free, by mail.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

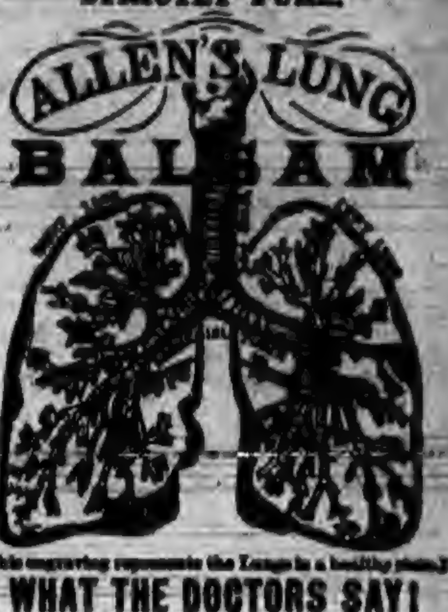

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Hershey School of Musical Art
HERSHEY MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Stands pre-eminent among American Music Schools and affords advantages equal to any European Conservatory of Music. Send for Circular. Pupils received at any time. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director.

SIX SHIRTS FOR SIX DOLLARS!
Reinforced Unlaundried White Shirt, Wamsutta or New York Mills; 2200 three-ply, all Linen Bosom, reinforced on the sides, which protects the bosom from tearing out, also giving extra strength to all parts of the shirt. Sizes from 13½ to 17½. In ordering, give size of collar worn. Goods sent C. O. D. Address
RONDOUT SHIRT FACTORY,
Lock Box 237. Rondout, N. Y.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipation, married or single, old or poor health or languish on a bed, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

suffering from any indiscretion; if you are married or single, young, suffering from ing on a bed of sickness, Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

CHICAGO PITTS!

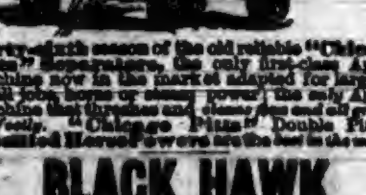

Forty-eighth season of the old reliable "Chicago Pitts" Separators, the only first-class Apron Machine now in the market adapted for large or small jobs, horse or steam power; the only Apron Machine that threshes and cleans flax and all grains perfectly. "Chicago Pitts" Double Pinion Mounted Horse Powers are the best in the world.

BLACK HAWK

If you want a Vibrator, buy our Black Hawk. Why? Because it is the latest improved machine in the market, having all of the merits and none of the defects of Vibrators, Agitators, Oscillators, etc., now in use. Lighter draft and more durable, the motion is horizontal, consequently will not shake to pieces. Thoroughly tested. Threshes all kinds of grain. It is simplicity itself. Turns in its own length.

H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO.
Yard 9 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
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LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"Dr. Sykes' SURE CURE for Catarrh"
And "ATMOSPHERIC INSUFFLATOR" are fast revolutionizing all other plans of treatment, and proving that Catarrh is just as curable as other diseases. Send ten cents to the Doctor for his Book. It is well worth a dollar. It explains fully his plan of treatment, which is so inexpensive that it is within the reach of all. Please call on or address
DR. C. R. SYKES,
169 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, Ills.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 15, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

WM. C. EDWARDS, trustee of Center township, Marshall county, has been relieved by act of the legislature of the payment of $3000, of funds lost by the failure of parties who had it on deposit while he was trustee.

◆

OSCAR DE LAFAYETTE, grandson of General Lafayette, died recently in Paris. Grevy, president of France, and the American minister, Mr. Noyes, together with other eminent men, acted as pall-bearers.

◆

THE Greek island of Chio, in the Mediterranean sea, has lately been visited by a most destructive earthquake. Towns and villages have been destroyed, and nearly five thousand people have lost their lives. The authorities are calling urgently for aid.

◆

THERE is a rumor afloat that the the Chicago Times will purchase the state Register, the democratic paper published in Springfield. If this is so, it would seem to be the intention of the Times to make it a Springfield edition of itself—a sort of branch establishment.

◆

NEW YORK CITY is making the experiment of a mounted police. Over twenty men have been employed for several years, and with the most satisfactory results. The horses are trained to assist in catching runaway teams, overhauling thieves, and to carry their riders rapidly to the nearest station where a fire alarm is to be given. The service has proved so valuable that it is to be increased.

◆

THE Columbia City Post has changed hands. Mr. Brown, so long connected with the paper, retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Adams, who has for some time been connected with the Post. Mr. Brown retires with the best wishes of the fraternity. The Post has always been conducted with marked ability, and it is to be hoped it will not lose in power and influence by the change.

◆

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT, the Irish landlord whose peculiar way of dealing with his tenants gave rise to the new expression, "boycotting," is now in this country for a few weeks. His fame has preceded him, and his fellow Irishmen in this country are contriving to make his stay as uncomfortable as possible. The proprietor of the hotel at which he stops has received threatening letters, and Boycott himself advised to leave the country. Just what good all this persecution is expected to accomplish, does not appear.

New Passenger Depot.

The new passenger depot of the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago road, at Chicago, was formally opened to business April 11. This magnificent structure is situated on Canal street, and extends from Van Buren to Madison streets, a distance of nearly three blocks. All passenger trains of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway now run to and from the general passenger depot, connecting without transfer with the great trunk lines leading from Chicago to all points in the west and northwest.

◆

IN order to test of feeling of the people as to temperance and questions connected therewith, the legislature has under consideration a new amendment to the constitution, which reads as follows:

Section 1. The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale, in said state, spirituous, vinous, malt liquors or any other intoxicating liquors (except for medical, scientific, mechanical, and wines for sacramental purposes) shall be, and are hereby prohibited in the state of Indiana.

Section 2. The general assembly of the state of Indiana shall provide by law in what manner, by whom and at what place such liquors shall be manufactured or sold for medical, scientific and sacramental purposes.

◆

PERU, South America, is now enjoying a state of things bordering on anarchy. Since the occupation of the country by the Chilians the Peruvians, being unable to contend successfully against their enemies, have begun a crusade against the Chinese, and other foreign laborers in the country. These have been mercilessly assailed by mobs, beaten, driven from plantations where they were employed, and great numbers of them killed. The authorities are not in a condition to check these lawless proceedings, and the prospects are that these barbarous scenes will be kept up until the government is again put on a solid footing. And this is not likely to be while the Chilians occupy the country. The Chilians, to make matters worse, have levied a forced contribution on fifty of the wealthiest citizens. This is fixed at $20,000 each, and if not paid at a given date, their property will be destroyed.

◆

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

◆

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—[Salem Post.

Neighborhood Nippings.

The Pittsburg railroad will ballast their track with stone from Ft. Wayne to Van Wert, this summer.

The young people of Columbia City will build a summer resort on the banks of the Eel River, about three miles from that place.

Dr. A. P. Paul, of Milford, Indiana, died at that place of small pox April 8. There are several other cases in the vicinity of that place.

The Columbia City Post says about 800 emigrants passed through that place Monday afternoon, on the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, west.

The Hicksville News says a woman went to a man in Hicksville a few days since and wanted to sell a bible, which had been given her, to get money to buy food. "Charity begins at home," and a little of the money sent abroad, could be put to good use at home.

Miss Savilla Kring has not been without success in her revival services in this place. Over twenty-one have been led to seek religion, and it is likely more will follow.—[Ibid.

Emma Sprow was drowned at Defiance last week. She was crossing the canal on the ice, and fell through, the ice being rotten. She was twenty years of age, and formerly resided at Sherwood.—[Ibid.

Great excitement prevails in Kentucky, over the finding of two nuggets of gold, said to be very fine specimens of the shining ore. If there is any truth in the report, Kentucky will soon be a bigger man than Ohio.

The safe of F.M. Welborne, of Princeton, in this state, was blown open one night last week, and about $5 000 taken. The money belonged to farmers who had deposited in the safe of Mr. Welborne for safe keeping.

J. H. Dapuy, of Wabash, has bought the second Presbyterian church at that place, and now advertises for a preacher. The applicant must be a democrat, be possessed of a good moral character, and will be paid a good salary.

During the freshet of the Coosa river near Rome, Ga., which inundated the farm of Frank Perry, the water receding brought to view an old battle field. Skeletons and parts of skeletons were strewn upon the field, and bones of every portion of the human frame. In addition, every variety of Indian beads were unearthed. The field was strewn with implements of war, used by the Aborigines, and here and there could be seen fortifications.

The Republican's Kansas City special, says that about four o'clock in the morning of April 7, a house standing on the bank of the Missouri river, near Parkville, occupied by a woman named Condell and three children, was swept into the stream by the current cutting into the bank. After floating down the river about seven miles, the house was discovered by two young hunters, named Burch and Fand, from Kansas City, who put out to it in a skiff, cut a hole in the roof, the only part of the building above water, rescued the terrified inmates and took them back to Parkville.

DeKalb County Orders.

HOLDERS of DeKalb County orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to January 1st 1880, will be redeemed if presented at the Treasurer's office in said county. No interest will be paid on said orders after April 22nd, 1881.

L. J. MILLER Treas.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Eliana W. Beard, deceased, late of said county. said estate is supposed to be solvent. J. D. BEARD, Administrator.

March 31, 1881. 14 3t

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wilson D. Widney, deceased, late of said county. said estate is supposed to be solvent

OLIVER H. WIDNEY, Adm'r.

April 8, 3t.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given that William H. Lens, administrator of the estate of Sarah A Daugherty, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court on the 13th judicial day of said term, it being the 30th day of May, 1881.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER,
14 3t Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

NOTICE is hereby given that Oliver H. Widney, administrator of Wilson D. Widney, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard on the 30th day of May, 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 12, 1881.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said county until 12 o'clock m. of the

28th Day of May, 1881.

for the construction of a Howe Truss bridge, 110 feet span, across the St. Joe river near the village of St. Joe in said county. Said bridge to be built upon pile abutments.

Plans and specifications of said bridge and abutments can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county after May 1st, 1881. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana signed by at least two resident freehold sureties, as required by law. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 15-4t

—Large bottles, good medicine, is the reputation of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It cures coughs and colds quickly. The price is only twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle.

◆

—"Standing on the platform, waiting for the cars," one wintry night, was how he caught a severe cold. One bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup cured him.

◆

—The boss of all plows is the Burch, sold by Kiblinger & Co., Auburn. 15 tf.

First on Deck.

Spring 1881.
NOW SHOWING

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Early
STYLES
—OF—
CLOTHING.

SAM, PETE AND MAX. } TRADE MARK.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better-assorted stock with more rare bargains than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices,

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE OF 1881!

New Goods, New Styles, Large Stock and Low Prices. We have a splendid line of MEN'S SHOES, fine and heavy, all styles and prices. MEN'S BOOTS from $1.50 to $5.00, the best in the world for the money.

Ladies' Fine Shoes, Walking Shoes!

SLIPPERS, ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

Every pair warranted as represented. Seven hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Serge Shoes at 50c and 60c, worth $1.00 to $1.50.

Men's Plow Shoes 50c

No trouble to show goods. Let everyone come and look over our mammoth stock and learn our prices. We take delight in showing our goods whether we sell them or not. We have the handsomest goods in the market.

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

Auburn, Ind., April 14, 1881.

ENSLEY & HARTER!

are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

—o—

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,
Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

"Sold Again."

Last Saturday evening, on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, could be seen a backwoods fellow, from "Juice town," selling an article for turning brass into silver. He was about as much adapted to the business, as a bull-frog would be to perform the wonderful feat of climbing a greased pole. He talked incessantly for an hour, but couldn't make any one believe that his article was worth a quarter. He finally became fatigued, and knowing that his chores had to be done after he reached home, made one grand effort to get ten cents for a bottle, but the evening was chilly and the "suckers" wouldn't take hold. Lastly, he held out his precious preparation and begged that some one would take it for nothing. It was a hard matter to find any who had pocket room for it, but Gee Line, being of the more tender-hearted kind, relieved him of the bottle. The fellow made a short speech to the bystanders, which he wound up with an oath about two stories high, and then went in search of the marshal to have him refund his license money.

When Johnny came Marching home.

Johnny Fisher is not generally caught napping, but the boys came near getting ahead of him last Sunday. Johnny and his friends were in Auburn chatting gaily with some of her fairest daughters, when it suddenly occurred to him that a certain girl in Waterloo was just at that time pressing her lovely nose against the window pane in anxious anticipation of his coming. He pulled out his watch to remind the boys that it was getting late, but they scouted the idea. He spoke of the lowering aspect of the skies, but the boys didn't believe in rain so early in the season. The team pawed uneasily at the front gate, and they might break away if kept longer waiting, but all was in vain. The truth must be told, and the boys, all of whom remembered how it was themselves, finally started for home. And it is claimed, there was a happy household in Waterloo, "when Johnny came marching home."

Death of Mrs. A. P. Foltz.

Mrs. A. P. Foltz, wife of our county surveyor, living on Tenth street, in Ashley's addition, died very suddenly last Saturday evening. Her maiden name was Nancy J. Canon, and she was born in Leesville, Crawford county, Ohio, November 30, 1844, experienced a change of heart and united with the Lutheran church in 1859. May 6, 1866, she was married to Mr. Azam P. Foltz. In 1869 she united with the M. E. church of Auburn, in which faith she died at the age of thirty-six years, four months and nine days. Mrs. Foltz was an affectionate mother, a faithful, exemplary wife, a devoted christian, and by her amiable disposition won the affection of all with whom she came in contact. She has gone to meet her three children who went before her, and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

Couriers Wanted.

We have received the old papers advertised for last week, except December 23, of which issue we need several copies. Any one having COURIERS of this date, will confer a favor by letting us know.

—Col. Ef. Watson, the handy man at the Wabash elevators, has patented and placed before the public a superior article in the way of a lung tester. Quite a number of our citizens have tested the machine and pronounce it a perfect success. Among those whom it has assisted in prolonging life's journey are, our jolly Seventh street butcher W. L. Braun, Dave McNabb, Johnny Kneder, Tom Cool, Esq; Jack Ralston, Benj Shilling and a number of others whom space will not permit us to mention.

—Thieves entered the grocery establishment of Frank Hoff, on Seventh Street, Tuesday night and took away several boxes of cigars and other small articles. They gained an entrance by breaking open a window. One of the light fingered gents left his pipe, which, by the way, will be a good starting point for our detectives.

—Four young fellows from Waterloo, came down here Sunday and took possession of about all the girls there were in the city. They unloaded themselves at the residence of F. D. Ryan where they whiled away a few pleasant hours. If there are any parents in our neighboring town who have lost a child let them come hither.

—Our young friend, Frank Griswold has about closed a contract with Snyder Bros., of Angola, to sell buggies for them the coming summer. Frank is a good, trustworthy boy, with excellent habits and the above gentlemen could not employ a better hand, nor one who would work more for their interest than Frank.

—There is no small-pox in Syracuse, as has been reported, but near Milford, five miles from that place, there have been a large number of cases. One of the physicians there, Dr. Paul, has died of that disease, but at last accounts, it was believed that the disease was under control, and would not spread farther.

—Harper's weekly illustrated Frank Davenport's seal story last week. The only mistakes they made were that they located it up in the Alaska seas, instead of Michigan, and the men used clubs instead of umbrellas. The probabilities are that they will illustrate his rat story next week.

—Cooper Ralston has returned from New York, and looks as pleasant as a Presbyterian minister when his quarterly dues come in. Coop has purchased a nice stock and made his purchases so that the firm of McQuiston & Ralston will continue to be popular among the Auburn merchants.

—In a letter from George Picker, of Kansas, he asks, "Where is Moldy now?" Well, Moldy is stirring dough and washing oyster dishes at the popular bakery on Eight street. He has a record as a baker, and can handle ten dishes to Dinah's one, in the eating rooms.

—Doc. Dancer is back from the Buckeye state. The manager of Forepaugh's circus wanted him to act as a trapeze performer, and Doc. desired to drive the wagon in which the lions were enclosed. Both being of different opinions, they did not make a contract.

—W. W. Spangler, formerly of this place, but now librarian of the state university at Bloomington, will be the manager of a European trip this summer. Mr. Spangler has already made the continental tour, and is, therefore, competent to carry out his undertaking.

—The Odd Fellows of this place will celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of Odd Fellowship at their hall one week from next Tuesday. They will give a free entertainment, consisting of songs, speech, etc.

—Sam'l. McEntarfer, living near Waterloo, died of typhoid pneumonia Monday, April 11, 1881, aged 55 years. Deceased was one of the old settlers of the county. He was a man who was well thought of by all who knew him.

—We were a little off last week, in stating that D. D. Snyder was selling buggies. That is the only business we know of, however, that Dave isn't doing. His main point is hardware and agricultural implements.

—There is a family living on south Main street who have a patent rolling pin. Its a purp. The dough is placed near the stove and the rolling is performed in a scientific manner. Patent applied for.

Der Cal. Husselman, is der onner dawk, in de office kum'a mit a'ma karp fol epple, un hut se dart g'lust: Sel hut uns so base g'mached, des mer' dra' gong'a sin, un hen se g'fressa.

—Once more we will waste the space to inform those who wish to have items of any kind published in the COURIER that they must bring them in not later than Wednesday morning.

—The sidewalk, from the rear end of John Gross' property to the cemetery, is a disgrace to this community. Let the proper authorities wake up long enough to let a contract for a new one.

—O. H. Widney, of Concord township, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Willson D. Widney, recently killed by the falling of a limb while cutting timber.

—Mrs. H. J. Long, wife of the editor of the Kendallville Standard, is now conducting a fashion department in that paper. She handles her pencil with style.

—Some of our boys, with a little upper-lip fuz so sparse, do look immense after the barber has dyed it. The lip shows more prominently than the fuz.

—The little tads are picking up all the bones they can find and sell them to Mich. Houston. They are ground and used as a fertilizer.

—The road down the Avenue, from Geo. Ensley's to the Junction was scraped last Saturday, and the buggy riders made good use of it Sunday.

—Sheriff Leas is fitting up a nice office in the court-house in the room formerly occupied by Moody & Hoffman. This is as it should be.

—The Winfred Club, of Waterloo, will give a May pole hop, Wednesday, May 4, 1881. The managers are preparing for splendid time.

MINNOWS.

Some "Bits" While Others do Not.

—Clean house.

—Rain Monday.

—Spring, gentle—

—Clean the streets.

—Indication of rain.

—Pen up your swine.

—Rake off your door yards.

—Clean up that old awning.

—Frank Hoff has a new clerk.

—Martin is in the tree business.

—Another solid paper this week.

—A little snow Monday evening.

—The Burch plow holds easy. 15 tf.

—The new dentist is ready for business.

—Tom. Cool, jr., will farm this summer.

—They agricultural men are on the road.

—Mich. Houston sells fish by the yard.

—Coroner Latson has invested in a horse.

—Frank Hoff drives a tasty huckster wagon.

—Don't forget to come out to the caucus.

—Look out for a snow squabble next Sunday.

—R. H. Weamer moved to Butler Tuesday.

—The town is flooded with Cincinnati buggies.

—Little chickens are chirping in the door yards.

—Quite a number of deaths the past few weeks.

—Will the cow ordinance be enforced this summer?

—The Marshal was scraping Main street Monday.

—The boys are catching some nice fish in the creek.

—To morrow is good Friday. Plant your lettuce, etc.

—J. C. Henry has started his notion wagon on the road.

—Geo. Knaur, of Corunna, bought Virge DeWitt's colt.

—Hopenix has moved his family to Laporte, this state.

—Order some visiting cards. We are printing them cheap.

—Some say we need a night watch. Call forth Geo. Durkie.

—Bob. Matheny supports a new suit. Livery man, you know.

—Uncle John McClellan has got to be the city bill poster.

—Dr. Matheny's oldest son has moved into the Picker property.

—The "soldiers" held a social in their hall last Friday evening.

—Jno. H. Ehlers attended the show Friday night. Gee whiz!

—Our saloon men are in better spirits—whisky won't freeze now.

—Next Sunday is Easter. Hen fruit will take a temporary raise.

—Mrs. Little has a new invoice of hats, etc. They're darlings.

—Will the marshal wake up the sidewalk question, just a little.

—Another new invoice of "strawberry blossoms" on the Avenue.

—Jas. Draggoo now owns the Hopenix residence on Jackson street.

—It is rumored that How. Shaffer and his wife have "crossed swords."

—Johnny Hartman and his lawn mower will soon be out on grass.

—And now the sportsmen, with gun and dog, are having amusement.

—The mechanics and laborers feel jubilant over the good time coming

—"Snipe" has been absent from the corner for a few days. What's hup.

—Men are at work building additional grain bins at the Wabash elevator.

—Our townsman, Mr. Clock, makes things tick lively in the fruit tree line.

—Shoe leather for the little tads will not cost much now for several months.

—Cal. Husselman brought us a nice basket of apples Tuesday. Thank ye, sir.

—Bill Sthair went to Wayne Monday to secure the services of a buggy painter.

—The "foot lights," at Uncle Tom's Cabin, were not shining Saturday night.

—If you want instructions how to "hook up" a horse, call on Henry Wartenslaben.

—James Culbertson, the lively agricultural man, started with his cargo Wednesday.

—The store-box loafer should take time by the forelock and get his knife whetted up.

—Kiblinger & Co., and several other prominent business houses have ordered new awnings.

—Sunday was a beautiful day and a number of people were strolling to and fro on Main street.

—Dode Lanning carried the vacant horn in the porcession Sunday. It gave a solemn appearance.

—Sim. Tarney had a Can-Can entertainment in the rear end of his meat-market, last Saturday.

—Wrap your thermometer up with your furs, and hide them where the moth can't feast on 'em.

—F. D. Ryan, Esq., is now employed at the Excelsior hardware store. Frank makes a good attentive clerk.

—We notice several little horses of a diminutive size on the streets. For brevity they are called colts.

—Charley Groscop has accepted a situation as foreman on a brick yard and will not team this summer.

—C. O. Shaffer will place an iron fence around his attractive residence. Part of it will be built this summer.

—Lute Wright's trotting horse, Tom, started for Michigan yesterday, accompanied by Bob. Furguson, his keeper.

Heaters.

In a recent number of the COURIER we called attention to the remarks made by the Steuben county papers in regard to the new heaters in their school rooms. Under the supposition that they were the same furnaces as those which had been in use in the Waterloo and Auburn school-houses, we took occasion to warn those interested against their use. Those used in Waterloo had failed to heat the rooms sufficiently, had smoked, and several times the building caught fire from them. Stoves were placed in the different rooms from time to time, until now the heaters are entirely abandoned. In Auburn the result was still more disastrous, as our fine school building was burned to the ground. The heaters in both cases were in the basement, and the heated air was conducted through tubes lying between the joists supporting the floors. Hence in case of strong heat the wood-work was almost certain to take fire.

There is, however, a heater now coming into use that we believe has better heating qualities, and at the same time perfect freedom from danger of fire. It is also a perfect ventilator. We were shown the plan recently by W. H. Keeran, of this county, and Daniel Winebrenner, of Wawaka. This arrangement consists in a stove heater, that is in the room to be heated, or where more than one room is warmed by one apparatus, it is in one of the rooms and always in plain sight. No hot air is carried in hidden tubes to start a secret fire. The cold, pure air is brought from outside, warmed by the heater, and by a peculiar arrangement is distributed throughout the room, and when it has become impure is taken out at a register and finally passing through the stove escapes from the room. It would seem that such a method of heating and ventilation would be desirable, and we call attention to it thus fully, in order that our school board, when a heater is needed, may be prepared to consider the merits and demerits of the different kinds. Besides the safety and healthfulness of this plan, it seems also to be the cheapest.

Granville Baldock Dead.

Last Friday night, Granville Baldock, aged 18 years, youngest son of Thomas and Mrs. Baldock, residing on the corner of Sixth and Cedar streets, died of brain fever. Granville was a very promising young man and all the qualities and attainments he possessed were of the best. He had not one fault to speak of and his sudden demise has cast a dark gloom over his many young associates. He was a member of the Auburn cornet band, in which he was greatly liked both for his politeness, kindness and excellent musical talent. The band played a funeral march from the church to the cemetery and a farewell piece at the grave. The ceremonies were solemn throughout and were listened to by a large concourse of people, many of whom were lamenting with tearful eyes and saddened hearts. It has been but a short time since the father and mother of this household were buried, each one being sick but a few days when death's cold hand o'erspread their brow. We sympathize with relatives and friends of the deceased.

Wonderful.

—One day last week as a Baltimore train came thundering into Garrett, a porcupine was seen sitting on the cow-catcher, winking at the trainmen as they passed to and fro. His majesty was full grown, and when Doc. Cowan spied it he fell in love with him immediately. Several parties wanted to lay claim on the "baste," but Doc. dived for his wallet and paid an enormous sum to secure him. He brought him to Auburn and placed it in Sim Tarney's menagerie, where at some future time he will be brought before the public at popular prices of admission. This firm purchased an owl Monday and will soon have a colossal collection of animals.

A Good Move.

We have heard it intimated that the property owners along Cedar Creek contemplate making a move toward straightening the channel and clearing out all the drift-wood and other obstructions. This would be one of the greatest improvements that could be made. It would be beneficial to the looks, the health, the roads, the bridges, the fences, the wealth, the crops; in fact everything except mosquitoes. Our columns are open for the discussion of this subject. We hope those directly interested will not delay the matter but go at it and take the necessary steps to get the improvement under way all along the line.

Entertainment.

The entertainment given by Miss Root and Mr. Williams last Thursday evening, was one of the best ever given in this part of the country. The singing was excellent, and showed a proficiency in the art that is attained by few. Mr. Williams has few equals in his chosen profession, elocution. His facial expressions are good, and his imitations unusually correct, and life-like. It is a great pity that we cannot know in advance what entertainments are worthy of patronage. Then we could save our time and money and receive full value for both, by attending only such as are first-class. Miss Root and her company certainly belong to the latter class.

—Twenty-five per cent saved by trading at Johnson's popular novelty store. One price, justice to all, small profits, low prices, and the finest line of Millinery and fancy goods ever brought to DeKalb county.

—The Burch plow. 15 tf.

JUST NOW IN.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods.

CLOTHING, CARPETS,

BOOTS & SHOES!

complete in every department of the newest and most desirable selections.

DRY GOODS.

—o—

Ladies we want you to come and look at our fine stock of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, and Hosiery before you buy.

CLOTHING.

—o—

We are offering greater inducements in our Clothing department than ever. Nobby Business Suits, Elegant Dress Suits, Working Suits, all at extremely low prices.

CARPETS.

—o—

We have a full stock, nice new patterns at the very lowest prices.

Before you buy we would respectfully suggest that you examine our stock and reasonable prices.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

—The distemper has seized upon several horses at "Ruffner's" livery stable.

—Frank Rush sat up all Sunday night and kept up the fire for an aching tooth.

—James Potter, with his goggles strapped on, is marking new goods Upside Down.

—Dr. Allen has a stone hitching post in front of his residence that looks quite nobby.

—The hens will please bear in mind that their fruit will be much admired next Sunday.

—The broom factory man is getting a rig together and will sweep things clean this summer.

—Bab. Lewis is a fiddler. He handles the bow with the grace of jumping jack but he gets tired too quick.

—Have you noticed Hank Mader's new whip? It is fixed off like a barber pole with a tassel at one end.

—We are crowded with advertising this week again and are compelled to issue another small supplement.

—The hook and ladder boys are anxiously waiting for the juice to get out of the dust so they can have a run.

—The head man at the Boot Upside Down wants everybody to hear his speech. Look on the opposite page.

—Canon and Murphy have a big run on buggy painting. Canon does the painting and Murphy the touching off.

—Byron Rainier will accept a job in the hub-and-spoke-factory, rent a house and do as other married men do.

—We will wager one dollar, that our jolly rural friend, Jake McGinnis, can blow the insides out of that lung-tester.

—Rev. A. Y. Moore, of Vincennes, Indiana, will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning and evening.

—Chas. Picker has purchased the Dave Bodine property, on south Jackson street, and will occupy the same this week.

—The iron fencing to be placed around Dave Snyder's residence is on the ground. It will make a handsome fence, indeed.

—Hank Wolf has bought another horse and will till the soil again this summer. There was too much in those Singer machines.

—The band was assisted by M. F. Long, Joe. McKay and Frank Culbertson, while playing for the funeral of Granville Baldock.

—Sam Weaver is not in the fish business this season. Sam has become so proud, that he doesn't do anything. Fell back on his oars, so to speak.

—Representative D. D. Moody was moving around among his constituents Sunday. He returned to his legislative duties at Indianapolis Monday.

—Before you buy your boots and shoes, go to Hague & Raut's and see their new goods. They have the largest stock in the county. 15 2w.

—The cheapest and best-assorted stock of millinery and fancy goods in DeKalb county. We buy our goods for cash, and can give you the best prices. W. B. JOHNSON & Co., Waterloo.

—Hague & Raut have the best assortment of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear in the county. 15 2w.

—Fresh stock of ladies' dress goods, laces, trimings, ribbons, fichus, &c., at Patterson and Smith's, Waterloo. 1t.

—We keep goods to sell, and are selling them at astonishing low prices, but you can never know the truth of this unless you call in and price the goods of W. B. Johnson & Co., of Waterloo.

—Go to Hague & Raut for your new style boots and shoes for spring and summer wear. 15 2w.

—A very large assortment of ladies' fine shoes and slippers, at Hague & Raut's. Prices low. 15 2w.

—The Burch plow runs easy. 15 tf.

—Fine line of spring and summer dress goods just received at Paterson & Smith's, Waterloo. 1t.

—The Burch plows are warranted in every particular. Try one. 15 tf.

—Call on Paterson & Smith, of Waterloo, for fine dress goods and suitings. New stock just received. tf.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell the celebrated Burch plow. 15 tf.

—Patterson & Smith, Waterloo, are now receiving their new stock of goods.

—The plow that Kiblinger & Co. sell, is the Burch. 15 tf.

Personal.

—Shorty Jones is in Chicago.

—Miss. Rosa Shaffer is quite ill.

—Mr. Cobb and wife Sundayed here.

—Billy Rainier is going away in two weeks.

—Adolph May, of Butler, was in town Monday.

—Mr. Wagoner, of Garrett, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. F. Picker is visiting at Fremont, Ohio, this week.

—Mrs. B. Allen is paying her daughter, in Illinois, a visit.

—Mr. Samuel Ford is said to be quite low with consumption.

—Mr. Steves, of Waterloo, was a guest of M. F. Long, this week.

—A brother of W. H. Harris, of Ohio, is visiting with him this week.

—Clerk Baxter will occupy the residence recently vacated by Dr. Allen.

—J Showalter and wife, of Decatur, are spending this week in town.

—Geo. Kuhlman, a former resident of this place, was in the city this week.

—Little Mattie McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKay, is not well.

—Mrs. Hl. Weaver and Miss Jessie Weaver are numbered among the ailing.

—Dr. Collar, formerly a pill-slinger at this place, is snaking with the boys.

—Miss Carry Bauchman will make her home at Columbia City in the future.

—Mr. Harrison, of LaGrange, Ohio, is visiting his brother, in this place, this week.

—Mr. Coulter, of Hicksville, Ohio, father-in-law of Os. Allen, was in the city last Saturday.

Mr. Cicero Emanuel, esquire, of Spencerville DeKalb County, Indiana, was in town Saturday.

—Charles Emanuel was chalked down a dollar a trip by his attending physician last week.

—Mrs. John Gross has returned from Ohio, and will occupy rooms in Mrs. Lowry's residence.

—We are under obligations to Misses Liza Biglow and Katie Fox for back numbers of the COURIER.

—John Zeck, of Bryan, Ohio, was here over Sunday. John has some female attractions in this place, ain't id.

—Toby Rush is filling Elmer Lowry's place, at Jackson, Michigan, this week, while the latter is visiting at home.

—Dr. McCune, of Hillsdale, Mich., called on us Monday. The doctor is looking for a location to establish a dental office.

—John Wycoff, of Newville, has moved his family to Hicksville, Ohio, where he will engage in the dry goods business.

—Miss Annie Russel, of Albion, is visiting with her aunt this week, Mrs. Dr. Sebring. Miss Annie is now engaged in the dress-making trade, at the former place.

—Among our callers for the past week are, J. W. Seller, O. H. Widney, A. B. Walsworth, L. M. Knisely, C. D. Knisely, Jacob Cupp, C. B. Kagey, M. Kiplinger, G. O. Dennison, S. Imhoff, Milo Zerkle, Geo. Beerer, E. C. Foltz, A. J. Baxter and J. Spencer.

—Billy Baldock, foreman of the Fort Wayne News, was in the city over Sunday. Billy is "dead gone" on that paper and claims they have a Potter press that works 2000 impressions in one hour. We have a good press, too, but it makes us "potter like thunder" to worry off 1000.

—Lute Wright, who has been engaged in the lumber trade here for several years past, moved his family to their former home at Greenville, Michigan, last Tuesday. Lute was a good citizens and a young man of more than ordinary business qualifications. We are sorry to lose him, but hope that his change will be a financial benefit to him.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. on 7th street.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the best political history, from a southern standpoint, ever published. "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," by Jefferson Davis. For further particulars, call on or address

P. V. HOFFMAN, Auburn, Ind.

—W. B. Johnson & Co., of Waterloo, call attention to their new stock of goods in this weeks issue.

—The shortest wood beam plow in the world, is the Burch. 15 tf.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

JUSTUS SCHWAB, in behalf of the New York Communists, has telegraphed Most, the *Freiheit* editor, that the latter shall have monetary assistance from this side....Eben Wright, the senior partner of the firm of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, of New York, is dead.... The workingmen of New York are demanding an increase of 50 cents per day in their wages. It has been granted in most instances....William Hinsley was torn into fragments by the explosion of some dynamite cartridges which he himself had made, at Heidelberg, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. William Williams, an engineer, was badly injured by the same explosion.

GOV. LONG will offer Gen. Devens his former seat on the Massachusetts Supreme bench, which is made vacant by the retirement of Justice Soule....During a lecture by Bishop MacNamara, of the Independent Catholic Church, in Hartford, Ct., rioters destroyed doors, windows and seats, and effectually broke up the meeting. MacNamara was escorted to his hotel by the police, followed by a mob of several hundred persons, and was twice struck by stones thrown by the rioters....An alarm of fire was given at the Union Square Theater, New York, just as the performance was about to begin. There were about 1,000 people in the house. In less than three minutes after the first alarm the theater was empty, and the audience got out without a mishap.

THE provision trade of the United States was last week threatened with a new panic by a death from trichiniasis, at Hoboken, N. J. Scientific investigation of the case shows that the victim died from eating Bologna sausage imported from Germany....Charles Scribner's Sons have sold their shares to Roswell Smith, business manager of *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas*. The editorial and business management will be continued as heretofore....O'Donnell, one of the men who tried to blow up the Mansion House in London, has arrived in New York.

THE Pennsylvania Senate, indignant over the acts of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has passed a bill to escheat the property of competing telegraph lines violating the constitution by consolidating....Mayor Grace, of New York, has vetoed the bill permitting the Edison Electric Light Company to lay tubes and erect lamps in the city.

AN illicit still in Somerset county, Pa., was raided by the revenue officers, and four moonshiners captured. They were surprised while at work in [illegible] ravine, and offered no resistance....[illegible]dalena Mills, residing on Fifty-fourth street, New York, became despondent and finally insane, and has deliberately starved herself to death......George Hoover, a lad of 14 years, residing at Sunbury, Pa., shot his sister dead for some grievance at the dinner-table.

THE Guttenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable type, has been sold at public auction in New York for $8,000.

THE WEST.

LEWIS BOYLE shot and killed a man named J. S. Ballard, at Leadville recently. Ballard had seduced Boyle's sister....Angus Smith and William Young, of Milwaukee, are reported to have struck paying silver ore in the Red Cloud mine in the San Juan country.

A FIRE in Cincinnati consumed the Robinson wagon works and Moore's and the Queen City varnish factories, the loss being $100,000.

RICHARD WELCH, an old farmer of Derby, Perry county, Ind., was shot three times and instantly killed by his son Mort in the road near his home....At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Chicago and Alton road, James C. McMullin was chosen to succeed John A. Stewart as a Director, with which exception the old board was re-elected....Nearly every house at Vermillion, Dak., was carried away by the flood in the Missouri river.

STEPS are being taken in California to secure subscriptions to a fund for the relief of John Brown's widow. She is living with an unmarried daughter on a farm near San Jose. It is mortgaged for $1,000, and the two women have no means of clearing off the incumbrance. ....California reports a half million tons of wheat in store in the interior, and favorable prospects for an average yield....A sheepherder was hanged by the citizens of Santa Barbara, Cal., for the murder of Mrs. Sargent.

COLORADO stock-raisers seem to have been the greatest sufferers by the storms of the winter, although losses in Idaho and Montana will be heavy. Fewer Texas cattle will be moved into the mountain region hereafter.

A DESPERATE attempt to escape from the Michigan State Prison was made by four convicts, who knocked down and held a keeper, tied three ladders together, and rushed for the wall. An alarm being raised, a guard shot Lynch, the leader, dead and the others were soon locked up.....Orlando Van Hise, George Linn and John K. Corwin, the three arrested at Cleveland on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in the now famous Missouri land cases, have all been discharged from custody for want of evidence to prosecute....Charles O'Brian, the owner of several business blocks in Burlington, Iowa, and one of the most extensive grain dealers in that State, shot himself dead in his bedroom, after dining quietly with his family ... Advices from the winter-wheat fields in Southern Wisconsin are to the effect that the crop will suffer a diminution of one-fourth to one-half by the storms.....The Board of Health of Indianapolis has discovered that, under the guise of Michigan butter, large quantities of oleomargarine are being received from Chicago.

A WINONA (Minn.) dispatch of the 8th inst. says: "The work of raising the blockade on the west end of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad is proceeding slowly. There still remains 370 miles in a blockaded state. Of this all but fifty miles can be easily raised. The fifty miles consist of ice and frozen snow that will have to be picked step by step. There are from 400 to 500 men at work, and it is thought that two weeks will see the road opened to Pierre, Dak. No trains have been run to Watertown, Dak., since the 20th of January. All stations of the blockaded portion report a scarcity of flour, oil and groceries, but no suffering from the lack of these or other living necessities."

THE SOUTH.

PAUL RICHARDSON, William Green and Milton Brown had a discussion as to the way to play "California jack" in a gambling house at Pendleton, S. C. The discussion ended in a fight, in which Richardson was killed and Brown and Green badly wounded. ....William Bates, a United States Marshal, was fatally stabbed near Somerset, Ky.... Richard H. Brewden, living near Mount Olivet, Ky., was engaged in abusing his father, when a younger brother interfered and shot Richard dead.

BY the explosion of a saw-mill at Berkeley, Va., the following persons were killed: Andrew Brown, white; Thomas Creek, colored; Moses Conway, colored; Luke Whitehurst, colored. All were scalded to death. The fatally injured were: Robert James, colored; Robert Brown, colored....Jay Gould, who has returned to New York from a Southern tour, declares that the South is turning its face toward the rising sun. He found the whole region dotted by industries backed by Eastern capital.... George I. Seney, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, has given $50,000 each to Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., and the Wesleyan Female College, at Macon....An Indian battlefield was lately developed by the overflow of a farm along the Coosa river, in Georgia. When the waters receded, skeletons, pipes and beads lay exposed in profusion.

KINCHEN GINN, a convict in the penitentiary of North Carolina, made his escape by removing his dead cellmate from the coffin and taking his place in the grave, where he frightened away the negroes charged with the final ceremonies....The bill to settle the debt of Tennessee at par and 3-per-cent. interest has passed both houses of the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor.

THE graves of the Confederate dead at New Orleans were decorated on the 6th inst., for which purpose floral contributions were made by the Grand Army of the Republic.

JACOB MARSHALL, Street Commissioner of San Antonio, Tex., has solved the problem of getting two revolutions from a single stroke of the piston....The Legislature of Tennessee has adjourned, after passing 131 out of 1,000 bills presented for its consideration.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM MEANS, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Cincinnati over the Republican candidate, the present Mayor Jacob. Dayton was carried by the Republicans, and Columbus by the Democrats. Toledo re-elected Romeis, National, as Mayor. In the municipal elections in Michigan the Democrats carried Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Muskegon, Flint, Saginaw, and Holland. The Republicans secured Lansing, Niles, Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Adrian, and East Saginaw. Keokuk, Iowa, with three tickets in the field, elected Louis Hosmer, Democrat, for Mayor. H. W. Lamberton, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Winona, Minn., by 294 majority.... Isaac Marston has been re-elected to the Supreme bench of Michigan, and James F. Joy and Austin Blair chosen Regents of the University.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Democrat, has been re-elected Mayor of Chicago by about 7,000 majority. The remainder of the Democratic ticket was chosen by majorities somewhat less than this figure. Of the eighteen Aldermen elected—one from each ward—nine are Republicans, seven Democrats and two Socialists....William L. Ewing, the Republican nominee for Mayor of St. Louis, is elected by over 4,000 majority.... William Means, Democrat, has a majority of 2,694 for Mayor of Cincinnati, while the Republican majority on the general ticket will average 1,500....The Republican municipal ticket has been elected in Cleveland by majorities ranging from 2,300 to 4,400. ....James E. Boyd, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor of Omaha.... Mr. Conger's successor in Congress from the Seventh district of Michigan is John T. Rich, who has a majority of 8,000....W. R. Vaughn, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Council Bluffs....John McCreary, candidate of the citizens and the Democrats, was elected Mayor of Springfield, Ill.... In the municipal elections in the Wisconsin cities, James Conklin, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of Madison; Lovejoy, Republican, Mayor of Janesville; Packard, Democrat, Mayor of Racine, and Jacob Weber, Democrat, Mayor of Watertown. The Republicans carried Manitowoc, and W. J. Abrams was elected Mayor of Green Bay outside of party lines.

LEADVILLE elected Dougan, the Republican candidate, for Mayor, over Humphrey, the present incumbent....The Republican State ticket has been re-elected in Rhode Island.

GENERAL.

A FARMER living near Caseyville, Ill., has two dogs which he trained to chase Bible agents. The dogs set upon a nurseryman named Clucas, who was delivering trees to the farmer, and so worried him that he cannot live.... John Walters and Silas Williams, two youths of Unionville, Ohio, aged respectively 14 and 15, went out hunting and have not been heard from. It is thought that they perished in the snow-storm which followed their departure....Emigrants to the number of 20,000 left Bremen, Germany for this country since the 1st of January.... The Early-Storey libel suit has terminated, the jury finding for the plaintiff, and assessing damages at $500....Gustav Reichfus, a wealthy bachelor, living near Monroe, Ohio, has been assassinated....John Bodkin, an Irish landlord now in Toronto, who is fully seven feet high, says he left Ireland because he was too big a mark for bullets.

THE Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, who was one of the American Committee on the Revision of the New Testament, said to a New York reporter, the other day, on this subject: The changes are so many that scarcely a verse in the New Testament remains unaltered. We have worked between two fires—the Radicals wanting far more sweeping changes than we would sanction, and the other party rolling their eyes in horror when a comma was transposed or a small letter replaced by a capital. The controversy will probably go on for a few years. The New Testament will be sold in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia and the United States on the 20th of next May. The stories that large numbers of books are now in this country under lock and key are false, the revisers only having received copies. Only subscribers will receive copies at first, and the price to the public will be $10. It is understood that, within forty-eight hours of the appearance of the English copies upon the market, reprints will appear from six New York publishers, the price of some of the editions to be as low as 15 cents.

KENWARD PHILP called on the President, together with his counsel, and had a conversation on the subject of the Morey letter. After his interview, Mr. Philp said the District Attorney of New York had notified his counsel that it was the intention to drop the prosecution of him. Immediately thereafter Mr. Philp says he will commence suit for false imprisonment against the District Attorney, and for malicious prosecution against George H. Bliss.

FRANCOIS CHARON, a Frenchman of Kingston, Canada, being impressed with the fact that he had made too much use of his tongue, cut off a portion. He said that he had talked too much and was getting himself into trouble.

THE United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Utah, which found Miles, the Mormon, guilty of bigamy. The latter tribunal made an error in admitting the testimony of Miles' second wife in relation to his first marriage, whereas a Utah law bars a wife from testifying against her husband, or a husband against his wife. Nearly all authorities agree that, so long as the fact of the first marriage is contested, the second wife cannot be admitted to prove it. The case is remanded for a new trial.

THE National Telephone Exchange Association was in session at Chicago last week. Some improved mechanical appliances were exhibited and explained, and some reports were read.

THE fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held in Cincinnati. Gen. Sherman read an interesting sketch of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, illustrated by maps and charts. The principal oration was delivered by Col. Osro J. Dodds. An impressive ceremony, in which the society took part, was the unveiling of the statue of Gen. McPherson. The flag which covered it was removed by Gen. Sherman, the band meanwhile playing a dirge. Not a word was spoken. One important feature of the reunion was the singing, which was grand beyond description....The Trappists expelled from Algiers, France, have been assigned 700 acres of land at Oka, Canada, where they will open an agricultural college....The Catholic college at Rimouski, Quebec, valued at $60,000, has been burned.

FLAMES destroyed the grain-drill factory of S. B. Hart & Co., at Peoria, valued at $60,000, and the car-shops of the Lackawanna road, at Dover, N. J., the loss being $75,000. ....The Society of the Army of the Tennessee at its session in Cincinnati elected the following officers: President, Gen. Sherman; Recording Secretary, Col. M. L. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Hickenlooper; Treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force. The next meeting will be held at St. Louis May 10 and 12, 1882.

WASHINGTON.

THOMAS M. NICHOL, nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned on account of ill-health, and will be transferred to internal-revenue service in the South.

THE public-debt statement for April is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 196,778,600
Five per cents		469,630,350
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,871,850
Refunding certificates		773,950
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,663,317,250
Matured debt	$ 6,098,455	
Legal tenders	346,741,081	
Certificates of deposit	6,800,000	
Fractional currency	7,121,978	
Gold and silver certificates	56,850,760	
Total without interest		417,[illegible]
Total debt		$2,086,440,056
Total interest		13,[illegible]
Cash in treasury		230,614,692
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,873,708,585
Decrease during March		5,192,619
Decrease since June 30, 1880		68,408,701
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,140,808
Debt on which interest has ceased		6,092,465
Interest thereon		742,877
Gold and silver certificates		56,850,700
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		6,805,000
Cash balance available April 1, 1881		158,980,706
Total		$ 230,614,692
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 230,614,692
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,852
Interest paid by United States		40,426,986
Interest repaid by companies—		
by transportation of mails		14,244,830
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		25,[illegible]

THE resignation of Andrew D. White, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, has been in the hands of the President for some time, coupled with a request that his successor be nominated at an early day....There is a movement on foot to effect the removal of Public Printer Defrees, which is being pushed by persons lately removed from his office. It is charged that he has given preference to Democrats over Republicans, and that there are more of the former holding places under him than of the latter.... A Washington dispatch says the Voorhees-Mahone difficulty is virtually ended. Voorhees says he intends to treat any message from Mahone, whether it be a challenge or otherwise, with contempt.... The President and his family expect to stay at the Soldiers' Home during the summer, in the house formerly occupied by President Lincoln during the war.

THE attention of Secretary Blaine having been called to the case of Mr. M. P. Boyton, an American citizen now in jail in Ireland, Mr. Blaine has stated that the matter is being attended to, and that the State Department will promptly perform its duty in the matter.

SECRETARY WINDOM, after spending several days in New York, consulting with the leading bankers and financiers of that city, returned to Washington on the 4th inst. A dispatch from the capital states while the conferences resulted in nothing of a definite character, Secretary Windom received a great deal of financial information and many important suggestions in regard to refunding.

AT the Cabinet meeting, on the 5th inst., Secretary Windom and Attorney General MacVeagh gave incidents connected with their conference with New York financiers. A Washington telegram of that date says it is probable that new bonds to the amount of $104,000,000, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, will be sold at the market price. The matured 5 and 6 per cents. will doubtless be allowed to stand out at 3½ per cent., subject to the call of the treasury.

REV. CHARLES J. RAMSDELL, a Presbyterian pastor at Washington, has been arraigned by the Presbytery for marrying a Catholic lady. The ceremony was performed in Chicago by Rev. Dr. Patton.

AN order has been issued by Postmaster General James, to take effect the 1st of May, which will reorganize the entire railway mail-service. All employes doing the same work are placed upon an equality as regards salary. All appointments of employes and local mail agents will be for a probationary period of six months, and at a salary not exceeding $900 per annum. If at the expiration of six months such employes' records are satisfactory, the appointments will be made permanent.

FOREIGN.

MR. ROWELL, who was recently elected to the English Parliament from Wigan, a Lancashire borough, has been unseated for bribery and corruption....There will be a meeting of the Emperors of Austria, Germany and Russia at Ems the coming summer.... Three professors at Jassy, in Roumania, have been suspended because they are suspected of Nihilistic tendencies....France is sending troops to Algiers, ostensibly to protect French subjects from marauding bands. There are some who think that France has designs on Tunis.

TWELVE Baronies in the County Cork have been proclaimed in a state of disturbance.....An affray has occurred between the people and the police, who were protecting a process-server on an estate near Ballaghaderin, County Mayo, Ireland. Two men were killed and several wounded.....Col. Flatters' party, who went from Paris to survey for the Trans-Sahara railway, has been about annihilated by the natives. One squad of twenty-nine was destroyed by poisoned dates..... There have been severe floods and gales on the Spanish coast of the Mediterranean and considerable destruction to property in Andalusia. ....In Russian Poland the peasants refuse to swear allegiance in the Greek churches. They demand to be sworn before Catholic priests, and have driven away the Greek priests. The Governor of the province declares they must take the oath in the Russian churches..... The prosecution of the *Freiheit* in London is unpopular. Nobody expects the conviction of Most. Moreover, the language of the *Irish World* and other Irish papers openly incites to sedition and rebellion, yet they go scot-free .... A military cordon surrounds St. Petersburg. Nobody is allowed to enter or leave the city.... The Minister of Roumania to Russia and the commandant of the fortress died of a cold caught at the burial of the Czar.

A WAR of races has broken out in the valley of Canete, one of the most fertile provinces in Peru. More than 2,000 Chinamen have been murdered by negroes, and Cholos, and cane fields, sugar houses, machinery and other property, to the value of millions, destroyed. The work of murder and plunder is still going on, and all foreigners have fled the valley. It is feared that similar scenes will be enacted throughout Peru.... The British budget shows an expenditure for the past year of £83,108,000. Gladstone proposes that £60,000,000 of the national debt be paid in the next quarter century....Scio, one of the most beautiful islands of the Levant, was shaken to its center by an earthquake, the shock of which was felt at Tinos and other islands. It is estimated that 3,000 persons were killed or injured.... Prince Carolath, of Germany, has obtained a divorce from his wife, who eloped recently with Count Hubert Bismarck. It is said that the lady will soon be married to the Count.... England, Italy and Turkey have recognized the Kingdom of Roumania....Three French regiments in Algeria are on the way to the frontier....Mrs. B. H. Buxton, the English authoress, is dead.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says: "The latest accounts from Scio estimate the number of victims at 5,000. All the foreign men-of-war at Smyrna have started for Scio. Gen. Longstreet, United States Minister, has ordered the corvette Galena to proceed thither with succor for the sufferers. Thirty villages were destroyed. Forty thousand people are destitute. Castro, the chief town of Scio, is almost in ruins. Four hundred corpses have already been found. The Porte is taking measures to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute inhabitants."... It has been decided that if Bradlaugh be re-elected to Parliament, a motion will be made from the Conservative side to prohibit him from taking the oath of office, as no Christian oath is binding upon the conscience of an atheist....All sections of the Irish Nationalists and English Democrats are organizing a movement in London to agitate for the unconditional release of Davitt....It is proposed by France to establish a protectorate over Tunis, leaving the Bey, however, all authority over his Mussulman subjects.

THE Custom House authorities in London have been warned that an attempt will soon be made to blow up that building.... Twelve policemen in Ireland were escorting a process-server at Ballinamore, when twenty women attacked them with sticks and stones. One girl was fatally shot and another wounded, while several officers were seriously injured.... Mr. Mason, the United States Consul at Basle, who has investigated the circumstances which led to the trichina scare in France and Switzerland, has communicated to Secretary Blaine the result of his investigations. He finds that the ostensible occasion for the agitation was the outbreak of trichinosis in a French family, at first supposed to have eaten American pork, but which had only partaken of the flesh of a recently-killed French hog. The pork found infected with trichinæ in France, and which was reported to be American pork, was really pork imported from Germany, where the disease first originated. Mr. Mason states that there has not been a single instance of any person having suffered in health from the use of American hams or pork, that this fact is fully recognized by dealers in Great Britain, Belgium and Switzerland, and that the danger from trichinosis arises from the use of fresh, uncured and uncooked pork.

THE Irish Land bill was introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th inst. It provides that a tenant may sell the interest in his holding, subject to the reasonable veto of the landlord; that rents shall be fixed by a Land Court, wherever the landlord and tenant cannot agree, but the court will not interfere in cases where they do agree. This court will also have to determine on the landlord's right of veto on the assignment of interest on a farm. Power to contract out of the act is given where the rental exceeds $1,000 per annum. The Land Court will consist of one Judge or ex-Judge of the Irish courts and two persons having practical knowledge of the relations between landlords and tenants. Sub-courts may be established by the central court. The bill also empowers this Land Court to buy estates which landlords are willing to sell, and resell them to the tenants, the title in the lands to be vested in the court, so as to guarantee payment, and to prevent subdivision. Advances will also be made to owners, tenants and solvent companies for the reclaiming of waste lands, or other agricultural improvements, the advance not to be greater than the amount to be laid out by the tenant, landlord or company to which it is advanced. Advances will also be made to assist emigration. Mr. Gladstone spoke several hours in explanation of the provisions of the bill. He said the desire of the Government was to do justice to the Irish people, to give them laws which would enable them to live and thrive upon the land, to help them to purchase farms, or assist them, if they preferred, to emigrate. Mr. Parnell regretted that provision was not made for colonizing Irish farmers upon lands to be purchased for the purpose..... There is a great deal of lawlessness in Havana, Cuba. Cutthroats and thieves wander without restraint through the city at night, and the lives and property of honest people are endangered. The British Consul was recently attacked and nearly killed....A Constantinople dispatch of the 8th inst. says: "Shocks of earthquake continue in Scio, and are fast completing the general ruin. In Kastro, which contained nearly 4,000 inhabitants, only 150 are known to be alive."..... The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople telegraphs the Greek Committee in Liverpool as follows: "The news from Scio is heartrending. The catastrophe surpasses all belief. I implore you to form committees to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers. The need is urgent."..... The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, whose connection with the diamond robbery made him notorious, is imprisoned in a castle near St. Petersburg, on suspicion of being concerned in an intrigue in favor of his father, the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the late Czar..... England is not disposed to consider the principle of bimetallism, and will therefore send no representative to the international monetary conference....The Duke of Argyle has resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal owing to a difference of opinion with his colleagues on some of the provisions of the Land bill.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

There was a strong flavor of the sensational in the Senate proceedings on Friday, April 1. The debate was made up of a series of personal encounters. Lamar, of Mississippi, for the first time in many months, made a speech. He was very weak and spoke with evident effort, and at the end of an hour was utterly exhausted. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied to him, and George, the new Senator from Mississippi, spoke of politics in that State, and was answered by Dawes. Hill of Georgia, Logan and Butler took part in the discussion. An angry altercation between Voorhees of Indiana and Mahone of Virginia capped the climax, and brought the proceedings to a close. Voorhees adopted the language of a quasi Republican paper, and applied the epithet "renegade Democrat" to Mahone, and accused him of being a party to a disgraceful bargain. Mahone replied that no brave and honorable man would make use of such language. Both spoke of settling the difficulty "hereafter," which led to rumors of a coming duel. The President nominated John E. Clements, of Louisiana, to be United States Consul, at Guatemala.

The usual kind of debate took place in the Senate on Monday, the 4th inst. Several Southern Senators, including Johnston, of Virginia, defended their respective States. Finally, on motion of Mr. Dawes, the Senate adjourned. The Republican Senators in caucus resolved to persist in their efforts to elect Senate officers, and the members of the committee which is to escort the remains of Senator Carpenter to Wisconsin were requested to arrange for pairs.

The Senate passed one day more in talk, on Tuesday, the 5th, and adjourned without doing anything. Senator McPherson wanted to introduce a petition in reference to Boyton, the Irish Land Leaguer, and Mr. Hoar objected. Mr. McPherson then made a speech in reference to the matter. It was noticeable that both Bayard and Sherman took part in the day's debate. The President nominated the following Postmasters: Thomas E. Shephard, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Edwin S. Hubbard, Richwood, Ohio; M. E. Taggart, Leetonia, Ohio; George E. Wood, Mitchell, Ind.; Benjamin W. Sholty, Decatur, Ind.; Selden M. Bronson, Menasha, Wis.; Henry Elmer Botsford, Otsego, Mich.; James France, Rawlins, W. T.; W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.; Thomas H. Prince, Gallatin, Tenn.

Senators Sherman and Bayard were the principal speakers on Wednesday, April 6. There was no immediate prospect of a break in the deadlock. President Garfield said to some gentlemen visitors that, while he thought it was the duty of the Republican Senators to persist in their attempt to elect Senate officers for a time at least, if Senator Mahone thinks it necessary for his protection, at the same time he thinks that the Senate should take action on the nominations sent in at an early day. The President nominated Hiram Price, of Iowa, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Thomas M. Nichol, whose nomination was withdrawn at his own request. Also [illegible] Blythe, to be United States Marshal of South Carolina, and the following to be United States attorneys: Samuel W. Melton, for South Carolina; George M. Duskin, for the Southern district of Alabama. To be Receivers of Public Moneys: James M. Whiteman, Marquette, Mich.; John M. Farland, Detroit, Mich.; John Lynn, Tracy, Minn. To be Registers of the Land Office: John F. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Charles E. Tyler, Tracy, Minn.

Nothing new is to be reported of the Senate on Thursday, April 7, the usual speeches, interspersed with roll calls, being continued. Senators Vance, Ransom, Call, Dawes and Hoar were the principal speakers. An adjournment was taken to Monday. The President nominated the following Postmasters: Arthur L. Sanborn, Anderson, Iowa; Rohan S. Loomis, Preston, Minn.; John C. Dickey, Waterville, Kan.; George W. Doty, Burlingame, Kan.; William N. Taft, Charleston, S. C.; John Nichols, Raleigh, N. C.

Successful Books.

Books which are immediately successful are those which catch and reflect the passing tones of opinion—all-absorbing while they last, but from their nature, subject to change. The mass of men know little other times or other ways of thinking than their own. Their minds are formed by the conditions of the present hour. Their greatest man is he who for the moment expresses most completely their own sentiments, and represents human life to them from their own point of view. The point of view shifts, conditions alter, fashions succeed fashions, and opinions; and having ourselves lost the clue, we read the writings which delighted our great-grandfathers with wonder at their taste. Each generation produces its own prophets, and great contemporary fame, except in a few extraordinary instances, is revenged by an undeserved completeness of neglect. Very different in general is the reception of the works of true genius. A few persons appreciate them from the first. To the many they seem flavorless and colorless, deficient in all the qualities which for the moment are most admired. They pass unnoticed amid the meteors by which they are surrounded and eclipsed. But the meteors pass and they remain, and are seen gradually to be no vanishing coruscations, but new fixed stars, sources of genuine light, shining serenely forever in the intellectual sky. They link the ages one to another in a common humanity. Virgil and Horace lived nearly two thousand years ago, and belonged to a society of which the outward form and fashion have utterly perished. But Virgil and Horace do not grow old, because while society changes men continue, and we recognize in reading them that the same heart beat under the toga which we feel in our own breasts. In the Roman Empire, too, there were contemporary popularities; men who were worshiped as gods, whose lightest word was treasured as a precious jewel—on whose breath millions hung expectant, who had temples built in their honor, who in their day were a power in the world. These are gone, while Horace remains—gone, dwindled into shadows. They were men, perhaps, of real worth, though of less than their admirers supposed, and they are now laughed at and moralized over in history as detected idols. As it was then, so it is now, and always will be. More copies of "Pickwick" were sold in five years than of "Hamlet" in two hundred. Yet "Hamlet" will last as long as the "Iliad;" "Pickwick," delightful as it is to us, will be unreadable to our great-grandchildren. The most genial caricature ceases to interest when the thing caricatured has ceased to be.—*James Anthony Froude, in Good Words.*

The Vote for President.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* has been appealed to to settle numerous election bets, which it has been unable to do up to this time, owing to discrepancies in the various political almanacs. For that reason, as the paper says in its last issue, "we determined to address the several Secretaries of State ourselves and publish a correct table when the full returns were received. These we have now. As the only just method of ascertaining the vote or plurality in a State in a Presidential election, we have in all cases used the highest vote in that State for either the Republican or Democratic elector. In Virginia the Funder and Readjuster vote is added together, and in Maine the Fusion vote is credited to Hancock." The complete table is as follows:

State.	*Garfield.*	*Hancock.*
Alabama	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	41,616	60,489
California	80,348	80,442
Colorado	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	67,073	64,417
Delaware	14,168	15,181
Florida	23,633	28,026
Georgia	47,818	101,025
Illinois	318,037	277,321
Indiana	232,164	225,528
Iowa	183,904	105,845
Kansas	121,549	59,801
Kentucky	106,050	149,068
Louisiana	38,634	65,067
Maine	74,039	65,171
Maryland	78,515	93,665
Massachusetts	165,201	112,010
Michigan	185,190	131,301
Minnesota	93,903	53,315
Mississippi	34,854	75,750
Missouri	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	54,979	28,523
Nevada	8,732	9,613
New Hampshire	44,853	40,794
New Jersey	120,555	122,577
New York	555,544	534,520
North Carolina	115,878	124,204
Ohio	375,048	340,821
Oregon	20,619	19,955
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,502
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	58,071	112,312
Tennessee	107,677	128,191
Texas	57,799	156,428
Vermont	45,567	18,316
Virginia	83,542	128,083
West Virginia	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	144,400	114,649
Totals	4,446,728	4,443,106
Garfield's plurality		3,622

Putting Up the Champagne.

A company of New Haven gentlemen met at a fashionable restaurant in that city, and sat in groups about the small dining-room of the establishment, while the ladies who accompanied them were removing their wraps in a dressing-room. A wealthy New York merchant was taking supper in the same room, fell into conversation with them, and, wishing to express the pleasure he took in the company, quietly gave an order to a waiter to furnish all with champagne at his expense. The wine was brought in on trays, but declined by all present. The New Yorker rose to explain, and asked all to join him in a glass of wine. Gov. Bigelow, who was one of the party, rose in return and thanked him for the courtesy, but said the gentlemen present had come to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of a total abstinence society. The New Yorker "wilted," but drank himself to the health and principles of the assembly.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

POISON from bees, hornets, spider-bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

A STANDING antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

THE food of the eye is light, as air is for the lungs, bread for the stomach, and as the fins of the fish pre-suppose water. To shut ourselves up in dark rooms, with or without weak light, is simply suicidal. Weak eyes, indeed, are the accompaniment of dark rooms, stained glass and gas.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

REST FOR HEADACHES.—Dr. Day says, in a late lecture: "Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain when excited as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye; it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to keep steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night and the pillow hard, for if it be soft the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning, if sleep has been long and heavy."

SLEEP FOR CHILDREN.—If you would preserve your children from wasting diseases, do not stint them in their sleep; chlorotic girls, especially, and weakly babies need all the rest they can get. If they are drowsy in the morning, let them sleep; it will do them more good than stimulants and tonic sirups. For school children in their teens, eight hours of quiet sleep is generally enough, but do not restrict them to fixed hours; in mid-summer there should be a siesta-corner in every house, a lounge or an old mattress in the coolest nook of the hall, or a hammock in the shade of the porch, where the little ones can pass the sleep-inviting afternoons. Nor is it necessary to send them to bed at the very time when all nature awakens from the torpid influence of the day-star; sleep in the atmosphere of a stifling bedroom would bring no rest and no pleasant dreams. But an hour after sunset there will be a change; the night wind arises and the fainting land revives; cool air is a febrifuge and nature's remedy for the dyspeptic influences of a sultry day. Open every window, and let your children share the luxury of the last evening hour; after breathing the fresh night air for a while, they will sleep in peace. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

Why We Ask People to Dinner.

In asking people to dinner you should put to yourself the question, "Why do I ask them?" and unless the answer be satisfactory they are not likely to contribute much to the agreeability and sociality of the entertainment. They may be ornamental; it may be necessary, in a give-and-take sense, to have them in return for a dinner already long received and digested; but unless they are sensible, social, unaffected and clever men, they are not likely to contribute much to the hilarity of the entertainment. You may ask a man because he talks brilliantly and eloquently; because he is a distinguished artists, author or orator; or because he is a "jolly good fellow." But do not ask any, however much above the average, who is a pig, who is pretentious, who is disputatious or who has not the feelings, habits, manners and education of a gentlemen. The presence of men of this stamp is destructive of good fellowship. They are social pets.—*Gastronomist.*

"CLOTHED in a little brief authority" —A young lawyer with his first case.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$10 00	@11 75
HOGS	5 85	@ 6 10
COTTON	10¾	@ 11
FLOUR—Superfine	3 80	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 18	@ 1 23
No. 2 Winter	1 24	@ 1 26
CORN—Ungraded	55	@ 60
OATS—Mixed Western	46	@ 49
PORK—Mess	15 50	@16 00
LARD	10½	@ 11

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	2 80	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 65	@ 4 95
HOGS	4 50	@ 6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 00	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	92	@ 97
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	90	@ 1 02
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00	@ 1 05
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess	15 25	@15 60
LARD	10½	@ 10¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 04	@ 1 07
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 01
BARLEY—No. 2	88	@ 90
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 60
LARD	10½	@ 10¾

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—Mixed	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 38
RYE	1 01	@ 1 02
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 75
LARD	10½	@ 10¾

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS	38	@ 39
RYE	1 13	@ 1 14
PORK—Mess	15 25	@15 50
LARD	10½	@ 10¾

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2 Red	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS	37	@ 38

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 1	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	37	@ 38
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 50
PORK—Mess	16 25	@ 16 50
SEED—Clover	4 50	@ 4 60

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS	35	@ 37
PORK—Mess	15 00	@ 15 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS	5 60	@ 6 65
SHEEP	5 00	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881.

DEMOCRACY.

The Old Name, the Old Flag and the Principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden—A Tariff for Revenue—Views of Representative Democrats.

The Chicago *Times*, in a recent issue, contained a report of interviews with hundreds of representative Democrats throughout the Northwest, suggested in the following interrogatories:

1. Are you in favor of making the next Presidential canvass on the issue of a "tariff for revenue only?"

2. Do you believe it worth while, after the defeat of last November, to longer maintain the Democratic organization?

3. Would you favor a reorganization under another name, as the Whig party was reorganized into the Republican party after the defeat of Scott in 1852—making a revenue tariff and no "protection" the chief article of the new party's political faith?

The result of these interviews, the *Times* frankly admits, is not encouraging to those people who have been looking forward to the early disintegration of the great Democratic party. It says: "The current of opinion sets strongly against the disintegration of the party, and scarcely the faintest echo of the wail of despair that went up when Hancock's defeat was announced is now heard."

We present below the views of a few of the prominent Democrats interviewed by the *Times*' correspondents:

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana: I will say that unless there is a satisfactory reform in the tariff laws before the next Presidential canvass that subject ought to be, and will be, an issue. As against a prohibitory, or exclusively-protective tariff, or any other that imposes unjust burdens upon the great mass of the people who are consumers of articles imported, the Democratic party, I have no doubt, will favor a tariff for revenue that will, while looking to revenue as the principal object, wisely discriminate on the incidental protection afforded by the raising of such revenue, so as to best foster and encourage American industries without being unjust or oppressive to any class, and especially that large class of producers of wealth who are the least able to pay. It is not likely, however, that tariff reform will be the only issue in the next canvass. I know of no good reason why the Democratic organization should be abandoned. If its principles are right, the organization should be maintained as zealously in defeat as success, and the party has repeatedly been in a worse condition than it is to-day. It is in a far better condition than it was forty years ago, since which time it has administered the Government through several Presidential terms, during which a great war was successfully prosecuted in a foreign land and a vast territory acquired, of incalculable value to this country for all time to come. It has preserved its organization through the strain and wreck of three great wars; it has maintained it notwithstanding the whole power and patronage of the General Government has been continuously against it for over twenty years, and yet in the last two Presidential elections it had the support of a majority of the American people. A party of the constitution, founded on the principles of Jefferson, with one-half the States and one-half the people on its side, is not likely either to die or disband. It is much more likely to again come in possession of the Government, as it did in 1844, after the disastrous defeat of 1840. It is only a question of time. There is no necessity for a reorganization of the party, but I see no objection to making such a reform in the tariff as I have indicated a leading article of faith, as it has been, in fact, heretofore.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana: I favor a tariff for revenue only and not for protection, but the canvass must have other issues. It would be folly to abandon a party casting a plurality of all the votes, and therefore the Democratic organization should be maintained. There is no necessity of a reorganization as suggested.

Hon. Frank Landers, of Indiana: It is hardly possible to make a canvass on "a tariff-for-revenue-only" platform, for the reason that there may be a few interests that need and should have protection. Certainly a canvass should not be made upon that issue alone. The present organization must be kept up. I would not favor a new party. In my judgment the tariff question will become an important question in the next campaign, for it is one of vital interest to the country, so vital, in fact, that in time governments most interested will be compelled to agree to a mutual adjustment of the tariff, so that all will share alike in its advantages.

Hon. John H. Oberly, of Illinois: I believe in the maintenance of the Democratic organization. I believe that the Democratic party is the advocate and defender of certain political principles the success of which is necessary to the continued maintenance of our form of government. Even in defeat the Democratic party has compelled the Republicans to pay a certain degree of respect to these principles. Abandon the principles of the Democratic party and the republic will fall. I would rather be defeated year after year all my life, as a Democrat, than succeed and enjoy the flesh-pots of place as a Republican. I am opposed to protection and in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but I don't know that this will be the issue of the next Presidential canvass, and I don't know that I am in favor of making the issue you speak of the issue of that canvass. I am in favor of making an issue with the Republican party, in the next canvass for the Presidency, on that matter of political concern which at the time will be forced by public opinion and a general demand of the citizens upon the attention of political parties. I am opposed to a reorganization under another name, because such a reorganization would not deceive the public. A party called the Reform party, or the Liberal party, or the People's party, advocating a tariff for revenue only, and no protection, would be recognized by everybody as the Democratic party attempting to disguise itself under a new name. If "a tariff for revenue only, and no protection," can be and is made the one sole issue of the next Presidential campaign, I shall, acting as a Democrat, stand by and support the party which holds the affirmative of that issue, by whatever name that party may be called, against the party maintaining the negative of that issue, by whatever name it may be called.

Ex-Congressman Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois: It is too soon to determine issues for 1884. There is no authority in the constitution for levying taxes for any purpose other than for revenue. A tariff for protection or prohibition is absolutely without constitutional authority, and in violation of every principle of a sound political economy. I am, therefore, for making "a tariff for revenue only" a prominent issue in every political contest. I believe it worth while to maintain the Democratic organization. That party now holds in its ranks a larger popular vote than any other party that exists, or ever has existed; and, if we consider only that race which must ever be the ruling race on this continent, the Democratic party has a plurality of 1,000,000 votes to-day. It seems to me preposterous to talk of disbanding such a party, or to doubt its ultimate success.

Hon. M. V. Montgomery, of Michigan: I am in favor of the success of that political party which advocates a "tariff for revenue only," and opposes a "tariff for protection." It seems to me that the time has come when this question should be made one of the leading political issues. The Democratic party is a strong and powerful one. If it were manifest that a new organization were ready to be perfected which promised to reform the tariff laws so that a "tariff for revenue only" could be secured, and the centralization tendency of the General Government successfully opposed, I certainly should favor it. But until something tangible in that direction is promised, I cannot declare myself in favor of surrendering our organization.

Hon. O. M. Barnes, of Michigan: I think the revenue tariff inevitable. A majority of Republican journals advocate a high protective tariff. The Democratic party is committed to "tariff for revenue only." I see no justification for taxing imports any more than anything else but the need of revenue. The tariff should be adjusted for revenue, and be as low as possible. I am not in favor of abandoning the Democratic organization, and do not deem it in any way necessary to do so in order to make the issue referred to, as the Democratic party is already committed to a "tariff for revenue only," favors the greatest freedom of trade, and opposes tariff monopolies. It should be maintained because of this. It has in it more voters than any other party in the nation, who should be rallied to the support of this platform in 1884.

Hon. Charles S. May, of Michigan: I would make the next Presidential battle for a tariff for revenue only—as near free-trade as practicable and possible, but I would make it against rings, monopolies and corruptions generally, and for civil-service reform also. Two weeks before the October elections last fall the Republicans were beaten; then they raised the tariff cry, alarmed the business men, collected a vast corruption fund, and went into the market for votes. Now I would give them enough of the "tariff" and "protection" cry. They are on the wrong side of this issue—the unpopular side, and the people can be made to see it in the end.

Hon. H. M. Martin, of Iowa, one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, and an able lawyer, is in favor of having a revenue-tariff plank in the next national platform, but he does not think that the only issue upon which to make the campaign. He favors a reorganization under another name, if need be, and on a plan that will unite the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats, or bring the best elements of all parties together, with civil-service reform, economy in national expenditures, a suitable tariff and patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country in view. A large number of other leading Iowa Democrats were interviewed, and expressed similar sentiments.

Gen. H. H. Sibley, of Minnesota, the acknowledged "father of his party" in the State, and a man whose age, ability and experience entitle him to that rank, says: I am in favor of making the next Presidential canvass on the issue of a "tariff for revenue only," with the additional issue of a sweeping change in the navigation laws, which will encourage our citizens to compete with foreign nations for the carrying trade of the world on equal terms. I am strongly in favor of maintaining the Democratic name and organization intact. The results of the two last Presidential elections have demonstrated conclusively that there are more Democratic voters than Republican in the Union, and that if in the future the old and time-honored Democratic party will confine itself to living issues, and not encumber its platform with traditions of the dead past, there is no reason to doubt, under competent leadership, that it will triumph in 1884.

Hon. Edmund Rice, Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1879: A tariff for protection is vicious in principle. The consumers, who are many, needlessly pay a heavy extra tax ingeniously disguised to enrich the manufacturers, who are few. It is unjust to the many. It financially debauches the few, and deludes and misleads them. It degrades politics and legislation. If it was made equally applicable to all the productions of labor, every one would be on stilts, and one as tall as another, and so "protection would fail to protect," as in some instances it does now. There is nothing in the defeat of last November to discourage Democrats numerically; it was nearly a drawn battle. No party could be found that would take the place of that party. It has accomplished a vast amount of good, and prevented much evil while in control of the lower house since 1874. The safety of the country depends upon its continued existence. Whether in or out of power, it has been and is to be the hope and refuge of the people. It is the only party that has ever existed in this country that has at all times defended the integrity of the constitution. Many of its leaders have erred and blundered, and will again. Many of its followers have gone astray, and it has been afflicted with leaders sound on many, but not on, all its cardinal principles; but time will, it is hoped, correct these evils. I favor a square fight by the Democratic party against a tariff for protection, per se, and for revenue only, and for free ships, and for the least possible restriction upon the sale of all commodities, whether produced in this country or any other, and I think I will not vote with any party that favors the opposite.

Judge Hoadley, of Ohio: I am in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," as is well known by my friends; but there are other measures also of national importance which I regard as of perhaps more immediate consequence than the tariff question. We have an immense debt still, which must be reduced, and free trade should be brought about gradually so as not to impede too much the reduction of this debt. If there were no national debt the tariff question would be the most immediate and pressing necessity of the day. I consider the readjusting of the tariff so as to make it less burdensome an important step for the American legislators to take. Congress has no power under the constitution to tax one man for another. So I think the issue as aptly expressed in the Watterson plank, "tariff for revenue only," will always be a good one for the party to stand on. I am opposed to the dissolution of the Democratic party. We were defeated by a profuse use of money in Indiana, and by that alone. Twelve thousand more votes in New York would have elected Hancock as it was. The Democratic party has always stood up for the rights of the people, for the laborer as against the oppression of the monopolist. Such a party will always be necessary. If the Democratic party is to end I see no end of usurpation—of the oppression of the poor by the rich. The Democratic party is the champion of equal rights. In my opinion, its only sin was committed when it went astray on the slavery question. That is now past, however, and slavery has ceased to be an issue. Some one has said he was in favor of abandoning capital punishment just so soon as the murderers would abolish murder. As soon as the Republicans give up the attempt to alienate the sections of this country by arraying race against race; to enrich the poor by protecting taxation and bank legislation; to enforce sumptuary and Sabbitarian legislation; as soon as it gives up the idea that the people were made for the party, and not the party for the people, then I'll be in favor of abandoning the Democratic party. I am in favor of the old name, the old flag, appropriation or no appropriation, and the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

Judge Wakely, one of the leading lawyers of Nebraska: I am for making the lowest possible tariff for revenue a prominent issue in the next Presidential election, but, unless the Republican party reforms more rapidly than I have any expectation of, this should by no means be the only issue. As the Presidency was stolen from the Democrats in 1876 and Hancock got a larger popular vote in 1880 than Garfield, and would have been triumphantly elected but for Indiana mistakes, I am not for striking the Democratic flag now. Furthermore, the old name is good enough for me, but I have no serious objection to taking another if any good reason for it is developed.

Judge James A. Mallory, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin three years ago, and who has long been looked upon as one of the leading exponents of Democratic principles in the State, declared himself heartily in favor of giving all possible prominence to the free-trade issue in the next Presidential campaign. He could see no reason why the party should reorganize on any different basis. He believed the issues between the two great parties now are the same as in 1844, and he wanted to see the Democratic party make a bold stand against the national-banking system, the monopolies, and for a tariff for revenue only, and not be led to temporize.

Hon. James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, who led the party in the campaign of 1879 for Governor, thinks it too early to decide upon what leading issue the next Presidential campaign should be conducted, but he is heartily in favor of the principle that the national tariff should be levied for revenue only.

"Did you read my last poem?" "Yes; it was simply perfect." "Oh, come now, really, you know, nothing is perfect in this world." "Oh, yes—nonsense is!"

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, April 1.—SENATE.—The Senate passed numerous bills to-day, among the more important being those concerning landlords and tenants; authorizing railroad companies to operate telegraphs for commercial purposes; legalizing acts of gravel-road companies which purchased roads at Sheriffs' sale; educating pauper children; and concerning the insurance of plate-glass. The minority report indefinitely postponing Senator Chapman's bill repealing the bill of March 15, 1879, touching foreign corporations, was adopted, after which the General Appropriation bill was called up for the third time and passed.

HOUSE.—A multitude of bills were rushed through the House, the majority of which were simply amendments of existing laws or measures presented by the Codification Committee. The bill originating in the Senate for the care and education of pauper children passed, and the bill for the taxation of mortgages was defeated, 55 to 27. The resolution was voted down to recall from the Senate the House bill relating to elections, passed two weeks ago. The bill passed providing that a wife may acquire property in any way by her means or individual effort, and it shall remain her own separate property, if unmarried. Revision bills were passed concerning the adoption of heirs, Circuit Courts, ferries, public holidays, which adds election days to the number, and concerning guardian and ward, and the powers of cities.

SATURDAY, April 2.—SENATE.—The Senate discussed the criminal code and accepted an amendment that in felonies over which different States have jurisdiction the State shall not lose its right to try the criminal for the reason that he may have been punished for the same offenses in another State.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill creating the Thirty-first, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth judicial circuits. A bill was introduced raising convict labor to 90 cents per day. The Republican leaders gave notice of an abandonment of the apportionment scheme.

MONDAY, April 4.—SENATE.—The Senate worked this morning almost exclusively on second reading of bills. The Code bill, concerning criminal procedure, occupied the greater part of the afternoon. The vexed Dog bill was recalled and referred. A remonstrance was received from the German Turnverein of Indianapolis against any prohibitory liquor legislation, because such legislation was packed by enemies of personal liberty, and, as a constitutional amendment, would greatly injure the State, beside being an infringement upon the fundamental law of the land and unworthy a free and enlightened people.

HOUSE.—Among the new bills introduced in the House were three affecting the sale of liquor. One of them proposes to make the granting of licenses optional with the County Commissioners; a second was a general revision of the licensing system; and the third proposed a license for all persons desiring to drink intoxicating liquors. This bill was introduced by Mr. Ryan, of Delaware, and provides that the drinker shall pay $10 per annum for the privilege of drinking, money so accumulating to be expended in building an inebriate asylum. One plain drunk forfeits the license.

TUESDAY, April 5.—SENATE.—The Senate to-day passed the bill giving City Marshals the same authority and fees as are given constables. The joint resolution proposing a prohibitory clause as an amendment to the constitution was referred. A long discussion originated over the proposition to indefinitely postpone the bill looking to an abandonment of the Beaver Lake lands in Newton county, and instead of postponing the matter it was finally laid on the table. The Revision Committee bill for the incorporation of cities passed, and some progress was made with the Criminal Code.

HOUSE.—The House passed bills authorizing Inspectors to be selected by the voters when the appointee is absent at the time for opening the polls; declaring cruelty to animals a misdemeanor; to prevent the pollution of streams and canals which furnish water supply for cities and towns, and that the Indianapolis waterworks shall not take their supply from any point within the limits of the city; amending the act relating to the incorporation of cities. Bills were introduced in the House prohibiting the running of railway trains on Sunday, and prohibiting discrimination against sex in the payment of school teachers and State officials. The Local-Option bill was made the special order for Thursday. The Prison Reform bill was defeated. The bill repealing the railroad subsidy act failed; so also the bill allowing nine of a jury to return a verdict.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Concerning the settlement of decedents' estates; authorizing owners of real estate to petition for improvements of streets and highways, and to obtain right of way for such. The Senate absorbed the forenoon with discussing the House bill to encourage immigration by allowing non-resident aliens to acquire real estate in this State. It went over for final action until to-morrow. Bills passed for bridging the Ohio river at Evansville, and establishing the Vigo Superior Court. The proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution was made the special order for to-morrow. Senator Wilson resigned the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, because, in the appointment of a conference committee with the House, the President was not governed by custom, and appointed some other Senator instead of Wilson. The Fee and Salary bill was set down for Friday. The House bill authorizing purchases of turnpikes by counties for conversion into free roads passed. The Judiciary Committee recommended constitutional amendments increasing the regular session of the General Assembly to 100 days and limiting the special session to thirty; also, that the Supreme Court shall embrace not less than five nor more than nine Judges, holding six years. An amendment to the Civil Code bill was adopted, limiting changes of venue to one from the Judge and one from the county.

HOUSE.—The House failed to pass the bill reorganizing the benevolent institutions, and passed the bill making the law of 1873 relative to taxing banks for city and town purposes conform to the new Tax law. The State House bill passed; also the bill for the appointment of Commissioners to assist the Supreme Court. Carroll, White and Pulaski counties were constituted the Thirty-ninth judicial circuit. The law relating to foreign insurance companies as to serving notice passed. An evening session was held for the benefit of the bill relative to offices and officers. The House passed bills: Appropriating $1,050 to the former employes of the Orphans' Home at Knightstown; providing for the incorporation of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association; and establishing a Superior Court in Vigo county.

THURSDAY, April 7.—SENATE.—The Senate completed the reading of the Criminal Procedure act, and took up the bill defining offenses. House bills were passed amending the Whistling act, concerning husband and wife, and relating to taxation in cities and towns. The Appellate Court bill was introduced, and the bill to encourage immigration failed for want of a constitutional majority. This was the bill permitting non-resident aliens to own real estate in Indiana. The motion to suspend the rules for consideration of the prohibition amendment failed; another attempt will be made to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed in the House for keeping in repair public cemeteries; to encourage the destruction of birds that prey upon poultry; requiring witnesses to be notified when their fees are paid into court; allowing witnesses in court $1 a day in the county and $1.25 outside; and allowing lands to be redeemed from execution sales by paying 8 per cent. interest. After a long debate the House passed the Female Suffrage amendment to the constitution—62 to 24. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers, the majority being surprisingly large. The afternoon and evening sessions were taken up with the offices and officers' bills.

Making Money.

Why some men are so eager to make money is a problem; they certainly do not spend it freely. They care nothing for the good things of life. They seem to value money for its own sake. Most men start in life with a bright object before them, the means for attaining which is money, and so they resolve to make money. But the means push the end out of sight. A new fascination springs up, which banishes the younger dream. The real pushes the ideal from its seat. Money acquires, or seems to acquire, a value of its own; it becomes both means and end, and making it grows into a habit seldom lost. The proverb says that "Use is second nature," and it is fully proved, when the natural desire of men for happiness is obliterated by the habit of making money.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

APRICOT SAUCE.—Put half a pot of apricot jam in a saucepan with half a pint of water and a glass of sherry; boil, strain and serve.

IRON MOULD.—To remove iron mould from linen, wash the spots in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water; repeat if necessary, and dry in the sun.

FRIED SMELTS.—Let them be carefully floured, and fry them in plenty of hot lard. When done drain them well in front of the fire, sprinkle them all over with very fine salt, and serve with fried parsley and lemon cut into "quarters."

COFFEE CAKE.—This is one of the best of plain cakes and is very easily made. Take one cup of strong coffee infusion, one cup molasses, one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one egg and one teaspoonful saleratus. Add spice and raisins to suit the taste and enough flour to make a reasonable thick batter. Bake rather slowly in tin pans lined with buttered paper.

SIR WATKIN WYNN'S PUDDING.—Six ounces chopped lemon peel, four ounces beef suit chopped fine, four ounces white bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of flour, three ounces of moist sugar, two ounces of apricot jam, a small liquor glass of marachino or of curacoa, one desert spoonful of milk and three fresh eggs. Mix all together, pour into a buttered shape and steam three hours. Apricot jam sauce to be served under the pudding.

SAVE THE PICTURES.—Picture scraps may often be used with capital effect. Small rooms, and nurseries especially, papered with them and afterward varnished afford great entertainment. Cornices may be made of them to run all around the wall paper, with about two inches of gold foil between each and a black bordering. Wooden fireboards add Holland mats may also be covered with them. These must, of course be varnished.

ROAST SIRLOIN OF BEEF.—Cut off most of the flap and trim the joint neatly. Have a clear, brisk fire, well built up. Place the joint close to it for the first half hour, then move it further off. Baste frequently. When nearly done sprinkle the joint well over with salt. Put a small quantity of water in the dripping-pan, then pour off the gravy, free it effectually from fat and pour it over the joint in the dish. Time of roasting, about three hours for a ten to twelve pound sirloin. Garnish with scraped horseradish and Yorkshire pudding. Serve horseradish sauce in a tureen.

ROAST WILD DUCK.—Roast at a very brisk fire not longer than fifteen, or at most twenty minutes. Baste frequently with butter, and sprinkle freely with salt at the time of serving. Serve with Bigarade Sauce. Pare off, as thinly as possible, the yellow rind of two Seville oranges; cut it into very thin shreds and boil them in water for five minutes. Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan add to it a tablespoonful of flour and stir until it begins to color; add a gill of stock, pepper and salt to taste, the juice of the oranges and a good pinch of sugar; then put in the boiled rinds, stir the sauce until it boils and serve.

STEWED CELERY.—Trim and cut to the same length a number of heads of celery, split them in two lengthwise, tie them in bundles with thread, and parboil them for ten minutes in salted water. Drain them, and arrange them in a saucepan over slices of bacon, with a bundle of sweet herbs, a couple of onions, pepper and salt to taste, and a blade of mace. Add enough stock just to cover the contents and simmer gently till the celery is quite tender. Having removed the string, dispose the celery on a dish; take some of the stock in which it has been stewed, remove all fat from it, add a small piece of fresh butter, pour it over the celery and serve.

The World's Travel and Traffic.

Little does the world think what tremendous capital is required to carry on its travel, traffic and commerce. The railroad net, woven all over the globe, consists of 200,000 miles; Asia, Australia and Africa can claim only the fourteenth part, the other thirteen-fourteenths being nearly equally divided between Europe and America. The rolling stock in use over this railroad net consists of 66,000 locomotives, 120,000 passenger and palace cars, and 1,500,000 freight cars. The capital invested in all the railways is estimated at twenty milliards of dollars. The commerce on the seas is carried on by 12,000 steamers and over 100,000 sailing vessels. The tonnage of these vessels amounts to over twenty million tons. Telegraphic communication is maintained by 500,000 miles of wire, of which about five-eighths fall to Europe, two-eighths to America, and fully one-eighth to the sub-marine telegraph system. There are 40,000 stations, from which 110,000,000 dispatches are sent annually, or an average of over 300,000 daily. According to population, Switzerland does the most telegraphing, there being one dispatch sent annually for every inhabitant. This is undoubtedly due to the great annual influx of travelers and pleasure seekers. Next come the Netherlands, and then Great Britain. Russia comes last on the list, as she sends only forty-five dispatches per annum for every thousand inhabitants. The transmission of letters by mail amounts in round numbers to about 4,000 millions. According to the population of the several countries, the Americans write by far the most letters; next come the English; then Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, France, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Russia, Servia, Roumania, Turkey.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

HOED CROPS.—Farmers frequently stop the cultivation of hoed crops too soon and allow the weeds to gain possession of the soil. Cultivate early and often should be the rule for corn.

KEEPING GRAPES.—A lady has discovered that grapes packed in granulated sugar will keep fresh longer than when packed in sawdust, and, as the sugar is not injured, expense will not prove an objection.

STRAWBERRIES IN THE CITY.—The following novel suggestion is from the *Fruit Recorder*, and is one that might be carried out with little trouble and expense: "How many of our city readers might have fresh, fragrant strawberries and other dainties, with but little care or trouble! But, say some, 'the rain water would be filled with dirt.' No, not if properly grown—that is, by setting the pots or boxes holding the plants in pans or boxes that are water tight. Fifty plants of strawberries would give a family of four to five persons a nice dish daily for two weeks. Fifty pots of annuals like petunias, balsams, etc., would make a show that would be beautiful and well repay all trouble. Try it, readers."

ORCHARD NOTES.—It is commonly the case that the orchard is cropped year after year until the diminished yield shows that something must be done. The proper way is to give a moderate manuring annually; stable manure put on in the fall and plowed in, or in small orchards forked in, may be alternated with ashes or lime on other years. Clover to be pastured by hogs, and afterward plowed under, is one of the best fertilizers. Trees of forced growth are more tender than others and so suffer more from sudden changes of climate. For this reason too high cultivation is as bad as not enough. Heading back and root pruning are the best methods of restoring barren trees. Wood ashes is the best fertilizer for trees, vines and bushes. Prune apple-trees so as to give them a low, well-balanced top. One such tree is worth several tall, irregular trees. Peach orchards should have a dry, fertile soil on a Northern or Western slope.

LATE EVERGREEN CORN.—A trustworthy writer in the *Rural New Yorker* plants his evergreen sweet corn in the following way: The soil is sandy gravel, naturally warm, and of moderate fertility; in fact, not rich enough to produce satisfactory crops without manure, which I did not have in sufficient supply to feel sure of a full crop. Consequently I purchased a little superphosphate to give the corn the benefit of its effects (if any) in its earliest growth. As the crop of field corn was planted, having a little manure yet in the cattle yard, we scraped together what we could and spread it on the plot to be planted to sweet corn for green fodder. The piece had wheat grown on it the year before, the ground having been plowed in the fall and replowed in the spring before applying the yard manure, also after the manure was applied. The reason why I plowed so many times was that a part of the piece had an abundance of quack grass on it, and I wished to destroy that if possible. Everything was now ready to plant corn on the 25th of May, the plot having been harrowed and marked. We then put about a tablespoonful of the superphosphate at each crossing of the marks, covering it slightly with mellow soil and planted the corn on the places thus prepared.

PROFIT AND LOSS WITH POULTRY.—A sensible writer says that the direct profit or loss with stock of any kind whatever comes from the feeding resorted to. If proper food has been given, at regular intervals, in sufficient quantity, profit is the natural result, while haphazard management results disastrously. In the feeding and management of poultry there is more lax discipline than with any other kind of stock. There is far too much corn, in different forms, fed to breeding poultry, and to layers to secure the best results, for corn has a great tendency to produce fat, which is not desirable where plenty of eggs are expected, the fat forming so thickly on and around the ovaries and other organs as to effectually prevent the fowls from laying. In cold weather, warmth and heat are necessary, and feeding corn moderately to the laying hens is not so objectionable as it is during the warm summer months, while over fat fowls are more liable to disease and ailments than those only in good condition. For the laying fowls no better food can be given for a principal diet than good, sound, whole wheat, though it must not be given in the same quantities as corn. Screenings are not all objectionable, provided they are not musty or spoiled, though the price at which they are usually sold makes them more expensive than good wheat, for the simple reason that scarcely one-half the screenings is wheat or will be consumed by the poultry, the greater part being cheat, cockle, weed seeds, etc. For the fattening of poultry corn is the very best and cheapest food which can be given to accomplish it. To secure the greatest profit from the poultry it is economy in the end to keep the birds growing rapidly from the start, and a couple of weeks before they are to be marketed have them penned up and fed principally on soft food, such as scalded corn meal, well boiled mush, oat meal mush (if the meal can be gotten cheaply), etc., feeding twice a day at first, and toward the last three times, only what they will eat up with an appetite, and confining the birds in a darkened room, giving them light only at feeding time.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[illegible]
INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE
[illegible]
YOUNG MEN
[illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED
[illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Children
CRY
FOR
Pitcher's
Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

IN USE SINCE 1852
MISHLER'S
HERB
BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,
Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.
See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application.
HARRIS REMEDY CO.,
Mfg Chemists, 8th & Market Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of the Million
A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, [illegible]
"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, [illegible]
"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.
FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, [illegible]
DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, [illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille
An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Unsolicited testimonials to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patients.
[illegible]

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 and 8c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	28c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Three lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Spring 1881.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

GREAT CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT,

Under entire new management and with a large and increased stock of Choicest designs in Spring

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!

Are now ready for inspection of all parties about refurnishing their houses. OUR PRICES will be found the LOWEST of any house in the trade, and a comparison of styles and prices is cordially invited

New designs in Body Brussels, Tapestry Carpets, Three-ply Carpets, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, 25c, 35c and 50c Carpets, &c.

In Silks and woolen tapestries, all wool Damasks and Terry's rich-printed Cretonnes and Sattins, Real lace curtains, store and house shades, window hollands, fixtures, and curtain goods with all other kinds of upholstery goods in good wor.

Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Crumb

Cloths, Stair Rods, Linens, Drugetts, etc., at special prices.

CURTAIN and Lambrequin Materials,

N. B.—Having secured the services of a competent designer of Curtains and Lambrequins, we are prepared to furnish houses, offices churches, lodge rooms, or public buildings in the most artistic manner, at shortest notice and at the lowest prices consistent with thoroughly good work.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

Discoveries Made by Accident.

Valuable discoveries have been made and valuable inventions suggested by the veriest accident.

The swaying to and fro of a chandelier in a cathedral suggested to Galileo the application of the pendulum.

Mezzotint owed its invention to the simple accident of the gun-barrel of a sentry becoming rusted with dew.

An alchemist, while seeking to discover a mixture of earths that would make the most durable crucibles, one day found that he had made porcelain.

The power of lenses, as applied to the telescope, was discovered by a watchmaker's apprentice. While holding spectacles-glasses between his thumb and finger, he was startled at the suddenly-enlarged appearance of a neighboring church-spire.

The composition of which printing-rollers are made was discovered by a Solopian printer. Not being able to find the pelt-ball, he inked the type with a soft piece of glue which had fallen out of a glue-pot. It was such an excellent substitute that after mixing molasses with the glue, to give the mass proper consistency, the old pelt-ball was entirely discarded.

The process of whitening sugar was discovered in a curious way. A hen that had gone through a clay puddle went with her muddy feet into a sugar house. She left her tracks on a pile of sugar. It was noticed that wherever the tracks were the sugar was whitened. Experiments were instituted, and the result was that the wet clay came to be used in refining sugar.

The art of etching upon glass was discovered by a Nuremburg glass-cutter. By accident, a few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that the glass became corroded and softened where the acid had touched it. That was hint enough. He drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied the corroding fluid, then cut away the glass around the drawing. When the varnish was removed, the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground.

The art of lithographing was perfected through suggestions made by accident. A poor musician was curious to know whether music could not be etched upon stone as well as upon copper. After he had prepared his slab, his mother asked him to make a memorandum of such clothes as she proposed sending away to be washed. Not having pen, ink and paper convenient, he wrote the list on the stone with the etching preparation, intending to make a copy of it at leisure. A few days later, when about to clean the stone, he wondered what effect aqua fortis would have upon it. He applied the acid, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in relief. The next step necessary was simply to ink the stone and take off an impression.

* * *

Colonel Stephenson, of the United States Geological Survey, has turned another page in the long-sealed volume of American antiquities. A large village of cliff-dwellers has been discovered between the Jemez mountains and the Rio Grande river, in New Mexico. The cliffs rise from a height of fifty to five hundred feet. Some of them contain two, some three, and others as many as five lines of dwellings, rising line above line, and back towards the mountain, tier above tier. The houses on the top of the cliff in the abandoned city, are rectangular in form, but the caves are circular, being from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, with arched roofs. Within the excavations, are numerous small rooms. Before each line of dwellings there appears to have been pavements, sometimes four or five feet in width, on the broadest of which, Colonel Stevenson found imprints of feet. Many pictures and hieroglyphics adorn the face of the rock.

* * *

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

* * *

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer& Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad. Costly outfit free. Address, True and C Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.]

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS

WM. ELLERY
LOTIOIS
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
30 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio for sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W.L. BROWN. L. B. SHILLING

BROWN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the *good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses *new and valuable* features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable*, and *simple*. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 426 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881
(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:35; Reading, 7:40; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:43; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12.42. connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:53; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Iona, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 4:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:22 Jackson, 9:22 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:30 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater etc.; Reading, 7:03; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:03; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 8:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie, 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:07; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St. Joner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:06 Fort Wayne, 4:29 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p m.; Jackson 5.40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:35; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 07; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:28; Waterloo 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne. 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DEC. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv.	4 25pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm
Syracuse	*	12 54
Cromwell	*	1 10
Albion	*	1 33
Avilla	9 20	1 58
Garrett	9 30	2 10
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 40
St. Joe	*	3 08
Hicksville	*	3 28
Defiance	11 02	4 24
Deshler	11 55am	5 43
Fostoria	12 50	6 59
Tiffin	1 15	7 35
Chicago Junction ar.	2 05	8 35

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 05am	6 40pm	9 40am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 25	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 20	9 10	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 22	1 28
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St. Joe	1 22	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 54	2 15
Garrett	1 50	12 00am	2 25
Avilla	2 22	12 20	2 42
Albion	2 45	12 45	2 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 15
Syracuse	3 32	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 44	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	4 08	2 03	6 01
Chicago ar.	6 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

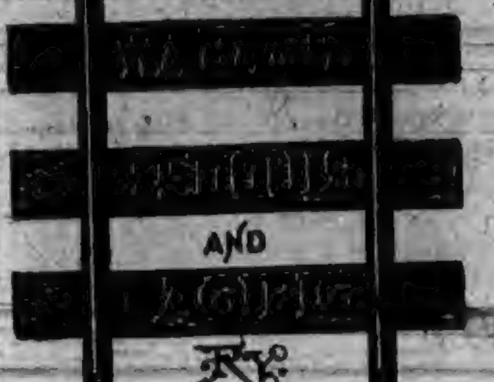

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

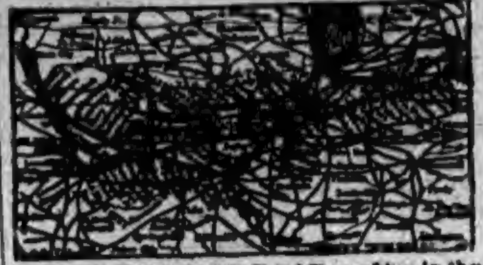

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, North or South!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin. Railroad.

In effect February 27, 1881.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm
Sheldon	11 16 am	6 17 pm
Ossian	11 24 am	6 27 pm
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 57 pm
Worthington,	12 09 pm	7 16 pm
Montpelier	12 30 pm	7 37 pm
Hartford City	12 55 pm	8 05 pm
Eaton	1 15 pm	8 26 pm
Muncie	1 45 pm	9 00 pm
Springport	2 12 pm	
Summit	2 21 pm	
Newcastle	2 35 pm	
New Lisbon	2 57 pm	
Cambridge City	3 15 pm	
Milton	3 21 pm	
Beesons	3 35 pm	
Connersville	3 50 pm	
Laurel	4 16 pm	
Metamora	4 33 pm	
Brookville	4 56 pm	
Harrison	5 45 pm	
Cincinnati	7 15 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	6 20 pm	11 10 pm

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2 Mail.	4 Express
Fort Wayne	4 45 pm	10 00 am
Sheldon	4 12 pm	9 26 am
Ossian	4 02 pm	9 16 am
Bluffton	3 26 pm	8 46 am
Worthington,	3 18 pm	8 24 am
Montpelier	2 50 pm	8 00 am
Hartford City	2 36 pm	7 50 am
Eaton	2 15 pm	7 07 am
Muncie	1 45 pm	6 30 am
Springport	1 00 pm	
Summit	12 48 pm	
New Castle	12 26 pm	
New Lisbon	11 42 am	
Cambridge City	11 27 am	
Milton	11 21 am	
Beesons	11 10 am	
Connersville	10 45 am	
Laurel	10 30 am	
Metamora	10 15 am	
Brookville	9 50 am	
Harrison	9 12 am	
Cincinnati	7 50 am	
Indianapolis	11 20 am	4 30 am

All trains run daily except Sunday Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York Boston, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and South-eastern points.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. P
Chicago, Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart.	1 10pm	9 45	1 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg.	1 44		10	5 50
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		10	7 50
Brimfield	2 16		00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 13	05	9 00
Corunna	42		45	9 43
Sedan				9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10	
Bryan	3 44	12 7am	11	
Wauseon	4 25	1 10	2 pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 45	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 35	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia, r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	PaEx	Wy Frt	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar	8 00pm	8 20am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	5 35pm	5 45m
Goshen	3 38	4 14	4 30	3 00
Millersburg	3 22		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 13	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 10	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 00
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 43	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 48	2 28	10 20	8 00lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 58	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	1 17	6 2	
Toledo	11 05am	12 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 00	pm		
Cleveland	7 00	8 55		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 15		
Erie	3 35	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 20	12 45		
Niagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	8 30		
Boston, ar	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily, Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 05 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom. freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates Baggage checked through to principle points.

W. P. JOHNSON, G. P. A., Chicago.
J. E. CURTIS, S. M. D. Toledo, O.
CHAS. PAINE, G. S. Cleveland, O.

For through tickets of all classes, rates of freight and information apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agt.
Waterloo, Ind.

COURIER SUPPLEMENT

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, APRIL, 14th 1881.

Waterloo.

John Lutz, living near town in sick.

This place is well supplied with woodpiles.

Dr. Chamberlain is having a new porch built.

Sam. Beck expects to celebrate easter next sunday.

Patterson & Smith are receiving their new stock of goods.

Last Sunday the boys could sit on a storebox, and whittle.

Ab. Kelley has gone for another car load of potatoes from Ohio,

The town board held their last regular meeting Monday evening last.

J. D. McAnally has obtained a patent for his device for hitching tugs.

W. R. Sheffer, of the Angola Herald, passed through town Wednesday.

Miss Carrie Cutter has returned from an extended visit to friends in Michigan.

Mrs. Buckland, now residing in Kendallville, is visiting friends in this place.

J. H. Leas is bringing on a lot of the well-known Jackson buggies this week.

S. R. Bickle reports a great deal of building to be done among the farmers this summer.

Theodore Imhoff is now taking orders for his patent weather strip. All say it is the best in use.

J. R. Duncan is running a freight train —or at least he was running one the night of the donation.

There will be preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon, by Rev. A. Y. Moore, of Vinceons.

Calvin Crane, one of the original owners of the town plat, has been here for several days attending to his interests.

It is a great convenience to have the morning train on the Jackson road come early, so the passengers can go into the cars and get warm.

Rev. C. C. Beyrer was pleasantly surprised by a number of the members of the church Tuesday evening. Some very nice presents were made.

The annual re-union of the temperance reform club of this place, will be held May 6th. No pains will be spared to make the re-union a success.

The hand-car house near the Lake Shore freight house burned last Thursday evening. It is supposed that the fire was dropped from a passing train.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs Hiram Leih, Wednesday afternoon and evening of next week. All these socials should be well attended.

Rev. H. J. Lacey has been absent attending the Methodist conference at Wabash. He has, during his stay here, won the respect of our people, and we are glad to learn that he is to be retained.

Ike Mannheimer thinks of going to Cleveland for further treatment of his eye. The sight of the left eye is destroyed, and he fears he will be obliged to have it entirely removed, as it continues to be very painful.

J. C. Delong, a brakeman on the Lake Shore road, had a fall one day last week while performing some acrobatic feats in a hotel in Goshen. Result, a bruised head, a broken shoulder and a job for Dr. Chamberlain.

The cemetery needs some attention but the trees are growing finely, grass is evenly and thickly set, the walks and drives are tastefully laid out, and everything considered, is the most beautiful "city of the dead," to be found in this section of the country.

Last week, Gen. Blair traded his great American, Mexican, Mustang, pony to Jas. D. Campbell for his Egyptian, Mambrino Chief, Grey Eagle, Dufler. We are not certain, that we have the full names of all this horse flesh, exactly correct, but that they made a trade, is a positive fact.

Spencerville.

Miss Ella Emanuel spent a part of last week in Auburn, attending her brother Charley who was sick.

Mrs. Luther Jones, who has been ill, is convalescing.

Rev. Hollopeter, of Leo, preached an interesting sermon at the Methodist church Sunday.

Cicero Emanuel has returned to the home of his boyhood with LLD to his name.

Ben. Zimmerman should receive a vote of thanks for the absorbing interest which he takes in the band.

Miss Lillian Sijberg is home from her visit to Hicksville.

Dr. Murphy has concluded to move to Waterloo. Our people regret to lose him.

Mrs. Overhulster has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Newton Hursh, at Hurshtown.

Mrs. Allen, of Maysville, is visiting her parents.

The Lutheran Sunday-school elected officers last Sunday.

Mrs. Bowman entertained a few of her friends Tuesday evening.

Miss Alice McKay has a full line of stamping patterns which will pay the ladies to see.

Miss Ella Emanuel will teach the school at McCauley's Corners this summer.

Miss Lena Olds visited St. Joe last week.

Mrs. S. Wise went to Fort Wayne Monday.

Miss Alice McKay desires to call attention of the ladies of Spencerville and vicinity to her complete line of millinery goods and stamping patterns.

Mr. John Provines is putting a new roof on his drug-store building.

Potatoes For Sale.

Alfred Kelley, of Waterloo, has two car-loads of nice potatoes just brought from Ohio, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Seed potatoes a speciality. He has Burbank's Seedling, Mammoth Pearl, Victor and Snowflake. He also has an extra early variety, which he sells at fifty cents a piece.

—For carriage and wagon hardware, iron and wood work, call on Kiblinger & Co. 9tf

—Those who contemplate building will do well to call on Kiblinger & Co. before buying hardware, doors, sash and glass. 9tf

—You can get anything in the line of baby carriages, or boys' carts and wagons as cheap as the cheapest, of M. B. Willis. 14-2w.

—The best bargains that you ever saw, in wall-papers and window-curtains and fixtures, can be found at the book-store of M. B. Willis. 14-2w.

Butler Township.

The people are preparing for smallpox.

John Lung contemplates moving to Michigan.

T. S. Merica is canvassing.

Mrs. Laura Groves, who has been visiting with relatives at this place, departed last Monday for her home in Ohio.

Constable Houser is lying dangerously ill with dropsy.

Mr. Percel and son, of Ohio, have removed with their families to Butler Center.

The singing class at Cedar Creek will give an entertainment next Friday night.

Joseph Rechtenwalt, of Keyser, is very sick with erysipelas.

William and Ezra Ensley are running an extensive maple-sugar camp on the farm occupied by John Heitz.

William Fair and John Baber have agreed to clear the tract of land on the Vandercook farm, commonly known as the "berry patch." The tract contains about sixty acres, and has been for several years the resort of berry-pickers for miles around.

Rev. Thomas Higgins, of Kosciusko, has taken up his residence at Cedar Creek. That place never wants for preachers.

J. A. Quince, of the firm of Quince & Son, of St. Johns, will teach school in Jackson township this summer.

J. T. Groves will start a circus. His property will consist of a stuffed bird which Frank persists in saying is not a crane. PIKIE.

THE Boers, or Dutch colonists in South Africa, are not yet fully conquered. It seems a pity that these gallant people cannot be let alone. They have shown themselves capable of self-government, and proved to the world they can fight bravely when in defense of their rights. But the English wish to extend their territory, and the country of the Boers lies in the way. So they propose to annex it. Hence the war. The most remarkable part of the matter is that the commander of the Boers is a former resident of Pennsylvania, Daniel Zoubert by name. He served in our war of the rebellion with marked distinction, and at the close of the war went over to Holland to visit relatives, From there he went to South Africa, and identified himself with the Dutch settlers there. He soon became an influential citizen, and when the war broke out, his military experience gave him a prominence that resulted in placing him at the head of their forces.

SOME of the Ohio papers are reviving the memory of some of the ancient financial legislation of that state. In 1807 the legislature enacted the famous "squirrel law." Under that statute any tax-payer was assessed so many, say from ten to one hundred squirrels, as the number he must kill during the year. He had to bring the required number of scalps to the township trustee, for each of which he was to be paid two cents. But for each scalp he failed to bring in he was obliged to pay a forfeit of three cents. But squirrels were plenty, and few failed to kill the required number. Still, great as was the numbered slaughtered, there were squirrels enough to keep up their ravages on the growing corn crops. The bounty began to drain the treasury, and after a brilliant run of two years, the first financial "Ohio idea" was repealed.

—The "widow" has gone, boys.

—How's this for plowing corn ground

—Isaac Roth changes horses every week.

—Elza Shaffer is reportd to be quite sick.

—Roy Gregg will move his cigar factory down town.

—Theives entered Reuret's hardware store Tuesday evening.

—Fred. Yesbera, our good-looking jewelry clerk came up yesterday.

—S. C. Swineford has gone to Ohio, and Billy Rose bosses the Swineford during his stay.

—Get a hat of Mrs. Little. All the nobby hats on the street come from her establishment.

—One of Chas. Klotz's children fell down the steps at the Presbyterian church last evening and was hurt quite badly

—Letters remaining in the post-office at this place not called for—April 11, 1881: Cody James J. (registered), Barnes Nettie, Merrell William, McKanney W. S. J. RAINIER, P. M.

—This week, the Ligonier Banner is fifteen years old. Mr. Stoll has had control of the paper all this time, and has made it one of which the people of that place are justly proud.

—Joseph Henderson, of Syracuse, made us a brief call yesterday. He reports no small-pox in that place, but a large number of cases and several deaths a short distance northwest, in the country.

—The "nice" question has struck Ligonier, and now her citizens are rushing around after unabridged dictionaries, to see whether this harmless little word "nice" is as nice as it used to be considered.

—A young man near Keokuk, Iowa, was so overjoyed at being accepted by his girl, that he hugged her so hard as to cause her death. This is a fact, and should be a warning to six or seven of the Auburn boys we know of.

—The ladies' society of the Methodist church, will be entertained by the members of the fourth section, in the lecture room, on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Refreshments served at half-past five. All are respectfully invited to attend.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

A Card.

Having arranged our business affairs, with all parties concerned, so as to conduct the same in our individual name the firm hitherto known as Willis & Co., of Auburn, Indiana, will, from this date forward, be M. B. Willis, who will conduct the business as heretofore, and will be responsible for the same, and thankful for the liberal patronage of the past, we shall endeavor, by fair and honest dealings, to merit the same to a fuller extent in the future, as our stock will be kept complete at all times, and we invite your attention to the same before purchasing elsewhere.

M. B. WILLIS.

Auburn, April 5. 14-8w

Messrs. Case & Olds, of St. Joe. are selling the celebrated Burch plows for W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

—Call and see Anderson & Bro's. carriages before you buy. 9-tf.

—Remember that any of the books published so cheap by the Book Exchange of New York, can be purchased just as low, and without any risk, of your home book-seller, M. B. Willis. 14-2w.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, APRIL 21, 1881. Number 16.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

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John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81.

$100 Reward.

We will pay the above award for any case o Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia sick Headache. Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purly Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

$1000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit $1,000 for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the the throat and lungs, except asthma for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to direction. Sample bottles 25 and 50c, large bottles $1. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggist, or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago Ills. Sold by F. E. Davenport

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Sperm-atorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address, John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. F. E. Davenport sole agent, Auburn, Ind. 9 1y

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I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

What is the Relation of Study to the Practical Pursuits of Life?

[Read before the Teachers' Association at Auburn, by C. A. Fyke.]

To answer the question completely, would be, to my mind at least, to develop the true philosophy of education. As I believe that education is a development of power produced by study, I will call your attention, first, to some of the methods of development. But there is a vast difference between a development that educes power and one that tends to culture and show only; and while it should be the aim of every school to raise the standard of culture, it should be the chief aim to develop the manhood, and make good, practical citizens, such as will make the community, the state and the world feel their influence.

Too much of the study done in schools today is for culture and show, rather than for utility. The mind is made the receptacle of a conglomerate mass of facts and principles without the proper assimilation and digestion of the same, and nothing is really valuable to us until it has become a part of our individuality. Children are not born with principles, either mental or moral; but they have a nature that will use the facts of life to fashion principles for themselves. Now, the mistake most frequently made is to give the pupil facts instead of principles. This arises from the fact that the American people are an energetic and crowding people. Every one is striving to accomplish the most possible in the least amount of time. We are a nation of crammers. This is seen on every hand. The professional man rushes to his profession unprepared, for who will believe that a man who has passed two winters in a professional school is prepared to enter upon the duties of that calling, especially since most of the schools do not require a thorough or even a moderate literary training? It is seen also in the haste to acquire wealth, which has taken such a hold upon the masses that so very few remain in our schools a sufficient length of time to complete the high-school course. Although this may not be an outgrowth of our educational system, yet it is our duty as educators to correct this by our teaching.

If facts are given to a child and circumstances are such that time may be given for a modification of these facts by varying circumstances, he will make his own principles. When a child is in possession of a fact and nothing more, he is informed; when he is put in possession of a principle and nothing more, he is instructed; but when he is in possession of facts and principles, so assimilated and digested that they become a part of his very being, and evoke power from the spiritual man, he is educated.

True education is, then, the communication to the child of facts and principles, illustrated and illuminated by careful thought and investigation so as to draw out the mental and moral powers. These powers must be developed in harmonious proportions, or the education is a failure. Man is a compound being. He has a three-fold nature which allies him to the organic and the animal world, while his moral or spiritual nature allies him to the God of the universe. True manhood, the thing to be developed by study, is the combination and harmonious co-operation of the physical, mental and moral natures, in which the physical is subordinate to the mental, and the mental is subordinate to the moral. Some one has said, in substance, that if we develop the physical powers only, we will have a brute; that if we develop the physical and mental only, we will have a rascal; but if we develop the physical, the mental and the moral powers in the proper proportions, we will have the true and noble being that God designed man to be. All true education aims to develop this triune being by three distinct and co-ordinate methods. This development must and will evoke power if the subjects have the proper food and training. But instruction without training will not educe power. The muscles of the body are not developed by the mere consumption of food. There must be judicious exercise, and from this commingling of the two, comes the development.

Now what the practical pursuits of life demand of us, is a class of graduates whose manhood has been developed, who have moral strength and firmness of character. Study should be so directed that the pupil may have these powers developed to their fullest capacity. The practical pursuits of life demand men of character who are not afraid to do with all their might whatever their hands find to do.

Let me here ask you a question for a complaining people, and invite your careful investigation of the same. Why do our schools, and especially the high-schools and colleges send out so many young men in the world who never return to the farm or workshop, but prefer to perform any labor in the towns and cities, or aspire to fill the already overflowing ranks of professional life, in which there are few who are an ornament to that profession, and many who eke out a mere subsistance? Surely, my dear teacher, a great part of this state of things is due to our teaching. A true system of training will give us a class of graduates who will go from the school-room to the workshops and farms where cultivated intellects and moral worth are in great demand; where is to be found the greatest inducements for the ambitious young man to labor with the most reasonable hope of success.

Study should be so directed that it will produce a character that will not consider it dishonoring to manhood and to womanhood to earn their bread by the sweat of honest industry, but rather an honor. Industry is divine. Indolence is eternally dishonorable, and a true education will produce a manhood that will delight in labor, mental or physical, rather than consider itself above it.

Another observation relating to my subject, which perhaps you may have made, is this: Why does the business world look with disfavor upon the application of our graduates for positions? They assert that it is easier and less expensive to take an ordinary young man and teach him the business than to employ the educated young man. Now, if education is worth anything to a person, it will make him a better business man or laboring man of whatever kind. All education must be a failure which does not aim to do this, and accomplish it so far as the subject will admit. Pupils must be taught not only to know things, but to do things. The most refined philosophy, the most cultivated intellects, and the most highly-finished scientific attainments are often to be found unused, because their possessors did not know how to take hold and move the men and things around them. And study or instruction is defective which does not teach the pupil to do things. "To do and to bear is the duty of life." The first aim is to cultivate the activities. This, according to a law of nature, will create an appetite. Then facts and principles may safely be given. Children should be told little, and stimulated to discourse much. Any other method will teach them to depend upon others. This is the natural method, as is seen in the case of the self-made man. Investigation lays the foundation and opposition strengthens the character. No teaching or study can add a new faculty to the mind, but may we not tamper with those which it already possesses?

I have now given you all that my time will allow on the subject of development, and I believe that this is the true mode of education. But I will call your attention to a few thoughts on that branch of my subject which I presume the proposers of this question desired me to speak. I am not a believer in "practical branches," and all this cry for a course of study that shall provide that which the child expects to use in after life is false utilitarianism. My dear teacher, which would you name as practical branches, or adapted to the practical pursuits of life? Business arithmetic may be taught a boy of ordinary intelligence in a few weeks at most. Reading and writing he may acquire in the primary and intermediate departments; this he may supplement by reading papers and books out of business hours. Business language he learns at home and on the streets. I can think of nothing else that is essential if we are seeking a practical, short road.

In education the usefulness of a study is not to be measured by its availability for the business purposes of after life, but solely by its fitness to develop or educate the student's powers. Till that is completed he should not be required or permitted to learn a thing simply because he hopes to use it to make money with. Business of every kind is a trade, and should be learned after one is educated, and time would be gained in the end. But, as I have before remarked, the American cannot take the time to follow out such a course, but rushes into some branch of business, and unless he has splendid natural abilities, ten chances to one he will fail, or make but a mere livelihood. The object of an education is not to learn useful things, but to become able to learn and to use them; and this grasping for "practical branches" and "short cuts" to fame and wealth are working unnumbered evils to this generation. The consequence is the sending forth of half-educated men to plead the causes and heal the diseases and to do the business of the generation. Education give a man the use of himself, and helps to make him his own master. The educated man can always command and use his faculties for all they are worth. He may be a man of much or little power, according as nature has endowed him, but if he is truly educated he will count for all that he is worth. An argument in favor of this theory of practical education is found in the fact that the season of childhood is prolonged out of all proportion to the length of man's days upon the earth. He has a longer time given him for a preparation for life work than any other creature. But man in this crowding and thoughtless age is trying to improve upon the plans of the Creator and push the mere child without development and character into the intricacies of business life with a so-called "practical" preparation that makes him a mere tool, to accomplish a work that requires force and not an instrument of force. There is no strength except that which comes from development, and that study which does not aim at development is a failure. I care not whether the instruments are of a practical class or not if they only possess the requisite fitness for educing the powers of the student. And I will say but a word on this point for fear that I may trespass on the province of a subject that is yet to be discussed. The study of Latin and Greek and the higher mathematics, of rhetoric and logic, mental and moral philosophy—these are the useful studies while man is being educated. These are the studies by which such men as Newton, Bacon, Milton and Gladstone were made. What we need to-day is more warp and not so much filling. I am aware that all will not and could not reach a high standard of development. The false ideas of society and the difference in natural abilities will not admit it, but if this is the true mode of education, would it not be the best course to adopt, whether the pupil pursues an extended course of study or not? Let us devise some method by which we may correct these evils; and may we all see the time when our young men will lay aside their anxiety to enter upon the active duties of life, and young ladies their fear of passing their nineteenth birthday unmarried, until they shall have obtained a thorough education.

A Strange Malady.

Robert Neilson is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and is forty-two years of age. He came to this country some years ago, and settled in Lansing, Mich., where he now resides. When a baby, his mother was greatly troubled to put him to sleep, even when put to the influence of opiates. As he grew older, this strange malady increased, so that sleep is unknown to him for periods of over four months. He retires at night the same as other people, rests well, but never closes his eyes or feels the least bit drowsy. He says:

"When I go long periods without sleep, the only peculiar sensation I experience is that everything I look at, seems distant and larger than it really is. A short man coming toward me, would apparently be very tall. Before going to sleep, I never felt different than any one probably would, on going to bed any night. I would dream little dreams, the same as most people do when restless and uneasy. Riding in the cold makes me drowsy, if anything does. In summer time, I can go long periods, and feel tip-top all the time. Last summer I did not sleep for four months, and I worked every day."

Correspondence.

We publish by permission, the following letter from Dr. Darby, now at Hot Springs, Ark., to F. P. Haskin, of Waterloo:

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

DEAR SIR:—By this time, I can give something of an idea of this region of the immoral region of the universe: First, the climate is delightful, mercury ranging from 70 to 80 degrees, and a pure balmy mountain air. We are from 1,400 to 1,800 feet above the sea. This city is located in a narrow valley three miles long, and wide enough for one street at the base of the mountains (which rise at an angle of about 45 degrees) by excavating to make room for the rear ends of the buildings the most of the distance from the upper to the lower end of the city. The property of the city thus far has never been taxed, and you can imagine what the street is, with a stream of water occupying sometimes one side, the center, and then the other side of the street, and a street railroad taking the same liberty of the creek. No fifty feet of sidewalk (if it can be so called) like any other fifty feet in the city. As to elevation, kind or quality, everything is built without reference to grade. There are some very fine buildings and hotels, and the bath houses here are probably as good as any in the world. I was told by a gentleman yesterday, who was on his way to Philadelphia from a trip to Texas with General Grant, and who has visited Baden Baden, Bath, England; Russian, Swiss and Italian watering places, and nearly all, in fact, in the civilized world, that the new bath house, which was opened yesterday, is the finest he ever saw. Everything is high here, board from six to twenty-five dollars per week in respectable places. Nearly all the provision is brought from St. Louis and north of there. Beef-steak is 25 cents a pound, potatoes $3.00 a bushel, oats and corn $1.00, hay $32.00 per ton, etc. The views from the mountain tops are simply magnificent, the rocks show that this region was a melted mass at one time—volcanic—flint and crystal of various kinds, from the limpid clear diamond of the Washita, to the opaque chrysolite, in the lava rock. I shall endeavor to get a few specimens before I leave. Fred., this is a land of roughness by nature, and the natural inhabitants show marked similarity. The forest here is full of game, such as deer, bears, squirrels, coons, opossums and I guess all the snakes in variety which you found in Texas.

I am almost entirely free from my rheumatism, and if I get fully relieved, I shall feel well paid for this sacrifice of coming here. Remember me to your wife, and remember, when you pick up that cherub boy, that there is a fellow about my size who would like to see a little black-eyed girl in Waterloo, her mother and brothers.

Write to me and give me the news of the people, the town, the weather and all else you may think of in addition.

Yours truly, A. B. DARBY.

Lost in the Snow.

Little Annie and Robert Bruce, who live far west, were overtaken on their way home from school one day by a sudden and very heavy snow-storm. Annie was only nine years old, and her brother was younger. They struggled along as best they could, but when they reached a certain hollow, they could not find the path. They tried in vain to find some trace of it. The blinding and piercing wind was fast overcoming the little creatures, and they sank down to rest.

"O what shall we do?" said Robert, "I'm so cold!"

This roused Annie to a fresh effort, and at last she thought they had reached home, but the house was not there. "The wind has blown the house away?" cried Annie in dispair; then remembering how her mother had always taught her to pray when in trouble, she clasped her arms about her little brother and knelt down and prayed, with all the trust and earnestness of childhood, for God to stop the storm.

Who can know but that some blessed messenger from God guided the father's footsteps? for, as she ceased, she saw three figures passing, and rising from her knees, she was clasped in her father's strong arms. The men had not seen the crouching little figures in prayer, but the children saw them and arose, or they might have been found in the bitter morning, cold and white. How triumphantly the little benumbed creatures were borne to their home, twenty rods away, and with what overflowing hearts the parents listened to their sweet voices as they sang together after they were snugly tucked away in bed.—[Exchange.

Performing Miracles.

An Erie, Pennsylvania, special to the Enquirer says:

Rev. James Maloney, who is alleged to have raised Miss Quillian from the dead two months ago, has taken up his residence in Erie, Pa., and is reported to have been working marvelous cures among the sick and maimed. His house is besieged with hundreds of lame, blind, deaf, paralytic and scrofulous people, all clamoring to be healed. Father Maloney was interviewed, and humbly disclaimed any personal power, but gave the glory to God, who, he says, answers his prayers. James May, Ellen Dougherty and several others declare that they were instantaneously healed of disease. To-day, two cripples from Quebec arrived for the purpose of being healed. Maloney was formerly a priest of this diocese, but has traveled all over the world. His bishop looks coldly upon the miracle business.

A Virginia M. C.

[Washington Republican.]

Not long after the close of the rebellion Virginia sent two representatives to the lower house of congress, one of whom we will designate as Judge B. The judge had slight backwoods tendencies and scorned the use of many conveniences deemed indispensable in polite society, and seemed especially adverse to the use of pocket-handkerchiefs, preferring the thumb, finger and back of his hand instead. His colleague, who occupied a seat close by, was the pink of propriety and neatness combined. Some even went so far as to declare him old maidish in many of his notions. One day, as he saw his bucolic brother going through with the customary maneuvers, a happy thought struck him, which he carried into effect the next morning by placing upon the member's desk a box containing a dozen fine, hem-stitched nose-wipes. When the judge came in he saw the package, addressed to himself, and proceeded to open it with due deliberation. Taking out one of the nicely folded "indispensables," he first gazed at it curiously, then shook it to the breeze as he bent over his colleague with the whispered remark: "Them's hankerchiefs, ain't they?" "It seems so," was the response. "Does congress furnish 'em?" he next inquired. "Better ask the sergeant-at-arms," was the reply. "No, 'taint worth while," remarked Judge B., as he gave his nose a tweak and drew underneath it the back of his hand which he wiped on the hip of his pantaloons; "'taint worth while. I never use the damn things nohow; I'll jest frank 'em home to my wife." And he did so then and there, leaving his accomplished friend out to the tune of several dollars, with no compensating satisfaction, and fairly raging at the manner in which his well-intended hint had been taken.

She Saw Him a Few Better.

[Cleveland Leader.]

The public has long conceded that the power of the hotel clerk is superior to that of president. A new rival has sprung up in the railroad ticket agent, as was demonstrated at an Iowa station a few weeks ago.

"I want a ticket to B——," said a well-known lady of the town, just before train.

"Twenty-four cents" responded the agent, working his sausage machine. She laid down a silver quarter. Being well acquainted and a practical joker, the agent drew from his pocket a glittering pants button, passed it over with the ticket, and scooped up the quarter.

"Is this legal tender?" asked the lady quietly.

"Oh, yes," he answered, with mock gravity, "they are the main stay of the republic."

She pocketed it and got aboard, leaving the agent's face coruscanting with smiles.

A few days after, he told it to a brigade of runners buying tickets for B—— and while he was enjoying the encore, the lady appeared with—

"Ticket for B——, please."

"Twenty-four cents," with a sly wink at the runners. He laid down the ticket. She scooped it, and laid down twenty-four dazzling pants buttons, exactly like the first.

"You said they were legal tender. They go a long ways in supporting the family," she chirped sweetly, as she bowed from the presence of more than presidential prerogative.

Then he set 'em up to the brigade of enlightened runners.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad Costly outfit free. Address, True and C Augusta, Maine. [No. 1-1y

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred on man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer & Matheny, 34-eow-1y.

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philada., Pa.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION and PILES.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Troubles it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. Hogabon, of Berkshire says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

FAREWELL.

The boat went drifting, drifting, over the sleeping sea,
And the face that I loved the dearest sat in the boat with me.

The shadow of coming parting hung over the great grey swell,
And the winds that swept across it sobbed sadly, farewell, farewell.

The boat went drifting, drifting, in the lingering northern night;
And the face that I loved the dearest paled with the parting light.

We strove to join light laughter; we strove to wake a jest;
But the voice that I loved the dearest rang sadly with the Past.

The boat went drifting, drifting, while the dull skies lowered down,
And the "ragged rims of thunder" gave the rocky land a crown.

The boat went drifting, drifting, while to the darkening sky,
For the man that I loved the dearest, the prayer rose silently.

Oh, true, strong hand I touch no more; brave smile I may not see;
Will the God who governs time and tide bring him back to my life and me?

—*All the Year Round.*

A RUN FOR LIFE.

In my young days I was an enthusiastic entomologist, and one summer vacation I was delighted to receive an invitation from a bachelor cousin, Fred Vernon, to spend a week or two with him in a distant county. Fred was agent to Squire Althorpe, who owned pretty nearly the whole of the parish in which he lived; and, as the Squire spent a good part of his time away from home, I knew I should be able to roam about the place very much as I liked, and should therefore have ample opportunities of adding to my collection of butterflies and other insects. Fred and I had been at school together, and were much more intimate than is usually the case with relations; but we had somehow lost sight of each other since, and on my part I was very glad of an opportunity of renewing the old friendship.

At the time of my visit to Blankshire, the Squire was away on the continent; and, on the morning after my arrival, Fred, having some leisure time at his disposal, proposed that we should take a ramble round the park, and finish up by visiting the Squire's kennels.

The park was a magnificent place, fully 600 acres in extent, and well wooded. Grand old oaks, graceful limes and handsome chestnuts were dotted here and there with picturesque irregularity; while on each side of the hall were clumps of the finest elm trees I had ever seen, on which, for ages past, vast numbers of rooks had built their nests. A certain portion of the park itself—about a third of the whole extent—was surrounded with high iron railings, put down to keep in the deer, of which there were about 100. Within the park was a small lake, about twenty or thirty acres in extent, teeming with fish, surrounded on all sides by giant trees and fringed with beds of waving reeds, while further out into the water were patches of lilies, yellow and white, whose blossoms floated placidly on the unruffled surface.

On the other side of the park, stretching far away inland, was an extensive heath, gently undulating, and covered here and there with patches of gorse and rough grass, which afforded covert for numerous partridges and hares and rabbits. Altogether, the estate was a perfect sportsman's paradise, while for the naturalist it offered unusual attractions as being the home of many different kinds of plants and flowers, and supplying food and shelter to insects of every kind.

As for the dogs I saw at the kennel, I have never forgotten them. Each breed had its own special department, and an assistant to see after it. Much as the spaniels and setters interested me—for I was a bit of a sportsman as well as a naturalist—I must confess that a pack of splendid bloodhounds struck me most of all. Their wise, solemn-looking faces, with their gracefully-pendulous ears, as fine and as soft as silk, were indeed a study. This pack, I was told, was not only celebrated for its appearance but also for its work. They were trained to follow a trail, of biped as well as quadruped, with the most undeviating certainty; and their presence in the Squire's kennels did more to prevent poaching than an army of gamekeepers. While we were admiring the hounds the kennelman told us several tales in illustration of this fact.

A few mornings after our visit to the kennels Fred told me, as we sat at breakfast, that he had some estate business to transact at the town a few miles off, which would require him to be from home nearly the whole day. I could come with him, he said, if I chose; but, once at the town, he must leave me to my own devices, and he opined that I would find it rather dull. With thanks for his offer, I assured him that I would much prefer an entomological expedition by myself to hanging about the town; but at the same time I suggested that, if my services would render him any help, I would gladly sacrifice my own comfort to his. With a laugh, he said that I should only be in his way if I came with him, and we settled the matter there and then.

After breakfast Fred's horse was brought round to the door, and, with parting injunctions to me to go where I liked, he rode off.

Shortly after his departure, armed with my butterfly-net, and with a goodly store of collecting-boxes for the reception of my spoils, I too started for a long, solitary ramble across the heath. I had been gone, I suppose, rather more than a couple of hours, and had been wandering about here and there in an apparently aimless fashion in pursuit of specimens, visiting two or three old pits, and the various hollows in the heath as I came to them, when, on mounting some rising ground, the deep notes of a bloodhound were borne faintly to me by the gentle breeze that was blowing from the direction of the kennels. As I listened, the sound appeared to grow a trifle more distinct, and then entirely died away. Thinking that the pack was out after an escaped deer, I did not pay much attention to what I heard, but proceeded on my way to the next bit of high ground, which from its elevation would give me an opportunity of observing in the distance the movements of the dogs. A brisk walk sufficed to bring me to the top of this spot, and here the deep mellow voices of the hounds were heard more distinctly, and, as it seemed to me, sounded much nearer than on the previous occasion. They are coming this way, I thought to myself; and straining my eyes in the direction from which the sounds came, I tried to distinguish the pack. This was no easy matter, for the hounds were of a color not readily visible in the distance and, on the burnt grass of the heath. However, I at last succeeded in making them out, and perceived that they were alone. This surprised me, for Fred had mentioned that the kennelman always accompanied them when they were out for exercise, or when they were being used to drive back any deer that had succeeded in getting over the high railing that surrounded this part of the park.

As I watched them, they appeared to be slowly approaching in my direction, and to my astonishment they seemed, as nearly as I could tell, to be taking exactly the same course, which was a very erratic one, as I had done. Spell-bound, I watched them disappear in one of the pits I had visited, and, as they vanished from my sight, the music of their voices ceased, the sound waves being intercepted by the intervening ground. In a very short time they emerged from the pit, scrambling up the side just where I had come, and then hunting on in a compact body, led by one hound, which, being slightly larger than the others, was on that account more conspicuous. Slowly they made for the next pit, giving tongue as they came on. Suddenly the thought flashed across my mind:

"They have broken loose and are hunting me."

What was to be done? Here was I, a stranger to the hounds, alone and unarmed in the middle of a vast heath. No house or shelter of any kind was near. For a moment I was paralyzed; but, collecting my thoughts, I began to turn about for some way of escape. That the hounds, if once they came up with me, would attack me, I well knew, and all thoughts of attempting to resist them were out of the question. Hastily throwing off the sachel which, full of boxes and cases, was slung across my shoulders, I buttoned up my coat and started off at a steady trot. My net, which was a strong, serviceable one, I kept in my hand, thinking it might be of use.

Scanning the very limited horizon eagerly to catch sight of any shelter that might be visible, I saw nothing that could help me. It was clear that my best chance of safety lay in my being able to foil the hounds by making them lose the trail. The tales I had read in my boyhood of the hair-breadth escapes of runaway slaves in Cuba flashed across my mind, and I suddenly recollected that in these stories water almost always played a prominent part. To cast my eyes round in search of the stream was the work of a moment; but, as may be imagined, on the high ground where I was, no stream was possible. No time was to be lost, for already the notes of my pursuers sounded clearer and clearer, showing that they were gaining on me. I dare not run at too great a speed, for I knew I should soon become exhausted.

The undulating nature of the ground made it very hard work for me; but, for all that, it was not an unmixed evil, as it prevented the hounds, which now gained steadily on me, from quitting the trail to run by sight. On descending the slope, I was delighted to behold a long and somewhat winding pool of water. Here, thought I, was my chance; and I immediately went for it. The run was beginning to tell on me, and I knew well that the reduction in my speed, rendered necessary by my having to wade almost knee-deep in water, would enable me to recover my breath somewhat. Fortunately the water was not very deep—little more than a foot—and after the first few steps, the bottom was fairly firm and hard. My progress now was not only slow but very fatiguing; and nearer and nearer came the hounds.

After wading about a hundred yards, a stronger gust of wind than usual wafted the deep tones of my pursuers even more clearly to my ears, and the fear that my ruse might not be successful compelled me to quit the water once more and toil wearily up the sloping side of the miniature glen in which the pool was situated.

Once on the summit of the slope, I paused and looked behind, to catch, if possible, a hurried glimpse of my pursuers. To my horror, I saw them stream over the side of the hill and make straight for the spot where I entered the water. Here, as I had hoped, the hounds were puzzled, but only for a little.

I was rapidly becoming exhausted with my long run, and more than once I was tempted to stop and collect a heap of stones and try to keep the hounds at bay until help should arrive. Reflecting, however, that it might be an hour or two before the kennelman discovered the whereabouts of his lost pack, I gave up the idea for the present, and moved on with all the speed I could muster. Still losing my trail, the hounds had been silent, and I began to flatter myself that they had lost the track, when suddenly the recommencement of their cries told me that they had hit off the scent again.

On, on I tottered, my head reeling and my eyes swimming with the unwonted exertion. Thoughts of the home I might never see again floated across my brain and renewed my failing strength. My pursuers were gaining fast now, and already no more than a couple of hundred yards intervened between us.

Presently a sudden increase in the music behind—which just then was anything but music to me—caused me to look round, when I saw that the hounds had viewed their quarry, and, with heads in the air, were racing on at well-nigh double their former speed. Increasing my pace without even looking where I ran, I caught my foot in a tuft of grass, and nearly fell, turning half round in my efforts to save myself.

It was a fortunate trip for me; for at a short distance off, on my right, I saw a stunted oak, nearly dead, it is true, but high enough from the ground to afford me a safe resting-place, if only I could climb up into the branches before the dogs reached me. If I had not tripped, I should have passed this tree without seeing it until it was too late to be of service to me, for it was hidden by some higher ground from my view until I reached the spot where I nearly fell, and then I was past it.

With the little strength I had left I dashed for the tree, but to my dismay I saw that the lower branches were beyond my reach. No time was to be lost, for already the hounds were close at hand. Suddenly I remembered that I had my butterfly net, which, providentially, was strong and serviceable, in my hand; and on reaching the foot of the tree I hooked the ring of the net over the broken stump of a bough, and by dint of almost superhuman exertion I managed, I hardly know how, to scale the rough bark and drag myself into the polled head of the tree. I was only just in time, for as I reached this place of safety the hounds were round the foot of the tree baying furiously.

Feeling a deadly faintness creeping over me, I had enough presence of mind left to undo the stout leathern belt I wore round my waist, and fasten myself by it to one of the branches. Then the baying of the hounds, the rustling of the leaves, and, as I fancied, the blowing of a horn, were mingled together in a confused murmur, and I swooned.

When I recovered consciousness I was stretched on the ground, my head supported on the knees of the old kennelman, while one of his assistants was attempting to pour a little brandy through my clenched teeth. My old pursuers were lying on the ground close by, watching the proceedings with solemn indifference, and a couple of horses were cropping the grass a few paces away. I was soon sufficiently restored to mount one of the horses, and as we walked slowly home the old man told me how it happened that the hounds had broken loose. He had taken them out for a run on the heath as usual, he said, when suddenly they appeared to hit off a trail of some kind.

Thinking, as I did when I first heard them, that one of the deer had escaped from the park, he encouraged them to follow up the scent; and, as he was riding over some rough ground, his horse put its foot in a rabbit's burrow and fell, throwing him heavily. The old man was somewhat stunned by the fall, and, when he came to himself, he found that the hounds were away, and the horse had evidently gone back to the stables. Thither he also hastened, and found his horse, and, taking one of his "helps" with him, he set off in search of the hounds. Meanwhile these had followed up the trail by themselves, with the results mentioned above. The two men rode after them as well as they could, having only the sound, and that at times very faint, to guide them. The nature of the ground over which they were riding obliged them to proceed slowly; and it was some time, probably, after I had fainted that, instead of the deer they expected to find, they had come upon me hanging by my belt in the tree.

"Would the hounds have killed me if I had not been able to find shelter?" I presently asked.

"Yes; most certainly they would," was the old man's reply, "if they had been left to themselves."

What a narrow escape I felt I had! But for the refuge of that solitary tree, my life would most certainly have been sacrificed. When at length I reached my cousin's house, the reaction consequent upon the intense excitement of the past few hours had begun, and I had to betake myself to bed, where a raging fever detained me for a few weeks. During all that period my thoughts were occupied with the fearful experiences of that day on the moor; and, even now, though restored to my former health and vigor, it is not without a shudder that I am able to think of that run for my life.

What a Sailor Said.

His Honor had before him at the Central Station Court a long-legged, bow-back man with a high-pitched voice who said he was a sailor.

"What are you sailing around here for, before navigation has opened?"

"Well, you see, my name is Flint. Got that down?"

"Yes."

"Well, my first name is Sam. You can spell Sam, I suppose?"

"Yes; you are Sam Flint, and I can spell both names."

"Well, I was up the lake chopping wood. The other day I got tired of that work and came down to see what the prospects were. Says I to myself: 'Maybe there'll be work and maybe there won't be, but we'll glide down to Detroit.'"

"And you glid?"

"Yes, and when I got here I says again: 'Twon't be no time lost, for if you don't get work you can get drunk.'"

"And so you got drunk?"

"Yes. And when I found I was getting drunk, I says to Sam Flint: 'Sam, my boy, they charge as much for a little drunk as a big one, and so Sam, get a big drunk.'"

"And what else did you say?"

"Well, when I was hauled in I says to myself: 'Samuel, you are booked for thirty days, or I'm a goat, but you will save railroad fare and be handy by when the season opens.'"

"And did Sam say anything to that?"

"Not a word, yer Honor, but he kind o' grinned and looked pleased. If I were you, I'd lift him for a month."

But His Honor wouldn't. He turned him out in the spring slush to go back to his chopping.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE area of the Russian Empire is 8,531,004 square miles. The population, including Poles, Finns, Caucasians, and Asiatics, is 85,685,945. The area of Russia proper is 1,881,216 miles, and the population 65,704,559. No other country in Europe has as large a territory or as many inhabitants. The late Czar ascended the throne March 2, 1855, after the battles of Baldkava and Inkermann, and in the midst of the siege of Sebastopol. His reign was exactly twenty-six years and eleven days in duration. His father, Nicholas, reigned thirty years (1825-1855), and his great uncle, Alexander I., twenty-four years (1801-1825). There have been but three Czars of Russia in the present century. Alexander III., now on the throne, was thirty-six years of age, March 17, and will, unless he meets an untimely end, live to complete the century in four generations. The last Czar of Russia who met his death at the hands of an assassin previous to the late Emperor was Paul, the son of the famous Catharine (1796-1801). Spite of the repeated attempts upon the lives of the rulers of Russia, the average length of reigns in that kingdom has been greater than in most other countries of Europe.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

PAINLESS CURE FOR WARTS.—Drop a little vinegar on the wart and cover it immediately with cooking soda or saleratus; put on as much soda as you can pile on, and let it remain ten minutes. Repeat several times a day, and in three days the wart will be gone. A good remedy for corns also.

EARACHE.—In the course of practice you will often be called upon to attend a case of earache. This means, pathologically speaking, acute inflammation of the membrana tympani. Now, in such a case you may quickly subdue the inflammation, relieve the patient from the excruciating pain he is suffering, and save him, perhaps, from subsequent confirmed deafness. The treatment from which such a very desirable result may be obtained is similar to that which you will find so beneficial in analogous cases of eye disease; viz., leeches behind the ear, hydrarg c. creta and belladonna powders, with warm fomentations.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.—Diseases of the kidneys are of far less frequency than is generally supposed. There is a very general belief that any illness that is accompanied with irregularity of the secretions from the kidneys is ample evidence of disease of these organs. When, however, we understand that the fluid portions of the waste matters from the body are mainly passed out of the system through the urinary passages, and that the quantity and character of these effete matters depend or are influenced by a variety of circumstances, not inconsistent with perfect health, we shall find little cause for anxiety, on account of the varied and peculiar appearances of the discharges. Not only is the quantity and appearance of these secretions affected by what we eat and drink, and by extremes of heat and cold, but even more by mental impressions. Any nervous excitement, as fear, anxiety, grief or anger, frequently causes an entire suppression of these secretions for hours. There is a popular dread of what is commonly called "kidney complaint," and when a nervous man is suffering from any ailment that he cannot define; if he can locate a dull pain in the region of the kidneys, and if he notices that the urine is highly colored, and that there is a sediment on the bottom of the vessel in the morning, his worst fears are confirmed, and he is ready to invest in any, or all, of the advertised specifics for kidney diseases. It is not to be wondered at that venders of quack medicines of this sort can procure any number of genuine certificates from well-known and reputable persons, who feel certain that they have been saved from untimely death by these wonderful preparations. I believe that most physicians will agree with me in the opinion that not more than one person in five who seeks medical advice, under the impression that he has kidney disease, has any serious trouble of that sort. Such persons are usually dyspeptics, and treatment appropriate for that disease usually cures the kidney trouble. But kidney diseases are not infrequent, and, when neglected, are likely to have a painful and fatal termination. I should, therefore, regret to have any well-grounded fears set at rest by anything I have written on this subject. It is the duty of every person to promptly seek the best medical advice in all cases of doubt.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The "Year Without a Summer."

We continue to receive occasional inquires concerning the "year in which there was no summer." Some persons appear to have a wrong idea as to the time. It was the year 1816. It has been called the "year without a summer;" for there was sharp frost in every month. There are old farmers still living in Connecticut who remember it well. It was known as the "year without a summer." The farmers used to refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northwest wind prevailed nearly all summer.

Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England, even here in Connecticut, and scarcely any even in the Middle States. Farmers were obliged to pay $4 or $5 a bushel for corn of 1816, for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild, the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable.—*Hartford Times.*

Animal Reasoning.

A correspondent of *Nature*, writing from Cambridge, Mass., says: A lady, a friend of mine, was at one time a matron of a hospital for poor women and children, which was maintained by subscription. One of the inmates was a blind girl who was there not as a patient, but temporarily till a home could be found for her. She had learned to feed herself, and at meal times a tray containing her dinner was placed on her knees as she sat in a comfortable chair for her special convenience in feeding herself. One day while she was eating, the pet cat of the establishment placed herself before the girl and looked long and earnestly at her, so earnestly that the matron, fearing that the animal meditated some mischief to the girl, took her out of the room. Again the next day, at the same hour, the cat entered the room, but this time walked quietly to the girl's side, reared herself on her hind legs, and, noiselessly, stealthily reached out her paw to the plate, selected and seized a morsel that pleased her, and, silently as she came, departed to enjoy her stolen meal! The girl never noticed her loss, and, when told of it by her companions, laughed very heartily. It is evident that the cat, from observation, had entirely satisfied herself that the girl could not see, and, by a process of reasoning, decided she could steal a good dinner by this practical use of her knowledge.

Plurality of Inhabited Worlds.

"This world, this planet upon which we live," says Flammarion, the French astronomer, "is only a grain of dust in the mighty immensity of space." And in his admirable work on the plurality of inhabited worlds he advances the theory that God has created living beings on every planet and satellite in the heavens. Indeed, the astronomers generally agree with him that as this earth, which is but a mere atom in the vast expanse of the universe, is inhabited, the presumption is that other worlds of more importance than ours in point of magnitude are also inhabited by beings with life and intelligence like us. In short, the earth has no marked pre-eminence in the solar system to entitle it to the only inhabited world. Astronomically speaking, the other planets are arranged as well as it is as abodes of life. Even the sun with all its heat, is supposed to be inhabited by mortals physically suited to dwell on it, for an omnipotent God, who could create the sun itself, could also create people capable of living on it.

If the universe remains to man only a great material mechanism, moved by physical forces, nature is nothing in his eye but a gigantic laborartory, where the elements are mingled blindly under the most various and casual forms; in a word, if the admirable and magnificent science of the heavens confines the efforts of the human mind eternally to the geometry of the heavenly bodies, the science would never attain its real end, and that it would stop at the moment of reaping the fruit of its immense labors. It remains supremely incomplete if the universe was never anything to it but an assemblage of inert bodies floating in space under the action of material forces.

The philosopher must go farther. He must not confine himself to seeing under a more or less distinct form the great body of nature.

We live on a world which is no exception among the heavenly bodies, and which we have no reason to believe has received the least privilege. It is the third of the planets which revolve round the sun, and one of the smallest among them; without going beyond our system, other planets are much more important than it in the mechanism of the solar system. Jupiter, for instance, is 1,414 times greater, and Saturn 734 times greater. While it appears to us the most important of the universe, it is in reality lost in the immensity of the worlds which people the heavens, and the whole creation does not guess at its existence.

Of the planets of our own system there are only four, the inhabitants of which, if they realy have any, can know the earth exists; those are Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Jupiter; and even to this last one it is most of the time invisible in the solar aureola. Now, while the earth is thus lost amid worlds more important than itself, the other worlds are in the same conditions of habitability as those that we observe on the earth. On these planets, as on our own, the rays of the sun pour forth heat and light; on them, as here, years, months, and days succeed each other, drawing with them the seasons which, from time to time, support the conditions of existence; on them as here, a transparent atmosphere envelopes the inhabited surface with a protecting climate, gives rise to meteoric movements, and developes those beauties which celebrate sunrise and sunset. On them as here, vaporous clouds rise from the ocean with the deep waves, and spreading themselves under the heaven, carry dew to the parched-up regions. This great movement of life which circulates over the earth is not confined to this little planet; the same cases develope elsewhere the same effects, and on many among these strange worlds, far from noticing the absence of the riches with which the earth is endowed, an abundance of wealth of which ours only possesses the first fruits is observed. By the side of these bodies, the earth is essentially an inferior world in many respects: from the unsatisfactory conditions of geological stability of which the terrestrial spheroid reminds us, its surface being only a thin pellicle, to the fatal laws which govern life on this earth where death reigns upreme.

If, on the one hand, the other worlds have conditions of habitability quite as powerful, if not more so, as the terrestrial conditions, on the other hand, the earth, considered in itself, appears to us like an overflowing cup whence life issues on all sides. It seems that to create is so necessary to the order of nature, that the smallest piece of matter of suitable properties does not exist without serving as an abode of living beings.—*Exchange.*

"Muggy Weather."

This is a very expressive phrase for the "dog-days," as they average, and the other description tells us so exactly our sensations under the clammy air and close temperature. "Mug" in provincial English dialect means "fog," but this probably is traced to the older Irish word meaning *a cup*, as our word does now. So that "muggy weather" is *weather in a cup—close* weather. The New York *Mercantile Journal* explains why this kind of weather is always so uncomfortable:

"The evaporation of moisture from our skin cools us. Evaporation, as is well known, is always a cooling process. The heat, from being 'sensible,' becomes 'latent,' as the philosophers say—that is, the heat is used up in making the vapor and passes off in it, just as the heat of the fire is used up in making steam, and really passes off in that.

"When this process of evaporation is rapid from our system, we are rapidly cooled, and though the weather is warm, are made comfortable.

"But it can be rapid only when the air is dry. Air already saturated with nearly as much moisture as it will hold, can, of course, take up very little more from the evaporation of objects on the surface of the earth. In such weather we must go on as best we can without the comfort of this cooling process.

"The mug is a natural 'hygrometer,' somewhat rude, it is true, to tell us how much moisture there is in the atmosphere. A *real* hygrometer only tells the same thing more accurately."

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Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

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Archibald Forbes on American Politeness and Canadian Slowness.

"The English have the idea that the American people are a race of ill-mannered, bad-tempered people. But they never were more mistaken in their lives. There are no bad manners in this country. What has been mistaken for bad manners is the abruptness. One says to a ticket agent: 'Can you sell me a ticket to such a place?' He replies: 'Two-fifty,' and hands one out to you. You instantly think: 'Well, you are an ill-tempered fellow not to answer my question,' but on reflection you become satisfied that is the most practical way of doing business. You ask a man to move a little. He does not hear you and he says 'Aye,' instead of 'Beg your pardon, sir.' But as soon as he catches your meaning he is all politeness and takes an interest in your welfare."

"Then, do you consider the Americans a sympathetic people?"

"Not sympathetic, but human. I missed a train in the West. The brutes in England would have laughed at me and said, 'You'll be in time for the next one.' But what did they say out West? 'Oh, that is too bad,' and immediately helped me to get out of the difficulty as much as was in their power. I have met no brutes in this country. At first I thought the hotel clerk was one. He will answer your questions in a mechanical sort of way, and throw a key at you, as much as to say: 'What the devil do you want, anyway?' I left the Tremont House, in Boston, on this account. But experience has taught me a lesson, and I now think the hotel clerk is the traveling man's best friend. His manners are abrupt because the public doesn't want to hear two words when one will suffice. But if you want to find out anything, to get anything, or to have anything done, you go to the same clerk whom you have thought churlish, and he does it for you readily and satisfactorily."

"Have you noticed any peculiar American habits?"

"Yes, there is one thing, and that is the disgusting habit Americans have of clearing their throats. Canadians are also peculiar. They never shut a door. I asked a boy in a hotel what a door was for, and he replied, 'To go in by.' But speaking of Canadians reminds me of my trip through Canada. It was one continual supper—and speech-making. I could not get away. The Canadians are genial, gentlemanly men; men of sterling character, who I believe mean well. But they are insufferably slow. They admire the Americans, and when an American happens among them they receive him with open arms—can not do too much for him. But when they cross the border they are dignity personified and keep the Americans at the elbow joint, as if every man they met wanted to rob them."—*New York Tribune, Interview.*

President and Mrs. Polk.

President Polk was nearly 50 years of age when he was inaugurated, and was no novice in public life, having served for fourteen consecutive years in Congress, and for two years as Governor of the State of Tennessee. He was a spare man, of unpretending appearance and middle stature, with a rather small head, a full, angular brow, penetrating dark gray eyes, and a firm mouth. His hair, which he wore long and brushed back behind his ears, was touched with silver when he entered the White House, and gray when he left it. He was a worthy and well-qualified member of the fraternity of Freemasons and a believer in the creed of the Methodists, although, out of deference to the religious opinions of his wife, he attended worship with her at the Rev. Mr. Sprole's Presbyterian Church. Calm, cold and intrepid in his moral character, he was ignorant of the beauty of moral uprightness in the conduct of public affairs—ambitious of power, and successful in the pursuit of it. He was very methodical and remarkably industrious, always finding time to listen patiently to the stories of those who came to him as petitioners of patronage and place. But his arduous labors impaired his health and shortened his life. Before his term of office had half expired, his friends were pained to witness his shortened and enfeebled step, and the air of languor and exhaustion which sat upon him.

Mrs. Polk was a strict Presbyterian, and she shunned what she regarded as "the vanities of the world" whenever it was possible for her to do so. She did not possess the queenly grace of Mrs. Madison, or the warm-hearted hospitality of Mrs. Tyler, but she presided over the White House with great dignity. She was of medium height and size, with very black hair, dark eyes and complexion, and formal yet graceful deportment. At the inauguration of her husband, she wore a black-silk dress, a long black-velvet cloak with a deep cape, trimmed with fringe and tassels, and a purple-velvet bonnet, trimmed with a satin ribbon. She would not permit dancing at the White House, but she did all in her power to render the administration of Mr. Polk popular. One morning a lady found her reading. "I have many books presented to me by the writers," said she, "and I try to read them all. At present this is not possible; but this evening the author of this book dines with the President, and I could not be so unkind as to appear wholly ignorant and unmindful of his gift." At one of her evening receptions a gentleman remarked: "Madam, you have a very genteel assemblage to-night." "Sir," replied Mrs. Polk, with perfect good humor, but very significantly, "I never have seen it otherwise."—*The Atlantic.*

A Natural Mistake.

It was a foggy afternoon, and the rain had begun to fall. Lower Broadway was crowded with drays, 'buses, and vehicles of every description, drivers were shouting at each other, and there was a scene of great confusion. People stood upon the sidewalks waiting in the rain for an opportunity to cross the street, and among the impatient throng was an elderly-looking lady apparently much troubled by the situation, who, after watching in vain for a policeman, finally made an effort to cross the street, but retreated in alarm. Just then a portly middle-aged gentleman of benign countenance stepped up and touched the lady on the shoulder. "It is useless for you to wait or to look for a policeman," he said. "It is a pity that an old lady like yourself should be kept standing in this crowd, so if you will take my arm I will cross"—here he paused, for the face of the lady was turned toward him, and he beheld the round, rosy countenance of a young lady just out of her teens. Her bright black eyes spoke volumes of astonishment and indignation, and with an additional upward turn to her naturally retrousse nose she mockingly replied: "Old lady, indeed!" and picking up her dainty skirts she made a lively run across the street, gaining the opposite side in safety, and was quickly out of sight. The polite but dazed Samaritan stood still for a moment in silent wonder, and then walked slowly away, whistling softly to himself. The secret of the blunder was simply this: The young lady was completely enveloped in an antique Mother Hubbard's cloak, whose heavy folds hung straight down from its wide, old-fashioned yoke. Upon her head was an immense coal-scuttle scoop bonnet, the overarching brim covering her face and head and the sides of the bonnet were held down by broad strings, hid in an immense bow at one side. A large Mother Hubbard bag of black satin hung from her arm, and with her back to the crowd she looked as if she might be her own great-grandmother.—*New York World.*

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.]

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., 9 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Paul Boyton, the world-renowned swimmer; Prof. C. O. Duplessis, Manager Chicago Gymnasium, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Superintendent New York Postoffice; Hon. Thomas L. James, Postmaster, New York; Stacey Hill, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio, are among the myriads who have experienced the beneficial effects of that most remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and who have testified to its efficacy in unqualified terms.

How to Be "Intense."

But while the female æsthete is simply ridiculous, the male of the species is absolutely offensive. He lisps and ambles; his locks flow uncombed over his collar; but when no one is by, he is not above investigating the contents of a tankard of Bass' ale, of which he partakes freely. He generally carries an artificial lily in his hand, at which he sniffs pathetically now and then. He has been caricatured unmercifully in the illustrated papers, and even on the stage; but he heeds it not. He goes on lisping and sniffing, well aware that his new method of getting into notice and emerging from the ranks of obscurity to which his own incapacity has hitherto confined him is the easiest and cheapest of all. To show the extent to which the æsthetes have encroached upon the domains of common sense and propriety, it is only necessary to mention one or two of the vagaries to which they have given vent of late. A lady of high repute and much beloved and respected, but who has gone in for the æsthetic phase, determined to act up to the character she had assumed, and at a *soiree* given at her house, after having treated her friends to a few melodious twangs upon the ancient lyre kept in her husband's studio to assist him in painting his antique groups, she disappeared from the room. Presently she returned with a crystal platter on which was an antique goblet upside down. Going round to each guest she whispered in a hollow tone, "Supper is ready," at which announcement the guest who accepted the invitation to descend to the supper room was expected to turn the goblet. The male æsthete, on his side, keeps a taper burning before the portrait of the lady who pleases him best; never owns his love, but goes on sighing and moaning and dining and supping at the same time, with the most self-satisfied calm imaginable. An effort is now being made by the leaders of fashion to crush this affectation, which is enervating the youth of both sexes and converting some of the salons of London into the semblance of the mortuary chapels of the Campo Santo at Pisa.—*London Hour.*

[From the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Commercial.]

Our representative lately learned the following from Mr. Carl Siegmund, cor. Congress and Washington Sts.: My daughter suffered from Rheumatism to such an extent that it crippled her, rendering her unable to walk at all. We consulted many physicians and used all kinds of medicines, but in vain. At last, St. Jacobs Oil effected the happiest results. It cured my daughter.

Carlyle and Newton.

"F. W. R." sends to the London *Times* the following authentic version of the burning of the manuscript of the first volume of Mr. Carlyle's "French Revolution," given by Mrs. Carlyle many years ago: "When Mr. Carlyle had completed the first volume, Mr. J. S. Hill called on him and stated that he had heard he was engaged in writing the history of the French revolution, adding that he had himself intended to write on the subject, and that he would be glad to see what was already done, in order that he might judge of the advisability of commencing the work or not. Mr. Carlyle readily lent his manuscript; but it happened shortly afterward that Mr. Mill's cook had occasion to bake some cakes, and finding the precious manuscript lying about, she concluded that she might turn it to good account, and accordingly, partly as fuel and partly as lining for the cake tins, she used up the whole of the manuscript. "Mr. Carlyle never keeps notes," said Mrs. Carlyle, "but gets all his materials ready, works till he has everything in his head and then winds it out like silk from a reel." Horrified at the accident Mr. Mill and Mrs. Taylor called on the great historian. "Such a thing never happened before," said Mr. Mill. "Yes, though," answered Mr. Carlyle, "Newton and his dog Diamond." "True, but Newton went mad over it." "Well, well, we shall hardly be so bad as that," said Carlyle; and he soon afterward began again at the beginning, scarcely saying a word about his misfortune at the time, but afterward, as the work progressed, grumbling about it often."

(Stella Bashleu, Vassar '81, has just been relating some astounding astronomical facts and figures.) A. Dulliston Sloeman ("never went in for that sort of thing, you know")—"I see how one can find out how large and how far away the stars are, but—by Jove! I don't quite see how they ever found out their names.—*Columbia Spectator.*

Our readers will not be so very foolish that they will allow themselves to be deceived with a new cough syrup when they have experienced the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for many years.

A Mad Hunting Scene.

The Chicago correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes out (from a returned army officer's description) the following thrilling incident of a grand buffalo-hunt by the Crow Indians:

After riding over mountains for two days, the Crows came upon a fine herd of buffaloes in a narrow valley near by the Yellowstone. There were four hundred Indians and four thousand buffaloes.

The Crows had been forced by fear of starvation to take to the chase, and the keen hunger they were suffering only sharpened their eagerness for a tilt with their fellow-nomads, the noble bison.

The game stampeded down the valley in the direction of the Yellowstone. The chase was hotly followed, half a dozen buffaloes biting the dust before the river was reached.

One of the most vehement of the pursuers, who had distinguished himself for bravery in two or three fights with the Sioux, fell from his pony in the midst of the flying herd, and was trampled to death by the frantic beasts.

The Yellowstone, a roaring, rushing river even at the lowest tide, was booming with the regular summer freshet, the outpour of the melting snows in the high mountains.

When the river was reached the game made a bold stand, and for a time it seemed doubtful which held the mastery; but the incessant fusillade from four hundred rifles, together with the desperate proximity of the formidable battalion, drove the herd in dismay into the roaring torrent.

Beside themselves with the excitement of the moment, the Indians urged their ponies into the stream, unwilling that even a flood should spoil their frenzied sport, or cut them off from their game.

The terrific current, made tumultuous from the huge piles of rock here and there in the channel, whirled buffaloes, ponies and Indians along at a bewildering velocity, until the thousands of beasts were rolling and writhing in inextricable confusion.

In the dizzy evolutions of the horses and riders, the latter were left to struggle for themselves in the water, and to be jammed to death between the surging mass of drowning beasts.

Some, who saw the danger in time and turned shoreward, found safety on *terra firma;* but those who ventured far enough to be embraced by the sweeping, restless tide, and to become involved in the tangle of struggling animals, were all drowned.

The story brought to the post was that thirty Indians and fifty ponies were drowned, beside five hundred or a thousand buffaloes.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bedridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."—*N. E. Farmer.*

Medical Adventure.

Medical adventure, which during the last century has left few of the physical penetralia of humanity unexplored, has just conquered the last delicate obstacle to the rehabilitation of the body. Operations involving the cutting of the throat and the introduction of food by artificial means were thought to be the utmost venture that science would ever successfully make in replacing the wasted, wounded, or decaying forces of nature. But a Vienna physician, Professor Billroth, has invaded the stomach of a patient, cut a cancer from the intricate tissues, and the subject is not only alive but in better health than ever. Before making the experiment the doctor practiced exhaustively on the stomach of dogs, removing various parts, restoring the covering, and succeeded in establishing the basis of his scientific principle of resection. The human subject was a woman, and the cancer enormous, leaving some doubt in the operator's mind as to the elasticity of the stomach to adjust itself after the cutting out of such a mass. But no difficulty was experienced. The woman began by drinking milk, and graduated to more substantial alimentary nourishment. The operation involved the opening of the stomach, the cutting of the masses of tissue-like covering, the removal of several pounds of cancerated accumulation, the reclosing of the aperture, and the provision for artificial distension of the new coating. Physicians the world over will be delighted if not surprised by this wonderful performance, removing as it does another from the list of generally supposed fatal maladies.—*Philadelphia Times.*

If Any Reader

feels tired, has a severe headache or loss of appetite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys, which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure alone can help.

The Pleasures of Business.

No human mind is contented without occupation. No human soul is satisfied without an aim or purpose in life. The greatest success in life consists not in the mere accumulation of riches, but in being able to acquire wealth with a disposition to apply it in such a manner that it shall be a comfort and blessing to others—not in the mere giving away of money, but in putting people in a way to labor and help themselves. There is no pleasure in oppression. There is no joy in grinding and exacting gold from the poor; but there is a great deal of genuine satisfaction in being able to offer steady and honorable employment to the many willing hands that have nothing to do. One of the greatest enjoyments of the prosperous business man consists in being able to comfortably provide for the many employes in his house and manufactory. In doing this he is fulfilling his obligations to society; he becomes a useful and honored citizen; business to him is real pleasure; he enjoys his successes, when they are fairly won because he feels that he deserves them.

When a business man has the right kind of a purpose in life he enjoys his occupation, he feels a just and worthy pride in his prosperity, he is pleased with the respect and gratitude of those whom he directs and controls in the management of his affairs, and he feels that in benefitting himself he is conferring a favor upon others.

Scene at a stable: Funny Freshman (to hostler, who is rubbing down his horse)—"Pat, I'm afraid you're currying favor with that horse." Hostler—"Faith, no! I'm merely scrapin' an acquaintance."—*Harvard Crimson.*

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—*Courant.*

Cold and Magnetism.

An investigation, conducted in the physical laboratory of Harvard University, has led to the discovery of the remarkable fact that intense cold can deprive magnetized steel bars of nearly all the magnetism that may have been imparted to them. The intense cold was produced by solid carbonic acid. This fact has an important bearing upon observations of the magnetic condition of the earth, taken in high latitudes; for what appear to be daily and yearly changes in the earth's magnetism may be due in large part to conditions of temperature, which affect the magnets used in the observations. It also must be concluded that the molecular condition of steel is changed by great cold.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Emmert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

Thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, "Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used." Sold by all druggists.

We are in receipt of numerous testimonials which show that Dr. C. R. Sykes' plan of treating catarrh is at once reliable and sure to produce the desired result. See card in another column.

The best stock and the best work in the diamond boots and shoes. Rosenthal Br's., Chicago.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address P. Swain & Co., Augusta, Me.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

NEW AGENTS' GOODS Coe & Yonge, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. Chambers, Federalsburg, Md.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample *free.* Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

GLUTEN FLOUR. Invaluable for *Dyspepsia, Diabetes* and *Nervous Prostration.* Free from starch or bran. Send for circular. Farwell & Rhines, Proprietors, Watertown, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED $105 A Month and Expenses selling to Dealers [illegible] CIGARS [illegible]

DR. BIDAMAN'S "American Fruit Tablets" cure Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Spinal Irritation, and Seminal Weakness. Sold everywhere; or send ten 3-cent stamps and receive our trial-box free by mail. Dr. Israel Bidaman, 596 & 598 Seventh Ave., New York.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Traveling State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

TRUTH is mighty. The "original and only" Prof. Martinez the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 35 cents with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, [illegible] name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl. Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED QUICK to sell the
REVISED NEW TESTAMENT
Now ready for Agents. *Most desirable edition. Low priced. Millions* are waiting for it. *Grand harvest for Agents.* Particulars *free.* Outfit 50c. Act quick. Address Hubbard Bros., Chicago, Ill.

ONE POUND OF TEA!
FREE
Special offer to introduce our choice, pure Teas at 50 cents per pound, parties remitting $3 for six pounds, will receive one pound free. Bargains in green coffees, 12½, 14½, 15½ cts per pound, worth from 18 to 25 cts. Formosa Tea Importing Co., 35 State St., Chicago, Ill. A reliable house, indorsed by this and all Chicago papers.

CELLULOID
EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.
For NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style Belt when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 32-column paper, sent free [illegible]
D. S. B. MATHEWS & CO.,
411 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

An Old Tragedy Revived.

The Princess Caroline, of Denmark, who recently died in her eighty-eighth year, was a second cousin to Queen Victoria. The deceased Princess was the daughter of King Frederick VI., of Denmark, and the wife of Prince Ferdinand, of the same house. She had been a widow since 1863. Her father's mother was the Princess Caroline Matilda, of England, and a sister of George III. She was born in 1751, and married when only fifteen to Christian VII., King of Denmark. In 1768 she became the mother of the father of the lady who has just died. Introduced when very young into a dissolute court, she was giddy and imprudent, but, as she always protested, not guilty of infidelity to her husband. She was very popular, except with the Queen dowager and another beldame of the royal house. They were absolutists in theory, while the young Queen favored a representative government and raised Struensee, the Court Physician, to the position of Prime Minister. She showed him many favors and was doubtless far from discreet. Finally the dowagers and their tools induced the weak-minded King to believe that his wife had betrayed him. She was obviously more fond of the brilliant young Minister than of her besotted spouse, but, as she claimed they were only friends. Nevertheless, Struensee was arrested January 16, 1772, and, with his friend Brandt, soon after beheaded. He died penitently, acknowledging his worldliness and other follies, though he made no confession of the main charge. The Queen was taken into custody at the same time, and would have been executed also, had not the British Embassador interposed. As it was, she was kept in captivity during the remainder of her short and unhappy life, which ended May 10, 1775. A pathetic letter addressed by her to her brother George III. is emphatic in her assertion of her innocence. It is generally believed that she wrote the truth.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

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AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WAR
This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable history of the Great Civil War published; it abounds in narratives of personal adventure, thrilling incidents, daring exploits, heroic deeds, wonderful escapes, etc., and contains lifelike portraits of 100 leading Generals. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE MANNY BAUER MFG. CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Horizontal and Vertical Cane Mills, Cook's Evaporators Improved, Sulky Hay Rakes, Wagons, etc. Seed of Early Amber and Early Orange Sugar Cane, warranted fresh and pure, to plant one acre, by mail, $1; larger quantities, by freight or express, 20c per lb. New book, fully describing Varieties, Soil, Planting, Cultivation, Machinery and Manufacture, free, by mail.

TO FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN.
If you want to buy *Threshers, Clover Hullers, Horse-Powers or Engines* (either Portable or Traction, to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes), buy the "Starved Rooster" goods. "*The Best are the Cheapest.*" For Price-List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, O.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR
CENTENNIAL Cake and Baking PAN.
Housekeepers cannot afford to do without it. Price 75c. Also our Domestic CLOTHES Sprinkler, a new, novel, useful, rapid-selling article. Price 30c. A rare opportunity is here offered Agents to make money. Send for our *Illustrated Circulars* and our unusually liberal terms. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., 194 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

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PROFESSIONAL
THIEVES
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By Allan Pinkerton. A collection of his most remarkable, thrilling and hazardous cases, taken from private records, and never before published. Profusely illustrated, low in price, and sells very rapidly. Send for large circular and special terms. Addr's A. G. Nettleton & Co., 69 Dearborn-st, Chicago.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

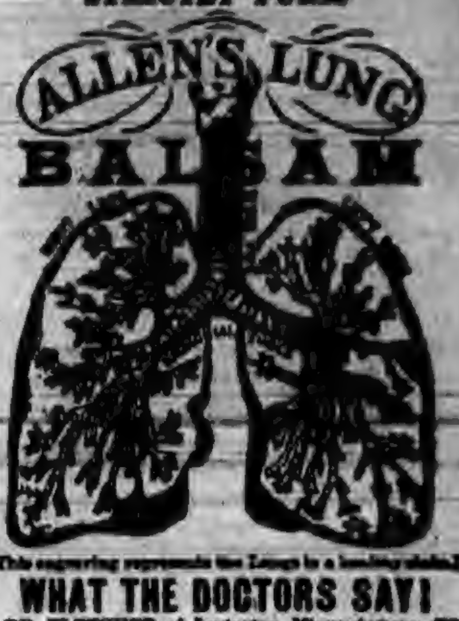

[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

Dr. Fletcher, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

Dr. A. C. Johnson, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

Dr. J. B. Turner, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JUDGE —FOR— YOURSELF By sending 35c. money or 40c. postage stamps, with age, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. Fox, Box 50, Fultonville, N. Y.

If you are Interested
In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

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Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
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THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. | Established 1848
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.
TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

O. N. U. No. 16

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"Dr. Sykes' SURE CURE for Catarrh"
And "ATMOSPHERIC INSUFFLATOR" are fast revolutionizing all other plans of treatment, and proving that Catarrh is just as curable as other diseases. Send ten cents to the Doctor for his Book. It is well worth a dollar. It explains fully his plan of treatment, which is so inexpensive that it is within the reach of all. Please call on or address
DR. C. R. SYKES,
169 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, Ill.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.
25 CENTS A BOX.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
COLGATE & CO. N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 21, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, Editors.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Hicksville is to have an addition to her school building this summer.

Rev. Jabez Shaffer, once a resident of this county, but lately of Elkhart county, will locate at Rome City.

A teacher near Elkhart recently became crazy on the subject of elocution and oratory. He fled to the woods, and when found was mounted on a stump and holding forth in the most approved fashion.

A boy in Huntington county, while riding a blind horse to a neighbor's, carelessly allowed the horse to stumble over a bank about eight feet high. He was thrown into a ditch containing water, his neck broken, and the horse falling upon him, was also killed.

Mr. Fred. C. Boltz, recently received a check for $2,500 from R. M. Boardman, secretary of the Commonwealth lottery company, of Louisville Kentucky. The money will be forwarded to Mr. F. C. Walters, of Logansport, who purchased of Mr. Boltz one-half of the whole ticket drawing $5,000 March 31.—Ft. Wayne Gazette.

Michael Callahan, a tramp, recently fell into a vat of boiling glycerine at the establishment of Emory & Sons, Cincinnati. He went into the building to lounge about during the rain, sat down on the edge of a vat, and from some unknown cause fell into it backwards. Before he could be rescued he was completely parboiled, and soon died.

The small-pox has not entirely disappeared from the vicinity of Milford. Two new cases are reported in the country near that place. At other places it is still raging. At Glover's Gap, W. Va., it is still very bad. The physicians are all sick and hardly enough people can be found to bury the dead. But it is believed the disease will not be allowed to spread farther.

The Goshen Democrat says: "W. H. Kiblinger, an enterprising hardware merchant, of Auburn, Indiana, occupied one-half of a page of the COURIER, for his spring advertisement. More than all our merchants put together." And it is needless to inform friend Beane that Mr. Kiblinger has a trade corresponding to the size of his advertisement. You ought to see the people come in and "walk back" to inspect his immense stock of hardware. He recently sold two and one half tons of nails and one and a half tons of lead to one party in Garrett.

A young man in New Philadelphia, Ohio, recently applied to the probate judge for a marriage license, but could not for the life of him remember the lady's name. He scratched his head, stammered and studied, but the name refused to come. Finally he told the judge to make it "the same as his'n," as it soon would be that, but the judge would not give him the license under the circumstances, and the fellow trudged home and came back in a couple of hours. He had the name this time on a piece of paper, got the license and went away happy.

The following are the names and locations of the M. E. ministers of this vicinity for the coming year: Y. B. Meredith, presiding elder; Berry street, C. G. Hudson; Wayne street, A. E. Hahin; Centenary, C. W. Church; Third street, supplied by S. D. Miller; Huntertown, J. H. McMahon; Harlon, H. C. Meyers; Auburn, H. J. Norris; Waterloo, H. J. Lacey; Garrett, to be supplied; Leo, J. A. Lewellon; Fremont, G. W. Howe; Angola, P. Carland; New Haven, P. S. Cook; Coesse, E. P. Church; Arcola, B. Sawyer; Decatur, M. S. Metts; Monroe, I. J. Bicknell; Geneva, supplied by C. H. Murray; Sheldon, J. H. Slack; Monroeville, W. R. Jones; Ossian, J. L. Ramsey; Bluffton, H. J. Meck; Worthington, I. N. Rhoads; Roanoke, D. F. Stright; Markle, Jas. M. Woolpert; Huntington, M. Mahin; W. F. Yocum, president Fort Wayne college and member of Wayne street quarterly conference; A. Albro, professor in Fort Wayne college and member of the Berry street quarterly conference.

We clip the following from the Indianapolis Herald of April 16: Representative Moody may be a bitter partisan, as is often said of members of both political parties, but he certainly is entitled to the full credit of heading off and defeating a slick piece of jobbery, and a great fraud on the tax-payers of the state, by squelching the Cincinnati ballot-box swindle. The bill recommending the adoption of this box, if successful, would have cost the tax-payers $75,000, and really would not have mended matters toward preventing election frauds. Mr. Moody showed up the matter so forcibly and plainly in a twenty-minutes speech, that it effectually cooked its mutton, so to speak. The price asked for each box was $25, while representative Moody showed conclusively that it did not cost the manufacturers one-fifth the sum, and also dispelled the fallacious glamour of its infallibility, by proving that there were men serving out sentences in the penitentiary for committing frauds on this same box. Though the agents of the manufacturers were on hand, and labored indefatigably to secure its adoption, the sledge-hammer arguments of the member from DeKalb silenced their batteries.

Our New School-house.

EDITORS COURIER: Not having heard anything for several weeks on the subject of re-building the school-house, as a citizen of the town, a property holder, and having children to educate, I would like to know whether we are to have a respectable place for our children to attend school. Was the effort recently put forth only spasmodic, and that which was done go for naught? Shall we be compelled for another term or two to rent business rooms on the most public streets, have our children from morning to night gadding around liquor shops, the public streets, in the business places and in the very places in town where they should not be permitted, for one, two or more years? If such is to be the case, the result will be very detrimental to the interests of our town. I for one would be glad to leave the place if those are to be the school privileges of the town; others feel the same way, and where is there a man in the whole country who will settle in our town under such circumstances? Those who are looking for a place where they can educate their children will never look at our town, but will go to another place where they do have decent places in which to hold schools. I know of one man who has bought in another place for just this reason.

I mingle somewhat with the citizens, and I have yet to find one who is opposed to the re-building of the school-house, or paying taxes sufficient to re-build. Then what are our school trustees waiting for? Why do they not go ahead? I understand they have about $5,000 insurance money on hand; the town authorities have issued to them $6,000 in bonds, and it seems they have no excuse for this delay. If they (the school-board) have not the stamina to go ahead and do something, let them step down and out. Let it be understood that if we do not have a good, respectable school-house in our town our property will depreciate at least ten per cent, and this depreciation to every property owner will exceed five times the tax necessary to build a $20,000 school-house. In a business and property point of view every person in town ought to urge the re-building of the school-house this summer. I am for AUBURN.

—New Carpets in new styles at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Button's and everything you want at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Trimming Silks and Satins, Black Dress Silks, Buntings, Novelty Goods, Cashmeres, Suitings, Lawns, &c., at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—White Fish, Pickeral, Mackeral, Oranges, Lemons, Mixed Pickeral, Jelly Prunes, Raisins, Rice and all kinds of Canned Goods at McQuiston & Ralston's.

Couriers Wanted.

We have received the old papers advertised for last week, except December 23, of which issue we need several copies. Any one having COURIERS of this date, will confer a favor by letting us know.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in said town, on

MONDAY THE SECOND DAY OF MAY, 1881,

to elect the following officers for said town, to-wit:

One trustee for First ward.
One trustee for Second ward.
One trustee for Third ward
One trustee for Fourth ward
One trustee for the Fifth ward.
One treasurer, one clerk and one marshal.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town this 20 day of May, 1881.

THOMAS H. SPROTT,
Town Clerk.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Baxter administrator of the estate of America A. Sewell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, May 16, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 15, 1881.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oberlin, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Cyrus Koontz, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences May 16, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 15, 1881. 16 1t

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given that William H. Leas, administrator of the estate of Sarah A Daugherty, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, her personal being in-sufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court on the 13th judicial day of said term, it being the 30th day of May, 1881.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER,
16 3t Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

NOTICE is hereby given that Oliver H. Widney, administrator of Wilson D. W[illegible], deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard on the 30th day of May 18[illegible].

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 12, 1881.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said county until 12 o'clock m. of the

28th Day of May, 1881,

for the construction of a Howe Truss bridge, 110 feet span, across the St. Joe river near the village of St. Joe in said county. Said bridge to be built upon pile abutments.

Plans and specifications of said bridge and abutments can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county after May 1st, 1881. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freehold sureties, as required by law. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 15-4t

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better-assorted stock with more rare bargains than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

First on Deck

Spring 1881.

NOW SHOWING

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Early

STYLES
—OF—
CLOTHING.

SAM, PETE AND MAX, } TRADE MARK.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE OF 1881!

New Goods, New Styles, Large Stock and Low Prices. We have a splendid line of MEN'S SHOES, fine and heavy, all styles and prices. MEN'S BOOTS from $1.50 to $5.00, the best in the world for the money.

Ladies' Fine Shoes, Walking Shoes!

SLIPPERS, ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

Every pair warranted as represented. Seven hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Serge Shoes at 50c and 60c, worth $1.00 to $1.50.

Men's Plow Shoes 50c

No trouble to show goods. Let everyone come and look over our mammoth stock and learn our prices. We take delight in showing our goods whether we sell them or not. We have the handsomest goods in the market.

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

Auburn, Ind., April 14, 1881.

ENSLEY & HARTER!

are now receiving new

Spring Goods!

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

—o—

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

ALSO

Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,
Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Leas, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. 16 tf.

New Dentist.

Having opened an office in Auburn, I take this means to ask a share of public patronage. I am prepared to do all kinds of work in the way of dental surgery and plate work. Gold and other filling a specialty. All work promptly done, and in a careful, pains-taking manner. Give me a call. Office over Mrs. Jones' store, first door south of Boot-uo side-Down. S. D. Myers.

Tramps Took 'Em.

Some tramps broke into a freight-car at the Junction Sunday night, and, after opening several boxes of goods, struck what they were after. When they left, five dozen pairs of socks were dangling at their belts. After getting the socks, they stole a keg of beer from Chris. Baker, and had a high old time. They evidently spent the night in Mr. Spangler's barn, and although the agent, Mr. Martin, found a few of the tramps next morning, a diligent search failed to reveal any socks. The five dozen socks had evidently gone ahead to prepare a place where the modest tramps could make the exchange of their old socks for new ones.

Assessors' Duties.

Our attention has been called to some of the duties of assessors under the present assessment laws. Heretofore it it has been the custom in most places for the assessor to take a list of the property, etc., and merely require the person assessed to sign his name to the list. Some assessors have, however, required the one assessed to take an oath, to the effect that the list contains a full and correct statement of his property. Under the present law it appears that assessors are compelled to exact an oath of each and every one who is assessed, and no assessor has a right to omit this important part of his duty. We mention the matter so that it may be fairly understood and when the assessor comes around each one may know just what is expected of him, as the law, for some years, has required each person assessed, to be sworn.

Obituary.

We are called to the painful task of chronicling the death of one of the oldest settlers and best know citizens of the county, Mrs. Rebecca Coats, wife of the late Dr. Noyce Coats, died at her home in Wilmington township, April 18, 1881, at the age of 54 years, 8 months and 2 days. Mrs. Coats was born in Youngstown, Ohio, August 11, 1826, and moved into this county when about the age of 20 years. Two years later she was married to Dr. Coats and has since resided in the neighborhood in which she lived at the time of her death. Her death was preceded by a long and painful illness. Both herself and her late husband were well known throughout this section of country for their liberality, kindness and many acts of a friendly and neighborly character. Mrs. Coats leaves three children to mourn her loss, C. J. Coats Esq., of Butler, Worth Coats, and Letitia A., their only daughter, at present remaining at the old homestead.

—The legislature adjourned without passing a registry law or the fee-and-salary bill. It is very apparent that it was imperatively necessary to go to the expense of holding a special election in March so that the republicans could enact these measures of reform.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Plow for corn.

—The grass looks green.

—Wash up your buggies.

—John Treeb is assessor.

—The pump men are busy.

—A little more spring-like.

—School closes next week.

—Organize a base ball club.

—The wood market is dull.

—Mr. Rodenbaugh is ailing.

—Wm. Sheffer is gaining slowly.

—Go to prayer meeting to-night.

—The show had a slim attendance.

—Did you pay your rent to Mr. Miller?

—Commissioners were in town Monday.

—Now the marshal can scrape the streets.

—Henry Yesbera visited Fort Wayne, last week.

—Theatre troupe in the hall Tuesday evening.

—We are crowded for space again this week.

—Make arrangements with the sprinkling wagon.

—Greeley, not Horace, is clerking for T. D. Gross.

—The churches were largely attend last Sunday.

—Tax paying closed suddenly Monday evening.

—Buy your straw hats of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Mitch. Houston gets some of those Michigan potatoes.

—Sheriff Leas returned from Indianapolis last Friday.

—Hank Quince, of Corunna was on the streets Tuesday.

—Charles Klotz has a nice chromo called the New Home.

—Hull Sheets' family have been afflicted with the measels.

—A spring-bed factory has located near the Auburn House.

—Mrs. Forsbey will occupy the Dills property, on Main street.

—Mr. Groscop, living north of town, raised a new barn last Friday.

—H. T. Smith, Waterloo, is now receiving his new stock of goods.

—Wood is getting scarce. Hope the crop of 1881 will be more abundant.

—Men are at work laying the foundation for Dave Snyder's new residence.

—Rev. H. J. Norris was returned by the M. E. conference to this place again.

—Would it be out of order to place a few hitching posts around the cemetery?

—See those nobby hats at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. They are all the style.

—Mrs. Houghton has chopped away all the locust trees in front of her residence.

—D. D. Moody is at home again looking well, after the long session just closed.

—It is a good sign to see so many of our citizens planting shade trees. Keep it going.

—Bill Rainier leaves to-day for Denver, Colardo, where he will lay brick as of yore.

—The members of the Historical society will meet next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Go to Hague & Raut for your new style boots and shoes for spring and summer wear. 15 2w.

—There seems to be a "dead lock" in the weather this spring. The result of bad examples.

—There will be a new saw-mill erected this spring on the low ground east of the court-house.

—Fresh line of ladies' dress-goods, laces, trimmings, fichus, etc., at H. T. Smith's, Waterloo.

—Fine line of spring and summer dress-goods just received at H. T. Smith's, Waterloo.

—J. D. Campbell's pony and a tonsorial artist, Mr. Haskins, from Waterloo, were down Tuesday.

—Ladies, remember that Schaab, Beugnot & Co, have the finest line of dress-goods in town.

—A very large assortment of ladies' fine shoes and slippers, at Hague & Raut's. Prices low. 15 2w.

—F. E. Davenport, the popular druggist, has "mixed together" a cough syrup that takes the lead.

—One of Mr. Lanham's daughters, living three miles east of town, was buried here last Friday.

—The first straw hat of the season was seen on our streets Tuesday. We hope it has come to stay.

—Billy Little has sold his "blooded horse" and now Buck Allen and Geo. Clark will stand some show.

—A twelve year old child of Mr. M. Galloway, of Garrett, was buried in Auburn cemetery last Thursday.

—All patrons of our public school, should read the article on the subject of re-building the school-house.

—Fresh stock of ladies' dress goods, laces, trimings, ribbons, fichus, &c., at H. T. Smith's, Waterloo. 1t.

—Call on H. T. Smith, Waterloo, when you want fine dress-goods and suitings. New stock just received.

—See those new and nobby suits at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. before you buy. Best goods at lowest prices.

—W. B. Johnson & Co., of Waterloo, call attention to their new stock of goods in this weeks issue.

—Hague & Raut have the best assortment of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear in the county. 15 2w.

—Easter was a dull day. The egg market was slim and it seemed impossible for our merchants to get the fruit.

—We wish to call the attention of the farmers in general to the superior qualities of Mr. B. Allen's norman stallion.

—We have heard the names of F. D. Ryan, and Jos. Girardot mentioned as probable candidates for town treasurer.

—A young man, brother-in-law of Wm. Forsbey, will start a barber shop over Sim. Tarney's meat market next week.

—We hear that Mrs. John Bunch was adjudged insane last week. We are not in posession of the facts as to the cause.

— Before you buy your boots and shoes, go to Hague & Raut's and see their new goods. They have the largest stock in the county. 15 2w.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you dry-goods, clothing, carpets, groceries, etc., cheaper than any other store in the county.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have as good and choice a stock of family groceries as can be found in the county, at rock bottom prices.

—There will be a hard-tack social at the residence of our friend Charley Beugnot this evening. A general invitation is extended to all.

—The McNeil family played to a fair audience on Tuesday evening of this week. The entertainment was first-class in every particular.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer did not begin her school this week, not being sufficiently recovered from her recent illness. She will begin two weeks later.

—Charley Klotz' little boy is improving slowly. He fell from a hay mow and not from the Presbyterian church steps as we stated last week.

—S. M. Knott, of Butler township, has been investing in a fine Kentucky short horn bull. He is also the owner of some fine Poland-China pigs.

—Last Friday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1881, we had a large snow fall. In fact it came down already made up; all the boys had to do was to pick 'em up and throw them.

—Several of our young married fellows went to the "gift show" expecting to carry home an outfit of furniture, &c. but they returned home disappointed. P. S.—John Leasure did't attend.

—The matrimonial market is very dull at present. Clerk Baxter has issued only two permits since April 9, viz: Cornelius Platter to Eliza Davis, Peter Sheilhouse to Catharine E. Maynard.

—If you want the best Bettsville, Ohio, Snowflake lime, plastering-hair or cement, call on Samuel Beck, Waterloo, Indiana. You will find that Sam will give you a good article, good weight and good prices. 16-3w.

—The Presbyterian society will be entertained in the basement rooms of the church on next Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments served at the usual hour. All are cordially invited to attend. Mrs. R. Elson, Sec'y.

—Eli. Coder, Geo. Lanning's "pard" at the popular firm of McQuiston & Ralston, started out in search of "hen fruit" last Friday, and after visiting Spencerville, St. Joe and numerous other towns, returned home without a dozen.

—In compliance with the new law Judge Tousley has appointed Hon. Miles Waterman, B. D. Thomas, John L. Davis and Wm. L. Blair as the four freeholders to sit with the board of commissioners as a board of equalization. They will meet at the auditor's office June 16, 1881.

—The republicans nominated the following ticket at their caucus on last Saturday evening: Trustee of first ward, Jos. E. Shilling; second ward, Sherm. Hollister; third ward, Wm. Clark; fourth ward, Solemon Shearer; fifth ward, Alex. Kinmont; for treasurer, Chas. Beugnot; clerk, M. B. Willis; marshal, Jas. Pearce.

—The assessors are now abroad in the land. At their meeting last week they agreed to the following schedule for assessing stock: Horses $50, $75, and $100. Mules same as horses. Cattle, yearling $4, two-year old $7, three-year old $8, cows $10, sheep $1.50, dogs $1 to $3. All other personal property at its fair cash value.

—If the editor of the Butler Record does not wish to read the Dutch locals in the Courier, he can put in his spare moments reading his advertisement of the "Solid South," and then make a long face and say, O Lord deliver us from our enemies, the Rebel Brigadiers, (except, of course, our friends Longstreet, Ackerman, Mosby, Billy Mahone and sich.)

—Died, at his home in Smithfield township, April 18, 1881, after a protracted illness, John M. Shoudel. Deceased was born in Alsace, Germany, April 17, 1816, and was therefore 65 years and one day old at the time of his death. He settled in Smithfield township in 1862, on the farm where he died. He was universally respected by all who knew him for his uprightness of character and kindness of heart. There are many who have shared his hospitality and been relieved by his charity. The death of Father Shoudel will be regretted by a large number of friends.

Town Caucus.

The democrats of the town of Auburn, are hereby notified to meet in caucus on Saturday evening, April 23d, 1881, at 7:30 o'clock, at the town hall, to nominate the candidates to be voted for at the coming town election to-wit: Five trustees, one clerk, one treasurer and one marshal. Also to transact any other business that may come before the caucus.

T. D. Gross,
F. E. Davenport, Com.

Auburn Lodge 116, I. O. O. F.

This lodge will celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of American Odd Fellowship by a social at their hall on Tuesday evening, April 26, to which all Odd Fellows, their families and old friends of the order are cordially invited. The exercises will consist of an oration by R. Wes. McBride, and short addresses by other Odd Fellows, including singing and a general good time. No cake, no ticket, no money.

Committee.

Cured.

Mr. Jonathan Swander, of Richland township, called our attention the other day, to a strange case, by which, he has been a sufferer. About three years ago last January, Mr. Swander hurt his right hand, and it soon afterwards began to swell along the middle finger. He applied poultices and other remedies, which seemed to scatter it, and the soreness settled in the palm awhile, and from there, went to the inside of the wrist. Here it finally broke—not a running sore, but apparently nearly dry—and several large lumps of dryish matter (some of them as large as hickory nuts) were taken out. Soon after this, it returned to the palm, where it broke out in several places in the form of a circle. Different physicians examined the afflicted hand and arm, but did not seem to agree as to what the disease was, and Mr. Swander was continually trying some means to effect a cure. There was no great amount of pain, but the disease did not yield fully to any treatment. In June last, Dr. Sears began treating Mr. Swander, by thoroughly cleansing his blood, and such other treatment as the case seemed to require. Local treatment of the crippled hand was also continued with ceaseless preservance, and was at last successful. Since last New Years, it has been comparatively cured. The sores are healed and the swelling gone, and he has a fair use of his hand. Although the thumb and fore finger are still somewhat stiff, Mr. Swander thinks it still far better than no hand at all, as some of the best known physicians in the country had at times thought he would be obliged to have his arm amputated. The case is rather a strange one, and, after suffering several years, Mr. Swander is, of course, grateful to his physician for the successful treatment that has saved him the use of his hand.

Suicide.

Justus Rinehart, an old German living about three miles west of Waterloo, committed suicide last Friday evening under the following circumstances: He had recently sold his farm, being obliged to do so on account of his debts, this being the only course by which he could save any of it. It seemed as if his misfortunes preyed on his mind. He had taken hurried trips to Angola, Pleasant Lake, Butler and Ft. Wayne without any apparent purpose. Though not an intemperate man, it was noticed that he had lately been drinking some. On Friday last, he came back from his trip to Fort Wayne, stopped off at Waterloo, and in the evening went west toward his old home, walking on the railroad track. It appeared that he went to the barn on the old place, went in and lay down, and some time in the evening or during the night, shot himself with a new revolver he had recently purchased. Mr. Dilgard, who occupies the place, went to the barn in the morning, and, hearing a sound as of hard breathing, opened the door and saw Rinehart lying as if asleep. Failing to awake him by calling, he approached near enough to see the revolver which Rinehart still clutched in his hand. He took the revolver from him, and as the prostrate man seemed to breathe with great difficulty, he went to a neighbor's for assistance. When help was procured, it was noticed that Rinehart was injured about the head, and examination showed two pistol wounds. He was taken into the house, where he soon died. Dr. Chamberlain, of Waterloo, was sent for, and the injuries examined. It was found that Rinehart had shot himself twice, the first time the ball struck the skull three or four inches about the right ear and glanced off. The second entered the skull lower and more to the front, going directly through the brain, so that a probe would strike the inner side of the skull on the opposite of the head. Both shots were fired with the weapon close to the head, as the hair was burned at both places.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

I, the undersigned coroner of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, on the 16th day of April, 1881, in Union township, said county and state, and legally authorized to inquire into, and true presentment make, in what manner and by whom, Justus Rinehart, whose body was found dead in said township, supposed to have come to his death by violence. After having examined the body and heard all the evidence, do find that the deceased came to his death by a pistol ball entering his head by his own hand. Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of April, 1881.

J. J. Latson,
Coroner of DeKalb county, Ind.

—The ladies' society of the Presbyterian church elected the following officers, on last Wednesday, to serve the ensuing year: Mrs. S. B. Miller, president; Mrs. I. Ochs, vice-president; Mrs. A. J. Ralston, treasurer; Mrs. Elson, secretary; Mrs. Dr. Ford, Mrs. S. W. Ralston, Mrs. S. C. Swineford, executive committee.

—Go buy a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup if you have a cough cold or any lung complaint, and be cured. Price twenty-five cents; large size fifty cents. Druggists sell it.

—"The best cough remedy in the world," was the way an enthusiastic druggist put it, speaking of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price twenty-five cents, large size fifty cents. Try it.

JUST NOW IN.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods.

CLOTHING, CARPETS,

BOOTS & SHOES!

complete in every department of the newest and most desirable selections.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies we want you to come and look at our fine stock of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, and Hosiery before you buy.

CLOTHING.

We are offering greater inducements in our Clothing department than ever. Nobby Business Suits, Elegant Dress Suits, Working Suits, all at extremely low prices

CARPETS.

We have a full stock, nice new patterns at the very lowest prices.

Before you buy we would respectfully suggest that you examine our stock and reasonable prices.

J, KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Waterloo.

School closes on Saturday.

The Masons had a banquet at Butt's Hotel Monday evening.

Miss Josie Thomas will teach in Butler next year, so we are informed.

Miss Kring is making her relatives in this place a brief visit this week.

Sherm. Trail mourns the loss of a watch. Further, deponent saith not.

Ab Kelly is bringing on several car loads of choice potatoes from Michigan.

George Wolf in the north part of Smithfield township, has sold his farm to John D. Miller.

E. R. Blattner will move his family back in a short time, and occupy his own residence again.

John Wimer has bought the George Brand property in the east part of town, from Jas. V. Cooke.

We understand that Rev. C. C. Beyrer has been assigned to another charge, and will shortly move away.

Day Bros. have a nice new sign, painted by Willie Hall, who has recently returned from South Bend.

S. W. Dickinson, of California, Mich., was in town yesterday, shaking hands with his old-time friends.

It rained Easter Sunday. Now what?

Fannie Clark has been visiting friends in Edgerton the past week.

Robert Patterson will go on the road next week as traveling salesman for a Cleveland boot and shoe house.

Dr Murphy of Spencerville, has bought the Hadsell property and will shortly become a citizen of this place.

The pupils of Miss Carrie Espy, will give an entertainment in Waterman's hall to-morrow, (Friday), evening.

Richard Shull will have his house refitted so he can occupy it by the first of June. It will make a cosy home.

F. K. Blake, who has been attending school at Valparaiso, during the last year, is at present, stopping at home.

Mrs. L. J. Blair took a trip to Wawaka Saturday, to spend Sunday with her son, F. P. Blair, who is day operator there.

The M. E. social will be held at the parsonage on Wednesday afternoon and evening of next week. Let all come.

ion will be followed by people, they preparing for a reason of prosperity. be this as it may, there is little bt that the fashion of sleeping singly

Leslie Ash is now studying law in the office of R. Wes. McBride. His brother, Alvan, is also in town, and is studying for the ministry. Both deserve success.

At the confirmation services held by Rev. F. F. Christine last Saturday, seven new members united with the church. The indebtedness of the church has been reduced again, until now, it is only $60.00. A good showing.

There will be communion services at St. John's Reformed church, at Hudson, next sabbath, at 1:30, p. m. Preparatory and confirmation services on Saturday at two o'clock, by Rev. C. C. Christine, pastor of the church.

A notice of the primary school entertainment was crowded out last week. It was excellent, and reflects great credit on Mrs. Lamport and Miss Thomas, the teachers, as well as on the little ones who took part. The hall was crowded, and we suppose the receipts were good.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian church made a success of their social last evening. When they undertake anything, it is sure to be done, and well done. We can testify to their ability as cooks, and think our enterprising young men had a splendid opportunity to make a selection.

Cy. Baxter, editor of the Milton, Iowa, Herald, and who has been visiting his brother C. K. Baxter of the Press, has returned home. His appearance indicates that the business, climate and board all agree with him, as he weighs about 100 pounds more than he did when he left the Press office.

Died.—Jas. K. Forsythe, grand-father of Mrs. J. M. Kimsey, died this morning at the residence of the latter in Waterloo, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Forsythe was born in Coopertown New York. Funeral services to-morrow.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. on 7th street.

Butler Township.

Jacob Miller is on the sick list.

The audience at the concert was entertained with excellent instrumental music by Prof. H. B. Adams, of Columbia City.

John Heitz says he is going to plug the holes in the trees of Ensley's sugar-camp.

John Hall has found his better-half, a lady at Van Wert, whose name we did not learn. He contemplates moving to Michigan and engaging in the business of selling school furniture. Pixie extends his hand, wishing him a happy future.

At Samuel Wildeson's sale last Saturday a glandered horse was bought by a man in the vicinity (whose name we can hardly refrain from mentioning) and offered for sale, Mr. Wildeson being ignorant of the horse's condition. Such carelessness on the part of the person bringing it there, is criminal, and should be treated as such.

A lady member of the "holy band," while praying for John Houser, who, by the way, is afflicted with consumption, asked that the pain be transferred from that gentleman's lungs to her own. And now comes the sequel. A short time after she complained of a severe pain in her lungs which soon passed away through her ears, and at the same time Mr. Houser acknowledged being considerably relieved. The above is chronicled as it came from the lips of a member of the "holy band." Pixie.

St. Joe.

O. H. has a new organ.

Dennis Burley has more music at his house—another girl.

Brother Bell has his picture gallery in complete running order.

James Headley and son, of Newville, were in town Wednesday.

Doc. McClaren and Markus saw the sights in Auburn Junction last sabbath afternoon and evening.

Fred. Johnson has a neat board fence around his new barn. Fred. has the best barn in this vicinity.

E. C. Fales has sold his residence to a man from LaOtto. Mr. Fales has already purchased another lot, and will erect another residence immediately.

M. E. Olds has his room full of agricultural implements, which he is selling off rapidly. They make a specialty of the Burch plow, of which there is said to be none better.

J. W. Dills would like to organize a spelling school. Who is there that would like to help him? His words are all of the simplest kind and well pronounced. Jack spells tie, tye, and calls it correct in some instances.

During the week ending April 8, there were shiped from the St. Joe elevators, ten car-loads of wheat, aggregating 5,167 bushels, or 310,000 pounds. During the same time, there were two car-loads of dry cherry lumber (12,000 feet) loaded, one car of handles, one car of green oak lumber, two car-loads of wagon hubs and in the same week, there were unloaded at this station, two car-loads of shingles, two car loads of dry pine lumber, one car-load of machinery for Case & Olds and one car load of lime for Leighty & Bishop. Avon.

Spencerville.

The St. Joe river is on the rise.

Law-suit in town Saturday.

Dr. Hull has a nobby new office sign.

Full line of millinery goods at Miss McKay's.

George Thrift, of Newville, was in town Sunday.

Cassius Silberry will build a barber shop this spring.

Cecil Rhodes, of Newville, was in our village Sunday.

Miss Ella Emanuel commenced her school last Monday.

Dr. Murphy takes up his abode at Waterloo this week.

Gerry Emanuel is visiting his brother Hamilton, at Cecil, Ohio.

Barney Bros. bought upwards of 800 pounds of maple sugar last week.

Misses Josie Rush and Lance Olds spent Saturday at the residence of J. W. Dills.

Drs. Hull and Wyatt will move into the house formerly occupied by Dr. Murphy.

Becks Erick and Frank Barney were off visiting Saturday evening. Be careful boys.

Some of our young men take a deep interest in the church affairs at Concord Sunday evenings. Why is this thusly, boys?

Miss McKay wishes to call the attention of the ladies of Spencerville and vicinity to her stock of millinery goods, stamping patterns, etc.

Miss Bessie Kinsey spent Sunday at home. [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Hon. Stephen Stockwell, who for forty years has been connected with the management of the Boston *Journal*, has closed his career.

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has affirmed the legality of the election of Frank S. Bond as President of the Reading railroad. This a crushing defeat for Franklin B. Gowen, who was guarded by the McCalmont party.

John T. Raymond, the comedian, was married in Philadelphia to Miss Courtney Barnes, a daughter of Rose Eytinge. The Rev. Robert Collyer, formerly of Chicago, performed the ceremony....Gen. Devens has been reappointed on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts....The New York brewers, Joseph L. and Louis F. Kuntz, have failed. Their liabilities are $315,000.

It is stated that Jay Gould has purchased the entire interest of Thomas A. Scott in the Texas Pacific road, amounting to nearly $4,000,000. At a meeting of the directors in Philadelphia, Scott resigned the Presidency, and Gould was elected his successor.

New York papers state that there is scarcely a doubt that the body of the late A. T. Stewart is now at rest in the crypt in the Stewart Memorial Cathedral, at Garden City, L. I., and that the most elaborate precautions have been taken against another resurrection.

Sarah Bernhardt was attacked with a congestive chill at the close of the first act of the performance in Philadelphia, and had to be removed to her hotel.

James O'Brien, who swore that he knew H. L. Morey, to whom it was alleged President Garfield wrote the Chinese letter which figured so conspicuously in the campaign, pleaded guilty to perjury in New York, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

THE WEST.

A Winona (Minn.) dispatch of the 8th inst. says: "The work of raising the blockade on the west end of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad is proceeding slowly. There still remains 370 miles in a blockaded state. Of this all but fifty miles can be easily raised. The fifty miles consist of ice and frozen snow that will have to be picked step by step. There are from 400 to 500 men at work, and it is thought that two weeks will see the road opened to Pierre, Dak. No trains have been run to Watertown, Dak., since the 20th of January. All stations of the blockaded portion report a scarcity of flour, oil and groceries, but no suffering from the lack of these or other living necessities."

At Princeton, Ind., the safe of T. M. Welborn was blown open and robbed of $5,000, mostly belonging to farmers who had left it for safety....At the closing meeting of Moody and Sankey, in San Francisco, $32,000 was raised to cancel the debt on the building of the Young Men's Christian Association....Ah Luck, a Chinaman, was hanged at Nevada City for murder. He became a Roman Catholic before his death.

The conductors and drivers on the West Division Railway Company, of Chicago, struck for an advance of 20 per cent. in their pay. Over half the city was deprived of street-car facilities for thirty-six hours, and people had to foot it to and from their places of business. The sympathies of the community were with the strikers, and the corporation finally yielded to the demands of the employes....A strike of the journeymen carpenters of Cincinnati resulted in the concession of $2.25 per day by 125 builders.

"The Legion of Honor," a melodrama of exceptional strength, presented by a very strong company, is again put upon the stage at McVicker's, in Chicago, this week. Messrs. Sam Piercy, Lewis Morrison, Forrest Robinson, George C. Davenport and Annie Graham and Louise Dillon personate the principal characters.

Mrs. Charles Ballou, of Saranac, Mich., the far-famed fat woman, known as the "Mammoth Queen," is dead. Her weight when with shows is stated to have been 570 pounds; before death it was 400 pounds....Ben J. Spooner, who was a private soldier in the Mexican war, and led the Eighty-third Indiana regiment in the Rebellion, died last week at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Of late years he was United States Marshal for Indiana....Ju[illegible] John Cheney, the oldest ex-member of C[illegible]gress in the United States, died at Ca[illegible] Winchester, Ohio. He was a Jackson ele[illegible] in 1832, and had held many important offices.

Under the escort of Senators Conkling, Jones, Logan and others, the remains of the late Senator Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, arrived at Milwaukee on the 9th inst., and were formally delivered to the Governor and Legislature of the State that had elected Mr. Carpenter to the Senate, by Senator Conkling, in behalf of the Senatorial committee. The body lay in state at the Court House, on Sunday, the 10th, and was viewed by 30,000 sorrowing people, after which it was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, with imposing ceremonies.

Mark Beaubien, one of the early settlers of Chicago, is dead. Fifty years ago he kept a log tavern on the corner of Lake and Market streets. He was twice married and had twenty-three children, fifty-three grandchildren, and more great-grandchildren than he could count. David McKee, who settled at Chicago in 1821, has also just died of old age.

The people of Colorado anticipate an early outbreak by the Utes. Settlers in the Uncompahgre country have petitioned the Government for protection.

Sioux City dispatches of the 14th inst. represent that snow covers the prairies to the depth of one to three feet, and farmers in that section cannot commence plowing for several weeks. An aid society has been formed to distribute relief in the flooded districts, where the destitute number over 5,000. A Yankton dispatch of the 15th states that twenty families residing at a bend in the Missouri river fifteen miles below Yankton were imprisoned by fields of heavy ice. A colony of 120 people, who had been surrounded by water at Mayville for two weeks, had been rescued. Two relief parties were endeavoring to reach Meckling, where fifty persons were imprisoned by fields of ice from five to twenty feet high. Probably 5,000 settlers have been rendered destitute on the Dakota bottoms.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor has sued the Wabash road for $50,000 for injuries received in the wreck at Brunswick, Mo. The six actions already commenced on this account cover claims of $200,000....The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for the past year were $8,556,975....A meeting has been held in Chicago to protest against the high rents now demanded by landlords. Threats were freely made that the owners would be "boycotted" if they did not modify their views of the value of their premises, and a committee was appointed to agitate the question of repealing the fire ordinance.

THE SOUTH.

John Williams, a negro wife murderer, was executed at Waverly, Tenn.

A negro, named Jethro Carter, formerly the property of Howell Cobb, died at Atlanta, Ga., at the age of 88. Carter, during his life, was married six times, and in addition had many associate wives. At the time of his death he justly claimed to be the father of eighty children.

The Citizens' Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., has suspended business. The liabilities will probably reach $800,000. The bank was a depository of the State. At the time the doors were closed it owed the State of Georgia $100,000. The city of Atlanta was also caught for $46,000....Frost has killed the peach and fig crops of Georgia.

A Deputy United States Marshal has traced out the whereabouts of the notorious James brothers. They are living near Andersonville, Ky. The Marshal applied to three Kentucky magistrates for warrants authorizing their arrest, but they refused, the magistrates stating that if they issued warrants the friends of the James brothers would do them bodily harm or burn their property....The suit of Miss Murray against Gen. Tyler, Postmaster of Baltimore, for $20,000 for indecent assaults upon her, resulted in a verdict for $5,000.

POLITICAL.

Senator David Davis has written a letter to John Martin, of Kansas, on the present political situation, having reference to the Senate deadlock. Davis says that both parties are controlled by monopolists, and neither can assert its will, policy, or that of its constituents. He says monopolists' control and influence handicaps both the Republican and Democratic parties, and the only solution of the political difficulties is in the reorganization of the parties. Davis says that if the Democratic party would disband the Republican party would fall to pieces, because it is only kept together by Federal patronage and by the agitation of the sectional question; that the disbanding of the Democratic party would set the Republican party to quarreling over the distribution of patronage and sectional questions, and thus its organization would be destroyed, and this would open the way for new parties, representing the will of the people.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Windom's refunding scheme was approved by the Cabinet, and he was authorized to use his discretion in the matter. It is understood that the $104,000,000 of new bonds will be issued at 4 per cent., and sold to the highest bidder. The Secretary also contemplates calling in maturing bonds and allowing holders to retain them at a reduced rate of interest. Atty. Gen. MacVeagh is of opinion that such a plan would be legal....A panic was created in the Postoffice Department by the summary discharge of eight clerks, some of whom had been in position many years. Their only offense was said to be incompetency. Postmaster General James is making a careful inquiry into the qualifications of his subordinates with a view to good of the service....Private Dalzell has been appointed by Secretary Kirkwood to a $2,000 clerkship in the Pension Office.

Secretary Windom has issued a call for the outstanding 6-per-cent. bonds of 1861 and 1863, aggregating in amount $195,690,400. He agrees, however, to allow holders who so desire to return their bonds and draw interest upon them at the rate of 3½ instead of 6 per cent. This plan is the one proposed by the New York bankers. Should holders, as a rule, demand the redemption of their bonds at maturity, July 1, it will be necessary for the Secretary to sell $104,000,000 of 4 or 4½-per-cent. bonds, as there will not otherwise be in the treasury a sufficiently large fund....Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Sherman and other ladies at Washington appeal to the American people for liberal contributions for the sufferers by the earthquakes in the island of Scio.

Ex-Senator Bruce was tendered the Brazilian mission, and has refused it on the grounds that he did not think the climate would agree with his health, and that he did not think a colored man would be well received at the Brazilian court. It is probable that Mr. Bruce will receive a home position.

Secretary Kirkwood has appointed Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, which places him in command of the position to which he has been nominated by the President....Private Dalzell has declined the tender of an $1,800 clerkship in the Pension Office, since it was discovered that an examination was necessary.

The Postmaster General has officially declared all publications issued in violation of copyrights granted by the United States unmailable matter. It seems that Canada has been republishing an American book and circulating it in the United States at less than the American rates.

GENERAL.

Tabano, leader of the remnant of Victorio's band of Indians, has been captured in Chi[illegible] were [illegible] 1,394 [illegible]nong [illegible] Eun- [illegible] York, for $100,000; the New Jersey Refining Company, for a l ke amount, and the Badger State Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wis.

The Captain of the steamship Nebo, which arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, reports one of the most terrible cases of suffering ever experienced at sea. He fell in with the bark Tiger, from Liverpool for Baltimore, seventy-seven days out, absolutely without provisions, and the crew starving to death. For nine days the men had nothing to eat except the Captain's dog, and prior to that they had long sustained life on strips of boot leather soaked in lamp-oil. To add to their suffering and despair, two vessels had passed within a short distance, but paid no attention to their signals of distress. When the Nebo encountered them they were hesitating between suicide and cannibalism.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the month of March was 44,125, of whom 19,000 came from Germany, and 3,000 from Ireland. During the nine months ending March 31, 1881, the arrivals aggregated 351,422, as follows: From Germany, 102,098; Canada, 86,881; England and Wales, 39,772; Ireland, 33,334; Scotland, 8,991; China, 4,515; all other countries, 75,825....The amount of capital invested in the iron and steel industries of the United States, in 1880, was $230,971,884, against $121,772,074 in 1870....A mysterious and frightfully fatal plague has broken out among the Chinamen employed on the Canada Pacific Railway works in British Columbia.

FOREIGN.

The Czar is said to have received from the Nihilist Committee an offer to lay down their arms in return for a constitution and amnesty. It is alleged that another mine has been discovered under the entrance to the Winter Palace....Count Hamilton, Chancellor of the University of Upsal, Sweden, has been arrested for committing forgeries to the amount of $200,000....In a speech at Birmingham Parnell declared his conviction that the Land bill was an honest and sincere measure....The number killed by the earthquakes in Scio is estimated at 8,000....In the English university boat race Oxford defeated Cambridge fully four lengths.

London dispatches state that Mr. Gladstone's Land bill transcends all other topics in importance. Public opinion has not yet crystallized, but the first impressions are undoubtedly favorable to the bill as a fair, middle way for the settlement of the land question. The scheme is admittedly a new departure. English politicians regard it as a preface to a larger proposal, to be extended some day to Scotland and England. Copartnership in the soil is the mainspring of Mr. Gladstone's proposal. This principle is justified by the circumstances in Ireland, and the recommendations of both the Land Commissions. Neither the Irish press nor the Irish party has assumed antagonism to the bill....The will of the late Thomas Carlyle, in a paragraph expressing a strong feeling of good will toward America, and especially New England, gives the books he used in writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great to Harvard University.

The trial of the assassins of the Czar was brought to a close at St. Petersburg on the 10th of April. During the trial the prisoners were all attired in black, and seemed to be proud of asserting that they belonged to the terrorist party, by whose orders the assassination was accomplished. All except Russakoff and Jellaboff disclaimed any participation in the deed itself. They were all sentenced to death on the gallows.

Constantinople dispatches state that Scio is experiencing more violent earthquake shocks, and barely twenty houses remain habitable in the whole island. Forty-five villages have been destroyed, and in many localities the population has entirely disappeared....The Turcomans surprised and slaughtered the garrison of the most advanced Russian fort on the road to Merv.

The mother of Tom Hughes, now 83 years of age, will soon come over from England with all her household goods, and will spend her last days with the colony planted by her son in Tennessee....The whole of Northern Albania is in revolt, and 15,000 men are marching against Dervisch Pasha at Scutari....A dispatch from London says there is reason to hope for a peaceable solution of the Greek frontier question.

The anti-Jewish petition sent to Bismarck comprises twenty-six volumes, with nearly a quarter million signatures, including those of noblemen and retired Generals....The Rev. W. Morley Punshon, the distinguished Wesleyan minister, died at Brixton, England.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The time-killing debate upon every subject was resumed in the Senate on Monday, April 11. The time of that day's session was occupied by Call, of Florida, in defense of the Southern States, a statistical speech from Camden in defense of the credit of West Virginia, a facetious speech by Beck on Don Cameron's dominance in Pennsylvania politics, a retort by Cameron, and a harangue by Vest returning to pretty much everything. At the close of Vest's speech the Senate adjourned. No business of any kind was done. Senator Edmunds had returned from Florida, and occupied his seat in the Senate. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, and received the congratulations of his fellow-Senators of both parties.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Burnside, a resolution was adopted on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information in the possession of the Government touching the alleged arrest and imprisonment of Michael Boyton, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, by the Government of Great Britain. The floodgates of talk were then opened, and a number of Senators spoke on any subject interesting to them, Mr. Beck making the principal speech. Senator Pendleton commenced a long argument, and held the floor at adjournment.

The proceedings in the United States Senate were varied on Wednesday, April 13, by some sharp and angry passages between Dawes and Pendleton, and Dawes and Butler, and some excited denunciations of Republicans by Senator Harris. The session closed with another personal altercation between Messrs. Hill and Mahone, in which language purposely insulting passed between the Senators.

The usual amount of talk was indulged in by the Senate on Thursday, the 14th inst., but no business was attempted. When the session adjourned it was to meet on Monday. The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Postmasters—Isaac Brown, Columbus, Ind.; Edwin W. Phelps, Oak Park, Ill.; C. N. Clark, Ida Grove, Iowa. William Letcher, of Ohio, to be Register of the Land Office at Mitchell, D. T. Cortes Fessenden, of Michigan, to be Surveyor General of the United States District of Dakota.

Congressional Contests.

Notices of contest have already been filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the law, in the following cases:

Horatio Bisbee, Republican, vs. Jesse J. Finley, Democrat, Second district of Florida.

William M. Lowe, Greenback-Democrat, vs. Joseph Wheeler, Eighteenth district of Alabama.

Robert Smalls, Republican, vs. George D. Tillman, Democrat, Fifth district of South Carolina.

John T. Stovill, Democrat, vs George C. Cabell, Democrat, Fifth district of Virginia.

Samuel Lee, Republican, vs. John S. Richards, Democrat, First district of South Carolina.

George M. Buchanan, Republican, vs. Van H. Manning, Democrat, Second district of Mississippi.

J. C. Cook, Democrat, vs. Madison E. Cutts, Republican, Sixth district of Iowa.

Alex. Smith, Republican, vs. E. W. Robertson, Democrat, Sixth district of Louisiana.

James Q. Smith, Republican, vs. James M. Shelley, Democrat, Fourth district of Alabama.

Samuel J. Anderson, Democrat, vs. Thomas B. Reed, Republican, First district of Maine.

In addition to the above, it is understood that the seats of the following Democratic Representatives will be contested:

M. P. O'Connor, Second district; D. Wyatt Aiken, Third district, and John H. Evins, Fourth district of South Carolina.

Thomas H. Herndon, First district; H. A. Herbert, Second district, and William C. Oates, Third district of Alabama.

Henry L. Muldrew, First district; Otto R. Singleton, Fourth district, and Charles E. Hooker, Fifth district of Mississippi.

J. Floyd King, Fifth district of Louisiana, and R. G. Frost, Third district of Missouri.

One Who Has Killed 1,164 Deer.

The Elmira *Free Press* says: Charles O. Smith lives in Tuscarora Township, Steuben County, about four miles from Addison. In conversation with our correspondent he said: "I came from Chenango County into this region in 1840. It was a wilderness into which we went. Not a tree of the old forest had been felled. There was great hunting hereabouts in those days," continued Mr. Smith. "I remember well when my wife would say to me, 'Well, Charles, I want you to go out and get me a deer.' I would start in the afternoon when the sun was only an hour high and get three or four deer before it got very dark. Why, I have myself killed as high as eighty-four deer in one season. I have kept account of the number I have killed and it is 1,164, all, too, within a radius of six or seven miles from this spot, and every one in Steuben County. My father taught me to shoot on the run, long years ago, when we were living in Chenang' County, and when I was but a little boy. We would go out on a side hill and my father would roll a pumpkin down it. While it was under way I fired, and I practised so constantly and patiently that I got so I could hit the vegetable every time. I did this so I could learn to shoot a deer on the run, and it gave me excellent practice and skill."

Something That Beats All.

Here's something that beats them all. Mr. William Washam has a rooster, a genuine Leghorn rooster, that lays eggs. For six months Mr. Washam has been finding large rough-shelled eggs lying around his yard. He never thought of accusing his Leghorn rooster of it, but the other day he caught and confined him so as to have him within easy reach for a man who was coming to buy him. He left him (the rooster) alone over night in a small coop by himself, and next morning found one of those curious looking eggs.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.*

CHAINED HIMSELF.

How a Texas Farmer Arranged for His Death from Hydrophobia.

A Dallas (Texas) letter says: "A tragic death has just occurred in our neighboring county of Hill worth relating, and worthy of Virginius or any other Roman father. One year ago George Arnold came to Dallas on private business, and while walking the streets was bitten by a worthless cur which was frothing at the mouth, and showing other symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. Arnold became alarmed and very much excited when convinced in his own mind that the dog was mad. He went to a physician and had the wound severely cauterized. Then, going home, he was still very uneasy, and dreaded hydrophobia so much that he hunted up a mad-stone and had it applied for several weeks, off and on. He took every other precaution which was suggested, resting all the time under a mortal dread that the virus had gone into his system, and would sooner or later kill him. He had a wife and several small children living on a rather isolated farm, and the thought that he might suddenly lose his reason and harm his little babes horrified him. The other day he began to experience strange feelings, and at once concluded his time had come. He then procured a twelve-foot trace-chain and strong lock and went to the woods. After writing his wife a calm letter, in which he told her what was about to happen, giving directions as to his wishes after death, and pouring out a volume of love for her and their children, he ran the chain round a tree, drew it through the large ring at the end, and then wound the other end around his ankle so tight that it would not slip over the foot, locked it with the lock, and threw the key far beyond his reach. The body was found two days after, still chained to the tree. There was all the evidence necessary to show the horrible death from hydrophobia. The ground was torn up to the full length of the chain, the nails of the fingers wrenched off, and all his front teeth out in scrathing and biting the tree, and every thread of clothing off his body. The body was dreadfully lacerated with these, the only weapons the madman could use. He had judged rightly what would have been the consequence had he remained at home, and, knowing that there was no human skill that could have cured him, preferred death alone, and in that way, to doing harm to those so near and dear to him as a wife and children.

"Arnold was originally from Talladega, Alabama, where he married, and where his widow has many friends and relatives."

Some Simple Simons.

There was a circumstance happened in New York the other day, which throws considerable light on the conundrum, "Whither are we drifting?" It appears that for some time past the New York aristocracy has been imbibing English ideas and styles. Coachmen have been put in livery; carriages have a coat of arms emblazoned on them; the tally-ho coach has been introduced; the nifty young men affect the dress, mutton-chop whiskers and single-barreled eye-glass of the English snob, and other mannerisms and monkey-shines are aped. But all these are harmless, except so far as they act on the stomachs of sensible people as an emetic, and produce retching. Recently, however, an English custom has been adopted by these New York noodles that will not do in the land of the free, and if it is attempted to be put in practice to any extent aristocratic backbones are liable to get jarred. A refined, highly respectable and educated young lady, a school teacher, was a boarder in an aristocratic Fifth avenue boarding-house, where the boarders were of that class that they would lick up the spittle of a dead-beat lord, or lady, and thank them for the privilege. Now, among the English aristocracy it is considered very low for a person to know anything; and a school teacher ranks as a governess, and a governess as a menial and servant. So, when it was discovered that a "menial" was eating at the same table with them, the sweet-scented scions of some successful scavenger insisted that she must be bounced; and she *was* bounced. The affair was an outrage upon our boasted "equality of all," and the fact that no one in the boarding-house was found to raise an objection to the proceeding shows that the blood of New York people is getting pretty thin. We presume it is the case that nearly all the enterprise, genius and energy of the Eastern States have been drained off to supply the bold and adventurous army of men who have developed the Western States and Territories, leaving the lame, the halt and the simple-minded behind. And of course nobody is to blame for being a simpleton or a sucker; he is just as his creator made him.

Sang Out.

Col. Sellers used to whistle to cure himself of stammering. There is an old story dusted up again of a fellow who sang for the same purpose.

There used to be a really funny fellow on board a Nantucket whale ship during a cruise in the Pacific. He got off jokes enough to amuse the whole crew, and was a good singer. In fact singing was the only form of speech which he could use without stammering to a terrible extent. One day only he and the cook were on deck, when the cook fell overboard. The stammering tourist rushed to the cabin companionway to notify the Captain, but, as usual with stammerers when in a hurry, he couldn't say anything, stammer as he would. The Captain saw that something was the matter, and shouted, "Well, if you can't say it, sing it, you fool!"

"Be-be-be-be—

"Overboard is Barnabas,
And half a mile astern of us."

Barnabas was promptly rescued.

The Oldest Man.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, no more than forty miles from Greenville, S. C., who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was 20 years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman at Greenville states that this man, who comes down to us from a former generation, has always been in moderate circumstances, lived upon a coarse vegetable diet, that he has never drank any water but spring water and bids fair to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health, possesses all of manhood's attributes, and wishes to marry. He has survived seven wives, and, having lost his last one about sixty years ago, he now begins to feel lonely.

Duties of Cabinet Officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has charge of the national finances. He digests and prepares plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and support of the public credit. He superintends the collection of the revenue and prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts, and making returns; grants all warrants for money to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; makes reports, and give information to either branch of congress, as may be required, respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, and generally performs all such services relative to the finances as he is directed to perform; controls the erection of public buildings, the coinage and printing of money, the collection of commercial statistics, the marine hospitals, the revenue-cutter service, the life-saving service. Under his superintendence the Light-house Board discharges the duties relative to the construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages; makes provision for the payment of the public debt under enactments of Congress, and publishes statements concerning it, and submits to Congress at the commencement of each session estimates of the probable receipts and of the required expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. The Secretary of War performs such duties as the President, who is the Commander-in-chief, may enjoin upon him, concerning the military service, and has the superintendence of the purchase of army supplies, transportation, etc. The Secretary of the Navy has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions; pensions and bounty lands; the public lands including mines; the Indians; the census, when directed by law; the custody and distribution of public documents, and certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia; he also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories. The Postmaster General has the direction and management of the Post-office Department; he appoints all officers and employes of the department, except the three Assistant Postmasters General, who are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the consent of the President; awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the government; he represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion on questions of law when they are required by the President, or by the heads of the other executive departments, on questions of law arising upon the administration of their respective departments; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts in the States and Territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any department of the government. Recently we gave a statement of the duties of the Secretary of State. In regard to questions of policy and matters of importance, they consult the President, and are often consulted by him.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Science of Forestry.

The Boston *Globe* says: The science of forestry is coming to press more earnestly upon public attention as our forests disappear under the wasteful policy which has prevailed ever since the country was settled, and in various directions effort is made to save what is left and to repair, for the sake of future generations, the losses already sustained. Such an effort is that of the Middlesex Fells Association; and from the same locality there comes the appeal of Mr. F. Rand for the planting of rock or sugar maples. Mr. Rand's plan is "to take these trees from the forest at a suitable age for transplanting, and set them out on the borders of highways, a row on each side, say one hundred feet apart, or with space enough to allow a fair view of our beautiful New England landscapes from the road. Let them be arranged so that the trees on the two rows may not come directly opposite each other, but have the trees on either side alternate with the trees on the other side. In twenty or twenty-five years the average of these trees would be of suitable size to tap for sap, and meanwhile they would have answered all the other purposes of shade trees equally well or better than others." The rock for sugar making, is a beautiful, hardy, clean, and valuable shade tree, and in addition is especially valuable. Mr. Rand estimates that the cost of this enterprise would be not more than $1 a piece for the trees, including the frame work necessary to protect the young trees from browsing animals; while the profit does not end when the trees cease to produce sap, for the wood is valuable for various articles of manufacture and for fuel.

How Divers Are Paid in India.

A writer upon India and its affairs writes in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*: "Most of the divers are trained to their business from childhood. They enter the water, as a general thing, unarmed and entirely naked, having only a net bag about their necks in which to put the oysters. One minute and a half to three minutes is the usual length of time which they remain beneath the surface. The men are paid according to the number of oysters they catch, they in some cases receiving a certain amount of money, and in others a certain per centage of the unopened oysters. This latter arrangement usually pays them best in the end, but they, poor things, prefer to receive a definite amount, even though it may be but a pittance, rather than run the risk of receiving a larger sum, with the possibility of obtaining nothing."

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The cuttle-fish has three distinct hearts.

Elephants always disturb the water before they drink.

The woodpecker can thrust its tongue out full three inches.

The albatross, the largest of sea birds, flies with a velocity of 100 miles an hour.

The little bird called the swift darts through the air at the rate of 180 miles an hour.

The noise made by a school of fish sounds, in the deep sea, like the rumbling of thunder.

The horn of a rhinoceros, when cut through the middle, is said to exhibit on each side the rude figure of a man, the outlines being marked by small white strokes.

Orang-outangs, in a state of domestication, will sit at the table like men and eat every kind of food, using the knife and fork; and they will drink wine and other liquors.

The main artery in the common whale is a pipe into which a man might creep with ease; the heart throws out from twelve to fifteen gallons of blood at every pulsation; the tongue has been compared to a vast feather-bed, on which half a dozen men might find ample room for repose. The whale's tail not infrequently has a surface of 100 square feet.

If the earth could be suddenly stopped in her orbit, and allowed to fall unobstructed toward the sun, under the accelerating influence of his attraction, she would reach the central fire in about four months. But such is the compass of her orbit that, to make its circuit in a year, she has to move nearly nineteen miles a second, or more than fifty times faster than the swiftest rifle ball, and, moving twenty miles, her path deviates from perfect straightness by less than one-eighth of an inch.

Among the extinct species of animals, the remains of which are found in America, may be mentioned the Eobasileus cornutus, a beast as large as the Indian elephant, but standing low, having proportions more as in the rhinoceros. The physiognomy was very peculiar. On either side of the front, above each orbit, rose a stout horn, its base continuous with that of its mate. Immensely prolonged nasal bones supported on each side, near the extremity, a massive reversed shovel-shaped protuberance. These beasts probably lived in herds like elephants of the present day.

In Persia they bottle up their tears as of old. This is done in the following manner: As the mourners are sitting around and weeping, the master of ceremonies presents each one with a piece of cotton wool, with which to wipe off his tears. This cotton is afterward squeezed into a bottle, and the tears are preserved as a powerful and efficacious remedy for reviving a dying man after every other means has failed. It is also employed as a charm against evil influences. This custom is probably alluded to in Psalm lvi., verse 8: "Put thou my tears into a bottle." The practice was once universal, as is found by the tear bottles which are found in almost every ancient tomb, for the ancients buried them with their dead as a proof of their affection.

The London *Medical Journal* insists that Bright's disease is the result of the immoderate use of iced drinks, and seeks to prove this with figures showing that the disease prevails in any country in proportion with the amount of ice consumed there. We of the United States use 90 per cent. more ice than any European country, and the disease is 75 per cent. worse than in Europe. England comes next, while in the wine-drinking countries the disease is very seldom seen, and in semi-civilized nations, where ice is not used, it is wholly unknown.

A Chicago man at Plainfield, Ind., desired to leave his traveling-bag and overcoat while he walked to a place twenty miles distant. He put them in a field, unprotected from thieves, except by a sign, "Smallpox—beware!" and when he returned they were right there in the field. But they were twenty feet under ground, buried by health officers. Oh, it takes a Chicago man to be smart.—*Boston Post.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$ 9 75	@11 50
Hogs	6 00	@ 6 80
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	3 80	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 18	@ 1 20
No. 2 Winter	1 24	@ 1 28
Corn—Ungraded	54	@ 60
Oats—Mixed Western	44	@ 47
Pork—Mess	16 00	@17 00
Lard	11	@ 11¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 60	@ 6 60
Cows and Heifers	3 90	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 95	@ 5 30
Hogs	4 50	@ 5 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	93	@ 96
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 37
Rye—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 09
Barley—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
Butter—Choice Creamery	29	@ 30
Eggs—Fresh	14	@ 15
Pork—Mess	16 00	@17 00
Lard	10¾	@ 10¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 09
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 1	1 04	@ 1 05
Barley—No. 2	87	@ 88
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16 75
Lard	10½	@ 10¾
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	46	@ 47
Rye	1 10	@ 1 12
Pork—Mess	15 25	@16 25
Lard	10¾	@ 11
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 10	@ 1 12
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	38	@ 39
Rye	1 17	@ 1 20
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 50
Lard	10¼	@ 10¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 2 Red	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats	37	@ 38
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 1	44	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 38
Barley (per cental)	1 60	@ 2 60
Pork—Mess	16 25	@ 16 50
Seed—Clover	4 50	@ 4 60
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 2	48	@ 49
Oats	35	@ 37
Pork—Mess	15 50	@ 16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 40
Fair	4 60	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 50
Hogs	5 60	@ 6 61
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, April 8.—Senate.—It was a field day in the Senate for the ladies and Prohibitionists. The prohibitory amendment came first under consideration, and finally passed—26 to 20. The joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution so the Senate shall be composed of thirty and the House of Representatives of sixty members, was rejected by yeas, 9; nays, 32. A lively discussion sprung up over the resolution to amend the constitution so that the members of the Supreme Court could be increased from five to nine, and several amendments were offered, but they were voted down and the resolution passed. The Female-Suffrage amendment went through (27 to 18), and the result was greeted with rounds of applause by the numerous ladies present. A bill was introduced authorizing cities to loan their sinking funds. The proposed amendment increasing the regular sessions of the Legislature to 100 days and limiting special sessions to thirty days passed. The Tenure-of-Office bill was amended so that all State and county officers shall be elected for four years and be ineligible to re-election for eight years after their terms of office expire. The Public Offense bill consumed the afternoon. Bills were passed: To grant a revocable license to a street railway from the Union Depot to the Insane Hospital; concerning bridges over streams forming county boundary lines; to amend the act establishing the State line near Green River island. The Governor nominated, and the Senate confirmed, Mrs. Mary E. Burson, of Delaware county, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Indianapolis Reformatory Institute for Women and Girls, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Coffin.

House.—Bills passed: Defining the duty of the Adjutant General, and allowing him a clerk; to transfer the Center Township School Library to the Trustees of the Marion County Library; to authorize the removal of drifts in streams; legalizing the town of Lagro and the town of Syracuse: the revision act concerning corporation and the carrying of baggage and freight by carriers; authorizing the appointment of a Commission of Claims against the State; providing for a Bureau of Statistics; also the Senate bills giving City Marshals the same fees and powers of constables; providing that in the counties of Allen, Marion and Vigo the Circuit Prosecutors shall perform the duties of prosecuting attorneys in Criminal Courts; providing for a commission of claims consisting of the Governor and State officers, and creating a board of visitors for the institutions. This last was adopted by a strict party vote—53 to 35. The bill failed providing for a commission to superintend a survey of the Kankakee region. A joint resolution favoring a constitutional amendment limiting all State and county officers to terms of four years was adopted. The resolution was referred instructing Members of Congress to use all possible effort for the suppression of polygamy.

Saturday, April 9.—Senate.—The Senate spent considerable time this morning over the consideration of the bill providing for a Police Judge in Indianapolis, and it finally failed for want of a constitutional majority. The Senate deferred action on the amendment exempting regular racing associations from the prohibition against pool-selling. The Governor transmitted a message vetoing the Codification bill, regulating the adoption of heirs, for the reason that if the bill became a law it would be competent for a court to order the adoption of a child upon the application of the petitioner, if the Trustee of the township would consent in open court, notwithstanding the parent of the child might be well known, might be able to support it, might be ignorant of the pending of the application for adoption, and might be within easy reach of the process of the court. The Governor considers this too dangerous a power to confer upon any tribunal.

House.—The bill for the reorganization of the benevolent institutions passed the House by a strict party vote, with the exception of Westfall, of Tippecanoe, who sided with the Democracy in the negative. The codified insurance bill, known as Finch's, was killed by reference to a committee. The bill passed prohibiting the sale of poisonous drugs to children under 14 years of age, except upon medical prescription, and a large number of measures were advanced to engrossment. The bill concerning the benevolent institutions contemplates putting the management in the hands of the dominant political party, with the appointing power in the hands of the Governor. Bills passed: To enable towns and cities to surrender or disannex a portion of their corporate limits; to authorize cities and towns of 4,500 and over to construct and maintain water-works; to separate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers; to authorize a levy of 10 mills on each $100 for every ten miles to construct and repair free gravel roads. The bill to protect sheep passed both houses too hastily, and the Governor has been requested to return it, as it is found out that it imposes a double tax on dogs.

Monday, April 11.—Senate.—The Senate passed the bill authorizing cities and towns to disannex territory from corporate limits. It then engrossed the Public Offense bill and accepted the report reimbursing former employes of the Soldiers' Home who were turned out. The House bill doing away with constructive mileage of Sheriffs was passed. The most of the afternoon was taken up with the codified Election bill. A special committee recommended that section 7 be stricken from the constitution, thereby enabling women to practice law in the State. The Public Offense bill was amended before engrossment, so as to impose heavy penalties for the sale of diseased meats, or for any article of food or drink, the quality of which is misrepresented. This last clause is intended to check the sale of "bull butter." There is also an amendment imposing heavy penalties for attending prize-fights. No exemption is granted newspaper reporters. Pool-selling at horse races is also prohibited. Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Wilson for the purpose of organizing the two houses of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, or, in his absence, the oldest Senator holding over, to organize the Senate, the Speaker of the last House of Representatives to organize the House, or, if he be not present, some member-elect to be designated by the Governor.

House.—The House passed the codified Decedents' Estates bill, and worked much on specific appropriations. Mr. Cauthorne offered a resolution that the joint Assembly declare its fidelity to the General Government of the United States, and that it indorse the political ideas of Adams and Jefferson, declaring the several State Governments sovereignties, etc., etc. He moved that the resolution lie on the table until Friday afternoon, when it be taken up. He did this in order that the minds of the Legislators might be occupied upon the last two days of the session, when it would be unable to pass bills, and when a discussion of the resolution would be more seemly than the usual hilarity and mud throwing.

Tuesday, April 12.—Senate.—The Senate wasted the entire forenoon in forcing a fight on the Fee and Salary bill, an issue being made on a motion to indefinitely postpone. Senator Brown headed the opposition upon the ground that the bill was an open violation of the constitutional amendment thereon, for the reason that it ignored "services rendered," and makes the estimate entirely on population. Senator Chapman, Republican, pressed the question, but noon came without change in the situation. During the afternoon the bill providing for the payment of war-loan bonds passed unanimously. The terms of the General Appropriation bill were accepted. No effort was made to resume the fight on the fee and salary question.

House.—The House passed bills: Relative to the estates of decedents (57 to 59); to encourage the improvement of live stock by requiring license on stallions and jacks; to make the face of insurance policies the amount of damage to be paid in case of fire, and regulating fire insurance companies, making the face of the policy the amount of damages to be paid in case of fire, unless the company prefer to rebuild. The House refused to take up the Specific Appropriation bill or make it the special order for to-morrow. The Metropolitan Plate-Glass Insurance Company's bill, allowing them to do business in this State, was voted down. Several bills of minor importance were passed, and the remainder of the day was given to consideration of the measure relative to office. Contrary to expectation, the House fought shy of the fee and salary question.

Wednesday, April 13.—Senate.—The Senate passed the Revision Committee bill on public officers and House bills concerning roads and highways, relating to the organization of the General Assembly, providing for the publication of the Revised Statutes of 1881, establishing a department of geology and natural history, appropriating money for the relief of the State Board of Agriculture and authorizing a loan of $60,000 and appropriating money for the relief of the Soldiers' Home employes. Much of the time was spent in committee of the whole in consideration of the bill providing a reserve fund for the completion of the new State House. The Yawter bill passed, making Township Trustees Superintendents of Roads and Highways, and assessing a poll-tax of $2. The night session was used in advancing bills to final passage.

House.—The influence of the Republican caucus last night was felt immediately upon the opening of the House session this morning, and came in the shape of a motion to attach the Fee and Salary bill as an amendment to the Public Offices bill. A strict party contest at once developed, the Democratic members interposing motions to take up the Specific Appropriation bill and to lay it on the table, etc., while the Republicans voted as a unit, according to caucus agreement. Various amendments to the amendment were offered and voted down. A protracted and lively discussion was one of the features. During the afternoon the discussion became personal, and there were several intensely-exciting episodes. Toward evening a vote on the final passage of the bill with the amendment attached was reached, and it passed, 57 to 36—a strict party vote—with only three absentees. Another row was expected at the night session, but the House contented itself by passing several hours in considering the Specific Appropriation bill.

Thursday, April 14.—Senate.—The House fight over the fee and salary amendment to the Public Offices bill was transferred to the Senate to-day. Several abortive attempts were made to take it up during the forenoon, and it was not until every parliamentary subterfuge possible had been sprung in the afternoon before the Senators faced the issue. The debate was animated and at times personal. Just before adjournment for the night session a vote was reached, and four Republicans joined with the Democrats and Nationals in defeating the measure, by a vote of 29 to 20. Previous to the Fee and Salary discussion the Senate passed numerous bills, among the most important of which were the following: House bills concerning elections and the contest thereof; to enable owners of wet lands to drain and reclaim the same; to amend section 24 of the Fee and Salary bill so as to increase the pay of witnesses to $2; also, to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers; also, regulating insanity inquests; also, concerning Grand and petit Jurors; also, prohibiting partnerships for insurance business. Also, the following Senate bills: Appropriating $973.70 to Benton county for extraordinary expenses incurred in the conviction of James McCullough; appropriating $2,503 for losses sustained in the burning of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown; Mr. Chapman's bill concerning the laying out of streets and alleys; also the bill making appropriations for the new State House, with the amendment increasing the appropriation $100,000, the vote being yeas 28, nays 17. A night session was held, owing to the constitutional limit prohibiting the passage of bills within two days of final adjournment. The session was disorderly. A strong fight developed over what is known as the Supreme Court bill, a faction of lawyers endeavoring to substitute the bill creating an Appellate Court, but the former finally prevailed. At 11 o'clock the Senate began on the Specific Appropriation bill. Shortly before 1 o'clock Friday morning the Senate suddenly adjourned, leaving the Specific Appropriation bill unfinished and the Public Offices bill a dead letter, owing to a failure to agree with the House amendments. The failure of the Appropriation bill leaves several of the benevolent institutions in an embarrassing condition.

House.—The House occupied the entire morning session in the discussion of the Specific Appropriation bill, which, after being amended by reducing the appropriation for a bath-house in the Northern prison from $15,000 to $5,000, finally passed by only two votes more than the necessary constitutional majority. In the afternoon the House passed the following Senate bills: Amending the act concerning the acquisition of Green Island in the Ohio river; appropriating $45,000 to be paid the city of Indianapolis for sewering the Female Reformatory and Deaf and Dumb Institute; also, providing for a system of levees, and enabling owners of wet land to drain the same; also, fixing the time of meeting of County Boards of Equalization after the fiscal year; also, half a dozen legalizing acts; also, appropriating $6,000 for the removal of a sandbar in the Calumet river. The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to Mr. Barnett's Fee and Salary bill, abolishing constructive Sheriff's fees; to the bill, for the reclamation of wet lands; relating to the organization of the General Assembly; relating to the sale of property by infants; as to Grand and Petit jurors; regulating elections and contests. Several House employes appointed by the Clerk, the Hon. Cyrus Nixon, presented Mrs. Nixon to-day with a handsome easy-chair, and in their note accompanying the chair they took occasion to happily express their regard for her husband.

People Who Forget They Have Money.

One would hardly believe that there are many who forget they have money or that there is money or interest due them, and yet it is a fact. There lies in the Treasury Department to-day $1,400,000 of unclaimed interest on government bonds. The sum is getting larger every day. This seems strange, but it is true. This vast sum of money, or much of it, can be drawn by simply applying for it by whoever is entitled to it and has the registered bond on which the interest is due and not paid. There are thousands of persons who have bought bonds, and not knowing how to get the interest on them, prefer to lose the same rather than to expose the fact that they have the bonds. Others have interest due them, and actually forget the fact, and it lies in the Treasury vaults waiting for them to apply for it. Should one of the clerks of the bond division inform a person to whom interest is due of the fact, and the same is discovered, he would be instantly discharged. Our government is like that of other countries, dishonest in matters of this kind, and is always willing to keep that which belongs to others, if it is not called for. Should one of its clerks be honest enough to give out a hint, he is discharged on the ground that it is not probable he would be engaged in volunteering information unless he received a certain percentage for his services; and this he has no right to do. The government takes the ground that the person to whom the interest is due should not be required to pay for the information; at the same time the same government will not itself volunteer the information.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Our youth and our manhood we owe to our country, but our declining years are due to ourselves.—*Pliny.*

THE SENATORIAL DEAD-LOCK.

Synopsis of the Speech of Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

Mr. Bayard believed, he said, there was a justification for the thirty-eight Democratic Senators in maintaining the attitude before the country which they had maintained for the past ten days. He wished to try the justice of their position by the light of law and reason, so that when they were called into that court of last appeal, the bar of public opinion, they should be willing to submit to it the case which they were making now.

He dwelt at some length upon the rights conferred upon minorities by the constitution and laws made in accordance with it. Instances had occurred when he felt it his duty—when he thought that a question was fatal to the welfare of the country—to interpose in order that the question might stand over for the sober second thought and action of the people. There was no precedent for the present election of Senate officers. The action of the Democrats two years ago in no respect presented a parallel case. The Chinese treaty was before the Senate, and it ought to be considered; but what were the million people that lined the Pacific coast compared with the matter of whether the present Secretary of the Senate should give place instantly to another man? That was but one feature. The United States Supreme Court stood to-day enfeebled in numbers until the Senate should displace four Senate officials and put four others in their places. United States Circuit and District Courts were waiting, unable to proceed with public business until the Senate should displace four officials. Postmasters were waiting confirmation. Collectors of Customs, and especially the Collector of the great port of New York, a position second only in influence and position to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, were awaiting action on nominations, in order that four subordinates of the Senate might be turned out and four others put in. When business facts were looked at, they would be found all on one side of the question, all in one scale of the balances. It was as Mount Olympus to a wart to talk of passing by these great objects of public interest, and to stoop down to displace four acceptable officials. Now, as to the nominations for officers. As he had stated before, there were thirty-nine Senators who had voted for Hancock. One of them had, in this chamber, voted with the Republicans. Then had come a list of committees, and the Senator from Virginia (Mahone) had figured as Chairman of one and member of three other important committees, while four Republican Senators were left without Chairmanships. Then had come a list of appointments, and Riddleberger had been brought forward as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms at the instance of the Senator from Virginia. These were the facts of the case, and from these facts the ordinary deduction of mankind must be formed, and would be formed. He (Bayard) now put into the scale of the balance which induced him to vote for the transaction of business the addition that, in view of such facts as those, his views and education of political morality and duty made him lend his opposition to the consummation of the reward to Riddleberger or the Senator who had nominated him. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) had stated that this question had great significance, in view of the coming fall election in Virginia. That he (Bayard) asserted to be a dangerous step in centralization. It would be an attempt on the part of the Senate, sitting as part of the executive branch of the Government, to interfere with and control an election in Virginia. It was a usurpation; it was an invasion; it was, in the strongest sense of the word, a revolutionary attempt by unlawful and illegitimate methods to control the free election of a State in regard to matters solely submitted to its own cognizance. And how controlled? Indirectly and without law. To usurpation was added the terrible danger of corruption. Because, if this man Riddleberger was to be chosen an officer of the Senate in order to influence the election in Virginia, how could he do it in the line of public duty? Put that also in the scale. There was another feature to the transaction. What was the contest in Virginia which the Republicans expected to decide by appointing Riddleberger?

The issue was "repudiation," and it was on the repudiating side of that issue that the Republican party in the Senate proposed to identify itself by choosing Riddleberger as one of its officers. It was to him, to his doctrines, the Republicans stood committed. It seemed to him (Bayard) that if the Republican party assisted in sowing the seeds of repudiation of admitted and honorable obligations, it was sowing a crop worse than that of Cadmus, and one which would bear dangerous fruit to posterity. What was credit? It was the honest poor man's capital. It was because he was trusted that a poor man could outlive his period of poverty and distress, and await the time of the fruition of his labors. Virginia was poor, and she needed credit to-day more than in her time of opulence and plenty. Leave to people the right to be believed and trusted; leave them the sense of self-respect and manhood that an unbroken word gave to any man, however poor! There stood his case before his conscience, and there he stood before the country.

MAHONE AND KELLOGG.

Mahone, the repudiator, and Kellogg, the carpet-bagger, are now absolute masters of the Republican majority of the Senate. The defection of either of the two would leave the Vice President powerless, and throw the Republicans into a minority. These two men are therefore able to dictate the policy of the party in the Senate and to name its candidates for office.

Mahone and Kellogg actually did nominate for Secretary of the Senate George C. Gorham, who in 1879 bolted the Republican candidate for Governor in California, and took the stump for Glenn, the Democratic candidate. The Republicans of that State openly denounced Gorham's treachery, and demanded that his name be stricken from the National Committee.

But, now that Gorham is supported by Mahone and Kellogg, the Republican caucus has been told plainly that he must be nominated, or no Republican can hope to be elected. The two votes of Mahone and Kellogg decided that question. Gorham was himself the negotiator between Mahone and the Republicans for the control of the organization.

H. H. Riddleberger is publicly known as Mahone's next friend. Mahone has glorified him before the Senate, as "a gallant cavalry Captain in the Confederate service." He was a Hancock elector on Mahone's ticket last November, and the author of the bill in the Virginia Legislature to repudiate one-third of the State debt, and to discredit the bonds for the remaining two-thirds.

The Republicans have done many discreditable things to retain power. They have used the army, corrupted the ballot box, seated bogus Senators and Representatives, sustained carpet-bag thieves, stolen States, and rewarded perjurers and forgers in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida with office. But heretofore they have always attempted to cover up transactions of this sort, and to plaster them over with deceptions and falsehoods. In the present case they have openly bought the vote necessary to give them what is called "a constitutional majority," and they have as openly paid over the price in the shape of the nomination of Gorham and Riddleberger.

Neither of these men could have been nominated had not Mahone held in his single vote the key to the situation; and he was backed by Kellogg, who holds a seat in the Senate by virtue of the grossest fraud.—*Washington letter.*

Senator Brown's Menagerie.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Brown, of Georgia, said it was a peculiar coincidence that the Senator from Virginia, who, up to a late period, had always been a Democrat, should vote with the Republicans on the organization of every committee, and that in a very short time afterward the Republicans should meet in caucus and nominate his intimate friends, Gorham, who bolted the party and had been read out of it, and Riddleberger, who had always been a Democrat. It might have been no bargain, it might not even have been an understanding, but he would call it a "peculiar coincidence." The situation reminded him of the story of the coon and the skunk. The coon had left home one day, and on his return found some other animal in the hollow of his tree. He thought it was a cat, and challenged it as such.

"No," said the polecat, "I am a coon."

"You don't look like a coon."

"But I am a coon."

"You don't talk like a coon."

"But I am a coon."

"You don't smell like a coon and you ain't a coon." [Laughter.] This transaction did not look exactly like a proper transaction and it did not smell like a proper transaction. [Laughter.] The Republican side reminded him of the man who had caught a wolf and then had to call a friend to help him to let it go, or rather it reminded him of the man who had won an elephant at a raffle and did not know what to do with him. The Republicans had won the elephant in this case and were not in a very good condition to get rid of him. If they did not stand by his friends he might turn and rend every Chairman of theirs. [Laughter.] He also likened the Republicans to the astronomer who fell into a state of great excitement at discovering an elephant on the moon only to find that there was a mouse between the lenses of his instrument. Possibly his Republican friends had not caught the elephant they thought they had, for possibly it might turn out to be a diminutive form of a little mouse.

Was Logan a Secessionist?

The St. Louis *Republican* bluntly questions the truth of John A. Logan's recent denial of the current tradition that at first his sympathies were with the secessionists, and that his loyalty was a case of sober second thought. If he did not do all in his power to injure the Union cause during the last two months of 1860 and the first four months of 1861, then, says the *Republican*, the Illinois Democrats and Republicans of that time were the victims of a most extraordinary delusion. The late R. M. Knapp has said that he was present, in company with several other prominent Democrats, at an interview between the late Stephen A. Douglas and Logan, an hour after the former made his great Springfield speech for the Union, and that Logan then said to Douglas in substance: "You have sold the Democratic party, but, by ——, you can't deliver it. You've got the Lincoln collar round your neck, but you can't put it round mine." Later that same night, Mr. Knapp said, Douglas had a private talk with Logan, and the next day the latter left Springfield to raise a regiment of "Lincoln hirelings."

In his speech in the Senate, referring to this story of his leaning at the outstart toward the Southern side, Logan said: "Sitting right in this chamber is a Senator who knows this insinuation is false." It is now in order for the Senator thus appealed to by Logan to give his testimony.

Garfield's Happy Thought.

President Garfield says that in appointing Judge Robertson Collector he was guided by a desire to promote harmony in the Republican party of New York.

It was a happy thought of the President's that he would promote harmony in the Republican party. Harmony in the Republican party of the State of New York needs a great deal of promoting just at present; but the President's way of doing this most desirable thing cannot be complimented as eminently successful. On the contrary, he hit the big hornet's nest a powerful blow; and he is likely to learn that some of the occupants can sting.

It is pleasant to be informed that Mr. Blaine had nothing whatever to do with Judge Robertson's appointment. Oh, not he; why should he have had anything to do with it? What should he care? It is nothing to him.

Poor Blaine! He is a little lamb, and would like to be out in the pastures, verdant as himself, climbing the rocks and skipping about with the other little lambs, if only he was not shut up in that horrid, dingy, old State Department. He to have anything to do with the appointment of Judge Robertson! Never! He scorns the imputation. It was the cat, or Gail Hamilton, that did it.

We sincerely believe that Mr. Blaine had no more to do with the matter than he would have had if he himself had been President of the United States, in his own name.—*New York Sun.*

Goody Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replying to Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, in the United States Senate, made the following extraordinary declaration:

> It is the heart-wish of the people of Massachusetts to have a rich, prosperous and contented South. To accomplish that they would shut up their factories, let the grass grow in the streets of their commercial cities, and let poverty haunt their counting houses.

"Heart-wish" might be excusable in the love letter of a sentimental miss, while it is hardly the terse language in which the speech of an august Senator may tastefully be couched. But what sheer fiction, what transcendental nonsense, is the substance and idea of Mr. Hoar's sentence!

There are many genuine philanthropists in Massachusetts, many men and women of intelligence and of the highest character; but when we are told that the people of the State in general would prefer the prosperity of the South to their own prosperity, we are told what no one in his senses can be expected to believe.

Shut up their factories; let grass grow in the streets of their commercial cities; and let poverty haunt their counting houses; all for love, preferring others' welfare to their own! Why, Mr. Hoar would have us believe that the Massachusetts people are really Christians.

Mahone in the Side-Lights.

Mahone entered the chamber a trifle before 12, carrying under his arm a bundle of papers. Behind him, loaded with books, was Riddleberger, Mahone's candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, and third in the line limped a stout old gentleman, dressed like a farmer, with a long white chin whisker, the Clerk of the Committee on Agriculture, of which Mahone is Chairman. Riddleberger dumped the reference books on Mahone's desk and then stood aside until, the Senate having opened, Mahone stepped down in front, when Riddleberger took Mahone's seat and began to arrange his references. Mahone had provided himself, under Republican advice, with a written speech, the purpose being to keep him within bounds. So long as he confined himself to the text he was as temperate as could be wished, but occasionally he left the track, each time giving promise of liveliness ahead and each time being recalled to his manuscript by Republican signals.—*Washington Cor. New York World.*

A New Fashion of Sleeping.

The Chicago *Tribune* lately contained a lengthy article on the new fashion which is rapidly coming into vogue, of husbands and wives occupying separate beds. The practice is said to be an European one, and is being received in New York with great favor. It has long been held by physicians that the habit of two persons occupying the same sleeping couch was a vicious one, as the superior magnetism of one would draw the vitality out of the other; and while one would awake in the morning refreshed with new energy, the other would be enervated and listless and hardly able to drag the body around during the day. Acting upon this European theory, it is supposed that the dealers in beds and bedding have secretly organized a boom in their business, and knowing how a fashion will be followed by people, they are preparing for a season of prosperity. But, be this as it may, there is little doubt that the fashion of sleeping singly has its good as well as bad points, and it will be hailed with delight by those husbands whose wives are troubled with chilly feet. It will also come as a sweet boon to the tired wife whose husband is a beautiful dreamer and habitually kicks her out of bed as he yells, "I'll sell two thousand March at six seven-eighths." But on the rich old husband, whose young wife is kept awake by his asthma, and who will avail himself of the new fashion for a night of undisturbed repose, it will fall with a leaden hand, and his supply of magnetism being cut off he will droop and die and leave his cash so much the sooner. There are, as we said, many good features which will recommend themselves to different people upon reflection. Acting upon the new fashion, it is said that landlords are already providing the bridal chambers in their hotels with two beds, thus aiming to leave nothing undone that will be conducive to the comfort of guests. Upon the whole the new fashion is one possessed of great merit.—*Peck's Sun.*

A truly good man had rather be deceived than be suspicious, and rather forego his own right than run the venture of doing even a hard thing. This is the temper of that charity of which the apostle says that it shall never fail.

Men are not judged by their intentions, but by the result of their actions.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[illegible]

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE [illegible]

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

IN USE SINCE 1857 MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promotes a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg. Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of a Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

[illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited Testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastille, taken from Letters received from Patrons

[illegible]

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elseweere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Spring 1881.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

GREAT CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT,

Under entire new management and with a large and increased stock of Choicest designs in Spring

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!

Are now ready for inspection of all parties about refurnishing their houses. OUR PRICES will be found the LOWEST of any house in the trade, and a comparison of styles and prices is cordially invited

New designs in Body Brussels, Tapestry Carpets, Three-ply Carpets, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, 25c, 35c and 50c Carpets &c.

In Silks and woolen tapestries, all wool Damasks and Terry's rich printed Cretonnes and Sattins, Real lace curtains, store and house shades, window hollands, fixtures, and curtain goods with all other kinds of upholstery goods in good wor.

Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Stair Rods, Linens, Drugetts, etc., at special prices.

CURTAIN and Lambrequin Materials,

N. B.—Having secured the services of a competent designer of Curtains and Lambrequins, we are prepared to furnish houses, offices churches, lodge rooms, or public buildings in the most artistic manner, at shortest notice and at the lowest prices consistent with thoroughly good work.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

COSTLY BOOKS.

One Sold for $900, Another for $800.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At the Brinley book sale to-day, Elliot's Indian bible, one of the twenty royal or dedication copies sent to England for presentation, was offered for sale. It was started at $500, and was bought by Dr. Ellsworth Citot, of this city, for $900. The Gutenberg bible, the first book printed with types, by Joannes Gutenberg, in 1450-55, was started at $500, and finally brought $800 by Mr. Hamilton Cole, a lawyer of this city.

If You are Sick, Read

the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once. In dry and liquid form. Either is equally efficient, the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—[Interior.

An Old Doctor's Advise.

It was thus: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose, many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive, to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—Translated from the New Yorker Zeitung.

Death of a Victim of the Luddites.

Wm. Powell, of Cincinnati, whose death at ninety-two, the News noted on Monday, had a remarkable history. He was a native of Leicestershire, England. He was a man of remarkable inventive powers, and, with John Heathcote, constructed the first machinery for the manufacture of lace. The working classes of England fearing that the substitution of machinery would eventually encroach upon the rights and opportunities of making a living by curtailing the needs of manual labor, began to manifest a turbulent spirit. Meetings were called, speakers denounced all such inventions as innovations on their privileges and the discontent and threats at length broke into open riots. One of the principal leaders, named Ludd, headed a mob of malcontents and proceeded through different parts of the country, destroying machinery and committing excesses of every kind. This band of Luddites, as they were called, did not fail to visit the factory of Mr. Heathcote, and it, with many others, was completely destroyed. Immediate steps were taken to crush the rebellion. By an act of parliament the malicious destruction of machinery was made a capital offense. The mob was finally overpowered, and seven of the ringleaders were hung at Leister.

After this disturbing element had ceased to exist, the manufacture of lace became an extensive business. Powell then formed other business connections, and met with great success in the manufacture of these machines, his factory at Ghent being favored with a visit from the king of the Netherlands in 1828. The revolution two years later drove Mr. Powell, with his family, to this country.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Non-residents.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1881, William McCormack and Mary E. McCormack, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, on note and mortgage by Hulda Moore, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 16th, 1881.

Witness. The Clerk of said court, this 24th day of March 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Eliana W. Beard, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. J. D. BEARD, Administrator.

March 31, 1881. 14 31

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wilson D. Widney, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

OLIVER H. WIDNEY, Adm'r.

April 8, 81.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy
Material, White Lead,
Paints, Oils and Paints,
Varnishes, Table and
Pocket Cutlery Spoons,
Silver-plated
Knives, Forks,
and Spoons, &c
Granite Iron ware,
Blacksmith's Material
Buffalo Scales, Sash and
Doors, Wood and Iron
Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER

CHILLED

AND

BRYAN

PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS

WM. ELLERY
1873075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND

SILVER

WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

AND FORKS,

RINGS,

VEST CHAINS,

CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

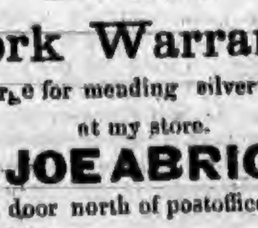

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cougas and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar. GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS 39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator, and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 2tf

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881
(CHICAGO TIME.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:45; Reading, 7:40; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m.; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m., there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:00 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12:42 connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:20; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R R.; Jonesville, 2:33 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:53; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detriot, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:01; Reading, 7:35; Jonesville, 8:25 Jackson, 9:25 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:20 a. m.; and New York, 10:30 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:03; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:30; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:23; arrive at St. Johns, 9:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie, 10:03; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:30 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:15, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:00; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St oner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p. m.; Jackson 5.40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:25; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DEC. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail
CHICAGO lv.	4 25pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm
Syracuse	*	12 52
Cromwell	*	1 10
Albion	*	1 23
Avilla	9 20	1 58
Garrett	9 30	2 10
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 45
St. Joe	*	3 08
Hicksville	*	3 28
Defiance	11 03	4 24
Deshler	11 55am	5 48
Fostoria	12 50	6 50
Tiffin	1 15	7 35
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 05	8 35

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 05am	6 40pm	9 40am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 28	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 26	9 19	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 33	1 38
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St. Joe	1 22	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 54	2 15
Garrett	1 50	12 00am	2 26
Avilla	2 28	12 20	3 49
Albion	2 45	12 48	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 18
Syracuse	3 32	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 44	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 08	3 08	6 01
CHICAGO ar.	8 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

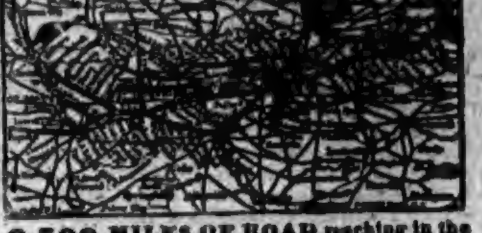

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, North or South!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any Information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin' Railroad.

In effect February 27, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm
Sheldon	11 16 am	6 17 pm
Ossian	11 24 am	6 27 pm
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 57 pm
Worthington	12 00 pm	7 16 pm
Montpelier	12 20 pm	7 37 pm
Hartford City	12 55 pm	8 05 pm
Eaton	1 15 pm	8 26 pm
Muncie	1 45 pm	9 00 pm
Springport	2 12 pm	
Summit	2 21 pm	
Newcastle	2 35 pm	
New Lisbon	2 57 pm	
Cambridge City	3 15 pm	
Milton	3 21 pm	
Beesons	3 25 pm	
Connersville	3 50 pm	
Laurel	4 16 pm	
Metamora	4 38 pm	
Brookville	4 55 pm	
Harrison	5 45 pm	
Cincinnati	7 15 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	6 20 pm	11 10 pm

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. 2 Mail.	4 Express
Fort Wayne	4 45 pm	10 00 am
Sheldon	4 12 pm	9 28 am
Ossian	4 02 pm	9 15 am
Bluffton	3 36 pm	8 45 am
Worthington	3 16 pm	8 28 am
Montpelier	2 58 pm	8 00 am
Hartford City	2 35 pm	7 30 am
Eaton	2 15 pm	7 07 am
Muncie	1 45 pm	6 30 am
Springport	1 00 pm	
Summit	12 48 pm	
New Castle	12 26 pm	
New Lisbon	11 42 am	
Cambridge City	11 27 am	
Milton	11 21 am	
Beesons	11 10 am	
Connersville	10 45 am	
Laurel	10 30 am	
Metamora	10 15 am	
Brookville	9 50 am	
Harrison	9 12 am	
Cincinnati	7 50 am	
Indianapolis	11 20 am	4 30 am

All trains run daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

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COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At. Ex.	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	8 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 30	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 50
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 10	7 30
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 13	6 05	9 00
Corunna	42		8 45	9 45
Sedan			8	9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	10	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10	
Bryan	3 44	12 7am	11	
Wauseon	4 25	1 10	2 pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6 45	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 05		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 30am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 55	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	10 05	6 52		
Philadelphia, r	7 35	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	PaEx	Wy Frt.	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar.	8 00pm	8 30am		
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	5 [illegible]pm	5 40m
Goshen	3 38	4 14	4 10	2 00
Millersburg	3 32		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 12	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 45		1 10	12 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 08	11 00
Sedan	1		11 55am	10 18
Waterloo	2 00	2 45	11 20	9 20
Butler	1 48	2 26	10 20	8 00lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 53	8 30	
Wauseon	12 17	3 17	6 2	
Toledo	11 05am	4 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 00	pm		
Cleveland	2 00	50		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 18		
Erie	3 35	3 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 25	12 45		
Nagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	8 30		
Boston, ar	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 05 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 10 25 a. m. Accom. freight leaves Toledo at 5 05 p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 45 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to principle points.

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Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, APRIL 28, 1881. Number 17.

The Auburn Courier
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A SPRING SONG.

O spring-time sweet!
Over the hills come thy lovely feet;
The earth's white mantle is cast away,
She clothes herself all in green to-day;
And the little flowers that hid from the cold
Are springing anew from the warm fresh mold

O spring-time sweet!
The whole earth smiles thy coming to greet;
Our hearts to their inmost depths are stirred
By the first spring flowers and the song of the bird;
Our sweet, strange feelings no room can find.
They wander like dreams through heart and mind.

O spring-time sweet!
How the old and the new in thy soft hours meet
The brightness and beauty that could not last—
Their fair ghosts rise with the ending of snow—
The springs and the summers of long ago.

O spring-time sweet!
How thou once wert dear and fair and complete!
No sweetness of woods nor of music could tell
The gladness that once made my bosom swell;
And thou art not the same as the spring of yore,
For the beauty and blessing that come no more.

O spring-time sweet!
With silent hope thy coming I greet;
For all that in winter the bright earth lost
Doth rise, new-born, with the ending of frost;
Even so shalt thou bring me—at last, at last!
And the hope and the joy and the love of the past.
—[From the German.

A Dead City.

St. Joseph, Florida, was at one time a busy seaport, had a railroad to Iola, on the Appalachicola, shipped cotton to the extent of hundreds of thousands of bales annually, and was the enterport of supplies of western Florida, southern Georgia and northeastern Alabama. Railroads from the Mississippi to the Atlantic at length deprived it of its commerce, and made its own railroad worthless. The track was taken up and used elsewhere. The inhabitants gradually abandoned their homes. Yellow fever visited those who remained, and the living were unable to bury the dead. What few escaped fled, and not a soul was left to claim property or home. A tornado completed the ruin. Every house was leveled to the ground, and to-day, there is not a chimney to mark the spot where, not long ago, stood a busy little city.

Bob's Talking Leg.

"That wooden leg of yours must be rather inconvenient."

"May be, sir, but I walk with it better than when I had the natural pair complete."

Bob, was our crossing-sweeper, and a sort of public messenger—self-established, but recognized in time, as one of the institutions of the bank. The road just opposite our main entrance was rather wide for a country town, and it was here Bob, kept a path carefully swept in all weathers.

When employed by the bank or one of the trademen with a message, Bob, would leave his broom leaning against the letter-box, and go on his way, quite certain that the most mischievous boy in the place would not interfere with it. Bob, was so good-natured and kind to all, and even his broom was respected.

He was a bit of a character, and generally wore a post-boy's cap and an old red hunting-coat when on duty. But these were only a sort of trade sign, and, work done, Bob put his "uniform" aside and resumed the garb of a respectable laborer.

And a laborer he had been once upon a time—a man well known in the town, and not a little notorious for his drinking. But he shall tell his own story. Listen to him as he tells it to me:

"Walk better with a wooden leg than with two sound ones!" I said, "how can that be? I can not fancy that a wooden leg would be better than either of mine."

"I was not speaking of your legs, sir," replied Bob dryly, "but of the pair I had. They were not given to walking very straight."

"That must have been your fault, Bob?" I said.

"Well, yes sir," he said, "of course it was, but I was speaking in a sort of meddlefor, you see."

"I hear you are fond of metaphor," I returned, "but tell me about that leg of yours. How did you get it?"

"Drink gave it to me," replied Bob, "and I must say that I ain't very grateful to drink in return; for although it makes noise enough in ordinary, it knocks double as loud whenever I am nigh a public house.

It says 'don't' as plainly as you can sir—meaning don't go in. I was once nearly led back into the old ways, and was going into 'The King's Head' with a friend who I had not seen for years, but this leg wouldn't go in; t'other went over the step right enough, but the wooden one tipped up, and down I went. 'All right,' I says, 'you know how I got you, and I'll not go in.'"—Selected.

A LOOK AHEAD.

Coming Events Casting Their Shadows Before, and Growing to be the Most Interesting of All Questions.

The interest in the summer and fall elections is commencing to crop out, and within a month, the chances of the different aspirants for the suffrage of the sovereign people will be discussed pro and con with constantly increasing animation. The all potent argument as to the party probabilities will be the figures of the last contest, and none will be more earnestly canvassed than those of the congressional struggle, and this being the fact, the new B & O. Red Book congressional edition becomes almost indispensible. No publication of political statistics ever made equals it in extent of information given, or in comprehensive argument. It shows not only the result of the election of 1880, but the result as well of the election of 1878. The republican, democrat and greenback vote for the two elections is presented separately, and comparisons made of gains or losses of the different parties. Total votes are also the subject of comparison, and this exhaustive showing is made of every congressional district in the Union by counties. The book is one of one hundred and twelve pages, is a marvel of typographical beauty, being printed upon an elegantly finished paper, and the cover is one of the most exquisite things in the way of artistic design issued for many a year. The Red Book is a B. & O. publication intended for something above the ordinary circulation, and to this end is sent only where requests are made to C. K. Lord, G. P. A., Baltimore, Md., for it by mail and enclosing a three cent stamp. The Red Book will thus be mailed to all who may write to Mr. Lord for it, and certainly those who receive it will not part with it for almost any money, so exceedingly valuable a text-book is it for all who are interested in or care aught for political statistics.

Fighting Women.

Female soldiers have been more numerous in foreign armies than in the English service. I may mention a few. In the French army, for instance, there were, among others, Louise Houssaye de Bannes, who served from 1792 to 1795, and was at Quiberon; Angelique Brulon, nee Duchemin, for she was married, sous-lieutenant of infantry, and decoree with the Legion of Honor, who was born in 1772, and died, I believe in the Invalides about 1859; Therese Figuer, who served as a dragoon for fourteen years, from 1798 to 1812, and had four horses killed under her; she died in 1861, at the age of eighty-seven, in the Hospice des Petits Menages at Paris; Virginie Chesnieres, who served during the Peninsular war as a sergeant in the Twenty-seventh regiment, and died in 1878. Louisa Scanagatti was a lieutenant of infantry in the Austrian or Sardinian army during the Napoleon wars; Marietta Giuliana and Herminia Manelli fought under Garibaldi in 1866; Herminia was at the battle of Custozza. Augusta Kruger fought in the War of Liberation against the French as a subaltern in the Ninth Prussian regiment, and was decoree with the Iron Cross and the Russian Order of St. George; she, after leaving the army married a brother officer in 1816, and in 1869 her grandson received a commission in his grandmother's regiment. Bertha Weiss is said to have fought at Spicheren in 1870, but I am not sure that her case is genuine. The most recent instances that I know of is the following three: A young Russian officer (her names is not given) whom the Times correspondent, on September 29, 1877, reported to have fallen at Kacelyevo, after displaying the most brilliant gallantry in rallying her men against the Turks; Sylvia Mariotti, a private in the Eleventh battalion of Bersaglieri, who served from 1866 to 1879, and who fought at Custozza; and Dolores Rodriguez, corporal at the age of eighteen in the First regiment of Peruvian Sappers. She, it appears, fought in the present South American war, and is still in service. —Notes and Queries.

* * *

Quite a number of darkies, young and old, were fishing down on Kuhn's wharf, when a boy about twelve, fell off and would have met with a watery grave had it not been for the energy and presence of mind of old Uncle Mose. After the boy was safely landed, a bystander took occasion to praise old Mose for the heroism he had displayed. "Is the boy your son?" asked the sympathetic speaker. "No, boss, but he mout jest as well a been. He had all de bait in his pocket."

A Man Picks up a $90,000 Package.

Our readers will remember the case of James E. McCann, who a few days since, found a pocket-book, containing $230 in a water-closet on Sixteenth street. Having spent a portion of the money under the impression that it had been lost for some time and would find no claimant, he was arrested, but subsequently discharged, on agreeing to refund the portion appropriated.

McCann has a peculiar history as a lucky man in finding lost property. He is a brick-layer by trade, and formerly resided in Chicago. Going to his work one morning in that city, he saw a parcel, neatly done up, lying on the sidewalk in front of one of the national banks, and thinking it contained somebody's lunch, he picked it up and carried it with him to work. At noon he ate his own lunch, and thinking of his find he opened it to see what it might contain. To his surprise he found $70,000 in bank notes. He was, of course, somewhat astonished and alarmed, too. On his way home in the evening he saw some men putting up posters announcing the loss by a bank messenger of a valuable package, and immediately proceeded to report to the parties, who proved their property and paid him the $1,000 offered in the hand-bills.

At another time subsequent to this he found a package containg $15,000 on the ice in the Missouri river, for which he also found the claimant.

Yesterday after he had been discharged from the police court, he found a package containing $90,000 worth of land certificates of the Union Pacific railway, which he returned to the owners and received a reward for so doing. He is certainly a lucky fellow, and if he were only entitled to salvage on all his discoveries, he would soon be as rich as Rothschilds.—Omaha Bee.

Cities and Their Godfathers.

Most cities were founded by accident. There was no deliberate plan. A hut or two grew into a village, a village into a town, and a town into a city. London, for instance, had no godfather. The first barbarian who landed from his canoe and fixed his habitation under the hill now crowned by the cathedral of St. Paul, little knew he was the founder of a city, to which Rome at the height of its glory was insignificant in its proportions, its numbers and its wealth. A place sometimes derived its name from the physical features which distinguish it. Oxford, Cambridge, Milford, Newport, Redhill, Blackwater, Yarmouth, are instances in point. At times some natural advantage it possessed was the occasion of its name. Thus the Spaniard Pedro de Mendoza named the capital of the state he founded in South America Buenos Ayres, to celebrate the excellent climate; and Valparaiso was so called as an intimation that its position is such as to be the very valley of paradise.

The cities founded by the godfathers after whom they were named are the most famous in existence. No man seems to have been above the ambition of perpetuating himself in that way. Alexander the Great gave his name to the Egyptian city which he founded, and which the Ptolemies made one of the most magnificent of the ancient world. In Candahar, too, we recognize the Asiatic name (Iskander) of the great conqueror who founded it. Cologne (Colonia Aggrippina), which has come to be regarded as the symbol of German unity, owes its name to the mother of Nero, who was born there. Saragossa, capital of the old kingdom of Aragon, is only a corruption of Cæsorea Augusta, so called after Augustus, who rebuilt the Carthagenian town formerly on its site, and named the new city after himself. This re-founding an old town and giving it a new name was common in antiquity. When Adrian restored what the ancient writers called Uscudana, he imposed upon it his own name, and thenceforward it was known as Adrianople, just as when Philip III. of Macedon, formed a new city on the site of Eumolpias, it was converted into Philippopolis. In the same way Constantine, when transferring the seat of empire to Byzantium, re-named the city on the Bosphorus Constantinople. The representative of the modern Byzantine empire has its seat in a city also called after its founder—St. Petersburg. When adventurers from this country named the chief town in Nova Scotia, they were virtually addressing a prefatory dedication to the Earl of Halifax, first commissioner of trade and plantations. Charleston was so named in honor of Charles II., the reigning monarch. Baltimore received its name in 1768 after Lord Baltimore. It was only just that when, in 1793, the foundation stone was laid of the Federal capitol of the United States, the forthcoming city should be named after the father of his country—Washington. In the same way the capital of Victoria was named after the prime minister of the time, Melbourne; that of South Australia, Adelaide, after the Queen Dowager; that of the New South Wales after the then secretary of the colonies, Sidney; and that of New Zealand after Lord Auckland.—London Globe.

Correspondence.

ALLEN CREEK, MICH., April 8, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER: I will write a few items for the columns of your paper. We have good sleighing to-day, and the prospect is good for two or three weeks more. The snow is two feet and a half deep to-day. We had a few soft days and it settled the snow. Before that the snow was four feet deep on a level. I will give a sketch of the pine logs that have been put into the different rivers. In the Muskegon river there are six hundred million feet of logs; in White river sixty millions; Pere Marquette river, one hundred millions; north branch of Pere Marquette, eighty millions.

There was a dog run a big deer into a field near us and we caught him and put a rope on him and led him into the barn. When he got rested he went for the dogs, and the other boys ran out of the barn, and I had hold of the rope and he came for me and I gave him a jerk and threw him down and I fell at the same time he did. We then let him loose and set the dogs on him and they killed him. We began to think it was time for us to quit fooling with him. He was a five year old buck, and was a big one. The snow was so deep that he could not run very fast.

Herewith I send a tooth-pick for each of the editors of the COURIER, so that you can judge whether he was a big one or not. WM. DRAGOOO.

NOTE.—Accompanying the above letter were the tooth-picks taken from the deer's leg. Any one can judge as to the size of friend Dragoo's deer by calling at the COURIER office and inspecting them. They will remind hunters of the olden time.—ED.

Obituary.

Died, at Butler, DeKalb county, Ind., April 5th, 1881, at 5 o'clock p. m., Nicholas Rench. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, on the 7th of May, 1829. At the age of 14, he was confirmed a member of the E. V. L. church, and remained a consistent and dutiful subject of the church order until 22 years of age—about the year 1851—when he emigrated to America, stoped in New York about nine years, and from there he moved to Butler, Indiana, (which was about twenty-one years ago) where he remained most of the time until death translated him to the higher glories of the faithful. He remained a single man, had many friends and a pleasant home, always prompt and strictly honest, industrious and strongly attached to the church of his choice. He was consistant in all bearings of his life, not only as a christain and Godly man, but as a citizen so scrupulously honest that his acts during life were highly respected by all who were acquainted with him. His life was full of the most certain and unaffected friendship which gathered for him a great many warm friends, which fact was clearly shown by the entire community gathered, as it were, to show their appreciation of this man. The members of the household, over which he presided so kindly as uncle, feel that they have suffered an irreparable loss, as his place in any particular will be difficult to fill. Any eulogy that might be prepared, doubtlessly would detract largely from the brilliancy of the picture drawn in the even and consistant life of Nicholas Rench. The funeral services were held in the Lutheran church of Butler, and a very appropriate and able discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Shaffer, who was formerly the pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Butler, and who had endeared himself in the hearts of the deceased and friends. The remains of Brother Rench were followed to the place of burial by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. Those best acquainted with him, feel the most sure that their loss is his eternal gain, and hope that this visit shall be so governed as to work, to those afflicted a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. J. J. S.

* * *

—"War is a dreadful destroyer of human life," remarks a correspondent in beginning an article on "The Destiny of Liberty." This is, indeed, true, but for steady work give us a coal-oil lamp.

What Ails You?

Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels; which have resulted in distressing piles, or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so, your system will soon be clogged with poisons. Take a few doses of Kidney-Wort and you'll feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment and each organ will be ready for duty. Druggists sell both the liquid and dry.—[Evansville Tribune.

A Man Attacked by a Pack of Curs.

A Charlotte (N. C.) special of a recent date to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: A very remarkable occurrence at Shoeheel, a small town between this city and Wilmington, has just stirred up the whole section of country contiguous thereto. Mr. William D. Baldwin, a highly respectable citizen, was returning Saturday night from a trip on horseback to the country, when on nearing the town about midnight he was furiously attacked by a pack of fifteen or twenty dogs. They bit the horse he was riding, caught the bridle in their teeth, pulled the stirrups from Mr. Baldwin's feet, and made frantic efforts to tear him from the saddle. Finding that he could not scare them off, he put spurs to his horse and rode for his life, followed by the yelping, barking, biting pack of curs, into the heart of the town, their glaring eyes and protruding tongues proclaiming them bent upon his destruction. The citizens were aroused, and came to Mr. Baldwin's rescue with guns and pistols, and the infuriated brutes were compelled to take to the woods, where they remained until Sunday, attacking and killing grown cattle. By that time the excitement had greatly increased, and the danger was so manifest that the Shoeheel Rifles, the military company of that place, were called out to hunt the dogs, the people of the neighborhood joining in the pursuit, and after a whole day spent in the effort, the pack was broken up, many of the dogs being killed. The curious part about the whole story is that the dogs belonged to the people in and around Shoeheel, and no one has yet been able to explain their conduct or to account for their combination. Hydrophobia was suggested, but those who witnessed their behavior say that it was not such as to justify this theory.

* * *

—A man should enter and graduate from college early in life, if at all. He then has ample time to look around and find out what he ought to learn to enable him to make a respectable living.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARKIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.,
Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACINTOSH.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred on man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

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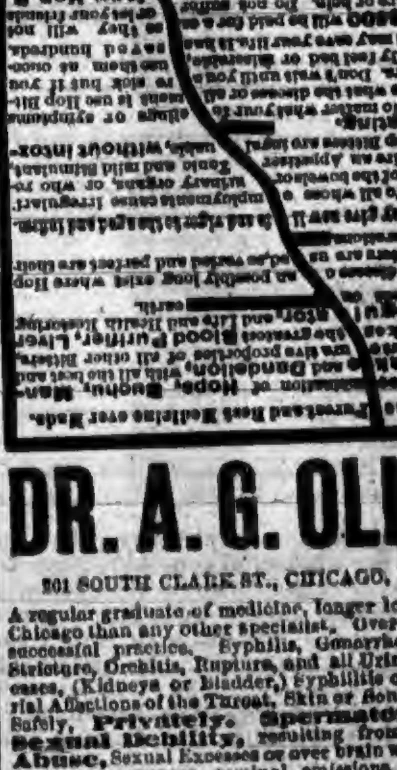

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No disease c an possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are us ed, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new li fe and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose e mployments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are inval uable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your fe elings or symptoms are what the disease or ail ment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you a re sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

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WHY THE WRINKLES COME.

Little Bo Peep climbs on to my knee—
Little Bo Peep is four years old,
And what her bright blue eyes don't see
Would need a microscope to behold.

She pulls my beard—that's one of her tasks;
She pinches my cheek with her little fat thumb,
Then looking straight in my face she asks:
"What is it that makes the wrinkles come?"

Ah, little Bo Peep, you cannot guess
How hard is the question you thus propound;
It calls for greater wisdom (or less)
Than ever philosopher yet has found.

There was a time, my little Bo Peep,
When my face was as smooth as yours is now,
When never a line or wrinkle deep
Had left its imprint on my brow.

A time when I woke from balmy sleep
To find life always a glad surprise;
When I laughed as you laugh, my little Bo Peep,
And looked on the world with the same big eyes.

Ah, well, I laughed and loved and grew old,
Working away at life's hard sum,
And half was dross that I dreamed was gold—
And so the wrinkles began to come!

Yes, that is the way, my little Bo Peep—
As near as I can tell you now—
That is the way the furrows deep
One by one crept over my brow.

When I saw the glad, bright dreams of youth,
Like the roses of summer, wither away;
When I learned how the fragrant flower of truth
By the thistles of falsehood were strangled one day;

When the faith I placed in man was returned
By man's ingratitude, blacker than night;
When the hard and bitter truth had been learned
That might, in this world, too often makes right;

When I saw the good borne down and oppressed,
The wicked triumphant in their shame,
The Samaritan scorned and the Pharisee blessed—
Then, little Bo Peep, the wrinkles came!

But may you in the sunshine forever bask,
So that, when the years shall have made you gray,
Some future Bo Peep, gazing at you, shall ask:
"What is it that keeps the wrinkles away?"

ON A BLACKBOARD.

Mildred Parmenter sat in the little parlor, beating her feet impatiently on the striped rag carpet. Two neighbors had dropped in to see her aunt, and the three ladies, with their knitting-work and occasional resort to their black papier-mache snuff-boxes, were discussing the probable fate of a disagreeable farmer in the vicinity, whose theft of "a yearling" was the chief topic of conversation in all the farm houses within a radius of a dozen miles.

Miss Mildred caught up her hat and sauntered out of the front door. Only a few rods away were the pine woods—cool, still and fragrant.

A wagon came rattling along the crooked, sandy road. Her uncle was returning from a trip to the village, and, as he drove into the shed, he called out to her:

"Letters, darter."

It was always his name for her—she was so like a daughter he had lost. She waited for the letters, not very impatiently. There were only two of them. The one from her sister she opened first.

"And Mr. Elson came yesterday," ran one of the paragraphs. "We told him of your fancy to bury yourself all summer in the rural districts, but assured him you would join him for a week, at least, before we returned to New York. Of course that is the only thing that prevents him from leaving the Springs at once. By the way, he heard before he came up that it is all over between you and Oscar, who is engaged to that cousin of his, Ella Hunt, who was always held up as a model of all the virtues. I don't doubt that she is exactly suited to him. Mamma is delighted that Mr. Elson is going to stay with us. You know, Milly, what she has set her heart on, and of course you won't disappoint us all."

Yes, Mildred reflected, she was altogether the proper person for Oscar Brant, and with a queer little laugh she thought of the hopeless difference between herself and this most admirable woman. But the laugh was so near akin to a sob that she dared not trust herself to go on thinking. She caught up the other letter, from a young lady sojourning at Saratoga. It was addressed in a large, dashing hand, covering the whole envelope. "Why will she use violet ink?" was Mildred's thought as she opened it. It was as dashing inside as out.

"You are certainly a gay deceiver, my dear. To think that your health required rest and mountain air, so that you could neither give your family nor me the pleasure of your society. I understand it all now, and really I can't blame you. Oscar Brant is more entertaining than a hotel full of people and handsomer than ever. I saw him for just a moment en route for Champlain with his party. Camping out must be such fun. And to think you have an uncle so conveniently near. Of course you see Oscar every day or two."

"More news!" How little her Saratoga friend guessed at the truth in the case. And Oscar Brant was only four miles away. She could not help it now if the tears came. Why could they not let her alone, she thought. She had come up to the New England hills to gain some of the strength and peace she had lost after she and Oscar Brant had parted. She must try for it harder than ever now that the time drew near for her return to the city.

Her mother and sisters would wait for her at the Springs. Mr. Elson would wait, too—Mr. Elson, worth half a million, 60 years old, his head bald and shiny; a short, fat, fussy man, who had "grown a little stouter." Ugh! They would all go home together, to the fall fashions and dinner parties and formal calls.

She went back to the house presently. She would conquer this foolishness, so she told herself, as she had kept saying over and over again the whole summer long. She would conquer her temper, too; grow humble and docile and patient.

Supper was nearly ready when she came in; a beautiful appeal to an artistic eye, with its heap of snow-white biscuits, deep golden butter and purple grape jelly, but the flowers with which she always decked the table she had forgotten that afternoon. She went at once into the garden, meeting her uncle as he passed by with the foaming milk pails.

"Don't forget my hollyhock, darter," he called out as he passed along. Hollyhocks were a standing joke between them.

When she came again her uncle was carrying on a spasmodic conversation with his wife, who, out of sight in the buttery, was straining the milk.

"An' if they can't find some one to take the school," he was saying, "it'll hev to be shut up awhile."

"What school?" Mildred asked, caring less for the answer than for the effect of a great pansy she was setting among the china-asters.

"Here in our own deestrict. Teacher's sick, an' they can't seem to find no one to take her place."

"How many scholars are there?" she asked, a sudden impulse taking possession of her.

"Not more'n twenty, I reckon. It's a summer school, 'tain't never very large."

"Uncle, would they let me take it?"

"You, darter!"

"Yes, I believe I should enjoy it and it would do me good, beside giving the teacher a little help. She looks as if she needed help."

So it came about that Mildred Parmenter, meeting the children in the road early next morning, introduced herself to them as the lady who would take care of them till their teacher got well.

It was a queer little log school-house to which they went, one of the primitive sort. From all the windows were magnificent views of the mountains, but Mildred improved even on that advantage by occasionally having recitations out of doors, a departure from the orthodox fashion very gratifying to the youthful mind. She had little contact with the country people, and the peculiar dialect, the homely simplicity of life and marked characteristics of her pupils continually amused her.

Bobby Whitman, her youngest scholar, had a strong propensity for chewing gum, a habit which seriously interfered with a naturally defective articulation, but one which he sacrificed for the good graces of his teacher.

With Maggie Wetherbee, one of her oldest pupils, she formed almost an intimacy, listening with interest to the long confidences twanged through a very pretty nose about the trials in tending the baby, picking the "garden sass" and laying down pickles.

Poor Maggie, she learned, was also the victim of an ardent attachment, severely disapproved at home, for "a hand" employed during haying on her father's farm. Between these two extremes in age, she found almost every variety of taste and disposition, realizing that she had entered on a fertile field of usefulness and enjoyment.

She wrote to her sister a very comical account of her experiment, laughing loud as she pictured the disgust of her lady mother, indulged in the wildest dreams of an independent career, and in a few weeks had become convinced that there was really a great deal in life worth living for.

It was little Harley Jones' turn that week to "rid up" the school-house, as he termed it, and Mildred wondered for two successive days at the cluster of flowers which she found on her desk. The great double geraniums seemed to flash their scarlet glory all over the room; and the heliotrope, too, her favorite flower, in masses of purple beauty, filled the air with its fragrance.

A spray of it, with a few delicate ferns, another of her delights, was laid upon the Bible opened at the chapter with which she began the day's exercises. Harley Jones had certainly a taste and appreciation for which she had never given him credit.

He was vigorously cleaning the blackboard one morning, and she came in just in time to see the last few words as he erased them. The writing struck her peculiarly.

"What did you rub out, Harley?" she asked, hanging up her hat in the corner.

"Something you writ yesterday, Miss Carpenter. I was writin' it over."

She smiled at the name. He never could get it right, but she corrected the other slips in his speech.

"You mean something, Harley, and you should say I wrote it. Can you remember?"

"He just done it hisself," piped up a voice behind them. "I seen him when I come in."

"O, Johnnie Mack!" was the teacher's exclamation, "after I have told you so many times." Yet no possible mutilation of verbs seemed to affect her love for the offenders, or to diminish her patience with them, and in the course of the day she noticed that Harley Jones had really made vast improvements in his copy-book. But she had occasion to reprove Maggie Wetherbee as they walked home together that night.

"I saw you talking with a man this morning, Maggie, when I came across the lot. Is it possible that you meet any one in that way outside your father's house?"

"But it wasn't him," stammered Maggie, growing red.

"Him! Who?"

"Why, Bill, that I told you about. I didn't expect to meet him," she added, growing redder under the consciousness of how easily the stranger could make her false to Bill. "He's boarding somewhere round, and just asked how soon school would be out. He's drawing a picture of our school-house—and that's all. He had lots of pictures in a big flat book."

A strolling artist, Mildred thought. She knew nothing about artists, but had an idea they were rather inoffensive people. Still she determined to watch Maggie. She must not drift into any danger.

Mildred went earlier to school the next morning, earlier even than Harley Jones. Fresh flowers were on the desk again, but with a great start she saw the figure of a man at the blackboard writing. "I am here," were the words he was rapidly tracing with the chalk, "and must see you if—"

Just then he turned, conscious of a presence, but not before she had recovered her self-possession.

"Good morning," she said, quietly, extending her hand, and, with a smile, glanced from his face to the blackboard.

He caught her hand and held it.

"Mildred, are you ready to forgive me yet?"

She drew her hand away and stepped back. "I have nothing to forgive in you, Oscar. I was angry when I saw you last, but I was the one to blame. Forgive me."

He looked at her in astonishment; she seemed so utterly unlike herself.

"And have you got over your love as well as your anger, Mildred?"

The quick color flashed all over her face. She looked like herself once more as she answered:

"That question is in poor taste, Oscar Brant. I have not congratulated you on your engagement to your cousin Ella. I do so heartily," she went on, plunging along into a chaos of words lest she should break down utterly; "she is good and gentle and—and everything that I am not. She—" her voice failed her after all.

"Why, Mildred, what in the world are you talking about?" His arms were around her. She was sobbing on his shoulder. "Where did you hear such a ridiculous story?"

Maggie Wetherbee entered breathlessly, "Miss Parmenter—" then stopped, bewildered at the sight before her eyes. Bobby Whitman and Harley Jones had been quarreling. They came up behind Maggie, each eager to exonerate himself. But the wet eyes and flushed face of their teacher made friends of them instantly. "Is it her beau?" whispered Harley, as he nudged Bobby; but Maggie hustled them both out of the room without ceremony, hurrying after herself, and before the teacher recalled them the question appeared to have been satisfactorily answered.

It was well that the regular teacher could resume her duties the next week, for by that time Mildred was abundantly willing to give them up. Yet she always declared that teaching was the most delightful work in the world, and that she found the happiness of her life on a blackboard.

Preserving Farmers Wives.

"We have seen a great many kinds of preserves, but we have the first well-preserved farmers' wife yet to see. There are well-preserved old maids, and old bachelors. We have heard of the latter being pickled, but have never seen a specimen, though it strikes us they would make a better pickle than preserve. But the poor, tired farmer's wife never finds time to preserve herself. It is always peaches, pears, plums, &c., standing over the hot stove all the the time. If it were not for stopping to take the baby now and then, she would certainly be a perpetual motion, and all this just to tickle the palate of her liege lord and his male friends, for certainly women's alimentive bump is so benumbed while standing over the steaming, roasting mess of conglomerated victuals, that she has no appetite for the same when done.

"Now, we come before you with a recipe to preserve farmer's wives. Never worry, take all the rest that is needed to recuperate your strength, that has been wasted over the preserving pan. Get you a washing machine, a sewing machine and an organ. Read, and keep yourself posted so you can talk with your husband; have something new to tell him, and don't always be under the constrained duty of keeping silent and learning of him. Go to all the public gatherings with him. This gives you the change that is so much needed. Do not think you can not spare the time. If he can, you certainly can. You will find it will add years to your youth and health.

"According to statistics there are more farmers' wives in the insane asylums than of any other class. This is simply because there is not enough change in their lives, as they have but one round of duties to be gone through with, year in and year out. We have read that you could put a sane person in a walled-up room and confine him there and he would soon become insane; and we have come to the conclusion that it is the want of this change that drives farmers' wives to insanity. The average farmers' wife has not even reading matter provided for her. The farmer generally takes a paper that gives the markets and his political views. This satisfies him, and he never takes a thought but what it is all sufficient for her. There are very few women who have been educated to take an interest in politics, and they should have something suited to their tastes. We heard a farmers' wife say, not long since, that she had never read a word in a newspaper since she had been a married woman. If that woman is preserved physically, she certainly is not mentally. Farmers' wives, take more time to preserve yourselves, and let some of the other preserving go. Your families will be just as healthy, and you will be able to serve them better.—*Read by a Lady before a Missouri Grange.*

The Devil's Bridge.

It is an enchanting drive to the baths of Lucca. The white road, dazzling and dusty, first runs across the flowery plain to the foot of the hills, and then follows the Serchio far into their recesses. Picturesque villages, with widely overhanging roofs and pergolas of vines bowed with their purple grape clusters cling to the side of the hills. Roses, especially our common China roses, are formed into hedges amid which a shrine with a picture or an image of a saint peeps out here and there. The corn fields are red with gladiolus and poppies or blue with corn flowers. High above the olives, tall cypresses shoot up into the sky. At length, in the narrowest part of the valley, we come upon the old bridge, the Ponte della Maddalena, built by Castruccio more than 500 years ago, with one of the highest and widest arches in Italy, raised even far higher than the roofs of the neighboring houses to be out of the way of the sudden floods which characterize the river. So high it is that the peasants believe that it is impossible that it can have been built by human hands, and it is often known by the name of Ponte del Diavolo. When the builder was in despair, they say, the devil came by night to help him, but demanded the first passenger across the bridge as his reward. In the morning the bridge was finished, but the man outwitted the fiend by making a dog cross the bridge first. So furious was the devil at his disappointment, that he seized the animal and dashed it with such force upon the ground that it went through the center arch, and was carried away by the flood, "in proof of which," says the contadini, "the hole which the dog fell through might be seen under the present pavement of this day."

Mica has been applied to a new use, that of fashioning it into middle soles to boots and shoes. A sheet of mica is embedded in thin coatings of cement, and placed in the boot or shoe under and adjacent to the insole, the upper leather of the shoe lapping over its edges, or next under the filling, or between the filling and the outer or bottom sole, and covering the upper space from the toe to the instep.

It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says: "The right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

The eyes of a child under a year old should not be allowed to meet the blaze of an unshaded light.

If we take the word of Dr. Curschmann, consumption may be cured by inhaling pure carbolic acid and oil of turpentine.

Simple Drink for Dyspeptics.—A most palatable drink for a weak stomach is a pint of the best milk and a pint of cold water, adding a well-beaten egg, with salt to suit.

Get Your Sleep.—Nothing gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher, and if we neglect to take it naturally in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early, we ripen; if we sit up late, we decay; and, sooner or later, we contract a disease called insomnia, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we decay, even in youth. Late hours are shadows from the grave.

How to Cure a Cold.—A medical journal tells how one man was cured of a cold: "He boiled a little wormwood and horehound together, and drank freely of the mixture before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arm, and still another on his back. Upon advice from an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster-knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard-plaster instead. Then he put some hot bricks on his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose-oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill; and an aunt arrived about the same time with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into tea and gave him every half-hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner, his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, gave him two pills of her own make, about the size of a walnut and of similar shape, and two teaspoonfuls of home-made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half-pint of hot rum, at the suggestion of an old sea Captain visiting in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of his neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half-gallon of spearmint tea and a big dose of castor-oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burned on a shovel in his room. He is now cured and full of gratitude."

Nasal Catarrh.—We condense some leading points from an excellent paper on the subject, read by Dr. Bosworth before the New York Academy of Medicine: The nasal cavity and the pharynx (the cavity of the mouth back of the soft palate) are alike covered with a mucous membrane; are alike traversed by the current of air in respiration; are alike exposed to inflammation from changes of temperature and from inbreathed dust, and are alike without means of cleansing from hurtful accumulations. The mucous membrane keeps itself moist and soft by its own peculiar secretion. Its inflammation is the source of nasal catarrh. When inflamed the secretion is either increased or diminished. In the latter case we have "dry" catarrh. In both cases the inflammation tends to become chronic—the liability to "colds" constantly increasing, and each new one helping toward the chronic condition. In both cases—and this is the worst fact about it—the membrane is thickened by the inflammation, and in time may become permanently so, to the extent of closing up the passages. When the inflammation causes an increased flow of mucus it may also cause the white blood corpuscles to exude from the blood vessels, and thus render the mucus purulent or pus-like. This finds exit into the pharynx, where it either accumulates between its roof and the palate, or falls into the throat. The nasal passages becoming obstructed, the patient is forced to breathe through his mouth, whereby the disease is extended to the larynx and toward the lungs. In dry catarrh the thickened membrane crowds upon the mucous glands and arrests their natural activity. In this case the mucus is thick, dries rapidly, and forms a tenacious crust, beneath which the imprisoned secretions undergo degeneration, and become fetid and offensive. The disease should have the early attention of a physician. When the membranes have become hypertrophied (thickened) it is difficult to reduce them except by painful operations, and then the result is not certain. In many cases round masses of flesh develop far within the nostrils, which wholly close up the passages, and can be removed only by instruments.

Capturing Monkeys.

The monkeys are frequently captured in nooses and traps built in the shape of houses. The only entrance is a trap-door in the roof, which communicates with a trigger set upon the ground. Food is spread about inside, the monkeys enter, and, skirmishing around, disturb the trigger, and the trap shuts them in. The third method for catching them is a most ludicrous one. An old, hard cocoanut is taken, and a very small hole made in the shell. Furnished with this and a pocketful of boiled rice, the sportsman sallies into the forest, and stops beneath a tree tenanted by monkeys. Within full sight of these inquisitive spectators he first eats a little rice and then puts a quantity into the cocoanut with all the ostentation possible. The nut is then laid upon the ground, and the hunter retires to a convenient ambush. The reader may be sure that no sooner is the man out of sight than the monkeys race helter-skelter for the cocoanut. The first arrival peeps into it, and, seeing the plentiful store of rice inside, squeezes his hand in through the tiny hole, and clutches a handful. Now, so paramount is greed over every other feeling connected with monkey nature, that nothing will induce the creature to relinquish his hold. With his hand thus clasped he cannot possibly extract it, but the thought that if he leaves go one of his brethren will obtain the feast is overpowering. The sportsman soon appears upon the scene; the unincumbered monkeys fly in all directions, but the unfortunate brute, who still will not let the rice go, is thereby handicapped beyond hope with a cocoanut as large as himself—a state of affairs quite fatal to rapid locomotion, either terrestrial or arboreal. The sequel is that he falls an easy capture to the hunter, a victim to his own greed. Even when caught he reads in the actions of his captor a design to rob him of his rice, and he clutches it all the harder; and the very first thing he does when the nut is cracked and the hand released is to cram its contents into his mouth. Thoughts of escape come afterward.—*London Field.*

Pet.

The little wizened up man, who brought us eggs and butter all winter, furnished the motive power of this creed as he furnished us amusement all the long stormy season, with his tri-monthly comings and his quaint sayings.

"Pet made this," he would say, taking out a roll of yellow butter, as sweet and delicious as if made of June clover-fed cream. "She's a master hand at butter, Pet is, though *I* churned it. She don't do any of that work, you may be sure, now."

Sometimes he would bring a batch of eggs larger and dearer than usual.

"Pet's been two weeks saving them," he would say; "her speckled hen laid every one—they're rich—they are. Pet wants ten cents more for them, to buy fal-lals with."

We got to calling her Pet, too, before the winter was through, and by degrees we learned that our butter-and-eggs man had not been of much account until Pet took hold of him—in fact, he had been a hard drinker and was running a farm to waste when he met an angel of deliverance in his wife.

"She were a colledge graduet, too. I heard her speak her piece the last day. Lor'! wasn't she fine—hair as yaller as gold, and all kind o' puffed out. Poor little thing! She don't get time to fix it up that a way now," and he sighed meekly.

We drew pictures to ourselves of "the sweet girl graduate in her golden hair" chasing the speckled hen, and milking the brindle cow, and we made a little heroine of her, wondering how she could give up her school life to redeem such an ordinary man; and yet there were good streaks about him, too. He was so good humored, so patient, and loved his little wife so devotedly.

We often pictured her to ourselves as a frail little thing, struggling with milk-pans and churns, and consoling her starved soul with glowing sunsets, or ideal dreams that enveloped her in rose-colored glory as she toiled in the life she had chosen.

We hoped her lord and master was not a hard task-setter; but blue eyes and a benevolent smile do not always denote a good heart, and we sometimes feared that he shirked his duties, and only came to town with the produce because it was pleasanter than staying at home. Once we were going to send a book—a new story—to Pet, but her husband discouraged us. "She hain't time to bother with readin'; the minute she gets through she goes to bed," and we concluded she must have a hard time of it, though the little man did sound her praises so loudly.

One day we happened to go into the country, and as it was in the direction of our egg-and-butter man's house, we determined to call and see Pet, taking for an excuse the fact that we were just out of butter. As we drove up we noticed the scrupulous neatness of everything, and had reached the front door, when it opened, and a tall woman stood in the way, with arms-a-kimbo.

She was the tallest woman we had ever imagined, and as we looked at her aghast, the youngest of our party observed *sotto voce:*

"We should have brought a step-ladder with us."

"Well," said the woman, looking at us with the coldest china-blue eyes, that were intensified by a crown of fiery-red hair, "what do you want?"

We closed ranks for protection and murmured in concert something that had a sound like "butter."

"Well, you can't get any butter here. My man is down sick with influenzy, and as soon as he's up he'll take it all to the city to some folks that never can get enough. I wish they had to churn it, I reckon they'd eat less grease then."

"Pet," piped a feeble voice that we knew, from the interior of the house: "Who be you talkin' to?"

"Never you mind! jest shet up and go to sleep; there's a big churnin' waitin' for *you.*"

She never asked us in—she was as clean and neat and narrow and vixenish as she could be, and her long, muscular arms were bare to the shoulders, and she stood before us like grim fate. We, slowly backed off the door step, looked up and up to the freckled face and cold blue eyes, then turned and incontinently fled!

As we scrambled into our carryall the youngest cast one look at the inexorable figure in the doorway and murmured: "O, Pet, Pet, wherefore art thou, Pet!" —*Detroit Free Press.*

On an Ocean Steamer.

The principal change I remarked in the manners and customs on the voyage was the marked increase of playing and betting on board. When I first crossed, ten years ago, there was nothing more than an occasional game at whist in the saloon or smoking-room. This voyage it was not easy to get out of the way of hard play, except on deck. The best corner of the smoking-room was occupied from breakfast till "Out lights" by a steady poker party, and other smaller and more casual groups played fitfully at the other tables. There were always whist and other games going on in the saloon, but of a soberer and (in a pecuniary sense) more innocent character. There were "pools" of sovereign or half-sovereign on every event of the day, the "run" being the most exciting issue. The drawer of the winning number seldom pocketed less than £40, when it was posted on the captain's chart at noon.

I heard that play is rather favored now than otherwise on all the lines, as a percentage is almost always paid to the funds of the Sailors' Orphans' Asylum, for which excellent charity a collection is also legitimately made during every passage. We were good supporters, and collected nearly £70 at our entertainment, which I attribute partly to the fact that we had on board an American actor, who most good-naturedly, "turned himself loose" for us, and that the plates at the doors were held by the daughters of an English Earl and an American Ambassador of great eminence.—*The Spectator.*

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Tetter,
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Dandruff,
Barbers' Itch
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SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

M. Fermot recently stated to the French Academy that wormwood proves remarkably effective as an insectifuge, driving away every kind of insect, as well as rattlesnakes and other serpents.

A new method of reproducing photographs in colors on China will, it is predicted, completely revolutionize that art. By the new process a dinner-plate can be converted into a veritable work of art at a slight expense—not one-twentieth of the cost by the plan of hand-painting.

An invention which must prove of much importance in architecture and sculpture has recently been made by Dr. Gehring of Landshut, Bavaria. By means of an enameling liquid, he claims to be able to render any kind of stone or cement harder than granite, and gives it the appearance of any other mineral desired. The enamel may also be applied to metal, and is said to effectually preserve it from rust.

Meteorologists have found that United States storms usually advance from the Upper Mississippi Valleys toward New York and New England, less frequently toward Virginia, and seldom toward the Carolinas. American storm centers most frequently pass off the coast between 45 and 50 degrees north latitude. The great waves of high barometer, with fierce northwest winds in their front, usually advance from the Rocky Mountains toward Virginia and the Carolinas, but less frequently toward New England.

Sig. G. Bignami Sormani, of Milan, finds that the density of snow at time of falling varies remarkably. During his observations he has found snow so dense that it weighed over thirty pounds to the cubic foot, being nearly half as heavy as water, while the lightest snow weighed by him showed but a trifle more than two and a half pounds per cubic foot. It is assumed that the density of new-fallen snow is ordinarily about one-eighth that of water, or, in round numbers, eight pounds each cubic foot.

M. Blerzy describes an interesting experiment in physics which is readily performed by any person. Place an iron pot full of water on the fire. When the water is boiling vigorously, remove the pot; then, if the hand be brought into contact with it, only a moderate heat is felt. But immediately the water ceases to boil, the sensation of burning is received. The only risk attending the experiment, states M. Blerzy, is that of blackening one's hand.

Dr. J. Holetschek has lately given a review of the world's knowledge of the asteroids, or the group of bodies which revolve in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. Of the 200 planets of this group which had been discovered up to July, 1879, 63 were discovered in the United States, 60 in France, 28 in Germany, 17 in Austria, 15 in Great Britain, 11 in Italy, 5 in Asia, and 1 in Denmark. Professor Peters, of the Clinton Observatory, has discovered more (36) than any other single observer. The orbits of 117 were calculated in Germany, those of 48 in the United States, and those of the others in Austria, France, England Russia and Sweden. No satisfactory theory has yet been advanced to account for the existence of these remarkable little worlds.

German Court Ceremonies.

In plain-going England a Prince has to be married very much like anybody else. But in Prussia the Court still lives in an old-fashioned world, which lower mortals have not yet presumed to enter. A King's marriage is a ceremonial of itself, and a Prince must submit to a wearisome ordeal of forms. The Hof-Prediger's duties are at an end, the Hof-Marschall's begin, and doubtless that stern functionary will scorn to intermit on this one jot or title of the medieval ceremonies which three years ago attended the weddings of Prince William's sister and cousin. "La Cour" is a form which has ever been dear to the Hohenzollerns. While the Emperor and Empress sit in state the guests walk past them in silent file—the ladies first, the gentlemen next, and the less distinguished courtiers in the order which has been assigned them. At one time the sovereign, to indicate his superiority, used to play whist and chess while the procession swept along on its stately march. But of late years he has contrived to bear the irksome ceremony without recourse to any pastime. Supper is a less undesirable form; but it, too, is a ceremony. The place of every human being is fixed in Prussia by some law, written or traditional, and at the royal table is apportioned in exact accordance with the particular individual's rank in the table of precedence. Even the great nobles and Princes who hand the soup and plates and pour out the wine are as much hereditary officials as is the Grand Carver in the Queen's Scottish household or the Pipe-bearer in the Seraglio of the Sultan. There being now no Holy Roman Empire, there are, of course, no Electors to surround the Emperor as he "sits in kaiser pomp and pride;" but the duty of attending on his wants is too lofty to be yet trusted to the ignoble hands of untitled footmen. Supper over, the medieval "Fackeltanz" begins. As the royal personages sit on the dais—the ladies on the right, the gentlemen on the left, of the Emperor and Empress—the Grand Marshal, bearing a lighted taper, approaches. Behind him are the Cabinet Ministers, and at their backs come the married couple. After they have solemnly walked around the room to the music of a polonaise, the Emperor takes up the march as the escort of the bride. Then follows the Empress, and so on until the hall has been paced in circuit 22 times, and every guest has conventionally danced with the bride and bridegroom. The last ceremony of all is the most curious. The bride's garters are distributed to the assembled guests. But as these articles of toilet are limited by nature, scarlet ribbons embroidered with her initials serve their places, and enable the royal lady to gratify every assistant in the laborious operation of marrying an imperial husband.—*London Standard.*

Home-Made Candy.

All children are fond of candy, and if pure, a moderate amount is not injurious. In these days of adulteration, that made at home is safest to give them. It is a simple matter to make chocolate caramels; all that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick, then turn it out on to buttered plates; when it begins to stiffen, mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Cocoanut caramels are made of two cups of grated cocoanut, one cup of sugar, two table-spoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven. Nice white candy is easily made. Take one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water; two table-spoonfuls of vinegar; boil just as you do molasses candy, but do not stir it; you can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor it as you pull; put it in a cold room, and the next day you will have delicious candy.

We All Have Faults.

He who boasts of being perfect is perfect in his folly. I have been a great deal up and down in the world, and I never yet saw perfect man or horse, and I never shall until I see Sundays come together.

You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for it had better look for sugar in the sea. The old saying is "Lifeless, faultless." Of dead men we should say nothing but good; but as for the living, they are all tarred more or less with a black brush, and half an eye can see it. Every heart has a soft place in it, and every heart has its black drop.

Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the sun shows spots, and the skies are darkened with clouds. Nobody is so wise but he has folly enough to stock a stall at Vanity Fair. Where I could see the fool's cap, I have nevertheless heard the bells jingle. As there is no sunshine without some shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less evil; even poor law guardians have their little failings, and parish beadles are not wholly of a heavenly nature.

The best wine has its lees. All men's faults are not written on their foreheads and it is quite as well they are not, or hats would need wide rims; yet as sure as eggs are eggs fault of some kind nestles in every man's bosom.

There's no telling when a man's faults will show themselves, for hares pop out of a ditch just when you are not looking for them. A horse that is weak in the knees may not stumble for a mile or two, but it is in him, and the rider had better hold him up well.

The tabby cat is not lapping milk just now, but leave the dairy door open, and we will see if she is not as big a thief as the kitten. There's fire in the flint, cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see. Everybody can read that riddle, but it is not everybody that will remember to keep his gunpowder out of the way of the candle.

Yes, and the very ones who cry the loudest over one's faults have grosser failings in themselves. It is a much easier thing to point out and speak of a man's faults than it is to say you are sorry he has them. Together hand in hand with faults and failings, should go sympathy. Then we could say that we had soberly reflected on these faults of others, and then how much the sum of human happiness could be advanced by sympathy.

We get cheerfulness and vigor, we scarcely know how or when, from mere association with our fellow men, and from the looks reflected on us of gladness and enjoyment. We catch inspiration and power to go on from human presence and from cheerful looks. The woman works with additional energy having others by. The full family circle has a strength and life peculiarly its own. The substantial good and effectual relief which men extend to another is trifling. It is not by these, but something far less costly that the work is done. Our Maker has insured it by a much more simple machinery. He has given to the weakest and the poorest, power to contribute largely to the common stock of gladness. The child's smile and laugh are mighty powers in this world. When bereavement has left you desolate, or misfortune bowed you to the earth, what substantial benefit is there which makes condolence acceptable? It can bestow on you nothing permanent. But a warm hand has touched yours, and its thrill told you that there is indeed a living response there to your every emotion. On look, one human sigh, has done more for you than the costliest present could convey.

How much better then would it be for us all to eschew altogether calling attention to each other's faults, and practice sympathy strictly and entirely.—*Unknown Exchange.*

Don't Pour Alcohol on the Fire, and don't take anything that has alcohol in it to help inflamed kidneys. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is purely vegetable and acts directly upon the kidneys and liver.

Mr. Lane's Mistake.

It is amusing how knock-kneed some people are in their hearing—never get anything exactly right. The other morning, up at the revival meeting, while urging the "almost persuaded" among his hearers to come forward and join the salvation army, Mr. Moody said:

"Let any still doubting sinner among you come right up on the platform here, and I will wrestle with him."

In the fervency of his invocation, Mr. M. did not perceive a man climb up out of the audience and take off his coat with scientific calmness. The stranger was Mr. Homer Lane, the champion collar and elbow wrestler of the United States, and he had just caught the great revivalist a catch-as-catch-can hiplock, and was about flipping him over the melodeon when Mr. Sankey interfered and the matter was explained, Mr. Lane being much impressed by the jolly and amiable manner in which his apologies were accepted by the great campaigners against the old original spine twister himself.—*Derrick Dodd.*

While all other men give up in despair, the shoemaker keeps pegging away to the last.—*Springfield Sunday News.* That's because his sole is in his work.—*Steubenville Herald.* That is wherein he differs from a woodchuck. A woodchuck's work is in his hole.

What's the use sitting all day in the house with a bad cold or hacking cough when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you in a short time.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

The song of the billiard ball: "O! carom me back."

The pantry cook sings "good pie, sweet tart, good pie."

The play of Uncle Tom's Cabin is all on account of Eliza. Stowe this away.

"A splendid ear, but a poor voice," as the organ grinder said of the donkey.

How shall we reach the boys?—*Mrs. Livermore.* Take a little longer shingle.

Miss Braddon's latest work should be dedicated to Eli Perkins. Its title is, "Just as I Am, or A Living Lie."—*Lockport Union.*

Theodore More had married eight different women. So whenever he joined a party of villagers in a frolic they welcomed him with, "The More, the marrier."—*Rome Sentinel.*

Letter from his well beloved to a young gummy: "Finally, my ownest own, understand that I love you more for your defects than your moral qualities, and thus judge of the boundlessness of my love for you!"

"Do you think," asked a college student of a professor of theology, "that the lion and the lamb have never yet laid down together?" "I don't know," answered the professor, "but if they have, I have no doubt that the lamb was missing from that date."

A passenger in getting off of a South End horse car handed the conductor three cents. Double that amount was demanded. "I shan't give you any more," replied the passenger, "for I have only ridden half as far as I intended."—*Boston Courier.*

She laid her cheek on the easy chair-back against his head and murmured, "How I do love to rest thus against your dear head, Augustus!" "Do you?" said he; "is it because you love me, darling." "No; because it is so nice and soft!" Then he lay and lay, and thought and thought.

A woman will work a month to fabricate protection for a chair, and then when it is in place an edict is promptly issued forbidding any man sitting on that chair, through fear of spoiling the tidy. It is the best chair protector that possibly could be desired.—*Rochester Courier.*

An orator at a St. Patrick's Day convocation was heard to divest himself of the following: "An there wud Oireland be the day, ef the feyther ev St. Patrick had tuk it in his hid to shtay a bachelor? Be the same token she'd niver been shrakin' Erin go brag, for divil a thing wud there be to brag about."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A thoughtful mother christened her boy "Ray," with the impression that it would be a difficult one for his companions to nickname. The first time the lad returned home from school he informed his gentle parent that the boys called him "Snootsy," and the stunned woman couldn't imagine how "Ray" could be corrupted into such a beastly appellation.

A party of Chicago young ladies and gentlemen were sailing on the lake. A heavy squall came on and capsized the boat, but before she careened one of the young men, with great presence of mind, cried out: "Throw your shoes overboard, girls—quick." The suggestion was only partly obeyed. All those who managed to lay hold of a shoe crawled into it and were saved. The rest were lost.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Two country spinsters were stopping at a friend's house in Boston, after their return from a scientific lecture. They occupied the same apartment, and shortly after midnight one of them started up, and awakening the other, exclaimed in great trepidation: "Betsey, I believe there is a man under the bed!" Betsey merely raised her finger in an admonitory way, and replied: "Don't make a noise then, Jane, you may scare him away."

Our Knowledge of Shakspeare.

It is the man Shakspeare who really influences us in reading "Hamlet" and "Othello," and not the less because critics generally repeat the assertion that we know very little of the man who retires so carefully behind his characters. We have, it is true, next to nothing of the kind of information about Shakspeare which Boswell gave us about Johnson. But surely we know a good deal about a man if we know only this—that he is capable of sympathizing impartially with a vast variety of characters, and in some very important respects it seems to me that we know more of Shakspeare than of Johnson. If we know less of his domestic relations and his taste in cookery, we know what he felt and thought about some of the most profoundly interesting of all the problems of life. But, whether we have or have not framed any theory as to Shakspeare's personality, or have or have not constructed a theory of the man from his books, it is not the less the man who really influences us. For what really impresses us in Shakspeare, or in any great writer, is the extraordinary force and vividness with which he has embodied certain general truths and deep emotions, and his power of achieving that feat clearly depended upon his own emotional and intellectual temperament. The nature of the influences is not the less clear that it acts as from behind a cloud.

Can Consumption be Cured?

Read what Mr. William C. Digges, a merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes under date of April 4th, 1881. He says: I firmly believe that *Allen's Lung Balsam* will and has cured consumption if taken in time and proper care be taken of the Patient both in suitable food and clothing. Six years ago my mother was attacked with pneumonia. The attending physician "some time after" told me that the disease had settled on her Lungs and that she had the consumption. Not believing that a permanent cure could be effected, but thinking I might be able to get an expectorant not containing opium, which would afford some relief, I inquired of a druggist at Richmond, Va., if he had any medicine not containing opium, that was a good expectorant. He then recommended Allen's Lung Balsam, which I purchased and induced my mother to try. Before she had taken the first bottle, the improvement in her condition was so marked that I purchased three more bottles. The attending physician, seeing the beneficial effects, recommended its continued use, and in about twelve months her lungs were pronounced cured. Upon my recommendation many others who had the consumption have been cured. I think you can claim for your medicine the following: Expectoration without irritation, and healing of the lungs by keeping them free from foreign substances, thus arresting and curing this dread disease. Mr. Digges says he writes because he wants it known that Allen's Lung Balsam is doing good.

Sailing on a Sea of Fire.

One of the beautiful revelations of a summer night to a dweller in the country is the myriads of lights flashed forth by fire-flies. "But they that go down to the sea in ships" gaze upon a light that never was upon land—the illuminations of the deep by countless millions of fire-fish, invisible to the naked eye.

An English clergyman, while voyaging in the Indian ocean, was called on deck one night to see the ship sailing on a sea of fire.

There was no moon, the night was pitch dark, and yet it was as light as day. Before, behind, on the port and on the starboard side, as far as the eye could see, the surface of the ocean was one blaze of light.

The clergyman ran down to his cabin and brought up a small-type Bible. Opening it he read with ease and aloud several verses. The mate informed him that the ship, going at ten knots, had been sailing for an hour over that phosphorescent sea.

Determined to do what he could to solve the scientific question, the clergyman had a bucket of the liquid fire hauled on board.

The bucket came up full of bright sparks; and, picking up some of the brightest with the tip of his finger, he fixed them, while wet, to the object glass of a powerful microscope.

The next morning there were minute specks of something on the glass. On being examined through the microscope, they proved to be fish, dead, of course, and doubled up like shrimps. He drew and painted them in their magnified form.

Whether there may be animalculæ in other forms which carry light at sea, he does not know. But he does know that those which turned night into day before his eyes were minute shrimp-like forms, with heads and legs and transparent bodies.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

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Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

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We are in receipt of numerous testimonials which show that Dr. C. R. Sykes' plan of treating catarrh is at once reliable and sure to produce the desired result. See card in another column.

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A Jest Ending in Earnest.

A young gentleman and young lady who were acquainted met on the street and commenced bantering each other about marriage. He offered himself in a jesting way, and the conversation was kept up until they reached the young lady's home. Neither had the slightest idea of getting married at the time, but Cupid was at work shooting arrows, and the discussion was resumed in the parlor. He again offered himself, and dared her to marry him that day. She replied, as she caught up her hat, "Let us go." He seized his hat and assented. They visited the County Clerk's office, secured a license and repaired to the residence of a clergyman, stating the object of their visit. He asked if it was a runaway match. The young man replied, "Not exactly." The clergyman wished to know if the young lady's parents had agreed to the marriage. The young man said "No, but that he could send for her mother." It was done, and the mother, after objecting, was induced to say "Yes." They were married, and are now as happy as any of those who married after long courtships, and more so, perhaps. May they live long and prosper.—*Memphis, (Tenn.) Appeal.*

Vanity of Highwaymen.—A Galveston lady was reading a newspaper account of a stage robbery that recently took place west of San Antonio and was very indignant on reading that besides robbing the passengers they had opened the mail and read the letters, among them, possibly, a letter the lady herself had written to a friend. "You needn't be alarmed," remarked the lady's husband, "I dare say they did not read a word in any of those letters, as those fellows don't know B. from bull's foot." "Why, then, did they make out that they read them?" "Oh, they made out they could read so as to make a favorable impression on the passengers."—*Galveston News.*

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ONE POUND OF TEA! FREE Special offer to introduce our choice, pure Teas at 50 cents per pound; parties remitting $3 for Six Pounds, will receive one pound free. Samples in green, or coffees, 12½ to 15½ cts. per pound, worth from 18 to 25 cts. FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO., 83 State St., Chicago, Ill. A reliable house, indorsed by this and all Chicago papers.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR CENTENNIAL Cake and Baking PAN. Housekeepers cannot afford to be without it. Price 75c. Also our Domestic CLOTHES Sprinkler, a new, novel, useful, rapid-selling article. Price 30c. A rare opportunity is here offered Agents to make money. Send for our *Illustrated Circulars* and our unusually liberal terms. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., 194 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES. Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE. For NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $10 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 4c. D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., 421 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

Book for Threshermen Worth $25. For sale for 25 Cents. Thresherman's Bookkeeping, including all blanks needed to make settlements with customers. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Richland Co., O.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BIBLE REVISION The best and cheapest illustrated edition of the Revised New Testament. Millions of people are waiting for it. Do not be deceived by the Cheap John publishers of inferior editions. See that the copy you buy contains 150 fine engravings on steel and wood. Agents are coining money selling this edition. Send for circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West. Iowa Farms For sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR Sunlight and Shadow The Fastest Selling Book Ever Issued. An entirely new work by John B. Gough. This grand work—now for the first time published—is overflowing with tender pathos, spicy humor, and good things for all. It is outselling all other books three to one. Ministers say "God speed it." Thousands are waiting for it, and [illegible] reports from Agents are 70-74-81-86-90-[illegible] in one week. [illegible] 200 more agents wanted on Special Terms. A. G. NETTLETON & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HOLMAN'S PAD CURES Without MEDICINE Simply by Absorption. TRADE MARK. The Only True Malarial Antidote.

Dr. Holman's Pad is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge podge of some other inventor's idea; it is the **original and only genuine curative Pad,** the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the *Stomach, Liver and Spleen.*

By a recently perfected improvement Dr. Holman has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives Holman's Pad (with its Adjuvants) such complete and unfailing control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of **Chronic Disease** of the **Stomach** and **Liver,** as well as **Malarial Blood-Poisoning,** as to amply justify the eminent *Professor Loomis'* high encomium: "It is nearer a Universal Panacea than anything in Medicine!"

The success of Holman's Pads has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in **form and odor** to the **genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.**

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the **Private Revenue Stamp** of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY with the above Trade Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Or sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of $2.00.

HOLMAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2112.) 96 William St., N. Y.

Please write for our New Price List, free to any address. Contains prices and descriptions of all goods in general use, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Guns, Sewing Machines, Jewelry, Groceries, Crockery, Tents, Tin Ware, Musical Instruments, etc. Samples of Dry Goods furnished. No obligation to buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED QUICK to sell the REVISED NEW TESTAMENT Now ready for Agents. Most desirable edition. Low priced. Millions are waiting for it. Grand harvest for Agents. Particulars free. Outfit 50c. Act quick. Address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO PITTS!

Forty-sixth season of the old reliable "Chicago Pitts" Separators, the only first-class Apron Machine now in the market adapted for large or small jobs, horse or steam power; the only Apron Machine that threshes and cleans flax and all grains perfectly. "Chicago Pitts" Double Pinion Mounted Horse-Powers are the best in the world.

BLACK HAWK

If you want a Vibrator, buy our Black Hawk. Why? Because it is the latest improved machine in the market, having all of the merits and none of the defects of Vibrators, Agitators, Oscillators, etc., now in use. Lighter draft and more durable. Its motion is [illegible], consequently will not shake to pieces. Thoroughly tested. Ready [illegible] Flax and other kinds of grain. It is complete itself. Turns in its own length.

H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO. 7 and 9 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

An Open Secret.

The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

C N U. No. 17

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"Dr. Sykes' SURE CURE for Catarrh"

And "ATMOSPHERIC INSUFFLATOR" are fast revolutionizing all other plans of treatment, and proving that Catarrh is just as curable as other diseases. Send ten cents to the Doctor for his Book. It is well worth a dollar. It explains fully his plan of treatment, which is so inexpensive that it is within the reach of all. Please call on or address

DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, Ills.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND.: APRIL 28, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

AT McArthur, Ohio, the Journal heretofore one of the republican organs of that county, has repented the evil of its ways, and is now democratic to the core.

OUR legislature ought to meet every fifteen years and remain in session thirty day, and make the appropriations and go home. We have got plenty of law now.

GEN. JOE LANE, formerly a prominent citizen of Indiana, and candidate for vice-president on the Breckenridge ticket, died at his home in Roseburg, Oregon, April 21, aged eighty years

THE democrats in Ohio are looking up a suitable candidate for governor. Several names have been suggested, among them that of Gen. A. V. Rice, and Mr. Means, the new mayor of Cincinnati.

EARL BEACONSFIELD died the 19th of April. He was one of the ablest statesmen of modern times. "He had been in public life over twenty-five years, and was the leader of the tory or conservative party, as Gladstone is of the liberals.

THE Goshen Times says the democrats of Indianapolis had to go outside of Indianapolis and take a citizen of Fort Wayne for candidate for mayor. Don't he know that Prof. Smart has been a resident of Indianapolis for the last six years? The boasted intelligence of these republicans is so perplexing.

EMIGRATION this year bids fair to exceed anything heretofore known. Already, although so early in the season, several ship loads have arrived. The arrivals in Baltimore alone amounted to nearly 4,700 last week. Those who landed there last Saturday were sent to Cincinnati and points south and west, on three special trains.

A Merited Promotion.

David McEntarfer, who has for years, been a faithful employe of the Ft. Wayne & Jackson rail road as section boss was last week promoted to be trackmaster of the road. We have known Mr. McEntarfer many years, and know him to be worthy of the trust reposed in him by the officers of the road. We learn that he is soon to remove his family from this place to Angola, to be more convenient to his work. Shake, Dave, shake; it does us good to see you prosper.

THE senate deadlock still continues. Democratic members are willing to go into executive session, so as to confirm the nominations made by the president, but the republicans refuse to do this until the senate officers are elected, as the candidate for door-keeper is a friend to Mahone, and it is their desire to elect this man so as to pay Mahone for voting with them. This the democrats do not intend to allow, as they claim that Mahone must get his pay of those who made the bargain, and not ask democrats to help do it.

REMENYI, the celebrated violinist, while playing at Pike's opera-house in Cincinnati recently, closed the performance one evening for a singular reason. Soon after beginning to play, one of the violin strings twisted, and he had to stop. When he started again the E string broke. He went off the stage to put on another, and while doing so, the bridge of the violin broke. He became frightened, and believing some great misfortune was about to befall him, came upon the stage and dismissed the audience. The next night the concert came off as usual.

IT is the opinion of many that the democratic senators will sustain Conkling in preventing the confirmation of Robertson as collector of the port of New York. If they do this, it will be for the sake of sustaining what is called "senatorial courtesy." This means that nominations by the president for any appointed offices must have the approval of the senators of the state in which the appointment is made. If the doctrine prevails, it might perhaps give the democratic senators in the southern states a partial chance to get control of the Federal patronage in those states.

WE see from our exchanges that some are still under the impression that township trustees are entitled to $1.00 a day as overseers of the poor, by virtue of their office. If our brethren will turn to page 680 of volume one, Indiana Statutes, (Davis' revision,) and read section 20 they will find that the trustees are entitled to $1.00 per day for each day necessarily employed. The section reads as follows: "The overseers of the poor in each township in the state shall be entitled to receive each one dollar per day for each and every day during which they shall be necessarily employed in the discharge of their several duties, to be allowed by the board of county commissioners on being satisfied of such service having been performed."

Neighborhood Nippings.

Hicksville had quite an extensive fire recently.

Miss Kring's meetings in Hicksville resulted in about 50 conversions.

Tony Dick, of LaPorte, was killed recently by being caught by a revolving shaft.

Joseph Linderman, of Fort Wayne, committed suicide April 19 by hanging himself.

Max Nirdlinger, of Fort Wayne, has invented a self-adjusting car-coupler, and applied for a patent.

Three stores and their contents were burned at Edon, Ohio, recently. Loss about $8,000. Insurance $5,000.

The people of Columbia City think of starting a pleasure resort on the banks of Loon Lake in that county.

The South Bend people have completed the organization of their Northern Indiana Fair Association.

Porter county has an organization for opposing the collection of royalty on drive wells. Success to you, gentlemen.

G. W. Swigart, of South Bend, sold to the Studabakers fifty-two acres of land and twenty-six town lots for $25,000.

The Columbia City Post publishes a full list of the teachers of the county, giving the per cent of attendance in each case.

The circuit court of Lagrange county began last Monday with seventy-five civil and two state cases on the docket.

Fire on Saturday night damaged the Bass foundry and machine shops at Fort Wayne about $1,000. Loss covered by insurance.

From the Vidette we learn of the death of Joseph Bartholomew, of Porter county. He has been a resident of that county since 1834.

Some of the citizens of Warsaw are urging the county commissioners to pay for the new court-house, if possible, without issuing bonds.

The Lagrange lodge of Good Templars has passed resolutions complimenting their representative, O. B. Taylor, on the temperance question.

The Hicksville News says: For trying to bribe a school examiner in Paulding county, a young man has been forever debarred from applying for examination.

Reports from Alaska territory show a wonderful development of its mineral resources. Quartz rock, rich in gold, abounds about 200 miles north of Sitka. Other discoveries are looked for, when spring opens.

T. J. Foster, Samuel E. Sinclair, and Frank K. Cosgrove jr., of Fort Wayne, have filed a certificate of incorporation of the Electric Lighting Gas, Heating and Illuminating company, the business to be carried on at Fort Wayne. Capital stock $50,000.

Goshen Democrat: During the time that Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mast, of South Bend, were attending the Good Templars' convention in Goshen last week, their house was robbed of about $400 worth of watches, jewelry, etc.

Solomon Mier, a wealthy banker at Ligonier, was divorced from his first wife some years ago, but it is now claimed that he kept this fact from her and lived with her a year afterwards. She is now hauling him over the coals for it.

Cyrus Young was killed by a circular saw near Massillon, Ohio, one day last week. He was one of the wealthiest men in that part of the state, his property being valued at near a million. He was owner of several coal mines.

The Valparaiso Normal School starts out this term with 2,200 students. Who says Indiana is not in favor of education? Probably no other educational institution in the country can boast of so many names as this young school.

W. H. H. Rutter, a prominent citizen of Columbia City, and at present county auditor of Whitley county, died Friday and was buried Sunday. He had some army comrades in this county. He went to the army from Millersburg, Ohio, and was lieutenant of company A. 102 Ohio volunteer infantry.

An old man of seventy went to town at Lumberton, North Carolina, recently with a wagon drawn by one ox. When he started home the ox gave out, but nothing daunted, the old man adjusted the yoke to his own neck, took a big drink of whisky and started for home, leaving the ox, but hauling his wife, who remained coolly seated in the wagon. It was more than six miles, but he made it, and insists he could have gone ten miles if necessary.

Butler Township.

John Houser is convalescing.

Prayer-meeting last night at New Era.

The farmers are begining to sow oats.

Lewis Holbrook finished husking corn last Saturday.

Jacob Ober, who has been working in Miller's mill, has gone home to work on the farm.

J. P. Wiant is agent for the orguinette. If you wish to hear Fisher's Hornpipe charmingly "did" give him a call.

John Lung and family departed for Benzie county, Mich., this morning. The citizens of Butler wish him success.

Wm. Merica purchased a critter (a blooded mare we believe he said it was) last Friday, paying exactly $1.80 for the ancient relic. We understand that he sold it the next day to a gentleman from Allen county.

Last Thursday, while Samuel Knott was unloading corn, his horses became frightened, and he, trying to get the lines, fell out of the wagon, his feet catching in the wheels. Luckily the horses stopped, and Mr. Knott escaped with injuries not so bad as might have been.

Pixie came near getting a shaking up recently about certain matters. The shaking might have been more disastrous if he had chosen to inflict it upon the right Pixie.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street. 1t

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Loss, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

—New Carpets in new styles at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Button's and everything you want at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2 t.

—Trimming Silks and Satins, Black Dress Silks, Buntings, Novelty Goods, Cashmeres, Suitings, Lawns, &c., at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—White Fish, Pickeral, Mackeral, Oranges, Lemons, Mixed Pickeral, Jelly Prunes, Raisins, Rice and all kinds of Canned Goods at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—"My daughter had a severe cough for one year. Nothing relieved her so much as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup." Signed, Mrs. F. Rose, Delavan, Ohio.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE is a petition now on file in the auditor's office of DeKalb county, Indiana, praying for the vacation of Sycamore street in the addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, known as Clairsville, from Pine street west to the terminus of said Sycamore street, West street in said addition throughout its entire length. Also the two alleys running north and south between lots numbered from twenty-five to forty-eight inclusive, and that said petition will be presented to the board of commissioners of said county for final action at their June session, 1881. Said streets and alleys proposed to be vacated passed over the land owned by James and Sarah Wenrich, Samuel Stroh, Benjamin and Lamanda McEntarfer.

JAS. WENRICH.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased, will offer at public sale in the village of Summit, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

Friday, 20th Day of May, 1881,

the stock of goods formerly owned by the decedent, consisting of Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Woodenware, Medicines, School Books and such other articles as are usually kept for sale in a retail country store.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $3 by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at six per cent from date. All sums of $3 and under, cash in hand on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day and continue until the goods are all sold.

17 3t J. D. BEARD, Administrator.

Trustees' Report.

Report of the trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, for the fiscal year commencing April 27, 1880, and ending April 26, 1881, inclusion.

Amount collected on duplicate of 1879	$142.62
" " " " 1880	1224.01
" " " licenses,	76.50
	$1443.13

Amount on duplicate of 1880............$3,304.65 of which $400.64 is delinquent and penalty of 1879.

Outstanding orders, advertised for, but not presented:

1874	$37.43
1875	31.50
1876	8.65
1877	
1878	307.12
1879	[illegible]
1880	1066.74
1881	940.30
Total	[illegible]

OUTSTANDING BONDS:

School	$10,000.00
Fire	2,000.00
Total	12,000.00

Attest: THOS. H. SPROTT, Clerk. J. A. POTTER, Pres.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the honorable board of trustees, of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the undersigned, treasurer of said town, would respectfully show and report the following statement of the finances of said town:

SCHOOL FUNDS, APRIL 23D, 1880.

Balance	$446.80
Received of D. Gonser	1,001.07
Received of L. J. Miller	850.51
	$2,298.47
Redeemed coupons and orders	2,206.60
Balance on hand	$192.87

SINKING FUND, APRIL 23.

Balance	$778.02
Received of T. P. Scott	124.12
Balance on hand	$902.14

INTEREST FUND.

Received of T. P. Scott	$124.12
Redeemed coupons	121.98
Balance on hand	$2.14

ROAD FUND, APRIL 24.

Balance	$77.26
Received of D. Gonser	324.55
Received of L. J. Miller	20.60
	$422.31
Orders redeemed	409.41
Balance on hand	$12.90

TOWN ORDERS.

Received of T. P. Scott	$714.64
Orders redeemed on tax	714.64

MUNICIPAL FUND, APRIL 24.

Balance	$40.38
Received of T. P. Scott	454.40
	$494.78
Orders and coupons redeemed	494.23
Balance on hand	.53
Total amount received	$5,606.44
Total amount paid out	3,945.86
Balance in the treasury	$1,110.58

Respectfully submitted, M HOUSTON, Treasurer.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

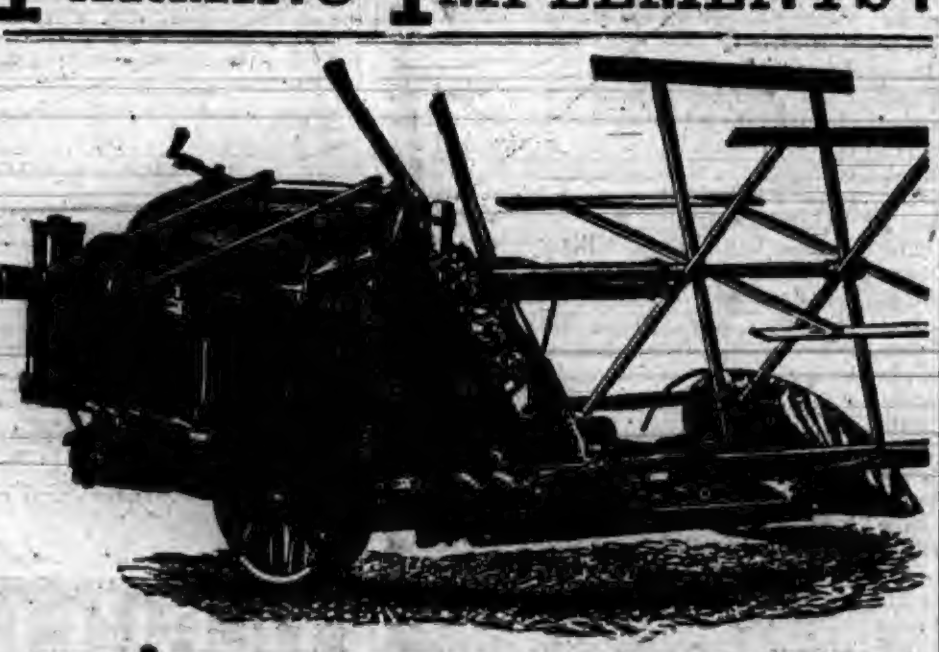

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

WALTER A. WOOD
WORLD-RENOWNED
Twine-Binding Harvesters,
Enclosed-Gear Mowers,
Single and Combined
Self-Raking Reapers.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS, TIME-TRIED AND RELIABLE.
For Strength, Durability, Light Draft, Convenience and Excellent Work
IN THE FIELD, THEY HAVE NO EQUALS

In their respective classes. The demand for them is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording conclusive evidence of their genuine merit. Sales from 1853 to 1880, inclusive, 354,915. Average sales for the last six years, over 24,000.

Sales in 1880, 27,903.

FOR SALE BY
F. P. DAY & BRO.

—We Are Also Agents for the—
Richmond Royce Reaper,
The Lightest Reaper in the World!

There were two car-loads sold in DeKalb county last year. Any farmer wanting a Reaper should see the Royce before buying.

Farmers, we will sell you a first-class Iron Frame Mower for $62 We have the largest and finest variety of machines in the county, many of which we cannot here mention. Nichold & Shepard Vibrators and Engines are too well known to comment further on them. Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Walking and Sulky Plows, Wagons, Drills, Harrows, American Corn-Planters and Hay Forks. We also have a fine stock of HARDWARE, TINWARE, PUTTY and GLASS, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Kerosene and Machine Oils of the best quality always in stock. Those contemplating building will do well to see us before buying.

Pumps a Specialty.

We are selling them at a discount. When you want a bargain come and see us. No trouble to show goods.

F. P. DAY & BROTHER, Waterloo.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better-assorted stock with more rare bargains than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil-Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

First on Deck
Spring 1881.
NOW SHOWING
LATEST NOVELTIES
In Early
STYLES
—OF—
CLOTHING.
SAM, PETE AND MAX. TRADE MARK.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Spring 1881.
ROOT AND COMPANY'S
GREAT CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT,

Under entire new management and with a large and increased stock of Choicest designs in Spring

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS
—AND—
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!

Are now ready for inspection of all parties about refurnishing their houses. OUR PRICES will be found the LOWEST of any house in the trade, and a comparison of styles and prices is cordially invited

New designs in Body Brussels, Tapestry Carpets, Three-ply Carpets, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, 25c, 35c and 50c Carpets, &c.

In Silks and woolen tapestries, all wool Damasks and Terry's rich-printed Cretonnes and Satines, Real lace curtains, store and house shades, window hollands, fixtures, and curtain goods with all other kinds of upholstery goods [illegible].

Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Stair Rods, Linens, Drugetts, etc., at special prices.

CURTAIN and Lambrequin Materials.

N. B.—Having secured the services of a competent designer of Curtains and Lambrequins, we are prepared to furnish houses, offices churches, lodge rooms, or public buildings in the most artistic manner, at shortest notice and at the lowest prices consistent with thoroughly good work.

ROOT AND COMPANY.
46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,

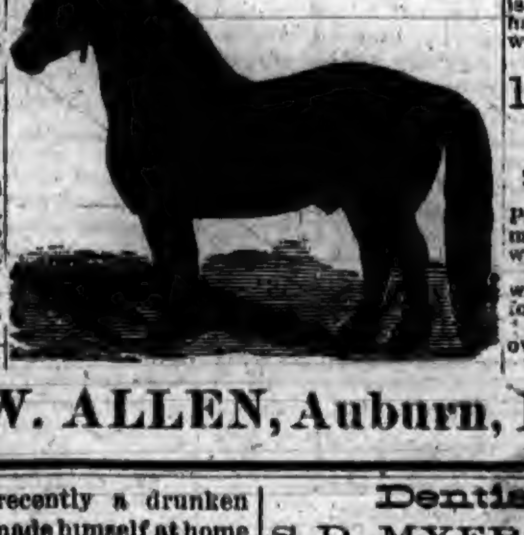

NORMAN STALLION,
JOCK, Jr.

Sired by IMPORTED JOCK, Out of a thorough-bred NORMAN MARE.

JOCK, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1, at my barn, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full 1700 Pounds.

TERMS: $10.00 Payable when the mare is known to be with foal. Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance. All accidents are at owner's risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Ind.

24 tf

AT Wooster recently a drunken man called and made himself at home at a number of houses, finally going to bed in the best room of a well-to-do family. The males of the household being absent, this created quite a flutter among the females, who called a policeman and had their unwelcome guest locked up.

Dentistry.
S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana, will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER!

are now receiving new

Spring Goods

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

also

Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

A Dangerous Accident.

Last Friday evening, while Mr. Edward Buckmaster and a boy named Shafstall, of Hudson, were on their way to this place to inform some friends of a death that had happened at the above village, their buggy struck a stump that stands on the narrow grade just above Mr. Mader's, when the horse became frightened and ran away. Only a few moments elapsed until the animal was loose from the vehicle, and came down through town at a rapid rate. He ran up to Casebeer & Matheny's livery stable, where Joe. Ruffner took care of him. Mr. B. was not injured, but the lad had one of his shoulders dislocated and was otherwise bruised. He was placed under the care of Dr. Matheny, and on Monday was taken to his home at Hudson. It would be very gratifying to a number of people who travel this road if the supervisor would act in the capacity of a stump-puller, and remove this dangerous obstacle.

Democratic Caucus.

The caucus announced for last Saturday evening, was largely attended. Hon. D. D. Moody acted as chairman, and Clerk Baxter and F. E. Davenport as tellers. Everything passed off harmoniously, and all were well satisfied with nominees.

M. Boland was nominated trustee for the first ward. The choice was an excellent one, and the voters of Auburn can console themselves that Mike will keep things straight in his end.

C. C. Shaffer's smiling countenance represents the second ward. Chris. is a live, energetic fellow, and will work hard for the interest of our people.

J. C. Henry, the happy, jovial notion man, was selected for the third ward, and received the loud applause of the audience.

Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Shearer & Wilson, stands before the people of the town for trustee of the fourth ward.

D. Z. Hoffman was chosen for the fifth ward. And with these five men at the head of the democratic ticket, it will only be a waste of time for our republican friends to vote. Better make garden.

For several years past, our young and popular attorney, Thomas H. Sprott, has been steriotyped for the office of town clerk. Tom is again the nominee, and we anticipate for him a rousing big majority.

Geo. Schaab, the accommodating fellow of the firm of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., cleared the track for treasurer, and consequently the next town treasurer will be George.

Thos. P. Scott was again re-nominated for marshal. Tom has been a good, efficient public servant, and has our streets in a good condition. If he can't beat the republican nominee he better give up political aspirations. Echo answers, "just so."

Next Monday the election will be held in the old jail building as usual, and we hope every democratic voter within the corporation limits of the town will cast his slip. It is not that the election is so important that we ask for a full vote, but the interest of the party is at stake, and not only that, but republicanism must and shall be kept under the strong arm of the democratic party in old DeKalb. Vote on the way to and from your labor, and have your friends do the same.

WARK.

Things that have Sprung up During the week.

—Plowing.

—Garden making.

—Plow your lots.

—Election Monday.

—Delightful weather.

—Get down your dusters.

—Stone masons are busy.

—The ice wagons are out.

—Good sale for straw hats.

—Put up your screen doors.

—Joe. [illegible] has a new horse.

—Ef. Watson drives a new horse.

—This is the last week of school.

—Have you got a touch of it yet?

—The town pump is out of whack.

—Rain and thunder Monday night.

—Tom. Mays will not move south until fall.

—Butchers complain of the scarcity of stock.

—The buggy riders were out enmasse Sunday.

—A new sidewalk along the Dills property.

—Now, the spring time has come, gentle Annie.

—Did you settle that account due Billy Rainier.

—The Eckhart Carriage Works are very busy now.

—L. Bowers is painting his house on Jackson street.

—Have you seen Sam pommert grin since he shed?

—Time to open up the Presbyterian "billiard gardens."

—Jim. Pearce is too "high tempered" to make a good Marshal.

—Stick a hoe-handle through Kib's hat and you have an umbrella.

—Hi. Rasley is "tugging it through" at Sheffer & Rush's harness shop.

—Dr. Matheny has patients at Hudson. He goes via the Saginaw road.

—Men are filling in dirt at the end of the Seventh street bridge. Sensible.

—Mr. Brinkerhoff has re-roofed his residence and built some new sidewalks.

—Del. Locke, of Waterloo, will be cashier of his father's saloon, opposite the court-house.

—Mr. Barberett, of dramatic attainment, is now with the painting firm of Canon & Murphy.

—Hollister had ice cream Saturday evening, but I scream that it is too early in the season.

—Joseph Raub made a purchase of an Eckhart buggy on last Saturday. Who will be the next?

—There was scarcely standing room along the creek Sunday. Half of the population took a fish.

—F. M. Philips, the new barber over Tarney's meat market, commenced business last Monday.

—Wm. Murphy has joined the "soldiers' hard-tack social." He was out in a navy-blue suit Sunday.

—A carpet-weaver named Mrs. McClure, living in the north end, died very suddenly last Friday.

—The Odd Fellows' entertainment Tuesday evening was very much appreciated by the audience.

—Pleasure riders from Waterloo turned out largely Sunday. They come here to drive upon our streets.

—Tom. Scott and Judge Picker have placed their swords back in their cases, and now we are all Scott men.

—Geo. Weamer purchased a pitchfork and a shovel Monday, and will begin garden making immediately.

—A German girl, named Cruse, aged about 18 years, living east of town, was buried in the cemetery Saturday.

—Mr. Henry Martin, not Gee Line understand, has a contract for setting out five hundred trees, for one man, at Garrett.

—Hank Yesbera's horse, Hank, is now under the care of Bill Helmns, and will be fitted for the roads as soon as possible.

—Call at the Eckhart Carriage Works before you purchase, where you can select from the largest stock in the county.

—Three drunken umbrella repairers have been lounging about town all week. Now, if Jim. Pearce was only marshal. Whew.

—The boiler at the hub-and-spoke-factory had to be cleaned Sunday so as to enable the machine to be in running order on Monday.

—Tom Gross accidently put his coat-tail through one of his "French plate" glass windows the other day. It was a Gross act on the window.

—A small republican "caucus" was held in the court-yard Sunday morning. The "Okolona Statesman," of the Butler Record, was chairman.

—Some parties, name unknown to us, are negotiating for the upper rooms in Case's building, for the purpose of opening a photograph gallery.

—An old gentleman named Peters, who will be remembered by our citizens as being confined in the county jail for insanity, died at Garrett Tuesday, and was buried here yesterday.

—McQuiston and Ralston have just received a car-load of choice Early Rose and Peach Blow potatoes from Michigan.

—We have long been at loss to know the real value of a hammock swing. We have been led, by the sayings of others, to think that they were manufactured expressly for the infant to kick up its heels and enjoy the balmy breeze of a summer day. But it is not so. As our reporter was strolling about town, the other evening, he had an occasion to learn by experience the importance of the h. s. By the dim light of the moon we were enabled to recognize two objects (young man and lady) who were swinging lazily backward and forward, and upon their countenance one could plainly read: "The hammock swing should be in every family." Now we know just where the real benfit of the hammock lies, and take this way to explain it for the benefit of our readers.

—We take the following from a Grand Haven paper of a recent date: The floral decorations at the Presbyterian church last sabbath, were very beautiful and appropriate for the occasion, and reflect much credit on the floral committee. Rev. Henry Johnson preached a very able, interesting and instructive sermon. He chose for his text these words: "Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?" His sermon was listened to with the closest attention by a large and appreciative audience. We are pleased to notice the increase in the attendance at this church within the last few months, and regret to see so many people having to leave every sabbath evening for want of room.

—The Anderson Bro. carriages are taking the lead, and are giving better satisfaction than any other carriages in the county. Our sales this week were as follows: Conkle & Carpenter, of Pleasant Lake, one extension carriage; Andy Rowlinger, Auburn, one three seated carriage; Irwin Haag, Garrett, 1 open buggy; Elmer Ditmar, LaOtto, one top carriage; Elmer Straub, LaOtto, one top carriage; Pete Freeman, one open buggy; Wm. Reed; Jackson township, one top carriage; John Coy, formerly of Auburn, but now of Angola, one open buggy; Peter Coyle, Corunna, one top carriage. Remember the place, three doors north of post-office.

ANDERSON BROS.,
Auburn, Indiana.

—The COURIER has always advocated the principles of the Democratic party and worked earnestly and faithfully for the best interests of the our citizens and county. A few weeks ago we called the attention of our authorities to the conduct of some "spotted doves" who inhabited the "haunted house" on the Avenue. Our officers investigated the matter and found our item to be substantial. One day last week Sheriff Leas ordered the Marshal to "pull the dive" and he did so. They were told to leave, and obeyed most cordially.

—Auburn has three north and south streets that are a mile or over in length and each one is as level as a "race track." Also a number running east and west that are a half a mile or over, making one of the nicest driving parks in the west. Beautiful shade trees decorate many streets; there are several churches, some of which are very attractive, together with a live, prosperous people, and a Democratic majority. Talk about your loviest villages of the plain, will you.

—Jacob Bowers, father of our towns man, Lewis Bowers, of Bucyrus, Ohio, died the 15th of this month at the age eighty-five years. Deceased was born in Maryland, and afterwards moved to Stark county, Ohio, and from there to Crawford county, where he resided for the last fifty-three years. His son Lewis, of this place, was with him a few days before his death and attended the funeral, returning home last Wednesday evening.

—Last week we stated that tramps stole some goods of Chris. Baker, but a further investigation of the matter has revealed diffrent facts. The parties interested are known and probably the next session of the grand jury will find out all about it. We suppress names for the present, hoping that a satisfactory settlement will be made.

—Our compositor made an item read last week, that Mrs. Houghton had chopped down the locust trees in front of her residence. Mrs. Houghton did not do any such a thing; it was Albert who swung the axe. We have placed the typo on the discharge list, and his vacancy will be filled by the first printer who walks into town.

—One of Ben. Williams' horses fell through a bridge near H. Shull's residence and received a slight injury. It was only a matter of chance, however, as the animal might have been ruined. Our officers should be very particular and see that bridges are substantial and will endure the weight of heavy loads.

—Billy Little has purchased Frank Strebe's shoe-shop, and will continue the manufacture of boots and shoes in this room. He will employ a first-class workman to assist him, and bows to the public, in the roll of all new establishments, asking a share of the general trade.

—Several fellows were driving about town Sunday, filled to the chin with malt liquors, wines, &c., and succeeded in making a disgusting spectacle of themselves. We hear that they abused the horses shamefully and Neal Decker is rathy.

—There was a nigger show in town Tuesday evening. Our citizens have been greatly annoyed with one-horse troupes and it is a difficult matter to get out a crowd when a good company appears.

Personal Mention.

Will. Sheffer is at his post again.

Mrs Jno. Reesch and one child are quite low.

J. A. McKay went west again last Monday.

Mrs. Biglow will visit in Garrett for several weeks.

Dr. Murphy, of Waterloo, looked over town Saturday.

Mrs. A. J. Little made a business trip to Ft. Wayne, Tuesday.

B. H. Weamer, of the Butler Record, was in town over Sunday.

Frank Leas Sundayed at Angola. "He won't tell what for."

Wm. Schrader, living in the north end, is quite low with fever.

Mrs. B. and W. Showers returned from a visit to Freemont Monday.

Frank Dills and Joe Ruffner were buzzing about Hudson the other day.

Misses Alice McKay and Louie Henry gave the COURIER a call Saturday.

Mrs. J. Ruffner is visiting friends and relatives at Fort Wayne this week.

Mr. Wood, a typo in the Steuben Republican office, called on us Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Rother has returned from her visit in the land where the buckeyes grow.

Charley Groscop left for Leo, Monday, where he will act as foreman on a brickyard.

Miss Ida Bell left for Grand Rapids, Mich., this morning to be gone several days.

Mr. Marshall Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, is in town visiting his sister, Lizzie, who is ill.

Miss Mate Brimerman returned home from Detroit this week, and will spend the summer here.

Rev. J. A. Reynolds, of Eaton, Ohio, will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath.

Miss Irena Allen, of Plymouth, Ohio, has been paying Mrs. Hi. Weaver and Mrs. T. P. Scott a visit.

George Staley, one of the daubers at Anderson Brothers' carriage factory, went to Angola to see his Jane last Saturday.

"Dr." Humphrey and Charley Casebeer went to St. Joe. Sunday, to see 'em; but there was another fellow saw them first.

Albert Spacht, formerly of this place, and now conductor of a freight train on the B. & O. road, was in town last Saturday.

F. S. Allen, a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich., and a brother to our popular young doctor of the firm of Cowan & Allen, was in town last week. He will open a "pill shop" at Mark Center, Ohio.

Play to Those.

—There has been some talk among the members of the band that the organization was about to "blow out," but we are glad to state that further continuance of the band is very favorable. The trouble arose from the difficulty to secure some one to take the horn made silent by the death of Granville Baldock. M. F. Long has come to the rescue, however, and the boys are in hight spirits. They marched through the streets Saturday evening and play some delightful pieces.

—After the band had paraded about the streets Saturday evening they pulled up to the COURIER and gave us several fine selections of music. Chris. Baldeck played his favorite lead piece and the walls of the Kiblinger block trembling under the sharp notes.

—We move that Ora Shaffer be appointed guardian over Johnny Picker. Some of these times he'll blow that bass horn so high that it will—never come down.

—The renters in Case's block and the weary drummer who stops at the Swineford, will make an effort to get the boys a uniform, and what they lack Sim. Tarney will make up.

—Mike Long can hardly play for laughing.

—Frank Myers keeps time with his left eye.

—Charley Groscop ought to have the lead—by the left ear.

—Charley Weaver plays too loud. Soft, sublime music is the sweetest.

—Erv. Hoffman puts on the Presbyterian gesture.

—Sam. Maxfield "pumps" well.

—Geo. Staley don't like to march. The bass drum gets tired.

—Conny Little don't have much respect for the head of a tenor drum.

Caucus Notes.

The band played for Sim, Tarney.

Will J. C. Henry please set 'em up.

Bill Sthair didn't have anything to say.

Peggy took the medal in the stomping act.

Bob. Showers did the cheering. 'Rah for Bob.

Chris. Felt didn't understand how things were running.

The hall was so crowded that Tom Sprott had to stand up.

Cal. Houser (rep.) occupied a prominent seat sucking a three cent orange.

Everybody was "boss," and consequently there was not the best of order.

Davenport, Moody and Baxter have a dramatic appearance when on the stage.

When John Bunch's limb gets well he will put a head on the fellow who voted for him.

Some talented gentleman wrote John Bunch for John Berg, or else William Dills can't read.

A number of the "trundle bed" brigade were acting the part of a man (in their mind) to the disgust of all.

—We notice a tasty new wagon just below the COURIER that has a ply-card attached to it which reads: "Sold by W. H. Kiblinger & Co." Now, if this wagon is sold why in the duce don't the fellow take it home?

—Buy the celebrated Champion wheelbarrow of F. F. Leas. They are the best in the market.

JUST NOW IN.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods.

CLOTHING, CARPETS,

BOOTS & SHOES

complete in every department of the newest and most desirable selections.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies we want you to come and look at our fine stock of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, and Hosiery before you buy.

CLOTHING.

We are offering greater inducements in our Clothing department than ever. Nobby Business Suits, Elegant Dress Suits, Working Suits, all at extremely low prices

CARPETS.

We have a full stock, nice new patterns at the very lowest prices.

Before you buy we would respectfully suggest that you examine our stock and reasonable prices.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Waterloo.

Jno. Duncan is on the sick list.

Dr. Winslow is slowly improving.

John Lutz is getting better slowly.

Wm. Swartz cut his foot with an ax.

Grandfather Bowers is quite sick.

F. P. Blair was in town over Sunday.

Obe Leas is building an addition to his house.

Robert Patterson goes on the road this week.

J. R. Duncans face is all prairie now except his upper lip.

R. J. Fisk had a severe attack of cramp cholic on sunday evening.

Isaac George has actually put up a new gate, in front of his residence.

Henry Kahn, of Edgerton, was in town over Sunday, visiting friends.

John B. Frothingham, one of the original owners of the town plat of Waterloo, died last week.

Rev. L. C. Littell, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, was in town this week.

Rev. A. J. Reynolds, of Eaton Ohio will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath after-noon at 3 o'clock.

The Press of last week, recommends planting shade trees. Would it not be a good idea to fill up the vacant places on the school grounds?

Daniel McEnterffer, an old-time resident of this county, and who has been "out west" for a number of years, has returned to this county.

Jacob Brand of the firm of Brand & Duncan, is up in Michigan buying potatoes. He expects to reduce the price of potatoes when he gets back.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. Wm. B. Duncan, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

"Clark's" is recognized as headquarters for boots and shoes this spring. Styles and prices are what do the business. Ask our old customers about it.

The city dads had a special meeting Monday evening for the purpose of receiving the report of the treasurer, and the completion of unfinished business.

Alfred Kelley has purchased the property formerly owned by Dr. H. Cheyney. He expects to move into it about the middle of next month. The Dr. is going to Missouri.

It has been decided to hold a nine weeks normal school. It will begin about the twenty-fifth of July, and will be in charge of Prof. Lamport and H. E. Coe. This school will be organized for the benefit of teachers only, and those preparing to teach.

A question of veracity has arisen between Bro. Baxter of the Press, and the other boys. The boys say he ate 31 eggs at S. Beck's on Easter Sunday. This we are told Bro. B. indignantly denies, and says there were only 18. We should hate to see any trouble about so small a matter as 13 eggs.

The town treasurer, J. A. Shull, reports over $3,000 paid on the principal of the school house debt during the past year, and $1,100 of interest. The debt still unpaid is $7,800, of which $6,000 is held by eastern parties, and the balance by the DeKalb Bank. The last bonds fall due in 1884, and by that time the money will be ready to pay them off. This is a very encouraging showing.

—List of uncalimed letters in the Postoffice at Auburn, Ind., April 25th, 1881: Mrs. C. Brown; Henry Clouse, Isaac Closam; Wm. Demaranville; Edith Kiser; Silas Kisler; J. J. Mackenzie; Ura Pixley; W. C. Shad; Elder J. H. Swihart; James Stray; Henry Welch; and Emma Woolford.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—James L. Smith, of Richland township, has purchased from James Culbertson, one of the famous McCormick combined reaper and mowers. It is a self-binder of the latest pattern, and Mr. Smith proposes to take things easy during harvest.

—Conkle & Carpenter, livery men of Pleasant Lake, the latter part of last week, purchased an elegant two-seated carriage from our enterprising carriage makers, Anderson Bros. These gentlemen turn out most excellent vehicles, both beautiful and durable, and this fact is becoming known abroad.

—Before you buy your wall paper, be sure and call on Casebeer and Matheny at the Physicians' Drug Store, and learn their prices. They have a large new stock to select from. 17 3t.

Obituary.

John K. Forsythe was born at Burlington, New York, January 23, 1806, and died at the residence of J. M. Kimsey, in Waterloo, April 21, 1881. So that his age was 75 years, 2 months and 28 days. At an early age, Mr. Forsythe removed to Cooperstown, New York, his father buying his land of J. Fennimore Cooper, the well known writer of Indian stories and other novels. Forsythe was acquainted with "Leatherstocking" and other originals of the characters described in Mr. Cooper's novels. In 1836 he removed to Indiana, coming up the lakes in a boat, and landing at Detroit. He was shipwrecked on the lake, and his goods lay under water several days. With four other families he settled in Otsego township, Steuben county. Of these five families who made the first settlement in that township, Mrs. Forsythe is the only survivor. Had Mr. Forsyth lived until April 30 they could have celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Forsythe was the youngest of the family, and only one survives him, a sister living at Lyons, New York.

—The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk Baxter since our last issue: Harry W. Cissel and Marah Cissel, Geo. W. Patterson and Della Brooks, Peter Peterson and Sarah E. Bishop. Success to 'em.

—Some scoundrels set fire to a lot of empty cars on the side track of the Eel-River railroad at Logansport the other day. The fire was put out, but not until one car was consumed, and several injured.

—The Kendallville Standard says: Mrs. J. H. Zeis, of this city, died last evening. The remains will be taken to St. Joe, DeKalb county, for interment.

Spencerville.

New millinery goods at Miss McKay's.

Mrs. Frank Draggoo, of St. Joe, was in town Friday.

Miss Claudia Provines spent Saturday and Sunday in Auburn, the guest of Mattie McKay.

Mrs. M. Olds, of St. Joe, was visiting friends here last Friday.

Latest style in hats, bonnets, trimmings, etc., at Miss McKay's.

Dr. and Mrs. Bowman, of Newville, were in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Prosser, of Jackson township, were visiting relatives in our village Friday.

C. Silbery occupies the rooms over Mr. Provine's drug-store that were lately vacated by Dr. Murphy.

Miss Lona Olds took charge of Miss McKay's millinery store during her absence last week.

Mr. T. Rhodes, of Bryan, Ohio, has opened a barber shop in the rooms owned by Dr. Emanuel.

Gerry Emanuel has returned.

Mr. Kinsey is improving his furniture rooms, and is also putting down a new sidewalk.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

Miss Ella Provines is paying a visit to her grand-parents in Jackson township.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall entertained a number of their friends Tuesday evening of last week.

Mr. Beam's friends treated him to an agreeable surprise party last Thursday, as it was his birthday.

Mrs. Jacob Zeis, nee Etta Blake, died at her home in Kendallville last Wednesday. Her body was brought to the home of her childhood for interment last Friday. The funeral was held in the Methodist church. Her friends were many, and she was loved by all.

Frank Leas, of Auburn, was in town last week.

ROMEO.

GEO. W. DOSWELL & BRO. FLORISTS, Fort Wayne, Ind. Fine bedding plants a specialty. Send for price list.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jos. J. Gall, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, May 31st, 1881, the following described real estate, situated in DeKalb County, state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds (⅔) of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section (10) in township number thirty (30) north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS—One-third cash in hand, residue in equal payment at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, waiving appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

17-4

C. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A BILLIARD contest of 4,000 points, lasting five days, was played between Schaefer and Slosson at New York, and won by the former. Score: Schaefer, 4,000; Slosson, 3,798.

THE leading clergymen of New York who have had the opportunity to gather definite knowledge regarding the revised New Testament appear to be greatly in favor of the new version.... The presence and spread of typhus fever in New York are viewed with much alarm by prominent physicians, especially as the streets of the city are in so filthy a condition that even ordinary diseases, which generally yield to simple remedies, are now aggravated and malignant. Fears of an epidemic are expressed.

WILLIAM A. PARKER, the oldest printer in Boston, who served in the War of 1812, has gone to his reward.... Joseph E. Temple, of Philadelphia, heads with $25,000 a subscription to erect a monument to Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg.

A RIOT, growing out of last fall's election, occurred in Troy, N. Y. Michael Quinn, John Mackey, and a man named Stapleton were fatally shot, and John Reynolds and one or two others dangerously wounded.

SOME months since a monkey escaped from a museum in New York and bit off part of the nose of a little girl. An action for $50,000 was brought by her guardian, and the jury awarded $3,500.

THE WEST.

A GENTLEMAN, who lately arrived at Dubuque from Dakota, tells a pitiful story of the sufferings of the people living along the river bottom. The severe winter has run them short of wood, and, owing to the heavy snowfall, the roads were impassable, causing them to suffer with cold and hunger. A large number of people died from exposure, and others have contracted diseases which will terminate in consumption..... The sixteenth anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated at Springfield by exercises by the Guard of Honor, after the sarcophagus had been decorated with flowers. Speaker Toomas delivered the chief address, and Rev. R. O. Post the benediction.

COL. HENRY W. FARRAR, for many years, until recently, business manager of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, died of apoplexy at his home in that city.... In a test case to determine the legality of the celebrated Anti-Treating law of Wisconsin, it was found that the law was inoperative, because of error in the text of its supposed enactment. The bill as drawn specifies the repeal of an old law that was dropped when the State statutes underwent their recent revision. Judge Mallory, of Milwaukee, held the law to be inoperative and void.

JIM DEVINE, an escaped convict from California, was lynched at Las Vegas, N. M., for an attempt at murder.... The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has leased Pike's Opera House for three years, and will remove in January..... The Exodus Committee in Kansas has distributed over 100,000 negroes and turned 10,000 into other States.

A MALIGNANT form of hoof disease has broken out among the horses in Chicago.... The north wing of the Insane Asylum at Anna, Ill., was burned, causing a loss of $200,000. One patient perished.... Mrs. Catherine Evans, who died at Mendota, Ill., is said to have been 111 years of age. She was born in Philadelphia, and had seen Gen. Washington and other leading characters of the Revolution.... L. L. Gilbert, a Pittsburgh lawyer, lost in a Chicago hotel a mortgage for $20,000,000, which had been quietly executed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A detective secured the aid of an Italian rag-picker, and, after a tedious search, the precious document was found in a junk-shop.

FLOODS in the rivers of Illinois and Wisconsin have caused great damage to property and some loss of life. A part of the Rock river dam at Beloit, Wis., was carried away, and five men who attempted to cross the river in a row-boat were drowned. A bridge spanning Rock river, at Rock Island, Ill., went down, carrying with it seven persons, two of whom were drowned. At Watertown, Wis., one bridge was destroyed and two others injured. The Chicago and Desplaines rivers, at Chicago, were higher than they have been in twenty years.

THE Elkhart paper-mill, at Elkhart, Ind., has been partially destroyed by fire. Cause of the fire, spontaneous combustion. Loss estimated at $15,000; fully insured. The mill was owned by the Hon. Rufus Beardsley and the Hon. John Cook. The work of repairing the building will begin at once, and the mill will be ready again within a few weeks.

AN appalling accident occurred near Albany, Ill., on the Rock Island division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. An express train going south was suddenly and without the slightest warning precipitated into Meredosia river. As the engine struck the north end of the bridge it gave way with a terrible crash, heard for miles around. The engine and tender, with the engineer and fireman, went down out of sight, and have not since been seen. The train was composed of an engine and three cars, the forward car, with the usual quantity of baggage, mail and express, together with the passenger coach, going down and floating off in the current of the stream. The passenger coach floated against and lodged at an island forty rods from the scene of the disaster. The engineer, William West, and fireman, name unknown, residing at Freeport, were drowned, together with six passengers, making the loss of life eight. Conductor Thomas Fuller climbed out of a window and escaped over the top of the brakes in a miraculous manner, as did brakeman Henry Meyers, baggageman Sam Flanagan, and messenger Dan Eutthorpe, who were rescued, the three latter in an injured condition. The sleeping-car was left hanging over the brink at an angle of forty-five degrees, half out of water. It had three occupants beside the porter. All climbed out of the rear end. A woman and two children were in the forward coach, and one child was drowned, the other two being saved. Eleven passengers were in the coach. Among the missing are three men who were in the coach. They got out on top as it floated by the approach to the wagon bridge, which had been washed out, and tried to jump off, two succeeding, one falling back into the river and sinking out of sight. A boy, who was traveling with his brother-in-law from Pine river, Wis., to Omaha, was also rescued from the roof of the coach after it had stopped at the island. A woman and child were also taken from the top of the coach at that point. As soon as possible help was procured from Albany, whither the wounded train-men and some of the rescued passengers were removed.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from El Paso, Texas, says: Two young Mexicans of high standing were killed near the town by Sam Purdy and Frank Stevenson. This aroused the Mexican residents of the town, who demanded revenge. The excitement ran high and trouble was feared. All the Americans turned out on the street and a regular pitched battle ensued, which resulted in the killing of John Hall, G. W. Campbell, and one Gus Americus, and a Mexican.

NEAR San Antonio, Tex., Mrs. John Symmons, her young son and mother-in-law were murdered by Symmons in a manner so atrocious that the citizens threaten to burn him at the stake when caught.... The fruit crop in Delaware, it is reported, has been entirely cut off by the severe winter.

A TERRIBLE storm swept the northern part of Drew county, Ark., leveling houses, trees, and destroying human and animal life. ....Jewett, a Kentucky colt, with a record outstripping anything of his age in the United States, has been sold to Peter Schatz, of Pittsburgh, for $15,000.

THE Texans are wild with enthusiasm over the advent of a party of Chicago capitalists, representing $30,000,000, who have broken ground at Dallas for the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central railroad.... Mrs. Nutt, living near Camden, Ark., while in a fit of insanity, killed five of her children by throwing them into a well. The elder was 12 years and the youngest 11 months.

ADDITIONAL particulars respecting the killing of her five children by Mrs. Nutt, near Camden, Ark., mentioned heretofore, are, that the frenzied woman called her eldest child, a boy 12 years old, from a field where he was plowing, knocked him on the head, and threw him into the well, where she had previously thrown her four other children. Finding that one of the children was not drowned, but was clinging to the side of the well, she descended into the well and tore away its grasp and thrust it down into the water, thus completing her diabolical work.... At Uvalde, Tex., a shooting affray occurred between Gen. John R. Baylor and son on one side, and Mr. Gillhurst and two sons on the other. Baylor escaped unhurt, but his son was wounded. Gillhurst was killed; one son was fatally wounded and another well filled with buckshot.... An incendiary fire at Meridian, Miss., destroyed a block of business houses valued at $250,000. ....Thomas De Jarnette, who killed his sister in a brothel at Danville, Va., to protect the honor of his family, has been acquitted on the ground of temporary insanity.

FLAMES which broke out in Fontenot's Hotel, in New Orleans, destroyed nearly every building on St. Denis street, causing a very heavy loss.

CHARLES DUFFEY, a traveling salesman for Enos Richardson & Co., dealers in jewelry in New York, was robbed in a Baltimore hotel of about $10,000 worth of gold chains.

WASHINGTON.

THE situation in Dakota was a theme of discussion at a Cabinet meeting last week. President Garfield called attention to the destitute condition of hundreds of homeless sufferers by floods, and expressed an earnest desire to have every needed relief extended with the least possible delay. It was decided to authorize the issuing of army rations for two weeks, and clothing and supplies. An arrangement was also made by which salt meat, which cannot be furnished at needed points in sufficient quantities by the War Department, be furnished through the Interior Department from the Indian supplies, to be replaced eventually by the War Department.

KUTZ, a Socialist leader of Chicago, has written an impertinent letter to President Garfield, in which he says the President is as "much of a despot as the Czar of Russia;" that in all republics the people are oppressed by the rulers, and this is particularly true of the United States. This Socialist concludes his letter with an opinion that President Garfield ought to be served with a big dose of dynamite and nitro-glycerine. A Washington dispatch says "the President read the letter and was amused at its impertinence.".... It is expected that several changes in the military divisions of the Southwest will soon be announced. Indian Territory is to be put back into the Department of the Missouri, and Arkansas into the Department of the Gulf. It is also thought Gen. Schofield will be given headquarters at St. Louis.

THE table of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the nine months ended March 31 compare very favorably with those of the corresponding nine months of the last fiscal year. The total gain in receipts is about $22,000,000. The surplus for the nine months is nearly $30,000,000 more than that for the first three-quarters of the last fiscal year. As the surplus for the current quarter can hardly fall short of $38,000,000, the close of the fiscal year is expected to show the very remarkable surplus of $100,000,000.... The Treasury Department has issued $10,000,000 of new bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. They differ only from the old 6's in having the new conditions printed on the back.

THE new Postmaster General promises to reform the system of letting mail contracts, and to make the department self-sustaining within two years.... Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a Washington lawyer, has filed an application for an appointment as Minister to Brazil.... Postmaster General James decrees that postal cards are unmailable with anything on the address side beside the direction.

GENERAL.

THE class of immigrants arriving this season is far above the average. A steerage passenger who came from France recently had $10,000 in gold belted around his waist. One German banking house in New York has cashed drafts for over $100,000 for immigrants who arrived by the last three steamers.... A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "Gen. Grant and Senor Romero have arrived. The movements of the former are regarded with apprehension. The latter is in bad odor with the President. There was no reception whatever."

THE International Sanitary Conference, in session at Washington since January, has adjourned sine die, without accomplishing anything definite in the line of the purpose for which it met. Want of harmony prevailed from the beginning, and the few rules agreed on will not be ratified by all the Governments participating in the conference. Twenty-eight Governments were represented, and the truth is it came to naught, as all the nations would not agree to a general sanitary policy.... For the first time in many years there is not a war in the world, nor an immediate prospect of war.... Col. Frederick D. Grant has tendered his resignation as an officer of the United States army, having accepted a position in connection with a Southern railroad.

A NEW counterfeit $10 gold piece has appeared in San Francisco. It is made principally of base metal, but is very heavily plated with gold. It resists the acid tests. It has to be cut pretty deep before the true nature of the coin is discovered.

THE exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the nine months ending March 31 were valued at $204,692,100.... Leon Chotteau, recently arrived in New York, announces that he has formed a company in Paris, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, for the importation of American live stock. An English steamship has been chartered, and an agent is already buying horses and cattle in the region of Chicago and St. Louis. Another of Chotteau's schemes is an organization to supply the French with all kinds of American products.

POLITICAL.

A DELEGATION of influential Republicans of Virginia waited on the President and urged that he neither recognize Mahone nor encourage any Republican coalition with him. Representative Jorgensen asserted that Col. John S. Mosby would be nominated on a straight Republican ticket, and no partnership with Mahone is desired.

GREAT interest was excited at Bloomington, Ill., by the municipal election. John W. Trotter, Democrat, was chosen Mayor.... The election of officers by the Tammany Society resulted in a victory for John Kelly.

THE HON. Daniel F. Beatty has been re-elected Mayor of Washington, N. J. This will be his third term.

FOREIGN.

FIVE of the assassins of the Czar were hanged at St. Petersburg. Detachments from all the regiments in the city surrounded the scaffold. The prisoners kissed the cross and embraced each other. Russakoff fainted at the last moment. The rope around Michailoff's neck broke twice.... Bismarck has declared against the anti-Jewish agitation, and the 225,000 Germans who petitioned to exclude Jews from certain occupations and offices are doomed to disappointment. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, is even more opposed to the agitation than Bismarck.... The Rothschilds refuse to aid Italy in resuming specie payments until all diplomatic questions with France are settled.

ADVICES from Bagdad state that the ravages of the plague are terrible, though not extending beyond the sanitary cordon. Four thousand inhabitants have quitted Nedjed, and encamped in salubrious localities. Nedjed and Djahara were burnt. The disease became virulent, the afflicted dying in ten hours after being attacked.... It is stated positively that Adalina Patti has signed an engagement for America with Bilveau, and that the diva and the new impresario will sail in October.... In the southern half of the island of Scio are encamped 50,000 people, with nothing but their tattered clothing. The relief organization is being systematized.... No male Russians between the ages of 10 and 18 will be allowed to go abroad without permission of the Government.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S transition from sleep to death was so quiet and peaceful as to be almost imperceptible to those around him. He fully expected to die, though his friends were hopeful. A cast of his face was successfully taken.... The International Monetary Conference began its session in Paris on the 19th of April. Fifteen nations are represented.

THE National Convention of the Irish Land League assembled in Dublin, Parnell presiding. Resolutions declaring that Davitt should be released, and thanking Irishmen in America for their support, were adopted. The opinions expressed by the delegates were strongly averse to the Land Bill, but it was generally held that the measure should not be rejected unless efforts to amend it fail.... Dervish Pasha, with 10,000 troops, attacked and defeated the Albanians near Uskup.... The powers of Europe have received a circular note from Russia, proposing a conference for the purpose of adopting common measures against anarchists.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Both parties in the Senate appeared determined to continue the dead-lock indefinitely, on reassembling after the recess, on Monday, April 18, and talk and dilatory motions consumed the entire session. Mr. Beck declared it the purpose of the Democrats to continue the opposition to Riddleberger even after next December. He said Riddleberger was obnoxious to the Democratic Senators, and the latter could never hold proper official relations with him; that next December there would be nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms a gallant Union soldier, who bears the wounds received in leading troops on the field of battle, and every Democratic Senator will support him, and he believed the nomination would be made by a Republican Senator. Beck declared that Riddleberger would never be elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senator Blair offered a resolution in the United States Senate on Tuesday, April 19, which declares that the public interests require Congress to be convened immediately. In support of the resolution, Mr. Blair stated that a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court meant the ruin of the hosiery and knit-goods industry of New England unless amendatory protective legislation covering that point is adopted. He also urged in favor of his resolution the necessity of Congressional action in reference to the De Lesseps canal. The dead-lock continued throughout the day, with no prospect of a break. The President nominated Gen. James Longstreet (now Minister to Turkey) to be United States Marshal of Georgia, and Philip H. Emerson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

The time of the Senate was mainly occupied on Wednesday, April 20, by a discussion between Messrs. Dawes and Jonas as to whether Massachusetts or Louisiana was most free from crime; a speech from Senator Frye, in which he arraigned the Democrats for knowingly acting contrary to the constitution; a brief but excited discussion between Messrs. Butler and Burnside, during which the latter repeatedly, excitedly, and emphatically stated that Butler's assertion that there was a corrupt bargain between Mahone and the Republicans was false; and the usual sparring between Brown and Hoar. The Senate adjourned without doing any business. President Garfield sent the following nominations to the Senate: Richard A. Elmer, of New York, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, vice Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana, resigned; W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney General of the Postoffice Department, and George B. Everett, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth district of North Carolina, vice W. H. Wheeler.

There was the usual waste of time in the Senate on the 21st inst., and more than the average number of petty wrangles. Messrs. Dawes and Cameron had a dispute about a question of adjournment; Dawes had a discussion with Call about the freedom of voters in Massachusetts; Dawes had a dispute with Saulsbury on some trivial matter; and Wade Hampton and Jonas glorified their sections. No business of any kind was done.

Milton, the Great Poet.

John Milton was a blue-eyed, yellow-haired Saxon boy, the type of the English race. He was somewhat short, stout and healthy; his eyes were bright and sparkling in his youth, before he became blind. But he inherited weakness of sight from his mother. He was born in 1609, in a pleasant house in Bread street, London, almost under the shadow of Bow Bells. It was back in a court. His father, who had made a fortune as a scrivener, was fond of music, books and literature, and his son was carefully educated at St. Paul's school. Milton relates that he frequently studied in the house in Bread street until after midnight, and his head ached and his sight grew dim with these late vigils. He was then about 12 years old.

He was one of the best scholars at St. Paul's school, and loved study as most boys like play. He was eager to know how men lived and acted in Greece and Rome, what they thought of, and what they discovered. He studied the rise and fall of empires and republics, and became a republican in the midst of Kings and Princes. He was always fond of poetry, and soon began to write fine verses. One of his earliest is his "Ode on the Nativity."—*Harper's Young People.*

Are Skipping-Ropes Injurious?

The Board of Education at Springfield, Ohio, have made a powerful discovery, viz: that "the use of the skipping-rope is physically injurious to girls;" that it causes "decay of vitality to the legs," etc. The mothers and grandmothers of the Springfield School Board could doubtless have told them a great many things of which they seem to be ignorant. Among these that the jumping rope was a favorite amusement of girls for generations past, and no one has before discovered any "decay of vitality to the legs." Out-door amusements are few enough for girls, and a moderate use of the skipping-rope is a good exercise. The best way for Springfield girls to show they have not lost "vitality to legs," is to kick against the foolish rule and demolish it.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

OBITUARY.

Lord Beaconsfield.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, England's most brilliant statesman and diplomat, expired at his home in London on the morning of Tuesday, April 19, after a long and painful illness. —Benjamin Disraeli was the son of Isaac Disraeli, an English author, a descendant of a family of Spanish Jews. He (Benjamin) was born at Islington, London, in 1805. After an education at a private school, he was placed in an attorney's office, where he continued for some time as a preparation to an appointment in a Government office, which, however, he did not obtain. In 1826 he became a contributor to a paper started in the Tory interests, and called the *Representative*. This paper lived only five months, but it seemed to have had some effect upon the mind of Mr. Disraeli, in so far as to give it a political bias. In 1826 appeared his novel of "Vivian Gray," which was at various times succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Rise of Iskander," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia," "Coningsby," "The Sibyl," and "Tancred." Beside these, he produced, in 1834, a quarto poem entitled "The Revolutionary Epic;" and, in 1839, "Alarcos, a Tragedy." While thus actively engaged in the world of letters, he was continually before the public as a politician. In 1837, after many defeats, he was returned member from Maidstone. His first speech in the House was like his first attempts at political representation—a complete failure. His speech was laughed at throughout, and he was compelled to sit down before it was finished. This, however, he did not do until he had said, "I have begun several things many times, and often have succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Those words proved prophetic. The time did come when he was listened to with anxious eagerness. By his marriage with the wealthy widow of Mr. Lewis, who had been his colleague in the representation from Maidstone, he became independent in position, and by 1841 he was recognized as the leader of the "Young England" party. Between that year and 1846 his attacks upon Sir Robert Peel were as frequent as they were often brilliant and severe. He was then member from Shrewsbury, and in 1847 was elected member from Buckinghamshire. In 1848 his friend Lord George Bentinck died, when he became leader of the old Tory or Protectionist party in the House of Commons. In 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, under Lord Derby, but in the same year that administrater fell upon his own budget. In 1858 Lord Derby again came into power, and Mr. Disraeli was again appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1859 introduced a measure of Parliamentary reform, the rejection of which led to the resignation of the Ministry. On the return of the Earl of Derby to power in 1866, Mr. Disraeli resumed his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and carried the Reform act of 1867. The Earl's health failing, he retired in February, 1868, and Mr. Disraeli succeeded him as Premier, and his wife was created a Peeress as Viscountess Beaconsfield. The Ministry resigned the following December, but Mr. Disraeli returned to power in 1874. In 1876 he was raised to the Peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield. His party having suffered defeat by the general election of 1880, he resigned office.

Materials for History.

If the history of the War of the Rebellion is ever fully and impartially written, the facts must be gathered not only from official reports and pretentious volumes, but from the thousands of letters written from the field to newspapers or sent by officers and soldiers to their friends. These waifs will often supply an explanation to events imperfectly or incorrectly set forth elsewhere. There is no doubt a mass of valuable material in the unpublished correspondence to be found in many private households. However trifling in interest it may appear to those who wrote or those who received the letters, it should be carefully noted wherever there is a possibility of its being important, and copies or the original be deposited in public libraries, or sent with due attestations to the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

These remarks have been suggested by an incident within our own knowledge. In October, 1863, Captain E. O. Hurd, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, wrote to his father in this city a very spirited account of the sharp fight at Colliersville, Tenn. It was furnished to the *Gazette* for publication, and appeared in our issue of October 21, 1863. It was thence copied into Frank Moore's "Rebellion Record." Captain Hurd was not told of, or at least had forgotten, the printing of the letter in the *Gazette*, and knew nothing about its reproduction in the "Record" until recently he received from the Adjutant General's office a manuscript copy of his letter, handsomely engrossed, with an accompanying request that he should sign the copy and indorse its correctness as published by Moore. This action shows the earnestness with which the Government is collecting materials and its appreciation of Captain Hurd's admirably written though unofficial report. The authorities should be assisted in their researches by all who have matter that can be of service.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Quilt of 55,552 Pieces.

A more comfortable, old-fashioned, quiet looking home for old ladies than the Union Home, at Forty-eighth and Lancaster avenue, could scarcely be found. On donation day at the Home, the presents which poured in attested the friendship of those who have its welfare at heart. Barrels of flour, cases of canned tomatoes, hams, tongues, all kinds of groceries, fruits, etc., were piled up in the outkitchen until it looked like a wholesale grocery store, and gave promise of relieving the purchasing committee of all work for a time. A large number of the friends of the institution called during the day, and the managers gave a tea in the afternoon. Among the interesting objects made by the inmates and exhibited was a quilt of 55,552 pieces, sewed together by a lady who had been blind from her infancy—Miss Kate Smith. She worked three years on the quilt, used 100 spools of thread, and threaded every needle herself. She thinks she could make another such quilt in two years.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Something About Bricks.

In the antiquity of the brick as a building material, says the *Builder*, it is needless, nor is it indeed our intention, to insist. The great national collections of Europe, the British Museum foremost in number, show us bricks, sun dried and baked, from the ruins at Ninevah, and from the days of that city to the present moment bricks have never ceased to be an important instrument in the hands of the builder. That throughout Asia Minor they were largely employed we have seen, only very recently, proved in these columns, M. Bayet, in his work on Miletus, having shown that the far-famed palace of Crœsus was built of no more costly materials than honest bricks. What those bricks were, and their quality, are even to this day appreciated by the natives, who for many centuries have plundered the ruins to build or to patch up their own even more ruinous houses. The use of bricks among the Romans, who largely employed them as building materials, as we see in the familiar instance of the Temple of Concord, has been more than once the subject of the inquiry of industrious antiquaries, for the Romans were not content with producing the flat, tile-like brick which is so often to be met with in the lower portions of antique structures scattered over the empire, and that are known in England, but their bricks were indelibly stamped with the mark of their maker, the names of the reigning Consuls, and sometimes the year. From this source, then, more than one patient archæologist has gathered a rich store of information. But few inquirers have ventured far on the apparently arid and difficult road, which has hence remained little explored.

Naturalizing a Negro.

Jefferson C. Davis, a native of Senegambia, Africa, applied for citizenship in Department 1 of the Superior Court. A question has been raised in regard to the eligibility of aliens of the African race to the operation of the naturalization laws. Judge Belden examined the United States naturalization laws, and then prepared an opinion, of which the following is the full text: "In the matter of the application of Jefferson C. Davis to be naturalized. The applicant appeared in open court, accompanied by his witnesses, and established to the satisfaction of the court that he was a native of Senegambia, Africa; that he came to the United States when he was about twelve years of age; that he has ever since resided in the United States, and that he possesses the moral requisits to entitle him to naturalization. Much question having been made as to whether other persons than those of the white race were eligible to naturalization, the court postponed the oath of citizenship to consider this question. An examination of the naturalization laws places the matter beyond even discussion. In 1874 the naturalization laws of the United States were revised, amended and re-enacted by Congress, and a general and comprehensive system of naturalization provided, taking the place of all antecedent legislation upon this subject. As part of this general law Section 1,179 provides: 'The provisions of this title shall apply to all aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.' No argument is needed to explain this provision, nor could the most elaborate discussion render its purpose or purport clearer. The applicant is entitled to naturalization, and will be sworn in as a citizen upon presenting himself before the court. It may be added that in my opinion the decisions which deny this privilege to individuals of the Mongolian race are greatly strengthened by this special clause above quoted. It clearly implied the construction of the law-makers that in the general provisions of the act, other than the white or caucasian race were not included, for had they been this section would not have been required, and it further clearly indicates its legislative purpose as between those races not included within the general scope of this act, to make a special discrimination in favor of the African race. The rules of construction, by which this purpose is here indicated, are the axioms alike of the books and of common intelligence. Judge Spencer, who occupied the bench with me when this application was made agrees with me in the expressions here expressed." *San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.*

The Story of a Blighted Life.

There stands in Sharon (near the Easton line), half a mile from any dwelling house, and a quarter of a mile from any road, in an old cow pasture on the southern slope of a hill, surrounded by a few birch trees and scrub oaks, a little shanty. One small window looks out upon the meagre scene. The house contains but one room; an old cook stove in one corner; in the further end of the room is a bunk containing some straw and a few old ragged bedclothes; a shelf that serves the purpose of a table, and on it are some pieces of crockery and tinware; an old axe and hatchet leaning against the smoke-begrimed wall, and a well worn Bible were all the room contained, as we one day visited it and lifted the log that was braced against the door and looked within.

This building has been for many years the house and home of a recluse. He is now nearly eighty years of age. In early life this eccentric man conceived the idea that he had a call to preach the gospel; he, however, was never recognized as a preacher, but was given permission to "exhort." Like many a young man before him, he in early life fell desperately in love with a fair and comely damsel; his love grew into a passion, and he studied how he should woo and win her; but the time and place he chose to ask her to become a partner of his joys and sorrows were, as the sequel proved, most unfortunate for its success. Seated opposite to her at the tea-table of a clergyman, and in the presence of the family, he offered himself to her and asked her to become his wife. She was mad, and showed the fury of a woman scorned. She spurned the offer, and from that day to this he has avoided the society of women, and has always kept as far from them as possible, and has sought society where none intrude. For over half a century he has lived alone, and his Bible has been his constant solace, companion, and friend.—*Correspondence Boston Journal.*

She Had Been to Europe.

A New York gentleman was presented to the wife of a Western member of the House. She has been to Europe, and will never forget it.

"Yes," said she to the New Yorker, "yes, we spent a day in the picture stores in Florence. I do just go crazy over pictures, for, you know, everybody up our way says I'm a splendid common sewer of art!"

"Indeed!" said the astonished gentleman.

"Oh, yes; why we picked up ever so much bricky-bracky things and emetics all over Europe."

"GOOD morning Willie," said the pastor, saluting the boy affectionately. "I suppose the folks are all well at home?" "Pretty well," returned Will; "the cook's drunk, sister Sal's got the measles and ma jawed the old man sick last night."

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE lobster has been known to attain the age of 20 years.

THE entire feathers of an owl weigh only an ounce and a half.

IT is said that the lion will suffer no other animal than the dog to live in the same den with him.

SNAKES have a great repugnance to carbolic acid, which acts as a sudden and fatal poison to them.

DR. SPARRMAN is of opinion that the lion is a great coward—or at least, that his courage is not proportionate to his strength.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK once tamed a wasp. It ate sugar from his hand, permitted him to stroke it, and was inclined to be quite social.

ON more than one occasion sparrows have been seen to bury a dead comrade, and the funerals were largely attended. They cover the body with leaves and utter cries of distress.

BIRDS are very particular in choosing their mates. They are just like people in this respect. Even after they are mated, if the male gets hurt or loses his show feathers, the female will desert him.

BRITISH heads are gradually growing smaller. Within the last quarter of a century the dimensions of the head have sunken on an average one-seventh of an inch, at least so says a paper recently read before the Bristol Naturalist Society.

ALLIGATORS build nests about four feet high resembling haycocks. They are made of mud and herbage. The eggs are deposited in layers, separated by strata of mud about eight inches thick. One nest usually contains from 160 to 200 eggs.

IT is said that the railroad bridge over the estuary of the Solway, near Annan, is the longest in the world, being 1,940 yards in length. The next longest to it is that built for the Orenburg railway over the Volga, near Syzran, which is a few yards short of 1,624 yards.

IN Germany there are professional colorers, who hire themselves to pipe-sellers or connoisseurs by the week, or day, or hour, to smoke so many ounces or pounds of strong tobacco through meerschaum pipes, with a view of causing stains of tobacco to become visible on the bowls and stems of the pipes.

THE sea covers three-fourths of the surface of the globe. Its saltness is attributable to rivers and springs which are constantly washing into it chloride of sodium and other soluble salts. As evaporation carries none of these salts back, they naturally accumulate. The sea water in Arctic regions is less salt than in the tropics, owing to the melting icebergs. The color of the sea water when free from all colors is a pure deep blue. The color is due to the fact that the blue rays of the spectrum are less liable to be absorbed by masses of transparent substances than the others, thus predominating in the reflected pencil. The red, white and brown patches in the Pacific and Indian oceans are owing to the presence of swarms of animalcules, and the colors of the Red and the Yellow seas to materials of vegetable origin. The phosphorescence of the sea, best seen on a dark night, is due to the presence of innumerable forms of life contained in the water.

What Makes a Legal Marriage in New York.

The Court of Appeals, through Justice Folger, has clearly defined what constitutes a marriage contract in this State: By the law of this State a man and woman who are competent to marry each other, without going before a minister or magistrate, without previous public notice given, with no form or ceremony, civil or religious, and with no record or written evidence of the act kept, and merely by words of present contract between them, may take upon themselves relation of husband and wife, and be bound to themselves, to the State and society as such. And if after that the marriage is denied, proof of actual cohabitation as husband and wife, acknowledgement and recognition of each other to friends and acquaintances and the public as such, and the general reputation thereof, will enable a Court to presume that a *bona fide* marriage.—*Troy Budget.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$9 75	@	11 50
HOGS	6 00	@	6 90
COTTON	10¾	@	11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 90	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 23	@	1 25
No. 2 Winter	1 25	@	1 27
CORN—Ungraded	55	@	60
OATS—Mixed Western	46	@	48
PORK—Mess	16 25	@	18 25
LARD	11¾	@	12
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@	6 50
Cows and Heifers	2 90	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 95	@	5 20
HOGS	4 80	@	6 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@	1 04
No. 3 Spring	94	@	99
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	35	@	37
RYE—No. 2	1 17	@	1 18
BARLEY—No. 2	1 04	@	1 05
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	13	@	14
PORK—Mess	18 00	@	18 25
LARD	11¼	@	11½
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 07	@	1 09
No. 2	1 03	@	1 04
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 1	1 20	@	1 21
BARLEY—No. 2	96	@	97
PORK—Mess	18 25	@	18 50
LARD	11¼	@	11½
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07	@	1 08
CORN—Mixed	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
RYE	1 19	@	1 20
PORK—Mess	18 25	@	18 50
LARD	11	@	11¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 11	@	1 12
CORN	47	@	48
OATS	40	@	41
RYE	1 24	@	1 25
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
LARD	11¼	@	11½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 08	@	1 09
No. 2 Red	1 12	@	1 13
CORN—No. 2	47	@	48
OATS	38	@	39
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 08	@	1 09
CORN—No. 1	47	@	48
OATS—Mixed	38	@	39
BARLEY (per cental)	1 60	@	2 00
PORK—Mess	18 25	@	18 50
SEED—Clover	4 05	@	4 35
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 08	@	1 10
CORN—No. 2	47	@	48
OATS	36	@	37
PORK—Mess	17 00	@	18 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 35	@	6 63
Fair	4 50	@	5 00
Common	3 75	@	4 50
HOGS	5 80	@	6 60
SHEEP	5 50	@	7 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

SENATOR MAHONE weighs but ninety pounds, while Mrs. Mahone tips the scale at 200. Here is a chance for readjustment.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT's gift of $50,000 to Washington and Lee University is bestowed without the imposition of any conditions whatever. He had previously given the college $10,000.

BOUCICAULT declares that he really means to form a dramatic company of sons and daughters of successful actors. He has engaged two sons of Jefferson, a daughter and two sons of Sothern, a daughter of Lydia Thompson, and his own offspring. The project seems risky, for none of these has yet achieved much success on the stage, unless it to be Lytton Sothern, who has played a season in Australia as Dundreary.

BILLINGSGATE MARKET is celebrated all over the world for the choiceness and forcibility of its language. But it seems that there is something in this world that even Billingsgate can't stand. That is the electric light. They say that the glare makes the fish look putrid, and so the light has been removed. It would seem that if the fish could stand the talk of Billingsgate they ought to be able to stand the electric light.

AN Athens (Greece) newspaper publishes the names of President Garfield's Cabinet thus: "Secretary of State, Blanne; Treasury, Nin; Navy, Keinl; Interior, Verkovod; Postmaster General, Reames; Attorney General, Haevragh; War Secretary, Lincoln." While all the other names were too much for our esteemed Grecian contemporary, it had no difficulty whatever in correctly printing the name of Secretary Lincoln.

THE late Czar of Russia was very steadfast in his friendships; and, unfortunately, his friends were a very greedy and corrupt set. They were perpetually getting into debt, and he was perpetually paying their debts. In one case, having handed over a large sum of money to a friend, to free him from his creditors, he found that none of them had been paid. On this he, simply gave the sum to a third person and requested him to settle with the creditors.

PEOPLE have queer ideas as to the power of the President. A colored man called on President Garfield, the other day, and insisted on an interview. He was very indignant because they wouldn't let him in. His wife had run off with another man, he said. He came to see the President to appeal for advice in the premises and assistance in carrying that advice into effect. A small-sized boy from Georgia, who listened to his story as told the Doorkeeper, advised him to shoot the other man, and he finally went away to do it.

IT will hardly be credited that there are still people who have faith in the Keely motor, yet such is the case. A few days ago Keely gave an exhibition of his motor to a number of prominent gentlemen, who left Jersey City in a special car for the purpose of seeing the test. Keely exhibited his motor, ran a twenty-horse power engine, fired guns by means of the "vapor," and the distinguished party passed resolutions of congratulation, etc., etc., etc., etc. Now look out for some Keely motor stock on the market.

MR. RANIER, once Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and subsequently a Congressman from that State, is now a common laborer upon the streets of Charleston, and, though once wealthy, is not a bit ashamed of his present occupation, which is certainly an honest one. The contented pick-hand had a reminder, the other day, of the wickedness of his former ways. While engaged with a gang of laborers in opening a new street, a garbage cart drew up and dumped its load of rubbish, in which was a fragment of a *Congressional Record* containing a speech delivered by Ranier while a member of Congress. On the whole, the last case of this man is much better than the first.

THE Missouri Legislature has killed a bill to restrict the practice of medicine to the possessors of medical diplomas. The argument which defeated the measure was that a good doctor is known by his cures, and that a bad one is not improved by a certificate. "It is a grave mistake," said one opponent of the proposed law, "to consider medicine a science. It is essentially empirical, and its practice is simply a conformity with certain rules founded on experience. The experience of the individual is of vastly more importance as a guide than the recorded experience of others, and the only effective way to learn the practice of medicine is to practice it. A special preparation is not superfluous, and a certificate of competency is not objectionable, but they should stand for what they are worth. The people are able to take care of themselves, and, as a general thing, manage to starve out medical pretenders."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, April 15.—SENATE.—The Senate met as usual this morning and went through the motions of legislation. But, being without the power to pass bills, members became restless, then noisy, and finally boisterous. Crackers were thrown about the room, aimed at the bald heads of the more unfortunate, until the chamber resembled a school-room without a teacher. Pending this exhibition the House marched in and took forcible possession of the chamber, for the purpose of forcing upon that body consideration of the Cabbage Owl bill. Dr. Edwins took the chair, and the hilarity that ensued, resulting in the mock passage of the bill, was of that nature only evolved by Legislators when they unbend themselves sufficiently to be humorous. Several resolutions, however, were adopted—allowing Messrs. Darnell and Robbins $40 each for extra work on the Senate journals; to send acts and journals to members at their homes; to allow a number of claims; for a lounge, etc.; to allow the Principal and Assistant Secretary each for indexing the Senate journal by the letter, and making a calendar of unfinished business pending at the adjournment. Thanks were also voted to the Lieutenant Governor, to the retiring President pro tem., Mr. Viehe, and to employes of the Senate. The Senate also reconsidered its former vote and passed the joint resolution to so amend the constitution that the members of the Supreme Court might be increased from five to nine members. The Governor vetoed the bill amending the act regulating the adoption of heirs, because, if the amendment should prevail, the surviving wife of an intestate-adopted child would receive no part of the land of which her husband died seized, which he had inherited from his adopting father or mother.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ryan submitted a resolution setting forth at considerable length the necessity for another and immediate session of the Legislature, reciting precedents in the administrations of Govs. Willard and Baker, and declaring that public policy, in view of the bad shape in which legislation was about to be left, demanded that fifteen or twenty extra days should be allowed to finish the work. A lively debate ensued, in the course of which the Democrats charged the Republicans with endeavoring to shift the responsibility for calling an extra session from the Governor to the Legislature. The House, subsequent to the extra-session discussion, adopted the resolution to amend the constitution, fixing the term of county and State officers at four years, and rendering them ineligible for re-election until after a lapse of eight years.

SATURDAY, April 16.—The Fifty-second General Assembly of the State adjourned sine die after a short session of both houses. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the fidelity of this people to the General Government, etc., and feeling speeches were made by the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor preparatory to the final separation of both houses.

Sir Roscoe O'Strutt's Last Call at the White House.

A gentleman just from Washington, who has the confidence of the administration, relates an incident in connection with Conkling's rampage that has not yet been made public. The Saturday or Sunday before Robertson's name was sent to the Senate Conkling called at the White House, and had a long interview with Garfield about the New York appointments. Garfield went over all the offices to be filled, and discussed this man's merits, and that man's availability, in connection with the best interests of the Republican party. Conkling had a suspicion that Garfield was pumping him, and he was amiable and foxy, but not backward in letting the President know just what he wanted, and whom he preferred. It soon became evident to the President that Conkling expected a full and complete surrender of all the patronage in New York, or the perfumed tyrant would sulk. All the offices had been canvassed except the Collectorship; Conkling seemed to wish to avoid the discussion of this subject for the present. As he arose and was taking his leave, the President followed him to the door, and said: "Oh, Mr. Senator! How about the Collectorship? Have you any suggestions to make in regard to who would be the proper person to fill it?" With a quizzical look, and a profound bow, Conkling said with a lordly air: "Well, Mr. President, we have not considered that subject at all, yet. Good day!" He left Garfield paralyzed. The President looked over the returns to see if Conkling had been elected President, and if so, if he was acting as his private secretary. After calm reflection, he arrived at the conclusion that if he was going to be President he could not begin to act in that capacity too soon, and, without consulting with any one, he threw Robertson's nomination into the Senate as a notice to Roscoe that Garfield was President of these United States and Conkling was still a Senator representing a fraction of the State of New York.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Republican Machine in New York.

The Republicans in the Legislature, and especially in the Assembly, are affording many proofs that they are as corrupt a body as their notorious predecessors were when they governed this city by commissions, or at a later period, when William M. Tweed used to buy the members like sheep in the shambles.

There are several exceptions to this sweeping condemnation in the Senate, and a few in the Assembly. But they drop out of sight in the mass of rascality. The controlling elements in both branches have again and again this winter shown themselves to be utterly rotten and reckless.

Spoils! spoils! spoils! seem to be the guiding star of the Republican machine at Albany. Not a word is said about the people's interests or the public good. The only question asked by the Republican managers is, will the thing pay us and our party a round dividend?

Some of the very worst men who run the machine in the Legislature are Republican leaders from this city. They astonish the members from the rural districts by their venality and audacity.

How shall we rid ourselves of this intolerable evil? A large and respectable portion of the Republican party in this city profess to be opposed to these corrupt leaders, and their degrading methods. But when the day of election comes, these protesting Republicans are wont to go to the polls and meekly bow their necks to the yoke, and vote for any and every candidate whom the drivers of the machine have put upon the ticket. If these honest Republicans really desire to correct these flagrant wrongs, they must lay their hands on the Republican machine, here, at Albany, and throughout the State, and kill it dead.—*New York Sun.*

THE VIRGINIA REPUDIATORS.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

The first attempt of Don Cameron to rush resolutions through the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approving the corrupt coalition with Mahone, which he personally negotiated, had to be abandoned in the original form. Honest Republicans protested vigorously against indorsing the bargain with an avowed repudiator, and they were wise in that resistance.

The Richmond *Whig* is known to be Mahone's personal organ. The bondholders of the Atlantic, Pacific and Ohio railroad, of which he was President, until it was wrecked by mismanagement and worse means, publicly charged that this paper was purchased with money belonging to them and not accounted for.

Here are some of the sentiments of that organ, uttered during the campaign in which the repudiators, under the name of Readjusters, succeeded by a combination of the worst elements of both parties:

> Put a clause in the State and Federal constitutions that no contracts between individuals shall be enforced in any court.
>
> The truth is, that if Virginia should at once repudiate her whole debt it would be the most effective means possible to entice within her borders both capital and immigrants.

W. W. Newman was elected a Judge by the Readjusters last winter, and his notion of contracts is expressed as follows:

> The Government, before returning to gold and redeemable paper, is bound by every principle of justice to reduce all contracts to a gold basis and scale them accordingly.

Mr. Blair, who was Chairman of the Readjuster Convention at Richmond, declared in his speech:

> Having achieved a great triumph in the State on our view of the debt issue, I now favor a vigorous application of the readjustment principle to the national debt.

And the bill of Riddleberger, which repudiated out and out one-third of the State debt and made no honest provision for the payment of the remaining two-thirds, recites:

> That, in its direful operation upon Virginia, the reconstruction period was equivalent to the war, and equally exonerated the State from the payment of interest on a just debt.

Declarations like these might be multiplied indefinitely, but those given are sufficient to show the purpose and the so-called "principle" of this Readjuster party, of which Mahone is the acknowledged leader. Its main idea was repudiation of the State debt as a beginning, and of the national debt as the end. It was a summons to the worthless, ignorant, desperate and bankrupt of all parties to make common cause, as Communists, against honesty and good faith. The next step would have been for a division of property.

In the face of these facts, which are notorious and cannot be successfully disputed, Mr. Hawley and other Republican Senators who sustain the bargain with Mahone have the effrontery to speak as follows:

> It seems to an outsider casually glancing at it that the Senator from Virginia, who sits on this side (Mr. Mahone), now desires actually to pay a large portion of the debt, and the others are willing to owe the whole and pay none.

Mr. Hawley made that false statement with the knowledge that it was destitute of the color of truth in any form or in any part. It was, therefore, a willful deception without excuse or palliation. The bondholders and the State agreed upon a settlement known as the McCulloch bill, by which the whole debt, in round numbers, $32,500,000, was to be paid in a fixed term of years, with graduated interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent.

Mahone organized the Readjuster movement in opposition to that measure, which he denounced then, and recently on the floor of the Senate, as the Brokers' bill. He antagonized it with what is known as the Riddleberger or Repudiation bill, and he was elected to the Senate on that distinct issue.

Hawley, Hoar, Dawes, Sherman and the Republican leaders, who have sold their political birthright to Mahone for a nasty mess of pottage, went into the trade with their eyes open. They wanted possession of the committees to shape legislation, and they did not stop to consider the means by which that object might be attained.

They found Mahone willing to sell, and they were desirous to buy. They paid the price he demanded in the nominations before the Senate, and in the exceptional honors conferred upon him. And now, when honorable Republicans would retreat from this unholy alliance, with which they are disgusted, and into which they were coerced by the caucus, Mahone, like the political Shylock he is, exacts the "penalty and forfeit of his bond."

He insists, and we do not blame him for it, that his candidates must be elected now; that the contract must be completed, and that the ceremony of nominating Gorham, Riddleberger and the rest of them is not a fulfillment of the agreement. And Mahone has let his allies understand plainly that he holds the key of the door by which they entered into the bargain.

The Republicans are shut in, and will stay in that condition until their present master lets them out. The business of the executive session, treaties, and a hundred important nominations, are dead-locked. Why? Because Mahone wants his pay or his pound of flesh. He will not budge from this demand, knowing full well that, unless his men are chosen now, they will never be elected.

He asks, with much frankness and force: "How can I face the Readjusters of Virginia if Riddleberger be cast aside? Expectant office-holders have thronged the galleries for weeks, until they have become weary. To send them back to old Virginia empty-handed would be to invite defeat in the coming campaign. Something must be done, and that quickly."

Under this appeal and threat the caucus decided to stand by the Mahone ticket, and, as Don Cameron started out by telling the Senate it was only a question of endurance, he will have a full opportunity to put his test to trial.

PAYING MAHONE.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Senate of the United States has been in session one month, and it has accomplished nothing. It confirmed the Cabinet appointments on the 5th of March, as a matter of necessity and of course, and has done nothing since. The Republican Senators seem determined that Mahone shall be paid before any public business is done. Day after day the motion has been repeatedly made from the Democratic side to go into executive session and attend to the public business which a Republican President has laid before the Senate, and the Republican Senators have steadily refused to do this, but have insisted that Mahone must be paid before they will proceed to the public business. The affairs of the firm, Mahone & Co., must be adjusted before the affairs of the United States can receive their attention. Mahone & Co. insist that the other half of the Senate shall contribute to the payment of Mahone, and the Democratic half of the Senate, not being under any obligations to Mahone, decline to make any payment to the Virginia member of this "lop-sided," incongruous firm—Mahone & Co. It requires astonishing assurance on the part of the Republican Senators to ask the Democrats to help them pay Mahone; but because the Democratic Senators refuse to "chip in" and help to settle with the Virginia renegade a distinguished Republican Senator from Massachusetts chooses to call this Democratic refusal treasonable and revolutionary. It appears, therefore, that the Democratic Senators are guilty of "the very essence of treason" if they will not assist the Republican Senators to recompense the Virginia renegade for his treachery to the Democratic party.

We are not exaggerating or misstating the record when we say that the Republicans in the Senate are obstructing the public business for the sole purpose of discharging their obligations to Mahone, whose treason to his party, his constituents and his State they bought with the promise of a mess of pottage. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, unwittingly confessed everything to a representative of the *Enquirer* on Saturday. The Senator said: "We organized the Senate in its committees with the aid of Mahone. Now that we have got the organization, it is not fair to adjourn and treat him with no equity. He has a candidate for one of the Senatorial places, and I think we must, for our word, as well as for general utility, go ahead." Here is a complete admission that the public business is obstructed by the Republicans for no other purpose than to pay Mahone. The Republicans desire to make the Democratic Senators a party to the corrupt bargain between themselves and the purchased Virginia Senator. The Democratic Senators have, so far, refused to take any part in the infamy, and do not feel under any obligations to aid in keeping any corrupt promise which Republican Senators have made to Mahone. When the firm of Mahone & Co. was formed, the partners should have looked far enough into the future to foresee that a contingency might arise in which it might be impossible for the Republican Senators—the "Co." of the firm—to deliver the promised mess of pottage to Mahone. A simple count of the Senate would have revealed this fact, and if the partnership had been intelligently formed this contingency would have been discussed, and, in the terms of the partnership, provision would have been made for it. If this was not done it certainly was not the fault of the Democratic half of the Senate. Why should the Democratic Senators be called upon to supply omissions in this iniquitous compact between Mahone & Co.? Why should the Democratic Senators be called upon to deliver the goods promised by the Republican allies of repudiation and treachery? Is it not the height of impudence to ask Democratic Senators to aid in any way to reward the treachery of Mahone? Mahone's treason stole the Senate away from the Democrats, and should the Democrats be expected to recompense him for the robbery.

The business of the Supreme Court and some of the Circuit Courts is so clogged as to be several years behind. There is a vacancy on the Supreme bench which should be promptly filled. But litigation, justice, must pause in their tracks till Mahone is paid. The President of the United States has sent to the Senate a large number of appointments—scores of them of prime importance. These nominations have accumulated to such an extent that the President will send no more till those already sent receive the attention of the Senate, and thus the executive department of the Government stands fettered in important respects because Mahone is not paid. This is the beginning of a new administration. The Republican party has the Executive and the House, and the Republican party and Mahone have one-half of the Senate, and the Republican party presents the spectacle to the country—the spectacle of a great national party saying that the public business shall stand still till it can pay a repudiator of debts and of honor for his great treachery. The national Republican party takes the position before the country that the only business of the United States is to pay Mahone. Every day since this session began the Democratic members of the Senate have been willing and eager to proceed to the public business, but they are not yet willing and eager to assist in paying Mahone.

A Faithful Dog.

A dog in New Mexico, returning one evening with his sheep to the fold, discovered that his master was still in his shanty, and kept very quiet. The next evening it was the same. But after penning up the sheep the dog smelled about the door, scratched, barked, and even howled, as he was getting very hungry, but his master did not move. The dog, true to his appointed duty, went out with the sheep on the third day, but that night when he drove the stock into their pen the last one to attempt to get in became the victim of the dog's appetite. This method of providing for his own wants became a part of the faithful dog's daily duty. Every evening the last sheep to try to enter the fold was seized by him and served for supper and breakfast, and for dinner the following day. The ranch to which the dog belonged was in a solitary part of the Territory, and out of the track of travel or visitation. For two years from the time of his master's death—as ascertained by data left by the latter—the faithful dog tended the flock committed to his charge, and had fresh mutton for his supper every night. The flock was not decimated by this steady drain upon its resources. On the contrary, it increased in numbers, and when, at the end of two years from the time of the death of the proprietor, the ranch was visited, and the remains of the owner found, the dog was still at his post of duty, jealously guarding his flock, and driving them to the best pasture every day and to the fold at night, before which he slept, to keep the wild sheep-eaters of the plains at a civil distance.

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of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

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Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; used no another as one of yourself. That package stopped all seminal trouble, [illegible]

Iowa, Oct. 12th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. [illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. 25, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, [illegible]

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COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elseweere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar-loaf drips	60c	New-Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 to 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW!

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Baxter administrator of the estate of America A. Sewell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, May 16, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 15, 1881.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oberlin, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Cyrus Koonts, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences May 16, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 15, 1881. 16 it

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given that William H. Lees, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court on the 15th judicial day of said term, it being the 30th day of May, 1881.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER,
14 3t Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, [illegible] county until [illegible] o'clock m. [illegible] day of May, 1881, for the construction of a [illegible] bridge, [illegible] village of St. Joe in said county. Said bridge to be built upon pile abutments. Plans and specifications of said bridge and abutments can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county after May [illegible], 1881. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freehold sureties, as required by law. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 15-4t

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver,
The Bowels,
and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Rheumatic Pains or Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL RESTORE

the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try it at once and be satisfied. Your druggist has it. Price $1.00.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's, BURLINGTON, VT.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True and Co. Augusta, Maine.

A Touching Story.

One rarely meets with a more touching romance than is found in the following story which comes from Wales: A number of years ago, some miners in exploring an old pit that had long been closed, found the body of a young man dressed in a fashion long out of date. The peculiar action of the air of the mine was such as to preserve the body so perfectly that the body appeared asleep rather than dead. The miners were puzzled at the circumstances. No one in the district had been missed within their remembrance, and at last it was resolved to bring the oldest inhabitant, an old lady long past her eightieth year, who had lived single in the village the whole of her life. On being brought into the presence of the body, a strange scene occurred. The old lady fell on the corpse, kissed it and addressed it by every term of loving endearment spoken in the language of bygone generation. He was her only love. She had waited for him during her long life, and she knew he had not forsaken her. The old lady and the young man had been betrothed sixty years before. The lover had disappeared very mysteriously, and she had kept faithful during the long interval. Time had stood still with the dead man, but had left its mark on the living woman. The miners who were present were a rough set, but very gently and with tearful eyes, they removed the old lady to her house, and that night her faithful spirit rejoined that of her long lost lover.

The Dismal Swamp.

The dismal swamp, says and exchange, is not a vast bog sunk low in the ground, into which the drainage of the surrounding country flows. On the contrary, it is above the level ground some fifteen or twenty feet, as was demonstrated by actual surveys. Instead of being a receptacle into which rivers and streams enter and flow, it is, in reality, an immense reservoir that, in its sponge-like bulk, gathers the waters that fall from the heavens and pours them into five different rivers, which flow onward to the sea. Any one would imagine that the "Dismal" was a veritable charnel-house that spread its miasma throughout the country. On the contrary it is the healthiest place upon the American continent. The swamp is formed entirely of green timber. There is actually no decomposed wood; one sees large trees lying all around in the forests and swamps. The two principal woods that grow in the place are juniper and cypress, which never rot. They fall prone to the ground like other trees, but instead of the wood decomposing it turns into peat, lies indissoluble by air and water for ages—perfectly sound. There is nothing in the swamp to create miasma; no rising of the tides and decomposition of rank vegetables; no marshes exposed to the burning rays of the sun. All is fresh and sweet, and the air is laden with as sweet odors as the fragrant woods in May, when the sweet odors of the flowers mingle with the pungent scent of the pine and dogwood.

In the ante-bellum days all the planters were anxious to hire their slaves to shingle-makers in the swamps on account of its health. Mr. Reddick, a well-known contractor, says he worked a gang of fifty hands fifteen years in the Dismal getting shingles, and in all that time there was not a single case of fever and ague. I have seen numerous affidavits of overseers and contractors who have lived in the swamp their lifetime, and they have never known of a death caused by miasma, or a solitary instance of ague and fever. The air is pure and sweet, and the water, tinged to a faint wine hue by the juniper, is as potent a medical drink as are the famous watering places of the Virginia "mountain pass." It is often used by naval vessels going on a long foreign cruise, on account of the healthful properties, and also because it keeps fresh and clear for years. It is a strong and invigorating tonic, with a very pleasant taste.

"I Don't Want a Plaster."

Said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you give me something to cure me?" His symptoms were a lame-back and disordered urine, and were sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney-Wort and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a box or a bottle to-day—before you become incurable. It is the cure; safe and sure.—Knoxville Republican.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system causing a sudden bouyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of the most worderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by Casbeer & Matheny. 34-eow-1y.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c, Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED

AND

BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS

Wm ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and evthing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attientention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881

(CHICAGO TIME.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo, 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:10; Reading, 7:10; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m.; Detroit 11:50 a. m. Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:30 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P.M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:00 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:36; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:06; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, making connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:55; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 6:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:58; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:25; Jackson, 9:28 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:20 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:58 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:00; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 9:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:35; Academie 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:30 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:01; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; [illegible] 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:03 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P.M.—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p m.; Jackson 5.40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:35; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 p. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DEC. 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	
CHICAGO lv	4 25pm	8 10am	
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22	
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm	
Syracuse	*	12 52	
Cromwell	*	1 10	
Albion	*	1 23	
Avilla	9 20	1 [illegible]	
Garrett	9 30	2 10	
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 40	
St. Joe	*	3 03	
Hicksville	*	3 28	
Defiance	11 03	4 21	
Deshler	11 55am	5 43	
Fostoria	12 50	6 50	
Tiffin	1 15	7 35	
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 05	8 35	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 05am	6 40pm	9 40am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 22pm
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 30
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 36
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	*
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	*
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 16
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 25
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 42
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 55
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 13
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 39
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 01
Chicago ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 50

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. Wright, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Lake Shore & Mich. S. Railway

Unrivaled Fast Mail Route! Double Track! Steel Rails! No Ferry Transfers! Union Depots! Close connections at Cleveland and Buffalo for New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all Eastern and South-eastern points. Trains arrive and depart as follows:

COLUMBUS TIME.

GOING EAST.

	N.Y. Ex	At Ex.	Wy Frt.	Y. F
Chicago, Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 10pm	9 45	2 15am	4 30pm
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10	4 25	5 30
Millersburg	1 44		5 10	5 50
Ligonier	1 56	10 38	6 00	7 10
Wawaka	2 07		6 10	7 30
Brimfield	2 16		7 00	8 10
Kendallville	2 30	11 13	8 05	9 00
Corunna	42		8 45	9 43
Sedan			9	9 55
Waterloo	2 55	11 38	9	10 15
Butler	3 10	11 53	11	10 42a
Edgerton	3 24		10	
Bryan	3 44	12 [illegible]am	11	
Wauseon	4 26	1 16	3 pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	6	
Detroit, Ar.	8 15	10 50		
Cleveland	10 10	7 15		
Pittsburgh, Ar.		1 10pm		
Erie	1 17am	10 [illegible]am		
Buffalo, Lv.	3 [illegible]	1 10pm		
Niagara Falls ar	9 50	3 15		
New York, Ar.	7 00pm	6 45am		
Boston, Ar.	9 30	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	10 05	6 55		
Philadelphia, r	7 25	7 40		

GOING WEST.

	Chi. ex.	Pa Ex	Wy Frt	Wy. F
Chicago, Ar	8 00pm	5 20am		
Elkhart	4 40	4 35	5 55pm	[illegible]
Goshen	3 38	4 14	4 [illegible]	3 00
Millersburg	3 33		3 00	1 44
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	2 13	1 00
Wawaka	2 55		1 35	12 30
Brimfield	2 43		1 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Kendallville	2 30	3 07	12 40	11 30am
Corunna	2 15		12 05	11 [illegible]
Sedan			11 55am	10 12
Waterloo	2 00	2 43	11 30	9 20
Butler	1 43	2 28	10 28	8 00Lv
Edgerton	1 29		9 40	
Bryan	1 06	1 53	8 50	
Wauseon	12 17	1 17	6 2[illegible]	
Toledo	11 05am	1 01	4 00Lv	
Detroit, Ar	7 01	pm		
Cleveland	7 00	35		
Pittsburgh, Lv		1 13		
Erie	3 35	8 42		
Buffalo, Lv	12 25	12 45		
Nagara Fall, ar	9 40pm	11 30am		
New York, ar	10 30am	8 30		
Foston ar	8 30	6 00		
Philadelphia, r				
Baltimore, ar				

Pac. ex. and Atlantic ex. run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Accom. freight leaves Butler at 5 55 a. m.; arrives at Toledo at 1 25 a. m. Accom. freight leaves Toledo at 5 [illegible] p. m.; arrives at Butler 10 42 p. m. Where no time is given trains do not stop. This is the popular route to the great west. Close connections at Chicago for Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and all points west, northwest and southwest. Through tickets at lowest 1st Baggage checked through to principle points.

W. P. JOHNSON, G. P. A., Chicago.
J. E. CURTIS, S. M. D. Toledo, O.
CHAS. PAINE, G. S. Cleveland, O.

For through tickets of all classes, rates freight and information apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agt. Waterloo

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. J. D. BEARD, Administrator.

March 31, 1881. 14 3t

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wilson D. Widney, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

OLIVER H. WIDNEY, Adm'r.

April 8, 3t.

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 5, 1881. **Number 18.**

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

[illegible] & HOFFMAN.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halbrook's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.
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We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co. "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3c stamp.

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I DREAM.

I have dreams. I sometimes dream of life
In the full meaning of that splendid word;
Its subtle music, which few men have heard,
Though all may hear it sounding through earth's strife,
Its lofty heights by mystic breezes kissed,
Lifting their lovely peaks above the dust;
Its treasures that no touch of time can rust
Its emerald seas, its dawns of amethyst;
Its certain purposes, its serene repose;
Its usefulness that finds no hour for woes;
That is my dream of life.

Yes I have dreams. I oftimes dream of love,
As radiant and brilliant as a star—
As changeless, too, as the fixed light afar
That glorifies vast worlds of space above.
Strong as the tempest when it holds its breath
Before it bursts its fury—and as deep
As the unfathomed seas, where lost worlds sleep,
And sad as birth, and beautiful as death,
As fervent as the fondest soul could crave,
Yet holy as the moonlight on a grave—
This is my dream of love.

Yes, yes I dream. One oft recurring dream
Is beautiful and comforting and blest,
Complete with certain promises of rest,
Divine content, and happiness supreme,
When that strange essence, author of all faith,
That subtle something, that cries for the light
Like a lost child that wanders at night,
Shall solve the mighty mystery of death—
Shall find eternal progress, or sublime
And satisfy slumber for all time—
This is my dream of death.

A Dog Died of a Broken Heart.

Dr. Martin, a gentleman living on Decatur street, tells us a remarkable story about a bull-dog who actually died of a broken heart.

"You remember," said the pleasant doctor, "that about two months ago my father-in-law, Mr. W. H. Harville, who had reached a green old age, died. Well, you may or may not know that my father-in-law owned at the time of his death a very fine bull-dog—a huge, fat, sleek fellow who went by the name of Ponto. For months before his death the dog was the constant companion of my father-in-law. There was something almost human in the devotion of the dog to his master, and, as a natural consequence, the master was particularly fond of his dog. The daily movements of the old gentleman, for a long time before his last sickness, were as regular as those of a clock, and Ponto followed him as surely as his very shadow. They were inseparable. When my father-in-law, as was his custom, took his morning walk up Decatur street, Ponto was always by his side; when toward noon, he walked out of the same street to his plantation a mile and a half in the country, Ponto was his companion; when he returned and took his accustomed seat in front of my store to rest, Ponto curled up before his chair, and patiently waited until dinner time, when he would follow the old gentleman to the house up there, and after the meal was over would watch by the side of the sofa in the hall, where my father always took his afternoon nap. When the old man died, Ponto tood his place by the coffin and did not budge until it was taken from the room. Then he got up and followed it to the hearse, and slowly followed it to the grave. Ponto came back to the house a changed dog. Every night he lay upon his rug on the porch and moaned most piteously all night long."

"I have never heard any expression of human sorrow that was half so plaintive and touching as the moaning of the dog, as night after night he writhed upon that rug. It was enough to melt the hardest heart. Every day found him making the rounds just as he used to do before the old man died. He would walk slowly up the street, and after awhile pass down the other side on his way to the plantation. He would come back to the store, and after lying under that chair a few moments, would get up, look in my face in the most pleading manner, and then pass into the back yard in search of something. Then he would go up to the house, and after taking his place by the sofa in the hall, suddenly spring up and walk through my father-in-law's bed-room. He was looking for his dead master. The family let him have his own way, and I did all in my power to console him, but all in vain. I tempted him with the choicest meat, but he refused to eat. I offered him the warmest milk, but he would not drink. He went around with his head down, the very picture of sorrow. He dwindled away to almost a skeleton, staggering around daily to places visited by his master in life, and at night giving vent to his distressing moaning. But this could not last forever, so one day, about five weeks after the old man died, Ponto came dragging his lank and weak body down the street—that same street he had traversed so many bright mornings with his master! When he got by the fence he stopped and sank upon the ground. I ran to him, and lifting him tenderly in my arms carried him into the yard. I laid him gently upon the ground—I wish now I had taken him into the house and placed him in the old man's room, for (and the kind doctor turned—there was a tremor in his tone), for he was dead."—Atlanta Constitution.

Where the Bowlders Come From.

All have seen the immense bowlders called "lost rock" in some sections, scattered over the northern part of the United States, which have little or no resemblance to any mass of rock anywhere in the vicinity, and have perhaps asked the question: Where did they come from? also the heaps of sand, gravel, and cobble stones of various sizes, which form many of our ridges, knolls and hills, and which are totally unlike any fixed rock near them. All these phenomena are attributed to a single cause, and that is the great sheet of ice which nature stored up years ago without the necessity of protecting it in an ice-house. According to Agassiz, the sheet of ice, extending in this country as far south as South Carolina or Alabama, was thick enough to cover all the mountains of the eastern part of North America, with the exception of Mount Washington. This peak projected, as a lone sentinel on that vast waste of ice, 200 or 300 feet. In the latitude of Northern Massachusetts, he conceives the ice to have been two or three miles thick. The bowlders were all torn off by the advancing ice sheet, from the projecting rocks over which it moved, and carried or pushed as "bottom drift," scratching and plowing the surface over which they passed, and being scratched and polished themselves in return, till they were finally brought to rest by the melting of the ice. They were not carried as far south as the ice sheet extended, seldom beyond the parallel of 40 degrees north. The native copper of Lake Superior was drifted 400 or 500 miles south; and the pudding stones of Roxbury, Mass., were carried as far south as the island of Penikese.—Scientific American.

Some Men's Luck

General Gordon was severely wounded four times in one battle and within an hour, and lived to fight again; and this is only a specimen of the singular good luck that attended some men. In 1864 a Michigan cavalryman named Drake was out foraging in the Shenandoah valley in company with a comrade named Cooper. Cooper was in a smoke-house after meat, and Drake was on guard at the door when thirteen Confederates suddenly appeared. They were mounted, and advanced at a gallop, part of them firing as they rode up. One bullet found a suitable opening in the stone wall of the smoke-house and flew in and killed Cooper dead in his tracks. Drake was standing beside his horse, and his saddle was hit by three bullets, one of which glanced through his hat. As soon as the trooper could realize what had happened he swung himself into the saddle and dashed at the circle around him. The moment he happened in view, he was a target for carbine and pistol. His horse made a rush at the line, but was driven back. Followed by Cooper's horse he galloped around and across a circle not over one hundred feet across, all the time under a steady fire by the Confederates. This fire was soon returned by Drake, who fired away seven cartridges and then drew his saber. His seven bullets, as afterwards vouched for, killed two men, wounded two more, and killed one horse. His fire broke the circuit and he got out of it, but for thirty rods, as he made off, he was exposed to the fire of nine or ten men. Cooper's horse was killed in the circle, while Drake's was hit no less than nine times and yet not disabled. As for the rider, his comrades, on his return to camp, counted up a record of a truly miraculous escape. Three bullets struck his scabbard, two his hat, four went through his clothing, one burned his cheek, one raked his knee, and two hit his left boot. While one single bullet killed the one trooper, the other had sixteen fired point blank at him and yet did not lose a drop of blood. Cooper's horse was killed by one bullet, while nine failed to disable the larger and more exposed animal.—Detroit Free Press.

At New Philadelphia, Ohio, there died recently, an aged German named Christian Zimmerman, familiarly known to the people of that section as the "old hermit who lived in the rock." He was a very eccentric old fellow, and for the past few years, has been living among the hills of Warwick township, where he died. For many years he has been living in a large rock in the woods on the Town Valley road near here. He had but one room, 8x10 and six feet high. His chair, bed, table and a small stand were all carved in the solid rock. His door was of the same material, with heavy iron hinges. It is said that he daily expected a fortune from his father's estate in the old country, and for fear that he would be robbed, conceived the idea of living thus protected and alone. His fortune, however, never came. The rock still stands as a monument to the old man, and it is an object of great curiosity to the passer-by.

A Colt-Killing Panther.

[San Diego Union.]

A short time ago, near San Dieguito, while two mares were staked out by the stage road with their colts, a panther sprang upon the latter, killing one. Next morning, pursuit was given by Mr. Parcell's sons, of National City. The panther had carried off one colt in addition to the one he killed, and his [illegible] were [illegible] along the track. The [illegible] found covered with brush. The boys put out strychnine, and Mr. Panther succumbed. His body was found next day near the colt. It was an immense beast.

A STRANGE FIND.

An Ancient Burial-Ground Unearthed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 1.—During the recent freshet of the Coosa river it inundated the farm of Mr. Frank Perry, near Rome, Ga. As the waters receded, the current became very swift, and when they reached their normal channel, the soil of the farm had been swept away, and the clay came to the surface. In one of these wash-outs a burial battle-field came to view. Skeletons and parts of skeletons lay strewn upon the field, washed from their resting places by the raging flood, and bones of every portion of the human frame. In addition to the bones every variety of Indian beads were unearthed. A large Indian pipe, carved into the likeness of a human face, was also found. The field was also strewn with implements of war used by the Aborigines, and here and there could be seen remnants of fortifications. Many curious sight-seers and archeologists have visited the spot.

CIRCUS ACCIDENT.

The Cannon Man Fails to Go Off.

During the "side-show" entertainment given at Robinson's circus nightly after the regular performance, a man is shot from a cannon. At a recent performance, the fuse was applied to the gun, the explosion occurred, but no man appeared. This was a surprise to the audience, who did not understand the "hitch." After the smoke had cleared away and quiet was restored, a groan was heard to issue from the gun, and the pitiful cry of "O, my poor arm." Several attendants rushed to the piece, and, reaching in, drew forth the victim who failed to be shot out. It was found that the poor fellow, Henry John, was burned badly about the arms and body, and was suffering intense pain from a broken arm. He was carried to the dressing-room and cared for. He was not dangerously hurt, but he will hardly permit himself to try the experiment again. On the previous nights, it is said, his shirt was almost burned from his back in "doing" the act. Here is a good chance for the society for the supression of of cruelty to stop in and distinguish itself.

A Home Opinion of Logan.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The Daily Bulletin, the leading democratic paper of central Illinois, published by Hon. John H. Oberly, formerly of Cairo, Ill., has the following concerning Senator Logan's defense:

Senator Logan has made another defense of his Unionism. This was unnecessary. No person doubts that Mr. Logan was one of the most gallant defenders of the Union. But it will not do for Senator Logan to say that he was not, at the breaking out of the war, opposed to coercion. He taught coercion was disunion, that secession was revolution, and that the republican party was responsible for the action of the southern secessionists. He denounced Douglas because of that patriot's celebrated war speech at Springfield, and declared, that while Douglas could sell the democratic party, he could not deliver it; and he is known to have declared, at the state capital, that if Lincoln's army ever crossed the big Muddy on its march south, southern Illinois would be dotted with the sepulchers of her sons. Afterward, Logan entered the Union army and fought gallantly; but Logan's crazy utterances against the supposed "Abolition War" gave the democrats of Egypt an unenviable reputation for loyalty.

Why Are You Bilious?

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it; both dry and liquid.—[Zion's Herald. 18

Indian Remains.

While workmen were engaged in hauling dirt from the sandy knoll lying between the two lakes at this place—Pike and Center—out for Thos. Jaques & Oldfather's large ice-houses, they came across the remains of several Indians who had evidently been buried their many years ago. In all fourteen skulls were found, all in close proximity. The remains of other portions of the body were also dug out of the knoll, and it is evident that the place had been a burial ground of more than ordinary size, and an investigation would doubtless prove interesting to those who take an interest in matters of this character. We feel quite sure that there are the remains of the aborigines under two or three small knolls that are yet quite plainly visible in Oakwood cemetery, and we have often thought of making an examination with the assistance of some one learned in Indian lore. We have examined a good many Indian graves in this vicinity, and we feel sure that Oakwood was used as an Indian burial ground long before the city of Warsaw purchased it for the same purpose.—Warsaw Indianian.

It was a singular occurrence that happened to the late Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina. Pursuing the upward destiny of his race, he arose, by successful degrees, from humble citizenship, first to the lieutenant-governorship of his state, then to a membership in congress, and lastly became an honorable laborer with pick and shovel on the streets of his beloved city of Charleston. It was while pursuing his vocation of this latter capacity that his poised pick unearthed from the garbage of the street a copy of the congressional record, with one of his own speeches. The incident was an impressive one, and suggests the possibility that in some one of life's vicissitudes some Detroit socialist, elevated to the dignity of an honest laborer, may unearth a copy of his late "black list" with some such feelings as that which thrilled the breast of the late congressman from South Carolina, when he found himself, unexpectedly, face to face with his record.

Mr. Willis, who lives in Oldham county, Kentucky, had a cat which daily remained away from the house several hours at a time. One day Mr. Willis was walking through a piece of woods about a mile from his house, when he saw his cat a few yards ahead of him, sitting in a kind of recess under a rock. It would sit still for a long time, then walk over to some object near it in the hole and rub its head against it, purring most contentedly. What was his astonishment when he came up to the edge of the rock, and saw that the object of the cat's attention was nothing more or less than a large black snake. The snake was curled up in a ring, and when the cat would approach it, the snake would thrust up its head to receive the cat's caresses. This continued for about a half hour, when the cat evidently grew weary, and, after turning around several times to insure a comfortable position, lay down beside the snake and was soon fast asleep. The next day Mr. Willis took a couple of friends with him to witness this strange spectacle. The maneuvers were repeated. At length they resolved to kill the snake, and did so. This seemed to completely overwhelm the cat with grief, and it used to visit the rock daily, as usual, for several days, without, however, finding out what became of its companion.

THE trouble in Dakota and the northwest, caused by the melting of the deep snows, still continues. Rivers are gorged with ice, and overflowing the country. The people, just emerging from the struggle to sustain life through a long and severe winter, are illy prepared to defend themselves against this new danger. Many families are surrounded by water, and all assistance temporarily cut off. It is feared that large numbers have been drowned or have perished by hunger and exposure. Aid is being extended to them from all available points, and as much being done to relieve their sufferings as possible.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters." The lady took it in earnest, and used the bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Dentistry.

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J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACINTOSH.

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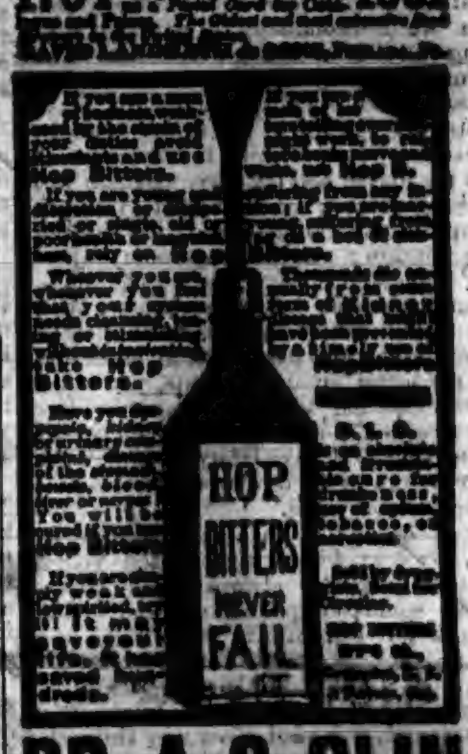

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275 pages, a hundred pen pictures. Who should marry; Who should not; Reasons why; Physical life of man and woman; How to be happy in the married relation. The married and those contemplating marriage, should read and preserve it for reference. Price, 30 cts., in Postage Stamps or Currency. A. G. OLIN, M. D.,
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MAN'S MORTALITY.

Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like a dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah had—
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan—
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing in the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream—
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like to an arrow from the bow,
Or like the swift course of water flow,
Or like the time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole—
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no stay, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quarter in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like a snow when summer's come,
Or like the pear or like the plum,
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

A PYRAMID OF CABBAGES.

"Why, where are you going, Isabel Eastman? Not into the farm-yard, surely?"

"Yes, Lottie Mayell, I am going into the farm-yard, surely," replied Isabel; with a mischievous light in her gray eyes, and a charming smile on her prettily curved lips, as she opened the gate leading to that place. "Nowhere else can we be confidential without running the risk of being overheard. The farmer's family are in the orchard; Charley and a half-dozen of his playmates are playing in the flower-garden; there's a young couple in the parlor at the piano, he making love, and she not making music, and a still younger couple whispering and giggling in the bay-window; auntie is in my room enjoying 'Splendid Misery;' and grandma is in a side-room darning stockings. And so, if you really want to hear 'right away' why I am here instead of at one of my usual summer haunts, you must e'en follow me to the farm-yard. Besides which"—speaking with increased animation—"I have lately, strange as it may seem to you, developed quite a passion for farm-yards."

"It doesn't seem at all strange to me, my dear, for during our ten years' friendship you've always been developing some odd passion or other. But I've never lost faith in you. Lead on; I'll follow."

And, stepping daintily and gracefully, unimpeded by trains or demi-trains, the young girls threaded their way through the crowd of hens and chickens holding a low and lively conversation preparatory to going to roost; past the cows waiting to be milked, and turning their heads to look after the intruders with great solemn brown eyes; and old Lowland, the white horse, slacking his thirst at the water-trough—to the extreme end of the yard, where a pile of cabbages, neatly arranged in the form of a pyramid, confronted them.

"Behold," said Isabel, stopping before it, "how nature lends herself to art! (That sounds well, though I don't know that it means anything). This mighty structure, formed of the green and succulent cabbage, is, no doubt, the work of some humble field-laborer, who, having heard of the pyramids of Egypt—incited thereto, no doubt, by the newspaper paragraphs about our own dear obelisk—has sought to vary the monotony of cabbage life by building as close an imitation as his material would allow. Let us hope that this flight of imagination may lead to a higher one, and that the cabbage man, like the butter woman, may meet with public recognition, and at last be crowned with a wreath of laurels. Often from the humblest sources spring great works of genius. Lottie—Lottie" (breaking off suddenly and assuming a reproachful tone), "why do you break in upon my eloquence with rude and unseemly laughter? I was about to repeat to you Longfellow's last poem; now I won't. See what your frivolity has lost you! And take a seat on the extreme base of the pyramid—I prefer the mound of sods in this secluded corner, sacred to somebody's rake and hoe—while I go back to the commonplace."

"Thank you, Bell, dear, I'll share the sods with you, if you please. I have an idea the cabbage would prove a very uncomfortable seat under any circumstances. And do go back to the commonplace, that's a darling, for I'm dying to know what has happened since we parted an age ago."

"An age ago. One year and a half exactly. I was then engaged to Claude Werner. Pretty name, isn't it? And he was a pretty little fellow, with nice curly hair and lovely blue eyes, with lashes long enough for a bang, small dimpled hands, and not an idea in his little round head. My mother—with all due deference I say it—and his mother—to whom I accord much less deference—made the match when I was but 18, and I unmade it at 20. I never loved Claude. How could I? And he never loved me. How could he? We were the victims of circumstances and match-making mammas, and two mortals more unlike it would be hard to find. He was the most conventional of men, and would have nearly died if at any one of those dreamy dinner parties, in which his soul delighted, somebody had whispered to him that his back hair wasn't parted straight, while I have often been strongly tempted to shock the full-dressed guests, at the very start, by asking for some more soup.

"Well, last June, at Newport, my diminutive friend, Eda Smythe, with a head the exact counterpart of Claude's appeared upon the scene, and she and my betrothed fell in love with each other at first sight. Mamma fretted and fumed, and scolded, and asked me, with tragic emphasis, how I could look calmly on and see so many thousands of dollars being lost to the family, for she was sure that awful minx would persuade poor dear Claude to elope or something; but I continued to look calmly on, until one evening Claude, with a despairing kiss to Eda's hand, bade her good-night, when I turned suddenly upon them, and made them follow me to my room. There I forgave—quite in the manner of a stage parent—the infatuated midgets at their base duplicity, gave them my blessing, kissed them both; and as soon as they, beaming with joy, had departed, I, also, beaming with joy, and not quite in the manner of a stage parent, except, perhaps, a Pinafore one, executed a pirouette in honor of my newly acquired freedom. Mamma was awfully angry, but they are awfully happy, and they've named the baby after me. My chains (they were never very heavy I must confess) broken beyond repair, I flirted more than ever, all the time growing as weary as could be of hearing the same replies, and doing this thing in the morning and that thing in the afternoon, and the other in the evening, and at last I fled from the old familiar throng precipitately one rainy day, leaving my maid to pack my wardrobe and follow. And I determined that this summer I would try pastures entirely new. Auntie had often told me of the pleasant, old-fashioned farm-house which she had discovered years ago, and I coaxed mamma—promising to take Charley, our youngest, who is the 'worrit' of her life, with me—and to spend three of my four out-of-the-city months here. And, Lottie, I have never been as happy before, and I am firmly convinced that here I have found the kind of life that would suit me best. I was born to love cows and chickens, to make butter, to build pyramids of cabbages."

"You!" laughed her friend. "I think I see you in the dairy, in a neat cambric dress, with sleeves rolled up to the elbows, stamping the pats of butter with your monogram, for that's as near as you'd ever come to churning; and in the hennery, scattering corn to the chickens from a dainty white apron, a curiously-shaped rustic hat meanwhile shading your rose-and-cream complexion from the sun. You born to love cows and chickens! you, who have reigned a city belle for four long years!"

"And for three been most ready to abdicate. By the by"—with assumed carelessness—"have you seen the young farmer, the only child of our host and hostess?"

"Certainly not," and Miss Mayell glances at her watch, "I only arrived two hours ago, and have seen no one but you and your aunt. But I can see him in my mind's eye—tall, ungainly, and speaks through his nose, eats with his knife, says 'How?' and stares at you as though you were a being from another sphere."

"Your mind's eye needs an eyeglass, Miss Mayell. Its vision is weak. Tall, broad-shouldered and gainly, if I may use the word as I mean it. I saw him tossing hay to-day, and he looked like an Apollo who had exchanged his lyre for a pitchfork and profited by the change.

"And his table manners are as exquisite as your own, Miss Mayell, and he has a deep, full voice and does not say 'How?' and has scarcely looked, let alone 'stared' at me. I have an idea that he regards girls of our ilk with quiet scorn, and thinks of us all as hot-house flowers not to be compared with the daisies growing wild in the meadows."

"How long have you been here, Isabel?"

"Six weeks."

"Quite long enough, I think. You'd better go away. You're regarding this young farmer, who never looks at you—I don't believe that, however—too sentimentally. You might come to believe he has fallen in love with me."

"He is so different from the soft-voiced, perfumed darlings by whom I have been surrounded all my life that, to use your own words, with a different application, I stare at him as though he were a being from another sphere. The young farmer reads, Lottie, and reads books which, though printed in our native language, would be Greek to you and me; and he numbers the poets among his friends. I peeped into his room one day, and saw them all, in blue and gold, on his bookshelf. He is an honest, manly fellow, with no false pride about him. I was idiot enough to fancy that he might be the least bit confused when I first saw him at work in his red shirt, and coarse, very broad-brimmed straw hat, but he saluted me as calmly as though he had been arrayed in the finest garments. And his name is Nathaniel—not as pretty as Claude, but it means 'the gift of God.' The gift of God, indeed, his old mother says he has been to her, and so will he be to the woman he marries. And that woman must be a bee, not a butterfly, Lottie," with sudden fierceness, "if ever you tell I'll kill you."

"My dear, when I do, you may. Isabel, I begin to suspect that you are really in love with Nathaniel—another of your old passions—and that beneath your butterfly wings lurks the spirit of the bee. And I may live to see you helping the pitchfork Apollo toss the hay, building obelisks and pyramids of cabbages, copy celebrated sculptures in beets, and heap turnips in imitation of classic old ruins."

"I fear me not, Miss Mayell. For though I would be proud to share with each and every one of those occupations, as soon would I expect that compact mass of greens to suddenly tremble to its base and then topple over, separating one huge body into 100 or more heads, as dream that Nathaniel Leigh would ever care for me."

The pyramid trembled to its base, and its apex tumbled to the ground. The girls rose quickly from their throne of sods and with little shrieks fled to a safe distance, then turned to look again. It toppled over, its many heads rolling in every direction, and in the place it had occupied stood the young farmer.

"I bless your brother for building a pyramid to-day, Miss Eastman," he said, "though he did unload one of the market wagons all ready for market for the purpose. And I bless the happy chance that kept me from the orchard, and sent me here to fall asleep behind, to waken at the sound of your voice. Spell-bound, I remained concealed, half believing that I was still dreaming, to prove the falsity of the old proverb, 'Listeners never hear any good of themselves.' But can I—dare I hope that grains of earnestness mingled with your jest, and that the pats of butter in our dairy may some day be stamped with your monogram? Stand up, Miss Mayell, and you shall not be forgotten when we make the beet statues and the turnip ruins."

"Well, 'pon my word!" exclaimed Miss Mayell, with a frank glance of admiration at the handsome young fellow, and a smile that threatened to become a laugh in another minute.

"And of all things!" said Miss Eastman, a lovely blush mantling her face; and then youth and fun conquered all three, and they laughed until the farm-yard resounded, and Lion, the watch-dog, came bounding toward them, asking with loud bow-wows what was the matter.

A few weeks after Miss Isabel Eastman became Mrs. Nathaniel Leigh, her husband, lying at her feet in the orchard, and looking up into her face with adoring eyes, said: "I never would have gained courage to have told you of my love, though I loved you from the very first, had I not heard from your own sweet lips that you cared a little for me. What good spirit, my blessed, sent you of all places to the farmyard that afternoon?"

"It was an imp sent me there," she answered, demurely. "Mother's youngest, who whispered to me, as I left the house with Lottie, 'There's something awful jolly way back in the farmyard—a pyramid of cabbage, and Nat Leigh fast asleep behind it.'"—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Two-Sided Swindle.

One day Mr. William E. Dodge sat down in his private office, at No. 13 Cliff street, and began to peruse his private mail. Among the first letters he opened was one which would have attracted more than ordinary attention on account of the graceful penmanship and the remarkable neatness of epistle, even if it had not set forth some very important facts besides. It told in a manly, straightforward way the story of the writer, who was, so he explained, a minister of the gospel, suffering from an illness of his vocal organs, so that he could no longer exercise his priestly functions. He had been afflicted so long that he had been forced, because of poverty, to seek treatment and a temporary home in the City Hospital. He felt that he ought to be afoot on God's work, but he was unable to carry out that wish and desire, and until recently he had no hope of being able to ever again labor in the vineyard. But he had just been assured by some excellent physicians (naming them) that if he would go South he would certainly recover the use of his voice, and it was in the hope that Mr. Dodge would assist him with the loan, say of $50, that this letter was written. In conclusion the writer mentioned, as though casually, that he knew very well certain clergymen whom he named.

Mr. Dodge knew the clergymen and entertained the request so favorably that it was only necessary to read an inclosure that came with the letter signed by a physician to cause him to draw out his check book, write in $50 and send it to the applicant. The doctor's letter written in a sharp, professional hand, set forth that the clergyman was really in need of the money, and the object was so deserving that the kindness of Mr. Dodge's consideration would be well placed, etc.

Presently Mr. Dodge heard something that led him to believe that he had been victimized and thus he tells the story: "I had no sooner sent the check than I began to fear I had made a mistake and I instituted an inquiry. I discovered that the preacher was a fraud and the doctor was an inmate of the hospital because of alcoholism. I supposed he was one of the physicians of the institution. It seems that the preacher didn't know enough about business to get the check cashed, and so he turned it over to the doctor, who brought it to my office and got the money. Then he slipped away and made no division with his confederate. So, you see, the preacher became, like myself, the victim of the swindle.—*New York Herald.*

Jesting in Letters.

Many an otherwise pleasant letter has been spoiled by words which the writer meant as a jest, but which the reader took in earnest. A pleasantry depends on other things besides the words uttered. Along with it go the manner of the speaker, the tone of his voice and the expression of his face. None of these can be put on a cold sheet of paper, and so the letter of the sort I here complain of gives pain instead of the pleasure intended.

It can not be read with the emphasis with which the writer would read it. The reader catches no half-blown smile, no suppressed merriment on its cold, immovable face, as he might if he could have looked on that of his correspondent when the epistle was penned. The experiment is thus a dangerous one to try, if we value the feelings of others and care to retain our correspondents.

We can hardly blame others if they misconstrue our words. We are liable to do the same with the words of others. All the punctuation of exclamation points will not make up for just one twinkle of the eye in a conversation.

I would say to young folks (and others, too, for that matter), don't joke on paper. You may be sorry for it. A sheet of paper can't smile, or modulate the tone, or shrug the shoulders, or convey the delicate emphasis that indicates that fun is meant and not seriousness.

Many misunderstandings have risen from the habit of using playful sarcasm in friendly correspondence. Prolonged alienation of warm friends has oftentimes resulted from the most unintentional attempt at humorous satire or some innocent jest in a letter.

If you have not the habit, don't get into it; if you have, do get out of it.

ARTHUR is good at singing a rousing song. Well, Wheeler and Wilson have both been Vice-Presidents, and it is right to give Singer a chance.—*Detroit Free Press.* Yes; but we're tired of machine men in the office.—*Boston Post.* A-hem! Is that sew? What a feller you are!—*Syracuse Standard.* Baste you all. You are too funny for any use.—*Washington Gazette.*

THE LATEST REPUBLICAN DEVICE.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The attempt of the Republican party to call the treachery of Mahone by some other name, and to give an euphonious label to the bargain by which the Republicans purchased Mahone, is really ludicrous. The endeavor is to call Mahone's sale of himself to the Republican Senators "friendship for the black man." "Friendship for the black man" had as much to do with Mahone's treason and sale of himself as it had to do with the bargain which Judas Iscariot made years ago. The attempt to make respectable the infamy of the part which Republican Senators took in this bargain by calling it by some other name will be, or should be, absolutely unavailing. The plain truth is that the Republican Senators purchased Mahone by as corrupt a transaction as ever disgraced the halls of any legislative body, and they have kept the public business bound hand and foot for six weeks in the endeavor to pay Mahone the promised price for his dishonor. Neither on the part of Mahone nor on the part of the Republican Senators has this disreputable transaction of unprecedented infamy in the history of the national Legislature any redeeming feature. Every impartial, intelligent man in the country knows to-day that the public business will not proceed, because the Republican Senators insist upon paying Mahone. They are afraid that if they do not pay him they may lose him. They have been endeavoring, during these weeks, to force the Democratic half of the Senate to assist them in compensating Mahone for his treachery. The Republican position is that Democratic Senators are guilty of treasonable and revolutionary conduct if they will not contribute to the payment of Mahone for his infamous services to the Republican Senators. The desire to "render service to the black man," the desire to break up "Bourbonism," the desire to "diminish sectionalism," the desire to "encourage independence," and all other alleged desires on the part of Mahone or the Republicans, save the ignoble ones we have indicated, have no more to do with the treachery of the renegade Virginian and his purchase by thirty-seven Republican Senators than they had to do with the treason of Benedict Arnold a century ago.

Harper's Weekly may well say, in view of this situation, as it has said: "There is certainly some turning of the tables when Republicans in the Senate who have most warmly denounced the rebel Brigadiers and insisted upon strict financial honesty are found supporting a repudiating rebel Brigadier as a friend and brother." And the same journal of civilization says of Mahone: "For his repudiating or 'readjusting' policy nothing can be said except that any attempted reorganization of the Republican party in Virginia upon a platform of national dishonesty would certainly fail, as it ought to fail." And the same Republican journal says of Mahone's vote: "If it has been deliberately bought with patronage it is a mutual disgrace to Mr. Mahone and to his buyers." Of course Mahone's vote was deliberately "bought with patronage," and every intelligent man in the country knows this, including the editor of *Harper's Weekly*. There is nothing else than this in the entire transaction; and the Republicans in the country, outside of the Senate, who are forced into the position of sustaining the Republican Senators in this business, are driven into the indorsement of this infamy. The national Republican party is compelled to applaud this corrupt bargain with Mahone, which even *Harper's Weekly* calls a disgrace to the Republican Senators. The Republican organ from which we have quoted further says that "if the Republicans promised to give Mahone's friend Riddleberger a warm place as the price of his vote, it was a shameful bargain." The whole country knows that the Republicans did promise Riddleberger a "warm place" as the price of Mahone's vote, and it is useless to attempt to hide this mutual shame beneath patriotic phrases or names that are sweeter in the mouth than the correct ones.

The national Republican party is also compelled to praise Mahone. Its platform is Mahone. The announcement has gone forth that it intends to inaugurate a "new era" of things—in partnership with Mahone. Praise Mahone for what? For his services during the Rebellion, for which he says he has not repented? For his notorious efforts as a Repudiator? For his treason to his constituents and his sale to the Republicans? Upon which part of Mahone, as a platform, do the Republicans propose to go before the country asking for the approval of the voters? This is all there is of Mahone. Which side of him will the national Republican party put before the public to captivate suffrages? It is reported that the Republican party will endeavor to steal the State of Virginia from the Democracy with the aid of the purchased Virginia Senator. How? It must be, if at all, upon the Mahone platform of repudiation. In other words, the national Republican party proposes to enlarge its borders and strengthen its stakes by planting itself upon the platform of repudiation, and by corrupt alliance and partnership with the one man in the United States who happens at this moment to be the most notorious of repudiators! In this event the national Republican party will have sold itself to Mahone—the buyers will have been bought. Upon one of these disgraceful phases of this disgraceful situation must the Republican party appeal to the country for support. What kind of a "new era" is this to inaugurate? How will the candid and unbiased voters of the country, if there are such, regard such an appeal?

"The Best Governments the South Ever Had."

"The carpet-bag Governments were the best Governments the South ever had." So says Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in his speech in defense of Mahone.

Now let our readers remember that on the termination of hostilities the rebellious States were divided into departments. The work of reconstruction began by acts passed in June, 1868. The Confederate debt, general and local, had been repudiated. The subsequent increase in the indebtment of the reconstructed States is, therefore, chargeable directly and exclusively to Republican rule and policy.

The spoliation under the carpet-bag Governments may be appreciated from the following figures in nine States:

	State debt in 1860.	State debt in 1870.
Arkansas	$4,[illegible]	19,761,[illegible]
Alabama	7,90[illegible]	38,21[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	15,7[illegible]
Georgia	2,670,750	20,137,[illegible]
Louisiana	14,347,051	41,194,473
Mississippi	......	1,796,971
North Carolina	16,772,945	34,887,467
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	384,542	17,000,600
Totals	$[illegible],069,477	$216,066,894

In three years $166,000,000 were added to the debts of these impoverished States just emerged from the desolation of civil war. The carpet-baggers stole and squandered most of this money. Nor did they stop there. The cost of carrying on the State Governments kept pace with the enormous inflation of their indebtment, and taxation followed in the train of both these excesses, almost to the point of confiscation.

The local taxes of these nine States aggregated $11,217,530 in 1860, when they were prosperous. They summed up $36,020,232 when they were prostrated in 1870. In 1860 they had 38,598,996 acres of land under culture, valued at $1,207,387,857, and in 1870 they had 31,978,856 acres, valued at $545,977,915.

These are appalling figures. The revival of the South in the face of them, as exhibited by the returns of the present census, is one of the most astounding facts in the history of civilization.

Now, after the country has put the stamp of its reprobation on these atrocities and compelled the Republican party to denounce the third-termer, who was the instrument through which they were made possible, this New Hampshire Senator unblushingly advocates a restoration of that infamous rule in the South.—*New York Sun.*

A Prophet Without Honor.

If the Republicans expect to triumph in Virginia through the bargain with Mahone, they ought to find some other assurance of it than his promise. He thus confronted the public as a prophet last October:

> COMMITTEE ROOMS, READJUSTER ORG'N.,
> RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 26, 1880.
>
> Let me assure you, as I do confidently, that an electoral ticket headed by Cameron and Riddleberger, and pledged to Hancock, will carry the State by a plurality of 25,000; that it will beat either the Funder or Grip-Sack tickets by this vote—not less. Rely on this.
>
> WILLIAM MAHONE.

This positive declaration was made only ten days before the election, when the political situation in Virginia was clearly defined, and was well understood by the country. When the votes were counted the popular Democratic ticket for Hancock had 96,912, the Republican ticket 84,020, and the Readjuster Mahone ticket 31,674. Thus Mahone got only 6,000 votes more than the plurality which he had audaciously claimed over the other two tickets separately.

He stigmatized the Republicans as the grip-sack party, another alias for carpet-bagger. But when he found that barely one-seventh part of the aggregate poll of Virginia supported his scheme he at once entered into negotiations for making the bargain which now stands exposed.

Why Women Are Not Popular.

A Toledo gentleman, spending the day in Detroit, went into a little eating house kept by two colored men to get a lunch before taking the home train.

"A cup of tea and a plate of raw oysters," was the order.

"Don't have any tea, sah."

"A glass of beer, then."

"Don't keep no beer. Dis yer is a temperance house. Keeps nothing but coffee, pop and cider."

"If it's a temperance house why don't you keep tea?"

"Well, you see, sah, dis yer's how it was. When we kept tea we had a lot o' ole women sittin' round all de time, keepin' bettah customers away."

"Then tea didn't pay?"

"No, sah; dey cum an' set an' axed more questions than you could think of in a day. Did you know dat pusson an' dis oder pusson. An' whar does Mr. So-and-So lib. An' hev yer been h'ar long. An' was you evah a slave. Why, it takes more time to serve one old woman with a cup o' tea than it does to give a lunch to seven men."

Here was a new insight into the lunch business, and the gentleman swallowed his cold bivalves and departed, satisfied that tea was not a profitable beverage for a temperance house.—*Toledo Journal.*

Sensations of Freezing to Death.

A Western woman, recently restored to consciousness, describes the sensations attending freezing to death, as follows:

"Thousands of colored lights danced before her eyes; the roar of a thousand cannons was resounding in her ears, and her feet tingled as if a million needle points were sticking into them as she walked. Then a feeling of drowsiness came over her. A delightful feeling of lassitude ensued—a freedom from all earthly care and woe. Her babe was warm and light as a feather in her arms. The air was redolent with the breath of spring. A delightful melody resounded in her ears. She sank to rest on downy pillows, with the many cold red lights dancing before her in resplendent beauty, and knew nothing more until she was brought to her senses."

We have accounts of how it feels to be drowned and hanged, but to freeze we think is preferable. Those who contemplate suicide might do well to pay some attention to the freezing method.

Mexican Police.

The City of Mexico is well guarded by police—four to every block—that is to say, one on every corner. They are dressed in blue, with caps covered with white covering, which comes down over the shoulders. In addition to their baton, they are armed with a revolver, and at night they carry a lantern, which they set down in the middle of the streets to show that they are on their posts. At night, looking up the street, with the houses glistening in the moonlight, the long line of lanterns in the center presents the appearance of the footlights of the stage of some immense theater.

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His Stomach.

A Detroit surgeon whose reputation is first-class was seated in his office, when he walked a stranger who was followed by a dog. Without any fooling around, he began: "Doctor, I have the dyspepsia."

"Yes, sir."

"Had it twenty-six years."

"Yes, sir."

"You can't cure it."

"No, sir."

"But you can make an exchange of stomachs between me and my dog."

"Such a thing could be done, and both live."

"Will you guarantee that I won't have a hankering for old bones, if I trade stomachs?"

"No, sir."

"Will I want to chase rats?"

"Very likely."

"And snap at tramps?"

"Quite probable."

"Doctor, this is business."

"Yes, sir."

"And the exchange of stomachs is declared off."

"Very well."

"And I bid you good-day."

"Good-day, sir!"

And the man whistled to his dog and walked out, without looking to the right or left.

[From the New Albany Ledger-Standard.]

Speaking of Governors, suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry A. Knight, foreman at Chas. Waters & Co.'s Governor and Valve Works, Boston, Mass.: I have used St. Jacobs Oil among our employes and find that it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects of the Oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, etc.

How Clay Captured a Vote.

It is a historic fact that the Fourteenth Congress, beginning on the 4th of December, 1815, and ending March 3d, 1817, passed what is known as the Compensation Bill. It gave to each member a salary of $1,500 per annum. This salary was regarded by the people as a great outrage, and they retired early all of its supporters to private life. Henry Clay was among the few who escaped the wrath of the people. The anecdote has come down to us that when he was canvassing for a renewal of his commission, an old gentleman, who had hitherto been his fast friend, said to him:

"Mr. Clay, I can sustain you no longer. Your vote on that abominable bill shocks my feelings."

To which Mr. Clay replied:

"Do you ever go hunting?"

"Often."

"Have you a good rifle?"

"One of the best that was ever made."

"Has it ever snapped?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do with it then? Did you throw it away?"

"No, sir. I picked my flint and tried it again, and by the Lord I am going to try you again."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

[From the Elgin (Ill.) Daily Leader.]

The subjoined opinion, we perceive, is by J. A. Daniels, Esq., of Messrs. Stogdill & Daniels, attorneys, La Crosse, Wis., and appears in the La Crosse *Chronicle*: Some time since, I was attacked with pain in and below one of my knee joints. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil quieted the pain and relieved the inflammation. I regard it as a valuable medicine.

Take Me to Me Ma!

"It is a great thing to see the spiritual truth that all nature symbolizes," said she.

"So it is," said he.

"And yet enjoyment is darkened by a terrible shadow," said she.

"Hay?" he inquired.

"A terrible shadow," she repeated, "that casts a depressing reflection upon the most exuberant soul."

"Yes," he replied, "I've felt it when I've been short on spare ribs."

"On what?" she anxiously inquired.

"On spare ribs."

"But you should be philosophical—you should imitate Pythagoras."

"Who was he?"

"He was a philosopher, an anti-epicurean, but he did not go so far as the Stoics."

"Where did they go?" asked the Board of Trade man; and gazing at him in amazement, his wild Western way began to dawn upon the culchawed mind of the Boston girl, and she said: "Take me to me ma."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bedridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."—*N. E. Farmer.*

The Sorrows of the Critic.

Criticism is as impertinent in the world as it is in a drawing-room. In a kindly and well-bred company if anybody tries to please them they try to be pleased; if anybody tries to astonish them they have the courtesy to be astonished; if people become tiresome they ask somebody else to play or sing, but they do not criticise. A bad critic is probably the most mischievous person in the world * * * and a good one the most helpless and unhappy; the more he knows the less he is trusted, and it is too likely he may become morose in his unacknowledged power. A good executant in any art gives pleasure to multitudes and breathes an atmosphere of praise, but a strong critic is every man's adversary; men feel that he knows their foibles, and cannot conceive that he knows more. His praise, to be acceptable, must be always unqualified; and the heart of correction, which he has learned so laboriously, only fills his hearers with disgust.—*Mr. Ruskin's "Arrows of the Chase."*

Wallis, who wrote one of the first grammars of the English language, laid down in verse a rule that is frequently violated. It is worth quoting, and many writers as well as speakers will find it a useful thing to memorize:

> In the first person simply shall foretells;
> In will a threat, or else a promise dwells.
> Shall, in the second and the third, does threat;
> Will simply there foretells the future feat.

This will explain that Charles Sumner would call the ridiculosity of the Frenchman's remark when about to sink for the third time: "I *will* drown; nobody *shall* save me."

Do not waste your money for every new remedy advertised to cure a cough, when you know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has stood the popular test for thirty years. Price 25 cents.

The Habit of Thrift.

The habits of thrift are defined by the London *Globe* as facts of self-denial for the sake of some object in the future, and it is just such acts as these which people in all cities find it extremely difficult to practice. It is a matter to a very great extent depending on natural disposition which varies just as much in one class as in another. There are some who by nature are endowed with the accumulative propensity of the squirrel, the bee and the ant. They find a keen and abounding pleasure in hoarding what they get; not, perhaps, for its own sake, but as a measure of successful action, and as a kind of reserve of power which they have at command should they choose to exert it. Others seem to have nothing of this in their composition. The power that money gives seems to them dormant and useless until it is put in action. They are sanguine as to the future, rarely foresee trouble, and are gay and light-hearted in the present; whereas the acquisitive individual will usually be found apprehensive of the coming time, and very apt to meet his troubles half-way. These two types of character are as marked and distinct as any two possibly can be, and the extreme of each can scarcely be considered amenable to modifying influences to any extent. Moreover, they are confined not to one class but are found in all. Education is commonly regarded as the proper cure for thriftless habits, and, to a certain extent, no doubt, it is. But education cannot eradicate the constituent traits of individual character. The accumulative and foreboding will always remain more or less so, and the sanguine and free-handed will always feel the passing day to be the one really important point of time. Moreover, although education implies self-restraint and thoughtfulness, it, of course, has a tendency to expand the view and to create desires which may or may not be of a simple and inexpensive kind. The habit of self-restraint is the one point to which education must tend if it is to develop thrift; and looking around on society generally it is difficult sometimes to discern the existence of this control of individual proclivities in one class more than another, though the nature and direction of those proclivities may vary considerably.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—*Courant.*

A Plucky Daughter.

A queer case comes from Steubenville, Ohio. A pretty damsel is the heroine. The parties concerned all belong to the aristocracy and are well known in Steubenville. The tale runs thus: Some gentlemen of families were accustomed to spending their evenings in the rear of a first-class saloon, and to make the time pass more pleasantly they introduced the exciting game of "poker," which they occasionally enlivened by the aid of a social glass. In this manner they passed their evenings till the small hours, when they wended their way homeward to their families, some richer and some depressed in spirits. To make the place more attractive, pretty waiter girls, who do not mind a kiss from a man of a family, were in attendance on these gentlemen of the upper circles. Things went on smoothly for a while, but presently notes began to arrive at their residences, addressed to their wives, detailing the state of affairs. The notes came quite frequently, and were quickly burned. It was on one Sunday. The good people were all at church, and the three gentlemen were at their favorite haunt. A daughter of one of the misguided men, ascertaining the whereabouts of her parent, resolved that she would find him and bring him home. On reaching the tabernacle of sin and three aces she sent word up to the private apartment that she desired to see her father and wanted him to come down. The message fell like a thunderbolt upon the men, but father refused to answer the summons. Pushing the messenger boy roughly aside, she bounded up the stairway, and opening the door of the room, boldly confronted the guilty trio. The knights of the pasteboard trembled in their shoes. Had a bombshell exploded it could have had a better effect. On the table was a large pile of money. Snatching up the money, the almost infuriated girl accused the others of robbing her father, whom they at first usually made drunk. All three men were more or less under the influence of liquor, and for a time some very high words were indulged in, but the plucky girl came off first best. She pocketed the money and marched her disgraced parent off home.

Fair Warning from a Reliable Warner

Don't neglect your health when Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will surely preserve it.

Rodent "Bummers."

Patrick Lynch is an Erie flagman at a street crossing in a city on the line of the road, and he is the authority for a queer story about some rats that he saw near his flaghouse a short time ago. A tramp had left the remnants of his dinner on the side of the bank and some whisky had been spilled on the food. There are lots of rats around there that come from the slaughter-houses and travel about the whole neighborhood in flocks in broad daylight. Six of these rats, on an excursion of this character, came across the remains of the tramp's, and immediately proceeded to hold a banquet. They ate to their surfeit of everything. Pretty soon they began to get drunk. They danced around and rolled each other over, hugged one another in maudlin delirium, and acted for all the world as a lot of drunken men might do under the same circumstances. Finally one after another keeled over dead drunk, and then lay helpless, while Mr. Lynch, who had been watching the whole proceeding, stepped out and killed them. They make a feeble effort to get away when Mr. Lynch appeared with a club, but were to drunk to run.—*Elmira Free Press.*

"Yes," said the school girl who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horseshoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot!"

The Humor of Smallpox.

Generally speaking, there is nothing excruciatingly funny about smallpox; but the doctors who are called to prescribe for patients occasionally run onto something that tickles them. Not many years ago a doctor here was called to see a man at one of the hotels, who lived out in Iowa. The man was sick as a horse, and the doctor had his suspicions about what ailed him, but couldn't tell exactly, so he gave him something to quiet him, and told the friend who was with him that he would call in the morning. The friend said he thought as much of the sick man as he could of a brother, and he would see him through. The next morning the doctor called and the sick man was alone. He examined him and found that he had smallpox. While he was dealing out some medicine the friend came blundering in. Said he, "Doc., that medicine ain't worth a continental. This man is very sick." The doctor said he had come to that conclusion himself. "Why," said the friend, "I rubbed him all night. I think he would have died if I had not rubbed his head. When a man is my friend he can draw on me for all that is out, and don't you forget it." The doctor said he was glad to hear it. He said there was nothing more touching to him than pure friendship between men, and he was glad the sick man had a friend that would stick to him. "You bet your life," says the friend. And then he almost intimated that the doctor did not understand his business, and said something had got to be done, if there was any doctors in Milwaukee that could handle the case. The doctor was getting a little hot, and when the friend asked, "Do you know what ails him?" the doctor said he thought he did. Then he pulled down the bed-clothes and pointed to a little swelling near the little toe, and asked the friend if he could see it. "See it! Of course I can. It's only a little pimple." The doctor said there was only one disease that showed that kind of pimples. "What is that?" asked the friend, impatiently. "*Smallpox!*" said the doctor, in the most aggravating way. "Suffering Moses! let me out of that door!" shouted the friend, and the doctor said you could have played marbles on his coat tail. The doctor fixed up the patient, and when he went out in the hall the friend was leaning against a trunk, white as a sheet and weak as a cat. "Doc.," says he, in a quivering voice, "that man in there is nothing to me. I wouldn't go in that room for a thousand dollars. Is there no way to fumigate me? Say, Doc., I want to be vaccinated. Put a pint of virus into me. Shoot it in with a gun. Damned if I ever go near a sick man again." The doctor says "such is life."—*Peck's Sun.*

An Accident All Around.

A most ridiculous scene occurred at a church in Newcastle. A policeman was passing the church as a gentleman came out. The man jokingly accosted the policeman and said he was wanted inside, meaning that the minister would be glad to have him turn from the error of his ways, and seek the truth and enjoy a peace that passeth all understanding. The stupid policeman thought there was some trouble in the church, so he went in. The sexton, seeing a policeman, was anxious to give him a favorable seat, so he said, "Come right in here," and he took him to a pew and waved his hand, as much as to say, "Help yourself." There was another man in the pew, a deacon with a sinister expression as the policeman thought, and he supposed that was the man they wanted arrested, so he tapped the deacon on the arm and told him to come along. The deacon turned pale and edged along as though to get away, when the policeman took him by the collar and jerked him out into the aisle. The deacon struggled, thinking the policeman was crazy, and tried to get away, but he was dragged along. Many of the congregation thought the deacon had been doing something wrong, and some of them got behind the deacon and helped the officer fire him out. Arriving at the lock-up, the policeman saw the man who told him he was wanted in the church, and asked him what the charge was against the deacon, and he didn't know, so the sexton was appealed to, and he didn't know, and finally the prisoner was asked what it was all about, and he didn't know. The policeman was asked what he arrested the man for, and he didn't know, and after awhile the matter was explained, and the policeman, who had to arrest somebody, took the man into custody who told he was wanted in the church, and he was fined $5 and costs. He says he will never try to convert a policeman again, and the policeman says he will never go to church again if they get to knocking each other down with hymn-books.—*Peck's Sun.*

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

When you come across a weary-looking, wan-eyed man or woman who, being asked what is the matter, places a hand upon the stomach region and says, "Oh, I feel such a weary sinking and 'goneness' *here!*" rely upon it, that person must either be rescued or shortly die. It is a case of general debility and "breaking-down," beginning at the stomach, and the proper treatment is Dr. Holman's Liver and Stomach Pad.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

Everybody is pleased with the improved Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It is as clear and limpid as spring water, and was originally intended by nature as a panacea for all diseases of the scalp and skin, and as a natural hair renewer.

Rosenthal Bros., Chicago, make the diamond boots and shoes, the best made. Try them.

A Fat Take.

The Lexington *Local Leader* relates a curious incident: John Whitney, who lives on the old McDougal place, near the Livingston County, Kentucky, line, being out of wood, took his ax and felled an old dead oak tree, which stood in the road in front of the house. The tree, which was hollow to the fork, fell with a tremendous crash, and from out the top rolled a closely knotted ball of snakes, of all colors and sizes, and all in a comatose state. But this was the least remarkable thing which was discovered by the falling of the tree. Mr. Whitney, in removing the trunk, discovered a white lead can, the top of which was closed with a piece of sheet iron. He at once forced off the cover and found the can to be filled with specie—some gold pieces, but mostly silver. Taking his "find" to the house he counted the contents of the can and found that it amounted to $415. Of course it is not definitely known how the money came to be deposited in the tree, but we may from circumstances draw a tolerably accurate conclusion. In the bottom of the can was found a folded page of the Chicago *Times* bearing date 1861. Old McDougal, now dead, is known to have been an ardent sympathizer with the "Lost Cause," and his neighbors made it warm for the old gentleman in those troublous times. Believing that he would be run off or his house sacked, McDougal, no doubt, secreted this ready money for an emergency.

An Irish servant girl, a year over, was given macaroni by her mistress to prepare for supper. Noticing her surprise, the lady said: "Didn't you cook macaroni at your last place?" "Cook it? We used them things to light the gas with."

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
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For Chills and Fever
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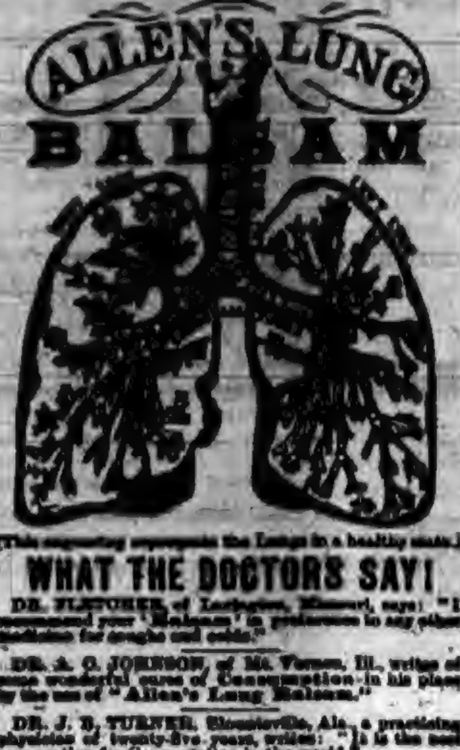

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
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Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope" and no person or family should be without them.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND. MAY 5, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, Editors.

THE republicans were recently very much in favor of a registry law, but somehow the legislature failed to make one. The question now is: How will we eke out an existence without it?

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, holds a great deal of real estate in Brooklyn, New York. She made the investment about the time she was driven out of Spain, in order to have some of her property safe.

AND now it is claimed that Dorsey and the star-route thieves contributed $35,000 to the republican election fund. If this is so there is but little chance of their being punished. Too many hearts would bleed.

Two new luminaries have been discovered lately. One is a comet, and was first seen by Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y. The other was discovered in Steuben county, Ind., and writes refresh ing chronicles for the Republican. It is consoling to know that our earth is in no imminent danger from either.

THE star route business continues to excite a great deal of attention. Brady, who figures so unenviably in these scandals, was formerly editor of a paper in Muncie, Ind. It is now claimed that he is very wealthy, although he has never had a salary greater than $4,000 a year.

THE Hicksville Republican recently made an indecent and wholesale attack on the people of Syracuse, and the COURIER made a few jocular remarks by way of defense. When commenting on our defense of a whole community against his unwarranted abuse, the editor of the Republican gets off the refreshingly original remark, that the "COURIER don't know any better." This, considered as an argument, is so unanswerable that we shall not attempt a denial. We plead guilty to the charge. The COURIER does *not* "know any better" than to defend an innocent community from the sweeping charge that they are all drunkards, backbiters, gamblers and pimps. We never knew any better. It is one of those rare cases in which ignorance is bliss. There are many other things we "don't know," and are not certain whether the editor of the Republican can help us out or not. We have been at Syracuse a great many times, have become acquainted with many of the people there, but never saw one take a drink, never got drunk ourself, never saw any of the gambling or lewdness of which the Republican claims to have such accurate knowledge. In short, in all our intercourse with the people of the place, we somehow retained a profound ignorance of the vices which our friend seems to have discovered in one or two flying visits. All in all we prefer our ignorance to his knowledge of these things.

Strikes.

Accounts from many of the principal cities bring news of almost numberless strikes among laborers. At St. Louis, the employes of the street-car lines struck for higher wages, and refused to allow the cars to run, thus putting the public to great inconvenience. The police, armed and mounted, were called out and the cars were started and kept running. During the first days, mounted policemen accompanied them on their trips, and this soon quieted the mob of strikers and dispersed them.

Strikes are reported among the painters, boarding-house keepers, printers, etc. in Milwaukee; at the coke and iron works in Pittsburg, Sigar makers in Buffalo, switchmen in Chicago, and in various other places. The complaint is general that the experienced and reliable men are not the ones who organize these strikes, but that they are engineered and kept up by transient men—tramps and the like, who have no permanent home, and consequently but little risk to run.

Supreme Court Commissioners.

Under the laws passed by the last legislature the judges of the supreme court were authorized to select five supreme court commissioners whose duties are that of supreme judges, and are appointed for two years. Chief Justice Niblack nominated Wm. M. Franklin, of Owen county, Judge Howk nominated George A. Bicknell, of Floyd county, Judge Elliott nominated Horatio C. Newcomb, of Marion county, Judge Woods nominated Jas. I. Best, of DeKalb county, and Judge Worden nominated John Morris, of Allen county. Messrs. Franklin and Bicknell are democrats,* and Messrs. Newcomb, Best and Morris are republicans. This virtually makes a supreme court of ten judges, five democrats and five republicans. The commissioners are all gentlemen of known ability as jurists, and the appointments are looked upon by all parties as good ones. The many friends of Judges Best and Morris, in this part of the state, will be gratified to hear of their appointment to places on the supreme bench. The entire bar of northern Indiana, so far as we know, irrespective of party, say amen. Judge Best has been a resident of Waterloo for the last twenty-one years. He is known by everybody as a perfect gentleman, a close student, a sound lawyer and safe counselor. He enjoys a good joke and a fox hunt as well as any man in America.

Neighborhood Nippings.

W. J. Frederick has established a lumber yard at Garrett.

The Valparaiso papers say that Will. J. Speer is to be the new editor of the Northern Indiana School Journal.

Mr. B. F. Wilkie, one of the editor's of the Chicago Times, is in Europe. He will act as correspondent for that paper while abroad.

The Garrett Herald says: "W. H. Keenan, of Northville, Michigan, was in Garrett Wednesday." There's fame for you, W. H."

Posey county claims the champion cow. Her height is five feet ten inches, length ten feet six inches, and though not very fat, she tips the beam at 3,000 pounds.

The Goshen Democrat says: A new reversible coat is about to be introduced by the clothing trade. It is called the "Mahone," and wears equally well either side out.

Our exchanges continue to report a more cheerful feeling in regard to the new wheat crop. It is believed that under the influence of the very favorable spring, it will be a very fair crop.

The Lake-Shore railway is being double-tracked between Elkhart and Chicago. This is another evidence that the line through Middlebury from Toledo to Elkhart will be built. —Middlebury Record.

The Lima correspondent of the Lagrange Register heartlessly alludes to the ducks in his neighborhood, as "bivalves." Brush up your "ornithology," young man. They may happen to be univalves, and sue you for slander.

The Hicksville News has the following: Mr. Bassett, from Waterloo, was in town the forepart of the week looking about for the purpose of starting a jewelry-store here. In a short time he will establish himself in Love's millinery store.

Fort Wayne News: The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway will have completed and in running order by the end of next month its new road between Butler and Detroit, where a connection would be formed with the Great Western railway.

Kendallville News: A three-card monte man was in this city last Saturday. He had secured a lay down of twenty dollars and then run, but through the firmness of O. D. Willett and others he was captured and taken before the mayor and fined five dollars and costs. The twenty dollars was returned to the victim.

"Want some cheese," yelled an urchin, as he entered a Main street grocery yesterday. "What kind will you have?" queried the clerk. "Ma said to get some o' that ut smells like bad feet." The intelligent clerk reached for imported Sweitzer without a word.—South Bend Times.

D. A. Courter, who has been at the head of the bridge department on the Chicago division of the B. & O., has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1, 1881. Mr. C. has been a faithful and popular official, and we are sorry to see him leave our town. We wish him well wherever he may locate.—Garrett Herald.

At Elgin, Ill., last Thursday a small ferry boat attempted to cross the river with about thirty persons on board, but when about the middle of the stream it sank in deep water. About a dozen persons were drowned. The boat was a poor affair, having been hastily built to supply the place of the bridge which was destroyed by the recent floods.

Goshen Democrat: "The 'Gospel Standard' is a new religious paper just started in Goshen by Elder I. W. Bowman. Counting the Democrat, this makes three religious papers for Goshen, and the two profane journals make five papers now published in this city. We should be pleased to see the Standard in the hands of a great many of our citizens, whose names we could call if we only dare to.

From the Fort Wayne Sunday mail we clip the following: Thursday evening extra brakeman, Jesse D. Jessup, was knocked off from the top of a car of Wabash freight No. 30, when passing under a bridge about two miles east of the city. He was run over by the train and so terribly injured that he died but a short time after. Deceased boarded at No. 84 William street, was unmarried and had relatives living in New York.

We clip the following deserved compliment from the Kendallville Standard of last week: "Neddie Dickinson, of the Waterloo Press, spent last Saturday and Sunday at the residence of the editor of this paper. Our recollections of Neddie were when he was a little 'toddling' boy of three years of age, and we were the 'devil' in the Press office; but he has grown into an intelligent young man, and is an honor to the art preservative. We wish the printing business was represented by many more such young men as Neddie Dickinson."

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER—A dispatch from Goshen says that people in that vicinity experienced distinct shocks of earthquake on Friday last. This may be true; but it is singular, to say the least, that the shock should have been confined to a single locality. We are opposed to any corner in earthquakes in this state. If one part of the state is to be shaken up, we shall insist on all others enjoying the same sensation.—Indianapolis Journal.

We never took much stock heretofore in the cry about an "Indianapolis ring," but when we find that the papers of that city feel jealous of us because we had an earthquake and they hadn't, we are ready to believe anything of them. But, thank fortune, they can't take the earthquake from us. Indianapolis has its Poke Run, its Bill English, its biennial visitation of legislative solons, and other phenomena, but, unlike Elkhart county, it must go into history earthquakeless.—Goshen Times.

Lagrange is to have a cheese factory. The Democrat says: "The milk will be delivered at the factory by those desiring to engage in the enterprise and each day the entire supply made up into cheese. From 10 pounds of milk, it is estimated, one pound of cheese can be produced. The milk will be carefully weighed, and each individual be credited with the amount of milk furnished. Each month a dividend of sales will be made in proportion to amount of milk furnished, which will give to each member two-thirds of a pound of cheese for every ten pounds of milk furnished, clear of all expenses of manufacture. The cheese will be marketed by Mr. Chamberlain to the very best advantage, and will average twelve cents per pound. He is assuming all risks of putting in the machinery and fitting up the building, and is confident that if the farmers in the community will furnish him a fair supply of milk the enterprise can be made to pay them exceedingly well. Cans, holding from 15 to 20 gallons, will be furnished for $2,50, hence the expense to the farmers will be light. It is certainly quite plain that every farmer should do something to encourage the enterprise."

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Loss, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.
DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.
Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

THE floods in the northwest still continue, though now on the decline. It has been especially troublesome lately along the Mississippi river, particularly at St. Louis. At the latter place, and at East St. Louis, opposite, large tracts have been under water for some time. Some of the suburbs of the city have been completely depopulated, and will remain so till the water subsides. At last accounts it was slowly falling.

Hats Reshaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street. 1t

—If you are constipated, debilitated, have dyspepsia, humor of the blood, one big fifty-cent bottle of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline will cure you. Druggists everywhere are agents for it.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel McEntarffer, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MONROE MCENTARFFER,
Administrator.

18 3w

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jno. J. Gall, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, May 31st, 1881, the following described real estate, situated in DeKalb County, state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds (⅔) of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section (10) in township number thirty (30) north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS.—One-third cash in hand, residue in equal payment at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, waiving appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

17-4t O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday the 6th day of June, 1881, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drunk on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number 27, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west 23½ feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east 23½ feet thence south along the line of said lot number 27, to the place of beginning.

THOMAS SOMERS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 75 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. [illegible]
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

WALTER A. WOOD
WORLD-RENOWNED
Twine-Binding Harvesters,
Enclosed-Gear Mowers,
Single and Combined
Self-Raking Reapers.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS, TIME-TRIED AND RELIABLE.
For Strength, Durability, Light Draft, Convenience and Excellent Work
IN THE FIELD, THEY HAVE NO EQUALS
In their respective classes. The demand for them is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording conclusive evidence of their genuine merit. Sales from 1853 to 1880, inclusive, 354,915. Average sales for the last six years, over 24,000.
Sales in 1880, 27,003.
FOR SALE BY
F. P. DAY & BRO.

—We Are Also Agents for the—
Richmond Royce Reaper,
The Lightest Reaper in the World!

There were two car-loads sold in DeKalb county last year. Any farmer wanting a Reaper should see the Royce before buying.

Farmers, we will sell you a first-class Iron Frame Mower for $62. We have the largest and finest variety of machines in the county, many of which we cannot here mention. Nichold & Shepard Vibrators and Engines are too well known to comment further on them. Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Walking and Sulky Plows, Wagons, Drills, Harrows, American Corn-Planters and Hay Forks. We also have a fine stock of HARDWARE, TINWARE, PUTTY and GLASS, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Kerosene and Machine Oils of the best quality always in stock. Those contemplating building will do well to see us before buying.

Pumps a Specialty.
We are selling them at a discount. When you want a bargain come and see us. No trouble to show goods.
F. P. DAY & BROTHER, Waterloo.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examination will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

—EVERY PURCHASER OF—

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's

Great Carpet and Curtain

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in this market. Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine before placing their orders. Our

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department

Displays all the stylish modes of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and $30 each

Cloth Garments, $2.50 3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, Spring Shawls of every description. Black Thibet Long and Square shawls, India and imitation India Shawls, Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of

BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins, Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc, Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the reach of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

NORMAN STALLION,
JOCK, Jr.

Sired by
IMPORTED JOCK,
Out of a thoroughbred
NORMAN MARE

JOCK, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1, at my barn, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 16 hands high, and weighs full

1700 Pounds.

TERMS:
$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal. Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance. All accidents are at owner's risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Ind.

34 tf

INSLEY & HARTER!

are now receiving new

Spring Goods

we make special mention of

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

as we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED

a new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of

FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.

also

Ribbons, Laces,

Tidies, Toilet

Sets, Linen

Collars, Cuffs,

Bibs, Buttons, etc.

and a complete assortment in

OPERA AND STREET SHADES

—OF—

3 Button kid Glove 3

at 50 cents a pair.

Northeast of Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Corporation Election.

The democrats elected their entire ticket here Monday, with the exception of treasurer. Charles Beugnot, republican, was elected by two majority. The majorities for the remainder of the ticket were as follows: Michael Boland, trustee first ward, 29; C. C. Shaffer, trustee second ward, 45; John C. Henry, trustee third ward, 46; A. C. Wilson, trustee fourth ward, 11; D. Z. Hoffman, trustee fifth ward, 52; clerk, Thos. H. Sprott, 45; Marshal, Thos. P. Scott, 84. Under the new law, lately passed by the legislature, D. Z. Hoffman, and either J. C. Henry or C. C. Shaffer will serve two years, they having received the largest number of votes. Henry and Shaffer will cast lots probably, as they each have 187 votes.

Enumeration of School Children.

As the May meeting of the county board of education Monday, the trustees of the different townships and towns reported their annual enumeration of school children as follows:

Butler township	234
Concord township	499
Stafford township	200
Union township	391
Fairfield township	546
Franklin township	409
Keyser township	
Jackson township	498
Newville township	270
Wilmington township	544
Richland township	608
Smithfield township	487
Troy township	229
Auburn	562
Waterloo	534
Butler	374
Garrett	418

A Question for Consideration.

For many years it has been apparent that the people of Union township were not accommodated, as they should be, by their township government. The two large towns in the township early required the formation of two voting precincts; but for all other purposes, the township has remained as it was organized two score years ago. There being two centers of population in the township, of course one of them is practically without the benefits of the township government. A division of the township, and the election of two trustees, would add almost nothing to the burdens of the tax payer. There would be no additional expense for elections, schools, roads and the poor, were the change made, and the only expense involved would be the salary of the trustee. Certainly this would be more than repaid by the conveniences the new arrangement would give the people, in the transaction of township business.

Should the change be made, the public would be best served by placing the six northern sections of Jackson, and the six southern sections of Smithfield into the new townships. But if the majority of the people of this territory object to the change, it should be made without the additional territory. The populations of the new townships would then be much greater than that of the average township of the county.

We are now far removed from political controversies, and this matter can be considered solely as a matter of convenience to the people. If it can be viewed in that light alone, we believe the division will be made at an early date.—[Waterloo Press.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—S. D. Taft is under the weather.

—Philips has erected a barber pole.

Tom. Sprott took a trip north yesterday.

—Sportsmen are now fishing on the lakes.

—James McClellan is in the huckster business

—Dr. Lines, of Hudson, was in town Monday.

—Mrs. Lee Anderson went to Angola Saturday.

—Myers & Brooks are popular agricultural men.

—James Clifford, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday.

—Isaac Ochs is the happy possessor of a new fence.

—Judge Ficker (deputy marshal) is on the sick list.

—Charlie Irvin, of Bloomington, Ind., is here on a visit.

—Mrs. T. C. Matheny went to Fort Wayne Tuesday.

—Mr. Frank Bacon, of Garrett, was in town Saturday.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin has a new title page in front of it.

—Misses Ella and Ada Husselman have gone to Ohio.

—Dan. Hale says we have some good large days this spring.

—Wm. Groscop made a business trip to Fort Wayne Monday.

—Charlie Emanuel took a trip to Ft. Wayne one day last week.

—Tom. Scott's favorite dray horse has been on the sick list.

—A. W. Allen has whitewashed the inside of his livery barn.

—There was a slight frost in this vicinity yesterday morning.

—Frank Hoff is making things lively with his "grocery on wheels."

—Mr. A. D. Goetschius and family left for Montana last night.

—Berry Lowery, of the Republican, went to Fort Wayne Saturday.

—The offices in the court-house are being painted and kalsomined.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has gone east for a new stock of millinery goods.

—One of Enos Kuhlman's children is dangerously sick with measles.

—J. C. Loveland, of the Corunna Head Light, was in town Friday.

—Mrs. Bittner and her daughter Lizzie went to Huntertown Sunday.

—Joe Pommert, of Edgerton, is visiting his brother Chas. this week.

—Mrs. Al. Dawson, of San Francisco, returned to this place last week.

—Ed. Eldridge is fixing his premises and overhauling things generally.

—Judge Tousley passed through this place Saturday on his way to Albion.

—The street sprinkler was on duty last week, and acquitted itself nobly.

—To get something substantial, go to Anderson Bros., for good carriages, buggies, etc.

—A. Stutz and F. Hulsenbeck went to Avilla, Tuesday, in the interests of their plantation.

—Buy the celebrated Bryan wheelbarrow of Frank F. Leas. They are the best in the market. 19-2w.

—Our popular hardware man, W. H. Kiblinger, took a drive yesterday with Buck Allen's favorite greys.

—Husselman & Veley, in the north end of town, are manufacturing a large lot of stave-wood out of slabs.

—Our legislature certainly took some thing about its own size when it tackled that "dog collar" law.

—Mrs. Florence Buchanan, of Concord, Sundayed over at the residence of her mother, Mrs. W. E. Rush.

—We met Lafe Miller the other day with a coal scuttle full of water. He said he was going to scrub out.

—The dogs are all stampeding at the approach of the assessor. They will soon be as extinct as the dodo.

—Isn't this snow business getting just a little tedious? Give us a rest. Go south, go west, go anywhere.

—Dave Snyder has a new iron fence in front of his lot. Go and see it if you think Dave is not a progressive man.

—John Otto rejoices in a new sidewalk. We can say to about fifty of our fellow townsmen, "Go thou and do likewise."

—We call attention to the new advertisement of Root & Co. this week. Look it over and govern yourselves accordingly.

—The new barber has a vest fit for high latitudes, and its longitude is the greatest known to geographers. It is 180 degree "west."

—Mr. George L. Dickover and Miss Olive I. Demoss, of Garrett, were married at the Methodist parsonage in this city, Thursday evening of last week.

—An ancient individual, who was evidently insane, tried to give the boys a regular Moody and Sankey sermon Saturday. It didn't seem to yield well, however.

—The Record need not exhaust itself on a long article to show the world that its editor does not know the difference between the German language and Pennsylvania Dutch.

—Judge Tousley has sufficiently recovered to hold court again. He occupied the bench at Angola last week. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is likely to recover.

—John Roesch's child was buried last Friday.

—New Carpets in new styles at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Barney Dearborn, of Corunna, was down Tuesday.

—Mrs. Reynolds, relative of A. J. Ralston, was buried yesterday.

—John Ray, one of the best shoemakers in town, is working for Billy Little.

—Fred. Vesbera went to his home at West Unity, Ohio, this week.

—Billy Steward, Dick Shreves and Col. Wagoner, of Garrett, were in town this week.

—Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Button's and everything you want at McQuiston & Ralston's. 3 t.

—Clerk Baxter had some "fine" boots etc., etc., sent him by express from Indianapolis yesterday.

—For latest styles of millinery goods, call on Mrs. M. Cleveland, first door north of the postoffice.

—Hank Lash has fixed up the show window at the Pioneer hardward store and now it presents a tasty appearance.

—The Anderson Bros. carriages "stand the storm." And the most essential point in them is, that they are cheap.

—Trimming Silks and Satins, Black Dress Silks, Buntings, Novelty Goods, Cashmeres, Suitings, Lawns, &c., at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—White Fish, Pickerel, Mackerel, Oranges, Lemons, Mixed Pickels, Jelly Prunes, Raisins, Rice and all kinds of Canned Goods at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The section men of the Saginaw road were in town yesterday morning looking up the carcass of the "Depot Colt," whose obituary appeared in the COURIER about three months ago.

—Miss M. Cleveland has just received from the city of Cleveland, a large stock of the latest style hats, bonnets, fancy goods, ribbons, etc. She respectfully invites the ladies to call and examine her goods, and get prices.

—J. C. Henry, the popular notion man, set up the cigars to the band boys Monday evening. It was not on account of his large majority, but simply one of those whole-souled acts characteristic of that gentleman.

—The following is the result of the corporation election at Butler: Trustee first ward, C. W. Beechler; second ward, F. W. Fanning; third ward, A. G. Jones; clerk, John H Ocker; treasurer, Gustav Wolff; Marshal, W. W. Tomlinson.

—The lemon tree at Nick Ensley's is a beautiful sight. It has a number of full grown, ripe lemons hanging from its boughs. Lovers of the beautiful need not go to Florida to gratify their tastes. Take a stroll down Jackson street any pleasant day.

—The Butler Record of last week was the liveliest number of that paper we have ever seen. It devoted six articles to the COURIER. Showed its good taste, as everybody likes to read the COURIER and to read about it. The idea is a good one, and ideas are just what the Record man needs.

—Clerk Baxter has issued the following marriage licenses since our last issue: John Sanders to Rosa West, Milton H. Chaney to Jen Scott, Roger A. Rummel to Ada C. Jennings, Albert E. Foltz to Mary C. Schoup, Jacob Marks to Mary Ann Albright, J. Cyrus Hardy to Mary J. Burnes, Jas B. Boyle to Alma S. Henning.

—Mr. Jacob Stamets, of the Stamets House, at the Junction, makes the following exhibit of business for the past four months of the year: Number of guests registered in January, 1881, 385; February, 530; March, 614, April, 610. This makes a total for the four months of 1881 of 2,105. The total for the last four months of 1880 was 1,745.

—To-day is Conny Little's birthday. Conny is getting to be a first-class printer, and the fact that he is 18 years old to-day proves him to be no chicken. It won't be safe to call him "devil" any longer, and any disgruntled citizens who may hereafter call around to lick the editor, are hereby warned that Conny is not the man they want. Times have changed.

—Billy Shaffer has made up his mind to go west and grow up with the country. He has been a faithful, attentive clerk in Davenport's drug store, and is a deserving young man who will carry with him the good wishes of a large number of associates and friends. He is succeeded in the drug store by Mr C H. Jackson, of Angola, son of Dr. Jackson, of that place. Mr. Jackson is experienced in the drug business, and the public will find him an attentive and courteous gentleman.

—One hundred and ten thousand dollars placed within the reach of the people (free of cost) every month. The most liberal scheme ever offered, by a most liberal house. Every purchaser of clothing, hats, furnishing goods, etc., amounting to ten dollars will be presented with a free ticket in the Louisiana lottery, drawing the 13th of each month. Sam, Pete & Max, always ahead, showing the largest stock at lowest prices. The clothing house, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Tuesdays Elections.

Indianapolis Ind. D. W. Grubbs elected mayor by about 500 majority.

Ft. Wayne elected the entire democratic ticket, so did Elkhart and Michigan City.

LaPorte, Ind., democrats elected everything except treasurer, marshal and one councilman.

—A traveler on four continents says that Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the big Blood and Liver Cure is the best blood medicine in the world. It is sold at fifty cents a bottle. Druggists sell it.

Population of DeKalb County.

Below will be found a copy of the advanced sheet of the census report, giving an itemized statement of the population of this county:

Butler township, including the following villages	868
Cedar Creek village	85
New Era village	90
St. John's village	40
Concord township, including the following villages	1,630
Orange village	
St. Joe village	180
Spencerville village	238
Fairfield township, including the village of Fairfield Center	1,518
Fairfield Center village	85
Franklin township	1,311
Jackson township	1,812
Keyser township, including the following places	2,258
Altona village	00
Garrett town	1168
Newville township, including the village of Newville	744
Newville village	224
Richland township, including the village of Corunna	1,350
Corunna village	276
Smithfield township, including the village of Summit	1,423
Summit village	66
Stafford township	509
Troy Township	606
Union township, including the following towns	4,121
Auburn town	1,543
Waterloo town	1,876
Wilmington township including the town of Butler	2,580
Butler town	1,056

The New Philadelphia Tragedy.

We have been requested to give a synopsis of this noted case for the benefit of many of the residents of this county, who are familiar with the scenes of the tragedy, and a number of them acquainted with some of the parties. Henry Athey and his wife Ellen Ann Athey, whose maiden name was Crites, were living near New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in the same yard, about sixty feet distant, lived Mr. Crites, the father of Mrs. Athey, and his family. Early in the month of May, 1880, Athey hired a young girl named Mary Senff to work for them. Mrs. Athey, though without cause, as afterwards appeared, became jealous of Mary, and on the night of May 28, and while her husband was absent working at the salt works of Dover, she arose about midnight, and, taking an ax, went to Mary's bed-room, and while she was yet asleep, struck her a stunning blow on the head. The poor girl attempted to rise, but was struck down again by repeated blows of the ax, until she fell to the floor dead. A little boy of Mrs. Athey's was sleeping in the room on another bed, but was not awakened. Mrs. Athey wrapped the body in a sheet and took it out to an ash and rubbish heap back of the house, and buried it. She gave out to all inquirers, that Mary had gone away early that morning to get work. On Sunday evening, June 13, Mrs. Athey told her youngest brother, Frank Crites, that she had killed Mary Senff, and asked him to help her dispose of the body. He advised her to tell her husband. This she afterwards did, as well as her father and other brother. Her father insisted that the body be at once taken off his farm. The next day she made a sack of some coverlets, and in the night, her husband and her two younger brothers, Daniel and Frank Crites, took up the body from the ash-heap, and took it away some distance in a wagon, and threw it into Sugar Creek, where it was found floating next day, about a half mile west of Canal Dover. It was taken from the water and a coroner's inquest held, and as it was known that the murdered girl had been working at Athey's at the time of her disappearance, Athey and his wife were arrested. The arrest was made by John Myers, Wm. Rosenberry, Geo. Rosenberry, Edward Helmriech, Lewis Lockner, Mr. Gerber and others. After the arrests were made, search about the premises revealed the ash-heap, which showed signs of having been disturbed. It was dug open, and the stench and other conditions showed that the body had been buried there. In the room where the murder was committed, it was found that the wall-paper had been renewed, and on taking off the new pieces, great stains of blood were revealed. In the stove were found what proved to be the remains of the girl's parasol, shoe buttons, etc., as Mrs. Athey had burned all her clothing to prevent detection. When the parties were brought to trial, Mr. Athey readily proved that he was absent on the night of the murder. Mrs. Athey was then put on trial, February 21, 1881, and the facts as above stated were brought out. The case occupied several days, and at its conclusion, Mrs. Athey was sentenced to the states prison for life.

School Report.

Report of No. 8, Richland township, for the month ending April 30, 1881. Names of pupils neither tardy nor absent: Millie Harper, Nettie Franks, Etta Fansler, Brudy Miller, Percy Alling, Isaac Slippy, Minnie Finch, Pearl Alling, Mattie Franks, Willie McDonald, Stella McDonald, Nellie Britton, Blandis Britton, Gertie Griffith and Rosa Harper. Number enrolled, 48.

WILL FRANKS, Teacher.

JUST NOW IN.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods.

CLOTHING, CARPETS,

BOOTS & SHOES

complete in every department of the newest and most desirable selections.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies we want you to come and look at our fine stock of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, and Hosiery before you buy.

CLOTHING.

We are offering greater inducements in our Clothing department than ever. Nobby Business Suits, Elegant Dress Suits, Working Suits, all at extremely low prices

CARPETS.

We have a full stock, nice new patterns at the very lowest prices.

Before you buy we would respectfully suggest that you examine our stock and reasonable prices.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Waterloo.

Gardening, gardening, everywhere!

For millinery and fancy goods, call on Mrs. A. E. Yant.

Gen. Blair went to Indianapolis yesterday on business.

Oris Danks has treated his house to a new coat of shingles.

Cal. Noragon of Smithfield has returned from his western trip.

Tuscan hats and bonnets in great varieties, at Johnson's.

Sadie Johnson left for Cleveland last Monday to buy more goods.

The largest stock of millinery goods in the county, at Johnson's.

Dr. Darby has retuned from Hot Springs looking greatly improved.

Latest styles of hats and bonnets trimmed on short notice, at Mrs. Yant's.

Ike Mannheimer has returned from Ann Arbor, and is again waiting on customers at Kahn's.

Do not forget that Mrs. Yant is in the millinery business when you want hats bonnets or fancy goods.

Jonathan Hall, an old-time resident of Waterloo, died at his home north of Angola, April 27th, 1881.

Haddie and Frank Darby have the earliest garden in town. It pays to give boys a chance to do something.

W. B. Johnson & Co, have on display the finest line of millinery and fancy goods ever brought to DeKalb county.

Henry Willis has re-shingled his residence. S. R. Rickle and several assistants kept the air full of shingles for a day or two.

Dr. Murphy is building a new fence around his property on Center street. He is also painting his house and putting on shutters.

Brand & Duncan have a lot of Early Rose, Late Rose, Vermont and Snow-flake potatoes which they are selling at $1.00 per bushel.

Johnson's is the place to see all the latest styles in millinery and fancy goods, having just returned from the east with a complete line.

Ladies, don't forget to drop in and take a look at our pattern hats and bonnets, on display Saturday, May 7.

W. B. JOHNSON & Co., Waterloo.

Rev. F. F. Christine reports thirteen additions by confirmation, to the Reform church at Hudson. There will be communion and preparatory services at Mt. Zion church next Sunday.

The residence of Daniel Kepler in Smithfield, was burned last Friday afternoon, as was also the tenant house near by. Their goods were saved. Insured in the Farmers' Home, for $1,000.

The Temperance Reform Club will celebrate its fourth anniversary Friday evening. They will also have a lecture at Haines' Hall, by Mr. Collins, on Sunday evening. Let all turn out to both.

Henry Knott's dwelling was partly burned last Friday afternoon. The fire caught from the kitchen chimney and spread around under the roof, making it difficult to extinguish it. After cutting several holes in the roof, the fire was reached and was soon brought under control. All the upper part of the building is badly damaged, and owing to the manner in which the fire was spreading, nothing but an engine could have saved it. The furniture was saved. There was no insurance.

There was an unusual degree of interest taken in the corporation election last Monday. The result was as follows: In the first ward, A. L. McEntarfer was elected trustee by a majority of 46; in the second, Peter Fisher, majority 204; third, J. G. Boyer, majority 35; fourth, G. T. Abbey, majority 42; fifth, Wm. B. Duncan, majority 13. For clerk, J. M. Somers had a majority of 27; for treasurer J. A. Shull received 271 votes, there being no opposition for marshal, J. B. Hoover, 89 majority. Total vote polled, 274. Fisher and Abbey are elected for two years; the former receiving 233 votes and the latter, 158, they being the highest.

Butler Township.

Samuel Robinson is at present the guest of A. M. Roberts.

John Stonestreet is dangerously ill with dropsy.

David Houser has erected an addition to his barn.

The Cedar Creek sabbath-school has a large attendance. We hope it may continue to be prosperous.

Four of the schools of Butler township began last Monday with the following teachers: No. 1, Rose Moody; No. 2, Annie Lyon; No. 5, C. O. Merica; No. 6, Laura Keeran. No. 3 will have no school, and No. 4 is to be supplied.

John Dudley took a young lady to prayer-meeting last Sunday night, and when the congregation began singing, Johnny felt so happy he couldn't help joining. But he was too happy, he sang the wrong song.

Mrs. Reynolds died at her residence, one mile south of Cedar Creek, Sunday evening, May 1st. The deceased has resided in this community about twenty-five years, and was esteemed by all who knew her.

PIXIE.

Butler Township No 2.

John Lung has left for Michigan with his family.

W. M. Merica is erecting a new barn on his farm south of the Center.

John Ammons has quit pedling. He rolled in the stamps like dirt, which made an over-plus.

The holy band, or God's little folks, have meetings every Sunday night. We invite all to come. Mrs. Jones is the leader.

Any one wishing to purchase a cheap organ, can do so by calling on J. P. Wyant, of Butler Center. Only five dollars. Call and see.

A word to Pixie. The bible says: "Whosoever offend one of these little ones, had better have a mill stone to his neck and be cast into the sea.

There is rather an unpleasant perfume on the road from the Center to Cedar Creek. The owners had better attend to it, for fear of some trouble.

We understand that John Ammons has quit his preaching at Altona and will soon take up some other route to espouse the word of God in its purity.

MIKO.

Spencerville.

Frank Lancaster Sundayed out of town.

Miss Ollie Overhulster has returned to Waterloo.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders spent Sunday in the country.

Mrs. Allen, of Maysville, spent Sunday at her home.

A new lot of goods just received a the millinery store.

C. Bilberg has commenced work on his new barber shop.

Mrs. Kinsey has been much worse for the past few days.

Misses Lena Olds and Ella Kelso are learning the millinery trade.

A lot of new goods at the millinery store. Latest and best styles.

Misses Bell Stahl and Flora Hoffman, of Auburn, were in town Friday.

Miss Josie Rush spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Auburn.

The latest styles in hats, bonnets, trimmings, etc., at the millinery store.

Miss Ella Emanuel spent Saturday and Sunday with her brother in Auburn.

Miss Lena Olds and Miss Alice McKay spent Wednesday of last week in Ft. Wayne.

Mr. Charley Weaver and Miss Mary McKay, of Auburn, spent Sunday with the sister of the latter.

Mrs. F. Buchanan, of Concord, was calling on her friends here last Friday.

Remember the social at the residence of Mrs. David Butler next Saturday afternoon. The young people will be entertained in the evening. A full attendance is desired.

RUTABO.

GEO. W. BOSWELL & BRO., FLORISTS, Fort Wayne, Ind. Fine bedding plants a specialty. Send for price list.

WANTED.

AGENTS TO WORK FOR

Lykens Valley Mutual Aid Society

Send for circulars and terms to agents. Home office, Lykens, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. E. E. WILLSON, Sec.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

An incendiary fire at Shamokin, Pa., burned four large stores and three dwellings. Loss estimated at $150,000....The Hungarian sleeper in the poor-house at Allentown, Pa., who had had but two waking spells in seventy days, arose from his bed the other day, bolted the door of his room, and sprung out of the window. In falling twenty-five feet he broke two of his ribs and injured his spine so badly that he can hardly recover.

A steamer arrived at New York with several cases of small-pox, and the health authorities ordered all the passengers, 1,000 in number, to be vaccinated. All the cabin passengers, and most of those in the steerage, consented, but about 160 Russians and Poles resisted. The doctors called on the crew for assistance, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The immigrants fought as if their lives were at stake, and it finally became necessary to call in the services of the quarantine steamer. Then every man, woman and child who refused to submit were taken on board the quarantine boat and conveyed to Dix island, where they were forcibly vaccinated....Mrs. Howe, charged with embezzling the funds of the so-called Ladies' Deposit, of Boston, has been found guilty....James T. Fields, the Boston poet and publisher, died of heart disease while sitting in his chair. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1820. From 1863 to 1871 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Whitelaw Reid and Miss Elizabeth Mills were married at the residence of the bride, in Fifth avenue, New York. Among the guests were Hugh McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Henry Watterson, Gen. and Mrs. McClellan, and Abram S. Hewitt. It is rumored that the bride had a dowry of $1,000,000....About twenty persons were severely burned or otherwise injured at the fire which destroyed the box factory of S. C. Smith, in New York. One man was burned to death, and others will probably die. The loss was $75,000....The Pennsylvania House defeated the bill equalizing rates of transportation by railroads, and prohibiting rebates, drawbacks and combinations.

A batch of 137 converts from Europe passed through New York, en route to Salt Lake, last week....Small-pox, typhus fever and typhoid fever are causing an alarming mortality in New York city.

Fire destroyed the mammoth Girard point elevator, at Philadelphia, with 70,000 bushels of grain, the loss being $600,000.

THE SOUTH.

Lucinda Fowlkes, a colored woman, was hanged at Meherren, Va., for the murder of her husband....Abram Martin, a negro, for killing his wife with an ax, was hanged at Abbeville, S. C. He left a family of fifteen children. ....Fifteen men rode to Mr. McLauren's house in Uralde, Texas, and murdered him, his wife, and a young man who lived with them.

The manufacture of silver dollars and halves has for some time been in progress in the penitentiary of South Carolina, a leading spirit in the enterprise being one of the guards. ....A lively contest is in progress at Waco, Tex., between the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and Texas Narrow-Gauge railroads. The arrest of contractors on both sides became necessary....Two robbers stopped the El Paso stage about sixty miles west of San Antonio, and secured 75 cents.

Gould's plan in regard to the Southwestern roads is said to be the formation of the Southwestern Company, to lease and operate the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern as one line, and the Texas and Pacific and the Iron Mountain as another....The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided in the case of the defunct Bank of Georgia, which was a State depository, that the claims of the State take precedence of those of any other creditor.

Michael Revoir, a respected farmer, and James Williams, an old school-teacher, were brutally murdered by a half-breed Indian named Walker, at Bridgeton, Mo.

Col. Fred Grant has been chosen President of the Texas Narrow Gauge railroad. ....At a Prohibition Convention at Raleigh, N. C., every county in the State was represented, the delegates including both races.

A remarkable accident, resulting in the instant death of four boys, and slight injuries to several others, occurred at Louisville, Ky. The boys were pupils of the St. Antonius Catholic school, and were devoting the noon recess to a game of base-ball on a common adjacent to the school. Just at the conclusion of the game a sharp thunder-shower came up. The last strike had been made, and the lad who hit the ball made all the bases, or what is best known as a home-run. As he touched the home-plate, and while his companions were yelling around him in their excitement over his good hit, a vivid flash of lightning dazzled all who saw it. When persons in the neighborhood and others who were passing recovered sufficiently to again look at the boys all of them were flat on the ground. The parties who went to the prostrate boys discovered that they were senseless and that four were dead. The lightning had struck the ground near the group, and plowed five feet deep, making a round hole like the barrel of a rifle. The lightning tore the clothing, hats and boots and shoes from the lads, leaving them half naked. Their apparel was cut like mince meat, and its edges were much scorched.... At the jail in Paris, Ky., John Winn, who was charged with murder, was shot dead in his cell by an armed mob, who forced the keys from the jailer.

THE WEST.

An Omaha telegram of April 28 states that the flood in the Missouri had severed railway connections between that city and every point. Several dwelling-houses floated past that city that day, and half a mile of railroad track was washed away. All important industries were drowned out. At Sioux City both rail and telegraph communication with the North and West was cut off. Four hundred houses were either submerged or surrounded by water, and communication with their occupants was had only by rafts. At Rockford the Wilson ice-house, containing about 1,000 tons of ice, sunk into the Rock river.

A passenger coach on the San Juan extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railway left the track near Osier, Col., and plunged down an embankment a distance of more than 150 feet. Eight persons were instantly killed, four seriously injured, and several others slightly hurt....Glowing accounts come from the wheat-fields of Southern Kansas and Western Missouri. The rains have been very general, and the season is two weeks earlier than usual.... The Government is feeding 1,000 destitute people in and around Yankton....The Chicago City Council has adopted an ordinance providing that all telegraph and telephone lines shall be laid under ground for the future....Haverly's new theater, to be erected on Monroe street, Chicago, will, it is claimed, be the finest structure of its kind in the country.

The Health Commissioner of Chicago announces that the water-supply of that city has temporarily become filled with organic matter, and advises all to use no water for drinking until it has been thoroughly boiled.... Bishop Borgess, of the Catholic diocese of Detroit, has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the holding of any picnic excursion by water or rail, and pastors are commanded to enforce his instructions.

The Mississippi river has been on the rampage all the way from St. Paul to St. Louis. In Minnesota, bridges were carried away, railway tracks washed out, and houses partially submerged. The flood was caused by the high water in the Minnesota and other feeders of the Mississippi. By the breaking of the Sny levee, on the Illinois side of the river, near Quincy, thousands of acres of rich bottom lands were submerged. At Hannibal, Mo., all the ice-houses were destroyed.

Hon. William E. Cramer, the venerable editor of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, was arrested and locked up on a warrant for criminal libel, sworn out by a lawyer named [illegible]. He was released on bail within half an hour. A civil suit for $25,000 was instituted by two other lawyers, named Ludwig and Somers, who claim to have been damaged by an item of police news.

Rumors got afloat at Donovan, Ill., that the grave of Emanuel Siegel had been robbed, some time ago. The coffin was uncovered, and its only occupants were found to be sixteen huge bull-snakes, in a torpid condition.

The beautiful little city of Elgin, Ill., has been the scene of a most distressing calamity that caused mourning in many families. When the iron bridge across the Fox river at that point gave way, a short time ago, the City Council ordered a small ferry-boat, to be propelled by a cable stretched from bank to bank. It had just been completed, and the scow, a frail little structure, only eleven by eighteen feet, running on pulleys on a wire cable, and propelled by the rapid current, made several trips safely, though showing it was not safe. On one of these trips the boat, heavily laden with human freight, was snatched by the swift current, turned half round and filled with water. The panic-stricken children (for half her passengers were children on their way to school) rushed to one side, the rail broke, and the craft careened over. In a moment a score and a half of struggling human beings wrestled with the swift current in the mad waste of waters. There they were in plain view of hundreds watching from the shore, on both the east and west sides, right in the business portion of the city, and the cries of victims and friends on the shore were heartrending. One after another the struggles ended. Boats put out as soon as possible, and many were rescued. Some good swimmers reached the shore from a quarter to a half a mile below. Six persons are known to have found a watery grave. Their names are: Thomas Murphy, aged 38; John Corbin, aged 35; Leo Taylor, aged 16; Elmer Foster, aged 15; Guy Carlisle, aged 15; Frances Creighton, aged 12.... A formidable strike of the conductors, drivers and stablemen of the St. Louis street-car companies for an increase of wages or a reduction of the hours of labor was brought to an end only by the calling out of the militia and the appearance of the Governor of Missouri at the scene of the troubles.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War is considering the advisability of abolishing all the military divisions now existing and making two divisions of the whole country, one to be in charge of Gen. Sheridan and the other in charge of the ranking Major General....It is understood that Minister Marsh has asked to be recalled from Rome, in which event his successor would most likely be Dr. J. M. Gregory, of the Illinois Agricultural College.

The unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut at Washington was attended by imposing ceremonies. Among the chief participants in the affair was Quartermaster Knowles, who lashed Farragut to the mast at the battle in Mobile bay. President Garfield accepted the statue in a few eloquent phrases, and ex-Postmaster General Maynard and Senator Voorhees delivered addresses. The procession was one of the finest ever witnessed at the capital. ....The Commissioner of the General Land Office decides that never since its acquisition from France has any of the lands in Indian Territory been open to settlement or entry under the public laws, and declares that the effort to induce the colored people to emigrate to Oklahoma deserves the severest reprobation.

The death of Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, leaves two seats on the Democratic side vacant.

The Treasury Department reports that our exports for the year ending March 31 exceeded our imports by $249,455,899. In the matter of gold and silver the United States gained $78,942,769 during the same period.

GENERAL.

An important reduction in canal tolls has been made by the Canadian Government. Vessels bound westward from Montreal are to pass free through the Welland canal after paying tolls on the St. Lawrence canal, and the same rule applies to east-bound craft paying tolls on the Welland canal. On freight destined for the west, duties have been reduced from 40 to 20 cents per ton....Three children lost their lives by the burning of Mr. LeDuc's house at Hull, Ont.

Gen. Joseph Lane, who ran for Vice President on the ticket with Breckinridge, in 1860, died recently at his home in Oregon. He was born in North Carolina in 1801, emigrated to Indiana, and was for many years a member of the Indiana Legislature from Vanderburgh county. He was Brigadier General in the Mexican war, and commanded the left wing of Gen. Taylor's army at the famous battle of Buena Vista. He was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory in 1848, and was subsequently elected Delegate in Congress, in which capacity he served until the State was admitted into the Union, when he was chosen United States Senator.

A report comes from Panama that the cashier of the De Lesseps Canal Company has absconded with $4,000,000 in gold belonging to the company.

Thomas F. O'Brien, of Montreal, formerly a millionaire and bearing a high character, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for forgery.

Gen. Palmer, President of the Mexican National Railway Company, states that its track will probably be completed from Corpus Christi to Laredo in June, and to Monterey in December. By the close of next year it will reach San Luis Potosi and meet the line now in progress northward from the City of Mexico.... It appears that the Treasurer of the De Lesseps Canal Company absconded with only $5,000, instead of $20,000,000, as was telegraphed from Panama....Fifty missionaries of the Mormon Church have sailed from New York for Europe.

Gen. Grant and Senor Romero have been banqueted in the City of Mexico by Jose Lamanteur, the claimant for the site of San Francisco, and by the Senators and Deputies from Oaxaca.

POLITICAL.

The National Committee of the National Greenback-Labor party is called to meet by Secretary Crandall at St. Louis June 7, to elect a Chairman in place of T. H. Murch.

Senator Platt says there are almost enough Senators pledged to vote against Robertson's confirmation to defeat him. Stanley Matthews' friends claim that he will be confirmed if he ever comes before the Senate. So says a Washington telegram to the *Inter Ocean*.

Mahone's supporters in Virginia are said to be organizing for an active State campaign....The State Central Committee of the National Greenback-Labor party of Ohio met at Columbus the other day, and decided to issue a call for a State Convention, to be held in that city June 15, to nominate a full State ticket.

President Garfield said to a Republican member of Congress that during the campaign then Brady wrote him, offering to raise $25,000 from the star-route contractors. Not only was the offer disapproved of, but inquiries were set on foot which resulted in a determination before leaving Mentor that Brady should be displaced....The Democratic leaders of Ohio talk of putting forward Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as a candidate for Governor.

FOREIGN.

An Athens correspondent says the Greek situation was never more serious....The Porte has prohibited the importation of American pork into Turkey. A committee of Americans will appraise the stock already arrived, after which it will be destroyed....The German Government has accepted the conditions for the admission of Hamburg into the Zollverein. That city is to pay 15,000,000 marks to the imperial treasury annually for six years to come.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Loris Melikoff's powers have been greatly enlarged. He now possesses further Nihilist revelations implicating numerous palace officials, and also provincial dignitaries, as well as the Grand Duke Constantine, among the conspirators. Secret-police returns from London, Geneva and Berlin submit important Nihilist revelations which will change the Czar's contemplated palace plans. They also reveal extended plots which will alter the Czar's summer movements. Sensational and alarming reports prevail throughout the entire country..... The executioner Frohloff has received 100 lashes for mismanagement in the hanging of the Nihilist Michailoff, whose rope broke twice. ....Russia has sent a note to the powers inviting them to a council for the purpose of considering measures to be taken against anarchists.

The Empress of Russia has been suffering from severe hysteric attacks ever since the assassination of the Czar. Being threatened with a most horrible death should the two female conspirators be executed, she pleaded for their pardon and it was promised. The news of the execution of Pieoffsky, one of the women, threw her into a violent paroxysm. ....The total destruction by fire of the town of Buena Ventura, in the United States of Colombia, is announced. The loss was $1,000,000. Three persons perished in the flames, and 1,500 are homeless....Foreign dispatches indicate that Greece is on the brink of war with Turkey....John McCullough is said to have been highly successful in his appearance in London as Virginius.

In the British House of Commons, on the 26th of April, when Bradlaugh advanced to the Speaker's table to be sworn, Northcote entered an objection, and moved that he be not allowed to take the oath. This was carried, after a spirited debate, by 208 to 175. John Bright defended Bradlaugh's right, as the latter had declared that the oath would be binding on his conscience. Bright afterward advised Bradlaugh to retire, which he refused to do, and he was removed to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms.... The French ironclad Surveillante bombarded and destroyed a Tunisian fort on the island of Tabarca. The telegraph wire between Tunis and the Algerian frontier has been cut. France will send 50,000 men to Algeria....The Nihilists have issued an address to the Czar, representing that the recent executions have served to strengthen their ranks....Dillon warns the Government that wholesale evictions cannot be effected in Ireland without armed resistance. ....Contracts have been made to carry 50,000 emigrants from Norway and Sweden to America.

Lord Beaconsfield's will leaves Hughenden manor and all his other property to his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli. His letters, papers and manuscripts he leaves to Lord Rowton....The cable reports the death of Gen. Ludwig von Benedek, who commanded the Austrian army at Sadowa, and of Emile de Girardin, the French critic and duelist.... By the bursting of a shell on board the German training ship Mars, at Wilhelmshaven, two cadets and four sailors were killed and eighteen other persons injured....Six steel-turret vessels have been built in an English yard for China, and Chinese officers and crews have arrived there to man them....The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the late Czar, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for complicity in the Nihilist plots....Nine persons have been arrested for complicity in the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz.

The extraordinary precautions resorted to in order to protect the Czar and prevent his meeting the fate of his father are described by a St. Petersburg correspondent. The Palace of Gatschina is so guarded and patrolled, and the bed-chamber of the Emperor is so protected, that it is next to impossible, if not absolutely so, for the most ingenious and zealous Nihilist to come within bomb-throw of it. Should the guards be overpowered, the means perfected for the Czar's escape are such as are thought best calculated to achieve the end aimed at.... Easter eggs were distributed in the streets of Moscow, containing proclamations by the Land and Liberty party urging the peasantry to seize farms and refuse to pay taxes or serve in the army....Sir Stafford Northcote will succeed Lord Beaconsfield, and the Duke of Richmond will lead the Conservatives in the House of Lords.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

There was another day of heavy debate in the Senate on Friday, April 22, and at its close an adjournment was taken until Tuesday, partly to enable Senators who live near Washington to transact necessary business, partly to permit the Republicans to have a private conference, and nominally to give the Senate an opportunity to be present at the ceremonies which will attend the unveiling of the statue of the late Admiral Farragut on Monday. President Garfield sent for some Republican Senators to urge on them to relieve his administration from the embarrassment of having so many of his nominations unconfirmed so long. He advised that the Republicans consent to go into executive session at an early day. Senators Sherman, Hawley and Hale are said to be actively urging the President's views.

The usual dilatory motions and the motion to go into executive session were voted on in the Senate, on Thursday, April 26, and after less than the usual amount of talk the grave body adjourned. Senator Edmunds asked that the Judiciary Committee be granted permission to sit during the recess (should that ever occur, he parenthetically said) in order to investigate the subject of bankruptcy. Leave was granted. President Garfield appointed John K. Boies, of Hudson, Mich., and William McMichael, of Philadelphia, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Col. S. D. Sturgis and Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason have been detailed respectively as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Soldiers' Home. The President also nominated Roswell G. Wheeler, of Indiana, to be Agent for the Indians at Pima and Maricopa Agency, Arizona.

On the meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, Mr. Morgan asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution declaring that the interests of the people of the United States of America and the welfare and security of the Government are so involved in the construction of ship canals or other ways for the transportation of sea-going vessels across the isthmus connecting North and South America that the Government of the United States, with a frankness which is due all other people and Governments, hereby asserts that it will insist that its consent is a necessary condition precedent to the execution of such project, and also as to rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canals or other ways, either in peace or in war. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Only a short session was held, two caucuses being held by the Republicans, when the question of the deadlock, the President's nominations, executive sessions and other matters were discussed. The general feeling was that the effort to elect Senate officers should be persevered in. It was held by some, however, that a determination to pursue the course outlined was not incompatible with executive sessions, and there seemed to be a general feeling that the Presidential nominations and the Chinese [illegible] should be acted upon very soon. No formal action was taken, and the whole matter was referred to a committee, which will report at a future meeting. The President nominated [illegible] Spafford to be Postmaster at Washington, [illegible]

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations devoted some time on Thursday, April 28, to the discussion of the Morgan resolution, which proposes that the consent of the United States should be a condition precedent to the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The committee came to no definite conclusion as to what should be done with the resolution, and ended by referring it to a sub-committee, consisting of Gen. Burnside, who will report it back to the full committee at an early day. Senators Butler and Hale were the speakers, and the old straw was threshed once more. Nothing was done, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Apes may be taught to dance.

Monkeys never abandon each other when in peril.

Parental love is a marked characteristic of the whale family.

The rhinoceros can only see what is nearly in a direct line before him.

The canons of South Utah abound in Aztec picture-writing of a curious and remarkable character.

The game of backgammon is the oldest we know of, and was common 1,000 years before Christ's time.

A tree bearing thirty bushels of apples is really sustaining half a ton of water, for water constitutes about 86 per cent. of apples.

The herring will travel for weeks at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, without resting. The salmon outstrips the swallow in speed, and the shark outtravels the eagle.

Kolben says that when the lion comes up to his prey he always knocks it down dead, and seldom bites it till the mortal blow has been given. This blow is generally accompanied with a tremendous roar.

The number of spoken languages in India is said to be 243, and including dialects 549. Translations of the Bible, or part of it, exist in about seventy or eighty of these languages and dialects, but those who have a Christian literature are much fewer.

Some species of fish, such as the hag, have the power of exuding from their bodies a certain excrement, which, mixing with the water about them, renders them invisible to their foes. Other species have the power of emitting sudden flashes of light, which are supposed to frighten their enemies, and, perhaps, to dazzle their appointed prey. Still others have long snouts, like the barrel of a gun, through which they shoot fatal drops of liquid, seldom missing their game.

When a young child or infant of the lower order in Chili dies, the baby, after being cleansed, is arrayed in the finest garments, and placed upon an altar in the best room in the house; a pair of wings are fastened to it, and a crown upon its head; above is hung a dove, and the entire surroundings adorned with flowers and ribbons. A guitarist is provided, who, from his seat in front, chants and sings airs, generally of a laudatory and lamenting nature, for the loss of the child; but, as the poncha or drink begins to make itself felt upon the friends who have gathered around, it then becomes a scene of mirth and gladness that the child is now an "angelito" (or little angel). This generally continues for several days, until the body gives forth anything but pleasant odors.

Within a very near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 1,000,000,000; the annual loss by death is 18,000,000. Now, the weight of the animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is no less than 634,000 tons, and its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the earth the gases thus generated, and decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This circle of changes has been going on ever since man became an occupier of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which, in due time, become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which, in their turn, become the animal; then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphere, and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants. The earth or bone substance alone remaining where it is deposited, and not even there unless prosecuted as a common swindler.

Garfield's Physical Strength.

A man came over from Cleveland to purchase several of the General's cows. I had spent several hours in admiring Grant's stable of fine horses, and was determined not to allow Garfield's cattle to suffer, so I went out to the barnyard also.

"Do you see that big spotted cow?" said one of the farm hands. "Well, three years ago the General had a time with her. Two or three of us tried to milk her; but she raised particular Ned and would not allow us to come near. The General heard of the affair and came out into the barnyard, and, going up to the heifer, caught her by the nose, and by main strength held her until we had finished milking."

"Gen. Garfield must be a powerful man," said I.

"Well, you just bet your life he is," answered the hired man. "Why, four years ago, he thought, one morning, he would like to plow a little for exercise. So he went out to the field and started in. The ground was wet, which made the walking very bad; but he kept at it until noon, and after dinner went to work again. He became so interested in thinking up a speech, or something else, that he kept on until after dark; and, when he finally quit, the team was nearly played out, but he was as fresh as a boy. He felt awful bad about working the horses so hard. He is very easy on his horses; but, when he is in a buggy, he wants them to go, and they can't go too fast, either."—*Cor. Cleveland Leader.*

X., arriving from Naples, is questioned by a friend. "Had you no adventures in Italy?" "No." "No brigands?" "I turned them all to flight." "How so?" "Why, if I saw an ill-looking individual I went and begged charity of him."

It is a great thing in character to be able to forego our own way a proper portion of the time.

TORTURING BY ELECTRICITY.

The Agony Which the Killers of the Czar Were Compelled to Undergo.

Rousakoff and Jaliboff, the killers of the Czar of Russia, were mercilessly put to torture. Rusakoff was electricized by powerful batteries, and forced by the intolerable agony he suffered to answer the questions put to him.

Park Benjamin, the scientific [illegible], said to a New York reporter: "The idea of torturing criminals by electricity is not original with the Russians. It is a British invention, and was first suggested about five years ago by an English mechanical journal, in commenting upon the execution of criminals by electric shock instead of by hanging. The English writer wanted to do away with the cat-o'-nine-tails, which is administered in England to garroters and other criminals of certain classes, and use the electric battery, as he somewhat grimly expressed it, so as to produce absolutely indescribable torture, unaccompanied by wounds or even bruises, thrilling through every fiber of such miscreants. There was an American inventor who had a design for inflicting this species of punishment. He fitted brackets of iron on the arms and thighs of the criminal, and placed in them wet sponges. When connected with a current of electricity, the shock would by this system pass through the legs and shoulders, and avoid the vital parts of the body.

"The torture inflicted by electricity is of two kinds—by contraction of the muscles at rapidly-recurring intervals and by burning with sparks. The tortures of old days, when not done by fire or compression, were the straining and tearing asunder of the muscles. Of this kind were the rack, scavenger's daughter and the cages of Louis XIV., in which a man could not stand up or lie down. The electric shock exactly reverses these conditions. It produces an enormously-rapid contraction in the body of the muscles at very short intervals. The degree of pain produced is about the same. The force of the electricity has to be nicely graded, as a too-powerful shock would numb or kill a man.

"The other method is by condensing a number of intermittent sparks on the flesh. This burns the skin, and at the same time produces contractions of the muscles. If put to the side of the jaw it would make every tooth ache."

A distinguished surgeon, of whom questions were asked concerning the machine, said: "The best way to explain it is to give you actual experience; then you will know exactly how it feels. Here is a Faradic induction coil. I pull out this tube a little way. Now, let me place this electrode in your hand. There."

"Oh!" exclaimed the inquirer, as a tingling, thrilling sensation ran through every finger, and his hand closed in an involuntary grasp.

"Does it hurt?" asked the doctor.

"A little."

"Well, we'll try again. Now, you see, I pull this tube further out. I again touch it to your hand and—"

"Whoop!" shouted the victim; "take it away!"

The feeling was as if the hand was crushed in a vise. Every nerve ached and trembled with pain.

"That hurt, did it? Why, that's nothing. Here's something of a very different sort."

He fastened to one wire a small wet sponge, and to the other wire something like a paint-brush, with the brush part made of fine wire. He put the sponge in the visitor's hand and then touched the back of the hand with the wire brush. The pain was unbearable. The surface of the skin was scorched and the muscles of the hand were contracted in a violent manner.

"That is called the electric scourge," said the doctor. "If it were dark you could see sparks fly from each wire. Imagine the effect if the electricity were ten times more powerful."

"Could any man bear that torture?"

"I think not; any man would confess under it, but it is a question what confidence could be placed in such a confession. A man would confess anything to escape the agony."

"What could you compare the pain to?"

"It would be the same as burning alive."

"Would it injure the man?"

"No; not unless the pain drove him insane. If the battery was too powerful it would kill at once. Applied to some parts of the body the scourge hurts more than on other parts."

Imitation Precious Stones.

The really beautiful imitation stones made in Paris consists of a very pure, transparent, and lustrous glass, called Strass, after its inventor, which is frequently colored with the same metallic oxides as real precious stones. Thus the color of the topaz is obtained from antimony and gold; that of the ruby from purple of Cassius (a stannate of tin with stannate or oxide of gold), or from a solution of gold in aqua regia (nitromuriatic acid). The well-known Bohemian ruby glass is produced by copper, and a commoner kind by iron. Some of the finest yellow glass is colored with silver. The first precious stone to be successfully produced by artificial means was the lapis lazuli, the saphire of classical times, but by no means to be confounded with the saphire of the modern jeweler, though closely related to it. Lapis lazuli is an opaque stone of an exquisite corn-flower blue, and was highly prized by the ancient Indians, Assyrians, Persians, Jews, Egyptians and Greeks. Freed from impurities and rubbed down, it gives the ultramarine used by medieval artists for the robes of the Madonnas; and in their day it was worth its weight in gold, the purchaser of a picture having always to pay extra for its use. Its rarity and the cost of preparation make the true ultramarine still worth from ten shillings to fifty shillings the ounce.

The Mother.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* was, during a flood, crossing the Snake river in a crowded boat. There was in it a mother with an infant, which a gentleman volunteered to hold. In the middle of the stream the rushing waters terrified the woman so that she clutched the boat nervously, which rocked it, endangering the lives of the passengers. In spite of remonstrances she continued to grasp the boat, when the gentleman, raising his voice above the roar of the waters, screamed to her: "If you do that again I will throw your child overboard." She closed her hands tightly and crossed them in her lap. On reaching the shore she fainted. Her palms were covered with blood where she had dug the nails of her clenched hands into them. On recovering consciousness she began to abuse the man who had threatened to throw her child overboard. The boatman told him to "never mind her [illegible]," [illegible] their lives, [illegible] and asked his [illegible] all over—at any rate she would have been if she hadn't done as she was told.

Flying Fish.

I have watched flying fish repeatedly, and have invariably seen them fly, or rather glide, over the surface of the sea, and from one to two feet above it, rising gently to the swell when there was no wind, and occasionally turning to the right or left without touching the water. I do not say that when there is a breeze the tail of the fish may not touch it, but I think that, with the foam and spray of the broken water, it would be very difficult to be sure of it, and, moreover, if the tail was used the motion would be a jerky one. Mr. Wallace speaks of their "rising and falling in the most graceful manner," which, although he is referring to another species, applies also to the North Atlantic form (*Exocoetus evolans*). Mr. Bennett ("Gathering's," etc., page 14) says that they "spring from the sea to a great elevation." This is probably in reference to their coming on board ship at night, attracted it is supposed, by the lights. I believe the pectoral fins are kept well extended without any motion, except, perhaps, as Mr. Whitman, a recent observer, says, just when they rise from the sea. He gives 800 to 1,200 feet as the greatest distance he has seen them fly, and about forty seconds as the longest time out of the water. By what mechanical means they move when out of the water is still to me a mystery. I have known the flying-fish to be pursued by other fish, nor ever seen any bird near them; indeed few birds are ever seen far from the land north of the southern tropic, where flying-fish are most abundant. The dolphin (*Coryphæna*) is supposed to be their greatest enemy. I had once an opportunity of seeing one opened—in the West Indies. Its stomach was quite full of *Orthagoriscus mola*, very young, being not quite an inch long.—*Nature.*

An interesting phenomenon in photography has been announced by M. Janssen in a note to the French Academy of sciences. While obtaining solar images at Mendon, he has observed that when the exposure is prolonged beyond a certain period in which a good negative is got, this image loses its distinction, and the plate passes into a neutral state—*i. e.*, no appreciable change appears on use of a developer. But if the exposure be continued still further, the negative image gives place to a positive, in which the distribution of light and shade is exactly the opposite, and this image, if the luminous action be well regulated, presents all the details and fineness of the one it has supplanted. With further exposure a second neutral state is reached, opposite to the first, inasmuch as if the latter showed the image uniformly dark, the former shows it uniformly light. For solar negatives taken at Mendon the time of exposure has rarely exceeded 1-1,000 of a second, if the photospheric granulations were to be obtained, and with plates prepared by the gelatino-bromide process, the time may be reduced to 1-20,000th of a second, or less. Now, if one of these dry plates be exposed half a second a distinct positive image is produced, the body of the sun appearing white and spots black, as they do to the eye. M. Janssen has similarly obtained positive images of landscapes appearing transparently as the scenes in viewed naturally; also a view of the park at Mendon, showing a white solar disk on the dark background of the sky and corner types, which are of the same sight as the original types—*i. e.*, positive if the type be positive, and negative if it be negative. In these photographs it is the same spectral rays that have given the negative image, and then affected its transformation into a positive.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* speaks of the perfume that arises from a roast chicken as a fowl odor. Must be a present from somebody. A chicken scent by George.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 75	@11 00
Hogs	6-10	@ 6 60
Cotton	10⅝	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	3 90	@ 4 30
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@ 1 25
No. 2 Winter	1 26	@ 1 29
Corn—Ungraded	56	@ 61
Oats—Mixed Western	45	@ 47
Pork—Mess	16 00	@18 00
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 60	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	5 00	@ 5 25
Hogs	5 00	@ 6 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
No. 3 Spring	92	@ 96
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye—No. 2	1 17	@ 1 18
Barley—No. 2	1 07	@ 1 08
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 21
Eggs—Fresh	13	@ 14
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	11	@ 11¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye—No. 1	1 18	@ 1 19
Barley—No. 2	94	@ 96
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	11	@ 11¼
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—Mixed	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye	1 19	@ 1 20
Pork—Mess	17 60	@17 75
Lard	11	@ 11¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	40	@ 41
Rye	1 20	@ 1 30
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 50
Lard	11	@ 11¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 1	48	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 41
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 50
Pork—Mess	18 75	@ 19 00
Seed—Clover	4 05	@ 4 25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 42
Oats	39	@ 41
Pork—Mess	16 00	@ 18 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 35	@ 5 85
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 30
Hogs	5 00	@ 6 80
Sheep	5 50	@ 7 50

THE NEW LAWS

Which, Under the Operation of an Emergency Clause, [illegible] into Effect, and a List of [illegible]

[illegible] of an emergency clause, have already taken effect. For the information of attorneys and the general public the subjoined synopsis of all these acts has been carefully prepared, and [illegible].

[illegible]

Senate Act No. [illegible]: [illegible] terms [illegible] Aldermen and Common Council, and city officers, [illegible] thereafter they shall be elected, and setting forth the separate duties and powers of the Council and Board of Aldermen.

Senate Act No. [illegible]: Grants to the Common Council and Board of Aldermen of the city of Indianapolis the power to provide for the cost of the construction, maintenance and repair of any or all sewers or drains therein, and to locate and divide such city into sewer districts.

[illegible] Act No. [illegible]: Makes a contract on the part of the State with the city of Indianapolis for the construction of a sewer from the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and from the Female Reformatory, and making an appropriation of $40,000 as the State's share of the cost of such sewer.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Senate Act No. 245: Authorizing cities to grant the right to lay down pipes in their streets, etc., for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants thereof with steam, gas or water, for heating purposes.

Senate Act No. 253: Providing that City Marshals shall have the powers and be entitled to the same fees as constables.

Senate Act No. 61: Provides that lands lying within the limits of any city or incorporate town that are not platted as city or town property, and are not used for other than agricultural purposes, or are wholly unimproved, together with all personal property used for farming upon such lands, shall not be taxed in such city or town above the aggregate percentage of the civil township wherein the property is situated.

Senate Act No. 106: Provides that the person desiring to lay off town lots shall have his plat acknowledged before some officer authorized to take and certify the acknowledgment of deeds, and a certificate of acknowledgment attached thereto before filing such plat for record. Section 2 legalizes acknowledgments already made by other officers.

Senate Act No. 64: Amends sections 1 and 2 of an act "authorizing cities and towns to issue bonds for the purpose of funding their indebtedness, providing for levy of taxes to pay interest on such bonds, etc.," approved March 24, 1879. The amendatory act changes the original in taking away the limit of indebtedness as fixed at $30,000; in fixing the denomination on the bonds at not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, making them payable after two years in equal annual installments, not exceeding in all the period of fifteen years. Section 2 of the amending act makes the levy of tax for the payment of interest on such bonds without limit.

Senate Act No. 67: Provides for the extension of the time for holding office by the town Trustees, as follows: In towns having three Trustees the person receiving the greatest number of votes shall hold his office for two years, and the two persons receiving the next greatest number for one year each. In towns having four Trustees, the two persons receiving the greatest number of votes are Trustees for two years and the two having the next-greatest number for one year each. Where five Trustees are to be elected the two highest in votes are for two years and the remaining three for one year. Where six are to be chosen, the three highest in votes are for two years and the remaining three for one year. When seven are to be chosen, the three highest in votes are for two years and the remaining four for one year. Town Trustees are given power to levy a road tax not to exceed 25 cents on the $100.

House Act No. 437: Amends section 14 of an act for the incorporation of towns, approved June 11, 1852. It adds to section 14 a proviso that in the absence of any inspector of elections at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the qualified voters present may proceed to choose and appoint substitutes.

House Act No. 378: Amends the act of March 14, 1867, for the incorporation of cities, by adding to section 8 a provision that nothing in the act repeals any law applying to cities having a Common Council and a Board of Aldermen, and in such cities no member of the Council or Board of Aldermen hereafter to be elected shall, during his term of office, be eligible to any other city, county or township office. It also amends section 69 of this act, and adds a section enlarging the powers of City Councils in constructing and regulating sewers, drains and cisterns.

Senate Act No. 16: Amends section 79 of the act of March 14, 1867, as to the incorporation of cities, by providing that whenever thirty or more resident freeholders petition the Common Council for the creation of a new ward or wards to be formed from added territory or by the consolidation of existing wards, and the petition has attached an enumeration of the inhabitants thereof, the Council shall submit the question to the people for decision by vote at the next annual city election.

COURTS.

House Act No. 294: Fixing the times of holding courts in the Fifth judicial circuit, namely, in the county of Jefferson on the first Monday in January, third Monday in March, first Monday in August and second Monday in October; and in Switzerland county on the Mondays succeeding the courts in the county of Switzerland.

Senate Act No. 6: Providing for the filing and allowance of claims against decendents' states, and applying to pending claims, which may be brought to trial ten days after the taking effect of the law.

Senate Act No. 306: Creating the Twenty-ninth judicial circuit, to be composed of Cass county; terms commencing on the first Mondays of September, November, January and April, except as to the spring term of 1881, which commences on the third Monday in April; the September and November terms to last each eight weeks, and the January and April terms each twelve weeks.

Senate Act No. 331: Defines the Eleventh judicial circuit as consisting of Dubois, Gibson and Pike counties; the terms to commence in Dubois on the first Mondays of September and January and the fourth Monday in April; in Gibson county on the Mondays succeeding the courts in Dubois, and in Pike on the Mondays succeeding the courts in Gibson, the length of terms in Dubois to be in all eight weeks, in Gibson seventeen weeks, and in Pike eleven weeks.

Senate Act No. 328: Authorizes the successors of Judges of Circuit or Superior Courts who may have died or resigned, or Judges who from any other cause have left or may leave records of the proceedings of the court unsigned, to sign such record at any subsequent term of the court.

Senate Act No. 293: Abolishes the Superior Court of Cass county and transfers all business from the same to the Cass Circuit Court.

House Act No. 17: Establishes a Superior Court in Vigo, provides for the election, etc., of Judge thereof, that the Criminal Court of Vigo county shall be abolished from and after the third Monday in November, 1882, and that the business thereof shall be transferred to the Circuit Court of Vigo county.

House Act No. 416: Provides that all records of Circuit Courts and Courts of Common Pleas heretofore duly entered on the order books of the County Clerks and not signed by the Judge, be and are hereby legalized and declared to be valid.

House Act No. 436: Provides for the selection of grand and petit jurors by Jury Commissioners, two of whom are to be appointed by the Circuit Courts of each county.

House Act No. 487: Authorizes the Supreme Court to appoint five persons of high character for legal learning and personal worth as Commissioners of the court, whose duty it shall be, under such rules as the court may adopt, to aid and assist the Judges in the performance of their duties; [illegible] to hold office for two years, and their salary is fixed at the same amount as that of the Supreme Judges.

Senate Act No. 12: The amendment provides that the terms of the Circuit Courts in the [illegible] circuit shall be held in the county of Posey on the [illegible] Monday in [illegible], second Monday in November, the fourth Monday in January and the first Monday in April [illegible] Vanderburg on the Monday succeeding the courts in the county of Posey. The courts in the county of Posey are to continue three weeks, and in the county of Vanderburg seven weeks, if the business requires it.

Senate Act No. 41: Provides that the terms of the Circuit Court in the Ninth circuit shall be held in Bartholomew county on the first Monday in February, the fourth Monday in [illegible] in September, and the third Monday in November of each year; and in Brown county on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the third Monday in June and the fourth Monday in October of each year.

Senate Act No. 134: Amends section 1 of an amended act "authorizing the appointment of short-hand reporters for certain courts of record," and has the effect to make women eligible to such appointment.

Senate Act No. 155: Provides that Circuit Judges shall be elected at the general election [illegible]

[illegible] Act No. 16[illegible]: Relating to the incorporation of the Indianapolis Insurance Company, and the change of the title of that corporation to the Bank of Commerce.

Senate Act No. 278: Amending section 5 of an act authorizing and regulating the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit in the State of Indiana, approved Feb. 3, 1873.

BRIDGES.

House Act No. 370: Supplemental to the act of March 25, 1875, "providing for the incorporation of companies formed for the purpose of constructing bridges for railway or common [illegible] purposes over rivers and streams forming the boundaries of the State of Indiana or a part thereof." The supplemental act provides that similar corporations created by the laws of another State for the purpose of constructing a bridge across any river or stream forming in whole or in part the boundary between such other State and this State shall have and enjoy within this State all the rights, powers and privileges granted by the original act.

House Act No. [illegible]: Adds a proviso to the effect that whenever the County Commissioners of a county interested in erecting or repairing a bridge between two counties, after notice given by the County Commissioners of the other interested county, shall fail or refuse to act on such notice for thirty days the Board of County Commissioners giving the notice may at its option proceed to build or repair the bridge.

Senate Act No. [illegible]: Authorizes public aid to corporations erecting bridges over streams forming a boundary of this State, by townships and counties, under the provisions of the act of 1869, and by cities, to an amount not exceeding 25 per centum of the entire cost.

DRAINAGE AND SURVEYS.

Senate Act No. 214: Establishing a new system of procedure for drainage of wet lands, providing that petitions for ditching be presented to Circuit Courts; that the court appoint two Commissioners, who, with the County Surveyor, shall serve for three years as a drainage commission in each county, and have control of all ditching operations under the surveillance of the Circuit Court.

House Act No. 359: Relating to the operations of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the State of Indiana, empowering persons employed therein to enter upon lands, and providing for the recovery of damages by petition to the Circuit Courts.

RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

House Act No. 141. To regulate the sale of iron, brass or other worn or scrap metal by the officers and agents of railroad companies and other persons.

H. B. No. 463: An act authorizing railroad companies to construct, acquire, maintain and operate telegraph lines for commercial and other purposes, upon and along their line of route and right of way.

House Act No. 61: Extending the provisions of the Incorporation act to telephone companies, providing how such companies may be formed, that a majority of the Directors must be residents of the State, that the company shall not be liable for errors in messages, or for damage sustained through a failure of its instruments to work, except that a rebate of the rent shall be allowed for the time such instruments fail to work.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

House Act No. 497: Provides for the publication of the Revised Statutes of 1881 under the supervision of the present Codification Commissioners, whose terms of office are extended until Nov. 1, 1881.

LIBRARIES AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Senate Act No. 71: To establish public libraries in connection with the common schools in all cities of 10,000 and more inhabitants, defining the powers and duties of Boards of School Trustees in relation thereto, and authorizing a tax not exceeding one-third of a mill per annum.

Senate Act No. 218: Provides that any number of persons not less than seven may associate themselves together to establish and maintain a public library in any city or county for the general benefit or advantage of all of the inhabitants.

Senate Act No. 190: Declares exempt from taxation and assessment the endowment funds of literary, scientific, benevolent and charitable institutions.

FEES AND SALARIES.

House Act No. 489: Amends section 34 of the act of March 31, 1879, fixing fees and salaries of certain officers, and provides that grand jurors and Circuit, Superior and Criminal Court jurors shall have $2 per day while in actual attendance, and 5 cents for each mile necessarily traveled, going and returning; for each day's attendance before a Justice of the Peace, $1 and mileage at the rate of 4 cents per mile.

House Act No. 311: Amends sections 16, 20 and 26 of the Fee and Salary act of 1879, its intention being to abolish constructive fees in the offices of Sheriff and Clerk.

COAL MINES.

Senate Act No. 6: Repeals section 4 and amends sections 8, 17 and 18 of "an act regulating the workings of coal mines," etc., approved March 8, 1879, and adding supplemental sections thereto. The section No. 17, as amended, provides for the appointment by the Governor of a mine inspector, who shall hold his office for two years, no person who is interested in any coal mine within this State to be eligible to hold the office. Section 18, as amended, provides for such officer the annual compensation of $1,500, payable out of the State treasury. The provisions of the act are not to apply to mines where there are less than ten men employed. Section 4 makes it the duty of the inspector to examine all scales used at mines with a view to keeping such scales correct.

ELECTIONS.

House Act No. 121: Provides that in city elections each ward shall constitute a separate voting precinct, with the provisions that the Common Council of any city may make such changes in places of holding elections or in division of precincts as public convenience may require by giving one month's public notice of the proposed changes. In town elections it is provided that there shall be but one voting place, except that towns having a population of more than 3,000 inhabitants may have two places of voting if public convenience requires it.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Senate Act No. 32: Amends the amended act "concerning the organization and perpetuity of voluntary associations," by extending the provisions of the second section so as to include in specification 1, associations for dredging or deepening the channels of rivers or creeks, and for the improvement of harbors; in specification 5, the organization of churches, conferences and religious societies; also, the Independent Order of Foresters, including the high and subordinate courts thereof; also, of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or Children, and also of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry and its subordinate granges. There are added specification 8, to organize associations for hotel purposes, and specification 9, to organize such for buying and selling real estate, provided that the amount invested [illegible] shall not exceed $100,000.

ROADS.

Senate Act No. 54: Amends "An act authorizing County Commissioners to construct [illegible] not to exceed 6 per cent, instead of 7 per cent, as in the original act. It provides that they shall be issued so as to mature at annual intervals after two years, and not beyond eight years, and further extends the limit of such outstanding bonds in amount from $50,000 to $100,000.

Senate Act No. 217: Amends the act of March 24, 1879, as to free turnpikes, by correcting an error in section 2 of that act as to a tax of "1 mill on each dollar of taxable property for every ten miles of [illegible] completed in the county."

[illegible] Act No. [illegible]: [illegible] the duty of Auditors of the counties where there are incorporated towns or cities having banks within their limits to furnish to the principal officers of such town or city [illegible] day [illegible] by any such bank for the current year. Section 2 provides that if no such statement has been filed with the Auditor, then he shall make and certify a statement from the best information he may be able to get concerning such bank, with a view to taxation for municipal purposes. Section 3 provides that all personal property, notes, bonds or other evidence of debt in the hands of any resident of a town or city, as guardian of a non-resident, shall not be subject to taxation for municipal purposes.

House Act No. 264: A general codification of the tax laws, which repeals all laws inconsistent therewith.

House Act 501: Supplemental to the new Tax law, and fixing the time of the meetings of the County Boards of Equalization after the present year.

APPROPRIATIONS.

House Act No. 407: Provides for a 2-cent tax levy in 1881 and 1882 for the erection of the new State House; appropriating $200,000 for the same purpose under certain restrictions, to be drawn out of the State treasury from any funds not otherwise appropriated and prohibits all State officers from borrowing any money therefor upon the credit of the State.

Senate Act No. 241: Fixing the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at $8 per day.

House Act No. 129: Appropriates $3,503 for the benefit of former employes of the Knightstown Soldiers' Home, to reimburse them for losses by fire.

House Act No. 81: Makes an appropriation to pay Benton county $973.70, a part of the extraordinary expenses incurred in the arrest, trial and conviction of James McCullough, of Henry county, for the murder of William C. Morgan, of Grant county.

House Act No. [illegible]: Provides for the relief of the State Board of Agriculture. It gives the board authority to borrow $60,000 at 6 per cent, or less interest and to mortgage the State fair-grounds for that sum. There is also appropriated from the general fund of the State $4,000 for 1881, and a like sum for 1882, for the purpose of paying the interest on such indebtedness. The board is prohibited from further incumbering the fair-ground property.

Senate Act No. 26: Appropriates $16,990.71 for the payment of the Indiana Legion and independent companies of militia and minutemen for services rendered under orders of the Governor during the Rebellion.

House Act No. 310: Provides for the establishment of a department of natural history and geology in this State, and the appointment of a chief of such department by the Governor, at a yearly salary of $1,800. There is appropriated to the department the sum of $[illegible],000 for each of the two ensuing years.

Senate Act No. 281: Amends the act of March 1[illegible], 1877, authorizing the acquisition of Green River Island, by authorizing the Attorney General, when so instructed by the Governor, to bring suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Kentucky for the purpose of establishing boundary lines, and by appropriating $1,500 to that end.

PAUPER CHILDREN.

Senate Act No. 33: Authorizes County Commissioners to purchase or lease suitable asylums for the use and occupancy of children who are proper charges upon the counties, limits the amount to be expended to $6,000 in each county; provides that every child under 13 years of age, and a charge upon the county, shall be received in such asylum when erected, that the Commissioners shall allow a sum not exceeding 25 cents a day for each child for maintenance.

Senate Act No. 130: Provides for the care and support of pauper children. It provides that Boards of County Commissioners may appoint a matron for the care and training of such pauper children of sound mind, between the ages of 1 year and 16 years, as may be or may come into the County Asylum. It is the duty of such matron to furnish such children with clothing, [illegible] education, [illegible] proper age to district school three months in each year. She is to receive not more than 30 nor less than 25 cents per day for the care of each child. In counties where there are more than twenty-five such children a second matron may be appointed. The act provides for reports to, and inspection by, the Board of Commissioners, and for the finding of homes for such children.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Senate Act No. 379: Provides that the applicant for a loan of a part of the common-school fund or the Congressional township-school fund shall file with the Auditor of the county the certificates of the County Clerk and Recorder that there is no incumbrance on the land offered as a security for the loan.

House Act No. 97: Provides for the purchase of real estate by the Township Trustee for the erection of school-buildings, and sets forth the manner in which the value of such real estate shall be appraised and assessed.

CORPORATIONS, ETC.

Senate Act No. 116: Authorizes the formation of water-works companies by purchasers of the property of pre-existing water-works companies at judicial sales.

House Act No. 23: Enables manufacturing and mining companies of other States to purchase, hold, convey or mortgage real estate within this State.

Senate Act No. 151: Amends the acts of March 11, 1875, and March 3, 1877, as to the incorporation of building, loan-fund and saving associations. It amends section 7 as amended by the act of March 3, 1877, by providing that a borrower who is not in arrears may repay his loan at any time and withdraw from the association.

[illegible] Act No. [illegible]: Amends the act of March 5, 1859, as to limited partnerships. Section 1 is amended by striking out the words "mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing," as limiting the word "business," and taking away the prohibition as to such partnerships for banking purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

House Act No. 91: Authorizes natural persons who are aliens, whether they reside in the United States or any foreign country, to acquire, hold and enjoy real estate, and to convey, devise, mortgage or otherwise incumber the same in like manner and with the same effect as citizens of this State.

House Act [illegible] the submission to the people for [illegible] rejection the constitutional am[illegible]

Senate A[illegible] provides for the reinstatement [illegible] papers of courts lost or des[illegible]

House Act No. [illegible]: Concerning landlord and tenant, codifying existing laws, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith.

Senate Act No. 17[illegible]: Provides for reinvestment of the endowment fund of Purdue University.

House Act No. 205: Regulates insanity inquests, the committal of insane persons to hospitals for the insane and their discharge therefrom.

And the following acts legalize the official [illegible] of certain boards and corporations at the places named:

House Act No. 222. Geneva, Adams county.

House Act No. 206. Green Hill Seminary corporation, Warren county.

House Act No. 240. Edinburg, Johnson county.

House Act No. 176. New Pittsburg and Brown Turnpike Company, Randolph county.

Senate Act No. 192. Milton, Wayne county.

Senate Act No. 17[illegible]. Relief of M. S. Prewitt and others.

House Act No. 65. Union Christian College of Merom, Sullivan county.

Senate Act No. 50. New Castle, Henry county.

House Act No. 316. Relief of Wm. J. Richey.

House Act No. 159. Spiceland, Henry county.

Senate Act No. 274. General Baptist Board of Publication of Gibson county.

House Act No. 233. Incorporation of Argos, Marshall county.

Senate Act No. 370. Incorporation of Kirklin, Clinton county.

Senate Act No. 165. Kokomo, Greentown and Jerome Gravel-road Association, of Howard county.

Senate Act No. 374. Bedford, Lawrence county.

Senate Act No. 349. Lagro, Wabash county.

Senate Act No. 135. Commissioners of Blackford.

Senate Act No. 106. Noble township, Wabash county.

Senate Act No. 52: Amending the Incorporation act, etc., of the city of Evansville.

Senate Act No. 119: Monroeville, Allen county.

LEGALIZING.

House act No. 280: To legalize elections of officers of incorporated towns in this State and also to legalize the orders, ordinances, by-laws, rules, regulations, appointments, elections, proceedings and official acts of the Boards of Township Trustees, and the Boards of School Trustees, and the official acts and proceedings of all other officers of such boards or officers since the year 1877, under and in compliance with the laws in such cases made and provided.

Senate Act No. 209: Legalizes the acts of notaries public whose commissions had expired or who had become ineligible for office.

Senate Act No. 205: Amending an act to incorporate the German Theological Seminary of the German Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States; provides for the incorporation of Concordia College of such synod, and legalizes the hitherto acts of the Board of Directors of such college.

House Act No. 175: Authorizing the Auditor of State to sell certain real estate.

Senate Act No. 227. A general codification of the laws relating to the redemption of lands from sales on execution and decrees of courts.

Other Acts Passed.

The following acts, which will go into effect when the distribution of the laws of the General Assembly has been made throughout the State, are also on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

SENATE ACTS.

No. 10. Relating to cemeteries and their management.

No. 17. Relating to parties to actions.

No. 24. Appointing a Commissioner of Fisheries.

No. 28. Prohibiting pool selling.

No. 36. Amending section 76 of the act of 1852, relating to decedents' estates.

No. 44. Amends section 10 of an act of 1879 as to contempt of court.

No. 72. Relating to the 3-per-cent. fund.

No. 73. Amends section 3 of the act on weights and measures.

No. 76. Authorizing and legalizing the recording of patents for lands issued by the United States.

No. 93. Providing for a State Board of Health, and defining its purposes, powers and duties.

No. 118. Restricting the running at large of domestic animals.

No. 132. Appropriating $6,000 to remove a sandbar in the Calumet river.

No. 149. Amending section 28 of the law relating to the organization of savings banks.

No. 153. Amending the act of 1852 in relation to personal and real property.

No. 156. Amends the act of 1852 as to the partition of lands.

No. 157. Amends act of 1857 as to guardian and ward.

No. 158. Authorizing the Board of Revision to employ a clerk.

No. 162. Amending section 3 of the Voluntary Association law.

No. 168. Amending act of 1873 relating to guardian and ward.

No. 183. Authorizing the issue of stores for military companies at colleges.

No. 212. Concerning ferries.

No. 271. The civil code.

No. 276. Relating to Criminal Courts.

No. 3[illegible]5. Amending section 14 of the Fee and Salary act of 1879.

No. 3[illegible]. Legalizing the Richmond and Liberty turnpike road.

No. 316. Amends Voluntary Association law of 1879

No. 330. Enlarging the corporate powers of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

No. 351. Concerning the settlement of decedents' estates.

No. 358. Concerning voluntary associations.

No. 373. Authorizing the Trustees of the Insane Hospital to permit street railways to enter the grounds of the institution.

HOUSE ACTS.

No. 12. To vacate cemeteries within corporate limits.

No. 86. For the protection of sheep and the registration of dogs.

No. 105. Relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace.

No. 107. Establishing a Superior Court in Vanderburg county.

No. 120. Authorizing the Joint Committee on Revision to appoint two clerks.

No. 124. Relating to the sale of real estate by infants, and providing for the disaffirmance of such sales.

No. 140. Authorizing the election of women to school offices.

No. 143. Concerning roads and highways.

No. 219. Concerning husband and wife.

No. 217. Legalizing acts of notaries public and Justices of the Peace.

No. 276. Amends section 194 of the act of 1872 as to uniform assessments.

No. 305. Allows owners of real estate to petition for the improvement of streets and highways.

No. 307. Regulates the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.

No. 378. Amends the act of 1867 on the incorporation of cities.

No. 409. Providing for the payment of war loan bonds.

No. 422. The General Appropriation bill.

No. 423. Authorizes cities and towns to disannex and surrender jurisdiction of territory within their limits.

No. 421. Empowers County Commissioners to appropriate money for Grand Jurors in certain cases.

No. 470. To relieve Lawrence S. Shuler and Thomas N. Jones.

Power of the Plug Hat.

The plug hat is virtually a sort of social guarantee for the preservation of peace and order. He who puts one on has given a hostage to the community for his good behavior. The wearer of a plug hat must move with a certain sedateness and propriety. He cannot run, or jump, or romp, or get into a fight, except at the peril of his head-gear. Such is the hidden influence of the beaver toward respectability. He who wears one is obliged to keep the rest of his body in decent trim, that there may be no incongruity between head and body. He is apt to become thoughtful through the necessity of watching the sky whenever he goes out. The chances are that he will buy an umbrella, which is another guarantee for good behavior, and the care of hat and umbrella—perpetual and exacting as it must ever be—adds to the sweetness of his character. The man who wears a plug hat naturally takes to the society of women, and all its elevated tendencies. He cannot go hunting and fishing without abandoning his beloved hat, but in the modern enjoyment of croquet and lawn tennis he may sport his beaver with impunity. In other words, the constant use of a plug hat makes a man composed in manner, quiet and gentlemanly in conduct, and the companion of the ladies. The inevitable results are prosperity, marriage and church membership.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
always Cures and never disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

THE SYMPTOMS
of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.
AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.
Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.
This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.
CAUTION.
See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[illegible]
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE [illegible]
YOUNG MEN [illegible]
PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
[illegible] profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
[illegible]
Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
[illegible] and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.
[illegible] Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup [illegible]

PILES [illegible] Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manuf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Book for the Million
[illegible]
THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER
On Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., [illegible]
FOR ONE DOLLAR
[illegible]
DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY [illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille
[illegible]
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Unsolicited Testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patients.
[illegible]

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
St. Paul
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
La Crosse
Chippewa Falls
Owatonna
MISSOURI
Kansas City

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!
Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), [illegible]
[illegible]
Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.
Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.
The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:
[illegible]
PULLMAN PALACE CARS [illegible]
[illegible]

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	85c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON,

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. INDIANA.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Baxter administrator of the estate of America A. Sewell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, May 16, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 18, 1881.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Oberlin administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Cyrus Koontz, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences May 16, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

April 16, 1881. 16 3t

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given that William H. Lee, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court on the 13th judicial day of said term, it being the [illegible] day of May, 1881.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER,

16 3t Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said county until 12 o'clock m. of the

23rd Day of May, 1881.

For the construction of a [illegible] Truss bridge, 110 feet span, across the St. Joe river near the village of St. Joe in said county. Said bridge to be built [illegible].

Plans and Specifications of said bridge and abutments can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county after May 1st, 1881. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freehold sureties, as required by law. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 15-4t

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

[illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

[illegible]

SPRING MEDICINE.

[illegible]

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, [illegible] BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

—The were playing a game of cards together, when she casually remarked: "So you take my heart, do you?" "Why, certainly—yes." replied he, hurriedly, glancing into her eyes. And the game was up.

—Passion for the antique: "What in the world could that pretty Miss Young see in old Gray, I wonder?" remarked a lady the other day. "I don't know, unless she fell in love with him as an especially old antique She's an enthusiastic collector, you know."

BRADY, second-assistant postmaster-general, has been requested to resign. It has been discovered that the scandalous corruption charged against him in the management of the "star routes" is all true. The matter was pretty thoroughly investigated a year or two ago, but he managed to make the examining committee believe that it was all right, that the vast sums of money he had used were absolutely necessary to regular and rapid transportation of the mails on those routes.

PLACARDS are posted at nearly every cross-road in Great Britain, warning the people against eating American pork. The great English hog is making a fool of himself. And all for the purpose of keeping American meats out of their markets, in order to keep up the price and increase the consumption of the home production. And now come the French authorities to the assistance of their English neighbors in their crusade against foreign pork. Vast amounts of American bacon, ham, and side meat are accumulating in the warehouses in that country. No one dares to buy unless the meat has been inspected by a government officer and pronounced sound. And the inspectors, evidently acting under instructions, manage to discover trichina in about one fourth of the amount inspected. This unfriendly discrimination is causing a great deal of trouble to dealers in those countries, for while stocks are continually arriving they cannot be sold.

MORTGAGED HIMSELF.—A Charlotte, North Carolina paper, says: One of the most remarkable deeds of mortgage probably ever made, was put upon record in the register's office here. According to the terms of this mortgage, Charles Didenover, an intelligent but impecunious man, conveys himself and all right and title to himself to another to have and to hold forever to secure a debt he owes the mortgagee. The deed was duly witnessed, signed and sealed. Didenover is a married man, and, therefore, under the laws of this state, before a man can convey any real estate his wife has to give her signature thereto, acknowledged before a notary public or magistrate. Although it is doubtful whether the object in this case has the character of this property, Didenover's wife waives all her rights, title and claims to him in favor of the mortgagee, and has signed a deed of conveyance, and acknowledged the same with all due form before a magistrate. The case is one of the most remarkable ever known in this section, and attracts widespread interest. If a man can mortgage himself and convert his body into a legal collateral it will open up a new class of security, which will be hailed with great pleasure by many an impecunious man. If the legality of this deed is confirmed by the courts it will not be a great while before Didenover's example will be followed by many hard-pressed topers in the Old North state.

Fiji fashions: The spring opening in Fiji shows quite a revolution in the fashions there. Sharks' teeth necklaces are cut more decollet; the mole on the back is painted red instead of white as last season, and the green string is worn around the left ankle instead of the right, as formerly.

Lovers' quarrel: A lover in Darry township, who had gone west to make a home for his "Birdie," wrote to her: I've got the finest quarter section of land I ever put my foot down on." "Birdie" wrote back: "Suppose you buy another quarter section, John, so that you can have a lawn around your foot." John made a home, but "Birdie" was never the mistress of it.

Continuation of the dead-lock: "Look here" said Gus de Smith to a newspaper reporter, "you tell me a couple of good jokes; I want to get 'em off as original, you know, at a little social gathering tonight. I'll lend you $5 if you do." "Can't possibly do it. If you get off the jokes everybody will know you stole them, and if it leaks out that I've got $5, people will know the same of me." And hence the dead-lock still continues.

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article, and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them a trial, as no one who knows their value, will ever use anything else.—[Providence Advertiser. 18a19

Nature's Sluice Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly, the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it, both liquid and dry and it is equally efficient in either form.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED

AND

BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS

WELLESLEY.
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

AND FORKS,

RINGS,

VEST CHAINS,

CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

ACCORDEONS,

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

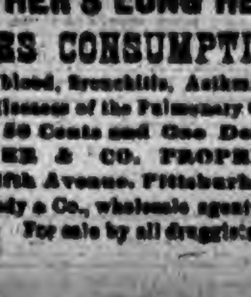

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Kennedy & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,

Pork,

Bologna,

Stuffed Puddings,

Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator, and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
BEST

[illegible]

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. [illegible] WM. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

RAILROADS

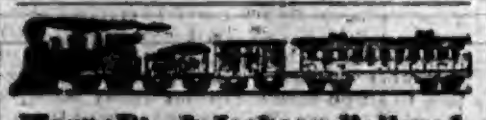

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:20 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:15; Reading, 7:0[illegible]; Bankers, 8:00; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m.; Detroit 11:30 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:54; New Era, 12:08 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:20; arrive at Waterloo 12:42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:00; Bankers, 2:15, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:36 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:33; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:25 p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:37; Angola, 6:46; Fremont, 7:01; Reading, 7:35; Jonesville, 8:20; Jackson, 9:20 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:30 p. m.; also, Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater, etc.; Reading, 7:05; Montgomery, 7:18; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:03; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:35; arrive at St. Johns, 8:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:35; Academie, 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3:22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:32; Reading, 1:48; Montgomery, 1:58; Fremont, 2:18; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:07; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Dix on er's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:00 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p. m.; Jackson 5.40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:30; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:18; Waterloo 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 20 a. m. connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt

H. BRIMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DEC 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	
Chicago lv	6 25pm	8 10am	
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22	
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm	
Syracuse	*	12 52	
Cromwell	*	1 10	
Albion	[illegible]	1 22	
Avilla	9 [illegible]	1 48	
Garrett	9 30	2 10	
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 40	
St. Joe	*	3 06	
Hicksville	*	3 28	
Defiance	11 02	4 24	
Deshler	11 55am	5 48	
Fostoria	12 50	6 50	
Tiffin	1 18	7 34	
Chicago Junction ar.	2 05	8 35	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 7 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 05am	6 40pm	9 05am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 20	8 10	11 25pm
Deshler	11 26	9 10	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 22	1 38
Hicksville	1 07	11 15	*
St. Joe	1 32	11 38	*
Auburn Junction	1 48	11 54	3 15
Garrett	1 50	12 05am	3 23
Avilla	2 12	12 30	3 43
Albion	2 45	12 48	3 50
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 14
Syracuse	3 32	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 44	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 06	2 05	6 05
Chicago ar	8 20	5 10	8 50

C. K. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

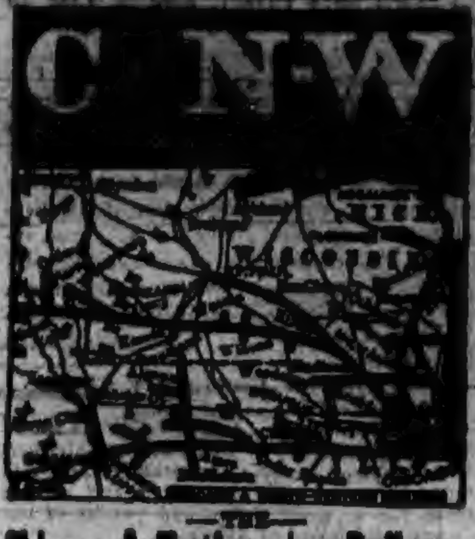

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs.

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

[illegible]

AND

[illegible]

R'Y

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car Systems on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased, will offer at public sale in the village of Summit, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

Friday, 20th Day of May, 1881,

the stock of goods formerly owned by the decedent, consisting of Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Woodenware, Medicines, School Books and such other articles as are usually kept for sale in a retail country store.

TERMS OF SALE:—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5 by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at six per cent from date. All sums of $5 and under, cash in hand on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day and continue until the goods are all sold.

17 3t J. D. BEARD, Administrator.

Recorder

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 12, 1881. Number 19.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite south side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son. In the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17. '81

HOP
BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL

Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,

REAL ESTATE AND

STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

THE SONG OF THE HORSE.

Pull! Pull! Pull!
Over crumbling snow and the slippery ice,
Over ridges roughened by man's device;
At risk of limb and our lives' poor price,
We must pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
No mercy shown in the piled up load!
No mercy spares us the whip and goad!
Till we drop, worn out, on the frozen road.
It is pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
No passenger steps from the crowded car
When another rings—though it is not far
To his own door step—but we horses are
To pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
There was a time when we all were ill,
And our masters found it was all up hill
When they had themselves our places to fill,
And to pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
If ever the world turns round to show
That man nor beast should be made to go
Beyond his strength, our friends will know
How we pull! pull! pull!

Seven Troys.

The famous archæologist Schliemann writes from Athens to a Russian paper as follows: "I have just returned from Asia Minor, where I have at last finished that digging out of Troy, which I began in 1870. During ten years I have struggled with great difficulties, among which the most troublesome has been the large amount of debris under which the ancient city was buried. It has been necessary to dig down and dig up the ground for more than sixteen yards below the surface, but I am fully recompensed for all my trouble. I found the remains of seven different cities. The last of them was the Ilion of Homer. That city was built by the Æolians, banished from Greece by the Dorians in the eleventh century before our era. In one of the buried cities, I found many statues of Minerva with the owl's head, whence her name of Glaucopis. In another city were found many images of the divinity. But the most interesting and important of all the discoveries is, of course, the city of King Priam. Every article found in the ruins of that city bears unmistakable signs of having been destroyed by fire and in time of war. There were discovered many remains of human bodies in full armor. I dug out and cleared away the debris from the entire wall that surrounded the city, and also from the principal buildings. Now I am finishing a large volume in English, describing with full details of all my discoveries. My Trojan collection is now in London, but at the end of this year, I shall take it to my villa in Athens which is fire-proof, built only of marble and iron. I have received large offers for my collections, from the United States, England, France and Germany; but I could not part with them for any money in the world."

A Boy's Marvelous Presence of Mind.

On the line of the New London Northern railroad, about three-quarters of a mile above the West Side depot, over the Yantic river, is a long iron bridge. When a train is crossing the bridge the only place of refuge for foot passengers is a stringer on the end of the "ties," and running the entire length of the bridge. This stringer is but ten inches wide, and a person standing on it runs the risk of being knocked into the river below if a train is passing, he having to stand at an angle so as to avoid being struck. On Friday, March 18, Mrs. Mary Tarbox, a resident on Yantic street, at the Falls, having occasion to call on her sister, who lives on the West Side, decided to walk down the railroad, thereby saving about a half a mile in distance. Afraid to cross the railroad bridge alone, she persuaded her brother, Frank S. Long to accompany her. Frank is only fourteen years of age. Before entering the bridge they looked up the track, but neither saw nor heard any approaching train. They had hardly reached the center of the bridge, when they were startled by the sharp shriek of the locomotive of Conductor Dower's train just coming upon the bridge. Mrs. Tarbox was struck with terror, and, being slightly lame, missed her footing, falling prostrate across the track. Frank, Springing onto the "stringer," seized the unconscious woman around the waist, and with a superhuman effort dragged her from under the wheels of the locomotive, the train dashing by at the rate of forty miles an hour. As the last car passed he pushed her back on the track and grasped the rails for support. Had he lost his balance he would have fallen into the swiftly-running Yantic, and in all probability have been carried over the falls. The heroic act was witnessed by a score of people from the streets above. Engineer Leach says that it was the most remarkable act of presence of mind he ever witnessed. Mrs. Tarbox in falling struck her face with such violence on the "ties" that one of her teeth was forced clear through her lip.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

REFUTATION OF AN INFAMOUS SLANDER.

A Hitherto Unpublished Letter From the Dead Poet.

The following letter was printed in the Baltimore American recently, and was from Edgar Allan Poe to the late Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, once editor of the Baltimore Saturday Visitor. It was recently found by Mrs. Snodgrass among her husband's papers, and was written at the time when Poe was engaged on Graham's Magazine in Philadelphia, and when he was still contemplating the establishment of the Penn Monthly in that city. He had left the employ of Mr. Burton, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and the latter had apparently revived the scandal concerning Poe's dissipated habits. It refutes the charges against him in the most solemn way:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1841.

MY DEAR SNODGRASS: I hear you have been thinking it was not my design to answer your kind letter at all. It is now April Fool's Day, and yours is dated March 8; but believe me, although, for good reason, I may occasionally postpone my reply to your favors, I am never in danger of forgetting them.

I am much obliged to you for permitting me to hand over your essay to Mr. Graham. It will appear in the June number. In order to understand this apparent delay, you must be informed that we go to press at a singularly early period. The May number is now within two days of being ready for delivery to the mails. I should be pleased to receive a brief notice of Soran's poems for the June number, if you think this will not be too late.

In regard to Burton, I feel indebted to you for the kind interest you express, but scarcely know how to reply. My situation is embarrassing. It is impossible, as you say, to notice a buffoon and a felon as one gentleman would notice another. The law, then, is my only resource. Now, if the truth of a scandal could be admitted in justification—I mean what the law terms a scandal—I would have matters all my own way. I would institute a suit forthwith for his personal defamation of myself. He would be unable to prove the truth of his allegations. I could prove their falsity and their malicious intent by witnesses who, seeing me at all hours of every day, would have the best right to speak—I mean Burton's own clerk, Morell, and the compositors of the printing office. In fact, I would prove the scandal by acclamation. I should obtain damages. But, on the other hand, I have never been scrupulous in regard to what I have said of him. I have alway told him to his face, and everybody else, that I looked upon him as a blackguard and a villain. This is notorious. He would meet me with a cross-action. The truth of the allegation—which I could easily prove, as he would find it difficult to prove the truth of his own respecting me—would not avail me. The law will not admit, as justification of my calling Billy Burton a scoundrel, that Billy Burton is really such. What, then, can I do? If I sue, he sues; you see how it is.

At the same time, I may, after further reflection, be induced to sue, I would take it as an act of kindness—not to say justice—on your part if you would see the gentleman of whom you spoke, and ascertain with accuracy all that may legally avail me; that is to say, what and when were the words used, and whether your friend would be willing, for your sake, and, for the sake of truth, to give evidence if called upon. Will you do this for me?

So far for the matter inasmuch as it concerns Burton. I have now to thank you for your defense of myself as stated. You are a physician, and I presume no physician can have difficulty in detecting the drunkard at a glance. You are, moreover, a literary man, well read in morals. You will never be brought to believe that I could write what I daily write, as I write it, were I as this villain would induce those who know me not, to believe. In fine, I pledge you, before God, the solemn words of a gentleman that I am temperate even to rigor. From the hour in which I first saw this basest of calumniators to the hour in which I retired from his office in uncontrollable disgust at his chicanery, arrogance, ignorance and brutality, nothing stronger than water ever passed my lips.

It is, however, due to candor that I inform you upon what foundation he has erected his slanders. At no period of my life was I what men call intemperate. I never was in the habit of intoxication. I never drank drams, etc. But for a brief period, while I resided in Richmond and edited the Messenger, I certainly did give way, at long intervals, to the temptation held out on all sides by the spirit of southern conviviality. My sensitive temperament could not stand an excitement which was an every-day matter to my companions. In short, it sometimes happened that I was completely intoxicated. For some days after each excess I was invariably confined to bed. But it is now quite four years since I have abandoned every kind of alcoholic drink—four years, with the exception of a single deviation, which occurred shortly after my leaving Burton, and when I was induced to resort to the occasional use of cider, with the hope of relieving a nervous attack.

You will thus see, frankly stated, the whole amount of my sin. You will also see the blackness of that heart which could revive a slander of this nature. Neither can you fail to perceive how desperate the malignity of the slanderer must be—how resolute he must be to slander, and how slight the grounds upon which he would build up a defamation—since he can find nothing better with which to charge me than an accusation which can be disproved by each and every man with whom I am in the habit of daily intercourse.

I have now only to repeat to you, in general, my solemn assurance, that my habits are as far removed from intemperance as the day is from the night. My sole drink is water.

Will you do me the kindness to repeat this assurance to such of your friends as happen to speak of me in your hearing?

I feel that nothing more is requisite, and you will agree with me upon reflection.

Hoping soon to hear from you, I am,
Yours most cordially,
EDGAR A. POE.

Dr. J. E. Snodgrass.

P. S.—You will receive the magazine as a matter of course. I had supposed that you were already on our free list.

P. P. S.—The Penn, I hope, is only "scotched, not killed." It would have appeared under glorious auspices, and with capital at command, in March, as advertised, but for the unexpected bank suspensions. In the mean time, Mr. Graham has made me a liberal offer, which I had great pleasure in accepting. The Penn project will unquestionably be resumed hereafter.

A Quaker's Dilemma.

A Philadelphia anecdote forty years old, but possibly new to cold type, is told by a correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth. The subject was the venerable Cromwell Barnard, a member of the society of Friends, and skipper of the sloop Union, of Nantucket, then being at a Philadelphia wharf. Barnard was promenading the quarterdeck, when a schooner falling out of dock fell foul of the Union and the schooner's captain began to swear vociferously. Of course it didn't do any good, and as Barnard took no notice of it, the captain yelled in a perfectly audible voice that he was an old shad-belly, prefixing a participle that is usually considered to be eminently profane. Mr. Barnard couldn't stand this, so he called down the main hatchway to the mate: "Zimri! Zimri! come on deck and talk some of thy language to this man alongside."

Comical Episode.

John Bradford, Caleb S. Phelps and Luther Payson, three Indiana sportsmen, recently drove from Anderson, in that state, to a good ducking point on the White river, seven miles from town. The hunters hid in a field near the river bank and waited for game. A flock of ducks soon appeared and the men agreed in whispers to fire simultaneously. So absorbed were the sportsmen that they failed to see a wild bull, just from the banks of the Rio Grande, approach with nose in air, and curiously eye them from his position on a neighboring hillock. The flock flew within range, and three guns were discharged at the same instant. The bull, accepting the noise of the guns as a challenge, bellowed furiously and charged down hill, while the hunters ran toward the river at the top of their speed. Payson and Bradford were so fleet of foot that they distanced their companion and escaped by running into the water waist deep. Phelps saw that the mad animal was upon him and he was about to come to bay when a tall, hollow stump presented itself. Into the stump he leaped and crouched down. Just as he got inside, the beast, thundering along over the meadow, struck the stump full tilt. The rotten roots gave way, and stump and man rolled down the incline into the water. Payson and Bradford ran to the rescue and Phelps was extricated. The wild Texan ran bellowing along the shore at some distance below and the hunters made tracks up stream.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From Detroit to the Sea.

The Detroit Evening News has arranged for three grand pleasure tours from Detroit to the sea and return. A trip of over 2,000 miles, including Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, the Thousand islands, St. Lawrence river, and the White mountains, N. H. The eastern terminus is Portland, Maine, (only 100 miles, or four hours from Boston. The excursion will leave Detroit July 1st, 14th and 21st, tickets being good to return until September 3d. Tickets for the round trip, $20. A circular will be sent free on receipt of stamp, or a handsome illustrated guide book will be issued about June 1st, and will be sent to any address on receipt of thirty cents. Address, W. H. Brearley, Detroit Evening News.

The Reason Why.

HILLSDALE, MICH.—Mahone has the senate. The vice-president gives the republicans a majority—39 to 38. Why are not the republicans masters of the situation? Why can not they break the deadlock at their pleasure? The republicans, when they acquired Mahone, got an elephant or dictator.—Exchange.

The reason why the deadlock can not be broken, without a test of physical endurance which the luxuriant senators do not care to enter upon, is found in the fact that the senate has no such rule as the house. It cannot stop debate by the operation of the "previous question." The vote must be postponed so long as there are democratic senators ready to speak to the question. Great latitude is allowed, and the debate may therefore stretch out to the crack of doom, which, in this case, is the first Monday in December next. It was Senator Conkling's plan to let the democrats do all the talking, but ambitious orators like Dawes wouldn't listen to such a thing, and are playing, therefore, i to the hands of their opponents.—[Exchange.

Giants Thirty Feet High.

We, at the present day, are pers Tom Thumbs, when compared with the huge individuality of antiquity.

The Giant Galbra, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was nearly ten feet high.

Funnamon, who lived in the time of Eugene II, measured eleven feet and a half.

The Chevalier Sporg, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain, the skull of Guanes, which had eighty teeth, and it was supposed that his body was not less than fifteen feet long.

The Giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew to Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high.

In 1714, near St. Germain, was found the tomb of the Giant Isoret, who was twenty feet high.

In 1590, near Rouen, they found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and whose body must have been eighteen feet long.

Platerus saw at Lucerne the human bones of a subject nineteen feet long.

The Giant Buart was twenty-two and a half feet high. His bones were found in 1764 near the banks of the river Modert.

In 1613, near a castle in Dauphine, a tomb was found thirty feet long, twelve wide and eight high, on which was cut the words, "Kentolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire twenty-five feet and a half long, ten feet across the shoulders and five feet deep from the breast bone to the back.

Near Mazarine, in Sicily, in 1527, was the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high. His head was the size of a hogshead, and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1548, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet long, and another thirty-three feet high, in 1550.—[Exchange.

DeKalb County Sunday-School Association.

This association will hold its 16th annual convention in the Christian church at Newville, Indiana, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14 and 15, 1881.

The officers of the convention are: President, Jere Lewis, of Butler; secretary, O. J. Powell, of Garrett; assistant secretaries, Mrs. A. H. Barns, Miss M. Brundage; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Willis, of Auburn; chorister, C. R. Reed, of Waterloo; assistant choristers, W. H. Getts, A. J. Stewart; organist, Mrs. Lona Caro, of Waterloo; vice-presidents, C. B. Jones, Butler; O. C. Clark, Keyser; Levi Harding, Richland; Henry Gardner, Fairfield; Joel E. Thomson, Smithfield; A. C. Jackman, Waterloo; Richard Elson, of Auburn; Mrs. S. W. Widney, Jackson; Peter Bishop, Concord; Miss Mary Brundage, Wilmington; Aaron Ash, Franklin; David McCurdy, Troy; D. W. Blaker, Stafford; Stephen Olmstead, Newville.

The hospitalities of the people of Newville and vicinity are cheerfully extended to all Sunday-school workers.

Pastors and superintendents are requested to announce this convention publicly, and urge a general attendance. For programmes, send to F. W. Willis, Waterloo, Indiana.

Why Are You Bilious?

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it; both dry and liquid.—[Zion's Herald. 18

Why Use Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day and cure yourself. Dry and liquid form sold by all Druggists.—[Germantown Telegraph.

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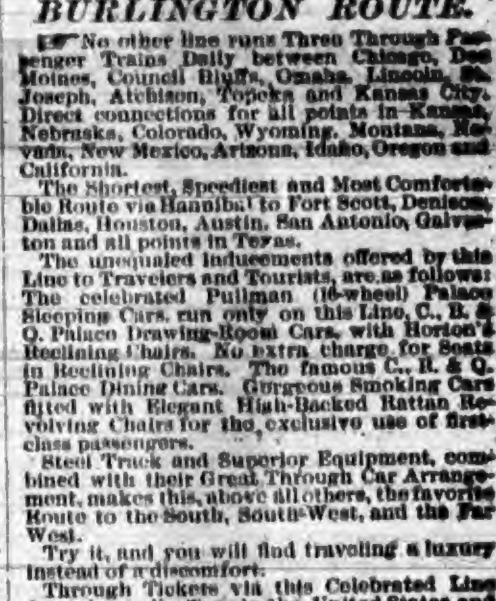

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THE THRESHERS.

This is the wheat—
The wheat well grown, man's lawful spoil,
The new-plucked fruit of patient toil;
Pledge 'tis the farmers' sinewy hand—
Its goodly acres waiting stand;
[illegible] are the hands his [illegible] wield
To plow, to sow, to reap the field!
Bruise the bright heads and break them sore,
Scatter the chaff from door to door,
Show me the kernel sound and sweet—
The nation's bread, the winnowed wheat!

This is the flail—
The noisy flail, whose loud uproar
Wears the oaken threshing-floor;
A measured beat, a ringing round,
A harmonized resonance of sound!
The long, low scaffolds wax and wane,
Heap down the sheaves of garnered grain,
And empty, careless, laughter-wild,
The yellow straw is loosely piled.
These level crashings tell the tale—
Swing round the flail, the mighty flail!

These are the men—
The men who cleave, with sturdy stroke,
The fallen giant's heart of oak.
Now build for life and life's demands,
And fill with bread the waiting lands.
Clash rhyme with rhyme, the threshers' song—
Deal blows on blows, strike loud and long;
The wrench of hunger driven at length
The iron of unyielding strength;
Wield the best blade—again, again,
And serve the puny race of men!

—*Elaine Goodale in the Critic.*

THE PAINTED FAN.

"You won't forget me, little one?" said Earl Lysle, in his softest accents, looking down with earnest eyes into the sweet flower-face, so trustfully uplifted to his own.

"No, I will never forget you," answered the girl.

And the blue eyes grew moist, and the red lips trembled. The promise broke down the last remnant of her strength; the next moment she had burst into passionate, bitter weeping.

It seemed as though the branches in the tree above them bent pityingly down upon them; as though the sun lingered a moment in its tenderest sympathy, ere breathing his good night to the world; though the robin checked his notes to listen to the sobs which echoed through the silence of the wood, and stirred Earl Lysle's heart as it had not been stirred before for many a long year.

He had won the love of many women—won it often for the mere pleasure of winning; sometimes he had won and worn it until it wearied him, but always believing that had the condition been reversed, the woman would have done even as he did. In this case he knew differently. When he first met Lena Manning she had been a child. It had been his hand which had guided her wavering steps across the boundary line from childhood to womanhood; he who had wakened her child-heart from its slumber. For what? For *this!* It had been in his life a summer-idyl, a passing folly; in hers, the one spot from which all things henceforth must date. *He* was a man of the world; she a child of nature, whose world henceforth was bounded by the horizon of his presence.

"Hush, Lena—hush!" he entreated, passing his arm about her waist. "Do you really care for me like this?"

A passing pride stirred at his question.

"Do you care for me so little that you can not understand it?" she answered.

"Nay! I love you very dearly—so dearly, Lena, that, might I carve out my own desires, and forget my duties, I would never go back to the great city, and the life which has grown wearisome. As it is, I must go; but, Lena, if I may, dear—if I can so shape my destiny—some day I will leave it all behind me, and come again, this time to pluck and wear my sweet woodland rose next to my heart forever."

Pretty words were very natural to Earl Lysle; yet even as he spoke these words, he knew that ere another year had run its course, he was destined to lead to the altar his heiress-cousin—a tall, haughty brunette—whose letter of recall now lay in the breast-pocket of his coat.

"But—but if things should go amiss—not as you fancy?"

There was absolute terror in the girl's tones—terror so great that, to the man, it seemed cruelty not to quiet it; and, besides, his heart was stirring within him to nobler, better purposes.

Perchance he might avow to his betrothed the truth, that, instead of a marriage of convenience, he sought a marriage of love, and ask her to free him from chains which already began to gall ere they were fully forged.

So he only drew closer to him the girl's slender figure, until the blonde head lay on his shoulder, as he stooped and pressed his lips to its golden crown.

"Have no fear, my little one. I will come back with the first snow."

"You promise, Earl?"

"I promise!"

Lena had always loved the summer rather than winter. The leafy trees, the birds, the flowers, the blue sky—all had been to her as welcome friends, to be greeted rapturously, to be parted with almost tearfully; but this year she could scarcely wait for the turning of the foliage, or the southern flight of the birds.

She smiled from her window, as she looked out one bright morning upon the first frost. She laughed when people said that it would be an early winter.

All her painting—for she possessed great talent with her brush—depicted winter scenes—snow and ice.

But just at the Thanksgiving season her father, a sturdy farmer, was borne senseless, one day, to his home, and died before he recovered consciousness.

It was her first real grief. She had lost her mother when an infant. It seemed to her that she could not have had strength to live through it, but that, as they lowered the coffin into the grave, a few flakes of snow came whirling down from the gray sky, and she welcomed them as heaven-sent messengers of hope.

When she came back to the quiet house, through whose rooms the dear, cheery voice would never more echo, she almost expected to find some one waiting for her; but all was still and desolate.

They were dreary weeks that followed—the more dreary that she found a heavy mortgage lay on the farm, and that when all things were cleared up, there would be left to her but a few hundred dollars.

"*He* will not care," she murmured. "It will prove his love for me the more."

The week after the funeral, set in the first heavy snow-storm, and the papers told how it had spread from one end of the country to the other.

Lena was almost barricaded in her lonely home, but she sat all day, with folded hands, looking upon the soft, feathery flakes — watching the drifts grow higher and higher—and knew that it was all bringing summer to her heart.

The neighbors came to take her in their sleighs, when the sun peeped out again and all the earth was wrapped in its white mantle. They said that her cheeks were pale and her hands feverish, and that she must have more of this clear, bracing air.

But she shook her head and refused to go. Could she leave the house, when at any moment *he* might come? Besides, she had sent to him a paper with the announcement of her father's death, and this must surely hasten him.

But day succeeded day, until week followed week, and still he neither came nor sent her word. The snow-clouds had formed and fallen many times, and each time her heart grew sick with longing.

She loved him so wholly, she trusted him so completely that she thought only sickness or death could have kept him from her.

The hours dragged very slowly. Her little studio was neglected. She sat all day, and every day, beside the window, until one morning she wakened to know that the first robin had returned, and the first breath of spring was in the air. He had failed to keep his promise to her.

That same day they told her that the farm must be sold. Many neighbors offered her a home, but she declined them all.

A sudden resolution came to her. She would go to the city where he lived. Her pride forbade her seeking him, but maybe, if he were not dead, as she often feared, she might one day meet him in the street, or at least hear some news of him.

The hope of meeting him—of hearing him—vanished, when she found herself in the great metropolis, and realized its size and immensity.

She had secured a comfortable home with a good, motherly woman, but her purse was growing scanty, and she could not tell how long it might hold out, unless she could find some means of support, when one day, sauntering idly on the street, glancing into a shop-window, she saw some fancy articles, painted by hand.

Gathering up her courage, she went in and asked if there was sale for that sort of work, and if she might be allowed to test her skill.

From that hour all dread of want vanished, and, now that hands were busy, she found less time to brood and think.

"I want a fan painted," the man said to her, one day. "You may make an original design, but it must be very beautiful."

Lena's heart had been very sad all day, as, at evening, she unfolded the satin, and sat down, brush in hand, to fulfill this latest order.

"It is a gift to an expectant bride," the shopkeeper had said; and the words had recalled all the long waiting, the weary disappointment, those words might bring.

And, as she thought, she sketched, and the hours crept on and the evening grew into night, and the night into morning, and still she bent over her work, silent, engrossed.

The next day, the gentleman who had given the order for the fan sauntered into the store. With an air of pardonable satisfaction, the man drew it from the box.

"The young artist has outdone herself, sir," he said. "I never saw a more beautiful piece of work, and the design is entirely her own. I—"

But he checked his sentence.

The gentleman had taken the fan in his hands, and was examining it with startled eyes, and face from which every trace of color had fled.

Could it be that the word Nemesis was painted upon the satin? No, this was all he saw. On one side was a woodland scene, while, seated on a log beneath the leafy branches of an old oak, were two figures, one a man, and one a woman. His arm was about her waist. Her lips seemed to move, her whole expression was full of love and trust, and his of promise. A little laughing stream ripppled at their feet. A bird sang overhead.

Where had he seen just such a scene before? He turned the fan on the other side. Summer had vanished. It was winter here. Naught but the fast-falling snow drifting in white heaps upon the earth.

"Who painted this?" he asked, in hoarse, changed tones.

The man gave the name and address. How well he had known it! but how came Lena here? And what was this which stirred through every fibre of his being? Could it be that his manhood might yet redeem him?

With swift steps he walked to the house of his betrothed. Stately and beautiful, she came into the drawing-room to greet him, and bent her head that he might touch her forehead with his lips.

"Helen, do you love me?"

She had known him for long years, but never had she heard such earnestness, such real passion, in his tones.

It was as though his very soul hung on her answer. Strange, she had never dreampt his love for her was more than friendship, such as she had felt for him.

A tinge of color crept into her cheek.

"I have promised to marry you, Earl. You know that I am fond of you, and I highly respect you. Will not this satisfy you?"

"No. I want all the truth. Is your heart mine—all mine, so that, to tear me from it, would be to tear it asunder?"

"No, Earl. If it were for your happiness or mine, I could give up my lover and still hold my friend and cousin."

He seized her hand and carried it to his lips more fervently than he had done even in the moment of his courtship. Then, taking the fan from his pocket, he unfolded it, and told her all the tale of his summer romance.

"I thought I could forget her," he said, in ending, "and that when the snow fell and I did not return to her, she would cease to remember me; but see, Helen! She still remembers, and I still love. I do not know what brings her here. I have heard nothing from her since last summer. But, tell me, cousin mine, what must I do? I leave it all to you."

"I said that I would be your friend. Now, I will be hers as well. Go to her, Earl. Tell her all the truth. Then, if she forgives you, make her your wife. If she is alone in the world, as perhaps she may be, bring her to me. She shall be married from my house, as my sister. I accept this fan, not as a lover's gift, but a pledge to the truer, more honest bond which henceforth binds us."

Lena was exhausted after her sleepless night, and, throwing herself on the lounge in the sitting-room of her kind hostess, she had fallen into a dreamless slumber.

Long Earl Lysle stood and watched her, until the magnetism of his glance aroused her. She thought that she was dreaming of the fan; but as he stooped and took her in his arms, she knew that it was reality.

She listened silently while he told her all—even his struggle for forgetfulness, and his ignorance of his own heart and its demands. She heard that she had sent the paper with the news of her father's death to the wrong address, that he had known nothing of the long, lonely winter to which had succeeded this wonderful, glorious summer-time of hope.

Poor child! She had no room for pride in the heart so filled by his image. She forgot that there was sore need for forgiveness.

He loved her now! Of that she was assured; and after all, the snow had only lain upon the ground to warm the earth, and foster the rich, sweet violets, which now bloomed and clustered at her feet, ready for her to stoop and pluck them.

Perhaps some women, in their pride, would have rejected them. She could not; but, stooping, kissed them, then transplanted them to her heart, there to shed sweet fragrance forevermore.

The Towers of Silence.

From the midst of a grove of palms rise two circular towers, near which stands a large building looking not unlike some public institution in any well-to-do city in America, and which is, in truth, one of the temples which seem so necessary in every Indian landscape. The "towers of silence"—what does not the fancy picture when that name is heard for the first time? A religious retreat, where one wearied with the din and turmoil of the city below may enter and find peace and rest. Such a retreat as Taine must have reached in the Pyrenees when he felt that in such a spot and with such influences the "Imitation" must have been written. Or, perhaps, it is designed as a place of punishment, and persons caught in crime are brought here to wear out in silence their term of sentence, which will last till life flickers feebly and hope dies. Away runs imagination, but a talkative "wallah," or, literally speaking, fellow, who is our guide, soon brings back wandering fancy by the appalling announcement that the towers are, in truth, the Parsee cemetery or mortuary.

Directly a Parsee dies he is brought to the temple, and then after the other rites are performed the body is disrobed, anointed with sacred oils; after that it is taken to the towers, which are about thirty feet in diameter and entirely open at the top; and then placed upon an iron grating for the vultures to come and devour the flesh. In every direction one can see the majestic palms bending low with their burdens of vultures and kites waiting for new prey; the air abounds with their hungry cawing, while it is also laden with the sickening odor of decaying flesh. While a body is being placed in position the edge of the tower is filled with cawing, chattering spectators, hungry to make the first plunge upon the victim. With one accord they dash down out of sight, and one knows by the change from tumult to quiet that the Parsee interment is taking place. That which but a short time ago was a human being, with hopes, and fears, and aspirations such as still animate us who gaze transfixed with horror, is being torn shred by shred and carried into the air, to be dropped and picked up, and quarreled over, or else to be consumed with genuine satisfaction. No sooner does a sated bird fly on lazy wing to some far-off tree top to sleep off the effects of his gluttony than a fresh one arrives upon the scene to carry on the hideous work. Others sweep down upon us, the living, and brush our very faces with their noisome wings. Beside us stand some Parsees, who watch the circling birds with loving interest, and one English-speaking guide tells us that they frequently stand and watch them till they know their dead to have been consumed. As soon as the birds have cleaned all the flesh from the bones, they are dropped into a well at the bottom of the towers, where they are covered with quicklime and consumed. The tower is then flooded and deodorized, and so, it is claimed, there is no taint in the air, but any one having the sense of smell unblunted feels that that boast is not founded upon truth.—*Bombay (India) letter.*

Marvelous Instinct.

Let us examine the marvelous instinct of the solitary wasp in providing for the worm that will issue from her egg after her own death. She brings grubs—food that, as a wasp, she never tasted—and deposits them over the egg, ready for the larva she will never see. The life history of every insect exhibits instincts of this perplexing description. Look at the instinctive character of bees in their far-sighted provisions for the future. Witness the caterpillar, how, at the proper time, it selects a suitable situation and spins for itself a silken cocoon. Marvelous instincts are met with outside of the insect world; every little bird is its own skillful accoucher. We once observed the self-delivery of the chicken. The prison-wall is not burst in pieces by struggles. By a regular series of strokes the shell is cut in two—chipped round in a perfect circle some distance from the large end. The bird has a special instrument for this work—a hard, sharp horn on the top of the upper mandible, which, being required for no other purpose, disappears in a few days. Obviously, each individual bird no more acquires the art of breaking its way out than it furnishes itself with the little pick-hammer used in the operation; and it is quite clear that a bird could have never escaped from the egg without this instinct. How were eggs hatched before birds had acquired the instinct to sit upon them? A fowl that never before willingly shared a crumb with a companion will now starve herself to feed her chickens, which she calls by a language she never before used—may have never heard—but which they are born to understand.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

YOUNG men may be too fresh, but eggs—never.

WE have no objection to a man's borrowing trouble; but we want him to keep it to himself after he has borrowed it.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"WOMEN are either thinking about nothing or else thinking about something else." This passes for wisdom because it was said by Dumas.

SINCE 1862 nine thousand divorces have been granted in Italy, Milan being set down for no less than three thousand. Since 1870 Rome has had six hundred.

AN exchange remarks that gout, which is becoming quite fashionable, will never affect the editorial profession, as cracker and beer lunches never produce so high-toned a disease.

WHEN Philadelphians see a man with a black eye, bloody nose, and generally larrupped appearance, they point to him and whisper: "He's a statesman."—*Boston Post*

A CHURCH never splits on account of its numerical strength. It is only when two deacons can't decide which one is to boss the sexton that need is found for another building and minister.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ACCORDING to Professor Swing, "the coming man will be temperate, chaste, merciful, just, generous, charitable, large-hearted, sweet-tempered, Christian, a good neighbor and faithful citizen." What a nice time the coming woman will have.

A WRITER in the London *Truth* says that the "fifteen puzzle" was worked out in Hutton's "Recreations in Mathematical Science" more than fifty years ago. The Hindoos, Chinese, and Egytians were familiar with the puzzle, the square of sixteen being consecrated to Jupiter.

A MAN is either a fool or a physician at forty, and when he is the latter there is no physician—in this country at least—who can teach him anything. He knows somebody's domestic medicine by heart, and imagines he is suffering from every disease known to the books. In a medical point of view it is occasionally not a bad thing to be a fool.

WHEN a Chinaman dies on the homeward passage from San Francisco to China, his remains are embalmed by his companions, in a simple but effective method. A gash is cut in his neck, and an artery opened, and about two gallons of arsenical solution injected into the veins by means of a hand pump. The artery is then tied up and the body placed in a box.

THE following figures have been published, giving, it is said, the exact number and nationality of soldiers who were engaged on the Union side in the "late unpleasantness:"

		Per cent.
Native Americans	1,523,300	75.43
German	53,500	8.76
Irish	144,200	7.14
British American	53,500	2.40
Other foreigners	48,400	2.33
English	45,500	2.26
Foreigners unknown	26,500	1.33
Total number	2,018,[illegible]	

A YOUNG Italian painter, Signor Carlo, in Paris, has been astonishing a select circle of spectators with some wonderful performances in the way of rapid execution. A member of the company chooses a subject, and without a moment's reflection, the painter proceeds to depict it on a large canvas, six feet by three. In four or five minutes the picture is finished and replete with details. Of course, being produced at such a rate, the work leaves much to be desired; but as an instance of lightning speed, combined with a harmonious *ensemble*, it is simply marvelous.

Our Opium Eaters.

Almost any physician of reputable practice is qualified to tell us that the intemperance that agitates society and puzzles legislatures is after all not the most subtle or dangerous that afflicts the country. Disease in its varied and acute manifestations, is to be dreaded, not simply because it inflicts immediate injury upon the body and sometimes the mind, but because it so often opens wide the door to the habit of opium eating, which is a greater evil than almost any disease can be. It is not easy to satisfy our sense of justice by holding the victims of this habit to a strict moral accountability, for about the first effect of the drug used habitually is to deaden the will power and make the partaker a slave to a craving that was planted independently of his own motion. Women are the greatest sufferers. The nervous disorders to which they are subject, and the pains and maladies which attack them in myriad forms, seem to drive the doctor to the morphine bottle as the inevitable resort for the relief of his patients. This is like feeding babies upon soothing syrups. It accomplishes what it is intended to accomplish for the time being, but it exacts a penalty which it takes the suffering and sometimes the agony of a lifetime to satisfy. Alcoholic stimulants never establish a mastery over body and mind in the same short period of time that suffices to implant the opium craving in an ordinary human constitution. The effects of alcohol manifest themselves even to the most ordinary observer. The effects of opium, on the other hand, almost defy detection by the experienced eye of the skillful physician. Those under its influence are lively, cheerful, frequently brilliant, and they get the credit of being in excellent health and spirits, when, in fact, they are in deadly warfare with all the laws of physical and moral health. The result of this now wide-spread practice, which is as secret as it is terrible, is to enfeeble the generations that come from these impure sources. The importation, and, we suppose, the consumption of opium in this country has increased 140 per cent. during the last four years, and we fear the doctors are responsible for not a little of this startling exhibit. They should use opium and its preparations only in very extreme cases, and then not long enough or regularly enough to create a craving. Otherwise they may be, and in many cases will be, laying the train for habitual opium exhilaration and drunkenness, which is almost worse than death itself.

Is Consumption Contagious?

It is surprising to some American visitors to European hospitals to find that consumptive patients are kept in a department by themselves, while the same care for separating is not exhibited in regard to diseases deemed more contagious on this side of the ocean. Yet the conviction that pulmonary diseases are infectious is gaining strength among American physicians, and it is a noteworthy fact that the fathers of medicine, Hippocrates and Galen, inclined strongly to that opinion. The same belief has been entertained all along by many prominent physiologists and anatomists. Consumption often arises from eating of the meat of animals with diseased lungs, and actual experiment has shown that when different animals have been fed on the diseased lungs of a cow, they have been attacked by pulmonary disease. A rigid supervision of all meats sold, and a thorough system of ventilation in houses, and especially in hospitals where consumptives are treated, seem to be the best preventives against the acquirement and communication of the malady.

Down With the Children!

In the eyes of certain old gentlemen, who evidently were born into the world in a grown-up condition, a playing child is a nuisance fit only for abolition. To them a park is consecrated to the monotony of perpetual silence. The walks are either to be trodden by the feet of adults or else to be let alone. Shrub and tree and bush and fern are to be contemplated from a distance and by people who comprehend the full import of the terrifying legend, "Hands off!" Children, if they view the works of nature or art grouped in a green enclosure, are to be tied fast to high chairs and seated at windows whence they may survey the prohibited territory without stepping upon it. The world was made for old folks who never picked a flower, pulled a leaf or twisted a twig or made a misstep or put anything out of place or did that which they ought not to have done. Staid and correct in their demeanor and exact in their purposes these adults may pursue their undeviating way through life, regretting that all the roads are not laid out at right angles and that all the footways are not paved with brick or concrete or flag-stones.

The child should not play marbles, for one of the spherical instruments of amusement may chance to lie in the way of the juiceless adult who disbelieves in children. No kites must be sent up in air, lest dried-out old gentlemen trip on the kite-strings. No velocipedes may speed along the park walks, for some old person who never bestrode one may be alarmed at the possibilities of the flying monster. When children need exercise they must be taken out two by two in charge of a nurse. They must be made to walk along in a comely manner, turning neither to the right nor the left. When they see anything particularly calculated to attract attention they must not cry "Hi, hi!" but must pucker up their little mouths and gently whisper "Oh, my!"

It is maintained by the ignorant persons who are idiotic enough to believe that little boys and girls have rights, that childhood needs sport. This is held by some of the grave old gentlemen to be a fundamental error. They themselves have got along through a lengthened and dreary experience without a day of holiday or afternoon of play. They are one with that old person of whom it is recorded that when he saw a young kitten merrily playing with its tail he procured a hatchet and chopped the tail off, thus stopping the animal's fun.

There is one method of sport frequently resorted to by young persons when all others are cut off. That is the making of grimaces. Most of our young people are adepts at it. They can stand at windows on opposite sides of the street and makes faces at each other all the afternoon. This does not hurt the parks. There are many children in this city to-day who would like to make ugly faces at the grim old gentlemen who would forbid their sport. Let these children be unrestrained in any distortions of countenance it may be their pleasure to make.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Days of Humbugs.

Is it possible that this can be the Nineteenth century? is the question one asks oneself as the eye settles upon the longs lists of astrologers, clairvoyants and other humbugs, which have a prominent place in the advertising columns of our dailies. There is probably no other country in the world where such imposters could ply their nefarious trade with impunity. "Of course it is only the ignorant who patronize such people," is the usual remark passed in connection with these charlatans. But such is far from being the case. People, ladies especially who should know better, visit the offices of these imposters, in the fond belief that they may get a "tip" on stocks which will make their fortunes, or, by some exercise of witch or wizard's power, be able to marry the man they love. There is not cause to waste pity upon this class for fools will be fools the world over, and the astrologer might as well have their coin as any one else. It is from the laboring class, however, that the fortune-teller chiefly gets his living, and many a hard-earned dollar has been paid—for what? For nothing—and worse than nothing. It is this class that needs protection, and it is to be hoped that, ere long, instead of granting them licenses as at present, some law will be passed which will sweep them, with other useless rubbish, into the gutter of oblivion.

Too Much Remorse.

There has been a feud of long standing between two Galveston darkies. They were continually fighting and quarreling. Not long since one of them died, and, to the astonishment of the colored population, the other one attended the funeral. After the funeral services were over, the Rev. Aminidab Bledso, of the Blue Light Colored Tabernacle, met the surviving enemy, and said, impressively:

"I was much pleased to see yer at de obsequies ob yore ole enemy. Hit does credit to de goodness ob yore heart. Hit shows dad yer don't carry yore presentiments beyond de grave. Eberybody is praisin' yer for yore goodness."

"I dunno about dat ar. I had to lose half a day's work attendin' dat ar funeral, and de Bible says, 'Bizness fust and pleasure afterward,' and I took de pleasure fust and did my work afterward. I reckon I ought to be ashamed of myself."—*Galveston News.*

DR. HEITLER, of Vienna, having opportunity to make post-mortem examinations of 16,562 bodies, found evidence that 780 of the persons deceased had had consumptive disease of the lungs which had healed or been cured.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

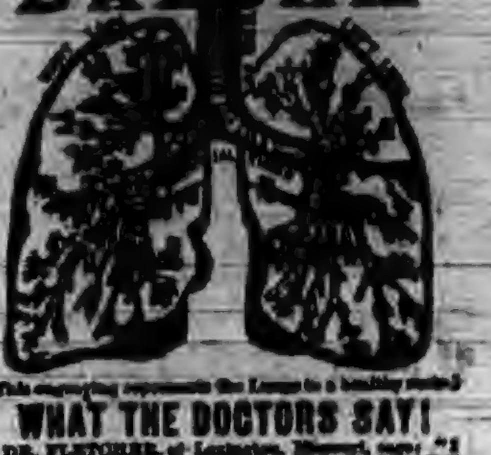

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. R. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Without Dosing Simply by Absorption

TRADE MARK.

Is a sovereign remedy for all forms of Liver and Stomach troubles, and is the ONLY SAFE and ABSOLUTE cure for Malaria in its various types.

Dr. Holman's Pad is a genuine and radical remedy, WITHOUT TAKING MEDICINE.

It was the FIRST article of the kind that was introduced to the public generally. It was the ORIGINAL PAD, and was devised by DR. HOLMAN alone.

He struck out from the beaten path and made a NEW WAY. No sooner had he rendered the undertaking a CERTAINTY than the IMITATORS and PIRATES who hang to and infest ever successful enterprise, started up and have since followed in his footsteps as closely as the law will tolerate.

Against these DR. HOLMAN gives SPECIAL WARNING. Not only do they FAIL TO CURE, but in disappointing the purchaser they bring doubt and odium on the principal of Absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the GENUINE and ONLY TRUE EXPONENT.

Every Imitation is an emphatic endorsement of the substantial worth of the genuine article. A poor one is never copied.

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD CO., with the above Trade-Mark printed in green. *Buy None Without It.*

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
Or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $2.00.

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Dr. Harter's
IRON
TONIC

Is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.

Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere

PAPILLON
THE GREAT
EGYPTIAN
CURATIVE
FOR
Salt Rheum,
Scrofula,
Erysipelas,
Piles, Burns,
Tetter,
Pimples,
Hives, Rash,
Dandruff,
Barbers' Itch
Chilblains,
Boils, Ulcers,
Blotches,
Chafing and
Soreness of
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PAPILLON

Chapped
Hands
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Acute and
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Catarrh.

UNLIKE other preparations in the market, PAPILLON contains neither MINERALS nor ACIDS, BUT IS WHOLLY PREPARED FROM VEGETABLES, and is absolutely PURE. A child may drink it without harm, and yet it is a CERTAIN and SPECIFIC CURE for those obstinate diseases of the skin which baffle the most skillful physicians.

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EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL or Traveling. State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. Wages promptly paid. SLOAN & CO., 306 George St., Cincinnati, O.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Celery seed will germinate when [illegible] old.

The [illegible] fish called the helix esperma has been known to live a year out of water without food.

The vultures of Africa will discover a dead animal as soon as it falls, from heights viewless to the human eye.

[illegible] so strong that he [illegible] the bones of his prey, and swallows them with the rest of the body.

The mechanic stenographer is the latest invention under particular notice in Paris. It beats the best professional short-hand writers.

A panther has been known to carry to his den a buffalo weighing twice as much as himself, throwing the animal over his shoulder as a fox does a goose.

The most poisonous snakes appear to possess a perfect immunity from the poison of their own species, and a considerable immunity from that of other kinds.

A recent calculation of Prof. Geikie's puts the species of English mammals at forty, of reptiles at thirteen, of land birds at 139. Of flowering plants and ferns 1,425 species are now known.

Women never appeared upon the stage among the ancients. Their parts were represented by men until as late as 1662, when Charles II. first encouraged their public appearance.

In birds distinguished for their power of flight, the air fills the bones, surrounds the viscera, insinuates itself between the muscles, and buoys up the entire skin, so that the whole body is inflated like a balloon.

So fixed and certain are the dates of departing and returning with many species of birds, that, in certain Eastern countries at the present day, almanacs are timed and bargains struck upon the date they supply.

The weight of the largest brain on record is said to be sixty-seven ounces; the smallest—that of a woman—weighed but two ounces and five grains. Cuvier's brain has seldom been equaled in weight; it is noted at 64.5 ounces. The brain of James Fisk, Jr., was considered unusually large, its weight slightly exceeding fifty-four ounces. Yet it was ten ounces below that of Cuvier, and thirteen ounces lighter than the heaviest known.

When the herrings migrate from south to north they travel in such numbers that their shoals, says Kirby, consist of millions of myriads, and are many leagues in width, many fathoms in depth and so dense that the fish touch each other. This stream continues to move at a rapid rate for months. A pair of herrings, says Buffon, if left undisturbed for twenty years, would produce a progeny whose bulk would equal that of the entire globe.

In certain parts of the East a curious mode of capturing elephants is sometimes adopted. A trained elephant will first be taught to walk on a narrow path between two pitfalls which are covered with turf; and then it will be taken into the woods, in order that it may decoy the wild herd into the neighborhood of the snares. The "decoy" elephant, having succeeded in the latter purpose, will next, we are told, walk slowly round and close to the traps, and then suddenly hasten forward, as though frightened, and proceed safely past the pitfalls, in which some of the wild elephants are almost certain to become entangled in their attempts to follow after him. Dr. Darwin, who tells us of this method of capture, says that, if any of the wild herd be fortunate enough to escape from the traps, they never fail, if possible, to pursue the traitor who had endeavored to decoy them, and to have revenge upon him; and sometimes they have been known, in their rage, to beat one to death.

Education for Light-Houses.

Why should not light-houses learn to spell out their own names? Such is the latest idea of our scientific men, and the last word of the advanced educationalists. Some distinctions there are at present, but too many of those "towers along the steep," which, in spite of the poet Campbell, Brittania does need, are furnished with fixed lights, and these have been more than once confounded with the ordinary gleam from a sea-port town, or even a village on the cliff. It might be thought that the glare of our beacons, with all their costly apparatus and multiplied reflectors, could never be mistaken for an ordinary lamp, yet Professor Tyndall stated at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday night, that "in certain conditions of the atmosphere a candle in a lantern and the electric light were undistinguishable by mere appearance," so that Shakespeare's "How far that little candle throws its beams!" had a scientific basis. It is now proposed that by a system of "group flashes" every light-house in the United Kingdom should indicate its own identity. Telegraphists are aware how numerous are the combinations which may be made by grouping and regrouping the long and short "dashes" of the Morse system, and the heliograph has applied the same principle to the flashes of the sun. On this principle it is hoped that finally every light-house in the Kingdom will be able to spell out its name to benighted and bewildered seamen, instead of, as now, simply making "its mark." Scores of wrecks may thus be avoided. The "fog-horns" or "sirens"—"such names mingled!"—are also to be sent to the new night-school, and, instead of the hoarse bellowings which are now their only utterance, are to be endowed with more or less articulate speech. These are Sir William Thompson's excellent proposals, and they have received the approval of the Trinity House.—*London Telegraph.*

Worry.

If you find yourself disposed to give way to that mind-weakening, happiness-destroying disease of worry, try to recuperate your nervous system. Go to bed and sleep your imaginary troubles away. If you cannot sleep, it is a sign that your blood is sluggish; your nervous system is used up; your muscular system has had little or no employment. Then do something to tire the muscles and start the blood. Do not fall into the delusive snare of "gentle exercise;" that is admissible only for invalids. Whatsoever you do, do it with all your might. Take a tramp on the hills; saw wood; ride horseback; give fifteen minutes to an Indian club or a pair of not-too-heavy dumb-bells; run; jump; anything to exert your body and stop the exertion of your mind, to set your muscles into exercise and give your nerves a rest. Get into a glow and a perspiration, and make yourself feel thoroughly, healthily tired. Then take a bath, get on clean clothes, eat a light meal with a good appetite, and go to bed; and, ten chances to one, you will go to sleep and wake in the morning cheerful and hopeful, prepared to laugh at your former melancholy.

NOTIONS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

[From the Mendovi (Wis.) Buffalo Co. Herald.]

Mr. W. H. H. Amidon, one of the first settlers in the town of Gilmantown, Wis., and one of the most industrious and hard-working men in the county, has been very severely troubled with rheumatic pains during the past few years, so much at times that he was disabled from performing manual labor. Learning of the wonderful cures effected by the use of St. Jacobs Oil he procured a few bottles and experienced immediate relief. Many others of our acquaintances have used it and express themselves as highly gratified with the relief it has afforded them. This king of medicines can be bought everywhere.

How the Golden Legend Was Written.

In the summer of 1851 Longfellow wrote his poem, "The Golden Legend," and it was the good fortune of the editor of the *Republican*—then a compositor and proof-reader—to set the type and correct the proofs on that work. It was stereotyped in the old University printing office at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The copy was written with a blunt lead-pencil, on rough (or unsized) white paper of ordinary letter-page size; the lines were widely separated, but in a rather cramped back-hand, and sometimes illegible. The poet used classic and ecclesiastical phrases which puzzled the compositor, and in more than one instance, when he came to our "case" to bring his proofs, we asked him to read passages in his copy and to explain phrases he had used. He was then a hale, portly, fine-looking man, nearly six feet in height, well-proportioned, with a tendency to fatness, brown hair and blue eyes, and bearing the general appearance of a comfortable hotel-keeper. His dress was fashionable without being foppish; his manner gracious, but not familiar. "The Golden Legend" is a sort of drama, with brief poems interspersed, and at the close of each scene a place and date were given, probably to show when and where it had been written. The compositor was directed to omit the same; but we recollect Newport, Nahant and Cambridge among these places, and the dates were from one to two days to as many weeks apart. The poet was seized with inspiration at sundry times and places, and wrote whenever he felt like it. He would occasionally cancel a verse or passage, and once he canceled about seven pages; but the identical poem appeared several years afterward in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He was Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Harvard University, and wrote most of this poem during vacation. We saw him once in the University Library inquiring for a book on Natural History from which he could learn the color of a certain bird's eyes. The severest criticism ever uttered upon Longfellow was that he looked at things through the windows of literature rather than with his own unaided eyes.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

(From the Cincinnati Irish Citizen.)

Mr. John Miller, of 54 West Fifth St., tells us that he was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil of a complicated case of rheumatism of ten years' standing.

A Pleasing Incident.

There is a lady living in a little four-room cottage in the environs of Boston, whose name is well known to literary people. She depends wholly upon her own exertions for the support of herself and children, and does all her own housework, yet her cottage is the focus of the best society of the locality. A gentleman calling there recently was received at the door by a daughter of the lady, who told him her mother was too busy to be called, but that he could see her in the kitchen if he pleased; and he followed her to that room. The lady greeted him without the least embarrassment, though she had on a big apron and her sleeves were pinned back to her shoulders. She was cutting a pumpkin into strips for pies; and there sat a venerable gentleman gravely paring the strips to the accompaniment of brilliant conversation. I was asked to guess who the gentleman was, and, after several fruitless attempts, was told that it was the poet Longfellow. While the pumpkin-paring was a success, another distinguished poet called, and he also insisted upon being impressed into the service. It was a dreary day outside, and no one cared to leave the pleasant cottage, so they all stayed to lunch, one of the pies forming the *piece de resistance* of the occasion. Speaking of this incident afterward the lady said: "My friends are kind enough to come and see me, though they know I cannot leave my work to entertain them. Visiting and work must proceed together, and when I set my callers at work with me we are sure to have an agreeable time."—*Lippincott.*

The Sponge Trade.

A correspondent of the Providence *Press*, writing from Nassau, Bahamas, says: A very interesting feature of business life here is the trade in sponges. Every day, except Saturday, the dock at the foot of Parliament street, which is the recognized mart for this branch of traffic, is thronged with gentleman buyers of this product of the sea. The dock, which is some three hundred feet long by thirty feet wide, is covered with sponges, put up in strings and arranged in lots, which are numbered and marked. Mr. Higgs, the clerk of the market, having seen that each lot is duly labeled with its proper tag, makes out as many schedules of the whole as there are buyers, and furnishes each one with a list. Upon this the gentleman, after a careful examination of the lots, makes his bids, and turns in the paper at the close of the market. The offers are then compared, and the highest bid takes the lot. The sale is absolute, upon 5 per cent. commission, and the amount of business done in this way is quite large during the entire season.

Do not waste your money for every new remedy advertised to cure a cough, when you know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has stood the popular test for thirty years. Price 25 cents.

A Lunatic Pigeon.

A white fantail pigeon lived with his family in a pigeon house in our stable-yard. He and his wife had been brought originally from Sussex, and had lived respected and admired, to see their children of the third generation, when he suddenly became the victim of the infatuation I am not about to describe. No eccentricity whatever was remarked in his conduct until one day I chanced to pick up somewhere in the garden a ginger-beer bottle of the ordinary brown stone description. I flung it into the yard, where it fell immediately below the pigeon house. That instant down flew *paterfamilias*, and to my no small astonishment commenced a series of genuflections, evidently doing homage to the bottle. He strutted round and round it, bowing and scraping and cooing and performing the most ludicrous antics I ever beheld on the part of an enamored pigeon. Nor did he cease these performances until we removed the bottle. What proved that this singular aberration of instinct had become a fixed delusion was this: whenever the bottle was thrown or placed in the yard—no matter whether it lay horizontally or was placed upright—the same ridiculous scene was enacted; at that moment the pigeon came flying down with quite as great alacrity as when his peas were thrown out from his dinner, to continue his antics as long as the bottle remained there. Sometimes this would go on for hours, the other members of his family treating his movements with the most contemptuous indifference, and taking no notice whatever of the bottle. At last it became the regular amusement with which we entertained our visitors, to see this erratic pigeon making love to the interesting object of his affections, and it was an entertainment which never failed, throughout the summer at least. Before the next summer came around he was no more.—*Letter to Nature.*

Nettling a Witness.

The Troy *Press* says: Witnesses in court cases after having pestered almost to death by counsel on the other side are extremely apt to become obstinate in answering subsequent questions. Such action, although natural, is of poor judgment, for the inquisitive lawyer seeing that he has nettled the witness will redouble his exertions to completely confuse him, and thus benefit the case of the cross-examining disciples of Blackstone. In the Circuit Court, yesterday, a witness after having been expressibly wearied by the persistent interrogatories of eminent counsel, apparently made up his mind to become obstinate and possibly witty, so when asked the distance from one point to another by street blocks, he answered, "I never measured."

"How long would it take you to walk the distance?"

"I never counted."

"How long would it take you to ride the distance?"

"I never rode."

"Could you walk the distance in fifteen minutes?"

"Yes, if I wanted to."

Answers were given in this unsatisfactory manner until finally the information desired was obtained. But after that the witness was doubly persecuted, and upon leaving the stand his feelings must have been identical with those of the fellow who dreamed he stepped from hell into heaven in a second of time. Witnesses who adopt the obstinate-witty fashion must expect rough handling. They always get it.

Please Don't Fret.

There is one sin which seems to me is everywhere and by everybody underestimated, and quite too much overlooked in valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone we do not even observe it. Watch an ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, making a more or less complaining statement of something or other, which, most probably, every one in the room or the stage, or the street car, or the street corner, as it may be, knew before, and which, most probably, nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are always plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. But even to the sparks flying upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting all time wasted on the road.—*Helen Hunt.*

Bright's Disease and Ice Water.

The idea has been advanced that Bright's disease is attributable to the immoderate use of ice water and cold drinks, the fact being cited that the people of this country use 90 per cent. more ice in drinks than the people of any other country—the inhabitants of Greenland not excepted—and that we have 75 per cent. more of Bright's disease. The wine-drinking countries of Europe are said to be comparatively free from the malady, while in America the progress of the disease, it is asserted, has kept pace with the increased consumption of ice.

Mt. Morris, N. Y., Is Responsible for the following valuable statement from Mrs. M. C. Arnold: "Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has done me worlds of good for catarrh of the bladder and female weakness."

Young Hayseed, a knowing young fellow from the country, was in town the other day and "put up" at one of the first-class hotels. After dinner he strolled out to the office, and, picking up a toothpick from the box on the office counter, used it vigorously on a set of tobacco-stained grinders, and then replaced it carefully in the box, saying as he did so, "Some fellers would put that air sliver in their pocket and kerry it away, but their ain't nothing mean about me, I kin tell you."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Great improvements have recently been made in Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great natural hair renewer, and now it is absolutely perfect as an exquisite and delightfully perfumed hair dressing and restorer. Everybody is delighted with it. Sold by all druggists.

Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

Man is like a musical instrument—he is worthless unless in tune. At times the system needs the strengthening effects of a tonic; the blood needs reinforcement, and the vital energies a stimulant. Iron in various forms has been in use for many years, and no better combination of it with other vitalizers than Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is known in this country. It is a safe and reliable remedy in Dyspepsia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, and the usual disorders attendant upon a prostrated system.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

Pure Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Don't pull down the system with Poisonous Drugs. Rather build it up with the true tonic treatment by the absorption theory successfully applied only in Dr. Holman's Pad. It cures without medicine, doubt or danger.

Two-thirds of all the Axle Grease used in the United States is made by the Frazer Lubricator Company. Buy the genuine.

Style, fit and ease combine in the diamond boots and shoes. Try them! Rosenthal Bros., Chicago.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in man and beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

MARRIED PEOPLE! Price [illegible] information. Send postal to Hygienic Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.

SALESMEN wanted [illegible] on commission. Send stamp for terms, quick. PHŒNIX PUB. CO., Warren, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

SCARCE GOODS.—Books, Photos, &c. Sample Catalogue, 3c. PARIS BOOK CO., Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

BUGGIES for Dealers' Medium Work; Low Prices. UNION CARRIAGE M'F'G CO., Cincinnati, O. Catalogue FREE.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

SIX CTS. WHY WASTE MONEY! [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED QUICK to sell the REVISED NEW TESTAMENT

Now ready for Agents. Most desirable edition. Low priced. Millions are waiting for it. Grand harvest for Agents. Particulars free. Outfit 50c. Act quick. Address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

Columbia Bicycle.

A permanent practical road vehicle, with which a person can ride three miles as easily as he could walk one. Send 3-cent stamp for 24-page catalogue.

THE POPE M'F'G CO., 5[illegible] Washington St., Boston, Mass.

$000 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

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CRISTADORO'S [illegible] HAIR DYE is the SAFEST and BEST; [illegible] does NOT STAIN the SKIN [illegible] J. B. CRITTENTON, Agt.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.

Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR CENTENNIAL Cake and Baking PAN.

[illegible] DOMESTIC SCALE CO. 124 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

[illegible] D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., [illegible] W. Lake Street, Chicago.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE.

Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD

Macaulay's History of England, [illegible] Chambers' Encyclopædia [illegible] Shakespeare's Complete Works [illegible] Taine's History of English Literature [illegible] Other books equally low. Full descriptive catalogue Free. MANHATTAN BOOK CO., [illegible] West 14th St., New York. P. O. Box [illegible].

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Vibrating Threshers

Endless Apron Threshers

Horse Powers

Farm Engines

The reputation that our BUFFALO PITTS APRON THRESHER has sustained for over 30 years as the KING OF THRESHERS is a GUARANTEE that our new Vibrating Thresher and Threshing Engine will be Better than any others in the market.

THE PITTS AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, [illegible] by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all Druggists.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! [illegible] JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Iowa Farms

Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West. For sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

POND'S EXTRACT.

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.

INVALUABLE FOR Catarrh.

Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cts.), specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract; our Nasal Syringe (25 cents), invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and effective. Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face are greatly benefited by the Extract. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by Pond's Extract.

It is unsafe to use other articles with our directions. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

CHICAGO PITTS!

[illegible] "Chicago Pitts" Double Pinion [illegible]

BLACK HAWK

If you want a Vibrator, buy our Black Hawk [illegible]

H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO. Pitts[illegible] Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

MINNESOTA CHIEF

BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in threshing and separating qualities, saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine [illegible] [illegible] handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded. [illegible] CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT [illegible] SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for [illegible] Horse-Power, as desired. The Elward, The Pitts, and The Woodbury Horse-Powers, as made by us, are not surpassed by any in the market.

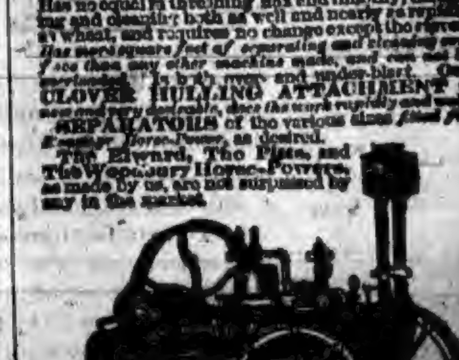

STILLWATER No. 10 ENGINE.

[illegible] SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO., Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

$65. Beatty's Organs.

The 'London'

New Style No. 5,000.

18 Useful Stops.

1 Diapason Forte.
2 SUB-BASS.
3 Principal Forte.
4 Dulcet.
5 Diapason.
6 Grand Organ.
7 Æoline.
8 VOX HUMANA.
9 Echo.
10 Dulciana.
11 Clarionet.
12 VOX CELESTE
13 Flute Forte.
14 OCT COUPLER
15 Bourdon.
16 French Horn Solo
17 Right Knee Stop.
18 Grand Knee Stop

19 Beatty's New Patent STOP ACTION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. On April 1st, and until Sept. [illegible], 1881, "London," New Style No. 5,000, will contain 5 full sets reeds, 18 stops (as described herewith), instead of 4 sets 14 stops as formerly. This is special, and made solely as a Midsummer Holiday offer.

I DEFY COMPETITION. It contains five octaves, five full sets of the Celebrated Golden Tongue Reeds, as follows: Set of 2½ oct. each, regular, 1 set powerful Sub Bass, 1 set FRENCH HORN, also 1 set VOX CELESTE—5 FULL SETS in all. Two knee stops, handles, lamp-stands, pocket for music, Solid Black Walnut Case, carved, veneered, extra large fancy top, as shown in the accompanying picture. It is a very Stylish Case. Upright bellows, steel springs, metal foot plates, rollers for moving, &c. Height, 73 in.; Depth, 24 in.; Length, 48 in.; Weight, 400 lbs. Price boxed, delivered on cars here, stool, book, music, only $65. IT IS UNEQUALED.

Organs, Church, Chapel and Parlor, $30 to $1,000, 2 to 32 stops. Baby Organs, only $1 &. Splendid New Organs, 4 full sets Reeds, for $40. The "Paris" offered for $50. [illegible] other desirable new styles now ready. Pianos, Grand, Square and Upright, $125 to $1,000. Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Express prepaid, Bank Draft, or by a Registered Letter. Money Refunded and freight charges will be paid both ways by me if the instrument is not just as represented. Please send reference if you do not remit with order. Be sure to send for Latest Illustrated Catalogue. "Beatty's Quarterly," Midsummer Holiday Circulars, &c. SENT FREE.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

"Dr. Sykes' SURE CURE for Catarrh"

And "ATMOSPHERIC INSUFFLATOR" are fast revolutionizing all other plans of treatment, and proving that Catarrh is just as curable as other diseases. Send ten cents to the Doctor for his Book. It is well worth a dollar. It explains fully his plan of treatment, which is so inexpensive that it is within the reach of all. Please call on or address

DR. C. R. SYKES,
169 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, IND., MAY 12, 1881.
J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, Editors.

"GARFIELD'S strike" is what the Ft. Wayne Sunday Mail calls it.

IT is now believed that all those engaged in the star-route swindles will be prosecuted; at least the postmaster-general has given the papers to understand that it will be done.

WHEN the senate last week confirmed a part of the president's nominations the latter withdrew all the other New York nominees except Robertson, thus showing a determination to bring on a conflict with Conkling at once, and decide who is to remain master of the situation.

THE republicans in the senate have stopped the ordinary business of the government for the sake of giving a small office to Gorham; and who is he? He is editor of the National Republican, a daily republican paper published at Washington, and owned by Brady. He apologizes for and defends Brady and all members of the star-route rings. He was one of the rascals who helped to steal the vote of the state of Florida for Hayes. It is men like these whom republicans delight to honor.

THE dead-lock in the senate was broken last Wednesday. That day the republican members consented for a time to drop the idea of giving office to Mahone's friend Riddleberger, and Brady's friend Gorham, and go into executive session so as to confirm or reject the more important nominations made by the president, and that had been waiting for some weeks. The confirmation or rejection of Stanley Matthews to a place on the supreme bench was an important matter, as the business of the court is already greatly behind. Action on the new Chinese treaty was also imperatively demanded.

THE republican members of the senate held a caucus Monday afternoon to see if some agreement could be reached by which the contested nominations could be left over till next winter. But as this would keep out many other candidates besides Robertson, it was decided to go on and see what could be done with him. Conkling made a strong speech against confirming Robertson, saying among other things, that Robertson had said in the Chicago convention that he would not support Arthur if he was nominated for vice-president. Conkling also complained that the president was invading the right of the senate by making nominations that were distasteful to senators. He claims that a senator should control all nominations made in his state. This is what is known as "senatorial courtesy."

SENATOR DAWES, of Massachusetts, in announcing that the republican senators would allow the dead-lock to be broken, and go into executive session, so as to confirm some of the nominations made by the president, remarked that, in doing so they did not give up the principle that the majority ought to rule. Of course every one can see there was nothing in this remark, unless it might be intended to mislead the thoughtless or ignorant. No one denies the right of the majority to rule. It is a thing that any majority is apt to do, especially a republican majority. But the fact is, the republicans have not a majority in the senate. If they had, they would long ago have made Gorham secretary of the senate and Riddleberger door-keeper. Every republican senator was willing to do this, but exactly the same number of democrats refused. Hence the dead-lock. Had there been a republican majority, there would have been no tie; or even if the vice-president could have used his casting vote, the tie would have been overcome. But as he could not do this, and as the senate proper contains exactly the same number of members of each party, it strikes the ordinary observer that Dawes' talk about the majority ruling is decidedly cheeky. The democrats have steadily and solidly voted to go into executive session, so as to confirm the nominations made by the president, in order that the public business can go on. But the republicans have as steadily refused, unless the democrats would first vote to confirm Gorham and Riddleberger as officers of the senate, as agreed upon in the republican bargain with Mahone, by which they secured his vote, and by which alone they were able even to obtain a tie vote of the senate. The democrats did not help to make the bargain with Mahone, and hence are not obliged to help pay him. The republicans kept up the dead-lock, because they wished to pay Mahone for his vote by putting his friend Riddleberger in as door-keeper, and the democrats kept them from doing this, and voted to go on with the public business, believing that two minor officers of the senate were of less value to the people than the other public business of the government, a great deal of which was at a standstill.

TO show how much the republican party, and even Garfield himself, are indebted to the star-route thieves, the following letter from Garfield, written by him last summer during the campaign, and addressed to the chairman of the republican congressional committee, is to the point:

"MENTOR, OHIO, August 23, 1880.

"MY DEAR HUBBELL: Yours of the 19th inst. received, and contents are noted. Please say to Brady that I hope he will give us all the assistance he can. I think he can help us effectively. Please tell me how the departments generally are doing.

"As ever, yours, J. A. Garfield.

"Hon. J. A. Hubbell, Washington, D. C."

It is now affirmed that the star-route contractors raised $25,000 for the purpose of carrying Indiana. This accounts in part for the abundance of money the party had to use during the last campaign. No wonder the punishment of these thieves has been so long delayed.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Michigan City now has a daily paper, the Daily Dispatch.

The board of equalization at Columbus, Ohio, have raised the assessment of property in Cincinnati, five per cent, making a difference of several millions in the list of taxable property in that city.

S. P. Conner, chairman of the republican committee of Newton county, writes a letter to the Indianapolis Journal exposing some of the means by which that party carried the state last fall. We will publish the letter next week. It will pay to read it.

Dr. S. B. Collins, the opium-cure man, and man of many wives married a lady in Elkhart last week. Collins is quite wealthy, and resides at Laporte, but he seems to look upon women as a sort of domestic almanac that should be changed about once a year.

Many of our exchanges are wondering when there can be an election of county officers if the constitutional amendments are in force. As those amendments require a registry law, and the legislature failed to make one, it is difficult to see just how the thing is to be done. The registry fever don't seem to be as strong as it used to be.

The officers of the Lake-Shore road, last week went east from Detroit over the Canada Southern, road in a special train drawn by one of the new "Fontaine" engines. The run from Amhersburg to St. Thomas, 101 miles, was made in ninety-eight minutes. The whole distance from Amhersburg to Victoria, 229 miles, was made in 235 minutes. This is probably the fastest time ever made by any train running such a distance.

The Plymouth Democrat feels jubilant over the recent democratic victory at their city election. There was a tie, however, on councilman in the Second ward, and a new election will be held. The Democrat further says: John W. Cleveland and Platt McDonald, both of whom have resided here about forty years, were disfranchised at the election last Tuesday by operation of the new constitutional amendment which requires thirty days residence in the ward or precinct, both having, within the last few days, moved across the street into another ward. But the amendment was in the interest of the "purity of the ballot-box," and, of course, they ought not to complain.

Forepaugh's Queen of Beauty.

We clip the following note from the Indianapolis Journal. Mr. Lacey, the photographer mentioned, is a son of Rev. H. J. Lacey, pastor of the M. E. church in Waterloo.

"Of the three thousand competitors for this title Mr. Forepaugh has awarded his $10,000 prize to Miss Louise Montague, who was playing an engagement in Indianapolis when she first saw the offer. She at once applied to Mr. Lacey, in the Vance block, who made the pictures in all the different views required, and forwarded them just in time to capture the $10,000 prize.

The fortunate lady, who is thus to wear the title of "Queen of Beauty" over a continent, is described as follows by the Philadelphia Record: 'Miss Montague represents no marked type. In complexion she is a semi brunette. Her lips are suggestive of cherry, teeth regular and pearly, and visible at every smile through a large but not disproportionate mouth; large, expressive brown eyes, a symmetrical nose, and an intelligent cast of countenance. This is her picture in repose. In conversation—and she is possessed of a large fund of sparkling talk—every feature is animated, and her flashing eyes and health-tinted cheeks, coupled with a vivacious manner, lend an additional charm to her demeanor. * * Her hair is worn in frizzes, commenced at the top of the head and falling in graceful waves low on her forehead.'

Her pictures attest the perfection of Mr. Lacey's work. Mastery of the art in every detail of pose, light and shadow, expression and tone, were all involved, and after came the crucial test, whether on presentation of the living subject, the pictures would prove true to life. To a representative of the Journal, Mr. Lacey explained that these pictures were made by his instantaneous dry-plate process, recently introduced here by him, the charm of which is, that it enables the artist to catch the expression in an instant, before it wearies or changes.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lacey's photograph of the eclipse in August, 1878, was the only one published in the Scientific American, out of many sent in by professional and amateur astronomers.

AT Hillsdale, Illinois, a crazy woman lately made the tour of the streets on foot, dressed in the costume of Lady Godiva.

SENATOR VOORHEES believes that the democratic members should vote to confirm Robertson and other nominations now pending, so that the public business can go on without further delay. Ex-Senator McDonald, however, advises to vote against confirming Robertson. Many of Conkling's friends in New York urge him to give up the fight.

A MAN living near Coldwater, Michigan, came to town a short time ago with some butter and eggs to sell. He stopped his team, got out of the wagon and dropped dead in the street. It is supposed his death resulted from a hurt on the back of the head some time before.

"WHY didn't Garfield hit Conkling with a piece of De Golyer pavement?" asks the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

Spencerville.

Miss Josie Rush spent Saturday a Concord.

Mr. Willis Brown was in town Sunday.

Mark Barney, of St. Joe, Sundayed in town.

Remember the new goods at the millinery store.

Charley Emanuel was in town on business last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall spent Sunday with their daughter, at Maysville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of Lagrange, were visiting the family of Mr. Olds last week.

Mrs. Bowman entertained a few of her friends last Sunday.

The social at Mrs. David Butler's was a very pleasant affair.

A lot of new goods at the millinery, store.

Frank Barney spent Sunday evening out of town. Eh, Frank?

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the DeKalb County Farmers' Mutual Fire insurance company that the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at Ensley's hall, in Auburn, on Saturday the 28th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. KUTZNER, Secretary.

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received at the auditor's office, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until Thursday, June 9, 1881, at 12 o'clock m. for furnishing and delivering in the court-house yard near the county jail, in said county, 100 cords of hard body wood, to be sawed thirty inches in length and split to suitable size for burning in the jail furnace; said wood to be delivered by October 1 next. A bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The board of commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
May 10 1881.

Very innocent man, old man Mildboy is. A friend found him at his desk the other day, absorbed in perplexing study. "I am writing my will," the old man said, "and I want to fix it so that the lawyers can get some of my property."

A minister, while marrying a couple recently, was rather disconcerted, on asking the bridegroom if he was willing to take the young lady for his wedded wife, by his scratching his head and saying: "Yes, I am willing, but I'd much rather have her sister."

Decoration Services.

Arrangements are being made for the observance of memorial day with appropriate ceremonies May 30. The programme will be complete and carried out to the letter, if the weather is favorable. The decoration company will consist of fifty young Misses and fifty young gents, all daughters and sons of soldiers. They will be assisted by soldiers and citizens. The invitation to participate in the exercises extends to the entire community. The programme will be published in due time.

COMMITTEE.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street. 1t

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Lens, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16tf

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 90 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday the 6th day of June, 1881, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number 27, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west 23½ feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east 23½ feet thence south along the line of said lot number 27, to the place of beginning.

THOMAS SOMERS.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

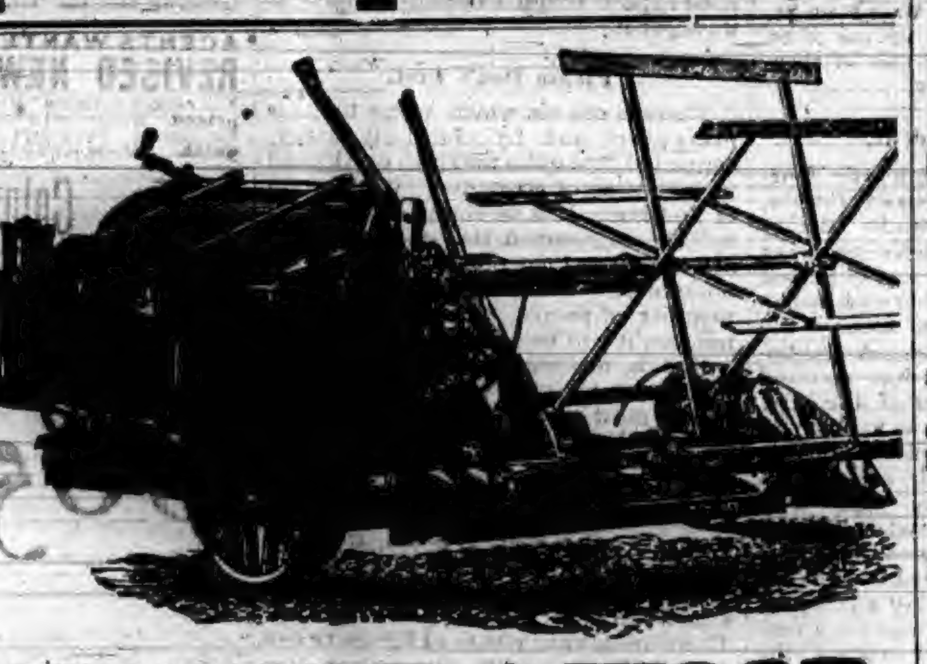

WALTER A. WOOD
WORLD-RENOWNED
Twine-Binding Harvesters,
Enclosed-Gear Mowers,
Single and Combined
Self-Raking Reapers.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS, TIME-TRIED AND RELIABLE.
For Strength, Durability, Light Draft, Convenience and Excellent Work
IN THE FIELD, THEY HAVE NO EQUALS

In their respective classes. The demand for them is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording conclusive evidence of their genuine merit. Sales from 1853 to 1880, inclusive, 354,915. Average sales for the last six years, over 24,000.
Sales in 1880, 27,903.
FOR SALE BY
F. P. DAY & BRO.

—We Are Also Agents for the—
Richmond Royce Reaper,
The Lightest Reaper in the World!

There were two car-loads sold in DeKalb county last year. Any farmer wanting a Reaper should see the Royce before buying.

Farmers, we will sell you a first-class Iron Frame Mower for $62. We have the largest and finest variety of machines in the county, many of which we cannot here mention. Nichold & Shepard Vibrators and Engines are too well known to comment further on them. Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Walking and Sulky Plows, Wagons, Drills, Harrows, American Corn-Planters and Hay Forks. We also have a fine stock of HARDWARE, TINWARE, PUTTY and GLASS which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Kerosene and Machine Oils of the best quality always in stock. Those contemplating building will do well to see us before buying.

Pumps a Specialty.

We are selling them at a discount. When you want a bargain come and see us. No trouble to show goods.

F. P. DAY & BROTHER, Waterloo.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoe and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil-Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

—EVERY PURCHASER OF—
Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,
Amounting to $10 will be presented with
A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,
Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's
Great Carpet and Curtain
DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in this market. Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine before placing their orders. Our

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department

Displays all the stylish models of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and $30 each.

Cloth Garments $2 50, 3 50, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, Spring Shawls of every description. Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, India and Imitation India Shawls, Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of
BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins, Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc.
Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the reach of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.
46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

NORMAN STALLION,
JOCK, Jr.

SIRED BY
IMPORTED JOCK,
Out of a thoroughbred
NORMAN MARE

JOCK, Jr. will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1, at my barn, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

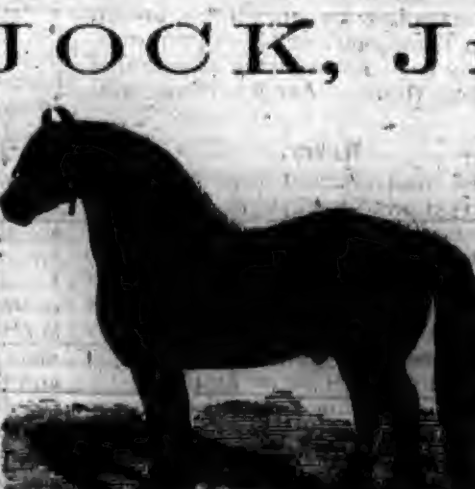

This powerful horse is a bay-roan, 17 hands high, and weighs full

1700 Pounds.

TERMS:
$10.00

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owner's risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Ind.

24 tf

ENSLEY & HANTER!
are now receiving new
Spring Goods
We make special mention of
Dress Goods,
Dress Goods.
So we are prepared to show a splendid assortment.

JUST RECEIVED
A new and elegant line of ladies neck wear consisting of
FICHUS SCARFS & TIES.
and
Ribbons, Laces,
Tidies, Toilet
Sets, Linen
Collars, Cuffs,
Bibs, Buttons, etc.
and a complete assortment in
OPERA AND STREET SHADES
—OF—
3 Button-kid Glove 3
at 30 cents a pair.
Northeast of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

—Buy the celebrated Bryan wheelbarrow of Frank F. Leas. They are the best in the market. 18-2w.

Syracuse as a Pleasure Resort.

Our readers will see by to-day's COURIER, that the B. & O. road has made arrangements to sell round-trip tickets from this place to Syracuse during the season. This will make it convenient for the citizens of Auburn and vicinity to make a trip or two to this popular resort during the summer. The distance is not great, and no one who can afford it, should miss the opportunity now given to see these beautiful lakes. It is without doubt the largest natural lake, and if we except English lake, the largest in the state. The main lake is about nine miles long, and the smaller one about two miles. Its waters contain abundance of fish that are caught in large quantities. Ducks are plentiful, and in their season furnish excellent sport for hunters. A large and well-arranged steamboat is on the lake, and will make trips around it or to any point along the shore, or may be chartered by the day if parties so desire The village of Syracuse is well supplied with hotels, at which all who wish may obtain good accommodations at fair rates. Teams can be had for drives around the lakes or into the country. On the north side of the main lake, at Cedar Beach, parties from Wabash, Huntington, Indianapolis and other places have erected a large club house for the especial accommodation of those who are members of the company owning it. Other visitors may also be accommodated there at times. Boats and competent guides may be had at all times to assist amateurs in their search for game and recreation.

The B. & O. has made a station at Cedar Beach, three miles east, and near the main lake, at which trains will stop to take on or let off passengers. It is also hoped that at no distant day, a draw-bridge will be made in the railroad bridge over the outlet of the large lake, so the steamboat can run the length of both lakes, and entirely up to the town and depot. A small wharf or landing could be made within ten rods of the Syracuse depot, making it convenient for visitors to get off the cars and walk to the boat, and bringing them thus conveniently near the depot on their return. A small expense would add this convenience, and help to make the resort popular by taking away much of the fatigue and expense that accompanies so many pleasure excursions. The trip around the main lake is now nearly twenty miles long, and the addition of the other lake to the trip, will make it the most extensive in the state. The scenery is fine, and at many places the finest in this part of the state. We believe that with good management, Syracuse will soon be the leading pleasure resort of northern Indiana. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will make a great mistake if it does not do all in its power to assist and encourage the establishment of a first-class summer resort on its line.

—The following is a list of marriage licenses issued by Clerk Baxter since our last publication: Wm. Spake and Morgiana Rainier; Albert Grambling and May Chapman; Frank M. Gunsenhouser and Rinnie M. Hull; H. E. Trout and Frank Buss; Maurice Elsner and Lily Seward; John Crow and Lydia Funk.

—A recent letter from John T. Sevell, of Abilene, Kansas, represents crop prospects in that section as being excellent.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Court next week.

—Work your road tax.

—"More mort."—[Bumpus.

—Main street looks attractive.

—Transient organ-men in town.

—Jim Rose is again at the Swinsford.

—Stock is beginning to look better.

—The excursion season will soon open up.

—Doc. Grosoup has put up a new awning.

—We are getting out the court docket this week.

—The Butler Record will be sold at sheriff's sale.

—Monday was a beautiful day—rain and sunshine.

—Charles Emanuel has a new out-fit for summer comfort.

—The court-yard presents a beautiful appearance now.

—Treasurer Miller went home with a new phaeton Sunday.

—It is about time for strawberries to make their appearance.

—Picker & Bumpus have the contract for Snyder's dwelling.

—Old Mr. and Mrs. Canon have moved into A. F. Foltz's residence.

—A new awning is being put up the entire length of Ensley's block.

—The trees are leaving out, and nature begins to show her beauty.

—Ladies calling cards, nicest styles and latest patterns at this office.

—The measles epidemic still prevails among the children of our town.

—Nine-tenths of the people who pass you remark, "It's warm"—then gape.

—Tom Gross carries a cane. It is nature for landlords to feel proud.

—If you like good tobacco and cigars, deal at the little store on the corner.

—Our job rooms are crowded with work this week, and we are all happy.

—The Knorr property has a new front fence. It was built to correspond with the house.

—Wm. Dugan started out yesterday morning to buy timber for shipping purposes.

—Hardy Mays gave a party to a large number of his associates of both sexes last Friday.

—Sheriff Leas will have a hard time finding a collar to fit his dog. Try a horse collar.

—It is Farmer Frank Strebe now. About the middle of July it will be something else.

—Frank Sterhm is again at his post "over the Rhine." He has to pay his board this week.

—Sim. Tarney put up some nice screen doors at his meat-market. "Sho fly" time cometh.

—The Anderson boys are lively go-ahead fellows, and are making a success of the buggy trade.

—If you are in need of a one-wheeled vehicle, commonly called a wheelbarrow, speak to Frank Leas.

—John L. Davis has put a collar on his "dorg." Several more about town should also be "collared."

—What is the matter with the hub-and-spoke-factory whistle—She is fifteen minutes out of whack.

—Jennie Cowan and Rosa Shaffer take the passenger route, via Wabash, to and from their schools. Ahem!

—Plenty of moving done this week. You can hardly tell who your nearest neighbor is without interviewing him.

—William Spake and Miss Morgie Rainier were married last Saturday. We "Spake" for them a happy, prosperous life.

—Enos Kuhlman's little girl, about two years old, died Saturday and was buried on Monday. Measles caused her death.

—Since Billy Forshey has moved up town he feels as happy and lively as a chip-monk after the breaking up of a hard winter.

—A petition is now on file at the auditor's office to have all the streets and alleys, in what is known as the Somers' addition vacated.

—The rose bush that Charlie Emanuel planted last spring is dead. We can not account for the cause of it, as Charlie paid it very good attention.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just returned from the east with the finest and best-assorted stock of millinery goods ever brought to Auburn. Give her a call.

—The lawn mower is doing its duty on the court square. The evergreen trees have been trimmed and it would not be a bad plan to trim up the others.

—Rhodenbaugh's dray team hauled the sprinkler last Saturday. This wagon, when loaded, weighs only three tons, but this faithful little team hauled it with apparent ease.

—Mitch Houston had an owl on exhibition Saturday. One little fellow was making an examination of the bird's beak and went away fully satisfied that it was a (h)owl.

—Mr. Grosoup has erected and completed a new barn, which was dedicated Monday evening by the boys and girls of the neighborhood with an old-time "hoe down" hop.

—Men's fine shoes from the best manufacturers at Hague & Raut's.

—Hague & Raut have a splendid line of ladies' fine shoes cheap. Call and see them.

—"Live and let live" is our motto. Buy your boots and shoes of us and see it verified. HAGUE & RAUT.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews, of Manchester, Mich., will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath.

—We are under obligations to Isaac Hague for back numbers of the COURIER. We now have all the numbers we need.

—The house cleaning days have come, the saddest of the year, when husband keeps away from home, and wife gets on her ear.

Died at his home in Jackson township, this county, William Crusser, at an advanced age. He was one of the early settlers.

—Miss Ida Wright, of Greenville, Michigan, will return in about ten days to take charge of her music class here and at Garrett.

—The B. & O. road will sell round-trip tickets to Syracuse and return for $1.45. The full fare being $2.20. This is for parties of ten or more.

DIED.—Johannette Bacheller, mother of our townsman Henry Bacheller, died at her home in Fort Wayne last Saturday. Deceased was 75 years old.

—Miss Lizzie Williams, of Falls City, Pennsylvania, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Johnson, wife of the agent for the W. St. L. & P. railroad at this place.

—Bob. Matheny and his "big" brother caught the largest string of black bass the other day that we ever saw pulled from the waters of Cedar Creek. One of them weighed seven pounds.

—Dr. Wm. Ryan has gone to Fort Wayne to take lessons in the erection of truss bridges. The boys say he purchased a return ticket, and if this be true, he will be back within thirty days

—And now the button-hole bouquet squads stroll with their girls three a breast and let our livery enterprises lie idle. The average humble citizen has to "ditch" himself in order to pass them.

—Sherm. Hollister is a man who takes "time by the top-not." He has purchased a new hand-cart, "all painted red," and upon each side of it has inscribed in plain letters, "Take me home."

—T. P. Scott, marshal, gives notice that all hogs found running at large after Monday, May 16, will be taken up and put in the pound. Those owning porkers should govern themselves accordingly.

—The young ladies of Cedar Creek Chapel and vicinity will give a lawn social at the residence of W. I. Work next Saturday afternoon and evening. Supper will be served at six and nine o'clock. All are cordially invited.

—Now the sturdy tiller of the soil is greatly interested in preparing his ground for future crops, but is daily annoyed with the "elegant" chin music of the implement man, the fruit tree vender, etc. "Let there be peas," gentlemen.

—Eliza Shaffer, Geo. Staley and Charley Jackson went to Angola, last Saturday, to attend a dance. They didn't return until Monday, but we do not know whether they danced all day Sunday or not.

—Pete Brandon will not have to put a collar on his dog. A passenger train on the Saginaw road "collared" him and sent him to a land where legislatures have something else to do besides discussing the rights of the canine portion of the populace.

—Hardman Porter is not working for Husselman & Veley now. He hired out to them, came and staid all night, got supper and breakfast, hitched up in the morning and drove the team to the mill. He then went to settle with a "nigger," and they haven't seen him since.

—Jake Nye, of Sudan, the fellow who drives a pair of steeds that traced their ancestry back to Balaam's "hoss," was in town Saturday. Jake is erecting a new blacksmith shop, and will make the hum of the hammer ring loud in the ears of the Sedanites.

—Chris. Baker was cut out for an auctioneer as well as a landlord. He sold a barrel of fish Saturday that were lying in the B. & O. express office not called for, in about fifteen seconds. If there is any one who wishes to be sold out, let them walk under Chris'. hammer.

—We are informed by Surveyor Foltz, that one of Hensinger's boys, in Butler township, killed a blue racer snake that measured six feet in length. This snake story is perfectly reliable and not exaggerated the least bit. If a surveyor can't give the correct length of a snake, who can?

—The hook-and-ladder boys have been practising for several weeks on the back streets, and have become pretty well drilled in running and performing upon the ladders. Saturday evening they exhibited their skill on the corner of Main and Seventh streets to the satisfaction of a number of people.

—Joe Albright, Sherm. Hollister, Ralph Cobb and Charlie Pommert took the morning freight on the Wabash for Churubusco Tuesday. They're goin' a fishin'. Each one had a peck basket full of bait, and we may look forward for a decline in the market in this line of meat. Charlie will string 'em as fast as the other boys can haul them out.

—A rich man's son lives on his pap, while a poor man's son takes Dr. Marshall's Bromoline for his blood and liver, and earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Big bottles, fifty cents.

—The farm residence of Ben. McQuiston, four miles north of town, was entered by burglars Thursday morning, who stole a watch and chain and other articles. Chase was given, but when brought to bay, the fellows pulled their revolvers and put an end to the race. The authorities were not notified in time to be of any assistance.—[Fort Wayne Sunday Mail.

The above gentleman is the father of W. H. McQuiston, of this place.

—In the course of time, Samuel Puffenberger will loose his situation at the Eighth street bakery. It will not be because Sam. is not a good, industrious, accommodating fellow, not at all, but on account of a little Baker boy who came to that household the other evening, who will, in a few years from now, run that dough shop on his own hook.

—Mr. Henry Martin, our clever tree man whom the naughty boys call "Gee Line," met with a sad misfortune and a heavy loss this week. About three miles east of town, his celebrated dun horse became tired and weary under the intense heat of old Sol, and Henry, taking pity on the beast, unhooked him from the vehicle and led him to a farm house near by. Here he was furnished with ten ears of corn and a bundle of hay; but the animal refused to eat. Corn is hard this time of the year, and consequently not much blade can be attached to the horse. Hen-er-i hired another team and had his trees brought to town. After he had planted them, he and Cyrus—that's his boy—returned to see if the horse had eaten the corn. But, alas! he had crossed the river, and his owner returned, a sad and sorrowful man.

Notice to Decorating Company.

All sons and daughters of soldiers, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, will meet in Soldiers hall on Saturday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to organize for decorating soldiers' graves in Auburn cemetery, May 30. A full attendance is desired, but if sickness prevents any from being present they will please send in their names.

COMMITTEE.

A CARD.

EDITORS COURIER:—Please give me space in your paper to return my sincerest thanks to the members of the sabbath-school at Fairfield Center for the recent expressions of their good will in the gift of a large and beautiful volume of "Holman's Quarto Edition of the Holy Bible." The book of itself should be valued very highly received from whatsoever source, but when received with the affections of those dear friends clinging to it, it is a treasure of inestimable value, and shall ever receive the fondest recollections.

A. W. ASH.

In Memoriam.

The following lines were written by a lady of this place on the occasion of the recent death of Mr. Kuhlman's little daughter, and are expressive of the grief of the bereaved parents:

Little Neva, how we loved her!
Precious little one was she;
Beauty on her brow was beaming
With a glow of ecstasy.

But she has forever left us,
She, our darling little pet;
Gone where sorrow ne'er will meet her,
And with tears her cheeks lie wet.

Could we see her this sad moment
With her dolly in her arms,
Whispering: "Dolly how I love you,
For they say that you are mine."

But we could not keep our darling;
She has climbed the golden stair,
Calling: "Come, now, papa, mamma,
I hear sweet music everywhere.

FIRE.

We are sorry to say to our readers that on last Thursday evening about five o'clock our old friend Henry Becher, near Corunna, had the misfortune to lose his dwelling house by fire, with nearly its entire contents. His old house also burned and the smoke house, with his supply of meat. There were two hound dogs tied in the old house and perished in the flames. In the cellar Uncle Henry had a large amount of maple syrup and a great many good things to eat, nearly all of which were burned. They succeeded in getting out a bureau full of clothing and supposed it was far enough away to be safe, but behold in a short time it took fire and was burned, the heat being so intense that they could not be removed. The loss is indeed a severe one to Mr. Becher, but we will bet a pint of fish hooks that he bears it like a philosopher and will proceed at once to build a nice new house! We understand that he had a small insurance. His barn caught fire a great many times but was saved.

School Report.

The following are the names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, in district number 6, Jackson township, for the month ending May 6: Minnie Johnson, Nettie Berry, Easter Cobbler, Henry Cobbler, Myrtle Johnson, Sylvester Johnson, George Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Joseph Furgeson, Charley Gilford, Cornman Gilford Mary Shearer, Ada Shearer, Bitha Baughman, Ollie Tarney, Alice Bishop, Jennie Furgeson, Clara Means, Tommy Morr. I return my sincere thanks to the parents for the regular attendance of the scholars.

J. A. QUINCE, teacher.

—People must discuss something; it is the great preventive of insanity. All persons are invited to discuss a trial of a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline for biliousness and dyspepsia.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!
J. KAHN & CO.
Have Brought the second Spring and
SUMMER STOCK!
The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.
Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If
GOOD GOODS
And Low Prices
Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that
We Mean Business.
J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Personal.

Mike Long is home this week.

Chas. Klotz went to Waterloo Monday.

—Mrs. C. Picker is at Garrett this week.

—Jim. Somers, brother of Tom, is in town.

E. F. Metcalf dropped in to see us Saturday.

—Master Willie Rush is sick with the chicken-pox.

—Miss Maud Allen has a lady friend visiting with her.

Will. Shrlock, of Fort Wayne, was in town yesterday.

Fred, Davis and Dr. S. D. Myers took in Garrett Monday.

—Mrs. F. Philips has about recovered from the measles,

Ed. Koeble, of Fort Wayne, is in town visiting with Mike Hebel.

Mrs. F. Lockwood has her little sister, from Ohio, staying with her.

Dave Matheny and wife went to Hudson last Saturday to see the folks.

Frank Cobler has returned, and is again upon his old stamping ground.

Johnny Danner, of Warsaw, the man who makes small pictures large, is in town.

Don. Lawrence, of Garrett, was in town this week. "He couldn't stay away."

Mr. Geo. Swander, of Michigan, oldest son of Jonathan Swander, is visiting at home.

Harry Foster, now of Syracuse, Ind. but formerly a resident of this place, is here on a visit.

S. M. Knott, of Butler township, was in town last week, and remembered the COURIER folks.

James McCrory is in the fruit-tree business, selling for Hoover & Gaines, of Dayton, Ohio.

Clyde Moore is in town again after a few weeks abroad. He went to Chicago to get a coat made.

U. B. Babb, of Hicksville, Ohio, was in town the better part of last week, a guest of Dr. R. Elson.

Tom Scott's mother, of Bryan, Ohio, is in town visiting her daughter-in-law, who is confined to her sick room.

—I. W. Dowman, editor of the Gospel Standard, published at Goshen, spent a few minutes with us Monday.

Dr. Kester, of Cedar Creek, took a trip to Fort Wayne Tuesday. The Dr. reports business flourishing in his town.

Albert Markle, alias Vanderbilt, and his better-half were visiting with the Zimmermans the latter part of last week.

Oliver Ensley is sick with the measles. He ought to have had the measles fifteen years ago, then he wouldn't have 'em now.

Clarence Shell, a "wrapper" in the Ft. Wayne Fruit House, came up here Sunday to see the sights and enjoy a few days of city life.

Mr. Adolph Kahn and wife, nee Miss Linda, Ochs, of Butler, were visiting relatives and friends in town the latter part of last week.

Peter Fisher, the popular councilman of Waterloo, and Adam Shull, the no less popular village treasurer, called in to see us on Monday.

Elsworth Draggoo, better known as "Wallager," who has been attending a reform school for the past fifteen months, is again among us.

Fred. Yesbera got tired trotting about the streets of West Unity, Ohio, and came home Monday. He looks 'ealthy and 'earty after his journey.

Misses Nettie Parnell and Nora Gilliland, of Smithfield township, accompanied by Miss Zora Baird, of this place, made us a pleasant visit last week.

Mrs. T. P. Scott was out riding a short time saturday, having to be carried on a bed made in a double carriage. She has been confined to the house for a number of months.

Johnny Gossage, now of the Fort Wayne Gazette, spent Sunday at his old home here. Johnny is gradually working up to the point of "jour." Time and practice will bring great results.

Dr. A. B. Darby showed his pleasant phiz. in our office last Friday. We are glad to see him so greatly improved since his visit to Hot Springs. He reports Tom Mays as doing well.

Waterloo.

D. Paulsen is moving to South Bend.

E. R. Blattner is moving back from Toledo this week.

The choir made most excellent music at the recent temperance meetings.

Thomas R. Cool has been promoted to be yard master for the Lake Shore road,

Geo. Smith expects to move to Hendallville as soon as he can get a house. at South Bend, and will soon remove his family to that place. Success to him.

W. B. Johnson & Co. have arranged their room very tastily, It looks like a fine art gallery.

At the first meeting of the new town board Monday evening, J. C. Boyer was elected president.

T. E. Imhoff is building a new fence around his property at the south end of Center street. Looks better.

Rev. W. F. Matthews, of Manchester, Mich., will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon.

David McEntarfer and wife came on the morning train, wednesday. Mrs. M. has half a mind to be homesick.

They are putting up new hitching rails around the Evangelical church, and are making other improvements.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. J. C. Boyer next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All come.

J. A. Denison has renovated and repapered his rooms, so as to have a nice place for his numerous patrons to enjoy their "I scream."

Mrs. Yant is giving extra good bargains in goods in the millinery line. In everything pertaining to the trade, she she has a stock that will bear inspection.

James Bowman wheeled himself up town last Saturday. It is a pity that so good a business man should be helpless: We know several young men, and some older ones, who might be deprived of both arms and legs, and the town be just as well off.

The Presbyterian social at W. B. Duncan's, was a very pleasant one, and was well attended. Among those present, we noticed Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan, who was at her old home in Waterloo for a few days. She has now returned to Ann Arbor, their present home.

Rev. A. M. Collins, the temperance lecturer, was a member of the 6th Massachusetts, which was attacked while passing through Baltimore, April 19th, 1861. Mr. C. is the only present survivor of those wounded there. It will be remembered that this first bloodshed of the Rebellion, occurred on the same day of the same month as the battle of Lexington, in the Revolutionary war.

Corunna.

Wm. Cissel is slowly improving since his visit to Baltimore.

Frank Maynard sets himself up for the sun umbrella of the season.

Lafe Miller Saturdayed, Sundayed and Sundayeved at his home in Corunna.

Jacob's brother, Simon Reed, was in town Monday. Jacob being absent, Simon Mondayed with O. Miller.

James and Pete B. have succeeded in getting positions as brakemen on the train of which C. C. Cissel is conductor.

Mile Long was in town after that cradle, but M. Woodworth said he would have use for it as an article of furniture in his own household before long.

The railroad bridge workmen have been working here for the past week, and in a few days the new bridge will be completed. The bridge is being built for double track purposes.

H. W. has gone to Ft. Wayne for the purpose of buying a stock of goods in his line, and he is also determined to go into the cigar trade. He will furnish cigars only by wholesale.

GEO. W. RESWELL & BRO., FLORISTS, Fort Wayne, Ind. Fine bedding plants a specialty. Send for price list.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

William Macintosh killed his sister, in New York city, because she refused his demand for money....Samuel B. Morey, who was indicted at New York for perjury in connection with the celebrated "Morey letter," has been discharged from custody.

Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., has discovered a bright comet in the constellation of Andromeda....John W. Minturn, of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., shipping and commission merchants at 78 South street, New York, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Insanity from affection of the brain was the cause.

The recent death of two promising sons so deeply affected the reason of Mrs. Delancey, of Shenandoah, Pa., that she deluged herself with coal-oil and applied a match. Though her flesh was charred to the bone, she uttered no cry of suffering.....Two men were killed at Littleton, N. H., by the fall of a building which had been raised up by jack-screws. ....The appointment of a negro on the police force of Auburn, N. Y., caused the immediate resignation of the chief and one patrolman.

At an adjourned sale of the effects of the Jay Cooke estate, Ogontz, the famous homestead, was knocked down for $118,500. It is believed that the purchaser will prove to be the former owner, who has been very successful in his late financial operations.

THE WEST.

The situation at Kansas City, on the 30th ult., was terrible. The Missouri river continued to rise at an alarming rate, and all the elevators and great packing houses were surrounded by water. Of the ten railroads running into the city but three were able to send out trains over their own tracks, the Chicago and Alton alone running their Eastern trains direct from the Union depot. Fully 7,000 people were homeless, and many of them had lost everything they possessed in the world. Box-cars, railway depots, tents and everything that could be used for shelter were being pressed into service, yet thousands were compelled to sleep in the open air and depend upon charity for food. Many of the houses had been moved to railway tracks, but several had gone down stream, and more were expected to follow. The Hannibal railway bridge, which cost $1,500,000, was in a perilous situation.

A horrible tragedy is reported from St. Paul, Howard county, Neb. Mrs. Koch, the wife of Christian Koch, a railroad night watchman, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, killed her three children by cutting their throats with a razor, and then cut her own throat. One boy was 4 years old, the second boy was 2 years and the third child a girl aged 6 months.

At Normal, Ill., a 5-year-old child of Mr. Bliss fell seventy feet into a well. The father got a rope and went down, where he found the little one almost uninjured in five feet of water.

Billy, the Kid, a noted outlaw of New Mexico, who had been sentenced to death for three murders, escaped from jail at Lincoln by shooting dead Sheriff Bell and Marshal Olinger....Jacob Annack, who erected the first brick bank building in Cincinnati, and assisted John J. Audubon in gathering ornithological specimens, is dead....The woodenware works, mill and lumber-yards owned by Milton Frost, in Detroit, were destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $60,000 to $75,000; partially insured. The fire extended to the tannery of the Croul Bros., which was consumed, with a loss of $75,000, upon which there is no insurance.

Owing to a hitch in the sale of Haverly's Chicago Theater to the First National Bank, that enterprising manager continues his occupancy of the house for a short time. His great colored minstrel troupe are filling an engagement there the present week. There are 100 in this company, including all the recognized colored talent in the country.

A farmer digging a post-hole at Bureau Junction, Ill., came upon a pot of counterfeit silver dollars which was buried forty years ago by a band of thieves who flourished in that region.....A passenger train on the Western Pacific road ran over and killed five children of a family named Nebas, between Hayward and Lorenzo, Cal.

The corn prospect in Northern Dakota and the Red river valley is encouraging. The largest crop ever sown in the new Northwest is going in....Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, and Mrs. Sallie Crowley were married at St. Joseph, Mo., last week. They will sail for Europe June 1, and next fall will start on a tour of the world.

The Coroner's jury at Elgin finds that the sunken ferry-boat was wholly unfit for the purpose for which it was intended, and was managed in a reckless manner and that Mayor Bosworth and Alderman Jencks were guilty of negligence....Taylor's warehouse, Douglas' machine shop, McClellan's woolen mills and Huff's bottling works, at Warren, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will exceed $60,000....A lively emigration from Kansas to Northern Wisconsin is reported to be in progress. The reason given by some of the movers is the adoption of the prohibitory amendment.... Boston capitalists have leased the farm of N. K. Maxwell, near Fond du Lac, Wis., where gold quartz has cropped out, and have a stamp-mill on the way westward....A most remarkable and daring jail escape is reported from Lincoln county, New Mexico. Billy Bonney, alias "Billy the Kid," one of the most determined scoundrels known in the criminal annals of America, was confined in the Lincoln county jail. Last Saturday, while one of the two guards of the jail were absent, he attacked and killed the other, and, the second being called to the spot by the report of a pistol shot, he killed him also. His hands were shackled all the time. After he had finished the second guard, he managed to strike off his shackles with a hatchet; made a man in the jail-yard saddle a horse for him, and, arming himself with a rifle and four revolvers, rode away. Afterward he murdered William Mathews, who once shot him in the thigh, and who gave evidence against him in a recent trial. He also murdered another party with whom he fell in. He threatened to murder Gov. Wallace, Sheriff Garrett and a number of other persons, and says that he will not again be taken alive.

A marked change in the channel of the Mississippi has occurred in the vicinity of Chester, Ill., where the great river has crossed through the bottom lands to the Okaw, a distance of twelve miles. St. Mary's, Mo., has thereby been transformed into an inland town.

THE SOUTH.

At the Belle Meade sale of thoroughbreds, at Gen. G. W. Harding's farm, near Nashville, Tenn., the yearling brother of Luke Blackburn brought $7,900, and four sons of Great Tom brought sums ranging from $1,000 to $2,600.

A desperate conflict occurred among a congregation of negroes at a colored church in the Choctaw nation, in which pistols and knives were freely used, and several persons badly if not fatally injured. The colored minister while in the midst of his discourse was fired upon by parties in the house, after which a general fight ensued.... In the case of Payne, the Oklahoma raider, the United States Court at Fort Smith decided, after reviewing various treaties and acts of Congress, that the lands in question are not subject to pre-emption or homestead entry. Many representative Indians were present at the trial.

On the Texas Pacific road, near Dallas, Texas, a freight train went through a bridge, causing the death of the engineer and fireman, and the wounding of the conductor and a brakeman. Another accident, at Katula, resulted in the killing of the engineer, a brakeman, and a contractor named Anderson, of Dallas.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General James, it is said, is determined on a full, thorough, and searching investigation into the star-route irregularities which prevailed under the Brady regime....The total number of nominations to the Senate by the President was, on the 1st of May, 217.

The United States Treasurer has decided that deposits for the reduction of national-bank circulation shall hereafter be made in United States notes only. This decision is based on the ground that the law requires the Treasurer to redeem such circulation when presented in United States notes. The Treasurer has also decided that deposits to the credit of the 5-per-cent. fund for redemption of national-bank notes shall be made in United States notes only....The coinage during April of double-eagles, eagles and half-eagles aggregated in value $8,895,000; silver dollars, $2,300,000.

The public-debt statement for May is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 196,378,600
Five per cents		466,032,850
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,662,700
Refunding certificates		785,100
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,635,746,350
Matured debt	$ 5,704,865	
Legal tenders	346,741,646	
Certificates of deposit	8,290,000	
Fractional currency	7,116,066	
Gold and silver certificates		56,643,746
Total without interest		418,794,433
Total debt		$2,080,243,848
Total interest		17,335,241
Cash in treasury		263,731,196
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,804,072,082
Decrease during April		9,690,909
Decrease since June 30, 1880		78,690,701
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid	$ 3,710,722	
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,704,865	
Interest thereon	780,740	
Gold and silver certificates	56,643,745	
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,395,000	
Cash balance available May 1, 1881	189,547,867	
Total		$ 263,731,196
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 263,731,196
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by United States		49,828,806
Interest repaid by companies—		
By transportation of mails		14,247,370
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,798
Balance of interest paid by the United States		34,925,302

A Washington telegram states that "there are indications of jealousies in army circles. It is alleged by high officers that Secretary Lincoln is running things too much his own way for a green hand. It is not believed that all is pleasant between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Lincoln. On an average Gen. Sherman gets along well with only about half the War Secretaries who come into power from time to time."

GENERAL.

John Gothard, who killed a farmer named Joseph Woods, was hanged at Towsontown, Md., the widow of the murdered man witnessing the scene on the scaffold. Royal S. Carr, who took the life of a half-breed tramp, was executed at Windsor, Vt. For the murder of another colored man, Marshall Baxter was hanged in the jail-yard at Charlotte, N. C.

The twelfth annual convention of the American Labor Reform League has just been held in New York. Resolutions were adopted antagonistic to all existing systems of government, justifying the murder of the Czar of Russia, asserting the belligerent rights of labor in self-defense against capital, and much more in a similar strain....The quarterly report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that 593,703 immigrants came to this country in 1880.

Washington telegrams state that "the letter which the star-route ring threatens to publish unless the investigation be stopped is addressed to Jay Hubbell, who was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. It is said to have been written in reply to one from Hubbell stating that Gen. Brady would not assess the star-route contractors without Gen. Garfield's consent. Gen. Garfield wrote back that he hoped Brady would do all in his power to facilitate the raising of funds necessary to meet the expenses of the campaign."

Prof. Chandler reports to the New York Board of Health that oleomargarine is superior in all respects to the poorer grades of dairy butter; that there is nothing objectionable in its material or manufacture, and there is no need of legislation to protect public health....Thomas, the defaulting cashier of the Panama Canal Company, who was reported to have fled with a large amount of the company's funds, was found at Arica, Peru, in a half-insane condition, and allowed to go free on restoring 15,000 francs.

The gross earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, as shown by the annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, were $18,749,460.

The new Fountain engine took the Vanderbilt party over the Canada Southern road, a distance of 229 miles, in 233 minutes, excluding stops. She consumed less than three tons of coal....The gross revenue of the Michigan Central railroad for the past year was $9,085,748; the net income, $1,505,404.

POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch states that "the Virginia situation was discussed in all its bearings at a Cabinet meeting, and, although there was some difference of opinion on the subject, it was virtually decided to encourage the Mahone movement by a liberal distribution of patronage. At the same time, the Republicans who have heretofore stood the brunt of the battle in the South will receive a proportionate share of the offices."

Washington dispatches state that "Senator Conkling does not ask to have Judge Robertson's nomination postponed. He is willing to have the issues tried now. A Senatorial caucus committee informed President Garfield that Senator Conkling had given them to understand that he cared nothing personally for the continuance of the deadlock, but had promoted it in deference to his New York constituents, who believed that the delay would result in the withdrawal of Robertson's nomination. The President said emphatically that he would not withdraw it."....Hon. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, declares that he would decline the nomination for Governor of Ohio....Senator Sherman is opposing the confirmation of the nomination of Sheldon as Governor of New Mexico.

Senator Dawes, as Chairman of the Republican Caucus Committee, lately received a brief note from the President in reference to the deadlock. In the letter the President stated that he was very desirous that there should be a free ballot and a fair count not only in Virginia, but in every Republican State, but that he would do nothing to assist the editor of a paper which constantly and maliciously assailed his administration to get office under the Republican party. The editor referred to is George C. Gorham, of the Washington Republican, and candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

A Washington dispatch says "it is now the belief there that, whatever may be the result of the deadlock in the Senate, neither Riddleberger nor Gorham will be elected to the places for which they have been nominated. The Democrats will not allow the election of the former, and the latter has antagonized many Republican Senators by his attacks on the administration through the columns of the *National Republican*."

Grubbs, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Indianapolis by 515 majority. The Lafayette municipal election resulted in the success of McGinley, Democratic candidate for Mayor. The new Mayor-elect of Hannibal, Mo., is a Democrat. The Council is Republican.

FOREIGN.

An attempt to evict some tenants at New Pallas, Ireland, failed utterly. There were 500 soldiers and police present, but a mob of 5,000 assembled and stoned the Sheriff and his assistants. The police charged upon the mob several times, but the bailiff's life being threatened he refused to point out the houses of the delinquent tenants. About 200 of the mob were armed with revolvers.... The superstition of the Russian peasantry at Elizabethgrad caused them to destroy a synagogue, and in the riot which ensued the troops shot down many persons....The anti-Jewish agitation in Prussia prompted a mob at Argenau, led by a school-teacher, to wreck the houses of some Hebrews and maltreat the inmates....A diplomat at St. Petersburg expresses the belief that the Czar and his counselors will institute repressive measures almost startling in their rigor.

A band of disguised men at Galway seized a bailiff named King and roasted him over a fire until he swore he would resign his office. Injuries were inflicted from which he can hardly recover....The French Chamber of Deputies adopted a motion of confidence in the Government by a vote of 272 to 1, 146 members not voting....Peace has been concluded between the Cape Government and the Basutos....War between Japan and China is considered imminent....Small-pox prevails to an alarming degree in London.

John Dillon, Irish member of Parliament, was arrested on the 3d inst. and incarcerated in jail at Dublin. The news of the arrest caused great excitement throughout Ireland....Lord Lonsdale has purchased a steamer of 1,000 tons, and proposes to go in search of the North pole....A number of Jewish families have fled from Argenau, West Prussia, on account of fresh outrages, but the authorities are determined to preserve order. Two hundred persons were injured in the riots at Elizabethgrad, Russia, and the streets are patrolled by troops....A boot-maker named Vigel, in Vienna, Austria, killed his wife and four children and made mincemeat of their bodies....Edwin Booth's first appearance at the Lyceum Theater, London, as Othello, was an immense success.

A committee of the International Monetary Conference, in session at Paris, adopted two lists of questions to be submitted as a basis for discussion. Great cordiality prevails among the delegates....It is announced by cable from Cairo, Egypt, that "Maspero has just opened some more pyramids of Sakkara, inclosing the tombs of the Kings of the Fifth dynasty. The mortuary chapels of each contain about eighty square metres of the smallest and most closely-written texts, giving precise details of the religious belief of that age. It is a complete coup de grace to the Osiris Masonic theory, and all previous conceptions are entirely upset. Except the finding of the Rosetta stone, in 1799, no discovery in Egypt equals this in scientific value."....The British war sloop Doterel was blown up last week in the Straits of Magellan, and, out of 156 on board, all but eleven perished.... The Porte has notified the Ambassadors of the powers that Turkey accepts without reserve the proposed solution of the Greek frontier question.....Advices from St. Petersburg intimate that the atmosphere is thick with omens of another approaching storm.

The committee appointed to arrange a programme for the Monetary Conference at Paris, agreed upon that drafted by Vrolik, the Dutch delegate. It consists of five questions relative to the cause and effect of diminution and oscillation in the value of silver; the effect of unlimited coinage of both gold and silver upon their stability; measures to reduce the minimum of oscillations in the ratio of value between the two metals; and, finally, as to what that ratio should be..... Further information regarding the catastrophe to the British war-sloop, Doterel, is to the effect that eight officers and 135 men were killed, and three officers and fourteen men saved.

There is a land agitation among the peasants in the Baltic provinces of Russia. They desire to own, instead of lease, their farms, and refuse to swear allegiance to the Czar until he shall have granted them laws and land rights equal to those possessed by the Russian people....A Land League manifesto has appeared in London, signed by Justin McCarthy, urging Irishmen to evict their landlords as they themselves have been evicted, and to wreak vengeance at the polls on apostates from Liberalism....The conditions on which the Nihilists are willing to cease their agitation were communicated to the Czar by a delegate of the revolutionary committee. The Czar listened to all he had to say, and then caused his arrest. ....The Grand Jury at London indicted Herr Most, editor of the *Freiheit*, for inciting assassination.

At the second plenary sitting of the monetary conference in Paris the series of questions reported by the committee was adopted as the programme. The delegates for Germany, Austria, England, India, Canada, Greece, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland explained the views of their respective Governments. The speech of the German delegate was ordered printed and distributed among the members of the conference, as it contained statements of the highest importance.... The preliminary inquiry into the death of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz has been concluded, and twenty persons stand committed for trial for complicity in the murder.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Mr. Farley, of California, spoke for some time, on the opening of the Senate on Monday, May 2, called attention to the large number of nominations awaiting action, and moved to go into executive session. The people of his State, of all political parties, were appealing to the Senate to consider important matters in which they were directly interested. Petitions were daily coming from California asking for consideration of the Chinese treaty. A debate ensued between Messrs. Dawes and Farley, the Chinese question receiving considerable attention. Afterward a few remarks were made by Messrs. Beck and Saulsbury, and the Senate adjourned. The Republican Caucus Committee, consisting of seven Senators, met and agreed on a report. They recommend that executive sessions be held immediately to transact business in the following order: First, to refer to the appropriate committees all nominations now on the table; second, to take action on the various treaties awaiting ratification; third, to consider all uncontested nominations, that is, such as are not objected to by any Republican Senator from the State to which the appointment belongs. When this programme is completed the contested nominations may be considered.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, made the first speech of the day on Tuesday, May 3, defending his State upon the debt question, and was followed by several other Senators upon the same subject. The Republicans were willing to adjourn early for the purpose of caucusing on the holding of executive sessions.

In accordance with the decision of the Republican caucus, Mr. Dawes moved that the Senate go into executive session, on Wednesday, May 4, the motion being unanimously adopted. The following appointments were then unanimously confirmed: Robert Hitt, of Chicago, for Assistant Secretary of State; ex-Congressman Hiram Price, of Iowa, for Commissioner of Indian Affairs; A. M. Jones for United States Marshal of the Northern (Chicago) district of Illinois; Sanford A. Hudson, of Wisconsin, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Joseph G. James as Postmaster at Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Craig for Postmaster at Albany, N. Y. The other nominations were referred to the appropriate committees, and the Senate then began the consideration of the Chinese treaties. Senator Hoar opposed the ratification of the treaty on the ground that it is opposed to the genius of our institutions and to the general doctrine of the "brotherhood of man." Senators Miller and Farley and the other Pacific coast Senators strongly urge the ratification of the treaty on the ground that it gives the United States Government full control over the immigration of the Celestials. The President nominated Elliot C. Jewett, of Missouri, to be Assayer in charge of the Assay Office at St. Louis.

The Senate in executive session did a remarkably good day's work, on Thursday, the 5th inst. Both Chinese treaties were ratified by all but unanimous votes; also, an extradition treaty with the United States of Colombia, and treaties with Italy, Morocco and Japan. The Senate also confirmed eighty-four nominations, of which the following are the most important: William Walter Phelps, New Jersey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria; Cortis Fessenden, of Rome, Mich., United States Surveyor General for Dakota; Richard W. Montgomery, Receiver of Public Moneys for Bloomington, Neb.; Gideon M. Strouson, Postmaster for Menasha, Wis.; Lionel A. Sheldon, of Ohio, Governor of New Mexico Territory; Edward S. Meyer, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Ohio; Henry Fink, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; Thomas Wilson, of the District of Columbia, Consul at Ghent; John F. Jenne, of New Jersey, Consul at Nuevo Laredo; E. C. Jewett, United States Assayer at St. Louis. Surveyors of Customs—Joseph L. Gaston, of Chattanooga; John R. Leonard, of Indianapolis, Ind. Collector of Internal Revenue—Marcus Boggs, Eleventh district of Ohio. Registers of Land Offices—William Letcher, at Mitchell, Dakota; John P. Owens, at Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Charles B. Tyler, at Tracy, Minn.; Thomas H. Cavanaugh, at Oberlin, Kan.; Christopher H. Smith, Worthington, Minn. Receivers of Public Moneys—John Lind, at Tracy, Minn.; Charles E. Chandler, at Oberlin, Kan. A message was received from the President withdrawing the following names, who are regarded as friends of Senator Conkling: Stewart L. Woodford, United States Attorney for the Southern district; Asa W. Tenney, United States Attorney for the Eastern district; Lewis F. Payne, United States Marshal for the Southern district; Clinton D. McDougall, United States Marshal for the Northern district; John Tyler, Collector of Customs for the District of Buffalo. President Garfield nominated George P. Pomeroy, of New Jersey, Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris; Mrs. Julia P. Woolfork, Postmistress of Jackson, Tenn.; William R. Durfee, Agent of Indians, La Pointe Agency, Wis.; Malachi Krebs, Indiana, Receiver of Public Moneys, Boise City, Idaho.

The Uses of Mesmerism.

Mesmerism is being revived at the east, and is being brought to wonderful perfection as a science. Dr. Hammond, in a recent lecture and exhibition, put some old men and women under the influence and caused them to play a game of marbles, and they quarreled and jawed and told each other to "knuckle down" and "take to taw," just as the urchins do. He stated that the power of mesmerizing a person did not reside in the person mesmerized, but in the mesmerizer, and consisted simply in the exercise of a strong and magnetic will. Persons under the influence do not have the least responsibility for their actions, and the doctor states that if he were to tell the most timid girl to go and stick a knife into the heart of any person, she would do so at once. If that is the case it would seem as though a field was opened for the industrious Nihilists of all countries that is simply boundless in its possibilities. All that is necessary is for a Nihilist of strong and magnetic will power to mesmerize some poor devil, put a knife or pistol in his hand when the Czar or other person is to pass by or appear in public, and when the opportune moment arrives tell him to "sick 'em," and the thing is a bird! The Nihilist, of course, stands back in the crowd and watches the effect of his shot, so to speak, and if successful he can help turn in and arrest the base assassin and show his loyalty to the person who has been butchered to make a Roman holiday. It is a great scheme, and one that will doubtless come into general use where reform is necessary. But it would seem that the future usefulness of mesmerism will be largely in the direction of collecting bad debts; and we have no doubt that in a few years merchants and others, instead of placing their accounts in the hands of a lawyer, and submitting to a long delay and considerable expense, will take them to a mesmerist. The mesmerist will call on the debtor, present the bill and ask him if it isn't about time he straightened that matter up. The debtor will say that the cashier is away, that the auditor has been sick, and that he has been unable to get the committee together, and he will tell the mesmerist to come in about the 15th. But before he knows what is coming the mesmerist will get the clamps on him, he will go down into his pocket, or go out and borrow the money, and when the influence is thrown off, and he awakes to a realizing sense of what he has done, he will find a receipted bill in his hand and the collector will be far away o'er the billow. It will be impossible, almost, for the man to prove that he was mesmerized, and probably he would not case to do so if he could. He would have to show that he did not intend to pay the debt, that it was something he never *had* done, and was a rule in his business from which he never deviated, unless he was mesmerized or temporarily insane. There are men, of course, who would have no trouble in proving this, but there is nothing so uncertain as the verdict of a jury, and after it had been fully established they might not give the man a verdict. Mesmerism could also be utilized in the arts. A boy could be mesmerized and set to work setting type, or hoeing in the garden, and a dozen of his companions might come along with fish poles and cans of bait, and urge him to come along. He would not budge; he would not go without his father's word. It would be an improvement on the only other way ever discovered of keeping a boy at work during the fishing season, and is far more humane than sharpening a fence post and spiking him down to the ground. In cases where the course of true love did not run smooth, and the old folks were down on the young man so that his life was a burden, and the girl's too, mesmerism would be invaluable. If he was a young man of a strong magnetic mind, as he should be, he could get the focus on the old people and put them under bonds to keep the peace, and he needn't ever let up on them until the girl was his. Then he could give them occasional glimpses of reason—not too much, as it might result fatally to them, or him, when they realized what they had consented to—but bring them around by easy stages. We are convinced that when mesmerism is properly understood and appreciated, it will be regarded as a boon by the human race, and fully of as much importance as steam and electricity.—*Peck's Sun.*

You will not be troubled with carpet moths, if you scrub your floors with hot brine before tacking the carpet down, and once a week scrub your carpets with coarse salt.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Water standing for a night in a close or crowded room absorbs the impure air, and becomes very unwholesome and positively injurious to health. Be careful not to use water which has stood in a lead pipe.

The following is said to be a cure for hoarseness: A piece of flannel, dipped in brandy and applied to the chest, and covered with dry flannel, is to be worn at night. Four or six small onions boiled and put on buttered toast and eaten for supper are likewise good for cold in the chest.

Diet for a Consumptive.—The diet of a consumptive, says a writer in an English medical paper, should be simple and nutritious. Very strict rules as to special articles are uncalled for, unless the stomach should have exhibited signs of imperfect power. Meat should be taken once or twice a day, with a good allowance of fat. Fish is nutritious, especially oysters. Milk is very nourishing, and two or three pints may be taken in the course of the day.

Take Seasonable Rest.—Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient than all the potions of the materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, to "keep up" as long as they can move a foot or wiggle a finger, and it sometimes succeeds, but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and cool room are the very first indispensables to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

Tobacco Medicine.—It may be possible, writes Dr. J. H. Hansford, that there are a few persons who, after no little effort, almost convince themselves that tobacco—yes, that vilest of weeds—is really useful in some mysterious way in the removal of some forms of disease. And yet I never have known an instance in which the cure was effected, nor do I believe that a cure of any disease was ever effected by this so-called medicine. It is unlike other medicines—though it may be useful in killing vermin on calves, etc., if used with great care that the poison may not come in contact with the skin—since it takes a life-time to effect the cure, the victims never ceasing its use, for, as they assure us, the disease immediately returns if the medicine is discontinued for a single day. This fact is evidence that no cure is really effected—simply a substitute for a palliative. Indeed, it is quite certain that but few of these victims of an imaginary disease, it may be, would be willing to be cured in any sensible way, so servile is the power of this magic weed. It is rare that we find the same, or any, patients willing to adopt the use of any other medicine with the condition that it must be taken till death with no real cure. Would such recommend the same medicine for the wife, the daughter, or even a valuable horse?

Suing for Pardon.

This story is often told, in and about Richmond, of an interview, said to have occurred after Lee's surrender, between Secretary Stanton and Major Drewry, commander of Drewry's Bluff at the time of the attack upon it by the Union fleet in May, 1862. The Major, who had been a dry-goods merchant in Richmond before the war, and who is a common-sense man of the world, knowing that all further resistance was vain, went at once to Washington to see the Secretary of War. Very doubtful whether Stanton, always stern and unusually overbearing, would see him, if he knew his name and mission, he went into the Secretary's private office unannounced. In his presence the ex-rebel, without any preamble, said: "Mr. Secretary, I am Major A. H. Drewry, of Richmond. I have fought against the Federals as well as I could for four years. But now the war is over, and I want to go to work again. I have hundreds of acres of wheat land on the James; they have been sadly neglected all this time, and they need my immediate attention. We've been whipped. I've got sense enough to know it. Now that peace has come, I want my pardon."

"On what grounds?" inquired Stanton, severely.

"First, on the grounds of having had fighting enough; secondly, because I have helped to improve your navy by showing you how poor wooden ships are in action. After I had driven off the Galena, Aroostook, and the other vessels, you began to build iron boats and made your navy what it ought to have been at the start. You owe me a pardon for the valuable information I furnished to your cause."

Stanton relaxed as the Major went on, and finally, pleased with his candor and boldness, invited him to call the next day at a certain hour. Drewry was prompt. The two had a long talk, the Secretary gaining much needed information about the South, its condition, and prospects, and handed the Virginian his pardon.

The Major kept his word. He went to work immediately, and has continued to work ever since, without troubling himself about politics or political theories. If more of the Southerners had imitated his example the South would be in a far better condition than it is today. He was, we believe, much blamed in Richmond for what was called his precipitance in suing for Federal favor; but results have shown his wisdom, if not his patriotism.—*New York Times.*

A Fresh-Water Spring in the Atlantic.

Says the Savannah (Ga.) *News*: One of the most remarkable displays of nature may be seen on the Atlantic coast, eighteen miles south of St. Augustine. Off Matanzas inlet, and three miles from shore, a mammoth fresh-water spring gurgles up from the depths of the ocean with such force and volume as to attract the attention of all who come in its immediate vicinity. This fountain is large, bold and turbulent. It is noticeable to fishermen and other passing in small boats along near the shore. For many years this wonderful and mysterious freak of nature has been known to the people of St. Augustine and those living along the shore, and some of the superstitious ones have been taught to regard it with a kind of reverential awe, as holy [illegible] [illegible] effects of supernatural influences. When the waters of the ocean in the vicinity are otherwise calm and tranquil, the upheaving and troubled appearance of the water shows unmistakable evidences of internal commotion. An area of about half an acre shows this troubled appearance—something similar to the boiling of a washerwoman's kettle. Six or eight years ago Commodore Hitchcock, of the United States Coast Survey, was passing this place, and his attention was directed to the spring by the restless upheavals of the water, which threw his ship from her course as she entered the spring. His curiosity becoming excited by this circumstance, he set to work to examine its surroundings, and found six fathoms of water everywhere in the vicinity, while the spring itself was almost fathomless.

A Leadville Minister.

The following remarkable report of Protestant Episcopal life in Leadville was made by the Rev. T. J. Mackay, a missionary in charge of that church, on a recent Sabbath in one of the large churches of that denomination (Dr. Newton's), in Philadelphia. After stating that when he went to Leadville, he found, instead of a hamlet, a thriving town, with churches of every denomination, five banks, five daily newspapers, etc., he said:

"My first vestryman could drink more whisky than any man in the town. Shortly after I made my appearance in the town my parishioners invited me to a church sociable, and upon going I was astonished to see the worthy people waltzing and dancing in the most scandalous manner. To add to this there are two streets whose entire length were made up of low dance-houses. How was I to overcome such a gigantic evil? I secured a hall, had the floor waxed, and after engaging a band of music, I sent out invitations to all the young men of the place to come down and have a dance. I instructed my floor manager—who, by the way, made lots of money and skipped—not to allow any waltzing. The result was, after enjoying square dances until 11 o'clock, the participants quietly dispersed. Some few said: "Wait until the preacher goes, then we'll have a waltz," but I was too smart for them—I carried the key of the hall in my pocket, and did not leave until all had departed. Every other week I gave such a sociable, and the results are remarkably good. This character of mission would not do in Philadelphia or Boston, but it will do in Leadville. It may seem ungodly to practice such a course, but it is the only way to reach these people. When I first went out there the congregation used to applaud me when I was preaching, but I finally got them out of such an unholy habit. No matter who dies, the procession is headed by a brass band. When I buried Texas Jack, the partner of Buffalo Bill, the cortege was headed by a brass band of forty-two pieces. Leadville is also a great place for titles. Everybody has a title. Captain is pretty good but to command attention one must be a Colonel or a General. I am a sort of a General. I belong to five military companies, and in my capacity as a militiaman I watch over my congregation."

A Live Man.

A prominent citizen of Western Texas was in Galveston, and was introduced to Gilhooly. They got to talking about the frontier telegraph. Gilhooly said it was a great blessing to the people of the frontier, but the stranger shook his head, and said it had caused the arrest and imprisonment of his uncle.

"What did he do?"

"Nothing—only robbed a stage."

"Well, you know that is an isolated case."

"Yes, that's so; he has been isolated ever since."

"But, you know," observed Gilhooly, "that the Government allows private individuals to use the wire, and that is a great convenience to people on the frontier."

"That's where you are fooling yourself. I used a few hundred yards of the wire to make a wire fence of, and I have been subjected to all sorts of expense and inconvenience. You just go West, and try it, and you will change your mind about that telegraph company being any comfort to a live man."—*Galveston News.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$ 8 00	@11 50
Hogs	6 20	@ 6 60
Cotton	10⅞	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	3 90	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 21	@ 1 23
No. 1 Winter	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—Ungraded	53	@ 60
Oats—Mixed Western	45	@ 48
Pork—Mess	16 00	@18 00
Lard	11⅜	@ 11⅜

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 90	@ 5 10
Hogs	5 60	@ 6 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 03
No. 3 Spring	96	@ 97
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye—No. 2	1 15	@ 1 16
Barley—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 06
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Pork—Mess	17 50	@17 75
Lard	11	@ 11⅛

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 10
Barley—No. 2	91	@ 92
Pork—Mess	17 50	@17 75
Lard	11⅛	@ 11⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—Mixed	42	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 36
Rye	1 14	@ 1 15
Pork—Mess	17 50	@17 75
Lard	11	@ 11⅛

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn	46	@ 47
Oats	39	@ 40
Rye	1 22	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	11⅛	@ 11½

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	46	@ 47
Oats	39	@ 41

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 1	49	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 41
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
Pork—Mess	18 50	@ 18 75
Seed—Clover	4 75	@ 5 10

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats	38	@ 40
Pork—Mess	18 00	@ 18 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 90	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 80
Hogs	5 60	@ 6 60
Sheep	5 50	@ 7 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881.

INDIANA NEWS.

THREE-FOURTHS of the bees in Southern Indiana were killed by the hard winter.

DR. HOMER IDDINGS has been appointed physician to the Northern penitentiary.

COLLECTOR CUMBACK has decided to remove the Collector's office to Lawrenceburg.

THE Evansville directory for the present year will have fifty-two pages over the previous year.

THE New Albany woolen-mill has secured a $200,000 contract for manufacturing army clothing.

THE entire depth of snow-fall in Warsaw since the 17th of October has been seventy-seven and one-half inches.

MRS. MARY E. BUNSON, of Muncie, has accepted the appointment as a member of the Board of Managers of the Female Reformatory.

THERE are now in the Evansville Orphan Asylum sixty-one children—thirty-six in the white and twenty-five in the colored department.

JUDGES FRAZER, Turple and Stotsenburg have been appointed by the Governor as Commissioners for the publication of the revised statutes.

A TROTTING stallion owned in Greensburg, and for which an offer of $6,000 was recently refused, was found poisoned with strychnine the other morning.

JOHN LAWLER, living near Muncie, took a fit, fell in a pool of water only a few inches deep and was drowned. He was found within fifteen minutes after leaving home.

THE Seventeenth Indiana Union State Sunday-School Convention will be held in Trinity M. E. Church, Evansville, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 31, June 1 and 2.

SOME Evansville children were given castor beans to plant, but ate them instead. Six of the children became very sick, and were only saved from death by prompt medical assistance.

PROF. JOHN COLLETT has been reappointed State Geologist. His term as Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has also expired, but he will continue to hold it until his successor is appointed.

JOHN GRIFFETH, Esq., of Seymour, is aged 91 years, and claims the honor of being the oldest Presbyterian in the United States. He writes a beautiful hand, reads without glasses, and walks without a cane.

AN uneven pane of glass in the residence of Dr. Stiers, of Selma, acted as a sunglass, and set fire to a stool a few feet away. If there had been no one at home a mysterious conflagration would probably have resulted.

THE codification of the School laws of Indiana having failed to pass the Senate, the School laws, as published in 1877, remain in full force and effect, with the single change that women are made "eligible to any office under the general or special School laws of this State."

MRS. GEORGE TALLS was found lying stark and stiff in her garden, a few miles east of Clinton. She was cleaning out the weeds and rubbish when her dress caught fire and she was literally burned to a crisp. As no one was near, her cries for help were not heard. She was about 70 years old.

COL. R. N. HUDSON, of Terre Haute, has claims upon real estate in Evansville, including streets once occupied by the Wabash and Erie canal. His claims have been confirmed in the litigation that has been in progress for some years, and he now seeks either to be paid for the property by the present occupants or to have the same relinquished to him.

AT Midway, Spencer county, Mrs. Larkin Gowen went too near an open grate, and her dress caught fire. She jumped upon the bed, where her infant lay, hoping to smother the flames with the blankets, but only succeeded in setting the bed on fire. She screamed for help, but when her husband rushed in both herself and the child were so badly burned that they died soon after.

GOV. PORTER has concluded that the condition of the law in relation to the State Bureau of Statistics, although obscure, is such that the department can be properly continued. He will not, however, make any appointment of Chief of the Bureau at present, as the appropriation for the Statistical Department is not available until next November.

JACOB TASH was born in Rowan county, N. C., in 1790, and came to Indiana in 1816. He died a few days since at Salem, aged 91 years. He left seven children surviving him, fifty-four grandchildren, 1,006 great-grandchildren and fourteen great-great-grandchildren. He leaves, as the offspring of his wives, 1,084 living descendants, and fifty-four that have deceased before him, making a total of 1,135.

The New Road Law.

The new Road law enacted by the Legislature provides for the election, in every township in the State, on the first Monday in April, 1882, and every two years thereafter, of a Superintendent of Roads, who shall have charge of the roads within his township, of all of which he shall have charge both for construction and repair. He shall also execute all orders of the Board of County Commissioners concerning the change, location and the vacation of any highway in his township, and shall have charge of all funds for road or bridge purposes. A road poll tax of $2 is to be assessed upon every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 50 years and the County Commissioners shall also levy a tax not exceeding 25 cents on the $100 on all property in the township subject to State taxation, except that property in incorporated towns shall be exempt from such tax. The Township Superintendent shall put all the roads in his territory in as good order as possible during the months of April, May and June of each year and make such ditching, draining and embankments, and build such bridges and culverts as shall seem to him prudent and best to construct a road not less that eighteen feet in width, and when material is at hand may cover nine feet of the same with gravel or any other substance which will make a hard surface, expending all the available means in his hands by the 15th of November of such year. He shall also cause all roads to be mowed at least twice a year in August and November. The work is divided into "extraordinary" which must be done during the months of April, May and June, and "ordinary" which must be done between April 1 and November 15, and when the citizens of any township contribute work or money to make any ditch, drain, embankment, or to gravel any such road, the Superintendent shall contribute an equal amount if he has the means at hand for this purpose. The Superintendent shall appoint at least one roadmaster in each township, and as many others as he may deem necessary, such roadmasters to employ laborers, mechanics and teams at specified wages usual in the township for such work, such employes to work ten hours a day, the road-master being held responsible for the manner and quality of such work. He shall have the power to discharge any hand employed, and shall give his order on the Township Superintendent, which shall be sufficient voucher. The road-master is to receive $1.50 per day, of ten hours, and the Superintendent $2 per day. The Superintendent may let out all work over $25 by contract, with power to reject any or all bids. Any person who shall injure any dam, drain, embankment, ditch or other construction made for the protection of any highway, or injure or deface any guide post or inscription, or hinder passengers by obstructing any highway or bridge, or who shall fail to keep to the right hand when meeting another vehicle, shall be subject to a fine of $5, and it is made the duty of the Township Superintendent to prosecute the same when information is conveyed to him. The Superintendent is authorized to enter upon any land adjoining the highway and take any necessary material for the construction of said highway, for which any person aggrieved has action against the township, the methods for the determination of which are fully set out. It is made the duty of the owner of any land through which any highway runs to remove all obstructions as soon as knowledge of the same comes to him, for which he shall be entitled to reasonable compensation. The office of Supervisor of Roads is abolished, and all his duties are made incumbent upon the Township Superintendent. Persons are to be permitted to work out their poll tax under the direction of the Superintendent. The law contains no emergency clause.

An Oriental Sunday Among the Merchants in Bombay.

An Indian correspondent of the Washington *Republican* writes: The Sabbath in Bombay is, as it is on the Continent, a busy day. The natives find that the labor of six days does not render them revenue enough, and therefore continue their traffic on the seventh. The Europeans remain quietly at home, but this does not prevent them from being visited by the merchants and their wares. They enter the hotels and boarding-houses and strew the floor with their goods, and very beautiful they are, too. Cashmere shawls, embroidered Persian garments in silver and gold, cunningly wrought jewelry, sandal-wood fans and boxes. The customs and manners of the merchants are unique and not just what we are accustomed to in a civilized land. His goods are transported by a coolie who remains outside. The merchant who is barelegged and not over-dressed, squats on the floor while he displays his merchandise and glibly tells of the superior qualities of the articles. He names at first an astonishingly high price. He expects to be beaten down; and, as you express disapproval, gradually lowers the price, until, if you purchase, it has been lowered nearly two-thirds. The Jews, who have always carried off the palm for this particular mode of trade, would find themselves in nearly every instance put to shame by a native Indian trader. There is no necessity for ladies to go out shopping in Bombay, for all kinds of apparel and fancy articles are brought to the houses and bungalows for them to choose from. All of the native shops are open on Sunday, and mechanics go to their daily labor as a matter of course, the large cotton-mills and manufactories rumble on regardless of the holy day. The natives have different days for their religious worship throughout the month.

The Anti-Smokist.

She was not to be convinced—not she! She knew that tobacco was poison and nothing but poison—she didn't care in what shape it was used; but she considered smoking the worst.

"Why," said she, with terrible energy, "the noxious habit is doing more to depopulate the earth than all other causes combined. Look! Look for yourselves and see how smoking—O! the vile—the abominable habit! See how it is shriveling up and carrying off our people!"

Upon this a young lady present ventured to remark that her grandfather had smoked tobacco ever since she could remember—that he had smoked in his youth—and that he smoked it now.

"And," she added, "he is 80 years of age, and as healthy and happy as you could wish to see."

"Aye—but what of his children? What health have they?"

"Good—exceedingly good—and they are living—every one of them; and several of them smoke."

"Bah! You say your grandfather is only 80?"

"Yes. He was 80 last March."

"Well, now mark me. If he had never smoked, he might have been 90 by this time."

EVERY enterprise of life, from the simplest to the most complex, has its necessary drudgery. On the faithful performance of this is founded all true success; and only those who are willing to bear the burden with courage, energy and perseverance have any right to expect prosperity.

THE trouble about taking a medicine warranted to cure all diseases is that it may not know exactly what is wanted of it, and in that case it will go fooling around in the system trying to cure you of some disease that you have not got.

THE STAR ROUTE RING.

Startling Revelations—Stephen W. Dorsey the Chief of the Ring.

[Washington Cor. New York Times.]

Those who claim to know all the points of the investigation which is being made into the methods of the star route ring say the half has not yet been made public and will not be until measures are taken to bring Brady to justice, and the penitentiary, if possible. The whole steal is divided between what is known as the Dorsey gang and the Gilmer and Salisbury party, the latter being by far the most extensive operators in the swindle. Dorsey's gang is composed of J. W. Dorsey, J. M. Peck and J. R. Miner, who have acted as blinds for Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-Senator from Arkansas, and Secretary of the Republican National Committee, bidding for and receiving contracts. J. W. Dorsey is a brother of Stephen W. Dorsey. Only a little over three years ago he was a farmer in Vermont, an ignorant, stupid specimen of humanity. He was not so stupid that his more brilliant brother could not use him as a cat's-paw to pull gold from the public treasury, and he was brought out to Washington for this purpose. J. M. Peck, the second worthy of this trio, is a brother-in-law of Stephen W. Dorsey, having married a sister of the latter's wife, and J. R. Miner is a partner of the great original Dorsey himself. He was brought from Sandusky, Ohio, expressly to go into the star-route business. The amount known to have been pocketed by the Stephen W. Dorsey gang in excess of the amount called for by the original bids is not less in round numbers than $412,000. What percentage of this was transferred to Brady as his share of the spoils, only Stephen W. Dorsey and his partners can tell. The firm of Gilmer, Salisbury & Co., which did even more extensive business in the swindles than the Dorsey crowd, is composed of J. T. Gilmer, Munroe Salisbury and O. G. Salisbury, the younger brother of Munroe. J. T. Gilmer was formerly stage-driver on the Holliday overland route from St. Joseph to Sacramento, Cal. He was a very ignorant man, and could scarcely write his own name, but he had a shrewd eye for business. In 1868 he formed a partnership with the Salisburys and bought out the stage-line of Wells, Fargo & Co., over which most of the mails in the Territories were at that time carried. Since then the firm has been engaged in the star-route business and made a large fortune. Among the agents who have made straw bids in the interest of these firms are N. W. Parker, T. A. McDevitt, A. S. Patrick, Luke Voorhees, Geo. H. Platt, O. J. Salisbury, Patrick & Brown, A. H. Brown, G. W. Messerole, C. A. Cosgrove, W. A. Giddings, C. D. Seely, F. W. W. Gilman, brother of J. T. Gilman, W. D. Hill, Hugh White, Salisbury & Nichols, William Hamilton, M. V. Nichols and William H. Force. The excess of pay received by the Gilmer & Salisbury combination over that called for by the original contracts amounts to the neat little sum of $778,508, with more still to hear from.

In addition to the money given these large contractors, who made their bids through straw agents, small fortunes have been divided between Brady and the smaller contractors who made their bids on their account. In Louisiana Dr. J. H. Pearson secured an excess of $40,261 on a route of 261 miles. Dr. Pearson was formerly a member of the Warmoth ring in Louisiana, but now lives in this city upon an income derived from dealings with Brady. Chase Andrews, who received on two routes, each twenty miles long, an excess of $12,257, is a Washington man. He was formerly a clerk in the Postoffice Department here, but was removed by Postmaster General Jewell for malfeasance in office. J. A. Walsh, who secured an increase of $166,475 on a route from Prescott, Arizona, to Santa Fe, for which he originally contracted for $18,500, is a native of Louisiana. When the war broke out he joined the rebel army, but after the reconstruction of Louisiana he joined the Warmoth ring. He was indicted in New Orleans for making illicit whisky, and was saved from imprisonment by Brady, who was at that time the Supervisor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, and refused to appear as a witness against him.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

[From the New York Sun.]

> I for one am frank to say—I have said it before—that I would to God there was a division in the South. I shall rejoice in the day when there is a healthy, wholesome division.—*Senator Butler.*

The above is undoubtedly the sentiment of the wisest and best men of the South, who have long seen that sectional unity in politics is not only a bar to success in that direction, but is a positive injury to material prosperity, by exciting the distrust of capital and the prejudices of immigration.

Outside of a limited class of what may be called professional politicians, the people of the South really care little for parties. They are seeking to build up the waste places and to repair the broken fortunes left by the desolation of civil war. And the industrial development exhibited by the census furnishes the best possible proof that these efforts have produced astonishing results.

The very best thing that could happen for the South would be a dissolution of its solidity, and, if let alone for a single year, that end would be achieved by a natural law. The plain truth is, there is less interest felt in politics in the Southern States than is good for the general weal. Give them control of the State and municipal affairs, without interference, and most of them would be quite willing to let national affairs take care of themselves.

The managers of the Republican machine have contrived to keep in power by unscrupulous devices to make a solid South first, and then to stir up Northern passions, so as to consolidate a majority against the weaker section. This game has been played for fifteen years, and it is only astonishing that the stale methods and the old tricks could be repeated successfully for four Presidential elections.

Take away the solid South, and the Republican party would fall to pieces. It would have died long ago but for that cause. The solid South elected Grant twice, helped to consummate the great fraud of 1876, and put Garfield in the White House. No wonder the Republican leaders nurse and cherish this source of their political existence and preferment, without which they would soon come to grief.

The whole scheme of the machine managers is to provoke bad blood between the North and South; to denounce the Southern people for every form of infamous crime; to charge them with polluting the ballot-box; to arraign them for unnumbered outrages; and to hold them up before the civilized world as enemies to and outlaws of civilization.

The natural effect of this cold-blooded policy is to provoke retaliation and to unify sentiment in the South. In other words, to accomplish the very object sought to be attained by its selfish authors. Whenever an issue of North against South can be raised the latter must inevitably go to the wall. And this is the platform of the Republican party, in all its length and breadth.

For more than a month the Republicans of the Senate, having procured what they call a "constitutional majority," by a corrupt bargain with Mahone, have obstructed the public business, thrust aside important treaties and neglected several hundred nominations for foreign, domestic and judicial appointments. They have done this to carry out the contract with Mahone by electing Gorham, who negotiated the sale, Secretary of the Senate, and Riddleberger, an ex-Confederate Captain, and author of the Readjusting bill in Virginia, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Since the foundation of the Government, in but a single instance, in 1863, when an official under charges had to be dismissed, has the Senate ever elected officers at an executive session. It is contrary to all the accepted traditions of the body and against its uniform practice. In this instance, the condition of the bond with Mahone required an immediate performance for use in Virginia.

This, and this alone, is the true secret of the deadlock which Mr. Conkling has persisted in continuing, and which enables him thereby to postpone action on the nominations of Judge Robertson and others, to which he is bitterly opposed. Up to this point he has committed the party to a blunder, the weight of which is daily becoming more obvious and oppressive.

The coalition with Mahone involves corruption and support of repudiation in Virginia. This is plain to all who will not close their eyes against light and truth. The best portion of the Republican press openly condemn the alliance, and demand that the treaties and nominations shall be considered. In this dilemma, Mr. Frye, the first lieutenant of Mr. Blaine, is put forward in the Senate, to rally the solid South.

He revamps the ancient outrages, which have often figured heretofore; repeats the election stories; makes wild charges, and goes through the familiar programme of firing the Southern heart. This attempted diversion lacks the merit of novelty. Everybody understands the motive of the movement, and the South will be more foolish than it usually is if it walks into the trap.

If Mr. Blaine set his representative on to do this work, as in some quarters he is suspected of doing, he, who prides himself as being a smart man, has made a foolish mistake. The administration needs votes in the Senate, and cannot get them outside the South, which is well disposed to give it a fair trial, and all reasonable support. Is this the way to gain good will, by re-opening a sectional crusade at the start, for Mr. Conkling's benefit?

Dawes' "Southern Outrage."

That "Southern outrage," which Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, from his place in the Senate, sent forth to the country a few days ago, is a fair sample of the "Southern outrages." A Senator of the United States rose in the Senate Chamber to tell the country a melancholy story of a man in Mississippi, a Republican, whose property had been burned and who had been driven out of that State to his home in Massachusetts because of his political convictions. He was asked to give names and particulars, but declined to do so. But the story went to the country as the truth. Last Wednesday Mr. Dawes again arose in the Senate to present an elaborate statement of the wrongs of this Massachusetts man from Mississippi, a newspaper statement printed in Boston, several columns in length. Mr. Dawes asked leave to amend. He had charged the entire State of Mississippi with incendiary persecution of some man whose name he could not give. Mr. Dawes asked leave to transfer the charge to the State of Louisiana, and gave the name of the man whose accumulations and home and whole property had been burned to ashes by the State of M——no, of Louisiana. The name of the martyr was Charles Heath. There was no mistake about it this time. The harrowing details were all given. They were almost as terrible as the outrages committed upon the negress and prostitute, Pinkston, who was the principal witness for the conspirators against the inauguration of President-elect Tilden four years ago.

Well. It now turns out that Charles Heath owns, and owned, no property in the parish in Louisiana where his immense manufacturing enterprises were located. His brother owns some property there, appraised at $2,340. Mr. Dawes represented the man as a millionaire. The ward in which this vast property is situated is officered by colored men and under the control of colored voters. A Grand Jury in the locality found that the fire which burned Charles Heath's brother's property was the work of an incendiary, and that the loss was "fully covered by insurance." It was the opinion of the Grand Jury and court that the property was burned to obtain the insurance money. After getting the insurance money their martyr stopped in Washington long enough to enable Dawes to manufacture a "Southern outrage," and Dawes willingly deceives the country.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE water used in mixing bread must be tepid. If it is too hot, the loaf will be full of great holes.

A CURIOUS use was made of the marriage ceremony in Cincinnati the other day. A young girl having put her infant to death was, at the suggestion of her lawyer, married to her lover, who was the only witness against her. The two being married the State was deprived of its only evidence.

THE only railroad in Greece is but five miles long.

Children
CRY
FOR
Pitcher's
Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation [illegible]

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE [illegible] Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, [illegible] Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN [illegible] who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared under strictly pharmaceutical principles.

[illegible]

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to every nature. [illegible]

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg. Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Book for the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: [illegible]

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER [illegible]

FOR ONE DOLLAR [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, Established in 1847, [illegible] DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimonials to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons [illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon. [illegible]

From a Druggist. [illegible]

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
St. Paul
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
Kansas City
Atchison
Leavenworth
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Peoria
La Crosse
Sioux Falls
Chippewa Falls

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace *Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jno. J. Gall, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, May 31st, 1881, the following described real estate, situated in DeKalb County, state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds (⅔) of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section (10) in township number thirty (30) north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS.—One-third cash in hand, residue in equal payment at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, waiving appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

15-3 O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said county until 12 o'clock m. of the

25th Day of May, 1881.

for the construction of a Howe Truss bridge, 110 feet span, across the St. Joe river near the village of St. Joe in said county. Said bridge to be built upon pile abutments.

Plans and specifications of said bridge and abutments can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county after May 1st, 1881. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freehold sureties, as required by law. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 15-04

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased, will offer at public sale in the village of Summit, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

Friday, 20th Day of May, 1881,

the stock of goods formerly owned by the decedent, consisting of Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Woodenware, Medicines, School Books and such other articles as are usually kept for sale in a retail country store.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5 by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at six per cent from date. All sums of $5 and under, cash in hand on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day and continue until the goods are all sold.

1-4 J. D. BEARD, Administrator.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

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A Big Mistake.

Recently a church had a new minister. He is a nice sociable gentleman, but being from a distant state, of course was unacquainted with our people; therefore it happened that, during his pastoral calls, he made several ludicrous blunders. One of them was as follows: The other evening he called upon Mrs. Huddon. She had just lost her husband, and naturally thought that his visit was relative to the sad occurrence. So, after a few commonplaces had been exchanged, she was not at all surprised to hear him remark:

"It was a sad bereavement, was it not, Mrs. Huddon?"

"Yes," faltered the widow.

"Totally unexpected?"

"Oh, yes, I never dreamed of it."

"He died in the barn, I suppose?"

"Oh, no; in the house."

"Ah, well, I suppose you must have thought a great deal of him."

"Of course, sir"—this with vim.

The minister looked rather surprised, crossed his legs and renewed the conversation.

"Blind staggers was the disease, I believe," he said.

"No, sir, appoplexy," snappishly answered the widow.

"Indeed; possibly you may have fed him too much."

"He was always capable of feeding himself, sir."

"Very intelligent he must have been. Died hard, did he not?"

"He did."

"You had to hit him on the head with an axe to put him out of pain, I heard."

Mrs. Huddon's eyes snapped fire.

"Who ever told you so didn't speak the truth," said she haughtily. "James died naturally."

"Yes," replied the minister, in a slightly perplexed tone, "he kicked the side of the barn down in his dying agony, did he not?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I have been misinformed, then. How old was he?"

"Thirty-five."

"Then he did not do much active work? Perhaps you are better off without him, for you can replace him with another quite as good."

"Never, sir—never again will I see as good a one as he was."

"Oh, yes, you will. He had the heaves bad, you know."

"Nothing of the kind."

"Way, I recollect I saw him one day with you on his back, and distinctly recollect that he had the heaves and he walked as if he had the stringhalt."

Mrs. Huddon stared at her reverend visitor as if she imagined that he was crazy.

"He could never have had the stringhalt, for he had a cork leg," she returned.

"A cork leg! remarkable! But really now, did he not have a dangerous trick of suddenly stopping and kicking a wagon all to pieces?"

"Never. He was not a mad man, sir."

"Probably not. There were some good points to him?"

"I should think so."

"The way in which he carried his ears, for example."

"Nobody else ever noticed that particular merit," said she with asperity.

"How long did it take him to go a mile?"

"Fifteen minutes."

"Not much of a goer. Wasn't his hair liable to fly a little?"

"He didn't have any hair. He was quite bald-headed."

"Quite a curiosity."

"No, sir; no more of a curiosity than you are."

The minister shifted uneasily and got red in the face. But he returned to the attack.

"Did you use the whip much on him?"

"Never, sir."

"Went along without, eh?"

"Yes."

"Must have been a remarkably good sort of a brute?"

Mrs. Huddon turned very white, but she made no reply. The minister hardly knew what to say, but finally blurted out:

"What I most admired about him was the beautiful waggle of his tail."

The widow sat down and cried.

"The idea of you coming here and insulting me," she sobbed. "If my husband had lived you would not have done it. Your remarks in reference to that poor man have been but a series of insults. I wont stand it."

He colored and looked dumbfounded.

"Ain't you Mrs. Blinkers?" he stammered, "and hasn't your old gray horse died?"

"I never owned a horse, but my husband died a week ago."

Ten minutes later the minister came out of that house with the reddest face ever seen on mortal man.

"And to think," he groaned as he strode home, "that I was talking horse to that woman all the time, and she was talking husband.

As a Cure for Piles.

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else had failed. Use it and suffer no longer.—[Exchange.

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article, and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them a trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—[Providence Advertiser. 18a19

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS

Wm. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

AND FORKS,

RINGS,

VEST CHAINS,

CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and evthing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

ACCORDEONS,

Special attententiou given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Meriweaky & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator, and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. tf

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the *good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple.* Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass. | WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe used in my practice for 26 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881
(CHICAGO TIME.)
GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:20; Angola, 5:50; Fremont, 6:15; Reading 7:15; Bankers, 7:25 (connecting closely with D. H. & H. W. R. R.) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:34 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:20 a. m., Academie, 11:40; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:42 connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:00; Bankers, 2:15, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:55; Adrian 4:07; Toledo, 5:25, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:21; Reading 7:35; Jonesville, 8:25; Jackson, 9:12 p.m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:00 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:32 A. M.—From Jackson 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater etc.; Reading, 7:05; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 8:45; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie, 10:00; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:25 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:38; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:10; Angola, 2:30; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 2:57; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:25; St. Johns 3:37; New Era, 3:43; St. Joe on er's 3:53; Huntertown, 3:58; Academie, 4:08 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:36 P. M—From Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1 40 p m.; Jackson 5 40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:26; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DEC 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	
CHICAGO lv	4 25pm	8 10am	
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22	
Milford Junction	8 21	12 40pm	
Syracuse	*	12 52	
Cromwell	*	1 10	
Albion	*	1 33	
Avilla	9 20	1 58	
Garrett	9 30	2 10	
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 4	
St. Joe	*	3 08	
Hicksville	*	3 23	
Defiance	11 02	4 21	
Deshler	11 55am	5 8	
Fostoria	12 51	6 50	
Tiffin	1 15	7 14	
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar	2 05	8 [illegible]	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. [illegible] Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No [illegible] Fast.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	7 05am	6 40pm	9 40am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 18
Fostoria	10 24	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 26	9 10	12 50
Defiance	12 25pm	10 34	1 56
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St. Joe	1 21	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 51	3 15
Garrett	1 57	12 05am	3 18
Avilla	2 12	12 24	3 42
Albion	2 45	12 46	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 18
Syracuse	3 33	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 46	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 08	3 08	6 01
CHICAGO ar	8 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio—Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

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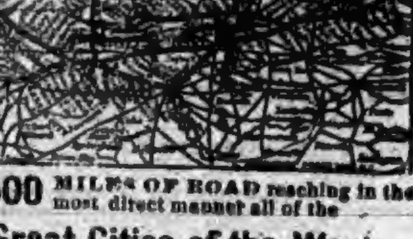

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Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel McEntarffer, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MONROE McENTARFFER, Administrator.

18 3w

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Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 19, 1881. Number 20.

The Auburn Courier

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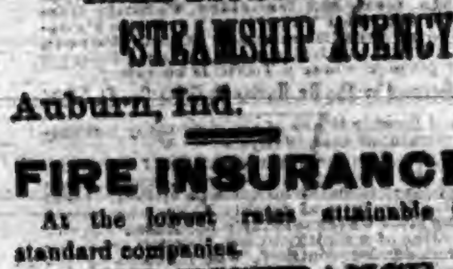

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For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17, '81

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"I Don't Want That Stuff!"

Is what a lady in Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack, thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and so enthusiastic was she in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured; why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known. It is sold in both Dry and Liquid form and its action is positive and sure in either.—[Dallas Tex. Herald.

"FESSIN' UP."

HOW INDIANA WAS DEMORALIZED AND "SAVED" BY THE DORSEY CROWD.

Where the Flood of Bright, New $2 Bills Came From.

THE CONFESSION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF A REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

[Indianapolis Journal of May 4.]

To the editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

DEAR SIR:—One year ago, I sent twenty letters from the leading republicans of Indiana, asking my appointment as inspector in the postoffice department. Among the letters, was one from General Harrison, Will. Cumback, John Overmyer, J. M. Butler, M. C. Hunter, Judge Vinton, General Packard and Senator Hay. I now have these letters returned to me by Tyner, and a refusal to give me the place for the reason, I believe, that Dorsey, New & Co. know from my refusal to import voters, it would not do to have me in the service where men wink at fraud. I say I believe I should have been appointed, had not a protest gone up that I would not be a party to "division and silence." For these reasons, I desire to publish the inside history of how Indiana was carried. I offer you the opportunity to make public the facts. If you refuse to do so, find stamps inclosed and return manuscript to me, so I may offer it to the Sentinel.

Respectfully yours, S. P. CONNER.

Kentland, Ind., May 3.

HISTORICAL—CHAPTER I.

[Written by S. P. Conner.]

Since a few republicans of Kentland have entered the arena to disrupt the republican party and give aid and comfort to the enemy, I propose to have them cease taking liliputian treatment and swallow heroic doses. To this end I invite the reader's attention to the secret history of the doings of the republican party of Indiana during the last political campaign. Being chairman of the republican county central committee, I was invited to the inner council at Indianapolis, and witnessed the "expediting" process, by which the republicans captured the state. I conversed freely with John C. New, his secretary and all his clerks, and then met Jo Gray, the lieutenant of Senator Dorsey. After learning from Gray how double tickets were voted and counted, and being fully instructed, I was ushered into the presence of Senator Dorsey, who was secretary of the national republican central committee. I was presented to Dorsey, by John C. New, the chairman of the republican state central committee, and, after being introduced, Mr. New withdrew and left me. Senator Dorsey had his bankers in an adjoining room, upon whom he drew to furnish the money with which to corrupt and carry the election in Indiana. Senator Dorsey demanded of me 600 majority in Newton county. I told him we could not give it. He then said he would give me money to help us, and, being on the Illinois line, we could colonize from Illinois and make the 600 majority. I told him frankly I was not zealous enough in the cause to engage in such disreputable business. As autocrat, he seemed greatly incensed, and dismissed me from his august presence, with a promise to see me later. I met him again at an appointed hour, and he gave to Jo Gray a piece of paper and waived us from the room. I was led into an adjoining room by Jo Gray (all of this was in the New Denison hotel, at Indianapolis), and there I met an old gray headed man and a middle aged man. Jo Gray gave them the paper he had received from Dorsey, when the bankers retired to an adjoining room, and returned in a few minutes with a package of bills just printed for the business of carrying Indiana. I was informed that, my county being small, I must be content with a half a thousand. I learned that larger counties received from 1,000 to 5,000 of these new $1 and $2 bills just printed to carry Indiana for Porter and Garfield. I then met United States Marshal Dudley and received many encouraging words from him. I felt that the Star Routes had all been "expedited," and that Garfield ought to reward Grier, John C. New did the work, and his influence at Washington brought the money, but the political ring gave all the credit to Dorsey for carrying the state. Poor New was forced to silence, and Garfield refused to give him any office. Garfield rewarded Grier just as Hayes rewarded the Louisiana scoundrels who counted him in, but John C. New was crushed to silence and Dorsey walked off with the honor of having carried Indiana. Where the money came from I cannot tell. It was printed by Uncle Sam's process, and maybe it is the Star Route fund. Let Brady and John Sherman answer this. Every speaker brought to Indiana had his pockets stuffed full and then sent to work. Every county had a generous supply. It was new and just from the press, and somebody furnished it to carry Indiana, and it did carry Indiana for the republicans.

S. P. CONNER,

Chairman Republican Central Committee, Newton County, Indiana.

STORIES OF PANTHER HUNTING.

Adventures of Old Hunters up in Ulster—A Bear's Fight with a Panther.

[Monticello (N. Y.) Cor. New York Sun.]

"No, there are no more panthers in the Sullivan or Ulster forests," said an octogenarian hunter and trapper of this region. "Once in a while a report comes to the settlements that a panther has been seen lurking around in the woods, but on investigation, the cause of the alarm never turns out to be anything more than a big wild cat, or maybe once in while a Canada lynx."

"But I can remember when the woods of these counties were full of them. I've killed many a panther within a stone's throw of where the Monticello court-house now stands. There are plenty of deer and bear within a circuit of less than fifteen miles of the place yet. The townships of Bethel, Rockland, Neversink, Forestburg and some others in this county, have still so much wild land that game of all kinds find haunts almost as secure as it did before there were any settlements at all. Hardenberg, Denning, Shandaken and, in fact, the whole northern part of Ulster county, have hundreds of thousands of acres where no one but hunters and fishermen ever venture. There, bears are very common, and scores of them are trapped and shot every year.

Panther hunting was a favorite pastime fifty years ago in this county. I shot a panther on the head waters of the Neversink when I was twelve years old. We used to have dogs trained on purpose to hunt this game. It was hard to get a dog with pluck enough for the sport. A man who had a good panther dog was the envy, sometimes, of the whole region. They were scarce, and a good one would be in demand from all parts of the country. Sam Darbee, who lived in Rockland, had a dog sixty years old that was the best one for panthers ever in the county. He would not hunt anything else. He got killed in a funny way. Darbee had a fox trap set in his barn-yard. It was covered over with chaff. One night he heard a panther [illegible] in a piece of woods, on the edge of which his log house was built. He got up, took his gun and dog, and went out to kill the animal, which he knew was prowling around after a calf or sheep. He had hardly stepped out of the door, when he saw the panther bounding toward his barnyard. He fired and hit it just as it leaped over the long enclosure. Maje, the dog, followed the panther into the yard, and pounced upon it. The dog was well posted in the tactics of these animals, but he had scarcely commenced the fight when he struck both fore feet in the fox trap. The trap closed on him, and before Darbee arrived on the scene, the panther had torn Maje to pieces. A second shot killed the panther; but Darbee never got over the way his dog fell victim to its foe, and never set another fox trap in his life.

There were some famous panther hunters in Sullivan county in those days. Besides Darbee, there were the Overtons, Peter Steward, Cyrus Dodge and Nelson Crocker and many others. Peter Steward is still alive, I believe, and must be getting along toward ninety years of age. He lives in Rockland, where he was born. The narrative of his adventures would make a book. I suppose that Cyrus Dodge killed more panthers on one single hunt that any other hunter that ever lived. He killed seven in less than one hour. He was hunting one day in the spring of 1818, and when in the neighborhood of Long Pond, discovered a panther's den. It had two kittens in it, the old panthers being away on a foraging expedition. He took both of the young ones and started home with them, placing them inside his hunting shirt. He hadn't gone far before he heard the mother yelling behind him. He knew he was in for a fight, and placed himself in a position to do his best. Pretty soon the panther came tearing along through the woods. When she caught sight of Dodge, she bounded to within thirty feet of him and couched for a spring. He shot her, but did not kill her. Her cries were terrible, and Dodge knew that in a short time any other panthers there might be in the vicinity, would soon hasten to the scene. She was disabled, and another shot put an end to her. Then Dodge made for the pond, which was a half mile or so away. Cries from all sides told him that he was not yet through with his work. By the time he reached the pond, he could hear panthers leaping through the branches of the trees. A panther will not enter water. Dodge waded out as far as he could and prepared for business. Within gun-shot of him he discovered five large panthers in the trees. He [illegible] The loud [illegible] his shirt [illegible] the old panthers, [illegible] the spot at the sound of the gun. They bounded frantically in the branches, and two of them rushed to the water's edge and switched and lashed their tails in fury. Dodge shot both of these, and killed the other two, and two more that reinforced them, without leaving his tracks in the pond. The skin of the largest of these panthers is still preserved by the family. Dodge took the kittens home, but as they grew, they became so savage that they had to be killed.

Peter Stewart was once hunting in Rockland, when he saw some deer bones lying at the mouth of a crevice in some rocks. He knew that it must be a panther's den, and that the bones were the remnants of a feast the occupants had made of a deer they had captured. Stewart hid himself behind a tree and awaited developments. Imagine his surprise when he saw a big bear come out of the cave, carrying under his arm a panther kitten, which was squalling and kicking with all its might. The bear rose on his haunches and, giving the kitten a box or two on the side with his fore paw, squeezed it to death and threw it on the ground. The bear then returned to the cave, and in a short time came out with another kitten under his arm. This was treated as the other had been. What the future intentions of the bear were, Stewart never found out, for the second kitten had barely been killed when the mother panther appeared on the scene. This seemed to take the bear by surprise. The old panther saw her kittens lying on the ground. She bounded first to one and then to the other, smelling and licking them, and uttering plaintive cries. Then she turned on the bear, which had remained in the erect position it had assumed when squeezing the second kitten to death. With a yell that almost froze the blood of the hunter, used as he was to the fury of panthers, she sprang upon the bear and fastened her claws in its shaggy coat and its fangs in its throat. The bear hurled its antagonist ten feet away with its powerful paws, and then attempted to escape a second attack by flight. But the panther was upon it again in an instant, and a terrific combat ensued. The bear endeavored to catch the panther in its hug, but the latter was too agile, and with every spring upon its huge enemy the panther inflicted terrible wounds with its sharp claws. The blood poured from a dozen great gashes in the bear's body, and at last the panther leaped on the bear as it stood facing her, and, fastening her teeth on its throat, thrust the long sharp nails of her hind feet into its vitals. The bear fell to the ground dead. As the panther was running to its dead kittens, Stewart shot her through the heart.

I shot and killed a panther once, where Corby's hotel now stands at White Lake. I lived in Bethel, and my wife's people lived in Mamakating, now Wurtsboro. One winter she wanted to visit home, and she started on horseback to make the journey. When she was between White Lake and Thompson's, now Monticello, she heard a panther, and discovered that it was pursuing her. The horse needed no urging, for it knew the danger and started at the top of its speed. But a horse at full speed is no match for the great leaps of a panther, and my wife found that the animal was rapidly gaining on her. At the end of a mile, the panther was not more than a hundred yards in the rear. My wife expected to be torn to pieces, but it happened that Nelse Crocker was hunting in that neighborhood, and was on the look-out for the same panther, which had been around for several days. He heard the sound of the horse's feet and the cries of the panther, and came out on the road in time to stop the career of the panther, and save my wife's life."

THEY had almost a returning-board case in Indianapolis at the recent city election. In the Twenty-second ward, W. F. A. Bernhamer, democrat, received 290 votes, and John Egger, republican, 290 votes. In counting out the votes, the judges found a republican ticket that was double, and a single ticket, from which the name "Egger" was erased, and "Newman" written instead, leaving the first name, "John" not erased. The board decided to count one of the double tickets but to throw out the other, and also the one with Egger's name scratched. The count had shown one more ballot in the box than there were names on the tally-sheet. But the inspector of the ward afterwards made out a separate return, signed it alone, and gave the two extra votes to Egger, electing him by one majority.

[illegible]

The passion for the possession of remarkable relics has led to extraordinary prices being sometimes given for things of little value in themselves, or, sometimes perfectly worthless. The following instances of extravagant sums paid for objects more or less curious, have been recorded: A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton's was sold in 1816 for £730. It was purchased by a nobleman, who had it set in a ring which he wore constantly on his finger.

The prayer-book used by King Charles I. when on the scaffold, was sold in London in 1825 for 100 guineas.

The pens used in Paris for signing the treaty of peace, at the close of the Crimean war, were presented to the Empress Eugenie, by whom they have no doubt been carefully preserved.

A wig that had belonged to Sterne was sold at a public auction in London, for 200 guineas.

An old wig which had belonged to the German philosopher, Kant, was sold after his death, for 200 francs.

Voltaire's cane realized 500 francs at a sale in Paris.

A waistcoat belonging to J. J. Rousseau was sold for [illegible] francs, and his metal watch for [illegible] francs.

The hat worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Eylau, was sold in Paris, in 1835, for 1,920 francs, (about £80). It was put up for sale at 500 francs and there were thirty-two bidders.

The ivory arm-chair presented to Gustavus Vasa by the city of Lubeck was sold, in 1825, to the Swedish chamberlain, M. Schmekel, for [illegible] francs.

The coat worn by Charles XII. at the battle of Pultawa, and preserved by one of his officers and attendants, was sold in 1825 for 561,000 francs.

The two pens employed in signing the treaty of Amiens, were sold in 1825 for £500.

At the French village of Pezenas some years ago, there was an old arm chair, which was said to have been frequently used by Moliere. When he was living in this village, he was accustomed every Sunday afternoon, to go to a barber's shop, in a corner of which this chair was kept. The shop was the resort of all the idlers and gossips of the town, and there politics were discussed, and all the news of the day repeated. The chair formed a kind of observatory for the dramatist, who was in the habit of attentively watching all that was going on around him. The old chair was brought to Paris to be sold, and realized a considerable sum.

How a Rebel Won His Pardon.

The story is often told in and about Richmond of an interview said to have occurred just after Lee's surrender between Secretary Stanton and Major Drewry, commander at Drewry's Bluff, at the time of the attack upon it by the Union fleet, in May, 1862. The major, who had been a dry-goods merchant in Richmond before the war, and who is a common-sense man of the world, knowing that all further resistance was vain, went at once to Washington to see the secretary of war. Very doubtful whether Stanton, always stern and unusually overbearing, would see him if he knew his name and mission, he went into the secretary's private office unannounced. In his presence the ex-Rebel, without any preamble, said: "Mr. Secretary, I am Major A. H. Drewry, of Richmond. I have fought against the Federals as well as I could for four years. But now the war is over and I want to go to work again. I have hundreds of acres of wheat land on the James. They have been sadly neglected all this time, and they need my immediate attention. We have been whipped, and have got sense enough to know it. Now that peace has come I want my pardon."

"On what grounds?" inquired Stanton, severely.

"First, on the grounds of having had fighting enough; secondly, because I have helped to improve your navy by showing you how poor wooden ships are in action. After I had driven off the Galena, Aroostook and the other vessels you began to build iron boats, and made your navy what it ought to have been at the start. You owe me a pardon for the valuable information I furnished to your cause."

Stanton relaxed as the major went on, and, finally, pleased with his candor and boldness, invited him to call the next day at a certain hour. Drewry was prompt. The two had a long talk, the secretary gaining much needed information about the south, its condition and prospects, and handed the Virginian his pardon.

The major kept his word. He went to work immediately, and has kept to work ever since without troubling himself about politics or political theories.

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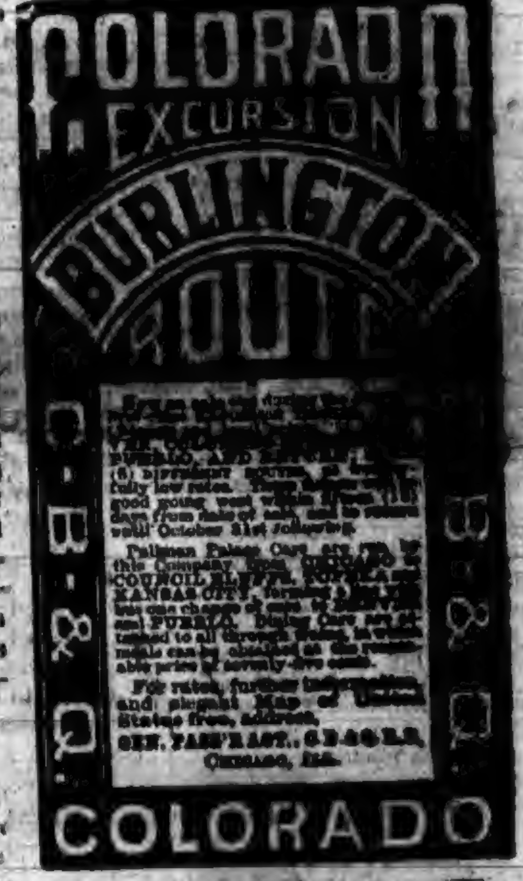

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THE OLD BROWN SCHOOL HOUSE.

BY THE REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

In memory's hall hangs the picture,
  And years of sad care are between;
It hangs with a beautiful gilding,
  And well do I love it, I ween.
It stood on a bleak country corner,
  But boyhood's young heart made it warm;
It glowed in the sunshine of summer;
  'Twas cheerful in winter and storm.

O, gay were the sports of the noontide,
  When winter winds frolicked with snow;
We laughed at the freaks of the storm-king
  And shouted him on, all aglow.
We dashed at his beautiful sculpture,
  Regardless of all its array;
We plunged in the feathery snow-drifts,
  And sported the winter away.

We sat on the old-fashioned benches,
  Beguiled with our pencil and slate;
We thought of the opening future,
  And dreamed of our manhood's estate.
O, days of my boyhood, I bless ye,
  While looking from life's busy prime;
The treasures are lingering with me
  I gathered in life's early time.

O, still to [illegible] country corner
  Turns [illegible] in weariness yet,
Where, leading my gentle young sisters,
  With youthful companions I met.
I cast a fond glance o'er the meadow;
  The hill just behind it I see;
Away in the sheen of the distance,
  Old school-house, a blessing on thee!

ONE DEBT'S PAYMENT.

It was the dusk of evening, and night's shadows were quickly gathering in the little German village through whose outskirts two lovers strolled.

They had left behind them the cottages, and had wandered off among the green fields and under the shade of the trees, behind which the sun had almost sunk to rest.

It was an old story, the story of their loving. They had been betrothed since the girl was 14. It was well-nigh five years now, and on her 19th birthday they were to be married.

She was an orphan, and her snug dowry, lying so safely nestled away in the village bank, she had accumulated by the labor of her own hands. But a shade was on her lover's face to-night, and even in the shadow her quick eyes discerned it.

"Sing to me, Hans," she whispered, knowing that in song Hans Werter forgot all else.

After a moment's silence, he obeyed her, and the sleepy birds woke in their nests and almost indignantly drew their heads from beneath the soft shelter of their wing, to listen to this strange, wonderful rival to the sweetness of their notes. The air was filled with the exquisite melody. It rang full and clear and sweet. It sank down to the violets, as they stirred in the listening wind, then soared to the stars.

Poor little Marguerite! Hans' music always brought the moisture to her blue eyes, but to-night it seemed filled with something she had never heard before, and her little hands were tightly interlaced, and her red lips parted in a sort of painful ecstasy.

But at the close she was all unprepared to see him end the last note in a dry sob, then fling himself down on the sward and bury his face in his hands.

"Hans, what is it?" she cried, sinking herself down beside him, and trying to raise his head upon her breast.

Was he weeping? She had never in all these years seen him thus moved. His powerful frame seemed shaken to its innermost centre by the torrent of emotion that swept over it.

Almost rudely, in his unconsciousness to all but his own suffering, he repulsed her, only the next moment to be filled with remorse.

Conquering himself by a mighty effort, he drew her to him with gentle force.

"Forgive me, dear," he said, softly, "but never ask me to sing again, Marguerite. It only teaches me what I might have been, and what I am. Think what it would be if I had the money to reach Italy! I could have the world at my feet, Marguerite—I could be great and famous. I know it—I feel it. But I am chained here, tending my herds and feeding my cattle, powerless to break the chains. I need so much money—so much—and I have so little. Though I sold all I have in the world, it would not bring me to my journey's end. No, no, I must give it all up; but never—never ask me to sing again."

The girl answered him nothing, as she stroked the hot brow with the little, cool hand, which, all browned and hardened as it was, fell very softly, very lovingly.

In her eyes he was a King, this shepherd lad. Instinctively she knew that silence is oftentimes more healing than speech; and, beside, a wonderful, dazzling thought had crept into her own busy brain, and driven all lighter thought away.

Still silently they rose, and walked silently home. At the door of her little cottage, he stooped and kissed her on the brow, as they stood beneath the stars.

In two more months he was to share her cottage—the home left her by her dead parents—so they both had thought scarce an hour agone. To-night, Marguerite knew differently.

How much would it bring, the sale of this humble little shelter?

It was this problem which banished slumber through the long night hours. It was solved three days later, when the papers for its possession by strangers lay in her hands, and, added to it the nest-egg from the bank, made in the child's eyes a fortune.

What mattered it that she was beggared? It was for Hans' sake! It was now her turn to be silent, as, hand-in-hand, they walked beneath the gold-studded sky.

She felt, for the first time, timid, almost afraid, in his presence. That she had performed an act of almost heroism, she never dreamed. He was a hero; she was but a little, humble maiden, whose proudest duty was to serve him.

"Hans," she said at last, very softly, "I have been thinking, dear, since the other night, and—and, Hans, we won't be married yet awhile. A wife would only pull you down, instead of helping you soar to the birds, where you belong. I don't want you to think of me. I want you to go away and study to be a great singer."

In the gloom, the man could see the pallor on the speaker's face, as it grew reflected on his own.

"Are you mad, Marguerite?" he questioned, at last. "I've crushed the dream, child! Don't flout it again before my fancy."

"You couldn't crush it, Hans, for it is no dream, but a very part of yourself, and that is the highest, noblest part! Nor is it madness, Hans. See here!" and she unloosed the string of a little bag she held tightly clutched in her trembling hands, and showed to his dazzled eyes the glittering gold pieces lying on a snug little pile of notes. "It's enough, Hans!" she said, in answer to his gaze of utter bewilderment. "It's more than what I heard you once say would let you be taught for a whole year. And it's yours, Hans—all yours."

And, as she spoke, she strove to thrust the bag within his grasp.

"Marguerite!"—she shrank from the sternness of his tone—"how did you get the gold?"

"Honestly!" she answered, proudly. "The gold was to have been my dowry; the notes—I—I sold the cottage for those."

"You did this for me, and you think so meanly of me as that I would accept such a sacrifice?"

His voice quivered as he spoke.

"Hans, I was to have been your wife," she whispered. "Who had the right, if not I? Oh, I shall be so proud—so proud, some day, when you come back for your little Marguerite and I shall be the wife of the great singer! They will point at me and say, 'Yes, he married this little nobody, this little Marguerite, but they say he loves her,' and they will think it strange that you should love me from your great height. But you won't forget to do that, Hans—ever, ever—will you, my love?"

"Never, until my voice forgets its music. I would pray God to still it forever, could my heart prove so false. Something within me, Marguerite, conquers myself. It is hope springing within my breast. I will take your money, little one, a sacred debt. Wait for me two years, fraulein. Then I will return to give you richest payment. I swear it, and I seal it with this kiss."

Hans had gone, and Marguerite was left alone. She lived now in one little room, high up many stairs—up which she toiled wearily in the evening's gloom. There were no more restful walks under the stars now. She might have had lovers, like other girls; but no—Hans must find her without reproach on his return. All day she had to labor from early dawn, even for the humble shelter now hers. Sometimes she was hungry, sometimes cold, but all mattered not to her. It was for Hans' sake.

The winter's icy breath but hastened the spring's blossoms, and their first fragrance would herald the incoming summer, which would make the year complete since Hans had left, and then there would only be another year to wait.

At long distances apart, letters came. Oh, how eagerly Marguerite spelled them out! She slept with them under her pillow by night, and they sank and fell with every pulsation of her heart by day. Labor grew light. She even forgot her loneliness, for they told her that step by step Hans was nearing his goal.

Then there were weeks—aye, months—when she heard nothing, and the child's figure grew thin and her cheeks pale, while every night she would run breathlessly up to her room, only to find the table vacant and that the postman had had no errand for her.

But one evening, when she had almost given up hope—when the great dread lest Hans should be ill, dying or dead remorselessly shadowed her pathway—the silent messenger smiled her a welcome. She burst into a passion of tears ere she broke the seal. It seemed as though the joy must kill her.

But at last she unfolded the sheet, when something white and fluttering fell to the ground. She stooped to pick it up.

What did it mean? It was a little slip, with some figures in one corner. They represented the exact amount she had given Hans. Bewildered, she turned to the letter. Its first words explained:

> I pay you my debt. Think, my little love, what it cost us, yet I earned it—earned it, Marguerite, on the very night of my *debut*. I have sung, and people have listened. I looked about among all the faces—on all the young and beautiful women, with their eyes fixed upon me—but nothing inspired me. Then I thought of you, and, looking straight into space, I forgot them all, darling. There was your sweet, pale face floating in the air, your blue eyes looking, not as theirs looked, but down into my soul, and I sang to you, darling—to you. The flowers rained at my feet. Great ladies tore the roses from their breasts; but I would have given them all, darling, for one little wild blossom your hand had plucked. They say I will be rich and famous. I cannot tell—the world is fickle. The village banker will cash your order. But you need not buy back the little home. I am coming for you soon, to bring you to a cage better worthy my mountain-bird.

Again and again Marguerite read and reread the precious words. What cared she for the money? It had made Hans great.

* * * * *

"Going back to your native village—you, who have the world at your feet!" sighed one of Florence's most famous beauties, as she looked into the young singer's eyes.

Six months had passed since he had paid his debt to Marguerite, and still he lingered. He had spent thrice the amount since then on a trinket to clasp some fair lady's arm. Did he, in holding it so lightly, forget that once it had been a girl's all? Why, then, did the sigh the lady uttered find a response in his own breast?

"It is duty which calls me."

"Duty!" she murmured. "Are you sure it is not mistaken duty? All your life has changed, Herr Werter. If, in its early time, you pledged it to some rustic maiden, think—could she fill its measure now?"

The beauty's voice trembled. The cool softness of her flesh pressed lightly against his burning palm.

"And if I give her up," he said, "what then? You will be mine?"

But the "Yes" she uttered was hushed by the madness of his kisses.

And Marguerite watched and waited. He was coming, therefore he did not write.

"He is great now, Marguerite; he has forgotten you," the gossips said, while she turned her back upon them, in the hottest wrath her gentle spirit had ever known, that they dared thus malign him.

It was the second anniversary of the day which was to have celebrated her wedding, when they burst into her room.

"Ha, ha!" they said, "did we not tell you so?" pointing, as they spoke, to the paragraph in the paper, which announced the betrothal of Herr Werter and the greatest beauty in all Florence.

"Leave me," she said at last, when they looked to see what she would do. "I wish to be alone."

But one of kinder heart, after some hours had passed, stole back into the darkened room.

The child lay tossing in delirious fever, and the physician, when called, shook his head.

The strain has been too great, he said. She must die!

On the third day after, as the watchers sat about the bed, a step sounded on the stairs. A man, stained with the dust of travel, burst impetuously into the room.

"Marguerite!" he exclaimed—"Marguerite!" Then he stopped and gathered the import of the scene before him. "I did but falter," he cried, falling on his knees beside her bedside. "I came back, my wild German daisy, to tell you so. Oh! Marguerite, is it thus I pay my debt?"

Then, as though that voice must penetrate even the mists of fever, the blue eyes opened, a wonderful ecstatic light in their depths.

"Hans," she whispered—"Hans! Forgive me for the doubt which killed me!"

And with the words—a dagger-thrust in his own remorseful heart—the spark of life flickered and went out.

Marguerite was dead. She who had lived for him died for him. They found the paper he had sent her among his letters.

Thus had he redeemed his debt! An empty slip of paper, worthless to all, to return to him, but bearing the interest of a broken heart.

A Relic of Washington.

An old walnut cabinet of antique design has been discovered in the store of Frank Ware, a second-hand furniture dealer in Staunton, Va., to which unusual interest attaches. In moving the desk Ware turned it up and his eye fell upon a singular looking inscription, to decipher which he called in the aid of several gentlemen, to make it out as follows: "To George Washington by D. Webfter in ye year 1777," and in another place: "Ye desk was presented to George Washington in ye year of ye Lord 1777 by D. Webfter." The inscribton is quite distinct, except the "D" preceding Webster. The cabinet was bought recently at a sale of the effects of the widow of the late Samuel Clark, a former Mayor of Staunton, and is about three feet long and one deep and stands upon four slender crooked legs. A drawer runs the whole length of the cabinet at the top and there are smaller shallow ones beneath this, with an old fashioned brass handle. It has been found that Samuel Clark married a daughter of Sampson Matthews, who was the first man who ever kept a tavern in Staunton. His tavern, which has long since disappeared, was a rendezvous for Continental soldiers. General Matthews, a brother of the tavern-keeper, was a friend of General Washington and was Governor of Georgia after the war. The old desk evidently passed from General Washington into the hands of Governor Matthews and so into his brother's family. Its identity is much strengthened by the strong resemblance between the inscription upon it and the handwriting of Washington as seen upon an old autograph letter of his which has been hunted up and compared with it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Bungs.

The bung is a homely device, lacking altogether the symmetry of an obelisk and having little even of the grace which corks often possess. But its uses are of a most important kind, and wherever liquids are contained in casks or barrels there must the bung be also.

It is almost impossible to estimate the quantity of bungs made and used annually, but the number is well up in the millions. They are made of wood well seasoned, and are cut by machinery which is patented. In no country are so many bungs made as in the United States, for nowhere else are the woods which are used so plentiful. Oak, hickory, spruce and pine are among the varieties utilized, and the bung factories are scattered about the country in the neighborhoods where the woods used are found. By cutting the bungs before shipping, the cost of transporting the waste material is saved. A great many bungs for beer casks are sent both to Germany and England from this country, not because they are better but because they are cheaper than those made abroad. Bungs are cut by peculiar and ingenious machinery which works against the grain of the wood, tapering the bung with the grain. In many cases the taper is made but slight in the cutting, and then the bung is submitted to a powerful compression to increase the taper.

Bungs of ale and beer barrels are of a standard size, measuring one and seven-eighths inches, while bungs for oil barrels are two inches. Whisky barrel bungs are used over and over again. Beer and oil barrel bungs are always picked out, because hammering the staves to start the bungs is sure to injure the coating of the barrels.—*New York Sun.*

Reckless Extravagance.

At a recent dancing-party, one of the events of the season, one of our lovely young debutantes was noticed standing beside a costly upright piano, chatting with her escort. Supper was in progress, and at the lady's elbow, on the top of the piano, was a plate of terrapin. Presently, another gentleman appeared, carrying an ice; in the service he had somewhat soiled his dainty hands; and in her anxiety to repair the damage, the fair subject of his devotions bade him hold his hands over the terrapin plate, while she deluged them with the contents of a champagne glass that stood by. Naturally, the liquid carried with it the greasy contents of the small dish, and down went the whole mixture into the delicate machinery of the piano. Did my lady care? Not a whit; she was only a debutante, but she was a true convert, and she laughed merrily, and showed her pretty teeth, as if heartily amused at the devastation. She seemed even to resent the interference of an elder lady, who, disgusted at the destruction, and, perhaps, moved to pity by the injury being done to the piano, almost "a thing of life," came to the rescue, and stopped the sticky stream that was pouring relentlessly over the keys and fragile wires.—*Progress.*

GIVE us the man who can sympathize heartily and impartially with a vast variety of characters.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

TO CURE sore throat pour a few drops of spirits of camphor on a lump of sugar and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third and fourth dose will enable the patient to swallow with ease. This, it is said, has cured the last stage of the disease.

It is recommended to treat inflamed wounds by smoking them with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool, it is said, will take the pain out of the worst wound, and, if repeated once or twice, will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound. This remedy is certainly very simple, and within the reach of every one.

AN exchange says: "That painful affliction, a felon, can readily be prevented by moistening the finger with the tincture of lobelia in the early stages of the attack. If allowed to progress too far before the remedy is applied it will have no effect. If it cannot be conveniently obtained, rock salt pulverized, after being dried in an oven and mixed with an equal part of turpentine and applied frequently, will destroy a felon in twenty-four hours."

AN old-fashioned remedy for a cold: A warm "stew," getting into bed with covering well tucked in, hot bricks to feet, and drinking abundantly of hot teas until there is a dripping perspiration, to be kept up an hour or two or more until the system is relieved, and then to cool off very gradually in the course of another hour, is derisively styled an "old woman's remedy;" but for all that it will break up any cold taken within thirty-six hours; it will promptly relieve many of the most painful forms of sudden disease, with the advantage of being without danger, gives no shock to the system, nor wastes its strength.—*How to Live Long.*

NEVER eat till you have time to digest, for digestion requires leisure; we cannot assimilate our food while the functional energy of our system is engrossed by other occupations. After a hearty feed, animals retire to a quiet hiding-place, and the "after-dinner laziness," the plea of our system for rest, should admonish us to imitate their example. The idea that exercise after dinner promotes digestion is a marvelous fallacy. Jules Virey settled that question by a cruel but conclusive experiment. He selected two curs of the same size, age and general physique, made them keep a fast-day and treated them the next morning to a square meal of potato chips and cubes of fat mutton, but as soon as one of them had eaten his fill he made the other stop, too, to make sure that they had both consumed the same quantity. Dog No. 1 was then confined in a comfortable kennel, while No. 2 had to run after the doctor's coach, not at a breathless rate of speed, but at a fair, brisk trot for two hours and a half. As soon as they got home, the coach-dog and his comrade were slain and dissected; the kennel dog had completely digested his meal, while the chips and cubes in the coach-dog's stomach had not changed their form at all, the process of assimilation had not even begun. Railroad laborers, who bolt their dinner during a short interval of hard work, might as well pass their recess in a hammock; instead of strengthening them, their dinner will only oppress them, till it is digested, together with their supper, in the cool of the evening.—*F. L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Opening Oysters.

There is just as much difference in the manner in which two men open shell oysters as there is in the way they go to church or walk on the street. Who has not watched a thorough oyster-opener at an Eastern oyster market, and observed the tender manner in which he takes up the shell and looks at it, as though it was a friend of his. He inserts his instrument between the shells as delicately as a dentist will probe an aching tooth, and by a little turn of the wrist your oyster is uncovered and reclining upon the half-shell plump and juicy, inviting you to fire him down your neck. How different it is when an amateur attempts to open oysters. He commences by getting red in the face, and knocking off an inch of the edge of the shell, and letting all the juice run out and drip down between his fingers. He knocks some skin off his thumb, and that bleeds, and your heart bleeds for the oyster. He inserts an iron that looks like a stove-hook into the shell, then pries and grunts, the shell opens and the oyster sticks to both sides of it and splits. He saws off the mantel-piece that holds the oyster to the shell, and hands you the half-shell with something on it that looks like scrambled oyster. The dirt from the shell gets on the oyster and it is about as much comfort trying to eat it as it is to eat a hickory nut that has been cracked by laying it down on the side and mashing it with a hatchet. The oyster opened by an amateur looks ragged and discouraged, and the man who opens it looks about the same, while the oyster opened by a man who understands his business looks as though it enjoyed life, and the man who opens it looks like a thoroughbred who is not ashamed of his business, and knows he can do it as well as anybody. The world is full of men who do everything the way an amateur opens oysters. They try to do that for which they are not fitted, and it is hard to make them believe they are not doing what they attempt to do well, but they always act as though they wanted to apologize for something being wrong. This oyster business is a little out of season, but you have all noticed how it is.—*Peck's Sun.*

Science and Memory.

A scientific writer defines instinct as "nothing else than an obscure remembrance of experiences which were made by earlier generations." A clear remembrance which extends over the boundaries of our individual life has, it is true, not yet been found among men, but this does not prove anything against the above assertion. Such a remembrance we do not possess, even for the complete period of our present life. Our memory does not extend back to the first years of our infancy. It is interrupted by sleep; it may be strengthened by exercise or weakened by neglect; it may be interrupted by many abnormal states by which life itself is not interrupted. Whether in dreams, or in conditions of abnormal nervous excitement, in hysterics or other sickness memory is increased, so that it really extends over the period of our so-called individual life, is a question which, although much abused by humbugs and impostors, might still arrest the attention. Whether the memory of man has such an extension, and though even for the human race the contrary may be proven, it nevertheless might be possible that some animals are endowed with a memory which reaches far beyond their so-called individual existence.

Anecdotes of the Late Johns Hopkins.

He left $9,000,000, a moiety of which was divided between eighteen relatives, and the bulk retained for a university and several hospitals. The nephew who was often at variance with him received almost twice as much as his brothers who never contradicted him. Mr. Hopkins never married. The daughters of Epaminondas were that hero's famous victories. The children of Johns Hopkins are the splendid institutions he has left to learning, to mercy and to science. There never was a stronger man. He started life with $400, and built up, by his own exertions, a colossal fortune. From the beginning he declared that he had a mission from God to increase his store, and that the golden flood that poured into his coffers did not belong to him or to the hundreds who sought to borrow or beg it from him. He declared that a supernatural power prevented him from taking money from his pocket to bestow foolish alms, and that some day the world would know that he was not the grasping, avaricious and narrow-minded man he was accounted. He nevertheless helped secretly many worthy persons, and after his death it was discovered that not a few merchants had been saved by him from financial embarrassment and sorrow.

An uncanny old tramp used to station himself under a giant oak that stood sentry by the lodge of "Clifton." This made Mr. Hopkins nervous and became a mortal offense. He told one of his nephews of it and said he did not know how to abate the nuisance. "Why not pay him, uncle, and send him away?" queried the young man. "Pay him money!" Mr. Hopkins shrieked, while his long arms flew about like windmills; "pay him money! God forbid! When I do that there will be a hundred vagabonds here instead of one!" "Well, then," added the nephew, "if I were you, Uncle John, I would kick him out." "I cannot do that," the old man pleaded, "I am afraid!" "What!" the nephew retorted, "are you afraid of such a cur as that?" "No, no!" Mr. Hopkins whispered hoarsely, "I am not afraid of him, but afraid of God. Did you never read in the Bible how Dives treated Lazarus? Would you have me repeat the story and burn in hell forever?" That ended it.

On one of the last days of his earthly existence Mr. Hopkins called his devoted gardener to him and said: "I am beginning to hate this place, because it does not bring in money. I hate everything that does not bring in money. Did you ever feed hogs? Have you not observed that the strong animals bear away the ears of corn and that the weaker ones pursue them squealingly, in hopes that all or some of the treasure will be lost or dropped?" The gardener replied that the sketch was a true one. "Well, then," said Mr. Hopkins, "I am that strong hog. I have that big ear of corn, and every piggish rascal in Baltimore is intent upon stealing it or wresting it from me! Sir," he said, turned brusquely to the gardener, "do you think a very rich man is happy?" The gardener answered: "The extreme of poverty is a sad thing. The extreme of wealth, no doubt, bears with it many tribulations." Mr. Hopkins rejoined: "You are right, my friend; next to the hell of being utterly bereft of money is the purgatory of possessing a vast amount of it. I have a mission, and under its shadow I have accumulated wealth, but not happiness."

Sheep that Dive from Cliffs.

John Muir, the naturalist of the Sierra, writing of the wild sheep of the Sierra and of their well-authenticated habit of diving from precipices and alighting on their horns, relates the following anecdote:

"At the base of Sheep rock, one of the winter strongholds of the Shasta flocks, there lives a stockraiser who has the advantage of observing the movements of wild sheep every winter, and, in the course of conversation with him on the subject of their diving habits, he pointed to the front of a lava headland about 150 feet high, which is only 8 or 10 degrees out of the perpendicular. 'There,' said he, 'I followed a band of them fellows to the back of that rock yonder, and expected to capture them all, for I thought I had a dead thing on them. I got behind them on a narrow bench that runs along the face of the wall near the top, and comes to an end where they couldn't get away without falling and being killed; but they jumped off, and landed all right, as if that were the regular thing with them.'

"'What!' said I, 'jumped 150 feet! Did you see them do it?'

"'No,' he replied, 'I didn't see them going down, for I was behind them; but I saw them go off over the brink, and then I went below and found their tracks where they struck on the loose debris at the bottom. They sailed right off, and landed on their feet right side up. That's the kind of animal they is—beats anything else that goes on four legs.'"

Denver People.

A Denver correspondent of the Hartford *Times* says: To discriminate in speaking of society here is to prepare to receive the censure of some and the approval of others; but your correspondent can safely assert that it is decidedly a mixture. Culture is not a necessary qualification. It would seem that wealth is taken for an equivalent for education and refinement. Recent discoveries in the mines have made "bonanza kings," and paved the way to social as well as official position. But this city is not alone in this respect. During the day the city is thronged with people rushing to and fro, all full of business or cares of some kind. Let it be great or small business, a man goes about it just the same as if his success depended on the day's work. This is a noted characteristic of the average Denverite.

IT is a mistake to say that ideas govern the world. It is not so. The world is governed by sentiment.

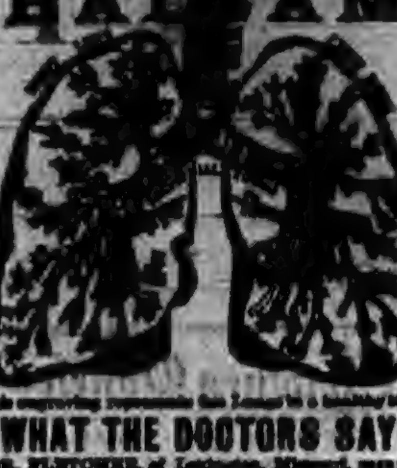

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.
STRICTLY PURE.

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practising physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Without MEDICINE Simply by Absorption

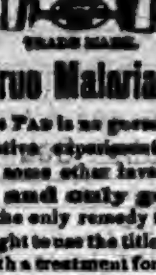

The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge podge of some other inventor's idea; it is the original and only genuine curative Pad, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the *Stomach, Liver and Spleen.*

By a recently perfected improvement DR. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuvants) such complete and unfailing control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of Chronic Disease of the Stomach and Liver, as well as Malarial Blood-Poisoning, as to amply justify the eminent *Professor Loomis'* high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY with the above Trade Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
Or sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of $2.00.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
P. O. Box 2112.) 744 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Harter's
IRON
TONIC

Is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Why Suffer Needlessly

With the convulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague, and bilious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real curative of malarial fevers, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this benignant alterative in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and in general debility and nervous weakness.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TRUTH is mighty. [illegible] Prof. MARTINEZ the great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send [illegible] picture of your future husband or wife, [illegible] date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 40 Court St., Boston, Mass.

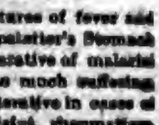

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Scientists agree that ants possess something approaching to language.

The common garden spider has been known to live ten months without food.

Flies have been known to [illegible] after having been immersed twelve months in wine.

Pearls are sometimes so numerous in the pearl oyster that the animal cannot shut his shell, and so perishes.

Le Vaillant says that he heard a parrot repeat the Lord's prayer from beginning to end in the Dutch language.

A tame owl has been known to hop about upon the keys of a piano, apparently delighted with his performance.

The sense of smelling is less perfect in the lion than in most other animals. He hunts rather by sight than by smell.

Compressed air as a motive power has recently been used in England to run a locomotive. The experiment was regarded as a success.

By English law a boy is marriageable at 14 and a girl at 12. A Frenchman cannot marry at any age without the consent of his parents, if living.

A flea will eat ten times its own weight of provisions in a day, and will drag after it a chain a hundred times heavier than itself. It leaps a distance of at least 200 times its own length.

Two crows built a nest in one of the two fine plane trees in the center of the city of London, inside the archway in St. Paul's Churchyard. The plane trees in question are remarkable as the home each night of from 5,000 to 6,000 of the London sparrows.

Nerve impulses are conducted along the nerves very slowly in comparison to the speed of electricity along a copper wire. The latter travels 18,000,000 times as fast as a nerve impulse, and yet the nerve impulse travels with the speed of the fastest railroad train.

The waste of material in coal mining is enormous. It is estimated that only two-thirds of the coal in workable veins is taken out; there is a further loss of 25 per cent. in the preparation and delivery. The Reading Railroad Company has spent $300,000 in the attempt to utilize waste coal by burning it in locomotives constructed for the purpose.

There are 50 injurious insects in our vegetable gardens, 50 in our vineyards, 75 attack our apple trees, more than 100 injure our shade trees and more than 50 our grain fields. Seventy-five millions of dollars was the damage done to the wheat in Illinois in one season, and nearly ten years ago the annual loss in the United States, from insects alone, was $400,000,000.

At a meeting of the Maryland Academy of Sciences Dr. Theobald showed a species of beetle and gave the following figures: Weight of beetle, 2 grains; weight moved by it, 5¼ ounces—2,540 grains, or 1,320 times the weight of the beetle. A man weighing 150 pounds, endowed with the strength of this insect, should therefore be able to move 198,000 pounds, or nearly 100 tons.

In Jessamine county, Ky., a man by the name of Bowen would never enter his house except by the back door, and never leave except by the front. He selected early in life the spot for his burial, beneath an old oak tree, remote from all other graves, in an open field, and there was buried. Mr. [illegible] Duncan, of the same county, whose occupation, that of a carpenter, is altogether unfavorable to the pursuit of knowledge, is one of the most learned men, after a fashion, in America. He knows the date of every important event in the world's history, year, month and day, and, when essential, the minute. His knowledge of the family history of all prominent people is something marvelous.

The Forehead.

The upright forehead, with its various modifications of squareness and partial curving, generally denotes the sound and noble understanding, as opposed to the retreating form, which indicates the precise reverse. A merely high forehead does not, however, imply a good forehead; for the form, proportion, sloping, height, arching and position of the bone of the forehead, are tests of the mental power and character. Even the color and smoothness of the skin, together with the lines of the wrinkles, must be taken into account, for they express the passions and state of the mind. A perfect forehead should be one-third of the whole face, or equal to the nose in height, the covering skin clearer than the rest of the face, and smooth and free from wrinkles, yet have the power of wrinkling in deep thought, anger or pain. A forehead, to be perfect, should be, when seen in the profile, neither too upright nor too retreating. The higher the forehead, the more comprehension and less activity. The more compressed, firm and short, if not too short, the more concentrated and firm the character. The more curved the top, the more flexible and gentle the character; while the less curved—that is, the more square the top, the more determination, perseverance and sternness. If the forehead is perfectly upright from the eyebrows to the roots of the hair, there will be a deficient understanding; while a projecting forehead will denote imbecility, [illegible], weakness or stupidity, according as modified by the other features. On the other hand, the upright forehead, which is gently arched at the top, denotes a calm, cold, deep thinker.

How Queen Louise Kept Her Guest.

It is related of Queen Louise of Prussia, mother of the present Emperor William, that one of her frequent visitors, a special friend of her husband, was an old General called Koeberitz. This old soldier, after having dined with his royal friends, always manifested at a certain time a peculiar nervousness and restlessness, as if wishing to depart; while at other hours of the day he was only too glad to stay and have a friendly chat. But after dinner he always showed this great anxiety to get home. Louise was puzzled at the old man's strange behavior and resolved to find out the cause. She made inquiries of his steward, who, after a few questions, explained that the old General had indulged for so many years in the habit of smoking a long pipe after dinner that now he could not possibly do without it. The next time the old General came to dine, he exhibited, after the repast, the same nervous restlessness, and rose to take leave. Whereupon, Louise rose too, and said: "Wait a little, General; I want to show you something." She went into the next room. On her return, she held a long pipe already filled in one hand, and a burning wax-light and a "spill" in the other. Handing the pipe to the astonished old man, she said: "There, my old General, make yourself comfortable; this time you shall [illegible] us."

Personnel of Our Earlier Presidents.

The Presidents of the United States were generally men of good personal appearance. The extremes in point of stature were Polk and Lincoln—the latter of whom was six feet four, while the former was a little more than five feet three. Van Buren, also, was a small man. The first four were men of much dignity. Concerning Washington, nothing need be added on this point. He was the beau-ideal of manly beauty, even in his latter days, and when Stuart undertook to paint his portrait, the artist was so overcome with the majesty of his patron that at first he was unable to proceed with his task. John Adams lacked Washington's noble stature and grandeur of mien, but he was a man of much dignity. Jefferson was of noble personnel—tall, well-built and of imposing appearance. Madison had merely a respectable look, and, being dressed in black, presented much the appearance of a clergyman. Monroe and Washington were the only Presidents that served in the field during the Revolution. They were together at Trenton, where Monroe was a Lieutenant and received a ball which he carried through life. He was the last of the Revolutionary Presidents, and wore the cocked hat and continental uniform, which became him to a remarkable degree. John Quincy Adams, like his father, was stout, thick-set and deficient in point of stature. Jackson was tall and gaunt, with bristling hair, and a nervous but deficient countenance. Van Buren lacked personal dignity, and, indeed, was the most deficient of all our Presidents in physique excepting Polk. Harrison was a man of much personal dignity. Tyler was a spare-faced man, with a broad, thin nose, which gave him rather a comical appearance. It was his station as President that won the hand of the rich woman, Gardiner, rather than any personal attraction. Polk was, as has been said, a small man, with a cold, repulsive countenance, and a hard, staring pair of eyes that were singularly free from anything like a kindly, genial look. Taylor was a heavy-built man with a rough visage, as might have been expected of one whose life was passed on the frontier. He was bred a soldier, and loved the service. His face had a pleasant smile at times, but was often impressed with the stern character of military life. Fillmore had a lymphatic countenance—dull, except when lit up by business or pleasure. He was agreeable in society and interesting in conversation, to a degree much beyond many of his predecessors. He was of more than an average size, and of proportions that suggested dignity if not elegance. Buchanan was a feeble-looking old gentleman, whose white choker suggested the clerical order. His countenance, however, showed that he was not a man of progress, and rather suggested the fossil order of intellect.

Treatment of the Insane.

"Noisy as Bedlam," "mad as Bedlam" they used to say a generation or two ago; but few thought of the terrible reality hid under the familiar expression.

The word is corrupted from Bethlehem, from 1547 to 1814 a noted English mad-house. He who entered its door left hope behind. Indeed, even before entering, the most fearful terrors were brought to bear on his bewildered brain, dislodging whatever of reason might be left, under the absurd idea that the insane can be ruled by fear alone.

Within this house were life-long horrors beyond ordinary conception—cells, chains, clogs, strait-jackets, stripes, blows with the fist, noisome food, filth, foul air, drunken keepers.

Let one think of his own mother or daughter thrust into such a place! But the long succession of inmates, who, for three centuries, were relieved of the horrors of Bedlam only by death, were equally sensitive to suffering; equally shrank from terror; would have been equally susceptible to kindness; and might, by right methods, as easily have had their fevered brains cured or calmed.

It is only since 1793 that, in Paris, the law of love, with its miracles of healing, began to displace the law of force; and it is only forty years since the same change was inaugurated in England. In our own land many of the old ideas still prevail; and nothing can save our insane from the bad tendencies of unfit attendants but stringent laws and State supervision. Kind treatment alone tends to the cure of insanity, otherwise the disease tends to hopelessness.

Uses of Charcoal.

Charcoal, laid flat, while cold, on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour, the burn seems almost healed, when it is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents an unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens the air if placed in trays around apartments. It is so very porous in its "minute interior" it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly 100 of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it one-quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves a sick headache; it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves, which extend from the stomach to the head.

A Syracuse woman has obtained $200 damages from a pool-room keeper for the ruination of her son. It is an important decision.

Origin of Familiar Phrases.

"You cannot say 'boo!' to a goose." When Ben Jonson, the dramatist, was introduced to a nobleman, the peer was so struck with his homely appearance that he exclaimed, "What! you are Ben Jonson? Why you look as if you could not say 'boo!' to a goose." "Boo!" exclaimed the witty dramatist, turning to the peer and making his bow.

"He's a peg too low." "Taking a man down a peg," may be traced to the pegging, or marking the drinking cup, which was introduced by St. Dunstan to check the intemperate habits of the times, by preventing one man from taking a larger draught than his companions. But the device proved the means of increasing the evil it was intended to remedy; for the most abstemious were required to drink precisely to a peg or pin, whether they could soberly take such a quantity or not.

"Blue Hen" is the nickname given to the State of Delaware. The origin of the term is this: Capt. Caldwell, an officer of the First Delaware regiment in the Revolution, was very fond of game cocks, but maintained that no cock was truly game unless its mother was a "blue hen." As he was an exceedingly popular man, his regiment was called "The Blue Hen," and the term was afterward transferred to the State and its inhabitants.

There's many a slip
'Twixt the cup and lip.

The ancient Greeks had the following story as to the origin of this proverb: A King of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that he should never taste of the wine produced in it. The monarch disregarded the prediction, and when at an entertainment he held a glassful of his own wine, made from the grapes of that vineyard, he sent for the slave, and asked him what he thought of his prophecy now. To which the other replied, "Many things fall out between the cup and the lip," and scarcely had he delivered this singular response before the news was brought that a monstrous boar was laying waste the favorite vineyard. The King, in a rage, put down the cup which he held in his hand, and hurried out with his people to attack the boar, but being too eager the boar rushed upon him and killed him without his having tasted of the wine.

CARRY THE NEWS.

[From the Attleboro Chronicle.]

Mr. John Etzensperger, manufacturing jeweler of North Attleboro', Mass., lately communicated to us the following: I suffered so much with pains in my arm that at times I was completely helpless. I used that incomparable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and was completely cured as if by magic.

Interviewing.

Interviewing has reached its lowest depth when we find newspaper reporters dancing attendance on a cat's-meat man. Yet this is what has happened in America, and we are compelled to confess that the reporter found the purveyor of skewered victuals far more interesting than most of the notabilities who are interviewed on the public behalf. The particular "cat-man" was indeed somewhat of a hero—one of the self-made men of whom cities are so proud when they die. It appears that when he began catering for pussy he went his rounds himself, but he has now grown so prosperous that four assistants carry his baskets for him. His cat customers do not heed the change, for they remark only the quality of the meat purveyed and not the quality of the purveyor. Left to themselves, the animals, though having the run of large warehouses, would starve, for American rats and mice will not remain in dry-goods stores, which are lean livings, so long as they have choice of fatter incumbencies; but, mice or no mice, the cat is an institution, and so the "cat-man" drives a thriving trade. A wicked rival tried to ruin our hero by hawking fish instead of meat, and pretending to pussy's owners that, as fish contained much phosphorus, and phosphorus made brains, no one could expect to have a really-smart cat that was not fed upon fish. But the "cat-man" promptly checkmated his rival by distributing a handbill to the effect that fish made cats mangy, whereas meat gave them sleek and glossy coats. As proved in the sequel, the New Yorkers prefer fat cats to smart ones, and the fish fellow had no chance against his antagonist.—*London Telegraph.*

[From the Detroit Post and Tribune.]

I have a little girl, said Mr. Henry Dale, of this city, in a conversation, who was troubled with a severe lameness in her legs, pronounced by some Erysipelas, by others Rheumatism. I had tried several remedies without effect, when I was induced to apply St. Jacobs Oil and I am happy to say that the use of but one bottle cured her, and she is now able to go to school again.

A Sea Waif.

A very curious anecdote is told concerning Admiral Bythesea, V. C., C. B., who retired from the service, after having for many years filled the post of Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India. It is stated that the Admiral was picked up, when an infant, far out at sea, lashed to a bale of goods. A lady—presumably his mother—was with him, but she was dead, and there was no evidence of any kind by which the name of the waifs could be traced. The officers of the man-of-war which picked up the poor little infant did all they could by advertisement and inquiry to discover his relatives, and, finding all their attempts futile, they determined to adopt the child, to which they gave the name of "By the Sea." He was sent to a naval school, and, when old enough, joined the navy. By a happy coincidence the first ship in which he served was the one which had saved his life as an infant. He took to his profession, and during the Crimean war distinguished himself at the Island of Wardo, where he earned the Victoria Cross and the decoration of C. B. Later on his services in India gave him the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, and he retired from the service with the rank of Admiral—a consummation little dreamed of by the kind-hearted officers who rescued and educated him.

"Now I Do Most Unhesitatingly Aver, as an old practitioner, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is among the most valuable discoveries of the nineteenth century. I cannot say too much in its behalf.

[Signed] "J. H. Connelly, M. D.

"Pittsburgh, Pa., 6th April, 1880."

Whales.

The birthday of whales is celebrated occasionally in the public schools like that of the poets. The following is a little girl's composition prepared lately for that occasion:

"Whales is big fish. Whales live a long time and don't die when they get old. We had a railroad whale here a little time ago, just for show. Whales don't always travel that way. They mostly go by water so they can see more. Most people like to go by rail deadhead, but whales ain't like most people.

"A good while ago people used to make light of whales, but they don't some now; 'tain't quick enough. The lamps won't blow up.

"We wouldn't have no newspapers if it wasn't for coal oil, and railroads, and pistols and so forth; 'cause there wouldn't be no news.

"Whales is like shoes—right and left. Our railroad whale was a right whale. Sometimes a whale gets left when the tide goes out—kind of untied. Maybe there is other kind of whales. Some of the boys catch 'em in school, but I don't like that kind, they ain't interestin' to girls."

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

The remedial ingredients upon which Dr. Holman's Plasters depend for the wonderfully-beneficial effects produced by them constitute a new combination of absorbent remedies never before made, and known to our laboratory only. Holman Pad Co.

Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, as improved and perfected, challenges the world and stands without a rival among the hair dressings, and is a universal favorite with the ladies.

The best are the cheapest! Buy the diamond boots, made by Rosenthal Brothers, Chicago.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

MARRIED PEOPLE! Priceless information. Send postal to *Hygienic Institute*, Buffalo, N.Y.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$999 a year to Agents and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address P. Swain & Co., Augusta, Me.

SALESMEN wanted to sell on commission. Send stamp for terms, quick. PHENIX PUB. CO., Warren, Pa.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

8 DIMES for 12 Illuminated Cards—Beautiful. Assorted, 25 for 10 cts. [illegible] Agents wanted. A. B. Wood, [illegible] W. [illegible] St., N. Y. City.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL or Traveling. State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. Wages promptly paid. SLOAN & CO., 306 George St., Cincinnati, O.

JUDGE —FOR— YOURSELF By sending 35c. money or 40c. postage stamps, with age, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, Box 44, Fultonville, N.Y.

GREAT SPEECHES BY GREAT LAWYERS.—Giving Arguments and Speeches before Courts and Juries by many of the most Eminent American, English and Irish Lawyers. A great book of Legal Eloquence and Argument. Published by BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., New York. Send for descriptive circulars. Mailed free.

AGENTS WANTED QUICK to sell the REVISED NEW TESTAMENT. New ready for Agents. *Most desirable edition. Low priced. Millions are waiting for it. Grand harvest for Agents.* Particulars free. Outfit 50c. Act quick. Address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE. To any reader of this paper who will send his name and nine 3-ct. postage stamps, we will send a nice new Time-keeper, in nickle cases, with heavy glass crystal, in good working order and warranted. This offer is made simply to introduce our Watches and Jewelry and is only good for 60 days only. Two only will be sent to one address for $1 ea. A [illegible] to SANDERSON & CO., Needville, Mass. TIME!

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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THE POETS' CORNER A weekly 16-page paper. Magazine, "Tommy of Chillon," and 40 other poems complete in first number. Sent on receipt of 5 cts. Office, 41 Vesey St., N.Y.

RUPTURE Relieved and cured without the injury trusses inflict, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S system. Office, 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10c. Beware of fraudulent imitators.

LEARN ALL ABOUT TEXAS By subscribing for the TEXAS PLANTER & FARMER, A 40-Column Paper for $1 per year, Or 50 Cents until the 1st of January, 188[illegible]. Address PLANTER AND FARMER, 119 Market St., Dallas, Texas.

READ QUICK. On the 1st of June The Chicago Ledger will begin the publication of a new and highly interesting serial story, and in order to give readers an opportunity to try the paper for a short time we will mail it to any address Three Months for 25 Cents, beginning with the first number of the above story. THE CHICAGO LEDGER is a large 48-column paper, handsomely printed, and the recognized story paper of the West. Send in your names early. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

TO FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN. If you want to buy *Threshers, Clover Hullers, Horse-Powers or Engines* (either Portable or Traction) to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes, buy the "Starved Rooster" goods. "*The Best are the Cheapest.*" For Price-List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, O.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE. NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x12 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $10 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c. D. & D. MATHEWS & CO., 61 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR CENTENNIAL Cake and Baking PAN. Housekeepers cannot afford to do without it. Price 75c. Also our Domestic CLOTHES Sprinkler, a new, novel, useful, rapid-selling article. Price 50c. A rare opportunity is here offered Agents to make money. Send for our *Illustrated Circulars* and our unusually liberal terms. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., 194 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

Card Collectors!

1st. Buy seven bars DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail YOU FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., 116 South Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MEDETUR! PEARLS OF STRENGTH AND SPECIFIC CURE for Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, And Muscular Debility.

PHYSICAL DEBILITY and other diseases of like character yield to this most potent of remedies. In all forms of debility or lassitude these pearls are positively necessary, as they supply brain power, repair waste, and revive the entire system. Pamphlets free. $1 per box; 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail prepaid. WESTERN AGENTS, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., 92 & 94 Lake St., Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

DEAF PEOPLE HEAR! PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS Perfectly Restore the Hearing, and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address H. P. K. PECK & CO., 853 Broadway, New York.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES. Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL MFG CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD. Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., [illegible] Shakespeare's Complete Works, handsomely bound in cloth, black and gold, only 50 cents. Green's History of English Literature, 1 handsome 12mo volume, cloth, only 50 cents. Other books equally low. *Full descriptive catalogue, free.* MANHATTAN BOOK CO., P. O. Box [illegible]. 16 West 14th St., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT. Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous. INVALUABLE FOR Catarrh. Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cts.), specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract; our Nasal Syringe (25 cents), invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and effective. Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face are greatly benefited by the Extract. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by Pond's Extract. It is unsafe to use other articles with our directions. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE VIBRATOR THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers. Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848. 32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods. STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery. TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power. Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.

For Two Generations The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

C. N. U. No. 30

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PETROLEUM JELLY Sold by All Druggists. Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA. The most Valuable Family Remedy known. VASELINE For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods. The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones. VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX. GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. COLGATE & CO., N.Y.

47 CHOICE PIECES MUSIC! WITH COMPLETE WORDS AND MUSIC FREE! We will send the ILLUSTRATED LITERARY GUEST, a mammoth Family Story Paper, filled with bright and sparkling serial and short stories, [illegible] Address CHASE & CO., Drawer [illegible], Westboro, Mass.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND. MAY 19, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

DORSEY won't carry Indiana any more. His star-route contracts will be load enough by the time he is fully expelled.

ANOTHER comet has been discovered, this time by Prof. E. E. Barnard, of Nashville, Tennessee. As in the case of the other planet discovered recently, the lucky man receives the prize of $200 in gold, offered by Warner, the Safe Remedy man.

THE little station of Ray, formerly State Line, on the Jackson road, is fast becoming the Gretna Green of this part of the country. A justice has located himself conveniently on the north side of the state line, and holds himself in readiness to unite all transient Hoosiers in the holy bands of wedlock.

STANLEY MATTHEWS was last week confirmed by the senate, by a majority of one. Rather a close vote to put a man into so responsible a position as United States supreme judge for life. When one-half of the members of the senate find such serious objections to a former member of their own body, it does seem as if some better man would have been found for so elevated a position.

IT is reported that the Navajo Indians, numbering all told about 20,000, will soon go on the war path. They are causing great trouble in some parts of New Mexico, interfering with railroad work, stealing stock and whisky, and making themselves a nuisance generally. They even go so far as to charge some of the railroad men for the water used from springs and streams along the route.

THE two New York senators, Conkling and Platt, both sent in their resignations on Monday. This created great surprise in the senate, as it was not thought such a course would be taken. This gives the democrats a majority in that body, but it is not expected that any change in the organization or the officers will be made, but will tend to make the confirmation of Robertson certain. The legislature of New York is now in session, and it is believed that both men will be re-elected.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Theodore Reed, dated St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he speaks of the great northwest as follows: "I am delighted with the 'great northwest;' the climate is admirable, and every person seems to be making money. The Northern Pacific railroad has 870 miles in operation through the best wheat country in the world. Another division of 200 miles will be completed this year. The road had no serious trouble with snow during the past winter; all the blockades were on roads south of us. St. Paul and Minneapolis—twin cities—each claiming a population of 60,000, are making rapid strides in improvement, more especially the former."

SPEAKING of the alleged bargaining away of the Federal offices by Garfield last year, in order to induce Conkling and other New York leaders to go to work, the New York Herald says: "The first count in the indictment was that he offered either the secretaryship of the treasury, the control of the syndicate to fund a portion of the government debt, the mission to England, or the mission to France, provided a sum of money should be raised; and, as the Hubbell-letter shows, he was not particular or scrupulous as to how it should be done, to inspire courage and spirit into the desperate, waning canvass. The second count was that, without solicitation on the part of anyone, he offered, agreed and pledged himself to make no appointment to office in the city or state of New York without consultation with the acknowledged, undisputed leaders of the party in the state. No one ever made or thought of making the suggestion that he should do any of these things. From first to last, the conception and execution of the scheme was his own. The plot was born in his fertile, scheming brain. He is as responsible for its paternity as he is for the authorship of the letter to Oakes Ames, whom he begged to call the Credit-Mobilier dividend a loan, or for the $5,000 argument he made in the De Golyer contract fraud before "Boss" Shepherd. I challenge the denial; and when it is made by some responsible, recognized representative of the president, or representative even of the unscrupulous, impudent politician who molds him as he would a piece of putty, I shall be ready with the proof."

VAN AMBURGH, FROST & CO'S CONSOLIDATED LEVIATHAN SHOW.

Reorganized for the Season of 1881.

The Great Consolidated Van Amburgh's Golden Menagerie and Frost's Roman Circus and Colosseum will exhibit in Waterloo, Saturday, May 28. Without a doubt this is the largest show now traveling. It has been before the people of this country for over fifty years, and for 25 consecutive years, under the management of Mr. Hyatt Frost. In this stupendous aggregation will be found 36 cages of wild animals, birds and reptiles, comprising a rare collection of over 300 living curiosities. [illegible] the show has the largest [illegible] in this country, the only [illegible] in America, a herd of camels, a living [illegible], sea lions, Alaska walrus, giraffe, ant-eating bear, etc. A circus company composed of over 100 of the principal equestrians, acrobats, and athletes in the profession. The number of horses employed in transporting this huge institution is 212, and the number of men, women and children (including performers) is 325. The Great Van Amburgh Show has always been one of the leading institutions of this country, and we are assured that the combined menagerie and circus this season is far superior to all former years. That the great show will meet with liberal patronage in Waterloo will not admit of a doubt. It is meritorious as an exhibition, and its reputation for upright and honorable dealings with citizens, has gained for it a name most enviable. Remember it will be in Waterloo Saturday, May 28.

Neighborhood Nippings.

C. S. Myers, so long editor of the Hicksville Standard, is back on a visit.

General Milo S. Hascall has been appointed a member of the board of visitors at West Point.

There have been twenty-seven deaths among the old settlers of the Noble county association since the last meeting.

A gas well has been discovered on a farm near Kendallville, and the residence upon the farm illuminated by means of pipes laid from the well to the house.

C. L. Heath, an old resident of Angola, committed suicide about a week ago, by hanging. Prolonged and painful sickness is supposed to be the cause.

The Hicksville News says: Charles Hassett, of Waterloo, has arrived with his jewelry and watch repair store, and has opened up in Love's store. We now have three jewelry stores.

The people of Bedford, in this state, had a big scare over a wicked-looking wind-cloud that suddenly came over that place the 12th. It made a great deal of noise, and caused much excitement, but did no other damage.

Hicksvillville News: Regular trains are now running over the Paulding & Cecil railroad, arriving at Paulding at 11:30 a. m. and returning at 11:30 p. m., and connecting with trains on the Wabash.

Lagrange Standard: General Lew. Wallace is to be appointed minister to Turkey. We hope the general will have good luck in getting to this dish, and not miss the road, as he did the road to the battle of Shiloh.

The Antwerp Banner says: Lew Banks on Saturday last, shot a couple of terns, on the reservoir. The tern is a species of the sea-gull, and is described in natural history as a sea-bird. How they came to this country, or why they stay, is a mystery.

Who says corporations have no souls? The Pennsylvania railroad company is about to contract for 50,000 plants of various kinds, to be delivered at the stations between Jersey City and Philadelphia. The purpose is to have flower-beds at every station along the route. This is a delightful contribution to the pleasures of travel.

There was another wreck on the B. & O. at Albion about a week ago. Some scoundrel had placed a tie in the cattle guard, west of the depot, and a freight train, going at the rate of 25 miles an hour, ran into it and was thrown from the track. The engine rolled down an embankment, and eight or nine cars were smashed.

The B. & O. railroad company seems determined to make a clean sweep of the officials on this division. What their object can be in making so many changes is a mystery. The name of a new official is hardly known the length of this line before he is invited to step out of the traces to give place to another. Truly, railroading is an uncertain business; and the men appointed to official position on the B. & O. need only bring their dinners with them, for they may tarry but a day.—Garrett Herald.

Capt. T. B. Wightman, of Indianapolis, will be in charge of the club-house at Cedar Beach, near Syracuse, this summer. The Wabash Courier, in speaking of this summer resort, says: For the accommodation of visitors to Cedar Beach the C., W. & M. road will extend, until further notice, half-fare rates to Milford Junction. Negotiations are pending which will possibly result in securing half fare rates from the B. & O., thus enabling all visitors to Cedar Beach to make the trip at much less cost than at present.

Angola Herald: A small dog, supposed to be mad, was killed at the residence of John K. Morrow, last Sunday. It was a small terrier belonging to O. K. Ingersoll. It ran into the house just as the family had finished their dinner, snapping and barking at a frightful rate, jumping up the walls and upon the bureau in the room, and circling about until it was shot. Andrew Croson, Sr., his son Anthony and Vet. Ewers, all of whom saw the canine, concluded it was mad. John K. has shut up his hound, fearing it was bitten.

FAST TIME.—Wednesday last a telegram was sent from San Francisco to Boston, informing Mr. M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, of the dangerous illness of his mother. Mr. De Young immediately started westward, and telegraphed yesterday from Detroit to Chicago for a special train, which would reach Omaha in time to catch the overland train which starts from that place at noon. Mr. Trotter, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, placed his special car at Mr. De Young's disposal. The special reached Council Bluffs at eleven this morning. The actual running time, distance four hundred and ninety-one miles, was twelve hours and twenty-four minutes. The last three hundred miles were made by one engine. This is regarded as remarkable time, being twenty minutes faster than the run made two years ago, when Congressman Whittaker, of Oregon, made his quick time from Omaha to Chicago, on his way to Washington.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MEMORIAL.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves at Auburn, Ind., May 30, 1881.

OFFICERS:

President.........Capt. F. W. Silvers.
Marshal.........Surgeon D. J. Swartz,
Asst. Marshal.........Philip Noel,
Chaplain.........Rev. Bloom,
Orator.........W. L. Penfield,
Biographer.........W. H. McIntosh,
Reader.........W. P. Myers.

PROGRAMME:

The procession will form under the supervision of the marshals at 1 o'clock p. m. and march to the cemetery in the following order: 1st. Auburn Cornet Band. 2d. President, Orator, Chaplain, Biographer and Reader. 3d. Decorating corps of 20 girls and 20 boys, all children of soldiers. 4th. Soldiers, under command of Capt. R. Elson, post No. 1 Soldiers' Association. 5th. Citizens.

EXERCISES:

1st. Music by the band. 2d. Prayer by Chaplain. 3d. Oration. 4th. Vocal music. 5th. Reading names of 25 soldiers buried in Auburn cemetery. 6th. Reading poem, "Cover them over with flowers." 7th. Decorating graves with flowers. 8th. Countermarch to the city. 9th. Disband.

The patriotic citizens of Auburn and vicinity are cordially invited to be present and participate in the exercises. All old soldiers are requested to join the ranks of union soldiers' association during the afternoon.

S. ENSLEY, G. W. HOFFMAN,
D. J. SWARTZ, A. KINMONT, Com.
E. W. GORDON.

Tickets

To attend the yearly meeting of the Dunkards, at Ashland, Ohio, are now on sale at the B. & O. ticket office. Fare for the round trip, $5.50. Tickets good to return until June 30.

20-2w. J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn.

Fort Wayne Races.

The Jackson road will sell round-trip tickets to Fort Wayne for the accommodation of those who wish to attend the races there, May 24, 25, 26 and 27. Round trip 95 cents, and good not later than train No. 1 going north at noon, May 28.

Wanted

Several hands to work on a timber job. Also men to cut saw-logs and cut stave-bolts at a stated price per M. and by the cord. Liberal wages and sure pay. Address, W. McQuiston, Antwerp, Ohio. Parties near Auburn can learn particulars by calling on W. H. McQuiston.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street. 1t

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Lees, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 18 tf

Tickets

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1 45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Mather's

Perfumed Kid Gloves!

America's Greatest Glove.

Every Pair Warranted.

FOR SALE BY

Ensley & Harter.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

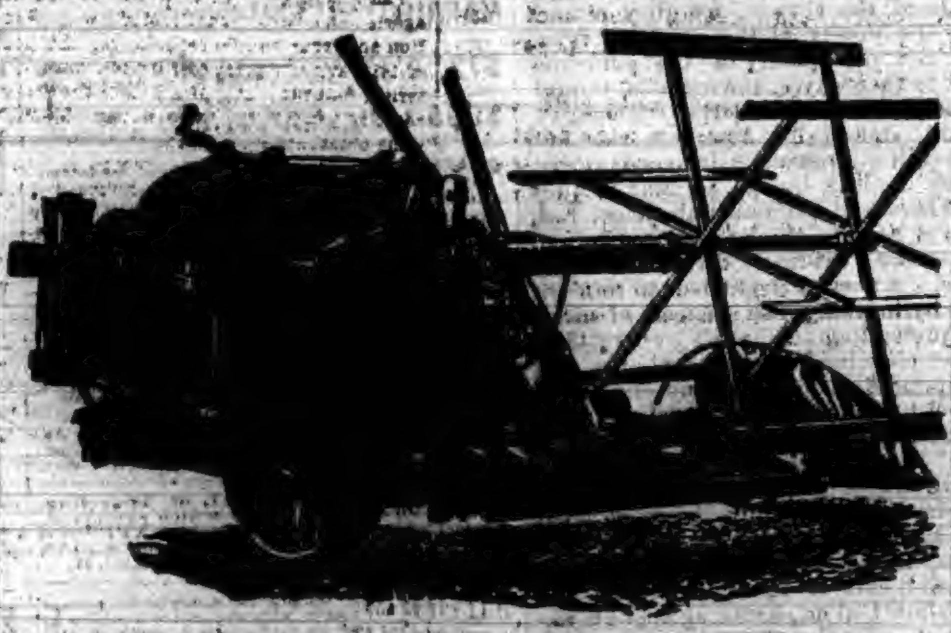

WALTER A. WOOD

WORLD-RENOWNED

Twine-Binding Harvesters,
Enclosed-Gear Mowers,
Single and Combined
Self-Raking Reapers.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS, TIME-TRIED AND RELIABLE.

For Strength, Durability, Light Draft, Convenience and Excellent Work

IN THE FIELD, THEY HAVE NO EQUALS

In their respective classes. The demand for them is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording conclusive evidence of their genuine merit. Sales from 1853 to 1880, inclusive, 254,915. Average sales for the last six years, over 24,000.

Sales in 1880, 27,009.

FOR SALE BY

F. P. DAY & BRO.

—We Are Also Agents for the—

Richmond Royce Reaper,

The Lightest Reaper in the World!

There were two car-loads sold in DeKalb county last year. Any farmer wanting a Reaper should see the Royce before buying.

Farmers, we will sell you a first-class Iron Frame Mower for $62. We have the largest and finest variety of machines in the county, many of which we cannot here mention. Nichols & Shepard Vibrators and Engines are too well known to comment further on them. Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Walking and Sulky Plows, Wagons, Drills, Harrows, American Corn-Planters and Hay Forks. We also have a fine stock of HARDWARE, TINWARE, PUTTY and GLASS, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Kerosene and Machine Oils of the best quality always in stock. Those contemplating building will do well to see us before buying.

Pumps a Specialty.

We are selling them at a discount. When you want a bargain come and see us. No trouble to show goods.

F. P. DAY & BROTHER, Waterloo

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock, with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Gets in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

EVERY PURCHASER OF—

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's

Great Carpet and Curtain

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in this market. Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine, before placing their orders. Our

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department

Displays all the stylish modes of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and $30 each.

Cloth Garments $2 50 3 50, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, Spring Shawls of every description. Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, India and Imitation India Shawls, Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of

BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins, Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc.

Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the reach of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the DeKalb County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, that the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at Ensley's hall, in Auburn, on Saturday the 28th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. RUBNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received at the auditor's office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until Thursday, June 9, 1881, at 12 o'clock m. for furnishing and delivering in the court-house yard near the county jail, in said county, 100 cords of hard body wood, to be sawed thirty inches in length and split to suitable size for burning in the jail furnace; said wood to be delivered by October 1 next. A bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The board of commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

May 20, 1881. 19-4t

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 120 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 98 acres of cleared land; is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday the 6th day of June, 1881, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number 27, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west 20½ feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east 20½ feet thence south along the line of said lot number 27, to the place of beginning.

THOMAS SOMERS.

GEO. W. DOSWELL & BRO., FLORISTS, Fort Wayne, Ind. Fine bedding plants a specialty. Send for price list.

Millinery Goods!
Millinery Goods!
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

Dress Goods!
Dress Goods!
Dress Goods!

—We are showing a nice Assortment of—

PLAIN BUNTINGS,
Brocade Buntings,
Silk Buntings,
Trimming Silks,
Satins, Serges,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,
Ginghams, Shirtings,
Tickings, Table Linens,
Table Oil - Cloths,
Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER.
Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The base ball returns are beginning to come in. A young boy living in the south end, received a bat over the head which called forth the family physician and his father's financial box. We couldn't learn his name, but are reliably informed that the club was turned out of an ironwood stick.

—Robbers entered the store of Quince & Son, at St. Johns, last Wednesday night and took a number of articles and about ten dollars in cash. Sheriff Leas was notified on Thursday morning, and has been on the look-out for the light-fingered gents since that time. At the present writing there is no clue as to who committed the crime.

—The following gentlemen will serve as jurors for the term of court now in session. The grand jurors are John McOscar, Sam'l K. Firestone, John Stout, Geo. Headly, Sam'l Swihart and Nelson Griffith. The petit jurors are John W. Tarney, Wm. Walter, R. G. Daniels, L. D. Britton, J. R. Boland, Simon Ochs, Sam'l K. Firestone, C. A. Mead, George Barney, C. R. Wanamaker, Wm. Beughna and J. M. Lawrence.

—Mr. C. Reynolds, of Fairfield, has leased the ground of Wm. Ashelman and will establish a brick-yard in a short time. Mr. Reynolds comes highly recommended as a first-class moulder of clay and we bespeak for him a good financial result. This place and the country surrounding it gives ample territory for the sale of brick, and an enterprise of this kind properly managed, cannot fail to be prosperous.

—An old man named Jarvis Porter, living several miles east of town, fell upon the sidewalk on the north side of the square last Saturday and cut his face badly. Mr. Porter is quite an aged man, his joints are stiffened and his ways are not nimble, and a mistep upon his part is likely to cause him to fall. We think the tumble he received Saturday, was caused simply from the want of ability to balance himself.

—The agent for Van Amburgh's circus was in town last week making an effort to get accommodations for the employes of this combination. All of our hotels were willing to furnish food and lodging with the exception of S. C. Swineford. He was offered a half dollar more a day than his usual price, but he stubbornly refused. Mr. Swineford should bear in mind that circuses and all other public gatherings furnish a "fat take" for a number of our business men.

—With faltering pen we are compelled to record the fact that the juvenile brass band will be organized next week. Stuff your ears full of cotton, go off and hide yourself, do anything to allay the pangs and sufferings occasioned by a new band. The one that has been practising a year or more is hard enough to endure, let alone the struggling efforts of a new juvenile band. Give us Mother Shipton's prophecy before the opening of another morning's dawn.

—Sam. Lindley, an old man who has been teaming here for the past year or more, left town quite awhile before daylight Monday morning. Sammy had been appropriating wood that Sam. Gibson chopped "by the sweat of his brow" and he kicked liked a mule in a hornet's nest. He tried to compromise with Sam No. 1, but was dead broke and could not retaliate. Gibson got out the necessary papers to have the teamster hand-cuffed, but "Sammule" objected very emphatically to this mode of settling for his fuel, hence his sudden exit.

—Dull this week.

—Fire up the soda fount.

—Auburn will celebrate the 4th.

—Showmen are billing the county.

—Now the dandy's collar has to wilt.

—Abe. Canon has a new pair of pants.

—Picnics and pleasure[illegible] are popular now.

—Hindenbaugh has "touched up" his dray.

—Everybody will get paid off "after harvest."

—Snyder's house has reached the first story.

—Overcoats were very acceptable last Sunday.

—The Anderson carriage factory is crowded with work.

—We have been blessed with beautiful growing weather.

—Isaac Cool has made some improvements on his property.

—The trees are leaving out and are admired by everybody.

—What is home at this time of the year without a front gate?

—Soon come to the front: Flies, bed bugs, fleas and mosquitoes.

—Ice cream, lemonade, mosquitoes, fever and ague, and so forth.

—Hank Shull, the new milkman, has got it down to four cents a quart.

—Ed. Eldridge has fixed up his business room and put in a new cooler.

—The pestiferous worms are destroying the currant and gooseberry bushes.

—Fred. Buehrlager has a new tailor sign. It is on the "mock nix ouss" order.

—The first circus of the season will be at Waterloo one week from Saturday.

—Several of our citizens visited Pleasant Lake on the Sunday excursion.

—Remember the county Sunday-school convention at Newville, June 14 and 15.

—Sterm. Hollister is talking of putting another story on his business house.

—Denison & Kiplinger, of Waterloo, are selling a sack-holder that is highly complimented.

—Myers & Maxfield, pump men, had a difficult time in getting water at the lower grist-mill.

—Business is exceedingly dull in the matrimonial line. Won't revive until "after harvest."

—A lady by the name of Mrs. Ab. Coon, living in the south end of town, died last Friday.

—Go to McCord's for plants, such as tomatoes, cabbages, Yellow Jersey sweet potato s, etc.

—Sam and Charley Pummert, our popular barbers, are selling twelve shaves for one dollar.

—Charley Kntz has swapped horses again, and now he drives one of the nobbiest teams in town.

—A new sidewalk will be built along the south side of Eight street. It will make it quite convenient.

—Sunday was a cold, windy day, not altogether desirable to the church-going part of the community.

—John Kruger will make more improvements upon his ashery and abandon the manufacture of black salts.

—Now the small boy has a pocket full of peanuts and a bag of marbles. He earned the money dropping corn.

—The B. & O. and Lake Shore strikes still continue, and those interested seem to be of a firm, determined mind.

—A. M. Johnston and family have removed from Pleasant Lake, Steuben county, to Pierceton, Kosciusko county.

—"Somethin nails me to-day," ejaculated Judge Picker, when he fell and run a ten-penny through his hand.

—Hen fruit is down to ten cents a dozen. They taste better at this price than they do at twenty and twenty-five cents.

—The potato market is loaded down They dropped from $1.10 to 80 cents last Saturday, and "only the half has been told."

—Johnny Collier has quit working at Allen's livery barn, and is employed by George Clark to rub down his blooded steeds.

—Hi. Griswold and a force of workmen are fixing up some of the wrecked bridges that were damaged by the recent freshets.

—Billy [illegible] has a new sign, the handiwork of Abe. Canon. It is a tasty "bill board," the same as all work done at this shop.

—Buck Allen occupies the Canon residence on the corner of Van Buren and Twelfth streets. Don't see how he can straighten up.

—Philo Lockwood is an industrious fellow. He has whitewashed several trees this spring which are looming up in front of his residence.

—Hank Shull tried to kick down the first story of Ed. Eldridge's house on his way home Monday night, and he wasn't out of humor either.

—We hear that John L. Davis will extend his business room the entire length of the lot, making it thirty or forty feet larger than it is at present.

—Fred. Davis made a trip to Pleasant Lake the other day. He took an "artificial fountain" out on the lake and had more fun than a barrel of monkeys.

—A lightning-rod peddler having died recently, his widow had him cremated. She sifted enough brass out of his ashes to make a door-knocker.

—One of our attorneys got a good joke on himself in Squire Henderson's court last week. He introduced his evidence without having the jury sworn.

—Thomas D. Gross and State Bros. appear upon the criminal docket this term of court for violation of the liquor law. Starting out rather soon, ain't ye, boys?

—Mrs. F. Barclay, nee Mellissa Groag, has purchased Baldock's piano. Mr F. Long was captain of the squad that moved the furniture from the latter to the former residence.

—We erroneously stated in last week's issue, that Miss Linda Ochs, of Butler, was married. We now learn by a very polite letter from the lady herself, that such is not the case.

—Saturday night Marshal Scott and Joe Ruffner "hooked up" a team to the band wagon and hauled the boys around town. They filled the town full of music to the delight of many.

—Horace A. Hoffman is at home from the state university for a short time. He graduates in June. We predict for him a successful future.

—Sam Beck and Albert Yeagy, of Waterloo, "unloaded" part of their eggs north of town last week, by simply having some of the boxes slide off the wagon.

—"The Ship Came Sailing Over the Sea" and brought a bilious passenger. He took Dr. Marshall's Bromoline and was cured. Big bottles and price reasonable—fifty cents

—Last Friday night the b'hoys and g'hals of the south end had a pleasant hop at the residence of Mrs. Strause. They kept going it "eight hands 'round," until the wee sma' hours.

—The social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained in the basement of the church on next Wednesday afternoon. All are cordially invited.
MRS. H. ELSON, Sec'y.

—Benjamin Gaskill is going to have a little war of his own, if reports are correct. Ben. has been "wronged," and his persecutors shall have their names written in "letters of blood."

—Dave Baker, who has been working in the Republican office for several months, went to Fort Wayne last Monday. Dave is a good printer, and will not have to tramp far before he gets a "sit."

—Lovers of sport now amuse themselves by fishing. Nearly every day a party visits some of the lakes at our neighboring towns. We have failed, so far, to get a clear record of any fish story, but as usual the largest fish got away.

—Dr. Humphrey made an attempt to pull a tooth for a rural chap Tuesday evening. The rural chap became excited, and taking hold of the forceps, brought the aching ivory out a-flukin'.

—Lots of flowers now, girls, and it is a splendid time to win the heart and smile of the young man and prepare him for the ice cream season, by presenting him with numerous button-hole bouquets.

—Adam Forepaugh is advertising for a number of handsome ladies. Come to Auburn, Adam, if you want real beauties—we've got 'em. Our ladies are very presumptuous, but a big salary might induce some of them to travel.

—John Crow, of Garrett, and Lydia Funk, of Butler, were married at the Methodist parsonage last Wednesday evening. Also Maurice Elsner, of Baltimore, Md., and Ida Seward, of Vinton, Iowa, at the Swineford house last evening.

—Our friend Wm. L. Meese is meeting with good success in the marble and tombstone business. He sold a nice $300 monument last week. Mr. Meese keeps a nice line of goods, sells cheap and deals fair with his customers. When you want anything in his line, do not fail to call on him and get prices.

—The Butler Record is not to be sold as reported last week. The person from whom we received our information was one that we supposed knew, but appears to have been mistaken. We published it merely as an item of news and with no intention to misrepresent.

—The beautiful moonlight nights that we have been having for the past two weeks were enjoyed hugely by the young man and his "Dulcinea," strolling among the tomb-stones of the cemetery, at a time of night when "graveyards yawn and ghosts are dancing their usual highland fling."

—Father Young met with a serious accident at Waterloo last week. While coming through that town he was attacked by Peter Montavon and a lot of others, who held his horse, and right then and there did willfully and with malice aforethought put a bran new harness on the horse and then—let him go again.

—The farmer's oldest boy now puts on his heaviest boots, gets a grip on the plow handles, and, with his lines around his neck, yells and shouts and swears because the span don't "haw" and "gee" just right in turning the corners. You'd never suspect that he was the same fellow who has been raising havoc among the girls all winter with his stunning plaid ties and stand-up paper collars.

Personal Mention.

—One of Frank Strebe's boys is sick with fever.

—Jacob Brand, of Waterloo, called on us Tuesday.

—We are sorry to state that Luther Roth is looking poorly.

—Little Eddie and Mattie McKay are both sick with measles.

—A nephew of Mrs. S. C. Swineford is lying quite sick at the hotel.

—Harry Weamer and O. L. Young, of Butler were in town Monday.

—Thos. H. Sprott, made a business trip to Fort Wayne, Tuesday.

—H. J. Lowry, of the Republican, has been sick this week. We weep.

—Ezra Hoffman will wrap up goods at Hoff's establishment next week.

—A young man named Hale, of Elkhart, is visiting with Charley Jones.

—Joe. Pommert, of Edgerton, Ohio, is passing away a few days in the city.

—Willie Shryock, of Huntertown, is jerking teeth at Dick Elson's shop this week.

—Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Bair, of Fairfield Center, made us a pleasant visit on Saturday.

—Hon. L. D. Britton and daughter Minnie, of Corunna, were guests of M. B. Willis Saturday.

—Mrs. Sadie Ruffner, who has been at Fort Wayne for several weeks, has returned home again.

—C. K. Baxter, of the Press, was down here Monday with an entire new outfit on—straw hat and all.

—Barney Dearborn and Geo. Knaur, of Corunna, stopped here Saturday on their way from St. Joe.

F. M. Gunsenhouser, of Newville, dropped in to see us yesterday. He has joined the married brigade.

—Mr. and Mrs. Forkner, managers of the DeKalb House at Garrett, were in town last Friday, guests of the Swineford.

—O. A. Rhine, of the Goshen Independent, called at our office Monday. We are glad to see our editorial friends doing well.

—O. C. Shiffer, clerk at the Junction for the B. & O., has been appointed agent of that road at Avilla. A deserved promotion.

Supreme Court Commissioner Best came up from Indianapolis yesterday to make some disposition of his business in court here.

—We learn that Jim. Orr, at Corunna, is sinking away fast with consumption. About a year ago he appeared to be a strong, robust man.

—Jimmy Rose will go west in a few weeks. He is certainly not going to grow up, and what his anticipations are is beyond our comprehension.

—E. E. Williams, who formerly resided here, and now lives at Ada, Ohio, is shaking hands with his young friends in the city. He grows like a stalk of sweet-corn after a refreshing rain.

—F. B. Berry, and nephew and namesake, F. B. Berry, of Ohio, dropped in to pay their respects to the COURIER Tuesday. Mr. B. jr. seems to be well pleased with Auburn and its institutions.

—Mr. Tom. Hartford's daughter, living at Garrett, has been very low with spotted fever, but we are informed that she is recovering rapidly. Dr. Cowan, of this place, is the attending physician.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

The Oldest on the Road—Larger Than Ever.

Van Amburgh & Co's. Great Golden Menagerie has been consolidated with Frost's Roman Circus and Colosseum, for the season of 1881, and will pitch its thirteen tents in Waterloo, Saturday, May 28. This is the 61st consecutive year of the Van Amburgh Menagerie—the oldest show organization in the world—which has always been recognized as the leading exhibition of wild animals, both in this country and in Europe. As years have gone by, the Van Amburgh show has striven to keep pace with the times, and to-day it boasts of a greater variety of beasts, birds and reptiles than any other exhibition on the continent. The present consolidation with Mr. Hyatt Frost's Roman Circus and Colosseum, places the combination in the very foreground of all institutions of a like character. It is a pleasure for us to chronicle the fact that no one of the thousands that will fill the spacious tent will be annoyed by that nuisance found and encouraged in similar institutions—we allude to the chronic lemonade and candy peddler. The audiences will not be annoyed by this impecunious individual. Another, and if anything, better arrangement, is the fact that swindlers of all kinds and descriptions are ignored and utterly repudiated by the Van Amburgh, Frost & Co's. Combination. Mr. Frost, the veteran manager, keeps constantly employed, at his own expense, a U. S. detective for the protection of all against the schemes and devices of the light-fingered gentry who follow in the wake of all great shows.

The monster show, as now organized, gives constant employment to over 250 laborers, and has a troupe of nearly 100 lady and gentleman performers; among the latter no less than 12 equestriennes, and of the latter the ONLY female hurdle rider in the world. It requires no prophet's ken to see that we are to have a superb show, and we predict crowded tents at each performance.

Court.

—Court was called on Monday by Judge Tousley who attended some preliminary business. Then, on account of ill health, he appointed Judge Carpenter to hold court. The latter took the oath of office and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties as Judge for this term. The following cases have been dismissed: State, ex. rel. Matheny vs. Spencer, Klotz vs. Beish, Moore vs. McCormack et al., Snyder vs. Weamer, Whitmer vs. Swineford, Kelly et al. vs. Crane et. al.

The following state cases have been disposed of: State vs. Tarney, State vs. Garfield, State vs. Jos. Hartman, continued; State vs Sterben, defendant plead guilty and was fined $1 and costs; Myron Miller, John Rhodarmer, Walter Guthrie, Dallas Headly, Louis Greist and H. Hathaway were tried for riot, or in other words for making too much noise in the quiet village of Newville. They were very promptly acquitted by the jury and permitted to go hence without day.

Kahn vs. Rinehart et al: judgment for plff. $66.67. Emma Shaw vs. John W. Shaw, divorce granted to plaintiff, also the custody of her three children. As we go to press Myron Miller is on trial for an attempt to provoke an assault. They say he made a snoot at a man.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews, who officiated at the Presbyterian church last sabbath, seems to have made a good impression upon the members of the congregation and will probably be employed by them.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!
J. KAHN & CO.
Have Brought the Second Spring and
SUMMER STOCK!
The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.
Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we will sell at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If
GOOD GOODS
And Low Prices
Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that
We Mean Business.
J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

MARRIAGES.

TROUT—BUSS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, May 12, Mr. H. E. Trout, of Waterloo, to Miss Frankie Buss, of Fairfield township, Rev. F. E. Christine officiating.

The happy couple took a trip to Detroit and Toledo, returning home this week. If anyone expresses a doubt as to the future happiness of the young couple, let it be known that they remembered the printer in the way of a liberal supply of cake, which settles the whole matter.

GUNSENHOUSER—HULL.—In Newville, at the residence of Dr. Hull, May 11, 1881, by Rev. W. H. Clay, Mr. F. M. Gunsenhouser and Miss Minnie M. Hull, both of this county.

Waterloo.

Mrs. John Leas is still very sick.

John C. Brand is in Michigan this week.

Robert Patterson spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mr. Cheyney has moved his family to Ohio, and will follow them shortly.

Dr. Winslow is much better, and is now able to be out a little while each day.

Preparation is going on for decoration services one week from next Monday.

J. D. McAnally has been making some more improvements about his premises.

Everybody was out buggy riding last Sunday. Also the family or girl thereunto belonging.

There was an excursion over the Jackson road last Sunday. A party from Ft. Wayne had a picnic at Pleasant Lake.

J. P. McCague is building an extensive additon to his house. He will soon have one of the most desirable residences in the place.

John Koons went to Indianapolis on Monday as representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, which meets there this week.

Dr. C. Martz of Fairfield Center, has rented rooms over H. T. Smith's store, and will practice medicine on the homeopathic plan.

The hotels all refuse to entertain the showmen. S. J. Locke has come to the rescue and provided suitable accomodations for all of them.

S. R. Rickel fell from the roof of J. D. Kelley's house in Smithfield, Tuesday, breaking his collar bone, and receiving other severe injuries.

J. D. Kelley had a runaway yesterday going home. He was thrown out, had two or three ribs broken and was otherwise hurt, but not dangerously.

Charlie Clark and J. M. Somers are ahead as bird catchers. They trapped seven Baltimore orioles last Saturday morning before nine o'clock.

R. H. Murch, conductor on the Wabash road, was in town Thursday. He is to have a position on the new division from Butler to Detroit, and will remove his family to Butler.

The festive bill-poster has ornamented all the available space in town, and children of all ages, from 5 to 75 are having their heads turned looking at all sorts of impossible animals.

One of our best looking young ladies went fishing last week and caught a Trout that weighed several pounds. And about the same time, the aforesaid Trout helped himself to a very nice Buss.

—The Eckhart Carriage Works have made the following sales since last Thursday: George Pepple, one phaeton and one two-seated extension top carriage, both first-class; Samuel H. Long, one two-seated buggy; George M. Eric, of Fairfield, one top carriage; James B. Decker, Edgerton, Ohio, one two-seated extension top carriage.

—Weamer, of the Butler Record, is a philanthropist of the standard measure. He, last week, in one sentence, paid more attention to his neighbor's debts than he has in all his life bestowed on his own.

—Constipation of the bowels biliousness, impure blood, general debility are all cured by Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the Big Blood and Liver cure. Sold by all druggists.

—The elm tree on Fourteenth street is simply grand, her branches reaching from one side to the other of the thoroughfare. It would be a capital place for the young man and his girl to do their cooing under the radiant beams of star and moonlight.

—Frank Sterhn walked up to the bar of justice Tuesday and counted out $20, which pays in full for his recent arrest.

—Some fellow who had "snakes" was selling patent medicine on the street yesterday.

—Pleasant Lake will be ready to receive picnic parties by the 20th of May. The grand opening will be June 2.

—The action of Conkling and Platt in resigning was sustained by the general republican committee of New York.

—The Auburn Woolen Mills are prepared to work up your wool for you. Highest cash prices will be paid for wool. 1t

—Senators Conkling and Platt, of N. Y. have both resigned. They act like a pair of school boys who have got whipped and are going home to tell their mamas about it.

—In the Press of last week we are charged with a lack of sand in not announcing that the village officers over at Butler were all republicans. Just as though the democrats had never been beaten before.

Spencerville.

'Squire Barney has returned.

Rebecca Kester Sundayed out of town.

Hats and bonnets just received at the millinery store.

A new lot of goods received at the millinery store.

T. Rhoades' brother paid him a short visit last week.

Frank Lancaster Sundayed in Garrett. Where else, Frank?

Frank Draggoo and wife, of St. Joe, were in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Allen spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Wm. Tyndall.

Dr. T. Dills, of Fort Wayne, was visiting his brother, J. W. Dills, last week.

Mark Barney, of St. Joe, was in town Sunday. He took dinner at the Pioneer house.

Miss Carrie Kinsey spent a few days at home on account of her mother being much worse.

Becks Erick has recovered from a protracted illness. Hereafter, Becks, do not make two engagements for one evening.

Miss Alice McKay and Miss Ella Kelso drove down to Fort Wayne Sunday, and returned Monday evening. They report a very pleasant time.

Rev. Synder, of Davenport, Iowa, preached at the Lutheran church on Sunday in behalf of home missions. He will spend several days in this place.

A number of our young people "took in" the literary at Newville Thursday night. Girls, we know your voices are sweet, but do not pitch so high another time, as it is injurious to the voice.

We invite the ladies of Spencerville to call and examine the large stock of nobby hats and bonnets just received at the millinery store. RUSTIC.

School Reports.

The following is the report of the Auburn public school for the year commencing August 16, 1880, and ending May 4, 1881, in all eight months:

Whole number of pupils enrolled.. [illegible]
Average monthly enrollment..... 276
Average daily attendance.............. [illegible]
Average per cent of attendance... 97
No. cases of corporal punishment, all in the primary department.... 15
Average No. per month neither absent nor tardy.................. 123

W. F. [illegible], Principal.

The following is the school report of district No. 3, Concord township, for the first month, commencing April 11 and closing May 6: Number of pupils enrolled 26; general average 25; names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Dessie Johnson, Nancy Rensoner, Nettie Rensoner, Rosa Rensoner, Blanche Jenkins, Eva May, Angela White, Dorsey Knight, Alice Knight, Ester Knight, Cora White, Rome Hoffman, Harry Buchanan, Kirt May, Eugene White, Harry White and Willie Miller.

[illegible], Teacher.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Warrants have been issued in Philadelphia for the arrest of five persons charged with having committed frauds upon the Government in connection with the issue of worthless bonds by [illegible] contractors. Three of the conspirators have already been arrested and placed under $5,000 bonds.

The deaths in New York from cerebro-spinal meningitis, otherwise known as spotted fever, have been of sufficient frequency to call for special action by the Health Department, which is endeavoring to prevent an epidemic of the disease. The total number of cases reported since January is 268, of which 228 were fatal....The Federal Grand Jury has indicted fourteen Captains of European steamships for bringing an excess of passengers. Two of the indictments are against Capt. Brandt and Capt. Myers, both of whom committed suicide a few weeks ago.... A rowboat containing a fishing party of four was capsized near Trembly point, on Staten Island sound, and Frederick Stark, Charles Stark, his son, aged 6 years, and David Roach were drowned....The Pennsylvania Senate has adopted a resolution providing for the transfer of the remains of William Penn from Jordan's Meeting House graveyard, in Buckinghamshire, England, to Philadelphia.

The paper-mill at Niagara falls was burned just as it had started up with new machinery. The loss is $125,000.

THE WEST.

The Chicago *Times* prints an exhaustive review of the condition and prospects of the wheat crop. An expanded acreage and strong growth are reported from Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska, while Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin have not sown as largely as usual, and the crop is not up to the average in condition. In the region near Chicago the farmers show a decided preference for winter grain.... With the exception of Maud S. and St. Julian, for whom a special purse will be offered, the name of every flyer of national renown appears in the list of 187 entries made for the summer trotting meeting at Chicago....Having closed the Cincinnati theaters on Sunday, Mayor Means has served the saloon-keepers with a printed notice that he will enforce the Stubbs law should they dare to open their doors on the Sabbath.

A coal-shaft in Osage county, Kan., caught fire from a furnace in the air shaft. Twenty-two men were at work at the time, but fifteen of them were rescued. The remaining seven, with three others who had gone to their assistance, were taken out dead.

It is evident that the Utes are preparing to resist the execution of the treaty. The matter has been complicated by the indictment of Agent Berry and Commissioner Meacham, at Denver, for complicity in the murder of Jackson, the freighter.

A correspondent which the Chicago *Tribune* dispatched to the flooded regions of the Upper Missouri river sends to that journal a graphic description of the ruin wrought by the high water in Dakota. The bulk of the suffering from the flood, he reports, is confined to the territory between Yankton and Elk Point. In the river bottom, between these points, hundreds of once fertile farms are now covered with five feet of sand. In addition to their present mournful condition the unhappy dwellers in the inundated districts have to face the distressing prospect of wholesale malaria, resulting from the decomposition of thousands of dead animals, and of future want, because it has been necessary to eat up all the grain and vegetable seeds saved for this year's crops in order to sustain life. The situation of these people is one that cries aloud for immediate relief in the way of donations of money and articles of food.—The Quartermaster at Yankton has issued nearly 50,000 rations to the sufferers by the flood. Capt. Clague, who was sent by Gen. Terry on a tour of investigation, reports that the officers at Fort Randall saved 700 persons from possible starvation....The Pope has appointed the Very Rev. John McMullen, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Chicago, to be Bishop of the new Diocese of Davenport, and the Very Rev. Killian C. Flasch, of Milwaukee, to be Bishop of the Diocese of La Crosse, Wis.

Emil Danks, living near Stoughton, Wis., assaulted his mother with a hatchet and cut her throat. After he supposed his bloody work was done, he deliberately severed his own windpipe. Both will die.

Two children of Charles Lafever, a boy and a girl, aged 4 and 6 years respectively, were drowned in the mill-race at Rochester, Minn.

The machinery of a glucose factory at Buffalo is to be removed to Peoria, at an expense of $50,000....More than 4,000 emigrants passed through Chicago in one day, last week.

THE SOUTH.

G. Frost, President of the Franco-Texan Land Company, has absconded from Weatherford, Texas, leaving heavy debts behind him. It is said he appropriated $20,000 of the company's money.

A negro boy, aged 18, who admitted assaulting an 8-year-old negro girl and afterward murdering her in a most brutal manner, was taken from the jail at Sparta, La., and shot to death by a party of fifty-eight men, mostly colored.

Lieut. Bullis, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding the Seminole scouts, reports from his camp, about ten miles south of the mouth of the Pecos river, in Texas, that he attacked an Indian camp, killed four bucks and one squaw, captured one boy, and wounded one squaw and twenty-one horses. The Indians were the same who killed a family named McLaurin in Frio Canon some time ago.... A statue of Stonewall Jackson in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans, was unveiled in the presence of several thousand persons. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee delivered the address, and Jeff. Davis responded to calls by a brief speech....Four negroes at work on an Alabama and Great Southern construction train were killed near Tuscaloosa, Ala. They were digging under a bank when it caved in upon them.... Two chivalric Georgians named Hart and Register fought a duel with knives in Sumter county, Ga. The fight resulted in the death of both....Cowpens monument, at Spartanburg, S. C., was unveiled on the 11th inst., by young ladies descended from heroes of the battle.

A terrible tragedy is reported by telegraph from Talladega, Ala. "A picnic excursion went out to the falls on the river. Among the number was Dr. William Toole, who was accompanied by his little daughter, a child of 7 years. The mother of the little girl had dressed her up very nicely, putting on gold ornaments and a diamond pin. During the early part of the afternoon the child was missed, and the father went in search of her. As he approached the falls he saw a negro man carrying something with flying garments, and, rushing at him, he saw that it was the dead body of his child. The negro had murdered her, stripped her of her jewelry, and was about to throw her body over the falls. The frantic father rushed on the savage fiend; grappled with him, and a furious fight took place over the body of the child. The father's cries for help were responded to by some of the picnic party. The negro was overpowered, and a rope being improvised he was hung to a tree."

GENERAL.

The Mexican Senate passed a bill giving the President authority to make contracts for the construction of railroads during a recess of Congress....In Palmer & Sullivan's camp, near Acambaro, Mexico, Engineer Sackrider became insane and killed Engineers Martin and Jones. Sackrider was then killed by the chief of the party, a man named Foley.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held in New York last week, under the Presidency of the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey. The receipts of the society for the past year amounted to $290,952 and the expenditures to $289,111. There are 1,032 ministers in the employ of the society.... The annual report of the American Tract Society shows donations and legacies, $105,000; sales, over $256,000; rents, nearly $12,000; which, with other resources, make the receipts for the year [illegible]. The number of volumes of Bibles and Testaments printed during the year [illegible], and tracts, etc., 4,974,454; making a total of over 72,000,000 pages.

The sixty-first annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held in New York last week. The annual report shows: Life members, [illegible]; new auxiliaries organized, 39; receipts during the past year, [illegible],484, while [illegible] has been appropriated for foreign work during the year. Of the Bibles, [illegible] copies were issued at the Bible House, [illegible] imported from abroad, 375,982 printed abroad, 54,988 purchased, 1,152,496 issued at home and 316,106 abroad. Three hundred and fifty-six volumes were issued for the blind, making the aggregate 12,349 volumes in thirty-eight years. Since the organization the issues of the society amount to 38,882,811. Gratuitous work for the year, $342,[illegible]....A Catholic Young Men's Convention was in session in Chicago last week. A colored delegate read a paper demonstrating that the record of the Catholic church on the slavery question in all times is an abolition record. After the reading of the paper, resolutions were adopted inviting the colored people to full fellowship, on terms of perfect equality. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the public-school system of the United States, and predicting all manner of evil if that system should be maintained.... The Brewers' Association, in session at Chicago, last week, resolved to test the constitutionality of the Kansas Prohibition law in the Supreme Court....The Marquis of Lorne will, it is rumored, retire from the Governor Generalship of Canada after his return from his Manitoba journey.

POLITICAL.

Chairman Jewell, of the Republican National Committee, has issued a circular inviting expressions of opinion from Republicans throughout the country in regard to the best methods or rules which should be adopted for electing delegates to the next National Convention in 1884.

The State Convention of the Greenback-Labor party, of Iowa, has been called to meet at Marshalltown, on the 1st day of June.

There is talk in Ohio political circles of the Democrats bringing out ex-Senator Thurman as a candidate for Governor in the coming fall campaign.

An Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "The report was revived and generally circulated to-day that Judge Davis, of Illinois, will resign his seat in the Senate. The Western Associated Press reporter obtained an interview with Senator Davis, who pronounced the report entirely groundless, and said he had no idea of resigning, and had not thought of such a thing."

WASHINGTON.

The President, acting on the advice of the Secretary of War and Gens. Sheridan and Sherman, has decided to abolish the recently organized Department of the Gulf, and reduce the number of departments to what they were before the recent changes made by President Hayes. Gen. Schofield, who commands the Gulf Department, is placed on waiting orders, but with full pay. The Gulf Department becomes part of the Division of the Missouri, with Gen. Sheridan in command; the Pacific Division will be commanded by Gen. McDowell, as at present, and the Atlantic Division by Gen. Hancock.

A Washington dispatch says that "the evidence which is daily accumulating against the ring of fraudulent mail contractors, bidders, bondsmen, Postmasters and intermediaries is both direct, documentary and circumstantial. The prosecutions will be conducted in a dozen States, and in nearly, if not all, the Territories. Besides this evidence for criminal prosecution the Postmaster General is empowered and in position to recover a very large amount of the money got from the treasury in the name of 'expedited' and increased mail service. On one route a contractor has already been fined $31,000, which will lead also to criminal proceedings against a number of Government officers whose connection with the fraud is now clearly established."

Commissioner Raum estimates that the internal revenue receipts this year will aggregate about $10,000,000 more than last year....The census compilers have made the discovery that the people of the United States pay annually [illegible],100 for their daily newspapers....The President has withdrawn the nomination of W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, he having declined the position.

Orders have been issued by the Post-office Department to discontinue at once the steamboat mail service on four routes in the South and Southwest. Four other routes will be discontinued after the 1st of August. Several other important changes will be made soon.

Secretary Windom has issued a call for $120,000,000 in 5-per-cent. coupon bonds, on which interest will cease Aug. 12 unless the holders desire their indefinite continuance at the rate of 3½ per cent. The treasury will also receive registered 5 per cents., to the amount of $250,000,000, for extension on the same principle.

FOREIGN.

It is said that the arrest of the Grand Duke Constantine is likely to be followed by a Nihilist movement of the sailors of the Russian fleet, who are supposed to be in collusion with other Nihilists at Odessa....The Nihilists have issued an address to the Russian army, calling upon the soldiers to rise and strike down the tyrant....Cork and Kilkenny have been proclaimed under the provisions of the Arms act, as also portions of Kings and Queens county.

A large reduction in the rents of the peasants in the thirteen northern Governments of Russia is to be decreed by the Czar. How far this measure will enhance the safety of the Czar is a matter of doubt. Of course it will gratify the peasants, but the peasants are already the most loyal of the Czar's subjects.... The Marquis of Salisbury has been definitely selected to lead the Conservative party in the British House of Lords.

John Bright, in a speech in the House of Commons in defense of the emigration clauses of the Land bill, said that if the fleet assembled at Cork and Galway should offer free passage to the whole population of Ireland, it was probable that all, certainly half, would find their way to the United States, a nation which opened its doors to everybody....The British House of Lords has adopted an address to the Queen for the erection of a monument to Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey. In the Commons the vote was 380 yeas to 54 nays.... Under the new French tariff American machinery, which formerly paid from 18 to 36 francs duty, will be admitted at 6 francs, the same as English machinery....Letters from Algiers state that the remnants of Col. Flatters' Sahara expedition were finally driven to take refuge in a cave, where they were starving, and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen were eaten.

Alexander Jonas, editor of the New York *Volks Zeitung*, was arrested in Dresden, Germany, and detained on the suspicion that he was traveling in the interest of the Socialists. After the authorities had devoted nine days to ransacking his private papers and luggage, in a vain search for evidence against him, he was released. He has applied to United States Minister White for redress, and the matter has been laid before the German Foreign Office.... Bradlaugh again presented himself at the bar of the House of Commons the other day, and demanded to be sworn. He was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a resolution offered by Sir Stafford Northcote, making the removal operative until he should promise not to disturb the proceedings of the House, was adopted....The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria and Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, was solemnized at the Church of St. Augustine, in Vienna, on the 10th of May, with the grandest possible display.

The Austrian Consul at Kieff notifies the commercial world that the warehouses of Jewish merchants at Kieff and other cities in Southern Russia have of late been a prey to pillage. A fight at Kissneff between Jews and Russians was repressed by troops, who patrol the streets, and all the Hebrew shops are closed....The Emperor of Austria has pardoned all persons imprisoned for unpremeditated offenses arising from poverty.

The outbreak against the Jews in Russia is widespread and terrible. A telegram from Kieff announces the burning of the Hebrew quarter, causing a loss of 30,000,000 rubles, and crowds of refugees are crossing the Austrian frontier....J. K. Emmet, the American comedian, broke his engagement at Liverpool and was placed in a lunatic asylum..... An Irish bailiff employed by Lord Dundalee, while returning from a wake near Dokess, was shot through the lungs by parties concealed behind a hedge....The Bank of France has decided to issue a 50-franc note, and will, if required by the Government, issue 20 and 15 franc notes.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate on the morning of Friday, May 6, Mr. Dawes made an attempt to secure action on the resolution for the election of Senate officers, but the Democratic Senators resumed their tactics of alternating motions to go into executive session and to adjourn, until Dawes gave up the fight for the day, and, upon his motion, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

On the meeting of the Senate on Monday, the 9th inst., Mr. Ransom called up the resolutions offered by him March 15, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the condition of the Potomac river front of the city of Washington, the navigation of said river, and the effect of a bridge across the same with regard to navigation, floods and the health of the city, and to report at the next session what steps, if any, should be taken with reference thereto. Adopted. Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General, Secretaries of War, Navy, State and Treasury for the names of all clerks and other employes in their respective departments, together with the date of their appointment, the State to which each is charged, and the persons on whose recommendation each was appointed. On objection from Mr. Ferry, the resolution was laid over under the rules. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Postmasters Henry Davis, of Bedford, Ind.; Benjamin W. Sholty, of Decatur, Ind.; George E. Wood, of Mitchell, Ind., and Isaac T. Brown, of Columbus, Ind. After a very short session a caucus of Republican Senators was held which remained in session about six hours. Senator Conkling instead of going into caucus, entered a committee-room and remained there until the caucus sent a request that he would join in its deliberations. A proposal or suggestion to rule out Robertson's case for action by agreeing to act only on nominations to all existing vacancies was speedily discarded, as such a rule would include fully half the nominations made. However, a general discussion arose, participated in by Messrs. Blair, Hawley, Frye, Edmunds, Dawes, and, in fact, by nearly all the Senators present. The discussion took a wide range, and embraced all the topics now of interest to the Republican party. Much of the time was consumed in debating the policy of continuing the fight for the election of Gorham and Riddleberger. Some Senators opposed the policy of renewing the fight, and several who are warm friends of the President declared that they would not again join in the fight for Gorham and Riddleberger; that new and more acceptable nominations would have to be made to induce them to resume their former stand. Conkling made a speech of over an hour, stating his objections to Robertson, admitting that Arthur and Platt carried his ultimatum to the President, and appealing to the Republicans to sustain him. He dwelt more particularly on what he called the "President's usurpation and invasion of the Senate's rights and privileges," and said: "If the Senate did not maintain its rights, they would be taken from that body." Edmunds and Dawes, it is understood, spoke, saying that, if the President attempted to usurp any functions of the Senate, they would resist, but their speeches were rather noncommittal, though some construe them as favorable to Conkling. The caucus adjourned finally without reaching any conclusion, to meet again next day.

The Senate met at the usual hour on Tuesday, May 10, and at once went into executive session, and confirmed the following nominations: Gen. Longstreet, United States Marshal for Georgia; Absalom Blythe, United States Marshal for South Carolina; Samuel W. Melton, United States District Attorney for South Carolina; Philip H. Emerson, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah; and Albert B. Woodcock, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Illinois. The President nominated Judge Thomas A. McMorris, of Colorado, Commissioner to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Ute Indians of Colorado. Also, the following Postmasters: Jerome H. Fee, of Adrian, Mich., and Joseph C. Dickey, of Waterville, Kan. The Republican Senators were in caucus again for nearly six hours, and, contrary to expectation, reached no conclusion. No committee was appointed to-day to wait upon the President, nor was any time fixed for an adjourned caucus. Everything was left to future consideration, and the caucus adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Mr. Anthony. During the protracted session nearly every Senator spoke. No speech exceeded five minutes in length. The burden of all the speeches was a great desire to avoid a split in the party, and a consideration of the various propositions was of compromise.

The Senate went into executive session soon after the hour of convening on Wednesday, May 11, and confirmed the following nominations: Michael J. Kramer, now Minister to Denmark, for Minister to Switzerland; George P. Pomeroy, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris; Thomas A. M. Morris, of Colorado, to be a member of the Ute Commission, vice J. B. Bowman, resigned; George W. Atkinson, United States Marshal of West Virginia; John B. Stickney, District Attorney for Northern Florida; Charles M. Wilder, to be Postmaster at Columbia, S. C.; and A. Newton Kimball, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson, Miss. The case of Stanley Matthews, nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, then came up. Messrs. Bayard and Edmunds made strong speeches opposing the confirmation, saying that Matthews had not the necessary qualifications for the exalted position of Supreme Court Judge; that he was only a mere politician. Mr. Edgerton, the new Senator from Minnesota, also spoke against Matthews, claiming that he was not acquainted with the circuit to which he had been nominated. He held that the nominee should come from among the lawyers of that circuit. Mr. Ingalls made the principal speech in favor of Matthews. Senator Sherman put a few questions to the opponents of Matthews in order to reply to points made against him.

On the morning of Thursday, May 12, Mr. McDill called up the resolution directing that hereafter there shall be contained in the official register of the United States information as to the Congressional district from which each Government employe is appointed. Mr. Brown offered an amendment providing that it should also contain information as to whether such employes are white or colored. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report at the next session of Congress what measures are needful to secure the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President. Adopted. There was a sharp discussion before going into executive session over Kellogg's resolution for information about clerical appointments in the several departments. Stanley Matthews' confirmation took up the whole executive session. This was affected, by a vote of 24 to 23, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee.

Petroleum for Coughs.

Dr. Moubro, writing to the *Gazette des Hopitaux*, of Paris, gives his experience of petroleum capsules in simple and chronic bronchitis. This balsamic had been brought before the Therapeutic Society by Dr. Blache a year ago, at the suggestion of a Paris chemist, who named it Gabian oil, in order to prevent public prejudice. Each capsule contains twenty-five centigrammes of pure petroleum, the ordinary oil not being used, as it has to be distilled in contact with sulphuric acid to render it fit for lighting purposes. At the Hopital Beaujon, where these capsules have been freely ordered for chronic bronchitis, a rapid diminution of the secretion and fits of coughing was observed. In tuberculosis this medicine gave encouraging results.

Progress on the Jump.

"I am proud of dis importunity to address you," remarked Bradder Gardner, of the Lime-kiln Club, "and, as an honorary member of de club fur de last two y'ars, I have been deeply interested in all your plans an' purceedins. De oder night on a freight train between Richmond an' Washington, I got to thinking ober what progress de cull'd race of dis kentry had made in de last fifteen y'ars, an' I jumped from dat to de progress of de world. What did we have in dis world 100 y'ars ago worth libin fur? Dar wasn't a grindstun, cider-mill, hoss-radish-grater, bootjack or street kyar to be found, an' sich a thing as a lemonade wid a straw in it was not eben dreamed of. I tell you dis world am jumpin' 'long right smart. We has got about all dat any world wants, an' yit de wheels of genius, science an' art am not gwine to stop. Fifty y'ars ago we all believed in ghosts. To-day we believe in big bridges, long tunnels, immense ingins and fast trains. Twenty y'ars ago de howlin' of a dog at midnight would make a whole nayburhood shiber wid fear of death. Let a dog open his yawp to-night an' a dozen men would ris from deir beds to pelt him off de block wid taters an' clubs an' boot-jacks. Ten y'ars ago when a man entered a barber-shop he foun' no one dar' but de barber. To-day he finds a boy to black his butes an' brush his coat an' talk polyticks an' sing him outin a quarter of a dollar. Fifteen y'ars ago a man who stole a hoss an' got away wid it was counted sharp. Nowadays we doan' flatter de pusson who can't copper half de cash in a bank vault. Progress am on de jump, an' de cull'd man am pushin' clus up to de leadin' hoss. He's gwine to git second money, an' doan' you forgit it. I simply say to you, keep yer eyes wide open; doan' let your feet grow at de expense of yer head; pay cash down as fur as ye kin; git up airly in de mornin', an' doan' leave de wood-shed doah open when ye go to bed. You can't obertake de white man in dis race of progress, but you kin keep so clus to him dat he won't have no time to stop an' look around. Wid dese few remarks, frown off widout a palpable effort, an' intended to execute your harmonious feelings, I return my thanks and will expectorate to my cha'r."

Flint-Lock and Percussion Cap.

The flint-lock musket and fowling-piece died hard, as will be apparent to all who remember that in 1807 the Rev. Mr. Forsyth took out the first patent for a percussion gun, and that it took at least twenty years from that date for the weapon to be generally accepted and employed by English sportsmen, and thirty years from 1807 for it to be adopted by the British army. Such is the ineradicable conservatism of the British nation, and of its Governmental departments, that every great soldier who had won his spurs in the Peninsular war, including, among many others, the Iron Duke and Sir Charles James Napier, wrote absurd platitudes against "the new-fangled substitute for the glorious weapon with which our soldiers won Albuera, Salamanca and Waterloo." The new percussion musket was viewed with such suspicion and mistrust by the War Office pundits that it was issued, in the first instance, only to one company in every regiment. Happily, it had an opportunity of manifesting and establishing its incontestible superiority over the matchlocks pitted against it in Afghanistan and upon the Sutlej; nor was Sir Charles Napier slow to confess that to the new weapon, admirably handled by the Twenty-second regiment of British foot, and by the Twenty-ninth regiment of native infantry, he mainly owed his astonishing victory over 35,000 Beloochees at Meeanee in the February of 1843. The percussion musket was not introduced into the French army until 1840; but Meeanee was its "baptism of fire" throughout the civilized world, and it is doubtful whether 1,800 British soldiers, of whom little more than 400 were Europeans, ever gained a more honorable or meritorious victory. But, while the new weapon was slowly making its way as a military small-arm, it was eagerly seized upon and adopted at a much earlier date by sportsmen, who were quick to recognize the advantages secured by the rapidity of ignition and certainty of explosion imparted by the percussion detonating cap to the charge of gunpowder within the barrel.

Precocity a Sign of Inferiority.

M. D. Delaunay, in a communication to the French *Societe de Biologie*, has advanced the opinion that precocity is a sign of biological inferiority. In support of his position, he adduces the fact that the lower species develope more rapidly, and are at the same time more precocious than those higher in the scale. Man is the longest of all in arriving at maturity; and the inferior races of men are more precocious than the superior, as is seen in the children of the Esquimaux, negroes, Cochin Chinese, Arabs, Japanese, etc., who are, up to a certain age, more vigorous and more intellectual than small Europeans. Precociousness becomes less and less, in proportion to the advance made by any race in civilization—a fact which is illustrated by the lowering of the standard for recruits, which has been made necessary in France twice during the present century by the decreasing rapidity of growth of the youth of the country. Women are more precocious than men, and in all domestic animals the female is formed sooner than the male. From eight to twelve years of age a girl gains one pound a year on a boy, and in mixed schools girls obtain the first places up to the age of twelve. The inferior tissues and organs develope before the higher ones, and the brain is the slowest of all the organs to develop. M. Delaunay concludes his paper by stating that the precocity of organs and organisms is in an inverse ratio to the extent of their evolution.—*Sanitarian.*

GARFIELD—CONKLING.

Political Circles in Washington Excited Over the Withdrawal of the New York Nominations.

[Associated Press Telegram.]

The message of the President withdrawing the New York nominations which are regarded as belonging to the stalwart wing of the party is the only subject of public interest here. Everybody is talking and speculating about it. A Western Associated Press reporter, in seeking suitable information, saw representative men of both sides. The President is firm and determined. He has been urged by close friends for some time to take aggressive measures, but hesitated, hoping that some way of maintaining harmony in the party, consistent with his honor and dignity, might be found. He could not surrender any particle of his executive prerogative, as he has held, by withdrawing Robertson or consenting to any compromise. He expressed himself on all occasions as anxious to do full justice to both wings of the New York Republicans. When Senator Conkling carried through the Republican caucus his policy, which was directly antagonistic to that of the administration, with regard to Robertson, the President felt compelled to take some action.

Vice President Arthur and Senator Platt were at the White House this morning, by the President's request, and he talked frankly to them. When the President learned positively that nothing short of permitting Robertson's nomination to lie unacted upon would satisfy Senator Conkling, he informed Mr. Arthur what he intended to do. When the message was opened in the Senate Mr. Arthur was in the Vice President's room, in the rear of the Senate chamber. A Senator went in and told him of the message. Arthur replied that he had been expecting that message.

Senator Hale said to-night that the President ought to have taken this step several weeks ago. The President's purpose is declared to be to fill all the New York Federal offices with men who will not fight the administration for Conkling. He does not intend to make war on Conkling in New York, but at the same time he will not put power in Conkling's hands for him to use against the administration.

When the message was read in the Senate Conkling was reading a paper and did not look up. He knew beforehand what it was. His friends, who have talked with him to-night, say he is not dismayed; that he is confident the stalwarts will rally closer around; that he considers the message as an implied warning to Republican Senators that if they don't vote for Robertson their patronage will be cut off, and that "honorable Republican Senators can't be bulldozed in that way."

Senators generally agree that this forces the fight on Robertson's nomination, and those who are for Robertson claim he will be confirmed next week and that he will get not less than forty-five votes. The President's aggressive stand has had the effect of bringing wavering Democratic Senators to his side. The Democrats all applaud the President's course, and one of the most experienced Senators on that side said to-night that not over three Democratic votes will be cast against Robertson.

Another effect has been to make Republican Senators speak out more freely, as each feels that he must support his side of this issue. Republicans who warmly espouse one side or the other talk of the injury the fight will do to the party in New York, but cooler heads point to the former contest with the New York Custom House, and predict that this one will terminate similarly; that the defeated side will submit, and no great break in the party will be caused.

[Telegram to Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Henceforward Mr. Conkling and his followers may be relied upon to fight the administration, and the President has thrown down the gage of battle. In conversation with an intimate friend of the President, who speaks by authority, the reasons which impelled the President to withdraw the nominations were given. This gentleman said: "The President has not taken this step without deliberation. It is in no spirit of revenge that he has recalled the names of Mr. Conkling's friends. The caucus had decided not to consider the nomination of Mr. Robertson. He alone of all the New York nominations was singled out for destruction. It is no secret that as soon as the present executive business is disposed of the Senate will adjourn sine die, or the members will go away and leave the Senate without a quorum. Mr. Conkling would have had his friends installed in office and the one man representing the independent element in State politics would have been laid aside until next winter. The question was one of Senatorial courtesy versus executive right. By withdrawing the nominations of Mr. Conkling's friends the President has put all the vacant offices in the State on an even footing. All Conkling's men will go in the same boat with Mr. Robertson."

Oil As Black as Night.

About seven miles west of the "boro limits" of Foxburg, on the Blue Jay Peninsula, is a place called Balltown, and among other developments going on in that vicinity is a well that produces black oil. This oil is so black that even the glimmer of the brightest light can not be seen through a bottle containing a sample of it. It bears a perfect resemblance, in fact, to the substance known as coal-tar, and emits a powerful odor, precisely like that of spirits of tar. What it is good for, or what particular qualities and elements it possesses, have not yet been determined upon, though we may depend upon it that it would not exist as a mineral production unless there were some use to which it could be applied. What that use may be, however, is a question for future settlement. In its present state this oil (if we may call it oil), will not burn without emitting a dense, black smoke, almost as black as the liquid itself, which deposits a thick soot, that presents the idea of its being a very useful production for the manufacture of lamp-black or other substance of that description. It has also been suggested that it may turn out to be very valuable as a basis of extraction for analine dyes, though this is a subject that no one can speak upon with authority till a chemical analysis of the substance has taken place, and this, we understand, will be commenced immediately. The strike is certainly an extraordinary one, and as far as we can learn nothing like it has ever before been known in the history of the oil trade. No other well in or near the vicinity has anything approaching to it. The oil seems to be found in the slate at a depth of 270 feet, and what is the more singular is, that, although the drill passes through the same kind of slate and at the same depth in adjacent wells, no such yield as we have been describing has come from any other except the one in question. We shall refer at greater length to this subject in a subsequent issue.—*Titusville (Pa.) Herald.*

A Funny Duel.

A French lawyer, having had a dispute with a neighbor, went to a fencing-master to learn his art in order to fight a duel. Never having touched a sword in his life, he asked what he had better do. The master told him to hold his sword steadily on a level with his adversary's eye, remain immovable, wait until the other man rushed forward and found himself spitted like a woodcock. If his antagonist came nearer he himself was to retreat; if the other retreated he should stand still. An hour later, the neighbor arrived in the same ignorant plight in regard to the art of dueling. To him the fencing-master gave the same directions. When the two duelists at each assumed the same attitude as they had been directed, and for several minutes stood perfectly motionless, each thinking that the other would advance. The bystanders looked on in amazement, the seconds [illegible] and at length brought the farce to an end by declaring honor satisfied. The lawyer lowered his aching arms, saying: "I had no idea that a duel was such hard work. I would a thousand times rather plead for a dozen hours than fight as we have been doing for so many minutes."

Floral Offerings.

I chanced, not a thousand years ago, to be in a theater where an artiste was planting her shapely foot on a solid round of the ladder of success. She was poor. For years she had struggled for a "chance." That's what we all seek. Give me, says Wharton Baker, Esq., "a chance" at the Interior Department, and I'll show 'em. Give me, says the tyro, a "newspaper chance," and I'll make the world my slave. Well, this girl, after pawning everything but herself, found a great, grim wolf standing right in front of her stoin door. The wolf's name was Hunger, and made himself uncomfortably at home with her. Accident—and accident is the moving potentiality nine times out of ten—secured her "a chance" in a venture. She took the chance with a petty weekly salary and went to work. Her head was hot, her chest was sore, her arms and legs were thin for want of food. She strained every nerve all the time, and made the venture a success. The manager took in money fast. The girl became all the rage. More salary? Not a cent more. Why not? Because she had contracted for a petty price and managers never break contracts—do they?

But she got applause and flowers? Flowers?

Yes, and the night of which I speak (it was just a week ago in this city), with her red eyes inflamed with tears because she hadn't an extra cent in her wallet, with her heels sore with the rubbing of shoes she could not replace, she went smirking and smiling to the footlights to take with trembling hand from the leader of the orchestra two immense floral tributes, one of which cost $100 and the other $25!

What mockery!

Twenty-five dollars in money would have been a God-send.

Twenty-five dollars in cash would have bought her the underclothes and the shoes she literally needed.

Twenty-five dollars would have enabled her to get beef, iron and wine, which the physician had ordered, but which she hadn't the spare dollar for.

Of course, you won't think I advise the sending of money instead of flowers. That would be an insult quick to be resented. I am narrating facts, not tendering advice. A few dollars spent in cut flowers, or even for a choice bouquet, can do all the most extreme admirer should seek to do in public. It's the thoughtfulness, not the extravagance, that produces an impression. If I cared to cause a real lasting happiness—happiness that would start a tear or so of gratitude—I'd find out quietly and exactly the party's status, and in some proper and delicate mode send her what she most needed. There are times when a ton of coal, two suits of flannel underclothes, a bird cage, a pair of shoes, a small box of tea or three or four tickets for a Turkish bath would do much more toward warming the inner cockle of a young woman's heart than a hundred dollars' worth of flowers. Send flowers, too. Send, however, flowers that can be gratefully received and easily carried up the stage.—*Howard's Philadelphia Times Letter.*

A Natural Feeling.

Translated from the omnibus: A lecturess upon women said in one of her lectures: "I have neyer a beautiful girl, upon whose cheeks roses bloom, seen, without the desire to feel her in my arms to clasp and to kiss." This was too much for a masculine auditor, and he cried: "To me goes it just so!" (Stormy applause.)

Some persons are born with a strong natural instinct to be just. But it is also a habit of mind which may be increased and improved by study and reflection, and which should be sedulously cultivated.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@12 50
Hogs	6 20	@ 6 [illegible]
Cotton	10½	@ 10¾
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 55
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 21	@ 1 25
No. 2 Winter	1 27	@ 1 29
Corn—Ungraded	55	@ 62
Oats—Mixed Western	45	@ 47
Pork—Mess	16 00	@17 25
Lard	11	@ 11½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	[illegible]	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	5 25	@ 5 60
Hogs	5 40	@ 6 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]	@ 96
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye—No. 2	1 17	@ 1 18
Barley—No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]	@ 24
Eggs—Fresh	10½	@ 11
Pork—Mess	16 75	@17 00
Lard	10½	@ 10¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye—No. 1	1 15	@ 1 16
Barley—No. 2	90	@ 98
Pork—Mess	16 50	@17 00
Lard	10½	@ 10¾
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08	@ 1 10
Corn—Mixed	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye	1 14	@ 1 15
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 25
Lard	10½	@ 10¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 08	@ 1 10
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	39	@ 40
Rye	1 26	@ 1 27
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 25
Lard	10½	@ 10¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 13
No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 15
Corn—No. 2	47	@ 48
Oats	38	@ 41
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 1	[illegible]	@ 49
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 41
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 [illegible]
Pork—Mess	18 00	@18 75
Seed—Clover	4 85	@ 4 95
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats	38	@ 40
Pork—Mess	16 00	@16 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	5 00	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 80
Hogs	6 00	@ 6 70
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 80

PRICKED BY A PEN.

The Missive Punctured Which Has Hitherto Held Garfield Above the Star-Route Quagmire—The President Left Floundering in the Muck with Brady and His Coparceners—An Autograph Letter Virtually Authorizing the Ex-Assistant Postmaster General to Make a Levy.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.]

On two or three occasions since Brady was bounced and the star-route scandal re-opened with redoubled vigor, his personal organ here, the *National Republican*, has contained dark hints concerning a mysterious writing that would cause other hearts to ache, and has intimated that its contents would directly implicate the President himself. These innuendoes were regarded as but part of a game of bluff which Brady and Gorham understand fully, and it was given out, as by authority from Garfield, that he had never written a line to the ex-Assistant Postmaster General. This semi-official announcement forthwith strengthened the vertebræ of the administration organs, and immediately it was published broadcast that the mail-robbers' ring, inspired by Brady, was loading up, and would soon fire untold quantities of filth at the sacred person of the President. Extraordinary pains were taken to impress on the public the importance of the maxim that forewarned was forearmed, and that anything said against the integrity of the man of Mentor would be but the work of baffled scoundrels. The large majority of the correspondents here honestly took this view of the matter, the denial of anything inculpatory having ever been written by Garfield to Brady being hardly less explicit than the denial of the Morey letter.

To this extent they were not deceived. Garfield did not write a letter to that decapitated official; and, in so far as can be ascertained, that gentleman has not in his immediate possession a line of Presidential manuscript; but in August last he did write a letter to Hon. J. A. Hubbell, member of Congress from Michigan. This precious document your correspondent has been permitted to copy, and, as a valuable contribution to current literature anent the star routes, it is given to the public.

As prefatory to the introduction of this damaging document, a brief retrospect is necessary. It is dated Aug. 23, 1880; and about that time there was despair in the Republican camp. It was feared by the leaders that the defection in Maine might be fatal, and there were discouraging rumors with regard to the number and dimensions of the barrels about to be put on tap by English, of Indiana. There was a lamentable lack of the sinews of war, the usually liberal donors in New York apparently taking little interest in what seemed to be a desperate cause, while the noble army of office-holders sought shelter behind some mythical civil-service rule or other, and failed to respond when assessments were called for. It was indeed a dark time for the Republican party, the tide being low and all ebb, while all efforts to raise money seemed unavailing. At this crisis, Hon. J. A. Hubbell, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, fully realizing the danger, called upon the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Thomas J. Brady, and asked that he raise in his department, from contractors principally, the sum of $50,000. This Brady, at first, absolutely refused to do. He said, in effect, that he had just been pulled over the coals, and, according to his range of vision, Republicans were the most active in stirring up the manifestation, and now to come to him for money to carry on the campaign savored strongly of cheek, and he would have none of it. The Michigan Congressman continued to press his claim in the persuasive manner for which he is noted, and finally Brady agreed to raise the sum if President Hayes would give his consent, as he didn't propose to haul out the chestnuts alone. Hubbell at once hastened to the White House, but its occupant was not feeling kindly toward the world, and didn't appear to care a continental whether "the party of honesty and great moral ideas" was successful in the pending struggle or not. In fact, he left the impression upon the Congressional intellect that he was perfectly willing that a Democrat should draw the Presidential salary for the next four years, monthly, in advance, and peremptorily declined to authorize the levy. The Michigander was very mad, to state it mildly, but, being a versatile genius, he was not discouraged. With a determination to bleed the star-route contractors still unshaken, he returned to Brady, and reported no progress, but asked if he would secure the money on the request of Garfield. After some consideration, he consented to the proposition, but on the condition only that his approval of the plan should be made in writing. A long head had that Hoosier!

That night a detailed account of the situation was started westward, and that it was regarded of the utmost importance may be judged from the fact that the return mail from Mentor brought an answer. This answer is in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield, it evidently having been considered of too much moment to be intrusted to an amanuensis, as was the case with nearly all of his correspondence at that time. It is in the following words:

> [Private.]
>
> Mentor, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1880.
>
> My Dear Hubbell: Yours of the 19th inst. received and contents noted. Please say to Brady that I hope he will give us all the assistance possible. I think he can help effectively. Please tell me how the departments generally are doing. As ever yours,
>
> J. A. Garfield.
>
> Hon. J. A. Hubbell, Washington, D. C.

This damning letter—it is but fair to say it is not in the hands of the gentleman to whom it was written—has been shown to but four or five, all of whom are thoroughly familiar with Garfield's handwriting, and all unite in saying there is not a shade of a shadow of doubt as to its authenticity. But an hour ago the original was shown to a Senator who happened to have one of Garfield's letters in his pocket, and, after comparison, he quietly remarked: "There will be no talk about Morey or hunting down rascals when that letter is shown."

Among the few who knew of the existence of this letter there is blank amazement that, under such circumstances, the President should have permitted Brady's removal in any event.

"Perhaps," suggested one, "Brady did not raise the money, as requested, and Garfield has a grievance on that account."

"But he did, though," said another, "though I can not speak positively as to the full amount. I do know, however, that $25,000 of star-route money went to Indiana and was disbursed there by Dorsey, and I have every reason to believe that he furnished the entire sum asked for."

"I can only account for the course of the President on the supposition that he must have forgotten that he wrote such a letter, but he could hardly have forgotten that so large a sum was raised, how it was raised, and that perhaps he owes his election to money the same as stolen from the treasury," said the third gentleman of the party, who is a leading member of the House.

THE SENATORIAL DEBATE.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In the debate in the Senate, pending the obstruction of the public business by the Republican Senators, the Democrats have obtained the advantage. This chiefly because "he is thrice armed whose cause is just;" for the Republicans have in the Senate men skilled in making the worse appear the better reason. But the Democratic Senators, in their exercise of judgment in fixing a policy in their tenacity and ability in adhering to and defending it, have earned the compliments and thanks of the Democratic party in the Union. The issue is well understood by the country. The Democratic Senators daily and repeatedly move to proceed to the consideration of the public business to attend to which the Senate was convened in extra session. The Republican Senators daily refuse to do this, but propose to disorganize the Senate that they may reorganize it so as to pay Mahone a stipulated price for services rendered. The Republican Senators are obstructing the business of the United States; the Democratic Senators are obstructing the payment of Mahone. This is the situation of the parties.

But the Republican Senators who have conducted the debate on that side have, in the course of the debate, taken three positions upon which they altogether rely in their appeal for the support of the country. We will state them in their fullest strength.

1. They deny that there has been a bargain with Mahone.

2. They claim that they are a "constitutional majority" of the Senate, whose demands should not be obstructed or resisted.

3. They are engaged in the overthrow of Bourbon Democracy, and all their proceedings in the Mahone-Riddleberger business are to that end.

The groundlessness of these positions has been pointed out in these columns, on the floor of the Senate, and is apparent to all fair-minded men. What of the first claim? That "constitutional" Republican "majority" consists of Mr. Arthur, who is not a member of the Senate, and Mr. Mahone, who is not a Republican. But, waiving the question as to numbers, must not the object, as well as the number, of the "majority" have something to do with the constitutionality of the action of that "majority?" A "majority for what purpose? For a constitutional purpose? Senator Call, of Florida, has, with fine logic, invited notice to this point. We give a few of his sentences:

> First, I ask the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) is not a constitutional object for the exercise of the power of a constitutional majority, in the spirit and intent of the constitution, equally essential to make a constitutional majority on any question as the mere existence of the requisite number? * * * Then I will ask Senators upon the other side, who maintain that there is a constitutional majority upon the question of the passage of this resolution to elect the officers of the Senate, is it a constitutional object, in the spirit and intendment of the constitution, for the exercise of the power of a majority to bestow the Senate offices for the purpose of carrying a State election in the interest of any party. * * * I ask further, may not a resolution otherwise constitutional become unconstitutional because of the intention with which it is passed, or the purpose and effect of it? As an instance of this proposition I submit the inquiry would it not have been unconstitutional in 1861 to have elected a Sergeant-at-Arms and a Secretary of the Senate for the purpose and with the effect of encouraging secession and the dissolution of the Union? Would it not be unconstitutional to elect officers of the Senate either for the purpose or with the effect of encouraging or aiding a movement in any State of the Union for repudiation or a readjustment of her State debt? Is it not unconstitutional to elect officers of the Senate for the purpose or with the effect of aiding or encouraging any State or any party in the State to do anything which is not within the prescribed constitutional powers of Congress and of the Government of the United States? Is the readjustment of the debts of Virginia or the question of the election of a Governor, a Senator, and members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia within the powers of the constitution and the Government of the United States?

Was there a bargain? Senator Beck has answered this question with the adroitness of a strict parliamentarian, with the canniness and force of a Scotchman, and with an emphasis of facts which cannot be overthrown. We have already printed this portion of Senator Beck's speech. The Kentucky Senator pointed out the importance and influence of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Its supposed importance and influence among the agricultural classes are largely in excess of its real importance. Mr. Mahone, never before a member of the Senate, never a member of the House, without legislative experience, and not a Republican, is made Chairman of this committee by Republicans. No bargain?

There is the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, in close connection with the department of the Government that has widest patronage. Mr. Mahone was made a member of this committee by Republicans. No bargain?

There is the Committee on Naval Affairs. We have all heard of the Norfolk navy yard and of all navy yards. We know their voting capacity. They are for the purpose of turning out voters and not ships. The navy yards are all at sea in making ships, but are prolific of votes. Mr. Mahone was made a member of the Naval Committee. No bargain?

Mr. Mahone was also put on the Committee on Education and Labor. This was to seduce the colored vote of Virginia. No bargain?

And then Mr. Mahone was allowed to name a "Bourbon," and a "repudiator," and a "rebel" of whom no Republican Senator had previously heard, as the candidate of the thirty-seven Republican Senators for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms. No bargain?

Gems of the Star Service.

"This number," said Mr. Brady in his letter of self-vindication, when referring to the ninety-three star contracts which had provoked most comment—"this number, as small as it may be in comparison with the whole number, includes all the great national routes."

When the House committee investigated this business a year ago, inquiries were made as to the cost and the receipts of five star routes, with the following results:

No. 31,454, from Fort Worth, Texas, to Yuma, Arizona: Original pay, $134,000; increased to $399,000; receipts from postage, $33,194.94.

No. 32,024, from Vinita, Indian Territory, to Las Vegas, New Mexico: Original pay, $6,330; increased to $150,392.08; receipts from postage, $5,640.76.

No. 35,051, from Bismarck, Dakota, to Fort Keogh, Montana: Original pay, $2,350; increased to $70,000; receipts from postage, $6,545.77.

No. 37,110, from Rock Creek, Wyoming, to Fort Custer, Montana: Original pay, $10,507.25; increased to $56,768.13; receipts from postage, $2,493.52.

No. 40,101, from Prescott, Arizona, to Santa Fe, New Mexico: Original pay, $13,313; increased to $135,975; receipts from postage, $10,644.18.

RECAPITULATION.

	Original Pay.	Increased Pay.	Receipts.
No. 31,454.....	$134,000.00	$399,000.00	$33,194.94
No. 32,024.....	6,330.00	150,392.08	5,640.76
No. 35,051.....	2,350.00	70,000.00	6,545.77
No. 37,110.....	10,507.25	56,768.13	2,493.52
No. 40,101.....	13,313.00	135,975.00	10,644.18
Total......	$166,500.25	$744,135.13	$62,718.67

These figures tell the whole story, and they prove incontestably that there was no other reason for this increase of service than the corrupt jobbery and collusion to plunder the treasury which are now made plain to all the world. These are specimens from what Mr. Brady calls "the great national routes," running through the wilderness, with with Indians for population. What the Court House was to Tweed and his gang of thieves, the star service has been to Brady and his confederates in and out of Congress.

Contracts aggregating seventeen millions and a half a year for carrying the mails passed through Brady's hands. Some of them were fortunately regulated by law, and the stealing on that part of the service was comparatively limited. But wherever there was an opening the thieves rushed in and carried off everything they could lay hands on. After doing this they were ready to denounce "Southern outrages," shout loudly for a "free ballot and a fair count," and glorify Mahone as the leader of a new dispensation.—*New York Sun.*

Old Bill Gridley.

"You may say what you please about old Bill Gridley," said a gentleman just down from Bodie to the crowd who were spinning for hot Scotches in Phil McGovern's back room the other night. "I know there's lots er fellers talking against him—'specially now that he's dead—but I allers speak of a man as I find him, and old Bill was as fair and square a one as I wish ter see, spite of his crankiness."

"Putty bad tempered, wasn't he?" said Phil, who was sprinkling red pepper on the salt herring to encourage trade.

"Well, he was—and he wasn't. I've seen that man keep his grip on himself and go along cool and easy like when any other man in the camp would have stood on his hind legs and rared. I call to mind suthin' that happened once away back in the flush days that showed what a big heart old Gridley had in his shirt. You see, we were at a mining camp called Lone Skull, up on the Feather river, and Bill's claim had panned so rich that he began to put on a good deal of style. He had the largest shanty in the place—four rooms—and what must Gridley do but send clear round the Horn for a carpet for the parlor. It took him nearly a year to get it out, and then it was the only carpet in that part of the State. White ground, with yellow and red flowers. Folks used to come for miles to see it."

"Is this yarn in one act?" growled a friend of the miner, who was wistfully watching the barkeeper take the lid off some hot chowder in the other room.

"It's in one scene," continued the party from Bodie. "Lemme see; where was I? Well, to make a long story short, I was playing pedro in Bill's best room one night, with some prospectors just up from 'Frisco, and was losing considerable dust when I dropped on one of 'em taking a jack out of his sleeve. As luck would have it, I wasn't heeled that night, so I just picked up a tobacco knife that lay on the table and cut the fellow's throat clean across."

"Good scheme, too," grunted a faro steerer in approval.

"Wel, as I was saying, old Gridley, who was in the next room, heard the scuffle and came in. There was that cut chap lying on the floor, with his blood all over the carpet—the whole thing just ruined. Everybody was scared to see Bill's face; he looked just awful. I expected to get a bullet through my head quicker'n a wink.

"'This is pretty tough on me,' says Gridley, looking at the carpet.

"'I know, Bill,' says I, 'and I axes yer parding, old man, I never once thought of the carpet. I wouldn't er done it, if I had.'

"'No, I don't believe you would, Tom,' says he, kinder sorrowful like. 'I don't believe you would.' And he actually helped me heave the corpse outer the winder, and kinder wipe up the muss a little. I tell you, gentlemen, old Bill Gridley was a white man, he was, and if ever I go back on him, after that, I'm a coyote!"

And they all agreed that a man must have a pretty big heart to act like that, after all.—*San Francisco Post.*

You may praise a man to the skies and you can not make all the people like him; so you may exhaust the whole list of opprobrious epithets in abusing him and you can not make all the people hate him.

INDIANA NEWS.

S. S. Heath has been commissioned Recorder of Boone, succeeding Sanford Peters, deceased.

There is a German woman in South Bend who dresses in men's clothes and goes out as a day laborer.

John Haney, a German, aged 60, cremated himself in a brush-pile near Sunman. Domestic trouble is the probable cause.

A lady residing in Evansville, some weeks since, swallowed a set of false teeth while asleep. She has experienced no trouble so far.

Elder R. L. Howe has received the appointment as Postmaster at Charlestown, succeeding M. P. Alpha, who had held the office thirty-two years.

Col. A. W. Prather, a prominent Republican politician of Columbus, has just been tendered a $2,000 position in the Treasury Department at Washington.

George Sieves, a German who had a huckster boat between Louisville and Bethlehem, was found in his boat with his throat cut. The murder was evidently committed for robbery.

Elder Miller, of the Baptist Church, baptized twenty-seven persons in the Ohio river, near the ferry dock, at Jeffersonville, Sunday morning. The elder was attired in a white robe and the candidates wore white turbans.

The Commissioners of Harrison county have ordered an election to be held the 6th of June, for the submission to the voters of Harrison township of a proposition to appropriate $18,500 to aid in constructing a branch of the Air Line railroad.

A young lady in Rochester, named Demont, aged about 20 years, attempted suicide by drinking two ounces of chloroform, because somebody twitted her of not being able to talk plain. A battery was used three hours before animation was restored.

"Uncle Billy" Sparks, 75 years of age, died at Anderson, lately, of starvation. He had been in infirm health for several years past. About seven years since he was partially paralyzed. He was paralyzed in the throat the 14th ult., since which time he has taken nothing.

The veterans are preparing to bring suit against the Wayne county Commissioners to collect a bounty of $100, said to have been granted to each soldier who entered the service in the years 1863-4-5, by an old act. They claim that there is $500,000 due the ex-soldiers from the county.

Frederick Hartman died near Centerville, about a month ago, and the old gentleman's friends suspected that he had a large sum of money that could not be found among his papers or in any bank with which he did business. A search was made about the old homestead, and $3,000 in small amounts have been fished out of chinks and crannies about the house.

Thirteen years ago Ed H. Weaver was interred in the old cemetery near Kokomo, and last week his friends and relatives had his body taken up and removed to the new cemetery and interred there. Upon examination it was found that the casket and body was in a perfect state of preservation, and the friends say that his appearance was as natural as on the day of his interment.

As a freight train on the L. E. and W. was approaching a bridge between Redkey and Albany, the engine jumped the track. The engineer closed the throttle, and, with the fireman, jumped just as the engine struck the bridge. Strange to say, the engine passed over the bridge on the ties, without jumping it, and ran nearly three-quarters of a mile on the ties. The bridge was severely racked.

Wilson J. Williams, President of the Vincennes National Bank, died at his home in that city, last week, of nervous disease. Mr. Williams has been connected with the Vincennes National (formerly the old State) Bank about twenty years, and was well known through the State as an active Republican politician. He was a candidate for nomination for State Treasurer on that ticket at the last convention, but was defeated by Maj. Hill.

Dr. Holliday contributed to the Connersville art-loan collection a desk with a history. Gen. Herera, while President of Mexico prior to the annexation of Texas, had expressed an opinion averse to the coercion of that State, and was consequently set aside, but was again recalled to oppose the United States arms in the field after the declaration of war. He met Scott at Cerro Gordo and was defeated. Among other things captured in the tent of Gen. Herera was the elegant piece of furniture referred to. It was appropriated by Maj. Hamilton, who subsequently, in preparing to remove to California, asked Dr. Holliday to accept the writing-desk and materials as a present.

Col. Horatio Woodbury died at New Albany, recently, of consumption, aged 48. Col. Woodbury was a native of Maine, but came to Indiana when quite a youth. He located at Leavenworth, where he studied law and taught school. At the opening of the war he entered the Union army, and was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-first regiment Indiana infantry. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Secretary of Wyoming Territory, which position he soon afterward resigned. In 1870 he was appointed Collector of the Second internal revenue district of Indiana, and held the position until the First and Second districts were consolidated. Retiring from office he engaged in the practice of law.

Matches.

The invention of matches was a happy thought, and is thus told by the inventor: "I used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to pursue my studies, and I used at that time the flint and steel, in the use of which I found great inconvenience. I gave lectures in chemistry at the time at a large academy. Of course I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary to produce instantaneous light, but it was difficult to obtain a light on wood by that mixture, and the idea occurred to me to put sulphur in the mixture. I did so, and told about it, and showed it in my next lecture. There was a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he at once wrote to him about it, and soon afterward lucifer matches were issued to the world. I was urged to go and take out a patent immediately, but I thought it so small a matter, and it cost me so little labor, that I did not think proper to get a patent, although I have no doubt it would have been very profitable." The name of this inventor of matches is Mr. Holden, and he is an Englishman.

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
WISCONSIN
IOWA
COUNCIL BLUFFS
ATCHISON
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY
ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), [illegible]

[illegible]

PULLMAN PALACE CARS [illegible] PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH. [illegible]

R. R. CABLE, Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Goverument Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	49c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for		Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
medical use	2.50	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 an 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	6c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. INDIANA.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

In Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jno. J. Gall, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, May 21st, 1881, the following described real estate, situated in DeKalb County, state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds (⅔) of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section (16) in township number thirty (30) north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS—[illegible] cash in hand, residue in equal payments at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, waiving appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

17-46 O. F. LEARNED, Adm'r.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said county until 12 o'clock m. of the

26th Day of May, 1881.

for the construction of a Howe Truss bridge, 110 feet span, across the St. Joe river near the village of [illegible] in said county. Said bridge to be built upon pile abutments.

Plans and specifications of said bridge and abutments can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county after May 1st, 1881. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freehold sureties, as required by law. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 15-48

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel McEntarffer, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MONROE McENTARFFER, Administrator.

16 3w

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-ly

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA. PA.

KIDNEY WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Cole of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

Nine cars of emigrants went west over the Lake-Shore road last week.

THE South Bend Times has been enlarged, and altogether is one of the best papers in this part of the state.

An exchange speaks of a Chicago man who "has one foot in the grave," Presume it is all they could get in without enlarging the cemetery.—Bos. Post.

It comes kind o' sudden like, just as the congregation have finished singing "Salvation free," to have the preacher announce that "the collection will now be taken up."

L. M. Ninde has taken the place of Judge Morris in the law firm at Fort Wayne. It is now Coombs, Ninde & Bell, and by the way, a mighty strong team.

A prominent lumberman in Burlington has had his coat of arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto "Vidi," which by interpretation is "I saw."—]Burlington Hawkeye.

"Major, I see two cocktails carried to your room every morning, as if you had some one to drink with." Yes, sir; one cocktail makes me feel like another man; and, of course, I'm bound to treat the other man."

A Brooklyn man disappeared, and seven detectives could not find him in nine weeks. But a shrewd politician got the mayor to appoint the man to office, and two hours later he came in on the run to be sworn in.

An uneven pane of glass in the residence of Dr. Stiers, of Selma, acting as a sunglass, set fire to a stool a few feet away. If there had been no one at home a mysterious conflagration would probably have resulted.

Near Richmond, Indiana, a man was bitten by a mad-dog recently, but up to last accounts had not been affected by it. But two steers and two dogs have been bitten and have gone mad. Several dogs have been killed

The last place of rustic laziness encouraged by out of town correspondents, is that of the man who, being asked what ailed his eye, answered: "I shut it coz I can see well enough with one. Sometimes I shut one, sometimes t'other."

Cupid's use of a newspaper: They had been engaged for a long time, and one evening were reading the newspaper together. "Look, love," he exclaimed, "only $15 for a suit of clothes!" "Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover. "Oh, no," he answered, "it is a business suit." "Well, I meant business," she replied.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Association will be held at Wabash on the 16th and 17th of June. A programme is being prepared that we think will develop considerable interest. We hope every editor in northern Indiana will make preparation and be present, and allow nothing less than providential interference cause a failure.—Lagrange Standard.

James G. Rogers, superintendent of the Indiana hospital for the insane, has issued an official announcement that, in accordance with legislative enactment, visitors will be admitted to the wards of the hospital on any day of the week except Sunday, between the hours of two and 5 p. m., but at no other time. Visitors to that institution are requested to make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.—Angola Herald.

Henry Davis showed us a letter from his sister, dated at Maple Hill, Kansas, wherein she informs him that she has purchased twenty-two head of two-year-old heifers, and eight calves. She expects to engage in the raising of hogs, and expects to make enough money to enable her to visit her old home in this county next year. For a woman, we should say that Miss Davis is making a pretty fair start out on the prairies.—Indianian.

Complications.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give natures remedy, Kidney-Wort a trial, they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys, use it at once. Don't neglect them.—[Mirror and Farmer.

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.[—Picayune.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED

AND

BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS

WELLESLEY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS 89 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sa'e by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator, and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 46f

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and advantages. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

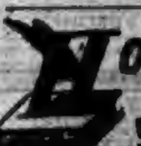

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe used in my practice for 24 Years and an illustrated book of 80 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS

WayneFt. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 18[illegible]
(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:30; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:40; Fremont, 6:15; Reading 7:10; Bankers, 8:02; (connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.;) arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10:40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South railroad for points west Jackson, 10:30 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:55; New Era, 12:09 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:28; arrive at Waterloo 12.42, connecting with L. S. & M. S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:00; Angola, 1:10; Fremont, 1:35; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:15, make close connection with D. H. & S. W. R. R.; Jonesville, 2:35 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:34; Adrian 4:35; Toledo, 6:35, p. m.), Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:00 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6 15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 37; Angola, 6:48; Fremont, 7:21; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:35; Jackson, 9:29 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 8:20 a. m.; and New York, 10:30 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:52 A. M.—From Jackson, 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater etc.; Reading, 7:05; Montgomery, 7:15; Fremont, 7:35; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 8:45; New Era, 9:03; Huntertown, 9:15; Academie, 10:01; Ft. Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

3 20 P. M.—From Jackson 12:20 p. m.; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc.;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:3[illegible]; Reading, 1:45; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2:15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake, 2:50; Summit, 3:0[illegible]; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction, 3:24; St. Johns, 3:37; New Era, 3:40; St Joner's, 3:53; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie, 4:06 Fort Wayne, 4:30 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:20 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:30 a. m.; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p m; Jackson 5.40 p. m.; Jonesville, 7:35; Bankers 8:10 p. m.; Reading, 8 40; Fremont, 9 47; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:28; Waterloo, 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 20 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a. m., connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m. train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r, Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DEC 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail
Chicago lv	4 25pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 22
Milford Junction	8 22	12 40pm
Syracuse	*	12 52
Cromwell	*	1 10
Albion	*	1 30
Avilla	9 20	1 58
Garrett	9 30	2 10
Auburn Junction	9.45	2 40
St. Joe	*	3 08
Hicksville	*	3 23
Defiance	11 02	4 24
Deshler	11 55am	5 43
Fostoria	12 50	6 50
Tiffin	1 15	7 38
Chicago Junction ar	2 05	8 35

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail.	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 05am	6 40pm	9 40am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 28	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 26	9 10	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 33	1 38
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St Joe	1 28	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 54	3 15
Garrett	1 50	12 00am	3 25
Avilla	2 22	12 20	3 42
Albion	2 45	12 46	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 15
Syracuse	3 33	1 30	4 35
Milford Junction	3 44	1 42	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 09	3 03	6 01
Chicago ar	8 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

* Trains do not stop.

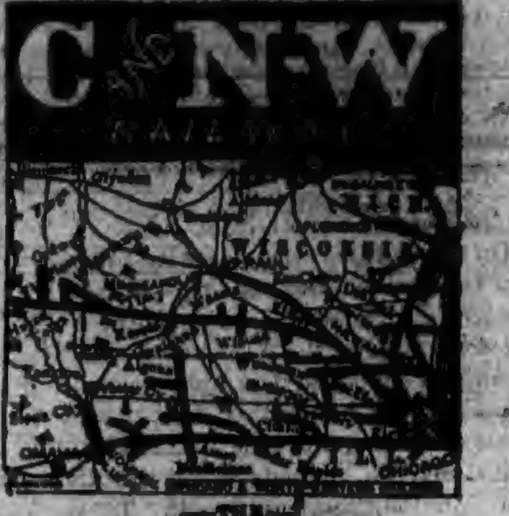

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus and all points in the territories, and the west. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, La Crosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER.

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Ensuring the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc. and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelry trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition. and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 26, 1881. Number 21.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. B. F. LIPES, M. D.
DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,
Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Dentistry.
S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,
OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!
Waterloo Ind.
For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81

Thos. H. SPROTTS'
INSURANCE, LOAN,
REAL ESTATE AND
STEAMSHIP AGENCY.
Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE
At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.
LIFE INSURANCE
on the fairest endowment plans.

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I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.
Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

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Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.
Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN, L. B. SHILLING
BRAUN & SHILLING'S
New Meat Market
opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.
They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.
Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

The New Bible

So much is now being said in regard to the new version of the Bible, that we select the following notes on the subject, in order that our readers may see some of the changes through which it has passed, as well as to show the necessity for the great care that has been taken in the present revision. In a future number we may give some of the points of difference between the old and the new editions.

FIRST MANUSCRIPT BIBLE IN ENGLISH.

The first translation of the entire scriptures into the English language was accomplished by John Wycliffe. This man was born in Yorkshire about the year 1324. Educated at Oxford, he took orders as a priest, and soon attained to eminence. He was the pioneer of the English reformation. Thrice tried for heresy, he was acquitted the first time, through the able advocacy of John Gaunt, and the second time escaped condemnation through the influence of the Queen-Mother, but on his third arraignment, for lecturing at Oxford against trans-substantiation, he was found guilty, and was forbidden by the king, Richard II, to lecture any further in that city. Three years after this, in 1384, Wycliffe died, being stricken with paralysis while performing divine service at his church in Lutterworth. Forty-seven years after his death by order of the council of Constance and by special command of Pope Martin V., his bones were disinterred and publicly burned, the ashes being cast into a neighboring stream. Wycliffe's translation of the New Testament was completed in 1380, about two years later. These of course, were in manuscript form, and the art of printing being then unknown, it was only by the slow process of writing that copies could be multiplied. This made the scriptures at once scarce and costly. The price usually paid at that time for a copy of Wycliffe's Bible was five marks, equal to $200 of our money. Nor was this the only obstacle to scripture reading in those days. Men read the Bible then at the peril of their lives, parliament, in 1414, having passed a law prohibiting every one from reading the scriptures in English under penalty of forfeiting "land, catel, lif, and goods from theyr heyres for ever."

FIRST PRINTED ENGLISH BIBLE.

For a century and a half the people of England were almost wholly dependent for their knowledge of the scriptures upon these condemned manuscript copies of the Bible left them by Wycliffe. Then appeared, in 1525, Tyndale's translation of the New Testament. This was secretly printed in part at Cologne, but the secret becoming known, Tyndale flew up the Rhine to Worms, and there completed his work. Six thousand copies were printed. These were stealthily conveyed to London, concealed in merchandise consigned to pious merchants of that port, and were as stealthily sold. The people received them gladly, but by the king and bishops the "pernicious books," as they were styled, were interdicted. Again, too, parliament interfered, decreeing that these books "should be by authority of this act cleerly and utterly abolished, extinguished and forbidden to be kept and used in this realme, or els where in anie the king's dominions." Tyndale was born in Gloustershire in 1484. His life was early consecrated to the work of giving the word of God to his countrymen in their native tongue, a thing to which the Roman church at that time was bitterly opposed. His education completed, he vowed: "If God spare my life, ere many years I will cause a boy that driveth a plow to know more of the scriptures than the priests do." In 1535, Tyndale was arrested on a charge of heresy, and confined in a castle near Brussels. Here, in the following year, he was strangled to death.

OTHER EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.

The next English translation to appear was what was known as "Coverdale's Bible." This was printed in Antwerp in 1535. It was not translated out of the original languages, but, as the author confesses in its preface, "out of Douche Latyn." This translation embraced the Apocrypha, and was the first collection of the scriptures in English published in a single volume. Two years later, Mathews' bible was published. This was a revision of the two works last named, rather than a translation. It's editor, John Rogers, who, for some inexplicable reason, adopted the nom de plume of Thomas Mathews, was treated with great consideration by Edward VI, but on the accession of Mary he was arrested, and burned at Smithfield. This bible became the foundation of the authorized Version of 1161. The next to appear was an edition in 1539, by Richard Tavorner, strange to say, was a lawyer, but was licensed to preach by Edward VI. He was a very eccentric man both in dress and speech. He would sometimes, it is said, appear in the pulpit dressed in a damask gown, velvet bonnet and gold chain, with a sword by his side. Preaching to the Oxford students on one occasion, he began by saying: "I have brought you some fine biscuits, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit and the sweet swallows of salvation!" Other English versions of the scriptures published in the sixteenth century were "The Great Bible," so called because of its size, the pages being fifteen inches by nine, larger than those of any other bible; "Wittingham's New Testament," remarkable as the first edition of the scriptures in which the text was broken into verses, and with numerals used to distinguish them; "The Geneva Bible," the first English bible printed in Roman type, and also the first in which italics were used to denote words supplied by the translators, and, last of all, an edition known as "The Bishops' Bible," whose title-page was embellished with a half-length portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The most correct of these was the Geneva version. This outlived all others, and for a long time was a powerful rival of the authorized version of King James.

THE BIBLE NOW IN USE.

This is what is known as the Authorized Version of King James. At a conference of leading men of the realm, called by the king at the instigation of the Puritans "for hearing and determining things pretended to be amiss in the church," the suggestion was made by Dr. John Reynolds, president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, that a new translation of the bible ought to be had, owing to errors in existing translations. This conference was held at Hampton Court Palace, January 16 18, 1604. Nothing was done at the time, but the suggestion was not lost upon the king, for in a few months he ordered this work undertaken, and appointed fifty four of the most learned men of the kingdom, with Dr Reynolds at their head, to carry out his plans. Perhaps the most prominent of these scholastics was Dr. Launcelot Andrews, Dean of Westminster, of whom it was said that "he was so skilled in all languages that some conceived he might, if then living, almost have served as an interpreter general at the confusion of tongues." Another, who was prominent in this work of revision was John Bois, of whom it is affirmed that he could write Hebrew elegantly when only six years old. The committee of revision was divided into companies, and as illustrating the care taken in bringing out this edition of the bible we give the following three of the fifteen rules that were laid down for the guidance of these men in their work:

8. Every particular man of each company to take the same chapter or chapters; and, having translated or amended them severally by himself where he thinketh good, all to meet and confer what they have done, and agree for their parts what shall stand.

9. As any one company hath dispatched any one book in this manner, they shall send it to the rest, to be considered of seriously and judiciously; for His Majesty is very careful in this point.

12. Letters to be sent from every bishop to the rest of his clergy, admonishing them of this translation in hand, and to move and charge as many as, being skilful in the tongues, and having taken pains in that kind, to send his particular observations to the company either at Westminister, Cambridge or Oxford.

The authorised version of King James was brought out in 1611, with the following title:

"The | HOLY | BIBLE | Conteyning the Old Testament, | AND THE NEW, | Newly Translated out of the Originall | tongues: & with the former Translations | diligently compared and revised by his | Maiesties speciall Commandement. | Appointed to be read in Churches | Imprinted at London by Robert | Barker, Printer to the Kings | most excellent Maiestie | Anno Dom. 1611."

* * *

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—Picayune.

The Begonia and Cashmere Shawls.

About two centuries ago a French navigator named Begon brought from Asia a new plant, which is still called after him, Begonia. Few reader would suspect the part this plant has played in the production of the handsome shawls so prized by ladies. The best by far of these are made in Cashmere, a beautiful district at the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The material used in their manufacture is the finest down from the Thibet goat. Every one has probably remarked the singularly graceful patterns with which they are ornamented, and perhaps wondered whether they were studies from nature or the production of the artist's brain. They are the former. Nature in the east supplies admirably graceful leaves on which the sun designs delicate ornaments, and the workmen of Cashmere imitate them, as the Grecian sculptors copied the curves of the acanthus in the Corinthian capitals. These leaves are those of the begonia. When the French arrived in Egypt, at the end of the last century, they were surprised to see the oriental wearing costumes, shawls, turbans, sashes, etc., of beautiful cashmere work. They greatly admired these dresses, which fell so gracefully upon the human form. When the conquerors of the pyramids returned to France they displayed their rich booty, which immediately came into fashion among the ladies. From that period they have constantly remained in high favor. Their prices vary from $300 to $400. Under the empire, no lady with any pretension went out without a Cashmere shawl. The taste for these articles, although not so great as formerly, has not entirely ceased. However, it is very rarely now that a person wears a real Indian Cashmere; the articles in general use are the product of French manufacture.

* * *

The Vicar Loved his Game.

Land and Water tells a curious story of an old country vicar of the sporting school. A marriage ceremony had been fixed, but it was a fine September morning, the clergyman loved his gun, and so, forgetful of the momentous knot he was to be the instrument of tying, he sauntered forth into the stubble of his glebe. He had not been out long before he got a shot; but scarcely had he done so when he heard the well known voice of the parish clerk shouting after him: "Sir, the young people be ready, and be at the church awaiting." "Bless me," said the old gentleman, "I forgot; I'll be there in a moment." He hastily picked up the partridge he had shot, and putting it in his pocket, hurried to the church. In the midst of the ceremony something was seen to be fluttering under his surplice, and, in a moment, to the astonishment of everybody, out from its folds flew the partridge, for it had been more stunned than killed. "Oh, dear! there goes the bird," involuntarily exclaimed the vicar. "It's all right, sir," replied the clerk; "she can't get out, and she's gone into the squire's pew."

* * *

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, is a staunch dyed-in-the-wool republican, but that fact did not deter him from saying in the senate recently:

"I am a national bank president, so I can speak without prejuice. I tell you the crisis has come when we shall see whether the banks run the government or the government the banks. I think the government has a right to fix the rate of interest it will pay, and it is no business of any set of men. It makes no difference if Wall street gamblers do lose money or railroad stocks stop rising. It would make a difference if the bees in western corn fields should stop, and it is with the producers, the prosperity of the country rests. Let the bottom fall out of money market if it will. It is an artificial movement to coerce."

* * *

My Good Woman,

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.—[Toledo Blade.

* * *

The steam cars run so rapidly that they get way ahead of a child's age, so that the boy or girl who was fifteen when he entered them is no more than six or eight by the time the conductor comes along. Boast of our progress as you may, there's no denying that the children are behind the age on railways and at the entertainment ticket office. Boston Transcript.

MEMORIAL.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves at Auburn, Ind., May 30, 1881.

OFFICERS:

President	Capt. P. W. Stivers.
Marshal	Surgeon D. J. Swartz.
Asst. Marshal	Philip Noel.
Chaplain	Rev. Rice.
Orator	W. L. Penfield.
Biographer	W. H. McIntosh.
Reader	W. P. Myers.

PROGAMME:

The procession will form under the supervision of the marshals at 1 o'clock p. m. and march to the cemetery in the following order: 1st. Auburn Cornet Band. 2d. President, Orator, Chaplain, Biographer and Reader. 3d. Decorating corps of 30 girls and 30 boys, all children of soldiers. 4th. Soldiers, under command of Capt. R. Elson, post No. 1 Soldiers' Association. 5th. Citizens.

EXERCISES:

1st. Music by the band. 2d. Prayer by Chaplain. 3d. Orator. 4th. Vocal music. 5th. Reading names of 25 soldiers buried in Auburn cemetery. 6th. Reading poem, "Cover them over with flowers." 7th. Decorating graves with flowers. 8th. Countermarch to the city. 9th. Disband.

The patriotic citizens of Auburn and vicinity are cordially invited to be present and participate in the exercises. All old soldiers are requested to join the ranks of union soldiers' association during the afternoon.

N. ENSLEY, G. W. HOFFMAN,
D. J. SWARTZ, A. KINMONT, } Com.
G. W. GORDON,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received at the auditor's office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until Thursday, June 9, 1881, at 12 o'clock m. for furnishing and delivering in the court-house yard near the county jail, in said county, [illegible] cords of hard body wood, to be sawed thirty inches in length and split to suitable size for burning in the jail furnace; said wood to be delivered by October 1 next. Bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The board of commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
May 10 1881. 19 4t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the DeKalb County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, that the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at Ensley's hall in Auburn, on Saturday the 28th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. KUTZNER, Secretary.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to
A. K. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 1mf

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT
has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
As it has been proved by thousands that
KIDNEY-WORT
is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.
Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.
Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

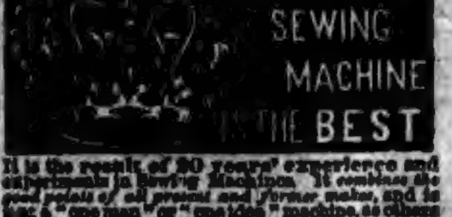

It is the result of 30 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass. | WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, [illegible] Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

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1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881
If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for [illegible] years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

HOP
BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.
HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
201 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
A regular graduate of medicine, longer located in Chicago than any other specialist. Over 20 years successful practice. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rupture, and all Urinary Diseases, (Kidneys or Bladder,) Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, cured Safely, **Privately. Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility,** resulting from Self Abuse, Sexual Excesses or other causes, producing nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, confusion of ideas and **impotency,** rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by Mail, **Free. Guide to Health,** 3 stamps. Medicines sent by Mail or express. Cures guaranteed. Incurable cases not undertaken. **Special** attention to Diseases of Women. **Reliable Female Pills,** $3 a box.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
275 pages, a hundred pin pictures. Who should marry; Who should not; Reasons why; Physical life of man and woman; How to be happy in the married relation. The married and those contemplating marriage, should read and preserve it for reference. Price, 50 cts., in Postage Stamps or Currency. A. G. OLIN, M. D.,
201 South Clark St., Chicago.

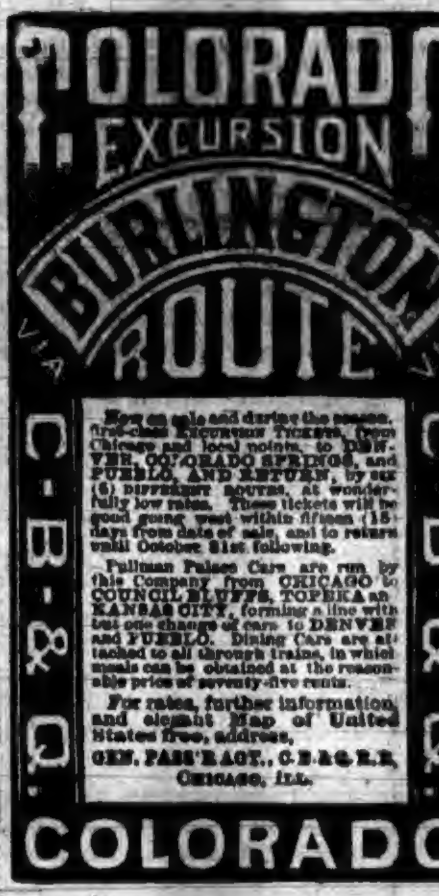

Now on sale and during the season, first-class Excursion Tickets, from Chicago and local points, to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO, AND RETURN, by six (6) DIFFERENT ROUTES, at wonderfully low rates. These tickets will be good going west within fifteen (15) days from date of sale, and to return until October 31st following.
Pullman Palace Cars are run by this Company from CHICAGO to COUNCIL BLUFFS, TOPEKA and KANSAS CITY, forming a line with but one change of cars to DENVER and PUEBLO. Dining Cars are attached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.
For rates, further information, and elegant Map of United States free, address,
GEN. PASS'R AGT., C. B. & Q. R. R.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

TAKE THE

CHICAGO
BURLINGTON
AND
QUINCY R.R.
FOR ALL POINTS
EAST AND WEST

THE GREAT
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
☞ No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.
The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.
The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.
Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.
Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.
Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.
All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to
JAMES R. WOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
T. J. POTTER,
General Manager, Chicago.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A pretty deer is dear to me,
  A hare with downy hair;
I love a hart with all my heart,
  But barely bear a bear.
'Tis plain that no one takes a plane
  To have a pair of pears;
A rake, though, often takes a rake
  To tear away the tares.
All rays raise thyme, time razes all;
  And, through the whole, hole wears.
A writ in writing "right," may write
  It "wright," and still be wrong—
For "write" and "rite" are neither "right,"
  And don't to write belong.
Beer often brings a bier to man,
  Coughing a coffin brings,
And too much ale will make us ail,
  As well as other things.
The person lies who says he lies
  When he is but reclining;
And when consumptive folks decline,
  They all decline declining.
A quail don't quail before a storm—
  A bough will bow before it;
We can not rein the rain at all—
  No earthly powers reign o'er it.
The dyer dyes awhile, then dies;
  To dye he's always trying,
Until upon his dying-bed
  He thinks no more of dyeing.
A son of Mars mars many a sun;
  All Days must have their days,
And every knight should pray each night
  To him who weighs his ways.
'Tis meet that man should mete out meat
  To feed misfortune's son;
The fair should fare on love alone,
  Else one can not be won.
Alas, alas! is something false;
  Of faults a maid is made;
Her waist is but a barren waste—
  Though stayed, she is not staid.
The springs spring forth in spring, and shoots
  Shoot forward, one and all;
Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves
  The leaves to fall in fall.
I would a story here commence,
  But you might find it stale;
So let's suppose that we have reached
  The tail end of our tale.

STORY OF A MAD DOG.

A summer seldom passes that the cry of "Mad dog!" is not heard in some direction or another; and many and stringent are the police regulations put in force to guard against the perils of hydrophobia. More than one unhappy dog, innocent of anything except fright or thirst, panic at being hunted, or having lost his way or master, has fallen a victim to mistaken zeal. One day during last summer a peddler woman walking along the road observed a dog belonging to the neighborhood trotting calmly before her. She knew who was his owner and also that the animal was not far from home. A grassy bank was beside the footpath, and in this bank was a wasp's nest. The dog in passing it must have disturbed the insects, which flew out upon him, clustering round his head, and stinging him about the ears, eyes and nostrils. The poor animal, frightened and in pain, sprang forward, rushing on with wild contortions of agony. A policeman coming up at the moment saw him fly past, his tongue hanging out, his eyes protruded. "Mad dog!" he cried, and the poor beast was shot dead before the screaming woman, running breathlessly to the rescue, could explain what she had seen.

"And a sore pity it was," she said. "As honest and faithful and as handsome a dog as ever stepped before its own tail. Not so mad, indeed, as the man that was in such a hurry to shoot him."

Of all the changes which modern and more enlightened times have brought about, there is none happier than that affecting the treatment of sufferers attacked with hydrophobia. The writer of this is old enough to remember bygone tragedies connected with those victims that make one shudder. There was no hope for the unfortunates. Death was the doom; and at the first symptoms the hapless human victims were ruthlessly destroyed; suffocated between feather-beds the usual mode! An occurrence in humble Irish life, remembered still in the parish where it took place, and for the truth of which many can vouch, will illustrate painfully the above.

The narrative will be best given in the words of one of the family present at the time.

Myself was in the house when it all happened, being first-cousin to Mrs. Ryan, the mistress. A comfortable farm it was, and she well to do; with cows and other stock in plenty, and good land. Ryan had been dead some years, and she managed it all; a clever, brisk, stirring woman. She'd be up and out in her dairy at 3 o'clock in the summer mornings, to get the butter off the churn in the cool of the day; and then away with her across the fields to visit the cattle and oversee the laborers at their work. Many a smart young fellow would have been proud to help her, and right glad to step into Ryan's shoes if he was let. For she was pleasant to look at; as comely as she was industrious; tidy and trim, and wonderful at making and laying by money. But, though she had a gay word for them all, and was blithe and cheery as the day, they soon found that coming courting to the winsome young widow was only wasting their time. She wouldn't listen to man or mortal. Her whole heart and life was bound up in her one child—a lovely boy. It was easy to see by the look that would come into her face, and the light and love in her eyes as they followed him wherever he went, and she hadn't a thought to give to any beside. He was the entire world to her. Every penny she could make or save was for him; and late and early she worked to keep all things about the farm in the best order against he was old enough to take it up.

A fine, handsome child he was; merry as a bird, full of spirits and fun. He doted on his mother, and maybe she wasn't proud of him! Every one loved him, even the dumb animals, he was so good-natured and kindly—joyous and bright like sunshine in the house. There's something in the young and their ways that the heart warms to, natural.

As time wore on, young Ryan grew to be handy and helpful about the place, and knowledgable concerning farm business. He was rising 16 years old, a good scholar and a fine, well-grown active lad, when there came a wonderful hot summer, and rumors were rife about mad dogs seen going through the country, and of the terrible mischief they did. Cows were bitten, and pigs; Christians were attacked and a neighboring farmer lost two valuable horses that went mad after being bitten, and had to be destroyed. People were everywhere in dread and on the watch.

One morning just after the hay was gathered in and safe, herself and the boy were together in the yard, working away as busy as bees. They were seldom asunder now; for he had done with schooling, and they always kept one another company just like a pair of comrades. There was only nineteen years between the ages of the two. Talking merrily they were over their work, and laughing—he was full of his jokes—when a man came tearing into the yard, crying out that a mad dog was in the place, and was making straight for the field the cows were in. Quick as lightning the boy caught up a pitchfork and away with him like a shot to the field. His mother flew after him shrieking out to him to stop, and shouting out to the men to follow. But he was as light of foot and nimble as the deer; and before ever a one could overtake him, he had come up with the dog. The great animal faced savagely round upon the lad when he made at him with the pitchfork, and bit and tore with fury. But the brave boy grappled with him, and had pinned him to the ground by the time the men came up and gave the finishing stroke.

"Now, mother dear," he cried in glee, "the cows are safe! Another minute and the brute would have been into them!"

But the poor mother wasn't heeding the cows, when her darling son, for whom she'd have given all she was worth in the wide world, was there before her eyes all bloody and covered with foam from the beast's mouth. She washed and bathed the bites, the boy laughing at her the while, and saying they were nothing. And nothing there was for a time. But what all dreaded and were looking for in trembling came at last. He knew it himself, the poor fellow! It was pitiful to see how he strove and fought manful against it; and forced himself to drink, when even the sight of water or any liquid was unbearable. He'd try and try to swallow, though it strangled him. No use! he couldn't get down a drop; and the convulsions were dreadful. At length he grew violent, and went raving mad altogether; and hand and foot they had to tie him, to prevent his doing himself or others a mischief.

The doctor came, but what could he do? He was a good-natured man, and gave many a sixpence and a shilling to those he knew needed nourishment more than drugs; but no one thought much of his physicking. People said he had but the one medicine, and that he gave it to all alike, no matter what ailed them. Not that there was any harm in that, for it stands to reason that what would do good to one Christian couldn't be bad for another. When any of the quality were sick, they sent right away off to the city for the grand doctor there, but the parish man was good enough for the poor.

Anyhow, not all the doctors in creation could be of any use to the dear young master. There was but the one thing for him—his doom was sealed. And now the question was how it was to be done. Three ways were spoken of. To smother him between two feather-beds, or else carry him down to the river and drown him, or to open a vein and let him bleed away to death. The mother wouldn't hear of the smothering. When it was proposed to her, you'd think she'd go out of her senses. Indeed, for the matter of that, it was much the same whatever plan was talked of; they couldn't drag consent out of her to any of them. God help her! 'twas a cruel strait to be in. At long last and after much debate, it was settled that a vein should be opened; and, when it was done, the poor fellow—laid upon a bed of straw in an out-house in the yard—was left to die.

Oh, but that was the day of woe! The misery of it, and the despair of the distracted mother, if I was talking till doomsday I couldn't describe. Her neighbors and cousins and the lad's uncles flocked in, and were all gathered round her in the best parlor, striving to comfort her. They made strong tea, in hopes to get her to swallow some. They tried to raise her heart, telling her of the grand funeral he'd have—hundreds and hundreds coming to it from far and near—the handsomest coffin money could buy, real oak, with brass ornaments, and such a wake as was never seen in the country before; no expense spared! But you might as well talk to the dead in the clay. She didn't hear a word, but sat there without tear or moan—only her mouth working with the agony within—just a froze-up, stony image of despair! And you'd hardly know her, she was so changed. The bright, smooth, comely face all drawn and wrinkled like an old crone's, and ghastly pale. Sure it was no wonder, when all she loved upon earth was dripping out his young life within a stone's-throw of her.

When they saw it was of no use, they let the poor woman alone. A gloomy silence fell upon the sorrowful company as they sat there waiting—waiting for the end. The minutes seemed like hours. There was no stir, except when now and then some one would whisper under his breath about the dying boy; how pleasant he was, and gay! How generous and open-handed he'd been.

But no matter how sorrowful the house, or what woe and misery are within the walls, the business of life outside must go on. So, when milking-time came, Kitty M'Cabe, the dairy woman—though the heart in her body was breaking—slipped out to call the milk-girls and see the cows. Coming back through the yard when the milking was done, she had to pass by the outhouse where they had laid the boy; and for the life of her she couldn't help stopping to try and listen how it was with him, and whether he was in heaven yet. There was no sound. Strict orders had been given that no one was to go in; but the door was not locked, and she thought she'd just give it a small shove and take one look. It was an old crazy door, contrary and ill-fitting; and at the first push it gave a great skrick and made so sharp a noise that she was frightened, and tried to pull it back again. The sight, too, of the blood trickling upon the floor made her giddy and sick.

"Is that you, Kitty M'Cabe?" came in a weak, faint whisper from the far end.

Her heart leaped up at the voice she never thought of hearing again. "Ay is it, my life! my darlin'! jewel o' the world!" and she pushed in, never heeding the orders against it, or the trouble and disgrace she was bringing on herself.

"O, Kitty, I'm lost with the thirst! Have you any milk?"

"To be sure I have, darlint—lashins!" and she ran and filled a jugful. He drained it every drop, and then called for more.

"I'm better now, but weak as water. Untie me, Kitty, and I'll try to sit up. Don't be afraid. Some more milk now; it is doing me good."

He struggled up and leaned the poor white face against her shoulder while she put the jug to his lips. They were pale as a corpse's; as if every drop of his blood had run out. The milk seemed to revive him. She thought he'd never stop drinking. After a while he said: "Go now, Kitty, and tell my mother I'm well—quite well. Something has cured me. Or stop! I'll try and go myself, I'm able. She won't be frightened, will she, and think it's my ghost?"

"Heart's darlin'!—'tis clean wild with joy she'll be! But stay, jewel, till I've bound me handkerchief tight over against the cruel cut. There, now, masther dear."

"Reach me over that big stick in the corner and I'll lean down upon you, Kitty, and make shift somehow to creep along;" and, supported by the woman, he began, with feeble footsteps, to totter across the yard.

Roused by a cry from one of the company, his mother looked up, and caught sight of the boy helped past the window. Staggering blindly in, he fell into her outstretched arms; and as they closed convulsively round his half-fainting form, and she held him folded to her breast—fast locked and strained to her—all who were present and looked on knew that she would never part with him more.

And she never did. From that day out, sign or symptom of the madness never appeared; though he was long in recovering his strength, and had to be nursed and tended like an infant. He had, you see, bled such a power that it was the world's work to bring him to. When the doctor fixed up the cut, he was almost gone. A minute more, and 'twould have been too late. The doctor said that all the poison of the dog's bite had flowed away out of him with the blood; but what did he know? Anyhow, there wasn't a healthier or a handsomer or a finer man than himself in the whole barony when he came to his full age—over six feet in his stocking vamps, and broad-shouldered in proportion.

The Heart.

The effect of everything that touches the heart is multiplied by the intensity of the heart's own changes. Hence it is that it's so sensitive, so true an index of the body's state. Hence, also, it is that it never wearies. Let me remind you of the work done by our hearts in a day. A man's total outward work, his whole effect upon the world in twenty-four hours, has been reckoned about 350 foot-tons. That may be taken as a good "hard day's work." During the same time the heart has been working at the rate of 120 foot-tons. That is to say, if all the pulses of a day and night could be concentrated and welded into one great throb, that throb would be enough to raise a ton of iron 120 feet into the air. And yet the heart is never weary. Many of us are tired after but feeble labors; few of us can hold a poker out at arm's length without, after a few minutes, dropping it. But a healthy heart, and many an unsound heart, too—though sometimes you can tell in the evening by its stroke that it has been thrown off its balance by the turmoils and worries of life—goes on beating through the night when we are asleep, and when we wake in the morning we find it at work, fresh as if it had only just begun to beat. It does this because upon each stroke of work there follows a period—a brief, but a real period of rest; because the stroke which comes is but the natural suspense of that rest, and made to match it; because, in fact, each beat is, in force, in scope, in character, in everything, the simple expression of the heart's own energy and state.

Curious Reminiscences.

How strange it must seem to many of our readers to be informed that the United States Court was once occupied trying a woman for the crime of being a scold. The prisoner was the notorious Ann Royal. She was tried at Washington in 1829, the following being an extract from the indictment: "The said Ann did annoy and disturb the good people of the United States by her open, public and common scolding to the common nuisance of the good citizens of the United States and to the evil example of others." The prisoner's counsel pleaded in her defense that the English statute, which punished common scolds with ducking, was obsolete and hence the indictment could not be maintained. Judge Cranch, however, held that the offense was not obsolete, and added that all correct legal authorities decided that being a common scold to the nuisance of the neighborhood is an indictable offense. The judge thereupon fined Mrs. Royal $10, and ordered her to give security for good behavior and to stand committed until the above-mentioned security should be maintained. This is the only instance of the kind I have ever heard of in the history of our country, and hence I give it as a legal curiosity. Another bit of antiquity is found in the following extract from army orders a half century ago: "Cadet R. E. Lee, promoted to brevet second lieutenant artillery, July 1, 1829." How little could any one have imagined the part which this cadet was yet to play in the bloody work of internecine strife!—*The Hermit in Troy Times.*

A New Industry.

Self-supporting industrial employment for women is attracting more and more attention from the public as the necessity for it becomes daily more apparent. The diversification of industries, which is now increasing with such wonderful rapidity under the demands of modern life is furnishing rapidly many new opportunities for all degrees of intelligence and skill, and a plain, practical hint upon the subject was offered recently in the proposal that shops should be established where mending could be done. The idea is so simple and reasonable that it seems almost useless to dilate upon it, but here is an occupation which could be remuneratively added to the work of many of the small shops in which there must necessarily be much time not fully occupied. In the variety shops, which are already generally attended by women, a simple card is only needed to announce the fact that mending is done, to produce an instant demand for small services. Especially in cities where a large part of the population is employed away from home, both men and women would gladly avail themselves of some assistance of the needle in repairing the damages wrought by the wash-tub, or accident upon the wardrobe.—*Washington Critic.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE bee-beetle can draw forty times its own weight.

THE eggs of the cheesemite are so minute that a pigeon's egg would hold fully 100,000,000 of them.

THE sea anemone can at its pleasure turn inside out, and again assume its natural shape and appearance.

THE census figures show that more than three-fourths of the people in the United States live at an elevation of less than 1,000 feet above the sea.

THERE is in Springfield, Mass., a piano made in 1770 by an uncle and brother of John Jacob Astor, both of whom were at that time piano makers in London.

THE grasshopper has between his throat and his stomach an apparatus called a gizzard, with more than 200 teeth in it, for grinding his food.

IT has been reckoned that a single aphis, or plant-louse, may give rise in one summer to a quintillion (1,000,000,000,000,000,000) of little ones.

WHITE alligators found in Brazil travel far and well on land. Their skulls and bones are frequently seen in the forests, and they deposit their eggs in the woods.

THERE lies buried near Naples, not only the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, but another which flourished 1,000 years before Christ, the ancient city of Cumæ. Few remains now exist to stimulate the mind of the traveler.

MORE than one-tenth of the inhabitants of the United States live in ten cities—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, New Orleans and Cleveland—whose aggregate population is 5,033,780.

THE whistle of a locomotive can be heard 3,300 yards through the air; the noise of a train 2,500 yards; the bark of a dog and the report of a musket can be heard 1,800 yards; the roll of a drum or an orchestra 1,600 yards; the human voice travels 1,000 yards; the croaking of frogs, 900 yards; the chirping of crickets, 800 yards.

DR. JOHNSON tells an extraordinary story of a sea-cucumber which he possessed. He forgot to furnish it with fresh water, and the creature became sick and dejected. Under this neglect it wasted away in a most remarkable manner. One by one it ejected its tentacles, its teeth, its digestive tubes. These fragments lay here and there, scattered about the aquarium. Still what was left of the creature was not dead. Its empty sack contracted at the least touch. As soon as fresh water was provided the animal began to revive again, reproducing one after another of its lost organs, and at the end of two or three months appeared to be as well and as happy as before.

FRENCH newspapers report the discovery in Algiers, by the archæologist M. Tarry, of a city which had been intombed in the sand. M. Tarry's attention had been awakened by the mound-like appearance of the sandy soil, and some digging brought to light the minarets and upper portion of a mosque. Further excavations laid bare a terrace, a tower and about a dozen houses, all in excellent preservation. He reported his discoveries to the Government of Algiers, which has undertaken to have the site thoroughly explored. The place is in the southern part of the province, not far from the town of Ouargia, and exposed to the full blast of the sandy winds from the desert. Probably a succession of siroccos bearing clouds of sand completely filled up the streets and houses, making the town uninhabitable, and so drove out the population. At present there is no ground for conjecture as to the date of the occurrence.

Oriental Nonsense.

Calling on a giddy girl, who has nothing under heaven to do but to follow the fashions, I found her reclining on a lounge in her boudoir. She wore what is called a tea-gown, shaped not unlike a long, loose paletot, with elbow-sleeves, or angel-sleeves, looped and gathered up at the wrists. The material of the garment was a combination of brocade in gold and silver with silk gauze. Anything more Oriental could hardly be found out of the Orient itself. Over her bosom was a fichu of lace, laid over the shoulders and crossing in front; a bunch of red flowers was fastened at her belt; her abundant black hair was brushed back with a well-counterfeited negligence; the toes of her extended feet were stuck into embroidered sandals, and her stockings were a true flesh-color. A glorious creature she looked, truly, as she lay there in her studied carelessness of finery. But what I set out to say was that incense was burning at her side. Yes, fragrant smoke was rising lazily from an incinerating pastile in a bronze dish. This is a new freak of the girls. The scent-bottle is put aside, and rooms and clothes are perfumed with incense. If the practice lasts long the cannibal who eats a fashionable girl will find her smoked through and through, like a ham, but a great deal spicier.—*New York Letter.*

The Dead-Letter Office.

A visit to the Dead-Letter Division is exceedingly interesting to strangers. Here all letters and packages that the department has failed to deliver, either for the reason that they were unclaimed, unmailable, misdirected or upon which the postage is not paid, are returned as "dead." Mail matter of this class originated in foreign countries included in the postal union is returned to the country of origin unopened. The remainder is opened and delivered in all cases where any clew to the identity of the writer can be discovered. Of the letters of this kind opened during the fiscal year 23,400 were found to contain money to the amount of $43,336.13, of which 19,305, containing $37,279.81, were afterward delivered, 21,311 contained drafts, checks, bills of exchange, etc., of the value of $1,520,216.65, of which 20,121, containing $1,454,587.44, were delivered; 34,771 contained receipts, paid notes and canceled obligations of all sorts; 30,957 contained photographs; 68,849 contained postage, the most of which were delivered. Of the number of letters passing through the mails it appears that the department fails to deliver but one in every 289; the success of our service in this respect is very gratifying. From official statements it appears that Great Britain fails to deliver one in every 216; France one in 430; Italy one in 126, and Germany one in every 436; this last is, however, scarcely a fair comparison, as a very much larger proportion of registered matter passes through the German mails, the delivery of which is almost inevitable. Before the department building became so crowded, a room was set apart as a museum, where strangers were shown a variety of unclaimed articles from bottled tarantulas to "Blackstone's Commentaries." Now the articles are stowed away, and every year or two disposed of at public auction.

A Masonic Legend.

Many years ago, in the parish of Carpshairn, in Galloway, a rude and sequestered district, there were only three Free Masons, the minister, a tailor and a mason. The mason, being desirous to introduce his son to the same mystery, caused a lodge to be called for the purpose at a lonely cottage, where the ceremonies were proceeding when a knock was heard at the door. The mason, whose name was Dun, went to see who it was, and found an old woman, who addressed him as follows:

"The Masons are met the nicht?"

"Yes."

"Weel, ye ken my web was stolen last week?"

"Yes, Janet, but what business has that wi' the Mason meeting?"

"Ou, ye ken, ye'll be raisin' the de'il, and I wad just like if ye wad ask him, since he's there at any rate, who stole the web."

"Ou, ay, Janet; just you gang awa' then, and we'll see what we can do."

Mr. Dun then returned to the interior of the cottage, and mentioned to the minister what had passed between him and the old woman. The clergyman rebuked him severely for conceding to the superstitious notions of the aged crone, and said he feared that it would "affront them a'."

"Nae fear o' that," answered the mason, "just leave it all to me."

Next day, when Janet called upon Mr. Dun, he told her that "the de'il" had not exactly communicated the name of the thief, but he mentioned that, if the goods were not returned before Thursday next, the house of the guilty person would fall upon him in the night time, and the whole family would be killed. This, he said, was a great secret, and he strictly forbade her communicating it to more than one person.

Away went Janet, quite satisfied; although it might have been expected to occur to her that the prediction of punishment to a thief was not exactly a characteristic piece of conduct on the part of Old Nick. The secret was speedily imparted to her next door neighbor, with many injunctions as to the propriety of letting it go no farther. As a matter of course it was known to the whole parish before night.

On the third morning thereafter Janet's web was found lying at her door, with a part which had been cut off attached to the main body of it with pins.

Care of the Teeth.

Almost any young miss, if she has an amiable expression and clean, white and pearly teeth, will be called at least "good looking," while the otherwise beautiful, if disfigured by foul and black teeth, with unsightly roots and a consequent foul breath, will be regarded as uncomely, if not shunned on account of a foul breath. As one smiles—and young misses love to do that—the teeth are the most conspicuous ornament of the face, and it is important that they be kept clean. To do this it is needful to cleanse them daily, at least, using a soft brush after breakfast; use with a dentifrice made by dissolving two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water, adding, when not quite cold, a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor; bottle and use with an equal quantity of tepid water. The same may be used to rinse the mouth at any time, while the brushing at bedtime, also, in certain cases will be of great service. By such means the teeth are made beautiful, preserved, the tartarous adhesions removed, decay arrested and health secured. The fastidious miss who learns that the tartar is but an accumulation of salivary mucus, phosphate of lime, in which "wriggling eels" are imbedded, living creatures! may not hesitate to remove them. I will add that the use of castile soap and water will aid in their extermination.

The teeth are covered by an enamel—resembling ivory—hard and brittle, which resists most acids, such as will dissolve common bone. When this is cracked and removed by the use of hot and cold drinks or food, by cracking nuts and the like, the acids easily reach the true bone, of course destroying the teeth. It is more than foolish, therefore, to bite off pins, thread and the like or crack nuts with the teeth.

Do not remove the first teeth too soon, till they are loose, nor let them remain after they are loose, badly decayed—mere shells—since they are a source of harm. If removed too soon they may deform or destroy the second set.

To preserve the teeth it is needful to use them, to chew our food thoroughly, not only for the sake of good digestion, but for the sake of the teeth, since nature is economical and removes them if not needed and used, as seen in the cows fed on distillery slops, with little or no hay. I will add to what I have already said in reference to fine flour, that the teeth suffer for want of bone materials, if that is used, unless an article is used containing these bone elements, for the bony structure, the teeth included.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

What Egyptians Eat.

The modern Egyptians are, in general, extremely temperate in regard to food. Even the richest among them take little pride, and perhaps experience as little delight, in the luxuries of the table. Their dishes mostly consist of pilans, soups and stews, prepared principally of onions, cucumbers, and other cold vegetables, mixed with a little meat, cut into small pieces. On special occasions, however, a whole sheep is placed on the festive board; but, during several of the hottest months of the year, the richest restrict themselves entirely to a vegetable diet. The poor are contented with a little oil or sour milk, in which they may dip their bread.

A GERMAN paper says that Carl Schurz speaks better English than any American does. We would reply to this foolish and prejudiced person in the language of Goethe: "Anohderschowderdowzen nichts mer zwei lager und der pretzel. Das ist ein campaign lie giedamt."—*New York Commercial.*

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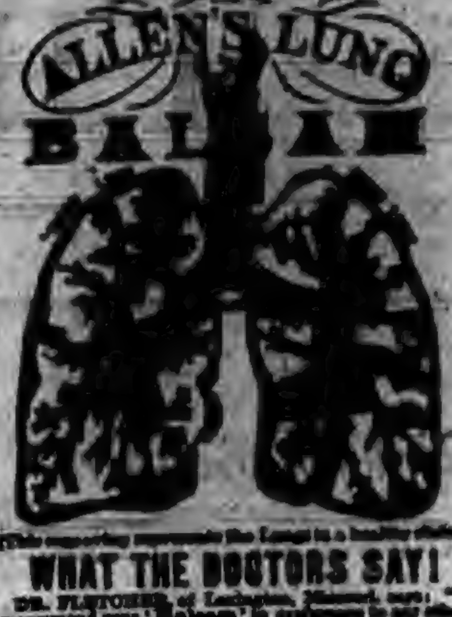

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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SONS OF "KAINTUCK."

A Story Told by Ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky.

"I well remember," said the Governor, "an incident which occurred just before the breaking out of the war, and which afforded us infinite amusement at the time. Breckinridge, who was then Vice President; Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War; Senator Powell, of Kentucky, and myself, met one Sunday evening at the residence of Mr. Floyd, and the conversation turned on the sporting proclivities of Kentuckians. Breckinridge and myself good-humoredly maintained that Kentuckians were an improvement upon the old Virginia stock in this particular, and that, while they had inherited dash and daring of their ancestors, they were really the better of the two. 'As men we are your equals, at least,' said I, turning to Floyd. 'Our women are the handsomest in the world. We have finer and faster horses, and even better chickens, than the Old Dominion can produce.' To the latter proposition Floyd demurred energetically, and proposed then and there to arrange a main to be fought on the Virginia border. I agreed, and then proposed to let one fight between two picked birds at the close of the main decide the question of supremacy.

"This was agreed to, and we wagered $1,000 each on the result. Breckinridge wanted half of my $1,000, and I gave it to him. The dispute was to come off in September, 1860, and we arranged all the preliminaries then and there. When the question had been all adjusted I turned upon the party, and, with mock solemnity, proceeded to read a lecture. 'A pretty picture we present, do we not?' said I. 'Here we are, the Vice President of the United States, her Minister of War, a Senator from Kentucky, and the Governor of the same State, desecrating the Lord's day arranging for a cock fight, while the greatest crisis in American history is approaching. The cloud is spread over more than half the horizon, and the storm may burst any moment.' I went on in this strain for some time, and the company at last separated.

"Imagine my astonishment and disgust the next day to read in the New York *Herald* a full report of our conversation and of my lecture. The hackman had given it away. When I read the *Herald* I started for the Capitol to tell Breckinridge about it; but on my way up Pennsylvania avenue my attention was attracted by a chorus of cock-crowing which seemed to come from a long row of coops ranged in front of an express office. I stopped to see what it meant, when I saw that the coops were all directed to the Vice President. At first I did not know what to make of it, but suddenly light dawned upon me. Four or five months before Breckinridge and myself had asked Gen. Preston, who was about to go abroad in the discharge of his duties as Minister, to send us a coop of game chickens for a gentleman of whose kind offices we were in need, and who could not be reached in any other way.

"Instead of one coop he had sent a dozen or more, thinking, as I then supposed, that it would be an excellent joke on us. I hurried to the Capitol, and, calling Breckinridge from his place as presiding officer of the Senate, laid the whole matter before him. There was the consignment of game chickens in confirmation of the *Herald* story, and I assured him that unless he did something promptly he was a ruined man. He laughed, but together we made our way to the express office and paid the charges, which were enormous, amounting, I believe, to several hundred dollars, and, having no use for the birds, sent them to a noted cockfighter in Lexington as a present.

"The war breaking out soon afterward, the proposed main was declared off. Subsequently I learned the inwardness of the chicken business from Gen. Preston. It seems that in visiting Madrid, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna and other European capitals he had prosecuted inquiries about game fowls, and that when he reached London he found all the birds he forwarded to us awaiting his orders. As the easiest way out of the dilemma, he shipped them to Washington. Those cocks afterward whipped everything in the United States, and these strains, I understand, are yet in great demand."

Artemus Ward's Pranks.

Among his youthful diversions was the writing of letters to prominent persons in all parts of the country whose names he happened to see in print—entire strangers to him. These usually referred to some prospective business arrangement. Thus he would write to some gentleman in New York: "Dear Sir—I'm sorry to say I sha'n't be able to get that harness done on the day I promised;" or, "I will not be able to call at your house, as you requested," etc. In this mystification of unsuspecting people he was not unlike the German Owlglass, who, while always playing the fool, never lacked fools upon whom he might try experiments. Nothing seemed to please him more than to get the better of his brother Cyrus. One very cold night in the winter, when he had come home at a late hour from an entertainment, instead of going quietly to his room, for which his mother had provided by leaving the doors unfastened, he stationed himself in the street and called to his brother as if in deep distress about something. Cyrus was slow to wake and appear. Charles continued calling, and with more agony, "Cy! Cy! Ho! Cy!" When Cyrus at last came to the window, he solemnly asked, "Do you really think, Cyrus, that it is wrong to keep slaves?"

What Wives Are Worth.

The value of wives varies in different countries. In America they are often expensive companions, but in the higher regions of the River Amar, and on the Ussuri, in Siberia, according to information furnished to the British Scientific Association by the Rev. Henry Lansdell, the price of a wife is eight or ten dogs, a sledge, or two cases of brandy. In another part of the world, according to evidence furnished to the same association by Wilfred Powell, in New Britain and the neighboring islands of the South Pacific, on the east coast of Guinea, the wives are the absolute property of their husbands, and are bought, sold and eaten by their better halves. There was one New Britain young woman who rebelled at her matrimonial relations, whereupon her husband said he could put her to better use, and straightway killed and ate her. Unfortunately, according to the same authority, the eating in New Britain is not confined to wives. The natives are fond of missionary meat, and think the English are unutterably stupid because they are unwilling to feast on such a delicacy as the human thigh, prepared with cocoanut milk and dressed with banana leaves. Mr. Powell does not advise women to emigrate to New Britain.

Substitutes for Wood.

Year by year other materials are being substituted for wood in the erection of dwellings and buildings of all kinds, in the construction of bridges, fences and sidewalks, in the manufacture of carriages, agricultural implements and furniture, for producing heat for cooking and warming dwellings, and for generating steam. In many parts of the country it is quite as cheap to erect buildings of brick or stone as of wood, though the time required is somewhat longer. Within the past five years boards have given place to wire in building farm fences, and in ten years more wooden fence posts will give place to those of stone, cement or iron. Wood is rapidly going out of use as a material for hoops for barrels and other forms of cooper's ware, and, indeed, barrels and casks of any kind are giving way to other kinds of packages for holding other substances than liquids. Wooden pavements are now generally condemned in all large cities, and wooden sidewalks will soon share their fate. Recently baskets made of strip-iron for picking cotton, gathering potatoes and harvesting fruit have been introduced. They are light, clean, very serviceable and comparatively cheap. Furniture made of metal or stone is fast displacing that manufactured from wood.

Wood supports are still used for railway tracks, but it is likely that a substitute for them in some form of metal or stone will be found before trees can be grown of sufficient size to convert into ties. Not only sea-going steamers and vessels are made of iron, but many smaller boats are constructed of the same material. With the exception of steamboats navigating rivers and lakes whose banks and shores are lined with forests, or locomotives running through sections of the country that are heavily wooded, there is no longer a demand for wood for generating steam. No one will question the excellence of a wood fire, whether it burns in a stove or open grate, but it is no longer economical in most places, even if the material to support it can be obtained at a comparatively low price. Wood is bulky, while coal is compact. The former requires considerable preparation before it can be used, while the latter needs none. Much more labor is required to keep up a fire of wood than one of any kind of coal. Wood needs better protection than coal, and depreciates in value much faster when kept in any situation.—*Chicago Times.*

How Grant Got Into the Army.

Several persons have laid claim to the credit of bringing Gen. Grant out during the late war; but, in the light of truth, no man had more to do with the matter and has less to say about it than John E. Smith, present Colonel in the United States army, at Fort Douglas, Utah. Grant had gone down to Cincinnati to get a position as Captain on McClellan's staff, and had failed in the effort. One day Dick Yates, on whose staff Col. Smith was serving, entered the gubernatorial office swearing like a trooper, as he was wont to do when occasion demanded.

"What's the matter, Governor?" said Smith.

"Matter enough!" replied Yates. "I have been trying to find a man that has sense enough to muster those fellows in (pointing in the direction of the barracks), and I'll be cussed if I can do it."

"I know a man who will fill the bill exactly," eagerly replied Smith, who had taken a great interest in Grant, not only because he was his fellow-townsman, but because he had discovered in him genius of more than ordinary nature.

"Who is he?" said Gov. Yates.

"Capt. Grant, of Galena," replied the Colonel.

"Can we get him to take hold and help us out?" inquired Yates.

Smith replied that he (Grant) was eager to enter the army, and that he would accept almost any position that might be offered him.

"Then write him at once—no, telegraph him—to come down at once—on the first train," said Gov. Yates, with an air of relief, and a message was forwarded to Grant, who replied in person on the following day, when he was set to work as mustering officer, entirely relieving the Governor thereafter from further anxiety. Grant was subsequently appointed to the command of the Twenty-first regiment, stationed at Mattoon, and his history from that time on is familiar to almost every man, woman and child on the face of the globe.—*Galena letter.*

Investigating His Historical Learning.

"And so you are studying American history?" asked a fond father of his hopeful.

"Yes!" responded the lad.

"Good enough!" roared the delighted parent. "Now tell us who George Washington was."

"He was nurse to a lot of old colored women," sang the boy.

"What was he first in?"

"First ashore, first to leave, and first in the carts of the hungry man."

"Look here, you scalawag," said the old man, riling up, "you want to get this thing straight. What was it Washington couldn't do?"

"He couldn't lie!" snorted the youngster.

"You've got the right man. What fight did he win?"

"He licked Hunker Bill on Boston Common, in three rounds."

"What was it he cut when he was a boy?"

"He cut his father's cheese, and exclaimed, 'Father, spare me; I cannot tell a hatchet from a lie!'"

His father graduated the boy at once, and he now makes a living selling papers.

Sweet Pain.

A Scotch minister once said no woman could bear pain as well as a man. That is not so. Where's the man who can stand having his waist squeezed so he can hardly breathe for three hours of an evening, and not even murmur?

LINCOLN'S LOVE.

His Engagement to Mary Owens, and How it Was Broken Off.

Mr. W. G. Green tells the following story in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* concerning the engagement of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Owens:

My cousin, Nancy Green, had a great, strapping baby that she was in the habit of lugging about with her wherever she went. Possibly Lincoln didn't have a passion for babies; at any rate, he was not in love with this one, and I remember very well that when his own son Bob was in the cradle, Lincoln used to lie on the floor reading, and let the future Secretary of War split his lungs yelling to be carried about the house. If Mrs. Lincoln happened to arrive home about this time there was trouble in the family for a few minutes, but no remonstrances or appeals could ever make him a good nurse. He would read, and, so far as appearances went, was deaf to all the infantile cries that came from his hopeful heirs. When the babies grew up a bit, and knew something, they found in their father a companion and a friend, but they had to look elsewhere for a nurse.

Well, Lincoln had grown very fond of Mary Owens, and she seemed to take quite a fancy to him. They were together a good deal, and finally, as was understood, became engaged. One day Mary and Nancy Green were going a mile or so to a neighbor's, and Lincoln went with them. As usual, Nancy took the baby and trudged along with it, although it was a heavy weight for her. Perhaps she expected that Lincoln would offer to shoulder the boy himself for part of the distance, and so relieve her, but if she had such expectations they were not realized, for he put his hands in his pockets and leisurely sauntered by the side of Mary Owens, without a glance toward the baby.

Pretty soon Mary became cold, and answered Lincoln with short and curt sentences. Then she refused to talk to him at all, and by the time the end of the journey was reached she fairly withered him with her glances. Lincoln did not know, or seemed not to know, what the matter was, and at last asked an explanation.

"What's up, Mary," said he. "You seem to be in bad humor."

"Oh, no," she replied, mockingly. "I'm ez purring and good-natured az a kitten. What is there to ruffle a body, my gracious!"

"It's something I've done, I suppose," said Lincoln.

"No," replied Mary, tartly, "it's nothing you've done. It's what ye hain't done, and that's just what's the matter."

"Well, what is it?" said Lincoln.

"You don't know, of course," responded Mary, disdainfully.

"No; I'll be hanged if I do," said Lincoln.

"Wall, I tell you," said Mary. "You've walked yer for more'n a mile with us—a great, strong fellow like you, and let that woman carry a baby that weighs nigh onto forty pounds, and never so much as lifted yer finger to help her. That's what ails *me*."

"Why, she never asked me," said Lincoln.

"Oh, she didn't! And you hadn't politeness enough to offer to help her, but must wait to be asked."

"Why, I never thought of it," returned Lincoln. "I always supposed she would be afraid to let a fellow like me touch the baby for fear he might break it or something. I'd carry a bushel of 'em for you, Mary."

"Yes, *now*," said Mary, bitterly.

"*Any* time," said Lincoln.

"If I *asked* you?" responded Mary.

"Well, I reckon you could ask me if you wanted them carried," retorted Lincoln.

"I just tell you what it *is*, Abe Lincoln," cried Mary, getting excited, "any man as is fit to be a husband would have offered to a carried that child when he could see its mother was near about tired to death."

"And I didn't offer!" said Lincoln.

"No you didn't," responded Mary.

"And so I ain't fit to be a husband?" said Lincoln.

"That's just the fact, you hain't" said Mary.

Lincoln turned about with a laugh, and didn't appear to think much more of the matter. He treated Mary very nicely, and much as if nothing had been said, but her words, no doubt, made a serious impression, and from that time their intimacy began to wane, and after a while there was a general understanding that the engagement was canceled. There were no more words about the baby, I believe, but it was the baby, after all, that broke up the match.

The Friend of Delicate Ladies is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The World's Languages.

It is stated by Professor G. A. F. Van Rhyn that there are about 900 languages and 5,000 dialects now known. Another authority states that there are about 1,200 different spoken dialects, while the languages proper from which these have descended may not number more than five or six. Just where to draw the line is the point where authorities differ. The States of Europe, Asia, and America can be given exactly, but it is quite another matter when inquiry is made in regard to Africa, or the islands of the sea. Ethnologists differ, as languages can be traced back about so far, and then a halt has to be called.

How Animals Foretold an Earthquake.

An Italian writer on the catastrophe on the island of Ischia mentions those prognostics of an earthquake which are derived from animals. They were observed in every place where the shocks were such as to be generally perceptible. Some minutes before they were felt, the oxen and cows began to bellow, the sheep and goats bleated, and, rushing in confusion, one on the other, tried to break the wicker work of the folds; the dogs howled terribly, the geese and fowls were alarmed, and made much noise; the horses which were fastened in their stalls were greatly agitated, leaped up, and tried to break the halters with which they were attached to the mangers; those which were proceeding on the roads suddenly stopped and snorted in a very strange way. The cats were frightened, and tried to conceal themselves, or their hair bristled up wildly. Rabbits and moles were seen to leave their holes; birds rose, as if scared, from the places on which they had alighted; and fish left the bottom of the sea and approached the shores, where at some places great numbers of them were taken. Even ants and reptiles abandoned, in clear daylight, their subterranean holes in great disorder, many hours before the shocks were felt. Some dogs, a few minutes before the first shock took place, awoke their sleeping masters by barking and pulling them, as if they wished to warn them of the impending danger, and several persons were thus enabled to save themselves.

Something Worth Knowing.

The French papers announce the discovery of a remedy, instantaneous in its efficacy, for burns occasioned by oil of vitriol—a soft paste of calcined magnesia and water, with which the parts burned are covered to the thickness of an inch. The pain is almost immediately alleviated, and after a few hours, when the paste is removed, no scar remains.

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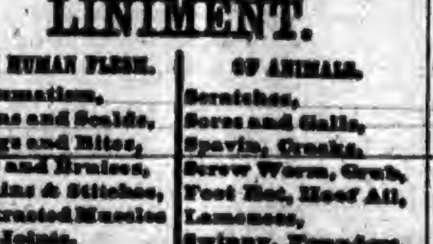

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND.; MAY 26, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE Ohio state anti-liquor alliance met in Columbus yesterday.

CONKLING and Platt have both concluded to get elected again if they can.

THE I. P. C. railway has taken steps to build a branch of their line from Plymouth to South Bend.

GEN. GRANT has written a letter to Senator Jones, of Nevada, in which he takes the part of Conkling, as against Garfield.

THE republican state convention in Ohio is called to meet at Cleveland June 8, to nominate a candidate for governor and other state officers. It is believed that the choice will fall on Governor Foster.

AS IF to still further complicate matters, and render the punishment of the mail contract swindles more difficult, it now turns out that some of the books and papers in the post-office department are missing.

The Chicago Times last Saturday contained the new translation of the four gospels entire. It was one of the many astonishing things that paper is continually doing. It is a curiosity in its way.

WE are in receipt of the announcement that the third annual session of the Island-Park Assembly will be held at Rome City from June 29 to July 15. The programme, as laid out, is a very interesting one, and would be very profitable to anyone who could attend the entire course.

WE have received an invitation to join the Eastman Business College excursion from Poughkeepsie down the Hudson on the 28th of this month. The steamer, Mary Powell, has been chartered for the occasion, and no doubt the boys will have a good time. But as the distance is about eight hundred miles, we can only send our regrets.

WHY don't some republican from the inner circle rise up and explain how those double tickets were voted by that party last fall? Conner, of Newton county, has brought the subject up again. It would now be a good time to discuss the thing, as it might throw some light on the method by which several precincts in this state counted out more ballots than there were names on the tally-sheets. It might even lift the veil a little on some of the precincts in DeKalb county.

AFTER Conkling and Platt resigned last week, there was, of course, a majority of democrats in the senate, but no change was made in the organization. When Robertson's case was reached he was confirmed with but little opposition. The next doubtful case was that of Wm. E. Chandler of fragrant memory in connection with the counting in of Hayes. He was unceremoniously rejected, and is about the first of those concerned in that piece of eminent rascality that has received anything like a back-set. After disposing of the rest of the more important appointments the senate adjourned, and will not meet before next winter, unless there is an extra session.

NO WONDER there was plenty of money to pay all campaign expenses in carrying Indiana last fall, when the star-route ring could get money as easily as they did. Take one route for example, the one from Los Vegas to Venita, New Mexico. It was taken at first for $6,000, but under the able administration of Brady, it was soon arranged to pay the contractor $15,000 a year, though but little mail was to be taken over the route, and much of the way none at all was carried, there being no demand for it, in fact, no one to receive letters. And hundreds of other routes were handled in the same way. No wonder that Garfield wrote to "My Dear Hubbell," hoping Brady would do all in his power, and asking "how departments generally are doing."

THERE is nothing like belonging to a party of great moral ideas, if you want to be president. The advantages may be illustrated by the following statement: Brady, second-assistant postmaster-general, and Dorsey, secretary of the republican national committee, were in collusion so as to control the letting of contracts on the star routes. Their friends and fellow-conspirators would help to bid off the star routes, then get up the bogus petitions to have the number of trips increased, and the pay of course increased at the same time. Then Garfield and others called on them for a "divide," and the money thus drawn from the people by fraud was used to carry Indiana. The election in Indiana carried New York for the republicans, without which Garfield could not have been elected.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Laporte mills are now buying wheat at New Carlisle for the first time in many years.

Angola is moving in the matter of holding an old-fashioned celebration of the Fourth of July. Who bids first in this county?

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Womans Suffrage Association will be held in Kokomo, June 15 and 16.

According to the Warsaw papers, Gypsies are quite plenty near that place. They are as usual, ready for a horse trade.

The Hicksville Republican says that our friend Charlie Bassett is fairly established in business, and everything is ready to run. Success to you, Charlie.

The large ice-houses of Hilt & Co., at Laporte, were destroyed by fire the 4th of this month. They were set on fire by the lightning. Loss about $40,000, only partially insured.

The South Bend manufacturing company will improve their dam over the river at that place this summer. This will give better water power, and make the works more effective during the dry season.

The Stone and Pipe manufacturing company is building a new kiln, which makes the third at their works on the west race, and will enable them to keep in full blast all the time.—South Bend Register.

The Goshen pump works, chair factory and threshing-machine works burned May 17. It was with great difficulty that the neighboring property was saved, and the fire kept from making a general conflagration. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The Wabash railroad has purchased fourteen acres of land on the south branch of the Chicago river, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, and will expend $1,000,000 in improvement thereon, including a mammoth grain elevator.

Goshen Times: May 12, after the thermometer had been up to eighty and ninety degrees for days, ice was struck a foot under the muck on Dr. Latta's farm, while his hands were making a ditch. The ice was so solid that work had to be stopped.

Excursions will soon be the order of the day. Cedar Beach is growing in popularity among the people of this locality, though Rome City still has a strong hold upon the affections of the enjoyment-loving people of Ligonier.—Ligonier Banner.

Over twenty thousand persons attended the unveiling of the Cowpens monument at Spartanburg, S. C. The addresses were made by Wade Hampton, Thomas W. Higginson, and Wm. H. Francis, representing the south, New England and the middle states.

A movement has been undertaken in Indianapolis looking to the founding of a home for disabled railroad employes. Several railroad officials are taking active steps to further the project. The railroads terminating at that city employ twelve thousand men.

The trustees of the Indiana House of Refuge for boys at Plainfield have notified the several county clerks that on account of the failure of the specific appropriation bill in the legislature, the doors of the institution will be closed against the admission of boys, except those committed for crimes.

Fort Wayne News: The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago company has a corps of engineers making a survey for a new road alongside of the main line to extend from Mansfield to Crestline, making a double track, on account of the immense amount of freight transferred at that point.

The nomination of Stanley Matthews to the United States supreme court was simply one more step in the degradation of that tribunal which has been in process since 1870. That he actually received a majority vote in the senate on his confirmation, even though it be a majority of one, is proof that a sort of moral dry-rot has taken hold of some of the public men of the country, without consideration of party, and that the old-fashioned idea of our highest judicial body has undergone a decided change for the worse.—Philadelphia Times.

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.—During the removal of bodies from the old Catholic cemetery, at Twelfth and Penn streets, many curious things have been discovered, but none that were really startling until last Monday, when two petrified bodies were disinterred. One, that of a young lady who was buried there, little over nine years ago; the other, that of a youth 19 years old at the time of his death and whose remains have lain there for ten years. The young lady died of typhoid fever, and previous to her death her hair was shaved off close to her scalp, but when the coffin was opened the head was clothed with a rich growth of auburn hair nearly three feet in length. In the case of the young man the same discovery was made, except that the growth took the form of a beard and was about one foot in length. The color of the hair was dark and the appearance natural.

The Plymouth Democrat has the following in regard to the little English sparrows that are becoming so common in the country: A new kind of small birds have made their appearance here. We are not sufficiently posted in ornithology to write an essay on the subject. They are saucy little fellows, and seem to have driven away the robbins, blue-jays, any other familiar specimens of the feathery tribe, generally so numerous at this season of the year.

We are under obligations to L. H. Rogers, of New York city, for a copy of "Bird's Eye View of the English Language," a regular monument of patience. The sheet is 22x28 inches, and contains more information for persons who write letters, than we ever saw or thought could be arranged on one sheet. The first part contains rules for spelling and punctuation, also rules for using capital letters and letter writing. Next is a "Bird's Eye View of the Correct Spelling of 25,000 Words." The sheet can be used to good advantage by everyone who writes the English language. Can be had of the publisher, L. H. Rogers, 75 Maiden Lane, New York, for 25 cents, in stamps.

Goshen Times: Last evening, just before dark, the baggage-master, Mr. Long, ordered five tramps away from the passenger-house, who had been hanging around there. They became very impudent, saying they came to burn the city down, and they would do it. Long had a spoke in his hand, with which he twice knocked down the spokesman, when one of the outlaws hit him a blow over the head with a slung-shot. Long reeled a little, but recovered in time to knock a pistol out of the hands of one of the tramps. He then drew his own revolver and fired, wounding one of the assailants in the arm or shoulder. A second shot that he fired proved ineffectual, when the tramps moved along the track in the direction of the fair ground.

We take the following from the Steuben Republican: "The daily papers contain full accounts of the murder of Lieut. Cherry, near Fort Niobrara, Neb., on the 10th. The account possesses something of a local interest to many readers of the Republican, as Lieut. Cherry formerly resided in Lagrange county and was appointed a cadet at West Point by Congressman Baker. The murder was the work of a private of his own company. Lieut. Cherry had been sent in pursuit of a band of desparadoes, three men accompanying him. While riding along, with Sergeant Harrington on his right hand and Thomas Locke and James Conroy in the rear, a shot was fired behind them, when the lieutenant, turning to the left, asked what it meant. Locke had his pistol in his hand and pretended it went off accidently, but immediately leveled it at Cherry's breast and fired, the ball taking effect in the heart. Death was instantaneous. Lieut. Cherry's career in the army was very brilliant, and what motive Locke had for murdering him is not known. The assassin escaped."

Hats Reshaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street. 1t

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Lens, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Tickets

To attend the yearly meeting of the Dunkards, at Ashland, Ohio, are now on sale at the B. & O. ticket office. Fare for the round trip, $5.50. Tickets good to return until June 30.

20-2w. J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn.

Fort Wayne Races.

The Jackson road will sell round-trip tickets to Fort Wayne for the accommodation of those who wish to attend the races there, May 24, 25, 26 and 27. Round trip 95 cents, and good not later than train No. 1 going north at noon, May 28.

Wanted

Several hands to work on a timbering job. Also men to cut saw-logs and cut stave-bolts at a stated price per M. and by the cord. Liberal wages and sure pay. Address, W. McQuiston, Antwerp, Ohio. Parties near Auburn can learn particulars by calling on W. H. McQuiston.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best-Running Wagon

Lightest now in the Market.

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 2 tf

HARKEN UNTO ME YE SONS OF INDIANA!

I am Among you with an Immense Stock of

BUGGIES!

And will not be Undersold.

I am in Dead Earnest and Invite you to

COME and SEE ME

And Learn Prices.

If you don't Buy,

I Shan't Cry!

But if You do,

T'will be all Right too.

But I want you to come and see my Buggies.

I. N. COOL.

Auburn, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

—EVERY PURCHASER OF—

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's

Great Carpet and Curtain

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in this market. Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine before placing their orders. Our

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department,

Displays all the stylish modes of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and $30 each

Cloth Garments $2 50 3 50, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, Spring Shawls of every description. Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, India and imitation India Shawls, Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of

BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins, Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher, Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc.

Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the reach of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

Mather's

Perfumed Kid Gloves!

America's Greatest Glove.

OH! HOW GOOD OF HIM TO SEND ME MATHER'S PERFUMED KID GLOVES THEY ARE SO MUCH NICER THAN ANY OTHERS
MATHER'S
Perfumed Kid Gloves

Every Pair Warranted.

FOR SALE BY

Ensley & Harter.

MILLINERY GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

We are showing a fine Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie and Frost's Roman Circus.

GRAND CONSOLIDATION FOR 1881.

The old original Van Amburgh & Co's. Great Golden Menagerie has been consolidated with Hyatt Frost' Roman Colosseum, and the combined shows, rejuvinated, reorganized, and entirely new—with magnificent tableaux cars, chariots, cages, vans, etc., etc., will exhibit in Waterloo next Saturday, the 28th.

This monster institution, the most extensive combined circus and menagerie now traveling in this country, gives two performances daily; the first at 2 p. m., and the second at 8 p. m. The door will open one hour before the performance commences. As a menagerie, it contains more, and rarer animals, than any like institution. Large and attractive as it has always been, the menagerie has been largely increased in the number of rare wild animals, many of which will be on exhibition for the first time in this country. In addition to the 26 cages of wild beasts, birds and reptiles, there will be found the great and only living Nondescript from the river Nile, believed to be the only specimen ever captured alive; the monster living Behemoth of Holy Writ; the largest elephant now living; the north pole walrus; sea lions from Alaska, the ant-eating bear and an African Giraffe. The whole comprising a collection of curiosities unequalled by any like institution in Europe or America; the whole numbering over 500.

In Frost's Roman Circus department will be introduced the most extensive troupe of equestrians, gymnasts, acrobats and athletes that has ever entered the magic ring of a circus at one time; prominent among those now with this gigantic show is the world-renowned bare-back trick equestrian, Sig Sebastian, who, without any exception, is the pere of all bare-back riders in the world. Another, and of almost equal fame, will be found in the daring and intrepid William Showles; and third, but not last or less attractive than either of the other two, is the magnificent, beautiful and accomplished M'lle. Viola, acknowledged by the profession to be not only the handsomest lady in the arena, but the equal, as an artiste, of the most celebrated in her specialty equestrian acts.

The manager of this great consolidated show has declared in all of his advertisements that this is the "crowning glory of his 36 years of managerial experience." That the great show will be liberally patronized, is beyond a doubt. It is immense in all its departments. Remember the show will exhibit at Waterloo next Saturday, the 28th.

Great Sale of Short-Horns.

Albert Marlott, one of the most successful short-horn breeders of the Whitewater valley, will sell his fine stock of short-horns at his farm, four miles southeast of Milton, and six miles southeast of Cambridge City, Indiana, on May 28th. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock sharp. Free transportation from trains to the farm, and free board while there. Those who come on the Fort Wayne and Muncie road should come the day before the sale. This road gives excursion rates.

TERMS OF SALE: Six months without interest, with freehold security. If not paid by January 1, 1882, interest will be charge at the rate of 8 per cent from date of note. Send for catalogue to

ALBERT MARLOTT,
Milton, Indiana.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Marlott on the train lately as he was returning from the great short-horn sale at Port Huron, which he had attended for the purpose of adding to his already large herd of pure blooded animals. He is one of the first breeders in the state.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Horse buyers in town.

—The fourth at Auburn.

—Turn out decoration day.

—Show at Waterloo Saturday.

—Hank Mader rides in a new phaeton.

—Joe Ashley is building a new picket fence.

—J. E. Rose is repairing his residence.

—A. J. Ralston has built an addition to his barn.

—John Treesh buried an infant child last Monday.

—Look at Shaffer & Co's. advertisement this week.

—Dr. Allen has shed his beard for summer comfort.

—Marshal Scott is doing some good street and ditch work.

—Hank Shull has purchased Cal. Husselman's milk wagon.

—The Auburn band will furnish music decoration day, May 30.

—For canned fruits, flour and teas, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—J. C. Henry is fixing his brick residence in a more desirable style.

—Dr. Cowan reports several cases of spotted fever at and near Garrett.

—For fine teas, coffee, sugar, spices and tobacco, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—The Pearce property, on Main street, has undergone necessary repairs.

—J. C. Brand, of Waterloo, is now deputy sheriff and finds it pretty steady work.

—When completed, Dr. Allen will have the nicest and best finished residence in town.

—Mr. Quince informs us that he has not yet obtained any clue to the parties who stole his goods.

—For parasols, fans, gloves, laces, embroideries and hosiery, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—White fish and pickerel. New Saginaw salt at $1.20 per barrel, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—The farmers are complaining of the dry weather, and say the crops are greatly in need of rain.

—Abe Cool, the buggy man, calls the attention of our readers to his superior vehicles and low prices.

—Chris. Baldock, of the Pioneer Hardware, has been putting on a tin roof at Garrett this week.

—Don't buy a silk dress or silk for a dolman, until you have seen those silks at McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—Davenport, the druggist, had the misfortune to lose $5.00 last Sunday and it can't be found either.

—Bert Robbins gave a party to a number of his playmates last Friday. It was a pleasant gathering.

—Abe. Canon was awarded the contract for painting the new church and parsonage east of Garrett last week.

—Dr. Cowan's dissecting room, in the second story of Mitch. Houston's butcher shop, has been dressed in mourning.

—The "soldiers," assisted by the citizens in general, will conduct the affairs of the fourth of July celebration.

—Erv Hoffman and Frank Hoff have balanced the ledger, and some other man clerk will sweep out that establishment in the future.

—The house-cleaning days have gone, the saddest of the year, and husband spends his nights at home, and wife has got off her ear.

—If we had a page of our paper to spare, we would have given the names of the Waterloo people who were in town this week, but as it is, we must refrain.

—The Waterloo people had a matinee down here last Monday and Tuesday. Fifty-six of them attended the trial of Campbell vs. Kelley as witnesses.

—Dick Eldridge has quit the Republican office. He was raised under strict democratic principles, and unlike the Immortal J. N., "he couldn't stand the pressure."

—G. W. Gordon has some elegant scenery for back grounds. They were painted to order, and are the work of Mr. Calkin, of LaPorte, formerly of this county.

—If you want a nobby boot or shoe made, something that is lasting and durable, go around the corner to Billy Little's shop, at Frank Strebe's old stand. Repairing of all kinds promptly done.

—It would have been a bad thing if fire had broken out in Waterloo the fore part of the week while nearly all the inhabitants of that town were here as witnesses in the case of Campbell vs. Kelley.

—We learn that Wm. Eldridge has been promoted to the foremanship of the Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter. This is like some other foremanships we know of, that are not so far off as Wisconsin.

—Under the new time card, trains on the B. & O. pass the Junction going west at 12:50 and 11:56 p. m.; and 1:56 a. m. Going east, 5:45, 10:42 p. m. and 4:08 a. m. Will give complete change next week.

—Our correspondents have all been crowded out this week. They will appear on the first page of next week's issue.

—Dr. J. M. Lawrence and John W. Tarney, of Newville, came in and exchanged a few yarns with us yesterday. Come again.

—Os. Allen, of this place, and Neal Decker, of Garrett, had a trotting race three miles east of town Tuesday. The latter won the stake.

—We hear it rumored that a certain widower of our town makes rather frequent visits to Waterloo in the evenings, but he never takes any clothes dryers with him.

—In a private letter to Wm. H. Leas, Mr. Simon McEntarfer, of Russell, Kansas, says: "We are having plenty of rain this spring, wheat is heading out and corn is big enough to cultivate."

—Our popular young townsman, Dave Hampton, Esq., is now acting in the capacity of a drummer for several large wholesale houses. We hope he will meet with good success and gain a reputation that none others can excel.

—We know of a man who threatens to turn himself into an earthquake and shake up everything, if the boys don't quit calling him Gee Line. He has found his horse and we now and here take back the obituary notice of two weeks ago.

—I. O. Bachtel, proprietor of the Eagle Mills, has been repairing his mill, and added all the machinery necessary for manufacturing flour by the patent process. He sells his patent process flour at the same price as other flour.

—Gus. Spore and his "pard," of Garrett, are still trying to make Frank Sterhm more trouble. We learn that another effort was made last week to find a second indictment against him, but the parties failed. Better let well enough alone.

—Os. Allen has a trotting mare that he prizes very highly, and stands up before the American people and says that she cannot be beaten for one mile or ten. She is not very large and it would worry the beast considerable to beat her a whole mile.

—The Catholic people of Garrett will give a grand gift concert on June 28, 1881, to aid them in securing money to pay for their new church. Some valuable and useful prizes will be drawn on that occasion, including watches, chains, knives, forks, silver spoons, silver ware, etc.

—The following sales have been made by the Eckhart Carriage Works since last week: S Dineman, Plymouth, Indiana, one top carriage; James E. Decker, Edgerton, Ohio, one single top carriage; Mr. Furnish, Spencerville, one top carriage; Frank L. Boger, Spencerville, one open buggy.

—The old settlers' meeting will be held in the grove at the north end of town this year, on June 16. We understand that W. H. Dills, of this place, will deliver the address. Mr. Dills is one of the pioneer lawyers of the county, and will no doubt do ample justice to his subject on the occasion referred to.

—G. O. Denison and M. Kiplinger, of Waterloo, have obtained a patent on their new sack-holder, and are now going to begin the sale of them to the public generally. Those who have examined it and who ought to know, pronounce it the best of the kind they have ever seen. We predict for them a large trade this season.

—Last week while Deputy Sheriff H. W. Ford was in the southwestern part of the county serving some subpœnas, he learned of the whereabouts of a pair of Texas horses that had strayed away from Mr. Daniel Boys, of Sturgis, Michigan. He brought them to town and notified the owner. He says they are not afraid to pull up on the bits.

—One of the staid and sober citizens of Auburn Junction was dreaming the other night that his house was on fire. Without waking up, he arose, went to the window and deliberately jumped out. He awoke when he landed on the ground ten or fifteen feet below. A little shaking up is the only drawback to his exciting adventure. He don't propose to imitate Sam Patch any more—not if he knows it.

—A party of young ladies, residing in the west end, armed themselves with pole, hook and line, and marched to the banks of Cedar creek Monday evening. Their results were simply immense, being a full grown minnow that accidently ran against the fatal hook. Miss Becky Canon, Ella Griswold and Ida Davis will record this item of sport firmly in their memories, and when they get old and feeble, can take pleasure in relating the facts to the young fishermen who may chance to be in their hearing.

—Our popular dentist, Dr. Elson, now has the neatest and tastiest dental rooms that it has been our pleasure to visit in a long time. The Doctor's business has increased to such an extent as to make it necessary to employ an assistant. His assistant is Dr. Shryock, who is a practical dentist of eight years experience. Dr. Elson has been so long and favorably known as a first-class dentist, that nothing we could say would add to his already well-deserved popularity. He guarantees satisfaction.

Affray at Spencerville.

Last Sunday, the usually quiet village of Spencerville was the scene of a most disgraceful fight. It seems that Mr. Mankin, whom all will remember who attended the fair at Waterloo last year, had pitched his tent and opened up his show in that village, showing Friday and Saturday nights and remaining over Sunday. At about five o'clock Sunday evening, Mark Barney, of St. Joe, and Will. Baltz, of Spencerville, both being the worse for liquor, went to the tent and began abusing Mankin's family. Mankin resented this and ordered them out of the tent. They then dared him to come out, and on his doing so, a fight occurred. Mankin and his assistant, one of them armed with a tent pin, gave the young men a severe pounding. Baltz was badly cut about the head and scalp, and but for the interference of outsiders, might have been fatally injured. The showmen were but slightly hurt. Mankin soon afterward took down his tent and went to the hotel and remained over night. The matter was finally settled by the parties themselves and no arrests were made. We give the statement of the affair as our informant gave it to us, but believe the above to be a correct version of what all good citizens consider a disgraceful row.

Court.

The following cases in the circuit court have been disposed of:

State of Indiana vs. Charles Weller for grand larceny. Weller was convicted, and the jury fixed his punishment at two years imprisonment, fifteen dollars fine and disfranchisement during the term of sentence. A motion for a new trial was made.

In the case of Sechler et al., vs. Shutt et al., for partition, James McClellan, Sam Swihart and G. W. Swartz were appointed commissioners to make partition of the premises, as prayed for in the petition.

Taylor et al, vs. Rosenberry, continued.

Kelley vs. McFadden, continued.

Steifel and Ochs vs. Firestone, continued.

Dawson vs. Patterson et al., continued.

Campbell vs. Kelley et al., suit on a note. This case has thus far excited more interest than any case that has been on trial during the term. A large number of witnesses were subpœnaed on both sides, and an attempt was made to impeach and sustain the defendant, Cyrus Kelley. After hearing all the evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $231.95 and costs.

Judge Carpenter being necessarily absent, Judge McClellan occupied the bench yesterday for the purpose of trying the case of Cornelius et al. vs. Coll—a case about a road—appealed from the commissioners' court. A motion was made and sustained to dismiss the petition for want of sufficient description.

Old Settlers.

May 19, 1881, the auxiliary committee of the Pioneer association of DeKalb county met and appointed the following sub-committees to make the necessary arrangements for the annual meeting of the society at Auburn, June 16:

On grounds—Dr. Ford, D. Z. Hoffman, S. W. Ralston.

On speakers and chaplain—J. E. Rose, S. W. Sprott, S. B. Ward.

On music—N. Ensley, Ora Shaffer, L. J. Miller, Mrs. T. C. Mays, Mrs. Lottie Osgood, Mrs. A Lewis.

On programme—G. C. Ralston W. H. Dills, D. Y. Husselman.

On Finances—C. Beugnot, L. J. Miller, Jos. Rahmler.

The several sub-committees are requested to meet the auxiliary committee at the soldiers' hall to-morrow (Friday) evening at half-past seven sharp, for the purpose of consultation, and to take such other action as may be deemed necessary to forward the object of the association.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

Swindlers Beware!

We are assured by the press agent of Van Amburgh & Co's. Great Show, that that pest of all traveling exhibitions given under canvas—the "lemonade peddler"—is not allowed to importune the audience with his presence or drinks on the seats during the performances, and that all games of chance, of whatsoever description, are ignored and utterly repudiated by this institution. The management are solicitous that the authorities in all places in which the show exhibits, will assist them in arresting and bringing to punishment any and all persons so offending. The Van Amburgh show employs special detectives expressly for the protection of its patrons. Such a show is worthy of all commendation, and such an institution is the Van Amburgh Frost & Co's. Menagerie and Circus, which will show in Waterloo next Saturday, the 28th.

The 4th at Auburn.

Preparations have been made for a grand celebration of the 4th of July at this place, and those who have started the movement, are among our most energetic and enterprising citizens. Everybody can depend upon a large crowd and lots of noise at Auburn on the 4th.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

MARRIAGES.

GRAMBLING—CHAPMAN.—May 12, 1881, by Eli Walker, J. P., Mr. Albert Grambling to Miss Mary Chapman.

OVERHOLSER—BODINE.—At the Beckel house, Dayton, Ohio, on May 22, by Rev. Mr. Stilling, Mr. S. H. Overholser, of West Manchester, Ohio, to Miss Emma Bodine, of Auburn, Ind.

The lady named in this notice is well known to our citizens, this having been her home for some years. Her many friends here will be pleased to learn her union to a most worthy man, and we all join in wishing the happy couple a pleasant and prosperous journey through life.

Personal Mention.

—Sol. Barney, of St. Joe, was walking about town last Friday.

—M. B. Willis is sick this week, so as to be confined to his bed.

—Judge Morris, of Fort Wayne, was in town one day last week.

—J. M. Waterman dropped in to see us last week. Come again.

—L. M. Ninde, of Fort Wayne, is attending court here this week.

—Wm. Adams, hardware dealer at Corunna, was in town this week.

—Ab. Dawson, of Fort Wayne, was shaking with his friends here this week.

—Young Dan. Gonser is having fun among his old playmates here this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Cappy, of Columbia City, were the guests of Mrs. Moss last week.

—L. A. Caro, of Waterloo, called around to visit his old friends of the COURIER last week.

—Joe Loveland called on us last week. He reports Corunna "dead in the shell" at present.

—Willie Patterson and George Kennedy, of Waterloo, came over to see their friends Tuesday.

—Hank Quince, of Corunna, gave us a brief call one day last week. He has been on the jury.

—Henry Thomas, of Pennsylvania, has been visiting our townsman D. Z. Hoffman for a week.

—Sims Major, of the Fort Wayne Gazette, was in Auburn last week in the interest of the Gazette.

—C. J. Coats, one of our rising young lawyers, was in town a part of the week attending court.

—Toby Rush went to Fort Wayne Monday to accept a situation as night operator for the Saginaw.

—Kuruth and wife, formerly residents here, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lockwood.

—P. E. Berry, of St. Paris, Ohio, having spent a very pleasant week with us, has returned to his home.

—Miss Alice McKay, the popular milliner of Spencerville, and her sister Mollie, of this place, called on us yesterday.

—It was Sam Morris, and not L. M. Ninde, who took the place of Judge Morris in the law firm of Coombs, Morris & Bell.

—Mrs. Miner, nee Miss Laura Fair, went to Rochester Tuesday. Her mother is paying a visit to Fairfield Center this week.

—Hon. Miles Waterman made us a brief call the other day. He is now settled on his farm in Franklin, and has made up his mind to enjoy himself.

—Mrs. Bodine, who has been visiting in the east for the past year, has returned home again. Also Mrs. J. E. Bodine and Mrs. S. H. Overholser, nee Miss Emma Bodine. All are the guests of D D. Snyder.

—The Anderson Bros., our lively buggy manufacturers, have made a vehicle for breaking colts, and will soon put their blooded steeds under training.

—Our job rooms are crowded with work again this week. We would like to issue more reading matter, but owing to this fact it crowds our newspaper department and we are compelled to do the best we can.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Indiana, for the week ending May 21, 1881: T. K. Burk, Willis Cruse, G. Fair, L. A. Head, A. Knott, John McConnel, M. Ollendorff, John Ringler, James Reed, W. E. Sharpe, Daniel Sheets, Dan Smith and Amanda Williams.

—At the regular meeting of the town board last Saturday evening, all the members were present. The following bills were presented and allowed:

F. Picker, judge of election........$2.00
Jno. Burg, blacksmithing......... .50
Barns & Husselman, printing......16.70
John Treesh, judge of election.... 2.00

Several bills were passed over until the next meeting.

Waterloo.

"Right this way for Auburn." It is court week, you know.

H. K. Leas and George Merell took a trip to Fort Wayne yesterday.

Marshal Hoover has a natural gift for civil engineering. See his work on the streets.

You could throw a club in any direction this week, without any danger of hitting a lawyer.

Eugene Fitch, formerly of this place, but now of Albion, Noble county, has been visiting here the past week.

Mrs. Brown and her daughter Mintie, of Edgerton, Ohio, spent Sunday in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Clark.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. R. M. Lockhart next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All are invited.

J. D. Shaffer had a tumble while plastering a house in the country Thursday last. He was hurt considerably, but we believe not dangerously.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sewell of Franklin township, went west on the morning train, Tuesday. They go to Kansas and other points in the west, to visit their relatives.

The United Brethren performed the ceremony of baptism last Sunday, at the bridge near the cemetery. Forty-three received the ordinance in one of the three recognized modes.

E. P. Dickinson goes to Indianapolis to-day, to work at the printing business for a time. He does this in order to be near his father, whose health is, by late advices, in a critical condition.

George Smith, who is now in charge of a section near Kendallville, thinks of moving his family to that place. It appears that our railroad boys are becoming popular. No better set of men can be found along the line.

Mr. L. A. Caro is now on the road, as salesman for McVeagh & Co., dealers in cigars and tobacco. Mr. Caro has been "on the road" before, and will without doubt, be successful in his present undertaking.

Orson Edge having given up saving the foot that has been troubling him so long, went to Ann Arbor last week and had it amputated. His heel will be saved, and this will make a useful foot after all. His brother and his sister, Mrs. Samuel Moody, were with him part of the time, and at last accounts, he was doing well.

Ryan Clutter had a runaway Friday evening. He was crossing the railroad with his wife and little girl in the buggy when the horse took fright at the cars, and ran away. Mr. C. tried to keep straight ahead on Wayne street, but the horse managed to turn west on Maple street, and in turning, upset the buggy, throwing the occupants out. Mrs. Clutter was injured about the face and head. The little girl was stunned so as to be unconscious for awhile, and Mr. Clutter himself badly shaken up. Fortunately no bones were broken; and at last accounts, all were doing well.

When you feel weary and listless, are debilitated, your appetite is irregular, try the Big Blood and Liver Medicine, Dr. Marshall's Bromaline.

—For constipation costiveness and indigestion, take Dr. Marshall's Bromaline. Big bottles. Price fifty cents. Druggists will get it for you.

—Ezra Shaffer, son of our popular furniture dealer, C. C. Shaffer, goes to Albion to commence business for himself next week. He has had a long experience in the furniture trade, and we predict for him a successful future. The people of Albion and vicinity can rest assured that, in dealing with him, they will receive gentlemanly and business-like treatment.

—The M. E. Social will be entertained by Mrs. John Stouffer, two and a half miles south of town, next Wednesday evening, June 1st. Refreshments consisting of ice cream, etc. A general invitation is extended to all. Hacks will start from Mrs. Houghton's and Mrs. Rush's at 6:30 o'clock. Ten cents for the round trip.

MRS. E. J. COOPER, Sec'y.

—G. A. Cobler and others are circulating a petition for the opening of a road one-half mile east of the [illegible] school house, and running south to intersect the Spencerville road. It will leave the Newville road on section [illegible] and strikes the Spencerville road at a point directly south. This will make a connecting road that would seem to be very much needed, as for a long distance no way of getting across from one to the other has ever existed.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE practical dissolution of the famous Shaker settlement at Enfield, N. H., is announced. Elder Henry Cummings, the head of the family, will marry one of the sisters and go out into the world....L. J. B. Lincoln, a broker in canned meats in New York, has failed with about $500,000 liabilities. The assets are said to be meager.

A FEDERAL Grand Jury at Philadelphia has found three bills of indictment against Joseph R. Black, William R. Cason, Joseph Frank and Henry Arbuckle, for conspiring to defraud the Government on star-route contracts....Four railroad repairmen crossing a trestle on a track-car, near Sunbury, Pa., were overtaken by a freight-train and killed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., is suffering from the dreaded army-worm, which is destroying all kinds of vegetation and ravaging the whole northern part of the State.

IN the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Kenward Philp, C. A. Byrne, Louis F. Post and Joseph Hart, charged with libel, in having written and published an article on the famous Morey letter, entitled "Lying and Sticking to It."

THE WEST.

F. C. CLARK, who murdered Charles Mann, was executed at La Mesilla, New Mexico, in presence of a large assemblage.

LIEUT. CHERRY, of the Eighth cavalry, while pursuing some deserters who were robbing ranches near Niobrara, Neb., was deliberately shot dead by one of his own soldiers.

THE O'Leary six-days' walking tournament at the Exposition building, in Chicago, ended with Harriman as the winner. His record of 580 miles is the best ever made. The following is the score of the highest six competitors:

Harriman	580	Strockel	456
Tracey	532	Faber	450
Krohne	530	Campana	238

In the Choctaw nation, on the ground that nearly all the white residents have settled without proper authority, Gov. McCurtin has instructed the Sheriffs to immediately organize and arm militia, and drive out the invaders. Gov. Overton, of the Chickasaw nation, has raised an army of 300 Indians, and ordered all white men to leave the territory before June.... Charles Given, a hotel waiter, who had so brutally abused his wife that she had to leave him and go to work as a waiter at an Atchison (Kan.) restaurant, called the poor woman away from her work and shot at her several times, inflicting mortal wounds. The brutal ruffian then shot himself dead....The ice-houses of Hilt & Mallet, at LaPorte, Ind., were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.... Judge F. R. Cornell, of the Minnesota Supreme bench, died in Minneapolis recently, aged 60 years....The liquor house of Lawrence & Martin, Chicago, has been closed up. Their liabilities are about $200,000, and their assets uncertain.

TWO MASKED men halted a stage near San Marcial, New Mexico, and shot at the driver. Two passengers riding on top drew Winchesters and killed the robbers, whose bodies were left in the road for a day.... The boiler in Whitbeo's mill, near Tomah, Wis., exploded, completely demolishing the structure, and killing Luke Lowry, of Sparta, and another employe, and severely scalding Richard Whitinger....Crop prospects in Nebraska are reported to be the best known for years, except that the wheat acreage is somewhat reduced.

SO RAPID is the progress of the Northern Pacific road that it is expected that by the end of the year the track-layers will reach Pompey's Pillar, on the Yellowstone. Fourteen surveying parties are in the field on the Rocky mountain division....A Springfield (Mo.) telegram says: "Reports received from this and various counties in Southwest Missouri are to the effect that the fly has already ruined thousands of acres of wheat, and fears are entertained that the crops in this section of the State will be more than half destroyed."....Eddy Post, aged 18; Alice, his sister, aged 12; and Miss Colton, aged 13, were boating on the Coon river, near Des Moines, Iowa, recently. The rowlock got caught in a snag, and the current, running heavy, upset the boat, and all were drowned....A Portland (Ore.) dispatch says that three fishing boats capsized at the mouth of the Columbia river, and all the occupants were drowned.

A MONUMENT to the memory of George B. Armstrong, founder of the railway mail service in the United States, was unveiled at Chicago in the presence of 5,000 citizens. Schuyler Colfax delivered an oration....Seven Texan rangers and a band of thirty outlaws had a desperate battle near Fort Ewell. One soldier was killed, but two of the cattle-thieves were captured.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was enacted on a farm near Terre Haute, Ind. A well-to-do young farmer, named McPheeters, had been separated from his wife, whom he married in February, 1879. In the meantime the wife, who was living with her mother, Mrs. Blocksom, had given birth to a child. McPheeters called at the house to see it. He walked into the room in which were sitting his wife, her sister, Miss Belle Blocksom, and her mother. He was ordered out of the house, and said he would go as soon as he had seen his baby. His wife went to the cradle to show him the child, little thinking of the terrible fate in store for her, and, while in the act of taking the little thing up, McPheeters drew a revolver and fired. The ball entered the right eye of his wife, causing instant death. She fell into the cradle with the child in her arms and completely saturated it with her blood. The villain then turned upon Miss Belle, and, uttering an oath, fired at her. The ball entered the right temple and penetrated the brain, causing death in a half-hour after. To complete the tragedy, he then placed the revolver against his own head and killed himself.....One of the Stockton gang, called "Tommy, the Kid," was killed and thrown out of a hack by Eskridge, another member of the band, while on a spree at Amargo, New Mexico.

THE SOUTH.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is sued for $10,000 damages by the Agricultural Society of Western Maryland for failure to lecture according to agreement.

FLAMES destroyed half a million dollars' worth of business property on Church and College streets, Nashville, Tenn....John Schmidt, who received twenty lashes for petty larceny at Richmond, Va., suicided on account of the disgrace.

GENERAL.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that "control of the Northern Pacific railroad by the Villard combination appears to be accomplished. An agreement has been made by which Villard buys Northern Pacific stock of President Billings amounting to about $3,000,000, and consents to the discontinuance of suits against the company to annul the recent issue of $18,000,000 in stock. On the other hand, Villard is to have a majority of the seats in the Board of Directors."

MAINLY as the result of the Postal Commission sent to Memphis to investigate the river mails, Postmaster General James has already cut off annual expenditures of $412,034, without curtailing the efficiency of the service....The Director of the Mint estimates that the gold coin and bullion in the United States amounts to $520,000,000, about half of which is in circulation.... L. A. Gobright, one of the oldest journalists in the country, having been connected with the press of Washington more than forty-five years, is dead. For nearly thirty years he represented the New York Associated Press in Washington.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, whom Secretary Blaine sent to Chicago and Cincinnati to investigate the question of hog-raising and pork-packing, reports that the proportion of American hogs infected with trichinæ is probably less than that of hogs of any other country. In Chicago, for a series of years, in which 40,000 deaths were reported, only two cases of trichiniasis were found, and in Cincinnati, during the same time, not one. The report also states that America is the only country where hogs are fattened for the market on corn, that they are of the best and finest breeds, and that the process of killing and curing, as carried on here, is not equaled in any other country for care and cleanliness. It also states that American lard is the purest lard to be found in any market.

THE Census Bureau has published a curious bulletin showing the position of the center of population since 1790. In 1880 it was eight miles west by south of Cincinnati, having moved west fifty-eight miles during the preceding decade. The following is the approximate location of important points from 1790:

1790. Twenty-three miles east of Baltimore.
1800. Fourteen miles west of Baltimore.
1810. Forty miles northwest by west of Washington.
1820. Sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va.
1830. Nineteen miles west by southwest of Moorefield, Va.
1840. Sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, Va.
1850. Twenty miles southeast of Parkersburg, Va.
1860. Twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio.
1870. Forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati.
1880. Eight miles west by south of Cincinnati.

THE steamer Arizona has again made the quickest recorded passage across the Atlantic, her time being seven days five hours and thirty-five minutes.

WASHINGTON.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister to Washington, has accepted the position of British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, as the successor of Lord Dufferin....Postmaster James is determined to stop the issue of bogus newspapers sent as "sample copies" by advertising schemers.

JUSTICE BRADLEY has been relieved from duty in the Sixth circuit and Justice Stanley Matthews is assigned in his stead.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, and his biographer, who has been Consul General at London for twelve years, declined the appointment of Minister to Denmark, tendered by President Garfield, and his nomination has been withdrawn from the Senate.

AN overhauling of the Mississippi river mail service by the Postmaster General's special commission discloses some astonishing facts. One contractor took a $94,000 series of mail routes and re-let half of them to a packet line for $20,000, thus clearing a profit of 150 per cent....The President has appointed Hon. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Agriculture, vice Le Duc, resigned. Mr. Loring is a professional farmer.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON dispatches state that Senator Edmunds was so much displeased at the confirmation of Stanley Matthews that he threatened to resign his place as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has reconsidered his hasty conclusion. It has been discovered that if he had absolutely needed them, to avoid defeat, he could have had four more votes. The Senators who would have cast them preferred to make a record against, but had agreed to vote for him if it should be necessary to secure his confirmation.

SENATOR LOGAN states that Gen. Grant recently remarked to him, in the most emphatic manner, that he would never again appear before the American people as a candidate for office.....At a meeting of the Anti-Monopoly League, of New York, at which L. E. Chittenden presided, resolutions were adopted declaring Stanley Matthews the Pacific railroad candidate for the Supreme bench, and denouncing his confirmation as an effort to pack the court to reverse its decision in the granger cases.

THE reporter of the Western Associated Press telegraphs from Washington under date of May 17: "The sensation created by the resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt is still talked of, but the exciting interest is over. The possibility of Conkling's failure to be re-elected is much discussed, and will undoubtedly be fought hard. Secretary Blaine has kept in constant communication with Senator Robertson, but of course the correspondence is kept a close secret. A prominent Republican, who has held high positions and taken an active part in campaigns for years, said to-day he was going to Albany to assist in defeating Conkling, and that if the Democrats would agree to vote for a Republican against Conkling he favored the anti-Conkling members of the Legislature uniting with them. Tammany is bitterly opposed to Conkling since he and John Kelly split. Leading Democrats say that the Kellys will fight Conkling and carry New York city Democrats against him, in case the election should become a free fight, and that the country Democrats in the Legislature will certainly go against him. Conkling's plan is to have the Senatorial candidates chosen by party caucus. It can be stated that the administration is satisfied with the state of affairs, and does not believe the Republican party of New York will be weakened at all. Republican Senators express the same opinion, that the party in New York cannot be hurt by the appointment of a good man to office. The frequent response of Republican Senators, when spoken to on the subject, is that the Republican party does not depend on any one man for success; that this claim has been set up before, but passed away without impairing the success of the party in the least. Gen. Grant did write a letter to the President urging him to withdraw Robertson. The letter was inclosed to Senator Jones, of Nevada, who delivered it to the President. It is claimed by Conkling's friends that Gen. Grant will stand by him in all he does."....The Republican General Committee of New York State held a meeting and passed resolutions unanimously indorsing the action of Senators Conkling and Platt. They also ordered a copy sent to President Garfield.

THE confirmation of Judge Robertson was celebrated by salvos of artillery at Albany, Utica, Rochester, and other places in the interior of New York. Judge Robertson was serenaded by the Republican General Committee of New York. He made a speech, in which he said he regarded his confirmation not as a personal triumph, but as a victory over one-man power and the right of individual liberty in political action.—A New York telegram says: "A friend of ex-Senator Conkling states that he will immediately enter into the practice of law in this city, and will take no further part in politics until he has made sufficient money to insure himself a comfortable living. It is further said the Senator will advise his friends to elect ex-President Grant as his successor in the Senate."—An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "There is no longer any doubt that a strong fight will be made against Conkling and Platt, will have the sympathy of the administration. This is justified on the ground that Conkling declared Monday that he would regard his re-election as a rebuke to the administration and a commission to make war against it to the end of Garfield's term. The policy of the administration will be to elect straight Republican Senators who will be in entire harmony with the party on all questions. If this cannot be accomplished in this Legislature, then the policy will be to prevent the election of Conkling and Platt, even if the Senatorial election has to be thrown over to the next Legislature."

AN Albany dispatch says the anti-Conkling members of the New York Legislature profess to be willing to proceed at once to the election of Senators, but will have nothing to do with a caucus.—Mr. Conkling said to a friend in Washington that $40,000 was the extent of his fortune; that he could make $100,000 per annum in the practice of law, and would not turn his hand over for a re-election.

FOREIGN.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch announces that Gen. Melikoff, one of the ablest and most progressive men who have served Russia, tendered his resignation as Commandant at St. Petersburg, and Dabasa, who brought something like order out of the chaos of Russian finances, tendered his resignation as Financial Minister. Nicolai, the Minister of Public Instruction, and Giers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, also tendered their resignations.... A Paris dispatch states that the German delegates at the Monetary Conference advise America, France, Italy and Holland to come to an understanding whether they will have unlimited coinage of silver on a basis of 15½ to 1, other states engaging to observe certain conditions, the principal of which will be not to coin gold pieces or issue paper below 10 francs in value, and to improve the fineness of their larger silver coins.... A Nihilist who was arrested at St. Petersburg on the charge of complicity in the murder of the Czar turns out to be a naval officer named Sukhanoff. He is charged with being concerned in the murder of the Czar.... Southern Russia is in a state bordering on anarchy. Students and Jews are attacked, buildings and railroad trains are destroyed, laborers are starving and the Government is seemingly unable to cope with the mobs.....A treaty of peace has been concluded between France and Tunis.

AT the sitting of the Monetary Conference, in Paris, on Saturday, May 14, Senator De Normandie, a French delegate, urged the dangers of the present monetary system. He claimed to show, from the position of England since 1837, that gold monometallism did not afford a remedy. Unless wise measures are adopted, he said, a crisis would in the end violently force itself on the money markets.

MORE anti-Jewish disturbances are reported from Russia and Russian Poland. At Ekaterinoslaf the plundering of Jewish shops was finally stopped by the military. At Odessa the Jews have been disarmed because a Christian was killed by an Israelite....The French-Tunisian coup has produced a profound sensation in Italy. The Roman newspapers, while accepting the inevitable, express the disgust and annoyance felt by the nation at the sharp practice of the perfidious French. The Bey's Moslem subjects are discontented with the terms of the new treaty, and will complain to the Sultan....Queen Victoria is said to be quite desirous of conferring a peerage on Coningsby Disraeli, a youth of 14, the nephew and heir of the late Lord Beaconsfield, but Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues object....An imperial decree has been published in Russia which restores civil rights to persons exiled on account of the Polish insurrection, provided their behavior since then has been satisfactory.

THE Monetary Conference was addressed, on the 17th inst., by Hon. Timothy O. Howe in favor of bimetallism. Louis Mallett, representing India, offered to support any measure to increase the value of silver.... The murder of the French surveying party led by Col. Flatters, which was engaged in mapping out the trans-Sahara railway route, is to be avenged. A French regiment, 700 strong, mounted on camels, will pursue the butchers. ....Czar Alexander III. received formal invitation to his own funeral the other day. The following morning one of the palace scullions salted the imperial bowl of salad with arsenic, but, fortunately for the Czar, he did not partake of the deadly dish.... The persecution of the Jews in Southern Russia continues. Among other atrocities it is reported the populace of Tartovo threw a Jew into the flames of a burning house. Placards have been posted at all the street corners of Warsaw inviting Christians to attack Jewish residents....England would have protested against the Tunisian treaty, but she was not sure of the other great powers..... Spain is short in her balance for the current fiscal year just $3,000,000....A Russian Ensign found a mine of thirty-seven pounds of gunpowder under a stone bridge at St. Petersburg. Two naval Lieutenants have been arrested at Cronstadt for abstracting dynamite from the imperial mining department.

IN a circular to the Governors of provinces, Gen. Ignatieff attributes the desperate condition of Russia to the irreligious education of youth, the inactivity of the authorities, and the indifference and avarice of officeholders. He claims that none but an autocrat can remove the clouds from the empire.

IN the Monetary Conference, at Paris, on May 19, Hon. Timothy O. Howe, United States Commissioner, outlined the American position on the question of bimetalism. "The United States," he said "are not here on behalf of mine-owners to bull the market for silver. Agriculture is our chief interest. Our annual cotton crop is worth seven times, our wheat crop twelve times, and corn crop eighteen times the average annual production of our silver mines. America is seeking for herself and the world a broad and stable money basis, upon which $30,000,000,000 of the world's indebtedness can rest." Most of the delegates who had already spoken replied to the arguments adduced by subsequent speeches against the views propounded by them. Mr. Evarts and Sig. Dods recapitulated their arguments in favor of bimetallism, and with their speeches the general discussion closed. The conference then decided to adjourn its sittings until the 30th of June.

A TERRIBLE disaster has occurred to H. M. sloop-of-war Doterel, in the Straits of Magellan. An explosion of the salt-water condenser was followed by that of the magazine, which wrecked and sunk the vessel. One hundred and forty-three lives were lost.... St. Petersburg has been partially undermined by the indefatigable Nihilists. Officers in the navy have been discovered to be leaders in the various plots, and the Imperial Government thinks the head of the conspiracy is at last discovered....A battle between the French contingent and the native tribes of Tunis is reported to have been stubbornly fought, with severe losses on both sides in killed and wounded.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Nothing was done in open session by the Senate on Friday, May 13. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Don A. Pardee for United States Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and George E. Gilmer for Postmaster at Richmond, Va., and Jerome H. Fee at Adrian, Mich., J. C. Dickey at Marshall, Kan., and W. W. Lambert at Brackettsville, Texas; Malach Kiebs, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Boise City, Idaho, and Moses M. Bane, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah. Col. Henry, of Ohio, was nominated for Marshal for the District of Columbia, and Fred Douglass was nominated for Recorder of Deeds for the District, vice George A. Sheridan, resigned. No vote was taken by the Republican caucus on the Robertson confirmation. Despite the secrecy of executive sessions, it has transpired that Senator Hale endeavored to induce the Republican Senators to support William E. Chandler, and that Mr. Edmunds declared with spirit that if Chandler were confirmed he would resign from the Judiciary Committee. He then proceeded to pronounce the nominee an unscrupulous lobbyist, who had been involved in nearly every job brought before Congress, and that his success would be an insult to the Attorney General, who would leave the Cabinet.

Gen. Burnside, from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on the morning of Monday, May 16, submitted a report recommending the passage of Senator Morgan's resolution referring to the Darien canal. The Vice President laid before the Senate the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1881.—SIR: Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the State of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.
To the Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice President.

This communication was received with a great sensation, which was heightened when the Vice President laid the following before the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881.—To the Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice President—SIR: I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate?

With great respect, your obedient servant,
T. C. PLATT.

A hum of astonishment followed the reading of the communication, and Senator Hill, of Georgia, suggested, sotto voce, that this would be a good time to elect officers of the Senate. Mr. Dawes moved that the Senate go into executive session. Mr. Cockrell—"I thought you wanted to consider the other resolution." Mr. Dawes—"I had no idea but that the Senator would like to go on with it. It is in accordance with the disposition he has shown from the beginning." Mr. Hill—"The Senator said the republic would be subverted if the resolution was not acted upon." Mr. Dawes—"But the Senator would never be convinced until he happened to have a majority." Mr. Hill—"Oh, we won't insist upon having it considered." Mr. Dawes—"An accident is an eye-opener to the Senator." Mr. Hill turned around and suggested to Mr. Davis (Ill.) that there was nothing to prevent the Senate from adjourning this week sine die. The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed a large number of nominations. A Republican caucus was held, at which the Republican Senators, with only four dissentient votes, decided to bring the Robertson nomination before the Senate for action forthwith, and to press for an early adjournment sine die of the Senate.

Mr. Saunders, of Nebraska, introduced a series of resolutions in the Senate on Tuesday, May 17, in reference to the evasion by the Central Pacific road of the Sinking-Fund law of 1878, which provides that 25 per cent. of the net earnings of the road be applied to paying off its indebtedness to the National Government, and calling on the Senate Judiciary Committee to report at the next regular session of the Senate what is necessary to protect the interest of the United States in reference to the Central Pacific and other roads. In executive session the Senate confirmed Fred Douglass as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the confirmation of Judge Robertson. The same committee reported in favor of the confirmation of Gen. Badeau as Minister to Denmark, and of Gen. Merritt as Consul General to London.

On the meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, Messrs. Bayard and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, were appointed to wait on the President and inquire whether he had any further business to communicate to the Senate. They reported that the President will have more than 200 more nominations and will send them in as fast as possible. In executive session Judge Robertson was confirmed as Collector of the Port of New York without objection. Other confirmations were: Gen. Merritt, Consul General at London, vice Gen. Badeau; Aleck Boreman, United States District Judge for the Western district of Louisiana; and Edward T. Nichols, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. The nomination of Gen. Badeau for Minister to Denmark was withdrawn. The following nominations were made by the President: Albert C. Wedge, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Minnesota; Henry C. Ripley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Michigan; Madison Davis, Surveyor of Customs at Atlanta, Ga.; H. B. Taliaferro, United States Attorney for the Western district of Louisiana; James C. Weeks, United States Marshal Western district Louisiana; Horace N. Taylor, of Wisconsin, Consul at Marseilles.

Nothing was done in the open session of the Senate on Thursday, May 19, but in executive session a large number of confirmations were made, among which were the following: Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, for Register of the Treasury; ex-Congressman George B. Loring, for Commissioner of Agriculture; Gen. Richard Rowett, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Illinois; Byron H. Langston, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of Missouri, and Henry C. Ripley, Collector for the Sixth district of Michigan. The President did not send back all the "New York nominations" recently withdrawn. He did, however, renominate Gen. Stewart L. Woodford for District Attorney of the Southern district of New York, A. W. Tenney to be District Attorney of the Eastern district, and C. McDougall Marshal of the Northern district of New York. Instead of the name of Payne he sent in that of Henry E. Knox for Marshal of the Southern district, and substituted Charles A. Gould for Tyler as Collector at Buffalo.

CONKLING AND PLATT.

Resignation of the New York Senators—Statement of the Reasons That Impelled Them to Such a Course.

The controversy between the President and Senator Conkling over the nomination of Judge Robertson to be Collector of the port of New York culminated, on the 16th inst., in the resignation, by Senators Conkling and Platt, of their seats in the United States Senate. The action of the New York Senators in tendering their resignations, it is needless to say, created a profound sensation at the national capital, and was a sharp surprise to the country at large. Messrs. Conkling and Platt addressed the following letter to the Governor of New York, defining their position, and explaining their reasons for resigning:

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1881.

To His Excellency A. B. Cornell, Governor:

SIR: Transmitting, as we do, our resignations, respectively, of the great trusts with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and the people of the State, with the reasons which, in our judgment, make such a step respectful and necessary. Some weeks ago the President of the United States sent to the Senate in a group the nomination of several persons for public offices already filled. One of these offices is the Collectorship of the Port of New York, now held by Gen. Merritt; another is the Consul Generalship at London, now held by Gen. Badeau; another is the Charge d' Affaires at Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer; another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, the son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but, like other persons named, was ready to remain at his post if permitted to do so.

All these officers, save only Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New York. It was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged faults or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of Collector of the Port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a reward for certain acts of his which are said to have aided in making the nomination of Gen. Garfield possible.

The chain of removals thus proposed was broken by Gen. Badeau promptly declining to accept the new post to which he was to be sent. These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he advised such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no removals of New York officers were soon to be made, or even considered, and had been requested to withhold the papers and suggestions bearing on the subject which had been sent to us for presentation, should occasion arise, until we had notice from the President of his readiness to receive them.

Learning that the Vice President was equally surprised, and had been equally misled, we sent to Mr. James, the Cabinet officer from our State, and learned that, though he had spent some time with the President on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of the intention to send them in had been made to him, and that the first he knew of the matter was by hearsay following the event.

After earnest reflection and consultation we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public service and public example to be set, or in relation also to the integrity of the Republican party. No public utterance of comment or censure was made by either of us, in the Senate or elsewhere. On the contrary, we thought that the President would reconsider the action, so sudden and hasty, and would at least adopt less hurtful and objectionable modes of requiting personal or individual service. In this hope, the following paper was prepared, signed and presented by Mr. James to the President, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also:

To the President:

We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the Collectorship of New York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when several nominations involved in the plan were announced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs office at New York was not contemplated, and, quite ignorant of the purpose to take any action now, we had no opportunity until after the nominations to make the suggestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present Collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the Republican party or its principles. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
T. C. PLATT,
THOMAS L. JAMES,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

This paper was presented to the President by Mr. James on Monday, the 28th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the republic had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, and the similar and marked practice of the present incumbent, we did not apprehend that such a suggestion would be an intrusion or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. We were disappointed. Immediately the public press, especially in articles and dispatches written by those in close and constant communication with the President and with influential members of his Cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for "opposing the administration" and dictating to the President.

Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resentful and impatient of the hesitation of the Senate to "advise and consent" to what he proposed. We had made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions from representatives of the press, or make complaint or comment or even denial of many truthless charges published against us by officious champions of the administration. Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother Senators and officials, we have said nothing until now upon this subject. Nor have we as either of us "promoted the deadlock in the Senate" in order to prevent or influence action on any nomination; nor have we ever so stated.

Immediately after the nominations were published letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the State, from its leading citizens, protesting against the proposed changes, and condemning them on many grounds. Several thousands of the leading mercantile firms of New York, constituting, as we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent us remonstrances; sixty of the eighty-one Republican members of the Assembly, by letter or memorial, made objection. Representatives in Congress, State officials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political organizations are among the remonstrants, and they speak from every section of the State.

Besides the nominations already referred to, there were awaiting the action of the Senate several citizens of New York named for offices connected with the courts (District Attorneys and Marshals). Most of them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by Judges of courts and many other eminent persons, who attested the faithfulness and merit of their services, and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us. We have not attempted to dictate, nor have we asked the nomination of one person to any office in the State. Indeed, with the sole exception of the written request set forth above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the President, in any case, unless questioned in regard to it.

Some days ago, the President abruptly withdrew, in one and the same act, the names of Gen. Woodford and Mr. Tenney, and of two Marshals. This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The President had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed that he thought the nominations fit to be made, and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered any unfitness in them afterward. It could hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What, then, was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step. It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and it seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the Senate or Senators, to vote as they would not vote if left free from Executive interference. The design was to control the action of the Senators touching matters committed by the constitution to the Senate and to the Senate exclusively.

It has been suggested in addition that, by recalling the nominations and holding them in his own hands, the President might, in the event of the failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be, or would in any event be, made personal perquisites to be handled and disposed of, not only to punish independence of Senatorial votes and action, but liquidate personal obligations of any individual, however high in station, the conditions are utterly vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel representatives of States to fling down their oath and representative duty at the footstool of executive power. Following this sweeping and startling executive act, came the emissary avowals that dissent or failure to "advise and consent" would be held an act of offense, exposing all Senators from whatsoever State to executive displeasure.

Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question, whether we shall surrender the plain right and sworn duty of Senators by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned to a position of disloyalty to the administration which we helped bring in, and the success of which we earnestly desire, for every reason and motive which can enter into the case.

We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers, it can hardly be maintained that the Senate is bound to remove, without cause, official incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual, even the President, or a member of his Cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others or serviceable to him.

Only about two years ago the Senate advised Gen. Merritt to be appointed Collector of New York. It is understood that among the Senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now head of the department whose subordinate Gen. Merritt is. Another Senator known to have given this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now Secretary of the Interior.

It is said that, like the Postmaster General from our own State, these Cabinet officers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of Gen. Merritt, but their sworn and official action as Senators is not the less instructive. That the late Secretary of the Treasury and the late administration, up to its expiration, less than ten weeks ago, approved of Gen. Merritt as an officer is well known, and it is nowhere suggested that any citizen had petitioned for his removal, or that official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In the place of an experienced officer, in the midst of his term fixed by law, it is proposed suddenly to put a man in who has had no training for the position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for the official duties.

In the inaugural of President Garfield, delivered on the 4th of March, stand these words:

"The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appropriation power, against waste of time and obstruction of public business, caused by inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices in the several executive departments, and prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed."

How good that distinction is which would make major offices a prey to intrigue and wrong, and shield minor offices from like havoc, and whether the Collectorships of the country should belong to the exposed or to the protected class, need not be decided here. Assuming Gen. Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty, it might be reasonably argued that all Senators should with alacrity advise his displacement for a man of obvious superiority; possibly it might be said that all should advise the selection in Gen. Merritt's place of a man who, without superior fitness, had rendered his country, or even his party, conspicuous and exalted service.

The case in hand does not belong to either these classes. The vocation of Mr. Robertson, and his Legislative and professional experience and surroundings, do not denote superiority in the qualities, the knowledge, business habits, and familiarity with revenues, the laws and system of the United States which might make him more competent than Gen. Merritt to collect the vast revenues, and administer the vast business pertaining to the port of New York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rule of right and consistency, on which the constitution and the laws have placed the public service. We know of no personal or political service rendered by Mr. Robertson so transcendant that the Collectorship of New York should be taken in the midst of the term and given him as a recompense.

Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York *Tribune* to declare that his nomination was a "reward;" a "reward" for his action as delegate to the National Convention.

If Mr. Robertson, in his action, was influenced by a sense of duty, if he voted and acted his honest convictions, it is difficult to see what claim he has for any reward, not to speak of such great reward. The action of which an estimate is thus invited is understood to be this:

Mr. Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from the State Convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted the position of agents or delegates to the National Convention to administer this trust. The State Convention declared plainly the stated judgment and policy to be observed and supported by those it commissioned. To this declaration all those selected as delegates gave an implied consent. But several of them, in addition, made most specific personal pledges and engagements to exert themselves in good faith throughout to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant.

They made this pledge as a means of obtaining their own appointment as delegates, and they did, as both personally know, claim their seats in the National Convention upon the faith of their personal statements of their earnestness and fidelity. The obligation thus assumed we understood to involve the integrity as much as the obligation of one who receives a proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon the pledge and promise to vote as his principal would vote.

Whether Mr. Robertson was, or was not, himself bound, not only by honor and implication, but by expressly giving his word, becomes quite immaterial in view of the reclaim made for him. It is insisted that he "organized the bolt"—this is to say that he invited, persuaded and induced others whom he knew had given their word, and had obtained their seats by doing so, to violate their word, and betray, not only the Republicans assembled in State Convention, but the Republicans of their districts as well, who had trusted in their honor. Whoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonorable act must share with that other the guilt, and should share also the odium justly attaching to it.

We are, therefore, all wholly unable, upon whatever ground we put it, to see any justification for ourselves should we become parties to using the public trusts which belong to the people to requite such services in such modes.

But the appliances employed to effect the results set new standards of responsibility and invade, as we believe, the truths and principles on which the separate and co-ordinate branches of the Government stand. A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his State and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent" on his conscience and judgment before God. Whatever or whoever else may constrain him, he is to be exempt from executive menace or disfavor on the one hand and executive inducement on the other.

A long-standing order of the House of Commons has been the declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the executive head of the Government to influence votes of members. The British constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard. To give advice, and honest, independent advice, as to appointments proposed, is as much the right and duty of a Senator as it is the right and duty of the President to propose them. To his advice one way or other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a Judge.

The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then do it we cannot believe safe or admissible. And thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or efficiency.

In this instance such prominence has been given to the object, and such disgust been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. The Legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States.

With a profound sense of the obligation we owe, with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of "Liberty and Right," with reverent attachment to the great State whose interests and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made, and interpret aright all duties we have misconceived. We therefore inclose our resignations, but hold fast the privilege as citizens and Republicans to stand for the constitutional rights of all men and of all representatives, whether of the States, the nation or the people.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSCOE CONKLING,
THOMAS C. PLATT.

The Associated Press reporter, telegraphing from Washington on the 16th inst., says of the Conkling *coup d'etat*:

The surprise was so complete that the Senators had no time to form opinions, and generally expressed conjectures and surmises. One Republican Senator said that Conkling and Platt had better be re-elected by the New York Legislature now in session, and that will be claimed as an indorsement of their opposition to Robertson at the hands of the Republican party of New York. Republicans all feel sure of Conkling's re-election, but some few have doubts about Platt.

The Democratic Senators universally express gratification at the resignations. They say it widens the breach in the Republican party of New York, and increases the bitterness of the stalwarts toward the administration.

The Democrats now have a majority of the Senate, but, so far as can be learned, no attempt will be made toward reforming the committees. Mr. Pendleton, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, said no such action would be thought of, and that the committees will remain as now organized.

Don Cameron and David Davis seem to be the only Senators who knew of the coming resignations. It is said that Conkling and Platt will not only regard their re-election as an approval of their fight against Robertson, but also as a rebuke to the administration.

The supporters of Conkling state that the resignations were offered because the New York Senators feel that they have been badly treated by the administration; that Robertson's nomination was made at the instigation of Blaine to put Conkling down; that both the Senators and the Vice President protested against this warfare against the regular Republican organization of New York, but all their efforts failed. Republican Senators refused to help them maintain the Republican party of the Empire State, and, rather than remain to be put down and insulted, both Senators resigned. This is the stroke of policy which, it has been rumored, Conkling had in view.

Secretaries Blaine, Hunt, Windom, Kirkwood and Lincoln were among the visitors at the White House to-day. The last named came alone and made but a brief call. The others arrived at the Executive Mansion about the same time, and remained in conference with the President twenty minutes or more. The President stated that he had received last evening from a trustworthy source an intimation that the resignations of the New York Senators would be announced to-day. It had, therefore, caused him no surprise. It is believed at the White House that nothing will now prevent the early adjournment of the Senate.

Pilgrims in Paterson.

Paterson, N. J., enjoys one of the most densely populated families in America. The City Physician of that place, believing that an epidemic was breaking out in an "apartment of two rooms," threw aside the official tape and form peculiar to our City Board of Health, and personally visited the scene of his suspicions. He found twenty-two freshly arrived Hollanders in "the two rooms hired for one family," and more than that, all the members of it were not at home at the time of his call. Ten men were absent looking for work and old acquaintances. Progeny was the epidemic the Hollanders had brought with them, and as the entire thirty-two were healthy, happy, and able to sit up and take their combined ninety-six daily meals, the Doctor left them to continue to multiply, increase and perform all the other duties incident to decent Dutch life. From all accounts this exhibition exceeds anything so far produced in the combined greatest shows on the earth.—*New York Commercial.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$9 25	@11 50
HOGS	4 75	@ 7 75
COTTON	10⅝	@ 10¾
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2 Winter	1 24	@ 1 26
CORN—Ungraded	49	@ 56
OATS—Mixed Western	45	@ 46
PORK—Mess	16 75	@16 75
LARD	11	@ 11¼

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 40	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	5 30	@ 5 50
HOGS	4 75	@ 6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
No. 3 Spring	90	@ 98
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 40
RYE—No. 2	1 17	@ 1 18
BARLEY—No. 2	97	@ 99
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	11½	@ 12½
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¼	@ 10½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 08
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
RYE—No. 1	1 15	@ 1 16
BARLEY—No. 2	95	@ 96
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¼	@ 10½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—Mixed	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
RYE	1 11	@ 1 12
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¼	@ 10½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS	39	@ 40
RYE	1 20	@ 1 21
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16 50
LARD	10¼	@ 10½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 13
No. 2 Red	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	47	@ 48
OATS	43	@ 44

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 1	46	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	42	@ 44
BARLEY (per cental)	1 80	@ 2 30
PORK—Mess	17 75	@ 18 00
SEED—Clover	3 90	@ 4 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS	37	@ 40
PORK—Mess	16 00	@ 16 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 25
SHEEP	4 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

THE STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

How Senator Beck, in the Senate More Than a Year Ago Exposed Brady's Methods—And How His Colleagues in the Senate, Now James' Colleagues in the Cabinet, Have Changed Their Views.

[Washington Telegram to the New York World.]

Ex-Senator Dorsey and Gen. Brady protest against all allegations as to their complicity with the "Star route frauds" in so vehement a fashion that it would seem as if these frauds were of fresh development; whereas the recent action of Postmaster General James and President Garfield in pushing Brady and his confederates to the wall ought to have been taken by both Postmasters General Key and Maynard and by President Hayes last spring when those frauds were fully exposed by Senator Beck in the Senate. Page 1,214 of the *Record* for March 1, 1880, shows that Senator Beck opened what proved to be a severe campaign against the star routes by procuring the passage of a resolution asking Secretary Sherman to state the payments made for those routes during the two years before, the times of payments and what amount was needed to meet the existing star-route liabilities according to any existing increase of rates. Having obtained this information, Senator Beck a fortnight afterward, when the Postoffice Deficiency bill came up for discussion, followed Senator Wallace's explanations of its purport with an analysis and exposure of the star-route swindles, which no one undertook to answer except by generalities. The pending amendment when Senator Beck addressed the Senate was for appropriating $1,000,000 toward the deficiencies in payments on star-route account, the $6,000,000 originally voted having been exhausted. It was explained that the phrase "Star routes"—originating from the star mark placed against them in blue books—comprehended all mail service not done by steam, and that it included a service of 215,000 miles, against 21,000 miles by steamboat and 79,000 miles by railway. Senator Wallace had called the attention of the Senate to certain inconsistent requests of the Postmaster General and his subordinates as to the star-route deficiencies and had remarked that "either they did not know their own needs, or they had some purpose to serve." Senator Beck forthwith proceeded to demonstrate the nature of the purposes that had been served. He caused to be read the letter from Gen. Brady to the Committee on Appropriations, dated in the autumn of 1879, in which that official asked a turning over to the credit of the star route the sum of $2,000,000 which remained unexpended to the credit of the other routes; and Senator Beck showed that Brady was attempting a nullification of law, because the Democrats succeeded to the control of Congress before all unexpended balances were systematically turned over from one to another account at the will of Cabinet officers until a law forbid such methods. Senator Beck next invited attention to the fact that the statutes required from the Postoffice Department a blue-book every September, which was to contain all possible details as to contracts, contractors, service, and increases of speed or money, yet that the book, although partially published at that time, was silent as to details of star routes, and that six months had passed without additions as to these details having been made to the blue-book. Senator Beck then read an answer from Gen. Brady to a committee request for explanation of these delays, in which the Second Assistant Postmaster General had said: "I should be compelled to investigate before I can answer." In connection with this the Senator read a statement from Mr. Cranstoun Lawrie, of the Statistical Bureau, in which he stated he had every week regularly furnished to Gen. Brady in person all the facts which were kept out of the blue-book, which Gen. Brady wished to "investigate." Senator Beck next indicated how all this led to investigation and to a refusal of the committee to permit any transfer of the $2,000,000—which in consequence of the investigation had dwindled to a demand for $1,000,000 of deficiency. Senator Beck then denounced the consequent process of coercion that the Postoffice Department at once began. He read a letter from Postmaster General Key, by which he informed Congress that because of its refusal of Brady's request he must reduce all the star-route service to one trip per week and must cease all extensions of postal service. Mr. Key was immediately summoned before the committee to answer by what authority he had already expended the whole of the $6,000,000 appropriated for star routes; or by what authority he proposed to cripple the postal service by reducing it on at least 10,000 routes, but he escaped answering by immediately withdrawing his proposition for the reduction. These postal officers, Senator Beck pointedly said, "did not exceed the appropriation by accident; they did it by design. Thus we are coerced. Road agents order us to stand and deliver—to furnish them with money, or the mails shall be stopped." This brought Senator Beck to a sharp analysis of three star routes in order to show how the plundering was done. The route from Fort Worth to Fort Yuma was let for a contract price of $134,000, but $165,000 was soon added because a mile—one whole mile—per hour had been added to the contract speed, yet without one additional mail being carried or one additional office es- fitting only fourteen postoffices, was let for $13,000 the first contractor threw up his service, and Gen. Brady, at an increase of $78,700, payment for supposed "expedition," put it into the hands of a tablished along the route—and all without competitive bids. When another route from Prescott to Santa Fe, bene- man named Walsh upon Walsh's own unsupported statement that such increase was absolutely essential. When summoned before the committee for an explanation of this extraordinary conduct Gen. Brady was forced to admit that he had himself theretofore, upon his own sworn testimony, procured in New Orleans while a revenue officer the indictment of this very Walsh for defrauding the Government. Indeed, upon the indictment in the Department of Justice, Senator Beck found Brady's name indorsed as the principal witness against Walsh. Gen. Brady having absolutely no explanation to offer for presenting $78,700 to a man whom he had under oath pronounced dishonest, Walsh himself was summoned, who brazenly said, "If I had been longer in mail service I would have made the extra claim $200,000, and you would now have been investigating me at that figure." The third route to which Senator Beck paid attention extended from Vinita to Las Vegas—a service done on a buckboard, and the mails of which filled only three sacks, yet for which service Gen. Brady had of his own will increased the compensation from $6,330 to $144,200. "Here are three star routes," repeated Senator Beck, "increased $430,000 when there is only an increase of $300,000 on 10,000 of the other routes throughout the United States." Senator Beck passed by Brady because, as he said, Brady was a subordinate and he must fasten the complicity in the transactions upon Judge Key, in regard to whom he showed by testimony from Judge Key himself that with a full knowledge of a statute providing that no head of department could exceed the periodical quotas of appropriation for his department, Judge Key had suffered the star-route appropriations to become exhausted in half a year, so that at first $2,000,000 and at last $1,000,000 of deficiency had been impudently demanded.

When, two months later, the regular Postoffice Appropriation bill for the approaching year came before the Senate, Senator Beck renewed this contest, and repeated all his previous statements and arguments, and on each occasion without success. The *Record* shows how Kirkwood—now Secretary of the Interior—defended the claims for deficiency and for the huge appropriations on star-route account, and even referred to Gen. Brady as "a faithful, honest and capable public servant." Senator Blaine then added his voice and vote in championing the requests of Gen. Brady for deficiency moneys. A stringent restrictive amendment offered by Senator Beck was lost by a vote of 28 to 32—there voting with him such representative men as Bayard, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Kernan, McDonald, Morrill and Voorhees, and there voting with Blaine and Kirkwood and for Gen. Brady such allies as Allison, Cameron, Dawes, Hoar and Windom. Conkling had been present at the first debate, but had said nothing, and his name is absent from the roll on each occasion. Of the Senators who voted for the fraudulent deficiencies and appropriations after Senator Beck's exposure Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom are colleagues of the successor of Key and Maynard, who has practically turned out Brady and Brady's principal, Dorsey. It becomes an interesting question why Garfield, Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom when in Congress did not upon Senator Beck's exposures do what they now approve when it is done upon Mr. James' motion.

Patriotic Mission of the Republican Party.

It is a Republican quarrel. It is a Republican war. It is a Republican wrangle. It indicates that there is nothing left of the Republican party but petty wrangling. The great national question under the guidance of the Republican party is suddenly shifted. A few days ago the national Republican party stood before the country on a peculiar platform of twins, Gorham and Riddleberger. The Republican position was that the only patriotic business of the United States was to make Gorham, Brady's partner, Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and Riddleberger, who only became notorious because he was a notorious Repudiator and the next friend of a traitor, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate. The Republican party has been compelled to abandon this position by the splendid tenacity of the Democratic Senators; and the Republican attitude is changed. The Republican party is no longer fighting for Gorham and Riddleberger as great national issues, but it is quarreling with itself as to a Custom House officer. The question is still one of small and local spoils. The jump from the national issue, which related to two servants of the United States Senate, to the national issue which relates to a Custom House officer, is not a change of character. A few days ago the fuss was about two small offices. The Senatorial agents of the Republican party obstructed the public business two months in the endeavor to put two worthy men out of office and to put two unworthy men in their places. When the Republican party abandoned this small position it immediately began quarreling with itself about one office—a Custom House office. These simple facts seem to indicate the length and breadth and thickness of the patriotic mission of the Republican party at this moment.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"My Dear Hubbell."

The explanation of Gen. Brady's organ, the *National Republican*, touching the Garfield letter to Hubbell, is this:

Gen. Garfield was a member of Congress when the star-route investigation took place in 1880, and was fully cognizant of all that has recently been paraded by Detective Woodward and his subordinates of the Postoffice Department as cause for Brady's removal. His confidence in Brady's integrity, and of the proper and honest management of the star-route service, is abundantly proven by his letter in reply to Chairman Hubbell, of August last. Hubbell had asked Brady to solicit subscriptions. The latter declined, unless advised to do so by President Hayes. This advice was sought for, and refused. Brady was asked if Gen. Garfield's approval would overcome the obstacle. He assented. Hubbell wrote Garfield on the subject. How, then, could Garfield be ignorant of what was wanted? He knew that mail contractors were the only persons with whom Brady had any official contact. There was no other aid he could render. When appealed to by Hubbell to write a letter to encourage Brady in the work he replies:

> MY DEAR HUBBELL: Yours of the 19th inst. received and contents noted. Please say to Brady, I hope he will give us all the assistance he can. I think he can help effectively. Please tell me how the departments generally are doing.

What Gen. Brady shrank from doing Gen. Garfield pushed him on to do. That is plain English and plain truth. An honest official might well hesitate to even place himself under implied obligations to contractors of the performance of whose work honestly contracted for he was to judge. Unwilling to refuse absolutely to do as requested by a campaign committee, he agreed to comply only upon condition that the candidate for President would say that he considered it right and proper. The 'please say to Brady' letter was Gen. Garfield's ready response. It was all anxiety for help, and not a word as to the methods."

INDIANA NEWS.

THEODORE SHOCKLEY, of Moore's Hill, had twenty-three sheep killed and ten wounded by dogs the other night.

MRS. PETER BANEY, of Cass county, who had been married only three weeks when her husband died, attempted to follow him a few days ago by taking strychnine.

WILLIAM PECONGA, a Miami Indian, was called on a jury in the Grant county Circuit Court, the first instance, perhaps, of an Indian acting as a juror in Indiana.

HON. ROBERT L. POLK died at his home in New Castle, after an illness of several months' duration, aged 40 years. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1876, and the term expires in 1882.

A NEW ALBANY family came near being poisoned to death by eating corn cakes made of dough that had stood over night in a glazed crockery dish.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Willard Library have been filed at Evansville. It is the intention to establish a free public library, gallery of art, public reading-rooms and a public park.

ELDER R. L. HOWE has received the appointment as Postmaster at Charlestown, succeeding M. P. Alpha, who had held the office thirty-two years.

COL. A. W. PRATHER, a prominent Republican politician of Columbus, has just been tendered a $2,000 position in the Treasury Department at Washington.

ELDER MILLER, of the Baptist Church, baptized twenty-seven persons in the Ohio river, near the ferry dock, at Jeffersonville, Sunday morning. The elder was attired in a white robe and the candidates wore white turbans.

THERE is much excitement in Perry county on account of the many murders and daring robberies that have occurred in the past two years. Three murders have take place in the past four months, and other crimes of a notorious character have been committed.

GOV. PORTER has appointed as Chief of the State Bureau of Statistics John B. Conner, editor of the *Indiana Farmer*, who was the author of the act by which the bureau was created in 1879, and has ever since taken great interest in the working of the department.

THE Howards are now employing 300 men in their shipyard at Jeffersonville. They will launch three boats next week, and will then put up the frame-work of two immense steamers for the Anchor line of St. Louis. These boats will have a capacity of 2,500 tons.

DR. JOSEPH GARDNER has just returned to Bedford from Dubois county, where he went at the request of Prof. Collett to examine some mineral lands in search of silica and fine whetstone grits. The doctor reports his researches as being very satisfactory.

THERE was a meeting of the Methodist pastors and laymen of New Albany at the Centenary Church to take steps looking to the holding of a semi-centennial of Indiana Methodism in that city in 1882. The first Methodist conference held in Indiana convened in a church owned by the Wesley Chapel Society.

MRS. HENSON, an old lady of Jackson township, Harrison county, met with a very serious accident. While climbing over a fence one end of a crochet needle which she was carrying in her dress-pocket struck against a rail with such force as to drive the other end into the left side of her abdomen, and, as the lady straightened herself up, the needle was drawn inward. A surgeon probed the wound and found that the needle had penetrated entirely into the cavity, and was unable to find or remove it.

THE large carriage manufacturing establishment of Paul Hirschauer, at Rising Sun, together with four dwelling-houses, was entirely consumed by fire. Hirschauer's loss is about $2,500, with $500 insurance. The dwellings were not insured. Several persons were injured by falling timbers. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

GOV. PORTER recently appointed Mark E. Forkner Judge of the Henry Circuit Court, vice Judge Polk, deceased. The new Judge was born in Henry county, and read law with and afterward became a partner of Judge Willett, of Newcastle. He was a candidate for the Judgeship when it was thought the constitutional amendments were in force last summer. Mr. Forkner was a prominent member of the Legislature of 1878.

A YOUNG couple of South Bend, who got married recently against their parent's wishes and partly against their own, also, called to pay their respects to the bridegroom's mother, the other evening, and were met with a kettle of hot water. The boy now threatens to have the old lady arrested for an assault, and there is likely to be some lively sport come out of the matter yet.

SIX years ago Aaron Swarthout brought suit at North Vernon against the Ohio and Mississippi railroad for carrying him by a station at which the train on which he was riding never stopped. A change of venue was taken to Ripley county, and the plaintiff recovered a small judgment. Not satisfied with this he appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case was remanded back to the Ripley Circuit Court for a new trial, which has resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

BRITAIN'S RULERS.

The Kings and Queens of England—Length of the Reigns of the Several Houses.

The Norman line began with William the Conqueror; then came in succession the houses of Plantagenet, Lancaster, York, Tudor, Stuart, the Commonwealth, Stuart-Orange, Stuart and Hanover. William the Conqueror was the sixth sovereign of Normandy. Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, was the son of Matilda of Scotland, a direct descendant of Edmund II., surnamed Ironside, who was the son and successor of Ethelred II., born in 989, and King of the Anglo-Saxons in 1016. Henry IV., as the last of the Plantagenets (Richard II.) left no children, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., and of Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, great-grandson of Henry III. Edward IV., the first of the House of York, was descended from the fifth son of Edward III., as the Lancastrian Kings had descended from the fourth son of the same sovereign. Henry VII., the first of the Tudors, was a descendant of Henry V. James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the son of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots, and his right to the succession rested on his descent from Henry VII., through his great-grandmother, Margaret. Charles II. was the second child among six of Charles I., and started anew the Stuart line at the restoration. Mary, who with William of Orange, ruled Britain, was a Stuart, as was also Anne, "the good Queen." George I., of the House of Hanover, was descended on his mother's side from James I. The following will show the length of the reigns of the several houses:

	Years.
The Norman line	1066-1154
Plantagenet	1154-1399
Lancaster	1399-1461
York	1461-1485
Tudor	1485-1603
Stuart	1603-1649
Commonwealth	1649-1660
Stuart	1660-1688
Stuart-Orange	1688-1702
Stuart	1702-1714
Hanover	1714

The following will show at a glance the rulers. There were often a number of Queens, and, as the space is limited, only the actual rulers' names are given:

Norman—		Tudor—	
William	1066-1087	Mary	1553-1558
Wm. Rufus	1087-1100	Elizabeth	1558-1603
Henry I.	1100-1135	Stuart—	
Stephen	1135-1154	James I.	1603-1625
Plantagenet—		Charles I.	1625-1649
Henry II.	1154-1189	Commonwealth—	
Richard I.	1189-1199	Parliamentary	
John	1199-1216	Executive	1649-1653
Henry III.	1216-1272	Protectorate	1653-1660
Edward I.	1272-1307	Stuart—	
Edward II.	1307-1327	Charles II.	1660-1685
Edward III.	1327-1377	James II.	1685-1688
Richard II.	1377-1399	Stuart-Orange—	
Lancaster—		William and	
Henry IV.	1399-1413	Mary	1688-1694
Henry V.	1413-1422	William III.	1694-1702
Henry VI.	1422-1461	Stuart—	
York—		Anne	1702-1714
Edward IV.	1461-1483	Hanover—	
Edward V.	1483-1483	George I.	1714-1727
Richard III.	1483-1485	George II.	1727-1760
Tudor—		George III.	1760-1820
Henry VII.	1485-1509	George IV.	1820-1830
Henry VIII.	1509-1547	William IV.	1830-1837
Edward VI.	1547-1553	Victoria	1837

The Old Banking System.

The banking system in vogue previous to the act of 1864 was simply that which placed the charter of all banks of issue and deposit in the hands of the several States. In 1856 and 1857 there were about 1,400 of these State institutions; in New England alone there were 507 banks and branches, with a capital of $114,611,752. At that time an important feature in New England banking was the "Suffolk banking system," through which the notes of all New England banks were collected and redeemed at the Suffolk Bank at Boston, each bank making a stipulated deposit for that purpose, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000. The older banking system of the United States dates back of the State banks. During the revolutionary war the country was extremely poor, with few industries except agriculture, and with no precious metal to speak of. Congress, May 10, 1775, made preparation to issue Continental paper, $2,000,000 of which were put in circulation on June 22 following. These issues aggregated $300,000,000, and depreciated so much that eventually they became valueless, although laws were passed making them a legal tender for the payments of debts. Then a plan was submitted to Congress, May 17, 1781, by Robert Morris, for a National Bank, the principal provisions of which were: The capital to be $400,000, in shares of $400 each, each share to have a vote; that twelve directors be chosen from those entitled to vote, who at their first meeting shall choose a president; that the directors meet quarterly; that the board be empowered from time to time to open new subscriptions for the purpose of increasing the capital of the bank; statements to be made to the Superintendent of the Finances of America; that the bank notes payable on demand shall by law be made receivable for duties and taxes in every State, and from the respective States by the Treasury of the United States; that the Superintendent of the Finances of America shall have the right at all times to examine into the affairs of the bank. This bank became an important auxilary in aid of the finances of the Government, and so continued to the end of the war. Then followed the Bank of the United States, commonly called Hamilton's bank, which was chartered in 1791, and continued till 1811. From that time to 1816 the fiscal service of the Government was performed by banks operated under the State law. In 1816 the second Bank of the United States was created; its capital was to be $35,000,000, in 350,000 shares of $100 each; $7,000,000 of the stock to be subscribed by the United States, and the remaining $28,000,000 by individuals, companies or corporations. The bank went into operation Jan. 7, 1817, and continued till 1836, when it ceased to act under the charter granted by the United States, but the same year was rechartered by the State of Pennsylvania, with the same capital. On winding up its affairs in 1840, after paying its debts there remained nothing to the stockholders, the entire capital being sunk.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Fifteen Puzzle.

A correspondent of London *Truth* says in reference to the fifteen puzzle, which at one time created so great a sensation in the United States, that it may be found worked out and the principles of the various arrangements lucidly explained in Hutton's "Recreations of Mathematical Science," which was published more than fifty years ago. The writer adds: "So far from being any new discovery, the Hindoos, Chinese and Egyptians are said to have been acquainted with these arrangements at a very early period, attributing powers of divination to such squares—the square of sixteen figures (the fifteen puzzle) being consigned or consecrated to Jupiter. The oldest writing extant in reference to this mathematical curiosity is a MS. of the sixteenth century now in the Paris Bibliotheque."

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THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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[illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $3, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

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Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 3 box.

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

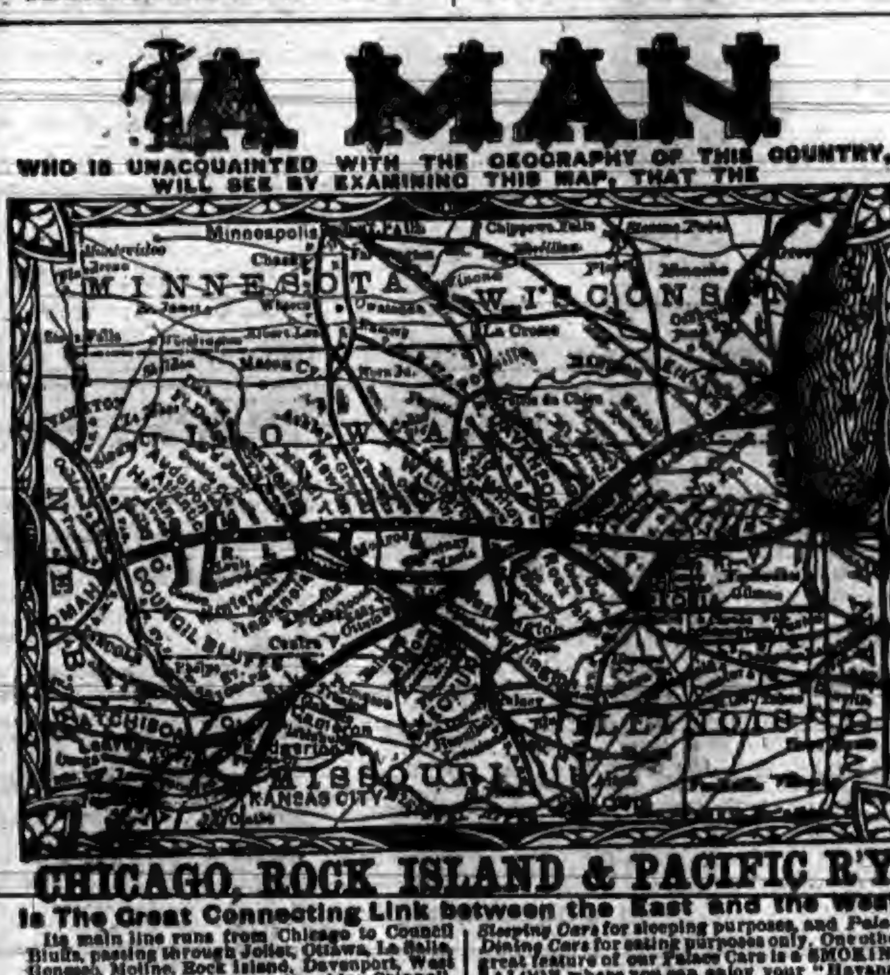

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Good Choice Rio.	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elseweere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb,	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar-cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 at 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, JR.,

SIRED BY

Imported Jock

Out of a thoroughbred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind.

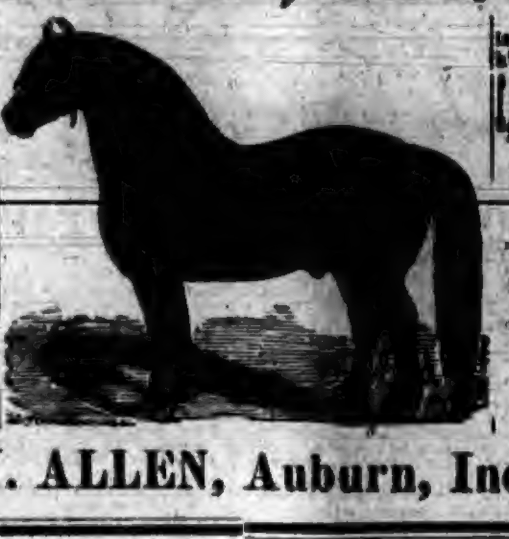

This powerful horse is a bayroan, 16 hands high and weighs full

1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

"I Don't Want That Stuff!"

Is what a lady in Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack, thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and so enthusiastic was she in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters

—•••—

In the counting-room of a Galveston Irishman the following notice is stuck up a conspicuous place: "Persons having no business in this office will get through with it as soon as possible and leave."

Suffering Women.

There is but very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is specific. When the bowles have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—[Watchman.

—•••—

The new rules for playing base ball remove the pitcher five feet farther from the batter. This is not to prevent the pitcher from getting "broke up," but for the sole and only purpose of allowing the batter to spread to better advantage.

DROPPING INTO POETRY.

The Exchange Editor Does it Naturally.

"If you please sir," said the young lady timidly, as the exchange editor handed her a chair, "I have composed a few verses, or partially composed them, and I thought you might help me finish them, and then print them. Ma says that they are real nice as far as they go, and pa takes the Eagle every day.

She was a handsome creature, with beautiful blue eyes, and a crowning glory as yellow as golden rods. There was an expectant look on her face, a hopelessness that appealed to the holiest emotions, and the exchange editor made up his mind not to crush the longing of that pure heart if he never struck another lick.

"May I show you the poetry?" continued the ripe, red mouth. "You will see that I couldn't get the last lines of the verses, and if you would please be so kind as to help me——"

"Help her! though he never even read a piece of poetry, the exchange editor felt the spirit of the divine art flood his soul as he yielded to the bewildering music. Help her! Well he should smile.

"The first verse runs like this," she went on, taking courage from his eyes:

"How softly sweet the autumn air
The dying woodland fills,
And nature turns from restful care—"

"To anti-bilious pills," added the exchange editor with a jerk. "Just the thing. It rhymes and it's so. You take anybody now. Half the people you meet are——"

"I suppose you know best," interrupted the young girl. "I had not thought of it in that way, but you have a better idea of such things. Now the second verse is like this:"

"The dove eyed kine upon the moor
Look tender, meek and sad;
While from the valley comes the roar—"

"Of the matchless liver-pad," roared the exchange editor. "There you get it. That finishes the second so as to match the first. It combines the fashions with poetry, and carries the right idea right home to the fireside. If I only had your ability in starting a verse, and my genius in winding it up, I would quit the shears and open in the poetry business to-morrow."

"Think so?" asked the fair young lady. "It don't strike me as keeping up the theme."

"You don't want to. You want to break the theme here and there. The reader likes it better. O yes! we e you to keep up the theme it gets monotonous."

"Perhaps that's so," rejoined the beauty, brightening up. "I did not think of that. Now I will read the third verse"

"How sadly droops the dying day
As night springs from the glen.
And moaning twilight seems to say—"

"The old man's drunk again, would not do, would it?" asked the exchange editor. "Somebody else wrote that, and we might be accused of plagiarism. We must have this thing orginal. Suppose we say—now just suppose we say: "Why did I spout my ben?"

"Is that new?" inquired the sweet, rosy lips. "At least I never heard it before. I don't know what it means."

"New? Indeed it is new. Ben is the Presbyterian name for overcoat, and spout means to hock. 'Why did I spout my ben,' means, 'Why did I shove my topper?' That is just what twilight would think of first, you know. O don't be afraid, that's just immense."

"Well, I'll leave it to you," said the glorious girl with a smile that pinned the exchange editor's heart to his spine. This is the fourth verse:"

"The merry milkmaid's somber song
Re-echoes from the rocks,
As silently she trips along—"

"With holes in both her socks, by Jove!" cried the delighted exchange editor. "You see——"

"Oh, no, no!" remonstrated the blushing maiden. "Not that."

"Certainly," protested the exchange editor warming up. "Nine to four she's got 'em, and you get fidelity to fact with wealth of poetical expression. The worst of poetry generally is, you can't state things as they are. It ain't like prose. But here we have busted all the established notions, and put up an actual existence with a veil of genuine poetry over it. I think that is the best idea we have struck yet."

"I do not seem to look at it as you do, but of course you are the best judge. Pa thought I ought to say:

'As silently she trips along
In autumn's yellow tracks.'

Wouldn' that do?"

"No! Just look at it. Does tracks rhyme with rocks? Not in the Brooklyn Eagle it don't. Besides when you say 'tracks' and 'rocks' you give the impression of some fellow who is scratching for safety. 'Socks' on the other hand rhymes with 'rocks' and beautifies them, while it touches up the milkmaid, and, by describing her condition, shows her to be a child of the very nature you are showing up."

"I think you are right, and I'll tell pa where he was wrong. This is the way the fifth verse runs:"

"And close behind the farmer's boy
Trills forth his simple tunes.
And slips beside the maiden coy—"

"And splits his pantaloons! Done it myself; know just exactly how it is. Why, bless your heart, you—"

Snip, snip, snip. Paste, paste, paste. But it is with the saddest heart that the snips and pastes among his exchanges now. The beautiful vision that for a moment dawned upon him has left, but the recollection in his heart of one sunbeam in his life, quenched by the shower of tears with which she denounced him as a "nasty brute" and went out from him forever.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850. 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive Well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHERS

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRICHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
80 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jno. J. Gall, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, May 31st, 1881, the following described real estate, situated in DeKalb County, state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds (⅔) of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section (10) in township number thirty (30) north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS.—One-third cash in hand, residue in equal payment at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, waiving appraisment laws and secured by mortgage on the premises Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

37-41 O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said county until 12 o'clock m. of the

30th Day of May, 1881.

for the construction of a Howe Truss bridge, 110 feet span, across the St. Joe river near the village of St. Joe in said county. Said bridge to be built upon pile abutments

Plans and specifications of said bridge and abutments can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county after May 1st, 1881. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana signed by at least two resident freehold sureties, as required by law Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor. 10-4

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administor of the estate of Samuel McEntarffer, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MONROE McENTARFFER, Administrator.

18 3w

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address True and Co Augusta, Maine [No 7-1y

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RAILROADS

Wayne Ft. & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

Time-Card takes effect Feb. 3, 1881

(Chicago Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Auburn:

4:10 A. M.—From Fort Wayne 1:50 a. m.; arrive at Waterloo 4:40; Pleasant Lake, 5:30; Angola, 5:40; Fremont, 6:15; Reading 7:10; Bankers, 8:02; connecting closely with D. H. & S. W. R.; arriving at Hillsdale 8:10 a. m.; Ypsilanti 10.40 a. m; Detroit 11:50 a. m.; Jonesville, 8:30; connecting with the Lake Shore & South rail road for points west Jackson, 10:20 a. m. there connecting for points west on Michigan Cent. and Grand River valley Ry.

12:31 P. M.—From Fort Wayne 11:30 a. m., Academie, 11:45; Huntertown, 11:56; New Era, 12:10 p. m.; Auburn Junction, 12:25; arrive at Waterloo 12:42 connecting with L. S. & M S. train east and west; Summit, 12:52; Pleasant Lake, 1:09; Angola, 1:40; Fremont, 1:55; Reading, 2:05; Bankers, 2:10, making close connection with D. H. & S. W. R R.; Jonesville, 2:30 (making connection with L. S. & M. S. for points east; Hillsdale, 2:35; Adrian 4:05; Toledo, 5:35, p. m.); Jackson, 3 40 p. m., making close connection for Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek etc.

6:03 P. M.—From Fort Wayne, 5:30 p. m; New Era, 5:40 arrive at Waterloo 6:15; Summit, 6:27; Pleasant Lake 6:47; Angola, 7:18; Fremont, 7:31; Reading, 7:55; Jonesville, 8:22; Jackson, 9:2 p. m.; connecting closely with Michigan Central railroad; fast train arriving at Detroit at 11:50 p. m.; Buffalo 8:00 a. m.; and New York, 10:50 p. m.; also Chicago, Grand Rapids, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Auburn:

8:32 A. M.—From Jackson 5:40 a. m; closely connecting from Chicago; Jonesville, 6:37; connecting from Chicago, Sturgis, Coldwater etc.; Reading, 7:00; Montgomery 7:15; Fremont, 7:31; Angola, 7:52; Pleasant Lake, 8:02; Summit, 8:13; Waterloo, 8:25; arrive at St. Johns, 9:47; New Era, 9:23; Huntertown 9:15; Academie 10:01; Ft Wayne, 10:20 a. m. connecting closely with Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati etc.

3 22 P. M.—From Jackson 12:50 p m; (connecting from Detroit 9:35 a. m.; Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand Rapids, etc;) Jonesville, 1:18, close connection from Toledo; Bankers, 1:28 Reading, 1:35; Montgomery, 1:55; Fremont, 2 15; Angola, 2:40; Pleasant Lake 2:50; Summit, 3:0; Waterloo, 3:12; arrive at Auburn Junction 3:25; St. Johns 3:37; New Era, 3:43; Dit oner's, 3:58; Huntertown, 3:56; Academie 4:05 Fort Wayne, 4:20 p. m.; connecting for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points east via P. F. W. and C. railroad fast express.

11:26 P. M.—From Grand Rapids 11:20 a m; Kalamazoo, 1:40 p m; Jackson 4:40 p. m.; Jonesville 7:27; Bankers 8:10 p m.; Reading, 8:40; Fremont 9 37; Angola, 10 07; Pleasant Lake, 10:28; Waterloo 11 07; arrive at New Era 12 30 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 1 30 a m connecting with early trains west, south and east.

4 10 a. m train runs daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. FROMLEY, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DEC 19, 1880.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	
Chicago lv	4 ? pm	8 10am	
Walkerton Junction	7 14	11 24	
Milford Junction	8 23	12 40pm	
Syracuse	*	12 51	
Cromwell	*	1 10	
Albion	*	1 33	
Avilla	9 20	1 8	
Garrett	9 30	2 10	
Auburn Junction	9 45	2 4	
St. Joe	*	3 08	
Hicksville	*	3 28	
Defiance	11 02	4 24	
Deshler	11 55am	5 48	
Fostoria	12 50	6 50	
Tiffin	1 15	7 25	
Chicago Junction ar.	2 05	8 55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Mail	No 2 Ex.	No. 8 Fast.
Chicago Junction lv	9 00am	6 10pm	9 ?am
Tiffin	10 00	7 35am	10 48
Fostoria	10 28	8 10	11 22pm
Deshler	11 26	9 10	12 30
Defiance	12 25pm	10 22	1 28
Hicksville	1 07	11 16	*
St Joe	1 23	11 32	*
Auburn Junction	1 42	11 54	2 15
Garrett	1 50	12 00am	2 25
Avilla	2 29	12 20	2 42
Albion	2 45	12 45	3 55
Cromwell	3 12	1 10	4 15
Syracuse	3 22	1 30	4 30
Milford Junction	3 44	1 49	4 50
Walkerton Junction	5 06	3 03	6 01
Chicago ar	8 20	6 10	8 50

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

*. Trains do not stop.

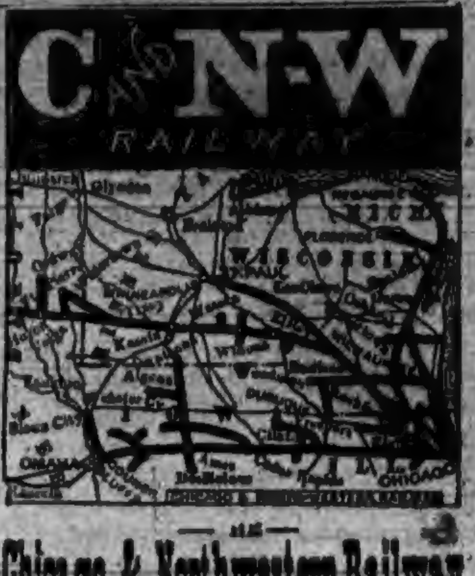

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado Idaho Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Leadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus and all points in the territories, and the west. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona La Cross, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements it having been carried for over twenty years and it still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold seamless pendants and center, solid joints, crown pieces etc, all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

—•••—

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 2, 1881. Number 22.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged

MOODY & HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S W Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. E. F. LIPES, M. D.
DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,
Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LON 'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

FURNITURE &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN,

REAL ESTATE AND

STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

There will be found pleasant to customers [illegible] have a good Refrigerator and therefore can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh [illegible] any one making previous arrangements [illegible] Sunday by calling [illegible] 5 o'clock a.m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call.

Lines on the Death of Little Neva Kuhlman.

Oh, transitory earth,
How soon thy joys decay,
Say, would it not enhance their worth
To lengthen out their stay?

Sweet Neva, thus didst thou
A moment with us stay;
But lovely child, where art thou now,
Why fled from us away?

"That is a world of sin
Dear mother, thou dost know;
Why wish thy child to stay therein,
And share in all its woe?"

"Then go thou lovely one,
Go and enjoy thy rest;
Thy Savior hath thy victory won,
Go, be forever blest."

Methinks a voice I hear
From a far-distant one;
A voice of woe a father dear
Cries, "Lord, Thy will be done."

The mournful tidings now
Have reached his anxious ear;
Oh may he in submission bow,
Although the stroke's severe.

J. A. R.

Correspondence.

The following letter written to Mr John S. Boots by his brother, in San Jose, California, has been given us for publication

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 28, 1881.

John S. Boots, Spencerville, Indiana

DEAR BROTHER: About twenty minutes ago I got your letter, and I think there is no other time a trail is so easily followed as when warm, so I will answer briefly Now about the prunes. I have now 440 Petit Prune Diogen, of French variety. From the six year old trees I dried and sold last fall over five tons of prunes, which I sold in bulk at home at ten cents a pound. I have five varieties and 2,400 prune trees in all We take the pits out of some varieties, and get sixteen cents a pound for them I cleared about $2,000 out of the lot, and the cost of all work for the year was $600. There are many others in the business, but it will never be outdone, as we have all of northern Europe and the Atlantic states for a market. Apricots are going to be the monied fruit of the world, and this is the country to raise them

We are still raising berries, but not so extensively as formerly. I sent off a wagon load a few minutes ago, also a wagon load of asparagus. I am sometimes troubled in getting labor, that is white labor, for white men do not, as a rule, take to hard work I am working three white men and sixty Chinamen. and I would rather farm 100 acres than to have the care of and milk five cows.

I wish you could see our horses I know that you do not see as much beauty in a fine horse as I do. Fondness for horses perhaps has been my weak point all through life. I love a fine horse, and am willing to pay my money to look at him and keep him in moving condition. In about 1863 there was brought from England to this neighborhood an English thoroughbred stallion at a cost of $5,000 About eight years later I bought the animal, which was a dappled bay, 16 hands high and weighed 1,200 pounds. I bred him to common mares for work horses and roadsters, and have some of the finest carriage horses you ever saw, and I very frequently drive down to the city, a distance of 48 miles, put my team up for two or three hours and drive home again the same day, all in daylight. I once drove my horse 75 miles after working him a half day, and drove in the rain at that. When I bought the stallion I purchased two thoroughbred mares which weighed 1,000 pounds each and my oldest colts are now nine years old. I have five stallions on hand and only one has ever served mares I have a training track of my own, where I work and train them. Last Saturday I went out and had two young stallions tried one half mile. They made the distance in just 53 1-2 seconds. We repeated them in the same time. This was done in their training shoes and without urging; of course when we sharpen up for a race they must do a little better. I will send away two fine young thoroughbreds in a few days to break to the harness for trotters. I have young horses here which, as soon as they are gentle enough to drive, can trot right away in three minutes, and for work horses they can't be beat. I have no use for a horse that weighs over 1,200 pounds. About 20 years ago I commenced raising big horses, from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, but after using them awhile I soon disposed of them, for, should I happen to get a few miles from home I would most likely have to camp out for the night, and if there is anything I dislike, it is to camp within sight of home. All you have to do with the horses I have now is to point out the road and they will find the end of it, if there is such a thing to be done that day, and still they are gentle and kind.

Our crop prospects are good. I never saw such heavy growth as at present. Wheat and barley is low in price, the former being $1 35 per hundred pounds, and the latter 90 cents. Everything is sold by the pound here. Good bye.

WM. BOOTS.

Bibles with Funny Nicknames.

An addition of Matthew's Bible, published in 1551, was called "The Bug Bible," because the passage in psalm xci, 5, which in our version reads, "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night," was rendered in that book, "So that thou shalt not be afraid for any bugges by night." Another edition, the Genevan, was called the "Breeches Bible," because it rendered Genesis 3 7, "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches." The Bishop's Bible, 1568, on account of rendering Jer. viii, 22, as "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" was dignified with the sobriquet "The Treacle Bible" The same passage being rendered in the Douay Version, "Is there no rosin in Gilead?" that has been nicknamed the "Rosin Bible" An edition of the Authorized Version, published in Oxford in 1717, is known as the "Vinegar Bible," a name given it because of a printer's blunder in rendering the title to Luke 20. The parable of the Vinegar,' instead of the parable of the Vineyard.' The worst nickname of all is that given to an edition of the Authorized Version, printed in London by Barker & Lucas in 1631. In this edition an important word is left out of the seventh commandment, making it read: "Thou shalt commit adultery" Naturally this is called the "Wicked Bible." Other mistakes, grave or gray, have been made in different editions of the Bible by printers; as, for instance, where Paul is made to say, "Purge your conscience from good works," instead of from dead works; and again, where our Savior's words, in the beatitudes, "Blessed are the peace-makers," are made to read—for the special comfort, we suppose, of office-seekers—"Blessed are the place-makers."

In view of these typographical blunders, it seems only in accordance with the fitness of things that one Bible should have made David say, in psalms 119, 161, instead of "Princes have persecuted me without a cause," "Printers have persecuted me without a cause."

THE HE AND SHE BIBLE.

Two editions of the Authorized Version were published in 1611, and some differences were detected in them One of these consisted in the use in one passage of the name of "Judas" for that of "Jesus." Another occurred in Ruth 3 15, one edition having the words, "He went into the city," referring to Ruth; the other, the statement that 'She went into the city' This has caused the two editions to be humorously designated as "The Great He Bible" and "The Great She Bible.

Impurities in Ice.

The popular delusion that water in the process of freezing somehow eliminates any impurity it may contain, or that the vitality by the cold, is now very generally exploded.

An American naturalist has been microscopically examining fragments of ice taken from various canals and ponds. He took only such specimens as appeared clean, and were quite transparent to the eye. On melting them and subjecting to magnifying powers, varying up to nine hundred diameters, he says that vegetable tissue and confervoid growth were in most cases observable at once. He found no instance in which animalculæ were present in an active state after freezing, but after being allowed to stand for awhile in a moderate temperature, the water presented monads whose movements were easily distinguished with a magnifying power of from two to four hundred diameters. After a while, confervæ were observed growing and taking form similar to the nests occupied by the young of the Paramecium, common in stagnant water. The result of the observations is to prove beyond question that freezing does not in any way eliminate impurity or prevent the subsequent development of animal or vegetable germs.

This is merely a confirmation of what has already been asserted and proved before, but the matter is of such importance that it is not likely to be argued with unnecessary frequency. Many persons who will look askance at a glass of unfiltered water will not hesitate to cool their drinks by dropping a knob of ice into it. That from ponds and canals is, of course, ostensibled gathered for non dietetic purposes; but it is to be feared that in hot weather ice is ice, and that much risk of mischief is often incurred.—[London Globe.

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1 45 each.

I. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Correspondence.

[Last Week.]

BUTLER TOWNSHIP NO. 1.

John Stonestreet is convalescing.

Frank Holman has arranged his store to suit the season.

Paul Lung and Wm. Eardly still trade at Altona.

Amos Roberts has planted the old Butler Center mill-yard in potatoes.

John Ammon is agent for the revised testament and the history of its revision.

Samuel Robinson is working for David Stonestreet

M. J Weller is canvassing for "Gems of Deportment." PIXIE.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP NO. 2.

We have had rather an exciting time here on account of tramps or somebody else breaking into and robbing stores. Five tramps were arrested on suspicion and searched, but no goods were found in their possession. J. L. Hall acted as detective. A part of the goods taken from Gettell's store at Altona were found in the ice-house near the tamarack. Two of the tramps were arrested at Garrett, two at the ice-house and one west of Altona. Sheriff Leas and Prosecutor Peterson were notified, but after searching and examining them, they were all released. Had we been sure that the parties arrested were guilty, some stringent and effective mode of dealing with them would have been adopted, so the industrious part of the community would be protected against tramps, thieves and beggars.

FRANCIS.

CORUNNA.

Mr. Warren McNabb was in town Sunday and Monday.

Lafe J. Miller was in town Sunday

Wm Mac dined out of town on his last visit.

The Knapp minstrels have chosen rustic natures, and now are proclaimed as the leading troupe of the day.

Prof. Milo Calkin was in town last week.

The K. I. D., or archery club, practice shooting at 80 rods.

Simon Reed was in town again this week—just for fun.

There was a street parade last Saturday night, headed by a young man with two pie-pans under his coat. We think he was trying to find out what time it was, as he was the only man in the party who carried a watch.

RAB MA

SPENCERVILLE.

Mr and Mrs Sol. Berney spent a few days of last week at Indianapolis.

Our town was visited by a circus Friday and Saturday of last week.

Dr T Dills, of Fort Wayne, spent Sunday with his brother John.

Dan. Herrick Sundayed under the parental roof.

Gerry Emanuel spent part of last week in Auburn.

Mr Fulton Shutt, of Maysville, was in town Saturday evening.

Dr. Murphy, of Waterloo, was in town last week.

Mrs Kinsey is slowly improving.

A full line of stamping patterns at the millinery store.

Mr. and Mrs John Butt, of Waterloo, were in town Sunday.

A full line of millinery goods at Miss McKay's.

Mr. W. Brown, of Concord, was in town Sunday.

Miss Nellie Olds has returned.

RUSTIC

Colorado Excursions—Season of 1881.

Commencing May 1st, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will place on sale round-trip tickets to Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, good returning to October 31st. Tourists can obtain round-trip tickets good going one route and returning another, enabling them to visit all the notable points in the Rocky mountains and the mining regions. The through fast trains, with the new B. & O. palace sleeping-cars and dining-car attached, make the B. & O. the most pleasant and comfortable route for invalids and pleasure-seekers. For rates, time tables, guides and the different routes addresses W. E. Reppert, passenger agent, 200½ north High street, Columbus, Ohio. 21 tf.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Agt. B. & O. R. R.
Auburn Ind.

General Synod of the Reformed Church.

The following brief notes of this meeting will be of interest to many of our readers, especially to those connected with that organization. The synod convened in triennial session at Tiffin, Ohio, May 18. The opening sermon was preached by Dr Van Horne, of Philadelphia, after which, Dr J H Good was made president, Rev. J G Brown and Dr. Rutenick vice-presidents and Rev. G. B. Kniest corresponding secretary. The synod remained in session until May 25. The following are among the items of greatest interest: The report of the committee on foreign missions, giving more particularly a history of the work of Rev. Gring and wife at Tokio Japan, which is reported to have been very successful. The different committees were then appointed. Rev. Kneist made an interesting speech to the same effect, advocating the erection of a monument to the memory of Caspar Olevianus in the church at Herbon, Germany. Resolution adopted. The report of the Peace commission, detailing in full its labors and results, was then read and adopted. The report sets forth that the Reformed church adheres to the doctrines of the scripture, as set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism, taking the same in the historical sense, and directs that these doctrines be taught and defended at all times. Several doctrinal points were also embodied in the report, but their great length prevents their insertion in full.

Dr Thomas G. Apple reported that the delegates to the Pan Presbyterian Alliance at Philadelphia last fall, had attended to the duties assigned. Delegates were present from the different Reformed churches in Europe and America, holding to the Presbyterial polity, and the results of the Alliance will evidently promote the spirit of christian fellowship and unity between the different members of the reformed family of churches. At another time, the subject of deaconess was fully discussed, the speakers generally believing that the name and office to be not only scriptural, but useful. At the close of the discussion a resolution was adopted, renewing and embodying the office of deaconess in the records of the church. The synod adjourned to meet about June 1, 1884, in the city of Baltimore. Rev. F. F. Christine, of the Reformed church in Waterloo, was in attendance, and furnished the papers from which we compile this abstract.

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THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

[illegible]

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WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

[illegible]

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A regular graduate of medicine, longer located in Chicago than any other specialist. [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

[illegible]

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COLORADO EXCURSION

BURLINGTON ROUTE

C-B-&-Q. C-B-&-Q.

[illegible]

COLORADO

TAKE THE

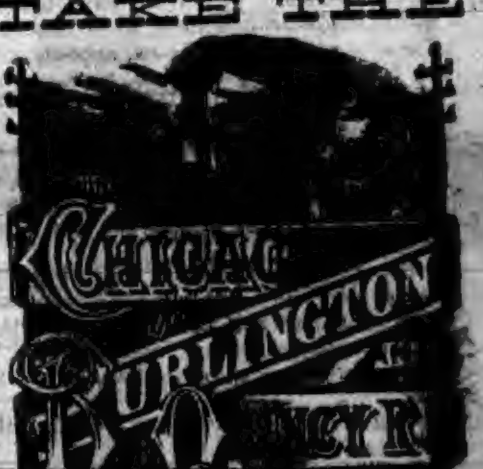

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY R R

FOR ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.

[illegible]

SONGS OF THE SCIENCES—MEDICINE.

Oh, would you study medicine, get learning anatomical,
First fill your mind with all the lore of muscles and of veins;
The names that they can boast of sound, you'll say, extremely comical,
But you must learn them ere you try to ease our aches and pains.
We grin derisively you see the musculus risorius,
The sterno-cleido-mastoid serves to turn the head away;
We'd land upon Reil's island, nor will think the work laborious,
To cross the Pons Varolii many times a day.

In course of time you'll learn, no doubt, the laws of physiology,
With all that Foster, Carpenter and Huxley well must know;
We'll hope you'll pay attention to professors of pathology,
And gaze on all the wonders that the microscope can show.
You'll find how blood goes through the lungs, and how they're oxidizing it;
How certain foods can do us good, while others do us harm;
The body's like a steam engine, 'tis really not surprising it
Should take a regular amount of fuel to keep warm.

With chemistry, and pharmacy, and surgery, and botany,
And jurisprudence medical, I fancy you will find
Enough to fill a busy brain—that is, if you have got any;
You cannot cure the body till you've amply stored the mind.
You'll come when we are ill, like some benevolent inquisitor;
Or gallant feats of surgery shall startle all the town;
While plunging into lunacy you may become a visitor
Appointed by the Chancellor, like Dr. Crichton-Browne.

Here, surely, is a grand career—to cure our poor humanity
Of all the ills to which our flesh is heir—a noble strife
To wage against each fell disease, disorder and insanity—
To wrest the victory from death, and give the patient life.
And when you've studied all you can, in order categorical,
When you have worked at every branch of science under sun,
You'll find—the illustration's not my own, but is historical—
You pick up pebbles on the shore—you've only just begun!

LODGINGS TO LET.

An Episode of the French Exhibition.

During the Exposition, Paris was visited by mania for lodge-letting. From the middle of April, hanging up at the doors of the houses, in the fashionable and central neighborhoods of the French capital might be seen bills with "Joli appartement meuble a louer presentement"—"Handsome furnished apartments to let;" and many a family, many a widow, many a bachelor or widower emigrated to some distant outskirt, giving up their apartments to strangers or foreigners, in consideration of receiving some thousand francs, while they themselves nestled down, during the great influx, in some humble locality, within or without the walls. In letting, there was no distinction of nation made; the terms were the same for one and all—for the native compatriot, as well as the Milord Anglais—for the German Baron, as well as the Russian Boyard, the Polish Count, the dollar-laden American—for everybody, in short, who could pay; that was the one condition.

Madame de Y——, a young and handsome widow of 25, who, on the first of April in that memorable year, had thrown off her weeds, resigned herself, among the rest, to the reigning epidemic. One morning she sent for the lodge-keeper of the house in which she resided in the Chaussee d'Antin, and ordered him to nail up at the portecochere the universal bill.

"Bless my soul! what running up and down I shall have of it!" exclaimed, in sotto voce, with a piteous shrug, the seemingly-disconsolate porter, but who inwardly rejoiced at the circumstance; for he, also, hoped to reap a golden harvest from the new-comers.

"N'importe, Andre," continued the charming young widow—"N'importe; let my apartment for 8,000 francs, and you shall have your commission of—let me see—5 per cent., if to a bachelor or widower; 4 per cent., if to a married couple without any infantile encumbrances; and 3 per cent., if to a family—and there are 5 francs to drink my health."

"Alas! alas!" groaned the portecochere Cerberus, as he pocketed the silver piece and promised, in a tone of melancholy devotedness, to do his best. That evening the widow, accompanied by her femme de chambre, took up her quarters in a small cottage near the village of Fontenay-aux Roses, outside the Barriere d'Enfer, and contiguous to the pretty Bois de Meudon, where she rusticated in the full enjoyment of her independent widowhood till the expiration of the term.

On the 2d of August following, Madame de Y—— returned to Paris, and drove to her residence, believing that her apartment, which had been let by the concierge, was vacated and ready for her.

"Madame," said Andre, "the gentleman has not yet gone."

"What gentleman, Andre?"

"The lodger, madame, Monsieur de B——, a provincial gentleman, very comme il faut. Yet it is not my fault, for I informed him, three days ago, that his time was up, and that he must go; but he said to me that it was all right; it was his affair, and he would square all matters with madame."

"Go and inform him, Andre, that I have returned, and want my apartments immediately."

"Useless, madame—completely useless. He was headstrong as a donkey; he wouldn't listen to me; it is with you alone he wishes to confer."

"Be it so, Andre. Go before and announce me."

Madame de Y—— was received most graciously and politely by the provincial tenant, who thus addressed her:

"You cannot conceive, madame, how comfortable I find myself in this your pretty apartment, and how much I desire to spend in it the remaining time I have to stay in your charming capital; I fondly hope you will have the goodness to allow me so to do. Whatever be your terms, I accept them beforehand."

To this the widow replied, somewhat surprised, that she had no terms to propose; that she wanted her apartment, and must have it. But greater still was her surprise when she heard the provincial declare his determination to keep it, even if it was necessary to stand a regular siege. Madame de Y—— endeavored, as gently as possible, to make him understand the impropriety of his conduct; but all to no avail, for the tenant pleaded his cause with grace, eloquence and wit. The debate became warmer and warmer, the gentleman losing, and the lady gaining no ground, while Andre slipped away to his lodge, informing his better-half that the storm was gathering above. At last, after much speechifying on both sides, the gentleman, breaking a pause of apparently deep reflection, spoke again:

"Well, madame," said he, "there remains but one way to arrange our little dispute, so as to enable you to resume possession of your delightful residence, without ousting me from it."

"What is your meaning, sir?" demanded the bewildered young widow, looking still more charming in her amazement.

"My meaning is this, madame; my name is Arthur—Baron Arthur de B—. I belong to an old and honorable family—am a bachelor, and 32 years of age. My estates are worth 50,000 francs a year—but this I mention out of respect to the laws of business; and despite the originality and queerness of my conduct, which may perhaps have offended you, I am considered a very good-natured person; and, upon the whole, I flatter myself I am a man fully capable of making a lady happy. Will you, therefore, do me the honor of accepting my heart, my hand, and my fortune?"

To this sudden proposal Madame de Y— replied with dignity: "Your jest is not in very good taste, sir, and all I can do is to laugh at it."

"Serious, most serious, madame, I am indeed—and, on the faith of a gentleman, I beg you to believe it."

"What, sir! you propose marriage merely that you may not have to give up my apartments!"

"A little upon that account, madame, but still more because of a more overpowering reason; for among the many considerations I have had the honor of laying before you, there is one I dare not mention, but allow me now to confess it—I love you."

At this avowal, Madame de Y— blushed to the eyes. What lady, young or old, would not have done so, particularly when the avowal came from a young, handsome and wealthy man? However, she took it in good part, and laughed outright at her interlocutor?

"You are laughing, madame, and however—"

"Your folly provokes my laughter, Monsieur le Baron. I really cannot help it."

"Nevertheless, madame, I can assure you I am fully master of my reason, or at least as much of it as remains, subdued as it is by intense passion."

"What, sir! intense passion at first sight!"

"You forget, madame, that I have been living three long months in your apartments, and that your portrait, which I now see is an adorable likeness, is hanging up there in the next room. It was the first object that caught my attention on entering, and I have looked at and admired it every day since. Nor was I captivated by the charms of your beauty alone, for I am well acquainted with your merit in every way, your many superior qualities and your irreproachable character. A man, however so little he may be versed in womanly affairs, cannot spend three months in a lady's apartment without noticing and studying many things disclosing her habits, her tastes, her feelings. I have been an acute, and, perhaps, an indiscreet, observer, madame; and what I have discovered has captivated my heart forever. That heart I offer you again, and humbly wait your answer to know my fate."

There was no bombast, no fanfaronade in the Baron's language, it was the resolve of a man who had made up his mind, and was determined to succeed. But the more he urged his suit, the less he advanced in it; till at last the widow signified to him, in due form and unmistakable phraseology, that he must instantly shift his quarters—thus giving him his leave, and intimating to him at the same time that he must never think of setting foot in her residence again.

"Very well, madame—I withdraw, and will not return till you invite me to do so;" the answer to which parting words was a saucy smile, and a toss of the head which evidently meant, "You have long to wait, Monsieur le Baron, before receiving such an invitation."

However, at the end of a few days, the invitation was sent, and the Baron arrived just as the widow had completed making herself more charming than ever.

"What have I been apprised of, sir?" said Madame de Y—— to him, as he seated himself in an arm-chair a la Voltaire right opposite to her. "During my absence, you brought my long-pending lawsuit to an amicable arrangement."

"Why, yes, madame; but you must be neither pleased nor displeased with me on that account, as I acted only in my own interest."

"How so, if you please, Baron?"

"The fact is, the lawyers' clerks were calling here with their papers every day; and, owing to a heavy and protracted suit I once had myself, I have an utter aversion to every 'limb of the law,' as our allies, Messieurs les Anglais, have it. Being acquainted with your plaintiff, who is a debtor of mine, I made use of my influence over him, and soon got him to forego his unfounded claim, and he made over to me what he called his rights. It is therefore an affair between him and me. But rest assured, madame, that your delicacy and susceptibility shall never have to complain of my proceedings. Your lawsuit is forever quashed, and that is all!" Whereon the Baron looked the widow steadfastly but respectfully in the face, and gave no further explanation.

Madame de Y—— was somewhat confused; but, in spite of herself, she was continually forced to think of her ex-tenant. In every room of her apartment he had left some souvenir of his sojourn—poetry, pencilling, songs, music composed by himself, thoughts and maxims, etc., written in her albums and scrap-book. All these gallant attentions seemed most charming to her, while they piqued her curiosity; and when that important part of the female constitution is awakened other sentiments soon come forth and blossom.

Now it happened that, the day after the Baron's invited visit, a poor woman, the mother of a family to whom Madame de Y—— was in the habit of giving stated pecuniary relief, called to thank her for her last munificent donation, which, she said, would keep her and hers forever.

"You were absent, my too generous benefactress, but I had the honor of meeting here with your husband."

"My husband?" ejaculated the widow.

"Ah, madame, what an excellent, what a kind-hearted gentleman! Ah, how well you are mated, for you suit each other admirably. Yes, madame, I told him everything and how kind, how Providence-like you were to me. He seems to love you very much, and how could that be otherwise? 'Good woman,' says your husband to me, madame, 'your benefactress is absent for the time being; but, before she went, she left this with me for you, and thereon he put in my hands a pocket-book containing bank notes—a fortune, madame. I was loth to accept it at first, but he would have me take it, although God knows you have already done much for me and my poor fatherless children. Ah, dear madame, how happy you must be with such a husband! But it is only the just reward of your excellent heart and Christian virtues. May Heaven bless and preserve you both for years and years to come."

"Strange, strange, passing strange!" thought the widow. "Settle my tedious lawsuit—provide for my poor widow and her children—leave some trace of himself everywhere around me! But men are such queer characters, such originals nowadays." She resolved, however, not to speak to the Baron of his generous conduct toward her protegee, fearful lest she might betray her *sensibilite* at so noble an action. But another circumstance soon came to light, and caused the Baron to be invited, suddenly and nervously, to call a second time. This circumstance was as follows: A young coxcomb, Leopold de R——, imagining he had fallen in love with Madame de Y——, because, living in the house opposite to hers, he had chanced now and then to see her at the balcony before missing her all on a sudden at her departure from her apartment. After many days' anxiety he determined upon writing her a *billet doux*, informing her of his love, and stating that he would call that evening for an answer. Having written his note, he wrapped it up in a small paper parcel and jerked it over the balcony into the window. It happened that the Baron had just finished the second breakfast he had taken in the house, and was poring over the newspaper when the parcel dropped into the room. He took it up, and, finding no superscription, he opened it and read the following:

> Charming neighbor, for weeks and weeks have I admired you from my window-seat opposite. O how superlatively happy should I be were you to do me the honor of admitting me to your presence, and allowing me to declare myself and crave pardon for my presumption. At 8 this evening, I will call, ask for admission and learn my fate. Till then, minutes will glide away like years from my impatient heart. Farewell till then, goddess of my adoration. LEOPOLD.

He came, and the door was opened to him by the Baron in *propria persona*.

"Is Madame de Y—— at home?"

"She is not at home for you."

"And pray, by what right do you refuse me admission?"

"Methinks that right is very evident."

"And you are here in her apartment?"

"True; but for the time being it is my own."

The dialogue went rapidly on from cross words to a challenge; and on the morrow a duel took place in one of the coppice-woods of the Bois de Boulogne.

This time, Madame de Y—— had every reason, she thought, for blaming the Baron's conduct; so another invitation was sent to him, which he duly attended to.

"How is this, Monsieur le Baron?" said the widow in tremulous and reproachful accents—"expose your life with such a puppy—a life so useful, so precious! O, truly, I cannot but think you more foolish than wise."

"I confess, madame, that I was wrong; but I merely wanted to put the young puppy, as you justly call him, in his right place, and save you forever from his importunities. He scratched me, but I gave him a gentle sword-thrust which will prevent him from annoying you for some time to come. Was that not a service worth having, my charming landlady?"

"Yes; but at such a price—the risk of your life and my reputation! Gracious! Baron, what will my friends think of me after such an affair? You have compromised me terribly by your generous, your noble, your magnanimous conduct."

"'Tis true, very true, dear lady, and I now begin to see I acted too rashly upon the impulse of the moment; and that, in fact, I owe you a reparation."

Madame de Y—— thought so likewise. "Well, my dear Baron," said she, proffering her hand, "since it was to be, it must be, so let it be—we are friends."

"And betrothed ones, my charmer," cried the enamored Baron, fondly pressing to his lips the widow's ripe, red lips. "And the marriage-day? When?"

"Oh, dear me! Mon Dieu, what a man! In a month hence." And the compact was sealed.

A Horrible Ride.

A freight train broke away from the control of the brakes while rushing down at a mad rate a heavy grade on a New Mexican mountain railroad. At the rate of sixty miles an hour the engineer jumped off and was landed seventy feet away. The conductor in the caboose at the rear, with Pawnee Charlie and his squaw, cut the way-car loose and held it with his brakes. But the brakesmen in the other cars had to lie flat on top, and, for six miles, hang on for dear life. While the engine was plunging down the flight at a giddy speed, the fireman crawled out on the foot-board and poked sand through the sand-box, thinking that it might give the wheels a grip upon the rails. As the train sped around a curve the velocity was so great that the locomotive ran on one rail, and came within an ace of losing its equilibrium. But it escaped all perils and on a long three-mile level it was at last brought to a stand-still. It made Pawnee Charley act like shake-knee Charley.

A BANK in Lyons uses paper colored with ultramarine green. The bills of exchange are lithographed and the figures are written with an acidulated ink, so as to appear white upon a green ground. This seems to furnish a perfect security against alterations.

WHAT IS NICKEL?

The Material Out of Which Our Five-Cent Coin Is Made.

Since the convenient five-cent coin, which is common talk is called "a nickel," has come into general circulation, the question above is asked, either mentally or orally, hundreds of times every day, and but few get an intelligent answer. In China and India a white copper, called pack tong, has long been known, and has been extensively used, both there and in Europe, for counterfeiting silver coin. About the year 1700 a peculiar ore was discovered in the copper mines of Saxony, which had the appearance of being very rich, but in smelting it yielded no copper, and the miners called it kupfer-nickel, or false copper. In 1754 Constadt announced the discovery of a new metal in kupfernickel, to which he gave the name of nickel. It was in combination with arsenic, from which he could relieve it only in parts. The alloy of nickel and arsenic which he obtained was white, brittle and very hard, and had a melting point nearly as high as cast-iron. It was not until 1823 that pure nickel was obtained by analysis of German silver, which had for a number of years been produced at Suhl, in Saxony. Its composition was ascertained to be copper 10 parts, zinc 5 and nickel 4. If more nickel be used the alloy is as white as silver and susceptible of a very high polish, but becomes too brittle and hard to be hammered or rolled, and can be worked only by casting. Pure nickel is a white metal which tarnishes readily in the air. Unlike silver, it is not acted on by the vapor of sulphur, and even the strong mineral acids attract it but slightly. Nickel has the hardness of iron, and, like it, has strong magnetic properties, but cannot be welded and is soldered with difficulty. Pure nickel has heretofore been used chiefly for plating, for which purpose its hardness and power to resist atmospheric influences admirably adapt it. The French have succeeded in rolling the metal into plates, from which spoons and other table furniture may be pressed. Nickel bronze, which consists of equal parts of copper and nickel, with a little tin, may be cast into very delicate forms, and is susceptible of a high polish. Mines of nickel are worked at Chatham, Ct., and Lancaster, Pa., and it is said to be found at Mine La Motte, Mo., and at several points in Colorado and New Mexico, where but little attention is paid to it. It is extensively mined in Saxony and in Sweden, but the late discovery of a new ore (a silicate of nickel) in New Caledonia will probably suspend the use of the arsenical ores, and yet bring nickel into common use. Switzerland, in the year 1852, made a coin of German silver, which is identical in composition with our nickel coin. The United States made nickel cents in 1856, and eight years later coined the 5-cent pieces. Belgium adopted nickel coinage in 1860 and Germany in 1873. England has lately coined pennies for Jamaica, but at home she and France adhere to the clumsy copper small change.

A Broker's Mistake.

The following story is told of Francis Drexel, the father of the well-known Philadelphia bankers. Soon after the close of the war with Mexico many Spanish and Mexican silver dollars found their way into the United States, and were bought up by bankers and money dealers all over the country. The price paid for them varied greatly, according to the demand and supply and the condition of the pieces themselves. At the close of a rainy day, during which Dr. Drexel—then doing a very modest business on Third street, Philadelphia, as a money and exchange broker—had been a large buyer of Mexican silver, and while he was engaged in recounting his purchases preparatory to settling his cash account, the door of his banking house was suddenly opened by a plainly-dressed man, who exclaimed: "I only have 100 left; do you want them?"

Mr. Drexel, without raising his head, replied: "I'll give you 50 cents for them?"

"No," said the man, "I've sold all the others at 75 cents, and only have 100 left."

Mr. Drexel replied: "I have bought them all day at 60 cents, and if yours have no holes in them I will take them at the same price, and that is the most you can get for them."

"I never saw any with holes in them," said the man.

"Didn't you?" said Mr. Drexel. "Half of what we get are full of holes, where they have been used as buttons."

The man scratched his head a moment, and then said: "Very well; I'll bring them in right away."

Five minutes afterward he appeared with a small tin kettle, and, walking up to the counter, said: "Where shall I put them?"

"Pour them out here," said Mr. Drexel, indicating a particular spot on the counter.

"I can't," said the seller, "they will all slip off on the floor."

Mr. Drexel, without withdrawing his attention from the counting of his purchases of the day, called to his son Frank to "bring a tray." When the tray was brought it was found to have a large crack across it, to which the man strenuously objected, saying: "They will all fall through." This nettled old Mr. Drexel, who, in rather sharp words, told him: "That tray has held thousands and thousands of them every day," and furthermore, in peremptory terms, bade him "pour them out quick."

Accordingly, the kettle was raised to the level of the counter, and 100 fat, raw oysters were poured into the cracked tray, much to the chagrin and disgust of the banker and his son, the former of whom exclaimed: "Why, these are oysters!"

"Well," said the oysterman (who knew nothing of Mexican silver), "what the d— did you think they were?"

They Let Him Hunt.

In making change on the Woodward avenue car yesterday a passenger dropped a penny on the floor, and it went under the gratings. Before he made a move to find it, he stood up in the middle of the car and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I know just how you feel about this matter. I've been there myself. I know that any one of you had rather put your hand in your pockets and give me 2 cents than to see me get down on my knees and hunt around for that cent. But let me explain. I do not care for the money, having over 15 cents left in my pocket, but that penny is an heirloom in the family—a sacred relic to remember the dead and gone—and I appeal to your sentiment to induce you to draw your feet under the seats while I make a general hunt."

The passengers good-naturedly complied, and, after being carried four blocks past his corner, the man recovered his sacred relic and jumped off the car.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Telegraphic Reminiscences.

"I think," said General Stager, "that I was about the first to read messages by sound. Certainly I had so read them before I knew of any one else doing it. Erasius Brooks, just about that time, came to Pittsburg and bought out the *Gazette*. It was a very responsible duty to collect the telegraphic dispatches, and the chief editor used to come himself to my office for that purpose. The markets were sent in cipher. One day my register broke down while Brooks was waiting for the report. A steamer had just landed in New York, and the news was important. But the register was in such a state that patching wouldn't do. Mr. Brooks was in despair. Now the office call of a telegraph station is easily learned. You have 'DE,' for instance, for Detroit; 'BU' for Buffalo, and 'H' for Cleveland—the 'C's' being taken up somewhere else on the line. The constant reiteration of DE, DE, or BU, BU, or whatever the office call is, makes it familiar, and as easily recognized as the sound of a man's name. The very boys learn in short order. Of course, in those days, just as now, our office calls were recognizable to the ear. It was with this in mind that I said to Brooks, 'Wait a little and I'll try another plan.' I explained matters to the operator at the other end, and asked him to go slow, and between my knowledge of the cipher and the good-natured repetitions of each link of it by my down-East friend, I managed to get the whole of the report. It came slow, but came in time. Brooks left a delighted man."

"Now, General, that's a historical fact worth noting."

"I make no claims," continued General Stager, "but I'll tell you my own experience. It was always a question among us whether Mr. Barnes or Governor Cornell was the first to read and send by sound. Some say it was Barnes, some Cornell."

"The present Governor of New York?"

"The very same. Governor Cornell was an old-time telegraph operator."

"Did the new improvement take?"

"On the contrary," said the General, "the officers fought against it. Every commercial message, they said, must be read from the tapes. They insisted that they wanted something for a record. We used to bundle up the tapes and keep them for reference, to compare for errors and find out whether the receiver or sender was to blame. It was a long time before the officers discovered that such errors would be detected just as well by taking a letter-press copy of the message. But reading by sound is now the only thing. It has immensely increased the efficiency and capacity of the telegraph.—*An Interview in the Detroit Free Press.*

Irish Bulls.

There are some good old Irish bulls which are too good to die of neglect. Of this order was the exclamation of the Irish gentleman, who, on getting a £10 prize in the lottery, and, finding that the prize was less than the money which he had paid for it, cried out:

"What luck it was I did not get the £20,000! I must have been entirely ruined!"

During the time when Ireland had a Parliament of her own, a member of the Irish House of Commons was describing the inordinate love of praise which characterized his opponent.

"The honorable member," said he, "is so fond of being praised that I really believe that he would be content to give up the ghost if it were but to look up and read the stonecutter's puff on his grave."

"Contempt of money," was the expression of another. "The honorable member professes to play the philosopher. I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that, if there is any one office that glitters in the eyes of the honorable member, it is that of purse-bearer; a pension to him is a compendium of all the cardinal virtues. All his statesmanship is comprehended in the art of taxing; and for good, better and best, in the scale of human nature, he invariably reads pence, shillings and pounds. I verily believe," exclaimed the orator, rising to the height of his conception, "that, if the honorable gentleman were an undertaker, it would be the delight of his heart to see all mankind seized with a common mortality, that he might have the benefit of the general burial, and provide scarfs and hatbands for the survivors."

"Is there any ford there?" asked an English tourist, who came suddenly to a full stop before one of the little mountain torrents in the West of Ireland. "Oh, to be sure, your honor, there was a ford," said a peasant standing at the brink, and making a hundred grimaces of civility. "When was it?" said the tourist. "Before the bridge was built," said the peasant; "but when man and horse went over the bridge the ford got out of the habit." "Well, now that the bridge is broken down, I suppose the ford may have got into the habit again. Is it safe?" "To be sure, your honor, all but in the middle, but that is nothing; and, if you can swim, there is not a better ford in the country." "But I cannot swim." "Then, you honor, the only safe way that I know of is, as soon as you get beyond your depth, to walk back again."

How to Save Lamp Chimneys.

A Leipsic journal, which makes a specialty of matters relating to glass, gives a method which it asserts will prevent chimneys from cracking. The treatment will not only render lamp chimneys, tumblers, and like articles more durable, but may be applied with advantage to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc. The chimneys, tumblers, etc., are put into a pot filled with cold water, to which some common table salt has been added. The water is well boiled over a fire, and then allowed to cool slowly. When the articles are taken out and washed, they will be found to resist afterward any sudden changes of temperature. The process is simply one of annealing, and the slower the cooling part of it is conducted the more effective will be the work.

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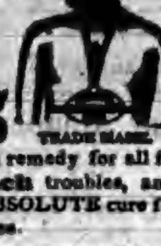

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Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

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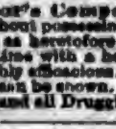

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SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Certain sounds from a musical instrument will affect the flame from a gas-jet, causing it to dance about.

It is claimed that more rain falls now in Nebraska than formerly, and that this rainfall is increasing with the march of settlement and consequent cultivation.

A machine for making laces hitherto produced only by hand-work is reported in France. Even old styles of laces, the art of making which has been lost, can readily be produced. The machine employs from 1,800 to 2,000 spindles, and from 200 to 800 pins. The *Moniteur des Fils et Tissus* speaks in high terms of the machine and its products, which is said to be fully equal to the best hand-made laces.

At various points in the heavens there are clusters of stars, some of these containing as many as 2,000 distinct orbs. Astronomers have established the fact that the smallest of these stars has a diameter of 180,000,000 of miles—orbs compared with which our earth is as an orange to the dome of St. Paul's; and yet there are thousands of such suns, in one of these faintly luminous clusters, scarcely visible to the eye!

The effect of the vibrations of sound is very peculiar. Here is an example: A plate of glass or metal may be held between the finger and thumb at one corner, having been previously strewn over with fine sand, then a fiddle-bow be drawn near one of its angles, the sand becomes agitated, and finally resolves itself into the form of a Latin cross. If the bow be drawn near the middle of one of the sides, a St. Andrew's cross will be formed.

In Colorado is a ten-acre field which is no more nor less than a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn which produces thirty or forty bushels to the acre. If one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle he will find it to fill with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long can be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes and are perch-like shape.

Meteorologists have found that United States storms usually advance from the Upper Mississippi Valley toward New York and New England, less frequently toward Virginia and seldom toward the Carolinas. American storm centres most frequently pass off the coast between 45 and 50 degrees north latitude. The great waves of high barometer, with fierce northwest winds in their front, usually advance from the Rock Mountains toward Virginia and the Carolinas, but less frequently toward New England.

By keeping the soil beneath charged with moisture, forest regions tend to make gradual and constant the supply of waters to the rivers and give uniformity to the flow; and hence, when forests are cut away, the rains reach speedily the streams, making them liable to alternate periods of wasteful violence and worthless feebleness. The cutting away of the forest has led, in the French Alps, to uncontrollable floods, despoiled fields and an impoverished people; and, in America, to annual seasons of dry mill-ponds, an immense sacrifice of available water power and the desertion of many a mill site.

While our knowledge of the regions surrounding the North Pole has been greatly extended by the energy and enterprise of modern explorers, comparatively little has been done in the exploration of corresponding portions of the southern hemisphere. At the head of an American expedition Lieut. Wilkes believed that he had established the existence of an Antarctic continent; and this discovery was verified a year later by Sir James Ross, who found the extensive Victoria Land, with mountains 14,000 feet high and an active volcano.

Edwin Booth's First Appearance on the Stage.

Edwin Booth's first appearance on the regular stage was made Sept. 10, 1849, at the Boston Museum, in the little part of Tressil, in Cibber's version of "Richard III." Junius Brutus Booth, his father—the rival of Edmund Kean, and one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived—was then keeping an engagement at the Museum, and Edwin was in attendance on him as dresser. Tressil had been cast to the prompter of the theater; but it chanced that this person wished to avoid the duty of acting it, and that he succeeded in persuading Edwin to undertake it. This arrangement was made without the elder Booth's knowledge, and he only became aware of it by reading in the play-bill the announcement of his son's first appearance, duly underlined. "Fool!" was all he said when he read this announcement; and this remark was not understood to signify encouragement. When the night came, and Edwin had dressed his father for Gloster, and himself for Tressil, the eccentric parent—who, beneath an outward aspect of indifference, loved this son with the fondest affection—took a chair, lit a cigar, and, viewing the youth with a critical eye, made this inquiry, "Do you know that you are supposed to have been riding hard and far?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where are your spurs?"

"I haven't any."

"Take mine"—holding out one booted leg.

The boy took the spurs, and went on for his little scene with King Henry VI. When he returned, his father was still sitting negligently in the chair, and smoking the cigar. "Give me my spurs," he said, again holding out his leg; and this was all the comment that Edwin Booth's first professional appearance ever elicited from the parent whom he idolized. He learned subsequently, though, that his father had been down at the wing, and had watched the first effort with evident interest and satisfaction, and then hastened back to his nonchalant pose in the dressing-room. There never, surely, could have been a more singular being than Junius Brutus Booth. This little trait of character is but one of thousands that marked him as a unique person.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Nuisance of Fences.

An exchange remarks that the New York law forbidding the pasturing of cattle in the streets and roads has abated "many nuisances in the shape of unsightly fences. The most costly and artistic fence deforms a fine landscape. Fences must sometimes be tolerated as necessities but should never be regarded as ornaments. The necessity for them is far less than has been supposed. The modern discovery that fences are to keep cattle in, not to keep them out, is a valuable one. If you have a sow and pigs, fence off a lot big enough to keep them in, but don't oblige your neighbor to support two miles of road fence to keep them out. Unsightly fences are disappearing in many districts, and it is probable that, where little stock is kept, it will soon be cheaper to cut their feed and carry it to them than to fence pastures. If the pens that we see in our country villages were taken away, with proper care, all would live in a beautiful park; this would foreshadow and aid the removal of social and sectarian barriers, a consummation devoutly to be wished. The change of public opinion in regard to fencing has been a pleasure and a surprise. In many places we can hardly see a fence, and rods of old fencing may be had for the asking."

Idle Men in the House of Commons.

Everybody who has ever read it remembers Carlyle's famous description of the work-house of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and what the picturesque tourist saw: "I saw sitting on wooden benches, in front of their bastile, and within their ringwall and its railings some half hundred or more of these men. Tall, robust figures, young mostly, or middle age; of honest countenance, many of them thoughtful and even intelligent looking men. They sat there, near by one another, but in a kind of torpor, and especially in a silence which was very striking. In silence; for alas! what word was to be said? An earth all lying round crying: 'Come and till me, come and reap me;' yet we here set enchanted! In the eyes and brows of these men hung the gloomiest expression, not of anger, but of grief and shame and manifold inarticulate distress and weariness; they returned my glance with a glance that seemed to say, 'Do not look at us; we sit enchanted here we know not why.' The sun shines and the earth calls, and, by the governing powers and impotences of this England, we are forbidden to obey. It is impossible, they tell us! There was something that reminded me of Dante's hell in the look of all this; and I rode swiftly away."

An exactly similar scene may be witnessed any night by a tourist, picturesque or otherwise, who finds his way to the House of Commons. There they are, moody and listless on their benches, flitting aimlessly hither and thither from corridor to corridor, sauntering through the tea room, idling in the smoking room, all at their wits' ends how to get through the dreary hours, and hoping against hope that the morrow may break the horrid spell. And so "many of them thoughtful and intelligent looking men."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the South.

A recent attempt to render the play, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* at Atlanta, Georgia, is reported as follows: "While the Jubilee Singers were gathered upon the stage in the first act of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, they were saluted with a shower of unhealthy hen fruit, by bummers in the gallery. Despite the frantic efforts at dodging the actor who personated "Uncle Tom" was smitten full in the face. The lion in his nature at once sprang to the surface and advancing to the front of the stage he fiercely dared the man who threw that egg to a fair fight right there. The gallery rat did not squeal. Quite a number of the dark performers were stricken, and the "Eliza" of the evening was so astonished and dismantled by a plump blow in the neck that she left the stage with all possible speed. The police bagged the egg-throwers, the curtain dropped, the play ended and the disgusted but amused audience dispersed. The proceeding is strongly condemned by the community."

The play, however, was differently received at Rome, Georgia. The account says: "The reception the company playing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* received here at Rome convinced us that the people of the South have passed beyond repining for the dead past. The large audience of intelligent whites that sat through the performance, greeting the actors with applause when they deserved it, and their stillness while "Uncle Tom" received a thrashing, contrasted strongly with the jollity of the full gallery of colored people and their guffaws while the whip was laid to "Uncle Tom's" back."

Grizzly Dan.

"Grizzly Dan," the hero of Montana, led a wonderful life. He was once set upon by a whole tribe of Indians and obliged to run for his life. He headed for a cliff 700 feet high, dodging the bullets fired at him as he ran, being able through long practice to tell the course of a ball by the sound as it approached from the rear. Grizzly Dan unhesitatingly leaped over the cliff, to the amazement of the Indians. As he was falling Dan turned, raised his Winchester rifle to his shoulder and pulled the trigger. An Indian toppled over with a ball through his left eye, and while he kept falling Dan kept pulling the trigger until seventeen redskins had balls through their left eyes and were falling over the cliff after him. The eighteenth shot only carried away an Indian's nose as the air was so full of falling Indians between him and the top of the cliff that his aim was a little confused. He struck feet foremost in the stream below, and swam to the opposite shore before the last Indian's dead body struck the water.

Dangerous Liquids.

Ammonia, especially the stronger kind, is dangerous, a few drops being enough to injure a person. When used for cleaning purposes it should be handled with great care, that the gas, which is given off freely in a warm room, be not breathed in large quantities and do injury to the delicate lining of the nose and mouth. Benzine is a liquid in the handling of which much caution should be exercised. It is very volatile, and its vapor, as well as the liquid itself, is inflamable. When employed for removing grease or other stains from clothing, gloves, etc., it should never be used at night, nor any other time, near a fire. Ether is another dangerous liquid, and in other than the physician's hands it had best not be employed in the household. Alcohol must also be used with great care, especially at night.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

English physicians report the obtaining of purgative effects from the external application of castor oil over the abdomen.

If the skin of the head becomes very tender during confinement to the bed make a narrow pillow, cylinder shaped, and unite the ends. The head can rest on such a pillow and the ear not come in contact with the surface. The ears suffer most when the skin of the head is tender.

Sprains are always promptly relieved by allowing the coldest water to fall upon the part steadily, until no discomfort is experienced. Repeat as often as necessary; keep the sprained joint elevated if about the hands, and horizontal if about the feet, so as to promote the flow of blood from the parts by gravity; and live for a few days on fruits and coarse bread mainly.

Dr. Guillasse, of the French navy, reports that in the early stage of the disease coffee is almost a specific against typhoid fever. He gives to adults two or three tablespoonfuls of strong black coffee every two hours, alternating with one or two tea-spoonfuls of claret or Burgundy wine. The beneficial effect is immediate. A little lemonade or citrate of magnesia should be given daily, and after a while a little quinine.

A superior remedy for a sore throat is, on retiring to rest, to rub on the outside a little volatile liniment, and swallow slowly a few drops of paregoric, letting it dissolve in the saliva and spread along down the inflamed parts. The liniment is generally sufficient alone. Volatile liniment is simply a mixture of sweet oil and aqua ammonia (called liquid hartshorn). These are put into a vial and shaken, using such proportion as to form a semi-liquid soap. An ounce or two can be got cheaply at the druggist's; and, if tightly corked, it will keep for months. Rub it on with the fingers. This is also good for soreness of the chest or joints, or for lameness, stiff neck, etc.

Nasal Catarrh.—Snuff up each nostril about as much iodoform as would lie on a 3-penny piece. I did this about 6 o'clock in the evening, and about 11 o'clock I was immediately relieved, so that the coryza was markedly diminished. In that short time my cold had been transported from the cold stage to the stage of resolution. Next morning I was almost well. I resolved to try this drug on various friends and patients, and have done so with great success. The coryza and accompanying pain and discomfort disappeared in a few hours or in the course of a night. In cases of mild catarrh I found it made the symptoms a great deal worse. I generally find one application enough, and give a smaller quantity than I used myself.—*British Medical Journal.*

On the subject of preparing drinks for fever patients, an exchange says: "Drinks made from fresh or preserved fruits are sometimes useful in fevers. Rhubarb tea is a very refreshing spring beverage. Slice about two pounds of rhubarb, and boil for a quarter of an hour in a quart of water; strain the liquor into a jug, adding a small quantity of lemon peel and some sugar to taste; when cold it is fit for use. Apple water may be made in the same manner. The apples should be peeled and cored. Sugar should not be added to either of the above until after the liquor is removed from the fire. In the absence of fresh fruit, a pleasant beverage may be prepared by stirring sufficient raspberry jam or currant jelly into the required quantity of water, straining the liquor before giving it to the patient."

I Could Never Have Done

my household duties had I not been strengthened and sustained by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.   Mrs. C. V. Calhoun,
New York.

Excess of Fat.

Dr. George Johnson's diet for excess of fat: The patient may eat: Lean mutton and beef; veal; lamb; tongue; sweetbread; soups, not thickened; beef tea and broths; poultry; game; fish; cheese; eggs; bread, in moderation; greens; spinach; watercress; mustard and cress; lettuce; asparagus; celery; radishes; French beans; green peas; Brussels sprouts; cauliflower; onions; broccoli; sea-kale; jellies, flavored but not sweetened; fresh fruit in moderation, without sugar or cream; pickles.

May not eat: Fat bacon and ham; fat of meat; butter; cream; sugar; potatoes; carrots; parsnips; beet root; rice; arrowroot; sago; tapioca; macaroni; vermicelli; semolina; custard; pastry and pudding of all kinds; sweet cakes.

May drink: Tea; coffee; cocoa from nibs, with milk, but without cream or sugar; dry wines of any kind, in moderation; brandy, whisky, or gin, in moderation, without sugar; light bitter beer; Apollinaris water; soda water; seltzer water.

May not drink: Milk, except sparingly; porter and stout; sweet ales; sweet wines. As a rule, alcoholic liquors should be taken very sparingly, and never without food.

Raw Oysters.

Dr. William Roberts, in an interesting series of lectures on digestive ferments, published in the *Lancet*, says: The practice of cooking is not equally necessary in regard to all articles of food. There are important differences in this respect, and it is interesting to note how correctly the experience of mankind has guided them in this matter. The articles of food which we still use in the uncooked state are comparatively few, and it is not difficult in each case to indicate the reason of the exemption. Fruits, which we consume largely in the raw state, owe their dietetic value chiefly to the sugar which they contain; but sugar is not altered by cooking. Milk is consumed by us both cooked and uncooked, indifferently, and experiment justifies this indifference; for I have found on trial that the digestion of milk by pancreatic extract was not appreciably hastened by previously boiling the milk. Our practice in regard to the oyster is quite exceptional, and furnishes a striking example of the general correctness of the popular judgment on dietetic questions. The oyster is almost the only animal substance which we eat habitually, and by preference, in the raw or uncooked state, and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference. The fawn-colored mass which constitutes the dainty part of the oyster is its liver, and this is little else than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriative digestive *ferment*—the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested, without other help, by its own diastase. The oyster in the uncooked state, or merely warmed, is, in fact, self-digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking, for the heat employed immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers.

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

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Life is like a glass of soda. It is mostly froth, has very little sweet in it, and soon grows stale and flat.—*Boston Transcript.*

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Has not the honor of a century's history, and its present cash capital is only about $175,000. It was started only so long ago as September, 1875, with $70 cash and a few old books, and two years thereafter had reached the dignity of a garret in an Ann street junk-shop, its "army" consisting of one man and a small boy, and from the character of the place, *aimiss lectores* (b—d-b—gs) being far more numerous than customers for books. But by January, 1878, the Revolution had accumulated sufficient strength to print one small volume, which was increased to a product in 1880 of over one million volumes. Its business offices and retail store now occupy entire a magnificent six-story building on Broadway, and its factories several other buildings elsewhere in the city, and it gives employment to about 600 hands. One item of its present large list of standard publications is an edition of Chambers' Encyclopædia, in 15 handy beautiful cloth-bound volumes, which it is selling at the low price of $6 per set (lately reduced from $7.50). This edition is a verbatim reprint of the London edition of 1880 (instead of the 18-sixty something, as in the case of the Lippincotts, with the alteration of a few census figures). Chambers' Encyclopædia, however, is a foreign work, and it could scarcely be expected that such a work, edited and published for a foreign market, would give as much prominence to American topics as American readers might desire. To supply these and other deficiencies, we are now issuing, under the title of the "Library of Universal Knowledge," a new edition in fifteen large octavo volumes, large type, in which a large force of American editors and writers have added about 15,000 topics, covering about 3,000 octavo pages, thus thoroughly Americanizing the work, and making it nearly 40 per cent. larger than the original Chambers', 20 per cent. larger than Appleton's, and 25 per cent. larger than Johnson's Cyclopædias. Of this edition, ten volumes are now ready for delivery. Volume XI. will be ready May 20, and the remaining volumes at intervals of a few days thereafter. Price per volume in cloth, $1; in half Russia, gilt top, $1.50.

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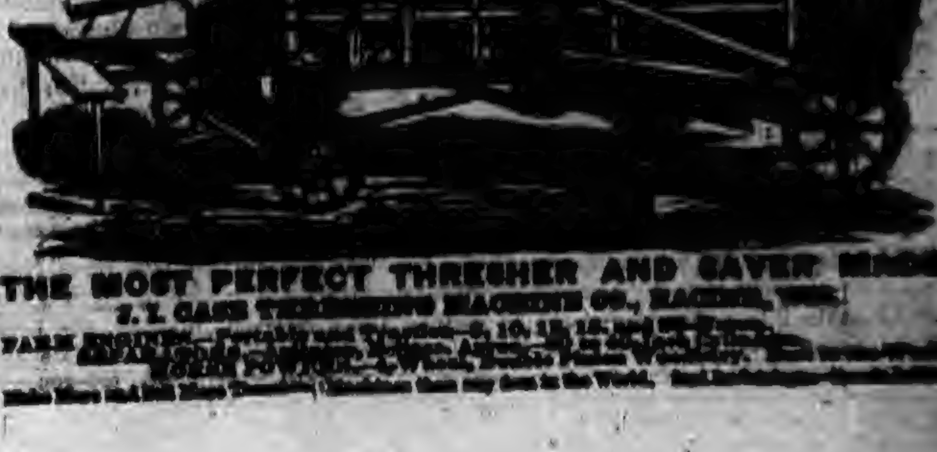

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND. JUNE 2, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE prosecution of the star-route thieves seems to hang fire. The powder is getting damp, probably.

SENATOR BRUCE has been confirmed as register of the treasury at Washington. This act of the senate took place at a time when the democrats were in the majority, and is probably one of the most sensible appointments made this session.

THE first ballot for senators to fill the places of Conkling and Platt, was taken Tuesday noon. It stood, for the short term, Jacobs, democrat, 53; Conkling, 35; scattering republican vote, 63; for the long term, Kernan, democrat, 54; Platt, 29, scattering, 69.

JUDGING by the material generally selected for republican office-holders, the crop will be a full one by the time the present star-route and treasury-department thieves are all drawn out and exposed. First investigate, then whitewash, then an important office where they can be useful to the party.

THERE was no more wasting time in the senate after Conkling and Platt resigned. The democrats had a majority which gave them a safe control of the house, and business was at once resumed, appointments were confirmed or rejected in the usual lawful and business-like way, the work was finished, and the senate then was ready to do what might have been done two months ago—adjourn and go home.

CONKLING and Platt are both trying to be re-elected. The assembly seems to be divided into three nearly equal parts. There are 105 republican members, and there seems to be about half for Conkling and the rest against him. The other third represents the democratic members. These latter met Monday afternoon and nominated candidates of their own—John C. Jacobs for the short term recently filled by Conkling, and Francis P. Kernan for the long term, which was Platt's. The democrats will likely vote solidly for their own candidates, unless they can carry a vote to adjourn without electing any one. This, many of them prefer to do.

INQUIRIES are made as to what is meant by the term "star-route" in the postoffice department. It is used to designate those mail routes not on railroads, that is, those on which the mails are carried overland on stages and other conveyances. The cheating is done in the following manner: Take for example the overland route from Butler via St. Joe and Spencerville to Ft. Wayne. Suppose a man takes this route for four years, at $500 a year. Then after awhile he will get some man having influence with the authorities at Washington to get the contract changed, raising the price to three or four times the original amount, he agreeing to make the trips oftener, and in less time. This, of course, he never does, but takes care to get his increased pay from the government. Those who make the bids on these routes are seldom present in person, but have other parties make the bids, and then the contracts are so arranged that the real parties step in and get the compensation.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Should the earth be such as used in the manufacture of fire brick, this city will have another opportunity to give its manufacturing interests a boost and one that should not be slighted.

The new fair association, at South Bend, are making arrangements to put their grounds in shape, plans for buildings &c., are discussed and negotiations have been opened to secure a side-track to the Grand Trunk railroad.

A Wabash man, while on a trip to Boston, to sell a car-load of horses, was offered the trotter, Whalebone for $800. That was a year ago. Since then the horse has developed speed so rapidly, that he was recently sold for $15,000

Messrs. James and J. D. Oliver returned on Saturday from the Lake Superior country where they have been inspecting their smelting works. These works will eventually turn out all the iron used by the Oliver Chilled Plow Works.—[St. Joe Valley Register.

DePuy, the Wabash man, who advertised for a preacher, has found one at last, but it is more than likely that the dilatory brothers have let the day of grace slip by, as the pulpit and other furniture of the unoccupied church were lately sold.

A crazy man in Plymouth county, Iowa, concluded that the Lord wanted a sacrifice, and proceeded with a pitchfork to kill his pig and cow, and had just begun on his wife and children, when the neighbors interfered and ended his violent piety.

For promptness the Mishawaka folks take the cake. Within seven hours after the break occurred in the south race a coffer-dam had been constructed and all the shops except the pulp mill were in operation. It will take a month to put the pulp mill in running order.—[St. Joe Valley Register.

Ground was broken for the construction of the Valparaiso and Joliet railroad, May 26. This road has been in contemplation for sometime, and the Messenger now feels certain that the work will be pushed to an early completion.

Miss Arabella Root, whom our readers remember as the charming young lady vocalist, who gave an entertainment here this winter, in connection with Prof. Williams, the elocutionist, was married to the latter, at Petersburg, Ill., May 14.

On last Saturday night as Mrs. T. J. Cuppy was returning home from choir meeting at the M. E. church, she made a misstep upon entering her own door yard and sustained a painful though not serious injury to one of her feet.—[Columbia City Commercial.

Robert Derby while watching some young men jump on Tuesday evening, was accidentally struck by two bricks thrown by Henry Neer, one striking him in the breast and the other in the mouth, knocking out two teeth and severing a portion of the lip. Dr. Otis sewed up the wound.—[Hicksvill News.

Nelson Good (alias "Snow Ball") the colored man who attempted to load his revolver by hammering a cartridge into it some two weeks ago, and was severely wounded in the leg by the explosion, has recovered sufficiently to be upon the street again. Snow Ball's spirit doesn't seem to be a particle tamed by his mishap.—[Wabash Plain Dealer.

A RICH FIND.—Col. H. G. Depuy, living just south of town on the Lafontaine pike, last week brought in a specimen of clay found on his farm which appears to be of the quality used for fire brick. Quite a number of people examined the clay, and those competent to judge seem to think the Colonel has a bonanza if properly worked up.

The Wabash Plain Dealer has adopted the quarto style, and under the new management bids fair to be a most excellent paper. We are glad to see that the quarrel between the papers there, is being discontinued. Both the Courier and the Plain Dealer are ably conducted, and should rise above the undignified quarrels that disgrace so many of their weaker brethren.

An innumerable swarm of grasshoppers suddenly made their appearance on the farms of commissioner Edgcomb and Rev. D. M. Truby in Lima township this week. They completely cover the ground and fences, and have already stripped several fields of their growing crops of grass and clover. We do not however, apprehend that the country will be scourged with this pestilence. —[Lagrange Register.

A farmer, of Kosciusko county, went out on Chapman's lake last week, taking his three children, a boy and two girls with him. After being on the lake sometime, they started for shore, when the children noticed their father fall over backwards, with his head in the water. They pulled him into the boat, but found he was dead. It was probably a case of heart desease. The children pulled the boat containing their father's body to the shore in safety.

Geo. A. Cutting, a very promising young lawyer, of Lagrange, Ind., died of consumption on Saturday, May 21, aged 34 years. Mr. Cutting was a graduate of the university of Michigan. He was an able lawyer, a true friend, sympathetic, generous, noble. Those who knew him best will mourn him most. The entire bar of Lagrange united in a fitting memorial attesting their great sorrow in losing so bright and estimable a member as brother Cutting.

There is but one fire brick manufactory in Indiana and that has, for a great length of time, had all the orders it could conveniently fill. Were a yard to be started here it could not fail to be profitable to its owners and at the same time afford Wabash an addition to its manufacturing enterprises of which she could be proud. It is to be hoped that a careful investigation will be set on foot and if there is anything in the matter some man who has the city's welfare at heart, together with an inclination to accumulate wealth, will work the mine discovered.—[Wabash Courier.

KILLED BY A VICIOUS STALLION.—Washington Benson and family, of Porter township, Cass county, Mich., drove through this city yesterday morning, on their way to Iowa. They stopped by the roadside for dinner about 1½ miles beyond Mt. Pleasant. The old gentleman was leading a stallion to water and stooped to pick up a stick with which to hurry the horse along. As he did so the animal reared and threw himself upon the old man, tearing the flesh, ear and all, completely off the right side of the head. The maddened horse then bit the poor man through the breast breaking all his ribs from the breast bone. Dr. McGill was summoned and arrived just as the man was breathing his last.—[St. Joe Valley Register.

Pleasant Lake will celebrate the 4th this year in the regular old fashioned style, weather and providence permitting.

Col. Thos. A. Scott, so long president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and one of the most powerful railroad men in the United States, died at his home near Philadelphia about a week ago.

On Thursday night of last week, John R. Anderson, of Richland township, heard a noise in his kitchen and upon entering the same to inquire the cause, was fiercely attacked by a wild coon that had entered the house through a door that had been left ajar. The animal bit both of Mr. Anderson's feet in a serious manner and when he undertook to grapple with it with his hands it bit one of his fingers severely. By this time the dog, who had been attracted by the noise, came to Mr. Anderson's rescue, when the coon took refuge under the stove and was finally shot and killed by a son of Mr. Anderson, who had also been attracted to the scene of action by the noise. At last accounts Mr. Anderson was suffering very much from his wounds and it will doubtless take some weeks for him to fully recover from his injuries. —[Columbia City Commercial.

Spencerville.

New goods at the millinery store.

Miss Lena Olds Sundayed at St. Joe.

Miss Josie Rush Sundayed at Concord.

Miss Rena Partee spent Sunday at home.

New goods in all styles at the millinery store.

Frank Leas, of Auburn, was in town last week.

Mr. Provines' new ware-room is about completed.

Miss Alice McKay went to Fort Wayne last week.

A new lot of goods just received at the millinery store.

Miss Herrick, of Concord, spent Sunday with her brother Dan.

Mrs. Peter Bishop spent a few days at Fort Wayne last week.

Frank Lancaster spent last Tuesday at Garrett, Auburn and Waterloo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rhodes spent Wednesday of last week at Newville.

Mrs. Allen, of Maysville, has been visiting friends near Spencerville a part of last week.

A number of our young people attended church at St. Joe last Sunday evening.

Mr. Al. Bishop, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Silberg went to Fort Wayne last week.

RUSTIC.

School Report.

Report of district No. 8, Richland township, for the month ending May 25, 1881. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Lizzie Shippy, Marion Shippy, Curtis Fifer, Rosa Harper, Leland Harding, John Harper, Jack Harper, Micky Dunfee, Willie Britton, Blanche Britton, Nettie Franks, Pearl Alling and Minnie Finch.

WILL. FRANKS, Teacher.

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Leas, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

Fort Wayne Races.

The Jackson road will sell round-trip tickets to Fort Wayne for the accommodation of those who wish to attend the races there, May 24, 25, 26 and 27. Round trip 95 cents, and good not later than train No. 1 going north at noon, May 28.

Wanted

Several hands to work on a timbering job. Also men to cut saw-logs and cut stave-bolts at a stated price per M. and by the cord. Liberal wages and sure pay. Address, W. McQuiston, Antwerp, Ohio. Parties near Auburn can learn particulars by calling on W. H. McQuiston.

Normal Music School.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

—OF THE—

Northern Ind. Normal Music School

Will be held in the M. E. College, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, commencing Tuesday, July 12, 1881, and continue four weeks, closing Friday evening, August 5.

J. F. KINSEY, Principal,

assisted by an efficient corps of instructors in all departments. For circulars and other information send to J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 22 tf

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

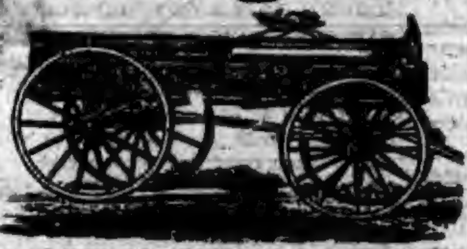

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

Buggies ! Buggies !

FOR SALE SO LOW THAT ALL CAN RIDE.

Having Bought at One Time

ONE HUNDRED BUGGIES

I am Enabled to Sell

Them Cheaper than Most Dealers Buy Them.

Buggies !

I have sold, mostly in this county, over three hundred Buggies that have given general satisfaction, which is the best recommendation I can give them.

These Buggies are made from the best of material but are made in a large factory where all of the most improved carriage machinery is used, thereby saving much in labor and cost of production as the sewing machine does over the old-fashion needle.

Buggies !

My Stock is Complete,

And will be sold for cash or approved note

I. N. COOL.

Auburn, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

—EVERY PURCHASER OF—

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's

Great Carpet and Curtain

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in this market. Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine before placing their orders. Our

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department

Displays all the stylish modes of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10..12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and $30 each

Cloth Garments $2 50 3 50, 4 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses. Spring Shawls of every description. Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, India and imitation India Shawls, Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of

BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins, Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc.

Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the reach of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

Mather's

Perfumed Kid Gloves!

America's Greatest Glove.

Every Pair Warranted.

FOR SALE BY

Ensley & Harter.

MILLINERY GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court-house, Auburn, Ind.

Decoration at Waterloo.

The day was observed here with the usual solemnity and ceremonies. The Waterloo Rifles, headed by the band, were out in force, and an excellent choir furnished vocal music. The following are those who sang in the choir: C. K. Reed, J. W. Patterson, Mrs. Jennie Patterson and Miss Rose Blair, Mrs. L. A. Caro, organist. The exercises at Haines' hall began with music by the band, followed by prayer by Rev. H. J. Lacy and singing by the choir. The address was then delivered by F. W. Willis, and was well received. After another song by the choir, the names of soldiers who were buried on the field of battle, or in different cemeteries, were read. A poem was read by Dick Lock, after which the order of exercise was read by the president, Dr. Chamberlain. The procession was then formed as follows:

First came the band, followed by the Waterloo Rifles in full uniform; next were the old soldiers; then the officers and committees in carriages; then the girls who were to assist in placing the flowers. These were nicely attired in red, white and blue, with black sashes. Lastly, came the citizens generally.

At the cemetery, prayer was offered by Rev. Lacy and song by the choir, after which the rifles escorted the little girls to the different graves in the order prescribed, when the flowers were deposited in the usual manner, and the ceremonies concluded. The hall at which the meeting took place was beautifully decorated with evergreen, as was also the large gate at the cemetery. The scarcity of flowers this spring made the work of decoration unusually difficult, but it was accomplished in a way that was decidedly creditable to all concerned. The observance of these solemn ceremonies, the honoring of the brave men who lost their lives in the service of their country, has come to be considered a a pleasant and a sacred duty, which the patriotic living unite in paying to the patriotic dead.

1833. 1846. 1881.

OLD SETTLERS' RE-UNION.

The Pioneer Association of DeKalb County, comprising all who became residents of Northern Indiana, prior to January 1st, 1846, will hold their 4th annual re-union at Auburn, on Thursday, June 16th, 1881. It is expected and hoped that all the old settlers of DeKalb county will be present and participate in the enjoyments of the occasion. No effort will be spared to make the exercises highly interesting and enjoyable.

PROGRAMME:

Call to order at 10:30 a. m.
Music by band
Prayer by Chaplain, Jas. McCurdy.
Vocal music by choir.
Address by W. H. Dills, secretary of the association.
Vocal music by choir.
Recess until 1:30 p. m.
Music by band.
Report of officers.
Election of officers.
Short speeches by old settlers.
Benediction at 3:30

Come one and all. Let everybody come, old and young and bring their baskets well filled, and do as the old settlers did in early times, dispense your hospitalities to those who have not, and eat in the shady grove.

P. B. NIMMONS, Pres.
T. D. GRUSE, Vice Pres.
J. E. RUSH, Biographer,
CYRUS BOWMAN, Treas.
W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Can you keep warm?

—What is home without a street sprinkler?

—Coop Ralston sometimes delivers fish at random.

—Mr. John Treesh reports the assessment business as nearly closed.

—For canned fruits, flour and teas, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—Ed Eldridge has been adding some nice screen doors to his business room.

—McQuiston & Ralston are stowing away a car-load of stone-ware this week.

—For fine teas, coffee, sugar, spices and tobacco, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—The oldest inhabitant does not remember of such hot and dry weather in May.

—John L. Davis has built a new sidewalk on the north side of his store. Sound sir.

—Mr. Watson is building an addition to his house at the south end of Main street.

—White fish and pickerel. New Saginaw salt at $1.20 per barrel, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—We hear they had a strike on Groscop's brick-yard, but all has again been satisfactorily arranged.

—For parasols, fans, gloves, laces, embroideries and hosiery, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—In the parts of town where the streets are not sprinkled, real estate is very active when the wind blows.

—Don't buy a silk dress or silk for a dolman, until you have seen those silks at McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—Patrick Murphy died at his home in this place last night. His remains were taken to Fort Wayne to-day for burial.

—D. D Snyder is receiving the slate for the roof of his new residence on Main street. The brick work is nearly completed.

—John Blaker, Henry Probst and William Ruhl bought buggies at the Eckhart Carriage Works during the past week.

—The farmers say the fly is destroying what wheat the drouth has spared. Also that the look-out for crops of any kind is discouraging.

—Ladies should use Dr. Marshall's Bromoline for constipation, or any liver complaint. Big bottles fifty cents. Your druggist sells it.

—For a torpid liver, biliousness, dyspepsia and all liver complaints, the Big Blood and Liver Cure, (Dr. Marshall's Bromoline) is just the thing. Ask your druggist for a bottle.

—The M. E. society will give a strawberry and ice cream festival at Ensley's hall, Saturday evening June 4th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. E. J. CODER, Sec'y.

—While we were at Garrett the other evening we called on our old friend, F Palmer, at the Garrett branch of the Pioneer hardware store, and found him as fat and good natured as ever. He reports a good trade.

—An exchange says: Saturate clayey ground with water just before dark, and the angle-worms will come to the surface, when they can easily be gathered by the help of a lantern, if sought two or three hours after the soil is drenched.

—Some new music books have been compiled by J. F Kinsey, with whom our people are all familiar. They are for use in Sunday-schools, conventions, choirs, etc. The titles are, "The Singers' Delight," price 60 cents; "Convention King," 75 cents, and "Golden Shore," price 30 cents For sale by Kell Brothers, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

—Four covered Gypsy wagons, and an open one containing two sons of Ham, passed through town Wednesday. The negroes were not allowed in the covered wagons, and were left to pine outside at the imminent risk of spoiling their complexions. Another case for the civil rights bill. Send up a United States marshal and let no guilty Gypsy escape.

—Last week we jokingly made a remark about one of our citizens visiting Waterloo evenings, etc. The citizen referred to came in, and, in a pleasant good natured way, denied a part of the allegation, and wanted to see the "alligator." Of course he was only exercising the constitutional rights of an American citizen when he went to Waterloo. Besides that, he says he can pack away a "whole lot" of clothes driers under the seat of his buggy, and declares that he had some along with him. Dot vos all right my friend.

—Last week Mr. C Sneets, living just south of town, was splitting a large, hard maple tree into stove wood. In doing so, he noticed some ax marks that were still very plainly marked away in toward the heart of the tree. This of course excited his curiosity, and he brought the stick to town. From the marks to the outside of the tree, measured nearly ten inches, and a count of the growths revealed the fact that the chopping was done about 114 years ago, which takes us back to 1767. Just who was here at that time we shall not undertake to say, but that somebody with an ax passed through here is a certainty.

Accident at Butler.

At about seven o'clock Monday evening a man from Banford, Ontario county, Canada, attempted to board a freight train while in motion on the L. S. road at Butler, but missed his hold, and falling under the train had both legs badly mangled from the knees down. A telegram was at once sent to Waterloo for Dr. Chamberlain, followed by an engine, which was detached from the train for that purpose. The doctor was found visiting a patient in Uniontown. He hurried home, got his instruments, mounted the cab of the engine and was soon at the side of the injured man. Both legs were amputated, but the man did not rally after it, and died about 10 o'clock p. m. The doctor thinks he was injured internally, in addition to the crushing of his legs. The man was evidently drunk when he tried to board the train, and was cautioned not to attempt it. He gave his name as David Larkin, and he leaves a wife and two children in Canada.

Summer Excursions to Colorado.

SEASON OF 1881.

The sale of tourists' tickets to Denver, Colorado, via Ft. Wayne route Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway, and direct connecting lines, commenced on May 1st. This season the Rocky Mountain tourist can obtain round-trip tickets good by one route going and another returning. Arriving at Denver, the tourist may make excursions to all the notable mining districts and popular resorts in Colorado. Returning to Denver, the tourist, instead of retracing his steps homeward, can make a detour taking another route. Tourist tickets will be sold also to Pueblo and Colorado Springs at same rates as to Denver.

Tourists' guides, time-tables, round-trip rates, and information respecting routes, etc., will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the nearest agent of the P., F., W. & C. railroad, or to E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Meeting to Organize a Township Sunday-School Institute

was held in the lecture-room of the M. E. church, Auburn, May 26. R. D. Elson presiding. After devotional exercises, the following officers were elected and committees appointed: Vice-president, W. L. Meese; secretary, Mrs. A Robbins; treasurer, J. Treesh; executive committee, R. D. Elson, L. Rice and James Cosper; to draft constitution, H. J. Norris, M. A. Ehlers, J Baughman, Wm. McGinnis and J. W. McClellan. The meeting then adjourned to meet Thursday, September 1, at such hour and place as the executive committee may decide.

Wanted

Everybody to know that J. W. Wagoner, over at Garrett, has just purchased the stock of drugs formerly owned by F. B. Bacon, and is fitting up the room immediately south of his restaurant, for a drug store, where you can in the future find a nice fresh and complete stock of drugs. Mr. Bacon will be in Mr. Wagoner's employ. He understands the business, and will sell you good goods at low prices. Mr Wagoner has always been noted for his straight forwardness in business matters, and all those who favor him with a call can rely on being fairly dealt with. We wish him success in his new enterprise, and bespeak for him a big trade. 2 t.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R R 7th street. 1t

Northern Indiana Editorial Association.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Association will meet at Wabash, on June 16 and 17, 1881. All members of the association are urgently requested to be present, and all others connected with the press are cordially invited.

J P. HEATWOLE, Sec'y. J. H. RERICK, Pres.

Dedication Notice.

The new United Brethren church, four miles east of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, on Cedar Creek mission, will be dedicated June 12, 1881, with Bishop Weaver officiating. All are invited to attend

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Fourth of July Celebration—Last Call

All patriotic citizens interested in celebrating the fourth of July at Auburn, are requested to meet with the soldiers in their hall, Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock sharp.

Tickets

To attend the yearly meeting of the Dunkards, at Ashland, Ohio, are now on sale at the B. & O. ticket office. Fare for the round trip, $5.50. Tickets good to return until June 30.

20-2w. J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn.

The circus came, and the deacon went
To show the children the great big tent,
And the steam piano and the coach of gold,
And the gorgeous lion tamer bold.
The children looked with mute surprise
On the beast, but the deacon's eyes
Fell mostly on the famous fair
Who flew in spangled tights through the air.
Deacons are good men no doubt,
But the circus season draws them out."

The Press says we "gave the thing away" by publishing Comer's letter with the preface attached. Well, we can't help that. The preface contained an account of a republican who wanted an office, and wanted it bad, and you can't get up an article on republican political management without that feature.

—The train going north on the Jackson road at 12:40 and the one going south at 3:40 p. m., now stop at the Junction long enough to take meals.

—P. J. Lockwood is the owner of a new bycicle. We simply mention this, so that in case he should carry any portion of himself in a sling, you will know the reason without asking him any questions.

—The universal desire for a rain was gratified yesterday morning by a fine shower lasting about an hour. It was just such a one as was needed—a still, steady rain—only we could put up with a great deal more of it. But we have cause to be thankful for what we did get.

—Madame Fry and her company of musicians will be in Waterloo and give one of their unrivalled concerts, Thursday evening, June 2d. Their cornet band, composed of three ladies, the daughters of Madame, and three gentlemen, is pronounced by competent judges to be the best now in this country.

—General Blair indulged in a little runaway on our streets the other day. Coming over to court, a nut came off his buggy, letting the near fore wheel run off just as he turned east along the north side of the court house square. The horse was stopped with some difficulty, but no serious injury done except a general shaking up, and some dust. On his return to Waterloo, he found the nut near Jacob McEntaffer's place. This shows that the buggy had run on its own responsibility for over three miles.

—We have received a number of instantaneous views of the great snow blockade in the south part of Minnesota. They were taken in March, and show more than any words, the terrible winter through which the people of that part of the country have just passed. They were forwarded to us by Miss Lucinda Daniels, whom all our citizens will remember, and she writes that they do not do the subject justice. They were taken after the snow began to thaw. She adds that a fine spring immediately succeeded these snow storms, making the contrast more marked than it would otherwise have been.

—The junior editor of the COURIER is well acquainted with and has done business for a number of years for D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, New York, one of the largest reaper and mower manufacturing institutions in the world. This company has a binder that seems to be as near perfection as any we have seen. They built ten thousand of these binders this year. We were shown a dispatch a few days ago from their agent at Dallas, Texas, saying that he had started six binders that day and all of them worked to perfection. We are pleased to notice that the farmers are appreciating these machines. The agents for these justly celebrated machines, in this corner of the state, are Messrs. Hunter & Parker at Huntertown, D. D. Snyder at Auburn, and Wm. Kennedy at Waterloo. They are all gentlemen in whom the farmers can place confidence, and in dealing with them you need have no fears of getting an inferior machine.

—Decoration services here last Monday were largely attended. The ceremonies were impressive, appropriate and suitable to the occasion. The Auburn Cornet band furnished good music. The little girls and boys in uniform made a good appearance, and did credit to themselves and the occasion.

The soldiers and children met at the Soldiers' hall at one o'clock p. m. The march to the cemetery was in the following order: First came the band; then reader, speaker, biographer and other officers; next the little girls, followed by the little boys, all dressed in red, white and blue; then the veterans, followed by citizens generally. After reaching the cemetery, the band played a piece, and this was followed by prayer by Rev. L. Rice, of the Lutheran church. After another piece by the band, W L. Penfield, Esq., delivered the address in his usual able and felicitous manner. The names and biographies of the deceased soldiers were then read by W. H. McIntosh. Prof. W. P. Myers read the well-known poem, "Cover them over with beautiful flowers," after which came the ceremony of decorating the graves. The procession for return was formed in the same order as at first. The residence of Mrs. Mott was next visited, and the band played a piece while flowers were placed on the grave of her son, who is buried there. The entire programme was well arranged and successfully carried out, and reflects much credit on all concerned.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Personal Mention.

Will. Rose left yesterday for Lincoln, Nebraska.

—H. E. Braun, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday.

—Miss Ida Bell returned home yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. H. C. Bell went to Butler last week on a visit to friends there.

—J. A. Provines, of Spencerville, made us a pleasant call Tuesday.

—Dr. Allyn is a good looking gentleman since removing his burnsides.

—O. P. Learned, Esq., of Franklin township, called on us Wednesday.

—Mrs. Clarence Rowman, of Angola, is paying Mrs. Leb. Anderson a visit this week.

—Mrs. Edward Orr and daughter, and Miss Kline, of Corunna, were in town Tuesday.

—Mike Boland and family went to Toledo Tuesday to remain a few days visiting friends.

—Frank Rush, of Orland, Indiana, formerly of this place, is in town visiting his parents.

—Holly Lawrence, formerly of this place, got his foot smashed on the B. & O last Thursday.

—Mr. Shorter has moved her carpet-weaving establishment into the room opposite the Auburn House.

—J. B. Hoffman, of Ligonier, made us a brief call last week. He had been visiting relatives in this county.

—Two of Steuben county's most substantial citizens, David Thresher and Mr. Closson, called on us last week.

—Frank Hollis, a young man who has been working on the Republican, returned to Columbia City yesterday.

—Mrs. Carson of Fort Wayne, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Allen, this week. She is almost ninety years old.

—Will. Shaffer, Frank Cobler and several others left yesterday for New Mexico. Our best wishes go with the boys.

—R Elson has a parrot at his office. It is a young bird, and was raised in a German family, and will probably be a good linguist.

—J W. Squires, of Corunna, dropped in to see us Monday. He is determined to write "M. D." to his name if it takes all summer.

—George Stealy, one of Anderson Bros. employes, has gone to his home in Angola for a week's vacation, and Pete Bowman is filling his place.

—Kittie Dills and Emma Rother gladdened the hearts of the COURIER people by presenting the office a nice bouquet last Friday. We tender our thanks.

—Rev L Rice expects to start for Altoona, Pa., next Monday. He goes as a delegate from the synod of northern Indiana to attend the general synod of the Lutheran church which meets June 8, 1881. He will be back within ten days or two weeks.

—Mrs. Maggie Sibert called and paid for another copy of the COURIER last Monday. She is now paying for two copies, and the best of it is, she pays in advance. That's business, and her example might well be followed by several hundred men we know of.

COURT.

Morse vs. Bennett continued.

Peter Peterson vs. Omney Peterson, divorce granted to plaintiff.

Corbett vs. Shaffer and wife, three cases, sent to Steuben county on change of venue

Jonathan Clutter vs. Geo Clutter, dismissed by plaintiff.

Corbin vs. Kruse, dismissed by plaintiff.

Dawson vs. Patterson et. al. dismissed by plaintiff.

Hawks et. al. vs. Duck. Judg't. for plaintiff $126 23.

Parrish vs Parrish, continued for service.

Edwards vs. Smith et. al., mortgage foreclosed, and proceeds of sale to be applied in the order in which liens attached, and the residue to be paid to clerk.

Cyrus Kelly vs. Chas Kelly finding for defendant, and that the plaintiff take nothing by this action, and that each party pay his own costs.

Anderson vs McClory. Judgt. for plaintiff $186.

First National Bank of Auburn vs. Cobler et. al. Judgt. for plaintiff $170 90.

D M. Osborne & Co. vs. R. Wes. McBride et al. Venue changed to Elkhart county.

Wasson vs. Draggoo. Judgt. for plaintiff for full amount of his claim.

Christena Marsh vs. James Marsh divorce granted to plaintiff.

State vs. John Betts, carrying concealed weapons, fined $1.00 and cost.

State vs. C. Baker, continued.

Tuttle et. al. vs. Wickoff et. al. replevin, finding for plaintiff.

Waterloo.

O. C. Dickinson is now night agent at the Lake Shore depot.

General Blair is repainting his house and making other substantial improvements.

Mrs. Henry Willis and Mrs. J. C. Boyer are visiting relatives in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Dr. Winslow has so far recovered, as to be able to attend at the store a part of the time.

The Madame Fry company are billed to give an entertainment in Haines' Hall Thursday evening.

J. D. McAnally has returned from his trip to Ohio. His wife still remains in attendance on her sick daughter.

It is said there were 151 peanut and lemonade stands in town show day, but this is believed to be an invention of the enemy.

Geo. Smith met with a painful, and possibly a serious accident last Saturday. While getting on the cars at Kendallville his foot slipped, and in falling he cut his knee badly.

Somebody and his family tipped over into the creek by Uniontown on show day. As a substitute for rain, this was a very good thing, but rather sudden, and not likely to be generally adopted.

Flush times make people generous. We saw a young man last Saturday, dividing a paper sack of crackers with his lady love. And yet envious people insist that the days of chivalry are over.

Sunday was as still as the usual sabbath day. No one passing along the streets would have thought that one or two hundred showmen were staying in town. This speaks well for the management.

A boy had a fit near the show tents, and every one, including the marshal, thought he was drunk. When his mother put in an appearance, the matter was explained, and he was properly cared for.

Some hungry sneaks broke into F. P. Day's cellar recently, and helped themselves to about twenty five cans of fruit, besides other eatables. Frank is anxious to become acquainted with his hollow stomached visitors.

The afternoon trains on both roads, passing here at 3 p. m., now make connections at the crossing, and transfer passengers and baggage over the little platform there. Rumor has it that the two roads contemplate building a union depot there at an early day.

The M. E. sabbath school elected the following officers last Sunday: Superintendent, A. M. Lommert; assistant superintendent, H. E. Coe; secretary, Geo. Haines; treasurer, Annie Darling; choristers F. N. Beidler and A. C. Jackman; organists, Mrs. L. A. Caro and Tinie Haines.

Alonzo Lower was severely injured last week, while unloading timber for the new building to be used for storing barrels and other cooperage. His left arm was badly cut, and both bones of the forearm broken. He was also much hurt about the head. Dr. Chamberlain set the broken arm, reports him as doing well.

The following officers of the Presbyterian Sunday school were elected, May 29: Superintendent, Philip Plum; assistant superintendent, Mrs. W. B. Duncan; secretary, Carrie Morrill; treasurer, Edgar Best; organists, Lydia North and Mary Homer; chorister, M. W. Johnson; librarians, Maude Best and Dora Beck; delegates to county Sunday school convention, Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson, Ida Blair and Fannie Clark.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Congressman O'Brien, of New York, has obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground that she was an habitual drunkard.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, the famous railroad king, died at his country residence near Darby, Pa., from paralysis, in the 58th year of his age. The primary cause of the paralysis in his case was a fall from a locomotive when Superintendent of the Western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, more than thirty years ago, by which he suffered a violent concussion of the brain....The steamship Ganos, from Matanzas, with a cargo of sugar, was sunk when within twenty miles of the light-house at Boston by collision with the steamer Pembroke. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

Seven students of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., have been expelled and three suspended for riotous and ungentlemanly conduct.

A controlling interest in the New York *Evening Post*, of which journal William Cullen Bryant was for so many years the leading spirit, has been purchased by Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin. The former assumes editorial control....Little Commodore Nutt, the dwarf, died in New York of Bright's disease, aged 37.

Through an attempt to light a fire with kerosene, Mrs. Egler, of Pittsburgh, was fatally charred, her husband rendered insane, and her little daughter burned to death. Seven frame buildings were consumed, and a fireman was badly scorched.

THE WEST.

A desperate gang of four ruffians has long been the terror of Southeastern Missouri. Recently a committee of citizens, under the lead of a Sheriff, went in search of the outlaws, and at different times found them and exchanged shots with them. Two of the desperadoes were killed, and the others were captured. Two members of the attacking force were also killed, and one or two others wounded. This desperate quartette were known as the "Hamilton gang," from the name of their leader, and their depredations have extended over a period of nearly a year.....A memorial tablet, marking the site of Fort Dearborn, was unveiled at Chicago with appropriate exercises in the presence of a large assembly... Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy, spent a day in Chicago last week. He was the guest of his old friend, Gen. Crafts J. Wright, of the Marine Hospital service.....Two female patients at the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum drowned themselves in a lake on the grounds.

One hundred barrels of Danforth's fluid exploded in a cellar at St. Joseph, Mo. The floor over the cellar was occupied as a saloon and billiard room by a colored man, and a number of colored men were in there at the time, all of whom lost their lives. The building was totally demolished, and instantly the inmates were all buried in the debris, which was completely enveloped by hot flames of the burning fluid. Water was freely used by the fire department, but was of no avail....The citizens of Del Norte, Col., lynched Bill Leroy and Sam Potter within an hour of their arrival in custody.

The 16-year-old daughter of James Westover, of Markesan, near Ripon, Wis., committed suicide because her father would not permit Dan Murray, a youth of 18, whom she said she loved, to call on her. Murray, on hearing of the young girl's act, was so grief-stricken that he also committed suicide.

THE SOUTH.

A steam saw mill near Oakland, Md., was blown to atoms by the explosion of a boiler. The fireman was blown 600 feet, and one boiler was carried 1,000 feet up the hillside.

The Revenue Collector at Atlanta, Ga., reports that the jails of Fannin and Pickens counties were emptied of moonshiners by armed mobs. Commissioner Raum has given orders to have warrants issued for the arrest of the rescuing parties and see that they are hunted down.

Memorial Day was observed by the New England Templar commanderies visiting in Richmond, Va., by the adornment of the statues of "Stonewall" Jackson and George Washington with floral wreaths.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says the "national-bank circulation is higher than ever before, and is steadily rising. It is nearly $362,000,000. Gold-note circulation remains about where it is, because the law limits the circulation of a bank to $50,000. Otherwise it, too, would increase. It is understood that an attempt will be made at the next session to extend the circulation limit so that a bank in California can issue as many gold certificates as it desires. Despite the increase of national-bank circulation, the demand for new notes still continues. New England is the most clamorous."

The exposure of a treasury ring, which has been growing fat by a long series of systematic peculations, is the latest sensation at Washington. The ringsters, so far as unearthed, are Upton, the Assistant Secretary; Lamphere, the appointment clerk, and Pitney, the superintendent of the Treasury building. The records show the purchase of twenty thousand yards of carpet for the Treasury Department during the last fiscal year, although a deficit of 700 yards was discovered several months ago. A few local dealers have furnished such supplies at retail prices, there having been no advertisements for proposals. In taking an inventory of Pitney's supplies, a barrel of bay rum and a lot of Lubin's perfumes and soaps were found.

A Washington dispatch of May 24 says: "Secretary Windom's policy in the matter of the continuance of the 5-per-cents is as complete a success as it was with the 6's. At the close of treasury hours to-day the total amount of the $2.0,000,000 included in the call had been received. Secretary Windom congratulates himself that his views in opposition to the calling of an extra session of Congress prevailed. He has accomplished all that Congress could have done with much less friction."....The President has made the following recess appointments: Consuls of the United States—Jesse H. Moore, of Illinois, at Callao; John M. Bailey, of New York, at Hamburg; Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, at Jerusalem; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Bordeaux. Collectors of Internal Revenue for Texas—William H. Sinclair, First district; B. C. Ludlow, Third district; William Umbenstock, Fourth district....The Postoffice Department present some interesting figures showing the amount of mail transmitted by the department last year. They are based upon an actual count of the mail at different postoffices throughout the country in the first seven days of December, 1880. During the year every man, woman and child in the United States wrote an average of twenty-one letters each. The number of newspapers mailed was 812,032,000.... Gen. J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has tendered his resignation, and will become Land Commissioner of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company.

The State Department has been officially advised of the seizure of the American bark Ameria, of Boston, by the customs authorities at Merida, Mexico, which harbor she entered in distress. A request by the American Consul for her release was refused. The Navy Department has ordered a war vessel to the scene of the trouble.

POLITICAL.

The German Republican Central Committee of New York passed resolutions congratulating the people on the emphatic victory won by the President over Conkling and Platt, and asking the Legislature not to re-elect the Senatorial suicides....The Democratic State Convention of Ohio has been called to meet at Columbus on July 13.

At a conference of the friends of Mr. Conkling, in New York city, it was decided that both Conkling and Platt should be vigorously urged upon the Legislature for re-election. It was agreed that neither of the resigned Senators should return without the other. The belief was confidently expressed that both of them could be returned.—A secret conference of prominent Democrats, with Speaker Randall at the head, was held in Washington, at which the political situation in New York was carefully considered. They decided to recommend to the Democratic members of the New York Legislature not to enter into any coalition with either of the Republican factions that will enable them to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Conkling and Platt.

An Albany (N. Y.) telegram of May 23, says that city "has become the center of intense political activity. The sensation of the day was an editorial in the Conkling organ warning that gentleman not to place himself in the way of being humiliated. Opinions differ widely as to the connection of Gov. Cornell with the pronunciamento, it being generally believed that he hopes to occupy one of the vacant seats in the Senate. Among the rumors which have gained credence is one that Gen. Grant will hurry northward from Galveston and take a hand in behalf of Conkling. Thirty-two Republicans have signed a pledge not to go into caucus with the supporters of the Senators who abandoned their seats, or with Republicans not in sympathy with the administration. The leading administration candidates are Chauncey M. Depew and James Wadsworth."...Senators Cameron and Mitchell (says a Washington telegram) are very much put out with the President because he refused to accept their advice and appoint a man they recommended as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. The President ignored both the Pennsylvania Senators and made the appointment to suit himself, but Cameron succeeded in inducing the Senate not to act on the nominations. Both Senators are very angry at the President for his action.... A mass-meeting of Republicans who indorse the action of President Garfield was held in Chickering Hall, New York. Ex-Judge Fithian presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Robertson's nomination as Collector of the Port of New York, and characterizing the action of the resigning Senators as nothing more than a high-handed attempt to usurp the Presidential functions....The Iowa Republican Convention, for the selection of candidates for State offices, will meet at Des Moines, on Wednesday, the 29th of June.

Senators Conkling and Platt and Vice President Arthur arrived at Albany, N. Y., on the 24th of May, and were received with enthusiastic cheers by a large party of political friends who had assembled at the depot to give them welcome. At the hotel they were joined by Gov. Cornell, and in the evening a general levee was held. The room was constantly crowded, and Senator Conkling shook hands with everybody presenting himself, and to each saying a pleasant word. The Grant Club appeared in a body, and presented an address to Mr. Conkling.—The departure of Secretary Blaine for New York, on pretense of official business, caused several influential gentlemen to visit the President and enter a protest against the administration taking part in the Senatorial struggle at Albany. The chief magistrate appeared surprised to learn of the Secretary's trip.

In the New York Senate, Mr. Woodin opened the Senatorial campaign, May 26, by offering a remonstrance against returning Messrs. Conkling and Platt to the United States Senate, and made an extended speech in support of his action. During the day Mr. Conkling sent notes to several Senators and Representatives asking for a private interview. A conference with forty-seven members had been arranged by Conkling, but was postponed because only half the number made their appearance. The friends of the administration met and resolved not to go into caucus. A private telegram was received by a friend of Conkling from Gen. Grant, expressing the hope that the Legislature would re-elect the former.

GENERAL.

The sale of the revised edition of the New Testament began in New York on the 20th of May. There was a great rush to obtain copies, and the sales were enormous. The Chicago *Times* and *Inter Ocean* printed in their editions of the following morning the greater portion of the revised work.

The value of the breadstuffs exported from the United States during the ten months ending April, 1881, was $225,155,901, as compared with $233,844,387 worth exported during the corresponding ten months of last year.

Senator Sherman lately tendered to Gov. Foster the amount of the hotel bill for the delegates to the Chicago Convention, but it was not accepted.

Hon. George W. Williams, of Ohio, a colored delegate to the Baptist home mission gathering at Indianapolis, informed that body that 30,000 negroes are preparing to emigrate from Louisiana to New Mexico.

The number of people drowned by the sinking of the steamer Victoria, at London, Canada, is known to be over 200. A dispatch from London of the 26th ult. says the funeral of the victims lasted all day and all the preceding night. There were not hearses nor coffins enough to meet the emergency, and vehicles of all kinds were used to convey the dead to the cemeteries. The behavior of rough characters on board the ill-starred vessel is said to have had much to do with causing the disaster. The calamity is to be commemorated by a monument in a cemetery overlooking the scene of the disaster.

Gen. J. S. Casement states that the right of way for the New York, Chicago and St. Louis road has been secured through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; that immense quantities of ties are being delivered from Alpena, Mich., and the roadbed will be ready for the rails in September....Max Strakosch, the well-known impresario and operatic manager, has again failed.

FOREIGN.

In the British House of Lords Granville said Russia, with the support of Germany, recently proposed a conference of the powers with a view to joint action against assassination. From no sympathy with Nihilism, he said, her Majesty's Government declined to participate in the conference, believing it would have no practical result.

The Jews are fleeing from Moscow, in advance of a rumored attack. The police are taking every precaution to prevent an outbreak. Hebrew fugitives are arriving at Warsaw from all parts of Russia. In a proclamation forbidding the persecution of the Jews, the Governor General of Charkoff declares that he will not hesitate to put the region under martial law and punish rioters with the greatest severity.... The Czar has given his sanction to a project for lowering the rental of lands, and for compelling some of the nobles to sell portions of their estates to the emancipated serfs.....Very serious disturbances are reported in several parts of Ireland, including collisions between the people and police.

The Russian revolutionists are out in another manifesto. They ask that the Czar shall listen to his people rather than to his present counselors, and remove the evils from which they suffer. The demand is surely a reasonable one....The Swedish Government is said to be alarmed over the exodus to the United States, and contemplates restrictive legislation.

Russian social and political affairs have had their due effect upon trade. Imports of cotton material have diminished from 8 to 40 per cent. The cloth and iron trade are paralyzed, and Anglo-Russian merchants, tired of waiting for better times, are preparing to leave with their capital for England.....The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had a narrow escape from drowning at Sidmouth. While out on a small cape they were cut off by a change in the tide, and were rescued by a life-boat.... Mr. G. H. Heap, United States Consul General at Constantinople, has reported to the Government the continued prevalence and extension of the plague in spite of the most vigorous efforts to confine it....Eighteen thousand people have been rendered homeless by the burning of the Russian city of Pinsk.... England declines to intercede for the persecuted Jews of Russia.

Johann Most, the publisher of the Socialist journal *Freiheit*, was tried in London for the charge of inciting to murder the Czar. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner being a foreigner.

A new coin, composed of equal parts of gold and silver, and intended to circulate as a 5-franc piece, has been struck in France and will be presented to the Monetary Conference for approval as an international coin.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The Senate on Friday, May 20, confirmed the New York nominations sent in the day before; also Glenni W. Schofield for Judge of the Court of Claims, and all the other nominations made by President Garfield and not already acted on, save that of William E. Chandler for Solicitor General and four others. After having adopted resolutions complimentary to the Vice President, and having ascertained that the President had no other nominations to make this session, the Senate then adjourned sine die. The vote on the confirmation of Mr. Chandler is understood to have been substantially a party vote, Don Cameron being the only Republican Senator who voted with the Democrats against the confirmation.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The renewed prosperity of the nation, and the hardships of military service in Europe, are regarded as the principal causes for the increasing tide of emigration which is now setting toward these shores. In 1877 the number of immigrants who came to this country was less than 150,000. Last year the number reached 457,257. Of these 327,371 were landed at the port of New York. Judging from the arrivals at Castle Garden so far this year, Superintendent Jackson estimates that the arrivals at this port this year may reach 500,000. The arrivals at this port for the first four months of last year, and corresponding period of this year, with the countries from which the immigrants come, as shown by returns made to the United States Treasury Department, were as follows:

Nationalities.	*Four months ending May 1, 1880.*	*Four months ending May 1, 1881.*
England	11,224	10,674
Scotland	2,067	2,319
Ireland	17,639	11,006
Germany	28,118	53,293
Austria	2,118	2,763
Sweden	9,962	4,850
Norway	1,976	1,689
Denmark	1,697	1,709
France	1,068	1,098
Switzerland	2,659	3,112
Italy	3,399	8,410
Holland	1,200	3,336
Belgium	270	503
Russia	728	794
Poland	691	898
Hungary	1,584	4,294
Other countries	541	1,390
Totals	82,648	109,123

The rate of increase this year is nearly 33 per cent. This would give a total immigration of over 600,000, of which about 450,000 would be due at this port. The rate of increase for New York, however, according to estimates of the Commissioners of Emigration, will probably be greater, as, owing to the backwardness of the season this year, and the late dates at which the Scandinavian ports were opened, the tide was kept back. In the first ten days of the present month 27,898 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, and it is estimated that 70,000 will arrive this month, against 45,578 for the same time last year. On Monday of this week 6,521 immigrants arrived, the largest number on any day yet this year. Yesterday the number of arrivals was 3,208.

The greater part of the immigrants arriving consists of men under 40 years of age, who would be subject to military duty if they remained in Europe. Of the 109,123 immigrants who arrived in the first four months of this year 72,773 were men and 36,350 women. In the same time last year the men numbered 54,985 and the women 27,661, the proportion being the same each year.

The number of immigrants arriving at this port last year—327,000—was greater than in any previous year. In 1854, 319,223 immigrants arrived—the largest number in any year previous to 1880. The arrivals at Castle Garden for eleven years past with the five leading nationalities were as follow:

Year.	*Total Arrivals.*	*Irish.*	*Germans.*
1870	212,170	65,168	72,350
1871	229,634	66,506	88,601
1872	294,581	68,747	132,705
1873	266,818	68,612	104,214
1874	140,041	35,008	46,302
1875	84,560	19,924	25,859
1876	66,264	10,314	21,036
1877	54,536	8,221	17,760
1878	75,347	13,014	23,051
1879	135,070	22,024	33,574
1880	327,311	66,399	104,264
Year.	*English.*	*Swedes.*	*Italians.*
1870	38,940	11,551	2,081
1871	36,964	10,749	2,909
1872	36,299	10,978	6,898
1873	33,199	8,090	6,847
1874	20,112	3,745	5,034
1875	11,180	3,303	2,576
1876	8,447	3,602	2,618
1877	6,652	3,716	2,821
1878	9,344	4,102	4,208
1879	21,555	19,894	7,320
1880	33,766	35,217	11,190

The total number of immigrants brought into this country since the establishment of the Union, not including those arriving in 1880, was 10,136,760. Of this aggregate Ireland and Germany furnished about 3,000,000 each, England 900,000, France 313,000, Sweden and Norway 306,000, Switzerland 88,000, and other countries ranged from 70,000 for Italy to 613 for Turkey and 383 for Greece. Very few immigrants now come from Spain, Portugal or Turkey.

The German immigrants nearly all bring considerable money with them, estimated on an average from $500 to $2,000 each. Each immigrant is estimated to add at least $1,000 to the wealth of the country, in addition to the money he brings with him. At this rate the United States will have over $600,000,000 added to its wealth this year by means of emigration. The poorest class of immigrants come from Austria—the Sclavonians. Many of them arrive here utterly destitute.

Cousin Dick's Reply.

The late Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana (the Cousin Joe), and Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama (the Cousin Dick, of the following anecdote), being in Italy together, the latter was enthusiastically pointing out to the former the architectural beauties of a ruin, when his Louisiana reverence rather wearily protested, "It's all very fine, Cousin Dick, but, nevertheless, a cheerful field, fragrant with new-mown hay, would please me better." The Bishop of Alabama replied: "Well, Cousin Joe, there is this in favor of your view of it—there is not an ass in all Italy that would not be of the same opinion."—*Harper's Drawer.*

WATERWAYS.

Proceedings of the Northwestern River and Canal Improvement Convention, at Davenport, Iowa.

The Northwestern Convention in aid of river and canal improvement met at the Opera House, in Davenport, on Wednesday, May 25. There were 370 delegates, representing all the Northwestern States, in attendance. Judge J. H. Murphy, of Davenport, was made temporary Chairman. Col. J. M. Allen addressed the convention. He stated that the survey from Rock Island to Hennepin is sixty-five miles in length, and that the canal can be cut for less than $5,000,000, thus completing a highway from Chicago to the extreme northern boundary of the Northwest.

Hon. James F. Wilson also addressed the convention. He said it was the "transportation problem" and not simply the construction of a canal that had called them together. People believed that the transportation system was at present too expensive and too unstable, and should be reformed. Waterways were the conservators of cheap and stable transportation, and those which nature had provided should be kept in the highest state of efficiency and supplemented by such artificial ways as were needed to effect a complete system. Such ways were not the swift ones of commerce, but were the maintainers of reasonable rates and better prices for products whose value depended on getting to market. Transportation by rail had been depended on so largely that the waterway had been neglected, and hence the superb railway system had been a failure in that it had not produced that standard of equity and fairness which the country of right had expected. By the creation of an efficient water competition the railway service could be brought to realize what its duties were in this regard.

After the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization, an adjournment was voted until 3 p. m.

On reassembling, the convention was addressed by the Hon. J. B. Henderson, who represents the Sixth Illinois district in Congress. He said the question of cheap transportation from the grain-growing districts to the seaboard was the important question before the people of the West. He wanted to see direct water communication between the Upper Mississippi and Chicago. St. Louis and New Orleans must not think the commerce of the great Northwest could be confined to one beaten track. That trade must take in Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Baltimore, and other cities. He did not advocate a ship-canal, but believed a water-way ample for present requirements could be constructed for $5,000,000, or about as much as was paid for a Custom House in any one of the large cities. The practicability of the route from Hennepin to Rock Island had been affirmed by successive Boards of Engineers.

Gov. John H. Gear, of Iowa, was introduced, and addressed the convention. He said that they had assembled for a most laudable purpose, having for its object the promotion of the welfare of the producers of the Mississippi valley, by devising ways and means to lessen the cost of transportation of the products of the farm and factory. It was true that less than half of the lands in Iowa were under cultivation, yet the resources of 5,000 miles of railway in operation in the State were taxed to their fullest extent last year to move the surplus product. In 1880 from the State of Iowa alone there were exported 52,000,000 bushels of corn, 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000,000 bushels of oats, to say nothing of other cereals. There were packed 658,000 hogs in the State, and 2,570,000 were shipped away alive out of the State over six lines of railroads. There were 372,000 head of live cattle shipped East. With the exception of a portion of the cattle and hogs, the other things were the growth of Iowa alone. From this it would be seen that much depended upon this convention in giving such tone to public sentiment as would best accomplish the desirable results to the producers of the Mississippi valley.

The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, came next, and opened his speech by saying that in his opinion waterways were the only means of regulating freight charges and keeping railroad monopolies within bounds. Two specters threatened the perpetuity of republican institutions, and the worst of these was corporate monopoly, which had no soul and never died. Behind this stood a maddened and exasperated people, who might in the end be goaded to destroy the whole machinery of government in order to get rid of its excrescences. It behooved mankind to follow the plans of the great Engineer of the universe, and to dig canals on the lines marked out. Mr. Harrison advocated building a ship canal from Hennepin to Rock Island, and deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules reported the following as permanent officers of the convention: President, R. S. Horr, East Saginaw, Mich.; Vice Presidents, J. W. Palmer, Detroit; J. L. Switz, New York; J. W. Chapman, Council Bluffs; George Schneider, Chicago; W. I. Walker, Toledo; Charles Seymour, La Crosse, Wis.; John Dement, Dixon, Ill.; E. O. Stannard, St. Louis; Charles P. King, Peoria; C. F. Clarkson, Des Moines; William Pettit, Minneapolis; John W. Burdette, Secretary, Burlington, Iowa.

Charles A. Randolph, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, spoke at great length on the subject before the convention and in favor of the Hennepin canal.

Letters of regret were read from Horatio Seymour, Secretary Windom, Govs. Pillsbury, Jerome and Cullom, Senators Allison, McDill, Saunders, Davis, Logan, Ingalls and Sawyer, and Congressman Farwell.

After the appointment by the chair of the necessary committees, the convention adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, speeches were called for. Ex-Gov. Stannard, of Missouri, complained of some strictures made by the Davenport *Gazette*, with reference to the position of the St. Louis delegates. He denied that there was opposition to the canal project, but Missouri men do not want to see the Mississippi river improvement slighted. They had thought the list of committees and the earlier form of the convention had a little too much Chicago in them. But that was all.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, of Chicago, replied to the St. Louis representative, and said Chicago was as much interested as St. Louis in the improvement of the Mississippi. There could be no difficulty between St. Louis and Chicago. Gov. Stannard had talked about the shipments of wheat amounting to 6,000,000 bushels. That amount would not fill one Chicago warehouse. Illinois paid last year $23,000,000 internal-revenue tax, and all she asked from the General Government was 5 per cent. of that amount for the improvement of her waterways.

The Hon. Julius C. Starr, of Peoria, pronounced in favor of improving all internal water ways and developing all possible highways of commerce. For this purpose the combination of all interests was needed. It was only by this means that Congress could be brought to appropriate money for improving the rivers and canals of the West.

At this point of the proceedings the welcome announcement was made that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, and the Chairman, Gen. Henderson, presented the following:

This convention, representing the people of the Mississippi valley and of the Northwest, in pursuance of the call of the convention, and in furtherance of the purposes thereof, unanimously declare:

1. That the Congress of the United States should devise by law and sustain by liberal and efficient appropriations a system of cheap transportation by water routes connecting the Mississippi river and its tributaries with the Eastern Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico.

2. That it has been the policy of Congress and the desire of the people of the Northwest for many years to inaugurate and complete a system of water-channel improvement, having the Mississippi for its base; that, to give greater efficiency to this policy, there should be constructed from the Mississippi river on the most direct and feasible route to the Illinois river at Hennepin, and thence to the lake at Chicago, a canal adequate to the present and future transportation needs of that great part of the Northwest to whose people such a work of internal improvement is an imperative necessity for relief from the excessive freight rates on the produce and commerce of the country, and that the work so long needed should be immediately commenced.

3. That the continued improvement of the Mississippi river under the auspices of the Mississippi River Commission, created by act of Congress, is a work of great national importance; that the Congress of the United States ought to prosecute that scheme of improvement by the most liberal appropriations, in a separate appropriation and bill therefor, and that we emphasize and enforce the united and earnest demand of the people of the entire Mississippi valley that Congress shall make prompt and adequate appropriations for the improvement of the river and its navigable tributaries from the falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, and that this convention has no sympathy with any policy that would depreciate or hinder this great enterprise of making fully navigable and building up a great commerce upon this central river—nature's great highway of the continent.

4. That we hail with peculiar satisfaction the increasing success of the barge-line system of transportation on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the relief it was to the producers and shippers of the Mississippi valley in the cheapening of freights.

5. That we heartily favor the proposed cession of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the improvements on the Illinois river by the State of Illinois, and declare that the Erie canal should be made free of tolls; therefore, we hope for the early success of the efforts inaugurated to secure these results.

The following resolutions supplemental to the report of the Committee on Resolutions were presented by Mr. Russell, and adopted:

6. That the commission under the auspices of which this convention has been called be continued, with the proviso that its membership be enlarged by the selection of an additional member from each State represented in this body, which additional member shall be named by the delegates of the respective States, said commission to afterward elect its own officers and mature its own organization.

7. That the commission, when reorganized as contemplated herein, be requested to select two gentlemen from each State to present to Congress the appeal for the support to the work of internal improvement which is contemplated by the foregoing resolutions.

A number of resolutions handed to the committee were reported back without recommendation and without being read.

Mr. Edmusson, of Davenport, read the resolutions in regard to the continuance of the canal commission, which the committee has not considered germane to their work, but highly approved of.

Sam M. Clark, of Keokuk, moved to adopt the report.

A delegate from Council Bluffs moved to include the words "and Missouri valley" where the word "Mississippi" occurred.

Mr. Henderson said the committee had been unanimous throughout, and there had not been a ripple on the surface to disturb their harmony.

Mr. Starr, of Peoria, wanted something said about the Copperas Creek and Henry improvements in the resolutions.

Mr. Henderson thought it would do no good for the convention to say anything as to the cession by the State of Illinois to the General Government of these improvements.

Murry Nelson, of Chicago, moved to lay the Missouri valley amendment on the table. The vote was taken on the amendment direct, and it was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. Starr's resolution about Copperas creek was carried amid some confusion.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously, and the resolutions offered by Mr. Russell were also adopted.

Mr. Howard, of Toledo, called up and advocated the passage of the two resolutions in regard to Ohio canals.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, opposed the resolutions as inopportune.

Lieut. Gov. Campbell, of Missouri, favored, and Mayor Lake, of Minneapolis, opposed the resolutions as not germane.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, pleaded for harmony, and asked the withdrawal of the Toledo resolutions.

They were voted down by a considerable majority.

After passing the customary resolutions of courtesy the convention adjourned sine die.

Appalling Catastrophe.

A terrible calamity, involving the loss of nearly 200 lives, occurred to the steamer Victoria at London, Ontario. "The ill-fated vessel," says a dispatch from London, "with over 600 excursionists on board, was returning from Spring Bank, and, when near the Cove railway bridge, one mile below the city, the boat suddenly collapsed like an egg shell and became a total wreck, level with the water's edge. All the passengers were instantly plunged into the stream, more than half of them being underneath the debris. The first news which reached the city was brought by survivors, who struggled through the streets wet and weary. The news fell like a thunderbolt, and a stampede took place for the spot. Arriving there, a terrible sight met the view. Fifty or sixty bodies had already been recovered and were lying on the green sward some distance up the bank. Those arriving from the city from every direction crowded around, anxious to see if any relatives were on board. Several hundred families were represented on the excursion, and the wail at the sight of the victims was heartrending. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters rushed about panic-stricken, endeavoring to identify relatives. By 7 o'clock about eighty bodies were recovered from under the wreck, where the water was twelve feet in depth. Almost every minute some victim was brought to the surface and conveyed to the boat. The steamer Princess Louise was early brought to the spot and the victims placed on the upper decks. Fires were lit on the bank overlooking the river, and petroleum torches were brought and the search continued. Up to the present hour about 150 corpses have been secured. Among the dead are James Robertson, Manager of the Bank of British North America; J. C. Meredith, Clerk of the Division Court; Wm. McBride, Assessor and Secretary of the Western Fair Association; Mrs. Wm. Ashbury, Wm. Millman, Montreal, commercial agent, and two sons of J. Rogers, plumber.

Mr. Matthews, night editor of the *Advertiser*, lost his wife and two children. Harry Smart, of the *Free Press*, lost wife, two children and a sister-in-law.

The whole city seems almost demented tonight. The accident was entirely due to gross carelessness. The boat was overcrowded to a disgraceful extent. The manager, George Parish, was expostulated with by several at Spring Bank, and urged not to let the boat go out in that overcrowded condition, but he is reported to have replied, "All right, I know my business," or something of that sort.

The Story of the Disaster, from Beginning to End.

[London Telegram to Chicago Tribune.]

Tuesday, the day of the horrible catastrophe, was the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, and the great bulk of the people closed up their houses and went off for a day of innocent enjoyment. Several train loads took their departure for the lake shore at Port Stanley, others to Windsor and Sarnia, and about 2,000 went to Springbank, being carried thither by the three excursion steamers owned by the Thames Navigation Company. The day was pleasantly enjoyed in the customary recreations of a rural picnic, and, toward 5 o'clock, the homeward rush began. The rotten Victoria was the first boat up, and the rush to get on board and reach the city before supper-time was tremendous. Several people protested against the Captain of the craft allowing so many people to board her, but he was deaf to all entreaty, and allowed all who could find a place whereon to hang to come along. Groaning under the weight of some 600 people, who kept moving in masses from one side to another, the boat had a hard time of it. The main deck was packed so tightly that it was with difficulty that one could elbow his way; yet at times the mass of humanity would, as it were, congeal together, so as to leave a small vacant space, sometimes on one and sometimes on the other side of the deck. The hurricane deck also was crowded, but here there was none of that swaying back and forth, which marked the crowd below. A few adventurous spirits sought the seclusion of the boiler-deck and the engine-room, where they smoked their cigars and watched the movement of the machinery. All went well, or, at least, presumably, until a bend in the river was reached, about 200 yards below the Cove railroad bridge, and there the day of pleasure turned into a disaster. About 7 o'clock some persons arrived in the city with a wet and generally used-up appearance and spread the intelligence of what had befallen the Victoria. Rumors of all kinds began to spread like wildfire, but it was not for some time that the full significance of the news was realized. Then the general stampede for the river banks, to which the entire city seemed to join. Every road leading to the fatal spot had its line of people of both sexes, hurrying thither in a state of frenzied anxiety, some sobbing hysterically and questioning every one in their flight as to the fate of friends and relatives, whom they knew to have gone down the river. As each one arrived on the river bank overlooking the wreck and saw the ghastly upturned faces of the dead who had been taken out and laid upon the sod, or looked out upon the shattered bark which lay in fragments on the water, they gave vent to piteous exclamations of grief: "My God! such a sight I have never looked upon!" said one. "This is a dark day, indeed, for London!" exclaimed another. "My wife and child! Where are they?" "Oh, God, restore my little ones!" were prayers heard on all sides. On the wreck brave men, streaming with perspiration, and strong in their noble purpose, were working like heroes in recovering the bodies which lay underneath the shattered boards and timbers, and, as one after another were brought to the surface and carried tenderly to the green sward to add to the ghastly row, the crowds pressed forward eagerly to scan the features. Their faces lit with a strange anxiety. Here was some bereaved father or brother, clasping the limp form of a beloved daughter or sister, giving vent to their emotions in wails of anguish; there some mother or sister lamenting over the corpse of a son or brother, like Rachel weeping because they were not. Here and there knots of men worked vigorously to restore to life some beloved relative, practicing all the arts known to them, rubbing the hands and applying clothes heated at a neighboring fire, but all to no purpose. Vitality would not return, and the sorrowing friends gave up in despair. Meantime the work of rescuing went on, and the list swelled and swelled until it seemed as if the end would never come. As dusk deepened into the night the scene became more weird and terrible. Fires were lit upon the bank, shedding a lurid and fitful glare over the water, and showing the dreadful outlines in their most sinister aspect. The work of recovering the bodies was entered into with a heroic spirit by those who arrived early on the scene. Merchants, lawyers, workmen and all classes plunged into the water, and, borne up by rafts, began to hand the lifeless forms of the drowned ones out to those on the shore. Resuscitation was tried with all who were rescued within one-half hour, but only in one or two instances were the efforts successful. During the silent watches of the night, and by the lurid glare of wood-fires and petroleum torches, the work of rescuing the bodies of the drowned was carried on.

The Pay of Book-keepers.

In this city, where business is widely extended, a book-keeper who has his employer's confidence can keep the latter continually blinded in points of great importance. The merchant will inquire, "How much money have we in the bank, Mr. Brown?" Mr. Brown will reply generally in a correct manner; but he may, by ingeniously altering figures, make a delusive show. It is said that "figures will not lie." Naturally speaking they will not, but in the hands of a skillful accountant they may be made to do so in a very surprising manner. The book-keeper McGutchen, of the Ocean Bank, succeeded in robbing that institution of $66,000 before detection, while the book-keeper Leverich, of the City Bank, obtained $400,000 of that institution. This, however, was an unusual haul, and will not soon be equalled, but it shows what can be done. If lack of pay could be urged in extenuation, the book-keeper would have a powerful plea. This is always small in proportion to the work required. They are not and never will be paid more than enough to eke out a hard living. Some who have an unusually laborious and responsible position may get what is called a high salary—say $2,000; but such instances are very rare, and you can hire expert hands at $1,500. The hardest worked book-keeper I ever knew got only $2,000, and his labors nearly occasioned blindness. He had a very extensive set of books, and his neat hand and immense columns of figures were matters of admiration, but it was killing work. In large houses the book-keeper is occupied chiefly with the ledger, and has enough to do to attend to "posting accounts" and keeping the books balanced. He will have his monthly balance sheet, commonly called a "trial balance," ready by the first of the month, and the accurate balance between the debit and credit side will prove that the ledger has been kept correctly. If an error, even of only a dime, appear, it must be discovered at however great a cost of time and study, and I have known a book-keeper to spend three days looking up just such an item. Hence the work requires great care and an habitual exactness in figures.—*New York Letter.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$9 75	@$12 25
Hogs	6 00	@ 6 00
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 21	@ 1 22
No. 2 Red	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—Ungraded	51	@ 59
Oats—Mixed Western	44	@ 46
Pork—Mess	15 75	@17 00
Lard	11	@ 11¼

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 40	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	5 30	@ 5 50
Hogs	5 00	@ 6 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 06	@ 1 08
No. 3 Spring	96	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	39	@ 40
Rye—No. 2	1 14	@ 1 15
Barley—No. 2	94	@ 95
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 12
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 50
Lard	10¾	@ 11

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 12
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye—No. 1	1 12	@ 1 13
Barley—No. 2	93	@ 94
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 50
Lard	10¾	@ 11

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 12	@ 1 18
Corn—Mixed	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	38	@ 39
Rye	1 14	@ 1 16
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 50
Lard	10¾	@ 10¾

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 12	@ 1 19
Corn	46	@ 49
Oats	40	@ 42
Rye	1 24	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess	16 60	@16 75
Lard	10¾	@ 10¾

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 15	@ 1 16
No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 18
Corn—No. 2	47	@ 48
Oats	43	@ 44

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 13	@ 1 14
Corn—No. 1	47	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	42	@ 44
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 25
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Seed—Clover	3 90	@ 4 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 10	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats	38	@ 39
Pork—Mess	15 00	@15 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 55
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 50
Hogs	5 50	@ 6 25
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 40

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1881.

"THE doctrine of eternal punishment is a libel on God," said Pastor Brookman, of a Montreal Baptist church. Having made this declaration he lost no time in resigning.

ONE of the wealthiest settlers in Australia is Jem Mace, the noted champion of the prize ring, who landed in Melbourne two years ago with $50. He has made a fortune by speculating in mining stocks.

THE sons of a Cincinnati landlord scared an undesirable tenant out of a house by dangling a skeleton in the doorway at night, and then pulling the bell, thus creating the impression that death desired to call.

THE London *Standard* severely criticises the revised version of the New Testament. It is claimed that the revisers "have so revised the noblest book in the English language as to deprive it of much of its beauty, and they have destroyed many of its historical associations."

LAWYER SNYDER, of Cincinnati, took the occasion of a trial in court to say that Nannie Murray and Mary McKinney were "as bad in character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character or their looks is not explained.

WASHINGTON society is perturbed by the rumor that Secretary Lincoln has determined to send down among the alligators and out among the Indians those army officers who have for years been on detached duty in Washington, and have ornamented the drawing-rooms of the capital. We are told that this determination is the chief topic at weddings and other gatherings.

ON March 4, 1861, J. F. Morris, of Weathersford avenue, Hartford, Ct., set out in front of his residence a small elm tree which the neighbors christened the Lincoln Elm. It was planted at the day and hour of Lincoln's inauguration. It stands now a tree of fine proportions, about sixty feet high, in front of the Wetherbee residence, which was then Mr. Morris' home.

UTAH is just now the chosen field for considerable Christian missionary work. There are forty-four Presbyterian missionaries in the Territory, maintained at an annual cost of $36,000, the Congregationalists are spending $30,000 in new school houses and churches, the Methodists have twenty missionaries on the ground, and other denominations are represented. These tremendous onslaughts have incited the Mormons to renewed zeal.

THE church of Talmage in Brooklyn must be by far the largest Presbyterian church in the world. Last Sunday, after presenting the statistics of his late revival, as the result of which 310 persons had been added to the number, he gave the total membership of his flock at 2,589. There are few Protestant churches anywhere, and of any of the different varieties of religious belief, which can show so great a body of members as that.

"SECRETARY LINCOLN is said to be boyish in his official duties," says the Albany *Journal*. Commenting upon which the Chicago *Inter Ocean* patly remarks: "Yes, and they used to charge that his father was not solemn enough, and would tell a funny story even when great statesmen were getting out their handkerchiefs to weep. Critics will find out that the 'boyish' ways do not interfere with a wise discharge of official business. 'Bob' is not much of a spread eagle, and he could not be an owl if he tried."

NICHOLAS, the Grand Duke who has been exiled from Russia for his supposed relations with the Nihilists, is a cousin of the Czar and an inveterate scapegrace. His escapade with the American adventuress, Miss Hattie Blackford, better known as Fanny Lear, brought him into unenviable notoriety. He was the black sheep of the Romanoffs, and what with stealing diamonds, playing Don Juan and engaging in Nihilist plots, there was no other resource left but to put him where he can do no further harm to himself or the ruler of the Russias.

THE Rev. Mr. Anthony, a San Francisco Methodist pastor, said in a lecture pertinent to the unveiling of the Farragut statue: "A man was present who positively tied the ropes around the Admiral when he was in the maintop at the battle of Mobile. I would not believe it if a thousand men told it to me, for Farragut told me that he never was lashed to the masts at all. 'Why should I be tied?' said he. 'Were they afraid I would run away?' The truth of it was that during the fight there was so much smoke that he could not see from the deck, and so, taking his speaking tube, he ascended the shrouds, round after round, keeping above the smoke as it rose, so as to tell his gunners where to direct their fire, and these were his exact words about it to me, long afterward: 'I was well nigh up to the maintop when the battle was over, but certainly I was not lashed there.'"

THE official report of the crops of Russia in part explains the unexpected demand for wheat from Europe. The wheat crop of Russia is placed at 14,100,000 quintals, against 16,300,000 as the average crop, but the main loss was in rye. The yield is estimated at 32,000,000 quintals, whereas 58,200,000 is an average crop. There was also a deficiency of 3,000,000 quintals of barley and 9,000,000 of oats, beside about 70,000,000 quintals of potatoes. The deficiency in rye only, for all Germany, is estimated at 112,000,000 bushels. Nor can Russia supply the want, as usual. Hence, a greater demand for American wheat.

INDIANA NEWS.

NEW ALBANY is much dissatisfied with its police force.

THE Court House at Connersville is to be remodeled at a cost of $4,000.

GOLD is said to have been discovered in Scott county, near the Jefferson county line.

SUSPENSIONS of policemen in Evansville average one a week, mostly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

ELDER MILLER, of the Jeffersonville colored Baptist church, on Sunday immersed, among others, Anna Mills, a negress whom he said was over 100 years old.

A DISEASE resembling lung fever has made its appearance among the horses of Jackson township, Huntington county, which causes death in a very short time.

THE Ohio Falls Car Company has in course of construction at Jeffersonville thirteen passenger coaches for Western roads. It has paid out to employes $45,000 the present week.

THE act constituting the State Board of Health does not go into effect until the laws are published, and the four physicians who are to compose the board will not, therefore, be chosen before the end of July.

A NUMBER of aligator gars, a fish very rarely found in Northern rivers, have been captured recently in the Wabash near Logansport. The gar has a snake-like body, a long, slim snout, and is altogether a villainous-looking reptile.

JUDGE A. B. CARLTON, of Terre Haute, has fallen heir to a large estate from a deceased bachelor relative who resided in Kentucky. It is estimated that the Judge's share in the estate will be over $20,000. The property lies chiefly at or near Chillicothe, Ohio.

THE work of making the soundings for the bridge at Sand island is in progress on the Kentucky side, and will soon be commenced on the Indiana side. The corner stone, it is announced, will be laid with great pomp and ceremony on or about the 4th of July.

THE United States snag boat K. W. Lind has arrived at Terre Haute for the purpose of commencing operations on the Wabash river. All obstructions between the city and the mouth of the river will be removed at once, and it is hoped to make the Wabash navigable for large boats the year round.

AS A skiff containing two women and three men was crossing the river at Evansville, it was run down by the steamer Thanhauser, with a tow of barges, and the women and one of the men were drowned. The occupants of the boat were all negroes with the exception of one of the women, who was white.

A SINGULAR story comes from Jackson township, Decatur county, of a bachelor who bought a neighbor's buxom wife of her impecunious husband for $100, with the understanding that the latter was to retain charge of the two children. He then sold his farm and "went West," and it is reported that the woman in the case has also disappeared.

DR. RAMEY, of Zenas, has a chicken which has four legs, the two rear ones being placed one behind the other. The third leg has a perfect foot, and, when it crows, the chicken leans back and rests on this third foot, being enabled thereby to get his head back in a more aristocratic manner than any other rooster can do.

MR. WM. C. SAMPSON, house father at the Reform School for some time past, last week received a telegram from Golden, Col., giving him notice of his appointment as Superintendent of the Colorado State Reform School, and Mrs. Sampson, his wife, as matron. Immediately upon receipt of this he telegraphed their acceptance.

THE examination of applicants for admission to the West Point and Annapolis military schools was held in Crawfordsville a short time ago. Nineteen young men presented themselves, and all passed very creditable examinations. The fortunate ones were: To West Point, Thomas J. Stunkord, of Terre Haute; alternate, Will Grimes, of Rockville. To Annapolis, Lewis Cumberland, of Crawfordsville; alternate, Percy Bates, of Rockville.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, an old and well-known citizen of Crawford county, and a popular river pilot, was sent to the insane asylum at Indianapolis, ten or twelve days ago, from his home at Leavenworth, under the supposition of insanity. Twenty years ago he was bitten by a rabid dog. The wound healed, but the virus remained in his system. He died at the asylum, his symptoms being precisely those of hydrophobia.

IN relation to the wool clip of 1881, information has been gathered from nineteen counties in Southern Indiana, in which there were in 1880 232,634 sheep, and the wool clip of that year was given as 637,592 pounds, or nearly three pounds to the head, not counting off anything for lambs. The number of sheep in these nineteen counties has been considerably increased since the clip of 1880, as the farmers in the southern counties of Indiana are annually increasing their wool growing as well as improving the breeds of their flocks. It is safe to say that the clip of 1881 in these nineteen counties will exceed that of 1880 by from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds.

POLITICAL NOTES.

BUT what's to become of Gorham and Riddleberger? That's the question.

IN 1884, who will there be in the Republican camp to save Indiana and secure New York? For want of a Dorsey and a Roscoe, star-route steals and custom house sops, is this unhappy country to go headlong to the devil and the Democrats?

AND what is to become of repudiation in Virginia? Isn't the Republican party going to stand by the Readjusters of the Old Dominion? Is Mahone to be left upon the Senate floor to be swept out with the spittoons, among which he seems to have become entangled?

WHEN a mother finds her first-born and only babe doing the slightest thing unusual, says the Chicago *Times*, no matter how harmless it may seem to the practiced eye, she is in agony until the doctor, for whom she has dispatched in hot haste, arrives. And the Republican Senators—not a zephyr blows, not a rumor flies, but in an agony of fear they cry: "For God's sake, quick, another caucus!" They dare not step unless with the advice and consent of caucus. They are caucus-bound, caucus-governed, caucus-bossed.

MR. DAWES' hand continues on the rudder of the Steering Committee, but the pesky craft has sprung a leak. Mr. Dawes will not call up his resolution to proceed to the election of a shameless defender of the star-route thieves as Secretary of the Senate, and a Virginia Repudiationist as its Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Mahone's vote is of no consequence now, and the Republicans will doubtless swear that it is a great mistake and that they never meant to aid repudiation in Virginia. For the Senator from Massachusetts there is this consolation about it all: Dawes is still at liberty to go on telling whoppers, and no man in the Senate has given greater evidence of skill in that direction.

BITTERLY does Mahone rue the situation. Wringing his hands, he exclaims in the presence of a correspondent: "Well, this places me in a devil of a fix. I don't like it. I don't understand it, to begin with. Garfield's my friend and Conkling's my friend. I want them to be friends. I have regretted the events of the past few weeks, in connection with these New York nominations; still I hope that it will all come out right in the end. I want to see the Republican party solid—every element in it in harmony with every other. It is the party of progress, of liberty, of liberal ideas. It ought not to be torn with dissensions and strifes." Mahone used to labor under the impression that he was the center of the universe, but he's finding out that his importance was merely an accident, it being his vote, not himself, that was wanted. He now sinks back to his ordinary level, which is low-water mark. —*Chicago Times.*

When the Morey letter was unearthed Garfield shrieked to Jewell, "Pursue the villains." They are not caught yet. Nobody outside of the White House will ever know whether Garfield wrote the Morey letter or not. So will it be with Brady and the star-route contractors. Nobody in a high position will be molested. Brother Dorsey knows too much. He knows just how Indiana was carried, how much it cost and where the money came from. The story that Postmaster James does not care whither his investigation leads him will do to amuse the elderly children who swear by *Harper's Weekly*, but nobody who ever saw a national convention will believe it. A few contractors may be indicted, but neither Mr. James nor Atty. Gen. MacVeagh will be permitted to disturb a hair in the head of either Brady or Dorsey. A Democratic administration would have got to the bottom of the postal frauds in short order, but the money contributed by Brady and collected by Dorsey rendered a Democratic administration inconsistent with the "forms of law." If there was a thief in the case, Mr. Garfield consented to him, and the villain will not be pursued.—*New York Mercury.*

NEXT!

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is now the President's turn to tell what he knows and thinks of Conkling. Then the country will learn from the highest Republican sources of authority and information of what sort of material both wings of the Republican party are composed. From the lips of the commanding Republican Senator and from the lips of the Republican President the people of the United States will learn what are the purposes, what the mission, what the nature of the Republican party. Since the 4th of March last the Republican party has done more to impeach itself, more to bring itself into disrepute with the fair-minded people of the country than the entire Democratic party has been able to in fifteen years. The two parties were exactly evenly balanced last November. The accidents of the electoral machinery gave the Presidency to Garfield, while Gen. Hancock carried one-half of the States and one-half of the popular vote. Since that time, within two months, the Republican party has lost a big fraction of the public esteem. First came the Mahone bargain—a most disreputable affair. Then came Riddleberger, as the great national issue. Then came Gorham, Brady's partner, editor and defender, as another great national issue. Then came the Brady exposure, showing by what men and by what methods Garfield was elected. The people of the country suddenly opened their eyes to the fact that they had elected a President, not under the lead of patriotic impulses, but by the manipulations of public peculators, by the potency of stolen money; so that the same men raped the public treasury and the public opinion. The Dorseys, who were famously dined, and the Bradys, who were illustriously invited to do all they could to elect Garfield, were caught one day with their masks off. The country knows a part only of what was thus disclosed. But it may be urged that these men were not representative Republicans. To be sure, Mahone, who constitutes one-half of the Republican majority in the Senate, is not a Republican, and Riddleberger, to put whom in office the Republican Senators blockaded the public business two months, is not a Republican. These were the evidences of an infamous bargain whose end was spoiled. But Gorham had been Secretary of the Senate ten years, and is the editor of the Republican organ at the capital, and Brady was Second-Assistant Postmaster General of the United States. These may be called representative Republicans. But if it is still said that this is only the sole of the foot of the Republican party, let us look upward to the crown of its head. We shall find that it is spoils still.

The statement of the case of Conkling vs. The President, as given by the Senator, is before the public. It is in order now to hear the case of The President vs. Conkling, which we doubtless shall soon do. We shall then have heard from both wings of the Republican party, and shall have learned its character from the crown of its head to the sole of its foot. The country will note the fact that this quarrel in which the President and the leading Republican Senator are engaged has about it no aroma of patriotism, no suspicion of a great, broad principle, on either hand. The country knows that these charges, if true, indicate a disgraceful state of affairs in the party that elected the Executive. It will be useless to attempt to make the President the scapegoat for all of the offenses of the party. The country will also believe that it is in the power of the President to make truthful charges against Senator Conkling equally damaging or more damaging. The President should, in self-defense, state his side of the question or authorize a statement. The President owes this to himself, no matter what its effect upon Conkling, for Conkling has not spared him. Then, from the two great leaders, "representative Republicans," we shall all learn the truth about the entire Republican party. There is no wide-spread sympathy in the land for Conkling. At most, he has only been the victim of his own methods. The profound sympathy is for the republic which is controlled by such methods and such men. Conkling is probably the most distinguished representative of the spoils system in government to be found in the republic to-day. His own statement of his own game is a confession that he was, or may be, beaten at the spoils game by the President. He acknowledges himself guilty of the same offenses with which he charges the President. By his own statement, neither he nor the President rose in patriotism above the level of "the swag;" and of such is the Republican party. And thousands of people last fall were seduced by one of these spoils heroes into voting for the other. O ye hypocrites! We do not say that these representative men ought to be ashamed; they are beyond shame. The voters of the United States ought to be ashamed. We await the next development with interest. Mr. President: What of Senator Conkling?

Blood Letting in England Fifty Years Ago.

The Pharmacopœia of fifty years ago contained the names of 444 drugs and their preparations, whilst that of to-day contains no fewer than 802. The former did not contain the names of quinine, morphia, or iodine, three of the most commonly used drugs of the present day. In fact, so frequently are they prescribed in one form or other, that one wonders how the doctors managed without the two latter. Quinine was in use to a certain extent, though not officially sanctioned; but where one grain was then used I believe a hundred are now. The system of treating many diseases has indeed been completely revolutionized. Speaking generally, the practice used to be to pull down the system; now it is to build it up by a freer use of quinine and other tonics.

But in nothing is the change more striking than in regard to the common habit of blood letting, as it was called. I suppose that in the last century it was even more common than it was at the time we speak of, so that if a person fell down in the streets from exhaustion he was sure to be bled. Though the practice was becoming more restricted, yet it was very prevalent fifty years ago. I well remember my brother suffering from rheumatic fever, and seeing Mr. Gardom, one of the best surgeons in Salford, draw a basin full of blood from his arm—a thing which no sane medical man would do at the present day. Not only was the lancet used in this way, but cupping and the application of leeches was continually resorted to in cases of inflammation, which it was supposed otherwise impossible to subdue. It was no wonder if the doctors prescribed such treatment that the public believed in its utility. It was no uncommon thing to be told by persons that they found it conducive to their health to be bled periodically, and that such treatment was necessary for them. I remember a delicate gentleman who would always attribute his not feeling well to having neglected his periodical blood letting. No wonder he died in the prime of life. —*Reminiscences of Manchester.*

The Happy Gnat and the Bull.

A very short-lived, conceited little gnat settled on the horn of a bull, and sat there for some time. At last, in despair of attracting attention, the insect remarked that he supposed he had been a great burden to the bull all this time.

"Not in the least," responded the bull, pleasantly, becoming at last aware of the existence of the gnat. "I did not know you had come, and I shall not miss you when you go away. Shooh, fly, don't bodder me!"

"Ah!" exclaimed the gnat, in triumph, "I have at last compelled you to recognize me."

Moral: Some men are of more consequence in their own eyes than in the eyes of their neighbors.—*Galveston News.*

Oatmeal.

The use of this article of food has increased greatly during the past few years, and, if all we hear and read in its favor be true, it should be used to even a greater extent. The Scotch are noted as a robust and healthy people, and they make great use of oatmeal in various ways. We believe it would be better for our farmer friends to have this article on their breakfast tables every morning than to eat so much pork as many do. It must be healthful and nourishing for children as well as adults. Get a good article and have it well cooked, and served with cream and a little sugar, and it is good. Let those who do not think so try it for six months or a year, and they will not do without it ever after.

DISENGAGED lovers may be described as express companies.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

"PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

THE SYMPTOMS

of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.,

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malaria.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine, in clean, white wrapper, with large red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable [illegible] known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

[illegible]

NOT A BEVERAGE

[illegible]

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application.
HARRIS REMEDY CO.,
Mfg Chemists, 8th & Market Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, [illegible]

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, [illegible]

"Medical Advice," Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, cures [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

[illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. [illegible]

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
Minneapolis
Council Bluffs
Atchison
Missouri

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, [illegible]

[illegible] Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

[illegible]

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON—

COFFEES, TEAS &C.

Several large failures in New York in

THE COFFEE TRADE,

has broken the market so much, so that all coffees are

Reduced Three Cents Per Pound.

Best Golden Rio, per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java, per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio,	12 1-2c	Best Roasted Old Government,	18c
Best Golden Roasted Rio,	16c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

The best Young Hyson in market	65c	Black Oolong, per lb	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best "	60c
Extra " "	40c	Uncolored Japan,	30 and 40c
Gunpowder good	40c	" " Best	60c
" Best	65c	Imperial—good, 40c Best	65c

No better TEAS in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent TEA sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet, having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar per lb	10c	Coffee A Sugar, per lb	9c
Powdered Sugar	10c	Coffee C Sugar	8c
Granulated	10c	New Orleans Sugar	7 1-2
Crushed Cut Loaf	10c		

Tobacco of All Kinds.

No. 1 fine cut, per lb	75c	Good fine cut	40c
Choice fine cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best No. 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham smoking	48c
Good Smoking	25c	Best smoking	35c
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN AND MAPLE SYRUP SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans per gal	60c	Silver drips, per gal	50c
Sugar loaf drips	60c	New Maple syrup	$1.00
Extra Golden drips	60c		

Liquors, Wines Whiskies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Stout.

Good new Whisky, per gal	$1.00	Port Wine, per gal	$1.25
Whisky one year old	1.25	London Porter	22c
Whisky two years old	1.40	Sherry Wine	1 25
Whisky three years old, old '76 for medical use	2.50	Dublin Stout, per bottle	18c
		Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c

MEATS, LARD and BACON.

Pickled Pork	17c	Sugar-cured shoulders	7c
Best sugar cured hams	11c	Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	11c

DRIED and FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches	7 at 18c	Layer Raisins	12 1-2
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valecia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

Canned Fruits.

Thre lb peach cans	17c	Three lb Tomato cans	12c
Sweet Sugar corn	5c	Blackberries	10c

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of

25 Cents on the Dollar you can save at least by purchasing at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock

Out of a thoroughbred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bayroan, 16 hands high and weighs full

1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

Troublesome Children,

that are always wetting their beds, ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them.—[Exchange.

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

"My Back Aches So,

and I feel miserable," said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removd. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.—[Congregationalist

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.13

Nitrate of Soda in Nevada.

The discovery of nitrate of soda at Brown's Station, Humboldt county Nevada, says the San Francisco Call, may lead to results vastly important to the Pacific slope and the country at large. This valuable salt has been found in extensive beds only in the Province of Tarapaca, among the hills which skirt the coast of Peru. These beds extend over a territory of one hundred and fifty miles. The hills are covered with a light sandy marl, mixed with minute fragment of shell. When this covering yields and crackles beneath the feet it indicates the presence of the nitrate of soda. On digging down a foot or two the salt is found, overlaid usually by a strata of common salt. Portions of this nitrate of soda, are of a sugar-like whiteness, other portions being colored reddish-brown, lemon-yellow and gray A large portion of the provincials find employment in extracting and refining the salt, which is shipped from Iquique. In 1887, the exportation aggregated 150,000 quintals, England consuming two-thirds and France one-third. The nitrate mines have long been the chief wealth of that section of the country, and their importance can be imagined, when it is remembered that the Peru-Chilian war grew out of disputes over the revenues of those fields.

Some time ago, the state Mineralogist of California, Mr. Hanks, received samples of crystalized nitrate of soda from the locality named above. Tests proved the salt to be of good quality and exceedingly valuable. Mr. Hanks advises prospecting the desert regions, where evidences of volcanic action are present, or where alkalies are plentiful The test is simple and admissible of no mistake. The suspected crystal or salt should be reduced to a powder, and intimately mixed with an equal amount of charcoal. This, when placed upon a heated iron, a red hot shovel for instance, will deflagrate flash like powder—the fire running from graid to grain in a similar manner. The compound is powder minus sulphur.

Where it is suspected that the earth is strongly impregnated with the nitrate take a kettle and fill it two thirds full of the earth and the remainder with water. Heat it, stirring the while, and when thoroughly mixed and heated, so that the water will have become saturated with the salt, allow the solution to settle. The liquid poured off, the mud will contain the salt, which is secured by evaporating. The crystal is then tested as before. The test is accurate, and may be applied by anyone, without apparatus.

A good nitrate mine is more valuable than a gold mine. The cost of extracting the salt at Tarapaca, where it is principally secured by the process of lixiviation, above described, is as follows: Reckoning for each 100 pounds, labor is set down at 62 cents; fuel, 38 cents; tools and powder, when blasting is necessary, 12 cents; transportation to Iquique, 75 cents; a total of about $1 87

In quantity, the salt sells for about $8 the hundred pounds. The profit is apparent. The uses to which nitrate of soda is put are numerous. It is substituted for nitrate of potash—saltpeter—to which it is closely allied, in preserving meats, as in curing hams, pickling pork and corned beef, the manufacture of nitric acid, and for various other purposes. Owing to its deliquescent properties, it has not been employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, although it is not known but in some varieties of explosives it might be employed, if it is not already. Careful search over the regions given over to arid plains and lava beds may result in the discovery of hitherto unsuspected mines of wealth.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease, that may take months for you to recover in.—[Boston Globe.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—[New Haven Palladium.

The Faculty of Purdue University, on receipt of one or more applications for admittance to that institution of learning, will send to the county superintendent, printed questions with full directions for their use, sets for applicants for admission to the Freshman class. Examination will be held at the July examination of teachers, and the papers will be sent for grading. Thus any person making application for such examination as early as July 10, can be examined at home, thereby saving the expense of a trip to Lafayette Any intended applicant will please send his name to the county superintendent on or before July 10.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING

HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER

CHILLED

AND

BRYAN

PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELER
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND

SILVER

WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

AND FORKS,

RINGS,

VEST CHAINS,

CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Congestion and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS 30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c. The Recipe used in my practice for [illegible] years and an illustrated book of [illegible] pages giving full directions for self-treatment, [illegible]. Address DR. R. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 1y

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 90 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the DeKalb County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, that the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at Ensley's hall in Auburn, on Saturday the 18th Inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. KUTZNER Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received at the auditor's office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until Thursday, June 9, 1881, at 1 o'clock m. for furnishing and delivering in the court-house yard near the county jail, in said county, 1?0 cords of hard body wood, to be sawed thirty inches in length and split to suitable size for burning in the jail furnace; said wood to be delivered by October 1 next. Bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract The board of commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

May 10, 1881. 19-4t

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements it having been carried for over twenty years and it remains perfect. We refer to the JAS BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold seamless pendants and center, solid joints crown pieces etc, all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and South west, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 18[illegible]

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex	Accom.
Leave Bay City	6 10pm	6 [illegible]am	......
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	......
Lansing	9 30	10 10	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 40	11 5?am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 10am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 35pm	7 36
Jonesville	6 [illegible]0	12 45	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 20
Auburn	8 52	3 05	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	3 05pm	10 50	......
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	......
St Louis	......	9 50	8 00pm
Washington	......	9 37	9 02am
Baltimore	......	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 3 am	12 [illegible]pm	1 15am
Washington	10 40	10 47am	2 2[illegible]
Louisville	6 50pm	......	......
Cincinnati	6 55	1 [illegible]pm	2 2[illegible]pm
Indianapolis	9 [illegible]0	7 [illegible]am	......
Ft Wayne	4 10am	11 00	2 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	11 [illegible]am	[illegible]0pm	3 [illegible]0
Auburn	12 45pm	6 00	3 55
Waterloo	12 48	6 05	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 10	6 35	5 02
Angola	1 18	6 48	5 20
Fremont	1 30	7 08	5 48
Montgomery	1 46	7 26	6 20
Reading	2 01	7 47	7 15
Bankers	2 15	8 00	6 45
Jonesville	2 27	8 13	7 35
Hanover	2 41	8 28	8 2[illegible]
Jackson	3 [illegible]	8 53	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	3 4[illegible] pm	9 [illegible]pm	10 34
Detroit	5 07	......	11 50
Grand Rapids	6 30	11 30	4 30pm
Lansing	10 30	7 20am	......
Saginaw	5 45	[illegible]	......
Bay City	9 00	11 [illegible]	......

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C., east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 1 15, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 8 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S., 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 40 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 12 a. m., 3 38 p. m.; west 9 10 a. m., 12 56, 1 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 40 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 21 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 11 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 35 p. m.

FT WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 45 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 25 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50, 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 5 16 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; ar. 2 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 50 a. m., 9 15, 3 30, 8 15, 11 15 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Ft'L & Pass'r, Agent

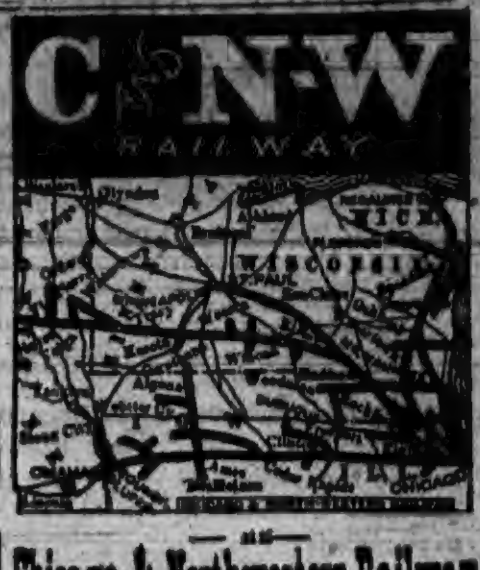

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WILL DISCOVER

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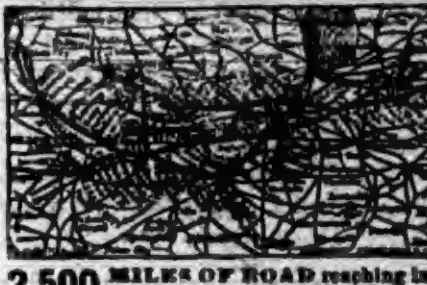

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CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 1[illegible] pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 41	4 08	3 43
St. Joe	[illegible]		4 06
Hicksville	[illegible]	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 08
Deshler	12 [illegible]am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	[illegible]03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar	[illegible]	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 6 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	6 00am
Tiffin	10 15	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 40	8 33	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 22
Hicksville		11 10	12 15pm
St Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	1 56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 10	12 15am	1 20
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 58
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 04
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

[illegible] SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Recorder's [illegible]

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 9, 1881. Number 23.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

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John Koons & Son

Furniture!
Waterloo Ind.
For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81

Thos. H. SPROTTS'
INSURANCE, LOAN,
REAL ESTATE AND
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FIRE INSURANCE
At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.
LIFE INSURANCE
on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC.

W.L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING
BRAUN & SHILLING'S
New Meat Market
opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call.

Organization of the State for Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment.

The state executive committee of the Grand Temperance Council of Indiana, met in Indianapolis, May 26 and 26, to perfect more fully the plans determined upon by the council, for the prohibitory constitutional amendment work in the state. The financial plan was carefully considered and revised, with a view to making it more successful in raising the funds absolutely necessary to carry out the campaign for constitutional prohibition. A state central committee of one man from each political party in each county was selected, so far as suitable persons were known, and arrangements made to correspond with counties and secure the remainder, and perfect the organization of the committee, and call it together as early as practicable. The object of such a committee is to organize the entire temperance sentiment of the state in all parties, and preserve the work from becoming partisan, and to secure united and universal counsel among the temperance people of the state, and bring to bear upon the work the higest and best political wisdom and experience. Miss Auretta Hoyt, of Indianapolis, was appointed permanent secretary of the state executive committee. The executive committee adopted the following as the sense and policy of the committee and requested its publication by the press of the state:

The anti prohibition league, at a recent meeting at Indianapolis, after protracted discussion of the prohibition question, passed certain resolutions. Among other things they

Resolved, that as citizens and electors of this state, we pledge ourselves to support no candi dates in the coming state and legislative election, who do not with us condemn and oppose the tyranical prohibition system, the proposed prohibitory constitutional amendment, and other prohibitory legislation.

Thus the issue is made a false one to start with. A dishonest man will resort to dishonest means to carry his point. The question for the next legislature is not one of prohibiton. No member of it will be called upon to cast a vote for prohibition. The legislature will have nothing to do with that question. That question is one for the people, and not for the legislature.

Our people are composed of three classes—native Americans, law-obeying, law-respecting citizens of foreign birth, and a third class who respect neither law, morals nor public opinion when they would gratify their selfish desires.

We are not yet tired of American institutions. Our government was formed by wise men, with pure hearts. Its foundation principle is, the people shall control. "The people" means a majority of the people.

By looking at the names signed to these anti-prohibition resolutions, it will be seen that they were not drafted or signed by men born under a free flag. They may be naturalized, but naturalized citizenship does not give them the right to maintain an evil by the destruction of the American idea that the people have the right to control, and the wisdom and patriotism of an American citizen will not permit the foundation to be taken from under the structure, erected by patriotic hands, under the shadow of whose dome the oppressed of all nations may find rest and peace.

Majorities do control, and will control this government. The question for the next legislature, as presented by these anti-prohibitionists, is not whether we shall have prohibition or not, but is: Shall the legislature permit the people to enjoy the privilege of being American citizens?

The question is not now presented whether, as they say, men are to have their property or business ruined, but the question they present is deeper and broader. It is this: Shall an American be robbed of his citizenship, and our government of its cardinal virtue? And this destruction of citizenship is evoked in order to maintain the greatest curse and crime of the age.

If prohibition is wrong, let the people, not the saloon-keepers, say so. If the government is wrong, let the American people—its friends—say so, not its enemies, who would destroy it in order to satisfy selfish appetites and cupidity.

The people of Indiana will not be deceived by a false issue. The question for the next legislature is not, "shall we have prohibition," but "shall we have the right to vote upon it?" Temperance men only ask that the question be submitted. When the proper time comes, their appeal will be to the judgment and heart of the voter.

But from the candidate—especially since the action of the liquor interests—the dem [illegible] will be that the people have the right to exercise their citizenship. Therefore, in order that no misunderstandings arise,

Resolved, that each candidate, in each political party, for the state senate and house of representatives, in the year 1883, in Indiana, be asked to answer the following question; said answer to be positively in the affirmative or negative: "If elected to the state legislature, in the house or senate, will you support and vote to submit the pending prohibitory constitutional amendment to the vote of the people for their adoption or rejection?" Said question to be given in writing by the state central committee of the Grand Temperance Council, and to be answered in writing by the candidate. A refusal to reply to said question by said candidate, to be considered equivalent to a negative answer.

Dr. J. W. F. Gerrish, Seymour, president; M. E. Shiel, Seymour, corresponding secretary; F. A. Friedley, New Albany, H. W. Harrington, Indianapolis, J. V. R. Miller, Evansville, J. W. Copner, Covington, C. Buchanan, Evansville, E. B. Reynolds, Hagerstown, executive committee; Auretta Hoyt, secretary executive committee.

W. H. Trammel, of Huntington, A. E. Pierce, of LaFayette, members of the executive committee, were unavoidably detained from the meeting.

◆

Whistling to a Squirrel.

One afternoon last summer, when out looking for game, I sat down on a pile of rails to rest. Pretty soon I discovered in an oak tree some twenty yards away, a red squirrel stretched at full length on a limb taking a sunbath. Instead of raising my rifle and sending a ball through the little fellow—it's a mighty mean sportsman that endeavors to kill all he sees—I decided to give him a little pleasure if I could, so I began to whistle the airof that popular ditty, "I love thee, sweet Nora O'Neil." In a twinkling the squirrel was on his legs, his tail over his back, his head cocked to one side listening to me; a moment of irresolution and then he scampered down the trunk of the tree to the ground and started toward me. He came a few yards, stopped, sat up on end and listened again. I was careful not to move and kept on whistling. After waiting a moment, the little beauty came on, jumped up on the pile of rails ran along within four feet of me, halted, went up on end again, made an umbrella of his tail, tipped his head to one side, looked at me with all the gravity of a justice of the peace at his first trial, and yet if ever a creature's eyes beamed with pleasure, his did.

I did not move, but after a little I abruptly changed the tune to the "Sweet By and By." Chut! Why, with the first notes of the different tune away went the squirrel. I did not move, only I shook with surpressed laughter, and as well as I could kept on whistling. In a minute or two, back came the squirrel, going through all the cunning maneuvers of his first approach, and once more took a seat before me on the rails. I watched him, and actually thought he was trying to pucker up his mouth and whistle.

Once again I changed the tune, this time to "Yankee Doodle," and as before, with the first note of change, away scampered the squirrel. Unable to control my resibilities longer, I laughed aloud, and after that I couldn't call my little friend to me.

I wonder how many of my so-called true sportsmen ever seek to think of any pleasure in connection with such beautiful little creatures, save the savage and unmanly pleasure of taking away their lives.

◆

A New American Gem.

At the last meeting of the New York Academy of Science, Mr G. F. Kunz read a short paper upon the new mineral "hiddenite," discovered not long ago in North Carolina by Wm. E. Hidden, mineralogist. The mineral constitutes a new gem, of the emerald class, and is known in the trade as lithia emerald, owing to the presence of lithia as one of its chemical constituents. We have seen some specimens of this gem, and they are indeed most beautiful objects to the eye. The stone has a pure delightful green tint with a liquid brilliancy that is quite distinctive and remarkable. It sells for about the same price as the diamond. Mr. Hidden tells us that the mineral is found in a narrow chimney in the rocks not more than two feet long by two and a half inches wide and having an inclination of almost seven degrees.—Scientific American.

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1881.

From time immemorial, the "merry month of May" has been deemed the season for rejoicing, and New York has had, for once, her grand jubilee over the return of spring, in the Musical Festival which took place last week. Nothing could be happier than the thought of holding such a festival at this time of the year. It was like ushering in the spring with a grand burst of melody.

The festival was held in the Seventh Regiment Armory, which accommodates over twelve thousand people. There were over two thousand musicians in the chorus and orchestra led by Dr. Damrosch. Among these were two hundred and fifty boys, whose sweet voices resembled the singing of seraphs in Paradise more than anything else which fancy could suggest. The leading soloists were Mme. Gerster, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, and Herr Remmertz. Eighty thousand people attended the festival, and the receipts were about $90,000.

CONEY ISLAND.

As the summer draws near, New Yorkers turn their eyes longingly towards Coney Island, which is such a little distance away and already one of the most charmig seaside resorts. It will be the rendezvous of politicians this summer for it is said that Secretary Blaine, Vice-President Arthur, and other political lights have already engaged their rooms there for the season. Thenthe modest individual who receives no high office from Uncle Sam, will have at least the delight of laughing at these grave dignitaries as they go down into the solemn waves, looking as forlorn and as absurd as the humblest, in the grotesque bathing costume of the period.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ART.

New York is fast becoming the great centre for much that is distinguished in the scientific, literary and artistic world. Edison, the great inventor of the age, now lives in Fifth avenue, and soon our streets will be ablaze with electric lights. Little did Franklin dream of the vast resources of electricity, when he went flying that historical kite, and of the millions there was in it for posterity. Edison is rich, and still has innumerable gold mines in his brain; but he is not the only inventive genus of the age. Just now, the talk of the town, in scientific and other circles, is of an electric hair brush, whose inventor is said to have already reaped his million. The lucky man this time is a Dr. Scott, an English gentleman, we believe from London; and our fashionable swells have a serious grudge against him for crossing the seas to rejuvenate the old beaux. For, not only is this marvellous brush warranted to cure a headache in five minutes, but it is also averred that it will make an ancient maiden as youthful and bright as Hebe, by restoring her faded tresses; and, moreover, that under its magical skill, even an old bachelor's pate may become,

A thing of beauty and a joy forever!

So much for the new marvel in electricity; and when will the age of wonders cease? In the

LITERARY WORLD

people are discussing Carlyle's unlucky "Reminiscences," and since Lord Beaconfield's death, "Lothair" and "Endymion" are the novels mostly in demand. Disraeli, like Thackeray, is sure to introduce you into good society, and to keep you there until the end of the volume. Even his "heavy villains" move in the first circles and are apparently gentlemen of high degree. As for Carlyle, women and Americans have little reason to be charmed with his "Reminiscences." The bitterness of the cynic is upon every page, and it might have been better, perhaps, for Carlyle, had some blundering housemaid stolen his MSS. also with which to light the kitchen fire, as did the damsel in John Stuart Mills' household, who cooked the philosopher's breakfast with the first MSS. volume of Carlyle's "French Revolution."

Mr. Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," has settled down in New York, and has recently published a novel entitled "The Shadows of Shasta," in which the cause of the poor Indian is warmly espoused, and the army handled without gloves. Mr Miller looks the romantic poet he is. He has deep blue eyes, a Shaksperian head with brown, flowing locks, and, although quite civilized, still clings to moccasins and other mementoes of the days when he dwelt among his "good friends the Modocs." The poet's novel is dedicated to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the New York Tribune, who has recently married a California heiress of millions, and gone to Europe to pass his honey moon—where may all good wishes follow him!

Editors do sometimes fall into luck, although the public does not always give them the credit for having deserved it. Rumor has it that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, is engaged to a veritable princess—and now journalists are more aspiring than ever in their ideas!

THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.

Lotta is once more beguiling our susceptible youths with her quips and capers, and Mary Anderson, having completed a most prosperous season, will summer in her cottage at Long Branch. Poor little Mauricio Dengremont, the boy violinist, who has charmed all the world with his art, is said to be dangerously ill. The musical world will lose one of its brightest stars should this young genius be taken from us, and it is ardently hoped that his life will be spared. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has sailed gayly away for Europe, bearing with her $200,000, a snug little sum, which would last a New York belle a life time for pin money. Who would not be a theatrical star of the first magnitude?

A NEW YORK CREMATORY.

New York has already its cremation society, and there are those in our midst malicious enough to suggest, that if the street commissioners could only be furnaced at once, other citizens of this great metropolis might have a new lease of life. This is rather sarcastic upon the City Fathers of Gotham. But the grumblers are always abroad, and, in despite of them all, New York is still one of the merriest places on this side of the Atlantic, and may her domains and her pleasures never grow less!

SOPHIE SPARKLE.

◆

An Old Offender Arrested.

(London Telegraph.)

In a Galician village not far from Cracow a modern version of the old farce, the devil to pay, with some entirely new effects, would appear to have been recently produced. The hero of this diverting performance proved to be an official personage, the judge of the village in question, who had assumed the character of "Old Nick" for highly reprehensible purposes. Having learned that an old peasant woman, resident of this district, had won a prize of 300 florins in the Cracow lottery, he bethought him of a strategem by which those ill-gotten gains might by transferred to his own possession. Accordingly, dressed like the devil, he presented himself, as the clock struck midnight, at the old woman's lonely dwelling, aroused her from her slumbers, and in a hollow voice, commanded her to hand over her winnings, upon the ground that "all sums accruing from lottery speculations were his perquisite, by him to be applied to the corruption of human souls." The terrified woman at once produced seventy-five florins, protesting that she had that day lodged the balance in the Cracow Savings Bank; whereupon the devil informed her, with dreadful threats of infernal torment should she fail to fulfill his behests, that he would return the following night, at the same hour, to receive the remainder. Next morning the poor old lady applied to the savings bank for her deposit. The manager, surprised that she should wish to draw it out so soon after having lodged it, inquired into her reason for so doing, and elicited a full confession of her adventure of the previous night. When his satanic majesty called, at 12 p. m., for the balance of his "perquisite," he was received by two gendarmes, who hand-cuffed him, marched him off to Cracow, and there delivered him to the secular arm, which will probably disable him from playing the devil for some time to come.

◆

The First Circus in Wabash.

Jim Baylor's reminiscences of olden times in Wabash are probably accurate and we interviewed him the other day in regard to the first circus that visited Wabash. Jim couldn't give the name of the "Monster aggregation," but said it was just before the August election in 1841, and that the show pitched its tents on the corner of Wabash and Canal streets, upon the ground now occupied by McClure's grocery store, the Wabash county bank, &c. Incidentaly Jim accounted for the fact of his recollecting the date so well by a circumstance which occured in the ring after the show. Jim was the hero of the "circumstance." It was a wrestling match between himself and James Ambers, now a resident of Iowa, in which Wabash was victorious over the surrounding county.—[Wabash Plain Dealer.

◆

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Why the Prairies are Treeless.

(Philadelphia Press.)

A curious and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the Academy of Natural Science by Mr. Thomas Meeham. Numberless theories have been advanced by students in natural history why the great feeding ground of the buffalo should be without arborescent vegetation, the principal one which is supported by distinguished authors being that of climatic influences. Mr. Meeham's theory is, that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities the early Indians made it a practice annually to fire the high grass of the prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended greatly for sustenance. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fires have swept until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they had become almost measureless. Mr. Meeham cited several instances where trees had grown when the firing had been discontinued. The hypothesis was both pleasing and plausible, and has excited some discussion among the savants.

The Census in Hindostan.

The singular fears of the East Indians respecting the late census were highly remarkable. In Calcutta on the eventful night the streets were deserted from early in the evening, as it was firmly believed that any one perambulating the Queen's highway after dark would be decapitated. Moreover, a rumor had been spread that at nine p. m. all gas-lamps were to be extinguished, and every inhabitant must then keep burning a lamp or candle. Consequently quantities of oil were bought up, and on the census night not a candle was to be purchased. In one quarter of the city it was rumored that a male and female European would enter each house and decapitate the inhabitants, while a more amusing report was that the government wanted to provide wives for the soldiers returned from Afghanistan, and were going to count the available brides. The coolies in the Darjeeling district bolted en masse to the jungle, dreading some unknown horror; while the Nepaulese believed that a child would be taken from each house, and its head put under the foundation of a neighboring bridge, the trunk being placed on the tramway for the engine to run over.

◆

A Curious Phenomenon.

A correspondent writes to Nature: "As I was riding along the highway late one afternoon, my attention was attracted to a phenomenon no less curious than beautiful. A couple of days ago there was a fall of a few inches of very damp snow, after which the temperature fell rapidly, and this morning everything was frozen hard. A large dog had trotted along in the snow while it was yet damp, and where it lay upon the old drifts by the road-side. The next day the sun shone very warm, cutting away all the new snow and leaving the tracks of the dog in exquisitely perfect ice casts, thin as writing paper, and standing on the most delicate thread-like columns, about an inch above the surface of the old snow."

◆

Examination Of Teachers.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1, 1879, will be held regularly, in the school building south of the jail, in Auburn, the last Saturday of each month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACINTOSH.

◆

"What are you doing there?" calmly asked an elderly and pious-looking man of a young follow who had fallen on the sidewalk, and was rubbing his thigh with considerable energy. "Doing!" he exclaimed, pressing his jaws together to keep back a torrent of profanity, "I am trying to be a Christian."

◆

A Brooklyn man disappeared, and seven detectives couldn't find him in nine weeks. But a shrewd politician got the Mayor to appoint the man to office and two hours later he came in on the run to be sworn in.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. [illegible] outfit free. Address [illegible] & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [illegible]

LITTLE FEET.

Hark! I hear the little feet
Of the tiny Maykin sweet
  Pattering on the floor;
Back and forward, to and fro,
How they come, and now they go,
  Restless ever more!

First a pattering, then a pause,
Faster now, and now they cease,
  Waiting at the door;
Now renew their little part,
Practice all their tiny art
  Freshly o'er and o'er.

Music springs from every beat,
Comes so softly and so sweet,
  Thrills us through and through;
Like a poet's soothing rhymes,
Or the evening's mellow chimes
  O'er the waters blue.

Now I hear them on the stair!
Yes, the little feet are there,
  Coming sure and slow;
Now they patter, now they stay,
Feeling out their little way
  To the room below.

Now they safely reach the floor,
Come they quickly through the door,
  Opened for them wide;
Bring they in with roguish grace
A little merry, laughing face,
  To [illegible] mamma's side.

There they gladly rest awhile
'Neath the sunshine of her smile.
  There we'll let them be;
But the echoes soft and sweet
Of those little pattering feet
Through the coming years shall greet
  Our loving memory!

TORPEDO JIM.

The Story of a Moonlighter—Life in the Oil Fields of Northern Pennsylvania.

"I am dying, yes, dying."

Away up on the Bingham lands, in the great northern oil field of Pennsylvania, a man lay dying. The flare of a huge gas jet came struggling through the wide crack of the rude hemlock board shanty and fell on the form of a man upon whose features the hand of trouble and sorrow had left heavy traces. He was alone, save the writer of this, and as the hours dragged slowly along he grew uneasy, as if he feared and dreaded the end which was inevitable. With an effort he roused himself.

"What time is it?" he asked.

"Nine o'clock."

"Big Jack won't be home till half-past 12, and before that time I will be locating 'wild cat' wells in another world."

"Shall I go for him?"

"No, oh, no! Don't leave me. I couldn't watch out the last tour and run the last bit alone. I want to tell Big Jack something, but you will do just as well. Can you keep a secret?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's a strange story I've got to tell, and I want somebody to know it before—"

He paused a long time for breath. The cabin or "shanty" in which he lay was situated in a sheltered spot among a cluster of giant pines, and was the only habitation for miles around. Five men occupied the cabin—two drillers, two tool-dressers, and a male cook. Two of the men were, at 9 o'clock at night, busy at the test well a half mile away, two others were on a visit to Bradford for provision supplies, and the fifth one lay in a rude bunk above the gas stove, tossing from side to side and waiting for the "silent summons." It was Torpedo Jim, the moonlighter.

Jim had been sick for three days, so the head driller, Big Jack Sanford, said, and as I stood by the side of his bunk and watched the pain-contorted face I wished I might lift the veil hanging over this man's life and so learn the romance and tragedy lying deeply hidden beneath the blue shirt and heavy coat. As I stood watching and waiting he started up in a fright.

"My God, did you hear that?" he almost shrieked.

"No; I heard nothing. What was it?"

"A woman's scream. I have heard it before more than once. Go outside and listen."

Curiously wondering what the man could mean, I opened the door and stepped out into the night. All was still and dark save a low whispering among the pines and the flare of the burning gas. Away off down the valley at the test well I could hear the puff, puff of the laboring engine as it swung the ponderous drilling tools up and down, and the ring of the heavy hammer as the tool dresser pounded the bit into proper shape. No other sound broke the stillness of the night, and the little cabin under the pine was as silent as the grave. Into the room again and by the invalid's bunk was but a step, and as his eyes met mine the mute question was quickly answered:

"I could hear nothing except the well; all is still," was my reply.

"It must be that I am dying; yes, dying," the man murmured once more, "and I cannot go with a secret on my mind."

After having been propped up with a pillow of old coats and boots he began:

"I s'pose you have heard of Torpedo Jim, the moonlighter? Yes? Well, that's me, and I got the name because I'm the only living man that took active part in two glycerine explosions and lived. I've handled hundreds of tons of the infernal stuff, both in the employ of Roberts, the torpedo monopolist, and working for myself, skulking around the woods at night and shooting wells against the law. I've been a pipe line man, a tool dresser and a driller and a heap of other things besides, but the worst business I ever got into was this same moonlighting. A man will stay out of it so long as he fears God and regards man, and I tell you he gets pretty well hardened before he can sneak around nights with enough dynamite to blow him into four different townships in the wink of an eye. When a man gets so that he don't care whether he lives or dies the next minute he goes into moonlighting and makes a heap of money. Oh, yes, there's lots of money in it, but it is dearly earned cash. But I wasn't always a moonlighter. Oh, no; I used to be as promising a boy as ever walked, and that was only a short time ago. I am only twenty-six years old now, but I have felt to be nearly fifty for the past two years. What made me a moonlighter? I'll show you. There, that made me a moonlighter and —a—murderer!"

It was a picture, a small locket picture, of a beautiful young woman with dreamy brown eyes, sweet pouting lips and a wealth of dark brown hair. A most lovable young lady, surely, if the picture might be taken as a basis of calculation. The features were strongly familiar to me, for they resembled the features of the wife of a prominent oil operator whom I had met several times at private receptions and small parties. The man continued without interruption:

"Ah, you start," he said, with a fierce laugh. "You have seen the original? Yes? And you will see her again, too. Four years ago I was engaged to that woman, and I was as happy as the day was long. I had bright prospects in life then, and my father, who was in business in Philadelphia, where we lived, was supposed to be pretty comfortably fixed in life. But some how or other, after he died and his affairs were straightened out, my mother and I hadn't a cent to give a beggar. I tried clerking and book-keeping in Philadelphia for a while, but it was no go, and to cap the climax of my misery the young lady I was engaged to broke off the engagement, with the polite excuse that she thought too much of me to hamper me with an engagement, and that I could climb the ladder of fortune much better if I were not bound by ties of any kind. Very tender and considerate, wasn't she. She never cared for me as much as she did for my money, but I just worshipped her, and when she threw me over in that cool way I wilted right down and left the city. I landed in the lower oil country, and tried to do something. And then when I saw my mistake it was too late to get good bargains on leases in the northern field, but I came here all the same and tried to make my way. I had my mother to support in Philadelphia all the time, and it was through her that I learned of the marriage of the woman I loved to a wealthy man from the oil regions. I was sick for two weeks after that, stranger, and when I came to my senses I wasn't the same man. I didn't care to live, and if it hadn't been for my poor old mother I should have killed myself. I became rough and reckless and did the roughest work I could find. I drove team a while, and then built rigs and dressed tools. After a while I turned driller and tried to save money for my mother, but I didn't make it fast enough. The longer I lived in the northern field the more wreckless I became, and it was not long before I was a moonlighter. I made torpedoes for shooting wells against the law, and lived out in the woods in a little log hut, and hated the sight of man. I soon became the boldest and most successful moonlighter in the country, and every cent of money I could get above expenses I sent to Philadelphia. I got on the inside of a lot of information some lucky speculators had, and took a flyer on the market with splendid result. I made money hand over fist, but fortune came too late to do me any good, and though I was still a young man, I looked forward to nothing this world could give. A year ago this winter I took to drinking 'tangle-foot' whisky, and after two or three sprees I got to going at a terrible rate, and one day in the early spring of 1880, some time in April, I think, I got into a row with a man at the head of Tram Hollow, and we had a red-hot fight. We were both drunk, and when I found I was getting the best of him a wild thrill ran through me, the devil took full possession of my actions, and before I could think twice I had stabbed him to the heart, and my hands were stained with the blood of a fellow creature!"

The dying man shook with agony as the thoughts of that terrible deed came upon him, and his pain-distorted face was lifted in prayer for mercy and forgiveness. It was a solemn hour for a stranger to that rocky country—the death-bed confession under the moaning pines and the long shadows of the giant trees casting their sombre forms about in the flickering light of the gas jet. A silence fell upon us suddenly; the moaning of the pines sank to the faintest of whispers; while from afar down the valley came the whirr and roar of the bull wheel as the cable of the heavy drill at the well ran with lightning speed over the crown pulley down into the earth two thousand feet.

"Hark!" said the man whom death was about to claim. "Big Jack is running the tools and letting them slide so that I can hear. It is the last time I will ever hear that sound. I have heard it often and handled the bull wheel brake many times. I never will again; no, never again on this earth."

He was silent again and so still was the night that I could hear the thud of the walking beam and the rattle of the cable against the derrick. The silence became absolutely painful, until at last the melancholy face of the dying man was raised again.

"Stranger, come nearer; I'm going fast and I must tell you the rest. After I had killed that man I hid the body in a clump of brush and searched him to learn who he was. I never found out for he had on his oily clothes and there was nothing in his pockets only this, a little piece of paper, and on it was written: 'What is life? 'Tis but a vapor; soon it vanishes away.' True, isn't it? At least I have found it so. Well, after I hid that man in the bush heap I wandered around the country and couldn't eat or sleep. It was glorious weather at that time; everything was as dry as a bone, and the next day as I stood before that brush pile, by some power of attraction that made me go there, I saw a great column of black smoke rise up near Row City. I knew it was an oil fire and I knew it would sweep a large area of country and leave nothing but ashes and the casing in the oil wells. The ground was sprinkled with oil all over the field and the leaves were as inflammable as powder. Well, I watched the Row City fire grow larger and larger, and all at once I became a fiend incarnate and set the leaves and oil-soaked brush on fire around the big tinder pile that hid the body of the unfortunate pauper I had killed. Instantly the whole place was a blazing mass and the fire spread so fast I had to run for my life. Did you ever see an oil fire? Yes? And saw the fires in Row City, Tram Hollow and Foster Brook on that awful day? Is that so? Well, then, you know how fast they run and what a roar they make. It was just awful that day. I never saw anything like it. It was reported that the Tram Hollow fire was accidental and that the fire started from some sparks that had been smoldering in a stump pile. That's all nonsense, for I started the fire myself and had to run for life to keep out of its way. Like a crazy old fool I ran down the valley with the wind and the fire followed me like a monster ready to avenge itself. There were some houses down in the valley and they used to call the place Oil Centre, and when I reached the first house the fire had caught up to me and I jumped into the creek and ran down in safety out of the reach of the fire.

"Pretty soon I came to a house that belonged to a woman, and it was all she had between her and poverty, and I saw her trying to carry out some things, but before she could do anything the fire swooped down and caught up that house like a whirlwind. That woman turned to me, gave one unearthly, heart-rending scream and fainted away. I took care of her until she was able to walk, and then put her in charge of some of her friends. Oh, that awful scream. I have heard it many times since, and I heard it to-night while you were here. It has haunted me day and night; it has given me no rest. I sometimes think that the pauper I killed was some relative of hers, and that her scream comes to me in punishment for the deed. You know the result of that Tram Hollow fire? Scores of people thrown on the world homeless and penniless; thousands upon thousands of dollars lost; children crying for bread about the skirts of their heart-broken mothers. I have since done what I could in a feeble way to see that those homeless people did not suffer for the necessaries of life; but, oh, the remorse that has gnawed at my heart since that fatal day! Why, oh, why did I ever touch the accursed whisky that made me a fiend? Why, oh, why did the woman I loved drive me to this? Oh, curse—"

He stopped as if stricken dumb, his eyes glaring wildly from their sockets, his face a picture of horror and fear.

"My God!" he shrieked; "that scream again! Did you hear it? No, how could you, for it comes only to me. I feel that I'm going very fast now. Come closer. Here, take the picture and keep it, and—some—day show it—to the woman it represents—and tell her—and—tell her—I—I loved her—to—the—the—last!"

The gaslight came struggling through the cracks in the rough cabin and fell upon an upturned face, from which had faded sorrow and care and hate and fear and all things earthly, and which as the angel of death released the suffering spirit reflected from its cold form the look of peace and love of the dead but unforgotten past. Slowly, reverently, I closed the door of the rude building and left the dead alone with the changing shadows under the moaning pines. Down the little valley to the test well I walked as in a dream, and as I opened the door of the derrick and stood before the giant form of Big Jack Sanford. That large-hearted man gazed at me in surprised silence.

"The man up at the shanty" I—began, and a lump seemed to come into my throat all at once.

"Yes?" said Jack interrogatively.

"He is—is—dead!" and I sat down on the anvil in sheer despair.

"What! Jim Barton? Torpedo Jim?"

I could only nod assent.

"Dead! Torpedo Jim dead! Poor Jim!" A great sob shook the burly form of the driller as he groped blindly for the throttle wheel.

With a creaking and jarring the ponderous machinery came to a standstill, and honest-hearted Jack Sanford leaned against the back brace of the sand-reel and wiped the moisture from his eyes with a kind of a groan. The tool dresser came rattling into the derrick with a Gem Theater song on his lips, but as he saw his fellow worker the song died away and he stood in amazement before his friend, nervously wiping his grimy hands with a bit of waste.

"What—what's the matter, Jack? Lost a bit down the hole or has she stuck fast in the rock?" inquired the tool-dresser.

No reply.

"Ain't broke the temper screw, nor nothin', hev ye?"

With an effort the driller roused himself and started the heavy tools once more. Then nodding toward the bull wheel and then at the tug wheel rope-belt, he soon had the tool-dresser busily engaged in preparing to raise the tools from the hole two thousand feet under the ground.

Have you ever stood in an oil derrick and watched a heavy set of drilling tools being raised from the bottom of a hole two thousand feet deep? How the cable springs and stretches; how the timbers creak and groan, as if every revolution of the monstrous bull wheel was attended with pain, and how the engine labors and fiercely coughs forth its discontent at such hard work.

As Big Jack Sanford turned on the steam that night and started the drill from its rocky bed, every piece of timber and every bit of iron seemed to cry out against the proceeding. Never had the thickly-braided cable shot out from the hole with such lightning speed, and never before had the tool-dresser forgotten to pour water down the hole as the swaying tools came rushing to the surface. How the dirty water and bits of sand did fly about as the cable rattled over the boards of the derrick! But the nerve of Big Jack never faltered, and in the midst of the rush and roar he found time to order the tool-dresser to put out the fire under the boiler and close up for the night. At last the unwieldy drill stood dripping on the derrick floor, and silently the driller led the way up through the wooded valley to the lonely cabin. As we neared the place I gently held the tool-dresser's arm and allowed Big Jack to go on and enter the cabin alone. All this time the tool dresser was profoundly ignorant of the whole affair, and as I broke the news to him as gently as possible, the usually thoughtless man sobered down and said nothing for a long time. At length, with a suspicious huskiness in his voice, he spoke.

"Poor old boy! his troubles on this earth are over forever. And poor Jack, he loved Jim like a brother, although he knew that Jim was once a high-toned cuss from New York or some big city. They say he had a mother, but he was ashamed to see her as he was, and none of us, not even Big Jack, knows where she is. But I know she has been well provided for, because Jack told me Jim had given her about twenty thousand dollars that he made up here. She wanted him to come home and live with her, and they say that when he would get a letter from her he would go out into the woods by himself and stay till night, and then he would burn the letter in the fire. Strange, wasn't it?"

Softly we entered the little cabin and stood in the presence of the dead. It seemed so strangely that death should come down and lay his hands on the sick man under the health-giving pines; it didn't seem like other haunts of death, like funerals in churches and grand houses, where sorrowing friends crowd around the silver-trimmed casket and take a last look at the tenement of clay. There it was pomp and wordly sorrow; here it was poor, unfortunate James Barton, Torpedo Jim, lying in his bunk so cold and still and silent. We sat in the little cabin a long while in silence, each man busy with his own thoughts and strangely affected by the presence of death in the lonely forest. The night wore space and after awhile Big Jack Sanford, the driller, rose and went out of the room into the early morning, closing the door carefully, as if afraid he might disturb the corpse of his friend. Hours passed as one by one the stars faded away and the sun came gleaming through the tree-tops and the tool-dresser and I dropped off to sleep, and when we were awakened by the sound of footsteps we saw Big Jack coming toward the cabin with a rough hemlock box shaped like a coffin.

"It isn't so nice as I could wish," said Big Jack as he deposited his burden on the board table, "but it is the best we can do."

With the loving tenderness of a father, Big Jack gathered the inanimate form of Torpedo Jim in his strong arms and laid him gently in the narrow coffin. And then he and the tool-dresser lifted the remains and carried them through the doorway and down the path leading past the well. It was the most sorrowful funeral procession I have ever seen; it wasn't much of a procession, to be sure, Jack and his fellow-worker led the way with the body and I followed. Yet there was sorrow there; sorrow for the dead, and aching hearts and broken sighs joined with the moaning pines in chanting a requium for one to whom fate had been a bitter enemy. Down past the wall to a lightning-blasted giant pine and at its foot was a newly-made grave, the last loving labor that noble-hearted Jack could do for his dead friend, and then, as we lowered the blue-eyed man into his last resting place, the sun burst through a cloud and fell full upon us and cast a halo of golden glory about the scene, and when all was done the driller raised his arms, and said slowly and solemnly:

"Peace to his dust and ashes through time and eternity. Amen."

Poor Jim? Yes, poor Jim; for away out in the Bingham forests sleeps the blue-eyed man, who will always be in the great army of those who die unknown to home and friends, and who will to the end of time be among the missing. And in her comfortable Philadelphia home the patient, loving mother waits and watches for her boy, the boy who will gladden the old, tried heart, and brighten the old home never again on this earth, and by-and-by she will put away the well-worn Bible and gold-bowed spectacles and lie down to sleep the sleep that rights all wrongs, heals all wounds, and gives the beloved eternal peace and rest.

And in a little valley in the great northern oil field there stands a giant blasted pine, with these words:

"Sacred to the memory of Torpedo Jim, who died unknown, 1881."*—*Philadelphia Times.*

*A true story.

A Sad Experience.

He was on his way home from Leadville. He had on a ragged old summer suit, and he had been taking his meals about thirty hours apart to make his money carry him through.

"Yes, I like the country out that way," he replied to the query. "The climate is good, the scenery fine, and some of the people as honest as need be. The trouble is to know how to take the bad ones."

"I should think that would be easy," was the reply.

"Yes, it looks that way, but I had a little experience. I am the original diskiverer of the richest mine around Leadville."

"Is that so?"

"Yes sir, I am the very man, though you wouldn't think it to see my old clothes."

"Then you don't own it now?"

"Not a bit of it. I'll explain: I was poking around on the hills for signs. I collected some specimens for assay, staked out a claim and went to the assayers. It was two days before he let me know it was the richest ore he had ever seen, and then I hurried back to my claim. Hang my buttons if it hadn't been jumped."

"How?"

"Why, a gang of sharpers had found the spec and built a pole shanty and hung out a sign of 'First Baptist Church' over the door. Sure as shootin' they had, and the law out there is that no miner can sink a shaft within two hundred feet of a church building. They saw me coming, and when I got there they were actually holding a revival. There were just six of them, and they got up one after another and told how wicked they had been and how sorry they were, and, would you believe it, they had the cheek to ask me to lead the singing. I went to law but they beat me. Three days after the verdict the 'First Baptist Chuch' burned down, and before the ashes were cold the congregation were developing a mine worth over a million of dollars. You see, I didn't know how to take them."

"Was there any particular way of taking them?"

"You bet there was. I ought to have opened on that revival with a Winchester rifle and given the coroner $50 for a verdict that they died of too much religion."

Kentucky Horses.

It is claimed that the fastest horses in the world have been bred in the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky. Among the more notable are Maud Stone, better known as Maud S., record, 2:10¼; Wedgewood, 2:19; Woodford Mambrino, 2:24; Trinket, 2:19¼; Dick Moore, 2:32; John Morgan, 2:24; Indianapolis, 2:21, and Voltaire, 2:21.

The number of superior carriage, saddle and trotting horses sent out from this part of Kentucky is very great. A prominent breeder was asked the secret of their superiority. He replied: "There is a combination of causes. The great majority of horses here have some good blood in them, and you will find it crossed somewhere back in their pedigrees. The best strains of running and trotting blood have been taken from here to other States, and they there fail to produce the desired results. There is something in the blue grass, the water, the atmosphere, and the general climatic influence, and much in judicious breeding and training. We force our horses to a gait when they are 1 year old, and at 3 years old they are pretty well developed. The Northern men, however, always improve them." "How long have Kentucky horses held their high place?" was asked. The breeder replied: "No one hereabout can tell. I know men who have lived here eighty-five years, and they state that, from their earliest childhood, they have heard of the superiority of our horses. Their fathers before them had the same story to tell. The fact is that somewhere in the past there was brought into this State a pure strain of thorough blood, derived from the best stock of the mother world, and it has transmitted its qualities from sire to son to the present time. It is a lamentable fact that we have not the exact data upon which to base a history of the Kentucky horse."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

LORD DERBY has an income of $750,000 a year.

LAKE ERIE is 344 feet higher than Lake Ontario. The falls of Niagara are 162 feet high.

THE butter, cheese, egg, and milk business of this country are estimated to be worth $40,000,000.

THE British Government spends $700,000 annually on its consular service, and the United States only $300,000.

THREE firms are now engaged in canning Boston baked beans, and their annual production is not less than 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 cans.

IN VARIOUS parts of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are remains of beehive-shaped huts, underneath which are chambered burial places. These huts are of great antiquity.

ABOUT the year 400 of our era died Simon Stylites, a Syrian, who had lived in self-imposed martyrdom for thirty years on the top of a granite column 30 or 40 feet high.

ON THE New England coast, moss is collected in great quantities. The white kinds are kept for food, forming an important industry, while the coarser kinds are placed on the farms.

NEAR Jerusalem is a building entirely rock cut, about 90 feet wide and a 100 feet high, which is reported to be the place to which the Apostles retired before the siege of that city.

IN AUSTRALIA the average temperature for a certain three months was 101 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. In the winter snow-storms often last three weeks, and cover the ground to a depth of 12 to 18 feet.

FRAGMENTS of celestial bodies in the form of meteors occasionally reach us from the distant regions of space. The stones exemplify the same chemical and crystallographic laws as the rocks of the earth, and have afforded no new element or principle of any kind.

THE Marquis of Lorne receives $50,000 a year salary as Governor General of Canada. The Princess Louise has an annual grant of $20,000. She received $150,000 on her marriage, which brings in $6,000 more, and with an allowance of about $15,000 to the Marquis from his father, the Duke of Argyll, the couple have an annual income of about $100,000. Strict economy is the rule at Rideau Hall, as it is at Windsor Castle.

IN THE tropics of the Old World the annual rainfall is, according to Dana, about 77 inches, while it is 155 inches in South America. In the Eastern United States it is 40 to 50 inches, but west of the one hundredth meridian, beyond the Mississippi to the Sierra Nevada, it is mostly 12 to 16 inches. The annual amount in Great Britain averages 35 inches; in France, 20 to 21 inches; farther from the coast, in Central Germany and Russia, only 15 to 20 inches; but about the Alps, it is mostly 35 to 50 inches.

Ode To an Oyster—After Walt Whitman.

Dichlamydeous dainty! Bivalvular beauty!
Conchiferous creature, to prove thee is duty.
Stranger from Chincoteague! Saliferous stranger!
Art thou, when swallowed, an epizoon ranger?
Monocular morsel,
With never a dorsel.
Whence thy maternity?
Whence thy paternity?
Whence thy fraternity?
Art thou nomadic? or nature sporadic?
But mayhap thou'rt addic-
Ted to silence?
So!
In thy submergence—
Excuse the divergence—
This superexcrescence—
Saving your presence.
Then prove thy salvation,
But annihilation
Awaits thee.
Waiter! this shell—
Open it well!
Succulent snoozer—there you are—you, sir!
There on the fork—light as air
I raise thee
And praise thee!
Thou art gone! Thy lot it is sad.
Here waiter! Confound you! That oyster was bad!

Bob Ingersoll's Wife.

Mrs. Ingersoll is a bright-faced and handsome matron, on whom the cares of life have set lightly, and whose clear-cut and animated countenance is a perpetual study, with its quick play and change of expression. The two daughters are pretty and charming young girls, with a quiet ease and modesty of demeanor that quickly render them delightful entertainers. The older—Miss Eva Ingersoll—is by many considered a most decided beauty, being of that fresh, dewy-eyed, and virginal type that the English painters depict, with a wealth of golden brown hair massed in great braids at the back of her head, and a pliant and graceful figure. It is the boast of their proud parents that these two daughters never went to school.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

WON'T some chemist invent a face powder that does not contain lead and tastes good? Our young men are all dying of lead poisoning, and kissing is going out of fashion.

PERRY DAVIS'

Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Cramps,
Cholera,
Diarrhoea,
Dysentery.

Sprains AND Bruises,
Burns AND Scalds,
Toothache AND Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Harter's

IRON TONIC

Is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.

Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1879. Pastor Christian Church.

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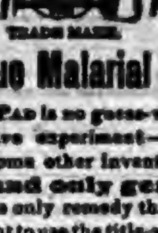

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The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge podge of some other inventor's idea; it is the original and only genuine curative Pad, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the *Stomach, Liver and Spleen.*

By a recently perfected improvement DR. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuvants) such complete and unfailing control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of Chronic Disease of the Stomach and Liver, as well as Malarial Blood-Poisoning, as to amply justify the eminent *Professor Loomis'* high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PAD has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.

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New Furs, Rugs, Robes and Wraps May Be Saved.

In the matter of moths the traditional ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure; the best way to prevent their ravages being to lay away furs and woolens just as the season for wearing them is over. The worst month for moths is said to be June, and before that time all articles likely to be molested by them should be securely packed away.

Fortunately furs, which are the most difficult thing to protect from the moth, are also the first which may be laid aside for the season. Before this is done have them beaten thoroughly, i. e., whipped well with a small rattan, which is what furriers use for the same purpose. Then examine the felt carefully, and where you find the hairs matted tightly together part them and wet the spot thoroughly, yet daintily, so as not to touch the adjacent hair, with spirits of ammonia. After this fold the garment, with layers of newspapers between each fold, and gum camphor sprinkled on the fur, and, finally, either sew the bundle in an old sheet or wrap it in newspapers, pasting the edges. If this is done carefully and speedily, you may rely with comparative certainty that your goods are beyond reach of the small destroyer.

The best moth-proof chests are those made of cedar, to the odor of which the insect has an unconquerable aversion, and the camphor-wood chests which seamen bring from the East Indies. The genuine cedar chest is a massive and costly affair, made of inch cedar plank, with walnut moldings and iron clamps. Fortunately for people of moderate means, Yankee ingenuity has contrived cedar packing trunks which answer all purposes of utility, and which are far less expensive. These are the ordinary packing trunk lined with a thin veneering of cedar, which, though less than the eighth of an inch thick, fits closely in every crack and corner, and renders the trunk at once moth-proof and air-tight. No camphor is needed in such a chest; only be careful to see that no traces of moths are in the garments before packing, and lay away smoothly with newspaper layers between each strata of clothes as an additional precaution.

Paper barrels with close-fitting heads form another effectually moth-proof case. The paper of which these are made is thoroughly impregnated with coal tar, and whatever is put into them is practically safe from the incursions of the moth miller. Tar paper is sold by the sheet as a moth preventive, and any one may make for herself a moth-proof chest by lining an ordinary packing box with this paper, putting a layer also under the lid.

Common newspaper is also a valuable moth preventive. The moth-miller is said to dislike printer's ink. For additional security it is wiser to lay the parcel away in a closed trunk, but where packing-chests run short it is generally safe to put them on shelves in a mouse-proof closet, the danger being that the mice may cut the paper and the moth-miller thus effect an entrance.

In the case of valuable furs, about which there is cause for uneasiness, examine them three weeks after storing. The eggs of the moth-miller hatch out in from fifteen to twenty days, and the moth begins at once its destructive work. Therefore, by this second inspection assurance may be made doubly sure.

New England Wages.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor and Statistics, who is said to be a careful statistician, in his recent report gives some interesting facts about labor prices and compensation in New England. According to this report, in the mills of Maine men are paid $7.50 a week, and women get only $5.50, while the little children receive from $2.25 to $5.40, in the woolen mills, which pay the largest wages. One paper mill in Maine pays men $10.50 a week and women $5.50, working seventy-two hours a week. In New Hampshire the wages are much lower than those paid in Maine, and the operatives are required to work sixty-six hours in the week. In Rhode Island the wages are a little higher, with sixty-six hours of work during the week. In Connecticut operatives work *ninety hours a week*—fifteen hours a day for six days—and the wages are $9 for men, $4.80 for women, $5.10 for male children and $4.50 for female children. The highest spinners' wages are $6. In Massachusetts from sixty-three to sixty-six hours of labor a week are exacted, and spinners only get $1.08 a day; the highest class of labor in the mills not exceeding $10 to $12 for the men. Many of these factories are run by water power, and much time is lost during the winter seasons on account of freezes, and of course the employes are not paid for the time thus lost. The statistician remarks that "long hours and poorly paid labor tend to brutalize," and he shows that one manufacturing town in Massachusetts supports 400 bar-rooms. Such is the exhibit of a gentleman who has no reason to misrepresent things, and it presents facts which are not creditable to the boasted civilization, wealth and generosity of the New England manufacturers.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

An Ill-Used Letter.

If we laugh at our English neighbors for their use of the letter "h" they can return the compliment; for we rob "u" of half its rights. U in tube is the u in use; yet we hear only "toob." U in pure is the same as u in duty; but the latter is pronounced as if the u were oo. In tune, allude, aptitude, caricature, conclude, consume, costume, delude, include, induce, deduce, absolute, dissolute, duel, duly, elusive, erudition, exhume, exude, flute, revolution, glue, illusive, ingenuity, introduce, Jupiter, jurist, lucid, lucifer, lucre, ludicrous, lukewarm, minute (the adjective), multitude, neutral, nutriment, obtuse, opportunity, penurious, plume, prelude, premature, recluse, rectitude, resolution, resume, revenue, sue, servitude, solution, stupid, tulip, tumult, tutor—in all these the u should be long, as in the word pure. But it is Americanized into the sound of oo in good. There is no defense for this in any American standard dictionary. On the other hand, if the "u" is slighted in many instances, it is unduly distinguished in others. In many words in which u and a are associated, the first of the partners is awarded the profits of the firm. It is another Americanism. The place where clothes are washed is, in the "old country," a laundry, the u being silent; we Americanize it into lawndry. But the u should not be heard in the word at all; nor in taunt, launch, vaunt, jaunty, gauntlet gaunt, haunt, flaunt, jaundice and other similar words. It is American, too, to pronounce suit as if it were soot; new as if it were noo, dew as if it were doo, flew as if it were floo, and flue as if it were the same thing.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

A NEW form of thermometer indicates the temperature of any place at a considerable distance through the agency of electricity.

THE cranium in giants is usually small in relation to their stature, but enormous in absolute measure, although their intelligence is generally small. An example was Broca's giant Joachim, credited with a very slight amount of sense. Yet this great imbecile had a huge cranium, and his brain weighed nearly as much as that of Cuvier.

THE drawings of the planet Mars, made by Prof. Harkness in 1877, have been transformed from the orthographic representation to Mercator's projection, and a map of the planet has been constructed. General tables have been computed which give directly the areographic latitude and longitude of the center of the disc of Mars and the position angle of its axis as seen from the earth.

THE value of spongy iron upon a large scale in the filters of water works is being tested at Antwerp. The water is first allowed to pass through a mixture of iron and gravel covered with sand, and then it goes into a second basin, the bottom of which is covered with sand. The experimental results have been more satisfactory than those from ordinary filters, and there are no indications of of any necessity for renewing the iron, which serves to oxydize the organic matters suspended in the water.

DR. SIEMENS has lately experimented on the fusion of metals by means of electricity and has succeeded in melting 1 1-10 pounds into a compact ingot in 4½ minutes. In melting large quantities this electrical method is rather more than twice as costly as the ordinary furnace, but for the fusion of precious or refractory metals, for chemical purposes, and for other applications where the question of economy is secondary, the new method is convenient and practical. In melting small quantities it may even prove economical.

A STEAM carriage has been used for some time in Berlin. The Leipzig *Gazette* mentions that another German city, Chemnitz, the manufacturing center of Saxony, with a population of about 50,000, is also using a steam car for the transport of merchandise through the streets without the use of rails. In two months it made forty-four trips, carrying 406,500 pounds, which were easily distributed in all parts of the city, on grades and curves as well as on levels, without causing any accident to vehicles or pedestrians.

THE earth's eastward rotation, together with the increase in rate from the poles to the equator, has a tendency to throw the waters of streams against their western banks sufficient to produce quite marked effects in many parts of the world. It is noticeable in large rivers where the deposits are earthy, and the pitch of the water is small and in the direction of the stream, the bank against which the water strikes the more forcibly being high and steep while the other is low. The effect has been observed in many streams of Europe and Asia, and on the rivers intersecting the low land of the Atlantic border of the United States.

A COMPARISON of the principal expenditures for lighthouse service in France and the United States has recently been published by Emile Allard. He finds the average annual cost of light to be $716 in France and $2,358 in the United States. A large part of the saving in the French service is undoubtedly due to the difference in the cost of labor; but he thinks that much of it is owing to the vigorous economy which the engineer of the department of bridges and highways bring to the execution of their labors, and to their careful avoidance of introducing luxurious arrangements which do not contribute to manifest utility.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle.*

Bears Helping Each Other.

A gentleman was once making inquiries, in Russia, about the method of catching bears in that country. He was told that, to intrap them, a pit was dug several feet deep, and, after covering it over with turf, leaves, etc., some food was placed on the top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, easily fell into the snare.

"But," he added, "if four or five happen to get in together, they all manage to get out again."

"How is that?" asked the gentleman.

"They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape."

"But how does the bottom one get out?"

"Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul such as God has given us, yet can feel gratitude; and they won't forget the one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off, they fetch the branch of a tree, which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him speedily to join them in the freedom in which they rejoice."

Sensible bears, we should say, and a great deal better than some people that we hear about, who never help anybody but themselves.—*The Carrier Dove.*

A Paris Industry.

Among the curiosities of Paris is the market for cigar stumps in the Place Maubert. Every morning from 8 to 10 o'clock this scene of business is full of life. A kilogram of stumps from Londres cigars is worth 1 franc 50 centimes to 2 francs 50 centimes, according to the length of the stump. The ends of cigars at 5 and 10 centimes each only bring from 75 centimes to 1 franc 50 centimes the kilogram. There are four or five wholesale dealers in cigar-stumps who have their headquarters in the wine-saloons of the vicinity, and there deal with their furnishers, who are mostly poor old men and women and ragged gamins. Much of the tobacco thus scraped together is sold to workmen, and much is also said to be exported under the title Tabac de Paris. There was an old fellow in the Maubert quarter formerly, who became so rich at this humble business of selling cigar-stumps that he had an annual income of 15,000 francs.—*Parisian.*

Genius in the Ranks.

"It is surprising," says Smiles, "to find so large a number of illustrious men—poets, authors, and men of science—who have led a soldier's life, and fought by land and sea, at home and abroad."

The list, indeed, is a curious one, and well worth giving publicity to.

Among poets, for instance, Dante was a soldier. He was banished from Florence as much for his services in the front line of the Guelph cavalry at Campaldino as his politics. Chaucer served as a soldier under Edward III. in his invasion of France in 1379; was captured, and remained a captive for some time. George Buchanan served when a young man as a private soldier in the Scottish army, and in 1523 was present at the attack on the Castle of Wark. Ben Jonson served as a private soldier in the low countries. Sir Philip Sydney's war record is historical. Algernon Sydney commanded a troop of horse in the Irish rebellion, and Davenport and Lovelace held commissions under Charles I., while Withers was a Major among the Roundheads. Bunyan was also a Roundhead soldier. Otway was a Cornet of horse in the army in Flanders, and Farquhar held a commission in the Earl of Arrery's regiment. Steele, the essayist, enlisted as a private and distinguished himself at the battle of Namur and the siege of Venloo. Coleridge enlisted in a dragoon regiment, but he made such a poor soldier that his Colonel was glad to help him to obtain his discharge.

Lope de Vega was a soldier on board the Spanish Armada, and escaped the English to return home with his almost-numberless plays, and end his life as a priest and familiar of the Inquisition. Cerventes received three arquebus wounds in his breast, and lost a hand at the battle of Lepanto, but lived to write "Don Quixote." Calderon, dramatist and priest, began life as a soldier. Camoens, the famous Portuguese poet, was a soldier. Loyola, the founder of Jesuitism, bore arms when his religious inspirations first dawned on him. Rene Descartes, the French mathematician, learned the rudiments of his philosophy and mathematics in the army. Maupertius carried on the studies in mathematics, which were destined to distinguish him, while Captain of dragoons. Molus studied optics while an engineer in the army.

Rochefoucauld was a soldier in early life, and was several times wounded. Lamarck, the naturalist, served many years under Marshal Broglie. Niepce, the inventor of photography, learned chemistry while in the dragoons. William Cobbett rose from the ranks to become a Sergeant Major before he became an author. Sir Roderick Murcheson was a Captain in the Enniskillen dragoons previous to winning fame as a geologist, and T. R. Lee, R. A., served as an officer before he graduated in art as one of the foremost landscape painters of the time.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.*

Cutting up a Horse.

In France, when a horse has reached the age of twenty or thirty, it is destined for a chemical factory; it is first relieved of its hair, which serves to stuff cushions and saddles; then it is slaughtered and skinned; the hoofs serve to make combs. Next the carcass is placed in a cylinder and cooked by steam at a pressure of three atmospheres; a cock is opened, which allows the grease to run off; then the remains are cut up, the leg bones are sold to make knife handles, etc., and the coarser, the ribs, the head, etc., are converted into animal black and glue. The first are calcined in cylinders, and the vapors when condensed form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. There is an animal oil yielded which makes a capital insectcide and a vermifuge. To make glue the bones are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes away the phosphate of lime; the soft residue, retaining the shape of the bone, is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares, and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with corbon, produces phosphorous for lucifer matches. The remaining flesh is distilled to obtain the carbonate of ammonia; the resulting mass is pounded up with potash, then mixed with old nails and old iron of every description; the whole is calcined and yields magnificent yellow crystals—prusiate of potash, with which tissues are dyed a Prussian blue, and iron transferred into steel; it also forms the basis of cyanide of potassium and prussic acid, the two most terrible poisons known in chemistry.—*Scientific American.*

A Radical Cure for Drunkenness.

Under the heading, "A Radical Cure for Drunkenness," a Hungarian paper tells the following Russian story: "A workman brought a complaint against four of his fellows that they had given him twenty-five blows with a stick. The accused, on being asked for their defense, produced an agreement in writing, one clause of which expressly stipulated that, if one of their number drank to such an extent as not to be able to attend to his work, the others were to measure out to him twenty-five blows, and that they had merely carried out the agreement. Upon this the magistrate discharged them, remarking that they were not deserving of blame for what they had done, but rather of praise."

WE never could quite understand why a *non est* man is the noblest work of the Creator.

GEMS.

THEY despise riches that despair of them.

TEMPERATE anger well becomes the wise.

BETWEEN sorrow and joy is but a single day.

AMBITION is but the evil shadow of aspiration.

PREFER truth before the maintaining of an opinion.

SCHOOL-HOUSES are the republican line of fortifications.

DISCIPLINE is meant for the making of heroes, not cowards.

WHO has not mastered himself, by whom can he not be overcome?

> Nor knowest thou what argument
> Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.
> —*Emerson.*

LITTLE minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.

WORK is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

THERE is a positive aggressive work assigned to each one of us that no one else can do.

THOSE who have long waited for the day are much more ready to appreciate it when it comes.

"WE MUST learn," said the great French painter, Millet, "to infuse sublimity into trifles. That is power."

DO NOT ask if a man has been through college; ask if a college has been through him; if he is a walking university.

IF THERE is anything that keeps the mind open to angel visits and repels the ministry of ill, it is human love.

> 'Tis not a wild chorus of praises,
> Nor chance, nor yet fate;
> 'Tis the greatness born with him and in him,
> That makes the man great.
> —*Alice Cary.*

BOOKS—Light-houses erected in the great sea of Time, the precious depositories of the thought and creation of genius.—*E. P. Whipple.*

IT IS wonderful—wonderful and delightful, to think how long a good man's beneficence may be potent, even after his death—*Hawthorne.*

YOUTH is life's seed time, so the clock face said. Some took its counsel, as the sequel showed—sowed their wild oats and reaped as they had sowed—*Holmes.*

> The battle is not to the strong,
> The race not always to the fleet,
> And he who seeks to pluck the stars
> Will loose the jewels at his feet.
> —*Phebe Cary.*

OUR customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of it.

THE hills of lofty endeavor and high achievement lie all around us, and if we never catch a glimpse of the views they afford we need not complain that it is because of the insuperable limitations of our surroundings.

NO ONE should ever be ashamed of his or her religion or family, nor make of his altar a god, or his ancestry a worship. No money, no family can fight down the qualities of learning, good manners, self-respect, cultivation and perfect simplicity.

Something Almost Marvelous

is the steadily-increasing power and popularity of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Remember, Young Men.

Young men who are intending to be farmers should remember that agriculture is both a science and an art, to be carefully studied, and then practically carried out. The day has gone by when the ignorant can become successful farmers. Within the past ten years agriculture has undergone a great revolution, but the next ten years will see greater changes than have yet been witnessed. The leading agriculturists will be the leading men of the country.—*Prairie Farmer.*

ELLERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary camplaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

THE PREVENTIVE AND ANTIDOTAL POWER OF DR. HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD.—As a preventive of any disease that attacks the vitals, the pad is worth many times its weight in gold. It is impossible to compute the value of a discovery which, WITHOUT DOSING, may be absolutely relied upon to PREVENT the most dangerous maladies. Nothing is truer than the old saying that, "Prevention is better than cure."

WE can assure any person having a bald head or troubled with dandruff that Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will do all that is claimed for it. It will not stain the most delicate fabric and is delightfully perfumed.

ONLY the genuine axle grease has the name of Frazer on every package, and wears longer than any other.

BUY the diamond boots and shoes and get your money's worth. Made by Rosenthal Br's, Chicago

BEST TRUSS ever used; descriptive circulars free. New York Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.

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William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

STEM-Winder American Watch for a song. Catalogue for stamp. TRAVERS & SMITH, Rochester, N. Y.

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CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

The Traveler who wisely Provides

against the contingency of illness by taking with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has occasion to congratulate himself on his foresight when he sees others, who have neglected to do so, suffering from some one of the maladies for which it is a remedy and preventive. Among these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism, diseases often attendant upon a change of climate or unwonted diet.

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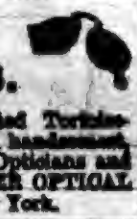

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For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

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THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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Threshermen's Guide & Account Book, including all blanks needed to make settlements with customers. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Richland Co., O.

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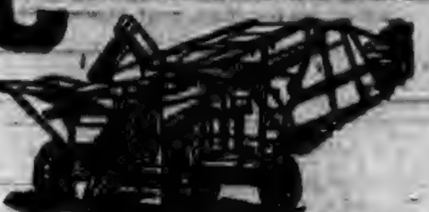

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If you want a Vibrator, buy our Black Hawk. Why? Because it is the latest improved machine in the market, having all of the merits and none of the defects of Vibrators, Agitators, Oscillators, etc., now in use. Lighter draft and more durable. No suction is required, consequently will not throw to pieces. Thoroughly tested. Beats them all in Flax and other kinds of grain. It is strongly built. Turns in its own length.

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The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

MINNESOTA CHIEF

BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. *Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded.* Is both over- and under-blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is new and very desirable, does the work rapidly and well. SEPARATORS of the various sizes *fitted for Steam or Horse-Power, as desired.*

The Elward, The Pitts, and The Woodbury Horse-Powers, as made by us, are not surpassed by any in the market.

STILLWATER No. 10 ENGINE

For wood or coal fuel; has a return flue boiler making it very economical in fuel. Its cylinder is 7x12.

We also make the Stillwater No. 12, and the Minnesota Giant Farm Engines, each having return flues, and fitted for burning straw, wood or coal. All these Engines are made and finished in the most perfect manner, and Traction Attachments can be furnished with any of them if desired. For Price-List and Circulars, address SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO., Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

SIX-CTS WHY WASTE MONEY! Young man or old. If you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALES, Box 1638, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

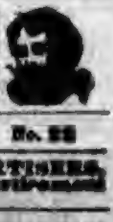

C. F. U. No. 22

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PETROLEUM JELLY Sold by All Druggists.

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

VASELINE

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones. VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

COLGATE & CO., N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND. JUNE 9, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

DURING the balloting for senator at Albany, Henry Ward Beecher received one vote. It is however believed that the solitary voter was not Theo. Tilton.

DORSEY has retired to his cattle ranch in New Mexico, so he says. His health requires a rest and change. The election in Indiana, and the star-route business were too much for his constitution.

REPUBLICANS who "carried Indiana" last fall, are getting impatient at the long delay. The rewards come in slowly. Even "Jo Gray," the man who showed them how to vote double tickets, is still out in the cold.

COMMODORE NUTT, the little man who was smaller than Tom Thumb, died in New York last week. He had retired from the show business, and for some years had kept a saloon in several western cities. He was thirty-seven years old.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, says that Conkling and Platt are still members of the United States senate, as the vice-president had no constitutional right to receive and accept their resignations. And besides this, the governor of New York has not accepted the resignations sent to him.

THE re-adjuster party of Virginia, under the leadership of Mahone, held their state convention at Ricdmond last Thursday and Friday. After a turbulent session, they nominated Col. W. E. Cameron for governor and Ex-United States Senator John T. Lewis for lieutenant governor. Mahone and Riddleberger both received votes for governor, and at one time it was thought one of them would receive the nomination.

THE situation for the republican party is not as happy as when the country went for the great De Golyer lawyer for president last fall. Other troubles besides the mail contract business are constantly arising, and the true inwardness of many of their most prominent men is gradually coming to the surface. The quarrel is likely to result in stripping the mask from some of the numerous christian statesmen who have occupied front seats so long. The star-route ring threatens to expose as well as be exposed. Garfield is the latest though not the only prospective victim. The following extract from a Washington special dispatch, is supposed to have been instigated by some of the friends of Conkling: "Another rumor of a more serious nature has been flying about for the last twelve hours. This is to the effect that President Garfield is personally concerned in a little financial operation while a visiting statesman in Louisiana that will not bear the closest investigation. The statement is that Garfield was approached while a member of the house on the strength, of his reputation in the credit-mobiler and paving-ring matter, and requested to act as counsel in getting certain goods out of bond. The man who approached him was the agent of heavy importers who were caught in a snap. There was a large amount of money involved. The fee offered for the influence was $25,000. Half of this was tendered by the agent for Garfield's assistance. The latter replied that he had not the influence to get the seized goods liberated. Anticipating this, a plan was unfolded to him whereby he could command this influence. No sooner said than it was done. The goods were released, and Congressman Garfield came north with a draft in his favor, indorsed by himself, for $12,500. This draft subsequently fell into the hands of a man name Boyington, now a reputed member of the "chum" cabinet. This gentleman is now in this city, and is more familiarly known as "Poker" Boyington. The others to whom the matter is said to be known are ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and a St. Louis man here, who stated to-day to your correspondent that he had personally seen the said draft. It is whispered that there is another visiting statesman involved in the same transaction.

The following, which is now going the rounds of the press, is too good to be lost: An invitation to the bourbons to match Mahone, who has ten children, is five feet high, 50 years old, and weighs 120 pounds, brings out the following from the Courier-Journal: "Perhaps Mahone is like Alec Thompson's red-headed fighter, who leaped into the ring and exclaimed, 'I kin lick any man o' my average here; match me, by jings, MATCH me!' Quite a number stepped up and asked his terms. 'Size, weight, age and condition,' says he; 'match me, by jings, MATCH ME!' 'Well,' says the crowd, 'what are your size, weight, age and condition?' To which came the response: 'Five feet three inches high, 98 pounds, 28 years old, seven children, two by Martin's Maria, two by Carter's Penelope Jane, and three by my wife. Match me, by jings, MATCH ME!'—Chicago Times.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNES, Co. Sup't.

June 8, 1881.

Neighborhood Nippings.

A young man went fishing on Crooked lake, in Steuben county, recently, and lost a valuable watch and chain in the water.

Last Sunday (29th), was the 44th anniversary of our settlement in this vicinity. There has been a mighty change in the appearance of the country in that time.—Kendallville Standard.

At the recent decoration services in Goshen a young lady, a Miss Jeannette Gortner, delivered the address. Rather a novelty some may think, but those who were present and heard it say it was a most able and sensible address.

Work is being pushed on rapidly at Antioch, preparatory to the moving of the switching yards of the Wabash road from Ft. Wayne to that place. The change will be made about the middle of August.—Wabash Plaindealer.

Grant Eatinger found a nest of young rabbits a few days ago, brought them home and gave them to the cat for her supper, but instead of eating them she has taken them under her watchful care and they are doing finely, and Grant hardly knows what to think of it.—Lagrange Register.

The Plymouth Democrat has a very interesting and well-written letter from a correspondent who has been traveling on the Southern Pacific and other roads through California, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. It is chock full of valuable information about that far-off and wonderful country.

It is said that Mr. Brush, the inventor of the machine which generates the electric light in this city, has a daily income of $1000 from his patent. Mr. T. C. Phillips, the electrician who put up the Wabash light, has also a fat take, having been sent to England, where he takes charge of the entire foreign business of the Brush company.—Wabash Plaindealer.

The Goshen Democrat of last week says: "With this issue the Goshen Democrat enters upon the 44th year of its publication. Though considerably older than any of its neighboring compeers, the Democrat is happy to be able to assure them, together with all its friendly readers, of its continued satisfactory state of financial and business health, and indulges the hope that the years to come will throw no more serious obstacles in its path than those through which it has already passed."

The Plaindealer contains the following items from Cedar Beach: S. B. Henshaw, of Alexandria, Ind., has ordered a fine birch bark boat built at Racine, Wisconsin, for use at Cedar Beach.....Jas. Myer and Henry Gardner are building one boat each for H. C. Holloway and S. B. Carey, of Indianapolis. Parties wishing fishing-boats should see them.....The steamer Roxie is now making regular daily trips to Club House.....The B. & O. road have arranged for reduced round-trip rates to Cedar Beach from Chicago.....Visitors speak very favorably of Capt. L. B. Wightman, the manager.....Geo. King, Jake Hyman, Doc. Depuy, Carry Cowgill, H. Shiveley, of Wabash, are now at Cedar Beach. Look out for big fish—lies.

Ft. Wayne News: Col. James Neal, attorney for the west division of the N. Y., C. & St. L. railroad company, returned to the city last night, and this morning right-of-way agent Edward Evans turned over to him thirteen warrantee deeds for six miles of right-of-way from Chicago to New Haven, or the west end of old Tiffin grading. The right-of-way from the Randall farm to the canal has not been secured, and it is not yet decided whether that line will be followed that sweeps to the north of the cemetery and through the Rockhill heir's addition, or whether the canal will be reached by crossing the Pittsburg road at the Randall farm, running east to the Y in the Swinney property, and then making a detour through Kelsey's butchering yard or northeastwardly toward the Big Basin.

The Jewish Tabernacle.

This unique entertainment will be given at the M. E. church in Auburn, on Monday evening, June 15, and will be a rare treat to all readers and students of the Bible and of sacred history. The gentlemen who have charge of the matter, O. L. and W. B. Hall, are both residents of Waterloo, are members of the M. E. church, and in every way are men of good standing in the community. The tabernacle itself is the joint work of their father, Rev. E. Hall, now deceased, and of the younger son, W. B. Hall. The gentlemen made the subject a study for years, read all the best works on the subject, besides what is to be gained by a thorough reading of the Bible itself. This thorough research has enabled them to produce what is believed by all Bible students who have examined it, to be an exact model of the tabernacle used by the Hebrews, as it is described in the Bible. The altar of sacrifice, the altar of incense, the table of shew bread, the golden candlestick, etc., are all shown in the exact form in which they were once used. The costumes once worn by the priests and high priests will be worn during the evening. These dresses are also faithful copies of those actually worn by the priests themselves. The accompanying lecture was prepared at great expense of time and labor, and explains much of the details of the Hebrew religion and ceremonies. A revolving tablet of Bible references is also a valuable accompaniment to the lecture, enable the audience, by the aid of bibles, to follow the lecturer in his remarks All should bring their bibles, pencil and paper, and take advantage of this rare opportunity to receive a practical bible lesson. There will be a free entertainment to children at 4:30 in the afternoon. Admission 10 evening lecture, 15 cents, childrento cents.

—Peter Shaffer wishes to notify all concerned, that no more fishing will be allowed in the creek on his land. He takes this friendly method to warn all such that they will be considered trespassers.

School Report.

Report of the Bear Creek school, Jackson township. Names of pupils neither tardy nor absent during the term ending June 3d, 1881: Minnie Johnson, Nettie Berry, Lester Cobler, Henry Cobler, George Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Joseph Furgeson, Ezykiel Biren, Charley Gilford, Cornnie Gilford, Sinnie Shearer, Mary shearer, Maggie Baughman, Ada Shearer, Lula Boren, Ollie Tarney, Alace Bishop, Jane Bishop, Clara Means, Johnny Shearer. No. of pupils enrolled, 30; average attendance, 21. I sincerely return my thanks to the patrons of the district for their kindness to me during the term. Also for the good attendance of the scholars.

J. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

Auburn Woolen Mills

are now doing all kinds of work in their line, and turning out the best of flannels, jeans, blanketing, yarns &c. They have one of the best workmen in the country. Highest price paid for wool, either in cash or in exchange for goods. Give us a call. 2t.

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and H. K. Less, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street. 1t

Wanted

Everybody to know that J. W. Wagoner, over at Garrett, has just purchased the stock of drugs formerly owned by F. B. Bacon, and is fitting up the room immediately south of his restaurant, for a drug store, where you can in the future find a nice fresh and complete stock of drugs. Mr. Bacon will be in Mr. Wagoner's employ. He understands the business, and will sell you good goods at low prices. Mr. Wagoner has always been noted for his straight forwardness in business matters, and all those who favor him with a call can rely on being fairly dealt with. We wish him success in his new enterprise, and bespeak for him a big trade. 2 t.

Special Term of Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special term of the DeKalb circuit court will commence at the court-house in Auburn, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1881, and continue in session two weeks. 27-2w.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at my residence two miles east of Auburn, on the first day of June, 1881, two red cows; one all red, about four years old with a bell on; the other is an older cow, with a line of white along the back. The owner can have them by proving property and paying for this notice.

27-2w. G. A. COTLER.

Proceedings of the Commissioners' Court.

License to sell liquor has been granted to the following parties: S. J. Locke, license to sell in both Waterloo and Auburn; J. H. Clifford, Waterloo; Thomas Somers, Auburn; N. F. Gengnagle, Butler; Isaac Springer, Butler; and Peter Lautzenheizer, Garrett.

The road petitioned for by John Crocket et al., of Smithfield township, was ordered opened. Road petitioned for by Sodtman et al, was ordered opened. A change of road petitioned for by M. J. Waterman et al. was granted, and C Bowman, A. Ash and J. S. Ridge were appointed viewers. The petition for change of road by J. C. St. Clair et al. granted, and George Swartz, P. B. Nimmons and David Maxwell appointed viewers. Petition for road in Franklin township by Henry Smith et al. was granted, and Jacob Walborn, Jas. McClellan and J. E. Shilling were appointed viewers. The petition for road by W. Wilson et al. granted, and J. C. St. Clair, Henry Bachtel and R. N. Crooks were appointed viewers.

Thomas Franks was appointed trustee of Richland township, in place of T. J. Jordan, resigned.

Balance of time was taken up in hearing motions, allowing claims, etc.

For constipation, costiveness, or bilousness, use Dr. Marshall's Big Bromloine. Big bottles for fifty cents. Ask your druggist for it.

Biliousness or constipation is a sign of disordered liver. Cure them both with a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the Big Blood Medicine, fifty cents a bottle

It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn Mass., for her pamphlets.

Landreth's
Turnip Seeds
OR ORDER FROM US DIRECT
Prices
Free on Application

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street. Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC.

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time:

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	16c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound.....30... &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	65c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	48c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	90c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 5 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured Hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	30c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	10c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM.

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

EVERY PURCHASER OF

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's Great Carpet and Curtain DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in this market Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine before placing their orders. Our

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department

Displays all the stylish modes of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10. 12, 15. 18, 20, 25 and $30 each

Cloth Garments ,$2 50 3 50, 4. 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, Spring Shawls of every description Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, India and Imitation India Shawls, Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins, Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc.

Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the each of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

Mather's Perfumed Kid Gloves!

America's Greatest Glove.

OH! HOW GOOD OF HIM TO GIVE ME MATHER'S PERFUMED KID GLOVES THEY ARE SO MUCH NICER THAN ANY OTHERS.
MATHER'S
Perfumed Kid Gloves

Every Pair Warranted.

FOR SALE BY

Ensley & Harter.

MILLINERY GOODS !

MILLINERY GOODS !

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTKE,

Northeast of the Court-house, Auburn, Ind.

Garrett.

On Monday of this week one of the COURIER editors paid a visit to our sister town of Garrett, and was very much pleased with his visit. We of course looked around among the boys, and when the hour of noon arrived, we called at the popular restaurant of our friend Wagoner," and partook of a sumptuous dinner. His saloon, restaurant and drug store are all extensively patronized. We also called on Schnitzer Bros., and found their store full of customers carrying away groceries and provisions. Frank Sambower one of the trusty engineers on the B. & O., had a lay-off that day, and was looking after the welfare of the natives generally. Henry Schelter one of Garrett's best barbers was at his post ready to scrape your face or cut your hair, and do it just right. Geo. Reigle was in the best of humor, and reports a good business especially right after pay day. L. Covell was trying to beat some fellows at croquet. Fatty Palmer was dispensing hardware in his usual pleasant manner. Neal Decker was trying to tame some kind of a calico pony, and the way he chased him around, we have no doubt, but what he succeeded. Judge Carpenter and W. J. Fredrick were prospecting around town looking after things generally. We finally concluded to take in the shops, and over we went, and we there met as jolly and whole souled a set of fellows as one could wish to see. We first called on W. Y. Johnson, the gentlemanly master mechanic. We next called at the supply room, and who should we find in charge but our old friend, Adam Conrad, here is where each engine is charged up with all it takes to keep it in repair. From there we went out among the mechanics, and there we found Aaron Balliet, J. Hubler, Geo. W. Hill, Michael Casey, Samuel Noel, William Helms, Michael McClystel, G. W Patterson, Aug. Damman, John J. Burnier, Frank Kling, Fred Micel, Adolph Berthet, W. Wilson, Wm. Burg and about an acre and a half more of the same kind of fellows, whose names we do not now recall, all as busy as bees, and happy as clams each one busily engaged making something. We next went through the carpenter shops where we had the pleasure of meeting our old friend J. R. Skilling, one of the reliable carpenters of the B. & O., we also met Lewis Sapp in this shop. From there we went into the car repair shop, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Bates, who was doing his best for the crippled cars that came in. We saw one that we think will baffle his skill, it looked a great deal like a cart-load of peanuts struck by lightning, it had in all probability run "agin suthin." We have forgotten a great many of the names of the men we met, and we hope they will not feel slighted. We are coming back just as soon as we get time. We made one funny little mistake while we were there. While going along the street we looked into some business room, and saw what at first appeared to be one of these big leather grip-sacks, but on taking a second look we discovered that it was only one of Charlie Sullivan's feet, and on discovering our mistake, we actually smiled. We hope our Garrett friends will drop in and see us when they visit Auburn.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Indiana, for the week ending June 4, 1881: Emilia Chilcote, George Hoenicke, Mary Miller and H. Pendleton.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Cedar Creek walks proud.

—A little rain would be good for the wheat.

—Ed. Eldridge is having his house painted.

—Has Judge Picker warned you out yet ?

—Uncle Tom's Cabin has a new bottle slinger.

—The base ball fever is raging among the juveniles.

—George Carter is running Si. Lock's saloon.

—Everybody come to the old settlers' meeting.

—The Auburn Paint Company ought to have a sign.

—Now the sprinkling wagon is having its harvest.

—D. D. Snyder's house has reached its full heigth and will soon be ready for the roof.

—For fine teas, coffee, sugar, spices and tobacco, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—Picker & Bumpus are erecting a new brick residence for Sam Tarney, south of town.

—For parasols, fans, gloves, laces, embroideries and hosiery, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—White fish and pickerel. New Saginaw salt at $1.20 per barrel, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—We hear that Charley Sthair and Mr. Leophard will go to Churubusco and work at their trades.

—Don't buy a silk dress or silk for a dolman, until you have seen those silks at McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w.

—Have you seen Captain Hi. Rasely, of the harness-shop brigade, with new uniform on ? Take a squint.

—Those who attended the opening at Pleasant Lake, speak in favorable terms of the place as a pleasure resort.

—The report that the Corunna band had "busted" is not true. They will play for the old settlers' meeting here the 16th inst.

—There will be a big crowd here at the old settlers' meeting. Gingerbread and lemonade dealers should order a large stock.

—We are sorry to learn that Billy Forshey, who has been at the Junction for so long, has resigned his position and will leave us soon.

—Madame Rumor has got the report in circulation that there will soon be a wedding in town, the contracting parties being of the bon ton.

—Johnny McIntyre has come back to the city to live. The Junction folks disturbed his slumbers, and Johnny couldn't endure such actions.

—Shaffer & Co., the popular wagon manufacturers on south Main street, are selling these kind of vehicles about as fast as they can put them together.

—Coop. Ralston's delivering wagon and Pete Brandon's express wagon had a collision at the corner of Seventh and Van Buren streets Monday. The former got ditched.

—Jos. Abright believes in the old adage of "Woodman spare the tree," and has made some needed improvements upon the young maples that stand in front of his residence.

—Drop the plow handle young man, and bring your "gal" to the old settlers' meeting, buy her a glass of red lemonade, and take her by the hand and show her all the amusing sights of the day.

—Henry Wolf, opposite Shaffer's wagon shop, has probably the largest apple tree in DeKalb county. The only respectable rival we know of, is the one in Wm. Whetsell's door yard at New Era.

—The Corunna band will be in attendance at the old settlers' meeting next Thursday, and a dance will also be given at Ensley's hall in the evening. A grand time is anticipated. Let all turn out.

—A young lady in the north end, who had made arrangements to marry by correspondence, got left somewhat, being in too big a hurry, and has come to the conclusion that Shorter things are better than longer.

—Mr. E. Baker, across the creek, is fencing in the grounds known as the Somers' addition, and will make an effort to keep the town cows from grazing east of Cedar Creek. We don't know which will gain the day, the cows or Baker.

—In a recent letter from Jack Little, he states that he is about to return north. He will visit several cities in the south, and then go to Cincinnati, thence to home sweet home. After a short vacation here, he will probably accept a situation at Toledo, Ohio.

—Anderson Bros. have been so crowded with work lately, that it was impossible for them to get help enough to supply the demand for their popular buggies. They have been looking for a new assistant and Monday night it arrived, but it was not of the right gender. Weight, eight pounds

—C. S. Clark, of Auburn Junction, had the misfortune to lose his little boy, four months old. He died Monday, and was buried Tuesday.

—Amos Britton, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Richland township, died at his home yesterday morning of typhoid fever after a brief illness.

—The vote of the township trustees for county superintendent of schools stood: James A. Barnes, 8; W. H. McIntosh, 5. All the trustees were present.

—There is likely to be quite a change in the employes at the Junction. At present each company has a separate agent, but how long this will continue is not known.

—Allowances made by the town board at the regular session, June 4, 1881:

T. P. Scott, services marshal	$40.00
J. F. Fleming & Co., road-scraper	60.00
D. S. Littlefield, auditing	18.75
D. D. Moody, auditing	18.75

Wm. McIntyre was appointed school trustee.

—We noticed the air full of shoe pegs in front of Wards' building the other day, and our curiosity was so aroused that we picked up our brogans and lit out at a rapid rate to ascertain the cause of so strange a coincident. To our surprise, we were informed that John Ray had started a shoe shop, and all was explained.

—Mr. G. Leo, a first-class crayon artist, is in town, and will remain for a few days. He takes a correct life-like picture 14x17 inches in size for $2.00, and does it in a very short time. These pictures will not fade. We saw three fine pictures drawn by him; one of Capt. Baughan, one of Sheriff Leas, and one of Treas. Miller.

—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company announces a grand excursion to Chicago on June 28, 1881, to North American Sængerfest, from all stations on the Trans-Ohio divisions at very low rates of fare. The tickets will be good for ten days, permitting excursionists by this line to enjoy a week of song and festivities, such as the German people are noted for.

—T. F. Jordan, trustee of Richland township, resigned that office on Monday, after election was over, and Mr. Franks was appointed by the commissioners to fill the vacancy. Jordan has been one of our most useful and intelligent trustees, but now has a good position as foreman on the B. & O. bridge gang, and wishes to devote all his time to the work.

—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company have issued a beautifully illustrated book called the "B. & Summer Resort Book," containing valuable information to pleasure and health-seekers in regard to summer resorts. For copies of this little book, call on or address, W. S. Repperl, passenger agent of the B. & O. railroad, No. 205 1-2 north High street, Columbus, Ohio.

—It behooves some parents in this place to look after their boys. Last sabbath a squad was playing ball in front of the cemetery, while in the rear, the creek was lined with fish-poles. If neither the boys nor their parents have any respect for themselves, they should have a little for those who visit this silent resting place and arrange flowers by the graves of a dear relative or friend.

—Chris. Baker is becoming quite popular at the Junction. The train going north at 12:40 and the one going south at 3:40 p. m. on the Saginaw road now stop at his hotel for dinner and supper, and his transient guests are all he can accommodate. Chris. has purchased the building known as the Whittington property, and will open up a grocery and provision store in a short time. Auburn Junction will support a good-conducted grocery, and we believe Chris. is just the man to be at the head of it.

Madame Fry's Entertainment.

The entertainment given at Waterloo last Thursday evening by Madame Fry and her daughter was in every way a fine one. The audience was quite small, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm. The members of the company are ladies and gentlemen. There is nothing "made up" or "stagy" about them. Their entertainment was of the most select character, and those who staid at home missed a rare treat. This talented family seems to be at home with all the musical instruments in use, and especially so with violins, horns and the flute. Their songs are of the best in the language and are well rendered. In the "Nightingale Trill" by Madame Fry, the trill was executed with wonderful power and correctness. The comic duet, "You do, you know you do," by Misses Eugenie and Lulu Fry, was one of the best given, and was generously applauded. The encores were frequent, and were responded to by select additions to the regular programme, and all agree that it was one of the choicest entertainments to which our people have been treated for some time. Efforts will be made to have them give a series of entertainments during the fair.

Burglary at Orland.

The store of A. L. Gray & Co., at Orland, and that of J. G. Parker were entered by burglars on the night of June 2, and the safes in both instances were blown open. They got about five dollars in Gray's store, but nothing at Parker's. No clue to the thieves as yet.

Island Park.

The Island Park Assembly Journal for May contains the entire programme for the session which begins there June 29 and ends July 15. The list of lectures, lessons, musical entertainments, etc. is a very full and instructive one. Parties who contemplate attending a whole or a part of the season, should send for a copy of the May Journal. Address,

JOHN H. REBICK, Publisher,
Lagrange, Ind.

Sad Accident at Rome City

Henry Gerber and wife, and Miss Mary Wolf, of Ligonier, together with Mr. Benton Maxwell went out on the lake to take a ride last Sunday evening. By some means, the boat upset and all were thrown into the water. Gerber and his wife were drowned, but Maxwell and Miss Wolf managed to reach the shore. Mrs. Gerber was a daughter of G. W. Maxwell, of Butler, in this county, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely death.

Normal School.

A. L. Lamport and H. E. Coe will open a normal school in Waterloo July 25, to continue eight weeks. This school, while it aims to assist teachers and those preparing to become teachers, will also afford an excellent opportunity for such as desire to gain a more complete and thorough knowledge of the common branches, to do this under competent instruction. Higher branches will be taught if any desire to study them. For circulars and all information apply to the principal, A. L. Lamport, Waterloo, Indiana.

Waterloo.

Dr. Murphy is putting up an addition to his house.

Will. Francis looks snug and comfortable in his new location.

Mrs. McEntarfer is building a nice residence in the south side of town.

Strawberries are getting ripe, but the crop will be a small one at best.

The logs at the Jackson depot are all loaded and have been shipped to Fort Wayne.

R. B. Crane and wife, of Toledo, Ohio, were in town last week visiting their brother, G. M. Crane.

A. W. Lamport and H. E. Coe are working industriously preparing for the opening of their normal school.

The Waterloo Base-Ball Club defeated the Pleasant Lake Club at the latter place Friday, by a score of 9 to 29.

The Waterloo Rifles now use the room of the soldiers' club for an armory. Looks rather warlike in there.

A. Y. Rosenberry has resumed operations with his feather renovator. He says the outlook for a large business is good.

C. M. Meek is putting up a large building in the southwest part of the railroad ground, which he intends for the storing of barrels.

J. D. McAnally is now equipped with a new lathe for turning wood and metal. It is of the new Battle Creek pattern, and J. D. says it is a clipper.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will have a strawberry and ice-cream festival at the church Friday evening, June 17. Give them a good turn out.

Mrs. G. W. Swank, of Jackson township, has been here a few days, attending on her mother, Mrs. Shaw, who has been quite sick. Mr. Swank has also been quite ill for some time.

H. K. Leas went the way of all the earth—at least that part of it composed of young men—last Thursday. The fortunate girl is Ida Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, of Franklin township, one of our most successful farmers.

O. L. and W. B. Hall will, we understand, spend a part of the summer exhibiting the model of the Jewish tabernacle that cost their father so much patient research and years of labor. It is pronounced a marvel of accuracy by those who have seen it.

Grandfather Bowers died last Saturday morning after a long illness. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, married his first wife in 1822 and lived with her till her death, fifty-two years. He was married to his present wife in 1879. He was a zealous christian all his life, being a member of the M. E. Church. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at the U. B. church and was largely attended.

—For canned fruits, flour and teas, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 21 3w

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Personal.

Joseph Rainier visited Fort Wayne Tuesday.

Fred. Roby, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.

Henry Gugerli bought a ticket for Fort Wayne Tuesday.

Dr. D. N. E. Brown and J. R. Ross, of Hamilton, called on us yesterday.

J. A. McKay spent last Sunday with his family, and left Monday again to attend to his bridge work.

H. S. Snyder, who has been attending school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is home on a summer vacation.

Billy Little made a business trip to Fort Wayne Tuesday. He is having a splendid trade in the boot and shoe line.

Sherm. Hollister is again attacked with rheumatism and it is difficult for him to perform his usual every day duties.

Charley Emanuel has been at Cecil, Ohio, but is now at home again enjoying himself like a school boy in a strawberry patch.

Miss Maggie Sibert started for Ashland county, Ohio, Monday evening. She goes to spend a week or two visiting friends there.

L. P. Welling, our jolly station agent, has taken wings and gone to Jackson for a week or two. He will take the place of train dispatcher there for the time being.

Judge Best gave us a brief call last Saturday. His duties on the supreme court makes this a very busy year for him, and he is deeply immersed in the work of helping to clean the docket of the cases that have been accumulating.

Our office fairly blossomed last Saturday with the bevy of good-looking young ladies brought in by our friend W. D. Johnson, of Concord. A number of them are teachers, and until some good-looking young chaps persuade them to change their names they will answer to the following: Ella Erehart, Libbie Erehart, Bina Monroe and Dessie Johnson.

Mrs. Dora Lamb, of Reading, Michigan, and Mrs. S. H. Overholser, of West Manchester, Ohio, have been visiting their sisters, Mrs. D. D. Snyder, and Mrs. H. Altenburg for a few days past. Their mother, Mrs. Bodine, of Reading, accompanied them, and all have been enjoying a family reunion at the old home. They spent a day with Dr. Chamberlain, at Waterloo. Neither did they forget the most important part of their visit, but called on the COURIER and renewed their subscriptions. They express themselves well pleased with their visit, the more so, as all the sisters were present at their meeting.

Court Items.

During the past three days of court the following business was done:

Noragon vs. Somers, change of venue taken to Steuben county.

State vs. John Nessel, defendant, was sentenced to state prison for 2 years.

State vs. S[illegible], dismissed.

Clark vs. Baker, settled by parties.

Vendercook vs. Work, waiting for the verdict.

Tomlinson vs. L. S. & Wy. Co., was settled by the company paying $50 damages, costs and atty's fees.

Myers vs. Lowe, judgement for plaintiff.

Bell vs Bell left off the docket.

McFadden vs. Williamson, judgement for costs vs. plaintiff.

Edwards vs. Smith et. al., appealed to supreme court.

Aichele vs. White, finding for plaintiff.

Anderson vs. McClory, motion for new trial, overruled, and judgement on finding.

Kindergarten School.

I will open a kindergarten school in the room occupied by Miss Coder during the last school year, opposite the sheriff's residence. School to to commence on Monday, June 30th, and continue eight weeks. Terms one dollar per month, to be paid in advance. For particulars call at my residence, near the cemetery. MRS. W. P. MYERS.

To Subscribers.

For the convenience of the patrons of the COURIER, we have authorized the parties named below to receive subscriptions for the COURIER and receipt therefor, and parties desiring to make payments to them can do so: J. Wm. Wagoner, Garrett; Dr. J. M. Lawrence, Newville; Wm. H. Leas, Waterloo; W. L. Blair, Butler; Solomon Barney Spencerville.

MARRIED.—At the Reformed parsonage, Waterloo, Ind., June 2, 1881, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Hezekiah Leas, of Waterloo, Ind., to Miss Ida Taylor, of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Ind.

Spencerville.

Mr. Cahill has returned.

Mrs. John Beams is quite ill.

Mrs. J. Rhodes was ill last week.

New goods at the millinery store.

The latest styles at the millinery store.

Mrs. Silbery is visiting in Ashland, O.

Mrs. P. Bishop is visiting friends in Ohio.

School is out, and the urchins are happy.

Dr. McClaren, of St. Joe, was in town Sunday.

Rev. Norris, of Auburn, was in town Saturday.

Miss Coder spent a few days in Auburn last week.

Mrs. Draggoo and Mrs. Olds, of St. Joe, were calling on a few of their friends last Friday.

Eddie McKay, of Auburn, is in town, the guest of his sister.

The social, at Mrs. J. A. Provines' last Saturday, was a very pleasant affair.

Miss Josie Rush, "our popular school ma'am" has returned to her home in Auburn.

St. Joe.

Cabbage plants are in constant demand.

Owing to the poor quality of seed corn, nearly every farmer has more or less replanting to do.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Ryan return thanks to the meanest of all mean humanity who stole their cabbage plants.

Road district No. 6, of Concord L. T. gets $11,700 dollars R. R. land tax on their road, and still the people west of us are not happy. Will the E. J. B. hurry up that injunction.

John Cahil and the Murray Bros., of Spencerville, have lately imported from Monroeville, Ohio, two Jersey cows, and we understand will pay their attention in the future to the raising of thorough-bred stock.

Barney Bros., of the same burg, have their store building in St Joe, well under way, and will, when completed, have the largest room in town. Look out for a big stock of goods and a grand rush for goods.

J. W. Dills says everything conspires to ruin his corn this spring, the cut-worms took the first planting, and a wee mite of an ant (not aunt) are doing their best to get away with the balance. Jack, the just and unjust are visited alike.

The contract for the bridge across the St. Joe river, near this place, has been let to parties in the hub of the county. The contract for our three thousand dollar school house has also been let, Ells Donaldson & Co., being the successful bidders.

We hear it whispered that one or both of the saloons in this place are kept open to comers and goers, nearly, if not all day on Sundays. Gentlemen who wish to run saloons should keep within the law, you are being closely watched. A word of warning to the wise should be sufficient

O. H. Widney made it a point to stay away from town all of one week a short time ago, and we fear that we would not have seen his smiling countenance yet, if his good lady had not hurried him off to town for that new baby-crib. Well Oliver has a wee bit of humanity, and its a girl. To say that pa and ma are proud would not express one bit of nonsense. Oliver set em up to the boys. O. H. and lady have the best wishes of all their friends, and their number is legion.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Ransom Cook, the well-known inventor of Cook's auger, died at Saratoga, N. Y., in his 87th year. The deceased inventor was the patentee of the Armstrong gun....A drunken printer in Brooklyn, N. Y., shot his wife fatally and then killed himself....Robert Vint, a Brooklyn shoemaker, won the belt in the O'Leary international pedestrian match at New York, by the unprecedented score of 578 miles and two laps.

By the explosion of a boiler in the dye-works of Gaffney & Co., in Philadelphia, two men were blown to pieces and forty more or less injured.

THE WEST.

A **shocking** accident is reported from Plain City, Ohio. A barn belonging to a farmer named Andrew Lewis was burned, while the family were all away but four children. It seems that in the father's and mother's absence the children had been playing in the barn, and set fire to some old straw. The flames spread so rapidly that they could not get out and were all found burned to death. The children were aged from 3 years to 13, and when found were in a pile, showing that they had clung together in their suffering and last moments....A collision on the Rio Grande road, near Grants, Col., killed one man and wounded eight others.

The main building of the Collier white lead works, in St. Louis, was burned, the loss being $150,000, covered by insurance. Two men were killed, one by fright and the other by being run over by engines....John Griscom began a forty-five days' fast at Chicago on the 28th of May.

The Illinois Legislature adjourned May 30, after a session of five months that cost the State a quarter of a million of dollars....In removing two bodies from contiguous graves in the cemetery at Idaville, Ind., it was found that nothing was left of one but bones, while the other had turned to flint and weighed 800 pounds.

A **Springfield** (Ill.) dispatch of the 1st inst. says: "All hopes for the recovery of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, are abandoned. She daily grows weaker, and her attending physicians say that she cannot survive many days longer."....The Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern road was sold at auction for $750,000, under the second mortgage, at the Chicago Custom House....A German University is proposed, to be established in Milwaukee, Wis., to cost $2,000,000.

Liquor-dealers in Nebraska entirely ignore the new Liquor law providing for license fees of from $500 to $1,000. An association of 200 men has been organized to contest the statute, and the best of legal talent engaged.

THE SOUTH.

At Osborne's Ford, Scott county, Va., James Baker killed Alexander Osborne and two brothers named Ryner, beside mortally wounding another man....Mrs. Tiny Garrett and her daughter had a quarrel at their home near Cochran, Ga. The daughter seized a shotgun and blew the top off her mother's head. She fired a second time without effect. Her father, returning home after the shooting, beat the girl so badly that she will probably die. The mother will also die.

In Woodruff county, Ark., a little boy named Bennie Johnson, 7 years old, was sent by his parents on an errand to a neighbor's house, two miles distant. When half-way to his intended destination, and while crossing a lonely unfrequented strip of country, the little fellow was attacked and killed and partially devoured by a couple of vicious dogs.

At Bridgeport, Ala., a tramp named Mehan, while bathing with some young men, became angered because they spattered him with mud. He rushed for his knife and cut William Copeland in the neck, causing instant death. The tramp was seized and bound. While in prison, Sam Reese, cousin of Copeland, slipped up and shot Mehan dead. ....John P. Nunley, of Charleston, W. Va., became aggrieved at something said by his nephew George, a youth of 18. The uncle challenged the nephew. Pistols were the weapons, and the nephew was shot through the mouth.

Reports from Carter county, Ky., mention the killing of two women and a man named McKinney by the regulators. Other crimes are reported, and almost a reign of terror in some parts the county.

At Gainesville, Tex., John Thompson shot and killed Deputy Sheriffs Charles and Sam Meredith and L. Krilht, who attempted his arrest upon a warrant for carrying concealed weapons. Thompson escaped.

A **monument** of the finest Carrara marble, surmounted by a statue of a Confederate infantry soldier, was unveiled in the cemetery at Frederick, Md., in presence of several thousand persons. It will mark the graves of Southern soldiers who fell at Antietam and Monocacy.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Hunt has ordered the commander of the Alliance to proceed from Norfolk to the southern coast of Spitzbergen in search of the Jeannette.

Additional national-bank circulation issued during May, $3,842,070; amount surrendered and destroyed, $1,745,919, showing an increase of circulation during the month of $1,551,151; net increase of national-bank notes for the year ending June 1, 1881, $9,216,260; decrease of legal-tender notes on deposit during May for the purpose of retiring national-bank circulation, $720,417; increase during the year ending June 1, $15,712,286; amount on deposit for this purpose, $35,294,659; total amount of national-bank notes outstanding June 1, 1881, is $353,052,498, the largest amount ever issued; circulation of national gold banks, not included in the above, $10,299,228....The Court of Claims has decided adversely to the claim of the Union Pacific Railroad against the Government for $1,000,000 for carrying the United States mails. The Union Pacific wanted to charge the Government at the same rate which it charges for express matter, but the court decided against this view, and held that there was nothing in the charter of the company which would warrant such a charge....The Postoffice Department estimates that the sum of $1,250,000 will be saved in the next four years by the new contract for postal cards.

The President appointed the following: For Collectors of Customs, William Governeur Morris, of New Jersey, for the District of Alaska; Henry A. Kennedy, of Maine, at Waldaboro, Me.; Thomas M. Broadwaters, Vicksburg, Miss.; Edward J. Bastello, Natchez, Miss.; George E. Foote, Postmaster at Jackson, Tenn.; Augustus Brosius, of Pennsylvania, Agent for the Indians of the Great Nemaha Agency, Nebraska....The coinage executed at the United States mints during May aggregated 4,341,640 pieces, valued at $7,862,260. Of the amount there were 2,220 double eagles, 894,800 eagles, 769,920 half-eagles and 500,000 silver dollars....McGrew, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and his deputy, Lilley, have, by invitation of Secretary Windom, tendered their resignations. All on account of the star-route frauds....Postmaster General James issues a statement showing a reduction in the star and steamboat mail-route service for the last three months as follows: March, $215,490; April, $94,281; May, $45,547—total, $744,[illegible]....President Garfield heartily indorses the Atlanta, (Ga.), exposition in November, and has promised to attend, public duties permitting. ....Col. William A. Cook, a well-known criminal lawyer of Washington, has been designated by the Department of Justice to prosecute the star-route cases....Commissioner Raum estimates receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year will be about $135,000,000.

The following is the public-debt statement for May:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 196,378,600
Five per cents		439,841,350
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,693,750
Refunding certificates		684,850
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,639,597,750
Matured debt	$ 10,500,086	
Legal tenders	346,741,646	
Certificates of deposit	10,080,000	
Fractional currency	7,109,179	
Gold and silver certificates	56,695,880	
Total without interest		431,126,590
Total debt		$2,071,584,894
Total interest		17,853,706
Cash in treasury		266,496,066
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,822,921,971
Decrease during May		11,150,722
Decrease since June 30, 1880		69,260,823
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,451,042
Debt on which interest has ceased		10,500,086
Interest thereon		737,262
Gold and silver certificates		56,695,880
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		10,865,000
Cash balance available June 1, 1881		185,161,896
Total		$ 266,496,066
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 266,496,066
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by United States		49,622,666
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,260,888
By cash payments @ 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		34,617,032

The Postoffice Department pronounces unmailable samples of flour or other powdered substances, unless in transparent bags and tightly sealed.

POLITICAL.

The local elections in Virginia resulted favorably to the straight or anti-Mahone Democrats. The Readjusters have determined, it is said, to nominate Riddleberger for Governor, believing that he will receive the indorsement and support of the Republicans.

A **Washington** dispatch says that a conference between leading Republicans, Mahone and members of the administration has been held in that city with reference to the forthcoming Readjuster Convention in Richmond. The plans are not as yet fully formed, but there is reason to believe that the Mahone platform will be prepared in that city, and that it will be acceptable to the Republicans.

Speaker George H. Sharpe and three other members of the Republican Caucus Committee sent to each Republican member of the New York Legislature a call for a caucus on the evening of May 30. Only thirty-one responded to the call. The friends of the administration gathered to the number of fifty-seven and held a conference. The Democratic members met in caucus and resolved to support Francis Kernan and John C. Jacobs for the Senatorial seats.

The balloting for United States Senators to succeed Messrs. Conkling and Platt began in the New York Legislature on Tuesday, the 31st ult. In the Senate Conkling received nine votes, against six for John C. Jacobs, six for W. A. Wheeler, five for S. S. Rogers, three for Gov. Cornell, and five scattering. Platt received eight votes in the Senate, against seven for Kernan, six for Wheeler and ten scattering. In the House, twenty-six votes were cast for Conkling, forty-seven for Jacobs (Democratic nominee), fifteen for Wheeler, six for Cornell, eight for Rogers and twenty-four scattering. Platt received twenty-one votes in the House, Kernan (Democratic nominee) forty-seven, Depew fourteen, Cornell twelve, while thirty-three votes were divided between a dozen other persons.

The first vote for United States Senators, in joint convention of the New York Legislature, taken on the 1st inst., resulted in a manner materially different from what the preliminary vote of the preceding day indicated. Conkling and Platt received the same number of votes in the aggregate that they then had, and they came from the same persons. Cornell's vote was the same, and Depew forged ahead a little. The few minor changes were of no significance.

An interview is published in a Cleveland paper with ex-President Hayes, in which he says: "Mr. Conkling is a monomaniac on the subject of his own importance. He is so impressed with his own greatness that it has become more than an eccentricity—it is a monomania. This is quite a common phase of insanity, and the malady often takes that form. Patients often imagine they are some distinguished character or superior being. There are over fifty Presidents in insane asylums. Some think themselves Napoleon, a King, a Czar, and some even Christ or the Almighty Himself. Conkling is drifting that way."

GENERAL.

The new portion of the malleable iron-works at Hamilton, Ontario, has been damaged $125,000 by fire....Last year 11,851,738 bushels of buckwheat were raised in the United States, against 9,821,721 bushels raised in 1870. There were 44,149,479 bushels of barley raised last year, against 29,761,305 in 1870; 407,970,712 of oats, against 282,107,157; 459,501,093 bushels of wheat, against 287,745,626; 1,773,106,576 bushels of corn, against 760,944,549; and 19,863,682 bushels of rye, against 16,918,795 bushels in 1870.

The officers of the National Board of Health and of the Marine Hospital Service have been examining reports received by them from all points where yellow fever is likely to originate or occur. The reports all inspire the board with confidence that there will not be any yellow fever in the United States this year. ....There is a great want of unanimity among the religious journals of the country respecting the Revised New Testament. Few of them are willing to criticise the work as yet.... Bishop Simpson has gone to England, where he will preach the opening sermon in the great Pan-Methodist Council.

Decoration day was appropriately commemorated throughout the United States. In Chicago the graves of those who fell in blue and gray were alike ornamented with flowers and evergreens, and the city militia marched through the principal streets. At the Gettysburg National Cemetery the assemblage numbered 15,000. There was an imposing military display at Washington, and the President attended decoration ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, for May were 76,812, exceeding anything ever known. The arrivals each month since the 1st of January are as follows: January, 8,382; February, 9,758; March, 27,708; April, 59,748; May, 76,812. Total for five months, 182,108. For the corresponding period of last year the figures were: January, 5,677; February, 7,904; March, 21,094; April, 46,178; May, 55,063. Total for five months, 135,916.

FOREIGN.

An immense crowd at Mitchellstown, Ireland, stoned some officers who were evicting tenants, and were in turn charged upon by the police and soldiery, many persons being injured....At Mallow, County Cork, eight farm houses have been burned....The German Government has ordered the expulsion of Mormon missionaries who have been endeavoring to make proselytes.

The situation in Ireland, says a London dispatch, begins to excite most serious apprehensions among all classes in England. From one end of the country to the other the law has no abiding place. Every form of legal process or legal execution is openly resisted and deliberately defied. In whole districts the operation of the law of the land is suspended, and the law of the Land League enforced instead. Whenever individuals more courageous than the multitude attempt the service of a writ of summons for rent, it can only be effected by a species of guerrilla warfare.

A **bailiff** went to serve writs on the property of Mr. Hutchins, near Mallow, County Cork, Ireland. Some women gathered around and seized him, destroying the writs, and then stripped him naked and threw him into the river. They caught him as he came out and thrashed him with furze. The unfortunate man, more dead than alive, was then tarred and feathered and hunted through the country. The head of the dragoon's horse which was killed in the fight at Mitchellstown was cut off and fixed on the top of a pole. The pole was decorated with green paper and crape. Streamers were appended to the head, and in the mouth was placed a piece of paper bearing the following words: "Here's your rent"....Kettle, of the Land League Executive Committee, was arrested at Dublin. He is charged with inciting people to combine for the purpose of refusing to pay lawful debts.

In the belief that the Land League may bring on a conflict between the crown and the masses of the Irish people, the Irish executive strongly urges the suppression of the organization....A riot occurred at Clonmel, Ireland, during a sale of tenants' interest in property, in which the hussars charged on the people with the flats of their sabers, and the people responded with stones. Several persons were injured....A correspondent of a Parisian journal was murdered by Arabs at Bijao (Tunis). His murderers were arrested, court-martialed and shot.

Lorillard's Iroquois, an American horse, won the English Derby, bringing nearly $2,000,000 to the pockets of his owner. Archer, the jockey, states that he could easily have won by three lengths. The crowd was immense, among the spectators being the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. Iroquois was bred by A. Welch, of Chestnut Hill, Pa....The British Government is said to be determined to crush intimidation in Ireland. The riot at Clonmel, County Tipperary, was a serious affair, from which several deaths will, it is expected, result. At Woodford, County Galway, an agent was shot for refusing to accept payment of rent on the basis of Griffith's valuation....Field Marshal Tegethoff, of Austria, who has long suffered from an incurable malady, ended his tortures by suicide....The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia, wrecked on the coast of Scotland, has been abandoned. She will prove a total loss.

The New York Legislature balloted twice for Senators on the 2d inst. For the Conkling vacancy the first ballot resulted: Conkling, 34; Jacobs, 50; Wheeler, 19; Rogers, 11; Cornell, 21; scattering, 11. Second ballot: Conkling, 33; Wheeler, 17; Jacobs, 52; Bradley, 1; Rogers, 15; Cornell, 22; Fenton, 3. For the Platt vacancy the first ballot resulted: Platt, 28; Kernan, 53; Depew, 28; Cornell, 11; scattering, 36. Second ballot: Platt, 28; Depew, 30; Kernan, 52; Cornell, 12. Others scattering.... The Iowa Greenbackers, in convention at Marshalltown, nominated Hon. D. M. Clark, of Wayne county, for Governor; Hon. James M. Holland, of Henry county, for Lieutenant Governor; A. D. Dabney, of Madison county, for Supreme Judge; and Mrs. Mary E. Nash, of Des Moines, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

An affray, arising from an eviction, occurred at Bodyke, County Clare, Ireland. The police were fired on and returned the fire. A farmer was killed by a blow from the butt end of a musket and several persons were wounded, both of the police and people.

Baby Monkeys.

Monkeys are born in almost as helpless a condition as are human beings. For the first fortnight after birth they pass their time in being nursed, in sleeping and looking about themselves.

During the whole of this time the care and attention of the mother are most exemplary; the slightest sound or movement excites her immediate notice; and with her baby in her arms, skillfully evades any approaching danger by the most adroit maneuvers. At the end of the first fortnight the little one begins to get about by itself, but always under its mother's watchful care. She frequently attempts to teach it to do for itself, but never forgets her solicitude for its safety, and at the earliest intimation of danger seizes it in her arms and seeks a place of refuge. When about six weeks old the baby begins to need more substantial nutriment than milk, and is taught to provide for itself. Its powers are speedily developed, and in a few weeks its agility is most surprising. The mother's fondness for her offspring continues; she devotes all her care to its comfort and education, and should it meet with an untimely end, her grief is so intense as frequently to cause her own death.

"The care which the females bestow upon their offspring," says Duvancel, "is so tender, and even refined, that one would be almost tempted to attribute the sentiment to a rational rather than an instinctive process. It is a curious and interesting spectacle, which a little precaution has sometimes enabled me to witness, to see these females carry their young to the river, wash their faces in spite of their childish outcries, and altogether bestow upon their cleanliness a time and attention that in many cases the children of our own species might well envy. The Malays, indeed, related a fact to me, which I doubted at first, but which I believe to be in a great measure confirmed by my own subsequent observations—it is, that the young siamangs, while yet too week to go alone, are all carried by individuals of their own sex; by their fathers if they are males, and by their mothers if females."

M. d'Osbonville states that the parents exercise their parental authority over their children in a sort of judicial and strictly impartial form. "The young ones were seen to sport and gambol with one another in the presence of their mother, who sat ready to give judgment and punish misdemeanors. When any one was found guilty of foul play or malicious conduct toward another of the family, the parent interfered by seizing the young criminal by the tail, which she held fast with one of her paws till she boxed his ears with the other."—*Chambers' Journal.*

They tell a story in Newburyport about a man who called on a respectable widow of his acquaintance and said: "Madam, I'm looking for a wife. I don't think you'll hardly do, but I didn't know but what you might think of somebody that would." The bewildered man has forgotten what the widow said, but has the impression that a tornado struck the town about that time.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

For Neuralgia.—Steep green horse-radish root in cold vinegar, warm the liquid slightly, and bathe the parts affected.

For Constipation.—One ounce of senna, the same quantity of peppermint leaves, one-half pound figs, all chopped fine and mixed with a few spoonfuls of molasses. Take a small piece after each meal.

Diphtheria.—Dr. C. R. S. Curtis, of Quincy, Ill., reports in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* the results of the local use of a decoction of leaves of black walnut in diphtheria. The remedy was chiefly employed as a gargle or applied with a swab to the throat and fauces. A poultice of the leaves was also resorted to in some instances. Dr. Curtis adopted the same remedy in consequence of the recommendation by Prof. Nelaton in malignant pustula. The use of the gargle was unattended by discomfort, no patient objecting to it. Improvement in each instance was rapid, the ash-colored spots disappearing.

Lime Water and Milk.—Experience proves that lime water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when the functions of digestion and assimilation are feeble and easily perverted. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by the various symptoms attending upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea, dysentery and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime water. A bowl of cow's milk may have four table-spoonfuls of lime water to it with good effect.

Cold Drinks.—It is true, remarks Dr. J. H. Hanaford, that certain persons, or persons in certain conditions, cannot take very cold drinks at or near the meal time without impairing digestion, since the stomach must be kept at about 98 deg. Fah. that digestion may be reasonably successful. Even a slight depression in the temperature of the stomach is sufficient to arrest the digestive process, temporarily, at least, and, of course, derange the stomach. This class—small, it is true—would be injudicious in the use of any cold drinks or very cold food, though it is by no means needful to use tea or coffee on this account, since hot water, properly prepared, may take their places. The use of ice water, especially in the hot season, when the system is so debilitated as not to be able to rally after unusual chill, necessarily following a copious drink of ice-water, must prove unfavorable. It not only expels the natural heat of the stomach, but lessens the natural flow of the gastric juice—if it does not totally suspend it—on the supply of which good digestion must depend, in a great measure. Indeed, the influence of the use of very cold drinks is to produce flabbiness about the stomach, indigestion, a sensation of heaviness, a "tasting of the food" long after it is taken. It ordinarily leads to the use of stimulants to aid in digestion, encouraging intemperance. In short, the stomach is debilitated by such a course—producing more or less dyspepsia.

An Incident of the Blockade.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, discussing the subject of color blindness, relates the following as coming under his own experience when employed in the blockade of the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, during the war of the rebellion: "The ships on blockade duty got under way at sunset, and at dark moved to their regular stations, some going well in toward Fort Caswell and others further off, keeping under low steam and in a specified beat. To prevent as far as possible our own ships from mistaking and firing into each other, each supposing the other a blockade runner, as did happen more than once, my own ship getting three 24-pound shells from one of our own vessels, a system of challenging and answering signals by showing or flashing a red or white light was established. As we all knew the station or beat of each ship, we could usually tell with tolerable certainty what vessel was sighted. But, to prevent accidents, it was the rule for any ship doubting to challenge by showing the challenging signal for that particular night. If no answering light was shown, or an incorrect one, the challenger had a right to fire. One night my own ship was challenged. We were so near that all hands on my vessel knew well what ship made the challenge. We answered by showing a red light for three or four seconds. Again we were challenged and again we answered as before. All hands were at quarters. Almost immediately after our second answer the lock-string of the 100-pounder rifle on board the challenger was pulled, the gun, pointed directly at my ship, happily missing fire. Before the gun could be reprimed we were made out, and no harm done. The next day an interview was had with the commander of the challenging ship, and he was informed by me that his challenges were correctly answered, I myself seeing it done. Why our answers were not seen by his ship could not be made out. He informed me, however, that he had been many months in command of his ship, and never before had that gun missed fire."

Flowers at Eight Times Their Weight in Gold.

The cut-flower business, another phase of horticulture, is perhaps greater in the United States than in any other part of the world. Certainly the use of cut flowers in New York, for bouquets, baskets and other designs, is far greater than in either London or Paris, and the taste shown in their arrangement here is vastly superior. It is estimated that $3,000,000 were paid for cut flowers in New York in 1880, one-third of which was for rose buds. Immense glass structures are erected in the suburbs for the special purpose of growing cut flowers to supply the bouquet makers of the city. Not less than twenty acres of glass surface is devoted to the purpose of forcing roses alone during the winter months. At some seasons the prices paid for these forced rose buds are perfectly astounding. One grower, of Madison, N. J., took into New York 300 buds of the crimson rose known as "Gen. Jacqueminot," for which he received, at wholesale, $300, and which, no doubt, were retailed at $1.50 to $2 each. A flower dealer in Fourteenth street, a few days before Christmas, received the only four of this same variety of rose that were offered in the city, and found a customer for them at $60, or $15 apiece, or eight times the value of their weight in gold.—*Peter Henderson, in Scribner.*

In an Insect's Place.

What a horrible place must this world appear when regarded according to our ideas from an insect's point of view! The air infested with huge flying hungry dragons, whose gaping and snapping mouths are ever intent upon swallowing the innocent creatures for whom, according to the insect, if he were like us, a properly constructed world ought to be exclusively adapted. The solid earth continually shaken by the approaching tread of hideous giants—moving mountains—that crush out precious lives at every footstep, an occasional draught of the blood of these monsters, stolen at life-risk, affording but poor compensation for such fatal persecution.

Let us hope that the little victims are less like ourselves than the doings of ants and bees might lead us to suppose; that their mental anxieties are not proportionate to the optical vigilance indicated by the 4,000 eye-lenses of the common house fly, the 17,000 of the cabbage butterfly and the wide-awake dragonfly, or the 25,000 possessed by certain species of still more vigilant beetles. The insect must see a whole world of wonders of which we know little or nothing. True, we have microscopes, with which we can see one thing at a time if carefully laid upon the stage; but what is the finest instrument Ross can produce compared to that with 25,000 object glasses, all of them probably achromatic, and each one a living instrument with its own nerve branch supplying a separate sensation? To creatures thus endowed with microscopic vision, a cloud of sandy dust must appear like an avalanche of massive rock fragments, and everything else proportionally monstrous.

Insects are probably acquainted with a whole world of physical facts of which we are utterly ignorant. Our auditory apparatus supplies us with a knowledge of sounds. What are these sounds? They are vibrations of matter which are capable of producing corresponding or sympathetic vibrations of the drums of our ears or the bones of our skull. When we carefully examine the subject, and count the number of vibrations that produce our world of sounds of varying pitch, we find that the human ear can only respond to a limited range of such vibrations. If they exceed 3,000 per second the sound becomes too shrill for average people to hear it, though some exceptional ears can take up pulsations or waves that succeed each other more rapidly than this.

Reasoning from the analogy of stretched strings and membranes and of air vibrating in tubes, etc., we are justified in concluding that the smaller the drum or tube the higher will be the note it produces when agitated, and the smaller and the more rapid the aerial wave to which it will respond. The drums of insect ears, and the tubes, etc., connected with them, are so minute that their world of sounds probably begins where ours ceases; and what appears to us as a continuous sound is to them a series of separated blows just as vibrations of 10 or 12 per second appear separated to us. We begin to hear such vibrations as continuous sounds when they amount to 30 per second. The insect's continuous sound probably begins beyond 3,000. The bluebottle may thus enjoy a whole world of exquisite music of which we know nothing.—*Belgravia.*

The White Mountains.

The Indians, it is known, inhabited these mountains long before the settlement of any portion of New England by whites. But their villages were chiefly situated upon the skirts, where the hunting and fishing were good, and the ground favorable to their primitive mode of cultivating it. His infallible eye for the best sites is sufficiently evident, since we find the Indian's uncouth wigwam invariably succeeded by the most important settlements of the English.

Otherwise, the mountains were for the American Indian, as for the natural man in all ages, a sealed book. He regarded them not only as an image, but as the actual dwelling-place of Omnipotence. His dreaded Manitou, whose voice was the thunder, whose anger the lightning, and on whose face no mortal could look and live, was the counterpart of the terrible Thor, the Icelandic god, throned in a palace of ice, among frozen and inaccessible peaks. So far, then, as he was concerned, the mountain remained inviolate, inviolable, as a kind of hell filled with the despairing shrieks of those who, in an evil hour, transgressed the limits sacred to immortals.

The first mention I have met with of the Indian name for these mountains is in the narrative of Capt. John Gyles, printed in Boston in 1736, saying that "the White Hills, called the Teddon [Katahdin], at the head of Penobscot river, are, by the Indians, said to be much higher than those called Agiockochook, above Saco." The probable signification of this Indian word is, according to the best living authority, "the mountains on that side," or "over yonder," to distinguish them from the mountains of the Penobscot.

It is not precisely known when or how these granite peaks first took the name of White mountains. We find them so designated in 1672 by Josselyn, who himself performed the feat of ascending the highest summit, of which a brief record is found in his "New England's Rarities." One cannot help saying of this book that either the author was a liar of the first magnitude, or else we have to regret the degeneracy of nature, exhausted by her long travail; for this writer gravely tells us of frogs that were as big as a child a year old, and of poisonous serpents which the Indians caught with their bare hands, and ate alive with great gusto. These are rarities indeed!

The name is traced, not, as in the case of Mont Blanc, to the fact that their peaks are covered with perpetual snows, for this is true of only half the year, but from the circumstance that the bare granite of which the highest are composed transmits a white light when observed from a distance. Mariners approaching from the open sea descried what seemed a cloud-bank rising from the landward horizon when twenty leagues from the nearest coast, and before any other land was visible.—*Harper's Magazine.*

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

A **cabin** was first built to a vessel in 1228.

Kitchens in South America have been known to be furnished throughout with utensils made of silver.

"**Volumnosity**" and "**funipotent**" are two new English words which have just appeared. The last is applied to spiritualists in Pollock's "Spinoza."

A **new** safety lamp for miners emits a loud sound whenever an explosive mixture of gas and air enters it, thus giving warning of the presence of fire-damp.

The favorite day for marriages in Paris is Saturday, on the morning of which there may be seen on the streets landaus and barouches with white horses driven with white reins.

If a girl has pretty teeth she laughs often, if she's got a pretty foot she'll wear a short dress, and if she's got a neat hand, she's fond of a game of whist, and if the reverse, she dislikes all these small affairs.

It is related that a California pioneer, seeing a Chinaman coolly draw a "navy six" and shoot a white ruffian neatly through the abdomen, exclaimed with much earnest enthusiasm: "Them Chinese is takin' on Christian ways surprisin' fast!"

Young man, don't be afraid that honest, legitimate overwork will shorten your days. It is better to wear out in a home, built up by your own efforts—at the age of sixty-five, than it is to rust out in the poor-house five years later.—*Whitehall Times.*

Whittier says that the first money he ever earned was paid for a copy of Shakespeare, and that it proved to be the best investment he ever made. "The long years since," he adds, "have only deepened my admiration of the great creative poet."

A **Montreal** thief had thrown a bundle of goods out through the rear window of a store, and would have followed in safety, had he not stopped to read a paragraph which caught his eye in a newspaper lying on the counter. The delay caused his capture.

Ralph Nickleby was a hard, cold, selfish man, without a grain of generous impulse. Newman Noggs was a kind-hearted man, without a grain of self in his composition. Nickleby was rich; Noggs, poor. The one was a wise man; the other, a fool. Question for debate, Which was the happier of the two?

In China literary property is on the same footing as other property. A person printing and selling the works of an author without his permission is liable to a punishment of 100 blows of the bamboo and three years' deportation. If he has stopped short at printing and not begun to sell, the penalty is fifty blows together with the forfeiture of books and blocks for which it is intended to print.

"**Dean" Buchanan** tells in his confession of a fortune-teller in Philadelphia who reads destiny by the light of a candle made of human fat, of a doctor who goes to Europe annually and brings back love-powders, which he represents are compounded at the shrine of Cupid, in Minerva's temple, and of a concern which sells the pulverized gizzard of a chicken as a compound to produce artificial digestion.

The site of an ancient camp of Indians at Cambridge, Mass., has for many years been occupied by a Baptist Church. The spirits of the red men haunt the spot, because they cannot rest under the wrong done them by the whites, and three times they have burned the meeting-house. On each occasion an Indian war-whoop was heard, mingled with the crackling of the flames. Old residents tell this story with great solemnity.

They Never Smiled.

A Massachusetts man went to call on some school children, and began to tell them funny stories and pleasant tales which made them laugh. Suddenly noticing their faces becoming sober he turned and saw the teacher threatening them with gestures and a fierce expression of face. On asking her what the matter was, she said in a harsh and solemn voice, "They are never allowed to smile in my room." "Then I think your room ought to be more agreeable than your company," he answered, and it is to be hoped that he took measures by dismissing her to make it so.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$9 75	@12 25
Hogs	6 00	@ 6 00
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 21	@ 1 22
No. 2 Red	1 26	@ 1 26
Corn—Ungraded	50	@ 58
Oats—Mixed Western	44	@ 46
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 75
Lard	10¾	@ 11

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 90	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 40	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	5 30	@ 5 50
Hogs	4 90	@ 6 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 11	@ 1 13
No. 3 Spring	97	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye—No. 2	1 13	@ 1 17
Barley—No. 2	95	@ 98
Butter—Choice Creamery	21	@ 23
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 12½
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	10½	@ 10¾

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 14
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 1	1 08	@ 1 09
Barley—No. 2	94	@ 95
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	10½	@ 10¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 15
Corn—Mixed	47	@ 49
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye	1 16	@ 1 17
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 50
Lard	10½	@ 10¾

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	41	@ 43
Rye	1 23	@ 1 24
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 50
Lard	10½	@ 10¾

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 16	@ 1 17
No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 18
Corn—No. 2	51	@ 52
Oats	40	@ 41

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	5 50	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 17	@ 1 18
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	43	@ 44
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 50
Seed—Clover	3 90	@ 4 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats	41	@ 42
Pork—Mess	15 00	@15 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 00
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 35
Sheep	2 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

MOODY and Sankey are urged to go to Germany and preach through interpreters.

COL. EDWIN A. OSBORNE, of Raleigh, N. C., who received many severe wounds while in the Confederate service, has been ordained a priest in the Episcopal church.

AN Illinois pond was entirely frozen over last winter, and, according to a Chicago paper, it was found when the ice broke up that the fish under it had been so numerous that thousands of them were smothered.

WHILE the recent floods in the Missouri river valley were raging, a man in Kansas City proposed to furnish the medical colleges with subjects for the dissecting-rooms by stretching a seine across the swollen river.

LIGHTNING singled out a $5,000 stallion to kill at Bloomington, Ill., leaving eleven comparatively valueless horses uninjured. The owner, who had been an earnest Christian, resigned his church membership, and resumed a long-neglected habit of profanity, declaring that Providence was against him anyhow.

A SWINDLER calling himself the Wisconsin Dental College has sold hundreds of diplomas at $12 each. Applicants were not asked to give any proof of fitness, or to do anything whatever except send the money, in order to receive an elaborately mounted parchment bearing the signatures and seal of "the faculty."

SCOTT living in New Mexico had a friend who wanted another man murdered, and, being of an obliging disposition, Scott agreed to do the favor. He rode fifty miles to accomplish it, and found Donovan, who was the victim, in a saloon. So Scott sat down and played cards with him. Donovan, observing that Scott was a good deal excited about something, drew his revolver, cocked it and put it in his lap, without Scott's noticing it. So what was Scott's surprise on crying out, "I'm going to kill you," to find himself, instead of Donovan, falling dead on the floor.

THAT a woman more completely covered by her night robe than she is in a party or at a ball would be shocked by intrusion, in the one case, when, without a blush, she would display herself to the public gaze, in the other, is one of those social paradoxes, whose actual existence is its only excuse for existing. These arbitrary and confusing distinctions are to be seen everywhere. A young lady clad, or, rather, unclad, in the toilet common to many an evening party, dared to walk with a gentleman down Broadway the other evening, when she was shortly after arrested by a policeman.

FOUR years ago, Mrs. George Potter, of Utica, N. Y., who then lived in Iowa, was conscious of the passage of some living object down her throat while taking a drink of water. Soon afterward she began to have fits and apoplectic symptoms. Her appetite was insatiable, but her sufferings increased and were excruciating. Many doctors treated her, but she got no relief. She pretended to feel the animal moving in her stomach, and finally a physician in Utica, adopting Mrs. Potter's theory, commenced to give medicines calculated to destroy animal life if it existed there. Recently the movements ceased. The disturbing cause proved to be a toad, which had grown to full size after it was swallowed. Mrs. Potter experienced immediate relief.

A MEMBER of a Pennsylvania banking association, which was not incorporated, sold his shares and withdrew. He had been conspicuously advertised as a Director, and no notice was given of his retirement, further than to omit his name from the published list of officers. The concern failed. A depositor sued the ex-Director for his claim, on the ground that the deposit was made in ignorance of his withdrawal, of which notification ought to have been given. The Supreme Court has decided for the plaintiff, Judge Sterrett says: "Where an ostensible or known member of a copartnership retires therefrom, and wishes to shield himself from liability for further debts of the firm, it is necessary that personal notice of his withdrawal be given to all who have had dealings with the firm, and that notice be given by publication, or otherwise, to all others."

THERE is a cheap restaurant in New York which sells coffee at 1 cent per cup, soup, 2 cents a bowl, with roasts, fries and various miscellaneous dishes, such as fried liver, liver stews, roast heart, starting at 2 cents, and ending with macaroni at 5 cents. No plates or knives are furnished except for meat, and crullers known as "floaters" are served on the flat table. The air is full of music like this: "Put up two livers;" "coffee in a cup;" "let her come in the dark;" "twice on the pig's head;" "Friday, your brains;" "two frogs in a bowl;" "let it be thick;" "Sam, that roast beef this way lively;" "more fire on that steak;" "send out a full brass band;" "floaters to the front." The fellow who said that restaurant was derived from two Latin words, *res*, a thing, and *taurus*, a bull—res-taurant, "a bully thing"—ought to see this one.

"THE "Peerless Beauty," who received the first prize from a circus proprietor as the handsomest woman in America, has "full and expressive features, brown and sparkling eyes; as to her figure, sculpture could do no more in art than this wondrous flesh and blood has done in nature." As to her intellectual gifts—her wit, her intelligence, her information—one who has talked with her testifies in a very emphatic manner. After an introduction to her, he asked: "Fair Helen, what news from Troy?" The "Helen" addressed gave a look of most superb disdain, and, arching her neck with the grace of a goddess, replied: "I ain't Helen neither, and I don't know nothin' about Troy—wasn't never there. What'r yer givin' us?" "Don't you sometimes feel the inferiority of the crowd that gape and stare at you every day?" "I'm pooty, I knows that, and I reckon Daddy Forepaugh knows it, too, for he poneys up the spondulix every Saturday evenin' reg'lar as a clock." "But don't you dream oftentimes of greater and more fitting triumphs than the plaudits of an ignorant crowd?" "Well, I du wish old Forepaugh'd raise my pay, but I guess he thinks he's payin' 'bout as much now as his bank'll stand. I rather like bein' looked at, tho', I vow I du. There's that good-lookin' feller over there with a black mustache—" This shows that a handsome woman may have beauty as well as brains.

How and Where Globes Are Made.

It is a fact not known, perhaps, by many readers that Troy is one of the largest and best producers of school and library globes in the country. The manufacture was begun in this city in 1852. At first only a ball five inches in diameter was made, but a ten-inch terrestrial globe was soon added. The list of sizes was rapidly increased. The balls are made in Boston, but the appendages are supplied and the globes mounted and shipped in this city, where are owned the plates from which the maps are printed.

Globe-making is a skillful and delicate process. The maps are printed in small sections on English drawing paper, and these segments must be so nicely put upon the hollow ball of paper mache that there shall be not the slightest break in the alignment of letters or the continuity of lines when the smooth and painted surface is complete. Three months are required to construct one of these worlds in miniature from the time that the ball is begun until it rests in its frame or sits aloft upon a brass, bronze or nickel standard. And it must be so trimmed and mounted that it will have no disinclination to change its inclination in the frame and will hang so truly in space that it will halt in its revolution at any time when so commanded and remain motionless, as if its center of gravity were in truth equally distant from all points upon the circumference. If the globe refuse to rest with any other country than America on top, the maker will be deemed more patriotic than skillful. The sizes manufactured for general use range from three to thirty inches in diameter, and from $2 to $225 in price, and are mounted in forty different styles.—*Troy Times.*

Extravagant but Rather Pretty.

The following beautiful tribute to woman was recently delivered by a reformed man: "I should like to propose a toast to-night, although a total abstinence man myself—a toast to woman. To be drank, not in liquor of any kind, for we should never pledge a woman in that which may bring her husband reeling home to abuse where he should love and cherish, send her sons to a drunkard's grave, and her daughters to a life of shame. Oh, no, not in that, but rather in the life-giving water, pure as her chasity, clear as her intuitions, bright as her smile, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, cheering as her consolation, strong and sustaining as her love—in the crystal water I would drink to her that she would remain queen regnant in the empire she has already won, grounded deep as the universe in love."

EXTRACT from diary of the Czar: "11 p. m. A quieter day than usual. A noise was heard in wainscot about 8 p. m.; turned out the guard—mouse. Czarina fearfully nervous; no wonder, this boycotting business must stop—I shall go out if it blows me. My eldest son looked at me rather curiously this afternoon; seemed to be examining my points. Can he have joined the Nihilists? Took a pill to-night; had it analyzed; made guard swallow three of them to make sure. Hark, what was that? Nothing, of course, a falling clincker, what foolishness. Shall now take my nightcapowiskeyvich."—*New York Commercial.*

NAMES and occupations reported to London census enumerators: "'Wm. Wackwinkle, aged 99, cobblers' wax merchant;' 'Simon Slitwizen, bug destroyer and pork-sausage maker;' 'Wm. Barlow, hoof padder, Herts,' with, under the head of afflictions, 'food and mouth disease, namely, nothing to eat and jolly bad boots.' Some boldly inscribed themselves cadger and beggar and 'magsman,' the last-mentioned worthy putting himself down as 'out of luck' instead of out of work. And yet one more, more impudent than all the rest, set himself down thief—'Joe ——, aged 24, thief, plenty of work, Portland.'"

A HOUSE painter falling from the third story of a house in Maine, where the prohibition law is enforced, and being given a glass of water to revive him, piteously asked: "How far has a fellow got to fall before you let him have brandy in this town?"

A QUARTERLY REPORT.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Republican party under the present administration has been doing business nearly three months. The Executive has made all of the communications to the Senate he desired to make. The administration is launched upon the sea of public opinion. It has proceeded far enough to give the country an opportunity to form an estimate of the spirit, the purposes, the general character of this administration; and some light has also been thrown upon its origin. It is proper to make the first quarterly report on behalf of the administration. What has the Republican party accomplished in this first quarter? What is its indicated purpose? What sort of an administration is it? By what means and by what methods do we find it was placed in power? What are its achievements in this first quarter?

First, there is the bargain with Mahone. No more infamous and unpatriotic bargain and sale have been known in the politics of this country. The infamy was sanctioned ostentatiously by the President and participated in by all of the Republican Senators of the United States. The Republican party was thus committed to and involved in the disgraceful proceeding. The Republican party became the purchaser and the ally of Mahone. The Senate became Republican, not by the votes of the Legislatures of the States, not by the votes of the people, but by treachery and infamous trading.

Then there was Riddleberger. Riddleberger was a part of the price. Riddleberger was not a Republican. He was not known to any Republican Senator. Mr. Mahone said in the Senate that he alone was responsible for the introduction of Riddleberger's name into the Senate chamber. He was a Repudiator, and an obnoxious man in his State. But the Republicans of the Senate blockaded the public business two months in the vain effort to make Riddleberger Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. This was done with the sanction and co-operation of the Executive.

Then there was Gorham. He had said in his Republican paper some things unpleasant to the President, and the President in a letter attacked the Republican Senate for its endeavor to make Gorham its Secretary. The bargain with Mahone was not an offense in the eyes of the President; he laureled that infamy with Presidential flowers. The attempt to elect Riddleberger was not an offense in the opinion of the President; but the President in writing attacked the Republican United States Senators for the attempt to elect Gorham, because Gorham had told some truth about Garfield.

Then there was the star-route exposure, which explained to the country that Garfield had been elected by corruptionists and by corruption funds, and that said funds had been contributed at the personal solicitation of Gen. Garfield, who, in the House of Representatives, had had abundant means of information touching the star-route peculations. Brady had been accused of these peculations in the House while Garfield was a member. Gen. Garfield knew with what Brady and the star-route people were charged. After this knowledge it was made known to him, while he was a candidate for the Presidency, that upon his personal solicitation some of the money dishonestly taken from the treasury of the United States would be contributed toward his election. He made this request in writing, and at the same time asked "how the departments generally were doing."

Then, as another fact to be incorporated in this quarterly report, we find two seats in the United States Senate to which the Empire State is entitled vacant, made vacant by a quarrel between the Executive and prominent and representative men of the Republican party. We see the Vice President of the United States and a member of the President's Cabinet and the two Senators from the foremost of the States unite in accusing the President of dishonorable conduct, un-Republican behavior, and we learn with much directness from some of these prominent Republicans that the President, before his election and since, has been guilty of treating the highest office in the land with disgraceful disrespect, has "dickered" with it as though it were a piece of his personal property, and has shown that all of his handsome words in favor of the betterment of the civil service of the country are the phrases of a hypocrite.

In the first quarter the Republican party is become involved in a wrangle from which it can not soon recover, if recover it can at all, and the fact is disclosed that its only purpose, its sole errand on earth, relates to a petty matter of small spoils. The country also knows that in obedience to an indignant public sentiment the Republican Senators were compelled to abandon the unworthy, unpatriotic, contemptible position they greedily held two months of obstructing the public business to foist Riddleberger and Gorham upon the public service. The Republicans of the Senate were obliged to make a complete surrender to the strength of the Democratic position and to Democratic tenacity. This seems to be a tolerably full and impartial account of the doings of the Republican party for the first quarter. The country is to be congratulated upon one thing; it knows more of the Republican organization than it knew on the 4th day of last March.

The First Stage.

The Garfield administration has passed through its first stage. It has been stormy beyond precedent. For those who entertained expectations of Garfield, it has been decidedly disappointing. Not so, however, for those who could correctly estimate probabilities concerning him; more especially after his Cabinet was announced. Blaine was given the control. Blaine in the Cabinet would, of course, be as he had been on the floor and as Speaker of the House of Representatives—tricky, audacious, unpolitic, with the added quality of revengefulness, as the result of disappointments. With him power was something to be used for punishing those who had stood between him and the object of his ambition. No one who could form a decent estimate of human motives operating in a mind like Blaine's could expect him to act otherwise. In appointing Blaine, Garfield gave himself away. It may be he shared Blaine's revengefulness. A stronger mind like Blaine's would speedily bring him in sympathy with almost any object. In the first hour of its existence the administration conceived the unnatural purpose of turning upon and pursuing to the death those to whom it was chiefly indebted for that existence. It committed parricide as soon as it could raise an arm to strike the blow. There are those who maintain that it was Garfield's crime in fact as well as in form; that it was he who conceived the purpose, Blaine merely assenting. But the overwhelming proof is that the unnatural purpose was conceived by Blaine, and that Garfield without much hesitation fell into it, his moral perceptions being too feeble to save him from the enormous guilt.

To state the case more plainly, just as subsequent acts describe it: It was in the first hour determined that, as a rule, Grant men—meaning thereby those who worked for Grant for President and who afterward fought and won the battle for Garfield—should have no favors from the administration. Not only this; on the true Donnybrook principle, there should be a club for every Grant head. To make a practical application of this policy, and drive Grant men either into tame submission, with Blaine's foot on their necks, or into open antagonism, Robertson was appointed. It is unnecessary to rehearse this dismal story of perfidy, ending in the rupture of the Republican party. But the Grant men who would not surrender were driven out, or rather compelled to go out to preserve their manhood. I suspect that by far the larger part of those who succumbed did so only to destroy Garfield. Of course there are exceptions, as in New York. There can be no love with enforced relations of this kind. Hate must be the outcome. Among the immediate results, the Senate adjourns with a Democratic majority, instead of the Republican majority at Garfield's inauguration.—*Washington Cor. New York Sun.*

INDIANA NEWS.

A SNAKE, said to be nineteen feet long, was seen on the farm of Hon. J. W. Sansberry, near Anderson.

THE 5-year-old son of Wm. Pitts, living south of Knightstown, was burned to death in a straw-pile set on fire by some children.

FARMERS in Hamilton county complain of damage done to the corn by wire and grub worms, in many cases necessitating entire replanting.

R. J. WILSON was training a $1,000 trotter at Rushville, a few days ago, when it reared up, fell back and broke its neck.

WILLIAM SCHOOPMIRE, of Rising Sun, was bitten on the right wrist by a bulldog, supposed to be mad. His arm is frightfully swollen.

A HEN killed at South Bend, the other day, was found to contain eight full-sized eggs with soft shell and seven others of different sizes, or fifteen eggs in all.

A DISEASE resembling lung fever has made its appearance among the horses of Jackson township, Huntington county, and causes death in a very short time.

DR. N. P. HOWARD, SR., of Danville, has had under his treatment the largest woman in America, if not in the world, Mary Powers. It is stated that her weight is about 800 pounds.

MRS. ELIZABETH STANFIELD died of paralysis of the heart at Fairmount, lately. Her age was 88. She settled there in 1836, and her husband laid out the original plat of the town.

IN 1879 Frank McDonald, aged 15, and Naoma Moore, aged 14, were married at Shelbyville, and lived together as man and wife until last week, when the boy concluded he wouldn't play any more, and resigned.

TWO SMALL boys of Highland township, Greene county, were out in the woods. One of them suggested that the other eat spikenard as a remedy for his cough. The boy ate what proved to be wild turnip, and was dead in five hours.

THE Logansport *Pharos* has been presented with a portion of a newspaper printed in Philadelphia, on Thursday, November 9, 1798, and the renowned name of Thomas Paine appears at the masthead as editor. An item reads: "Gen. Washington is expected to visit this city about the first of next month."

THE new drainage law of Indiana is now in full force and effect, and it is the duty of Township Trustees at the time they select Road Supervisors, the first Monday in June, to name six Drainage Commissioners, and from these the Judges of the respective Circuit Courts will appoint two.

WASHINGTON BENSON, a wealthy farmer of Porter, Mich., met his death in an encounter with a vicious stallion near South Bend. The animal first crushed him with its fore feet, then grabbed his face in its teeth and bit off his right cheek. Until beaten off with clubs the brute continued to crush in the old man's ribs and eat his face.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Indiana Coal road, a newly-proposed line of railroad to run from Terre Haute to Columbus, through Vigo, Green, Sullivan, Morgan, Brown and Bartholomew counties, has visited the latter city to record a mortgage of $1,500,000 on the roadway and equipments when built in favor of and to secure the bondholders. The mortgage has been recorded in each county through which the road passes.

REV. D. E. HUDSON, of South Bend, editor of the *Ave Maria Magazine*, at Notre Dame, is the fortunate owner of a photograph of a picture that has a history. It is a photograph of the only sketch made of the Emperor Napoleon I., and was secretly drawn by the attendant physician immediately after the great General's death, and by him presented to a family who idolized the dead Emperor.

AS COURTNEY MCKEE and family and sister-in-law, Mrs. Ansberger, and her son, were returning to their home in Sevastopol, in a wagon, when near Akron, the horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting the wagon and throwing the inmates to the ground, instantly killing a 7-year-old son of Dr. Ansberger. Mr. McKee is supposed to be fatally injured, and Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Ansberger are very seriously hurt.

HON. S. M. STOCKSLAGER, member of Congress for the New Albany district, has made the following selections for the positions in the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point: Cadet to the United States Military Academy, Joseph H. Shea, of Scott county. Mr. Shea is a nephew of Col. Thomas Shea. For alternate cadet to Military Academy, Edward M. Lewis, of Floyd county. Cadet Midshipman in the navy, Martin McC. Fullenlove, of Floyd county. For alternate, Edwin V. Johnson, son of ex-Mayor Johnson, of Seymour.

ROBERT SPAUGH employed a man to open and work a stone quarry on his farm near Hope. As soon as he had cleaned away the dirt he discovered a smooth, round hole in the solid rock about six inches in diameter. As layer after layer of stone was removed the hole was still discernible. When he had quarried out the rock to a depth of sixteen feet, he found the monster which had made and used the curious road. It was an animal of the snake species, fourteen feet in length, with a large head, the mouth having twelve teeth, with four large tushes three and a half inches in length. A part of the monster was petrified and part not.

Lincoln and Father Blair.

Respect and reverence for old age was one of Lincoln's marked characteristics, as was strikingly shown in an instance which occurred on the route from Springfield, Ill., to Washington before the ceremonial of his first inauguration.

The sullen roar of civil war was heard in the distance, and a spirit of apprehension and doubt possessed all grades of society, as was made manifest in the vast crowds that assembled everywhere along the line to either greet the President with enthusiastic cheers or muttered mad threats of denunciation and death.

In the progress of the journey the party had reachen one of the larger cities of Southern Indiana, and Lincoln, while standing on the platform of the car, discovered an old white-haired man, whose form at one time had been of herculean proportions, but then bent and feeble, vainly making an attempt to approach him. It mattered not to Lincoln that his audience were spell-bound with the weight of his argument, and thrilled with the appeal made to their patriotism and loyalty. For as if alone before him stood the veteran of almost a century (Father Blair), challenging his assistance and sympathy, so with a few neatly turned and appropriate words he descended, passed rapidly through the throng, and placing the old man's arm within his own, retraced his steps to his former position.—*Iowa State Register.*

"A MULTIPLICATION of holidays," says the Albany *Law Journal*, "is a sure indication of the decadence of a nation." "Then," shouts a civil service reform Treasury clerk, "Let us decay."

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

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NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old, reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

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Highly recommended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. [illegible]

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 3.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

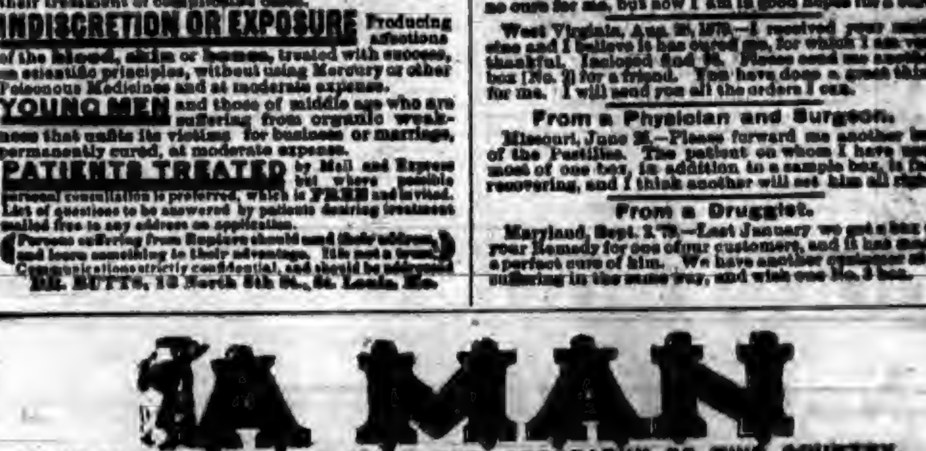

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Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

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John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

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KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

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GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

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THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

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Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

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Imported Jock
Out of a thoroughbred
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JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bayroan, 16 hands high and weighs full

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TERMS:

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Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.—[Albany Argus.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of the disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—Ex.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease, that may take months for you to recover in.—[Boston Globe.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—[New Haven Palladium.

Colorado Excursions—Season of 1881

Commencing May 1st, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will place on sale round-trip tickets to Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, good returning to October 31st. Tourists can obtain round-trip tickets good going one route and returning another, enabling them to visit all the notable points in the Rocky mountains and the mining regions. The through fast trains, with the new B. & O palace sleeping-cars and dining-car attached, make the B. & O. the most pleasant and comfortable route for invalids and pleasure skeekers. For rates, time tables, guides and the different routes, addresses W. E Reppert, passenger agent, 205½ north High street, Columbus, Ohio. 21 tf.

First-Rate Luck.

I had much talk with a miner who was on his way back to Georgia with his family after a residence of many years in the mining regions of the Southwest. He had been living lately in a region "680 miles west" of some place I had never heard of before. He had a dry, condensed style of narration, as if he had but a small stock of language on hand, and must make every word tell as much as possible. He thought the rough justice of the mining regions as good as any; rather better, I suspected, than the more elaborate and uncertain methods of civilization; said the West was a good country for a man to mind his own business in, and liked life there as a whole, but said the women and children get lonesome. I asked what people did there for amusement or entertainment. "Same as they do in other civilized countries, o' course," he replied; which, considering what he had told me of the wildness of life in that region seemed so good an answer that I did not push my inquires futher in that direction. But he went on: "Some cussed fools hunts cinnamon when they can't find nothin' else to do. Now a cinnamon bear allus minds his own business, an' the old settlers out thar knows too much to meddle with 'em. It's the young chaps—they're mostly too fresh to keep long in that climit. "Not long ago," he continued, "some English fellers come out thar an' they must have a big hunt. They wanted me to go along 'cause I knowed the country, an' they'd never seen no cinnamon bears. But I told 'em I hadn't lost no cinnamon bears, an' hadn't no time to hunt up other people's stock. Ef any o' their'n was lost it was all right for 'em to find 'em, but they must excouse me. Well they went up in the foot hills, an' they had mighty good luck." Here he paused, but knowing that it irritates such men to have a listener "try to be so smart" as to anticipate what they are going to say, I waited. "Yes, mighty good luck. The bear knocked one hoss over a bank, an' broke the feller's leg an' his collar-bone, an' put his shoulder out o' place. His hoss was hurt so they had to shoot it. 'Nother chap found his bear, too, an' the bear chawed him up, an' knocked him around with sich looseness that he didn't know which one of the brothers he was. The rest o' the party had to git some Chinamen from a minin' camp to bring the hunters into town on stretchers. So you see they foun' their bears, an' had fust-rate luck."—[Texas Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY &c.

CLOCKS.

WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHERS

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
50 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. Meivedy & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for [illegible] years and an illustrated book of [illegible] pages giving full directions for self-treatment, [illegible]. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 1tf

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 80 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to
A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Normal Music School.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

—OF THE—

Northern Ind. Normal Music School

Will be held in the M. E. College, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, commencing Tuesday, July 12, 1881, and continue four weeks, closing Friday evening, August 5.

J. F. KINSEY, Principal.

assisted by an efficient corps of instructors in all departments. For circulars and other information send to J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 22 4t

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc. and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 20	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 [illegible]am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 20pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 [illegible]	12 35	8 20
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 16	1 25	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 05	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	3 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	6 50	6 00pm
Washingt	....	9 25	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 3[illegible] am	12 1[illegible]pm	1 15am
Washington	0 40	10 47am	2 2[illegible]
Louisville	8 [illegible]	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 0am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft Wayne	1 30pm	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 45	7 26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 8pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 20	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	9 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	15 45	8 [illegible]	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 4 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 30 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 58, 1 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 3 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 55 a. m., 12 50 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m., 12 50 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m., 3 25 p. m.

FT WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W. St. L. & P. east 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 2 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P. Ft. W. & C. east, 6 55 a. m., 2 15, 2 40, 8 15, 11 58 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODF[illegible] Gen'l Supt.
M. WROMLEY, Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r Agent.

C AND N-W RAILWAY

THE

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus and all points in the territories, and the west. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, La Crosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the, same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION,

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.
GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 20am
Walkerton Junction	8		12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 38
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 10	3 46
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 40	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 30	6 03
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	6 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 50	10 30
Defiance	12 30am	10 20	11 22
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	1 55	11 55	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 20
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 50
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 28
Walkerton Junction			4 34
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	9 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Mr Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 16, 1881. Number 24.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.
DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,
Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Dentistry.
S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,
OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store. West of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!
Waterloo Ind.
For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'
INSURANCE, LOAN,
REAL ESTATE AND
STEAMSHIP AGENCY.
Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE
At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.
LIFE INSURANCE
on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.
I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.
Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.
Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.
Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC.

W.L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING
BRAUN & SHILLING'S
New Meat Market
opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.
They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.
Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 41tf

June Apportionment of the School Fund.

The following report shows the apportionment of the school fund to the different townships and towns on the second Monday in June, 1881:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP, TOWN OR CITY.	Congress'l Township Revenue belonging to township, town or city, in this county, including receipts from other townships.	Common school revenue apportioned to township, ton or city.	Revenue from liquor license paid to township, town or city.	Total tuition revenue of township, town or city.
Butler	$ 21 80	$ 336 90	$ 23 13	$ 401 02
Jackson	52 44	709 92	48 72	950 69
Concord	55 08	718 56	49 32	1158 76
Newville	23 73	368 80	26 64	446 68
Stafford	21 28	288 00	19 77	413 38
Wilmington	57 81	763 36	55 76	1047 46
Union	41 59	563 04	38 64	644 09
Richland	64 15	868 32	59 59	1176 11
Fairfield	58 16	787 68	54 05	1048 42
Smithfield	51 80	701 28	48 13	945 51
Franklin	43 52	588 96	40 42	799 42
Troy	24 37	329 76	22 63	423 87
Keyser	31 18	431 92	28 96	576 67
Town of Auburn	59 78	809 28	55 54	1469 66
" " Waterloo	56 81	768 95	52 77	1058 94
" " Butler	39 37	532 80	36 57	609 60
" " Garrett	44 46	601 92	41 31	808 37
TOTAL	$ 783 48	$10106 83	700 00	14 063 15

ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Decoration Services in Butler, May 30, 1881, by Rev. D. F. Kain.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are called together by the order of a grateful country. It is befitting that we should pause in our sumptuous feasting and indulge in expressions of gratitude to those, the luxury of whose blood we enjoy. The memories of those who bless us most should be held most sacred. There is a time when the duties and cares of life should be laid aside, and all come up to meet upon the broad grounds of universal love and gratitude toward those who did not fear to draw the sword at their country's call, or shed their blood upon the shrine of constitutional liberty. It is only right and proper that out of the 365 days in the year, one should be spent in garlanding the graves of our gallant and patriotic dead with the choicest flowers, as well as carrying a consoling ray into the bleeding heart of the lonely widow, the orphan, the brother or [illegible] memory of those who were near and dear to them;—worthy are they to be recorded upon the most sacred page of the American's memory. Worthy deeds make worthy men, and as the most magnanimous principle of true goodness was enunciated in this language by the Lord of both worlds, "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," we are thus furnished with tested scales upon which to weigh the true greatness of men. To be served is not to be great; but to be great is to act great, to serve, to minister to the wants of the defenseless, to bear the burdens of society, or of our country. The soldiers of our country are the custodians of America's life—the guardians of the free institutions of our commonwealth, the fathers of the political and religious liberties we enjoy, the cornerstone of the king's palace, the main columns upon which rests the superstructure of free governments, the bed-rock of all law and order, the guarantee of the rights of person, property and the pursuit of happiness. The soldier is the most sacrificing man known to human conditions. This thought is most beautifully expressed in the lines of Sir John Harrington, written in camp after a severe battle:

I praised the speech, but cannot now abide it,
That war is sweet to those who never tried it.
At home, canary wines and Greek grow loathsome;
Here, milk is nectar and water tasteth toothsome.
There, without baked, roast or boiled it is no cheer;
But biscuit we like, and bonny clabber here.
There, we complain of one wan, wasted chick,
Here, meat worse cooked ne'er makes one sick.
At home, in spare rooms and beds of down,
We scant can rest, but still toss up and down;
Here, we can sleep, a saddle to our pillow,
A hedge a curtain, for a canopy a willow,
There, if a child but cry oh what a spite!
Here, we can brook three larums in one night.
There, homely rooms must be perfumed with roses;
Here, match and powder ne'er offend our noses,
There, from a storm of rain we run like pullets;
Here, we stand fast against a shower of bullets.
Lo, then, how greatly their opinions err,
Who think there is no great delight in war.
But yet, for this sweet war I'll be thy debtor;
I shall forever love my home the better.

Friendship's tenderest ties are tried and conquered, and the patriotic young American turns his back to the cheerful home of his birth, feeling supported by the well-wishes of his many friends, and the warm, fervent prayer, such as a mother alone can pour out of a wounded heart, he wends his way to the scene of battles, filled with his country's pride, and weighted with the armory of his country's defense, he boldly asserts the dignity of his cause, and bares his bosom to the missiles of death. Thus, all that loves, or is to be loved, all that can comfort, all the luxuries of home in the best sense of that term, are foregone, and all that is revolting, all that war means, is to be borne with wearied limbs, an empty stomach and a sickening heart as he tramps the ever-repeating call of his threatened country. The charms of a sister's society, the sweet ministrations of a mother's care, and the rich viands of a father's table crowd upon his recollection like the visits of friendly angels, but to leave him more desolate still, and the prospects of returning home to enjoy the sweets of that once so cherished, is too dark to inspire him with hope, hence he must nurse from the paps of expected victory the only comforts of his life. A review of what is borne and foregone by the gallant soldier of his country should provoke feelings of the deepest gratitude. We speak of soldiers, not men. The hundreds of thousands that have fallen have rent that many homes and more hearts. A mother's tears could dampen nearly every grave; the cry of the orphan could have been heard by the side of the crude coffins, and more than thousands of young wives and mothers were thrown alone into the struggle of life, and also subjected to the suspicion of a heated and merciless public. Heaven's vengeance fall upon the heads of those whose forked tongues have borne the unholy charge. Many a noble soldier who loved his faithful wife, has felt the sufferings of war wane before the rising ambitions of his proud heart to defend his defenceless wife. The tongue of the slanderer cuts deep, and carries a more deadly poison than the point of the sword; hence a multitude of circumstances combine to make the sacrifice of the soldier great. When death, like a sullen sentinel, was pacing his everlasting round no soldier could divine how soon he should be confronted, and all he held dear on earth left to the uncertainty of deceptive fortune. How oft did the noble, proud hearts of our gallant soldiers commune with the sweets of home, while resting their weary heads upon a turf of earth, that sleepless soul came home and held familiar conversation with those they loved. Thomas Campbell gives the following as a soldier's dream while lying on a battle-field:

Our bugle sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky.
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered—
The weary to sleep and the wounded to die.
While reposing that night on my pallet of straw,
By the wolf-scaring fagot that guarded the slain.
At the dead of the night a vision I saw,
And thrice ere the morning I dreamed it again.
Me thought from the battlefield's dreadful array,
Far, far I wandered on a desolate track;
'Twas autumn, and sunshine arose on the way
To the home of my father to welcome me back.
Then pledged me the wine cup and fondly I swore,
From my home and my weeping friends never to part.
My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobbed aloud in the fullness of her heart.
"Stay, stay with us; rest, thou art weary and worn,"
And fain was their war-broken soldier to stay,
But sorrow returned with the dawn of the morn.
And the voice of my dreaming ear melted away.

But, sirs, the most eloquent response to be made by civilians to the patriotic heroes of our country, is to show our appreciation of the country they have saved, by endeavoring to promote and perpetuate its wholesome institutions. Many are the elements that compose a sure and permanent government—not alone are the soldiers necessary to the perpetuity of the conditions of freedom we now enjoy, but many are the dangers that threaten the existance of our government which can not be repelled by the force of arms. The immortal Washington, in his farewell address, made use of this language: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them." A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in all the courts of justice. And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion—whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morlity can prevail to the exclusion of religious principle. It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. Therefore the man who disregards God and His law, is wholly unsafe with constitutional powers. The ever memorable results of the Revolutionary war, seem to be the immediate answer of Washington's God, to Washington's prayer, and the perpetuity of the free institutions of our country, as well as the marvelous development of its wonderful resources, may be safely attributed to the fact that the chaplain's voice has been heard at every morn in all the legislative halls of the entire government. The Lord of the heavens gave this description of man from whom we should expect least that was good, and most that was bad. "He feared not God, neither regarded man." Such a man's counsel is to be received with caution; his oath is not binding on his conscience, as he has none in a constitutional sense. You that love your country, discard such men, on the stump, in the jury box, in the halls of legislation. We have the highest reasons for guarding with scrupulous care the rich heritage our fathers have given us. Boundless in its acres; rich in its soils, with deep and broad rivers, and mountains of ore; with its pine belts in the north and the south; its multitudes of populous growing cities; its iron footprints of quenchless industry; its endless machinery; its wholesome system of common schools, and its churches with their 20,000,000 communicants. Ah! me, well might it be called the asylum of the poor, and the home of the rich—a dearer sweeter spot than all the rest, where man, creations tyrant, casts aside his sword, his scepter, his pageantry and his pride, while in his softened looks benignly blend, the sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend. Here woman reigns—the mother, daughter, wife—and strews fresh flowers the narrow way of life.

Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man, a patriot? look 'round.
O thou shalt find, wherever thy footsteps roam,
That land, thy country, that spot thy home.

Much of America's pride can be ascribed to her noble women. I should blush deeply to neglect referring to the important place occupied by the women of this country in its most important enterprises.

The maid who binds her warror's sash,
Yet with a smile she may hide the pain of her heart,
Though heaven alone may record the tear she sheds,
And fame may never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ere bedewed the field of glory.

As the poet has it:

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And barely speaks the cheering word
What though her heart be rent asunder.
Doomed nightly to hear the bolts of death
around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e're was poured upon the field of battle.

O noble is that bosom where beats the pulse of patriotism, heard in the farewell to the husband she loved.

Regulate the Secretions.

In our endeavors to preserve health it is of the utmost importance that we keep the secretory system in perfect condition. The well-known remedy, Kidney-Wort, has specific action on the kidneys, liver and bowels. Use it instead of dosing with vile bitters or drastic pills. It is purely vegetable, and is prompt but mild in action. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form and sold by druggists everywhere.—Reading Eagle.

Sunday-School Work.

PLEASANT HILL, May [illegible], 1881.

The Richland township Sunday-school quarterly institute met pursuant to arrangement. The exercises of the day were begun by reading a part of the third chapter of Galatians, by President Harding. The institute then united in singing "Beautiful Day." Prayer by Peter Treesh and A. Britton; song, "We shall rest by and by;" address of welcome by Jacob Brechbill. The report of the last institute was then read and adopted; song, "I do believe the Savior;" "How shall we increase the life and activity of a Sunday-school," by Rev. L. Rice, of Auburn; song, "Gathering one by one." A motion was then made that the programme of the day be read. Accordingly Rev. L. Rice proceeded to do so. Song, "There'll be joy by and by;" address by Rev. Hunter, of Garrett. Subject, "The Sunday-school teacher and his work;" song, "Nearer my God to Thee." Brother Miller was then called on to lead in the general discussion. Remarks were made by L. W. Treesh, Harding, Britton and Rice. Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Song, "Go to Jesus;" prayer by Rev. Mr. Miller; song, "There is a land far away;" "How to study the Bible," Judge Carpenter not being present, Rev. Mr. Miller was asked to make some observations. His exhortation to study the Bible was encouraging. Song, "Beulah Land." In the general discussion, Amos Britton gave his experience in studying the Bible. He remarked that we ought not to study the scriptures with denominational spectacles on. Excellent suggestions were given by Rev. L. Rice. Hunter and Barnes made some additional remarks. Song, "Give me Jesus;" "The infant class and how to teach it," an essay by Mrs. Hine, of Sedan, full of good thoughts. L. W. Treesh then made a motion that Mrs. Hine proceed to teach a class of children. The motion prevailed. Accordingly the lesson, of which "Parables on prayer" is the title, was taken and a lesson given. Song, "I am saved;" Mrs. Hine, Britton and Levi Harding engaged in the general discussion; song; question drawer. The reports of the different schools were then called for. L. W. Treesh then gave notice that he would, at the next township meeting, make a motion that we change the constitution so as to make it conform to the constitution of the state. A motion was then made that the next annual meeting be held on the last Saturday in August, 1881.

REV. L. HARDING, J. B. SCOTT,
President. Secretary.

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Normal School.

A. L. Lamport and H. E. Coe will open a normal school in Waterloo July 25, to continue eight weeks. This school, while it aims to assist teachers and those preparing to become teachers, will also afford an excellent opportunity for such as desire to gain a more complete and thorough knowledge of the common branches, to do this under competent instruction. Higher branches will be taught if any desire to study them. For circulars and all information apply to the principal, A. L. Lamport, Waterloo, Indiana.

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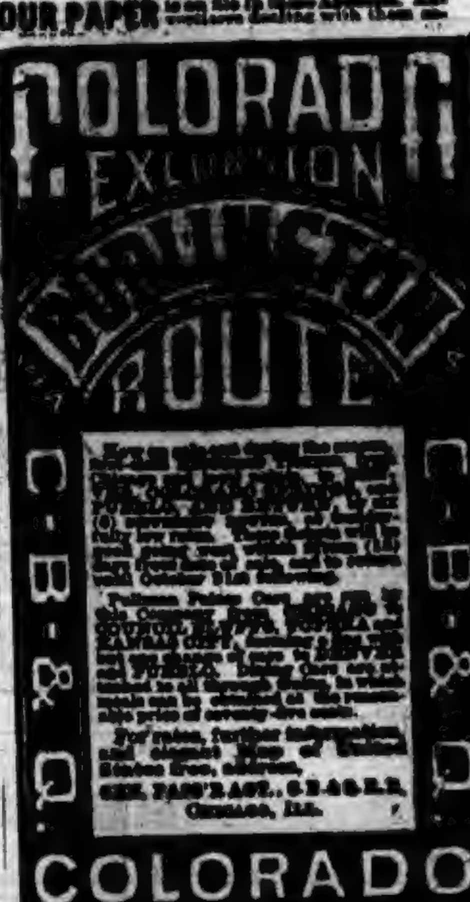

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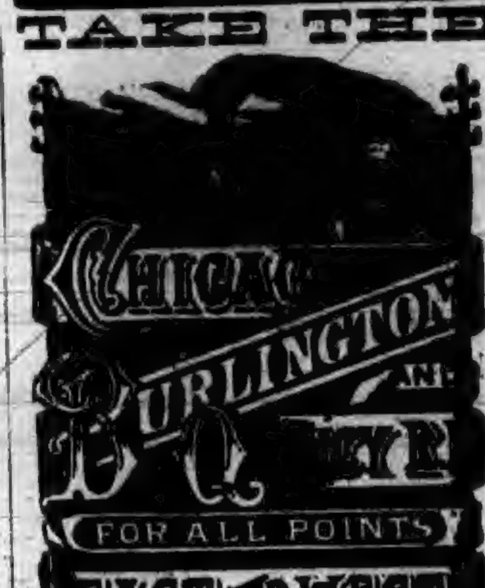

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

UNDER the hallucination that he was the son of God, Elijah Sterling, of Crisfield, N. J., cut his son with an ax and fatally slashed his wife....Gen. David S. Goodloe, of Louisville, one of the most prominent citizens of Kentucky, is dead.

THE largest single settlement of railroad stock transaction ever made was the payment by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 208,419 shares of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad stock bought by them a few weeks ago. For these shares the purchasers paid into the New York National Bank of Commerce a single check for $14,949,052.20, one of the largest checks ever made since banking was instituted.

THE Captains of the ocean steamships Silesia, Ohio and Salier were arrested in New York and held to the action of the Grand Jury for carrying an excessive number of passengers. Bail was given in each case.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania was in session for 187 days, but the State Treasurer refuses to pay anything above $1,000, mileage, and stationery. The members have resolved to institute legal proceedings to recover $125,500 more than is offered them.

THE WEST.

PROF. HARTWIG SEEMAN, well known throughout Europe and the East, will shortly begin an engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. Seeman's entertainments are of the very highest order, and are both instructive and amusing. Among the features is his wonderful mystery of fortune, through which he distributes over 100 presents at each performance. The presents consist of silk dresses, gold watches, silver tea sets, services of china and other articles of use and ornament. These articles are honestly and impartially distributed, and the addresses of thousands of persons who have been the favorites of fortune at the entertainments are recorded on the Professor's books.

EVIDENTLY with the idea of obtaining some valuable jewelry, thieves broke open a vault in the cemetery at Canton, Ohio, which had been closed for a quarter of a century, and strewed the bones about....What is called the most complete wreck ever made on the Northwestern road occurred on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., near Cedar Rapids. Two brakemen were killed, and an engineer and fireman badly injured. Two locomotives and thirty loaded freight cars were demolished.

CHEYENNE is excited over the marriage of a Chinaman, Lee Chin, with Mrs. Eva H. Lee, a white American woman. The statutes of Wyoming prohibit such marriages, and Lee Chin and his wife hied them to Denver, where the nuptial knot was tied. The pair, however, were indicted for miscegenation by the Cheyenne Grand Jury. The Chinese Consul at Denver, acting under the direction of the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, has retained lawyers for the defense of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chin.... A recent dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: "The second trial under the Kansas Prohibitory Liquor law, which has been in progress here this week, closed to-day, the jury return[illegible]. The first trial also resulted in an acquittal. Indignation is expressed at the continuance of these prosecutions, with such heavy cost to the county, and the officers are being urged to discontinue further attempts to enforce the law. It is probable that all the saloons in this city, which closed on the 1st of May, will reopen immediately. Four wholesale dealers in Topeka have already taken out Government license and ordered large stocks of liquors for the trade. The saloon-keepers have formed an association with a heavy capital for defending suits, and claim that [illegible] them in the end than [illegible] system."

A DASTARDLY outrage was committed a few nights ago in the village of Chesaning, Saginaw county, Mich. A gang of men connected with Hilliard & De Mott's show, armed with clubs and revolvers, made a descent upon a crowd of citizens attending a Bowery dance, and commenced a wholesale attack, using weapons indiscriminately. Augustus Emery, a policeman, was pounded to death. Fred Wenzel was fatally injured. A. B. Griswold, Village President, was severely bruised. Charles Hovey received a pistol ball in the side of the face and a dozen others were cut and bruised. Five of the gang were arrested, and with difficulty the people were restrained from lynching them.

THE St. Louis Turnfest resulted in some wonderful athletic achievements. Hugo Mankowisky, of Chicago, raised fifty-six pounds in one hand and held it uplifted forty-seven consecutive times. William Zoeller, another [illegible] fifty-four hand over hand.

[illegible] and other ranchmen of the [illegible] valley, to the number of 100, had a battle with Utes, driving them off with a loss of two, and then resolved to maintain their settlements. This may embarrass the Ute Commissioners, who are engaged in selecting a new reservation. A general outbreak of the Indians is deemed likely at an early date.

THE SOUTH.

AN organization of ex-Confederate soldiers has been effected at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the purpose of welcoming the Army of the Cumberland, and tendering them a reception on the occasion of their meeting at Chattanooga next September. Col. J. B. Cooke is President, Judge D. M. Key and Capt. J. A. Caldwell Vice Presidents, and Maj. G. C. Cooper Secretary. Nearly every ex-Confederate soldier who has been asked to join the organization has willingly complied....The sum of $70,000 necessary for the due celebration of the Yorktown Centennial has been nearly all subscribed.

A SINGLE highwayman, masked, stopped a stage-coach near San Antonio, Tex., on board of which were four passengers with the driver, and rifled the mails and robbed the passengers. ....An old man named K. Hall, living near Lewisburg, Sevier county, Ark., was robbed and afterward murdered by three negroes, who assisted him to cross a swollen creek. The fact becoming known by the citizens, they turned out in a body and captured the murderers, who confessed, and hanged them to a tree near the spot where they committed their dastardly crime....The Texas Pacific railroad has been completed into Tom Green county, about 300 miles east of El Paso, which point will be reached by the end of the year, as two miles of track are being laid each day.

BY the explosion of the Mississippi steamboat Hanna, near New Orleans, five men were killed and several others seriously wounded.

POLITICAL.

THE New York Legislature took one ballot for Senator on the 3d inst. Conkling received thirty-four votes for the short term and Cornell nineteen. For the long term Platt and Depew had thirty votes each. Henry Ward Beecher was honored with one vote. The Democratic vote was cast for Kernan and Jacobs.... Col. William E. Cameron was nominated for Governor of Virginia by the Readjusters' Convention at Richmond. John T. Lewis, ex-United States Senator, was selected for Lieutenant Governor, and Capt. Frank S. Blair for Attorney General. Cameron is Mayor of Petersburg, and was Adjutant General of Mahone's brigade in the Confederate army.

THE ballot for Senator in the New York Legislature on the 4th inst. resulted: For the short term—Jacobs, 31; Conkling, 29; Wheeler, 13; Cornell, 18; Rogers, 13; scattering, 7. For the long term—Kernan, 31; Platt, 26; Depew, 28; Cornell, 8; scattering, 24.... Col. Frederick A. Conkling, of New York, asserts that one New York refining firm had paid $100,000 to a member of the last Congress to prevent legislation on the sugar question; that the check was cashed by a national bank in New York, at the corner of Wall street and Broadway, and was made payable to the brother of one of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

IN the Senatorial ballot at Albany on the 6th inst., only 100 votes were cast, of which Conkling received twenty-six for the short term and Platt twenty-three for the long term. The Democratic joint committee issued a circular urging no pairing and no absenteeism from the joint convention.... The Readjuster ticket placed in nomination at Richmond, Va., does not seem to please either the Republicans or Readjusters. The probability is that the Republicans will nominate a ticket of their own containing some of the nominees of the Readjuster Convention.

THERE are rumors in Washington that Secretary Blaine and Mr. James Russell Lowell, United States Minister to England, may soon change places. It is intimated that Mr. Blaine is anxious to go to England, and that Mr. Lowell is quite willing to take his place if it be satisfactory to the President and Mr. Blaine.

THE seventh ballot for Senators at Albany, taken on the 7th inst., resulted: For the long term—Kernan, 46; Platt, 28; Depew, 42; Cornell, 14; scattering, 16. For the short term—Jacobs, 45; Conkling, 34; Wheeler, 22; Rogers, 15; Cornell, 15; scattering, 10. Senator Erastus Brooks made a speech in reply to Senator Woodin, in which he said he hoped the Democrats would not heed the appeal of Conklingites, and that Conkling resigned to gratify a whim, and should be rebuked. He favored an adjournment in order that the people might have an opportunity to pronounce on the matter.

THE eighth ballot for Senators at Albany resulted: Short term—Jacobs, 50; Conkling, 34; Wheeler, 21; Rogers, 15; Cornell, 19; scattering, 15. Long term—Kernan, 51; Platt, 29; Depew, 51; Cornell, 10; scattering, 14.... The Ohio Republican Convention renominated Charles Foster for Governor by acclamation. State Treasurer Turney and Atty. Gen. Nash were also renominated. J. G. Richards, of Jefferson county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Nicholas Longworth for Supreme Judge, and George Paul for member of the Board of Public Works. A resolution indorsing the administration of President Garfield was unanimously adopted.

IN the New York Legislature, on the 9th inst., Assemblyman Bradley, of Cataraugus county, volunteered a statement that he had been given $2,000 to vote for Depew for Senator, and had handed the money to Speaker Sharpe. He therefore demanded an investigation, which was ordered. In the joint convention Conkling obtained 34 votes for the short term, Jacobs 49, and Wheeler 29. Depew led off for the long term with 53 votes, Kernan getting 50, and Platt 29. After the ballots, Assemblymen Armstrong and Sisson stated that they had been approached by bribers in the interest of Depew. Before the investigation committee, in the evening, Assemblyman Bradley swore that Senator Sessions offered him $2,000 to change his vote from Platt to Depew. Another member of the Assembly swore that he was offered money to vote for Depew at the election in January last.... At the special election held in the Second (Charleston) Congressional district of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman M. P. O'Connor, Daniel Dibble, Democrat, was elected without opposition. The Republicans did not put forward any candidate, as they held that Mackey, their candidate of last fall, was elected over O'Connor, and that no vacancy exists.

WASHINGTON.

IT is asserted that one of the witnesses to be produced against the star-route thieves is one who has been himself a contractor, and therefore a participant in the thievery. This person, it is said, holds that the contractors are the least guilty of any concerned in the rascally business; that, in order to obtain contracts of any kind, they were obliged to pay lobby agents, friends of officials, sometimes as high as 80 per cent. of the amount paid them by the United States Government. In addition, the contractors had to subscribe to corruption funds in order to prevent Congressional interference and investigation.

GEN. BRADY, of star-route notoriety, threatens to bring suit against Attorney General MacVeagh and Postmaster General James if he shall be indicted for connection with the star-route rascalities, and has secured the services of Shellabarger, Wilson, Ben Butler and Bob Ingersoll to conduct the prosecution and his own defense. He professes to be able to establish his entire innocence of all charges preferred against him.

THE exhaustion of the appropriations for the Census Bureau forced the administration to a novel method of retaining clerks. Those who choose to remain at their work and disavow any claim upon the Government will be allowed to do so. In the meantime the President, the Secretary of the Interior and the Census Superintendent propose to secure from the next Congress a deficiency appropriation which will do justice to the faithful employes.... A Washington telegram says the continued reports that John D. Defrees, Public Printer, is to be removed are entirely without foundation. The President says, without qualification, that no change is contemplated in that office.

SECRETARY BLAINE, in response to a question as to whether the landing of able-bodied paupers from Ireland in New York would be objected to, replied that poverty would be no bar to immigrants willing to work and obey the laws, but that America wanted no dissolute paupers or criminals.

THE State Department at Washington is distributing a pamphlet on hog products, the facts having been obtained through official sources. It is stated that in Chicago a large trade is done in Limerick bacon and hams, which are sold in the English and Irish markets at almost double the price asked for honestly-branded American cuts.

GENERAL.

STATISTICS in preparation by the Census Bureau show that skilled labor in the United States is better paid and more steadily employed than in any country of the world.... Frank Winkler, a coal-miner residing near Canton, Ohio, is reported to have fallen heir to the seventh part of $45,000,000 of property accumulated by his brother in the South African diamond fields. Winkler has five brothers and a sister who are equally lucky with himself.

THE State Department at Washington publishes a mass of information from diplomatic representatives on the pork trade in Europe. Minister Kasson insists that until official action is taken at home in regard to the cause and effect of hog cholera, or trichinæ, we are in some degree responsible for the alarm existing abroad. Minister Noyes expresses the belief that not 1 per cent. of American pork is affected. Minister Lowell reports that Mr. Mundella will not permit unnecessary restrictions in England.

AT the parade of the Army of the Potomac, at Hartford, Gens. Burnside, Wright, Franklin and Devens marched in the ranks. An oration was delivered at the opera-house by Daniel Dougherty, and brief speeches were made by a number of famous leaders. Gen. Devens was elected President, and Detroit was selected as the place of meeting next year. At the banquet Gen. Sherman pronounced the army the skirmish line along the frontier of civilization. He also denounced as false the statements of Jeff Davis as to the burning of Columbia. Robert T. Lincoln was given three cheers on the conclusion of his address.

A STARTLING revelation was made by the experts who examined the hull of the wrecked steamer Victoria, at London, Ontario. A large hole was found stove in the bottom, confirming the theory that she sank through pure leakage. Where the hole was knocked in there is no evidence, but it was probably on the passage to Springbank.... A fire at Quebec, Canada, destroyed 687 buildings, including St. John's Church, and inflicted a total loss of about $2,500,000. Five lives are known to have been lost in the conflagration. The burned quarter was inhabited by rather well-to-do people, and the loss will not fall very heavily on them. Relief committees have already been formed to take care of the sufferers. The Legislative Assembly has voted $10,000.

FOREIGN.

GLADSTONE announced to the House of Commons, last week, that vigorous measures had been adopted by the Irish executive for dealing with resistance to law....The tenants at New Pallas, County Limerick, Ireland, were evicted by the Sheriff, assisted by police with fixed bayonets and detachments of the Coldstream Guards and Scots' Greys. The people made threatening demonstrations, but were restrained by the entreaties of two priests.

A LONDON dispatch says "the partisans of the revised version of the New Testament are using great efforts to modify the general hostile verdict with slight success. Lord Selborne's letter warning clergymen not to incur the danger of committing an illegal act puts a stop to the movement of the revisers' friends to smuggle the new version into use in the churches. Dean Stanley's clumsy eulogy of the text falls dead."... O'Mahoney, a leader of the Ballydehab Land League, was nabbed by the constabulary, but the people rescued him. He then offered to go without escort to Limerick jail, and was permitted to do so. The warrant for his arrest charges him with inciting to murder. A serious riot is reported from Cork, where houses were wrecked in two streets. At the railway station at Limerick the police charged on an assemblage with fixed bayonets.... At a mass-meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers held in Hyde Park, London, to protest against the course pursued by the Government toward Ireland, Mr. Parnell made a speech in which he censured the Government for encouraging unjust evictions, and declared that Irishmen were beginning to realize the power of combination and passive resistance.... M. Bringard, inspector of telegraphs in Algeria, and an escort of twenty-five men have been massacred....A fresh conspiracy against the life of the Czar was crushed by twenty-one arrests.

THE Czar is getting tired of his imprisonment at Gatschina, and contemplates making Peterhof his abode. Peterhof has a small port at the mouth of the Neva, in which will be placed four Russian war vessels, and no other will be permitted to approach. A yacht will be always in readiness to take the Czar to and from St. Petersburg under the escort of two ironclads. No one is now permitted to approach within pistol-shot of the Czar without being closely searched....Vieuxtemps, the world-renowned violinist, is dead.

THREE ringleaders of the anti-Jewish rioters at Kieff, Russia, have been sentenced by court-martial to twenty, ten and six years' imprisonment, respectively, two others have been exiled to Siberia, and three persons have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment....The German Government is keeping a watchful eye on the negotiations between France and England for a new commercial treaty. In the meantime Prince Bismarck's health is giving way, and his physician has advised him to go to Kissingen and remain there for some time.... Another priest has been arrested in Ireland under the Coercion act. The victim is the Rev. Arthur Murphy, of Scull, in the Diocese of Kerry. The condition of the Green Isle is described as being alarmingly disquieting. So-called outrages are of daily occurrence....In a $500 foot-race at Sheffield, England, known as the Sheffield Whitsuntide handicap, Smith, an American, hailing from Pittsburgh, Pa., was the winner. Sixty-two persons competed for the prize.

COLLISIONS between the military and the peasantry are reported from all parts of Ireland. A force of marines sent from Bantry to Ballydehob were only saved from annihilation by the intervention of the parish priest, and were driven back under his protection to the place from which they started by the peasantry, who gathered to the number of several thousand, armed with spades, hammers, axes, scythes and other such weapons. An attempt was made to wreck a train containing a body of troops in the same region. In the town of Skibbereen the branch of the Munster Bank was wrecked. At Dromore, on the borders of Ulster, a bailiff was beaten to death....The Theater Royal, at Belfast, Ireland, has been destroyed by fire.... Prince Bismarck's illness continues, and by order of his physicians he refrains from all work that is not absolutely necessary. All work done by him now is performed while in a recumbent position.

THE centennial of the birth of George Stephenson, the originator of railway locomotion, was celebrated the other day in various parts of England, the chief observance being at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where there was a procession of railway locomotives, nearly every railway company in the United Kingdom being represented in the line by its most powerful engine. In the afternoon there was a procession of trade societies, 100,000 persons participating....A riot broke out on the race-course at Cork, which resulted in the wounding of a civilian by a bayonet. Twenty rioters were arrested, as was also a prominent Land-Leaguer named Tobin.

Of Interest to Volunteers.

A circular from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, says: "There being now pending in this department great numbers of volunteer pension claims which cannot be satisfactorily verified for want of information which missing records of discontinued volunteer commands would afford, and it having transpired in many instances that officers of the late volunteer forces have still in their possession or under their control books and other records pertaining to their corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, their attention is called to the fact that all such books and records should be deposited with this office, and they are earnestly requested to cause the same to be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C. No expense, other than postage or proper express charges (when packages exceed four pounds, the limit for mail parcels), can be paid by the Government. In the interest of the great number of widows, orphans and disabled soldiers whose claims are involved, the newspapers of the country are requested to give the substance of this circular the greatest publicity."

SIR WALTER SCOTT was in one of his walks, leaning on the arm of his faithful attendant, Tom Purdie. Tom said: "Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter. They are just invaluable to me." "I am glad to hear it, Tom." "Yes, sir; for when I have been out all day, hard at work, and come home very tired, and tak' up one o' your novels, I'm sleepy directly."

THE investigations, which were undertaken by a commission of the French academy, in relation to the filling of the Tunisian and Algerian part of the Sahara, have been finished. The conclusions are entirely favorable to the project and would lead to the establishment of an interior sea, 248½ miles long and about 990 miles in circumference.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

EMINENT oculists having pronounced the reading of German text to be injurious to the eyes, the Bernese Government has resolved to discontinue its use as much as possible, and all their official announcements will henceforth be printed exclusively in Roman characters.

THE report of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania contains, in a description of the coal flora by Prof. Leo Lesquereux, one of the most remarkable geological accounts in existence of the forms and habitats of plants once growing in the swamps of our American coal fields, or floated out into open water and embedded in the deposits at the bottom of the carboniferous sea. Every genus of ancient sea-weed, fern, bamboo-like calamite and cone tree which up to the present time has been brought to light in the mining of the American coal-beds, or in surveying the surface of the coal fields, is here described. Every species hitherto discovered is named, and as many of them represented as seemed needful to assist the mining geologist in the identification of beds, so far as plant remains can do that, or to enlighten the scholar of nature in this branch of learning.

THE permanent station on the Congo of the Stanley expedition is on an elevated plateau below the Yellala falls. It is now a small town containing the dwellings of Mr. Stanley and his European staff, workshops, warehouses and huts for his laborers and a garden producing vegetables of almost every description. From the river's edge to a distance of about thirty miles upwards along the hilly banks of the Congo, where he has established a second depot, a road about twelve feet wide has been constructed, serviceable for carts and wagons, which latter, together with a number of donkeys, have recently arrived from Europe, to be employed in the transport of stores and supplies. Mr. Stanley has with him about 125 natives. The trade on the lower Congo is very large and increasing. The highest point where traders are established is at Noki, which can be reached by vessels drawing eighteen feet of water at any season without the least difficulty.

APOCRYPHAL as it may appear, there are some fishes capable of swallowing and stowing away entire, others several times larger than themselves. This extraordinary fact is rendered possible in the first place by the great size of the mouth, which is cleft far backwards, and in the next by the excessive distensibility of the stomach and the abdominal integuments. The captor sizes the larger fish by the tail and climbs over it as it were by alternate movements of the lower and upper jaw, until finally the entire animal is stored in the stomach. Meanwhile, the stomach and the adjoining soft parts become more and more distended and hang down like an enormous sack. The most remarkable example of such capacity have been found in the *Chiaswodon niger*, a species related to the cod family, but several others are likewise prone to attack fish larger than themselves.

DR. SANGFELDT has tried a number of substances for destroying microscopic life in drinking water, the most striking results being obtained from citric acid. When one part of the acid was added to two thousand parts of water, life ceased in from one-half to two minutes. Microscopic examination showed that those forms of animalcula having a thick scaly covering are not affected by the dilute citric acid, but only those with thinner coatings. The greater part of these unwelcome visitor belong, however, to the latter class, while the former are visible to the naked eye, so that a solution of the strength mentioned will suffice as a safeguard. The dead animalcula immediately settle to the bottom of the vessel containing the water, and may be found in the sediment. The solution of citric acid spoils quickly, and it is recommended that it be freshly prepared every day.

Among the Turks.

As to the character of the Turks, it has been said by one of the highest consular authorities that the poorer and humbler he is, the better he is. As he gets money and power, he deteriorates. In the lowest classes you may and do meet with honesty; in the middle classes, seldom; in the highest, never. The Turk, above all, is a good host. Indeed, hospitality is enjoined by the Koran. We may well take a lesson from him, too, in politeness, especially in conversation. If you are privileged to have an interview with a Turk, you will find him a good listener; he never interrupts, and never wastes words to make talk. When he has finished, he asks permission to go, and vanishes. He is not given to the odious, because abused, custom of the "shake-hands." His salute, the Temenas, is most graceful. He makes the motion as if to sweep the ground with his right hand, bringing it to his heart, lips and forehead, thus indicating that all he has on earth is yours, as well as showing his friendliness and constant thoughtfulness for your welfare.

Listen to a true story illustrating the Turk in all his dealings, whether commercially, politically, or as a diplomatist. A peasant was summoned before the Cadi for stealing a sack of onions.

"Now we have thee on the hip, and thou shalt know what it is to incur our displeasure. Bismillah! Choose, slave—wilt thou pay 1,000 piasters, receive 100 blows of the bastinado, or wilt thou eat the contents of the sack of onions? Quick; choose!"

"Gracious Lord, I have no money wherewith to satisfy thee; I fear the bastinado, and will choose rather to eat my onions."

He ate, and was fain to stop, and preferred the bastinado. After some fifty strokes he repents, and thinks he can find somewhere in his house 500 piasters. But this money was not enough to release him from his troubles; he ate more onions, then there was a little more bastinado. Eventually he received eighty strokes, ate nearly all the onions, and paid the penalty of 1,000 piasters in full.

It Cured Him.

When I was a boy of about 9, writes a correspondent, a servant of my father's put a pipe into my mouth, assuring me that to smoke would make a man of me. I puffed away most vigorously, and persevered till I became sick and fell on the floor. I have never smoked since. In much the same way I was cured of hero worship. When I was a college youth I ventured one day to call on a man of some eminence, to whom I had been introduced. He received me with smiles and compliments, and, as I left his presence, I was ready to proclaim him the most gentlemanly man I had ever met with; but, after I went out, I lingered at the door a moment to determine whether I should call on another great man who lived near, and I overheard the polite gentleman I had left call his servant to administer to him the most terrible scolding I had ever listened to in my life for letting in that stupid, impudent stripling. This cured me of hero worship and of interviewing great men. Since that date I have at times gone to a distinguished man's house with letters of introduction and turned at the door for fear of what might come.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Two Very Notable Cases.

Mrs. Child, in her work advocating the abolition of capital punishment, gives a notice of two cases in which circumstantial evidence led to the execution of wrong parties.

A few years ago a poor German came to New York and took lodgings where he was allowed to do his cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wife lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came into the kitchen with a clasp-knife and a pan of potatoes, and began to pare them for his dinner. The quarrelsome couple were in a more violent altercation than usual; but he sat with his back toward them, and, being ignorant of their language, felt in no danger of being involved in their dispute. But the woman, with a sudden and unexpected movement, snatched the knife from his hand and plunged it into her husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street and scream murder. The poor foreigner, in the meanwhile, seeing the wounded man reel, sprang forward to catch him in his arms, and drew out the knife. People from the street crowded in and found him with the dying man in his arms, the knife in his hand and blood upon his clothes. The wicked woman swore in the most positive terms that he had been fighting with her husband and had stabbed him with a knife he always carried. The unfortunate German knew too little English to understand her accusation or to tell his own story. He was dragged off to prison, and the true state of the case was made known through an interpreter; but it was not believed. Circumstantial evidence was exceedingly strong against the accused and the real criminal swore unhesitatingly that she saw him commit the murder. He was executed, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts of his lawyer, John Anthon, whose conviction of the man's innocence was so painfully strong that from that day he has refused to have any connection with a capital case. Some years after this tragic event the woman died, and on her death-bed confessed her agency in the diabolical transaction; but her poor victim could receive no benefit from this tardy repentance; society had wantonly thrown away its power to atone for the grievous wrong.

Many readers will doubtless recollect the tragical fate of Burton, in Missouri, on which a novel was founded, that still continues in the libraries. A young lady, belonging to a genteel and very proud family in Missouri, was beloved by a young man named Burton, but unfortunately her affections were fixed on another less worthy. He left her with a tarnished reputation. She was by nature energetic and high-spirited; her family were proud; and she lived in the midst of a society which considered revenge a virtue, and named it honor. Misled by this false popular sentiment and her own excited feelings, she resolved to repay her lover's treachery by death. But she kept her secret so well that no one suspected her purpose, though she purchased pistols and practiced with them daily. Mr. Burton gave evidence of his strong attachment by renewing his attentions when the world looked coldly upon her. His generous kindness won her bleeding heart, but the softening influence of love did not lead her to forego the dreadful purpose she had formed. She watched for a favorable opportunity and shot her betrayer when no one was near to witness the horrible deed. Some little incident excited the suspicion of Burton, and he induced her to confess to him the whole transaction. It was obvious enough that suspicion would naturally fasten upon him, the well-known lover of her who had been so deeply injured. He was arrested, but succeeded in persuading her that he was in no danger. Circumstantial evidence was fearfully against him, and he soon saw that his chance was doubtful; but with affectionate magnanimity he concealed this from her. He was convicted and condemned. A short time before the execution he endeavored to cut his throat, but his life was saved for the cruel purpose of taking it away according to the cold-blooded barbarism of the law. Pale and wounded, he was hoisted to the gallows before the gaze of a Christian community.

The guilty cause of all this was almost frantic when she found that he had thus sacrificed himself to save her. She immediately published the whole history of her wrongs and her revenge. Her keen sense of wounded honor was in accordance with public sentiment. Her wrongs excited indignation and compassion, and the knowledge that an innocent and magnanimous man had been so brutally treated excited a general revulsion of popular feeling. No one wished for another victim, and she was left unpunished, save by the records of her memory.

What the Artists Said.

Ivory Black, Esq.—"Do you know anything of old Moss?" (naming an influential dealer).

Madder Brown, Esq.—"By Jove! yes, I should think I did. And old Moss knows as much about a picture as Jack Ketch."

I. B. (airily)—"Doesn't know as much, I think. Jack Ketch would perhaps know how to hang them."

THINGS that will wear are not to be had cheap. Whether it be a fabric or a principle, if it is to endure, it must cost something. Glitter, tinsel, brilliant coloring, may all be had without much expense; but if we would have strength, firmness and permanence, we must pay for them.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTS.

AN EXCHANGE says that the coming girl is to be more generally pretty than the kind we have heretofore had.

IF WE could see others as we see ourselves there would be more good-looking people in the world.—*Buffalo Express.*

A LADY who has returned from Rome says the principal attractions are fleas, beggars, dirt, and the ill-smelling Tiber.

WIDOWS over fifty can not marry again in Portugal, but this doesn't trouble them any, for who ever knew a woman to acknowledge being over forty?

THREE Newport belles, now married, were once known in society as "Battle," "Murder," and "Sudden Death"—their names indicating their style of conquest.

PAPER dinner plates are now in use. "By and by," says the Syracuse *Herald*, "they will print the news of the day around the rim and serve them fresh at every meal."

THE English gulp down $50,000 worth of drinks per year, and are no better off than if they had used the money in sending out missionaries.—*Detroit Free Press.*

OF ALL things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed.—*Malherbe.* They do seem to take pleasure at times in being possessed, or acting as if they were.

TEXANS now take their whisky from an ox-horn fitted with a brass bottom and holding an even quart. They are handy to carry, can not be told from a powder-horn, and sure to kill at forty rods.

ADVICE to girls: Remember, also, that a pretty hand is one of woman's chiefest charms. Never assist your mother in her household duties. It doesn't matter so much how her hand is sprawled out by hard work. She is out of the market.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE original of "Mary had a little lamb" was written by Mr. John Roulstone, of Boston, son of Colonel John Roulstone, proprietor of a popular riding school sixty years ago. "Mary," the owner of the lamb, is now Mrs. Tyler, of Somerville, Mass.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is constrained to give this information to an inquiring correspondent: "It is not customary in this country for 'a young man, when introduced to a young lady, and she extends her hand, to kiss it.' The young lady would be very likely to respond by boxing the young man's ears."

RUSSIAN ladies, it is said, always wear in winter time fur next to the skin, as in consequence of the intense cold, no ordinary merino or flannel is sufficient. Lynx is most frequently used, and every young Russian bride has one or two undergarments in this fur, and then she is considered set up in life.

Ancient Pompeii.

A correspondent of *Hand and Heart*, an English periodical, writes: "An interesting feature of the inner life of ancient Pompeii, as now revealed to view, is the appearance of the frequent 'signs' over the shops, every trade and business having its own particular sign or trade-mark over the outer doorway. Thus the frequent wine-shops are indicated. One of these was exceedingly honest in its sign—a Bacchanalian revel, showing a drunken man in the foreground! Wine jars were here in abundance, some of them very large. One that I measured required my handkerchief seven and a quarter times round to indicate its girth. A surgeon's house was identified by the surgical instruments it contained. A baker's shop was found with as many as eighty-one loaves in the oven—all over-baked, you may be sure, by centuries! These loaves are now dispersed throughout the principal museums of the world. A public school was indicated by its own amusing sign-board; a rough picture represents one on another's back, and the master with the birch-rod, as my guide said in broken English, 'give him a licking!' And over one of the houses I saw this motto inscribed: '*Otiosis locus hic non est. Discede, morator;*' to which I give the following translation:

"No place for idlers here to stay;
Loungers, arise and go thy way."

HE that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must himself pass; for every man has need to be forgiven.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	10 00	@12 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 7 75
COTTON	11	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2 Red	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—Ungraded	47	@ 58
OATS—Mixed Western	42	@ 43
PORK—Mess	15 75	@17 00
LARD	11	@ 11¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 20
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	5 30	@ 5 80
HOGS	4 80	@ 6 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	96	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 08
BARLEY—No. 2	94	@ 95
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 13¾
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	10¾	@ 11
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 14
No. 2	1 07	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 1	1 02	@ 1 03
BARLEY—No. 2	95	@ 97
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	10¾	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—Mixed	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 37
RYE	1 16	@ 1 17
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¾	@ 10¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN	45	@ 46
OATS	40	@ 41
RYE	1 16	@ 1 20
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16 50
LARD	10¾	@ 10¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 15	@ 1 17
No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 17
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 47
OATS	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 50	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 16	@ 1 17
CORN—No. 1	46	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 41
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 00
PORK—Mess	17 25	@17 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS	38	@ 39
PORK—Mess	15 00	@16 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS	5 60	@ 6 15
SHEEP	2 50	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

A St. Louis man deferred his suicide until he could have some mourning paper exquisitely printed with his monogram, so that he could write his farewell letters in good style.

A Baltimore Alderman has advertised for his lost pocketbook, which contained, he confesses, passes over all the railroads running through the city, over every steamship line having a terminus there, and to every place of amusement.

Judge Travers, of the Iowa Supreme Court, decides that railroad companies are liable for injuries to animals run over on Sunday, no matter how carefully the trains are operated, because the running of trains at all on Sunday is unlawful.

The largest land transaction ever made in Texas has just been closed by a real, estate firm at Denison, who have sold 187,000 acres of railroad, school, and patent lands in the Pan-handle of the State to Eastern capitalists, who will locate immigrants on them in colonies.

Judging from the Russian dispatches, that empire is thoroughly saturated with the spirit of revolution. Whenever the army and the police "catch on," the empire will be sunk in a deluge of blood. From the exiled Grand Duke to the scullion in the imperial kitchen, in the navy and in the colleges, Nihilism has taken deep root.

The Southern States are at last awake to the desirability of attracting to their rich soil a fair share of the hordes of immigrants pouring into the United States. An immigration agent, representing Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, will soon sail for Europe, to establish bureaus in seven of the larger cities. The Germans who were dispatched from Castle Garden to South Carolina report themselves highly pleased with their new home.

A Galveston (Texas) newspaper says that Mr. Jay Gould and his party ate fresh eggs at a farm-house on the line of a railroad which they were inspecting in that State. The thrifty farmer wanted $50 a dozen for his eggs, and when Mr. Gould remarked that eggs must be scarce in that region, the host replied: "There's plenty of eggs here; but fellers like you, that can afford to pay such prices, is scarce. That's why eggs is worth $50 a dozen on this joyous occasion."

John G. Whittier having been credited with securing Dr. Loring's appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture, he has written to the Boston *Journal*, approving the appointment, but denying responsibility. He adds: "I have had no occasion or inclination to solicit the administration in the matter of distribution, with the single exception of joining with my friends Longfellow, Holmes, Howells, Aldrich, Dr. Holland, and other 'literary fellows,' in behalf of one of our craft for a consulate."

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* is 113 years old, and very sedate, but it tells the following story: "A Salem mother has a daughter who so closely resembles her that the one is frequently taken for the other. The other day the mother walked up to her own reflection in a large mirror in a dry-goods store, and, putting forth her hand, said: 'Why, Maria, when did you come home? I thought you were to stay at your uncle's a week?' A broad smile rippled round the store as the mystified lady touched the glass."

A cruel blunder was made in announcing the verdict in a St. Louis murder case. The foreman of the jury handed the clerk several slips of paper, and the clerk read: "We find the prisoner not guilty, on the ground of insanity." The culprit's face lighted up with delight, and he exultantly shook hands with his counsel. "There's a mistake," said the foreman to the clerk; "you've read the wrong slip. The one that's signed is our verdict—guilty of murder in the first degree."

The admirer of two girls at Waupaca, Ore., could not choose between them, and neither was willing to relinquish her claims in favor of the other. They, therefore, agreed to decide the question by the toss of a coin, and the tossing was done, carefully and fairly, in the presence of an invited company. The loser accepting her luck uncomplainingly, and is to be first birdesmaid at the wedding. A somewhat similar case had a different termination at Bowerton, Mich. The girls in this instance were sisters, and they were willing to divide the lover between them. In order to carry out that idea they have started for Utah, where they will practice polygamy; but the harmonious sisters have exacted a solemn vow from the man never to have more than two wives.

Dr. James Moore, of Ironton, Ohio, thinks he has discovered a specific for small-pox in lemon juice, which he used in his own case with such results as to make him say: "So strongly am I convinced of the power of lemon juice to abort any and every case of small-pox that I look upon it as a specific of as much certainty and power in small-pox as quinine is in intermittent fever. I, therefore, publish my experiment, hoping every physician having a case of small-pox will give it a fair trial and report the result to me."

Maj. George W. Murphy, of Pittsburgh, wanted to commit suicide, but didn't like to make a fuss about it. He was a real-estate agent, and conducted his own destruction on purely business principles. He took a dose of strychnine, and then, walking into the office of a friend, said: "Benham, I have taken poison and will die in a few minutes. I want you to witness my will." He handed his friend a document, but Mr. Benham thought it was a joke and commenced to remonstrate. It was too late, however, when he found out the truth, and before medical assistance arrived Murphy was dead.

Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, has prepared the following statement, showing the gold coinage, by periods, of countries named, and estimated gold circulation according to latest returns. It will be seen that the estimated amount of gold circulation in the United States is $520,000,000. Of this $91,000,000 is bullion. The Government is about to coin this, and Mr. Burchard thinks that it should be coined into pieces of small denomination, in order that it may go among the people, and be less likely to be exported when there is a foreign demand. The statistics of other countries show that they have coined the most in the smaller denominations:

GOLD COINAGE.

Country.	Period.	Total.
Germany	1873-1879	$ 404,037,166
England	1861-1879	448,486,000
France	1803-1880	1,743,288,040
Spain	1861-1873	145,880,105
Portugal	1855-1879	5,832,001
Russia	1869-1878	178,760,000
United States	1850-1880	1,047,753,921
Mexico	1873-1879	3,717,974
Australia	1855-1879	286,760,000

	Pieces of $10 and not over $22.	Pieces of $5 and not over $10.	Pieces of less than $5.
Germany	....	....	404,037,166
England	....	....	446,486,000
France	9,597,580	9,957,000	1,724,023,384
Spain	....	....	145,880,105
Portugal	464,432	4,048,396	1,319,173
Russia	....	....	178,760,000
*United States	44,293,020	40,894,283	42,822,136
*Mexico	274,600	65,435	18,079
Australia	....	....	286,760,000

*Pieces of $20 or over—United States, 919,754,400; Mexico, 3,359,840.

GOLD CIRCULATION.

Country.	Estimated gold circulation (coin and bullion).	Treasury and bank reserves (gold).	Actual gold circulation (not in reserve).
Germany	$333,000,000	$134,000,000	$202,000,000
England	595,000,000	169,000,000	428,000,000
France	927,000,000	111,000,000	816,000,000
Spain	130,000,000	None.	130,000,000
Portugal	48,000,000	9,000,000	39,000,000
Russia	No return.	107,000,000	....
United States	520,000,000*	264,000,000	256,000,000
Mexico	10,000,000	....	....
Australia	No return.	61,000,000	....

*May 2, 1881.

A Forgiving Nature.

Among Montgomery's most violent critical assailants was R. H. Horne. After twenty-eight years' estrangement, I had reconciled Wordsworth and Leigh Hunt, so I resolved to try a similar experiment on Horne and Montgomery. I therefore, without acquainting either with my design, asked them both to dine with me. Upon my arrival at my house with Montgomery, on the evening in question, I was privately informed by my servants that Horne was in the library. Taking Montgomery into the room I introduced them to each other under the assumed names of Smith and Jones. Excusing myself on a plea of dressing for dinner, I left them alone. As neither had seen the other before, they were puzzled; they sat for a few seconds gazing at each other in a state of pleasant bewilderment. At last Mr. Horne broke the spell of silence by saying: "Sir, as I am not Mr. Smith, perhaps you are not Mr. Jones. My name is Richard Henry Horne."

To which the other replied: "And I am the Rev. Robert Montgomery." And extending his hand he added: "I am very glad to meet you, my dear Mr. Horne."

"The devil you are!" exclaimed Mr. Horne, grasping the proffered hand. When I returned, in a few minutes, they were laughing and chatting as though they had been friends their whole life. They were mutually pleased with each other, and maintained a pleasant social intercourse from that time.

A Peculiar Affliction.

Mr. Edwin Cowles, the editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, has a peculiar affliction. From boyhood he has been troubled with deafness somewhat of the nature of color blindness. He has never heard the sound of the birds, and until he grew to manhood he had always thought the music of birds was a poetic fiction. "You may fill the room with canary birds," says Mr. Cowles, "and they may all sing at once and I never would hear a note, but I would hear the flutterings of their wings. I never heard the hissing sound of the human voice, consequently, not knowing the existence of that sound, I grew up to manhood without ever making it in speech. A portion of the consonants I never hear, yet I can hear all the vowels. About a quarter of the sounds in the human voice I never hear, and I have to watch the motion of the lips and be governed by the sense of the remarks in order to understand what is said to me. I have walked by the side of a policeman going home at night, and seen him blow his whistle, and I never would hear it, although it could be heard by others half a mile away. I never heard the upper notes of a piano, violin, or other musical instrument, although I would hear all the lower notes." Mr. Cowles has consulted some of the most eminent surgeons, physicians, and aurists in the country, and they are unanimous in declaring his peculiar affliction to be without a precedent.

Cases of blood poisoning by wearing cheap red and yellow stockings are reported.

A POSTOFFICE INQUISITION.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

Confederate Brigadier Mahone does not appear to be content with the notoriety he has already achieved. He has now invoked the aid of the Postoffice Department to keep up his fame.

The following postal-card, addressed to Senator Vance, of North Carolina, but intercepted at the Washington postoffice and never delivered to him, was the basis of an information lodged against the writer by one W. T. Henderson, an inspector of the Postoffice Department, charging a violation of section 3,893 of the Revised Statutes:

> Please send me yr speech on that damm dog Mahone.
> JOHN CARMICHAEL.
> Middleburg, Loudon county, Va.
> March 31, 1881.

The words used are not actionable, even if "damm" had all the force that Carmichael probably intended it should have, to express his scorn of Mahone. Section 3,893 says:

> * * * No postal-card upon which indecent or scurrilous epithets may be written or printed shall be carried in the mail.

This is the flimsy foundation for a prosecution which would be amusing but for the principle involved and for the facts that were disclosed before the Commissioner. That Mahone instigated it is manifest, and that the department became the instrument of his small revenge was made quite clear in the examination.

James E. Bell, superintendent of the city delivery of the Washington Postoffice, was the chief witness. He testified as follows:

> Q.—By what authority did you read that postal card? Do you know that it was positively prohibited by law? A.—Yes, but I considered it my duty and took the risk.
>
> Q.—What regulation gives you the authority to peer into the mails? A.—I considered the card obscene and unmailable.
>
> Q.—In your experience, as you say, of seventeen years, have you ever known a case of prosecution like this? A.—Never in the Washington office.
>
> Q.—Is it your habit to suppress postal cards? A.—Frequently. For example: Abusive postal cards are almost daily received against the President, but they never reach him; we burn them up. * * *

He further stated that the post mark showed the card had passed under the eye of the Postmaster General.

Upon a most frivolous pretext, and without color of law to justify it, the private correspondence of a citizen is stopped at the postoffice in Washington, and with the privity of the head of the department, merely to gratify the resentment of the repudiating Senator from Virginia. The clerks, with the consent of Mr. James, make inquisitions into the mails, and, as Bell testified, "take the risk" of arresting what matter they please in defiance of law. He confessed that it was "almost a daily" practice to suppress and burn postal cards abusive of the President.

If this authority can be assumed by subordinates without restraint, where is it to end? What security is in the mails, when clerks at the terminal points, right under the eye of the Postmaster General, and, as appears in this case, with his full knowledge, may seize and destroy correspondence regularly posted and paid for.

This postal card was the property of Senator Vance. It was deliberately withheld from him by the officials of the Washington postoffice after full consultation among themselves. In that act they committed a felony, and, as an example and a protection to the public at large, every one of them should be sternly prosecuted under section 3,892 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

> Any person who shall take any letter, postal card or packet, although it does not contain any article of value or evidence thereof, out of a postoffice or branch postoffice, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any postoffice or branch postoffice, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or to pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall, for every such offense, be punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both.

The insolence of office is past bearing. Private rights are constantly outraged, and public interests are sacrificed by the audacity, corrupt connivance and insulting defiance of the servants of the people. They form a close corporation, organize rings, plunder at pleasure and then ask taxpayers, as Tweed did, "What are you going to do about it?"

More Breakers Ahead for Garfield.

There is one rock upon which the Garfield administration is liable to split in a way to sink the whole concern. A failure to support MacVeagh and James in their efforts to break up the postoffice rings, to stop the plunder and to punish the guilty, would do the business effectually.

But are MacVeagh and James to be supported? There is reason to believe that the President is already frightened, and would gladly turn back if he dared. The nomination of Chandler had a bad look. MacVeagh never had any friends among ring politicians and public thieves. He had none among them in Pennsylvania, where they were the ruling class. He knew precisely what he had to expect when he came to face them here. They had resisted his appointment to a man, and showed that they fully appreciated the force of the battery he would be likely to open on them from the Department of Justice. Accordingly he was no sooner warm in his seat than they set to work to get him out, and Chandler was the lever chosen to hoist him. Blaine insisted upon making him Solicitor General. MacVeagh told the President that when Chandler came in he would go out, but the President yielded to Blaine, and relied upon his ability to coax MacVeagh to remain. Thereupon every jobber and every agent of every corrupt lobby in town put his shoulder to the wheel to confirm Chandler, and so drive MacVeagh to resign. Had he been confirmed, Garfield would have been compelled to choose between them; and had he ever signed Chandler's commission the Attorney General would have retired, and the surrender to the corruptionists would have been complete.

James and MacVeagh, it is well known, mean to stand or fall together. They have determined to prosecute the star-route rascals according to law, to mete out to them full legal justice, and to break up the system by which they grew rich enough to buy Indiana for Garfield. If Messrs. Dorsey and Brady are so extremely anxious for a hearing as they pretend to be they will not be disappointed. They will probably succeed in getting it before a jury of twelve good men and true, whose verdict will have some weight with the country. Mr. James feels that he has a mission, and a great one. In pursuit of it he has parted with Conkling and Platt, and remained behind to perform a greater public service than either of them ever dreamed of; but he is well aware that without the Attorney General he would be powerless. It is quite safe, therefore, to say that whenever MacVeagh goes, James will go with him; and then the administration will be left to its Chandlers and its Tynors.—*Washington letter.*

INDIANA NEWS.

A stone forty-two feet long, four feet wide and three feet thick was quarried near Bedford.

Col. Isom Wray and Hon. William Patterson, of Shelby county, have recently purchased 1,800 acres of pine timber land in Angelina county, Texas.

An attempt to blow up a saloon was made at Liberty, Marion county, by placing a bottle filled with powder under the floor. The floor was torn up, but no serious damage was done.

The National Camp Meeting for the promotion of holiness will begin at Warsaw, Kosciusco, Aug. 5, and last for ten days. Revs. J. S. Inskip, Wm. McDonald, J. A. Wood and others will be present.

Gov. Porter and wife have been visiting Corydon. The Governor will soon deliver an oration at Asbury University on "The Early Governors." His trip to Corydon was to get some data of Gov. Jennings.

Gilbert Vertezen, a Frenchman, who has led the life of a hermit, dwelling in a cave at Frenchtown, Floyd county, many years, was lately found dead in the woods near his cave. Death was the result of exposure and neglect. He was 66 years of age.

At Charlottesville, Hancock county, a boy named Pitts, 9 years old, set fire to a straw stack on his father's farm, in which his little sister, 2 years old, was asleep, and she was roasted alive. Her remains were almost consumed when raked out with a pole.

William Perkinson, an old settler of Scott county, living three miles south of Lexington, was driving a load of hay. The wagon ran into a deep rut in the road and Mr. Perkinson was precipitated to the ground. His skull was fractured and he died the next day.

The State Attorney General holds that residence in a county sufficient time to be a citizen and vote does not qualify a man for the office of Superintendent, and that applicants must reside twelve months in the county before they are eligible for appointment.

Albert G. Anderson, of Greenfield, has brought suit in the Hancock Circuit Court, against Lucas & Lucas, druggists of Fountaintown, Shelby, charging them with carelessly putting up a prescription of three grains of morphine for a dose, instead of one-half grain, whereby Mrs. Anderson lost her life.

Gen. Lew Wallace lately returned to his home in Crawfordsville, and his neighbors and friends, with a brass band, serenaded him. In behalf of his neighbors, L. B. Dillon made a "welcome home" speech, in which he reminded the General of the high regard and esteem in which he is held, and to which he feelingly responded.

The largest crowd that ever gathered in Marion was present to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Grant county Court House. This event closes the fiftieth year of the settlement of the county and town. The new structure will cost, when finished, $135,000 or more. The Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities of Central Indiana were present to perform the ceremony.

The Fuller brothers, of Jeffersonville, are circulating a petition, which is being numerously signed and will be presented to Gov. Porter, asking that they be appointed life-savers at the station soon to be located on the falls. The Fullers have been engaged as fishermen on the falls for thirteen years past, and know every "dornick" down there. The life-saving crew will consist of five men—three from Kentucky and two from Indiana.

Near Idaville, 13 miles west of Logansport, a man named Samuel Wilson desired to remove the remains of his wife, who died six years ago. Upon reaching the body the startling discovery was made that it was petrified. The arms and limbs had withstood the effect of the petrification, and nothing remained of them but the bones. The trunk of the body was as hard as flint, and, upon being taken from the grave, was found to weigh about 300 pounds, while the woman during her life weighed about 140 pounds.

J. B. Gilbert, of Jeffersonville, the well-known livery-stable proprietor, went to the country with his hay wagon to bring in a load of hay. When nearly loaded he concluded he would slide down over the rear of the hay to see if the wagon was properly loaded. In the rear of the hay frame stood a sharp wooden peg, eighteen inches long and five inches in diameter. This impaled him in the hip, penetrating seven or eight inches, producing a frightful wound.

Secretary Windom, per special agent, has advertised for sale 125 lots and several half-tracts of land at Vincennes, formerly the old "French claim." The land is one square wide, and runs from the Wabash river to the eastern city limits, and will all be sold except about five squares near the river, which the Government has presented to the city for a park. The land has divided the city of Vincennes for a number of years, and being low and flat has been an eyesore to the town.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Indiana Sunday-School Union, held in Trinity Church, Evansville, was largely attended, and was a success in every respect. Rev. G. R. Curtis, D. D., of Indianapolis, delivered the closing address. W. H. Levering, of Lafayette, was elected President; Charles S. Hubbard, of Knightstown, Vice President; Charles H. Conner, of New Albany, Secretary; Charles D. Meigs, of Indianapolis, Treasurer; W. H. Ripley, of Indianapolis, Statistician. The place of meeting selected for next year was Crawfordsville.

A Richmond correspondent says that horse stealing has become so common that hardly a night passes that one or more are not taken from Wayne, Union or Preble counties, within ten or a dozen miles of Richmond. The thieves are experts, and notwithstanding the most expert detectives in the State have been working up the cases not one of them has been captured, and only two horses recovered. They operate on what is known as the "Indianapolis" method, which is to watch a farmer drive up to a rack, and, after he has entered a store or church, to unhitch and drive away with his horse.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago the store of Albert H. Johnson, in Mitchell, Lawrence county, was burglarized one night and several thousand dollars in money and bonds taken. Mr. Johnson employed detectives to work up the case, but nothing satisfactory was ever accomplished, and the matter was finally allowed to drop, and had almost become forgotten. Recently, however, the Bedford Bank received a $100 Lawrence county bond for collection from the Bank of Bloomington. It proved to be one of the three bonds of that kind that were stolen from Johnson. It is now, however, worthless, as duplicate bonds were issued to Johnson some time after the burglary, which were paid at maturity. It may be that this old bond will be the means of disclosing the names of the burglars and bringing to light the whole affair.

How a Sedentary Life Affects Women.

The *Popular Science Monthly* remarks that many of the ills or diseases prevalent among the women of our day are no doubt traceable to the sedentary mode of life among them. The progress of the industrial art has done away with much of the household drudgery to which many women were formerly subjected, and in many cases the want of sufficient occupation for needed bodily exercise. It says: The fruits of this state of things are strikingly exhibited in certain observations made by the late Dr. Robertson, a Manchester surgeon, who in his practice as a specialist for women's diseases found that women who themselves performed all their household work found no trace of certain complaints; that these complaints began to make their appearance in women with one servant, became more pronounced in women with two servants, or worse still, with those who had three servants, and so on. He showed statistically that the deaths from child-birth were four times greater in cases of women with four servants than those with none. On the other hand, we noticed a statement the other day that since the suspension of labor in the mills of New England on account of the panic many of the female operatives have sought employment as domestics, and as a consequence there is much more sickness among them than there was previously. This would seem to show that housework is not as healthy as labor in cotton mills."

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

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The Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

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Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

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Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. [illegible] Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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Market and 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 23, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $3. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 2.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Council Bluffs
Peoria
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas City

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Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

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Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

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General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ills.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 16, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, Editors.

BOYNTON, the swimmer, is now floating down the Mississippi in his swimming suit. When last heard of, he was below Dubuque, and still going down toward the mouth of the river.

THURSDAY last was the anniversary of the birth of George Stephenson, the first to invent and run a locomotive engine in England. In this country the first engine was built by Peter Cooper. He still lives, as does also the engineer who ran the engine, Mr. Horatio Allen. Peter and Horatio ought to come west and see the Fontaine engine make its next test run over the Canada Southern.

QUEBEC, Canada, was visited by a destructive fire last Thursday. About a square mile of the best part of the town was burned, and several lives lost. The loss is estimated at $1,750,000, about one-third of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been accidental, and when once under headway could not be stopped, owing to a scarcity of water, and the weakness of the force on the fire department. It seems that the city water works can supply but a part of the town at a time, and when the water is turned on in one ward it is shut off all the other wards, leaving the latter, for the time being, destitute of water. In such cases, if a fire breaks out in that part of the town which is receiving no supply, much time is wasted before the change can be made. In this case the delay gave the fire a chance to get a good headway.

MUCH of late is being said about our new road law, and inquiries every day are made of our representative why he voted for such a law. On examination we find that Mr. Moody did not vote for this law, but on the contrary voted and spoke against it. When the bill was on its third reading in the house of representatives, Mr. Moody said: "I am in favor of the best system of road work that can be devised, but I am opposed to this bill, and I want the people of my county to know that I not only vote against this unfair, and to my mind, unjust law, but that I solemnly and earnestly protest against its passage. There are many poor men who cannot pay their road tax in money, but who can do an honest day's work on the highways, and who will be absolutely deprived of the opportunity of doing this work if this bill becomes a law. It may all be well, and sound nicely for soft-handed lawyers and doctors to theorize on this law, and picture out to you the fine roads that are to stretch themselves magic-like all over our country, yet I cannot, despite their beautiful theories, forget the large number of men in my own county on whom it will work a hardship should it become a law. I do trust the good sense of the majority of this house will not pass this law. I know that if you put this money in the hands of any man and authorize him to hire the work done, that very many hard-working, honest citizens will not get any of the work to do, but a few of the friends of this newly-fledged officer will get the pap, and the officer take the poor man's cow to pay for the work his friends have done. This, gentlemen, to my mind is unjust, and never should become a law."

New County Superintendents.

The following are among the county superintendents elected at the recent meetings of the trustees:

Steuben county, Cyrus Cline; Allen county, Jere Hillegass; Whitley county, A. J. Douglass; Wabash county, Harvey Hutchins; Noble county, Nelson Prentiss. Our old-time friend and fellow-worker, Mr. D. Moury failed to be elected in Elkhart county. He is succeeded by a Mr. Swart, who is said to be an able man. Several of these have served their counties in this capacity before. Mr. Douglas has, we think, occupied the position longer than any other man in the state. All are efficient men.

New Road Law.

Attorney-General Baldwin gives the following opinion of the new road law: "After July 15, or thereabout, the new road law will go into operation, and it contains a clause abolishing the old law. The result is, or will be, that from that date until April, 1882, there will be neither supervisors nor superintendents of roads. My advice is to have all the road work for the year done this month; also, all the funds expended, and no contracts be made for fall work, and to do all this before the new law takes effect. In other words, I think it necessary to get the roads of the state in condition to last until next April, and to do it immediately. After the governor's proclamation declaring the non-emergency acts of 1881 (and the new road law is one of them) goes into effect, the roads will be without guardians until April, 1882."

Neighborhood Nippings.

The Auburn Courier says: R. Elson has a parrot at his office. It is a young bird, and was raised in a German family, and will probably be a good linguist.

If the bird talks Pennsylvania Dutch like the COURIER man, it will be a nuisance around the office, and drive away the doctor's customers.—Garrett Herald.

And if it talks English after the manner of the Herald man, it will drive away the devil.

We learn from our enterprising councilmen that a proposition has been made to this city, from parties connected with the Holly water works, that they will put in that system here upon the following terms: The city to donate the company $500 and then to pay $10 per year for each hydrant, and individuals to pay the same when used, the company to bear all the expenses in putting the works in and operating them. This certainly seems plausible.—Kendallville News.

The Plymouth Democrat comes to us with a fine picture of the public school building at that place. The cut shows the building correctly, and will be recognized by all who have seen it. The sixth annual commencement of the school took place the 8th, and was a very successful affair. The people of Plymouth show their appreciation of good schools by giving them encouragement. The graduation addresses, the recitations, essays, etc., occupy nearly the whole of the last week's paper.

Speaking of the normal school, the Valparaiso Messenger says: "The question now is, who sends the most students to our normal school, Illinois or Ohio? Illinois seems to have it all in her favor. Excepting Indiana, Illinois is better represented here than any other state in the Union. A great deal of wire-pulling has been practiced by the college boys during vacation, in order that they might secure good rooms for the summer's work. Some have been successful and reached the desired end, but it is about over with now since the real applicants are slowly putting in an appearance.

A CURIOSITY.—An employe of the C., W. & M. road at the shops in this city, has quite a curiosity in the way of an immense knife. The appearance of the cleaver would indicate that the man who manufactured it must have tried to outdo the world. It is, when open, nineteen inches in length. In shape the blade, which is nine inches long, resembles an ordinary bowie-knife. The handle is curved at its butt end, and tapers down to a fine point, making a good "jimmy" for burglar's use. The owner thinks that the instrument has been used by cracksmen, and his belief is substantiated by the history of the "carver" as given to a Courier reporter. The present owner obtained the knife from a man in Montpelier, Blackford county, who said that it was given him by one Snedeker, of Winchester. Snedeker's father manufactured the knife and gave it to the son, who was a professional burglar. Some years ago he gave the curiosity to the Montpelier man, and shortly afterwards, while Snedeker was entering a house, he was shot and killed. The knife is highly prized by its present owner, and has awakened considerable interest among lovers of old relics.—Wabash Courier.

A Strong Insurance Statement.

Every prudent business man must recognize and acknowledge the importance of securing his estate and his family against the contingency of his premature removal. Experienced business men universally recognize that the best method of covering such a contingency is through a life insurance company, which has financial strength, and has the power and guarantees in its contracts to pay losses in full and without delay.

In another column may be found the full statement of the condition of the Equitable Assurance Society on January 1, 1881. Upon a cursory examination of this statement we see that the company received in cash during the year 1880, the sum of $8,725,899.42, of which amount they returned to policy-holders about fifty-five per cent., or $4,792,937.97, and increased its fund by net cash assets during the year about two and a half million dollars, and, including some items fully secured and accrued, but not yet due, the increase of assets for the year will show about three and three-quarter millions.

Its surplus of assets over all liabilities amounts to $9,228,208.21, or about thirty per cent. of its entire liabilities.

Its policies become indisputable after three years, and its losses are paid without rebate for interest, immediately on the completion and receipt of satisfactory proof of loss and proper release.

This seems to be a company in which every prudent man may insure with the utmost confidence that, in case of death, or maturity of the policy, his claim will be promptly and fully paid.

COL. FRED. GRANT has resigned his position in the army in orderto go to Mexico to assist his father in his railroad matters there. This leaves our small army totally defenseless, and at the mercy of the bloody savages.

Normal School.

A Normal School will be opened in Auburn, Indiana, on July 18, to continue eight weeks. This is designed to to give the live, enterprising teachers of the county a chance to fit themselves for their work without incurring the expense of going abroad for that purpose. The people of Indiana are justly proud of their schools, but there is yet room for improvement. People are demanding better teachers, and our school officers are raising the standard of qualifications necessary to procure a license to teach. It therefore becomes incumbent on those who wish to teach to make some special preparation, and it will be the aim of this school to meet this want, and to teach teachers how to teach. A beginning class will also be formed for younger pupils. Lectures will be given on school government and theory and practice of teaching, by Messrs. Barns and McIntosh. We will also have other lectures on educational topics. Terms: Teachers' class, $5.00; beginning class, $4.00. I will have a competent assistant, and every facility will be given for improvement. Rooms and cheap boarding places can be secured for all. For further information apply to W. P. Myers, Superintendent Auburn schools.

Waterloo.

Dr. Chamberlain was elected school trustee Monday evening.

A. K. Grubb will assist Denison & Kiplinger in selling their patent bag-holder this season.

John Rickle can work only half a day at a time now. He has to spend the rest of the time in getting his voice in tune to sing lullabies to his new baby. It is a boy and he is happy, but thinks its a little mean to elevate a fellow so suddenly after being married seven years.

The strawberry festival at the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening promises to be a great success. Every head of a family should treat his little ones to a dish of strawberries, and every young man who seeks a favorable consideration of his case, should lead his sweetheart up to the table and show his large-heartedness by treating her liberally. It has its effect young man. Take the advice of one who knows.

The M. E. church last Sunday was beautifully decorated with evergreens and wreaths of flowers. It was "children's day," and they enjoyed it to the utmost. So did the older ones who gathered there at the usual time for forenoon services, and again in the evening. At both of these entertainments, the children and their instructors gave very fine exercises in singing, recitations, impromptu speeches, etc. All who attended speak very highly of the programme, and the manner in which it was carried out.

The death of Mrs. John Leas, at her home, north of town yesterday morning, was not a matter of surprise to those who watched her in her long suffering. She died about 6 o'clock in the morning, after a sickness of four or five months, supposed to be a cancerous affection of the liver. For sometime she has rested only when under the influence of morphine. She and her husband were among the earliest settlers in this section, and to her other good qualities and virtues she added those of extraordinary patience and endurance under her long and severe afflictions. She was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living. Funeral this afternoon, at 2 p. m.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't.

June 8, 1881,

Auburn Woolen Mills

are now doing all kinds of work in their line, and turning out the best of flannels, jeans, blanketing, yarns &c. They have one of the best workmen in the country. Highest price paid for wool, either in cash or in exchange for goods. Give us a call. t.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Buggies For Sale.

J. H. and B. K. Leas, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street. lt

It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn Mass., for her pamphlets.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the De Kalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Rensch, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

June 9, 1881. JOHN J. STEP, Administrator.
24 3w

Special Term of Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special term of the DeKalb circuit court will commence at the court-house in Auburn, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1881, and continue in session two weeks. 23-2w.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at my residence two miles east of Auburn, on the first day of June, 1881, two red cows; one all red, about four years old with a bell on; the other is an older cow, with a line of white along the back. The owner can have them by proving property and paying for this notice.

[illegible] G. A. [illegible]LER.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1881, the following described lands, to-wit: the southeast quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter, (¼) of section thirty, (30) in township thirty-five (35) north, range thirteen (13) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS: One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

24 4t W. H. LEAS, Administrator.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE OUT-LOTS,

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, I will, on the premises herein described, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1881, at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale at public auction, a part of the Mader farm, now platted into desirable out-lots, containing from two to five acres each, and designated as "Mader's addition" to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, as follows:

Out lots numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), each containing five (5) acres.
No. four (4) contains 2 31 acres.
No. five (5) contains 2 26 acres.
No. six (6) contains 2 20 acres.
No. seven (7) contains 2 10 acres.
No. eight (8) contains 4 acres.

Each will be offered and sold separately. It is appraised at about one hundred dollars per acre, and will be sold for not less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase price, to be paid on day of sale, one-third in twelve months, and the other third in eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser giving notes bearing interest, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees, for the deferred payments, and the notes to be secured by mortgages on the premises sold.

The above lots, except No. 8, front on the Auburn and Waterloo highway. Number 8 lies on the north end of Van Buren street. There cannot be found a more desirable locality around for an out-lot than is now offered, and it may be years before another equally good opportunity will be presented to purchase such property. Original plat can be seen at W. L. Penfield's office.

GUST HELMUTH.

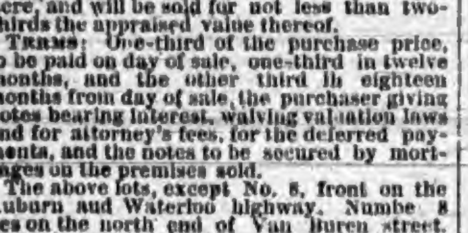

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

EVERY PURCHASER OF

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's

Great Carpet and Curtain

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in this market. Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine before placing their orders.

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department

Displays all the stylish modes of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and $30 each

Cloth Garments ,$2 50 3 50, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, Spring Shawls of every description. Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, India and Imitation India Shawls Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of

BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins, Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc, Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the reach of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

Mather's

Perfumed Kid Gloves!

America's Greatest Glove.

OH! HOW GOOD OF HIM TO SEND ME MATHER'S PERFUMED KID GLOVES THEY ARE SO MUCH NICER THAN ANY OTHERS.
Pay no more fancy prices for your Gloves when
MATHER'S
Perfumed Kid Gloves
Can be had at the following Popular Prices:
Dis yer's from Massa George.

Every Pair Warranted.

FOR SALE BY

Ensley & Harter.

MILLINERY GOODS !
MILLINERY GOODS !
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !
Dress Goods !
Dress Goods !

We are showing a nice Assortment of
PLAIN BUNTINGS,
Brocade Buntings,
Silk Buntings,
Trimming Silks,
Satins, Serges,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

—We keep a full stock of—
Prints, Muslins,
Ginghams, Shirtings,
Tickings, Table Linens,
Table Oil-Cloths,
Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,
Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

No More on Earth.

James Orr died of consumption at his home in Corunna last Saturday morning. Mr. Orr was a powerful man physically until a few months ago, when this dread disease took possession of him. He has been failing ever since, and at last was compelled to succumb to the jaws of death. Jim was a hard-working, industrious fellow, and we sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased. He was interred south of that town on Sunday.

Blow Out

One day last week, the safety valve blew out of the boiler at Husselman & Veeley's saw-mill, located in the north end of town. The steam issuing from the opening made a loud and peculiar noise. Two teams standing near by became frightened and ran away, one of them belonging to Peter Grogg and the other to Mr. Rendles, doing slight damage to the wagons. There was no injury done at the mill, and to-day she is grinding away as of yore.

Sunday Night.

THE LITTLE HEARTS FILLED WITH JOY.

Last sabbath evening the little folks of town gave a concert at the Methodist church to the pleasure and delight of all who were present. The evening was taken up with dialogues, essays, etc., with appropriate remarks from some of the older portion of the audience. It was a gathering gotten up expressly for the children, and was managed and conducted in a successful manner.

A Hard Fall.

While Mrs. J. J. VanAuken, two children and her mother, Mrs. Williams, were driving up Main street last Friday, one of the little fellows struck the horse with the whip, causing him to jump, suddenly throwing Mrs. Williams backward out of the vehicle. Her cries soon brought assistance and she was taken into Shaffer's store until she felt able to return home. Mrs. W. is a large woman, and the fall was a hard one, but fortunately she was not seriously hurt.

Old Settlers.

THE FATHERS OF OUR COUNTY IN COUNCIL TO-DAY.

The old settlers of this and adjoining counties are here to-day having a good time in general, and talking of the days "when you and I were boys." The attendance is quite large, and all seem glad to have another hearty, friendly grasp of each other's hand. The old gentlemen enjoy themselves at one of these gatherings apparently as well as the rural chap does following a circus parade. Music, speeches, etc., are the order of the day.

Who Was It?

SOME ONE HAS BEEN STEALING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Last Saturday the sheriff of Allen county came to this place and arrested the McDowell boys (tin peddlers) for having a lot of boots and shoes in their possession, supposed to have been stolen. The parties herein named claim that they purchased them of some firm at Fort Wayne and obtained the goods honestly. The McDowell boys have carried themselves pretty straight as a general thing about town, and we are a little surprised at this sudden arrest.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—I'cream

—Green Peas.

—Summer again.

—Re-plant your corn.

—Lots of music to-day.

—The fourth comes next.

—Cucumbers and cholera now.

—Del Lock is at his post again.

—Houghton's grove. How's that?

—The marshal is doing good work.

—The assessor is through his work.

—Brine dealers have a harvest to-day

—Make hay while the sun shines, farmer.

—Did you get an "old settler" to-day?

—Davenport has a new awning. No cigars.

—The commissioners' court adjourned Tuesday.

—The time for paying town taxes expired Saturday.

—The Eagle Mills were out of flour and wheat Tuesday.

—Ladies on horse back is not the fashion this summer.

—The boys are taking in a good many old settlers to-day.

—The deputy marshal gave Rolla Tefft his walking papers Tuesday.

—Bob. Matheny now runs the hub lathe at the hub-and-spoke-factory.

—Joe Stafford has the contract for plastering D. D. Snyder's residence.

—Hank Yesbera's horse hurt himself and is not in a condition for driving.

—Humphry, at the Physicians' drug-store has a new bicycle, all painted red.

—J. C. Henry's bay-window looks attractive. We mean the one on his residence.

—Frank Culbertson looks natural with a horn in his mouth—a brass horn, of course.

—Tode Latson has a new suit and walking stick. The public supports him, you know.

—We forgot to mention the fact that Charley Emanuel runs the legal business on his own hook.

—Joe Ruffner is not working in Casebeer & Matheny's livery barn at present. Joe got the "big finger."

—Pete Brandon will go to Michigan and join his better-half next week. Pete says she wants to see him.

—P. J. Lockwood and Billy Shryock had a race down Main street Tuesday Evening. Both came out ahead.

—The Auburn mixed band played for the show. They scared the crowd away and the audience was slim.

—Woodhull & Cruxton, of Angola, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Cruxton retiring from the practice.

—The ladies are invited to call at Mrs Little's place of business and examine the new goods that arrived yesterday.

—If Johnny Spacht would attach a pair of sleeves to his vest, he could have a nobby coat with but little expense.

—Chris. Baker has opened his grocery store at the Junction in Hulsenbeck's building. Dood Lanning will be clerk.

—The heavy rains last week made the roads rough and muddy, and our factories are not receiving much timber at present.

—Uncle Geo. McMillen, of Corunna, is running a meat market on wheels. He sells it so fast that he has no use for a refrigerator.

—The Corunna band gave a strawberry festival last Saturday night, and had a splendid good time and a favorable financial result.

—Tarney's slaughter-house underwent a thorough washing out last week, and now how is that fellow going to prove it is a nuisance.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dills will entertain their friends with a picnic dinner to-day. Services at Mr. Dill's office, opposite the north side of the square.

—Mr. Rhodenbaugh has "pulled off" the donkies, and their work is ended for the present. This leaves two dray teams, which is sufficient to accommodate all in this line of business.

—J. B. White, of the Fort Wayne Fruit House, is a man who believes in advertising his goods. His extensive sales, and consequent prosperity are due largely to his continued and judicious advertising.

—The new barber, Frank Philips, will visit private houses and shampoo ladies' hair. The beauty of a lady is her hair, and all should take the advantage of the opportunity so considerately offered them.

—Mr. Quince, at St. Johns, has not been able to obtain any clue to the thieves who burglarized his store a while ago. He spared no pains or expense to get track of them, but up to date has been unsuccessful.

—The Grit and Pluck Combination who have been entertaining our citizens this week, is a first-class troupe. They play Rip Van Winkle at Waterloo, to-night, and the citizens there will miss a good treat if they do not attend.

—Chris Baldock spent a few days at Fort Wayne last week, and returned with the full assurance that he saw the elephant.

—Let the dead bury their dead and the living use Dr. Marshall's Big Blood and Liver Cure and be well. Big bottles fifty cents. All druggest are agents.

—We are under obligations to T. C. Mays for a copy of the Arkansas School Journal. It is a neatly printed Journal and its editorial management seems to be first-class.

—The Normal school at Newville begins July 13, and closes August 26. The principal, Gilbert L. Harney, is working for success. Any information may be had by addressing him.

—The rural girl with her white dress on is sitting beneath the shady maples on Main street, eating candy kisses and reading the little lines of poetry they contain to her Johnny, sweet Johnny, who is sitting by her side.

—James O'Connell, one of the fellows who broke into Barney's store at St. Joe Saturday night, offered his services as hostler to Sheriff Leas a few days previous. No doubt his intention was to steal one of the sheriff's fine horses.

—While the Little end of the COURIER was breaking a colt on Ensley's Avenue the other evening, we dropped a three-bladed, black-handled pocket knife, which the finded can hand over to us if it don't make any difference to them. No reward

—Mr. Thomas Cool and Amanda Myers were joined together in wedlock last Sunday at the residence of Mr. W. L. Meese. We hope that Tommy and Amanda will not get excited, but glide down the stream of life in a Cool, pleasant manner.

—The Auburn Silver Cornet band went in the south end of town to practice last Saturday night, and Sim. Tarney and John Getrost were the happiest men you ever saw. They are naturally good-natured, but the practising of a brass band would rack the patience of Job.

—Union Chapel, east of town, was dedicated last Sunday morning. Bishop Weaver, of Dayton, O., officiated. It is a good sign to see these churches springing up all over the country. Besides it will be a relief to the houses from the double duty of school and church purposes.

—Jim McConnell, a teamster who has been in the employ of Frank Hogue for some time, had his foot badly cut while loading logs at the Saginaw depot one day last week. Mr. McConnell is a hard-working, industrious man, and this misfortune will be somewhat pressing upon his financial box.

—Miss Anice Cowan, who has been teaching school two miles west of town, and Miss Jennie, who had control of the Junction school, both closed their labors last Friday. Their management was very satisfactory to both parents and scholars, and in the bye and bye they will rank among the best pedagogues in the county.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give an ice-cream and strawberry festival on Friday evening of this week. Also on Wednesday of next week the social will be entertained by Mrs. James Barclay and Mrs. Mary Hixon. A cordial invitation is extended to all. MRS. S. B. MILLER, Pres.
MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

—Those bicycles are somewhat of a nuisance. Tuesday evening Mart Sheets was driving by, and John Stahl was riding along, when the bicycle either became scared at the horse or the horse became scared at the Stahl, we don't know which. At any rate, Stahl was thrown to the ground, and Sheets' horse and buggy were astride a picket fence.

—Last Sunday, a mob of unruly boys were playing ball on the commons in front of the cemetery, to the disgust of a large number of citizens who were visiting this home of the dead, during the day. The marshal should stop this performance, and if they have to play ball on the sabbath day, send them in some other part of the town. If these young fellows see their names in the COURIER, they will know what it is done for.

—The Press says we bought the Courier, so as to control future nominations &c. As neither of the editors of the Courier is an aspirant for any county office, and as newspapers do not generally control these nominations, we don't believe the assertion is exactly true. We don't believe any one ever told brother Baxter so, and as the idea never en ered our heads before, we don't believe there is anything in it. Take it back brother B., like a man, it is the best you can do.

Lost

Sunday evening, June 12, somewhere on the road from Union Chapel to Auburn Junction, or from thence to Waterloo. A small diary, containing the reports and other matter of the west. Presiding Elder's district North Ohio Conference. The finder will confer a great favor by informing me at Waterloo.
REV. J. D. SNYDER.

—For billiousness and constipation of the bowels, use Dr. Marshall's Big Blood and Liver Cure, Bromoline, a speedy and prompt cure. Only fifty cents.

Railroad King.

JAY GOULD IN AUBURN FRIDAY.

Last Friday evening, the great railroad king, Jay Gould, passed over the Wabash in a special car. Mr. G. had his male and female attendants along with him, and they put on more style and were as conceited at Jim Hazzard when he was cashier of the First National bank. Meals were served up in the car, and take it all in all, it presented the appearance of a first-class refractory on wheels. They only stopped long enough to water the iron horse, when they pulled out at a rapid rate.

Laying for 'Em."

For the past week or more, there have been several suspicious looking roughs wandering about town, and some of our citizens appointed themselves "night police" and watched for them. Last Saturday, Mr. Veeley, living on north Main Street, had considerable money in his possession, and it was quietly noised around that these vagabonds were lying for him. Several of our citizens watched about his premises until late at night, but no one came to disturb his slumbers or carry away the "shining lucre." Everybody should be prepared to defend themselves, and shoot the villains on the spot.

Within the Bars.

TWO HARD DRUNKS IN THE COOLER.

Last Thursday and Friday, two hard-looking "seeds" of humanity were staggering about town having a regular "old fashion" drunk. Friday night they became noisy and unruly, and together with several other fellows, disturbed the quietude of our peaceful town. The marshal thought it was about time that they had a guardian, and he took them under his careful wing. Two of them were placed in the cooler for the night, and another made a bed in rear of Billy Little's shoe shop with nothing but the canopy of heaven to cover his frail carcass. They were all sharpers.

Too Thin

THE AUBURN BAND TAKES BACK SEATS AGAIN.

There has not been a public gathering in Auburn since the organization of the present band, that they have been employed to discourse music. At the old settlers' meeting to-day, the Corunna band is engaged, and gets paid for their services. But that is all right. Now, why was not our band hired too? The men who are generally on the committee for music are the very ones who stand upon the street corners and preach "home industry and home enterprise" until their tongues fail to wag any longer. If we want a good band here we must encourage them, have them out at every gathering, and assist them in every way possible to enhance their interests. The band that we have now plays well enough for any assembly, and we hope hereafter that different arrangements will be made in this direction.

High Waters.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE ALONG CEDAR CREEK.

For several weeks past, every one was wishing for rain, and it became so dry and hot that, in fact, it was the topic of conversation. But the rain came. For several days and nights it fell in torrents until the lower grounds were all overflowed, the water on the east side of town coming within a few rods of Main street. The fences along Cedar were torn down and washed away, and the corn and potato fields were considerably damaged. Bridges and culverts were wrecked, and many of them floated down the stream. Franklin township seems to have sustained the greatest loss. It is said that there is hardly a small bridge or culvert in the township that is safe to cross. The session of the commissioners last week was nearly all taken up with the cry of appropriation. The freshet seems to have been more destructive than the one last spring, owing to the fact that the crops along the lands were badly damaged.

Slipped Up.

THIEVES ENTER BARNEY BROS. STORE AT ST. JOE.

Last Saturday night, two men broke into Barney Bros. store at St. Joe, and while they were investigating the stock and selecting out articles that suited their taste the best, Ezra McIntyre went to the house of one of the Barney's and informed him what was going on at the store. Several men were gathered together, and, going to the place, found the light-fingered gentry "putting away" things just as though they had a right to. The men rushed in and captured them, and Sunday morning they were brought to Auburn and turned over to Sheriff Leas. The head man gives his game as James O.Connell, which evidently is not his original name. There are so many rumors afloat concerning the affair that it is difficult to ascertain the true facts, and probably matters will remain so until the thieves are brought before the bar of justice. O'Connell, it is said, has recently been released from a Canada prison.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

About People.

Mark Barney was in town Sunday.

—Enos. Kuhlman Sundayed at home.

—John Treesh's family are still ailing.

—Chris Baldock carries his neck in a sling. Boil!

George Paterson, of Warsaw, was in town this week.

—T. H. Sprott took a trip westward on the Wabash, Tuesday.

—Miss Mate Veley spent Sunday last with friends at Butler.

—Joe. Loveland, Corunna, was in town Monday, with a Greeley hat on.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Denison called on us Tuesday, and had a pleasant chat.

—Miss Sarah Eriston who formerly resided here, is visiting at the Swineford.

—"Yockup" Nye, of Sedan, was in the city Sunday. Jake is a'ways happy.

—Mrs. T. P. Scott and her little daughter are lying quite low at this writing.

—Dr. Bowman, of Newville, was in town Monday. He came up to see our books.

—Mr. Clark made a trip to Waterloo, yesterday. We did'nt look under the seat.

—John Robbins was in town over Sunday. Fortunately nobody was talked to death.

—David Link and wife and Mrs. A. W. Wherly made us a brief visit last Saturday.

Miss Mate Griswold, who has been staying in Michigan for several months, is home again.

Frank Leas, Frankie Ryan and Anice Cowan went to Waterloo Tuesday for a buggy ride.

—Mr. & Mrs. York, of Reading, Michigan are visiting with G. W. Stahl and family this week.

—We are sorry to state that the junior editor was confined to the house this week by sickness.

—Henry Hecht and A. W. Blair, of Fairfield, dropped into see us yesterday. Ash thinks he can beat that big apple tree.

—John Rush, of Pleasant Lake, is doing duty at the Saginaw dept in the absence of the regular agent, Mr. L. P. Welling.

—Miss Cora Osborn, of Warren, Ohio, and Miss Jennie Staley, of Angola, were guests of Mr. & Mrs. Leb. Anderson this week.

—Our young friend Doc. Ryan, has returned home again. He has learned the bridge trade, and also that there is no place like home.

—Rev. J. D. Snyder was in town Tuesday, and gave us a call. He is now presiding elder of the west district of the N. O. Conference.

—Mr. F. Picker went to Hicksville Monday to contract for a job of brick work for Picker & Bumpus. The Hicksville people can depend upon good work if this firm is employed.

Eliza Shaffer, the Albion furniture man, who has been confined closely to business for ten days, came home for a vacation last Saturday and returned again Monday.

—Adam Deetz, of Fairfield, has a black ash knot about ten inches in diameter, that has three plain ax marks, that appear to have been made while the tree was green.

—Father Young dropped in to see the Courier folks one day this week. He says the sale of tickets for the distribution of prizes at Garrett, June 28, is progressing finely. Glad to hear it, as the object is a worthy one.

—We learn that Billy Latson is now on the road home. Our informant did'nt say whether he is moving along one tie at a time, or in a box-car. Nevertheless the boys will all give him a hearty shake when he reaches the end of his journey.

West Richland.

The farmers are resting.

It is too wet to cultivate corn.

The prospects for a heavy corn crop this season are not very flattering.

Heavy rain Monday night, Tuesday, Tuesday night and Wednesday last.

Observing farmers say that the fly is finishing our already short wheat crop.

T. F. Jordon his resigned his office as trustee, and Thomas Franks has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Amos Britton, a highly esteemed citizen, of this township, died Wednesday morning, and was buried Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Jacob Lehner returned from a visit to Gratiot county, Michigan, Tuesday. He has a good many relatives there. They are doing well.

T. W. Scott returned from a trip to Missouri, Tuesday. He visited St. Clair, Henry and Bates counties, and is well pleased with the country.

M. Franks and J. Kirkpatrick, why so much business in Auburn? What's up?
A FARMER.

Richland Township.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881. 24 tf.

WhoCan Beat it?

A. M. St. Clair and others, of this township, are the owners of a short-horn bull that one year was and 24 days old last Saturday. On that day he was weighed, and settled the scales to the extent of 786 pounds. They purchased him last year of George W. Swartz, of Wilmington township.

MARRIED—at the residence of the bride's parents, in Union township, June 9, 1881, C. C. Boyer and Miss Mary Walsworth. The happy couple have our best wishes for their future happiness, and, also, thanks for a liberal supply of cake.

Died

At his residence, in Jackson township, June 13, 1881. Hon. Henry Feagler. Deceased was born May 19, 1816. His age was 65 years and 24 days. He moved to this county in 1836, and has resided in this county ever since. He served one term in the legislature, and has always been esteemed as one of our best citizens. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place Tuesday, at the M. E. church.

Kindergarten School.

I will open a kindergarten school in the room occupied by Miss Coder during the last school year, opposite the sheriff's residence. School to to commence on Monday, June 20th, and continue eight weeks. Terms one dollar per month, to be paid in advance. For particulars call at my residence, near the cemetery. MRS. W. P. MYERS.

Fire.

This is to certify that I am insured in the Ohio Farmers' insurance company, and that my house and part of its contents were destroyed by fire May 4th, and on the 24th of May the state agents, Mr. T. F. Sawyer and J. W. Swaysgood, called and adjusted my loss in the most pleasant, agreeable and satisfactory manner, allowing my claim in full. Gentlemen, please accept my hearty thanks for the courtesy and fair treatment received at your hands, in the adjustment of my claim. I hereby tender my sincere thanks to the Ohio Farmers' insurance company for the check for five hundred dollars, received from the hand of J. W. Swaysgood this 6th day of June, 1881.
H. BECHER,

Farm for Sale.

Having arrived at that period of life at which men should retire from active labor. I will sell either or both of my farms. They are situated in Smithfield township. Are well watered, well improved, and are under good cultivation. ABRAM McCOY.
Waterloo, Ind., June 15, 1881.

21ST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
Equitable
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S
HENRY B. HYDE, Pres,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881.

Amount of Ledger assets, Jan. 1, 1880	$35,980,097.03
INCOME	8,735,690.43
	$44,716,097.06
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid Policy Holders for Claims by Death, Dividends, Surrender Values, Discounted and Matured Endowment and Tontine Policies, and Annuities	$1,762,037.97
Other Disbursements as per detailed Statement	1,518,915.06
Net Cash Assets, December 31, '80	$39,407,644.03
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$9,053,475.50
United States Stocks	8,513,591.00
State, City, and othe Stocks authorized by the laws of the state	3,987,422.47
Loans secured by United States and other stocks	7,064,562.58
Real Estate	8,363,362.68
Cash and other Ledger Assets as per extended Statement	2,422,428.56
	$38,109,844.02
Market value of stocks over cost,	1,521,061.28
Accrued Interests, Rents, and premiums, as per extended statement	1,177,707.02
TOTAL ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1880	$41,308,602.72
Total liabilities, including legal reserve for reinsurance of all existing policies	31,[illegible],308.11
TOTAL UNDIVIDED SURPLUS	[illegible]
Risks assumed in 1880,	$33,170,505.00
Risks Outstanding,	$177,597,703.00

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, 2d Vice-President.
E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.
JAS. GRISWOLD, Agent, Auburn, Ind.

DRUNKENNESS ! OVER 2000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the
Double Chloride of Gold Remedy.
PRICE $9.00.
Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the
OPIUM HABIT.

A FABLE.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Some cawing Crows, a hooting Owl,
A Hawk, a Canary, an old Marsh-Fowl,
One day all met together,
To hold a caucus and settle the fate
Of a certain bird (without a mate),
A bird of another feather.

"My friends," said the Owl, with a look most wise,
"The Eagle is soaring too near the skies,
In a way that is quite improper;
Yet the world is praising her, so I'm told,
And I think her actions have grown so bold
That some of us ought to stop her."

"I have heard it said," quoth Hawk, with a sigh,
"That young lambs died at the glance of her eye,
And I wholly scorn and despise her.
This, and more, I am told they say—
And I think that the only proper way
Is never to recognize her."

"I am quite convinced," said Crow, with a caw,
"That the Eagle minds no moral law—
She's a most unruly creature."
"She's an ugly thing," piped Canary-Bird;
"Some call her handsome—it's so absurd—
She hasn't a decent feature."

Then the old Marsh-Hen went hopping about.
She said she was sure—*she* hadn't a doubt—
Of the truth of each bird's story;
And she thought it a duty to stop her flight,
To pull her down from her lofty height
And take the gilt from her glory.

But, lo! from a peak on the mountain grand
That looks out over the smiling land
And over the mighty ocean,
The Eagle is spreading her splendid wings—
She rises, rises, and upward swings,
With a slow, majestic motion.

Up in the blue of God's own skies,
With a cry of rapture, away she flies,
Close to the Great Eternal;
She sweeps the world with her piercing sight—
Her soul is filled with the Infinite
And the joy of things supernal.

Thus rise forever the chosen of God,
The genius-crowned or the power-shod,
Over the dust-world sailing;
And back, like splinters blown by the winds,
Must fall the missiles of silly minds,
Useless and unavailing.

ROLF'S RESCUE.

Rolf was a collie. There was nothing remarkable about his appearance. He was a handsome animal; certainly, but I have seen handsomer. He was simply a purely-bred, good-sized, well-formed, black-and-tan shepherd dog. But, although I have had a long and extensive acquaintance with dogs of various breeds, it has never been my fortune to know one that could match Rolf in keenness and breadth of sagacity and in versatility of acquirements. He became my property when we were both very young; he, a fat, unshapely little pup, just able to lick milk on his own account; I, a boy of 14. I was proud of Rolf and soon got to be very fond of him; and he speedily attached himself to me and acknowledged me as his sole master. We were inseparable; he followed me everywhere like my shadow, and we soon came thoroughly to understand each other. I have always been excessively fond of boating, fishing and shooting; and, in the Shetland archipelago—in one of the islands of which, close by the sea, we lived—I had ample scope and freedom to indulge in such pastimes.

Rolf was a present from my father. I began his education almost immediately, and he soon showed himself endowed with rare intelligence. He speedily became as fond of sport as his master. I had him under thorough command, and in a very short time he came to understand and obey my slightest wish. To please me was evidently his greatest pleasure; to win my approval and caress, his greatest ambition; and to live with me and for me he seemed to regard as a final cause of his existence. I encouraged him to swim, and no spaniel was ever a better water-dog. He was pointer, retriever, friend and companion all in one. Once I had winged a duck of a rare species flying over a small lake. Rolf plunged in in pursuit; but as often as he was about to seize the prey the duck dived. Time after time this was repeated. My last percussion cap was expended, and I was, therefore, terribly mortified at my helplessness. Nothing for it but to trudge home several miles for a fresh supply; so, ordering Rolf ashore, I left him in charge of my gun and shot-bag till my return. I knew he would not leave the gun, and I was pretty sure the duck would not dare to leave the protection of the water while the dog was so near.

On my way, it occurred to me how much more convenient it would have been if I could have sent Rolf home for the caps. It might often be useful to be able to send him home with a message; and I forthwith resolved to add another accomplishment to the many he had already acquired. I began with short distances—only a few hundred yards—ordering him to go "home, home" (repeating the word "home"). In a short time he perfectly understood my meaning; and, after a little while, I was wont to send him many miles home with some indifferent message, written on a piece of paper and tied to his collar, just for practice; but occasionally I found it a most useful acquirement. Those at home were instructed to be sure, when he appeared with my message, to pet and praise him, and send him back with a reply of some sort, a note or small parcel, and instruct him to go to his "master." I was amazed and delighted at his quickness of comprehension and readiness to obey. Teaching him was the easiest thing in the world. My order, conveyed in the invariable stereotyped formula, "Home, Rolf, home, quick!" in a very short time came to be instantly and cheerfully obeyed; and then the return order, "To your master, Rolf," with at least equal alacrity. I little thought that a day would come when I should owe my life to Rolf's faithfulness as my messenger.

Our house, which was on a large island, was situated at the head of a fine bay or fiord, which ran inland some three miles. Right across the mouth of the bay there stretched a small narrow island, which formed a complete natural breakwater, and effectually protected the bay itself from the fury of the ocean waves. Barely half a mile separated the two islands at the nearest points. The smaller island was uninhabited, except by a few sheep and multitudes of rabbits. One fine autumn day I embarked in my little pleasure boat, and sailed down the bay to the little island to shoot rabbits, Rolf my only companion. Near the extreme point of the island, and just before landing, I caught sight of a great Northern diver swimming along shore. It had never been my good fortune to shoot one of these magnificent birds, and I was anxious to secure a specimen; so I at once gave chase. It is useless to fire at any of the divers when swimming, unless they are very near, for they are certain to "dive on the fire," as the phrase goes; it is a trick they all have. This particular bird was an old and wary fellow, and for a long time I could not get within range. He would appear for an instant just a few yards too far off, and then dive, while I continued the pursuit in the same direction. I was in this way beguiled a considerable distance round the seaward coast of the island, which is formed of steep precipices, detached rocks or stacks, skerries and sunken rocks. At last I got a fair chance, and, to my great joy, bagged the diver.

As by this time I was fully half-way round the island, and the light wind, which was off shore, was slightly on the quarter, and the sea perfectly smooth, I kept sailing on with the intention of circumnavigating it. Gliding smoothly and silently along, and just as I was passing a small rock called Skarta Skerry, I caught sight of an otter on its top busily engaged in discussing his dinner. He was within easy range, and to snatch my fowling-piece and give him the contents of the right barrel was the work of an instant. He was wounded, but not killed, so I gave him the coup de grace from the second barrel. Luffing up I ran my boat along the skerry. Seizing the diminutive kedge attached to the end of the long rope which served as a painter, I sprang on shore, giving the skiff a little shove off, to prevent her rubbing against the sharp and limpet-covered rock. With sails flapping in the light breeze, she fell off to leeward. I fixed the kedge in a little crevice; but, turning to see that the boat was swinging clear and safe, to my horror I observed the other end of the rope running over the bows and dropping into the sea. In some way never accounted for, but most probably by some idle, meddling hand, it had been unloosed from the ring-bolt, and in my hurry and excitement I had not observed it. My boat was adrift, and I was a prisoner. In an instant I knew and felt the peril of the situation. It was low water at the time, but the tide had already turned, the flood was coming in, and at high water the low-lying rocks of Skarta Skerry, I was well aware, would be covered some feet. Had I been a good swimmer, I should doubtless instantly have stripped and swam to and regained my boat, or at any rate could easily enough have reached the smaller island, or even our own larger one; but, unfortunately, at that time I could not swim at all. The Skarta Skerry was barely fifty yards from a steep, smooth precipice of several hundred feet in height, and the nearest landing-place, in a little creek where the shore was sloping, was at least 150 yards distant. To me, in the circumstances, this was an impassable gulf.

I sat down and tried to think. For a few terrible moments no hope of rescue or means of escape presented itself to my mind. I dare say some audible expressions of despair burst from me, for I was roused by Rolf laying his paw on my knee and looking up wistfully in my face, as if to inquire what was wrong. "Ah! Rolf," I cried; "you can reach the shore and are safe enough; but your master will perish miserably. What will they think at home?" His quick ear caught the word home, and was instantly on the alert as if for orders, and even ran to the water's edge with an eager whine, which expressed, as plainly as words could have done: "Send me." In my first excitement I had not thought of this before; and even now, when there really seemed a gleam of hope in it, the thought of parting with my companion and being left alone on that terrible rock was dreadful. But what else was there that could be done? "You are right, Rolf," I said. "It is my only chance, and you shall go." I tore a leaf from my pocketbook and wrote: "I am on the Skarta Skerry—boat adrift. Send help instantly, or it will be too late." Hastily, but securely, I wrapped my missive in my handkerchief, which I tied firmly to Rolf's collar, all the time saying to the intelligent creature: "You must go home with this, Rolf, home. Now, Rolf, will you be sure to take my message home, and quick?" He was already at the water's edge. "Come here, Rolf," I cried. He rushed back to my arms. For an instant I hesitated, and tried to think. "Yes," I said; "it must be so; it is my only chance. Rolf, Rolf, your master is in sore straits; his life depends upon you. Brave dog, good dog! Now, home, Rolf—home, and quick!"

Two bounds, an impatient bark, as though he meant to assure me he knew it was a case of life and death, a plunge, and Rolf was cleaving the water toward the nearest shore. I sat still and silent on my dismal perch, and watched his rapid progress. I saw him approach and gain the rocky shore. I saw him shake himself hastily. I saw him scramble up among the bowlders, up the sloping path at the head of the creek, and reach the brow of the cliff. For an instant I saw him clear against the sky, and then he disappeared. He had never paused or looked back. And now I felt indeed alone and miserable beyond description. A depression of spirit weighed me down. It happened long ago, and yet I well remember my thoughts and feelings and fancies as though it had been yesterday. They were too deep and intense to be other than graven on memory as with a pen of iron.

Scarcely had Rolf passed beyond recall when it occurred to me that it might have been a better plan to have tied a strand of rope to his collar and my own wrist and made him tow me on shore. He could have done it, and I might have reached the rocks alive. Why did I not think of this sooner? But it was too late now, and I feared I should certainly perish miserably. Then I wished the end were come. When it did come it would be only a brief struggle. But to be doomed to sit there and think, and watch the rising tide for two or three long hours, hope and despair alternately possessing me—it would drive me mad, I said to myself. But I resolutely thrust from me the ghastly picture which fancy conjured up, and tried, as calmly as I was able, to calculate the chances for and against a rescue.

Everything depended upon Rolf. On all previous occasions when I had sent him home with messages he had only at most a few miles of hill or moor to traverse. But now he had to cross the smaller island, then cross the sound—nearly half a mile in width, as I have said—and still he was three miles from home. I knew there were many things that might distract, deter or detain him, and a very short detention would be certain death to me. Suppose Rolf started a rabbit on the way, might he not forget his errand and pursue? Then another terrible fear took possession of me. Rolf always rolled and rubbed himself on the grass when he came out of the water. What if my handkerchief got detached and was lost? What if my pencil-scrawl, soaked with water, became unreadable? But even should none of these things happen, would Rolf be noticed as soon as he reached home? It would need to be as soon. Men, I knew, could not be got at a moment's notice; they must be sent for from some little distance; and, after manning the nearest and handiest boat, fully four miles of sea must be traversed ere help could reach me. And there was now left but the slenderest margin for possible delay. The flood-tide had been running for an hour. In three hours at most the skerry would be covered. What should I do? I well remember the lines kept recurring to me again and again:

> Amid his senses' giddy wheel,
> Did he not desperate impulse feel
> Headlong to plunge himself below,
> And meet the worst his fears foreshow?

It was not a dream with me, but a terrible reality, and the "desperate impulse" became well-nigh overmastering. I fought against it with all the strength I could command. Would it not be cowardice? Would it not be suicide? I could not listen to the temptation; I could not think of it, not while there was a gleam of hope, not while reason remained, not at least till the water had risen to my feet. I was no coward. I had often been in positions of utmost peril, when coolness of head, readiness of resource or promptitude of action had carried me through; and I rather prided myself on my presence of mind in circumstances of difficulty or danger. I had once been driven far out to sea in a storm. On another occasion my boat had been swamped. I had lost my way in a snow-storm. I had once been condemned to spend thirty-six long hours of tempest and snow and sleet in the dead of winter on an uninhabitable island, and, when no boat could possibly come with help. But in these other cases of emergency I had never lost coolness or courage or hope, for there was always something to do, something that could be done. There was the need and the demand for action of some sort. But here it was very different. Sitting on this terrible rock, perforce so utterly passive and powerless, with nothing that I could do, and little of promise to hope for—the thought and suspense and anticipation were torturing.

I well remember the horrible fascination of watching the water rising inch by inch, creeping, with a cruel, slow persistency, higher and higher every moment. I remember thinking of the martyr maiden—

> Margaret, virgin daughter of the Ocean wave—

bound to a stake, and left to perish by the flowing tide. This and other dismal pictures would, spite of all my efforts, force themselves upon my mind. It was the very Valley of the Shadow of Death through which I was passing. Then thoughts and memories of another kind—of the home and friends I should never see more—thoughts, too, of a more solemn kind, bearing upon the future which comes after death—reflections, retrospections, regrets, hopes, prayers, came thick and fast. Anon my reverie was interrupted. As I sat there, silent and motionless as the rock itself, a cormorant rose from beneath the water close by, and made for the Skerry, with the evident intention of coming to rest upon it. Catching sight of me when only a few feet off, he instantly dived with a splash. How I envied him! He was at home in the water, and I—oh, fool, fool, to have neglected the art of swimming!

Thus two and a half long hours slipped past; long they seemed—almost a lifetime—and yet all too short. The tide was rapidly rising. Only a small space of the topmost point of the rock now remained above the water, and still there was no indication of rescue. Not a sound was to be heard but the ripple and plash of the water, or the wild scream of the sea-gulls overhead. If all had gone well with Rolf, and he had been expeditious, it was fully time—it was something more than time—that succor should have come. Rolf had not returned to me, which I was sure he would have done if he had not carried the message home. That was now the only slender thread to which fast-fading hope still clung. And thus another miserable, torturing half-hour passed, and now the water was washing my very feet, and scarce enough rock for a cormorant to perch on was left uncovered. I sprung to my feet with a despairing groan. I looked at the cruel sea, the black frowning rocks, the bright sun, and blue sky. "Oh, horrible! Will no help come? Must I thus miserably die?—so young and strong too! Ah, Rolf! you have failed me in my need!"

But Rolf had not failed me. Standing there, with strained senses and bursting breast, just then I seemed to hear a sound different from the monotonous plash, plash of the waters around me. Was it the sound of oars, or was it only fancy? I held my breath and listened. Again that sound! Joy, joy! I knew it well—the stroke of oars, regular but more rapid than usual—quick, quick, like those who pulled for very life, as indeed they did. Loudly, wildly, half mad, I shouted my welcome. Another minute, and round the point, scarcely fifty yards from my perch, swept a light four-oared boat, urged on to utmost speed by four stalwart fellows, who knew too well the need there was for it all, and bent to their work with a will; while high in the bow, like a figure-head, with paws on the gunwale, ears erect, and trembling all over with excitement, the first sight that caught my eye was my noble, faithful Rolf! I had done him injustice when, for a moment, I thought he had failed me; and my heart smote me. The instant he saw me, he sprung with a joyful bark far ahead, and swam to me. I took him in my arms all dripping as he was. I was saved, and to him I owed my life! Not his the cause of the delay which had so nearly made the rescue come too late. He had carried my message safely and swiftly home. But, notwithstanding that all haste was made, it took a considerable time before a crew of men could be collected.

My darling Rolf lived to a good old age. He has long passed away to the "happy hunting-grounds." Since those days of my youth he has had several successors, but never one to equal him in intelligence and fidelity, never one I loved so well, and never one that so well deserved to be loved and cherished.

I shall only add that, after that day's terrible experience, I lost no time in putting it beyond possibility that I should ever again encounter a like mishap, for I soon became an expert swimmer, and found myself as much at home in the water as Rolf did.

THE BIBLE.

History of the Formation of the Divine Work.

It may help to an understanding of the work involved in revising the accepted text of the New Testament, says the Philadelphia *Times*, to recall the circumstances under which this collection of sacred writings had its origin. The history of the formation of what is technically known as the canon of the New Testament—that is, the collection of those writings that were accepted as of divine authority and the separation from them of other writings, even contemporaneous, that were not accepted—bears some points of resemblance to the long and gradual growth of the Old Testament canon. This, it will be remembered, was a process extending over centuries. After the return of the Jews from captivity, one of the first cares of Ezra and his associates was to collect, edit and transcribe, if not to translate, the Books of Moses—called in Hebrew Tora, a landmark—known to us as the Pentateuch, or, from the Greek title afterward given them, "the Law." After that an effort was made to gather together the various prophetic books, "the writings of the saints," and in the course of time there was gradually formed the second part of the canon, which is referred to in the New Testament as "the Prophets." Finally there were collected from the remaining body of Hebrew literature, both ancient and recent, a variety of sacred writings or "Hagiographa," some of them used in the Temple service, some handed down by popular tradition, and some evidently compiled from various sources to complete the historic record. This group, which took its popular title from the leading division, "the Psalms," was not closed until long after the Law and the Prophets. These were the three separate collections so often referred to by the sacred writers. The dates of the different books thus gathered together cover a period of at least 1,000 years, and there is no doubt that they were originally written in a great variety of dialects and characters. As finally transcribed and edited, however, they formed the sacred canon of the Jewish Church, in somewhat different order but substantially as we have them in our Bibles to-day. The whole of these sacred writings was translated into Greek, at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by seventy-two learned men assembled for the purpose, and this version of "the seventy," or the Septuagint, was the version that was familiar at the beginning of our era and that is commonly quoted in the New Testament.

The history of the New Testament does not extend over any such long period, but within its narrower limits the process was not dissimilar. The earliest of the Christian writings is supposed to have been the first general epistle of St. Peter, which was written some sixteen years after the formation of the Christian Church. After this St. Paul wrote his letter to the Galatians, those to the Thessalonians, and like messages to other churches that had been established through his preaching. Naturally these letters were highly prized, and no doubt they were handed about and copied, and as the number of them increased the churches in different cities would take pains to secure copies for their own use. It was not until those who had been the personal companions of our Lord on earth were growing old, and felt that it would be well to leave a permanent record of what they had seen and heard, that St. Matthew and St. Mark were moved to write the Gospel narratives that go by their names. St. Luke wrote his Gospel and his history of the Acts of the Apostles a little later, St. Paul having meanwhile added to the number of his epistles, and the several writings of St. John, the last survivor of the Apostles, were written last of all, the date assigned to his Gospel being near the end of the first century of our era. There is no record of the manner in which these various writings were circulated, but that they were very commonly circulated is evident in many ways. St. Peter, for example, alludes to the epistles of St. Paul as though they were known to his readers, and St. John plainly wrote his Gospel as a supplement to the others. In the writings of the early Fathers we begin to meet with references to the Gospels and to the apostolic discourses, and by the middle of the third century we hear of the New Testament as a collective body of sacred writings to be named beside the Old.

Still there was no authoritative action like that by which the Great Synagogue had accepted or rejected and made up the Hebrew canon. By a gradual and natural process the extant Christian writings became divided into two classes—the "homologoumenoi," which the universal tradition of all the churches accepted as authentic, and "antilegomenoi," which were accepted by some or a majority, but not by all. Among the books which do not appear to have been at first universally accepted were the epistles of St. James and St. Jude, the later epistles of St. Peter and St. John, the epistle to the Hebrews and the Apocalypse, while some of the churches received as authoritative the epistles of Barnabas and Clement, the Shepherd of Hermas and some other books that were afterward discarded. The prominence given to the Christian writings in the persecution of Diocletian shows what importance they had then assumed, and it was during this period, no doubt, that the greatest efforts were made for their preservation. Long before the first General Council of Nicæa, which formulated the Catholic creed of the Trinity, the Holy Gospels had been held in the utmost veneration, alike in private devotions and in the divine service, but as to the apostolic writings the canon had not been finally determined even at that time, and it was not until the third council of Carthage, in the year 397—which was not one of the great councils—that the last of the books of the New Testament as we now have it, reduced to the generally-accepted writings of the Apostles themselves, was first set forth complete by what may be called official authority. This was the period of St. Jerome, one of the greatest Biblical scholars of that or any time, who, partly by original translation and partly by revision and comparison of the various partial translations already existing—for by this time portions of the scriptures had been rendered into many tongues—made up that great Latin version of the whole Bible, the Vulgate, which became to the middle ages what the Septuagint has been to the Jews and the early Christians and which has been the basis of all the early translations into modern languages. The English divines of 1611, who relied mainly on the Septuagint for the interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures, made use of such Greek texts of the New Testament as were accessible to them, but still they were helped greatly by the Vulgate. The considerable number of the early manuscripts that have since been brought to light have much enlarged the opportunities of modern scholarship to reach the exact meaning, if not the exact original text, of the apostolic writings; yet the result of the recent revision shows that, whatever verbal inaccuracies may have been introduced by successive generations of copyists, the Christian church has preserved and transmitted the body of the New Testament Scriptures through all these centuries with marvelous fidelity.

Freaks of the Telegraph.

Names are always a great stumbling block to the clerks, and addresses are composed of names. Most of us have tricks of writing names in any but a distinct fashion; and although the Post-office persistently reminds us, on the forms given to us to write our telegrams on, that the writing should be plain, this advice, like most other advice, is but too often neglected. Hence, many telegrams get altogether astray, sometimes to the not slight discomfiture of those into whose hands they fall, and who, unwitting that any error has been made, forthwith act upon them. It is related that a woman residing in some small street in Manchester once received what appeared to be a summons from her husband to come up to him in London. Very much alarmed, she at once started. On her way she got into conversation with another woman who was in the same carriage, and who she found was also going up to see her husband, who was in London ill. This woman had been expecting to receive a telegram from her husband, and, not hearing, had grown anxious and had finally set off without the telegram. Further parley revealed the fact that their names were the same; that their husbands' names were the same; that they both lived in the same quarter in Manchester; and it finally transpired that the telegram which had been delivered to the first woman was the very one which the second had been waiting for—the error in delivery having been caused by some such mistake as "Hamilton street" for "Henrietta street"—a mistake very likely attributable to want of distinctness in the writing. Another curious case of coincidence of which we have heard was that of a telegram addressed, "John Stillingwise, Brookdean, nr. Kirkby Lonsdale," from Robert Stillingwise, his brother, begging him to come at once to him at a hotel, which he indicated, in Leeds. The address "Brookdean" was in some way altered, and the telegram was delivered to another John Stillingwise, living somewhere in the neighborhood of Kirkby Lonsdale. This unfortunate man, who had not heard anything of his brother Robert for some twenty years, at once started off in stormy, wintry weather, reached Leeds in the evening, and was told by the landlord that he could not see his brother that night, as he was very far from well, and had gone to bed. The next morning, he was ushered into Robert Stillingwise's room, expecting to see his long-lost brother, when, to his extreme astonishment and disgust, he found himself confronted by an utter stranger!—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Republican Simplicity.

One fact strikes the thoughtful reader of Revolutionary times, that, while there was among our forefathers a love of liberty deep enough to induce them to sacrifice life for it, we in this day understand practical democracy better than they. If President Garfield, or the members of his Cabinet, were to show one-tenth part of the assumption of superiority then made by the ruling class, the whole nation would be outraged.

The dress and manners of the republican court were simple, but it was a court. The people, used to look up to royalty, transferred much of the same homage to the President and "Lady Washington;" they followed his carriage in crowds, as the English do that of the Queen to-day, and stood uncovered and reverent as he stepped out, stately in velvet and lace, cocked hat and dress sword. Theoretically, they were all freemen on a level; practically, there yawned a wide gulf between the ruling class and the tradesman and laborer.

Mrs. Washington, finding a grease spot on the drawing-room paper, angrily accuses pretty Nelly Custis with having "had a call from one of those dirty commoners." Chief Justice McKean, in his robes of office, swoops down into a raging mob, and cows them by the sheer terror of his presence.

Negroes, laborers, tradesmen and rulers have learned to stand comfortably on a level since those early days, and wear their robes of equality easily.—*Youth's Companion.*

What Mamma Said.

The young woman who, with her lover and little niece, sat in the shadow of the curtain while the company was in the room adjoining, had a good deal of presence of mind when the niece said very loud, "Kiss me, too, Aunt Ethel." "You should say kiss me *twice*, or kiss me two times, not two," said Aunt Ethel, calmly. It is to be hoped that the well-known English "beauty lady" was equal to the occasion, also, when an elderly and eminently respectable gentleman made an afternoon call, and, as elderly gentlemen often do, he took the child and kissed her. "You must not do that," said the child, struggling, "I am a respectable married woman!" "What do you mean, my dear?" asked the astonished visitor. "Oh, that's what mamma always says when the gentlemen kiss her!" replied the artless infant.

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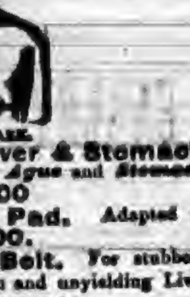

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Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

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THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

ALL stimulants, even tea and coffee, act upon the system as poison, and consequently are injurious.

FOR children, a nearly infallible peptic corrective is a fast-day passed in cheerful out-door exercise.

DIGESTION requires leisure. Never eat until you can be sure of leisure for digestion. After rest then "give an hour exercise to every pound of food.

POISON from bees, hornets, spider bites etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bi-carbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

PERHAPS the best and at the same time the easiest way to remove a wart is by rubbing the wart morning and night, or as often as convenient, until a sufficient degree of warmth is produced. We have never known a wart so obstinate that it would not disappear with the above treatment in a week or two at the latest.

FOR neuralgia in the face and other acute suffering elsewhere the following remedy has been tried with good effect: Cut a thick slice of bread across the loaf—fresh bread is best. Soak one side for a minute in boiling water, and rapidly sprinkle cayenne pepper over the hot side. Apply, while still smoking hot, to the painful surface. The bread retains the heat long enough for the cayenne to begin to act, and cayenne does not affect delicate skins as mustard does. It acts as a rubefacient, but not a blister. Another excellent remedy for congestion from cold is to apply a poultice of flaxseed meal and cayenne pepper. By keeping a bit of oil silk or the outside of the poultice-cloth it will retain both heat and moisture for a long time.

INGROWING toe-nails are caused by the improper manner of cutting the nail (generally of the great toe), and then wearing a short, badly-made shoe. The nail, beginning to grow too long and rather wide at the corners, is trimmed around the corner, which gives temporary relief. But it then begins to grow wider in the side where it was cut off, and, as the shoe presses the flesh against the corner, the nail cuts more and more into the raw flesh, which becomes exceedingly tender and irritable. If this state continues long the toe becomes more and more painful and ulcerated, and proud flesh sprouts up from the sorest points. Walking greatly increases the suffering till positive rest becomes indispensable. To treat ingrowing toe-nails, proceed as follows: Begin the effort at cure by simple application to the tender part of a small quantity of chloride of iron. It is found in the drug stores in a liquid form, though sometimes in powder. There is immediately a moderate sensation of pain or burning. In a few minutes the tender surface is felt to be dried up, tanned or mummified, and it ceases to be painful. The patient who could not put his foot to the floor now finds that he can walk without pain. By permitting the hardened, wood-like flesh to remain two or three weeks, it can easily be removed by soaking the foot in warm water. If thereafter the nails be cut no more around the corners or sides, but always cut in across the front end, they in future grow forward, and by wearing shoes of a reasonably-good size and shape all future trouble will be avoided.

Immigrants.

It has been estimated that the average sum possessed by each immigrant when he lands on our shores is somewhere about $60. The largest sum of money are brought over by men over 50 years old, and represent the saving of a lifetime, carried here for investment. The people who can best be relied upon to reduce the general average of capital introduced by immigrants are the Slavonians and Polanders. A great many of them have to be helped with small sums to get them away to places in the West where they wish to settle. The Hollanders, on the other hand, frugal, industrious and clean, come pretty well provided with money, as a rule, and are, apart from considerations of personal beauty, among the pleasantest to look at. One of the most curious distinctive peculiarities of the costume of their women is a strange sort of helmet, made of brass, silver or gold, according to the wealth of the wearer, filagree work or exquisitely chased—a thin sheet of metal, closely fitting the head, and worn under a snowy linen cap. On each side the thing comes down on the temples in a sort of metallic curl. They all wear wooden shoes, and it is really amusing to see the children, even little toddles just beginning to walk, clattering about easily and securely, in the clumsy sabots. Of all immigrants the Germans are least demonstrative in meeting their friends. Hearty hand shakings, sometimes a solemnly administered kiss on the cheek, and an explosive "So!" or a formal "Wie gaetes?" are about all they generally indulge in. But that their hearts are as warm and their affection as deeply stirred as any other person's may easily be read in their tear-moistened eyes and the happy smiles that light up their countenances. The Russians are great kissers. The Italians greet with noisy laughter, kisses, and irrepressible chatter. But of all the wild welcomings, those of the Irish are the most vigorous. Shouts, embraces, ejaculations of "Glory be to God!" "The saints be with us," "Alannah," and the like, make the rafters ring. In cases where children living and prospering have sent for parents to join them, the greetings are even more wildly enthusiastic.—*New York Herald.*

The Bedroom.

The room in which the enfeebled person has been sitting before going to bed has been warmed probably up to summer heat; a light meal has been taken before retiring to rest, and then the bedroom is entered. The bedroom perchance has no fire in it, or if a fire be lighted provision is not made to keep it alight for more than an hour or two, the result being that in the early part of the morning, from 3 to 4 o'clock, when the temperature of the air in all parts is lowest, the glow from the fire or stove which should warm the room has ceased, and the room is cold to a great degree. In country-houses the water will often be found frozen in the hand-basins or ewers under these conditions. Meanwhile the sleeper lies unconscious of the great change that is taking place in the air around him. Slowly and surely there is a decline of the temperature to the extent, it may be, of 30 or 40 deg. of the Fahrenheit scale; and, although he may be fairly covered with bedclothes, he is receiving into his lungs this cold air, by which the circulation through the lungs is materially modified. The condition of the body itself is at this very time unfavorable for meeting any emergency. In the period between midnight and 6 in the morning the animal vital processes are at their lowest ebb. It is in these times that those who are enfeebled from any cause most frequently die. We physicians often consider the houses as critical, and forewarn anxious friends in respect to them. From time immemorial those who have been accustomed to wait and attend to the sick have noted these hours most anxiously, so that they have been called by one of our old writers "the hours of fate." In this space of time the influence of the life-giving sun has been longest withdrawn from man, and the hearts that are even the strongest beat then with subdued tone. Sleep is heaviest, and death is nearest to us all in "the hours of fate." The feeble, therefore, are more exposed to danger during this period of time, and they are most exposed to one particular danger, that of congestion of the lungs, for it is the bronchial surface of the lungs that is most exposed to the action of the chilled air, and in the aged that exposure is hazardous.

How to Dress the Children.

The capacity of our ancestors to accommodate themselves to every climate depended not only on their physiological faculty of adaptation, but also on their skill in protecting themselves by artificial means from the inclemency of the higher latitudes. Houses and clothes are a blessing if they answer this purpose by a close imitation of nature's own plan in sheltering her children from atmospheric vicissitudes, but in degree as they deviate from that plan their hygienic disadvantages balance, or even outweigh, the gain in other respects. A swallow's nest protects her brood from cold and rain without debarring them from the fresh air; a human domicile, too, should combine comfort with the advantage of perfect ventilation, and our clothes, like the fur of a squirrel or the feather-mantle of a hawk, should keep us warm and dry without interfering with the cutaneous excretions and the free movement of our limbs.

Measured by these standards, the winter dress of an American schoolboy is nearly the best, the summer dress of the average American, French, and German nursling about the worst that could be devised. At an age when the rapid development of the whole organism requires the utmost freedom of movement, our children are kept in the fetters of garments that check the activity of the body in every way; swaddling-clothes, undershirts, overshirts, neck-wrappers, trailing gowns, garnitures, flounces and shawls reduce the helpless homunculus to a bundle of dry goods, unable to move or turn, incapable of relieving or intimating its uneasiness in any way save by the use of its squealing apparatus, and consequently squealing violently from morning till night. Outdoors, in the baby carriage, "cold draughts" have to be guarded against, and a load of extra wrappers completely counteract the benefit of the fresh air; faint with nausea and suffocating heat, the little dummy lies motionless on its back, resplendent in its white surplice, a fit candidate for the honors of a life whose every movement of a natural impulse will be suppressed as a revival of barbarism, and an insurrection against the statutes of an orthodox community. Hence, in a great degree, the disproportionate mortality in all northern countries of Christendom among infants under 2 years. In Spanish America, where infantile diseases are as rare as in Hindoostan, babies of all classes and sizes toddle about naked, nearly the year round; and the Indians of the Tamaulipas, between Tampico and Matamoras, raise an astonishing number of brown bantlings who are never troubled with clothes till they are big enough to carry garden-stuff to the city, where the police enforces the apron regulation.—*Popular Science Monthly for June.*

WITH an average price per annum of $7.33, and an aggregate daily circulation of 3,581,187, the people of the United States appear to pay out annually the sum of $26,250,100.71 for their daily newspapers. These totals are subject to certain obvious qualifications. Every newspaper has a free list, more or less large, the chief item of which is in its exchanges. Allowance must also be made for a small percentage of papers printed regularly, but not sold or circulated and including tear and waste. On the other hand, and especially in the large cities, a considerable per cent. of the total circulation is disposed of by the single copy at the retail price. While the average cost to the annual subscriber is 2¼ cents per copy, the average retail price per copy for the country is nearly 4¼ cents, the largest average for a State being Nevada, where it is twelve cents, and the lowest in Delaware, where it is 1¼ cents per copy. It is probable that the added cost of the papers sold at retail is quite sufficient to offset the deductions which are to be made in the total cost given on account of the causes enumerated. In the census year the number of daily papers throughout the United States was 962—morning, 436; evening, 526. Of this number New York has 115, Pennsylvania 98, Illinois 73, California 54, Missouri 42, Indiana 40, Massachusetts 35, Texas 32 and Virginia 21, and so on, down to 3 in West Virginia. During the year 114 were established and 86 suspended. The average circulation was 2,800, and the aggregate circulation 3,581,187. In the same year there were 682 weeklies and 138 Sunday papers running.

Mozart.

A great many curious anecdotes are told of this wonderful composer. Among others related by his biographer, it is said that his charity was once appealed to in the street by an old acquaintance who had seen better days. Mozart put his hand into his pocket, but found nothing there; the discovery was embarrassing and painful under such circumstances, but immediately an idea occurred to that great genius; he requested the man to wait—stepped into a coffee-room, and there instantly composed a minuet, folded up the paper and gave it to the applicant, recommending him to take it to a music-dealer in the city, who, when he saw the contents, would give him something. The man received 5 louis d'ors. It is needless to observe that the minuet is considered a masterpiece, it being the production of an artist who composed nothing but masterpieces; but it is more striking as it displays his musical originality and learning.

CHICAGO NOTES.

STRIKES.

There has been an epidemic of *strikes* in Chicago this spring. First, the strike of the car drivers and conductors of the West Side Street Railway Company, which was peaceable, orderly and successful, because their claim was just and was sustained by the moral sentiment of the whole community. Then there have been numerous strikes by the various trades, which have generally resulted in an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. of wages. There have been strikes, too, of landlords, merchants and manufacturers to raise the price of rents and goods, and an excessive increase in the cost of building which has discouraged builders and been injurious to both employers and employes. But the most embarrassing and far-reaching strike has been the strike of the switchmen who make up the trains and transfer freight-cars on the different railroads which center in Chicago, on account of which hundreds of thousands of tons of freight have been embargoed, delayed in transit, and delayed in shipping and delivery, resulting in great inconvenience and loss to merchants and business members and elsewhere. Newspaper offices had car-loads of paper in the suburbs which they could not get, and were obliged to buy and use inferior paper till the blockade was raised. There ought to be mutual agreement between employers and employed, but the greed of corporations is so strong that they seldom raise the wages of their workmen till they are compelled to by their united protest and their refusal to work at their old wages. We do not moralize on the situation. We only state the facts.

But, notwithstanding these serious drawbacks, the tide of Chicago business rolls on, with ever-increasing volume, and was never so great and imposing as now. We note a few samples of leading houses.

JONES AND LAUGHLIN (*American Iron Works*), The largest manufacturers of bar iron in America, make most of the goods they sell—iron, nails, spikes, cold rolled shafting, T rails, bolts, chains, etc. The Chicago branch, of which Mr. J. M. Larimer is manager, is a vigorous plant, 25 years old, which has outgrown the original stock, and last year built a mammoth warehouse on its premises, 150 feet on Lake by 230 feet on Canal street, connected by railway with the Pittsburgh factory, giving unequaled facilities for handling their goods by car loads with the greatest economy and dispatch. For financial strength, extent of business and ability to meet the wants of the trade, it is confessedly the leading iron house of the West.

HIBBARD, SPENCER AND CO., *Lake and Wabash*, Hardware, cutlery, tinplate, fence-wire, etc., stand at the head of the line, like Saul among the prophets. Have been a land-mark in Chicago twenty-five years, and sell more goods than any similar house in the West.

GAGE BROS. AND CO.,

The leading Chicago millinery house, the famous hat and bonnet-frame makers, the only Western manufacturers of corsets, keep white goods, notions, and all ladies' apparel except shoes. Their force imitates the speed of lightning calculators in doing their immense business, working with a hearty good will, because this was the pioneer house in giving their employes a half holiday during the summer season.

J. A. FAY AND CO., 207-9 LAKE ST.

Wood-working machinery and machine tools. Mr. J. A. Roche, manager of the Chicago house, a practical machinist, has a peculiar aptitude for the business. He has made this the leading house of its kind in the West, increasing its trade, so that its Cincinnati factory, employing from 300 to 400 hands, can not supply its customers.

In the Matter of Stockings.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision of considerable importance involving the customs duties on woolen stockings. The practice of weighing stockings and charging for them by the pound, as they do sausage, has long been repulsive to the refined sensibilities of the æsthetic portion of the people, and the Supreme Court has struck a popular chord in holding that the pound charge is illegal and that stockings shall be admitted at the duty of thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* only. The ground of the decision is that stockings are in a sense works of art, and that it has been the purpose of the legislation on tariff to encourage art by admitting its productions at the lowest rate of duty. Recently the same Court decided that a plain porcelain plate is dutiable at the rate of fifty per cent., while a plate of the same material on which a picture has been painted shall be admitted at the rate of ten per cent. Consistency, therefore, demanded that the stocking, which is a work of art, should pay a less rate of duty than a man's wool hat. The Court states that its members have observed that stockings are elaborately embroidered in colors, ornamented with flowers and stripes, arranged in a manner truly artistic. Where the elderly gentlemen of the Bench observed these things is not stated, but as the windows of the Court-room overlook the back yard of a Treasury clerk's boarding house it is presumed they got their information from the appearance of the clothes-line on wash-days. However that may be, the fact of the artistic ornamentation of stockings is clearly affirmed. The Court further states that because of the pound duty on stockings the fashion of wearing long stockings has been threatened; that a lady correspondent in New York chronicles the arrival of an importation of stockings for ladies' wear which are not longer than the men's wear. There is no eight-to-seven business about this decision. The justices may divide on such minor questions as the election of a President, but they are solid in regarding stockings as works of art entitled to whatever encouragement a low rate of duty can give.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Republican.*

An Exhilarating Drink.

Great authors have loved the coffee cup; Voltaire wrote pungent prose under its influence, and Schiller bright verse; Mozart composed light music, and we have heard that Rubenstein loves the delicate perfume during his weird studies

Drowning Men May Catch at Straws, but sensible people when sick take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

TO WASH CLOTHES WITHOUT FADING.—Wash and peel Irish potatoes and then grate them in cold water. Saturate the articles to be washed in this potato water and they can then be washed with soap without any running of the color. This will set the colors in carpets if oil or grease is to be taken out and the colors are apt to run. This will set the color in figured black muslin, colored merinos, stockings, ribbons and other silk goods. Often the potato water cleanses sufficiently without the use of soap. In woolen goods it is necessary to strain the water, else the particles will adhere; but this is not necessary in goods from which they can be well shaken.

Self-Luminous Photographs.

Self-luminous photographs are at the present moment, according to the *Photographic News*, attracting much public attention in Vienna. When these are examined by daylight they look like ordinary paper photographs; but in the dark they are beautifully phosphorescent in the high lights, have a more or less feeble glow in the half-tones, and in the deep shadows possess no luminosity. The preparation of these self-luminous photographs is very simple. A silver print on albumen paper, or collotype, is rendered transparent by brushing over it a mixture of equal volumes of castor oil and oil of turpentine. The superfluous oil is removed by means of cotton-wood or a linen rag, and the phosphorescent paint is then put on. The paper thus prepared is then dried, and afterward mounted with its reverse side on cardboard. So soon as it has been exposed to the daylight, and the light penetrates through the transparent or semi-transparents parts, the phosphorescence of the luminous paint underneath is excited, and in the dark the image is seen with all its gradations; brilliant pictures, and moonlight landscapes, give especially good results. These self-luminous photographs were first introduced to the Vienna public at a ball given by the chemical students of the Technical high school on the 3d of March last. The ladies' ball programmes were decorated with a self-luminous picture representing an alchemist at work in a laboratory.

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NOTHING is so certain to produce torpid liver as continual dosing with Quinine. It temporarily excites but finally deranges and impairs the functionary powers of this important organ. The effect of Mercury and Arsenic is to induce dropsical tendency.

Do be persuaded to stop dosing and drugging, and use Dr. Holman's Pad. It is a precious boon to suffering humanity.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

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Spilling printers' ink;
Now the pen goes faster,
Wonder what they mean;
Guess they must be writing ads.
For the improved Carboline.

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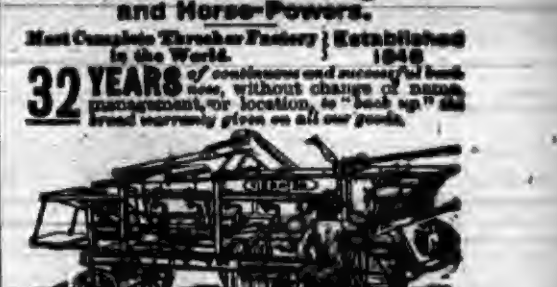

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC.

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time;

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	23c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	20c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound ....30... &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	65c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking, Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	24c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry Wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches ....7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	28c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	30c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

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☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock

Out of a thoroughbred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1, at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind.

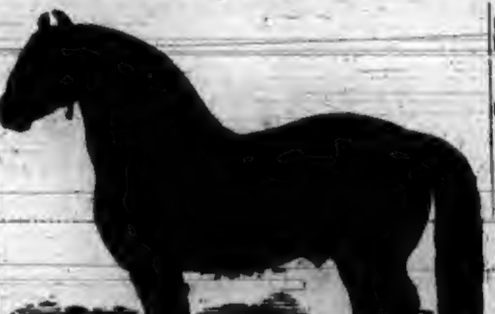

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1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

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Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

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THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

The Ram at Church.

Mollie had a little ram, fleece black as rubber shoe, and every place that Mollie went, he emigrated too.

He went with her to church one day—the folks hi-la-rious grew, to see him walk de-murely into Deacon Allen's pew.

The worthy deacon quickly let his angry passions rise, and gave it an unchristian kick between the sad brown eyes.

This landed rammy in the aisle; the deacon followed fast, and raised his foot again, but ah! that first kick was his last!

For Mr. Sheep walked slowly back about a rod 'tis said, and ere the deacon could retreat, it stood him on his head.

The congregation then arose and went for that ere sheep, but several well-directed butts just piled them in a heap.

Then rushed they straightway for the door, with curses long and loud, while rammy struck the hindmost man and shot him through the crowd.

The minister had often heard that kindness would subdue the fiercest beast—"Ah!" then he said, "I'll try that game on you."

And so he kindly, gently called, "Come rammy, rammy, ram; to see the folks abuse you so, I grieved and sorry am."

With kind and gentle words he came from that tall pulpit down, saying "rammy, rammy, ram; ram rammy, rammy, ram—best sheep in town."

The ram looked meek, and on he came, with "rammy, rammy, ram; the nice pretty ram."

The ram quite dropped its humble air, and rose from off its feet, and when the parson lit, he lay beneath the hindmost seat.

As he shot out the open door, and closed it with a slam, he named a California town, I think 'twas "Yuba-Dam!"

Story About John B. Gough.

John B. Gough, who has faced over eight thousand audiences, acknowledges that on one occasion, and one only, he encountered embarrassment he could not overcome. It was his own fault, he says, and proved a sharp lesson he never forgot. In his own words:

"I was engaged to address a large number of children in the afternoon, the meeting to be held on the lawn of the Baptist church in Providence, R. I. In the forenoon a friend met me and said:

'I have some first-rate cigars; will you have a few?'

'No, thank you.'

'Do take half-dozen.'

'I have no where to put them.'

'You can put half a dozen in your pocket.'

I wore a cap in those days, and I put the cigars into it, and at the appointed time I went to the meeting I ascended the platform and faced an audience of more than two thousand children. As it was out-of-doors, I kept my cap on for fear of taking cold, and I forgot all about the cigars. Towards the close of my speech, I became more earnest, and, after warning the boys of bad company, bad habits and the saloon, I said:

'Now, boys, let us give three rousing cheers for temperance and for cold water. Now then, three cheers. Hurrah!'

And, taking off my cap, I waived it most furiously, when away went the cigars right into the midst of the audience. The remaining cheers were very faint, and were nearly drowned in the laughter of the crowd. I was mortified and ashamed, and should have been relieved could I have sunk through the platform out of sight. My feelings were still more aggravated by a boy coming up the steps of the platform with one of those dreadful cigars, saying: 'Here's one of your cigars, Mr. Gough.'

Though I never afterward put cigars in my cap or hat on going to a meeting, I am ashamed to say it was some time after that before I gave up cigars altogether.

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—Christian Advocate. 24-2w.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action, and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Either liquid or dry for sale at the druggists.—Binghamton Republican.

HARDWARE, &c.

1850 1881

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Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

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I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

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SPOONS, KNIVES, AND FORKS, RINGS, VEST CHAINS, CASTORS,

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Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

29 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Mac[illegible] & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

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To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each.

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A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for 25 years and an illustrated book of [illegible] pages giving full directions for self-treatment, mailed free. Address DR. F. WILLIAMS, 425 [illegible] St., [illegible]

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19tf

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 65 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,

Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Normal Music School.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

—OF THE—

Northern Ind. Normal Music School

Will be held in the M. E. College, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, commencing Tuesday, July 12, 1881, and continue four weeks, closing Friday evening, August 5.

J. F. KINSEY, Principal.

assisted by an efficient corps of instructors in all departments. For circulars and other information send to J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-4t

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Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

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SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 18[illegible].

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 [illegible]	12 55	8 20
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 44	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 08	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 06	3 23	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	6 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave, Baltimore	9 30am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	0 40	10 47am	3 20
Louisville	6 55	11 25pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 35pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	1 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	2 50
Auburn	12 48	6 08	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 00	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 28	5 48
Montgomery	[illegible]	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 38
Jackson	3 40pm	9 [illegible]pm	8 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 24
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	[illegible]	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 [illegible]	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 2 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 20, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 28 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m., 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 8 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6.15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 2 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 8 40, 8 15, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 20, 6 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODS Rh-Gen'l Supt

H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No.7-ly

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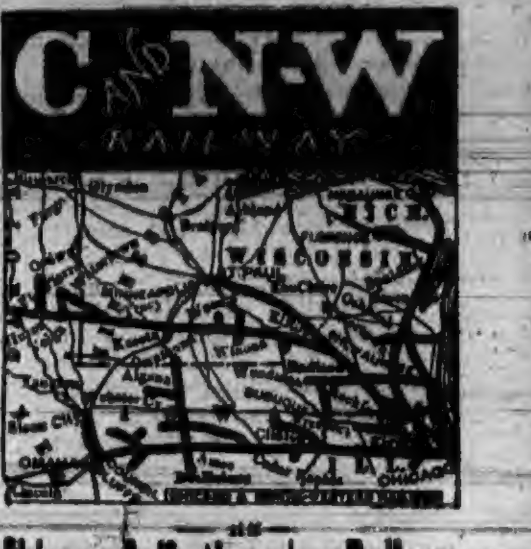

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Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, La Crosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

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At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points. It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Take a Ride

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
R'Y

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

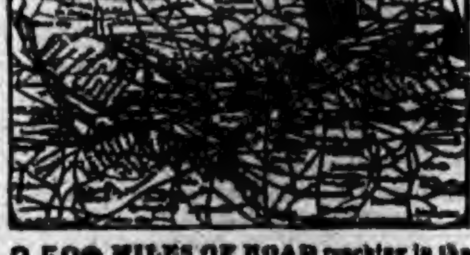

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

VIA ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting points to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 05am
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]		[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]		[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]		[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]		[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]		[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]		[illegible]
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	2 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 10	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hicksville	4 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 4 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 23, 1881. Number 25.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Auburn, Ind., June 16, 1881, at the Fourth Annual Reunion of Pioneer Association of DeKalb County.

BY W. H. DILLS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE PIONEER ASSOCIATION OF DEKALB COUNTY: Between thirty-five and forty years ago,—the period in which we recognize the people we designate "Old Settlers" first settled in northern Indiana—during that time when we met and became acquainted, that meeting was had and acquaintances made almost invariably, not as we meet to-day, under the beautiful trees set out and cultured by the hand of man for his profit, but it was beneath the towering forms and broad branches of the giant trees of the native forest, planted, nurtured and reared by the hand of God, for His divine purpose. Instead of enjoying the sweet perfume of domestic plants and flowers placed around us by hands of youth and innocence, we met amid the aroma of the wild flowers of the forest.

And also, instead of being enwrapped and encircled with the beautiful flag of our country; that same flag, with the same stripes, but with less stars then, waved far above and over beyond our vision and was the same protection and the same insignia of freedom and unity, unsullied and unblemished then as now.

Then we met by twos and threes, now by the thousand—a fitting and beautiful contrast of this country to-day and as it was then.

Robert Burns, the great Scottish bard, sang to the world, nearly one hundred years ago:

"Shall auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to min' ?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?

"We a' hae run about the braes
And pu'ed the gowans fine,
But we've wandered many a weary foot,
Sin' auld lang syne.

. . . .

"And here's a hand, my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine;
And we'll take a right gued willie-waught
For auld lang syne."

Kindly recollections of the past, fond memories of early friends, associates and acquaintances are well worthy the song of the bard or poet, at all times and in all places. These feelings and sentiments spring up spontaneously in the human heart, and are closely allied to the tenderest chords that vibrate in the human breast. Naturally, and as I said, spontaneously, they flow from the almost hidden recesses of the heart and memory; next in succession are the sweet, yet sorrowful but enduring recollections of an adored mother. These sentiments and early memories of friends and associates, are of the kindlier feelings of our nature, and like those of filial and maternal love should be cherished and cultured. They make us all better men and women, the skies seem brighter, our future seems brighter, and our pathway through life is brighter. By cherishing and cultivating these memories we forget the sorrows and burdens of the day; we cast aside the dull, heavy cares of life; we look back and enjoy the bright side and pleasures of this life, and the dull, dark days and heavy clouds which at times seemed to surround and threaten us with destruction, leave no trace to embitter the soul and render life a failure. Those who do not cherish and cultivate these sentiments fail to realize the joys of living. They become sour and morose, live lives of melancholy, lives of disappointment, and not only hate others, but absolutely hate themselves. Instead of thinking and speaking well of early associates and surroundings, the disappointed man or woman is always speaking and thinking ill of the past and its memories; and their evil thinking and speaking is not confined to the past, but by their long course of meditation on the dark side of life, they are continually thinking and speaking illy of their present associates and surroundings. They do not enjoy the pleasures of this life, nor indeed can they—nor are they here today. They would not enjoy these exercises and the memories that will arise from associating with these bent forms and gray heads,—these forms and heads which have withstood the heat of at least thirty-five summers' sun and the cold of thirty-five freezing winters in this county. That class of whom I have spoken, who look upon the dark side of the picture of life, are not here to-day. They would not enjoy our society, nor would they add to our enjoyments. Let us remember them with kindness, and that they are entitled to our sympathies.

Before proceeding further, ladies and gentlemen, let me congratulate you upon this, our fourth reunion of the Pioneer Association of DeKalb County. Once more in the providence of God we have the blessed opportunity of looking into the the faces of and taking by the hand those who were in part at least, instrumental in bringing civilization and enlightenment into the deep and heavy forests which once covered the entire surface of this country. Look at it to-day, you of younger years in life and of residence in our midst, and contemplate what the scenery was during the twelve years following the first settlement of this county.

Again on this occasion we are glad to meet so many of those who in early life quitted the society of their childhood homes where they were surrounded by not only the necessities but also the luxuries of life, to find homes in a then absolute wilderness. Here you, my old friends, came more than a generation ago, with only your household gods and your own strong arms and determined will—with no cleared land to cultivate, no markets at which to purchase the necessaries of life, even if you had had the money to buy with, no roads, no school houses, no mills, no churches, and no society save the wild men and beasts of the forest.

It is sad, very, sad, my friends, however, to reflect that many of the noble souls who have heretofore attended our meetings, will not be present to-day or at any of our future meetings. Their bodies have returned to mother earth. Their work and toil and labor is past. They cleared away the heavy forests, they built for us homes, planted orchards, built school houses, churches, highways, bridges, raised their children and devised unto them honorable names, performed every duty toward their country and their race. They have passed away forever and we know them now only by the kindly remembrances that are placed upon the tablets of our memories.

I am sorry that I cannot give you the names of our members who who have died within the last year. Mr Rose, the biographer, complains very bitterly that he has not been furnished with the proper information from the local committeemen. This, my friends, is a derilection of our duty, that we so justly owe these old men and women who came here in early days, and who have done so much that it is almost criminal and sacrilegious that we make no mention of their good and worthy deeds. It is absolutely wrong that these brave heroes should thus die and be thus forgotten.

These persons to whom I have just called your attention, and you who are here to-day, members of this society, are heroes in the true sense of the term. Not military chieftains, nor those who from ambitions motives for place and power are overturning policies and dynasties, but they and you sought and determined to and did conquer and subdue a wilderness, to found a colony which to-day smiles with civilization and enterprise, peace and plenty, nurtured and fostered by your and their hands, and those who followed in the track which you and they had broken.

We can very well remember seeing these early settlers with their families—with their white-covered wagons, the wife or daughter driving, the father and boys following, and driving, with the aid of a dog, a cow or two, sometimes a few sheep,—all wending their way towards the setting sun or plunging into the forest, and hauling up or stopping upon a tract of land upon which not a tree had been cut, and where for ages the rays of the orb of day had not penetrated, amidst the chorus of the feathered songsters of the grove, and the silence of the night, disturbed only by the hootings of the owl, or the indescribable howlings of hungry wolves. There you, or the fathers of you who came in early times, halted their wagons, which contained all they had on earth, and there to-day you will find comfort, luxury and ease. Before reaching that final resting place, weeks and months had passed in reaching the goal—following Indian trails scarcely wide enough to admit of the passage of a wagon, no bridges, dangers to be encompassed on every side, the early settler was of necessity his own sentinel, and upon himself relied for protection and safety. The trails would sometimes seem to run out—come to an end. Sometimes they would divide and create doubt as to the course that should be pursued. He had no compass and could not tell the cardinal points, but by an examination of trees he could tell the north side of them by the heaviest growth of moss or bark, and thereby determine his course. When night came ere he reached his destination, by the side of the trail, where water and grass were sufficient, he would would build a fire—without the aid of matches—by the side of some huge log, and there prepare their meal, his wife and little one retiring to sleep in the wagon, and he wrapped in a blanket on the leaves under it, with his faithful dog on one side and his trusty rifle on the other, there seek repose and rest, with as much confidence of safety and exemption from injury as you did last evening upon your downy couches, within bolted doors.

After reaching his land, purchased of the government at $1.25 per acre, or from some "speculator" for two, three or four dollars per acre, the pioneer finds for a time that his neighbors are few and far between, like angel's visits. There he could not hear his neighbors' chickens crow, their dogs bark, or their dinner bell or horn. With difficulty he at last succeeds in building his rude little cabin and in clearing off a few acres, by cutting down all the trees eighteen inches or under in diameter, and girdling all the others, which will give him a short supply of corn and vegetables. As for meats, he has none, except as he depends upon the chances of taking game from the forest, and then eat it, very often, without even salt or bread.

The privations of the early settlers were great, but often their perils were still greater. Diseases, indigeneous to a new country, of which he had previously no knowledge or experience. Malarial, generally, in their character, were certain to overtake him and his family. The massive foliage of the giant trees through which the sun scarcely penetrated, and the black soil vegetation, and the decayed vegetable matter everywhere abounding, generated vast volumes and columns of miasma. No physician or drug store, probably, within twenty miles, himself and family for months racked almost to death with the shakes, or scorched with raging fevers. Until acclimated by a residence of from two to five years and sometimes longer, the early settler was yearly visited with attacks of fever and ague, and felt thankful, indeed, if in the fall seasons he did not have an attack of bilious or intermittent fever. Snake bites, broken or cut limbs, and rheumatism from his frequent exposure, were of frequent occurrence, and no medical aid at hand. Indeed the hearts of these men and women were brave. A man may stand unmoved at the mouth of a cannon, yet the pitiful moans of a sick wife, the delirious tossing and crying of his children with consuming fevers, without medicine or a doctor, or even sympathizing friends or neighbors within miles would no doubt draw a tear that would rush down the sunburned face and would fill his very soul with the deepest sorrow and solicitude. So, too, it would be, if it were possible, tenfold more sorrowful to the wife should the husband and protector be stricken down. Even in health their privations seem almost incredible to us. Lumber was not to be had at any price; mills distant, and what roads there were, were almost impassable. A journey of weeks sometimes, leaving the wife and children, was often necessary to obtain the necessities of life. Families were almost driven to the verge of starvation, living for weeks on potatoes, wheat bran, and I have heard, on beech bark and milk. The private history of the sufferings, privations and the heroic endurance of many families in early times in this country has not, nor will it ever be written. Many, nearly all of those who have suffered and endured as I have stated, have gone where the weary are at rest, and no land to clear, no cabins to raise, no sufferings nor solicitude—the grave—has put its seal on their history. Peace be to their ashes.

The same bard from whom I have quoted, again sung, long years ago:

"John Anderson my jo, John,
When we were first acquent
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent;
But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the snaw;
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson my jo.

John Anderson my jo, John,
We climbed the hill the gither;
And monie a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go:
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson my jo.

All who belong to our association are at least thirty-five and a half years old, all at least are in the prime of life, or are tottering down the hill to sleep, as all must sleep "thegither" at the foot. When first we met many years ago, our locks and brows were not gray and "beld," and although we may differ in politics and religion, and many other things of a secondary or ephemeral character, yet down the hill we will go, hand in hand "thegither."

In early days we asked not whether the newcomer was a Whig or Democrat, Jew or Gentile, Methodist or Baptist, rich or poor; all we wanted to know was, is he a neighbor and a man? These inquiries as to a man's religious or political opinions were not thought of. Was he a good fellow, truthful, honest and charitable? If he had not these qualities he did not stay long enough in our midst to become an old settler. Those who did not come up to that standard either returned to their old homes or sought other localities long years ago.

When we now look back and review the lives of the pioneers, criticise their character in view of their surroundings, and with the aid of now experienced judgments, although we may detect errors in their lives, yet is there not something over and above these short-comings that we admire? Is there a man or a woman here today who can stand up and truthfully say aught against the brave men and women who sought and subdued this wilderness, which we may now revel in and enjoy so well? Look around you and recall their manly and their noble deeds, and hardened and uncharitable will be the heart that will tarnish their character or speak illy of their ashes. It took bold and brave men and women to subdue this wilderness, to blaze out the road and bring into it civilization and enlightment, and it is the bold and brave men and women who have strong points of character. They are those too, who have sternness, fortitude, and determination, and with that class you will always find, almost to overflowing, veins of kindness, sympathy and charity. That is the true secret for our respect and admiration for these old settlers. They were brave, rough and nearly always uncouth in outward appearance, yet with a heart all aglow with kindness and sympathy. Did you ever hear of one of those early settlers, even if his cabin only had but one room, or his last morsel of corn meal had been baked, refuse the hospitalities of his humble home to a man or a family who entered his door? Did you, in those times know of any who would refuse to attend a house-raising or log rolling for his neighbor, although it would be two, four, six or eight miles distant? Or if a neighbor was sick or disabled from any cause, refuse to plant his corn, harvest his crops, or any other act of similar character? And after these acts of kindness had been performed, if the sick or disabled neighbor would offer to pay them for their labor, they would feel insulted.

It is the brave hearts and generous souls that first inhabit our new countries. The timid, cowardly, and selfish remain in luxury and ease at the old homestead. These are the reasons that we to-day admire and respect the names and character of the pioneers, and those are the reasons that we to-day meet to recall their many virtues and do honor to their noble deeds.

At the risk of wearying you, and I know you would be glad to listen to me an hour, I will name a few of those veterans who were the foremost men of the county in 1845, but who have gone to their long homes. Let us speak reverently of them, too. Their faults were human, but their good qualities and manly virtues will commend them to our consideration. I will give them by townships in the usual order, leaving out Keyser, which was not then formed:

BUTLER.

The Brooks, Henry Clark and sons, George DeLong, Embrys, Abraham, Henry and Charles Fair, Nathanial Fitch, Greggs, Bells, father and son, Hoffmans, Hogues, Hollbrooks, Jacksons, Lungs, Millers, McAnleys Charles Probst, Rodenbaughs, Reeves, Shulls Simons, Serfases, Natts, and Wellers,

JACKSON.

Bishops, Cools, Coolers, Komeskys, Daves, Draggoos, Essigs, Georges, Hurshes, Hendersons, Hartles, Johnsons, Lawheads, Means, Moores, Mouries, Osburns, Sugars, Staffords, Squires, Stewards, Tarneys, Watsons, Wyatt's, Williams and Zimermans.

CONCORD.

Allens, Altens Burkys, Blairs, Balls, Carrs, Culbertsons, Coburns, Catlins Draggoos, Dawsons, Fales, Headleys, Johnsons, Knights, McNabbs, Nichols, Owens, Robinsons Rhodes, Sechlers, Widneys, Woodcoxes, Williams and Whites.

NEWVILLE.

Bartletts, Dodges, DeLongs, Ellises, Lewises, Lawrences, Murphys, Rogers Platters, Stronges, Steeles, Thomases, and Waldens.

STAFFORD.

Barbers, Coatses, Christoffels, Derests, Deihls, Headleys, McDaniels, Roses, Strohls, Shoubs, Schofield, Websters and Wannemakers.

WILMINGTON.

Armstrongs, Babcocks, Coes, Crooks, Eakrights, Egnews, Fosdicks, Finneys, Helwigs, Hackleys, Handys, Imhoffs, Jackmans, Krontz, Maxwells, Mullenixs, Meeses, Norrises, Nelsons, Nodines, Packers, Ruttleges, Roberts, Robes, Sawyers, Tremans, Tomlinsons, Tottens, Yeeleys, Widneys, Woods, and Weeks.

UNION.

Ashelmans, Altenburgs Abbotts, Bidlers, Boughmans, Browns, Caspers, Clays, Fishers, Fulks, Gilgrishes, Husselmans, Krums, Lutzs, Latsons, McEndefers, Misers, Summers, Strohs Weavers, Weeks, Walworth, Whetsels, Parks and Ingman.

RICHLAND.

Bangs, Bess, Cowlevs, Clays, Calkins, Daileys, Dewitts, Eagiers, Greens, Hardys, Moodys, McMillans, Pennels, Rogers, Shulls, Showers, Treakes and Weirichs.

FAIRFIELD

Chaffees, McNabbs, Powells, Storys, Gushwas and Wells.

SMITHFIELD

Baxters, Boyers, Blakers, Corwins, Danks, Daniels, Hemstreets, Holmes, Krums, Kelleys, McCoshs Smiths and Walkers,

FRANKLIN.

Aldriches, Bails, Bowmans, Bucks, Beards, Crains, Dirrims, Ducks Firestones, Holtons, Holmes, Hammans, Joneses, Jackmans, Jeffords, Keeps, Lewes, Manns, McQueens, McCurdys, McAllisters, Myers, Nidigs, Nelsons, Olds, Porters, Packers, Rudes, Stambaughs, Shulls, Snooks, Thurstons, Watermans and Wilsons.

TROY.

Burdick, Cathers, Caseboers, Colls, Emersons, Eddys, Helwigs, Jennings, Knisleys, Larned, McClures, McClellan, McDaniels, Stearns, Willards, Waydleichs and Zimmermans.

Those still living I do not mention. They, or at least a great many of them, are here to-day to speak for themselves. The men I have named were actively identified with the material interests of our county; their houses were ever the center of a liberal hospitality, and many brought to bear upon the difficulties and privations of pioneer life more than ordinary good judgment and natural ability. Many of them were thoroughly well educated and had the energy and perseverance so highly necessary to a pioneer. Many led lives of devout christianity and the Sunday schools and churches they established are all over our county as lasting monuments to their memories and the foundations of our moral and social society to day.

The men whom I have named, who came here prior to January 1st 1846, came before the period of railroads, before canals were dug, and many before the roads were cut or bridges built. Just think of it, that thirty-five years ago the residents of our county had never seen a railroad car, and we have over a hundred miles of railroad track in the county to-day, and two hundred trains daily through it. There was not then in the county a steam engine; there was not one cook-stove in a dozen families. What kind of dinner do you suppose the cooks of to-day would get up without a cook-stove? They had never even heard of kerosene oil for illuminating purposes. Matches—do you recollect the name, Lucifer matches, were hard to obtain, and only a few could afford the luxury. Why, the old-fashioned grain cradle, now out of use, was just then introduced. We had no such reapers and mowers and machinery for threshing and agricultural purposes that is now stacked on almost every forty-acre farm in the county. I recollect very distinctly the first threshing machine. It indeed was a beauty. It did not even separate the grain from the chaff and straw. It was brought into the county by John Zimmerman, who then resided on the Houk farm, in Jackson township. He was the father of Mr. Elias Zimmerman, of this place. In fact it would now be a novelty, and as it did then, would now draw crowds when set to work; and to use a homely expression, it was the "biggest thing out." Instead of being several weeks in flailing, tramping and winnowing out a hundred bushels of wheat, the farmer with that threshing machine could thrash out that quantity in a day, and then take his time to run it through the fanning mill. And when he had the wheat ready for market, then he would have to take about three days to carry a load of twenty-five or thirty bushels to Fort Wayne and sell it for fifty or sixty cents a bushel. This of course was after they had been here ten or twelve years. My friends, just think that to-day there is not a farmer in the county but who can market from his farm a load of forty bushels in an hour and a half's time in some railroad elevator. Corn had a value then proportioned to wheat, the same as now. Pork then ranged at $1.50 to $2.00 per hundred pounds.

Let us look at our county as it was in 1845 from another view:

Total amount of taxes assessed for all purposes that year	$8,330
Tax duplicate in 1880	$118,000
Total value of all taxables in 1845	$539,000
Total value of all taxables in 1880	$6,600,000
County tax levied in 1845	$1,331
County taxes in 1880, nearly	$40,000
No. of polls in 1846	731
No. of votes in 1880	5,290

Concord township at that time was the most wealthy and populous in the county. It had of taxables - $67,000
This (Union) then had - - $55,000

Concord had the most polls—102; Wilmington and Franklin next, each having 87; Union had 79, Butler 78, Jackson 77.

In about two months it will be thirty-seven years since I was brought to this county by my parents, settling in Spencerville then, as I have shown, the most wealthy and populous part of the county. Having a grist and saw-mill, postoffice, stores, ashery and other insignia of a new town in a new country, Spencerville commanded the trade of a large territory. At those times we knew all the people who made their appearance in a town, and if we did not know their names, we soon found out by asking. Let us look at the citizens of Spencerville to-day. I have carefully thought of and looked for all I then knew so well, and to-day there are but two persons alive and still living in that town who lived there in 1844, they are 'Squire Barney and Dr. Emanuel. Their wives—and noble women they were—have long since been gathered to their rest.

Now let us go among the farmers of Concord township, and see if we can find some old, familiar faces who were on the same farms thirty-seven years ago. Of them who then owned and still reside on the same farms, I am able to find only eight men, Robert Culbertson, Sol. Woodcox, Henry Robinson, Jonathan Boyle, Samuel Wason, David Shull, John Shutt and Wm. Henderson. But there are some who still reside on the same farm as then, having succeeded their parents. I name some: John Widney, Erastus White, Jackson Moody, Daniel and David Butler, Mort. Milliman, Milas Rhodes and mother, Emilius Case and mother, and R. G. Coburn.

Now, my friends, let me change the scene. Let the curtain exhibit this village of Auburn in December, 1856—now nearly twenty-five years, when I located here. Upon inquiry you will find only ten families occupying the same homes as then, viz: Dr. Ford, Mrs. Leasure, Mrs. Mott, George Brandt, G. W. Stahl, Major Sprott, James Brinkerhoff Mrs. H. Jones, and Mrs. Houghton, upon whose grounds we are now assembled—ten in all. Besides those named, the following families still reside in town, as in December, 1856: S. W. Ralston, S. B. Ward, J. W. Case, Lewis Bowers, James and Hiram Griswold, Mrs. Puffenberger, Mrs. Stephen Latson, Geo. Wagoner, Mrs. C. S. Hare, and Mrs. W. A. Sawrey—11, in all 20 families. But of these twenty families, death has entered and carried away either a husband or wife in all but eight.

Let us go out on the streets and ramble among the business men and houses—about the mills, shops, and in the professional ranks, examine the faces of these active men and see if any are here to-day still engaged in the same business as twenty-five years ago. I look carefully and find but three. Not counting Dr. Ford, who has retired from active practice, I find James W. Case, then and now a mechanic; I see also G. W. Stahl still cutting out pants and cooking the same old goose he did of yore—laughing just as joyously but not so vigorously. The third, myself, an humble follower of Blackstone and Kent. Those of my profession where are they? Judge Mott, good old soul, who never by word or action intended a wrong, and his son, Sheridan, bright, brilliant and promising—father and son lie side by side and fill honored graves at their old homestead. T. R. Dickinson, though eccentric, yet abounding in enterprise and integrity; as good a neighbor and citizen as ever lived, is buried in Waterloo. His son Timothy, of many rare qualities, is now only a breathing corpse—dying a slow death of softening of the brain, induced by over mental and physicial labor. A. S. Blake is in Denver, Colorado. S. J. Staughton and S. W. Dickinson I believe are dead. James Brinkerhoff is, and has been an invalid for years, and out of practice. And last of all, Judge Morris, a name honored and spoken of with reverence by all old settlers, resides at Fort Wayne and now the peer if not the superior in legal lore, in varied and enlarged intellectual attainments, and in unsullied integrity of any of his distinguished associates upon our supreme bench. Indeed

"I feel like one who treads alone,
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but me departed."

Twenty-five years ago we thought we had a "staving" nice town here. There was not a steam or flouring mill in it, not a wheel turned by steam power, not a bakery, meat shop, family grocery store nor even a millinery or barber shop here.

Of the young men then of our town, on whom devolved the responsibility of taking care of of the social affairs, I now recall Philip Fluke, then tanning leather, making money and gadding all over the country. Judge McClellan was shoving a pen in the auditor's office. Our present good-looking sheriff, Gust Leus, Amo Park, now of Kendallville, and Lewis Ochs, a brother of Isaac and Simon Ochs, were all clerks in dry-goods stores. The two Weaver boys, Eli and Enos, were running drug-stores, and sometimes horses, but always after the girls. Steve Ford, Whead Griswold and Tom Gross, who were born tired, were not permanently engaged at anything, but were ready to snap up any good offer that presented itself.

[CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE attention of the treasury officials in New York has been called to the large amount of punched and mutilated coin in circulation, and an investigation has been resolved upon. One broker receives each week from country customers from $150 to $300 worth of clipped silver, which he sells at 2 per cent. discount. The mischief can be stopped by a law prohibiting the traffic except on the basis of weight.

MAINE papers state that Justice Clifford's physical health has improved very much, but that he has not recovered his mental vigor He occasionally goes to his office and engages in conversation, but his memory is defective, and he soon forgets with whom he is talking. ....The great Brooklyn bridge is a costly affair. Thus far nearly $13,000,000 have been expended on it, and it will take another year and some more millions of dollars to complete it.

AT Brooklyn, N. Y., a fire at Pierrepont & Co.'s stores consumed Nos. 4 and 5. One workman was burned to death, and another fatally injured by jumping from the burning building. The contents of the warehouses, consisting of oils, molasses, wool, plumbago, etc., were very valuable. Loss, $400,000.... Silas M. Waite, ex-President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro', Vt., pleaded guilty to making false returns to the Government under the National Banking act, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the House of Correction....Eighteen furnaces in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, Pa., have stopped operations on account of the low price of pig iron. More will follow unless prices improve within the next ten days.... E. P. Cutter & Co., of Boston, Mass., an old and leading iron firm, have been forced to suspend, owing to depression in the iron trade. Liabilities about $600,000. It is said they will be able to pay 75 per cent....At Newark, N. J., a machinist named Martin shot and killed his wife and mortally wounded his child, a 3-year-old girl.

MARTIN CORCORAN, a striking printer of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, armed himself with a billy and laid in wait for a "rat" printer named McCahill, who was employed with others in place of the strikers. He struck McCahill, as the latter passed about 2 o'clock in the morning, whereupon McCahill drew his revolver and fired two shots, one of which put an end to Corcoran's life.

THE WEST.

A MOST destructive hurricane swept over Dickinson county, Kan., in the vicinity of Salomon City. It swept over a tract six miles long and five miles wide, demolishing nearly everything in its path. The hail beat the corn and other crops into the ground. Some of the stones were ten inches in circumference. Six houses were torn into fragments, and, so far, seven persons have been killed. It is thought that other persons have perished also.

OFFICIAL reports as to the condition of the fall-wheat crop in Illinois, says the Chicago *Tribune*, are very far from satisfactory. In the central portion of the State, where nearly one-third of the wheat crop is grown, 44 per cent of the ground sown with fall wheat has been plowed up, and the remaining acreage will not yield more than 45 per cent. of an average. In the southern division of the State, where nearly two-thirds is grown, 16 per cent. of the wheat acreage has been plowed up, and the remaining acreage will hardly yield half the average. Complaints of chinch bugs, army worms, etc., are numerous, and on the whole the reports are exceedingly unfavorable and very discouraging.

THE villages of King City, Rosendale and Berlin, situated in Northwestern Missouri, were visited on Sunday night, the 12th inst., by a catastrophe of appalling dimensions. Early in the evening a cyclone swept down on the devoted villagers and their rural neighbors with resistless fury, and marked its pathway with desolation and death. Scarcely had the people begun to comprehend the calamity that had befallen them when a second cyclone appeared to complete whatever destruction the first had left undone. The resultant loss of property is placed at from $200,000 to $500,000, while the death list is large but not definite. A most destructive hurricane also swept through Central Iowa on the afternoon of the 13th, killing and maiming a number of persons, causing immense damage to the crops, killing cattle and poultry, and demolishing many residences and outbuildings. The number of human lives lost has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it will not be much if any less than twenty. The storm at some points was of tremendous force, and there was no withstanding it. The hail-stones which fell were of immense size, in some cases as large as goose-eggs, and caused great havoc among birds, rabbits and game of all kinds throughout the storm area....The vicinity of Wells, in Minnesota, suffered from a cyclonic visitation on the 12th inst. Houses, barns and fences were prostrated, and two or three people killed.

AS THE Chicago express train on the Wabash railroad, going north, passed through Raymond, Montgomery county, Ill., on the night of the 13th inst., it ran into a wagon containing seven persons, killing four of them outright, and more or less injuring the others. The wife of a respected farmer named Albert Creswell, her child and two orphan nephews were the victims.

CHIEF JUSTICE SENER, of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory, decided recently that the marriage of Lee Chin with a white woman, which took place at Denver, Col., was valid. Cheyenne is all "tore up" over the decision.

PETER LEMEN, of Detroit, in the belief that his stomach contained a living lizard, fretted himself to death, his weight having decreased from 200 pounds to sixty. An autopsy disclosed a fibrous tumor of the duodenum, and his career was closed by actual starvation.

THE particulars of the recent great tornadoes in Northeastern Kansas, Northwestern Missouri, and Central Iowa show that wherever the cyclones struck the earth the destruction of buildings, orchards, forests and growing crops was complete. Many persons were injured, but only a few killed, as far as can be ascertained. Scores of people lost their homes and all their property. The terrific force and destructive effects of these tornadoes were similar to those which desolated the Western and Southern localities of former years. ....Eight coal-heavers were drowned at Cincinnati by the overturning of a skiff in the middle of the Ohio river.

THE SOUTH.

TWO STAGES running between Alma and Fayetteville, Ark., were stopped by armed men, who robbed the passengers and the mail-bags....Isaiah Larkin, a Tennessee moonshiner, resisted arrest at the hands of his cousin, Deputy Marshal George Larkin, and was shot dead.

POLITICAL.

THE New York Legislature balloted twice for Senators on the 10th inst., with about the same result as the two preceding days. Gen. Spinola rose in the House and proposed that the $2,000 alleged bribe money be devoted to the support of impecunious members kept in involuntary servitude at the capital. The Bribery Investigating Committee examined Speaker Sharpe. He testified to receiving the $2,000 from Bradley, and he handed the sum to the Chairman of the committee. Armstrong, of Oneida county, testified that he had been offered money by Edwards, a lobbyist, to vote against Conkling.

THE State Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided that the present Legislature is the proper body to elect United States Senator.

THERE were only 104 members of the Legislature in the joint convention at Albany on the 11th inst., and the ballot for Senators showed no changes of candidates worthy of note. Assemblyman Trimble, a New York lawyer, testified before the Bribery Committee that he had been offered money by a lobbyist named Edwards to change his vote from Platt to Depew.

THE balloting at Albany on the 13th inst. was of about the same monotonous nature as of the preceding days, and gave no indication of an early break of the dead-lock. The Bribery Investigating Committee examined and cross-examined Assemblyman Bradley at great length. He reiterated the story that Senator Sessions had tried to corrupt him, and detailed the circumstances.

ASSOCIATED PRESS telegram from Washington: "The Secretary of the National Greenback Committee says that the Greenback members of the next Congress will stand solidly together on all questions. He says nine members of the next House are pledged to meet in Greenback caucus and determine upon and carry out Greenback politics. These nine members counted upon are Ladd and Murch, of Maine; Bramm and Mosgrove, of Pennsylvania; Rife, Hazeltine, Burroughs and Fort, of Missouri, and Jones, of Texas."....In the Senatorial ballot at Albany, Conkling received 31 votes to 23 for Wheeler, and 50 for Jacobs. For the long term, Depew had 55 votes and Platt 26. In the bribery investigation, Senator Sessions admitted that in 1862 he was present in Albany as a lobbyist, and received money for urging the passage of several bills, getting $5,500 on a scheme to secure a site for the postoffice in New York, and acting as a lobbyist for six or seven years. Assemblyman Bradley went through a long cross-examination.... Ex-Senator Thurman, in a letter to his son, says that he cannot be a candidate for Governor of Ohio under any circumstances; that when he left the Senate he made up his mind to retire to private life; and that he has arrived at the age when a man should stop holding office.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, says a Washington telegram, is strongly inclined to help Mahone in the Virginia campaign, but has informed Congressman Tucker that the Cabinet will decide the matter....The Pennsylvania Greenbackers held a State Convention at Pottsville, and nominated R. W. Jackson, of Mercer county, for State Treasurer.... The Greenback-Labor party of Ohio met in convention at Columbus and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John Sietz, of Seneca; Lieutenant Governor, Charles Jenkins, of Mahoning; Supreme Judge, Joseph Watson, of Knox; Attorney General, E. M. Tuttle, of Lake; Treasurer, W. F. Lloyd, of Montgomery; member of Board of Public Works, H. L. Morrison, of Ashtabula.

THE ballot for Senator at Albany on the 15th inst. showed no change in the situation. The Bribery Investigating Committee finished with Senator Sessions and heard two or three new witnesses. Sessions maintained his version of the interviews with Bradley to the end. Assemblyman Young related his experience with the lobbyist Edwards, and the latter's attempt to bribe him. The most significant fact of the day was given by the President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, who testified that on June 4 his bank cashed for Edwards a draft on New York, signed by A. D. Barber, for $2,000.

THE sixteenth ballot for Senators from New York gave Depew, for the long term, 54 votes, Kernan, 52, and Platt 27; while for the short term Jacobs polled 51 votes, Wheeler 36, and Conkling 32. The Central Committee of the anti-Conkling Republicans met and adopted resolutions declaring that, inasmuch as Depew had received the votes of a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, it was the duty of all the Republican members who desire that the State shall be properly represented in the United States Senate to concentrate their votes on him, and thus throw the responsibility of defeating an election on the friends of the Senators who created a vacancy. In the bribery investigation, Orsino S. Jones was examined, and corroborated Bradley's evidence.

THE Iowa Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines June 16, 350 delegates being in attendance. Judge L. D. Kinne was nominated for Governor, Capt. J. M. Walker for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. H. B. Hendershott for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Prof. W. H. Butler for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WASHINGTON.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES, in reply to expressions of fear that he may carry economy too far and thus cripple the postal service, says that there need be no fear whatever on this head.

THE Government expects to be able to prove that the star-route people plundered the treasury to the extent of $1,000,000. A great many special agents are investigating the Territorial routes, and the reports which have recently been received show extensive frauds....Commander Montgomery Sicard has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, vice Commodore Jeffers, who has resigned.....The Collectors of Internal Revenue have been informed that, owing to the appropriation of the current fiscal year being nearly exhausted, gaugers and storekeepers will only be paid to June 20 at present.

BOB INGERSOLL's mining strike is the sensation at Washington. It seems that last winter twenty-one undeveloped silver mines in New Mexico were purchased by Col. Ingersoll, Gen. Halbert E. Paine, Navy Paymaster Stevenson, Col. Grafton and C. P. Farrell, a brother-in-law of Ingersoll. Gillette, who developed the wonderful Comstock lode, was sent out to work the property, and he reports an assay of $20,000 per ton. Four of the mines have shown wonderful richness....J. A. Bentley resigned the Commissionership of Pensions, at the request of the President, and W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, was appointed to the vacancy. Judge McFarland, of Kansas, was given the Land-Office Commissionership.

GENERAL.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA takes to himself and his skirmishers the glory of having blown up H. M. S. Doterel, and further says that Irishmen in the royal navy are ready to destroy other vessels at his command.

PROF. RILEY, of the United States Entomological Commission, says the locusts now appearing in the West and South are of two distinct breeds; that one is the thirteen-year and the other is the seventeen-year locust, and this is the first time they have appeared in the same year since 1660. Prof. Riley says these locusts cannot do any damage except to young fruit-trees, in the limbs of which they deposit eggs. He says the locusts will suddenly disappear before long.... In regard to the declaration of Jeff Davis that Joe Johnston should have taken his army into Washington after the victory of Bull Run, the latter states that the mass of the Confederates supposed that the war had ended with that struggle.

AT the close of the inquest into the Victoria disaster at London, Ontario, Capt. Rankin and Manager Parish were arrested on complaint of Postmaster Jones, who lost a daughter by the calamity.

THE Coroner's inquiry into the Victoria disaster at London, Ontario, by which over 200 people were drowned, resulted in a wholesale censure of the officers of the wrecked steamer and of the Government inspector.... Over $100,000,000 in specie was imported into this country from Europe during the ten months ending May 31. The gold imports are virtually suspended just now.... Farmers residing in the vicinity of Quebec complain of the extreme drought, which threatens to destroy the whole hay crop....Miss M. M. Gillet, a Wisconsin lady law student, now residing in Washington, has been appointed a notary public for the District of Columbia by the President. This is the first instance where a woman has been appointed to such a position by any President.

ACCORDING to the official statement, the recent fire in Quebec destroyed 642 houses, rendering homeless 1,211 families, comprising 6,028 individuals. Two-thirds of the families burned out were uninsured and therefore lost their all.

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued the following crop report: Spring Wheat—The acreage shows a large decline since last year. In the area reported to the department, only 86 per cent. of that sown in 1880. The condition is, however, fully equal to that of last year at the same time. Winter Wheat—The condition is reported at an average for the whole country of only 76. The principal complaints are from Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, where, added to most unfavorable weather, there is great damage from chinch-bugs and the Hessian fly. California reports a very low condition, caused by cold weather and drought.

THE temperature at Tucson, Arizona, registered 105 in the shade the other day. It was 101 at Vicksburg, Miss., 99 at Eagle Pass and Shreveport, 98 at Memphis, and 97 at St. Louis....Advices direct from Panama are to the effect that the canal stations have been abandoned, workmen have been discharged, and many engineers have returned to Paris.... The Canadian Dominion was deprived of about 120,000 people by emigration to this country during the last year, and the Dominion authorities are desirous of supplying their places with immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland.

FOREIGN.

IRELAND continues in a disturbed state, and the authorities seem to be at their wits' ends. Rows and riots, shootings and scrimmages, prosecutions and persecutions continue with great frequency, and there does not seem to be any indication of the return of peace and quiet, and the inauguration of justice and fair play. Meanwhile Britain is alarmed about rumors of Fenian plots to blow up buildings and people, so that, while the Irish policeman is engaged in quelling riots, his English brothers are employed in ferreting out conspiracies and looking out for conspirators.... An American agent has been trying to engage Patti for a tour through this country, but has not succeeded, owing to the influence of Nicolini. Patti, through her friend, asked 2,000,000 francs for the tour, which the American considered too much.... Two Irishmen, named McKevett and Roberts, made a futile effort to blow up the Town Hall, Liverpool, England. They were arrested.

FRANCE is on the verge of another test of the earnestness and adhesiveness of the new republican spirit of that land. What is known as the *scrutin de liste* has brought on the present menace of a Governmental crisis. The influence of Gambetta was strong enough to carry this project through the Assembly, but the Senate, by the close vote of 148 to 144, has rejected it. The present practice in France, as in this country, is to elect members of the popular branch of Parliament by districts, or *arrondissements* as they are called there. Gambetta originated, and after a desperate struggle carried through the Chamber of Deputies, the scheme for electing the Deputies by departments, which is called the *scrutin de liste*. The difference between the two methods of election may be fairly illustrated by the American system. The present method of election in France—the *scrutin d'arrondissement*—corresponds to the prevailing method in the United States where the various districts elect Congressmen by separate votes. The method proposed by Gambetta—the *scrutin de liste*—is the same as if all the Congressmen in one of our States were to be elected on a general ticket by the majority vote of the State....Once more an American horse has captured one of the leading turf trophies in Europe, Mr. James R. Keene's Foxhall having won the Grand Prize of Paris, otherwise known as the French Derby. The stakes amounted to $35,000. Thus in the two greatest foreign contests—the English Derby and the French Grand Prize—in both of which were entered the cream of the European thoroughbreds, American horses have carried off the honors and the money.

THE Scrutin de Liste bill, for the enlargement of popular representation in the French National Assembly, which passed the lower house of that body recently, has been rejected by the upper house. It is a defeat for Gambetta, and the effect will be an exciting campaign on vital political issues between the Progressive party, led by Gambetta, and the Conservative Republicans, under President Grevy.... Her physicians having decided that Mrs. Edwin Booth's condition requires her immediate removal home, her husband has been obliged to cancel all his English engagements....An Italian exploring party is reported to have been murdered near Bailul, Egypt, and the Italian Government has telegraphed to Cairo demanding strict inquiry and the punishment of the murderers.

A LARGE number of peasants are emigrating from the Russian province of Tomsk to Siberia because of poverty. So great is the exodus that the ferry-boat on the Volga is taxed to the utmost in order to transport them across. Voluntary exile to Siberia is something new....Lorillard's horse Iroquois, which won the Derby, carried off the Prince of Wales stakes at Ascot. The victory of Iroquois seemed to please the Britons present.... The refusal of the Republican members of the French Chamber of Deputies to support the proposal for advancing the time for the dissolution of the chambers is regarded as a greater rebuff to Gambetta than the rejection of the *Scrutin de Liste* bill. The proposal was supported by only seventy members and was opposed by 250 members.

THE French Government intend to introduce a bill which will provide for an additional deputy to each of nine provincial arrondissements, and seven additional deputies to Parisian arrondissements which have a population exceeding 100,000....The Italian Chamber of Deputies rejected universal suffrage by a vote of 314 to 83. Female suffrage was only supported by its proposer, Signor Fabri. Signor Crispi's amendment to grant to all who can read and write was rejected by a vote of 220 to 106.... The Irish Land bill is making rapid progress in committee. Conservatives and Liberals are sinking mutual differences to push the measure, believing it will soothe the disaffected Irish nation....A Russian Socialist who escaped from Siberia has reached Switzerland. Only one other case of a political prisoner escaping from Siberia has ever been recorded....By a vote of 196 to 154, the House of Commons passed Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution to give legislative effect to local liquor option.

SWITZERLAND has given to other European nations an example of intelligent and consistent action in respect to American meat. After the French decree of prohibition the Swiss Government directed an inquiry to be made into the real facts in respect to trichiniasis and diseased meats from America. After mature consideration the Sanitary Commissioner reports, and the Federal Government officially declares, that no prohibition or compulsory inspection of American meat is justified or will be required in Switzerland.... The New Zealand steamer Tararua was recently lost on the coast, while bound for Melbourne, and 130 people drowned....The dynamite fiends have broken loose in France. An attempt was made to blow up the statue of Thiers at St. Germain with a box of gunpowder. The statue was only slightly injured.... Seven leading members of the English royal family went to Ascot on the 16th inst., to see Iroquois, an American horse, win the St. James Palace stakes.

BUSINESS FOR TWO.

An Entertaining Sketch of the Daring LeRoy.

Some time since, while writing prison sketches, our reporter found a prisoner in the House of Correction who, under the name of "Dandy Jim," was for a year or more a sharer in LeRoy's dangers and successes. The two planned and executed some of the boldest adventures, and their success in evading capture was something marvelous. In the fall of 1867 they stopped a coach in Arizona and robbed eight passengers. Pursuit was made by thirteen men, and the party came upon the road agents while they were seated on the ground dividing their plunder. A complete circle was formed around the pair, but with the arms captured from the stage coach they drove the men over half a mile and put them to rout.

In that same year, one day when the pair were riding along the highway about forty miles from Fort Smith, they were suddenly attacked by a force of about forty soldiers, herders, and ranchmen. Their horses went down at the first volley, but the two men, shooting right and left handed, produced such confusion that escape into the bushes was an easy matter. In this affair Dandy Jim got two bullets through his hat and a rake across the left shoulder, while LeRoy had a charm on his watch chain shot away and two bullet holes in his clothing.

A month later the pair rode into a ranch in the Indian Territory and asked for dinner. While at the table a *posse* of nearly twenty men surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of the men themselves. The house had but one room, lighted by one window, and entered by a single door. While Jim took the door LeRoy guarded the window. With a cup of coffee in one hand and a revolver in the other he would fire a shot and then take a sip, having no more fear than a man of stone. The fight lasted upwards of two hours, and ended by the *posse* retreating and giving the outlaws a clear road to escape.

In 1868 the two men planned the plunder of a Texas railroad train. Each was armed with two revolvers, and at 10 o'clock at night they built a fire on the track in an unfrequented spot. The calculation was that the train would come to a stop at sight of the fire, and while Jim mounted the engine and took care of the engineer and fireman LeRoy was to go through the passenger coaches. They knew it was a train carrying at least 250 passengers, with a probability of half the men being armed, but the one man had planned to take all the chances against him. The engineer saw the fire and suspected a trick, and instead of shutting off steam he put on more, and dashed the burning brands clear over the smokestack as he rushed his train out of danger. No fewer than five men, outside of this instance, have tackled such a job as train robbing, but these two were going through the whole business alone, and they might have reaped a rich harvest for all that is known to the contrary. Both LeRoy and Jim have stopped stages when alone, and made from five to eight persons get down and submit to robbery. The officers will have to be wide awake if they catch LeRoy again. He is a sure shot, cool and daring and has many friends to send him warning and keep him posted.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Versatility of Widows.

Widows exhibit a pathetic helplessness at times combined with the versatile sympathy of a father confessor. They might often vie with the lawyers in experience of the secret working of mental machinery of human nature. For the widow has graduated in the tender emotions. She is, therefore, able to regard with disinterested friendlessness those attacked with the premonitory symptoms of the malady, from which she has, perhaps, long ago suffered herself, and to prescribe accordingly. In the novels Pyramus tells his passions to the moon, and Thisbe to her pillow. As a matter of fact, they usually pour forth their story to the sympathetic ear of the widow, whom as advertisements say, no household should be without. She possesses the experiences and authority which attach by right to the fogy, and all the airy enterprise of the skittish matron. Even the young bride hangs on her lips. At Christmas parties she is an infallible oracle, an incarnate ballroom guide, a living and breathing file of Myra's *Journal*. At the meet her pony carriage is mobbed by the men, while the women half enviously recognize the charm of crape. Strange to say, she disarms the critics of her own sex. She can sympathize with the misgivings of the callow *debutante* and guide her as she learns to go alone. She has known the domestic cares of the matron, and even for the veteran campaigner, whose arms have not yet secured the matrimonial laurel, she abounds in experiences which always sound new and often prove invaluable, for she is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as disinterested. But there are widows and widows. Addison said that in his experience "widows did not mourn the loss of husband, but for the want of one." In such cases the weeds—at a distance a flag of distress—often resolve themselves, on nearer acquaintance, into the defiant symbol of the roving privateer. It is not for want of warning that weak humanity falls a victim. Mr. Weller spoke with the feeling of a long-suffering experience in warning his son to "beware of widows." As the widow unattached may work infinite good as an angel of light, she may do still greater mischief in the opposite character. Her words have weight and her example authority which carry conviction to the hearts of those among whom she lives and moves.
—*New Yord Star.*

Roses.

By standard or tree roses is meant a rose, usually a remontant, budded at the top of a brier four to eight feet high. They seem to be very attractive to our amateurs, large numbers being imported every year and sold at auction at very high prices. It is probably their unusual appearance that makes them popular with those who do not know that they are almost as unsuited to our climate as are bananas and pineapples, for it is very rarely that they give a second bloom. As a whole, these standard or tree roses may be regarded as utterly unsuited to our climate. If those who buy them at the sales this spring will be satisfied with one year's bloom as a return for the price, very well; for they can expect in ordinary culture but little more. But why try to cultivate these tree roses when pillar roses are readily grown and—to persons who do not seek for the odd and unusual—vastly more beautiful. Any vigorous rose, even the climbers, such as queen of the prairie, may be grown in this form, with vigorous pruning, but usually the remontants (hybrid perpetuals, so called) are selected. The stake, one of durable wood, or of iron, being set in the ground, the rose is planted close to it. For its subsequent training one must have some knowledge of the principles of pruning; the upward growth must be encouraged, but not allowed to interfere with the formation of side branches. Another form of the pyramid rose is to set a strong stake in the center and train four or six roses, planted in a circle around it, to wires leading from strong pegs set in the ground to the top of the stake. Either of these methods is possible in our climate, and gives results more beautiful and satisfactory than the tree roses.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Oldest City in the World.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and the Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a center of trade and travel—an isle of verdure in the desert; "a presidential capital" with martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street, which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did 1,000 years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy the streets "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mohommed surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to-day what Julian called the "Eye of the East," as it was, in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria."

From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII.; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried the artist into Persia, and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with gold and silver, a kind of mosaic, engraving and sculpture united—called damaskeening—with which boxes, bureaus and swords are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams of Lebanon and the "silk of gold" still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of the Syrian gardens.
—*Exchange.*

The Pope's Peculiarities.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. appears to be a decidedly enigmatical personage, if we may trust the account given of him by the Roman correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*. The most striking fact about him so far appears to be the slight extent to which his character is known either by the faithful at large or by the inmates of the Vatican. Every one knew how Pius IX. lived; his hours were alloted beforehand, and the same duties always performed at the same moment. There is a total want of this regularity in his successor. He keeps late hours, and has sometimes been found by his servants at his desk in the early morning half dazed after writing through the night. He has all his meals served to him in the greatest privacy, is much more sparing of audiences than was Pius, and even his State Secretary and the Cardinals can only see him at irregular intervals. The great innovation he has made has been his partial supersession of the above mentioned official, who under Pius IX. practically administered the affairs of the the Papacy. He has set on foot a chancellery of his own, consisting of three Private Secretaries, and conducts his affairs with their aid quite independently of the State Secretary, and often over his head. It not unfrequently happens that orders go down to the Bishoprics from the State Secretary, and are canceled in a day or two by different orders from the Pope, or that the Secretary brings papers to His Holiness and tells him that he has settled a particular matter in such a way, merely in order to be told that the Pope himself had already settled it in quite a different way. One thing is clear, that Leo XIII. means to be master in his own house; but the exact aim and tendency of his policy is by no means equally evident. But Leo comes from the country of the Cioccari, and it is believed in Italy that a man from that district is commonly rather deep—a notion which appears also to be strongly entertained by the correspondent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Strange Tradition.

The Seminole Indians have a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say when the Great Spirit made the earth he also created three men, all of whom were fair-complexioned. He then led them to a small lake and bade them jump in. One immediately obeyed the command and came out purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated awhile, by which time the water became muddled, and, when he came up, he was copper-colored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own color. After this the Great Spirit laid before them three sealed packages, and gave the black man his first choice, so that he might have a chance to amend his former misfortune. He closely examined each package, and, having felt their weight, chose the heaviest in preference to the rest, believing it to be the best and most valuable. The copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first contained spades, hoes and other implements of labor, and the second unfolded fishing-tackle, and hunting and warlike weapons; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper—the means of mental improvement, the social ink of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

CROP REPORTS FOR 1879.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The census for the cereal product of 1880, which is the crop of 1879, has been completed. It shows the constantly-increasing prosperity of the country. The total wheat and corn crop is 3,232,679,681 bushels. The total rye, oats, barley and buckwheat is 481,905,000 bushels. The total product of the country aggregated 2,714,603,681 bushels. This is a remarkable increase in the productions of cereals during the last decade. During the last ten years Indiana and Illinois have nearly doubled their wheat production, Iowa has quadrupled hers, Minnesota doubled, Wisconsin suffered a loss of about 1,000,000 bushels. Kansas increased eight-fold, and Nebraska and Colorado seven-fold. The following are the complete returns of wheat and corn as compiled by the Census Bureau for 1880:

	Wheat, 1880.	Corn, 1880.
Ohio	46,014,869	112,093,860
Indiana	47,288,950	117,121,915
Illinois	51,136,455	327,796,898
Michigan	35,537,097	36,844,239
Iowa	31,177,225	276,000,905
Wisconsin	24,884,689	35,991,484
Minnesota	34,625,675	14,979,744
Missouri	24,971,727	202,404,620
Kansas	17,324,141	105,791,462
Nebraska	13,846,742	65,785,672
Colorado	1,475,369	455,968
Dakota	3,018,864	2,078,069
Montana	469,680	5,794
Wyoming	4,752	65,000
Idaho	540,584	16,408
Utah	1,167,260	164,244
New Mexico	706,788	630,854
Arizona	189,517	30,240
Washington	1,921,322	99,906
Nevada	70,404	12,891
Oregon	7,486,492	127,675
California	28,767,133	2,050,007
Total	372,647,811	1,362,182,529

Total for the country: Wheat and corn, 2,232,697,681; rye, oats, barley and buckwheat, 481,905,000. Total, 2,714,602,691.

Naming Her Baby.

On the train was a woman with a baby about eight months old, and in the next seat back was an old man who couldn't sit still until he had said:

"That's a baby you have got there, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"About a year old, isn't he?"

"Mercy, no! He's hardly eight months old yet!"

"Isn't, eh? Well, I'm the father of nine children, but it's been so long since I've seen a baby that I've forgotten how they ought to look. Is he a girl?"

"No, sir; he's a boy."

"Just me, agin. I never can tell one from 'tother. Is he party healthy?"

"Oh, yes."

"Squall much nights?"

"Never squalls at all."

"Don't eh? That's the kind of a young 'un I like to see around. My Samuel did nothing but howl for the first two years, Sarah was allus sick, Moses fell out of the cradle and broke his arm, and something or other allus ailed every one of the lot. Have you named this baby yet?"

"No, sir."

"Haven't, eh! Say?"

"Yes, sir."

"'Sposen you call him arter me? My fust name is Jefferson, and they Jeff me for short. I've got two ten dollar gold pieces here for him if you want to call him Jefferson."

"I'll do it!" promptly replied the woman.

"That's business. Here's the cash and the boy is named Jefferson, arter me. Lemme kiss him about four times."

The baby was duly kissed and congratulated, and at the next station he left the train with his mother. The old man was tickled half to death over the matter, until the conductor came along and asked:

"Did you pay her anything to name that baby after you?"

"Yes—twenty dollars. He's a clipper, and don't you forget it."

"And so is his mother. She's down in the Detroit House of Correction, and the woman who had him takes care of him for two dollars a week!"

"N-o a!"

"Fact."

The old man's jaw fell, his eyes remained fixed on the ceiling for a minute, and then he fell back in his seat with the exclamation:

"Chaw me! Everybody has called me a fool for the past twenty years, and now I know they were right! Conductor!"

"Well."

"Please mop the floor with me and break my neck, and step on me a thousand time, and then throw the mangled wreck into some swamp, for I won't be no more good in this world!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 50	@12 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 00
COTTON	11	@ 11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	4 10	@ 4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 2 Red	1 27	@ 1 29
CORN—Ungraded	51	@ 59
OATS—Mixed Western	44	@ 46
PORK—Mess	16 60	@17 00
LARD	11	@ 11¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@ 6 20
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	5 40	@ 5 55
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 12
No. 3 Spring	99	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
RYE—No. 2	99	@ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	17	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	15	@ 16
PORK—Mess	16 23	@16 30
LARD	10¾	@ 11
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 13	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
RYE—No. 1	96	@ 97
BARLEY—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16 50
LARD	10¾	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—Mixed	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
RYE	97	@ 98
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10½	@ 10¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN	46	@ 47
OATS	39	@ 40
RYE	1 04	@ 1 06
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	10¼	@ 10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 16	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 50	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN—No 1	46	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 42
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
PORK—Mess	17 25	@17 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 16	@ 1 17
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS	38	@ 39
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 15
SHEEP	2 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1881.

The estate left by Col. Thomas A. Scott is valued at $4,000,000.

President Garfield's life is insured for $25,000 for the benefit of his wife.

New Orleans is not only now the second port of export in the country, but is far ahead of all the others except New York.

Robins selected fence-corners and bushes for their nests this season. This is said to portend violent storms all through the summer.

Speaking of the New Testament revision, the Rev. Robert Collyer, late of Chicago, thought the revisers should have left hell out in the twenty places in which it occurs, and substitute "Hades," "Gehenna" or "Tartarus."

The Panama Railroad Company has made a good bargain with the De Lesseps Canal Company, selling forty-seven miles of poor track for $20,000,000. The purchase of the road by the French crowds all American interests off the isthmus.

Patti has determined to retire from the operatic stage at the close of the present year. Twelve farewell performances at Covent Garden will be the end. She then comes to America to sing at 200 concerts at $2,000 a concert, receiving a sum of $400,000.

Mayor King, of Philadelphia, has issued a proclamation forbidding the making or selling of fire-works in that city at any time in the future, and announces that he means to enforce the prohibition to the letter. The dealers and the small boys are consequently in a state of gloom.

A **London** writer says: "I tasted quite lately some of the first oranges that reached London from the Southern States of America. They are distinctly superior to those from Spain and Portugal." It seems probable that a remunerative branch of commerce will be established between England and Florida.

The remains of William Penn are to be brought over from England and ceremoniously buried in Pennsylvania, probably in the yard of old Independence Hall, at Philadelphia. The present representatives of the Penn family make no objection to the removal, and a State Commissioner has been appointed to conduct the affair with dignity.

A **Mexican** at Las Vegas, New Mexico, tied his wife firmly to a board, leaned her thus helpless against a fence, took a position fifty feet away, and used her as a target for rifle practice. He did not hit her, his object being to frighten her by imbedding the bullets in the board close to her head and body. She fainted under the frightful ordeal.

Badeau's "History of the War of the Rebellion" is sharply criticised among military men for what they allege to be its gross inaccuracies and unjust criticisms. The work is sure to receive a thorough overhauling at the hands of an officer who held high command in the Army of the Potomac, and who has since filled a prominent military position.

George Clark, once a wealthy barber in Cincinnati, was one evening given all the whisky he could drink. He emptied a small glass twenty-seven times as rapidly as the barkeeper could fill it, taking into his stomach about three quarts. As he reached the door he staggered and dropped as if dead, and the physicians at the hospital have no hopes of having his life.

Martin F. Conway, the first member of Congress from Kansas, who is an inmate of the Government Insane Asylum, at Washington, and has been in confinement there for five years, has written to his old friends in Kansas asking their aid to secure a foreign appointment. Mr. Conway has spells of sanity, but at times is almost unmanageable in his maniacal frenzy.

The surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service hold that color-blindness may be acquired. In his address before the Board of Supervising Inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service, not long ago, Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, of Boston, said: "Color-blindness, beside being congenital and hereditary, may be acquired. It is a symptom of some diseases of the brain and the optic nerve. Men, after an exhausting disease, like typhoid fever, should be tested before again resuming their duties. Injuries about the head, such as sailors and railroad employes are particularly subject to, may cause diminished color perception. Alcohol and tobacco produce a deterioration of the vision and color sense.

Journalistic enterprise of a certain sort is not appreciated by the Japan authorities. Not long ago the Ministers addressed a communication to the Government deprecating official trading and too much paternal interference with matters of trade. The newspapers got hold of the document in a surreptitious way and published it, and all the offending editors have been fined in consequence.

The papers of Germany are just now very busy indorsing and encouraging the colonization societies which are established for the purpose of directing emigration to certain parts of South America, as, for instance, the La Plata states and certain portions of Southern Brazil. They claim that in those countries the German immigrant will retain his nationality, and that for the future he will remain in close connection with the old Fatherland.

INDIANA NEWS.

Bedford, Lawrence country, has a citizen who recently drank 100 glasses of beer in a day.

The wife of Mr. Doyle, a Decatur county farmer, is the mother of triplets, two boys and a girl, all doing well.

The police of Warsaw, Kosciusko county, arrested six pickpockets while engaged in plying their vocation near a wandering circus.

Iron for the Newcastle and Rushville railroad is being delivered at Newcastle in large quantities, and track-laying will commence in a few days.

The Conservatory Brass Band of Columbus, Bartholomew county, took the $100 prize in the band tournament at Seymour, contesting with sixteen other bands.

Over 100 new buildings are under contract in Seymour, Jackson county, and more are talked of. Seymour has doubled in size and population in ten years.

James K. Chamberlain, a citizen of Sharpsville, Tipton county, while walking on the railroad track, in a state of intoxication, was run over and killed by an express train.

William Deckman, aged 56 years, a deaf-mute, and a tailor by occupation, committed suicide, at New Albany, Floyd county, by drowning. He stated that life was a burden to him.

Work on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad has begun west of Claypool, Kosciusko county. A large force of men are at work, and the grading will be pushed rapidly.

A **farm** laborer named James Bedson, living in Warrick county, was found dead in an old well. He had been missing for several days, and his body was in a bad state of decomposition when found. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

The good times and public improvements have caused much activity in real estate in Newcastle, Henry county, and several additions to the town have been made, and lots sold to those who will build houses.

Jacob Blume and John H. Emily, two old and highly-respected farmers of Harrison county, between whom an old grudge existed, engaged in a fight, in which Blume, who is quite an old man, had his jaw broken, and was so injured that he is reported to be in a dying condition.

Vanderburg county has a woman with two husbands living. The first one wandered away some years ago, and she, thinking him dead, married again. He now returns, and is enjoying the hospitality of his successor. The affair has been amicably arranged, he being given charge of his own children.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is making strong endeavors to oust the whisky element in Colfax, Clinton county. The oldest saloon keeper withdrew his application for license through their endeavors, and one if not two drug-store keepers have been indicted before the Grand Jury. They say the other saloons must go.

A **couple** of Danville (Ill.) infants made application to the County Clerk of Montgomery county for a marriage license, but, after looking at them over his desk for a minute, the Clerk took them up, one in each arm, and gave them a little fatherly advice but no license. The fathers of the infants followed them to Crawfordsville, and returned with them to Danville.

The grave of Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of Indiana, is on the farm of Mr. W. S. Ferrier, of Charlestown, Clarke county. There is nothing to mark his grave, and, indeed, no one knows where his grave is. The Masonic Grand Lodge once had the matter before it as to the propriety of erecting a monument to his memory, but the grave could not be found. The matter was once sprung in the Legislature, but for the same reason it fell through.

Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond, Wayne county, have discharged 120 men from their shops on account of the unfavorable crop reports they have received from their correspondents. They manufacture farm engines and threshers, and employ a force of nearly 500 men. All the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Richmond have advices from their agents indicating short harvests.

A **2-year-old** son of Joseph H. Kibbey, of Richmond, Wayne county, ran away from his nurse and was not heard of until a telegram was received from Cincinnati, saying that a boy baby had been found in the depot there who said that he lived in Richmond and was the son of Joe Kibbey. An answer was returned, and the infant runaway was sent home on the next train. He had slipped in the cars and taken a seat, where he remained so quiet that the conductor thought he belonged to one of the passengers sitting opposite, and let him ride to the end of his run.

A **personal** encounter between Col. Charles Denby and George W. Shanklin, of the *Courier*, growing out of a lawsuit and certain editorial utterances of the *Courier*, occurred in the streets of Evansville. Both men are considerably above average size, Col. Denby being about six feet two and Shanklin six feet six or seven inches in height, and both are stout in proportion, the first weighing about 235 and the other about 250 or 260 pounds. Both were slightly punished, "and blood ('twas from the nose) flowed free."

The Mahone Movement.

Mahone's convention at Richmond has carried out the programme originally intended. The main idea of the whole movement is open repudiation of one-third of the State debt, without any honest provision for the remaining two-thirds, as prescribed in the now-notorious Riddleberger bill, which is the basis of the platform. The rest of the programme is mere claptrap, brought in with the hope of misleading Northern opinion, and of securing aid and comfort from the administration.

John F. Lewis, who is nominated for Lieutenant Governor, with the promise of the next Senatorship in case of success, is now United States Marshal for the Western district of Virginia. Charges of fraud, or extortion and of corrupt collusion were made against this officer. The Attorney General sent a special agent to find out the truth of the accusations. That agent made a careful investigation as to every charge, and reported as follows, with the testimony in detail covering each case:

"Upon consideration of the above facts, but one conclusion can be drawn, and that is that the Marshal's office is responsible for grave irregularities and corruption. The manner in which the office has been conducted for the last eighteen months has been a disgrace to the Federal judiciary, and a great hardship to the citizen; for the Deputy Marshals have engaged in regular traffic of Government processes, apparently recognizing no superior but their greed for fees."

Mr. Lewis became a Republican Senator in the days of reconstruction, and, in the regular course of events, became an office-holder when the people regained possession of the State. He joined hands with Mahone in the repudiating movement, and visited Mentor, at the head of a committee, to procure recognition and support from Gen. Garfield. There is hardly any doubt that he came away with the promise of succor, and that the President subsequently favored the coalition which gave the Republicans the committees of the Senate and nominated Gorham and Riddleberger. In testimony of his good will, Gen. Garfield sent Mahone a floral tribute from the conservatory of the White House on the day after his speech, together with a gushing note.

The attempt to cover this coalition scheme with a pretense of reform and of liberal ideas is already a failure. It is known to be a selfish sham, under the lead of a cunning Confederate Brigadier, who told the Senate he had no apology to make there or elsewhere for his endeavor to destroy the Union. The regular and respectable Republicans of Virginia will hold a convention in August and nominate a full ticket, and they cannot be repudiated at Washington without danger elsewhere.

The Question at Issue.

Amid the fury and clamor of the contest at Albany, it may be well to recall the principles involved on the one side and the other.

President Garfield contends for the right of the Executive to coerce the consent of the Senate to appointments by withdrawing nominations which Senators approve, until they agree to vote for nominations which they do not approve. The Senate, under this novel theory, may not consider each nomination separately, and dispose of it according to its merits, but may be forced, at the pleasure of the Executive, to consider any number of nominations together. This certainly is doctrine of a very startling kind.

Mr. Conkling, on the other hand, contends that the previous advice and consent of the Senate are necessary, not merely to an appointment, but to a nomination, and for this purpose the two Senators from a State are the Senate so far as appointments within that State are concerned. They name and they confirm; nobody else has anything to do in the premises.

Mr. Garfield would make the President a great national political boss, using the offices for political rewards and punishments. Mr. Conkling would make the Senators the bosses, divided into pairs, and having absolute control of the Federal patronage within their respective States.

Neither of the two parties regards the letter or the spirit of the constitution; and neither looks upon the purity and efficiency of the public service as a thing of any special importance.

As a matter of constitutional principle, it would be difficult to make a choice between them. Both positions are radically false and alike unsound. Perhaps neither the President nor the Senator ever thought, at the outset, of the real nature of his contention, or would care much about the precedent in comparison with the temporary success of the one machine over the other.

The struggle is not for principle but for spoils: for the control of a party which has outlived the sense of constitutional responsibility, and has become profoundly corrupt.

It is much to be hoped that in due course of time the people will determine to bury both factions in a common grave, and return to the Jeffersonian plan of dispensing with useless officials altogether, and filling the necessary places with men who are better fitted for the public service than for the private service of any political boss, whether President or Senator.—*New York Sun.*

The Savior of Indiana.

Stephen W. Dorsey in himself would not merit much discussion. Knaves of his sort are passing through obscure courts and into the penitentiary in well-regulated communities daily. But Dorsey is the agent of a great party—the honored and feted agent. He was chosen in February last as the one man meet to be worshiped by all that is regarded as of repute and influence in the party that elected Garfield President. He is the man, it should not be forgotten, who "carried Indiana." How he carried it Vice President Arthur with a broad wink declared it inexpedient to tell at that famous dinner, because there were "reporters present." Some of the ways in which he carried it are now breaking surfaceward. One of the patriots whom he neglected to placate quotes his instructions. This evangelist, one S. P. Conner, Chairman of a county committee, says: "Dorsey demanded that Newton should give 600 majority. I told him we could not give it. He then said he would give me money to help us, and that being on the Illinois line we could thus colonize and make the 600 majority. I told him frankly I was not zealous enough in the cause to engage in such disreputable business. As autocrat, he seemed greatly incensed, and dismissed me from his august presence with a promise to see me later." Conner now avers that Newton secured the 600 majority without colonizing, and that, having achieved this impossibility, he thought himself entitled to a Postmastership, but it was ungraciously refused. Hence Conner's contribution to the rapidly accumulating evidences of Dorsey's handiwork in postal thefts and electoral corruption. No wonder, with the postoffice mine in hand, he could declare a little while ago that he would stand a lawsuit sooner than take an office. Meanwhile Dorsey is the agent-in-chief of the Republican party organization. He has not secured his letter from Postmaster General James, exonerating him, as he modestly asked, but he need have no fear. His is a party that stands by its rogues. He will have opportunity of getting even with the marplots who have uncovered his rascalities. What a President he would make, as Gorham said of Brady. —*Philadelphia Times.*

The Solid Negro Vote.

The Republicans would like to break the solid South, but not the solid Republican negro vote in the South; yet there is danger of their losing a part of this vote, owing to the negro's frequent disappointments in his efforts to secure office from the party with which he has acted uniformly since he was made an elector. The colored editor of a North Carolina paper counsels the negroes that the time has come for self-interest to show them that independence in politics will best serve their future, and that they will never get office so long as the Republicans can lump the negro vote as a dead-sure thing. The negroes find, notwithstanding murmurings that have taken the shape of formal protests, that while they are doing all the voting for the Republicans in the Southern States, the few white Republicans step into all the offices. In several States conventions of colored men have been held, and the powers that be have been notified that loyalty and hunger are not compatible. Unless the loaves and fishes are dealt to Southern negroes with a generous hand, there is likely to be an alarming bolt before the next general election.—*Chicago Times.*

The Moral of It.

None knew better than Mr. Conkling, before the late Presidential election, that James A. Garfield is a man of vacillating character, a statesman of variable views, a politician of unscrupulous methods, a trimmer and a trickster who blows hot and cold in the same breath. Now that Mr. Conkling finds that he has been cheated and betrayed, let him reflect how well he understood, when he made his famous pilgrimage to Mentor last fall to bargain for the control of the Federal offices in New York, that he was about to deal with a man whose insincerity, tergiversation, and infirmity of purpose were the marked characteristics of his public career. Let him remember that he undertook to play with edged tools and then thank himself for the unkind cuts he has received. He has simply been the architect of his own bad fortune, and on that account forfeits the sympathy which a generous public might otherwise accord him.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Cosmetics and Coffins.

Paint your faces, girls, but first let the undertaker have your measure. Such at least is the lesson so often found in the reports of our medical practitioners. We thus learn that poison is poison, whether it reaches the vitals through the stomach or the skin. A well-known pantomimist who was wont to set the audience in a roar, became paralyzed by the paint incessantly applied to his face, and he died in an asylum in untimely dotage. Such was the fate of the once popular G. L. Fox, and now we have the case of Fanny Blanshard, whose death was also due to cosmetics. Her physician made a prolonged effort to effect restoration, but it was too late. The poison had become fixed in in the system and the poor girl died by unintentional suicide.—*Utica Herald.*

Training for Jersey Whisky.

There has always been a popular curiosity as to the diet of the Jerseyman. Scientists have wondered how and by what regimen the human stomach could be hardened so as to retain Jersey whisky. But the secret is out. A New Jersey child having recently suffered with an aggravated case of stomach ache, the family doctor dosed the infant with proper remedies, and the following articles which had been swallowed by the child at odd times were recovered, viz.: Ten lima beans, thirty-eight pins, five needles, three half needles, five tacks, one fourpenny nail, one match, half of a wooden toothpick, one pebble, three buttons, half of a hickory nut, three large safety pins (shut), and six hairpins. The child is doing well.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

He Was an American.

In a foreign settlement east of the Cape of Good Hope there lived, not many years ago, a person whom the rude public called "the self-made man." They always insisted that he put himself together in the morning—inserted his glass eye and his false teeth (some said added an artificial nose), adjusted his wig, strapped on his wooden leg—and sallied forth. It happened that trouble broke out between the country to which he belonged and the one in which he was living; and it was then and there reported that he had gone to the United States Consul and claimed protection. On being asked on what he founded his claim, he was said to have promptly replied that his leg was made of Oregon pine, and an American dentist made his teeth.

Boston beaux take their sweethearts to ride in open horse cars.—*Boston Post.* That's the place to collect the fair.

How Kentucky Horses are Trained.

A Lexington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says: "One after another beautiful saddle horses were ridden out over the track moving along at a gentle, easy gait, flying at a rapid canter, racking or breaking into a trot, as the rider willed. All these horses, I believe, were thoroughbred, and their prices ranged from $300 to $1,000. So well were they gaited and trained that the rider had but to touch the mane in a given place or make a certain signal to have them take a rack, canter, trot, run, or lope. Anyone can learn to manage these gaits in a very short time, as I found from experience. But the method by which these horses are so perfectly trained I could not learn. Either the trainers do not know exactly how to impart this information or they are determined to keep it to themselves. Some answered my questions by saying: 'It is easy enough. You can make a horse do anything you want to. Only let him know what you want him to do. You had better wear spurs in riding, give him his head freely, and if he takes one gait when you spur him on the right side, just spur him again there when you want the same gait.' Here a horse passed on a rack, and as the rider touched him with the tip of his finger on the head he struck out on a square trot. 'Now,' said I, 'how was that horse trained so as to strike a trot by that signal?' 'Why,' answered the Kentuckian, 'our saddle horses all learn that from the time they are colts.' I asked Mr. Lindenberger, 'What is the secret of the superiority of Kentucky horses?' 'There is a combination of causes,' he answered. 'The great majority of the horses here have some good blood in them, and you will find it crossed somewhere back in their pedigrees. The best strains of running and trotting blood have been taken from here to other States, and they there fail to produce the desired result. There is something in the blue grass, the water, the atmosphere and the genial climatic influence, and then, as Mr. Treacy told you this morning, there is everything in judicious breeding and training. We force our horses to gait when they are one year old, and at three years old they are pretty well developed. The Northern men, however, always improve them.' 'How long have Kentucky horses held their high place?' I queried. 'No one hereabouts can tell. I know men who have lived here eighty-five years, and they state that from their earliest childhood they have heard of the superiority of our horses. Their fathers before them had the same story to tell. The fact is, that somewhere in the past there was brought into this State a pure strain of thorough blood, derived from the best stock of the mother world, and it has transmitted its qualities from sire to son to the present time. It is a lamentable fact that we have not the exact data upon which to base a history of the Kentucky horse.'

It is a singular man who won't sign a petition.

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THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

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The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

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BY YEARS OF USE!

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(Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected.) Sold ONLY by

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Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

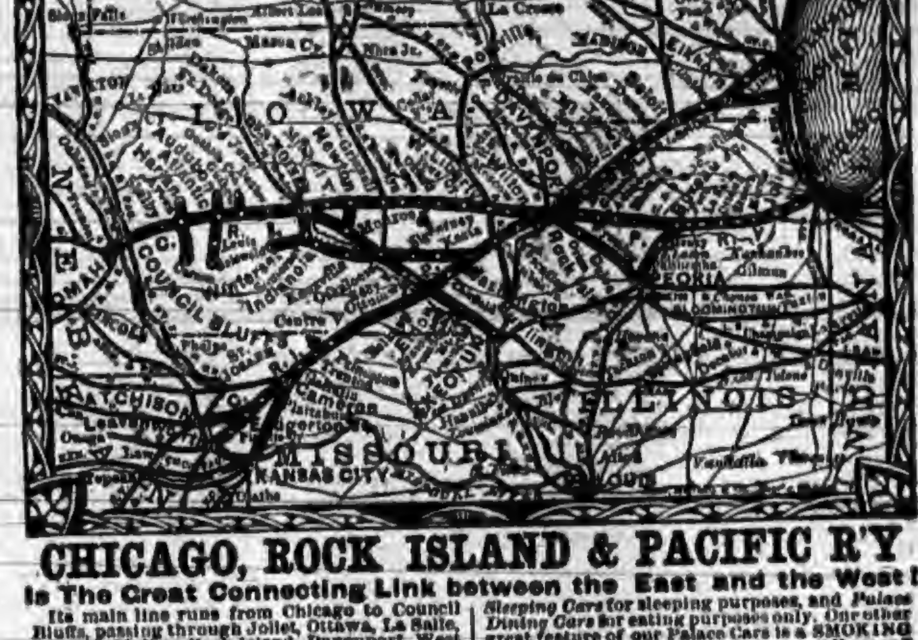

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What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

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At La Salle, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

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At Rock Island, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At Davenport, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At West Liberty, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At Grinnell, with Central Iowa R. R.

At Des Moines, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At Council Bluffs, with Union Pacific R. R.

At Omaha, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 23, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

BOTH the vice-presidents of the B. & O., Mr. Keyser and Mr. King, resigned last week. We did not learn the cause of this unusual state of things.

◆

IT is claimed that Bob. Ingersoll has made fortunate investments in silver mines in New Mexico. Developments show them to be among the richest ever opened, and Bob. is already reckoned a millionaire. He ought to write an appendix to his "Mistakes of Moses," as it must be plain that the worst mistake Moses ever made was in failing to invest in a western silver mine.

◆

LIGHTNING struck the house of the postmaster at Anderson last week. Truly the appointees of Garfield are having a hard time of it. What with senatorial opposition, investigations, convictions and the quarrels of competing candidates, it will not be very wonderful if now and then we are treated to the unusual spectacle of a republican not striving for an office.

◆

BRADLEY, an assemblyman at Albany, claims that he received $2,000 to forsake Conkling and vote for Depew, a Garfield man for United States senator. An investigation is now taking place, in order to learn who paid him the money. Bradley says Senator Sessions gave it to him to secure his vote for Depew. But Sessions denies this. Another Conkling man, Senator Strahan, was offered the United States marshalship if he would leave Conkling and assist Depew.

◆

TUNNELING under the English Channel has been commenced. An English party at one end and a French party at the other, are cutting a gallery under the sea, with the expectation of meeting in the middle of the channel in about four years. This will be only an experimental work, in order to see that no unexpected difficulties are encountered. Then a larger tunnel will be constructed, to be used for a railway, or such other purpose as may be thought advisable.

◆

THE most recently discovered "respectable" dodge by which republicans raised money for last year's campaign, is brought to light in the Pitney business just unearthed. Pitney went around to the merchants, with whom he dealt in Washington, and collected from them $5,000 for campaign purposes. This they cheerfully gave, with the understanding that their extra profits in their dealings with him would more than reimburse them. Now that he is turned out into the cold, and their profitable patronage from him at an end, they have the cheek to appeal to "Dear Hubbell," of the republican congressional committee, to have the $5,000 refunded. But as that worthy has got his president already elected, the chances are he will let them get their money back as best they can.

◆

PITNEY, the custodian of the treasury, as he is called, has at last been dismissed from that department by Secretary Windom. He is not likely to be punished, however, as some of the matters charged to him come close to persons high in authority, and it is claimed that some members of Hayes' cabinet would not be pleased to have the cause published. The "custodian" is not an office known to law, but was created by some former head of the department, and paid from a general fund used for purposes of that kind. It now explains that Pitney has been charged with making contracts for material used in furnishing rooms in that department—carpets, desks, etc.—paying enormous prices for them. This enabled him to get a share of the extra profits from the dealers. As long as the profits were great, they could afford to divide, but now that he is turned out, and the office is abolished, they have gone into deep mourning.

◆

Obituary.

Died at her home in Auburn, June 16, 1881. Mrs. Kittie E. Scott. Age 27 years 7 months and 27 days. Deceased was born in Auburn, but lost her mother at an early age, and was then for awhile in care of her grandfather. Afterwards she was in the family of an uncle in Illinois, and later she lived with her uncle Enos Weaver, in this place. At the time of her marriage, in September, 1877, she was living with another uncle, Hiram Weaver. She leaves one child, 21 months old.

◆

Sunday School Convention at Newville.

This meeting was largely attended and all who were present speak enthusiastically of the work done there We have not the room for a full report, but can say from a perusal of it that the exercises were unusually interesting and valuable. The next annual meeting will be in St. Joe.

◆

County Superintendents' Association.

The annual meeting of county superintendents is held in Indianapolis June 28 and 29. The programme is a very interesting one, and we regret that pressing duties will prevent our attendance. J. C. Mcpherson, of Wayne county, is the present president of the association, and J. S. Gamble, secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

St. Joe News.

Two burglaries, one birth and one wedding.

Wm. Leighty and lady have an addition to their family; a nine (9) lb. baby girl.

The R. R. company have opened their gravel pit at this place, and will employ all the hands that apply. Wages $1.20 per day.

G. W. Woodcox had the misfortune to have his cow (an only one) come in contact with a camel-back engine on Sunday. Cow totally demolished.

Wm. Volmar and a Miss Lonsberry were made as one on Wednesday last. Bill set the cigars up to the boys, which prevented a grand old fashioned belling.

Leighty and Bishop's store, at this place, was broken into on Tuesday night, June 9, and about $100.00 dollars in money and twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars worth of notes taken. The theives effected an entrance through the back door, it is supposed by duplicate keys, after gaining an entrance, they succeeded in drilling through the safe door, which they then blew open, the door of the safe was blown 10 or 1 feet, and landed in or against an egg box, which it partly demolished. The theives after disposing of the safe door, had an easy time securing the iron box, which contained the money and notes, after getting the box they went perhaps 20 rods north of the store to a lumber pile, where it is supposed they examined the contents of the box, taking what money they found, and leaving box, pocket-books and notes, where they were found the next day by some boys.

CORUNNA.

Will Shook, of Garrett, was in town Sunday.

Lafe J. Miller was around shaking hands last Sunday.

Mr. E. Armstrong, of the national fruit tree brigade is paying us another visit.

School is out, and the youngsters have a thousands hours to perfect the perpetual grin.

Pat Hagerty was in town last week, and says he don't believe in vaccination, for he had a child vaccinated, and it fell in the cistern the next day, and was drowned.

The Silver Cornet Band gave an ice cream and strawberry festival at Cissel Park, Corunna, last Saturday evening. There was a large attendance, and a pleasant time in general.

We called the other day at the stables of W. B. Adams, 444 Maiden Lane, and found it well stocked with fine livery carriages of the best discription, stylish and gentle horses. Mr. Adams is constantly on hand to attend to the wants of his numerous customers. Buses are run to all parts of the town under the personal care of Lafe.

SPENCERVILLE.

Mrs. John Beams is improving.

Millinery goods closing out cheap.

Miss Ollie Overhultzer has returned.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

Miss. Alice McKay went to Fort Wayne last week.

Beeks Erick "took in the sights" at Fort Wayne last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Sanders went to Fort Wayne Saturday.

Mrs. Allen, of Maysville, has been visiting her parents in this place.

Mr. Thomas, of Cedarville, was in town Sunday. What attraction?

Mrs. J. A. McKay, of Auburn, spent a few days of last week in this place.

Quite a number of people attended the grove meeting at Newville Sunday.

Eli Coder and family, of Auburn, have been visiting friends in this place.

The ladies will find bargains in millinery goods by calling at Miss McKay's.

Mrs. J. A. Provines spent a few days of last week with friends near Auburn.

Mrs. S. E. Rhodes, of Newville, was in town last week, "en-route" for Fort Wayne.

A number of Spencervilleites attended the Sunday-school convention at Newville last week.

A number of our young people attended the social at Mr. Thomas' near Newville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchannan, of Concord, accompanied by Mrs Al. Dawson, were in town Sunday.

RUSTIC.

WATERLOO.

J. C. Boyer and wife returned from their visit to Ohio on Thursday.

The Jackson road paid its employes in gold last week, and an unusually pleasant of smile rests on the boys' faces.

The funeral of Mrs. Leas was largely attended. The sermon by Rev Christine is considered a fine one, by all who heard it.

The game of base-ball Friday, stood 19 to 13 in favor of Waterloo. As the Pleasant Lake boys were defeated both games, this settles the matter for the present.

Daisy and Charlie McBride are away on a visit to relatives in Mansfield, Ohio, and send word home that they are enjoying themselves as only children can.

The case of Jackman against Ridge was decided in justice Smith's court last week. Jackman got $30.00 for being upset into the creek, show day, but we understand that Ridge will appeal the case.

Ab. Kelley moves into his new house to-day. He has refitted it in a first-class manner, and it will be one of the best residences in the place. Ab. sits under his own vine and fig tree, eats his own make of maple syrup, votes the democratic ticket and is happy, as he ought to be.

Orson Edge came home Friday morning, from Ann Arbor. He is looking well considering the amount of suffering he has endured. His foot is doing well, and he thinks the amputation is the best thing that could be done.

In spite of his misfortune Ike Mannheimer is constantly at his post waiting on customers at Kahn & Co's., with all his old-time jollity and good nature. Ike is a lively boy, and the people all like him, and when he shakes hands with his customers, they know it means honest goods and good bargains.

WEST RICHLAND.

Mrs. George Keen and her daughter, Miss Sarah, have been on the sick list the past week.

A good deal of interest is manifested in the Sunday evening prayer-meetings held at the school-house.

Much damage has been done some of the roads in this vicinity by the recent heavy rains, but with gratuitous labor they are in tolerably good repair.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, M. E. minister of the Kendallville circuit, contemplates holding a protracted meeting at the school-house, beginning on Thursday evening. Protracted meeting in the country in harvest! How's that? He a worker, and says he does not wish to be idle from Sunday to Sunday. Come out, neighbors, and give him a good house.

It is rumored that in a few days a petition will be circulated asking for the construction of a road between the farms of Mr. Joseph Quince and Dr. Snyder, leading south to the road at Pleasant Hill. This would form a communication between two neighborhoods that are now separate. All who are desirous of the best interests of the community will sign the petition.

The north school, taught by William Franks, son of our present trustee, closes Friday. He teaches a good school, so report has it, for $12 per month and boards himself. Is he a Tannerite? He is a worthy young man and deserves better remuneration for his services.

FARMER.

◆

First Honors.

Horace Hoffman, who recently graduated at Bloomington, took the first honors of his class. This is a high honor, and deserves to be mentioned. He returns to the university this fall to take a position as teacher. W. W. Spangler, of this place, is librarian in the same institution. DeKalb county has reason to be proud of her boys.

Remarkable Cure.

William Grube, Auburn Junction, says: "For the past two years I have suffered acutely with spinal disease and sciatic rheumatism, until my spine was drawn out of place and my thighs had lost their flesh. I was treated by a great many physicians without any relief, until treated by Dr Wilbarger, who has rooms at the Auburn House, and he has entirely cured me. I deem it my duty to suffering humanity to to make this statement. 25 eow-3w.

◆

—A. J. Smith, formerly of Churubusco, now of Valparaiso, is canvassing the country for Zell's condensed encyclopedia and the American popular dictionary. Both works are good. The cyclopedia contains a vast amount of useful matter in a condensed form. No family should be without some such work. It contains more knowledge than could be gathered in a life-time in any other way. The dictionary embraces most of the words in our language, and sells at the remarkably low price of $1.00

◆

Old Settlers' Re-union.

The Pioneer Association of DeKalb County met in their annual re-union on Thursday, June 16, 1881, in the private grove of Mrs. O. C. Houghton. There was a good attendance of the old settlers, who, with others present made a very respectable meeting in point of numbers. The president, P. B. Nimmons and other officers were present. Under charge of the marshal, Gen. Blair, of Waterloo, headed by the Corunna band, the old settlers were formed in ranks at 10:30 a. m. at the court square and proceeded to the grove, when, after instrumental and vocal music, the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. John McCurdy, of Butler, after which an address by W. H. Dills was listened to with much interest. After a recess of an hour and a half, which was occupied in hand-shaking, and hearty greetings, and the partaking of dinner from well filled baskets, the association resumed the further exercises, consisting in the report of offices, which were approved. On motion C. K. Baxter, J. E. Rose and W. H. Dills were appointed a committee to report to the association names of suitable persons to act as officers for the coming year: whereupon said committee made report as follows: Dr. J. H. Ford, president; Cyrus Bowman, treasurer; J. E. Rose, biographer; W. H. Dills, secretary.

Executive committee: Philip Noel, Butler-tp.; Wm. Carr, Jackson-tp.; R. Culbertson, Concord-tp.; S. H. Bartlett, Newville; C. K. Wannemaker, Stafford; E. W. Fosdick, Wilmington; J. B. Cosper, Auburn precinct; H. Willis, Waterloo precinct; O. C. Clark, Keyser tp.; T. D. Daily, Richland; Josiah Wells, Fairfield; J. K. Thompson, Smithfield; M. Waterman, Franklin; W. R. Emerson, Troy.

This report, on motion, was received and adopted.

On motion of Major Sprott, it was resolved that a copy of the address be furnished each of the county papers, accompanied with a request for publication. It was also resolved that the thanks of this society are hereby tendered to the choir for the excellent vocal music discoursed by them on this occasion. The choir was composed as follows: chorister, Miss Frankie [illegible], assisted by Mrs. Mays, Mrs. A. Lewis, Misses Sprott and Matheny and Messrs Littlefield, Widney, Yesbera, and Shepherd.

The following communication was read:

WATERLOO, IND., June 16, 1881.

The officers and members of the Northeastern Ind. Agri. Ass'n. tender to the officers and members of the Old Settlers Ass'n. of DeKalb County, an invitation to attend the fair at Waterloo, October 4, 1881. Those who choose to accept the invitation will be admitted upon a certificate from the secretary of your association.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN, pres.
JNO. BUTT, R. N. CROOKS,
L. J. BLAIR, E. M. LOCKHART

On motion the above invitation was accepted with thanks.

Short speeches were listened to from S. B. Ward, S. H. Bartlett, S. W. Sprott, John McCurdy and Lewis Holbrook. Relics were then exhibited by Mrs. Burdie and Wm. Smith, after which Rev. McCurdy entertained the assembly with an old fashioned Methodist hymn.

The biographer reported three deaths and read biographies of the following persons who died the previous year: Catharine Jennings; born Jan. 14, 1806; moved to this county 1843, died Feb. 20, 1881. Enos Smith born June 22, 1821, came here in 1842, died Aug. 8, 1880. Rebecca Coats, born August 10, 1827, moved here in 1845, died April 18, 1881. Alice Eguew, born 1815, came to this county in 1840, died March 6, 1879. James W. Jeffords, born Aug. 22, 1809; came to this county in 1842, died October 3, '81.

Taken all in all this meeting was one of the best ever held by this society. The order and decorum observed the arrangement of the exercises, the pleasant grove of Mrs. Houghton, so generously tendered, the addresses, the vocal and instrumental music the generous hospitality of all, old acquaintances renewed and new ones formed; all render the occasion one long to be remembered by all present.

P. B. NIMMONS, Pres.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

Prosperous Merchants.

THE ONES WHO ADVERTISE LIBERALLY.

It is a noticeable fact to us which business firms of our town are the most successful, those who advertise or those who do not. But a short time ago we can remember several stores as having but small stock of merchandise, and to-day, by advertising have worked up a trade, and carry a stock of goods equal in quantity and quality to many city establishments. A shrewd advertiser will endeavor to get before the greatest number of readers, at as cheap a rate as possible. It has been verified a thousand times that newspaper advertising secures this end to a greater extent than through any other element, and a prosperous journal is but the reflex of the prosperity of the locality in which it is published.

◆

—Much interest has been felt in this community in the trial of the McDowell boys at Fort Wayne. Wm. McDowell was tried yesterday and was acquitted by the jury in a few minutes. Many of our leading citizens went there to testify and all speak in complimentary terms of the impartial and able manner in which the trial was presided over by Judge Borden. His learning and judicial fairness were matters of much praise on all hands. The acquittal of Wm. will probably result in the dismisal of the other cases The boys are highly respected here for their honorable character.

The new railroad, from Butler to Detroit, will be open July 1, so the Record says, and an excursion will be arranged from Auburn to Detroit about that time.

◆

—Rome may be only a ruin, and hope but another name for deception and disappointment, but all those using Dr. Marshall's Bromoline for costiveness, biliousness and dyspepsia can be cured. Big bottles, fifty cents. 25 2w.

◆

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't.

June 8, 1881.

◆

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Buggies For Sale.

J H. and H. K. Leas, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

B. and O. Railroad.

Don't forget the Baltimore and Ohio low-rate excursion to Chicago June 28, 1881, tickets good ten days.

The B. and O. road some years ago inaugurated a system of excursions during the summer season, making the rates so low that every one can take a trip of hundreds of miles for a few dollars.

Chicago, the metropolis of the west, always a great point of merriment, will be doubly so from June 29 to July 4, on account of the Sængerfest of the North American Sængerbund, in which all of the principal singers of the world will participate. The B. and O. offers special inducements to excursionists on June 28, and in addition to the extreme low rates there will be three fast trains running through to Chicago without change, elegantly equipped with modern coaches, new sleepers and dining cars. No other line can offer such inducements in time, comfort and accommodations. En route the B. and O. track strikes the shore of Lake Michigan, and for miles follows the shore, affording passengers a magnificent view of the beautiful lake. Passengers by this line are landed at the exposition building in which the Sængerfest is held, and within five minutes walk of the leading hotel and the business portion of the city. For time of trains and rates of fare, see small bills. For tickets, and further information, call on agents of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, or address W. E. Reppert, passenger agent, 205½ North High street, Columbus, Ohio.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section nine (9), in township thirty-three, (33) north, range thirteen (13) east, in said DeKalb county, excepting therefrom twenty-five acres out of the northwest corner thereof, forty (40) rods wide east and west, by one hundred (100) rods long north and south.

Terms, one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months with notes bearing interest, waiving valuation laws, and secured by mortgage on said land. Sale to be at 2 o'clock p. m.

[illegible], Administrator.

W. H. DILLS, attorney for estate, 4t.

LEGAL ADNERTISEMENTS.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at my residence two miles east of Auburn, on the first day of June, 1881, two red cows; one all red, about four years old, with a bell on; the other is an older cow, with a line of white along the back. The owner can have them by proving property and paying for this notice.

23-2w. G. A. COBLER.

Special Term of Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special term of the DeKalb circuit court will commence at the court-house in Auburn, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1881, and continue in session two weeks. 23-2w.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1881, the following described lands, to-wit: the southeast quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter, (¼) of section thirty, (30) in township thirty-five (35) north, range thirteen (13) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS: One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

21 8 W. H. LEAS, Administrator.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeartern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to the Dry Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

—EVERY PURCHASER OF—

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root & Company's

Great Carpet and Curtain

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the Largest and Choicest line of goods of that kind ever shown in the market Housekeepers and others in want should not fail to examine before placing their orders. Our

Suit, Shawl & Garment Department

Displays all the stylish modes of the season at low prices.

Silk Garments $10.12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and $30 each

Cloth Garments $2.50 3 50, 4. 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and $15 each.

Lawn Suits, Stuff Suits, Silk Suits, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Dresses. Spring Shawls of every description. Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, India and Imitation India Shawls Paisley Long and Square Shawls.

Grand Display of

BLACK SILKS,

Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Brocade Silks, Satins Surah, Satin de Lyons, Satin Merveleaux, Mourning Dress Goods, Spring Dress Goods, Zepher Ginghams, Lawn Cambrics, etc., etc., etc.

Comprising the Choicest Goods imported this Season, at Prices Within the reach of all.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun street Ft. Wayne.

Landreth's
Turnip Seeds
Or order from us direct
Priced Catalogue free on application

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R R 7th street. 1t

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE OUT-LOTS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, I will, on the premises herein described, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1881, at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale at public auction, a part of the Mader farm, now platted into desirable out-lots, containing from two to five acres each, and designated as "Mader's addition" to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, as follows:

Out-lots numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), each containing five (5) acres.
No. four (4) contains 2 31 acres.
No. five (5) contains 2 25 acres.
No. six (6) contains 2 20 acres.
No. seven (7) contains 2 10 acres.
No. eight (8) contains 4 acres.

Each will be offered and sold separately. It is appraised at about one hundred dollars per acre, and will be sold for not less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase price, to be paid on day of sale, one-third in twelve months, and the other third in eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser giving notes bearing interest, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees, for the deferred payments, and the notes to be secured by mortgages on the premises sold.

The above lots, except No. 8, front on the Auburn and Waterloo highway. Number 8 lies on the north end of Van Buren street. There cannot be found a more desirable locality around for an out-lot than is now offered, and it may be years before another equally good opportunity will be presented to purchase such property. Original plat can be seen at W. L. Penfield's office.

GUST HELMUTH.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Rensch, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

June 9, 1881.
24 3w

JOHN J. SISE,
Administrator.

MILLINERY GOODS !

MILLINERY GOODS !

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil- Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court-house, Auburn, Ind.

Obituary.

Died in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, Mrs. Susana Leas, wife of Mr. John Leas, aged 61 years, 9 months and 27 days. The subject of this notice was born in Germany, August 18, 1819. In infancy, her parents consecrated her by baptism to the Lord Jesus Christ. At the age of thirteen, she personally assumed the covenant vows and was confirmed a member of the Reformed church in Germany; soon after, in the same year, she left her native land and came to America and settled in Stark county, Ohio. In the year 1839, on the twenty-second day of September, she was united in holy matrimony to her surviving husband. Three years after, they left Stark county, Ohio, and settled west of Hudson, Steuben county, Indiana. The country around Hudson and vicinity was at that time a comparative wilderness. Comforts were few, but trials many. It may be said of the piety of the deceased, that it was of the modest and retiring type, rather than ostentatious and demonstrative. Christianity in her case was not characterized by great outward agitation of mind and heart, but quietly and unseen by mortal eye. In the secret chambers of her soul, the new life moulded and leavened her whole being, and ruled her walk and conversation. She always rejoiced in the prosperity of our Zion, and took an interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the church of her father. There was no guile or hypocrisy in her mouth. She was kind, tender, sympathetic and charitable toward all. "And, being dead, she still speaketh." Her sufferings for the last few months were severe, but, with faith in Christ, she bore them with the most surprising patience and cheerfulness. As a mother, the departed one ever anxiously labored and prayed for the spiritual welfare of her children. She will not be forgotten. The record of her life has been engrafted upon the imperishable monuments of time and souls, and her life will be handed down in the family record to bless the children's children.

PASTOR.

Turn Over the Leaf.

THERE'S MUSIC ON THE OTHER SIDE.

In last week's issue we sent a dart into the committee on music for the old settlers' gathering, and now one of these gentlemen asks us to publish the facts of the matter, which, he says, are substantially these: A proposal was offered to the Auburn band that they come out and play alternately with the Corunna boys, a collection would be taken up and divided equally between the two bands. The Auburn band refused the proposition, and asked a guarantee of $25,00 from the hands of these committeemen, which, of course, was not granted, and consequently music was furnished by the Corunna band alone. The COURIER does not wish to offend any one in its publications, while at the same time it will always be found ready to uphold the rights of our citizens, and to earnestly encourage the patronage of home institutions.

* * *

—Byron Rainier was arrested for "shoulder bumping," and the penalty was placed upon him in another case where there was no complaint entered against him. Republican brethren should dwell in harmony with each other.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Make hay.

—We will not celebrate.

—Go to Butler on the 4th.

—The wool market seems dull.

—The base ball fever is raging.

—Not much sickness at present.

—Harvest apples are nearly ripe.

—Road work has commenced again.

—Two boarders at the hotel de Leas.

—The potato bugs are at work upon the vines.

—Not much sale for ice cream this weather.

—Joe McKay has quit working for Isaac Ochs.

—Frank Ryan is putting down a new sidewalk.

—The vegetable market is not very extensive.

—Garrett now has a state bank doing business.

—These cool nights and mornings bring ague.

—The fourth of July comes on Monday this year.

—The Eckhart sidewalk now reaches the Eagle mills.

—The grass is kept cut too close in the court-yard.

—Potatoes and corn are scarce articles in the market.

—Mrs. Little has a new invoice of millinery goods.

—Butler is making preparations to celebrate the fourth.

—Buck Allen has a new cab. It is the nobbiest rig in town.

—We will publish the commissioners' allowances next week.

—Organize a ball club. We have some pretty good players.

—Wonder if the Auburn band will have a call on the Fourth?

—Shaffer & Rush are building an addition to their harness shop.

—Men are putting the slate roof on Dave Snyder's new residence.

—The Moody property, on VanBuren street, is undergoing repairs.

—Dr. Allen, jr. catches a ball well, but don't like to run after them.

—Frank Philips has a hair restorative that is highly recommended.

—If Tom Mays were here we would have a celebration on the fourth.

—The Eighth street merchants amuse themselves pitching quoits.

—Put your cherries into a bucket of water and the wormy ones will float.

—We hear nothing more of the juvenile band. What's the trouble?

—It is not likely that we'll have a circus performance here this season.

—Billy Edgerton's barber shop has been painted and otherwise improved.

—Sam Tarney's new brick residence, south of town, is ready for the plasterers.

—Picker & Bumpus are building a brick residence in Allen county this week.

—The old settlers' meeting in Hancock county will take place Thursday, Aug. 4.

—The new barbed wire fencing is becoming quite popular in this community.

—The ditch on Cedar street, between Ninth and Fourteenth streets, has been widened.

—Pete Stutz was married last week. The band "belled" him, and he set up the cigars.

—The old settlers' re-union in Lagrange county last week was largely attended.

—LOST.—A small black pocket-book containing one nickel. Please leave at this office.

—John Kreuger is building a new arch and making other improvments to his ashery.

—One of Isaac Roth's dray horses died with the colic Friday. Her age is not known.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a strawberry festival last Friday evening.

—Noll Bros. wholesale millinery store at Fort Wayne was burglarized last week. No clue.

—Old Peter, of the Republican, took a walk out of town the other day, and has not returned.

—We have noticed many fields of wheat that are looking fair, and will produce large yields.

—We can justify ourselves in the assersion that the "old settlers" have their share of this issue.

—We have received a copy of the bible published by the Chicago Times. No brimstone came with it.

—The Island Park Assembly at Rome City, will begin its session on June 29, and close on July 15.

—It is already evident that excursions this season will not be as extensively patronized as heretofore.

—Wm. Hiler says he is going to start a shoe-shop of his own in a short time. "Kirect, Willum."

—One of the fine mules at the County Farm has been strained, which will disable it some for heavy draft work.

—Frank Davenport is now deputy marshal. Put this * on the lapel of your coat.

—The Indiana State Fair is held this year, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, and promises to be an unusually successful one.

—The late showers have very much brightened the prospects of our farmers. The Lord doeth all things well.

—There was a crazy man on our streets Monday evening, who furnished amusement for a number of spectators.

—Farmers, go to J. H. Umber's sythe factory to get your cradles repaired. Shop on Main street. 2t.

—Billy Little makes the best home-made boot in the town. Also all kinds of repairing done promptly.

—Byron Rainier and Johnny Spacht exchanged a few "old settlers" last Thursday. Johnny took his on, his nasal organ.

—A circus never runs too long for spectators, but let a sermon run over forty minutes and the congregation can't sit still.

—Cherries are plenty in town, and sold at low prices. This is caused by the fact that the entire crop is ripening all at once.

—The Garrett Herald office sells gasoline. Delinquent subscribers never use this kind of oil. They are afraid of an explosion.

—The thirteenth annual commencement, at the Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, will be on the 28th of June, and will be a rare literary and musical treat.

—We learn that they have moonlight picnics over at Sedan. Be careful, young people, be careful. Thou knowest the failings of mortals.

—Last Sunday was the day set apart for us all to molder our frail forms back to mother earth. But there was a small mistake made somewhere.

—Dr. Sears has changed his office, and hereafter will be found over Pommert's barber shop during the day, and at C. C. Shaffer's residence at night.

—A large number of diseases are causes by a disordered liver. Use Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the big fifty cent Liver Regulator. Druggists sell it. 2t.

—The marshal will raise the grade on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, about six inches, thus giving the water a better fall.

—As far as we can ascertain, there will not be any celebration in this place on the 4th of July. A meeting was called last Saturday, and one citizen composed the audience.

—Purdy, the champion pump man, informs us that there are more drive wells being put down this summer than was ever known, to his knowledge, before.

—Now is the time when the pocket-book of the young man, who sports a nobby summer suit, looks as though it had passed through a mighty hard winter.

—A contract should have been made with Ben Williams to run the sprinkling wagon down Main street, as far as the grove last Thursday. The dust was annoying.

—Bob. Matheny got his hand in the hub lathe at the hub-and-spoke factory last Friday, and was compelled to lay off several days. That was not a very acceptable squeeze.

—A tin can with a dog's tail went up Seventh street yesterday. Billy Edgerton was considerate of the can, and tried to get the dog off of it—but his efforts were in vain.

—The shooting cracker nuisance has already commenced, and the residents complain that in addition to that, the boys shoot crackers and steal cherries almost simultaneously.

—Miss Rosa Shafler has closed her summer term of school in a very satisfactory manner to all interested. Rosa has had some experience, and knows how to make the little ones advance.

—In our hurry last week to join the army of old settlers, we neglected our paper somewhat, and consequently there were several bad typographical errors which would not have occurred, under other circumstances.

—Johnny Schaab, of the firm of Schaab, Beagnot & Co., has sold his interest to his partners and will leave soon for Fulton county, where he will engage extensively in the manufactory of staves and heading.

—The normal school to be opened July 18., under the supervision of W. P. Myers bids fair to have a large attendance. He will be assisted by Prof. M. W. Harrison, who was interested in our schools here last winter.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending June 11, 1881. Mrs Sillan Blodgett, John Fullam, Herrn Peter Kohnen, Hannah S. Hardinger, Joseph Mathews, W. F. Smith, Amanda Williams, Wm. Zerkel. JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—Talk about swinging on the gate. There is a gate on south Main street that has performed more labor in this capacity, than all the other gates in town combined; For-she is in on duty every evening from six o'clock upward, and has not been Doc-ed during the summer.

—Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. for pamphlets. 25 2w.

—The water tank sprang a leak the other day.

—The threshing machines are preparing for work.

—John Eckenberger has not put on a summer suit yet.

—Billy Stimley drives the nobbiest single horse in town.

—Stand and jump is now the favorite sport for the boys of all grades and sizes.

—Hebel's building, on Seventh street, has just received a coat of paint. It looks better.

—Deputy Marshal Judge Picker is busy warning out able-bodied men to work on the roads.

—The Pommert Bros. have put up some screen doors. They don't want any flies in their'n.

—It looks a little too much like sporting to ride bicycles on the Sabbath day. Let up.

—An excursion party from Fort Wayne, passed through here Saturday for Pleasant Lake.

—There was a pleasant dance given at the residence of John Shugar's, south of town, last Friday evening.

—Phil. Bashelier has purchased his brother's interest in the Auburn House and now conducts the hotel himself.

—Esqire Hine, of Jackson township, has his new barn raised, and, will complete the work as rapidly as possible.

—Several Garrett roughs were trying to get up a fight Thursday evening, after the old settlers had adjourned.

—Treasurer Miller will move his family to this place this week, and occupy the Ward property on Fifth street.

—About every juvenile that one meets now has his trousers pockets full of green apples, and the quinine peddler smileth.

—MARRIED.—On the 14th day of June, 1881, at the office of O. P. Smith, Esq., Peter Stutz and Sarah Clute, both of Auburn.

—Court met Monday, and at the request of many of the lawyers the court adjourned. It will not be in session probably till September.

—If our streets are not large enough to run bicycles upon, they should be put away until we have a fair ground. They are a nuisance on the sidewalks.

—The McDowell boys, spoken of in last week's COURIER, as being in some way connected with a party who stole boots and shoes, are now on trial at Fort Wayne for guilty or not guilty.

—The township teachers' institute in Union township last Saturday, was a very successful one. Nearly all the teachers were present. Many pupils and some visitors were also in attendance.

—Owing to the death of Mrs. T. P. Scott, work was delayed on the road last week, and the marshal informs us that he is ready to accommodate all who wish to perform labor of this kind.

—J. J. VanAuken, we learn, has turned himself into a bridge contractor, and will open out business immediately. Jay has a long head attached to his frame, and a mechanical eye in his cranium, consequently success is bound to crown his efforts.

—In an article last week we made the assersion that the Auburn band had not been employed since its organization, at any public gathering. We have been informed, however, that the "soldiers" engaged and paid them for their music on decoration day.

—The Grit and Pluck Combination had poor success at Waterloo, and left the town in an embarrassed financial condition. Their name, however,—Grit and Pluck—is characteristic of the company, and with a determined resolution they started, for better or for worse, northward on the Jackson road.

—While T. P. Scott and his mother were in the country searching for butter, Saturday, some hungry tramp burst in the back door and filled his abdomen with eatables. There were articles of some importance that he could easily have taken, but nothing has been missed as yet.

—S. W. Ralston, esq., had a bet the other day as to the circumference of the willow tree standing at the corner of Main and Thirteenth streets. Measurement proves it to be nine feet and ten inches, stump high. And the top of the elm tree on Fourteenth street spreads over sixty-six feet of ground, or an area of over 3100 square feet.

—L. P. Welling having finished his work at Jackson, has obtained permission of M. D. Woodford, president of the road, to go to Gaylord, at the extreme end of the Saginaw road, for a ten days fishing excursion. We wish him a pleasant trip, and the Courier boys hereby engage to take two or three barrels of fish, without reference to their birth or previous condition of servitude.

—Geo. Grand thought it was asking too much of a laboring man to pay fifteen cents a quart for strawberries, so he took his little basket and started down the Saginaw railroad track to gather a few quarts of wild ones. He got mixed up with a poison weed of some kind, and now he is walking around town with a half dozen bed-sheets wrapped about his neck and hands, and pays the family physician a dollar a day to look over his cranium.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

About People.

—Frank Cooper was in town Friday.

—Tom, Somers went to Detroit, Tuesday.

—Mrs. D. B. Harris is still visiting at Logansport.

—Harry Rush took a train for Angola yesterday.

—J. C. Henry the notion man, is at home this week.

—Dr. Spooner was in town the latter part of last week.

—Jacob Garrison, of Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

—Mr. U. E. Babb, of Hicksville, was in town over Sunday.

—Mrs. Davenport, mother of our druggist, is visiting here.

—Auditor Robbins made a trip to Fort Wayne Tuesday.

—Dave Cochran is in town after a few weeks at Fort Wayne.

Mrs. P. V. Hoffman's sister, of Butler, is visiting with her.

—Johnny McIntyre and Elmer Lowry went to Chicago, Tuesday.

—D. Y. Husselman, of the COURIER, is yet confined to his home.

—H. H. Stamets, of Chicago Junction, was on the streets yesterday.

—John Casebeer, boss of the Crosby House, at Defiance, was in town last week.

—Miss Hattie Culbertson, of Columbia City, was calling in town last week.

—Dave Hampton Sundayed over in Auburn. He likes his new business very much.

—Mrs. T. B. Hall, of Pioneer, Ohio, will visit her parents at Corunna, next week.

—Don Lawrence and wife, of Garrett, were guests of Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Picker Sunday.

—Mike Long is not mail agent on the Baltimore now, Uncle Sam changed him to another road.

—A postal card received Monday states that Billy Latson will be at home Saturday, this week.

—C. Emanuel, of Spencerville, is walking about town with his brother Charley this week.

—Recorder Boland and family paid their relatives and friends, at Corunna, a visit last Sunday.

—Miss Maud Allen, one of Auburn's fairest daughters, is whiling away a few weeks at Lement, Ill.

—Mrs. Shryock and Miss Ward, of Huntertown, were in the city Saturday. They stopped at the Swineford.

—Billy Stewart, of Garrett, was nursing his arm and walking about town Saturday. He hugged a poison weed.

—Henry E. Altenburg has been promoted, and is now head postal-clerk on the B. & O. west of Grafton W. Va.

—Lafe Miller, Charley Beugnot and others went to Fort Wayne Tuesday as witnesses in the McDowell boys' trial.

—Dr. Lawrence and J. W. Tarney called Monday, and gladdened the printer's heart by substantial contributions.

—Mrs. H. C. Bower, nee Nettie Forshey, of Kendallville, was visiting with her mother and the rest of the folks last week.

—L. Johnson, esq., freight & ticket agent at the Wabash depot, came up yesterday and reported every thing lovely on this popular road.

—Bruce Kinmont, who has been away from home for some time, spent a few days with his friends here last week. [illegible] again.

—Geo. Knaur, of Corunna, makes frequent visits to this place. He generally stays Saturday night and sleeps Sunday. D'ye see the point?

—Mrs. Overholser, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. D. D. Snyder, returned to her home at West Manchester, Ohio, yesterday.

—Mich Houston was taken suddenly sick last week. He is on the streets again, however, and carries his arm in a sling caused by erysipelas.

—We are sorry to learn that Brown Matheny is lying very sick at Fort Wayne. Dr. Matheny went down Monday to assist him in any way possible.

—"Miss Frank Ryan, of Auburn, spent Sunday with Miss Ida Hartle."—Hicksville News. We thought that fellow looked lonesome the other Sunday.

—Joe. Loveland stopped to see us Tuesday, on his way from Washington. Guess he went down to see if the government printing office was running all straight.

—Jack Little will be at home the 28, inst. We mention this fact for the benefit of his girl, so she can have her hair crimped and shoes laced at the proper time for evening calls.

—Dr. J. H. Stough, of Waterloo, made us a pleasant visit last week. The Dr. is one of those young men who are not afraid to adopt the same profession their fathers did. He studied in the office of his father and is working industriously in his chosen profession. We wish him success.

* * *

—The B. & O. will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago and return during the Saengerfest for $3.00. Good from June 28 to July 8. Here is a splendid chance for all who wish to take a cheap ride.

—Women that have been bedridden for years, have been entirely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 25 2w.

A Masterly Effort.

THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY W. H. DILLS AT THE OLD SETTLERS MEETING.

The speech made to the old settlers last Thursday, by our popular attorney at law, W. H. Dills, esq., is very highly spoken of by our best and most talented citizens. It was somewhat lengthy, taking fifty-five minutes to deliver it, but notwithstanding this fact the large crowd was so wrapped up in it, that even if it had been twice as lengthy, they would have willingly kept their seats and given undivided attention. It was an effort that does Mr. W. H. Dills great credit. It was replete with rich thought, couched in the most elegant and forcible language, and was certainly a literary treat to the large and appreciative audience who listened to it. We publish it upon the outside of the COURIER today, so that those who could not be present can have the pleasure of reading it.

* * *

Old Settlers.

A GALA DAY AND A BIG CROWD.

The old settlers meeting last Thursday was largely attended, and a general good time was had. The day was bright and beautiful, significant that nature was in harmony with the old settlers, who gathered at "Houghton's grove" to celebrate their fourth anniversary. The day was passed with short speeches from the old gentlemen, music by the glee club and instrumental music by the Corunna band. About four o'clock in the afternoon the sky darkened, and the thunder sent forth its loud voice, giving warning to the great mass of people gathered there that they would get wet if they did'nt seek shelter. A mixture of rain and hail fell for about a half hour, after which all departed for their homes, feeling that it had been a most pleasant occasion.

* * *

—A grand meeting of the many friends and neighbors of the aged and esteemed George Smurr, of the township of Wilmington, in DeKalb county, Indiana, was held on June 6, 1881, to celebrate the 80th birthday of this aged and esteemed citizen. It is needless to say that this event had been looked for and prepared for by his numerous friends and relatives, and as a consequence, every etc. was well looked for and provided in the most sumptuous manner, by his four sons and two daughters, assisted by their children, and the many warm friends who have long enjoyed the kind friendship of this aged pioneer. It is needless to say that the goodly number (to the amount of thirty to fifty persons) who enjoyed this social affair, will long remember this friendly gathering.

* * *

School Picnic.

Miss Olive Nelson's school in district No. 9, Jackson township, closed Friday, June 2d with a nice picnic in Milton Carnahan's grove. The children marched from the school-room at 12 o'clock to the grove, about a quarter of a mile distant, where a well-filled table awaited them. After they had partaken of the food, drank the lemonade and played a variety of games, the afternoon exercises, begun. These were all excellent, and were heartily appreciated by those present.

BIDDIE.

* * *

Card of Thanks.

I do hereby thank my neighbors and kind friends for their sympathy and kindness they bestowed upon me during my wife's late illness. Your kindness, dear friends, shall never be forgotten.

T. P. SCOTT.

* * *

LOST.

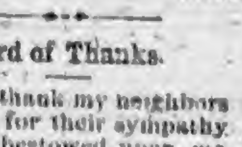

If the finder will leave at the drug store, we will smoke.

DAVENPORT.

JAMES T. FIELDS' LAST POEM.

ROVER'S PETITION.

Kind traveler, do not pass me by,
And thus a poor old dog forsake;
But stop a moment on your way
And hear my woe, for pity's sake!

My name is Rover; yonder house
Was once my home for many a year;
My master loved me; every hand
Caressed young Rover, far and near.

The children rode upon my back,
And I could hear my praises sung,
With joy I licked their pretty feet,
As round my shaggy sides they clung.

I watched them while they played or slept,
I gave them all I had to give;
My strength was theirs from morn till night;
For only them I cared to live.

Now I am old and blind and lame;
They've turned me out to die alone,
Without a shelter for my head,
Without a scrap of bread or bone.

This morning I can hardly crawl,
While shivering in the snow and hail.
My teeth are dropping one by one;
I scarce have strength to wag my tail.

I'm palsied grown with mortal pains,
My withered limbs are useless now.
My voice is almost gone, you see,
And I can hardly make my bow.

Perhaps you'll lead me to a shed
Where I may find some friendly straw
On which to lay my aching limbs
And rest my helpless, broken paw.

Stranger, excuse this story long,
And pardon, pray, my last appeal.
You've owned a dog yourself perhaps,
And learned that dogs like men, can *feel*.

Yes, poor old Rover, come with me;
Food, with warm shelter, I'll supply.
And heaven forgive the cruel souls
Who drove you forth to starve and die!
—*Harper's Young People.*

A LAWYER'S STORY.

Which, Being Altogether True, is Much Stranger Than Fiction Could Be.

"I never would convict a man on circumstantial evidence if I were a juror—never! NEVER!"

The speaker was a distinguished criminal lawyer of nearly forty years' active practice, and whose fame extended far beyond the limits of his own State.

We had been discussing a recent *cause celebre* in which, upon purely circumstantial evidence, a man had been convicted of an atrocious murder, although many of those most familiar with the circumstances of the case entertained the gravest doubts about the justice of his conviction, and had been swung off into eternity, protesting his absolute innocence with his latest breath and calling upon God to send his soul straightway to hell if he was not telling the truth.

As most of our party were lawyers the conversation, naturally enough, drifted into a discussion of the dangers arising from convicting accused persons whose own mouths were closed, upon purely circumstantial evidence, in the absence of any direct and positive proof of guilt, and case after case was cited in which, after conviction and execution, the entire innocence of the supposed culprits had been clearly demonstrated. Most of the laymen present agreed with the distinguished lawyer whose very positive expression of opinion has been quoted, while the majority of the lawyers contended, with that earnestness for which lawyers are noted when advocating their own side of any question, that justice could never miscarry when careful judges guard against the possibility of unsafe verdicts by refusing to permit a conviction except when every link in the chain of circumstantial evidence has been established beyond doubt, and the whole chain has been made so perfect and complete as to leave no room for any consistent hypothesis of innocence.

"The first murder case I ever tried," said one of them, "was stranger than fiction, as you will admit, and is quite as remarkable as any of the cases you referred to where innocent men have been wrongfully convicted upon circumstantial evidence. It ought to have been reported as an example of the unreliability of the direct and positive testimony of eye-witnesses who tell what they believe to be the truth."

He then related the main points of what was certainly a most remarkable and dramatic trial, and which constitutes a fair offset to some of the memorable cases to be found in every work on circumstantial evidence. The narrative produced so strong an impression upon my own mind that subsequently, with his consent, I put it into the following shape, having first carefully compared it with his notes of testimony taken upon the trial of the case. It can be relied upon as absolutely correct, with the exception that I have used fictitious names, for reasons which will readily be appreciated when it is known that most of the actors in the drama are still living:

One winter evening about 8 o'clock, in the early days of the war, in the quiet little town of ——, while patrolling the streets to pick up stragglers from the camp on the outskirts of the town, Corporal Julius Fry was shot and killed by one of three men of bad character, who were in company and upon terms of open amity with the soldiers. The men were arrested, committed to prison, and brought to trial at the next term of the Court. Two of them were gamblers and desperadoes, and supposed to have more than once had their hands stained with human blood. The third, whom I shall call Short, though bearing an unenviable reputation, was regarded as unlikely to slay a fellow man, except under compulsion of circumstances. On account of the character of the men and the trouble they had already brought upon quiet, law-abiding citizens, the sentiment of the whole community was against them.

In order to clearly understand the force of the testimony given upon the trial, and the subsequent result, it is important to bear in mind the physical peculiarities, dress, and general appearance of each of the three prisoners.

Short was a small man, of not more than five feet six inches in height, slender, weighing scarcely 130 pounds, with bright, fiery-red hair and side-whiskers, and at the time of the murder, wore a white felt hat and an old light-blue army overcoat.

Ryan was fully six feet in height, of robust frame, with black hair and moustache, dressed in dark clothes and wore a black Derby hat.

Grey was a heavy, broad-shouldered man of medium height, weighing fully 200 pounds, with a full, black beard reaching nearly to his waist. But as the evidence subsequently showed that he had not fired the shot it is unnecessary to describe his appearance more minutely.

Certainly it is difficult to imagine two men more unlike than Short and Ryan or less liable to be mistaken for each other even by strangers, much less by their acquaintances. There was no possibility here for a case of mistaken identity.

Short and Ryan were tried together with their consent—Grey having asked for and obtained a separate trial—and each was defended by separate counsel.

After the preliminary proof relating to the post-mortem examination, the cause of death and the identification of the body of the deceased as the person named in the indictment, the Commonwealth called as its first witness a woman, Mary Bowen. She bore a bad reputation for chastity, but nobody questioned her integrity or her purpose to tell, reluctantly, it is true, the whole truth. The prisoners were all her friends and were constant visitors to the drinking saloon of which she was the proprietress. She was a woman of powerful physique, almost masculine frame, great force of character and more than ordinary intelligence.

From her testimony it appeared that a colored woman with whom she had had some dispute had hit her on the head with a stone and ran, and the three prisoners, coming up at the moment, started with her up the street in pursuit of the fugitive. Although the night was dark there was snow on the ground, and a gas lamp near by gave sufficient light to enable one to recognize a person with ease some feet away. After running about one hundred yards the pursuers came to the corner of an alley and stopped under the gas lamp, being challenged by the deceased, who was in uniform, in company with one of his squad. She swore that when the corporal called "halt" Short, whom she had known intimately for years, replied, "Go to h—l," and, while standing at her side, so that their elbows were touching, both being immediately under the gaslight, he pulled out a pistol, pointed it at the deceased, who was four or five feet from him, and fired and then ran down the alley, the deceased pursuing him. She heard four or five more shots fired, and immediately the deceased returned, wounded, and Short disappeared. While the shots were being fired she saw both Ryan and Grey standing at the corner some feet away from her and after that they separated and she went home. It was also proved that this alley was bounded on either side by high fences, difficult to climb, and led down to a stream of water about fifty feet wide and three or four feet deep. No traces of footsteps were found in the snow except those of one man leading down into this stream, and it was evident that the person who had fired had not climbed either fence, but had waded through the stream and disappeared on the other side.

The next witness was the soldier who stood close by the deceased when the first shot was fired and who, not knowing either of the prisoners, described the person who had fired and ran down the alley as the man with red hair and side whiskers, dressed in a light-blue army overcoat and white soft hat, and upon being directed to look at the three prisoners immediately identified Short as the man whom he had seen do the shooting.

The testimony of these witnesses was in no wise shaken upon cross examination.

Then the sworn ante-mortem statement of the deceased, taken by a Magistrate was read to the jury. He said that he had known Short personally for some time, but had never had any difficulty with him. He fully identified him as the man who had fired the first shot and then ran down the alley, firing one shot after another until he fired the last and fatal shot almost in the face of the deceased. He also fully described the clothing worn by Short as it had been described by the other witnesses.

These were all the witnesses to the occurrence, except the prisoners themselves, and, of course, they could not be heard. The case against Short seemed to be as conclusively made out as though a score of witnesses had sworn that they had seen him do the shootidg. Neither the judge, the jury, nor the spectators entertained the slightest doubt of his guilt, and when the Commonwealth, at this point, closed its case, it seemed as though the fatal rope was already around his neck and his escape impossible.

Ryan heaved a sigh of relief which was audible throughout the whole court room, for he was safe; there was not one word of testimony against him or any circumstance tending to show any previous arrangement or concert of action between him and Short.

After a whispered consulation between the counsel for the defense one of them rose and moved the court to direct the jury to fortwith return a verdict of "not guilty" as to Ryan, in order that he might be called as a witness for the other prisoner. This was resisted by the District Attorney, and after lengthy and elaborate arguments, the court decided that it was bound to grant the motion, and accordingly Ryan was declared "not guilty" and the verdict recorded.

Then came a scene as dramatic to those present as anything ever witnessed on the stage. Without any opening speech by Short's counsel, Ryan, in obedience to a nod from his attorney, stepped out of the prisoner's dock and into the witness-box, looked around the court room, took up the bible and was sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Every head was bent forward, every ear was on the alert, every eye fixed on the witness—something startling was expected. Would he attempt to show that Short had done the shooting in self-defense? That seemed the only thing possible. But how could he be believed in the face of the positive testimony of three witnesses, two of them living and in the court room, one of them dead—murdered?

Ryan stood for a moment looking down, and then slowly lifting his eyes to the bench, in a silence in which the falling of a feather might have been heard, he said:

"May I ask the Court a question?"

The venerable Judge, evidently surprised at being interrogated, looked at him and said: "Certainly, sir."

"I understand that I am acquitted," said Ryan, pausing for a moment, and then continuing: "I want to know from the Court whether anything I may say now can ever be used against me in any way?"

What did he mean? What need for that question? Every one looked at his neighbor inquiringly.

The flushed face of the Judge showed that he, at least, understood what it meant—an attempt to swear his guilty companion out of the hangman's grasp. Then, in a tone of unmistakable indignation came the answer:

"I am sorry to say, sir, that nothing you may say now can be used against you; that is, on a trial for murder. You have been acquitted."

Ryan's face grew pale and then red, and he said, slowly and distinctly:

"It was I who fired all the shots—not Short."

Most of the faces in the court room wore looks of incredulity; some of indignation at the hardened wickedness of the man who had just been declared innocent and who, by his own statement, was guilty of murder, if he was not guilty of perjury.

But, quietly and calmly, without a tremor, as coolly as though he was describing some trivial occurrence which he had casually witnessed, Ryan went on, step by step, detailing all that had occurred, and when he had finished his story there was probably not a person present who was not fully convinced not only that Ryan had told the simple truth, but also that he had himself fired the fatal shot in self-defense, or at least under such circumstances of danger as would have led any jury to acquit him.

He detailed how he had fired the first shot from a small single-barreled pistol in the air without any purpose except to give his challenger a scare, and then ran down the alley and upon being closely pursued by the deceased with sabre drawn and raised to strike, he was compelled to pull out a revolver and fire several shots towards his pursuer, who was rapidly gaining on him, to keep him back; and that when he had but one shot left he stumbled over a large stone and fell on his knees, and at this moment the deceased struck at him with the sabre, cutting him slightly in the cheek, and, being thus pressed, he aimed and fired the last shot, which subsequently proved fatal. He further told how, upon covering his feet, he ran, waded through the stream, and finding that he had lost his hat when he fell, retraced his steps, recrossed the stream, found the hat, and then went to a hotel, where he was seen by several witnesses to dry his wet clothing. His manner, his bearing, and his story itself convinced his hearers that he was telling the truth.

But, so that nothing might be wanting if any doubt remained in the minds of the judge or the jury, witnesses of undoubted veracity were called who corroborated him as to the condition of his clothing and the cut on his cheek within fifteen minutes after the occurrence. Besides, it was shown that, although the man who had fired had waded through the stream, Short's clothing was perfectly dry.

It is unnecessary to say that Short was promptly acquitted and warmly congratulated on one of the narrowest escapes ever made by any man in a court room. Nothing could have saved him had the court refused to direct the acquittal of Ryan and allow him to testify.

The deceased corporal, the soldier, and Mary Bowen were—*mistaken*. That was all there was about it.

So much for the *occasional* unreliability of the direct testimony of honest eye-witnesses.

And so much, also, for giving the accused an opportunity to be heard on the witness stand, the denial of which by the law is one of the relics of barbarism which still disgrace its administration in some States at this late day.—*Lawyer XXX, in Philadelphia Times.*

Expansion of Metals.

It is generally thought, says the London *Times*, that the expansion of bodies on heating and contraction on cooling hold good, as a rule, for the passage from the solid to the liquid state, and *vice versa*. Substances, like ice, which behave differently are regarded as exceptions. The researches of Herr Kopp have shown that phosphorus, sulpher, wax, stearic acid, stearine, chloride of calcium, phosphate of soda, hyposulphate of soda, and Rose's metal grow larger in volume when fused. As to metals the data of past observation are very discordant, and on this account Herren Nies and Winklemann have recently studied the subject anew. Their fundamental experiment was putting the solid metal into the fused metal. In some cases the difference of density could be measured. They found, then, that tin in solidifying, is increased in volume 0.7 per cent., that zinc is increased 0.2 per cent., and that solid bismuth is as much as 3 per cent. less dense than the fused metal. The fact of expansion in solidifying was also demonstrated for antimony, iron and copper. With lead and cadmium the results were indecisive, (the former presented difficulties in the probably very small difference of density as a solid and as a liquid, its small heat conductively and heat of fusion, the latter in the fact that in fusion it first passes into a viscous state.) Thus, of the eight metals examined six showed distinct expansion in solidifying; and the same may occur in the two others. So far as these experiments go, therefore, the phenomenon in question would appear to be the rule and not the exception for metals.

The Terrible Tragedy.

The thick thunder threatened torrents; the tempest tossed the trees, throwing their trembling trunklets topsy-turvy.

Tripping toward the town, Theresa thought, "To-night Theodore treads the tiresome thoroughfare, thinking things that—"

Thud!

The terrified truant turns to trace the threatening turmoil. There, toward the toll-gate, tramped Theodore, trying to throttle two thieves.

"Take to the timber, Theresa!" thundered Theodore.

"Tell that to timid things," thought Theresa, treading tiger-like, tip-toe toward the trio. Then, telling Theodore to throw the taller thief, Theresa, taking t'other's toga, tied through the thickness the thief's throat.

Thus terminated the terrible trouble that threatened the twain. They turned triumphantly to town, there to tell the tale. To-morrow ties them together.

When you buy peanuts, that's a quart. When you pay for them, that's a quarter. And when you have disposed of them, that's a quartette.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

If the crab is often interrupted he will, like the spider, pretend to be dead, and will watch an opportunity to sink himself into the sand, keeping only his eyes above.

Specimens of fossil woods and lignite are reported to have been brought to the surface from a depth of 191 feet, while boring an artesian well at Galveston, Texas.

M. St. Pierre once saw a vast number of ants overcome a centipede. They seized it by all its legs and bore it along as workmen would have done a large piece of timber.

Hiddenite is the name of a new gem of the emerald class, of a beautiful clear green color, and worth about the same as a diamond. It has been found only in Alexander county, N. C.

In 1854, in the Bay of Bengal, Capt. Kingman passed for thirty miles through the middle of a large patch of sea white with tiny creatures, whose diameter was less than that of a hair, 300 of whom placed in line would not make an inch in length. Thirty miles of animalcules!

The total human population of the earth is estimated to be 1,421,500,000. To this is added a daily birth-rate of 104,800 which is in turn depleted by a daily death-rate of 97,790! What a vast sea of human emotion is here suggested; rising into crests of joy and falling into deep troughs of grief and reaching up hopefully or receding despairingly on the shores of time.

Atlanta, Ga., has a pig which very much resembles a young elephant, having no hair or bristles on its body. Both of its eyes are in one socket, which is just the center of the pig's face. Just above this dual eye there is a large trunk or proboscis about the size of a man's thumb and several inches long. It also has large fan-like ears, somewhat like an elephant.

M. Treve mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that a vertical shaft, a post or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than through a horizontal slit, while a house, a landscape or the disk of the sun or moon is perceived more clearly through a horizontal slit. He finds similar differences in photographs according as the light passes from the object to the plate through a vertical or a horizontal slit, and ascribes the results to the action of diffused light.

To Duter, of Greifswald, is attributed the first visible demonstration of the circulation of blood in the human body. In this operation, the patient's head being fixed in a frame having a contrivance for supporting a microscope and a lamp, his lower lip is drawn out and fixed on the stage of the microscope by means of clips, the inner surface being uppermost, and having a strong light thrown upon it by a condenser. This arrangement being complete, all the observer has to do is to bring the microscope to bear on the surface of the lip, using a low-power objective, and focusing a small superficial vessel; at once he sees the endless and wonderful procession of the blood corpuscles through the minute capillaries, the colorless ones appearing like white specks dotting the red stream.

A Scared Ex-Confederate.

"I think, Vest," said Senator Butler the other day, "that the story you tell about that fellow in Richmond who went to have his picture taken is about the best you can get off. Let's have it."

"Well," said the humorous little Senator from Missouri, "we had a man by the name of Peter Wilkes, who was elected to the Confederate Congress from the Springfield (Mo.) district, and he came down to the seat of Government with the air of a Webster about him, and just looked and talked for all the world as if the entire responsibility of the cause rested on his individual shoulders. I knew him at home, and hence was spared the anxiety of being disturbed about his greatness. It was not long before the close of the war when Garland and I were walking down Grace street, and Peter ran into us. He had a benign smile on his face, and I knew he had been engaged in some agreeable sport. Coming up to us, he said: 'Vest, I've been down street here to a photographer's. Got a card from him the other day asking me to call and sit for a picture. He wants to get up the whole Confederate Congress—something historic, eh?'—and Peter's waistband stretched perceptibly at the thought of being thus embalmed for posterity. Tipping a wink to Garland, I said:

"'What shop do you mean, Peter?'

"'Oh, down here on Main street,' giving a certain number. Just then I turned to Garland with alarm painted on my face, and said:

"'Why, Peter, you big ass, where have you been in the last two weeks? Haven't you heard anything about that fellow down there pretending to take historic pictures? He is a spy in the employ of the Federal Government. We've just about proved it on him, and he's come to Richmond to photograph all us members for the Federal gallery; and when this thing blows up the other side will have all our pictures to aid them in the search and prosecution! Fact, Garland; ain't it?'

"'So I've heard, Vest,' he said.

"Well, Peter didn't stop any longer than it took him to say, 'My God!' and in two minutes he was just out of sight. That evening he came rushing into my room with: 'Vest, you've done me a great favor, and I'll remember it to my dying day.'

"'Find your man, Peter?'

"'You bet I did. The infernal rascal had that machine of his in the back room, and was oiling me up. I just went up to him with this trusty six-shooter, (it was about a yard long) and put it to his ear, and says I, 'Shell out!' Well, he shelled kind o' lively like, and I mashed it into 1,000 pieces. No Federal gallery in mine!'

"Well, when the surrender came, Peter was under the conviction that the whole Federal Government had combined to capture him, and he set out for California on foot. Yes, he's out there yet, waiting for the animosity against him to cool down."—*Washington Capital.*

Who Buy the Costliest Fabrics.

The simple costume of the Friend, particularly that of the female Friend, is often quoted as the quintessence of neatness and economy, but the truth is that no ladies in the world dress more expensively in proportion to the effect produced than do the wives and daughters of wealthy Quakers. They always select the finest and most costly linens and cloths, and though, with the strict members of the sect, lace and furbelows are eschewed, the price they pay for delicate hemming, stitching and tucking would startle a belle of society. Once I watched a lady Quaker buying some jet buttons, plain ones, of course. She commenced by looking at some which were shown her at 25 cents per dozen, mounted gradually to 50 cents, $1, $1.50, $2, and took those marked at $2.50 per dozen.

One day I was at a private opening of French millinery. The bonnets were $40, $50 and even $80 each. A lady bought three bonnets, one at $80, one at $40 and one at $35. I was told she was the wife of a clergyman, but she had $500,000 in her own right, and was justified in some extravagance in the selection of her bonnets. Oh, happy clergyman, to have won the heart and hand weighted with $500,000! A lace merchant, who once spoke of his business, told me that religious persons were the best patrons of laces. They always wear the most expensive kinds, because the quiet nature of their festivities necessitates all apparel to be of a character which will bear inspection.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

For Felon.—Take equal parts of gum camphor, gum opium, castile soap and brown sugar; wet to a paste with spirits of turpentine. Prepare it, and apply a thick plaster of it.

For Sprain.—Bathe with arnica diluted with water, and bandage with soft flannel moistened with the same. A sprained wrist thus treated will grow well and strong in a few days.

A Sure Cure for Chilblains.—Three applications of vaseline will cure the worst case of chilblains. For ordinary cases one or two applications will be sufficient. Although vaseline is made from petroleum, it is far more rapid in its work of healing than kerosene.

Tapeworm.—Salicylic acid, given at intervals of an hour for four hours, and followed by castor oil in full dose, succeeded in expelling tapia which had resisted all other remedies. One case reported had resisted all other medication for nine years.—*Louisville Medical Herald.*

For Cancer.—Gather wood-sorrel when in blossom (that bearing a blue flower is better than the yellow-flowered), pound and press out the juice, put it in a plate and cover the whole plate with glass; set it in the sun until a paste is formed, then cork it tightly in a vial. When applied, it should be spread on cloth or wash-leather, and placed over the cancer only in the daytime, so that the patient may sleep. If properly gathered, prepared and applied, it will draw out the cancer in about four days. Meantime the patient should drink much yellow-dock tea. The newspaper correspondent who furnishes the recipe adds that it is vouched for by Mr. Samuel Baker, of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Warren James, of Deerfield Center, N. Y.

Apples.—A more extensive use of apples as food at our meals, remarks Dr. J. H. Hanaford, will do much to diminish dyspepsia and biliousness. They are "loosening," and therefore tend to remove constipation—a prominent cause of digestive derangements. The acid of this fruit—one of the very best known in aid of digestion—acts favorably on the liver, causing it to secrete the bile, which is nature's cathartic, thus preventing this constipation. While eating them between meals must derange the stomach—like the use of all food at that time—they are really a very valuable food, demanded especially in warm weather. They may be too cooling in the coldest weather, while the more-acid berries are better in the spring and summer.

Quantity of Food.—If children are very hearty eaters their food should be of the simplest kind, and thus prevent eating more than the system really needs. The first reason for consuming food should be necessity, and the second may be the gratification of the appetite. Usually children have appetites so strong that they need no stimulants, no condiments, as spices, pepper or mustard. These articles should be reserved for the failing appetites of debility and age. They are useful only by way of increasing the appetite and promoting the dull digestion of what is eaten. They may stimulate the nervous system, and should be avoided in all inflammatory tendencies of the system. The excessive use of sirups, sugar and molasses may induce fermentation in the stomach and long canal. In moderate quantities they are useful, and sometimes are strongly needed. Articles preserved in sirup should be sparingly taken, as they are usually not easy of digestion—that health and growth demand that the amount of food should vary with the amount of exercise; the kinds of food should be such as may supply the needs of the system; the amount of food should be no more than can be easily digested.

Beautiful Expressions.

Your former conversation has made me think repeatedly what a number of beautiful words there are of which we never think of estimating the value, as there are of blessings. How carelessly, for example, do we (not we, but people), say: "I am delighted to hear from you." No other language has this beautiful expression, which like some of the most lovely flowers, loses its charms for want of close inspection. When I consider the deep sense of these very simple and very common words, I seem to hear a voice coming from afar through the air, breathed forth and intrusted to the care of the elements for the nurture of my sympathy.—*Samuel Johnson.*

Two ladies, handsomely dressed, entered a car. A gentleman rose and offered one them a seat. She said to the other lady: "Dear, you take it. I am very tired; but you are much more tired than I am." The other said: "No, dear, you look so weary, and I can't rob you of it." Then another gentleman rose, both the ladies took seats, and one said: "What a lovely time we have had. I feel so much brighter for running out;" while the other replied: "I haven't felt so well for ages. Shopping is a great pleasure. I'm all in a glow."

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A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
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Is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.
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The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.

Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1879. Pastor Christian Church.

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HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
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The Traveler who wisely Provides against the contingency of illness by taking with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has occasion to congratulate himself on his foresight when he sees others, who have neglected to do so, suffering from some one of the maladies for which it is a remedy and preventive. Among these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism, disease often attendant upon a change of climate or unwonted diet.
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An elegant new brick Hotel, furnished complete, paying well, is offered in exchange for a good Farm worth from $8,000 to $11,000. Address HOTEL, Park Ridge, Ill.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTS.

IT is not often that a pig will let a pen holder!

SOME of the best dressed men carry the worst looking pocketbooks.

SCHOOLMISTRESS—"What is the dative of donum? What? Next? Next?" Dunce — "Do' no," Schoolmistress — "Correct. Go to th' head!"

NITRO-GLYCERINE is recommended by a medical journal for certain affections of the chest. Particularly those in which the chest resists the drill or the jimmy.

THE New York *News* says drinking beer does not refresh the memory, whereupon the Keokuk *Constitution* man lisps: "That delicate matter is one of the unpleasant duties of the bar tender."

THE three eras of a woman's life: When a child, scream; when a maiden, ice cream; when a wife, scrimmages.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.* When a widow, more scream; when she dies, screamation.

ESTABLISHING a newspaper is like pouring water into a leaky cask—if you have grit enough and water to keep the vessel full, possibly the staves may swell up and become water-tight.—*Bloomington Eye.*

THE Baltimore *News* put the cost of Solomon's Temple at almost $76,000,000,000. Don't believe it. Had old Sol. had any such amount of cash he would have had an ulster, a trotting horse, a lottery ticket and a pointer dog.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEAT phrase by Alexandre Dumas to whom a lady said: "I shall die before you—I know I shall." "I hope not," replied the author; "I hope I shall depart before you. It is the only case in which it is permitted to a gentleman to precede a lady."

A TRANSCENDENTAL preacher took for his text: "Feed my lambs." As he came out of the church a plain farmer said to him: "That was a very great text, but you placed the hay so high in the rack the lambs couldn't reach it, nor the old sheep either."

"How to train tomatoes" is the subject of an agricultural disquisition. It is easy enough. All you have to do if a tomato misbehaves itself in company is to "mash the stuffin' out of it." It may look a little seedy for a while after, but this course of training will bring it to its pulp in a hurry.

"Let me see your tongue," said Dr. Calomel to Mrs. Jones. "For heaven's sake, doctor, what are you thinking of?" exclaimed Jones. "Don't do it, love?" he added appealingly to his helpmate; "it would be no curiosity to us, you know." And then she gave him a piece of it.

THE editor of the Washington *Republic* chats thus with his subscribers: "If any of my readers know a flavor which surpasses the fragrance of a turkey filled with small oysters boiled in the essence of truffles, he or she will please invite me to breakfast or dinner, and prove it."

HENRY VILLARD, the railroad manager, was born in Speyer, the capital of Rhenish Bavaria, in 1835. He came to this country when twenty-one years old, was among the first of the Pike's Peak emigrants, and afterward acted as a newspaper correspondent. At the close of the war he passed a year in Germany, came back and married a daughter of William Lloyd Garrison and then went to Germany again for two years. There he formed business connections out of which his control of transportation interests has sprung.

THE old lady kept a private bottle from which she refreshed herself from time to time, as she felt the need, though none of the family knew it. One evening her daughter, in rummaging through the pantry for doughnuts for her beau, spied the bottle and had the curiosity to draw the cork and apply her nose to the aperture, at which moment the old lady hove in sight and angrily demanded: "Well, are you any wiser than you were? What do you suppose it is?" "I don't know what it is, mamma," answered the shrinking maiden, "but it smells just like Charlie's moustache."

"Auld Robin Gray."

It was written by Lady Anne Bernard. She happened to be at a house where she met Mrs. Duff Johnstone, a well-known person, who played the air and accompanied it by words of no great delicacy, and Lady Anne lamenting that no better words should belong to such a melody, immediately set to work and composed this very pathetic story. Truth, I am sorry to say, obliges me to add it was a fiction. Robin Gray was her father's gardener, and the idea of the young lover going to sea, which would be quite out of character here among the shepherds, was natural enough where she was then residing on the coast of Fife. It was long unknown who the author was; and indeed there was a clergyman on the coast whose conscience was so large that he took the burden of this matter upon himself, and pleaded guilty to the authorship. About two years ago I wrote to Lady Anne to know the truth; and she wrote back to say she was certainly the author, but wondered how I could have guessed it. When I mentioned having heard it long ago from a common friend who was dead, she then recollected me, and wrote one of the kindest letters I ever received, saying that till now she had not the smallest idea that I was the little lame boy she had known so many years before. —*Sir Walter Scott.*

The Times for 1980.

The *Printer-Advertiser* says: "Englishmen are not famous for great jokes, but one has recently been perpetrated in London which is really admirable, and the result of a vast amount of hard work. It consists of the issue of a copy of the London *Times* for 1980, of the full size of the 'Thunderer,' and closely resembling it in every feature, even down to the obscurest advertisements. The editorials, language and style are closely copied, and, in dealing with matters 100 years to come, presents some fine satirical hits at things of the present day.

"The House of Lords becomes the 'House of Ladies,' and generally the other sex seems to have got the upper hands of the world. The center of fashion is transferred to Feejee, and the fashion notes from the island capital are decidedly funny.

"The progress of invention is shown by the news of a battle in the Arctic regions, and the capture of the North pole, transmitted 'in thoughtonomic dissyllables by our special phonographic artist.' Traveling is done mostly through the air, and penny excursions are offered to all parts of the world.

"The advertisements are among the best features of the joke, and include such announcements as 'Greek Taught at One Session,' 'Headache Cured in One Minute,' 'The Patent Masticators,' 'Elephant's Milk,' 'Burning Glasses for Making Hay,' 'Traps for Fleas,' 'Postal Balls' (for sending messages by cannon), notices of 'Excursions from London to Jericho,' 'Seven Hours with the Esquimaux,' 'Lunar Expeditions,' 'Balloons for the Epsom Races,' and a multitude of other novelties."

A Boer Homestead.

Let us visit one of the homesteads in the gardens. The white-walled house, although but one storied, is well elevated, and its roof is iron. Outside shutters of a pleasant green flank the two windows, and the door between them is green and paneled. There is, indeed, some pretense to architecture, and the whole is well kept and substantial. The stoop is high and approached by steps. The water-course beneath it is masoned out with solid stone and bridged with the same material. Leafy trees of divers sorts shade the place and the stable and outhouses in its rear. We enter a voorhuis, or front room, very lofty and but slightly furnished. Its walls are lined by benches, and a table stands in the middle. There are pictures, it may be very quaint and old world; scenes in the life of the prodigal son, or limnings of the manger at Bethlehem, or the cross on Calvary. A new piano may be noted and a good harmonium, and pious books with Dutch titles lie scattered about. And there are flowers on the table, and on mantel-piece photographs and albums, for there are daughters in the house. In some place of honor lies a great old Bible, a massive folio bound in leather and with brass clasps; it is printed in foreign-looking type, on ancient-looking paper, and full of the strangest pictures that ever delighted the antiquary or mystified the child. A companionable book upon a dull occasion, but disappointing, inasmuch as its date discovers it to have been printed but the other day. Spittoons stud this chamber's floor, for it is the great reception-room, and visitors sit round it and smoke their pipes at and seasons of conference and waiting; and many such times there be. At the back of this voorhuis is the dining-room, entered by large and even handsome folding-doors. In both apartments the walls are painted light blue, or green, or mauve; in both the ceiling is raftered and wooden, varnished and dark. The great feature of the dining-room, apart from the usual furnishings, is a small table near the window, with a chair on either side. Upon this table stands a coffee-urn, with a chafing-dish beneath it; and the day has scarcely turned before this urn begins to steam and to bubble. On its dexter side is seated the lady of the house, who pours out coffee for all comers, and, with feet well planted one a box-like foot-stool, rules and manages her household. Children play around her, a colored girl sits watchful at her feet, and at favorable moments her lord and master occupies the corresponding chair, utters familiar maxims and remarks, and his friend, sitting hard by, carries on an intermittent conversation between wary mouthfuls of the scalding beverage. He is a well-built man, not unlike the English farmer of our early days, but more sallow and less cheery, more Puritanical and staid. His ancestors came from France and Holland, but in this wonderful climate of the Cape, perchance for animal life the finest under the sun, their offspring have developed into a race *sui generis*, nobly grown and quite unlike the typical Hollander or Frenchman. We converse in Dutch, the only language he cares to speak, although his children are apt scholars in the English tongue, and by and by he takes us into his garden.—*Contemporary Review.*

Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since, I met a gentleman who is assessed for one million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he slightly stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of the period of his life he had reached the most perfect enjoyment, or rather, when he had found happiness to be nearest unalloyed.

"I'll tell you," said the millionaire, "when was the happiest hour of my life. At the age of one and twenty I had saved $800. I was earning $500 a year, and my father did not take it from me, only requiring that I should pay my board. At the age of twenty-two I secured a pretty cottage just outside of the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the value down, and also furnish it respectably. I was married on Sunday —a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in the wealth of womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's roof, and on Monday morning I went to my work, leaving mother and sister to help in preparing my home.

"On Monday evening, when the labors of the day were done, I went not to the paternal shelter, but to my own house—my own home. The holy atmosphere of that hour seems to surround me even now in the memory. I opened the door of my cottage and entered. I laid my hat on the little stand in the hall, and passed on to the kitchen—our kitchen and dining-room were all one then. I pushed open the kitchen door and was in—heaven! The table was set against the wall—the evening meal was ready prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpmeet in deed as well as in name—and by the tea-table, with a throbbing and expectant look upon her lovely and loving face, stood my wife. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing to her the ecstatic burden of my heart.

"The years have passed—long, long years—and worldly wealth has flown upon me, and I am honored and envied —but as true as heaven—I would give all—every dollar, for the joy of that June evening, in the long, long ago."—*Exchange.*

THE complete independence of man and wife, where property is concerned, is nowhere carried to such a point as among the Indians of Central America. Every day the husband buys his meals from his wife, who purchases from him raw material for the table.

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Charles Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

"The public speaker of the present day labors under difficulties of which the speakers of the last century never dreamed, for while the audiences of the past received what was said without question, those of the present day are usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student supplied a church in a neighboring town, and, on his way to preach one morning, met an aged colored man. 'Well, Uncle, do you ever go to hear the young preacher?' asked the unfledged doctor. 'No, Massa,' replied the negro, 'dis chile don't let none o' dem students practis on him.' The darkey had begun to think. The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE, while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain came in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body, and away from the head, cause headaches, and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of PRIVATE HISTORY that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and, after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order, while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time, they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow, and I FAINTED REPEATEDLY. My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about, and in two months I became perfectly well, and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone, and by its simple, yet powerful, influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world, I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted, and *in every case* I found the same HAPPY RESULTS which I had experienced. Not only this, but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble, but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I, therefore, placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a *pure* remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend toward all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a Government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

How Long Man May Live.

It was Professor Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set down at 200 years; and this on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight times the years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Some animals grow to be very old. Horned animals live shorter lives than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, and amphibious longer than those which inhabit the air. The voracious pike exists, it is said, to an age of 150 years; the turtle is good for 100 years or more, and among birds the golden eagle is known to have lived nearly 200 years, while the sly and somber crow reaches the venerable age of a century. Passing up in the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the year 76, there were 124 men living in the limited area between the Appennines and the Po of 100 years and upward, three of whom were 140 and 4 over 135. Cicero's wife lived to the age of 103, and the Roman actress, Luceja, played in public as late as her 112th year. Coming down to more recent times, the most notable authentic instance of great age is that of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1670, 169 years old. He was a fisherman, and at the age of 100 easily swam across rapid rivers. Another historic case is that of Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a day laborer, who lived to the age of 152 years. When more than 120 he married his second wife, and till 130 he could swing the scythe and wield the flail with the best of his fellow-laborers. In his 152d year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the king. It proved an unlucky visit, for, violating the abstemious habit of a century and a half, the old man feasted so freely on the royal victuals that he soon died, merely of a plethora. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer save for this unfortunate taste of royal hospitality. Professor Hufeland's roll of centenarians includes many more remarkable cases.

That White Tongue

demands immediate attention. Nothing so quickly regulates the system and keeps it pure as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Methods in German Schools.

No time was lost even in the gloom of this dark winter morning, for the girls had scarcely removed their wraps and settled themselves in their seats when the school-mistress, pointing to a little girl in front of her, asked:

"How old art thou, Gretchen?"

"Six years and one month," was the answer.

"How old art thou, Marie?"

"Six years and seven months," said Marie.

"Who tells me this, my little maids! How much older is Marie than Gretchen?"

"Fraulein! Fraulein! Fraulein!" went up in an eager shout from every part of the room—so eager were they all to give an answer. The answer came, and she continued:

"How many little girls are sitting on the bench, Madchen Louise?"

"Four," replied Maiden Louise, looking carefully along the line.

"Will Madchen Helene be kind enough to count them?" which Helene did, and gave five as a result.

"Now, how does it happen that Madchen Louise had only four?"

The whole school paused a moment, until suddenly it dawned upon them all, and, bursting into a hearty laugh (which rightly enough did not horrify this sensible teacher), they cried:

"Why, Fraulein! Louise forgot to count herself!"

So Maiden Louise was corrected, and in this simple manner, passing from one subject to another, counting desks, scholars and window-panes, adding, substracting, and employing only objects before their eyes, or rows of little wooden balls strung upon parallel wires, they learned the two great principles of increase and decrease without so much as touching a text-book in the first whole year of their schooling.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

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A Connubial Involvement.

We have seldom read a case of greater connubial involvement, personally, than the following, which Col. Forney publishes, growing out of a case of bigamy that recently came before a court at Plymouth. Thrown into tabular form, the facts are as follows:

WILLIAM COX

was charged with intermarrying	Rosina Knight,
his first wife	Caroline Drake,
being alive. It was proved that	William Cox
had married	Caroline Drake,
but as she was the first wife of	George Merrifield,
he left her, and married	Rosina Knight.
On learning this	Caroline Drake
(whose husband	George Merrifield,
had since been married to	another woman)
instituted proceedings against	William Cox.
But it was proved that before	George Merrifield
married	Caroline Drake,
he had	another wife
living. His marriage with	Caroline Drake
was therefore illegal and	William Cox
felt himself at liberty to marry	Caroline Drake.
But it was also proved that	Caroline Drake
had a husband when marrying	William Cox.
His marriage with	Caroline Drake
was therefore illegal, and	Rosina Knight
became the lawful wife of	William Cox.
The bench accordingly ordered	George Merrifield
and	Caroline Drake
to be prosecuted, and discharged	William Cox.

HE who who flings his pills away will live to die another day.—*Andrews' Queen.* But he who swallows 'em and has pain will live to have the gripes again.

A Boot-Buttoner.

"Please draw upon the blackboard an interrogation point," said a teacher to one of her pupils.

"Can't make a good one," replied the boy.

"Draw a boot-buttoner," said the teacher; "that will answer."

The boy took the crayon and drew a hair-pin. Sharp rebuke by the teacher. Other pupils smile.

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IT is fair to presume that there are to be found but few intelligent persons in this country and in portions of Europe who have not heard of DR. HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD. Tens of thousands who have tried them bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy, in language strong and zeal more earnest than can be shown in behalf of any other remedy in existence.

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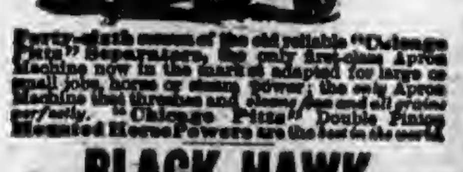

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CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Ex-Auditor Hague and Thad Meese were taking their first lessons in making boots and shoes, under the lynx eyes of Isaac Brandt. John Somers was then, as now, temporarily absent in the western mountains, engaged in the pleasant past-time of killing Indians and picking up nuggets of gold. At the same time, we claimed as belonging to our crowd, two others (still veterans in the cause) Uncles Jacob Somers and Moses Brandon, then just as desirable "catches" as they are to-day. I do believe they are engaged in the fatal game of wearing each other out by seeing which can out live the other in the state of "single blessedness."

We then had a younger class coming on, then just in their teens, who were neither man nor beast—the liveliest set of miscreants you ever knew—If you would catch out at night, Dick and Guy Plumb, Jack and Coop. Ralston Sam and Clark Ford, the Mott boys, Joe Loveland, Bill Tinney, Dry Houghton, Harry Ward, Sam Puff and a few others I could mention, you would next morning find there had been done more gilt-edged, clear-cut, mischievous devilment, than could have been accomplished in a week by a regiment of old settlers, all of whom to-day are good business men and citizens, and alive, except poor Clark Ford and Sheridan Mott, who sacrificed their young lives upon their country's alter.

Notwithstanding the privations and exposures of these early times, which you, my aged friends, have passed through and encountered, when I look around me and behold your ruddy and gladsome faces, I must say as you will undoubtedly tell me, these cares of life, these many years, and nature itself has dealt lightly and gently with you. When we think back (even those of my age and those still younger, and some so many years your joniors) and revive and recount the vicissitudes of life, the many trials, vexations and disappointments, with the foolish and unwise exposures which we might or could have been avoided, and the almost, if not entirely criminal indulges of our passions and appetites, we are surprised that we are still alive and are not older in appearance, or in a worse physical condition than we are. The compensating and recuperating powers of nature are indeed wonderful. All seems to work for the best. How terrible life would be were there none of those compensating and curing powers to come to us? We have sickness and pain, mutilated limbs, sore afflictions of body and mind, we stand by the dying bed of our children, our sons, daughters, companions, and feel as though it is impossible to give them up, as I know some of you have felt. Yet, although a deep scar may be left to mark the injury done, it does not kill, and in the mutations of life, the poigniancy of grief is assuaged, and the occurrence scarcely thought of. The dark and dreary clouds of life will in time dissolve, and the bright sun with its warm rays, the pleasant hours, the kind friends and the beauties of this life will appear and if we will only permit nature to have its sway, the beautiful side will appear; but if we drown down nature in its efforts to cure these wounds, if we but ponder and dream only of the dark side, permit that side to be uppermost in our thoughts, we are looking through the glass darkly. We become melancholy, sour and morose. Although we may have trouble and pain (and we must expect them) there is a great abundance of joy, happiness and pleasure in this world. It is a pleasant world to live in, if we could only make up our minds to be satisfied, and be contented with our lot.

Even in early days when the pioneers were undergoing the privations I have spoken of, they had a very large amount of the real pleasures of life and when an opportunity afforded it was enjoyed with a relish equally as well then as now. It certainly was true enjoyment to help a neighbor raise a house or a barn, do his logging, have quilting and sewing bees, dance on the puncheons in the cabins, take your girl up behind you on horse-back and carry her through the woods six, eight or ten miles to some gathering—and she would have to hold on awfully tight or she would be brushed off the horse by the limbs or trunks of the trees. Think of the making of sugar, hunting bee trees, gathering cranberries, wild plums, cherries, grapes, crab-apples, all kinds of nuts and ginseng. Think of the excellent hunting and fishing there was here then, all kinds and in large quantities were the fish, wild fowls and wild animals.

They had other pleasures and were as keen then to devise and play off some joke, prank or sport at each others expense as their sons and daughters are of to-day. For the purpose of showing by its sequel the good heart of one of its actors, of the many I have heard I will mention only one. I take the now oldest settler in the county, and because he is such, I take the liberty of using his name, he feeling well assured that I would not set down aught in malice. It seems that long years ago, at least forty, Sam'l. Wason unsuspectingly entered into a contract with that ever practical joker, shrewd lawyer and afterward honored Judge, R. J. Dawson, whereby Wason agreed to let Dawson strike Wason three strokes with a raw-hide—then W. was to strike Dawson five strokes with the same instrument, Wason agreeing before-hand that he would not touch Dawson until he had given him all of his three strokes. Dawson was a strong and powerful man and probably struck harder than he intended, but having struck Wason only twice he hurriedly put away the raw-hide and concluded to postpone, indefinitely, the giving to Wason of the last stroke. He felt safe because he had Wason's word, which then as now, was as good as a bond, that Wason would not strike. Wason demanded the other lick and to have the contract fulfilled at once. Dawson argued that by the contract he could take all the time he wanted to finish up his work. Wason begged and demanded, Dawson equally stubborn and determined in his way. The truth was that thereafter on that day, it was not very quiet on the St. Joe. Dawson always thereafter kept postponing the execution of his contract, and Wason ever waiting, watching and wishing to have Dawson strike him. Wason nursed his IRE (and I have heard nurse it) because he was such a fool as to enter into such a foolish scheme. They lived within a mile of each other for twenty years but were not as friendly as they ought to have been and be neighbors.

Twenty-two years ago the 15th of last month a man at Spencerville, with his weeping wife and three little boys by his side, and other mourning friends around, lay dying. Many of his neighbors were there to take their last look and render assistance. A few moments after midnight, after a few gasps, and Reuben J. Dawson was dead. Wason was not present, but Dawson had not been dead five minutes before the tall, bent form and shaggy beard of Sam'l. Wason came into that house of mourning from the darkness outside, where he had been silently and alone awaiting the crisis. As tenderly as a sister would, he gently carried the little boys and weeping widow to their rooms and with his own hands shaved, dressed and fitted for sepulture the body of that neighbor. The next day, solitary and and alone with his shovel and mattock, Wason wended his way to the village grave-yard and with his own hands and strength, dug and prepared the grave of one whom he had thought had so grievously wronged him. And there in that grave that day Sam'l Wason buried all the ill will, hatred or malice he ever had against Dawson. My friends such is only one of many of the great big noble hearts of the Old Settlers. A great big, warm heart of that kind is worth more to a man than all the land now owned by Lockwood. And when such men or women die, there are more bitter tears shed and sadder hearts around their grave than there was around the bier of that railroad magnate and millionaire, Thomas A. Scott, a few days ago.

A few more words, my friends, and I close. I have spoken more fully of Concord-tp. and Auburn, than of other localities of the county. It was only because that in them I have lived nearly my whole life. Other parts of the county are just as beautiful and pleasant to you as Concord and Auburn are to me. They are all dear, sacred and hallowed spots. All over this county, in every school district you will find hearts who worship and idolize each spot Here it was that long years ago, with your companions, you sought to make a home, here your children were born and with parents, children and companions, here lay buried, your dead. Let us all hallow and keep green in our hearts these sacred spots. We sometimes shudder when we think we too must be laid beneath the clods of the valley, but yet it is our uppermost desire and wish that when we shall have paid the last and final debt of nature, our dust shall be permitted to mingle with that of our kindred dead. In the village church-yard near Spencerville, lies all that is mortal of my parents. Here in our cemetery, almost within the sound of my voice, also lies moldering into dust the little forms of three of my children. To-day let us again reconsecrate these spots, let us revive the sacred memories of other days, and of former acquaintances, and when we return to our homes to-night let us realize that it is the most sacred spot on earth.

My friends, excuse me a moment by bothering you with a little more poetry. It is true that persons as old as you and I, who have received the hard blows and ugly strokes through life, have about all the music and poetry there ever was in us pretty well knocked out. But when the poetry strikes the right chord it answers the same purpose now just as well as at any time.

My address has been somewhat sombre and solemn. I cannot leave you in a melancholy condition of mind. The poetry I propose to read is not old, nor Scottish, nor Irish as that which I have read. It is quite modern, it is American, too; and to still make it better and refine it down it is American of African descent. It is an address to the members of the Lime Kiln Club and published in the Detroit Free Press. Here it is:

THE LIME KILN GLEE CLUB CHORUS:

Yes, we am passin' down de lane,
An' haltin' by de way,
Jist long 'nuff to rest our limbs,
An' fur de chil'en pray;
Last Sunday preacher Gordon said:
"De march will soon be o'er,
An' all de ole folks safely cross
Upon dat shinin' shore."

Chorus—But old folks am jolly folks,
An' while we wait to go,
Let's gin de fiddle lots o' work,
And rush de ole banjo.
Dar's Uncle Dan'l, he am lame,
An' Peter White am bald,
An' Dianah Rock an' old Aunt Clo'
Am waitin' to be called;
An Trustee Pullback says to me:
"De summons soon mus' come,
For you an' me an' us ole folks
To tote our baggage home."

Chorus—

Dar's Pickles Smith and Daddy Toots
A-nearing of dar end,
An' Deacon Spooner an' his wife
Am crutchin' round de bend;
Aye! us ole folks am hangin' on,
An' kinder waitin' round,
To let de chil'en grow a bit
Fo' we go under ground.

Chorus—But old folks am jolly folks,
An' while we wait to go,
Let's gin de fiddle lots o'work
An' rush de ole banjo.
—Detroit Free Press.

And now my friends, in bidding you good-bye, I hope and trust that in kind Providence we all, without the loss of one, may be permitted to meet again next year, and be favored to meet at many re-unions; and that, when we have crossed the River of Death, our course through life may meet the approval of our neighbors, and receive recognition of Him who doeth all things well. Adieu.

* * *

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this. —Pittsburgh Post.

Haunted Me.

A workingma says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost." —Christian Advocate. 24-2w.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—Telegram.

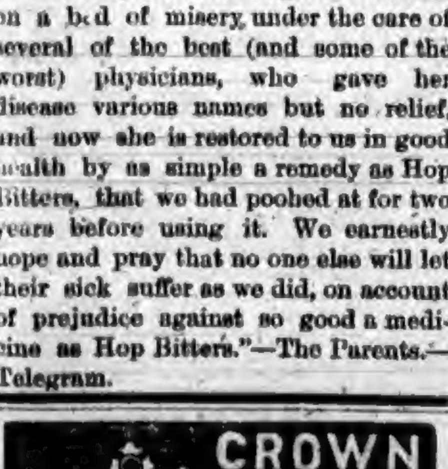

It is the result of 30 years' experience and improvements in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former ones, and is not a "one man" or "combine" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. [illegible] Warranted and kept in order for five years free. [illegible] MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO. [illegible] WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

1850 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING
HARDWARE
—AND—
Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy
Material, White Lead,
Paints, Oils and Paints,
Varnishes, Table and
Pocket Cutlery Spoons,
Silver-plated
Knives, Forks,
and Spoons, &c.
Granite Iron ware,
Blacksmith's Material
Buffalo Scales, Sash and
Doors, Wood and Iron
Pumps, and Drive well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER
CHILLED
AND
BRYAN
PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

CLOCKS.

WHEELERY
1071073
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER S
Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 10tf

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to
A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Normal Music School.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION
—OF THE—
Northern Ind. Normal Music School

Will be held in the M. E. College, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, commencing Tuesday, July 12, 1881, and continue four weeks, closing Friday evening, August 5.

J. F. KINSEY, Principal,

assisted by an efficient corps of instructors in all departments. For circulars and other information send to J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 22-4t

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Congas and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 35
Jonesville	6 0	12 55	8 26
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 45
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 35	12 15am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 35am	12 15pm	1 15am
Washington	0 40	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	6 55	11 25pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft Wayne	1 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 26	5 48
Montgomery	2 04	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 5pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 50	1 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	6 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C. east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 4 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 40 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 9 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 50, 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 3 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. CROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

DRUNKENNESS ! OVER 2000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chlorid of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN
COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC.

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time:

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	25c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound.....30... &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	65c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO- Smoking, Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS- Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	6c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	35c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

New Hardware Store.
NEW STOCK,
NEW PRICES,
NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY
Imported Jock
Out of a thoroughbred
Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1, at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind

This powerful horse is a bayroan, 16 hands high and weighs full 1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:
$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. A. G. OLIN

201 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A regular graduate of medicine, longer located in Chicago than any other specialist. Over 20 years successful practice. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rupture, and all Urinary Diseases, (Kidneys or Bladder,) Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, treated Safely, Privately. Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility, resulting from Self Abuse, Sexual Excesses or over brain work, producing nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, confusion of ideas and impotency, rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by Mail, Free. Guide to Health, 2 stamps Medicines sent by Mail or express. Cures guaranteed. Incurable cases not undertaken. Special attention to Diseases of Women. Reliable Female Pills, $3 a box.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

273 pages, a hundred pen pictures. Who should marry; Who should not; Reasons why; Physical life of man and woman; How to be happy in the married relation. The married and those contemplating marriage, should read and preserve it for reference. Price, 50 cts., in Postage Stamps or Currency. A. G. OLIN, M. D.,
201 South Clark St., Chicago.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 30, 1881. Number 26.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Samble Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

Thos. H. SPROTTS'

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC.

W.L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,

Pork,

Bologna,

Stuffed Puddings,

Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator, and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 5tf

Bruin and the Bees.

Two thousand hives are not uncommon on one hillside in a California wilderness, under one bee-keeper, who, in his solitude, far from the haunts of men protect them with his dogs and guns from the assaults of grizzly bears, that keep watch by day and night. In one night a dozen bruins make a concerted raid on the apiary, each takes a hive in hug, upsetting it, and using his huge paws, spoon fashion, gobbles up honey, comb, bees alive, wax, bee-bread and all. Having no wiping conveniences, Bruin comes out of the fray thoroughly bedaubed, head to tail, eyes not excepted. In the absence of soap and water, he rolls in the yellow dust and converts the viscous coat into a dusty ulster that laughably disguises the animal beyond recognition. But how do the bees take it? Their sting is powerless against the bear's hide, and the bear rather likes the buzzing music at his supper. But when fire sweeps the over-dry brush, the keeper flies for his life and the bees are burned up with their honeyed treasures.—Bal. Sun.

War Department.

There being now pending in this department great numbers of volunteer pension claims which cannot be satisfactorily verified for want of information which missing records of discontinued volunteers commands would afford, and it having transpired in many instances that officers of the late volunteer forces have still in their possession, or under their control books and other records pretaining to their corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, their attention is called to the fact that all such books and records should be deposited with this office, and they are earnestly requested to cause the same to be forwarded without delay to the adjutant general of the army, at Washington, District of Columbia.

No expense, other than postage or proper express charges (when packages exceed four pounds, the limit for mail parcels), can be paid by the government.

In the interest of the great number of widows, orphans and disabled soldiers whose claims are involved, the newspapers of the country are requested to give the substance of this circular the greatest publicity.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

Shaking Jay Gould.

Mr. Gould went out on the rear platform of the train, and stood there enjoying the scenery. A sudden lurch of the car caused him to clutch instinctively at the hand-rail. A lynx-eyed brakeman observed the suspicious movement. So he opened out on Mr. Gould.

"There now, you can just go inside the coach. We don't propose to have any dead men on our hands. Cows are bad enough."

Mr. Gould regarded the brakeman attentively.

"Now then, don't you tumble to the racket? You go inside the coach. We can't slow up all the way on your account."

"I am merely enjoying the—"

"Well, now, no back talk. Rules is rules. Perhaps I know what I'm here for, and perhaps I don't. At any rate you toddle for the coach. D'ye hear?"

The brakeman advanced threateningly on Mr. Gould, who stepped down on the first step, and clung to the safety rail. The brawny brakeman grabbed his coat collar, and lifted him back to the platform.

"Do you—shake—propose to—shake—go inside or—shake, shake—not?"

"If I was but a conductor—" grasped Gould.

"But yer ain't a conductor, nor a brakeman, nor an engineer, nor a fireman, nor a porter, no, not even a peanut. Yer nothing but a passenger, and yer—shake—place—shake—is inside—shake, shake, shake—the coach."

He shook Mr. Gould's hat over his eyes, from beneath which issued, among a confused mass of English, the word "reported."

"Report, would yer? Report me, will yer, yer skinny sun-of-a-gun? Goramighty, have I been twisting brakes on this line for seven years or more, to be reported for a doing on my duty? You jog now—" Here he threw Mr. Gould into the car—"and if I catch you out on this ere quarter deck again, I'll dump yer at the next siding as sure as yer a foot high. Yer hear me? My name's Polonious, and I have bad spells."

Then the brakeman threw down his cap, executed a jig upon it, donned it, and seating himself on the brake-top, allowed his indignation to be lulled to sleep by the rumbling of the train.

Fourth of July Cebebrations.

Arrangements are in progress for public celebrations all along the line. Call upon nearest agent of the Pennsylvania Company operating Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway, Erie & Pittsburgh railway, Astabula & Pittsburgh railway and North Western Ohio railway for particulars and cheap excursion rates.

A Liberal Reward.

In the way of pleasure is assured to all persons purchasing excursion tickets on July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1881. Apply to nearest agent of the Pennsylvania Company operating Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, Erie & Pittsburgh railroad, Ashtabula & Pittsburgh and North Western Ohio railway. They have cheap excursion tickets to hundreds of cities and towns.

The Autophone

Is the cheapest, best, and most comprehensive automatic musicial instrument ever brought forth. It has 22 notes; (six more than any other musical instrument) plays in 3 keys; is simple in construction; it can be played by a child; it is absolutely perfect in its rendition of music—beating its own time—while all others require faster or slower motion. It does away with cranks and handles, being played by direct action of the bellows. It plays any kind of music. Both autophone and music are cheaper by far than all others. Send for circular. Liberal discount to canvassers. Address, THE AUTOPHONE COMPANY,

25 4w. Ithaca, N. Y.

Opinions of Sarah Bernhard's Marriage

"I told her it would be the best thing that she could do."—[Dr. Talmage. "Pshaw! Had I but known she really meant business."—[Samuel J. Tilden. "Angelo, I predict, will resign within a year. It must be the greatest effort of his life."—[Roscoe Conkling. "Bet she don't get twenty-nine on the first ballot."—[Platt. "Bad as the bill is I would rather serve as street commissioner under a five-hundred bureau than become Mr. Sarah Bernhard."—[Lieut-Com. Gorringe. "She saw me as I did and went her Angelo better."—[Reid. "'Tis well. Let her fight it out on that line if it takes all summer."—[U. S. Grant. "It is the common lot of humanity. Genius may soar and cavort, but it must be broke into the matrimonial harness at last. A good husband is as ballast to a brilliant woman. He may be a little heavy. But that will keep her from capsizing. Consistency to principle is sometimes mistaken for fickleness."—[Ralph Waldo Emerson. "It all came of the beautiful influence of Boston during her sojourn there."—[John G. Whittier. "It is owing to the influence for good of American life and civilization."—[Rev. Joseph Cook. "It's high time for her to settle down."—[Henry Ward Beecher.—[New York Graphic.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—[New York Independent. 26 3w.

Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eighty years from the worst of kidney disease, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says: "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—[Danbury News.

* * *

An English sparrow pecked on a library window in New London, Conn., during a storm one night, until the gentleman within raised the glass and let it in. It was allowed to pass the night within the friendly shelter, and in the morning to fly away.

* * *

Mrs. Cunningham, a woman of 102 years, living at Mallet Scheuech, eight miles south of Glasgow, Scotland, is the only living person who has seen the poet Burns. Her father occupied a neighboring farm when Burns and his brother Gilbert owned Mossgiel, and she repeatedly saw and heard "Robbie" cracking jokes with her elder sister, for whom he had a passing fancy.

Story About Early Railroading.

R. R. Randall, of Lincoln, Neb., was in Toledo a few days since, and related an incident of his first experience in railroading in Illinois. This was in 1846, and Mr. Randall was then a boy. The Springfield and Meredocia railroad, at present the oldest link in the great Wabash system, had just been built.

One bright sabbath morning, while all good little boys were at Sunday-school, Mr. Randall, with other urchins, going out on an exploring expedition in search of fresh mischief, found a flat-car standing on a side track. The boys, after many experiments, hit upon a plan to propel the car. A strong breeze was sweeping across the prairies. They obtained a piece of scantling and a sheet, and rigged a sail upon the car. The wind rose, the sail filled, and the car moved down the track. By the time it reached the main track a good speed had been obtained, and the boys, enjoying their first trip upon the railroad, were in high glee. The car swept on down the main track, gaining speed every moment. Houses, corn-fields, gardens, and orchards were passed in quick succession, but the car sped on, its velocity never slackening. The boys were becoming uneasy. They were getting too much of a good thing. They tried to lower the sail, but in that they failed, with the car in such rapid motion. They could not even stand upon their feet. An engine whistle attracted their attention. Down the track, approaching them at full speed, was a train. The boys all jumped from the car into the soft mud. As they scrambled out of the mud and dived into the adjoining cornfield, Mr. Randall says he remembers the impression of a shock, and something going up into the air behind him. Fortunately no one on the train was hurt, but the collision made a great stir in the neighborhood at the time. The boys, covered with mud, never stopped running until they reached home. The country was scoured for the persons who wrecked the train, but even to this day, now thirty-six years since the occurrence, the boys have kept the secret of their first ride on the Wabash

The railroad builders of that day had some peculiar ideas. The western terminus of the Springfield and Meredocia was located in the public square in Jacksonville, right in the heart of the city. When the road was finished, a grand excursion was given to Jacksonville. Thousands of people, very few of whom had seen a locomotive, came into the city from the surrounding country. The streets adjoining the square were literally packed with all kinds of vehicles. Some one cried out, "The train is coming!" The people rushed into the square to see the wonderful sight and left the horses and wagons standing all around the square. The engine, then an object much more frightful to dumb brutes than now, came puffing and screaming and panting down into the square, throwing out great clouds of steam and black smoke, the engineer evidently intent on showing the people how much fuss the old thing could make. The horses outside snorted and panted in imitation of the terrible iron monster which was frightening them to distraction. Then a stampede commenced, and such a stampede was never seen before. A thousand runaways were in full blast at the same time. Mr. Randall estimates that in three minutes after the arrival of the first train in Jacksonville a half dozen whole vehicles of any description could not be found in Morgan county. Fortunately but few persons were seriously hurt, but such a wreck of wheel carriages was never seen before or since.

At this time serious doubts were entertained of the success of railroading, the principal argument being that the cost of building roads was too great. Judge Semple, a well-known gentleman of Springfield, proposed to solve the problem by dispensing with the road bed and track. He invented and built a monster engine which, without road bed or track, he proposed should traverse the prairies between Chicago and St. Louis, drawing after it long trains of wagons, just as many as the farmers along the routes should choose to hitch on. He made the first experiment with his monster engine, built after the fashion of the railroad engines of that day, on the prairies near Springfield, in the summer of 1845. The engine had nearly completed a circuit of five or six miles over the rough, uneven surface of the prairie, crushing down the tall grass in its track, when, getting up considerable speed on the homestretch, it struck an unusually large gopher hill and toppled over, breaking some of the machinery. The trip from Chicago to St. Louis was never made.—Toledo Railroader.

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from east to west and from north to south or vice versa, in search of a healthy state. If they would learn to be contented, and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick, they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effective remedy. See big adv.

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Auditor of DeKalb County, Indiana

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I present you the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of state, county, township and other funds, and the financial condition of DeKalb county, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1881, to-wit:

COUNTY REVENUE.

Balance in treasury June 1, 1880	$5,060.67	
Receipts from duplicate of 1879	11,590.53	
Received from duplicate 1880	24,043.86	
Ditch tax	3,075.35	
From all other sources	544.22	
TOTAL		$44,329.33

Disbursed as follows:—

EXPENSES OF COURT.

Expense of court	$3,480.10	
Poor and poor farm	4,095.92	
Books, stationery, printing	1,309.98	
Assessing revenue	1,127.00	
Criminals	728.28	
Inquests	44.05	
Benevolent institutions	141.40	
Insane	559.36	
Roads and bridges	10,097.72	
Fees and salaries of officers	3,900.64	
Public buildings	1,663.15	
Ditches	4,749.98	
Illegal tax	67.26	
Expenses of elections	21.00	
Interest on orders	2,376.83	
Miscellaneous	2,187.16	
Balance in treasury June 1, 1881	6,478.05	
TOTAL		$44,329.33

COUNTY REVENUE 1880-1881.

Amount of orders issued from June 1, 1880, to June 1, 1881		$53,892.74
Collections	39,259.66	
Orders drawn in excess of receipts	14,633.08	
		$53,892.74

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTY.

Orders outstanding June 1, 1880		$42,226.02
Warrants drawn on treasury for year ending June 1, 1881, viz: on account of orders drawn for		
Fees and salaries	$4,544.05	
Court	2,905 24	
Miscellaneous expense	3,453.07	
Illegal tax	33.53	
Poor and poor farm	9,470.45	
Insane	1,400.46	
Criminals	1,841.12	
Public buildings	700.80	
Inquest	38.25	
Roads and bridges	16,880.30	
Election	128.80	
Books, stationery, etc	1,431.42	
Assessing revenue	2,154.00	
Interest on orders	2,276.03	
Interest on bonds	31.11	
Benevolent institutions	342.93	
Ditches	6,283.86	
TOTAL		$53,892.74
		$96,118.76
Of which there has been redeemed during the year by the treasurer		$37,851.28
Orders now outstanding	$58,267.48	
Cash in treasury	6,478.05	
TOTAL		$51,789.43

JAIL BONDS.

Outstanding June 1, 1880	$20,000	
Redeemed since	7,500	
Outstanding June 1, 1881	$12,500	
Cash in treasury	$389.29	
TOTAL		$12,110.71
Total indebtedness of the county		$63,900.14

BALANCE SHEET

—OF—

Funds Raised by Taxation.

Balances received since June 1, 1881, including bal'nces		Funds.	Disbs'd	Bal.
	$9,286.76	State tax.	9,286.76	
	1,392.06	New st house	1,392.06	
	12,663.43	State School.	12,663.43	
5,06.67	44,329.33	County Rev.	37,851.28	6,478.05
	5,404.34	Township "	5,404.34	
	2,891.99	Tuition "	2,891.99	
	15,472.17	Special "	15,472.17	
	11,232.11	Road "	11,232.11	
	1,420.02	Dog "	1,420.02	
	3,813.22	Ad'l spc'l "	3,813.22	
2,563.07	9,524.58	Jail bond "	9,135.29	389.29
	215.52	Corp'rat'n "	215.52	

Of Miscellaneous and Trust Funds.

550.11	3,693.94	Cong'l school fund—Prin.	3,565.00	128.94
734.27	5,455.66	Com sch'l f'd	4,975.00	480.66
451.32	2,198.49	Cong'l school fund—Int.	1,414.72	783.77
46.03	2,123.91	Com sch'l int	1,762.74	361.17
	19,306.80	St. school rev	19,306.80	
14.00	40.00	Agricult'l f'd	40.00	
65.08	1,119.91	Redpt'n land	1,014.02	105.89
400.00	2,050.00	Liq. licenses	1,350.00	700.00
	146.00	C C dock fees	146.00	
	6.15	Estray fund		6.15
9,804.75	154,306.09		144,962.07	9,433.92

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT ROBBINS,
AUDITOR.

E. KELHAM,
JOHN SHOUB,
F. D. OBERLIN, } Commissioners.

June 13, 1881.

KIDNEY WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Bensch, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

June 9, 1881. JOHN J. SIER,
24 3w Administrator.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1881, the following described lands, to-wit: the southeast quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter, (¼) of section thirty, (30) in township thirty-five (35) north, range thirteen (13) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS: One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

24 4t W. H. LEAS, Administrator.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section nine (9), in township thirty-three, (33) north, range thirteen (13) east, in said DeKalb county, excepting therefrom twenty-five acres out of the northwest corner thereof, forty (40) rods wide east and west, by one hundred (100) rods long north and south.

Terms, one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months with notes bearing interest, waving valuation laws, and secured by mortgage on said land. Sale to be at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN BARRETT,
Administrator.

W. H. DILLS, attorney for estate. 4t.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE OUT-LOTS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, I will, on the premises herein described, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1881, at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale at public auction, a part of the Mader farm, now platted into desirable out-lots, containing from two to five acres each, and designated as "Mader's addition" to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, as follows:

Out lots numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), each containing five (5) acres.

No. four (4) contains 2 31 acres.

No. five (5) contains 2 26 acres.

No. six (6) contains 2 20 acres.

No. seven (7) contains 2 10 acres.

No. eight (8) contains 4 acres.

Each will be offered and sold separately. It is appraised at about one hundred dollars per acre, and will be sold for not less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase price, to be paid on day of sale, one-third in twelve months, and the other third in eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser giving notes bearing interest, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees, for the deferred payments, and the notes to be secured by mortgages on the premises sold.

The above lots, except No. 8, front on the Auburn and Waterloo highway. Number 8 lies on the north end of Van Buren street. There cannot be found a more desirable locality around for an out-lot than is now offered, and it may be years before another equally good opportunity will be presented to purchase such property. Original plat can be seen at W. L. Penfield's office.

GUST HELMUTH.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 41 tf

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 1tf

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

OLD TESTAMENT.

In Genesis the world began;
'Twas then that God created man.

In Exodus the law was given,
As Israel's guide from earth to heaven.

Leviticus, from Levi's name,
The tribe from which the priesthood came.

Then Numbers tells about the way—
What God would have us do and say.

Deuteronomy, which means "twice told,"
The truth, once learned, must ne'er grow old.

Then Joshua came, in Moses' place,
When Law had failed, God brought in Grace.

So next by Judges Israel ruled;
His love toward them never cooled.

And then, the story sweet of Ruth
Foreshadows very precious truth.

In Samuel First we read of Saul—
The people's King—his rise and fall.

In Second Samuel then we hear
Of David—man to God so dear.

In First of Kings the glory filled
The temple Solomon did build.

And Second Kings records the lives
Of prophets, Kings, their sons and wives.

In First of Chronicles we're shown
The house of David and his throne.

And Second Chronicles records
King Solomon's good deeds and words.

Then Ezra builds God's house again
Which had for long in ruins lain.

And Nehemiah builds the wall
Round Judah's city, great and tall.

Then Esther, Jewish maid and wife,
Raised up to save her people's life.

And Job—his patience sorely tried,—
At last God's dealings justified.

Then come the Psalms, whose sacred page
Is full of truth for every age.

The Proverbs, which the wise man spake,
For all who will their teachings take.

Ecclesiastes show how vain
The very best of earthly gain.

The Song, how much we need to prize
The treasure set above the skies.

Isaiah, first of prophets, who
Foretells the future of the Jew.

Then Jeremiah, scorned by foes,
Yet weeps for faithless Israel's woes.

The Lamentations tell, in part,
The sadness of this prophet's heart.

Ezekiel tells, in mystic story,
Departing and returning glory.

Then Daniel, from the lion's den,
By power Divine, is raised again.

Hosea shows the Father's heart
So grieved for sin on Ephraim's part.

And Joel tells of judgment near;
The wicked nations quake and fear.

Then Amos, from the herdmen sent,
Calls hardened sinners to repent.

In Obadiah, Edom's fall
Contains a warning word to all.

Jonah, though prophet of the Lord,
Yet fled to Tarshish from His word.

Then Micah sings in sweetest lays
The glory of millennial days.

And Nahum tells the fear and gloom
Of Ninevah and of her doom.

Habakkuk—though the fig tree fail,
His faith and trust in God prevail.

Then Zephaniah tells of grace,
And love that comes in judgment's place.

And Haggai in the latter days
Repeats: "Consider well your ways."

In Zachariah's wondrous book
We find eight visions, if we look.

Then Malachi, the last of all,
Speaks sadly still of Israel's fall,
—E. J. Carr, in *The Christian.*

INDIAN ROBBERS.

Robbery on the largest scale ever known was carried on once in India under the system known as Thuggee. This was the most extraordinary system of crime the world has ever seen. Its operations extended over thousands of miles of country. Its victims would have populated many a small kingdom. It carried on crime under religious sanctions and with religious ceremonies, made theft holy and murder sacred. It killed in a cold-blooded, ruthless, wholesale way. It held human life as of no account. It had no respect for weakness, age or innocence. When a company of travelers—against whom its operations were chiefly directed—had come within its coil, it allowed none to escape. It slew all—the father and mother, the grandsire and the babe in arms; man, woman and child. It used no baleful drugs, no deadly weapon. It dealt out destruction by the simplest of all means—a handkerchief. Though the confederation numbered thousands of members, it carried on its work of robbery and slaughter undetected, if not unsuspected, for years, even under British rule.

Gang-robbery with violence was also very prevalent in India when it was first conquered, and also for some time after. This is known in India as Dacoitee, and in many parts of the country all robbers and thieves were once called Dacoits. Dacoitee is of two kinds. The first is the attack on a shop, warehouse or private dwelling. This is not the same as burglary; for whereas the burglar enters secretly, and only resorts to force in the last extremity, the Dacoitee is an open attack by an armed body of men. The place is carried by open assault. If a closed door bars the way it is simply burst open. The robbers are well armed, carrying swords and iron-shod clubs, and sometimes even matchlocks; and resistance tends to wounds and deaths. This flagrant and open breach of the law has been suppressed in great measure, though not altogether.

The attack is generally made on the house of a rich banker or the shop of a jeweler in some small town where the police force is not very strong, or on the house of a rich zemindar (landowner) of a village. One case of the latter kind, which occurred in a village at the time when I was encamped not far from it, was managed thus. The zemindar was reported to have a large sum of money buried in the house—a common way of keeping it in India, the house being built in the usual Eastern fashion—namely, round a central court-yard. The lower story was simply an open corridor or cloister, and was used for domestic offices and the stabling of cows and horses, and had no windows on the outside. To its full height there was nothing but a smooth surface of wall. The upper story, the dwelling-place proper, had windows on the outside; but these, as usual, were very small, and high up. When the massive gates were closed of an evening the house was, in fact, a fortification, with the household for a garrison, and entry was almost impossible.

The old zemindar and his two sons were seated in the gateway enjoying the cool evening air. Their two or three man-servants were busied about the house, inside and outside. It was just getting dusk when there was heard on the road which passed through the village the usual cry of pilgrims proceeding to some sacred shrine: "*Bom bom Mahadeo*" (Great, great is Mahadeo), and "*Gunga mai ki jye*" (Victory to Mother Gange). And now the first pilgrim of the company came in sight. There was nothing suspicious in his appearance. He looked a simple pilgrim, and was barefooted; in one hand he carried his shoes; with the other he steadied the long bamboo pole which rested on one shoulder, and from each end of which hung the wicker-work baskets which hold the bottles, or rather flasks, in which water is carried from the sacred rivers to some far-distant shrine. He stopped in front of the old zemindar. "How far is it, father, to the next good well by the roadside? for there we mean to rest for the night."

"Two miles, my son," replied the old man.

"The water in the well is good?"

"It is."

"And the grove near it is a good one to sleep in?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps there is a *bunya's* (grain-dealer's) shop near it where we could get some flour?"

"No; there is not."

"Then how far is the next well and resting-place?"

"Two miles more."

"And is the water in that well good?"

"Thou asketh many questions," said the old man.

But the purpose of the questioning had been gained; the seeming pilgrims had been moving in single file; it had given them time to come up and form a group.

Some of them had put down their poles and baskets, as if to rest themselves. But now the baskets were slipped off, the staves taken in hand and a rush made on the old man and his sons and servants, who were soon overpowered, and the robbers in possession of the house, while some kept guard outside. They carried no arms, so as to avoid suspicion after the robbery as well as before it. But a heavy "male" bamboo club is a formidable weapon. Torture was soon applied to the old man to make him reveal where his treasure was buried.

Two little grandchildren, a boy and a girl, were seized, and the heavy clubs held over their heads with a threat of dashing their brains out if the old man did not confess speedily. He did so. The rupees were dug up and distributed among the band, whereupon the robbers moved off and kept together until they got clear of the village, when they separated, going across country singly or by twos and threes, and by the time the police arrived from the nearest station they had a good two hours' start.

The second kind of Dacoitee is robbery on the highway. Here the gang of robbers attack a party of travelers, rob carts conveying goods, and sometimes stop and plunder the mail cart.

A trader was going from one town to another with a good deal of money and some valuable goods. He had with him two carts and two servants. As he was moving along a frequented highway, he deemed himself safe from all danger.

But one evening, in a somewhat infrequented spot, a gang of robbers, looking like travelers, suddenly set on him and his servants, overpowered them, gagged and bound them, and then, taking them off the road, left them in a piece of scrub, where it was not likely they would be discovered until next morning.

One of the robbers then dressed himself in the trader's clothes—almost every occupation in India has a special dress—and assumed his part. The two others acted as his servants. They got into another and more-frequented road, along which police stations were established at short intervals. Going up to the first, the sham trader represented that he was most anxious to push on that night; that he had a good deal of valuable property with him; that he thought some robbers had got wind of this, and asked that he might have a policeman to escort him from one station to another.

And so the police actually escorted the robbers with their booty to a large town at some distance off, reaching which they soon disposed of the carts and all their contents.

Cattle-lifting is a form of robbery very prevalent in some parts of India, more especially in the neighborhood of woods and forests, into which the stolen cattle can be driven. It prevails in the country lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, as the forest tract at the foot of the Himalaya affords the needful hiding-ground. A pair of stolen bullocks will be driven to this forest from the village where they were lifted, twenty-five or thirty miles off, in the course of the night.

The ordinary forms of robbery, simple theft from the house or person, done secretly and not openly, and where craft takes the place of force, are of course the most common. Here everything depends on quietness of movement and sleight-of-hand, in both of which the Indian thief has attained great perfection. Then he is accustomed to go barefoot. His tread is habitually light. His limbs are naturally supple, and are made more so by the use of unguents, which enable him to roll himself up into a marvelously small space.

The delicious coolness of the night has succeeded the fierce heat of a day in May. The moonlight makes a mimic day; but how soft is its light, however bright, compared with the sunlight of a few hours before! A party of travelers, having cooked and eaten their frugal meal, have now spread their carpets and quilts on the ground in the mango grove, and laid themselves down to sleep. All is now silent, save when the jackals rend the air with their horrid cries. A jackal gives a yelp on one side of the grove; another answers with a howl from the other side. These are not jackals, but confederate thieves, one of whom enters the grove at the end farthest from where the sleeping travelers lie. On his stomach he steals quietly along from one tree to another. Some leaves rustle; a traveler calls out; whereupon the stealthy one coils himself into a heap and lies dead still, and will so lie for half an hour or more, if necessary.

A "jackal" howls quite near the grove, as if it had just crossed it and rustled the leaves. The thief drags himself along the ground again. At length he reaches the head of the sleeping row of travelers. He passes his hand quietly under the pillows. This fat man is the rich man of the party; that bundle which he uses for a pillow probably contains something valuable. The dusky thief removes it gently without waking the snoring sleeper. He next makes this other man turn over on his pillow by gentle touches on the face; and, having got what he wanted, creeps gently away. One of the extemporized jackals gives a bark here, the other a short howl there; and the two thieves meet and decamp together.

When out for the night, the thieves strip themselves of all their clothing except a short, tight loin-cloth, and smear themselves with oil, so as to be able to slip out of the grasp of any one seizing them. They seldom carry arms, in the ordinary sense, but strap a couple of light spear-heads to each forearm, with the points projecting beyond the elbows, with a backward stroke of which they can give a severe if not deadly wound to any one trying to seize them. Generally, however, they carry a small, sharp knife.

The houses of many of even the well-to-do natives have mud walls only, through which the thieves dig a hole to effect an entry. This requires long, quiet, and patient work. A great number of the Indian stories about robbers turn on this mode of proceeding; how one woman alone in the house with her children waited quietly until the thief put his head through the hole, and killed him with a blow of an ax; how another waited with a rope in her hand, and, the thief this time putting his heels in first, she tied his ankles quickly together and took him prisoner; but when the neighbors appeared they found only a headless trunk.

English people in India are seldom robbed, though for half the year the doors of the bungalows in which they live are left wide open, for the sake of coolness, all night long. The chief reason is that the articles in the house are so different from those in use among the natives themselves that the attempt to dispose of them would at once attract suspicion. A thief in India trying to sell a spoon or fork would be like an English thief trying to dispose of an altar-cloth or rare gem. Another reason is, that every householder keeps a *chokedar* or private watchman, though it is not the personal prowess or vigilance of this often very aged man that potects you—he himself being a thief by caste or profession, and his salary forming the blackmail you pay the confraternity. Dogs are also a source of protection. The native thief with his bare legs is especially afraid of them. A good many robberies, however, take place when people are marching about the country during the cold weather. It is so easy to enter a tent, either by creeping under the canvas or by making a slit in it; and this reminds me of a case in which one of those thieves showed a great knowledge of psychology. A lady and her husband were asleep in their tent; the lady was disturbed by a noise, and saw by the light of the lamp, which hung from the tent-pole, that a thief was gliding about making up a bundle of things that he thought would suit him. This bundle he had placed on a table which stood not far from the bed. As he glided up to the table to add another article to the mass, his eyes and those of the lady met. She had half opened her mouth, in order to scream and awaken her husband, when the man made one long step to the side of the bed and simply made a pass with his hand over the lady's face. She was at once paralyzed for several minutes; the man kept his eyes fixed on hers while he gathered up his bundle of things; then, just as the long-delayed scream burst from her lips, he dived under the curtain of the tent and disappeared.

The Girl and the Hen.

In the village of Pandapura, hard by the town of Savatthi, there lived a girl, who by tasting a turtle's egg contracted a great liking for hen's eggs. The hen seeing the greedy girl eating the egg she laid daily bore a grudge against her, and a strong wish arose within her that in her re-birth she might become a ghoul and eat up the girl's offspring. In the course of time the hen died and became a cat in the same house, and the girl on her death became a hen in her mother's house. Whenever the hen laid an egg the cat, out of grudge to her, ate it up. After this had happened several times, the hen prayed that she might be so reborn as to be able to devour the cat and all her progeny. The girl dying and leaving the condition of a hen was reborn a leopard, and the cat in due time reappeared as a deer; the deer gave birth to a fawn, and the leopard, who still bore her a grudge, ate them both up. In this way, during the course of 500 existences, each of them devoured each other in turn. In their last existence the girl regained her human form and the cat became a ghoul, and both were converted by the Buddha's discourse, which was to this effect: "No one must bear a grudge against another, saying, 'He has injured me, he has beaten, he has robbed me, he has conquered me,' for if he does this, hatred will be repeated successively in future existences; but if no grudge be borne, enmity subsides." This round of rebirth often brought about some very curious and complicated relations, as in the case of the uncharitable Brahmin who always dined with closed doors and windows, lest he should be disturbed by importunate beggars. One day, when he was dining, along with his wife and child, off a fowl, Buddha appeared before him as a mendicant, and upbraided him for his inhospitable conduct, and with the family disgrace with which he was involved. In a former birth, the bird the Brahmin had just eaten was his father; the little boy, his son, had been a demon and had eaten the father, and his wife, in former days, had been his mother.—*Contemporary Review.*

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said an Irish lawyer, "it will be for you to say whether the defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with a cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity."

HOW OFFICIALS SWEAR.

A Comparison of Oaths of Loyalty Taken in Different Countries.

[From the New York Times.]

A comparison of the official oaths of several countries, apropos of the Bradlaugh affairs, is not uninteresting. France demands no oath, nor even any equivalent formality, before her Legislators enter upon their duties. Even under the empire, the Deity was not called upon, the simple formula being: "I swear fidelity to the Emperor and the constitution." In Austria, also, there is no oath, but, in reply to a question from the President of the Reichsrath whether the new member "promises loyalty and obedience to the Emperor, inviolable observance of the constitution, as well as other laws, and conscientious fulfillment of his duty," the new member simply replies, "I promise." The reason that the members of the German Parliament take no oath is that many of them are under an oath of allegiance to their respective states in the German federation; and so a conflict of duty might arise if two oaths were insisted upon. The Prussian members of Parliament take an oath beginning "I swear by God the omnipotent and omniscient," and ending "so may God help me. As if this were not enough, those who choose, it is provided, may add, "through Jesus Christ to eternal bliss, amen." The Spanish Deputies are put through something of a catechism. The Secretary asks them: "Do you swear to observe, and to make others observe the constitution of the Spanish monarchy? Do you swear obedience to the legitimate King of Spain, Alfonso XII.? Do you swear well and true to behave in the mission confided to you by the nation, always and in everything seeking the welfare of the nation?" The answer expected is, "Yes, I do swear," and the replication is, "If you do so, may God reward you, and if you do not, may He call you to account." In 1879, it may be said, Senor Castelar and fifteen others were the Bradlaughs of Spain, but their objections were not based on religious or irreligious grounds. In Italy the President of the Chamber of Deputies says with elaborate politeness, "I invite the honorable gentleman to take oath in the form following: "I swear to be faithful to the King and to observe loyalty to the fundamental statute and the other laws of the state, with a single view to the inseparable welfare of the King and the country." The new Deputy responds with the single word, "Giurgo," (I swear). The oath to which Mr. Bradlaugh objects seems harmless enough. It reads:

"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear allegiance to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law; so help me God." Obviously, any man who believes in God, whether Jew or Mohammedan or Christian, might honorably assent to every letter of this oath. And so, too, of course, might any man who believes in one God at all. For him the oath lacks its usual sanction, and scrupulous honor might lead him to point this out at the time of complying with the custom of oath talking; but there can be no doubt that dozens, perhaps scores, of other members of Parliament do not agree with Mr. Bradlaugh in the view of the subject. He, having explained his position once for all, cannot be expected to be forever explaining and objecting, and so cannot be blamed for swearing. The United States, it is generally known, have two oaths, but their precise forms are familiar.

Something in a Name.

A Hungarian gentleman, C. G—s, occupying a prominent official position in an association of his countrymen in San Francisco, relates an amusing story of a singular *contretemps* attending his *debut* in this city. His first name is Cornelius, which in Hungarian is spelled Cornel. Like any business man and stranger, he found frequent necessity after his arrival in the city to act as his own master of ceremonies, and introduce himself, which he did after the foreign custom, stating his name in full, without any prefix of Mr. or Herr. He was astounded at the free-and-easy manner which characterized Americans. "Cornel G—s," he would say on encountering a stranger, perhaps the father of a family. "Ah, Cornel G—s," would be the genial response, "happy to make your acquaintance; Cornel, ladies, Cornel G—s," and the bold California girls would take up the refrain and address him as familiarly by his Christain name as if he had been their brother. Sometimes inquiries were made which perplexed him. "Did you participate in the late war between France and Germany, Cornel?" "No, sir." "Ah! In what companies have you served?" "In none, sir. I have never been a soldier." The confused expression of his interlocutor and giggles from mischievous young ladies only served to mystify him more and more. At last he grew offended—indignant. One of his new acquaintances, an elderly gentleman of considerable dignity, met him on the street and hailed him loudly: "How are you to-day, Cornel?" "How are you to-day, Johnnie?" returned the irate Hungarian gentleman. The old gentleman looked murderous at this affront. "How dare you call me Johnnie, sir?" "How dare you call me Cornel?" Explanations ensued, and when it transpired that the name had been naturally mistaken for the sobriquet of "Colonel," both parties had a hearty laugh and shook hands over the mistake, but the foreigner now resolutely writes and pronounces his name with an initial only before it.—*San Francisco Cronicle.*

Boiled Eggs Flavored with Truffles.

Truffled boiled eggs owe their discovery to the forgetfulness and negligence of a cook. The epicurean master one day brought home some truffles, and gave them to his cook, with the injunction to keep them for the preparation of a pheasant that was to grace his board. The cook, not knowing where to put the precious tubercles, placed them into a glass jar where she kept her eggs. The next morning, at breakfast, the Marquis de Cussy and his friend had boiled eggs. "But your eggs are truffled!" suddenly exclaimed the sharp-scented Marquis. "Certainly they are," replied the host, "But how do you manage it?" "I feed my chickens on rasped truffles!" "No! joking aside, call up your cook and let her explain," said the Marquis. The cook came, and said that she had put the truffles into a glass globe full of eggs, the globe had been shut with a cork plug, and kept covered for twenty-four hours; the shell of the eggs seemed to be permeable, and the subtle perfume of the truffles had penetrated the meat of the eggs.—*Parisian.*

Even Burglars Are Rushed.

"Why," he replied to a cop, "I never saw so much push and rush in Detroit since the war, and I presume it is so all over the country. The boom even extends to my profession, which you are aware is that of burglary. I haven't been so rushed in ten years. I have advertised in a dozen papers for a 'pal,' but can't get one at any price. Third-class men, only fit to put up ladders, hold lighted candles, pound with a sledge, and swear an alibi, are getting their own prices this year. The two I had struck for $7 a day apiece, and I had to pay it or let my business go to ruin. You have no idea of the number of chances we have had for 'jobs' this year, and the season is promising all that any burglar could ask for. I am so pushed that I hardly know which way to turn first."

"Anything very big on hand?"

"Oh! a dozen of 'em. I ought to go up Woodward avenue to-night and rob a house where two back windows have been left up for a whole week, but I may not get around to it because one of my pals is dead drunk in his room upstairs. Then there's a splendid show down Fort street. Two of the back doors won't lock, some of the chamber windows are unfastened, and there's half a cord of silverware piled up in one room. Duty tells me that I ought to take it in right away, but something may prevent. Dear me, but I wish I could hire at least three first-class burglars for the next six weeks. I've got a special lay for them."

"Anything startling?"

"Well, no. There's a bank in Toledo we could get at very handy, a jeweler over in Chicago who aches to be robbed, and I know of a farmer out here a few miles who has $3,000 in gold in the house. If I had two good men I could gather in at least $50,000 within the next ten days; but this boom has taken me all aback. I need two full sets of burglar tools right off, but my blacksmith is rushed with other work, and must delay me. I went yesterday to see about wigs and whiskers, and found a dozen orders ahead of me."

"It's unfortunate."

"Well, I should say so! It just makes my heart ache to know that scores of back doors are unlocked, hundreds of windows left open, heaps of silver and jewelry left kicking around, and here I am so fixed that I can't half push business. I'm nervous and uneasy, but I can't mend matters as I see. If you happen to come across a first-class hall-thief and a pair of professional cracksmen, I wish you'd send 'em to me. I'll guarantee the very highest wages and steady employment for the season."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Leslie Assignment.

When the final proceeding in the matter of the Frank Leslie assignment was taken, an order was entered acquitting Mr. Isaac W. England, the assignee, from all further obligation to the trust, and discharging and releasing the bondsmen who had become his sureties in the sum of $100,000, and canceling their bond.

The case has been a remarkable one, and probably stands unparalleled in the judicial history of New York. It is peculiar in that it probably is the only instance on record where an assigned estate, instead of being sold in accordance with the provisions of the assignment, has been carried on by the assignee in the interest of the creditors for a period of nearly four years. The experiment was a hazardous one, but in this case it seems to have been attended with the best results.

The estate, at the time it came into the possession of the assignee, was inventoried at $75,000, and was incumbered by debts amounting to about $400,000. In less than four years the assignee compromised with, and obtained releases from, all the creditors, and turned over to the executrix of Mr. Frank Leslie, who had meantime died, an estate worth certainly not less than half a million dollars.

Though several millions of dollars passed through Mr. England's hands during his assigneeship, his accounts were passed without the challenge of a dollar.

In these days, when so much has to be published about delinquent trustees and estates absorbed in the process of administration, it is gratifying to find so conspicuous an illustration of a trust faithfully and wisely administered.

Geraniums.

For constancy of bloom the geranium is unequaled. Small plants, that can be bought very cheap, if put out in May, will completely fill a bed in three weeks after planting, and early in June will be a mass of flowers, and continue getting better and better until blackened by the frosty nights of autumn. While other plants are wilting under the scorching rays of our summer sun, the geranium seems to glory in the hottest weather. There is such a variation in the color of the flower, as well as in the form and color of the leaves, that with a few varieties of geraniums a more artistic and varied bed can be made than with almost any other flower. The center of a large bed may be scarlet, with light colors around, or a few rows on the border may be of the silver-leaved kinds. Indeed, we have seen delicate and intricate patterns formed of geraniums alone in some of the celebrated gardens of Europe.

THERE are many amazing superstitions still prevalent among the herring fishermen of England and Scotland. For years the Manx fishers durst not put to sea without a dead wren to ward off storms and disaster. This was due to a tradition of a Jes spirit which hunted the herrings and was attended by storms; at length it took the form of a wren and flew away. Consequently a dead wren was thought to keep things straight. As lately as 1854 the herring fishery, being very bad at Banff, Scotland, some fishermen dressed a cooper in a flannel shirt "with bars stuck all over it," and carried him in procession through the town in a handbarrow. This was done to bring better luck.

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Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

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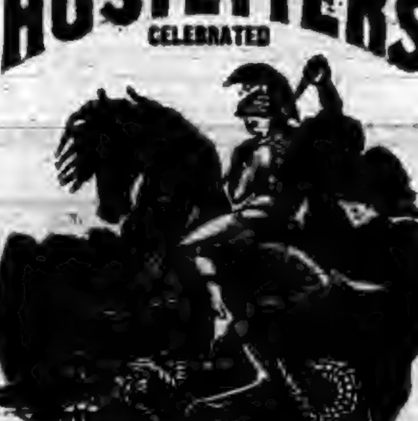

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THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

THE white of an egg into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly is a fine remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain on a piece of lint and changed as often as it becomes dry.

A MEDICAL journal gives the following simple remedy for relieving hiccough: "Inflate the lungs as fully as possible and thus press firmly on the agitated diaphragm. In a few seconds the spasmodic action of the muscles will cease."

A STANDING antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

THE cure for night sweats depends entirely on the cause. Malaria gives rise to it, and then the cure is quinine and arsenic. Debility may cause them. In that case tonics and good, nutritious food should be used. Consumption causes it, and the cure is sulphuric acid, ten to twenty drops in water, an hour after meals. Oxide of zinc and hydrocyanite extract pills, and, above all, atrophia sulphate, one-two hundredths of one grain to begin with. This must be taken with great care. Dr. Nairn, of London, says he sponges the body with tincture of belladonna, but the drug is too powerful to be used by any one but a physician.

MILK, says Dr. J. H. Hanaford, contains all of the elements needed to sustain life in the young, and is one of the simplest in use—wholesome, if it is pure. Its purity depends on the health of the producer, and that largely on the quality of the food eaten. If at first pure, it may become otherwise by carelessness. To keep it in tins, made of lead and arsenic, if it become sour, especially, is to endanger the life of the family. If uncovered or in any way exposed to fresh paint, or to filth or poison in any form, it soon becomes affected by absorption, since water and all liquids containing it are grand purifiers of the air, these impurities being retained in the liquids. Never keep milk in a newly-painted pantry—only water, and that to be thrown out.

CORN silk is said to be an efficient and powerful remedy for dropsy, bladder troubles and diseases of the kidneys. The Louisville *Medical News* gives an account of the medical properties of corn silk, and the cures that have been effected by its use. The way to use it is to take two double-handfuls of fresh corn silk and boil in two gallons of water until but one gallon remains. Add sugar to make a sirup. Drink a tumbler of this thrice daily, and it will relieve dropsy by increasing the flow of the urine most enormously. Other diseases of the bladder and kidneys are benefited by the remedy, which is prompt, efficient and grateful to the stomach. The treatment can be continued for months without danger or inconvenience.

Brother Gardner on the Revised New Testament.

"I take pleasure an' satisfaction," said the President, as he held up a parcel, "in informin' you a worthy citizen of Detroit, who does not car' to have his name menshun'd, has presented dis revised edishun of the Bible to de Lime-kiln Club. We do not open our meetin's wid prayer, nor do we close by singin' de doxology, but neberdeless I am shuah dis gift will be appreshiated by all. Dar has been consid'uble talk in dis club about dis revised edishun. Some of you have got the ideah dat purgatory has all been wiped out an' heaben enlarged twice ober, an' I have heard odders assert dat it didn't forbid lyin', stealin' and passin' off bad money. My friends, you am sadly mistaken. Hell is just as hot as ebber, an' heaben hasn't got any mo' room. In lookin' ober some of de changes las' night I selected out a few paragraphs which hab a gineral b'arin'. Fur instance, it am jist as wicked to steal watermellyons as it was las' y'ar or de y'ar befor' an' de skeercer de crap de bigger de wickedness.

"No change has bin made in regard to loafin' aroun' de streets. De loafer am considered jist as mean an' low as eber he was, an' I want to add my belief dat he will grow meaner in public estimashun all de time.

"De ten commandments am all down heah widout change. Stealin' an' lyin' an' covetin' an' runnin' out nights am considered jist as bad as eber.

"I can't find any paragraph in which men am excused from payin' deir debts and supportin' deir fam'lies.

"I can't fin' whar a poo' man or a poo' man's wife, white or black, am 'spected to sling on any particular style.

"Dog fights, chicken liftin', polytics, playin' keerds fur money, an' hangin' aroun' fur drinks, an' all sich low bizness am considered meaner dan eber. Fact is, I can't fin' any change whatebber which lets up on a man from bein' plumb up an' down squar' an' honest wid de world. Dey have changed de word 'Hell' to 'Hades,' but at de same time added to de strength of de brimstun an' de size of de pit, an we want too keep right on in de straight path if we would avoid it. Doan' let any white man make you believe dat we's lost any gospel by dis revision, or dat Peter or Paul or Moses hab undergone any change of sperrit regardin' de ways of libin' respectably an' dyin' honorably."—*Detroit Free Press.*

How Shot Are Made.

A shot-tower is certainly a curious place to the uninitiated visitor, and the process of manufacturing the leaden missiles is most interesting. Of course it is necessary that the shot should fall from a considerable elevation, and the height of many of the towers is over 200 feet. As pure lead will not make perfect globules, it is necessarily "tempered." This "temper" is prepared by the addition of ingredients, of which arsenic is the main property. It is run into bars convenient for use, and with pig-lead hoisted to the top of the tower. Here are two small rooms, one about twelve feet below the other, and each containing two huge kettles, in which the pig-lead and the "temper" are melted. From one or the other of the two kettles in both rooms—as each room has a separate shaft—streams of shot are constantly flowing. At the bottom of each kettle the molten stuff pours into square pans perforated at one side. These perforations are large or small, according to the size of shot desired, and separate the mass into distinct, delicate, gleaming streams, which in turn, as they come in contact with the atmosphere, separate into perfect globules, or shot, which are cooled in their 200-feet journey and the water into which they fall below.

An Exciting Incident.

The Augusta (Maine) *Journal* relates an exciting incident of somnambulism, at Clinton, that State, the subject of which, Miss Sadie Lord, is a young lady of sixteen years. Miss Lord is an active young body, and sometimes the events of waking hours so crowd into her dreams that she commits strange freaks. Her father is dead, and she lives with her mother and brother on a farm. On the night in question, mother and daughter went to bed early and were soon asleep. The young man came in soon afteward and retired to his chamber over his mother's apartment. About half-past nine Mrs. Lord awoke. She was horrified to find her daughter gone. The mother listened a moment and then heard some one moving in an adjoining room. She at once proceeded to the spot, and found Sadie putting on her clothes and fast asleep. She called her name softly, not wishing to rudely awaken the dreamer. The moment her mother spoke the girl grasped a shawl, and, half clothed as she was, ran out doors like a startled deer. Mrs. Lord tried to follow her, and could discern the outlines of her little form hastening toward the railroad track. It was time for the Pullman train from Bangor. The mother could hear the shrill whistle in the distance. What if her darling should be crushed beneath the cruel wheels? She saw the moving lantern of one of the section men, and shouted to him to intercept the fugitive. But he did not hear her. The train came nearer. The great headlight of the locomotive threw a dazzling path of light adown the track. The girl, unconscious of her danger, crossed right in front of the engine and narrowly escaped from the jaws of death. Heaving a great sigh of relief that her darling was safe from imminent peril, the mother returned to the house and called up her son. He hastily dressed and continued the search fully an hour, when he aroused the neighborhood to assist him. The church bell was rung, and the entire community turned out. A little after midnight the wanderer was found. She had crawled under the barn belonging to Charles Baker, about one-third of a mile from her home, and had nestled beside a great ox-cart, where she was slumbering as peacefully as if she was in her own comfortable bed. She was gently awakened and taken home.

[From the DesMoines (Iowa) State Register.]

WE NOTICE the following in an exchange: Mr. G. B. Haverer, foreman N. Y. & N. H. S. B. Co., suffered for eight days with terrible pain in the back, almost to distraction, until he heard of and used St. Jacobs Oil, one bottle of which cured him completely.

He Was Just Out.

Some of our city stores are constantly annoyed by children coming to the door and asking for cards, empty boxes and that sort of things. The clerks are, of course, down on the youngsters, and the warfare never ends. The other day a little girl opened a store door, and sticking her head in called out.

"Say mister, have you got any empty boxes?"

"No," said the clerk, not very politely.

"Got any cards?"

"No."

"Got any almanacs?"

"No."

"Got any empty bottles?"

"No."

"Got any pictures?"

"No."

"Got any sense?"

"No—yes—no—yes—you miserable little wretch," and the clerk flew out the door, but the youngster was up in the next alley making faces at him, and he came back madder than he had been since his salary was reduced.—*Steubenville Herald.*

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

EDGAR T. PAGE, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls, that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for a severe case of rheumatism and it cured him as if by magic. He also used it with great success among his horses, in cases of sprains, sores, etc., and it cured every time.

The Art of Dining.

Thomas Walker has written a book called "Aristology; or, The Art of Dining." Six or at most eight persons, he says, are the proper number to be seated at one table; "for complete enjoyment a company ought to be one; sympathizing and drawing together, listening and talking in due proportions—no monopolists, nor any ciphers." Small, unceremonious bachelors' dinners, he adds, are those that he likes best, because "gentlemen keep more in view the real ends, whereas ladies think principally of display and ornament, of form and ceremony—not all, for some have excellent notions of taste and comfort; and the cultivation of them would seem to be the peculiar province of the sex, as one of the chief features in household management. There is one female failing in respect to dinners which I cannot help here noticing—and that is a very inconvenient love of garnish and flowers, either natural or cut in turnips and carrots, and stuck on dishes, so as to greatly impede carving and helping. This is the true barbarian principle of ornament, and is in no way distinguishable from the 'untutored Indian's' fondness for feathers and shells."

Toodles Always Kept a Coffin in his house. Had he lived now he would have kept Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Too Smart.

Some men, and boys also, are so smart as to think they can dispense with honesty. Such usually overreach themselves, as did the boy referred to here:

A youngster was sent by his parent to take a letter to the postoffice and pay the postage on it. The boy returned highly elated, and said, "Father, I seed a lot of men putting letters in a little place; and, when no one was looking, I slipped yours in for nothing."

ENGLAND manages to get along with the use of $50,000,000 worth of liquor annually.

The Osculatory Art.

Beginning with Bernhardt, her osculation is described as a convulsive hug, accompanied by a kiss that seems to come from just back of the spine, but which has no explosion to it. Fanny Davenport has a different style entirely. She catches "Armand" just as a Western New York girl does the fellow she means to marry, gives him a tender yet robust squeeze, and kisses him with a fervor that can be heard clear to the Custom-house. No nonsense about that kiss, and if Ed Price gets 'em regular in private life he ought to be contented. In the opinion of many Fanny's kiss discounts the kiss Emma Abbot carries around with her, packed in the ice to keep it fresh. Emma's kiss was learned away in the West, but never practiced much till after she was married to a Boston druggist. The first words of praise of it came from an actor whom she nearly strangled in a luxurious embrace. He never got over it, and raves about it to this day.

How sadly different is Mary Anderson in her kisses! They are delivered at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. Said an actor whom she had once partly congealed: "When I was a boy I was induced by false and fleeting friends one winter day to place my tongue against a lamp-post. The experience was so unutterably agonizing. So was that of my kiss from Mary Anderson."

Scott-Siddons' kiss is peculiar; a peck like a bird, and a chirrup that sounds like a "chip." It's all over with that. But she's such a dainty body that he who is kissed aches because it is over so soon. Mrs. Siddons is fond of English decollete, or low-necked style, probably because she has about the finest neck and bust in the world.

Janauschek's kisses are but rare, and they are very matronly. They come with words that are growled forth from a deeply-imbedded diaphragm, and are mere touches, not like Soldene's used to be in the old days, when she gave her stage lovers the full benefit of the mammoth cave that yawns across her face. There is more kiss to the square foot of Soldene's mouth than that of any other woman upon the stage. Alice Oates did some pretty kissing, especially just after her ninth marriage, when varied experience had made her a mistress of styles. She could kiss high tragedy or low comedy, and between the two extremes ring in every known variety from Modjeska's stately iciness to Pauline Markham's smack. With her twelfth and present husband, however, she has got to go slow on the kiss racket for he won't stand it.—*Buffalo Telegraph.*

HEADACHE, billious attacks, dizziness, and loss of appetite, are cured by Kidney-Wort.

Railway Dangerous.

Blindness to danger produced by living among it with impunity seems almost universal. We believe that the best authorities recommend that night watchmen in big buildings should be frequently changed, because when a man has made a certain round every night for years, or even months, and has never found a fire or a thief, he becomes quite blind to either of these should he chance to meet them later on. See how this blindness would tell in the case of a driver of an express train. He has, perhaps, to make a journey of one hundred miles, and stop, perhaps, three times, but has to pass thirty, forty, or more signals. If the traffic is well regulated he may travel this road for months together without ever finding one of these signals of "danger;" but were he to get in a condition of danger-blindness and not look out for these signals the result would probably be that there would be a terrible accident. He must go on assuming that every signal is at danger, though never in his experience has it been found to be so. He must also exercise patient and untiring vigilance in inspecting and testing his enemies; trust no one, but see that all is right for himself. At sea fire drill and "man overboard" drill are carried out, and in the military service false alarms of fire or attack are given to exercise the men in vigilance and promptness of action; but on a line of railway this is impossible. Punctuality in the running of the trains is of the first importance, so that when something goes wrong the staff must deal with it, as it were, by instinct, and how well they do it is obvious from the comparatively few accidents that happen. How danger is often warded off by courage and intelligence the general public seldom learn.—*Saturday Review.*

How to Make a Tramp.

Next to spending money that you meant to save there is nothing in the world so easy to do as to make a tramp. Select any personal acquaintance who loses his situation—and there are many such—and when he comes to you to tell you of his troubles, supposing you to be a friend, devote your time entirely to explaining to him the various steps by which he reached his present condition. Tell him you are sorry, if you like, but show him distinctly that you want to get away from him as soon as possible. When next he calls upon you, if in his desperation he forgets his last experience so far as to call, be careful to be very busy and unable to talk with him. Cut him severely if he wants to borrow money and discourage him if he unfolds any new business plan. If men in your own business circle chance to mention him in your presence speak condescendingly about him. Advise your wife not to call at his house, for fear she may lose caste by visiting a bankrupt, and if your children have been in the habit of visiting his family devise a method of dissuading them. If you see him coming along the sidewalk as if he would meet you, look the other way. Do not invite him to any little party such as he has often attended at your house. If the foregoing directions are faithfully followed and your friends act like you, as most of them may be depended upon to do, the chances are that the poor fellow, if he does not soon find employment in the city, will send his wife home to her mother, make some excuse to get out of town in search of a mythical business chance, and then slowly but surely degenerate into a tramp; for what else can he do?—*New York Herald.*

"NASTY" is the favorite English adjective before a pet name, and "you nasty pet," "you nasty old love," spoken in a caressing voice, sounds strangely to American ears. "Awfully jolly ghastly" is also a pet term with our transatlantic cousins.

Traveling in Russia.

Dr. Thomas, a dentist of Vienna, was summoned to Kirwin, in Russian Poland, to perform a dental operation upon the Countess Waleska. At the border station of Radjwilow he was stopped, required to show his passport and have his baggage searched. His name at once awakened suspicion from its resemblance to that of Thomassen, the infernal-machine man of Bremerhaven; and, when the officials found a mysterious apparatus in his baggage this suspicion became fixed and positive, and the unfortunate dentist narrowly escaped faring roughly. He tried to explain the working of the apparatus, but without much avail; and when he was finally allowed to go on his way a detective accompanied him until he met the servants and carriage of the Countess. The machine, however, had been previously confiscated. Such is traveling in Russia.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

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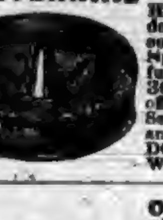

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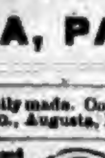

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FARM ENGINES—Portable and Traction—8, 10, 12, 16, and 20-Horse.
SEPARATORS—Agitator, Eclipse, Apron—20 to 40-Inch Cylinders.
HORSE POWERS—4-Wheel, Double Pinion Woodbury. Best in the World.
Make More and Sell More Threshing Machines than any firm in the World. Send for Catalogue—it costs nothing.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 30, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

SITUATION at Albany unchanged.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, had a disastrous fire last week. Loss about $25,000.

The Wabash Courier is authority for the statement that a dry-goods firm from Butler, in this county, will soon locate at North Manchester.

Judge Robert Lowry will deliver the fourth of July oration at Angola this year, and Hon. A. P. Edgerton will speak an Antwerp on the same day.

In a store in Bourbon last week, a babe got hold of some kerosene oil and drank a quantity of it. The little thing got deathly sick for a while, but finally recovered.

Some one knocked the corner-stone out of a church near Wabash a few days ago. They wanted $4 00 in coin which had been deposited in the stone, and got it.

A young man near Seymour, Ind., was hunting squirrels one day recently. He saw one, as he thought, in a Mulberry tree, shot at it, and out tumbled a man. He was seriously, but it is thought, not dangerously hurt.

THE government is again announced as "just ready to begin the prosecution of the star route theives." Brady says he is ready, and Dorsey claims to be anxious to get his case into court, and now what are they waiting for?

Some young men went into the river at South Bend a week ago last Sunday to bathe. After enjoying themselves awhile, they started to swim down the river past the Singer shops, when one of the number, a young French Canadian, from some unknown cause, lost his presence of mind and was drowned. He was an employe of the Singer works, named Chaussi.

Lagrange Democrat: While in Pierceton Saturday we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. A. Barns, editor of the Auburn COURIER, and having a pleasant chat with him. Mr. B is proving himself to be as efficient in the newspaper business as in the office of county superintendent. Through a change in the complexion of the county board he was let out of the position, but at the late election was placed back in his old position. DeKalb county cannot afford to lose so excellent an educator as he.

We take the following very comforting item from the Churubusco Herald, and need only add that we agree with the concluding sentiment: There is less litigation in Whitley county than in any adjoining county. While the bar-docket runs up into hundreds each term in all the counties around us, ours scarcely ever reaches above a hundred, and a great portion of these are always settled before court convenes. Our attorneys are too honest, they talk compromise too much for their own good here below, but by so doing they may be laying up treasures in the world to come.

At Hoagland, on the Richmond road, south of Fort Wayne, Thomas and William DeVilbus and George Adair were working on a church, the frame of which they had recently raised. It was not properly braced, and a storm coming up suddenly caught the men before they could reach the ground. The frame was torn to pieces, and the men thrown to the ground. Thomas DeVilbus was crushed by the flying timbers before he could rise from the ground, a leg and one arm were broken and other severe injuries received. It is thought he will recover. The other two escaped without serious injury.

THE case of the state ex. rel. of G. B. Adams, prosecutor of the 35th judicial circuit, against H. C. Peterson was last week decided by the Supreme court in favor of Mr. Adams. The decision was made by Judge Woods, the entire bench concurring. The facts were as follows: In 1878 Mr. Adams was elected prosecutor for the circuit composed of Noble, Steuben and DeKalb counties, and was sworn in Oct. 28, 1879, the term of office being two years. The legislature had during the winter of 1879, created a new circuit, making the counties of Steuben and DeKalb the 40th. Mr. Adams being in this circuit, continued to serve as Prosecutor until some time last winter, when Mr. Peterson who had been elected to succeed Mr. Adams, claimed the place, on the ground that the 40th circuit was not now in existence, it having ceased to be a separate circuit according to the term of the law creating it, on the first day of October, 1880. At the spring term of court in DeKalb county, Judge Tousley recognized Mr. Peterson as the prosecuting attorney Mr. Adams then began proceedings against Peterson by a writ of quo warrants. Adams was beaten. Judge Carpenter who was then holding court, deciding that Peterson was entitled to hold the office. Adams then appealed the case to the Supreme court, with the result above stated. This will give him the office until Oct. 28, 1881.

CORRESPONDENCE

Waterloo.

Judge Best has returned from Indianapolis.

Maggie Jackman has closed her school.

Mrs. Fleming, the milliner, has moved away.

Mr. Espy has moved into the house owned by Dr. Kiblinger.

Most of the schools in this neighborhood will close this week.

Samuel Moody has followed the fashion and re-shingled his house.

The Waterloo Rifles expect to be in camp at Pleasant Lake the Fourth.

S. R. Rickel is around again, and his wrist is now much smaller than a St. Louis girl's foot.

Robert Patterson and L. A. Caro were at home over Sunday, and two households were happy.

The base-ball club will play the Pleasant Lake club at the latter place July 4, for a prize of $25.

Frank Blair was at home Friday. He returned to Wawaka next day, accompanied by his sister Ida.

Orson Edge is looking much better, and thinks his foot will soon be a great improvement on the old one.

A. Y. Rosenberry is busy with his feather renovater. He says his business is getting better every year.

The base-ball business is still uppermost in the estimation of our boys, and considering the amount of noise they manage to make while practicing, they do well.

Some of the younger boys are adopting a few of the pastimes of their forefathers. At least they indulged in a little game of snipe hunting one evening last week. The sack has not been heard from.

Our streets are still being improved and beautified. We still insist that Marshal Hoover missed his calling. He should have been a civil engineer. But then he is so set in his way that we can't get him to go back and live his life over again.

The Waterloo Junior base-ball club played the Butler boys at Butler last Saturday, making a score of 32 to 4 in favor of the Juniors. The Butler boys were whitewashed in seven straight innings, and for five innings did not make a first base. As a consequence the Juniors feel elevated; in fact have added a (mental) cubit to their stature, and the Butler boys have gone into second mourning.

They call themselves the stalwarts. That is what the professional men do. By professional men they mean lawyers, doctors, merchants, city officers, and professional jurors. Well, they challenged the base-ball club to a contest the other day. The stakes were to be ice-cream for the crowd, and the B. B. boys now hold the stakes, or did hold it at one time. As to its present whereabouts deponent saith not. The game was an exciting one. One of the professionals caught a fly, and didn't know it, but went groping around in the grass to find the ball. Then he fell a couple of times in catching one ball, but rallied in time to see his side beaten in a score of 32 to 20. The professionals had 54 men put out and the B. B. 27, and it was a poor day for putting out men too.

Spencerville.

Mrs. Bowman is convalescing.

Mrs. Peter Bishop has returned.

Millinery goods at great bargains.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

Mr. J. Rhodes bought a new carriage last week.

Miss Mary Carns spent Thursday in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Silberg has returned from her visit in Ohio.

Cash Silberg has taken possession of his new room.

Mrs. Nichols spent a few days at Auburn last week.

Mrs. David Butler spent last Thursday in Ft. Wayne.

Dr. Bowman, of Newville, attended his mother last week.

Miss Ella Emanuel will teach a select school this summer.

Miss Mattie McKay has returned to her home in Auburn.

Mr. Wm. Tyndall has been indisposed for a few days.

Mrs. Overholstzer has been spending a few days at Newville.

Millinery goods closing out at great bargains at Miss McKay's.

Doc. McClaren, of St. Joe, was in town again Sunday. Ahem!

Millinery goods selling at reduced prices at the millinery store.

Mrs. Vest. Zimmerman and Miss Alice McKay Fort-Wayned last Thursday.

Work has been commenced on the new house being erected for S. S. Shutt.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. L. Bittenger, of Ft. Wayne, visited Mr. B's. parents last Sunday.

Miss Julia Emanuel, of Antwerp, spent a few days visiting her grandparents, Dr. Emanuel.

Mr. Gus. Kinsey is happy—a little girl has taken up her abode at his house. Weight, eleven pounds.

Mr. Al. Bishop, accompanied by Miss Libbie Silberg and Lena Olds, attended the excursion to Pleasant Lake last week.

Miss Maggie Bittenger, little daughter of Y. L. Bittenger, of Ft. Wayne, who has been spending several weeks visiting friends in our village, returned to her home Monday.

We copy the following article from the Lagrange Standard: Major Bingham arrived home last Monday from his trip to Fort Niobrara, after the effects and remains of Lieutenant Cherry. He brought with him the certificate of the surgeon of the post, to the effect that the remains should not be shipped at the present, and also a receipt from the quartermaster for the casket, and a pledge that the remains would be sent home as soon as practicable. The major has had a pretty extensive experience in soldiering in the Mexican war and the rebellion; has seen its roughest, and some of its most agreeable phases, but has seen nothing in that line that looked so pleasant as at Fort Niobrara. Though located in a wild country, surrounded by Indians, the officers and soldiers, with a large force of citizen employes, were sheltered in comfortable houses, with nearly all the comforts and refinements of cultivated homes. The officers' wives are all intelligent women, many of them from the most favored circles in the land. In the midst of the wilderness there, is this oasis of intelligence and refinement, and it is made by the American soldier. The major's ride from Omaha was on the railroad running northwest from there, reaching out for the Black Hills. He left the road at Neligh, and then proceeded by private conveyance to the post, about 120 miles. The whole country he describes as being beautiful and rich in soil, but best adapted to grazing. The whole route from here to Omaha shows a magnificent country in agricultural resources, but the sight of its extension four or five hundred miles farther, gives one greatly enlarged conceptions of the great possibilities of the northwest. The major acknowledges such an impression.

List of Allowances made by the Board of Commissioners at the June Session 1881.

Expenses of Poor.

D Tomlinson	6 90	Steifel & Strauss	2 80
Wm S Houston	10 10	Duncan Bros	10 65
John W Tison	5 00	Levi Jetmore	4 62
J M Otis	41 00	D J Swartz	77 55
C H & W Crain	12 65	Houston & Co	6 00
Jacob J Funk	25 00	F D Oberlin	10 50
Adam Carper	3 00	A B Mathews	26 00
G N Rex	2 00	John Shoub	7 00
G W Miller	6 50	Edward Kelham	7 00
J Koons & Son	10 50	S M Sherman	11 50
B F Blair	4 00	A S Farrington	21 25
C Reyher	5 67	S Kutzner	30 45
W K Mitchell	20 00	B F McEnterfer	21 87
Jarvis Port r	15 00	S Olmstead	25 56
S Reinoehl	10 50	F E Davenport	20 38
H W Coburn	1 93	Thomas Jetmore	29 46
W B Kiblinger	22 50	Husselman & V.	17 25
George Murphy	10 00	D S Ober	5 00
H Chaney	5 00	I O Bachtel	2 98
D W Genner	4 25	C Mehlig	28 25
McQ & Ralston	70 53	John Otto	4 98
Miller & Getrost	20 62	E S McDowell	8 50
S & J H Stough	10 00	J G Cameron	25 00
Cas'beer&M'theny	8 00	H W Bowman	11 25
Myers & Bros	7 80	Brand & Duncan	153 94
Rosa Corbin	4 00	Kahn & Co	52 48
S Shaffer	8 16	D K Houghton	5 00
George Wagoner	16 00	H W Ford	15 00
Joseph Jetmore	37 78	Zimmerman & Co	15 00
George Olinger	6 0	James Quince	10 00
A W Allen	7 25	Mark Culver	21 17
D D Snyder	16 17	Knisely Bros	37 54
Steele, Cass & Co	38 75	J Rummel	175 00
W F C Francis	31 15	F W Willis	16 91
W J Austin & Co	27 60	J W Jackman	9 00
Shaffer and Rush	6 30	J N Chamberlain	20 00
Rosa Boblick	20 59	W B Johnson & Co	3 45
Hague & Raut	4 35	Mrs D Goodwin	30 80
J S Bowers	12 50	Cowan & Allyn	5 00
Henry Petre	50 00	J J Wilkerson	20 00
D N E Brown	30 00	J B Bennett	18 25
Brown & Com'ron	23 00	F W Fanning	4 00
J L Davis	161 02	Cas'beer&M'theny	20 60

Rosa Hablawitz.. 21 94

Assessing Revenue.

Jeremiah Plum	120 00	John Stafford	100 00
John Treesh	78 00	L Lockwood	122 00
R Culbertson	110 00	M C Jones	120 00
Joseph Wilson	66 00	S Z Dickinson	50 00
Otis S Blood	62 00	H H Deets	110 00
D D Knisely	60 00	Miles Waterman	5 00
John Ocher	152 00	W L Blair	5 00
John McOscar	70 00	B D Thomas	5 00
R J McOscar	70 00	J L Davis	5 00
Levi Jackson	56 00	E Kelham	7 00
Nelson Griffith	116 00	J Shoub	7 00
F D Oberlin	7 00	Elihu Ocher	120 00

Expenses of Stationery and Printing.

C K Baxter	1 50	W B Burford	357 35
Rainier & Houser	22 35	J C Loveland	23 50
Barns & Husselm'n	55 95	W N Hall	11 55

Ind. Journal Co 14 70

Miscellaneous Expense.

Henry Kelling	1 00	J W Shaffer	5 50
T E Randolph	161 60	Joel Latson	20 00
A S Lees	14 10	Est G H K Moss	13 15
L J Miller	5 04	W B Dills	46 00
A Robbins	35 00	J L Davis	61 75

Expense of Roads and Bridges.

Geo W Wernts	87 25	E Kelham jr	55 00
H Griswold	197 50	John Sugars	7 50
Adam Carper	15 00	Henry Forney	10 50
Stone & pipe co.	149 17	F D Oberlin	26 25
Laura Knisely	70 00	John Shoub	70 00
Franklin Miser	20 00	E Kelham	51 00
Martha Miser	15 00	H Dickerhoff	3 05
John Treesh	2 00	Joseph Wilson	4 50
S Swihart	2 00	H H Wanemaker	4 50
Isaac Ditmars	4 00	A P Foltz	50
A Davis	75 00	A Scamp	60 00
C Sheets	2 00	A Sternberger	30 30
Wm Carr	1 50	Harris Rogers	6 00
J J Latson	1 50	A W Allen	19 00
J J Van Auken	10 00	Cas'be'r&M'theny	14 75

Expense of Salary.

W H McIntosh	113 71	E Kelham	31 50
A Robbins	529 74	John Shoub	31 50
L J Miller	200 00	F D Oberlin	31 50

A S Lees .. 18 00

Expense of Court.

A S Lees........ 80 15

Expense of Criminals.

A S Lees	114 50	Miser & Getrost	22 09

D D Snyder,...... 1 05

Expense of Ditches.

W L Blair	15 00	E Kelham	27 50
G W Hanes	8 50	John Shoub	25 00
Aaron Ash	6 00	F D Oberlin	14 00
C Sheets	5 00	S Teeters	1 50
S J Brandon	5 00	H B Maxwell	5 00
Wm Carr	5 00	M I Hoffman	5 25
Jacob Boltz	10 00	J B Feagler	26 00
A P Foltz	171 50	A Linnen	35 60
E S S Reed	10 50	John Sheffer	7 50
R N Crooks	21 00	Isaac Farver	3 50
Jeremiah Plum	13 50	James Cooper	12 00
W M Carey	39 20	P Snowberger	27 20
J Boyer	10 00	Samuel Smith	45 00
J Newcomer	12 00	G W Wernts	28 00

L Hartman...... 5 00

Expense of Public Buildings.

Shearer & Wilson	14 24	Canon & Murphy	139 25

John L Davis..... 63 57

Expense of Inquest.

Simon Dilgard	20 00	J C Hoopingarner	75
J J Latson	12 50	A J Baxter	3 25
Geo W Ottis	75	J J Latson	6 40
J Click	75	D J Swartz	5 00
H E Lehrbacher	75	J N Chamberlain	5 00
W H Madden	75	S A Dilgard	75
J J Wilkinson	75	H C Amstutz	75
F W Fanning	75	J D Rhinehart	75

Justus Rinehart.. 75

Total amount of orders drawn..........$7,416.76

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Notice to Non Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Jacob Gonser is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, to satisfy and release a mortgage by William Henderson, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 28th day of June, 1881.

26 3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.

Notice is hereby given, that Albert Robbins, executor of the will of Joseph Robbins, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court. 26 3w.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb count—Sarah Shaffer vs. M. O. Beach, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff. Before John Henderson, justice of the peace of Jackson township, of said county.

Notice is hereby given to said defendant, M. O. Beach, whose given name is to the plaintiff unknown, that proceedings in attachment against said defendant before the undersigned, a justice of the peace of Jackson township, in said county, that a summons has been returned that said defendant cannot be found; that property of said defendant has been attached; also that an affidavit has been filed with me in said cause, showing the non-residence of said defendant; also that on Saturday, August 27, 1881, at ten o'clock a. m., at my office, said cause will be heard and determined, and that if said defendant does not appear, the same will be heard in his absence.

June 28, 1881. JOHN HENDERSON,

26 3w. Justice.

AN ORDINANCE

To compel the owners of lots and parts of lots in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, therein named, to plank and repair certain sidewalks.

Whereas, it is the opinion of the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that public convenience requires the sidewalks along the streets and adjoining the lots and parts of lots hereinafter mentioned to be planked and repaired; therefore, be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana:

Section 1. That the owners and persons in possession of and claiming to own, as hereinafter named, the hereinafter described lots and parts of lots in said town, shall, within 30 days from the taking effect of this ordinance, build and construct along and adjoining the lots and parts of lots they may own or are in possession of and claiming to own, where the said lots and parts of lots front upon and adjoin the streets named, a sidewalk of good and sound pine or oak plank, not less than one and one-half (1½) inches thick, and not more than four (4) inches wide when of oak, and laid crosswise, and not more than twelve (12) inches wide when of pine, to be laid lengthwise and to be placed upon sleepers of sound oak timber, not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and not more than three (3) feet apart when laid with pine plank and not more then two (2) feet apart when laid with oak plank. Said walks to be six to nine feet wide, as the marshal of said town shall direct, and built on a grade with the street and alley crossing. Said sidewalks to be built along the streets and in front of and adjoining the following-named lots and parts of lots, to-wit:

The west end of lot No. 58, in the western addition, on Jackson street, owned by Hariett Tess.

The south side of the east one-half (½) of lot No. 14, in the western addition on Seventh street, owned by Mary E. Spooner.

The west ends of lots No. 73 and 74, in the western addition, on Van Buren street, owned by the estate of G. Buss, deceased.

The east end of lot No. 24, in Kuhlman's addition, on Van Buren street, owned by Sumner K. Randall and Mary Ann Smith.

The east end of lot No. 22, in Kuhlman's addition, on Van Buren street, owned by F. N. Wright & Co.

The east end of lot No. 71, in the old plat on Main street, owned by Catharine Plumb.

The east end of lot No. 73, in the old plat, on Main street, owned by Michael F. Long.

The north part of the east end of lot No. 74, in the old plat, on Main street, owned by Emily Grogg.

The south side of lot No. 79, in the old plat, on First street, owned by Joseph H. Ford.

The east end of lot No. 11, in Park's addition, on Main street, owned by John H. Weaver.

Section 2. The owners or persons in possession of and claiming to own lots or parts of lots hereinafter described, fronting upon the streets hereinafter named, are hereby required to repair and put in good condition the sidewalks in front of said lots or parts of lots within thirty (30) days from the taking effect of this ordinance. Said sidewalks to be repaired in all respects so as to correspond in grade, width and material, as required by the ordinance under which they were severally built originally. Said sidewalks required by this section to be repaired and put in good condition are along the streets and in front of and adjoining the following named lots and parts of lots, to-wit:

The south end of lot No. 5, in McFarland's addition, on Seventh street, owned by Amos Miller.

The north end of lot No. 4, in Ashley's addition, on Seventh street, owned by Frank A. Hoff.

The north ends of lot No. 7 and 8, in Ashley's addition, on seventh street, owned by Harvey Vognet.

The south end and west side of lot No. 8, in McFarland's addition, on Seventh street, (south), and Railroad street, (west), owned by Alonzo Lockwood.

The north end of the east part of lot No. 12, in McFarland's addition, on Fifth street, owned by John L. Davis.

The west side of lot No. 40, in Ralston's addition, on Railroad street, and the north ends of lots No. 40 and 39, same addition, on Fourth street, owned by Frank Zimmerman.

The south end of lot No. 28, in Ralston's addition, on Fourth street, owned by John L. Davis.

The north side of lot 152, in the western addition, on Fourth street, owned by Joseph R. Lanning.

The north side of lot No. 89, in the western addition, on Fourth street, owned by John Brandon.

The north end of lot No. 33, in Ralston's addition, on Fourth street, owned by Lucretia Beck.

The west end of lot No. 78, in the western addition, on Jackson street, owned by David Lawrence.

The west end of lot No. 80, in the old plat, on Main street, owned by Isaac Cool.

The west end of lot No. 83, in the old plat, on Main street, owned by Ann M. Kline.

The east end of lot No. 79, in the original plat, on Main street, owned by Joseph H. Ford.

The east end of lot No. 10, in Park's addition, on Main street, owned by Dewitt C. Headley.

The east end of lot No. 1, in Kuhlman's first addition, on Jackson street, owned by Isaac Jones.

The east end of lot No. 4, in Kuhlman's first addition, on Jackson street, owned by David S. Ober.

The east end of lot No. 6, in Kuhlman's addition, on Jackson street, owned by Frances Feagler.

The east end of lot No. 8, in Kuhlman's addition, on Jackson street, owned by James Moore.

The east end of lot No. 9, in Kuhlman's addition, on Jackson street, owned by Stephen Girardot.

The east ends of lots No. 1 and 2, in the western addition, on Jackson street, owned by Joseph R. Lanning.

The north ends of lots No. 14 and 15, in McFarland's addition, on Fifth street, owned by Robert Work.

The north ends of lots No. 12 and 13, in McFarland's, addition, on Fifth street, owned by Minerva Williams.

The south end of lot No. 21, in Ralston's, addition, on Fourth street, owned by Ada Grogg.

The south end of lot No. 18, in the old plat, on Eighth street, owned by J. B. Casebeer and I. N. Cool.

The north side of lot No. 11, in the western addition, on Fifth street, owned by John L. Davis.

The north side of lot No. 70, in the western addition, on Fifth street, owned by Charles Klotz.

The west ends of lots No. 67 and 68, in the western addition, on Jackson street, owned by the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The west end of lot No. 113, in the old plat on Main street, owned by John W. Shaffer.

The east end of lot No. 38, in the western addition, on Jackson street, owned by George R. Hoffman.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten days from and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, to-wit on the 10th day of July, 1881.

Attest: D. Z. HOFFMAN, President.

T. H. SPRoTT, Clerk.

June 21, 1881.

—Rome may be only a ruin, and hope but another name for deception and disappointment, but all those using Dr. Marshall's Bromoline for costiveness, biliousness and dyspepsia can be cured. Big bottles, fifty cents. 25 2w.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM.

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examination will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

$110,000

Placed Within the Reach of the People, Free of Cost, Every Month.

Most Liberal Scheme Ever Offered, by a Most Liberal House.

EVERY PURCHASER OF

Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Amounting to $10 will be presented with

A Free Ticket in the Louisiana Lottery,

Drawing the 12th of each month.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Always ahead, showing the largest stock at the lowest prices.

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Root and Company

ARE SHOWING BARGAINS IN CHOICE SUMMER

DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES.

Stocks daily replenished. New lines Black Silk Surahs. Plain and Fancy

SUMMER SILKS.

Largest Assortment shown. 40 and $1.25

Carpets, Window-Shades, Lace Curtains

MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS AND CORNICES.

Third invoice of Ladies' Black Satin Parasols, 24 and 26 inches, Silk Sun Umbrellas, extra quality twilled Silks $2, 2.25, 2.50, 2.76, 3, and $4.

Fans, Fans.

Plain and Fancy, as well as the new novelties for decorating Wash goods, Black Dress Goods. Lowest prices guaranteed. A call solicited.

MILLINERY GOODS !

MILLINERY GOODS !

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil- Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

"Whoa, Blaze."

SOME ONE DRIVES SIM. TARNEY'S RIG OFF.

Sim. Tarney thought that the Saginaw train wasted too much time running from Auburn to Fort Wayne, and he hooked up his trotting horse to a piano-box buggy and drove down to that city last Saturday. After reaching his destination, he hitched the animal and went forth to transact some business. When he returned his rig was gone, and Sim. was in a terrible dilemma, until his nephew told him that he had the animal put in a livery barn, rubbed down and properly cared for.

A Kind Act.

THE CITIZENS "CHIP IN" AND BUY ISAAC ROTH A HORSE.

It will be remembered that we stated in last week's COURIER that our drayman, Isaac Roth, lost one of his horses. The animal stood upon the banks of the mystic river but a few hours, when the waves of death rolled up and wafted him across. Our generous-hearted citizens took pity upon the old man and raised enough money to purchase another steed, which is not a very handsome loooking animal, but he has the appearance of great endurance and strength, and we would judge from his movements upon our thoroughfares that he will be able to stand, at least, the storms of another winter.

A Bad Strike.

ONE MULE AND TWO HORSES KILLED BY A WABASH TRAIN.

A short time ago, Fred. Kruger, living east of town, lost one of his fine mules by death, and last Saturday had the misfortune to lose the other, together with one eight-year-old mare and a colt two years of age. The railroad fence separated his pasture field from the Wabash track. At one place, there was only a single board, and the horses stepping over this easily went into the railroad grounds where there was plenty of grass. The passenger train going west was under good headway, and the horses ran in front of it until they came to a culvert, when they stopped, and were struck by the engine. The mule and mare were instaintly killed, and the colt, having its leg broken, was put out of misery by the stroke of an ax.

A Strange Incident.

A HORSE THAT BAFFLED THE WITS OF OUR HORSEMEN.

Last Saturday, Johnny Hartman who lives near Feagler's Corners, drove his team to town, and they were apparently as well and hearty as they ever were. He came down Main street pretty rapidly, and turned east on the side street leading to the Central hotel, when in an instant one of the horses, known as the "Hopenix mare," stopped, and all efforts to have her move were in vain. A number of horsemen examined her, but none of them could tell the nature of her ailment. Along in the evening she managed to move enough to get her home, and Jake Nye, of Sedan, the popular veterinary surgeon of these "diggins," was sent for, and said she was struck with paralysis. The horse died Saturday evening, and, upon examination, it was found that the above disease caused her death.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Rain Monday.

—No Fourth. What a burg!

—Examination last Saturday.

—New barber at Pommert Bros.

—Ben. Williams has shed his beard.

—Strawberries are a luxury of the past.

—Warm enough for ice-cream this week.

—Francis Picker is building a new fence.

—The harness shop has a new sun shade.

—Now the days begin to shorten slowly.

—The wheat will soon be ready to harvest.

—Trains still stop at the Junction for lunch.

—After the Fourth comes the Waterloo fair.

—Moody & Hoffman have disolved partnership.

—The fourth of July will be here next Monday.

—Tom Scott makes his home with his brother Erve.

—The west side of the court yard needs a new fence.

—Dr. S. D. Myers is captain of the Main street ball nine.

—Chris. Baker has put some life into the Somers pony.

—Wash up your white dress and get ready for the 4th.

—The Sprinkling wagon is not very industrious this summer.

—See Billy Little if you want a substantial boot or shoe made.

—Buck Allen will occupy and live in the rooms over the bank.

—As yet we have not noticed any new potatoes or peas in market.

—Henry McIntyre is busily engaged in the raising of onions. Phew !

—Miss Carrie Henning is teaching select school in the north ward building.

—Jake Nye, Sedan, will have his blacksmith shop in operation this week.

—A number of boys are employed to clean the brick at the new school house.

—Surveyor Foltz has his buggy nicely painted and striped. Lots o' style.

—Save all the copper cents of 1797. They are worth twenty-five dollars a hundred.

—Billy Kesslar has sold his interest in the grocery store to his partner Frank Hoff.

—If you want to see a buggy that will make you Sthair, go 'round to Bill's shop.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer's Sunday-school class will enjoy the pleasures of a pic-nic soon.

—A woman's work is never done, for when she has nothing else to do, she has her hair to fix.

—According to the Hot Springs Star, the people down there are suffering terribly with the heat.

—Two colored "gemmen," with fiddle and de bow, were making music at Uncle Tom's Cabin Monday.

—The north end citizens complain of the cattle breaking into their gardens. "Let them have peas."

—Billy Ryan is building a "bridge" in front of his father's residence. He learned the trade at Ft. Wayne.

—Who says that Hank Shull's horse can't trot fast enough to peddle milk on a warm day. Eh?

—Simon Ochs says: "We are going to have a fort of July celebration, if that store has to give five dollars."

—Lafe Miller took in the boy with the paper horn, and kept him from Saturday night until Monday morn.

—Canon & Murphy have a tasty new wagon for their convenience when having work to do out of town.

—Herman Lohmiller is the proudest shoemaker in the county, since Tony Palmer was struck by lightning

—Frank Strebe has a new team. Nature intended one of them to be used on an egg wagon—he treads so softly.

—Mr. Slaybaugh has purchased the trotting horse, owned by Geo. Wernts, and will fit him for the Philadelphia races.

—Jim. has quit working for Buck Allen, and Mose Dills takes up the curry-comb and brush and rubs 'em down.

—A little fellow with a paper horn made more music upon the streets Saturday, than the Auburn band can make with brass horns.

—They must be a hungry set at the hub and spoke factory. They let that whistle loose just a half hour before time noon and night.

—Some of our subscribers inform us that they did'nt get last week's COURIER until Monday this week, at this office. Won't do.

—The foolish boy hangs on the alley fence, while the wise fellow is hanging over the front gate flirting with his girl in a pink dress.

On a Fly.

THE CENTER-FIELDMAN MAKES A BAD MOVE.

The Auburn base-ball nine, who have their grounds on Main street had a practice game Friday evening, and Tarney's "pelt-jerker" missed an easy fly ball and made a "short stop" of one of Miller & Getrost's store windows. He put up for his half, but "Wallager," the clay man over the Rhine, has not "lingered near" for several days, and his half is yet on interest. If the boys would go on the east side of the square, they could have the whole street and not be molested by teams or break any dollar and a half windows, and they could have just as much fun as they have on Main street, but the girls couldn't see them so plainly. There may be an object in this—we don't know.

—We have been asked a number of times, by Charley Jackson, clerk at Davenport's drug store, "if there were any empty houses in town for rent?" We would run our mind's eye up and down the different streets of the town and answer in the negative. Our idea was that Charley had a widowed mother or an orphan sister who depended upon his support and our tender sympathies were with him. But we're left—did'nt tumble soon enough. Last Tuesday Charley went to Bryan, Ohio, after his girl, and if there have not been any railroad accidents, earth-quakes or standing armies to demolish, he has thrown off the cloak of single blessedness and taken unto himself a wife. Charley, we wish you both a happy, pleasant future and hope that while you slowly glide down the stream of life there will be no hardships to endure, but that your journey may be as bright as the evening star. Shake!

—The newspaper is the great instructor of the age, and deserves the fullest encouragement from every individual. No family should be without two or three newspapers, and every subscriber should take the precaution to subscribe for only such papers as represent his interest. The COURIER is an eight-page, forty-eight column paper, with all kinds of literature, including the local and county news. The subscription has been reduced to $1.50 a year in advance, and every family within the boundaries of the county can afford to invest so small a sum yearly for their home paper.

—A phrenologist, on the outside of enough fire-water to make him quite talkative, was feeling heads Tuesday evening for the amusement of the boys. He said, Coop Ralston was somewhat of a lady's man (laughter) and had order about his every-day duties. That Bill Sthair was the most industrious man on Seventh street and never had anything to say. And Charley Pomert was "mashed" on a wealthy country lassie—and from here this great man went to the Cabin, on Seventh street, for a fresh invoice of "fuel."

—Strange things will continue to happen, and it is a general wonder what next will "be all the rage." First, we had spelling schools, then the Beecher business, base ball, Dr. Tanner's starving performance, the go-as-you-please walking mania, Pinafore, Sarah Bernhardt and now the people have settled down to reading the Bible before it undergoes a complete overlooking and revision. This is a curious age in which we live.

—Moses Ashelman has purchased property in Newville, moving from the county seat to occupy it.—[Waterloo Press.

Brother Baxter, our love for truth compels us to inform you that you are "off your chunk." Mr. Ashelman has lived right south and almost in sight of Newville for a number of years, and now he has simply rented his farm and moved into the village.

—Many have taken advantage of the opportunity now given to take a look at the comet that is now on exhibition for "a few nights only; positively the last appearance." No tickets, no reserved seats, no dead-heads, no editors; nothing indeed but to call out your neighbors, turn your face to the north, and there it is in all its glory and beauty. Don't fail to see it.

—They say you can tell by the taste of beer what the weather is going to be. How nice. When your wife is uncertain about going out with her new hat on, and says: "Dear, do you think it's going to rain?" you can say, "I'll see, my love," and go up town and take a drink of beer, and she can't find a word of fault.

—Where "Solomon Isaac was when Pat Murphy stole the geese," is not generally known.—Col. City Com.

Pat Murphy never stole any geese nor gooses, either. Pat is one of our most industrious and worthy young men. He is a painter by trade, and the firm of Canon & Murphy are doing a large business, working eight hands daily.

—Mrs. W. P. Myers is having a very interesting school at her rooms south of the jail. Those who do not understand the kindergarten work ought to call and see her class during school hours.

Pleasant Lake.

A NUMBER OF OUR CITIZENS "TAKE IT IN."

The excursion to Pleasant Lake last Saturday was largely attended by the citizens along the line of the Saginaw road, between Fort Wayne and the lake. It was a grand treat to many, and especially those who have never visited this place of pleasure. We are sorry, however, to mention one disgusting feature, wherein one our young men (a la peacock) took a prominent part: While several of our most accomplished and best society young ladies were waiting at the depot for the arrival of the train which was to convey them home, we are reliably informed that they were compelled to leave the house on account of the vulgarity and the clapping of beer tumblers which came from the lips of several men who were filled to their collar-buttons with brine. We withhold the name of our young man only because we can not obtain the names of his "pards." There may be a big, warm heart wrapped up within those breasts, and many an aching pang and contrite thought has come from these men when in a sober condition. "It was whisky that did the bad deed."

A Big Storm.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE BY THE WIND.

A terrific rain and wind storm passed through this place about four o'clock yesterday morning, doing considerable damage to property. The roof on Stutz Bros. saloon building, in rear of the COURIER office, was badly damaged and other buildings in and about the town sustained more or less injury. Trees were up-rooted and fences torn down, small building moved from their foundations and in fact there was a general tearing up of things for a few hours. About eight o'clock the wind went down and the rain subsided; the bright rays of the morning sun appeared and made the day beautiful and pleasant.

—One of the most enterprising farmers of this township is Daniel Kosht. He is now coming to the front in the matter of blooded stock. He has a short-horn cow that weighs 1180 lbs. and her calf, when but five days old, weighed 101 lbs. The cow is from the herd of A. D. Moore, of Wilmington township, and was bred from the well know Comstock herd in Wabash county.

—Superintendent Rummell, of the County Farm, says his mule was not strained, as stated in last week's COURIER. We have no doubt but that Mr. Rummell knows better than we do. Our information, however, came from one of the hands working at this home of the poor, blind and lame.

—Another dead-beat left town between two days Monday. This time it was Pete Brandon, jr. We are familiarly acquainted with several contracts that he faithfully promised to fulfill before starting for Michigan, to sponge a livelihood off of his father-in-law.

—Every lady we see, carries either an umbrella or a parasol, for the purpose, we suppose, of keeping the bright rays of old Sol from tanning their fair faces. However we can see no necessity of lugging a big umbrella around all day, when they put a fresh coat of paint on every morning.

—If our beer merchants along Seventh street would put their empty kegs in rear of the saloons, there would not be so many loafers sitting along this street and gawking into the faces of ladies, while they are passing by.

—Our popular attorney, W. L. Penfield, esq., assisted in the defense of the two McDowell boys at Fort Wayne last week. Billy makes things lively about the "bar of justice" when he lets himself loose.

—A banner was carried around town Monday, reading: "Fourth of Jully at Auburn. Everybody come. Commit." A printing office is the place to get banners and pla-cards lettered. We know how to spell, we do.

—Obe Cool, of this place, and General Blair, of Waterloo, made a trade last week. The Gen'l. got a buggy and, of course, it don't eat. Obe got a horse and she can't eat. This seems like an honorable swap.

—Sunday last was a beautiful day, and every one was riding or walking. The churches were largely attended in the evening, and it was surely a day of peace and rest.

—Doc. Cowan has a hammock swing large enough for the average attendance of a Sunday-school picnic. It is not only necessary to have them big enough for two—that's all.

—Mich. Houston is in the wagon business too. Kib. has the wagon that takes the cake. He sells one every "sixty seconds." Mich. hasn't got fairly started yet.

—The Jackson road will run trains July 4th and 5th passing Auburn as follows: Going north 6:18 and 7:50 p. m., and 7:50 and 1:35 a. m. Going south: 11:20 and 3:03 p. m. and 10:12 a. m.

—When a woman loves us they forgive us everything, even our crimes. When they don't love us, they give us credit for nothing, not even our virtues.

Busy People.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AND WHERE THEY ARE GOING.

—Bruce Kiamont is home again.

—Mrs. Chris. Baldock is quite sick.

—Miss Frankie Ford has returned home.

—J. C. Brand, of Waterloo, came over Tuesday.

—Fred Davis made a trip to Garrett Tuesday.

—Ida Stahl is visiting at Columbia City this week.

—Mrs. Geo. Paterson, of Warsaw, Ind., is in town.

—Frank Strebe has the rheumatism in his left flank.

—Mrs. F. Picker has been quite sick for several days.

—W. D. Johnson, of Concord, was in town this week.

—Johnny Schaab leaves us for Fulton county next week.

—M. L. Duck and wife, of Garrett, were in town Tuesday.

—Ed. Long and wife, of Waterloo, were in town Tuesday.

—Mr. C. Sheets is suffering with rheumatism in his limb.

—Jack Little is congratulating his friends in town this week.

—Dan. Littlefield has returned from a trip to Columbia City.

—Dr. Allyn, of the firm of Cowan & Allyn, is in Chicago to-day

—John Anderon, Esq., of Jackson township, called on us Tuesday.

—Joe. Ruffner is at his country home gathering the golden grain.

—Geo. Grund and family made a visit to Fort Wayne, last week.

—Miss Mollie McKay is visiting her sister at Spencerville this week.

—J. A. McKay is wrapping up articles at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Mrs. Shryock, of Huntertown, came up after Willie last Saturday.

—B. F. Cornelius, of Troy township, was in town on business Tuesday.

—We noticed Miss Mary Spake, formerly a resident here, upon the streets Tuesday.

—Geo. Staley has gone to his home at Angola, and will remain until after the Fourth.

—We are glad to state that F. D. Ryan, esq., has recovered from a light spell of sickness.

—Mrs. Biglow, making her home with C. A. Picker, has been quite low for several days.

—Dr. Matheny and Clint Headly took their girls to Pleasant Lake in a carriage Saturday.

—We are pained to inform our readers again this week that Mr. Husselman is still poorly.

—Johnny McIntyre is at Crestline, Ohio, playing music upon the wires. Keepawake, Johnny.

—Prosecutor Adams was in town Monday, distributing posters for the celebration at Angola.

—Mrs. Ed. Orr, of Corunna, and her daughter Mrs. T. B. Hall, of Pioneer, Ohio, were in town Tuesday.

—Mrs. Scott, of Bryan, Ohio, accompanied by T. P. Scott and his little daughter, left for home last Saturday.

—Miss Ida Blair made us a pleasant call Monday on her way home from a visit to her brother at Wawaka.

—Tom. C. Mays is expected home next Monday. He will shoot fire-crackers and shake with his old friends.

—Erve Hoffman left for San Francisco Monday. This is a big jump for Erve but we hope he'll get through all right.

—We are glad to learn that our young friend Brown Matheny, who was sick at Fort Wayne, last week, is able to be around again.

—Doc Forshey, of Junction fame, made a trip to Kendallville last week. We are at loss to state in which part of the city she resides.

—Mrs. Williams, who fell from a buggy recently, was able to go out riding again last Saturday. We are glad to note her speedy recovery.

—Mrs. Mary Rohm, together with her son and daughter Ezra, and Lydia Rohm returned last week from their visit to relatives at Plymouth.

—Clyde More left Tuesday to attend the Chicago races. It would benefit him more to attend a race with his grandfather in a potato patch.

—Charley Dugan, who has been attending the Fort Wayne College this summer, has returned home, having graduated to the extent of that institution.

—Charley Beugnot, accompanied by his family, attended the exercises of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, between here and Fort Wayne, this week.

—Josiah Shull and Frank McDowell, who have been attending school at Ann Arbor, returned home Saturday. The boys are bound to have an "edercation."

—L. P. Welling writes us a hasty note to say he is having a good time on the northern lakes. He goes to Mackinaw, St. Ignace, etc., but will be home next week.

—Billy Latson came home Monday. He is as happy as a big "sun flower" and looks as looks fresh as a blooming rose. He will make his home at Hudson for the present.

—Hod Kircher, the Main street "lather and shave" artist has been having a wrestle with a subject known to Indiana residents as Mr. Ague. Hod has been terribly shaken up.

—While Jacob Showalter, living in the south end of town, was plowing, he struck a stone and the handle came in contact with his hip, causing him to delay work for several days.

—Toby Rush came up from Wayne last Saturday to join with his old boys in their Sunday school class once more. Toby has been away several weeks but we don't see that he has grown much.

—Mrs. C. Hare and her daughter Sadie, who have been visiting at Grand Haven, Michigan, for several months passed returned home yesterday. Their visit has been a very pleasant and enjoyable one.

—Elza Shaffer has made another week's stay at Albion, and upon Saturday evening we were immensely glad to have the pleasure of shaking his hand and bidding him welcome home. The attractions of our beautiful town and the recollections of that parting kiss as she hung upon the gate and said: "Good bye, dear one, goo—, good bye," was too much for Elza. He was uneasy while away from here and sighed for the old home again.

—We are sorry to state that Charley Picker has been unable to speak above a whisper for the past week or more, and the cause is unknown. The best remedy we know of for this ailment is to do as Reub. Stevens did: Buy a lot of sewing machines on time and take them out west, dispose of them at any price and return with the money, have a law suit and take medicine from the sheriff six months. This receipt permantly cured Reub.

Farewell Send Off.

JACK LITTLE HOMEWARD BOUND.

We copy the following "farewell address" from the Hot Springs Evening Star. The "fine Italian hand" of T. C. Mays is easily recognized by his many friends in this place:

"Last night was dark, and the firmament looked down upon us in mournful sadness as lonely we sat at the old and accustomed trysting place and mourned the departure of a friend, who had, during the past three months, contributed much toward the making of this local heart beat happy in unison with his own now and occasionally. Jack Little has gone. The train of yesterday bore him from our view, and the valley which knew him once will know him no more forever, unless, perchance a stray shot from the enemy of happiness should reach him in his 'Hoosier' home, and he be compelled to return to the city of curative waters and potash. As we thought of the happy recollections of the past, our sadness was doubly intensified when she, the object of his affections, who is not so fair but good, came, and in mellifluous accents murmured, 'what is he?' We could not say an untruth, and narrated the particulars that her Jack had gone, and then the poor coon lifted up her cooney tear-bejeweled eyes to ours, and wept in the magnitude of her great sorrow. There were other dusky ones who joined in the general free lunch weep, but not one who was so inconsolable as 'Annie of the vale.' Mr. Little has been foreman of the Star job and composing rooms, and 'twas with regret that we shook his hand and said 'good bye.' He went to his home in Auburn, Indiana, and it affords us pleasure to say that he took with him the kindest wishes of every attache of the Evening Star. He is a faithful friend, good printer and capable as to the management of an office. We trust that success may attend him wherever he goes."

—We congratulate Mr. & Mrs. A. Umber upon their good fortune in having a 11 lb "gal" arrive at their home last night. The COURIER boys enjoyed a pleasant smoke on the strength of this little one.

—Frank Davenport lost a watch-charm in the form of a skeleton, and the finder will cause him to grin as wide as the public square by leaving it at his drug store.

—A hack load of our young German friends went to the residence of Mr. Groscop, last Friday evening, and amused themselves by having a pleasant dance.

—Dr. Myers, our accommodating dentist, will visit Spencerville and St. Joe, about the middle of each month. The Dr. is certainly master of his trade.

—Shaffer & Co., the boss wagon builders, located on south Main street are erecting a new platform in front of their shop.

—The junior editor of the COURIER has moved "from this side of Garrett" into the Wartensleben property, corner of Cedar and Seventeenth streets.

—We understand that Garrett will celebrate the Fourth. They always have a good time at that place.

Feathers Renovated.

A. Y. Rosenberry, Waterloo, calls attention to his increased facilities for renovating and cleansing feathers. Those who have patronized him know the benefits derived from having feathers cleansed and renewed. It makes old feathers good as new, kills and removes the vermin with which so many long used beds are infested, and renders them sweet and healthful. His facilities are now such that those bringing in feathers can have them cleaned and take them home with them. When they are brought to him he charges only 7c a pound. 26-3t.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street.

Buggies For Sle.

J. H. and H. K. Leas, of Waterloo, Indiana, are now offering their stock of Jackson buggies to the general public. These Buggies are made from selected material, and are warranted for one year. Their goods are all new, and will be sold cheap. Give them a call. On sale at Waterloo and Hudson. 16 tf

July 4th, via B &O.

The B. & O. will sell round-trip tickets at excursion rates, good until July 5th, for the celebrations, races and other attractions, at the following places: Chicago, Sandusky, Shelby, Newark, etc.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.

26-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

—Remarks of the Toledo Blade: Good digestion will do more to keep a man straight than good resolutions, and Dr. Marshall's Bromoline is just the thing to give you a good digestion. Fifty cents buys a bottle.

—Women that have been bedridden for years, have been entirely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 25 2w.

—For biliousness, constipation, liver complaint and all blood diseases, the Big Blood and Liver Cure, Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, is the best. Druggists sell it.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, a New York liquor-dealer, while walking on Broadway, allowed a package of $100,000 in railroad bonds to fall through a hole in his pocket.... While Trickett, the Australian oarsman, was practicing in rough water in Saratoga lake, his boat broke in three pieces, and he was rescued in an exhausted state....Greenfield, the Syracuse wife-murderer, upon whose prosecution $40,000 has been spent, and who has endured imprisonment for five years, has for the eighth time been sentenced to death, the date fixed being Aug. 5.

THE people at Newburyport, Mass., on the 19th thought for a short time that the end of the world had really come when there occurred some earthquake manifestations, which lasted several seconds, shaking up buildings and residents in a highly-alarming manner ...A loss of $150,000 was incurred at Bethany, Pa., by the burning of the distillery of Joseph Dillinger & Sons.

A TRAIN was thrown into a creek near Freeport, Pa., by striking a cow. The engineer, fireman and a passenger were instantly killed....The boiler of a dummy engine exploded on the wharf at Medford, Mass., shattering a schooner and several buildings, killing two men and injuring four others....The people of Batavia, N. Y., are excited over the discovery of what are supposed to be the remains of William Morgan, the foe to Masonry.

A CARRIAGE at Huntington Heights, Mass., was struck by a train and thrown fifty feet, killing the driver and fatally injuring the occupants....Thomas Garfield, an uncle of the President, was fatally injured at Meadville, Pa., while driving across the railway track in front of a train. His niece was thrown upon the pilot, but escaped with slight injuries.... Benjamin W. Delamater, prominent in the insurance circles of New York, an uncle of Schuyler Colfax, died at the age of 87....A family of Bohemian gypsies left Castle Garden for New Jersey in an antique wagon brought from home. They returned next day, stating that they rode thirty-seven miles through hoots and yells, the people stoning them and calling them child-stealers. They will return to Europe by the next steamer.

A FIRE in Treadwell's currying shops at Salem, Mass., inflicted a loss of $75,000, on which there were policies for $47,750....The Pennsylvania road contemplates making its route from Philadelphia to Jersey City a four-track one.

THE WEST.

WM. H. SALISBURY was hanged at Colorado Springs for the murder of Constable Perkins.....Gould has filed at Carson, Nev., articles of incorporation for a road from Salt Lake to San Francisco, to compete with the Central Pacific.....The woolen factory of W. W. Hutchinson, and the chair factory of J. F. Atkinson, at Appleton, Wis., were swept away by flames. One man was burned to death; another fainted and fell from a second-story window, losing his life. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

THE Miami oil and soap works, in Cincinnati, owned by J. J. Gest, covering a block on Fifth street, were totally consumed by fire. The loss is $200,000 and the insurance $60,000. ....The marine boiler works at Milwaukee, owned by Richard Davis, were wiped out by fire. They were valued at $8,500....A package of $3,000 in currency was stolen from the office of Maher & Brayton's foundry, Cleveland.... Ex-Gov. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, is dead. He was elevated to the United States Senatorship while Governor.....The suspension bridge over the Allegheny river, near Pittsburgh, Pa., caught fire from some unknown cause, and was partially destroyed. The loss amounts to $40,000, uninsured.

BURGLARS blew the safe of Schroeder, Smith & Hassen, at Peotone, Ill., and secured $500 in cash and $10,000 in notes and mortgages....Col. Edwards, agent of the Winnebago and Omaha tribes, has partly negotiated the sale of a reservation of 20,000 acres by those tribes to make a home for the Poncas, who number 120 souls....An affray between waiters at a hotel in Council Bluffs resulted in the murder of George Washington by Harry McGee.

AT the Missouri River Improvement Convention at Council Bluffs, delegates were in attendance from Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, including Senators Saunders and McDill. The resolutions demand an appropriation of $5,000,000 to make safe navigation from Sioux City to St. Louis.

IT is said that the bondholders of the St. Louis bridge, who mainly reside in London, have leased the structure in perpetuity to the Wabash and Missouri Pacific roads, at an annual rental of $650,000. The annual report of the bridge company shows total earnings of $1,138,627, and a net income of $453,040.... Albert Slocum, a manufacturer of straw hats at Milwaukee, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $250,000; assets, $191,000.... A party of cowboys at Eureka, New Mexico, surprised and killed the noted Hazlett brothers and a German companion. The Hazletts had recently murdered Leonard and Harry Head, the stage-robbers....Over 7,000 acres of wheat and many farm-houses were burned near Merced, Cal....The town of Tombstone, Arizona, is reported nearly destroyed by fire.... At an early hour in the morning about twenty citizens of Lamont, Mich., reached the jail at Grand Haven with teams, intent upon lynching Voskamp, the murderer of Lyman Cady. By false pretenses, an entrance to the jail office was easily effected, when the keys to the cells were taken by force. The Sheriff's wife had, in the meantime, given an alarm to the night-watch on the street, and the fire-bell was rung, which frightened off the party of twelve remaining outside. She then turned the key in the jail door, and made prisoners of the eight ringleaders, who were arraigned before a Justice and held in $6,000 each for trial.

FOUR wealthy citizens of Cincinnati have purchased the lease of the base-ball grounds in that town, and propose to revive popular interest in the game....The conflagration at Tombstone, Arizona, swept over a space of six blocks, destroying about 150 buildings and entailing a loss of nearly $250,000. A cigar-lighter ignited the fumes from a barrel of whisky which was being opened in a saloon. About 900 people are homeless.

THE SOUTH.

FIRE swept away the Swepson mills, containing 4,600 spindles, in Alamance county, N. C., causing a loss of $200,000....The recent drowning of her five children by an insane woman in Calhoun county, Ark., has caused two suicides in that locality. A worthy old farmer, unable to throw off the cloud from his mind, read a chapter in the Bible and hanged himself in his smoke-house.

A SOUTHERN physician was interviewed at St. Louis in regard to yellow-fever prospects. The former states that there are cases at Galveston and Vera Cruz, and that Memphis has been only partially sewered, the alleys being as filthy as ever. A new disease, called hæmaturia, has swept away many people in Mississippi this year.

ISAAC VENCE and Robert Dill had an altercation at Marshall, Texas, which resulted in the former being shot dead by the latter. The murderer fled, but was pursued by the Sheriff's posse, who overtook him. He was called upon to surrender, but refused. Fire was opened on him, and he fell literally riddled with bullets.... A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is authority for the statement that a woman residing in Jackson county, Ky., was recently delivered of seven children. They are all living and healthy. They weigh about four pounds each, and resemble each other very closely....A single highwayman stopped the stage twenty-five miles from Galveston, Texas, the other night, and compelled the two passengers to alight and assist him in rifling the mail, which lasted a couple of hours.

ST. LOUIS has tried the experiment of sending four large barges of corn to New Orleans in June, and the inspectors at the latter city report it hot and out of condition. The result is considered of such importance that the chief grain inspector at St. Louis has been sent down to make a thorough examination of the damaged grain.

COL. CASH, of South Carolina, who killed Shannon in a duel, has been acquitted. ....The Baltimore and Ohio road will furnish $1,000,000 to extend the Valley road of Virginia into the heart of the mineral region.... A New Orleans correspondent has investigated the question of grain transportation by barges, and declares that, while within two months 100,000 bushels have been condemned as unfit for shipment, none that left St. Louis in good condition has arrived in bad order. The grain merchants of New Orleans agree that the barge system is a success.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY WINDOM has abolished the office of Custodian of the Treasury, the position disgraced by O. L. Pitney, and the duties of the office will be performed under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and family went to Long Branch last week. Mrs. Garfield will remain there several weeks if the location is found to agree with her. The President will return to Washington soon....Leading Democrats who have been heard from say it will be the policy of the party next winter to pass a 3-per-cent. Funding bill, and not to accept the Windom continuance policy.

COMMISSIONER FRENCH has returned to Washington from his annual tour of inspection to the Pacific slope. He takes back all he said about the Central Pacific not paying the United States Government the money loaned them. On the contrary, he says he is satisfied of the will and the ability of the company to pay up.

JOHN A. WALSH, formerly a banker in Washington, has brought suit for $28,058 against Gen. Brady for money loaned. It is thought the true inwardness of the star-route job may be brought out at this trial....Upton, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been ordered to London, to take charge of the work of extending bonds held abroad.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department reports that during the five months ending May 31 there were exported from the several ports of this country 50,404,966 pounds fresh beef, valued at $4,715,231; 15,976,449 pounds salt beef, valued at $1,091,278; 296,305,632 pounds bacon, valued at $24,526,992; 32,635,659 pounds hams, valued at $3,349,711; 160,839,515 pounds lard, valued at $16,312,464; 48,794,967 pounds pork, valued at $3,838,100; 37,299,014 pounds tallow, valued at $2,524,119; 7,452,567 pounds butter, valued at $1,493,059; 32,023,771 pounds cheese, valued at $3,714,261. There has been some falling off in salted beef, bacon, lard and butter; the others show an increase as compared with the same period last year. The value of the aggregate exports of provisions and tallow for the seven months ending May 31 was $51,378,409, being a gain of nearly $12,000,000 as compared with the corresponding seven months of 1880.

GEN. BRADY, late Assistant Postmaster General, has petitioned the Criminal Court at Washington for an immediate investigation of the charge of star-route frauds. Col. Cook, the special counsel for the Government, stated to the court that not a single case is yet ready for submission to the Grand Jury, and that complete failure would result from using the testimony in its present condition. The court, therefore, ordered that the cases go over until September, to which date the Grand Jury has a recess.

POLITICAL.

THE ballot in the New York Legislature, June 17, for Senator for the short term gave Conkling 27 votes, Wheeler 36, and Jacobs 47. Platt had 23 supporters for the long term, Depew 53, and Kernan 49. In the bribery investigation, Senator Strahan testified that John I. Davenport offered him the New York Marshalship if he would vote against Conkling, which trade was declined with thanks.... A Virginia Republican delegation, headed by Gen. Wickham, was told by President Garfield that he was emphatically opposed to a violation of public faith and credit; that no one was authorized to promise appointments or threaten removals, and he would not give the patronage of any State to one man.

THE balloting at Albany for Senators, on the 18th inst., resulted as follows: For the short term: Wheeler, 29; Conkling, 20; Jacobs, 34; Cornell, 5; Lapham, 13; scattering, 4. For a successor to Platt: Depew, 44; Platt, 17; Kernan, 34; Cornell, 5; scattering, 5. In the Assembly, a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on June 20 was tabled, the Democrats only voting in its favor. Ex-Vice President Wheeler's arrival there is regarded by the half-breeds as significant. He says, in an interview, that he is not in any sense a candidate for Senator; that he is in favor of Depew, and will use his best efforts to elect him. Senators Conkling and Platt had a conference with Gen. Grant, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was attended also by Vice President Arthur, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and New York politicians of local note. The advisability of the ex-President's going to Albany was discussed, but it was deemed best that he should not. It is averred that Conkling declared that he would not go back to Washington except with Platt, and, though pressed by his friends to change his decision in this matter, he declared it final.

IN the monotonous balloting at Albany, on the 20th inst., Wheeler and Jacobs had 24 votes each for the short term, and Conkling 23. Depew got 37, Kernan 25 and Platt 21 for the long term. Ex-Vice President Wheeler said the only way out of the deadlock was the election of any man Conkling might select as his successor. Grant, Platt and Conkling conferred together in New York, and in the evening the candidates left for Albany....President Garfield repudiates the tender of the Marshalship of New York made by John I. Davenport to Senator Strahan.

IN the twentieth ballot at Albany for Senator, for the short term Elbridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, received 25 votes, Wheeler getting 38 and Conkling 33. In the twenty-first ballot, Depew had 50, Kernan 51 and Platt 27, for the long term. Both factions remain firm, and promise to hold on, if necessary, all summer. Robertson continues at Albany, instead of taking his new office, which Merritt retains until the Senatorship business is settled. It is proposed to continue the nominations at Saratoga.... Eighteen out of twenty-seven members of the Virginia Republican State Central Committee met at Richmond pursuant to call. In accordance with a resolution passed by the committee last February, that no member of the committee who acted with any other organization could continue as a member, John N. Lewis, the Chairman, and candidate of the Mahone Republican coalition for Lieutenant Governor, was expelled, and Gen. A. C. Wickham was appointed Chairman in his stead. The committee then decided to call a convention for the 24th of August at Staunton, to nominate State officers.

THERE was a flurry of excitement in the New York Legislative Convention on the 22d, caused by rumors that the administration men intended attempting to secure one of the vacancies by declaring the votes for Jacobs unconstitutional and void, he being a member of the Legislature and ineligible under the State law, whenever any Republican should receive a majority of the remaining votes. On the second ballot, Mr. Wheeler's vote reaching 50, before the vote was declared, a Democratic member mentioned the prevalence of the rumor, and changed his vote from Jacobs to Clarkson N. Potter, and this was followed by a general change of Democratic votes, which were scattered upon sixteen or seventeen different candidates. After adjournment a Democratic caucus withdrew Jacobs and put up Clarkson N. Potter in his place. At a conference of the stalwarts Mr. Conkling made a long speech, warning his followers to "beware of the corrupt group of politicians who are striving to destroy the true Republican party and its prestige," and pleading with them to be steadfast in the faith of that party. He said a great deal concerning the immense power of railroad corporations, that are unscrupulously using millions to "debauch sworn legislators," and hoped that his words would produce "the most profound impression of which they were capable." Mr. Conkling's opinion in the matter of "Senatorial courtesy" was not forgotten, and he insisted that "if two Republican Senators are elected, they must be pure stalwarts and men whose characters are above suspicion." Two ballots were taken that day, with the following result: First—Depew, 52; Platt, 26; Wheeler, 40; Conkling, 32. Second—Depew, 50; Platt, 25; Wheeler, 60; Conkling, 32....Congressman Emory Speer, of the Ninth Georgia district, has publicly expressed his purpose to vote with the Republicans in the organization of the next House.

IN the first ballot for Senator at Albany, on the 23d inst., Clarkson N. Potter had 53 votes for the short term, Wheeler 50, and Conkling 32. The vote for the long term gave Depew and Kernan each 53, and Platt 27. In the bribery investigation, James Tillinghast, of the New York Central road, explained what use he made of $20,000 in currency in his private business. John I. Davenport testified that he was authorized by Henry E. Knox, of Washington, to tender a Marshalship to Senator Strahan.... After a long discussion over the admission of delegates, the Democratic State Convention of Maryland nominated Hon. Thomas J. Keating for Comptroller....Nelson Dingley, Jr., ex-Governor of Maine, has been nominated by the Republicans to occupy Frye's vacant seat in the House of Representatives at Washington.... Fifty white Republicans of Virginia gathered at Washington to express to the members of the Cabinet their desire for a coalition with Mahone and to protest against the removal of John F. Lewis from the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee.

GENERAL.

THE work of revising the Bible has only commenced. A version containing all the renderings suggested by the American committee will soon be put on the market, in response to the demands of clergymen throughout the United States—no Episcopalian, however, being among the petitioners....A party of twenty-three Indian children from the institute at Hampton, Va., have been taken to Berkshire county, Mass., to spend the summer working among the farmers, to gain practical knowledge.

THE proposal to change the course of the river Nagas, in Mexico, to cause it to flow through Durango, caused a large body of citizens of Coahuila to invade Durango, destroy property and stampede the inhabitants. President Gonzales has sent agents to make an investigation....Adelina Patti has at last concluded to visit the United States with her own manager.

THE immense importation of American flour into England "will gravely change the system of English bread supply," says the *Mark Lane* (London) *Express*....The heirs of the late Anthony J. Drexel, for whom Drexel boulevard, Chicago, is named, are having a fountain made in Berlin costing $40,000, which they will present to Chicago as a memorial of their deceased relative.

THE Bostonians owning the Santa Fe road have just organized at Tucson, under the laws of Arizona, the New Mexico and Arizona road, 369 miles in length, to run from Deming to Tucson, with a capital of $30,000,000. The track-layers on the Atlantic and Pacific road have reached the Little Colorado river, about 300 miles from Santa Fe....Hartmann, the noted Nihilist, is about to leave London for New York....Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Boston, has been chosen President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill.

SOME statements abusive of Secretary Blaine having got into the newspapers as uttered by R. B. Hayes, the Maine statesman wrote the ex-President, and received the assurance that the paragraph was an utter fabrication....At the request of the Chinese Government, Lieut. D. Pratt Manning, of the United States Marine Corps, has been selected to proceed to China and organize a similar corps.... Prof. Samuel A. King has secured funds for an experimental balloon voyage this fall from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE prize drill at Louisville resulted in a victory for the Porter Rifles, of Nashville, the second honors being carried off by Company C, of the First regiment of Chicago.... President Garfield has accepted an invitation to visit St. Albans, Vt., and attend an educational anniversary.....John R. Buchtel, of Akron, Ohio, has tendered another check to the college bearing his name, making his gift $200,000.

FOREIGN.

THE projectors of the tunnel under the English channel have sunk two experimental shafts on each side. On the English section nearly 1,000 yards have been cut, with a gallery seven feet in diameter. The progress is sixty-seven yards per week, which involves five years to complete the first boring....The British Postmaster General, confronted by a strike of the telegraph employes, has matured a scheme to ameliorate their condition, by which the cost of the service will be increased by £68,000.... The English torpedo ram Polyphemus, 2,600 tons, with an estimated speed of seventeen knots per hour, has been launched at Chatham. ....A Bremen cablegram states that the stream of emigration to the United States can with great difficulty be provided for by the steamship companies....Sir Josiah Mason, the English steel-pen manufacturer, and Prof. George Rolleston, of Oxford University, are dead.... Dervisch Pasha has caused the execution of Abdul Frassaris, the Albanian leader.

THE King of Spain has sent word to the Spanish Minister at Constantinople that he will gladly receive persecuted Hebrews into his dominions, not only because he thinks it is proper and just, but to compensate the persecuted race for the harsh treatment and persecution of the Israelites by his predecessors.... Members of the Italian National Club at Marseilles hissed a regiment of French troops just disembarking on their return from Tunis. Instantly the citizens surrounded the club-house and demanded the removal of the Italian flag, which order was disregarded. While the police were endeavoring to calm the people, the Deputy Mayor tore down the escutcheon, and troops were sent to guard the club-house.... A new dynamite discovery was made in St. Petersburg. This time the terrible explosive, amounting to 150 pounds, was incased in india-rubber bags, with fuses attached, and placed under a bridge which spans the Catherine canal.

THE Irish census gives the "Gem of the Sea" a population of 5,159,849, a decrease of only a quarter of a million in eleven years. ....The Italian Government is getting ready to resume specie payments....A new steamer, the Elbe, built in the Clyde for the North German Lloyds, steamed seventeen knots an hour on her trial trip.....Herr Von Gossler, the new German Minister of Public Worship, is inclined to favor peace with the Vatican.... In the French-Italian riots at Marseilles it is said that eight persons were killed and twenty-three wounded. There were a large number of arrests....The French army of occupation in Tunis will consist of 10,000 men....News from Candahar (Cabul) announces that the Ameer's army has had a pitched battle with and defeated the troops of Ayoob Khan with heavy loss.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of New York, has concluded negotiations in London, by which the Wabash consolidation may acquire possession of the Cairo and Vincennes road, 167 miles in length.

THE British House of Commons has rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment by a vote of 175 to 88. John Bright voted with the minority....Weston, owing to sickness, dropped out of the pedestrian contest at London in the middle of the week. Rowell made 280 miles and Weston 201.

THE steward of the Bey of Tunis has taken refuge at the English Consulate in that city with jewels and securities valued at 1,000,000 francs....The census of the United Kingdom, which is rapidly approaching completion, will show the population to be about 35,000,000, an increase of about 4,000,000 in ten years.... In a duel at Paris Louis de Cassagnac wounded Capt. Herrisant in the shoulder.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

THE skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

TO TAKE out tea stains, put the linen in a kettle of cold water; rub the stains well with common castile soap; put the kettle on the side of the stove and let the water get gradually warm; wash it thoroughly in warm soap suds, then rub the stain again with soap; then rinse.

CHICKEN CHEESE.—Boil two chickens till tender; take out all the bones, and chop the meat fine; season to taste with salt, pepper and butter; pour in enough of the liquor they are boiled in to make moist. Mould it in any shape you choose, and when cold turn out and cut into slices. It is an excellent traveling lunch.

HOME-MADE YEAST.—One pint of mashed potatoes, with the water they were boiled in, one cupful of salt, one cupful of flour, one cupful of strong hop tea; add four quarts of boiling water; when cool add one pint of baker's or other yeast; let it stand and work twenty-four hours; then skim, strain and put in a jug.

PAN DODDLINGS.—This is a New England dish, and is nice at the places where appetites are expansive. Take three cups of fine rye meal, three cups Indian meal, one egg, and three tablespoonfuls of molasses; add a little salt and allspice and enough rich sweet milk to make a batter stiff enough to drop from a spoon. Fry to a good brown in hot lard.

THE bridges across the Missouri River at Council Bluffs and Omaha comprise eleven spans, each span is 250 feet in length, or in all 2,750 feet. There are three spans to the St. Louis bridge, the center being 520 feet, and the other two each 502 feet in length. The bridge cost about $9,000,000.

ORANGE SALAD.—Peel eight oranges with a sharp knife, so as to remove every vestige of skin from them; core them as you would apples, and lay them either whole or cut in slices, in a deep dish; strew over plenty of powdered sugar, then add four red bananas cut in small round slices, the juice of a lemon, and a little more sugar. Keep the dish covered close till the time of serving.

EXCELLENT COFFEE CAKE.—This is one of the best of plain cakes, and is very easily made. Take one cup of strong coffee infusion, one cup molasses, one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one egg and one teaspoonful saleratus. Add spice and raisins to suit the taste, and enough flour to make a reasonably thick batter. Bake rather slowly in tin pans lined with buttered paper.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The nicest preparation for chapped hands is composed of quince seed and whisky. There is no rule as to proportion. Put the seeds in a bottle, and pour in enough whisky to cover them. As this thickens add more whisky until it is of the right consistency. This healing preparation is far superior to glycerine, as it dries off quickly and leaves a most agreeable odor.

CORNED beef left over for the next day should be put back in the liquor it was boiled in. Instead of the hard, brown woody substance that is sometimes, served as cold corned beef, kept in this way, it will always be juicy, as it reabsorbs much of the richness from the liquor itself. Skim the liquor, of course, before setting it away, and it will keep as well in the pot it was boiled in as anything else.

A Novel or a Play—Ready Made.

The fast son of a Hungarian merchant, having found himself in a hospital during the Italian war in 1859, just as the enemy was coming up, put on the clothes of a Spanish count, who had died in the next bed, and thereby put himself in possession of the dead man's cash, papers and name. He set up as a man of fashion, in St. Petersburg, and after several years, married the daughter of a Russian Admiral. Some months afterwards he took her on a visit to "his castles in Spain," but necessarily went no further than Hamburg, whence he wrote to his father-in-law that he was a humbug and was out of funds. The admiral at once set out for Hamburg, but on his arrival, found his son-in-law dead from small-pox. He, however, discoverered his identity just in time to learn, from an advertisement, that his deceased son-in-law must appear and claim a large inheritance left him by his uncle, otherwise it would be distributed among other relatives. The Russian Admiral, at first disposed to denounce and renounce his son-in-law as in imposter, is now trying to get possession of the estate for his daughter and her son, who was born about the time of the death of the "Spanish count."

Taste.

An expensively furnished room is not always attractive. A lady of refined instinct and training, by means of a few cheap but of their kind good pictures, book engravings, cartoons, and such like, a bundle of strips and straws, some pretty Japanese or Chinese decorations, the judicious appliance and arrangement of such pretty things as artistic taste will suggest—will do more toward making a little parlor charming, homelike and artistic than thousands of dollars spent on vulgar and inartistic arrangement.

INDIANS never drink to drown sorrow. When they can get anything to drink they have no sorrow to drown.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The Number of Schools and Teachers in Each State and Territory.

The following statistics are taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Education. There are several points to be noted in the tables. In Oregon, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin the number of teachers is given without distinction as to sex; in all the others the sex is indicated except Indian Territory, mentioned in the second table. In the case of New York it should be understood that the figures given are for the number of public school houses, log, frame, brick and stone. In the report of the State of Mississippi no statement is made in regard to the number of schools, hence that column in the table is blank—the only blank in the list of States—while Idaho is omitted for the reason that no recent dates are given. The total number of teachers in the States is 269,182, and in the Territories 2,012. The table of States and Territories is as follows:

	Teachers.—		No.
	Male.	Female.	schools.
Alabama	3,278	1,522	4,706
Arkansas	710	165	875
California	1,192	2,101	2,578
Colorado	226	341	507
Connecticut	752	2,529	1,647
Delaware	295	278	380
Florida	635	385	992
Georgia	3,654	1,826	8,261
Illinois	9,475	12,817	12,124
Indiana	8,039	5,742	9,646
Iowa	7,561	15,022	10,604
Kansas	2,861	3,498	4,584
Kentucky	4,000	2,000	6,456
Louisiana	639	1,553	1,841
Maine	2,260	4,580	4,215
Maryland	1,296	1,775	1,989
Massachusetts	1,119	7,390	5,730
Michigan	3,918	9,467	6,094
Minnesota	1,767	3,118	3,280
Mississippi	3,747	2,016	.....
Missouri	11,268		8,269
Nebraska	1,909	2,121	2,690
Nevada	45	134	185
New Hampshire	600	3,026	2,560
New Jersey	993	2,426	1,551
New York	7,976	22,689	11,894
North Carolina	2,719	1,003	5,149
Ohio	11,099	12,292	11,979
Oregon	1,068		665
Pennsylvania	8,319	11,872	18,067
Rhode Island	306	1,012	801
South Carolina	1,864	1,273	2,922
Tennessee	4,057	1,838	5,346
Texas	4,330		4,633
Vermont	720	3,608	2,515
Virginia	2,883	1,750	4,848
West Virginia	2,622	926	3,510
Wisconsin	9,909		5,561
Territories—			
Arizona	13	18	26
Dakota	141	189	287
District of Columbia	31	389	322
Montana	57	89	107
New Mexico	123	15	138
Utah	254	285	346
Washington	134	146	262
Wyoming	21	27	21
Indian	196		206

Anecdotes of Dueling.

Frederick the Great was so heartily opposed to duelling that he resolved to put a stop to it, at least in his army. He issued an order that the first party engaging in a duel without his consent should be summarily punished. On the very next day after the promulgation of this order, an officer appeared before him, and asked his permission to challenge a comrade to mortal combat. He gave his consent, but stipulated that he should be notified beforehand of the time when, the place where, the duel was to be fought.

The hour appointed for the conflict arrived; and when the beligerent parties appeared upon the ground they found the King there; and, to their great surprise, saw a gibbet erected on the spot! The challenger appealed to Frederick to know what that meant.

"It means this," answered the King, sternly: "I intend to witness your battle until one of you has killed the other; and then I will hang the survivor!"

It may be readily believed that the duel was not fought. And, thenceforth, dueling was a rare event in the Prussian army.

It is related of the late Judge Thatcher, of Maine, that, while a member of Congress, he was challenged by a brother member to fight a duel. The Judge, as all who knew him could knowingly avow, was not deficient in animal courage; but he was opposed to dueling. To his challenger he made answer, in his bluff, off-hand way:

"I will go and consult my wife; and, if she consents, be sure I will accommodate you."

"Ho! You are a coward!" cried the other.

Whereupon responded Thatcher, with a nod, and a most significant smile of contempt:

"Aye, you thought I was, or you never would have challenged me!"

In the memoirs of the Marquis de Donnisan, who was most earnest in his opposition to the duello, we find the following: One day he overheard two brave soldiers, belonging to his cavalry, just winding up a heated and angry dispute by drawing their swords for mortal combat. The challenge had been given, and instantly accepted.

"Hold!—One moment!" the Marquis exclaimed, as he came upon the scene. "Which of you two, think ye, will have the pleasure of robbing himself of a friend and a brother, and, at the same time, robbing me of one of my best and bravest soldiers? Have we no enemies, that you must turn your swords against one another?"

For a brief space the two men looked down, evidently feeling foolish and conscience-stricken. Then they sheathed their weapons, and joined hands; and together thanked their lord for the good he had done them.

On the Blue Danube.

A correspondent, describing a trip down the Danube, in Austria, says: "The floating grain mills on the Danube are its most curious feature. Fancy two canal boats moored parallel to each other in mid-river, about fifteen or twenty feet apart, and supporting between them the crank of a gigantic mill-wheel, turned by the current of the stream. Fancy, moreover, the sides of one of these boats carried up one story higher than the other, then roofed over *a la* Noah's ark, with windows and doors as needed, and you will have a fair idea of these Danube grain mills, some four or five thousand of which, in groups of ten or twelve together, are scattered along this watery highway all the way from Vienna to Belgrave. Each mill is inscribed with its owner's name."

Popular Hobbies.

The hobby may be chemistry, music, lace, science, china, algebra, languages, history, politics, volunteers, farming, gardening, athletics, painting, architecture, horse-racing, or what not. Be it what it may, and however little choice you may have had in the matter, you are, nevertheless, completely enchanted with it, and quite prepared to maintain that that particular pursuit, and no other, is the most worthy and elevated of all that can possibly engage the attention of the human race. And what rapture do you not then experience if you chance to encounter another person with the same craze upon him as yourself? With what unwearying relish is the common point of interest talked over, and how exalted is the opinion you mutually entertain for one another's good sense and good taste! The discussion that goes on between you and the kindred spirit whom you have met is apt to recall to the mind of a listener the negro's idea of an argument: "Golly, massa, how me lub argeyment! Pompey, him say—paint dat wall white; me say—paint him white, too; and den we argey 'pon de point for half a day—oh, lubly!"—*The Spectator.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

SNAKES generally turn on their sides to eat.

IN animals the arms and legs are of the same length.

NO CREATURE below the back-boned animals ever breathes through its mouth.

SILK waste, which a few years ago was sold for old rags, is now manufactured in New York into a variety of fine cloths.

SUGAR is pretty well up now. We are afraid it will become as dear as it was in the days of Henry IV., of France, when it was sold by the ounce by apothecaries nearly as Peruvian bark is now sold.

AMONG the peasantry in a certain portion of Germany it is considered a sign of good luck to meet a pig. Some shrewd goldsmith utilized the idea by manufacturing charms, or pig emblems, which became all the rage in Germany, and which have lately been the fashion in this country.

THERE is a plant in Chili, and a similar one in Japan, called the "flower of the air." This appellation is given to it because it has no root, and is never fixed to the earth. It twines round a dry tree or sterile rock. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily, white, transparent and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 200 or 300 leagues; and it vegetates as it travels, suspended to a twig.

BUT one mechanical workingman has ever been honored with a burial in Westminster Abbey, and that was Graham, the clockmaker. Graham made exact astronomy possible by his great improvements in time pieces. He invented the dead-beat escapement and the gridiron compensating pendulum, and he was the first to make clocks that would run for many days without winding. Graham was also a maker of great quadrants, and instruments of that sort. His funeral was attended by all the members of the Royal Society.

FRANCE, viewed from a sanitary point, is one of the most favored countries in the world, yet nearly 1,000,000 persons die there every year. From this it is statistically proved that the daily number of deaths in the world averages nearly 98,790, while the number of births is over 104,000 in every twenty-four hours. The timid, who think the earth is going to fill up with people in a very few years and crowd them off, can take courage, as from the latest showing there is an annual increase in population of less than 3,000,000 at the present time.

THE lion has often been seen to despise contemptible enemies and pardon their insults when it was in his power to punish them. He has been seen to spare the lives of such as were thrown to be devoured by him, to live peaceably with them, to afford them part of his subsistence, and sometimes to want food himself rather than deprive them of that life which his generosity had spared. The lion is not usually cruel; he is only so from necessity, and never kills more than he consumes. When satiated, he is perfectly gentle.

AN EDITOR in Lehigh County received a new subscription last week—the first in six months—and he announced it under the head, "The Cry Is, Still They Come."—*Exchange.*

PEOPLE speak carelessly of "bloated aristocracy," as if an aristocrat is always obese. That is wrong. Some of the aristocracy of to-day is mighty thin.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 50	@11 50
HOGS	5 90	@ 6 10
COTTON	11	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 21	@ 1 22
No. 2 Red	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—Ungraded	51	@ 57
OATS—Mixed Western	42	@ 43
PORK—Mess	16 50	@17 00
LARD	11	@ 11¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 70	@ 6 15
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	5 25	@ 5 40
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
RYE—No. 2	94	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	10¾	@ 11
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 13	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
RYE—No. 1	94	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	10¾	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—Mixed	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 35
RYE	81	@ 82
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¾	@ 11
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 20	@ 1 22
CORN	46	@ 47
OATS	39	@ 40
RYE	99	@ 1 00
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16 50
LARD	10¾	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2 Red	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 2	47	@ 48
OATS	38	@ 39
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 75	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 1	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 41
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
PORK—Mess	17 20	@17 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS	38	@ 39
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
Fair	5 00	@ 5 60
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 40
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

GARFIELD.

Digging His Own Pitfalls—The Stalwart Split—The Rejection of the Caucus—MacVeagh Versus Blaine.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

There is at least one Ohio Republican remaining in Washington who did not feel interest enough to go home to help renominate Foster, and who is not likely to do much toward his election. "I'm not particularly a stalwart," said he, "but I am of the opinion Garfield is behaving very much like a crazy man. If ever he possessed wisdom, he certainly does not show it. Just see how he's cut his own throat in half a dozen ways. Take the anti-caucus, the go-as-you-please rule his supporters have invented that he is backing up at Albany. Why it's just what the Taft men and other stalwarts in Ohio want, and what they will smash Garfield's and Foster's heads with next October. Thousands of Republicans then who wish to rank as party men will hide behind this precedent to lay out Foster. If Garfield at Albany may refuse caucus and set up the go-as-you-please rule, Ohio Republicans may do so at home, and they will do it, as the game now stands. Garfield has just begun to see this, and wants to escape from the consequences of his own folly. You ask me if I credit the report from Albany that Garfield has written a letter crawfishing about Conkling and Platt. I can say that it accords perfectly with much I have heard of him lately; in fact, he said nearly the same thing to me and another, and I am prepared to believe he has written it according to the report. I really believe he would embrace Conkling in genuine earnest were he to present himself at the White House and if that would heal the breach. There is no fight in Garfield except as Blaine spurs him to it. He has fairly wilted of late. There seems to be something more the matter with him than who shall be Senator. He acts like a man that somebody has got a twist on in a secret way like."

We were here joined by an Indiana Republican of some repute as a politician. At first he was not disposed to talk, save about the weather and the like. When railed about it, he said: "I don't feel much like talking; it's too much like a funeral. It seemed so for a good while to me. You ask who's the corpse? Why, Garfield, of course. And he's so changed, too. But that's making light of what may be a serious fact, as it appears to me. I only meant it was a political funeral. He's going to catch it badly in Ohio, where he might have had a good thing. There's just one chance, and that's fast running out. Were he to stand from under in the fight Blaine has got him into, and call the dogs off in all quarters, he might save himself. I suppose you will think me almost as crazy as Garfield when I tell you it is yet possible to get Conkling and Grant to put their shoulders under to save Foster, even to the extent of making speeches, but I tell you I'm not crazy at all. If Garfield wasn't worse than crazy, this, or something like it, would go into history before the Ohio election. Somebody or something seems to be killing Garfield by inches." And here the Indianian stroked his beard solemnly and thoughtfully.

"I like Garfield, and worked hard for him," he continued, "and I'm distressed to see him go down hill so. He's no longer the buoyant, jolly good fellow he used to be when he went behind the Speaker's chair up in the House to smoke and crack jokes. You would not know him, he's so altered. He tries to be joyous, but it's a distressing exhibition he makes of himself, it's so unnatural. He may come out all right. He would, perhaps, if his way could be made easy for him. By the way, what sort of a fellow is Arthur?" I answered that he was very much of a man, a clever gentleman in the estimation of his friends, with more than average of general ability. "Why do you ask?" said I. "Oh, nothing special," said the Indianian, with a serious air; "only I was thinking when I left Garfield yesterday how it would be if anything should happen. The warm weather is coming on, things are crowding worse and worse every day, and sometimes, you know, men not used to such things give out rather sudden, and I was just thinking how it would be if Arthur should be President in less than a year."

Turning the conversation, I inquired what was the feeling in the West and Northwest, where he had recently been. "Well," he answered, "I was in Wisconsin the other day, where I found the feeling among Republicans setting in favor of Conkling, rather because they couldn't see why there should be any quarrel at all. What in Tophet did Garfield get into a fight for? It was his business to have no fight.

"This an average Wisconsin Republican put to me, and it appears to reflect the general idea wherever I have been. I told Garfield so only yesterday, and he laughed at it, but the laugh was more like a maniac's than a sane man's."

At this point a Pennsylvanian joined the circle. After observing that his was Monongahela clear, he said: "Blaine's not the only man that's giving Garfield trouble. MacVeagh's as full of mischief as Blaine, and he's got a contract on his hands to protect Don Cameron's interest from all harm. He won't hold out long, though; but for the present Don's safe for all that Blaine can influence Garfield against him, for the wily Attorney General is as nigh as anybody to the President when he wants to be. Don's helping Conkling, and there's something going on with MacVeagh for a medium. I think it's the reason Garfield is said to have weakened in the Conkling fight. Just you listen a minute," said the Pennsylvanian; "just you look at it; there's something going on, and MacVeagh's yet standing square for Don, and Don's standing square for Conkling—I might say for Grant, for with Don Grant's everybody and everything. You should know Don—everybody should know him—for I tell you, gentlemen, there's nothing in the new version truer than Don is to his word and a friend. He couldn't be otherwise, being Scotch, and I'm Scotch. Well, I was saying, Don at Albany, and MacVeagh here, why, Garfield couldn't do otherwise than weaken, except when Blaine was around. I spoke of MacVeagh's giving Garfield trouble; this is the way he's doing it—making trouble with Blaine. Don't you forget it, gentlemen. MacVeagh's going to be top of the heap here pretty soon, if he ain't already. Going to try the star cases? you ask. He never tried anything he could settle. You don't know him, let me tell you. Don and he haven't hitched for some time before the late alliance, on account of Bill Chandler, but they are together now and will be till MacVeagh can set up for himself. He never stops long with any one. You may discount clear down the stories about Garfield's getting after Don Cameron, unless Blaine gets a new hold of him, when there will be a row." Said he, suddenly: "Who's going to be Speaker of the next House of Congress? 'Don't know,' you say. I can tell you. Wm. D. Kelley is his name—the father of the House, they call him, because he's been there longest. Nobody's got the majority, and let me just inform you that the little band Kelley belongs to—call them Independents, Greenbackers, or what not—they are going to have the Speaker. He's my sort of Republican, and isn't mixed to hurt anybody. Neither administration nor anti-administration is going to win in that fight. The Independents are going to decide it. I'm not going to let out the particulars now, but don't you forget his name is Bill Kelley." Here the Pennsylvanian said he had a little office matter to look after down at the department.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR'S VIEWS.

Decadence of the Republican Party.

Ex-Gov. Seymour was interviewed on the political situation. He looks upon the Albany contest as affording evidence of the disintegration of the Republican party. "I see in it," he said, "a conflict between elements whose struggles foretell the early dismemberment of the party. Recent exposures of corrupt practices at Albany prove what the people have long suspected, and I would not be surprised to hear of still further and more damaging disclosures before the investigation is concluded.

"The Republicans are tearing themselves to pieces, and, as you may imagine, we Democrats do not feel like interfering. The result of the wrangle that is now going on will, in my opinion, be the redemption of the State from the control of the Republicans. New York is naturally Democratic; it is traditionally Democratic. Its greatest and most distinguished men have been Democrats, and the best part of its history is that part which was made while it was under Democratic rule. Last fall the State was taken from the Democrats by false pretenses. The tariff issue was raised to frighten short-sighted men, and the Democratic party was considerably divided. Prospects are brighter now."

The venerable ex-Governor was quite free in the expression of opinions about President Garfield. He thinks that the President has made a great failure thus far. "I have very little faith in men who quit preaching for politics," he said, "and Gen. Garfield is no exception to the rule. He has carried with him much that is impracticable. It was a great mistake for him to have left the Senate. There he would have made a better impression than he can hope to as President. He is a man of very fair general information and education, and a ready and forcible talker; yet he is a very yielding man by nature, and since he entered upon the discharge of his duties as President that side of his character has been turned to the public oftenest. It is best for a man in public life to be himself at all times, and not try to be like somebody else. Some men are firm and self-willed and accustomed to having their own way. Gen. Jackson was that kind of a man. Garfield is entirely different. He is weak and anxious to please everybody, and, when he sets out to be a second Gen. Jackson, the effort is unnatural and must end in failure. It was natural for Jackson to command obedience; it is not so with Garfield. More men have been ruined trying to be like Gen. Jackson than from all other causes combined.

"Since Gen. Garfield has been prominent in public life, and more especially of late years, his constant and unceasing prayer has been that he might be led into temptation. He is the first man I ever knew who is praying all the time that he might be tempted. Every speech he has made is full of that prayer. He is oppressed with a great fear of centralization; yet he invites the growth and development of the idea by his every act.

"After the war there was a strong reaction against State rights; nevertheless States have rights independent of the General Government, and it is in the recognition and preservation of these rights that the safety of the people lies. While recognizing the danger of an increase of centralized power, Gen. Garfield has been and is doing all in his power to centralize the governing power in Washington city. One of these days the people will take the Republican statesmen who are struggling to obliterate State rights at their word. To-day one-half of the population of the United States is embraced within the boundaries of nine States. These nine States have eighteen Representatives in the Senate, or less than one-fourth of the whole. New England, with a population of 4,000,000, has twelve Senators, and New York, with a population of 5,000,000 of people, only two Senators. The great States of Illinois and Ohio, with a population as large as New England, have one-third the Representatives. Some time the people will become so infatuated with the idea that the Republican leaders are preaching but not practising that they will take into their heads to change existing forms and have a uniform representation in the Senate. Then where will Maine and the other little States be? They will be swallowed up. This is just what the Republicans are inviting, if they could see it. The constitution protects the States; but the constitution has been changed, and it may undergo additional modification when the people want it. The Senate is the controlling body, and the Senate, influenced largely by the New England representatives, has put a heavy burden on the West, and, for that matter, upon the whole country, by subsidizing monopolies and giving them growth. The great producing regions may become tired of this and make a change."

IOWA DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

The State Convention at Des Moines.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa assembled at Des Moines on Thursday, June 16.

Col. R. D. Fenn, of Story county, was chosen temporary Chairman, and T. O. Walker, of Davis, temporary Secretary, with assistant secretaries.

In taking the chair Mr. Fenn returned thanks for the honor conferred, and made a speech which was well received.

Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed.

The following were appointed members of the State Central Committee: First district, Edward Campbell, Jr., of Jefferson; Second, A. W. Richardson, of Jackson; Fourth, G. R. Miller, of Grundy; Fifth, J. J. Snouffer, of Linn; Sixth, P. G. Ballingall, of Wapello; Seventh, J. P. Hall, of Decatur; Eighth, Hoyt Sherman, Jr., of Shelby; Ninth, John Dowd, Jr., of Webster.

The Committee on Credentials reported seventy-five counties represented.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported W. A. Stow, of Fremont county, as President, with Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each Congressional district.

On taking the chair Mr. Stow made a strong speech, which was enthusiastically applauded.

A letter from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa, asking action favorable to the prohibitory amendment, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

The Democratic party of Iowa, assembled in convention, reaffirms the national platform of 1876 and 1880; demands strict economy in all public expenditures, the strict accountability of all public servants, and declares:

1. For tariff reform, ultimating in a simple revenue system, with commercial freedom as its issue.

2. That we oppose all sumptuary laws, and the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution, in all its steps and stages, as the most offensive form of sumptuary legislation.

3. That the great agricultural and producing interests of the country should be emancipated from the burdens of monopoly put upon them by Republican rule, and as a feature of such relief for the cheapening of transportation by Government appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river, with its navigable tributaries and other water-ways.

4. That we execrate the constant official corruption grown into an invariable Republican practice, and that the demand of our national platform for civil-service reform is fully emphasized by the immense spectacle of Republican factions, disturbing the public peace, not by agitation of great measures of statesmanship, but by a vulgar quarrel over a partition of public spoils, and a squabble for the opportunities of official theft.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Governor being declared in order, the Hon. John P. Irish presented the name of Judge L. G. Kinne, of Tama county, as a candidate for Governor, and his nomination was made by acclamation by a rising vote of the convention.

Justice Clark, of Montgomery county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by James Hageman, of Lee county, and G. M. Walker, of Polk county, was nominated by Mr. Yeoman, of Webster county. The first ballot resulted: Clark, 199; Walker, 212. Mr. Walker's nomination was then made unanimous.

H. B. Hendershot, of Wapello county, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Walter H. Butler, of Delaware county, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The convention then adjourned.

INDIANA NEWS.

THERE are 523 convicts in the State Prison South. The number is decreasing.

THE new Road law of Indiana is presenting many knotty points to the Auditor of State.

EX-SENATOR HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana, died at his home in Crawfordsville, last week, at the ripe age of 80 years.

CHARLES HUBBARD, ex-Mayor of Columbus, and once Republican candidate for Treasurer of State, died there lately.

THE annual meeting of the old settlers of Tipton county will be held Saturday, Aug. 1. N. R. Overman will deliver the address.

THE New Albany forge-works has received a 36,000-pound pair of shears, capable of cutting a four-inch square cold bar of iron.

A MR. DRAKE, living near Shelbyville, fired at a cat and lodged a charge of shot in a small boy, who loses one eye in consequence.

OVER 100 new buildings are under contract in Seymour, and more are talked of. Seymour has doubled in size and population in ten years.

WILLIAM RAMSEY was instantly killed at Marion, while coupling cars on the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington railway there. He leaves a wife and one child.

JESSE ELMWOOD bought forty acres of land in Harrison county, about one year ago, paying $400 for it. Last week he sold the white oak timber alone, on the land, for $700 cash.

THE wheat crop around Bedford is in a much better condition than it has been reported to be in. Intelligent farmers say that the crop will be a full average, and perhaps more.

JESSE RANDALL, a very small boy, was attacked by a vicious horse, at Butlerville, and when rescued it was found that, aside from internal injuries, one ear had been bitten entirely off.

DANIEL EVERHART, aged 28 and married, living two miles east of Elwood, Madison county, was instantly killed while hauling logs. He was hit on the head by a rail which was being used as a pry.

ST. JOHN'S Lutheran congregation, at Fort Wayne, have decided to speedily erect a church to cost $40,000, on the site of the old edifice. Emanuel Church will also tear down the old parsonage and build a new one.

WHILE climbing out on the end of a limb to rob a bird's nest, Willie Snyder, of Fort Wayne, fell to the ground, twenty feet, so badly injuring and paralyzing his spinal column that the physicians pronounce his recovery very doubtful.

THE Abbey of St. Meinrad, in Spencer county, with its colleges, is the most extensive educational and religious establishment in Indiana. The recent commencement exercises were very grand. The minor orders were conferred on fourteen young men.

AN election has been ordered by the Commissioners of Henry county, to be held July 16, to vote a subsidy of $39,000 for the Evansville, Knightstown and Toledo railroad; also, an election in Ripley township, Rush county, has been ordered for the same road.

AS THE midnight freight on the Fort Wayne road, west, was passing through Bourbon, at night, Daniel Staley fell between the cars. Both legs were cut off. He was also injured internally, and cannot recover. He has a wife and two children. He was stealing a ride.

MR. KENNETT, of Osgood, went coon hunting, taking with him his 6-year-old son. While crossing an open field the child was set upon by a large and ferocious dog, biting it about the face and body so terribly that the little fellow's life is despaired of. Mr. Kennett shot the dog.

AT a dance at New Amsterdam, Halleck Mathers and Clay Cunningham quarreled and fought about a woman, and Mathers cut Cunningham's hand nearly off at the wrist with a knife. A free fight followed among the crowd, in which Charles France was stabbed in the shoulder by an unknown party, and it is thought fatally hurt.

THE discovery of what really appears to be gold-bearing quartz near the little village of Harrodsburg has created a great excitement in that neighborhood, and every land owner imagines he is in possession of a "bonanza." The discoverer, a Mr. Wright, found several specimens, which a number of old California miners examined, and united in the opinion that they contained gold. Some of the quartz has been sent to an assayer, for the purpose of ascertaining its value. Wright says he first discovered the quartz in isolated and detached pieces that had been broken off the main ledge. He will not reveal the locality of the discovery.

THE city of Logansport is agitated over the late decision of the Indana Supreme Court in its ruling that the territory known as the South Side was never legally annexed to the city of Logansport. The annexing process, so called, occurred in 1871, and up to 1877 the taxpayers of the South Side paid their share of the public burden without grumbling. In the latter year, however, they began kicking, and, after much delay, brought suit in the Circuit Court to enjoin the Treasurer from collecting taxes from them. This case came to trial in 1879, and resulted in a verdict against the city. It was then appealed, and a few days ago was affirmed by the Supreme Court. The territory embraces all that portion of the city lying south of the Wabash river, and contains 500 inhabitants and $50,000 worth of property. The move to get out of the city was made because the inhabitants thought they were not properly treated as to police and fire protection and street work.

WM. BRANUM, of Martin county, who was reported as being the victim of an assassin, it is now reported was killed in an affray with his son-in-law, John Huff. Ever since Huff married Branum's daughter ill-feeling has existed between the two, and frequent quarrels had taken place. Branum even went so far as to visit Huff's residence during his absence and force his daughter to return to her old home. This made matters worse, and a few days ago they agreed, after a bitter quarrel, to meet at Ward's Chapel, a secluded country church, and fight the matter out. At the hour named both of them were on hand, Branum armed with a revolver and a pair of brass knuckles and Huff having a double-barreled shot-gun. Business commenced at once and Huff got in his work first, literally riddling Branum's body with buckshot and killing him almost instantly. Huff made his escape.

THE last rays of the fast-sinking moon were falling upon his pale, intellectual features, when he suddenly withdrew his arm, and, leaping into the air, exclaimed, "Confound it, Sally, I wish you wouldn't use pins in your waist belt."

A TRAVELER in Germany speaks of a certain kind of sausage the like of which never was seen in the earth Belogna in the heavens above.

An American from Cork.

Patrick responded to an advertisement of "An American wanted as coachman."

"Are you an American?" asked the gentleman.

"Oi am, sur," answered Patrick.

"Where were you born?"

"In Oireland, sur, County Cork."

"County Cork, eh?" mused the gentleman. "How is it that you are an American when you were born in Ireland?"

"Faix, sur," said Patrick, "I'm bothered about that same mesilf, sur."

NEEDY person—"Would yer honor give a poor man a little help? I have a wife and family, and I'm out of work, and coal and flour are dear, and we're just about starved, sir." Finance Minister—"Starved? Nonsense! Why, I've just reduced the duty on cocoanuts by fifty per centum!"—*Toronto Grip.*

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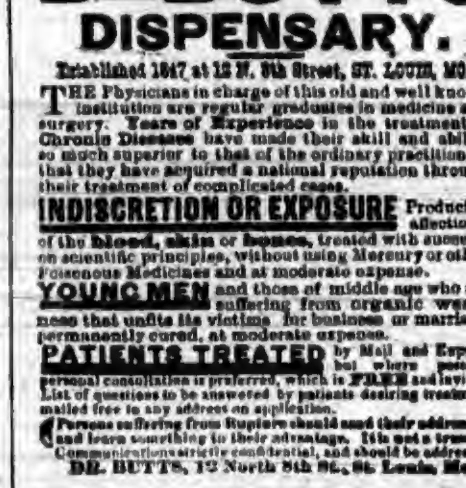

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 9 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 23, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

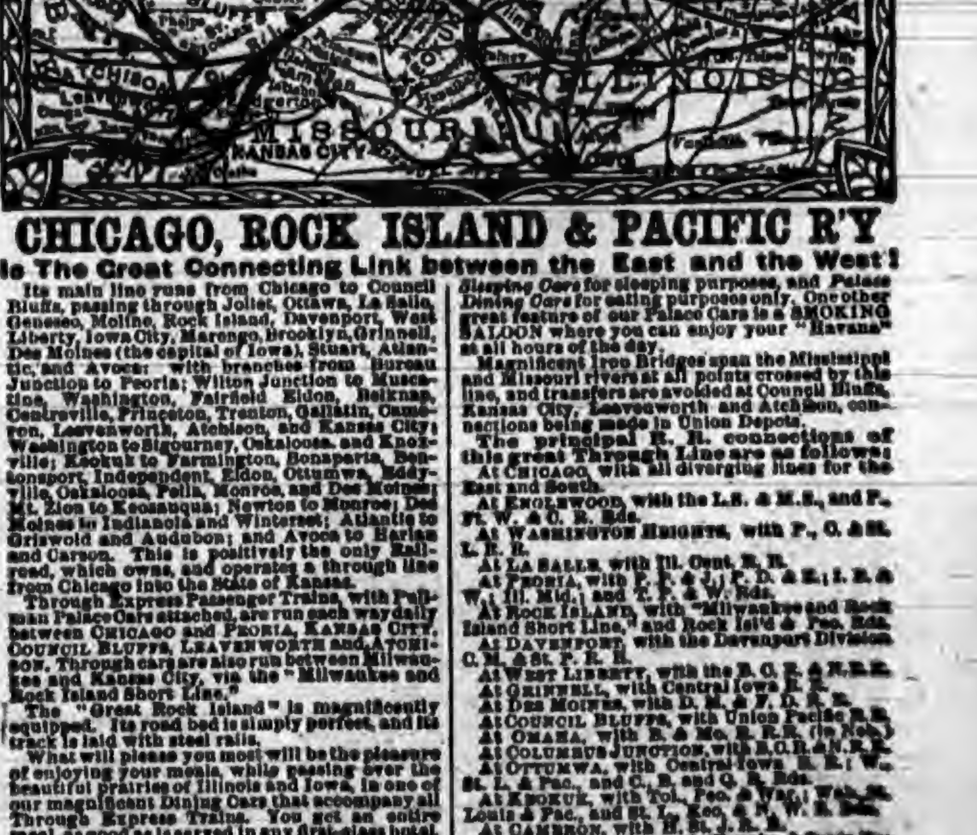

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb. and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Commodore Nutt.

Col. Goshen, the giant, tells the following story concerning his former traveling partner, the late Commodore Nutt, the dwarf: "He has killed me many a time," he said. "You know I used to be the giant, and he Jack, the Giant Killer. Sometimes we would change the parts, and he would play the giant and I would kill him. Most giants and dwarfs are alike in one thing. The dwarfs don't seem to have room for furniture, and the giants are like the six and seven story houses—nothing much in the top. But the commodore was quick and sharp. Poor little fellow, he did himself harm by getting to be a sort of sporting man. I will never forget the trick he played me out in Terre Haute some four years ago. We were traveling together in an opera company, and a big house had been sold. The commodore started on a little racket, and the manager got scared. 'Colonel,' says he to me, I'm afraid the commodore won't come to time for the performance to-night.' 'I'll see to that,' says I, and I just picked him up, carried him upstairs, and locked him in a room. When I went up after him in the evening, there he was, as drunk as a lord, and I had the key of the room in my pocket all the time. When he saw me he put on a comic look and began to sing:

I am Timothy Tottle,
I'm fond of my bottle,

That's a song he used to sing, and I couldn't help but laugh for the life of me. You see he had slipped some money under the door to the hall-boy, and got him to bring him up some liquor and a clay pipe. The boy put the pipe-stem through the key-hole, and the commodore stood on his toes and got all the whisky he wanted without having the door opened. Finally he quit the business, and started a concert saloon in Salem, Oregon, but got into trouble with the authorities. He tried it again in San Francisco, and again in Deadwood City. But he was too little a man to keep things orderly, and at each place there was so much trouble the police broke him up. He had a similar saloon up town on Sixth avenue for awhile, but had no better success. Last summer he was a deputy superintendent at the Rockaway pier, rigged out in a commodore's suit. The commodore was fond of a bluff occasionally. Says he to me once: 'Colonel, I slugged a fellow the other day and knocked him into the water.' 'How high was he, commodore?' said I. 'Well, about six feet,' said he, and he three feet and seven inches high."

The commodore has commanded as much as $150 a week salary, and made a good deal of money, but his unsuccessful business ventures are believed to have cost him a good deal. About two and a half years ago he married Miss Lillian Elstar, at Redwood, Cal. Mrs. Nutt is a small woman, but is a great deal taller than her husband was.

Allowances of the Town Board.

At the regular session of the town board, June 18, 1881, the folloging allowances were made:

R. McDougal, clerk of election	$2.00
E. Ashley, inspector	2.00
F. April, judge	2.00
A. M. Case, police duty	2.00
A. Umber, police duty	2.00

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters manufacturing company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having, from their intrinsic value, found their way into almost every household in the land.—[Graphic. 26 3w.

CHEAP LANDS on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

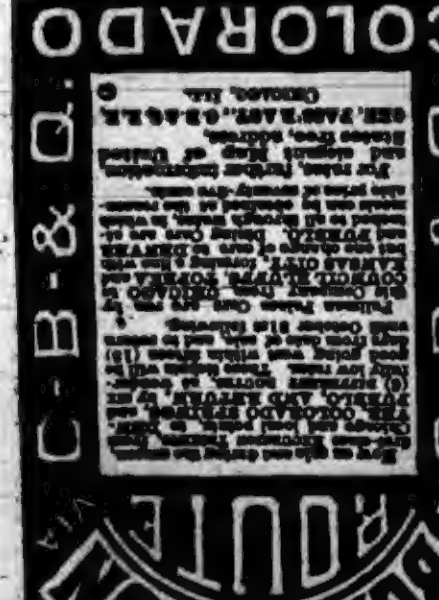

HARDWARE, &c.

1850 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c. Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

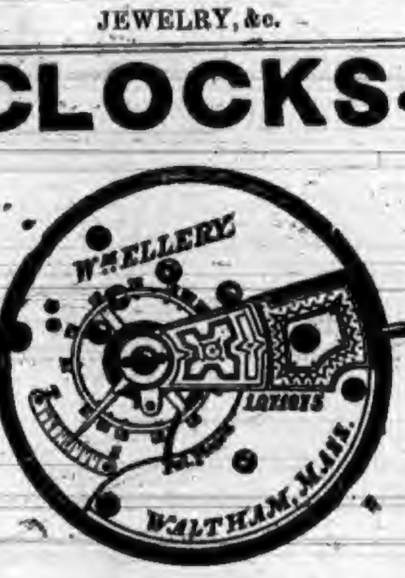

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS, KNIVES, AND FORKS, RINGS, VEST CHAINS, CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and evthing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS,

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 20	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 5oam
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 40	12 55	8 28
Bankers	7 03	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 30am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	0	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	6	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	1 am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 20	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 18pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 20 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 13 a. m. 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad Costly outfit free, Address, True and C Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

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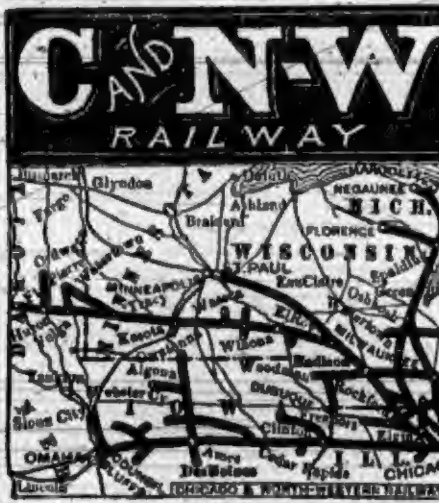

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equippe and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH,
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

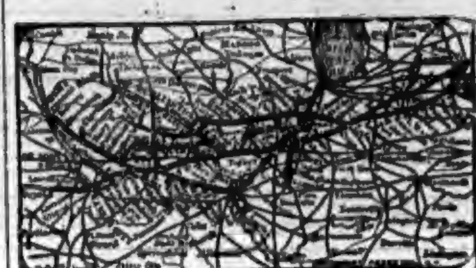

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 4 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 06	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 26
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No.10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	1 56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
CHICAGO ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cougas and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for **Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.**

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LANDRETH'S
TURNIP SEEDS
ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES
OR ORDER FROM US DIRECT
Priced Catalogue Free on Application

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. Philadelphia, Pa

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It *combines the good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses *new* and *valuable* features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple*. **Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years.** Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC.

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
GoodChoice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
BestGolden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound 30 &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	65c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO- Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	48c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS-Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Bes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches 7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	9c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	35c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

New Hardware Store.

NEW STOCK, NEW PRICES, NEW PROPRIETOR.

beg leave to inform the citizens of Butler and country that on and after February 1, 1881, I shall be engaged in the

Hardware Business!

in Tomlinson's Building, Broadway street,

BUTLER, IND'A.

where you will find a complete line of Hardware—everything from a keg of nails to a fish-hook.

—o—

☞ Remember my stock is

ENTIRELY NEW

and that I have everything belonging to the trade, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest,

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Butler, Ind.,—tf.

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock

Out of a thoroughbred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind.

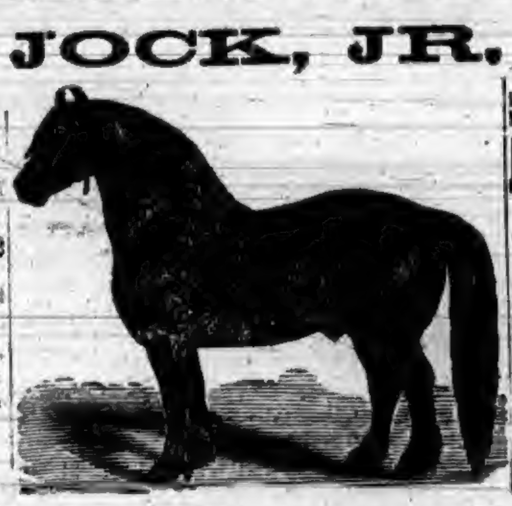

This powerful horse is a bayroan, 16 hand high and weighs full

1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

201 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A regular graduate of medicine, longer located in Chicago than any other specialist. Over 20 years successful practice. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rupture, and all Urinary Diseases, (Kidneys or Bladder,) Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, Cured Safely, **Privately. Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility,** resulting from **Self-Abuse,** Sexual Excesses or over brain work, producing nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, confusion of ideas and **impotency,** rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by Mail, **Free. Guide to Health,** 2 stamps. Medicines sent by Mail or express. Cures guaranteed. Incurable cases not undertaken. **Special** attention to Diseases of Women. **Reliable Female Pills,** $5 a box.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

275 pages, a hundred pen pictures. Who should marry; Who should not; Reasons why; Physical life of man and woman; How to be happy in the married relation. The married and those contemplating marriage, should read and preserve it for reference. Price, 50 cts., in Postage Stamps or Currency. A. G. OLIN, M. D., 201 South Clark St., Chicago.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 14, 1881. Number 28.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.

Notice is hereby given, that Albert Robbins, executor of the will of Joseph Robbins, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court. 26 3w.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Jacob Gonser is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, to satisfy and release a mortgage, by William Henderson, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 28th day of June, 1881.

26 3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—Sarah Shaffer vs. M. O. Beach, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff. Before John Henderson, justice of the peace of Jackson township, of said county.

Notice is hereby given to said defendant, M. O. Beach, whose given name is to the plaintiff unknown, that proceedings in attachment against said defendant before the undersigned, a justice of the peace of Jackson township, in said county, that a summons has been returned that said defendant cannot be found; that property of said defendant has been attached; also that an affidavit has been filed with me in said cause, showing the non-residence of said defendant; also that on Saturday, August 27, 1881, at ten o'clock a. m., at my office, said cause will be heard and determined, and that if said defendant does not appear, the same will be heard in his absence.

June 28, 1881. JOHN HENDERSON, Justice.

26 3w.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Adam P. Hartle, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1881,

the following described land to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section nine (9), in township thirty-three, (33) north, range thirteen (13) east, in said DeKalb county, excepting therefrom twenty-five acres out of the northwest corner thereof, forty (40) rods wide east and west, by one hundred (100) rods long north and south.

Terms, one third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months with notes bearing interest, waving valuation laws, and secured by mortgage on said land. Sale to be at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN BARRETT, Administrator.

W. H. DILLS, attorney for estate. 4t.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE OUT-LOTS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of Charles F. Mader, deceased, I will, on the premises herein described, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1881,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale at public auction, a part of the Mader farm, now platted into desirable out-lots, containing from two to five acres each, and designated as "Mader's addition" to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, as follows:

Out lots numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), each containing five (5) acres.

No. four (4) contains 2 31 acres.

No. five (5) contains 2 28 acres.

No. six (6) contains 2 20 acres.

No. seven (7) contains 2 10 acres.

No. eight (8) contains 4 acres.

Each will be offered and sold separately. It is appraised at about one hundred dollars per acre, and will be sold for not less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase price, to be paid on day of sale, one-third in twelve months, and the other third in eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser giving notes bearing interest, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees, for the deferred payments, and the notes to be secured by mortgages on the premises sold.

The above lots, except No. 8, front on the Auburn and Waterloo highway. Number 8 lies on the north end of Van Buren street. There cannot be found a more desirable locality around for an out-lot than is now offered, and it may be years before another equally good opportunity will be presented to purchase such property. Original plat can be seen at W. L. Penfield's office.

GUST HELMUTH.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

A Visit to Calcutta.

On our way, we crossed the Grand Maiden, a public place, in which we precelved at least three thousand Mohammedans kneeling in regular lines, shoes off, arranged in rows behind them, foreheads bare and touching the earth, in adoration of the prophet Mohammed. Next we met in a narrow street, Bengolee Baboas, gentlemen of Bengal, without hats and arrayed in loose flowing durzas, shirts with skirts. Some of these Baboas were perfect Apollos in appearance; others bore great resemblance to ideal pictures of Julius Cæsar, Antony, and other noble Romans. We passed a crowd of painted Hindoos, each very scantily arrayed, and ornamented with a daub of paint on the bridge of his nose, the inseparable emblem of the idolator. The Bheasti Wallah was everywhere; he had tied to his back the skin of a goat filled with water, with which he supplied the thirsty multitude and sprinkled the parched thoroughfares. Marching by us with regular military tread was a squad of native Sepoy police, who looked quite commanding in their white shirts and scarlet turbans. We were riding in ghamy, a sort of closed carriage, but learned afterward that the popular mode of city travel was by palanquins, which are always available on the street of any East Indian city at a trifling expense. These palanquins are carried by four naked Hindoos or painted heathens called "palkee mallahs," a wallah or bearer, who importune every Englishman in the following terms: "Palkee, Sahib! Juldajow-master palkee," which interpreted means, "Palanquin, sir, I'll go quick; will you have the palanquin?" and you often hear them chat, as they bear you at a rapid pace, the Hindoostaned words, with now and then an uninterpretable English term thrown in, of a popular song, the literal meaning of which is that the English Sahib is full of champagne and wants to be taken home as quickly as possible, and that he is willing to give extra backsheesh (money) for it.

Turning the corner of a street which lead from Dhurumtolla street to Jahn Bazar, we met a yellow mob of idol-worshipers, carrying on their shoulders dozens of enormous and hideous-looking wooden idols, and amid the din and noise of crazy horns, the brassy banging of gongs and the dull thud-thud of numerous tomtoms, they drew near to the holy Ganges, where, as we are told, they were to cast these distorted shapes into the holy stream, and then plunge in themselves, under the protection of these inane gods. If a crocodile seizes one of them, or he turns sick and lies down and dies on the sands, or the tide rises and sweeps him away, then he is happy; he is accepted of the gods. But if the tide refuses him, and the crocodiles reject him, he is kicked out as vile, and unworthy the privileges of his caste.

A first night in India is always full of prospective horrors for the newcommer. At midnight, in the principal streets, the festive jackal holds high carnival and emits squalls and runs the discordant gamut, giving forth sounds as of an amateur opera company at rehearsal, or the first attempt of a juvenine trombone player. I have actually seen the effect of a whole scene of native opera ruined by these screeching scavengers, which in droves of 50 and 100 assemble on the public streets and in front of churches and theaters, and howl as if in opposition.

As the Mohammedan can never be Hadggis until after performing his pilgrimage to Mecca, neither can our modern magicians become perfect in their art until they have visited the Indies to see the clever manipulation of the native conjurer. They perform the most marvelous things in the streets, corridors and on the decks of vessels, without the ain of aparatus—the "basket trick" and "the growth of the mango tree" being among their easiest performances. The growth of the mango tree is illustrated by placing a seed beneath a little heap of earth, which is covered for a few brief moments; the cover is removed and behold! we see a green shoot just peeping from the top of the earth. It is again covered and removed at intervals of three minutes, until we have qute a pretentious tree of about three feet in height. The mystery of the basket trick, as performed in India, lies in the unaccountable disappearance of the girl who is placed beneath an oval cover of reticulated straws; swords are run through this covering hilt deep, and in every direction—it is even trodden flat, and when raised the girl is gone. A laugh is then heard, we turn in that direction and we behold, with open-mouthed astonishment, the girl running toward us.—Cor. San Francisco Chronical.

Santa Anna's Cork Leg.

(Cor. Chicago Tribune.)

PENKIN, Ill., June 10.—This city has a curiosity—a relic of the Mexican war. The leg that Santa Anna left behind in his hasty flight from the battle-field of Cerro Gordo, and which was captured by Sergeant J. M. Gill and Privates Samuel Rhodes and Samuel Waldron, of company G. fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, has just been returned to Sergeant Gill by Miss Mary McCook Baldwin, of Paris, France. Her father, Gen. Daniel McCook, having with Mr. Gill's consent taken the leg to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of depositing it in the patent office or Smithsonian institute, as Mr. Gill thinks about 1862, as Mrs. Baldwin thinks about 1867 or 1868. But for some unknown cause the leg never reached the National depository of such relics, and on the death of Gen. McCook and the subsequent death of his wife, the leg, with other articles of virtue, were sent to Mrs. Baldwin in Paris. Sergeant Gill has been working for a year to find the exact whereabouts of this trophy, thinking, and justly too, that a soldier who had carried it 200 miles, and did a soldier's duty in an enemy's country, was entitled to its care and custody. Mrs. Baldwin knew Sergeant Gill's title to be perfect, and forwarded the leg from Paris as soon as she learned that he desired it. It arrived in a neat box, locked, that the officers in the New York Custom House could inspect it. The leg is in good preservation, has been well cared for, the leather of the boot shows fine quality finish. In fact, a well-made boot. There is a small break at the ankle joint, but this had been made and mended before his capture. Mr. Gill will not be very likely to allow another to take the relic away from Pekin during his lifetime, but, as he has no children, probably at his death it may reach the patent office.

A Lover of the Period.

It was night in a Walnut street parlor. Out of doors the wind moaned and the sleet rattled, but within all was warmth and cozy comfort. The crimson upholstery glowed tranquilly under the soft light of the argand, and the flickering rays from the ruddy grate shaped many an elfin shadow on the carpet and in the corners.

Two parties, male and female, were sitting on the sofa.

This sofa was designed for that number, but to-night there were, accidentally, on one end of it, nine volumes of an encyclopedia.

Consequently the volumes were somewhat pressed for sitting room.

The occupants of the other end of the sofa were Paul Flump and Miss More McMinnywink.

Paul was saying: "Miss More, pardon my boldness, but I must speak. Long ago you must have guessed the great feelings which—which I feel for you. Oh, cannot you return them—some of them at least? I—I love you, I do."

"Paul," she answered softly, but firmly: "You must not talk so! Forget it, I pray you. We are both poor, and should have no fine house nor pretty furniture, nor sweet carriage, nor lovely dresses, and—and all that. Forgive me, Paul, but I must have all these when I marry, and you cannot furnish them."

"Yes, I forgive you, I do! Fact was, I—I was under a false impression; I—er—thought you could supply us all them ere things. I forgive you."

A Queer Chinese Trade.

The more we know about the Chinese, the more curious do their manners and customs seem to us. They have such an odd conceit of things, such an original mode of living and supplying the necessaries of life. An instance in hand is their mode of hatching the spawn of fish, thus protecting it from accidents which destroy so large a portion. The fishermen collect with care on the margin and surface of waters, all these gelatinous masses which contain the spawn.

After they have found a sufficient quantity, they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen's egg, which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole, and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days, they break the shell in water warmed by the sun. The young fry are presently hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water until they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose is an important trade.

Wonders of the Ocean.

THE FROZEN SEA.

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the existence of an open sea around the north pole, it is agreed on all hands that there is a polar frozen sea. In both the northern and southern high latitudes, it has been found that there is a certain limit beyond which the progress of ships is barred by an impenetrable fence of ice. What is beyond it is more or less a matter of speculation. Concerning the frozen sea of the Artic regions, much more is known than has been ascertained about the frozen sea in the Antartic circle; many more expeditions have been sent out to examine the nature of the sea around the north pole than have ventured to the south; but it would appear that the latter is, of the two, the more impervious. Ocean surveys, from the time of Cook to the time of Ross and Penny, have been unanimous in reporting that there is no indication of a break anywhere along the southern barrier. Their ships sailed for many degrees along the outer fence of an icy wall, of which the first shelf was as high as their mainyard. Above and beyond that shelf, as far as the assisted sight could reach, there was nothing but solid ice, save in some few places, where what looked like land was joined on to and backed the frozen fringe. Mile after mile, day after day, the ships sailed on coastwise, keeping a pretty straight line of latitude, watching narrowly for an opening in the hard ice cliff. Not an opening ever presented itself, and the results of discovery in the Antartic regions have been to show that land, probably in continental proportions, does exist beyond the ice in some parts.

The frozen condition of the Artic ocean is a fact within the experience of every whaler, though the question of the extent to which the sea is frozen remains unsettled. At a degree of latitude which varies with the season of the year, the progress of ships northward is barred by a barrier of frozen water. During the summer months, when occasionally the thermometer will register a heat equal to the mean temperature of the tropics, and such life as there is in the Artic circle wakes up and renews its lease, the zone of the north is loosened, the outer edge of the belt cracks and splits into vast mountains of ice, which, becoming detached, get under way and start for the south. From the end of May they are to be met within the north Atlantic, sailing majestically and dangerously towards the warmer regions of which the temperature is reduced and invigorated by their icy presence. The question is whether there is any general break-up of the frozen sea, whether in the more northerly parts the pack ice ever become loose, and again whether, supposing it does not come loose, the pack ice drifts bodily southward as it has been suggested it does. Ships that have been nipped by the ice, and have been surprised by winter in the north, report that during their captivity they have been carried many degrees to the southward by the drift of the pack in which they were inclosed. Lieut. De Haven, of the American navy, when in command of the United States expedition after Sir John Franklin, was frozen up for nine months, at the beginning of which time he was in mid-channel in Wellington Straigts, and at the end he found himself 1,000 miles to the southward. H. M. S. Resolute, which was abandoned by Capt. Kellet in the ice, remained in the cold embrace of the ice nip for several years, but in the end was borne south till the temperature burst her bonds and she was recaptured and sent home unharmed. These instances only prove that the particular portion of the frozen sea in which the ships were bound became loose, though there is good reason to think that the entire belt of ice about the north pole does in ordinary warm summers become detached, new ice being found on the extreme northerly limit of the sea as soon as winter returns, in order to replace what has been, during the summer, pushed away to the southward.

If we may credit the great amount of evidence which has been adduced, we should adopt the general belief of Artic exployers, that beyond the frozen sea there is a large open sea, free from ice, which extends for several degrees all around the pole. Dr. Kane, in one of his search expeditions, crossed a barrier of ice a hundred miles broad, of which the northern boundary was reached in the eighty-third degree of north latitude. There he found an open sea extending in an unbroken sheet of water as far as the eye could reach towards the pole, the waves broke upon the shore, and there was a tidal variation in the height of the water, the temperature of which was four degrees above freezing. Whether this sea was only temporarily free from ice or whether it is always open is a question yet to be solved. Explorers who have penetrated far to the northward of Dr. Kane's position have reported the whole place ice-bound, with apparently an unmoving, fast-anchored ice-pack stretching away to the north.

First Steam-Whistle on the Missouri

The story of the first steam-whistle on the Missouri river is amusing. Its introduction dates back to 1844. At that time the settlers on the Missouri river were in the habit of making regular yearly visits to St. Louis to do their trading for themselves and friends. They were not provided with daily intercourse with the outside world; and many who lived back from the river seldom, if ever, saw a steamboat once a year. It happened that, during the fall of 1844, the new steamboat, Lexington, started up the Missouri river, loaded down to the guards with freight. Among the passengers were Judge Joseph C. Ranson, Theodore Warner, of Lexington, Ben Holliday, (afterward the famous overland stage proprietor), Col. Pomeroy, of Lexington, and a planter of Platte county, named George Yocum.

The steamer, Lixington, was provided with a steam-whistle—the first used on the Missouri river—and, as it happened, no one knew anything about it, except Warner, who was a wag and a lover of a joke. The night after leaving St. Louis, the passengers were collected together playing cards (for fun) in the cabin, when the talk turned to steamboat explosions, then very common.

"I feel perfectly safe on this boat," said Warner as he dealt the cards.

"Why?" inquired Yocum, the planter.

"Why?" echoed the rest of the company.

"I will tell you," said the wag, carefully studying his cards. "This boat is provided with a new patent safety-valve, which notifies the passengers on board just when it is about to blow up. It is a concern which makes an unearthly noise; and when you hear it, it is time to get back aft, or jump overboard."

Notwithstanding the fact that Warner told his story with the most solemn and earnest countenance, some were skeptical. Not so, however, with the planter. Next morning, when the Lexington was steaming up the long stretch of the river just below Washington, Mo., the passengers were at breakfast. The meal had been called, and all were busily engaged in doing justice to the kind of meals they were accustomed to serve on steamboats in those days. Suddenly the whistle commenced to blow, the first time on the trip. The passengers looked at each other a moment; and horror and dismay spread itself over their faces. The first man to realize the situation, and act, was Yocum the planter, who, with hair erect and blanched face, jumped up, crying as he pulled over one after another of the passengers—

"Run, run for your lives! Follow me, and let's save our lives!"

Of course there was a stampede for the rear of the boat; and it was only by the exertions of some of the crew that the more excited were restrained from jumping into the river.

The Original Penny.

The old, old penny in England, as in other countries, was of silver, and its appearance throughout the earliest time of its history would astonish those who knew nothing of numismatic lore. From the Saxon times, when it was the only silver piece extinct, till those of Edward I., it was stamped with a square cross. This enabled the coin to be readily broken into halves or quarters, which then served the purpose of halfpence or farthings. But the latter coin was not much inferior to the value of the present English penny, inasmuch as the unbroken pieces were valued at one-thirtieth of a mark, or three pence sterling. At this time five of them seem to have made a skilling, or shilling, so that the relations between what are now chief English silver and bronze coins have entirely altered in the course of six centuries. King Edward, who reformed the coinage, like everything else, was the first to issue pennies without the indented cross, and to make up for the loss of the queer-shaped halfpennies and farthings heretofore in use, supplemented the silver coinage with circular pieces, bearing the same value and denomination. He fixed the standard of the penny, moreover, by ordering that it should weigh thirty-two grains of well ground wheat, or, what was probably a more accurate test, that twenty pennies should weigh one ounce.

Women who have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 27 2t.

"You wouldn't believe it," remarked Bliffers, who had just returned from 'Yurrup,' "but I tell you it's a fact. There are plenty of little shavers in Paris, not more than three or four years old, who can speak French!" And Bliffers wondered why we manifest so little surprise at the remark.—Yawcob Strauss.

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1 45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't

June 8, 1881.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.

26-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—[New York Independent. 26 2w.

The Autophone

Is the cheapest, best, and most comprehensive automatic musical instrument ever brought forth. It has 22 notes; (six more than any other musical instrument) plays in 3 keys; is simple in construction; it can be played by a child; it is absolutely perfect in its rendition of music—beating its own time—while all others require faster or slower motion. It does away with cranks and handles, being played by direct action of the bellows. It plays any kind of music. Both autophone and music are cheaper by far than all others. Send for circular Liberal discount to canvassers. Address, THE AUTOPHONE COMPANY,
25 4w. Ithaca, N. Y.

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WITHHELD.

Your dainty note lies before me,
And its contents have filled me with grief;
For you know that I fairly adore thee,
That, of all, I hold you the chief.
Yet you say it is best that we sever
The tie which has bound us, and be
Henceforward strangers forever,
Through time and eternity.

You return all the presents I gave you—
Pictures and jewels and ring;
Those [illegible] letters I sent, too,
And songs which you've not heart to sing.
You say that it pains you, this parting,
For more than mere words can express;
And you write, the tear-drops are starting,
And you're filled with the direst distress.

Yes, you've returned all the jewels and letters;
The music and pictures—all trash!
Your request I obey, and the fetters
That bound you, I break—though 'tis rash.
The gifts you return are all worthless;
The choicest and best you retain.
What is it? A gift that is priceless;
Oh, give me my heart back again!

RUBY.

An Interesting Story.

Two young girls were in their room dressing for a horseback ride.

Ellen More was just 18, short and plump, with dancing gray eyes, bonny brown curls and rosy cheeks. She wore a black riding habit, which was relieved by a simple bunch of scarlet geraniums and white olive blossoms at her throat.

Ruby Rae was taller by three inches than her cousin, and her form and features were of rarest loveliness. Her manner at times was dignified, reserved and haughty, and again merry and unrestrained as Ellen's. Her big black eyes could sparkle with mirth, soften with affection, or blaze with anger.

To-day they shone their merriest in anticipation of a rare treat. She was a Northern girl, just out of school, and making her first visit to the South. She long had desired to become an accomplished horsewoman, and bade fair to realize her wish. Being perfectly fearless, her first lesson proved altogether satisfactory, and to-day she hoped to add to her reputation.

Her habit was similar to her cousin's, the scarlet and white blossoms enhancing the brilliance of her complexion and adding a deeper shade to her dusky hair, while the close-fitting dress outlined her perfect figure.

Picking up their whips, the girls descended to the front "gallery," where stood the groom holding their horses. Ellen's was a large bay, restive as herself. He stood pawing the ground impatient to be off.

"You better be keerful, Miss Ellen; Mazeppa he mighty skeery to-day."

"Never mind, Sally Ann. He knows me. You and I are good friends, are we not, Mazeppa?" said Ellen, patting her favorite on the neck. He pricked up his ears, but stood still, while she mounted unassisted.

The animal furnished for Ruby was small, but fleet as a deer. Sally Ann, as the negroes had nicknamed the groom, led him up to the steps, and in a moment both girls were out of the gate and down the road through the plantation.

"Go way! Miss Ruby ain't no new beginner, sho'!" said Sally Ann, gazing in admiration after the retreating figures. They had chosen to dispense with his attendance, much to his mortification.

"How the wind blows!" exclaimed Ruby.

"Yes; it will probably rain about to-morrow. Then we may bid farewell to horseback riding for a while, because in wet weather the roads are most impassable."

"Then let us not mind a little wind. But who is that coming?"

"Where? O, that is Emory Lloyd," said Ellen, with deepening color, shaking her curls into order.

"Well, and who is Emory Lloyd?"

"The son of our next neighbor. He has just returned from the city or you would have seen him before. I dare say he has been to call on us now. Good evening, Mr. Lloyd," as he slackened his pace.

"Good morning, Miss Ellen. You are enjoying your favorite exercise, I see," said he, lifting his hat and bowing low. "I have just left your father, who told me you had gone out for a constitutional."

"Yes, and I fear it is the last I shall take for a while. Those clouds look rather threatening. Allow me to introduce you to my Yankee cousin. Miss Rae, Mr. Lloyd."

"Welcome to Dixie-land, Miss Rae. But you did not come early enough to see the full-blown glory of her scenery. Look, 'the sere and yellow leaf' is already making its appearance."

They were riding over a pretty tract of country, the path leading through a dense cypress forest that covered a part of the plantation belonging to Mr. More. It was December, yet there had been but one frost, and that a slight one—just enough to announce the coming of winter. On either hand the overhanging branches were festooned with clinging Spanish moss—its gray hue contrasting finely with the varied tints of the autumn-like woods. The dying brilliance of the more perishable leaves, and the dark, glossy foliage of the evergreen, holly and magnolia, with here and there a bright red hay-ball gleaming like a gaudily-plumaged bird, looked very beautiful through the swaying veil of the moss. The huge, seamed trunks of the oak were twined about with wild vines. Here and there a tall, branchless stump stood, like a broken column, draped with a close mantle of these climbing parasites. The ground was thickly studded with switch-cane, Spanish dagge's, the slim, pointed leaves of the low palmetto and offshoots of various trees.

On the verge of the wood was a little wooden store with a "gallery" or porch in front. Here the plantation hands could get credit, at an abominable sacrifice, for tobacco, whisky, salt or fresh meat, groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, wooden ware, earthen ware and, in fact, almost anything the simple tastes of the negroes could require.

Running along by this curiosity shop was a lane crossing a small bayou or creek, on a bridge made of rough logs laid loosely across the timbers. This lane was bordered by a hedge of Cherokee roses and yellow jasmine that in the spring filled the air with perfume. An occasional squalid negro cabin lent a picturesque addition to the scene, its dilapidated gallery fringed with maiden-hair fern, and its tumble-down chimney made of mud and sticks. Strings of red peppers adorned the outside walls on either side of the door. Nearly all the hovels had bunches of tobacco hanging to dry in the sun, and yellow pumpkins and gourds spread on the roofs to ripen. About the doorways played nearly-naked little black children.

"Isn't that M. Besson standing on that gallery?" said Ruby.

"It is, and I see he has some papers in his hand; those he promised you from home, I presume. How do you do, M. Besson?" continued Ellen.

"Famously, Miss Ellen, and I see that the wind, or something, makes the roses in your cheeks bloom brighter than ever. Miss Rae, I have those papers we spoke of, and if you will allow me I shall take great pleasure in calling with them some time this evening."

"Many thanks. We are always glad to see you, even when you do not bear offerings. However, as we are not going directly home, you may bring them and save me the trouble of carrying them about, for I am wofully lazy."

They chatted a few minutes longer, then separated, Mr. Lloyd to pursue his way down the coast, and the girls to resume their interrupted gallop. They flew by the pretty white cottages that graced one side of the road, scarcely turning their heads to notice the smooth lawns, climbing vines and orange trees laden with yellow ripe fruit. It being the time of low water, an occasional glimpse of the river was all that could be had over the high levee.

Entering the open gate of a small plantation, the girls rode slowly through the negro quarter, nodding pleasantly to the inmates who came to the door to greet "de young misses."

The quarter was a row of one-story huts arranged on each side of a road. On some plantations the overseer's house is situated at the head of these hovels, and differs from them in nothing but size. Between the quarter and the sugar-house was a large square covered with burning trash from the cane-carrier. In many of the larger mills this refuse is used for fuel.

Grinding season was almost over, but there was some cane yet standing. At this time it was a little yellow from the recent frost, but early in the season a field of cane is a pretty sight—looking, when there is a slight breeze, like a billowy green sea and being several shades lighter than a cornfield. The hands, men and women, were at work; some cutting with the long, hooked cane-knife, some loading the three-mule carts, and others driving these clumsy, wide wheeled vehicles. Riding along near the workers was a young man, spying whom, Ellen exclaimed:

"Let us hasten by before he can see who we are, Ruby. See him quicken his gait to cross our path! He is Mr. Lloyd's brother, just returned from Europe. He doesn't know us, though, and it will be fun to punish his curiosity. I don't see why he didn't call with Emory."

They gave rein and dashed by with twinkling eyes and coquettish glances back at the inquisitive stranger. But they had gone not further than half an acre when snap went Ellen's stirrup-strap. Mazeppa was in too high spirits for her to venture to ride without a stirrup, so, slackening their speed and turning back with rueful faces, they craved assistance of him they would have avoided. Ellen knew the name of the fair knight, but had not been introduced, as he was a recent acquisition to society. He had only the day before arrived from Europe, where he had been traveling after his graduation at Edinburgh.

Introducing herself and then Ruby, Ellen showed him her detached stirrup, and requested him to replace it. He dismounted and hastened to do her bidding, taking a wonderfully long time to accomplish the task, meantime chatting most pleasantly.

"You are from the North, Miss Rae, are you not?" said he in the course of the rambling talk.

"Yes, I came South to eat sugar-cane and to learn to ride horseback."

"Do you mean to intimate that you are a novice at horsemanship? I took you both to be experienced equestriennes from the meteoric manner in which you flashed by me."

"No, this is but my third lesson."

I should think you would be afraid of falling from so unaccustomed a seat."

"The idea of Ruby fearing anything," laughed Ellen. "She has kept ahead of me this evening in a manner most provoking. I shall have to be looking to my laurels."

By this time the repairing was done, the young man reluctantly surrendering the stirrup to Ellen's foot. Just then a boat whistled at the landing.

"There! I am obliged to take that boat for the city. I was hoping that it would be late and that you would allow me to accompany you to open the gates," said he, in a disappointed tone.

He remounted, and, expressing the hope that they soon would become better acquainted, lifted his hat and rode toward the river. They took no heed of his caution against fast riding, but started off again at full speed, going about the same distance as before, when Ruby felt her saddle turning. She drew the bridle, removed her foot from the stirrup, and jumped lightly to the ground in time to escape a fall. Gathering up her riding-skirt in high glee, she cried:

"Now what are we to do? I cannot straighten that saddle. Isn't this fun? Just like a novel, I declare! Oh! there is our gallant knight dashing back to see how much damage is done. See, that saddle is turned completely over! What if it had turned the other way!"

"Are you hurt? How did it happen? You are sure you are not hurt?" anxiously inquired young Lloyd, throwing himself from his horse and hastening toward Ruby.

She stood with her habit gathered up in one hand and the bridle in the other, her eyes dancing, her cheeks flushed, and her white teeth gleaming through her rosy lips.

"We are unfortunate to-day, Mr. Lloyd," said she, and she looked as if she enjoyed misfortune. "We are sorry to have to trouble you again. Sally Ann did not make this girth tight enough, and, in consequence, I came near getting a fall."

"I wonder you did not fall. You must be favorable to the gods, and under their especial care."

"O, yes, I propitiate them. I promised unending sacrifices if they would give us a fair day and a pleasant ride. Our ride has been somewhat interrupted, but it all seems so romantic that I should quite enjoy it if we had not so often been obliged to encroach on your good nature." She flashed a look from her bright eyes. The conquest was complete.

"If I dared I would bless the happy accidents that have placed it within my power to be of assistance to two fairer ladies than whom belted knight never served."

He glanced at Ellen, then bent a look of unmistakable regard on the merry face of Ruby.

She laughingly ignored the hand he proffered to assist her, and, placing her foot in the stirrup, sprung lightly to her seat, turning to thank him with her witching smile.

"How well you mount," said he, with admiring candor.

"Isn't this the most romantic adventure you ever heard of outside of a novel? But it is well I feel so secure of Emory, else I should be envious of such marked preference for other charms than mine," said Ellen, with mock indignation.

Young Lloyd had again taken leave of them to go to the boat, which was waiting for him, and the girls once more had turned their horses' heads toward home.

"He will not stay long in the city, I am certain. He will be anxious to learn if *we* met with further accident. Emory will return with him; then we will show you what Southern pleasuring is."

As Ellen had predicted, in a few days the young men returned, and the new-comer soon became as frequent and welcome a visitor as his brother.

Mr. More's hospitality was unbounded and his house was always full to overflowing with merry youths and maidens. Hence not a day came without its round of frolic. The days were spent in visiting the different sugar mills, in strolls through the surrounding country, and in excursions on the river, both by steamboat and oared-boat. For those who wished to stay at home there were archery, croquet and other out-of-door amusements. For the evenings were charades, impromptu concerts by the plantation hands, and dancing parties at which a couple of superannuated negroes acted as musicians. Ruby was called upon to read and charmed all by her perfect personations, comic, pathetic and tragic. She was the bright, particular star round which the lesser lights circled. And Ellen was not a whit jealous or envious. Her generous, affectionate nature had naught but homage for her gifted cousin.

Best of all were the moonlight strolls on the levee or about Mr. More's spacious grounds, or the cozy evenings when none called but Emory and Frank Lloyd. All other suitors were in despair when they saw Ruby's marked preference for the handsome graduate. They came, and went away resolved never to return. But the sparkling eyes and musical voice of their enchantress wooed them from their determination and they again ventured within the charmed circle only to become more and more bewitched.

One morning, a short time after the memorable ride, Mr. More had business in the next parish. He asked the girls if they would like to go with him in the carriage. They eagerly assented. Soon they were on the way, traveling at a lively rate, Mr. More's fine horses being in excellent spirits. Before long the clouds that all day had been floating lazily in the sky gathered together and fell in a brisk shower. A colored man passing in a wagon got down and helped to put up the curtains. The rain, however, still came in through the front. As they were near Mr. Lloyd's plantation gate, Mr. More suggested that they go into the sugar-house until the cloud should pass.

"Yes, yes," quickly agreed both girls.

"Ah, ha! I remember now. This is the day the boys were to visit the mill. I wondered why you were so eager to take a long, dry ride with an old man like me. You are witches, both of you, and knew something would happen to detain us here."

They merrily disclaimed any foreknowledge of the accident.

As they hoped, the young men were in the mill and hastened to welcome their guests. The elder Mr. Lloyd, coming in just here, carried off Mr. More to look at some improvements he had been devising, declaring that the children were big enough to take care of themselves. Emory and Ellen betook themselves to a secluded corner where they might have a cozy talk with no inquisitive lookers on, and Frank offered to initiate Ruby into the mysteries of sugar-making. They strolled about, he proving a most devoted teacher and she a remarkably attentive pupil. But if any one had been near to listen to the conversation he would have discovered that the subject, in some subtle manner, drifted into that dangerously-fascinating topic which causes the cheeks to flush, the eyes to grow tender and the pulsations of the heart to become delicious throbbings. Yes, they were in love, and the minutes flew by unheeded as they conned the pages of the story old, yet ever new.

All too soon the sky cleared, and Mr. More came to say that he must proceed on his journey. Ruby longed to return home and indulge the new and indefinable sensation that had taken possession of her; but, fearing the raillery of her uncle and cousin, she endeavored to take her part in the desultory conversation. She was relieved to find that Ellen was herself too much preoccupied to notice her pensiveness.

Returning home in time for a late dinner, Ruby pleaded extreme fatigue as an excuse to escape to her room. Here she reviewed with glowing cheeks the dialogue of the afternoon and fell asleep to continue it in her dreams.

The next evening Emory and Frank called as usual. As it was a clear, bright night, they took their chairs out upon the veranda. After talking for awhile, Frank requested Ruby to get her shawl and walk with him along the river. She complied, but with a fluttering heart, for she anticipated the declaration which followed.

"Do you know why I asked you to walk?" said he abruptly, after they had proceeded for a time in silence.

"To see the reflection of the sky upon the water? Isn't it beautiful?" said Ruby, but keeping her eyes turned away from him.

"Yes, the night is glorious. But that is not the reason. I wished to make a confession. To confess that I have dared to look with mortal affection on an angel of beauty and goodness. That I have dared to wish to shrine her in my own home. Worse than all, that I even have dared to hope that this bright being looks not unkindly on my presumption. Am I bold beyond forgiveness? Do I mistake that averted look? You do not take your hand from my arm. Will you allow me to guide you through life as well as along this pleasant shore? May I claim this little hand as mine? Will you be my wife—my own precious wife?"

Slowly she placed her hand in his. He clasped it close and raised it to his lips for one long, passionate kiss, then drew her into his arms.

The happiest time of their lives had come. And it was a true happiness, for each was worthy of the other.

Ruby was the daughter of sensible parents who had trained their child to domestic as well as social duties. Under the direction of her Yankee mother, she had become an excellent housekeeper, while her father had been able fully to gratify her thirst for book knowledge. Added to this solid foundation were the graceful accomplishments and brilliant, though good-natured wit, that ever drew around her an admiring circle. Her disposition was naturally warm and impulsive, but a generally sound judgment gave her proper self-control. She was frank and honest. Contact with the world had not yet taught her to hide her better feelings under a mask. There was, therefore, no coquetting with the object of her affection. She gave her hand freely, though tremblingly, to the one who had possessed her heart for weeks.

Her lover was a true Southerner—chivalrous, warm-hearted and warm-headed. His lofty form and dignified bearing commanded respect, while his winning courtesy and true manliness gained him a speedy place in the hearts of his associates.

Frank urged an immediate union. Emory and Ellen were to be married in a few weeks and he thought there might as well be a double wedding.

"That is impossible. We must first ask my parents' consent. I could not marry any one without that. Then I am an only child, and they never would hear to my marrying away from home."

"But, darling, your parents know our family well. I shall write to them to-night. Beside, you are at your own uncle's house, and your father and mother might come here. They would thus, also, escape a long, cold, Northern winter."

"Yes, but how could I get ready in that time? I think we had better wait until spring. I will return home next week, consult mamma and papa, and give you an answer as soon as possible. There, dear, do not persist. You don't know how stubborn I am. Think what nice long letters we can write to each other!"

He was forced to yield, though with a sigh, and they soon joined the others.

Ellen was loth to lose her cousin so suddenly, but consoled herself with the thought that in a few months they would again be together. With her accustomed generosity she sacrificed her desire to have Ruby for her bridesmaid in order that she might the sooner leave for home.

The days and weeks came 'and went slowly to the impatient lover, but more quickly to Ruby, who had the diversions and occupations incident to a bridal preparation. At last came merry May, when Ruby and Frank were wed. Ruby was resplendent in white satin, filmy lace and odorous flowers—beauty's fit embellishment. The bridegroom was happiness personified, and one and all pronounced it a most joyous occasion. The ceremony was performed at home, in the midst of loving friends and relatives. Among the latter were Emory and Ellen Lloyd, then on their bridal tour. After the pronouncing of the solemn words came the reception. Then Ruby bade farewell to her tearful parents, and the newly-wedded pair joined Emory and Ellen in the carriage which was to take them to the depot. Thence they were to go to Boston, where they would take the steamer for Europe. Never was a bridal party followed by more hearty good wishes or—more old shoes, these latter thrown by the adoring servants, who had been in Mr. Rae's employ since Ruby's infancy.

Two years passed in travel. At the end of this time Ruby wrote her parents that they were on their way home, and that in passing they would stop for a few days.

Accordingly, one day a carriage drew up before the door of Mr. Rae's city mansion. From it alighted a gentleman and lady, whom loving eyes recognized as their long-absent daughter. Another woman followed them bearing a peculiar-shaped parcel. When they had entered the house Ruby took the bundle from the woman and laying it in her father's arms said:

"His name is Francis Rae Lloyd."

Predictions Verified.

Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, was reminded not long since by a friend who was at the University of Virginia with him of the curious verification of predictions made thirty years ago and more. Jackson, Thomas Mahone and Charles E. Fennor occupied contiguous rooms in the University of Virginia. They were fast friends, constant companions and the foremost men in their class. A brother student sketched the three in a group one day. "What shall I put under each figure?" he said, when he had completed the drawing. "Put under mine," said Jackson, "Jackson addressing the Senate of the United States." "And under mine," said Mahone, "delivering a lecture to the students of the University of Tennessee." "And under yours, Fennor?" "Oh, Fennor announcing a decision from the Supreme bench of Louisiana." The inscriptions were appended. Jackson is to-day in the Senate of the United States, Mahone is at Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, and Fennor is a member of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

The Original Penny.

The old, old penny in England, as in other countries, was of silver, and its appearance throughout the earliest time of its history would rather astonish those who know nothing of numismatic lore. From the Saxon times, in which it was the only piece of silver extant, till those of Edward I., it was stamped with a square cross. This enabled the coin to be readily broken into halves or quarters, which then served the purpose of half-pence or farthings. But the latter coin was not much inferior to the value of the present English penny, inasmuch as the unbroken piece was valued at one-thirtieth of a mark or three-pence sterling. At this time five of them seem to have made a skilling, or shilling, so that the relations between what are now chief English silver and bronze coins have entirely altered in the course of six centuries. King Edward, who reformed the coinage, like everything else, was the first to issue pennies without the indented cross; and, to make up for the loss of the queer-shaped half-pennies and farthings hitherto in use, supplemented the silver coinage with circular pieces, bearing the same value and denomination. He fixed the standard of the penny, moreover, by ordering that it should weigh thirty-two grains of well-grown wheat, or, which was a more accurate test, that twenty pennies should weigh one ounce.

Gymnastics.

"Say, stranger, kin I git a fight in yere?" he asked, looking cautiously around and wetting his hands in a premonitory sort of way.

"What kind of a fight would you like?" asked the bar-keeper, eyeing him gloomily.

"Pistol, knife, fist, tooth, anything. I want to live up to the prevailin' style. Suit yourself, pardner."

"Well," observed the host, picking up a base ball bat, "how'll this suit you? Like to try something in this line?"

"Haven't yer got a sword, or a cleaver, or a buzz saw, or somethin' that yer can rely onto if we git close together? Ain't there some weapon that goes more into the gore business?"

"This will do me," replied the bar-keeper waltzing over the bar and slamming the pugnacious visitor against the wall. "Don't need anything better than this," and he banged him across a beer table. "Got enough?"

"I ain't got started yit," said the stranger, as he lifted the bar-keeper over the stove. "Don't git impatient. I'll warm up in a second," and he hoisted his antagonist over the bar. "Jist indulge these yer false starts; I'll go under the string for a heat in a minute," and he hauled the bar-keeper out by the ear and broke half a dozen chairs with him. "I'll rouse up pooty quick now. Gimme a little time," and he danced a hornpipe on his foe and then pitched him through the back door. "Now I'm feelin' the inspiration! Whoop!" and he kicked his enemy under the porch. "Hi, stranger! Ain't this fruit? Talk about spring vegetables! What's lamb and peas to this?" and he fired the unhapppy bar-keeper down cellar.

"What was your object in wanting to fight me?" asked the walloped bar-keeper, as he crawled out and set the bottle and glass on the counter.

"Yer see, pardner," said the stranger, filling a glass to the brim, and holding it between his eyes and the light, "yer see, I've only been married a month, and I haven't been home for a week, and I wanted to be warmed up into trim for the matinee. There's four bar rooms twixt here and my house, and by the time I git thar pot lids and flatirons will only be an appetizer for me. Married man, pardner?"

"No," replied the barkeeper, shoving the bottle toward his late enemy, "I'm not, but my father was. I know how it is."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Wedding Ring.

In our day, and in our country, the wedding ring has become, to an almost universal extent, a thing of the past, and many there are of our people, married and intelligent, who cannot tell of the significance of the wedding ring, nor where it should be worn. From time immemorial the finger ring has been held as a symbol. In ancient times the seal was always upon a finger ring; and the husband, when he placed his ring upon the hand of his wife, signified thereby that he had given to her his seal, and that thenceforth she should be his representative. In old times it was the custom of the Doge of Venice annually, on Ascension Day, to go out upon the water, and from the deck of the ship Bucentaur to throw a ring into the sea, thereby signifying that he had "married the Adriatic," and that the beautiful sea was united with and tributary to Venice.

In the days of the commonwealth of England, Cromwell sought to put a stop to the custom of giving and wearing the wedding ring—and many of the Puritans did cast it aside—because of its heathen origin.

In old times, among the nobility, the wedding ring was the husband's seal; but later a simple hoop of gold is sufficient.

And now: Where shall the wedding ring be worn? Always—from the earliest times to the present—on the fourth finger of the left hand, counting the thumb as number one. If you ask why this finger is selected, I answer, there are several explanations; but the oldest, and therefore the most rational, is this: The ancients believed that a wonderful artery led from the fourth finger of the left hand directly to the heart, and hence this was the point whence love might send its mystic message most readily to the seat of the affections—to the throbbing centre of the soul.

Really, I like the idea of the wedding ring. It helps to make more strong and more binding the marriage rite; it helps to sanctify it. May we not attribute much—very much—of the present-day disposition to divorce to the throwing away of so many of the forms and symbols held sacred by our ancestors?

A Yankee Novelty in London.

A startling Yankee novelty just introduced in London is the one-shilling American rubber baby. It is washable, durable, and unbreakable; it resembles life; it coos at pleasure, yet screams awfully when spanked. "Even experienced fathers," says the advertisement, "are deceived by these laughter-producing infants, and no home can be a happy one without their cheering presence." "In long white dress complete, fourteen stamps; twins, postage free, two shillings."—*Buffalo Express.*

THERE was only one passenger on board the ship, and the Captain and mate contrived to get the most and best of what was on the table. One day there was a rollypoly pudding with the sweet-meats in the middle. "Do you like puddin' ends, sir?" asked the Captain. "No, I don't like pudding ends, sir," said the passenger. "Well, me and my mate does," said the Captain, cutting the pudding in two and putting one-half on the mate's plate and the other on his own. And the two soon made an end of both.

PERRY DAVIS'
Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Cramps,
Cholera,
Diarrhoea,
Dysentery.
Sprains AND Bruises,
Burns AND Scalds,
Toothache AND Headache.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLMAN'S
PAD
CURES Simply
Without by
Dosing Absorption

TRADE MARK.

Is a sovereign remedy for all forms of **Liver** and **Stomach** troubles, and is the ONLY SAFE and ABSOLUTE cure for **Malaria** in its various types.

Dr. Holman's Pad is a genuine and radical remedy, WITHOUT TAKING MEDICINE.

It was the FIRST article of the kind that was introduced to the public generally. It was the ORIGINAL PAD, and was devised by DR. HOLMAN alone.

He struck out from the beaten path and made a NEW WAY. No sooner had he rendered the undertaking a CERTAINTY than the IMITATORS and PIRATES who hang to and infest ever successful enterprise, started up and have since followed in his footsteps as closely as the law will tolerate.

Against these DR. HOLMAN gives SPECIAL WARNING. Not only do they FAIL TO CURE, but in disappointing the purchaser they bring doubt and odium on the principal of **Absorption**, of which **Dr. Holman's Pad** is the GENUINE and ONLY TRUE EXPONENT.

Every Imitation is an emphatic endorsement of the substantial worth of the genuine article. A poor one is never copied.

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the **Private Revenue Stamp** of the HOLMAN PAD CO., with the above Trade-Mark printed in green. *Buy None Without It.*

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Dr. Harter's
IRON
TONIC

Is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for **Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever.** It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not who. I give it the credit.
Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Feeble and Sickly Persons

Recover their vitality by pursuing a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular invigorant and alterative medicine in use. General debility, fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and other maladies are completely removed by it. Ask those who have used it what it has done for them.

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THE NEW EDUCATION
Classical study popularized. Cæsar and Xenophon Homer and Virgil taught by correspondence. Classes for beginners in Greek and Latin also. Send st'mp for particulars to "CLASSICAL CLUB,"
P. O. Box 447, New Haven, Conn.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE razor-fish, though it lives in salt water, seems to abhor salt.

THE tusks in a full-grown male elephant sometimes are ten feet long.

THE white shark sometimes attains the enormous weight of 10,000 pounds.

IN high mountain altitudes the boiling point of water becomes so low that food cannot be cooked in it.

IN hot climates the eight-armed cuttle-fish sometimes becomes of such size as to measure twelve feet across its center and to have each of its arms between forty and fifty feet long.

ANCIENT Rome was divided into fourteen quarters. It had seventeen prisons, eleven basilicas or courts of justice, 133 temples dedicated to the gods, nine circuses and three amphitheaters.

THERE are no fewer than six different breeds of ponies in Britain, varying in height from seven and a half to fourteen and a half hands. They are the Shetland, the Welsh, the New Forest, the Exmoor and the Yorkshiremoor.

DR. WALLASTON, the distinguished scientist, who first made platinum useful for the arts, obtained wires of platinum, gold and iron, in excessive tenuity, by first drawing the metals into a fine wire, which he covered with silver.

THE diameter of the infusoria is but one 250,000,000th of an inch. Yet Ehernberg asserts that he has seen infusoria provided with 200 stomachs. Minute as monads are, they are, to use Humboldt's expression, "dwellings and pasture grounds" for other animalcules still less.

DUJORDIN observed that when a milfola (a microscopic animal) attempted to climb up the side of a vase, it could improvise, as it were, on the instant, and at the expense of its own substance, a provisional foot, which stretched itself out rapidly, and performed all the functions of a permanent member. When its task was done the foot was at once absorbed into the body.

A POPULAR notion existed in the olden times that thunder prognosticated evil or good, according to the day of the week on which it occurred. If it occurred on Sunday, it brought about the death of learned men, Judges and others; on Tuesday, it augured plenty of grain; on Wednesday, death of harlots and bloodshed; on Thursday, it brought plenty of sheep and corn; on Friday, "the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders;" on Saturday, pestilence and death. It was also a popular fancy that the ringing of bells in populous cities charmed away thunder.

THE soundings made in the Atlantic show its bottom to be an extensive plateau, varying in depths at different points. The average depth is 12,000 feet, though the steamer Cyclops obtained a depth of 15,000 feet. This ocean floor begins about 150 miles from the Irish coast; there the descent from the shallow to deep water is very rapid, reaching 10,500 feet in fifty miles, giving an angle of descent greater than that of Italian Alps. The deepest part of the Atlantic is on the American side, near the banks of Newfoundland, where a great basin exists ranging east and west for nearly 1,000 miles, and whose depth is believed to exceed the highest of the Himalaya mountains.

The "Utter" Kangaroo Soup.

Any one in London desiring to indulge in a basin of kangaroo-tail soup can do so much more readily than if he were living in any of the great antipodean towns. Several of the colonial meat companies have made the tails of the kangaroo an article of export for consumers in England, and a shilling or two will place a Londoner in possession of a luxury of Australia which the colonists there can generally obtain only after a hard day's work on horseback. As a matter of fact, it is the rarest thing possible to see a kangaroo hanging in a colonial butcher's shop; and potage queue de kangaroo is a rarer item on the carte de jour of a Melbourne or Sydney dining-room than it might be in the restaurants of the Boulevard des Italiens or Regent street. The soup is a thing which, if once tasted, is to be forever remembered. Prepared, as it ought to be, with a due admixture of white wine and the yelks of hard-boiled eggs, it is richer than that made from hare or grouse, with a peculiar and quite indescribable flavor. But, except the liver and digestion be sound, it is not to be partaken of with impunity. Had Brillat Saverin but tasted it, he would have immortalized its merits. No pen except his could do justice to its appetite-inspiring aroma and its gastronomically quite "too utter" savor.

But, for the rest, travelers have asserted that the hams of the kangaroo—the only other parts of the animal which ever find a place at table—are equal in taste to venison. In this opinion few who have partaken of them will concur. Every allowance may be made for men weary with hunting in the Australian bush; but, experto crede, any one capable of making such an assertion never deserves to eat a venison pasty again. Not the skill of a cordon bleu of the kitchen, however celebrated—not all the sauces in the world—could disguise or subdue the rankness of kangaroo or wallaby ham.—*London Globe.*

Vanderbilt's Bonds.

It is of course absurd for anybody to attempt to tell how much any very rich man is worth. Probably Vanderbilt is the richest man in the world. One thing I do know, that he has at least $50,000,000 that he has no use for, and I don't know how much more. This amount he has in registered bonds, deposited in the treasury vaults in this city. From them alone his income is over $2,000,000 a year. How many coupon bonds of the Government he has heaven only knows. Then count his railroad and other stocks and bonds, his real estate, etc., and the figures become bewildering. Flood, the bonanza king, told me once that he was worth $50,000,000 at least and Mackay was worth still more. O'Brien, since dead, was supposed to be worth about the same, and also Fair, now Senator, but this was in the golden days of Comstock, before the pockets petered out. Take the wealth of Vanderbilt and let it increase for ten or twenty years as fast as it has increased during the past decade, and what is there he cannot do? Jay Gould the same, Mackay the same, and a dozen others. I am not much of a Communist, but I must say that I look with great apprehension at the rapid accumulation of these countless millions in the hands of a few men. But let them slide; they don't owe me anything, and I am very glad I don't owe them. I don't care much for money myself. There are, however, two things I would like to be rich for. One is so that I could have a pair of suspenders to every pair of pantaloons, and the other so I could stay at home on rainy days—like to-day, for example.—*Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health, and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Thorough Job.

Judge M——, a well-known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote. He had once occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep the cattle. There are some unplaned boards—use them. It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The Judge went to dinner, and, coming out, found the man carefully planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for nailing.

"I told you that this fence was to be covered with vines," he said, angrily. "I do not care how it looks.

"I do," said the carpenter, gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence so thorough in finish.

"How much do you charge?" asked the Judge.

"A dollar and a half," said the man, shouldering his tools.

The Judge stared. "Why did you spend all that labor on the job, if not for money?"

"For the job, sir."

"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it."

"But I should have known it was there. No; I'll take only the dollar and a half." And he took it and went away.

Ten years afterward, the Judge had the contract to give for the building of certain magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among master-builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract and it made a rich man of him."

It is a pity that boys were not taught in their earliest years that the highest success belongs only to the man, be he carpenter, farmer, author or artist, whose work is most sincerely an thoroughly done.

Spring and Summer Diet.

Green fruit and bad vegetables, which are particularly plentiful at this season of the year, almost invariably disorder the stomach and superinduce Cramps, Cholera Morbus, and what is worse, Diarrhea and Chronic Dysentery. People who desire to preserve their health should be exceedingly careful about their diet at this season, and at no time should they be without a supply of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, the safest, surest and speediest remedy for all troubles of the stomach or bowels. All druggists sell it.

Married for Love.

The man who has married for love is a happy fellow. He is generally cheerful, and always thinking about the dear ones at home. He prefers to live out of town for the sake of the children. He is rarely late at business, rises early, gardens a little, eats a hearty breakfast, and goes to the necessary labor with a light heart and a clean conscience.

He often brings home pleasant surprises for his wife and children. You may recognize him in trains loaded with parcels, which he good naturedly carries with perfect unconcern of what others think—a new bonnet, music, books, a cloak for his wife; while in another parcel the wheels of a cart, a jack-in-the-box, a doll, or skipping rope, intrude through the paper and suggest the nursery. He is brave and kind, though he makes no noise in the world.

The humanizing influence of that darling red-cheeked little fellow who calls him father brings a glow and rapture of the purest pleasure earth holds; for the man who has never felt a tiny hand clasp his will always lack something—he will be less human, less blessed than others.

This is the noble, the honest, the only form of life that imparts real contentment and joy, that will make a deathbed glorious, and love see peace through its tears. It is so purely unselfish, so tenderly true; it satisfies the highest instincts, it stimulates men to the best deeds they are capable of.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Size of Molecules.

With regard to the absolute diameter of a molecule and their number in a given space, everything at present is only probable conjecture. Still it may be interesting to state the views which are held on these questions by such investigators as Sir William Thompson and the late Professor Clerk-Maxwell; but we give these without attempting to indicate the character of the speculations on which their conclusions rest. Summing up then both the known and unknown, we may state that the molecular weights and velocities of many substances are accurately known. It is also conjectured that collisions take place among the molecules of hydrogen at the rate of seventeen million-million-million per second; and in oxygen there are less than half that number. The diameter of the hydrogen molecule may be such that two million of them in a row would measure a millimetre. Lastly, it is conjectured that a million-million-million-million hydrogen molecules would weigh about four grammes; while nineteen million-million-million would be contained in a cubic centimetre. Figures like these convey no meaning to the mind, and they are introduced here only to show the character and present state of the research.—*Chamber's Magazine.*

"Botts."

A Michigan man traded a mule to his neighbor for a horse, warranting the old brayer to be sound in wind and limb. Not ten days had elapsed when the mule brayed his last bray and kicked his last kick. The former owner refused to be held responsible, and the result was a law suit. When the plaintiff had told what he knew and thought and suspected, his wife was put on the stand, and on the cross-examination the defendant's lawyer said:

"Mrs. Smith, what did that mule die of?"

"Botts," was her prompt reply.

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir."

"Wasn't the beast choked to death with some fish-bones you gave him along with his slop?"

"No, sir. We haven't had a fish in the house for a year."

"Wasn't it possible that he might have swallowed a hair-pin?"

"No, sir. I've counted my hair-pins and none are missing."

"Do you ever buy poison to kill rats?"

"Never."

"Were you home when the mule was first taken?"

"I was."

"And you knew that his ailment was botts?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you told your husband so?"

"I did."

"Mrs. Smith, do you call yourself a horse or a mule doctor?"

"No, sir."

"Well, how are you so certain that this mule died of botts?"

"Because I am."

"I want a plain answer. How are you so certain that the mule died of botts?"

"Well, I looked him all over, and he didn't have the measles, chicken-pox, whooping-cough or dumb-ague. My husband looked him all over, and he didn't have poll-evil, colic, sweeny, or blind-staggers, then we knew it must be botts."

"How did you know?"

"How did I know?" she echoed in an indignant voice. "Do you suppose I've kept house for thirty-two years and been the mother of eleven children and not know what the botts are? Why, I've had 'em a dozen times myself, and the old man here would have died with 'em in March if I hadn't put on mustard poultices and drawn 'em out of his system by way of his feet! Botts! Why, I know 'em from Dan to Beabeeby!"

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—*Providence Advertiser.*

The Nearest Star.

In an interesting article on Southern stars, reprinted in *Science*, Mr. Pope, of New Zealand, describes Alpha Centauri, the known nearest fixed star to the earth. This magnificent double star, he says, is the finest object of the kind in the heavens. Beside being a binary star of very short period, every one knows that Alpha Centauri is our next neighbor among the stars, and that it was the first to give up the secret of its parallax under direct transit circle observations. The color of this star is straw-yellow, or sometimes golden-yellow, according to the state of the atmosphere. When there is a haze, of course the smaller star is somewhat more affected by it than the larger. This tends to give it a slight brownish tint when the sky is not clear. Alpha Centauri is a star of the second class. Its spectrum is very like that of the sun. Even the principal dark lines are fine, and they apparently occupy the same relative positions as do the well-known lettered lines in the solar spectrum. There can be no doubt, in fact, that the physical constitution of this great star is, in most respects, the same as that of the sun. It is probable, however, that Alpha Centauri is less developed than the sun; for, as Mr. Proctor has pointed out, its light is brighter than its mass would lead us to expect it to be, judging from the light of our sun as compared with his mass. While the mass of the star is to the mass of the sun as 2:1, the light of the star is to the light of the sun as 3:1. Now, if it is true, as physicists have good grounds for believing, that the sun is, and has been, very slowly but surely losing his heat, just as our earth has most certainly lost an enormous amount of hers, there must have been a time when the sun and his system were less developed, but far hotter and brighter, than they are now—when they formed, probably, a white star—that is to say, there was, quite possibly, a time when the light from our sun bore the same relation to his mass as the light from Alpha Centauri bears now to its mass. We may also believe that matters are less advanced in the planets (if there are any) of this neighboring system than they are with us.

"The Gods Help

those who help themselves," and Nature invariably helps those who take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

How the Old Salaries Were Paid.

Between 1777 and 1784 the Territory of Tennessee (really part of North Carolina) maintained a State Government under the name of "Franklyn." In the old records—quoted once by Daniel Webster in a Congressional speech—stand the following curious statements of the way payments were made in a time when the people had no current money:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklyn: That from the first day of January, 1779, the salaries of the officers of this Commonwealth be as follows, to-wit:

"His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1,000 deer skins;

"His Honor the Chief Justice, 500 deer skins; or 500 raccoon skins;

"The Treasurer of the State, 450 raccoon skins;

"Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 raccoon skins;

"Member of Assembly, per diem, three raccoon skins;

"Entered into a law the 18th day of October, 1779, under the great seal of the State."

The well-worn burlesque of the "leather medal" suggests a vague reference to the times when skins were the only money.—*Youth's Companion.*

IF the bowels are sluggish and the liver torpid use Kidney-Wort.

HOLMAN HUNT says: "I have always found that people who delayed doing their work till after a certain period did nothing at all."

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

NATURAL petroleum, deprived of its color and disagreeable odor without distillation and the aid of acids or alkalies, is what the Carboline is made from. As now improved and perfected it is a beautiful preparation, and performs all that is claimed for it as a hair restorer.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

SAVE your child from aches and pains and give new life and vigor to its feeble body. Do be persuaded to use the only true remedy, sure and harmless, DR. HOLMAN'S PAD absorption treatment.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in man and beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

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REVISED NEW TESTAMENT
Now ready for Agents. Most desirable edition. Low priced. Millions are waiting for it. Grand harvest for Agents. Particulars *free.* Outfit 50c. Act quick. Address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

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WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC
For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A WARRANTED CURE.
Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists

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Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BACK VIEW SHOWING THE SURFACE OF THE METALLIC BATTERY OR GENERATOR WHICH SHOULD ALWAYS BE WORN NEXT TO THE BODY.
LONDON GALVANIC

The London Galvanic Generator

(Extract from a London Medical Journal.)

"A great revolution in medical practice has spread throughout England. It has been discovered that most remarkable cures attend the application of a newly-invented miniature Galvanic Generator to diseased parts of the body. Experience has shown that it acts immediately upon the blood, nerves and secretions, producing more relief in a few hours than medicine has given in weeks and months. No shock or unpleasant feeling attends its use. It can be worn day or night, interfering in no way with the dress or occupation of daily life."

A Faultless, Gentle Laxative.

Your family Physician, if consulted, will assure you that it is his daily custom to apply electricity in cases of Constipation and its attending evils. For a long time the profession has been aware of the remarkable effects of Electricity in Medical treatment, but the large size of all Electric Appliances and their high cost have rendered it impossible to place this natural remedy within the reach of all.

No doubt many people will be astonished to learn that electricity is one of the most effective LAXATIVES known. While acting quickly, it is at the same time perfectly harmless, differing radically in this respect from the Pills and cathartics commonly sold. The latter often afford temporary relief, but leave the individual worse after each attack, and, if taken habitually, seriously derange the internal organs, as any regular Practitioner will affirm.

The London Galvanic Generator

CURES Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Malaria, Weak Stomach, Nervousness, Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, etc., etc.

All who are troubled with the above-named or similar ailments will find immediate relief in this wonderful discovery, which is so easy, light and portable that it occasions no inconvenience, whilst its remedial effect is simply marvelous.

The above Cut shows the Exact Size. It is Worn Suspended from the Neck, next to the Body, by a Cord or Ribbon.

For sale at our counter and also by all respectable druggists, or we will send them direct, postpaid, on receipt of the price. Full directions accompany each Generator. Every mail brings most gratifying letters from those using them.

Price $1.00. All dealers are authorized to refund the price if it fails to relieve after a reasonable trial. Pamphlets mailed free on application.

CAUTION.—The great success of the London Galvanic Generator has caused the market to be filled with cheap and worthless imitations. If you accept any "Batteries," "Pads" or "Medals," thinking them to be the Generator, you will be imposed upon. Remember its name, and see that the words "Pall Mall Electric Ass'n of London" are stamped upon each one.

THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, N. Y. Branch 842 Broadway, has the sole right to sell the London Galvanic Generator in America.

DR METTAUR'S ●

Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

● ● HEADACHE

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

● ● ● ● PILLS

TO FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN.

If you want to buy Threshers, Clover Hullers, Horse-Powers or Engines (either Portable or Traction), to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes, buy the "Starved Rooster" goods. "The Best are the Cheapest." For Price-List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, O.

Card Collectors!

1st. Buy seven bars DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail YOU FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
116 South Fourth St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipa- ried or single, old or poor health or languish ness, rely on Hop

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

suffering from any indiscretion; if you are married young, suffering from ing on a bed of sickness Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

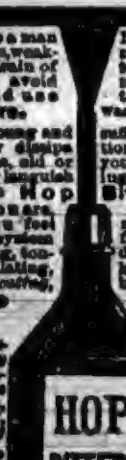

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. } Established 1848
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

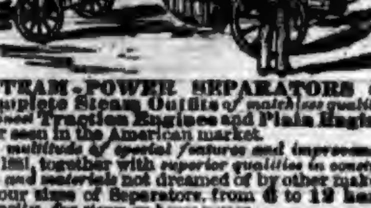

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits *of matchless qualities.* Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with *superior qualities in construction and materials* not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (*from three to six years air-dried*) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

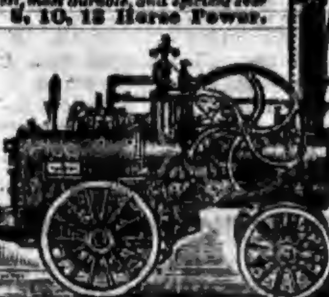

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.
OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, and impaired powers cured by MAYHEW'S improved Electric Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style Belt when you can get the latest improved for $5. "Electric Light," a 16-column paper, sent free, sealed, postpaid.
D. & D. MAYHEW & CO.,
84, 86 and 88 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 26

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 14, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE latest news from the President continues favorable. Every indication now points to his early recovery.

IT is pleasant to know that both wings of the republican party were represented at the Platt seance in Albany.

SOME young men in Cincinnati are said to have formed a Refrigerator club. The officers are First Icicle, Second Icicle, etc.

TOMMY PLATT'S peep show at Albany, exhibited "for one night only," but it was a success, and drew well. Then Platt, like an honest showman, paid his hotel bill and withdrew.

No change in the balloting at Albany since Platt withdrew. For the short term, Conklin has 31; Lapham, 67; Potter, (dem.) 50. For the long term, Miller, (rep.) 68; Kernan, (dem.) 50.

REPUBLICANS have always claimed to be united on all great moral questions. Let a great republican statesman like Platt find himself in a room with a strange woman, and all the other leading republican statesmen will climb up the step-ladder and look in.

IT is to be hoped that the recent attempt on the life of the president will teach the country the need of some other mode of appointing federal officers. The present plan of allowing so many of these appointments to rest with the president makes him a mere servant to a lot of hungry office-hunters, makes life a burden to him, and takes valuable time that he owes to the country.

THERE is now some difference of opinion among doctors as to the direction of the ball in the president's wound. Some are claiming that if it went through the liver or the stomach it would be fatal, and believe it must have glanced downward or upward after striking the rib. But the attending physicians say they have probed the wound to the depth of three and a half inches, and that it certainly penetrated the liver, but are not certain where it went beyond that.

—The insanity dodge in Guiteau's case is entirely too thin. If a crazy murderer was hung occasionally it would greatly lessen the number of murders by such persons. In fact, the law does not "string up" more than half the scrape graces of the country, who manage with the cry of insanity, or some other mode, to get free from the punishment to which they are justly entitled. When a man wishes to wreak deadly vengence on another, all that is necessary is to get a fit of emotional insanity and he can blaze away with impunity.

AN exchange, in speaking of the dismissal of Pitney the corrupt custodian of the treasury at Washington, says: "The party which voluntarily punishes its own dishonest or unfaithful members is certainly worthy of the people's confidence." If a man steals, or is a defaulter, and is merely allowed to depart in peace, with all his ill-gotten gains jingling in his pockets as he walks down and out, we can't see where the punishment comes in. But as this is all the punishment the republican party seems to mete out to its corrupt office-holders, no wonder it "receives the confidence" of such people as Pitney and those who wish to profit by his example.

Examination for Purdue University.

At the next regular examination of teachers at Auburn, July 30, 1881, I will at the same time and place, hold an examination for the benefit of any who desire admission to Purdue University at Lafayette. Applicants for admission to the Freshman class will be examined in the common school branches (reading excepted) and in physiology, U. S. history, physical geography and elementary algebra through quadratic equations.

Applicants for admission to the academy will be examined in spelling, geography, English grammar, and in arithmetic through interest. Persons wishing to profit by this opportunity should send me their applications before July 20, so I can forward them to the university as early as July 22. Any information cheerfully given.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Syracuse.

A recent visit to this popular summer resort, as well as items from our exchanges, would seem to indicate that the tide of popularity is fast setting in that direction. Dr. Kelley still holds the fort in his fine, large hotel, and makes everything attractive for the inner and the outer man. A. M. Jones, captain and owner of the steamer, Roxa, makes daily trips from the bridge to the club house at Cedar Beach, and to all points around the large lake. Good fishing, sailing, rowing and bathing are attractions that few can resist these hot days, and the vast lake presents a constantly varying and shifting scene, as steamer, sail-boats and row-boats go gliding by. To all who wish to spend a few days pleasantly, we say drop your little worn out lakes and tackle something near your size. "Go where the lilies are waiting."

To Teachers.

Remember the normal school opens on next Monday, the 18th, to be conducted by W. P. Myers, superintendent of the Auburn schools, assisted by M. W. Harrison. Let every teacher attend. The lectures will be well worth the price of tuition. Every effort will be put forth to make the school a success.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—Guiteau says he conceived the idea of killing Garfield several weeks before the shooting transpired.

—The demand for the Chicago Times has been great since the assassination of President Garfield.

—The New Yorkers bestow their favors in parcels of $250,000. Mrs. Garfield is the recipient of their glorious bounty.

—Reliable reports go to prove that the president was not shot in the shoulder, the bullet having been stopped by his coat sleeve.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice, at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending July 9, 1881: Fred. Bungand, Rachel Huff, Samuel Moore, F. L. May, A. G. Pinchin, Samuel M. Smith, Elias Yonney.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—Will our weather clerk please call to his memory, and act accordingly, those stirring words of a favorite author,

Backward, turn backward in our flight,
Give us a raging rain just for to-night.

—Senator Voorhees had three hundred invitations to orate on the Fourth, and we have now in our mind's eye several rattlin' orators (in their minds) in our town, who did not have a single call.

—The Jackson Township Sunday-School Association will meet at Grove Bethel church July 31, 1881, at nine o'clock. All persons in the township are cordially invited to attend, and all others that see this notice.

28 2t M. J. WIDNEY.

—Strawberries were not as plenty in the market this season as usual, but there is an abundance of raspberries, particularly of the early cluster. The market price ranges from eight to ten cents per quart. Whortleberries are also said to be plenty and of fine quality.

—Griscom, the Chicago faster, has completed his forty-five days. There was not much money in the performance for Griscom if current reports are reliable. It is said that his expenses will be $1,000 more than the receipts. He'd better make a die of it.

—These slang phrases do raise the very mischief. When a handsome young wife went to a hardware store for one of those wooden contrivances to smash potatoes, and said: "I want a masher;" every man in the shop, from the boss to the sweep-out clerk rushed to wait on her.

The Torrid Wave.

Reports come in from all parts of the country to the effect that the past week has been one of the hottest ever known in this country. Our exchanges report an alarming number of sun strokes, mostly in the larger cities, but also in smaller towns and in the country. An unusual large percentage of these cases prove fatal. We learn that many of our farmers have had to suspend work in the harvest field, for a day or two, and wait till it was safe to go on. Reports as to the standing of the mercury vary very much, but from 100 to 103 degrees is no unusual thing.

Waterloo.

Harvest is about over.

Si Locke is now running an ice wagon every day.

Two ice-cream parlors now, and business lively at both.

Peter Noragon, of Franklin township, was in town Tuesday visiting friends.

Miss Lillie Morian, now of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is visiting friends here.

Too hot for buggy-riding on Sunday. The shade-trees and gates had to do double duty.

Conductor Murch, of the Wabash, has been taking a lay off and helping in the harvest field.

Thomas Askey, a former resident of this place, has been stopping here for a few days past.

Trains on the Jackson road have been much delayed by excursions to Pleasant Lake for some days past.

W. B. Maxwell is spending a few days at home. He reports a good business in the furniture line.

Frank Fisk and wife are rejoicing in the possession of a new baby. It is a boy, and will no doubt some day be a teacher as both his parents have been.

The boys at the saw-mill are a jolly set, judging from the noise they make. It must be the abundance of logs that keeps them so lively this hot weather.

Willson Shull, who has been traveling with the New Pacific show as musician, returned Tuesday. He says it is getting a little too hot.

Frank Adams has concluded to change the "bachelor's hall" for "blissful Bowers," and no one can blame him for his choice. Frank and Emma will be a good-looking couple, and they have our best wishes.

Freeman Kelley had the misfortune to cut off the end of one of his fingers in the mower Tuesday. He was clearing the machine and the horses being restive, started a little. He thinks it will not be serious.

There was a bad runaway on our streets Friday. Cause, the careless use of fire-crackers. Result, two or three vehicles badly used up, as many horses considerably hurt and those nice trees in front of Mrs. Yant's store very much injured.

R. M. Lockhart and his brother William have been heavy sufferers by the recent floods in the west. Their log boom in the river at Des Moines, Iowa, has just broken for the second time, letting their logs escape. It is probable that their loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

B. F. Killinger has moved to Angola where he has purchased a restaurant, and will go into the business of catering for the public. "Birt," is an enterprising man, and will succeed. We not only wish him abundant success in his new venture, but feel satisfied that our Angola neighbors can do no better than to give him a hearty and generous patronage.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Judge Tousley has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for his health. He will remain there some weeks.

Two sons of County Superintendent A. J. Douglas were married at Columbia City last week, one June 23, and the other the next day. A family re-union was held on the occasion.

The Columbia City Post has the following: "We noticed the following premium on the manuscript for the list: 'Best tidy manufactured by lady, male or female, $1.00' Tom. Marshall prepared it."

Hicksville News: "Isaac Hoagland was killed at Paulding last week. He was off-bearing in a saw mill, and in removing a piece of board one end of it came in contact with the saw, which threw it against the man's face, the board penetrating to the brain. He lived an hour."

Hicksville News says: "The sudden rise in prices of horses in the country and the number of buyers who range the farms buying all the most desirable stock, suggests that the breeding of horses can be made very profitable, provided judgment is used in the selection with reference to the market and its wants."

Lagrange Register: "Our hopes for the speedy construction of an east and west road through this place by the Lake-Shore company, received a sudden set-back by an editorial in last week's Steuben Republican. It charges that the survey by this company last winter was only to take possession of the territory, and without any intention of building the road at present. If this is true, the action of the company in Steuben county and further east, has been a gross imposition on the people who have been anxiously at work securing the right-of-way."

THE GREAT WABASH.—The Sunday Mail says: "There seems to be no end to the rapacity of the Wabash, feeders to that great line being bought up almost monthly. The Eel-River line, purchased and completed by the Wabash, is said to have the finest bed of any new line in the country. Last week a special was run at the rates of thirty five miles per hour. It is expected that the road will be open to passenger business by the middle of this month. The Wabash will control the I. P. & C. from and after the first of this month, and it is supposed that the Muncie will be bought in at the sale advertised for the 12th inst.; then efforts, it is rumored, will be made to purchase the Jackson. These purchases will make the Wabash the most powerful organization in the west."

Garrett Herald: "A few nights since Mr Chambers was on the train, and a heavy thunder storm came up. The thunder was loud, the lightning was vivid, and the tumult of the elements was terrific. Trees were uprooted by the wind, and thunder-bolts sent disaster in every direction. The scene was grand in its terror, and Mr. C. thrust his head out of a coach window to witness the war of the elements, but just as he dived his head through, and was becoming interested, a terrible clap of thunder struck a tree near by, and instantly he tried to draw in his head, but was caught in the act by the sash falling on his neck. The crash of thunder, the falling of the sash and the outside racket generally, caused him to imagine that he had been struck instead of the tree. He finally got over his scare, but would not look out of the window any more that trip."

The New Era says in speaking of this county: "The county superintendent holds his examinations in the COURIER office, and a cotemporary suggests that it must be a 'phat take' for the compositors." The New Era evidently copies this interesting and delicate piece of news from the DeKalb County Republican. The first item is untrue. The examinations are not held in the COURIER office. A few young ladies, teachers, called at the office and waited for examination to begin, and afterwards waited there for the train to start home. As to the delicate expression "phat take," we leave the explanation, if there be any, to the editors of the Republican. We don't understand it, and can only say that the teachers of this county are ladies and gentlemen in every sense of the term, and that the employes of the COURIER are too well bred to consider visitors as the subjects of obscene or indelicate remarks.

Meeting of the Indiana Alumni of the University of Michigan.

The association met in the tabernacle at Island Park, Rome City, Ind., July 12, 1881, at 1:30 p. m. Hon. Samuel Harper, of Lagrange, was made temporary chairman, and W. H. Leas of Waterloo, temporary secretary. On motion, the chair appointed the following committee to prepare and report articles of association: A. A. Chapin, H. C. Burt, J. P. Glenn, all of Kendallville.

The address of welcome was made by W. C. Glasgow, of Lagrange, and was responded to by W. L. Penfield of Auburn. Addresses were also made by the following-named members: Hon. T. M. Cooley, President Freese, Dr. Prescott, Dr. Adams, Profs. Payne and Vaughn.

Letters were read from Professor Winchell, Prof. Reed, and Hon. Allen Zollers. This was followed by an address by H. C. Burt. The committee on articles of association then made their report, which was adopted. Association then adjourned to the dining hall for the banquet. After dinner, the organization of the society was effected by the election of the following officers: President, W. L. Penfield, of Auburn; vice-president, Wm. M. Brown, of Orland; secretary, R. H. Rerick, of Lagrange. Executive committee: Dr. J. H. Rerick, of Lagrange; P. A. Randall, of Fort Wayne; M. A. O. Packard, of Plymouth; W. P. Carpenter and J. H. Beadle, of Fort Wayne. It was then decided to hold the next meeting at the call of the executive committee. Adjourned. The meeting was in all its features a most pleasant one, and will no doubt become a permanent organization.

Obituary.

Mrs. Joanna Elba Moore died at her home in Knox county, Ohio, June 29, 1881. She was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, and was 23 years, 7 months and 23 days old at the time of her death. She leaves a husband and babe and numerous friends to mourn her early death. Deceased was a daughter of J. D. and M. A. McAnally, of Waterloo. Her mother, was at her bedside for the last four months, day and night, till the angel of Death relieved her. Her mind was clear to the last moment, and she made all the arrangements as to her funeral and burial. She was buried at Fredericktown, Ohio, July 1, 1881. Her parents were present to the last, and are firm in the belief that though dead in the flesh, she still lives in the spirit world.

MILLINERY GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Colths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

West Richland.

There was a pretty good representation of the young people of West Richland at Rome City on the 4th.

Last Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the school-house in regard to school matters.

William Franks is to teach our school which commences the 25th.

The subject of the new school-house is being discussed. The people are now wondering where the trustee will locate it.

Sunday-school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Don't let the hot weather keep you away, boys. It is no warmer for you to go to Sunday-school than to run up and down the creek all day.

It is surprising how few in this community are taking a newspaper. Do not neglect it any longer. Subscribe for some one of our papers, read it and learn what is transpiring in your own county.

A FARMER.

—Ex-sheriff St. Clair was in town yesterday.

"We have great faith in the cure of dyspepsia, constipation, general debility, torpid liver and all summer complaints by Dr. Marshall's Big Bromoline."—Dakota State Gazette.

Forgiveness and a smile are the best revenge. Good health makes happiness and Dr. Marshall's Bromoline makes good health. Only fifty cents, and Big Bottles. Sold by all druggists.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Elizabeth Landis and David Landis, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to quiet title to real estate by Dennis Spindler, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881. Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of July, 1881.

28 3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Richland Township.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

June 14, 1881.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choic Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeartern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to the Dry Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices,

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT,

CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

CUSTOM MADE.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOSIERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Clothing Hummers,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Root and Company

ARE SHOWING BARGAINS IN CHOICE SUMMER

DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES.

Stocks daily replenished. New lines Black Silk Surahs. Plain and Fancy

SUMMER SILKS

Largest Assortment shown. 40 and $1.25

Carpets, Window-Shades, Lace Curtains

MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS AND CORNICES.

Third invoice of Ladies' Black Satin Parasols, 24 and 26-inches, Silk Sun Umbrellas, extra quality twilled Silks $2, 2.25, 2.50, 2.76, 3, and $4.

Fans, Fans.

Plain and Fancy, as well as the new novelties for decorating Wash goods, Black Dress Goods. Lowest prices guaranteed. A call solicited.

Auburn Courier

"CHEBANG!"

AN EXPLOSION IN THE COURT HOUSE.

Treasurer Miller was sleeping sweetly the other afternoon; little angels were hovering o'er his brow whispering encouraging words of the sweet bye and bye. Recorder Boland purchased a fire-cracker about the size of a double-barrel shot gun, placed it upon the office stove and set fire to it. Coop Ralston stationed himself upon the outside of the building just under the window. Bang! went the cannon, and Coop immediately began to cry murder! help! The room was dark with smoke and bits of burning paper scattered here and there. Lafe was jumping 'round that room like a Kansas grasshopper in a corn-crip. "Catch im! hold on to 'im! where is Gus Leas?" he cried, but Gus did'nt appear. He was hid in a corner close by, joining in the laugh with the other boys.

Turn About

A TRIO FROM AUBURN AT ROME CITY.

Dave Hampton, Fred. Davis and Fred. Clark went to Rome City last Tuesday and remained over night. Two of the boys went out in a boat for the purpose of having a bath, and left Fred Davis in the tent. When they returned Fred. crawled out from under the canvas with no wearing apparel on but an undershirt, and begged of his companions to take him out so that he, too, could have a paddle in the water. It is against the rules to land any place about the island, but at the dock. There being no police in sight, the boys took Fred. out. When they returned the officer was "thar" and forbid them coming to the shore. "My g—," said Fred., "here I am with nothing but an undershirt on." "Can't help that," replied the official. "Hand my pants out of the tent, then," demanded Fred. "I don't have to carry your clothes to you," and a motion of his hand was a signal for them to hoist sail and move off. Fred. was taken to the landing place, and Dave Hampton said it was worth a barrel of ice-cream to see him dodging among those tents, anxiously looking for the one which contained his pants.

Done at Last.

FRENCH PETE WILL JOIN THE TEMPERANCE ARMY NOW.

The rumor reached us Monday evening that the notorious French Pete, who, a few days ago, attempted to string Doc Cowan's coon on a pitchfork, had been struck upon the head with a "billy" in the hands of the Marshal at Kendallville, and was in a dying condition. He told the citizens there that he had friends at Stryker, Ohio, and he was sent to that place immediately. His wife received a telegram from Stryker, the same day, directing her to come soon if she desired to see Pete alive. Many remarks were made about this pitiable, unfortunate creature, and some of them cruelly spoken. "He's out of the way now," says one. "He'd been better off dead long ago," remarks another. Out with such hypocrisy. Stay from the back doors of the brine shops; empty the bottles in your cellars; mash that old favorite jug concealed in the hay mow and your hearts will melt with grief when you bring back to memory these uncalled for remarks. An habitual drunkard is an object of pity, not of scorn, and they are possessed of the same tender feeling that nature gives to every man. Poor Pete, then, has crossed the dark, unknown river by the liquor seller's route, and God in his fatherly judgment will decide between the two who shall answer for his death—Pete or the liquor dealer. Peace to his ashes.

INSANE.

THE OLD STORY OF LOVING TOO WELL.

A man by the name of Wesley Vandermark, who has been in this place since last winter went crazy Thursday. It seems that he was in love with a young lady named Bittner, living in the Rickel property, at the north end of town. One Charley Hoff was paying close attention to the girl. This so worried Vandermark that he went to the house last Friday evening and in the presence of the family began to fan Hoff's coat tail with a No. 6 boot. He was overpowered and taken to the jail, where he performed in a frantic manner, continually crying, "Hoff; oh, you Hoff!" and other crazy expression. We are a little surprised at Vandermark's being so foolish. He had not paid the young lady any attention, with the exception of escorting her to church one evening. Now, if Mr. V. had been a young lad, whose mustache is, like faith: "the evidence of things hoped for, the substance of things not yet seen," and had launched into this affair with but little experience in the ways of the world, there would be some excuse for him. But he was a man of thirty-five or upward, with burnsides like a Major-general; a good-looking man and had business qualities about him so that he handled considerable money. He was taken to Indianapolis Monday morning.

"HUCKLEBERRIES."

FURNISHED THE COURIER READERS GRATUIOUSLY.

—Pick berries.

—Trade is dull.

—Shut up the hogs.

—Give us a shower.

—The potato-bug crop is good.

—Gibson, the Ice-cream man.

—Phillip Fluke has a phaeton.

—New potatoes are getting old.

—The livery men are getting rich.

—Louis Tess is building a sidewalk

—Find Kahn & Co's. adv., Waterloo.

—Now shoot woodcocks—law says so.

—Sherm. Hollister has been fixing up.

—Johnny Hebel cleaned house Monday.

—Whortleberries, retail, fifteen cents.

—Cook Ford is again with Isaac Ochs.

—Look for Ensley & Harter's advertisement.

—A little rain would be a help to vegetation.

—Ed. Baker is making repairs on his bakery.

—Harvest hands are in demand at $2.00 per day.

—Albert Gass works at the Eighth street bakery.

—Eggs and butter are both the same price—14 cents.

—The Eighth street bakery has moved one door west.

—The crowd is leaving Rome City, owing to the heat.

—Sam. Puff is mixing up dough again at his old post.

—Charley Smith is clerking at the Little Parlor saloon.

—The town board met in regular session Tuesday evening.

—Lager-beer glasses are evacuated amazingly these hot days.

—The moon was full last Sunday night, but no rain cometh.

—Frank Dills looks well on a city cab—nice enough to "plug."

—There has been a great demand for ice for the past few days.

—Mr. A. J. Little has made some improvements on his residence.

—The pound contains several hogs and so does the several streets.

—Milo Thomas, Kibs clerk, has converted himself into a harvester.

—Mr. John Feagler, on north Jackson street, has built a new barn.

—Two fires and the hook and ladder company have not been out.

—It will soon be "pay day" with the farmers. After harvest, you know.

—The rain yesterday morning gave old Sol a chance to cool off a little.

—Dr. S. D. Myers is always fixing up. He has a model dentist shop.

—John Berg is trying to appear as a boy once more—shaved smooth.

—Take things cool as possible this warm weather and avoid sickness.

—Ben Williams will soon have a phaeton out of the sprinkling wagon.

—The Hulsenbeck building, recently damaged by the storm, has been repaired.

—The thermometers and the comet make a good pair. They are both flying high.

—Garfield's obituary notices, standing upon the galleys, can now be distributed.

—Charley Groscop has quit the brick making business and is again at home.

—Some one should set up a "Snipe" to the fellow who rang the fire bell Tuesday.

—Plenty of work now. Get off that store-box, put up your knife and make $1.50 per day.

—An enclosed culvert is under construction from Isaac Cool's residence on Main street.

—The girls say that they can't mop their faces, but that the boys think they are flirting.

—Owing to the "elevation" in the price of lemons, that luxury is selling at ten cents a glass.

—Watermelons can be had in the markets of large cities, and Jamaica ginger will advance.

—Keeping cool is a science that just now is fairly appreciated but not so easily mastered.

—Frank Davenport goes to the post-office oftener than heretofore. He lives in a brick house now.

—Ain't it about time that our officers were pulling some of the 'dives" in town.

—Treasurer Miller was pacing down Main street Sunday morning early in search of an ice-cream shop.

—When you pass a friend and don't remark that "it's hot" you will get thirty days in the "cooler."

—Several Sunday-school classes were drilled in singing at the Presbyterian church last sabbath afternoon.

—Will our town guardians see that the shooting of fire-crackers and toy pistols is stopped upon our public streets.

Ball and Bat.

THE JUVENILE NINES OF AUBURN AND WATERLOO.

Last Saturday a game of base-ball was played between the above ball nines. This is the first game that has been indulged in, at this place, for a long time, and was quite interesting for those who enjoy this kind of sport. The day was too warm for playing ball, but the boys showed great zeal and activity notwithstanding the scorching rays of old Sol. The grounds near the Wabash depot were chosen, and a fair crowd was in attendance to cheer the boys as they muffed the flies and struck out. The Auburn club won the game in a score of 13 to 19.

—Billy Edgerton sold his barber shop Monday and thought he would celebrate the occasion by taking a bath in the crystal waters of Cedar creek, at the morning star bridge. Billy plunged in, bull-frog fashion, but his toes were just a little too short to reach the bottom, and it was with difficulty that he gained the shore.

—The cry of fire was again heard Tuesday morning upon our streets, and the bucket brigade were out in full uniform. The location of the fire was near the chimney of Goodman's tin-shop. There are four frame buildings and one brick which would have been destroyed had the fire got under good headway. An ordinary hand engine would have saved a lot of property—but we have none.

—Billy Little is now manufacturing the best home-made boot or shoe in town. He does his own work, and consequently can get up a better, more substantial boot, for less money, than those who have to pay for having the work done by men who rush it through in order to make all the money they can. All kinds of repairing promptly done. Shop in rear of Davis' hardware store.

—Are the members of the Presbyterian church doing their duty as christians to influence the wicked? Their church-doors are closed, the sound of the deep-toned bell is heard only to call the children to sabbath-school, that large and handsome structure is not used for general sabbath work and the attractive pulpit is as silent as the tomb.

—The marshal should spank some of those kids who hang around the "little store on the corner" every evening and swear, wrestle and keep up a continued racket from seven to ten o'clock. Either take care of them or have a free distribution of the revised testament at a given hour each evening.

—A fellow at our elbow says that Doc Ryan was prostrated from a sun-stroke while building two feet of sidewalk last Saturday. But we have found out since that he was mistaken. Doc is flourishing like a green bay horse, and enjoys himself with the same unction as of yore.

—The renowned phrenologist, who visited our city the other week, is now at Albion delineating the heads of her citizens. He got drunk last Saturday, and on awakening in the morning feeling for his own head, he found it securely fastened upon his frame, surrounded by the iron bars of the cooler.

—While Chris Baldock was in Waterloo, last Friday, another rig ran into his and Chris' horse becoming frightened ran away, completely demolishing a lot of tin spouting. The outfit belonged to J. L. Davis, and, of course, little mishaps of this kind are nothing to a banker

—The women also like to swim. Saturday evening several fair damsels were paddling in the water near the cemetery. A woman can't put on any side-saddle style when she goes in swimming. She has either got to kick out like a man or get drowned.

—A couple of fellows from the rural land, east of town, were feeling joyful from the effects of brine, last Sunday, and one of them took Chawles Emanuel's "umbersol" and walked off. Charley was about to trot into a legal decision when the rural chap returned it.

—Boys should not be allowed to handle toy-pistols. They have got them down to such a point that they shoot almost as wicked as a cartridge gun, and, although not loaded with any hard substance, their aim is effective.

—They were in the cemetery looking for four-leaf clover, when he looked squarely at the apple of her eye and said: "Mary Jane, when shall we become as one." And she hesitatingly answered: "John, you can't com-et over me."

—The old version said, that the night cometh when no man can see to work. In the new version it has been changed. They know all about souls in these latter days.

—One of Sebring's boys found a pocket book containing five hundred dollars, in front of Ober's residence, on Jackson street, the other day.

—The question now is, where does the street-corner masher, who toils not, manage to get such good clothes.

—Farmers are now busy in the harvest field, gathering together the golden grain.

The Morning Star.

BECOMING A POPULAR BATHING RESORT.

Heretofore the waters of Cedar creek, near the Morning Star bridge, have been undisturbed, but for the past few days a large number of our citizens have visited that place in the evening for the purpose of bathing. The water is about fifty feet wide and from ten to twelve feet deep, making a very desirable place for this amusement. Hacks are driven backward and forward every evening, the conveyance costing but ten cents to and from the water.

—Again we hear complaints of the COURIER not reaching our subscribers until the following week of its publication. These mails must be sent promptly, and if not done so, we shall inform the proper authorities at Washington. Let us know, friends, if you receive the COURIER each week regularly.

—Law is a big institution. About half of the trundle-bed population of this town carry revolvers, and on frequent occasions bang away at the innocent rats that are having a little gallop about the street crossings.

—The Chicago Times says, "The assassin of the president is afraid of catching cold." If the president should happen to cross that dark, unknown river, Mr. Guiteau will not be bothered long with colds, unless it should be charcoal.

—Each year Mr. Daniel Altenberg comes to the front with the first roasting ears of the season. Last week he had a fine, tempting lot on sale. The doctors of the town should give the 'Squire a benefit—one good turn deserves another.

—One of our citizens very gravely remarked to us that he had been reliably informed by a friend that we are not to have another Fourth of July celebration in this country, until next year. He had just recovered from a two week's drunk.

—They don't sell liquor in Kansas now. When a man gets drunk out there they say he has the dropsy. Dropsy is good. We beg leave to call the attention of our physicians to several cases of dropsy that we saw Monday evening.

—Doc. Cowan's favorite black mare was foundered one day this week, and is not in a condition for driving. She was one of the finest roadsters in the county, and we are sorry that this misfortune has come to her.

—Man has two eyes and two ears, and but one mouth; which signifies that you should see and hear twice as much as you speak. But think of the eloquence that would be lost to the world if this were the universal rule.

—Last Saturday John Beard, one of Frank Culbertson's hack drivers, drove about the city loaded down with juveniles, of both genders, from the north end. The little tads seemed to enjoy the sport hugely.

—Frank Philips, our tonsorial artist, is greatly excited over the report that the Wabash shops will locate at Butler, and is preparing to establish a branch business at that place. "Hold the fort, for he is coming."

—Some owner of swine, who has little fear of law, broke open the pound Tuesday evening and let at liberty several hogs that were contained therein. If this hog law is substantial let it be enforced.

—A heavy wind storm passed over us Tuesday afternoon. One of Kiblinger's large French-plate glass was blown out of the rear door of his store room and broken. Other light damage was done.

—Our supreme court has just decided that the pay of city treasurers must be henceforward such a salary as shall be voted by the council, and that they have no per-cent of tax collections.

—The train going south on the Saginaw was two hours late Tuesday. The Baptist church at Jackson had an excursion to Pleasant Lake. It took two trains to carry then, hence the delay.

—Coop Ralston is a man of fine business qualities—he puts life and vim into everything he undertakes to do. It is amusing to see that old dun horse "get up in shape" when Coop holds the strings.

—The mellow and green apple season have now fully burst in upon us, and the gay and festive undertaker has increased his stock of white satin coffins in proportion.

—The Butler folks feel awful proud since they have the promise of the Wabash shops. Take it moderate, gentlemen, there's many a "slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

—Jesse Long, who has been working for Pommert Bros. the past few weeks, purchased the barber shop, on Seventh street, owned by Wm. Edgington.

—Some young fellows from Waterloo were in town astride the tricky bicycle Saturday. They handled the machines with skill.

—New crossings are going down on the east side of Main street, and one on the corner of Seventh and Jackson streets. 'Bout time.

Personal Notes.

—Dr. Matheny is suffering with a sore eye

—Charley Jackson was at Angola, Tuesday.

—S. H. Snyder went to Rome City Tuesday.

—Sim Tarney "took in" Wayne last Saturday.

—Dave Hampton went north on the Saginaw yesterday.

—Dr. Sears made a trip to Michigan last Saturday.

—Charley Shephard, the insurance man, is out of town this week.

—J. J. Eakright, one of our livest teachers, called on us Tuesday.

—Mrs. F. D. Ryan is visiting relatives at Reading, Mich., this week.

—Miss Wolf, of Jackson, Michigan, is paying a visit to the family of Isaac Ochs.

—Mrs. William Rakestraw has a young lady friend passing away the time with her.

—John Leas, Frank Adams and W. H. Leas, called on the COURIER folks yesterday.

—U. J. Coats esquire, a rising young attorney of Butler, called to see us this week.

—Frank Borst and wife, of Corunna, Sundayed with the family of treasurer Miller.

—Mrs. C. A. Kalley has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. B. Lewis, for several weeks.

—James E. Rose, one of our ablest attorneys, made a business trip to Fort Wayne yesterday.

—Mrs. R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, was calling on her sister, Mrs. John Baxter, Tuesday.

—Sheriff Leas and wife entertained a few relatives and friends at their residence Monday.

—Mr. McBride, of Butler, brother-in-law of George Grund, is paying the latter a visit this week.

—Mrs. Lottie Osgood makes a splendid post office clerk, being affable and pleasant to one and all.

—How's this for a "flush:" T. D. Gross, G. A. Porter and Pete Stutz "did" Waterloo, Monday.

—A. D. Moore laid off from harvest work last Monday and took a drive to Auburn on business.

—Mr. Philips, father of our barber, Frank, is paying his son and the Forshey boys a visit this week.

—Mr. Bowers and his daughter Gracie, of Bucyrus, Ohio, are visiting with L. Bowers, of this place.

—George Patterson joined his wife here Tuesday. He left for the east yesterday via the Wabash.

—Bill Latson made a trip to Butler, Monday Guess he went over to talk the citizens out of the Wabash shops.

—Misses Julia and Lillie McTighe, of Milwaukee, Wis., are visiting with their sister, Mrs William McIntyre.

—'Squire O. P. Smith and A. R. Stevens, of Waterloo, were down on Monday to assist on an insanity inquest.

—Samuel Moody, and Peter Fisher the popular clothier of Waterloo, were taking in the town on Monday.

—Misses Ola and Jennie Lieb, of Waterloo, and Miss Lillie Morlan, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, visited Auburn Monday.

—L. M. Bassett, who has been attending the normal school at Valparaiso, is back shaking hands with his old friends.

—The Junior partner of the COURIER is apparently no better. He looks bad and suffers constantly with pain.

—Mrs. M. J. Widney, one of the earnest Sunday-school workers of this county, made us a brief visit the other day.

—Mrs. A. W. Allen left last week for St. Louis, Michigan, being called to the sick bed of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Coombs.

—Mrs. W. J. Austin and her little ones returned Monday from quite an extended visit to Richmond, Indiana, her old home.

—F. K. Blake, of Smithfield township, will teach the higher mathematics in the normal school at Dickson, Ill. The fall term begins August 30.

—Our former citizen, Charles Shephard, returned last Saturday with a smile so childlike and bland. He was a guest of Dr. Littlefield and wife.

—William Nelson, of Jackson township, accompanied by his daughter Olive, and Miss Tillie Evans, of Lagrange, called to see us Tuesday while in town.

—L. F. Welling once more bade adieu to Auburn and went back to Jackson, temporarily at least. He left for that place last Saturday. He will likely be promoted.

—Lute Wright, who recently owned an interest in the lumber yard near the Saginaw depot, now of Michigan, was the guest of G. C. Ralston and wife this week.

—Rev. F. F. Christine and Peter Fisher came over to visit the sick editor Tuesday evening. Mr. Husselman expresses his thanks for many kind attentions during his sickness.

—Our young friend Wm. Forshey, left yesterday for Alida, this state, to take the position of agent at that station. Billy is a lively, jovial, good fellow, and our best wishes go with him.

—M. F. Long looks bad. Someone sleeping in the next room to him, at a hotel in Toledo, blew out the gas instead of turning it off and the only way for escape was through the room occupied by Mike. He was roused by someone shaking the door, or otherwise would have been suffocated.

—As we passed Major Sprott upon the street last Monday, and the thermometer a 100° in the shade, we ask: "Well, Major, how does this warm weather agree with you?" "I stand it very well," he replied. It was a noble answer for one so old. The young men of to-day have but little more ambition than old gentlemen like Mr. Sprott and S. W. Ralston. A little thoughtful attention, how happy it makes the old. They have outlived most of the friends of their early youth. Often their partners in life have long filled silent graves; often their children they have followed to the tomb. They stand solitary, bending on their staff, waiting till the same call shall reach them. Should not the young cling 'round them, cheering their gloom with songs and happy smiles?

—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents in Waterloo, July 13. Mr. Frank E. Adams and Miss Emma Bowers. H. J. Lacy of the M. E. church officiated.

—Sunday afternoon a refreshing breeze came up with indications of rain. It was very acceptable to everybody as the heat in the forenoon was intense.

—John Bunch has moved near the Wabash elevator. That end of town is famous for people of extraordinary height.

—Several Garrett fellows were in town Sunday again on a "highlow." How long are these Sunday drunks to be allowed?

—Charley Hoff's nerves are steady now. Vandermark is at the home of the unfortunate in Indianapolis.

Sun Stroke.

CHRIS. BAKER, AT AUBURN JUNCTION, THE VICTIM.

Last Saturday news reached us that Chris. Baker, landlord of one of the hotels at Auburn Junction, received a sun stroke, and upon inquiry we found the report to be true. He was not exposed to the sun any great length of time, but not being accustomed to outdoor life, it took him on the "double-quick" order. He was in a critical condition on Sunday last, but is feeling pretty well to-day.

T. P. Scott also received a stroke Monday while at work near the creek bottom.

Hard Storms.

SOME DAMAGE DONE TO FENCES, TREES, ETC., ETC.

About four o'clock yesterday a heavy wind and rain storm swept over this section of county doing considerable damage. Trees were torn down and fence-boards scattered promiscuously about town. Some of the buildings were more or less racked, and we should feel thankful that it was no worse. It was one of the heaviest wind storms ever witnessed here, and many of our citizens thought their final ending had come. A heavy rain followed, lasting about two hours, purifying the air and making the morning pleasant and beautiful.

Too Hot.

THE MERCURY DANCING AMONG THE NINETIES.

The weather for the past few days has been immensely warm, the thermometer pointing out ninety to one hundred degrees in the shade. Last Friday and Saturday the heat was intense, and many laborers, working up on the highways, were compelled to abandon their usual daily duties. Horses, cattle, etc., are looking badly, owing to the heat and the constant annoyance of flies. The "oldest inhabitants" say that, they cannot call to memory the time when the sun was so hot, at the beginning of July, as it has been for a few days back. Corn and other vegetables are suffering for the want of rain, and the "dish rattler" of the household is worrying about the cistern going dry.

Fuller'n a Tick."

A DISGUSTING CASE OF A DRUNKEN TRAMP SUNDAY NIGHT.

He was staggering down Van Buren street without the least knowledge of where he was going. He had been at the back doors too many times, and the innocent libations of ginger-ale and lemonade he imbibed had settled in his legs; and, although the mind was willing, the flesh was weak—his lower extremities wouldn't track. He was under the impression that he was "billed" in one the go-as-you-please races, and he lost his equilibrium and went head-long into the "canal" near the ward school building. The cool, sparkling water sobered him off somewhat, and his language to the corporation of this town was not strictly orthodox, according to the new revision. He gave his name as John Smith (a very uncommon title) from Ft. Wayne.

—Fellows who have to stand upon their tiptoes to see over their proboscis, are hereby notified that it is against the rules of printing offices for strangers to read copy while the compositor is setting it up.

—Girls, when you see a young man strolling about town in the evening, carrying a nickel fan, never freeze to him, unless you want to build the fires and cut your own wood.

—The following is the latest revision;

"Mary had a little lamp,
And tried to blow it out,
The paper states that Mary went
Right up the golden spout!"

—Fin Gibson has made and sold thirty-two gallons of ice cream in a little over a week. He furnishes the largest dish of any dealer in town.

—Picker & Bumpus' brick-laying force went down into Allen county, one day last week, to gather whortleberries. The market is completely overstocked.

—Have Main street sprinkled. Let the town dads order the work to be done. Pass an ordinance. Do anything.

—The rumor that Vandermark had been crazy once before, has no foundation. This probably helped to worry the poor fellow's mind.

—Now the next door neighbor kicks up a racket with Mr. Jones because his hens wipe their feet on his cucumber beds.

—Charley Jackson will move his goods from Angola to Auburn this week and occupy Scott's residence on South Jackson street.

—Have you taken particular notice of Philo Lockwook's gloves? Don't know whether they came with the bicycle or not.

—The Main street ball nine broke a window for Mrs. Jones, Tuesday evening.

—A blind man made music for the boys in front of Kiblinger's hardware store yesterday.

—Our "satan," Conny Little, was somewhat "indisposed," as he said, several days this week.

—A new sidewalk has been put down in front of Guy Plumb's property, opposite the Auburn house.

—Henry Bashelier will move his family into the Stameta property, corner of Main and Twelfth streets.

—Be careful boys, if you have only ten cents, not to order two glasses of lemonade or you will have to stand somebody off.

—There does not seem to be much sickness at present. Everything is favorable, however, for an epidemic of some kind.

—Parties not a thousand blocks away from the COURIER office, are too much in the habit of making an exhibition of themselves at a privy facing the street. It is the result of thoughtlessness no doubt, but is very annoying to people living near. Shut the door, boys, and keep it shut. That is all we ask of you.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

John G. Saxe, the poet, lost a son at Albany, last week, with whom he was about to make his home for the future.... Five members of a party which left New York for a yachting trip in the sound were lost in a storm off Bridgeport, Ct.... Peter Cooper has decided to open schools of instruction in type-writing and phonography in Cooper Institute, New York, at a cost of $25,000.... A special committee of the Boston Council, after duly considering the subject, recommends the immediate expenditure of $1,500,000 in the creation of a system of public parks.... John Davis, his wife and daughter, of Pittsburgh, were seriously poisoned by eating smoked sturgeon which had been cured with creosote.

Yale beat Harvard in the annual college boat race by three lengths. The race was rowed at New London, Ct.

Two $100,000 conflagrations took place one night last week—woolen mills at Adams, Mass., and stove works at Spring City, Pa.

In response to a call for a meeting of citizens of New York, to take action in regard to the attempt on the life of President Garfield, a large number of gentlemen assembled at the Chamber of Commerce. After appropriate addresses by several persons, Cyrus W. Field announced that a fund of $250,000 was to be subscribed, to be invested in United States bonds and be deposited with a trust company, the income to be paid to Mrs. Garfield, the principal to be divided among her children after her demise. Subscriptions to the amount of $39,000 were received in a few minutes. The Secretary of the Chamber telegraphed Postmaster General James that the full sum had been raised.

The Commissioners of Taxes estimate the present value of real and personal property in the city of New York at $1,186,948,000, an increase of $42,000,000 over last year.... There was a $75,000 fire in Newark, N.J.—a brewery.... Roscoe Conkling, in a letter to Attorney General MacVeagh, calls his attention to the broad distinction between assailing the life of an individual and an attempt to take a life of special value to the whole people, and suggests rigorous punishment for assaults on high executive officers.

THE WEST.

At midnight two masked men robbed a stage-coach near Alamosa, Col., securing from the six passengers about $800.... The paper-mill of Averill, Russell & Carpenter, on Hennepin island, near Minneapolis, valued at $35,000, was burned.... Stock to the amount of $500,000 has been taken for a new stock-yards company in Cincinnati.

A grain warehouse above Port Huron, Mich., filled with corn, was burned, the estimated loss being $40,000.

A laborer engaged in grading a railroad track at Edenville, Iowa, expressed the hope that President Garfield would not recover, and was so badly pounded by a fellow-workman that he died.

In Cincinnati, flames broke out in Marquis's carriage factory and speedily extended to and destroyed the Union furniture works, Closterman's chair factory and Meader's furniture shop. Charles Peat perished in the flames and five persons were injured. The loss will reach $500,000.

The Ute Commissioners have returned to the cantonment on the Uncompahgre, after making 800 miles on horseback through Colorado and Utah. They report having made a selection for the new reservation.... A stage was attacked by Apaches about 100 miles south of El Paso, and four passengers and two drivers killed. One passenger escaped in a wounded condition.

THE SOUTH.

Hiram Warner, formerly Chief Justice of Georgia, died at Atlanta, after a long illness. He was born in Williamsburg, Mass., in 1802.... Henry P. McGrath, the well-known Kentucky breeder and owner of running horses, is dead.

Adam Thompson, colored, was executed at Dallas, Texas, for killing John Schumaker five years ago.

Three children of Sheriff Micken, of Hernando county, Fla., aged 8, 11 and 14, were murdered by a negro in whose charge they were left. After robbing the house, the fiend endeavored to kill the father on his way home, but, instead, was captured, confessed his crime, and was lynched in presence of 200 citizens.

The temperance work which has been actively carried on in Georgia for several months past culminated in the assembling of a State convention at Atlanta at which 100 counties were represented. Judge W. H. Underwood, of Rome, was elected President. It was resolved to ask the Legislature to pass a prohibitory act.... Four persons were killed and fourteen wounded near Covington, Ky., on the 4th, by the collision of two picnic trains.

The explosion of the boiler of a portable threshing-machine on a farm in Talbot county, Md., killed three persons and seriously injured several others. The accident was caused by a reinforcement of cold water.

POLITICAL.

In the ballot at Albany on the 30th ult., for Conkling's successor, Potter had 53 votes, Wheeler 43 and Conkling 32. For the long term, Kernan had 53 supporters, Depew 51 and Platt 28. A motion in the Assembly to adjourn sine die on Saturday was tabled, the Democrats voting in the negative. The Grand Jury indicted A. D. Barber for paying E. R. Phelps $12,500 with which to bribe State officers, and Charles A. Edwards for receiving from Joseph Dickson $7,000 for the same purpose. Phelps was also arraigned, and all three gave bail. It is said that fifty signatures to a call for a caucus were obtained, but sixty-five were required. The latest sensation at Albany is a scandal involving the name of Platt.

On the announcement of a ballot for the long term at Albany, on the 1st inst., the name of Thomas C. Platt was withdrawn, at his own request, and that of Crowley was substituted. The ballot for the long term gave Depew and Kernan each 48 votes, Crowley 20, and Cornell 15. For the short term Potter had 48 votes, Wheeler 38, and Conkling 28. The Bribery Investigating Committee held a meeting without reaching a vote on its report.

The attempt on the life of the President seems to have had no influence on the stalwart vote at Albany. Two ballots were taken on the 5th, in which Potter had 47 for the short term, Wheeler 36 and Conkling 31. The vote for the long term gave Depew 48, Kernan 47, Wheeler 24, Crowley 19 and Cornell 15.

Both houses of the New York Legislature, on the 6th inst., unanimously adopted resolutions of sympathy for the wounded President and his afflicted family, and of condemnation of the murderous deed of his assailant. The ballot for Senator for the short term on that day was as follows: Potter, 53; Wheeler, 42; Crowley, 6; Rogers, 4; Conkling, 32; Cornell, 6; Lapham, 11; Folger, 1. The vote for Platt's successor stood: Kernan, 58; Depew, 53; Cornell, 16; Chapman, 4; Crowley, 19. Sixty-five members of the New York Legislature signed a call for a caucus of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, to agree, if possible, upon candidates for United States Senators. Only sixty-three were present, however, and the meeting was deferred for one day. Majority and minority reports were made by the Bribery Investigating Committee, which are not conclusive one way or the other. The majority report submitted the evidence taken, but gave no conclusion, owing to the matter being in the hands of the court.

The joint convention of the New York Legislature balloted twice for Senators, on the 7th inst., the closing vote for the short term giving Potter 52, Wheeler 43 and Conkling 30. For the long term Kernan received 52, Depew 49, Crowley 18 and Cornell 17. At a conference of the Republican members in the evening it was agreed to hold a formal caucus next day, fifty-nine signing the call. The supporters of Conkling held a secret conference and resolved to take no part in the caucus.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney General MacVeagh insists that there will be no "let up" in the star-route prosecution, the President and the Cabinet being determined to go to the root of the business.

Sir Edward Thornton has handed to the President his letters of recall from Washington as British Envoy, invoking a continuance of the kindly relations between the two nations. President Garfield paid the retiring Minister the highest compliments for his services in bringing about two very important arbitrations..... The President has appointed R. S. Foster to the Marshalship of Indiana, made vacant by the resignation of William W. Dudley.... The receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year were $134,974,166, and from customs $197,500,000.

Secretary Kirkwood suspended Theophilus French from the office of Commissioner of Railroads, whereupon Mr. French intimated his intention to resign at once.... Secretary Windom has issued a call for all the outstanding registered 5-per-cent. bonds. Prior to Oct. 1 holders can have them cashed in full with interest, on presentation at the Treasury Department. The amount involved is about $30,000,000.... James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, has been retired. Gen. Hancock has asked promotion for Col. William G. Mitchell, of his staff.

The public-debt statement issued July 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds		$196,378,600
Five per cents		439,841,350
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,859,750
Refunding certificates		688,800
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,639,067,750
Matured debt	$6,723,865	
Legal-tenders	346,741,551	
Certificates of deposit	11,925,000	
Fractional currency	7,105,962	
Gold and silver certificates	56,949,450	
Total without interest		422,721,984
Total debt		$2,069,013,569
Total interest		20,940,637
Cash in treasury		249,363,415
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,840,594,811
Decrease during June		12,323,169
Decrease since June 30, 1880		101,573,629
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$2,125,544
Debt on which interest has ceased		6,723,865
Interest thereon		718,686
Gold and silver certificates		56,949,450
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		11,925,000
Cash balance available July 1, 1881		170,920,869
Total		$249,363,415
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$249,363,415
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by United States		49,528,566
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,426,126
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		$34,447,241

The very last appointments made to office by President Garfield, previous to being shot by the assassin Guiteau, were the following: Charles Payson, of Massachusetts, Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, vice Cramer, transferred to Switzerland; George W. Carter, of Louisiana, Minister to Venezuela, vice John Baker, recalled; and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, of New York, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia, vice John H. Smythe, recalled.

Walker Blaine, son of the Secretary, has entered upon his duties as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

GENERAL.

There are 44,490 postoffices in the United States. During the year 2,894 were established and 1,408 discontinued. The number of Postmasters commissioned is 10,441.... Work on the Yorktown centennial monument, which is to cost $100,000, will be begun at once.

The race on the Ottawa river, in which Wallace Ross defeated Trickett, Gaudier and others, was witnessed by 20,000 persons. Hanlan acted as referee, and was presented by the corporation with a chain and cup.... A party of contractors have sailed from San Francisco for the Isthmus of Panama, to build twenty villages along the survey of De Lesseps' canal. California redwood will be used, and nearly $1,000,000 will be disbursed..... Fifty-four national banks were organized during the fiscal year just closed, nineteen went into voluntary liquidation, and there were no failures. The number now in existence is 2,122.

The Mercantile Agency of Dun, Wyman & Co. announce the extent of business failures for the first six months of 1881. In number they amount to 2,862, as compared with 2,497 in the first half of 1880, and 4,018 in 1879. The liabilities for the first half are stated to be $40,000,000, compared with $33,000,000 the first six months of 1880, and $65,000,000 in 1879. The semi-annual circular issued by Dun, Wyman & Co. contains reports from forty-four trade centers, nearly all of which indicate a highly-prosperous condition of business, with reports almost uniformly favorable as to the condition of the crops, not only of grain, but also of cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, etc. The entire business outlook, as indicated by this authentic return, seems extremely favorable. The necessity of some caution is at the same time indicated.... The Chicago *Times* has obtained the views of the Western State Boards of Agriculture as to the growing crops. In Ohio the yield is expected to be about 80 per cent. of that of last year, the early sown being the best. The acreage in Michigan is about the same as in 1880, and only ten or twelve bushels per acre are looked for. Indiana expects a crop of only 30,000,000 bushels, as against 47,000,000 last year, the quality being excellent. Wisconsin has a large acreage in spring, but a half breadth of winter wheat, and the crop is in fine condition. The Iowa board estimates the spring-wheat crop at half that of last year, and the winter sown at 44 per cent.

Mrs. Garfield had a narrow escape on her hurried journey from Long Branch to the bedside of her husband. The parallel rod of the engine broke while the wheels were making 250 revolutions a minute. The broken bar tore the ties for two miles before a stop could be made. Railway men pronounce it a miracle that the engine did not jump the track and cause the death of all on board the train.... At the sand hills, about forty miles south of El Paso, the decaying bodies of thirteen men of the Mexican Central surveying party were found by some American tourists. The news was at once carried to El Paso, from which point a strong detachment of troops was sent out. It is believed that the massacre was the work of the remnant of Victoria's band of Apaches, who for months have been committing depredations in the Sierra Candeleria.

Reports are received of massacres by hostile Apache Indians in New Mexico and Northern Mexico. A stage coach was attacked south of El Paso and its four passengers and two drivers killed, and there is a report of the killing of a surveying party of thirty persons on the Mexican Central railroad.

Over 800 Mormon immigrants, chiefly Scandinavians, arrived at New York one day last week, in charge of Elder Rosell.... King David Kalakaua, of the Sandwich islands, has arrived in London.... Twenty-three recruits deserted from a party obtained in Canada for the Northwest Mounted Police, while in transit through the United States.... In the City of Mexico a Spaniard has been arrested having in his possession $30,000 worth of Havana lottery tickets which he had stolen from the office of the lottery in Havana.

FOREIGN.

A loss of £30,000 was incurred at Norwich, England, by the burning of a mustard warehouse.... In the Henley regatta the Cornell boat was cut by striking that of the London Club, necessitating a halt for repairs. On the second start the Americans lost the race, coming out third.... The directors of the De Lesseps Canal Company have practically completed the purchase of the Panama railway for $17,500,000, and the canal is to follow closely the line of the track.

It is reported that the Khedive of Egypt will soon decree the abolition of slavery in his domain..... There is great trouble brewing between the Turks and the Greeks. Turkey holds on to the frontier, instead of ceding it, and has asked for and been refused an extension of time for the evacuation thereof.

It is stated that France and other countries of the Latin Union, and probably Holland, will undertake to be bimetallic. The proposal by America to coin annually an amount of gold and silver equal to the annual production meets with great favor in the conference at Paris.

An English journal announces that France intends to mobilize 120,000 men and dispatch them for three months to Northern Africa to secure tranquility in French possessions in that quarter. It is said that the relations between France and Turkey have been strained to the utmost. Five small Turkish iron-clads have been sent to Tripoli to make an armed protest against French invasion.... Intense hot weather prevails in Europe. At the British camp in Aldershot, during a sham fight, four soldiers died of sunstroke, and several others were prostrated.... Mr. Stephenson, a Liberal member of Parliament, presented a petition 1,100 yards long, and bearing 84,324 signatures in favor of closing public houses (saloons) on Sundays, in the House of Commons.

INDIANA NEWS.

Improvements to the Clinton county Court House will cost $5,000.

Aldrich's livery stable, in Logansport, Cass county, has been burned.

The Jefferson county grange jubilee will take place at Madison Sept. 1 and 2.

Horack & Thomas, of Sharpsville, Tipton county, have made an assignment.

A mortgage for $3,500,000 on the Illinois and and Indiana railroad has been recorded in Decatur county.

A new and careful canvass of Clinton county shows that the wheat crop is much better than was expected.

A little daughter of George Atchinson, of Wabash, Wabash county, died of what appeared to be hydrophobia.

Christina McKay, a well-known music teacher, fell down stairs at Madison, Jefferson county, and killed herself.

Dr. A. Martin, of Asbury University, will start to England in a few days, to be in attendance upon the Methodist Ecumenical Council.

The estate of the late William H. Morrison, of Indianapolis, was paid $20,000 the other day on a policy of life insurance held by the deceased.

Five members of the faculty of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute have tendered their resignations, because of difficulty with President Brown.

The people of Franklin, Johnson county, incensed at the high price and poor quality of gas furnished by the gas company of that town, talk of introducing the electric light.

There is a farm in Fayette county, settled away back in Territorial days, on which no death has occurred since 1818. Twenty different families have lived on the farm since that date.

Adolph Winters, son of Louis Winters, of Shelbyville, Shelby county, while playing, was pushed over in a school-yard, receiving internal injuries, from which he died soon after.

The Government has interfered to compel the parties building the railroad bridge over the Wabash river, near Merom, in Sullivan county, to construct it according to the act of Congress.

Dr. L. C. Bunker, of Greensburg, Decatur county, administered chloral and extracted a tooth for Addie Elder, the 9-year-old daughter of D. C. Elder, and the child died shortly thereafter.

After several earnest efforts and a series of lawsuits, the city of Frankfort, Clinton county, has been successful in extending her limits. The new additions will add about 600 to the population.

Mrs. Jacob Vogle, of Plymouth, Marshall county, while ironing, turned from the stove with a hot iron and struck the point of it in the eye of her little 4-year-old son, completely destroying the sight.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, which is severe on the operatives, the New Albany factories are kept running to their full capacity. This is made necessary by the heavy orders upon them.

Georg W. Barker fell in love with Nora Brassler, an attractive domestic, at Terre Haute, and, when she repelled his advances, he fled for refuge to cyanide of potassium, but the stomach pump was too quick for him, and he still lives.

It is said that an Adams county school teacher, who also preaches in the neighborhood in which he teaches, whipped a couple of his pupils recently with a buggy whip. The doctor who was called to see one of them counted fifteen welts as thick as a man's thumb.

Charles Cook, one of the original settlers of Marshall county, and a farmer of some prominence, was killed by being gored by a vicious bull. He was crossing a field, when the animal attacked him. He was 80 years of age, and leaves a large family.

Mrs. McCoy, of Charleston, Clark county, who recently lost $1,800, and created a sensation by causing the arrest of her own daughter, afterward discovered the money, $800 in one, and $1,000 in another place, where she herself had placed it, but had forgotten the circumstance.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Greencastle was held at the Mayor's office to pass resolutions regarding the departure of the Japanese students to their homes. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and speeches made by the citizens, to which the Japanese boys replied in suitable terms. They spoke feelingly of the many kindnesses received at the hands of the citizens of Greencastle.

Says the New Albany *Ledger-Standard*: The sparrow is a fraud. He is game enough in a fight, but as a destroyer of caterpillars a dead failure. New Albany has of late years been overrun by English sparrows. Their increase has been amazing. They are in every tree, on every bush, fill the streets and door-yards, and fight from early dawn to dewey eve. Meantime, however, the caterpillars are taking the city. They are everywhere, even covering the sides of the houses. The aciduous trees are alive with them. But the game sparrow pays no attention to the worms.

The following is a copy of a message from William Henry Harrison to the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, under date of Dec. 6, 1810. In the early history of the Northwest rich creditor might insist upon having the last article of furniture sold away from the poor, leaving wife and children helpless, without food or bed. This injustice was early called to the attention Territory, before legislation by the Territorial Legislature, the poor debtor had nothing exempt from execution, and the of the Legislature by Gov. Harrison, as the message below will show. The document is an old one, but the writing is legible. The paper is an imitation of parchment:

> Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:
>
> I have long thought that our laws are unnecessarily rigorous to insolvent debtors. If I do not mistake, there is scarcely an article, even of the greatest necessity, that is not subject to execution for debt. To take from the debtor those articles which only contribute to his ease and convenience is, no doubt, proper, but I should suppose that justice ought with these to be satisfied, and humanity strongly pleads in favor of leaving a distressed family a few articles which are indispensable to their existence.
>
> I recommend to you, gentlemen, to take the subject under your consideration. A bed, a cow and a few cooking implements are no great matter to a rich creditor, but are all important to a family which has nothing else.
>
> William Henry Harrison.
>
> December 6, 1810.

Disease Conquered by Will.

It has been proved by experiments that imagination may cause sickness, and may even occasion death, without any organic disease. Physicians assert, on the other hand, that a resolute will may baffle dangerous disease and bring recovery when reasonable hope be lost.

Mr. Andrew Crosse, the famous electrician of England, has shown that hydrophobia can be resisted and overcome by power of will. He was bitten by a cat, which died of madness the same day. The wound healed, and the circumstance was almost forgotten. But one day, three months after, intense pain was felt in his arm, attended by great thirst. In attempting to drink a severe spasm closed his throat.

A sudden faintness came over him, and with it the thought that he was doomed to die of hydrophobia. He determined to conquer the disease, and, taking a gun, went forth on a long hunt. In spite of the pain in his arm he kept up a vigorous tramp all day. On reaching home in the evening he felt better, and was able to eat and drink water. The next day the pain retreated to the elbow, the following day to the wrist, and then left him without harm. An experienced physician affirmed that a decided case of hydrophobia had been arrested only by the mastery of the will.

Six sisters and a brother reside near each other in Eastern Massachusetts, whose united ages are 546 years and 2 months, and there has been no death in their generation of their family for eighty years.

"**If** I lie then may I never see any more whisky," is the most sacred oath a Pawnee Indian can think of.

Boston's Italians.

Boston has an Italian colony about 1,300 strong. There are few wealthy Italians there, but a large majority of them possess the comforts, and many the luxuries, of life. In small houses, located on narrow streets and alleys, rich Brussels carpets and costly walnut furniture may be found. Paintings and engravings adorn the walls, and tasteful articles of bijouterie abound. Their moral character also is good. Their church is regularly attended by over 300 families, while the police declare them to be the most orderly class of the city's population.

Matches carried into a nest by birds at the corner of the roof of a cottage in Shropshire, England, became ignited, and the building was destroyed.

A sensual disposition deforms the handsomest features

TAKE THE

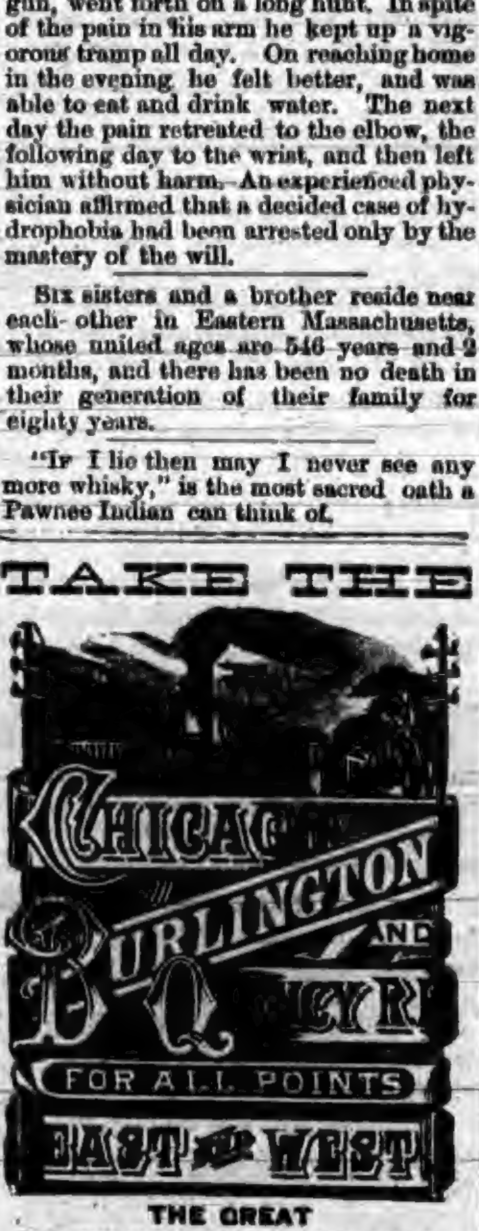

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☞ No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

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Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send *Free* to any address an elegant *County Map of United States, in colors*, by applying to

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Yours for Health
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

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DISPENSARY.

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INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promotes a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

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A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

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THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer afflicted in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

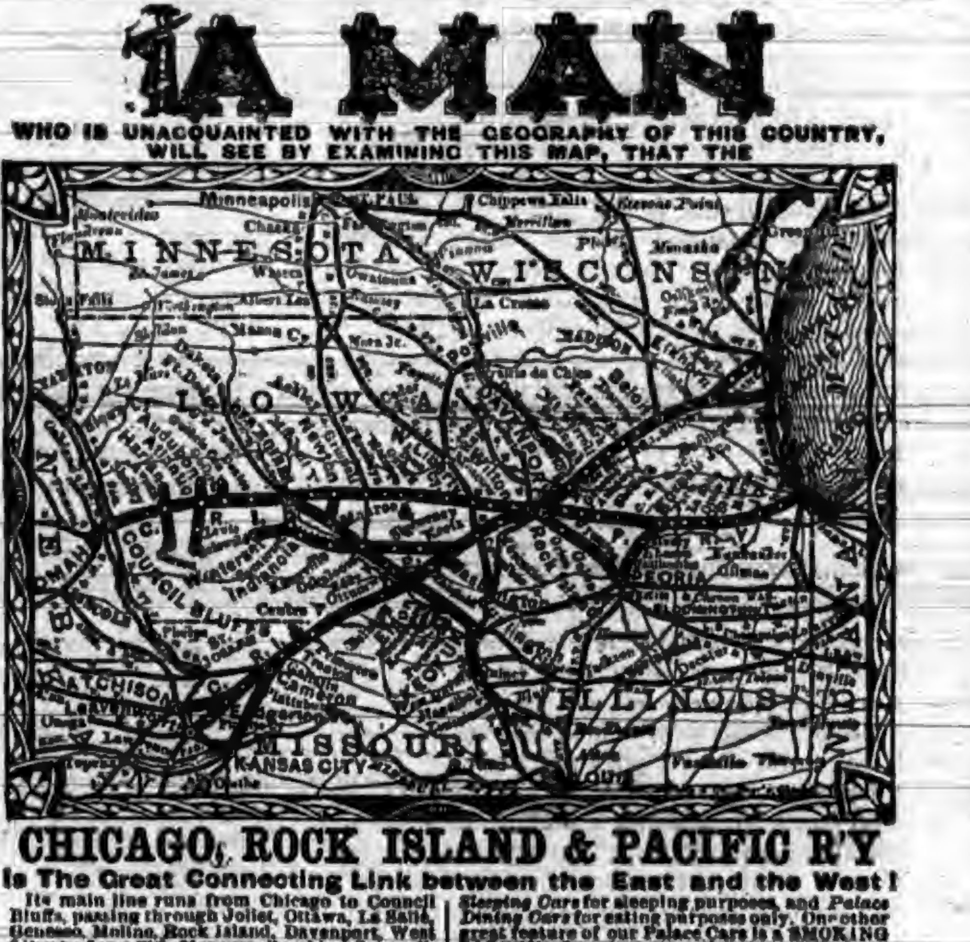

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Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

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CHICAGO, ILL.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

ASSASSINATED.

President Garfield Shot Down at Washington.

The Assassin a Chicago Lawyer, Named Guiteau.

Full and Accurate Details of the Horrible Crime.

The President of the United States was shot twice on the morning of Saturday, July 2, in the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Washington, by Charles J. Guiteau, of Illinois. One shot inflicted a mere flesh wound—not at all dangerous—in the left arm. The second shot entered the lower left side from the back, fractured one of the ribs, and lodged in the lower part of the liver. When the President received this shot he fell to the floor. The assassin cried out: "President Garfield is dead. Arthur is President, and the stalwarts are avenged! Bring on the police. I have a letter for Gen. Sherman that will explain everything." He was at once seized by two officers in the depot, and, almost before the crowd could realize what had happened, the assassin had been taken to jail. From the voluminous mass of telegraphic dispatches to the daily press we condense the following connected account of the dreadful affair:

The President had alighted from his carriage and was passing through the ladies' room to the cars. When about five feet inside of the room, the assassin, who was within three feet of him, fired one shot. The President was dazed, and made no attempt at self-protection. Secretary Blaine had turned toward the door. The assassin fired a second shot within ten seconds from the first. The President fell, and Mrs. White, who attends the ladies' waiting-room, rushed to him and raised up his head. Secretary Blaine also rushed to the assistance of the President. The assassin passed out toward B street, but Capt. Parke, the ticket agent, jumped through the window and caught the assassin, who made no resistance. Officer Carney, the depot policeman, ran up and took hold of the assassin, and immediately afterward Officer Scott also took hold of him. Parke let the officers have him, and turned his attention to the President. Help came, and the President was taken up-stairs. He said not a word until he was laid down, when he asked that his shoes be taken off, saying he felt pain in his feet. As soon as his shoes were removed, he said to Secretary Windom: "Go right home now and send a telegram to Mrs. Garfield, saying: 'I feel considerably better,' and, if she feels well enough, tell her to come to Washington immediately." This dispatch was sent, and a special train was at once sent to Long Branch for Mrs. Garfield.

Col. Rockwell, who was with the President's party, at once dispatched mounted orderlies for physicians. The President was laid upon a couch at the depot. The doors were guarded against the crowd that began to mass about the depot, pale with excitement. Surgeon General Barnes, of the army; Surgeon General Wales, of the navy; Dr. Bliss, one of the most skillful of the army surgeons, and a host of local practitioners were soon at the depot. The President did not lose consciousness, but his pulse ran down to 55, and after a short time he vomited. The shot in the back was thought for a time to be fatal. Reports that death had already resulted speedily became current. Crowds gathered everywhere; carriages blocked every crossing; every one seemed wild with excitement. The public departments at once suspended business, and nearly the whole population of Washington poured out into the street. The air was fresh and crisp; the wind was from the sea; a more lovely day had never been known there at this season. Instead of the usual sultry atmosphere of a Washington summer, the air was as fresh as a Northern seaside resort. The President himself was in a happy and chatty mood that morning when he left the White House. He was in perfect health, and looking forward with delight to his trip to New England. He wore a frock suit of tourist's grey, and a silk hat. He was accompanied in his ride to the depot by Secretary Blaine and Col. Rockwell. The carriage that followed him contained his two boys, Harry and James, and Don Rockwell, son of Col. Rockwell. Of the Cabinet officers beside Mr. Blaine, Messrs. Hunt, Lincoln, MacVeagh and James were at the depot.

INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President was taken to the White House on a mattress in a police ambulance about 10 o'clock. Looking up as he reached the entrance he saw Cols. Crook and Morton, of his personal staff, and pluckily waved his hand to them, as if to assure them that he was not so badly injured as had been reported. As he was brought in upon the stout shoulders of policemen, he passed Mrs. Blaine in the ante-room below, and kissed his hand to her with a reassuring air. He was then carried up to his own bedroom, where Mrs. Garfield was sick so long, and laid upon the bed. A consultation of physicians was at once held. Mrs. Dr. Edson was installed as nurse. Col. Rockwell sat upon the bed, watching the President, while Mr. Crump, the steward, stood at the head of the bed. Dr. Bliss was placed in charge of the case. All the physicians were pale and trembling with excitement. The President was the coolest person in the room. He was perfectly cheerful, and immediately ordered dispatches to be sent to his wife and mother, to contradict rumors of his death that might have reached them.

The bedroom was cleared of all but the physicians, the personal attendants of the President and his two sons. All the members of the Cabinet were in the hall adjoining the bedroom, where they remained until favorable symptoms began to appear. At twenty minutes of 11 o'clock, Harry Garfield dashed into the private telegraph office in the White House and sent a dispatch to Mrs. Eliza Garfield, his grandmother, saying that the doctor's opinion then was that the wound was not fatal. A consultation was had at 12 o'clock, and Surgeon General Barnes said a few moments afterward that a final examination would be made at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The patient's condition was so far favorable. His pulse had gone up from below 55 to nearly the normal rate. His face was losing the look of pain, and the tense muscles were relaxing. He did not think the spine was injured, because the President could move his legs up and down without any trouble. Whether the intestines had been cut was not certain. If the spine and intestines had escaped there was every reason to hope for recovery. The wound was made by a very large flaring ball, and the edges were ragged.

The President was very brave and collected. He was continually reassuring those about him, and made not a single word of complaint. When Dr. Bliss handed him a large glass of whisky, the President said, with a smile, as he took it: "Doctor, you will make me drunk." After the reaction and the stimulants inclined him to doze, the hope that he was not fatally injured quieted the excitement in the White House, but the excitement outside continued.

After the President's arrival at the White House, there was a continued stream of diplomatic callers and officials. They were received in the hallway near the President's private room. Here, scattered about upon the lounges and easy-chairs of the waiting-rooms, were grouped, at various times in the day, all of the representative men at Washington. The glass doors which separate the large, wide hall of the White House from the hallways of the executive offices were closed and locked. The correspondent was admitted by Private Secretary Brown to the private part of the house, in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock. This hallway was darkened. Passing down this to the extreme end, another glass door, also locked, was opened, and the private room of Gen. Garfield was passed. It is a large, spacious room. The furniture is a light wood. The carpet is dark, overrun with small crimson roses and straggling vines. The room itself was moderately darkened, enough light coming in from the southern windows to light up the scene about the bed. There lay Gen. Garfield, with his head slightly supported upon a low pillow. Half reclining upon the bed near him was Col. Rockwell, in a gray tweed suit. He rested on his right elbow, gazing attentively at the President to anticipate every movement of his will almost before the utterance.

The stolid and faithful house steward stood at the head of the bed, and one or two messengers were ranged about, obeying the orders of the physicians. Mrs. Dr. Edson, the celebrated woman doctor of the city, who was one of the principal physicians attending on Mrs. Garfield, was also in the room. She is a tall, broad-shouldered, robust-looking woman, dressed in plain, rather seedy-looking black bombazine. Her yellowish-gray hair was cut short, and combed down straight like a man's. She wore gold-bowed glasses that were continually falling off from her long, thin nose, so nervous and excited was this great friend of the President's wife.

Mrs. Edson occupied the position of nurse. She was not recognized by the doctors during the consultation. It was she who remained a greater part of the time by the General's bedside, every now and then leaving the room and rushing to the telegraph office to send a dispatch to Mrs. Garfield, at Long Branch, or to Mrs. Garfield, senior, in Ohio. Coming in and out of the room constantly during the physicians' long consultation, held at 12 o'clock, were the two boys of the President, Harry and James. Harry is a tall, stout boy, in the neighborhood of 16, although he looks a trifle older. The younger boy, James, is in the neighborhood of 14. The two lads behaved very bravely throughout the whole affair.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Before the President was removed from the depot no one was permitted to enter except those whose presence was absolutely required. By some unaccountable means, news was conveyed to multitudes in the streets to the effect that, although the President was not dead, he was mortally wounded. Then a gloom seemed to settle down upon the city like a great pall, and the vast concourse of people waited patiently outside the depot for news from within. They reminded one strongly of the friends and relatives of a dying man waiting in the ante-room of the chamber of death.

The suspense was dreadful. Business men and ladies, with faces pale with excitement, and eyes bloodshot with straining, stared fixedly at the door of the depot, and strove painfully to learn or divine something about the wounded man within. At last the door opened and some of the doctors came out. The throng pressed closely around them and begged for information. The medical men said: "He is not dead; he is not in any immediate danger, and in fact there are hopes of his recovery." The purport of these words was conveyed to the people present, and was transmitted from lip to lip and from lip to wire all over the country. The city drew a long breath, and the excitement, which had been at white heat, gradually subsided in intensity. Then there was a stir on the outer edge of the crowd, and the people were moved off right and left, and every way. It was to make room for an ambulance which had been summoned to transport the suffering President to the White House. Tenderly was he borne from the building to the vehicle, and quietly and gently was he laid on a mattress therein. Then the vehicle drove off slowly to the White House, followed at a respectful distance by the crowd. When he reached it he was borne inside, and was followed by Surgeon Bliss, who had attended him from the first, and other physicians. The friends of the wounded chief stood sorrowfully about him, and the doors closed between him, his future, and the thousands who stood in the highways and byways of the city awaiting the end.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S STATEMENT.

Secretary Blaine was not going with the party, but went down to bid the President good-by. He said: "The President and I were walking arm in arm toward the train. I heard two shots and saw a man run. I started after him, but, seeing that he was grabbed just as he got out of the room, I came to the President and found him lying on the floor. The floor was covered with the President's blood. A number of people who were around shortly afterward have some of that blood on their persons."

Mr. Blaine also gave a very interesting account of his talk with the President that morning going down in the carriage. The President said to Mr. Blaine: "You have no idea how happy I am this morning. I feel like a boy again—everything seems to go so well. The funding operations are all successful, and I think we have gotten through our hard times. The people seem to be with us, and I think we can look forward now to having a very successful administration." He said: "I am so well satisfied with the situation, so well satisfied with the past, that I feel now that I can go to New England and just have a boy's frolic. I intend to forget that I am President. I intend to forget all about my past troubles and have a good, wholesome rest." Mr. Blaine says that he never saw the President in such a joyful mood, and he was talking in this vein with him in the ladies' waiting room when the ignoble assassin came upon them and fired the two shots that laid the President low. Mr. Blaine himself had a narrow escape, as he stood exactly in line with the President, and, had it not been for the attempt of the assassin to escape after having made the two shots, he too might have shared his crazy fury.

SECRETARY LINCOLN'S STATEMENT.

Speaking of the shooting, Secretary of War Robert Lincoln said no one could have foreseen the incident, and the duration of its occurrence was barely three seconds. Secretary Blaine and the President stood elbow to elbow talking about some ordinary topic. The sound of the two shots and the fall of the President were almost instantaneous. The exclamation of the assassin followed as quickly, and in the brief seconds of the occurrence the scene of quiet changed to that of excitement, so great that it amounted to a wild panic. The coolness of the depot officers and some of the local officials prevented anything like a riot that was for a few moments threatened. The prisoner was conveyed to the Central Station before the crowd fully realized what had been done.

THE PRESIDENT'S WONDERFUL NERVE.

Said Dr. Bliss: "From the very first the President has been plucky and brave. Indeed, he has at times been in an almost-frolicsome mood. I never, in all my experience, met with such a patient. I never have seen such nerve—never have seen such coolness, such self-possession. The President has discussed his case with me at different times all day. When I came to him at the depot he shook me by the hand and said, 'Bliss, how is it?' and it has been 'Bliss, how is it?' at different times all the afternoon." "Yes," said Gen. James, "he shook me by the hand down at the depot, and as he gave me a strong grip he said: 'James, what do you think was the motive of this man?' and I replied: 'Well, you will have to ask Father Kirkwood—he is here—he is older than I;' and he then turned to Kirkwood, and all that Kirkwood could say was, 'Devilish, infamous.'"

ARRIVAL OF MRS. GARFIELD.

The most touching episode of the day was the home-coming of Mrs. Garfield. A dispatch had been sent to her early in the day to come. The dispatch was carefully worded so as not needlessly to alarm her. A peremptory dispatch was sent to Judge Swayne, who was with her, to charter a special train and bring her on as rapidly as possible. All the afternoon the President kept inquiring for her. At the time the carriages first appeared in sight, there was a cry: "Oh, there they come!" There were three carriages, and the horses attached to them were lashed into a gallop. So furious and swift were they coming that hardly had they appeared in sight when there was a crash and roll on the gravel, and the close black carriage and black horses belonging to the President's own stable came with a whirl up in front of the Attorney General, and were checked by a blue-coated messenger who stood there waiting. The colored man on the box did not turn his head. He sat as if carved in marble. The Attorney General ran forward, seized the door of the carriage and opened it. Just back of him came running little James Garfield, young Rockwell and Mrs. MacVeagh.

Every head was bowed as Mrs. Garfield stepped resolutely out. There were traces of tears about her eyes. She showed no other signs of weakness. Her little boy sprang forward and cried: "Oh, mamma." That was all he said. She pressed his hand warmly, and then, leaning upon the arm of the Attorney General and leading her little boy, she started up the steps. Then came Mollie Garfield, weeping, a pleasant-faced little lass in gray. She was followed by Mrs. Rockwell, a snow-white haired lady, whose appearance of youthfulness did not correspond with the gray of her hair. A servant or two with wraps followed. They walked quickly up-stairs. There was hardly a dry eye among the few spectators who watched the pathetic home-coming of the poor woman who had suffered so much. Something of her resolute character was shown as she walked almost without assistance to her husband's room. She went in and walked up to him quietly without the first evidence or sign of any emotion that would annoy or irritate or make him nervous. She said simply: "I am glad to be home." He said: "I am very glad to have you." They kissed, and then she, after a moment or two, passed into a side room, fearing that she would not be able to control herself in his sight. A moment or two afterward she was seen in company with Judge Swayne and her boy James. The boy had his arm about his mother's waist and he was doing his best to console her. She very nearly broke down after this, but in a moment she regained her self-control.

THE ASSASSIN'S LETTERS.

When Guiteau was arrested he made no resistance, saying that he had contemplated the killing of the President, and it was for the good of the country. About 9 o'clock the assassin went to the hack stand adjoining the depot to engage a hack from Barton, a colored hackman. He said he wanted to go to Glenwood Cemetery in a short time, and wanted the hackman to drive very fast when he should get in the hack. He agreed to pay $2 for the hack on condition that the hackman should drive fast. When stopped, the assassin was going to the hack he had engaged, and he insisted that it was important for him to go and deliver a message to Gen. Sherman. When the officers refused to let him go he begged them to take a letter he had to Gen. Sherman.

Following is a copy of the letter:

JULY 2, 1881.

To the White House

The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the republic. Life is a flimsy dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small importance. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, anyway. I had no ill-will against the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian and a politician. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with Gen. Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his co-journalists at No. 1,420 New York avenue, where all reporters can see them. I am now going to jail. CHARLES GUITEAU.

The following letter was found on the street shortly after Guiteau's arrest. The envelope was unsealed and addressed: "Please deliver at once to Gen. Sherman or his first assistant in charge of the War Department."

To GEN. SHERMAN: I have just shot the President. I shot him several times, as I wished him to go as easily as possible. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, theologian and politician. I am stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with Gen. Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I am going to jail. Please order out troops and take possession of the jail at once.

Very respectfully CHARLES GUITEAU.

TALK WITH THE ASSASSIN.

The assassin was taken to jail by Lieuts. Austin and Eckloff and Detective McElfresh. The following conversation took place on their way to the jail: McElfresh said: "I asked him, 'Where are you from?' 'I am a native-born American, born in Chicago.' He said he was a lawyer and a theologian. I asked 'Why did you do this?' and he replied, 'I did it to save the Republican party.' 'What is your politics?' said I. He answered, 'I am a stalwart among the stalwarts. With Garfield out of the way we can carry all the Northern States, and with him in the way we can't carry a single one.' He then said to me, 'Who are you?' and I replied, 'A detective officer of this department.' 'You stick to me,' he said, 'and have me put in the third-story front at the jail, and Gen. Sherman is coming down to take charge. Arthur and all those men are my friends, and I'll have you made Chief of Police. When you go back to the depot you will find that I left two bundles of papers at the news stand, which will explain all.' I asked him, 'Is there anybody else with you in this matter?' and he answered, 'Not a living soul. I contemplated this thing for the last six weeks, and would have shot him when he went away with Mrs. Garfield, but I looked at her and she looked so bad that I changed my mind.' On reaching the jail the people there did not seem to know anything about the assassination, and, when we took him inside the door, Mr. Russ, the Deputy Warden, says, 'This man has been here before.' I then asked him, 'Have you ever been here before?' He replied, 'No, sir.' I said, 'Well, the Deputy Warden seems to identify you.' He said, 'Yes, I was down here last Saturday morning and wanted them to let me look through, and they told me that I couldn't, but to come Monday.' I asked, 'What was your object in looking through?' He said, 'I wanted to see what sort of quarters I would have to occupy.' I then searched him, and, when I pulled off his shoes, he said, 'Give me my shoes. I will catch cold on this stone pavement.' I told him he couldn't have them, and he said, 'Give me a pair of pumps, then.'"

GUITEAU'S VISITS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Secretary Lincoln said that he knew the assassin by general reputation in Chicago. He had heard of him quite often in connection with Socialistic organization, in that city, and he believed that once or twice he had some temporary connection with the bar. At least he called himself a lawyer, and perhaps had picked up a little practice. As soon as Secretary Lincoln announced in the White House the name of the assassin, all of the Secretaries of the President could call him to mind. Col. Crook, especially, has had a great deal to do with him, and gave, this morning, a very elaborate description of Guiteau, and some of the details of his many visits at the White House.

Col. Crook said: "Of course you know that the White House has become, in latter years, a sort of headquarters for all the lunatics in the country. We are continually being inundated with letters from crazy people, and there is hardly a day that some some lunatic does not call at the White House upon some very important mission who desires a special audience with the President. Most of the people who call are perfectly harmless. Guiteau never, to my mind, has suggested the idea of danger. He has been coming in and going out of here ever since the 4th of March. He came to me one morning in April, in my office, and threw his card down upon my desk and said: 'I want to see the President.' He always claimed that he was largely instrumental in carrying Illinois for Garfield, and for that reason he ought to be recognized. Well, after that I went out and told Mr. Guiteau that he could not see the President. The President was engaged. One day, however, he did succeed in getting by us, and got in with the general crowd, and presented his hand to the President. That was some time ago, however. The President treated him as he did all that class of callers, and got rid of him as easily as possible, without making any promises one way or the other. Since then he has been coming here every day. He was a very peculiar man—so peculiar that I have made a sketch of him, and here the Colonel opened his book and showed a lead-pencil sketch that he had made of Guiteau several weeks ago. The pencil sketch represents a man with a good forehead, clear staring eyes, sharp nose, full mustache, flowing beard, and stubby hair combed right back from the forehead without parting. Col. Crook says he has always worn a blue gray suit, and a black, dirty hat. He had been very impudent and insolent to most of the people about the White House and has annoyed them excessively, but has never approached anything like violence or disorder so as to warrant his arrest. He said that he came in one day and called for some stationery and cards, and gradually began to use one of the large ante-rooms of the White House as a private office. He would come up there in the morning with his papers and read them, and borrow some stationery and write a lot of letters, and in fact was making himself so much at home that yesterday Col. Crook suggested to him that he was encroaching upon the privileges of the office, and that he could not give him any more stationery. This seemed to irritate Guiteau very much. Guiteau at all times sought to produce an impression upon the Secretary that he was a very powerful politician. One day Gen. Logan came into the White House, and while there Guiteau ran up to him and shook hands with him. Gen. Logan looked at him as if he might have known him and might not have known him, and passed on. Then Guiteau came to Crook and said: "There, do you see, I know Logan. I know all them big fellows. You see how I stand with them. Now do you think I am a man the administration can afford to overlook?" The proof of Guiteau's lunacy lies in the letters that he has written. He belongs to the class of crazy men who feel it their duty to send each day a daily missive to the White House. His letters have become so notorious that they are simply thrown into the waste-basket without being opened. At the first part of the administration his letters were addressed to the President, congratulating him on his policy and giving him very elaborate advice. His sentences were well written and the words correctly spelled, but there was a lack of coherency. There was nothing in the way of cause in the communications from beginning to end. If the letters were not artful preparations and were the honest productions of Guiteau, any judge would certainly convict him of insanity upon their reading."

DISPATCH TO MINISTER LOWELL.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The following was forwarded by cable:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 2.

To James Russell Lowell, Minister, etc., London:

The President of the United States was shot this morning by an assassin named Charles Guiteau. The weapon was a large-sized revolver. The President had just reached the Baltimore and Potomac station at about twenty minutes past 9, intending, with a portion of his Cabinet, to leave on the limited express train for New York. I rode in the carriage with him from the Executive Mansion, and was walking by his side when he was shot. The assassin was immediately arrested, and the President was conveyed to a private room in the station building, and surgical aid at once summoned. He has now (at twenty minutes past 10) been removed to the Executive Mansion. The surgeons in consultation regard his wounds as very serious, though not necessarily fatal. His vigorous health gives strong hopes of his recovery. He has not lost consciousness for a moment. Inform our Ministers in Europe.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

A MESSAGE FROM GEN. HANCOCK.

The following was received from Gen. Hancock:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, July 2.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

I trust that the result of the assault upon the life of the President to-day may not have fatal consequences, and that in the interest of the country the act may be shown to have been that of a madman. Thanks for your dispatch and your promise of further information. W. S. HANCOCK.

GRANT'S WORD.

The following dispatch was received by Secretary Lincoln from Gen. Grant:

ELBERON, N. J., July 2.

To Secretary Lincoln, Washington:

Please dispatch me the condition of the President. News received conflicts. I hope the most favorable may be confirmed. Express to the President my deep sympathy and hope that he may speedily recover. U. S. GRANT.

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY.

The Secretary of State received from Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, the following telegram, dated London, July 2, 10:15 p. m.:

To Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador, Washington:

The Queen desires that you will at once express her sorrow with which she has learned of the attempt upon the President's life, and her warmest hope for his recovery. Her Majesty wishes for full and immediate reports as to his condition.

LORD GRANVILLE.

ARTHUR'S CONDOLENCE.

The following telegram was received by Secretary Blaine:

NEW YORK, July 2.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington:

Your telegram with its deplorable narrative did not reach me promptly, owing to my absence. I am profoundly shocked at the dreadful news. The hopes you express relieve somewhat the horror of the first announcement. I await further intelligence with the greatest anxiety. Express to the President and those about him my grief and sympathy, in which the whole American people will join. C. A. ARTHUR.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 3.

Intelligence of the attempt to assassinate President Garfield was received here about 3 o'clock yesterday, creating the most intense excitement among Americans. All sorts of speculations were indulged in. Some thought it was done by Socialists, as part of a general plan for the assassination of the rulers of the various countries, as lately announced in the Socialist programme. Supposing such to be the case, it was the universal wish that the assassin should never be permitted to reach the jail alive. It was also hoped that the people of the United States would at once commence a war of extermination against every socialist in the country who should indorse the deed. Every American center in London was besieged by Americans to get the latest news.

The office of the American legation was thronged by crowds, anxious to get the latest news, and personal calls were received from hundreds, many of whom were British officials, asking information and expressing regret over the event. Minister Lowell was not at all communicative, declining entirely to express any opinion as to the occurrence, or as to the effect on the British people in case Garfield should die. Telegrams were received by Mr. Lowell from several members of the British Cabinet, and one from the Queen at Windsor, asking for the latest information, and expressing regret at the attempt made upon Mr. Garfield's life.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

James A. Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States in succession to that office, was born at Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio (fifteen miles from Cleveland), Nov. 9, 1831. Both his parents were of New England stock. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and died when James was only 2 years old. There were three other children, and upon the widowed mother devolved the rearing of her little family. James developed a stout boyhood in the rugged out-door life which filled his earlier years at farm work and canal-driving, and he had intended to ship as a seaman on a lake vessel, when a fit of sickness turned his destiny to another direction. He therefore entered Geauga Academy, near his mother's home, and, working his way, was able, at the age of 23 years, to enter the junior class at Williams (Mass.) College, from which he graduated with honor in 1856. He then connected himself with the little college at Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, as Professor, and later as its President, and incidentally filled the pulpit of Campbellite churches, to which denomination Hiram College was attached. While college Professor, he married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a neighboring farmer.

His political career began in 1859 with an election to the Ohio Senate, and the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, opened to him a wider life. He went to the field as Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio regiment, was soon put in command of a brigade, and, as a brigade commander, participated in the earlier campaigns of Kentucky and Tennessee, including the second day's battle at Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, and operations along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January, 1863, he became Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, in the Army of the Cumberland, and bore prominent share in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a Major Generalship.

In 1862 the district long represented in Congress by Joshua R. Giddings had made Gen. Garfield a Congressman-elect, and, with the assembling of the House, in December, 1863, his Congressional service began. Successive re-elections extended that service over a period of seventeen years, and it was begun and continued in a manner to place him in the front rank of Republican leaders.

Gen. Garfield was elected a Senator of the United States, as the successor of Thurman (Democrat), by the Legislature of Ohio, in January, 1880. Gen. Garfield's term as Senator would begin the 4th of March, 1881, but the political events of 1880 decreed that he should, instead, be inaugurated President of the United States on that day.

BREAKING THE NEWS TO THE GOOD OLD MOTHER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3.

The news of the shooting of the President was broken to his mother this forenoon. She had been so much overcome by the fatal accident which resulted in the death of Thomas Garfield and Mrs. Arnold that the family had kept from her the intelligence of the attempted assassination. But this morning she felt better, and spoke of attending Mrs. Arnold's funeral, which took place at Bedford to-day. In announcing her intention, she remarked: "Last Saturday Thomas was buried, to-day Cornelia. I wonder who it will be next Sunday?" Mrs. Trowbridge, at whose house Mrs. Garfield was, then sent for Mrs. Larrabee, another daughter. When the latter arrived Mrs. Garfield inquired if she was going to Mrs. Arnold's funeral. Mrs. Larrabee replied that she guessed she could not, as something had happened, so the sisters thought it best not to go.

"What has happened?" inquired Mrs. Garfield.

"We have heard that James is hurt," replied Mrs. Larrabee.

"By the cars?" asked the mother.

"No. He was shot by an assassin, but he was not killed," replied the daughter.

"The Lord help me!" exclaimed Mrs. Garfield.

Mrs. Larrabee assured her mother that the latest reports were favorable, and showed that the President was resting quietly and in a fair way to recovery.

"When did you hear of this?" queried Mrs. Garfield.

"Yesterday noon; but we thought best not to tell you. The news was not as favorable as to-day," was the reply.

"You were very thoughtful. I am glad you didn't tell me," said Mrs. Garfield, adding that she thought something had happened, as she had noticed that the manners of her daughters had been peculiar toward her during yesterday. She added: "How could anybody be so cold-hearted as to want to kill my baby?"

This afternoon she dictated the following dispatch to her grandson:

Harry A. Garfield, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

The news was broken to me this morning, and shocked me very much. Since receiving your telegram I feel much more hopeful. Tell James that I hear he is cheerful and I am glad of it. Tell him to keep in good spirits and accept the love and sympathy of mother, sisters and friends.

ELIZA GARFIELD.

A FASTING FOURTH.

Gov. Cullom has issued the following:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, July 3, 1881.

In pride and prosperity the people of Illinois and of the Union were preparing to celebrate the 105th anniversary of American independence, when the appalling news broke upon them that, on Saturday morning last, the President of the United States was shot by an assassin.

In the providence of God, President Garfield, though dangerously wounded, still lives, and, at the writing of this proclamation, at midnight preceding the Fourth of July, the attending physicians report that the wound is not necessarily fatal, and his condition gives hope that he may ultimately recover.

WHEREFORE, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do recommend to the people of this State, that, in their public ceremonies on to-morrow, they manifest, by appropriate expressions, their thankfulness to Almighty God for the preservation from death thus far of the President of the United States, not forgetting that he still lies in great danger.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand, and cause the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Springfield the day and date above named.

S. M. CULLOM.

By the Governor: Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.

Gov. Foster has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3, 1881.

Suggestions are coming to me to counsel Mayors of cities and villages and the people of the State to suspend the usual Fourth of July celebration, and substitute therefor exercises in harmony with the universal feeling of distress over the attempted assassination of the President. These suggestions being so heartily in accord with my own feelings, I earnestly request that the people assemble in the churches at 10:30 a. m. and engage in devotions to Almighty God, and that the celebrations of the day be conducted in accord with what may then be known of the physical condition of the President.

Thanks to kind Providence, it is a great joy to add that present advices give hope for the recovery of the President.

CHARLES FOSTER, Governor.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.

THE DAY AFTER—HOPEFUL FEELING.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

President Garfield still lives. That such is the fact is largely due to his vigorous constitution, his temperate habits, his robust health and his indomitable pluck. As Secretary Windom remarked this morning: "If the President had not been one of the greatest men in the world he would not now be alive. He does not treat his condition lightly, nor assume an air of bravado, but, contemplating the probabilities of his situation with the calm heroism of a Christian, he is firm and determined, yet cheerful. This seems to describe the President's mental condition perfectly. He has a soul that knows no fear, and, while he undoubtedly fully realizes the imminent danger of his situation, he has not permitted it for an instant to unnerve him or to cloud his faculties. His pain, which has been at times intense, has been borne with patient cheerfulness. No murmur has escaped him. He has been as tender and considerate of the feelings of those around him as he used to be in the hours of his greatest vigor and joyousness.

During the night, although the wound was not probed, medical tests were employed by the surgeons to track the course of the ball, and they gave the alternative of two positions. They said it was either lodged in the lower edge of the right lobe of the liver, or that it had passed through that portion of the liver and was lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen. Through the night morphine was constantly used to deaden the pain, and for other repressive purposes.

Ice was also constantly used to prevent inflammation, and the wound was continually swabbed. Mrs. Garfield is very certain that her husband will recover. The President himself shares this opinion. Once only has he felt that his hours were numbered, when, at his own request, at a time when he seemed to be sinking rapidly, the physicians told him that the chances were that he had not many hours to live. But it was only for a very short time that he seemed to feel that his end was near, and, even then, he was not despondent.

Late in the night he talked of pleasant things, and discussed with the watching physician, Dr. Bliss, what the effect upon his (the President's) career would have been had a brother of Dr. Bliss (who was Garfield's boon companion) failed to return to him a $10 note which he had lost. "The loss of that note," said the President, "might have prevented my going to school, might have prevented me from becoming President." The President's mind during the night was constantly on pleasant things of this sort, and he conversed cheerfully, in all his waking intervals, during the night.

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley passed the night with the President. The latter, in all his waking hours, was eager to talk. His mind was clear. He had great confidence that he was improving and would ultimately recover. He asked about the assassin, but from the description was unable to recall him. He suffered much pain at times in his legs, but did not at any time complain. As to the possibility of death he spoke calmly, and said, with great deliberation, that, if it was God's will that he must die, he was ready to go and was not afraid to die.

Secretary Blaine has been deluged by telegrams of condolence and sorrow from prominent people in every part of the country, including one from Senator Conkling.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, called at the White House and informed the members of the Cabinet that Vice President Arthur had arrived in the city and was his guest, and would like to see the President if he could be permitted to do so. Senator Jones was told the physicians did not think it best to allow any one to see the President except the members of his family.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Late in the evening, when Mr. Conkling had partially recovered from the awful news, he left his room and paced thoughtfully along the halls of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "I hardly know what to say," he remarked to a party of gentlemen who met him. "I was prepared for almost anything rather than this. When I saw that dispatch in General Arthur's hands to-day I was almost stunned. I felt as if I could scarcely hold my breath. God grant it be not true. I cannot yet bring myself to believe it is as bad as was first reported. It is, if true, the most terrible scourge that has afflicted this country since the murder of Lincoln. All I have to say further, gentlemen, is [turning to go to his room and throwing up his hands] may Heaven help our country!"

MOMENTS OF ANXIETY.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 4:30 A. M.

The President is given up as beyond recovery. He is dying under the influence of opiates.

Mrs. Garfield has been with him almost all night, and is now prostrated with grief and exhaustion.

The President is suffering intense pain in the feet, which is considered a fatal symptom. The abdominal swelling was only slight, but peritonitis has set in, and his fever is rising. Powerful opiates are being administered and patient is barely conscious. Secretary Lincoln says "hope is dead." Dr. Bliss refuses to concede the worst.

HOPE REVIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 8:15 A. M.

The general symptoms of the President are much better. He is conscious, and says if it was not for the pain in his feet he would feel as well as he ever did. Dr. Bliss is very hopeful that his patient will pull through.

ARTHUR UNDER GUARD.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Gen. Arthur has received a number of letters warning him to take care of his personal safety, and he is constantly guarded by detectives.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The Secretary of State has issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 4—11 p. m.

To the Press:

On behalf of President and Mrs. Garfield I desire to make public acknowledgment of the very numerous messages of condolence and affection which have been received since Saturday morning from almost every State in the Union. From the South as bountifully as from the North, and from countries beyond the seas, have come messages of anxious inquiry and tender words of sympathy in such numbers that it has been found impossible to answer them in detail. I therefore ask the newspapers to express for the President and Mrs. Garfield the deep gratitude which they feel for the devotion of their fellow-countrymen and friends abroad in this hour of heavy affliction.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

DECIDEDLY HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

There is a constantly-growing hope in the ultimate recovery of President Garfield. His condition through yesterday and last night was such as to give great encouragement to his physicians and to increase the hopes of the people into confidence. He took nourishment at frequent intervals, and, contrary to the fears of the physicians, was able to retain and assimilate it, thus greatly increasing his strength. He slept about eight hours during the day, and that quietly, and woke up from his slumbers each time evidently much refreshed. The decrease in temperature and in his pulse leads to the belief that there is little to be apprehended from serious inflammation at present.

Mrs. Garfield is a constant watcher at the bedside of her suffering husband. Last night she had a good sleep. When she awoke this morning her first question was as to the condition of the President. When informed that he was better, she said: "I told you he would not die."

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, who was summoned here for consultation, says there is much encouragement in the fact that the patient has passed the fourth day of his suffering without any very active symptoms of extended inflammation. He thinks the ball has not seriously injured any vital internal organ. The greatest danger is from peritonitis. The tenth rib was broken, and the bullet was evidently deflected away from the spinal column.

GUITEAU.

District Attorney Corkhill has made an examination of the assassin's pistol, or, rather, one of the cartridges. He found that they contained but very little powder, so that the ball had but very little force. The ball was considerably larger than the bore of the barrel. Being asked what has resulted from his investigation as to the motive of the crime, the District Attorney replied: "I have followed every clew, and I am convinced that the man tells the truth about the affair—that no one had the slightest information of what he intended to do. He seems to have made his plans with perfect secrecy, and to have taken no one into his confidence in the slightest degree, nor did he act in such a way as to arouse suspicion beforehand of any evil intention. He seems to have been regarded as a sort of innocent fellow as far as reported, bent on the perpetration of petty frauds as a sort of dead beat."

The prisoner was photographed in jail to-day. He was taken in eleven different positions.

It is reported that an organization of 600 negroes has been discovered banded together to take possession of the jail and kill Guiteau in case the President dies.

ANOTHER HIRED ASSASSIN.

A crazy man from Philadelphia has been caged here for threatening to shoot Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The favorable indications for the recovery of the President continue this morning, he having passed a comfortable twenty-four hours.

The President suffers no pain to speak of, and is cheerful and confident. There has been no return of unfavorable symptoms.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Some experiments with Guiteau's pistol gave surprising results. The fact that the first ball fired by the would-be assassin fell out of the President's coat-sleeve seems to have escaped public attention. The weapon proved to be a cheap affair with a terrible-looking cartridge. On several trials it was found that a board placed twelve feet away was only indented by the bullet, so small was the amount of powder contained in the cartridge. The fact is now recalled that, while at Mentor last fall, Gen. Garfield received a letter from the assassin, written upon the letter-head of a New York hotel, stating that he was about to marry an accomplished heiress and desired the Austrian mission.

"I think there is a good, substantial probability that the President will recover," said Dr. Bliss to Attorney General MacVeagh, and he went on to say that the treatment under which the President is handled is a preparation for dangers and accidents which are liable to occur, and that it will be weeks before the President is out of danger. He then mentioned the case of a soldier who was shot in the liver in July, and who was a well man in September. Dr. Bliss attended the soldier, and said when an abscess was formed he put a tube in and washed it out. He said that there was very little probability that peritonitis would set in, and that the chief dangers to be guarded against were secondary hemorrhage and blood poisoning. He feels great confidence that the President's vigorous constitution, strong vitality and calm courage will pull him through.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ASSASSIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.

Guiteau sent for District-Attorney Corkhill this afternoon, and asked for an interview. Col. Corkhill took a stenographer with him, and the interview lasted for three hours. The District Attorney refuses to give to the press the story told by the prisoner, but says that he made a very full statement, which he is now engaged in verifying. In answer to a suggestion made by Col. Corkhill that it was a horrible crime, of which he was guilty—so horrible that all having any connection with him in any way would be suspected of being implicated with him—Guiteau said: "If that was so, he would tell all." He then told all the incidents of his life in Washington, from his arrival here until the attempted assassination. He told where he lived, what he did from day to day, where he received his money, who lent it to him, whom he knows and associated with, and where he bought his pistol. He reiterated the statement contained in his published letter that his motive in shooting the President was to save the Republican party. He told how he had formed the plan and when, how long he had brooded upon it, and how it had become a fixed fact in his mind that the only salvation of the Republican party was the death of the President. He seems to have said very little about the defeat of his aspirations for office, and the District Attorney rejects the theory that he is insane. He has no delusion, and talks rationally and calmly about his crime, glorying in it, and evinces no symptoms of regret at its commission. On the contrary, he is as firmly convinced as ever that it was his duty to kill the President, and says that he shot him with precisely the same feeling that he would have shot a rebel had he been in the army. His talk on this subject is apparently that of a fanatic. The only regret that he expresses at all is that the President is not dead. He said that he learned with sorrow that he is growing better. This was early in the afternoon, and he based his remark on the talk he had heard among the officers of the jail, who had been expressing their pleasure at the favorable bulletins that were then issuing by Dr. Bliss. Guiteau scoffs at the idea that he is an ordinary criminal, and desired to save himself from punishment. On the contrary, he says that the happiest moment of his life since he matured his plan to kill the President he experienced when he was on his way to jail. The carriage that he hired to take him to the Congressional Cemetery was really intended to carry him to the jail, which adjoins the cemetery. He had the carriage ready and waiting for him, and had instructed the driver to hurry quickly as possible to the cemetery when he should jump in.

There is no one here who believes that the crime has any political significance whatever. The District Attorney says that Guiteau now talks very little of his stalwartism. At any rate, whether he does or not, there is a general feeling here that it is cruelly unjust to hold the stalwarts in any way responsible for the criminal vagaries of a man who is not absolutely crazy, but is a most deluded fanatic. No one, of course, thinks that Conkling or Arthur, or any other stalwart, had anything directly to do with the shooting of the President, but they or their friends here say that an effort is making to cast odium upon them by reason of the shooting.

GUITEAU'S RECORD.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Guiteau is a man now 39 years of age. He was born in Freeport, Ill., where his father—the cashier of a bank for many years, but now dead—was a respected citizen. He studied in Ann Arbor, and went from there to the Oneida Community in New York. His father was a believer in the doctrines of the peculiar people of whom Mr. Noyes was the head, and the young man had read much in earlier days of the literature of the Community. His life there, however, was neither very long nor a very happy one. He was unwilling to work, and finally left the Community, demanding the return of the $700 which he had put into the common fund when he entered the Community there. This was at first refused him, and in 1869 he began a suit against the Community for the recovery of this money. Finally, with the aid of Mr. George Scoville, lawyer, who had married his sister, he succeeded in getting some of it back, and, after a very brief residence in New York, he came to this city, where he appeared in 1869 as a lawyer, officing at No. 60 La Salle street. The following year he moved his quarters to No. 104 Dearborn street, still professing to be a lawyer. At this period he got into trouble with the Young Men's Library, from which he was charged with stealing some books. He was prosecuted, but was acquitted, and afterwards brought suit against the association. Toward the close of 1870 he married a young lady in this city and moved with her to New York, where they lived unhappily for a few months, and she finally got a divorce from him on account of his cruelty and ill-treatment. He remained in New York until the latter part of 1874. During his residence there he got into difficulty on account of his cheating the hotels out of their board bills, was imprisoned in Ludlow street jail, and was released only by the exertions of his brother-in-law. In 1876 he was back in the city, officing at No. 176 Fifth avenue, and living for a time at the Clifton House. Failing to pay his bill at this hotel, as he had failed to pay it at so many others, he was summarily ejected. The following year he was over at No. 147 LaSalle street, and was making an effort to live at the Gault House, but was put out of there for his peculiarities. During this year he went to New York and again resumed the practice of the law there. Owing to his irregularities when intrusted with the collection of debts—for he collected his share first and then let his client do the rest of the collecting for himself—he was written up extensively by the New York *Herald*, his practices being commented on in very unfavorable terms. After this article he sued the paper for $100,000, and in October of that year returned to Chicago. In January, 1877, he broke out with his religious mania. He had conceived the idea that the second coming of Christ occurred at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, and that we were not living under the new dispensation. He tried to enforce these doctrines through lectures delivered in the city, and through pamphlets and books which he printed. In July of that year he was arrested on a charge of embezzlement—failing to turn over money which he had been employed to collect, and was sent to the county jail, but was released on the 28th of July, the grand jury failing to find an indictment against him. After that he again delivered his lectures at various points throughout the country, and in September, 1877, was over in Detroit, Mich. Here he tried to steal away without paying his board-bill, was arrested in the interior of the State, and, while being taken back to Detroit in the cars, jumped from the train and escaped. It was at first thought that he had been killed, but this, unfortunately, turned out to be an error. In 1879 he was back in the city, officing at No. 98 Randolph street, and employed as an insurance agent.

His dishonesty, however, drove him out of the business, and he spent his time from that period till the time of the murder in wandering around the country, seeking to deliver his lectures, turning up occasionally at his brother-in-law's house for the purpose of getting some clean clothes and a decent meal. During the national campaign last year he suddenly appeared in New York, at the headquarters of the National and State Committees. He had meddled in politics to some little extent here, and on this occasion transferred his activity to a broader sphere. He produced a printed speech which he said he had delivered at various points, and tried to get money and a position from the committee. After President Garfield's inauguration, he wandered to Washington in quest of a Consulship, his claim being the political services he had rendered during the campaign. He also bore with him a petition signed by one or two people of this city, who had put their names to the document simply in order to get rid of him, and without being aware of the rascally features in the man's character. He hung around there all through the spring months, but returned to this city in May, stayed a few days, and then, on the 1st of June, left again for Washington.

PUBLIC FEELING.

The daily press of the large cities print innumerable interviews with prominent men in all parts of the United States touching the great crime that has so startled the country. All classes, in all sections—North, South, East and West—are unanimous in expressions of horror and indignation at the dastardly deed. The act is generally looked upon as that of a crazy adventurer, an irresponsible vagabond. The news of the assassination created the wildest excitement all over the land, and the people everywhere were so stunned and shocked by the intelligence that for the time being business was wholly suspended, and nothing was thought of or talked of but the one absorbing theme. No occurrence in the history of the country, except the shooting of President Lincoln, has caused such a universal feeling of horror and indignation.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The only thing that seemed to trouble the President was why the man should have shot him. He was told that he was a crazy man who had expected to get an office and had failed. He replied that there was lots of people to whom he had not been able to give an office when they asked it, and he did not see why the man should have killed him on that account. He had never believed that he had a personal enemy, or at least one that would wish to take his life. The President has seemed ever since the shooting to have no other trouble on his mind. All through the day he kept up his courage, never losing hope of his ultimate recovery.

IS GUITEAU INSANE?

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The general opinion toward this assassin, Guiteau, among those who have known him is that he is not insane. Secretary Blaine recognized the man as soon as he saw him after the shots were fired.

Chief Clerk Brown says that he knows the man well, having met him at the Department several times. He scouts the idea of his insanity. "Guiteau," Mr. Brown says, "after filing his applications for the Austrian mission and the Consul Generalship at Paris, and failing to receive either, conceived a violent spite against the President and the Secretary of State. He regarded the latter as the prime cause of his failure to receive a foreign appointment, and some of the circumstances attending the shooting justify the belief that one ball was intended for Secretary Blaine.

Whether the man was insane or not, there can be no doubt that the crime was coolly planned and deliberately executed. Guiteau over two weeks ago visited the District jail to make an examination of it, and was denied admittance by the Warden. He saw that it was safe enough to defend him from the hands of an infuriated mob. Immediately after the shooting he expressed great anxiety to be taken to jail to escape the fury of the crowds. The letter he sent to Gen. Sherman, requested that officer to send troops to the jail, evidently for no other purpose than to defend him.

A prominent lawyer of the city said to-day: "Insanity does not contemplate the risk and cool plan to avoid it. Insanity is not capable of such accurate calculation of danger—for the danger of being mobbed for such an act is the chief one—and of so systematically planning to escape it. No, sir. That man is as sane as you or I, and he is legally responsible for his act. I tell you the law should be swift in this case. Should the President die, Guiteau should be indicted to-morrow, tried on Tuesday, and executed Wednesday."

A detachment of two companies of troops was sent to the jail last night as a guard. About half of them were placed in the building, and the remainder were encamped on the outside. There were no manifestations of violence made, and but few people visited the jail. Orders to withdraw the troops were accordingly issued to-day. When Guiteau was taken to his cell yesterday some one asked what the President did when he fired his first shot. Guiteau replied, "I will show you," and throwing up his right elbow with his hand hanging downward shook his head remarking: "That's the way he did, but the next shot cut him. When he was first struck he sort of turned and looked scared." Guiteau went to bed rather late last night, but slept soundly, and has eaten his meals regularly and with good appetite. He has frequently asked for news from the White House, and seems depressed when good news is received, and elated in spirits when the reports indicate a probability of the President's dying.

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COLORADO

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters manufacturing company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having, from their intrinsic value, found their way into almost every household in the land.—[Graphic. 26 3w.

The Key to Health.

Have you found the key to perfect health and strength? It is Kidney-Wort, the only remedy that overcomes at once the inaction of the kidneys and bowels. It purifies the blood by cleansing the system of foul humors and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys and bowels to perform their regular functions. See displayed advertisement.

Educated Women.

Refined and educated women will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney disease, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney-Wort. There is hardly a woman to be found that does not, at some times, suffer from some of the diseases for which this great remedy is a specific. It is put up in liquid and dry form, equally efficient.—[Springfield Union.

Night Blooming Cereus.

The following from the Wabash Plaindealer, will interest many of our readers: "Lovers of flowers have had an opportunity rarely met with this week to gratify their desire to see a night blooming cereus in bloom. Mr. Fowler, of the City green house, has two of these beautiful flowering plants, and on last Sunday he announced that one of them would bloom that evening. On last Wednesday evening another flower bloomed which was visited by even a larger crowd than on Sunday. The plant is of the cactus family, of the grandiflora species. The flower is of open tubular form, pure white; the outer petals standing erect, and of straw color, while the inner petals project, trumpet-shape—color, white; the stamen and pistil were of light yellow or lemon color. The diameter of the blossom was fully ten inches. The plant is a native of the tropical region and requires the utmost care to rear it.

* * *

A strange accident happened on the Wabash road nine miles west of the city of Wabash during the gale last Wednesday morning. The Ft. Wayne News says: "At the time the tornado of the early morning was at the highest, the first section of freight train No. 21, Richardson conductor, was bowling along at its usual rate, when the engineer noticed his engine shoot suddenly ahead at a high rate of speed. Turning his head he found, to his utter astonishment, that the entire train of twenty-nine cars, but three of which were loaded, had been blown off the track and nineteen of them had been lifted clear off the trucks and were at that moment engaged in arranging themselves in the ditch alongside the track. Conductor Richardson telegraphed this morning that nobody was hurt by this remarkable accident, and, after a delay of but three hours, trains ran again as usual. We doubt if the circumstance has a precedent in the history of railroading."

HARDWARE, &c.

1850 1881

PIONEER

Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA.

Headquarters for the celebrated Buffalo N. Y. Stoves. They have been sold in this house for 25 years. A full stock always on hand. A full line of

BUILDING HARDWARE

—AND—

Shelf Goods,

Wagon and Buggy Material, White Lead, Paints, Oils and Paints, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery Spoons, Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c., Granite Iron-ware, Blacksmith's Material Buffalo Scales, Sash and Doors, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Drive-well Fixtures, all at prices to suit the times. Call when you want goods

OLIVER CHILLED AND BRYAN PLOWS,

I also have a tin-shop in connection with my store.

J. L. DAVIS.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesvill	6 40	12 55	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 26	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 am	12 15pm	1 15am
Washington	0	10 47am	2 30
Louisville	6	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	1 am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 08
Angola	1 30	7 0	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7	6 20
Reading	2 15	8	7 05
Bankers	2 27		6 45
Jonesville	2 42		7 33
Hanover	3 07		8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 31
Detroit	6 30	1 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	2 00am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	30	....
Saginaw	9 00	18	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S. east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 25 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 32 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 06 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 30 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 8 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C., east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

C AND N-W RAILWAY

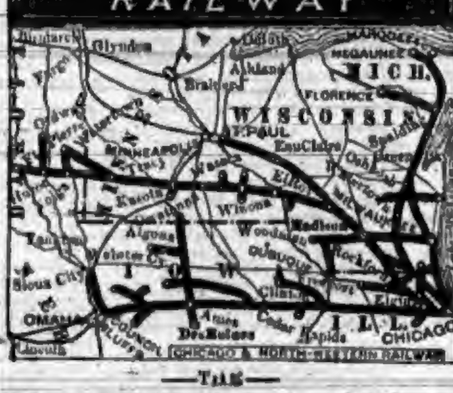

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free, Address, True and C Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Coal's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn. Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn. Indiana. 28 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily, Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

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TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH,
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
Ry.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

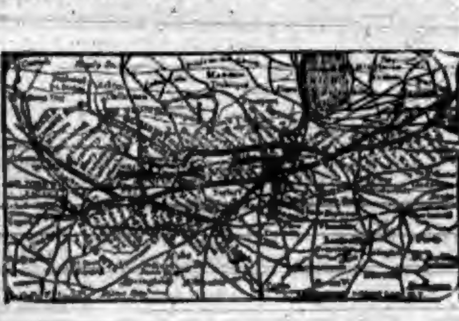

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 38
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 43	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No.10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 36am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 15
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
CHICAGO ar.	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

---

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS 30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator, and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

Thos. H. SPROTTS

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC.

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	30c
Good Choice Rio	16c	Best roasted Old Government	32c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAs.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	60c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound....30... &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	60c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	60c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking, Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	44c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	15c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Hes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock

Out of a thoroughbred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881, commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind.

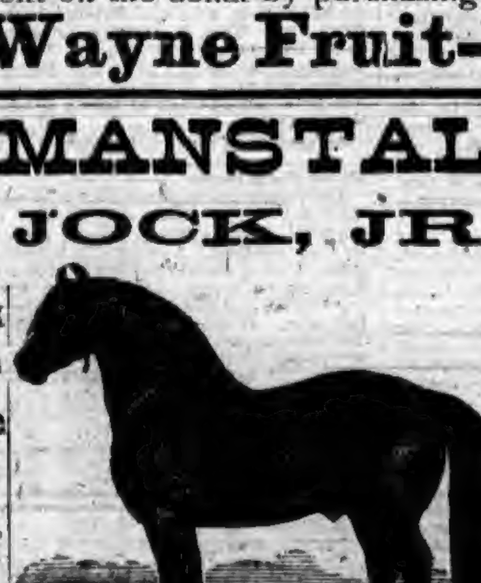

This powerful horse is a bayroan, 16 hands high and weighs full

1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

Records

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 21, 1881 Number 29.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. Bookstore, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

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Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced rates and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Elizabeth Landis and David Landis, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to quiet title to real estate by Dennis Spindler, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881. Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of July, 1881.

28 3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelry trade, possessing as it does so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only Stiffened Case made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Albright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True and Co., Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.]y

The Missing Link.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

He roamed the forest free,
  With a proud untrammelled air,
He built a nest on the palm tree's crest,
  And dwelt a master there.
The monarch of the earth,
  The lord of wood and plain,
The lion fled when his angry tread
  Shook the earth with proud disdain.

He dined on elephant, did
  This cy-no-ceph-a-lus,
And rhinoceros, and the river horse
  And the hip-po-pot-am-us.
Brawny of limb was he,
  Yet supple and agile,
On rock or tree his arms were free,
  For his toes were prehensile.

Yet doth the monarch sigh
  As he paces up and down;
And soliloquise with downcast eyes
  And highly regal frown.
Sad is the royal heart,
  Wounded the royal pride,
For the lords of state say the king shall mate
  With a Nshiego Mbouve bride.

"What! marry a subject! I
  Espouse a chimpanzee!
No, I'm not a Guelph if I know myself,
  No mesalliance for me!
Perish my royal blood,
  Perish the princely line,
Ere I desecrate with a vulgar mate,
  This lineage of mine."

The monarch paused, transfixed,
  Vanished his growing wrath,
And a bright surprise beamed in his eyes
  As he gazed down the forest path.
A vision of beauty, such
  As by Simian eye, before
Had never been seen in the woodland green,
  Or been known to Simian lore.

A maiden young and fair
  As the charcoal's ebon tint,
With teeth as white as cowries bright
  From the Royal Congo mint.
Her locks of a crispy curl,
  Her feet of a mammoth size,
All made her seem a bewitching dream
  To the fond gorilla's eyes.

To a high o'er-arching limb
  He swung by his sinewy arms,
And dangling there, 'twixt earth and air,
  Gazed on her dusty charms.
"Now, by my kingly troth,
  This maid shall be, I think,
My royal bride, and supply beside
  Mr. Darwin's missing link."

The thoughtless ebon maid,
  Suspicionless of guile,
To the tree trunk strayed and beneath its
    shade,
  Tarried in thought awhile.
Then the monarch spake his love
  (As he swung by the lofty limb,
He was gifted, they say, with a taking way,
  For the lady smiled on him.

He puts her curly locks,
  With his great prehensile toes
Entwined in her wool—a vigorous pull—
  A shriek—and up she goes!
Thus was the monarch wed,
  And thus the race began,
Whence, through various links, somewhat
    strange, methinks
Came the "Descent of Man!"

A Miner's Romance.

GIVING UP THE GIRL HE LOVED TO A RICH CHUM AND WINNING HER AT LAST.

At Amherst college, in the class of '53, there were two chums, who had stuck together ever since they had first entered college. They were fast friends and no trouble had ever disturbed their friendship. One was the son of rich parents and the other of a country minister. When they graduated the rich man's son went into business with his father in New York and took his friend with him as an employe. Things went smoothly for some time, when that common accident of life happed. They both fell in love with the same girl. The fight at the heart of the employe was long and bitter, but, contrasting his position with that of his friend, the difference in the advantages he could offer the woman, he yielded, and with scarce a word of parting, with none of explanation, he left New York and went west. A year afterward found him in San Francisco, and he soon joined the gold-diggers. His fortune varied, at times rich, at times poor; afterward in Nevada he followed silver-mining, and when the silver craze struck Leadville he went there. There he was successful, and this spring, a rich man, he determined to return east for the first time in twenty-four years. Friday, as he got off the southwestern train at Wilton, Iowa, and went to get on the main line train which was to carry him to Chicago, a lady who was trying to turn a seat attracted his attention. Stepping forward to help her, he first looked with wonder, then joy, to see that it was the woman he had run away from so long ago, a woman now past forty, but handsome yet. He talked to her timidly at first, and uncertain. When he learned that she was yet unmarried, his questions came faster yet, and her present condition was soon known to him. Her parents had died, and, depending on her own exertions for support, she had taught school, and at present was principal of a school in western Iowa. The old love still lived in the miner's heart, and he soon found that he had not been entirely forgotten by her. To make a long story short, it was a happy looking couple that got off the train at Chicago that night, looking for a minister, and a still happier one which registered at the Sherman as Mr. and Mrs.——, Leadville, Colorado.

Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, CAL., July 10, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER: As several friends requested me to write them my impressions of the regions of country which I visit, it has occurred to me to make your paper the medium of communication, thus saving much pen scratching for me.

Twenty-six hours ride from Auburn, through a delightful and fertile scope of country brought us to Kansas City. Arrived, it seemed to me we found ourselves in the busiest depot in the world. People of various races, colors and conditions jostled each other almost rudely, in their eager haste to determine about their particular train. All was excitement, bustle and confusion in this mass of strangers, thus thrown together for the time, but the greatest order and method prevail in the depot and train appointments. Here are worried mothers with many burdens, a whole flock of children, and restless babies crying in arms, trying to make their journey without the aid of husbands and fathers. You marvel at their courageous undertaking till you remember their ignorance and know that they stepped blindly from their obscure homes and unexpectly find themselves in this surging mælstrom of active restless life. Some of these have never looked upon a map, and could not understand its meaning if they did. They only have a sort of confused idea that they are "going west." One woman handed me a paper with the name of town, county and state written as her destination. Could I tell her the train and its time of leaving? I made necessary inquiries and explained to her satisfaction I thought, and hoped she would rest until the dispatcher called her train. But no; in a few minutes I heard her plying her inquiries of another, and he gave her very different directions. Then I told her to leave baby in my care and ask the ticket agent in the ticket office I pointed her to, and he would give her correct instructions, as it was his business to guide travelers aright. Suspiciously she deposited his crossness in my lap, though he seemed diverted by change of nurses, and very familiarly seized my chain with his dirty fingers, and showed plainly that he had intentions of tasting my locket. The bewildered mother stepped back after advancing a little way toward the ticket office to re-assure herself that mine was an honest, matronly-looking face, with no sign that I could make a Charley Ross case of kidnapping her precious baby; and I felt that all the reward offered for the recovery of that stolen boy would scarcely tempt me to hold this restless little crier an hour. She came after getting information from the agent and sat down with baby in a sort of satisfied way that quite put me at rest concerning her, till in a very short time I heard her ask a gentleman passing near her, if he knew what train she ought to take to go to the place named on her slip of paper. At length the dispatcher gave the expected call, and she understood sufficiently to waken her sleeping brood, and, after loading each one with bundles, disappeared out of the depot, and I trust, reached her destination in safety.

Twelve hours we waited over to take a good look at this famed city of Missouri, new and of such rapid growth. She, as a city, reminds me of a young Miss donning a train while she plays baby-house on the wood-pile. This trying to be citified with horse-cars, waterworks, prospective parks and avenue drive where nature seems to have had her attention suddenly called to some distant duty, leaving this portion of her work in unfinished confusion; the face of the country so rough, rolling and broken, abrupt hillsides with narrow ravines at their base, no farmer would ever think of choosing this place for a possible, tillable farm. And yet our restless, adventurous men who go west seem pleased to find such adverse natural conditions where to found a city, so that their effervescing ebullition of energy, courage and spirit will be utilized in showing the triumph of active genius in supplementing nature's unfinished chaos by guiding her into lines of beauty, not only making the "desert to blossom as the rose," but bending the hilltops in a long obeisance to the valley, resulting in a plane which industry covers with large business houses, rife with the thrift of trade, beautiful dwellings and cottages for the laborers. We took horse-cars from the depot and were hauled up, up, a very decided grade into the city. We stepped to the sidewalk and made observations quite to the risk of shins, noses, etc. As we follow the walk up hill and down, sometimes simply an inclined plane, again by one or two stair-steps, but on the whole, a good deal more up, till we reach the business parlors of the Domestic sewing-machine, 1137 Main street, where we called for its popular W. W. Egnew, an old schoolmate, and found he was confined to his bed with typho-malarial fever. His son, a young man, very kindly went with us to his home where we enjoyed the kindest hospitality for four or five hours, talking over events of the past and comparing notes till the present. His place seemed very homelike, and although there was quite a variety of small fruits growing on the lot, and the vegetables in the garden were far in advance of Auburn, one of the most attractive features to me was a grape arbor extending nearly the whole length of the lot, the vines loaded with green fruit. As the heat of the day lessened, the son drove with us in their carriage to the best points of observation, giving us a better practical knowledge of the city. Unfortunately for my shopping proclivities, we drove too late for me to see much of the inside of their large stores, which close promptly at six o'clock. From the little I was able to gather, I conclude goods are sold about as in Fort Wayne, only they carry larger stocks, consequently a greater variety to select from. While looking up a desirable location for a home, I had had a great desire to see Kansas City for myself, and now I feel that I have no desire to pitch my tent here, for it is very warm in summer and disagreeably cold with winds in winter, and although the people have comparatively little ague, they suffer much with typho-malarial fevers. I admire the energy and pluck of the citizens, but would rather not make one of their number. Taking a sleeper at nine o'clock Tuesday night from Kansas City, we slept warmly with the monotonous buzz and clang of the car-wheels for a lullaby. As the sun smiled his morning welcome, we gazed forth on the unbroken stretch of fertile plane, here and there a farm-house with its cosy dot of trees, and in my heart I said, "beautiful, beautiful Kansas. I wonder not that poetic pen has sung thy praises, and many an anxious home-seeker been lured to thy flowery bosom. But ye cannot charm me again with thy syren enchantments, for I know of thy rocks of destruction, and shrink from being swept away by thy whirlwinds and cyclones, or eaten by grasshoppers, or scorched by drought. In thy present year of prosperity and bounteous crops I admire without embracing, and treasure thy image in my heart."

Wednesday at nine o'clock we reached Hutchinson, Reno county, Kansas. We were glad to leave the train, but scarcely had I stepped on terra firma when I was made to realize that this was really Kansas. The wind came sweeping by and I seized my hat and clung to my umbrella with a tenacious life clinch. I would hold my breath till the "zephyr" lulled. I would just stand firm till there was a calm. I waited a small age, and still swept by the waves of air, and I heard the distant call of my companion, accompanied with a laugh: "What are you doing standing there? Don't you know you have reached Kansas?" So, with a firm effort, I took in sail by closing my sun umbrella, and prepared myself to face the enemy. A short walk brought us to Brother Marshall Hale's residence, inclosed by a fence which seemed a luxury indulged in by only a few of the inhabitants of this prairie town, causing the many to have the appearance of having dropped down here in some of the whirlwinds to stop just a little while till the next cyclone gives them another "histe." It does seem to me to be so uncivilized to have no fence marking the limits of one's possessions, but I suppose it is because I am selfish, or, putting it more mildly, so individualized that I like to know my own things. Here we found many shade-trees and fruit-bearing trees, and shrubs, which made the homes seem very pleasant; garden sauce in luxuriant abundance in early June, such as we get in July or early August. Whenever the elements and the grasshoppers give vegetation a chance, the growth is marvelously rapid. But it is only by the greatest energy and perseverance, and a pluck that realizes no defeat, a will that works hopefully in the trail o merciless destruction, setting trees again and again, that these have gained their present size and permanency. Yes, the wind is as constant as the sunshine in Kansas, and the inhabitants are as grateful for the former as the latter. "We could not live without this south breeze," they often say, and I think it is true, for when it seems very warm in the house, you can walk right out in the noonday sun with little inconvenience, and it is long since I have experienced such easy elasticity of step moving me over the earth. But I tell you, this active air makes sad havoc with frizzes and curls, and it browns the soft cheeks of the babies, darkens the naturally fair complexions of the little girls, and distributes numerous freckle specks on otherwise pretty faces. Here in Hutchinson I saw a very pleasant way of housekeeping I think, that is, when the presiding genius has some strength, but not enough for all duties, a way to dispense with hired girls, and we know that in Auburn there are very few who aspire to this useful position. Some reluctantly consent to come into our kitchens because of the kindness of their hearts, relieving for a little while the suffering mistress from some of the drudgery duties of housekeeping, but both the server and the served wish for an easier mode of life. The cooking here is done on an oil-stove at much less expense than over a wood fire, and much less heat and inconvenience to the operator. Washing, ironing and baking are done at some woman's home, who is glad thus to earn a reward which is not greater than one can easily afford to pay, yet fair remuneration to workers. A woman comes in for from ten to fifteen cents per hour, and she cleans or does any extra work you desire. Some in Auburn use the oil-stove I know, so this is nothing new to them, but I was surprised to see meat, three kinds of vegetables and pudding for dessert, nicely cooked and hot for the table, from this diminutive stove, and yet I was told that its possibilities were not exhausted. I presume there are workers in Auburn who would be glad to earn an additional penny by working a few hours in a family now and then, or engaging to do the baking for a few families whom they wash for, making the same fire that boils the clothes and heats the sadirons bake the bread and may be the cake. This would accommodate those who do not patronize the baker because they like home-made bread better. Six days we staid in Hutchinson, and in all that time I did not learn to like the wind. The constant motion of air depressed me, sending an ache through each successive fibre and remotest nerve. Kansas people think our Indiana summer nights quite wilting, while their nights are so cool, so conducive to restful sleep that they feel energetic in the early mornings; but I arose from my whole night's slumber unrefreshed, and think this climate enervating. Twelve hour's ride from Hutchinson through the severest wind for a constant blow that I ever experienced, quite taking away my strength, and so nearly prostrating me that I was obliged to lie down in a passenger coach the best I could, the sleeper being too full to admit another one, and we bade adieu to Kansas with her many and variously bright-hued wild flowers which are scattered with a prodigal generosity all over her prairies, her unclouded sunshine and her ceaseless air currents.

B. HORTENSE T. HALE.

Spencerville Notes.

[Last Week.]

—Miss Minnie Nichols has returned.

—Dan. Herrick helped his father harvest last week.

—Mrs. Dr. Emanuel of Cecil, Ohio, returned to her home Monday.

—Mr. [illegible] Sanders returned to his home in Michigan last Monday.

—Millinery goods, ruchings, etc., etc., closing out cheap, at Miss McKay's.

—Rev. Frank Sanders, of Dayton, O., preached at the Lutheran church last Sunday evening.

—Again death has come into our midst. Last Thursday, at noon, Mrs. Susan Kinsey was called away. She has been a great sufferer, and now she is at rest. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss—one son and four daughters. Her life was that of a constant Christian, a good neighbor and kind friend. Mrs. Kinsey was born in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, April 18, 1821, being at the time of her death 60 years, 3 months and 9 days.

RUSTIC.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., Dec. 24, 1880.—Kress Fever Tonic cured me of Chills after taking other remedies in vain.

29-4w. GEO. B. GRAY.

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1 45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't

June 8, 1881.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.

26-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Shan't I take a Blue Pill?

No, don't take it and run the risk of mercurial poisons, but when bilious and constipated, get a package of the celebrated Kidney-Wort, and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases. It acts promptly on these great organs and so restores health, strength and vigor. It is put up in liquid and dry form, both acting with equal efficiency. Price $1. See advertisement.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blest by all, as benefactors.—[Democrat. 29-2w.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,** with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use **Hop B**

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! **WHY?**

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

FARMER JOHN.

BY ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

"If I'd nothing to do," said Farmer John,
"To fret or to bother me—
Were I but rid of this mountain of work,
What a good man I could be!

"The pigs get out, and the cows get in,
Where they have no right to be;
And the weeds in the garden and in the corn—
Why, they fairly frighten me.

"It worries me out of temper quite,
And well nigh out of my head.
What a curse it is that a man must toil
Like this for his daily bread!"

But Farmer John he broke his leg,
And was kept for many a week
A helpless and an idle man—
Was he therefore mild and meek?

Nay; what with the pain, and what with the fret
Of sitting with nothing to do—
And the farm-work botched by a shiftless hand,
He got very cross and blue.

He scolded the children and cuffed the dog
That fawned about his knee;
And snarled at his wife, though she was kind
And patient as wife could be.

He grumbled, and whined, and fretted, and fumed
The whole of the long day through.
"'Twill ruin me quite," cried Farmer John,
"To sit here with nothing to do!"

His hurt got well, and he went to work,
And a busier man than he,
A happier man, or a pleasanter man,
You never would wish to see.

The pigs got out, and he drove them back,
Whistling right merrily;
He mended the fence, and kept the cows
Just where they ought to be.

Weeding the garden was jolly fun,
And ditto hoeing the corn.
"I'm happier far," said Farmer John,
"Than I've been since I was born."

He learned a lesson that lasts him well—
'Twill last him his whole life through.
He frets but seldom, and never because
He has plenty of work to do.

"I tell you what," says Farmer John,
"They are either knaves or fools
Who long to be idle—for idle hands
Are the Devil's chosen tools."

ENGAGED TO BOTH;

OR,

How the Tangle Was Straightened.

Dick Powers dropped his letter with a groan. It fell by the side of its long, slim envelope on the table. The envelope bore upon its back the faint impression of a dove holding in its bill a floating ribbon, upon the ends of which was written, in a quaint, but fine little hand, the direction, "To Mr. Richard Powers."

Again the young man groaned, throwing his arms on the table and hiding his distressed face in his sleeve.

The other occupant of the room sat with his heels on the window-sill and his chair tilted back at a fearful angle. He smoked, raised his eyebrows, looked at his miserable companion, and went on smoking.

The letter, half folding upon its precise and lady-like creases, lay face upward, and the lines betrayed the same quaintly girlish handwriting, all the down strokes primly shaded, each capital fancily twirled. "Dear Richard," it began, Quakerishly, and it said, tearfully, "I haven't heard from you for so long." There was a touch of tenderness in every sentence, and a something that told how simple the writer must have been. Somehow it all gave rise to a picture of a sun-bonnet and a calico dress, a pair of timidly affectionate eyes, and a peaked chin with a dimple in it. On the next page the letter went on plaintively: "Grandpa isn't very well since he had that sickness last winter, and when he coughs so it shakes him all over. And oh! Richard, I'm afraid he is never going to be well again. Wouldn't it be dreadful to have him die and me alone without you?" Then followed a wealth of confidence in the words: "But, if grandpa should die, I should come straight to you, and oh, how happy we would be then, wouldn't we?" Wandering on in this loving strain till the end of the third page, the letter closed with: "Affectionately, your own Marthy."

By-and-by the young man in the tilted chair, eying his friend meditatively, said:

"Your letter don't seem to make you happy, somehow, Dick."

"Oh, Al! if you could only know what a villain I am!" was the rejoinder in a muffled tone from the folds of his sleeve.

At this one eyebrow went up and one came down. "Well, it's very likely." He looked lazily through the window at a group of loungers before the hotel opposite, and then continued indifferently: "What's it all about, anyhow?"

"Just read that!" was the reply, as Dick passed "affectionately your own Marthy's" letter toward him.

Fisher read the letter through carefully. "I should say this was a very sweet little girl," he remarked, musingly.

"So she is, so she is!" said Dick, straightening up. "She's just the sweetest and most confiding little thing in the world, is Martha. That's what hurt me so. She hasn't a doubt that I'm as true blue, because she's truth all the way through herself. And I'm worse than a brute, I am, Al."

"If the state of affairs which now dawns upon me dimly is as it seems, I rather think you are, myself."

"Confound it! You're so hanged cool it riles me," said Dick, blushing. "Just imagine yourself in my place for an instant. Six years ago, when I was 19, I first fell in love, and I've been doing it ever since with decent intervals between. Little Marthy was 15, a little wild rose, Vermont girl, just as shy, and as sweet and unsophisticated as that letter, and all her other letters seem to say she is, yet I feel like a boy of 19 in love with her again, to talk about it to you. Like the great calf that I was, with a dollar in my pocket, and no prospects ahead of me, I up and told her how I felt one day in the spring, when the grass was so green and the birds were singing so loud—I had to tell something to somebody. She looked up at me for a moment with such a smile full of tears coming into her eyes, and such a milk-and-rose blush glowing upon her cheeks, and I just took her right up in my arms then and kissed her as I'd been longing to do ever since I first met her, six weeks before. Ever since that she has considered herself engaged to me."

"A precocious youngster you were at 19, I must say, and a ripe acquaintance it must have been that rooted, blossomed and fruited in six weeks."

"Well, make fun as you please," answered Dick, gloomily; "you have the whole story, anyhow, and you can't think worse of me than I do of myself."

"No, Dick, I haven't by any means all the story yet. As you're 25, I suppose this little girl, now 21, has been for six years hoping and trusting in you. Very likely she's never permitted herself another lover. Why, it's pathetic! Every year she has thought, maybe, you would come back; she has never had a suspicion of you; she has dreamed about you and prayed for you. It's a burning shame! And look at you, violently attached to every pretty girl you see, riding with them, two at a time, dancing with them, making love to them and dressing like a dandy when you ought to be in the Green mountains, wearing butternut and carrying Marthy's milk-pail."

Dick groaned in anguish of spirit. "And I've always told her I couldn't afford to come after her quite yet. Give it to me, you can't hit too hard; but, oh! do help me out of this scrape."

"Help you out? Well, I should think you'd be glad to be in it. Just to think of that little Vermont blossom, tasting like cream and maple sugar, I'll warrant, if blossoms ever do taste; just think of her dropping down any minute among all the furbelows, the frizzes, the paints and the powders of the ladies in our set!"

"Oh, Lord! Al, don't harrow up a fellow so. I don't believe you imagine yet how deep I'm in for it. There's Kate Richardson, now, when you talk about flowers; she's a tiger lily; she's a red cactus; she's a tea rose; she's magnificent; she's gorgeous; she's radiant. Ah, Al Fisher, can't you see how I love her?"

"And she?"—the question was like a flame springing from a bed of coals.

"Well, I just thought I never was so in love in my life. I wasn't sure about her; but one night a month ago I was carried away. I forgot all about Marthy, and I asked her to marry me. By George! she said she would, and I should have been too happy altogether if, after my first transport, little Marthy hadn't occurred to me again. Now I'm engaged to both of them, don't you see, and it's a deuce of a mess. I wouldn't give up Kate if I could, and I don't see how I could give up Marthy if I would."

A silence fell between the two then, in which the falling of a cigar ash might have echoed, and the twilight, stealing down, came like a veil over silence.

* * * * * * *

It was fully six months later when Kate Richardson walked into a sleeping-car at Omaha, followed by baggage and a porter. Her step was so quick and confident, her accoutrements were so appropriate, and the porter followed her with so deferential an air, that the passengers, making themselves comfortable on either side the aisle, looked after her with great respect for her style. "Very common sort of people; shan't make the acquaintance of any of them," Miss Richardson thought as she observed them in a glance without seeming to. She paused near the middle of the car.

"Put my things here," she said to the porter. "I have the whole section, and you may pile them all on the front seat."

She sat down upon the back seat and spread her skirts comfortably, took out her silk handkerchief and wiped her lips, sighed as enduring a penance, smoothed the collar of her ulster, and thought what a bore crossing the continent was. The prominent setting of a ring visible under her glove made one forefinger noticeable, and it might have been tenderness or not, but she placed her elbow on the arm of the seat and rested her lips upon it.

In the meantime the car was rapidly filling. There was much talk between passengers and porter, and from her square of window she could see piles of trunks being carted forward. By and by the cars gave a little shake and quiver, as if rousing; then a jerk, a dizzy, gliding motion, and then Miss Richardson became conscious that some one spoke to her. It was a voice that was apology itself as it said: "Oh, if you please, ma'am, it's a mistake, and I've made so many mistakes;" and it was almost a cry for help. It had color in its cheeks and its lips, a little, little mouth, and a shy light in its hazel eyes. It carried a portmanteau, and the porter towered over all with a patronizing air.

Miss Richardson was disturbed. "But, porter," said she, "I had engaged the whole of this section. I don't want any one in with me; I shall have no place for my things."

The hazel eyes were turned piteously upon her, but the voice was tinged with a bit of dignity, albeit touched with tears, as it answered: "Never mind; perhaps there's another half section unoccupied."

"They ain't no other, 'thout it's a gentleman's in the lower berth, if you don't mind that, miss," said the porter.

The distressed face was a picture.

"Oh, very well," Miss Richardson interposed, in a bored tone; "I suppose I shall be able to manage, and I dare say we shall be comfortable enough."

The portmanteau was placed as snug neighbor to the stylish traps in the front seat, and the little woman made herself quite small in the corner furthest from her grand companion, never so much as attempting to steal a glance from the window monopolized by Miss Richardson's elbow. But presently she leaned toward Miss Richardson and touched her shoulder softly. "I'm very much obliged to you," said she, gratefully, "and I'm sure I shan't incommode you any more than I can help."

Miss Richardson made her a gracious reply, and became interested in her book.

At length she yawned, and closed it. The afternoon was passing. The scene was rich in billowy green and stretching plain, and across the green level the day was mellowing away to its close, the sunlight falling upon it like winnowing grain. Miss Richardson felt the timid and confiding little touch again upon her arm, and turned to meet with her handsome eyes the wistful, appealing ones looking toward her.

"Would you let me go into the dining-room to dinner with you?" asked the flute voice with a tremble of apprehension in it.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Richardson, smiling, "I'd just as lief you would as not."

"Oh! thank you so much," was the reply, after a breath of relief. "I should never have courage to go in and sat alone. The waiters are in such a hurry, and I don't know where to sit, and I never can find my own car when I'm ready to come back."

So it was that Miss Richardson came to have a charge, and, somehow, so much clinging timidity opposed to her own independence seemed a sort of bond. Before the second day was out she had given her dainty and pretty companion a petting tap or two, short and contented laughter rippled up between them, confidential undertones of talk passed from one to the other, and finally Miss Richardson leaned forward and said:

"I haven't any idea what your name is. I think it ought to be Posy, though."

And then the small woman laughed as she answered: "It isn't, though, it's Marthy—Marthy Fairchild."

And then the magnificent gorgeous, radiant Kate replied, just as she would have caressed a bird: "Ah! and I shall call you Marthy, then—shall I not?"

Not one dim thought of warning had she, not a single swift feeling of recoil, not an idea that she was hugging to her heart a rival—she who held sway among men with waltz, and tete-a-tete, and repartee.

But under the feet of those who tread volcanoes the ground will sometimes break; one cannot forever safely walk the edge of the precipice; thin ice will part.

They were sitting side by side, as usual, one evening; the window framed a calm, mild star. Sitting so silently, how strange if they had known each was saying over and over the same name. The star was shining kindly—shining and twinkling like an eye mildly shrewd, and then it gave place to another and another, till the night sky seemed shaken full with a lustered dust. Presently Miss Richardson began to hum a little, in her soft contralto, and Marthy's bird-like soprano took it up like a carol, under a breath. The men under the dull lamp in the further end of the car held their fingers on their cards for a moment, and the fretful baby ceased its crying. Two women hushed gossiping, and stared, and, under pretense of a flare, the passing porter turned down the flame in a lamp while he stopped to listen.

"Marthy," said Miss Richardson, very gently, "where did you learn that? It's such an old-fashioned, sentimental thing. I shouldn't wonder if it had been a love-song in 1776."

"Oh, yes; I shouldn't wonder if it had. I learned it way back in Vermont—oh, how far away that seems now! I used to sing it with Richard—but that seems only yesterday, though it has been years and years. I've never told you about Richard, have I? His name is Powers, and it is he that I'm coming to California to meet. A long, long time ago, when I was such a little girl I scarcely remember it, some kind of sickness broke out, and mother and father took it and died. I can just see mother lying with a white flower in her hand as they closed the coffin lid, and then in a day or two some woman said she wondered what was to be done with me. Somehow or other I got to grandpa's in among the hills, and the cows that gave me a living. Grandpa was just my mother to me over again, and there I stayed and was so happy with him. I have always been a little girl, and I never shall be anything else. When I am an old woman it seems as though I shall still be a little girl. How it all came about I never could imagine, but it was just as the flowers came up in the spring, and as the fruit gets ripe in the fall. Grandpa said one morning he should have a young man come to help me with the milking, and before night I knew Richard; and, somehow, I think I must have been ripening ready to know him, for my heart was all open to him from the first. He came up to me when it was twilight, and said he, 'Good evening, Marthy,' and then I seemed to fall into a flutter, and to feel that he seemed to know it. Oh! I never can tell you how Richard seemed to me. Every night, after that, as I went along the meadow path he came and said, 'Good evening, Marthy'—just so; and I took to listening so hard for his coming that my heart hurt me, and beat in my lips and cheeks, and all the time grandpa never knew. One day the sky was so blue and the air was so sweet I was certain that something was going to happen, and whether it was the birds singing or my heart beating out a rhythm I do not know, but in a moment I seemed to be standing among the flowers, for Richard had taken me in his arms.

"Oh, life had just begun to me then, and not one day since, not even the day grandpa died, has been all sorrow; though dark days there have been, too, for in a few weeks more my Richard went away, so that by and by he could marry his 'bud of a girl'—that's what he always called me! Oh, how tender and true he is! What a grand place his heart is to live in! What a little queen he has crowned me! His letters have been so loving and so sweet that one never came without carrying me through the space of heaven; and they were such sorry little ones I could write in answer. So many noble women must have loved him. But he has loved his little Marthy all the time. Ah, Miss Richardson," and her earnest, reverent tone deepened in its half whisper, "can you imagine anything at all about what I tell you?"

"No," replied Miss Richardson, bitterly, "for there is no romance, not one grain of it, in my life. The romance I had was spoiled just a short time ago. Keep your faith in your Richard, Marthy, but I have none left for man. You must go on now and let me know the rest."

"I would rather die than lose my faith in Richard," said Marthy, tremulously. "There is such a little more to tell," she went on then; "all the time his letters told me he could not afford to come; he was waiting in hopes, and, oh, if the time was to him as to me, then to both it was a dreary, dreary waiting. And grandpa began to fret; he wanted to see me married before he died. But one day, a month ago, he died, and left me alone with the cows. Then, to show Richard how much I yet loved him, and how little I cared whether he was rich or whether he was poor, I wrote him a glad letter, that I was coming to him at last. And, oh, I am coming to him soon, soon. When I reach the end of my journey, there he will be to take me home—his home. I can almost see him now, so glad to find me again."

She was moving restlessly about like the wind, and her hands were winding their fingers about each other, her eyes shining, and her chin with its cleft pointing into a ray of the moon.

"I think I know your Richard," said Miss Richardson, by-and-by. "He is a tall, handsome man with blonde eyes and hair, and a pleasant, bright way with him. You know I live in Sacramento, too."

In a few minutes the porter came along again, and Miss Richardson gave orders to have only the lower berth made, "for we will sleep together tonight, Marthy," she said, quietly.

So all the night long she lay awake, with her arms around little Marthy. All the night long, thinking and thinking, she lay with the sweet breath of the trusting child woman falling on her left hand—the hand was now shorn of its sparkling ring.

"I loved him, too," she cried to herself, suddenly, and then her arm tightened upon the child-heart beating under it, and the throb ran through her like an appeal for mercy. The cars tramped into and through the night, and by-and-by the morning came, as fair and fresh as though Kate Richardson had not made a sacrifice the night before.

When the train pulled into the depot at Sacramento, Miss Richardson espied Dick Powers waiting, and by his side was Al Fisher. He was haggard and in distress; he was thin, and had grown five years older than when she had left him two months before. He saw her, too, and ran along by the window grasping the hand she held out to him.

"Oh, Kate! Kate!" he pleaded, imploringly.

She went to the door to meet him, and drew him along the aisle. "Dick, here is Marthy," said she.

He looked at the wild rose blooming so sweetly for him, and, as he saw the hazel eyes brimming up with drops, the falling corners of the shy mouth quivering, the old, sweet beauty grew upon him again, and a hungry smile dawned in his eyes.

"Oh, Marthy! little Marthy!" he murmured.

"At last, dear Richard, at last!" she cried, and he gathered her in his arms.

Al Fisher took Miss Richardson home, and she was gravely polite and smiling all the way. But it was two years before she allowed him to draw the last drop of bitterness out of her heart; and, even then, she gave the last kiss before her marriage to Baby Marthy.

Powers never would think of calling her any name beside Kate Richardson.—*Belgravia Magazine.*

The Chameleon.

The chameleon has been an object of curiosity the world over on account of its power to change its color, but its power to change its form is not less remarkable. Sometimes it assumes the form of a disconsolate mouse sitting mum in a corner; again, with back curved and tail erect, it resembles a crouching lion, which no doubt gave origin to its name *chamal-leon*, or ground lion. By inflating its sides it flattens its belly, and, viewed from below, takes the form of an ovate leaf. The tail is the petiole, while the white, serrated line, which runs from nose to tip of tail over the belly, becomes the midrib. Still again throwing out the air, it draws in its sides, and at the same time expands itself upward and downward till it becomes as thin as a knife, and then, viewed from the side, it has the form of an ovate leaf without a midrib, but with the serrated line of the belly and the serrated back becoming the serrated edges of a leaf. When thus expanded it also has the extraordinary power to sway itself over so as to present an edge to an observer, thus greatly adding to its means of concealment. I have studied the changes of color with much interest. In its normal state of rest it is of a light pea green, at times blending with yellow. The least excitement, as in handling, causes a change. The ground-work remains the same, but transverse stripes appear running across the back and nearly encircling the body in a full-grown animal, numbering about thirty, and extending from head to tip of tail. These stripes occupy about the same amount of space as the ground-work and are most susceptible of change of color. At first they become deeply green, and, if the excitement continues, gradually change to black. When placed upon a tree the ground-work becomes a deep green and the stripes a deeper green or black, and so long as they remain on the trees the color does not change. The prevailing idea that they take on the peculiar hue of the foliage among which they happen to be, is, I think, erroneous. We have placed them on the scarlet leaves of the dracæna and among the red flowers of the acacia with no change from the prevailing green.

Unlucky People.

A genuinely unlucky man will entail as much misery upon those who are dependent upon or associated with him as a genuinely wicked one. They can never be relied upon. Their speculations turn out ill when those of stupider men succeed. Their inventions are just a little anticipated by those they never heard of. Their books or plays do not become popular. Their crops are sure to be injured by the floods or the tornadoes; their vessels to be wrecked or burned; their houses consumed within the twenty-four hours after the insurance policy had expired, or the day before they had resolved to take one out. Judges are sure to rule adversely to their interests; juries always bring in verdicts against them. Their letters are certain to go astray; their baggage or express packages to be lost or stolen. It is they who are always looking for their missing knives, and are constantly wondering where their hats and umbrellas have gone to. The money they put into their pocket-books, or the pocket-books they put into their pockets, mysteriously disappear. Even when they desire to be prudent, and, with considerable sacrifice and pains, buy their potatoes, their coal and other stores in advance at reduced rates, the prices of the succeeding winter invariably fall below what they have paid. They are to be dreaded as Jonah was dreaded. The boughs of trees they climb always break; the boats they row or sail always capsize. The train they take is by no means to be expected at its terminus on time, and, even if late, should cause gratitude that it got there at all. Or, if they are not the victims, they are the authors of all sorts of involuntary mischief. Altogether, shrewd old Rothschild was wise when he counseled his sons to "avoid unlucky men."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

WRINKLES are the tomb of love.

LISTEN to conscience more than to intellect.

MORE important than the thing you do may be the discipline of the doing.

THE things which we enjoy are passing, and we are passing who enjoy them.

THE greatest sources of happiness and usefulness are open to rich and poor alike.

BODILY labor alleviates the pain of the mind; whence arises the happiness of the poor.

TEMPTATIONS come to us from our own bosom mainly. That is the great magazine of temptations.

I HAVE seldom known any one who deserted truth in trifles that could be trusted in matters of importance.

DOUBT always sees huge obstacles in the way of accomplishing anything—nay, the doubt itself is the obstacle.

THE highest elements of character, of power and of dignity lie within the reach of the lowest and the poorest.

ONE of the most effectual ways of pleasing and of making one's self loved is to be cheerful; joy softens more hearts than tears.

LIFE is a casket, not precious in itself, but valuable in proportion to what fortune, or industry, or virtue has placed within it.

HOPE is man's birthright, which, after all his blandishments, delusions and mockeries, never maketh him ashamed to hope on, hope ever.

AFTER we have learned to give willingly when asked, we will next learn to give as largely without the asking.—*Central Baptist.*

ONLY the waters in the ship can sink the ship; but while kept outside, all the heaving deep waters thundering over three-fifths of the globe can work no shipwreck.

THE last, best fruit, which comes late to perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness toward the hard, forbearance toward the unfortunate, warmth of heart toward the misanthropic.

"OH, THOU to-morrow! Mystery!
Oh, day that ever runs before!
What has thy hidden hand in store
For mine, to-morrow, and for me?
Oh! thou to-morrow! what hast thou
In store to make me bear thee now?"

THE images with which the minds holds converse may uplift or degrade as truly as companions in bodily form. A thought may scar the soul as a weapon leaves its mark on the flesh.—*National Baptist.*

HE who hates an enemy, gives him more reason for animosity; he who shuns him, creates the suspicion that he hates him; he who forgives him, always triumphs over him; he who loves him, makes him a means of good.

I BELIEVE that virtue shows quite as well in rags and patches as she does in purple and fine linen. I believe that she and every beautiful object in external nature, claims some sympathy in the breast of the poorest man who breaks his scanty loaf of daily bread.—*Dickens.*

THE best part of one's life is the performance of one's daily duties. All higher motives, ideals, conceptions, sentiments, in a man are of no account if they do not come down and strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the ordinary affairs of life.

HAPPINESS is like manna. It is to be gathered in the grains and enjoyed every day; it will not keep; it cannot be accumulated; nor need we go out of ourselves nor into remote places to gather it, since it has rained down from heaven, at our doors, or rather within them.

How strongly a man loves is not to be measured by the flame of the impulse that he has at any hour or at any moment. It is what he is willing to do and to suffer for another that measures how much he loves. The mere outgushing of emotion is one test, but an unfit one. The living one's life—not the laying it down, but the using it for the object loved—is the highest test possible.

Very Gullible.

Thirty years ago Mr. Wm. Hall, of New York, lent a "friend" named White $30,000 worth of bonds and checks as a security in a speculation, with the understanding that they were on no account to be converted into cash. The friend immediately converted them into cash and disappeared. Not long ago he went to Hall's house, and in spite of Hall's anger placated him by representing that with the $30,000 which he had appropriated to his own use he had gone to California, had made a large fortune and had traveled across the continent for the express purpose of refunding the money. Mr. Hall was charmed and entertained White royally at his house. White pretended to be sincerely sorry for the roguery of his younger days, and entertained his host with graphic descriptions of California, and amazing yarns about the way in which he had made his princely fortune on the Pacific slope. Hall believed every word he said, and agreed to lend him $6,000, on White's turning over securities in "a sealed envelope." He had already paid him $1,200, when Mrs. Hall, rising at 5 in the morning, carried the envelope to the Chief of Police. On opening it, the papers were found almost worthless, and White was arrested. How a man capable of being gulled after this fashion was also capable of accumulating $30,000, or 30,000 cents, is a mystery that would puzzle even a phrenologist.

What the Thumb Does.

Have you noticed that when you want to take hold of anything—a bit of thread, we will say—that it is always the thumb who puts himself forward, and that he is always on one side by himself, while the rest of the fingers are on the other? If the thumb is not helping nothing stops in your hand, and you don't know what to do with it. Try, by way of experiment, to carry your spoon to your mouth without putting your thumb to it, and you will see what a long time it will take you to get through with a poor little plateful of broth. The thumb is placed in such a manner on your hand that it can face each of the other fingers, one after the other, or all together, as you please, and by this we are enabled to grasp, as with a pair of pincers, all objects, whether large or small. Our hands owe their perfection of usefulness to this happy arrangement, which has been bestowed on no other animal except the monkey, our nearest neighbor.

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A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
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Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1879. Pastor Christian Church.

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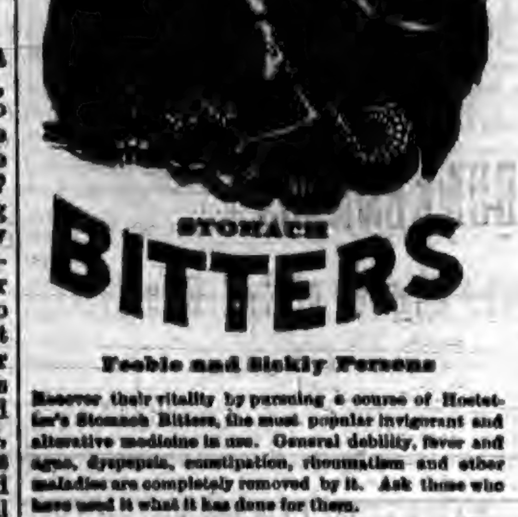

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IMPORTANT to Students of Music. THE NEW CALENDAR of the New England Conservatory and College of Music is sent free. Apply to E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Dr. Likenstie recommends soap-suds, made of any soap on hand, to spread over burned surfaces. Their action in relieving pain and reducing inflammation is due to the presence of the alkali, and they possess, he thinks, evident advantages over powdering with bicarbonate of soda.

Eggs on Toast.—For this a perfectly-fresh egg is necessary; put a pan half full of hot water on the stove, break your egg carefully in it, cover, and put back on the stove till the white is firm. Take out of the pan with a skimmer, and slide into a bowl of hot water while you make and butter your toast. Take up the egg carefully on a perforated skimmer, shake dry, trim off any ragged edges, and serve immediately on the toast. Sprinkle a little salt and pepper on the egg. If this is well and neatly done it is appetizing for a sick person.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald makes an eloquent plea, in an article published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, for the advantages of physical exercise as a preventive of and cure for bodily ailments. He urges it as the proper remedy, curing the symptoms by removing the cause, for some of the besetting vices of youth, which he ascribes to an excess of potential energy for which our sedentary mode of life provides no outlet. He urges, also, that in large cities parents owe their children a provision for a frequent opportunity of active exercise, just as they owe them an antiseptic diet in a malarious climate.

If a person should eat his dinner to-day at 12 o'clock, to-morrow at 2 and the next day at 3, and continue in this irregular manner for a couple of weeks, his nervous system would be apt to become entirely deranged, for the reason that the individual has prevented this natural tendency of the nerves to have a fixed and periodic time to demand the food, and, as a consequence from such irregularity, indigestion is the result, and, on account of the intimate connection of the nerves and the brain, a very serious and detrimental effect upon the latter is produced, causing mental inactivity and loss of memory. But, on the other hand, if we should eat our dinner to-day at 12, and to-morrow and the next day at the same hour, we will find that this periodicity has been established, and the little messengers, the nerves, will warn us exactly at 12 that our regular period has arrived. It therefore follows that if we comply with that request every day promptly we find good digestion, quiet nerves, better memory and a more active mind to be the result.

Constipation.—*Hall's Journal of Health* thinks it doubtful if consumption numbers as many victims as are stricken down by the various diseases that result from habitual constipation. True consumption is an inherited disease. It may remain always dormant, but when aroused to action, decay commences at a point circumscribed, and gradually extends, unless arrested, until so much of the lungs become involved that vital action ceases. The evils of constipation result from inattention to the calls of nature, and usually commence with children whose habits are not closely looked to by their parents. The processes of nature are always active while life lasts. When effete matter is retained a moment beyond the time its expulsion is demanded, the system commences its efforts to get rid of it. When the natural egress is checked, the absorbents carry the more-fluid portions of the poisonous mass into the circulation, and it becomes diffused throughout the body. The more-solid or clay-like portion is forced into the lower rectum, where it becomes firmly impacted, thus cutting off the circulation of the small blood vessels, causing painful engorgements known as piles or hemorrhoids. A continuance of the troubles often results in fissure, fistula or cancer. The trouble is seldom confined here. As a result of the blood poisoning we invariably find more or less dyspepsia, with decided derangements of the functions of the heart, liver and kidneys, accompanied by headache and nervous debility, often verging on paralysis.

Woodcock Telegraphy.

On a number of occasions I have closely observed the woodcock's system of telegraphy. The bird's mandibles are furnished with extremely sensitive nerves, so arranged that when the point of the bill rests upon the ground the slightest sounds are conveyed to its brain. Standing upon the water-saturated earth of a spouty bog, our bird utters a faint, keen cry, scarcely audible at two-rods' distance, then immediately lets fall his head till the tip of his bill touches the ground, and listens attentively. If his mate hears him she replies, puts her bill on the ground, and listens in turn. So the love messages go back and forth as long as the birds have anything to say. This sort of thing usually happens in the soft twilights from May to the middle of August, though occasionally I have seen and heard it in the broad light of a summer day. In June, 1868, I made the following note:

"To-day sketched a woodcock in the listening attitude. Shall try to get further studies."

Five years later I succeeded in getting three more sketches and last year (1880) I got four more. Many of these and kindred sketches have been obtained at the end of indescribable care and labor. The woodcock is so shy, so attentive, so sensitive, that the least sound will cause it to skulk and hide—a thing it does with even greater cunning and success than the quail. The only way in which I ever have been able to get near enough to the bird to sketch its natural attitudes has been to crawl on the wet ground through tangled weeds and shrubs until I reached a hiding place on the border of its feeding range, and there patiently and silently watch for its coming. This I have done over and over again for days together before getting sight of the bird.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ripe and Sweet.

It will not take many years to bring one to the period of life when men, at least the majority of writing and talking men, do nothing but praise. Men, like peaches and pears, grow sweet a little while before they begin to decay. It is a fact that most writers, except sour and unsuccessful ones, get tired of finding fault at about a time when they are beginning to grow old. At 30 we are all trying to cut our names in big letters upon the walls of this tenement of life; twenty years later we have carved it, or shut up our jack-knives. Then we are ready to help others and care less to hinder any, because nobody's elbows are in our way.

Meteorology.

The study of meteorology has made immense strides. The tracking of storms over the entire northern hemisphere by means of the international system of simultaneous observations, and their charting and monthly publication under the direction of Professor Abbe, of the General Weather Service of the United States, is an accomplished fact. This valuable publication is based upon the reports from regular stations in the United States and Canada, a large number of monthly records of voluntary observers and army post-surgeons, the logs of vessels, the international system of observation, reliable newspaper extracts, special reports, and the labors of the State Weather Services of Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.

The work involves great sagacity and skill in the line of investigation, and is supplemented by monthly graphic charts, showing the tracks of centers of areas of low barometer, the isobars, isotherms, prevailing winds and rainfall for the month, not alone in the United States, but over the whole northern hemisphere. In a recent publication, tracks of storms, with date and place of their central areas, were traced over North America, Europe, Siberia, Hindostan, China, and Japan Sea and the northern oceans. It is common and, for all practical purposes, sufficient to say a storm developed in the northwest, passed over the country, and disappeared in the northeast. Instances may be cited of a storm, traced from its appearance in the western part of this country, thence moving eastward over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thence northeastward across the southern portion of Greenland, thence southeastward over Iceland and Scotland, and thence eastward over the North Sea, disappearing in Central Europe. Another, whose track was based upon reports from China and Japan, logs of vessels in the North Pacific and reports from Unalaska, was found to have made its appearance in Southern China, moving northeastward over the China Sea, thence over the Japan sea and Japan, and thence pursuing an easterly course to the western coast of North America, where it gathered renewed energy, and its subsequent passage over this country was recorded by our own unequaled Weather Service.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[From the Battle Creek (Mich.) Daily Journal.]

Upon being spoken to concerning St. Jacobs Oil, our fellow townsman, Mr. Theodore Wakelee, said: I had been suffering with rheumatism, and obtained the greatest relief from the use of St. Jacobs Oil. It has also been used in my family for some time, and has never been found to fail in giving prompt relief.

Encouragement.

An amusing story is told of a little fellow named Artie, one of three brothers, whose parents had brought them up to be brave and self-reliant. He couldn't do much, but what he could do he did with all his might.

And as their parents were Methodists of the good old-fashioned kind, the boys were in the habit of hearing—at such times—the hearty "Amen" break forth from their father's lips when the sermon was particularly enjoyable.

One cold Sabbath day these children were left at home, with many cautions to be careful.

Hardly had the parents left ere the woodwork near the stovepipe was discovered to be on fire and out of the children's reach; but, with wonderful activity and energy, the eldest climbed upon the table and put out the flames.

When the father and mother returned they shuddered to see the danger to which their dear ones had been exposed, and, with thankful hearts, praised them for their courage.

"How did you manage, Tommy, to reach the fire?" asked their father.

"Why," said Tommy, "I pushed the table up to the wall and got upon that."

"And did you help brother, Jimmy?" to the next.

"Yes, sir; I brought him a pail of water and handed him the dipper."

"And what did you do?" said the proud father to his pet, the youngest of the group.

"Well, papa," said Artie, "you see I was too small to help put out the fire, so I just stood by and hollered 'Amen.'"—*Youth's Companion.*

[From the South Bend Evening Register.]

When certain powers are claimed for an article, and everybody testifies that it does more than is claimed for it, to gainsay its worth is useless. This is the substance of the St. Jacobs Oil record.

Life in Texas.

"You am de squarest man in Austin," said old Uncle Mose, entering a drug store and taking the clerk by the hand. The drug man blushed modestly and said he always tried to do his duty as a Christian and an American citizen, regardless of age, race, sex or previous condition.

"I knowed right off you was a Christian, sah. No man in de drug bizness 'ceptin' a follerer ob de Lord would hang out sich a sign as you has got. Hit shows you am a Christian fust, and a pisen mixer afterward. I was jest spellin' it out. Hit am de best advice eber I got in a drug store."

"What sign are you talking about, Uncle?" asked the somewhat-bewildered druggist.

"Dat ar," said the old man, pointing to a placard on the wall, which read: "Tasteless Medicines." "Dat ar am de best advice in de world, taste less medicines. I neber had tasted no medicines, no how, and dat ar am de chief reason I'se alive and kickin' yit. But you am de fust Christian druggist eber I struck," and the old man strolled out just in time to avoid stopping with his head a package of hair restorer that the infuriated druggist hurled after him.—*Texas Siftings.*

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—*Providence Advertiser.*

The Ways of Plants.

In a great many cases leaves are said to sleep; that is to say, at the approach of night they change their position, and sometimes fold themselves up, thus presenting a smaller surface for radiation, and being in consequence less exposed to cold. Mr. Darwin has proved experimentally that leaves which were prevented from moving suffered more from cold than those which were allowed to assume their natural position. He has observed with reference to one plant, *Maranta arundinacea*, the arrow-root, a West Indian species allied to *Canna*, that if the plant has had a severe shock it cannot get to sleep for the next two or three nights.

The sleep of flowers is also probably a case of the same kind, though, as I have elsewhere attempted to show, it has now, I believe, special reference to the visits of insects; those flowers which are fertilized by bees, butterflies, and other day insects, sleep by night, if at all; while those which are dependent on moths rouse themselves toward evening, as already mentioned, and sleep by day. These motions, indeed, have but an indirect reference to our present subject. On the other hand, in the dandelion (*Leontodon*), the flower-stalk is upright while the flower is expanded, a period which lasts for three or four days; it then lowers itself and lies close to the ground for about twelve days, while the fruits are ripening, and then rises again when they are mature. In the *Cyclamen* the stalk curls itself up into a beautiful spire after the flower has faded.

The flower of the little *Linaria* of our walls (*L. cymbalaria*) pushes out into the light and sunshine, but as soon as it is fertilized it turns round and endeavors to find some hole or cranny in which it may remain safely ensconced until the seed is ripe.

In some water-plants the flower expands at the surface, but after it is faded retreats again to the bottom. This is the case for instance, with the water-lilies, some species of the *Patamogeton* (*Trapa natans*). In *Valisneria*, again, the female flowers are borne on long stalks, which reach to the surface of the water, on which the flowers float. The male flowers on the contrary, have short, straight stalks, from which, when mature, the pollen detaches itself, rises to the surface, and, floating freely on it, is wafted about, so that it comes in contact with the female flowers. After fertilization, however, the long stalk coils up spirally, and thus carries the ovary down to the bottom, where the seeds can ripen with great safety.—*Sir John Lubbock, in the Popular Science Monthly.*

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health, and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Vesta, the largest of the minute planets known as "asteroids," is computed to have a diameter of about three hundred miles; and Echo, the smallest, is probably about ten miles in diameter. Some mathematician has lately furnished the rough but interesting calculation that the sun is a thousand times the volume of Jupiter; Jupiter, a thousand that of the earth; the earth, a thousand times that of Vesta; and Vesta a thousand times that of Echo—the "baby" of the solar system as at present considered. A vast number of bodies far more minute than Echo is doubtless moving about the sun, but these fragmentary masses are so small as to be unseen by astronomers except when they flash as meteors through the upper regions of our atmosphere on their way to the earth.

Look Out for Sudden Changes

of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Wanted Pay for Being a Fool.

A well-known New York architect was urged by a person who was interested in a certain monument project of large pretensions to make a design for it. He objected. When further urged to name a sum he replied:

"Well, I'll make you a design for $1,000."

"Isn't that a trifle steep?" said the inviter.

"I don't charge $1,000 for merely making the design," answered the architect, adding, "any man who makes a design for an American monumental committee is a fool, and when I deliberately make a fool of myself, I want at least $1,000 for it."

Druggists and physicians recommend and prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all female complaints.

Bayard on the Natural Affections.

Senator Bayard said a pretty thing and a true one at an orphan asylum in Baltimore, the other day: "The best part of a man's life is in the world of his natural affections, and that realm has laws of its own that neither know nor heed King, Kaiser nor President, nor Reichstags nor Congresses, and are deaf even to the voices of shouting popular majorities, but heed and obey rather the gentle voice of woman and the cry of helpless and feeble childhood."

Guard against fever and all malarial diseases by using Kidney-Wort.

Respecting the Sabbath.

The people of a New Hampshire town are so fearfully lazy that when the wife of a minister who had just settled in that town asked a prominent citizen if the inhabitants generally respected the Sabbath and refrained from business he replied: "Confound it, ma'am, they don't do enough work in a whole week to break the Sabbath, if it was all done on that day."

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,

rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

Ladies, Attention.

We want intelligent, energetic lady agents to sell to *women only*, an article of real hygienic merit. For particulars and liberal terms, address Wagner & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

Storm Signals of Married Life.

A marriage has other uses than those of perpetuating the race. In this great city there are thousands of refined, high-strung, intelligent, appreciative, but lone, desolate souls, for whom it would be an earthly paradise to rest ever so little in the shade of a really peaceful household. But such peace must be genuine. It must not be any patched-up affair—any show of affection between husband and wife before the guest's face and a snarl behind his back. It's just this lack of harmony between husband and wife that makes so many households as a tomb to visit. It's a bad sign when the wife's friends are hustled out of the husband's presence into another room. It's a bad sign when the husband's visitors are not the wife's visitors, and *vice versa*. It's a bad sign if matters which interest the wife do not interest the husband, and *vice versa*. It's a bad sign when the lord of the manor looks down from his lofty elevation and speaks with a sneer, more or less subdued, of the "trivialities of fashion," and deems it beneath him to assist his wife in choosing a dress pattern. Marriage partnership must mean partnership in everything, or there's a social desert for one party or the other to travel over pretty often. We are talking of married life as we have seen it in the houses of great and little men; in the houses of Judges and Generals, of lawyers and politicians, among whom also both great and little men are to be found.—*Graphic.*

Camel-Riding.

A traveler says that, if he were asked to describe the first sensation of a camel-ride, he would say: Take a music-stool, and, having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and next drive the cart transversely across a plowed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel.

It is stated that the Bank of France has almost entirely abandoned chemical tests in favor of the camera for detecting forgeries. The sensitive plate not only proclaims forthwith the doing of the eraser or penknife, but frequently shows, under the bold figures of the forger, the sum originally borne on the check. So ready is the camera to detect ink marks that a *carte-de-visite* inclosed in a letter may to the eye appear without blemish, while a copy of it in the camera will probably exhibit traces of writing across the face, where it has merely been in contact with the written page.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

Solid men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention, by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Your Stomach and Liver are the offspring of nearly all your ills. Why in the name of common-sense don't you use Dr. Holman's Stomach Pad, Plaster and Medicated Foot-baths? They won't fail you.

Every farmer and teamster should know that Frazer axle grease cures sore necks and scratches on horses. Buy it anywhere.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Free Music!—*Prof.* Rice's new Music-teaching system is 24 times more rapid than all other current methods combined. Organ, Piano, Guitar and Voice at sight. Two books free! Address THE G. S. RICE SYSTEM CO., 243 State St., Chicago. Agents wanted.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Big Wages, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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Dr. Hunter, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Agents Wanted for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA German Asthma Cure never fails. Trial package free of Druggists, or Dr. R. Schiffmann (for stamp), St. Paul, Minn.

Cheapest Books in the World. Macaulay's History of England, 5 l'ge 12mo vols. cloth; only $2.00. Taine's History of Eng. Literature, 1 l'ge 12mo vol. handsomely bound, for only 50 cts. 75-page catalogue free. MANHATTAN BOOK CO., 16 W. 14th St., N.Y. P.O. Box 4580.

$10.60 for 40c. Send the addresses of 10 of your acquaintances and 40 cents for goods by mail that retail for $10.60. This is an honest offer. If you want a fortune, don't let it slip. Address D. J. Henry, Box 127, Buffalo, N. Y.

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will buy a postal card on which to send your address and receive free (postage prepaid) a 100-page book on "The Liver, its Diseases and their Treatment," including Malarial troubles, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Biliousness, etc. Address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

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For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

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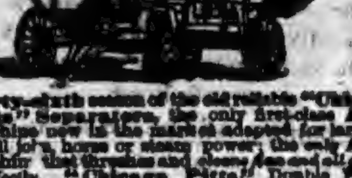

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2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

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4th. We will mail YOU FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

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Book for Threshermen

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CHOICE MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE for what the improvements cost. Title perfect. Also, a partner with $1,500 wanted, to take a half interest in 160-acre Lead farm. For circulars write A. S. WOLCOTT, Real Estate Agent, Fayette, Howard Co., Mo.

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Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

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That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches! Why tormented with Piles, Constipation! Why frightened over disordered Kidneys! Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

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It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

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WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

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COLGATE & CO. N.Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 21, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE president is still improving.

THE president is now reported out of danger, and Guiteau wishes he could say as much for himself.

J. W. BOOKWALTER, was last week nominated for governor of Ohio by the democrats.

A NEW daily paper, called the Times, has been started in Indianapolis. It is owned by Col. Holloway, and bids fair to be a success.

DORSEY, the star route swindler is still secretary of the republican national committee. They evidently consider him the right man in the right place.

FOSTER and Bookwalter, the nominees for governor of Ohio, are laying off for cooler weather. But when the sun gets well on its way to the other tropic, look out for business.

ONE senator was elected at Albany. A few of Conkling's friends added their votes to those who have been supporting Warner Miller for a week or more, giving him 76, a majority.

THE nomination of Bookwalter by the democrats in Ohio, is having a good moral effect. The Wapakoneta Bee, heretofore republican, has deserted Foster and come out squarely for Bookwalter.

A DISASTROUS fire occured at East Saginaw, Michigan, Tuesday, several buildings and some large stocks of lumber were destroyed. Loss variously estimated at $200,000 to $300,000. Partly insured.

DANIEL ROYSE, clerk of the supreme court, died in Indianapolis last week. He died very suddenly but he had been in ill health for some time. The governor has appointed Major J. W. Gordon in his place.

Now that the yatching season has begun, the regulation sea serpent begins to loom up. A fishing-party saw one a few days ago off the coast of Rhode Island. He was said to be about forty feet long. Some how the fishers forgot to spit on the bait, and as usual, the serpent escaped.

THE Press is anxious to get our opinion on the new constitutional amendments. We are surprised at this, as we had supposed that the business of furnishing opinions to republican editors belonged exclusively to little Ben-ny Har-ri-son. Is it a coldness or only a dryness?

MANY of our exchanges are saying, "The comet has disappeared." But these are only the old fellows of the profession. To the young editor and his "best girl" sitting on the porch counting the stars in the region of the north pole, it is as plain as ever. Don't give it up yet, gentlemen.

—The Auburn Normal school started out with an enrollment of thirty-one, which was increased to forty-one on Wednesday. The principals both speak in complimentary terms of the students, not only as to deportment and studious habits, but in regard to general intelligence. They expect an additional number of students next week, as it will be as easy for most teachers to enter the classes then, as during the first week.

THE heated term just passed has been very disastrous in its effects, especially in the larger towns. The official report from Cincinnati shows that in the seven days from July 10 to 16, there were 264 deaths from sunstroke and 150 from excessive heat, making 414 in all. The greatest number for any one day was on the 14th, there being eighty-six cases reported that day.

THEY have had a cyclone at New Ulm, in Minnesota, one of the worst ever known. About one-third of the town is in ruins, and many lives were lost. There is scarcely a building that is not injured, and the loss is estimated at $250,000. Several villages in the vicinity of New Ulm also suffered severely. The work of rebuilding the ruined town has already begun, and aid is pouring in from the surrounding towns and country.

THOSE who have facilities for observation, claim that the comet has divided, and is now in two distinct parts, each a perfect comet. This is a very unusual occurrence. The only other on record as far as we know, is the case of Biela's comet, which returned every seven years, until 1845, when it divided into two parts. It returned in 1852, but the parts were much farther apart than before. This was its last appearance. It has probably wandered from our system never to return.

THE democracy of Ohio feel jubilant over their nominee for Govenor, John W. Bookwalter, who received the nomination at the State convention last week. Judging from the leading papers of the Buckeye state, Mr. B. has not ranked high as a politician in the past. However, he is spoken of as an educated gentleman, well liked by all who become acquainted with him. The Cincinnati Enquirer and Cleveland Plain Dealer are confident of his election. We hope their prophecy will come true.

Neighborhood Nippings.

A team ran away while standing in a harvest field near South Bend, and coming against a fence of barbed wire, were terribly injured.

The Palmer House, at Pierceton, was destroyed by fire about one week ago. By persistent efforts the fire was kept from spreading to the adjacent buildings.

A spirited young lady in Columbia City was insulted on the streets lately, and paid the fellow off by breaking her parasol over his head. She ought to have $250,000.

They have had a glass ball shooting-match in Kendallville. The prizes were a keg of powder, a silver cup and a sack of shot. The first was won by Mergel, of Fort Wayne.

The factory of the Dodge manufacturing company, at Mishawaka, was struck by lightning last Wednesday and burned to the ground. Loss $40,000, and no insurance.

The Middlebury Record has changed hands, Mr. Heatwole having sold the establishment to Rev. John F. Blakemore. Mr. Heatwole expresses his determination to continue the newspaper business at some more favorable point.

Sam, Pete and Max, the popular clothiers of Fort Wayne, came near having a blaze the other day. Some goods in a show window caught fire, and for a few minutes things were lively. It was soon subdued, and they are all right again.

The Lagrange Register is authority for the statement that an engineer on the Grand Rapids road was knocked off his engine into the lake at Rome City last week. He was standing on the bridge when his train in backing down swept him in. He was rescued.

The Lagrange Democrat says: The Rensselaer Sentinel was represented in the democratic state editorial convention, held at Michigan City last week by a lady. The Sentinel must be a thoroughbred woman's rights journal.

Kendallville News: Burglars forced there way into the boot and shoe store of Julius Lang Tuesday night and took goods to the amount of $100. They entered through the back windows by prying them up, breaking the locks or fastenings. An effort should be made to capture the fellows and the severest punishment known to the law inflicted.

A man named Wm. Finley, living near Columbia City, was killed by lightning while going home from town last Tuesday afternoon, July 12. During the sudden storm that arose, he put up at a farm-house on the road, and was standing in the barn talking with the owner, when he was struck and instantly killed. Another was killed in the same storm, while standing under a tree near South Bend.

Bluffton Banner: Wells county is to have two county fairs this fall, one at Five Points, in Chester township, and the other in Bluffton. Let the farmers in the county make arrangements to assist the officers in making both of these fairs a grand success. Without the farmers lend a helping hand by bringing their stuff and placing it on exhibition it is impossible for any set of managers to make a fair creditable.

Waterloo.

New apples coming into market.

Lizzie Clark is visiting relatives in Fremont, Ohio.

Frank Hoover, of Pleasant Lake, was in town Saturday.

John C. St. Clair has returned from a protracted visit in Kansas.

Millie Hamil, of Fort Wayne, is visiting at Ezra Patterson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray were visiting friends in Lagrange a part of last week.

O. T. Clark is making needed improvements in front of his business rooms.

The young people have our thanks for a fine serenade last week. Come again and stay longer.

Mrs. O. L. Hall has been to Toledo for medical advice. She has been in poor health for some time.

The Waterloo base-ball club will play the Pleasant Lake boys a second game at Waterloo Saturday.

The base-ball game took a turn Saturday, resulting this time in favor of the Waterloo boys, by a score of 26 to 9.

The normal school is making good progress, and bids fair to be well attended. Students hunting rooms may be seen every day.

H. H. Knott is re-building his house, which was partly destroyed by fire awhile ago. When finished it will be greatly improved.

The Junior ball fellows beat the Seniors by a score of 8 to 4. We understand the Seniors did not get a tally till the last inning.

The army worm is making sad havoc with the oats in some places in this vicinity. Fortunately their time is short, as the crop is nearly ready to be cut.

Duncan Brothers ground the first new wheat July 14. They think the quality not equal to that of last year. In 1877 they ground the first grist July 13.

Frank Adams has settled down to married life in a very sensible manner, and Emma seems as well suited as if she had always been intended for Adams' Express company.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock n DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Sharpshooters.

The Standard is authority for the statement that the following fancy shots were made at the recent shooting tournament "Glass balls were thrown and broken by rifle balls, a pear was shot from between the fingers, a pear was also held in the fingers and the neck shot off, a tooth-pick was shot from the hand, a cigar was held in the mouth and the ashes shot off; the sharpened point of a lead pencil was the next, a pin was held between the fingers and the head shot off, then a horse-hair was cut in two, and the shoot wound up by each putting a glass ball on their heads, standing thirty-five feet apart, and both firing at the same time, breaking the balls. They will give an exhibition shoot at South Bend in a short time. All who attended Monday were highly entertained."

Now that the thing is started, we expect to see a mania on the shooting business. We hope that it will travel this way. We have several thousand cats in the backyards in our neighborhood that we would like to sacrifice in the interest of science. If these felines can only be trained to do duty, we will agree to furnish the pears, tooth-picks, cigars, pencils, pins and horse-hairs for them to hold. Come on boys, don't be afraid of over-taxing our liberality. When the last tabby is wasted, and has been erased from the catalogue, we know of several vagrant dogs that can be had cheap for cash.

Spencerville Notes.

Miss Ella Emanuel has returned.

Miss Rose Omo spent a few days in our city last week.

Frank Barney and Frank Lancaster went to Ft. Wayne last week.

Mrs. S. E. Rhodes called at the Pioneer House last Saturday evening.

Rev. Erick and wife, of Middlebury, Indiana, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Frank Oberholtzer, of Maysville, is visiting friends this week at Spencerville.

Last Friday night our usual quiet village was startled about two o'clock by hearing the report of a number of shots. Investigation showed that burglars had entered Barney Bros'. hardware store. There were three thieves, and all were captured. Saturday forenoon they were taken to Auburn, by J. A. Provines, Beeks Erick and Frank Barney. Warning had been given early in the evening that an attempt would be made that night. Mr. Provines, Sol. Barney, Beeks Erick, Frank Barney, Frank Lancaster and Dan. Herrick were on the lookout for them and their capture was thus easily effected.

Obituary.

(communicated.)

DIED—At Petoskey, Michigan, July 14, Lizzie Appleton, aged eight months, only child of Dr. T. J. Dills, of Fort Wayne.

Less than three years ago we chronicled the happy event of the doctor's marriage with one of the fairest daughters of our neighboring state of Kentucky. Shortly afterward we noted the transporting of his southern bride from the sunny, parental roof to his northern home, and on last November, with sorrow and aching hearts, we recorded the early death of that fair young bride who, in dying, kissed and blessed her babe, and gave to her husband, as she hoped, a lasting and enduring pledge of her affection—"little Lizzie"—who now, after so few short months, had entwined her baby affections about the heart of her father and others has been called to the pure arms and bosom of that sainted young mother.

Indeed, the life of man is a very enigma—some seem to move along in the even tenor of their existence, one day, one year, one generation the same, passing with scarcely a change or ripple in the whole episode of life; others are plunged from the veriest realms of earthly happiness and bliss to utter sorrow, solitude and grief. The doctor, widowed, childless, broken-hearted and bereaved, can only be left to his own sad and sorrowful thoughts; and while our tears may fall and our hearts bleed with his, we, with others, can only extend that sympathy which flows from man to man, and from brother to brother. And now, in the early prime of manhood, and looking down through the dark vista of his coming, and, we hope, useful life, may he realize that the angel forms of his loving bride-wife and innocent babe, accompany him, console him and cheer him onward to greater good to the world at large. W.

ADITIONAL LOCAL.

—A dozen boys and about half as many men were practicing tearing up the sidewalk, corner of Seventh and Jackson streets Monday, in search of a nickel.

LOST.—A hand valise near Auburn Junction. The finder will please leave the same at Drs. Cowan & Allen's office in Case's block.

—A lady in Chicago was troubled with liver-complaint, and after taking three bottles of the Big Bromoline was entirely cured. Fifty cents a bottle.

—We have a free ticket for the country newspaper that didn't head the news from Washington, "The President Continues to Improve."

—The Sunday schools of Richland township will hold their annual picnic at West Richland, Saturday, Aug. 20, instead of the 27th, as the time set at the last institute.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

—The bar association will meet at Cedar Beach, on the B. & O., near Syracuse, on July 26, 1881. Train leaves Auburn at 7 o'clock A. M., returning at 6:20 P. M. All the members of the bar of DeKalb and adjoining counties, together with county officers and members of the press are cordially invited.

L. J. BLAIR, CHR'M.

STRAYED.—From the farm of the undersigned at Spencerville, about the fourth of July, two heifers. One is three years old, is red, and has the end of tail off. The other is two years old, white with red spots. Both are about the same size. Anyone finding the above described stock will confer a favor by addressing me at Spencerville, Ind. JOHN CODER.

Excursion on the B. & O.

An excursion will run on the occasion of the unveiling of the Pherson Statue, at Clyde, Ohio, July 22, starting from Garrett at 4:00 A. M. Fare for round trip will be $3.60 from Garrett, $3.50 from Auburn and $3.20 from St. Joe.

Examination for Purdue University

At the next regular examination of teachers at Auburn, July 30, 1881, I will at the same time and place, hold an examination for the benefit of any who desire admission to Purdue University at Lafayette. Applicants for admission to the Freshman class will be examined in the common school branches (reading excepted) and in physiology, U. S. history, physical geography and elementary algebra through quadratic equations.

Applicants for admission to the academy will be examined in spelling, geography, English grammar, and in arithmetic through interest. Persons wishing to profit by this opportunity should send me their applications before July 20, so I can forward them to the university as early as July 22. Any information cheerfully given.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Grand Excursion.

There will be a grand excursion under the direction of the ladies of the M. E. church, of Garrett, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1881, from the points named below to Cedar Beach, the most popular watering place in this section. A special train will run on the B. & O. road at the lowest excursion rates, as follows: Leave Hicksville 6:30 a. m., fare $1.35; leave St. Joe 6:50, fare $1.25; leave Auburn Junction 7:17, fare $1.00; leave Avilla 7:45, fare 85 cents.

We propose to turn out the best concert band in northern Indiana. Fritz Kayser, the unexcelled clarinet player of this part of the state will join with the Garrett band, of eighteen mouth-pieces, in furnishing music for the excursion concert. Refreshments will be furnished, including cold lunch, ice-cream, lemonade and fruit. There are a large number of row and sail boats, fine fishing, and the finest steamboat in the country, which will make constant trips on the lake. Cedar Beach is the best summer resort in the state, and all should spend a day of recreation and pleasure upon this occasion. Rev. Y. B. Meredith will be the orator of the occasion.

Committee of arrangements: Judge Carpenter, M. L. Duck, R. L. Simpson and M. C. Clarkson.

AND now comes Fort Wayne with its revelations as to the manner in which the republicans carried Indiana. Mr. Robinson, proprietor of the Robinson House, has published an open letter in which he releases the republican county committee from a debt for board of certain republican workers during the last campaign. The News comes to the defense of the committee and claims that the debt was contracted by Dorsey and New, and not by the county committee. "It was," says the News, "for the board of a Frenchman and others sent here by the national committee, and the nature of whose work was entirely unknown to the county committee." That settles it. The local committee didn't carry the election. It was the national committee, under the management of Dorsey, that did the business. Of course he called to his assistance such present help as "Jo. Gray," the "Frenchman and others."

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Wm. R. Hunsford is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court for a divorce by Mary E. Hunsford, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

29 3w.

Strayed.

Strayed from my residence on or about July 1st, one cow and a yearling heifer belonging to me. The cow is red and white spotted with large white spot in forehead, and when she left had a yoke on. The heifer is all white except ears and legs, which are red. Any one returning the same to me at Mongo postoffice, Lagrange county, or taking the same up and notifying me at above place, will be duly paid for all trouble and expense.

BENJAMIN MCKINLEY.

Tickets! Tickets! Tickets!

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn, Ind.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT,

CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

CUSTOM MADE.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 4-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HO SERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Clothing Hummers,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Root and Company

ARE SHOWING BARGAINS IN CHOICE SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES.

Stocks daily replenished. New lines Black Silk Surahs, Plain and Fancy

SUMMER SILKS

Largest Assortment shown. 40 and $1.25

Carpets, Window-Shades, Lace Curtains

MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS AND CORNICES.

Third invoice of Ladies' Black Satin Parasols, 24 and 26 inches. Silk Sun Umbrellas, extra quality twilled Silks $2, 2.25, 2.50, 2.76, 3, and $4.

Fans, Fans.

Plain and Fancy, as well as the new novelties for decorating Nash goods, Black Dress Goods. Lowest prices guaranteed. A call solicited.

MILLINERY GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Colths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

On a Scout.

JOE LOVELAND AND HIS DOG HAYES ON TRAIL.

While our reporter was riding into the village of Corunna last Saturday evening, his attention was called to the war-like whoops of a Comanche Indian and upon inquiry found that it was Joe and his dog, Hayes, making frantic efforts to hunt down Win Rosenberry's pet crow. After an untiring effort they spied the fowl sitting upon a stump. Joe rolled a big log on Hayes to keep him quiet, and then tip-toed gracefully along the shadow of a huge oak. Taking deliberate aim, he blazed away "winged" the bird, which started off at a rapid pace, being frightened by the loud report of a double-barreled musket. Joe relieved Hayes, and the chase was continued until the crow reached his home, jumped upon the lap of his master, looked him in the face, as much as to say: "Save me from the blood-thirsty hands of that red man and his cur." Joe and Rosenberry had a short dialogue, and while Joe was crossing a five acre field, a short distance ahead of Rosenberry, one could have played a four-handed game of euchre on his coat-tail.

Home Once More.

OUR TEMPORARY GRASS-WIDOWERS IN BETTER SPIRITS TO-DAY.

The Assembly at Rome City closed last Friday, and it is a great consolation to those men whose better-halves have figured prominently at this resort of pleasure. But men are too "selfish" and should put up with the small inconvenience of keeping bachelor's hall during the summer, for their "wives' sake." Just think of it—there is nothing to grumble about. While the "old gals" are enjoying the cool breezes of the lake and the intellectual treats furnished by some of the best "brains" in the country, their husbands should labor hard during the day, roll and tumble the whole night in sleepless agony, to furnish plenty "ducats" for his sweeter-half. Be patient, boys, for Island Park has put our her beacon lights, and when things have been rearranged and the house cleaned, your domestic comforts will be restored again, and you will enjoy them all the more.

Won't go Down.

A REPORT THAT JOE BEUGNOT HAS KICKED UP HIS HEELS.

It will be remembered that a few months ago Joe. Beugnot, in company with Parley Stimely, left for the far west in anticipation of accumulating an immense fortune. Probably Joe had already had a burglar-proof safe made to order, and in course of time would have stood back on his shanks and carried the nom-de-plume of "Vanderbilt No. 2." But we are sorry to say that Joe. wrote to one of our boys that he was massacred by the red men of the forest (good enough) together with his brother corps of engineers. Now we see what Joe is at. He is about ready to return, and has sent these sensational news ahead so that when he reaches home he can tell the boys what a terrible battle they had, and that he was the only one who escaped alve.

—No move yet toward a fire engine. This place is large enough to support a hand-engine and an organized company.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Eat corn.

—Go to the Normal.

—Oats look promising.

—Dodge the mad dogs.

—Wheat has all been cut.

—Cherries are "ausgespielt."

—Business is apparently dull.

—Watermelons are on the way.

—The cherry crop has vanished.

—"Have you anything else to sell?"

—The road work is about completed.

—Threshing machines are on the road.

—Schaab & Beugnot have a new clerk.

—Not so much bathing these evenings.

—Mr. Slaybaugh has sold his gray trotter.

—The musquito still keeps up his activity.

—Cool nights and mornings. Look out for ague.

—Sim. Tarney has men at work painting his fence.

—More of our young ladies should attend the Normal.

—The bar association goes to Cedar Beach next Tuesday.

—The band played for the soldier's social Tuesday evening.

—A beautiful day last Sunday for buggy-riding and strolling.

—The sprinkling wagon goes down Main street now. Sensible.

—A new side-walk is being put down in front of Bouref's hardware store.

—Now the postoffice is prominent—the Normal commenced Monday.

—Thirty-two loads of water were sprinkled upon the streets Monday.

—John Krueger will stop the manufacture of black salts. It don't pay.

—G. A. Porter has purchased Joe Abright's horse and buggy. G'lang Dol.

—Put new posts along the public square. Has Auburn lost all her pride?

—The brick at the school-house will all be cleaned this week, the weather permitting.

—A funeral procession from Garrett buried their dead in the Auburn cemetery Saturday.

—The Methodist people, at Garrett will have an excursion to Cedar Beach, the 20th inst.

—The commissioners were looking over the interests of the county last Friday and Saturday.

—John Zollars hasn't treated his friends to ice-cream since he found that lost pocket-book.

—John Stonebreaker, Corunna, is building several frame buildings on his farm for convenience.

—The ladies should remember that Frank Phillips will call at private residences and shampoo hair.

—Byron Rainier has accepted a situation at Allen's livery barn. Byron is a good hand with horses.

—You can buy a buggy for less money, at the Eckhart Carriage Works, than any other place in the county.

—They are putting in a much needed improvement at the Baptist church in the shape of hitching rails.

—No use talking. S. U. Tarney sells more meat than any market in town. Sim. knows how to "do it."

—Tom Cool has become a teamster of the first order. As a general thing, Tom is too quiet a man for this business.

—The agricultural drummer has about ended his work. Who'll take the contract of answering for their sins.

—Another ball nine have their grounds on the side-street between the residences of D. D. Moody and H. Wolf.

—W. S. Sthair expects to put up a new building on his lot this year and increase his facilities for turning out work.

A sewing machine agent has located over Pommert Bro's barber shop, and puts the flaming sign, "Manufacturer's Agency."

—They say an elephant has the strength of forty-seven men. And its trunk would'nt be big enough for one woman.

—Hoops are all the style again for women. If we remember rightly whoops always have been the style among the fair ones.

—Jink Eldridge has enlisted in the Auburn Cornet Band, and will beat the bass drum. One has to get behind the drum to see Jink.

—We have two first-class dentist shops, and now let the quinine doctors quit pulling the ivories, and give the tooth doctors a fair show.

—There is a young fellow at Garrett, who says he can beat any man in the county making time with a bicycle. Who says "no."

—Frank Davenport is still adding beauty and convenience to his new residence. Frank is a tasty fellow, and will make his house attractive.

Surprise Party.

A JOLLY TIME IN THE SOUTH END OF TOWN.

Last Thursday evening a number of our young people met at the residence of J. A. McKay, esq., formed in double rank and marched to the residence of Hiram Weaver, on South Main street, where they "surprised" Herby in a very satisfactory manner. Ice-cream and cake were first served, after which the white-necktie brigade grabbed frantically into a bushel-basket filled with pea-nuts. The evening was cool, and it seemed as though this particular night was set apart for the enjoyment of the young. There was no reporter in attendance, but we feel safe in saying that each "gal" had a protector home after the ice-cream, cake and peanuts were exhausted.

—Irvin Woodard and Miss Cora Cary came near drowning at Rome City, last week, by a frantic effort to rescue a fifteen-cent handkerchief. They capsized the boat, but fortunately the young man was an excellent swimmer and succeeded in flopping the lady upon the inverted boat. Her screams brought assistance and they were taken to shore, none the worse for their involuntary ducking. Why parents send their children to such places is something we can not explain—unless it be that they want to get rid of them. Young ladies especially, should not be allowed to spend weeks and months at these watering places unless accompanied by their parents.

—Mark Rush writes from Fort Wayne to say that he saw French Pete last Sunday, in that place, and had quite a talk with him, about the racket he had in Auburn. Pete says, tell Doc. Cowan and Frank Leas that he is having a good time. It will be remembered that we reported Pete as dead. We heard that he was killed at Kendallville, but it now appears that rumor was wrong in claiming that Pete was dead; or else Pete is mistaken in claiming to be alive. We wish these parties would get together and settle the matter, as it don't make much difference to us.

—There is nothing that looks as well in a young lady as to try and advance her literary attainments. When a girl begins to bloom as a young lady, and we see her reading and studying during her idle time, we have an exalted opinion of that lady. When she teaches a country school, she shows her dignity and pride and openly lets the world know that she can make a livelihood for herself. Such girls are worthy of attention, and will make splendid wives for the average young man of to-day.

—"Goaty" Stahl, jr., was left in charge of his father's tailor shop last Friday, and trade being dull, "Goaty" dozed off and was sleeping soundly until Chris. Baldock walked on his tiptoes and emptied an oyster can filled with ice water down "Goaty's" back. He used language that we have a faint recollection of hearing before, but just at present we cannot call it to memory.

—News reach us from the east, that our harmless and good-natured citizen, George Foster, has "sworn off." And now, as long as this world is wakened by the rippling waves of the Pacific, and hushed to sleep by the lullaby of the Atlantic, we can count George in as a major-general of the temperance army of Indiana. Stick to it, George.

—Mrs. H. Kline, at Corunna, entertained a large party of friends, last Friday, numbering twenty in all. Refreshments were served and a pleasant, enjoyable time was had. To judge from the talk of the "gals" who were in attendance, we are in-Klined to think that that was the only party "what never was."

—Isn't it about time that our county guardians were making arrangements to build a new fence around the court square? The old rickety fence that surrounds this beautiful grove is an eye-sore to every one. Several panels facing Main street will fall down soon if they are not propped up.

—The new style hats are homely enough to cause a dummy to grin. They are on the Chinese style, with about two bolts of musquito-bar wrapped around the crown; streaming, a la peacock, down over the eyes. Oh, woman, where will not this fashionable world drift thee?.

—There is a pack of dogs on south Main street who not only nightly disturb the repose of the people of the neighborhood, but who also assail pedestrians and prowl around people's premises. Owners of these curs can keep them by lookin' a leetie ou-dt.

—The excitement occasioned by the publication and introduction of the revision of the new Testament seems to have entirely died out. But few copies were sold here, and it seems probable that the authorized version will continue to be used, at least during the present generation.

—While Hiram Weaver was returning from Lintz's lake, one day last week, he lost a large, leather pocket-book, containing two town orders, amounting to sixty dollars, and a note. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the owner.

The Crops.

GATHERED FROM THE TALK OF OUR FARMERS.

To judge by what the tillers of the soil have to say regarding the present crops they will fall short from one-third to one-half. The wheat harvest will not average over one-third that it did last year. Hay is said to be light, and the probabilities are that our townsmen will pay about fifteen dollars a ton for this article next winter. Corn is expected to be at least one-half of a crop. Most of the corn throughout the county is tasseled and only standing about two or three feet high. Clover seed &c., are about the usual yield. We learn that there is a large quantity of grain yet in the county, from last year, that was not marketed, and owing to this fact we will have plenty until another year. Farmers always estimate very low, and probably the average we are making is not exactly correct, but it is not far out of the way.

—Will our brethren never let up on Mary and her lamb. The fellow who perpetrated the following "scabby" doggerel ought to be sent to the small pox asylum on Humpre's bicy le.

"Mary had a vaccine scab
Upon her snow-white arm,
She warned her beau to this effect
For fear he'd do it harm."

"But when they came to part that night
She gave a mighty grab,
And whispered, "hug me awful tight,
And never mind the scab!"

—W. S. Sthair is now finishing off the new band wagon for A. W. Allen It is a fine piece of work and does credit to Mr. Sthair and his employes. And won't the band boys be proud? We shall look for a triple-tongue exercise from all of them, from the E. flat to the snare drummer.

—A Main street barber says to one of our hands, "you fellows want to quit saying, Seventh street ball nine in the paper, it sounds ridiculous." A barber, whew! Wonder where he got his wealth, and if the mine still belongs to him—was he educated at Ann Arbor or at Green's Corners?

—T. H. Leasure, who some time ago left for the west, was married the 8th, inst., to a young lady named Miss Sade Williams. The COURIER, together with the many friends of Tom, at this place, joins in wishing them a bright future.

—John Olinger went out of town the other day, on a keen trot with a hay-mower, and Helms said, "it goes off like a buggy." It strikes us that if that machine had jumped into motion that it would have gone off like a cannon.

—There was a temperance meeting, at Sedan, in the M. E. church last Sunday evening. This is a curious place to call the inebriates together to listen to a lecturer on temperance, when Sedan has not had a saloon for several years.

—Now, while the railroad excitement is raging at Butler, wouldn't it be a good time for Weamer to offer a reaper and mower to the lucky man, out of two hundred, who will subscribe for the Record one year.

—Mr. Poor and Mr. Sanborn have purchased the frame building on D. D. Snyder's premises, and will move the same to the vacant lot on Van Buren street, next to Mr. Stoughdecker's.

—Edward Orr, at Corunna, has one among the best two-year old colts in the county. It will weigh about 1,200 pounds and is proportioned handsomely, having good carriage, and moves gracefully.

—Newspaper men by virtue of their office become acquainted with many men afflicted as is Guiteau. Their lunacy seldom goes further than making life a burden to editors.

—Charley Jackson has settled down to business now, and it makes him throw back his shoulders when the thought flashes through his mind, that he is at the head of a household.

—We hear it whispered frequently that Pommert Bros. are the proprietors of the Seventh street barber shop. Last week we stated that Mr. Jesse Long was the boss.

—Now the society lady carries a pocket book about the dimensions of a Saratoga trunk, and gives the merchant the "big finger" for a paper of pins.

—"There is always an ass in every legislature," remarks an Albany paper. Well, that's letting the other forty or fifty fellows down mighty easy.

—The Cabin saloon must keep in stock some soul-stirring drinks, judging from the songs and loud peals of laughter sounding daily with in her walls.

—Doc. Cowan's mare and her keeper together have only four sound legs and one eye. Near enough to the grave to draw a pension.

—Commissioners were in session last Friday to consider some ditch matters in Franklin township, and other business now pending.

—Fred Forsbey, acknowledged by all to be one of the best boot and shoe workmen in the county, will give his services to Billy Little, hereafter.

Personal Notes.

—Geo. Staley is back.

—Late Wright has gone home.

—Bill Latson left for Hudson, this week.

—Jim Anderson went to Michigan yesterday.

—Al. Markle, of Hudson, was in town Monday.

—C. H. Brown, of Concord, called on us Friday.

—Chris. Ashelman went to Chicago yesterday.

—Miss Laura Keeran, of Butler, was in town Saturday.

—C. Linkenhelt, of Garrett, gave us a call Saturday.

—Miss Grace Bowers returned to Bucyrus, Ohio, Monday.

—Mrs. S. Swineford went east on the Wabash last Friday.

—Sheriff Leas went west on the Wabash, Monday morning.

—Mrs. Amos. Miller has returned to her home at Hickville.

—Mrs. F. D. Ryan has returned home from her Michigan visit.

—Fred Davis returned from Rome Saturday He found his pants.

—Sim. Snyder and wife, of Angola, are guests of D. D. Snyder.

—Buck Allen has been suffering with rheumatism in his "shanks."

—Miss Lilian Morse, of Angola, is visiting Mrs. W. J. Austin this week.

—Gus. J. Beck, the well known baker of Waterloo, was in town last Friday.

—The family of Wm. McIntyre spent Sunday at Sedan, visiting relatives.

—J. R. Nichols, of Spencerville, paid his respects to the COURIER Saturday.

—Lafe Miller was at Corunna Sunday, and converted himself into a baby cab.

—Mr. Harrison, assistant teacher in the normal school, returned last week.

J. D. Kelley was in town last Friday. He had an interest in those ditch cases.

—James Johnson, of Garrett, was in town Tuesday. He don't come over often.

—General Blair came over Tuesday. Business connected with court, we presume.

—Miss Anise Russell, of Albion, is staying with the family of Dr. Sebring this week.

—John Cotrill, of Newville, dropped in to chat with us a few minutes, the other day.

—A brother of W. H. McQuiston, from West Point, is whiling away a few days in town.

—Charley Sthair, who has been working at Churubusco for several weeks, is back again.

—John Robbins, the popular hardware drummer, took in the State of Michigan this week.

—Joe Loveland, son and sister Molly, were in town last week, enjoying a day of pleasure and rest.

—Miss Nettie Montgomery, of Milford, Junction, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. W. Rakestraw.

—Orson Edge, of Waterloo, came over Monday. Guess a man can pay us a visit without giving his reasons.

—Pete Eldridge, who has been in the State of Wisconsin for over a year, is talking of coming home soon.

—Mitch Houston is still at Mt. Clemens, Mich., and is reported worse. He has sent for his wife to join him.

—Allen Shultz, of Franklin, was in town Friday on business connected with the ditch east of Jones' Corners.

—L. P. Welling has moved to Jackson. He has been promoted, and will hereafter act as car tracer for his road.

—John Coder, of Spencerville, was in town Monday to advertise some lost stock. See notice in this week's paper.

—Frank Dills will leave soon for Dakota Territory and join the corps of Engineers of whom Theo. Reed is captain.

—Mr. Isaac Ochs and family visited at the farm residence of Mr. Groscop Sunday. A little country air is refreshing.

—H. T. Smith, Phil Plum, W. H. Leas and J. C. Boyer, of Waterloo, together with their families, were in town Sunday.

—Elza Shaffer came from Albion last Saturday, via the overland route, not stopping to let down fences nor shove back bars.

—Sol. Barney, J. A. Provines and Beeks Erick, of Spencerville, were in town Monday on business connected with the burglary case last Friday.

—Henry Wartenslaben is recovering slowly. We are always glad to note these facts of those who have been so unfortunate as to be a victim of disease this warm, sultry weather.

—Miss Jennie Cowan has come home again after being hospitably entertained, and enjoying a pleasant rest at Rome City. She was in attendance at the Assembly.

—A very pleasant party called on the COURIER Saturday. It consisted of Mrs. Wm. McIntyre and her two sisters, Julia and Little McTighe, a brother from Little Rock, Ark., Mr. McIntyre and his nephew J. A. McIntyre, of Sedan.

—Jonathan Rummel, superintendent of the county farm, called on the junior editor, last week, and made him happy by the present of as nice a lot of vegetables as the heart of man could wish to see. Rummel don't do things by halves.

—Jack Little left via the Wabash for Belview, Ohio, last Saturday. He boarded the train with outstretched arms and we'll wager five to one that he'll have a Pitcher full to a short time after the brakes are put on that train at Belview. From there he will go to Toledo, and accept a situation on the daily Telegram.

—We have heard of fellows who could'nt get away from the heels of a mule until the animal gave them about one hint and a half dozen kicks. But this is a little different. While Frank Leas was feeding his father's horses, one of them "basted" away on his right thigh until he moved the whole frame into the further corner of the barn, and left it remain there until it re-gained vigor enough for Frank to wiggle to the whip rack. There was a little ring performance in that vicinity for a few minutes, with bailiff Frank Leas the managing figure.

—One of Becher's boys has turned himself into a tonsorial artist, and scrapes the citizens of Corunna, Fridays and Saturdays of each week.

—A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Walstrom, living on Sixth street, between Main and Jackson, was buried in the cemetery last Friday.

—John Krueger has built a new arch in his ashery. John is a handy fellow and can lay brick in a workmanlike manner.

Take a Dose.

GOOD FOR THE YOUNG OR FOR THE OLD

The man who gets huffy over a newspaper joke, should be placed upon a bridleless, bare-backed Texas pony and headed on a bee-line for Indianapolis. An editor may toil and worry to prepare articles that reflect the better sentiments of a community. He may pen sound articles that tend to build up the moral and financial status of the town and county, and labor hard to help build up the material interests of the community and but little notice is taken of his efforts. But let him insert a three line local reflecting on some citizen who has been guilty of wrong doing, or take exceptions to certain practices in a community and the writer gets "h—ll on the Wabash"—he is denounced in every possible manner. A three line personal item will get the editor more curses than a column of the best and most sensible matter will bring him commendations. We make this note only to let people see what consummate asses some persons do make of themselves. If we publish the facts concerning those who have given themselves dead away in some supposed cute manner, we think we are doing them a favor—it will prompt them to be more careful in the future. Take it cool, boys. We don't propose to fold our arms and ask you what we shall write.

Narrow Escape.

JOHNNY PICKER COMES WITHIN A QUARTER OF AN INCH OF THAT OTHER COUNTRY.

While several men were cleaning brick at the school house building last Friday, there was a favorite trowel among the party which each one of the workmen had an inclination to use. Charley Picker was using the instrument, and Billy Armstrong was told by the owner of it, Johnny Picker, to take it away from Charley. They tussled for some time, when Armstrong gave up the attempt, and called on Johnny for assistance. Johnny was going to "show 'em how it was done." They went at it "bruin style," and Johnny fell to the ground taking Charley and the trowel along with him. In the fall an ugly gash was cut in the lower extremities of Johnny's abdomen, and the attending physician says that one quarter of an inch deeper was all that would have been necessary for Johnny to abandon the art of cleaning brick here below. There was no malice on the part of anyone, but just a friendly scuffle.

A Fight in Jail.

Monday morning witnessed rather an unusual scene at the jail. McIntyre and the two other men concerned in the attempted robbery of Barney Bros. store, at Spencerville, an account of which is given elsewhere, were occupying the same room in the jail When the two men learned that McIntyre was about to be discharged they began to understand that he had played them false. A few inquiries satisfied them on this head, and without further ceremony they pitched into McIntyre, and gave him a most unmerciful beating. McIntyre could do little more than to ward off a few of the blows, and as they came at him with chairs, &c., he cried lustily for help. He was rescued at last, and soon afterwards liberated as no charge could be brought against him.

A Little Premature.

FRENCH PETE STILL IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

Our article last week in regard to the death of French Pete was furnished us, by what we thought, was reliable information, but it seems to be incorrect, We are told now that Pete was not at Kendallville at all, and that some one at Waterloo, put the rumor afloat as published in the COURIER of last week. He was hurt badly while engaged in a general row at Stryker, Ohio, but is recovering rapidly. Pete has many historical events recorded in his life, and among one of the most interesting is, that he read his own obituary several days before he thought of crossing the mystic river.

Too Thin.

MEN WHO READ THIER NEIGHBOR'S PAPER.

Each week we notice a number of newspaper dead beats hanging about our business houses on Thursday waiting to grab the COURIER from the hands of its owner. There are one or two who are up into the office Thursday morning, before the press is fairly started, and make an awkward dive for the first paper that comes from the press. Did these fellows ever think that it takes money to run a newspaper; that our workmen have to be paid a good sum each Saturday; that paper bills are not allowed to accumulate, and many other things that we might mention?

Lucky Ones.

The drawing of the prizes at the Catholic church gift distribution was well managed, and evidently satisfactory. Of the seventy-five persons who drew prizes, the following are among the first. The first prize, a lady's watch, was drawn by Peter Behler, the second, third, fourth and fifth, also watches, were drawn by Dr Serman, Silas Wondre, Frank Yarde and Nettie Yarde respectively. The management of the fair reflects great credit on Father Young and his assistants. We have not learned to what extent it has benefited the church but presume it is satisfactory

Spencerville Again.

Last Friday night three men broke into Barney's store at Spencerville, and while getting things in shape, were caught and made prisoners. One of the gang, the well-known [illegible] McIntyre, had given Mr. Barney notice that he and a few chosen spirits would break into the store that night. Hence everything was in readiness to receive them, and their capture was easy. McIntyre claims to be a detective, but many believe he is only leading men into these scrapes in order to gain notoriety. All three were brought to town and lodged in jail Saturday morning.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Bishop Kerfoot, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, died at Meyersdale, Pa., after a prolonged illness.

The saw-mill of the Sherman Lumber Company, at Potsdam, N. Y., with 2,000,000 feet of lumber, and eighteen houses, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000.... John A. Appleton, a member of the eminent publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., died in New York the other day.... Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, has suffered the amputation of his foot for gangrene.

THE WEST.

Just outside of St. Paul, a freight train of forty-three cars on the Omaha road broke apart, the rear section starting back down a high grade, and striking another train at the depot at the rate of sixty miles per hour. George Trider, a veteran engineer, was killed, and a loss of $50,000 inflicted. The track was rooted up for fifteen rods.... Ex-Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is dead.

The Williams brothers, fugitives from justice in Illinois, killed Deputy Sheriff Coleman, of St. Croix county, Wis., and Charles Coleman, formerly Sheriff of Pepin county. The slaughter occurred at Durant, twenty-two miles south of Menominee, while the officers were attempting to arrest the outlaws. Gov. Smith offers $500 reward for their capture, and has authorized the use of the Ludington Guards in running them down.

Iowa and parts of Illinois were visited by severe storms Sunday, the 10th inst., which did great damage to crops, railroad tracks and buildings.

A cyclone swept over the vicinity of Fairfield, Minn., killing four persons and wrecking all the houses and bridges in its path.

THE SOUTH.

A number of persons took refuge in a barn at Decatur, Ala., during the prevalence of a thunder-storm, when a stroke of lightning killed four and seriously injured eight.... Samuel Irivias was hanged at Alexandria, Rapides parish, La., for the murder of A. J. Hanna.

In a long interview at Mississippi City Jefferson Davis declared the attempt on the President's life only an outgrowth of the greedy scramble for office which has of late years been so marked.

The body of Thomas K. Pugh, the son of ex-Senator Pugh, was found recently by a Mexican scouting party near Carrezal, Chihuahua. The body was horribly mutilated, and Mr. Pugh was evidently tortured to death by the Apache Indians, into whose hands he fell. There were three gunshot wounds in his body.

POLITICAL.

In accordance with the arrangement of the previous day, fifteen Republican Senators and fifty-one Assemblymen of the New York Legislature met in caucus at Albany, on the 8th inst., to place in nomination two Republican candidates to succeed Conkling and Platt. A letter was read from Chauncey M. Depew announcing his withdrawal from the contest. The nominees were ex-Vice President Wheeler, Gov. Cornell, Congressman Warner Miller, Congressman Crowley, Sherman Rogers, and Lyman Tremaine. On the fourth ballot Miller received sixty-two votes, and his nomination was then made unanimous. Candidates to succeed Conkling were then balloted for, and on the second ballot Congressman Eldridge G. Lapham received sixty-five votes, all that were cast, and was declared the nominee of the caucus, which then adjourned. The Stalwarts met in caucus, and resolved to support Conkling and Crowley.

In the contest for the short-term Senatorship at Albany, on the 9th inst., Potter received 50 votes, Lapham 67, Conkling 31 and Wheeler 1. The vote for the long term gave Miller 68 votes, Kernan 50 and Wheeler 19.

The ballot at Albany on the 11th inst. for a Senator for the short term gave Lapham 60 votes, with 70 necessary to choice; Potter 49, and Conkling 28. For the long term Miller had 68 votes, Kernan 43, and Wheeler 18. A committee of five, appointed at a recent meeting of the stalwart Republican members, made an appeal to the joint caucus committee to unite in a call for a caucus, arguing that the election of the present candidates, Lapham and Miller, would cause two vacancies in the national House of Representatives at a critical period. The Chairman of the Senate caucus committee replied to the effect that the Conkling faction neglected the opportunity to participate in just such a gathering as it now asked for.

In the ballot for Senator for the short term at Albany, on the 12th inst., Lapham had 68 votes, Potter 52, and Conkling 32, with 78 necessary to a choice. For the long term Miller received 70, Kernan 52, and Wheeler 21.... The Wisconsin Greenback State Convention was held at Watertown on the 12th inst. The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation: Governor, E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor, David Giddings, Fond du Lac; Secretary of State, Wilson Hopkins, Chippewa; Treasurer, Gerhart Lammers, Sheboygan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Garner, Wood; Attorney General, Joel Foster, Pierce; Railway Commissioner, T. G. Branson, Crawford; Insurance Commissioner, L. Merrill, Dodge.

In the balloting at Albany, on the 13th inst., Lapham led for the short term with 69 votes, Potter had 58 and Conkling 32. For the long term Miller had 71, with 78 necessary for a choice; Kernan 51 and Wheeler 23. Conkling told a New York reporter that under no circumstances would he withdraw.... The Democratic Convention of the State of Ohio met at Columbus July 13 and nominated John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, to the Governorship. Other nominations were made as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, Edgar M. Johnson, of Cincinnati; for Supreme Judge, E. F. Bingham, of Franklin; for State Treasurer, A. F. Winslow, of Cleveland; for Attorney General, Frank C. Dougherty, of Highland county; Public Works, John Crowe, of Defiance. The platform declares in favor of "tariff for revenue only, levied and adjusted in its details with a view to equity in the public burdens and the encouragement of productive industries without creating monopolies."

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the Attorney General the question whether national banks should be permitted to deposit any lawful money other than greenbacks to the credit of the fund for the redemption of circulating notes. A decision has been prepared holding that gold and silver may be deposited for the redemption of circulating notes, and that coin may be paid out by the Treasurer in redemption of national-bank notes.

Secretary Kirkwood has decided that pensioners who have been inmates of soldiers' homes, and who leave these institutions without the consent of the managers, are entitled to receive their pensions directly. He holds that, if the care of soldiers' homes is not given to, or is repudiated by the soldier, the soldier, and not the institution, is entitled to the pension.... Pension Commissioner Dudley recommends the discharge of a hundred clerks and a reduction to the salaries of over sixty. The unadjusted claims number 120,000.

GENERAL.

D. O. Mills has given to the University of California $75,000 to endow a chair of intellectual and moral philosophy.

There has been unparalleled suffering from the heat at many points in the country. Many cases of sunstroke are reported. Large amounts of grain have been harvested by moonlight, the harvesters dreading the sun's rays. The mercury at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other cities ranged from 98 to 108 in the shade.

Passenger rates from the seaboard to the Western cities are wholly demoralized. The war was commenced by the Boston and Albany road, which made a reduction of $5, and was sustained by similar rates on the Erie, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio until the fare from New York to Chicago is now $16 by the American lines and $14 by the Canadian. East-bound rates from Chicago have been fluctuating from $20 down to $12. The prediction is recorded that $5 will soon purchase a ticket from this city to the seaboard, and that a reckless war is at hand.

A fire at Joliette, Quebec, consumed nineteen buildings, valued at over $100,000.

Capt. Lundborg, a Swedish naval architect, has made designs for a passenger steamer to cross the Atlantic in six days. The vessel will be 500 feet long and 74 broad, and be propelled by four compound engines, having 22,800 horse-power. Lundborg's main idea is to construct a ship whose main body shall divide the water horizontally, and he projects the hull below the water-line.... Delia Poster, a religious monomaniac confined in the Tongue Point Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, fancied that her cellmate, Gertrude Roberts, was a frightful dragon intent on devouring herself and all the other inmates. She attacked her companion with a piece of board, crushing her head into jelly. An inquest was held into the death of the woman Roberts, and the asylum authorities were censured.

At a meeting of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio road, the resignations of Vice Presidents King and Keyser were accepted. Robert Garrett was elected First Vice President, and Bradford Dunham appointed General Manager of the Western division.... Two missing whalers, the Mt. Mallaston and Vigilant, have been heard from. East Cape Indians informed Capt. Barker, of the whaler Progress, that they had found both vessels ice-locked. On the Vigilant were three corpses, who were supposed to have died during the first year of their captivity.... The celebrated trotting mare Maud S., whose record of 2:10¾ over the Chicago track was the fastest in trotting annals, beat that performance last week at Pittsburgh, trotting a mile in 2:10¼.... The Captain and passengers of the British bark St. Lawrence, from Rio de Janeiro, saw two comets on the evening of June 28, one in the northwest and the other in the northeast.

FOREIGN.

A company has been formed in Paris, with a capital of $10,000,000, to develop the mining resources of Canada.... A daughter of the English Gen. Fyers fell into the sea at Hyeres, France, and in the effort of her mother and sisters to save her all were drowned.... Lefroy, the English newspaper reporter who murdered Mr. Gold in a compartment of a carriage of the London and Brighton railway, was arrested in East London. He has made a full confession of his crime.... A new political party has been formed in Germany, under the name of Anti-Progressists. It is composed of the Conservatives, Liberal Conservatives, Anti-Semitics and a portion of the Clericalists.

The International Monetary Conference at Paris adopted resolutions proposed by the French and American members, expressing a desire that negotiations shall be opened between those states which took part in the conference, and that another conference be summoned to meet April 12, 1882, to perfect the work and its details. The conference then adjourned.

The farmers of France count on a good crop of wheat, and declare that the vintage will be one of the best for fifteen years.... Another complication has appeared in the East. Dervisch Pasha, the Turkish commander in Albania, reports that the Austrians at Novi-Bazar are making arrangements to advance on Salonica, and the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has mildly protested against such a proceeding, but the Austrian Government has blandly informed him that Dervisch Pasha is mistaken.

Two sets of pilgrims from France were about to visit the Pope—the one in August, the other in September. The Pope has informed the intending pilgrims that it would not be safe for them to visit Italy at the present time, as the Italians are not greatly in love with Frenchmen just now, and might give the pilgrims the wrong kind of a reception.... The Sultan has assured France that in sending troops to Tripoli his sole object was the maintenance of order. France regards the assurance as satisfactory, and the project of a French expedition to Tripoli is therefore abandoned.... Venezuela, the most northerly of the South American republics, has a revolution on hand. The President, Gen. Guzman Blanco, has nearly 16,000 men under arms.

At Cette, a seaport town of France, a fire in the railway warehouses destroyed over two square miles of sheds, burning 1,000 trucks and passenger-cars.... At Zurich, the Swiss Grand Council have decided, by a large majority, not to allow the Socialists, Nihilists, Communists, etc., to hold their universal congress in that city.

Father Sheehy forbids any petition to the British crown for his relief. Michael Davitt is in excellent health and spirits. A genuine Irish agricultural laborer is to be put in the field for Parliament at an early opportunity. Edmund O'Brien and John Hyde, of the Middleton Board of Poor-Law Guardians, have been nabbed under the Coercion act.... In consequence of the recent onslaughts on the German residents of the Bohemian capital, 178 German sojourners at Bohemian watering-places have petitioned Prince Bismarck to take steps to protect the lives and properties of German subjects in Bohemia.... While the indications are that the crops in France, Spain, Russia and Italy will be far above the average this year, the reports from Germany indicate that even a medium yield is not anticipated.... Judge Lawson, in opening the assizes at Kerry, referred to the large number of cases on the calendar, and to the state of lawlessness prevailing in the county. The Kerry jurors did not pay much attention to Judge Lawson's charge, however, as, notwithstanding his instructions, they acquitted all the persons charged with agrarian offenses.... The remains of Pope Pius IX. were removed from St. Peters to the Church of San Lorenzo, in Rome, at midnight, Tuesday, July 12. An immense procession of members of the Italian Catholic societies followed the remains. There were some interruptions by persons who shouted, "Long live Italy!" but the disturbers were dispersed by the military.

Loafing.

Does the young man who persists in being a loafer ever reflect how much less it would cost to be a decent, respectable man? Does he imagine that loaferism is more economical than gentility? Anybody can be a gentleman, if he chooses to be, without much cost, but it is mighty expensive being a loafer. It costs time, in the first place, days, weeks and months of it; in fact, about all the time he has, for no man can be a first-class loafer without devoting his whole time to it. The occupation, well followed, hardly affords time for eating, sleeping, dri——, we had almost said drinking, but on reflection we will except that. The loafer finds time to drink whenever invited, at the cost of friends. Once fully embarked on the sea of loaferdom, and you bid farewell to every friendly sail that sails under an honest and legitimate flag. Your consorts will only be the buccaneers of society. It costs money, for, though the loafer may not earn a cent or have one for months, the time lost might have procured him much money, if devoted to industry instead of sloth. It costs health, vigor, comfort, all the true pleasures of living, honor, dignity, self-respect, and the respect of the world when living, and, finally, all right of consideration when dead. Be a gentleman, then; it is far cheaper.

LATEST NEWS.

Gen. John C. Pemberton, who commanded the rebel forces at Vicksburg during the memorable siege, died the other day at Penn Yan, Pa., at the age of 64 years.... By the explosion of kerosene which was being used to hasten the lighting of a fire, Mrs. Mary Kray and her daughters, Mrs. Hattie Monahan and Hattie Kray, were fatally burned at Brooklyn.

Iowa crop prospects for July are: Corn, 77 per cent. (it is believed that the product will be 80,000,000 bushels less than the previous year); winter wheat, 55; spring wheat, 91—a deficit of 17,000,000 bushels being expected; oats, 92; flax, 90; barley, winter, 72½; barley, spring, 83; potatoes, 93; sweet potatoes, 81½; rye, 87.... The Michigan wheat crop is estimated at 17,600,000 bushels, and that of Kansas at 20,000,000 bushels.... The Excelsior Manufacturing Company's works—better known as Filley's stove foundry—in St. Louis, have been partially destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000. An ice-house was also burned, involving a loss of $17,000.... Of 549 deaths at Cincinnati in one week, 368 were caused by the excessive heat.

Thursday, July 14, was quite generally observed by the people of Kentucky and Arkansas as a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the President.

The joint ballot for United States Senator at Albany on the 14th gave, for the short term, Lapham 70, Potter 54 and Conkling 32. For the long term Miller had 73 and Kernan 54. The Assembly subsequently adopted a resolution to adjourn on Saturday, July 16, by a vote of 62 to 61.

The aggregate annual savings in the star-route mail service made by the reductions of the last four months amount to $1,066,778. Additional reductions have been ordered, which will effect a saving of over $1,300,000 annually.... Attorney General MacVeagh holds that the Commissioners of Soldiers' Homes are not entitled to the bounty land warrants turned over to them as the effects of deceased soldiers.

Thirteen deaths have occurred in Baltimore from lockjaw, occasioned by explosions of toy pistols on the 4th of July. Numerous deaths are reported in other localities from the same cause.... There is a revival in the iron trade, the only drawback to the output being the excessive heat, which is beyond the laborers' endurance. Mills are sold six months ahead for steel and three on iron.... Mr. Moody, the evangelist, denies that Guiteau, the assassin, was in any way associated with him in the ministry. He says he always saw through the man, and believed him to be dishonest and a little crazy.

Bradlaugh has given notice to the Speaker of the House of Commons and to the other officials of that grave body that he intends to raise a row on the 3d of August. On that day he will present himself at the bar of the House, will offer to take the oath, and will resist expulsion with all the force which he can.... The destruction of the Bastile was commemorated at Paris, on the 14th of July, with great enthusiasm, the city being brilliantly illuminated at night.... Prince Bismarck has made a demand upon the Sultan to return the ransom money recently paid to Roumelian brigands for the release of two captive Germans.... Hessy Helfman, the Nihilist woman who was sentenced to death at St. Petersburg for complicity in the murder of the late Czar, will, it is believed, have her sentence commuted by the Czar.... It requires 7,000 troops and 2,000 pieces of artillery to protect the Bulgarian National Assembly in session at Sistova. Prince Alexander himself feels safer on board a gunboat on "the beautiful blue Danube" than being in his palace in the city.... The Siberian plague, which attacks both men and horses, and which is fatal to both, has broken out in the suburbs of St. Petersburg, and has proved very destructive. The doctors, who are inefficient, have made no headway against the disease, which is spreading with alarming rapidity. Peasants sell the skins of beasts who die of the plague, and thus tend to spread its destructive effects.

Buckingham Palace, except during the eight days it is annually inhabited by Queen Victoria, and the four evenings in each season when it is devoted to hospitality, remains empty and useless. The charming grounds are abandoned to the gardeners, and the splendid collection of pictures are rarely looked upon except by housemaids.

Wrinkles disfigure a woman less than ill temper.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 25	@12 00
Hogs	6 25	@ 8 50
Cotton	11⅝	@ 11⅞
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 65
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 20	@ 1 21
No. 2 Red	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—Ungraded	46	@ 50
Oats—Mixed Western	42	@ 43
Pork—Mess	17 40	@17 50
Lard	12½	@ 12¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	5 40	@ 5 80
Hogs	5 50	@ 6 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 85	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 11
No. 3 Spring	98	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 47
Oats—No. 2	38	@ 39
Rye—No. 2	93	@ 96
Barley—No. 2	99	@ 1 00
Butter—Choice Creamery	19	@ 23
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 12½
Pork—Mess	17 20	@17 50
Lard	11⅞	@ 12
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 12
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	46	@ 47
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye—No. 1	94	@ 95
Barley—No. 2	90	@ 92
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 50
Lard	11⅝	@ 12
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 15
Corn—Mixed	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 38
Rye	94	@ 95
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	11⅞	@ 12
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 15	@ 1 17
Corn	49	@ 50
Oats	40	@ 41
Rye	1 02	@ 1 03
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	11	@ 11¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 18	@ 1 21
No. 2 Red	1 19	@ 1 20
Corn	49	@ 50
Oats	36	@ 37
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 00	@ 7 16
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 16	@ 1 17
Corn—No. 1	51	@ 52
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 41
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
Pork—Mess	17 50	@17 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 15	@ 1 16
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 47
Oats	36	@ 38
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 00	@ 6 75
Fair	4 50	@ 5 25
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs	5 25	@ 6 75
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 00

GARFIELD.

Washington, July 8.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFERING PATIENT.

Yesterday was another day of favorable symptoms in the condition of the President, the most favorable being the discharge of "laudable" or healthy pus from the wound. This gives the physicians great confidence that there is no danger from blood poisoning. The yellow color of the skin has to some extent disappeared, and with it all fear of the effects of jaundice. The President partook of more nourishment than on any day since the shooting. The weather was very favorable to the condition, and the work of producing artificially a better atmosphere in the sick-room is being pushed. The quickened pulse arises from the process of suppuration, which was expected, and which in the opinion of the physicians is progressing very favorably. The President maintains his courage and hopefulness, and the chances of his recovery increased 100 per cent. yesterday.

The only message of sympathy which has been shown the President is the one sent by Gen. Grant. He has also been shown the resolutions adopted by the Williams College alumni. He has been told, however, that the public anxiety in his regard has been intense, and that telegrams and letters of sympathy were coming from all parts of the civilized world.

SEEKING NOTORIETY.

It is stated that a number of prominent Washington lawyers are anxious to defend Guiteau on account of the notoriety it may give them. Some of these persons have sought access to Guiteau, but have been refused on the instructions of District Attorney Corkhill. Insanity will be the ground of defense, but it is quite certain that the prosecution will try to show that Guiteau is sane and entirely responsible for his acts.

NO CONSPIRACY.

Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service Division, who has been investigating with a view to ascertaining whether Guiteau was a member of a conspiracy, has come to the conclusion that there has been no conspiracy, but that Guiteau acted alone. Chief Brooks does not think Guiteau is insane. He is only eccentric, but his eccentricity is of a fanatical and exceedingly mean variety.

CONCERNING GUITEAU.

"When will the matter be laid before the Grand Jury?" asked a reporter of District Attorney Corkhill.

"No action will be taken regarding the case until the result of the President's wound is finally determined."

"What can be done with Guiteau if the President lives?"

"If the President lives, the crime will be assault with intent to kill."

"Are you ready yet to give out the papers taken from Guiteau?"

"That question is asked me by everybody, as if there was something very grave contained in them. These papers are not so very important. The only very important thing I have is a full detailed history of the crime from its inception to its culmination, which I believe is accurately true. That, in due time, will be given to the public. I will say in addition that I think it exceedingly cruel, considering the fervid state of the public mind on this subject, and the horror with which every man regards the assassin, that any man's name should be mentioned in connection with him. He is an egotistical, presuming, dishonest man, attempting to borrow money of people; claiming acquaintance with persons whom he only knew by the fact of his going to them and speaking to them; speaking of persons as his friends whom he had no acquaintance with at all; attempting to obtain money by representing himself as a man of great political influence, both here and in New York. To mention the names of these citizens in connection with this man at this time is improper and unjust. While everybody who has known anything about this man at all has been perfectly willing to detail to me his entire relations with Guiteau, still there is scarcely one of them but has requested that his name be kept from the public."

"He was in the habit," continued Col. Corkhill, speaking of Guiteau, "of going to the Riggs House, to the Arlington, and to Willard's, occupying the reading-rooms and conversing with people occasionally, although he was not generally communicative."

"I would like to hear more about that detailed statement."

"The statement to which I refer is a detailed statement of the crime, why it was done, when it was done, and just how it was done, given by the prisoner himself after I had told him certain facts that I had ascertained. I then got from him what I believe was a correct statement. He was so solicitous about its being correct that he even sent a messenger to me to return to the jail, as he wanted to say to me something that had escaped his memory. He was afraid I would learn it somewhere else, and then think he had concealed something from me."

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR CONKLING.

The following correspondence between ex-Senator Conkling and Attorney General MacVeagh has been made public:

CONKLING TO MACVEAGH.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York, July 5.

My Dear Sir: In the abhorrence with which all decent men alike shudder at the attempt to murder the President, I have given thought to a matter to which your attention may or may not have turned. Our criminal code treats premeditated homicide in all cases alike, irrespective of the victim. Murder being visited by the greatest penalty, perhaps no distinction between one case and another could be founded on the public relations held by the person slain. But, in the case of an attempt to murder, a broad distinction can be made between assailing the life of an individual and an attempt to take life of special value to the whole people. The shocking occurrence of Saturday demands that the definition and punishment of assaults aimed at high executive officers, whether successful or not, should be made thoroughly rigorous. The man who attempts the life of a President, if morally responsible, commits an offense which the nation ought to guard against and punish by the exertion of all the power civilized nations may employ. I suggest this as deserving of consideration. My profound sympathies are with the President and with all of you every hour. The conflict of reports keeps hope and fear striving with each other, with nothing stable except the facts and trust that the worst is past. I wish you would express to the President my deepest sympathy in this hour, which should hush all discords and enlist prayers for his safe deliverance. Please, also, give to Mrs. Garfield my most respectful condolence. Trusting that all will be well, cordially yours, Roscoe Conkling.

MACVEAGH TO CONKLING.

Washington, D. C., July 7.

The Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

Thanks for your letter of the 5th, which has just reached me. Its suggestions will be carefully considered, and its kind message of sympathy will be conveyed to the President and Mrs. Garfield at the earliest opportunity. Wayne MacVeagh.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

Postmaster General James received a telegram from George Wilson, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, requesting the Postmaster General to say to Mrs. Garfield that the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce have subscribed $150,000 to be presented to her, both as a token of their sincere esteem and sympathy and as a means of relieving the mind of the President entirely from anxiety with respect to the future of his family. To this telegram Postmaster General James sent the following reply:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,
July 7.

George Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, New York City:

Your dispatch has been handed to Mrs. Garfield. On receipt of it she remarked that there was so much that was touching and beautiful in the sympathy of the people of the whole country that she did not dare trust herself to think of it.

Thomas L. James, Postmaster General.

GEN. SHERMAN.

"In your opinion, General, is there any foundation for the belief that the shooting was the outcome of a conspiracy, however small or insignificant, political or otherwise?" asked a New York *Herald* correspondent.

"Not at all; not at all," said the General, with evident impatience. "To talk of a conspiracy of any kind in any way is to talk the wildest bosh. The dreadful act was committed by a fool. He don't even rise to the dignity of a crazy man; and if he is what may strictly be termed insane, he is so because of his wonderful self-conceit and consuming love for notoriety. Conspiracy! Not at all. It was simply the act of an individual more or less out of his natural gear, and, therefore, partially responsible for his act. From what I have heard and read, this is my opinion of the miserable wretch and his motives."

THE NINTH DAY.

Washington, July 11.

Throughout yesterday and the day before the President continued as favorable as could possibly be expected in view of the serious character of his wound, and up to midnight the bulletins, official and otherwise, were in the highest degree reassuring. An extremely encouraging feature of the case was the disposition and ability of the sufferer to obtain rest through natural and healthy sleep, his experience in this regard being more satisfactory than at any time since he was shot. So marked has been the improvement, in general that the physicians in charge of the case no longer hesitate to speak very hopefully of the outcome. The patient is fed chicken broth, oatmeal gruel, and milk with a touch of rum. On yesterday three of the President's children were permitted to take his hand and exchange greetings. Several inventors have been permitted to put machines in the basement of the White House for cooling the air in the patient's chamber. Only Mrs. Garfield and the attendants were permitted in the sick-chamber yesterday. The President asked to see a copy of the bulletins sent out, and remarked that it did not seem necessary to keep his name before the country in such a manner.

As Col. Rockwell stood by the President's bedside, yesterday, the President said: "I hear that the Catholics have been saying masses for my recovery. Is that true, Rockwell?"

"It is," responded the latter.

"Were they spontaneous or ordered?" asked the President.

"Both," said Rockwell.

"Well," said the President, "when I get up I must make some recognition of this Christian act."

Mrs. Garfield says that she is confident of the President's recovery. She telegraphed herself for Dr. Boynton, in whom she feels very great confidence, and his presence has increased her confidence in the President's recovery. Since the arrival of Dr. Boynton Mrs. Garfield has been greatly relieved, and she no longer hesitates to leave her husband's bedside and take rides in the open air.

Letters and telegrams of congratulation on the President's favorable symptoms and of sympathy with his sufferings continue to be received at the White House and at the State Department from all parts of the world. Yesterday morning a bushel basketful of such letters and telegrams was received by Secretary Blaine. Many of these letters contained handsomely engrossed resolutions adopted by civic societies, municipal bodies and business associations. Yung Wing, the Chinese Minister, writing from Avon, Ct., sent a letter conveying his and Mrs. Yung Wing's sympathies, and saying that the Chinese Government will hail with delight every symptom of improvement in the President's condition; the leading London weeklies, like the *Spectator*, the *Saturday Review* and *Examiner*, contain articles expressing the most warm sympathy with the President, and the keenest desire for his recovery; Minister White telegraphs from Berlin that letters, articles and telegrams of a congratulatory character have been received by him from all parts of Germany; from every nation of the civilized world, and from every city, town and hamlet of our own nation, messages of sympathy and congratulation are received.

PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

Washington, July 12.

The President has passed another favorable day, and the hope that he will recover has almost grown into confidence. The Jennings system of reducing the temperature of the sick-room has worked admirably. The temperature yesterday was about 76 degrees. The change has been very grateful to the patient, and he has expressed his thanks to the inventor. He asked for solid food again yesterday, and was given a piece of toast, which he partook of. No gastric disturbance followed. The Cabinet officers are in high glee at the prospect of their chief's recovery, and so are the people. The physicians, while not pronouncing positively, seem to be very confident that he will pull through. Dr. Frank B. Hamilton, the eminent surgeon, of New York, says that, while the President is not a well man by any means, the present symptoms are not alarming to a surgeon, and that nature may be expected to do all that remains to be done. Dr. Bliss says that by the end of the week the President will be out of danger. Dr. F. D. Weiss has demonstrated that a ball such as the one fired by Guiteau could enter the body between the tenth and eleventh ribs, four inches from the spinal column, and yet produce no fatal injury. Dr. Carnochan, of New York, another prominent surgeon, believes the patient has passed the critical periods, and is now out of danger. Dr. Reyburn said that an effort to remove the ball would not be made until the operation could be performed without danger. He expected to be able to say that at the end of the week the President would be absolutely out of danger.

Written applications for office are tossed into the waste-basket.

The assassin, Guiteau, continues to demand newspapers and cigars. A sympathetic female called at the jail with fruit and delicacies for the vicious brute, but the authorities administered a rebuke. Guiteau admits that he slipped into the President's room two days before the shooting, but the officials thrust him out.

STILL GAINING.

Washington, July 13.

President Garfield's condition yesterday was an improvement over that of Monday, when a feverish attack in the afternoon created some alarm among the medical staff. The fever symptoms, indicated by an increased temperature, returned in modified form, but, being considered a feature of the case, did not cause anxiety. It is generally allowed by his physicians that satisfactory progress is being made, although fears are entertained that weeks may elapse before the President is a well man. The patient's pulse, respiration and temperature increase every afternoon and decrease every morning, but from day to day they show little change. But whatever change they do undergo is in the right direction. This fact, together with the favorable suppuration of the wound, and other symptoms, all afford ground for a hope for the President's recovery that grows stronger day by day. Milk punch, consisting of twenty-four parts of milk and one part of punch, continues to be the chief article of his diet, while milk toast serves as an entree, and there are relieves of sulphate of quinine and morphine. Yesterday he had some perfectly natural sleep, not having taken any morphine since the previous day. As it has been found necessary to administer a small amount of morphine hypodermically every night in order to induce sleep, this fact that he has had sleep without the assistance of a drug is decidedly encouraging. Last evening the President said with a touch of querulousness that he wondered if the few remaining years of his life, which were all that he could hope for, were worth the fight he was making to gain them. His wife assured him that the prolongation of his life was well worth all that it cost, when he replied quickly that he had no idea of relaxing his efforts in the direction of recovery.

TWELFTH DAY.

Washington, July 14.

The condition of President Garfield, this morning, is better than at any time since he was shot, and the hopefulness of his surgeons almost amounts to confidence in his ultimate recovery. The fever has decreased. At 2 o'clock this morning his pulse was below 100, and his temperature about 100. Dr. Bliss said at 10 o'clock last night that he was satisfied the culminating point had been passed, and that the condition of the President will steadily improve from day to day. Suppuration is progressing naturally, the wound has a healthy appearance, and there is little to dread now from secondary hemorrhage or blood-poisoning. The patient continues to take more nourishment each day, and there has been no gastric disturbance recently. Yesterday, in addition to eating a slice of toast, he chewed the breast of a woodcock, but did not swallow the fiber.

Dr. Woodward, one of the physicians in attendance, stated yesterday that the patient has suffered from "circumscribed peritonitis" since the second day, but that its extent has been reduced each day until now it is scarcely perceptible. He says the statement of the inflammation shows that the bullet is doing no harm. On being asked if there were other signs of improvement, he said that persons without any medical knowledge could not fail to recognize a great improvement in the President's condition during the past few days by simply looking at him. "His eye is brighter, his color better, and he moves with less difficulty. An increased amount of nourishment has been given with good results, and the wound is doing well," said the doctor. Dr. Bliss said: "If no new complication arises the President will be substantially out of danger by Saturday." Dr. Hamilton said that for his part he expects the President to recover, and that he finds added cause for confidence every hour. "The President," he says, "is doing as well as can be expected, and his chances of recovery are excellent."

The refrigeration apparatus constructed in the basement of the White House works admirably. It supplied the President's room with 18,000 cubic feet of pure dry air at a temperature of 54 degrees yesterday. The coolness of the sick-room has an excellent effect on the patient.

Before he went to sleep last night the President asked Dr. Reyburn what was the news, and the doctor replied by telling him that "the Governors of several States had in view to issue, when the President should be out of danger, a proclamation for a general day of thanksgiving and praise to God for the answered prayers of the nation." The patient seemed to be greatly touched and gratified at this information. Col. Rockwell remarked to the President that "the heart of the nation was in his room." The words seemed to impress him greatly, and afterward he murmured in his sleep: "The heart of the nation will not let the old soldier die."

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Washington, July 15.

Each day the President's condition shows steady improvement. There is no reason to doubt his continued progress. He raised his bill of fare yesterday by eating a roast-beef sandwich half the size of his hand. He said that he was beginning to tire of baby food. He would have eaten another sandwich if the doctors had thought it best. The temperature of the President's room and of the ones adjoining was kept down to 75 degrees. The President did not indulge in any despondent talk. He seemed to realize, more than he has any day this week, his improvement.

The nourishment taken by the President is slightly increased from day to day. When he can take a fair amount of food without causing fever, or overtasking his weakened system, a rapid gain in strength may be looked for. Until then he must, of course, remain very weak, but the abatement of his fever, the diminution of pain and the favorable changes in other directions indicate that it will not be long before he can take an amount of solid food that will have a marked effect on his strength.

There is no truth in the statement published that the doctors in charge proposed to see if they could locate the bullet by electric appliances. They are quite content to let the bullet alone for the present, and have no idea of having the President worried with experiments of this kind. The Cabinet people are so well satisfied with the President's progress that they begin to think they will be able to take their families away within the next week or ten days.

Postmaster General James telegraphed to New York last night: "The President is doing splendidly. He is surely out of the woods."

Ex-Senator Conkling called at the White House yesterday. He did not enter, but sent his card to Mrs. Garfield, saying that he knew it would be impossible for him to see the President, and he did not wish to bother her with an interview. He expressed cordial sympathy and his wishes for the speedy recovery of the President.

The flood of false statements about Guiteau and his crime have prompted District Attorney Corkhill to give to the public an accurate account of his movements. Guiteau arrived in Washington March 6 and put up at the Ebbit House, where he remained only one day; he thereafter roomed at various places in the Capital City. On the 18th of May he determined to kill the President, but had not money enough to buy a pistol. Toward the end of May he visited O'Meara's gun shop in Washington, examined several pistols, and remarked that he wanted one of large caliber. Soon after he succeeded in borrowing $15 from a too-benevolent Washington gentleman. Of this sum he spent $10 in purchasing the pistol with which he attempted to kill the President. Having provided himself with the pistol and with sufficient ammunition, he began to practice with it, firing at a board and at other marks. On the Sunday of the 12th of June he followed the President to the Christian Church with the intention of killing him there, but he saw that, on making the attempt, he would be most likely to shoot somebody else beside the President, so he left. Before leaving, however, he noticed that the President sat by an open window. Guiteau examined this window, and came to the conclusion that he would shoot the President from it through the head on Sunday, the 19th of June. He learned, however, that the President was about to leave for Long Branch with Mrs. Garfield on Saturday, the 18th, and went to the depot, after having practiced with his revolver that morning, his mind fully made up to do the deed. Mrs. Garfield, as she leaned on the President's arm at the depot, looked so very weak and pale, however, that Guiteau says he had not the heart to shoot him in her presence, and, feeling that he would have another opportunity, he left the depot. On Wednesday, the 23d of June, the assassin followed the President, who went out riding with his son and United States Marshal Henry, but as the carriage did not stop the fiend was foiled that night. On the evening of the 1st of July he followed the President to Secretary Blaine's residence, and then dogged the President and Secretary Blaine as they walked from the latter's residence to the White House, but got no opportunity to carry out his murderous purpose that evening. The following morning after breakfast he went to the Pennsylvania depot, loitered around for a considerable time, examined his pistol to see that all was right, and, when the President entered the ladies' waiting-room, he walked up behind him and fired two shots.

A Warning to Mothers.

Here is a warning to spanking mothers: Mrs. R. W. Johnson, of Anamosa, attempted to administer a corrective to one of her children in the good, old-fashioned way which we all know more or less about from extremely sad experience, to wit: across the maternal knee. The little one held in her hand a piece of glass and as the admonishing palm was descending the child instinctively threw back her hand and the glass opened the radial artery of the mother's wrist. The blood gushed out in a stream half way across the room, and had not medical assistance been promptly secured the consequences might have been fatal.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*

A close observer claims to have disproved the story about an owl wringing its head off by looking at a man who was walking around it. He writes that he placed an owl on a post, and began to walk rapidly around it. The large round eyes followed him through three circles, and he began to wonder why the head didn't drop off, when he discovered that the neck had a fly-back motion which, when the head had been turned half way around, whisked it back through the circle, and brought the gaze again upon him with such precision and so quickly that the movement had three times escaped his notice.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1881.

ROSA BONHEUR is getting to be an old woman. She began painting when only 19 years of age, and she is now 58. She has often been paid $500 a day for painting.

TWO WELL-KNOWN London banking firms, with the co-operation of a French syndicate, have taken the Italian loan. To prevent danger in the transportation of so much gold, $80,000,000 will be sent in the course of two years.

ACCORDING to a French paper, the first sheets of M. Littre's great dictionary were sent to press in 1859, and the last in 1872. The manuscript contained nearly 500,000 sheets. The work of composition was only interrupted during the war.

THE best thing the late Lord Beaconsfield did for England, financially, was the expenditure of $20,000,000 for a controlling interest in the Suez canal, which paid a net profit to the stockholders last year of $2,500,000.

ENGLISH people are growing alarmed at the decline of church attendance there. Reports from fifty seven parish churches were obtained for May 1, 1881, and it was found that, with a total seating capacity of 32,455, there were present that morning only 6,731.

FORMAL notices of contests for fifteen seats in the next House of Representatives at Washington, in most cases accompanied by voluminous testimony, are now on file in the Clerk's office of the House. Thirteen of these contested cases are from the South, Alabama alone having four. One is from Maine and one from Iowa.

WHEN Judges as well as doctors disagree who shall decide? A few weeks ago Judge Hardin, of the Marion Circuit Court, Kentucky, decided that the State has a right to prohibit the running of trains on Sunday. Lately, Judge Jackson, of the Jefferson Circuit Court at Louisville, decided that the State has no such power. The Court of Appeals will probably sit upon the question.

AN interesting story is told in Elmira of the attachment of an old gander to a blind horse. The gander, noticing the difficulty the horse had in going around, would all day go in front of the horse leading by a cackle. At night the gander would accompany the horse to the stall, lie under the trough and the horse would supply the gander with food. At length the horse died and the gander refused all food and soon died.

LAST year 12,000 young men of the military age left Germany for the United States, and this year it is probable the number of our immigrants of this class will reach 20,000. The period of military service in Germany is from the age of 20 to 42, and if this emigration continues the army will be greatly weakened by it. Prince Bismarck is seriously alarmed by this tide of emigration, but finds no effective bulwark to prevent its flow.

PARIS has a laboratory in which what people eat and drink is analyzed. It would not do in this country; if people knew just what they were eating they would practice Griscom's theory on half or two-thirds of our so-called luxuries Butter made from dead carcasses, candy from glucose and wine flavored with old boots and drugs would not go down quite as easily if the ingredients were marked on the bill of fare, but as long as American stomachs hold out the thing is likely to continue.

THE Census Bureau gives us the grain product of the United States for the year 1879. From these tables we learn that from 62,326,952 acres planted in corn there were raised 1,772,909,846 bushels; from 35,487,065 acres in wheat the yield was 287,745,626 bushels; 36,150,611 acres of oats produced 407,970,715 bushels; 2,005,466 acres devoted to barley gave us 44,149,479 bushels; the 1,844,321 acres sown in rye brought forth 16,918,795 bushels, and the 856,304 acres of buckwheat gave a return of 9,821,721 bushels. The total acreage for cereals in 1879 was 118,665,619, and the yield nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels, or an average of fifty-four bushels to each individual of our 50,000,000 of population.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* tells the story in a few words. Thousands of men who have homes and are in comparative comfort should read and study the lesson and be content. The *Bulletin* says: "There are not less than 2,000 prospectors in the mountains of California at the present time. Most of them have been prospecting for ten or twenty years. They are all poor. With few exceptions they have been poor and 'hard up' all the time. They do not average 50 cents a day the year round; and no men work harder, or more hours a day. They live on the coarsest and cheapest food, with no luxuries, and wear the cheapest of clothing. But they toil on, month after month and year after year, hopefully and courageously, infatuated and driven forward with the belief that they will 'strike it rich' one of these days, and then they will have a rest and a good time 'down at the Bay' or at the old home 'in the States.'"

BURRELL was for many years a circus performer. He always said that he disliked the business and meant to quit it as soon as he found his daughter, for whom he was constantly looking. His wife had eloped from him in 1867, taking along their child, then 2 years old, and he hoped some time to recognize the girl among the crowds that he daily saw at the performances. In Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago, he discovered a face that he felt sure was the one he had been seeking. He deserted the show, employed detectives to hunt out the girl's history, and collected a great deal of evidence of her being his daughter. She believes so, and wishes to join Burrell; but the family who had brought her up refuse to relinquish her, and the case will go into court.

THERE is a fox-terrier which some time ago made his appearance on the London, Brighton and Southwest railroad, and attached himself to the conductors of the trains with such pertinacity that about eighteen months ago he was presented with a collar inscribed: "Jack, London, B. and S. West R. R. Co." One day he was watched, when his movements were found to be as follows: He arrived from Brighton by a train reaching Steyning at 10:50; there he got out for a minute, but went on by the same train to Henfield. Here he left the train and went to a public house, not far from the station, where a biscuit was given to him, and, after a little walk, took a later train to West Grinstead, where he spent the afternoon, returning to Brighton in time for the last train to Lewes. He generally sits close to the conductor and looks out of the window.

ALL at once the astronomers have changed front, and say that the present great comet, instead of being a mere nebulous thing, has body and substance. They think they have discovered enough carbon in it to burn, and that it is probably a world on fire. In the infinitude of space there must be countless comets. Herschel said that they could be counted by millions, but billions would be better. If the comet be a world ablaze, there is some reason to believe in the orthodox idea of a general conflagration of our planet at some distant age. But the astronomers know very little of comets or planets or suns. A grand and profound mystery surrounds them all. The finite mind has its limits and can never pierce infinity. What little creatures men are when they cannot tell whether the side of the moon seen by them has or has not an atmosphere!

Keeping Children at Home.

A mother who had several fun-loving boys so interested them that they preferred to spend their evenings at home, instead of seeking amusement out-of-doors or going off with questionable companions. The way she did it is told in her own language:

"I remember that children are children, and must have amusements. I fear that the abhorrence with which some good parents regard any play for children is the reason why children go away for pleasure.

"Husband and I used to read history, and at the end of each chapter ask some questions, requiring the answer to be looked up if not given correctly.

"We follow a similar plan with the children; sometimes we play one game and sometimes another, always planning with books, stories, plays, or treats of some kind, to make the evenings at home more attractive than they can be made abroad.

"When there is a good concert, lecture, or entertainment, we all go together to enjoy it; for whatever is worth the price of admission to us older people, is equally valuable to the children; and we let them see that we spare no expense where it is to their advantage to be out of an evening.

"But the greater number of our evenings are spent quietly at home. Sometimes it requires quite an effort to sit quietly, talking and playing with them, when my work-basket is filled with unfinished work, and books and papers lie unread on the table.

"But as the years go by, and I see my boys and girls growing into home loving, modest young men and maidens, I am glad that I made it my rule to give the best of myself to my family."

Lake Mono.

Notwithstanding the steady influx of five large fresh-water creeks and innumerable small streams, its bitter but pellucid waters continue to give a sedimentary analysis of 45 parts soda, 40 parts salt and 15 parts borax and lime. The lake is 29x19 miles in diameter, and more than 200 feet deep in places. It contains two large and several small tufa islands, the first in magnitude having an area of 2,200 acres and the second 1,500 acres. Upon the second island is the crater of a volcano that was in active eruption as late as 1858. Upon the larger island and out 100 feet from it, in seventy feet of water, are boiling springs of asphalt, and no living thing exists in the waters of the lake except the plute shrimp, a pink-eyed worm which attains a length of about three-quarters of an inch.—*Bodie Free Press*

"ALL there!" Clerk (who was called to see the gas meter): "Is yours a wet or a dry meter, madam?" Young wife (who does not like to show ignorance)—"Well, it is rather damp, I'm afraid!"

INDIANA NEWS.

THE colored people have been having a big Baptist camp-meeting at Muncie.

THERE was in the State Treasury of Indiana, on the 1st day of July, $1,065,055.44.

A ROCKET set fire to the opera house at Fort Wayne, totally destroying it. The loss is about $20,000.

THE Rev. Mr. Harrison, the revival preacher, has been holding a series of meetings in New Albany.

LEWIS SMITH, a soldier of the war of 1812, died recently at Cambridge City, in the 98th year of his age.

IN a quarrel between two engineers at Terre Haute, Eugene Brittany killed William G. Dunn with a hammer.

MRS. NELSON THORNBURG, of Hagerstown, Wayne county, was thrown from her buggy and fatally injured.

WILLIAM SCHROEDER, employed in a spoke factory at Fort Wayne, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree.

THE hot weather at New Albany is killing off the caterpillars rapidly, without any assistance from the sparrows.

MR. FRANZ HUBLEMANN, a respected German citizen of Tell City, fell into the river at that place, while fishing, and was drowned.

A BLACKSMITH in the Vandalia shops at Terre Haute, named Simeon A. Stone, aged 35 years, and married, was drowned while bathing in the river.

THE prospectus of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine is out. The regular session of 1881-2 will be begun on Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1881, and close March 1, 1882.

MR. SKILES, of Decatur county, deposited $1,117 with Mrs. Brown, and when Mrs. B. went to look for the money, shortly after, it was gone—no one knows where.

OLIVER RHOADES, a young man of Colfax, Clinton county, has become a raving maniac over the loss of $300, which he invested with his brothers in the butcher trade.

BERNARD BROGAN, near Tipton, while binding wheat, bound up in a sheaf a blue-bellied snake, which bit him on the finger. His finger has since swollen, and turned the same color of the snake.

J. C. FOUTS, of New Washington township, Clark county, has an old clock which is a curiosity, from the fact that it is one of two made on Camp creek, by one Thompson, and set up May 12, 1816.

WILLIAM WILLIS and Robert Prunett, living three miles west of New Albany, agreed to settle an old feud and actually faced each other and emptied their revolvers. Willis was dangerously wounded in the face. Prunett was unhurt.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Clerk of Spencer county, has a brick-mold made by the father of Abraham Lincoln in 1828. It is an oak mold, put together with wooden pins, nails at that time not having come West. Mr. Richardson bore off brick from this mold in his 12th year, near Gentryville.

THREE years ago last Christmas, in a fight at Wallace, Fountain county, W. H. Miller struck Henry Elmore on the head with an ax-handle, the blow killing Elmore in a few days. Miller escaped arrest until the 4th inst., when he was attending the celebration in Crawfordsville, and was recognized and arrested.

OSCAR MATHER, of Shelbyville, received a large African milk snake, some eight feet in length, and as large round as a lamp post. The slimy monster was placed in a box and set in the back room of a saloon. Some one raised the lid to look at the reptile, when it escaped. It has not yet been recaptured. It is said to be venomous.

FRANKLIN, Johnson county, has an artesian well of more than ordinary virtue. It was sunk by the Jefferson Railroad Company, and, at a depth of only thirty-four feet, the water flowed out at the top of the well, and still continues to flow. The medical properties of the water are said to be good, and many citizens are already using it.

ROBERT A. RICHEY, a grain and cattle buyer, who did business in New Paris and in the country around Richmond, has disappeared. He went with his wife to the home of her father and told her that he had forged the names of his friends to notes and checks, and would have to leave the country before they became due. He bid her good-by, kissed his children and drove away. His forgeries, unpaid checks and debts of honor will amount to over $25,000.

THE assassin Guiteau figured at Logansport three years ago. He applied at the American Express office for a C. O. D. package, upon which $3.50 was due. Guiteau was "busted." He importuned the agent to allow him to take the package, stating that it contained several hundred copies of his lecture on the "Second Coming of Christ," which he wished to sell. He was regarded as crazy, and was given the cold shoulder. Afterward he went back to the agent and renewed his petition, and, promising to remit as soon as he got to Chicago, was allowed to take out the package. He did not remit.

Pay as You Go.

No habit is more pernicious than that of contracting debt. When once under the influence of creditors, the obligation will weigh one down as a millstone, and it will require the greatest self-denial and perseverance to get rid of the burden. It is not uncommon for inexperienced young people to live beyond their means

In the hope of restoring fortune and credit, theft or forgery is committed. Such examples are daily chronicled as the cause of many suicides, and are shown in the numerous inmates of the State prison, whose careless habit o contracting debts was the first step to that disgraceful abode. Pay as you go. This is applicable to every station in life, to the rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise. A very striking illustration of the latter is afforded in Lord Bacon.

He possessed one of the greatest intellects ever created, yet he seemed to be naturally endowed with this weakness; and, though of splendid literary attainments, was always for this fault a needy man. At one time, so many and so pressing were the duns he received, that he yielded to temptation and was guilty of taking bribes; he afterward confessed, and was removed from his lofty position of Lord High Chancellor, degraded and humbled.

Bad debts scatter misery and desolation; they transform palaces into hovels, and change rich garments into pitiable rags. The credit system tends to bankruptcy and poverty. If you would have a clear conscience and a happy heart, pay as you go.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

"HUB of the Universe," a popular designation of the city of Boston, Mass., originated with Oliver Wendell Holmes.

MAKING tooth-picks of wood is by no means a modern idea. The Romans used wooden toothpicks in preference to quills.

THE name Gotham was first applied to the city of New York by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi," because the inhabitants were such wiseacres.

THE first circus in this country was managed by a man named Ricketts, in 1780. Gen. Washington and his staff patronized the performance in Philadelphia, and it became quite a fashionable amusement.

IT has been supposed among antiquarians that the clapper is a modern addition to bells, and that it did not form a part of those employed in Japan or China. Mr. Henry O. Forbes, however, says that when in Java he saw in the possession of a gentleman there a bronze bell dug up on the site of one of the old Hindoo settlements, of which now only the graves remain. It had lost the clapper, but the hook to which doubtless a clapper was attached existed still.

THE source of the common saying, "consistency thou art a jewel," has puzzled many a scholar, and whether or not the following authority may be relied upon as the starting point or as only using a borrowed idea we cannot assert. In a ballad entitled "Jolly Robyn Roughhead," published in 1764, in a little volume of English and Scotch ballads, the poet bewails the extravagance in dress which he considers the great enormity of his day, and makes Robyn address his wife as follows:

> Tush, tush, my lassie! such thoughts resign,
> Comparisons are cruel;
> Fine pictures suit in frames as fine;
> Consistency's a jewel!

PYTHAGORAS was a Greek philosopher, who was the son of a jeweler of Samos, born about 580 years before Christ. At an early age he traveled, going to Egypt, where it is said he resided twenty-five years. Then it is related he went to Babylon, Judea, and it is even asserted he penetrated to Gaul and India. He established a school in Italy, and effected some reformation in the inhabitants. He was persecuted, however, the friends of a rejected student of powerful family compelling him to withdraw to Metapontum, where he soon after died, probably about the year 500 B. C.

THE finest floors are said to be seen in Russia. For those of the highest grade tropical woods are exclusively employed. Fir and pine are never used, as in consequence of their sticky character they attract and retain dust and dirt, and thereby soon become blackened. Pitch pine, too, is liable to shrink, even after being well seasoned. The mosaic wood floors in Russia are of extraordinary beauty. One, in the Summer Palace, is of small squares of ebony inlaid with mother of pearl. A considerable trade is done in Dantzic and Riga by exporting small blocks of oak for parquette floors. There is an active demand for these in France and Germany, but none in England.

A POOR old rheumatic lady said to her physician: "Oh! doctor, doctor, I suffer so much with my hands and feet!" "Be patient, dear madam," he soothingly responded, "you'd suffer a great deal more without them."

A JUSTICE of the Peace, two-thirds drunk and in the market for $10, never thinks of the cheek of the thing when he marries a couple and says: "Whom God hath joined together," etc.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Air Your Houses.

Too many houses are built up the back in America. There are no through draughts. Front and back open, and a current set a-going—that's fresh air. Air stagnates, and curtains drawn, blinds down, carpets on floors, doors closed and one bit of a window just opened; goodness! where's the life to come from to breathe in so many cubic inches even of oxygen? Now then, in the morning open the street door for an hour and set something airing, some current into those stagnant air layers, that stuff each other up, and can neither move up nor down, nor in nor out. Ladies are faint, children droop, babies die, men swear—and all for want of a little fresh air just passing through the house. Look to it, and open your house door the first thing in the morning, and if you can set a current going do it.—*Food and Health.*

TAKE THE

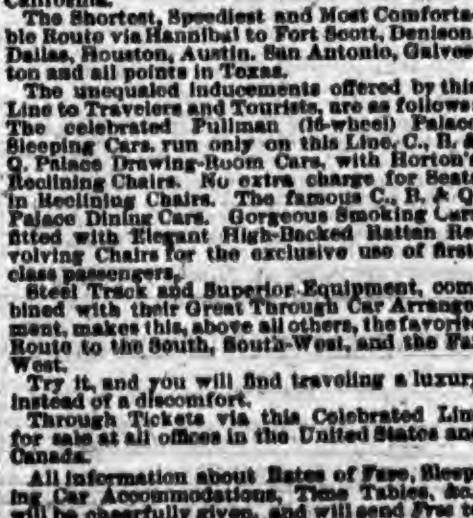
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EAST AND WEST

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☞ No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line. C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to

JAMES R. WOOD,
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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

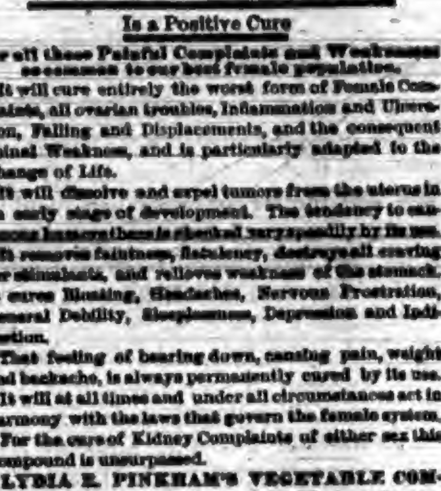

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enabling every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

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THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

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THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(*Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by*)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for 6 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
Minneapolis
Council Bluffs
Atchison
Kansas City

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with [illegible]

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

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At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

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PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A Darky Who Was a Member of a Church and Couldn't Be Scared.

[Oglethorpe (Ga.) Echo.]

One day last week Ed. Tiller bought an untamed steer of Colonel S. P. Smith, and sent several negroes to drive the animal home. After great trouble the ox was gotten from the pasture and started on the road to Crawford. For the first half mile his steership gave but little trouble, but while going down a lane it suddenly realized the fact that it "wanted to go back home," and made a bolt for the drivers. They nobly held their ground until they found that the beast meant business, when an ignominious stampede commenced. One of the drivers escaped by scaling a fence, while others scattered to the right and left; but an old darky named John Deadwyler was not so fortunate. He was pressed so close that he had to escape behind a tree, when commenced a tilt between man and steer. The ox chased him around until his head swam, but during a temporary lull, while his steership was fighting a fly, John started up that tree. But he was not quick enough. The animal made a drive at the man, and caught his horn in the seat of his pants. For several minutes there was an exciting contest; the darky trying to escape, while the steer did its best to pull him down. At last the horn-hold broke, and the old darky went up that sapling like a sky-rocket. He was kept there for over an hour before the animal decided to give up the combat and depart for home. As the beast vanished in the distance John yelled out after him: "I'se a member ob de church, but ef you d—d raskil tinks you kin skeer me you'se one debilish big fool!"

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

A Disease which is Universal requires a Universal Rem'dy and none of the ills to which the human family are subject is more Universal than Fever & Ague, and no remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing Fever and Ague as KRESS' FEVER TONIC. In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant throw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent CHILLS and FEVER from getting a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, effect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to KRESS' FEVER TONIC. It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and wherever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of AGUE in a very short time and leaves the system strong and vigorous to resist MALARIA. One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases, a second bottle may be required. In small doses it will invariably counteract tendency to chills. KRESS' FEVER TONIC is no new remedy, but one long established, thoroughly tested, and found by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In another column will be found the experience of parties who have used it to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, everywhere. TRY IT if you have the slightest tendency to SHAKE! IT WILL CURE YOU!

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Prop's SAINT LOUIS, KANSAS CITY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

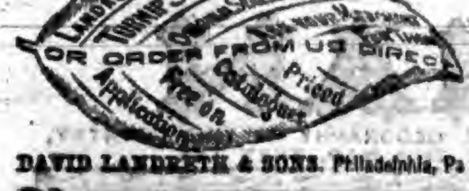
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HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis

CHEAP LANDS on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains. MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COLORADO EXCURSION
BURLINGTON ROUTE
VIA C·B·&·Q.

Now on sale and during the season, first-class Excursion Tickets, from Chicago and local points, to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO, AND RETURN, by [illegible] at wonderfully low rates. These tickets will be good going west within fifteen (15) days from date of sale, and to return until October 31st following.

Pullman Palace Cars are run by this Company from CHICAGO to COUNCIL BLUFFS, TOPEKA and KANSAS CITY, forming a line with but one change of cars to DENVER and PUEBLO. Dining Cars are attached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.

For maps, further information, and elegant Map of United States free, address,
GEN. PASS'R AGT., C. B. & Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, ILL.

COLORADO

SHEPHERD, ILL., Dec. 24, 1880.—I tried the Fever Tonic and there is no question but that it will break Ague. It did on me.

20-4w. A. C. BENTLEY.

The Great International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, promises to be a grand success. The greater part of the exhibits are to be of textile fabrics made from cotton. There will also be a display of machinery used in the manufacture of cotton goods. The fair lasts from October 5 to the 31st of December.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street.

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases. We know of persons that have suffered for thirty years who have been permanently cured by taking Kidney-Wort a short time. Try it, either liquid or dry.—[Sun.

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a United States flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.—[Free Press. 29-2w.

A Temperance Sermon.

A stronger temperance sermon will never be preached than that which an unfortunate woman at Cape Girardeau, Mo., recently delivered before her husband in a bar-room. Setting a covered dish which she had brought with her upon the table, she said: "Presuming, husband, that you are too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought you yours," and departed. With a forced laugh he invited his friend to dine with him; but, on removing the cover of the dish, found only a slip of paper, on which was written: "I hope you will enjoy your meal. It is the same your family has at home."

A Well-Filled Postal Card.

[Stockton Herald.]

A month or so ago J. E. Richardson, of this city, received a postal card from his brother in Haynesville, Iowa, containing over 5,000 words. It was written to him as a letter, and the writing upon it was so fine that it required a magnifying glass to read a portion of it. Mr. Richardson made up his mind that he would not be outdone, and four weeks ago made preparations to reply in the same style. He wrote during his leisure moments an answer which he brought to a close to-day, the space on his card having been entirely consumed. When the task was completed, he counted the number of words and found that he had 6,471.

Tea-Tasters in New York.

There are, says Dr. Dune, probably more than 100 firms engaged in tea-tasting in this city. In all of their offices there are large tables with round revolving tops. A circle of tea-cups is placed along the edge of these. The tea-taster sits down before the display of crockery and tastes one cup after another, moving the table top around. In the center of the table is a pair of scales with a silver half-dime in one of the balances. One or two large kettles are kept constantly with boiling water in them. When a sample of tea is to be tasted, as much is weighed out as will balance the half-dime. This is put in a tea-tester, then he stirs up the leaves, lifts them on his spoon and inhales the aroma. At the same time he generally takes a sip of the infusion, holds it in his mouth for a short time, and then spits it out. Enormous brass cuspidores, holding two or three gallons, receive the tea thus tasted and the contents of the cups that have been examined. On some occasions, when a large amount of tea of a certain kind is to be bought, many samples of this are brought in from different houses. The buyer and sellers sit around the revolving tables with the samples made into infusions in the cups before them. These are "tastee" all around, the "body," "fineness," "toastiness," etc., are learnedly discussed, and the poorer specimens discarded. Then those that are left are tested again and the number further reduced. So it goes on until the article which unites the desired quality and price is obtained.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 188?.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	6 10pm	6 30am	......
Saginaw	6 55	7 15	......
Lansing	9 20	10 10	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 48	11 5oam
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesvill	6 40	12 55	8 23
Baukers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 18	1 28	9 20
Montgom y	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 59	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 53	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	......
Cincinnati,	8 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	......
St. Louis,	......	8.50	8 00pm
Washingt	......	9 25	9 02am
Baltimore	......	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 27
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 30am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	......
Ft Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 30
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	[illegible]
Fremont	1 46	7 20	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Baukers	2 27	8 18	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 29	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 50	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 30am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	......
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	......
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	......

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 30 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 60 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 53 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 8 10, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C., east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 9 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

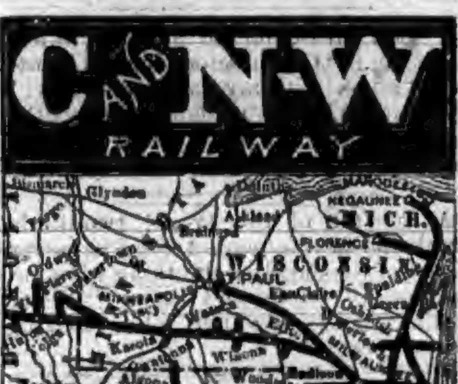
C AND N-W RAILWAY

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCross, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

Wm. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS.

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
Ry.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,

St. Louis

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 29
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No.10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 15	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	50	11 50	12 53
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 18
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar	7 30	7 30	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN, L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. tf

Thos. H. SPROTTS

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC.

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	2?c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	16c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	6?c	Black Oolong per pound	2?c
Good Young Hyson	2?c	Best Oolong	6?c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound 30 &	4?c
Good Gunpowder	4?c	Best uncolored Japan	6?c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	6?c

No better Teas in the country than our 6? cent goods, equal to any ?? cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking, Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	7?c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	40c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	80c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old 76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches 7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	35c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three-pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	10c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock

Out of a thoroughbred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881 commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

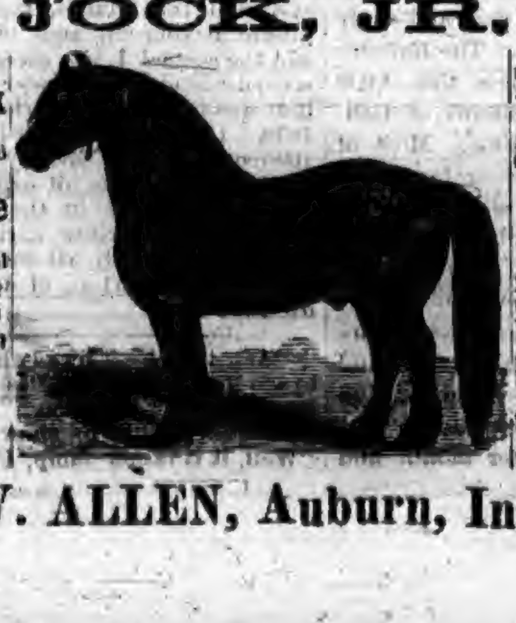

This powerful horse is a bay roan, 16 hands high and weighs fully

1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

Records

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 28, 1881 Number 30.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first-class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 ly

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor! John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 100 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 85 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. K. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Wm. R. Hansford is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court for a divorce by Mary E. Hansford, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER,
29 3w Clerk.

Strayed.

Strayed from my residence on or about July 19, 181, one cow and a yearling heifer belonging to me. The cow is red and white spotted with large white spot in forehead, and when she left had a yoke on. The heifer is all white except ears and legs, which are red. Any one returning the same to me at Mongo post-office, Lagrange county, or taking the same up and notifying me at above place, will be duly paid for all trouble and expense.

BENJAMIN McKINLEY.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Elizabeth Landis and David Landis, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to quiet title to real estate by Demas Spindler, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September, 26, 1881. Witness, the clerk of said court, this 8th day of July, 1881.
28 3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

THE HIGHWAY COW.

[Country Side.]

The hue of her hide was dusky brown,
Her body was lean and her neck was slim,
One horn was turned up and the other turned down.
She was keen of vision and long of limb,
With a Roman nose and a short stump tail,
And ribs like the hoops on a home-made pail.

Many a mark did her body bear;
She had been a target for all things known;
On many a scar the dusky hair
Would grow no more where it once had grown;
Many a passionate, parting shot
Had left upon her a lasting spot.

Many and many a well-aimed stone,
Many a brickbat of goodly size,
And many a cudgel swiftly thrown,
Had brought the tears to her loving eyes;
Or had bounded off from her bony back,
With a noise like the sound of a rifle crack.

Many a day had she passed in the pound
For helping herself to her neighbor's corn;
Many a cowardly cur and hound
Had been transfixed on her crumpled horn;
Many a teapot and old tin pail
Had the farmer boys tied to her time-worn tail.

Old Deacon Gray was a pious man,
Though sometimes tempted to be profane,
When many a weary mile he ran
To drive her out of his growing grain.
Sharp were the pranks she used to play
To get her fill and to get away.

She knew when the deacon went to town;
She wisely watched him when he went by;
He never passed her without a frown
And evil gleam in each angry eye;
He would crack his whip in a surly way,
And drive along in his "one-horse shay."

Then at his homestead she loved to call,
Lifting his bars with crumpled horn;
Nimbly scaling his garden wall,
Helping herself to his standing corn;
Eating his cabbages one by one,
Hurrying home when her work was done.

His human passions were quick to rise,
And striding forth with a savage cry,
With fury blazing from both his eyes,
As lightnings flash in a summer sky,
Redder and redder his face would grow,
And after the creature he would go.

Over the garden, round and round,
Breaking his pear and apple-trees;
Tramping his melons into the ground,
Overturning his hives of bees;
Leaving him angry and badly stung,
Wishing the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grew on the garden wall;
The years went by with their work and play.
The boys of the village grew strong and tall,
And the gray-haired farmers passed away,
One by one as the red leaves fall,
But the highway cow outlived them all.

Graves at Culloden.

(Edinburgh Scotsman.)

Many will be interested to learn that the graves or trenches in which the bodies of the unfortunate Highlanders were buried after the battle of Culloden are being cared for by the present proprietor of the estate of Culloden. Formerly the graves were distinguishable in the level green sward at the roadside only by the slightly-raised sod, but stones bearing the names of the clans have just been erected at the head of each trench. On one stone is inscribed the names of the clans "M'Gillivray M'Lean, and M'Lauchlan," and there are separate stones for "Clan Stuart of Appin," "Clan Cameron," and "Clan Mackintosh." Two graves are marked "Clans mixed." At the abortive "great cairn" a slab has been placed bearing the following inscription: "The battle of Culloden was fought on this moor, 16th of April, 1740. The graves of the gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie are marked by the names of their clans." The interesting prehistoric remains at Clava have also received some attention from the owner of the property. Some of the standing stones which had fallen down have been set up; unfortunately, one or two have been made to face in the reverse way from what they did originally. The place otherwise has been improved. In clearing up the ground round the largest circle, paved, or rather causewayed, paths have been discovered leading from the base of the cairn in a straight line to three of the outer standing stones. Local archæologists have also recently found a great number of "cup markings" on the stones in this locality. One stone discovered the other day had cup marks upon both sides—said to be a very unusual thing.

His Last Dose.

Said a sufferer from kidney troubles, when asked to try Kidney-Wort, "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." The man got well, and is now recommending the remedy to all. When derangement of the stomach acts upon the kidneys and liver, bringing disease and pain, Kidney-Wort is the true remedy. It removes the cause and cures the disease. Liquid (very concentrated) or dry act equally efficiently.—[Am. Cultivator.

Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, CAL., July 14, 1881.

EDITOR COURIER: At La Junta, Colorado, at about two o'clock in the morning those who had chosen the northern route took cars for Pueblo, and I silently wished myself of that number, for dear, dear, how could I ever endure greater heat than we had experienced. When morning dawned we were in the mountains, and could look upon their snow-caps many, many miles away in the distance, but seemingly scarce a stone's throw off. It was so interesting I had to forget my physical infirmities and gaze from my car window to watch our engine make the wonderful curves of the horseshoe, and see the railroad track make its windings something like a flight of stairs, one curve above another in the distance. We climbed the mountains with one engine before and one in the rear to push us up the heavy grade. We passed in sight of Pike's Peak, and now and then some passenger, accustomed to the route, pointed out the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, (I have heard of seven or eight of the very highest. Finally, soon after entering New Mexico the conductor told us there was a vacancy in the sleeper. Thankfully we removed to a more permanent as well as a more comfortable home. But I was weary, oh so weary, that I could rest neither sitting nor lying down, so I tried walking about, and found very jolly and sociable people in the coach; some of them had been riding for days together and seemed quite like one family, and treated each other very familiarly, remembering that human nature is much the same at home and abroad, and that a pleasant sociability is more necessary and enjoyable in the sleeping-coach than the home parlor. The restlessness which travel begets is soothed and forgotten in trying to entertain a travelling companion, or in listening to the novel gossip of two ladies making each other's acquaintance. Now this is no slighting remark on woman. All naturally talk about what most concerns them. Two men meeting talk up the crops, the weather, or "what they know about farming," or sheep-raising, or their success in mining stocks, or whatever branch of industry that claims their attention. Woman's sphere has been for ages somewhat proscribed; so with her, domestic life is the most universal theme. All are interested here, and are glad to get each other's experience, and men listening are prone to say how shallow, how narrow women are, their conversation is so commonplace, showing no scientific research or comprehensive thought, or ennobling aspirations, simply little sketches of their own home-life, experiences with friends and neighbors, a few hints on the most successful mode of curtain lectures, (for we know husbands have to be managed, and part of our diplomacy is to keep them thinking they have their "own sweet will"), occasionally a little description of scenery and discussing becoming toilets or little economies, severity or mildness of children's diseases and the very best method of treatment of the same, and now and then criticizing the actions of another. True, these are very commonplace, and I confess almost dwindle to small talk, but how many scientific truths did they elucidate? how much truly ennobling knowledge did they disseminate in repeating their cunning tricks of trade? There is very little in the usual conversation of either sex which enlarges the understanding, expanding the soul to greater unfolding, giving birth to new thoughts and ideas, or inspiring the better nature with purer aims and holier aspirations. Perhaps this is to be regretted, but we do not gather wheat without chaff, and it is not in nature to have every word and action coin great results, but only to have very, very little weight, thus slowly forming characters whose culture or rudeness determines a nation's civilization or barbarism.

I met a mother in this coach with her four children, the eldest seven years, the youngest nine months. She is the wife of one of the best physicians in the territory, and their home is in the old town of Santa Fe. Their children are all little Greasers, that is, natives of New Mexico. She had been visiting mother and friends in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati for eight months; she was very bright and talkative and not one bit worried with the children, and they did seem little models of good nature, mounting as familiarly, two at a time, on this or that gentleman's knees, taking his smiling appreciation as an invitation, as though he were their father, and possibly daring rather more liberties with whiskers and watch chain. These little creatures were busy and wide-awake, but really neither rude nor saucy, never a murmur nor any crying from baby. The mother chatted easily with every one, and sometimes seemed so wrapt in her subject as to heed little the whereabouts of her children, and I did not conceal my surprise at seeing baby carried up and down the depot platform in a strange gentleman's arm before the train was hardly at a stand-still, but she gave little notice though the little brothers tried to make her look where baby was. As the train moved on all were once more safely inside, but it was more good fortune than good management on the part of the mother, for as the car bell rang and we were getting in motion, little three-year-old was discovered on the depot platform, and was snatched into the car by one of the gentlemen, but even the narrow escape produced no apparent excitement in the parent. She only paused in her recital to thank him kindly and then continued as unceremoniously chatty as ever. I said to her: "You have very nice, healthy-looking children." "They were very healthy with clear complexions and rosy cheeks when I went to the states last fall, but I notice a great change now," she said. "They have all had mumps and chicken-pox, and been vaccinated for the small-pox, and I feared they would catch what was called 'French measles,' but believe we have escaped." I said: "And now they have the whooping-cough." "Oh no," she replied; "I am thankful they have not been exposed to that; I want to take them home to their father in as good condition as possible." "But listen," said I "to the peculiar cough, and the four cough just alike." After thinking a little she sighed, saying, "I remember a little girl coughing so severely that I feared she would never get her breath again, when we were crossing from New York two weeks ago, but I never thought of whooping-cough." Well, here, I thought, is a woman who is not a model mother, has very good children, whose dispositions she will not spoil by irritating scoldings; neither will she ever wear herself into a decline by useless frettings, but will heroically accept her fortune as fate's unavoidable edict, although she told me she had to do the worrying for the whole family, the doctor was so easy and even-tempered, which led me to wondering if this easy, contented, enjoyable spirit is the effect of climate. Can it be that a home in New Mexico would revolutionize us who are so worn and worried with many family cares and anxieties?

Through Colorado and thus far in New Mexico, our way is brightened sometimes by rows, again by nearly round mounds of beautifully bright flowers which look as though set and cultured by man, when it is only nature's gardening, and we see many old orchards of apple-trees, it is easy to think, which on closer examination prove to be scrub oaks.

The little family left for Santa Fe, and in a half hour more Mr. Hale bade me adieu and stepped off the cars at Corcillas to spend a few weeks looking up sheep interests. It made me very lonely and sad, more so than if we had parted in Auburn, for we said good-bye in such a rough, wild country that it made our meeting again seem vividly uncertain. A very pleasant lady, who said her home was in Albuquerque, seeing my melancholy, assumed the role of good Samaritan, and cheered me by her lively and interesting conversation entertained, me with accounts of rough life on the frontier; the excitement of living in the mines and the pleasures of a cottage with earth floor and dirt roof, which becomes mud when it rains, the rain trickling down in numerous places, showing no respect to bed, pictures or good clothes. She told me hired girls often get ten dollars per week, but are very scarce. Some families visiting the east persuaded good helps to this western clime by promising them large wages; but dear me, 'twas no use, they married in a few weeks after reaching the territory. They just can't help it, that is if they are at all sympathetic. One lady, after being disappointed in this way two or three times, entered into a contract with the party that, in consideration of large wages and her paying her fare from the states, binding herself to remain with her one year. The girl was true to her agreement, but married the day the year expired. At Albuquerque my new entertainer left me. This is quite a city with horse cars, etc., and a population of four thousand. It was too dark for me to see it at all. I went to bed in my car birth and was soon wooed from weariness by the sleep-god and rested well all night, till the ebon hand of the porter shook my shoulder and told me we were nearing Deming where we were to have breakfast and change cars. I performed my toilet and was hurried out of the car, not because there was haste needed to get breakfast, but because they were in a hurry to clean the car. I preferred my home lunch to breakfast. I bought my sleeper ticket through from here to San Francisco for $7.00, but did not know that it was necessary to re-check baggage, which caused me to loose my trunk, and when I wanted to stop off at Los Angeles the railroad company took my check and got my trunk for me in four days, cost me seventy-five cents. The day after leaving Deming was bright, though the sun was veiled by a thin cloud most of the time, much to our comfort as we passed over the dreary waste of desert. The towns are far between, and are mostly adobe buildings, occupied by Mexicans and half-breeds. A few white families are here for the sake of the mines, and some Spaniards. We saw many freight wagons with their two-story wagon-beds, and hauled by several mules or oxen. We find very little vegetation now save sage-brush and cactus in numerous varieties. Here in their native scorched sand they gain a growth we never dreamed of from the dwarfed specimens we house and pet in our northern homes. But I don't admire cactuses, never did; they are so treacherous and ready to wound, like the wild men who live among them. Occasionally a rabbit jumps away through the sage-brush, and some said they saw coyotes running away in the distance. Hawks are occasionally seen flying easily along, watching for their prey, whatever that may be one cannot guess in this lone, barren waste of country. We left prairie dogs and owls when we crossed Colorado's limits. I saw very few of the dog towns, and was disappointed, because I had thought it would be a pleasant sight to see them scampering from one neighbor's to another, with the owls outside as sentinels. Thursday, June 15 they said the mercury made 117 degrees in the shade at some of the towns where we took on water and fuel. We met Cole's circus that day crossing the desert in the subduing heat. Of course they were traveling by rail, but it must have been very trying to men and beasts.

B. HORTENSE T. HALE.

Original Labeling.

An old newspaper man from Ohio started a drug store in Detroit, and a local paper commenting on his innovation, remarked that he would be a millionaire in three years or bust in six months. His store is very cheerful, Skulls, crucibles, forceps, chromos, false teeth, bones, almanacs, parrots and sticks of licorice are scattered around in a delightful profusion, and there is not a drawer or bottle without an original label. On one drawer he has: "Glue—she sticks right to you, no matter what the weather." On another: "Paris green—sure in its operation, lasting in its effect. The label on a bottle reads: "Buy some of me and stop that blamed cough." On another: "Prussic acid—don't fool around with a revolver." Hanging against the wall is a beautiful sign which reads: "If you don't want to ask for a fine-tooth comb, point your finger at me." At the back end, of the store is a still larger sign, which bears the tender sentiment: "There is no flock without its missing lamb. Sometimes you find him in the bedstead. I keep the stuff to make him weary of life. Don't ask for bedbug poison—call it the Lost Lamb Restorative. I shall know what you mean." The front of the store bears some happy thoughts. Among them is one reading: "Walk right in here if you had buckwheat cakes for breakfast last winter." Another says: "I can cure that red nose in just fifteen days." A third reads: "You man with the catarrh, please step this way."

MT. CARMEL, ILL., Dec. 24, 1880.—Kress Fever Tonic cured me of Chills after taking other remedies in vain.
29-4w. GEO. B. GRAY.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

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opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. tf

Thos. H. SPROTTS

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At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

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I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

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The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

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$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

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D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

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of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

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has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

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Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

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(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

BY the burning of the finishing-room of a mill at Slaterville, R. I., a loss of $100,000 was incurred, and 700 operatives lost their employment....Bonesetter, a famous trotter, owned by H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, and valued at $15,000, fell dead in the second heat of a race on the Pittsburgh track....The United States Underground Telegraph Company is laying in New York a bunch of seventy-five fire-alarm wires, in long wooden boxes covered with a preparation of silica.

A FIERCE fight occurred between coal miners and circus men at Pittston, Pa., resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of a woman....Mattie Hunter paced a mile at Pittsburgh in 2:12¾, or 2¼ seconds lower than her record, and the fastest ever paced except Sleepy Tom's 2:12¼.

A CITIZEN of Camden, N. J., died with all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, and it is feared that it will become epidemic. Its origin is attributed to the filthy sanitary condition of the city.

A RAILROAD collision near the Hoosac tunnel killed a fireman named Charles Prescott, mutilated an engineer named A. T. Corliss and crushed to death Thomas Moore, the other engineer....McDevitt and Ensign, two star-route fraud manipulators, were arrested in Philadelphia.

TWO BUILDINGS of the Pequot cotton-mills at Philadelphia, owned by William Wood & Son, and valued at $100,000, have been burned.

THE WEST.

A TRAIN robbery occurred on the Rock Island road, at Winslow Station, near Cameron Junction, Mo., on the night of July 15. When the train which left Kansas City in charge of Conductor Westwall reached that point, at 9:30 p. m., a gang of desperadoes appeared, and side-tracked the train. Every car was boarded. The conductor was killed and the passengers robbed.

THE wheat yield in Illinois this year, it is estimated, will be 27,000,000 bushels less than the yield of 1880, Michigan's yield will be 14,800,000 bushels less, Ohio 12,000,000 bushels and Iowa 17,000,000 bushels. The total shortage for the four States, therefore, will be 80,800,000.

FROM July 10 to July 16, both included, there were 261 deaths from sunstroke in Cincinnati, and 150 deaths from excessive heat. In one day—the 14th of July—there were eighty-six deaths from both causes.

A MOST horrible and blood-curdling tragedy was recently enacted in Eagle Creek valley, Trempealeau county, Wis. Paul Helde, a Swiss emigrant, in a fit of insanity killed his wife and seven children and then blew out his own brains. A gentleman who was one of the first to visit the scene tells the following story of the crime: "On arriving at the farm-house the first thing that attracted our attention was the mutilated body of a little boy about 7 years old, who was lying on the path with his head split open and a bullet hole in his brains. Passing this, we entered the kitchen and beheld on the floor, surrounded by a pool of blood, the body of the father and husband shot through the neck and head. Near him lay a hatchet covered with blood, an old Swiss revolver, while on a chair were powder and caps. Pushing into the next room, a sickening sight met our gaze. Across the bed lay the mother with her throat cut and a hole in her breast made by the hatchet. By her side lay a headless babe, while on the other side was a little girl in the last stages of death. In the alley two more of the children were found, both mutilated and shot through the head. The barn was next visited, and in the hay-loft was found the two oldest children, boys of 17 and 18, their bodies hacked in many places, and both dying, being shot through the brain. When discovered, all were dead except one girl and the mother. The mother died in half an hour after she was discovered. Paul Helde and family arrived from Switzerland three months ago. He purchased a farm, and seemed to be living happily. Lately he became despondent at the prospect of a failure of the crops, and, worried over the thought that he paid too much for his land, doubtless led him to commit the terrible deed."....

"Billy the Kid," the blood-stained bandit of New Mexico, drew his last breath at midnight on Saturday, at Fort Sumner. Pat Garrett, Sheriff of Lincoln county, had for months been on the Kid's trail, and shot him through the heart as he entered a room to buy meat—a knife in one hand, a revolver in the other.... The Creek and Cherokee Indians were having a barbecue at Greenleaf, in the Cherokee nation, preparatory to nominating candidates for offices. The candidates "set up the whisky," and a free fight, in which seven men were killed and a score or more badly wounded, was the consequence....Outlaws visited the camp of the Mille Lac Indians, near Aitken, Minn., and murdered the chief and four Indians. The murderers were arrested.

SIX large iron companies of St. Louis have formed a pool representing $10,000,000, and either Edwin Harrison or Charles P. Chouteau will be chosen President. This immense combination will control about 90 per cent. of the iron product of the State of Missouri.... The Navajo Indians threaten to kill their agent, Rev. Galen Eastman, unless the Interior Department removes him....The propeller Winnipeg caught fire and burned to the water's edge in the harbor of Duluth. The passengers escaped, but four employes are missing.

THE wholesale drug establishment of James E. Davis & Co., Detroit, has been destroyed by fire. The total loss was about $85,000, and the insurance $40,000. Thomas McQueen, a fireman, was crushed to death by the roof falling in. John W. Carter sustained very serious internal injuries, and two other firemen had their limbs broken.... Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux chief, with a following of 200 people, arrived at Fort Buford and surrendered on the 20th of July. Credit is to be given the scout Louis Legare for his efforts to induce Bull to come to terms. ....Three men were killed and two more fatally injured by the explosion of the boiler of a portable saw-mill at Watertown, near Marietta, Ohio.

THE SOUTH.

FRANK BROWN and Jesse Myers, two of the gang of desperadoes who terrified the people of New Madrid county, Missouri, last spring, were hanged at Sikeston. About 5,000 persons gathered to witness the execution.... Willis Reeves, a negro, was hanged at Van Buren, Ark., for the murder of Joseph Drake, also colored. Reeves made three determined efforts to escape from the platform of the gallows, the Sheriff falling through the trap with him....At Marianna, Ark., Isaac Green and John Hardin, two negro murderers, paid the penalty of their crimes on the gallows, in presence of 3,000 spectators.

J. J. DICKINSON, JR., son of the late Gen. Dickinson, at one time Adjutant General of Florida, shot and dangerously wounded a saloonkeeper named Burch, in Leesburg, Fla. Dickinson was captured and lodged in jail, from which he was taken by a party of twenty-five armed men, who lynched him.

HENRY S. SMITH, who murdered a comrade named Burt at Burnsville, Miss., was hanged at Corinth in the presence of 4,000 persons.

COL. R. L. MOTT, of Columbus, Ga., 81 years of age, one of the wealthiest men in that State, was killed by a train in the Union depot at Atlanta.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BRAYTON left Greenville, S. C., with four men, to destroy the illicit still of John McDow, near Central, in Pickens county. A desperate fight took place, in which Brayton was killed. McDow and a negro companion, heavily armed, threaten the life of any revenue officer who approaches them. Commissioner Raum has instructed the deputy collectors in South Carolina to organize and arm a posse and arrest the murderers.

POLITICAL.

THERE was little or no change in the political situation at Albany on the 15th, the ballot proving almost a repetition of the one recorded the previous day. The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution for an adjournment on Saturday, July 23.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL thinks that the shooting of President Garfield will tend to cement the various sections of the country, and that, if his administration be a success, he will almost certainly be renominated in 1884.

THE New York Legislature, on July 16, elected Warner Miller Senator for the long term, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas C. Platt. On the ballot for the short term Speaker Sharpe, Senator Baker and Representative Sisson changed from Conkling to Lapham, the vote being 58 for Lapham, 47 for Potter and 29 for Conkling, with 73 necessary for a choice.

TWO BALLOTS were taken at Albany, on the 18th, both with the same result—Lapham 54, Potter 34 and Conkling 27.

THERE was one ballot for Senator at Albany on the 19th, resulting in 68 votes for Lapham, 45 for Potter, and 28 for Conkling.

THE New York Legislature indulged in two ballots for Senator on the 20th, Lapham receiving 72 votes, with 76 necessary to a choice. ....The Prohibitionists of Ohio held a convention at Loveland, near Cincinnati, and placed in the field a full ticket for State offices, headed by A. B. Ludlow, of Springfield, for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

RETURNS received at the Agricultural Department up to July 1 indicate an improvement in the cotton crop as compared with its condition in June. The average condition is 95, against 100 at the same time last year. The wheat-crop prospects are much better than they were in June, and the average will be about 83 throughout the country. In the Atlantic States the crop will be only slightly inferior to that of last year, but in the Northwest and in Ohio and Indiana the average will fall below 70, and in Illinois will not be over 60. Of the spring-wheat States, Iowa returns an average of 72. There is an increased area of corn, but the condition of the crop is by no means as promising as it was at this time last year. In the Atlantic States the crop has suffered from the cold, wet spring. In the Southern States it is fair, except in Texas, where the drought has caused serious damage. In the West and Northwest the average is below that of last year, particularly in Iowa.

IN five days after the assault on the President, the Western Union Telegraph Company laid by enough earnings to pay a dividend of 2 per cent....A careful examination of the criminal code of the District of Columbia shows that the penalty for an assault with intent to kill may be ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.... The Anglo-American Cable Telegraph Company, the Direct United States Cable Company and the French Cable Company have given notice that, on and after the 1st of August, the rate for the transmission of telegrams from France and England to New York will be reduced to 25 cents per word.

THE Grand Jury at Washington has indicted George W. Ingalls, formerly Agent of the Piutes, for presenting false vouchers. District Attorney Corkhill will postpone action in the case of Guiteau till September.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Guiteau remains closely confined, but is petulant and madly disappointed that his purpose has been thwarted by the will of God. He knows that the President is better, and his attendants say it annoys him so at times that he becomes almost savage in his rage, and curses what he terms his "blundering luck" in not making sure of his dastardly work..... Secretary Windom appointed James Law, of Ithaca, N. Y., James H. Sanders, of Chicago, and E. F. Thayer, of West Newton, Mass., a commission to be known as the Treasury Cattle Commission, whose chief duties it will be to investigate all cases of pleuro-pneumonia in meat cattle which shall be reported.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORKHILL has directed the jailer at Washington to use all possible precautions to prevent the assassin's escape, that he be permitted to see no one whatever, that he be not permitted to hold conversation with any of the guards, and that he be rigorously excluded from giving or receiving any communication whatsoever, except such as he gives the District Attorney or receives from him.... Journalists may import books into the United States duty free, as the Treasury Department allows that they come under the clause of the Revised Statutes allowing "tools of trade" to be free of duty.

RETURNS from nineteen of the principal postoffices of the United States for the quarter ending the 30th of June show an increase in the amount of business done of 16.7 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. These nineteen offices pay one-third of the postal revenue, and the increase noted almost warrants the belief that the Postoffice Department will be self-sustaining this year..... The Roman Catholic presbytery at Boxton Falls, Quebec, was destroyed by fire and Father Larne perished in the flames. His nephew escaped a like fate by jumping from the window of an upper story.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that prison fare and discipline have taken much of the starch out of Guiteau, and have even had a cooling effect upon his inordinate vanity. When first confined he made frequent complaints of his treatment. He regarded himself as an important personage, a prisoner of state, and demanded better care than was bestowed upon his fellow-prisoners, whom he denominated common felons. He protested against being put on a level with the other prisoners, said he was a gentleman, accustomed to having the best of fare, and, in fact, to luxury, and insisted that he should be so treated. He has not ceased to complain and to want better treatment; but his manner is changed. He is more subdued, and apparently begins to realize that others do not regard his crime in the light that he does.

GENERAL.

A TUCSON (Arizona) dispatch says reports come from El Paso that the Mexican Gov. Terrasas, who was en route to El Paso, was attacked by Indians and thirty of his men killed....Pierre Lorillard has shipped nine more thoroughbreds for his stable at Newmarket, England.

NINE buildings of Redbank, N. J., including the Redbank *Register* office, were destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. The lard refinery of E. Ring & Son, of East St. Louis, valued at $70,000, and insured for $60,000, was burned down. Bush & Denslow's extensive oil works at South Brooklyn, worth $50,000, were burned.

LIEUT. RAY, of the United States Signal Corps, has sailed from San Francisco with nine companies for Point Barrow, in the Arctic ocean, to establish a meteorological observatory. Included in his outfit are a ready-made house and provisions for three years.... The Department of Agriculture reports an increase of 2 per cent. in the acreage of potatoes throughout the whole country, and the yield will be large. The breadth of tobacco planted is much larger than last year, and the crop is in high condition.

BURNED: The Wieting Opera House and several stores at Syracuse, N. Y., loss $400,000, insurance $275,000; Pearson's saw mill and Pearson's salt manufactory at East Saginaw, Mich., loss $160,000, insurance $70,000; the Cincinnati Coffin Company's coffin manufactory at Cincinnati, Ohio, loss $250,000, insurance $220,000; several stores at Irvington, N. Y., loss $40,000; the Irving House at Long Branch.

FOREIGN.

A TERRIBLE incident, illustrative of the latent brutal savageness of the Russian peasant, comes from Fontiva, in the Province of Koorsk, Russia. A farm superintendent imprisoned nineteen persons in a barn, and the village mob fired it, burning the men and women alive.

A BERLIN dispatch says that a student at the University of Bonn was killed in a duel; another student was hopelessly wounded and is now in the hospital; a student at Berlin had his nose cut off in a contest with a fellow-student, and the dispatch adds: "Scarcely a week passes that some act of brutality is not perpetrated in some one of the universities."... London reports several deaths from sunstroke. At Greenwich observatory, the other day, mercury reached 97 degrees in the shade, which is the highest figure on record at that point.... The Czar, acting on the advice of Gen. Ignatieff, has issued an order commuting the death sentence passed on the noted female Nihilist, Hessy Helfmann.... Don Carlos, the much-pretending aspirant for the Spanish throne, has been politely requested to quit France, bag and baggage, on the ground that he has been recently engaged in proceedings which are regarded as "manifestations against the Government of France."

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says the number of men and girls burned in the barn in the province of Koorks, Russia, was 119, instead of nineteen.

STATISTICS collected and collated by the Hamburg (Germany) police show that 74,633 emigrants left that port between the 1st of January and the 30th of June of this year. This is twice the number which left Hamburg in the corresponding period of the year just after the Franco-German war.... The progress of the French arms in North Africa is marked by a wholesale sacrifice of life. At the bombardment and capture of Sfax, 400 Arabs were killed and 400 wounded. Southern Tunis is now reported in a disturbed condition. ....Dean Stanley (the Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., Dean of Westminster) is dead.

A NEW Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company is being formed at Berlin which will lay an independent cable from Germany to Valencia (Ireland), and thence to the United States. The capital is to be $825,000....England has at last consented to give up the Transvaal to the Boers.

IT is reported that England has informed France that, Tripoli being Turkish territory, any attempt on the part of France to interfere in its internal arrangements would open up the whole question of the European guarantee to the Turkish empire; that on France being so informed she hesitated, and finally concluded not to interfere.... There is a promise of abundance for the Irish. The potato crop is reported to be in excellent condition, and the prospects are that the yield will be large and the quality of the tubers good.....Egypt is going to abolish slavery by allowing the owners to retain the slaves owned by them at present, but allowing no more persons to be enslaved in the future.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE New York Senate have finally passed the bill abolishing tolls on the canals in that State.....A yacht containing six young men was capsized at Boston, and all were drowned.

THIS year's Illinois State Fair will be held at Peoria from Sept. 26 to Oct. 2; that of Iowa at Des Moines from Sept. 26 to 30; that of Wisconsin at Fond du Lac Sept. 26 to 30; that of Michigan at Jackson from Sept. 12 to 17; that of Indiana at Indianapolis from Sept. 26 to 30; that of Minnesota at Rochester from the 5th to the 10th of September.... Another fiendish but unsuccessful attempt to wreck a passenger train was made on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, near Lawrence, Kan. Luckily, however, the train was detained at Topeka, and a freight, running out of time, went into the trap, wrecking seven cars and injuring the brakesman and engineer.... Northern Minnesota and the Red river region of Dakota report flattering prospects for a fine wheat harvest....The Wabash and Missouri Pacific railroads have secured a lease of the St. Louis bridge for ninety-nine years, to take effect Aug. 1.

TOBE BELL, who killed Dr. W. T. Williams, a prominent planter, was hanged at Yazoo City, Miss....A monument to the Confederate dead was unveiled at Culpepper, Va. Some 8,000 persons were present.

THE ballot for Senator at Albany on the 21st was without result. The number necessary to a choice was 71, and Lapham had 65 votes, Potter 45, and Conkling 28.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that members of the National Board of Health are manifesting some concern at the reports of the appearance of yellow-fever in one of the Southern cities. The fever is very bad at Havana.

RELATIONS between France and Turkey are said to be entirely amicable. The Porte has satisfactorily explained the reason for sending troops to Tripoli, and declared that she had not stirred up any ill feeling in Tunis or Algiers.....At the Widnes (England) athletic sports, Myers, the American athlete, won the quarter-mile and the half-mile races with "ridiculous ease." Myers' racing powers were regarded as "marvelous" by the assembled Britons.....It appears that Don Carlos was expelled from France at the request of the Spanish Government, which has long felt hurt at his toleration in Paris.....A Havana dispatch says small-pox is raging in Santo Domingo to a fearful extent. Parties are daily organized to help bury victims.....French crops are suffering from excessive heat and drought.

A Speaking Machine.

A new and most ingenious speaking machine has lately been exhibited by Herr Faber before the Physical Society, London. It is designed to more perfectly imitate, mechanically, the utterance of the human voice, by means of artificial organs of articulation made on the human model, and it is worked by keys like a musical instrument. A bellows made of wood and India rubber serves for lungs; a small windmill is placed in front of the vessel to give trilling sounds; the larynx is made of a single membrane of hippopotamus hide and India rubber; and a mouth with two lips, a tongue and an India rubber nose complete the organs of the apparatus. Fourteen distinct sounds are uttered by it, and, by combining these, any word in any language can be produced—also laughing and whispering.

"MIRRORS should never be hung," says a writer on domestic economy, "where the sun will rest upon them," and she should have added, nor where the daughters could rest upon them either. There should be no discrimination in favor of either sex.

A CANDIDATE whose principal supporters are tavern-keepers and shoemakers proudly alludes to them as members of the bar and bench.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The President continues to steadily improve. The physicians are sanguine that the worst is passed, that pyemia need not be feared, and the recovery of the President is only a matter of a few weeks. His appetite is becoming normal, and the increase in strength is the result of his diet. Surgeon General Barnes said this morning that, although the attending physicians did not feel like throwing up their hats and saying the President was out of danger, they could yet say that he was practically so, unless unforeseen complications arise, and there were no signs of such. "One need only look at the President to be assured of his continued improvement," added Dr. Barnes. Dr. Bliss says that the President is about out of danger, the crisis may be said to have passed, and on the whole he is pretty safe. "The case progresses nicely," he continued, "and every one about the White House feels as if hope may well be buoyant." Dr. Reyburn is equally hopeful.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, has written to a friend saying that he feels convinced that a mistaken diagnosis was made in the President's case—that the ball instead of passing through the liver was deflected downward by striking the eleventh rib, and then lodged in the muscles within the pelvis. Dr. Hamilton's opinions are shared by many eminent surgeons through the country.

The physicians have decided not to try on the President the Bell electrical instrument for locating the ball. They say that the ball is all right, and doing very nicely, and that there is no reason or necessity of disturbing the President by an experiment to locate it. The instrument may be used when the President gets well, but not before.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The President grows better every day. The improvement is so marked that the physicians say that within three or four days, unless there shall be a relapse, they will be willing to announce that he is beyond danger, and that the members of the Cabinet who had made arrangements for vacations can safely leave. The pulse, temperature and respiration are daily more nearly approaching the normal standard. The fever does not increase during the day so much as usual, but the most encouraging sign of returning strength is the fact that the President is beginning to eat—it might almost be said, to eat heartily, and he enjoys his food and assimilates it.

Dr. Boynton, in conversation last evening, expressed the opinion that the critical period has passed, and that the President, although still extremely weak, is now out of danger. Continuing, he said: "There is no doubt that he will gain strength daily now, and there is every reason to hope for his ultimate recovery."

The following is a review of the President's case for the two weeks, according to competent medical authority: The first injury was the shock and disturbance due to the entrance of the bullet. This blow was so severe that the President did not rally, but for several hours remained in a state of vital depression, with indications of internal hemorrhage, with temperature high and increased pulse, nausea and great weakness. During the first stage the President was universally regarded to be a dying man Saturday night, however, a reaction was established, rendered possible, it is supposed, by the stoppage of bleeding. He then entered on the second stage, and under such conditions that the physicians felt justified in entertaining faint hopes of his recovery. The presence of the discharged blood remaining in the wound now disturbed the system. There were indications, also, of inflammation of the peritoneum, as evidenced by tympanitis, a most dangerous symptom. There were pains, moreover, in the legs and feet, indicating that some of the nerves were injured. His condition on Sunday was critical, and the chance of recovery, although existing, was very slight. By Tuesday, July 5, the more alarming symptoms began to disappear. There was less tympanitis and abdominal tenderness. The patient had survived the immediate dangers of the wound, and would die, if at all, from its after effects. These, as stated, were secondary hemorrhage, abscess and sloughing, the usual pathological processes attending gunshot wounds in that region. The restorative operations now began and led to what is called the surgical fever, which reached its height Monday, July 11. During its progress the physicians succeeded in fighting off the dangers incident to this stage of recovery, the wound assuming a healthy character, the patient's health and spirits being maintained in a comfortable degree, and the usual necessary operations of nature going on without interruption. The subsidence of the fever, while it leaves the patient very weak, marks the termination of the most serious stages of the injury, and, as the President now seems to be steadily gaining strength and no symptoms of local dangers appear, the physicians regard him as practically out of danger.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

The President had some gastric trouble on yesterday, and was a little more feverish than on the previous day, but the surgeons take a hopeful view and express the opinion that this is only one of the fluctuations of the fever, and does not indicate any change for the worse. They and his unprofessional friends are already trying to invent some way of getting him to Long Branch, and the doctors say that if he keeps on improving it will be practicable next week to take him by steamer to Fortress Monroe, and then, after a few days of rest, to Long Branch whither he is anxious to go, and Mrs. Garfield is quite as anxious to get away from the White House as he is. But the surgeons have found out that the hope that he was less severely wounded than was at first supposed was ill-founded; the drainage tube has been introduced into the wound a distance of five and one-half inches, proving that the original diagnosis was correct, and that the ball did pass through the lower lobe of the liver.

District Attorney Corkhill yesterday found the missing bullet which was fired at the President, and about which there has been so much search. It appears that a German glazier who tramps around the streets repairing windows went into the depot to get a $10 bill changed on the morning the President was shot. He was standing in the main room, some forty feet from where the assassin stood, and in a southeast direction. He had commenced to unstrap his box, in which he carried glass, and had gotten one strap off his shoulder when he heard the noise of the pistol, and immediately three panes of glass in his box were shattered. He at once rushed from the depot, thinking it was no place for safety. Saturday he was cleaning out his box, and found the ball in his putty, and was narrating the fact to his friends, when one of them told him that was the time the President was shot, and brought him to the District Attorney's office, when he gave his statement, and gave up the ball. He thinks it was the first shot that broke the glass, but says that they were so close together that he had not time to get away.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The President continues to improve steadily. He ate heartily such food as the physicians felt warranted in permitting yesterday. He slept well and rested well throughout the day and last night. This morning there are no traces of febrile symptoms, which is considered highly favorable. The President's food yesterday was mostly of a liquid character. His breakfast consisted of milk and beef juice. About noon he partook of toast and coffee. His appetite continues good, and he would eat much more if he could get it. Every symptom now is favorable, and the indications point to his complete recovery. Dr. Bliss said last evening: "He [the President] is certainly going to get well."

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The President's condition is every way satisfactory. Yesterday was decidedly the best day he has passed since the assassin shot him. His pulse fell to 86—the lowest point since the shooting. He took a little more than the usual liquid nourishment, but has not been allowed to take solid food, except toast, since last Monday, on account of the gastric disturbance which occurred that day. His afternoon fever was very light yesterday, and quickly abated. His condition this morning is highly favorable. The physicians and all the attendants at the White House think that the turn in the long lane has been reached. Still, the doctors decline officially to state that they regard the President out of danger. The President has lost about thirty pounds since the attempt on his life. A large force of men is putting the steamer Tallapoosa in order, and it is hoped that the President can take a sea trip by Aug. 15.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

President Garfield passed a very comfortable day yesterday. He took a little solid food in the morning in addition to the usual quantity of liquid food, and gained considerably in strength. He continued to gain during the evening, and the afternoon fever has subsided. A piece of cotton cloth about a quarter of an inch square, with woolen fibers adhering, came away spontaneously with the pus from the deeper part of the wound. Dr. Reyburn said the discharge of this piece of cloth indicated that the wound is drained to the bottom; the wound, he said, continued to heal nicely inside, and that, at the present progress, the patient would be out of danger in a few days. The President has taken to reading the daily journals, and listens to the telegrams and letters of sympathy which have accumulated since the shooting, in which he takes the deepest interest. He is well enough to laugh heartily at the cuts in the pictorial weeklies.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Rock Island Train Boarded by Road Agents, Who Murder the Conductor and Plunder the Safe of the Express Car.

The most daring robbery and wanton murder that has occurred in the Southwest for many years took place on the night of July 15, near Winston station, Mo. The express train of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, from Kansas City, was boarded at that point by a gang of men variously estimated at from ten to fifteen, who shot down the conductor and another employe of the road, displaced the fireman and engineer by knocking them off the locomotive, put two of their men in charge, and plundered the safe of the express car of its contents. Mr. C. H. Murray, the express messenger, gives the following circumstantial account of the affair:

"We pulled out of Winston, Conductor William Westfall jumping on the head end of the smoking-car to go through the train for tickets, as he always does. We left Winston about on time, 9:30 o'clock. Being in the express car I did not see what transpired in the smoker, but a passenger told me as follows: A masked man arose from his seat, and, approaching the conductor as he came along, said: 'You are my prisoner.' The conductor had not time to make a word of reply when the stranger pulled out a revolver and shot him. The conductor reeled against the seat, and attempted to go out the rear door of the car, when the robber fired again. Westfall managed to get out on the platform, where he fell down and rolled off the car to the ground dead. After the report of the shots the train suddenly stopped. We, that is, I and the baggage-man, Frank Stampes, were standing between two trunks in the middle of the car at the time. Just after the train stopped Baggageman Stampes stepped to the north-side door to see what was the matter. The door was open to admit of ventilation, as the night was very warm. Without warning Stampes was grabbed by the legs by four masked men. Their spokesman said: 'Come out, you — of a —, come out.' At this they pulled him out. When they got him down on the ground they told him if he moved or spoke a word they would kill him. The robbers then shot into the express car twice. Knowing pretty well what was coming, I had ensconced myself behind the sample trunks. The four men then jumped into our car and put the lights out. As they did this I got out of my place and went over toward the locomotive end of the car. The robbers were looking for me, as I heard them say especially, 'Where is the other —— of a ——? Shoot the cuss.' The robbers, thinking probably I had left the car, also deserted it for the time being. I jumped up and barred the end door next to the smoking-car and shut the south-side door. Then I barred the door next to the engine. There was some firing done at the car while I was locking the doors, but how many shots I don't remember. One ball went through the door, missing me by about three inches. After running about half a mile the train came to a stop, as it was started immediately after the road agents pulled the baggageman out. Just as I was barring the outside door, the last one of the four, the robbers came to that side. Four of them rushed into the car and began shooting again. How many shots they fired I don't know, but afterward we counted twelve bullet-holes in that end of the car which were shot on the inside. At almost every shot they would keep up the yell, 'Come out, you —— of a ——.' I kept my place, squatting on the floor till I thought they had ceased firing; then I rose up and said, 'Here I am.' They grabbed me and whirled me around several times and demanded the key. I gave it to them. One fellow went toward the safe, then turned around, handed me the key and told me to unlock the safe. I did so at the point of four revolvers, threw the cover back, and leaned up against the side of the car. The one who appeared to be the leader pulled out of his coat-pocket a sack two feet long by a foot and a half in width. He took the money and all the contents of the safe and put them into the sack. While doing this he asked me several times how much money there was. I told him I didn't know, but there was quite a little pile of it. Then he demanded, 'Is that all you have got? Give me the rest of it.' I told him it was all the car contained of value except the seven silver bricks on the floor. He answered, 'I want the rest of it or I'll kill you.' After I had again told him I hadn't another cent he continued, saying, 'You might as well give up. We have killed your conductor and engineer, and we are going to kill you, so get down on your knees. There are twelve men in this gang, and we've got full possession of the train.' He then struck me on the head and another blow on the back with his revolver. After this the men left the cars."

A stonemason residing at Wilton, who boarded the train at Cameron, was shot and killed as he stood on the platform of the first coach next to the smoker.

None of the passengers were molested. The robbers only attacked the engine, express and smoking-car.

The spot where the robbers had their horses tied in the woods was discovered. The men were in such haste to leave that their halters were cut, not untied, and the trail was in the direction of Clay county. The Sheriff of Daviess county, Mo., with 100 men, at once started on the trail.

It is the general opinion in the vicinity of the scene of the robbery the gang is the same old one headed by Jesse and Frank James.

Sheriff Timberlake, of Clay county, started out with thirty men after the robbers. It is thought the latter divided near Lawson, aiming for Clay county.

DR. BEARD explains the marvelous powers exhibited at times by subjects in a mesmeric or trance condition by the exaltation of some single faculty—as of calculation or music—with the suppression of all other faculties to a greater or less degree, occurs sometimes in the cases of idiots, whose brain power appears confined to one line of effort. In such cases any improvement in general ability or intelligence is attended by a lessening of the force of the exalted faculty. The attention of the Medico-Surgical Society, of St. Petersburg, has lately been called to a remarkable case, illustrating this principle in the inverse order. The subject, a Russian of twenty-seven, was in youth distinguished for brilliant abilities. Disease, brought on by dissipation, caused the loss of all his mental faculties except memory and the power of mathematical calculation. Those increased proportionally as his power of logical thinking and understanding vanished. He is now a living phonograph and calculating apparatus.

A MINNESOTA WHIRLWIND.

The Town of New Ulm Almost Wiped Out of Existence by a Cyclone—A Large Number of People Killed and Wounded—Houses Swept Away Like Chaff.

A terrible tornado devastated New Ulm, Minn., a beautiful little city of 3,500 inhabitants, on the afternoon of July 15. Six hundred buildings were more or less damaged, some of them being totally wrecked, among them the finest business blocks in the city. Thirteen people were killed outright in New Ulm, and some twenty or more wounded more or less severely, several of them fatally. The storm made its appearance at 4 o'clock, and it could be distinctly seen approaching in two separate columns, one moving upward while the other appeared to descend from the clouds, whirling with terrible rapidity.

One instance is told of a man and his wife and child who were in a dwelling adjoining his place of business when the storm struck. Both buildings were swept away, and, when the man found his wife and child, twenty minutes after, both her legs were broken and the child's foot was crushed.

Numbers of buildings struck by lightning caught fire, and the town would have been destroyed in this way but for the rain, which descended in torrents.

Eye-witnesses state that the scene during and immediately after the storm was fearful to contemplate and beyond the descriptive powers of the most graphic pen. People who were out on the streets at the time were literally blown away, and numbers were wounded by the flying debris. Whole sections of tin roofing were sent sailing through the air by the fury of the storm, and twisted and crumbled up like paper.

There is scarcely a building, public or private, that did not sustain some injury, while many residences and business houses are total wrecks, the timbers being broken into kindling and scattered over the prairie. Not less than 100 horses were killed, many lifted bodily and carried long distances. The farm machinery depot was totally wrecked, and the machinery, including fifty self-binding reapers, were shivered into splinters.

A new two-story brick building was carried away so clean that not a vestige remained except the cellar and foundation walls.

A buggy was carried completely over the two-story stone jail.

The county is peopled almost wholly by Germans, forty-eight of whom were in Minneapolis at the time attending the Turnfest, and none of them knew of the catastrophe until next day, when all left immediately for their ruined homes, with no knowledge as to whether they would find family, friends or property.

A correspondent who visited the scene of the disaster gives the following description of the terrible ruin wrought:

The first place any effects of the storm were seen was about three miles west of New Ulm. Here it tore down a house and killed a number of cattle and horses. The family saved themselves by going to the cellar before the storm struck. From where the storm struck the railroad track the ground is lined with bedding and furniture, wagon wheels, farm machinery, etc.

The heads of wheat were cut off as clean and smooth as though done with a heading machine. From the place where the storm first struck into New Ulm everything was swept for a width of about one mile. The sight was sickening in the extreme. Trees were torn up by the roots and carried no one knows where, and not a house or barn was left standing in the line of the storm from where it first struck until it reached New Ulm. A gentleman who stood on the bluff two miles north of New Ulm and witnessed the cyclone, says it was the grandest, yet most terrible, sight he ever witnessed. He says one cloud came from the northwest and one from the north-east. When they met it appeared to him to be a contest as to which should have the right of way. The storm struck New Ulm at 4:18, and lasted just twenty minutes, and in that brief time not less than $300,000 worth of property was destroyed, and a number of persons killed and many wounded. During the storm there was a perfect blaze of fire balls. It would have been almost as dark as midnight had it not been for the continued flashes of lightning.

The storm extended through Nicollet county, through the towns of West Newton, Wellington and Severance, devastating a tract of country a mile wide and forty miles long. Six lives were lost at West Newton and six at Wellington. The property damaged at West Newton alone was estimated at $500,000.

A dispatch from New Ulm says the rebuilding of the town "is now under way, and every man, woman and child is taking part in the great work of rebuilding. A great many of the buildings which were unroofed are being repaired so as to afford protection to the hundreds of citizens whose homes were entirely swept from the earth.

"Henry Villard has given $1,500 to the relief fund, $1,000 has been raised at Milwaukee, and St. Paul and Minneapolis have pledged $5,000 each. The number of deaths by the cyclone has swollen to thirty-four."

SMOKING is not a good habit at its best, but the universal testimony is that cigarette smoking is the worst of all. Indigestion, irritable throats and impaired vision are nearly sure to follow this habit, especially in younger boys. The manufacture of cigarettes is now enormous. Virginia alone is said to make annually over 50,000,000.

"I'LL BE dashed," said the water, and it went over the dam.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 25	@12 25
HOGS	6 30	@ 6 50
COTTON	11¾	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine	4 05	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 21	@ 1 22
No. 2 Red	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—Ungraded	44	@ 57
OATS—Mixed Western	42	@ 45
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	12¾	@ 12¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 90	@ 6 20
Cows and Heifers	3 60	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	5 40	@ 5 55
HOGS	5 25	@ 6 05
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 85	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@ 1 14
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	40	@ 44
RYE—No. 2	93	@ 94
BARLEY—No. 2	99	@ 1 00
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	19	@ 23
EGGS—Fresh	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess	17 50	@17 75
LARD	12½	@ 12
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 18
No. 2	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	39	@ 40
RYE—No. 1	94	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	91	@ 92
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	12¾	@ 13
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—Mixed	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
RYE	97	@ 98
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11¾	@ 12
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN	51	@ 52
OATS	42	@ 43
RYE	1 06	@ 1 07
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11¾	@ 12
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 2 Red	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN	51	@ 52
OATS	37	@ 38
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 75	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 18	@ 1 19
CORN—No. 1	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 41
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS	37	@ 39
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 50
Fair	5 60	@ 6 00
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS	6 30	@ 6 70
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

INDIANA NEWS.

A STOCK company to start a swimming bath has been organized at Richmond.

THE Brazil *Register* is offering the revised New Testament as a premium to subscribers.

A CIRCUS snake eight and a half feet long escaped from its cage and was killed in Shelbyville.

AT a public gathering at Young America, Cass county, William Green killed Enoch Brumbaugh for endeavoring to keep him quiet.

A FARMER near Albany, Delaware county, named Frederick Stoner, having been sued for $5,000 for libel, hanged himself in his barn.

THE railroads in Shelby county have lately set several wheat-fields and meadows on fire, causing losses aggregating from $2,000 to $3,000.

THE shops of the Dodge Manufacturing Company at Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, valued at $30,000, were struck by lightning and burned.

THE Rush county Commissioners have purchased two acres of ground, and will build a commodious house for the pauper orphan children of the county.

JEREMIAH HELM, a prominent citizen and rich farmer of Delaware county, was sunstruck in the harvest field, and died before he could be taken to his house.

RED foxes are very numerous in the neighborhood of Frenchtown, Harrison county. One farmer reports that all his chickens and other fowls have been destroyed.

HERMAN ARCHBURG was instantly killed at Bedford, Lawrence county, by a train of cars loaded with stone running over him. His head and one arm were severed from his body.

A CONNERSVILLE Justice decides that a fine of one cent satisfies the law against assault and battery when a man is knocked down for saying Guiteau did well in shooting Garfield.

ENGINEER KINGSBURY, of the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington railroad, was knocked from the engine near Chickasaw, by a projecting post. He died the following day.

MRS. JANE STEPHENS, whose husband sat on the Supreme Bench of Indiana from 1831 to 1837, died lately at her home in Madison, aged 83. She had lived in that place sixty years.

A CAT at Evansville gave birth to six kittens that were all joined together at the hips, forming a sort of garland of cats. Two of them died, and then the whole string was flung into the river.

THERE will presently be opened in Bloomington, Jackson county, a dispensary for treating persons addicted to the practice of inebriating, of which there are said to be a large number in that vicinity.

A FIRE in the State prison at Jeffersonville destroyed the malleable-iron foundry belonging to Perrin & Co. The loss on machinery and fixtures is $2,000; fully insured. There was no panic among the convicts.

A LITTLE 4-year-old daughter of Benjamin Richards, living near Spencer, Owen county, was probably fatally scalded by the upsetting of the supper-table, on which was a pot of hot coffee, scalding the face, neck and chest.

HARRY FOXWELL, a saloon-keeper of Knightstown, Henry county, who is serving a life term for murder, seeks a pardon through the efforts of prominent citizens of Washington and Baltimore, but Gov. Porter turns a deaf ear.

A YOUNG man named Stansbury was run over and killed by a train near Carlisle, Sullivan county. When discovered his body was lying on the track with his head severed and his arms folded, which leads to the belief that he laid down on the track for self-destruction.

MRS. JOHN BRAHMES has been arrested at Fort Wayne for the murder of her 11-year-old daughter Annie, who died June 2. The remains being exhumed, their appearance proved conclusively that the child had been beaten to death by its unnatural mother.

ROBERT HENDRICKS and his four sons, living near Columbus, Bartholomew county, got into a family row about watering some stock. Fists, clubs, stones and everything in reach was used, and the battle raged until all were disabled. The old man has a broken head, one of the sons a fractured leg, and the others were variously injured. Bad whisky was the prime cause of the trouble.

AN explosion, presumably of accumulated gas, startled the citizens of Elizabeth, Harrison county. Upon investigation they found that in the bed of Buck creek there had been an immense upheaval, throwing up many tons of stone and earth and leaving a heavy ledge of flat rock at the bottom of the creek broken for a space of some twenty feet, and the edges thrown up until it stood up like a house-roof.

THOMAS J. EWING, of Seymour, aged 24 years, a son of Columbus Ewing, one of the most prominent farmers of Jackson county, has been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. He has always been a hard student, and his insanity was probably caused by hard study. He is master of six or seven languages.

A PAIR of tramps stole Rev. Burton's horse and buggy while he was attending church at North Vernon, Jennings county. The officers and a number of men pursued and overtook them, and, after a desperate struggle, in which one of the thieves received what is thought to be a mortal wound, they were overpowered and thrown into jail.

JOHN W. BOOKWALTER, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, was reared on a farm in Fountain county, this State, and his inventive talent brought him into connection with the Leffel Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Ohio, where, by marriage with a member of the Leffel family, he obtained an interest in the concern, and has grown immensely wealthy. The Bookwalters were always stanch Republicans, but John W. went out with Greeley and did not return.

WILLIAM DWINNEL met a shocking death at Henryville, Clark county. He and another man were out teaming, when the horses became frightened and ran away. The other man jumped from the wagon and saved himself. Dwinnel, in attempting to get from the wagon, fell, and was caught in the gearing and was dragged half a mile, when the horses ran into a tree and stopped. He was dead when his partner reached him. His skull was frightfully crushed, jaw-bone broken, and otherwise bruised.

FOR some months it had been known that two or more panthers were roaming through the hills and valleys of Dubois and Orange counties. Recently a party of hunters organized, and, with a pack of dogs, started out to seek the savage beasts. The dogs, on the second day of the hunt, struck the trail of one of the panthers, and followed it up for several miles, finally coming upon the animal in the depths of an almost-primitive forest. The hunters, coming up, discovered the beast crouched in the fork of a tree, and soon half a dozen bullets went crashing through his head and heart. He was a large and splendid fellow—a male. Then the hunters pushed on northward, the dogs the next day getting on the trail of another panther. The trail was followed far into Orange county, but was finally lost.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

PREPARATION FOR CORNS.—Jasow, in the *Vratch Vedomosti*, recommends painting the corns with the following preparation: Extr. cannab. indicæ, 5.0; acid. salicyl., 20.0; collodii, 240.0. In all cases where it was used, the corns rapidly disappeared.

NEW REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.—In cases of confirmed baldness the new remedy proposed is to remove the scalp, bit by bit, and substitute, by skin grafting, pieces of healthy scalp, taken from the heads of young persons. The success which has heretofore attended operations of this nature in cases of scalp wounds gives a promising outlook for this new mode of curing baldness; and perhaps the day is not far distant when the shining pates of our venerable fathers will bloom with the flowing locks of youth.

TOOTHWASH.—According to the *Journal of Pharmacy*, an excellent toothwash containing glycerine is made as follows: Soap bark, ground, 4 ounces; glycerine, 3 ounces; diluted alcohol, sufficient for 2 pints; oil of gaultheria, 50 drops; oil of peppermint, 20 drops. Macerate the soap bark in the mixture of glycerine and diluted alcohol for three or four days, and filter through a little magnesia previously triturated with the volatile oil. Thus made, a much better preparation is obtained than by macerating the bark in the dilute alcohol, and adding the glycerine afterward.

HOW TO TREAT A COLD.—When you get chilly all over and away into your bones, and begin to sniffle and almost struggle for your breath, just begin in time and your tribulations need not last very long. Get some powdered borax and snuff the dry powder up your nostrils. Get your camphor bottle, smell it frequently, pour some on your handkerchief and wipe your nose with it whenever needed. Your nose will not get sore and you will soon wonder what's become of your cold. Begin this treatment in the forenoon and keep on at intervals until you go to bed, and you will sleep as well as you ever did. I am just telling you my experience. —*Nellie, in Germantown Telegraph.*

FOOD FOR HEALTH.—It is difficult to lay down any strict rule as to the amount of food to be taken in twenty-four hours by grown-up people. Men require more animal food than women, and those engaged in active exercise require much more than those who live a sedentary life. Laborers can get through much more work in a day when well fed than when living on a moderate diet. The different kinds of food should be well apportioned; it is equally bad to live on a purely farinaceous diet as it would be to take only fat or meat. What is required for a state of health is to take a fair proportion of each. It is important, also, that meals should be taken with regularity, as it is a very bad plan to allow intervals of varying lengths between meals. It has been estimated that the food required every twenty-four hours by a man in full health, and taking free exercise, is of meat 16 oz.; of bread 19 oz.; fat 3½ oz.; and water 52 fluid oz.; that is about 2½ lbs. of solid food, and about three pints of fluid.

A WATER FILTER.—Serious sickness would often be averted from the household if, among other sanitary regulations, none but filtered water was drunk by its members. Water may look and taste like the purest, and still contain disease-germs that we would retreat from in horror if they but presented themselves duly labeled. Wells, cisterns and springs that occupy ground lower than that of drains, vaults or barnyards, within a hundred feet or more, should be regarded with suspicion, no matter how "splendid" the water may appear. A good and efficient filter can be made in this way: Take a cask, remove one end and set it upright, the open end at the top. At one-third of the distance from the bottom place a round partition, pierced with small holes. On this arrange a layer of clean, small pebbles, and over them a layer of charcoal and sand, topping it with more pebbles. Over this put another with holes in it, or a layer of good-sized stones, to prevent the pebbles from being disturbed when water is poured in. A faucet is to be placed in the bottom to draw off the water. A pail of water and a lump of ice placed in the top of the cask and closely covered supplies the perfection of drinking water for twenty-four hours.

For the Hurried Hungry.

Many tired men who have eaten little during business hours, and who have a few minutes to spare before the boat or train starts, try to find temporary relief and acquire dyspepsia by hastily eating ferry pie and drinking ferry beer or lemonade. A physician recommends that in such an emergency the famishing and thirsty man should take a few small raw clams with red pepper, the juice of the clams not being wasted.—*New York Post.*

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the State Convention—A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering—Strong Ticket Placed in the Field.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, which met at Columbus, July 13, was one of the largest, finest and most enthusiastic delegate political gatherings that ever assembled in the Buckeye State. Gen. Thomas E. Powell, the Chairman, spoke as follows, on taking the chair:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is with feelings of the deepest obligation that I thank you for the honor just conferred on me. In return I promise to detain you only to congratulate you upon the auspicious manner in which we are about to enter upon the old struggle. We are about to enter upon the old fight. It is one in which we have been sometimes defrauded, often defeated, but never subdued. The smoke of the last contest has just cleared away, and here we are on our feet again, fresh, fearless, and, in the coming contest, I trust, invincible. The very cause for which we fight gives us additional assurances of success. It is the cause of civil liberty; it is the struggle to preserve free institutions; it is the struggle to preserve the States and their vested rights against the proud spirit of centralization; to protect individual rights against the encroachments of corporate power; it is the effort to re-establish the landmarks of the government of our fathers; to reaffirm their teachings and their principles; to replant the corner-stone of individual rights and individual liberty. To this cause we present to-day a united and determined party. Within our borders there are no factions and dissensions. Our rank and file are filled with enthusiasm and are full of hope and confidence.

We ask for a nice, able and faithful leader, and then we can and will go forth to take possession and govern the great State of Ohio. As agents of the people, we now trust not only the success of our party in this State, but its ultimate fortunes in the nation. Wise and right action here to-day will be seed received upon good ground, which in October will return a harvest of at least an hundred fold. I have but one word more. Let us enter upon this campaign with new hope and new courage, and then, with union and firm faith and firm accord, we can carry it back to the ancient landmarks and principles, and send it forward upon a new course of greatness and glory.

John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor on the second ballot, amid great cheering and enthusiasm. Other nominations were made as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, Edgar M. Johnson, of Cincinnati; for Supreme Judge, E. F. Bingham, of Franklin; for State Treasurer, A. F. Winslow, of Cleveland; for Attorney General, Frank C. Dougherty, of Highland county; for Public Works, John Crowe, of Defiance.

Mr. Bookwalter, the nominee for Governor, is a native of Fountain county, Ind., and is 43 years of age. He was known there in young manhood as "Saw-log John." Being of an inventive turn of mind, he was brought to Springfield, Ohio, by the manufacturers of a water-wheel, and, by his inventions and improvements in machinery, rapidly accumulated wealth. He is a millionaire, is extremely liberal to his employes, and very popular everywhere he is known.

Edgar M. Johnson, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a law partner of Judge George Hoadly, of Cincinnati. He is of English-Hebrew parentage, and is a man of superior ability and culture.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of Ohio, proud of their citizenship in this great State, for the purpose of maintaining the prosperity of the commonwealth and to promote the welfare and happiness of the whole people, submit the following declaration of principles, upon which they ask the suffrages of the people:

The equality of the people before the law.

Equal taxation.

Unpolitical legislation and a free and pure ballot as the corner-stone of free institutions.

Opposition to monopolies and subsidies of all kinds.

The strictest economy in national, State and local administrations, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The maintenance and advancement of the common-school system.

Resolved, That the abuses of the present contract system in our State prison, by which the products of criminal labor are brought into a competition with the products of honest labor, to the great injury of the latter, is vicious and unwise and should be corrected.

Resolved, That the course of the last Republican Legislature deserves the condemnation of the people for its incompetency and hypocrisy, its unnecessary and heavy increase in the burdens of taxation, and for the passage of unconstitutional acts, and for its reorganization of the benevolent institutions of the State solely for the purpose and as a medium for the distribution of spoils.

Resolved, That, as the humanities are non-partisan, and as the treatment of criminals should be non-political, the management of the charitable institutions of the State should be free from partisan change or appointments.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a civil-service reform, whereby offices shall be held to be public trust, to be administered for the public good, not spoils, to be enjoyed as the reward of partisan zeal or service.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Ohio, in this year, as in all years, are in favor of the largest individual liberty consistent with the public order, and are opposed to legislation merely sumptuary.

Resolved, That the recent discovery of enormous peculations in high Federal places, and the Republican attempt to purchase votes by corruption, should convince the country that Republican organization is not worthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That the power delegated to the General Government "to regulate commerce among the States," as well as the power reserved to the States to regulate commerce within their own borders, should be both exercised to prevent unjust discrimination and unreasonable charges by our railroads.

A tariff for revenue, levied and adjusted in its details with a view to equity in the public burdens and the encouragement of productive industries, without creating monopolies, and we favor the appointment of a commission to suggest a method of revision which shall accomplish this result.

The following resolution was received with a tremendous burst of applause, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the recent attempt upon the life of the President of the United States by an assassin, and denounce assassination in a republic as the highest and most revolting of crimes; and we extend to the President and his family our deepest sympathies and our earnest hopes that a speedy recovery be vouchsafed to him.

John G. Thompson was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

What Some Women Could Do.

There are women to-day in San Francisco, says the *Chronicle* of that city, subsisting on scanty crusts in blind alleys who could step into the empty mansions of our new millionaires and arrange the appointments of room after room of the entire house with an artistic sense and individuality of taste which would put to the blush the first upholsterer of the city. The day is not far distant when this will become a distinct calling for women. The originality of conception and design manifested by women wherever their artistic powers are allowed a chance for development will lead to many new paths for industrious womanhood.

WISE WORDS.

THEY despise riches that despair of them.

TEMPERATE anger will become the wise.—*Philemon.*

AMBITION is but the evil shadow of aspiration.—*George MacDonald.*

SUSPICIONS amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds; they ever fly by twilight.

THOSE that want friends to open themselves unto are cannibals of their own heart.

GOD hears the heart without the word, but he never hears the words without the heart.

ALWAYS there is a black spot in the sunshine; it is the shadow of ourselves.—*Carlyle.*

BLOWS are sarcasm turned stupid; wit is a form of force that leaves the limbs at rest.—*Felix Holt.*

ANGER ventilated often hurries toward forgiveness; anger concealed often hardens into revenge.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

No MAN puts rotten apples in his pouch
Because their upper side looks fair to him.
Constancy in mistake is constant folly.
—*Felix Holt.*

EXCLUSIVELY of the abstract sciences, the largest and worthiest portion of our knowledge consists of aphorisms, and the greatest and best of men is but an aphorism.—*Coleridge.*

A THOROUGH-PACED antiquarian not only remembers what all other people have thought proper to forget, but he also forgets what all other people think it proper to remember.—*Colton.*

AN APOLOGY in the original sense was a pleading off from some charge or imputation, by explaining or defending principles or conduct. It therefore amounted to a vindication.—*Crabbe.*

WHEN a man is dangerously ill, the law grants a dispensation, for it says: "You may break the Sabbath on his behalf, that he may be preserved to keep many Sabbaths."—*The Talmud.*

I NEVER work better than when I am inspired by anger; when I am angry I can write, pray and preach well; for then my whole temperament is quickened, my understanding sharpened, and all mundane vexations and temptations depart. —*Luther.*

The Mind Survives the Body.

I scarcely know how it is, but the deaths of children seem to me always less premature than those of older persons. Not that they are in fact so, but it is because they themselves have little or no relation to time or maturity.

Life seems a race which they have yet to run entirely. They have made no progress toward the goal. They are born—nothing further. But it seems hard when a man has toiled high up the steep hill of knowledge, that he should be cast, like Sisyphus, downward in a moment. That he who has worn the day and wasted the night in gathering the gold of science, should be—with all the wealth of learning, all its accumulations—made bankrupt at once. What becomes of all the riches of the soul, the piles and pyramids of precious thoughts which men heap together? Where are Shakespeare's imagination, Bacon's learning, Galileo's dream? Where is the sweet fancy of Sidney, the airy spirit of Fletcher, and Milton's thought severe? Methinks such things should not die and dissipate, when a hair can live for centuries and a brick of Egypt will last three thousand years! I am content to believe that the heart of man survives—somewhere or other—his clay.—*Barry Cornwall.*

JIM WEBSTER sighed heavily. "What's de matter, Jim?" asked Uncle Mose, in a sympathizing tone. "I has made up my mind to quit the chicken business. I's tired being arrested, and hiring lawyers and habin' folks ask, 'Whar's my chickens?' I am gwine inter a bizness whar I'll be respected, and whar de police won't neber bodder me no moah." "What business am dat, Jim?" "Gambling."

The Wrong Woman.

A Cuban planter visiting New York saw a charming woman on a Brooklyn ferryboat and fell in love with her. He traced her to her home and learned that she was a widow, respectably connected. He was called to Cuba, whence he wrote a letter full of affection. Her friends inquired and found that he would make a desirable husband. She wrote until there was an offer of marriage and an acceptance, and the wedding-day was fixed. She prepared her bridal-robe and returned to New York. They met at the house of one of her friends—she wondering how he looked, he anticipating a second vision of beauty. She saw a handsome man. He looked and screamed: "You are the wrong woman!" And so it was.

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Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 8th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 23, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 8.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a single bottle, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 1, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

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Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

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Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace *Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

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At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.
E. ST. JOHN,
Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'r Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 28, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

WARNER MILLER and Elbridge Gerry Lapham, senators from New York. That is about the size of it.

GRANT is a leading member of the new company that will construct and operate a system of railroads in Mexico.

JUDGE Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme bench, died at his home in New York, Monday, July 25. He was appointed to his present office in 1858. He was a member of the Electoral Commission.

THE democratic members of the New York legislature have issued an address to the people of the state, laying the blame for the long deadlock, and consequent expense of a prolonged session, on the quarrels of the republican party over a division of spoils.

LAST Friday, Elbridge G. Lapham was elected senator to succeed Conkling. Both wings of the republicans met in a sort of conference after the first ballot for that day had been taken and agreed to support Lapham. When the conference adjourned, and the assembly met again, Lapham received nearly all the votes of his party. This leaves the legislature free to adjourn, which it will soon do.

MAJOR J. W. GORDON, whom governor Porter recently appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Royse, clerk of the supreme court, was twenty-eight years ago, the opposing candidate for the same office, against governor Porter. Porter was a democrat and Gordon was a whig. Gordon was defeated, but now both are republicans, and it was a very graceful thing for governor Porter to do, when he appointed his former rival to the place for which both had once striven.

THE present campaign in North Carolina turns chiefly on the question of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor. The democratic legislature voted to submit the question to the people, and are now fighting for the cause throughout the state. The republicans oppose the measure, and, as usual, when the negroes are needed for political uses, they are told that if they do not act with their republican friends, they will be put back into slavery. They are now told that this will be their sad fate, if the manufacture and sale of spirits are stopped.

IT now appears that Judge Tourgee, the author of "A Fool's Erand," a political book used as a republican document, was a carpet-bagger of the most approved type. He went south and borrowed money of a negro who had managed to save a little of his hard earnings and never paid it back, and the poor man died broken hearted. He also purchased a farm agreeing to pay $5,000, but never paid a cent. He then agreed to pay a rent for the use of the place, but failed to do this. He was finally ousted from the place, as would have been the case in any other part of the country. And so, in his campaign book, he tells the sad tale of his ill treatment at the hands of the thankless southerners, and his friends look upon him as a hero and a martyr.

THE time ball is a convenient arrangement by which Cincinnatians know when it is noon by the sun. A professor at the observatory gets the time from the transits of the fixed stars the night before hand. About noon a big ball is run up a flag staff in the city. The support of the ball is so arranged that it can be sprung by a current of electricity which the professor at the observatory sends out at precisely twelve o'clock, noon. When the support is tripped, the ball slides down the staff, and the different railroads and other business offices take the correct time, and so on from day to day. The device, however, is not a new one. It has been used in Washington since 1855, and in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., for a number of years.

THE condition of the president became somewhat alarming last Saturday. During the night he was very restless and slept but little, and had several slight chills. Then his pulse rose, and symptoms of fever were quite marked. A consultation of physicians was held and it was decided that the wound was not discharging the pus as it ought to. They then cut a new opening about three inches lower than the outer opening of the bullet wound, and struck an accumulation of matter which they succeeded in discharging through the new passage. Monday night the fever rose again, but did not continue long. Several small pieces of bone were taken from the wound, and are supposed to be pieces of the broken rib. The latest reports are that the physicians are quite hopeful.

ANOTHER man who assisted to carry Indiana for Garfield, is now rapidly coming to the front. It is well known that the assassin, Guiteau made a great many speeches for Garfield last fall. Some of these were printed for campaign documents, and circulated among the people. Although it does not differ materially from what most of the republican stump speakers injected into their speeches, we give a brief extract of one of them, just to let them see how it runs: "This is the issue—a solid north against a solid south. The north conquered the south on the field of battle, and now they must do it at the polls in November, or they may have to fight another war. Ye men whose sons perished in the war, what say you to the issue? Shall we have another war? Shall our national treasury be controlled by ex-rebels and their northern allies, to the end that millions of dollars of southern war claims be liquidated? If you want the republic bankrupted, with the prospects of another war, make HANCOCK president. If you want prosperity and peace, make Garfield president, and the republic will develop till it becomes the grandest and wealthiest nation on the globe." Charles Guiteau is a cold-blooded scoundrel, and his punishment should be death or imprisonment in a lunatic asylum for life.

Neighborhood Nippings.

The Normal school, at Coumbia City, numbers over seventy pupils.

The I. P. & C. railroad gives an excursion to Niagara Falls, August 2. The train runs over the Lake Shore road from LaPorte.

Fort Wayne Journal: Mr. D. Moury, of Goshen, who is about to remove with his family to our city, gave us a call on Monday, and we found him a very pleasant gentleman. Mr. Moury was superintendent of the public schools of Elkhart county for eight years.

Word was passed along the street about 8½ o'clock Saturday evening, that the little son of Joseph Clark, our county treasurer, had been missing from home since five o'clock. A party was organized, and search commenced in earnest resulting in finding the little boy in a small box back of the corn crib fast asleep.—[Churubusco Herald.

Dr. Gebhart, of Hot Springs, Ark., has been in town several days, the guest of D. S. Scott and lady, whose son (James W.) was under the doctor's treatment while at that famous resort for the sick. Dr. G. is a well-informed physician and an exceedingly interesting and entertaining conversationalist. He is enthusiastic in his description of the curative waters of the Hot Springs.—[Ligonier Banner.

The waterworks board of Marion have decided to sink an additional well for artesian water near the old one. The well now in use supplies sufficient water for fifty locomotives, six brick yards, all the manufactories of the place and about two hundred private consumers, but in case of a fire or any unusual drain, the supply would run short. The vein of water lies seventy-five feet below the surface.—[News.

The colored camp-meeting which has been in progress at this place, broke up on Monday evening last with the ceremony of burying the twelve apostles, represented by twelve stones, the crowd joining in the procession with torches, and in singing appropriate hymns and songs. The ceremony was new to most of our people—indeed, we do not think it is in vogue among any other than the African race.—[Indianian.

The vitality and presence of mind of editors is illustrated in the case of Claude Sivler, editor of the Greentown News, published in Howard county. While standing at his desk writing, a stroke of lightning descended through the roof, stripped him of his clothing, even to his boots, threw him against a wall and left him paralyzed and unable to move a muscle. He retained complete consciousness through it all, and being on the spot was unable to write up veracious account of the affair. He has since recovered the full use of his faculties.—[Fort Wayne News.

The Fort Wayne News contains the following good joke: The best joke of this or any other season is on Officer Wahrenberg, recently appointed patrolman from the 5th ward. Last night he locked a drunken tramp in the calaboose and took from him a pocket-book containing the price of two or three drinks. Having need to lay out some money this morning, the officer put a twenty dollar bill in the tramp's wallet (as he carried none himself) and came down to police court where on his evidence the tramp was fined the customary amount. The officer by this time had returned the wallet to its owner and the tramp going down into its recesses found Wahrenberg's twenty with which he graciously paid the fine and costs and had bowed himself into the street before the patrolman "tumbled." To-day he is frantic. He has run from depot to depot, inspecting suspicious characters, and when Sheriff Cosgrove was at New Haven this afternoon, he met him on the track of the man, as he supposed. The council should at once order an appropriation from the police fund to make the loss good to the doughty patrolman, or should secure him a position on Billy Pinkerton's detective force.

Last week, Sheriff Riddle, of Noble county, arrested a man named Arthur Adkins, of that county, who had stolen seven horses in the neighborhood of Bryan, Ohio, within a year. On Friday, Sheriff Riddle accompanied by Sheriff Kober, of Williams county, O., who was armed with a requisition from Governor Porter, brought the prisoner to Goshen, to be indentified before Judge Osburne, Judge Tousley, of Noble county, being at Hot Springs. The criminal occupied our jail for a short time, and was taken to Bryan by Sheriff Kober on the noon train.—[Goshen Times.

"THE ROXY."—Every one of our citizens who visit "Cedar Beach" return home speaking in the highest terms of praise of Capt. A. M. Jones, of the little steamer "Roxy" which plows the waters of Turkey Lake. They say that Captain Jones is not only an obliging gentleman so far as the passengers of his boat are concerned, but is one of the most reliable and accommodating individuals in all that region, in every particular. The steamer Roxy is in great demand among visitors to Cedar Beach and vicinity, and the little boat makes excellent time, too. Everybody visiting Syracuse, Cedar Beach or Turkey Lake, should make the acquaintance of Captain Jones, in order to find an accommodating, obliging good-natured individual, who is alive to the wants of visitors.—[Indianian.

The Goshen Times evidently appreciates a leaky roof in a rainstorm. The following neat take off appeared during the heavy rains last week: We can not positively say at this writing—2 a. m.—that we will issue a paper in the morning. The office is in imminent danger of floating away and a horrible death by drowning threatens the inmates. The compositors are lashed to their cases in four feet of water, the night editor is roosting on top of the book-case trying to read a proof, and the funny man is floating around on the lounge, demure as a lamb, except for an occasional paroxysm incident to the birth of a joke. The telegraph editor is writing a dispatch concerning the drouth in Kansas, which he considers peculiary applicable at this time, and the devil, blast him, just dove off the imposing stone, after the shooting stick, and was carried away in the flood which surges out the back door. Ere this he is drying up in hades. The rain is coming through the roof in a dozen places in streams the size of a hydrant and is continually rising in the office. It can't escape as fast as it enters and we are doomed. We are ready to die, of course, but we would like to live long enough to give John C. Knoblock our opinion of his old sieve.

Dudley's Circular.

Ex-Marshal and now Pension Commissioner Dudley earned imperishable fame while a resident of Indiana as the "circular" boss. He saw in a circular something quite as effective as a circular saw, and his motto was "let her rip." Since he became Pension Commissioner he has issued another circular addressed to his clerks, the prime object being to find the "truly loyal" element. "The questions," says the Boston Post, "will appear in what follows, and the answer to one of the circulars, slightly mythical, are somewhat as indicated:

1. Full name, age and birthplace? John Jones, 27, Scratch Corner, Me.

2. Where living, when appointed, upon whose recommendation, and present voting residence? Scratch Corner, 1880, Eugene Hale. Resident where most needed.

3. What occupation when appointed? Resting from compaign duties and awaiting my appointment.

4. What education have you received? Well versed in addition, division and silence, and in finding the unknown quantity in doubtful districts. Have learned how to put money where it will do the most good, and how to execute the Maine law judiciously.

5. What kind of work are you now engaged in? Drawing my salary regulary.

6. What is your present salary? Can't tell. The levies on me for political assessments were so frequent during the last campaign, and so irregular, no account was kept. Ask Brady.

7. When were you appointed, and if promoted, when? Soon after the September election in Maine. No promotion was promised it, but Wallace R. White got ahead of me.

8. Were you a soldier? If so state service, and whether wounded or not? Am a soldier of fortune, but also served in the late fusion war in Maine. Received a severe wound under my right eye from the explosion of a corked bottle, in getting ready for action.

9. Are you married? Have you children or others dependent on you? Not much. As to dependents ask my landlady.

10. If you have any relatives in government service, state who and where employed. Regiments of them. Refer to the blue book. Employed here when pay-day comes round, same as I am.

This completes the questions and answers, but there is the following postscript: After reading my answers I wish to add that I am engaged in studying up civil service reform under the tutelage of the honorable Mr. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions."

If Dudley don't create in Washington an intense desire for partisan holiness, for political soul-elevation and angelic purity, then it may be said that his intimate association with Ex-Senator Dorsey, the distinguished secretary of the Republican National Committee and eminent star route thief, while in Indiana, has not panned out according to expectations.—[Sentinel.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blest by all, as benefactors.—Democrat.

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a United States flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.—[Free Press.

School Report.

The following is the school report of district No. 12, Wilmington township, commencing April 18 and closing July 9. Number of pupils enrolled 33; general average 27. Number of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the first month, 18, viz: Cora Showalter, Hortie Showalter, Jennie Showalter, Jennie Scherck, Maggie Krise, Cora Krise, Gertie Krise, Howard Krist, Thaddie Muse, Harley Meese, Jessie Coleman, Eber Matthews, Charlie Thomas, George Thomas, Ada Swineford, Sherda Plattner, Estella Hay, Eva Hay, Bertie Krise, Jennie Scherck, Charlie Thomas, Georg Thomas, Eber Matthews, William Thomas. Numbering 17. Third month: Cora Showalter, Jennie Showalter, Hortie Showalter Maggie Krise, Cora Krise, Bertie Krise, Ada Swineford, Estella Hay, Jessie Coleman, Buffle Meese, Charlie Thomas, Thaddie Meese, Harley Meese, Eber Mathews, Frank Rose. Numbering 15. Whole number of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the term 10, viz: Cora Showalter, Hortie Showalter, Ada Swineford, Cora Krise, Maggie Krise, Jessie Coleman, Eber Mathews, Estella Hay and Charlie Thomas.

BELLA SWINEFORD, teacher.

Longfellow's Home.

Mr. Longfellow's stately dwelling, Craigie House, occupied, as every one knows, by Washington at the siege of Boston—"(This," said the poet, laughingly, to some visitors, "is the headquarters, and the houses which he occupied during his retreat were the hind-quarters,")—has yielded more to the prevailing suburban-villa style of its neighbors, than Elmwood or Shady Hill. It is fitting enough that it should, since by reason of its distinguished owner's accessibility, his constant and varied hospitality, and his social position, it forms, perhaps, the strongest connecting link between society and literature, in or about Boston. The days follow in something like a continuous levee at this old colonial mansion, whose heavy brass door-knocker is plied (or more often gazed at by a deteriorating generation in ignorance as to the mode of handling it) by a long stream of pilgrims of high or low degree, drawn by reverence, or curiosity, or the wish of literary advice. But across the street a piece of pasture land, with some cows munching among some clover and buttercups, and a vista of the sliding Charles and Brighton meadows beyond—upon which the poet can look from behind his magnificant lilacs and lofty—still keep the rural aroma in the air he breathes.—[Harper's Magazine.

NOTICE TO Contractors and Builders!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed at the First National Bank, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock m.,

MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1881,

for furnishing all the material and labor required for the re-building of the burnt Auburn high school building, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, (or so much thereof as herein after named), according to the plans and specifications for the same on file at the First National Bank, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and open to the inspection of bidders.

Bids will be received for the work as a whole, and must be for all work and material necessary to complete that part of the work to be let, according to plans and specifications; such as stone work, brick work, galvanized iron work, slating of roof and tin work, painting and carpenter work, and all other work and material required to complete said house ready for the inside finish, except about 150,000 cleaned brick, and the stone foundation, water-tables, window sills, stone steps, sash weights, etc., of burned building now on hand. Said work to be completed on or before November 15th, 1881.

All bids must be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of said work according to plans and specifications, should the contract be awarded them, signed by not less than two freehold sureties residents of said DeKalb county, and subject to approval of the board of school trustees of said town of Auburn.

Estimates to be made monthly on finished work, and payments made less 20 per cent.

The Board of school trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN TRESER,
JOHN OTTO,
W. MCINTYRE,
Board of School Trustees.

Auburn, July 27, 1881.

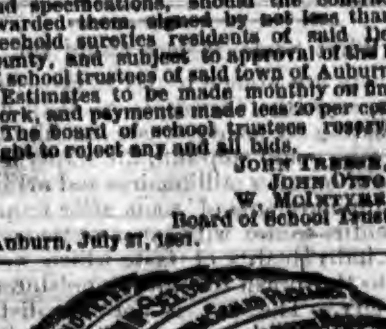

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa

Notice of Attachment.

BEFORE Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana. Henry Bashelier vs. Loren Q. Hardesty.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment also having been issued, and property of said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof; and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana: Therefore, the said defendant and all parties interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1881, at nine o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN Justice of the peace.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Schuyler Hurd, impleaded with another, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by Oliver S. Hanna and James I. Hanna; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of July, 1881.

30 3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

John E. Sprott, Tamasen L. Waltz, Rachael J. Omstead, George Omstead, Emaline Whiten, Uriah Whiten, Marion D. Sprott, Elizabeth Sprott as guardian of Marion D. Sprott, Emanuel O Waltz, and Charles Bowerson as administrator of the estate of John Sprott, deceased, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for partition of real estate, by Tamasen Sprott, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 25th day of July, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

30-3w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Harvey, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
July 25th, 1881. 30-3w.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choic Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaining to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil-Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT,

CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear! Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

CUSTOM MADE.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOISERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats! Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Clothing Hummers,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Root and Company

ARE SHOWING BARGAINS IN CHOICE SUMMER

DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES.

Stocks daily replenished. New lines Black Silk Surahs. Plain and Fancy

SUMMER SILKS

Largest Assortment shown. 40 and $1.25

Carpets, Window-Shades, Lace Curtains

MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS AND CORNICES.

Third invoice of Ladies' Black Satin Parasols, 24 and 26' inches, Silk Sun Umbrellas, extra quality twilled Silks $2 2.25, 2.50, 2.76, 3, and $4.

Fans, Fans.

Plain and Fancy, as well as the new novelties for decorating Wash goods, Black Dress Goods. Lowest prices guaranteed. A call solicited.

MILLINERY GOODS !

MILLINERY GOODS !

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Colths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

Correspondence.

We publish the following letter by politeness of Mr. Sol. Barney, of Spencerville. The writer will be remembered as one of the men who broke into Mr. Barney's dwelling and attempted to rob him and perhaps to kill him and Mrs. Barney. The plucky resistance made by the latter is well remembered, and was, no doubt, the main cause of the failure of the thieves to get their booty and make good their escape. It seems a little strange that McDonald should write to Mr. Barney, but his letter, which we produce, will be read with interest.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., July 17.

MR. BARNEY:—I take this opportunity to write you a few lines, hoping to find you enjoying as good health as this leaves me at present. Dear sir, you will think it strange to receive a letter from me, but whether you will receive it from such a man as they made me out to be in Auburn, I have some doubts as to whether you will ever answer it. I have been thinking of writing to you for sometime past, but I am such a poor writer I hate to write to any one, but nevertheless I am going to make the attempt to do so, to explain to you my deep regret. I am sorry for the difficulty which has occurred between you and me. But I can assure you it was not my fault. My cousin, May Guthria, and Lew were the cause of all my trouble. I came from the state of New York that fall. My cousin gave me an invitation to call and see her. I left New York for Bay City, Michigan, and on my way I stopped to see my cousin and Lew, and there got into this difficulty, which leaves me to-day where I am. Mr. Barney, you have seen enough of this world to know when a man is moneyless he is friendless. That was the case with me. I do not write to you to flatter you in regard to me. I don't deny what I have been or the life I have led. I have had a great many misfortunes through life. When I am trying to do what in right and live right, every man's hand seems to be against me then I get discouraged and resort to my old habits. Well, dear sir, all I have to say is, that I am heartily sorry for the difficulty which occurred between us. I will come to a close for this time. Give my kindest regards to Mrs. Barney. I felt sorry for her that night, I never forget that I had a mother myself once. I will bid you adieu for this time.

ALEXANDER MCDONALD.

J. Kahn & Co.,

of Waterloo, are doing a thriving business. We had occasion to call on them the other day, and took a look over the establishment. Their stock of goods is a mammoth one, and their annual sales surprisingly great. The joke was on us when we innocently asked if they expected to sell all these goods this year. The reply was that the stock would be cleaned out in two or three months, in time for the new fall stock. Kahn, himself is living in Chicago, and keeps the boys posted as to goods and bargains. In the store, you will find Jacob Lowenstein, B. Rothschild, E. N. Beidler, F. E. Adams and Isaac Mannheimer, any one of whom will be found gentlemanly and accommodating, and give you as good bargains as you can get anywhere.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The Normal school now enrolls fifty pupils.

—Joe Abright drew a prise of $200 in the Louisana lottery.

—They had a pleasant little party at Miss Etta Kline's last Friday evening.

—Fresh huckleberries now on sale at Hollister's. Call and stock up for winter.

—Canon and Murphy have dissolved partnership in the painting business.

—Hank received a kick from his yearling colt, and is unable for duty this week.

—The Lutheran church at St. Joe will give a picnic in Culbertson's woods near St. Joe next Thursday.

—Canon & Cowhick are now prepared to do all work in the line of house, sign, carriage, wagon and ornamental painting.

—MARRIED.—On the 21st inst. by O. P. Smith, Esq., at his residence in Waterloo, Adam A. Forney and Nancy Cole, Both of Smithfield.

—Furniture re-finished neatly and promptly by Canon & Cowhick. They are also prepared to execute all orders for imitation of all grades of marble, granite &c.

—Every person, during July and August, should take three doses daily of the Big Blood and Liver Medicine, Dr. Marshall's Bromoline. Fifty cents a bottle.

—The ladies of the M. E. society are requested to meet in the lecture room of the church Tuesday evening, August 2d, for the purpose of making arrangements for a floral fair.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews, of Manchester, Michigan, who preached here a short time ago, will preach again in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning and evening.

—The social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained in the basement of the church, next Wednesday afternoon. A cordial invitation to all.

MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

—J. F. Canon & G. G. Cowhick have formed a partnership in the business of painting and all work in that line. The new firm will be known under the name of Canon & Cowhick.

—It is the best remedy of the kind, the largest bottles, the cheapest in price and is known as the Big Blood and Liver Cure. We mean Dr. Marshall's Bromoline. Druggists are agents.

—Sherman Hollister has just received a nice stock of watermelons and muskmelons. The COURIER boys say that when Sherm. sets 'em up to the printers he never does it by the halves. We got the whole melon.

—Wesley Cornell, of Jackson township, was married about four months ago to a daughter of John Wyatt. Recently, Cornell, without warning, informed his wife that he was dissatisfied and did not wish to live with her. He refused to give any reasons, but took her to her father's and left her there.

—Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 30 3w.

—The Lutheran church will hold a basket meeting in Baker's Grove, northeast of town, Sunday, August 14, 1881. Ministers from abroad will address the audience. Communion services in connection with the preaching of the gospel. All are invited to attend and participate in the services.

L. RICH.

—Last week's Butler Record contained a most exhilarating and sensational item about a lady who wanted a tooth pulled and three dare-devil doctors who attacked the rebellious molar. Friend Weamer ought to remember that this is a hot summer and not tempt the gods too much.

—Wednesday night of last week Mr. Samuel McKinly, of Jackson township, was with a little five-year-old son returning home late, from work at a neighbor's, when the horses they were riding, as well as Mr. M. himself, became so confused by the flashes of lightning and the ensuing darkness, that they could not reach home, and remained in the woods under such shelter as the trees afforded, all night.

—The selection of what hotel to stop at, is often a perplexing conundrum to the visitors in a large city. To any visiting Chicago, this difficulty is easily avoided, as there is now visiting us B. L. Newman, esq., of that city, junior member of the firm of Newman Bros., proprietors of those two well-known hotels, Burdick House and Barnes House. These houses are centrally located in the heart of the city, adjacent to railroad depots and wholesale houses and are in every way suited to the traveling public. The hosts are young in years, but old in experience, and we are sure no effort on their part will be wanting to make their guests comfortable. There is a large restaurant in connection. Prices moderate. 30 2t.

"Busted" Base-Ball Betters.

The Pleasant Lake base-ball club "came down like the wolf on the fold" last Saturday, or, to be more modern, they looked like the old Scandinavian war god. Thor with hammer in hand ready to smash all opposition. In addition to several armfuls of bats, the inevitable wire gag for the catcher was borne aloft at the head of the column, and was no doubt intended to be borne into the front of the fight like the white plume of King Henry, of Navarre. The people from all the county around gathered to witness the contest. But a flatter fizzle was never known. We are informed that the Waterloo club, hearing that two new members had been added to the Pleasant Lake club since the last game, had also taken two new members. When this became known to the Pleasant Lake club, they refused to play. The Waterloo club then gave them to understand that the new members were not to play, if the Pleasant Lake club would play with its original members, and offered to play with the original nines; then offered to play with five of the original Waterloo club against the Pleasant Lake club. These offers the latter refused to consider. A great deal of chaffing and discussion followed, but at noon it became apparent that no game would be played. A nine composed mainly of Auburn boys was then made up, and a few innings played, when the disappointed spectators went home. There are many here who insist that the Lake boys did not intend to play, but came down with a good deal of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" only to make a show, and save the money they had put up. If this is true, it does them no credit. And right here let us say to all the boys that this business of putting up money on the game is all wrong. We don't believe a good fair game can be gotten up in this county, in this way. A fair game, played for the fun of the thing, or the honor of winning, is the only way base-ball can be made an honorable game.

A Model Business House.

It has been but a short time since the clothing and dry goods store, of Isaac Ochs, was located in this place. Yet in this time he has by strict attention to business, and by fair dealing, built up a trade that does great credit to his ability as a business man. His location in the brick block opposite the post office is a good one. He occupies both floors, the first floor being used as the general store for ordinary merchandise of all kinds, such as dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries &c. The second floor is filled to overflowing with a complete assortment of clothing for men and boys, as well as a full line of carpets and a big reserve stock of boots and shoes. To these branches of the selling department, we must not forget to add the immense amount of business the firm does in the matter of buying produce. We venture to say that few houses in this part of the country are doing more in this line. Call and see them. No trouble to show goods whether you buy or not.

Tri-State Re-Union.

A tri-state re-union of the ex-soldiers of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, will be held at Butler, DeKalb county, Ind., on Thursday and Friday, August 18th and 19th, 1881, at which time noted gentlemen in civil and military life will be present. Gen. William H. Gibson, the greatest of Ohio's orators, will positively be present. Ex-President Hayes, Gen. Logan, Gen. Sherman and other prominent civil and military gentlemen are invited. Tents provided for veterans. Infantry, cavalry and artillery parade first day. Signal display and bushwhacker's attack on pickets first night. Sham battle by infantry, cavalry and artillery second day. A glorious time. All military organizations invited. Reduced fare on railroads.

The newspapers of the above states will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

R. H. WEAMER, Pres.
A. F. PINCHIN, Sec'y.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

at Dr. S. B. Johnston's dental rooms, in Waterloo, Indiana, by the use of vitalized air, which is the most popular remedy known for the painless extraction of teeth. Have also nitrous oxide or laughing gas for any who may prefer it. One dentist alone has given vitalized air to 25,000 persons, and it is freely used by the best dentists, and all pronounce it perfectly reliable. Special attention to gold and silver filling and new teeth. Prices as low as possible. Call and see vitalized air apparatus. Office over Boyer & Campbell's drug-store, Waterloo, Indiana.

S. B. JOHNSTON.

Soldiers' Picnic at Pleasant Lake, August 6, 1881.

The Indiana encampment of the Union Soldiers Association will picnic at Pleasant Lake, August 6. The invitation to attend extends to everybody. An excursion train leaves Auburn Junction at 7:40 a. m., Auburn 7:45, Waterloo 8 o'clock, Summit 8:10, arriving at the lake at 8:25. Returning, the train leaves at 6:45 p. m.

COMMITTEE.

Personal Notes.

Wesley Work was in town Monday.

Miss Maud Allen has returned from her recent trip.

S. Eckert, of Fairfield, made us a pleasant call last week.

Aaron Balliet, of Garrett, dropped in to see us the other day.

Miss Florence Speer, of Waterloo, called a few minutes Monday.

Curtis Shultz, of this township, was over here Saturday, and called in.

J. J. Walter, of Jackson township, was in town on business yesterday.

Miss Lydia Tyler, of Fort Wayne, is paying Miss Mollie McKay a visit this week.

Prof. M. Seiler, principal of the public schools of Lafayette, was in town this week.

John L. Rinehold, of Leo, came up to town Saturday. He did not forget the COURIER.

Commissioner Kelham was on the streets Saturday. His own personal business this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herrick and Mrs. Mollie Buchanan, of Concord, called on us yesterday.

P. K. Greiner, of Concord, in company with W. B. and C. H. Brown, of the same place, gave the COURIER a call Saturday.

Brown Matheny and Johnny Gossage came up from Fort Wayne Saturdap night. Mr. Matheny left the same night for Montana.

Will. Covey, so long connected with the COURIER, left yesterday morning for his home in Little Rock, Arkansas. The office almost seems strange without his familiar face. During his stay here, he had won the regard of many friends by his good qualities of head and heart. Mr. Covey, is a first-class printer, who understands both the theory and practice of his chosen profession, and will win his way wherever he may be. He leaves us with the best wishes of every employe of the office.

—After patient search we have found out who it is that the Republican goes so far out of its way to call a "Jew." If Ike Mannheimer had no christian name, and no surname, and had not lived in Waterloo, lo these many years, and had not been a clerk in Kahn's store, and had been entirely unknown, and had at last "made himself scarce," there would be some apology for a newspaper while giving its readers a description of a runaway, to make the item as little understood as possible by omitting all names. Ike says that as he is willing to do all in his power to make matters satisfactory, and as he does not contemplate making himself very scarce, there is no demand for withholding his name from the article in question. Ike does not wish to be considered the only Jew in the county, and suggests that all be treated alike; that all proper names be omitted from all the advertising and other business patronage with which Jews favor the Republican, and the simple word "Jew" or "Jews" inserted instead. This will place all on the same footing.

New Firm.

The undersigned having entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the painting business in all its branches, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of the public for anything in their line. Call on us at the old stand.

CANON & COWHICK.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Canon & Murphy has this day been dissolved by mutural consent,

J. F. CANON,
W. M. MURPHY.

Spencerville Notes.

Mrs Bowman is at St. Joe.

Mr. W. Sanders is out threshing.

Chawles Emanuel is visiting here.

The M. E. church has been cleaned.

Stamping done at the Millinery store.

Orange Fales went to Chicago last week.

Miss Alice McKay spent Sunday in Auburn.

Mr. John Beams went to Chicago, last week.

Mr. Al. Bishop contemplates a trip to Mackinaw.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Rhodes spent Sunday in Maysville.

Millinery goods closing out cheap at Miss McKay's.

Cecil Rhodes, of Newville, was in town last week.

Mr. Shepherd, of Auburn, was in town last week.

Miss Lizzie Rummel is attending the Normal at Auburn.

Wm. Tyndall, Jr., was indisposed a few days last week.

Misses Carrie & Bessie Kinsey went to Ft. Wayne last week.

Miss Ella Emanuel commenced her select school Monday.

Dr. T. Dille spent a few days with his brother John last week.

Miss Coder and Miss Laura Shutt are attending the Normal at Auburn.

A number of our people took advantage of the excursion to Cedar Beach, Tuesday.

X.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock n DeKalb County.

SUMMER STOCK!

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Waterloo.

The Normal began Monday.

The aged mother of John Koon dadie this morning.

B. Rothschild and Henry Kahn went to Fort Wayne Monday.

Miss Della McClellan took a trip to Fort Wayne last Friday.

The new dwelling at the south end of Main street will soon be ready for business.

Mrs. John Sumers took a trip to Pleasant Lake this week, visiting friends.

Miss Clara Brown, of Edgerton, Ohio, was a guest of Miss Fannie Clark over Sunday.

The Normal school enrolled sixty this week. This is a very encouraging turn out.

E. P. Dickinson, of the Press office, gave an entertainment to a few friends Saturday evening.

J. P. McCagno thinks he has logs enough to keep him running all summer. A very unusual thing of late.

Jacob Kahn was at home Saturday. It looks natural to see him at the old corner shaking hands with his customers.

Many were present from Auburn, Butler and Pleasant Lake Saturday to see the game of base ball that didn't come off.

Rev. W. H. Mathews, of Manchester, Michigan, will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

The dwelling by the foundry has caught the prevailing fever, and rejoices in a new roof. This must be a good year for dealers in shingles.

Enough wind has been wasted on the base ball business to desolate the town and break down all the shade trees, if it were concentrated and let loose all at once.

Dr. Johnson has added another improvement to his already complete dental establishment, by the introduction of the use of vitalized air, for the extraction of teeth without pain.

T. R. Cool, now yard master of the Lake Shore, at South Bend, writes when renewing his subscription, that he is prospering there, and finds the COURIER a welcome visitor to his new home. Thanks Tom.

The Evangelical and M. E. churches will have a Sunday school excursion to Pleasant Lake to-morrow. The fare for round trip is only thirty cents. This is certainly low enough to induce every one to go, and have a day's enjoyment.

There were no trains on the Lake Shore road for about two days last week, owing to the wash-out east of Goshen. Several hundred feet of the road was destroyed by the high waters Thursday night, and a freight train loaded with cattle and horses was wrecked in the break.

John Lees came near having a serious accident Saturday evening. He was driving through town with his son, H. K. Lees. The horse became frightened at a car of stone standing in the street, on the crossing, and attempted to run. It was prevented from getting away, but in the struggle came in collision with another buggy, driven by Mr. Wareham. Wareham's wheel was broken, but both horses were soon got under control. This should be a warning to parties who persist in unloading cars in the street, especially one so thronged as Main street usually is. Although not strictly to blame for the accident, Mr. Lees promptly took the damaged buggy to the shop to be repaired.

West Richland.

Mr George Keen thinks he will get sixteen quarts of wheat to the acre.

Mr. Eldridge is in favor of having a "good natured fight" on the school house location.

Some preparations are being made for the Tp. S. S. picnic, which is to be held in this neighborhood.

Dr. Spooner, of Peru, Ind., passed here on his way home from a visit to L. Getts, of Noble county last Saturday.

Mr. T. Getts, formerly of this county, now of Noble is sick. Enlargement of the liver and other diseases is the trouble.

The oats have been badly blown down by the recent storms. In some fields the army worms are doing a great deal of damage.

Rev. Mr. Robinson did not come according to appointment Thursday evening, owing to the threatening aspect of the weather.

No more wishing for rain. The rain and thunder storms of Thrsday and Friday nights have been more severe than any we have had for a long time.

Mr. James A. Barns, county superintendent, paid this neighborhood a visit last Friday afternoon. Viewing the grounds where the little fellows will shortly lie.

The music of the steam thresher "is heard in our land." Fried and Haines have purchased a new machine and are doing splendid work. Groh and Friend have rigged up their old thresher and are "separating the chaff from the wheat."

Mr. William Swander and family, Mr. C. Lehner and family, Mr. Joseph Quince and Mr. Henry Harmes spent a day at Rome City last week. That's right. A day on the island with a boat ride and drink of mineral water will do you good.

Some damage has been done by lightning during the storms. Mr. Benj. Hinkley's house, James Smalley's barn and Mr. Helmer's barn were struck. The one belonging to Mr. Helmer, of Corunna, was burned. The other buildings were damaged but little.

The site for the new school house has been selected by the trustee, Mr. Franks. The place decided upon is the present site of the old one. This was not in accordance with the wishes of some of the people of the district, consequently an appeal to the county superintendent was made.

By the appearance of things it is presumed that the grounds along the creek owned by the widow, Norris, Mrs. DePew and P. N. Calkins are to be prepared for a summer resort. Mr. Calkins' fence has been removed and a channel cleared for the passage of boats. In fact a boat has already been launched. It differs somewhat from any in use at Rome City. It has four wheels, and is made in the shape of a common lumber wagon.

Comeskey's Corners.

The farmers have commenced threshing their wheat.

A heavy rainfall with heavy thunder Wednesday night.

The wheat crop is very poor. The average is about six bushels to the acre.

Mr. Wilber Smith has special calls down to his grandfather's.

The children of the Hopewell sabbath-school are preparing for a convention.

Miss Mellie Carnahan and Miss Laura Comeskey visited the huckleberry marsh, but had poor success. They got about a pint of berries.

PUP.

GOIN' HOME TO-DAY.

My business on the jury's done—the quibblin' is all through—
I've watched the lawyers right and left, and given my verdict true;
I stuck so long unto my chair, I thought I would grow in;
And if I do not know myself, they'll get me there ag'in;
But now the court's adjourned for good, and I've got my pay;
I'm loose at last, and, thank the Lord, I'm going home to-day.

I've somehow felt uneasy like, since the first day I came down;
It is an awkward game to play the gentleman in town;
And this 'ere Sunday suit of mine on Sunday rightly sets;
But when I wear the stuff a week, it somehow galls and frets.
I'd rather wear my homespun rig of pepper salt and gray—
I'll have it off in half a jiff when I get home to-day.

I have no doubt my wife looked out, as well as any one—
As well as any woman could—to see that things were done;
For though Melinda, when I'm there, won't set her foot outdoors,
She's very careful, when I'm gone, to tend to all the chores,
But nothing prospers half so well when I go off to stay,
And I will put things into shape, when I get home to-day.

The mornin' that I came away, we had a little bout;
I coolly took my hat and coat, before the show was out.
For what I said was nought whereat she ought to take offense;
And she was always quick at words and ready to commence,
But then she's first one to give up when she has had her say;
And she will meet me with a kiss when I go home to-day.

My little boy—I'll give 'em leave to match him, if they can;
It's fun to see him strut about, and try to be a man;
The gamest, cheeriest, little chap you'll ever want to see!
And then they laugh, because I think the child resembles me.
The little rogue! he goes for me, like robbers for their prey;
He'll turn my pockets inside out, when I get home to-day.

My little girl—I can't contrive how it should happen thus—
That God should pick that sweet bouquet and fling it down to us!
My wife, she says that handsome face will some day make a stir;
And then I laugh, because she thinks the child resembles her.
She'll meet me half way down the hill, and kiss me any way;
And light my heart up with her smiles, when I go home to-day.

If there's a heaven upon the earth, a fellow knows it when
He's been away from home a week, and then gets home again;
If there's a heaven above the earth, there often, I'll be bound,
Some homesick fellow meets his folks, and hugs 'em all around.
But let my creed be wright or wrong, or be it as it may,
My heaven's just ahead of me—I'm going home to-day.

—*Will Carleton, in "Farm Ballads."*

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

AN EPISODE OF BIDWELL'S BAR

[Argonaut.]

I think it is Emerson who says: "When you pay your ticket and get into the car you have no guess what good company you shall find there. You buy much that is not rendered in the bill." I have found this remark eminently true on several occasions, particularly when my life-long friend Ruth bears me company.

Ruth is the most unconventional of women. She travels as she does every thing else, with whole-souled earnestness, and finds bread where most people could gather only stones. Thus, recently, being in the rear car of the long train, she preferred standing upon the platform and drinking in at one draught that magnificent valley through which we seemed flying than by tantalizing sips, as one has to do from behind a narrow car window.

I followed her. I always do. And, holding on to the narrow railing, we felt somewhat like two lost comets whirling through space. Soon the door behind us banged, and a gentleman in the midsummer of life, with a face as classically beautiful as Edwin Booth's and a waist of Falstaffian dimensions, joined us. He beamed on us almost literally. From the dimple in his fair, soft chin to the ring of brown, silky hair which lay upon his broad, smooth forehead, the expression scintillated with intelligent good nature. Withal, there was such a retrospective background to the sunny brightness that after a few commonplaces Ruth, the daring, honest, impudent creature, said, looking up meanwhile into his face with a smile so honest and kindly that he would have been a Berserker not to have reflected it:

"Sir, permit me to remark that you are a physical incongruity."

"Not so bad as that, madame, I hope. I am merely a conductor, as by this time you have discovered, and a pretty well balanced one, independent of avoirdupois."

"But your thoughtful face, sir, that is what perplexes me. It should belong to a body but one-third the weight of yours," suggested Ruth, the wise disciple of Lavater.

"My face is all right," he replied, stroking his cheeks and chin with an air of marvelous self-complacency. "It stopped growing ten years ago, but it is here," touching the region of his diaphragm with the tip of his forefinger, "that contentment and my good luck show themselves. Once I was as thin as Peter Schemmel's shadow, and"—he paused, looking into Ruth's clear, gray eyes as if he would sound her soul's depths—"I am strongly tempted to tell you my bit of a romance, for there is a long stretch ahead, and you look like one of the kind to enjoy a touch of nature; isn't it so?"

The conductor had struck the very key-note of our needs. We were pining for a veritable California story, told in an unconventional way, outside of the well-read romances of Bret Harte and The Argonaut. To be told, too, under such peculiar circumstances would be an added spice, and thus besought him to immediatly yield to temptation.

"I am an old stager," he said, "at least as far back as the spring of 1850. With a blanket strapped upon my back, fifty cents in my pants' pocket and the biggest stock of hope and unused energy that ever made a lad's heart as light as a balloon, I tramped along here in my search for the 'gold diggings.' My ambition was higher than those buttes yonder by thousands of feet, and the top was to be capped by solid gold," pointing as he spoke to the three singular and isolated peaks we were just then passing, known as the Marysville Buttes, whose volcanic heights looked as inaccessible to us as their peaks seemed brown and barren.

"It appears to me," said Ruth, measuring the most precipitous sides of those lofty and mysterious hills, "that when a man aspires to touch the sky he would want a higher guerdon than mere gold, not, however, that I hold the metal in contempt."

"I had, madame, and that was the whole matter. I was desperately in love—that was a solemn fact, expressed in as few words as possible—and I believe that she loved me, but the top of Mt. Shasta was not more unattainable to me than Jennie. Her father, an old Philadelphia druggist, had money, and I had none. He was as proud as Lucifer, and as ambitious for his daughter as he was proud. I felt that I could 'move a mountain,' if I could find a mountain to move; so Jennie and I said good-bye one afternoon under an old oak in Fairmount Park, and in the very depths of my heart I believed that she would be true to me. It was not a severe, seven days' ride in a palace car from New York to San Francisco in those days, and the tall, slender, hungry, penniless lad who tramped along here twenty-nine years ago, seeking his fortune like another Dick Whittington, was a weary and homesick one as well."

"By 'here,' which you have twice used, do you mean this veritable Valley of the Sacramento?" said Ruth.

"The very same. My objective point was a place now famous in the annals of that period, called 'Bidwell's Bar,' on account of a rich bar in the Feather River, full of golden sand, which was discovered by General Bidwell. The place was many miles from me; the country was thinly settled; I did not know a soul (for even tramps were scarce in those early days), and so my courage and my legs gave out together. Pulling off my boots about 5 o'clock one sultry day, I bared my blistered feet to the cool evening breeze, and, creeping into a clump of young manzanitas, fell asleep, hoping that I would never awake again this side of the stars. I did, however, conscious that my toes were being licked in a gentle fashion, and discovered that it was being done by a brown setter dog, about as hungry-looking and generally dilapidated as I was myself.

"Where he came from I never knew, but, looking into his half-human eyes, we speedily entered into a sort of dumb compact to trudge on together. I found that the poor fellow (I never could call him a brute) had a sore knee, inflamed and bleeding. I tore a strip off from my last handkerchief to bind it up, and, in place of the Good Samaritan's oil and wine, gave him my last scrap of cold bacon. It is strange, but forlorn as I was in those days, I recall them with a tender pleasure almost unaccountable. If I had been raised a Brahmin I would have believed that some immortal spirit of unfailing cheerfulness and unending resources was imprisoned in that dog's body. Did you ever read the fairy legend of the 'White Cat,' who, after she had persuaded the young Prince, her lover, to cut off her head and tail and throw them in the fire, suddenly stood before him a woman, as fair as Aurora. Fritz, for that was the name by which I called the dog, looked at me with Jennie's brown eyes, half roguish, half thoughtful, and together we resumed our journey. Nor would I have followed in the wake of the young Prince, even had I known the result would have been similar, for Fritz, the dog, was invaluable just as he was. All lonesomeness was gone now that he rarely left my side, and, although our shadows had grown less by the time we reached the 'bar,' our immaterial entities were in prime order for everything in the shape of adventure. 'Have never seen any gold dug.' Then I'll not at this late day spoil your first impressions of a miner's camp by describing mine as I approached Bidwell's Bar. I may say, though, that one might have supposed an earthquake or tornado had been there, tearing up the hundreds of thousands of cubic feet that had been moved and removed by mortal hands in their frantic and persistent search for gold.

"The 'bar' was a world in miniature. Almost every nationality was there represented, and almost every feature of human kind but humanity. Armed with a pick, pan and shovel, I, like hundreds of others, began to dig and burrow and wash dirt. But my labor and its results would not balance, for somehow my little leather bag of gold dust got no heavier, toil as I would. Wages being good, I stopped digging and hired myself as a camp-scullion. I did every kind of jobbing within the range of a miner's wants. Washing dirty flannel shirts and cottons overalls, patching leather trousers and cooking flapjacks is not the most dignified and flower-strewn path to fortune, you must know; and to a boy whose ideas of chivalry, independence and deeds of knightly valor were purely and intensely Byronic, such a fate you must acknowledge, was a sort of poetic injustice. My aim, though, was to earn enough money with which to buy a certain claim of which I knew, and that I had, in advance, labeled 'Bonanza.'

"I might have succeeded, but I was prostrated by a malarial fever, and for days and weeks lay unconscious at the tender mercies of a few rough Welsh miners with human hearts. My little hoard of money and my energy melted away together like spring snow. But for Fritz I'd have died of disappointment alone. He had adopted the 'Never say die' motto, and as I often read in his glorious eyes the sentence, 'You great coward! At him again!' as a tender and appreciative sympathy which the gift of speech could not have made more assuring. My nurses had pitched me a tent on the south side of a low hill, and had left me to get well at my own leisure. My 'bottom dollar' had dwindled to the value of a dime, my legs to thickness of a pair of tongs (for all appetite was gone,) and one evening hope failed me. Believing I was going to die, I resolved to do the fair thing by Jennie, apprise her of the event and advise her to forget me. By the flickering light of a bit of tallow candle I began the letter, the first I had written for months. I thought aloud and wrote. Fritz lay beside me, his nose wedged between his paws, but I knew by the twitch of his ears that he understood every word I was writing.

"I had reached the climax of renunciation and wretchedness—or, rather, my expression of it—when he suddenly rose and went out. I soon heard him pawing and scratching and tearing the earth about six feet from me, as though he were under contract to dig a tunnel to China before daylight. Thinking he had found the burrow of a wolf or fox, I called him off, but he was as deaf as a rock to my voice. Seizing the candle, I hurried to the spot, around which lay a half bushel of gravel which he had loosened, when my eye caught the gleam of a dull, red streak that veined a piece of quartz about the size of an egg lying among the fresh earth. Would you believe it? That streak was worth $50, for it was virgin gold. Nor was it the only one upon that hillside. Fritz had found a lode (thanks to the gopher), and I thereby had found a fortune. As soon as possible I had the gold of that precious stone wrought into a ring of my own designing—all of it, at least, but the contents of one blunt corner, which, in its native roughness, I had mounted as a brooch. Sending these to Jennie, I—"

"An act of great generosity, sir, I think," interrupted Ruth with a laughing glint in her eye. "One would have thought you'd have preserved such a piece of rare good fortune as a memorial and stone."

"You anticipate me, madam. It was as a memorial that I sent my first bit of treasure, but I expected to get it back again within two years, and the girl with it."

"And did you?"

"No; nor even received a line of acknowledgement that my offer had been accepted. Nothing finds gold quicker than gold, when a man has once got a fair share of it, and in two years I had, in various ways, secured $30,000. Investing it, as I thought safely, I returned to Philadelphia in all the pride of a conquering hero. My story ought to end here; to wind up with the chime of wedding bells and a 'beautiful Rachel' as my reward for faithful serving; but I had scarcely arrived when I heard, incidentally, that Jennie had gone with her father to Europe, nor left no sign that she ever remembered me."

"You certainly did not let that fact dampen the ardor of your pursuit?" queried Ruth; "you followed her, of course."

"I did no such thing, madam. I returned to San Francisco, and plunged into the excitement of gold hunting with a recklessness that a woman can not understand. Six months after and I lost every dollar, but by that time I had learned that experience is worth nothing as solid capital until it has been dearly bought. I whistled my rhyme:

> "Loss and gain, pleasure and pain,
> Balance the see-saw of life,

in the sensitive ears of my faithful Fritz, hugged his brown head close to my shoulder—don't laugh, that dog was my friend—rolled up my sleeves, and again went to work with a vigor that I knew meant certain success if the vein held out. It did, and five years afterward I had a bank account which ran largely into the thousands. I invested it in land. By that time I was a bachelor of thirty. Hard knocks and my one big disappointment had shaken all the romance out of me, and when I again went East it was on business connected with the construction of this railroad."

"And you have quite outlived your boyish fancy, as heart began to lose its youth?" said Ruth, with the least bit of cynicism in her tone.

"I think Fritz knew," said the conductor quietly. "I had become almost misanthrope for his sake. If I left him to go into society—such as we had—for a few hours, he either whined like a sick child or kept up such an increasing barking and baying that to save him being shot as a nuisance I went to no place where it was impossible for him to accompany me. The old fellow went with me even to New York, and on the journey I often caught myself cogitating how he—born in a wilderness of wild mustard, and as fond of camp-life as an Indian—would take to the constraint of an old city. Well, I had not been in New York a week before there was a strong tugging at my heart to run down to Philadelphia. Not that it was home for me, for my parents had died before I first left it. I called the desire 'the charm of association,' and it led me.

"There, as I went down Arch street, my poor dog lost his wits and the sober dignity of his maturity. He had a remarkably fine scent. I always knew that; but no sooner had we turned into that particular street than, with nose close to the ground and rigid tail, he ran zig-zag to and fro, as though he was on the trail of an erratic fox. I called him, but he gave no heed. People got out of his way. The gamins shouted, and, with a wild, shrill bark, he suddenly bounded into the door-way of a large dry-goods store. I bounded after him in time to see him rush up to a lady in black, who was examining some gloves, and danced around her with signs of the most extravagant joy. There are tones that live without the aid of photographs. 'Roy! Roy! Dear old Roy,' was all she said, but I'd have sworn the voice was Jennie's if I had heard it on the summit of Mount Blanc. A white hand was laid upon his head and my ring was on the hand."

He paused.

"Yours? Sir, I hope you did not claim it," said the practical collocutor.

"I did, and the hand which wore it, just as I originally intended." Nor did Alexander, in his hours of conquest, ever smile a more serene approval of himself than our conductor at this stage of the story.

"But the conduct of Fritz, and the lady's silence, and all the queer concomitants which exist only in fiction—how do you reconcile them with an ow'r true tale?" said Ruth, the truth loving.

"Fritz was Roy, the Roy who had often been caressed by Jennie before his young master, Jennie's cousin, got the gold fever, when I did, and came to California, never to return. Jennie had written, but her letters had never reached me. She thought me dead. Why the dog came to me, when his master died, is one among the riddles of my life which I will disentangle in the hereafter."

"And to-day where is she?"

He stood waiting for the answer.

"On our ranch near Sacramento, and I believe one of the happiest women in the State. We have a boy ten years old, whose name is Fritz, and all the dearer for the sake of the old friend who has gone where I hope one day to meet the human of him. I wish you could stop off a bit and see my wife. Queer, isn't it that I should have introduced this bit of private history upon you? But the truth is— Yes—coming! I'll be with you again; ladies."

A brakeman beckoned him inside, and we had seen the last of our handsome conductor.

The evening shadows had begun to lengthen.

The setting sun had turned the vast plain of the Sacramento Valley into a "field of the cloth of gold," and the distant peaks of the Sierras, clad in eternal snows, but now rose-tinted and glowing, seemed to cleave the azure above them as with a wedge of burnished silver. It was starlight when we reached the end of our car-ride and were registered for the night.

"The conductor's story was a pleasant little episode, Ruth, wasn't it? Do you believe it all happened?" I asked, as I leaned from my pillow to her's to leave a good-night kiss on her round cheek.

"I like Fritz," was the sleepy answer. "There's an instinct about some dogs that the half of mankind can neither appreciate nor maintain. I trust a man whom a good dog loves."

A Norwegian Village.

Vossevangen is a little farming hamlet on the west shore of a beautiful lake. The region is one of the best agricultural districts in Western Norway; the "Voss" farmers are held to be fortunate and well-to-do, and their butter and cheese always bring high prices in market.

As we drove into the village we met the peasants going home from church; the women in short green or black gowns, with gay jackets and white handkerchiefs made into a flying buttress sort of head-dress on their head; the men with knee-breeches, short vests and jackets, thick trimmed with silver buttons. Every man bowed, and every woman courtesied as we passed. To pass any human being on the highway without a sign or token of greeting would be considered in Norway the height of ill-manners; any child seen to do it would be sharply reproved. Probably few things would astonish the rural Norwegians more than to be told that among the highly civilized it is considered a mark of good breeding, if you chance to meet a fellow-man on the highway, to go by him with no more recognition of his presence than you would give to a tree or stone wall.

It is an odd thing that a man should be keeping the Vossevangen Hotel to-day who served in America's civil war, was for two years in one of the New York regiments, and saw a good deal of active service. He was called back to Norway by the death of his father, which made it necessary for him to take charge of the family estate in Vossevangen. He has married a Vossevangen woman, and is likely to end his days there, but he hankers for Chicago, and always will. He keeps a fairly good little hotel on the shores of the lake. In one corner of the dining-room was a large round table covered with old silver for sale; tankards, chains, belts, buttons, coins, rings, buckles, brooches, ornaments of all kinds—hundreds of dollars' worth of things. There they lay, day and night, open to all who came; and they had done this, the landlady said, for years, and not a single article had ever been stolen; from which it is plain that not only is the Norwegian honest himself, there must be a contagion in his honesty which spread it to all travelers in his country.—*Atlantic.*

The Argument of a Loaded Gun.

"Talking about those times right after the war, we certainly did have a branch establishment of hell down in Shreveport. Such a reign of terrorism I never saw, and never expect to witness again. The town was held by colored troops. There were about 100,000 bales of cotton there at the time, and orders had been issued against smoking on the streets. Some of our men, through force of habit, had forgotten the order, and some three or four had been shot down in cold blood for having a cigar in their mouths. One day, as a New Orleans packet came up to the wharf, I saw Maj. Duffie, of the 'lost cause,' one of the bravest devils that ever breathed, and he was evidently going to land. I noticed that he was smoking as he stepped ashore, and I took the first chance to inform him of the order. He laughed and said: 'Oh, pshaw! That'll do well enough to play on boys and old women, but it won't do on me, Vest.'

"I cautioned him again, feeling sure there would be trouble in the camp if any of those darky sentinels should see him. We walked up into town, he smoking all the time, and got along well enough, till suddenly a big negro stepped out from behind a corner, and, leveling his musket about five feet from Duffie's head, observed:

"'Drop dat cigah!'

"Duffie surveyed the muzzle of that instrument about a second and a half, and then he dropped it.

"'Tramp out de spahks!' was order number two, the musket meanwhile keeping its unpleasant position.

"Duffie tramped.

"'Tramp out dose uddah spahks!' again commanded the darky. 'Dat's enough. Now you kin move along.'

"I was an amused observer of this episode, but had nothing to say until we had got off a few feet, when I meekly asked:

"'Duffie, take a fresh cigar?'

"I don't think he was favorably impressed with the personal liberty in and around Shreveport; but I tell you, gentlemen, there is more solid argument in a loaded shot-gun than all the decisions of the Supreme Court."

The Laplander.

The Laplander's sledge has no runners, but, like himself, it is covered with reindeer skin, and is in shape something like a canoe. Harnessed to this sledge, the reindeer starts off with almost the rapidity of the steam engine, going fifteen or twenty miles an hour.

The reindeer is not only the Laplander's horse, but his cow, and, during the time that it gives milk, he is freezing large quantities of it, to be used when no more is obtained. Then he breaks off a piece, warms it out, and has again a good article of milk.

The deer is also his food, large herds of them being kept in some parts of the country. From its skin the Laplander makes the roof and floor of his house, his bed, his shoes, and stockings, his clothes, and cords and strings for his bow. Without this animal, the Laplander would be in a deplorable condition.

THE increase of the value of French railways in 1880 over 1879 was $22,240,000.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

CARRIER-PIGEONS often exhibit a remarkable love of music, and they are exceedingly fond of aromatic odors.

WHENEVER any one of a herd of hyenas, in their native state, is wounded its companions tear it to pieces and devour it.

JELLY-FISHES can live cut in two for an indefinite period. Halves of them will swim along as if nothing had happened.

THERE is a pair of scales in the New York Assay Office of a kind so delicate that, when brought to a balance with two pieces of paper of equal size in the pans, the mere writing of a name with lead pencil on one of the pieces of paper will add enough weight to the paper to turn the scales in its favor.

WHEN a lion is roused he never goes directly forward, but takes an oblique course, receding with a slow, proud motion, going from one side to the other, and bounding rather than running. The lion is a long-lived animal; in his native forest his age exceeds that of man. When a lioness fears lest her retreat may be discovered she often hides her tracks by brushing them out with her tail.

IT is said that the bats of Java seldom fail to attack such persons as lie in the open air with their extremities exposed; and they are so dexterous in this operation that they can insinuate their aculeated tongue into a vein, and continue to draw the blood without being perceived; and that during all the time they are engaged, they agitate the air with their wings in so pleasing a manner as to throw the sufferer into a sounder sleep than he was before.

THE common flea lives by sucking the blood of man; and of some species of quadrupeds and birds. It abounds particularly in the nests of poultry, pigeons and swallows, and wherever sand and dust accumulate in the chinks of floors; it is to be found also plentiful in beds, wherever cleanliness is neglected. Fleas undergo a complete metamorphosis. The female lays about a dozen eggs of a white color, and slightly viscous. The larvæ is a lively little worm, at first white, afterward reddish, and destitute of feet.

THERE are at present in the Old World and in the New World more than 100,000 railway locomotives. Their total force is equal to 30,000,000 horse-power, and all the other steam engines on the globe are estimated at 46,000,000 horse-power. The technical "horse-power," however, is really equal to three average horses, and each horse to about seven men, the aggregate power, therefore, of all the engines being vastly more than the effective force of all the human workers living. Four-fifths of the steam engines now at work have been made within a quarter of a century or so.

SOME of the washing waters of Paris, which were formerly run into the sewers, are now collected in casks, and, the suds being subjected to chemical treatment, the fatty matters are being manufactured into toilet soap, made fragrant by the addition of oil of rose. According to this process a little sulphuric acid is added to the soap water obtained from washing linen, the whole is then stirred up, and the fatty matter is allowed to stand for a few hours, when, on its collecting upon the surface of the liquid, it is gathered in casks. Instead of sulphuric acid, sulphate of iron or ferruginous sulphate of alumina may be employed, by the action of which the separation of the fatty matter is obtained, being precipitated in the form of an insoluble soap. After the action of these metallic salts the operation may be terminated by the addition of milk of lime.

Portuguese Shepherds.

On the hill-side, under the oak trees, we see a child tending her flock and spinning with distaff and spindle. Such a sight is very common; little girls have much to do with domestic animals; they run fearlessly between the long horns of the great tawny oxen, and guide them in the way they should go with a shower of blows on their long-suffering foreheads and muzzles. They milk the goats and herd the swine, and grow lithe and strong of limb and nut-brown of face in the warm sun. The herdsmen and shepherdesses beguile their lonely watch with the peculiar antiphonal songs of the country, which often display remarkable wit in repartee on the part of the improvisatores, as well as a ready talent for rhyming. These songs are composed as well in Spain as in Portugal. One shepherd challenges another to a tournament in verse, and begins by singing a stanza which is to serve as a key-note to the whole production, as well in the kind of measure to be used as in tune. In one of these lyrical ballads, which, so far as I know, has never crept into print, a man begins a song half in banter, half in earnest:

> "It is better to love a dog than to love a woman,
> For a piece of gold a woman will leave you to grief,
> But the affection of a dog is endless."

A woman, who perhaps has had some experience of the improvidence as well as of the voracity of mankind, replies, in ready caricature of the other:

> "It is better to feed a dog than to feed a man,
> For with a piece of meat a dog will leave you in peace,
> But the hunger of a man will last forever."

And the keen, sharp-shooting is kept up through a long range of topics, the ball tossed back and forward from one skillful composer to another, and when improvisation fails, traditional badinage is remembered and sung with equal gusto.—*L. W. Champney, in Harper's Magazine.*

Nose and Face.

A somewhat singular fact has been observed with reference to the shape of the nose, or rather, the setting of it in the face, so to speak. To be strictly correct, from the artist's point of view, the nose should be accurately in the middle of the face, and at right angles with a line from the pupil of one eye to that of the other. As a matter of fact, it is rarely or never found thus placed; it is almost invariably a little out of "the square," and the fact of its being so is often that which lends a peculiar expression and piquancy to the face. A medical writer points out that there are anatomical reasons why a slight deviation from the true central line may be expected, and that the nose which is thus accurately straight between the two eyes may, after all, be considered an abnormal one; the only absolutely true and correct organ being, in fact, that which thus deviates a little to the right or left.

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IRON TONIC

Is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.

Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 3, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

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HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
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Recover their vitality by pursuing a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular invigorant and alterative medicine in use. General debility, fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and other maladies are completely removed by it. Ask those who have used it what it has done for them.

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If you want to buy Threshers, Clover Hullers, Horse-Powers or Engines (either Portable or Traction, to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes), buy the "Starved Rooster" goods. "The Best are the Cheapest." For Price-List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, O.

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AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

A CURIOUS instance of the deodorizing of illuminating gas was recently cited by Prof. Bunsen. In Dresden a quantity of gas escaped from a pipe outside of a dwelling and passed through the earth into the house, with its odor entirely gone. It was breathed unconsciously, and several deaths occurred in consequence.

SOME interesting archæological discoveries have just been made in Algiers, near the sea-coast, on the seat of the ancient Utica. The remains of a temple consecrated to the infant Hercules; a statuette of the god in white marble, evidently Greek; a Bacchus, life-size, also in white marble; and a number of fine mosaics, seem to indicate the probability of a great "find."

THE great telescope just completed by Howard Grubb of Dublin for the Vienna Observatory is the largest refractor now in existence. The steel tube is thirty-three and one-half feet in length, and the instrument weighs near seven tons. The object glass is twenty-seven inches in diameter, while that of the great telescope at Washington, hitherto the largest in the world, measures twenty-six inches.

THE use of the electric telegraph in Arctic exploration seems excellent and practical. By such aid sledge parties could be kept in communication with the main body of the expedition. The wires would be made as light as possible, and laid along the snow or ice or the frozen ground, either of which would sufficiently insulate the wires without the use of the usual poles and glass insulators.

AT THE Paris observatory Thollon is carefully studying the sun's surface and has described a number of interesting hydrogen explosions, appearing like gigantic displays of fireworks, and sometimes remaining visible for two days. One of them sent forth a stream of fire to a hight of more than 200,000 miles—a distance nearly equal to that of the moon from the earth—while explosions reaching to a hight of 25,000 to 50,000 miles are by no means infrequent.

AN ACCOUNT was recently given to the British Royal Society, of the transplanting of a bone, the first successful instance of the kind ever recorded. A piece of diseased bone had to be removed from the arm of a boy of three years in a Glasgow infirmary. Fifteen months after the operation no new bone formation had appeared, and the experiment of bone-grafting was undertaken. On three different occasions portions of human bone were transplanted, the grafts being taken from patients from whom wedges of bone had to be removed for the purpose of straightening their limbs. These wedges were divided into many small pieces and placed in the child's arm. The fragments grew together and adhered to the bone of the arm above and below, ultimately converting a useless arm into a thoroughly useful one by the formation of a complete bone.

SOME conception of the enormous energy of the human heart may be formed when it is considered that a good climber can only ascend 9,000 feet in nine hours—that is, working continuously for a considerable time, can only raise his own weight 1,000 feet an hour—while the work done by the heart is equivent to raising its own weight (ten ounces) 13,860 feet high every hour. A still more striking illustration of the great power of this little organ may be found by comparing it with the most powerful engine ever made by man—the Bavarian locomotive, of the Vienna and Trieste Railway—which can only raise itself through 2,700 feet an hour. That is, its energy is less than one-fifth that of the human heart. Of course, the actual work done, by both engine and climber, is much greater in amount than that done by the heart, but relative to the weight, the energy of the heart far exceeds the other two.

Sign Lore.

A gentleman advertised in one of our daily papers for an ice chest to hold so many pounds of ice and a new harness. The wonder was why he wanted to keep his new harness in an ice chest, until it was noticed to be an error in punctuation.

A barbers sign once read:

"What do you think
I'll shave you for nothing and give you a drink."

When his customers asked him for the drink and refused to pay, he took them outside and read to them:

"What! do you think
I'll shave you for nothing and give you a drink."

Detached sentences often present a quaint expression:

"Job printing!" said an old lady, reading the familiar sign, "poor man, he must be awful tired of it, for he's been at it ever since I can remember!"

In a druggist's window at Chicago there was for many years a sign: "Artificial eyes," and immediately under it: "Open all night."

A merchant once told a sign painter he wanted a neat sign with a couplet in rhyme, painted in gold letters; when the man brought the sign the inscription read:

"Sugar and tea sold."

The merchant asked angrily where the rhyme was, when the painter read it to him:

"Sugar and tea
so-l-d."

A sign on a tobacco factory reads: "Twenty boys wanted to strip."

"Shirts re-enforced" is the legend in a Detroit dry goods store. It means that they are provided with double yokes.

"Mr. Jones' Shirt Store" read an old lady, cautionsly. "Well, why doesn't he get it mended?"

"Pocket-books reduced to fifteen cents," was the notice in a store window, and a wag passing remarked that he was reduced to nothing.

In Pennsylvania there was an old house called the Harrowgate. In front of it and directly on the sidewalk hang an old gate with this inscription:

"This gate hangs well and hinders none;
Refresh, and pay and travel on;
Good ale for nothing to-morrow."

Another sign reads:

"I, Patrick Holyroott, live here,
I sell good porter, ale and beer;
I've made my sign a little wider
To let you know I keep good cider."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Husband's Revenge.

A Detroit man detected his wife and a neighboring man planning an elopement. He allowed them to proceed undisturbed to a certain point, and then called in a policeman. The result is thus related: He took a lamp and led the way to the woodshed. The neighbor, dressed in his Sunday suit, was tied up in one corner, and the recreant wife occupied an empty dry-goods box in the other. "Got 'em last night at 9 o'clock," said the husband," and I've put in the whole day telling 'em what I think of such business. Guess I'd better let 'em off now, hadn't I?" The officer thought so, and the neighbor was released, led to the door, and the husband said: "Now you trot, and if you ever try to run away with my wife again I'll—I'll be hanged if I don't go and tell your wife about it!" He then turned to his wife, untied the cords, and said: "I guess you feel ashamed of this, and there ain't no need to say any more about it. I ain't very mad this time, but if you try it again there's no knowing what I may do." "Well!" gasped the officer, as he drew a long breath. "Well, didn't I git 'em?" chuckled the husband, in proud delight. "I may look like a spring chicken, but I'm no fool, and don't you forget it!"

FELL AGAINST A SHARP EDGE.

[From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.]

This is furnished by Mr. Wm. Will, 1613 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.: Some time since I received a severe injury to my back, by falling against the sharp edge of a marble step, the stone penetrating at least a half-inch, and leaving a very painful wound. After suffering for a time, I concluded to apply St. Jacobs Oil, and am pleased to say that the results exceeded my expectations. It speedily allayed all pain and swelling, and by continued use made a perfect cure. I really think it the most efficacious liniment I ever used.

FEELING THE EARTH MOVE.

Account of Some Curiosities of the Wind by a Philosopher on the Roof.

[New York Sun.]

"Would you like to feel the motion of the earth whirling on its axis just as you feel the motion of a buggy by the air driven against your face?"

The man who asked this singular question looked both sane and serious. As he spoke he touched with his finger a small globe, which, with the slight impulse thus communicated, began to revolve smoothly and swiftly within a brass ring and a broad wooden zone, on which were pictured the odd-looking figures that represent the twelve signs of the zodiac. The green painted oceans and the variously tinted continents on the little globe blended into a confused jumble of color with the motion. Europe and America, the Atlantic and the Pacific lost their outlines. Greenland made a dark circle about the pole like a streak on a boy's top.

"You know the earth is whirling like that—many times faster than that," said the philosopher, "and if the atmosphere did not partake of the same motion there would be a constant hurricane blowing at the rate of a thousand miles an hour. Most persons accept the explanation that the atmosphere revolves as fast as the solid ground without inquiring any further, and so they lose sight of one of the most startling facts in nature. Just step up here."

The reporter followed the philosopher to the flat roof of the house.

"Don't you feel that?" asked the philosopher, putting his hand to his cheek.

"I feel a wind from the northeast," replied the reporter.

"Well, that's it, then," said the philosopher. "As the surface of the earth revolves eastward, it meets a current of air flowing from the north, which has not yet acquired a velocity of rotation equal to that of the ground it passes over. So objects on the earth are driven by the earth's motion through air that is moving more slowly to the eastward than they are. The result is that the wind which started to blow from the poles toward the equator, instead of moving straight from north to south appears to come from the northeast. The reason of this will be plain the minute you look at a revolving globe. You see that close to the poles the revolution of the surface is very much slower than at the equator, just as a point on the hub of a wheel moves more slowly than a point on the tire.

"You must not, however, suppose that every wind from the northeast is the result of this curious law. In fact, in this latitude it is very difficult to say when the true wind of revolution, if I may so speak of it, is felt, because there are so many local causes that govern the direction of the wind. Nevertheless, whenever a current of air starts from the far north toward the equator, this phenomenon will be experienced in all the places it passes over, although it is very often obscured by the changes of direction caused by ranges of mountains, great valleys and local temperatures. But the curious fact remains that we can feel in the wind the whirling of our globe about its axes. In the tropics this phenomenon manifests itself perfectly in the famous trade winds. In fact the west and southwest winds that prevail here a large part of the year are the returning trade winds. In this case the air, moving from the equator, where the revolution is fastest toward the poles where it is slowest, has, as it advances, a westward motion greater than that of the surface over which it passes. So marked is the prevalence of this wind that sailors call it 'down hill' from here to England on account of the easy sailing with the wind. So, you see, that, although the winds alone would never enable us to detect the fact that the earth revolves, yet now that the fact is known, we see in them one of its most striking results."

Standing on His Dignity.

A prohibitionist went into a saloon, under the influence of liquor, and asked a prominent politician to treat.

"You can't be thirsty again. You have just had a drink."

"Of course (hic) I'm not thirsthy," was the indignant response. "If I don't drink except when I ish thirsthy, what advantage have I got over a beasht of the field?"

Nose, Toes, Etc.

Said a prim teacher to the class in composition; "Make a rhyming couplet including the words nose, toes, corn, kettle, ear, two and boil." There was a silence for a little while, and then a boy held up his hand in token of success. "Read the couplet," said the teacher, and the boy read:

A boil in the kettle is worth two on your nose,
And a corn in the ear is worth two on your toes.

ODD SCRAPS.

GRAINED wood should be washed with cold tea.

SOUR milk removes iron rust from white goods.

TRY pure benzine to remove stains from hair-cloth furniture.

THE free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough.

CREAM of tartar rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves clean them well.

CUT hot bread or cake with a hot knife, and it will not be clammy.

MOTHS will eat the all-wool reps, but not the mixed silk and cotton upholstering.

CAMPHOR placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them any injury.

CEILINGS that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

SINGLE cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee.

IN BOILING eggs put them in boiling water. It will prevent the yoke from coloring black.

IN MAKING a crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in flour. Melting will injure the crust.

CREAM that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it change tc butter.

A FINE comb loosens the dead skin of the scalp just as friction rubs off the scarf skin of the body.

A FEW dried or preserved cherries, with stones out, are the very best thing possible to garnish sweet dishes.

DOUBLE cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours.

IN POTOSI the most violent headaches, so very common there, are cured by putting the feet in hot water.

A SOLUTION of common salt given immediately is said to be a successful remedy for strychinia poisoning.

SALT extracts the juices of meat in cooking. Steaks ought therefore not to be salted until they have been broiled.

IN BOILING dumplings of any kind, put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

THE only sure and efficient way to warm cold feet is to dip them in cold water and then rub them dry briskly with a coarse towel.

TO BEAT the white of eggs quickly put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

THERE is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

WHEN washing oil-cloths, put a little milk in the last water they are washed with. This will keep them bright and clean longer than clear water.

FURNITURE needs cleaning as much as other wood-work. It may be washed with warm soap suds, quickly wiped dry and then rubbed with an oily cloth.

TO MAKE silk which has been wrinkled appear exactly like new, sponge it on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, and iron on the wrong side.

A PASTE made of whiting and benzine will clean marble, and one made of whiting and chloride of soda spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) on the marble will remove spots.

EGGS coated with butter in which two or three per cent. of salicylic acid has been dissolved and then packed in dry sawdust without touching one another will keep fresh for a year.

[From the Chambersburgh (Pa.) Herald.]

AFTER vainly spending five hundred dollars for other remedies to relieve my wife, I have no hesitation in declaring, that St. Jacobs Oil will cure Neuralgia, says M. V. B. Hersom, Esq., (of Pinkham & Hersom), Boston, Mass., an enthusiastic indorser of its merits.

SUMMER EVENINGS.

Nature draws close to us on summer eves,
  Low whispering her secrets in our ear;
Her warm breath stealing over cheek and brow;
  She seems a gracious presence, sitting near

Striving with sweet persuasion to make known
  The love and gladness lying at her heart;
Thrilling in every fiber with His life,
  Of which our own, though discordant, is part.

As lovers slowly walking 'neath the stars
  Speak not from very fullness of delight,
So, nature hushing every ruder sound,
  Woos us in whispers, through the summer's night.

A scent of roses in the dusky gloam,
  And young birds twittering in the early dawn,
Far off the murmur of a water-fall,
  And ghostly shadows flickering on the lawn.

The poet knows their meaning in his heart,
  But, when he tries to tell it, finds no words,
This universal language is for all,
  Needs no interpreter; it is the Lord's,

By which he speaks to us through every sense,
  Holding communion with us, day and night,
Bringing us slowly, and by ways unknown,
  From out our darkness into life and light.

—*Frances L. Gardner.*

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

THE new Municipal Laboratory of Paris for testing food and all articles having a bearing on health, is already accomplishing good results. A large number of samples of wine have been found to be adulterated. Watered milk has been so often found that a panic among the milk-men has resulted. French chocolate has been found to be adulterated with a great variety of substances. The laboratory is in charge of an able chemist with competent assistants. The articles examined are those sent in by the inhabitants of the city, and whenever adulterations are discovered, the matter is immediately placed in the hands of the police for investigation and prosecution. A department of the laboratory is specially fitted up for the examination of pork for trichinæ.

Certain Knowledge.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has performed more wonderful cures than any medicine ever brought before the American public.

WE KNOW a lady who never hurries her dressmaker. She waits until all the neighbors get through with her. This lady, by the way, is the best posted on village news of any person in town.

Dressing for a Photograph.

"The question is often asked," said an experienced photographer, "why actors and actresses take the most pleasing pictures. It is because they study the principles of art and good taste in their profession and understand how to dress. Moreover, they usually bring a selection of veils, flowers, curls, braids, laces and sometimes costumes to give the photographer a choice of accessories. They come when they are wholly at leisure and are not flustered. A red face takes black, and they know it. Then they do not load themselves down with gewgaws and haberdasheries, to show all that they have got in worldly goods. Few persons know how to dress for a picture like an actress. The best materials for ladies to wear when about to sit for a photograph are such that will fold or drape nicely, like reps, winceys, poplins, satins and silks. Lavender, lilac, sky blue, purple and French blue take very light, and are worse for a picture than pure white. Corn color and salmon are better. China pink, rose pink, magenta, crimson, pea green, buff, plum color, dark purple, pure yellow, Mazarine blue, navy blue, fawn color, Quaker color, dove color, ashes of roses and stone color show a pretty gray in the photograph. Scarlet, claret, garnet, sea-green, light orange, leather color, light Bismarck and slate color take still darker, and are excellent colors to photograph. Cherry, wine color, light apple-green, dark orange, golden and red brown show nearly the same agreeable color in the picture. A black silk always looks well, and it takes well if not bedecked with ribbons and laces that will take white. Dark Bismarck and snuff brown usually take blacker than a black silk or satin and are not easy to drape. A silk, because it has more gloss and reflects more light, usually takes lighter than a woolen dress. Ladies with dark or brown hair should avoid contrasts in their costumes, as light substances photograph more quickly than dark, and ladies with light hair should dress in something lighter than those whose hair is brown. Few ladies understand how to arrange their hair so as to harmonize with the form of the head, but blindly follow the fashion, be the neck long or short, or the face narrow or broad. A broad face appears more so if the hair is arranged low over the forehead or is parted at the side, and a long neck becomes stork-like when the hair is built up high, while a few curls would make a most agreeable change in the effect. Powdered hair gives good effect, and powder should be bestowed upon freckles.—*New York Sun.*

"I Don't Want that Stuff!"

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—*Standard.*

A PROMINENT lumberman in Burlington has had his coat-of-arms' painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto "Vidi," which by interpretation is, "I saw."

KIDNEY-WORT is the enemy of indigestion and biliousness. It is sure to conquer them.

No SHIP, it is said, that has carried the name of Jasper, ever made a second voyage. Why should Jasper be such a hard load to carry?

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

DEACON SMITH buys Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, and, since its improvement, recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all hair preparations. This shows that the Deacon is a wise man and knows what is what.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE
Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

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For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
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No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
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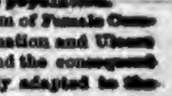

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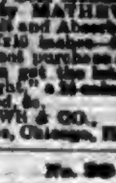

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Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
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A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
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For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
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GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
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To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't

June 8, 1881.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.

25-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street.

Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

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It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple.* Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

A DISEASE which is Univers'l requires a Universal Rem'dy and none of the ills to which the human family are subject is more Universal than Fever & Ague, and no remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing Fever and Ague as KRESS' FEVER TONIC. In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant throw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent CHILLS and FEVER from gaining a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, affect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to KRESS' FEVER TONIC. It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and wherever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnine, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of AGUE in a very short time and leaves the system strong and vigorous to resist MALARIA. One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases a second bottle may be required. In small doses it will invariably counteract tendency to chills. KRESS' FEVER TONIC is no new remedy, but one long established, thoroughly tested, and found by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In another column will be found the experience of parties who have used it to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, everywhere. TRY IT if you have the slightest tendency to SHAKE! IT WILL CURE YOU!

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A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

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on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

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of as rich soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

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Circumstantial Evidence.

A lawyer in central New York gives the following account of one of his first cases: My client sued a neighbor for the alleged killing of a favorite dog. The proof consisted in the mysterious disappearance of the animal, and the possession of a dog's skin by the defendant, which, after considerable argument, was brought into court in evidence. It was marked in a singular manner, and was positively identified, with many tears, by the plaintiff's wife and daughter as the undoubted integument of the deceased Bose. In summing up to the jury, I was in the midst of a highly colored picture of the virtues of the deceased, and of the love of the children for their four-footed friend, when I was interrupted by a slight disturbance in the crowd near the door of the little school-house, which served as court-house. Looking around, I saw my client's youngest son, a tow-headed urchin of twelve, coming forward with a dog whose skin was the exact counterpart of the one put in evidence. The dog wagged his tail with good-natured composure, and the boy cried, in his childish treble: "Pa, Bose has come home." I gathered up my law books and retreated, and I have never had perfect confidence in circumstantial evidence since.—[Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for August.

Why the Scandal was Printed.

Publishing, on Saturday, the particulars of the Platt scandal, the Bangor Commercial said: "We have but one motive in printing the disgraceful details of the scandal which has resulted in the withdrawal of Thomas C. Platt as a candidate for senator at Albany. That motive is to emphasize the proud boast that the republican party comprises the greater part of the decency, morality and respectability of the country. Let it be understood that all of the 'gentlemen' who are named as participants in this 'racy little episode' are leading members of the republican party of the great state of New York. We are thus particular in making this statement, lest some of our city clergymen, who are unfamiliar with the politics of New York, and under whose eye the story printed elsewhere might chance to fall, should feel called upon to refer to it in their pulpits to-morrow as a cause for congratulation that the country did not, at the last election, fall into the hands of the democratic party, whose representatives in New York have again shocked the country by this disgraceful scandal at Albany."

The Great Wheat Fields.

People traveling to the northwest, will be gratified at learning that the "Great Rock Island Route" opens a new line from Chicago to Minneapolis and St. Paul, July 17th, running two through daily trains, leaving Chicago at 12:05 and 5:30 p. m. This new line is to be known as the "Albert Lea Route," and passes through the very best sections of the states of Illinois Iowa and Minnesota, affording travelers a view of the great harvest fields of our country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our northwestern inhabitants.

We understand that round-trip excursion tickets to points in the great wheat region of the Red River of the North, and Missouri River valleys, will be immediately put on sale, good for 40 days from date of issue. This will enable eastern farmers to visit the greatest wheat country on the globe, and see harvesting done on the most gigantic scale.

Surely, no one who really desires to see the west, will forego the opportunity to do so, by ticketing over any other than the "Albest Lea Route," via. West Liberty. The Great Rock Island depot is the most central of any in Chicago, being in the very heart of the city, close to the great hotels, postoffice and leading mercantile houses.

State Room Cars.

This magnificent addition to the mass of comfortable appointments for modern railway travel, originates with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the favorite route from east to west. These cars enable the passengers to enjoy every luxury of first-class hotels; each room being provided with washing, bathing, lounging and sleeping facilities, and also arranged in suites for the convenience of families or traveling parties. The best part about it is, that it costs no more than ordinary sleeping-car accommodations, while it secures complete privacy. If any of our readers contemplate going west, they will do well to secure their tickets via. the Burlington route.

"Mother has Recovered,"

wrote an Illinois girl to her eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved west. Since she has got well everyone about here is taking it." See advertisement.

SHEPHERD, ILL., Dec. 31, 1880.—I tried the Fever Tonic and there is no question but that it will break Ague. It did on me.

20-4w. A. C. BENTLEY.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 188'.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesvill	6 40	12 55	8 26
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgom y	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 56	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 1 pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 23
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 40pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 5	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 16	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 18	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 25pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 24
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 45 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 08 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m, 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 3 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C, east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 35, 3 40, 11 45 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt

H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

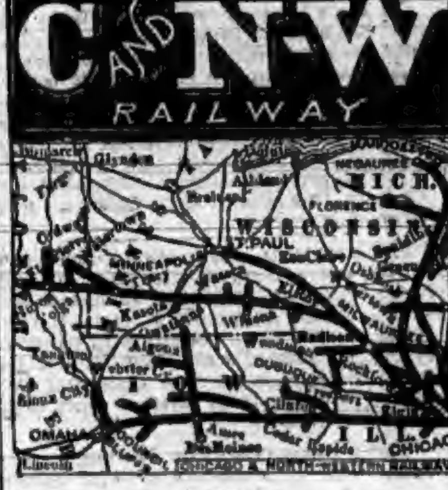

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 30pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 50	3 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	2 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 30
Chicago	8 00	5 25		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:43 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,

Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,

Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent,

St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 56
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 06
Deshler	12 58am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 50	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 50	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 34
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

E. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. McCready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELER
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attantention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound 30... &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	60c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	50c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	80c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	20c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	15c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches 7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	35c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

NORMAN STALLION

JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY

Imported Jock

Out of a thoroughbred

Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881 commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind.

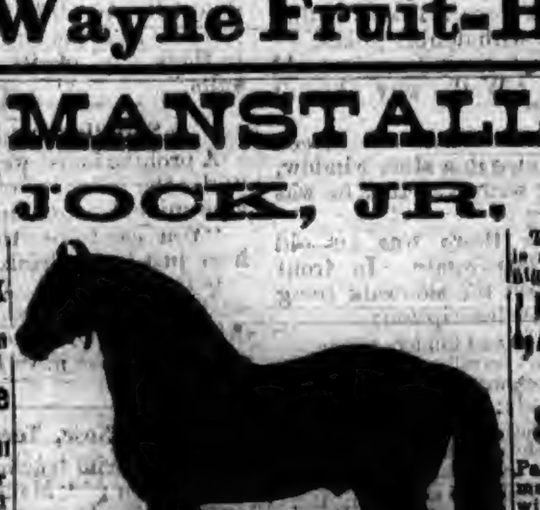

This powerful horse is a bay roan, 16 hands high and weighs fully

1,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 4, 1881 Number 31.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States Courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 9th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. B. F. LIPES, M. D.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor; John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. P. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Thos. H. SPROTTS

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [Nov 7-17

BETWEEN THE GREEN CORN AND THE GOLD.

Between the green corn and the gold,
  Between the dawning and the noon,
Love, that at first was pale and cold,
  Waxed ruddy with the summer moon;
And hearts beat high, and lips grew bold
Between the green corn and the gold.

The primrose, precious key of spring,
  Unlocked the casket of the year;
The flowers flew forth on rainbow wing
  O'er hill, and mead, and mere,
To woo the new year like the old,
Between the green corn and the gold.

Between the gold corn and green,
  Between the midday and the dawn,
The summer woods have lost their sheen,
  The flowers have withered on the lawn;
And Love lies dead where love hath been,
Between the gold corn and the green.

Love is not dead; he cannot die,
  Although his eyes be veiled with pain;
The woods shall waken by and by,
  The flowers shall blossom once again;
And we—shall we not wake, my Queen,
Between the gold corn and the green?

Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, July 16.

EDITORS COURIER:—As we passed into Arizona, it seemed to me the heat was greater, that is I felt it more, and sought the dressing-room and exchanged my dress basque for a thin white dressing sacque and rode more comfortably for the next few hours. We occasionally came to a small adobe town as we were carried over the undesirable country. The depot buildings were of wood with ordinary roofs, and above these, leaving a space of two or three feet, were sheds of shingles to shade and protect from the severe rays of the sun. The mountains were on either side with the beautiful sky above. The sky, the beautiful sky must be seen here to be appreciated. Can it be that in this unpleasant country the sky is more delicately flecked with gossamer shades or the broad expanse of a lovelier blue than elsewhere, or is it that the heavens and the mountains limiting the horizon contrast so greatly from the surrounding natural ugliness of the the territory? Nearly half way across Arizona, we arrived at a considerable town, called Tucson, on Friday evening, June 17th, about sunset. The heat of the day was much lessened, and the nights here are said to be comfortably cool. Here many of our passengers left, and we received new recruits. There were many soldiers here, I suppose for the purpose of quieting the red man should he become enraged. Here were people of various colors and races, the first Chinamen I had seen on my journey. It was as interesting as an evening's entertainment to watch their pantomimes and listen to the sing-song jargon of their ordinary conversation, looking so queer as they move about with a slip-shod walk, their small feet shoved into the queerest slippers of cloth, pointed at the toe, and an inch thick sole of cork. A hat, peculiar to themselves, covers the head, from the back of which depends the queue of black hair braided very smoothly with black jute and ribbons to lengthen nearly to the heels; wide pantaloons and a large colored shirt lined with white, warm outside. The sleeves loose at the hands, sometimes quite flowing. Shirt and pants made of the same color and material. The houses here were nearly all adobe, and I was told by residents and travelers that they often sleep out of doors to get the air, but have to protect themselves from mosquitoes. Many buy water from the water-man, who fills his cask at the mountains, from some stream issuing from their base. They put the water into an oyer, and set it out doors at night, when it gets pleasantly cool for drink. This oyer is made by the Indians, of clay, something like our crocks. There were some artesian wells in this town, pumped by windmills. Tucson is the largest town in Arizona, but it seemed to me no desirable place to live, with no trees and very little vegetation. Friday night I slept pretty well in my car berth, though it was so warm I had the window opened for outside air, which I had to accept with its accompanying dust, which settled all over my bed, face, eyes and hair. We reached Yuma, on the Colorado river, about five o'clock in the morning, and the passengers said they had a very good breakfast for one dollar. I got a cup of tea and paid twenty-five cents, and ate my own lunch. The damp air from the river was very refreshing as we crossed into California. Did I find it a barren waste yesterday, I find it many degrees more desolate to-day. We made very few stops. After crossing the river, the plain is covered with gravel and nothing growing to be seen anywhere, not even cactus or sage-brush, but soon saw great waves of sand, as though a gritty ocean had risen in turbulent might, and its crested wave, leaping high, stood fast a sand bank; "and not so very fast either," the conductor says, "for when the wind comes with continued force it is removed, sometimes blocking the railroad track, and they have shoveled unsuccessfully for hours to clear the way for the engine, and, becoming very tired, gone into the car to rest and sleep, and on awakening, found the track as clear as though it had never been obstructed, and 'twas necessary to observe closely to see that the track was firm, for this fitful wind, sometimes a friend, sometimes a foe, treacherously removes or loosens the foundations of the road, stretching great rifts and billows of clear yellow sand as far as the eye can follow." The conductor pointed me to a beautiful lake on the left in the distance at the foot of the mountain, on whose clear, placid bosom ducks seemed to be swiming and trees casting shadows in the water, little canoes gliding silently, and shaped creatures ducking and diving in quest of food, very pretty to contemplate over the hot, dry sand, but 'twas all in seeming, for this was all a mirage. Nothing but dry, burning sand in the distance. I had been watching to be surprised by a mirage, but this one was not as beautiful as my imagination had pictured; but my mind picturing was at fault, for this was an unusually fine mirage. About noon we found ourselves rolling on between the ranges of mountains, San Bernardino on the right, San Jacinto on the left. I am told that the peak of San Jacinto is 7,800 feet above the level of the sea and covered with perpetual snow, which makes it glisten in the sunlight, and the weeds which I called attention to, looking to me only a few inches high, are large evergreen trees measuring in some instances more than one hundred and fifty feet in height. This mountain looked to me scarcely higher than the dome to our court-house, and the base not a stone's throw distant. I was told I would measure five miles before touching its foot. How very deceitful the clear air is. Gradually vegetation appeared, and the valley assumed something of beauty a half hour before reaching Colton, where we stop for dinner. Some three or four miles away in the valley close to the foot hills is San Bernardino, a very thrifty settlement of fruit-growers. The colony was started by Mormons, I think, though they are not poligamists. Some say this is a very delightful place, others say they would not live there for the best home to be found in the place. Hearing many and almost universal praise of Los Angeles, I stopped off to look the city and adjoining country over. My first impressions of the town were unpleasant, but my hotel, the Pico House, looks out upon the old Spanish fort where are old rickety adobe houses. But when I went up on the hill and looked over the city and some of the valley, I thought it a pretty sight. As I looked through the streets, I was charmed with the profligate profusion of nicely tinted flowers, the tropical trees and fruits. Just imagine, if you can, hedges of fish geraniums almost a scarlet mass, with bloom too bright for my eyes to gaze upon, fencing in the yard. Fuchsias grown into shrubs so high I must look up to see their pendant blossoms. Rose-geraniums of mammoth size standing like weeds by the roadside, abundant with flowers, which were not very pretty, and cactuses of many varieties. Century plants, some in bloom. I saw hedges of cactus (of the kind I learned years ago to call picklepear) grown as high as a house roof, the trunk of the tree hardened into the hardest wood, yet retaining much the shape of the large picklypear leaf. The large leaves supporting thorns several inches in length, and many minor prickers you find if you dare to touch them. Each pear, or leaf, has a flower on the end, but I did not think the cactus pretty, only very remarkable to my eyes. From Los Angeles I rode out into the country visting orange and lemon orchards, or groves, as they call them. On one drive I saw the dwarfed oaks, native to the valley, the rubber tree, Norfolk pine, pine-apple in blossom, cypress tree, which is much needed here for hedge, as is also the pomegranate; the suava, from whose fruit jelly is made; the olive, two or three varieties of palm trees; pepper, English walnut, eucalyptus, banana, lemon, lime, orange and magnolia trees in flower. The arbutulion, which I think is the same as the arbutus, and a great many flowering shrubs I did not learn the names of, and many strange flowering plants to me. Saw tomato vines (they seemed quite like trees) that I was told by the proprietors he had picked tomatoes from them each day for three successive years. The valleys are very fertile and productive where man irrigates, but when in their native wildness, very little vegetation is seen. The dwellings in Los Angeles are nearly all built of wood, and some of them are very pretty, but if anything grows in the yard it must be thoroughly watered, for they say it never rains from April or May until December. I was not so well pleased with Los Angeles as I expected to be, so many had been lavish in its praise, but my stay there was cut short by illness, and I left on the cars for San Jose, Wednesday evening, June 22, with a severe headache and a good deal of fever. I think the immediate abuse a walk of several miles to see the city at mid day under a clear hot sun, but the air war so invigorating or the excitement so agreeable of seeing the outside surroundings of Los Angeles homes, I forgot to note evidences of fatigue, till my physical nature was quite exhausted, and I was obliged to suffer for my folly.

B. HORTENSE T. HALE.

The President.

We take the following beautiful sentiment entire, from the Indianapolis Sentinel of last Thursday. It is the most sensible article we have seen on this melancholy subject:—"President Garfield is credited with being a religious man. For many weary days he has communed with his own soul. To him, the world has been shut out; his voice has been hushed to silence for fear that the effort of speech might in some way help to snap the cord that holds him to earth and friends. The doctors have recorded the pulse-beats of his heart, but none but himself and his God know the pulse-beats of his soul. The' clouds have gathered on the mountain-tops of earthly ambition. Office, honor, power, fame, have each passed in review; have each occupied his thoughts, but who shall say they have disturbed the serenity of his soul? It is better to believe that the hours so sad and weary to the watchers, so full of anguish to weeping wife and children, have been to the sufferer hours of triumph, when simple faith, laying hold upon the promises of the Master, have lifted him to communion with heaven, and that these hours, after all, have been the happiest of his checkered life. The president has not lived to see the twilight of a weary life. At high noon his sun was eclipsed in the midst of plans of pleasure and ambition. The film of death fell upon his eyes and a hazy gloom settled around him. But the reaction came, his great intellect retained its seat, and in its silent operation the problem of life has passed in review. He has looked upon it in all its manifold phases with the calmness becoming a christian philosopher, and has said: "I am not afraid to die." That tells the story, and with it the testimony is complete, and the world may sit silent while life and death struggle for the mastery, knowing whatever may be the issue the sufferer is prepared."

The Autophone

is the cheapest, best, and most comprehensive automatic musical instrument ever brought forth. It has 22 notes—six more than any other instrument—plays in 3 keys; is simple in construction; it can be played by a child; it is absolutely perfect in its rendition of music—beating its own time—while all others require faster or slower motion. It does away with cranks and handles, being played by direct action on the bellows. It plays any kind of music. Both autophone and music are cheaper by far than all others. Send for circular. Liberal discount to canvassers. Address:

THE AUTOPHONE COMPANY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Guard Against Disease.

If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick. See large advertisement.

SHEPHERD, ILL., Dec. 34, 1880.—I tried the Fever Tonic and there is no question but that it will break Ague. It did on me.

A. C. BENTLEY.
29-4w.

Justice Clifford.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE STATESMAN AND JURIST—A SKETCH OF HIS BRILLIANT CAREER.

Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Cornice, N. Y., July 25, 1881.

"Justice Nathan Clifford was born at Romney, Grafton county, N. H. He received a high school and academy education, and began the study of the law. After his admission to the Bar he removed to Maine, where he has since resided. From 1830 to 1834 he was a member of the legislature, acting as speaker a portion of the time. From 1834 to 1838 he was Attorney-general of Maine, and from 1838 to 1846 was a representative in congress. He served as Attorney-general of the United States from October, 1846 to June, 1848. He was appointed a commissioner to Mexico in 1847, and afterward made Minister to that country. After a public service of a score of years he retired to private life, and commenced the practice of his profession at Portland. He was recalled from his retirement by President Buchanan in 1858, and appointed a justice of the Supreme court, which position he has ever since occupied, although he has been incapacitated from the performance of his duties since last October. In that month he was stricken with paralysis while on his way to Washington from his home, and was confined to his residence in that city until his return to his home last spring. Only a few weeks ago his foot was amputated on account of gangrene having set in, and that operation probably hastened his death. Judge Clifford was a democrat, and has acted with that party during his entire life. He was an honest and upright judge, and his opinions were always recognized as sound law. During his service on the bench he compiled several volumes of reports containing the decisions rendered by him in his circuit. He decided uniformly against Federal election laws, legal tender laws and all other legislation which encroached, according to the Jeffersonian idea, upon the rights of the states, or asserted rights not granted to either the state or the general government. He was a member and president of the Electoral Commission of 1877."

A Story of a Ring.

[Detroit Chaff.]

We hear a great deal about rings nowadays, and nothing very good of them either. I heard of a ring the other day that told a story—in fact, its own story. The ring glistened on the finger of a washwoman through the suds in a tub, and thus betrayed a secret. The lady of a certain house in this city had advertised for a laundress to come to her house on certain days. The advertisement was responded to by a neat, rather refined-looking woman. When the laundress had began her work, the lady saw, shining on a shapely hand, a pretty and peculiar ring. She requested the privilege of looking at it. The woman hesitated a moment, and then nervously held out her hand.

"That is a class ring," said the lady.

"It is," was the response of the laundress as she turned her face away.

"Where did you get it?" asked the lady, emboldened, perhaps, by the manner of the wearer of the ring.

"It is my husband's."

"At what college did he graduate?"

"At Yale."

"In what class?"

"The class of '75."

That ended the interview for the time, as the lady could by no means get from the washwoman the name of her husband. The lady had been thus unladylike, perhaps, and curious because her son wore a class ring exactly like the one in question, and was a graduate in the class of '75 at Yale. She told him the story, and one night he followed the laundress to her room, in Michigan avenue, where he found an old classmate and college chum poring over some second-hand law books. He works in the daytime, and so does his trump of a wife. One day he will be admitted to the bar, he will work hard, she will help him, and when they are rich they can afford to smile at the story of the ring—which is strictly true.

Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
Auburn Ind.
11

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.
21t

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't.
June 8, 1881.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.

26-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street.

Complicated Diseases.

A prominent gentleman in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, writes us that he finds Kidney-Wort to be the best remedy he ever knew for the complication of diseases. It is the specific action which it has on the liver, kidney and bowels, which gives it such curative power, and it is the thousands of cures which it is performing which gives it its great celebrity. Liquid, (very concentrated) or dry—both act efficiently. —N. H. Journal and Courier.

Valuable Book Given Away.

"Pleasure Resorts of St. Louis and Vicinity," is the title of a handsomely illustrated little volume, just issued by the principal railroads centering in St. Louis. As the name indicates, it contains a description of the public gardens, pleasure resorts and picnic grounds in St. Louis, and those located on the railroads adjacent to the city. In addition to this, and that which makes the work especially valuable, is the fact that all of the noted mineral springs, located in the southwest, are fully described. Location, best mode of access, and the special medicinal virtues of the waters are clearly defined, and much important information given in regard to these health-giving resorts not heretofore published. The wonderful Excelsior Springs of western Missouri, in Clay county, near Kansas City, the waters of which have effected many of the most remarkable cures in this century, are among the places described. This valuable reference book will be mailed free to all by sending address to

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l. Pass. Agent,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Albright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

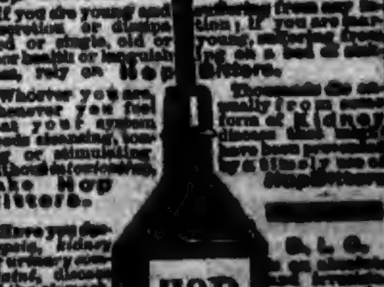

MY AUNT HANNAH.

I've an oldish maiden aunt,
Who is growing gray and gaunt,
Now-a-days;
Why, I've never told her yet—
Never can—I'm her pet,
So she says.

Everybody loves my aunt;
Saying somehow, what I can't,
In her praise;
Though I love her just as well,
And quite innocently tell
Her queer ways:

My aunt Hannah *blushes* yet,
And gets straightway in a pet,
Or a rage,
If her youth you dare debate,
Or doubt insinuate
Of her age.

While the "men folk" sleep at morn,
Heeding never bell or horn,
At our doors;
Lo! she slumbereth not, nor sleepeth,
But she riseth up and sweepeth
All the floors.

Dusteth she my own snug study,
Asketh Susan, "Weren't it muddy
Late o' nights?"
As she sweepeth aye she sings,
And perennially putteth things
"All to rights."

My aunt Hannah wears a cap;
Such another you, mayhap,
May have seen;
If you know one Mrs. Farnham,
Or it, haply, o'er at Barnum's
You have been.

Well, her autumn groweth dreary,
She goeth sad and weary,
To her grave;
Home she leaves, to those who knew her:
Nobler, gentler, kinder, truer,
Or more brave.
—*Somerville Herald.*

THE COFFEE-POT.

A Story From the French, by Theophile Gautier.

Last year I was invited, with two of my studio companions, Arrigo Cohic and Pedrino Borgnioli, to pass a few days at a country house in the heart of Normandy. The weather, which at the time of our departure promised to be superb, changed suddenly, and so much rain fell that the roads which we passed were like the bed of a torrent. We sank in the mud up to our knees, the soles of our boots were clogged with a thick coating of clayey mud, the weight of which retarded our steps so much that we did not arrive at our destination until an hour after sunset.

We were harassed, and so our host, seeing the efforts that we had to make in order to repress our yawns and to keep our eyes open, had us shown each to our chamber as soon as supper was over.

My chamber was vast; I felt, as I entered it, as it were, a shudder of fever, for it seemed to me that I was entering a new world. Indeed, you might have believed yourself in the days of the Regency, to see above the panels by Boucher, representing the four seasons, the furniture overloaded with *rocaille* ornaments in the worst taste, and the heavily carved looking-glass frames. Nothing had been disturbed. The toilet table, covered with combs, brushes and powder-boxes, seemed to have been in use an hour ago. Two or three dresses of changing colors, a fan covered with silver spangles, lay carelessly on the polished oak floor, and to my great astonishment a tortoise-shell snuff-box, open on the chimney-piece, was full of fresh tobacco.

I did not notice these things until the servant, after placing the candlestick on the table, had wished me good night, and I confess, I began to tremble like a leaf. I undressed myself promptly, went to bed, and in order to have done with my foolish fears, I soon closed my eyes and turned my face toward the wall. But it was impossible for me to remain in this position; the bed began to move beneath me like a wave, my eyelids were drawn violently back. I was obliged to turn and see.

The blazing fire cast a red reflection in the apartment, so that the figures of the tapestry, and of the smoky portraits that hung on the walls, could be easily distinguished. They were the ancestors of our host, chevaliers swathed in iron, councilors in periwigs, and fair ladies with painted faces and white-powdered hair, holding a rose in their hand.

Suddenly, the fire became strangely active, a bleared light illuminated the chamber, and I saw clearly what I had taken for vain paintings, was a reality, for the eyes of the framed beings began to move and to sparkle in a strange manner, their lips opened and closed like the lips of people speaking, but I heard nothing but the ticktick of the clock and the whistling of the autumn wind. An insuperable terror seized me, my hair stood on end, my teeth chattered, my body was bathed in a cold sweat.

The clock struck eleven. The vibration of the last stroke sang long in the air, and when it died away entire * * * Oh! no! I dare not say what happened; no one would believe me. I should be taken for a madman. The candles lighted of themselves; the bellows, without any visible being touching them, began to blow the fire, rattling like an asthmatic old man, while the tongs stirred the billets of wood and the shovel gathered up the ashes. Then a coffee-pot bounded from the table on which it had been placed, and went hobbing along toward the fire-brands. A few minutes afterward the arm-chairs began to move, and, agitating their twisted feet in a surprising manner, came and ranged themselves around the fire.

I did not know what to think of what I saw, but what remained for to see was still more extraordinary.

One of the portraits—the oldest of all, that of a fat, chubby, gray-bearded man, resembling remarkably the idea I had formed to myself of Sir John Falstaff, pushed his head out of the frame with a grimace, and after having, with great effort, forced his shoulders and his fair, round belly between the narrow gilded border, he jumped down heavily.

He had no sooner taken breath than he drew from the pocket of his doublet a wonderfully small key; he blew on it to see that the hole was clear, and then applied it to all the frames, one after the other; and all the frames became enlarged, so as to allow the figures which they contained to pass through with ease. Little, doll-like babies, dry and yellow dowagers, grave magistrates buried in large black robes, petits maitres in silk stockings and prunello breeches—all these personages presented such an old spectacle that in spite of my fright I could not help laughing. These worthy folks sat down; the coffee-pot bounded lightly on the table. They took coffee in cups of blue and white Japanese porcelain, which sprang up spontaneously from the top of a secretary; each one provided with a lump of sugar and a little silver spoon.

When the coffee had been taken, coffee-pot, cups and spoons disappeared all at once, and conversation began. Sooth to say, it was the most curious conversation that I have ever heard, for none of those strange talkers looked at the other while he spoke; they all had their eyes fixed upon the clock. At last midnight struck; a voice, the tone of which was identical with that of the bell of the clock, was heard saying:

"This is the hour; we must dance."

All the assembly rose. Tilt arm-chairs drew back of their own accord; then each cavalier took the hand of a lady, and the same voice said:

"Come, gentlemen of the orchestra, begin."

I forgot to say that the subjects of the tapestry were, on one side, an Italian concert, and on the other a stag-hunt with huntsmen, and the musicians, who, until then, had not made any gestures, bowed the head in token of adhesion. The maestro raised his wand and lively dance music sounded from one end of the room. The first dance was a minuet. But the rapid notes of the score harmonized badly with those grave courtesies, and so after a few minutes each of the couple began to pirouette like a Dutch top. The silk dresses of the women, crumpled in the giddy maze of the dance, gave forth an odd sound, like the sound of whirring pigeons' wings. The wind filling them from beneath puffed them out so that they looked like swinging bells.

The bows of the fiddlers passed so rapidly over the strings that electric sparks flew out. The fingers of the flute players moved up and down like quicksilver; the cheeks of the huntsman were swollen out like balloons, and all that formed a deluge of notes and rills so hurried and of ascending and descending gamut so complicated, so inconceivable, that the very demons could not have followed such a measure for two minutes. It was pitiful to see all the efforts of those dancers to catch the tune. They bounded and whirled round and pirouetted until the sweat poured down their foreheads over their eyes, and carried away their pain and patches. But it was all in vain, the orchestra was always three or four notes in advance.

The clock struck one; they stopped. I then saw something which had escaped my notice—a woman who was not dancing. She was seated on a low chair in the chimney corner and did not seem to take the least part in the world in what was going on around her.

Never, even in a dream, had anything so perfect presented itself to my eyes; a skin of dazzling brightness, hair blonde cendre, long eyelashes, and blue eyes, so clear and transparent that I saw her soul through them as distinctly as a stone in a brook. And I felt that if ever I came to love anybody it would be her. I jumped out of bed, from which I had not yet dared to stir, and went toward her, conducted by some instinct in me which I could not explain. I found myself at her knees, one of her hands in mine, talking with her as if I had known her for twenty years.

But a strange prodigy, while speaking to her, I marked the music with a movement of my head. It had not ceased to play, and, although it was for me the height of happiness to talk with such a beautiful woman, my feet were burning to dance with her. Still, I did not dare to make the proposition. It seems she understood what I wanted, for, raising her hand toward the dial of the clock, she said:

"When the needle shall be there, we will see, my dear Theodore."

I know not how it happened, but I was in no way surprised to hear myself called by my name, and we continued to talk. At last, when the appointed hour struck, the silvery voice vibrated once more in the chamber, and said:

"Angela, you may dance with the gentleman, if you please; but you know what will be the result."

"No matter," replied Angela, in a pouting tone.

She passed her ivory arm around my neck.

"Prestissimo!" cried the voice.

And we began to waltz. The bosom of the young girl touched mine, her velvet cheek skimmed my own. Never in my life had I experienced such emotion; my nerves quivered like springs of steel, my blood flowed in my veins like torrents of lava, and I heard my heart beat as if a watch were ticking in my ear. Still this state had nothing painful in it. I was in a flood of ineffable joy and I could have wished to have remained always as I was, and remarkably enough, although the orchestra had tripled its quickness, we needed no effort to follow it.

The bystanders, astonished at our agility, cried bravo, and clapped their hands with all their might without producing any noise.

Angela, who until then had waltzed with surprising energy and precision, seemed suddenly to become fatigued; she hung on my shoulders as if her limbs had failed her; her little feet, which a minute ago had hardly touched the floor, rose slowly as if they had been weighted with lead.

"Angela, you are weary," I said to her; "let us rest."

"Yes," she replied, wiping her brow with her handkerchief; "but while we have been dancing they have all sat down; there is only one chair, and we are two."

"What does that matter, my angel? I will take you on my knees."

Without making the slightest objection, Angela sat down, threw her arms like a white scarf round my neck, and hid her head in my bosom to warm herself a little, for she had become cold as marble.

I know not how long we remained in that position, for my senses were all absorbed in the contemplation of this mysterious and fantastic creature. I had no longer any idea of time or place; the real world no longer existed for me, and all the bonds which bound me to it were broken, my soul, disengaged from its earthly prison, was floating in vague infinity. I understood that which no man can understand; the thoughts of Angela were revealed to me without her needing to speak, for her soul shone through her body like a lamp of alabaster, and the rays from her breast pierced mine.

The lark sang, a pale light played among the curtains.

As soon as Angela saw it, she rose precipitately, made a sign of farewell, and after a few steps, she screamed and fell.

Seized with terror, I sprang forward. My blood freezes at the thought; I found nothing but the coffee-pot broken into a thousand fragments.

At the sight of this, persuaded that I had been the sport of some diabolic delusion, I was so overpowered with fright that I fainted.

When I became conscious again I was in my bed; Arrigo Cohic and Pedrino Borgnioli were standing at the head. As soon as I opened my eyes, Arrigo cried:

"Ah! at last! For the last hour I have been rubbing your temples with *eau de Cologne*. What on earth have you been doing in the night? This morning, seeing that you did not come down, I entered your room and found you stretched full length upon the floor, dressed in an old Louis XVI. costume, and pressing in your arms a fragment of broken porcelian, as if it had been a beautiful young lady."

"Pardieu! it is grandfather's wedding coat," said the other, lifting up one of the tails of the rose-colored silk with a green figure. "There are the strass and filigree buttons that he used to boast about. Theodore must have found it in the corner, and have put it on for fun. But what made you faint?" added Borgnioli.

"That is all very well for young girls with white shoulders; you unlace her corsets, take off her necklace, and it is a good opportunity for them to simper and give themselves airs."

"It is only weakness," I replied dryly; I am subject to these fits."

I rose and divested myself of my ridiculous costume.

At breakfast my three companions ate heartily; I hardly tasted anything. The memory of what had passed distracted me.

After breakfast, as it was raining steadily, there was no possibility of going out; each occupied himself as best he could. Borgnioli beat a warlike devil's tatoo on the window-panes; Arrigo and our host played draughts; I took out my sketch book and began to draw.

The almost imperceptible lineaments traced by my pencil, without my having thought in the least what I was drawing, resembled with marvelous exactitude the coffee-pot which had played such an important role in the scenes of the night.

"It is astonishing how that head resembles my sister Angela," said our host, who had finished his game and was watching me draw.

Indeed, that which just now had seemed to be a coffee-pot was in reality the sweet and melancholy profile of Angela.

"By all the saints in Paradise! Is she dead or alive?" I cried in a trembling voice, as if my life depended on his answer.

"She died two years ago from inflammation of the lungs, caught coming home from a ball."

"Alas!" I replied, painfully.

And, restraining a tear that was ready to fall, I closed my sketch book. I felt that there was no longer any happiness on earth for me.

The Spider as a Balloonist.

In speaking of the intelligence displayed by birds and beasts, Seth Green argued strongly in favor of the reasoning power of insects especially, and related from his own experience the manner in which a spider constructs a balloon. If you anchor a pole in a body of water leaving the pole above the surface, and put a spider upon it, he will exhibit marvelous intelligence by his plans to escape. At first, he will spin a web several inches long and hang to one end while he allows the other to float off in the wind, in the hope that it will strike some object. Of course this plan proves a failure, but the spider is not discouraged. He waits until the wind changes, and then sends another silken bridge floating off in another direction. Another failure is followed by several other similar attempts, until all the points of the compass have been tried. But neither the resources nor the reasoning power of the spider is exhausted. He climbs to the top of the pole and energetically goes to work to construct a silken balloon. He has no hot air with which to inflate it, but he has the power of making it buoyant. When he gets his balloon finished he does not go off upon the mere supposition that it will carry him, as men often do, but he fastens to it a guy rope, the other end of which he attaches to the island pole upon which he is a prisoner. He then gets into his ærial vehicle, while it is made fast, and test it to see whether its dimensions are capable of the work of bearing him away. He often finds that he has made it too small, in which case he hauls it down, takes it all apart, and constructs it on a larger and better plan. A spider has been seen to make three different balloons before he became satisfied with his experiment. Then he will get in, snap the guy-rope, and sail away to land as gracefully and as supremely independent of his surroundings as could well be imagined. Mr. Green stated that he had repeatedly witnessed such actions by spiders, and that he feels convinced that it is reason that enabled them to free themselves from their prison.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Air Your Beds.

Be sure to let the fresh air, and, if possible, the sun have free access to it an hour or more before making up. Have the sheet long enough to turn under the mattress at the foot, the lower one the same at the head, but fold the upper sheet well over the bedding. This will save the quilts from becoming soiled by the sleeper's breath. When a bed has been occupied all winter, everything about it should be washed in the spring. To wash a feather-tick, choose fair weather so that you can dry it out-door. Crowd the feathers into one end of the tick and tie firmly in the center. Wash the empty end and when dry shake the feathers into that, tie again and wash the other half. Corn-husk beds are much nicer than straw, as they are not so dusty, and with the addition of a few fresh husks from time to time, will last for years. They may be freshed by turning the husks out in the sun and air for a day or two and sifting out the fine stuff. In winter never keep sheets on a bed that is seldom used. They will gather dampness and render themselves very uncomfortable, perhaps fatal, to your guest. Make up the bed without the sheets and add them when needed.

The ex-Khedive of Egypt is mentioned as intending to become a resident of Rome, having tired of Naples.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Herr Thomholy thinks he can trace a connection between the frequency of displays of aurora and the phases of the moon.

Dr. Ridoux maintains that while Spaniards, Italians and French can be acclimatized in Algeria, people from the North of Europe cannot. This result, if well established, may have a very important bearing upon the colonization of Africa in the near future.

Mr. Wigner, in the *Analyst* states that American corned-beef is twice as valuable, as an article of diet, as fresh boneless beef, and that the cooked ox tongues contain less salt and more nutritive matter than the dried tongues usually sold in European markets.

M. Grehant proved in recent experiments that the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by any one individual of an animal species varies but little. Irritations and inflammations of the respiratory mucous membrane decrease the exhalation of carbonic acid, which then tends to accumulate in the blood.

Mr. W. H. Preece, the English electrician, has determined with much accuracy the area protected by a properly adjusted lightning-rod. His conclusion is that the protection extends to a conic space whose height is the length of the rod, the base being a circle having its radius equal to the height of the rod—an opinion which has been held by scientific men for a long time.

Considerable changes in the water-level of several lakes in California and Oregon are reported. It is stated that Goose Lake, thirty miles long, was nearly dry in 1853 and 1854, but contained ten feet of water in 1870, and its depth has since been increasing. Clear Lake is also ten feet deeper than in 1854, while Tulie Lake, in the same region, is now ten or fifteen feet higher than then.

Though the invention of the barometer is due to the mathematician Torricelli, yet in England Sir Christopher Wren was the first to suggest that the varying weight of the atmosphere was the true cause of the variation in the height of the mercury. This was a theory opposed to that of the disciples of Descartes, who ascribed the variation to the influence of the moon.

Nearly every year there falls in some part of the world a greater or less quantity of fine yellow powder, which fall is popularly believed to be a shower of sulphur. Investigation, however, shows the powder to be the fine pollen of a species of pine tree. The pollen grains float easily in the air, and are often carried by gales a thousand miles. When they fall on snow the effect is often startling.

For preserving the natural colors of dried flowers and plants, this process has been recommended by German scientists: Dissolve one part of salicylic acid in 600 parts of alcohol, heat the solution to boiling in a shallow dish, and draw the plant through it slowly; shake off any excess of liquid, dry between blotting paper, and press in the usual manner. Natural colors are said to be thus preserved in greater perfection than by other processes.

It is believed that porosity is a property of all bodies. An experiment performed some years ago, to ascertain whether water could be compressed, resulted in proving that gold is porous—the water inclosed in a hollow sphere of gold and forced by the violent pressure applied passed through the sphere and appeared on the outside. The pores through which the liquid was driven could not have been more than the two-millionth of an inch in diameter.

A certain Count Hugo von Engenberg, of Fratzberg in the Tyrol, is making use of microphones—sunk in the ground on a declivity of a hill, and connected separately with a single telephone and small battery—to discover a source of water for his castle. He intends to conduct the experiment by night, when disturbing sounds and vibrations of the ground are less frequent than by day. If a stream of water flows near the apparatus it will pass the sound to the telephone, and thus reveal the spring.

Origin of Life Insurance.

The rise of life insurance may be traced to several sources. The doctrine of probabilities developed by Pascal and Huggens, as to games of chance, was applied to life contingencies by the great Dutch statesman, Jan DeWitt, in 1671, but it was not till some time after that it was applied to life insurance. In 1698 there was a hint at modern life insurance in a London organization, and this was followed by another association two years after. The operations of these two seem to have passed away without giving to their successors any clear nature of their plan of operations. A third, the Amicable Society for a Perpetual Assurance Office, was founded at London in 1706. It was mutual; that is, each member, without reference to age, paid a fixed admission fee, and a fixed annual payment per share on from one to three shares; at the end of the year a portion of the fund was divided among the heirs of the deceased members in proportion to the shares held by each. There grew up with this the election of members, in after years, then the limitations as to age, occupation, health, and other suggestions which were finally developed by other organizations upon scientific principles.

Manners in Public Conveyances.

Many a long day on the railroad or steamer may be brightened in memory through the goodness shown by some transient traveling acquaintances. Boorishness, rudeness and brusqueness affect us, if our neighbors manifest them, and arouse an instinctive antagonism which is far from agreeable as an incident of consciousness. Who can not recall, among the disagreeable associations of some past summer, the family of ill-governed children who quarreled, squalled and squabbled through miles of beautiful scenery which they made it difficult to enjoy? Or the family who ate their way through a summer day, the fare being mostly peanuts, gingerbread and hard-boiled eggs, while the stickiness and mingled fragrance of the food, clinging to begrimed faces and hands, were very repellant to the sensitive, who were obliged to see and smell? The loud, argumentative talkers, who insist on taking a carful of people into their confidence as they discuss politics, and the chattering school-girls whose effervescence of spirits and unchecked merriment know no bounds, are alike transgressors against good manners. A public conveyance is not a private parlor, and, that many may enjoy it, the individual should study the manifest rules of common sense and the unwritten code of gentle and thoughtful love. The gentleman, the gentle-woman, and their children, need no introduction beyond what they bear in their quiet, pleasant countenances and carriage in a public place.

Antiquity of the Earth.

Theologians of every sect and creed had persistently taught that only some 6,000 years had elapsed since the earth sprang into being. The suggestion of its greater antiquity was received with a storm of theological opposition, which underwent little abatement during half a century, and of which even yet the ground-swell may occasionally be felt in some of the dark recesses of ignorant minds. The majority of those who raised the storm were the social or professional ancestors of those who now, in like manner, oppose the doctrine of evolution; but the change which has come over the latter races of combatants is itself some proof evolution affects the minds of men, whatever it may do to their bodies. Fifty years ago the full force of an anathematizing *odium theologicum* burst upon the heads of the assailed geologists, with a violence happily unknown among the opponents of evolution. Then, as now, the representatives of geological science explained to the world the great facts upon which their conclusions were based. Then, as now, myriads of men were in doubt whether to resign themselves to the leadership of geologists or of the theologians. But those who ranged themselves under the banner of Cuvier, Lyell and Sedgwick ultimately found themselves on the victorious side. One by one the theologians laid down their vituperative weapons. The late Dr. Chalmers early accepted the geological creed, Dr. Pye Smith received the fellowship of the Royal Society for his well-meant endeavor to reconcile the Mosaic narrative with the writings of the geologists, earning some hard names from the defenders of the orthodox camp for his supposed abandonment of their holy cause. Meanwhile, the geological batteries made sad breaches in the defenses of that camp. A late Dean of York valiantly confronted the assailing hosts when assembled in his cathedral city. Singly he faced his foes like a new Horatius, but speedily fell beneath the sharp arrows of Sedgwick's biting eloquence. The last Hypatian geologist who strove to restore the dying faith was Young, the clerical author of the "Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast." He, like the Dean, lifted up his warning voice in a geological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but in vain. Even a Julian could not have restored the ancient belief, and Young was not a Julian. Truth proved too much for error; and, though occasionally a theologian may still be found so ignorant of what is going on around him as to uphold the exploded doctrine, the race has almost become extinct.—*Contemporary Review.*

How Grasshoppers Propagate.

A Truckee Meadows ranchman, who has been studying the ways of the grasshopper for the past two years, says they have a touch of intelligence in them that must come from the devil. Among many things he tells about the hoppers in proof of their being endowed with fiendish smartness, his description of the manner in which the eggs of the female are planted in the ground is not the least curious. He says when the time for depositing the eggs arrives the hoppers select a patch of ground that is somewhat soft, yet of firm texture. Here collect swarms of both males and females. The males set to work and bore a hole in the ground to the depth of about an inch, carefully smoothing the sides and rounding it. Five or six of them then seize upon a female and stand her on end in this hole, waist deep. They then carefully tamp in fine dirt all about the lower part of her body, and thus securely fasten her in the ground from the waist up. When this operation is completed it is impossible for the female hopper to release herself; indeed, our grasshopperologist says he has often tried to pull them out when so planted, and always found that they would pull in two, leaving the abdominal region (greatly distended with eggs) sticking fast in the ground. Once the female has rid herself of her load of eggs she can get out of the ground without the least difficulty.

Our ranchman philosopher says that on withdrawing herself from the hole in which she has deposited her eggs the female seals up the top of it with saliva and dirt. In a short time this dries and the clay becomes as hard as cement. On digging out one of these cells after it has had time to dry it is found to be a sort of tube closely sealed at both ends and able to withstand both moisture and cold.

The male hoppers that dig the hole in which the eggs are to be deposited evidently deposit in it the viscous matter that is to form the lower part of the egg case, leaving to the female the task of closing it up as her part of the work.

It is only a patch of ground here and there that seems to fill all the conditions required by the hoppers in their egg-planting business. On these they swarm, and may be seen industriously at work on almost every square inch of ground, all the males at work like beavers at digging holes, boosting up and planting the egg-layers.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

The "Devil" in American Geography.

The number of lakes, slides, ovens, gates, bridges, towers, bluffs, falls, kitchens, creeks, etc., that have had the word "devil" attached to them is simply immense. From the forests of Maine to the adobe villages on the Mexican border and the Dalles of the Columbia, there is hardly a locality that has not remembered his Satanic majesty. The best known Devil's Gate, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, is that a few stations east of Ogden, and in Utah. It is a wild, picturesque spot, and one worth a visit of the tourist. There are a good many Devil's Gates, and, no doubt, in the christening of the Sweetwater, the miners found it convenient to give the ubiquitous party a way out of that country.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The money owed in the shape of foreign loans in default to England amounts to $1,050,000,000.

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A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
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Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.

Most gratefully yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

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Recover their vitality by pursuing a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular invigorant and alterative medicine in use. General debility, fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and other maladies are completely removed by it. Ask those who have used it what it has done for them.

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1st. Buy seven bars DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

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Worth $25. For sale for 25 Cents. Thresherman's Bookkeeping, including all blanks needed to make settlements with customers. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Address
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WEBSTER.

A Reminiscence of the Great Statesman.

[Richard B. Kimball, in The Dartmouth.]

Shortly after Fenimore Cooper's death there was a meeting of literary men in the city of New York, in the Governor's room at the City Hall. Washington Irving presided. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a suitable recognition of the event, and further to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the deceased n velist.

At our first meeting Mr. Bryant was elected to deliver the eulogy, and his acceptance was speedily obtained. After various propositions, Dr. Rufus Griswold, who was the leading spirit throughout, suggested that we should, if possible, get Mr. Webster to preside on the occasion. Mr. Webster was soon to pass through New York on his way to Washington, and I availed myself of the circumstance to see him personally on the subject. I called on him at the Astor House and stated my errand. He seemed somewhat taken back at the proposition, and asked me if I thought it would be quite appropriate.

"I am not a literary man," he said. "It seems to me you should select one for this office."

"Mr. Webster," I replied, "we certainly claim you as such. You will be judged by your printed works, and printed works constitute literature."

He considered a moment and then said: "I have engaged to deliver a discourse before your Historical Society the last week in February. If you can arrange your meeting about the same time I will preside at it."

At the appointed hour I drove to the Astor House for Mr. Webster and brought him to the hall. On the way he repeated twice to himself:

The applause of listening Senates to command.

Turning suddenly to me he exclaimed: "Youngster, what is the line immediately succeeding that?"

The question came so unexpectedly that I could not answer it. We happened to be just opposite Randolph's book store. Stopping the carriage, I jumped out and procured a copy of "Gray's Elegy," came back and read the lines Mr. Webster wished for, and we proceeded on our way.

An amusing incident occurred at the opening. Mr. Irving, whose duty it was as Chairman of our committee to announce Mr. Webster, came forward in his shy, frightened manner, to go through with his task, when some one seated exactly in front of him among the audience rose, and, before Mr. Irving could get out a word, shouted at the top of his voice: "Three cheers for the author of the 'Sketch Book.'" Three cheers were given to Mr. Irving's utter dismay and discomfiture. He stammered out Mr. Webster's name and some inarticulate words about "presiding," then, quickly retreating, he seated himself quite away from observation.

Mr. Webster's opening remarks, the eulogy of Mr. Bryant, the brilliant speeches which followed, and Mr. Webster's closing sentences were carefully reported in the daily journals. I observed that he used the quotations from "Grey's Elegy" while speaking, showing that his mind was occupied with the subject as we rode along.

The assembly broke up at a late hour. I had engaged to bring Mr. Webster to the Century Club after we had concluded, where a handsome collation had been prepared. The club-rooms, at that time, were near by in Broadway. We found a large gathering already assembled, and after a long address of welcome by the venerable Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Samuel Jones, general introductions followed. Mr. Webster remained all the time standing near the head of the table. After some pleasant observations, he remarked that he perceived there were several artists in the company.

"Perhaps, gentlemen, you are not aware," he said, "that many years ago we had in this country two famous pictures by Vandyke," naming them.

At this announcement some of the artists exchanged glances with each other, as much as to say, "He is out of his reckoning this time."

"The circumstances were these," continued Mr. Webster. "There was a wealthy Hollander who, shortly after the beginning of the present century, came to America and took up his residence about fourteen miles from Washington. He was the owner of the two pictures I have mentioned. A portion of his family remained in Holland. At his death, in dividing his property, he left to a daughter in New York these two paintings, or a certain number of guilders, as she should elect. Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Webster, with an air of intense disgust, "this lady's husband was in trade, and he took the guilders, and the paintings were packed up and sent back to Holland. I was in Congress at the time, and went with a friend to see them before they were carried away."

[From the Chicago Western Catholic.]

The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, Librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

Union Catholic Library Association,
204 Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Sept. 14, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony as to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but, thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

James A. Conlan, Librarian.

Killed by Fashion.

A writer in the *Sanitarian* says that a late prominent physician of Paris estimated that 3,000 children had died in that city, during the thirty years of his practice there, from short sleeves, short pants, and other kindred imprudences in the dressing of children. And I am fully convinced that as large a proportion are sacrificed in towns, at least, in this country, from the same cause—all for a wicked fashion. And from careful observation, in this country and abroad, I am confident that at least as many are carried off by improper food, and irregularity in taking it; together with poisonous candies, and other unwholesome and indigestible trash, that no child or other person should eat. Many of these, it is true, do not die of diphtheria. But it should be remembered that all this goes to predispose those not actually killed by depraving the blood, and lessening the powers of vital resistance. And hence, when exposed to the contagion of diphtheria, or to putrid animal and vegetable exhalations, they are the first to take and most liable to die of it. Children on attaining the age of accountability, and all other persons, should take plain, nourishing and digestible food with strict regularity, and nothing between meals, or late at night. Trash, tobacco, intoxicating drinks, cosmetics, hair dyes, dime novels, etc., should be avoided by all. And while the amount of clothing should not be in excess, care should be taken to keep the arms, legs and feet well protected, and all dress should be adapted to the season.

Big Water on the Mississippi in 1844.

Life in the Mississippi swamp is unique, but, perhaps, never so much so as during that memorable summer. The shallowest water, for indefinite miles in any direction, was two feet deep, the nearest land the "Hills of Arkansaw," thirty miles away. The mules were quartered on the upper floor of the gin-house; the cattle had all been drowned long ago; planter, negroes and overseer were confined in their respective domiciles; the grist-mill was under water, and there was no means of preparing corn for culinary purposes except a wooden hominy-mortar. The hog-and-hominy diet (so highly extolled by some people who have never lived on it) was adopted of necessity, the former being represented by mess pork, salter than tongue can tell. There were no visitors, except now and then a sociable snake, which, no doubt bored by swimming around indefinitely in the overflow, and craving even human companionship, would glide up on the gallery of some of the houses. There was no means of locomotion except the skiff and the humble but ever-serviceable dug-out—nowhere to go and nobody within a day's journey otherwise or more comfortably situated. The only sense of sympathy from without was had from remote and infrequent glimpses of the gallant steamer J. M. White, which, leaping from point to point, made better time from New Orleans to St. Louis than was ever made, before or for many years after.

That year, nineteen plantations out of twenty failed to produce a single pound of cotton or a single bushel of corn, and when the flood was over and the swamp Noahs came out of their respective arks, they were, to say the least, malcontent. They were not ruined, of course, but they had lost a whole year's gross income. Moreover, the prestige of the swamp as a cotton country was wofully diminished. The planters in the "Hills," as the uplands are denominated, began to hold up their heads, no longer overcrowed by the extraordinary crops alleged to have been heretofore produced in the swamp.

The swamp-planters set to work to redeem the disaster, and to provide, as far as possible, against its recurrence. With the purpose of retrieving their financial fortunes they took some unique measures. There is a tradition that, at a public meeting held in Greenville, Miss., in October, 1844, among other more commonplace resolutions one was gravely and unanimously adopted to the effect that a demand for payment within twelve months from that date of any debt, great or small, upon any planter who had been overflowed that year, should be considered distinctly "personal"—a clear case for pistols and coffee. The code was certainly a curious institution, but probably this is the only instance in which it was expected to do duty as a stay-law.—*"The Levees of the Mississippi," in Scribner.*

[From the Kansas City Mail.]

Members of this Department relieved of Rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, says Geo. W. Walling, Esq., Superintendent Police, New York, in one of our exchanges.

Kissing Fair.

If any had supposed it would turn out the way it did, the scheme would not have been adopted, but the object was a charitable one, and the committee on invitation were very careful to avoid the presence of any disagreeable or unpopular person. The following price-list was finally adopted. For one go-as-you-please squeeze of one minute, and one kiss, terms cash, in advance:

Girls under 16	$ .25
Girls from 16 to 20	.50
Ladies from 20 to 25	.75
Married ladies under 30	1.00
Married ladies from 30 to 40	.50
Widows under 30	.75
Maiden ladies from 30 to 40	.50
Maiden ladies over 40	Two for a nickel

The gentlemen were all gathered in the dining-room and the ladies in the parlor. In the library was a committee of two—a lady and a gentleman (the latter being time-keeper)—and they called in the gentlemen one by one. Each was shown a schedule of prices and a list of the ladies present, and, when one selected the lady he wanted to kiss, she was called in and the transaction occurred in the presence of the committee. In cases where the squeeze was prolonged beyond the schedule time, or an additional smack taken, a fine of double price was charged for every minute in excess, and in several cases the fines were heavy, but were paid without a murmur. The whole affair was confidential, and none but the committee were to know who kissed who.—*Rome (Ga.) Courier.*

"I Don't Want that Stuff!"

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—*Standard.*

Life.

The following stanza was written by Mrs. Barbauld in extreme old age. When it was repeated to Wordsworth, he said: "I am not in the habit of grudging people their things, but I wish I had written those lines."

Life! we've been so long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather,
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give no warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not good-night, but in some brighter clime
Bid me good-morning.

Thousands testify to the curative properties of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all female complaints.

The Esthetic Art.

"Are your esthetic?" inquired a New Haven young lady of a Brooklyn girl, as the two sat down to a dish of fried clams in a Fulton street restaurant.

"I guess so," replied the Brooklyn girl, vaguely. "Why do you ask?"

"'Cause it's so terribly awfully the thing. We're all esthetic at home. Everybody is, and you don't know how we enjoy it."

"Is it—is it very expensive?" queried the Brooklyn girl, feeling her way.

"It comes rather high, but it is so essential. I haven't felt so well since I left school as I have since being esthetic. You don't know how much I have gained!"

"What's the nature of it? How do you take it?"

"Oh, you sit around and be excessive, and when any one speaks to you you glare at 'em and say, 'How quite!' Then you shut your eyes and breathe hard. I wouldn't be without it for anything. They say it's very healthy."

"Can you do it all alone?"

"Oh, gracious, no! It takes four or five to play. All you've got to do is to cut off your eyelashes, so as to look stony, and then practice with some chairs until you are ready to go into society. At home we commenced with clothespins to represent the gentlemen and bandoline bottles for the ladies. Then we joined the association and licked 'em all."

"I had an idea that esthetic meant the pleasurable sensations that arise from a gratification of artistic appreciation," explained the Brooklyn girl, timidly.

"Merciful goodness, no! On the contrary, it means the absence of taste. You mustn't have any taste. You must only be utter."

"How do you fetch that?"

"That's done by holding your breath until you are nearly ready to burst, and then let it out quick. You do that when somebody asks you if you are prepared to esthet. Then you go on estheting until the party breaks up. Myra Brown, of New Haven, is just lovely at it. We admire her so much."

"It must be fun," mused the Brooklyn girl, holding a clam on her fork and contemplating her companion.

"It just is. The gentlemen are ever so nice. They wear swallow-stomach coats and eye-glasses—"

"Eh?" ejaculated the Brooklyn girl, rather started at the uniform.

"Yes, and they are so extreme. Oh, you don't know. When we girls are estheting we wear a sort of shroud. Mine is a cashmere, and cost $2 a yard. Some of the societies wear lilies, but we use poppies. They are more languid. The last time we met somebody put red pepper on the stove, and I haven't fully recovered yet. Then some of the esthetes are gracile, but our society runs to flesh. We think it more soulful."

"I've got an idea that it's a sort of a fraud, from your description," observed the Brooklyn girl, gulping down the last clam.

"You nasty hussy!" shouted the esthete. "You've got no more intensity than a lobster! You're a coarse, vulgar animal! You are a sensile groveler! And, more than that, you pay for those clams or you stay in pawn for 'em!"

And the fragile follower of the prevailing fashion slammed out of the establishment, leaving her hard-headed friend to liquidate the account. It doesn't do to rouse up the unutterables. They are liable to forget the sufficient and become sibilant.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Kidney-Wort always relieves and cures the worst cases of piles and constipation.

Laughing Away a Duel.

Laughter is an antidote to anger. Even a duel has been prevented by some amusing answer which turned wrath into mirth. A man holding both his sides can't hold a pistol.

A Georgia Judge named White, who wore a cork leg, once challenged a brother of the bench, Dooly by name, and a wag, to mortal combat. At the appointed hour both appeared on the field, but Dooly was alone. White sent his friend to ask where his antagonist's second was. "Gone into the woods," replied the humorous Dooly, "to get a bit of a hollow tree to put one of my legs in, that we may be even."

The answer was too much for Judge White; he laughed and so did his second, and the challenge was withdrawn.

An Irish lawyer, who had never fired a pistol, was challenged by a famous duelist whom he had offended by severe comments upon his testimony in court. The duelist, having been crippled in one of his duels, came limping upon the ground. He had one favor to ask, permission to lean against a mile-stone, as he was unable to stand without support.

The request was granted, and, just as the word "Fire!" was about to be given, the lawyer said he also had a request to make. He asked the privilege of leaning against the next mile-stone.

A hearty roar of laughter from seconds and challenger dissipated all thoughts of a duel.

The great orator of the Revolution, Patrick Henry, once received the following note, preliminary to a challenge from Gov. Giles, of Virginia:

"Sir: I understand you have called me a 'bob-tail' politician. I wish to know if it be true; and, if true, your meaning."

Mr. Henry replied in this style:

"Sir: I do not recollect having called you a 'bob-tail' politician at any time, but I think it probable I have. Not recollecting the time or occasion, I can't say what I did mean, but, if you will tell me what you think I meant, I will say whether you are correct or not."

Of course there was no duel.—*Youth's Companion.*

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Old Story Retold.

"Long John" Wentworth, ex-Mayor of Chicago, is entirely b ld, except a little tuft of hair behind the ears, and on one occasion, when riding in the cars, he frequently took off his hat and scratched the back of his ears, when a waggish backwoodsman shouted: "Stranger, drive 'em up into the clearing and you can catch 'em all in five minutes."

Fencing.

Fencing is fallen very far from the high estate it held in the time of the great Italian and French masters, who brought it to a degree of perfection scarcely conceivable by those who have not read their elaborate treatises and studied the almost-endless variety of beautiful drawings by which their precepts are illustrated. Fencing is now recommended, not only because it is the best method of giving grace and agility to the body, but because it supplies a resource which at any moment may become of value, so that its claims are still strong to hold a place in the programme for the education of the finished gentleman. Beside these motives fencing possesses historic interest, and that eye must be unappreciative, indeed, which cannot see a high degree of beauty in an encounter between two accomplished fencers. France can to-day claim the best. There are many reasons for this fact. Some attribute it to the agility and acknowledged power of rapid physical action possessed by this nation; others to their natural vivacity and natural nimbleness; and still others to their almost romantic love for physical training. The French were made to be good swordsmen. The national standard (about five feet seven inches) is the height best calculated to contain all the elements of strength without superfluous weight. With them every regiment had its fencing-school, and of so much importance was the proper teaching of this art considered that Louis XIV. granted letters-patent to a number of eminent teachers who alone were permitted to teach in Paris. When a vacancy occurred neither influence nor favor could suffice to obtain this privilege. The applicant was obliged to fence in public with six chosen teachers, and if by any of them he was beaten by two more than a majority of hits he was rejected as unqualified to teach in the capital. The most eminent European physicians have earnestly recommended fencing to all men between the ages of 17 and 40 years. It is apparent that the attitudes and exertions of fencing are conducive to the most symmetrical physical development. Sir Everard Home says of this beautiful art: "Of all the different modes in which the body can be exercised, there is none in my judgment that is capable of giving strength and elasticity, as well as precision, to the action of all the voluntary muscles of the body in an equal degree as the practice of fencing, and none more conducive to bodily health."

Many similar extracts from letters of able physicians might be given, but it is sufficient to know that they all speak highly of it. Morning or evening is the best time for fencing for exercise. In England we may find in at least half of the houses of professional men foils and masks. Of late years fencing has begun to regain its old position. The man feels better, works better and has a clearer brain who takes this exercise. Broad shoulders, expanded chest and an erect carriage are certain results of it.

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

Still Chili weather in Peru.—*Boston Post.* We Bolivia.—*Toronto Globe.* Andes this a joke?—*Exchange.* Uruguay humorist not to know a joke when you see one.—*Toronto Globe.* But how can you see the point of a joke when the Quito it is omitted?—*Syracuse Herald.* The paragraphers haven't left room for another pun on South America.

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

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The Chinese must go, and all Americans should go—and buy a bottle of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser. Since the recent improvement, no preparation ever had such a sale or gave such general satisfaction as Carboline. Sold by all druggists.

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William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

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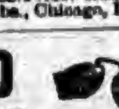

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 28, 1881.
J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE president is still improving, according to latest news.

ONE of the latest inventions is one by which criminals are put to death by electricity.

THE COURIER JOURNAL says that Platt posesses two virtues, resignation and imitation.

HON. GOV. SAULSBURY, ex-governor of Deleware, died last Monday at Dover, in that state.

SILVER and copper bearing ore has been discovered near Fort Laramie. Great excitement is the result.

COLONEL BURCH, secretary of the United States Senate, died last week in the city of Washington. His home is in Nashville, Tenn.

A STREET-CAR driver in Indianapolis, was assaulted by two roughs just in front of the exposition building, and in defending himself, he shot and killed both of them.

MUNCIE has been visited by a destructive fire, by which the large flax mills there and several manufacturing establishments were destroyed. Evansville has also had a big blaze, wiping out seventeen buildings.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE thinks the democrats in the legislature ought to have adjourned and put a stop to the republican quarrel and dead-lock. It don't seem to think that one or both wings of the republicans could also have adjourned.

WHILE a young lady was bathing at Chataqua lake, N. Y. recently a sand-turtle took advantage of the opportunity to "chaw" her ear. The beast held on, and in the struggle the lady came near drowning. Here in Indiana, the turtle don't act that way. We have heard of several boys near here—but why call up these harrowing scenes?

BOB INGERSOLL don't believe in praying for the recovery of the president. Now we don't believe in Bob's doctrine, either in politics or religion, both being unsound and unsafe, but we append a few of his remarks on the above named subject, for the especial benefit of those ministers of the gospel, who left their flocks to take care of themselves, and stumped the country in company with this same infidel, and in this way indirectly at least, assisted to make him and his pernicious doctrines popular, and to familiarize them in the minds of the people. In speaking of the meetings held for the purpose of praying for the stricken president, he says: "It strikes me that if God was going to play any part in this affair, He would have taken a hand earlier. God must have known all along, when He was allowing Guiteau to spend his time in beating hotel-keepers etc., that he was to shoot a president in 1881. If it meets God's approval, why pray to him? If it does not, why did he permit it? If God had interfered when Guiteau bought the pistol, and had allowed it to have shot himself as a victim, all would have been well. That would have been sensible. I have no objection to the whole nation praying for General Garfield, because I think it will do him no harm; but I would object very much if, instead of a staff of four good doctors, they should put a praying band about him. Then I would become alarmed. So long as the doctors and the patient do not rely on prayer, I have no fear. Prayer is a good thing for the one who prays, if he or she may like it; but it is of very little moment to the thing prayed for or the object being prayed to. I would believe there was some efficacy in prayer if a universal invocation should be sent up for the bullet to drop out, and it did so; and if God cannot put President Garfield on his feet at five minutes notice, He is no great shakes of a God after all—about as much good, I should say, as a last year's mullein-stalk. If I were sick I should much rather have a good doctor than any amount of prayer—not that I would want people to pray against me, for I would not want to have people's bad opinion."

Escape from Insane Asylum.

Henry Gunaka escaped from the State Insane Asylum on the 15th of May of this present year. He is thirty years of age, five feet five inches high, light complexion, light blue eyes, and light hair, weighs about 145 pounds, high cheek bones, stoops when he walks, and is round-shouldered. We understand that the members of his family, who reside in Clay county, are in very great suspense and severe anguish regarding him. As they are in straitened circumstances, it is in their behalf that the Sentinel requests the State Press to make note of Gunaka's escape and a description of his person. If any one knows of his whereabouts, a brief line to C. M. Thompson, of Bowling Green, Clay county, will reach the unfortunate man's family.

WE publish below two articles headed "Exit Conkling," or some thing to that effect. The first appeared in the Indinapolis Times of July 23, and the second was in the Auburn Republican of July 28. We presume our friends, the editors of the two papers, will not deny the above statement. So the only question now before us is: Which of the numerous editors employed on both papers, took the original article, turned the words around a little, omitted a sentence or two, and then palmed off the mutilated mosaic upon its readers as an original article? It looks as if some one's ideas had been "expedited" by getting hold of some one else's ideas.

EXIT CONKLING.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

The Hon. E. G. Lepham was yesterday elected United States Senator from New York, to succeed Roscoe Conkling. Thus the dead-lock at Albany is ended in a manner that will carry joy to the great republican heart of the nation. Mr. Conkling has been defeated in his selfish schemes, and President Garfield's administration is vindicated. He drew the sword and has perished by the sword. He has made his bed and the Legislature has said he may lie in it. For more than two months past the contest has been going on at Albany, to which city Messrs. Conkling and Platt took a change of venue from Washington. That Conkling expected to be "vindicated" and triumphantly returned to the Senate no person doubts. That was the motive of his resignation and desertion of his post of duty. He has failed to and failed ignominiously. He reckoned without his host. With the misleading judgment of a constitutional egotist he overestimated his own strength as much as he underestimated the popularity of President Garfield. It is humiliating to contemplate that at the very moment when the president was stricken down by the bullet of an assassin, Conkling was at Albany organizing war on the administration.

His tactics at Albany have led him through every phase of opposition to the party organization. Beginning with the assumption that nobody but himself had a right to be a candidate for Senator, he ended by opposing the caucus nominee, and denouncing the regular republican candidate as "a traitor to me." When he found that he could not be elected himself, he bent his whole energies to defeating the regular republican candidate. How nearly he succeeded the protracted struggle shows. Happily, he was not able to accomplish his object, and Mr. Lapham was yesterday elected by a decided majority, receiving 24 votes more than enough to elect. The vote shows that the Conkling men became convinced of the hopelessness of their fight against the party organization, and finally concluded to submit. In this they did well, but it would have been far better for him and for them if they had never entered upon the fight. What will Conkling do? Will he quit politics and return to the practice of law? Will he retire temporarily from public life and abide his time for an auspicious return? Will he appeal to the people and attempt to regain his lost ground in a popular election? Will he form a secret alliance with the democracy and attempt in this way to get revenge on the republican party? These are questions which everybody will be asking, but which time alone can answer. The only thing certain is that he will pursue whatever course he thinks best calculated to restore his personal power and prestige. As this has been his sole motive in the past, so, doubtless, it will be in the future.

LORD ROSCOE'S EXIT.

[From the Auburn Republican.]

The Hon. E. G. Lapham was elected United States Senator from New York, to succeed Roscoe Conkling last Friday, and the deadlock at Albany was broken in a manner that carried joy to the great republican heart of the nation. The selfish schemes of Conkling have been defeated, and the administration of President Garfield is vindicated. No person doubts that Conkling expected to have his course "vindicated" and himself triumphantly returned to the United States Senate by the New York Legislature, and this was, doubtless, the reason why he deserted his post of duty, but he has met with ignominious failure. He overestimated his own strength with the misleading judgment of a constitutional egotist, even as he underestimated the popularity of President Garfield, and at the very moment when Garfield was stricken down by the assassin's bullet, he was at Albany, organizing the war against the administration. When he found he could not be elected himself, he concentrated his whole energies toward accomplishing the defeat of the regular republican candidate, and the protracted struggle shows how nearly he succeeded. Happily, he was not able to accomplish his object, and Elbridge G. Lapham was elected by a very decided majority, receiving 24 votes more than enough to elect. The Conkling men, becoming convinced that their fight against the party organization was useless, finally concluded to submit. They did well in making this decision, but it would have been much better for them if they had never entered upon the fight.

Some of the questions which are now asked are: What will Conkling do? Will he quit poitics and return to the practice of law? Will he retire to private life and abide his time for an auspicious return? Will he appeal to the people and attempt to regain his lost ground in a popular election? The only thing certain is that he will pursue the course he thinks best calculated to restore his personal power and prestige.

Death of Gen. James R. Slack.

Chicago, Ill., July 28.—General James R. Slack, of Huntington, Ind., fell in an apoplectic fit at the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street about ten o'clock this morning. He was carried into Arend's drugstore, where he lay unconscious, and where no effort seems to have been made to find what was the matter or to establish his identity. In a few minutes a policeman's patrol-wagon was telephoned for, and in this vehicle the inanimate form was jolted to the "Alexian Brothers' Hospital," on the north-side, and over three miles away. He died there at 11:30 p. m.

General Slack was well known as a democratic politician and a prominent leader of that party. He settled in Huntington in 1846 or '47, and that continued to be his home until his death. He was of Pennsylvania extraction. From 1848 to 1860 John R. Coffroth, now of Lafayette, and a brother-in-law, was his law partner. General Slack rapidly took high rank at the bar, accumulated a large practice, and was regarded as one of the best lawyers in this part of the state. Although an ardent partisan and a democrat of life-long conviction, at the breaking out of the war Slack sided with the Union cause, and he organized and was commissioned colonel of the old forty-seventh Indiana, which rendezvoused at Anderson. His gallantry and efficiency made him conspicuous in the field and in the camp, and shortly after the fall of Memphis he was promoted brigadier-general, and for a long time was in command of the Second brigade, Twelfth division, Thirteen corps. During the Mississippi campaign he participated in the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Jackson and all the other engagements incident to the fall of Vicksburg. After the war he became one of the conspicuous political leaders in his county. During the last campaign he was the democratic candidate for congress in his district, and was defeated by Major Steele. At the time of his death he was judge of the Circuit court district composed of Huntington, Grant and Blackford counties, serving his third term. He was also largely identified with the First National Bank at Huntington. He leaves a wife, but no children.—[Wabash Plaindealer.

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CANON & COWHICK.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Canon & Murphy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. F. CANON,
W. M. MURPHY.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

NOTICE TO Contractors and Builders!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the First National Bank, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock m., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1881, for furnishing all the material and labor required for the re-building of the burnt Auburn high school building, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, (or so much thereof as herein after named), according to the plans and specifications for the same on file at the First National Bank, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and open to the inspection of bidders.

Bids will be received for the work as a whole, and must be for all work and material necessary to complete that part of the work to be let, according to plans and specifications; such as stone work, brick work, galvanized iron work, slating of roof and tin work, painting and carpenter work, and all other work and material required to complete said house ready for the inside finish, except about 150,000 cleaned brick, and the stone foundation, water-tables, window sills, stone steps, sash weights, etc., of burned building now on hand. Said work to be completed on or before November 15th, 1881.

All bids must be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of said work according to plans and specifications, should the contract be awarded them, signed by not less than two freehold sureties residents of said DeKalb county, and subject to approval of the board of school trustees of said town of Auburn.

Estimates to be made monthly on finished work, and payments made less 20 per cent.

The board of school trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN TREESH,
JOHN OTTO,
W. MCINTYRE,
Board of School Trustees.

Auburn, July 27, 1881.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 90 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Wm. R. Hansford is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court for a divorce by Mary E. Hansford, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

29 3w

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Strayed.

Strayed from my residence on or about July 10, 1881, one cow and a yearling heifer belonging to me. The cow is red and white spotted with large white spot in forehead, and when she left had a yoke on. The heifer is all white except ears and legs, which are red. Any one returning the same to me at Mongo post-office, Lagrange county, or taking the same up and notifying me at above place, will be duly paid for all trouble and expense.

BENJAMIN MCKINLEY.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Wesley M. Burnett is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Margarett E. Burnett, and the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 30th day of July, 1881.

31 3w.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court September term, 1881.

Sarah A. Drew is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for a divorce, by George H. Drew and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 3rd day of August, 1881.

31-3w

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Harvey, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
July 25th, 1881. 30-3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Leas, one of the executors of the will of Joseph Boyer, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts and legacies of his will; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 1st, 1881. 31 3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is here by given, that George H. Hoffman, administrator of the estate of Adam Gonser, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 2d, 1881. 31-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Schuyler Hurd, impleaded with another, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by Oliver S. Hanna and James I. Hanna; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 2d day of July, 1881.

30 3w.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court September term, 1881.

The Ashland Machine Company, A. D. Smith, whose given name is to the plaintiff unknown, Emma K. Smith, Nelson Larkins and Walter Welch are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them, in said court, to quiet title to real estate by Margaret A. Smick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 2d day of August, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county.—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

John R. Sprott, Tamazen L. Waltz, Rachael J. Omstead, George Omstead, Emaline Whites, Uriah Whites, Marion D. Sprott, Elizabeth Sprott as guardian of Marion D. Sprott, Emanuel G Waltz, and Charles Bowersox as administrator of the estate of John Sprott, deceased, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for partition of real estate, by Tamazen Sprott, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 25th day of July, 1881.

30-3w.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Attachment.

BEFORE Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, Henry Bashelier vs. Loren Q. Hardesty.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment also having been issued, and property of said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof; and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana: Therefore, the said defendant and all parties interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1881, at nine o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN Justice of the peace.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1881,

the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter, (¼) of the northeast quarter, (¼) of section thirty, (30) in township thirty-five (35) north, range thirteen (13) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

Terms: One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

W. H. LEAS, Administrator.
31-4t

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choic Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to the Dry Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT.

CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

CUSTOM MADE.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOSIERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX
Clothing Hummers,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Root and Company

ARE SHOWING BARGAINS IN CHOICE SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES.

Stocks daily replenished. New lines Black Silk Surahs. Plain and Fancy

SUMMER SILKS

Largest Assortment shown. 40 and $1.25

Carpets, Window-Shades, Lace Curtains

MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS AND CORNICES.

Third invoice of Ladies' Black Satin Parasols, 24 and 26 inches. Silk Sun Umbrellas, extra quality twilled Silks $2 2.25, 2.50, 2.76, 3, and $4.

Fans, Fans.

Plain and Fancy, as well as the new novelties for decorating Wash goods, Black Dress Goods. Lowest prices guaranteed. A call solicited.

NORMAN STALLION
JOCK, JR.

SIRED BY
Imported Jock
Out of a thoroughbred
Norman Mare

JOCK, JR., will stand for mares during the season of 1881 commencing April 1 at my barn in Auburn DeKalb county, Ind.

This powerful horse is a bayroan, 16 hands high and weighs fully

4,700 POUNDS.

TERMS:

$10.00,

Payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

Owners parting with mares are liable for insurance.

All accidents are at owners risk.

A. W. ALLEN, Auburn, Indiana.

MILLINERY GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind.

Freaks of the Lightning.

During the terrible storms of one week ago last Wednesday night, the wind-mill that runs the pump of John Boots' well, west of Spencerville, was struck by lightning. The freaks of the fluid were most remarkable. Mr. Boots saw most of the occurrence, and can testify to so much of it as could be seen. The charge seemed at first to come from above, and strike the derrick going down to the ground and then returning with redoubled violence. In its ascent, it gave off balls of fire that were thrown to some distance, especially in the direction of the barn, which he feared to see burst into flame at any minute. These fire balls were terrible in their dazzling, bluish brilliancy; so bright were they that the eyes were pained to look at them. But the display was soon over, greatly to the relief of himself and family. On examining the wind-mill in the morning, he was surprised to see how little damage had been done, but still more astonished to see the nature of what it had accomplished. The rod used for throwing the machine into and out of gear was partly melted away; the bolts on the gearing had many of the nuts loosened, and one entirely off and lying on a part of the timber near where it belonged. The paint on this was entirely cleaned off, and the fluid had eaten into the substance of the iron like an acid. A remarkable feature, was that all the cast iron about the machine was unharmed, the wrought iron only being touched. Boots says he cannot account for the nuts on the bolts being turned off instead of on, unless it was left-hand lightning. But whether it was or not, he don't care to have it come fooling around him any more.

Obituary.

Mrs. Geo. W. Koons died last Thursday morning at the home of her son, John Koons, in Waterloo.

Charlotte Sinclair was born in Bedford county, Virginia, September 16, 1801. With her parents she moved to the state of Ohio, in the year 1803, where she grew to womanhood. March 28, 1821 she was united in marriage to George W. Koons, with whom she lived over 60 years. They moved to the state of Michigan in 1855, and lived in that state 26 years. She professed conversion, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church in the year 1824. In this church she lived an earnest, devoted christian, until her death which occured in Waterloo, Indiana, July 28, 1881, at the advanced age 79 years 10 months and 12 days. For seven years she had been deprived of her sight, was blind. This was a great affliction, yet by faith she still looked to God, trusted in the Lord Jesus, and in hope anticipated a brighter day in Heaven. She was the mother of five sons and three daughters. Her husband four sons and three daughters survive her.

Strayed

from the undersigned, in Fairfield township, near Sedan, one yearling steer nearly white, and one brindle steer with white along the back, and a two-year-old heifer roan colored, with slim horns. Any one giving information of said stock will be suitably rewarded.
JOHN B. RINEHART,
31-5w. Sedan, Ind.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—"How's the mercury?"

—The Burch plow runs light.

—The Burch plow is the boss.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell the Burch plow.

—Where has Philips, the barber, gone?

—No other plow holds so easy as the Burch.

—David Heckathorn called in last week.

—The Burch plow is in steel or chilled.

—J. C. Boyer, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday.

—See the twin articles on Conkling on the editorial page.

—For shirtings, tickings, muslins, go to McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—James Culbertson and wife spent Sunday at Columbia City.

—Excursions both to Pleasant Lake and Ft. Wayne Saturday.

—Bennett Hixson, of Butler township, was in town last week.

—The town pump took a lay off this week for necessary repairs.

—Will. Ryan and Frank Dills "took in" Waterloo Tuesday evening.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell points for all kinds of plows at reduced prices.

—Lemons at forty-five cents per dozen at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—J. S. Boots, of Jackson township, dropped in to see us last Thursday.

—L. P. Welling took a trip to Cincinnati last week, chasing stray cars.

—Four bars good soap for twenty-five cents at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Parasols from fifteen cents to three dollars each, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Goods teas for thirty, fifty and sixty cents per pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Mr. A. J. Little is improving the appearance of his residence by adding a bay-window to it.

—O. P Fisk, of Pleasant Lake, died suddenly last Friday morning while at the breakfast table.

—John B. Rinehart and Jacob Rinehart, of Fairfield township, called to see us Wednesday.

—Kiblinger & Co., of Auburn, Indiana, sell the celebrated Burch plows—the boss of the field.

—Smoke Elzebra and Sonsy cigars, the best nickel cigars in town, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Kiblinger, the hardware man, is still in the field, and pushing his business as lively as ever.

—Picker & Bumpus left yesterday for Roann, to do the brick work for the new machine shops there.

—Mrs. Lydia Ensley, who has been suffering with heart disease for the past two months, is convalescing.

—Miss Nellie Wheelock is whiling away a few weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. Jerome Showalter, at Decatur.

—Dress goods at from eight to twenty-five cents a yard that are big bargains at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Herman Hursh, of Waterloo, called on us last Saturday. He expects soon to go into business at Hicksville, Ohio.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt dropped into our office a few minutes on Monday. We learn he is building a fine residence at Spencerville.

—Charles Sherwood has the best crop of wheat so far threshed by Rinehart and Schuster. He has 607 bushels off of about 40 acres.

—Miss Rebecca Wolf, after having a pleasant visit of four weeks in our midst, returned to her home in Jackson, Michigan, last Monday.

—We have received the premium list of Whitley county fair. The eighth annual meeting will be held at Columbia City October 4, 5, 6 and 7.

—Judging by the size of the logs now coming into town, it would seem as if hot weather must be as good as a hard winter for the lumber interests.

—The West Richland correspondent of the Republican, is hereby notified that he is not authorized to make decisions for the county superintendent.

—Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 30 3w

—On Saturday of last week as Adam Carper was sowing turnips near the Junction, he went across the railroad to cut a thorn bush to brush them in, he found twenty-four pairs of socks that had been stolen and hid away there. They had evidently been there for some time.

—The graded school at Butler opens August 22 with the following teachers: O. Z. Hubbell; principal, Leslie Ash, Jennie Baxter, Millie Kester and Josie Thomas, as assistants. This makes a strong corps of teachers, and we predict for their school a year of successful work.

—Who'll advertise some fans?

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

—Here we are again, Kiblinger & Co.

—Grain drills at D. D. Snyder's for $50.00.

—Better give up base ball till cool weather.

—2,500 Burch plows made and sold last year.

—Call on D. D. Snyder for cheap cook stoves.

—A sister of G. D. McGowan was buried yesterday.

—Three comets in the heavens now—the telescopes say.

—D. D. Snyder sells the famous Buckeye spring hoe drill.

—Tarney's butcher has also gone to Decatur "to look up his interests."

—D. D. Snyder sells the new Monitor clover-huller. Call and see them.

—Good calicos for five and six cents per yard. Good ginghams for eight and ten cents a yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Charley Pommert now runs the barber shop formerly owned by Philips. Charley is a good barber, and deserves a liberal patronage.

—G. R. Cole, formerly clerk in the Ft. Wayne office at the Junction, goes to North Manchester to take the position of agent for the Wabash.

—Miss Stella Welsh and Miss Alta Dawson, Otto Sholtz and Don. Wood, all of Angola, Spent Sunday in town, the guests of Charlie Jackson.

—C. A. Shackleford, formerly agent at Pleasant Lake, has taken the agency at Auburn Junction for the Jackson road in the place of J. Reynolds, who has resigned.

—J. J. Sise, Esq., of Butler, and Rev. D. F. Kain, of Decatur, called up to pay us a visit last Thursday. Mr. K. is a member of the present legislature from his district.

—"Blood will tell!" One bottle of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the Big Blood and Liver Cure, will cleanse the blood. Only fifty cents a bottle. See your druggist.

—Liver complaint, sick headache, constipation of the bowels, are all cured by Bromoline, the Big Fifty-Cent Blood and Liver Cure. Ask your druggist for it.

—The large willow tree at the extreme south end of Main street is becoming quite a pleasure resort for some of our young ladies. Better stay at home and help their mothers wash the supper dishes.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Indiana, August 1st, 1881: A. M. Dickey, Shell Deland, Miss Nellie J. Gies, S. T. Lutz, D. F. Kain and Daniel Wyatt.
JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—J. R. Lamson, brother of Mrs. J. A. Barns, and once employed in this office, is now working on the Virginia, Nevada, Cronicle. A recent letter represents him as doing well. Johnny must be a capital printer by this time.

—The selection of what hotel to stop at, is often a perplexing conundrum to the visitors in a large city. To any visiting Chicago, this difficulty is easily avoided, as there is now visiting us B. L. Newman, esq., of that city, junior member of the firm of Newman Bros., proprietors of those two well-known hotels, Burdick House and Barnes House. These houses are centrally located in the heart of the city, adjacent to railroad depots and wholesale houses and are in every way suited to the traveling public. The hosts are young in years, but old in experience, and we are sure no effort on their part will be wanting to make their guests comfortable. There is a large restaurant in connection. Prices moderate. 30 2t.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

at Dr. S. B. Johnston's dental rooms, in Waterloo, Indiana, by the use of vitalized air, which is the most popular remedy known for the painless extraction of teeth. Have also nitrous oxide or laughing gas for any who may prefer it. One dentist alone has given vitalized air to 25,000 persons, and it is freely used by the best dentists, and all pronounce it perfectly reliable. Special attention to gold and silver filling and new teeth. Prices as low as possible. Call and see vitalized air apparatus. Office over Boyer & Campbell's drug-store, Waterloo, Indiana.
S. B. JOHNSTON.

Serious Accident.

Last Thursday Andrew Baxter, of Franklin township, father of J. W. Baxter, county clerk, met with a serious accident in Hamilton. A colt he was driving shied in starting over a bridge, and Mr. Baxter, to urge it to go over, struck it with the whip, when the team started to run. The pole of the buggy broke, and, striking the ground, threw Mr. Baxter out. His leg was broken at the thigh, and he was somewhat hurt otherwise. Dr. Chamberlain was called and set the broken limb, and at last accounts, the injured man was doing well.

Waterloo.

The funeral of Mrs. Koons last Friday, was largely attended

Miss Nellie Urie, of Burr Oak, Mich., is visiting friends in this place.

Frankie Ryan, of Auburn, was here over Sunday visiting friends.

The Presbyterian Sunday school go to Pleasant Lake for a picnic on Saturday, August 6.

The boys take advantage of the shades of evening to do a little "surf bathing" in Cedar creek.

Mrs. J. A. Barns and her daughter, Nellie, are visiting the mother of the former, at Pierceton this week.

Miss Nora Leas, of Angola, has been spending several days in town, the guest of Miss Hattie Dickinson.

"Kicking babies, of Pleasant Lake," is what the Edgerton Herald calls them. The editor came over to see the game.

Herman Hursh and his brother, from Angola, expect to locate in Hicksville, Ohio, shortly, and go into business there. We wish them abundant success.

The game of base ball at Butler last Friday, resulted in a score of 42 to 28 in favor of Waterloo, and some say it was not a very good day for making runs, either.

F. P. Day has both his brothers here now, assisting him in his business. Dealers in agricultural implements seem to have enjoyed the season very well after all.

Mrs. O. T. Clark was able to walk out a short distance last Friday, and made a call or two, to the great surprise and delight of her neighbors. She has had a long and serious illness, and it must be pleasant to move about once more.

A. B. Walsworth and Carrie Bassett, of this place, were married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. Rev. H. J. Norris, of the M. E. church in Auburn, officiated. The young couple have our best wishes.

The old soldiers' lawn social at F. Willis' last Saturday evening, was well attended. Over one hundred fifty guests were present. The lawn was brilliantly lighted up with lanterns, and the hours passed away pleasantly.

Right jolly are those boys over the joke on the two boys from Auburn, who stole their banjo and pair of bones. While waiting for the Auburn boys to bring their instruments back, they industriously circulated the report that officers would be sent to get them. This brought the music to the limits of town, from which point a substitute could deliver them to the owners in safety. Hence these smiles.

Waterloo now has a poet as well as a base ball club. The following is among the various out-growths of a recent game.

Nine brave boys from Pleasant Lake
Came down to play base ball,
Some looked chirp and some looked sad,
But Ed. looked worst of all,
For a hundred dollars was the stake,
And Ed. had fifteen there,
"And that will break me up," he said,
And he sighed and tore his hair.
But they puffed their cheeks,
And their muscles blew,
And said "what shall we do?
For the first we know,
Our money's gone,
And our reputation too."
So they walked the streets,
And talked of snide,
Till the people went away,
Though our boys offered all they asked,
If they would only play,
But their money was safe in their pockets,
And there they were bound it should stay.

Ed Blattner's night blooming cereus was on exhibition Monday evening. The flower began to open during the day by unfolding its numerous long, green sepals or leafy envelops. Then as night approached, and the sun went down, the creamy white petals of the flower proper began to loosen their pearly edges, and gradually to reveal the hidden beauties of the interior. And it was indeed a rare and beautiful vision, the whole interior was so delicately constructed, and so symmetrically arranged. The stamens, delicate in themselves, were supported by their slender thread-like filaments, and so arranged as almost to resemble a minute forest, the stems of which were reclining on the ground with their tiny tops pointing upward. Even the pistil with its many curious points was a thing of beauty. No one could see this beautiful and rare flower without admiring it. Throngs of curious visitors filled the yard where it was standing, and when it was taken into the house for the benfit of the light, they followed it there. Mr. and Mrs. B. played the host to their continually coming guests till a late hour. Then the flower closed never to open again, for it is one of the strange whims of nature, that this flower opens but once, and that is in the night. Each year it puts forth one, or perhaps two buds, and no more. Mr. Blattner's plant is about seven years old, and may be expected to bloom each year after this.

Soldiers' Picnic at Pleasant Lake.

The excursion train to the Indiana encampment U. S. A. picnic at Pleasant Lake, August the 6th, will leave Fort Wayne at 5:45 a. m., Academie 6:10, Huntertown 6:25, Stoner's 6:35, New Era 6:50, St. Johns 7 o'clock, Auburn Junction 7:40, Auburn 7:45, Waterloo 8 o'clock, Summit 8:10, arrives at the lake at 8:25. Returning, the train will leave the lake at 6:45 p. m. One fare for the round trip.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock in DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices.

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Ed. Williams, son of Col. W. C. Williams, received severe injuries last week by being kicked in the breast by a vicious colt.—[New Era.

W. Y. Johnson, so long master mechanic in the B. & O. shops at Garrett, expects to retire from his present position soon. He has been an efficient officer.

Sparks from a locomotive set fire to a field of wheat near Fostoria recently. As it was dry, the flames spread so rapidly that over sixty shocks were destroyed before the fire was got under control.

Work was begun on the foundation of the Straw board mill Monday morning, and if the weather is favorable, and nothing else interferes, they expect to have the brick work all done in a couple of weeks.—[Elkhart Democrat.

If any of our readers were once admirers of the "Bill Poster," a scurrilous sheet published at South Bend a few years ago, it may interest them to learn that the editor of that sheet, Harry Hans, now has the contract for carrying the mails from the trains to the postoffice in that city.

A woman at South bend got the better of her quarreling husband, by taking a lump of dough, in which she was working, and pasting it over the good man's head and face. He succumbed. South Bend is noted for original ideas. With this lesson before us, we shall continue to buy our bread at the baker's.—[Goshen Times.

CRAWFISH.—The Ionia National has the following in reference to a new potato fiend: "A potato destroyer, one and one-half inches long and shaped like a crawfish, has appeared in Waterloo, Jackson county. It eats out the inside of potatoes, and then runs into the ground as easily as if sharpened for that purpose. As a potato destroyer, it discounts the Colorado pest."

The Kelley House, of Syracuse, is fast becoming one of the attractive features to those who seek Turkey Lake and its surroundings for rusticating purposes. The Dr., with his jolly face, in connection with the social and mental qualifications of Mrs. K., makes it one of the green spots that is impressed on the memory as we travel down life's rugged path.—[Warsaw Union.

The adopted daughter of Mr. Frank Kines, living south of the railroad, met with rather a peculiar, and what might have been a serious accident. Friday night, after dark, she stepped out doors, passing near the cistern, when it caved in, carrying her into the cistern, together with an iron kettle. She was gotten out without being injured, farther than receiving a good soaking.—[Elkhart Democrat.

Elkhart Review: A curious freak of lightning was noticed at the house of John Minon early last evening. Mrs. Minon was sitting on one side of an open window, and two children were sitting on the opposite side, when a flash seemed to pass between them, and it was noticed that a lamp, sitting on the table six feet from the window, had been lighted. Neither Mrs. M. nor the children were injured.

Monday of last week as Mr. Henry Hanna, of Fort Wayne, was crossing the bridge over the St. Mary, near the Jackson depot, the north end of the bridge began to give way. Mr. Hanna tried to back his horse to save himself, but failed to do so. The sinking bridge took both he and his horse into the river. The horse and buggy were held under water by the timbers and the horse was drowned. Mr. Hanna was rescued after clinging to the timbers of the bridge for awhile, and at first it was supposed he was not much hurt. But the shock had evidently been too great for him, for he died that evening.

The Goshen Times has the following: "Yesterday a stranger jumped from one of the afternoon trains at the Main street crossing, while the train was moving at a rapid speed, and, without stopping, ran through town, turning west at the public square, and went to the house of John Stouder, about a mile west of town, where he took possession of an upper room. He soon became very boisterous and noisy, praying and screaming, and breaking things generally. All efforts to dislodge him have so far proved vain, as he defends himself with crocks of apple butter, broken pieces of furniture, etc. The man is of course a maniac."

A skeleton has been dug up in Wayne township, Noble county, while excavating for a cellar. The head was found to be crushed; the body was evidently thrown into a hole head downwards, and there are other indications of a dark and bloody crime. No one can remember that any one was ever buried there. The only probable solution is, that it is the body of a man who came to Noble county over thirty years ago, looking for a location, and who suddenly disappeared in the neighborhood where these remains were found. Letters were received from his friends in Ohio, asking for information, but none could be given. All traces of him were lost, and it is now believed that he fell into the hands of the blacklegs who then infested the county, and was murdered.

The South Bend Register in speaking of gun-shot wounds similar to Garfield's, says: "The opening of the pus sack in the president's case makes it similar to that of County Clerk Howard. He was shot during the war in the throat, the ball taking a long range and passing out through his left shoulder blade. Three operations for pus sacks were necessary in his case, the previous symptoms and the subsequent relief closely resembling the president's. Prof. Howard came near dying through loss of strength, the writing of an unusually long letter exhausting him so that he sank back and thinks he would have died but for the encouraging words of his nurse, which acted as a strong stimulant."

Spencerville.

Ida Spitler is at St. Joe.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

Mr. Charley Emanuel is rusticating at Spencerville.

D. C. Hampton made a call at Spencerville last week.

Millinery goods closing out cheap at the millinery store.

Quarterly meeting at the Methodist church last Sunday.

George Thrift, of Newville, was in town Sunday evening.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso spent last week at Bryan, Ohio.

Remember the reduction in millinery goods at Miss McKay's.

Dr. Emanuel went to Van Wert for a short vacation last week.

A number of our people expect to attend the soldiers' excursion to Pleasant Lake next Saturday.

Mrs. J. Leighty, Ada Olds and Mrs. F. Draggoo, of St. Joe, and Mrs. John Dills were the guests of Miss Lena Olds last Thursday.

Mr. Charlie Weaver and Misses Mary McKay, of Auburn, and Ida Tyler, of Fort Wayne, were the guests of Miss Alice McKay last Thursday.

Barnum's Show.

Tickets to Fort Wayne and return on the Jackson road Saturday, will include a ticket into Barnum's show, and will be as follows: Summit $1.86, Waterloo 1.65, Auburn 1.45, Auburn Junction 1.40, St. Johns 1.25, New Era 1.15.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A FIRE at Malden, Mass., originating in the storage-house of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company's works, caused a loss of $70,000, which is partly insured. In the adjacent structure was $250,000 worth of goods, which escaped....A fire at Wilmington, Del., in the iron-steamship yards of the Pusey & Jones Company, damaged the concern to the amount of $200,000, and threw out of employment a large number of men.

A FIERCE hurricane swept over the country in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y. Barns and other buildings were demolished, trees uprooted and the crops were greatly damaged. Several buildings were destroyed by lightning, and a number of horses and cows were burned to death.

A LUNATIC named McLane presented himself at the old Capitol building at Albany with a gun on his shoulder and claimed that he was Adjutant General of the State of New York. Some of the State officials were considerably frightened, but one of them had courage enough to grapple with the crazy man, disarming him before any mischief was attempted.... James W. Simonton, for fourteen years General Agent of the New York Associated Press, has resigned.

THE WEST.

CHARLES EDWARD and Albert Talbot were hanged at Maryville, Mo., July 22, for having, on the night of Sept. 18, 1880, shot and mortally wounded their father, Dr. Perry H. Talbot, of Nodaway county, Mo. Albert protested that he was entirely innocent of the crime for which he was hanged, and charged that one Wyatt, a hired man employed by Dr. Talbot, and who was the approver in the case, was the murderer. The boys' mother, and a Miss Lewis, the fiancee of Albert, accompanied the doomed men to the scaffold, and there was quite an exciting scene.... There is wild excitement at Cheyenne over the discovery of copper and silver near Fort Laramie. Ore from the grass roots pays, the city of Hartville has been laid out, and tenderfeet are offered $3 per day as miners.....An Illinois farmer has revenged himself upon the Indianapolis and St. Louis road by commencing 2,000 suits for failure to keep axes and saws in its cars. The aggregate claim is $1,800,000.... The statue erected in honor of Gen. J. B. McPherson at Clyde, Ohio, was unveiled in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Gen. Sherman. Gen. Strong, of Chicago, delivered the principal speech of the occasion. Gen. Force, ex-President Hayes and Gov. Foster spoke also.

SITTING BULL says that his people have been bad, but, since they have had to surrender their guns and ponies, they are all good. He wanted his son educated as a white man....The principal towns of New Mexico are raising funds for Sheriff Patsey Garrett for service to the Territory in killing Billy the Kid.

THE Bethesda spring at Waukesha, Wis., has been sold to Winfield Smith, of Milwaukee, who represents Wisconsin and New York capitalists, who will organize a joint-stock company. The consideration was $125,000....T. H. Tibbles, of Omaha, who has become prominent for his labors on behalf of the Ponca Indians, has wedded Bright Eyes, the daughter of Chief La Flesche.

THE Southwestern railroad managers and the Governor of Missouri met in conference at St. Louis for the purpose of deliberating upon means to bring the Rock Island train-robbers to justice. In stating the object of the meeting, Gov. Crittenden referred to the disgrace brought on the State by the escape of the outlaws, and the fact that they were still at large. He also, it is said, called for the co-operation of the railroads in the efforts of the State to effect their capture, giving it as his idea that nothing would go so far toward bringing about this end as the offering of a large reward. The Missouri Pacific offered to contribute $5,000, the Iron Mountain $5,000, and five other roads coming forward immediately with $5,000 apiece. The lowest amount given was $2,500. The contract was drawn and signed, the subscription amounting to $50,000, $20,000 of which is for the apprehension of the James boys, the remainder in equal portions for the rest of the gang.... A ten-mile horse race between Miss M. Pinneo, of Greeley, Col., and Miss Curtis, of Topeka, Kan., came off at Leadville. Miss Pinneo won the race in twenty-six minutes. Her competitor dismounted and fainted on the eighth mile.

THE summer dramatic season at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, opens this week, with the grand spectacular drama which has created such a sensation in London and New York, "The World." It is the first scientific attempt at literally molding together romance and mechanism. The drama is not subordinated to the spectacle, nor the spectacle to the drama. Each is consistently maintained; but the surprises are most frequent and most lasting in the spectacle. The mechanical devices employed are, many of them, novel, and the realism of the spectacle is astounding in several of the episodes. It is quite needless to add that "The World" will be presented at McVicker's with absolute fidelity to the original designs; the mounting has involved weeks of labor, and exhausted the craft of the scene painters and mechanics.

A LAD not 10 years of age, living on a farm near Painesville, Ind., pinned to the ground with a pitchfork a rattlesnake over eight feet in length, and held him there until help came to kill him..... For making threats against the life of Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, one of his neighbors, Thomas H. Gradale, has been sent to the insane asylum at St. Peter....John J. Bagley, ex-Governor of Michigan, and one of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the Union, died in San Francisco, in his 50th year.

THE SOUTH.

A MOB in Perry county, Ark., recently warned Judge Harris and Editor Matthews to leave at once, but a truce was effected. A few nights ago Matthews was killed by an assassin, and notice was again served on Judge Harris.

FLAMES originating in Adler's junk store, in Peters street, New Orleans, caused damage to the amount of $100,000....There was a disastrous wreck on the Texas and Pacific road, at the edge of the sand hills. The tool-car jumped the track with about sixty men on board. Three were killed and ten wounded.

THE burning of Wright's cotton warehouse, at Thomasville, Ga., involved a loss of $100,000.

AT Yazoo, Miss., a negro named Isaac Fisher outraged a young lady and threw her in a cistern to drown her, but, the water being too shallow, he slid down the chain and held her head under the water until she drowned. He then tried to climb the chain, but found himself caged, and was soon detected. The demon was summarily lynched.... The pork-packing establishment of Cassard Brothers & Co., Baltimore, and the tin-can factory of George L. Krebs were destroyed by fire, the loss aggregating $100,000.

POLITICAL.

The deadlock at Albany was broken July 22, and the Legislature adjourned the following day. The administration men made some concessions by entering into a conference or caucus in which Lapham was nominated by a unanimous vote. He was afterward elected to succeed Roscoe Conkling in the United States Senate by the full Republican vote, the Democrats voting for ex-Congressman Potter. When Mr. Conkling received the dispatch advising him of the election of Lapham, he immediately sent the following telegram:

> NEW YORK, July 22.
>
> To the Hon. James Armstrong, Member of the Assembly, Albany:
>
> The heroic constancy of the Spartan band which so long has stood for principle and truth has my deepest gratitude and admiration. Borne down by forbidden and abhorrent forces, and agencies which never before had sway in the Republican party, the memory of their courage and manhood will long live in the brightest honor. The near future will vindicate their wisdom, and crown them with approval. Please ask them all for me to receive my grateful acknowledgments.
>
> ROSCOE CONKLING.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, referring to the election of Mr. Lapham, said: "Well, I am glad it is over. I am sorry for Conkling. I should like to give him a foreign mission."

GENERAL.

SOME figures from the census in regard to the registered bondholders show that the District of Columbia contains more of this class in proportion to its population than any of the States. Massachusetts stands second on the list, and New York has a large representation. The Western and Southern States make a poor showing.... Postmaster General James has issued a circular informing Postmasters that from this time onward they will be required to forward to the Auditor of the Treasury Department, immediately after the close of every quarter, a detailed account of the business transacted in their respective offices, under penalty of removal from office.... The total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1881, was $265,561,-828; twelve months ended June 30, 1880, $282,132,618.

FROM advance sheets of "Poor's Manual for 1881," covering statistics of the railroads of the United States for 1880, it is learned that the total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of the year was 93,671, indicating new construction during the year of 7,174 miles. Of this only a little over 84,225 miles were operated. The capital account of these roads was as follows: Capital stock, $2,553,733,176; funded debt, $2,392,017,820; other debt, $162,489,-909; total, $5,108,241,905. The cost of railroad and equipment aggregated $4,653,609,297. Upon bonds $107,866,328 interest was paid, and on stock $77,115,411. The gross earnings reported for the year aggregated $615,401,931, against $529,012,999 in 1879. The net earnings were $255,193,436, against $219,916,724 in 1879. Earnings were divided between freight and passenger in the following proportions—viz.: Freight, $467,748,928; passenger, $147,-653,003. For the previous year they were divided as follows: Freight, $386,676,108; passenger, $142,336,191. Of the total mileage 33,499 miles were laid with steel rails. Statistics of equipment show that 7,949 locomotives, 12,789 passenger cars, 539,355 freight cars and 4,786 miscellaneous cars were employed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, died at his home in Cornish Me., on the 25th of July. The deceased was born in Romney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803, and removed to Maine at the age of 24. He was elected to Congress in 1838; re-elected in 1840. He was Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Polk from Oct. 17, 1846, to June, 1848, following which he was for some time Minister to Mexico. In 1858 President Buchanan appointed him an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and as such he officiated until a few months ago, when he was completely incapacitated by disease. He was a member of the Electoral Commission that seated President Hayes..... ....The City Engineer of Montreal has found a woman who for sixteen months has been engineer in a boot-heel factory, has a perfect knowledge of her business, and never met with an accident.....A farmer named Wilson, living on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway, in Canada, while passing through the woods was torn to pieces by a bear and nearly devoured before his fate was learned.

AN attache of the Chinese embassy was interviewed at Cheyenne on the withdrawal of the students from the American schools. He stated that his Government would hereafter send its young men to England, France or Germany beyond the reach of the progressive ideas taught in the United States.

THE American Papermakers' Association held its annual convention at Saratoga, N. Y. The President's and the Secretary's reports showed that the trade has made great progress during the year, that there had been an increase in the production of book and newspaper paper of 25 per cent., and 33 per cent. increase in writing-paper. The quantity exported had also increased. The average daily product of all the mills in the country is 2,500 tons.... Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, in conversation with a St. Louis reporter, regarding the death of Judge Clifford, of the Supreme bench, stated that some time ago, when he (Crittenden) was in Washington, Judge Clifford told him that he had prepared a complete and detailed history of the Electoral Commission, of which he was a member, and that it would be published after his death, unless his wife, who was the custodian of the manuscript, should otherwise decide. The Judge said its publication would create a sensation throughout the country.

FOREIGN.

THE Nihilists at their recent congress, held in St. Petersburg, resolved to give the Czar one more warning, and that if he did not heed it and begin the work of reform he and his pig-headed advisers should perish....A Havana dispatch states that two employes of the Spanish Bank of Cuba, at Matanzas, assisted by two accomplices, chartered the steamer Alicante, and left port with $200,000 specie, which they embezzled from the bank.

THE death is announced of Daniel McCarthy, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, Ireland. He was one of the best theologians of the Roman Catholic Church, and published several works on scriptural subjects.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH moved a vote of censure on the Government's Transvaal policy in the British House of Commons. Mr. Rathbone, Radical, moved an amendment approving the action taken by the Government. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 314 to 205....The Tunisians have begun to quarrel among themselves, and some of the tribes have asked for French assistance. France will not have much trouble in quelling the troubles in Tunis now. They are acting vigorously, however. Gabes was bombarded by fifteen French vessels. ....Baron Von Geyso, a promising young officer in Berlin, was killed in a duel with a brother officer. At the University of Gottingen two students fought a duel with pistols, one being mortally wounded. At Gibraltar, in a duel between two Spanish officers, one was killed and the other seriously wounded.

THE Bey of Tunis has fallen into disgrace and disrepute with his people for his too-ready acquiescence in French rule. His soldiers have deserted him en masse, and he now finds it difficult to procure enough men to guard his palace.... Russian telegrams report the revival of persecutions of the Jews in the province of Pultava, when, in consequence, seventeen villages had been deserted. The Siberian plague, which attacks man and beast alike, is ravaging the cattle in Livonia.... The French captured Gabes, on the African coast, and the French troops now occupy the town. Little resistance was encountered, and only seven Frenchmen were wounded in the assault. Two hundred Frenchmen compose the garrison of the captured city.

DURING the first half of the present year 77,303 persons left the port of Bremen for America. It is believed that the emigration from Germany this year will reach 333,000.... The police of Havana boarded the steamer Alicante and captured Gil and Hernandez, the defaulters of the Matanzas branch of the Spanish Bank, and three accomplices, recovering $60,000 in money and securities.... The Spanish Government has demanded compensation from France for the Spanish victims of the Algerian raiders at Oran. France promises to pay the relatives of those Spaniards that were killed a certain sum of "blood-money," but proposes that compensation for damages to property be determined by an international arbitration committee, which shall also determine the amount of compensation due to French subjects whose harvests have suffered during the "risings" in Spain. The Spanish press scout the idea of entertaining the proposals of France, and there exists among the Spaniards very bitter feelings against their Gallic neighbors.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

NEWS comes from India to the effect that Ayoob Khan has defeated the Ameer Abdurrahman Khan. During the engagement between the two armies a regiment of the Ameer's deserted, and thereupon the balance of his army ignominiously fled, leaving their guns and baggage behind. England must either reinstate the Ameer, or, by leaving him to his fate, lose the prestige she gained in that country recently at an enormous cost of lives and treasure. The Indian Government are greatly concerned at the gravity of the situation.

TEN THOUSAND persons, including William H. Vanderbilt, assembled at Philadelphia to see Maud S. go against her Pittsburgh record. She made the first mile in 2:12, the second in 2:13¾ and the third in 2:12½, which is considered the greatest of turf achievements. ....Eighteen buildings in the middle of the town of Cattaraugus, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Weld & Petre's saw-mill and 400,000 feet of lumber at Duluth, Minn., were burned. The loss is estimated at $16,000.

SECRETARY WINDOM has addressed a note to the Collectors of the Ports of New York and Boston, instructing them to use great diligence to prevent the exportation from those ports of combustible articles and destructive machines. He also instructs them to ascertain, if possible, who are the persons who sent the infernal machines recently seized at Liverpool or some clew which will lead to their detection.... The Treasury Department has ordered that no more gold halves or quarter dollars be manufactured or sold under penalty of fine and imprisonment....John C. Burch, Secretary of the Senate, died at Washington recently from disease of the heart.

EACH day brings forth fresh particulars tending to prove Guiteau one of the meanest ruffians of this or any other country. His wife procured a divorce from him in the fall of 1873, and the base ruffian was one of the witnesses against himself, and induced the woman with whom he was guilty to take the stand also to testify that the charges of infidelity against him were true. At the time of the divorce Guiteau frequented the rooms of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, and was a member of Calvary Baptist Church and attended religious services there. It is due to the church, however, to say that Guiteau was expelled by them, notwithstanding the fact that he whined and pretended penitence for his immoralities.... Mr. Van Marter, city editor of the *National Democrat*, of Peoria, Ill., states that the infernal machines recently seized at Liverpool were manufactured in Peoria. The machines, he said, were shipped to New York, where they were loaded with dynamite, after which they were shipped to Liverpool.

THE home and birthplace of President Madison at Montpelier, Va., was sold last week at public auction to James L. Carrington, of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va. The price paid was $20,000.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The President continues to progress favorably. He is gradually gaining strength, and the physicians are now all but confident of his recovery. The wound continues to discharge healthy pus. Yesterday a fragment of bone came with the pus, which indicates that the depths of the wound are being drained. Still the President is very weak. The physicians say that the food which he receives is now sufficient to add a little to his strength, and to supply the waste which is constantly going on through the wound, but it is found that he is not yet capable of resisting any unusual excitement, and, for this reason, the surgeons in charge insist upon as perfect quiet as can be secured. Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, had an interview with the President, in which the latter recalled his promise to visit the Wisconsin State Fair, and declared that he had not yet given up the trip.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

President Garfield had an alarming relapse on Saturday. The wound, which had for several days discharged a considerable quantity of healthy pus, became obstructed near the inner end of the drainage tube, while the process of suppuration in the deeper parts of the wound continued. A "pus cavity," partial or complete, was thus formed, and the discharge from the mouth of the wound ceased. The patient was then taken with a chill, which was followed by a high fever, the pulse rising to 130 and the temperature to 104. His condition caused great alarm, as it was feared that blood-poisoning had set in, or that an abscess had begun to form. An examination of the pus discharged, however, showed that all the indications of blood-poisoning were absent. Further examination showed that there was little to fear from the formation of an abscess, and that the chill and subsequent fever were caused by the "pus cavity" alone. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were hastily summoned to Washington. An examination of the wound by these eminent masters of surgery showed beyond doubt that a "pus cavity" had formed in the track of the ball and beyond the point where it glanced from the rib, and that the cavity could only be reached by an incision three inches below the mouth of the wound. The incision was made by Dr. Agnew, and the cavity was reached at a little more than an inch below the surface. A tube was inserted into this incision, and the pus commenced to flow freely, and the discharge was entirely satisfactory to the physicians. Since the operation the President's condition has continued to improve. This morning he is resting easily, and the physicians say that, notwithstanding the complications, the chances are in favor of his recovery.

Dr. Agnew had the cooling apparatus taken out of the President's room. He said it kept the President's temperature uneven.

Prof. Bell's electrical indicator for locating a bullet in the human body was experimented with before Dr. Agnew. The result showed that the invention could be relied on when the ball was only two inches below the surface.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The President has passed a quiet and comfortable day and night, and the surgeons take a very hopeful view of the situation. The President partook of milk, beef juice, and a little toast in sufficient quantities to maintain his strength. There was a fairly copious discharge of healthy pus during the day. A slight pressure on the front wall of the abdomen increases the discharge. Dr. Bliss says there is little reason to fear the formation of a new pus cavity, because the discharge is free and uninterrupted. There has not been at any time any symptom of blood-poisoning in the President's case, and there is no reason to apprehend it now. The doctor concluded by saying that the President was three days better than he was last Friday. Dr. Agnew said that the President's chances of recovery are good, but he is not out of danger. He thought that he may yet be able to locate the bullet, which he wishes removed. He said there may be another chill resulting from the condition the President has passed through, but no more serious complications are looked for in the case. There are evidences of the old wound's healing.

Ex-Senator Conkling, in company with Senator Jones, of Nevada, called at the White House yesterday, and had an interview with Dr. Bliss. Mr. Conkling said that the unfavorable turn in the President's case was a source of anxiety to him; and, on being informed by Dr. Bliss that the symptoms were of an encouraging character, he expressed himself as greatly pleased. He requested Dr. Bliss to convey to Mrs. Garfield his expression of his sincere sympathy.

Guiteau seems to be rather pleased than otherwise at his present quarters. He is afraid that if he should get outside the prison walls he would be meted out speedy justice. The other day when asked to go down into the Warden's office he very reluctantly consented, fearing that it was a ruse to get him into the people's hands. The cowardly scoundrel yet expresses a wish that the President may die.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Some splinters of the bone were removed from the President's wound yesterday by Dr. Agnew, and after the operation the patient felt much better and the pus began to flow more freely. The temperature and respiration fell to their normal condition and the pulse fell to 98. Surgeons say there is nothing critical or dangerous in the President's condition. He was, they said, better last night than he has been for five days, and everything looks favorable. He took nourishment, consisting of beef extract, milk and lime water and toast at various intervals yesterday. There were only slight febrile symptoms last evening, and the temperature rose to only 100.7, as compared with 100.8 the previous day, and almost immediately receded to a more satisfactory figure. This morning the patient is resting comfortably.

The surgeons took out the semi-circular drainage-tube yesterday and inserted a straight one into the new incision. They intend to allow the mouth of the wound to heal up and to drain the wound through the incision made Sunday.

The President's medical attendants have decided not to be interviewed any more about the phases of his case, as they claim they have been misconstrued by reporters. Hereafter the official bulletins will be the only source of information touching the patient's condition.

Mrs. Garfield's weakened condition and nervousness causes considerable uneasiness. Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Edson are looking after the good lady's welfare, but are convinced that her husband's recovery and a change of air and scene must precede any great improvement in her condition.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

There was a very decided improvement in the President's condition yesterday, and he seems to have already recovered the ground lost by the relapse which set in Saturday. He took an increased quantity of nourishment and relished it. He expressed himself repeatedly during the day as feeling much better. There was an entire absence of febrile feeling yesterday afternoon, which the physicians regard as a most-hopeful sign. For the first time in three weeks the patient's temperature at the evening examination was normal. There was a full, free discharge of healthy pus during the day. The patient has obtained more sleep than usual, and has been greatly refreshed thereby. The physicians express the belief that the improvement of yesterday was a permanent gain, and that the patient is on the way to complete recovery.

The examinations of the President's wound which have been made within the last four days have led to a different conclusion as to the course and location of the ball from that which was at first entertained. It is now pretty certain that it did not penetrate the liver, and that, if it touched it, it grazed it in its downward course; that it is not located in the anterior wall of the abdomen, and did not traverse the abdominal cavity, but went downward after being interrupted by the rib, and is now located in what the doctors describe as the right iliac fossa. This is the cavity between the front of the hip-bone and the ribs which contains the small intestines. No effort will be made to extract the ball at present unless it is found to be troublesome.

A morning newspaper publishes an interview with Gen. Crocker, Warden of the jail, about Guiteau. Crocker said, speaking of Guiteau: "There has been no event in his life during the past week that has been worthy of mention. He eats, sleeps and wakes up like any other prisoner. No one has come to see him from the day he was brought here. No one has manifested any friendly interest in him. He does not seem to have any friends. Guiteau is as quiet as any other prisoner. He seems to have made up his mind to patiently await the result. He has not asked for a lawyer. He has not asked to see any one. I asked him if he wanted a lawyer. He said no, not at present. He claims to be a lawyer himself. He knows enough not to talk. He is sane enough not to talk. He reads mostly the Bible and serious works. There is nothing peculiar about him. I take no stock in his insanity. There has been nothing in his actions here to indicate it any more than in the condition of other criminals. I don't think he is a man of strong moral convictions."

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The condition of the President continues favorable and encouraging. It is believed by one of the physicians that the patient will be able to leave his bed in ten days. While this appears a rather too sanguine statement, the medical staff believe that the wound is healing, and that, unless some unforeseen change should occur, his recovery now is merely a matter of time. Last evening there was a slight rise in the pulse and in the temperature, caused by a stoppage of the drainage-tubes, which prevented the regular flow of the pus. When the tubes were cleaned the flow resumed and the fever subsided. The patient rested quietly during the night, and this morning is doing nicely. In the belief that the carpets in the sick-room secreted too much dust and absorbed impurities from the atmosphere, they were yesterday taken from the floor, after the President had been removed to another chamber, overlooking Lafayette Park.

A TOUCHING LETTER.

Mr. Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield.

LONDON, July 22, 1881.

Blaine, Secretary, Washington:

I cable text of note, date 21st, from Mr. Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield. Original by dispatch to-morrow:

LONDON, July 21, 1881.

Dear Madam:

You will, I am sure, excuse me, though a personal stranger, for addressing you by letter to convey to you the assurances of my own feelings and those of my countrymen on the occasion of the terrible attempt to murder the President of the United States, in a form more palpable at least than that of messages conveyed by telegraph. Those feelings have been feelings, in the first instance, of sympathy, and afterward of joy and thankfulness almost comparable, and, I venture to say, only second to the strong emotions of the great nation of which he is the appointed head. Individually I have, let me beg you to believe, had my full share in the sentiments which have possessed the British nation. They have been prompted and quickened by what I venture to think is an ever-growing sense of harmony and mutual respect and affection between the two countries, and of the relationship which from year to year becomes a more and more practical bond of union between us. But they have also drawn much of their strength from the cordial admiration of the simple heroism which has marked the personal conduct of the President; for we have not yet wholly lost the capacity of appreciating such an example of Christian faith and manly fortitude. This exemplary picture has been made complete by your own contribution to its noble and touching features, on which I only forbear to dwell because I am directly addressing you. I beg to have my respectful compliments and congratulations conveyed to the President, and to remain, dear madam, with great esteem, your most faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.

Lowell, Minister, London:

I have laid before Mrs. Garfield the note of Mr. Gladstone, just received by cable. I am requested by her to say that, among the many thousand manifestations of interest and expressions of sympathy which have reached her, none has more deeply touched her heart than the kind words of Mr. Gladstone. His own solicitude and condolence are received with gratitude; but, far beyond this, she recognizes that Mr. Gladstone rightfully speaks for the people of the British isles, whose sympathy in this national and personal affliction has been as quick and sincere as that of her own countrymen. Her chief pleasure in Mr. Gladstone's cordial letter is found in the comfort which it brings to her husband. The President is cheered and solaced on his painful and weary way to health by many messages of sympathy, which, in his returning strength, he safely receives and most gratefully appreciates.

BLAINE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Various Issues of Bonds, and Their Distribution by States.

Of the total national debt at the dates nearest the close of the census year, June 30, 1880, $1,173,749,250 were registered. To make this total the various issues of the bonds are taken at the following dates:

Registered 4 per cent. consols of 1907, on which the quarterly dividend of interest was paid July 1, 1880	$698,100,500
Registered 4½-per-cent. funded loan of 1891, on which the quarterly dividend was paid June 1, 1880	179,280,800
Registered 5-per-cent. loan of '81, on which the quarterly dividend of interest was paid Aug. 1, 1880	194,440,800
Registered 6-per-cent. loans of '80 and '81, on which the semi-annual dividend of interest was paid July 1, 1880	180,926,700
Total	$1,173,749,250

Mr. Robert P. Porter, who has had charge of this branch of the census work, found that the registered bonds were distributed through the country as follows:

Private individuals and corporations	$644,990,400
Foreign holders	27,894,350
National banks (to secure circulation)	319,937,800
Total	$992,822,550

The 6-per-cent. bonds were only payable in ten cities of the country, and, in consequence, it was impossible to distribute them in States and large cities, as was done in the case of 4, 4½ and 5-per-cent. bonds. From this total of $1,173,749,250, there must be deducted the aggregate of the 6-per-cent. registered bonds at that time, which was $180,926,700. After deducting this amount there remained of the other three species of registered bonds $992,-822,550.

It will be extremely interesting to note the distribution of the $644,990,400 of bonds which were owned by private individuals and corporations. These owners number 73,114, and are distributed in the various States as follows:

State.	Number.	Percentage of Bond-holders.	Percentage of Population.
Massachusetts	16,855	23.04	3.56
New York	14,808	20.24	10.14
Pennsylvania	10,408	14.23	8.54
Ohio	4,130	5.64	6.37
Illinois	3,101	4.23	6.14
New Hampshire	3,339	4.52	0.69
New Jersey	2,715	3.70	2.26
Connecticut	2,367	3.23	1.24
District of Columbia	2,357	3.21	0.36
Vermont	1,909	2.61	0.67
Maine	1,711	2.34	1.29
Missouri	963	1.27	4.32
Maryland	920	1.26	1.86
Banks	906	1.25	None
Rhode Island	838	1.24	0.55
Indiana	669	0.89	3.96
Insurance companies	631	0.86	None
Virginia	466	0.63	3.02
Michigan	459	0.62	3.26
Kentucky	451	0.61	3.29
California	412	0.56	1.72
Tennessee	399	0.51	3.07
Wisconsin	342	0.47	2.63
Kansas	325	0.44	1.99
Iowa	269	0.39	3.23
Louisiana	262	0.35	1.87
West Virginia	194	0.26	1.26
Mississippi	157	0.20	2.25
North Carolina	143	0.19	2.79
Texas	139	0.19	3.17
South Carolina	137	0.19	1.98
Alabama	126	0.16	2.52
Territories	111	0.14	1.27
Delaware	100	0.13	0.29
Minnesota	94	0.12	1.55
Arkansas	78	0.09	1.60
Florida	66	0.09	0.53
Colorado	61	0.09	0.39
Georgia	59	0.08	3.06
Nebraska	55	0.07	0.90
Nevada	18	0.03	0.14
Oregon	14	0.02	0.34
Total	73,114	100.00	100.00

It is an interesting fact that Massachusetts, with only 3½ per cent. of the total population of the country, has over 23 per cent. of the total number of bondholders, while New York, with over 10 per cent. of the total population, has 20 per cent. of the bondholders. Ohio has over 6 per cent. of the total population and over 5½ per cent. of the bondholders. Illinois and New Hampshire each have over 4 per cent. of the bondholders, while the former has over 6 per cent. of the population of the country and the latter only 6-10 of 1 per cent. Oregon has the least number of holders, 14, and Massachusetts the highest, 16,855. Of the number of holders (73,114), 42,262 are males, 29,325 are females, and 1,527 are corporations, and of the amount held the males own $327,186,500, the females $90,353,850, and the corporations $227,451,550. The average per capita for the male holders is $7,741.84; for the female holders, $3,081.10; for the corporations, $148,953.20; and for both sexes and the corporations, $8,821.70. Of the $644,990,400, no less than $410,279,400 is held in amounts of over $50,000; $58,730,600 in amounts varying from $25,000 to $50,000; $59,143,850 in amounts exceeding $10,000 and reaching to $25,000; $41,079,900 in amounts exceeding $5,000 and reaching to $10,000; $33,070,950 in amounts exceeding $2,500 and reaching to $5,000; $22,032,550 in amounts of over $1,000 and including $2,500; $13,097,250 in amounts of over $500 and including $1,000, and $755,900 in amounts of less than $500.

The general conclusions, Mr. Porter says, are that, while over 36 per cent. of the holders reside in the New England States, not more than 11 per cent. of the aggregate of bonds are owned in New England. On the other hand, over 42 per cent. of the holders have their residence in the Middle States, and upward of 40 per cent. of the aggregate amount of bonds are held in that section; over 3½ per cent. of the holders reside in the Southern States, and about 2 per cent. of the bonds are owned there. In the Western States are 15 per cent. of the holders and nearly 8½ per cent. of the bonds. The banks and other corporations, representing in number only 2 per cent., own about 35 per cent. of the bonds.

An Interesting Bit of Unpublished History.

The following curious dispatches, never before printed (says a Washington telegram), were sent by Mr. Stanton to the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont about a month after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. They are interesting as evidence of a very different phase of the excitement in Washington at that time from any which has been caused by the attempt on the life of President Garfield:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1865.—10:05 p. m.

To the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, New York:

I have written to-night to retain you and Cutting and Brady, or any one else you may desire to have associated with you, to prosecute Horace Greeley and the owners of the *Tribune* for Greeley's persistent efforts, the last four weeks, to incite assassins to finish their work of murdering me. Please give the matter your immediate attention on receiving the letter, and secure copies of all the *Tribunes* printed since the night of the President's murder, and get the names of the owners. I propose to prosecute criminally and also by civil suit, for I shall not allow them to have me murdered and escape responsibility without a struggle for life on my part.

EDWARD M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 13—5:20 p. m.

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and the Hon. E. B. Cutting, New York:

I have proof of express personal malice against me by Greeley, and believe I can establish a combination between him and others which may end in accomplishing my death, as it did against Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. This is my reason for distinguishing his case from others of general vituperation.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The second telegram was sent in reply to one which contained an intimation that it might be indiscreet to make such an arrest as the one suggested by Mr. Stanton.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A lawyer in Central New York gives the following account of one of his first cases:

"My client sued a neighbor for the alleged killing of a favorite dog. The proof consisted in the mysterious disappearance of the animal, and the possession of a dog's skin by the defendant, which, after considerable argument, was brought into court in evidence. It was marked in a singular manner, and was positively identified, with many tears, by the plaintiff's wife and daughter as the undoubted integument of the deceased Bose. In summing up to the jury, I was in the midst of a highly-colored picture of the virtues of the deceased, and of the love of the children for their four-footed friend, when I was interrupted by a slight disturbance in the crowd near the door of the little school house which served as a court house. Looking around I saw my client's youngest son, a tow-headed urchin of 12, coming forward with a dog whose skin was the exact counterpart of the one put in evidence. The dog wagged his tail with good-natured composure, and the boy cried, in his childish treble, 'Paw, Bose has come home.' I gathered up my law books and retreated, and I have never had perfect confidence in circumstantial evidence since."—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine.*

A Sad Story of a Wrecked Life.

The most thrilling and sadly suggestive temperance lecture is the sight of a once noble, talented man, left in ruins by intoxicating drink. A Washington paper tells of a ragged beggar, well known in the streets of that city, who once held an important command in the army, having been promoted for personal bravery, from a cavalry Lieutenant to nearly the highest rank in military service. One night, not long ago, when he had been too successful in begging liquor to sate his craving, and while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt, and proceeded to strip him.

Underneath his shirt, and suspended by a string from his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened and found it contained his commission as Brevet Major General, two congratulatory letters—one from Gen. Grant and one from President Lincoln—a photograph of a little girl, and a curl of hair—a "chestnut shadow" that doubtless one day crept over the brow of some loved one.

When these things were discovered, even the half-drunken men who found them felt a respect for the man's former greatness, and pity for his fallen condition, and quietly returned the bag and its contents to where they found them, and replaced the sleeper's clothes upon him.

When a reporter tried to interview the man, and endeavored to learn something of his life in the past few years, he declined to communicate anything.

He cried like a child when told how his right name and former position were ascertained, and, with tears trickling down his cheeks, said:

"For God's sake, sir, don't publish my degradation, or my name, at least, if you are determined to say something about it. It is enough that I know myself how low I have become. Will you promise that much? It will do no good, but will do my friends a great deal of harm, as, unfortunately, they think I died in South America, where I went at the close of the war."

Intemperance and the gaming-table, he said, had wrought his ruin.

Preaching from Notes.

A certain minister of Scotland had a custom of writing the heads of his discourse on small slips of paper, which he placed on the Bible before him, to be used in succession. One day when he was explaining the second head, he got so excited in his discourse that he caused the ensuing slip to fall over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of his second head, he looked for the third slip; but, alas! it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking around him with great anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirdly," again he exclaimed; but still no thirdly appeared. "Thirdly, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman; but not another word could he utter. At this point, while the congregation were partly sympathizing in his distress, and partly rejoicing in such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching—which has always been an unpopular thing in the Scotch clergy—an old woman rose up and thus addressed the preacher: "If I'm no mista'en, I saw thirdly flee out at the east window a quarter of an hour syne."

Meretricious Alms-Giving.

"If," says an English critic, "any cause or society wants funds, the machinery employed for collecting them should be sincere and simple. If money does not then come in, the inference is that the money is not wanted. Meretricious alms-giving is one of the scandals of the day."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 25	@	13 00
Hogs	6 20	@	6 30
Cotton	11⅝	@	12
Flour—Superfine	4 15	@	4 80
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 23
No. 2 Red	1 26	@	1 28
Corn—Ungraded	47	@	58
Oats—Mixed Western	40	@	45
Pork—Mess	18 00	@	18 25
Lard	12	@	12¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@	6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@	4 50
Medium to Fair	5 40	@	5 55
Hogs	5 40	@	6 80
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 85	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@	1 13½
No. 3 Spring	1 05	@	1 10
Corn—No. 2	40	@	50
Oats—No. 2	44	@	45
Rye—No. 2	97	@	98
Barley—No. 2	99	@	1 00
Butter—Choice Creamery	19	@	23
Eggs—Fresh	11	@	13
Pork—Mess	15 25	@	15 50
Lard	12¼	@	12½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 15	@	1 20
No. 2	1 14	@	1 15
Corn—No. 2	47	@	48
Oats—No. 2	39	@	40
Rye—No. 1	95	@	96
Barley—No. 2	91	@	92
Pork—Mess	15 25	@	15 50
Lard	11¾	@	12
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 20	@	1 22
Corn—Mixed	47	@	48
Oats—No. 2	37	@	38
Rye	92	@	95
Pork—Mess	15 25	@	15 50
Lard	11¾	@	12
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 19	@	1 20
Corn	50	@	51
Oats	42	@	46
Rye	99	@	1 00
Pork—Mess	16 00	@	16 25
Lard	11¼	@	11½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 25
No. 2 Red	1 23	@	1 24
Corn	53	@	54
Oats	31	@	32
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 50	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 20	@	1 21
Corn—No. 1	54	@	55
Oats—Mixed	43	@	45
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@	2 30
Pork—Mess	18 75	@	19 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 19	@	1 20
Corn—No. 2	48	@	49
Oats	38	@	39
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	6 10	@	6 60
Fair	5 00	@	5 60
Common	4 60	@	4 75
Hogs	6 50	@	6 70
Sheep	3 00	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

OHIO has 7,649 prisoners in her jails.

ALFRED H. MOORE, of Philadelphia, owns $75,000 worth of dogs.

BOSTON is giving its poor children free excursions this year, and takes out 1,200 on each occasion.

A NASSAU (N. H.) ex-soldier thrust his wooden leg through the spokes of a carriage-wheel, and brought up with a round turn the runaway horse attached. If Barnum doesn't engage that gifted performer he has lost his cunning.

MRS. PLATTE, of Louisville, Ky., who fell on a stove, burned all the flesh from one side of her head, and scorched part of her skull so badly that it began to crumble, still lives, and the injured bones seem to be undergoing a process of restoration.

ACCORDING to the census of the year 1870 there were in the United States in that year 202 deaths by lightning, or twenty-five more than by yellow fever. This year the deaths by lightning show a heavy increase, many of the most remarkable cases having been reported.

TOOMBS, in a recent interview, says he had a great time in getting Lee into the Confederate service. Davis wanted to make Cooper the ranking General, while Virginia wanted Lee made the ranking General. To keep Virginia out of the Union Lee was given the place.

SMOKERS will please take notice that a Judge in New York has just decided that a man has a right to punch a smoker in the ribs with the end of his umbrella if he "puffs the smoke of a bad cigar in his face, even if it is in a smoking-car." The man has his right to smoke, and the umbrella man has his right to punch, and the New York laws refuse to step in and say that either was wrong. The smoker, who sued, had to pay costs.

PATRICK HENRY was twice married and left fifteen children, and there are now living probably more than 100 of his descendants. William Wirt Henry, a member of the Richmond bar and Representative of that district in the State Senate, is his grandson. Senator Roane, of Virginia, was his grandson, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is his great-grand-nephew, as was also William C. Preston, the distinguished Senator in Congress from South Carolina.

IN the year ending June 1 twenty-eight deaf men were killed on the railroad tracks of the United States. In the same year two were shot for burglars while prowling around houses, and fourteen were run over by vehicles in the public streets. It is asserted on eminent medical authority that, while sadness usually accompanies blindness, obstinacy goes with deafness. When a deaf man will plod along on the railroad track, head down and eyes on the rails, he does more than most men with two good ears would attempt.

SUICIDE in Berlin is showing signs of increase, and investigations into the causes of it are on foot. On a single recent Saturday there were four cases and statistics for the three years between 1875 and 1878 place the city far ahead of London in the number of suicides, and at only a short distance behind Vienna. There were eighty-five such deaths to each 1,000,000 inhabitants in London during those years, and 285 in Vienna. For Berlin the proportion was 280 per 1,000,000. Leipsic shows the most alarming rate, it being greater even than the rate of Paris, at 450 per 1,000,000 inhabitants against 400 for Paris.

THE Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Austria, lately had his first audience with the Emperor. Preceded by his *jaeger*, in cream-colored livery and headgear of white plumes, Mr. Phelps was escorted through many corridors and salons of the palace, the way lined with bowing lackeys. At last, in a lofty salon, destitute of furniture, he was presented to Francis Joseph, who was dressed in full uniform. Emperor and Minister exchanged courtly salutations, and then held a conversation in French—a conversation cordial and complimentary. Bows the most profound concluded the audience, and the Minister retired, as he had come, through the lanes of saluting attendants.

KING KALAKAUA, report says, is roaming up and down the earth looking for some guileless Prince or Princess upon whom he may unload the Sandwich islands. The population of the kingdom is now estimated at only 56,000, of which one-tenth is foreign. Capt. Cook in 1779 thought the Sandwich islands had a population of 400,000, but this was a mere guess. In 1823 the number of inhabitants was estimated at 142,000, and in 1853 at 73,138. Ten years ago it was 56,899, and is even less now. The revenue of the kingdom is only about $500,000, of which one-half is consumed in the payment of salaries. The debt is $800,000, and there is a pretty constant deficit. On the whole, it isn't surprising that King "Calico" should be anxious to sell out.

INDIANA NEWS.

A RICHMOND nursery shipped a consignment of roses to Jamaica.

A LIONESS with the Van Amburg show died from sunstroke at Connersville.

DURING the heated term many horses were killed by the sun in Harrison county.

THERE are more fruit-buyers in Trimble county than were ever here in any one season.

THE old settlers of Madison, Hamilton and Tipton counties will reune at Arcadia, Aug. 18.

JOHN GREENWOOD, a well-to-do farmer of Daviess county, was fatally injured by a runaway team.

DOWD RICHARDSON, a Franklin county farmer, was run down and killed by a locomotive at Laurel.

SPONTANEOUS combustion caused the destruction by fire of Wilson's saw-mill at Ossian, Wells county. Loss, $8,000.

JAMES HALFIN, of Elwood, Madison county, was run over and killed by a passenger train, his body being horribly mangled.

THE Ohio Falls Car Company, of Jeffersonville, have a contract for making 300 cars for the Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company.

RUFFIN LITTLE, a young man of Fairmount, Grant county, died of lock-jaw, caused from being shot while out hunting by a companion.

AT Greenwood, Johnson county, a widow who keeps a toll-house shot a burglar and killed him. The neighbors are about to raise a subscription for her.

JOHN DECKARD died in the Logansport jail, the immediate cause of his death being a dose of morphine, taken with suicidal intent. It was the result of a long course of dissipation.

THE Madison *Courier* says that the ship-yard company at that point have letters from all quarters desiring contracts, and if there was room at the yard twice the amount of work could be obtained and executed.

DANIEL MAZE, his wife and two children, living near Columbus, Bartholomew county, were bitten by a cat, supposed to be mad, before they were up, a few mornings ago. A madstone was applied to the wounds.

MISS MARY JETT, living near Columbus, Bartholomew county, was thrown from a horse a few days since, tearing the sacro sciatic ligament loose from the hip, rendering her left leg paralyzed. Her condition is extremely critical.

AS THE 3-year-old son of W. B. Britton, of Livonia, Washington county, was playing with some neighboring children, they tipped over an old-fashioned corner-cupboard, and crushed the little fellow so badly that he soon expired.

CLAUDE SLYTER, editor of a paper at Greentown, Howard county, while standing at a desk last month, had every vestige of clothing torn from his body by lightning, and was so paralyzed that he could not move a muscle. He has completely recovered from the stroke.

A SENSATION has been created at North Vernon, Jennings county, by the discovery that George W. Harrington and the wife of Jesse Jennings have eloped, taking with them the two youngest children of Mrs. Jennings. Harrington leaves a wife and nearly a dozen children, some of whom are married.

ABOUT 100 Lawrence county farmers, who claim that for years the mill-dam across White river at Lawrenceport, in that county, has damaged their crops by causing the water to back up over their fields, visited that place the other night and tore down a large part of the dam. The result will be almost endless litigation.

DURING a severe thunder-storm at Evansville a telegraph operator named Hengseler was struck by lightning and killed. He was sitting at his table, and it is supposed his foot rested on a ground-wire which was coiled up under the table. The fluid entered his body near the heart, and came out of his left heel, killing him instantly.

A LITTLE child of Mr. Davis Meyers, of Veedersburg, Fountain county, was bitten by a rattlesnake while playing in the yard. It died the following morning after suffering great agony, the limb which was bitten having swollen to several times its natural size. This is the second child Mr. Meyers has lost in the last few weeks by snake bite.

MR. VALENTINE, of Francesville, Pulaski county, is a great hunter. Each year he employs several men in shooting birds, and by a process of freezing keeps his game in good condition until such time as there is good demand for them. Last spring he estimates he had 18,000 birds in his refrigerator, and it is only a short time since he shipped them.

THE $200,000 in bonds issued and indorsed by the city of Jeffersonville to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Ohio at that point, were recently canceled and destroyed by the trustees in the presence of the Council Finance Committee, the Mayor and city officers. The failure of Louisville capitalists to interest themselves in the matter occasions the failure.

MRS. LAVINA AVERY, of Greenville, Floyd county, committed suicide by cutting her throat. Mrs. Avery had been ill for some weeks, and was frequently despondent. Her father committed suicide by jumping into the Atlantic while coming to this country from England, and her mother committed suicide by jumping into the river with her daughter in her arms on the arrival of the steamer at New Albany.

ALEXANDER FOX was serving a two-year sentence in the State Prison South for forgery, when he made the acquaintance of Mr. Isaacs, the superintendent of the Goldman Boot and Shoe Company. Fox got into the confidence of Mr. Goldman, proprietor, and as soon as his term of imprisonment expired he was employed as shipping clerk. Everything went lovely until recently, when Fox jumped the town. It was discovered that he had forged checks for several small amounts, and sold cases of boots and shoes which the company knew nothing of.

The Republican Party.

The Republican party is this year unfortunate in its relations to various public questions. The elections in three States are likely to become interesting, and differing difficulties will beset the Republican party in each of these States, and in each of these States the embarrassments in the others will prove embarrassing. The three States whose elections will attract curiosity are Ohio, New York, Virginia. In Ohio the relations of the Republican campaign to the temperance advocates are not altogether lovely. The late Republican Legislature, aided by Gov. Foster, succeeded in alienating, probably, about 20,000 or 30,000 votes from the Republican party of Ohio. The Republican managers will reap the reward of insincerity, of hypocrisy, of unfair dealing. The plank in the Cleveland platform concerning this subject is an insult to all voters in Ohio who have convictions of any kind upon the temperance topics. It is cowardly, dishonest, a trick. It cannot win a liberal vote touching this subject. Placed alongside the behavior of the late Republican Legislature it will inevitably drive away many thousands of voters who have been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket.

The relations of the Republican campaign in Ohio to the subject of caste are not encouraging to that organization. The Republican managers have all along laid special stress upon this idea in relation to caste. They have ostentatiously denounced the spirit of caste. The greatest men of the Republican party made their fame by antagonizing the spirit of caste. But the Republican Convention at Cleveland insulted every Israelite in Ohio. It refused to nominate for the small position of Lieutenant Governor a gentleman thoroughly competent, honored in his own city and beyond it, for the sole reason that he was an Israelite. Verily, they will receive their reward.

The attitude of the Republican party toward public virtue at this moment is peculiarly unfortunate for it and for public virtue. The star route swindles, which will not be any too rapidly made known to the public—which would have been more rapidly and thoroughly made known had Democrats access to the books—have really caused some men to believe that "a change" would not be a national calamity. The hope of public virtue does not confidently rest in or upon the Republican organization.

If we look to Virginia we find that the Republican organization is become an ally and supporter of what it has vociferously called repudiation, and the alliance is not gratifying to Ohio Republicans. If we look to New York we find the Republican house divided against itself, and such a house can not stand. The greatest living men in the Republican party are hostile to this administration, opposed to the Republican organization as it is. These things are not unknown in Ohio, and naturally lead the friends of Democracy, of a better Government, of a change, to thank God and take courage like Paul at the Three Taverns. The preponderating probabilities are that the three States, named above, will all file notice upon the Republican machinery as now organized, and on the Republican methods as now known, that they are not liked.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

They Would Make Him an Elective King.

The moral which the Republican leaders and press have drawn from Guiteau's attempt to kill President Garfield is peculiarly worthy of attention.

It was, perhaps, to have been expected that Gen. Grant, who is a standing candidate for a third term of the Presidency, and is so far forth a standing menace to liberty and constitutional order, should improve the occasion to suggest changes of an imperialistic character. He has never appreciated the principles upon which our institutions are founded, and he very naturally turns to force, which he would wish to have substantially irresponsible, as the remedy for every evil, whether inherent or accidental, which the working of the system may disclose.

But Mr. Conkling is another sort of man. He is neither the blind creature nor the blind worshiper of organized force. He is a scholar and a lawyer; and political science, especially political science as successfully illustrated by our republican experiment, has been the study of his life. Yet Mr. Conkling has deliberately proposed that the whole theory of the Federal constitution be subverted by a law making assault upon the Chief Magistrate treason—in other words, a law which would make the President the state. It seems hardly possible that he was in earnest or that he appreciated the scope of his proposition. He spoke under very distressing circumstances, and, feeling the necessity of exhibiting a special horror of the crime of Guiteau, he may have said more than he meant; and, if he stood alone in the inclination expressed, we should look to see him correct himself at some future and calmer moment.

But others have been as swift and as extreme as Mr. Conkling, including his political chief and many powerful Republican journals of both wings of the party. Some, like Grant and Conkling, wish the President to be made an elective King, to compass or imagine whose death shall be treason. Others desire to have him surrounded by a body guard, and to move about with perpetual magnificence. Others still would have the entire administration, at least so far as appointment to office is concerned, committed to a Ministry, as in England, to be followed, of course, by the maxim that the President can do no wrong, because he has no direct responsibility.

But even these notions, unrepublican as they are, do not form the worst features of the discussion. From one end of the line to the other, the administration newspapers have raised a concerted howl that the attempted murder was the natural and inevitable consequence of the stalwart arraignment of the President for what they considered abuses of his power. This, if it means anything more than mere brutal spite, means that the liberty of controversy ought to be abridged; that the President must be placed beyond criticism; and that the infamous Sedition law, which disgraced and ruined the administration of John Adams, ought to be revived and enforced in our day.

In short, all these measures or suggestions of measures tend toward the separation of the President from the people and his identification with the state. Instead of a public servant, with a few limited and defined functions, accountable to public opinion and to the representatives of the people, they would make of him a great personage, distinguishable from other sovereigns only by the circumstance that the tenure of his office would be theoretically terminated at the expiration of certain periods.

Is it not about time to stop the flow of this monarchical nonsense?—*New York Sun.*

Perils of Ridicule.

I know of no principle which it is of more importance to fix in the minds of young people than that of the most determined resistance to the encroachment of ridicule. Give up to the world, and to the ridicule with which the world enforces its dominion, every trifling question of manner and appearance; it is to toss courage and firmness to the winds, to combat with the mass upon such subjects as these. But learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the perils of ridicule; you can no more exercise your reason, if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life, if you are in the constant dread of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antique, however pedantic it may appear, do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait until it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.

Let men call you mean, you know you are just; hypocritical, if you are honestly religious; pusillanimous, if you feel that you are firm; resistance soon converts unprincipled wit into sincere respect; and no aftertime can tear from you those feelings which every man carries with him who has made a noble and successful exertion in a virtuous cause. —*Sidney Smith.*

Rich Find in a Trunk.

A young fellow who was one of the "reserve" was ordered to Rouen last year to serve the usual fourteen days. He had no trunk. His funds were low. He asked a maiden aunt to lend him a trunk. She had nothing but an old-fashioned portmanteau, which was so queer he refused to take it. He could, however, find no other, and, ashamed as he was to be seen in such company, there was no help for it, shoulder it he was obliged to do. Offered employment in Rouen, he made it his home. The trunk lay hidden and forgotten in a dark closet, until one day while rummaging he came upon it. He determined to send it back to his aunt. As he emptied it he found it had a double bottom; he opened this double bottom; he found in it $16,000. He carried them to the bank and found the money good. He capered for joy, not only with his legs but with his tongue; so news of the discovery reached his aunt's ears, and she said the money belonged to her, and she found the junk dealer who had sold her the trunk; he willingly became her witness to this fact, but added: "Zat drunk ees my righds and zat monish ees mine." So they have all gone to law.—*Paris Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.*

A Ghost Car.

Says a San Francisco paper: "The Express Company frequently carries corpses over the Central Pacific Railroad, and until recently the messengers paid no more attention to a 'bone box' than to a sack of potatoes. But it is different now. One of the express cars, which was noted as having been the conveyance of more occupied coffins than any other on the line, a short time since was the scene of most unaccountable movements. The employes credit the mysterious effects to supernatural causes, and the messengers unite in saying that they would rather be discharged than run another trip in what they call 'the haunted car.'"

Nature's Toilette.

"Who has seen Nature getting up 'i the morning? She sleeps a' night in her claes, yet they're never rumpled! her awakening face she turns up, dewy, to the sun, and Zephyr wipes it wi' his wing, without disturbin' its dreamy expression. Never ye see her hair in papers; for, crisp and curly, far-streamin' and wide-wavin' are her locks, as alternate shadows and sunbeams dancin' o' some joyous river, rollin awa' to the far-off sea. Her e'e is heaven—her brow the marbled clouds, ane after a lang doon doon-gazing, serene and spiritual look o' herself, breathin' her orison-prayers, in the reflectin' magic o' some inland ocean, stately steps she frae the east!"

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

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Missouri, June 27.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

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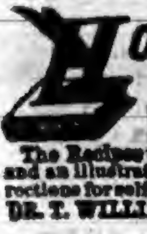

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Cephrenes, the Second Pyramid.

Of the many wondrous discoveries made by Belzoni, perhaps none was more note-worthy than that of the entrance to Cephrenes, the second of the mighty pyramids of Ghiza—those huge structures which for countless ages have bid defiance to time; vast, solitary and grand. Seated during his travels at the foot of this seconed pyramid, Belzoni mused as to the probability of there being an entrance to its interior, arguing that it was highly improbable that such a magnificent structure should have been reared without containing chambers and a means of entrance thereto. He knew that the first pyramid had been explored, but every historical account, from those of Herodotus downward, joined in declaring the second pyramid, at whose foot he mused, to be one huge monumental blank. But Belzoni was of too inquiring a mind to be satisfied, and, carefully examining the interior he at length came to the conclusion that there must be a way to the interior, and set himself boldly to the discovery. The first step to be taken was to obtain permission from the Bey, and that accorded he collected sixty workmen, and set them to break with their hatchets through a heap, of debris joined together by the pulverized mortar that had fallen from far up the side of the pyramid, and then been moistened by the heavy night dews.

A long period of toil then following, ending in the discovery of a cavity in the side, but no means of entrance. Disappointed but not daunted, Belzoni again surveyed the vast building, and determined to try in another spot, where, after the labor of many days, first one and then another block of granite was uncovered, and at last the entrance to the pyramid reached—a low passage choked up with fallen stones which required arduous toil to draw them out. But in spite of the opposition and idleness of his Arab laborers, Belzoni persevered, till a passage large enough to admit one of the men was cleared, and soon after, armed with a torch; the traveler stepped in, and began to look for the reward of his thirty days of incessant labor.

His light burned dimly in the gloomy echoing passage leading to the vast solitudes that had not been invaded for perhaps two thousand years, and it was with a strange feeling of awe that this enterprising man passed on, breathing the dust of a vast antiquity, and with lifted torch trying to pierce the gloom. Passage after passage he explored through the huge rock-built structure; peering anxiously forward lest he should be plunged unawares into some deep pit yawning to engulf him; but he passed on in safety until he reached a door, evidently leading into some great chamber, and then, stepping boldly forward, he stood in the centre of the huge building, trying to pierce the darkness around, and gazing wonderfully at this mausoleum of an antiquity so great that human history gives but a poor clue to its age. His steps echoed upon the stony floor, and seemed to die away in strange wisperings from the sides of the great tomb as he eargerly explored it, now with lowered torch, now with it elevated towards the roof, and listened again and again to some sound, to break the dead like stillness of the place.

The contents proved to be a large sarcophagus of granite; but far from satisfied with this result of his research, Belzoni sought on, and explored passage after passage, and echoing gloomy chambers, evidently formed to be the last resting-places of the kings of some ancient dynasty; but the grandeur of this solemn temple of the dead seemed to lie in its vast solidity and massiveness of construction, qualities which have been the admiration of travelers of every country. Oppressed at length by the strange stifling air of the place, Belzoni returned to the light of day once more, but only to recruit himself, and then, better provided with lights, to return through the long passages, and explore once more the many chambers, which brought to his mind visions of the past grandeur of Egypt, and the scenes that had been enacted upon earth when the pyramid was first declared by its architect complete.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—Press. 31-2t.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—[Albany Times. 31-2t.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 18°'.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	3 10pm	6 30am	
Saginaw	5 55	7 25	
Lansing	9 30	10 10	
Grand Rapids	10 40	5 40	11 5am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 23
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesvil	6 0	12 48	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 24	9 20
Montgom y	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	
St. Louis		8 50	8 00pm
Washingt		9 35	9 02am
Baltimore		10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 1 pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 27
Louisville	8 5	11 35pm	
Cincinnati	8 00	7 50am	8 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	
Ft Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 20	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	8 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 28pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 31
Detroit	6 30	11 30	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 27 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 8 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S., 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 8 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 08 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 3 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 50, 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r. Agen

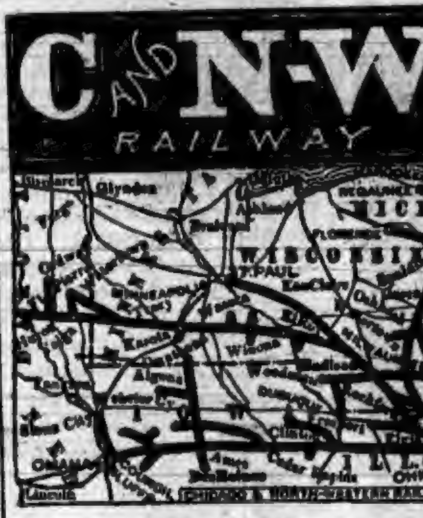

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

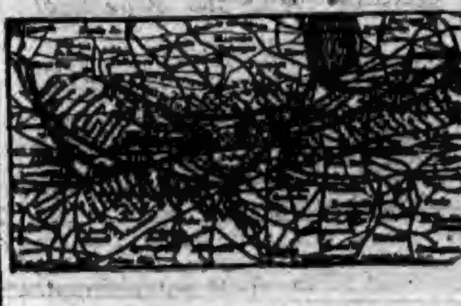

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 43
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 29
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 06
Deshler	12 52am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 59

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No. 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	50	11 58	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 48
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 03pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. S. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block.—A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

VENNOR'S PREDICTIONS,

for this month's Weather, prepared expressly for

STODDART'S REVIEW

SAMPLE COPY MAILED FOR A 3c STAMP.
J. M. STODDART, Publisher,
New York, Phila. or Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2,000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	26c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound....30c.. &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	65c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	50c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	ilves Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	80c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	25c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	25c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	15c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and....	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	25c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

M Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 11, 1881 Number 32.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee. June 14. 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Thos. H. SPROTTS

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP ACENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. B N. L. B. SHILLING

BR & SHILLING'S

Ne eat Market

opposit store, where they will keep at ry best

Be

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S ddings,

Etc.

The nt to customers

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ers ca ing cool, fresh

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$5

$6

$7

An Extinct Race With Skulls Three Feet in Length.

The Durango Record says:—The following extracts from a letter received by Mr. Charles Newman, of this place, will be found of great interest, detailing as they do the discovery of the most remarkable prehistoric remains ever yet unearthed. That "there were giants in those days" can no longer be doubted, a skull measuring three feet in length testifying to their existence among the prehistoric people who once inhabited the valley of the San Juan river. Mr. Newman reports the writer of the letter, Mr. Carpenter to be a reliable man, and he will avail himself of his offer and take charge of the remains, which will be removed to Durango at an early day.

Farmington is situated about fifty miles south of Durango, at the confluence of the Animas and San Juan rivers, and the discovery was made within three miles of town. The following is the letter detailing the particulars of the discovery:

FARMINGTON, N. M., March 2, 1881.

Charles Newman, esq.; Dear Sir:

* * * I found yesterday the tomb of an Indian, whom I think, by the very thick skull, to have been a man. The skull was, by measure, three feet long by two feet wide. It was walled in by a mud wall on the east and north, and by the stone wall of the room on the other sides. The head of the skeleton was toward the north. The legs had been doubled upon the chest. The bones were thick but short, and so far decayed that on being taken out they crumbled to pieces, except those of the vertebræ and the bones of the leg. In juxtaposition with the left side of the body, opposite the elbow, were two stone vessels, one a black, scaly, oblong body, with convex bottom and flaring edge at the mouth, and would hold about a half a gallon. The other is a highly painted, in fact artistically finished, mug or cup, with handle on one side, though the latter was broken in the center; otherwise the cup is in good preservation. It measures four inches high, three and a quarter inches at the top and four and a quarter inches at the base. This cup contained wheat, which though decayed and white, is readily recognized by the most careless observer. The other vessel probably contained water, as I could not find anything else but sand and dirt, with which it was filled.

After cleaning everything out of the tomb I dug through the mud wall, which was about eight inches thick, when I found several flat rocks, two of them being mill-stones for grinding grain. They are about twelve inches long, four inches wide and one inch thick. One side is slightly oval, the other flat. After uncovering several other flat sand rocks, I exposed an empty vessel, which was sunk down so that the top would be on a level with the dead Indian. It was walled in with mud to the top, which was covered with the flat rock I just mentioned. It was probably filled with water, which had evaporated centuries ago, as it was clean and free from all sand or debris. After an hour's hard work I succeeded in extricating it, when I found it was cracked in several places. It will hold seven or eight gallons. This was on the east side or rather on the left of the body. On continuing my explorations through the mud walls, I found another vessel of the same kind, but a little smaller, at the head of the body, about one-third full of meal, of which I have saved about a quart. It is in color of a whitish brown to a dark-brown color, and very light in weight. This vessel was cracked and some pieces broken off the top, so I did not take it out. I should have mentioned before that above this was a stone hammer not unlike a miner's eight-pound hammer, except that it had a ring cut around the center instead of an eye; also close to this was a stone ax, sharpened at one end and round at the other, with a ring cut around it. This completed the Indian's outfit, except about a peck of wheat that was in a layer three or four inches deep to the left of the last vessel and covering a space two feet wide by three feet long. There was a stone wall running east and west immediately outside the last vessel and wheat.

Continuing my work to the east I found a circular opening filled with loose dirt and rocks which I shoveled out and while doing so I found numerous small bones, most of which were of birds about the size of hens. I will state here that in excavating one of their walled cellars at another place some time last month, I found the bone of a large turkey with a spur on it an inch long.

When down about five feet in a circular hole I found three more mill-stones and a pot that will hold a little more than a quart, also a bowl three inches in height, six and three-quarter inches across the top and oval at the bottom. It is highly ornamented with paint inside while the outside has a few stripes. Going down a little further I found two sets of vessels, of two each, the groups being separated from each other by a space of about fifteen inches. One set consisted of a bowl very similar to the one just described, except differently ornamented and without a break or crack, and in shape and size like the one found and described with the body. The other set consisted of a small bowl or dish, striped inside, one and a half inches in height and three and a fourth inches across the top and another bowl twice as large and plain.

Further down I found the skeleton of a woman. The skull and jaw attached with sound teeth was found and all in a good state of preservation. I also found the skull and jaw of a child five or six years of age, to judge by the teeth.

Mistaken Identity.

Mr. Biggs was sauntering around the Union depot as the evening train came in from Buffalo, when he was surprised with:

"Why, Biggs! how are you, old fellow?"

"Well, if it ain't Jack Duncan! Glad to see you. Come right along home with me."

"No, Biggs; I'm too dirty. Been snowed in on the road; helped shovel snow, slept in a bar-room; havn't had a change of shirts for a week."

"Never mind appearances, nobody at the house. My wife took the 3 p. m. for an all night with her sister in Painesville. I'll furnish a shirt, and I have a fine bathing-room in the house. Come, now; you havn't honored me since I married."

"Well, since the wife is away, I'l surrender. We'll have a regular rooster night of it."

Jack Duncan is a bachelor, with a holy horror of women. Feminine presence paralyzes and stultifies him.

"Here's the linen," showing him into the bath-room a few minutes later. "There's the bath all ready. Now shape up while I go to Joe Richards' and order up one of our old college lunches. Nobody in the house; so just splash around at pleasure."

Biggs departed, leaving the door ajar. Jack did not notice it in his eagerness for immersion.

He had just tumbled out and resumed his pantaloons, when he heard footsteps approaching the door. Thinking it was Biggs returning, he seized the freshly laundried shirt, opening at the back, and jammed his head into it. It came down over his face, completely blindfolding him, and the starch baffled his efforts to tunnel through.

Just as he commenced straddling around with suspenders dangling, he heard a rustle that congealed his blood. The door squeaked, and a cheery voice said:

"Now I've got you, Mr. Biggs. The train left me, so I made a call or two and came back. I heard you playing sea lion in the bath-room as I entered the house; I got the buggy whip and slipped up to pay you back for everlastingly teasing me. Now, I'm ring master, dear hubby. Move lively." And she propped her whip in a business way that suspended the bachelor's animation. The shirt hid his face, and taking his silence for a spousal submission to the joke, she began:

"Gentlemen and ladies: Mademoiselle Biggs, queen of the sawdust arena, will now introduce her handsome and perfectly trained trick mule, Hubby Darling. He will walk in the arena on his hind feet with his head and fore-paws shrouded in a linen canopy. Come, now, Hubby! Hoop la! hoop la!"

She chirped, fetching him a wipe with the whip that made his bare feet spank the floor like a clog dancer.

"Limber up, Hubby! Lively now. Up, *up*, UP," and she underscored the last "up" with a briar cut, making Hubby Darling skip so impulsively that darling's suspenders swished about like a donkey's tail, and his hands dove instinctively to the preservation of his unstayed pantaloons.

"I blindfold Hubby Darling to prevent him climbing the center-pole. He's the trickiest donkey that cavorts the magic circle. The peerless prince of the canvas pavilion. Hoop la! (Zip she takes him). What beautiful action! Yet, fellow-countrymen, I never curry him down with anything but this silk blossomed snapper. Hoop la! (Popkerslash.)

I cover his ears that he may not offend the most fastidious; they resemble a cross between a mail bag and the human appendage. Hoop la! (Zip, zip.) Let the Golden Cornet band dish up Fisher's Hornpipe red-hot and highly flavored, and Hubby Darling shall——"

"B-b-beg your p-pardon, m-madam," sputtered the victim, as his head and voice shot out of the shirt. Then——

She started, stopped
Spell-bound, amazed;
The whip she dropped,
And then she raised
A Cherokee shriek
And down she flopped.

But the terrified sufferer caught her gallantly in his arms, just as Biggs rushed in with—

"Jack, are you drowning? Great heavens! my wife!"

"Take her Biggs. I'm tuckered out. Awkward predicament——"

"Explain yourself instantly, sir! You half dressed, my wife in your arms!" and he bristled all over, like a barbed wire fence.

"Hold on, Biggs; I've got about all I can stand. Let me get my clothes on, and I'll go where men are not martyrs. Your wife thought I was——

"Hubby, darling—oh, that blindfold!" murmured the queen of the arena, half consciously.

"Hear that, sir! What's this about blindfold?"

"I got stuck in that confounded shirt. Your wife took me for——"

"The Peerless Prancer of the Arena Hoop la! grasped the queen, rousing a little.

"Merciful heavens! Hear that raving! You've dethroned my wife's reason. Oh, base, ingrate! Don't leave this house at the peril of your life. You shall——"

"Dance the sawdust on his hind feet," muttered the queen convulsively.

"My poor wife! I will avenge your wrongs," groaned Biggs, chafing her limbs agonizingly.

"My head was fast in the shirt. She couldn't see my face and thought it was you," shrieked the tortured man, hoarsely.

"Very likely! Be a man sir. Don't shrink from the punishment of your treachery!"

"Where am I? Is it a dream?" mused the queen, opening her optics and glaring wildly.

What has this villain done?" demanded Biggs fiercely.

She hitched on at once.

"Oh, mercy! It is no dream. He did nothing. Take me to my room. Oh, husband, how could you be so careless?"

"Don't go, Jack; maybe I've made a zebra of myself; stay now till the fog rises." And he bore his wilted wife away.

An hour later they sat around a marvelous supper—Biggs made a second trip to order. They held their sides and shrieked, and repeated the points of the episode, again and again.

Jack is christened "Hubby Darling." He sighs for more marriage felicity.

When Biggs wants to silence his wife, he snaps his fingers and pipes—"Hoop la!"—[Cleveland Leader.

Stray Cars.

A paragraph in an Eastern paper gives what purports to be the history of a railway freight car, which has been from Boston to Galveston once, from New York to Denver four times, from New York to New Orleans twice, besides numerous short trips to and from intermediate points. The man who is not familiar with railroad management is always puzzled in wondering how the stray cars that make such long journeys ever get home, but the system of exchanging receipts is simple, and every railroad has a man whose business it is to know just where every car belonging to the line is. When a car is lost, as is often the case, a tracer is sent to find it. Some of the trunk lines keep men out all the time tracing their cars and sending them home. This unbroken inter-state transportation is the result of a law drafted by the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and introduced by him into congress, where it was enacted in 1866. Some of the railroad companies objected, for various reasons, but many of them were favorable. Mr. Wilson argued that public commercial policy demanded transportation for passengers and freight from one state to another without chan or delays, breaking of bulk and attendant wastage and loss of and that it was the duty of c to facilitate commerce. that the wisdom of the la justified as it has bee Inter-Ocean.

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each. J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't.
June 8, 1881.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.
26-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Canon & Murphy has this day been dissolved by mutural consent,
J. F. CANON,
W. M. MURPHY.

Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he fells miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—[Albany Times. 31-2t.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—Press. 31-2t.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipa ried or single, old or poor health or languish ness, rely on Hop

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, ting or stimulat without intoxi take Hop Bitters

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to
A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Strayed.

Strayed from my residence on or about July 10, 181, one cow and a yearling heifer belonging to me. The cow is red and white spotted with large white spot in forehead, and when she left had a yoke on. The heifer is all white except ears and legs, which are red. Any one returning the same to me at Mongo postoffice, Lagrange county, or taking the same up and notifying me at above place, will be duly paid for all trouble and expense.
BENJAMIN MCKINLEY.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Wesley M. Burnett is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Margarett E. Burnett, and the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 30th day of July, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER,
31 3w. Clerk.

Notice to Non Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court September term, 1881.

Sarah A. Drew is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for a divorce, by George H. Drew, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 3rd day of August, 1881.
31-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Harvey, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
July 29th, 1881. 30-3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Leas, one of the executors of the will of Joseph Boyer, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts and legacies of his will; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 1st, 1881. 31 3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that George H. Hoffman, administrator of the estate of Adam Gouser, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 2d, 1881. 31-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Schuyler Hurd, impleaded with another, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by Oliver S. Hanna and James I. Hanna; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of July, 1881.
30 3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In DeKalb circuit court September term,

The Ashland Machine Company, Smith, whose given name is to the unknown, Emma K. Smith, Nelso and Walter Welch are hereby an action has been commenced in said court, to quiet title Margaret A. Smick; and that heard and determined o day of the next term o commences Septembe

Witness, The clerk of August, 1881.

the A. D. plaintiff Larkins notified that against them real estate by the same will be the first juridical court, which

this 2d day said court,

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notic

STATE

e to Non-Residents.

of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the circuit court, September term, 1881.

an R. Sprott, Tamazen L. Waltz, Rach Omstead, George Omstead, Emaline Wh Irish Whites, Marion D. Sprott, Eliza Sprott as guardian of Marion D. Sprott, Em G Waltz, and Charles Bowersox as administ of the estate of John Sprott, deceased, are h notified that an action has been comm against them in said court, for partition estate, by Tamazen Sprott, and that th will be heard and determined on the first cal day of the next term of said court commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this of July, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTE

30-3w.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an order of the DeKalb circuit court ber term, 1881, the undersigned tor of the estate of Sarah A. ceased, will offer for sale at premises on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, the following described lands, southeast quarter, of the ter, of section thirty, thirty-five (35) north, range in DeKalb county, Indiana.

Terms: One-third cash, the equal payments at nine and with notes at interest, valuation and appraisement by good freehold sureties. o'clock p. m.

31-3w

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use **KIDNEY-WORT** *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in **Dry Vegetable Form,** in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in **Liquid Form, very Concentrated,** for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It *combines the good points of all present and former makes,* and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple.* **Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years.** Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. **Don't fail to see it before you buy.** MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

A DISEASE which is Universal requires a Universal Rem'dy and none of the ills to which the human family are subject is more Universal than **Fever & Ague,** and no remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing **Fever and Ague** as **KRESS' FEVER TONIC.** In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant throw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent **CHILLS** and **FEVER** from gaining a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, effect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to **KRESS' FEVER TONIC.** It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and wherever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of **AGUE** in a very short time and leaves the system strong and vigorous to resist **MALARIA.** One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases, a second bottle may be required. In small doses it will invariably counteract tendency to chills. **KRESS' FEVER TONIC** is no new remedy, but one long established, thoroughly tested, and found by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In another column will be found the experience of parties who have used it to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, everywhere. **TRY IT** if you have the slightest tendency to **SHAKE! IF IT WILL CURE YOU!**

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Prop's SAINT LOUIS, KANSAS CITY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for **Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.** The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, **sent free.** Address **DR. T. WILLIAMS,** 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LANDRETHS' TURNIP SEEDS IN ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES
OR ORDER FROM US DIRECT
Priced Catalogues Free on Application

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. Philadelphia, Pa

CHEAP LANDS

on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the **GOLDEN BELT** of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division,
KANSAS CITY. MISSOURI.

COLORADO EXCURSION

BURLINGTON ROUTE

VIA C-B-&-Q. VIA C-B-&-Q.

Now on sale and during the season, first-class EXCURSION TICKETS, from Chicago and local points, to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO, AND RETURN, by SIX (6) DIFFERENT ROUTES, at wonderfully low rates. These tickets will be good going west within fifteen (15) days from date of sale, and to return until October 31st following.

Pullman Palace Cars are run by this Company from CHICAGO to COUNCIL BLUFFS, TOPEKA and KANSAS CITY, forming a line with but one change of cars to DENVER and PUEBLO. Dining Cars are attached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.

For rates, further information, and elegant Map of United States free, address,

GEN. PASS'R AGT., C.B.&Q.R.R.
CHICAGO, ILL.

COLORADO

Cephrenes. the Second Pyramid.

Of the many wondrous discoveries made by Belzoni, perhaps none was more note-worthy than that of the entrance to Cephrenes, the second of the mighty pyramids of Ghiza—those huge structures which for countless ages have bid defiance to time; vast, solitary and grand. Seated during his travels at the foot of this secoued pyramid, Belzoni mused as to the probability of there being an entrance to its interior, arguing that it was highly improbable that such a magnificent structure should have been reared without containing chambers and a means of entrance thereto. He knew that the first pyramid had been explored, but every historical account, from those of Herodotus downward, joined in declaring the second pyramid, at whose foot he mused, to be one huge monumental blank. But Belzoni was of too inquiring a mind to be satisfied, and, carefully examining the interior, he at length came to the conclusion that there must be a way to the interior, and set himself boldly to the discovery. The first step to be taken was to obtain permission from the Bey, and that accorded he collected sixty workmen, and set them to break with their hatchets through a heap of debris joined together by the pulverized mortar that had fallen from far up the side of the pyramid, and then been moistened by the heavy night dews.

A long period of toil then following, ending in the discovery of a cavity in the side, but no means of entrance. Disappointed but not daunted, Belzoni again surveyed the vast building, and determined to try in another spot, where, after the labor of many days, first one and then another block of granite was uncovered, and at last the entrance to the pyramid reached—a low passage choked up with fallen stones which required arduous toil to draw them out. But in spite of the opposition and idleness of his Arab laborers, Belzoni persevered, till a passage large enough to admit one of the men was cleared, and soon after, armed with a torch; the traveler stepped in, and began to look for the reward of his thirty days of incessant labor.

His light burned dimly in the gloomy echoing passage leading to the vast solitudes that had not been invaded for perhaps two thousand years, and it was with a strange feeling of awe that this enterprising man passed on, breathing the dust of a vast antiquity, and with lifted torch trying to pierce the gloom. Passage after passage he explored through the huge rock-built structure; peering anxiously forward lest he should be plunged unawares into some deep pit yawning to engulf him; but he passed on in safety until he reached a door, evidently leading into some great chamber, and then, stepping boldly forward, he stood in the centre of the huge building, trying to pierce the darkness around, and gazing wonderfully at this mausoleum of an antiquity so great that human history gives but a poor clue to its age. His steps echoed upon the stony floor, and seemed to die away in strange wisperings from the sides of the great tomb as he eargerly explored it, now with lowered torch, now with it elevated towards the roof, and listened again and again to some sound, to break the dead like stillness of the place.

The contents proved to be a large sarcophagus of granite; but far from satisfied with this result of his research, Belzoni sought on, and explored passage after passage, and echoing gloomy chambers, evidently formed to be the last resting-places of the kings of some ancient dynasty; but the grandeur of this solemn temple of the dead seemed to lie in its vast solidity and massiveness of construction, qualities which have been the admiration of travelers of every country. Oppressed at length by the strange stifling air of the place, Belzoni returned to the light of day once more, but only to recruit himself, and then, better provided with lights, to return through the long passages, and explore once more the many chambers, which brought to his mind visions of the past grandeur of Egypt, and the scenes that had been enacted upon earth when the pyramid was first declared by its architect complete.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—Press. 31-2t.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—[Albany Times. 31-2t.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 18°'.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 20am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 5am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 35pm	7 38
Jonesvil l	6 ·0	12 58	8 28
Bankers	7 08	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 24	9 20
Montgom y	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 08	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 08	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 10pm
Washingt	....	9 55	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 5	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 06	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 20	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 18	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 31
Detroit	6 30	11 20	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, [illegible] p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S., 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 40 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 2 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

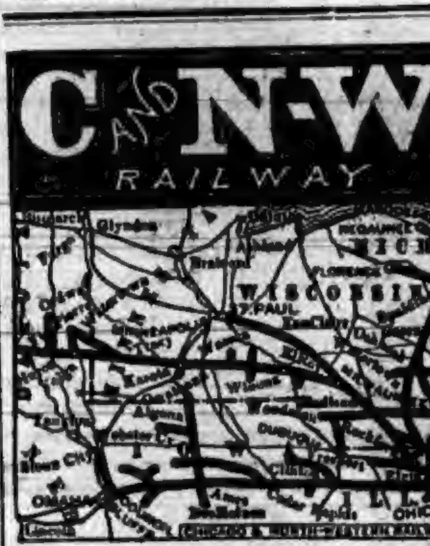

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

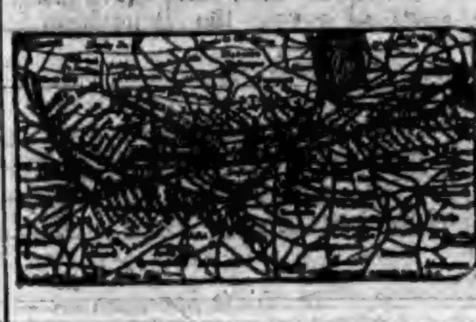

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,

St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 09	3 43
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 06
Deshler	12 52am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 35am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 44
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 56		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	2 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS, Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WHELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everthing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for mending silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

VENNOR'S PREDICTIONS,

for this month's Weather, prepared expressly for

STODDART'S REVIEW

SAMPLE COPY MAILED FOR A 3c STAMP.

J. M. STODDART, Publisher,
New York, Phila. or Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 3,000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C. & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	28c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound.....30c. &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	65c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	30c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

M. Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 11, 1881 Number 32.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first-class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

T. RAY MORRISON, M. D. R. F. LIPES, M. D.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

Hudson, Steuben County, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Thos. H. SPROTTS

INSURANCE, LOAN, REAL ESTATE AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Auburn, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE

At the lowest rates attainable in standard companies.

LIFE INSURANCE

on the fairest endowment plans.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

I can give better bargains in real estate than any other agent in Northern Indiana.

Money to loan on first-class farms at seven per cent. interest without commissions.

STEAM-SHIP TICKETS.

Single or round-trip, to and from any points in the Old World. Rates as low as any first-class line can make. Correspondence solicited.

Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts and other papers executed promptly. Call and see me.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers They have a good Refrigerator, and their custom can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. 4tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7. 1y

An Extinct Race With Skulls Three Feet in Length.

The Durango Record says:—The following extracts from a letter received by Mr. Charles Newman, of this place, will be found of great interest, detailing as they do the discovery of the most remarkable prehistoric remains ever yet unearthed. That "there were giants in those days" can no longer be doubted, a skull measuring three feet in length testifying to their existence among the prehistoric people who once inhabited the valley of the San Juan river. Mr. Newman reports the writer of the letter, Mr. Carpenter to be a reliable man, and he will avail himself of his offer and take charge of the remains, which will be removed to Durango at an early day.

Farmington is situated about fifty miles south of Durango, at the confluence of the Animas and San Juan rivers, and the discovery was made within three miles of town. The following is the letter detailing the particulars of the discovery:

FARMINGTON, N. M., March 2, 1881.

Charles Newman, esq.; Dear Sir:

* * * I found yesterday the tomb of an Indian, whom I think, by the very thick skull, to have been a man. The skull was, by measure, three feet long by two feet wide. It was walled in by a mud wall on the east and north, and by the stone wall of the room on the other sides. The head of the skeleton was toward the north. The legs had been doubled upon the chest. The bones were thick but short, and so far decayed that on being taken out they crumbled to pieces, except those of the vertebræ and the bones of the leg. In juxtaposition with the left side of the body, opposite the elbow, were two stone vessels, one a black, scaly, oblong body, with convex bottom and flaring edge at the mouth, and would hold about a half a gallon. The other is a highly painted, in fact artistically finished, mug or cup, with handle on one side, though the latter was broken in the center; otherwise the cup is in good preservation. It measures four inches high, three and a quarter inches at the top and four and a quarter inches at the base. This cup contained wheat, which though decayed and white, is readily recognized by the most careless observer. The other vessel probably contained water, as I could not find anything else but sand and dirt, with which it was filled.

After cleaning everything out of the tomb I dug through the mud wall, which was about eight inches thick, when I found several flat rocks, two of them being mill-stones for grinding grain. They are about twelve inches long, four inches wide and one inch thick. One side is slightly oval, the other flat. After uncovering several other flat sand rocks, I exposed an empty vessel, which was sunk down so that the top would be on a level with the dead Indian. It was walled in with mud to the top, which was covered with the flat rock I just mentioned. It was probably filled with water, which had evaporated centuries ago, as it was clean and free from all sand or debris. After an hour's hard work I succeeded in extricating it, when I found it was cracked in several places. It will hold seven or eight gallons. This was on the east side or rather on the left of the body. On continuing my explorations through the mud walls, I found another vessel of the same kind, but a little smaller, at the head of the body, about one-third full of meal, of which I have saved about a quart. It is in color of a whitish brown to a dark-brown color, and very light in weight. This vessel was cracked and some pieces broken off the top, so I did not take it out. I should have mentioned before that above this was a stone hammer not unlike a miner's eight-pound hammer, except that it had a ring cut around the center instead of an eye; also close to this was a stone ax, sharpened at one end and round at the other, with a ring cut around it. This completed the Indian's outfit, except about a peck of wheat that was in a layer three or four inches deep to the left of the last vessel and covering a space two feet wide by three feet long. There was a stone wall running east and west immediately outside the last vessel and wheat.

Continuing my work to the east I found a circular opening filled with loose dirt and rocks which I shoveled out and while doing so I found numerous small bones, most of which were of birds about the size of hens. I will state here that in excavating one of their walled cellars at another place some time last month, I found the bone of a large turkey with a spur on it an inch long.

When down about five feet in a circular hole I found three more millstones and a pot that will hold a little more than a quart, also a bowl three inches in height, six and three-quarter inches across the top and oval at the bottom. It is highly ornamented with paint inside while the outside has a few stripes. Going down a little further I found two sets of vessels, of two each, the groups being separated from each other by a space of about fifteen inches. One set consisted of a bowl very similar to the one just described, except differently ornamented and without a break or crack, and in shape and size like the one found and described with the body. The other set consisted of a small bowl or dish, striped inside, one and a half inches in height and three and a fourth inches across the top and another bowl twice as large and plain.

Further down I found the skeleton of a woman. The skull and jaw attached with sound teeth was found and all in a good state of preservation. I also found the skull and jaw of a child five or six years of age, to judge by the teeth.

Mistaken Identity.

Mr. Biggs was sauntering around the Union depot as the evening train came in from Buffalo, when he was surprised with:

"Why, Biggs! how are you, old fellow?"

"Well, if it ain't Jack Duncan! Glad to see you. Come right along home with me."

"No, Biggs; I'm too dirty. Been snowed in on the road; helped shovel snow, slept in a bar-room; havn't had a change of shirts for a week."

"Never mind appearances, nobody at the house. My wife took the 3 p. m. for an all night with her sister in Painesville. I'll furnish a shirt, and I have a fine bathing-room in the house. Come, now; you havn't honored me since I married."

"Well, since the wife is away, I'l surrender. We'll have a regular rooster night of it."

Jack Duncan is a bachelor, with a holy horror of women. Feminine presence paralyzes and stultifies him.

"Here's the linen," showing him into the bath-room a few minutes later. "There's the bath all ready. Now shape up while I go to Joe Richards' and order up one of our old college lunches. Nobody in the house; so just splash around at pleasure."

Biggs departed, leaving the door ajar. Jack did not notice it in his eagerness for immersion.

He had just tumbled out and resumed his pantaloons, when he heard footsteps approaching the door. Thinking it was Biggs returning, he seized the freshly laundried shirt, opening at the back, and jammed his head into it. It came down over his face, completely blindfolding him, and the starch baffled his efforts to tunnel through.

Just as he commenced straddling around with suspenders dangling, he heard a rustle that congealed his blood. The door squeaked, and a cheery voice said:

"Now I've got you, Mr. Biggs. The train left me, so I made a call or two and came back. I heard you playing sea lion in the bath-room as I entered the house; I got the buggy whip and slipped up to pay you back for everlastingly teasing me. Now, I'm ring master, dear hubby. Move lively." And she propped her whip in a business way that suspended the bachelor's animation. The shirt hid his face, and taking his silence for a spousal submission to the joke, she began:

"Gentlemen and ladies: Mademoiselle Biggs, queen of the sawdust arena, will now introduce her handsome and perfectly trained trick mule, Hubby Darling. He will walk in the arena on his hind feet with his head and forepaws shrouded in a linen canopy. Come, now, Hubby! Hoop-la! hoop la!"

She chirped, fetching him a wipe with the whip that made his bare feet spank the floor like a clog dancer.

"Limber up, Hubby! Lively now. Up, *up*, UP," and she underscored the last "up" with a briar cut, making Hubby Darling skip so impulsively that darling's suspenders swished about like a donkey's tail, and his hands dove instinctively to the preservation of his unstayed pantaloons.

"I blindfold Hubby Darling to prevent him climbing the center-pole. He's the trickiest donkey that cavorts the magic circle. The peerless prince of the canvas pavilion. Hoop la! (Zip she takes him). What beautiful action! Yet, fellow-countrymen, I never curry him down with anything but this silk blossomed snapper. Hoop la! (Popkeralash.)

I cover his ears that he may not offend the most fastidious; they resemble a cross between a mail bag and the human appendage. Hoop la! (Zip, zip.) Let the Golden Cornet band dish up Fisher's Hornpipe red-hot and highly flavored, and Hubby Darling shall——"

"B-b-beg your p-pardon, m-madam," sputtered the victim, as his head and voice shot out of the shirt. Then——

She started, stopped
Spell-bound, amazed;
The whip she dropped,
And then she raised
A Cherokee shriek
And down she flopped.

But the terrified sufferer caught her gallantly in his arms, just as Biggs rushed in with—

"Jack, are you drowning? Great heavens! my wife!"

"Take her Biggs. I'm tuckered out' Awkward predicament——"

"Explain yourself instantly, sir! You half dressed, my wife in your arms!" and he bristled all over, like a barbed wire fence.

"Hold on, Biggs; I've got about all I can stand. Let me get my clothes on, and I'll go where men are not martyrs. Your wife thought I was——

"Hubby, darling—oh, that blindfold!" murmured the queen of the arena, half consciously.

"Hear that, sir! What's this about blindfold?"

"I got stuck in that confounded shirt. Your wife took me for——"

"The Peerless Prancer of the Arena Hoop la! grasped the queen, rousing a little.

"Merciful heavens! Hear that raving! You've dethroned my wife's reason. Oh, base, ingrate! Don't leave this house at the peril of your life. You shall——"

"Dance the sawdust on his hind feet," muttered the queen convulsively.

"My poor wife! I will avenge your wrongs," groaned Biggs, chafing her limbs agonizingly.

"My head was fast in the shirt. She couldn't see my face and thought it was you," shrieked the tortured man, hoarsely.

"Very likely! Be a man sir. Don't shrink from the punishment of your treachery!"

"Where am I? Is it a dream?" mused the queen, opening her optics and glaring wildly.

What has this villain done?" demanded Biggs fiercely.

She hitched on at once.

"Oh, mercy! It is no dream. He did nothing. Take me to my room. Oh, husband, how could you be so careless?"

"Don't go, Jack; maybe I've made a zebra of myself; stay now till the fog rises." And he bore his wilted wife away.

An hour later they sat around a marvelous supper—Biggs made a second trip to order. They held their sides and shrieked, and repeated the points of the episode, again and again.

Jack is christened "Hubby Darling." He sighs for more marriage felicity.

When Biggs wants to silence his wife, he snaps his fingers and pipes—"Hoop la!"—[Cleveland Leader.

Stray Cars.

A paragraph in an Eastern paper gives what purports to be the history of a railway freight car, which has been from Boston to Galveston once, from New York to Denver four times, from New York to New Orleans twice, besides numerous short trips to and from intermediate points. The man who is not familiar with railroad management is always puzzled in wondering how the stray cars that make such long journeys ever get home, but the system of exchanging receipts is simple, and every railroad has a man whose business it is to know just where every car belonging to the line is. When a car is lost, as is often the case, a tracer is sent to find it. Some of the trunk lines keep men out all the time tracing their cars and sending them home. This unbroken inter-state transportation is the result of a law drafted by the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and introduced by him into congress, where it was enacted in 1866. Some of the railroad companies objected, for various reasons, but many of them were favorable. Mr. Wilson argued that public commercial policy demanded transportation for passengers and freight from one state to another without chan or delays, breaking of bulk and attendant wastage and loss of and that it was the duty of c to facilitate commerce. that the wisdom of the la justified as it has bee Inter-Ocean.

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1.45 each.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't.
June 8, 1881.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.
26-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Canon & Murphy has this day been dissolved by mutural consent.
J. F. CANON,
W. M. MURPHY.

Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he fells miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—[Albany Times. 31-2t.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to re-shape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—Press. 31-2t.

Making Watches.

Defective Watch Cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch, necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out, if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remains perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelery trade, possessing as it does, so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their Jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a Jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that claim to be equally as good.

For sale by Abright the Jeweler. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipation, married or single, old or poor health or languishness, rely on Hop

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, t ing or stimul without intox take Ho Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over night wor to restore brain waste, use

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO.,

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to
A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Strayed.

Strayed from my residence on or about July 19, 181, one cow and a yearling heifer belonging to me. The cow is red and white spotted with large white spot in forehead, and when she left had a yoke on. The heifer is all white except ears and legs, which are red. Any one returning the same to me at Mongo postoffice, Lagrange county, or taking the same up and notifying me at above place, will be duly paid for all trouble and expense.
BENJAMIN McKINLEY.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Wesley M. Burnett is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Margarett E. Burnett, and the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 30th day of July, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
31 3w.

Notice to Non Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court September term, 1881.

Sarah A. Drew is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for a divorce, by George H. Drew, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 3rd day of August, 1881.
31-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Harvey, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
July 25th, 1881. 30-3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Leas, one of the executors of the will of Joseph Boyer, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts and legacies of his will; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 1st, 1881. 31 3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that George H. Hoffman, administrator of the estate of Adam Gouser, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 2d, 1881. 31-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Schuyler Hurd, impleaded with another, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by Oliver S. Hanna and James I. Hanna; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 23d day of July, 1881.
30 3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In
DeKalb circuit court September term, 1
The Ashland Machine Company,
Smith, whose given name is to the
unknown, Emma R. Smith, Nelso
and Walter Welch are hereby
an action has been commenced
in said court, to quiet title
Margaret A. Smick; and that
heard and determined o
day of the next term o
commences September
Witness, The clerk
of August, 1881.

the
A. D.
plaintiff
Larkins
notified that
against them
to real estate by
the same will be
the first juridical
said court, which
this 2d day
JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notic
STATE
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...e to Non-Residents.

...of Indiana, DeKalb county,—In the De...
...circuit court, September term, 1881.
...n R. Sprott, Tamazen L. Waltz, Rachae...
Omstead, George Omstead, Emaline White...
Uriah Whites, Marion D. Sprott, Elizab...
Sprott as guardian of Marion D. Sprott, Emanu...
Waltz, and Charles Bowersox as administra...
of the estate of John Sprott, deceased, are her...
notified that an action has been commen...
against them in said court, for partition of ...
estate, by Tamazen Sprott, and that the sa...
will be heard and determined on the first ju...
cal day of the next term of said court, w...
commences September 26th, 1881.
Witness, the clerk of said court, this 2...
of July, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER, C...
30-3w.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by
an order of the DeKalb circuit court
ber term, 1881, the undersigned ad
tor of the estate of Sarah A. Daug
ceased, will offer for sale at auc
premises on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD,
the following described lands,
southeast quarter (¼) of the north
ter, (¼) of section thirty, (30)
thirty-five (35) north, range thirte
in DeKalb county, Indiana.
Terms: One-third cash, the
equal payments at nine and eight
with notes at interest, waivi
valuation and appraisement law
by good freehold sureties.
o'clock p. m.
31-4w

THE FARMER'S SEVENTY YEARS.

Ah! there he is, lad, at the plow;
He beats the boys for work,
And whatsoe'er the task might be
None ever saw him shirk.
And he can laugh, too, till his eyes
Run o'er with mirthful tears,
And sing full many an old-time song
In spite of seventy years.

"Good-morning, friends! 'tis 12 o'clock;
Time for a half-hour's rest."
And Farmer John took out his lunch
And ate it with a zest.
"A harder task it is," he said,
"Than following up these steers
Or mending fences, e'en for me
To feel my seventy years.

"You ask me why I feel so young;
I'm sure, friends, I can't tell,
But think it is my good wife's fault
Who kept me up so well;
For women such as she are scarce
In this poor vale of tears;
She's given me love, and hope and strength
For more than forty years.

"And then my boys have all done well,
As far as they have gone,
And that thing warms an old man's blood,
And helps him up and on.
My girls have never caused a pang,
Or raised up anxious fears;
Then wonder not that I feel young
And hale at seventy years.

"Why don't my good boys do my work
And let me sit and rest?
Ah, friends, that wouldn't do for me;
I like my own way best.
They have their duty; I have mine,
And till the end appears,
I mean to smell the soil, my friends,"
Said the man of seventy years.

THE LAST OF NINE.

"Did you know that Tom Bailey had passed in his checks?"

"Yes, heard it by telephone an hour ago."

The speaker was John McWilliams, and we were sitting on the piazza of his home in Bradford.

"Do you know the particulars, John?"

"Particulars? Well, I don't know as there are any. Same old story, you know. Didn't pack the nitro-glycerine in the wagon carefully, and when the wagon went over a log the load exploded and—and—that was all."

There was no need of further explanation, for I could reason it all out clearly enough, and could almost fancy I saw the ghastly remains of the ill-starred Tom Bailey, who went out one morning to superintend the shooting of a well and never came back. Bailey was an employe of the Roberts Torpedo Company, and John McWilliams, the man with whom I was in conversation, was his Division Superintendent on the same "run," or district.

"Family, John?"

"No—that is, he hadn't a wife, but he had a widowed mother and a young sister."

"What will they do?"

"Oh, the company won't see them starve, and, beside, I guess poor old Tom didn't die a beggar. Poor old boy!" and the bearded man at my side sobbed like a heart-broken child.

"I never told you about Tom and the rest of the boys, did I?" continued the sorrowing man.

"The rest?"

"Yes, there were nine of us, you know—but you don't know, for I have never told a living soul. This sudden death of Tom's quite unmans me, for I am now the only one left—the last of nine."

I waited a long while for John to gain control of his feelings, for I knew he had a story to tell of more than usual interest. It was a beautiful night, full of soft moonlight and drowsy with the hum of humanity in the city beneath our feet. A delicate, almost imperceptible mist hung about the city, and from our hillside piazza we could see far down the valley where the Tunungwant stream faintly glimmered in the moonlight, and where the huge iron tanks of oil loomed up gloomy and black against the mellow brightness of the night. Over at Prospect Park, on Mount Raub, the light was flashing and flaring, while faintly to our ears came the strains of a Strauss waltz. Away off on another hill the sound of a laboring engine and the thud of a walking-beam told that the ponderous drill at a well was being lowered into the earth as fast as men working night and day could sink the hole. Down below, the city flashed up at us its countless lights and shadows and faintly floated up the hum of business and pleasure. It was a strangely beautiful night for a story of oil. John spoke at last, slowly and with evident hesitation.

"Yes," he said, "there were nine of us, and I'm the last one alive. It's a queer thing, and it makes me feel very strangely; perhaps more so now that poor Tom is—is—"

He couldn't bring himself to say the word; he couldn't say that his friend was dead. With a great effort he continued:

"You doubtless know that I was in the army during the late war. I saw some pretty tough fighting, too, and after Shiloh I was made a Captain, and at the same time Tom Bailey, who was in the same company, was promoted to a Lieutenancy for bravery. He deserved it, too, for there never was a better or braver boy; a trifle reckless you might say, but brave and generous to a fault. At the close of the war we went home together, and with us went what was left of the company. There wasn't much, to be sure, for we had done some terrible fighting, and many of the boys had gone down through the valley of the shadow. Like the rest of the returned soldiers, we went into the oil country, which was just then turning the heads of the people, and after knocking around a while and losing what money we had we concluded to go into the business of shooting wells. Tom and I went into the business for ourselves, and soon hired four of the men who had been in our company and a friend of mine, who had been wealthy but was 'broke,' to work for us. Two fishermen came along that we had known before, and we engaged them. That made nine of us, and we used to live in one room and do all our own cooking, for women were scarce in the oil country at that time. Everything went along finely and we made money hand over fist. Old Col. Roberts hadn't got the monopoly of the nitro-glycerine business then, and any man could engage in it who cared to run the risk.

"Our crowd was extremely fortunate at first, and we were beginning to feel that nitro-glycerine wasn't such a terrible thing as some persons made out. Well, we worked along about six months without an accident, when one day one of our men was killed while taking glycerine from a wagon. This gave us considerable of a shock, but we laid the blame on the man's carelessness, and worked on as usual. Within a year three more of our men were blown to fragments at the same time through pure recklessness. None of these men drank liquor to excess; so you couldn't attribute their death to intoxication. The rest of us were mighty careful after that, and only stayed in the business because we could make money faster than at anything else. We didn't have any more accidents while we were doing business for ourselves, and we began to take courage.

"When the Roberts Company gained monopolistic control of the torpedo business the remaining five of our crowd went to work for them. Everything went on swimmingly for some time, but at last three of the crowd had some trouble, real or fancied, with the company, and the result was that the men quit entirely and went to moonlighting—shooting wells at night in defiance of the law giving the Roberts Company the monopoly. Moonlighting is just about twice as dangerous as torpedoing in the lawful way, and it wasn't long before those three fellows were blown skyward. I wasn't a bit surprised, for when a man gets down so low as to go into moonlighting when he can make good wages at a legitimate business, I naturally look to see his death announced before a great while in the papers.

"Well, that just left two—Tom Bailey and I—of the original nine that went into the business only a few years ago. One by one our boys have dropped off, until to-day I helped to bury what remained of poor Tom. Poor old boy, I know it wasn't his fault, for he was the most careful man I ever saw. There were nine of us when we started—all banded together to work for one another's interests—and now they are all gone but me, and I am—the—last—of nine."

His unsmoked cigar slipped from his nerveless fingers and fell to the ground. He trembled violently, as with ague, a nameless horror and fear looking out of his eyes into vacancy.

"John," said I, gently touching his arm, "come into the house; it is chilly out here."

"Yes, yes, let us go in. But stay—I—feel—so strangely. I never thought of it before, but if—my wife—should—should see me as I saw Tom Bailey to-day it would—it would—would kill her!" and the strong man sank into a chair, completely overpowered with the awful thought.

Business called me away from Bradford and the oil country the next day, and I did not return for some weeks. Having business at Smethport, the county seat of McKean county, I passed through that village and started for Bradford, by the way of the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua railway. When within a few miles of Bradford an accident happened to the locomotive, which would delay the train several hours. Being anxious to reach the city as soon as possible, four of the passengers, including myself, started over the mountains afoot, hoping to reach our destination by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We walked along quite briskly, and, while following the ridge of a mountain, were hailed by a voice which I recognized as belonging to the torpedo superintendent having in charge the district adjoining that of John McWilliams.

"Hallo! come over here!" the man shouted, accompanying his words with emphatic gestures.

Curiously wondering what Smolley could want, we went toward him. Two or three men were leaning against the stump of a tree and merely nodded as we approached. Smolley was searching on the ground for something at some distance from his companions.

"What's the trouble, Smolley?" and as I spoke the glycerine man raised a pained-looking face and mutely pointed his finger in the direction of the men around the stump.

I looked and saw a strange sight. The wreck of an oil derrick and its machinery lay scattered over the ground in small pieces. In an instant it all came to me—there had been an explosion of nitro-glycerine. The derrick had been blown to atoms and scattered far and wide; the ponderous bull-wheels were dismantled and broken into a thousand fragments. On every hand was ruin such as only nitro-glycerine can produce. The thought came, was anybody hurt? I glanced inquiringly at the three men. One of them pointed silently at a small baking-powder box lying at their feet. I stepped forward.

"My God! John—John McWilliams?" and I would have fallen had not one of the men supported me.

The last of nine! I stood and looked down into a little wooden box filled with ghastly flesh and blood and bones—all that was mortal of noble-hearted John McWilliams. A side of the head and face remained as noble and handsome as in life, but what remained of the body could have been placed in a ten-quart pail. Smolley came and leaned his arm against my shoulder in silent sympathy.

"How did it happen, Smolley?" This after a long period of silence.

"The well made a heavy flow of gas and oil as John was lowering the torpedo, and when the shell came to the top of the hole John stood there and caught it in his hands, and as he turned to take the thing away it exploded in his hands with the result you see. There never was a more careful man than John."

For years and years John McWilliams had laughed at nitro-glycerine, and had toyed with it as with a shackled monster, but at last the monster, waiting patiently for years, had sprung upon him and avenged its wrongs. Sorrowfully we lifted the little box and carried it homeward. Along the mountain ridge we moved, a melancholy procession, and when on the summit of Mount Raub we rested and looked down on the clustered buildings of Bradford. In the glory of the afternoon sun even Bradford's homely buildings were beautiful, the city presenting the very picture of the loveliness of life, while over and beyond the hills, looking down in silent grandeur, were voiceless witnesses of God's immortality.

One of the passengers who had come with me from the train produced a powerful field-glass. Almost mechanically I turned and looked at John McWilliams' hillside home. A door was standing wide open, and a lace curtain streamed idly from a window. In through the open door I could see the tea-table set and waiting. On the lawn a handsome, graceful woman romped with two children, frequently shading her eyes with her hands and looking down the street long and earnestly. It was Mrs. McWilliams, and she was waiting and watching for the loving husband and father who would not come again on this earth, never, nevermore.

Slowly the sun crept behind the western hills, and, with aching hearts, we took up our burden again and prepared to descend into the city, my ears ringing with the words of the ill-fated John on that night many weeks before: "If my wife—should—should see me as I saw Tom Bailey to-day it would—it would—would kill her!"—*Philadelphia Times.*

How Uncle Sile Ran a Caucus.

When poor old Uncle Silas Patterson went to his grave not a mourner followed, and never will a tear moisten the earth above him. In by-gone days he aspired to be a political leader, and there are plenty of men who remember how he once ran a ward caucus. Knowing his ambition to become a power in the Third ward, three or four old jokers put up a plan to make him Chairman of the caucus shortly to be held, and they visited him in a body and explained:

"Everything will depend on how you run this caucus. Be calm. Be dignified. Don't let any one ride over you. One will move this and the other that, but you must refuse to entertain any motions until you have ascertained the pleasure of the meeting."

Uncle Sile was delighted and puffed up, and he could hardly wait for the hour which was to witness his triumph. He was called to the chair, as planned, and, after a few remarks to prove his gratitude, he called for order and said:

"Now, then, what is the pleasure of the meeting?"

A citizen rose in reply and began:

"I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we now pro——"

"Order! Order!" called Uncle Sile.

"I am in order."

"You are not! Take your seat or I'll have you put out."

The astonished elector dropped back to second fiddle, and Uncle Sile continued:

"Now, then, what is the pleasure of the meeting?"

"I move that we proceed to bal—"

It was another elector, and he had only got thus far when the Chairman cried out:

"I call for order. If we can't have order we might as well adjourn. I now ask you for the third time, What is the pleasure of the meeting?"

The electors were dumbfounded for a time, but one of them recovered a little sooner than the rest and asked:

"Is this a caucus?"

"You bet!" answered Uncle Sile.

"Are we here to nominate ward officers?"

"We are."

"Then, sir, I move that we pro—"

"Order! order!" yelled the Chairman. "That's the third or fourth time that trick has been tried here, and the next man who makes a motion before I have found out the pleasure of the meeting will be put out. Now, then, is there any pleasure in this meeting? If so, where is it and what is it?"

He soon discovered. About twenty men rushed for him at once, and he went out of the window like a bag of sand, and before he had come to the caucus had transacted its business and adjourned. The incident not only cured Uncle Sile's ambition to be a politician but it is doubtful if he ever cast another vote.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Advice on Training Horses.

Forty-six years ago David Lewis, then a handsome, round-headed Welshman, was driving from Utica, Oneida county, to Hamilton College, having a load of lads returning, after a spring vacation, to their studies. As he neared Middle Settlement his attention was called to a farmer maltreating a colt which could not and would not keep up in his work with an older horse harnessed beside it. David, displeased at the unreasonable farmer, murmured "Tu-ra-lu-ral" (but did not swear), and stopped for the farmer to come to the roadside, and the two commenced talking in Welsh. We college boys had no Welsh professor, and were ignorant of the language. The tongues of David and his countryman had a short spat. As we started on our way I asked for a translation of the Welsh dialogue. Says David:

"The man asked me to tell him how to break his colt, and I told him to go into the house and first break himself."

No man can master a colt properly who can not control himself. There is no mystery in education. The whole method is according to law. Rewards and punishments underlie just government. Beware of an improper punishment of a colt as you would of a human being, for you must command respect if you would educate either. Never trifle or deceive. When you must draw the whip to compel attention, remember to reward obedience with sugar, or some pleasing gift. First make your colt your friend, and then educate without impatience or severity. Condescend to talk to your horse and be clear in your language, for he can hear and is glad to be coolly and intelligently directed. "Go on! Steady! Whoa!" are three magic words which should be used to start, to moderate, or to stop the movements of a colt. Repeat them clearly, as you have occasion to use them, for just what they mean, and the colt will soon obey them, and be proud of his knowledge. Be at all times considerate, kind, fair and firm, remembering there is a limit to every sensitive organization. It does no harm to tire a colt, but never exhaust one. Groom well after work rather than before. If you hate a colt, let some one else educate him.—*Brentano's Monthly.*

"GATH" says that a public man at Long Branch told him that when Zach Chandler heard of the nomination of Lincoln in 1860, he began to curse in a terrible manner, and said that Lincoln was a miserable clown, and that Seward was the only man in the country fit to be elected and who could have carried it. Somebody spoke up at the telegraph office, where this talk was going on, and said, "You underate Mr. Lincoln; he is a man of intellect; a fine lawyer; an excellent debater, and a man of decision of character and firmness of purpose." In about fifteen minutes of such talk as this, Zach was induced to send a message to Lincoln congratulating him.

IT is not till the bloom of fancy begins to fade that the heart ripens to the passion that the bloom precedes and foretells.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

TO CURE chilblains, slice raw potatoes with the skins on, and sprinkle over them a little salt, and, as soon as the liquid therefrom settles in the bottom of the dish, wash with it the chilblains. One application is all that is necessary.

AS EVERY particle of food must be acted upon by the gastric juice, or some of it will be troublesome afterward, it stands to reason that the finer food is cut, chewed, masticated, the more easily and perfectly will it dissolve or be digested. Meats, vegetables, any food masticated as fine as small shot, will certainly be digested far more easily and very much sooner than if it goes down in lumps as large as buckshot, or chestnuts or walnuts. Masticate the food fine in the mouth, and mix it well there with saliva.

APPLES AS FOOD.—A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect upon the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute them for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the total sum of doctors' bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

TO ALWAYS have a good appetite—Never eat when not hungry; never eat rich food; never eat much; never eat heartily of rich or very nourishing food at tea time—nothing after. Better still, omit that meal when there is no special desire for food, fasting while sick till the appetite returns. To have an appetite at dinner—Do not fully satisfy the appetite in the morning. To have an appetite in the morning, take a light supper or none—nothing later. To avoid vomiting or a furred tongue, eat sparingly of wholesome, plain food. Plain, simple food is not only easy of digestion but actually contains more nourishment than the complicated dishes, the rich and concentrated foods such as pastry and highly seasoned dishes.

ONIONS IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Pierce, a physician of the Plymouth public dispensary, recommends the following: I have, in a former paper, mentioned the frequent desire of phthisical patients for onions and salt and smoked fish. Of those who asked, forty had a great desire for onions, eight had not so much desire; twenty-six desired pickles and vinegar, while four did not. I cannot avoid again remarking on the frequency with which onions are debarred young and delicate people and phthisical patients. It is a continually recurring experience with me to hear young people say how great is their desire for onions, which are often preferred raw, eaten with a little salt, and it is rare that I have ever heard of an onion disagreeing with them. The marked passion for special food, such as that which phthisical patients have for onions, puts us on the right path for future knowledge.

Austrian Dogs.

In Austria, while the large dogs are made to work, and make themselves useful in various ways, the little fellows are taken to the bosoms of the ladies, and treated as if they were veritable angels. It is not uncommon, when traveling, to see almost every lady with a dog in her arms, and occasionally a footman or maid, whose sole duty in traveling with the mistress is to take care of the dog, and see that he has water and food on the route.

The doctors tell many amusing anecdotes of having been called up at midnight and finding that their services were needed for a poodle that had been overfed in the effort to kill them with kindness. They could make heavier charges with the assurance of prompt payment, in such cases, than if the patient had been a child or a husband. "Love me, love my dog," seems to be the sentiment of these ladies; and on one occasion the writer saw a finely-dressed lady, who had her dog in her arms, take off her gloves while standing in a railway station, and diligently pursue and kill a flea which she had discovered depredating among the fleece of her favorite. It is quite common to see them led tenderly along with ribbons, and in some cases to see a gold chain attached to a lady's belt, and at the other end of the chain a poodle dog traveling by her side or reposing in her arms.

Signs in the shop windows tell you that "Dog soap is sold here," and that various patent compounds that will induce canine health and longevity are on sale. A lady walking in any of the public grounds with a dog is sure to be accosted by a number of seedy-looking individuals, who will draw out of their pockets pups, which they offer for sale. The offering for sale of anything in the public grounds being prohibited, they thus keep them concealed in their pockets. In the upper grades of life a mother trusts her children to servants and governesses, but her poodle dog she keeps under her own eye; and a scream from the nursery might pass unheeded, but a yelp from the drawing-room or the boudoir would startle "her Ladyship" from the soundest sleep. Of course there are exceptional cases, but it includes most of those who aspire to fashionable life. We see dogs caressed much more than children are, and their comfort studied with jealous care.

Gould as a Speech-Writer.

Gould's first start in the tannery business up in Delaware county was with a man of considerable note in the neighborhood—Col. Pratt. The Colonel had been in Congress, and was in the habit of making speeches in the district. He had a great opinion of himself, and was known all through the backwoods of this section, which, by the way, was all backwoods then. But, though he had been in Congress and could come out pretty strong on the stump, he was not "a —— literary fellar," by any means. On one occasion he was notified some time ahead that he would have a chance to speak at a ratification meeting. "All right," said Pratt, "I'll give 'em something good this time." Calling Gould, then only a stripling, into his office, he asked him if he thought he could get up a political speech. Gould reflected a minute and said he believed he could. "Then go ahead," said Pratt, "and I'll make it all right." He then gave Gould the main points that he wanted to cover. Gould went on with his work at the tannery, and sat up late at night over the speech. At the end of a week he brought the speech to Pratt, and read it to him in his office. The Congressman and boss tanner of the district fairly danced about his office as Gould went on with his speech, so well pleased was he, and when the reading was done he made out a check for $100 and handed it to the future millionaire and master of railroad manipulations.—*Cor. Hartford Times.*

The Mosquito in England.

Here it must be observed that mosquitoes are especially hard on two sorts of people. Young ladies and children, and many men, they sting, till the victims are all covered with blisters and in danger of erysipelas. This is pretty bad, but we think the nervous persons, whom mosquitoes sting little, but keep awake with their buzzing, are even more to be pitied. They find the mosquito's bark worse than his bite. The latter may not mark or hurt them much; it is a question of constitution; and there are people with whom the bite does not "take," as they say of vaccination. But they suffer all night long from the shrill, persistent noise of the mosquito's trumpet. At the first warning they leap up, light a candle, take it into bed, and try to catch the intruder. No one can guess how difficult this is. You soon find the mosquito on the curtain, where he lies apparently asleep. Very cautiously you stalk him, your hand is just over him, and justice is about to be done, when the vicious creature flies away and amuses himself in mid-air. Presently he settles, and the chase begins again, till the hunter sets fire to the flimsy curtains, and has quite enough work to do in extinguishing the fire. After that mosquitoes come and go as they please, without let or hindrance, and day dawns on a feverish and frantic man, who has only bagged two or three of his innumerable enemies. Late in the morning mosquitoes sleep, overcome with triumph and the refreshment which they have snatched from their enemy. They may now be killed, and it is curious to see—as any one who crushes them will see—how much of man's vital fluid one mosquito can absorb. They who are fortunately inexperienced in the ways of mosquitoes will now understand that the insect is one of the greatest players that nature tolerates. There are more dangerous flies—though the mosquito's bite is sometimes poisonous and severe—but there is no more irritating creature in the world than the mosquito.

Norway and Sweden suffer more even than the South from mosquitoes. The mild Bulgarian dreads them, and there is a ghastly story of a drunken Bulgarian who tied up his wife in a mosquito trap. The poor woman was bitten to death, and her husband observed in the morning that he had suffered almost as much as if he had not thought of his savage expedient. Greece is, perhaps, more remarkable for the insect "whence is derived the verb 'to flee'" than for mosquitoes; and the same remark holds good of the Baden contingent. None of the countless snakes of America or India cause more trouble, when the host of minor miseries is added up, than mosquitoes do.—*London News.*

Men Who Make Journalists.

It has been remarked that very few men who get into journalism start out with such intention. They drift in accidentally, are prompted as they develop capacity. Money, wealthy parents and influence are of no sort of service in getting a young man a place on a newspaper. There is no business that is so entirely independent of all these considerations as this. A wealthy father can easily get his son a location to read law or medicine, or push him forward in almost any rank in life he may select; but he is utterly powerless to do anything for him in a journalistic way. To be sure he may buy a newspaper, and set him up in that way, but unless there is something in him called "journalistic knack," a natural knowledge of what to write and how to write it, he will be a failure in that line, and all the money and influence of wealthy and perhaps powerful relatives will count for nothing. Some fond parents educate their sons with the special view of making journalists of them; but it is rare that we hear of these young men after a few years. Meanwhile, some youth born among the hills, having nothing more than a common school education, and the knowledge scraped up in a country printing office, will advance to the front rank in the profession. He has the journalistic knack, and forces recognition because he has it. He gets into a good position, not because he has wealthy parents to influence the proprietors of leading newspapers, but because he knows what to write and how to write it. His articles go in because they supply a demand, while perhaps the elaborate essays of a man educated on two continents are cast into the waste basket.

Ships Without Sailors.

It does not seem to have occurred to those who are so anxious to revive American commerce by subsidies that, even if they were to succeed in launching a fleet of American steamers, there would be no American sailors to man them. Naval officers might to some extent be induced to leave the navy and to take command of merchant vessels, but it would be impossible to find American sailors enough to make up a crew fit for a first-class ocean steamship. Our American vessels would have to be manned by foreigners, and it is difficult to see how the patriotism which can not tolerate the admission of a foreign-built ship to an American register could tolerate the presence of a crew of motley foreigners on the deck of an American-built ship.—*N. Y. Times.*

But "sailors" are not required in great numbers on steamships. The sails are not important to steamers. If it were not for the danger of breaking the screw, a steamer would be better and swifter without masts or sails, and they play a conspicuous but very subordinate role. Steamers are manned for the greater part as hotels are. A few real sailors are wanted, but they can be found in the fishing boats. Let us have the steamers, and there will be sailors enough.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

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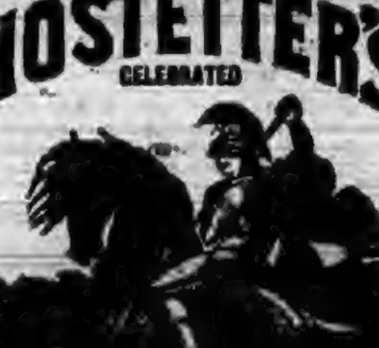

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Lincoln in Congress.

In December, 1847, Abraham Lincoln took his seat in Congress as a Representative from the State of Illinois. It was not long before he became a great favorite with the members and officers of the House, for his genial manners, pleasant voice and ready wit gave him a magnetic influence on all who came within his social sphere. He possessed but few personal attractions, his figure being tall and ungainly; but these deficiencies were amply compensated for by his many shining qualities of mind and heart. He was a fluent and ready speaker, and his speeches were remarkable for their directness and precision, although lacking in rhetorical grace and finish. He possessed a rich and inexhaustible fund of wit and humor, to which he gave expression in anecdotes and quaint observations, which it was pleasant to listen to. Whenever he obtained the floor to speak, the House gave him its undivided attention, and never failed to greet his sallies of wit and quick repartees with laughter and applause. One of the most remarkable of his speeches during his first and only term in Congress was delivered in July, 1848, in reply to one made a few days before by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia. The subject of Mr. Lincoln's speech was "Military Coat-Tails." In the speech of Mr. Iverson, that gentleman accused the Whig party of having deserted all their principles and taken shelter under the military coat-tail of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the candidate of the party for the Presidency. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lincoln proceeded to show that the Democratic party were amenable to a similar charge, having for twenty-five years relied upon the military reputation of Gen. Jackson for success, he having been made President out of it for eight years, while enough of it remained to make Presidents of several comparatively small men who succeeded him, and still relying upon it for the success of Gen. Cass, the nominee of the party at that time, their campaign papers everywhere declaring that Cass and Butler were of the "true hickory stripe." Toward the close of his speech Mr. Lincoln poured a torrent of ridicule upon the military reputation of Gen. Cass, and then alluded to his own exploits in the Black Hawk war; "where," he continued, "I fought, bled, and came away. If Gen. Cass saw any live fighting Indians at the battle of the Thames, where he served as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Harrison, it was more than I did; but I had a good many bloody struggles with mosquitoes, and, although I never fainted from the loss of blood, I can truly say I was often very hungry. Mr. Speaker," added Mr. Lincoln, "if I should ever conclude to doff whatever our Democratic friends may suppose there is of black-cockade Federalism about me, and thereupon they shall take me up as their candidate for the Presidency, I protest they shall not make fun of us as they have of Gen. Cass by attempting to write me into a military hero."

The notes of Mr. Lincoln's speech on this occasion were written on sheets of foolscap paper, and lay on the desk before him. It was not many minutes after he had begun to speak before he abandoned his manuscript, and walked slowly down the narrow aisle leading to the area in front of the Clerk's desk and Speaker's chair. He carried his left arm behind him, and with it slightly lifted the skirts of a black swallow-tail coat, worn nearly threadbare, which hung loosely from his shoulders, while his right arm was extended, and his long, bony forefinger pointed toward his auditors on the opposite side of the hall. As he walked he spoke with great earnestness, until he had crossed the area and stood face to face with the Democratic Representatives, when he would quickly turn, and, hurrying back to his desk, look at his desk, look at his manuscript for a moment, and then resume his walk. When the Speaker's hammer fell he returned to his seat amid peals of laughter and applause, which continued for several minutes before order was restored and the regular business of the House resumed.

Mr. Lincoln's seat in the old Hall of Representatives was on the outer row, and near the western entrance. The marble statue erected to his memory stands within six feet of the spot formerly occupied by his chair and desk.—*Washington Star.*

DID HIM GOOD.

[From the New York Union.]

Mr. Charles H. Bauer, editor of the above paper and Notary Public, in a late issue mentions the following: Patrick Kenny, Esq., some time ago, suffered much from rheumatism and tried almost every means to rid himself of this painful evil, but in vain. He was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, which he did so successfully that all pain has left him and he is as healthy and strong as ever before. Mr. Kenny is an enthusiastic advocate of St. Jacobs Oil, and it has done him good.

How it Feels to Drown.

It is not often that you hear of an editor with a curiosity. Most of them accept earthquakes, tornadoes, murders, fires and floods as every day occurrences, and even a nitroglycerine explosion next door would not interrupt the routine work of the sanctum very long. But a French editor, and the editor of a Lyons paper at that, had a curiosity to know how a person feels when drowning. He therefore put up a job on himself. He arranged to come within a hair's breath of drowning, but was to be pulled out in the nick of time, rolled on a barrel, hauled over the sands, thumped on the stomach and otherwise resuscitated. All went well during the first act. He leaped into the water, refused to struggle and gradually sank from sight. At the proper moment he was hauled up by a rope and act second commenced. This was an occasion where an editor was too smart. They rolled him according to programme, and seven or eight men tired themselves out with rubbing him and hanging up head downwards, but he was a dead man. He may know how it feels to drown, but he'll never trouble the public with a description of his feelings.

Let the Baby Sleep.

Nurslings should, therefore, be permitted to sleep to their full satisfaction; weakly babies, especially, need sleep more than food, and it is the safest plan never to disturb a child's slumber while the regularity of its breathing indicates the healthfulness of its repose; there is little danger of his "oversleeping" himself in a moderately warmed, well-ventilated room. Never mind about meal time; hunger will waken him at the right moment or teach him to make up for lost time.

[From the Sheboygan Falls (Sheboygan Co.) News.]

We never saw any one joyous when suffering from pain—neuralgia for instance. In relation to this malady Mr. George Guyett, Prop. Guyett House, thus informed our representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia, and can confidently recommend it to any one similarly affected.

A Suggestion to Commissioner Loring.

A Nebraska man, writing to a New York paper, says he has made chinch bugs a life study, and all his obsevations go to show that the bugs are becoming more and more numerous and destructive every year, though their operations are confined strictly to spring and not to winter wheat. He predicts that in a few years, if no remedy is discovered for them, almost the whole Northwest will be obliged to give up raising spring wheat and depend on the winter varieties, which is a more risky and precarious crop. We trust that the present agricultural commissioner, Mr. Loring, will find some device by which the chinch bugs may be as happily abated as were the potato bugs by commissioner Le Duc. When the country was overrun with potato bugs and their destructiveness was increasing year by year, when they had reduced prosperous farms to poverty and the railroad tracks out West were covered with them a foot deep so that travel was impeded, Mr. Le Duc announced that the thing had gone far enough and he would now give the matter his attention. Calling to his aid an eminent chemist, the two devoted several days to making secret experiments with the bugs to see if they could not be turned to some account as an article of commerce. The result of their experiments was never given out to the public; but it was soon afterwards noticed that there was a great improvement in the quality of western whisky, and the potato bugs gradually disappeared. We have always believed that Commissioner Loring was a man of fully as much ability as Le Duc, and we look for a speedy and satisfactory remedy for the danger that has arisen from chinch bugs.—*Peck's Sun.*

Traveling Men

find it hard to keep in good health, owing to the constant change of water, diet, and the jarring of the cars. All these things injure the kidneys, while Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is certain to counteract them.

Editorial Courtesy.

A Wausau paper recently referred to a rival editor as a "whisky-swilling dead beat, whose breath was a pestilence," etc., but this was probably a figure of speech, and not intended to be construed literally—a sort of poetic license. Other remarks of a similar nature have occasionally been dropped, in a moment of absent-mindedness on the part of the editor, but on the whole we are proud of the country press, and a comparison of it with the great metropolitan dailies is greatly to its credit. We hope to see the Wisconsin press become a model for other editors to pattern after—remembering always that harsh words can never be recalled, but that kind words never die. If an editor cannot say a good thing of a man, there is no law compelling him to say anything. But if the individual is altogether bad, and his objects and aims are against the best interests of the community—if, in short, he averages more deviltry than decency to the acre—then open on him with grape and cannister at short range, and never let up as long as there is anything left that is an inch high. Churn him, walk on him with spikes in your boots, and lift him up tenderly with nitroglycerine bombs. Make him think you are displeased about something. Should he come into the office and offer to whale something out of you, as a slight testimonial, you will have to be guided entirely by circumstances in the matter—it is a point upon which we can give no advice. Under some circumstances an editor would be entirely justified in knocking the man down and throwing him out of the window, while others might find it of value to apologize. It is merely a matter of taste.—*Milwaukee Sun.*

Now Then, Marry a Coachman.

Newspaper readers will readily recall the sensation created two years ago by the elopement and marriage of a daughter of ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, with a coachman named Shepard. It has, since that time, been reported that the couple were living in pinching poverty, but this statement is not true. Soon after the marriage they went to board with Shepard's brother in Hartford. Mrs. Shepard occasionally visited her father's house to see her mother and sisters, but the presence of her husband in the home of her father was strictly forbidden. Shepard has a wealthy uncle living in Middletown, Conn., who became interested in Shepard after the elopement. The uncle was somewhat nettled by insinuations that Shepard was not good enough for the young lady, and to show that his sympathy was practical, made a tender of pecuniary assistance. He made deposit of the necessary amount of money, and Shepard was enabled to purchase an interest in a well-established livery business in New Haven. Not only is the former coachman doing well in business, but he is conducting himself in a manly manner in other ways, and his wife is reported to be very happy. She is seen frequently driving in her phaeton, and it is understood is kindly received by many of her old friends in New Haven. Once in a while she goes to Hartford, and is noticed as being in perfect health, and looking prettier than ever. She keeps up a thoroughly stylish appearance, and has money enough from her husband to warrant it, all of which proves that she is not "living in poverty," as thousands of people all over the country, who have become interested in her welfare, will be happy to learn.

A Paris journal says that Baron, the singer, is of an unusual height—so tall, indeed, that when he went the other day to consult a doctor about a severe cold in the head, the physician said, "My friend, you must have got your feet wet last year."

Weak women young or old, married or single, will be greatly benefited by Kidney-Wort.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Prof. Scott says that a wood-pecker never runs down a tree-trunk.

In the growth of all animals, they pass from the simple to the complex. The young of the higher animals represent the full growth of the higher animals.

It is said on the best authority that a toad frequented the steps before the hall-door of a gentleman's house in Devonshire for upward of thirty-six years.

The minute lines and furrows on persons' hands are likely to receive a far more useful attention than the observation of the great lines by fortune-tellers. There is reason to believe that the spiral whorls on the thumb and finger-points are peculiar to individuals and races, and may be as certainly used to define the ethnological class or positive identification of the being possessing them as the measurements of the skull or the examination of a photograph would be.

According to Humboldt, the oldest town in the world is Yakutsk—5,000 inhabitants—in Eastern Siberia. It is not only the oldest, but probably the coldest. The ground remains frozen to the depth of 300 feet, except in midsummer, when it thaws three feet at the surface. The mean temperature for the year is 12.7 deg. Farenheit. For ten days in August the thermometer goes as high as 85 deg. From November to February the temperature remains between 40 deg. to 68 deg. below zero. The river Lena remains frozen for nine months in the year.

Friday, which has long been superstitiously regarded as a day of ill omen, has been an eventful one in American history. On Friday, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America. On Friday, Henry III., of England, gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. On Friday, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Princetown, and on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of the present constitution. On Friday, George Washington was born. On Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, the surrender of Saratoga was made; and on Friday, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown occurred, the crowning glory of American arms. On Friday, Congress declared the colonies free and independent. Americans surely need not be afraid of Friday.

It is only when we regard our globe as a member of the planetary system, and that system in turn as a unit among the systems, that we realize how infinitesimal are its concerns and how relatively insignificant it is. We may, for practical purposes, treat the orbit of Neptune as the circumference of our planetary system, and state the diameter of it, therefore, as about 5,486,000,000 miles. But if we could suppose all this vast plane converted into a solid disk, instead of being as now for the most part empty space, and if to it were then given, by some means or other, a slightly luminous surface, it would appear to an observer upon the very nearest fixed star no more pretentious than a new shilling glittering in the sunshine would appear to an observer at a distance of over 100 yards. In other words, it would want fairly good eyes to discern it at all. We may safely say, then, that the annual thermal loss of our own little sphere, though sufficient to melt 777 cubic miles of ice, would, even though multiplied by centuries of centuries, no more affect the temperature of space than the striking of a match would avail to moderate the climate of Siberia.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is more important that her family should be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety." All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Table Etiquette.

If by writing this we can induce one man who now wipes his hand on the table cloth to come up and take a higher ground and wipe them on his pants, we shall feel amply repaid.

If you cannot accept an invitation to dinner do not write your regrets on the back of a pool check with a blue pencil. This is now regarded as ricochet.

A simple note to your host informing him that your washerwoman refuses to relent is sufficient.

On seating yourself at the table draw off your gloves and put them in your lap under your napkin. Do not put them in the gravy, as it would ruin the gloves and cast a gloom over the gravy. If you have just cleaned your gloves with benzine you might leave them out in the front yard.

Stones in cherries or other fruit should not be placed upon the tablecloth, but slid quietly and unostentatiously into the pocket of your neighbor or noiselessly tossed under the table.

Ladies should take but one glass of wine at dinner. Otherwise there might be difficulty in steering the male portion of the procession home.

Do not make remarks about the amount your companion has eaten. If the lady who is your company at table, whether she be your wife or the wife of some one else, should eat quite heartily, do not offer to pay your host for his loss or say to her: "Great Scott! I hope you will not kill yourself because you have the opportunity," but be polite and gentlemanly, even though the food supply be cut off for a week.

If one of the gentlemen drop a raw oyster into his bosom and he should have trouble in fishing it out, do not make facetious remarks about it, but assist him to find it, laughing heartily all the time.—*Bill Nye.*

Alligator Leather.

The rapid increase in the demand for alligator leather in Europe makes it possible that alligator farming may become an important industry in our Southern swamps. The foreign demand already amounts to many thousand hides a year. The tanning of alligator hides began about twenty years ago. At first Louisiana furnished the skins, and New Orleans was the center of the traffic. The general slaughter of alligators soon made them scarce in that State, and now Florida is the chief source of supply. The tanning is done at the North.

The Fashion in Gait for Girls.

The fashionable gait of the utter young girl at this season is an importation, like most of her articles of clothing. It is supposed to be an offspring of the utterly utter manners of the London æsthetic, who have set the fashion for languid, willowy, weary wabbles, now the rage at many fashionable gatherings among young women, who in a spirit of intense utterableness gaze into the depths of a new-blown lily or rose or silently study the heart of a field daisy. Upon the avenues, however, the great public see the æsthetic walk undimmed by the mellow light of a drawing room, and ameliorated by the rich colors of Persian portieres and Daghestan rugs. When the æsthetic appears upon the front doorstep with her Langtry hat she shakes out the bangles on her bracelets, pushes into better position the Jacqueminot roses at her belt or the field daisies in her fourth buttonhole, then shakes out the puffings of her polonaise, raises a balloon with its ivory handle carved like a calla lily, and prepares to get into shape for the fashionable gait. For the space of a minute her body seems to work upon eccentrics. Her spinal column shoots forward at an angle of about forty-eight degrees and remains rigid, her neck lifts, her chin goes about an inch and five-eights above its normal line, her nose naturally follows and perhaps improves upon the incline, her arms to the elbow points hug her sides like the wings of a duck, and the forearms hang like willow branches, while the hand that does not engage itself with the parasol hangs limp and languid. It requires two teeters to give the shape inertia, and off the æsthetic goes. Her progress defies accurate description. It has been compared to the amble of the kangaroo, but the naturalists insist that the kangaroo's movements have some element of grace. Others say it is very like a duck which flaps its wings, but the duck does not have French heels. A man of science says that there is nothing like it in the animal kingdom, although the sea gulls on the Pacific Islands have a similar motion in their walk.

"I can only take a medical view of it," said a physician. "I look upon it as much more dangerous than tight lacing."—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

A reverend gentleman in Aberdeenshire having been summoned before the presbytery for tippling, one of his elders, the constant participator of his orgies, was summoned to appear as a witness against him. "Weel, John," said a member of the reverend court, did you ever see the accused the worse of drink?" "Weel, I wat no," answered John; "I've mony a time seen him the better o't, but never seen him the waur o't." "But did you ever see him drunk?" "That's what I'll never see," replied the elder; "for lang before he's half sickened I'm aye blind fou."

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

In this issue appears a new advertisement of the Dr. Harter Medicine Company, manufacturers of the justly celebrated Iron Tonic, indorsed and recommended by the medical profession. As a general tonic, and especially for Dyspepsia and General Debility, it has no equal, having been thoroughly tested and recommended as having virtues which no other tonic possesses. It is certainly a valuable remedy, judging from the satisfactory testimonials from prominent persons it has received.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Christian Standard.*

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powders are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

Obvious that the Chinese men should have such long hair. Ladies, if you would have your hair as long as the Chinese and as beautiful as a houri's, use Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Dr. Hunter, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

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CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE in Central Missouri. Best Bluegrass, Grain and Fruit Lands for about what the improvements cost. Title perfect. For Descriptive Circular address A. SPENCER WOLCOTT, Real Estate Agent, Fayette, Howard Co., Mo.

50 Songs, Words & Music, for five 3-cent stamps. Send full name and home address. Address J. C. Caldwell, 408 Merchant st., Phila., Pa.

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References given to actual clients in nearly every County in the U. S. Correspondence invited. Send sketch or model for opinion as to patentability. No charge for services unless successful. Established 1865.

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THE GREAT
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

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Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

5000 Agents wanted to sell the Life of
PRESIDENT GARFIELD,
Including a *full* and *accurate* account of his brief but *eventful* administration; the *great* conflict with the "Stalwarts," headed by Conkling; the diabolical attempt to assassinate him, with full particulars of his case, one of the most *critical* and *remarkable* on record. Terms liberal. Outfit 50c. Circulars free. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Chicago, Ill.

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Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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CONTRASTED EDITIONS.
Containing the Old and New Versions, in parallel columns. The best and cheapest illustrated edition of the Revised Testament. Millions of people are waiting for it. Do not be deceived by the unscrupulous publishers of inferior editions. See that the copy you buy contains 100 fine engravings on steel and wood. This is the only large type contrasted edition, and Agents are coining money selling it. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circulars and extra terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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For NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $5 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.
D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO.,
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Lay the Axe to the Root

If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

Card Collectors!

1st. Buy seven bars DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail YOU FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC
For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A WARRANTED CURE.
Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

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The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large-type edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, $15; in half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs.
$10,000 REWARD extra to club agents during the months of July and August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager, 764 Broadway, New York.

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Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

MANHOOD REGAINED. Confident that we have the most wonderful restorative ever found for all Weaknesses, we will send a sample free on receipt of 10 cts. for postage. Address S. M. Co., Box 589, Buffalo, N.Y.

TRUTH is mighty. Prof. Martinez the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 35 cents with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, predicting professions, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

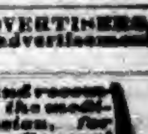

C. N. U. No. 32

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Dr. HARTER'S
Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

Gentlemen:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
J. P. Watson, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Dr METTAUR'S
Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
HEADACHE
A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.
PILLS

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 11, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, Editors.

THE editor of the Middlebury Record has the good sense to drop the much abused "we."

There is a movement on foot to start an extensive car factory at Elkhart. The Studebakers, of South Bend, it is claimed will become heavy stockholders in the concern.

MICHIGAN papers are pressing Judge Cooley or Judge Campbell for the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the death of Judge Clifford.

OUR exchanges are filled with complimentary notices of Gen. Slack. It is seldom we find a man who, in his life time was a thorough partisan, that has left so many warm friends in both parties.

THE campaign in North Carolina is over, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the prohibition party. The canvass was a very thorough one The prohibition question originated with the democrats in the legislature and was opposed by nearly all the colored republicans, but the result shows that many of both parties voted against it.

THE Republican, of last week, accuses us of having a "massive intellect." Now, we call that taking a mean advantage of a fellow, as we cannot defend ourself in either of the two methods usually resorted to by editors That is, we can neither deny the soft impeachment, nor charge it back on the editors of the Republican.

EXCURSION.—to Detroit, will leave New Era at 6:25 a. m. Auburn Junction 6:30 a. m. Auburn 6:45 a. m. Waterloo 7 a. m. Summit 7:10 a. m. Fare two dollars for round trip. Tickets good for three days. For additional 25 cents, you can have a ride of forty miles down the Detroit river returning in time to view the city before starting for home.

C. FOSTER, of Ohio, in his recent speech said that the government is now funding its debt at three per cent. in spite of democratic mismanagement in congress. Everybody but C. Foster remembers that the democrats in congress voted almost in a body for the three per cent. funding bill, and the republicans mostly voted against it. Then, when it had passed both houses, Hayes vetoed the bill to please the banks.

THE condition of the president has for the last few days caused a great deal of uneasiness. Last Saturday the fever rose somewhat, and on Sunday was still high. This was soon ascertained to be caused by the formation of another pus sack a little below the one that caused the trouble about two weeks ago. Monday forenoon he was put under the influence of ether, and another incision was made through to the track of the bullet, and below the one made at the other operation. The opening was made just below the twelfth rib. This facilitated the discharge of matter from the wound, and the patient was soon feeling much better. The doctors think he is still in a fair way to recover.

The lunatic of whom we spoke last week as having jumped from the cars in this city on Wednesday and taken possession of an upper room in the house of John Stouder, was captured on Thursday morning, brought to the city, and lodged in jail. He did quite an amount of damage in Mr. Stouder's house, tearing bedding and clothing, breaking apple-butter crocks and fruit jars etc. From tickets and papers in his possession, Marshal Barns learned that he came from Massachusetts, and was on his way to see his brother-in-law, Thomas Tenney, in Chicago. Mr. T. was telegraphed for, and came on Saturday morning. He took with him the unfortunate man, whose name is James O'Donnell, Marshal Barns accompanying them as far as LaPorte, as O'Donnell declared he would not go without him, his hallucination being that a couple of men followed him with a view of capturing him. O'Donnell came from Ireland last May, and Mr. Tenney said that he is an industrious and sober man.—[Goshen Times.

Union Township S. S. Institute.

Institute meets at Norris Chapel at 9 o'clock a. m., and opens with devotional exercises. Organization, reports of committees, etc.; welcome address by John Bauchman; response by the president, Rev. L. Rice; address: "The Sunday-School, Its Office and Value in Our Country and Times," by Rev. H. J. Norris; discussion; address: "Sunday-School Helps, Literature, Singing, Tact, Blackboard, etc.," by Mrs. Mary Ehlers; discussion; address: "Sunday-School Helpers — Superintendant, Teachers, Pastor, etc," by E. D. Hartman; discussion; questions and answers; miscellaneous business; adjourn.

EVENING.

7:30 o'clock children's mass meeting. All addresses are limited to 20 minutes each, and all speeches during the discussion of a subject to 5 minutes each. All teachers and Sunday-school workers are invited to be present, Let us come together and make an earnest and united effort to promote the Sunday-school cause in our midst.

Neighborhood Rippings.

A boy hung on the cars at LaPorte, and was thrown under the train and killed.

Parties are now letting contracts on the new railroad from New Buffalo through LaPorte to Wanatah. At least so say our exchanges.

A barn containing a large amount of hay, wheat, agricultural implements and two horses was burned at Rolling Prairie early Monday morning. The property belonged to Mr. Luke Francis, of that place. One horse was rescued. A tramp who was refused work the previous night is suspicioned as the incendiary.—[Valparaiso Vidette.

An exchange says—Twenty years ago the body of Lavinia Harvey was buried in the cemetery at New Albany. After several years the body was exhumed for some purpose, and was found to be perfectly petrified. A few days ago it was found that the body had been taken out of its coffin, and it is believed to have been "resurrected" by some showman. An investigation is in progress.

Reliable Authority states that the contract for grading the C., W. & M. road in this vicinity, was let last Friday, but to what parties has not yet been made known. It is thought that the road will cross the St. Joseph between the starch mills and the bridge east, striking the north bank just east of Arisman's mill between the race and Christian creek. The authorized committee will be at that point to-day for the purpose of securing the right of way. The people of Elkhart may rejoice at the prospect of a speedy completion of the line north to the lake.—[Elkhart Democrat.

On Wednesday morning of last week Harvey Prough's boys heard their dog barking in the woods, went out to see what he had, and found him barking at a bear, Prough went out and tried to get the bear to tree, but bruin prefered to stay on the ground. Not having a gun of his own, he sent to a neighbor's and got an almost worthless thing that would not discharge until the bear had got so far off that he missed his mark. The news soon flew throughout the neighborhood, and men and boys came flocking in with dogs, guns, clubs, stones, butcher-knives and cheap revolvers, until there were some fifty in the chase. After running it around through cornfields and woods for some time, it passed through Wm. Wiler's field within six or eight rods of where they were binding oats and went into a dense thicket in the swamp, where they lost track of it. Prough says that it was one of the very largest of black bears, could run as fast as a horse, and he thinks that with a good gun he might have easily captured the old fellow.—[Lagrange Register.

AMONG THE MOUNDS.—The following interesting item is clipped from the Ft. Wayne Gazette of last Saturday: "This week they have been unearthing the bones of Indians in Noble county. On the farm of Jerry Noell, about three miles west of Rome City, are three mounds, located about 100 feet apart, forming, if connected by straight lines, a triangle. They are 30 to 40 feet in diameter and were originally five or six feet high, before the plow-share was driven over them, being situated in a cultivated field. On Wednesday a party headed by Mr. Goodspeed, a young gentleman who is something of an archaeologist, dug into one of the mounds and took out 17 skeletons. The next day they exhumed 11 more—making 28 in all. The remains, which were in rather a good state of preservation, were packed closely in a space about eight feet square. The bodies had evidently been buried in a sitting or standing posture. The bones are supposed to be mostly those of adult males, yet it is believed that two or three skeletons are those of women and children. The better opinion is, that the remains are not over one hundred years old. On one of the mounds is a white oak stump two feet in diameter. Digging into this brought to light a bed of ashes and charcoal—indicating a higher antiquity than the other. No bones found here. The third mound has not yet been explored."—Lagrange Register.

Spencerville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Provines attended the soldiers' excursion at Pleasant Lake last Saturday.

The Lutheran Sunday school was well represented at the Sunday school picnic, at St. Joe last week.

Millinery goods, ruchings etc., closing out cheap at Miss McKay's.

Charlie Emanuel has returned to his home in Auburn.

Frank Lancaster went to Fort Wayne last week.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

Mrs Bowman has returned.

Mr. Orange Fales went to Ohio last week.

C. Shephard, of Auburn, was in town last week.

J. C. Henry, of Auburn, passed through our village last week.

Miss Alice McKay spent last Sunday at her home, in Auburn.

RUSTIC,

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note purporting to have been signed by me without first seeing me about it. Respectfully,

CLEMENT ROSENBERRY,
Edgerton, Ohio.

—For shirtings, tickings, muslins, go to McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

Waterloo.

Geo. Smith spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. N. Buckland is visiting friends here at present.

Mrs. J. A. Barns returned from her visit on Monday.

The Lake Shore road is putting up a new fence west of town.

Miss Tillie Williamson has been visiting friends in Kendallville for a few days.

There are seventy pupils in the normal school now. Messrs. Lamport and Coe are succeeding finely.

Ab. Kelley has the contract for furnishing wood for the school next year. His contract is for ninety cords of hard four-foot wood, at $2.25.

A. Y. Rosenberry is again at work renovating feathers. He expects to work at this for a few weeks, when he will turn his attention to the fruit business.

Mr. Charles Wright, of Ohio, is here this week visiting in the family of J. Johnson. Mrs. W. formerly Miss Effie Johnson has been here for several weeks.

There will be installation services at the Reform church at Hudson next Sunday in the forenoon. These are conducted by Rev. F. F. Christine, of Waterloo.

Ezra Patterson has concluded to wait till next spring before moving. He had arranged to move to Galva, Ill., so as to be more convenient to business.

The Butler and Pleasant Lake clubs played a match game of base ball last Saturday, at the latter place. The Pleasant Lake boys won by a score of 14 to 6.

We forgot to mention last week that John Less has bought out the other partners of the Citizens' bank, and is now conducting it alone. H. K. Less is still cashier.

The Knights of Honor, of this place and Kendallville, took an excursion to Pleasant Lake yesterday. It might be in order to remark just here, that this order is one of the most flourishing institutions in the country.

Sunday witnessed the passing through of the second annual excursion of the Universalist churches of Fort Wayne and Muncie. Many of our people joined them. The exercises were of the usual character, such as sermons, music, boat-rides, picnic dinners and the like.

The excursion to Pleasant Lake last Saturday was patronized by quite a number of our citizens. They had a very pleasant day of it. But some of the too jubilant ones, especially the Delong boys, couldn't get through without a little fun, and managed to leave their scalps hanging to the belt of some Fort Wayne braves.

The Reform churches of Waterloo, Hudson, Mt. Zion and the Tamarack will have an excursion and picnic at Pleasant Lake on Saturday of this week. There will be sermons, singing and other religious exercises. A cordial invitation is extended to all, to join the excursion, and have a day's pleasant and profitable recreation.

That grove of maples on the grounds of the Jackson road near the depot, appears to be thriving. This will be a nice park in a few years, and many a weary one will lie in the cool shade, on the green grass, and remember gratefully the company whose good taste and foresight has done so much for the comfort of its patrons.

Another house top burned Monday evening. The house on the bank of the creek and east of the bridge in Uniontown, caught fire in the roof between six and seven o'clock p. m. The alarm was given, but the great distance to be traveled by the engine and hose gave the fire a good start, but as soon as the hose was brought to bear the fire was got under control, although it had already extended along under the roof and beyond the comb to the other side. The upper part of the building is of course badly damaged both by fire and water. Still the fact that it was saved at all under the circumstances is greatly to the credit of our efficient fire department.

Strayed.

from the farm of the undersigned at Spencerville, about the fourth of July, two heifers. One is three years old, is red and has the end of tail off. The other is two years old, white with red spots. Both are about the same size. Any one finding the above described stock will confer a favor by addressing me at Spencerville, Indiana.

32-3w. JOHN CODER.

'The Doctor Told Me

to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever." Torpid kidneys and liver is the trouble, for which Kidney-Wort proves to be the best remedy known.—[Hartford Courant.

Cast-Iron Fellows.

Men of endurance have healthy kidneys and liver. No aches in the back, no piles or constipation. The cure for these diseases is Kidney-Wort. This great remedy keeps up the tone of the whole body by enabling the liver, bowels and kidneys to perform their functions perfectly. Both the liquid and dry are sold by druggists.—[Pioneer Press.

The Noted Train Robbers.

The publishers of "Border Outlaws" assert that their history of the Younger Brothers and Frank and Jesse James, published six months ago, has already reached the enormous sale of more than 60,000 copies. Since the late robbery and double murder at Winston, Mo., they have issued a new edition, containing a full history of that outrage, with illustrations, which brings the events in the lives of these airy gentlemen of the highway down to the present moment. For lively reading, we presume this book can hardly be surpassed. Persons desiring agencies will find advertisement elsewhere.

—Smoke Elsebra and Sonsy cigars, the best nickel cigars in town, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

Strayed

from the undersigned, in Fairfield township, near Sedan, one yearling steer nearly white, and one brindle steer with white along the back, and a two-year-old heifer roan colored, with slim horns. Any one giving information of said stock will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN B. RINEHART,
31-5w. Sedan, Ind.

—If you have fever and ague, disordered liver, dyspepsia, general debility, try Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the Big Blood and Liver Cure. Only fifty cents a bottle.

—Lemons at forty-five cents per dozen at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 30 3w

—Goods teas for thirty, fifty and sixty cents per pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Good calicos for five and six cents per yard. Good ginghams for eight and ten cents a yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Four bars good soap for twenty-five cents at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Parasols from fifteen cents to three dollars each, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

Holloway's Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana executrix of the will of Adam Harkey, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHARINE HARKEY, Executrix.
August 8th, 1881. 32-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

John L. Bonham is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for release of surety on administrator's bond, by Owen Hensinger; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 7th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 6th day of August, 1881.

32-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana—Frank H. Duble and Asa Bennett vs. William Moses.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment also having been issued thereon, and also a summons in garnishee proceedings having been issued, and property of said defendant having been attached, by virtue of said writs, and it also appearing that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana,

Therefore, The said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN,
32-3w. Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE TO
Contractors and Builders!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the First National Bank, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock m.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1881,

for furnishing all the material and labor required for the re-building of the burnt Auburn high school building, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, (or so much thereof as herein after named), according to the plans and specifications for the same on file at the First National Bank, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and open to the inspection of bidders.

Bids will be received for the work as a whole, and must be for all work and material necessary to complete that part of the work to be let, according to plans and specifications; such as stone work, brick work, galvanized iron work, slating of roof and tin work, painting and carpenter work, and all other work and material required to complete said house ready for the inside finish, except about 150,000 cleaned brick, and the stone foundation, water-tables, window sills, stone steps, sash weights, etc., of burned building now on hand. Said work to be completed on or before November 15th, 1881.

All bids must be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of said work according to plans and specifications, should the contract be awarded them, signed by not less than two freehold sureties residents of said DeKalb county, and subject to approval of the board of school trustees of said town of Auburn.

Estimates to be made monthly on finished work, and payments made less 20 per cent.

The board of school trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN THRESH,
JOHN OTTO,
W. McINTYRE,
Board of School Trustees.

Auburn, July 27, 1881.

AGENTS WANTED!
—FOR—
BORDER OUTLAWS!
—BY—
J. W. BUEL.

The new authentic and thrilling history of the lives and wonderful adventures of America's great outlaws,

THE YOUNGER BROTHERS,
FRANK AND JESSE JAMES,

And their bands of highwaymen, down to the present moment. More than 40 illustrations, late portraits of the principal characters, including Frank James, never before published, and

12 FINE COLORED PLATES!

Interviews and letters from Cole Younger—startling revelations. All about the Black Flag, the Black Oath, the Secret Cave, and hundreds of other wonderful things. Most exciting book ever published.

☞ Full history of the late robbery and double murder at Winston, Mo., with Illustrations. 65,000 copies sold in six months. "Nothing like it! Beats everything!" 416 pages, price $1.50. Agents canvassing out-fit, 50 cents. Write immediately for full particulars to

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choice Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to the Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT.

CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of the most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

CUSTOM MADE.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HO'SERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2.20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX
Clothing Hummers,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Popular, Progressive Energetic.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S
DRY GOODS
AND CARPET
ESTABLISHMENT!

46 AND 48 CALHOUN STREET,

Ft. WAYNE, INDIANA.

The largest house of its kind in Northern Indiana and equal in quality of goods, variety and assortment of styles, and uniform low prices to all retail houses.

GIVE US A CALL!

ROOT & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

STOVES
GARLAND
RANGES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
—In CONVENIENCE,—
DURABILITY, ECONOMY,
—AND—
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
BUY THE BEST!
SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

MILLINERY GOODS !

MILLINERY GOODS !

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court-house, Auburn, Ind.

Ball to the Bat.

AUBURN AND WATERLOO NINES IN THE FIELD.

Last Friday afternoon the Waterloo ball nine came down here to play Os. Allen's nine a friendly game. Now, Os'. nine has been strutting around for some time, shaking hands with each other and telling how they were going to knock the immortal socks off the Waterloo plugs. The game was called promptly and the work began—a large umbrella with E. T. Bryaland at one end of it acting as umpire. There were several whitewashes on both sides, but Os'. nine received the majority of the goose eggs. The crowd in attendance was numerous; there being several representatives from Europe, Cincinnati, Chicago and other large places. Dispatches were furnished the Chicago Times every time the sides changed, at an enormous expense. The score ran like this:

Waterloo nine	27.
Os. Allen's nine	10.
Majority	17.

Barnum's Show.

THE FUNNY PART OF IT FOR THE AUBURN BOYS.

After the circus was over and the people from this town returned to the Saginaw depot waiting for the train to come home, some of the boys "boweled up," and became so funny that a policeman "stuck in his lip." Two officers of the law took Ab. Coop by one arm and Ab's. partner took him by the other and, with all the strength they had, pulled in different directions, nearly dividing the fellow into two separate pieces. While one of the policemen was reaching in his hip pocket for a revolver, Ab. and his pard broke loose and made away at a rapid pace, the officer following them, crying: "Git oudt off de vay, I going to shood." One or two shots were fired and the boys overhauled again. They started for the cooler with them, when Tommy Cool got too close to the police, and one of them said: "The first man who crowds up again will get this lantern over his head." Tommy says, "I guess I have a right to walk up town if I want to," when the police placed his hand on Tommy's shoulder and said, "and I will assist you up town." They all Sundayed over in Wayne, and we hope had a good time.

Toad Latson, the public square of DeKalb county, got terribly excited over the cry of fire, and the boys say he did his best to keep up with the steam engine until his bellows machinery entirely gave out.

Pat Murphy says it was a good show, but they didn't perform everything that was on the bill-boards.

Fatty Umber laughs as hard as ever he can, when he tells about that one car carrying over sixty boys who had been to see the elephant.

Every one speaks highly of the circus, and says that the crowd in the city was quite large.

—The "Old Horse Doctor," as he is familiarly called, has been operating on Hank Yesbera's steed. The horse handles himself apparently better than he did, and we hope he will come out all right, and that when the storms of next winter shall come, he will not be affected with rheumatism, but make the Bells jingle for Henry.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Apple pie.

—Dry corn.

—New pickles.

—Can tomatoes.

—Fly paper—a kite.

—"Gimme a catch."

—A little rain needed.

—August, you're a scorcher.

—Now the corn is on her ear.

—Stay out of the water, boys.

—Geo. Baldock is taking a lay off.

—New wheat is coming into the market.

—The Normal class is still increasing.

—No church at the Presbyterian Sunday.

—The base-ball fever is raging among the juveniles.

—Another excursion to Pleasant Lake Sunday.

—D. D. Snyder's new residence is about completed.

—New preacher at the German Methodist Sunday.

—The stave factory will start up again next Tuesday.

—Mr. Wilson, on Van Buren street, is painting his residence.

—Watermelons from twenty-five to fifty cents—colic thrown in.

—Prepare for the soldiers re-union at Butler one week from to-day

—Have you heard Chris. Baldock play a triple-tongue on his horn.

—Erve Scott runs a first class dray, but they all say that it is a one-horse dray.

—For good teas, coffees and spices go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 32-3t.

—Sherm. Hollister started the melon colic days by ordering a car-load of the fruit.

—Go to the basket meeting next Sunday, and behave yourself while there.

—Mel. Tarney is now boss No. 2 at the popular butcher shop of S. U. Tarney.

—Mrs. Al. Dawson waits on customers at her father's store during his sickness.

—John Creguer has his son-in-law working in the ashery. Henry is a good hand.

—Lots o' the boys went to Ft. Wayne Saturday to the street parade of Barnum's show.

—If you want your boots or shoes repaired in good style go 'round to Billy Little.

—Rev. Matthews has been engaged as pastor of the Presbyterian churches here and at Waterloo.

—Sam Puff looked hungry the other night, with about twenty loaves of bread on his shoulder.

—Wm. Depew, living four and one half miles northwest of Leo, will have a public sale to-day.

—Jesse Long, the Seventh street barber, is an enterprising fellow. He has his shop in neat order.

—Recorder Boland's children have the whooping-cough. This is a hoopin' bad kind of a cough to have.

—We stop the press to say that the excursion for the benefit of the Catholic church has been postponed.

—Clint Headley has been installed as postoffice clerk, and we think Joe and he will make a good team.

—The hammock riding seems to have been overdone, and the juvenile uses them for seining purposes.

—A little child of Ervin Garrison died last Monday. The remains were taken to Collins, for interment.

—For all kinds of dry goods and groceries go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 32-3t.

—The Swineford has built a platform on the north side of the hotel. It's a daisy and should be carpeted.

—Twenty-five new dwelling houses would be a good investment for some one who has the means to erect them.

—Sherm. Hollister can make more smoke than any one man we know of. He does it with his little bake oven.

—The "soldiers" of this place and vicinity held a social at Pleasant Lake Saturday. Big time and a good crowd, of course.

—A family just from Germany has located in town. We hope they will soon be able to chaw the English language.

—The fair at Fort Wayne begins September 20 and ends the 30. For particulars address the secretary, W. W. Rockhill.

—No. 1 mess mackerel at McQuiston & Ralston's. Try them. 32-3t.

—There is some kind of a contageous disease going around among the children which proves fatal in nearly every instance.

—Braun & Shilling, the jolly butchers opposite Hoff's grocery, are making things hum in a business manner. Drop in and give them a deal.

—Letters remaining in Auburn postoffice not called for up to Aug. 8. David Barlit, George Bosses, Mrs. E. Lutz, Carline Werstler.

JOE. RAINIER, p. m.

—Choice cream cheese at McQuiston & Ralston's. 32-3t.

More Like It.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO BRAVELY ON.

To-morrow is the day set for awarding the contract for our new school-house, and we hope the contractor who gets the job will push the work speedily forward. The beautiful grounds, in the west part of town, look attractive. The grass and trees are growing beautifully, the old debris of the burnt structure is entirely cleared away, the old brick have all been cleaned and nicely piled up, and all that now remains to make things pleasant and enterprising-like is a new building.

—Ben. Williams purchased a new buggy and "old hoss" for the express comfort of himself and family. He hitched the horse in front of Hoff's grocery and went off a ways to see how the rig looked at a distance. In the meantime the horse wished to see what was behind him. He couldn't turn around in the shafts very well, and he tried to stand on his hind feet and look down his back, but this failed. Ben. and Helms succeeded in getting him loose from the buggy, and now the horse is attached to the sprinkling wagon and the buggy at the repair shop.

—The many friends of Miss Alice Silver will be glad to note her return home after an absence of four weeks. She has been in attendance at the musical normal at Fort Wayne. She received an average of ninety per cent upon examination. The principal, assisted by the school, gave a concert on the evening of the closing day consisting of vocal and instrumental exercises, Miss Alice taking part and executing many praises with her power and skill, receiving the compliments of the school and audience.

—T. J. Cuppy is driving business in his new location at Columbia City. A call at his place of business showed that he lost none of his old-time vim by his removal to that place. And we must not forget Tom's. better-half, who had just brought her smiling face home from a fishing excursion to Loon lake. She and Tom, can carry more fishing tackle, frying pans and guns than any other couple we know of. A short view of the ruins of the expedition satisfied us of this.

—While in Columbia City, the other day, we called on J. L. Ferguson, the marble cutter, and found him busy as usual. He is now working on an original design that he intends to exhibit as a specimen of his talent in sculpture, at some of the fairs this season. We learn that he has erected several fine monuments near Auburn and is now engaged on some others. We have known Mr. F. for a long time and can testify to his skill in marble work.

—It was circus day, and he told his wife he was just going to Ft. Wayne to "purchase a thresher." The wife followed him, and at the proper time, when she met him going to the show with a girl hanging to his manly arm she smashed an umberella over his head, lectured the girl, slapped her liege lord, and took the circus and lemonade all by herself.

—John Ward has packed up and started for Michigan, where he has purchased a farm and will hereafter till the soil. John got his stake from Uncle Sam, it being a back pension of some $1,500. Seems to us that farming would be pretty hard work for a disabled soldier.

—Men have been at work putting in a stone gutter along the west side of Main street, from Kiblinger's north to Sixth street. They have also raised the crossing below the COURIER office, so that a person can reach the pavement without the aid of a step-ladder.

—We, this week, call attention to Root & Co's. new advertisement. The business this firm does in the line of dry goods, carpets, &c., is not equaled by any firm doing business in Northern Indiana. Don't forget to call and see their stock of goods when you are in Fort Wayne.

—The catalogue of the Butler graded school is just received. It is neatly printed and contains a great deal of information of value to students, and others who take an interest in the public schools. Send for a catalogue to W. L. Blair, trustee, or to the principal, Mr. O. Z. Hubbell.

—The Baptist people will hold a basket meeting in Baker's grove northeast of town next sabbath. Services to begin at half past ten o'clock a. m. Rev. W. D. Trover, of Monroeville, Ind., will preach in the morning and some one of the visiting brethren in the evening. All are invited.

—There will be a game of ball Saturday afternoon, between the Auburn and Newville clubs at this place. A good game is looked for.

—Parties wanting sweet corn to dry can be accommodated by seeing Mr. Rummel.

—Geo. B. Henning, a prominent farmer of Smithfield township, died Tuesday.

Fred. April's Dream.

SIM. TARNEY AND FRED. ON THE SAME ROAD.

Fred. April says that he had a very peculiar dream the other night, that goes something like this: He had been sick for some time and finally died. He was traveling slowly and wearily along the road which leads to that "Pleasant Land," when he came to a place where there was a fork in the road, and while deciding which way to go Sim. Tarney came along.

"Hello, Fred.," says Sim., "where are you bound for?"

"That's just what's bothering me," answered Fred.

"Well," says Sim., "lets take this left-hand road," and they both started.

After making a short journey they came to a huge stone gate, and Sim. told Fred. to try and open it. Finding that his effort was in vain, he rattled hard upon the latch and the gate slowly opened. A large, ugly looking object made its appearance and asked what was wanting. Fred said that they wished to enter.

"Who is that with you," demanded the gateman.

"That's Sim. Tarney," said Fred.

"What!" shouted the angry looking individual; "not Sim. Tarney, the butcher from Auburn?"

Fred. bowed his head.

The old fellow hesitated a few moments, and turning backward beckoned for his imps to come. They all surrounded him, when he said:

"Children, take off my cloven foot, unscrew my tail—Sim. Tarney will run this institution henceforth and forever.

Don't Blow.

PEOPLE WHO "KNOW TOO MUCH" AND TALK TOO MUCH.

We were amused the other evening listening to a few intelligent (?) remarks made by several "Smart Alecs" sitting upon the court-yard fence. The town marshal would be a subject of pity if these fellows had him to govern. They think it is his duty to superintend the work on the streets, collect taxes, see that no boisterous conduct takes place, travel over the streets until midnight each evening, be the first man at every knock-down, and, in fact, be a sort of omnipresent individual. Don't blow so much, fellow men. The marshal must have some rest; he can only be at one place at a time, and remarks of this nature only go to show that these individuals did not make themselves, or they would have used better material in the structure.

—John Brown was running his horse down Main street, Tuesday, in order to get him away from the flies—that's all—and the Marshal "collared" the whole rig with the exception of John, who jumped from the buggy and kept right on running until he crossed the corporation lines, when he sat down and took a blow.

—Michael Seiler, who was principal of the school in this place a few years ago, and more recently superintendent of the public schools at Lafayette, has recently been elected to a position in the State Normal school at Terre Haute. He takes the department of geography.

—The state camp-meeting of the M. E. church is now in session at Warsaw. It is held in the fair grounds, and those who have attended say that the most perfect order is maintained, and great interest manifested in the meetings. It lasts about a week longer.

—The tenders working for Picker, Bumpus & Spach quit labor one day last week for the reason that Spach did more bossing than they could stand. We believe, however, that the matter has been settled, and they resumed work again this week Monday.

—A bath in hot whisky twice a week is recommended as a sure cure for rheumatism.—[Wabash Plain Dealer.

If a fellow will "bathe" himself on the outside of Auburn whisky for a short time, we will guarantee a cure of any disease.

—Now muzzle your dogs—the dog days have come. We have heard some one say that a muzzle over a dog's mouth acts as suspenders to his "pants." Then at this time of the year a muzzle will be of service in two ways.

—Forepaugh has dismissed his $10,000 beauty and taken a Chicago girl to serve as a beauty model. Pooh, he could have got one in Auburn, without going way to Chicago.

—Wrap your water jug in a wet woolen blanket and the water will remain cool for a half day in the field The evaporation from the blanket produces cold in the jug. Keep the blanket wet.

—Col. Slaybaugh, proprietor of the down town grocery, has the nobbiest two-year-old colt, and nicest cheese case in town. When you hear anybody say that his neighbors can beat him, tell 'em to "cheese it."

—Doc. Cowan is getting his buggy fixed up and painted, and 'Squire says "de ole black mare am in boss shape; slick is a mole; yes, sah." Won't they glide smoothly along?

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the Second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock n DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS

And Low Prices

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Personal Notes.

—T. P. Cuppy is in town.

—Mrs. Biglow is confined to her bed most of the time.

—Joseph Kirkpatrick, of Richland, called on us Tuesday.

—A Miss Davis from Columbia City, is visiting in town.

—Clerk Baxter's little child is quite sick with malarial fever.

—F. P. Day, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday on business.

—Billy Forshey is at home again after a short stay abroad.

—The Misses Bell have two young ladies visiting with them.

—John Butt, of Butt's hotel in Waterloo was in town Monday.

—Frank Myers has gone to Lake Side, Ohio, for a little recreation.

—Chris. Baker has been sick again, but is somewhat better now.

—Mr J. C. Henry and wife went south on the Saginaw Tuesday.

—Mrs. C. P. Hodge, daughter of Mrs. M. Mott is visiting in town.

—J. R. Nichols, of Spencerville, made us a friendly call last Saturday.

—Frank Borst and wife, Corunna, were the guests of treasurer Miller Sunday.

—Mrs. W. E. Rush is visiting her son Frank and his new wife, at Orland, this week.

—J. C. Loveland passed through town Saturday on his way home from Cincinnati.

—Hank Long, the jolly boss of the Kendallville Standard, hopped up stairs Monday.

—Ed. Long and wife, Waterloo, suppered with the family of D. D. Snyder Friday last.

—Johnny Gossage, of the Fort Wayne Gazette composing rooms, was in town over Sunday.

—Hank Lesh could'nt enjoy sparking his girl last Sunday night—he had a "bile" on his neck.

—Lewis Ochs, of Meridian, Miss., has been paying his brother, Isaac Ochs, of this place a visit.

—Miss Lizzie McConnell, of Angola, is having a pleasant time with Miss Kittie Dills this week.

—Neal Decker, of Garrett, was in town Monday. He was just recovering from a spell of sickness.

—Joseph Conrad, of Corunna, dropped in to talk over old times with the COURIER folks last week.

—Jennie Staley, of Angola, sister to our jolly citizen, Geo. Staley, is passing away a few days in town.

—Frank Hoff went to Fort Wayne Monday in the interest of the Catholic excursion which takes place to-day.

—Mr. Francis Picker is yet unable to perform much labor, and this fact bothers the old man very much.

—Misses Jennie and Anise Cowan have been making quite an extended visit to their old home at Decatur, Ind.

—Hon. Cesper Altenburg, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is visiting his father and other relatives here this week.

—Phin. Gibson got a dose from Doctor Humphrey that made him turn wrong side out. Phin. can explain it better than we can.

—Misses Nora and Ella Leas and Miss Della Gale, of Angola, returned home Saturday, after visiting with Miss Zora Beard, east of town.

—Charley Aufrecht, together with a number of the b'hoys, paid a visit to his home near Leo, Allen county, and they all report an enjoyable time.

—Mrs. Ed. Orr and daughter Bertha, of Corunna, passed through town Saturday on their way to Plymouth, Ohio, where the former was called to the sick room of relatives.

—Jacob Dermott and Geo. Kline, living east of Spencerville, were in town on business Tuesday. Mr. Kline recently lost his barn by fire. It was hardly finished, and it is thought was fired by an incendiary.

—Mitch Houston is getting along slowly. His hands and arms are yet badly swollen from the effects of rheumatism. He speaks favorably of the treatment at Mt. Clemens Springs, and thinks the waters there have benefited him.

—W. E. Rush has been suffering for several weeks with rheumatism in his hip. Several years ago he was confined to the house a long time with the same complaint and has walked with the aid of a cane ever since. He will have a surgical operation performed if the wound continues to trouble him.

—Geo. Clark, who has been in the west for several years, is again at home, the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Chris. Buss. A contemptious smile crept over George's countenance when we told him that "Julia Jones was married, and Mary Brown was engaged." "De ole gals am gone."

—Rev. Henry Johnson, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, but now of Grand Haven, Michigan, together with his family, will enjoy a five weeks' vacation with Mrs. C. Hare. We do not know of any one who would be more welcomed by our citizens in general than Rev. Johnson. He still retains his pleasing and affable ways, and is the same exact and honorable gentleman as of yore.

Champions.

THE AUBURN JUVENILE BASE BALL CLUB TAKES THE CAKE.

The juvenile ball nine of this town have visited every place in the county that supports a base ball club, and have been victorious. Their last game was with the Butler boys, and they ran the score up on them in an astonishing manner. If Auburn can't raise a first-nine she can a second, and the captain of the juvenile ball-nine sends out a challenge to any who are conceited enough to think that they cannot be beaten.

MINERAL SPRINGS.—There has been another great discovery of mineral springs. This time in Clay county, Missouri, on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway. They are three in number, viz: Excelsior, Relief and Empire. A town of 1,500 inhabitants has sprung up in four months. The healing properties of the waters of these springs are said to be unequaled by any yet discovered. We shall have more to say about them in the future.

DIED.—Elizabeth McGowan, at her residence five and one-half miles east of town. Deceased was born August 27, 7811, in Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y., and died Aug. 3, 1881, aged 69 years, 11 months and 6 days. Funeral services held at Cosper's church on the 4th, Rev. S. B. Ward officiating.

I leave this world without a tear,
Save for the friends I held so dear,
To heal those sorrows Lord descend,
And to the friendless prove a friend.

—The boys say Weamer, in making the announcement at Pleasant Lake recently of the re-union at Butler, told them that they must be sure and come; that it would be the biggest re-union that had ever been held; that they were going to have a h——l of a time. Oh! brother Weamer, how could you?

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give an entertainment and ice-cream social at the church on next Wednesday evening. Refreshments from 7 till 10 o'clock. Exercises begin at 8 o'clock. Adults 15 cts., children 10 cts. A cordial invitation to all. MRS. R. ELSON, sec'y.

FEATHERS RENOVATED.— A. Y. Rosenberry, in Waterloo, has again begun the business of renovating and cleansing feathers, and will continue for a few weeks only. Five cents a pound will be charged if parties bring in their feathers and take them home. All his work is warranted. Give him a call. 32-tf.

—Grove Bethel Sunday school, of Jackson township, will have a picnic on the 27th of August, in the grove one half mile east of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and hope they will be present and take part in the exercises.

—The annual meeting of the Disciples of DeKalb county, will be held in Butler, August 26, 27 and 28. Elder Ira J. Chase will be principal speaker. All are invited.

—The new daily paper in Indianapolis, the Times, has been a decided success. It is ably edited, full of new matter and is always a welcome visitor. The Times has our best wishes.

—While esquire Altenberg was on his way home last Friday, he was suddenly taken with one of those pains in the shoulder, which he is subject to, and it was with difficulty that he reached his residence.

BEEF once a week in Emma, says the Emma correspondent of the Lagrange Register. All this goes to show that Emma don't make a living by taking in washing.

—Theron P. Keator is now engaged on the Fort Wayne Gazette as one the editors.

—Take your produce to McQuiston & Ralston, and get cash or goods. 32-3t.

—For biliousness or costiveness, or any liver complaints, buy Dr. Marshall's Bromoline the Big Fifty-Cent blood medicine. Druggists sell it.

—Buggies at prices that will astonish you, at the Eckhart Carriage works.

—Dress goods at from eight to twenty-five cents a yard that are big bargains at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—The best 60 cent tea in the market at McQuiston & Ralston's. 32-3t.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN will accept the Spanish mission, and Capt. Boutelle, of the Bangor *Whig*, will be Secretary of Legation.... At Deep River, Ct., Pratt, Read & Co.'s piano-key factory burned. Loss, $150,000.

A NEW granite monument, costing $5,000, has been placed over the grave of William M. Tweed in Greenwood Cemetery.... The wife of ex-Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, died in Washington at the residence of Col. Enoch Totten.

AT McKeesport, Pa., in an attempt to recover some stolen goods, Mr. McClure, a hardware merchant, was shot dead by the thieves, an officer was fatally wounded and two others seriously.

THE rooms at a hotel in Asbury Park, N. J., of Capt. John Bofinger and family, of St. Louis, were robbed of $10,000 worth of jewelry. Other guests of the hotel were also robbed.... The assessors of Boston have appraised that city at $665,818,900. The amount to be raised for municipal expenses is $8,173,-182.

THE WEST.

SITTING BULL and his immediate followers have been loaded upon a steamer and sent off to Standing Rock Agency. The fallen chieftain keeps aloof from all persons.

REPORTS received from various points in Minnesota, Central Dakota, and portions of Iowa and Wisconsin, indicate that the yield of wheat per acre throughout these regions will not be quite equal to the average yield in 1879, the falling off being principally in the low grounds where the floods and the backward spring did most damage, but in Dakota and Minnesota, owing to the increased acreage under wheat, the crop will be fully equal to that of 1879. The corn crop throughout the region referred to is reported to be excellent. Oats and barley are also in good condition.

A TERRIBLE explosion took place in the distillery of the Woolner Bros., Peoria, Ill., by which eighteen persons were badly injured, nine of whom have since died and several more are not expected to recover. The distillery was burned on June 6, and the proprietors were engaged in trying to save a tub of beer that was saved from the fire, and, through the defects of the machinery and the pipes, the still-tub exploded with fearful results.... A dispatch from San Marcial, New Mexico, says: Two Mexicans and two miners were murdered between San Jose and Fort McCrea by Indians, who are supposed to be heading from the Black Range. Reliable news from Engle reports the burning of a ranch and a number of Mexicans and two unknown miners by the Indians near there. It is thought there are three bands of Indians prowling about the country, as their signal-fires were seen from Engle last night.

P. W. CROWE, of infernal-machine notoriety, was arrested at Peoria, Ill., by the United States authorities, on an order from Attorney General MacVeagh. Crowe had disposed of his business and was preparing to go through the country raising recruits for the Irish cause. Numbers of the leading Irish citizens of Peoria gathered, and bail in the sum of $10,000 was tendered, but the Marshal would not accept bail, and took his prisoner to Chicago.... The Evansville, Rockport and Eastern road has been purchased by the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line.... John Wiler, one of the pioneers of Mansfield, Ohio, died at the age of 101 years.

A SAN FRANCISCO telegram reports the arrival in that city from Mexico of Ambrose Lomprax, of Natchitoches, La. Lomprax was with the party of surveyors that were attacked by Apaches south of El Paso, State of Chihuahua, and thirteen killed. He says he joined the party the day before the attack. The night before the massacre he lost a horse and a hired boy, and thought he saw Indian signs. Next day the party started on, and he lingered half a mile behind. When the party was among the sand hills the fighting began. Lomprax says the party were well armed and brave men, but had no leader and did not know how to fight Indians. He tried to join the party, but was taken prisoner by the Indians, and would have been killed but his lost Mexican boy appeared and told the Indians he was wealthy and could be ransomed. He was secured and could not see the field. The surveyors fought desperately against the Indians, who numbered forty-five or forty-six, of whom six were killed and nine wounded. All the whites were killed, six of them being dispatched while lying on the field wounded. Lomprax says the Indians were under command of Victoria, as he knew that chief very well by sight.... A Deadwood dispatch reports the discovery of rich carbonate nine miles from the city, a sample of which assayed $2,600 to the ton. Miners are flocking thither from all parts of the Black Hills.... Sitting Bull's party will be divided up at Standing Rock, and distributed among different agencies, receiving the same treatment as other Indians.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Denver from Fort Craig that Apache Indians attacked the Mitchell party of ten Americans and twenty-six Mexicans out from Chloride City on a trail in Red canon. The fight lasted until dark. Three Indians were killed. Nine Mexicans and Americans were wounded and killed, with two missing. All their horses were taken by the Indians.... A fire which broke out in a dance-house at Truckee, Nev., destroyed every business house in town except three, and many residences. The loss reaches the round sum of $350,000, with insurance of one-third that amount. It is announced that the work of rebuilding has already begun.... It is stated that Jay Gould has purchased a large portion of the stock of the National Stock-Yards, near East St. Louis. .... A fire at Deadwood burned $100,000 worth of property.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE originated in the locker of the steamer Idlewild, lying at the wharf at Memphis, destroying that vessel and the Osceola Belle, and was barely kept from burning the Joseph Lee. The steamers were valued at $45,000.... The civil authorities of Perry county, Arkansas, announce their inability to enforce the law or to arrest the assassins of Editor Matthews. Governor Churchill has ordered General Newton to proceed to Perryville with a company of militia and assist in preserving order, calling out any other portion of the militia he may deem necessary. The expedition left Little Rock last week.... George W. Tabb, foreman of the jury which convicted John Brown of treason, died at Harrisonburg, Va.... Superintendent Davis, of the New Orleans mint, reports to the Treasury Department that he will, during the movement of the cotton and sugar crops, put out from New Orleans between 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of standard silver dollars.

THE corner-stone of a monument to Gov. Caswell, the Revolutionary war Governor of North Carolina, was laid at Raleigh by the Masonic fraternity. The ceremony was witnessed by 10,000 persons.

MRS. DR. S. W. BIRD, of Hamilton, Lonoke county, Ark., gave birth to a girl child weighing twelve pounds, with its brains on the outside of its cranium. The child is well developed, has a fine form and no deformity, save that the eyes are inclined to stare out.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR DAWES, in a published letter, outlines a plan of civil-service reform which, in his opinion, would work well. He would have the President appoint none but Cabinet officers, the Cabinet officers to be held strictly responsible for the conduct of their departments. He would still further divide the duty of appointment among the heads of the various bureaus, holding each head of a bureau responsible for the efficiency and honesty of those who are employed therein.

EX-GOV. DINGLEY, of Maine, is the Republican candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy created by the election of W. P. Frye to the Senate.

GENERAL.

FRANK GILBERT and Merrick Rosengrants were hanged at Leadville, Col., the former for the murder of James McCallom, the latter for the murder of John Langmeyer. Isaiah Walker, colored, was hanged at Gonzales, Texas, for the murder of his wife.... Mr. White, the American Minister to Berlin, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Aug. 15, at which date he will leave Berlin for the United States. No appointment of a successor can be made until the President has recovered.

THE population of the Dominion of Canada, which was 3,670,435 in 1870, is now reported as being 4,350,933—an increase of 680,-498, or something less than 20 per cent. in ten years.

A DISPATCH from the city of Mazatlan, Mexico, says "an explosion occurred in the Government magazine there, caused by a guard smoking. The building was situated in the center of the business portion of the town. The explosion completely razed the magazine and destroyed many houses in the immediate vicinity, beside doing considerable damage to a number of others, and killing a large number of people. Immediately after the explosion the soldiers and citizens went to work to recover the bodies of those known to be buried in the ruins. Seventy bodies were recovered, among them Francisco Pera, the District Judge. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known, as several bodies are said to be still buried under the ruins.... The Yorktown Congressional Commission and the Yorktown Centennial Association have selected Oct. 18 as the day on which the ceremonies shall commence at Yorktown.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed his annual communication to Secretary of the Treasury Windom. "During the past fiscal year," he says, "$135,-229,902 was collected and paid into the treasury. The sum collected the past five fiscal years was $602,310,787. The entire amount, without any loss by defalcation, has been paid into the treasury. The expenses of the internal-revenue service the past fiscal year will be shown upon the final adjustment of the accounts to not exceed $5,063,330. Entire expenses the past five years, $21,902,330, being 3.37 per cent., and in the disbursement of this money there has been no loss to the Government."

THE death is announced of Bishop E. O. Haven, of the Methodist church, at Salem, Ore., and of William G. Fargo, President of the American Express Company and Mayor of Buffalo, also of Mr. James Clark, the senior member of the Clark Thread Company of Newark, N. J., at Paisley, Scotland.

WASHINGTON.

IT is reported that both the Chinese Ambassadors at Washington, Chin Pan Lin and Yung Wing, have been recalled. It is thought that China will be represented by one Ambassador at Washington for the future.

FOLLOWING the recent appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon the best plan for building up the navy Secretary Hunt has concluded to organize a sub-commission in each of the navy yards in the country. These commissions will be instructed to ascertain the amount of old worn-out material accumulated during and since the war, and which is of no use to the service. He takes this action with a view to asking authority from Congress for the sale of such old material.

FOLLOWING is the last official public-debt statement, issued on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds		$ 178,055,150
Five per cents		439,708,050
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		738,693,950
Refunding certificates		6,538,504
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,621,111,000
Matured debt		9,939,015
Legal tenders	$ 346,741,501	
Certificates of deposit	10,740,000	
Gold and silver certificates	57,733,800	
Fractional currency	7,093,616	
Total without interest		422,319,946
Total debt		$2,063,363,961
Total interest		14,016,017
Cash in treasury		236,878,190
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,840,520,788
Decrease during July		10,078,023
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,844,439
Debt on which interest has ceased		9,939,015
Interest thereon		773,609
Gold and silver certificates		57,733,800
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		10,740,000
Cash balance available Aug. 1, 1881		156,027,274
Total		$ 236,878,190
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 236,878,190
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by United States		51,467,273
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,436,614
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		36,385,438

THE Commissioner of Agriculture proposes to investigate in earnest what can be done to reclaim and render marketable the arid regions of the West, and has formed a commission consisting of Prof. Hilyard (colord), ex-Gov. Famaso, of Nebraska, and T. C. Jones, of Ohio—three of the most eminent scientific agriculturists in the country—to visit the region.... Forty-three Postmasters of Presidential offices having failed to report the amount of business transacted at their respective offices during the last quarter of the fiscal year within a month after the close of the quarter (the 30th of June), they or their sureties are liable for double the amount received at their respective offices during the quarter.

MRS. GARFIELD received letters of sympathy and condolence from the Christian Churches of Southampton, Chester, Southport and Liverpool, England, together with a draft of £100 as a contribution to the building fund of the Church of the Disciples in Washington, which the President and his family attend. The draft was sent by the members of the Christian church in England as a token of thankfulness for the preservation of the President's life.... Mr. Loring, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has requested Prof. C. A. White, of Greeley, Col., and Prof. Samuel Aughey, of Lincoln, Neb., to act as a commission for the selection of a site for sinking experimental wells in the arid plains east of the Rocky mountains.

GUITEAU has placed in the hands of District Attorney Corkhill a petition asking that he be released on bail. It is not at all likely that Guiteau's prayer will be granted, and it is certain that if he were released he would not be quite safe. It is said that there have been formed in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia organizations which would deal with Guiteau after a fashion which that person would not like.

FOREIGN.

CLARE SEWELL READ, the well-known English agriculturist, spoke at an agricultural meeting in England, and warned the farmers that they need not expect a "great" grain crop. He said that although the crops looked well they would not bear close inspection. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its recent issues, expressed fears akin to those of Mr. Read.... The anti-Jewish agitations and consequent riots have again broken out in Russia. Recently thirty houses belonging to Jews in the villages of Borispol and Btrizan in the Government of Poltava were destroyed. The rioters fired on the Russian troops, killing four.... Afghanistan dispatches state that the battle between the Ameer and Ayoob Kahn lasted three hours, and that 300 or 400 men were killed on each side.... The Irish Land bill passed the House of Commons on the 29th ult., by a vote of 220 to 14. The minority was composed of extreme Tories. Most of the Tories and some of the Parnellites and Parnell himself abstained from voting. The measure then went to the House of Lords, and was read a first time.

AMONG the Irish members who refused to vote for the third reading of the Irish Land bill are Parnell, Biggar, Healey, Redmond, Arthur O'Connor, Leamy and T. P. O'Connor. It is reported that these gentlemen left the House amid "derisive cheering." It is quite probable that this little band of "extremists," as they are called, may be the nucleus of what may become a very formidable party in the House of Commons.... The Spanish Government has addressed a remonstrance to the French ministry with reference to the plundering of the Spanish Vice Consulate when the French troops entered Sfax. .... The Chief of Police of Rome has been dismissed for allowing the disgraceful street riot during the reinterment of the remains of the late Pope Pius IX.

PARNELL was "named" in the House of Commons for interrupting the debate on Indian affairs to allude to the Irish political prisoners. Mr. Gladstone then moved that the offender be suspended for the remainder of that sitting, which was carried by 132 to 14. Before it was decided, however, Parnell arose and left the House.... The London *Standard* says that the indications point to an average wheat crop in England, that the barley crop will certainly be an average one, the root crops will be poor and the potato crop excellent. The prospects of the Scotch farmer are not quite so bright as in England. The crop prospects in Ireland are excellent.... A Panama paper states that some Chilians fell into the hands of the Peruvian Gen. Montoneros, who horribly mutilated them, in revenge for the shooting of some brutal Peruvian outlaws.... In a terrible explosion in a mine at Lourches, France, ten persons were killed and twenty grievously wounded.... Prince Napoleon has written his partisans in France, advocating a national plebiscite for electing a chief of the nation.

SHEIK MAHMOUD, one of the leaders in the movement to excite a "holy war" against the French in Africa, has been arrested in Constantinople by order of the French Consul stationed there. He was immediately taken on board a French man-of-war, and will be sent to France to answer a charge of conspiracy against the public peace in Algeria. Documents were found in his possession showing the existence of a vast Moslem conspiracy against France.... In the case of McGrath and McKevitt, the dynamite fiends, the Liverpool jury found both prisoners guilty, and sentenced McGrath to penal servitude for life and McKevitt for fifteen years.... Ayoob Khan has occupied Candahar, from which he was driven at such expense of blood and treasure by the British, a short time ago.

BRADLAUGH, true to his threat, attempted to enter the British House of Commons by force. He was removed from the lobby by the police and escorted into the Palace yard, where he stood for some time with his arms folded, three officers barring his way to the House. When the House opened the Speaker declared the door closed, and Gladstone asserted that Bradlaugh has now no more right than a stranger. At this moment Bradlaugh endeavored to force an entrance to the House, but was dragged from the doors and handed over to a party of six policeman, his coat being torn in the struggle. He then went to Bow street for a summons against the police, which was refused, but the magistrate urged him to file information for assault.

How to Prevent Drowning.

A writer in *Nature* says: I wish to show how drowning might, under ordinary circumstances, be avoided even in the case of persons otherwise wholly ignorant of what is called the art of swimming. The numerous frightful casualties render every working suggestion of importance, and that which I here offer I venture to think is entirely available.

When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls, or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of the water. But when a man who can not "swim" falls into the water, he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and is virtually insubmergible. In order, then, to escape drowning, it is only necessary to do as the brute does, and that is to tread or walk the water. The brute has no advantage in regard of his relative weight, in respect of the water, over man, and yet the man perishes while the brute lives. Nevertheless, any man, any woman, any child who can walk on the land may also walk on the water just as readily as the dog does, if only he will, and that without any prior instruction or drilling whatever. Throw a dog into the water and he treads or walks instantly, and there is no imaginable reason why a human being under like circumstances should not do as the dog does.

The brute, indeed, walks in the water instinctively, whereas the man has to be told. The ignorance of so simple a possibility—namely, the possibility of treading water—strikes me as one of the most singular things in the history of man, and speaks very little indeed for his intelligence. He is, in fact, as ignorant on the subject as the new-born babe. Perhaps something is to be ascribed to the vague meaning which is attached to the word "swim." When a man swims it means one thing; when a dog swims it means another and quite a different act. The dog is wholly incapable of swimming as a man swims, but nothing is more certain than that a man is capable of swimming, and on the instant, too, as a dog swims, without any previous training or instruction, and that by so doing, without fear or hesitancy, he will be just as safe in the water as the dog is.

The brute in the water continues to go on all fours, and the man who wishes to save his life and can not otherwise swim must do so too, striking alternately one, two, one, two, but without hurry or precipitation, with hand and foot, exactly as the brute does. Whether he be provided with paw or hoof, the brute swims with the greatest ease and buoyancy. The human being, if he will, can do so too, with the further immense advantage of having a paddle-formed hand, and of being able to rest himself when tired, by floating, a thing of which the animal has no conception.

Men and animals are able to sustain themselves for long distances in the water, and would do so much oftener were they not incapacitated, in regard to the former, at least, by sheer terror, as well as complete ignorance of their real powers.

QUARRELS would be short-lived if the wrong were only on one side.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

DR. TANNER has located at Erie, Pa. He is preparing a proposition to the medical faculty of New York to fast for three months. He declares that, if the air in his room be strongly charged with electricity, he can obtain the negative element from the disintegration of his tissue, and fast for ninety-five days. .... George Walker, of Boston, who abducted a 7-year-old child from the front of a house in New York, was sentenced to ten years in State prison.

THE Mescalero Apaches who left their reservation have crossed the Rio Grande near San Jose. They killed two herders and a miner near San Marcial, and fired upon a party of thirty-six Mexicans and Americans who were in pursuit of them.... An artillery battalion, encamped near Grass Valley, Cal., had a sham fight, and, in storming a fort, several commissioned officers and between twenty and thirty men were more or less wounded, but none seriously.

THE conservative Democrats of Virginia gathered at Richmond in State Convention on the 4th inst. Thomas S. Bocock was made permanent President. The platform declares that the maintenance of the public credit of Virginia is an essential means to the promotion of her prosperity. John M. Daniel, of Richmond, was nominated for Governor.... North Carolina held an election, on the 4th inst., on the liquor question. The Prohibitionists failed to carry a county, and were defeated by 40,000.

GUITEAU'S petition to be admitted to bail, says a Washington dispatch, is in some respects one of the most remarkable documents that has ever been drawn up for the consideration of a court of justice. It is now in the possession of District Attorney Corkhill, in whom Guiteau has the most implicit confidence, and to whom he intrusts all his secrets, if a man who talks so freely and unreservedly can be said to have any secrets. Guiteau is undoubtedly becoming anxious to escape the penalty of his crime. It is apparent that he has had enough of imprisonment, and that he has made up his mind he will seek to escape the penalty of the law by a plea of insanity. His petition to be admitted to bail is drawn in legal form, although there is much in it that no lawyer would care to insert, while there is much also that a cunning man, who is determined to feign insanity, or a man really insane, would make a part of his application. Should a lawyer be appointed to conduct Guiteau's case, this application will unquestionably be used as evidence of insanity. Guiteau, in asking for release on bail, expresses great sorrow that the President has suffered so much and so long from the wound he inflicted. He asks his release because he fears that confinement will make him insane. He repels with scorn the idea that he is now insane, or that he was insane when he conceived or committed the crime. He insists strongly that he is now sane, but he says that he feels "the nimbus of insanity playing around his brain." He then goes on to recite some facts that indicate that there is insanity in his father's family. He announces that he proposes to make his own defense, with competent legal assistance. Guiteau wants his temporary release, not only that he may escape impending insanity, but that he may take a trip to Europe, where he wishes to remain a month or two.

COMMISSIONER RAUM has issued a statement showing by collection districts the amount of internal revenue collected within the last fiscal year. The collections in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin were as follows:

Districts.		Districts.	
ILLINOIS.			
First	$9,905,157.69	Fifth	$11,435,131.77
Second	237,243.69	Seventh	67,684.77
Third	566,405.64	Eighth	1,407,226.90
Fourth	1,303,221.33	Thirteenth	962,409.34
INDIANA.			
First	261,752.57	Seventh	2,253,770.27
Fourth	3,369,731.14	Tenth	174,925.19
Sixth	1,094,227.90	Eleventh	96,156.41
MINNESOTA.			
First	116,126.83	Second	349,013.51
OHIO.			
First	12,836,346.56	Tenth	1,089,569.19
Third	1,8 6,871.17	Eleventh	1,998,287.92
Fourth	513,582.86	Fifteenth	195,871.89
Sixth	352,210.02	Eighteenth	806,538.82
Seventh	594,593.31		
IOWA.			
Second	667,240.00	Fourth	108,646.00
Third	281,317.00	Fifth	219,061.00
WISCONSIN.			
First	2,373,693.00	Third	229,859.00
Second	169,992.00	Sixth	136,559.00

The total internal-revenue collections, from all sources, for the past fiscal year aggregated $135,229,902.

A SYNDICATE of American, French and German bankers has resolved to construct a canal from Baltimore to the Atlantic, across the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, at an estimated cost of $8,000,000. The cut will be 120 feet wide, 26 feet deep, and require eighteen months to complete. Baltimore commerce will thus gain 225 miles of sailing.... The French Government having invited the United States Government to send some officers to witness the autumn maneuvers of the French army, Secretary of War Lincoln has designated Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, Col. Robert S. Lamotte and Capt. James Chester to act on the occasion.

PATRICK T. HICKIE, a young Irishman of London, has been convicted of threatening to kill Secretary Forster unless he released the Irish prisoners and resigned his office. The verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, and the counsel for the crown announced that Mr. Forster desired that the sentence be the lightest consistent with justice.... The treaty between the English and the Boers has been signed and ratified, and the Government of the Transvaal turned over to the Boers. The native chiefs are very much dissatisfied, and threaten to rebel against Boer rule at whatever cost.... The American ship Calcutta has been lost on the coast of Africa. Only three men were saved.

May Chilton.

There is a beautiful tradition that the first foot which passed the snow-clad rock of Plymouth was that of May Chilton, a fair young maiden; and that the last survivor of those heroic pioneers was May Allerton, who lived to see the planting of twelve out of the thirteen colonies which formed the nucleus of the United States. In the Mayflower eighteen wives accompanied their husbands to a waste land, and uninhabited save by the wily and vengeful savage.

On the unfloored hut, she, who had been nurtured amid the rich carpets and draperies of the mother land, rocked her new-born babe, and complained not.

She, who in the home of her youth had arranged the gorgeous shades of embroidery, compounded the rich venison partly as her share of the housekeeping, now pounded the coarse Indian corn for her children's bread, and bade them ask God's blessing ere they took their scanty portions. When the snows sifted through their miserable roofs upon the little ones, she gathered them closer to her bosom; she taught them the evening prayer and holy hymn, though the war-whoop of the Indian rang through the wild. Amid the untold hardships of colonial life she infused new strength into her husband by her firmness, and solaced his weary hours by her love.—*Mrs. Lydia Sigourney.*

Cure for a Rattlesnake Bite.

"While out hunting a short time since," said he, "I was bitten by a rattlesnake on the back of my left hand, and, having heard that if powder was burned on the bitten part it would be an antidote to the poison, I immediately poured a small quantity of powder on the bitten place, struck a match and set fire to it; the result was that I felt no inconvenience and experienced no pain or trouble whatever from the bite." The experiment is certainly worth trying, only be careful and don't blow yourself up.—"*Tale o a Sportsman.*"

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Yesterday was substantially a repetition of the day before in the President's case, except that the fever came on later in the evening, and was not so marked. The temperature through the day was normal, and the pulse ranged from 92 to 98. The patient said that he felt decidedly better, and expressed a desire for more solid food. He also said that he felt stronger, and asked to be propped up in bed for a while. This request was granted by the surgeons, and for half an hour or so the President, supported by pillows, sat up nearly erect in bed. This change of position gave him considerable relief, and, upon lying down again, he fell asleep. All his surgeons speak most hopefully of him. None of them really fear an abscess, though they are prepared for it should one form. Dr. Bliss said that the wound is healing slowly, but fast enough, and the surgeons do not now fear an abscess. The fever declines so quickly every evening that the doctors now attribute much of the rise in temperature to the dressing of the wound. That is necessarily painful, and the President seems to dread it more in the evening.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

The President is progressing very favorably, his condition during the past two days being unmarked by even the slightest bad feature. So much confidence is felt in his continued progress to health that Secretary Blaine has informed Minister Lowell, at London, that he will discontinue sending any more official dispatches. Dr. Bliss believes that, with the same progress toward convalescence continued for a short time longer, there is no reason why the President should be unable to leave his sick-room in three weeks.

The location of the bullet has been determined with such exactness as to confirm the original opinion of Dr. Bliss, which was that it had found lodgment in the front wall of the abdomen. Bell's indicator, the new machine invented to detect the whereabouts of bullets buried out of sight, was given a trial yesterday, and, although the machine was not in perfect working order, it indicated the presence of the ball in the front wall of the abdomen about five inches below and to the right of the naval, and just over the groin. It is considered by no means certain that the removal of the ball will be necessary, as it is giving no trouble at present. Another and more thorough trial with the indicator is to be had, and even when the precise location of the ball shall have been determined thereby it is probable that no new incision will be made to secure its removal. In any event the surgeons will be in no hurry to subject the sufferer to this new ordeal, if, indeed, it is to be suffered at all.

Steward Crump and another attache of the White House have been completely prostrated by the malaria of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Aug 2.

The President continues to get better. His appetite increases daily, and his physicians now say there is no reasonable doubt of his recovery. His bill-of-fare now embraces coffee and kumyss, beside the more solid fare hitherto partaken of. The wound discharged freely at the dressing last evening, and the appearance of the pus was in every way satisfactory. The afternoon fever was light and subsided quickly, and the patient went to sleep earlier than usual, and slept well.

Prof. Bell, the famous telephone inventor, for the second time applied his patent induction machine to the vicinity of the wound, and exactly located the bullet, the position of which coincides with that surmised by the surgeons. It is believed to be about two and one-half inches inside the body, and is known to be four and one-half inches below and to the right of the naval, just above the groin. The surgeons do not intend to attempt the extraction of the ball at present. It is believed that the President can be removed from the White House by Aug. 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

President Garfield is gaining in strength very rapidly, and it is now thought quite probable that he will be able to leave his sick couch in a fortnight, or three weeks at most. The evening fever continues, and will probably continue for some time to come. It quickly subsides, however, and the physicians apprehend no danger. A change has been made within the last few days by which the patient's head and shoulders are raised, which affords him much relief. All the attending physicians say that there is no feature of the case that does not indicate rapid and complete recovery.

WASHINGTON, Aug 4.

The progress of the President toward convalescence is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner. His physicians say he is better than at any time since the shooting. The "granulation" of the wound (the process of forming new tissue), increased strength, comfortable and normal sleep at night, an increased proportion of solid food, and an almost entire absence of the febrile condition during the afternoon are the welcome signs of a return to health and vigor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

Each succeeding day finds the President's condition much better, and his strength increased. Yesterday he rested comfortably, and partook of more solid food than on any day since the shooting. The evening fever was quite light, and receded almost immediately. The physicians have discontinued the daily hypodermic injections of morphia. Dr. Hamilton said to an Associated Press reporter yesterday, in reply to a direct question: "You may quote me as saying the President will certainly get well. I consider him out of danger." He also stated it as his opinion that there was no malaria in the President's system. He said that the patient was not yet in a fit condition for removal, but when he is a trip down the Potomac would have a beneficial effect and hasten his recovery.

Sayings of Little Ones.

Little Artie came running in from the field one day, exclaiming: "Ma! ma! I seed suffin' down here that sticked his hudd [head] right down in his monf." Investigation proved that he had found a mud-turtle.

When little Minnie was 2 years old she asked for some water one night. When it was brought she said: "Papa, can't you get me some fresh water? This tastes a little withered." Her little sister Belle had been accustomed to a light in the room, and waked in great distress, crying: "Me can't see, Aunt Bessie; my eyes are all blowed out." One day, when Minnie was 4 years old, she was telling her grandmother about the sons of Noah—Shem, Ham and Japheth. Her grandmother said: "What, Minnie, ham like this on the table?" "Oh, no, grandmother!" she replied, "like Abra*ham*."

Little Nell mashed her finger in the door, and came up crying and holding it in her other hand. All at once she stopped, as if listening; then, looking up through her tears, exclaimed: "Mamma, there's a little heart in my finger; I feel it frobbing."—*Youth's Companion.*

NEW inventions always bring new dangers. The janitor of the German reichrath, getting too near the battery lighting the legislative chambers, was permanently paralyzed in the right half of his body. An iron-wheel buggy passing over the electric railroad, produced an explosion, injuring the proverbial young man and woman riding in it.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A HAPPY heart makes a happy visage.

A GREAT reputation is a great charge.

EXAMPLE is louder than any words.

GREAT griefs are the medicines of our lesser sorrows.

AFFECTION, like the iron smith, shapes as it smites.—*Bovee.*

CONSCIENCE either approves or reproves each intelligent act.

MEMORY records services with a pencil, injuries with a graver.

THERE are flaws in diamonds, flies in amber, and faults in every man.

NO PADLOCK, bolts or bars can secure a maiden so well as her own reserve.

LISTEN to conscience more than to intellect and learn to concentrate thought.

> ABSENCE of occupation is not rest;
> A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.
> —*Cowper.*

THE end of man is an action and not a thought, though it were of the noblest.

THE attainment of our greatest desires is often the source of our greatest sorrows.

JEALOUSY is the hight of egotism, self-love and the imitation of false vanity.—*Balzac.*

THE earth can not be entirely covered with violets and mignonette; there must be weeds and vegetables.

> ON THE sands of life
> Sorrow treads heavily and leaves a print
> Time cannot wash away.
> —*Neale.*

MEN have made of Fortune an all powerful goddess, in order to be made responsible for all their blunders.

TEMPTATION belongs to the schedule of life, and no man can altogether avoid it if he seek to do so ever so much.

> THE thousand ears will hear the audacious lie,
> One thousand to the refutation list,
> Ten, of ten thousand, will believe stern truth.
> —*W. W. Story.*

A WOMAN reaches her prime between thirty-five and forty, for though her beauty has then lost the charm of youth, it has acquired that of expression.

> ALL things that we clasp and cherish
> Pass like dreams we may not keep—
> Human hearts forget and perish,
> Human eyes must fall asleep.
> —*Heine.*

AS WATER containing stony particles incrusts with them the ferns and mosses it drops on, so the human breast hardens under ingratitude, in proportion to its openness and softness, and its aptitude to receive impressions.

> You must either soar or stoop,
> Fall or triumph, stand or droop;
> You must either serve or govern,
> Must be slave or must be sovereign;
> Must, in fine, be block or wedge,
> Must be anvil or be sledge.
> —*Goethe.*

THE best part of man's life is in the world of his natural affections, and that realm has laws of its own that neither know nor heed king nor congresses, and are deaf even to the voices of shouting popular majorities, but heed and obey rather the gentle voice of woman and the cry of helpless and feeble childhood.—*Senator Bayard.*

WHY are you barbarously imprisoned by your fears? Why do you carry burdens all the day on account of the fears of an unexplored next day, next week, next month? Why do you fish on the troubled stream of fear and bring to land fish that have no money in their mouth? Why do you not say, "Let my life flow tranquil and pure in that higher realm of faith and trust and let the future take care of itself?"

A Feminine Trick.

A feminine trick, very common among foreigners at Rome, Italy, is described as follows: A lady goes to a milliner's and looks over her stock of bonnets. She selects those which she thinks will suit her, and begs the milliner to send them to her the following morning that she may try them on at home and select the one which suits her. The poor milliner consents. At 9 o'clock she sends the bonnets. The lady is not up. Will the "young woman" call again a little later? The "young woman" consents to leave the bonnets until 3 o'clock. What does my lady do then? She takes the bonnet she likes best to a little working milliner in a back shop of a back street, and bids her make one exactly like the model she leaves with her until half past 2 o'clock, when she takes it back to the grand milliner, saying that she is very sorry, but none of them "suit her."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 50	@12 25
Hogs	6 00	@ 7 20
Cotton	12	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 21	@ 1 29
No. 2 Red	1 25	@ 1 28
Corn—Ungraded	50	@ 57
Oats—Mixed Western	46	@ 49
Pork—Mess	18 00	@18 50
Lard	11½	@ 12
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	5 00	@ 5 35
Hogs	5 50	@ 6 85
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 20	@ 1 21
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@ 1 07
Corn—No. 2	51	@ 52
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	81	@ 82
Barley—No. 2	90	@ 93
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 24
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 12
Pork—Mess	18 00	@18 25
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 17	@ 1 20
No. 2	1 12	@ 1 17
Corn—No. 2	49	@ 50
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye—No. 1	84	@ 84
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 19	@ 1 20
Corn—Mixed	50	@ 51
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye	79	@ 80
Pork—Mess	18 25	@18 30
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 19	@ 1 21
Corn	51	@ 52
Oats	37	@ 38
Rye	84	@ 85
Pork—Mess	18 00	@18 25
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 21	@ 1 22
No. 2 Red	1 21	@ 1 23
Corn	52	@ 53
Oats	30	@ 31
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 85	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 18	@ 1 19
Corn—No. 1	53	@ 54
Oats—Mixed	43	@ 44
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
Pork—Mess	19 25	@19 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 19	@ 1 20
Corn—No. 2	48	@ 49
Oats	38	@ 39
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
Fair	5 00	@ 6 00
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
Hogs	5 85	@ 7 10
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

THE widow of the novelist, G. P. R. James, is living at Green Bay, Wis.

MORMON missionaries have established a branch of the Latter-Day Saints in the Quaker City.

GEN. SHERMAN is very fond of onions, and an impertinent lady correspondent says he eats them too often.

A BALD-EAGLE was recently caught at Wilmington, Del., while trying to carry off a large Newfoundland dog.

THE wheat bonanzas of Nebraska, Kansas and other Western States are more reliable than the silver mines of Colorado.

THE Washington telegraph office sent 270,371 words for the newspapers, and 10,223 private dispatches on the day of the President's assassination.

A PHILADELPHIA man, being slapped in the face by his wife, turned white with rage, stood still for a moment as though irresolute, and then, procuring a gun from an adjoining room, committed suicide.

IN February last a tramp printer without a cent in the world walked into the office of the *Sun*, Sorocco, N. M. After borrowing 25 cents and earning $5 he went prospecting, located a claim, and has lately sold two-thirds of it for $30,000.

GEO. W. CARTER, the new Minister to Venezuela, was once Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives. He was Professor of Law in the University of Mississippi at one time, and fortunately speaks Spanish very fluently. He was in the Confederate army, and became a Republican in 1868.

THE annual reports of the Librarians of the numerous free libraries throughout the country for the year 1880 show a decided falling off in patronage, and various reasons are assigned in explanation, but it seems to be owing to the simple fact that the revival of business has allowed book-borrowers less time to read.

STATISTICS of the wine and grape crop for 1880, prepared by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, show that the principal States ranked as follows in order of acres under cultivation:

States.	Acres.	Gallons.	Value.
California	32,368	13,557,155	$4,046,865
New York	12,636	594,148	387,308
Ohio	9,972	1,632,053	1,027,926
Missouri	7,376	1,824,207	1,320,050
Georgia	2,931	943,244	1,346,551

JOHN MCCULLOUGH is visiting Ireland. He writes: "My success in London has brought forth a score of sisters, cousins, and aunts from the Emerald Isle hitherto unsuspected. I had thought myself merely a potato Irishman, but judging from some of the letters I think I must be descended from Brian and all the Irish Kings."

AN Albany shoe-factory has received an order for a pair of shoes from Miss Mary Wells, of Sandusky, from a pattern marked from the foot as she stood on a paper on the floor. The pattern calls for a shoe 17 inches long, 7¼ wide in the widest part. The ball of the foot is 10 inches around, the instep 18¼, the heel 22 and the ankle 16¼. Miss Wells is but 17 years old, and weighs 160 pounds.

A MARKET has been made in Italy for an article in the manufacture of which Americans — naturalized Americans— have recently excelled—beer. The ravages of phylloxera have tended to increase the price of wine in Italy, and the Italians have taken to beer-drinking as a consequence. The beer manufactured in Italy is rather poor in quality, and the imported article comes principally from this country.

SENATOR LAMAR, of Mississippi, is making an active canvass for re-election, and it is now believed that delegates pledged to vote for his re-election will be chosen in almost every county in the State. Mr. Lamar made an elaborate address at Aberdeen, Miss., recently, in which he took occasion to commend the public course of President Garfield in high terms, and to deplore as a great national calamity a fatal result to his present prostration.

A CORRESPONDENT who has visited Southern Arizona—the region purchased from Mexico by the Gadsden treaty—insists that it contains thousands of acres of fine grazing and agricultural lands (and millions of lead), much good timber, and a number of valuable mines, including those of the Tombstone district. He thinks the product of gold and silver from these mines during the present year will exceed the ten millions originally paid for the land by the United States Government.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, who has been traveling extensively in the South, says he found nowhere, save in Southwestern Texas, any manifestation of prejudice against negro education. But there is still difference of opinion regarding the capacity of the negroes for continued or permanent intellectual improvement. Virginia has now the best public-school system in the South. In the distribution of money for school purposes, whites and blacks are on an equality. The attendance at the schools is increasing rapidly.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE 10-year-old son of C. Coffman, a farmer, living near Muncie, was kicked by a horse and killed.

THOMAS B. WESTON, an old printer, died at Kendallville, aged 82 years. He settled in Noble county in 1836.

BOTH the window and bottle departments of DePauw's glass-works at New Albany will resume on Sept. 1.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, of Newcastle, a brakeman on the Muncie road, was run over by a switch engine and killed.

A HENRY county cow gave birth to a fully-developed, good-sized calf two months ago, and last week repeated the performance.

JOHN GARRETT, a young man living in Muncie, while fooling with a pistol accidently discharged it, and shot his left hand to pieces.

THOMAS HIBBS' saloon at Cambridge City was partly demolished by a dynamite torpedo that was exploded in the cellar by unknown parties.

THE stores of Mack Bros. and Morris Jones, at Muncie, were burglarized a few days ago. Over $1,000, chiefly goods, rewarded their nefarious labors.

THE flouring-mills of George Gamble, near Muncie, were totally destroyed by fire. Five hundred bushels of wheat were burned. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

THE church furniture works of Haynes, Spencer & Co., at Richmond, Cary & Roulette's planing-mill, and Hugo's engine-governor factory were burned, the loss being $50,000.

A LITTLE daughter of Thomas Williamson, of Jefferson county, had one foot cut entirely off by a mowing machine, she having stepped in front of the sickle while it was in motion.

WHILE Willard Douglass Shanks, son of the Clinton county Treasurer, was driving a team of horses in Frankfort they ran away, throwing him against a fence and killing him instantly.

THE geodetic survey of the State was commenced at New Albany last week. The observatory is four miles north of the city, on the knobs. The survey will extend through the central part of the State and to South Bend.

AT Muncie, while Sol Veneman, a lad 17 years of age, was loading an old pistol it went off, sending a ball into the breast of a boy named Smith, who was standing by, causing a fatal wound, the ball passing entirely through the breast bone.

CLIFFORD CRONK, of Washington county, got mad at one of his horses, hitched to his mowing machine, and got off to switch the horse, and got in front of the reaper, when the horses sprang ahead, cutting off one foot at the ankle.

A TRAMP tried to force an entrance into the house of Mrs. Mollie Hurt a widow, residing near Franklin. Mrs. Hurt sent a bullet through the panel of the door, and it lodged in the brain of the would-be burglar, who died immediately.

SOLON RUSSELL, a well-known lawyer of Charlestown, was run over and killed at Jeffersonville. The locomotive wheels severed the body in twain, cut off one arm and horribly mutilated the lower extremities. Death was instantaneous.

SHERMAN NELSON, aged 15, was sent by his parents for the cows, at Greencastle, but instead stole a ride on top of a freight of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago. At Pullmanville his head came in contact with a bridge, and he was fatally injured.

MRS. JACOB MANSDOERFER was burned to death at Fort Wayne by her clothes catching fire from the stove while she was in the kitchen alone preparing supper. Children discovered her while she was burning, but were powerless to assist her in time.

MRS. HARRIET COE, daughter of Mr. W. R. Langston, Connersville, has been taken to the insane asylum. Her insanity ran in the direction of attempts at killing her children, and dates from the grief occasioned by the death of her husband, some years ago.

THE De Pauw American Plate-Glass Works are now turning out an immense plate-glass fermenter for one of the large distilleries at Owensboro, Ky., to be used in the manufacture of sour-mash whisky. It is seventeen feet in height, eight feet in diameter, and the first plate-glass fermenter ever manufactured.

BAD whisky and mean jealousy caused George MacElfresh, of Muncie, to go to the house of his long-divorced wife, kick the doors in, seize her, and threaten to brain her with a huge stone. Her sister, Mary Lee, at this critical moment fired at him and inflicted a dangerous and perhaps fatal wound.

NEAR North Vernon, Jennings county, a team of horses attached to a reaping-machine ran off and threw the driver, John Hulse, in front of the sickle-bar, which, before the horses could be stopped, cut both his arms off, one above the elbow and the other above the wrist, and cut gashes in his breast and shoulder.

THE west span of the iron bridge on Clinton street, over the St. Joe river, Fort Wayne, gave way, falling in the river, caused by the pier settling on a quick-sand bottom and throwing the bridge out of line. Henry Hanna was crossing in his buggy, and went down with it. Although he fell in such a way as not to show apparent injury, death resulted in a few hours, caused by nervous excitement.

THE *Ledger-Standard* learns of a case of infamous slander in Harrison county, in which a depraved young man attempted to pay court to a young lady, and, being rejected, set his vile tongue to wagging about her. The tales he concocted came to the ears of the father, and so seriously affected him that his life is in danger. The entire family are in deep distress over the stories and at the condition of the father.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Stirring Address of the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

The Democratic members of the New York Legislature, through their Joint Caucus Committee, have issued an address to the Democratic citizens of the State of New York and to the citizens of the State without distinction of party. The address says:

Disorders and quarrels in the Republican majority have separated us from our homes and business for nearly 200 days. The chief cause of this uncalled-for detention was a quarrel with the President of the United States on one side and the Vice President and the two Senators from this State on the other. The source of this discord was the question of official patronage or the spoils of office. The Collector of the Port of New York was forced to resign in the midst of his term from a place where he was serving with general acceptance to the public, and was appointed to a place abroad uncalled for by his friends or by the public, in which he has no experience. This change, against which the merchants of New York protested in large numbers, was made in total disregard of every announced principle of civil-service reform, and was not called for by any principle of political duty nor the interest of the public service. The purpose of the act seemed to be to reward those who had been personally successful in securing the Presidential nomination, and to punish those who had resisted the leading member and members of the National Republican Convention claiming the right of a third term of executive service for a previous President.

The unseemly quarrel at Chicago, in the summer of 1880, was transferred to Washington after the Presidential election at the close of the same year. The same strife has been continued with more bitterness at Albany through the whole of the present session of the Legislature. Is commenced with great vehemence at the Senatorial election in January, when a third-class candidate was nominated and elected over first-class competitors for the first office in the gift of the Legislature, and hardly second to any office in the gift of the people of the State. The office then filled after great strife was vacated by a voluntary resignation, and when it had only been held for less than one-fourth of the first year of the full six years' constitutional term of service.

The man who inspired this resignation was the senior Senator of the State, who had been three times elected to the United States Senate by one party of the State, whose longer service he now refused, and simply owing to the fact of the nomination to the Senate of one chief offender who had opposed his ambition and wishes at Chicago and elsewhere. The useless resignation of these two men has cost the State not only a large amount of money, but, what is more valuable, its honor, dignity and self-respect. Two factions, known by the vulgar but expressive names of "Stalwarts" and "Half-Breeds," have governed the Senate and Assembly of the Republican party and State through the whole session. The Democratic members have many times asked and demanded an appeal to the people, but, by force of numbers, in defiance of public opinion and in denial of the opportunity of a timely public judgment upon the fact of leaving the State without its constitutional representative in the higher branch of Congress, the Republican majority refused to leave the choice of the succession to the people of the State. These demands by the Democratic minority, that an appeal be made to the people, were met by the insulting declaration that the possible choice of Democratic Senators in Congress would be a public calamity to the State, and this after just electing Thomas C. Platt as the successor of Francis Kernan, and after following this succession with the choice of a man named Warner Miller, a member of the present and previous House of Representatives, where he was only conspicuous and notorious as a direct and personal beneficiary of one of the worst monopolies in the country, and where he supported that monopoly by his voice and influence, and with a threat that other public interests should suffer if his special interests in wood pulp and the manufacture of paper were not protected.

Most distinguished and capable men of the dominant party not in public place, apart from Conkling, but including men like Fish, Wheeler, Curtis, Rogers and others, who have served the State with ability, have had to give place to the two men elected to Congress, and their nomination was made an excuse for passing a law to fill the vacancies made by their election, and for no other reason. These special elections thus provoked will be untimely, as they are unnecessary and expensive. The whole Senatorial question at Albany resolved itself into three most discreditable conclusions:

1. A mistrust of the people of the State on the part of the Republican majority in the Legislature.
2. The quarrel over the spoils of office in two or three Republican factions, with practical contempt for every principle belonging to what is known and recognized as civil-service reform.
3. Abuse of power from its long use and misuse, until two of the least capable persons have been drawn from the popular branch of Congress to fill the highest places of the State in the Congress of the United States.

Another and most disgraceful transaction belonging to this Republican Legislature is the evidence of bribery and corruption established upon the evidence of members of the dominant party. A leading Republican Senator of one faction is charged by a member of the Assembly of the same party and the same district of the other faction with offering and paying him $2,000 for a Senatorial vote, and the money was placed in possession of a special committee, and is now in the hands of the State Comptroller. Beyond this fact is the circulation of large sums of money by prominent Republicans pending the Senatorial election, and, as many believe, the intended control of the result of the election. The State of New York with its 5,000,000 of people has been deeply wronged and disgraced both by the Republican Senators' action in Washington and by the action of the Republican party in power at Albany. In the first place, the Chief Magistrate of the Government, for daring to put in practice the principles of Executive right or authority in the choice of a public officer, nearly lost his life.

This sad and terrible crime came not alone through the personal madness of a single man, but from that personal fanaticism which was and is the fruit of greed for public office, and of false and dangerous political education. Now, if ever, is the time to teach all men that public office is the property of the people, and that places of official trust can only be rightfully distributed to men of noble purposes, of pure lives, of wise experience and of unqualified fitness for the work to be performed. The Democratic party of the State desire to inculcate and enforce the doctrine with which the Democratic party came into existence, as when Jefferson declared that the only qualifications for office rested upon the wise, safe and patriotic platform of personal capability, personal honesty and personal fidelity to the constitution.

As members of the Democratic party serving in the Legislature, where in one branch there were but seven Democratic Senators of thirty-two members, and in the Assembly but forty-seven of the 128 members, we also feel called upon to protest against special, personal and partisan legislation against the public interests. The majority in the Assembly, by the combined vote, with the exception of a single member, refused to even permit the reference for discussion alone of three bills carefully prepared and sent to the Judiciary Committee, and providing for absolute reforms in primary meetings of cities, towns and villages of the State where candidates are named and made for every officer elected by the people. In the same malignant spirit, where there were and are Democratic city and local Governments, the wishes of the people were defeated by the combined forces of partisan legislators. Important cases awaiting the decision of State courts were set aside to await the clamors of partisans at home and in the Legislature, and this under a ruling upon points of order and rules of parliamentary right of practice wholly unprecedented in the history of the State or country. The chief source of the present danger is the Federal patronage and the impure administration of the body of Federal officers, whose numbers are now in excess of 100,000 persons, and every year increasing in number. Against this enormous aggressive and personal power there must be eternal vigilance for the right of free education of the children of the people, and the diffusion of that knowledge, and integrity, and patriotism throughout the State and country, which alone can maintain a union among the States and secure peace and prosperity all over the land.

Indocility in Paradise.

There is a story, a little ethical apologue about one Peter, a poor and ignorant teamster, who, dissatisfied with his hard life of drudgery, prayed that he might be allowed the comfort of a walk in Paradise. An angel appeared, and offered to grant his wish if he would promise to study with docility whatever he saw there and to utter no criticism or censure.

Accepting the terms he joyfully accompanied his guide. The first thing he noticed was that the houses of the inhabitants were made of transparent gems. "Why," he exclaimed, "this is a great defect; there can be no privacy; you are all exposed to public gaze!" The angel, with a slight frown and a warning finger, replied: "They who are free from sin and guile need no concealment. The glory of God is rather in exhibiting than in hiding."

They passed on and Peter next perceived several angels bearing golden buckets full of water, which they poured into sieves. He could not restrain his surprise and disapproval. "What a folly!" he cried; "the water runs out as fast as they pour it in." The angel sternly rebuked him for this second violation of his pledge, and showed him that the fine sieves strained out the leaves and other matter floating in the water, which then ran underground in numerous channels, all over the garden, to freshen the flowers and the fruit trees.

Peter hung his head, and proceeded for some time in silence. In a little while, however, they came to a gorgeous chariot whose driver was urging with voice and whip two pairs of horses harnessed on his right and left, one pair headed to the east, the other pair to the west. Peter forgot all his caution and his former experience. Was he not a teamster, and did he not know? In a loud voice he called to the charioteer, "Fasten your horses all in the same direction, or you can never move!" Suddenly a bitter repentance fell on him; for he now saw that the horses had wings; as they strove in contrary directions, the chariot rose into the air as was meant. It was his third offense against the teaching spirit, and the angel put a bandage over his eyes, seized him by the ear, and hustled him out of Paradise into the sterile place whence he had come. The human is admitted into the society of the angelic not to criticise or condemn, but to love and assimilate. The first lesson, therefore, is docility.—*"School of Life."*

THE story of John Duncan, of Alford, England, the "weaver-botanist," has been received with the warmest sympathy by scientists and scientific societies the world over. Although only a poor weaver, toiling at the loom for his daily bread, he has by a lifetime of industry and earnest devotion to science added very materially to the botanical knowledge of his country; and quite recently presented his large and very valuable herbarium to the university of Aberdeen. His scientific labor, however brought him no pecuniary reward, and extreme old age found him dependent for his daily necessities upon parochial relief. Recently the worthy old botanist's needs have attracted much attention, and a fund now raising for his relief by voluntary subscriptions has reached the respectable proportions of about £325. Her majesty, the Queen, presented £10. The money subscribed is to be placed in the hands of a board of trustees, who will make ample provision for Mr. Duncan during the remainder of his life, and on his death will devote any sum remaining to the promotion of science. The weaver-botanist is now in his eighty-seventh year, and in feeble health.

IF A BEE attempts to sting you, hit him with a shingle—make a bee flat of him.

Recovering from a Wound in the Liver.

A case is reported in the New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal* (1852) in which a boy 7 years of age recovered from a wound in the liver, which seems to have been far more serious than the one inflicted upon the President by the pistol-shot fired by Guiteau. A gun was accidentally discharged, which sent a load of large shot into this boy's liver, some of the pellets passing clear through the right lobe. Dr. J. C. Massie, of Houston, Texas, (who reported the case), was called in on the fourth day after the accident, when the wound was gangrenous. After telling the boy's parents that there was not much chance for his recovery, Dr. Massie cut out more than the half of the right lobe of the liver, which had become gangrenous. Contrary to expectation, the boy made a speedy recovery.

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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

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Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

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The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition, $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

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ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
NEBRASKA
OMAHA
COUNCIL BLUFFS
PEORIA
ATCHISON
LEAVENWORTH
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Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

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Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

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At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

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Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

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A Disease which is Univers'l requires Universal Rem'dy and none of the ills to which the human family are subject is more Universal than Fever & Ague, and no remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing Fever and Ague as KRESS' FEVER TONIC. In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant throw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent CHILLS and FEVER from gaining a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, effect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to KRESS' FEVER TONIC. It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and whatever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of AGUE in a very short time and leaves the system strong and vigorous to resist MALARIA. One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases, a second bottle may be required. In small doses it will invariably counteract tendency to chills. KRESS' FEVER TONIC is no new remedy, but one long established, thoroughly tested, and found by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In another column will be found the experience of parties who have used it to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, everywhere. TRY IT if you have the slightest tendency to SHAKE! IT WILL CURE YOU!

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CHEAP LANDS on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

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Now on sale and during the season, first-class EXCURSION TICKETS, from Chicago and local points, to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO, AND RETURN, by six (6) DIFFERENT ROUTES, at wonderfully low rates. These tickets will be good going west within fifteen (15) days from date of sale, and to return until October 31st following.

Pullman Palace Cars are run by this Company from CHICAGO to COUNCIL BLUFFS, TOPEKA and KANSAS CITY, forming a line with but one change of cars to DENVER and PUEBLO. Dining Cars are attached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.

For rates, further information, and elegant Map of United States free, address,

GEN. PASS'R AGT., C. B. & Q. R. R.
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COLORADO

A Tale of Three Cities.

CHAPTER I.

Miriam McIntyre stood idle beside a fauteuil in the parlor of her father's stately residence on Beacon Hill, Boston. She was a tall, fair girl, with the pale, rose-tinted complexion that one sees so often in women of gentle birth and proud lineage, and a lithe, willowy figure, every feature of which was set off to perfection by the simple morning wrapper of soft gray cloth cut en-Princesse, with a Pompadour waist and a double row of plaiting down the front, the bottom of the skirt being relieved by a narrow trimming of red, while at her snowy throat nestled a blush rose—she stood out a beautiful picture against the dark background of the room in which the shadows of approaching night were rapidly darkening. One could see by the calm, joyful smile that now and then flitted across her face—each flit being complete in itself—that her thoughts were of a pleasant nature. In three short weeks she would be a happy bride, wedded to a man in whose love her whole life was centered. While thus engaged in rosy meditation some one knocked at the door.

"Come in," said Miriam.

A boy entered the room and handed her a paper. She looked at it closely. It was published in Cleveland.

"Who could have sent it!" she said to herself. The boy had gone.

Opening the pages of the paper her eyes were attracted by an article headed "Matrimonial." She read, at first carelessly, and then with ever-increasing interest, her eyes fixed upon the print with a wild look. At length she gave a shriek of horror and fell senseless on the fauteuil.

What she had been reading was an account of the marriage of her betrothed. He had basely deserted her.

The girl's shriek brought her mother to the room, and the unconscious form was borne away to bed.

* * * * * * *

The next morning her hair had turned white!

CHAPTER II.

Beatrice Malone stood in the parlor of her father's home in Chicago. Her complexion and dress were all right, same as the other girl's. A boy came in and handed her a paper. She looked around for a fauteuil, but the chamber-maid was bumping the dust out of it in the back yard. Beatrice decided not to faint. The paper contained an account of the marriage of the man to whom she was betrothed. She gazed at the print with a wild look, and saying softly to herself. "I was afraid that sucker would get away," began eating an apple. The noise brought her mother to the room. She handed her the paper.

* * * * * * *

The next morning, after the faithless lover came back from Cleveland, his eyes turned black and blue and his nose was spread all over his face. He had seen her brother.—[Chicago Tribune.

John Winthrop and Tobacco.

In the year 1628 he was smitten when in London, with a "hot malignant fever," from which he recovered with difficulty. He notes in his diary that his illness was sanctified to him, and also that "among other benefits I reaped by it this was one—deliverance from the bondage wherein I was fallen by the immoderate use and love of tobacco, so as I gave it clean over." There are several references to tobacco in such of his letters as have been preserved. Two years before his illness he informed his eldest son in London that he wanted "some leaf tobacco and pipes." Next year he again wrote from Groton. "We want a little tobacco. I had very good for seven shillings a pound at a grocer's by Holborn bridge. There be two shops together. It was at that which was the farthest from the bridge, toward the conduit. If you tell him it was for him that bought half a pound of Verina and a pound of Virginia of him last term he will use you well. "Send me half a pound of Virginia." The consumption of tobacco at Groton Manor must have been considerable. Nor was Winthrop the only smoker. His wife, writing to him when in London, says: "My good mother commends her love to you all and thanks for her tobacco." Winthrop's renunciation of the use of tobacco, after his serious illness, does not seem to have been absolute. In a letter written to his wife, at Boston, nine years later he ask her to send him some wearing apparel and adds, "I pray thee also send me six or seven leaves of tobacco, dried and powdered." Many of his fellow-Puritans regarded the practice of smoking with an aversion equal to that of James I believing it to be a subtle device of Satan to ruin mankind. Yet the example of such a man as Winthrop proved to them that piety was not inconsistent with smoking, while his experience made him feel that "the immoderate use and love of tobacco" was the snare to be deprecated and avoided. Many persons will admire him none the less when they learn that in common with his great contemporary, John Milton, he thoroughly enjoyed a pipe of tobacco.—[Good Words.

Little Miami Pearls.

D. K. Anderson and George L. Clearer have in their posession one of the largest pearls ever found in the Little Miami river. It is a very good mate for the celebrated Roberts pearl, which was sold to the president of the Adams express company for seven fifty dollar bills, being but two grains lighter, and weighing twenty-three grains. It is more brilliant than the Roberts pearl, and in color a clear sky-blue. It is said to be worth about as much as the Roberts jewel. This is the first pearl of any importance that has been taken out of the Little Miami this season.—[Enquirer.

SHEPHERD, ILL., Dec. 34, 1880.—I tried the Fever Tonic and there is no question but that it will break Ague. It did on me.

29-4w. A. C. BENTLEY.

RAILROADS

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SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

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SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 40	12 55	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 09	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 06	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	8 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	6 50	6 00pm
Washington	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	5 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 40	7 26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 28pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 6 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

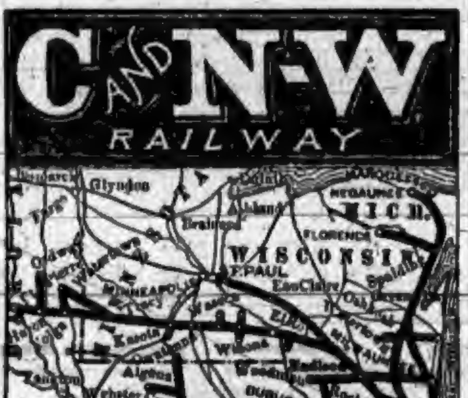

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City.

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 43	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 56am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 06	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS, Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. McCready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

VENNOR'S PREDICTIONS,

for this month's Weather, prepared expressly for

STODDART'S REVIEW

SAMPLE COPY MAILED FOR A 3C STAMP.

J. M. STODDART, Publisher.
New York, Phila. or Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2,000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound 30 &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	65c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 80	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	6c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches 7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	30c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

Recorder

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 18, 1881 Number 33.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

G. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17-tf

Holloway's Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Escalapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC.

W. L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers. They have a good Refrigerator and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. tf

AN ANGEL.

At breakfast late, her pouting lip
Tells nothing suits her ladyship.
Curl-papers fill her frowzy hair;
Her sloven dress is worse for wear;
Her face is pale and scarcely clean,
And she—well, she is sweet sixteen.

Piano bangs she till the noon,
Which, like herself, is out of tune;
And then straggles down to munch
Some cake and pickles for her lunch.
She scolds her ma; with sister spats;
And calls the children horrid brats.

At eve—a transformation scene.
In dress she looks a radiant queen;
Her cheeks are red, her eyes are bright,
Her smile is sweet and all delight.
What means this change? Oh! well, you see
Her beau is coming after tea.

In parlor sits T. Edward Jones,
Charmed by his "angel's" gentle tones,
And dazzled by her beauty, while
She eats his candies with a smile.
Poor fellow! ere he pops may he
See Sarah Jones as others see.

H. C. DODGE.

A Relic of the War.

We publish by request, the following extracts from the last number of the "Daily Citizen," a rebel sheet published at Vicksburg at the time of the surrender. As will be seen by the heading, it is dated July 2d, 1863, or two days before the capitulation. The closing "note," which is added July 4th, is evidently the work of some Yankee printer, who entered the town with the victorious army. As showing the condition of the garrison and people inside of the town during the siege, as well as their hopes and fears, the article will be read with interest even at this date. We follow the copy as it stood in the original issue.

THE DAILY CITIZEN.

J. M. Swords, - - - - - Proprietor

VICKSBURG, MISS.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

Mrs. Cisco was instantly killed on Monday, on Jackson road. Mrs. Cisco's husband is now in Virginia, a member of Moody's artillery, and the death of such a loving, affectionate and dutiful wife will be a loss to him irreparable

We are indebted to Major Gillespie for a steak of Confederate beef alias meat. We have tried it, and can assure our friends that if it is necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory and tender, and so long as we have a mule left we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it.

Jere Askew, one of our most esteemed merchant citizens, was wounded at the works in the rear of our city a few days since, and breathed his last on Monday. Mr. Askew was a young man of strict integrity, great industry and honor to his family and friends. He was a member of Cowan's artillery, and by the strict discharge of his duties and his obliging disposition won the confidence and esteem of his entire command. May the blow his family has sustained be mitigated by Him who doeth all things well.

Grant's forces did a litle firing on Tuesday afternoon, but the balance of the day was comparatively quiet. Yesterday morning they were very still, and continued so until early in the afternoon, when they sprung a mine on the left of our center, and opened fire along the line for some distance. We have not been able to ascertain anything definitely as to our loss, but as our officers were on the lookout for this move of the enemy, the expectation of the Yankees was not realized by a great deal.

Among many good deeds we hear spoken of with pride by our citizens, we cannot refrain from mentioning the case of F. Kiser. The gentleman, having more corn than he thought was necessary to last him during the siege of this place, portioned off what would do him for the brief interval that would ensue before the arrival of succor to our garrison, and since that time has relieved the wants of many families free of charge! May he long live and prosper, and his name be handed down to posterity, when the siege of Vicksburg is written, as one in whose breast the "milk of human kindness" has not dried up.

Porter is enjoying a season of rest and his men are doubtless obliged to him for his kind consideration of their welfare. On Tuesday he fired a few shells from his parrots, and kept his men tolerably busy sharp-shooting across the river, with no other result than might have been expected. The mortars have not been uses for nearly forty-eight hours. Poor fool, he might as well give up the vain aspiration he entertains of capturing our city or exterminating our people, and return to his masters to receive the reward such a gasconading dolt will meet at the hands of the unappreciative Government at Washington.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. GRIFFIN.—General Smith's impetuous division seems singularly unfortunate. He has lost many gallant men whose valor and worth the siege has fully developed, and whose death is a great public calamity. Lieut.-Col. Griffin, commanding the 31st Louisiana regiment was killed on Saturday. He was a popular and efficient officer. Gifted by nature with undaunted courage, indomitable resolution and energy, he was also possessed of quick determination, keen glance and coolness in danger, which are the most essential qualities of an officer, while by his mingled firmness and clemency of conduct, he won the confidence and good will of his men. May the soft wind murmur sweet requiems o'er his manes, and the twilight dews fall gently as an angel's tear-drop and moisten his turfy bed.

If aught would appeal to the heart of stone of extortioners with success, the present necessities of our citizens would do so. It is needless to attempt to disguise from the enemy of our own people that our wants are great, but still we can conscientiously assert our belief that there is plenty within our lines, by an exercise of prudence, to last until long after succor reaches us. We are satisfied that there are numerous persons within our city who have breadstuffs secreted, and dealing it out, at the most exorbitant figures, to those who had not the foresight or means at their command to provide for the exigency now upon us. A rumor has reached us that parties in this city have been, and are now, selling flour at five dollars per pound! molasses at ten dollars a gallon! and corn at ten dollars per bushel! We have not as yet proved the fact upon the parties accused, but this allusion to the subject may induce some of our citizens to ascertain whether such prices have been paid, to whom; if so let a brand be placed upon their brow, but let it be seared into their very brain, that humanity may scorn and shun them as they would the portals of hell itself.

We have heretofore refrained from alluding to a matter which has been a source of extreme annoyance and loss to our citizens. We refer to the lax discipline of some of our officers in allowing some of their men to prowl around, day and night, and purloin fruit, vegetables, chickens, etc., from our denizens, and, in the majority of cases, from those whose chief subsistence is derived therefrom. This charge is not confined to those at the works, but it is equally, if not mainly, attributable to the wagoners and others in charge of animals. Several cases have come to our knowledge wherein the offenders have, in open daylight, entered premises, seized cattle and other things, and defied the owners to the teeth. We are pained to learn that an esteemed citizen of Vicksburg, Wm. Potterfield, was under the necessity, in protecting his property, to wound one or two soldiers and deprive another of his life. We fully appreciate the fatigue, hardships and privation to which our men are subjected; but upon inquiry it may be ascertained that our city is second to none in contributing to the welfare of those gallant spirits who risk their life and limb for the achievement of an end that will make us one of the most honored people of the earth, and such conduct of which we complain is but base ingratitude. A soldier has his honor as much at stake as when a civillian; then let him preserve his good name and reputation with the same jealous care as before he entered his country's ranks. But so long as this end is lost sight of, so long we may expect to chronicle scenes of blood-shed among those of our own people. We make this public exposure, mortifying as it is to us, with the hope that a salutary improvement in matters will be made by our military authorities.

ON DIT.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo Johnston to join he said, "No! for fear there would be a row at the table." Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is, "first catch the rabbit," &c.

The Yanks outside of our city are considerably on the sick list. Fever, dysentery and disgust are their companions, and Grant is their master. The boys are deserting daily and crossing the river in the region of Warrington, cussing Grant and abolitionists generally. The boys are down upon the earth delving, the burrowing, the bad water and the hot weather.

VICTIMIZED.—We learn of an instance wherein a "knight of the quill" and a "disciple of the black art," with malice in their eyes, ruthlessly put a period to the existence of a venerable feline, that has for a time, not within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," faithfully discharged the duties to be expected of him to the terror of sundry vermin in this neighborhood. Poor, defunct Thomas was then prepared, not for the grave, but the pot, and several friends invited to partake of a nice rabbit. As a matter of course, no one would wish to wound the feelings of another, especially in these times, by refusing a cordial invitation to dinner, and the guests assisted in consuming the poor animal with a relish that did honor to their epicurean taste. The "solid" assure us that the meat was delicious, and that pussy must look for safety.

NOTE.

JULY 4th, 1863.

Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has "caught the rabbit;" he has dined at Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The "Citizen" lives to see it. For the last time it appears on "Wall-paper." No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule-meat and fricasseed kitten—urge Southern warriors to such diet never more. This is the last wall-paper edition, and it is, excepting this note, from the type as we found them. It will be valued hereafter as a curiosity.

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How to Eat a Watermelon.

[Baltimore American.]

There are many ways of eating melons, all of which are good, but some better than others. The primitive way, still ardently pursued by small boys of all colors, is to get into somebody else's patch and "bust" one open, and then and there bury the countenance in it. Another way is to cut it in two parts, give your neighbor one-half and a spoon, and make similar provision for yourself. This is called an Eastern Sho' dialogue. A great deal of substantial courting can be done in this way. The hotel plan of cutting it like a tulip, and putting a lump of ice inside, is the worst way. Ice should not touch the pulp. The best way is to bury it in ice for two days. It takes fully that time to get all the heat out of it. Then cut it lengthwise into about four pieces, and eat it at night—that and nothing else. Watermelons are unwholesome, however, if plucked too green, or if much over-ripe. Some unfortunate people are unable to eat them at all. But the happy average man can place himself on the outside of half a watermelon without any gastric disturbance. People, however, deal unjustly with this fruit sometimes by eating a hearty dinner first, and then topping off with a melon, and then if a moral earthquake sets up in the interior, they charge it to the melon. But this is clearly unjust. The watermelon should be taken between meals. It was intended as an episode—an interlude—a romance without words—a nocturne in green and red—not to be mingled with bacon and greens. Its indulgence leaves a certain epigastral expansion, but this is painless and evanescent. The remedy is to loosen the waistband, and—take another slice.

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Rheumatic Diseases.

These ailments follow from torpid liver and costive bowels; the skin, bowels and kidneys failing in their proper work, an acrid poison is formed in the blood, which is the occasion of these acute diseases. Kidney-Wort produces healthy action of all secretive organs, and throws off the rheumatic poison. Equally efficient in liquid or dry form.—[Inter-Ocean.

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Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatible thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ill.—[Times. 33-2t,

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SHEPHERD, ILL., Dec. 34, 1880.—I tried the Fever Tonic and there is no question but that it will break Ague. It did on me.
29-4w. A. C. BENTLEY.

The Unfinished Part of Earth.

The earth has been a long time in building, according to geology. To gather up the nebulous matter, harden it so that it would stick together, mould it with fire and cool it with water, has taken some hundred thousands of years. But there is evidently a part of it that is not finished yet. It is all that section that lies in and along the South Pacific. There is continually going on in this region some of the processes that were used millions of years ago in building the other parts of the earth. Occasionally the whole pacific cost of South America is lifted up and let down again, as though nature had some difficulty in fixing its location and in fastening it on the foundation. Now and then an island suddenly bobs up serenely in this half-baked quarter of the world, seems to sniff the marine air, and then bobs down again. There is a general appearance of unsettledness about the whole of this region that affects, more or less, contiguous territory. It was in Western Mexico, many years ago, that Jorilla, an active volcano, suddenly thrust itself in an inhabited plain, and proceeded to do busines, to the consternation of the people thereabouts. Other volcanoes, of the same family no doubt, from time to time abruptly stick their peaks up out of the Pacific ocean, and blow and bellow away as if they wanted a chance with Popocatapetl and Cotopaxi. There is never any telling what will happen in the South Pacific. Earthquakes and tidal waves are the regular amusements of the inhabitants. Some years since the earth quietly opened in Chili and threw up the mummified corpses of a whole tribe of the ancient Peruvians. After airing them a short time it swallowed them up again. Our minister, Gen. Tom. Nelson, saw this, and asserts it boldly. Strangers are taken some miles inland to see the hulk of a large man-of-war which was borne there years ago by a playful tidal wave in a moment of frollicsomeness. Just now old Mauna Loa is on. This is a mastodon among volcanoes. It does nothing in the pitiful style of Ætna or Vesuvius. It is as far ahead of Hecla and Stromboli as the megatherium was above our walrus. It is evidently the last representative of that pre-adamitic time when our elephants were but insects on the earth and everything was colossal—when mastodons browsed from the top leaves of the big trees of Calaveras, and everything from mountains to men was Titantic.

Any one anxious to see the process of world-building should repair at once to Honolulu. Think of a stream of glowing lava five miles long and several hundreds of yards wide slowly creeping towards the sea. The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser says:

"A stream of lava, liquid as water, and glowing with a white heat, broke from the face of the flow and ran down a narrow and tortuous gulch, nearly a mile in length, making such speed that the visitors had to make haste to avoid it. At the foot of the gulch is a hollow which often fills up with water, making a lagoon. This is now being filled with lava, and and has checked the onward flow which had threatened the mill and other buildings at Waiakea in such a manner as to lead the manager to remove all portable stores, and to take measures to be in readiness to remove the plant itself to a place of safety."

This is a very sublime sight, no doubt—to a man up a tree—provided the tree was not in the track of the stream. It shows how an insignificant island may grow into a continent—how the world was built—its foundations set in granite, and its floors of marble laid. If Mauna Loa should continue to vomit this way for a year, and it seems to be very sick, the geography of the earth's surface will be changed as much as its entrils are.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Comeskey's Corners.

(Last Week.)

Mr. J. Kruse's oldest daughter, of Fort Wayne, is visiting with him this week.

Mr. C. Comeskey went to his rest Tuesday night as well as usual, and on wakening in the morning thought he had the measles, but after investigating the matter it proved to be mosquito bites.

Mr. Charles Gangare has given up his notion of going to Nebraska, and is now learning to be cook.

Several of our young friends visited Dunton lake Sunday, for a boat ride. A good time is reported. POP.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 80 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to
A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Strayed.

Strayed from my residence on or about July 10, 1881, one cow and a yearling heifer belonging to me. The cow is red and white spotted with large white spot in forehead, and when she left had a yoke on. The heifer is all white except ears and legs, which are red. Any one returning the same to me at Mongo postoffice, Lagrange county, or taking the same up and notifying me at above place, will be duly paid for all trouble and expense.
BENJAMIN MCKINLEY.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana executrix of the will of Adam Harkey, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
CATHARINE HARKEY, Executrix.
August 8th, 1881. 32-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Wesley M. Burnett is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Margarett E. Burnett, and the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 30th day of July, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER,
31 3w. Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court September term, 1881.

Sarah A. Drew is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for a divorce, by George H. Drew, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 3rd day of August, 1881.
31-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Leas, one of the executors of the will of Joseph Boyer, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts and legacies of his will; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 1st, 1881. 31 3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is here by given, that George H. Hoffman, administrator of the estate of Adam Gonser, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 2d, 1881. 31-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

John L. Bonham is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for release of surety on administrator's bond, by Owen Hensinger; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 7th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 6th day of August, 1881.
32-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court September term, 1881.

The Ashland Machine Company, A. D. Smith, whose given name is to the plaintiff unknown, Emma K. Smith, Nelson Larkins and Walter Welch are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to quiet title to real estate by Margaret A. Smick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 2d day of August, 1881.
JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1881,

the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter, (¼) of the northeast quarter, (¼) of section thirty, (30) in township thirty-five (35) north, range thirteen (13) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

Terms: One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m. W. H. LEAS,
31-4t Administrator.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana—Frank H. Dubis and Asa Bennett vs. William Moses.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment also having been issued thereon, and also a summons in garnishee proceedings having been issued, and property of said defendant having been attached, by virtue of said writs, and it also appearing that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana,

Therefore, The said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN,
33-3w. Justice of the Peace.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the
Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,
PRICE $9.00.
Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 40-page book; also my new essay on the
OPIUM HABIT.

THE GOOD PHYSICIAN.

BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

How blest is he who knows no meaner strife
Than art's long battle with the foes of life!
No doubt assails him, doing still his best,
And trusting kindly nature for the rest;
No mocking conscience tears the thin disguise
That wraps his breast, and tells him that he lies.
He comes; the languid sufferer lifts his head
And smiles a welcome from his weary bed;
He speaks: what music like the tones that tell
"Past is the hour of danger—all is well!"
How can he feel the petty stings of grief
Whose cheering presence always brings relief?
What ugly dreams can trouble his repose
Who yields himself to soothe another's woes?
Hour after hour the busy day has found
The good physician on his lonely round;
Mansion and hovel, low and lofty door,
He knows, his journeys every path explore—
Where the cold blast has struck with deadly chill
The sturdy dweller on the storm-swept hill,
Where by the stagnant marsh the sickening gale
Has blanched the poisoned tenants of the vale,
Where crushed and maimed the bleeding victim lies,
Where madness raves, where melancholy sighs,
And where the solemn whisper tells too plain
That all his science, all his art were vain.

How sweet his fireside when the day is done,
And cares have vanished with the setting sun!
Evening at last its hour of respite brings,
And on his couch his weary length he flings.
Soft be thy pillow, servant of mankind,
Lulled by an opiate art could never find;
Sweet be thy slumber—thou hast earned it well—
Pleasant thy dreams! Clang! goes the midnight bell!
Darkness and storm! the home is far away
That waits his coming ere the break of day;
The snow-clad pines their wintry plumage toss—
Doubtful the frozen stream his road must cross;
Deep lie the drifts, the slanted heaps have shut
The hardy woodman in his mountain hut—
Why should thy softer frame the tempest brave?
Hast thou no life, no health, to lose or save?
Look! read the answer in his patient's eyes—
For him no other voice when suffering cries;
Deaf to the gale that all around him blows,
A feeble whisper calls him—and he goes.

Or seek the crowded city—summer's heat
Glares burning, blinding, in the narrow street,
Still, noisome, deadly, sleeps the envenomed air,
Unstirred the yellow flag that says "Beware!"
Tempt not thy fate—one little moment's breath
Bears on its viewless wings the seeds of death;
Thou at whose door the gilded chariots stand,
Whose dear-bought skill unclasps the miser's hand,
Turn from thy fatal quest, nor cast away
That life so precious; let a meaner prey
Feed the destroyer's hunger; live to bless
Those happier homes that need thy care no less.

Smiling he listens; has he then a charm
Whose magic virtues peril can disarm?
No safeguard this; no amulet he wears;
Too well he knows that nature never spares
Her truest servant, powerless to defend
From her own weapons her unshrinking friend.
He dares the fate the bravest well might shun,
Nor asks reward save only Heaven's "Well done!"

Such are the toils, the perils that he knows,
Days without rest and nights without repose,
Yet all unheeded for the love he bears
His art, his kind, whose every grief he shares.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

What the Colonel's business was nobody knew, nor did anybody care particularly. He purchased for cash only, and never grumbled at the price of anything he wanted. Who could ask more than that?

Curious people occasionally wondered how, when it had been fully two years since the Colonel, with every one else, abandoned Dutch Creek to the Chinese, he managed to spend money freely and to lose considerably at cards and horse-races. In fact, the keeper of that one of the Challenge Hill saloons which the Colonel did not patronize was once heard to wonder, absent-mindedly, whether the Colonel hadn't a money mill somewhere where he turned out eagles and "slugs" (the coast name for $50 gold pieces).

When so important a personage as a bar-keeper indulged publicly in the idea, the inhabitants of Challenge Hill, like all good Californians everywhere, considered themselves in duty bound to give it grave consideration; so, for a few days, certain industrious professional gentlemen, who won money of the Colonel, carefully weighed some of the brightest pieces, and tested them with acids, and sawed them in two, and retired them, and melted them up, and had the lumps assayed.

The result was a complete vindication of the Colonel and a loss of considerable custom to the indiscreet bar-keeper.

The Colonel was as good-natured a man as had ever been known on Challenge Hill, but, being mortal, the Colonel had his occasional times of despondency, and one of them occurred after a series of races in which he had staked his all on his bay mare Tipsie and lost.

Looking reproachfully at his beloved animal, he failed to heed the aching void of his pockets, and drinking deeply, swearing eloquently and glaring defiantly at all mankind were equally unproductive of coin.

The boys at the saloon sympathized most feelingly with the Colonel. They were unceasing in their invitations to drink, and they exhibited considerable Christian forbearance when the Colonel savagely dissented with every one who advanced any proposition, no matter how incontrovertible. But unappreciated sympathy grows decidedly tiresome to the giver, and it was with a feeling of relief that the boys saw the Colonel stride out of the saloon, mount Tipsie and gallop furiously away.

Riding on horseback has always been considered an excellent sort of exercise, and riding is universally admitted to be one of the most healthful means of exhilaration in the world; but when a man is so absorbed in his exercise that he will not stop to speak to his friend, and when his exhilaration is so complete that he turns his eyes from well-meaning thumbs pointing significantly into doorways through which a man has often passed while seeking bracing influences, it is only natural that people should express some wonder.

The Colonel was well known at Toddy Flat, Come Hand, Blazer's, Murderer's Bar and several other villages through which he passed. As no one had been seen to precede him, betting men were soon offering odds that the Colonel was running away from somebody.

Strictly speaking they were wrong, but they won all the money that had been staked against them, for within half an hour there passed over the same road an anxious-looking individual, who reined up in front of the principal saloon of each place and inquired if the Colonel had passed.

Had the gallant Colonel known that he was followed, and by whom, there certainly would have been an extra election held at the latter place very shortly after, for the pursuer was the constable, and for all officers of the law the Colonel possessed hatred.

On galloped the Colonel, following the stage road, which threaded the old mining-camps on Dutch creek, but suddenly he turned out of the road and urged his horse through the young pines and bushes which grew thickly by the road, while the constable galloped on to the next camp.

There seemed to be no path through the thicket into which the Colonel had turned, but Tipsie walked between the trees and shrubs as if they were familiar objects of his stable-yard.

Suddenly a voice from the bushes shouted:

"What's up?"

"Business—that's what."

"It's time," replied the voice, and its owner—a bearded six-footer—emerged from the bushes and stroked Tipsie's nose with the freedom of an old acquaintance. "We ain't had a nip since last night, and there ain't a cracker or a handful of flour in the shanty. The old gal go back on yer?"

"Yes," replied the Colonel, ruefully, "lost every blasted race! 'Twasn't her fault—bless her—she done her level best. Ev'ry body to home?"

"You bet," said the man. "All been a prayin' for yer to turn up with the rocks an' somethin' with more color than spring water. Come on."

The man led the way, and Tipsie and the Colonel followed, and the trio suddenly found themselves before a log hut, in front of which sat three solemn, disconsolate individuals, who looked appealingly to the Colonel.

"Mack'll tell ye how 'twas, fellers," said the Colonel, meekly, "while I picket the mare."

The Colonel was absent but a few moments, but when he returned each of the four were attired in pistols and knife, while Mack was distributing some dominoes made from a rather dirty flour sack.

"Tain't so late as all that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"Better be an hour ahead than a miss in this ere night," said one of the four. "I ain't been so thirsty since I came round the Horn in '50, an' we run short of water. Somebody 'll get hurt if there ain't any bitters in the old concern—they will, or my name ain't Perkins."

"Don't count on your chickens 'fore they've hatched, Perky," said one of the crowd as he adjusted the domino under the rim of his hat. "S'posin' there should be too many for us?"

"Stiddy, stiddy, Cranks!" remonstrated the Colonel. "Nobody ever gets along ef they 'low themselves to be skeered."

"Fact," chimed in the smallest and thinnest man in the party. "The Bible says somethin' mighty hot 'bout that, I disremember dactly how it goes, but I've hern Parson Buzzy, down to Maine, preach a ripplin' old sermon many a time. The old man never thought what a comfort them sermons wus agoin' to be to a road agent, though. That time we stopped Slim Mike's stage, and he didn't have no more manners than to draw on me, them sermons wuz a perfect blessing to me—the thorns of 'em cleaned my head as quick as a cocktail. An'——"

"I don't want to dispute Logroller's pious strain," interrupted the Colonel, "but ez it's Old Black that's arrivin' today instead of Slim Mike, and ez it's Old Black allers made his time, hadn't we better vamoose?"

The door of the shanty was hastily closed, and the men filed through the thicket until near the road, when they marched rapidly on in parallel lines with it. After about half an hour Perkins, who was leading, halted, and wiped his perspiring brow with his shirt sleeve.

"Fur enough from home now," said he. "'Taint no use bein' a gentleman if yer have to work too hard."

"Safe enough, I reckon," replied the Colonel. "We'll do the usual; I'll halt 'em; Logroller, 'tend to the driver; Cranks, take the boot, and Mack and Perk take right and left. An' I know it's tough—but considerin' how everlastin' eternal hard up we are, I reckon we'll have to ask contribution from the ladies, too, ef ther's any aboard—eh, boys?"

"Reckon so," replied Logroller, with a chuckle that seemed to inspire even his black domino with a merry wrinkle or two. "What's the use of women's rights, ef they don't ever have a chance of exercis'n 'em? Hevin' ther purses borrowed 'ud show 'em the full doctrine in a bran-new light."

"Come, come, boys," interposed the Colonel, "thar's the crack of Old Black's whip; pick yer bush—quick! All jump when I whistle."

Each man secreted himself near the roadside. The stage came swinging along handsomely; those inside were laughing heartily at something, and Old Black was just giving a delicate touch to the flank of the off leader, when the Colonel gave a shrill, quick whistle, and five men sprang into the road.

The horses stopped as suddenly as if it were a matter of common occurrence. Old Black dropped the reins, crossed his legs and stared into the sky, and the passengers all put out their heads with a rapidity equaled only by that with which they withdrew them as they saw the dominos and revolvers of the road agents.

"Seems to be something the matter, gentlemen," said the Colonel blandly, as he opened the door. "Won't you please get out? Don't trouble yourself to draw, 'cos my friend here's got his weapon cocked an' his finger's rather nervous. Ain't got a handkerchief, hev you?" he asked of the first passenger who descended from the stage. "Hev? Well, now, that's lucky. Just put yer hands behind yer—so—that's it." And the unfortunate man's hands were securely tied behind in an instant.

The remaining passengers were treated with similar courtesy, and the Colonel and his friends examined the pockets of the captives. Old Black remained unmolested, for who ever heard of a stage-driver having money?

"Boys," said the Colonel, calling his brother agents aside and comparing receipts, "'tain't much of a haul, but there's only one woman, and she's old enough to be a feller's grandmother."

"Like enough she'll pan out more than all the rest of the stage put together," growled Cranks, carefully testing the thickness of the case of a gold watch. "Just like the low-lived deceitfulness of some folks to hire an old woman to carry their money, so it'd go safer. Mebbe what she's got ain't nothin' to some folks that's got hosses that kin win money at races, but—"

The Colonel abruptly ended the conversation, and approached the stage. He was very chivalrous, but Cranks' sarcastic reference to Tipsie needed avenging, and, as he could not consistently with business arrangements put an end to Cranks, the only lady would have to suffer.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the Colonel, raising his hat politely with one hand, while he drew open the coach door with the other, "but we are taking up a collection for some deserving object. We was goin' to make the gentlemen fork over the hull amount, but as they ain't got enough we will have to bother you."

The old lady trembled, felt for her pocket-book and raised her veil. The Colonel looked into her face, slammed the stage door, and, sitting on the hub of one of the wheels, stared vacantly into space.

"Nothin?" queried Perkins, in a whisper, and with a face full of genuine sympathy.

"No—yes," said the Colonel, dreamily. "That is, untie 'em, and let the stage go ahead," he continued, springing to his feet. "I'll hurry back to the cabin." And the Colonel dashed into the bushes and left his followers so paralyzed with astonishment that Old Black afterward remarked that if ther'd been anybody to mind the horses he could have cleaned out the hull crowd with his whip.

The passengers, now relieved of their weapons, were unbound, allowed to enter the stage and the door was slammed, upon which Old Black picked up his reins as if he laid them down at the station while the horses were being changed, then he cracked his whip and the stage rolled off, while the Colonel's party hurried back to the hut, fondly inspecting, as they went, certain flasks they had obtained while transacting their business with the occupants of the stage.

Great was the surprise of the road agents as they entered their hut, for there stood the Colonel in a clean white shirt, and in a suit of clothing made up from the limited spare wardrobes of the other members of the band.

But the suspicious Cranks speedily subordinated his wonder to his prudence as, laying on the table a heavy purse, he exclaimed:

"Come, Colonel, business before pleasure; let's divide and scatter. Ef anybody should hear about it an' find our trail, an' ketch the traps in our possession, they might—"

"Divide yourselves!" said the Colonel, with a white abruptness and a great oath; "I want none of it."

"Colonel," said Perkins, removing his own domino and looking anxiously into the leader's face, "be you sick? Here's some bully brandy which I found in the passengers' pockets."

"It hain't nothin'," replied the Colonel, with averted eyes. "I'm goin' and I'm retirin' from business forever."

"Ain't agoin' to turn evidence?" cried Cranks, grasping a pistol lying upon the table.

"I'm agoin' to make a lead mine of you ef you don't take that back!" roared the Colonel, with a bound that caused Cranks to drop the pistol and retire precipitately, apologizing as he went. "I'm agoin' to attend to my own business, and that's enough to keep anybody busy. Somebody lend me $50 till I see him agin."

Perkins pressed the money in the Colonel's hand, and within two minutes the Colonel was on Tipsie's back and galloped off in the direction the stage had taken.

He overtook it, passed it, and still he galloped on.

The people at Mud Gulch knew the Colonel well, and made it a rule never to be astonished at anything he did; but they made an exception to the rule when the Colonel canvassed the principal bar-rooms for men who wished to buy a horse, and when a gambler who was flush obtained Tipsie for twenty slugs—only $1,000, when the Colonel had always said there was not gold enough on top of ground to buy her—Mud Gulch experienced a decided sensation.

But when the Colonel, after remaining in the barber shop for half an hour, emerged with his face clean shaved and his hair nicely trimmed and parted, betting was so wild that a cool-headed sporting man speedily made a fortune by betting against every theory that had been advanced.

Then the Colonel made a tour of the stores, and fitted himself up with a new suit of clothes, carefully eschewing all of the gorgeous patterns and pronounced colors so dear to the heart of the average miner. He bought a new hat and put on a pair of boots and pruned his finger nails and, stranger than all, he mildly declined all invitations to drink.

As the Colonel stood at the door of the principal saloon, where the stage always stopped, the Challenge Hill constable was seen to approach the Colonel and tap him on the shoulder, when all the men who had bet that the Colonel was dodging somebody claimed the stakes. But those who stood near the Colonel heard the constable say:

"Colonel, I take it all back. When I seed you come out of Challenge Hill, it come to me that you might be in the road-agent business. But when I seed you sell Tipsie I knew I was on the wrong trail. I wouldn't suspect you now if all the stages in the country was robbed; and I'll give you satisfaction any way you want it."

"It's all right," said the Colonel, with a smile. The constable afterward said that nobody had any idea of how curiously the Colonel smiled when his beard was off.

Suddenly the stage pulled up to the door with a crash, and the male passengers hurried into the saloon in a state of utter indignation and impecuniosity.

The story of the robbery attracted everybody, and during the excitement the Colonel slipped out quietly and opened the door of the stage. The old lady started, and cried:

"George!"

And the Colonel jumped in the stage, and, putting his arm tenderly around the trembling form of the old lady, exclaimed:

"Mother!"—*Bret Harte.*

In the South of France caged decoy birds have their eyes put out, and they sing to the rays of the rising sun which they feel but cannot see, and they attract free birds from the woods. The latter birds—thrushes, nightingales, linnets, woodpeckers, robins, blackbirds, yellowhammers and larks—are mercilessly shot, twenty or thirty at a time, and are used for food. There is also much netting of these birds. Insects are increasing in number. An effort is being made to stop the slaughter of the birds.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

AT Cape Island, N. J., the sea has gained on the shore fully a mile since 1776. The tides on the eastern shore of the State are observably growing higher.

DURING the reign of Napoleon I. a book of birds for children was suppressed because it contained the phrase: "The cock is rather the tyrant than the chieftain of the farm-yard."

EVERY shell fired by an army during siege operations costs, with the powder with which the mortar is charged, the sum of eight dollars—enough to support a poor family for a fortnight.

THE lead used in sounding from a vessel usually weighs about fourteen pounds, but in deep-sea soundings a weight of not less than 150 pounds is frequently employed. Wire has been largely used for a line, as it makes less friction in sinking through the water. With hemp rope a sinker of 300 weight is sometimes twenty minutes in reaching the bottom in 1,500 fathoms of water, so great is the friction of the line.

THE oldest monument in the world is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This is the lintel stone of a tomb which formed the last resting-place of an officer who lived in the time of King Sent, of the second dynasty, whose fate is fixed by M. Mariette more than 6,000 years ago. The stone is covered with that delicate and finished sculpture which distinguished the early periods of Egyptian history, and was immeasurably superior to the stiff and conventional art of the latter ages of Egypt, which we are accustomed to see in European museums.

THE Japanese are remarkably exempt from deformed feet. The reason of this is to be found in the shoes they wear. The wooden sandals worn in Japan have a separate compartment for the great toe, and make a clanking noise on the streets. Straw slippers are also worn, and a traveler setting out on a journey will strap a supply of them on his back, that he may put on a new pair when the old is worn out. They cost but a cent and a half a pair. They are rights and lefts, and leave the foot free to the air. They are never worn in the house, being left outside the door; passing down a Japanese street long rows of them are seen at the doors, old and new, large and small. It is surprising to see how rapidly the Japs step out of them, and pick them up again with their feet without stopping when leaving the house.

AS THE most valuable wealth a country can possess is its healthy population, the tables of mortality are worth study; and from these we find that on the first day of life seventy-eight boys die, to sixty-three girls. In the first week of life 168 boys die, to 153 girls. In Prussia the mortality among females is the greatest from 10 to 13 years of age; and from the 25th to the 40th it is greater than at other periods of life, and yet at all periods of life the census of females compares favorably with that of males. In England, taking a period of seven years, there were eight men to fifteen women who were alive at 101 years; three men to five women at 102 years; two men to three women at 103 years of age, and no man to one woman who lived to 104. It is observed that only one person in 1,000 born lives beyond 94 years.

FROM a comparison of the results of recent deep-sea soundings, it appears that the following are just generalizations: 1. The water of the South Pacific is in its whole mass cooler than that of the Atlantic. 2. The water of the South Pacific is, down to 4,225 feet, somewhat warmer than that of the Atlantic, but below that depth cooler. 3. The bottom temperatures are generally lower in the Pacific than in the Atlantic at the same depths and in the same degree of latitude; but nowhere in the Pacific are found such low bottom temperatures as in the Antarctic portion of the South Atlantic, where temperatures of —0.3 centigrade to —0.6 degrees have been measured. 4. In the western parts of the Pacific and the adjoining parts of the East India archipelago, the temperature of the water reaches its minimum at depths between 1,787 and 8,937 feet, remaining the same from this depth to the bottom. In the whole of the Atlantic the temperature from 8,967 feet to the bottom gradually though slowly increases.

The Irish Highwayman.

An Irishman, finding his cash at low ebb, resolved to adopt "the road" as a professional means of refreshing the exchequer; and, having provided himself with a huge horse-pistol, proceeded forthwith to the conventional "lonely common" and lay in wait. The-no-less conventional "farmer returning from the market with a bag of money," of course, soon appeared, to whom enter Pat with the regulation highwayman offer of choice, "your money or your life!"—a remark fortified by the simultaneous exhibition of the fire-arm in the usual way. The farmer, who was a Quaker, essayed to temporize. "I would not have thee stain thy soul with sin, friend; and didst thou rob me of my gold, it would be theft; and didst thou kill me, it would be murder. But hold! A bargain is no sin, but a commerce between two honest men. I will give thee this bag of gold for the pistol which thou holdest at my ear." The unsuspecting amateur Macbeth, yielding, perhaps, to the Quaker's logic and solicitude for his spiritual welfare, made the exchange without a moment's hesitation. "Now, friend," cried the wily Ephraim, leveling the weapon, "give me back my gold, or I'll blow thy brains out!" "Blaze away, thin, darlint!" said Pat. "Sure there's niver a dhrop of powther in it!"—The result was a sold Quaker.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Omnibus.

The long coach called an omnibus, with the entrance behind and the seats along the side, facing each other, originated in Paris in 1827, and in 1831 it began to come into use in London. In large cities it is found the most economical form of carriage, except those running on rails, for conveying the largest number of passengers through the streets. In Paris the public omnibuses are numerous and commodious, though their progress is slow as compared with those of London. One company has a municipal monopoly and owns all the lines. The omnibuses on the several lines are of different colors, and the lines are lettered from A to Z and from A B to A Z. In 1875 there were in London about 1,500 omnibuses, employing nearly 7,000 persons. The number was formerly much larger in proportion, for, in 1844, one company employed 1,400 omnibuses. But a large part of the city and suburban travel is now carried on tramways and underground railways. In New York city one was made in 1830 and run upon Broadway. In 1858 the number of these coaches employed upon various lines was 429. This was a considerable reduction from the number of former years, owing to the construction of horse railroads, and by 1873 the number was reduced to about 200.

How to Live in Summer.

Food is a part of drink, and drink a part of food; both sustain the constant changes of the body, and are necessary for its maintenance. Man may have early come upon the idea to manufacture beverages from various vegetable substances, and so have originated the habit of taking fluids, which are never really meant to quench thirst only. Some are taken for their aroma, for their supposed strengthening and stimulating qualities, as various wines and spirits; others, as beer, for their sustaining and satisfying properties; others, as some fruit and vegetable juices, for their refreshing qualities.

We call the three former, that is, spirits, wines and beer, alcoholic drinks; their composition we cannot here enter upon, but their effect upon the human system, if taken in any undue quantity, is not healthful. As regards the hot season, alcoholic beverages require the greatest care in their use, and to take only such wines as are really of a cooling tendency. When vitality flags very much it is possible to give a sudden stimulus to the nervous system by taking a small quantity of wine or spirits with cold water, which will rally an exhausted person suddenly and help him to exert his energies for recovery, but to drink successively any quantity of wines or spirits in hot weather is equal to trying to commit suicide on the chance—that the pistol will not shoot or the rope will not hang. To increase in summer the heat of the blood, which alcohol does, is an irrational venture.

As far as beer is concerned, the taking of it is by many thought a necessity, with the thermometer at 90 degrees. More beer and more beer is called for, while each glass makes the day hotter for him who takes. Beer should only be taken in the cool of the evening, and it may somewhat restore the flagging strength after the labor of the day. It is better to avoid it as much as possible during the day. We have now many aerated drinks, fruit and lime juices, mineral waters and iced lemonades, all refreshing and abating the influence of excessive heat from without.

Whatever these may do to cool us, they cannot do away with the results of dry, parched-up food, which occasions thirst in an undue degree.

To keep drink down, in fact, we must keep food up to its proper standard.

A very cooling drink is made of light clarets, with slices of pineapple, the peels of cucumber, a lemon slice or two, a little nutmeg and white sugar; this is not at every one's door, but such mixtures can be and are made with cheaper materials, and at the corners of our streets a good trade is done with them.

Rice water, barley water, oatmeal water, with lemon and sugar, should be ready in every house where children are. These are surely better than cold tea, which is often given, or milk, that cannot always be trusted.

Small pieces of ice are very refreshing now and then for strong, healthy persons; also, a drink of water mixed with vinegar and molasses is thirst-quenching for workpeople, or a slice of lemon dipped into white sugar. Cool the blood without disturbing the digestion and distending the intestines and you will get through the day.

A small ice-cream now and then is refreshing, but a continual use of it in sultry weather may have very evil consequences.

The humane custom to erect here and there a drinking fountain is in the highest degree praiseworthy; it will save many a headache, many a faltering spirit from giving way and cool many a parched tongue. But the water in such fountains must not be of an indescribable taste and a tepid temperature. Bright and clear it should sparkle, refreshing truly. This is a matter of grave thought to those in authority, who can escape from the heat of towns to the seaside and to sylvan shades, leaving the hard worker in the dusty, hot, smelling city.

The principal needs of life, until now spoken of, have been food and drink, though the first place ought to have been claimed by air.—*Food and Health.*

The Public Schools.

It would seem that the worst enemies of our common schools, as a general thing, are the trustees, superintendents and teachers.

Trustees are chosen, usually, because of their lack of education, their ignorance of the wants of parents and guardians, their utter inability to conduct the schools according to the idea and intention of the law, and their reckless disregard of common sense and the public good.

Superintendents, who should be cutting wood or pounding iron, are too often foisted upon the public, and entirely too often they conduct themselves in a manner disgraceful to the positions they hold and are a dead weight to the public-school system. In other words, and to make it short, there are entirely too many jackasses holding positions as superintendents who cannot write a grammatical sentence or prepare an article fit for publication in a respectable journal. Their sole idea seems to be to cram the pupil with a lot of silly stuff that is worse than no teaching.

In this city our public schools are well-nigh ruined by this policy and practice. In fact, our trustees this year were so heartily ashamed of the "progress" made in the public schools that for a long time they hesitated at holding "commencement" in public.

The only plan to save the public schools is to kick out all incompetents and appoint none but competent, faithful and sensible superintendents and teachers.—*New Albany Public Press.*

FOR seven years a Chicago boot and shoe clerk presided over three households in different parts of the city, and that on a salary of only $15 per week. What's the use of sighing for millions?

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For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
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In Three Hundred Years.

An English author named Willis D. Hay has given to the world a very remarkable book, entitled "Three Hundred Years Hence." Hay's work indicates his possession of a wonderful imagination. He has endeavored to tell something of the world and its population in 2181, and his attempt bristles with startling ideas and wonderful theories. He describes the rise of Socialism and predicts that the Land League agitation will involve Great Britain in a civil war, which will destroy her commerce and pave the way for her downfall. Upon the ruins of crumbling empires will be founded a world-wide republic. A Yankee will invent an annihilating machine which will make wars impossible. The disappearance of armies and forts will make the universal republic stronger. The new force is discovered. By means of this, man walks on the floor of the ocean and forces his way through the bowels of the earth. Great caverns are discovered at enormous depths, and as the surface of the earth becomes crowded colonies are planted in these, and mighty domes shaped like diving bells, built upon the bed of the ocean and running up above the level of the water, afford temporary and permanent abodes to thousands. They cultivate sea weeds, and vegetables, and fibrous submarine plants for textile fabrics and dyes. Later the internal fires of the globe are made available for heating purposes. With their aid the frozen regions around the poles are rendered tropical. The vine and banana flourish there, and the long arctic night is made brilliant with electric lights. In time the population of the globe becomes so dense that the Ecumenical Council, the head-center of Government for the States of Humanity, decides that the four or five millions of acres covered by the habitations of men must be brought under cultivation. The population of the globe betakes itself to cities built upon piles in the seas, houses are demolished, and every inch of the earth's surface is cultivated for food. The Capitol wherein laws are made for the world is located at Terrapolis, a city of 10,000,000 inhabitants, built in the South Pacific Sea. It is ornamented with a few of the most remarkable buildings in the ancient world, including the Cathedral of Cologne, the Tower of London, the Vatican, and the great Pyramid.

A book of this character ought to make fascinating reading. How much of truth there may be in it the reader alone can determine. The predictions which Hay makes are founded upon scientific data. It is a pity that we can't live to see the wonderful changes he has in his mind's eye.

[From the Port Huron Commercial.]

Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, speaking to us recently, observed: I suffered so much with Rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and, as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and, by the continued use of the Oil, entirely cured. I thank Heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for *it saved my life*. It also cured my wife.

A Village of Terrors.

A Detroiter who had business in a village in Washtenaw County drove out there in a buggy, and of course went to the inn for his dinner. The landlord made no inquiries until after the meal was eaten and paid for and he then found opportunity to inquire:

"Were you going out to 'Squire Brown's place?"

"No."

"I didn't know but you were a lightning-rod man, and I was going to say that the 'Squire has threatened to shoot the next one on sight. We don't go much on them fellers around here, and I'm glad you are somebody else. Maybe you are going over to Judge Hardy's to sell him some fruit trees for fall setting?"

"No."

"Well, that's lucky. Only yesterday the Judge was remarking to me that the next fruit tree agent who entered his gate would want a coffin. Fact is, I myself have got to do some kicking to pay for being swindled on grape vines. You are not a patent-right man, eh?"

"No."

"Well, that's a narrow escape for you. We've been swindled here on hay forks, cultivators, gates, pumps, churns, and a dozen other things, and I'm keeping sixteen dozen bad eggs for use when the next patent-righter shows his face in this town. Perhaps you are a lecturer?"

"No."

"Well, you haven't lost anything. We never turn out very strong here to a lecture. The last man who struck us lectured on 'Our Currency,' but didn't take in enough of it to pay me for his supper. You are not a book-canvasser?"

"No."

"That's another escape. We've been laid out here so often that if an agent should offer to sell a $20 dollar Bible for fifty cents, we'd suspect a trick to beat us. Strikes me now that you may be a lawyer?"

"No."

"Good 'nuff. Last one who settled here had to leave town at midnight, and we don't want any more. Say, what are you, anyway?"

"A politician," replied the Detroiter.

"A politician! Then git! For heaven's sake don't stand around here if you value your life! We've just impeached our pound-master for embezzling the public money, and the excitement is so intense that the Democrats will ride you on a rail or the Republicans duck you in the water-trough. Git right up and scoot!"—*Free Press.*

European Breweries.

There are in Europe about 40,000 breweries, which produce annually nearly 2,250,000,000 gallons of malt liquor. Great Britian alone produces a third of the entire quantity, or, to be exact, 785,017,002 gallons. Prussia comes next with 318,579,998 gallons; Bavaria, 260,757,002 gallons; Austria, 245,975,158 gallons; and France, 155,980,000 gallons. It will thus be seen that the Teutonic nations are eminently the beer producers, as they are also the principal beer drinkers; where wine is to be had nearly as cheaply as beer the malt liquor is not preferred. The proportion in which beer is consumed varies very much. Bavaria heads the list with 54 gallons per head per annum, or rather over one gallon a week. Belgium is next with 30 gallons, and England is about the same, namely, 29 gallons, or, roundly speaking, something over half a gallon per head per week. In Germany excluding Bavaria, the average consumption is 19 gallons, and from this a great drop follows, to 9 gallons in Scotland, and 8½ in Ireland, whisky being preferred. Austria consumes only 6 gallons of beer per head, and France only 4.

[From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.]

When about twelve years old, said Mr. Geisman, of the Globe Chop House, to our representative, I met with an accident with a horse, by which my skull was fractured, and ever since I have suffered with the most excruciating rheumatic pains. Of late, I applied St. Jacobs Oil, which has given me almost total relief.

The Levees of the Mississippi.

In Louisiana the levee system is of comparative antiquity, having had its beginning in the earlier years of the eighteenth century, and the embankments long ago came under the jurisdiction of local and State Government and assumed the dignity of public works. In Mississippi and Arkansas, however, the reclamation of the swamp was an enterprise of much more moderate date, having its origin almost within memory of persons now living, and at first—and, indeed, for a long time—it was exploited solely by individual effort.

The earlier settlements on the river between Memphis and Vicksburg—generally wood-yards with small appurtenant corn-fields—were made upon unusually-high spots, which, although really formed by antecedent inundation, obtained, absurdly enough, the reputation of being "above overflow," because, for a number of years, they had not been actually submerged. They were prized accordingly, and the corn-fields of the wood-choppers were gradually transformed into cotton plantations, at first, of course, of very limited dimensions. Similar elevated spots were sought out and subjected to culture, and, before any leveeing operations had been attempted, the river bank on both sides was dotted with settlements of pioneer planters, who sought to utilize the fertile soil by cultivation. A very few years, however, sufficed to demonstrate the fallacy of the "above-overflow" pretension; the planter's mind relinquished the delusion that land should be high—it was sufficient that it should be dry—and the proprietors deemed it expedient to fortify against their common enemy. The water-marks left by the flood upon trees, stumps and fences were as plain as paint; these indicated the level of the water and supplied the want of engineering science. A make-shift levee of primitive style was constructed, very near the river bank, because less land was thereby thrown out, and because the ground is always highest upon the margin of the river, sloping thence inland. As the plantations increased in number and approximated each other, the principle of co-operation appeared; levees were built across unoccupied lands until there were disconnected strings ten, twelve or fifteen miles long. The construction of these was far from satisfactory. The operatives were generally the plantation negroes. At that time the Irish ditchers and levee-builders had scarcely made their appearance in the country. The colored people are not usually distinguished for their skill in the use of the spade, and cannot at all compete with the Hibernian. Some years there was high water, carrying dismay to the planter's heart; some years there was low water, inspiring confidence and security; occasionally there was no "water" at all—the river did not get out of its banks, and was, therefore, held in contempt. In 1844, however, the Mississippi, having apparently lost all patience with this persistent intrusion upon its domains, "spread itself," to use a vulgarism singularly descriptive of the operation, and treated its unbidden guests to a first-class "big overflow," the like of which had not been seen since 1828. The river rose early and went down late; it overflowed the whole country, and filled up the entire swamp; ruined all the levees, great and small; remained at or near high-water mark week after week and month after month until late in July, and did not finally retire within its banks until nearly the middle of August.—*William L. Murfree, Sr., in Scribner.*

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

Cigar Stumps in Paris.

The market for cigar stumps, which I looked in upon in the Place Maubert yesterday, is a veritable Parisian curiosity. The place is full of life and activity from 8 until 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A kilogram of stumps is worth 1 franc 50 centimes to 2 fr. 50 c., according to the length of the stump. Cheaper cigar stumps bring lower prices. There are four or five wholesale dealers in cigar stumps who have their headquarters in the wine saloons in the vicinity of the market, and these deal with the old men and women, and ragged little boys and girls, who go about the streets picking up these stumps. Much of the tobacco thus scraped together is sold to exporters, who make it up in fine cigarettes. There was once an old fellow who bought cigar stumps for a living, who died worth 15,000 francs a year. These pickers-up of ends and half smoked cigarettes are quite a nuisance to those people who frequent the boulevard *cafes.* They are forever getting in one's way, burrowing about one's legs, hunting for the coveted stump. From the heights of the Rue Mouffetard and the Rue Montmartre swarms of these *lazaroni* swoop down upon Paris and make us miserable with their intolerable presence.—*Paris Letter.*

It is impossible for a woman to suffer from weakness after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mary had a vaccine scab
Upon her snow-white arm,
She warned her beau to this effect
For fear he'd do it harm.

But when they came to part that night
She gave a mighty grab,
And whispered, "Hug me awful tight,
And never mind the scab!"
—*Kansas City Times.*

Save a doctor's bill by keeping the system in order with Kidney-Wort. It will do it.

What Cyrus Field Saw in Asia.

"There is no unusual discomfort about railway travel in India. Railway management there is of a high order, and, as to expense of operating, exceeds anything to be found in the United States. But about 33 per cent. of receipts of Indian railways are required to meet the expense of operation. What one of our railways can report as favorably as that?

"The Japanese are one of the cleanliest people on earth, personally. But as much cannot be said of them morally. It is the custom of the whole nation to bathe daily, but it may shock you to know that, until recently, men and women bathed together perfectly naked. The Government has established a law against promiscuous bathing, and the bathing houses are now made with a partition to separate the men and the women, but it is not very high. A few years ago it was a very common thing to see men and women stark naked taking a bath in front of their houses. The relation of the sexes in Japan are unfortunate, but no worse than elsewhere in Asia.

"The most refined Japanese are extremely courteous and agreeable people. We were invited to visit a Japanese merchant, with whom I was much pleased. Our reception was as curious as it was cordial. We had to remove our shoes at the door, and enter and make our visit in our stocking feet. Our host introduced us to three of his wives. I do not know how many more he had. It will give you some idea of the elegance of our entertainment if I tell you the tea we drank was made before us in a golden teakettle.

"The hills, mountains and volcanoes of Japan are exceedingly beautiful. The groves which occupy so much space in Japanese cities are very attractive. The inland sea upon which we crossed to Nagasaki is as beautiful as any water I ever sailed upon.

"Shanghai and Hong Kong are not filthy, and Saigon, in Cochin China, is cleaner than New York has been in many years. But the people do not bathe as frequently as in Japan, and the people are not as clean. The Celestials are sinewy, and have great endurance, but they would doubtless look less sallow and their physical condition would improve if they were not restricted to such monotonous diet. Rice is wholesome food, but they live almost exclusively upon rice, and the poorer class have hardly enough of that.

"The dwellings of the natives are poor everywhere in Asia. The only fine private buildings are the houses of foreign residents. The pagodas of the great cities of China are conspicuous above the hut-like houses of the people, but they are much inferior to the mosques and temples of India. As we sailed from the ports of China the pagodas were the last objects of sight, and, as we approached Singapore, the southernmost point of Asia, and passed through the Straits of Malacca to Penang, the temples of heathen deities were the first objects to attract our attention. So it was at every Asiatic port we entered. As we sailed up the Bay of Bengal to Rangoon, the capital of British Burmah, twenty-five miles within the mouth of the Irrawaddy, the greatest pagoda in the world raised its great golden dome imposingly before us."

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is more important that her family should be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety." All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Welsh Opinion of Royality.

It is, we think, to be regretted that the Prince of Wales has declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the National Eisteddfod of Wales. The loyalty of the Welsh people is beyond question, but when they ask a little favor it ought, if possible, to be granted. As there must have been reasons why his Royal Highness declined to have anything to do with the Eisteddfod it seems a pity they were not stated. We make these remarks because the refusal of the Prince to patronize the Eisteddfod has not only created a sore feeling in the Principality, but it has also exposed him to vulgar abuse, and has given the enemies of the Monarchy the opportunity of attacking not merely the Prince himself, but also the Queen and the Royal family.

Thus, a contributor to a Welsh newspaper elegantly declares that the incident has 'shortened Royality's life in this country fifty years."

"Already," he continues "the Welsh press have been heard to grumble, not only loudly but angrily, at this ungracious conduct of him who some day hopes to be called His Most Gracious Majesty. In the columns of an English daily last week appeared an article which, though not (because of the old absurd veneration for Royalty so long prevailing) so outspoken as it might have been, may yet be considered the first mutterings of a storm which will one day burst as surely as it is now brewing. Men, who, if you had spoken to them sneeringly or slightingly of the principle of Royalty a few months back, would have turned away from you in disgust, are now beginning to see through the mists of prejudice, and to question the use of the thing. When not only the utter uselessness, but the positive evil, of that which they have to pay so dearly for shall become apparent, then will it and other fooleries and sins be sent packing. As a beginning in the right direction, allow me to suggest the dropping from all toasts lists of the insane custom of drinking the healths of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal family. Welshmen have (although not for the first time) received proof positive that none of them are of any use to Wales. Even the musical and literary members of that family—the fiddling Duke of Edinburgh and the studious little Leopold, whom the irreverent believe to be in training for the Arbishopric of Canterbury—have thought themselves above patronizing Welshmen of like pursuits with themselves.—*London Figaro.*

"As for me, I do not believe what I do not understand." "Do you understand how it is that fire will soften butter but will harden an egg?" "No." "Yet you believe in an omelet!"

DR. PHILLIP C. BALLOU, OF VERMONT.

A Letter from this Well-Known Gentleman, Who is a "Regular" of the Old School.

[From the Boston Daily Journal, June 7.]

We published several letters lately, which have evoked considerable comment, both from being read in our columns and in our contemporaries who have copied them. We refer to letters from Burlington, Providence, Springfield and Hartford, on the subject of the wonderful curative powers of a remedy called Kidney-Wort, which has been so thoroughly tried as to seem to be *the* long-looked-for medicine. Great good is done by a really first-class article, as this seems to be, and when it is recognised by regular physicians in all parts of the country it is naturally received by the people at large with faith. We append a letter on this subject received by us from a well-known "regular" physician from Northern Vermont. It is worth a careful reading:

Monkton, Vt., June 1, 1881.

Editors Boston Journal:

I have always been opposed to the use of patent medicines, as I am of the opinion that more harm than good is done by their indiscriminate use. Seeing that several correspondents have been singing the praises of Kidney-Wort, and knowing of some remarkable cures performed by it, I feel it but just that the public should know of them. I was induced to use it in my practice by positive evidence of its virtues, and have done so to a considerable extent for the past two years.

One of the first cures was that of Mrs. A——, who had suffered for years from an obstinate kidney trouble, complicated with constipation and uterine difficulty. There was an inflammatory condition of the organs which caused much pain and often severe suffering.

I had prescribed previously all the remedies usually employed in such cases, but without benefit. I procured Kidney-Wort for her, and directed it to be prepared and taken according to directions. It relieved the pain and suffering *almost immediately,* and gave a favorable turn to all the symptoms.

Her recovery progressed rapidly, and in a comparatively short time I was enabled to pronounce her cured. She has ever since been much stronger and healthier than for years before. I could detail a score or more of other cases in which I have used it with the same marked results, if I had time and space.

In the various kidney troubles it has been a very efficient remedy, far more decided in its effects than Buchu, Uva, Urie, Spirits Nitre and the other agents usually employed.

Its diuretic properties show themselves in two to four hours; while as a laxative and cathartic it produces the happiest results, relieving the bowels speedily and without disagreeable effects. Its action is prompt and the effect lasting. Being curative and tonic, it restores a condition of health and regular action which other cathartics usually fail to do.

This spring I found that through a close attention to my professional duties I had become worn, and was in need of a diuretic and cathartic myself. I at once took a few doses of Kidney-Wort, and found it operate equally well in my own case.

Very sincerely yours,
Phillip C. Ballou, M. D.

TAKE BACK THY GIFTS.

Take back thy gifts—I crave not one
To keep for memory's sake;
I would not have the sight of them
One fond regret awake.

A withered rose—ah! once so fair,
Faded and worthless now;
Fit emblem of our sweet, dead past,
And every broken vow.

One tiny curl, from off thy brow,
Held with a knot of blue;
"Be this a token," then you said,
"My love for thee is true."

Take back thy ring—a lovely pearl
Of rarest purity;
"An emblem of our love," you said,
"Through all eternity!"

I cannot say, take back thy love,
I'm sure 'twas never mine.
Would not a heart that's truly given,
More constant prove than thine?

And thus we part—I will not say
It causes me no pain;
A brightness from my life has gone
That ne'er will come again.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A Main street man informed his wife that he intended having the wire-like productions of his occiput reduced so much beyond their primeval condition that even the most perspicacious osteologist would not be able to discern traces of their former vegetation. She afterward discovered he meant that he was going to have his head shaved.—*Danbury Sun.*

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,

rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Could I but see Carboline made,
And view the process o'er,
No bald-head pate would make afraid,
Nor gray hairs fright me more.
As now improved and perfected,
No oil was ere so sure,
All skin disease, of limb or head,
It never fails to cure.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

The sales of the Frazer Axle Grease are constantly increasing, thus indicating that the public thoroughly appreciate its good qualities.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in man and beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Dr. Hunter, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

HAY FEVER Instantly relieved by German Asthma Cure. Trial free of Druggists or Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

A Paradise for Householders.

Utopia, from the rate payer's point of view, has at length been discovered. It is a small town, situated in the very heart of the rich and fruitful Rhenish Palatinate, and its brief, unromantic name is Schopp. Recently the municipality of this ideal burg, finding its receipts largely in excess of its expenditures, resolved to dispose of the cash balance at its command by presenting to every householder within the civic precincts the handy little sum of £2 10s. A similar reparation of surplus income took place a few years ago, upon which still more propitious occasion each rate paying citizen received a bonus of £4 from the town exchequer. Our German contemporaries, the *Frankfurter* and *Kölnische Zeitungen*, in recording the above-mentioned facts, with justifiable pride and exultation point out that the solution of life's most difficult problem—how to eat your cake and have it too—has obviously been attained in Schopp. That is the place, they observe, in which the heart that is humble may hope to achieve perfect contentment. The Cologne *Gazette* concludes its reference to this fiscal paradise, "the happiest spot upon our earth," with an exhortation to its readers, couched in terms as stirring as they are terse. It runs as follows: "Up and away to Schopp." This irrepressible *cri du cœur* will doubtless find an echo in many a breast throughout the length and breadth of the fatherland.—*London Telegraph.*

A London *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Nelson, New Zealand, says: "Whoever in England, whether farmer, tradesman, artisan or laborer can by an honest and honorable means manage to keep a roof over his head, let him by all means stop where he is. The safest speculator in this direction is undoubtedly the British farmer with a moderate capital, but even him, in view of the low prices of produce here, I would advise to wait till we see the effect of the better times which have already begun."

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 West Madison st., Chicago.

Cyclopedia War.

The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large-type edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopædia, 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, $15; in half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs.

$10,000 REWARD extra to club agents during the months of July and August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, 764 Broadway, New York.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALID'S FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

CHICAGO PITTS!

Forty-sixth season of the old reliable "Chicago Pitts" Separators, the only first-class Apron Machine now in the market adapted for large or small jobs, horse or steam power; the only Apron Machine that threshes and cleans flax and all grains perfectly. "Chicago Pitts" Double Pinion Mounted Horse Powers are the best in the world.

BLACK HAWK

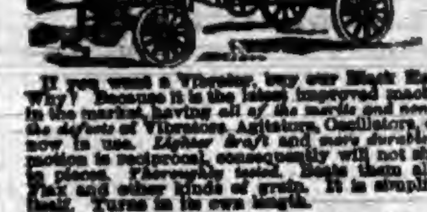

If you want a Thresher, buy our Black Hawk. Why? Because it is the latest improved machine in the market, having all of the merits and none of the faults of Vibrators, Agitators, Oscillators, etc. [illegible]

N. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO.
Yard 6 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Columbia Bicycle.

A permanent practical road vehicle, with which a person can ride three miles as easily as he could walk one. Send 3-cent stamp for catalogue. THE POPE M'F'G CO. 564 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Iowa Farms

Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Best West. For sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co. [illegible] Branch Office, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

[illegible] CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

[illegible] SPRING MEDICINE. [illegible] WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

[illegible] NERVOUS DEBILITY [illegible] D. E. MATHEWS & CO. [illegible]

C. N. U. No. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Dr. HARTER'S

[illegible]

IRON TONIC.

[illegible] MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

PETROLEUM JELLY Sold by all Druggists.

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS OF EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

VASELINE

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

[illegible] VASELINE CONFECTIONS [illegible] 25 CENTS A BOX. COLGATE & CO. N.Y.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 18, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE well known Sioux chief, Spotted Tail, was shot dead by another Indian named Crow Dog, a few days ago.

THE debt of the United States is now reported by Secretary Windom at $2,120,415,312. This would be about $42 for each man, woman and child in the country.

TEXAS has a body of public land, belonging to her common schools, amounting to about forty millions of acres. This if sold at $2.50 per acre, would produce $100,000,000.

A young man by the name of Frank Fitzsimmons stabbed Jacob Poorman, and the "poor man" is not expected to survive very long in this world. Both parties live near Wauseon, Ohio, and are farmers by occupation.

CHAS. PAINE, so long superintendent of the Lake Shore road, has resigned to accept a similar office on the New York, West Shore and Buffalo road. He will leave Cleveland as soon as his successor is appointed.

THE Apache Indians are on the war-path as usual, and killing and torturing every one they can reach. It is feared that a general war with the savages on our southwestern border is about to begin. It promises to be an unusually troublesome matter, as the Indians can so easily escape by crossing the boundary into Mexico.

EVERY ONE who has seen coal mines will remember the vast amount of coal dust lying useless in front of the mines. A man in Philadelphia has invented a plan by which this dust is made into lumps so that it can be burned in ordinary stoves, and the nuisance to miners, will become a valuable product.

The South Bend Register is authority for the statement that Clear Lake at Laporte is lined with dead fish that have floated to the banks within the last few days. It is thought by some that the fish are poisoned by the woolen mills on the bank of the lake. The marshal has had a force of men at work burying the fish to prevent sickness in the town.

Here is what the Edgerton Herald says of their barber, brother to Sam and Charley Pommert, of this place. But our citizens need not be alarmed about these fellows cutting down prices, no, it "don't pay now:" We are pleased to hear that our tonsorial friend Joe Pommert will reduce his price for hair cutting on Monday next and will thereafter cut hair for 15 cents.

The Valparaiso Messenger says: Mr. Nathaniel Petit is the owner of a historical horse known as the "Divorce Horse," it having carried two women to as many successful divorce suits. It is now the proposition of interested parties that the services of this successful divorce horse be tendered to a certain woman who is about to instigate proceedings for a divorce.

THE condition of the president has been unsatisfactory for several days past. Tuesday he was very weak, with fever, and frequent vomitings. The attending physicians began to consider his condition as quite critical. But yesterday the symptoms were all better, and hopes are now entertained that the crisis is over, and that he may yet recover.

The Valparaiso Messenger has a page devoted to the commencement exercises of the Normal school. Among other things we notice the following in regard to F. K. Blake of this county. "At the Alumni banquet on Monday evening, August 8, the toast, "The Storied Past of the Normal" was ably responded to by F. K. Blake: He spoke of the work done by the Normal during the past seven years with enthusiasm and glowingly referred to the work yet to be done as a great one.

DR. BLISS, one of the president's attending physicians, having been mentioned lately in connection with the Condurango cancer cure swindle, Schuyler Colfax writes to the Inter-Ocean, exonerating the doctor from all blame in the matter. Mr. Colfax says that the medicine was at first very effective in the case of his mother who was treated with it, and that this fact was advertised all over the country. But when a new lot of it was sent for, it proved useless. Nobody has ever been able to assign a reason for the failure of the second lot.

A DECISION was recently made by the treasury department, that United States' marshals can collect mileage but once for each actual trip made to subpœna witnesses, although several witnesses may be called upon. It has heretofore been the custom to charge full mileage for each process served, although the witnesses all lived in the same town, and but one trip was made for all. But it seems that this sensible decision applies only to charges against the government, private individuals being still subject to the old charges.

Niagara Falls Excursion on the B. & O.

On Tuesday, August 23d, 1881, via. B. & O., C. C. C. & I. S. S. and M. S. and N. Y. C railroads passing through the beautiful cities of Cleveland and Buffalo, leaving Auburn Junction at 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niagara Falls at 7 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, August 24th, affording two days at the Falls. Special arrangements have been made to make this excursion first-class in all respects—sleeping, reclining chair and dining cars will be attached to the train. Arrangements have been made so that all parties on this excursion desiring to visit Toronto, can do so for $1 for the round trip, from Niagara Falls. Those who prefer can remain at Niagara until the party returns from Toronto. The excursion will be accompanied by a passenger agent, who will look after the comfort and convenience of the excursionists. For rates, time of train and programme at the Falls, see small bills. Yours,

W. E. REPPERT, P. Agt.

Neighborhood Nippings.

Rome City now has a Rowing Association. It will open up business by a grand regatta, September 9.

The new railroad to Fort Wayne is expected to reach New Haven, six miles east of the city about the 10th of September.

W. Scott Herrick has been appointed principal of the South Wabash graded school, Mr. Kerr, assistant principal, and Miss Ella Shea teacher of the primary grade.—Wabash Courier.

Mrs. L. P. Jackman and son, Cliffy, and Miss Rebecca Shaw returned from Bucyrus, Ohio, last week, to which place they had been called by the death of their sister, Miss Nettie Shaw.—[Huntington Democrat.

We understand that ex-Sheriff Eagles has purchased a small island in Nine Mile lake, above Cedar Beach, and thinks it would be a nice location for a hotel. Hotel accommodations are sadly needed at Turkey lake, if it is to become a resort for the pleasure-seekers of the country who are anxious to spend their summers there.—[New Era.

Our readers will be pained to learn that M. F. Collier, agent of the N. Y. Underwriter's Agency, has been at home for three weeks, suffering very much, from a wound inflicted upon his left arm while on the cars, and from becoming overheated about the 1st of July, on an Ohio river trip. Dr. Teal is attending him.—[Kendallville Standard.

A rather novel occurrence took place at the establishment of W. Featherston, dealer in butter and eggs at 207 West Washington street, this city. This was the voluntary hatching of a chicken from one of many dozen eggs packed in the store. The heat of the room happened to have been kept for several weeks past at the right temperature for incubation and hence this unusual freak of nature. The little chicken would probably have been reared to maturity as a natural curiosity but for the untimely death it met at the hands, or rather claws, of a voracious grimalkin.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Last Saturday night as Mr. M. R. Hull was about leaving his hardware store he threw a black felt hat into a large, pressed-tin dish-pan which was in the show window. No one visited the store until Monday morning, when the hat was found to be partially burned, there being quite a quantity of ashes in the bottom of the pan. It is evident that a slight imperfection in the plate glass window concentrated the sun's rays the same as a burning glass. It is quite probable that many mysterious fires are caused in this manner, and it will be well for people to keep their windows shaded, especially when no one is in the building.—[Steuben Republican.

Among the experimental industries of Goshen is that of selling live spring chickens on the shell. Mr. Gebhardt bought a lot of eggs of one of our merchants, among which was one that looked peculiarly bed-ridden. On opening it somewhat carefully, not knowing but it might be a new dynamite explosive, a live chicken stuck out its head and asked to be relieved. Fortunately the little waif had fallen into humane hands, and on being extricated from its prison, was placed in the care of Miss Mary Gebhardt, who kindly consented to adopt the poor orphan. Little "Peep" is now as lively as a cricket, and is becoming the pet of the household. If the merchant of whom the egg was purchased is experimenting with some patent incubator, the first fruit may be considered a success.—[Goshen Times.

Spencerville.

Law suit in town Saturday.

Miss Laura Shutt is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Olds have returned.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

D. D. Moody, of Auburn, was in town Saturday.

Mr. Thomas, of Cedarville, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. S. S. Shutt spent Wednesday and Thursday at Newville.

Millinery goods selling at the lowest figures at Alice McKay's.

Dr. Chamberlain and R. W. McBride, of Waterloo, were in town Saturday.

Mrs. Austin, sister to Mrs. J. Baltz, returned to her home in Boston, last Friday.

The temperance lecture by Rev. Norris, last Friday night, was well appreciated, and all hoped he would come again in the near future.

Lost, on Sunday, a gold sleeve button with set. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at J. A. Provine's drug store.

RUSTIC.

Fruit Trees.

A. Y. Rosenberry, of Waterloo, has taken the agency for this county, of the Stryker Nurseries, and will sell all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants etc. All trees warranted. Keep your orders till you see him.

33 tf.

HATS RESHAPED.—Mrs. Clock has just received a new and beautiful stock of fall millinery goods, consisting of hats, plumes, Spanish laces, ribbons and flowers at very low prices. Ladies, please call and see our goods—third house east of Saginaw railroad, on 7th street. 8t.

—Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 30 3w

—The Big Blood and Liver Cure—Dr. Marshall's Bromoline—cures impurities of the blood, such as pimples, blotches, boils, etc. Very large bottles for fifty cents. Ask your druggists.

—If you are a dyspeptic or suffering from indigestion, go and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline—the Big Blood and Liver Cure; only fifty cents.

—Dress goods at from eight to twenty-five cents a yard that are big bargains at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Take your produce to McQuiston & Ralston, and get cash or goods.

32-8t.

—Lemons at forty-five cents per dozen at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—The celebrated horse doctor has gone to other fields.

Waterloo.

Geo. Day has returned to his home in Ohio.

Frank Hoover spent Sunday in town with his parents.

O. P. Smith still ties a matrimonial knot now and then.

Mrs. Lockhart has gone to Mansfield, Ohio, to visit relatives.

Della McClellan has been enjoying herself at Fort Wayne.

Marion Benendefer is learning how is sounds to be called pa.

Mrs. Sanders is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. H. T. Smith.

J. W. Patterson and wife rejoice in the arrival of a new baby, a girl.

Mrs. Hamil is visiting friends in Warsaw and attending camp meeting

O. P. Dickinson is again at his old post as night watch at the Lake Shore depot.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright returned to their home at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Several new crossings have been put down recently, much to the convenience of the public.

The train going south on the Jackson road Tuesday morning was delayed by an accident near Hanover.

Miss Nettie Urie returned to her home in Burr Oak, Mich. yesterday, after a visit of two or three weeks.

Mrs. J. D. Beard accompained by her mother, Mrs. Kelley, is visiting at their old home in Pennsylvania.

Robert Patterson is absent assisting Mr. Lockhart in the shipment of lumber. He is at Montpelier this week.

J. A. Denison is having a watermelon boom. Jule is becoming quite a melon sharp. He can tell a ripe one without any electrical apparatus to locate the green seeds.

The picnic of the Reform churches at the Lake Saturday was a very nice one in spite of the threatened bad weather. Many went up with teams, but all returned in good season.

Miss Eva Lacey, daughter of Rev. H. J. Lacey, is home for vacation. She has been attending at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mass. His son, O. M. Lacey, of Indianapolis, was here visiting his parents last week.

J. J. Martin and family, of Auburn Junction, spent Sunday visiting in the family of J. A. Barns. Jay eats watermelon according to directions in this week's Courier, and digests it on general principles.

R. Wes. McBride has been adding to his already large collection of stuffed animals, a white red-squirrel, and no mistake. It is a regular albino, including the red eyes, and is a real curiosity. It will pay to go and see it.

A little daughter of Simon Zerkle, who now resides in Toledo, was buried here Tuesday. It was just one year old, the day it was buried. It had been sick several weeks. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

An unfortunate young mink tried to cross the street Sunday to get from one sidewalk to the other. He hadn't read the papers, or he would know that our streets are crowded on Sundays. His ignorance cost him his life. Papa Mink and Mamma Mink are in deep mourning because their loved one is now a leading star in Mr. McBride's zoological collection.

The Jackson road commenced grading for their new side track last Saturday, and will push it forward as fast as possible. It will be on the west side of the main line and extend from the Lake Shore crossing to a point south of the freight house. It is hoped that this will facilitate the moving of freight cars, so as to make less delay in trains passing here.

The junior base ball club played a game with the Angola juniors Saturday. All agree that the game was a well played one, and was extremely close. When the Waterloo boys went to bat the last time, the sides were even, but owing to endurance and pluck of some of our boys, they won the game, the score standing 15 to 12 in favor of Waterloo.

F. K. Blake returned from Valparaiso last Saturday. He graduated there in the scientific course, and after remaining at home two or three weeks, will go to Bloomington, Ill. to assist in building up a normal school there. This institution will be known as the Northern Illinois Normal School, and Mr. Blake is to be professor of mathematics and the natural sciences. We learn that the school is meeting with great encouragement from the people of Bloomington. A fund of $35,000 is guaranteed the school as soon as its enrollment reaches 150. We congratulate friend Blake on his future prospects.

—Wait until Henry Yesbera comes back before you get a suit of clothes. He has gone to New York to be drilled in cutting, and will bring back some of the latest style goods.

—For shirtings, tuckings, muslins go to McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Smoke Elzebra and Sonsy cigars, the best nickel cigars in town, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—No. 1 mess mackerel at McQuiston & Ralston's. Try them. 32-3t.

—Choice cream cheese at McQuiston & Ralston's. 32-3t.

—For good teas, coffees and spices go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 32-3t.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note purporting to have been signed by me without first seeing me about it. Respectfully,

CLEMENT ROSENBERRY,
Edgerton, Ohio.

—Good calicos for five and six cents per yard. Good ginghams for eight and ten cents a yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Four bars good soap for twenty-five cents at McQ. & Ralston's. 31-3w

—Parasols from fifteen cents to three dollars each, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. 33-2w.

MILLINERY GOODS !

MILLINERY GOODS !

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil- Cloths,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind

Strayed.

from the farm of the undersigned at Spencerville, about the fourth of July, two heifers. One is three years old, is red and has the end of tail off. The other is two years old, white with red spots. Both are about the same size. Any one finding the above described stock will confer a favor by addressing me at Spencerville, Indiana.

32-3w. JOHN CODER.

Strayed

from the undersigned, in Fairfield township, near Sedan, one yearling steer nearly white, and one brindle steer with white along the back, and a two-year-old heifer roan colored, with slim horns. Any one giving information of said stock will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN B. RINEHART,
31-5w. Sedan, Ind.

FEATHERS RENOVATED—A. Y. Rosenberry, in Waterloo, has again begun the business of renovating and cleansing feathers, and will continue for a few weeks only. Five cents a pound will be charged if parties bring in their feathers and take them home. All his work is warranted. Give him a call. 32-tf.

Trustees' Allowances.

The following allowances were made by the town board for the months of July and August, 1881:

JULY ALLOWANCES:	
T. P. Scott, services as marshal	$40.00.
A. Robbins, making road list	14.50.
AUGUST ALLOWANCES:	
J. Vealey, lumber (road fund)	$282.77.
Thos. J. E. Cool, labor on streets	6.0.0
A. Umber, labor on crossings	5.94.
M. A. Scott, draying	10.75.
W. S. Purdy, repairing pump	9.65.
T. P. Scott, services as marshal	38.50.

WM. H. DILLS, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881. Elizabeth F. Martz, impleaded with others, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for partition and to quiet title, by Louisa Kepler, Amelia Manstoffer and Gustave A. Mader; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 16th day of August, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

JOHN M. SOMERS, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881. Byron B. Beard, Melissa Beard, Jason Beard, Oliver Beard, Alice Beard, Clara Bates and Lewis Bates, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to convey real estate by Jefferson D. Beard, as administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 16th day of August, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED !

—FOR—

BORDER OUTLAWS!

—BY—

J. W. BUEL.

—:O:—

The new authentic and thrilling history of the lives and wonderful adventures of America's great outlaws,

THE YOUNGER BROTHERS,
FRANK AND JESSE JAMES,

And their bands of highwaymen, down to the present moment. More than 40 illustrations, late portraits of the principal characters, including Frank James, never before published, and

12 FINE COLORED PLATES!

Interviews and letters from Cole Younger—startling revelations. All about the Black Flag, the Black Oath, the Secret Cave, and hundreds of other wonderful things. Most exciting book ever published.

☞ Full history of the late robbery and double murder at Winston, Mo., with illustrations. 65,000 copies sold in six months. Nothing like it! Beats everything! 416 pages, price $1.50. Agents canvassing out-fit, 50 cents. Write immediately for full particulars to

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

—Buggies at prices that will astonish you, at the Eckhart Carriage works.

—The best 60 cent tea in the market at McQuiston & Ralston's. 33 3t.

—Goods teas for thirty, fifty and sixty cents per pound, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 31-3w.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold !

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for chot Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to th Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highest prices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT.

CUSTOM MADE, CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget ihe HOISERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX
CLOTHING HUMMERS, FORT WAYNE.

Cast Your Eye Down This Column!

J. KAHN & CO.

Have Brought the second Spring and

SUMMER STOCK!

The Largest Stock n DeKalb County.

Our Stock surpasses anything ever offered in this market, which we can sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our object is to do a rousing business, and we have made every preparation not to be disappointed. If

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES

Are any object to you, we would be pleased to have you call and at least Satisfy yourself that

We Mean Business.

J. KAHN & CO., Waterloo, Ind.

Popular, Progressive Energetic.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

DRY GOODS

AND CARPET

ESTABLISHMENT!

46 AND 48 CALHOUN STREET,

Ft. WAYNE, INDIANA.

The largest house of its kind in Northern Indiana and equal in quality of goods, variety and assortment of styles, and uniform low prices to all retail houses.

GIVE US A CALL!

ROOT & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

No Game.

THE NEWVILLE BOYS FAIL TO COME TO TIME.

Last Saturday our boys made every arrangement for the Newville nine to have a pleasant time and a good game, but they did'nt put in an appearance. Cane-seated rocking chairs were arranged upon a handsomely decorated platform, overlooking the field where valor, beauty and manhood were expected to be seen, contending in a game for victory. The procession from Jackson township was five miles long, and they brought $10,000 with them to wager on Os. Allen's nine. The Auburn Cornet Band was engaged to escort the players to the field, followed by the procession from Jackson and our citizens in general. Drays were engaged to take down several cases of Lung Balsam to prevent hoarseness, in case of too much cheering. Os. furnished his nine with twenty-five buckets of "fish-bait oil" and they greased themselves thoroughly and put a new set of tacks in their shoes. Chris. Baldock hired a little boy to pitch pebble stones until nearly noon so that he could practice batting, and when he learned that the Newville nine were not coming, he paid the little fellow off with an advertising cent. The Newville boys can congratulate themselves for not coming over, as they would have got terribly scooped —to hear our fellows tell it.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these—'It might have been.'"

Be Satisfied.

THINGS GENERALLY TURN OUT WELL FOR THE FARMER.

Many farmers complain of hard times and short crops long before the harvest time. They never seem to realize that when one crop fails that some other one is bountiful. For instance at the present time, it is true that the farmer has sufficient reason to complain of his crops this year, especially the wheat crop, and at the same time he has reason to rejoice over the extremely good prices he can command for five stock of all kinds. Hogs and cattle in particular, have not maintained such a uniform price for a long time as they do now, and the present outlook indicates that prices will rise. There seems to be a compensation somewhere for every loss. We have talked with some farmers who say that their business does not pay them, while at the same time it is a noticeable fact that they are erecting new buildings each year, tearing down the old frame house and building brick dwellings; yet some declare that farming don't pay, with the above facts staring them in the face. Be satisfied.

Bad Habits.

PEOPLE WHO ATTEND TOO MUCH TO THEIR NEIGBORS' AFFAIRS.

We have had occasion lately to listen to several parties in town who speak very unbecomingly of their neighbors, and from our own observation we are convinced that their remarks are absolutely without foundation. Our advice to this class of people is, that if they can't say any good of their neighbor they should not criticise, especially behind their backs. Perhaps while you are pecking and dilating on the faults and short comings of others, some of even greater magnitude about yourself may be staring them in the face. Next to this class come those who stoop to wilfully and maliciously lying about their neighbors, sometimes just to while away the time, or to have a little talk stirred up, or for the sake of gratifying a personal spite. Such people are contemptible in the extreme.

About Snakes.

RELIABLE BUT NOT VERY WONDERFUL.

We always dislike to start out on a snake story, as they have become so numerous and been exaggerated so greatly, that whenever a subscriber meets you, after publishing one, he alwas gets his eyes in a bias position when he passes us. Never comes up squarely, hands out his paw and says, "That snake story was immense—every word of it true." This one comes from Surveyor Foltz, and here it is: While he was crossing a wheat field recently, he came across a nest of young milk snakes, and with his little hatchet he chopped them into eternity in less time than it takes us to tell it. He says there were one hundred and twenty-five, but we think he means the pieces—making, when put together, about twenty little snakes. Next.

We had a Show.

PITCHED THEIR TENT ON FLUKE'S VACANT SPOT.

Monday and Tuesday a show company stopped here and exhibited some wonderful curiosities. The two-headed boy is surprising. The second head is at the lower end of the spine, and is supported by a pair of well developed shoulder-blades. It is about the size of a child's head at birth, not having grown with the rest of the body. Its occiput is covered with fine silken hair, and the face bears some resemblance to the face of the upper head. It is devoid of conciousness. The classical tragi-comedy of Punch and Judy is interesting to the greater part of the audience. The cage of trained canary birds is simply wonderful, obeying their master much better than many children do their parents.

—A. D. Moore, of Wilmington, showed us some fine wheat last Saturday. It was the best in quality that we have seen this year, and the yield is good. He threshed 252¼ bushels from ten acres of land. The land was originally a black oak swamp, but by careful cultivation and underdraining, it is one of the best fields on his farm. Mr. Moore is of the opining that wheat in his part of the county will average ten bushels to the acre, but the quality will not be as good as on his best field.

Morningglories.

THAT BLOOM EVERY THURSDAY FOR OUR READERS.

—Wheat $1.22.

—A solid paper.

—"Give us the clog."

—Go to the re-union.

—Farmers are plowing.

—The log men are busy.

—Young chickens in market.

—Peaches and pears in market.

—Grove meetings are nice affairs.

—Shorty Jones carries the mail.

—Ike Davison is now a fruit tree man.

—The doctors have plenty of riding to do now.

—The re-union at Butler to-day. Are you going?

—Geo. Schaab is manager of the woolen mills.

—The days are shortening slowly. Did you know it?

—Lots of jammed fingers. Base ball season, you know.

—Frank Hoff's huckster wagon is again on the road.

—Singing at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon.

—Get your picnic banners printed at the COURIER office.

—The Presbyterians had an ice cream social yesterday.

—Obe Cool's new residence is nearly ready for occupancy.

—"Muscle testers" were numerous on the streets this week.

—The Wabash road is putting in a new "Y" at the Junction.

—A match game of ball was played Saturday by picked nines.

—G. W. Stahl has put a new suit on the roof of his tailor shop.

—We had a "circus" this week. They stopped at the Central.

—The cemetery attracted a large number of visitors Sunday.

—Lafe Miller has brought his trotting colt down from Corunna.

—A number of our citizens are complaining of having the ague.

—Stop shooting rats in the business part of town. "Live and let live."

—Charley Pommert don't feel at home at the other end of the square.

—A stone gutter is going down on Main street, west of Seventh street.

—We learn that Dan. Culver will again engage in the bridge business.

—It is noised about town that Walager has taken unto himself a "frau."

—The hum of Ben. Williams' little sewing machine sounds natural in the ear.

—In future years the "old inhabitants" can tell of the hot harvest of 1881.

—Doc. Ryan is actually working. Yes, sir; shoveling dirt on the railroad.

—Croquet has suddenly disappeared from the amusement schedule in this place.

—The country editor rejoices over the fact that "after harvest" time has come.

—Will. Forshey is now on as extra agent, but is looking daily for a better "sit."

—"When sorrow has left its traces" what has become of the rest of the harness?

—These cool nights ought to have a tendency to bring out the Neoteric dance club.

—The shade trees in the court-yard are extremely inviting when the weather is so warm.

—While Hank Lesh attends to the express business, Sam. Puff unloads stoves for him.

—The stave-factory started up again Tuesday, after being shut down for several weeks.

—Chicago papers are not in so much demand just now. Somebody shoot Guiteau.

—Threshing machine men say that there is not much money in the business this season.

—Mr. Harter, of the fancy store, is quite an active ball player, for one so thick and short.

—The sprinkling wagon broke down on Main street in front of Dr. Allen's residence yesterday.

—Geo. Armstrong drives Jno. Blaney's team. The latter slings mud on the inside of houses.

—A hot spell and a cool streak were the two chief characteristics of the weather last week.

—Yesbera, the fashionable tailor, will carry the trade when he comes back from New York.

—Joe. Ashley has quit working at Garrett, and talks of starting an eating house at the Junction.

—A "kid glove" organ agent has been around town for several days. Touch the keys lightly, Cully.

—The Presbyterian Sabbath-school at this place, will join the picnic at Bethel Grove on the 27th, inst.

—Women generally are in favor of corporal punishment. They never go anywhere without their switch.

—Billy Little makes the best boot in town. And in the language of Jim. Sherlock "don't you forgit it."

—Sim. Tarney says, that if Fred. April's dream ever comes true, he will be as easy as possible on the boys.

—The man who rings the court house bell for school purposes, should be furnished with a "stop-watch."

—Will Rev. Henry Johnson favor our citizens with a sermon or two before returning to Grand Haven?

—Dave Hampton is again at the counters of the Boot Upside Down. They can't get along without Dave.

—"I should slobber" has been done away with, and "I should twitter" is the latest; or, as Platt says, "me too."

—The Wabash trains now run through to Detroit. They pass this place going west at 11 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. East at 7:25 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Soldiers' Re-Union.

THE BOYS IN BLUE MEET AT BUTLER TODAY.

"In 1861 this cruel war first begun." And to call back the recollections of numerous incidents which transpired during the service, the boys have met at our neighboring town to-day to tell them over to each other and have a good time in general. We anticipate a large crowd, and wish for them a happy pleasant meeting. These gatherings have been very successful in this county, drawing the largest crowds of any public calling. A large number of our citizens will attend to-morrow, and swell the crowd considerably for the boys in blue.

—Two buggies, like "Our Grandfather's Clock," stopped short upon the streets Saturday for the want of "iling." One fellow said he greased his that morning. This reminds us of the darkey whom his master told to give the buggy a thorough greasing, that he was going to make a long drive. The negro was at the barn for a good while, and when he returned he said: "Dar, massa, dat buggy am greased from top to bottom. I only missed one little place, an' dat am whar de wheels run on; yes, sah."

—The merchants are beginning to advertise, and they should bear in mind that the COURIER job rooms turn out the best work in the county, and always have it completed when promised. The paper is acknowledged everywhere to be up with the times, both in editorial and local matter, and, of course, this fact, together with its large circulation, makes the paper one of the best in the county for advertising purposes. We have interesting reading matter upon each page, so that the advertiser is benefited the same as our subscribers.

—There are a few men, living in the rural districts, who are in the habit of coming to town and while spending the day in drinking and making themselves disgusting in general, they leave their teams standing in the street without food or water the entire day. Summer's heat or winter's cold, makes no difference to the heartless wretches, and it is time the authorities took the matter in hand.

—We have some terrible bad sidewalks and crossings. It is almost imposible for ladies to wheel a cab over some of them. They have cracks large enough to let a tug boat through and some of them are positively dangerous. We have a number of first class sidewalks, too, but why not have them all good and substantial. Poor walks will condemn any town in the eyes of strangers.

—We call attention to the professional card of P. V. Hoffman, esq. on our first page. Mr. H. is a young man of good ability, and good attainments He has taken great pains to acquire a thorough knowledge of the law, and having had several years practice at the bar, should certainly receive, as he always has, a fair share of the legal patronage.

—Ladies if the flies annoy you too much, take half a teaspoonful of black peper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one full of cream. Mix them together and place it where the flies are troublesome and they will soon disappear. If this don't work, explode some powder in the room—a keg will do.

—H. C. Miller wore his soldier badge to the grove meeting Sunday, and when the congregation started to sing "We're going home," Miller struck up the song, "Marching through Georgia," thinking it was the gathering of a soldiers' re-union. Fred. April says that he don't know what H. C. could have been thinking about.

—A publication of the pension list would be mighty interesting. Among the pensioners in this place are apparently the most able-bodied of men, who have nothing the matter with them that is visible, yet they draw pensions with a refreshing regularity. Uncle Sam is bled profusely and unjustly.

—Isaac Roth turned his horses out to graze Sunday night, and they could not be found anywhere up to Tuesday night. It being so near time for county fairs, we surmise that some horse jockey has pulled them in, and will enter them for the 2:30 race at the Allen county fair.

—Tom Cool and "Col." Oiler had a political discussion below the COURIER office last Saturday. Tom wound up with, "a man who will change his politics every fifteen minutes ought to be used as a back-stop for a base-ball match," after which it clouded up and we had a light shower.

—The "Comet" is the latest brand of whiskey. Terrible tails are told of its rapidity of action.—Exchange. The whiskey here has com-et over the boys for some time—that brand is not new with us. And horrible tails have been told of its double action.

—It will be remembered that last winter Sherm. Hollister put several cases of oysters in his ice house. He took out four cases Tuesday and sent them over to Butler with Frank Benedict. The Butlerites will have a "picnic" if Frank don't devour 'em all on the way over there.

—We are sorry to learn that Mrs. T. H. Leasure, nee Miss Nettie Shaw, died at her home in Bucyrus, Ohio, week before last, of consumption. Nettie has many warm friends in this place who will feel sad to learn her untimely death.

—Some villainous boys are making a nuisance of themselves by defiling and destroying the school property in District No. 4, Concord township. The citizens of the district are very indignant and will make an example of these young scamps.

—The boys will have it that "Fatty" Umber beat the excursion train from Fort Wayne to Academie. It is not known exactly what time he started, but they all think in a very few seconds after the Dutch police said: "Look oudt, poys, I going to shood."

—George S. Smurr, one of the oldest settlers of Wilmington township, is lying quite low with chronic diarrhoea. Mr. S. is quite an old man, having passed his 87th year. He is now living with his son, Harvey Smurr, on the old homestead that he settled in 1842.

A Pleasant Party.

THE LITTLE FOLKS ENJOY AN EVENING AT ED. BAKER'S.

Last Friday evening, Miss Lila Baker, little daughter of Edward Baker of the Sixth street bakery, gave a party for the pleasure and amusement of her young associates. A large number were present, and they had a happy, joyful time all the afternoon. When evening came Mrs. Baker had a nice supper for them. Ice-cream and cake were also served, and this, together with their romping and game-playing, made it an occasion for all present to remember long into the future.

The Contract Let.

PARTIES IN AUBURN RECEIVED THE CONTRACT FOR BUILDING THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Last Friday the contract for re-building the new school house was let to Shearer & Wilson, of this place, for six thousand one hundred eighty dollars. The building is to be on about the same plan that it was before the fire consumed it, with the exception of the north and south ends, which will be longer. There will be no white brick used this time. These parties are to finish the building with the exception of plastering, flooring and a few other specified points. However, it will not make the cost of the building more than about ten thousand dollars. We hope that the work will be pushed forward rapidly.

—Would'nt it be a good scheme for some of our young "school marms" to open up a select school while the new building is being erected? There are a number of families in town who do not like to have their children attend school in the building opposite the jail.

—The band boys seem to have lost a little of their usual energy and love for practice meetings. It is no easy matter to get them all together at an early hour. If the girls would do their shopping in the afternoons it would help things wonderfully.

—There is nothing that makes a man look so attractive as a nice suit of clothes made by a practical tailor. Henry Yesbera has a record for his superior qualities in cutting and fitting. He will have a new line of goods shortly.

—Now, as business begins to open up, the wide-a-wake manager of the Boot-upside-Down is taking advantage of the situation, and has sent out to the people of DeKalb 3,000 invitations for one and all to call in and examine his goods.

Carpenters and laboring men of all classes have no cause for grumbling. There is a strong demand for all kind of mechanics and laborers, at fair wages, yet, we are sorry to say, that our town has several permanent loafers.

—Things look a little as though the Wabash shops would be located here yet. Our citizens should continue to make an effort and we may have the good fortune to secure them. There is nothing gained without trying.

—J. Rummell, superintendent of the poor farm, is still in the market with an extra quality of green corn. He will continue to supply the citizens of this place for some time to come.

—One would think by reading Wemer's paper at Butler, that there was one of the biggest wars now going on that was ever known on the face of the globe—and Harry hasn't got a pension yet.

—John Brown, living east of town, was taken before "Bijah" and fined $10 and costs for running his horse down Main street. John is not the only one who drives too fast on our public thoroughfares.

—The stone street crossings are not a success. Even when a young couple, who are engaged, cross them they separate, and walk upon the outer edge, to avoid tramping over the stones in the center.

—The first nine and a "picked nine" played a match game of ball Monday. The f. n. came out victorious, and they all stretched their necks long, cast their eyes toward Newville, and said, in chorus: "Let hem! come."

—An economical correspondent consults us on the matter of making a little money go a good ways. According to our ideas the best way would be to put it into an envelope and send it to us.

—Real good, lively local matter is generally quiet this time of the year, and we would be obliged to our people if they would let us know of any interesting local items that come under their observation.

—The local editor on the Hot Springs Evening Star—Tom Mays' paper—can "bang more dictionary" into a four-line item than would be necessary for a page of the average daily papers.

—The Hicksville fair begins Sept. 20, 1881. They are making unusual efforts to have a good time. Correspondence solicited. Address, S. J. Moore, secretary.

—Sheriff Leas has added a live buffalo to his stock of legal assets. He took it on a claim against a man named Clink, near Garrett. Admission to the show is free, we believe.

—There were no services at the M. E. church Sunday morning—they all attended the grove meeting. In the evening the "grove meeting" attended the M. E. church.

—A letter from Jack Little states that he will not stay in Toledo, Ohio, very long. He thinks some of going to Detroit or Cleveland. Better come home to his ma.

—"Lightning never strikes in the same place."—Exchange. There is no necessity for its striking a second time. It generally finishes the business during the first shock.

—Jake Nye, the honest horse jockey of Sedan, is going to Hudson to open up a meat market in a few weeks. Farmers get your bovines in killing order.

—Ball games should be arranged on some other day except Saturday, owing to the fact that several in our first nine are business men, and are quite busy on that day.

Personal Notes.

—S. Hollister is on the sick roll.

—Jerry Bittner is lying sick with typhoid fever.

—William Shook, of Orland, was in town Monday.

—Henry Yesbera left Tuesday for a trip to New York.

—W. Rakestraw and wife have had visitors for several days.

—Holly Lawrence, of Garrett, was down to see the boys Monday.

—Mrs. H. C. Bell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. May McMichael.

—Mrs. M. Boland and her little ones, visited at Corunna, last week.

—Will Sheffer, of the Angola Herald, went to Fort Wayne, Saturday.

—J. C. Henry and his son Harry took a trip down the Wabash Monday.

—Joe. Ruffenberger has been on the sick list. He is again at his post.

—Joe. Pommert, of Edgerton, Ohio, is in town staying with his big brother Sam.

—Mrs. T. J. Cuppy, of Columbia City, was the guest of Mrs. G. H. K. Moss, last Sunday.

—Mrs. Dr. Matheny and Mrs. Sade Buffner have come home from their visit to Kendallville.

—Bill Sthair and wife took a trip into the rural districts for a little recreation last sabbath.

—Mrs. W. R. Nash has come home, after spending several weeks with her son Frank, at Orland.

—George Yesbera, of West Unity, Ohio, was visiting with his brothers in this place last Monday.

—We will "insure" Charley Shepherd is in town this week. Girls, cut this out and paste it in your bonnets.

—Charley Klotz fell from his buggy and hurt his "phiz" somewhat. Charley, get a footman and a nigger driver.

—George Staley went to Angola and remained over Sunday. She is well and expects to come and see him next.

—Mrs. Jno. Baird, oldest daughter of Jacob Grogg, formerly a resident here, is in town visiting parents and friends.

—Mrs. Dr. Cowan will make a visit to Decatur, next week, her former home, and enjoy a rest with old-time friends.

—Miss Carrie Shaffer, Miss Libbie Erehart and other young ladies, students at the Normal school, called on us Wednesday.

—Chris Baker will go to Mount Clemens next week, and try the waters there for his health. We hope he will be benefited.

—Cyrus Smurr, of Moore's station, dropped in to see us last Friday. He speaks of considerable sickness in that part of the county.

—Milo Gunsenhouser, a "type sticker" in the Republican office, had two young ladies visiting with him and his better-half over Sunday.

—Misses Tillie Williamson and Rallie Crane, two charming young ladies from Waterloo, have been making Miss Frankie Ryan a visit this week.

—Elza Shaffer, now of Albion, came over Sunday, but there was no "Jennie of the Vale" at home. He carried a sad and forlorn look, indeed.

—Mr. Carl Pierce and Miss May Weight, of Angola, and Mrs. John Somers, of Waterloo, were the guests of Charley Jackson and wife last Saturday.

—Miss Nellie Wheelock has come home after an extended visit to Decatur, Ind. We noticed that Charles Emanuel carried a continual smile yestrday.

—Frank and Mark Barney, two of the lively merchants of Spencerville, spent Sunday in town. Frank came over for a little pass time, but we don't know what object Mark had(?)

—Walt. and Nick. Coe, two young "prints" who formerly stuck type on the DeKalb county Democrat, published at this place fifteen or eighteen years ago, were in town Monday. They are both good printers, having served their full apprenticeship under their father, Howard Coe. Unlike the boys of to-day, they are familiarly acquainted with the hardships of the printer's devil; putting in their full time at the roller crank, the wood-pile and the "dirty work," which in those days were placed entirely under the devil's control. But now they reap their reward, and are not obliged to labor upon the patent side of the Fort Wayne Gazette and other non-union papers for twenty cents per thousand. We were immensely glad to shake their hands, and give them a hearty welcome into the rooms of the COURIER office.

—Mr. Geo. W. Ervin and Miss Minnie Shook, of Smithfield township, were married on the 13th inst.

—Frank Leas is boss "dining room girl" at Sherm. Hollister's restaurant. He is said to be a good-un.

—Last week the Republican "spurred" up her wood subscribers, and urged them "to bring it along." Good nuff.

—There is a poor chance for us to have a show this season, unless Hi. Mankins should drift down upon our town.

—A. J. Little will have a house one of these days, if the angel Gabriel don't interfere with his arrangements.

—The old settlers of Steuben county hold their re-union at Angola to-morrow. A number from this county will attend.

—The boys broke the "jaws" to the auger machine at the hub-and-spoke factory, which gave some of them a lay off.

—A new sidewalk has been put down in front of Dr. Spooner's property. Just what the Seventh street pedestrians wanted.

—Billy Shryock has the prettiest riding horse in town, and Billy sits on her back with the dignity of a major-general.

—We have now in stock blank deeds and mortgages, constable's blanks, etc. Remember this when in need of these articles.

—We learn that W. H. Covey, formerly of this office, has left Fort Wayne and gone to his old home at Bentonville, Ark.

—A philosophic paragrapher says, "it is not safe to judge a man's character by the umbrella he carries." It may not be his.

—It is said that ignorance robed in silence often presents a more comely appearance than knowledge clothed in a loud dress.

—There is a gentleman here who has quite a large class under training in drawing and cutting patterns for all kinds of garments.

—John Krueger is building another addition to his ashery. If John don't let up pretty soon there will be no place for a creek bottom.

—Unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice not called for up to the 15th, inst: Y. L. H. Barr, G. H. Drew Hiram McConnell, J. H. Trupps.

—The men working on the Wabash double-track, between the Junction and this place, stop at the Central house. A fat take for the Judge.

—Charley Emanuel is looking up a room, which looks a great deal as if he intended to open a law office in this place. The rumor was current that he was going to Spencerville.

Jno. Moore.

AT LAST THE WINE CUP HAS LED HIM TO COMMIT CRIME.

Our citizens are all well acquainted with "old Jno. Moore" and his past life for a number of years. Jno. is a man of some talent, being an incessant reader and a man of fair natural ability. For the last seven or eight years he has been a slave to strong drink and has gradually drifted along the downward path of life. We noticed him wandering from one saloon to the other several days ago, and it was plain to be seen that he was slowly wending his way "over the hill to the poor house." His family is scattered here and there, toiling to earn their own livelihood. His wife is making her home with her sister, a Mrs. Carson, living near Garrett, and last Friday Jno. went to Carson's house and not being received very gratefully became angry, and to give his inner fellings relief he set fire to two of Mr. Carson's wheat stacks, entirely destroying them. The officers are in search of him, and he will probably end his days in the state prison. Such is life.

The Grove Meeting.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE.

The grove meeting held by the Lutheran denomination in Baker's grove last Sunday was very largely attended, people from all parts of the county coming and going all day long. It is hard to keep good order at an open gathering of this kind; however, this especial point was well managed. It looks bad for boys from fifteen years old and upward, smoking cigars and puffing the perfume of tobacco into the faces of ladies. Parents should accompany their children to places of this kind or keep them at home. The average youth of to-day should never be out of grabbing distance of his father, and especially so upon the sabbath day. We would like to see more of these meetings, as they have a tendancy to draw the wayward young man where he can hear the preaching of the gospel.

"Lynch 'Em."

A DARING MOB WHO TRIFLE WITH TOAD LATSON.

A few weeks ago, some fellows carried rubbish, threw potatoes, etc., on the grounds of the public square, and Toad had to waste a good deal of time in clearing them away. Last week the same crew unloaded two large stones upon the north pavement, which took Toad and five other equally muscled young men to elevate upon a wheelbarrow, and Jim McDowell had to be paid a good price for hauling them off. Toad says that he don't know any one who could have gotten them there, unless it would be Coop. Ralston. This week they purchased watermelons, and went into the square to devour them, throwing the peels promiscuously over the short, green grass. Toad has purchased a deringer No. 2 calibre, and the sheriff has ordered a new invoice of hand-cuffs, and these fellows will be dealt with in a rough and careless manner.

Hay is Scarce.

FARMERS HOLDING THEIR HAY IN ANTICIPATION OF A BETTER PRICE.

We hear a number of our town people complaining of the scarcity of hay. The farmer will not sell now, and desires to hold it until next winter, thinking that grass will again reach the price of $16 and $18 a ton. Last year the hay packers consumed all the surplus hay in the county, and owing to this fact the price paid was quite large. This season, we understand, the hay packers will not buy, having a supply yet on hand that was not disposed of. The price now ranges from $6 to $10 a ton, which is a fair price for this article, and we believe that the farmer will do as well to sell now, at this figure, as he can by keeping it until the middle or latter part of next winter.

—The September meeting of the township trustees will be held, in accordance with law, on the first day of September. The meeting will be in the COURIER office.

—C. Sheets is the owner of a colt that is the very image of Buck Allen's old Jock. The day it was three months and a half old it weighed 480 pounds, and was not fat.

—Nothing has been done at Butler toward building the Wabash shops. The gang of men now employed are working between here and the Junction. Looks a little sideways, eh.

—The Steuben Republican has a correspondent at this place. Miller will have to enlarge his paper to make room for his "wonder-phool" productions.

—On August 4th was the 66th birthday of Mrs. Catharine Shugars, on which occasion she called in her seven grand-children and made each a present of $20 in gold.

—A wire fence has been placed around the maple trees surrounding Eaton's building, thereby preventing teams from damaging the trees. A very sensible move.

—The Coe boys have been in town getting up business cards on postals. They claim a copyright, but we're a little too old to use that grade of "taffy."

—We noticed a big tear in Os. Allen's eye Saturday, which went far to inform us that the Newville nine had gone back on their contract.

—Frank Goodman, formerly of this place, and Miss Alice Elson, daughter of T. C. Elson, have joined hearts and hands in the matrimonial trade.

—The rain in the forenoon Saturday brought the farmers into town in the afternoon in "delegation order." Trade was good and our merchants jubilant.

—The trundle-bed ball nine had made preparations to have a match game at Waterloo Saturday, but the rain blighted their arrangements.

—A serenading party went down south Main street Saturday evening, burlesquing the beautiful song, "Down upon the Suwanee River."

—Olive Logan commenced one of her lectures recently with the remark, "Whenever I see a pretty girl I want to clasp her in my arms." So do we.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Edison Electric Light Company is now putting wires in a district in New York for 14,000 lights, and has purchased two buildings in Pearl street in which to place its machinery....N. O. Greenfield, who murdered his wife, was hanged for the crime at Syracuse, N. Y., last Friday, after years of delay.

ORVILLE GRANT, the youngest brother of Gen. U. S. Grant, died recently at Morris Plains, N. J., aged 48 years. He was a partner of his father in the leather business at Galena when the war broke out, but came to Chicago in 1865. Eight years later he was sent to an insane asylum, where he has been under treatment for a long time.... Gen. Robert Patterson, who commanded a portion of the Federal army at Bull Run, has just died at his home in Philadelphia, aged 86 years. ....A bar-tender in New York, on opening the ice-box the other morning, found the proprietor's corpse resting on a beer keg. It is believed that, in distress from the heat, he spent the night in the box, and was frozen to death.... A movement has been inaugurated in New York to prevent the adulteration of lager-beer. ....A fire at East Taunton, Mass., destroyed a large wire and nail mill, with a loss of $150,000 to $200,000, and throwing several hundred men out of employment.

AT New York, on the 8th inst., William Gale, the English pedestrian, finished 6,000 quarter miles in 6,000 consecutive ten minutes, and continued on the track for fourteen additional quarters. He then shouted out that he would bet $500 to $1,000 that he could commence at once and cover 500 miles within seven days.

THE house of a negro named Charles Moody, at Lake Village, N. H., was burned on July 4, three children perishing in the flames. The Coroner's jury finds that the little ones were murdered by their parents and the house set on fire to conceal the crime....Judge James D. Colt, of the Massachusetts Supreme bench, committed suicide at his office in Pittsfield, Mass. He held the revolver against his right temple. For some time he has been in very bad health.... The main exhibition building at Philadelphia has been sold to an agent of the Pennsylvania railroad for $97,000. The building cost $1,600,000. Some 75,000,000 feet of lumber and 8,500,000 pounds of iron were used in its construction.....Four colored men have gone on duty with the police force at Philadelphia. They are the first on record, and are regarded with great curiosity.

THE WEST.

NUMEROUS reports from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and other States (says the Chicago *Tribune*) present varying phases of the crop outlook. In many localities rains have greatly improved the corn prospect, but in others the stand is very poor, and the showing for other grains is not encouraging.... Gen. Hatch has gone to Fort Craig to direct the movement against the renegade Apaches from the Mescalero Agency. His forces comprise five companies of cavalry and forty Indian scouts....A dispatch from Blue Ridge Agency, Neb., says that Crow Dog, Captain of Police at Rose Bud Agency, shot and instantly killed the Indian Chief Spotted Tail. There had been an ill-feeling between them for some time.

FIVE convicts at the California penitentiary, located at Folsom, made a break for liberty, knocking down the guard, and ran to the river. The officers and guards pursued them. One was wounded in the leg and captured; another was shot dead; another was captured, he being afraid to cross the river, and one attempted to cross, but was drowned. The fifth made his escape.... The little town of Covelo, Cal., has been well nigh destroyed by fire, the loss aggregating $55,000.

ABOUT forty armed and masked men visited the jail at Fredonia, Kan., to secure two murderers named Hardin. The outer door was battered down and the guards overpowered, but one of the latter threw his pistol to a prisoner, who mortally wounded the leader of the lynchers and stopped proceedings.

REPRESENTATIVES of nearly all the rolling-mills west of Pittsburgh convened at Cincinnati, and passed resolutions to pay only Pittsburgh prices for skilled labor and to employ only non-union workmen....A flood at Central City, Col., caused by the bursting of a rain-cloud, did damage of $50,000. One man was killed. A volume of water five feet high ran through the streets, and at some points the debris was piled up twenty-five feet high.... A blaze at Pawnee City, Neb., swept away more than half the business portion of the town, thirty firms having been burned out. The loss is placed at $45,000.

A FRIGHTFUL explosion, resulting in the death of five persons, occurred in St. Clair county, Ill. Laborers on the farm of Henry Young prepared to return to work after breakfast, and were approaching the steam threshing machine, when the boiler burst, scattering destruction in every direction. Five men were killed outright, and five others were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. The machine was shattered in a thousand pieces, and the wheat took fire, which spread to all the surrounding property. The stock-yard and all its contents were consumed in the flames.

HON. O. H. BROWNING, who died at Quincy, Ill., filled the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate, and was Secretary of the Interior in President Johnson's Cabinet. He was born in Kentucky in 1806.... The murder of Spotted Tail seems to have been done in cold blood. Crow Dog has been sent to Fort Niobrara to await trial for murder.... A fire at Trafalgar, Ind., burned down fourteen business houses, leaving only three in the town untouched. The total loss will be about $50,000, only partially covered by insurance.....J. C. Drake, a young Englishman, employed by Turner, Fraser & Co., grocers, of St. Joseph, Mo., as traveling collector, has disappeared with a collection of $17,000.

THE SOUTH.

A PETERSBURG (Va.) telegram says: "John W. Green, of the firm of Walton & Green, commission merchants of this city, and a man named William Lee, who arrived here from Littleton, N. C., met in a bar-room at Jarratt's Hotel, where Green refused to drink with Lee. The refusal led to insulting words. They met later and Lee cut Green's throat in three places, while Green shot Lee. Both men died within a few minutes."

IN Weakly county, Tenn., a father and son named Osborn, lying in ambush, shot and seriously wounded Frank Pate and his son Willis. The Osborns were arrested and gave bail. Leaving McKenzie for home, they had got within sight of their dwelling when they were riddled with buckshot from a party concealed....A group of twenty men, all white road-hands, were standing close to the house of J. H. Clyburn, near Hartsville, S. C., when a stroke of lightning killed four and wounded ten of the number. There was no storm at the time, though a heavy rain fell shortly afterward.

ALL prominent places in New Orleans were adorned, a few nights ago, with placards, signed by the Committee of Safety, which declare that the laws must be enforced, corruption in office stopped, and hoodlumism put down.

SEVERAL colored men were killed near Lexington, Va., by a slide in a cut on the Richmond and Allegheny railroad, on which they were at work. Six of the persons killed were convicts.

POLITICAL.

THE Mississippi Democratic Convention, at Jackson, nominated Gen. Robert Lowry for Governor on the thirtieth ballot.

GEN. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, announces that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate, against Senator Lamar, whose term expires with the close of the XLVIIIth Congress. He proclaims himself a Greenbacker.

GENERAL.

GEN. HANCOCK has received an invitation from Secretary Lincoln to command the troops at the Yorktown celebration, and promises to make that feature of the ceremonies very impressive. Admiral Porter will command the war vessels which will participate in the celebration.

IT is reported that instructions have been received from the Chinese Government modifying the original order for the return of the Chinese students in this country. It is believed, at any rate, that this order will ultimately be reconsidered. There is a suspicion that the refusal of our Government to permit Chinese youths to enter our military schools in large numbers had something to do with the recent action of the home Government.... Assistant Postmaster General Elmer says that $814,666 were saved to the Government during the month of July by the discontinuance of the star routes needlessly and no doubt fraudulently established. Since the 4th of March there have been saved, through the action of Postmaster General James, $1,381,442. Brady's work is being gradually undone.... The State Department has been advised that the Turkish decree against the importation of American pork is a dead letter, as cargoes of hams have passed the custom houses and gone into market.

THE Castle Garden Labor Bureau is daily in receipt of numbers of telegrams from all parts of the Union, but especially from South Carolina, Texas and Pennsylvania, asking that emigrant families be sent to these places. Farm men are everywhere in request. Competent hands can get $18 per month and board, and railroad laborers can obtain $1.50 per day. Servant-girls are also in request.

EFFORTS are being made in Arizona to secure the removal of John C. Fremont from the Governorship, as for the past three years he has spent most of his time at the East....One county in North Carolina gave 21 majority for prohibition. Seventy-three others report 98,965 majority against it.

THE Fenian torpedo-boat has been inspected by a United States official in New York, who says that it is of no practical use except for harbor defense. The British Government has been over-solicitous about it.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON dispatches represent President Garfield as progressing favorably toward recovery. He now partakes at regular intervals of goodly quantities of solid and liquid foods, and sleeps quietly without anodynes. His tongue has begun to assume its natural appearance, and there is considerable improvement in the process of digestion and assimilation. The discharge from the wound is in every respect satisfactory, and there is a very strong probability that the wound round the ball is healing. The hypodermic injections of morphine have been omitted by the physicians.

GEN. BOQUET, of Mexico, has been sent to Chihuahua to assume command of the troops in that district. He has orders to concentrate all available forces and march against the Indian marauders who have crossed the border....Francis Murphy the temperance orator, has sailed for Liverpool, to organize a reformation in Great Britain....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who has arrived at New York, states that the police of St. Petersburg opened her letters and cut her newspapers.

SECRETARY HUNT has instructed Admiral Wyman, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to send all the available vessels of his command to participate in the Yorktown celebration, Oct. 15.

THE febrile condition of the President for several days having suggested to the surgeons that the cause was the detention of pus in the cavity of the wound, they took advantage, on the morning of the 8th, of the patient's improved condition to make another incision into the track of the bullet below the margin of the twelfth rib. This operation was successfully performed, the President having first been etherized. Although suffering some nausea from the anæsthetic, he soon regained his previous condition. The present incision, the physicians declare, can be left open and unobstructed as long as may be necessary, and the best results are confidently expected.

A WASHINGTON telegram says of Guiteau, the assassin: "He has now been confined in jail over five weeks. It is rather a singular fact that no one has ever called upon him at the jail with a friendly purpose, that during his wanderings in this city he never made one friend who now manifests any substantial interest in him; that no letter has been received by Guiteau proffering him counsel or assistance. Such an absolute destitution of friends is something unprecedented even in the case of the meanest criminals. He has never asked to have anybody sent for. Officials at the jail state that Guiteau is a very tractable prisoner. The representations frequently made that he is restless and querulous are not founded on fact. He is more composed now and less nervous than when first taken to jail. He has settled down, the officials say, to await philosophically for the result. At no time since his confinement, it is stated by his attendants, has he shown any manifestation of sorrow or remorse. He shows some anxiety about the President's condition and hopes that he will recover."

THE first official act of the President since the shooting was performed on the 10th inst. He affixed the signature "James A. Garfield" to a document which extradited a criminal wanted by the Canadian authorities for forgery. He signed his name firmly and suffered no evil effects from the unusual exertion.... Secretary Blaine and family have gone to Augusta, Me. They will be absent from Washington several weeks....During the year ending June 30, 1881, 4,884 pilots were examined by the Marine Hospital Service, and 116 were pronounced color-blind.

FOREIGN.

THE Hon. Levi P. Morton, the new Minister from the United States to France, and Gen. Noyes, the retiring Minister, had an interview with President Grevy at Paris. Alluding to the friendship existing between the two nations for a century, they trusted it would become perpetual. Both nations had been foremost in maintaining a Government "of the people, for the people and by the people," and America was proud to be united with France in the maintenance of such a form of government.... The Emperors of Austria and Germany had a half-hour's consultation at Gastein on the 5th inst., after which Emperor William accompanied Francis Joseph to the railway station and bade him a hearty adieu on his departure for Munich....In the recently discovered conspiracy at St. Petersburg sixty persons, some of them of high rank, are implicated. The detection of this plot is said to be the reason for the sudden journey of the Czar and family to Moscow.

DURING the month of July 259 "agrarian" outrages were committed in Ireland. Of these 155 were cases of intimidation; that is to say, threatening letters, and twenty-five cases of injury to property. There were eleven assaults, twenty arsons, seventeen cattle maimings and four cases of firing at the person.... The *Golos*, a rather free-speaking journal printed at St. Petersburg, is in trouble again. This time it has been suspended by Government order for six months for too-plain comment upon the conduct of the Prince of Bulgaria, and for giving some unpalatable facts about disorder on board Russian war vessels at foreign stations.....The Viceroy of India has information that Ayoob Khan is preparing for an advance on Cabul.

AN express train from Manchester came into collision with a Liverpool and York express train near Blackburn, England, and many people were very badly injured, several, it is believed, fatally. The destruction of property was very great.....A London dispatch says that threshing has commenced in some districts of England, and the quality of the grain has been found variable, and the yield not above the average. The Scotch wheat crop is reported to be poor and disappointing.....John Dillon, M. P., has been released from prison on account of his failing health.

AT Shoeburyness, England, the Canadian artillery team won the Marquis of Lorne's prize for the battery which could quickest unmount and remount field pieces. They were in competition with and beat eleven teams of British volunteer artillery.....At Jastrow, in Western Prussia, in Pomerania, and in Western Russia the Jews are suffering persecution. In Russia sixteen villages have been burned, and at Kars, thirty-nine persons were killed.... Minister Foster reports that the Russian wheat crop bids fair to be the largest ever raised in the empire.....The Boer Government has been formally proclaimed. It is to be known as the South African Republic.

THE International Exhibition of Electrical Apparatus was opened at Paris on the 10th of August, by President Grevy. The German, French and Belgian sections are reported to be very well filled, but the English and American sections are rather poorly supplied. An electric railway, an electric boat and a Tissandier balloon attracted a great deal of attention.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE widow of ex-President Fillmore has just died at her home in Buffalo. She was in her 71st year. In October last she suffered a severe stroke of paralysis. The only survivor of the ex-President is an unmarried son by his first wife....Maud S. lowered her record to 2:10¼ in a mile on the Rochester track. Vanderbilt was present to witness her triumph.... Gen. Grant has purchased a house on East Sixty-sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, New York, for $95,000.....Col. Henry B. Hayes, one of the leading coal operators of Pittsburgh, who won a Captaincy in the regular army, was Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, and made a fortune of over $3,000,000, died after a lingering illness.

REV. DR. H. W. THOMAS, the distinguished Methodist divine, is to be arraigned for heresy next month, at Chicago. He is charged with denying the truth of the doctrines of inspiration and atonement taught by the church, and teaching the doctrine of probation after death for those who die in sin, thereby antagonizing the doctrine of endless punishment for the wicked. The trial will excite widespread interest.... Late advices from New Mexico report great alarm in that Territory over atrocities perpetrated by renegade Indians. A party of six or more killed seven persons near Elrita. Another band of twelve fired into a camp of Atchison railway men near Rincon.

CHARLES CROCKER, President of the Southern Pacific road, reports the laying of a mile of track per day beyond El Paso, and predicts that the line will, by July next, be finished to Galveston.

THE "Civil-Service Reform Association of the United States" met at Newport, R. I., under the Presidency of George William Curtis, and adopted resolutions approving the Civil-Service Reform bill introduced into the United States Senate last session by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, calling on members of Congress and Senators to aid in making the bill law; favoring competitive examinations at various convenient points in the United States for those who might wish to be examined for positions in the civil service; declaring it necessary that the Civil-Service Reform League of New York should be aided in its work by local organizations, and declaring that the bill introduced in the House of Representatives last session by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, provides practical and judicious measures for the remedy of the abuse known as political assessment, and urging uncompromising opposition to arbitrary removals from office, and the interference of members of Congress with the exercise of the appointing power.

THE Republicans of Virginia met in State Convention at Lynchburg. The "Straight-outs" were in a minority, but their leaders, Congressmen Dezendorf and Jorgensen, and the Chairman of the State Central Committee played a sharp trick on the Coalitionists, shut them out from the convention hall, and admitted only those who would act under their instructions. Those who were shut out organized a convention of their own. A committee of conference was then appointed. The conference committee failed to bring about peace. The Coalitionists, or Mahoneites indorsed the regular Readjuster platform and adjourned without making nominations. The "Straight-outs" nominated Gen. William C. Wickham for Governor, Samuel M. Yost, of Staunton, for Lieutenant Governor, and Judge Willoughby, of Alexandria, for Attorney General. All these gentlemen have declined, however, and it is probable that no other persons will be nominated in their places, in which case there will be a square, fair, stand-up fight between Readjusters and Democrats.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 11th inst. says "To-day President Garfield wrote his first letter since the shooting. It was to his mother at Mentor, and assured her of his confidence in recovery. Mrs. Garfield read to him considerably to-day, both from private letters and newspapers. The President is beginning to take much interest in public affairs."

GEN. MAXIMO JAREZ, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, died suddenly at his residence at Washington.

THERE were ninety-eight deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the month of July, and during the week ending Aug. 5 there were thirty-six deaths and 200 cases in that city....The Cornell University boat crew endeavored to beat the Austrians on the Danube at Vienna, and secured a lead of four lengths, but the collapse of one oarsman ended the struggle at the center of the course. The Vienna crew won a trophy valued at £250 ... A machine operated by four clerks, which telegraphs 1,200 words per minute, is a feature of the electrical exhibition at Paris. ....There has been very little rain in Switzerland for the last two months. The grass burned up, and there is no chance to harvest the usual second hay crop....John Hill Burton, the Scottish historian and biographer, is dead.

Two Egotists.

Judge R. and Journalist H. are troubled with the disease of egotism, and for the first time, in speaking of each other, brought to my knowledge the fact that the patient is not aware of his own infirmity.

"I like the Judge," said the journalist, "for he is a man of fine attainments; but I must cut him. He cannot get away from himself. His coat-tail is glued to his base."

"I wish," said the jurist, "that H. were less of an egotist. It is dreadful to hear him from morning till night, and all night, talk of himself. It is astonishing he does not see what a bore he makes himself."—*Washington Capital.*

THERE are 120 churches in Boston. Of that number the Congregational Trinitarians have 31, the Roman Catholics, 29; the Methodist Episcopals, 28; the Baptists and Congregational Unitarians, each 26, and the Episcopalians 23. There are seven Jewish synagogues.

A DARK MYSTERY.

The Strange Disappearance of Editor Walls, of Paris, Ill.

The mysterious disappearance in Chicago, on July 22, of Mr. C. N. Walls, the editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Republican-Beacon*, and which at the time excited much comment both from the press and the public, has finally come to be looked upon by the friends of the missing man as a case of murder for purposes of robbery. The police of Chicago have not ceased in their efforts to find a clew to Mr. Walls' whereabouts, but, so far, they have been eminently unsuccessful. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, commenting editorially upon this dark mystery, says:

A body was found in the lake on Thursday which was thought at one time to be that of C. N. Walls, editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Republican*, whose disappearance two weeks ago was widely chronicled.

The circumstances connected with this disappearance are among the strangest on record, and rival in mystery the stories of Charles Reade or Wilkie Collins.

About ten days ago, while thousands of excited men and gayly-dressed women were cheering and waving their handkerchiefs over a closely-contested race at the Jockey Club Park, a gentleman in a prominent seat of the grand stand fell suddenly back in an unconscious condition. There was a bustle and stir in the dense crowd immediately surrounding him but the great mass knew nothing or paid little attention to one man in a simple fainting fit. The bell struck sharply, ordering up the dripping horses for another heat, and the unfortunate man, removed from the immediate presence of the crowd, was left to work his way back to consciousness, while the gay thousands again turned their attention to the races. Stranger though he was to those surrounding him, there would have been plenty of assistance rendered without doubt had there not appeared, in the bustle and excitement immediately following the fainting fit, two men, who seemed to be the stranger's friends, and who took charge of him. It is now known that these men were unacquainted with Mr. Walls, that they were without doubt villains of the worst type, and that under the guise of acquaintance they took the unconscious man away with them, robbed him, and probably ended the matter by murdering him. That such a thing should be possible in this day, and in this city, seems too horrible to believe, and yet this conviction is forced upon us. From the moment they disappeared all trace of these men and their victim was lost, and none has as yet been found, unless the silent, floating body found in the lake proves to be the missing man. It is understood that Mr. Walls had a considerable sum of money with him, and, if murder has been committed, it was undoubtedly done to cover the crime of robbery and prevent all efforts on his part to identify or capture the robbers when he should recover. That murder was necessary to accomplish the robbery is, of course, improbable. The man was unconscious, and it is quite likely that he continued in this state for some time, as his fainting was thought to have been the result of sunstroke, from which he had once before suffered. It is not unlikely that the man was coolly murdered as the shortest way to get rid of him, and the inhumanity and fiendishness of the crime scarcely has a parallel. Thieves are generally content to get away with plunder, without bearing the blood of a victim on their hands, and even the worst of men usually proceed to extremities only as a last resort. But if this man was killed, as is generally supposed, it was a needless and causeless crime, even from the highwayman's standpoint, and is so shocking as to be incredible without the evidence which makes it incontestible.

What occurred after the fainting man was carried from his seat and placed in a carriage at the Driving Park may never be known; but, on the theory that he was carried to his death, it may be imagined. Helpless in the hands of fiends, no one in the busy streets dreaming that the passing carriage contained a friendless man in the power of cutthroats, the horrible scene was enacted. Perhaps the body, breathing but still unconscious, was dumped into the lake, to be floated ashore after days had elapsed, and identified; or, if the body discovered in the waves on Thursday proves to be some one else, then the victim may have been carried far into the country, murdered and hidden forever from sight in a rude and hasty grave. The fact that the men who carried the helpless man away cannot be found is of itself strong proof that their work was villainous beyond description.

[NOTE.—The body referred to by the *Inter Ocean* was not that of Mr. Walls, and bore no resemblance to the missing man.]

Curious Growths in Old Nevada Mines.

A gentleman who recently had occasion to explore the chambers, drifts and caverns of the old deserted Mexican and Ophir mines says that fungi of every imaginable kind have taken possession of the old levels.

In these old mines, undisturbed for years, is seen a fungus world in which are to be seen a counterfeit of almost everything in our daylight world. Owing to the warmth of the old levels and to the presence in them of a certain amount of moisture, the timbers have been made to grow some curious crops. Some of the fungi in the old chambers are several feet in height, and, being snow white, resemble sheeted ghosts. In places are what at a little distance appear to be white owls, and there are representations of goats with long beards, all as white as though carved in the purest marble. The rank fungus growth has almost closed some of the drifts.

The fungi are of almost every imaginable variety. Some kinds hang down from the timbers like great bunches of snow-white hair, and others are great pulpy masses. These last generally rise from the rocks, forming the floor of the drifts, and seem to have grown from something dropped or spilled on the ground at the time work was in progress years ago. These growths have in several places raised from the ground rocks weighing from ten to fifty and even 100 pounds. Some of the rocks have thus been lifted more than three feet.

In the higher levels, where the air is comparatively dry, the fungi are less massive in structure than below, and are much firmer in texture. Some resemble rams' horns, as they grow in a spiral or twisted shape, while others, four or five feet in length and about the thickness of a broom-handle, hang from the cap timbers like so many snakes suspended by the tails. One kind, after sending out a stem of the thickness of a pencil to the length of a foot or two, appears to blossom—at least, produces at the end a bulbous mass that has some resemblance to a flower. In all the infinite variety of these underground fungi it is somewhat strange that not one was seen at all like those growing upon the surface in the light of day. Nothing in the nature of toadstools or mushrooms was found.

City and Country.

The city population of England, according to the last census, is vigorously increasing, while the rural, which, according to the census of 1871, was proved to be stagnant, is actually, in some parts of the West at least, growing less. It does not prove that England is becoming less able to feed itself because the agricultural element of the population is diminishing. The soil can be worked with much fewer hands now than of old, and the farms will send more food to the cities when less is consumed at home. The converse of the proposition is, a given number of agriculturists needs more space for its operations, and this can be better found in America and Australia than in England. —*New York Tribune.*

CROP REPORTS.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* prints estimates of the yield of wheat in every county of Minnesota, showing as follows: Total yield, 40,866,680 bushels; average per acre, a fraction less than fourteen bushels; excess over last year, 1,484,880 bushels. Nearly all the grain in the State will grade No. 1. Oats and barley are a fine yield. Corn prospect unequaled crop.

A telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "The reports so far gathered at this point from most of the counties are rather discouraging for a good crop. Wheat, taking the State over, will hardly yield the seed used in planting. Thousands of acres have not been touched, and others harvested which left the farmer in debt for the cost of harvesting."

A gentleman who lately returned to Lincoln, Neb., from the western part of the State, reports corn in a very bad condition. He says that some fields are "all dried up," and that, unless there is rain soon, the crop will be almost a total failure in Western Nebraska.

A Kansas City paper prints reports from nearly every town in Kansas reached by telegraph giving the condition of the crops. "Considerable alarm has been caused by the continued dry weather, but the reports are in the main cheering, showing that the damage up to the present time has been much less than feared here. Taking into account the increased acreage and the failure of the crops in the western portion of the State last year, it seems fair to estimate that this year's crop of both wheat and corn in Kansas will be nearly up to the amount produced last year, provided rain comes in a week or so. Some sections have suffered severely, while others will produce an average crop. In localities which suffered last year, with some exceptions, there is a cheering prospect at present. Taken all in all, there is as yet no cause for serious alarm. Reports from Southwestern Missouri are much the same as from Kansas."

Our Tobacco Production.

The fifteen States of Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and West Virginia, in the order named, still produce, as in 1870, more than ninety-nine per cent. of the tobacco of the United States, though it is reported in twenty-two other States and six Territories. Of these fifteen, only Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts produce less than in 1870. Kentucky produces thirty-six per cent. of the total product of the country. Virginia holds the second place; Pennsylvania has advanced from the twelfth to the third; Wisconsin from the fifteenth to the tenth; and North Carolina, Connecticut and New York have each gained one point in the rank of tobacco States. Those that have not retrograded in relative production are Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee.

The apparent increase in production during the decade is 80 per cent., which exaggerates the real advance in tobacco cultivation, as the preceding census crop was a small one and the fear of taxation may have operated to prevent a full census of tobacco in 1870. The crop reported in 1880 was one of medium production, not in excess of the present requirements of home consumption and exportation. The average yield per acre is 731 pounds, as shown by the totals. The variation in yield, from 1599 in Massachusetts to 471 in North Carolina, is pronounced by Mr. Dodge, statistician, due in differing degree to the use or neglect of fertilizers, the habit of growth of different varieties, and the vicissitudes of the seasons. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, the seed-leaf varieties are mainly grown, and high fertilization practiced, always resulting in comparatively heavy crops. In Ohio the yield is above the average, the Ohio seed-leaf being extensively cultivated in the Miami Valley, while the Burley, a vigorous grower of a less productive class, is almost exclusive in its prominence in the Ohio River counties, Kentucky, producing many grades of cutting and shipping tobaccos, upon an exhausted soil of great original fertility, make an average yield. In Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia the yield is better than the general average. The low yield in North Carolina is a necessity of the production of the fashionable yellow "bright" grade used for plug wrapper, grown on a poor soil.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

The Death Rate.

The National Board of Health Bulletin recently made the following report of the death rate in every 1,000 in foreign cities:

London	19.1	Vienna	38.3
Liverpool	25.0	Kingston, Canada	71.7
Paris	26.5	Montreal	20.6
Havre	33.9	Havana	46.3
Lyons	27.4	Matamoras, Mexico	78.4
Geneva	12.5	Rio de Janeiro	29.0
Amsterdam	28.0	Leith, Scotland	26.2
Frankfort	20.6	Dundee	17.8
Hamburg	25.5	Glasgow	22.0
Brussels	30.7		

The death rate in cities of the United States was as follows:

New York	40.4	Portsmouth	46.1
Brooklyn	37.2	Indianapolis	27.3
Philadelphia	37.2	Richmond	8.2
Pittsburgh	33.7	Evansville	36.3
Washington, D. C.	33.8	Chicago	48.0
Newark	30.5	Peoria	17.9
Providence	28.7	Aurora	8.8
Boston	18.7	Jacksonville	14.3
Lowell	21.1	Elgin	38.7
Richmond, Va.	60.4	Moline	7.4
Wheeling	31.2	Rock Island	65.3
Charleston	45.6	Lake	45.1
Atlanta	41.3	Quincy	23.8
Savannah	32.3	Milwaukee	31.9
Mobile	40.3	St. Paul	16.0
Selma	55.7	Minneapolis	33.4
New Orleans	34.2	East Saginaw	22.0
Little Rock	35.6	Flint	12.4
Nashville	27.6	Lansing	12.7
Memphis	59.0	Dubuque	21.2
Clarksville	28.4	Keokuk	25.8
Murfreesboro	40.8	Davenport	26.7
Trenton	37.2	St. Louis	37.3
Louisville	34.5	Omaha	24.9
Bowling Green	40.8	Lawrence	18.4
Cleveland	21.8	Salt Lake City	35.2
Dayton	21.8	Los Angeles	27.7

THE New York *Graphic* reports that "an old angler, who is vouched for as being 'as reliable as any fisherman on the river,' claims to have caught five glimpses of a mermaid in the Ohio, near Marietta. He says that it comes to the surface, looks about it and then gradually sinks, leaving its beautifully long and glossy black hair floating for a moment on the water. He represents it as having the face of a woman, and says that he didn't shoot the strange creature because he feared that if he did he would 'get into some sort of a murder trial.' When asked whether the mermaid carried a comb or looking glass, he resisted temptation and answered: 'It might have, but I didn't see any.'"

A BOSTON brewer says that men in a brewery never get drunk, although they drink often, and gives as a reason that they stick to one kind of beer and do not mix their drinks.

Diet of Alaskan Barbarians.

They live largely on ukali (dried fish) with fresh fish in season, and occasionally take a beluga or white whale, besides many hair seals. They do not take kindly to bread or tea, so the traders say. When they are so fortunate as to capture a beluga the whole village indulges in feasting while it lasts, gorging themselves upon the flesh immoderately.

I believe that alternate feasting and fasting are characteristic habits of nearly all barbarous peoples. Capt. Cook, in his "Third Voyage," relates what he saw upon a certain occasion when the Aleut chief of Ounalaska made his dinner off the raw head of a large halibut just caught. After two of his servants had eaten the gills, with no dressing except squeezing out the slime, one of them cut off the head of the fish, washed it in the sea, and then laid it upon the grass near the chief, at the same time strewing some more grass before the great man to serve as a tablecloth. The attendant then cut large pieces off the cheek of the fish and laid them within reach of the grand mogul, "who swallowed them with as much satisfaction as we should do raw oysters." When the chief had done, the remains of the fish's head were cut in pieces and given to the attendants, "who tore off the meat with their teeth, and gnawed the bones like so many dogs." Capt. Lyon, the arctic explorer, gives in his Journal an even more disgusting account of an Esquimaux meal. "From Koollittuck," he says, "I learned a new Esquimaux luxury. He had eaten until he was drunk, and every moment fell asleep, with a flushed and burning face and his mouth open. By his side sat Arnaloosa (his wife), who was attending her cooking pot, and at short intervals awakened her spouse, in order to cram as much as was possible of a large piece of half-boiled flesh into his mouth with the assistance of her forefinger, and, having filled it quite full, cut off the morsel close to his lips. During this operation the happy man moved no part of him but his jaws, not even opening his eyes, but his extreme satisfaction was occasionally shown by a most expressive grunt whenever he enjoyed sufficient room for the passage of sound. The drippings of the savory repast had so plentifully covered his face and neck that I had no hesitation in determining that a man may look more like a beast by overeating than by drinking to excess."

But enough of this; enough is as good as a feast, even an Esquimaux feast. On the other hand, when putrid whale meat and other native luxuries are scarce, these versatile creatures can adapt themselves to the situation and rival Tanner in fasting. They will worry along for days, and even weeks, on the smallest possible amount of food—nothing more than a little ukali once every day or two.

So the "attending physicians" say. It must have been their hungry season when I was at St. Michael's, for squads of them were hanging around the trader's kitchen door at every meal hour, where they maintained their positions with unflinching fortitude, and waited in eloquent silence and with speaking looks until the calls of the stomach were answered with broken victuals.

Aphorisms from the Negro Quarters.

It don't take no prophet to rickerlec' bad luck.

Dey don't hab no loafers in de martin-box.

De wire-grass lubs a lazy nigger.

Dar's right smart 'ligion in a plow-handle.

Twelve erclock nebber is in a hurry.

Nebber 'pend too much on de blackberry blossoms.

Don't bet on a 'tater-hill befo' de grabblin' time.

Heap o' good cotton-stalks gits chopped up fum 'sociatin' wid de weeds.

Many a nice corn-silk winds up wid a nubbin in de fall.

A chicken-roos' is de debbul's steel-trap, an' a grassy corn-row is his flower-garden.

De mornin'-glories ain't perticklar lubly to a man wid be back-ache.

A sore-back mule is a poor hand to guess de weight ob a bag o' meal.

A fork in a strange road don't make a man any better Kwis'chun.

To-morrer's ash-cake is better'n las' Sunday's puddin'.

THE rose gardens of Adrianople cover 14,000 acres.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@11 50
HOGS	6 00	@ 7 20
COTTON	11⅜	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine	4 10	@ 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 2 Red	1 30	@ 1 32
CORN—Ungraded	60	@ 61
OATS—Mixed Western	48	@ 51
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11⅜	@ 11⅝
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 30
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	5 15	@ 5 40
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 3 Spring	1 08	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2	53	@ 54
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 37
RYE—No. 2	86	@ 87
BARLEY—No. 2	94	@ 95
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 13
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11⅜	@ 11⅝
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 25	@ 1 30
No. 2	1 23	@ 1 25
CORN—No. 2	52	@ 53
OATS—No. 2	41	@ 42
RYE—No. 1	84	@ 85
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@ 76
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11⅜	@ 11⅝
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—Mixed	55	@ 56
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36
RYE	87	@ 88
PORK—Mess	18 25	@18 50
LARD	11⅜	@ 11⅝
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN	57	@ 58
OATS	37	@ 38
RYE	95	@ 96
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11	@ 11⅛
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 2 Red	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN	54	@ 55
OATS	40	@ 45
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 85	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 1	54	@ 55
OATS—Mixed	42	@ 46
BARLEY (per cental)	1 80	@ 2 20
PORK—Mess	19 25	@19 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN—No. 2	54	@ 55
OATS	34	@ 36
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
Fair	5 00	@ 6 00
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS	6 25	@ 6 85
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50

INDIANA NEWS.

THE peach crop in Clark county is large this year, and the peach-growers are in clover.

LUTHER FORWARD, of Pleasant Lake, Steuben county, was drowned at Angola while bathing.

FLOYD county sends more insane persons to the asylum than any other county of its size in the State.

A FIRE at Muncie destroyed Boyce's bagging and handle factories and flax-mills, causing a loss of $30,000.

HENRY HILDEBRAND, a farm laborer, 20 years of age, was kicked by a horse, and instantly killed, near Fort Wayne.

GREENSBURG, Decatur county, can boast of several trees growing on her Court House tower, 120 feet above the ground.

THOMAS M. CARTER, of Pendleton, Madison county, was fatally poisoned by colored lemonade served at an old settlers' meeting.

FRANK RUSSELL, of Rockford, Ill., fell thirty feet from a telephone pole at Evansville, and broke his skull, shoulders and arm.

JAMES BAKER, a farmer living near Fort Wayne, killed William Howell with a rifle, and shot at a son of the latter. Baker is in jail.

A FLOCK of sheep belonging to Oth Lloyd, which were pastured in Ripley county, were attacked by dogs, and twenty-eight killed or wounded.

A FIRE at Clayton, Hendricks county, burned Courtney's livery-stable, with contents, including horses, buggies, harness, etc. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

THERE is an entire failure of mast in Southern Indiana this year, and farmers say that this lack of mast and the short corn crop will greatly reduce the hog crop and largely enhance prices.

THE congregation of the first Presbyterian Church at Crawfordsville have decided to erect a new church edifice to cost $10,000. Nine members have subscribed $7,000 of the required sum.

MRS. E. RUBIN, of Fort Wayne, the widow of a rabbi, shot at Dr. G. T. Bruebach, a prominent German physician, but missed him, and was disarmed by her son. The cause was her objection to a Christian son-in-law, but the doctor has since married her daughter, the widow of Joseph Landman.

A TRAIN on the Delphos narrow-gauge road jumped the track near Kokomo, Engineer Blinn held his hand on the throttle until his engine turned over, and was fatally scalded. Fireman Glen sprang out as the locomotive careened, and was dangerously injured. Conductor Bull was bruised by falling against the express safe.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Washington, Daviess county, says: "Here lies the youngest of twenty-nine brothers and three sisters." Such is the inscription on the stone that marks the last resting-place of Gen. Marston G. Clark, at Salem, Washington county, Ind. He was a brave man and a good soldier. The victory gained at the battle of Tippecanoe was owing to his good generalship. It was for him that Clark county was named.

Swindlers at Work Among Indiana Farmers.

[Indianapolis Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

This city seems to be the headquarters of a number of scoundrels engaged in swindling the unsuspecting and covetous grangers throughout the State. They deal mostly in patent-right frauds of various kinds, from pitchforks to machines of more value on the farm. The farmers have often been warned against these gentry by the press, but they readily change their tactics and assume all sorts of protean forms for intrapping the unwary, and scarcely a day passes that some countryman is not made the victim of the wicked wiles of the ubiquitous scamps. The latest heard of is a gang who go about selling an alleged seeding machine, and these have victimized a number of people. The reader is hereby presented with a fac simile of the "contract" drawn by these patent-seeding-machine fellows, which they induce farmers to sign, and which shortly afterward turns up as a plain note of hand in the possession of some paper-shaver in his neighborhood who has purchased the same of the swindlers. It is as follows:

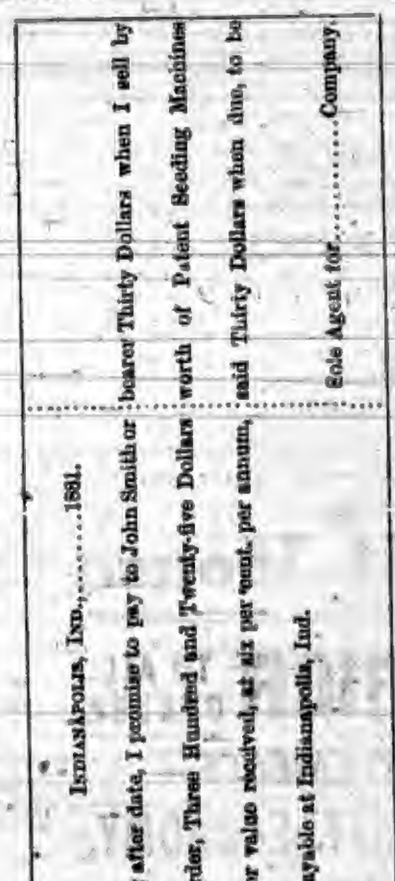

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., ...1881.
One year after date, I promise to pay to John Smith or bearer Thirty Dollars when I sell by
order, Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars worth of Patent Seeding Machines
for value received, at six per cent. per annum, said Thirty Dollars when due, to be
payable at Indianapolis, Ind. Sole Agent for............Company.

The swindlers go to a well-to-do farmer and tell him he has been recommended as a good man to sell their machines, and ask him to become their agent. He is persuaded that they sell rapidly, and that he can make a large per cent. profit. He is told that he will not be expected to risk any money or pay anything until he has sold $325 worth of the machines. He is induced to sign the contract above given, which, it will be seen, sets forth this agreement when read straight across. It looks fair and innocent enough, and soon the farmer, typified in the foregoing document as John Smith, puts his name in the blank space just before the words "Sole Agent for —— Company." Afterward the scamps easily change the document from a contract to sell into a promissory note by tearing off that part to the right of the line drawn through the agreement as printed. In the original presented to the farmers of course no line appears; and it is given here simply to show where the division takes place, and the separation at which point so radically changes the nature of the document. It will be seen at a glance that this is liable to deceive any one without close inspection, and a number of Indiana farmers have been cheated with them this summer. The last heard of the gang they were operating extensively in Bartholomew county. After the farmers' notes get into the hands of "innocent purchasers," there is no recourse but to pay them off, as they cannot well go back on the signatures.

Another Reformer.

Mr. Windom has himself advertised as a reformer. In this respect he follows in the tracks of Mr. Sherman, who did more to debauch the public service than any of his predecessors in the treasury. He not only rewarded the infamous creatures who, under his personal supervision, at New Orleans, did the work by which the Presidency was stolen, but he openly used the patronage of his department to purchase delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The Secretary who did these things and others equally bad was very much shocked at the management of the Custom House under Gen. Arthur, and after dismissing him and Gov. Cornell upon serious charges proved his sincerity by supporting one for Governor and the other for Vice President, for no better reason than that they were regularly nominated as candidates by the Republican machine. Regularity gave them absolution, and the stains of selfish accusation were wiped out.

What has the present Secretary done to recommend him to favor? It became notorious that the contingent fund of the treasury, averaging about $125,000 a year, was squandered and stolen by a ring in the department; that the public property was carried off and appropriated to personal uses; that collusive contracts were made for the profit of corrupt officials and their confederates; that skilled labor employed at the public expense was utilized in private, and that the whole system of expenditure was rotten and disgraceful.

That organization was illegally made by Mr. Sherman, who has been repeatedly charged with having been one of its direct beneficiaries. He created the office of custodian, so called, and appointed an Ohio man to fill it, who at the same time served as the personal agent of Mr. Sherman's large property at Washington, acquired from the economies of his salary as member of Congress. When Mr. Sherman went out of the treasury, clerks who did not dare to utter a word about this corruption while he was Secretary, on the pain of dismissal, were emboldened to speak out, and the facts were made known to his successor.

Mr. Windom could not avoid the form of an investigation without inviting suspicion and criticism. He ordered a committee of his own subordinates to examine the charges, and it is known that their report substantially confirmed all that had been publicly alleged, with cautious reserve in language to obviate vengeance. That report was suppressed because it implicated prominent Republicans in office and out. Mr. Windom contented himself with abolishing the custodian's place, while he protected his political friends against present exposure, and retained some men in office who had shared in this plunder and are possessed of troublesome secrets. This is Mr. Windom's method of reforming the most scandalous abuses in his own department; and before many months have passed away Pitney, the former custodian and John Sherman's agent, will, no doubt, be again on the pay rolls.

But it is said the House of Representatives will investigate these transactions and expose the guilty beneficiaries. Experience does not justify confidence in any remedy from that quarter. Republican Speakers and Republican committees have hitherto uniformly whitewashed their official partisans when charged with corruption, and have condoned their crimes.

There is no reason to expect an exception in the present case. No matter who the Republican Speaker may be, he will pack the committee if an investigation should be ordered; and every member of that committee will either have friends in office to protect or he will have friends who want places. The public patronage will be used, as it has been for twelve years past, to cover up fraud and venality, and the old story will be repeated.

And when Mr. Windom shall have silenced the treasury scandals by these means, and by others equally reprehensible, he will bloom forth as a reform Republican candidate for the Presidency, and will doubtless be supported by professional reformers and professional politicians with zeal and pertinacity.—*New York Sun.*

The Pulpy Miller.

Senator Warner Miller signalized his first political utterance since his election by delivering a speech before the Paper-Makers' Association at Saratoga, in which he showed that he has not severed, and does not propose to sever the thrifty ties which bind his private interests to his public duties. In other words, Mr. Miller boldly and frankly announces that he is "on the make," and intends using his Senatorial office to help himself to all the money that comes in his way. He was struck with the fact "that it seemed natural for paper-makers to go into politics," a remark which has the merit of truthfulness rather than of novelty.

A wood-pulp man whose profits are guaranteed him by a tariff of 25 or 30 per cent. naturally "takes to politics," in order to see that that happy condition of things remains assured to him. He goes into politics exactly as the James boys go into a railroad train, not for the pleasure of an excursion on the rail, but to burst open the express safe and rob the passengers; or as a fish-hawk goes naturally into the water, for the sake of picking up the unlucky fishes. He, moreover, remarked further that he would like to sell his paper in South America, but, owing to the United States tariff on ship-building materials and the absurd navigation laws, there are no steamers by which he can send his paper there; so he further announced that from his seat in the Senate he should vote enough money out of the pockets of the people of the United States, to enable him to sell his paper at a profit in Brazil. That so impudent a raider on the public treasury should think it "as well for the Government to pay for prompt and perfect mail lines to foreign ports as for star routes in Western Territories," may be accepted as a matter of course. Steamship subsidies and star routes *are* all of a piece, and a man capable of voting the one to aid him in his private business cannot be greatly disturbed at voting in favor of the other, and giving Brady as clean a certificate of character as that treasury raider could well ask. Mr. Miller begins well and will bear watching, for when such a Miller is done grinding his grist, as in the old story, one horse can take home what it took two horses to bring to the mill.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Will He Do It?

Of Mr. Conkling's solemn promise—by telegraph—to renew the struggle in the near future, and to vindicate the stalwarts by the promulgation of facts in his possession, the New York *Sun* says:

We do not in the least doubt that Mr. Conkling might, if he chose, make a terrible exposure of half-breed duplicity, greed and corruption. But will he ever do it? He has a bad habit of mysteriously foreshadowing great things which never occur. He was going to blast the conspiracy which reversed the verdict of the ballot-boxes and put Hayes in Mr. Tilden's office; but he never did it. He was just about to tell the whole story of the treaty at Mentor; but we have not got it yet. He has been from the beginning of the contest at Albany on the very eve of making disclosures which would startle the country, and reverse the whole order of things; but nothing has come of it.

We have learned from these experiences to place but little faith in Mr. Conkling's proclamations, and prefer to wait for the performance. But the public will agree with us that in his last declaration—the telegram above—he has voluntarily undertaken a duty which he cannot shirk without personal disgrace. With no more delay than may be necessary for reasonable accuracy and prudent preparation, he is bound to expose those "forbidden and abhorrent forces and agencies" which elected Lapham and Miller.

Queen Elizabeth's English.

We are reminded, says a writer in *Belgravia*, of the celebrated letter of Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton, by Stoke Pogis manor. It was invested in his daughter-in-law,—the widow of Sir William Hatton, who married Sir E. Coke, and it does not seem that she was happy with the great man, for they lived separately for some time; and, on hearing of the death of Coke she went at once to claim it with her brother, Lord Wimbledon; but at Colnebrook she met the physician, who assured her that the great lawyer had improved in health, and she went back to London much disappointed.

There is more than one version of Sir Christopher Hatton's obtaining possession of the Bishop of Ely's house in Holborn. It is even said that in the first instance he only wished to build a town-house in the garden, but the Bishop objected, and then he thought that Ely Place itself would suit him better, and hence the well-known letter of the Queen to the Bishop. But probably there was really a gentle hint to his Lordship that the Lord Keeper wanted the house for his town residence on lease, and that was sufficient to induce the prelate to offer it. Queen Elizabeth, then having herself taken a fancy to it, occupied it in place of the Lord Keeper; but a new Bishop of Ely, who considered the see and all its belongings sacred, entered an objection to the arrangement, and received the reply which makes anything in the "Complete Letter Writer" read very weak indeed:

"PROUD PRELATE: You know what you was before I made you what you are now; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by —— I will unfrock you. ELIZABETH."

About Moths.

The destruction caused by these little pests can only be counted by millions yearly, and they are the plague of every housekeeper. Unless you hermetically seal a cask or box you can scarcely keep a miller out, as she will crawl through a good-sized pin-hole. Therefore we must use something offensive, and the writer has found nothing so effective and cheap as petroleum paper, and even tar-roofing paper will answer. Buy your paper in rolls, cut in sections long enough to cover the inside, the bottom and the sides, and lap over on the top of the box. All of the inside of the box must be covered, and on the inside of this again place wrapping paper to prevent the contact of nice clothing with the petroleum paper. Use a large box—no matter about its being very tight, as the paper will cover the holes—and pack in all your woolens and furs, filling it full. Bring the paper up which has been hanging over the sides of the box, and let it cover the hole so that the miller cannot enter without crawling over the petroleum paper, which she will never do. Nail on the cover of your box, and your clothing is safe for three years, if you wish to leave it that long. It is much cheaper and does not evaporate like camphor, and the carbolic acid in it seems to act like an antiseptic on the animal fiber of the wool, to preserve and make it healthful.—*Exchange.*

THE Paris Jockey Club pays its chief cook a salary of $5,000, and has done so for a dozen years. His great specialty is soup.

A Queen in Her Own Right.

What is pride? Pride is the possession which constantly urges us to rise above our fellow beings. Pride is the chief cause of the rise and fall of thrones, of feuds among families and friends, of wars, of duels, of discords which we would never witness were it not for the odious sentiment, pride. Pride of wealth and fame, of beauty and accomplishments, of ancestry, all these are different kinds of false pride.

Pride of wealth heads the list. What is not done to obtain riches? Even in this enlightened era, many would sell their souls to the legendary fiend of medieval times, if possible, to obtain more wealth than their neighbors.

Fame comes next. What horrors are not passed through in order to become notorious, in order to leave to posterity a name covered with glory; to attain the eminent hights of power and domineer over nations?

Then comes pride of beauty, which, though seeming less powerful, is stronger yet than all other kinds of pride combined. A beautiful woman's aim in life consists in hightening her style of beauty, in becoming the belle of society and airing her accomplishments. All her better feelings are sacrificed to pride.

Last, but not least, comes the foolish pride of ancestry, a doting hobby of narrow-minded people who prefer the man with a pedigree to an honest one. Are not all honest men equal? Thrice blessed be America, my native land, where the finger of scorn is not pointed at a man not descending in direct line from barons of the feudal times.

My dissertation against sinful pride does not imply that we should be entirely devoid of honest pride. We must, on the contrary, be very proud of an unsullied name, of a pure career, of a life of goodness and of all honorable actions and virtues.

A Kentucky girl, most beautiful and accomplished, the reigning belle of the fashionable circles of New York, New Orleans and Washington, while visiting Rome, was presented to the Pope. "Kneel, my daughter," said he, as she stood erect in her imperial grace before him; "all kneel to me except the daughters of sovereigns."

"I am a princess in my own right, your Holiness," she replied.

"How can that be, when you are an American born?"

"In my country the people are sovereigns, and I am a daughter of the people."

The Pope smiled a gracious assent, saying: "Then receive an old man's blessing."

Does Pleasure Pay?

With the above words an English society journal opens an article on the current habit of good society in search of pleasure. It is unnecessay to say that pleasure, if it can be taken only as many fashionables take it, is not worth the time and money that it costs. No one enjoys this world's diversions so little as those who pay most for their fun and devote most time to it. At the theatre and opera the people who appear most pleased are those who sit in the cheapest seats and wear the poorest clothes, and elsewhere the rule is the same. All else being equal, the man who has the most money to spend can secure the most enjoyment in this world; but one thing that thousands of people seem to forget is, that with all these things with pleasant possibilties a common rule of the table holds good—it is no use to eat unless you have an appetite. The most forlorn dinner out in New York is the man who eats several dinners daily, and the the most unhappy man at the theatre—the man who finds fault with everything and enjoys nothing—is he who goes to the theatre every night. Pleasure is like desert—very good to take after something substantial, but the most unsatisfactory of all things taken as a steady diet.

AN ALDERMAN of Ottawa has made a flying-machine which is somewhat less of a failure than most inventions of the sort. Starting from an elevation of fifty feet he was able to keep in the air for a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The contrivance has wings worked by a crank.

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All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to

PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
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"Had Rather be Kicked."

Physicians frequently send patients to take riding lessons, particularly persons whose occupations are of a sedentary character. One stout, red-faced merchant, a little past middle age, who was so recommended by his doctor, came up to try the prescription one morning last autumn. He had not been on a horse since he was a boy, he said. They put him on an easy-going, tractable horse, and he jogged about the ring for one hour faithfully. Then he dismounted stiffly, with many grimaces and a few pithy remarks, waddled into the office, and declared himself. "That," said he, "lets me out. I can get exactly the same results for half the money and in half the time, by hiring my porter to kick me."—*Exchange.*

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For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague [illegible]

The only [illegible] cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. [illegible] while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

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But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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West Virginia, Aug. 25, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a [illegible] box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

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The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

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At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
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It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

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Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

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A Disease which is Universal Rem'dy to which the human [illegible] more Universal than no remedy has yet has proven so universally curing Fever and FEVER TONIC. [illegible] atmosphere is filled from great pools of [illegible] from the overflow due which, becoming stagnant malaria to so great that in order to prevent FEVER from [illegible] it is necessary [illegible] which will [illegible] where the [illegible] the system, effect there is nothing TONIC. It is known, and fast [illegible] or Quinine, [illegible] is used. [illegible] of [illegible] the MALARIA [illegible] all that [illegible] exposed to [illegible] a second dose. In small doses it will not tendency to chills. TONIC is no new remedy, [illegible] thoroughly tested by experience to do is claimed for it. In a [illegible] be found the experience have used it to which we Price One Dollar a Bottle by Druggists, every [illegible] if you have the slightest [illegible] SHAKE! IF IT WILL [illegible] MEYER BROS. Prop's SAINT LOUIS, FORT WAYNE.

Univers'l requires and none of the ills family are subject to Fever & Ague, and been discovered which ually successful in Ague as KRESS' In many sections of country the with malaria, arising water left standing [illegible] last spring. [illegible] at an extent [illegible] CHILLS and [illegible] a hold on the system, that a remedy should be [illegible] the evil, and in disease has taken hold of a cure. For this purpose equal to KRESS' FEVER the Best & Safest Remedy wherever used has given perfect. In its composition neither Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury. It will cure the most stubborn AGUE in a very short time and system strong and vigorous to re[illegible] One bottle usually is will be required, unless in aggravated [illegible] where the patient is continually malarial poison, in such cases, [illegible] may be required. Invariably counter[illegible] KRESS' FEVER [illegible] but one long continued, and all that other column will of parties who ask your attention [illegible] and is for where. TRY [illegible] tendency to CURE YOU! [illegible] & CO., KANSAS CITY IND.

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COLORADO

His Last Words.

"The Americans are outdone," triumphantly declares a French editor, and to prove it he relates this singular story:

Lately at Calcutta a dangerous criminal was arrested and condemned to death. On the day of the execution, when the jailer was about to prepare the condemned man for the supreme moment, an English gentleman arrived hurriedly and presented an order from the governor of the city authorizing him to hold a private interview with the prisoner.

They were left alone for a quarter of hour, and when they separated the condemned man was heard to say:

"It is distinctly understood that you will give £10,000 sterling to my heirs?"

"I Swear it upon the Bible," replied the mysterious Englishman.

The prisoner was then prepared and led to the scaffold, where he claimed the exercise of the right always awarded to those about to suffer execution—the right before dying to say a farewell word. Advancing to the front of the scaffold, he at once won the attention of those present, and then exclaimed in a stentorian voice: "The best chocolate in the world is that of the firm of So-and-So of Piccadilly, London."

Then he calmly yielded himself to the executioner.

The Aristocratic Artichoke.

The Carson Appeal remarks that the artichoke, a vegetable only appreciated by the most refined epicurean palates, is in the market. It is but right to explain that the kind of artichoke meant by the Appeal is not the old-fashioned tuber which grows in the ground, similar to the potato, but is a Japanese invention made of bamboo. It is something like a small cabbage, and in eating it, the bamboo layers are picked off one at a time, and dipped in a sauce of vinegar and mustard. The vinegar is intended to soften the fibres of the bamboo and the mustard is to distroy whatever taste it may possibly have. As in chewing tobacco, one must have an educated appetite before he can appreciate the artichoke.

Wicked for Clergymen.

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C., writes: "I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—[New York Baptist Weekly. 33-2t.

My Tormented Back"

is the exclamation of more than one poor hard-working man and woman. Do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm," says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by druggists.—[Boston Post.

Hats Re-shaped.

Mrs. Clock is now prepared to reshape, color, bleach and press straw hats and bonnets in the latest style, for only thirty cents. Old hats made to look as good as new. Ladies wishing a nice, stylish hat at very little cost should bring their old hats to be reshaped. Will also keep constantly on hand a variety of trimmings at the lowest prices. Third house east of Saginaw R. R. 7th street.

Tickets.

First-class, emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Canon & Murphy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. F. CANON,
W. M. MURPHY.

House for Rent.

A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a reasonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction.

26-tf. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

Examination of Teachers.

The regular monthly examination will be held, until further notice, in the school building south of the jail.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Sup't
June 8, 1881.

Tickets.

To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at $1 45 each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

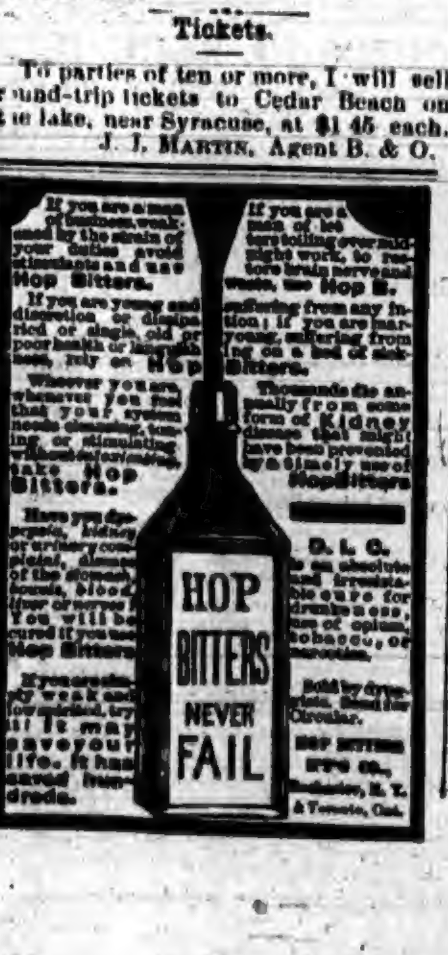

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 188

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	
Lansing	9 30	10 10	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 28	12 32pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 50	12 56	8 20
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 18	1 28	9 10
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 48
Fremont	7 42	2 08	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 20
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	
St. Louis		8 50	6 00pm
Washingt		9 35	9 02am
Baltimore		10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	
Cincinnati	8 00	7 50am	3 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 08	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 00	5 20
Fremont	1 48	7 20	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 58	8 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 8	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 8	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 28pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 18, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 18 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 32 p. m.; west, 1 26 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 58 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 46 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agen

C AND N-W RAILWAY

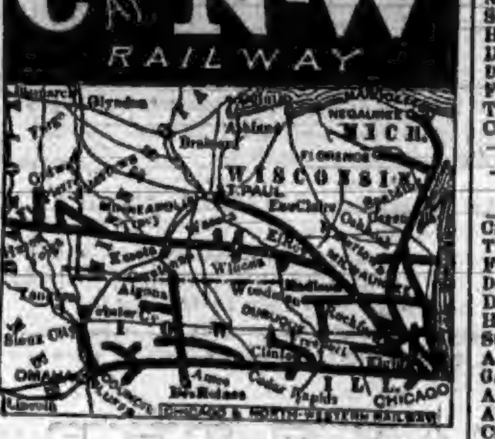

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equippe and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Sa't Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City.

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

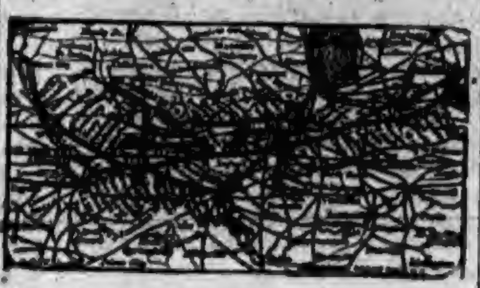

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 2
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 53
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 58am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 08	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 6 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 18	2 15am	1 20
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 56
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 26	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 33	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 30	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	5 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS,

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

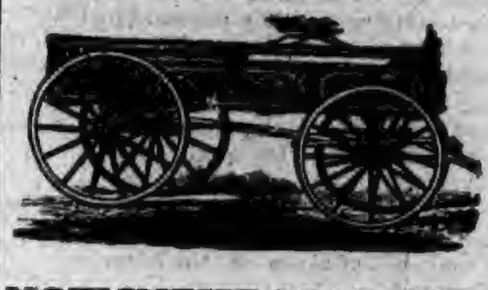

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Hatready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	40c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound	30 & 40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	60c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO- Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	[illegible]
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS--Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	20c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Bes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches 7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	28c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	30c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

STOVES
GARLAND
MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY
DETROIT, CHICAGO

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Records

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 25, 1881. **Number 34.**

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 26 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee. June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Holloway's Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC

W.L. BRAUN. L. B. SHILLING

BRAUN & SHILLING'S

New Meat Market

opposite Hoff's grocery store, where they will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

They will be found pleasant to customers they have a good Refrigerator, and their customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give them a call. tf

Communication.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 2, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER.—I arrived at this place June 23, quite sick and a good deal tired, consequently it was a little time before I saw the city of which I heard nothing but praises on my way, and now after a six weeks stay I hardly know how to write of it, though I know it must be studied and experienced before it can be fully appreciated. I have seen many nicer looking business blocks than I find here, and as to the general appearance of the business portion of the city I see nothing particularly commendable above other places of this size. But when we come to the home life, the advantages and facilities for real enjoyment and improvement, it seems to me San Jose is incomparable in my experience. Situated in a now very fertile valley, since being subjected by the skill and energy of human brains and hands, where a few years ago there was little vegetation, the brown earth now responds to man's caresses with bounteous abundance of fruits and grains. The climate and soil were here, but the moisture, the rainfall was wanting; but as "necessity is the mother of invention" man thoug't to supply artifically this need by irigaing. It is part of the daily care and labor of each household to water the yards, grass plots, gardens and shrubbery. They apply the water through a hose which receives its supply from the city water works the same as the town does. The reservoir for the water used by the city is fifteen miles away. The water is not soft, yet they use it for clothes washing and the garments look very white and nice. Some use a little ammonia to soften the water. Chinese do most of the washing. Families who wish, get their washing and ironing done out of the house for from seventy-five cents to two dollars per week. It is quite a sight to see the many feet of clothes line often stretched upon the house roofs, which are flat, or sometimes on vacant lots, looking like acres of washed clothes. I am told that country people for some distance about send their washing out to these Chinese laundrys. The shirts, collars and white dresses are usuall done very nicely, but common clothes get very poor ironing. The Chinese, of course, attract the attention of strangers, they are so peculiar. I have seen only two China women and one child, probably three years old, but even these tender years gave promise of the inevitable cue, for it was sprouted six or eight inches in length. The women dress very much like the men in the fashion of their garments, which are made of some shining black material and their trousers are a trifle wider. They wear earings in their ears and their shining black hair is combed smoothly from the face, slightly puffed at the sides, coiled and fastened in a round, flat manner at the back of the head, much like American women have sometimes arranged the hair. I saw one woman on the street who had no covering on her head, and one I saw in the depot and on the cars with her husband, I suppose, but her hair was her only head ornament or protector. They lunched at the depot, she sitting crosslegged on the seat conversing with her companion in their natural language. After lunch she drew forth two cigarettes, lighted and gave one to the man, and enjoyed the other herself. Her hands were small and brown, with taper fingers, and her little feet she withdrew from her cork soled slippers and hid under her gown while she sat, and when she came to walk shoved her feet into them instantly with no seeming exertion or hindrance. I thought of a hen who had lost her toes by frost when I saw her move away on her diminutive pedal extremities. I visited Chinatown once in San Jose, but have no desire to renew my investigations in that direction. A stench greeted my olfactories at every turn, which was sufficient for a lifetime, and I will never hear the word "Chinatown" without instinctively trying to hold my pocket-handkerchief to my nose.

The residents of this town were not very communicative, and showed us quite plainly that they did not relish prying eyes, but I stealthily peeped into a few of their dark, illy-ventilated dens. One fellow was enjoying his evening meal, which was contained in a dark dish sitting on a shelf the height of an ordinary table. He was squatted on his bare feet on the top of a stool, same height of shelf-table, with two chop sticks between the fingers of his right hand. With these sticks he fished up his food and conveyed it to his mouth as only a Chinaman or woman can do it. Many Chinamen are employed as kitchen servants at wages from twenty to thirty-five dollars per month, and they are all very careful to do no extra work at that. I believe I do not like the Chinamen very well, but it is not on account of his cheap labor. There are many miles of beautiful drives in and about San Jose, with streets well sprinkled and thoroughly shaded, and on each side large frame residences, dressed in architectural beauty, large roomy yards containing flowers and shrubs, green lawns and sometimes fountains and statuary. There is a great deal of wealth here, consequently elegant homes. This is the golden state, and we no longer need to save the pennies to make the dollars, for they spring forth fully developed of themselves, and if you have not been fortunate enough to secure a full purse, you may as well return to the land of pennies, for the dollars do not lie here loosely in the dust as they did a few years ago; and the people who have gathered the golden harvest do not appreciate values as we do, but scatter of their abundance with a lavish hand—rashly, speculate and toy with their treasure. Fancied poised on the gilded round of fortunes ladder, they realize not their giddy height till their financial crash sobers them off for a new struggle with the fickle goddess, and some are many times successful, while others become hopelessly mad; consequently California has large and full insane asylums, and the inmates are not all men, for women buy mining stocks and engage in other speculations as their brothers do. People of San Jose spend a great deal of money for pleasure. They are within a few hours ride of the mountains and of the sea, and each family must spend a few days at one or both of these pleasure resorts because they enjoy it, and it has become a habit and not the least a fashion; and they must have a salt bath or a few breaths of mountain air in a tent, or—well, they wouldn't be tony whether they would be healthy or not. We went to Camp Capitola by rail, over the wildest, most picturesque mountain scenery you can imagine, and sat in the beautiful clear sand of the wave-beaten shore of the Pacific, and I donned a bathing suit and tried to breast the angry wave, but I only succeeded in measuring waist deep till I was so chilled that I thought best to "flee the frozen flood," and it took hours of lying in the sun and sand to warm me thoroughly. There were many who enjoyed the bathing, but all felt that it was too cold for real comfort, and none stay in more than thirty or forty minutes many scarcely five. The Pacific is much colder than the Atlantic, for I enjoyed bathing on the coast of New Jersey. "Do I like San Jose?" Yes, most emphatically. No place had I rather have our home. Good schools, society, plenty of all kinds of excellent fruit nearly the year around, and at a moderate price, though it is true each kind of fruit comes in its season, only that season is longer than east—most beautiful wheat flour, a variety of scenery that no other place affords, no cyclones, no whirlwinds, no grasshoppers, no thunder storms, no danger of rain from May till December, when commences what they call winter; that is, sometimes a slight frost and occasional rainy days to beautify the brown face of nature and make the pathway muddy, for San Jose has only earth for sidewalks as a rule.

As to temperature of climate, I saw no uncomfortably warm days while in the city, and must confess that I was much of the time too cold with woolen stockings and flannel underwear, as we had no fire in the grate, I sometimes sought the kitchen stove, but if we went a few miles further inland, the heat we found very offensive. They have very few house flies here. The dust I had expected would be very disagreeable. Of course we get none of it in the city because of the sprinklers, but far away in the country where no water wagon goes, the dust gave me no more inconvenience than in Indiana, after a brief drought. San Jose is the only place in California that seems to me desirable for a home, and here in this favored region people suffer from catarrh much as elsewhere, and are subject to nearly all diseases; and maybe we will not pitch our tent here, though I wish it might be. For our mountain trip, we visited the Yosemite.

B. HORTENSE T. HALE.

FRUIT TREES.—A. Y. Rosenberry, of Waterloo, has taken the agency for this county, of the Stryker Nurseries, and will sell all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants etc. All trees warranted. Keep your orders till you see him. 33 tf.

Andrew Jackson's Escape.

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL HIM BY A LUNATIC IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Senator Thomas H. Benton, in his "Thirty Years View," or history of the workings of the American Government from 1820 to 1850, gives the following account of the attempted assassination of President Jackson:

"On Friday, the 30th of January, 1832, the president with some members of the cabinet, attended the funeral services of Warren R. Davis in the hall of the House of Representatives, of which body Mr Davis had been a member from the state of South Carolina. The procession had moved out with the body, and its front had reached the foot of the broad steps of the eastern portico, when the president, with Mr. Woodbury, secretary of the treasury, were issuing from the door of the great rotunda, which opens upon the portico. At that instant a person stepped from the crowd into the little open space in front of the president, levelled a pistol at him at the distance of about eight feet, and attempted to fire. It was a percussion lock, and the cap exploded without firing the powder in the barrel. The explosion of the cap was so loud that many persons thought the foot of the steps far from the place, and a great crowd between. Instantly the person dropped the pistol that had missed fire, took another which he held ready cocked in the left hand, concealed by a cloak, levelled it, and pulled the trigger. It was also a percussion lock, and the cap exploded without firing the powder in the barrel. The president instantly rushed upon him with his uplifted cane, and the man shrank back. Mr. Woodbury aimed a blow at him. Lieutenant Gedney, of the navy, knocked him down, and he was secured by the bystanders, who delivered him to the officers of justice for judicial examination. The examination took place before the Chief Justice of the District, Mr. Cranch, by whom he was commited in default of bail. His name was ascertained to be Richard Lawrence, an Englishman by birth, and house painter by trade, at that time out of employment, melancholy and irascible. The pistols were examined and found to be well loaded, and fired afterward without fail, carrying the bullets true and driving them through inch boards at thirty feet distance, nor could any reason be found for the two failures at the rotunda. On his examination, the prisoner seemed to be at his ease, as if unconscious of having done anything wrong, refusing to cross-examine the witnesses who testified against him, or to give any explanation of his conduct. An idea of an unsound mind strongly impressing itself upon the public opinion, the marshal of the District invited two of the most respestable physicians of the city (Dr. Coussin and Dr. Thomas Sewell) to visit him and examine into his mental condition. They did so, and the following was contained in the elaborate report of the result of their examination:

"He (the prisoner) futher stated that, believing the president to be the source of all his difficulties, he was still fixed in his purpose to kill him, and if his successor pursued the same course to put him out of the way also, and declared that no power in the country could punish him for having done so, because it would be resisted by the powers of Europe, as well as of this country. He also stated that he had been long in correspondence with the powers of Europe, and that his family had been wrongfully deprived of the crown of England, and that he should yet live to regain it, and that he considered the president of the United States nothing more than his clerk. The young man appears perfectly tranquil and unconcerned as to the final result, and seems to anticipate no punishment for what he has done."

Another section of the report in referring to the grievance of the young man, says that he visited the president's house about one week previous to the attempt, and stated to the president that he wanted money to take him to England, and the president remarked that he was too much engaged to talk to him, and that he must call another time. The young man insisted that he must have a check on the bank, and when asked what bank, said the bank of the United States. He also stated that he met Mr. VanBuren, and upon that gentleman refusing him money, had told him that either he (Mr. VanBuren) or General Jackson must fall.

A THEORY FOR THE PRESENT CASE.

Senator Benton in conclusion says:

"It is clearly to be seen from this medical examination of the man that his attempted assassination of the president was one of those cases of which history presents many instances, a diseased mind acted upon by a general outcry against a public man. Lawrence was in a particular condition to be acted upon by what he heard against General Jackson—a workman out of employment—needy—idle—mentally morbid; and with reason enough to argue regularly from false premises. He heard the president accused of breaking up the labor of the country, and believed it—of making money scarce, and believe it—of being a tyrant, and believed it—of being an obstacle to all relief, and believed it. And coming to a regular conclusion from all these beliefs, he attempted to do what he believed the state of things required him to do—that the life of the man whom he considered the sole cause of his own and general calamity—and the sole obstacle to his own and general happiness. Hallucination of mind was evident; and the wretched victim of a dreadful delusion was afterward treated as insane, and never brought to trial. But the circumstance made a deep impression upon the public feeling and irresistibly carried many minds to a belief in a superintending providence manifested in the extraordinary circumstance of two pistols in succession—so well loaded, so coolly handled, and which afterward fired with such readiness, force and precision—missing fire each in its turn, when leveled from a distance of eight feet at the president's heart."

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatible thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ill.—[Times. 33-2t,

Hurrah for Our Side!

Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy anything. If such persons would only be wise enough to try that Celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort and experience its tonic and renovating effects they would soon be hurrahing with the loudest. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys or bowels.—[Exchange.

STRAYED—from the farm of the undersigned at Spencerville, about the fourth of July, two heifers. One is three years old, is red and has the end of tail cut off. The other is two years old, white with red spots. Both are about the same size. Any one finding the above described stock will confer a favor by addressing me at Spencerville, Indiana. JOHN CODER. 33 3w.

STRAYED—from the undersigned, in Fairfield towship, near Sedan, one yearling steer nearly white, and one brindle steer with white along the back, and a two year-old heifer roan colored, with slim horns. Any one giving information of said stock will be suitably rewarded.

31-5w. JOHN B. RINEHART, Sedan, Ind.

FEATHERS RENOVATED— A. Y. Rosenberry, in Waterloo, has again begun the business of renovating and cleansing feathers, and will continue for a few weeks only. Five cents a pound will be charged if parties bring in their feathers and take them home. All his work is warranted. Give him a call. 32-tf.

HATS RESHAPED.—Mrs. Clock has just received a new and beautiful stock of fall millinery goods, consisting of hats, plumes, Spanish laces, ribbons and flowers at very low prices. Ladies, please call and see our goods—third house east of Saginaw railroad, on 7th street. 8t.

TICKETS.—First-class emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing,

J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 95 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to

A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

Strayed.

Strayed from my residence on or about July 19, 181, one cow and a yearling heifer belonging to me. The cow is red and white spotted with large white spot in forehead, and when she left had a yoke on. The heifer is all white except ears and legs, which are red. Any one returning the same to me at Mongo postoffice, Lagrange county, or taking the same up and notifying me at above place, will be duly paid for all trouble and expense.

BENJAMIN MCKINLEY.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana executrix of the will of Adam Harkey, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHARINE HARKEY, Executrix.
August 8th, 1881. 32-3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that John Leas, one of the executors of the will of Joseph Boyer, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts and legacies of his will; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 1st, 1881. 31 3w.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court.

Notice is hereby given, that George H. Hoffman, administrator of the estate of Adam Gonser, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Attest: JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
August 3d, 1881. 31-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

John L. Bonham is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for release of surety on administrator's bond, by Owen Hensinger; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 7th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 6th day of August, 1881.

32-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

WM. H. DILLS, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Elizabeth F. Martz, impleaded with others, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for partition and to quiet title, by Louisa Kepler, Amelia Manstoffer and Gustave A. Mader; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 16th day of August, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court September term, 1881.

The Ashland Machine Company, A. D. Smith, whose given name is to the plaintiff unknown, Emma K. Smith, Nelson Larkins and Walter Welch are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to quiet title to real estate by Margaret A. Smick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 2d day of August, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

JOHN M. SOMMERS, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.

Byron B. Beard, Melissa Beard, Jason Beard, Oliver Beard, Alice Beard, Clara Bates and Lewis Bates, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to convey real estate by Jefferson D. Beard, as administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 18th day of August, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1881, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1881,

the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter, (¼) of the northeast quarter, (¼) of section thirty, (30) in township thirty-five (35) north, range thirteen (13) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

Terms: One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m. W. H. LEAS,

31-4t Administrator.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, justice of the peace of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana—Frank H. Duble and Asa Bennett vs. William Moses.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has this day filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment also having been issued thereon, and also a summons in garnishee proceedings having been issued, and property of said defendant having been attached, by virtue of said writs, and it also appearing that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore, The said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN,
32-3w. Justice of the Peace.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 1-ly

SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare;
His face was ruddy and full and fair.
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Conned the lines of a picture book;
His wife, the pride of his home and heart,
Baked the biscuit and made the tart,
Laid the table and steeped the tea,
Deftly, swiftly, silently;
Tired and weary and weak and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint—
Content, all selfish bliss above,
In the patient ministry of love.
At last, between the clouds of smoke
That wreathed his lips, the husband spoke:

"There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay—
And ef there should come a rainy day,
'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,
T' have sumpthin' put by. For folks must die,
An' there's funeral bills, and gravestuns to buy—
Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh;
Besides, there's Edward and Dick and Joe
To be provided for when we go.
So'f I was you, I'll tell ye what I'd du:
I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could—
Extra fires don't du any good—
I'd be savin' of soap, and savin' of ile,
And run up some candles once in a while;
I'd be rather sparin' of coffee an' tea,
For sugar is high,
And all to buy,
And cider is good enough for me.
I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es
And look out sharp how the money goes—
Gewgaws is useless, nater knows;
Extry trimmin'
'S the bane of women.

"I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey,
And eggs is as good, nigh about, 's the money;
And as to the carpet you wanted now—
I guess we can make the old one do.
And as for the washer an' sewin' machine,
Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mean,
You'd better get rid of 'em, slick and clean.
What do they know about women's work?
Do they calkilate woman was born to shirk?

Dick and Edward and little Joe
Sat in the corner in a row.
They saw the patient mother go
On ceaseless errands to and fro;
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in,
They saw the quiver of lip and chin—
And then with a warmth he could not smother,
Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother:

"You talk of savin' wood and ile
An' tea an' sugar, all the while,
But you never talk of savin' mother!"
—*Interior.*

JOHN WESLEY HARDIN.

The Career of a Man Who Did not Value Life in the Least.

[Philadelphia Times]

A few years ago, when I was in the cattle business, I started out of the little town of Cuero, Texas, on my return to San Antonio. Cuero was and is still a sort of headquarters for the cowboys, and it has been the scene of some of the bloodiest encounters ever witnessed. It was there that two factions frequently met in the wretched dirty streets, and the minute they caught sight of each other they always began popping away with rifle or revolver.

The most desperate villain connected with this crowd was John Wesley Hardin, the son a preacher, and a fellow who, to my certain knowledge, has killed more than a dozen men.

There was a good deal of drinking and carousing in the town, and I hurried through my business, mounted my mustang and struck off at an easy gallop for San Antonio. Only a little way out I drew up at the roadside and went into one of those miserable little Texas inns to get something to eat. I had scarcely seated myself at the table when a small, bright-eyed fellow came in, set his gun behind the door and sat down on the other side of the table. We nodded familiarly to each other, exchanged a few words and passed such food as we needed, we being the only two in the room. He asked me which way I was going, and when I mentioned "Santone," as it is always pronounced in Texas, he said he would accompany me a short distance, but would have to turn off before going far. We paid our bill, mounted our mustang and moved off side by side. As my companion, although uneducated, was quite intelligent, I kept my horse down to a walk so as to converse with him during the short distance we were to be companions.

"You're from the North, ain't you?" he asked.

I replied that I was, but that I had been in Texas several years.

"What do you think of the country?" he asked.

"It has grand possibilities before it," I replied, with considerable earnestness; "its area is so prodigious that it is capable of making a dozen good sized States, and its soil, climate, and natural facilities mark it as the coming empire. But it has its disadvantages also."

"What's them?" asked my companion more eagerly than grammatically.

"Well, one thing is, the need of better government. There is too much outlawry. Texas averages a murder a day, and I have heard the authorities state that there are a full thousand murderers remaining at large within her borders to-day."

"That's too bad," said, he apparently quite struck with my truthful statement.

I concluded I had a native Texan with me and I would give him a little needed advice, or, more properly, information.

"I never saw any place where crime is viewed with such leniency, if not admiration, as in Texas. The greatest glory of a Texan is to boast of being a 'bad man,' and no one is of much account who has not killed some one. All this has got to change before Texas can make any really material progress. The best thing she can do just now is to hang her Longleys, her Thompsons and John Wesley Hardins"

"Do you know any of those fellows?" interrupted the little horseman beside me.

"No, nor do I wish to excepting that I would like to pull one end of the rope that was to hang them. I feel a special hatred of John Wesley Hardin."

"Why so?"

"Well, he's the son of a preacher, who named him after the great founder of Methodism, and he is the worst sort of a desperado. He hasn't any redeeming features. He is a cowardly murderer, a man who kills in mere wantonness, and I would give five hundred dollars this minute for the privilege of strangling the life out of him. He is a curse to Texas, and there ought to be a reward offered to the first man who will shoot him on sight. The Lone Star State must be purged of such pets before she can thrive."

"That may be so," said my companion quietly, "but all I've got to say, stranger, is that my name is John Wesley Hardin!"

Never until that minute was I prepared to believe that a man's hair actually rises on end when he is "struck" with terror, but when that horseman at my side announced himself as the terrible desperado whom I had been denouncing I distinctly felt my hat slide up my forehead as my hair stiffened and literally stood on end. I was transfixed with fear. For a few seconds I couldn't stir hand nor foot, nor could I speak a word. I never had dreamed that the horseman was anything other than a Texas cowboy, rough but hospitable—one who had probably killed his man, but who was not a dangerous character.

Finally I managed to turn my eyes so as to look at Hardin. He was a little back of me, riding at a leisurely gait, and was looking straight at me, with a peculiar smile on his face—a smile which I was sure meant my death. Hardin had shot down a Sheriff a short time before in cold blood and he thought no more of a human life than he did of brushing away a fly. I was certain he would shoot me dead within the next three minutes. I had my revolver at my hip, but I did not dare attempt to draw, for the instant I moved a hand in that direction he would send a bullet through my brain. In fact I did not dare move at all. I recall that the end of my nose began to itch terribly and yet I was afraid to raise my hand to scratch it, through dread of drawing his fire.

By and by I managed to stammer: "I—beg—your pardon—but—I didn't—know—it was you, Mr Hardin."

"I judge not," he said, with the same horrid grin on his face. "I've only got a word to add. When you're traveling through Texas learn who your pardner is. Don't talk too freely about your betters. Good day sir," and he wheeled off to the right, while I took to the left. I struck my pony into a gallop, but for a moment I was sure Hardin would send a ball from his rifle after me, and when he did that he never failed to "hit hard." No pen can describe my agony of apprehension for a minute or so, but when I glanced furtively over my shoulder the little horseman was riding leisurely along beyond rifle-shot and did not look behind him.

He spared my life that morning merely because the whim happened to take possession of him, for a more heartless desperado and a more deliberate murderer never lived than John Wesley Hardin. He was what might be called the product of the reconstruction days of Texas, when the State was under military rule and when public feeling was such as to develop all the innate deviltry in a man's nature.

When Hardin was yet a boy he began the amusement of shooting negroes. He and one or two reckless companions would visit a picnic, create a disturbance and begin shooting right and left. When they were out of ammunition or the signs were unpropitious they would mount their horses and dash away. Again they would gallop through a company with the object of seeing who could kill the most, with their mustangs in full speed. But shooting of "niggers" became monotonous to Hardin, and he began picking off those of his own race. It would require hours to tell the sanguinary affrays in which he was engaged, and in which he emerged the sole surviver. Some of these, perhaps, were defensible, as he was not always the blamable party, but the majority of them were simply cold-blooded murders.

About five years ago a noted bully below Austin shot a young man on the street one evening while he was promenading with a young lady to whom he was engaged. It was done in pure wantonness, and of course, the fellow was never punished by the law, but a brother of the victim was so infuriated over the deed that he caught up a double-barreled shot-gun and started out for the murderer. Hardin asked him what he intended to do and was told. Hardin laughed, and warned him that it would be sure death for him to attempt any such thing. But the young man would not be dissuaded. He meant to shoot down like a dog the wretch who had done the same to his brother.

"Very well," said Hardin, "I will go along and see fair play."

The young man caught sight of the wretch for whom he was looking on the opposite side of the street, and deliberately raised his gun and took aim. Just as he pulled the trigger the criminal observed him, but too late to escape or get the drop on the boy. The latter pulled trigger and the gun missed fire. The desperado smiled grimly, and drawing up his revolver, said:

"Now, it's *my* turn; that's just about my distance, and to prevent any accidents, my kid, I won't give you time to say your prayers,"— He had reached that point in his address, when John Wesley Hardin took a hand in the little game and the speaker never completed his sentence, and never will, inasmuch as he dropped dead at the most interesting point, killed by a shot from Hardin's pistol. This was about the best thing Hardin ever did, and yet, when I questioned him about it, he would not admit that he did the killing. The most that he could be got to admit was, "they say I did it," and that was all he would acknowledge concerning any of the innumerable shootings in which he was engaged.

Some time after Hardin met the Sheriff on the street and asked him whether he had a warrant for his arrest. The officer replied that he had not. "Well, I heard you had," said Hardin, "and it's best to be on the safe side," and drawing his pistol in his lightning-like fashion, he shot the officer dead.

This murder was the last feather upon the camel's back. Hardin had been playing the Jim Currie business so long, and unfortunately without the conclusion reached by Currie at Las Vegas, that his last crime roused a strong feeling against him. Additional rewards were offered for his apprehension. As he had committed many similar deeds in Arkansas and Louisiana, the aggregate amount offered for his capture in the three States was $20,000.

The hunt for Hardin became so hot under this extraordinary temptation that he saw the advisability of emigrating, at least until the excitement should blow over. Texas is a big State, but it was too small for him, and it soon became known that he had disappeared. He might have gone into the Indian Nation or beyond the pale of civilization, but no one interested in his capture could form the least idea where to look for him. But the munificent reward awaiting the man who should deliver Hardin to the authorities incited the best men to engage in the hunt.

One of these was a member of Lieutenant Hall's Rangers, as they are called. Texas, as may not generally be known, is provided with a hundred brave and tried men, who constitute what may be called her mounted police. They are under the command of Lieutenant Hall, and roam the State from one end to the other of the settled portion, hunting horse-thieves, murderers and all criminals that are wanted by the authorities. Lieutenant Hall is a prepossessing young man, of sandy complexion, and a splendid rifle-shot. All his men have been tried in the fire, and can be relied on. It was one of these that determined to capture Hardin, and who went about it in the only fashion that promised success. He went off beyond Austin, where the father of young Hardin was running a small ranche, and giving out that he was hunting for similar property in the same neighborhood, finally bought the one immediately adjoining that of the retired preacher. This done, the officer, as a pretended cattle-raiser, stocked it and went to work.

Month after month he conducted himself in the regulation way and gradually became quite intimate with the old gentleman. After the day's toil was over they would sit together in front of one of the houses, smoking their pipes and talking about everything that came into their minds, with the exception that John Wesley was never alluded to by either. They spent hours in this fashion, and at other times would gather in the village store near by, which answered as the post office, where they would join in gossip and discussion while smoking their pipes—in the manner so popular all through our country.

The months passed in this fashion, and the summer was pretty well gone, when one day the elder Hardin took a letter to the office to mail. It was in a crumpled, yellow envelope, and directed in a scrawling hand. The detective walked to the store with Hardin, who carried the letter in his pocket, and he made up his mind that it was intended for his son, John Wesley. This was the very clue for which the officer had been waiting all these months, and this was the first time he had seen the reverend gentleman take a letter to the office. It was necessary to see the directions upon the missive, and not only that, but he must be sure that the discovery is made without attracting the slightest suspicion to himself. He saw no chance to do either while on the road.

Within the office, the Rev. Mr. Hardin brought a three-cent stamp, solemnly licked it and then pounded it upside down on one corner of the soiled envelope with his horny fist, and finally passed it over to the village postmaster. While he was engaged in this deliberate proceeding the detective approached the counter and asked the postmaster for a newspaper. The official turned to look for it. The instant his face was averted the officer glanced over the shoulder of Hardin and read the superscription on the envelope. He saw that it was directed to a Mr. Samuel Jones, of whom he had never heard, and whose postoffice address was a remote town in Florida. It made no difference. The detective was convinced he had discovered the whereabouts of John Wesley Hardin, for whose capture such a large reward was waiting.

The conversation went on as usual through the evening. The same parties congregated after night, and the detective and the Rev. Mr. Hardin met and smoked their pipes as before, while the weeks and months passed by. Finally Mr. Hardin's neighbor said he guessed he would take a run up to Austin to see about selling some of his cattle. Accordingly he bade his friend good-by for several days, mounted his mustang and galloped off. He never stopped traveling—dispensing with his horse as soon as possible—until he reached a certain remote town in Florida, where, gotten up as an ordinary every-day laborer, he took a little tramp through the surrounding country. He was fortunate enough that day to catch sight of the mythical personage at work in the field of a farmer. One searching glance was enough. The high, broad cheek-bones, the small, piggy eyes, the beardless face and slight muscular figure belonged to John Wesley Hardin and no one else. That young man walking about was a moving treasure-box of $20,000, waiting for some one to come and turn the key and walk off with the contents. Did the officer do it? Not by any means. He simply took the one all-sufficient glance and passed by and out of sight. He would no more have ventured over the fence into the field to to arrest the desperado than he would have attempted to put a bit in the mouth of a raging Bengal tiger.

In a desultory talk with the station agent, who was also the telegraphist near by, the officer learned that Sam Jones was accustomed once or twice a week to take the cars and ride to a station about twelve miles above, where he was paying his addresses to some lady. The officer made an arrangement by which the agent agreed to telegraph him at the upper station whenever the mythical Sam Jones should board the train. Of course the agent could be trusted to keep the secret, as that was a part of his business, though he was far from suspecting the importance of the case. Having done all he could, the detective took the cars to the station above, where he spent several days in lounging about and smoking bad cigars while waiting for the dispatch. At the end of three days it came.

"——:

"Jones has just boarded the train; sits in last car: man with him; nobody else in the car.

"Agent."

The officer had just enough time in which to complete his arrangements. It was a warm, sultry day, even for that season, and as the little locomotive came wheezing into the depot, with two rickety cars behind it, there were five passengers waiting at the depot apparently to get on board, but as the cars slowed up one of these men, with a Winchester rifle at full cock, stationed himself near the side window, assuming such a position that neither of the two young men, who sat in their shirt sleeves, noticed him.

The next minute two other men, fully armed, boarded the rear platform and entered the door; at the same instant the detective and a friend entered the front door and moved carelessly down the aisle in the direction of the two passengers. The latter glanced up sharply, but saw nothing to cause misgiving, and continued talking. The next moment the officer reached a point in the aisle directly opposite the couple. Stopping suddenly, he exclaimed:

"How are you, John Wesley Hardin?"

As quick as lightning the desperado threw his hand back to his hip to draw his revolver. As he did so one of those behind him grasped his arm and the fight began. The two strong men precipitated themselves upon Hardin, who, though disarmed, fought like a wild cat. They got him down in the aisle, where they finally overpowered and put the nippers on him. While they were doing this the other two officers were engaged in a deadly struggle with the other desperado, who showed an overweening ambition to mingle in the business. The only way convenient to dissuade him was to shoot him dead, which was done. All this time the other friend held his position on the outside with his cocked Winchester, rather more than willing to fire if only a suitable pretext should present itself.

Hardin was taken back to Texas, tried, found guilty and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. He is now in the State Penitentiary at Austin, where I saw him three years ago. He told me he was suffering from a wound in his side, but is not without hope that he will be pardoned by the Governor after serving a few more years. Judging from the fashion in Texas, this hope is likely to be gratified, though the crimes he has committed could not be expiated by a dozen such worthless lives as his.

A Forest Scene Beside the Amazon.

On the third evening after our departure from Bogota we encamped on the banks of the Rio Patamayo (a tributary of the Amazon), in a group of majestic adansonias, or monkey fig trees. High over our heads we heard an incessant grunting and chattering, but the evening was too far advanced for us to distinguish the little creatures that moved in the top branches of the tall trees. The next morning, however, the noise recommenced, and we saw that the grunters were a sort of small raccoons, and the chatterers a troop of *monos*, or capuchin monkeys.

After a consultation with the Indians we fastened our monkey, Billy, to a string and made him go up the tree as high as we could drive him without betraying our presence to his relatives. We had no traps for catching them, but our plan was to let them come near enough for us to shoot one of the mothers without hurting her babies. Billy's rope, as we had expected, got entangled before long, and, finding himself at the end of his tether, he began to squeal, and his cries soon attracted the attention of his friends in the tree top. We heard a rustling in the branches, and presently an old ring-tail made his appearance, and, seeing a stranger, his chattering at once brought down a troop of his companions, mostly old males, though. Mother monkeys with babies are very shy, and those in the tree top seemed to have some idea that all was not right.

Their husbands, though, came nearer and nearer, and had almost reached Billy's perch, when all at once their leader slipped behind the tree like a dodging squirrel, and at the same moment we heard from above a fierce, long-drawn scream; a harpy eagle was circling round the tree top, and, coming down with a sudden swoop, he seized one luckless mother monkey that had not found time to reach a hiding place. The poor thing held on to her branch with all her might, knowing that her life and her baby's were at stake, but the eagle caught her by the throat, and his throttling clutch at last made her relax her grip, and, with a single flop of his mighty wings, the harpy raised himself some twenty feet, mother, baby and all. Then we witnessed a most curious instance of maternal devotion and animal instinct—unless I should call it presence of mind; when branch after branch slipped from her grip and all hope was over, the mother with her own hands tore her baby from her neck and flung it down into the tree, rather than to have it share the fate she knew to be in store for herself. I stood up and fired both barrels of my gun after the robber, but without effect; the rascal had already ascended to a height of at least 200 feet, and he flew off with his victim dangling between his claws.—*Dr. F. L. Oswald, in St. Nicholas.*

He Was for the Man.

A transcript of the evidence in a "woman case" which was appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana from a county near by contains the following paragraphs. It seems the woman was giving her testimony, and the clerk thus records it:

Question—"Was the defendant present at the time?"

Answer—"No." Here the witness began to sob and cry bitterly.

Question—"Did you see him about that time?"

Answer—"No." Here the witness threw herself down on the floor, yelled, bellowed and walloped herself around until she had to be carried out of the room. When the Judges read this transcript it is said one of them remarked: "If that clerk wants to see a woman wallop herself around and raise the ceiling off the house he ought to catch a sight of my wife when she is in one of her tantrums. Gentlemen, I'm not fit to pass on this case. I'm for the man, up and down, in spite of the devil."—*Inter Ocean.*

The Horse's Friend.

Even a horse may find it advantageous to have "a friend at court." A market gardener noticed that a basket in which was placed fresh carrots was frequently emptied. He asked the gardener, who said that he could not understand it, but would watch for the thief.

A quarter of an hour had elapsed when the dog was seen to go to the basket, take out a carrot and carry it to the stable.

Dogs do not eat raw carrots, so further inquiry was necessary.

The observers now found that the dog had business with a horse, his night companion; with wagging tail he offered the latter the fruit of his larceny, and the horse made no difficulty about accepting it.

The scene was repeated until the carrots were all gone. The dog had long made a favorite of this horse. There were two horses in the stable, but the other received no notice, much less carrots!—*Advance.*

IF you meet an acquaintance while you are walking with a friend, do not introduce them.

Ice-Yachting on the Hudson.

This exciting sport is described and illustrated in *Scribner*, from which we quote:

"You go on down the river now with a good wind on the beam. The playful breeze freshens in flaws, as if trying to escape you; but still you follow its wayward motions. You start when it starts, flit over the ice with its own speed, turn and glide with the lightness and the grace of its own whirling dance. The ice-yachts darting about look like white-winged swallows skimming over the ice. As they cross and recross your course, you hope that every Captain knows his business and will avoid collisions. The ice-yachts have anticipated your wish, and flown away to various points of the horizon while your thought drew its slow length along. The ice seems to be running under you with great speed, and you sometimes feel that you might easily drop off the open, spider-like frame of the yacht. By such rapid motion, the bubbles, crystals and lines of the ice are all woven into a silky web of prismatic hues. You distinguish only the cracks that run with the course, and, when they deviate from it, they seem to jump from side to side without connecting angles or curves. The mounds and the windrows seem to come up at you suddenly, and dodge past. You begin to hold on to the hand-rail, and lie close down in the box. If you are steering, you feel that your hand is the hand of fate; and the keen excitement nerves you to extraordinary alertness. The breeze sings in the rigging; the runners hum on the ice with a crunching sound, and a slight ringing and crackling; and a little spurt of crushed ice flies up behind each runner and flashes like a spray of gems. The yacht seems more and more a thing of the air—her motions are so fitful, wayward and sudden. The speed with which you approach a distant scene makes it grow distinct while you wink with wonder. Things grow larger, as if under the illusions of magic; you feel the perspective almost as a sensation. You turn toward a brown patch of woods; it quickly assumes the form of headlands; these are pushed apart, and a gorge appears between them; while you stare, a stream starts down the rocks, behind the trees; a mill suddenly grows up; the rocks are now all coated with ice; statues of winter's sculpture are modeled before your eyes, and decked with flashing crystals just as you turn away to some other point of the horizon. So you seem to be continually arriving at distant places.

"A regatta is to be sailed over this course, and you arrive in time to see the start. The yachts all stand in a row, head to the wind. At the word, the first in the line swings stern around till her sails fill; she moves off at once, and the crew jump aboard—one man standing or lying on the windward runner-plank and holding on to the shrouds, and the helmsman and another man lying in the box. Then the other yachts successively swing around; and, in a moment, the whole fleet is under way, gliding in zig-zag courses among the windrows and mounds. They all diminish in apparent size with astonishing rapidity; they seem actually to contract in a moment to a mere white speck, skimming about the river miles away. You join the crowd of men and boys stamping and slapping to keep warm; you exchange a few words with a friend, and, when you turn around again, behold the yachts sweeping down upon you! They grow as they come, flying at you with a wayward, erratic course, and you feel the wonder of embodied speed. The ten-mile race of the ice-yachts is lost and won in as many minutes. But for those who sailed it these minutes were filled with more excitement than is found in many a long lifetime."

Gough and the State Prison Convict.

In my own experience, I have found among those who seemed the most reckless and hardened some spot in the heart that was vulnerable, some chord that can be touched. Once while speaking to the convicts in one of the State prisons, a man sat before me with a face almost demoniac in its expression; it was a face that repelled and yet attracted me; it was what some one has called the "attraction of repulsion." As he fixed his eye on me, cold and steely, with the cynical curl of the lips and a sneer, he almost fascinated me, and I thought of Coleridge's lines in the "Ancient Mariner,"—

"He held him with his glittering eye."

My wonder was, Who can he be? Evidently a man of large brain, of more than average intelligence; and while he fascinated, he embarrassed me. The thoughts that flashed through my mind while I was speaking were, "I can not move this man, my words fall on him like soft snow on a rock. I wish he would not look on me." I became almost confused, and saw a smile pass over his face—a half-contemptuous smile—as if he were conscious of the power he possessed. Seemingly, by concentrating all his powers of will, he had almost gained control of me. I turned from him with an effort, and said: "There may be some before me who think they are hardened, are past feeling; God only knows whether they are or not; but often we cultivate that hardness, when the world turns against us. There may be some here who had a good mother; and even here, when alone in your cell, in the silence of the night, you remember that mother, and the little prayer she taught you as you knelt at her side, and her gentle, loving hand rested on your head. You almost hear the words whispered in your ear; and no human eye seeing you, the tears come, and you are melted into tenderness; but in the morning you harden yourself again into recklessness." I said something like this, steadily keeping my face turned from the man, when I was interrupted by so bitter a cry—"Oh, my God!"—that I turned, and the man, who had risen to utter the exclamation, had sunk in his seat and was audibly sobbing. I was told by one of the officers of the prison that he was one of the hardest cases, the most repelling, the most oblivious to kindness of any man that he had ever come under his supervision. The remembrance of a mother whose heart he may have broken melted the strong man, and he became as a little child.

IT was Artemus Ward who said there were two things in this world no one was ever prepared for—twins.

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Newport Amusements.

Susan Coolidge describes as follows, in *Scribner's Magazine*, some of the amusements of Newport:

"The amusements of Newport, in the season, are many and various. First and foremost should be named the Casino, a new feature, but already a most important one. This charming place, which is both like and unlike the conversation halls which, in Europe, bear the same name, is built on the avenue not far from the Ocean House. Its aspect from the street is that of a low, picturesque façade, two stories in height, in the old English style, of brick and olive-painted wood, quaintly shingled and oddly carved, with wide casement windows, and here and there a touch of gilding. A single year has toned its color down to a delightful oldness, which would do no discredit to a street in Chester or Coventry. A broad entrance-hall in the middle of the building leads to an inner quadrangle, turfed and set with flower-beds, in the midst of which rises a splashing fountain. Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are club-rooms and offices, broken by a picturesque clock-tower. To right and left are more club-rooms, a restaurant, reading, dining and smoking rooms; dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen; smaller saloons, where entertainments may be given; and kitchens, wisely ordered on the second floors, where their noise and smells can annoy no one. The fourth side of the quadrangle is filled with a double curve of roofed galleries, two stories in height, where ladies sit the morning long, work in hand, chatting with their friends, enjoying the smell of the spray-freshened flowers and listening to the music of the band. Beyond this first quadrangle lies another and wider one, edged with trees and shrubberies, past which winds the carriage-drive from an entrance at the back. The lawn is devoted to open-air tennis. At its far end is another long building, in which are racket-courts, bowling-alleys and a beautiful ball-room, fitted up with a stage and all appurtenances for private theatricals. It will be seen how many and how various tastes may be served by a building of this sort.

"Polo play, and sitting by to see polo played, are among the other favorite Newport amusements. Still another is to ride or drive to the meets of the Queen's county hunt, which, in the latter part of the season, has a run about twice a week. Foxes are not too plentiful in the island, and there are days when the hounds are forced—*faute de mieux*—to follow a train of anise-seed, instead of their legitimate scent. But the pace, the jumping, and the chances of broken bones are equally good; and as Reynard does not complain, and no baby, in act of being soothed of its infant ailment by the mild infusion which does duty as scent, has as yet fallen a prey to the mistaken ferocity of the pack, there seems no reason to cavil. Ladies often join in the sport.

"The Fort music is another weekly pleasure, involving as it does the pretty drive round the southernmost curve of the bay, with the villa-crowned slopes of Halidon hill on one hand, and on the other the wide outlook of blue water, broken by many islands. Close by is the tiny rock with its time-washed lighthouse, where dwells the brave Ida Lewis, heroine of so much daring adventure, and beyond stretches the long point of Brenton's reef, surmounted by the casemates and smooth glacis of Fort Adams. In the deep point of the inner cove lie the wrecks of two ships, one of them an abandoned slaver, drifted many years since into this quiet harbor, and gradually breaking to pieces under the slow, untiring touches of wind and tide. Only the ribs now remain; they lie, black, skeleton-like shapes, reflected in the tranquil waters of the cove—a perpetual pleasure to such artist eyes as take pleasure in contrast and happy accidents.

"Beside the fashionable Bellevue avenue, and the celebrated ocean drive, which for nine miles follows the sinuosities of the shore from Bailey's beach to Brenton's cove, there are others less famous, but no less enjoyable; the drive over the two beaches, for example, and out to the long end of Sachuest point, through gaps in stone-walls and across fields of grain, by overgrown tracks, where wild flowers and tall, nodding grass half bury the wheels; or the drives to Coddington cove, to the Glen, to Lawton's valley, or along the shore of the eastern passage. The inland drives afford constant characteristic glimpses."

An Ancient Aqueduct Reopened.

After a breach of 1,600 years the aqueduct built by the Emperor Augustus to supply Bologna with water has been restored to use. Nineteen hundred years ago the imperial engineers tapped the Setta near its junction with the Reno, about eleven miles from Bologna, and brought its water to the city through an underground passage. They followed the course of the Reno, tunneling the hills, sinking their work beneath the beds of the precipitous torrents which rush from the mountains into the river, and bringing the waters to the gates of the city, where they were divided, one portion going to supply the public baths, and the other probably destined for the fountains of streets and public squares.

The work of tunneling and the masonry were so thoroughly well done that both stonework and brickwork are still as solid as the rock itself, the only considerable breaks being where the turbulent Reno had washed away with its clayey banks several portions of the aqueduct, or where the headlong torrents which rush down into its stream had excavated their own beds and carried away the artificial substructure.

The restoration of this important work is due chiefly to Count Gozzadini, who caused an accurate survey of the aqueduct to be made about twenty years ago, and in 1864 published the results of the investigation in an elaborate memoir. Since then the work of restoration has been going on with a thoroughness and skill calculated to make the new work as enduring as the old. The aqueduct was originally made of brick and stone cemented with lime and volcanic sand, and the unbroken portions remained as hard as granite.

"Decidedly Snappy."

The English language has never been equal to finding a word to express chic. The Americans have now kindly supplied the deficiency by giving us the word "snappy." A dead-and-alive young man is said to have no "snap," whereas a bandbox turned-out young girl, with white teeth, coral lips, pink dimpled cheeks, sunny hair and white, soft hands, is described as "a decidedly snappy maiden."—*London Truth.*

A Most Remarkable Life.

A correspondent at Honesdale, Pa., sends to the Philadelphia *Times* the remarkable history of George Avery, whose career is equal to that of Hugo's hero, Jean Valjean. In 1870 Avery, then about twenty-one years of age, was charged with the murder of John Hayes, of Pike County, Pa. He was arrested and an officer detailed to bring him to Milford. Evidence of the murder was reported to be so conclusive that he could not possibly escape hanging. On their way to Milford the officer imbibed freely of liquor and finally got "blind drunk." Avery secured the keys which unlocked his handcuffs and shackles and took them off, putting them in the bottom of the wagon. He took the reins from the stupidly drunken officer's hands and drove to the nearest hotel, where he arrived with the officer in charge at a late hour. He put the drunken man in bed, roused him the next morning, got him in the wagon, drove on to Milford, the county seat of Pike County, when after he had put the officer in bed at a hotel he went up to the jail and delivered himself up to the keeper. He was confined there till September, 1870, when he was tried for murder and to the great surprise of every one acquitted. Immediately after he was discharged by the court he was arrested, charged with burglary, convicted and sent to State's Prison for a year and a half. He served his term, reading law during his confinement. When he left the Eastern Penitentiary he returned home, opened a law office, arrested several citizens who had testified against him when he was on trial for burglary, charging them with perjury, and failing to make out his case was sentenced to pay the costs. He had no money, so he went to to prison again, where he remained till his friends could scrape up enough money to get him out. When finally he became a free man he returned to his old home at Rowlands. From that time forward burglaries were numerous in that section but never could evidence sufficient to convict Avery be obtained. After a while the young man went to Oil City, Pa., and hung out his shingle as a lawyer. Clients were plenty and fees large. Avery was reaping a golden harvest, when he was convicted of forgery and sent to the Western Penitentiary, at Allegheny City, for four years and eleven months. While there he fell in love with the keeper's daughter, and she proposed to assist him to escape, but he refused to leave prison till his time was out. At the end of the term he returned again to Lackawaxen; soon after professed religion, swindled a neighbor out of a $100 and was induced by the neighbor, who enforced his arguments with a shot-gun, to refund the money. He then went to Luzerne County, where he got into difficulty and went to the Eastern Penitentiary again for a short term. Upon being released the last time he went to the mining regions of the West, where he opened a law office and speculated in stocks. He "struck it rich" and cleared over half a million dollars, gave up his stock speculation forever, sent for his *fiancee*, the prison-keeper's fair daughter, who went West, and they have just been married. Avery is only about thirty-two years of age and writes to friends at Honesdale that he is now an honest, upright man, and that the next time he comes East it will be as a United States Senator from one of the Western States.

Crying Babies.

Why is it that at every public gathering there is invariably a woman with a baby that always cries? The pair were never known to miss any assembly and and the vocal 'selections are of the choicest nature. Music of this kind is not calculated to soothe the average man. On the contrary it excites his wrath and makes him say uncomplimentary things about the baby, and he wishes the woman would take it out. That is something, however, that she doesn't do. She has come to give the crowd a serenade and it is useless to expostulate with her. She thinks she will be able to quiet the dear child and she sits there patting the little one which is yelling at the top of its lungs and making such an infernal din that the speaker can't be heard ten feet from where he is standing. The baby could, in all probability, as well as not have been left at home, but as it was good just before starting, of course it wouldn't raise any racket after it it got into the crowd. No sooner does it get into a place where people are trying to hear, than it sets up a squawk that makes a man's hair stand on end and causes cold chills to play tag up and down his spinal column. The shrieks are heartrending and there is no way of stopping the racket except by carrying it out of hearing, when the little cherub suddenly becomes as quiet as a graveyard. No speaker can deliver an address and be emphatic, with a squalling baby in front of him emitting more noise to the second than a dozen steam whistles. It creates a feeling of uncertainty in his mind and gets him off the theme. The theatre is one of the worst places a woman can take a child. It is intensely annoying to listen to the distressing howls just when one is most deeply interested in the play. The discordant yelps destroy all interest in the drama and engender desperation in the man of the strongest nerves. Much as it is hoped that the custom of packing vociferous children to entertainments may fall into disuse, there is but little probability of the millennium in this regard coming in time to benefit the people of our generation. Give us a rest on the young ones, and the sooner the better.

The average weight of brain in various races is said to be as follows: English and American, 45.7 ounces; French, 44.6 ounces; German, 44.1 ounces; Italian, 44 ounces; North American Indian, 44.4 ounces; Hindoo, 42.1 ounces; Kaffir (African), 45 ounces; Negro, 40.5 ounces; Bushman, 38 ounces, and Malay and Oceania race, 39 to 43.7 ounces. This nice computation may be correct, but it is worth while to remember that the quality of a man's brain is as important as its quantity. "A little farm well tilled," especially if originally fertile, may be more productive than a big plantation naturally sterile and neglected.

A Clergyman's Night Dance.

"I have had," said a well known clergyman, "some very droll experiences. Among the most exciting was the one that I will now relate. A well known merchant was very sick—some thought nigh unto death. He would see no pastor, nor allow any one to speak to him on the subject of religion. One day he mentioned my name, though he was no acquaintance of mine. He named me two or three times. At length his wife asked him if he wanted me to call. He hesitated for some time, and then asked his family to send for me. He added: "Tell him to come right away." I obeyed the summons, was ushered into the sick chamber, and at once recognized the gentleman as one who had been an occasional hearer in my church. He greeted me with great cordiality, and asked that all should leave the room. He wanted to speak to me privately. His wife left with evident reluctance. The man was so weak that he could with difficulty turn in bed. As soon as the door was closed the patient sprung from his bed, turned the key in the lock, seized upon me with the strength of a giant, and said: 'Now we will have a nice dance,' clasping me about the body, and he, in his night shirt, commenced to caper and prance about the room, humming in a low voice: 'I and my Father are one, equal in power and glory.' He kept his pace for an hour, until I was nearly dead from exhaustion and fright. He was a wild maniac. Once I attempted to scream. He seized me by the throat. His eyes flashed fire. He said he would brain me if I was not quiet. Round and round he turned, keeping up the refrain, 'I and my Father are one, equal in power and glory.' Pretending to be pleased, I suggested that he call in some of the family to join us. He caught at the idea. He opened the door to call the household up, and I instantly flew down stairs pursued by the madman. He was arrested, taken to the madhouse, and in twenty-four hours died a raving maniac. I have never since heard these words repeated without being thrown into a cold sweat. I had dance enough that night to last me the balance of my life."

Caught by a Bunch of Oranges.

A gentleman's destiny threw him one day, alone and unprotected, in the immediate vicinity of two artificial oranges attached to a brown chip hat. The scene of this drama was a Broadway omnibus. The oranges, potent to attract and concentrate the attention of the passers by, were powerless to conceal the humiliating fact that their wearer, for some cause or another, was wanting in that most excellent thing in woman, a porte-monnaie. Owing to the absence of this trivial appendage, the brown chip hat might have been ignominiously expelled from the vehicle had not the gentleman, without once removing his eyes from the oranges, gallantly deposited in their behalf five cents in the money box, a process which gained him a charming look of acknowledgment from a pair of bright eyes, peeping from under the brown hat, as well as a drooping wave of recognition from the golden fruit of the Hesperides. Some time afterward the hero of the omnibus adventure found himself on a boat bound for Newport. An unexpected palpitation of the heart caused him to turn as a bonnet brushed past him. On such a point there could be no possible illusion. The oranges again—and an intimate friend of his own providing for them an eligible nook on the deck of the steamboat. A passport to the society of the chip hat one legitimately obtained, such progress ensued in the line of its ultimate subjugation that when the oranges were invited to transform themselves into a wreath of orange blossoms, without a murmur they consented to this retrogressive movement.—*The Hour.*

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and I want to say to all poor men you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advocate.*

A Lost Lover.

The officers of the Government receive some very amusing letters now and again. General Walker, the Superintendent of the census, received a doleful account the other day of a lost lover. The letter was a *bona fide* one and was from a lady, an unmarried lady, from one of the Southern States.

She said her lover left her fifteen years ago, taking with him, as a loan from her, a few hundred dollars that her uncle had left her. She gave the name of her lover as also her own, and said her lover might possibly be dead. She had certainly not heard from him since he went away, although she had taken great pains to discover his whereabouts. She had been waiting for the names of the census to be published, but she was getting tired of waiting. Therefore she begged that General Walker would look over the names and tell her where her truant lover could be found, or if he was dead to tell her where he was buried. She inclosed a stamp for a reply. General Walker has not yet had time to go through the fifty millions of names to oblige this faithful woman, but if he does it at all it will be some rainy Sunday when he can't go to church.—*Washington Letter.*

In April Last,

twenty-four members of Arlington's minstrels were taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It made them happy.

A Strange Petrifaction.

The remains of a little child which were buried twenty-two years ago were removed in our cemetery and placed by the grave of its father, Meredith Kendrick, a promising lawyer of this place who was killed in the Confederate service. On taking the plate from the top of the metallic coffin, through the glass the child was seen with every feature just as perfect as the day in was put in the grave. In its hand was the little bouquet of flowers which was put there upon its burial day, perfectly preserved. Its cheek was slightly more florid than when buried. The child was not buried until three days after death, and was then brought from Fayetteville to this place for interment.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had pooh-ed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

Surviving a Terrible Wound.

In the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, Corporal Robert E. Williams, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, was shot through the body with a minie-ball, which struck and fractured a rib, piercing through the liver. The ball carried into the body pieces of the blouse and fragments of the rib. He remained on the field, exposed to great heat and a heavy thunder-storm, unattended, and but once refreshed with water by a passing Confederate, until the next evening, when the Union wounded were recovered under a flag of truce. Capt. Joseph Marchette and Corporal Daniel Davis removed Mr. Williams from the field, and found him in a terrible condition, with two large wounds over an inch in diameter, from which already crawled maggots, death being but a few hours distant in the opinion of the surgeons and his friends. He was taken to a hospital at Alexandria, where he remained in a precarious condition for several months, after which he was discharged and returned to Catasauqua, remaining an invalid for a long time, the great trouble arising from the foreign matter carried into the body by the bullet. Periodical sicknesses resulted for several years, when, about five years since, an abscess formed on the abdomen, and Dr. Hornbeck removed from the same a piece of the rib, since which time his disability has not returned, and he is now enjoying good health.—*Catasauqua (Pa.) Dispatch.*

When you go to bed take a dose of Kidney-Wort. It keeps the bowels in order.

It is a saying among shoemakers that when one of their trade dies he is transformed into an old gray horse. If the saying is correct we may expect that the German cavalry eventually will be mounted on gray horses almost entirely, for Germany has nearly 400,000 shoemakers, or nearly ninety to every 10,000 of her population.

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Pure Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

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Put on Dr. Holman's Liver Pad, the best stomach and liver regulator in the world. It insures a sound stomach, good digestion, pure blood and perfect nerve action.

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RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

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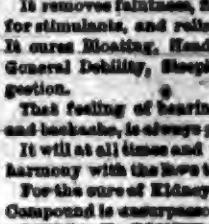

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 25, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

LATEST reports are, that the president is a little better, although his condition for the past week has been very critical, and he is yet far from being out of danger.

SHARKS are becoming unpleasantly common in the harbor of New York. Several large ones have been caught there lately.

THE slave trade in the interior of Africa is very active. The slaves are taken to the nearest posts on the Red Sea, and sold to the turks and Egyptians.

THE old canal bed at Evansville has been sold to a railroad, which is going to run into that city. This gives the road a line into the heart of the city, with no further expense of buying the right of way.

A MAN who was assisting to build a wharf in Detroit was killed last week while holding one of the piles. The great hammer, by some means got loose and struck him on the head, and killed him instantly.

OVER twenty gold mine claims have been located in Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga counties, New York recently. It is believed they will pay. A specimen in our possession, shows very plainly the precious metal distributed in small specks all through the rock, which is a very hard species of granite.

LAST week's Lagrange Democrat contains the announcement that Mr. Selwyn A. Brant has associated himself with Mr. Snyder in the publication of that paper. We congratulate Bro. Snyder on this accession to the staff of the Democrat, and wish the new firm unbounded success. Mr. Snyder has in the face of all opposition, and especially in a county strongly republican, founded the Democrat and made it a success. For eighteen months he has worked hard for the success of his paper, and now has the satisfaction of seeing it on a footing that assures its future success.

THERE were, according to statistics in the office of the adjutant general of the United States 2,335,948 officers and men enlisted in the service during the rebellion. Of these 303,504 died or were killed in the service, and 285,545 were discharged for disability. The number of persons on the pension list is supposed to be 220,000. The average pension, as shown by the reports for 1880, was $103.34, and the entire sum paid out for pensions by the government during that year was about $22,000,000.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer has the following remarkable item. While it is no doubt true, it will be new to most of our readers:

On the subject of Hygroscopic Qualities of grain, Professor W. H. Brewer, of New Haven, Conn., remarked before the agricultural chemists yesterday that cereals raised in central California while in transit to the coast acquired a sufficient increase of weight by an absorption of moisture to pay for the cost of transportation. He also said that cargoes of grain shipped to Liverpool so increased in weight by this same absorption, the increase alone paid the freightage. This may be in the nature of a revelation to the producer and consumer of breadstuffs.

GUITEAU, the great unhung, had a fracas with one of his guards last week. He seemed in some way to have found out the unusual danger Garfield was in and seemed very uneasy. The guard in going along the hall of the jail looked in and saw Guiteau climbing up at the window, as if trying to get out. The guard went into the room, and made him come down, but noticing something like a knife in his hand, ordered him to give it up. The villain refused to do so, and the guard drew his revolver. A struggle ensued in which the revolver fell to the floor and was discharged. This brought other guards to the scene, when Guiteau was overpowered, and disarmed. It was found that he had in some way got a sort of knife made of the steel shank of a shoe, but he refused to give any explanation regarding his means of getting it, the use he expected to make of it, or his motive in attacking the guard.

IDAHO has a sensation in the shape of a real volcano or something of the sort. The following from Lewiston in that territory explains itself:

A volcanic eruption took place la[illegible] side of the mountain south of the south fork of Clear Water, about twenty miles east of Mount Idaho, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, sending forth a column of fire and smoke several hundred feet in height, and a rock, which fell at a distance of several miles from the place of eruption. The shock was distinctly felt at Mount Idaho, on the extreme west of Camas prairie, and at the mouth of Salmon river, a distance of about seventy-five miles. Later news from Camas prairie reports a column of smoke is issuing from the opening, which is distinctly visible from the prairie. No one as yet has approached the place. Evidences of volcanic action at some former period exist in many places in the immediate vicinity. So far as appears, the opening is less than a thousand feet above the bed of the south fork of Clear Water, and within three miles of Milner Trail, between Mount Idaho and Florence.

Joseph Jackson, of this place, has owned a dog until recently, that had developed an almost human propensity for thieving, having on two occasions taked money from his master's pockets, and succeeded in hiding it without his knowledge. The last time the canine took the pocket-book and hid it in a room in the house, where it was afterward found. Mr. Jackson began to believe the dog was possessed with a too enlightened mind, and put an end to its earthly career, by dispatching it at once.—[Lagrange Standard.

The Reunion.

A BIG TIME AND A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

Butler was literally overflowing with people, but this was about all that could be said of it. The military, and others directly interested, may have been able to see some plan or system in the arrangements, but to the ordinary spectator, all was a mass of chaos and confusion. There was no speaker, except Mr. Hubbell, and while his oration is highly spoken of by those who were so fortunate as to hear him, the great majority of the crowd had come to hear Gen. Gibson, and other distinguished soldiers, and were greatly disappointed. After finding there would be no speaking, the crowd surged back and forth, and finally occupied the field intended for the sham battle. This kept so many from seeing the movements of the men that a part of the crowd left the field and returned to the town. The sham battle was not one of the shining features of the reunion. Even the soldiers term it a fraud, and point the finger of scorn at the managers thereof. After the fight we went to town, in common with the latest spectators. The provisions for feeding the multitude, were indeed most ample. Candy, peanuts, popcorn, red lemonade lunch of all kinds, were supplemented by a number of dance stands. All were well patronized. So too were the saloons, and it is a lamentable fact that more drunken persons were to be seen, than at any similar meeting we have had. How this is accounted for we cannot say, for the authorities seemed to be energetic in their endeavors to preserve order. Several pickpockets were arrested, and one was bound over to court. He is now in jail at this place awaiting his trial; but in spite of the vigilance of the officers, many pockets were picked, and attemps were made to pick many others. No doubt the old soldiers had a very pleasant time. These gatherings are means of giving an opportunity for the "boys in blue" to mingle together once a year and have a good, sociable time. Arrangements should be made, however, to have these gatherings at some town where the great mass of people, who generally attend them, have room enough to turn around. Butler has but one business street, of any importance, and the length of it is about three blocks. Five hundred people would fill this street so full that navigation would be impossible. All came away feeling tired and worn out, yet they all speak in flattering terms of the good time had while there. These two re-unions have drawn such immensely large crowds, that the next one will undoubtedly be larger than either of those in the past.

INCIDENTS:

The smiling faces of C. J. Coats and wife lit up a part of the dense throng as we passed up the street. They seem as happy, as lovers, as we have no doubt they will always be. Cassius has done a most sensible thing, and has secured a wife worthy of him. We wish them all possible success in life. That club of old batchelors is going away fast.

Haskins, the livery man, had the best arrangement on the grounds. He had a large number of stalls put up in a vacant lot near his barn, and in that way ministered to the comfort of many a weary and hard-driven horse.

It was plain they were lovers. They were walking in the middle of the street to avoid the crowd. Then, too, they leaned their shoulders and heads together in the orthodox way. "Billy," said she, as she looked pleadingly into his eyes, "you haven't bought me anything to-day. Won't you buy me something, Billy, an orange or something?" "Bet your life I will," responded Billy in love's low tones, and the twain wended their way over to a peanut stand, and Billy went down into his pocket for the nickel.

That iron cannon was about as effective as a damp firecracker. Just wait 'till the Boys get that twelve pounder.

The new artillery company made a very good appearance, and when they get their other field piece, will be quite an addition to the military force of the county. Let no ruthless invader, &c.

Among those who "did'nt miss their pocket book until after it was gone," are: James Draggoo made a permanent loan of $950.00, at a low rate of interest, to some enterprising sharper. He has plenty of company in his afflictions.—(he can stand it). James Moore $4.50, (he can't stand it); C. G. Smith $5.10, (he's deputy constable and it won't go so hard with him); Jacob Mitchell a $40.00 watch, (he is a lumber dealer and can keep time with his rule); E. S. McDowell and son were knocked down and relieved of what they had left. Next comes Uncle John McClellan. Two of these ruffians collared Uncle John, but when he raised his right arm in the air, and they spied dangling from his fist the shining blade of a fifteen cent dog-knife, they "got up and got." Here is a grand lesson for one and all who may chance, at some future time, to attend a soldier's reunion. John saved his "excheoqer" by the simple twist of the wrist, while others in the dense crowd were yelping, "Police, he's got my pocket book," etc. John kept his presence of mind, and amid the fireing of canons, pistols and guns, that old soldier feeling came back to his "manly breast," and with his little knife he saved his pocket book and its "contents" from the vile hands of the enemy. A thief stuck his hands into Esquire Nimmons' pocket, and was fishing for his pocket book, but Mr. N. discovered this piece of familiarity and caught the scamp by the arm, holding him until help came, when the light-fingered gentleman was marched to the lock-up.

ACCIDENT.

At the preliminary skirmish on Thursday evening, a young man named Thos. Revett, lost his right hand while loading one of the cannons. He was a member of the new artillery company, and was ramming down the cartridge for the second discharge, when owing to some cause, not fully explained, the gun was discharged, blowing his hand to pieces. It was amputated at the wrist joint and he is reported to be doing well. He is a married man and has a small family depending on him for a livelihood.

—The Chicago live stock and agricultural fair will begin Sept. 12, and continue one week. The managers intend to make this fair the best of its kind in the United States. For premium list and other information, address, D. L. Hall, sec'y.

Remember that Henry Yesbers will be home soon with a new stock of stylish goods.

Around About Us.

T. H. Blair has taken charge of the yards at this place. We are glad to see Mr. B. in the employ of the railroad company again.—[Garrett Herald.

The workmen in the shops at this place will quench their thirst with water from Syracuse lake. A number of barrels, filled with ice, will supply the demand for drinking water.—[Garrett Herald.

Edgerton has been puzzling itself about some post holes that seem to have been mysteriously dug in the night. They probably have some citizens like ours, who would object to digging post holes in the day time.

While a train on the C., I., St. L. & C railroad was passing the farm of Mr. W. B. Lingle, in Benton county, a flax field of one hundred acres was set on fire by sparks from the engine and totally destroyed. The loss will be seven thousand dollars.

J. L. Ferguson, the popular marble dealer of Columbia City, is carving an elegant rustic cross with a woman clinging to it. The cross is standing among rocks and shells at the sea shore. It is an elegant piece of work.—[Churubusco Herald.

The Wabash Courier is responsible for the story of a worthy deacon in that vicinity, who forgot the day of the week, and went to plowing on Sunday. He did not discover his mistake until people were going by to Sunday school.

News reached this place last week of the burning of Mr. John Grant's saw mill, located at Loraine, Richland township. The mill caught fire while the men were at dinner, and was completely destroyed. The loss to Mr. Grant will amount to almost $1,500.—[Columbia City Post.

In the races at Rochester Little Brown Jug won the pacing contest in 2:15.—[Chicago Times.

This is not the first time that the "little brown jug" has won in the race. Indeed, it has always beaten everybody that fooled with it long enough.—[Indianian.

A young man named Ramp, living in Columbia City, was killed last week while working in a saw mill. No one saw the accident, but it would seem that he got caught in the large belt by falling on it. He was badly crushed, and lived but a short time.

The Rome City correspondent of the Banner is firing away at Cedar Beach. Such things are uncalled for. There is room enough in the country for both these watering places, and we are glad to note that the people of Syracuse have the good taste to recognize this, and act accordingly.

The work of tearing down the Eel River railroad shops, at Logansport, and their removal to Butler, DeKalb county, was begun Monday. Some thirty or forty families removed with the shops, and the road bed between Logansport and Denver will be virtually abandoned, as but one train a day each way will be run over that strip of road.—[Wabash Plaindealer.

Rev. E. M. Baker, an old-time friend of ours, and among the oldest settlers of this place, was in town a day or two during the camp meeting and gave us a brief call. We were pleased to learn—as we know all her many friends will be, also—that Mrs. Baker's health is better than it has been for a long time. There are earnest hopes among them that she may fully recover.—[Indianian.

The following we take entire from the Indianian, as it will be of interest to so many of our readers. There is no denying the fact that those beautiful lakes at Syracuse are destined at no distant date, to be the leading summer resort of Northern Indiana:

A number of the officers of the B. & O. railroad spent a day and night here last week inspecting the grounds adjacent to the lake with a view to improving the same. It is proposed to put in a "Y" from the main track to Dillon's Island, where Mr. Welsh, the owner, who is also general freight agent of the road, intends to erect a costly and commodious hotel, and to make the place an attractive and comfortable summer resort. So it seems the long deferred hope of our people is to be realized. It has been the belief here that no substantial improvements would be made until the railroad company took an active interest in the movement and would have some pecuniary interests here that would make them desirous of giving liberal rates to tourists and sporting men. The belief seems to have been well founded for no sooner was it learned that the company had decided to do something, than the air was full of rumors of real estate transfers along the lake shore. The plucky Jones, steamboat proprietor, has purchased a desirable strip of sylvan knolls whereon he is about to build a dining hall for picnic parties, and four summer cottages for families. Other parties talk of building cottages for the convenience of families from Indianapolis. The excursion from Ft. Wayne last Sunday brought about 400 weary pilgrims from the Summit City, and all seemed pleased with the trip.

Slabs from Butler Township.

John Houser is home again.

Jacob Miller is getting his cider press ready to squeeze out the juice.

John Lung has commenced plowing. His corps of hands is now idle.

Dave Heltz and Frank Hess went to Detroit, last Thursday.

Philip Noel put on that uniform, shouldered his musket and went to Butler. He ought to have met a pick-pocket.

Miles Weller's gloomy countenance was a regular visitor at the postoffice for the last three weeks. She was gone to Kosciusko county.

And now is the time that Geo. Quince suddenly recollects he has business at Garrett. It may be to hunt a wagon tire.

The usually quiet little village of Cedar Creek, is at present the scene of several private wars. As to one we can say that we have a nicely managed store, and the senseless attack made upon its owners is urged by people whose jealous nature will permit no good thing.

INNOCENT.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, up to Aug. 22, 1881: Mrs. Louisa Beurt, Peter Hosler and Geo. H. Reed.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 34-1m

—Take the Big Blood Medicine for dyspepsia, habitual costiveness, or fever and ague. They are all cured by Dr. Marshall's Bromoline. Price fifty cents a bottle. Druggists keep it.

—Dr. Marshall's Bromoline when once used needs no further advertising, as it always gives satisfaction. It is known as the Big Blood and Liver Cure.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 26, 1881.—I have used your Kreso Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the Chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 34-1m

MILLINERY GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

We are showing a nice Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil-Cotlhs,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind

Waterloo.

Brown Clark was home from Toledo this week.

Mrs. McClellan and family return to Ann Arbor to-day.

Frank Blair was at home last Friday, and attended the reunion.

Miss Frankie Ryan, of Auburn, spent Sunday in town with friends.

Mrs. Benedict, of Orland, was visiting Mrs T. Y. Dickinson last week.

Mrs. D. Y. Husselman was in town this week calling on her old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willis had relatives from Ohio visiting them last week.

Ab Kelley is putting up another addition to his house. He won't stop till it suits him.

Dr. Winslow is still improving, and is able to attend at the drug store and take short rides daily.

C. R. Reed is at Decatur, holding a musical institute. He will remain there two or three weeks.

Two sisters of Mrs Capt. Cutter are here on a visit and will remain with Mr. Cutter's folks a few days.

Herman Boozer went to Wabash Monday on business connected with the agricultural implement interest.

Will Dickinson is home from South Bend for a short vacation. He renewed his allegiance to the band, the first thing.

Edgar and Eugene Best and Ernest Stough will go to Ann Arbor to attend school and prepare to take a course in the university.

Haines will sell goods at auction every Saturday. He expects to close out in four or five weeks, and then remove to Manistee, Mich.

Thomas Kelley, of Milford, Kosciusko county, so long a resident of this place, was in town Monday shaking hands all around.

Mrs. Hannah Thomas, mother of Mrs. Dr. Chamberlain died Tuesday. Her home is near Newville, at which place she was buried yesterday.

The pickle-loving school girl will have to go pickleless, unless the cucumber vines do their duty a little better than they have so far this summer.

There will be dedication services at the new church in the Shoudel neighborhood, in Smithfield township next Sunday. Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, will officiate. It will be a large gathering.

Johnny Fisher went to Auburn Saturday, and returned in the evening. Johnny is becoming quite a favorite with the Auburn young people, especially with the young ladies.

Will Patterson, Frank Fisher and a number of other boys went to Turkey lake in Steuben county Tuesday for the purpose of cleaning out the the fish in that body of water.

A Mr. Garwood, of Cassopolis, Mich., a graduate of the university at Ann Arbor, has been visiting the family of Judge McClellan this week. She was 70 years old the day of her death.

Mrs T. Y. Dickinson and her daughter, Hattie, are at present in Orland, where they expect to stay a week or two visiting relatives. This leaves Ned on the list of temporary widowers.

The south bound morning train of the Jackson road stops for freight. It is a nice thing on belated passengers, only sometimes they think they are taking the next train, and get frightened about making connection.

Nearly the whole town went to Butler to the reunion. The rifles always make a good showing, and we notice they are usually on the winning side. Some of our civilians, however, did not succeed as well. They became altogether too warlike, and in attempting to run the town, the tables were turned, and the town ran them—home on an early train.

J. G. Brown, so recently one of our city fathers, now has charge of an extra working gang on the Wabash road at Butler. They are putting in new side tracks along the line of the new road, and several short ones in the town, near the depot. We are glad to see Mr. Brown in the line of promotion. We do not think the company can get a more faithful and efficient man than he is.

Special Announcement!

Great Clearing Sale!

of Summer and other Goods, at

J. KAHN & CO'S.

Which we offer to the Trade for Only Thirty Days.

We now offer DRESS GOODS which were sold at	from 25 to 60c.	for 15 c.	per Yd.
FANCY DRESS PLAIDS for Dress and Trimmings	from 45 to 50c.	for 30c.	do
PLAIN COLORED ALPACAS, all shades	" 20 to 30c.	for 10c.	do
COTTON PLAIDS and WASH POPLINS,	" 10 to 12½c.	for 6½c.	do
FANCY DRESS LINENS	" 10 to 12 c.	for 6c.	do
Pacific Dress Lawns in light and dark colors	" 15c.	for 10c.	do
Extra Heavy Fancy Shirting	" 12½c.	for 9c.	do

GREAT BARGAINS in WHITE DRESS GOODS, as Low a 6 cents per Yard.

We also have selected from our IMMENSE STOCK of CLOTHING, a line of GOODS which we

Close out Regardless of Cost!

We are now closing out a lot of ALL-WOOL, HALF-Wool and HEAVY COTTON COATS for Summer and Winter use.

All-Wool Coats, sold at	from $8.00	to	$10.00	for	$4.00
Half-Wool Coats "	" 5.00	to	8.00	for	3.00
Heavy Cotton Coats				for	1.50
GOOD HEAVY VESTS for MEN				for	.50
GOOD HEAVY VESTS for BOYS				for	.25

Lots of Other Clothing

In Full Suits in the

Same Proportion!

Please come along before these bargains are all closed out.

J. KAHN & CO.

Waterloo, Ind., August 9, 1881.

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold!

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choi Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northeastern Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to th Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery Department.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and children's clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil-Cloth carpets and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices.

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highestprices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Big Wire Sign Over the Street.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT.

CUSTOM MADE, CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

The Furnishing Department are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOISERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

CLOTHING HUMMERS, FORT WAYNE.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Young men with compact cheek will hereafter remember that printing offices were not established to recite incidents which happed during their love voyage down the stream of life. We like to have some of them come occasionally, but when they stay a half day at a time, and keep up a continual conversation with our compositors while here, we constitutionally kick. The benediction is the first thing that should enter their mind when they come into the office.

—The brick firm of Picker, Bumpus & Speck has been "busted higher'n a kite." They have been working at Boann for a couple of weeks, and last Friday they threw up the job, after which a grand matinee was had between Johnny Speck and Billy Hiler, one of the tenders. If the other boys had been away anywhere, there would have been a very small Speck left of Johnny.

—Somebody says that the word woman suggests a person with her sleeves rolled up, and her gown tucked up, and carrying a bucket of soap suds in her hand, and a bunch of clothes pins in her mouth. We don't believe it. We know of several women who never saw soap suds—in a bucket, and they were no more ladies than hundreds who carry clothes-pins in their mouths.

—We have heretofore neglected to mention that Dr. Mercer, of Corunna, has taken back his drug store and will add a complete line of fresh groceries in connection with his drugs. The Dr. is a fine gentleman, and ranks high as a physician and surgeon. It gives us pleasure to note his success, and hope that he will continue to be fortunate in years to come.

—J. J. Van Auken and Geo. Wernts have formed a partnership in the building of bridges, etc. They are both wide-a-wake gentlemen, and there is no question but that they will make business hum. They may beat Jay for sheriff, but when it comes down to shrewd management and good business qualities, "they ain't there."

—Last Friday we saw Doc. Cowan dressed in a suit of black broadcloth and his head crowned in a stove-pipe hat. In his right hand he swung a cane. Our first impression was that there was going to be another grove meeting, but upon inquiry, we learned that he was going to the reunion. Doc. was a soldier boy, you know.

—We stated the other week that Mr. Swineford had erected a platform in front of his hotel for the convenience of loading and unloading trunks, but have since been informed that it was intended to be used as "grand stand for the Auburn Cornet band." A very grand and liberal idea, indeed.

—Several boys from this place, and others from the rural land, made a raid on Dan. Culver's melon patch Sunday last, taking all the fruit both green and ripe. Some of the boys are known and if a satisfactory settlement is not made this week, they will be brought before the bar of justice to answer for their crime.

—Thomas Sprott was noticed tearing up and throwing law books, ink stands, wood-boxes and spittoons out of his office window the other day. After an untiring effort of one hundred and ten men they got him into a straight-jacket long enough for him to tell them that it was a boy. Weight—heavier'n anybody's.

—If it don't make any difference to Hank Wolf we would like to have him bring a bundle of hay along to town and place it in a convenient position for them 'ear mules—it may have a tendency to keep them from braying. Their noise scared a blind man, Monday, so badly that he saw stars.

—J. L. Ferguson, proprietor of the Columbia City marble works, has just erected a monument in the Spencerville cemetery for Mr. John Baltz, over the remains of his deceased daughter. Mr. F. is bringing some fine work into the county, and is establishing a reputation that will soon put him in the front rank.

—The girl at the north end who stuffed the sleeves of an old coat with straw and placed it around her waist as she sat in the window, wrapped in the soft twilight, will make her mark yet. It settled the hash of the neighboring girls, but the satisfaction she derived from the hug was thin—yes, very thin.

—There was a speck of war in front of Hollister's last Saturday. A young man named Harvey Culver claimed that John Stoops owed him fifty-five cents for work. Some words ensued, when young Culver kicked Stoops, and would have attempted further violence but for the interference of by-standers.

—Old James Moore has got the boss horse. He says he beat the train to Butler and back. How wonderful. The horse started at five a. m., and the train at eight—one heat for the "hoss." Returning the animal was let loose at three p. m., and the train at six—two heats for the "hoss."

—Charley Smith was appointed deputy constable. He "raked" in one of the pick-pockets at Butler, and had old John Moore by the collar, but, having no papers, he was obliged to let John go. It cost him five dollars and ten cents to be a police at Butler.

—A fashion item says: "Stockings striped lengthwise are shown for women and children. They make a thin leg look scrawney." Now, we have got to be posted on one of two things. We want to either know what scrawney means, or else what is a thin leg.

—We noticed a poor, miserable looking cur Tuesday, in the south end of town, which, if we are any judge, showed signs of hydrophobia. Every dog ought to be muzzled—or shot. It is immaterial which, just so that the safety of our citizens is assured.

—When the report reached this place that a man had his arm shot off at the reunion, John Leasure got upon Mitch. Houston's butcher shop and tried to look over to Butler. We don't want any one to think that he was excited.

"Give 'Em the Go By."

THE STREET FAKIR IS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Last Saturday evening a long haired specimen of some peculiar breed, got upon a pine box, in front of the court square, and sent forth his little, flat speech, which he gives to all who will listen, in each town he visits. He used abusive language to several of our citizens, who, he said, had made remarks concerning him and his long hair. Don't swallow it, boys. This little "send of" of his is given for effect—to draw you on. No one had made any remarks about him, for the simple reason that he was not worth paying any attention to. He told the crowd that newspapers were the biggest liars on earth. They are, eh. His conscience probably allowed him to make this assertion, owing to the fact that he was on a store box. Had he been tramping the dust of mother earth, he wouldn't have said anything about newspapers lying.

—We were shown some samples of Montana wheat this week, by Mr. Guy Plumb, of the First National Bank. The samples were raised by his brother, Byron Plumb, in the valley of the Gallatin, in Montana. There are three varieties, all of kinds not grown here, but did not learn their names. The heads are large and well filled, and if we take them as specimens of what Montana can do in the way of raising wheat, the conclusion must surely be that Montana will eventually take a leading place as a wheat growing country. It will pay our farmers to see these specimens, which are now on exhibition at this office.

—It will be remembered what trouble and inconvenience we had last winter to procure coal enough to supply our actual demand. It is not a bad time now to spur up the old recollections of last winter's sad experience. Upon inquiry we learn that coal can be had and delivered at this place for about $5.00 a ton, and now, before the railroad cars are all engaged in hauling grain, stock, etc., it would be a good time for our citizens to club together and get several car-loads. Our advice would be, however, to dispose of the coal stoves for old iron, and supply the vacancy with wood stoves.

—The Presbyterian social last week was a grand affair. After the guests had eaten ice-cream and cake, they repaired to the upper room, where several of our citizens and Miss Carry Graves, of Fort Wayne, entertained them with recitations, songs, etc. Morris Widney and several others also "spoke their piece," which added greatly to the amusement of the social.

—While Mrs. Frank Beard was driving to town last Saturday, one of the front wheels of her phaeton became heated and locked itself. It was no easy matter for the blacksmith to remove the wheel, first pulling out the boxing, and then using a heavy hammer to get the boxing from the spindle.

—A young looking woman, apparently strong and in good health, was begging upon the streets and at private houses Saturday last. She looked lively, and muscled enough to do a two weeks' washing and attend a country "hoe-down" in the evening.

—Charley Pommert is now pleasantly located on the first floor of the Hebel building, on Seventh street, and those who want a first-class hair cut or shave, can be accommodated by calling in. Charley and Hod are the best artists in town.

—Rhodenbaugh's horse team ran down Main street Saturday on a goat gallop, thinking to themselves that they were running away. Dr. Myers, astride of Humphrey's bicycle, could have passed them without the least bit of exertion.

—We unintentionally did Doc. Ryan an injustice last week, by stating that he was shoveling dirt on the railroad. It turns out to our pleasure that he is the loudest crowing "rooster" on the dump.

—Isaac Roth has found his horses. We were right about their being entered at the Fort Wayne races, but on account of their "wonderful speed" they were barred out. The fellow who entered them is sick with the measles.

—Two weeks more will finish the work on the Wabash side-track, when the gang of workingmen will go to Churubusco and build a track there, thence to Columbia City, etc., until they reach the terminus of the line.

—The buffalo is fattening fast under the careful care of her keeper. By the time the public hammer is swung over her she will be ready to slaughter. Our butchers could get up a sensation by purchasing the critter.

—We hear it whispered about town that Charley Aufrecht, the handy man at the Cabin, is making preparations to slip his head into the matrimonial noose. "Oh, dot lettle German band!"

—The marshal has engaged Henry Kelling to cut down the weeds along the different streets. While Henry is cutting them down on one street they grow up on the other—guess he's only made two streets this summer.

—We can never tell what is going to happen in this world. The girl who this year is working zephyr dogs on a young man's slippers may next year be working half soles on the old man's pants.

—The fumes arising from the burning of brick at Reynolds' brick-kiln, east of town, caused one of our German citizens to remark: "H—l vas broke loose by that Butler town."

—That young fool who was going to thrash the editor last week, can learn from this article that Dan. does the shoulder work of the establishment—rest of us all too busy.

—I. Cool will build a large brick structure at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, to be used as a carriage and blacksmith shop, as soon as the masons can be procured to erect it.

—The Wabash road is showing lots of get-up and enterprise. She will miss the target badly if they do not locate their shops at this place or at the Junction.

—No man ought to complain if the world measures him as he measures others. To measure one with his own yardstick may be hard, but it is fair.

Center Field.

FLIES CAUGHT BY A COURIER REPORTER.

—All base ball.

—Ague weather.

—Picnics are plenty.

—Wheat comes in slowly.

—Winter gradually cometh.

—Where's your thermometer?

—A little rain, if you please.

—Closing out "winter stocks."

—What time is it, Mr. Mitchell.

—Sheriff Leas has a new horse.

—Two jail larks—both thieves.

—That court house bell, Mr. Janitor.

—Dave Snyder is filling up his lot.

—Pay day on the Baltimore to-day.

—The bicycle amusement is wearing out.

—Tom. Sommers is out in a new winter suit.

—Our people are getting tired of excursions.

—L. Bowers is putting a new roof on his residence.

—Nate Sebring will run a huckster wagon soon.

—The factory whistles are on "another spree."

—The stave factory has a pipe that beats 'em all.

—Dave Snyder has sold his celebrated road horse.

—The Rome City Regatta will begin Sept. 9, 1881.

—Wolf and Old Faithful are our only wood merchants.

—Dr. Sebring has a driver. Our physicians are tony.

—They had delightful weather for the reunion exercises.

—Several plain drunks on the streets Sunday. Looks nice.

—The festive fly begins to drop her head these mornings.

—The Wabash road opened the Detroit division last week.

—The sheriff keeps a barber right in the house. Handy.

—The Casebeer family will have a reunion at Butler to-day.

—We have a female physician in the person of Mrs. Dr. Swartz.

—Col. Miller wants to buy a horse. No more mules in his'n.

—Apples are selling for forty cents. Pretty good price, ain't it.

—A cold, chilly rain last Friday was not altogether acceptable.

—A large number of our citizens attended the reunion on Friday.

—A temporary picture gallery is being put up east of the bank.

—Did you hear Fred. Davis' "send off" at the Presbyterian social?

—Give a general picnic in the public square. Toad Latson is in for it.

—Peter Stutz has moved into the Altenberg property, on Third street.

—The Rakestraw boys are building a school house at Jackson Center.

—Sam. Puff wants to buy an overcoat this winter. Merchants, beware.

—The interest recently taken in the base-ball game is gradually growing less.

—Doctors' pills—some people call them watermelons—are scarce in the market.

—A hack load of young people attended a dance at Garrett last Saturday evening.

—It wasn't Shad's fault that he didn't take a load of solid humanity over to Butler.

—Some two-legged hog went into Geo. Brant's potato patch and rooted up all the fruit.

—George A. Porter has sold his horse and buggy. Geo. is quite a successful dealer in horses.

—Mrs. Mader will build a new barn soon, to take the place of the one burned July 4th.

—A pleasant party was given at the residence of James McClellan, across the creek, last week.

—Young shoats are scarce. Several of our citizens are inquiring, "Who have some for sale?"

—Nick Ensley is cementing and otherwise improving the basement of his store building.

—There is but litte sickness in the county at present, and the people seem prosperous and happy.

—The crowd at the ball ground was not very large. People can not be fooled a second time.

—The Northern Indiana fair will be held at Fort Wayne from September 26 to the 30th inclusive.

—As we go to press news reach us that Tommy Monks died at the county house this morning.

—Go to Ensley's hall and sing to-night. Everybody in town will be there. Admission free.

—Judge Jenner, of the Central hotel, has swapped horses. He has one now of the Tom. Thumb species.

—Refuse all ten dollar bills on the first national bank of Detroit. They ain't worth a "continental."

—Toad Latson and his buffalo gave an open exhibition in the court-yard Sunday. The crowd was large.

—The obliging clerk at the Swinford "don't see how the COURIER gets so many squibs." We're sorry.

—Frank Culbertson let one of his hacks go a whole square the other day without stopping. He was asleep.

—Dr. Cowan's "cullered fellah" cooked for Sherm. Hollister's portable restaurant at the reunion last week.

—The country folks east of town, near Mr. Hornberger's, are preparing for a good time in the way of a picnic.

—Men are tearing down a part of D. D. Snyder's old frame residence, preparatory to the removal of the main building.

Double Accident.

TWO MEN MEET WITH A MISFORTUNE ON THE WABASH GRADE.

W. Casebeer, brother to Enos. and Dr. Casebeer, was buried alive and resurrected again in a very few minutes last Saturday. He was engaged in shoveling dirt on the new side-track of the Wabash road, and while digging out sand, over which hung a large embankment the weight was so great as to cause it to fall, covering Mr. Casebeer entirely from view. There being a number of workmen close by, of course he was soon relieved from his perilous condition. Zeke. Jones was driving along close to the edge of the grade, and by some "miss slip" of the lines he guided the horses in the wrong direction and up set the wagon, the contents of which fell upon Zeke., badly scarring his face and shoulders.

—Its about nip and tuck between man and the melon peel. Sometimes the man throws the melon peel into the gutter, and sometimes the melon peel throws the man into the gutter.

—Where has Charley Ross(?) gone? Billy Little has a pair of boots made that he ordered. They contain the greater contents of the average country tannery.

—W. L. Penfield is building an addition to his house. It looks as though he was going to run a law college, judging from the amount of ground the new building covers.

—One of our young men has this picture to ponder over and choose: An eighty acre farm on one side, and an "eighty acre girl" on the other. He can have his choice.

—The man who revenges every wrong that is done him has no time for anything else. If you make your life a success you can afford to let the dogs bark as you go by.

—W. L. Braun now has the meat market under his control and is making things hum. He is an enterprising young man and practical butcher.

—Next Saturday the teachers will put on their Presbyterian jackets and take their class to the Grove Bethel picnic. That's right.

—Erve Scott has a running horse. His extra qualities are, that he is always looking ahead for the end of the track.

—Dr. Talmage is reported to have said, that modern young ladies are not the daughters of Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem and Sham.

—Our young and popular friend, Frank Leas, is not in Sherm. Hollister's "refectory" any more. Guess he ate everything up.

—The Northeastern Indiana fair at Waterloo is held during the entire week beginning October 3d. Address, A. R. STEVENS, Sec'y.

—Harvest is over and the farmers are selling their grain. Among other things don't forget the poor editor. Come and see how you stand on subscription.

—Charley Pommert and Hod. Kircher have moved their display of barber chairs, razors, etc., on Seventh street. They are now on the first floor.

—The broom manufactory, which has been carrying on business in the Hebel building, on Seventh street, will move to more lucrative fields.

—The merchant who does not support the local papers stands in his own light and should be assigned a back seat among enterprising men.

—Roy Gregg is now in a humor to give away his cigar manufactory. Everybody who smokes go that way—boy, too heavy to weigh.

—Mr. Becker, living near Corunna, will begin the erection of his new brick residence this week. Men from this place have the contract.

—No one got our pocket book at Butler. It would have been amusing to see the fellow's expression upon opening it, if he had.

—We call attention to the new advertisement of Kahn & Co., of Waterloo. They are offering splendid bargains for a short time.

—Trustees should remember the meeting of the county school board next Thursday, and have their reports ready.

—Those wanting feathers renovated in a good style should see G. S. McCord. Call at his residence on Van Buren street.

—Braun & Shilling have dissolved partnership in the butcher business. Mr. Braun, however, still continues to deal out steak.

—The fair at Ligonier will be held October 12, 13, 14 and 15. That's sensible. Much better than to have two or three fairs on the same week.

—It was Miss Josie Rush, and not Mrs. Dawson, who attended W. E. Rush's store during his sickness. We take it all back, Josie.

—The new Presbyterian preacher was expected to arrive here last week but did not come, consequently there was no service at this temple Sunday.

—Mr. Clock, the fruit tree man, is in town. He ought to be able to make things tick pretty lively in the bush and vine trade.

—Everybody went to the reunion except "me and Johnny Slifer." We had no guns or blue clothes with brass buttons.

—Picker & Bumpus have more contracts for brick work than they can fill, owing to the scarcity of experienced hands.

—Fred. April didn't attend the reunion. The anticipations of the entire crowd were blighted—no one was talked to death.

—The boys speak highly of the railroad boss, under whose supervision the the side-track from this place to the Junction is being constructed.

—John Leasure is surrounding his residence with wire fence. He'll get struck with lightning one of these days.

—Mr. Wilson brought a tomato into our office yesterday, which weighed two pounds and was 17 inches in circumference. A whopper.

Personalities.

WHAT OUR PEOPLE ARE DOING THIS WEEK.

Charley Smith has visitors.

G. W. Stahl is at Garrett to-day.

Mrs. Isaac Oaks went over to Butler, Monday.

C. J. Coats, esq., of Butler, called in Monday.

Mr. I. Och's brother is again stopping with him.

J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

Frank Dills has returned from his Hicksville trip.

Hon. Robt Lowry, of Fort Wayne, was in town Friday.

A lady is visiting with Miss Sarah Earlston, at the Swineford.

Mrs. P. J. Lockwood has a sister from Ohio, visiting with her.

Charley Klotz and family visited in the rural districts last Sunday.

P. J. Lockwood is making a trip over the Grand Trunk railway.

Mr. Slaybaugh's oldest daughter has been quite sick with fever.

D. P. Hale and wife have returned from their trip to California.

Mrs. F. Kline, Corunna, Sundayed with the family of M. B. Willis.

Cooper Altenberg and family have returned to their western home.

Tom. Mavs is expected home this week. Tom. is uncertain, however.

Chris. Baker has gone to Mt. Clemens, accompanied by Mitch Houston.

We noticed Wes. Johnson, a former resident here, upon the streets Monday.

Mr. Jack Dills, of Spencerville, passed Sunday with his brother, W. H. Dills.

Mr. Murray, of Spencerville, called in Tuesday and added six dollars to our till

James McClellan, jr., is limping about with a sore foot. We think it's about a foot.

Will Forhsey went to Hoyt's Corners, Ohio, Monday to take charge of the station there.

Mrs. Matilda Orr, of New York, is making a few weeks stay with the Misses Baldock's.

—A young man from Fort Wayne, named Carter, is running around with Jno. McKay.

E. Lesh, of Canton, Ohio, has been visiting his nephews, Henry and J. Lesh, for the past week.

Old Mr. Olinger, living two miles west of town has been troubled with ulcers on his lungs.

Billy Murphy was at Detroit last Friday. He staid away from Butler to save his wealth.

Sam. Morse and family, of Angola, staid over Sunday with Geo. W. Weamer and better half.

Mr. Francis Picker fell down the back steps of his residence, last Saturday night, and hurt himself badly.

Miss Nannie Hornberger and Mrs. Jennie Meiswender, of Mt. Hope, made us a pleasant call last Monday.

John Sibert, of Anna, Ohio, is in town on business and visiting relatives. He returns to his home to-day.

Fred. Yesborn went to his former home at West Unity, Ohio, last Saturday and will remain several days.

Miss Blanche Long, oldest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. M. F. Long, is visiting at Corunna and Kendallville, this week.

D. S. Cochran went to Fostoria, Ohio, Monday, to assist A. L. Hollopeter in putting up a freight house for the B. & O.

W. H. Keeran returned Saturday morning from a business trip, and started away again that evening on another—business trip.

J. S. Loutzenheiser, of Richland township, came to town Monday to subscribe for a live paper. He took the COURIER.

Mrs. Florence Buchanan and a lady friend called on us Tuesday. They came in the interests of the Grove Bethel picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos. Miller, accompanied by their father, of Hicksville, are visiting with the family of Michael Kline this week.

John Casebeer, manager of the Crosby House, at Defiance, Ohio, was looking about town last Friday. Jno. is a "dumpling."

Mrs. Edward Orr and her daughter Bertha, of Corunna, have returned from their Ohio trip.

Mrs. W. L. Meese has returned from Michigan, where she has made a three weeks' visit with her daughters, Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Hopkins.

Misses Charlotte and Anna Hanna, two of Fort Wayne's most accomplished daughters, are spending the week with Dr. Allen and lady.

Miss Emeline Davis living east of town is making a visit at Mansfield and Massillon, Ohio. She will not come back alone, we understand.

Alvan Ash, one of our prominent teachers, gave us a call Monday. Mr. Ash expects to go to Dayton, Ohio, soon, to take a theological course in the seminary there.

Prof. Rideout, of Hillsdale, Mich., was in town the first of the week, to confer with the school board about his heaters that are to be put into the new school building.

Rev. Henry Johnson has come back from Lake Side, where he passed several days very pleasantly. He will probably make a trip to New York before returning to his home at Grand Haven, Mich.

While Calvin Husselman was breaking a span of colts, last week, he was badly hurt about the head and face, the animals running into the fence and throwing him head foremost upon the ground. Send for Magner, Cal.

Mrs. Jno. Rush, wife of our accommodating agent at the Jackson depot, was in town Monday. She is now a correspondent of the Steuben Republican, and is quite an addition to the editorial force of that newsy sheet. We are sorry to learn that we hurt her feelings by a jocular criticism last week. Had we known that the correspondent was a lady we would have clothed our criticism in more respectful language.

MARRIED.—At the residence of bride's father, August 18, Henry Brobst, of Cedar Creek, to Miss Myrtillia Grim, of LaOtto, Rev. G. A. Harter officiating. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends throughout the community.

At the residence of the bride's parents at Hamilton, Ind., Aug. 22, 1881, Mr. Henry Miller to Miss Ursula Kepler, Rev. J. G. Slusser officiating.

EDITORS COURIER.—Allow me to show to those who are not acquainted with some of our 'society etiquette,' the manner in which it was exhibited one evening last week: A young man from Ohio had been corresponding with a south Main street girl. A party was given the young man, at his uncle's residence, to further his acquaintance among the young folks residing in sweet Auburn. Accordingly he went to her home and gained the consent of his correspondent to accompany him to the gathering, where music, mirth and fun were to be the leading features. They were wending their way past the postoffice when the twain were confronted by an ex-target man, who stood aghast for a moment, and then beckoned for the girl to "come-ere." After a brief whispering conversation she returned to her fellow No. 1, and addressed him thusly: "That young man you see yonder, is my sweet heart. He loves me morn 'n words can tell, and he emphatically objects to me going with you to the party, consequently I most heartily beg of you to excuse me." She was allowed to go, and was not the least bit mad about it. For she took his wing, and pit-a-pat they tripped along toward her abode, humming together, "Good night, lover, good night!" M.

—Miss Ella Husselman, of this place, who has been visiting friends near Orrville, Ohio, died there about a week ago, of typhoid fever. She was twenty-two years old.

Changed Quarters.

A TONSORIAL ARTIST WHO WILL GET HIS HAIR SHAVED CLOSE.

Our citizens will remember seeing a long, gaunt, "narrow pated" individual moving himself upon the walk in front of Pommert's barber shop, at which place he was employed. Every movement, the cut of his cranium and his general conversation went to show plainly that he was the "worst pill in the box." He stole razors and other small articles of Sim. Pommert, but was made to return them on Monday. In the evening he went through Charley Pommert's shop, taking razors, hair oil, money and anything he could conveniently pocket. Going down the back stairs he went through Sim. Tarney's meat market and relieved the drawer of eight dollars. This checkered lad was becoming more prominent every day among a certain class of our boys and girls. We might dwell right here for some time, advising parents in regard to allowing their daughters to take up with every stranger who strikes the town, but we are certain it would only be a waste of time. He gives his name as Harry Palmer (a darling little cognomen) which, we venture to say, is not his original title. He was overhauled at the Junction Tuesday morning and now rests quietly within the bars of the county jail. He claims to hail from Chicago, but it is more natural to suppose that he came from Michigan City, where he will probably be returned at less than excursion rates.

Second Heat.

THE FIRST NINE AND A PICKED NINE AGAIN IN THE DIAMOND.

Last Saturday the Newville base-ball nine was billed for a game here again, but for some unknown reason they were not on the field when the the time came for calling the game. The Auburn nine was on time, dressed in a neatly fitting suit —a la underclothes—and had their hair cut short, finger-nails trimmed and a two ounce vial of arnica attached to their necks by means of a silk cord and tassel. They had filled their part of the agreement "according to Hoyle," and the Newville boys have a poor record for "game and sand" in the minds of the celebrated Auburn ball nine. However, they had play on the brain and victory on their horns, consequently the "Picked Nine" was again called to the field to get their fingers smashed, chase balls and amuse the First nine. Hi. Weaver wagered a cigar on the Picked nine, more to give them encouragement than anything else, but the First nine "had been thar" before. They kept their tally on a parlor match, while the First nine used the side of a telegraph pole. They all returned to the court square and were given three cheers by our citizens, after which the Auburn band accompanied them to their several homes. The challenge is still on the bulletin board for the "Newville Braves."

On His Roost.

THERE'LL BE NO MORE POCKETS PICKED THERE.

Out of the large number of pick-pockets congregated at Butler during the two days of the re-union, only one of the villains was brought to justice and made suffer for his unlawful crime to his fellow man. He claims to hail from Bryan, Ohio, and gives his name as George Wilson. He was caught by Sheriff Leas, and brought to this place by Constable Charley Smith, who landed him safely within the wires of the county cage. He will be furnished a comfortable couch and plenty of grub until the September term of court convenes, when he will be tried for "guilty or not guilty," under the law whip in the hands of Prosecutor Adams

—Mr. and Mrs. Kane, of New York, are in town forming classes in vocal music. They will introduce a new method of musical notation. Also organize a chorus class for the production of the dramatic cantata of Jepthah. Class will meet at Ensley's hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The class in note reading will meet at same hall next Monday at 4 o'clock p. m. Come out and hear this new system explained. First meeting free. Mrs. Kane will give private lessons in voice-culture and solo singing.

—We are constitutionally opposed to small purps—they eat all day and bark all night. They are always where you don't want them, and make the most noise when you want them to be quiet. One shoe and your hat is always in the back yard every morning and puppy just far enough under the wood-shed so that you can't reach him with the clothes-prop.

—Joseph Abright is one of the oldest advertisers in the COURIER, and this fact alone is sufficient for us to recommend him as a practical business man and his goods as reliable, substantial articles. There is no need of our readers going to other towns to purchase watches, clocks and jewelry, as Joe has everything they need, and sells them at fair prices.

—There are some people in town who are in the habit of throwing manure and offal into the streets. They certainly know that they are doing an injury to themselves as well as to the town, and if they have a small fine to pay they can attach the blame to themselves alone.

—Disinfectants should be used freely this month. A little carbolic acid, copperas water judiciously used will frequently save fifty times its cost in doctor bills, and very often save life.

—The friends of Burton Brown gave him a surprise party this week. We were promised a statement of the proceedings, but the copy unfortunately fell into republican hands.

—James McCrum, one of the early settlers of this county, died yesterday.

—The Auburn and Waterloo ball nines have a match game at the latter place to-day.

—The Newville ball nine will be here Saturday, sure.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE house of a negro named Charles Moody, at Lake Village, N. H., was burned on July 4, three children perishing in the flames. The Coroner's jury finds that the little ones were murdered by their parents and the house set on fire to conceal the crime.....Judge James D. Colt, of the Massachusetts Supreme bench, committed suicide at his office in Pittsfield, Mass. He held the revolver against his right temple. For some time he has been in very bad health.....The main exhibition building at Philadelphia has been sold to an agent of the Pennsylvania railroad for $97,000. The building cost $1,600,000. Some 75,000,000 feet of lumber and 8,500,000 pounds of iron were used in its construction.....Four colored men have gone on duty with the police force at Philadelphia. They are the first on record, and are regarded with great curiosity.

THE Emigration Commissioners of New York have commenced suit against the steamship companies to recover $40,000 inspection duty, being $1 for each immigrant landed at Castle Garden during June and July. The suit is brought under an act passed at the last session of the New York Legislature, and its constitutionality is called in question by the steamship owners.....The death is announced at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of Stephen Butler, aged 92 years. He was the son of Colonel Zebulon Butler, who commanded the settlers at the massacre of Wyoming in 1778.....Ex-Congressman Origen S. Seymour, formerly Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, died at Litchfield.

E. M. MARKS, of Rome, Ga., and C. M. Creswell, of Melbansville, N. C., students of Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., tried to row across the bow of a steamboat. Their boat was smashed and both were drowned.

THE WEST.

REPRESENTATIVES of nearly all the rolling-mills west of Pittsburgh convened at Cincinnati, and passed resolutions to pay only Pittsburgh prices for skilled labor and to employ only non-union workmen.....A flood at Central City, Col., caused by the bursting of a rain-cloud, did damage of $50,000. One man was killed. A volume of water five feet high ran through the streets, and at some points the debris was piled up twenty-five feet high.....A blaze at Pawnee City, Neb., swept away more than half the business portion of the town, thirty firms having been burned out. The loss is placed at $45,000.

A FRIGHTFUL explosion, resulting in the death of five persons, occurred in St. Clair county, Ill. Laborers on the farm of Henry Young prepared to return to work after breakfast, and were approaching the steam threshing machine, when the boiler burst, scattering destruction in every direction. Five men were killed outright, and five others were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. The machine was shattered in a thousand pieces, and the wheat took fire, which spread to all the surrounding property. The stock-yard and all its contents were consumed in the flames.

LIGHTNING struck the Atlantic Flour Mills at St. Louis and in an instant the whole structure was in flames. Four of the operatives perished in the building. Several others were badly hurt and bruised, some, it is feared, fatally, in escaping. It was beyond human power to save the mills, which were valued at $200,000, and insured for $150,000.....The Supreme Court of Nebraska has pronounced constitutional in every particular the liquor law which compels saloon-keepers to pay licenses of $500 or $1,000 and give $5,000 bonds.....At the chain of lakes, near Waupaca, Wis., some scientists have exhumed from an Indian mound a skull of nearly twice the usual size.....A band of cowboys recently attacked a caravan from Sonora on the way to Arizona, killed four of the party, and carried off $5,000 and the pack animals. The civil authorities in Arizona seem powerless, and the Mexicans hold the Americans responsible for the outrages.

THE wheat crop of Nebraska is pronounced a failure. Barley, oats, rye and flax will prove a fair crop. Owing to the excessively hot weather and the total absence of rain recently the corn crop will not be near an average.....The fall-wheat crop of Illinois, according to the State Agricultural Department, shows a falling off of about 59 per cent. from the crop of last year, and is probably the worst in quality and quantity grown in the State for twenty years. The crop of this year will not dishearten the farmers of the State, however, and it is probable that a larger area will be sown this fall than ever before.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL has served nearly five years in the Wisconsin penitentiary for the assassination of Dan O'Mara at Chippewa Falls. G. W. Chase, a life prisoner in that institution, now confesses that he perpetrated the crime for which Campbell was incarcerated.....Dispatches from New Mexico state that the situation is more serious than ever before as regards outbreaks of the Mescalero Apaches. Indians in small bands are raiding the country, and it is utterly impossible for troops to come up with them. Reports of murders and depredations committed by them upon isolated communities come in every day, and there is no telling the damage done or the number of lives lost since they have been in the field.

A DUEL has taken place in Indian Territory between T. O. Carpenter, a Choctaw chief, and Col. Amos Price, a prominent Creek. The latter was killed, and the former fatally injured.....It is reported in St. Louis that the two chief barge lines on the Lower Mississippi have been consolidated, with a capital of $3,000,000. The amalgamation will give a fleet of twenty-three tugs and 149 barges, having a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels.....The jailer at Kansas City made the discovery that Bill Ryan, the Glendale train-robber, had a bunch of burglar's saws in his cell, and had cut three sides of a large square in the iron door.....A prominent physician of Cincinnati reports twenty well-defined cases of typhoid fever among the 400 English colonists at Rugby, Tenn. A corps of physicians and nurses has been dispatched to the afflicted settlement. Bad drinking-water was the chief cause of the epidemic.

PROF. SNOW, of the Kansas University, and his party, who were encamped in the mountains near Socorro, New Mexico, and were believed to have been butchered by Apaches, have turned up all right.....Indian-Agent Hunt announces the discovery of rich and extensive silver-fields in Indian Territory, near Fort Sill, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asks for troops to keep out the intruders.....Hartmann, the Russian Nihilist, is now in Chicago. He has kept very quiet, evidently desiring to preserve a strict incognito for the present, and disclaims that his presence in that city has any connection with Nihilistic schemes.

THE SOUTH.

ALL prominent places in New Orleans were adorned, a few nights ago, with placards, signed by the Committee of Safety, which declare that the laws must be enforced, corruption in office stopped, and hoodlumism put down.

BENJAMIN BIRD, a colored man, was hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., for the murder of a policeman during a riot at that place in June, 1880. Bird confessed his crime before he was taken on the scaffold, but there asserted his innocence. The noose broke once, and it was only after a second spring of the trap that Bird was dispatched. George Griffin, colored, was also hanged at Birmingham, Ala.....The war in Perry county, Ark., is at an end, and the brave militia have returned to their homes.

IN the darkness the engineer of a freight train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad mistook for sheep three negroes who had laid down on the track to sleep, and two of them were killed and third badly wounded.

CHARLES STEWART, a negro, killed his wife with a hatchet at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and was taken from jail and lynched. His father-in-law prayed for him, and then helped to hang him.

DANVILLE, one of the most important centers for leaf tobacco in Virginia, reports the certainty of a short crop thereabouts. What there is will be of poor quality.

GENERAL.

AN accident, caused by a passenger train running over a cow, on the Grand Trunk railway, near Prescott, Canada, resulted in the instant death of the engineer, the serious wounding of the fireman, baggage-master, two express messengers, and various injuries to a number of passengers.

A COLLISION of freight cars near Wooster, Ohio, caused the death of a brakeman named John Whitaker, and the destruction of two engines and fourteen loaded cars.....The whaler Abbott Lawrence, which was towed into St. Johns in a disabled condition, reports that during January and February the mercury ranged between 18 and 75 degrees below zero at Marble island. The whaling season was a failure, because the ice-packs prevented the whalers from moving a ship's length.....Henry W. Howgate, disbursing officer of the signal service, was arrested at Mount Clemens, Mich., charged with obtaining $40,000 of Government funds by means of fraudulent vouchers, and taken to Washington.

Two Americans were assassinated near Altama, Mexico, recently. Two persons were arrested on suspicion of being their murderers, but were shot dead while attempting to escape.....Indian Agent Tiffany, at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, apprehends trouble with the White Mountain Indians, the Santos, and the San Carlos Indians, who are growing restive and quarrelsome under the influence of the "medicine men." Nana and his band of Indian fiends are said to be nearly 150 miles south of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in New Mexico. Sixty volunteers from Socorro are engaged in guarding mines. Thirteen men were killed by Apaches at Alamosa in one day.....State militia to the number of 10,000 have already given notice of their intention to participate in the Yorktown centennial.

A REPORT upon the salt manufacture of the United States, prepared by W. L. Rowland, special agent for the chemical industry of the Census Bureau, gives some highly interesting statistics in relation to this indispensable article. It shows a very large increase of production of salt in the past twenty years. The entire product in 1880 is 12,717,198 bushels; in 1870, 17,606,105; and in 1860, 29,800,298 bushels. In 1860 the State of New York furnished 7,521,335 bushels, or 59 per cent. of the entire production, while Michigan furnished but 2 per cent. Twenty years later Michigan outstripped New York and produced 12,425,885 bushels, an amount almost equal to the production of all the States in 1860, and 41½ per cent. of the supply of 1880, New York contributing not quite 30 per cent. of the aggregate production. The average depth of the Michigan wells is 881 feet, while those of New York are but 424 feet. The strength of the brine in Michigan is 91¼ deg. salimeter, while New York brine is but 69½ deg.....Our cold weather last winter was severe enough in all conscience; but returns just received from the Hudson's bay region, up toward the North pole, state that the average frigidity in that region from Jan. 1 to March 1 was 48 degrees below zero. The lowest point reached during the winter was 75 degrees below zero. The winter was the coldest known since 1690. The whaling season was a failure.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Central Committee of California recommend Marcus D. Boruck for Secretary of the United States Senate.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Minnesota has issued a call for the State Convention to meet at St. Paul on the 28th of September.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram says of Guiteau, the assassin: "He has now been confined in jail over five weeks. It is rather a singular fact that no one has ever called upon him at the jail with a friendly purpose, that during his wanderings in this city he never made one friend who now manifests any substantial interest in him; that no letter has been received by Guiteau proffering him counsel or assistance. Such an absolute destitution of friends is something unprecedented even in the case of the meanest criminals. He has never asked to have anybody sent for. Officials at the jail state that Guiteau is a very tractable prisoner. The representations frequently made that he is restless and querulous are not founded on fact. He is more composed now and less nervous than when first taken to jail. He has settled down, the officials say, to await philosophically for the result. At no time since his confinement, it is stated by his attendants, has he shown any manifestation of sorrow or remorse. He shows some anxiety about the President's condition and hopes that he will recover."

WASHINGTON telegrams of the 12th inst. report the President's condition, at that date, as fairly satisfactory. The pulse ruled rather high, but the attending surgeons seemed to view this lightly, and asserted that the patient was steadily improving. Dr. Bliss was slightly poisoned by a cut from one of the knives used in removing the pus from the President's wound. Dr. Blackburn, the Governor of Kentucky, expresses the opinion that Guiteau's bullet was deflected to the spinal column, and that the President will undoubtedly die from his wound.

WASHINGTON telegrams of Aug. 15 state that, owing to a slight gastric difficulty, the President's condition was hardly as favorable as on the few previous days. When in ordinary health the President has occasionally suffered from indigestion, but the present attack is all the more serious as the medical staff are working to supply the lost strength. In spite of sensational articles in the newspapers and the ominous forebodings of impatient critics, his surgeons confidently predict the ultimate recovery of the patient. The high pulsation is, they say, not a dangerous symptom in itself, and is at this time the result of indigestion. There is no intention on the part of the surgeons of endeavoring to extract the bullet. They believe that it is now encysted, and therefore incapable of doing more harm. Before leaving for New York Dr. Hamilton expressed himself in a very hopeful manner, explaining that time will be required to diminish the pus-secreting surface, and that until then a marked improvement cannot reasonably be expected. Said the doctor: "You may assure the public that the President will get well if they will only wait patiently for the result."....According to figures furnished by the Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, there were 268 lives lost of passengers and crews upon merchant steam vessels of the United States during the last fiscal year. Compared with the previous year there has been an increase in the number of lives lost of eighty-three persons.

DISPATCHES from the capital on the 16th inst. say that "yesterday was the most unfavorable day which the President passed since the second day after the shooting. His stomach refused to perform its functions, and nourishment had to be administered by injection. Vomiting and nausea occurred several times during the day. The patient's pulse went at an alarming rate, rising at one time to 130. The physicians were evidently much alarmed, but refused to speak much. The Cabinet officers evinced the greatest anxiety. The streets at the capital were thronged with eager, sorrowful crowds anxious to hear the latest news. Dr. Bliss, who had been uniformly sanguine and hopeful, is quoted as saying last night that if the President's stomach does not improve he will die. It was not apprehended that death would ensue to-day in the event no improvement occurs, but it is evident from the expressions of the physicians that unless the stomach quickly recovers its tone the gravest results in the near future are apprehended. At midnight the President was resting quietly, his pulse had somewhat subsided, and he was free from nausea and vomiting, but there was reason to believe that these symptoms would return if food should be administered."

CROP reports received by the Department of Agriculture give the condition of spring wheat at 81, against 88 last year and 81 in 1879 at the same time. Compared with the crop last year, there is reported a heavy decrease in the States of Iowa and Illinois; a slight decrease in Minnesota, Nebraska and California; while in Wisconsin and all the New England States there is an increase. Reports from Dakota indicate a fair crop, with a large increase in acreage. The condition of tobacco is somewhat lower than at this time last year. The general condition of corn is 77—a very considerable decline since last month, when it stood at 90. In August, 1880, the condition was 98, which, however, was exceptionally high. The Atlantic coast States make a showing somewhat better than the general average, except in South Carolina, where the excessive drought has cut down the figures to 41. Louisiana and Texas are the next lowest of the coast States, from the same cause, reporting 67 and 46 respectively. Tennessee is the lowest of the interior States, its average falling to 53. In the great corn-growing region the highest reports are 95 in Wisconsin and 92 in Nebraska, and the lowest 74, in Kansas.

FOREIGN.

AT Shoeburyness, England, the Canadian artillery team won the Marquis of Lorne's prize for the battery which could quickest unmount and remount field pieces. They were in competition with and beat eleven teams of British volunteer artillery.....At Jastrow, in Western Prussia, in Pomerania, and in Western Russia the Jews are suffering persecution. In Russia sixteen villages have been burned, and at Karez, thirty-nine persons were killed.....Minister Foster reports that the Russian wheat crop bids fair to be the largest ever raised in the empire.....The Boer Government has been formally proclaimed. It is to be known as the South African Republic.

RAIDS continue to be made by insurgent Arab tribes, which, not content with ravaging Eastern and Southern Tunis, have now turned to the thicker-populated and richer domain bordering on Algeria. There appears to be a paucity of French troops in both governments, and the Arabs have things all their own way.

THERE has been another dynamite scare in Liverpool. Five rifles were placed among some bales of cotton on the Nelson dock at that city. The man who placed them there escaped after a struggle with the watchman.....An old building, four stories high, situated in the most frequented part of Vienna, fell suddenly. The greater part of the house was occupied by offices and fashionable stores. Twenty persons were killed and thirty persons were seriously injured.....All the news from Tunis shows that the insurrection among the native tribes is spreading with alarming rapidity, and that a holy war is imminent.

SIGNOR MERINETTI, a distinguished member of the Italian Alpine Club, was killed by an avalanche on Mount Rosa.

ANTI-JEWISH disturbances occurred at Stettin. Seven hundred men paraded the streets denouncing the children of Israel. Forty of the processionists were arrested. At Schievelbein, Pomerania, Jewish property was injured 150,000 marks' worth, and the municipality will have to pay the damage.

THE Association for the Codification of the Laws of Nations convened in session at Cologne, Germany, under the Presidency of Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Representatives from the United States, France, England, China, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Sweden were present. Among the American lawyers at the conference were David Dudley Field, F. A. P. Barnard, John Jay and Clinton B. Fisk.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that a council with a delegation of Dakota Indians took place at the Interior Department. The object of the consultation was to secure for the Poncas under Standing Bear permanent homes in Dakota on their old reservation or as near it as possible. The Omahas declined to sell any more land, and said they would rather sell to white settlers than Indians. The Winnebagoes gave a like answer, but White Thunder, speaking on behalf of all the Sioux tribes, said the land the Poncas wanted was only a small corner of their reservation, and they would give it to the Poncas and welcome them as a part of their nation, having all the rights and privileges of the Sioux people. Secretary Kirkwood asked how much the Sioux wanted as compensation. This seems to be the final conclusion of the long-drawn-out Ponca controversy.

A PARTY of Americans encamped in Guadaloupe canon, 100 miles from Tombstone, Arizona, near the Mexican line, were attacked by Mexicans and five of the number killed—William Lang, Dick Gray, Jim Crane, Charles Snow and Thomas Clinton. Two others were wounded. The trouble arose from a cattle raid across the Mexican line some months ago, and a counter raid by Mexicans recently. The Mexican raiders were overtaken and the cattle recaptured. The Mexicans who killed Lang and Gray's party are supposed to be some of the defeated raiders. A party of 200 Arizonians has organized to avenge the recent murders, and great fears are entertained for the Americans living on the Mexican side, as a war of retaliation is sure to follow.

HARTMANN, the Russian Nihilist, in an interview with a New York reporter, attempted to justify his trying to murder the Czar, and held that Wendell Phillips, Victor Hugo, John Swinton and other men of great intelligence had spoken in justification of the course. Hartmann has filed, at New York, a declaration of his intention to become an American citizen.

JAMES CAIRD, an eminent British agricultural authority, thinks two-thirds of the wheat land of England will yield an average crop, while the other third will fall 10 per cent. below. Barley is the best crop of the year, but oats are extremely deficient.....Live stock in Great Britain during the past two years has been diminished by more than 12 per cent.—there being a decline of 2,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 lambs since 1879.

A CONTRACTOR on the Panama canal states that 200 men are at work on the excavation, but the engineers have not established the line across the isthmus. Lumber is being shipped from San Francisco to build the stations.....In a three-mile rowing race at Halifax, N. S., for $500, McKay beat Plaisted by two lengths.

THE total value of the exports from this country for the seven months ending July 31, 1881, was $82,706,077, against $62,286,046 worth exported during the corresponding period of 1880. The total value of the provisions and tallow exported during the nine months ending July 31, 1881, was $88,321,037, against $96,890,277 exported during the nine corresponding months of the previous year.

PROF. J. RUSSELL WEBB proposes to reform the spelling of the English language, and here is a sample: "Our alfabet marks onli the sounds that ar clereli distinct to the 'comun pepl.' Nise shades of pronunshiashun must be taught orali. An alfabet to sucsede must be adapted to the mas rather than to the fu."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

There has been little, if any, improvement in the President's condition since yesterday morning. The fact is, his stomach has completely given out. It rejects even lime-water, and nourishment has to be administered by injection. The pulse continues to beat with alarming rapidity. There is gloom at the capital. The Cabinet officers dread the worst, and the physicians have not felt justified in saying anything which might lead to hope.

A gentleman who has seen the President within a day or two says he was so shocked at his altered appearance that he could scarcely conceal his sense of painful surprise. His emaciated features, his fallen eyes, the skin drawn tightly across his face, told a tale of suffering and weakness that the information doubled out in daily bulletins had not conveyed to our anxious nation.

Ex-Senator Conkling stated to an Associated Press reporter yesterday that he thought the country was passing through the most dangerous crisis in its history, and that the President's death would be one of the most dangerous things which could happen it. He said he did not intend to leave New York should the President grow worse, unless to offer his services to the bereaved family of the President.

Guiteau, the assassin, is reported to be feeling very nervous. The movements of the jail officials and the doubling of the military guards seem to have led him to think that a crisis in the President's condition is approaching, and he has become somewhat excited in consequence. He evidently has a great dread of the wrath of the people, and his attempts to appear unconcerned and to make it appear that he considers that in shooting the President he was doing a commendable act are easily seen through. He wants to be considered insane on certain subjects, but will hardly succeed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

There was a slight improvement in the President's condition yesterday. He slept well last night, the pulse has shown a steady diminution, and there has been no recurrence of the vomiting. The fears of blood-poisoning have been dismissed. A teaspoonful of beef juice and a few drops of muriatic acid were given twice in the afternoon, and a spice blister put on the stomach. The patient's weight has lessened seventy pounds since the assassination, and his face is represented as haggard and blanched. The physicians have decided not to administer food in the natural way for some time to come. Twenty ounces of nutritive substances are daily injected into the President's system. It appears clear to the medical attendants of the President that his critical condition was caused simply by a form of dyspepsia. While the effort was being made to increase the vitality of the body and fortify it for the exhaustion attending the suffering and constant discharge from the wound, the diet was too rapidly increased and produced the relapse. The discovery of this fact will be productive of beneficial results in the immediate future. More patience will be exercised, and the building up of the system will be slower and surer. Dr. Bliss believes that by the time the President recovers from the gastric attack the wound will be healed. It is already far advanced in the healing stage, and the resumption of the functions of the stomach will be the only thing needed to bring the patient to the long-looked-for convalescence. Mrs. Garfield bears up bravely, and her confidence in her husband's recovery remains unshaken. A citizen of New York, describing himself as in robust health, has offered his blood to save the President by transfusion.

Dr. Baxter, who has been the President's physician for ten years previous to the shooting, says that, although of stalwart physique, Gen. Garfield suffered much during the time he attended him from chronic dyspepsia and a delicate stomach, brought about by his sedentary habits and mental strain. He said that the President was in the habit of eating too rapidly, without proper mastication, and also made a practice of sitting up late at night over his books or in considering public business. These habits had the effect of increasing his dyspeptic condition. Dr. Baxter thinks that the attending surgeons have not given these facts as much attention as the circumstances called for.

Among the vast number of dispatches received at the White House was one of a personal character from Queen Victoria, which was answered by Mrs. Garfield.

Secretary Blaine, who was in Augusta when he first heard the news of the last unfavorable change in the President's condition, returned to Washington yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, while McGill, employed as a guard in the jail, was passing Guiteau's cell he noticed the occupant employed apparently in paring his nails. McGill approached the cell and asked Guiteau what he was doing. Guiteau said he was doing nothing, and on McGill asking what he was doing with the knife the scoundrel made oath that he had none. The guard called on him to drop it, whereupon the murderous ruffian jumped up and attempted to stab him. McGill pulled his revolver, Guiteau grappled him, and in the struggle the revolver went off. This brought other guards, and Guiteau was secured. The knife, which he swore he had not, was found under his foot. It is made of steel, is five or six inches in length and rather sharp. Guiteau, after being disarmed, raved and affected insanity. How he came in possession of the knife has not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

A stronger pulse, a better feeling of the skin, retention of nourishment derived from enemata, and the excellent tone of the President's mind, are mentioned as unmistakable indications that the crisis is past and the road to recovery again regained. The fact that the President is able to procure refreshing sleep without the use of anodynes is pointed to as one of the most favorable features of his case. The irritation of the stomach has entirely ceased, and it is thought the patient's thirst will be entirely satisfied by supplying him with fluids in the ordinary way and by enemata. The wound is considered in a very healthy condition. Some alarm was created yesterday among the unmedical by the appearance of a swelling of the parotid gland near the right angle of the jaw. This, however, occasions no uneasiness among the professional men, being merely regarded as an indication of a debilitated system, the result of a low tone of the blood, and not figuring in the case one way or another. Agnew informed Mrs. Garfield that the only thing needed for the rapid recovery of the President was the improvement of the digestive power of the stomach.

Warden Crocker, of the Washington jail, yesterday handed Guiteau a postal-card from his sister, Mrs. F. M. Scoville, of Chicago, asking about his health. The assassin requested that she be informed that he was praying daily for the recovery of the President, and regretted his deed.

The Penalty of a Day's Philanthropy.

It's a great thing to be a philanthropist. So Mr. Goodheart thought, and at the suggestion of his neighbor, Mr. Snide, he resolved to have a grand picnic for the poor bootblacks of the city at his elegant country house. So he sent a man to hunt up a lot of the boys and bring them out there one fine afternoon. They came, a good hundred of them, and the old gentlemen received them with smiling faces and kind words. "Make yourselves right at home, boys, and have just as good a time as you know how to," he said to them. Then he left them to go it and went into the house. In about fifteen minutes his head gardener came in and asked him if he had given three of the boys permission to ride upon his Alderney cow, and to throw rocks and hard names at whoever objected. Mr. G. said "No," and went out to see about it. He finally induced the boys to quit that amusement, and then his coachman came and said if he wanted to have any fish in his trout pond he'd better go and stop the boys from fishing in it. He did so and began to feel rather annoyed at their proceedings. But he stood it and didn't scold. Presently his dog flew by with a bottle attached to his tail, and the whole gang set off in pursuit, and ran over his flower beds and into the conservatory and upset valuable plants, and did a heap of damage. Then he ordered the gang started for the city, and in hunting them up four were found to have just got the barn afire by smoking in the hay. Vigorous efforts, however, saved the building and the boys were shipped away. And then Mr. G. sadly told his men to try and repair the wreck while he went over to see the neighbor who suggested the affair. And they parted foes. And Mr. G. declares he is not and never will be a philanthropist. It's harder than being a hero.—*Boston Post.*

The Unfortunate Position of a Bridegroom.

They had a terrible time at a wedding up at Petaluma the other day, and which only goes to show the smallest drawback will sometimes take the stiffening out of the swellest occasion.

It seems that the ceremony was a very grand affair, indeed. There were eight bridesmaids, and the church was crowded from pit to dome, as the dramatic critics would say. But, when they got to the proper place in the ceremony, and the groom began feeling around for the ring, he discovered that it wasn't on hand. After the minister had scowled at the miserable wretch for awhile the latter detected that the magic circlet had slipped through a hole in his pocket and worked down into his boot. He communicated the terrible fact in a whisper to the bride, who turned deadly pale and was only kept from fainting by the reflection that they would inevitably cut the strings of her satin corset in case she did.

"Why don't you produce the ring?" whispered the bride's big brother, hoarsely, and feeling for his pistol, under the impression that the miserable man was about to back out.

"I can't. It's in my boot," explained the groom, under his breath, his very hair meanwhile turning red with mortification.

"Try and fish it out, somehow—hurry up!" mumbled the preacher behind his book.

"I'll try," gasped the victim, who was very stout; and he put one foot on the chancel rail, pulled up his trousers leg, and began making spasmodic jabs for the ring with his forefinger. The minister motioned to the organist to squeeze out a few notes to fill in the time, while a rumor rapidly went through the congregation to the effect that a telegram had just arrived proving that the groom had four wives living in the East already.

"I—I can't reach it," groaned the half married man, in agony. "It won't come."

"Sit down and take off your boot, you fool!" hissed the bride's mother, while the bride herself moaned piteously and wrung her hands.

There was nothing left; so the sufferer sat down on the floor and began to wrestle with his boot which was naturally new and tight, while a fresh rumor got under way to the effect that the groom was beastly tight and insisted on paring his corns.

As the boot came finally off, its crushed wearer endeavored, unsuccessfully, to hide a trade dollar hole in the heel of his stocking; noticing which the parson, who was a humorous sort of sky-contractor, said, grimly:

"You seem to be getting married just in time, my young friend."

And the ceremony proceeded with the party of the first part standing on one leg, trying to hide his well-ventilated foot under the tail of his coat, and appropriately muttering "Darn it!" at short intervals.—*San Francisco Post.*

Table Manners.

Nothing is so important in the training of a family of children (after teaching them reverence and to tell the truth), as to give them good table manners, says an article in Harper's *Bazar*, from which are taken these extracts: It is said by foreigners to be a great national defect with us Americans. We do not, as a nation, comport ourselves well at the table. In the first place, we eat too fast, and are apt to make a noise over our soup. Well-bred people put their soup into their mouths without a sound, lifting up their spoon slowly, thinking about it, and managing to swallow it noiselessly. In the second place, we are accused of chewing our food with the mouth open, and of putting too much in the mouth at once. Again, we are accused, particularly at railway stations and at hotels, of putting our heads in our plates, and of eating with the knife instead of with the fork. Some people eat instinctively and with great elegance; some never achieve elegance in these minor matters, but all should strive for it. There is no more repulsive object than a person who eats noisily, grossly, inelegantly. Dr. Johnson is remembered for his brutal way of eating almost as much as for his great learning and genius. With him it was selfish preoccupation. Fish and fruit are eaten with silver knives and forks; or, if silver fish-knives are not provided, a piece of bread can be held in the left hand. Fish corrodes a steel knife. Never tilt a soup-plate for the last drop, or scrape your plate clean, or drain your wine-glass to the dregs. Leave something for "manners"—a good old rule. A part of table manners should be the conversation. By mutual consent, every one should bring only the best that is in him to the table. There should be the greatest care taken in the family circle to talk of only agreeable topics at meals. The mutual forbearance which prompts the neat dress, the respectful bearing, the delicate habit of eating, the attention to table etiquette, should also make the mind put on its best dress, and the effort of any one at a meal should be to make himself or herself as agreeable as possible. No one should show any haste in being helped, any displeasure at being left until the last. It is always proper at an informal meal to ask for a second cut, to say that rare or underdone beef is more to your taste than the more cooked portions, to ask for another glass of champagne or sherry. But one never asks twice for soup or fish; one is rarely helped twice at dessert. These dishes, also salad, are supposed to admit of but one helping.

MANY students burn midnight oil, but do very little midnight toil.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—This is a natural secretion, but becomes a cutaneous complaint by neglect. Take an ounce of powdered borax, a piece of unslacked lime the size of a chestnut, and a table-spoonful of spirits of ammonia; put them in a quart bottle, and fill it up with boiled or pump water. After twelve hours apply this wash to the scalp. Ladies can apply it best with a small sponge. Rinse with tepid water. After a few applications the scales will disappear, the hair becomes soft and brilliant, and the young hair will be seen to start out. Dandruff should be cured gradually, so as not to produce sick headache or dizziness by its sudden suppression.

THE excessive mortality of infants within the first year has been lately discussed among medical men in Paris. M. Bouchardat contends that the great mass of the milk sold in Paris does not fulfill the conditions indispensable to alimentation of infants; that it does not digest like mother's milk, but produces diarrhea, which is the chief cause of the excessive mortality. He considers that effort should be made to secure maternal suckling (except in very rare cases). M. Jules Guerin, while agreeing as to the prevalence of infantile diarrhea, considers that more attention should be paid to adaptation of cow's milk, and, in artificial lactation, to the digestive powers of the child. He had often observed that infants fed with good cow's milk had diarrhea, because the milk was too strong or given in too great quantity.

BATHING CHILDREN.—Some mothers think when their children get beyond two or three years of age the frequent entire bath can be dispensed with. If some of the main facts of physiology were well known and understood every one would perceive that cleanliness of the skin is one of the conditions of good health. It happens when bathing is disregarded that the lungs, kidneys or bowels have more than their own apportionment of work. If they are strong and healthy they may bear the tax without apparent ill, but, in most cases, a lowering of the vitality and tone of the system ensues. Large bath tubs are convenient and pleasant, but not indispensable for proper cleaning of the skin. A speedy sponging of the body in pure water, followed by friction in pure air, is all that is necessary. When disinclined to use water a thorough application of the flesh brush to the whole person is an excellent substitute; especially on retiring, it relieves nervousness, equalizes the circulation, and induces quiet sleep. Mothers, above all, should see that their children are well bathed. If their skins are kept active and healthy there will not be half the danger from fever, colds and eruptions. If your little one is cross and troublesome, and finds no occupation that pleases him, try the effects of a bath; sometimes it is magical, and if tired he will go to sleep and awake bright, cheerful and happy. Do not, as some people do, plunge a child in cold water when he screams and shrinks from it, thinking you are doing a good deed. Nature must be the guide. If your child has a nervous constitution a shock of this kind is only exhausting and injurious.

"How did you like the lecture?"

"Oh, it was beautiful."

"What did he say?"

"Oh, he said so many beautiful things."

"Tell me some."

"Oh, he said—he said—but I can't tell it to you as he said them."

"Tell them as you understood them."

"Well, he said—he said—oh I can't——."

"Tell us one thing he said."

"Well, he said that the æsthetics of existence enabled us to—to—oh, I can't."

"Tell us what you think he meant."

"Oh, go along. Why didn't you go and hear him yourself?"

IN ENGLAND a first-class telegraph clerk under the present system may, with good luck and good conduct combined, after eighteen years' service, raise himself to a pecuniary pinnacle whereby he would be entitled to a salary of $120 per annum. The wages of a third-class clerk commences at sixteen shillings per week, and rise by gradual increments to the sum of twenty-seven shillings, and yet they are not happy, and, like Oliver Twist, "are asking for more."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 90	@12 00
HOGS	5 75	@ 5 90
COTTON	12	@ 12½
FLOUR—Superfine	4 30	@ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 20	@ 1 30
No. 2 Red	1 34	@ 1 36
CORN—Ungraded	61	@ 68
OATS—Mixed Western	43	@ 46
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11½	@ 11½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 90	@ 6 40
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	5 25	@ 5 80
HOGS	5 25	@ 6 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2	58	@ 59
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
RYE—No. 2	96	@ 98
BARLEY—No. 2	97	@ 98
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 16
PORK—Mess	17 50	@17 75
LARD	11½	@ 11½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 28	@ 1 30
No. 2	1 25	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2	55	@ 57
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 1	88	@ 89
BARLEY—No. 2	76	@ 77
PORK—Mess	17 60	@17 75
LARD	11½	@ 11½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 26	@ 1 29
CORN—Mixed	60	@ 62
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
RYE	99	@ 1 00
PORK—Mess	18 25	@18 50
LARD	11½	@ 11½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN	57	@ 58
OATS	37	@ 38
RYE	95	@ 96
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11	@ 11½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 28	@ 1 30
No. 2 Red	1 30	@ 1 32
CORN	58	@ 60
OATS	38	@ 40

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 1	56	@ 59
OATS—Mixed	42	@ 45
BARLEY (per cental)	1 60	@ 2 20
PORK—Mess	19 25	@19 50

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2	59	@ 61
OATS	36	@ 39

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	6 10	@ 6 60
Fair	5 00	@ 6 00
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS	6 50	@ 7 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 60

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1881.

INDIANA NEWS.

Richmond is to have a brass foundry.

The Jennings county fair has proved a great success.

The publication of the 72d volume of the Indiana reports has been delayed until Sept. 14.

Farmers in Putnam county along the railroads are having much trouble with burning fields.

Two little negro boys have been sentenced at Madison to three years in the penitentiary for setting fire to barns.

New Albany will soon be asked to vote the sum of $100,000 to secure the location of the Air-line shops.

Alfred Brattin, who murdered Douglass Hester, near Nashville, Brown county, is now a fugitive from justice.

Thomas Carter died at Greenfield, Hancock county, the other day, from drinking lemonade colored with aniline.

It is estimated that there was a crowd of 20,000 persons in attendance at the old settlers' meeting, in Hendricks county.

Dennis Lynch set fire to the Rochester (Fulton county) calaboose, while being held for drunkenness, and barely escaped with his life.

The annual meeting of the old settlers of Fayette county was held at the fair grounds in Connersville. About 4,000 people were present.

When the Seymour telephone exchange is in working order, it is proposed to connect with Brownstown, Courtland and surrounding villages.

Three highwaymen attacked Capt. Swift, a well-known stock trader of Orange county, and, putting revolvers at his head, robbed him of $450.

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics is about to send out a blank for the purpose of ascertaining the different avenues of business already open to women.

A family in Delphi, Carroll county, were poisoned by eating butter which had been covered with a cabbage leaf upon which paris green had been used to destroy bugs.

Leonidas Robertson, a farmer living near Madison, who has never shown the slightest tendency to insanity, put on his wife's clothes and sun-bonnet, and hanged himself.

Two alligator gars were recently killed in Cicero creek, near Noblesville. They measured fifteen and twenty inches respectively. They are the first ever seen in these waters.

Workmen employed in making an excavation near the river, at Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, unearthed a number of Indian skeletons, some of them comparatively near the surface.

E. B. Lewellen committed suicide at a hotel in Shelbyville, by taking strychnine and whisky. He was a well-to-do young man about 27 years old, his home being in Randolph county, North Carolina.

William R. Hougham, a young man of Perkinsville, Madison county, was killed at the hands of one James D. Powers, a notorious outlaw, who began a riot and was being quieted by Hougham.

A large meadow of hay had been cut near Corydon, Harrison county, and, a bumble-bees' nest having been stirred up, the boys thought to burn out the bees. The result was the whole meadow was burned over.

Perry Barngrover, of Fairland, Shelby county, was indicted at the last session of the Grand Jury, and is now out on bail, for the crime of barratry. This is the first case of the kind ever indicted by a Shelby county Grand Jury.

Miss Emma Reeves, daughter of a prominent citizen of Harrison county, went crazy at camp meeting over the subject of sanctification, which was there being laid down as the law of God, and when taken home she committed suicide.

Benjamin Pierce, of Sullivan county, while at work in a clearing, was pinned to the earth by a burning tree that fell upon him. It was nearly an hour before his little boy could summon a rescue, and the poor man, then burned nearly to a crisp, lived but a short time.

A 10-year-old son of Todd Henderson was hauling logs in the upper part of Clark county, when, in driving down a hill, the lock-chain broke, the horses started to run off, the wagon upset and the log fell on the boy, crushing him so terribly that he died immediately.

A boy, 15 years of age, by the name of Charles Sutton, living at Smithfield, Delaware county, caught his fingers in a cog-wheel while doing duty as assistant miller at the flouring-mills of that place, tearing his right arm off at the elbow.

Mary Stevens, an honest farmer living near Glenwood, Rush county, was victimized by a rascally lightning-rod agent to the tune of $235. He was induced to sign a note, before he knew what he was doing, for said amount, for a poor job of rodding his buildings.

A Columbus man has a horse in his stable that is said to be 48 years old. He served through the war, on the Union side, and was 28 years old in 1861, when he enlisted or was drafted into the service. He bears the U. S. brand and is still a very good animal for light harness.

Dr. Biddinger, of Harrison county, had several horses die in quick succession, and suspicion attached to Samuel Ewing, a farmer in the neighborhood, as the poisoner. Ewing was then hanged to a tree to extort a confession, and was finally forced to sell out and leave. Chemical analysis now shows that the horses died of botts.

Driven-well owners in Jackson county denounce as a swindle the demand made upon them for $10 royalty for each well. Some, rather than litigate, have acceded to the demand, but the greater majority declare they will spend double the amount in defending any suits that may be brought against them.

As Reuben Baker was leaving Geneva, Adams county, for Fulton county, Ill., he displayed all his wealth, amounting to $140, at the depot, and, before leaving, was robbed of his money by Joel Weaver and Alfred Sharpe. Sharpe has been apprehended, and confessed and delivered to the Justice his half of the money. The other escaped.

A young married man went to Connersville, Fayette county, and purchased furniture to go to housekeeping. On his road home with the goods, he accidentally let fire fall from his cigar into the straw and combustibles. The blaze sprang up fiercely, and it was with difficulty that the horses were extricated from the wagon. The furniture and wagon were consumed.

At Muncie, Delaware county, one of the men connected with a side-show attached to Coup's circus was badly bitten on the hand by one of the snakes. He had his hand in the case for the purpose of learning the temperature, when the reptile very suddenly caught his finger. The man went to a drug store and filled himself with whisky and will survive.

John Shaffer, an old and wealthy farmer, died lately at Delphi, Carroll county. In some respects he was a remarkable man. Without sufficient education to keep a set of books, for years he relied altogether on his memory to keep the transactions of several kinds of business, amounting annually, perhaps, to $20,000, and people always found him to be correct and accurate.

Corry, Clay county, was lately the scene of a homicide, the parties to which were Daniel O. Beatty and Joseph Dunham. Beatty is Dunham's son-in-law, and the two men disagreed as to the proper division of some wheat of which they were joint owners. They met, with their arbitrators, at a school house to settle the matter, when the quarrel was renewed, and Beatty shot his father-in-law dead.

An analysis of the stomach of Sarah Lewellen, whose murder by her husband, William Lewellen, at North Vernon, has been charged, found strychnine in quantities sufficient to have killed half a dozen persons. The husband is in jail, with excellent chances of being the second man hanged in Jennings county. Lewellen's neighbors have believed him guilty from the beginning, and frequent threats of lynching have been heard.

New Indiana patents: A. G. Caldwell, of Indianapolis, for improvements for and method of demagnetizing; Abner D. Dailey, of Riley, for improvements in harvesting and similar machines; William H. Deniston, of Peru, for improvement in cultivator; Peter Hebner, of Boonville, for improvements in fan attachments for sewing-machines; Phillip J. Knapp, of Coal City, for improvement in clothes-pounder; Samuel G. Searight, of Butler, for improvements in reversing damper for stove-pipes and drums; George W. Stockman, of Indianapolis, for improvements in vapor or gas absorber for ammonia refrigerator apparatus; James A. Wood, of Greensburg, for improvements in harrow attachment for wheel-plows.

Caressing a Serpent.

Mr. H. T. Poole, well known as one of Polk County's trustworthy citizens, has a little boy near the age of three years, that has been unusually backward about learning to talk, but has acquired the art of endeavoring to be understood by means of signs, such as pointing his finger at such objects as happen to gain his attention. Not long since, while a lady friend was calling upon Mrs. Poole, the child's peculiar actions led his mother to believe that something unusual was receiving his attention, and as soon as her company disappeared she was led to make an investigation. Following the child in the yard and to the corner of the house, she watched the little one stoop low and crawl under the floor, where his attention was soon seemingly drawn to some object well back in the corner of the brick underpinning.

Led now by a deep curiosity, the mother herself crawled beneath the floor sufficiently to acquaint herself with the situation, and the sight that met her gaze almost froze her blood. In a perfect coil, as though prepared to combat some formidable foe, with head erect, lay a huge serpent, with the little child rubbing its hands gently over its body. The serpent, as though apprised of the child's ignorance of fear, and intending no harm, would gently move its head aside when the hand of the child passed near it. Mrs. Poole as quick as possible after realizing this awful situation, drew the child away, and directed some negro women to drag the serpent out and kill it. With a hoe they soon brought it out, but it quickly began to show fight, once jumping its full length at those seeking to slay it. It was dispatched, however, and proved to be of that dangerous specimen known as the highland moccasin. It was more than half as large as a man's wrist, and measured nearly three feet in length.

It is supposed that the child had been fondling the snake for some while, and who, possessing a knowledge of the reptil's dangerous character, will attempt an answer to the query: Why was he spared the poisonous fangs?—*Cedarville (Ga.) Advertiser.*

A Curious Instance.

A few days ago a most singular case was heard in one of the Paris law courts. A stone mason, named Jean Jeanzac, 30 years of age, was charged with trying to make a prostitute of a young girl, Pauline Vilette, born in 1865. The girl, it seems, had run away from home and went to live with Jeanzac, but when they were arrested both declared that she was as pure as when she was born. In court the girl made a statement which created the greatest sensation. She said it was a voluntary act on her part, going away from home to live with Jean. They had great affection for each other, for he was kind to her when her mother's husband, who was not her father, abused her. They had slept together for weeks, but never had Jean attempted to dishonor her person, and she was still a virgin. In proof of what she said she demanded that medical experts should be sent for and an examination held. The judge sent for two prominent doctors, who pronounced her worthy of the Montyon prize—a reward given yearly by the French academy to the most virtuous girl in France. Of course Jean was acquitted. —*Paris Cor. Kansas City Times.*

The Curiosities of Politics.

The most marvelous thing about the Republican party is the control which is has obtained over the public sentiment of the North. In 1860 it was fashionable to consider a debased suffrage the great danger of the country, in 1870 manhood suffrage was the first article in the creed of the infallible political party, and whoever denied it was anathematized; in 1880 a broad tolerance was in fashion, and a good Republican might hold either doctrine and defend the enfranchisement of the negro in South Carolina and the disfranchisement of the foreign-born citizen in Rhode Island.

Sometimes it is expedient for Republican purposes that temperance should be the keystone of political reform, and then again it may be denounced as mere fanaticism. In 1868 paper money was a sacred thing, and in 1873 gold was the god of the nation's idolatry. When it is necessary to install a carpet-bag Governor who had been defeated at the polls, a State has no rights which the Federal Government is bound to respect. When it is necessary to count into the Presidency a man who was not chosen by the people, the rights of the States are so sacred that Congress cannot go beyond the official seal on the certificates as to the electors' votes, even to correct fraud and forgery.

Right and wrong, as the needs of the party dictate, seem to become almost inconvertible terms. There are times when it appears to be a greater crime for a Democrat to have red hair than for a Republican to steal $100,000.

In regard to the individuals within the Republican organization, this curious power to alter standards, to make and unmake heroes, is singularly exhibited. The facility with which a commonplace little man like Woodford can be exalted to fame as one of the foremost orators of the world, and cast down again to the level of an incompetent attorney neglecting his official duties, is amusing. We have seen Woodin hooted as the underling of Tweed, and then metamorphosed into a great reformer. We can remember the time when Schuyler Colfax was held up as the model of American manhood, and we are by no means sure that he won't come into fashion again. The moment Seward abandoned Republicanism he sank from the foremost statesman of the age and the associate of Lincoln to a mere drunken office-holder. When Chase turned Democratic, he turned also, in the eyes of the public, into a mere office-seeker. The hate of the party converted Horace Greeley from the champion of human rights into a driveling old pro-slavery idiot.

At present we are enjoying the most astonishing exhibition of the ability of the Republican party to set up and pull down national heroes that was ever exhibited. A little more than a year ago, the country, under the influence of Republican fascination, was crazy about Gen. Grant. As the Chicago *Times* puts the case, "He was the greatest warrior of the world. He was the first citizen of the republic. He was noble, modest, gracious, the guest of Kings, the lover and savior of his country." Sober-minded people dreaded that the popular folly which treated him as a sort of demigod might prove dangerous to our institutions. Now Gen. Grant is metamorphosed into a dull and stupid fellow with an indecent idea of his own importance. He smokes too much and he has been altogether too fond of liquor. To be sure he won some battles, but then he had able subordinates and no end of odds; and all these campaigns were full of costly blunders. It has been discovered that he went on a spree after Donelson; that he was badly whipped at Shiloh; that he lingered for months about Vicksburg without a plan; that he botched the seige of Richmond; that he tried to prevent Sherman from marching on Savannah; that he wanted to remove Thomas; that he was a wretched President, and consorted with thieves and bosses; and that he is a very disreputable person generally, at whom any political cur may snap.

Verily, a history of the effect of the necessities of the Republican party upon received moral, social and historical standards would be an interesting work. —*Buffalo Courier.*

More Democratic—Less Monarchical.

So-called Republican journals assert that the true way to reform our Government is to make it less democratic. They propose to get rid of what they are pleased to call the "spoils system," by introducing a permanent civil service. They would give the President a body guard, and make assaults upon his person treason. They would hold him responsible only through his ministers, and they would restrict the liberty of criticism. In short, as Hamilton expressed it, they would "go into the British form."

Our constitution requires no such tinkering. It needs only an honest administration, faithful to the spirit and true to the letter. A good President more devoted to country than to party, or even more devoted to party than to faction, would speedily set to rights all that is amiss. He has law enough ready made on the statute book to institute every desirable reform. Jefferson, coming into place after a high carnival of years, found no difficulty whatever in reducing the Government to perfect simplicity, economy and efficiency, without any special legislation, until he came to the army, when Congress granted all he asked.

If we are to have any changes, let them be in the direction of democracy instead of monarchy. Let us give the people more voice, and not less, in the management of their own affairs. Mr. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, insists that the only way to eliminate the evils complained of is to make every officer of the Federal Government, except heads of departments, from President down to Postmaster, elective, and so responsible directly to the people. He would include the judiciary and the Senate. The latter he declares is now a mere refuge for the tools of corruption, and the former has been prostituted to party and to corporate power until it has well nigh lost public respect. What chance under this system would Lapham and Miller have had of an election to the Senate, or Joe Bradley and Stanley Matthews to seats on the Supreme bench?

We commend these views of Mr. Dean to professional reformers. It is curious that all their proposed innovations are against the people. As this one moves in an opposite direction it may be worthy of consideration.—*New York Sun.*

A Very Needful Invention.

The facts were these: Mr. Skid's neighbor kept a goat and that goat had often got at Mr. Skid and butted him two rods, end over end, and he hated the goat profusely. But the neighbor wouldn't keep the goat shut up, and so Skid invented a machine to slay the goat. It was in the form of a man bending down to pick up his hat, but in the body was a spring of tremendous power. From the hip pocket of the figure waved a red handkerchief that was the target to draw on the goat. When he butted it the spring would fly and throw the goat a big distance. The machine was gotten up in very elaborate style and looked just like a man. It was perfect enough to deceive any goat. And it cost Skid $74. But he didn't begrudge the money so long as it fetched the goat. And he took the machine and put it out in his front yard where the goat could see it, and then he retired to his house and waited to see the fun. He waited about two hours, and then his son came in and told him that the goat had swallowed an old hoop-skirt the night before and it had got tangled in his bowels and slain him. And of course Skid was terribly mad. But the machine was not wholly wasted, for the boy took it and put it on the outside of the circus tent so it looked like a man just starting to crawl under, and a policeman ran up and hit it with his club and was surprised to see his club fly forty feet into the air, while his arm ached like fury, and then a stalwart circus man ran up and kicked the king and was picked up twenty feet away with his leg broken in two places. And when he got over his surprise he said he'd give that man a season ticket if he'd tell how he did it, as he'd like to work the same racket on the old man of the girl he was courting. But the machine couldn't be found, the boy having, in the excitement, taken it home. He is going to sell it to a country editor, to be pointed out as "the man who wrote the article you object to. You can proceed to kick him."—*Boston Post.*

Fire Department in France.

While Paris is far ahead of cities in the United States in regard to some of her municipal arrangements, in others she is quite deficient. Her streets are cleaned when necessary, as if by magic. Let there be a snowfall, and thousands of men will be out armed with shovels, &c., and in a twinkling the thoroughfares are as free from the unwelcome visitant as if it had never come.

But the fire service is simply execrable. Hand pumps are used, and they will not throw the water with sufficient force to reach the upper stories of the immense buildings there. Some steam pumps are employed but they are never ready and it takes so long before they can be upon the scene of action as to be often of really little service. When the Magazin du Printemps burned it was between two and three hours after the fire broke out before the steam pumps arrived, and then the stream could only be sent into the third story.

It would make the Parisians open their eyes somewhat could they see the celerity with which the firemen in our large cities move. Everything is so perfectly adjusted that almost before the echo of the bell which calls them has died away, the engines, hose carts and ladders are in rapid motion, and unless the fire had got under strong headway before discovered it perishes almost in an instant. The people on both sides of the water could learn something from each other in regard to living.

The winds were whispering low and the sentinel stars had set their watch in the sky as she leaned from her chamber window and tenderly asked: "Is that you, Henry?" "Coursh 'tis; pretty 'oman dozzen know 'er own husband when sh' seezim."

TAKE THE

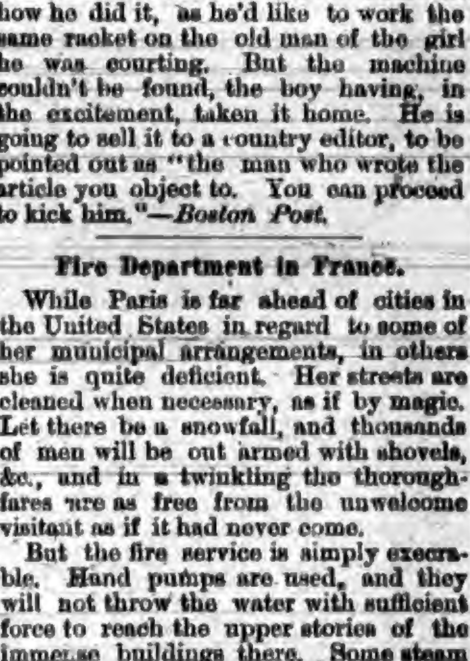

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Rather Conservative.

The old maid of the period is usually a rich old maid, and her virtues are of the conservative order.

Such a lady was recently addressed by a widower with seven children who desired to marry her.

"Sir," she said, "I would not live in the house with seven children of my own, much less anybody else's." The widower said:

"You astonish me." And, after a little while, "What am I to do with my seven children?"

"Offer them to some girl in her teens who doesn't know any better," said the maiden lady, and the widower said he believed he would.

There is a true saying that the bunghole of an unthrifty man's barrel is where the spigot ought to be.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

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Lydia E. Pinkham

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for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.

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The only reliable cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is greatly [illegible], while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

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But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1 (enough to last a month), $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 25th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 26, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 23.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

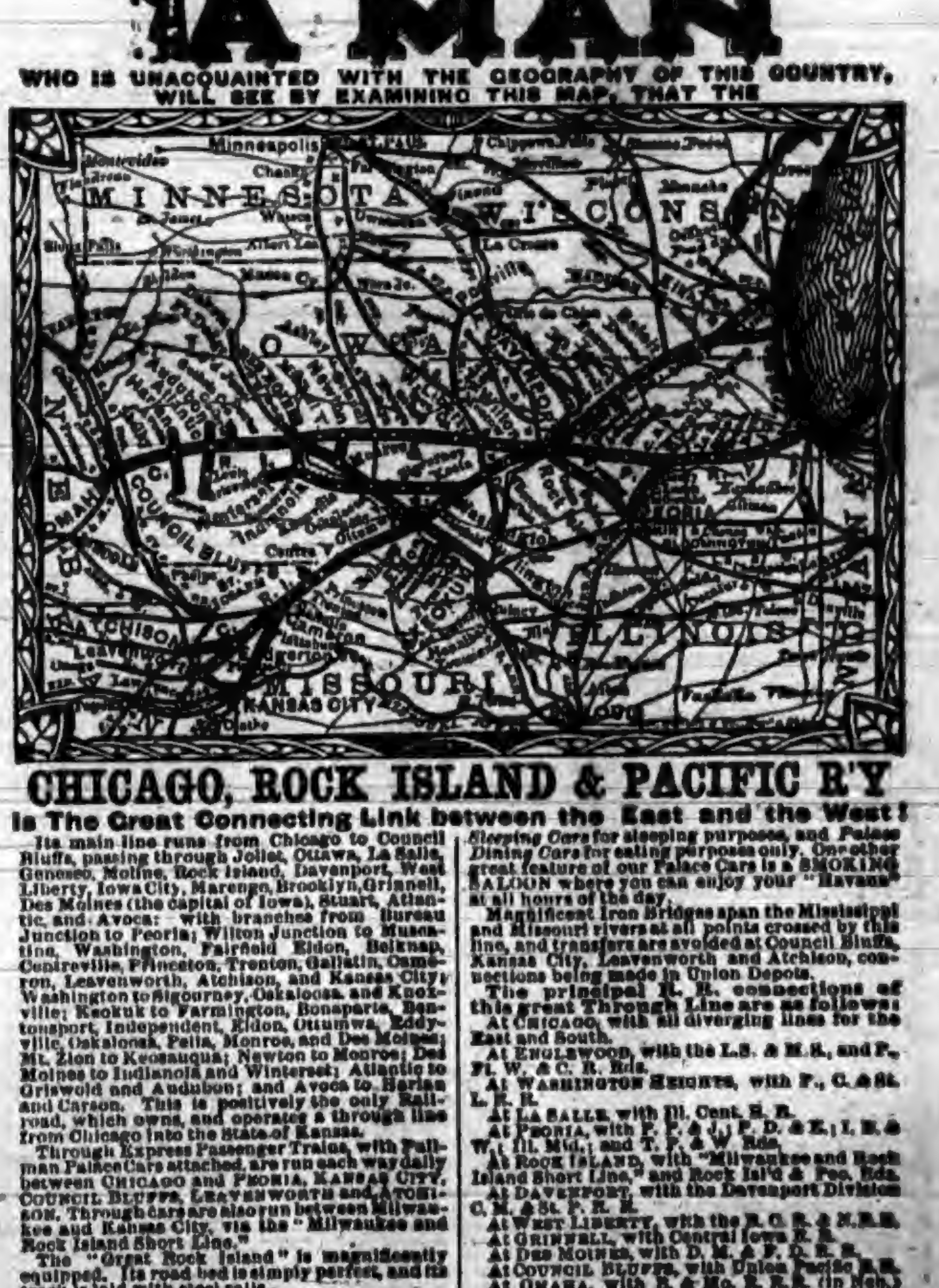

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B., C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!

Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!

Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!

Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

CROWN
SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the *good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses *new and valuable* features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable*, and *simple*. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

A DISEASE which is Univers'l requires a Universal Rem'dy and none of the ills to which the human family are subject is more Universal than Fever & Ague, and no remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing Fever and Ague as KRESS' FEVER TONIC. In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant throw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent CHILLS and FEVER from gaining a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, effect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to KRESS' FEVER TONIC. It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and wherever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of AGUE in a very short time and leaves the system strong and vigorous to resist MALARIA. One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases, a second bottle may be required. In small doses it will invariably counteract tendency to chills. KRESS' FEVER TONIC is no new remedy, but one long established, thoroughly tested, and found by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In another column will be found the experience of parties who have used it to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, everywhere. TRY IT if you have the slightest tendency to SHAKE! IT WILL CURE YOU!

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Prop's SAINT LOUIS, KANSAS CITY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

LANDRETH'S TURNIP SEEDS
IN ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES
OR ORDER FROM US DIRECT
Priced Catalogues
Free on Application

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEAP LANDS

on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

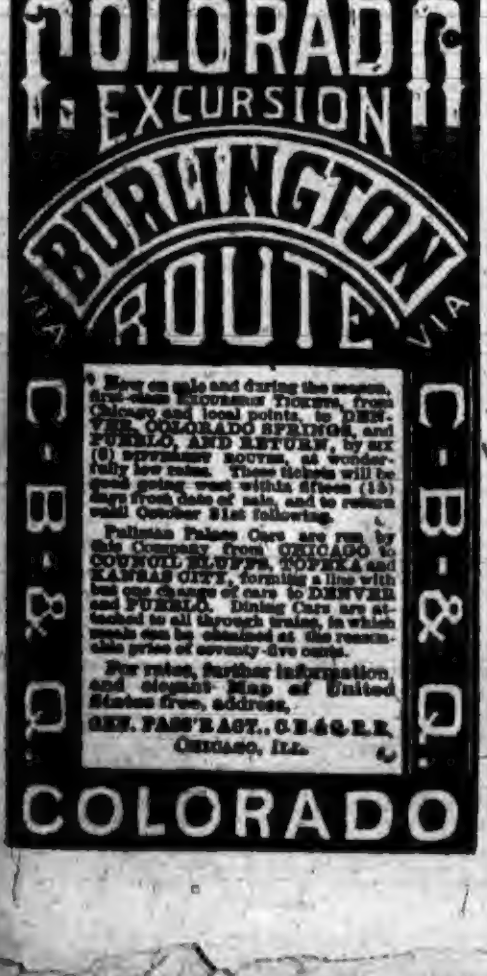

Now on sale and during the season, first-class Excursion Tickets, from Chicago and local points, to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO, AND RETURN, by six (6) different routes, at wonderfully low rates. These tickets will be good going west within fifteen (15) days from date of sale, and to return until October 31st following.

Pullman Palace Cars are run by this Company from CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFFS, TOPEKA and KANSAS CITY, forming a line with but one change of cars to DENVER and PUEBLO. Dining Cars are attached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.

For rates, further information, and elegant Map of United States free, address,

GEN. PASS'R AGT., C.B.&Q.R.R.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hidden Birds Puzzle.

In the following story there are thirty hidden birds. What are their names?

"The western sky was robing itself in sunset hues, which shot flames over the tree-tops, when a singular kind of accident happened in Ravenna, New Hampshire. A bowl that Miss Dorothy Jay had with her on a picnic was broken by one of two boys wandering around with kites and guns. "Such awkwardness in the garcon," Dorothy learnedly said. The boys in wrath rushed through the woods, cocking their guns. The dog Snip escaped lately from the Merrimac, awakening the echoes by his bark, leaped over a brook and followed the trail. "Escape with your life, do, Dorothy," cried Mr. Jack Dawson. Miss Dorothy simply said "chaff." Inch by inch the boys drew nearer, shouting, "Whoop O," exactly like mad Poncas. So wary, however, was Miss Dorothy that the boys in a pet relinquished their design and contented themselves with stealing a silver clasp, arrow-shaped and of fine workmanship.

Another Candidate.

By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver, some, however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—Louisville Post.

Wicked for Clergymen.

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C., writes: "I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—[New York Baptist Weekly. 33-2t.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

TICKETS —To parties of ten or more, I will sell round-trip tickets to Cedar Beach on the lake, near Syracuse, at one dollar and forty-five cents each.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent B. & O.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note purporting to have been signed by me without first seeing me about it. Respectfully,

CLEMENT ROSENBERRY,
Edgerton Ohio.

SHEPHERD, ILL., Dec. 34, 1880.—I tried the Fever Tonic and there is no question but that it will break Ague. It did on me.

29-4w. A. C. BENTLEY.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. 33-2w.

Take your produce to McQuiston & Ralston, and get cash or goods. 32 3t.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2,000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

AGENTS WANTED!
—FOR—
BORDER OUTLAWS!
—BY—
J. W. BUEL.

The new authentic and thrilling history of the lives and wonderful adventures of America's great outlaws,

THE YOUNGER BROTHERS, FRANK AND JESSE JAMES,

And their bands of highwaymen, down to the present moment. More than 40 illustrations, late portraits of the principal characters, including Frank James, never before published, and

12 FINE COLORED PLATES!

interviews and letters from Cole Younger—startling revelations. All about the Black Flag, the Black Oath, the Secret Cave, and hundreds of other wonderful things. Most exciting book ever published.

☞ Full history of the late robbery and double murder at Winston, Mo., with illustrations. 65,000 copies sold in six months. Nothing like it! Beats everything! 416 pages, price $1.50. Agents are drawing out $1.50 cents. Write immediately for full particulars to

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

HOP
BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	8 10pm	6 30am	......
Saginaw	8 55	7 15	......
Lansing	9 30	10 10	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 [illegible]am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 40	12 55	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 26	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 53
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	......
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	......
St. Louis	......	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	......	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	......	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 21
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	......
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	7 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	20	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	73	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	28pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	......
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	......
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	......

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C.-A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 3 35 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 06 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; at. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 55 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r, Agen

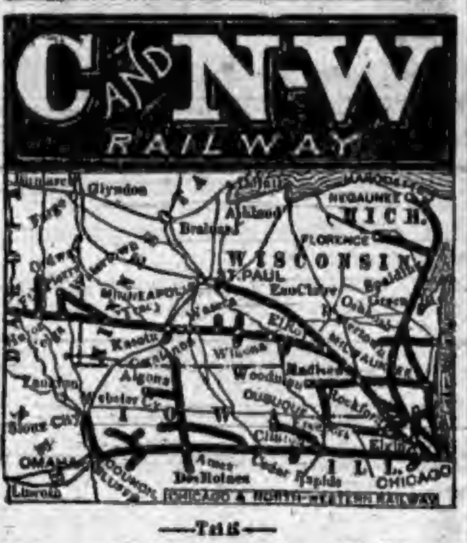

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv.. Fort Wayne.. Ar	4 45	10 00
11 52	6 37	Bluffton	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 15	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 30
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 45	6 20
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15		Cincinnati	7 50	
6 0	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH,
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

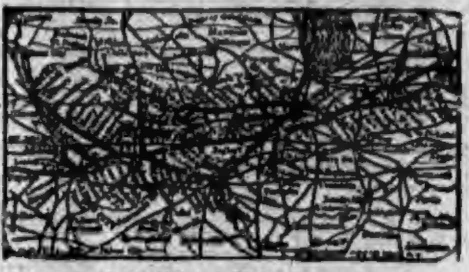

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 58
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 58
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
CHICAGO ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,

Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Nov. 7, 1880.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No 1 Fa. Ex.	No 7 Pac. Ex	No 3 N't Ex	No 5 Mail
Pittsburgh	12 15am	9 00am	1 50pm	[illegible] 30
Mansfield	6 55	3 40pm	9 20	
Crestline Lv.	7 30	6 55	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 55pm	12 01am	2 35am	5 38
Chicago Ar.	7 20	6 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Ex	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 N't Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	5 55am
Crestline	7 30	12 40am	6 40	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15	7 20	12 35
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15pm	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. A. FORD, General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRICHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	26c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	5·c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound ....30... & 40c	
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO– Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	80c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Bes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and....	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

STOVES
GARLAND
RANGES
MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY
DETROIT, CHICAGO & BUFFALO.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY.

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881 Number 35.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIFES.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at [illegible], Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor! John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.
I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 24, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Holloway's Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple, nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers, Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. tf

W. L. BRAUN.

Communication.

ON THE OVERLAND, BOUND FOR THE STATES.

To visit the Yosemite we had eight or ten hours car ride, from San Francisco to Milton, then stage one hunded miles o'er hills and mountains to see nature's grandest effort in astonishing the human observer. I was surprised to find ranches every now and then all the way through the mountains, and occasionally little towns. I asked sometimes "how long have you lived here?" and was answered ten, or as many as thirty years. We passed one disirable farm nearly twenty miles from the railroad terminus, where they raised much fruit, delicious peaches, grapes, plums, melons, oranges, lemons and figs—the fig trees being nearly two feet in diameter, with wide spreading branches. Our coach was drawn by six horses and was crowded with passengers both to and from the valley. One coach passes each way daily. It took us one whole day and until nine o'clock in the morning the second day to make the hundred miles, but we were obliged to travel till eight at night and were called at four in the morning, and rode fifteen miles before breakfast, but instead of seeming very fatiguing I came out of the valley feeling much stronger and better than I entered it. It was a little dusty and pretty hot at times, but rather enjoyable after all. In the Valley are plenty of hotels, where you may pay from three to five dollars per day for board and lodging, for all food is hauled in with much labor and expense. We met little trains of burros with great packs, climbing the mountain to convey supplies. It seems astonishing to me the amount of money spent to see Yosemite. To be sure the scenery is grand, sublime, wonderful. It beggars my poor powers of description, but there are many fine writers who have attempted to picture their impressions and to those I might refer you, and add that from my reading of these authors I gained no adequate idea. Word painting is not sufficient. A sort of registering book is kept near one of the hotels where each guest is requested to write his or her name, and what state or country holds their residence, and requested to make any remarks they may desire or deem appropriate. The book is to be exhibited at our next centennial. It is a mammoth book and weighs one hundred and eight pounds, and even now some of the space allotted to each state and country is filled, so many tourists, and they will be obliged to add new pages—California, I believe, is already full. I will write here the thoughts which came to me there, and I jotted them down in the space for remarks, but they will seem so appropriate here, divorced from their surroundings. In order to see the sights, tourists hire trained horses and a guide, and on horseback climb the steep mountain side up very narrow, stony paths. I went with a party up to Nevada Falls in this way:

To have lived and died without ever a sight
Of this wondrous upheaval of rocky might;
To have never beheld the white foamy spray
Of these crystal waters thus chasing their way
From their granite heights, down the stony fall,
Would compare with the view as no living at all.

To have never pressed the back of a nag,
Which, with cautious step and a laggardly drag,
Safely carries you up by a circular route,
Clear to the topmost peak of nature's lookout,
Would have been at the best just a life so tame,
As scarce to deserve of the living, a name.

But as I prophesy now, in one hundred years
These walls, which are wet with Yosemite's tears,
They'll leisurely view from some airy balloon,
And then sail around the bald head of the dome;
And now, where we climb bringing sweat to the brow,
To gaze on the beauties of nature below,
They'll sit in a car and be hoisted in air,
'Th'out straining a muscle or moistening a hair.

The dome refered to is a rock over 5,000 feet high. Its summit is rounded, or dome shaped. I never saw a running stream of such clear water as the Merced river, which flows through the valley, and the piazza of our room at the hotel looked immediately down upon the placid surface, and 'twas amusing to me to sit and watch the gambols of the trout as they whisked here and there or were tempted into suspicious scrutiny of bits of crumbs thrown from the kitchen. Our party killed two rattlesnakes while climbing among the rocks. Most beautiful, delicate ferns of a variety of colors are found among the rocks, but our visit was not at the season for gathering so as to preserve their beauty. Some living in the valley dry and preserve the ferns away in albums, and sell them to tourists for ten dollars per copy. There is an old gentleman living here, cunning in working woods, and he has made a specialty of collecting every variety known to these mountains, and works curiously inlaid little articles of virtu with the woods in their natural colors. He is yet working on a stand commenced seven years ago, made of innumerable pieces, cut in various devices and forms. Not really seven years of labor, but uses his spare, odd bits of time in this way. Many pleasure seekers from distant states prepare themselves with teams, wagons and camping out-fit and spend many weeks in the valley, enjoying the grandest, most soul-inspiring scenery; but oh, how rudely they live! And it is impossible for them to look otherwise than rusty, dusty and dirty. Women show their little sense of propriety and utility in dress when they wear their long skirts and slippers on such an expedition, among the rocks, the rattlesnakes the dust and the bushes, climbing the rugged mountains sides, which at times are almost perpendicular, trying to breathe in health with the mountain air, and yet have the waist compressed by corset, and hands and feet tormented with petticoats. It is wickedly absurd! And makes my woman's blood boil to be thus reminded of our sex's infirmity, and see how servilely we type out our weakness. As to the object for and needs of dress, women are idiots. At the sea shore in bathing costumes their habiliments failed to conceal bare arms from the shoulder, and bare legs from a little above the knees, bare heads and bare necks oftentimes. If Americans conclude it is artistically beautiful for women in the drawing room to wear both feet through a single trouser's leg, let them continue their present style there, but out under the broad canopy of heaven with sticks, stones and tar weed for a carpet, attempting so-called masculine sports, foregoing all artifical luxuries to enjoy this rough phase of natural life and beauty for the ostensible purpose of gaining health and having a good time. For the sake of suffering humanity, oh, fickle godess, let woman have the free use of her limbs, and make her know that she has as natural a right to a whole pair of pants and to act her natural self and to be what she really is, a biped, as her brother man.

We visited San Francisco with her wonderful street cars, or railroad, her immense Palace hotel and its remarkable appointments, and periodical display of wealth in furnishing for the public, and rode away out to the Cliff House and sat on the piazza and watched the sea lions sunning themselves on the rocks and now and then plunging into the surging foam for a little swim. On the rocks they looked to me like mammoth snails as they laboriously crawled about, and like great dogs when swimming. It is nearly always cold enough for heaviest wraps at Cliff House. Our last visit in California was made in Sacramento, where we found the weather exceedingly warm the first week in August. They have ague here in this city of wealth, and mosquitoes, and flies, and the most beautiful residences, built of wood, I ever saw anywhere. I don't wish to live in Sacramento, nor any place I have seen in Cailfornia, save San Jose. She is nearest my ideal city, but I am homeward bound, and may be in Auburn before this goes into print.

B. HORTENSE T. HALE.

School Report.

The following is the report of Pleasant Hill school, No. 9, Fairfield township for the month ending Aug. 19. Names of pupils that were perfect in attendance and deportment. Maurice White, Cora Reinoehl, Jobe Reinoehl, Willie Reinoehl, Charlie Roinoehl, Isaiah Reinoehl, Mertie Bower, Vesta Bower, Arthur Bower, Inna Goodrich, Bertha Wells. Number enrolled 25, average attendance 22, number of visitors 5. The scholars are working with zeal, while the patrons are taking a deep interest in the school, for which they have my thanks. All are respectfully invited to visit the school.

J. A. MCINTYRE, Teacher.

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney-Wort, in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. —[Home and Farm.

Around About Us.

Parties from Albion and Ligonier were "held up" at the Butler reunion.

One of the county commissioners, of Kosciusko county, Allen Smith, died at his home in Milford, August 19. Aged 58 years.

The Catholic church, a few miles north of Edgerton, Ohio, was burned about a week ago. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Our exchanges have all been looking at the new comet. It could be seen a few day ago in the northwest, just after sunset, but will not be in sight for many days.

The governor has appointed Hon. H. B. Sayler, of Huntington, to the judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Slack. Mr. Sayler, was formerly a representative in congress from this district, as then constituted.

An exchange is responsible for the following: J. S. Davis, of Clark county, is the owner of the largest peach orchard in the state. It includes 30,000 trees, and covers 500 acres of land. Each tree is expected this year to produce one bushel of marketable fruit.

Harry Hans, the bill poster man, is in trouble again. He has been running a show, and on his return from a recent trip, undertook to cowhide the city editor of the South Bend Register, Mr. W. E. Beal. Beal defended himself with a revolver, firing two shots, but without effect. Both were arrested. Hans was fined $5.00 and costs, and Beal dischaged.

A turkey hen belonging to D. Stanford, of Buck township, started out last Saturday morning with four young turkeys. At night she returned with but three. That ain't very remarkable, but the remarkable part of this story is to come. At night it returned with three young turkeys and six young quails, which she still has with her, and which she carefully provides and hovers as she does her own brood, and they follow her and observe her calls as they would a quail mother. This is remarkable.—[Kenton Democrat.

The South Bend Register says:—Wrecking Boss Little, of the Grand Trunk road, Sunday, succeeded in getting the large mogul engine out of its bed in the marsh 2½ miles west of town. She had been in the just three weeks Monday and owing to the soft mucky soil had kept sinking further in the mire every day. Mr. Little had a special derrick built for the job and hoisted the 40 ton monster out of the mud bodily. He also took photographer Bonney out to the scene Monday morning, and had some views taken of the engine in different positions as she was being hoisted. At noon 66 orders for the views had already been received. Mr. Little takes pardonable pride in his success, and the Grand Trunk road evidently has the right man in the right place.

The St. Joseph Valley Register has the following very sensible article:

Indiana, though occasionally mentioned patronizingly as the hoosier state, always makes her strength felt when occasion offers. During the war her soldiers were classed among the best disciplined and most efficient in elections her majority is anxiously looked for, and in the matter of common school education she stands amo'g the foremost in the land. In compliment to this superb system the catalogue of West Point shows that out of 130 applicants for admission at the last examination sixty-nine only succeeded in passing the rigid scrutiny of the examiners, and of these six were Indiana boys. Of the fifty-three who graduated from the institution in June, there were six Indiana students.

Is it Possible

that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion etc., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column. —[Post. 85-2w.

Its Action is Sure and Safe.

The celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the new advertisement for particulars. —South and West.

Butler.

While attending the reunion at Butler last week, we could not help noticing the rapid improvements that have been going on for the past few months. Not only is there a change in railroad matters, but the town itself is spreading its borders. Many new dwellings are going up, or are already completed and occupied, and we learn that a number of others are to be erected at an early day. A large force of men is now at work on the new Wabash road, putting in the extra tracks need to accommodate the business of the road. This of course makes it lively for hotels and boarding houses, and leaves a great deal of money in the town. But the business part of the town does not seem to be gaining so much as it should under these favorable circumstances. The burnt district ought to be rebuilt, and some of those old wooden rookeries that disgrace so many of our towns, ought to be removed, and substantial buildings put in there stead. Perhaps these will all be done in good time, but if the people allow themselves to believe that a railroad boom alone will put their town in good shape, they will wake up some day to find themselves mistaken. However, we did not start out to give advice, and only add that we are pleased to see our sister town show so many evidences of a renewed prosperity.

FEATHERS RENOVATED—A. Y. Rosenberry, in Waterloo, has again begun the business of renovating and cleansing feathers, and will continue for a few weeks only. Five cents a pound will be charged if parties bring in their feathers and take them home. All his work is warranted. Give him a call. 32-tf.

There is nothing like having a neat fitting suit. The girls notice this particular point as well as men. Henry Yesbera will return this week, after a thorough drilling from the best cutters in New York. Those wanting neat, substantial and tasty looking wearing apparel should call in and see him.

STRAYED—from the undersigned, in Fairfield township, near Sedan, one yearling steer nearly white, and one brindle steer with white along the back, and a two year-old heifer roan colored, with slim horns. Any one giving information of said stock will be suitably rewarded.
81-5w. JOHN B. RINEHART,
Sedan, Ind.

The juice of a lemon squeezed into a glass of water, without sugar or whiskey, drank before breakfast at this season of the year, is said to be an excellent preventative of malaria and a good thing for almost every one to take, particularly if they are billiously inclined.

HATS RESHAPED.—Mrs. Clock has just received a new and beautiful stock of fall millinery goods, consisting of hats, plumes, Spanish laces, ribbons and flowers at very low prices. Ladies, please call and see our goods—third house east of Saginaw railroad, on 7th street. St.

TICKETS—First-class emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing.
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

When the excellence of rice as a diet is fully understood its use will be more frequent and of daily occurrence in every household. No other food is so easy of digestion, and at its present cost it is cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits of any kind.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

FRUIT TREES.—A. Y. Rosenberry, of Waterloo, has taken the agency for this county, of the Stryker Nurseries, and will sell all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants etc. All trees warranted. Keep your orders till you see him. 33 tf.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note purporting to have been signed by me without first seeing me about it. Respectfully,
CLEMENT ROSENBERRY,
Edgerton Ohio.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The regular monthly examination will be held in the school room south of the jail, on the last Saturday in each month, until further notice. J. A. BARNS,
Co. Supt.
June 8, 1881.

How easily one can distinguish a good home made suit of clothes from the "thrown-together" suits purchased in the eastern markets. Let Yesbera fit you out.

The boom is at Henry Yesbera's now. He has some beautiful styles, and is making up goods cheap.

Corunna.

[Last Week's]

Mr. Warren McNabb and wife, of Garrett, passed through town Sunday.

T. F. Jordan boss bridge carpenter of the B. & O. spent Sunday in the village.

Geo. Lipsett has a flowing mustache in two parts, being divided by to much "shade."

K. McMullen has taken a position as operator at Butler, and Mollie Imus has been promoted to the day office.

Dr. H. Ruth is going to open a drug store at Kendallville. Dr. Wm. Mercer having bought out the firm of Ruth & Cloyd.

Sandy Bill Shook, boss hostler at W. B. Adams' livery, traded a bull eyed watch for a 22 defender. He is going to defend himself against fire.

Fred. Adelaide, of the firm E. T. Stickney, of Toledo, has been in town for the past few days. Fred. is all right if he does like sauerkraut.

We have heard of many curious freaks of sleep walkers, and we are now inclined to think the fireman at the saw mill of Osborne & Kline, takes the cake in that line, for not many evenings ago, it is said he took one of those walks, known as sleep walking, went to the mill, and tied a sixty pound weight to the whistle lever, he then retired for the night, the next morning he declared it was some of "the gull derned" boys. And, upon retiring, the fireman used a small portion of Dr. McDonald's celebrated cement as a preventive to sleep walking, and up to present writing it has given entire satisfaction. R.

Rome City Regatta.

The regatta at Rome City the 9th of September, will begin at 2 o'clock p. m. There will be a pleasure-boat race, a single scull race, a swimming race, a double pleasure-boat race, a four-oared shell race and a wash-tub race. Single pleasure-boat race three-quarters of a mile straightaway, all other races three-quarters and return.

Every member of a winning crew and pleasure boat oarsman to receive a gold badge, also two badges for single scull race—first and second. Tub race, $5 for first and $3 for second. Swimming race, $5 for first and $3 for second. For particulars address, W. J. Allen, sec'y.

Somebody notes that love is more interesting than marriage, for the same reason that romance is more enticing than history.

Every man who drinks at the bar invites others to go with him; but how few who do good acts are mindful of this social evel.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, lying on the road from Auburn to Newville, and three miles north of St. Joe. The farm is in good condition, has 90 acres of cleared land, is well watered, has a good dwelling house and a new bank barn which is 40x70 feet. I will sell on good terms. Apply at the farm, or write to
A. E. SWINEFORD,
Mt. Hope, DeKalb County, Ind.

WM. H. DILLS, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.
Elizabeth F. Martz, impleaded with others, is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for partition and to quiet title, by Louisa Kepler, Amelia Manstoffer and Gustave A. Mader; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.
Witness, The clerk of said court, this 16th day of August, 1881.
JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

JOHN M. SOMERS, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, September term, 1881.
Byron B. Beard, Melissa Beard, Jason Beard, Oliver Beard, Alice Beard, Clara Bates and Lewis Bates, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to convey real estate by Jefferson D. Beard, as administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 13th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences September 26th, 1881.
Witness, The clerk of said court, this 16th day of August, 1881.
JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the
Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,
PRICE $9.00.
Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the
OPIUM HABIT.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

"THE MONOLOGUE OF DEATH."

[These lines, spoken by the Spirit of Death, in the guise of a White Pilgrim, are altered from a tragedy called "The White Pilgrim," and printed for the first time in their present form.]

Miscall me not! Men have miscalled me much;
Have given harsh names and harsher thoughts to me,
Reviled and evilly entreated me,
Built me strange temples to an unknown God;
Then called me idol, devil, unclean thing,
And to rude insult bowed my godhead down.
Miscall me not! for men have marred my form,
And in the earth-born grossness of their thought
Have rudely modeled me of their own clay,
Then fear to look on that themselves have made.
Miscall me not! ye know not what I am,
But ye shall see me face to face, and know.

I take all sorrows from the sorrowful,
And teach the joyful what it is to joy;
I gather in my land-locked harbor's shade
The shattered vessels of a vexed world;
And even the tiniest ripple upon life
Is, to my sublime calm, as tropic storm.
When other leechcraft fails the breaking brain,
I, only, own the anodyne to still
[illegible]
The face, distorted with life's latest pang,
I smooth, in passing, with an angel-wing;
And from beneath the quiet eyelids steal
A new and nobler beauty to the rest.
Miscall me not! the plagues that walk the earth,
The wasting pain, the sudden agony,
Famine and war, and pestilence, and all
The terrors that have darkened round my name—
These are the plagues of Life—they are not mine;
Yet while I tarry, vanish when I come,
Instantly melting into perfect peace,
As at His word, whose Master-spirit I am,
The troubled waters slept on Galilee.

When I withdraw the veil that hides my face,
So melt I with a look the iron bonds
Of the soul's jailer, hard Mortality,
Gently—so gently—like a tired child,
Will I infold thee; but thou durst not look
Upon my face, and stay. In the busy haunts
Of human life—in the temple and the street,
And when the blood runs fullest in the veins—
Unseen, undreamed of, I am often by,
Divided from the giant in his strength
But by the thickness of this misty veil.

Tender I am, not cruel; when I take
The shape most hard to human eyes, and pluck
The little baby-blossom yet unblown,
'Tis but to graft it on a kindlier stem,
And leaping o'er the perilous years of growth,
Unswept of sorrow, and unscathed of wrong,
Clothe it at once with rich maturity.
'Tis I that give a soul to Memory,
For round the follies of the bad I throw
The mantle of a kind forgetfulness;
While, canonized in dear love's calendar,
I sanctify the good for evermore.
Miscall me not! my generous fullness lends
Home to the homeless; to the friendless, friends;
To the starved babe, the mother's tender breast;
Wealth to the poor, and to the restless—Rest.
—*London Spectator.*

A BAD LOT.

On a June morning in the year 1875, Maj. Cyril Palmer and his friend, Amos Maxwell, sat in the bay window of the former's country house, discussing a certain weighty and private family affair.

The Major—or rather ex-Major, for he retired from the army after serving in the late war—was a man of 40, bronzed, wrinkled, a trifle gray, stern-featured and leaden-eyed. Though quite wealthy, he affected a disorderly poverty of dress, and indulged in those habits of cheap dissipation which mark the decadence of so many scions of old and influential country families.

Maxwell—a small attorney, of political aspirations—was a very different man in outward semblance to the ex-officer, though their characters were quite similar. In place of the Major's brown and toughened face, ornamented with a coarse nose, a thick bristly mustache and those side whiskers which define the lower line of the inferior maxillary bone, the lawyer presented a pale, sharp countenance, smoothly shaven, and almost devoid of character. The habits which had left the Major's cheeks and nose empurpled by tiny veins, which remained injected with blood, had increased the pallor of the attorney's face and made it more striking by sundry black specks and pimples, which were horribly suggestive of mortification. In place of the Major's bull neck and rotund chest, his friend exhibited a throat like that of a turtle, and a cavernous thoracic region. Their dress, too, was almost at opposite extremes. The officer sported his clothes, and the lawyer was merely covered by his. The former wore a dark-blue frogged frock coat, gray pantaloons, a small glazed cap with gilt buttons, and carried a heavy malacca cane; while the latter wore a conventional suit of rusty black, and a silk hat, half covered with bombazine in lieu of crape.

"If I had the whole property," remarked the Major, "I could live very comfortably. It is not enough for two, however; and the sooner I can get Liz married off the better."

"But she won't marry against the provisions of your excellent father's will," replied Maxwell. "You can't make her marry young Davis unless she wants to. If I understand it, she is to marry the one you approve of, or lose her half of the estate."

"Yes."

"Well, the chances are—you'll excuse me—the chances are that she will outlive you twenty years. If you die, the whole goes to her, don't it?"

"Yes."

"Then what are you going to do about it? I don't see how you can gain anything by her marrying."

"I can't, unless I make her marry somebody I disapprove of."

"She isn't a fool. She won't marry for love in a cottage, and lose her property by it."

Maj. Palmer was forced to confess that he didn't think it likely. No one who had ever seen the cold, still, dispassionate, totally selfish beauty of Elizabeth Palmer could have suspected her of any such weakness.

"I know," said the Major, "that she would give her right hand to marry Bill Davis, but——"

"But she wouldn't give $30,000."

"No; she's fond of him—very fond of him—but she has sense with it; and, what is worse, thinks that she will only have to wait a couple of years to see me turn my toes up; then she'll marry whom she likes, and have the whole pile to herself. Can't get ahead of these women. There isn't any such thing in the book."

"Not unless you come to life after she marries, and object to her choice."

"By Jove! Amos, I believe you hit it. Can't I fix that?"

"What do you mean?"

"Go off and leave a will; get some fellow to swear I'm dead; let her marry Davis, and then turn up unexpectedly and raise thunder with the whole thing!"

"Too risky. It might pay to let on that you are dying, and trust to luck for her to anticipate your death. You might lie unconscious—non compos mentis, or something of that sort—for a few weeks, and be unable to say anything about the marriage. Then, just before the ceremony, you can get well enough to express an opinion against it, and, by virtue of your guardianship, claim that she has forfeited all right to the estate. She needn't hear of it, though, till the knot is tied."

"Can that be put through legally?"

"Yes, by the aid of a little money!"

"It will be worth five thousand dollars to you if you can do it."

"I can try it, anyhow."

"Amos, you're a trump! You and I were always good friends, even when I used to lick you at school; and we ought to give each other a lift whenever we can—eh?"

"Yes; I will do all I can. It will be a slippery business, but I think I can do it."

"Good! Let us have a glass of brandy and water on it. My hand isn't very steady this morning, and I need a little something to regulate my nerves."

A few days after this, Cyril Palmer informed his sister that he felt "very queer," and was going to New York to consult a physician. He had been threatened with an attack of mania a potu, and she naturally supposed that, as he still drank excessively, this tendency was returning. It is humiliating to my humanitarian instincts to be obliged to confess that her only thought was of the probability of her speedy acquirement of her own liberty and her brother's share of the property.

A letter from the city—received a fortnight later, and signed by a somewhat celebrated, though unscrupulous, medical practitioner—conveyed her news of the Major's severe and perhaps dangerous illness. She was warned that he might not live but a few days longer; and, although he could not see any one save his nurse and physician just then, she must hold herself ready to visit him at any time.

She immediately began making preparations for her marriage, as privately as possible, with young Davis, who had squandered his own wealth, and desired to squander that of the Palmers.

Before long, another missive from the doctor announced that the Major lay in a state of apathy, unable to recognize any person, and evidently beyond the reach of science. If his sister wished to see him alive, she had best come at once. She did so, for the sake of the world's opinion, and found him in bed, in a darkened chamber, apparently unconscious. In a period of previous lucidity he had arranged all his affairs, and left her sole heir to and mistress of the entire property.

Once assured of this fact, the young lady had no hesitation in prosecuting her plans. Amos Maxwell showed her the greatest friendliness, and finished by advising her to marry young Davis, if she wished, immediately.

"You will pardon me, Miss," he said, "if I speak plainly, but it is my habit. No one had a greater regard for your brother, the Major, than I. We were fast friends from boyhood, though our paths differed widely. But he is now gone, as far as practical results are concerned, and I do not see why his prejudices should be respected, when they are of such an unjust nature. I have often tried to reason him out of his dislike to Mr. Davis, but in vain. I drew up his testament, and can assure you that, at the moment of his death, you will be entirely free in this respect. Now, if you wait till then, it will seem in bad taste to marry before you have left off your mourning. My advice is for you to marry before you put it on."

This was apparently sound counsel, and Davis seconded it with all his might. Miss Palmer thought it over, coolly and collectedly, weighing all the chances, and finally decided that she had best follow the suggestions of her lawyer and her lover.

In a very short space of time all the arrangements for the wedding were completed. The Major, who was enjoying a loose sort of life in town, and really bringing himself nearer to his feigned condition than he would have liked to acknowledge, was kept well informed of all the movements of Davis and Miss Palmer by Amos Maxwell, who acted as legal adviser on both sides.

On the eve of the marriage, the lawyer suggested the possibility of a partial failure to the Major.

"When they find you've recovered, they will use every exertion to retain possession of their half of the estate," said he; "and, though the terms of the will are explicit in commanding Elizabeth to marry according to your wishes, yet it is very difficult to keep a legal heiress out of her property by any such provision in this country. If they choose to go to law and fight hard, you will be likely to lose the suit."

"The deuce I will!"

"Yes; and the court may suspect a conspiracy, too—in which case you will suffer. It would be safest for you to get all your property out of your hands before you attempt such a stroke."

"How shall I work it?"

"Oh, it is easy enough; make over all your real estate to some friend, for the time being; then, if you fail, you will at least have lost nothing."

The Major, too ignorant of law to know whether this was sound or not, but placing implicit confidence in Maxwell, made over every cent he possessed to that gentleman; and expressed himself, in the presence of several witnesses, as greatly opposed to the match his sister was about to make—asserting that he would either prevent it or keep her out of her share of the estate.

Just after the ceremony had been performed, Elizabeth Davis, nee Palmer, received a telegram from New York, as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1855.

ELIZABETH PALMER: Don't marry Davis. I am recovering, and forbid the marriage.

CYRIL PALMER.

The message fell like a thunderbolt upon the newly-married couple, who had fancied Cyril dying. Before they had recovered from their alarm and astonishment, or decided what to do, the Major returned—looking a little worn out, perhaps, but by no means so emaciated as they had reason to expect. His first communication with his sister was a declaration that he should never consent to the match, and, if possible, should not allow her a farthing.

Legal steps were immediately taken, and the ex-officer, having seen nothing of his crony, Maxwell, for some days, called upon him for advice as to the best mode of procedure.

"I am sorry, my dear Major," said the cadaverously respectable little lawyer, "but I really cannot act in your behalf any further."

"What!"

"I have discovered that our proceedings were illegal, and I cannot go on with them. Indeed, I have been retained by Mr. Davis to conduct his side of the case!"

The Major was the thunderstruck party now.

"Why, you infernal little rascal," said he, getting dangerously purple in the face, "what do you mean? Are you going to betray me?"

"Don't use hard words, sir. I know my business, I believe; and this is my office."

"I know it is; and I take this opportunity of kicking you out of your own premises!" replied the Major, with a terrific oath. The next moment Maxwell was sprawling on the walk, outside of his office door, and Palmer was standing over him brandishing his cane.

"Assault and battery! You shall sweat for this!" cried the lawyer.

"And you smart for it now, don't you?" said the Major, laughing grimly as he strode away.

He did not laugh long, however. On sending to get the titles, etc., to the property which had been made over to the attorney, the latter returned word that he knew nothing about Maj. Palmer's affairs, and cared less than he knew. The property had been assigned in due form, with all the necessary precautions, and Amos Maxwell could keep it as well as not, if he chose. The fact dawned upon the Major's mind, gradually, that he had been a dupe and was now a beggar. In trying to overreach his sister he had been overreached himself, just as she had nearly fallen victim to her own covetous desire for his share of the parental legacy.

Having still the reputation of being wealthy, Maj. Palmer found little difficulty in procuring another lawyer, and determined to leave no stone unturned to be avenged upon Amos. He first engaged in a suit with his sister for the enforcement of the terms of the will, and for a long time the war was waged with great skill on both sides. The indomitable unscrupulousness of Maxwell, who was retained by the defendants, triumphed finally, and the Major found himself without a home, without means and heavily in debt.

There was nothing to be done except to wreak military vengeance upon all parties, so the ex-officer sat down and wrote to Amos, accusing him of having misrepresented, turned traitor, swindled and committed various other ungentlemanly actions, for all which he must have "satisfaction."

The only answer to this was a warrant for the Major's arrest. Sending a challenge is an infraction of the law.

As soon as this new misfortune was settled, the victimized Major, still smarting for revenge, challenged Davis, who readily accepted. Singularly enough, although Maxwell lived in the same house with Davis—the former country-seat of the Major, in fact—and enjoyed the greatest intimacy with his quandam clients, he took no steps whatever to have the challenger arrested again. On the contrary, he counseled Davis to fight, and "settle the business once for all."

The cold, gray daylight of a November morning broke upon a barbarous scene, enacted by Cyril Palmer, William Davis and two or three of their acquaintances. As the sun rose, dull and ghastly the simultaneous report of two pistols rang upon the misty air, and Davis fell, dying, with a terrible wound in his left side.

His antagonist, who had raised a little money in expectation of the emergency, immediately fled to the West, where he remained in the obscurity of an incognito for a year, supporting himself by giving lessons in boxing, fencing, riding, etc., in a small town. The life he was leading there, however, grew insupportable, and hoping to effect a reconciliation with his sister he wrote to a friend in New York if it would be safe to return. The reply he received gave him hope and confidence. Pains had been taken to hush the duel up, and a rumor, ingeniously circulated, had given the public to understand that Davis had accidentally shot himself while out gunning.

One week from the date of the letter that bore this welcome intelligence the Major entered a restaurant in New York, where he had just arrived, and, taking a seat in one of the boxes, ordered breakfast. He was worn by travel and changed by his year's experiences. His hair had fallen away from the top of his head, and was thickly sprinkled with white, as were also his whiskers and mustache. A deep cicatrice across his left cheek and nose—the effect of a wound accidentally given by one of his fencing pupils with a broken foil—made his expression more sinister than ever, and his attire, though still preserving something of the military style, was shockingly seedy, looking as though he was in the habit of sleeping in his clothes.

The waiter who took the order brought him the morning paper and a brandy cocktail, as he directed, to "steady his nerves," drew down the box curtain, and went to order the eggs and coffee on which the Major always breakfasted.

It was still early, and the only persons in the saloon were the barkeeper and this one waiter. While the latter was gone, the barkeeper heard a groan—a convulsive movement—a struggle in the box where the Major sat—and ran to see what was the matter.

It was not much—the Major was only dying of apoplexy!

He had come to New York with a strong belief that he could work upon his sister's feelings of sympathy and pity sufficiently to persuade her into allowing him to live with her free of expense. He promised himself that he would behave kindly toward her, and pass the rest of his days in quiet idleness, without harming anybody, or being harmed. After the existence he had led, this prospect seemed delightful to him, and it is not strange that his disordered and ruined system should have given way under the shock which the following newspaper announcement gave him, as he ran his eye down the marriage notices:

"Maxwell—Davis—On the 10th, at Palmer's Landing, by the Rev. John Biblebanger, Amos Maxwell, Esq., to Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Davis, relict of the late Wm. Davis, all of Palmer's Landing."

So, while the one rascal was entering upon the enjoyment of the entire Palmer estate of over $60,000, the other rascal was dying alone and unfriended. The assumed name he had borne served to prevent any one from identifying him, and his very grave is forgotten among the thousands in Potter's Field.

Grumbling at the Miller.

It is not uncommon to hear of a man who has not sense enough to go to the mill, but it would seem slanderous to say that the majority of men who are always complaining of the millers have not sense enough to see that the majority of the difficulties complained of arise from faults or conditions that the farmer may correct. At least Mr. J. Hollister, now farmer, once a miller, says as much to the Adrian Farmers' Club in a paper on the milling question. One would suppose that farmers would know enough to take only clean wheat to mill when they wish good flour. But the fact is, the majority take no pains to clean out all cockle, cheat, light and sprouted wheat and filth. They carry a grist of such a mixture to the miller, and ask him to give them for it as much prime flour as can be made from an equal weight of pure plump wheat.

The miller must discount dirty, chaffy wheat. He can give only as much good flour as the good wheat will make, less the toll.

For cleaning it he gets well paid in the screenings, which go for feed, and which the farmer had better kept at home. Mr. Hollister advises such men to thoroughly clean their grain before going to mill.

Again, some farmers think a clean thing can come out of an unclean one, or pure flour or meal can come out of a filthy old bag that perhaps has been used for carrying out rotten potatoes from the cellar, and moist and dirty, thrown down to mould, to be picked up in a hurry and carried off to bring home the flour in.

The very men who take dirty wheat in dirty sacks are the chaps who complain that they get short returns and poor flour from their grists, and as this class of men take only a two bushel sack at a time, their poor wives are never sure how that new batch of flour is going to act, and bread-making is all luck and chance in that household.

Mr. Hollister says three times a year is often enough to go to mill. The flour, if packed in paper sacks, will grow better every day, and better flour is made from large grists. Old flour is the best, because the water has evaporated, and the flour has become drier and stronger.

Now these facts we have before presented in these columns, and for these reasons it is our custom to go to mill but once a year, except for ground feed for the stock. After the wheat is threshed we clean up thoroughly enough to furnish the family bread for a year. This, with barrels to hold the flour, and sacks to hold the bran and shorts, go in one load to the mill. We tell our miller we are in no hurry for that grist, but some day in October or November, when the weather is cool enough, and not too cold, and when the mill is in the best order, we wish him to do his best work, for which we pay by the barrel. We thus get the best for the least outlay. The miller likes that way, and the housekeeper has a staple article of flour, that she knows how to manipulate. Bread-making is thus reduced more nearly to a regular and reliable operation—from which uniform results may be expected.

If a farmer must, from force of habit, go to mill with one sack of wheat, he will get better flour to exchange wheat for flour.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Cotton Mather and the Quakers of 1682.

Times change, and men change with them. So do their views of what is right and just. To-day the Friends are held in fellowship by the Christian people, and their preachers are welcomed to the pulpits of other denominations. Two hundred years ago, the great New England divine, Cotton Mather, could write concerning them the following letter, and think he was doing God service. The letter is said to have been discovered among some old papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and bears date, "September ye 15, 1682," and is addressed to "Ye aged and beloved John Higinson:"

"There be now at sea a shippe (for one Friend, Elias Holdcroft, of London, did advise me by the last packet, and it would sail sometime in August, called ye Welcome.) R. Green was master, which has aboard a hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants, called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is ye scamp at ye head of them. Ye General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxlett, of ye brig Porpoise, to way laye ye said Welcome as near ye coast of Codd as may be, and make captives of ye said Penn and his ungodlie crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this new country with ye heathen worshipp of these people. Much spoil can be made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar, and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make gayne for his ministers and people.

"Yours, in ye bowels of Christ,

"COTTON MATHER."

The Lord was so unmindful of the good of his chosen people that he allowed William Penn to escape good Master Huxlett, and "His ministers and people" were left to mourn the loss of their "rumme and sugar."

Bathing.

The end of the day is the best time for a sponge-bath; a sponge and a coarse towel have often cured insomnia where diacodium failed. A bucketful of tepid water will do for ordinary purposes; daily shower-baths in winter-time are as preposterous as hot drinks in the dog-days. Russian baths and ice-water cures owe their repute to the same popular delusion that ascribes miraculous virtues to nauseating drugs—the mistrust of our natural instincts, culminating in the idea that all natural things must be injurious to men, and that the efficacy of a remedy depends on the degree of its repulsiveness. Ninety-nine boys in a hundred would rather take the bitterest medicine than a cold bath in mid-winter. If we leave children and animals to the guidance of their instincts they will become amphibious in the dog-days, and quench their thirst at the coldest spring without fear of injurious consequences; but in winter-time even wild beasts avoid immersion with an instinctive dread. A Canadian bear will make a wide circuit, or pick his way over the floes rather than swim a lake in cold weather. Baptist missionaries do not report many revivals before June. Warm springs, on the other hand, attract all the birds and beasts that stay with us in winter-time; the hot spas of Rockport, Ark., are visited nightly by raccoons and foxes in spite of all torchlight hunts; and Haxthausen tells us that in hard winters the thermæ of Pactigorsk, in the Eastern Caucasus, attract deer and wild hogs from the distant Terek valley. I know the claims of the hydropathic school, and the arguments pro and con, but the main points of the controversy still hinge upon the issue between nature's testimony and Dr. Priessnitz's.—*F. L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The Swine Pest.

It has long been known in England, Germany and France, but under different names. Such as anthrax and sty fever. But the rose smells as sweet by any other name, and the history of swine husbandry shows that the pest is alike deadly in the new or old world. That it spreads readily from one herd to another is well known. That one sick pig wandering about may innoculate hundreds of others is a fact proven by sad experience.

There are men living in this civilized country that are so destitue of intelligence, or regard for rights of others, or who are so ignorant of the nature of this terrible disease that they will allow their swine to run at large when they are known to have the cholera in the worst form.

This class of men feed their hogs on the road just enough to make them come home to the call and allow them to ramble in the neighboring woods, or to forage in their neighbor's fields. Swine that is accustomed to hunt for their own living can scale a stone wall, climb a nine rail fence, or undermine a five board fence, or invade premises surrounded by an osage hedge. Such brutes are owned by a class of men meaner than the animals, which follow only the demands of nature. They must hunt or die, and the depraved owner starves the poor brutes to make them more vigilant in hunting a living on the neighbor's premises.

Swine of this class of men and hogs infest every township in the State, and make a universal swine plague possible. We know of a neighborhood of careful breeders of thoroughbred swine. Their farms are well fenced and well cultivated, and they never allow a pig or a calf on the highway. They feed liberally every animal they possess, believing that the generous care of stock is the road to success. They love their fine stock and take a pride in it. They live in dread, however, of neighbors, who care not for the wants of their stock nor the rights of their fellow-man.

We know of many cases where the plague has appeared in lands after some sick pig from the road has invaded the premises of a most careful man. These men, who have with great care and at great outlay collected a fine herd of recorded swine, must lose by such invasions not only valuable animals, but the accumulated excellence of a herd which can not be replaced by money. With the death of model thoroughbred animals sink one's means of enjoying the benefits of his reputation as a careful breeder. He can not longer supply his old customers, and he can not buy such animals as to fill the place of those lost. The careful breeding of a lifetime may be swept away in a fortnight by the wandering into his premises of one of these miserable pests.

Here we have a community of careful, intelligent farmers, who are doing a grand work for the improvement of the stock of the Nation, exposed to the ravages of a pestilence, simply because of a reckless, careless farmer who lives near them.

Pasteur, of France, has shown that animals dying of anthrax and buried may be the means of conveying the disease to herds grazing over the graves years after. He cites abundant proof. His views are corroborated by Professor Law, of Cornell. It is generally accepted as true that a pen, or lot, or field in which cholera hogs have been is infected, and herds put into that pen, lot or field will take the disease.

To this we may add that after a place has once become infected and herds die there, each successive outbreak of the disease takes a most virulent form.

In view of such dangers as not only the annual loss of millions of dollars, but also of the permanent poisoning of the premises, does not the case become alarming and call for an intelligent and combined effort of every farmer in the the land to prevent further spread of the swine plague?

The attention of legislators should be given to this question. How to check and stamp out hog cholera. Public health and property are closely associated with the prosperity of the producers of our meat supply. If the herds of cattle and swine are to be left longer unprotected against the ravages of pleuro-pneumonia and cholera it is impossible to estimate the present and future loss. Those who have given these diseases the most study are confident that they can be held in check and finally stamped out, but it must be done by the aid of wise legislation of the State and General Government.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

WHEN a traveler goes to Europe does he generally complete the Turin, Italy?—*Yonkers Statesman.* Not always. If in summer, a Marseilles suit may bring him to France.—*Richmond Baton.* And if it is Tou-louse and he sees Nancy he goes to Rouen.—*Steubenville Herald.* But he will surely have a nice time, no doubt, if he goes to visit Florence. He will certainly not Sienna handsomer girl, for there Arno women in all Europe who will bear com-Parison with her.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.* But she would hardly be suited with a Bologna dinner.—*Chaff.* And if the Paris is not too nice, they might visit Germany and take in Cologne.—*Terre Haute Saturday Night.* Suppose he prefers not to Havre accompany him, would he then be at liberty to Rome without her?—*Elevated Railway Journal.* Yes, if he didn't go to Lap land.

IF THE men were as silent about their ages as the women, we shouldn't hear so many army reminiscences as we do now. The ladies are worthy of being patronized after in this regard.—*Boston Transcript.*

PERRY DAVIS'
Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Cramps,
Cholera,
Diarrhoea,
Dysentery.
Sprains AND Bruises,
Burns AND Scalds,
Toothache AND Headache.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Malaria is an Unseen, Vaporous Poison.

Spreading disease and death in many localities, for which quinine is no genuine antidote, but for the effects of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not only a thorough remedy, but a reliable preventive. To this fact there is an overwhelming array of testimony, extending over a period of thirty years. All disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels are also conquered by the Bitters.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT
WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Billious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

CHICAGO PITTS!

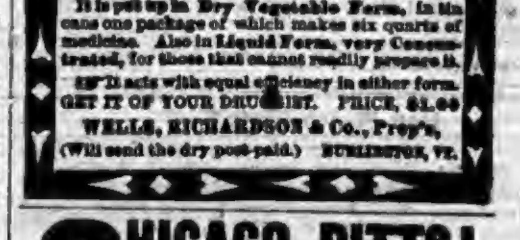

Forty-sixth season of the old reliable "Chicago Pitts" Separators, the only first-class Apron Machine now in the market adapted for large or small jobs, horse or steam power; the only Apron Machine that threshes and cleans flax and all grains perfectly. "Chicago Pitts" Double Pinion Mounted Horse Powers are the best in the world.

BLACK HAWK

If you want a Vibrator, buy our Black Hawk. Why? Because it is the latest improved machine in the market, having all of the merits and none of the defects of Vibrators, Agitators, Oscillators, etc., now in use. Lighter draft and more durable, its motion is reciprocal, consequently will not shake to pieces. Thoroughly tested. Beats them all in Flax and other kinds of grain. It is simplicity itself. Turns in its own length.

H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO.
7 and 9 E. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC
For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A WARRANTED CURE.
Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE weight of an average male adult is 140 pounds.

THE average man measures about five feet three and one-half inches.

THE human skeleton consists of more than 200 distinct bones.

THE carcharodon (shark), the forefather of the man-eater of to-day, was from 100 to 150 feet in length. A good-sized horse and cart could have been driven into its mouth.

THE female spider spins the webs; the male is a wanderer. In nine cases out of ten the female eats her husband up. Eleven skeletons have been found in one madame's "back yard."

EVERY adult man has 1,400 square feet of lungs; or, rather, the mucous membrane lining the air-cells of his lungs, if spread upon a smooth, plane surface, would cover an extent of 1,400 square feet.

ROMAN gladiators received sometimes as much as $3,000 per year by the sale of the mixture of oil and sweat, called strigamenta, which was scraped from their bodies after their contests. This mixture was made into pills, which were sold as a tonic for endowing strength and prolonging life.

THEMISTOCLES could call by their names the 20,000 citizens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to have known the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensius (after Cicero, the greatest orator of Rome), after sitting a whole day at a public sale, correctly enunciated from memory all the things sold, their prices and the names of their purchasers.

THERE was once a curious saying in England, "When once hempe is spun, England is done," which became a prophecy fulfilled when James I. ascended the throne by the death of those sovereigns whose initials spelled the fatal word, Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip (Mary's Spanish husband), Elizabeth. "England was done," then, since James of Scotland was King.

WRITERS on natural history describe a hideous reptile known as the fishing frog, which angles for its game as expertly and with as great success as the most adroit fly-fisher. He is a clumsy, awkward swimmer, but nature has compensated him for his unwieldiness by furnishing him with an equivalent for a rod and line, with bait always ready for use. Two elongated tentacles spring from his nose, which taper away like actual fishing rods. To the end of them is attached by a slender filament, which serves the purpose of a line, a bait in the form of a shiny bit of membrane. The hooks are set in the mouth of the fisherman down below, and in order to induce the fish to venture within reach of them the angler stirs up the mud at the bottom with his fins and tail. This attracts the fish, and conceals him from their observation. He then plies his rod; the glittering bait glows in the water like a living insect. The dazed fish are taken in great numbers, perfectly circumvented by the trick of the crafty angler.

A Classic Drunkard.

If the Providence *Journal* states the fact correctly, the barkeeper was about to close up. He had said so several times, and had put out all the lights but one. The old fixtures had shook the sawdust from their feet and reluctantly directed their footsteps homeward. Only a stranger appeared, a dark, saddened man, who sat demurely on a stool and kept his thumbs revolving around each other like white mice turning a wheel.

When the coast was clear he stepped up to the bar and said softly: "May I whisper a word in your ear?"

"You may, mister, if you will be quick about it," replied the drink-maker, with his hand on the lamp-screw.

"I want you to fill me a flask of your best whisky for family sickness," said the stranger, drawing out an ancient wallet, with twenty fathoms of leather string wound around it,—a well-worn wallet that looked as if all the waves and billows of bad luck had beat upon it, and gone over it and through it, and flattened it and washed it out clean.

The barman filled him up a pint, shoved down the cork until it squeaked, wiped the bottle dry and sat it upon the counter.

"The autumnal air is getting a trifle tartish," soliloquized the stranger. "Would you have any objection to my taking a little liver padder from my bottle?"

He filled the tumbler quite full, took it as he did paragoric in the days of his infancy, and then remarked:

"Perhaps, on the whole, as the night has far waned, and my family are on their spiral springs and in their trundles, you had better put my bottle away on the upper shelf, and when Phœbus Apollo begins to canter his golden prancers along the avenues of the purpling east, I will call for it, and you may then assess me the appropriate amount of ducats."

The barkeeper sprang over the bar and began to kick him.

"What!" he said sweetly, "you kick me after I have drunk? Don't you know better than that? Kick me with both feet—I cannot feel you even then. Before I took that glass, if you had but shook your fist at me you would have wounded me—hurt me; but now I scorn the physical punishment. Good-night," he said, as he stood on the doorstep. "I see by the shadow on the sidewalk that you have kicked me again. You should remember, my irascible publican, what the dear old poet said: 'Fate cannot harm me now, I have dined to-day.' So say I. I have drunk to-night. Good-night, taverner! How much the sparkling firmament looks like a far-off city, lit up for a festal night! Farewell! I shall see you later."

The Smith Family.

Ever since John Smith left old England and went to roaming about Virginia with an Indian tied on one arm, as a shield to catch the arrows fired at him by Pow-hat-on and a lot of red scallawags without a hat on, the Smiths have been a wandering race. They have been prolific as well as nomadic, and big and little Smiths are scattered up and down this vale of tears as thick as bowlders on a New England farm. On a certain occasion two wags made a bet that there were and were not twenty-five Smiths in Haymarket Theater, London, one night when Garrick was playing there and the house was crowded. They went to the theater, and one of them jumping upon a seat hurriedly inquired if Mr. Smith was present. Fifty-one gentlemen arose. "The Mr. Smith I wish to see is bald-headed," shouted the joker. Twenty-seven human billiard balls remained standing, each trying to pull the islands of hair growing to the starboard of his temple to the highest point of his cranium. The bet was won.

Serviceable Teeth.

The barbarousea, a species of wild hog, has its upper canine teeth modified in a most singular way to serve as a protection to the eyes, as the animal forces its way through the dense undergrowth of the tropical forests; they rise almost vertically through the upper lip, and frequently curve backward so much as to pierce the skull. The beaver with his sharp, chisel-faced front teeth, will cut down and carry off trees as big as a man's thigh, gnawing the wood all round, but cutting it higher on one side, so as to determine the direction of the fall. In one place on the banks of the Missouri, the timber was completely penetrated for a distance of three acres, and in great part removed, although the trees were very numerous and of considerable size. So hard is the enamel of the beaver's tooth that when fixed in a wooden handle it makes a very respectable chisel, and, according to Sir John Richardson, it is used by the Northern Indians to cut bone, and to shape their horn-tipped spears, etc. The incisor teeth of the agouti, another of the rodents, are used in the same way by the Brazilian Indians to fashion the blow tubes with which they bring down small birds and monkeys. What the little beaver does for building materials, the gigantic megatherium appears to have done for food. This huge extinct sloth seems to have had for its pleasing task to uproot and tear down large forest trees for the purpose of feeding on the branches.

The common snail sets forth to ravage our gardens equipped with one hundred and fifty rows of stout serrated teeth. The whole palate contains about twenty-one thousand teeth, while a full-grown slug has over twenty-six thousand of these silibious spikes. The wrelk has a ribbon-like tongue, contained in a proboscis, with which it bores holes in the shells of the molluscs which form its food. The tongue has strong, saw-like teeth on the edges, with rows of finer ones between. In some molluscs the tongue resembles a tesselated pavement, with a tooth in the centre of each lozenge-shaped compartment.—*All The Year Round.*

A Stranger's Mistake.

A Western merchant, who wanted to do some sight seeing and buy his fall stock at the same time, entered a dry-goods jobbing-house on Broadway, and accosted the first person he met with:

"Are you the proprietor here?"

"Not exactly the proprietor," was the reply; "at present I am acting as shipping clerk, but I am cutting my cards for a partnership next year by organizing noon prayer-meetings in the basement."

The stranger passes on to a very important personage with a diamond pin, and asked:

"Are you the head of the house?"

"Well, no; I can't say I am at present, but I've hopes of a partnership in January. I'm only one of the travelers just now, but I am laying for a $2,000 pew in an up-town church, and that will mean a quarter interest here in less than six months."

The next man had his feet up, his hat back, and a 20-cent cigar in his mouth, and he looked so solid that the stranger said:

"You must run this establishment?"

"Me? Well, I may run it very soon. At present I am the bookkeeper, but I am expecting to go into a church choir with the old man's darling, and become an equal partner here."

The stranger was determined not to make another mistake. He walked around until he found a man with his coat off and busy with a case of goods, and he said to him:

"The porters are kept pretty busy in here, I see?"

"Yes," was the brief reply.

"But I suppose you are planning to invest in a gospel hymn-book and sing the old man out of an eighth interest, aren't you?"

"Well, no, not exactly," was the quiet reply; "I'm the old man himself."

And all the stranger said, after a long minute spent in looking the merchant over, was:

"Well, darn my buttons!"

Carelessness of Lady Shoppers.

In a Dundas street dry-goods store three ladies were purchasing goods side by side. One of them hung her umbrella by the handle on the edge of the counter and went to another part of the establishment. One of those who still remained laid her purse on the counter, and while making her purchases it was accidentally shoved into the folds of the upturned umbrella. When the clerk tore off his check and the lady reached for her pocket-book it was gone. She had just laid it upon the counter, and, of course, the lady who stood beside her must have taken it. Nothing could be clearer. In the excitement which followed the first-mentioned lady took possession of her umbrella and walked out of the store, totally ignorant of what was within it. A policeman was called, and, amid much indignation and grief on one side and blustering on the other, the innocent woman was conducted up stairs and searched. Of course the purse was not found and she was allowed to go. Now for the sensational part of the story. The umbrella was taken over to a hotel, thrown into a buggy, taken home and laid away. A few days later the house was burned down, but the umbrella, among other things, was saved. A few weeks passed, and then one day it was hoisted and out fell the missing purse. The lady remembered the incident in the store, and on her next visit to the city brought back the money and had it restored to the owner. In the period which intervened the woman who had been wrongfully accused had visited the store daily for the purpose of ascertaining whether anything had turned up to prove her innocence. The story is vouched for on the best of authority, and it is literally true. —*London (Canada) Free Press.*

THE drowning man in a sea of crime will clutch at a straw bail.

MOSAICS.

A SHOT that hits is better than a broadside that misses.

THE chains which cramp us most are those that weigh on us least.—*Madame Swetchim.*

O MEMORY! thou sing'st an endless muse
Through all the lonely chambers of the heart.

TRAVEL improves superior wine and spoils the poor; it is the same with the brain.

THE only amaranth flower on earth is virtue; the only lasting treasure truth. —*Cowper.*

MANNERS are the hypocrisies of nations; the hypocrisies are more or less perfected.—*Balsac.*

BEWARE the fury of a patient man.
—*Dryden.*

THERE lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.
—*Tennyson.*

HEAVEN has refused genius to woman in order to concentrate all the fire in her heart.—*Rivard.*

IT is with happiness as with watches —the less complicated the less easily deranged.—*Chawfort.*

TO ACQUIRE a few tongues is the task of a few years, but to be eloquent in one is the labor of a lifetime.

CALUMNY spreads like an oil spot; we endeavor to cleanse it, but the mark remains.—*Lespinasse.*

WHEN death consents to let us live a long time, it takes successively as hostages all those we have loved.—*Madame Necker.*

A MAN'S idolatry is for an idea; a woman's is for a person. A man suffers for a monarchy; a woman for a King.—*F. W. Robertson.*

WITH the world do not resort to injuries, but only to irony and gayety; injury revolts, while irony makes one reflect and gayety disarms.—*Voltaire.*

Smoking.

"Smoking is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." So said King James in his "Counterblasts or Misocapnus." It must be remembered, however, that King James did not smoke, while the genteel poet Cowper, an equal authority and fond of his pipe, declares that tobacco "does thought more quicken and refine than all the breath of all the nine."

It happens that the lively Gaul, as represented by a small body of anti-tobacconists, has lately set up a society entitled "The Association Against the Abuse of Tobacco," and by dint of much persuasion has extracted from the French Academy a report, from which we learn that dyspepsia, irregular circulation of the blood, palpitation, pains in the back and the chest, dizziness, loss of memory, feebleness of sight and general stupidity result from smoking.

Against this sweeping dictum we must, however, quote the statement of Dr. Richardson, of hygienic fame, to the effect that tobacco as compared with alcohol is innocuous, that it does less harm than opium, and is not worse than tea.

According to our French friends of the newly-formed society, idiocy and death lurk in the bowl of the tobacco pipe, and this they aver, notwithstanding Lord Lytton declared that this insidious weed ripens the brain and opens the heart and makes a man think like a sage and act like a Samaritan. One side or the other may be, it does not follow that either must be, right. Meanwhile modern votaries of what Charles Lamb calls the "plant divine of rarest virtue" are at liberty to consider the entire question as to the use and abuse of tobacco, aided by the pleasant perfume of the much-maligned nicotian comforter.—*London Telegraph.*

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

Pipping Off a Miner.

During one of his intermittent visits to the Comstock Mr. Mackay accompanied a party of Eastern tourists to the lower levels of the California mine, one of which carefully selected collection of Massachusetts blue blood being a young lady from Boston who was refined to the top notch of culture. On arriving at one of the lower levels the gasping perspiring, wilted crew paused, and Mr. Mackay called the young girl's attention to a speaking tube which connected with the level above.

"Is this hollow metal cylinder a conduit of sound?" asked the well-educated Bostonienne.

"Yes'm," said Mackay; "try it."

The young lady applied her mouth to its opening and piped out a tremulous "Hillo-o-a."

"Aye, aye," shouted a hearty miner a hundred feet above.

"What shall I ask him?" said the girl to Mr. Mackay.

"Ask him how he is getting along."

"How are you getting along, sir?" whistled the maiden.

"Aw-w—pretty well," rumbled the reply.

"And now what shall I say," continued the girl.

"Ask him if it's hot."

"Is it hot up there?"

"Hotter'n h—l," was the plain answer. The damsel gasped, but continued: "What else shall I say?"

"Oh, ask him how his family are," replied Mr. Mackay, who began to tire of the "pipping-off" interview.

"How are all your family?" asked the girl.

"To h—l wid ye; what are ye givin' us," thundered the miner, who thought some one was "joshing" him.

Collapse and a call for ice water.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

THE oldest specimens of timber in the world are supposed to be the dowel pins contained in the ancient temples of Egypt. These dowel pins are incorporated with the stone work, which is known to be not less than 4,000 years old, and are believed to have been made from the tamarask or shittim wood of ancient Egypt—a tree now sometimes found in the Nile Valley.

Lord Bacon.

Francis Bacon was born at London, Jan. 22, 1561. His father, Sir Nicholas Bacon, was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Elizabeth. Soon after completing his twelfth year, he went to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself. He traveled on the continent, and returned to England in 1579 on account of his father's death. In 1582 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1589 became a member of Parliament, and in 1590 Counsel Extraordinary to the Queen, a distinction almost without example for one so young. In 1606 he married Alice Barnham, the daughter of a rich London merchant, and the succeeding year was made Solicitor General, and in 1613 became Attorney General and a member of the Privy Council; in 1617 he became Keeper of the Great Seal, and the following January was made Lord High Chancellor, the highest civil office to which any subject could then attain. In the following July he was created Baron Verulam, and admitted to the House of Peers, and in 1619 became Viscount Saint Albans. In 1620 he published his greatest work, the "Novum Organum." He was accused of accepting bribes, and, though at first strongly asserted his innocence, yet he afterward confessed his guilt, and was sentenced May 3, 1621, to pay a fine of £40,000 and to be imprisoned at the King's pleasure. He was shown every indulgence, being sent to the Tower but released two days after, and the fine was remitted. He was allowed an income of £1,500, a sum equal to five times that amount at the present day. He died April 9, 1862. His works are numerous, the best known being his "Essays," the "Novum Organum," "On the Wisdom of the Ancients," etc. He is described as one of the most illustrious of modern philosophers. Quite a number of able thinkers and writers attribute to him the authorship of some of the great plays of Shakespeare. Lord Bacon left no children.

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advocate.*

Waiting for His Mutton.

During the height of the so-called "Jingo" excitement, when men, and more especially women, were almost unendurable on account of their political vehemence, Lord Beaconsfield was apparently, at least, perfectly calm. Seated at dinner by the side of an illustrious lady he was asked in tones of feminine petulance: "What are you waiting for? What are you waiting for?"—the implication being amazement that he did not hurl England into war against Russia. "Waiting?" said he. "I am waiting for some roast mutton and potatoes."

THOUSANDS of women have been restored to perfect health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Arctic Explorers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, who was a member of Dr. Kane's party, reached, in May, 1861, a point, latitude 81 deg. 30 min., beyond which it was impossible to go. Although a number of expeditions have gone to the polar regions since then, that land reached by Hayes is the most northerly ever trod by any explorer up to this time. It is, of course, impossible to tell how far north the missing Jeannette and her party penetrated, but Hayes is at the head thus far.

WHEN you are all played out be careful what you eat, but take Kidney-Wort.

"SHALL I help you to alight?" asked a city exquisite of a muscular country girl, who was about to get out of a wagon that had just come up to the porch of a rural tavern. She jumped from the wagon and indignantly exclaimed: "What do you mean by asking me if I want a light? You don't think I smoke, do you?"

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

IN England, any one offering a reward for stolen property, saying that "no questions will be asked," is liable to forfeit $250 for every such offense to any common informer who chooses to sue for it.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, etc.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

THE market is flooded with worthless and vile compounds for the rejuvination of the hair, but Carboline, the great petroleum hair renewer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, still takes the front rank as the best preparation ever offered to the public.

THE Frazer Grease is much more durable than any other, and perfectly harmless to the wood and iron with which it comes in contact.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

"I HOPE this is not counterfeit?" said a lover, as he toyed with his sweetheart's hand. "The best way to find out is to ring it!" was the quick reply.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!
DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.
Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

$10 per Day to Agents. Samples free. [illegible]

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Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
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HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
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C. N. U. No. 38

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(The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.)
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LENGTH OF GUN AFT 4 IN.
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New, Perfect, and Guaranteed in every respect. Every one Thoroughly Tested at Factory before exportation.
Owing to the failure of the LONDON & LIVERPOOL FIRE ARMS CO., of London, England, we have secured a consignment of their celebrated Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, THE CHAMPION, at considerably less than actual cost of manufacture. [illegible] Nov. 15th, 1881. [illegible] THE CHAMPION is new and perfect, finely finished, case-hardened [illegible] of very best materials, and by the Improved Attachments, as shown in Cuts Nos. 1 & 2, [illegible] superior to any other English or American Shot-Gun. [illegible] GENUINE CHAMPIONS [illegible] or Boy in this country who needs a Shot-Gun should purchase one of THE CHAMPIONS, as they are the biggest Bargain ever offered in America, and will never be offered again. WE GUARANTEE these Shot-Guns to be in every respect as represented, or Money will be refunded. [illegible] THE CHAMPION [illegible] ORDER AT ONCE, as our consignment is only ONE THOUSAND [illegible] Nov. 15th, 1881 [illegible] CHAMPION IMPORTED BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUN, as described above, carefully boxed, for $7.00, and when Cash accompanies the order, will give Free one of our New Sportsman's Cartridge Belts, as shown in cut, also 50 Reloadable Shells.
Send Money by REGISTERED LETTER or POST-OFFICE ORDER at our Risk. [illegible] the Gun C.O.D., with privilege of Examination [illegible] loading Shells if sent C.O.D. [illegible] CASH WITH ORDER. [illegible] ORDER NOW, [illegible] you never will get another such Bargain.
Andrews M. H. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York.
SPECIAL OFFER.—[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 1, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE new comet, Schaeberle's, has about faded away.

GOLD to the value of sixty thousand pounds sterling was bought in London recently, to be sent to New York.

The Wabash Plaindealer has fifteen subscribers among the remnants of the Miami Tribe of Indians in Indiana and elsewhere.

FISH are being killed in the Wabash and Eel rivers at Logansport, by exploding dynamite in the water. It kills all sizes, and is so far a useless waste.

The Wakarusa Express has suspended. It was published at Syracuse for a short time, then for about six months at Wakarusa, and will now be removed to Argos, on the I. P. & C. road, south of Plymouth.

OHIO is just begining a red-hot political campaign, but under the circumstances, national politics seems to have but little to do with it. From the present outlook, it seems to be mostly a personal business,

WHILE we are struggling with a long continued drought, there are localities in the west, especially in the mountainous parts, where they are having heavy rains. At Denver, it has amounted to a destructive flood.

ACCORDING to the Enquirer, threshers and others who have the means of knowing, state that the wheat crop in Ohio will be from eight to twenty bushels per acre. Corn it is thought, will be about 70 per cent. of last year's crop.

FRANK LESLIE'S paper sent a photographer last week to take the scenes at the president's funeral ceremonies. He was very much hurt, when he found he could not be admitted, and that there was to be no funeral. Business is business.

LAST Sunday was the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, by the British. A shell went through the roof of Gen. Gaines' quarters, and bursting, disabled him, so he was compelled to resign his command. This was in 1814.

AFTER a week of most painful anxiety, it is now believed that the president is slowly, but surely recovering. At the close of last week, it was thought he could not live over Sunday, but he has rallied, and all the bulletins from the white house, are now hopeful.

FROM all parts of the state, but more especially from the central and southern portions, come reports of the trouble caused by drought. In some parts, people are already feeding hay to their stock. Corn is gradually drying up, and the ground is too hard to plow for wheat. Streams are dried up, and stock suffering for water.

PAPERS are discussing the question as to whether vice-President Arthur can act as president during Garfield's illness. It seems to be the general impression that he might do so, but the fact that there is but little to be done just now, makes the question an unimportant one in the present case.

Dr. I. H. Jennings, of Bourbon, Marshall county, while attempting to cross the railroad track was struck by a passing train, and thrown about fifty feet. He was instantly killed. Deceased was one of the early settlers of Kosciusko county, and was much esteemed. He had recently moved from his farm to Bourbon.

The Fort Wayne News says: Willis Maier has in his possession, a daguerreotype, showing the principal portion of this city, as it appeared in 1849, on the occasion of the first balloon ascension here. Fred. Drake can be seen in the distance, delivering letters at the post office window, and Stroop's barn still looms up proudly in the background.

A young man named Edward S. Ransdell, employed as mail carrier in Indianapolis, was arrested for stealing letters. He was one of the oldest and best known mail carriers in the city. The accused made a confession and gave bonds for his future appearance for trial, It is said that evil associations were the cause of his ruin.

A young married man came to Connersville the other day, and purchased furniture to go to housekeeping. On the road home with the goods, he accidentally let fire fall from his cigar on the combustibles. The blaze sprang up fiercely and it was with difficulty that the horses were extricated from the wagon. The furniture and wagon were consumed.

ANOTHER company of tourists has been sent to Europe this summer, by the Indiana University at Bloomington. The party came near meeting with a fatal accident while traveling in the Alps recently. They had ascended one of the higest peaks, the Matterhorn, a difficult feat at any time, and were on their return down the mountain, when a stone became loosened, and rolled down the steep sides, striking Mr. Charles Gilbert, tutor of the University, on the head, inflicting severe injuries. The following from a Swiss paper of a recent date will explain the matter more fully: "Five American tourists ascended the Matterhorn Saturday night. On their return a rock accidentally dislodged and struck the head of Mr. Gilbert, tutor of the Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., rendering him partially insensible. He was just able to move mechanically along. Nearly four hours were spent in bringing him to the first hut. Some of the party preceded and brought the doctors. Gilbert arrived at Zermatt Sunday evening. He suffered principally from loss of blood, and will be able to leave shortly. The guides were apprehensive lest if he collapsed before he arrived at the hut, the party would be frozen to death before succor could be obtained.

Personalities

OUR CITIZENS ROAMING BACK AND FORTH.

Jerry Emanuel, Spencerville, is in town.

Mrs. Cobb, nee Sadie Hollister, is in town.

Henry Yesbera will return home this week.

Fred. Davis and Fred. Clark are at Chicago.

C. C. Shaffer made a trip to Chicago, Friday.

Joseph Walters, sr., was in town last week.

Beckie Cannon made a trip to Toledo, last week.

Johnny McIntyre is looking for a position at Albion.

D. D. Metcalf was visible on our streets Friday.

Molly Matheny has been visiting a few days at Garrett.

Rev. Henry Johnson made a trip to New York this week.

Mrs. Penny, living in the south end, has been quite sick.

Curly Miller and wife have gone to their home at Hicksville.

John Butt, mine host of the Butt hotel, Waterloo, was in town Friday last.

J. A. McKay who has been at Iowa, for some time, is at home this week.

Ezra Ensley, Misses Jennie and Nora Ensly called on the COURIER last Friday.

Mrs. John Krueger has been ailing for several weeks. Swamp fever no doubt.

Peter Fisher, one of the popular clothing men, of Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

Quince Fusselman came over with the Newville boys, but he didn't help 'em out much.

Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Lexington, Ohio, is visiting under the paternal roof of Henry Ford.

Mrs. Joe. Hosack, of Churubusco, and her children, were visiting in town over Sunday.

Howard Casebeer, brother of the Casebeer's in this place, has been in town for several days.

Mrs. J. Spooner has been visiting with her parents. She is pleased with her new home, Peru.

Dr. Littlefield went to Clayton, Mich., last week, to attend the reunion of his old regiment.

Rev. J. G. Slusser, of the M. E. church at Hamilton, was in town Monday, and gave us a pleasant call.

Mrs. Bodine left last Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Overholser, who is ailing with a billous attack.

Andrew Smith, one of the prominent farmers of Fairfield township, made us a pleasant call Thursday.

A little child, whom Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence have taken to raise, is quite low with cholera infantum.

Judge Picker is improving slowly. It will be remembered that the Judge had a prize fight with a brick sidewalk.

Theo. Reed left for the west Monday, to continue his duties in the surveying business. He took Frank Dills with him for an assistant.

Jake Garrett, foreman at the hub and spoke factory, took sick last Friday, and work was stopped at this institution for several days.

Mrs. John Butt, of Waterloo, was in town this week visiting at the Misses Baldock's as well as with other old friends and acquaintances.

Cecil Rhodes, of Newville, called to see us one day last week. He had the misfortune to lose his store and part of its contents by fire recently.

Sheriff Leas started for York State, last Friday, and will accompany his family home this week. They have been making an extended visit at that place.

Miss Etta Kline, Miss Emma Rother and Miss Emma Jones, all sweet sixteen, gave Conny and Jenk a pleasant call last Thursday.

Mrs. J. A. Cowan left to-day for Decatur, Ind., where she will join her daughters, Jennie and Annis. The trio will return after a two week's stay, so saieth the head of the household.

H. A. Hoffman returned to Bloomington this week. He goes there to enter upon his duties as assistant teacher. He is accompained by his brother Luther, who will attend school there.

Frank R. Dills, son of W. H. Dills, esq., shook hands with everybody last Monday, and started for Brainerd, Minn., with Theo. Reed, esq., for a position on the Northern Pacific R. R. Frank has the good wises of all, and as he has the qualifications we hope he will succeed.

We are pained to miss the smiling countenance of our young friend, Doc. Ryan, upon the streets. He has gone to Churubusco with the railroad grade force, and we fear that some fair damsel down yonder will win his heart and dainty hand, and we'll never see him more.

—Don't cook chicken in a brass kettle unless you want to get poisoned. That's what they did in Decatur, Ga., and thirty-five people came near dying.—Hickville News. Well, any 35 people who will sit down to devour one chicken deserve to be poisoned. Now, if it was thirty-five chickens set down to one person it would be more human-like.

Jacob Schlatter, an inmate of the Indiana hospital for the insane. died a few days ago, as the result of the administration of chloroform by Drs. Rogers and Thomas for the purpose of performing a surgical operation. The patient was of a violent disposition, and it was necessary to administer chloroform.

—The Ministerial association of the M. E. church, Goshen district, will be held at Lima, Lagrange county, Indiana, October 3, 4 and 5, 1881. A very profitable meeting is anticipated.

Miss Emma Reeves, daughter of a prominent citizen of Harrison county, recently went crazy at camp-meeting over the subject of sanctification, which was there being laid down as the law of God, and when taken home she committed suicide.

—On Tuesday evening some one threw stones at Mr. Tefft's house. A few shots from Rolla's revolver drove them away. What their purpose was is unknown.

—Just as we went to press yesterday evening, a beautiful shower came up, cooling the atmosphere and making things pleasant.

—As a liver medicine, Dr. Marshall's Bromoline has no equal. It also cleanses the blood, and you get a big, big bottle for fifty cents. Druggists sell it.

"The Auburn COURIER was truly on a "bender" last week."—[Kendallville Standard. Oh, no, Hankie. That's just where you're "off."

The Auburn COURIER was truly a "solid" last week.—[Lagrange Democrat.

Waterloo.

Waldo Hills was home over Sunday, visiting his family.

Miss Carrie Morrell is visiting relatives at Fort Wayne.

S. W. Dickinson, of California, Mich., was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Ira Bachelor, of Orland, is in town visiting her relatives.

Mrs. Orpha Bassett is visiting her parents in Angola this week.

Mrs A. E. Yant has received her first installment of fall millinery.

G. W. Miller is still handling large quantities of butter and eggs,

The Butt hotel has its bus repainted and repaired. It is now a nice one.

Apples are coming into town by the wagon load, with side boards at that.

John Peterman has severed his connection with Mr. Swartz, the butcher.

Ab Kelley is going to Michigan soon, to look up a stock of potatoes for sale.

Rev. C. W. Church passed through town Monday on his way home to Fort Wayne.

There are still several pieces of side walk in town that ought to be put on the sick list.

J. A. Slaybaugh has been on a visit to friends in Marshall county. He returned Tuesday.

Will Leas and Ed. Long have each put up an addition to the south side of their heads. Boils.

There will be preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. Henry Johnson.

People have been greatly annoyed with dust for awhile, and nothing short of a rain will relieve them.

Mrs. Darby goes to Oberlin this week accompanied by her two boys who expect to attend school there.

Some one has a temporary store north of the Butt Hotel. They are selling oil paintings and other pictures.

Day Bros. are still pushing their business with their usual activity. Their sales have been large this summer.

L. A. Caro returned Saturday from a successful business trip. He evidently understands his work, and is laboring for success.

The east bound train on the Lake Shore, was five hours behind Monday, caused by a freight train off the track at Ligonier.

Charlie Spellman, son of Rev. L. D. Spellman, formerly pastor of the M. E. church at this place, is married. So we learn by Fort Wayne papers.

Mrs. G. W. Miller is at present visiting relatives in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where she will remain a few weeks. She is well pleased with her trip.

C. R. Reed has returned from his trip to Adams county. He held a musical institute at Oak Grove, not far from Decatur. It was a very successful one.

W. A. Reed, formerly of this place, but now residing in Ohio was here Saturday. He is traveling agent for the Phenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The re-organized citizen's bank is now in operation, and is doing a great deal of business. John Leas is now sole owner, and his son, H. K. Leas is cashier.

Grapes are ripe and more on the way. Pears are getting plenty, and the market is putting on a fruity appearance. But the people are longing for a few more potatoes.

A. J. Beard, of Smithfield, came near having a serious accident the other day. He was piling up logs in clearing a piece of ground, when a small one, which the team was hauling, struck a stump and flew around, striking him on the legs, but fortunately breaking no bones.

Mrs. F. C. Francis and daughter, Jennie, Mrs. Shoemaker and daughter, May, went to Bluffton last week to visit friends and attend the great greenback gathering there. They returned Monday, and are well pleased with their trip. The meeting, they say was a very interesting one, and the attendance was large.

Willard Fee's little boy was badly hurt Saturday. He was climbing up the wheel to get on the wagon, when the team started up, and he fell under the wheel, which went over his arm, severely bruising it. Nothing but the hardness of the ground prevented his arm from being crushed and broken. He was doing well at last accounts.

G. W. Miller has bought the two Matson buildings with the view of making them, what they were originally built for, a first class wagon and carriage establishment. He will begin work as soon as he can get things in shape. He has secured the services of Henry Franks, already so well known for the quality of his work, and is bound to make the business a success.

A Word to the Public.

Having formed a co-partnership between Long and Zook. We wish to announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity, that we have refitted the Seventh street barbar shop, formerly owned by Billy Edgerton, and have put in new chairs, and have taken pains in refitting our shop. We guarrantee satisfaction.

EDITORS COURIER.—Last evening after prayer meeting the house of God was converted into a jacko'lantern show at Cedar Creek. J. W. and other celestials of the religious circle, participated, and a few dropped out before the curtain fell. It was strictly moral, and said to be a temperance lecture, but the scenery on canvas resembled, Ten nights in a bar room. The house of God heretofore has been sacred, but it is deviating some question is, has the church changed hands and are we to expect operas frequent?

OUT SIDER.

—The drought is severe upon corn and pasture fields. Farmers say that they will have to commence feeding hay long before the usual time, and if this is to be the case, it will, of course, increase the price of hay, making our town people, who keep stock, suffer financially.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—There will be special examinations for teachers as follows: At Auburn, Saturday, September 10, and at Waterloo, Saturday, September 17, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

August 30, 1881. 3t.

MILLINERY GOODS !

MILLINERY GOODS !

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

Dress Goods !

We are showing a fine Assortment of

PLAIN BUNTINGS,

Brocade Buntings,

Silk Buntings,

Trimming Silks,

Satins, Serges,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

—We keep a full stock of—

Prints, Muslins,

Ginghams, Shirtings,

Tickings, Table Linens,

Table Oil- Cotlhs,

Towelings, Etc.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

Northeast of the Court house, Auburn, Ind

DEATHS.

—At Auburn, Ind., Aug. 25, 1881, of cholera infantum, Theo Ellen, infant daughter of Theodore and Mary E. Reed, aged 8 months and 16 days.

—Michael Mottinger was born Sept. 8, 1800 and died Aug. 22, 1881, aged 80 years, 11 mon. and 16 days. He was the father of ten children, eight of whom are yet living and thirty-two grand children, twenty of whom are yet living and four great grand children. He came to the state of Indiana from the eastern part of Ohio in 1853, and settled in DeKalb county and remained a resident until death. His funeral took place from the Christain church at Newville. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. G. Slusser from Isa—33—23: "And the inhabitant shall not say I am sick."

—Aug. 26, 1881, of cholera infantum, Frank, youngest son of Cal. and Rosa Husselman.—Little Frank was born Sept. 13, 1880, and was one of those little fellows who was loved by every one that knew him and the idol of his parents. Only those who have lost their pet darling will know the sorrow and pain of these young parents. Time may soothe their sorrow but can never heal the spot in their hearts where little "Brown Curl" used to be.

Don't weep for me papa and mamma
I have only gone out of your sight,
I have Jesus to pet and caress me,
My home is all glory and light.

My playmates are angels and fairies,
My playthings are purest of pearl,
The first one to kiss you in heaven
Will be your own baby "Brown Curl."

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Auburn Junction, on Aug. 26, 1881, Mr. J. P. Ensley to Miss Clara Clark, youngest daughter of Geo. Clark, Rev. Henry Johnson officiating.

The COURIER folks hereby tender their thanks for a bountiful supply of cake. J. P. and his bride have our sincere wish that their future may be as happy and bright as are now these first days of their wedded life.

Sunday, Aug. 28, 1881 by Rev. H. J. Norris, Thos. S. Merica to Nettie J. Gilmore.

Aug. 30, 1881, by same, Jeremiah A. Barton to Laura G. Richmond.

The scorching days of an August sun, nor the nighly song of the festive musquito can never bankrupt the matrimonial business.

Spencerville.

Mr. Tyndall is ill.

Mrs. Emanuel is ill.

Mrs. Rhodes is convalescent.

New goods at the millinery store.

Alice McKay spent Sunday at her home in Auburn.

Mr. Thomas and wife returned from Mich. Saturday.

Carrie Kinsey attended the teacher's examination at Auburn, Saturday.

Cecil Rhodes and George Thrift, of Newville, were in town last Friday.

The social at B. Zimmerman's last Thursday evening was a very pleasant affair.

The ladies of the M. E. church have organized a mite society and will give a social every two weeks. The first entertainment will be an ice cream social at Geo. Barney's, Sep 9.

Surprise Party.

—A party of the generous hearted citizens of this place, and the neighbors of Burton Brown east of town, met at his residence. one day last week, and made the following gifts: Chair, $6.00; Money, $37.80; muslin, 65 yards; calico, 80 yards: coffee, 14 pounds: glass-ware, cups and saucers, plates, toweling, stockings yarn, etc. There were ninety grown people and twenty children in attendance. An address was made by Rev Walkman, followed by Mr. Stackhouse. They all had a splendid time, and the liberal gifts went far to lighten the heart under his recent affliction.

School Notice.

The fall term of the Auburn schools will commence September 12, 1881. The rates of foreign tuition, payable in advance, will be as follows:

High school department	$1.50	per month,
Grammar	" 1.00	"
Intermediate	" 0.75	"
Primary	" 0.50	"

JOHN OTTO, Sec'y.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, executor of the will of Thomas Enterline, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, Sept. 26, 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Peter B. Lanning, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Sept. 1-3t. SARAH LANNING, adm'r.

The Wabash Plaindealer came out as a 12-page paper last week, and the people of that county looked upon their paper and pronounced it good. So we say, too.

Special Announcement !

—:o:—

Great Clearing Sale !

of Summer and other Goods, at

J. KAHN & CO'S.

Which we offer to the Trade for Only Thirty Days.

We now offer DRESS GOODS which were sold at	from 25 to 60c.	for 15 c.	per Yd.
FANCY DRESS PLAIDS for Dress and Trimmings	from 45 to 50c.	for 30c.	do
PLAIN COLORED ALPACAS, all shades	" 20 to 30c.	for 10c.	do
COTTON PLAIDS and WASH POPLINS,	" 10 to 12½c.	for 6½c.	do
FANCY DRESS LINENS	" 10 to 12 c.	for 6c.	do
Pacific Dress Lawns in light and dark colors	" 15c.	for 10c.	do
Extra Heavy Fancy Shirting	" 12½c.	for 9c.	do

GREAT BARGAINS in WHITE DRESS GOODS, as Low a 6 cents per Yard.

—:o:—

We also have selected from our IMMENSE STOCK of CLOTHING, a line of GOODS which we

Close out Regardless of Cost !

We are now closing out a lot of ALL-WOOL, HALF-Wool and HEAVY COTTON COATS for Summer and Winter use.

All-Wool Coats, sold at	from $8.00	to $10.00	for	$4.00
Half-Wool Coats "	" 6.00	to 8.00	for	3.00
Heavy Cotton Coats			for	1.50
GOOD HEAVY VESTS for MEN			for	.50
GOOD HEAVY VESTS for BOYS			for	.25

Lots of Other Clothing

In Full Suits in the

Same Proportion !

Please come along before these bargains are all closed out.

J. KAHN & CO.

Waterloo, Ind., August 9, 1881.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT.

CUSTOM MADE, CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOISERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

CLOTHING HUMMERS. FORT WAYNE

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold !.

I have ransacked the market of New York and Philadelphia for choi Goods and Prices and

I FOUND THEM,

And am now prepared to show and SELL to the citizens of Northearters Indiana a larger, a finer, a better assorted stock with more rare bargains, than was ever before offered in Auburn.

My first floor is filled FULL with an elegant line of everything pertaing to th Dry-Goods, Notion, Hat and Cap, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Grocery D partment.

My second floor is filled with an immense stock of Men's and Boys' and childrens' clothing, an elegant assortment of Brussels, Ingrain Hemp and Oil-Cloth carpets, and a big stock of Boots. Both floors full of choice Bargains too numerous to attempt to enumerate them.

A personal examinations will satisfy all that I DISCOUNT everybody's printed prices,

I will make Auburn the market of the county for all kinds of Grain and Produce, if TOP PRICES will do it.

100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted at the Highest Market Price.

I will have Simon Ochs in my employ, who will be on the street to give you highestprices for everything you have to sell.

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Ind.

Bgi Wire Sign Over the Street.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Last week, two days before the paper came out, we were assailed on the street thusly: "What 'n h—l are you going to say anything about that affair for. I know a fellow who saw one of the boys putting it in type." We have made mention in several articles, within the past three weeks, that it was strictly against the rules of our office for anyone, no matter what position he occupies, nor what pedigree his sire may have had, to come snuffing around the office, after fresh news. And to make a long article short, the first fellow that we notice rubbing his Roman nose around the quad-box of a composing case, can prepare himself to take the "collar and breeches" route to the terminus of our stairway.

—We have a number of young boys, from eight to fifteen years old, who have become addicted to the habit of smoking. Auburn certainly has the most impudent and forward census of boys that tramps this great footstool. There is nothing more aggravating than the loud, cheeky, silly and self-satisfied air of a young knownothing—boys who never saw a photograph of the English language. They are scorned by their associates, and despised by men, who generally speak of them as a "freshy" or "a smart aleck." The walls of the corporation lines are bulged out from the pressure of of this A B C brigade.

—The following is said to be a sure cure for cholera morbus and should be kept in every household: Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne pepper, tinture of opium, tincture rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose 16 to 30 drops in a little water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

—While Fremont Smith and his wife were coming from the picnic Saturday, some fellow made an effort to run around him, when the buggies "consolidated," leaving the Smart Aleck at one side of the road with three wheels, a broken buggy top, a slim pocket-book and a charming country "gal." Gordon and his camera could have made a young fortune had they been there.

—Wouldn't it be well enough for our readers to compare the amount of original reading matter and news in the last two COURIERS with that found in the other county papers of the same date. Our contemporaries have had their little self-praise a number of times, and now suppose we let an inspection of the different papers decide.

—A young man by the name of Charley Schrader, working on the Wabash grade, was attacked by Hank Shull's Shepherd dog on South Main street last week. The cur rolled Charley around in the dust a short time, when a few kicks from a No. 12 cow hide boot satisfied his dogship, and he lit out for more desirable quarters.

—The fellow giving his name as Geo. Wilson, who was placed in the county jail for picking pockets at Butler, was bailed out last week and is now gone, the devil knows where. This is the last that will be seen of Georgie. He is out on bail, but it is cash, the county will be no loser.

—The men working upon the Wabash grade have finished their labor at this place and are now on their way to Churubusco, where they will put in a side-track similar to the one here. They did some splendid work, and all speak in flattering terms of the gang, especially the dumper.

—Several of our young men who imagine themselves of so great importance in society can easily find out how "much they weigh" by going into the country a week. On their return they would have to say, "I've been away." Hank Yesbera or H. Gugerli might miss them if they staid over a week.

—The poor management of the Butler people in allowing pick-pockets, chuck-luck banks, wheels of fortune and other gambling institutions to blockade the streets at the reunion, has thrown a cloud over these gatherings for the future.

—Rhodenbaugh's mule team and Roth's dray horses had a race down Main street Tuesday night. Have these fellows forgotten how John Brown got paid off for running his horse on the same street?

—Roy Gregg sent us up some choice cigars on the strength of the "baby puff." We hope it will be but a short time until we will be called to give him another "send off"—for some more cigars, we mean.

—The law firm of Rose & Hartman has dissolved partnership. The Republican says a "petition" has been built to separate them one from another. We smile at this kind of a division.

—A letter received from Chris. Baker, to his wife, states that he is improving slowly and will have to remain at Mt. Clemens for a week yet. His trouble is heart disease and liver complaint.

—Auburn is certainly a healthy town. We notice in nearly all of our exchanges that sickness prevails to a great extent, and especially among the little ones. We hear of but little sickness in this place.

Sparks.

PUT OUT BY A COURIER PENCIL SHOVER.

—August, get out.

—Court this month.

—Hogs in the pound.

—A little warm, "I dunno."

—"Choice steak" fifteen cents.

—Don't crawl out of your duster yet.

—Not much strolling Sunday. Too hot.

—Frank Culbertson wants a hack driver.

—Examination of teachers last Saturday.

—The court house fence has been patched.

—Too hot for church amusement Sunday.

—The public school begins on the 12th, inst.

—"We promenade—takes wealth to hire rigs."

—Funerals are a rare occurrence in this place.

—Agricultural men have pulled off of the road.

—Billy Little is making some nobby sewed shoes.

—Diptheria among the children at Kendallville.

—The Wabash road runs a Sunday passenger train.

—Sam. Weaver was enjoying "after harvest" Monday.

—G. C. Ralston is building an addition to his house.

—Doss. Forshey has a position as operator on the Wabash.

—Twenty-six Sunday-schools in attendance at the picnic.

—The Stamets house, at the Junction, issues meal checks.

—The band boys had a business meeting Tuesday night.

—The marshal has commenced work on the Main street ditch.

—One of our druggists will soon wear the matrimonial yoke.

—There were no services at the Presbyterian church last sabbath.

—Eighteen persons were baptized at the Methodist church last Sunday.

—"Sweet potatoes that I yam" have made their appearance in the market.

—F. F. Smith, living near Cedar Creek, will have a public sale the 3d inst.

—A number of our boys are working on the Wabash road at Churubusco.

—Our farmers should commence to get their stock ready for the county fairs.

—Frank Strebe has taken unto himself a broom-handle again. Rheumatism.

—Wm. Murphy has put a coat of paint on the front of Braun's meat market.

—D. D. Snyder has taken a partner in the hardware business—Hugh Culbertson.

—The bishop from Ft. Wayne preached at the Catholic church Sunday evening.

—The Wabash road now runs as many passenger trains as any road in the county.

—Treasure Miller pays Coop Ralston one dollar to ride the buffalo next Saturday.

—Jake Mitchell says he will not attend another reunion as long as time spares him.

—The County Teachers' Institute will be held in Auburn, beginning November 7.

—If those stones in front of Houston's meat market are not used pretty soon they will decay.

—Who says it is unhealthy to sleep in feathers? Look at the spring chicken how tough he is.

—Our juveniles could make a stake by turning themselves into bootblacks next Wednesday.

—Our grain dealers say that wheat drags along, and does not come in near as fast as it should.

—"Old women are sillier than young ones."—Benton Times. Because they have been so longer.

—Two country men ran their teams down Main street Sunday. They are liable to a $20.00 fine.

—"Is there not some way for the laboring man to gain ground."—[Ex. Yes; let him buy a farm.

—The boys at the Auburn House had a happy time Sunday. They acted as though they were a "little off."

—Adolph Berthet has severed his connection with the shops at Garrett and has gone to Detroit, Mich.

—The horse season is over, and the photograph of the celebrated Jock has disappeared from our columns.

—Will. Covey is again at Fort Wayne after a trip to the sunny south. Must be some attraction there, eh.

—There should be a law passed prohibiting the running of bycicles and velocipedes upon our public streets.

—A cow belonging to one Thomas, living in Stamets' addition, was killed by a wabash engine yesterday.

—Scene.—Geo. Grund, shot gun and dog, followed closely by Roth's dray making a bee-line for Fluke's woods.

Glass fruit jars at cost at Schaab & Beugnot's.

A Curious Sight.

A BRILLIANT LIGHT IN THE NORTHERN SKY.

Last Friday evening upon the different street corners could be seen groups of people looking earnestly into the sky and each one wondering with amazement what "that little red light was." The majority of the folks held a convention, and passed a resolution which read as follows: "We, the peaceful citizens of Auburn do hereby unanimously claim that the red light in yonder sky is either a balloon, or, that the angels have awakened to the necessity of railroads, and that spark, as it appears there, is the same as the headlights used on our engines here below. And, resolved that it behooves all good citizens to be in their nest at this time of night." The convention adjourned, sine die.

It turned out to be a kite with a lawn lantern attached to its tail, held in the hands of Auditor Robbins' little boy, Bert.

The Picnic.

AN IMMENSE CROWD AND GOOD TIME.

The picnic held at Grove Bethel last Saturday is said to have been a big affair. The crowd was very large, and all seemed to enjoy themselves on the occasion. It was a most beautiful day for out-door sport, making everything more pleasant for both old and young. Nearly the entire Presbyterian school from this place attended, and almost every school for miles around was represented. No accidents of any note transpired, which is certainly one good feature of the gathering. Songs, speeches, etc., were the order of the day.

* * *

—While Fred. Yesbera was looking over the crowd at the picnic, to "see the best looking girl on the ground," his horses got astride of a beech tree. They were released, however, without the aid of a derrick.

The Butler Record looked huge last week. It was a "reunion issue" and contained forty-eight columns, being the same size of the COURIER. We expect the Washington news dealers made a stake.

—Deputy sheriff Frank Leas "lit out" Tuesday with a crazy woman from Fairfield Center, named Sarah A. Boyer. They took the south train on the Saginaw, and will have an understanding when they reach Indianapolis.

—We have our mind's eye on several middle-aged men who make a practice of arguing and criticising every public sensation that transpires. They are not what might be called fools, but they make fools of themselves.

—We notice that the Detroit Daily News is again delivered here by carriers. It is a modern daily and that is all. The Fort Wayne Sentinel or News, either one, can give it "twenty-five," and then discount it.

—Dr. Casebeer was talking of buying Hoff's team, and while he was looking into their mouths Frank said: "They are usht exactly seven year olt, with a few weeks different between both off 'em."

—The Anderson Bro's. large team of bay horses ran away from Tavy Baldock Monday. They were frightened by either Philo Lockwood, his bycicle or both, we have'nt asked the horses which.

—The small boys make too much noise about the little store on the corner. Now, the girls pass back and forth, four abreast, with "bang and bustle," and are not noisy at all.

—It took Clint Headley and four horses to take the Casebeer and Stahl families over to Butler, where they held a family reunion. They couldn't get Stahl(ed) for laughing.

—When you see a young man with his eye in a sling and one foot wrapped up in a cloth, put it down in your diary that he is either a base-ball player or an amateur bycicle rider.

—In the list of soldiers who registered at the reunion, Weamer, in publishing them, got about one out of every hundred correct. This is not bad "shooting," however, for Harry.

—When they have a base-ball game at Waterloo, the ladies of the town turn out en masse. When we have a ball match at this place, the ladies stay at home—en masse.

—Give Weamer, of the Butler Record, a credit mark for the assertion he made at Pleasant Lake, "Come to the reunion, boys; we're going to have a h—l of a time."

—Representative Moody was so anxious to see the Auburn ball nine beat Waterloo, that he went there without his dinner. He got left on two very essential points—game and dinner.

—Miss Ada Spangler walks from her father's farm residence to this place and return every morning to recite her lessons. Ada is said to be a very intelligent young lady.

—A young man by the name of Shaffer, his home is at Corunna, had his hand badly smashed, last Saturday, while at work on Reynold's brick yard, east of town.

—The men working on the stone gutter on Main street, got the center of it higher than the sides, and, of course, it had to be torn up and rebuilt.

—Through an awkward use of the lines, John Beard caused Culbertson's hack team to tip over the vehicle, breaking the tongue and otherwise wrecking the running-gear.

—Kendallville will have a soldiers' reunion on the 7th and 8th of October. Gens. Logan and Steedman are invited to entertain the crowd.

"Going to Bust."

THE AUBURN BAND IN A SHAKY CONDITION.

We hear it said upon the streets that the stockholders of the Auburn cornet band are dissatisfied with some of the talent holding horns in this organization. There are two or three fellows who will never learn to play Yankee Doodle on any instrument—unless it would be a cross-cut saw—who hang on despite the hints and kicks of the other members. The stockholders will take the matter in hand and lead these lads down and out,—by the left ear—and reorganize the tooters. Our citizens should take more interest than they do in the band. The boys are always at considerable time and expense and deserve a reward of some kind. Let our people chip in and get them a uniform and the boys will see that they are appreciated. It is true the noise made at practice meetings is not altogether acceptable to the hysteric old maid nor the average old inhabitant, but the whole town is not made of this kind of material—thank the Lord. We don't see anything so awfully annoying about it, only the base drum player—he makes more noise than anybody else, but he doesn't lead the band. There is a moral to this.

* * *

—The musquito is entitled to newspaper notoriety as well as other animals, when it performs cute tricks on the society girl. And,

"With head upraised and look intent,
And eye and ear attentive bent,
She carefully raised her taper paw,
And slapped herself upon the jaw.
But the musquito she thought there
Sailed, singing, through the evening air."

—There seems to be some dispute in regard to the time for opening the fall term of winter school. The date set by the town trustees is September 12, A. D., 1881.

—According to Vennor we are entitled to a snow storm about now. And on the other hand Vennor is entitled to a hiding place about now.

—It is said that two hundred theatrical troupes have commenced perambulating the country. Wonder if Auburn will be favored with one?

—Marshal Scott got his foot between a stump and the hind wheel of a wagon Monday, and came very near smashing it—his foot, of course.

—The sisters, at Avilla, eight miles west of this place, will erect a building for their use, which is estimated to cost the snug sum of $25,000.

—H. C. Miller had the misfortune to get his big toe under a plank just as it lit from a five foot fall. Hooker has a sore member, indeed.

—The cloudy appearance of the weather Saturday morning had a tendancy to keep a number of little cherubs from attending the picnic.

—The grub worms are a pest that farmers dread. They damage corn crops and we learn that they are now working in the roots of grass.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin has been converted into a menagerie, judging from the braying and roaring noise coming from the inside.

—Frank Culbertson now drives one hack team himself. Johnny Cool, the best horseman on the line, has been laid to one side.

—Our young and popular attorney, Thomas H. Sprott, wouldn't attend the picnic because his son refused to accompany him.

—Quite a number of our subscribers are paying their accounts to the COURIER. You can't come too fast, gentlemen.

—The corn crop is suffering from the drouth, and if rain should not come soon that much needed crop must be cut short.

—The faithful delivering horse at McQuiston & Ralston's store has a new harness. It makes the old dun step proudly.

—Os. Allen felt so good over winning the victory of the Newville nine that he cut a watermelon—at his residence.

—Sim. Tarney and Sherm. Hollister both received a car-load of melons last Saturday. The doctors smile a "great big grin."

—Our bill boards are covered with flaming pictures, advertising a show at Kendallville on the 7th of this month.

—Frank Kline wants to open up a correspondence in the COURIER. Well, send us in one, Frank, and we'll measure it.

—There are several hogs running in the south end of town, that annoy some of the residents. Hear ye, Mr. Marshal.

—The farmers are experiencing much trouble in plowing for wheat, on account of the soil being so hard and dry.

—Hank Bashelier has resigned the constableship and Charley Smith wears his star.

—The band gave Mr. J. P. Ensley a serenade. His big brother belongs to the organization.

—There was ninety dollars worth of ice-cream sold at Grove Bethel picnic last Saturday.

—Young Jim McClellan is wrapping up cooking stoves and general hardware for Kib.

—The devil was the only representative of the COURIER at the Sunday-school picnic last Saturday.

—We hear that the Presbyterian folks will give one more "I'scream" social before the seas on closes.

Schaab & Beugnot have a large lot of trunks and valises cheap.

That Base Bawl Game.

SEVERAL CLUBS TAKE ACTIVE INTEREST.

Readers of the COURIER are aware that Auburn has a bawl nine, that has heretofore carried the title of "Os. Allen's club," but owing to Os's. pleasing demeanor and orthodox habits, he was black-balled, at the last regular meeting, and now the crew performs under the direction of Billy Little, who, by the way, is no slouch in the national game. The best sons of our worthiest citizens compose this organization, and are ever willing to go forth to do duty for our town upon the diamond field. They don't play for wealth, but scorn filthy lucre when offered for their excellent playing and good judgment. Their love for notoriety inspires them with a determination to win, if they have to pawn the captain's last shirt for transportation and grub. Last Friday they went to Waterloo, via the over land route, and played a game. The crowd upon the ground was large and the boys felt vigorous and started in with a "sure thing" of the biggest score. But about the time the ninth inning was ended they began to pull in their horns. They played hard until six o'clock p. m. and rode home in a lumber-wagon with empty abdomens—owing to the financial condition of the Waterloo nine. The score resulted thusly: Waterloo, 17; Auburn 4.

SECOND GAME—VICTORY.

Saturday the "Haw-eaters," of Newville, came over and got whipped by 14 lashes. They are a gamey set of fellows and use their under-pinning with great alacrity, but they did'nt have the boys to beat Billy Little's nine. They ate dinner at Sherm. Hollister's and the "Auburn Astonishers" put up for their hash. They got their supper at Newville, or at the half way house, we are unable to say. A photograph of this score would show the following brilliant array of talent wrapped up in these eighteen darling little bawl players:—Auburn, 39; Newville, 25.

JUVENILE GAME.

We were a little premature in stating that Auburn had the champion juvenile ball nine of the county. Sam. Puff had impressed this fact upon our mind by offering to wager "all he was worth" on on our club. Last Saturday the little fellows came over from Butler and everlastingly waxed it to our kids.

NOTES.

Ed. Long, the popular landlord at Waterloo, felt so considerate for our whipped nine that he cut a Watermelon into pieces—as large as he thought the Auburn nine would have strength to digest—and gave to each one before starting home.

Our friend Harter, of the popular fancy store, took the cake at Waterloo, but was the huckelberry in the game Saturday—as far as scores are concerned, no where else.

Tom. Scott tried in vain (poor fellow) to catch a fly between his boot legs. Tom. has worked too hard for a ball player.

The captain made one man Rush around and he got out. The "whole game" depended on that score.

Three or four of the Auburn nine would make good back-stops.

There is some talk of taking George Ralston, jr., into the first nine. He is said to be lightning on the pound.

The usual number of "cute" sweet sixteen youths, were present and made themselves prominent.

Frank Dills acted umpire, Quince Fusselman and Dors. Foshey, scorers.

* * *

—Mrs. Pete Stutz caught Anderson's runaway horses Monday, as they passed her residence. A noble act for a lady, indeed.

Orland Miller is practising upon the telegraph instrument at the Wabash depot, preparatory to getting a position on that road.

—Some of our citizens will buy their winter potatoes in Michigan. They are said to be cheaper in that state.

—Sparks from the Saginaw train set fire to one of Mader's clover fields yesterday doing considerable damage.

—The town is full of peaches, apples, melons and cucumbers, and what chance does a sick man have?

—The picnickers had a splendid time at Grove Bethel last Saturday. The crowd was said to be very large.

—Charley Pommert's new barber shop is now located one door west of Tom. Somers' saloon. Call in.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kane have succeeded in organizing a class in singing and they all enjoy the sport.

—Wouldn't it be well to give Mr. Garfield a rest, and send our prayers heavenward for a shower?

—Enos Kuhlman and his better-half have "busted" the matrimonial tire, and now live as two.

—Tom Cool had the misfortune to lose one of his horses. Tom has bad luck with horses.

—One good hoe, well handled, will bring forth more potatoes than a dozen prayers.

—The Lagrange Standard has put in a power press. That's what we ought to have.

WANTED.—A suitable location for the Eckhart Carriage Works in Auburn, Indiana.

—Nobody but the barber in jail. He don't soil many towels on his customers.

—What has become of Uncle Tom's beard. The cabin looks natural, but Tom don't.

—Old maids are described as "embers from which the sparks have fled."

—Charley Dugan talks of going west. Wants to get bigger, perhaps.

—Jokes are always in season, that is, if they are on the other fellow.

—Butter and eggs command a good price.

—Charley Shephard drives a new rig.

Schaab & Beugnot have the best line of cashmeres ever brought to town.

Wabash Grade.

A PIECE OF WORK THAT SPEAKS WELL FOR THE BOSS.

The men who have been at work grading the side-track on the Wabash, between here and the Junction, finished their labor to-day. It is a master piece of work, and gives credit to the men employed thereon. They had more dirt than was necessary for the grade, and this surplus material was hauled into the bad piece of road near the hub-and-spoke factory, thereby donating to the citizens of this place over one hundred dollars in the way of improving this thoroughfare.

Accident.

ANOTHER WARNING TO THE THOUGHTLESS BOY.

As the morning freight was leaving the Saginaw depot Tuesday, a young lad named Asha Brandon, son of Ike Brandon, living near the stave factory, got aboard the train and when opposite his home jumped from the platform of the rear car. The train was under pretty good speed, and in leaping he was violently thrown upon his head and shoulders, dislocating the collar bone. We are informed that parents, in that part of town, allow their children to ride back and forth upon freight trains never thinking of the results which are apt to come therefrom. We hope that the accident of little Asha will cause them to see the danger their children are liable to meet at any moment, and act immediately.

Buffalo Sale.

A FREE EXHIBITION ON MAIN STREET THE 3D INST.

Next Saturday, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four p. m., the sheriff will swing the hammer over the much talked about buffalo, until the bidding reaches two-thirds of the appraised value thereof. In the forenoon there will be a street exhibition. The animal will be decorated with flags and plumes, led by the wonderful Siamese twins—John Bunch and Todd Latson—under the entire supervision of their only sister, Shad. Somersaults and other gymnastic feats will be performed by the twins—providing the buffalo is out of humor. Everything is free, with the exception of the buffalo, which has to be paid for, one-third cash in hand, one-third in six and one-third in nine months, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

Listen, Readers.

STOP A MOMENT AND REFLECT OVER THE PAST.

In these days of exhausting heat and drought, when malaria and disease stalk abroad in the land, it will be in order to reflect on the dangers that surround us. Our neighbors and friends are being called to that mysterious abode beyond the grave. This has strong tendencies to prompt us all to reflect seriously on the great problem of life. We are drifting with the hurry and bustle of life. We see a hearse passby, and though we have a full realization of why it passes, we care not to worry our mind by brooding over the important lesson it gives to us. The lifeless remains of a citizen is hurried on to his final home and we think but little about it. We don't seem at all interested, while some will remark in this wise: "His chances are poor, he'll be planted deep," etc.—yet but a few fleeting days will remain and this plumed vehicle will call for us. The loved ones whose presence we now enjoy so much will soon be left alone, while we shall quietly and peacefully sleep through all the days and nights that shall come and go.

Flirtation.

GIRLS, LIE BACK AND LAUGH AT THIS.

Some of our exchanges are publishing an item which starts out, "The hinges of hell are greased with flirtation." Susan B. Anthony is the author of this production, and we would like to know how Susan is so well acquainted with the gates. She must have been there. It is true that chastity is the jewel of woman's character, which is essential to all other female virtues, and they can only retain it by proper action and thought. However, girls who have a common school education, and have been properly raised, do not, ninety-nine out of a hundred, flirt. Girls who indulge in this silly and unbecoming sport, are generally those who have been let go-it-as-you-please from the age of about fifteen years. A girl who will publicly flirt with a stranger, would not be noticed by a worthy young man, or one who has at all been drilled in etiquette. We know of some girls in this place who flirt with every scapegrace that will recognize their movements. While upon the other hand we have young ladies who are just as jovial and full of fun as "you make 'em;" but they are of a better class, and while they may be common in their every-day language and somewhat rude in their actions upon the streets, their bringing up is such that they would not flirt with a stranger any more than they would sever their right hand from the wrist. But to the point: Even if they should, through love or fun, flirt with the opposite sex, their good judgment would govern them so as not to go too far; and as far as greasing the "hinges of hell" is concerned, they never would do it. "Now, Susan, quit you're fooling," etc.

* * *

Berry Lowry, the strength of the Republican office, got his proboscus badly demoralized Sunday. He says he didn't feel like climbing the fence and thought he would "coon it." The top board broke, but the second one didn't, although he exerted all of his nose power to make it succumb. We are not informed whether there were any watermelons on the other side of the fence or not.

—You will find health, wealth and happiness in a bottle of the Big Blood and Liver Cure, called Dr. Marshall's Bromoline; fifty cents a bottle. Buy it of druggists.

Call and see the immense new stock of men and boy's new clothing just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s.

Large stock of plaids and ginghams below cost at Schaab & Beugnot's.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Charles Stockly was hanged at Batavia, N. Y., for the murder of John Welker, a farmer, residing near that place, April 27 of this year. Stockly sought Welker's 16-year-old daughter in marriage. Both Welker and the daughter rejected Stockly's proposal, and the crime was committed in revenge.

A New York telegram of Aug. 22 says: "A new clue to the resting place of the late A. T. Stewart is being worked. Some ten days ago a boy left a detective agency a crude oil painting, representing a scene in a lonely spot, with the words in one part of it: "Stewart's body lies here." The following note accompanied it: "This location is in Cypress Hill Cemetery. Be very careful in approaching the grounds. You will be watched. Don't be seen making observations, for they will see you and follow you." After consultation with Judge Hilton, it was decided to make a search. The cemetery was visited on Saturday, the spot indicated found, and four grave-diggers spent the afternoon at work. Nothing but a coffin-screw was found, though there appeared to be evidences that the ground had been dug up at the place indicated in the picture.

The will of the late Mrs. Millard Fillmore, the widow of President Fillmore, bequeaths to public and charitable institutions about $50,000, and disposes of an estate valued at $300,000.

Flames originating from an explosion of gas destroyed the fruit warehouse of Warner & Merritt, Philadelphia, burning to death two employes. The loss is reported at $250,000....Terrence Conolly, of Newton, N. J., after abstaining from food for forty-three days, has commenced to take nourishment. When he began his abstinence he was unable to leave his bed, but of late has walked across the room and seated himself in a rocking-chair. He ceased to eat because his stomach would not retain food....That huge monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, has at last a competitor in the Buffalo and Rock City Pipe Line Company, which has just commenced delivering oil.

At Hartford, Ct., the pacing horse Little Brown Jug, owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, lowered the pacing record to 2:11¾, beating by a second Sleepy Tom's record of 2:12¾, and also accomplished the three fastest consecutive mile heats ever paced or trotted—viz.: 2:11¾, 2:11½, 2:12½.

THE WEST.

The Apaches made a raid on the miners near Natt Station, New Mexico, and killed George Daily, the general manager. Lieut. Smith and four soldiers also fell on the field. The loss is charged to the colored troops, who fled when the Apaches made their appearance. ....Estimates based upon actual measurements from 1,000 thrashing machines in the State of Ohio, and submitted by the State Board of Agriculture, show a heavy falling off in the yield of wheat and corn as compared with 1880. The shortage in wheat is 25 per cent., or 38,000,000 bushels yield, against 52,500,000 last year; in corn, 30 per cent. or 30,000,000, against 105,000,000 bushels last year. Oats show an increased yield of 1,500,000....Oregon reports her surplus of wheat at 300,000 tons....The tug A. B. Ward was blown to atoms by the explosion of her boiler in the river at Chicago, and two members of her crew of five were killed and three injured, one, the Captain, most dangerously.

Two companies of the Sixth infantry have reached Rawlins from the White River Ute Agency. They report the Indians generally ready for transfer to the new reservation in Utah, but state that Colorow and a few lodges are defiant in their opposition....The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has secured another tract of forty acres in Minneapolis, and will erect repair and construction shops for all its lines west of the Mississippi.

A rich find of silver about ten miles from Deadwood was followed in forty-eight hours by the creation of West Virginia City, the election of a Recorder, the settlement of 1,000 persons, and the opening of nine saloons and two faro banks. On the fourth day a daily newspaper appeared....Nine wholesale houses and their contents, valued at $250,000, were swept away by fire at Evansville, Ind. One fireman was killed and another fatally injured by falling walls. The insurance aggregates $125,000.

THE SOUTH.

At Galveston, Tex., a new comet has been discovered in the constellation Ursa Major ("the dipper"), from 9 to 10 p. m., by Mr. A. M. Hinston. It is plainly visible through the telescope....A row between the whites and blacks of Morrilton, Ark., has led to several battles and a threat to burn the town.

Flames which appeared in the stable of Schultz' candy factory at Wheeling, W. Va., swept away that building and destroyed the Paxton block. The loss is estimated at $60,000....A fire in Gravier street, New Orleans, destroyed the liquor store of Patterson & Bovard and the cigar store of Samuel Levy. Loss, $50,000....Irvine, the county seat of Estill county, Ky., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, about $75,000.

General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, the last of the pioneer Indian warriors of that State, died at Lexington a few days ago, aged 88 years. He was a Captain in the war of 1812, and raised and equipped a regiment to aid Texas in her struggle for independence. He was a trusted friend of Henry Clay. He was several times Auditor of Kentucky, and suffered defeat for Congress at the hands of John C. Breckinridge. Many years ago he lost a large fortune in building railroads, and two years since he was left almost destitute by the burning of his home.

Fire swept away the shops of the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio railroad, at Harrisburg, Texas....Nearly all the business portion of Daingerfield, Tex., was burned, causing a loss of $28,000.... The chief buildings of Arkansas City, Ark., were swept away by a fire which originated in the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. The loss is reported at $100,000 and the insurance as very light.... In Edgefield county, S. C., Buzzard and his son had a fight with Timmerman with shotguns. Father and son badly wounded, and the adversary killed....At Ewalt's Cross Roads, Ky., J. S. Offutt was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, W. P. Current....In Cook county, Texas, Blanton and Todd shot each other dead with revolvers.

POLITICAL.

Senator Beck was interviewed as to the probable course of the Democrats in case of the death of President Garfield. He counseled the sinking of party feeling and the election of a conservative Republican to the Presidency pro tem. of the Senate, naming Henry B. Anthony as a type.

Greenback State Conventions were held last week in New York and Massachusetts. In the first-named State Epictus How was nominated for Secretary of State, and John Hooper for Comptroller, Dennis C. Fealy for Attorney General, Allen G. Woods for Treasurer, and J. H. Gould for Surveyor General. The Massachusetts Convention nominated the following ticket: Governor, Israel Andrews; Lieutenant Governor, Dr. George Dutton, of Springfield; Treasurer, George Foster, of Lynn; Secretary, A. B. Brown, of Worcester; Auditor, Wilbur F. Whitney, of Ashburnham; Attorney General, D. O. Allen, of Lynn. In Mississippi Gen. Ben King was nominated for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

Capt. H. W. Howgate was brought before the United States Commissioner at Washington to answer to the charge made by Gen. Hazen of embezzling $50,000 from the Government. Bail was fixed at $40,000.—Later investigations into Capt. Howgate's accounts make the sum total of his alleged defalcation so far about $70,000.

Red Cloud, after offering to give each Ponca family a square mile of land, asked the Secretary of the Interior to assign the surrendered Ogalallas and Brules to his reservation. His request will be granted when provisions and supplies can be sent to the agency.

A letter has been received at Washington from Capt. Hooper, of the United States steamer Corwin, sent into the Arctic seas in search of the Jeannette, stating that he had heard nothing of that vessel on the Siberian coast, that he had discovered an island near Cape Serdze and had victualed for the winter, if he found that he had to be out so long.

The Postmaster General has issued the following order, in answer to requests for instructions on the general subject of annoying postal-cards: "When anyone is annoyed or expects to be annoyed by postal-cards sent from any particular place, or from any known persons, he may direct the Postmaster at the point named to destroy all postal-cards addressed to him, or cards from any person named so addressed, and so far as the discharge of the duties of the office permits sufficient examination the Postmaster should comply with the request. The same request may be made of the receiving Postmaster. The direction to the Postmaster should be in writing, and should be filed for preservation."....Further examination and investigation of Capt. Howgate's administration as disbursing officer of the Signal Service leave little doubt that he has used $100,000 of the money of the United States for his own personal purposes. Like all persons who have made free with public funds, it appears that Howgate has lived in most luxurious style, entertained his friends most royally, and paid extravagant prices for everything which he used.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says that Capt. Howgate's embezzlement bids fair to show up $400,000 on the books. The Attorney General has caused him to be rearrested and held in $90,000 bail. Gen. Hazen believes that Howgate has for four years appropriated to his own use about one-fourth of the signal-service fund, over which he had absolute control. His private yacht on the Potomac was actually constructed with Government money in the back yard of the signal office. His method of securing signatures of blank vouchers was audacious enough to entitle him to a premium. He owns real estate in Florida, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and is known to hold large quantities of stocks, from which the public treasury may possibly realize something.

GENERAL.

Lieut. Ray, in command of the Point Barrow Arctic Expedition, has reported to Gen. Hazen that the expedition had reached latitude 45 deg. 19 min. 59 sec., longitude 136 deg. 44 min. 45 sec. on the 28th ult., all in excellent health and condition. The expedition encountered light baffling winds from the 21st to the 28th of July.... Ex-Minister Noyes, who has arrived from France, says there is but little talk about the De Lesseps canal scheme, and that the stock was not placed among the large bankers.... Three-fourths of the town of Yale, in British Columbia, has been burned. Loss estimated at $400,000.

Secretary Windom has notified the holders of the outstanding 5 per cent. registered bonds maturing the 1st of October that the Treasury Department will redeem such bonds without rebate of interest. Secretary Windom explains that he has taken this course because he thinks that it is as well to pay now as at any later time.

H. O. Armour, of New York, wants the public to understand that there is no corner in August wheat, but that a shortage equal to our entire export of last year has brought prices to a fair level. He thinks corn will fall below an average crop by 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels....Completed reports of the condition of the crops and the harvest prospects throughout the world are being published in London. From these reports we see that, except in Austria, Hungary and Holland, the harvest will be below average—in France slightly below; in Great Britain about 10 per cent. below. Wheat is reported good in Germany, and barley very good in Russia. The harvest in Spain will be poor, while in Italy and Belgium nearly all the crops are much below the average. In the Danubian provinces of Turkey, from which Great Britain draws largely, the cereal crops as a whole are good.

Col. W. A. Cook, as special attorney for the Government, on behalf of the United States, brought civil suit against Capt. H. W. Howgate to recover $101,257, the amount of his defalcation, under the plea that he had left the District. Writs of attachment on his real and personal property were issued and served. ....George W. Riggs, the well-known, Washington banker, died last week aged 60 years.

FOREIGN.

Advices from San Domingo to the 2d inst. state that on July 29 emissaries of the Government discovered the hiding-place of Jons, Ramon, Perez and Julius Fras, and three wounded officers belonging to the party of Gen. Alvarez. On the afternoon of the same day all were shot in the cemetery of San Domingo City, notwithstanding the intercession of the diplomatic corps and the ecclesiastical body. An immense crowd witnessed the execution from the fortress wall. The diplomatic corps again asked in vain for the pardon of nine more adherents of Alvarez who had been condemned to be shot, and eight of the number were shot that day.

The dynamite fiend is abroad in Switzerland. The Grand Council of Zurich has prohibited the holding of a Socialist Convention there. The Socialists have appealed from the Council's decision to the Federal Tribunal. And now the members of the Federal Tribunal are threatened with destruction by dynamite if their decision is not favorable to the Socialists. Not only that, but they have threatened to blow up half of Switzerland, and begin there a conflagration that will burn up the world.

The Czar is reported to be devoting his attention to military matters. He feels it necessary to retain better relations with the Russian army, because he is aware that the Nihilists are making many converts among soldiers and officers....Mr. Forster stated in the British House of Commons that the total receipts of the Irish Land League since the 1st of January amounted to $53,535 (£10,707), of which $46,615 (£9,343) were sent from America, while Ireland contributed only $810 (£162).... By a treaty just concluded between China and Russia, the former agrees to pay the latter 9,000,000 roubles (about $6,750,000), to retain, also, a part of Kuldja. China has control of the Ili and Zelongra rivers and the old Cashgar frontier....Of five persons arrested at Genoa for participating in the meeting for the abolition of Papal guarantees, only two were sentenced, and to very light terms of imprisonment.... The disaster attending the bull-fight at Marseilles resulted in the death of twenty-seven persons and the wounding of 306....Bismarck, after a flying visit to his estate at Schonhausen, has gone to Varzin to remain until January.

French election returns show that 364 deputies have been re-elected, the whole number being 483. The Republicans have been the principal gainers. The fact that the Bonapartist candidates were defeated in Corsica is significant, and *L'Ordre*, the journal of that party, admits that Conservatives of all shades have suffered a disastrous defeat.... A letter from Mazatlan, Mexico, gives the following details of the explosion there: One hundred and fifty pounds of powder blew up. The first day thirty corpses were removed, and the following six days four or five daily, when the authorities interdicted further removals, considering the work dangerous. All the windows in the town were demolished.

Reports from various parts of England indicate that the recent heavy rains there have done immense damage to the crops. The hay crop is in a particularly bad state, and is beginning to rot in many places. The Irish crops are also threatened by Ireland's weeping sky. Grain in that country is much damaged, and the potato blight has appeared once more.... Asiatic cholera is raging in Siam. The deaths among the natives at Bangkok are variously estimated at from 100 to 300 per day.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

The mental aberration which inspired Dr. McL. Ostrander to commit suicide at Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago is said to be owing to excessive smoking. The suicide was in the habit of sitting for hours puffing at a meerschaum supplied with the strongest "plug" tobacco....A mock fight between the British and the Americans with their French allies took place at the soldiers' reunion at Portland, Me., and was witnessed by 40,000 persons.

Gov. Fremont, of Arizona, has suggested to the Secretary of the Interior an arrangement with the Mexican Government to devote the peninsula of Lower California to a reservation for the Apaches, barring their egress by military posts on either side....At Lexington, Mo., an omnibus running to the depot was stopped by four masked men and the passengers robbed of all their valuables.

Daniel C. De Jarnette, who has represented the Richmond district in the Federal and Confederate Congresses, died at Fredericksburg, Va....The farmers of Kentucky, with an eye to the failure of the corn crop in their State, are flooding the Louisville stockyards with cattle and hogs.

During the past twelve months (ending July 31) the total value of imports of merchandise into the United States amounted to $683,972,221. The exports for the same period were $355,722,371. The imports increased about $40,000,000 over the previous year, while the exports lost about the same amount.

Gen. Wickham, of Virginia, in a lengthy review of political issues in that State, declares that no Republican can vote for the Readjusters' candidates, and announces that he is heartily in favor of the election of the Democratic nominees, hoping subsequently to resuscitate the Republican organization.

The United States steamer Alliance, Commander Wadleigh, arrived at Hammerfest, Norway, on the 26th of July, in search of the Jeannette and the missing whalers. Commander Wadleigh reports that the Mayors of the various districts of Iceland were furnished with a description of the Jeannette, and that they (the Mayors) would furnish the fishermen and walrus-hunters with a description. The ice in a northward direction from Hammerfest was reported very heavy.

Parnell's manifesto to the Irish electors of Durham is described as "most violent." He declares it impossible for his party to enter into an alliance with any section of politicians who support the present British Ministry, charging it with having banished personal liberty from Ireland, and with having reduced it to a worse condition than that of Russia under the third section.... The union of Italy with Germany and Austria is deprecated by Gambetta. He sees in it a menace to France, with whom Italy is not just now on very cordial terms....The Directors of the Bank of England, noticing the continued shipments of gold to the United States, have raised the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Washington, Aug. 26.

The President is growing weaker, and it is expected that the end is nigh. Hope still remains in the breasts of those nearest him, but it is the hope which exists as long as a spark of life remains in the prostrate form. The patient is losing strength, and the liquid nourishment administered seems to have no strengthening effect whatever. His mind wandered nearly all of yesterday. The trouble appears to arise from the condition of the swollen parotid gland. The pus has accumulated in at least half a dozen cells in addition to the one in which the incision was made on Wednesday, and the inflammation is spreading, it is feared, in the direction of the brain. All these indications point to blood-poisoning. One who is in a position to know says that the pus which flows from the wound is no longer of a healthy character, but has become thin and watery; that it is the exception now when the President's mind is clear, and that for a greater portion of the time his mind is in a wandering, partially-stupid, condition; that there is no longer hardly a possibility that he can live, and that the final result, it is feared, may be expected Saturday or Sunday. He has vitality enough, it is believed, to last at least forty-eight hours. Mrs. Garfield, either blinded by her hope or misguided by the physicians, has not until within a few hours realized that the President was in so low a state, or that it was possible that he would die. She was very much overcome when informed how very low he was, and that the physicians feared the worst. Blaine's midnight dispatch is almost hopeless. The only hope he has is in the fact that the stomach retains a small quantity of liquid food. Beside that, all is dark. The President has lost, not gained; bad symptoms have appeared. The swollen gland is red and angry. Other symptoms excite alarm. The mind is wandering and somewhat beclouded. His strength is failing. That is the startling story.

The King of Beasts.

A recent traveler in Central Africa says: "Lions are one of the dangers between Zanzibar and the great lakes. They sometimes hunt game in packs of six to eight. Some animals show fight against them successfully. Lions never venture to attack the adult elephant, and even avoid the buffalo, unless they are more than two to one. In general they do not attack caravans, and never in day-time. At most a hungry lion may spring upon and carry off a straggler while passing through the brakes and jungles. But it is otherwise at night. When lions scent the caravan from afar, particularly if it contains goats or beasts of burden, they approach and announce their vicinity by terrific roars. Nevertheless, in a well-inclosed camp there is no danger; the lions never attempt to clear the obstacles, and marksmen from behind the palisades can pick them off with almost unfailing aim. There is danger only when the camp is not completely inclosed, or when those inside go out to attack them."

"Be jabers," said Patrick O'Rafferty, as he was reading about a case of suicide, "be jabers, if iver I take me own life it will be wid chloroform."

"Niver do the loike of that, Pat," said Mrs. O'Rafferty, "for yer inimies will bring it up agin ye afterward as long as ye live."

"I know all that, but little I care. It's the bist way to do; for ye see ye jist dose off, and ye don't aven know ye are dead till ye wake up and rade it in the papers."

"That's true," said Mrs. O'Rafferty, solemnly, and the subject was dropped.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Sir Isaac Newton wrote to a medical friend, who inquired how he managed to retain health, in these words: "Ah, my dear doctor, you have a better opinion of your lazy friend than he had of himself. Morpheus is my best companion, without eight or nine hours' sleep your correspondent is not worth a scavenger's purse."

For dyspepsia.—One-half pound carbonate soda, one ounce bismuth, one ounce pepsin, one-half ounce Jamaica ginger. Add one quart of water, cork tight. Shake well before using. Dose one tea-spoonful after eating. Be careful about diet, eating no grease or rich sauce till the stomach regains its strength. An exchange says a lady who had suffered many years was given up to die, by what three physicians pronounced cancer of the stomach, and this prescription cured her.

Whooping Cough.—We have received from an estimable gentleman, who has tried it successfully with two of his children who had whooping cough very badly, a recipe recommended by a lady which acts like a charm. In the case of his own children they were relieved of their troublesome companion completely in nine days, and, since it can do no harm, mothers may try the remedy with impunity. The following is the recipe: Five teaspoonfuls tincture asafœtida, five teaspoonfuls sweet oil, twelve teaspoonfuls table sirup; should be administered in doses of one teaspoonful each, three or four times a day.

Treatment of Burns.—The best application for a burn is a liniment made of lime-water and oil, beaten together until it looks like butter melted to dress vegetables for the table. It matters not whether common lime or the chloride of lime is used, and either sweet or linseed oil will answer. Wrap the burned part in fine linen covered with this mixture, and cover thickly on the outside with raw cotton to exclude the air. Open it but once in twenty-four hours, and then carefully soap off the rag with lime-water and oil, so as not to injure the tender skin that may be forming on the wound. Bathe well with the liniment, and put on a clean dressing of rags wet with the liniment, and cover with cotton as at first. Where lime cannot be had, the next-best dressing we know of is soot mixed with lard, well melted and strained to get out the particles of soot. In this case you may first use strong alum water to assuage the pain, and then put on a plaster of the above. In any case, over the rags put raw cotton, to exclude the air and keep the part from being rubbed.

The Want of the Lungs.—While the ordinary lungs of an adult may hold about six quarts, it does not follow that each breath contains that amount, but about one pint. This arrangement implies the constant action of the air in purification of the blood, the primary object of breathing. Each contraction of the heart forces two or three ounces of blood to the lungs for the purpose, the refuse, after the combustion of the waste, being in part carbonic gas, a deadly poison to the lungs but safe for the stomach. By estimate the amount absolutely needed that the blood may be well purified is from seven to ten ten cubic feet each minute for an adult. And since this gas is heavier than air and is diffusial, it is needful to have open doors that it may pass into the cellar, like water, there to be absorbed by a tub of water and the like. Do we secure this supply in all of our sleeping rooms? An estimate of the capacity of such a room divided by 4,000 cubic feet, or the amount needed by an adult for the night, will determine the matter. If two occupy the room, 8,000 is the divisor. How large a room will hold 8,000 cubic feet? Not less than one twenty feet in its dimensions.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

Prentiss' Eloquence.

As an evidence of Sargent S. Prentiss' great eloquence, I may be allowed the narration of an incident in the life of this remarkable man. In 1844, in company with John Bell, of Tennessee, William C. Dawson, and Chief Justice Lumpkin, of Georgia, I met at a dinner-table at Newark, N. J., a distinguished gentleman, who shall be nameless, who was far advanced in years. During the dinner a lady present said to me: "I believe you are acquainted with the great Southern orator, Mr. Prentiss?" On being answered in the affirmative, she added: "I was tempted once in this city to go and hear him make a political speech, and I consider it an era in my life."

"Did you ever hear him, Judge Lumpkin?" asked the aged gentleman above alluded to.

"I never did," was the Judge's reply.

"Then, sir," continued this gentleman, "you should seek an opportunity to do so, for certainly he is the great master of modern eloquence. I had heard and read much in the current news of the day in relation to his ability, and could scarcely believe that heaven had vouchsafed such powers to any man as were ascribed to him. I was discourteous enough to laugh at my lady friend there who asserted that he had held her spell-bound for three hours. I was incredulous as to the existence of any human power being such as to enchain my attention for so long a time, and I was tempted to go for once to a political meeting to hear this man from the woods of the West. I found an immense concourse present. There were at least 1,000 ladies seated all around the rostrum in the open air, just where you have been speaking to-day. I wished to be near the speaker, and pushed my way, with the privilege of age, through the throng, until, reaching a convenient distance, I found standing room. It was just as Mr. Prentiss rose to speak, I took out my watch to time him. The cheering was vociferous, and I failed to hear his commencement, and I started to replace my watch in my pocket. I was arrested by a most startling thrill of words, and stopped to listen. And I did listen with an attention and interest I had never given to an orator before. So intense was my interest that every faculty, every feeling, was concentrated upon the man and the wonderful flow of burning words. It seemed the incarnation of eloquence. There was a witchery in his words, clothed in tones so mellifluous that they not only enraptured but stabbed the heart, and I lost the consciousness of passing time, and, when he closed I found my hands holding my watch at the pocket's mouth, waiting the power to replace it. I looked at it and found I had been listening for more than three hours, and though over 70 years of age, I felt no fatigue. A friend, a clergyman, who had followed me into the crowd, stood pale and agitated looking at the man after he was seated. As I approached him he exclaimed: 'Will you ever again doubt that God inspires man?'"—*Philadelphia Times.*

Stubborn Integrity.

A dispute from a singular cause took place at the office of a banker in the Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. Mr. Benjamin F——, the cashier, who has filled that office for the last twenty-five years, was at his post, when a collecting clerk, named Pierre Doulley, presented himself with a draft for 10,000 francs, drawn by a London banker. The notes were counted out, and the man left the place. In a few hours after Doulley returned, and, addressing himself to the cashier, said:

"There is a little mistake between us; there is a difference of 1,000 francs in our account."

"I never make mistakes," replied the cashier, indignantly; "for twenty-five years my balance has always been correct to a sou."

"But the error," said Doulley, "is against yourself, as you have given me 1,000 francs too much; I am as honest a man as you are—I have been employed as collecting-clerk for thirty-five years in the same house. There is your note. I will not take it."

"Insolent fool!" cried the cashier; I regard any man as an enemy who wishes to prove to my employer that I am capable of making a mistake. Take the note or I will turn you out of the place."

Pierre Doulley was not to be thus repelled, and from words the parties came to blows; but the clerks of the house hastened to separate them. The cashier, not wishing to avow an error, which he would have regarded as a stain on his long-established reputation for correctness, was fain to put up with the loss of the note; and Pierre Doulley carried the 1,000 franc note to the Mayor of the arondissement, to be distributed among the poor.

Electricity as a Propeller of Boats.

Another new application of electricity as a motor has been experimented in at Paris. M. G. Brouve, a well-known electrician, has devised a method of applying the electrical current to the propulsion of a boat, and the results have been eminently satisfactory. The experiments have been made on the Seine on several occasions with a small boat containing from two to six persons. The boat has five and a half meters long, one and a fifth broad, and weighs eighty kilogrammes. M. Trouve's electric motor consisted of a Siemens coil, which, by a simple but ingenious arrangement is made to transmit its power to a three-bladed screw at the stern of the boat. The motor itself is fixed on the upper part of the rudder, which it follows in its movements, as does also the screw. The motor, with its accessories, does not weigh more than five kilogrammes. In the center of the boat are arranged two bichromate of potassium batteries of six elements each, and with a total weight of twenty-four kilogrammes. The two batteries may be employed together or separately, and at night while the one is driving the screw, the other may be used for lighting purposes. M. Trouve's apparatus may be adapted to any boat, and there seems no reason whatever why it might not be so modified as to be applicable to vessels of much larger dimensions than that experimental one, which sailed against the current at the rate of one metre per second, and with it at the rate of two and a half metres. Experiments in navigation by electricity were made on the Neva in 1849 by Jacobi, but the method adopted had so many drawbacks as to be practically useless.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Simple Remedies for Emergencies.

Very few young mothers are able to control their nerves so completely as to keep from being startled when confronted with a cut finger with dripping blood and the loud cries which announce a catastrophe. Sometimes she cannot collect her thoughts sufficiently to recall any of the good remedies with which she is acquainted. One way to avoid this is to write out a list of help in trouble, and tack it upon the door of your room, after the manner of hotel regulations.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Get a few cents' worth of resin, pound it until it is fine, and put it in an empty, clean pepper or spice box with perforated top; then you can easily sift it out on the cut; put a soft cloth around the member and wet with water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness. In doing up a burn the main point is to keep the air from it. If sweet oil and cotton are not at hand take a cloth and spread dry flour over it and wrap the burned part in it. It is always well to have some simple remedies in the house where you can get them without a moment's loss of time; a little bottle of peppermint in case of colic, chlorate of potash for sore throat, pepsin for indigestion, and a bottle of brandy. Have them arranged so that you can go to them in the dark and reach the right remedy, but be sure you never do it, even if you know they have not been distributed. Always light a lamp or the gas, and make sure you have what you are after. Remember that pistols are always loaded, and that poison may be placed in place of peppermint.

Paper.

It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of paper is produced annually, one-half of which is used for printing, a sixth for writing, and the remainder is coarse paper for packing and other purposes. The United States alone produces yearly 200,000 tons of paper, averaging seventeen pounds per head for its population. The Englishman comes next, with about twelve pounds per head; the educated German takes eight; the Frenchman seven pounds; while the Italian, Spaniard and Russian take respectively three pounds, one and one-half pounds, and one pound annually. The consumption of paper being roughly in proportion to the education and intellectual and political activity of the people.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

The labors of the Seismological Society of Japan have established the fact that there is a chronic center of disturbance within a radius of a few miles from Yokohama.

It has been computed that the power of the steam engines of England would suffice to raise from the quarries and place in position all the stone of the Great Pyramid in eighteen hours.

Experiments have been made with compressed gunpowder, made to fit the drill-holes and cut into short lengths. It was found to possess many advantages over loose powder, among which is a saving of 40 per cent. in powder.

The evil effect of the electric light upon the eyes is due, it is supposed, to the constant changes in the intensity of the light, whereby the eyes are greatly fatigued. Little inconvenience of this nature attends the use of the incandescent lamps.

The rapidity of motion of the wings of some insects is almost incredible. It has been estimated that the common house-fly moves its wings 330 times in a second, or 19,800 times per minute, while the butterfly's wings move nine times per second, or 540 times per minute.

Messrs. Galloway and Abel have found coal dust to be an important factor in explosions of the gases in mines. A mixture of coal-dust and air is not explosive, but a quantity of fire-damp too small to produce any effect when mixed with air alone causes the mixture to become violently explosive. Prof. Abel's experiments show that any kind of dust mixed with air containing a small quantity of fire-damp converts the mixture into an explosive compound.

The first complete description of the two newly opened pyramids of Sakkarah, in Egypt, has been given to a Cairo institute by M. Brugsch. They are located in the desert west of Sakkarah. The galleries and chambers are covered with hieroglyphics, in which the two words "Merina" and "Pepi" occur as royal names. Mr. Brugsch showed the two pyramids to be monuments of the two kings, Pepi and of his son Horemsaf, of the sixth dynasty of Maretho. The sarcophagi still stood in their old places; but of the mummies only one was found—that of Horemsaf, deprived of its ornaments and robes. The pyramids were evidently plundered in ancient times. They are the earliest examples of royal graves in Egypt adorned with religious hieroglyphics. It is most remarkable that the Cairo Museum contains a tombstone erected to the memory of Una, an official at Kind Pepi's Court, the inscription on which stone refers to the building by Una of the pyramids which have now just been opened.

Despite the boasted power and intelligence of human beings, many things are doubtless familiar to lower orders of animals which can never be perceived by man, while a large part of the animal world may look upon things as very different from what they appear to us. Sir John Lubbock has just recorded some interesting facts concerning the effect of light upon ants. His conclusions are that these insects must have a very different perception of light and color from what we do. We all know that a ray of white light passed through a prism becomes broken up into a beautiful band of colors—the spectrum. To our eyes it is bounded by red at one end and violet at the other. But a ray of light contains other rays not visible to our eyes called, but not with absolute correctness, heat and chemical rays. The heat rays extend beyond our limits of vision at the violet end of the spectrum. Sir John undertook to determine whether the limit of visibility of these rays is the same with us as with ants, and in a series of interesting experiments has become convinced that they percive the ultra-violet rays which are quite invisible to us. These must appear to them as a different color, of which we can form no idea, while white light with this added component may not appear to them as to us.

Lemon Melons.

Mr. Joe Beasley, an experimental gardener near Columbus, Ga., has succeeded in raising some melons with a delicious lemon flavor. He make an incision in the vine a short distance from the root, to which he attaches a lemon, and, by means of absorption, the juice is taken into the melons.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@12 50
Hogs	5 00	@ 6 65
Cotton	12	@ 12½
Flour—Superfine	4 70	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 33	@ 1 34
No. 2 Red	1 40	@ 1 42
Corn—Ungraded	64	@ 67
Oats—Mixed Western	40	@ 43
Pork—Mess	18 25	@18 75
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@ 6 40
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	5 00	@ 5 40
Hogs	5 25	@ 7 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 32	@ 1 34
No. 3 Spring	1 10	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	61	@ 62
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye—No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
Barley—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
Butter—Choice Creamery	22	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	14	@ 15
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 27	@ 1 30
No. 2	1 23	@ 1 26
Corn—No. 2	59	@ 60
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye—No. 1	1 02	@ 1 03
Barley—No. 2	81	@ 82
Pork—Mess	17 00	@18 25
Lard	11½	@ 12
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 34	@ 1 35
Corn—Mixed	61	@ 63
Oats—No. 2	39	@ 40
Rye	1 07	@ 1 09
Pork—Mess	18 75	@19 00
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 37	@ 1 38
Corn	65	@ 66
Oats	42	@ 43
Rye	1 11	@ 1 12
Pork—Mess	19 00	@20 00
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 34	@ 1 35
No. 2 Red	1 33	@ 1 34
Corn	63	@ 64
Oats	40	@ 41
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 25	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 31	@ 1 32
Corn—No. 1	65	@ 66
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 39
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
Pork—Mess	19 25	@19 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. [illegible]ed	1 33	@ 1 34
Corn—No. 2	64	@ 66
Oats	36	@ 45
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
Fair	5 00	@ 5 50
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
Hogs	6 40	@ 7 20
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

A CONNECTICUT woman has given her son a large comforter made of hair cut from her own head during ten years.

A BRAND-NEW baby in North Carolina rejoices in the devoted supervision of three great-grandfathers and two great-grandmothers.

A NEGRO in Bullock county, Ala., while raising a crop last year, slept in one end of a hollow log and kept his cooking utensils in the other end.

A DEAF mute at Raleigh, N. C., has invented a hat fan, which turns on the inside of the hat, and is said to keep the head as cool as a cucumber.

UNDER the new Khedival decree abolishing slavery in Egypt, domestic slavery in future will be rendered impossible. Families possessing slaves now are not to be deprived of their property in them, but no new slaves are to be admitted.

WILLIAM BERRY, of Cincinnati, was engaged to marry the widow Newkirk, and the day appointed for the wedding was close at hand. Mrs. Newkirk's daughter Clara came home from a convent-school to witness the ceremony. Clara had all of her mother's characteristics and the additional charm of youth. Berry transferred his love to the daughter and eloped with her.

WHILE a colored women of Long Island was watching a fishhawk, recently, a hornet flew into her mouth, which was wide open, stung the root of her mouth, then went down her throat and stung her internally. Her whole system was poisoned and for days her life was in danger, but she pulled through and will doubtless keep her mouth shut in the future.

W. W. GOODALE, of Brookfield, Mo., aged 77, is said to be the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States. He was a steamboat engineer on Lake Erie in 1832, and began running a locomotive engine on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1834. He afterward worked on different roads, including the Norwich and Worcester in 1846, and was once sent to China in charge of some engines.

A WOMAN exhorter among the negroes of Georgia wears on her head a halo of burnished brass, which she says was given to her by an angel, who appeared to her, as a reward for superlative piety, and is the only only one ever conferred on a person before reaching heaven. Its possession, she claims, gives her miraculous power over diseases, and enables her to intercede effectually for sinners.

SINCE Gen Hazen took charge of the Signal Service Bureau, the number of stations for the display of cautionary storm signals on the lakes, and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, has been increased by eleven. A great extension of military telegraph lines is now going on under charge of the officers of the service. In the Department of Missouri 250 miles of line will be built to connect isolated military posts.

A TRAMP was arrested in New York the other day, for stealing a loaf of bread from the basement of a private residence. The bread was inside the grating door, and the tramp hooked it with a long piece of wire. He had with him a long reed and an ordinary table-knife. With the reed he is said to suck milk from pails inside grated doors, and the knife he uses to cut bread when he gets it as far as the bars of a door.

THE Czar has a curious ornament on his writing table. It is nothing less than a piece of the foul bread—a mixture of uninviting and innutritious refuse—on which the peasants have been trying to live in one portion of his dominions. He was ignorant of the distress in the district until a newspaper published the facts, and now keeps the bread before him on a letter-weight that he may see what his people have been obliged to eat without his knowledge.

JUDGE GRAY, of Massachusetts, is a candidate for the United States Supreme Court Judgeship left vacant by the death of Justice Clifford, and has the support of Senator Hoar. Ex-Attorney General (now Judge) Devens is also a candidate, and will have the Hayes influence, which will not be a recommendation to Mr. Blaine, the New England member of the Cabinet. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is in the New York circuit, and is not believed to be a candidate.

THERE was a convention of the Palmer family at Stonington, Ct., Aug. 11. The street boys amused themselves by saluting every stranger as "Mr. Palmer," and they seldom missed it. Four hundred Palmers had registered the day before the reunion. There was a good deal of disappointment at the absence of Gen. Grant, who is a direct descendant of Walter Palmer's oldest daughter, and who had promised to be present a part of one day at least. Arrangements had been made for a special train to bring him from New York to Stonington. He was compelled to be absent, however, on account of the death of his brother.

SOME years ago an estimate was made of what three criminal brothers had cost an English community in twenty years. The account stood thus:

Twenty-four prosecutions	£ 191
Maintenance in prison	150
Seven years' transportation for one	100
Value of depredations	3,120
Total	£3,561

Nearly $18,000 were spent on this one family, and at the time the computation was made the eldest brother was but 24. Their depredations were estimated at $15 a week.

THE employment of female clerks was considered by the Civil Service Commission in Canada. It was deemed not advisable to employ them for this reason: It would be necessary that they should be placed in rooms by themselves, and that they should be under the immediate supervision of a person of their own sex; but we doubt very much if sufficient work of a similar character can be found in any one department to furnish occupation for any considerable number of female clerks, and it would certainly be inadvisable to place them in small numbers throughout the departments.

A WOMAN in Portland, Ore., has adopted a novel way to get rid of her husband. She is a believer in spiritualism, and stated that she received a communication stating that her husband would die a certain day in the near future. She so worked upon the poor man that he actually fell sick, and became nearly frightened to death. When at his worst she ordered her mourning clothes, and calmly talked to him about his notions in regard to another husband for her, and whom he preferred she should take. Finally, his anger overcame his fears, he braced up, and determined to postpone his death to an indefinite date.

INDIANA NEWS.

OIL has been struck in Shelby township, Jefferson county.

NEW ALBANY has two rival school boards and a legal fight on hand.

THERE are a great many $20 counterfeit gold pieces in circulation in Indianapolis.

OUT of twenty of the larger cities of the State, only three have no city license tax for saloons.

DAVID HADLEY, a farmer near Plainfield, lost thirty-five sheep at the hands of dogs on Sunday night.

WITHIN three weeks there have been fifteen burglaries committed in South Bend, and not a burglar caught.

WINCHESTER is the center of an extensive ash-growing region, which is to be utilized by the new handle factory.

PRESIDENT BEATTIE, of Bedford College, has accepted the chair of mathematics in the college at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

MONEY enough has been subscribed for a new First Presbyterian Church building at Crawfordsville, to cost $11,000.

JAMES MILLER, a young farmer living near Rushville, was strangled to death by a bit of wheat beard lodging in his windpipe.

THERE are now thirty-one fully-equipped military companies in Indiana, and two more are about to be organized at Richmond.

PARTIES from Iowa are in Southern Indiana buying young stock cattle cheap, to ship home and feed with their surplus grain.

THE Governor has appointed Hon. H. B. Taylor to the Judgeship of the Twenty-eighth circuit, made vacant by the death of James B. Slack.

JOSEPH RAMP, employed in his father's saw-mill at Columbia City, was caught in the belting and whirled around the shaft and instantly killed.

NEAR Hagerstown, Wayne county, a son of Daniel Pollard fell off a loaded wagon, and the wheel passing over him tore the whole scalp from his skull.

DOGS entered the Northern Cemetery at New Albany, the other night, and killed six of the fine ducks the sexton had recently placed in the lake.

JULIUS PARNIN, a lad of 8 years, residing with his parents on a farm near Monroeville, was fatally injured by a gate falling on him, crushing his skull.

THE Adjutant General of Indiana is changing the caliber of all the State arms, so that but one kind of ammunition will be needed for the State militia.

DAVID STEGLER, a well-known citizen of Clay county, was thrown from a buggy near Reelsville, Putnam county, and sustained a spinal injury, which resulted in his death.

RALPH ISAACS, while bathing, was drowned in the Ohio river, at Evansville. Three other boys who were endeavoring to save him came near having a similar fate.

DAVID HADLEY, of Plainfield, Hendricks county, had thirty-five fine sheep, valued at about $400, killed by dogs in one night. He will lose all because the dog-tax money is all paid out.

THE young girls and boys of Richmond whose parents have forbid the delivery of their mail at the postoffice have established a private postoffice at a confectionary where they leave and call for their notes.

DOGS have nearly depleted the fine flock of blooded sheep owned by I. P. Seyden, near New Albany. Over three hundred sheep have been destroyed by dogs in Floyd county in the last ten months.

AT Richmond, Chief of Police Fleming has destroyed $500 worth of faro and poker tools, captured in the recent raid on Stout's club-room. The law required that they should be burned in the presence of the Mayor, and he was therefore present, with several other gentlemen, to witness the act.

GEO. HAWKINS, of Shelby county, was lately relieved from the Hospital for the Insane on a thirty days' furlough. If he showed no sign of returning insanity at the expiration of his furlough his release was to be made unconditional; but the other morning he went wild and attempted to kill his mother.

AUGUST BERG, of St. Joseph county, had got through feeding a thrashing-machine, and attempted to jump on top of it. His head struck a beam in the barn, and he fell feet first between the cylinders. His right leg was torn to pieces and jerked out of its socket, until it hung to the body by a shred of skin. The teeth tore his bowels open until his entrails protruded, and his left leg was broken. Berg lived about an hour after the accident.

A CASE of most inhuman cruelty to an animal occurred near Kokomo. L. Ramsey, who lives in that city, and who runs a threshing-machine, was engaged in threshing wheat. He finished up the job in the afternoon and hitched his horses to the engine to move it to the next job, when one of his horses balked. He then tied a line around the poor animal's tongue and set three or four strong men to pull at it. The beast, of course, hung back, and the brutes at the other end of the line pulled the tongue out by the roots. The inhuman owner was arrested and fined $1 and costs.

THE Evansville *Tribune* says: "Orange county has a cave that, for extent, rivals Wyandotte and the Mammoth. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the E., D. & E. line and the same distance from Valeen. It has not been explored more than ten miles into the interior, but is believed to be twice as large as the present exploration has disclosed. In it is an abyss so deep that a stone thrown into it is five minutes in falling, so that the sound of its striking the bottom returns. The cave is very little noticed by the people in the vicinity, who, like those near Mammoth cave, don't seem to consider it anything uncommon, because they have become familiarized with it; but strangers visiting Valeen, and hearing of it, frequently visit it, and speak glowingly of its wonders. The entrance is very narrow, but is not long, and terminates in a chamber of only moderate height, but leads to vast chambers and labyrinths that greatly interest the visitor. When the E., D. & E. road is completed it is expected to become a great resort."

Making Texas Republican.

The New York *Time* advances at somewhat startling doctrine:

"A Democratic paper in Massachusetts boasts that 'Texas, the most solidly Democratic State in the Union, will soon have a school fund of $100,000,000, the largest by far of any State.' This looks like a large estimate of the value of the public lands; but its devotion to school purposes will destroy the boasted Democratic solidity of Texas just as soon as a new generation has been educated."

By this (says an able contemporary) we are to understand that the education to be given to the children of Texas, with the help of this splendid school fund, will make the children Republicans in their politics, and turn Texas into a Republican State.

Twenty years ago, when the Republican party stood against the extension of slavery into the new Territories, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, a simple, upright man, who believed in Democracy and was ready to devote his life to the maintenance of the Union, any man might well bring his children up to be Republicans. A child could easily be made to understand that the extension of slavery was wrong, and that the Union was not to be broken up because a political party had been beaten in an election. When men believed in these principles, and could show it by voting for such a man as Lincoln, they could without hesitation or reserve instruct their children to give their support to the Republican party.

But now things have changed. Slavery is gone. There is no motive of humanity that can be appealed to in favor of one party over another, and the natural relic of the war—the opposition to the solid South, which has for so long been a veil over many men's eyes—must die out; in fact, it has died out already. The country has entered upon a different era, and to make a child grow up a Republican at the present time, the old-fashioned style of education must be radically altered. He must be taught that democracy, or the rights of the people, should be curtailed; that the country is in need of a more arbitrary control than seemed good to the men who made the constitution, and, above all, he must thoroughly understand that common honesty, though necessary in the other affairs of life, affords no fundamental rule for politics. Will the extended system of public education which Texas is destined to enjoy produce such an effect as this? We trust not.

But this is by no means all. To convert the majority of the future citizens of Texas into Republicans they must be made to feel that a Republican thief is better than an honest Democrat; that a man whose weakness and corruption are notorious and indisputable must be supported without flinching if he receives a regular Republican nomination for high office; that the bad points of his record and his character must be winked at or ignored or disbelieved; and that honest men must go to the polls and vote for a villain if his name stands on the Republican ticket, even if the opposite party puts up a candidate who merits the respect and confidence of all.

And finally, after all this, when the Republican party is defeated in the election, if by any means the result can be falsified and the Republicans kept in power, the minds of the young must be instructed to give their approval to the act. They must stick to their party, though the majority of the whole people be in this way disfranchised.

Such are the political ideas which the people of Texas must teach to their children if they would have them grow up Republicans. They are very simple ideas; but, unfortunately, simplicity is not their only quality.

The First Battle with Corporations.

Fifty years ago the Bank of the United States was a mighty power in finance and politics. Mr. Biddle, its President, was ambitious of still-greater influence, and he desired to spread it all over the Union, through agencies which he established. He succeeded in gathering around him many of the foremost leaders of that time, and, when the renewal of the charter was proposed, majorities in both houses of Congress promptly passed the bill.

Gen. Jackson had openly and formally opposed the renewal, and he, therefore, vetoed the bill. Not satisfied with this signal disapproval of that measure, he determined to crush out the bank; and, soon after his re-election in 1832, he removed the public deposits from that institution and put them in certain State banks.

This act brought down upon him the most violent opposition, and "the great trio," Calhoun, Clay and Webster, for the first time, were cordially united against the administration. A resolution severely censuring the President, and declaring this act to be unconstitutional, was carried through the Senate; but in after years it was expunged from the journal of that body.

This was the first memorable contest against corporate power. The President stood heroically against the seductions, the social and political influences, the wealth and the menaces which the bank was able to command. Mr. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned his office rather than execute the order to remove the deposits. Other friends deserted Old Hickory, but he did not move a hair's breadth from his original purpose. His courage increased, or, rather, it was more signally manifested as the opposition became fiercer.

Jackson knew what power the bank had exercised outside of its legitimate sphere, and he believed another charter would enlarge its capacity for evil. Therefore he took the responsibility, which after half a century can hardly be appreciated, of compassing its overthrow. And he succeeded, as he did in most of his undertakings.

The people rallied around the President. They sustained him against the great corporation, as they did against the nullifiers, after he had threatened to hang Calhoun as high as Haman if he persisted in his treasonable designs against the Union. He had fought their battles gallantly and victoriously, and their gratitude was great.

In the midst of the struggle Gen. Jackson wrote a letter, full of the spirit of Jefferson, his great exemplar, which is illustrated in the following extract:

"The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided in my charge; * * * to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protected, but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all, and granting favors to none. It's such a Government that the genius of our people requires."

These truths made a lasting impression; and until the demoralization incident to a great civil war corporate power was restrained within proper limits. Its strides within the last twelve years, protected, strengthened and encouraged by Grant and Hayes, and by corruption in Congress, have been gigantic. Step by step, corporations have seized upon the avenues leading to possession of the Government. They put one President in by fraud, and another by the scandalous use of money. The present administration is virtually composed of monopolists and the champions of corporate power.

The contest between the people who are oppressed and the corporations that impose the burdens cannot forever be postponed. It is hastened by new aggressions. The greatest of opportunities is offered to a leader fit to conduct this grand cause of the many against the few. We have faith that he will be found.—*New York Sun.*

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The women of the ancient town of Anjou have acquired a world-wide celebrity for their art in folding linen for all purposes. Their huge linen presses show some *chef d'œuvres* in the way of folded table-linen that may be called marvelous. In a vast table-cloth folded into a trough, twenty-four sheep formed of Medina napkins are drinking, watched by a large napkin in the shape of a shepherd, and half a dozen doylies, fringed, taking the form of dogs. Others are folded in castles, towers, windmills, pitchers and miters of the larger size, which should be about twenty-eight inches broad and thirty inches long for dinner. The miter shape has already found its way to the American table. The bread is placed in the center, between the two highest points.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

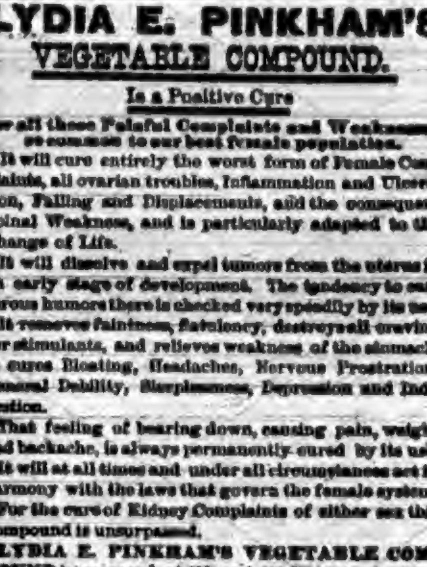

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. [illegible] St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISHLER'S
HERB
BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorating the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enabling every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(*Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by*)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 19th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.
Missouri, June 25.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.
Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

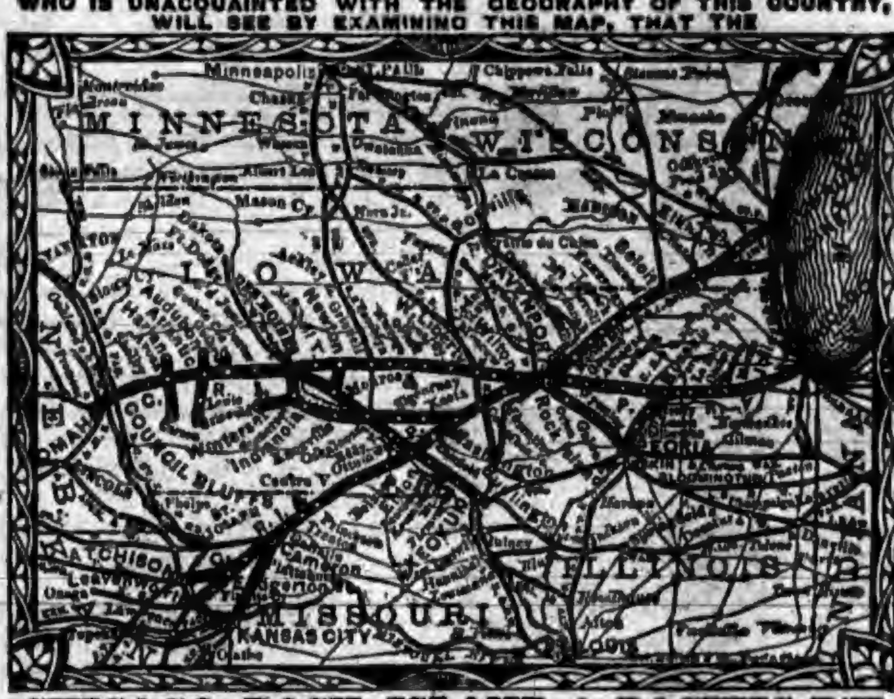

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Is'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.
E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,
DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

A Disease which is Universal requires a Universal Rem'dy and none of the ills to which the human family are subject is more Universal than Fever & Ague, and no remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing Fever and Ague as **KRESS' FEVER TONIC.** In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant threw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent CHILLS and FEVER from gaining a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, effect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to KRESS' FEVER TONIC. It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and wherever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of AGUE in a very short time and leaves the system strong and vigorous to resist MALARIA. One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases, a second bottle may be required. In small doses it will invariably counteract tendency to chills. KRESS' FEVER TONIC is no new remedy, but one long established, thoroughly tested, and found by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In another column will be found the experience of parties who have used it to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, everywhere. TRY IT if you have the slightest tendency to SHAKE! IT WILL CURE YOU!

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Prop's SAINT LOUIS, KANSAS CITY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

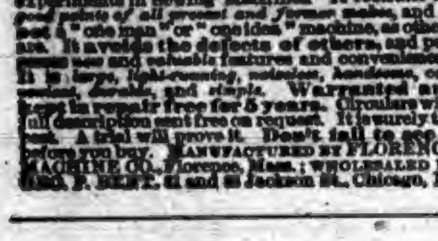

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipes used in my practice for 20 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 423 E. Vine St., Elmira, Va

CHEAP LANDS on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Description and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Jim Keene's Washerwoman.

"The fact is," said Jim Keene, the great New York rival to Jay Gould, as he relaxed his usual taciturnity under the genial influence of one of Sam Ward's dinners the other day; "the fact is, that no matter how clever and thorough a man's system of stock operating may be, there is always occurring some little unforeseen and apparently insignificant circumstance that is forever knocking the best laid plans into a cocked hat."

"As how?"

"Well for instance, about a year ago I was doing a good deal in Lake Shore, and counted on making a big clean up. I discovered, however, that there was some hidden influence in the market that was always against me. It didn't exactly defeat my plans, but it lessened the profits. I soon saw that there was some operator who was kept informed as to my movements in time to make money for his knowledge."

"Broker gave you away?" said several.

"Not at all. I never gave an order in advance, and besides, I used as now half a dozen brokers, and also gave 'cross' and 'drummy' orders in plenty. One day, while I was standing at the window of my up town place cogitating over this state of affairs, an elegant private coupe drove past, and stopped just around the corner from my door. It contained a richly dressed lady and a ragged looking girl. The latter got out, rang my basement bell, and was admitted. I sent for my man servant and inquired who the girl might be."

"She comes for the wash, sir," he said.

"Does she generally come in a coupe?" I inquired.

"Why, no, sir," said my man, very much surprised; her mother, the washerwoman is very poor."

"Just then my own carriage drove round for me, and as it passed the other I could see the lady eagerly sorting the soiled clothes in the coupe on her lap. This excited my curiosity, so I had my driver follow along behind. Pretty soon the coupe stopped, and the dirty little girl got out with the bundle and went into a brown stone front on Twenty-ninth street. The coupe then kept straight on down to Wall street and stopped in front of a broker's office, where the lady alighted with my entire lot ot soiled shirt cuffs in her hand."

"Shirt cuffs?" cried the entire company.

"Exactly; shirt cuffs. I saw through it all in a moment. You see, I am—or rather was—a great hand while at dinner, or at a theater, in the evening, to think over my plans for the next day, and to make memorandums on my cuffs to consult before starting down town in the morning. My washerwoman had found this out, and had been quietly 'coppering' my game by means of my cuffs for over a year."

"Well, by Jove!" said Sam Ward, pausing for a single instant in the sacred mystery of salad dressing.

"It's the cold fact," continued Keene. In less than eight months she had cleaned up over $600,000 and was washing my clothes—at least the cuffs—in an $80,000 house. She had diamonds and horses until you could not rest."

"You didn't make any more cuff mems. after that?" laughed several.

"Well, not many—just a few," said the great operator, holding his Burgundy up to the light. "I believe I kept it up about a month longer, at the end of which time I had raked in the washerwoman's bank account, and even had a mortgage on the brown stone house. It was a queer coincidence, wasn't it? But perhaps the information she found on the cuffs after that wasn't as exact as it had been, somehow, nor as reliable."

And the "King of the street" emptied his glass with an indiscribable wink that made Beach, who was short on Harlem, shiver like a cat who had just swallowed a live mouse.—[San Francisco Post.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—[Express. 35-2w.

A girl living in Lowell, Mass., can't sing a song without weeping. The moment she opens her mouth for the exit of the sweet notes the water begins to flow, and she has either to stop singing or have eave-troughs constructed around her neck. The singing of some young women brings tears to the eyes of the listeners instead.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints. 2w.

Go to Yesbera's and look at his new stock. Don't have to buy unless you want to.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	8 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 4am
Detroit	8 50	7 00	4 08pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	6 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 15	12 33pm	7 28
Jonesville	6 50	12 56	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 56
Reading	7 16	1 20	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 49	2 05	10 13
Angola	7 56	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 20	10 56
Waterloo	8 36	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 58	3 05	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 15	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	8 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	8 5	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 3 am	8 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 09	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	7 36	5 02
Angola	1 30	08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	•00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	78	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	1	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	8 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	1 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 50	....
Saginaw	9 00	1 28	....
Bay City	10 00	2 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—6 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S.; east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 2 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agen

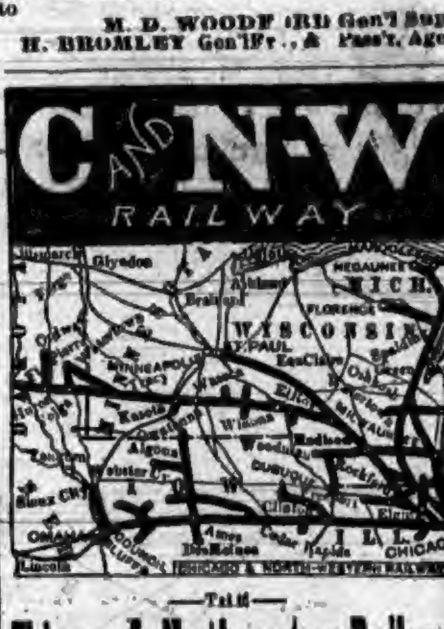

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	10 00
11 53	6 57	Bluffton	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 45	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 30
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 45	6 30
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 10	......	Cincinnati	7 50	......
8 05	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 58
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 58am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 20
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 23
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	3 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac.Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Nov. 7, 1880.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No 1 Fa. Ex.	No 7 Pac. Ex	No 3 Nt'l Ex	No. 5 Mail
Pittsburgh	12 15am	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	6 55	5 40pm	9 20	......
Crestline Lv.	7 50	6 55	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 55pm	12 01am	2 35am	5 35
Chicago Ar.	7 20	6 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No 2 Fast Ex	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt.l Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 30	12 40am	6 40	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15	7 20	12 35
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15pm	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

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Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
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RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

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ACCORDEONS.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

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Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
GoodChoice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	30c
BestGolden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound ....30... & 40c	
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good; 40c.; Best	e

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	80c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout	15c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Bes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches ....7 and...	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

STOVES
GARLAND

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881 Number 36.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 38 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Holloway's Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. B RAUN.

Sunday-School Picnic.

PROCEEDINGS OF PICNIC HELD AT GROVE BETHEL, AUGUST 27.

The audience was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock a. m., there being at this time six sabbath-schools present, viz: Salem, Concord, Hopewell, Presbyterian school of Auburn, Union Chapel and Grove Bethel.

1st—Music by Erick Chapel Cornet band.

2nd—Welcome address by Rev. Markley.

3rd—Opening song by Grove Bethel sabbath-school, entitled, "The Crown Above the Cross."

4th—Prayer by Rev. Bumpus.

5th—Song by Hopewell sabbath-school, entitled, "Come to the Fountain."

6th—Song by Union Chapel school, entitled, "The Shining Ones."

7th—Song by Salem school, entitled, "Echoes from the Golden Shore.

8th—Address by Rev. Rice, of Auburn; subject, "Picnics," giving their good qualities, and also their bad ones.

7th—Song by Presbyterian school of Auburn, entitled, "Triumph By and By."

10th—Song by Concord school, entitled, "Children's Army Song."

11th—Song by juvenile class of Grove Bethel.

Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES:

1st—Music by band.

2nd—Song by Concord school.

3rd—Song by juvenile class of Union Chapel.

4th—Song by Hopewell school, entitled, "I am waiting."

5th—Song by Presbyterian school of Auburn, entitled, "This is the Victory."

6th—Song by Salem school, entitled, "Marching to Zion."

7th—Address to the children by Rev. Dennis.

8th—Song by Grove Bethel school, entitled, "Shining in the Sky."

9th—Declamation by Miss Kiner, entitled, "Sunday-Schools' Arch."

10th—Song by Concord school, entitled, "We are Drifting Away."

11th—Declamation by Frank Moffit.

12th—Song by Union Chapel school, entitled, "Memories of Galilee."

13th—Song by Salem school, entitled, "One Drop of the Blood."

14th—Declamation by Bertha Smith.

15th—Song by Hopewell school, entitled, "Praise Ye the Lord."

16th—Song by Grove Bethel school, entitled, "Home of the Soul."

17th—Declamation by Miss Emma Clark, entitled, "Darkness and Daylight."

18th—Song by Concord school, entitled, "We Hear the Call."

19th—Declamation by Mr. Cyrus Maurer; subject, "Religion."

20th—Song by Union Chapel school, entitled, "We are Coming."

21st—Song by Grove Bethel school, entitled, "Rest By and By."

22nd—Song by two little folks, entitled, "Near the Cross."

HENRY HINES, Pres.
OLIVE NELSON, Sec'y.

Indian Strategy in Business.

When the Carson and Colorado railroad treated for the right-of-way through the Indian reservation at Walker lake, Nevada, the Indians agreed to receive, in full pay, $700 and the free shipment forever over the road of any fish or other produce which they might wish to bring to market between Hawthorne and the Mound house. Walker lake is swimming with fine trout. When the new road reaches it, the Indians will be the bosses of the fish market of the state. They say that if Mr. Yerington had known how many fish they can catch in a day, he would never have entered into such a contract. The Indians laid their wires for this thing long ago, and when Mr. Yerington visited Walker lake they put up a job on him. They invited him to spend a day fishing, which he did, but gave him a bait which fish absolutely avoid. Several of the bucks also fished with him, some using no bait at all. The result of the day's toil was a small white-fish and a couple of half-pound trout. The savages pretended that the day's sport had been very fine, and got up a big dance in honor of the catch, remarking that the fishing had never been so good for years. In an unguarded moment he signed the first contract.

Is it Possible

that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion etc., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column. —[Post. 35-2w.

Our Neighbors.

ITEMS OF INTEREST HAPPENING HERE AND THERE.

A REMARKABLE RESIDENCE.—Two miles south of Wabash, on a hill overlooking the Lafontaine pike, is a house which is entitled to a place in the history of Wabash county. The residence is a plain, substantially built brick house, and is now occupied by Captain Early. To make a casual examination there is nothing whatever about the place to create the slightest suspicion, and for this reason the part the house played during the days of slavery is especially worthy of mention. Under the structure is a cellar, closely walled in with stone, which is entered from one end by a door. Near the center of the house is a wall which apparently forms one end of the cellar. It, too, like the others is solid masonry and no one would for an instant suppose that it served merely as a partition between the cellar proper and a sort of subterranean apartment. This house during the days of slavery served as a station on the underground railroad. Escaped slaves when closely pursued by their former owners came up through the state on their way to Canada, and as but few people had the hardihood to assist them in their flight those few provided every facility within their power. The house in question was built by Enos Thomas, now of Huntington county, and was occupied by him for several years. Many a slave who had escaped from his master and was hurrying to Canada, that asylum for escaped blacks, stopped beneath Mr. Thomas' hospitable roof and was by means of a trap door, covered by a carpet, let down into the secret cellar where there was no possibility of his being discovered. The innocent looking partition wall and the unbroken appearance presented by the other three sides of the mysterious cellar quieted all suspicion and no slave who was put into the place by the "section agent" ran any risk of being taken so long as he remained. The Courier became acquainted with the existance of this queer house only a short time ago, and now that all the past is so nearly forgotten there is no reason for keeping the fact of Wabash county having a station on the underground road secret any longer. It might be stated in this connection that the residence once occupied by the late Mr. Peabody, of Lagro township, was also a refuge for slaves undertaking to gain their freedom, and doubtless the two houses have been instrumental in helping a large number of colored people to Canada. The houses certainly furnish food for the curious and will amply repay a visit and an examination.—[Wabash Courier.

For some time past there has been an animal of some kind prowling around the grave yard and digging into the graves, but never reaching deep enough to do any damage. James Callender, who generally digs the graves, has been watching for the appearance of this nondescript and has at last had his perserverance rewarded. He describes the animal as being about the size of a Newfoundland dog and having a long nose and large feet with long claws; and from his description of it, one would surmise that it was an Asiatic Badger that had escaped from some menagerie and taken up its home in our cemetery. The animal has a large hole in the ground where it lives. Steel traps have been set for it time and again, but to no avail, the traps have always been sprung in the morning, but no signs of capturing the animal.—[Edgerton Herald.

"The Auburn COURIER of last week was a regular daisy. Truly the people of DeKalb county have no reason to complain of a poor paper, for in the COURIER they have a paper that is a paper."—[Middlebury Record. Our people are possessed of too much intellect and good common sense not to appreciate the COURIER. The paper can be found in nearly every household in DeKalb county and although we have by far the largest circulation of any paper in the county, new subscribers are added to our list each week, without any soliciting upon our part. We have a large number of republican subscribers who bite the margin of the paper while they read its contents—but what is home without the COURIER.

Benjamin Pierce, living near Sullivan, while at work in a clearing, the other day, was pinned to the earth by a burning tree that fell upon him. It was nearly and hour before his little boy could summon a rescue, and the poor man, then burned nearly to a crisp, lived but a short time.

The Wabash road has issued a time card, giving the time of all their connecting lines.

What We Want.

We copy the following from a recent number of the Free Trade Bulletin, a paper published in the interest of tariff reform: "We want a law which will benefit all—both consumers and manufacturers—by admitting raw materials substantially free of duty, and by making a corresponding reduction in the duties on articles manufactured from these raw materials.

We want a tariff which shall no longer tax all the people in America who work in brass or copper, and the still larger number who use the products of their work, to enlarge the gains of a few rich men who own the copper mines of Michigan. We would admit copper ore free of duty.

We want a tariff which shall not tax every carpenter and builder in America, and consequently every man who lives in a house, for the benefit of the owners of the forests which covers the hills of Maine, Vermont, Michigan and northern Wisconsin. We would admit timber free of duty.

We want a tariff which shall not tax every man who has a child's carriage or a plated spoon, or a bicycle, for the benefit of the owners of one or two nickel mines. We would admit nickel free of duty.

We want a tariff which shall not tax every man who lives in a house, or builds one, for the benefit of the monopolists who make American screws and realize enormous profits by the exclusion of foreign screws. We would reduce the duty on screws.

We want a tariff which shall not tax every man who rides on a railroad, for the benefit of a few men who monopolize the manufacture of rails in this country. We would reduce the duty on steel rails.

We want a tariff which shall not tax every man whose child goes to school and writes on a slate, for the benefit of a few owners of the slate quarries of Vermont. We would repeal the duty on unmanufactured slate.

We want a tariff which shall not tax every man who reads a newspaper, or a book, or writes a letter for the benefit of a few who monopolize the manufacture of wood pulp. We would admit rags, paper stock, bichromate of potash, free of duty.

The list is endless. The present tariff is a bundle of jobs, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. To revise it, to simplify it, to make it fair and just, is what, here and now, we mean by Free Trade.

Our cause is the cause of the people against monopoly—the only monopoly which, in America, is created and santioned by law.

We do not war against domestic industry; we do not propose violently to sweep away vested rights. We do propose to break the bonds that shackle our industry and prevent it from competing fairly in the markets of the world."

Have We a "Revenue Tariff?"

Every man in any degree familiar with our present tariff and its operation knows that it is weighted with anomalies at once absurd and fraudulent. Many articles upon the list are protected by prohibitive duties which take countless millions of dollars annually out of the pockets of American consumers for the sole benefit of favored monopolies that do not employ, all told, a hundred working men.

By way of example, rice is subject at present to a duty of 85 per cent. Diamonds pay only 10 per cent. Now, will anybody tell us how the country would be ruined if the poor man's rice pudding was reduced to half its present cost, and the rich man's brilliant solitaire made somewhat dearer?

American copper mines are so well "protected" against competition that our manufacturers are compelled to pay more for the crude article than it is sold for in Europe after being carried from here across the Atlantic. Of course, scarcely a pound of copper is imported here, and the government consequently derives no revenue from the article.

The duty on fine laces is only 35 per cent.; the duty on the poor man's blanket is 100 per cent., making it cost him just twice its market value for the sake of a few radical mill-owners in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, who employ but a few hundred "hands," and grind these down to starvation point.—[New York Sun.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The regular monthly examination will be held in the school room south of the jail, on the last Saturday in each month, until further notice. J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

June 8, 1881.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

The thirteenth reunion will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 21, 22. Fare has been secured on roads leading from Evansville, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chattanooga at $10 round trip, if return is made on same route; $12 if return is made on either of the other routes. Proportionately low rates will be secured on all other roads connecting with these lines or terminating at this city. Large parties made up in cities beyond these points, north and east, will probably be able to serve themselves to better advantage in the matter of rates than could the committee on transportation located here.

Hotels, first and second-class, will entertain guests at from $2 to $3 per day, both on the mountain and in the city. Hotels, boarding houses and private families will be able to care for about 1,500 persons; and it is probable our visitors will more than double that number needing lodging, we suggest that whenever it is practicable to do so, visitors organize and come prepared to sleep in the cars that bring them, or bring camp equipage. The committee on entertainment has failed to secure tents from the war department, though timely and urgent application for the same was made.

Tranportation to Lookout Mountain, to the battle-fields and other points of interest will be furnished by liverymen and private carriages at reasonable rates.

For fuller information see large bills.
COL. J. E. MACGOWAN, Sec'y.

How the Old Salaries Were Paid.

Between 1777 and 1784 the territory of Tennessee (really part of North Carolina) maintained a state government under the name of "Franklyn." In the old records—quoted once by Daniel Webster in a congressional speech—stand the following curious statements of the way payments were made in a time when the people had no current money:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Franklyn, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from the first day of January, 1779, the salaries of the officers of this commonwealth be as follows, to-wit:

His Excellency, the governor, per annum, 1,000 deer skins;

His Honor, the chief-justice, 500 deer skins, or 500 raccoon skins;

The treasurer of the state, 450 raccoon skins;

Clerk of the house of commons, 200 raccoon skins;

Member of assembly, per diem, three raccoon skins;

Entered into a law the 18th day of October, 1778, under the great seal of the state."

The well-worn burlesque of the "leather medal" suggests a vague reference to the times when skins were the only money.

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—Lowell Mail.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—[Express. 35-2w.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints. 2w.

FRUIT TREES.—A. Y. Rosenberry, of Waterloo, has taken the agency for this county, of the Stryker Nurseries, and will sell all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants etc. All trees warranted. Keep your orders till you see him. 33 tf.

TICKETS.—First-class emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing,
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note purporting to have been signed by me without first seeing me about it. Respectfully,
CLEMENT ROSENBERRY,
Edgerton Ohio.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 10-1y.

"I'm all Played Out."

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healty action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action. —[New Bedford Standard.

FEATHERS RENOVATED—A. Y. Rosenberry, in Waterloo, has again begun the business of renovating and cleansing feathers, and will continue for a few weeks only. Five cents a pound will be charged if parties bring in their feathers and take them home. All his work is warranted. Give him a call. 32-tf.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 916 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, executor of the will of Thomas Enterline, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, Sept. 26, 1881.
J. W. BAXTER, clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Peter B. Lanning, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Sept. 1-3t. SARAH LANNING, adm'r.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 3 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keelley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

WANTED,

AGENTS FOR THE

GOLDEN DAWN;

—OR,—

LIGHT on the GREAT FUTURE

in this life, through the dark valley, and in the life eternal, as seen in the best thoughts of leading authors and scholars, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Beecher, Talmage, Dr. Currie, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Cuyler, Geo. D. Prentice, Dean Stanley, Whittier, Longfellow and others. The subjects treated are Death, Immortality, Millenium and Second Advent, the Resurrection, the Punishment of the Wicked and the Reward of the Righteous. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. It contains the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors on subjects of the most profound interest to every one. Not gloomy, but brilliant. There is not a dull page in the book. It is absolutely without a rival. Everybody will read it. School teachers, Students, young men and ladies acting as agents for this book are making over $100 a month. Sells fast. One agent sold 71 first 15 days, another 40 in 8 days, another 11 in one day, another 15 and 5 bibles in 8 days, a lady sold 9 in 10 hours. Secure territory quick. Also agents wanted for the best Illustrated Revised New Testament, and for the finest Family Bibles ever sold by agents. Send for circulars.
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 915 Arch St. Phila.
180 E. Adams St., Chicago.

Unparalleled Attractions!

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NORTHERN IND. FAIR,

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Roman Hippodrome Chariot Races.

Thrilling Scenes of Indian life, Chase for a bride, Cavalry Fights, etc.

Grand Balloon Ascensions!

Bicycle Races, Indian Hurdle Races!

Fireman's Tournament!

Magnificent Illuminated Display of Ft. Wayne's Superb System of Water Works.

Stupendous Exhibition of Fire Works Sept. 30th.

Trotting, Running and Pacing Races.

—OF—

Excursion Rates on All Railroads.

For Premium Lists and general information address,

W. W. ROCHILL, Sec.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine.

THE CARPENTER'S WOOING.

"Oh, beam my life, my awl to me!"
He cried, his flame addressing—
"If I adze such a love as yours,
I'd ask no other blessing!"
"I am rejoist to hear you speak,"
The maiden said with laughter—
"For tho' I hammer a guileless girl,
It's plain what you are rafter;
Now, saw love you just a bit,
What further will you axe me?
Can—will you be content with that,
Or will you further tacks me?"
He looked hand saw her words were square,
"No rival can displace me—
Yes, one more favor I implore,
And that is, dear Em, brace me?"
—*St. Louis Times-Journal.*

THE SEQUEL.

She came full chisel to his arms;
It really made him stair
To have her make a bolt for him
Before he could prepare.
He tried to screw his courage up
And did his level best
To nail the matter then and there,
While clasped unto his breast.
Says he: "It augurs well for me;
And seems to hinge on this;
And what is mortise plane to see
The porch child wants a kiss."
He kissed her lip, he kissed her cheek,
And called her his adored—
He dons his claw-hammer next week,
And she will share his board.
—*Yawcob Strauss.*

BELLA'S GLOVE.

"Well, girls, what shall we do to-day?"

It was on the broad piazza of the Baden-Baden Springs, one of the summer hostelries in the Santa Cruz mountains. Not a man to be seen—the long piazza was a vista of skirts. At one end sat the matrons, either doing some one of those numberless things called "fancy-work," or else retailing their household troubles. At the other sat the young ladies, some with novels in their laps, some idle. They were gazing listlessly across the garden to the disused croquet ground. No one said, "Let's play croquet." No, indeed, there had been a pitched battle on the croquet ground the day before. Miss Helen Winn had remarked that she named no names, but when a person was wired she did not think it fair for her to move her ball when the others were not looking. Upon this Miss Tillie Robertson had burst into tears, and said that Miss Winn was "a hateful thing." Miss Carrie Bunner, partner to her of the tears, immediately laid down her mallet with great dignity, and ostentatiously escorted Miss Robertson from the ground, saying, "There, now, Tillie." "Never mind them," etc., all of which was inexpressibly goading to the other side.

By way of showing the two seceders how unnecessary they were, two other ladies took their places, and the game for a while was conducted in the smoothest manner, and the conversation in sugared tones. From the fact, however, that they came home in four different directions it is supposed that something went wrong. John, whose duty it was to put away the mallets and balls after the ladies used the ground, related, on his return to the kitchen, that he found "them there mallets scattered all over creation, jest where them gals flung 'em when the game bust up."

No, although they had all "made up" since, the influences upon the whole were not favorable to that game which stirs the feminine soul so deeply. By the way, was the woman ever born who would not cheat at croquet if she got a chance?

"Well, girls, what shall we do to-day?" It was Bella Chester who spoke.

Now Bella had not been mixed up in the quarrel of the day before. If there was any one thing she did not care for, it was croquet without gentlemen. It is unnecessary, then, to tell you that she was coquettish. But she was pretty, too, was Bella—bewitchingly pretty. And yet she was not so pretty that other women did not like her, for they did. There are two kinds of pretty women.

"Let's go to the springs," said Helen Winn, "and watch them bottling the waters."

"Pshaw!" said Bella, "there's only an old man and a boy there. Girls," she went on, "I have an idea. How far is it from here to Santa Maria College?"

"About six miles," said Helen.

"Then I'll tell you what let's do. We'll have the rockaway team hitched up, and get John to drive us over there. It's vacation time now, and the students have gone. We'll have the monks show us all over the buildings, the mission church and everything."

"They're not monks," said Carrie Bunner, with an air of wisdom (Miss Bunner was a Catholic), "they are fathers."

"Well, I'd like to know what the difference is," said Miss Bella, briskly.

"I—don't—know," said Miss Carrie, weakening; "but you must call them 'fathers,' anyway."

"I'll call them anything they like," said Miss Bella. "But come, girls—let's go and get ready."

In fifteen minutes five of the girls were all ready. They had simply put on immense straw hats and very ugly dusters. Their gloves were veterans; their shoes substantial, but not beautiful. In short, they were attired as sensible girls should be for a ride over a California road in summer.

But the minutes passed, and Bella did not come. John chewed tobacco, and soothed his impatient horses as they flicked the flies from off their backs and pawed the ground. John was never impatient. A sweet and tender restfulness filled his soul when he was waiting for ladies. He had driven around watering-places for many years, had John.

At last she came. A simultaneous cry arose.

"Why, what ever has kept you so long?"

Suddenly Helen exclaimed: "Well, I declare! If that girl hasn't gone and changed her dress!"

"Yes, and fixed her hair!"

"And put on a clean pair of gloves!"

"And changed her boots!"

It was all true. Miss Bella had endeavored to shroud these treasons in her duster and hat, but it was useless. She was indeed a pretty sight as she stood there, with one dainty foot upon the step. Even John was moved. He reflectively spat on the nigh side, and made room for her to sit by him. Miss Bella sprang into the seat. John was better than nothing. And, as they spun along the road, she laughed at his well-worn stories, admired his skill as a driver, and when he turned to look at her would drop her eyes. And John? Well, he chewed tobacco. 'Tis wonderfully soothing, in any form, is the maligned weed.

At last the little town was reached, and John dashed up to the college gates in style. The ladies descended, crossed the wide and dreary-looking campus, and applied for permission to see the old mission church and the college buildings. It was granted them, and an olive-skinned Italian priest was detailed to show them over the place. He was gentle and courteous in manner, handsome in face, and there was a certain dignity about him which impressed even the giddy Bella at first. But not for long.

They passed into the old mission church, with its quaint statues and curious paintings. The peculiar realism which seemed to impress the Latin mind only revolted them, and the image of the Savior upon the cross, the blood trickling from the crown of thorns and from the wound in His side, only made them turn away in disgust. The strange frescoing over the altar, too, did not impress them; they laughed at the four-and-twenty elders seated around the Great White Throne, with "Sancto, Sancto, Sancto," coming from their mouths, while the monkish artist's attempt to represent the Deity shocked them. Then they went into the college, and saw the laboratory, and philosophical apparatus, with its strange electrical machines, globes and what not. From there to the library, where Father Augustine showed them the quaint old books from which dead and gone monks had chanted vesper and matin song. Huge volumes were they, of parchment leaf and leathern cover, with giant clasp and hinge; odd-looking notes in red and black, squatty and square (for they were Gregorian), climbed over curious staff-lines. The girls tried to make out the words, but the lettering was strange to them, and, had it not been so, the language would have been. So Father Augustine read out some of the lines, the Latin sounding less harsh in the mellow Italian way than they had thought. And then they looked at the shelves, where imposing tomes held between their covers the writings of the early fathers of the church—those early fathers who were so early that they have had to father all later creeds. Many were the strange characters, many the tongues in which these books were written.

"And can you read all those dreadful languages, father?" asked Miss Bella.

"No, not all," he replied, "but many; and Brother Anselm, who is the librarian, can read them all."

"Can he read that, father?" said Carrie Bunner, with wide-open eyes, turning over a curious looking volume.

"Yes, my daughter," said the monk, smiling, "that is only Hebrew. Even I can read that."

The library exhausted, Father Augustine asked them if they would like to ascend to the observatory, where there was a fine view of the surrounding valley. Miss Bella was the first to speak:

"Oh, girls," said she, "I'm tired. I don't think I care to go. But, since the father has been so kind, some of you go."

But the other girls were tired, too. And so Miss Bella, with an appearance of great self-abnegation, declared that she would go, although Father Augustine politely protested that the climb was fatiguing, and, if tired, she should not attempt it. But opposition only made her more determined, so they went together.

"Oh, what a lovely view!" cried Miss Bella, as they gazed over the fertile valley. "Oh, father, I'm ever so much obliged to you for inducing me to come."

"It is indeed well worth the trouble," replied the priest.

"Father," said Miss Bella, fixing her brown eyes upon him, "what is the reason you say 'my daughter' to Miss Bunner, and not to the rest of us?"

"Because," replied the priest, gravely, "she is a Catholic, and the others are heretics."

"How do you know she is a Catholic?"

"Because she bowed to the Host when in the church, which none of the others did."

"So I am a heretic, too, I suppose?" said Miss Bella, with a pretty pout.

"Yes," said the priest, calmly.

"Am I so dreadful, then?" said the girl, archly.

"No," he replied, flushing slightly, "but—that is——"

Ah, wicked Bella! you have pierced the priestly armor.

"Come, father," said she, coaxingly, "call me 'daughter' too. I feel as if I were a leper or something. Ugh!" And she shivered, and then laughed merrily.

"Very well, my daughter," said the priest.

Miss Bella was as pleased as is a victorious General. But she was not content. She leaned out from the window, and, as she did so, she dropped a glove upon the floor. When she turned the glove was gone.

Miss Bella could have hugged herself.

But all things have an end, and so had the tete-a-tete in the tower. Bella at last descended, and, as usual, found her companions cross through waiting, and, as usual, subdued them. And so they bade farewell to Father Augustine, thanking him for his courtesy, and crossed the campus to the carriage. And when they reached it, wicked Bella could no longer conceal her story, but told with great glee how she had made an impression upon the heart of Father Augustine. I am afraid she used a slangy word in speaking of it.

Carrie Bunner was horror-stricken.

"Bella Chester," said she, "I don't believe a word of it. Do you mean to tell me that he, a priest, would keep one of your gloves?"

"Priests are only men," said Bella, defiantly.

"Well, I don't care," said Carrie, "I don't believe it, so there."

And the girls climbed into the rockaway, which stood near the old church; the view of the college was thus intercepted.

John had listened meanwhile with much interest. He believed Bella. He privately believed that she could captivate any man, if she set her mind on it. And as he took a fresh chew of tobacco, and prepared to start, he indulged in much quiet mirth at the priest's expense.

Suddenly a black-robed figure appeared around the corner of the church. Bella's heart went down into her diminutive boots.

It was Father Augustine.

"I wonder if he heard us!" she said to herself.

The monk motioned to John to stop. He advanced to the side of the carriage.

"One of the servants," said he, blandly, doffing his angular cap, "has just come down from the observatory, where he found a glove. It was probably left by the young lady who was there with me. Which was the lady?"

Carrie Bunner's eyes sparkled maliciously. She pointed to Bella.

"Is it yours, miss?" said the monk, smoothly.

Bella mutely nodded. She could not speak. She felt that she was crimson to the roots of her hair.

He handed it to her. "I bid you good day, young ladies," said he, gravely, and he strode off toward the college.

John touched up his horses. He grinned, but said nothing. He was a man and therefore generous. The girls giggled and said a great deal. They were women.

And Bella? Well, Bella had wondered at first whether Father Augustine heard her.

She is wondering yet.

Tenderness of Old Hickory.

In the days of his youthful vigor, Gen. Jackson was fond of what Dryden calls "a knock-down argument—a word and a blow." But when age and office had modified his temper, he omitted the blow, though his words were still as hard as cannon-balls. Once, while President, he summed up the Websterian argument against nullification in this style:

"If this thing is to go on," he said to Gen. Sam Dale, his old courier during the New Orleans campaign, "our country will be like a bag of meal with both ends open. Pick it up in the middle or endwise, and it will run out. I must tie the bag and save the country. By the God of heaven, I will uphold the laws," he continued, striding across the room, brandishing a long pipe.

"I hope things will go right," interposed Dale, soothingly.

"They shall go right, sir," exclaimed the President, shivering his pipe upon the table.

"Old Hickory," as his admirers named him, was but a tender sapling when his emotional nature was touched. The slightest reference to his dead wife caused him to bow in grief.

"Sam," he said, at this same interview, "you have been true to your country, but you have made one mistake in life. You are now old and solitary, and without a bosom friend or family to comfort you. God has called mine away. But all I have achieved—fame, power, everything—would I exchange if she could be restored to me for a moment."

And the strong man trembled with emotion, while, covering his face with his hands, he wept. Her memory he always cherished.

Late one night, the President's Private Secretary, wishing to consult him about a letter to be sent off in the early mail, tapped at his chamber door. On entering, he found the President sitting, undressed, at a little table on which rested his wife's miniature, propped up against several volumes. Between him and the picture lay her prayer book.

The last thing the iron man did at night was to read in her book, with her miniature before him. During the day he wore the picture on his heart, suspended from his neck by a strong black cord.

The worshipers of Napoleon mention a delicate act of devotion done by him. On being elected First Consul, he jumped into a carriage and was whirled away to Josephine, that he might be the first to tell her the good news. But in nine years Josephine was a cast-off wife.

Gen. Jackson made his dead wife a living presence. At his death he willed his property, as he thought she would wish it devised, to his adopted son. The son had shown himself an unsuccessful business man, and a friend suggested that the property be secured to the son's wife.

"No," said the General, "that would show a want of confidence. If she," pointing to the tomb in the garden, "were alive, she would wish him to have it all, and to me her wish is law."

The woman whose wish was law to the stern-willed man had been dead seventeen years.—*Youth's Companion.*

"Let the Fool Remain."

Mr. Septimus Brightly was an aristocrat and a man of rank. He had held many offices of honor and of profit, and he deemed himself well worthy of all honor that had been conferred upon him.

This was the man who, somewhat late in life, took to himself a young wife. The woman whom he had thus chosen to honor was several years younger than himself. She was five-and-thirty and he five-and-fifty.

However, though younger, she was a widow, and possessed of considerable wealth. And she was quite handsome, also, beside being intelligent, witty and vivacious.

She had but one failing, one drawback, in the Honorable Septimus' estimation; she was Scotch by birth, and retained much of her native idiom and accent, of which habit her husband tried to break her.

More than once Mrs. Brightly had begged of her husband not to borrow trouble on account of her speech; but she laid it upon him most emphatically that he should not, under any circumstances, allude to her peculiarity of pronunciation in public.

For a time after this all went well. At length, however, the autocrat manifested himself. It was at an evening party, given by himself and wife, where many notables were present.

In the course of the dinner the lady called to a servant and bade him take away the fools (her pronunciation of fowls).

Said her husband, very pompously, and pointedly:

"You mean fowls, my dear!"

"Oh, yes," she returned with a charming smile; then to the servant:

"John, you may remove the fowls and let the fool remain!"

It is doubtful if he ever ventured upon a like experiment again.—*New York Ledger.*

WITH very rare exceptions Western farmers now prefer twine to wire for binding grain.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE full capacity of the lungs is about 320 cubic inches.

ABOUT two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

THE skin contains more than 2,000,000 openings, which are the outlets for an equal number of sweat glands.

THE little sea animal called the pholas penetrates into the hardest rocks; and yet its boring apparatus is simply a fleshy substance somewhat resembling a tongue, soft and yielding.

MUSSELS swim by a slight opening and closing of the shells. They grow by fine particles which form around the edge. These lines are said to indicate the yearly growth of the creature.

THE star-fish is believed to commit suicide. Edward Forbes is responsible for the statement that a star-fish found in the Mediterranean, when attacked, if unable to defend itself, escapes by dropping to pieces. First the arms break off one after the other, then the disk breaks itself into fragments. Not being able to defend itself, as a whole, it kills itself in detail.

PHYSICALLY the ape is enough like a man to be his brother. The skeleton of apes generally, if we except the tail, has about the same number of bones as man. The proportions of its parts, except in minor instances, are also such as in man. Nor are their shapes, except those of the jaws and haunch bones, greatly different. The same rule of resemblance holds throughout all their structure.

THE effects of professions and trades on mortality are great, the term of life varying from 65 years 11 months for clergymen to 40 years and 10 months for lithographers and copper engravers. In England, according to the census-office statistics, the duration of life has been found most defective among the steel-workers, polishers and grinders, and next to these the life of the collier—that fearless delver in the bowels of the earth—is least secure, owing greatly, no doubt, to the occurrence of accidents in mines.

A CALIFORNIA hunter had occasion to cross a very wide and rapid stream. Among his dogs were a terrier and Newfoundland. The terrier refused to enter the water, and the Newfoundland tried several times to lead him in, by bodily plunging in and wagging his tail in a confident manner, but the terrier only kept further from the stream. At last, disgusted by the timidity of the little cur, the big dog rushed at the alarmed terrier, seized him by the neck and jumped into the torrent with him. The terrier yelled "murder" and "police" in the most expletive language known to the canine tongue, until the Newfoundland deposited him safely on the other side.

THE Icelanders are said, at one time, to have taught bears to jump into the sea and catch seals. The China birds are equally well trained; for at a signal they dive into the lakes and bring up large fish, grasped in their bills. In Greece the fishermen use branches of pine, steeped in pitch, and lighted; the inhabitants of Amorgos used cypress-leaved cedar, which served, when lighted, as a flambeau; and the Chinese fish in the night with white-painted boards, placed in a manner to reflect the rays of the moon upon the water doubly. These attract the fish to the boat; when the men cast a large net, and seldom fail to draw out considerable quantities. Anchovies are fished for also in a similar manner.

It Is Better.

It is better to look up and take pleasure in contemplating the good and great, than to find happiness in low devices and mean acts. It is better to tell the truth than to tell a lie; to do good than to do mean; to have charity than to be critically severe; to love your fellows than to hate them; better to lift up the fallen than to pull down those already up; to speak kind words than to hiss out the gall of bitterness; to keep pure than to reek with filth; to be on the losing side of a right than on the triumphant side of a wrong; to be honest than to cheat; to have honest piety than to be a flaunting hypocrite; to be industrious than to be an idle vagrant; and to be a fair and square human being than to be an uncertain quanity. With your virtue worship the true and you may attain unto greatness, but you can never do it in the eyes of justice by trampling upon, or by despising what is under you. The poor have as bright eyes and tender hearts as the rich. They are not below your consideration. Nature's willow will bend over them with the same grace and beauty they will over the proudest son and daughter of earth. Concerning being true in life, Grace Greenwood says: "Never unsex yourself for greatness. The worship of one true heart is better than the wonder of the world. Don't trample on the flowers while longing for the stars. Live up to the full measures of life, give to your impulses, loves and enthusiasms; sing, smile, labor and be happy. Adore poetry for its own sake; yearn for, strike after excellence; rejoice when others attain it, feel for your contemporaries a loving envy; steal into your country's heart; glory in its greatness, exult in its power, honor its gallent men, immortalize its matchless women." How much better to do these things than to go sulking and skulking through life like some dishonest cur! It is better and easier to do right than to do wrong. You go straight forward to the right, but you approach the wrong by devious and doubtful ways.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

Planting Trees.

You can have no idea of the exquisite delight of a planter; he is like a painter laying on his colors; at every moment he sees his effects coming out. There is no art or occupation comparable to this; it is full of past, present and future enjoyment. I look back to the time when there was not a tree here (Abbotsford), only bare heath; I look around and see thousands of trees growing up, all of which, I may say, almost each of which, have received my personal attention. I remember five years ago looking forward with the most delightful expectation to this very hour; and, as each year has passed, the expectation has gone on increasing. I do the same now; I anticipate what this plantation and that one will presently be, if only taken care of, and there is not a spot of which I do not watch the progress. Unlike building, or even painting or, indeed, any other kind of pursuit, this has no end, and is never interrupted, but goes on from day to day, and from year to year, with a perpetually augmenting interest. Farming I hate; what have I to do with fattening and killing beasts, or raising corn only to cut it down and to be constantly at the mercy of the seasons? There can be no such annoyances or disappointments in planting trees.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

PRECIOUS STONES.

The Characteristics by Which Jewelers Can Recognize Diamonds Handled by Them.

A New York reporter interviewed Mr. Andrews, of Tiffany's. "How are you to identify unset diamonds?" the reporter asked. "Here, now, is a diamond," he said, holding up a flashing yellow crystal as big as a pigeon's egg; "that is one of the remarkable diamonds of the world, and could be identified anywhere. It weighs 125 carats, and is worth $30,000. While yellow diamonds are plentiful, yet there are few with a clear, decided tint like this; and it is peculiar in its cutting, from the fact that it has two rows of facets from the girdle, or largest circumference of the stone, to the table, as the flat top of the stone is called. In the ordinary style of cutting a brilliant there is only one row of facets between girdle and table. Here is a diamond," picking up a brilliant clear as a drop of dew and flashing with colors like a rainbow, "that weighs only two and one half carats, and it is yet worth $1,500, from the fact that it is of the purest water. A diamond as notable as this we could positively identify from its characteristics. Here is another," picking up a yellow stone, "that weighs nearly as much, two and three-fourths carats, and is yet worth only $275, because of its color. Yellow diamonds are hard to identify by appearance, because they are so plentiful. Diamonds come of all colors, pink, blue and brown being rare and worth much more than yellow. The pure white, free from stain or flaw, is the most valuable of all. Odd colors are so rare that they afford a ready means of identification. Here is a black diamond," he said, holding up a large brilliant that oddly combined perfect transparency with a blackish tint; "this is one of the largest and best black diamonds in the world. It weighs five carats, and is worth $2,500. Now, here," picking up a beautiful diamond of a clear pink hue, "is a curiosity, that we could readily identify anywhere. It weighs eight carats, less a sixteenth, and is worth $5,000. The color is a rare one, and it is exquisitely pure. Here is another extraordinary diamond." He showed a large pearl-shaped stone of a cinnamon color. "That is an East Indian gem, and is very old. Although it weighs seventeen carats it is not worth as much as the smaller pink brilliant, on account of its color. Its value is $4,000. Such marked stones as those I have shown you we could positively identify by their characteristics. But there would be no means of identifying such stones as these," he said, as he poured a handful of small diamonds on the table. They were nearly all off color, and of small size.

"How, then, do you avoid mistakes and protect yourself against fraudulent claims when you take diamonds to set?"

"In the first place, we will have nothing to do with paste, no matter what price might be offered us to set it. Nobody in the store is allowed to wear a paste gem, and if by mistake a paste brilliant is taken in at the repair counter it is immediately sent back to the owner. That rarely happens. Some time ago, when we refused to reset a stone on the ground that it was paste, the owner was greatly surprised to hear that it was not genuine. The lady investigated the matter, and found that a dishonest servant had removed the diamond and substituted a paste gem. She had never known the difference, although an expert does not hesitate a moment in pronouncing upon the genuineness of a stone.

"When a diamond is brought to us," Mr. Andrews went on, "it goes immediately into the hands of an expert who gives it microscopic scrutiny. It is weighed, any chip or flaw is noted, and all these facts are recorded together with a little diagram indicating the location of the defects. Then it goes into the workman's hands. This enables us to be certain that we are returning exactly the same diamond that we take in. No one diamond in a thousand is free from flaws, so that there are always identifying characteristics. People are frequently surprised to find their diamonds have defects, but it is often the case that the cutter will leave in a flaw that can be covered by the setting, as very frequently the cutting out of a defect would lose a half a carat or more of weight."

"Will diamonds chip off in wearing?"

"Very rarely. You may lay a diamond on an anvil and strike it with a hammer and it will not break. At the same time a diamond has a grain, and a blow that happens to strike it along the line of cleavage may clip it. Most of the defects in stones are natural. Perfect pearls are even rarer than perfect diamonds. I recollect that a dealer once brought to us a collection of pearls valued at $250,000, and there was only one absolutely perfect one in the lot. The rarity of perfect pearls makes us consider this one of our most extraordinary pieces of jewelry."

He showed a pearl necklace, the pearls ranging in size from peas to filberts. They were all perfectly round, and some were iridescent. "Those we call Orients," he said, "and they are extremely rare. The necklace is worth $35,000."

"DOES it, after all, pay to be honest?" a disappointed young man writes. No, my son, not if you're honest for pay, it doesn't. Not if you are honest merely because you think it will pay; not if you are honest only because you are afraid to be a rogue; indeed, my dear boy, it does not pay to be honest that way. If you can't be honest because you hate a lie and scorn a mean action, if you can't be honest from principle, be a rascal; that's what you are intended for, and you'll probably succeed at it. But you can't make anybody believe in honesty that is bought and sold like merchandise.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE grave of Gen. Braddock, defeated near Pittsburgh in 1755, is a few miles east of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., on the old national pike. There is no monument or stone to mark it.

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Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

$10. BIBLE PRIZE NO. 2. $10.
To the first person telling us how many times the word "Father" appears in the New Testament Scriptures, before Nov. 1st, 1881, we will send $10 in gold and a copy of Shaver's Monthly Musical Review, containing several pieces of new music, songs, news items, etc. As our offer is for the purpose of increasing our circulation, each competitor must send 25 cents for a copy. Time allowance gives those living at a distance. Address SHAVER'S MONTHLY MUSICAL REVIEW, Erie, Pa.

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Including a full and accurate account of his brief but eventful administration; the great conflict with the "Stalwarts," headed by Conkling; the diabolical attempt to assassinate him, with full particulars of his case, one of the most critical and remarkable on record. Terms liberal. Outfit 50c. Circulars free. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Chicago, Ill.

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GEMS OF THOUGHT.

WONDROUS strong are the spells of fiction.

BEWARE of the fury of a patient man.—*Dryden.*

O, MEMORY, thou sing'st an endless muse
Through all the lonely chambers of the heart.

A SHOT that hits is better than a broadside that misses.

WHAT's gone and what's past help, should be past grief.

THE chains which cramp us most are those which weigh on us least.

TRAVEL improves superior wine and spoils poor; it is the same with the brain.

NATURE has sometimes made a fool; but a coxcomb is always of a man's own making.

IF idleness do not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy.

EACH man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other.

MANNERS are the hypocrisies of nations; the hypocrisies are more or less perfected.

CALUMNY spreads like an oil-spot; we endeavor to cleanse it, but the mark remains.

IT is with happiness as with watches—the less complicated the less easily deranged.

ANNOYANCE is man's leaven; the element of movement, without which we should grow mouldy.

TO ACQUIRE a few tongues is the task of a few years, but to be eloquent in one is the labor of a lifetime.

WHEN death consents to let us live a long time, it takes successively as hostages all those we have loved.

AN irritable man lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his own prickles.

A VIGOROUS mind is as necessarily accompanied with violent passions as a great fire with great heat.—*Burke.*

A MAN's idolatry is for an idea, a woman's is for a person. A man suffers for a monarchy, a woman for a King.

EXPERIENCE shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work body and soul.

IT is more from carelessness about the truth than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world.—*Johnson.*

WHAT is opportunity to the man who can't use it? An unfecundated egg, which the waves of time wash away into nonentity.

THE good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture; like a schoolboy's holiday, with a task affixed to the tail.

I LOVE that tranquility of soul in which we feel the blessing of existence, and which in itself is a prayer and thanksgiving.—*Longfellow.*

CENSURE is not so sacred a thing as praise, since the former is only useful among men, but the latter is for the most part reserved for the gods.

WITH the world do not resort to injuries, but only to irony and gayety; injury revolts, while irony makes one reflect, and gayety disarms.—*Voltaire.*

IT is the slowest pulsation which is the most vital. The hero will then know how to wait as well as to make haste. All good abides with him who waiteth wisely.

New York English Spoken Here.

Although I knew scarcely a word of the Spanish language on my arrival at the main gulf seaport of the republic, I had little difficulty in getting along, as there was generally some one near at hand who could act as interpreter. In many of the stores in the City of Mexico the familiar European sign of "English spoken here" is displayed. One establishment varied the announcement as follows:

NEW YORK ENGLISH

SPOKEN HERE.

But this did not strike the tender chords of the hearts of our party with half the sentimental remembrance of home that was evoked when we came upon the sign made to rhyme:

Yankee gin, walk in;
Bourbon, rye, mind your eye.
Will you take a sip of rum?
Just step in, it's lots of fun.

"Le's go in 'er, Colonel," ejaculated one of the members of our company. "I 'gin to feel sorta as 'f I was to hum already. Le's have some Yankee drinks."

But the Colonel wouldn't go, having given up drinking long since, and but one or two were found who cared to step inside to shake hands with the Yankee author of the beautiful stanza given above.

Presently the refreshment partakers came out of the saloon, or whatever the place is called here. There was a look of disgust visible on the countenance of each and every one of them, while several clenched fists bid defiance to the air. It was some time before any of the drinkers would speak. Finally he who had been so anxious to taste "hum spirits" ejaculated:

"Damme! I hain't got over it yet. Thar wa'n't no Yankee thar, nor no hum likers. A —— Mexican jist give us pulky-pulqui, a native liquor—and we haven't got the stuff out of our mouths yet."

We afterward ascertained that the poetical sign was the work of an American practical joker, who persuaded the Mexican saloonkeeper that he would make lots of money out of American customers by displaying it.—*City of Mexico letter.*

A Wedding in Lapland.

A wedding is announced at the church, whose bells are pealing. We invite ourselves. A score of us enter the building. It is like most Lutheran churches, plain; but there is an altar with "seven candlesticks" and candles; a large cross, perfectly white; a pulpit midway, and commodious pews and seats. The hour is 2 in the afternoon, not in the morning, though as to lighting the church, it is "all one." Some dozen or so of the natives, all females, with handkerchiefs upon their heads, are present. Our party is seated at the front. I remain at the door. My wedding garments are not up to the highest style, but, as the procession enters the front door, I fall in behind with the small fry of the family. The bride is a tall girl, with inflammatory hair and cool demeanor. The groom is a thick-set, stout man, whose hair is erect, and whose imperturbability is quite equal to that of the woman whom he holds, gently, by the hand. She is dressed plainly in black. A long white veil depends from her back hair, held by a diadem of ivy, a plant in great request and reputation here in Norway. The friends of the bride and bridegroom, including parents, pass up to the platform with them and take seats on either side. A priest comes out from the saytum and stands before the altar silently, with his back to us, while the precentor from a side platform raises a sweet song, with whose music there is not so much accord by the audience. Then the bride and bridegroom kneel, a prayer is said and the two are one and all are happy. The bride is arrayed at the door, and the scene is concluded.

Some Big Hailstones.

Hailstones vary greatly in size. In ordinary storms they weigh from forty-six to 120 grains. It may be interesting to notice some of the largest on record. Holinshed (who is, however, a persistent wonder-monger) says that hailstones as large as eggs fell in England in the year 1202, during the reign of John; and that in the twentieth year of that of good King Alexander III. of Scotland (1269) there arose "great winds, with storms of such immeasurable hailstones, that many towns were thrown down" by their violence, and fires spread throughout the kingdom, "burning up steeples with such force of fire that the bells were in divers places melted." Those of the Abbey of Aberbrothock (Arbroath) were thus destroyed. In 1339, while Edward III. was marching near Chartres in France, his army was so much injured by a storm of immense hailstones that he concluded peace. Count de Mezeray relates that when Louis XII. of France made war against the Pope and carried his army into Italy (1510) bluish hailstones descended during a thunder-storm, one of which weighed about one hundred pounds! On June 21, 1245, there fell in Lancashire "hailstones as big as men's fists, which had diverse prints in them, some like gun holes." On the 7th of June, 1573, in Northamptonshire, some were found which measured six inches in circumference; and on the 29th of April, 1697, a storm passed over Cheshire and Lancashire, during which hailstones weighing eight ounces and measuring nine inches in circumference fell. Hertfordshire, on the 4th of May in the same year, was visited by a showey of hail which killed several persons. The stones were fourteen inches in circumference. M. Parent relates that hailstones as big as a man's fist and weighing from nine and a half to twelve and three-quarters ounces, fell in Le Perche on May 15th, 1703. Passing over many recorded and perhaps doubtful instances such as the above, we learn that during a hail-storm at Constantinople on October 5th, 1831, there fell stones weighing more than one pound. Similar stones are said to have been picked up in May, 1721, at Palestrina, Italy. Blocks of ice fell at Cazorta, in Spain, on June 5th, 1829, which weighed four and a half pounds; and in the South of France, during the latter part of October, 1844, some fell which weighed eleven pounds. After a hail-storm on May 8th, 1802, in Hungary, a piece of ice was found which measured more than three feet both in length and in width, with a thickness of two and a quarter feet. To conclude this list, a hailstone is said to have fallen in the reign of Tippo Saib which was the size of an elephant. It is possible that many of these so-called gigantic hailstones were simply masses of ice composed of a collection of hailstones agglomerated together in some hollow space into which they had fallen, and where they may have remained for some time after the general fall of hailstones had melted and disappeared.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Dining With the Two-Headed Girl.

In response to an invitation from Mr. J. B. Smith, a *Star* reporter took breakfast with Millie Christine, the double-headed girl. This interesting young lady possesses two heads, four arms, four feet, sings duets, waltzes, polkas, and boasts of several other accomplishments. When the reporter arrived all was in readiness for the morning meal. Five persons comprised the party. "The weather is exceedingly oppressive," was the greeting of the right side of the double-headed girl, as she shook the right hand of the scribe with two of her four hands. The left side smiled serenely and fanned itself vigorously with a disengaged hand. There was a great deal said at table, but the guest was there for the purpose of taking breakfast with Millie Christine and omitted to make a note of the conversation. The Nightingale occupied one entire side of the table, and while one of her pair of eyes was intent upon gazing on the well-spread table, the other was looking out of the window with a dreamy expression. Two plates were well filled with edibles and the work of destruction was begun. One-half of the lady had an especial fondness for fried chicken and toast, while the other would partake of nothing but porterhouse steak and fried potatoes. In the line of liquids one-half drank iced milk to the other's coffee, and two napkins were demanded and freely used. Somehow or other there was time for talking toward the close of the meal, and the Nightingale spoke freely and intelligently upon a number of interesting topics. At times one head would make an assertion which its companion could not entertain, and then an interesting and animated discussion would follow. Happily these arguments were amicably adjusted, and breakfast was finished in time for the double-headed lady to go to Bunnell's Museum for the mid-day exhibition.—*New York Star.*

A SIMPLE trap for moles consists of a glass or stoneware jar sunk into the ground under the mole-runs. The moles, while running along, fall into the jar, and the vertical slippery sides of the jar prevent their getting out again. Field mice are also frequently caught in these traps, which leads to the suspicion that they are the authors of much of the mischief attributed to moles, whose burrows form convenient avenues for the intruders.

Trust Your Wife.

A man who has made a few hundred dollars clear of his business was afraid to invest it and equally afraid to tell his wife he had such a sum. So he hit upon the expedient of hiding the wallet which contained it in an unused parlor stove, and feeling sure that no one would molest it, went about his business with the feeling that it was safe.

But one day his wife made a fire in the stove to burn up an accumulation of rubbish, and, happening to mention the fact to her husband, was astonished to see him jump up and run round like one possessed.

"You have ruined me, ruined me!" he shrieked; "All the savings I had were hidden in that stove. Oh, what idiots women are!"

"I think you acted more like an idiot," answered his wife calmly, "first in not telling me you had the money, next in putting it in such a place. Had you trusted me that money would now be out on investment instead of being burned up."

The man wrung his hands and groaned and made life a burden to himself and family, until he finally quieted down and acknowledged that he had no one to blame but himself. Then his wife gave him a bankbook with the amount he had lost credited to him.

"It was just by the merest chance that I found the wallet," she said, "and then I felt hurt and indignant to think you could not have trusted me with even a knowledge of your savings. If I am not fit to receive your confidence, I am not fit to be your wife."

Peace was restored and it is safe to surmise that the husband never again failed to trust his wife.

Women, especially those who have had little contact with the world of business, are not unfrequently gifted with large instincts, which give them a quick insight into business matters. No man who has a proper appreciation of his wife will sell a cow or a horse off his farm without consulting her. No merchant will buy a stock of dry goods without exchanging ideas with the partner of his life; trust your wife, not feebly and with restrictions, but fully, in whole measure. It is said that men are what their mother's make them. Many a man who has gone down into the depths would have been saved from moral and temporal disaster if he had only trusted his wife; not in the day of adversity, but in the day of prosperity. "Sho! What do wimmin know about business?" says some Solon to his household. Not much experimentally, it may be, but as the most disastrous failures are always made by men, it may be possible a woman might at least have a position as look-out on the ship to signal "danger ahead." The men who have become famous in the world have always relied upon the judgment of their wives. A French writer says that when a man has toiled step by step up a long flight of stairs he will be sure to find a woman at the top. The man who distrusts his wife's intelligence is to be pitied. The man who ignores it as beneath his dignity is a fool.

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

Historic Grounds in Nevada.

Twenty years ago the great American Desert was the terror of the overland emigrant. It was impossible to go around it, for it extended from the Colorado to the Cascades. All the routes that led to the land of promise crossed it and it was soon covered with the bleaching bones of stock and dotted with human graves. It is about forty miles from the lower end of the Humboldt Sink to the Truckee River at Wadsworth, and the name "Forty-Mile Desert" given to the stretch has become known the world over. There is no water fit to drink on the whole distance. The road lies through a sandy sage-brush plain, extending several miles west of the lake, where it strikes an alkali desert, in the centre of which the railroad has a station that it appropriately calls "White" Plains. This is the lowest point east of the mountains. Eight miles further is Mirage Station, which might serve as a memorial to the unfortunates who have been betrayed from their proper course by the picture of running water, waving trees and fields that existed only in the deceptive air. Near the middle of the journey is a boiling hot springs at the foot of the mountain and large beds of salt lie near, from which B. F. Leete and the Bonanza mines put up and ship large quantities to market. The deposit has killed all vegetation for a long distance around, leaving the flat old lake-bed as bare as a floor. Between there and Wadsworth are some very odd formations. The body of the country seems to be a light yellow substance, probably diatomous, over which lie high ridges of brown hills. The level places are strewn with heavy rocks of all sizes, as black as coal. There is no timber anywhere in sight and even the sage-brush is of inferior size. On either side are the ever-monotonous brown mountains, carved and grooved by centuries of wear and frost into fringes of stony lace. The railroad has made frequent attempts to get water for its engines, but without success. They bored 1,300 feet at Hot Springs, but got only a brackish mixture of liquid alkali. They haul water in tank cars for their section men between Lovelock's and Wadsworth and the engines make the run with one tankful, a distance of sixty-one miles. They formerly carried an extra car behind the engine with two wooden tanks to draw from, but new engines have been built with tanks that hold 3,780 gallons. They frequently run seventy-five miles without stopping and Nick Cole made a hundred-mile run once. It is a very pleasant comparison for the rich '49er who rides in the palace car over the ground where he walked along with sore and tired feet, urging his oxen out of the thirsty desert, half a lifetime ago.—*Reno (Nevada) Gazette.*

The Chivalrous "Comanche Bill."

An incident is related of Bill which happened in Wichita. Bill rode into the town dressed in a complete suit of buckskin and with a gang of honest rangers at his back. As he went along he saw a "counter-jumper," as he was pleased to call him, roughly catch a little girl about 18 years old by the shoulder and solicit her attention. The girl withdrew her arm angrily, and just then the scene fell under Bill's personal inspection.

"She was a poor girl," says Bill, "and plainly clad in an old dress, but I wan't going to see her insulted by any durned counter-hopper under my mountain eyes. I jest jumped down from my hoss and I called for that fellow to stop. He didn't seem to want to, but I made him stop. I took up the little girl in my arms and sat her down on a box. I took off her shoes and said to the counter-jumper: 'Now, I want you to get down and lick the dust off the soles of that poor girl's feet whom you have insulted!' And I made him do it. He looked down in the muzzle of a 45-caliber Colt's for just about half a minute, and then he came to his milk like a little lamb. And I made him lick that girl's feet for a plump two hours, though a big crowd gathered around, but I had all my men with me and did not care whether they liked it or not."—*Kansas City Times.*

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried, talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

Brother Gardner and the Whipping-Post.

The following open letter was then read:

Brother Gardner:

Did you, seven or eight weeks since, advocate the establishment of the whipping-post for petty offenses? Please give me a direct answer, in order to decide a wager.

SOLOMON WHITE.

"I did," said the old man as he arose, "an' I do now, and I shall in de fuchur, onless de need of it passes away. In de fust place, does it degrade a man any mo' to warm him up wid a rawhide dan it does to put him in jail or sot him to poundin' stone on de street? In de nex' place, kin a mean man be degraded? In de las' place, we am all awar' dat not one petty offense in five am punished, bekase de law doan' tech it, or bekase it's too much expense and trouble to prosecute. Sartin pussons make a bizness of loafin'. How many of 'em kin you convict of vagrancy? Sartin pussons insult lone women on de street. How many of 'em have eber been jailed? Dar am a dozen oder 'fenses dat de law doan' tackle, or if it does de 'fenders git ol'ar. What punishment am it to a loafer to go to jail for a month? He gits plenty to eat and a good bed to sleep on, an' gains five pounds of fat. If dat same man was tied up an' thirty lashes laid agin his bar' back he'd open his eyes pow'rful wide. Go on de ribber, go on de kyars, walk on de street, an' you find de loafer. He pushes, an' crowds, an' abuses, an' insults. What can you do wid him? Make complaint an' de law will play wid him an' let him go. Let an officer give him a soun' floggin' an' his hat would come down off his ear in no time. De whippin'-post may be barbarous, but what do ye call it when a loafer follers your wife frew de street? It may be degradin', but what do ye call it when three drunken' loafers take possesshun of a 'scurshun boat an' knock men down an' frighten women half to death? Take a tramp, a loafer, a drunkard, or a petty thief, tie him to a whippin'-post an' play a rawhide on his back fur five minutes an' you have done mo' to make dat man respect de power of de law an' de rights of odder men dan any workhouse sentence could do."—*Proceedings of the Lime-Kiln Club.*

Thinking Men

should take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Paper Making.

The most ancient form of paper known was made from the papyrus seed. The inner cuticle of the stalk was separated into thin layers by a sharp point, the slips laid side by side and covered by another layer placed at right angles, made to adhere by pressure and then dried. The sheets were afterward beaten smooth with a mallet and polished with a piece of shell or ivory. Parchment and vellum—dressed skins—began to be used in place of papyrus in the seventh century, and shortly after the art of making paper from vegetable fibre was introduced into Europe from China. It was made from cotton. The Spaniards appear to be the first to use rags for its manufacture, and the oldest specimen of linen paper having a date is a treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile in 1177. The Germans attempted the use of straw in 1756. Paper has been made of many different substances—potato vines, grass, bark, oakum, silk, tobacco, thistles, willow, cork, corn-stalks, basswood and bantam being only a small part of the list. The first paper-mill in America was established in 1690, near Philadelphia.

SEE advertisement of P. O. Vickery for Agents in another column. Mr. Vickery is Mayor of the city of Augusta, Me., which is a sure guarantee that all will be fairly dealt with.

A SHEFFIELD (England) firm are making steel-faced plates, by a process not yet divulged, which are apparently destined to work a revolution in the matter of armor for ships of war. The iron plates hitherto used have had to be of enormous thickness to withstand the impact from the heavy shots used, and the ships have, therefore, been of unwieldly size to bear the weight, while the armor, even if it stopped the projectile, has invariably been cracked and split in all directions. Experiments recently made on behalf of the English Government, and by the French as well, show that the new steel plates not only shatter the projectile itself, but show no wounds beyond the dents caused by the collision. The French ships of war now being built will, therefore, be protected by the new armor.

CHILDREN are cured of bed-wetting by Kidney-Wort. Sold by all druggists.

IT takes five acres of land in Florida to make a bale of cotton. Louisiana makes 58-100 of a bale to the acre.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

CARBOLINE, a natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is pronounced by competent authority to be the best article ever invented to restore the vitality of youth to diseased and faded hair. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

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O. N. U. No. 30

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Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

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VASELINE CONFECTIONS.
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GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 8, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

TUESDAY morning at a little before six o'clock, the president was carried on a bed to a covered wagon, and driven slowly down Pensylvania avenue, which was covered with sawdust, and so taken to the train for removal to Long Branch. The railroad track had been extended to the avenue, and after he was on board, the train went slowly away at first, but at times went 40 to 50 miles an hour. It started at 6:30, and arrived at Baltimore at 8:30 a. m., and at Elberon, the station for Long Branch at 1:10 p. m. He rode in a sort of spring bed, and seemed but little fatigued by the journey, although the unusual excitement caused a rise in his pulse. But he is still quite weak, and his recovery will be a very slow one.

THE MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU and his wife will be present at the coming centennial celebration at Yorktown. The French government will also send a number of officers, civil and military. Their naval squadron from the West Indies will also be present and take part in the celebration.

TRAIN ROBBERS threw the train of U. P. road off the track near Colfax last week. They were in a fair way to succeed in plundering the express car and passengers, when, from some unknown cause, they became alarmed and ran off, leaving part of their tools behind. No one was injured.

THAT there is no certainty in old sayings, may be shown from the following remarkable occurrence which we copy from a late paper: "People who have flattered themselves that lightning never strikes twice in the same place may see the ruins of a barn near Council Bluffs which has been burned by lightning six times in ten years. It was rebuilt five times and the owner then concluded that Providence wanted the site for some special purpose."

A. M. JONES, the gentlemanly proprietor and captain of the steamer, Roxy, on Syracuse lake, astonished us by dropping quietly into our sanctum on Monday. He was here to purchase lumber and shingles for the new buildings he is going to erect near Cedar Beach. He has purchased a piece of wooded ground there, and will put up cottages and other conveniences for those who attend that watering place. He will have a sufficient amount of ground set apart for excursionists and others, so that parties going there may find everything for their convenience. He will take his family to his new property as soon as he can get his house ready. The Roxy, he says, runs better now than ever, as the new propeller he has just put in, works nicely.

WILLIAMS COUNTY, OHIO, is at present enjoying a season of kukluxism or something of the sort. It seems that several years ago, a man was convicted of some offense in the north part of the county, and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. He gave out threats of vengeance should he ever get out. Now he is back again, having served out his term, and seems bent upon carrying his threats into execution. It is supposed that he is the one who has been defacing the monuments in the cemeteries there, digging into graves, writing obscene and threatening letters on tombstones and fences, and tearing up things in general. It is also believed that the burning of the Catholic church was his work. Last week an attempt was made to arrest him, when a fight ensued between him and the officer resulting in the officer's receiving a severe and dangerous wound from a revolver in the ex-convict's hands. Sheriff Kober, of that county, has offered a reward of $250 for his arrest dead or alive. The hoodlum claims to be in league with the devil, and it does look as if he had "aid and comfort" from some such source.

WHILE reading a recent letter to the Bluffton Banner, from one of the citizens of that place, now in England, we were struck by the following in regard to public schools: "A comparison of the schools of this country with those of the United States results in favar of the latter. As to school furniture and convenience they are where Wells county was twenty-five years ago. The primary rooms are universally seated with little benches without backs. The more advanced grades are provided with writing desks about twelve feet long, and the pupils sit behind them on benches without backs. Each room is furnished with a blackboard about three feet square for the master's use only. Much of the teaching is done by pupil teachers. A room of forty or fifty pupils will be divided into three or more sections over which older pupils will preside and conduct recitations at the same time. Attendance is compulsory. Each family, if able, must pay from six to twelve cents per week, according to the number of pupils sent. After the age of fourteen the pupil's attendance is optional. These features are found in all the national schools of Great Britain.

ALL Northern Indiana is ablaze with excitement over the approaching grand exhibition offered by the managers of the Northern Indiana Fair Association. We feel safe in saying that never before has the liberality of the following splendid programme been surpassed: Beginning at Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 26, and for the succeeding five days, the attractions promised increase in rapid interest, and embrace daily balloon ascensions, Roman Hippodrome, four-in-hand chariot races, Wild Indians, fresh from the Ogallalahs of the Sioux, in their wonderful pony races, chase for a bride, battle acts, and many other marvellous feats, graceful bicycle races, free to all the world; grand inter-state fireman's hose reel contest, introducing the champions of various states; square trotting races, running races, magnificent exhibition at night, of Fort Wayne's superb system of waterworks, illuminated by electric and calcium colored lights, presenting fountains of water 150 feet high, iridescent in the grandeur of living fire and water; closing this gala feat of pleasure and instruction with a stupendous and never to be forgotten display of fire works. All railroads entering Fort Wayne will furnish excursion rates. Don't fail to attend at least one day, you will never regret it.

Man Killed at Cedar Beach.

A man named Jeff. Paneton, who has been employed at times about the club house at Cedar Beach, went to Syracuse last saturday evening to attend to some business. He intended to pay off a small mortgage on his property, and settle an account with his doctor. The latter he attended to, but it is not known whether he paid the mortgage or not. It is believed he had a small sum of money with him when he started for home. This was about 11 o'clock at night, and he was accompanied by the two colored waiters who worked at the club house. When they got opposite the club house, these two men left Paneton to go on alone to his house which was a little farther down the track. Sunday morning his mangled body was found on the track, not more than a hundred yards beyond where the two negroes left him. His brains had been crushed out, two of his fingers were cut off, and he was otherwise injured. One theory is, that a passing train ran over him. But there are others, who fear that he met with foul play. He leaves a small family.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE, late of the signal service bureau, and at one time commander of an expedition in search of the North Pole, has been found to be a defaulter to the government to the extent of $150,000 or more. Carelessness among the treasury officials enabled him to get this amount by means of drafts on the government for expenses in his department, over and above what was needed.

A MAN who attempted to cross Caddo lake in Texas the other day, was attacked by a crowd of alligators. They were probably after a quarter of beef that he had in his boat, but distrusting their intentions, he kept them from upsetting the boat, until he reached a tree standing in the lake. Into this he climbed, abandoning the boat and its contents. He was rescued the next day.

ACCORDING to the Indiana bureau of statistics, the number of acres of wheat grown in this county in 1880, was 28,240; and in 1881, 34,765. Corn in 1880, 20,467 acres; and in 1881, 21,269. In the entire state, we have of wheat in 1880, 2,517,719 acres; and in 1881, 3,191,834; of corn, we had 3,421,509 acres in 1880, and 3,145,111 in 1881.

THEY have a lioness roaming the woods in Spencer county. The animal has been seen by the usual number of reliable hunters and fishermen. The only link in the chain of evidence now lacking, is the testimony of the veracious party that saw the big snake-and-turtle unpleasantness in Steuben county the other day.

THERE seems to be difficulty in the matter of storage of grain in Baltimore, and rates at that place have advanced. At New York, however, it is understood that the storage is still ample. The grain in store there is at present about 10,000,000 bushels, while the elevators have a capacity of 23,000,000.

THE Wabash road is going to make great improvements in the matter of railroading in Indianapolis. They will reorganize the working and the facilities of the I. P. & C. road, putting on new chair and dining cars, and building new depots along the line.

WHILE planting torpedoes in making experiments for harbor defense, at Portsmouth, N. H., last week, Lieut. Edes and Lieut. Spaulding, naval officers, were killed by a premature explosion. It is a sad event, as they were young men of great promise.

THE B. & O. road opened their new grain elevator at Baltimore on Monday of this week. This will help greatly to relieve the present troubles there in regard to storage, as the capacity of the elevator is 1,800,000 bushels.

THE Tri-State Fair at Toledo will be held Sept. 12 to 17. There will be the usual reduction of fare on railroads, and extraordinary inducements in the way of sight, seeing, races etc. The fair lasts the entire week.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., had a terrible explosion of gas, at the Cutler House last Thursday afternoon. Charles Cutler, brother of the proprietor, and some others were badly injured. It is feared the former will die.

MANY believe that Captain Howgate has gone to Canada, and will forfeit his bail. He has gone some where, that is certain. Possibly he is taking a second look for the North Pole

AN oil tank with a capacity of 2,000 barrels of oil exploded last week at Cleveland. It had been emptied, but the gas left in the tank exploded in some manner not known.

EUREKA, N. M. has been the scene of another Indian slaughter. August 26 they attacked the place and killed nearly all of the citizens, about seventy in number.

THE entire crop of coffee this year, is estimated at over 500,000 tons, nearly half of which comes from Brazil. The crop is not as good this year as usual.

A SON OF GEN. B. F. BUTLER died last week. He was a graduate of West Point, but had recently been a law student, and had been admitted to the bar.

TUESDAY was set apart by the governors of most of the states as a day of prayer for the recovery of the president.

FIVE car loads of dromedaries have been sent from Texas to Arizona, to be used in transporting the mails.

THERE are over 12,000 brass bands in the United States. And we might add, there is brass enough for several more.

THE recent massacre by Arizona Indians, was not as bad as at first reported. Captain Hertig and seven privates were killed.

—One census enumerator found eight bottles of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the Big Blood Medicine, and he put it down in his reports as America's greatest fifty-cent medicine.

Waterloo.

H. H. Knott is moving into his new house.

Ed. Blattner spent Sunday at home with his family.

Considerable improvements are going on in Uniontown.

Dr. Chamberlain is putting down a new brick sidewalk.

G. W. Miler went to Fort Wayne Tuesday on business.

W. B. Johnson & Co. are getting on their new millinery goods.

Mrs. Baxter, wife of County Clerk Baxter, was in town Sunday.

Rob. Patterson is helping Mr. Lockhart in the lumber business.

J. P. McCaque went to Fort Wayne last week, for repairs—for his mill.

John Leas and his son, W. H. Leas, went to Nevada Mills on business Tuesday.

J. D. Reed, of Bremen, spent a few days among his old-time friends last week.

We learn that A. B. Richards is getting along quite well, after his fall last week.

Will Edgington has severed his relations with Mr. Haskins, and gone to Auburn.

Miss Shaw, of Oberlin, Ohio, has been visiting her uncle, A. B. Richards, the past week.

John Meeks is making needed additions and improvements to his property in Uniontown.

Mr. Barstoff, of Bryan, spent Sunday in town, the guest of Frank Long, at Long's Hotel.

The Waterloo juniors beat the Angola juniors, at the game last week, by a score of 19 to 9.

John Haskin has moved his bar ber shop into the Lockhart building over Koons' furniture room.

Miss Eva Lacey started for Massachusetts, Monday afternoon, to resume her studies at Mt. Holyoke.

A. B. Duncan, who is now bridge repairer on the Jackson road, went down the line to his work Tuesday.

Mrs. Garrett, of Chicago, formerly Miss Jennie Stough, of this place, is at present in town visiting friends.

J. G. Johnson sold a large bill of the best line of fancy goods to Ensley & Harter, the Auburn merchants, last week.

Judge and Mrs. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been visiting at O. T. Clark's, have returned to their home.

There was a pleasant little party at A. B. Richards' Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Shaw, who is visiting there.

Will Patterson, J. A. Beezer and E. T. Brysland went to Newville Monday. The latter was to assist in base ball business, but was ruled out.

C. M. Meeks shipped a car load of barrels from the new warehouse last Saturday. He can roll them from the building directly into the cars.

Mrs. Shoner was called to the sick bed of her sister, Miss Harris near Defiance, Ohio, this week. Miss Harris was quite low at last accounts.

R. M. Lockhart is building a new sidewalk along his square on the north side of Maple street. This will be a great accommodation to the public.

John Koons has moved a part of his furniture into the north room of the Lockhart building. Charlie Koons is in charge of the business at the old stand.

Bills are put up in town, in which Sheriff Kober, of Williams county, offers $250 for the arrest of the man, who shot and dangerously wounded the marshal near Montpelier last week.

Harry Fisher has gone to Toledo to clerk in a drug store. We can assure our Toledo friends that Harry has the muscle to do up any dose of quinine that may be needed, even in that sickly burg.

John Fisher is the veteran member of the band, and one of the best performers on that silver horn, (that's all the name we can think of) there is in the country. And we are glad to see that the boys are paying attention to their practice once more.

Reuben Loutzenheiser has a curiosity in the way of an apple tree. He has twisted and trained the limbs in all sorts of fantastic shapes and they continue to grow as if nothing had happened to them. It will be a great curiosity when it is a large tree.

A pleasant little party went to Angola last Thursday. Frank Long, John Fisher and Misses Eva and Clara Lacey went there with a team, and returned to Pleasant Lake after the game of ball closed. At the Lake they were re-enforced by Richard Shull and wife, E. P. Dickinson and Lydia North, Ed. Mitchell and Jennie Francis, Dell Locke and Dora Trout, Charlie Clark and Rallie Crane, Craig Day and Aggie Sinclair, Will Patterson and Tillie Williamson and others whose names have escaped our memory. Here the programme was fully carried out by a picnic in honor of Miss Eva Lacey, who was soon to return to her studies at Mt. Holyoke. The party are of the opinion that it was one of the most enjoyable gatherings of the season.

Peter Smith, living near town, has disappeared from view. Peter had loved well, but not very wisely for a long time. It was another man's wife. It was also rumored, that Peter's father has exhibited a similar weakness for the same piece of femininity. And to make matters still more complicated, the husband of the woman in question came upon the scene, re-enforced by the officers of the law. Peter liked opposition, but when it began to come from four different points of the compass, in the shape of an angry father, an irate husband, a deputy sheriff, the adverse opinions of his neighbors, human nature could endure it no longer. So he took the frail young creature of sixty to his manly twenty-three-year-old bosom, and incontinently skipped.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH, 36 3mo. Fairfield Center, Ind.

Large stock of plaids and ginghams below cost at Schaab & Beugnot's.

Corunna.

A COURIER REPORTER CASTS A SLY GLANCE AT THE BURG.

Lots of wheat brought here.

Ed. Orr sold his big two-year-old colt.

Several new buildings are going up in the east end of town.

The brick work on Mr. Becher's new residence is completed.

A nice rain fell Sunday, and John Stonebreaker's dam is useful.

Dr. Mercer is occupying his new store. He has room enough for two pill manufactories.

There were no services at the churches Sunday, owing to the illness of the ministers. Spring chickens, you know.

Joe Williamson, dealer in "damfino," wears a police badge. He handcuffs every haw-eater who expands his lungs, or disturbs the citizens who pay taxes at this mile-post.

Miss Lila Broach has three wild canary birds which she raised in a cage. The celebrated bird trainer, with the two-headed boy show, wanted to enter into a contract with her (for the birds, of course), but she emphatically refused to have anything to do with him.

We called on Joe Loveland, "whew bet." Joe was in his sanctum sitting in a high-chair fast asleep. A beautiful sight to gaze upon, and how we wished that nature had ordained us for an artist. In his right hand he held a last year's almanac, and in the other a pair of inlaid brass spectacles. We said, "Hi! Joe," and Joe said, "I'll take mine straight." We opened the door gently and made our exit.

Some very poor management was displayed by the supervisor, Peter Moody, and the men employed to build a bridge near Calkin's brick-yard. A half hour's work filling in both sides whould have let teams back and forth Sunday. People coming or going to Corunna were compelled to go through fields, let down bars and fences, or give Mr. Daily a contemptuous smile and pat him on the back followed by the remark, "You've got a heart bigger than an elephant's paw."—he was toll-gate man. Lafe Miller and his celebrated trotting colt halted at this bridge. They crossed in balloon style. The force at the brick-yard elevated the buggy and carried it across, and Lafe elevated himself and carried the horse across. They reached Corunna just as it stopped raining, and the last we saw of Lafe he was looking for the contractors of that bridge with a white oak rail sticking out of his hip pocket.

MARRIAGES.

As foreshadowed in these columns last week F. E. Davenport and Miss Frankie Ford were married. The happy event took place Friday forenoon. Frank and his fair young bride took the noon train for Detroit, and returned Monday. They had a pleasant trip, made doubly so by a knowledge that the printer had his share of the wedding cake. For this favor we return our thanks to Mr. D. and his wife, as well as to the bevy of fair ladies who brought it to our sanctum.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Sept. 4, 1881, by Rev. W. L. Meese, Geo. W. Buertzner to Rachel A. Lyon.

St. Joe Items.

P. A. Shurts is on the sick list.

Mrs. C. J. Yarnell is gaining slowly.

Mahlon Baker is happy. Its a 9¼ pound boy.

Wm. Leighty is traveling the washing machine circuit.

Mathias Saylor was visiting friends in town last Saturday.

The parties who have the school house contract have the material all on the ground.

C. A. Jenkins and lady count one more for the census of 1890. Another Democrat vote.

Elias Bell went to Zanesville, Ohio, Friday. Henry Saylor keeps watch at the railroad bridge in the absence of the professor.

The price of fresh fish is considerable lower since the return of J. D. Leighty and Al. Bishop from Cedar Beech. Jake says the fishing is splendid.

John Boots, of Jackson, was in town Saturday. It does us good to hear him tell of his experience with the lost baby at Mansfield, O. Ask him for its history.

Some rascal tried to break into the residence of Jake Sechler on Thurday evening. A good dose of No. 5 shot would have been the right kind of medicine to administer in that kind of a case.

The boys who broke open the B. & O. car Sunday last, and stole therefrom a lot of watermelons had better keep shady. They are all known and the grand jury will probably hear of their actions.

We hear it whispered that a married man, living in this place is having a good time generally with a lady and grass widow. Both parties are well known and have stood on the top shelf in society. A bombshell is likely to fall, and its descent may strike where it will hurt. Those who play with fire brands are sure to get scorched.

Your correspondent from Spencerville, got considerably frightened, in regard to two certain young men from Spencerville, who tried to run the picnic in their own interest. The boys acted monstrously mean and your correspondent knew it, and as he put it, ought to have been swallowed, and would have been had they not fixed the matter up. As to the swallowing part we think it would be but a small affair to swallow what is left, especially if you would leave out millinery and correspondent establishments. GUSTO.

COMESKY'S CORNERS.

Mr. Zimmerman, of Goshen, formerly of Spencerville, was visiting with his brother-in-law, Charles Comesky.

Miss Ada Carnahan had a birth day party Monday evening.

The Dutch Ridge sunday school made a grand parade going to the Grove Bethel picnic.

EDITORS COURIER: Please allow me to return thanks to the members of Union Chapel sabbath school, for $3 presented to me by Jas. Cooper in behalf of the school. ADA KINER.

Unclaimed letters remaining in this post office up to Sept. 5: John Barrett, Sadie Eurlston, Moris Frank, Geo. Hartle, S. R. Hall, J. C. McBride, Jennie Over, George W. Pipher and Charley Woodword.

—The comic opera of the Naiad Queen by seventy-five performers, will come off at Ensley's Hall next week, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Sept. 13 and 14. No pains or expense will be spared to make this entertainment the finest ever given in Auburn. The costumes are elegant and the scenery very beautiful. The stage will be remodeled and enlarged, so as to afford room for the many grand scenes in this opera. Mr. and Mrs. Kane will appear in songs and musical sketches. The closing transformation scene with shower of gold is beautiful, beyond description. The gypsy encampment is full of good music and fine acting. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 30 cents.

CARD OF THANKS.—Burton Brown and his wife, Harriet J. Brown, take this means to return their heart-felt thanks to those kind friends who lightened their misfortunes by the liberal donations received August 29, 1881.
BURTON BROWN.
HARRIET J. BROWN.

GET READY.

New Goods Coming!

ISAAC OCHS' STORE!

WILL BE FILLED

IN A FEW DAYS!

KEEP IT IN MIND.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

--at--

J. KAHN & CO'S.

Larger stock than ever before at

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY!

Call and see them before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

10,000 BUSHELS

of prime

Mammoth Clover Seed Wanted,

at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

Call and see us before you sell.

J. KAHN & CO.

THE "NEW STAR" $15 SUIT,

CUSTOM MADE. CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear! Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

The Furnishing Department are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOISERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2.20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

CLOTHING HUMMERS, FORT WAYNE

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

—:o:—

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES,TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS,CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

To which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

—The girls in this place take considerable stock in the devil. There is hardly a day passes that some three or four are not in the office trying to induce him to accept the position of chairman for a literary society or carry cake on a waiter at a religious social.

—The Auburn correspondent of the Steuben Republican says, "two little boys do all the work sprinkling the streets here." Well, yes, they do, except which is done by a ten-horse power engine and span of 1400-lb horses. The sprinkler, when filled with water, weighs over three tons and, of course, two little boys could trot right off with it.

—Chas. Hoft and Miss Lizzie Bittner were married last Friday at the residence of the bride's mother. The COURIER wishes Charley and his better-half a happy future, and that they may live long and prosper. Their friends gave them a belling and were treated to a keg of the best beer in the market. Charley is a liberal fellow, and has many friends here.

—It looked like rain Saturday, a few flashes of lightning dimmed the eye occasionally, and all the popular influence of the town could not get John Bunch to perform his part in the buffalo parade. They offered to have one of the best metalic, double finish, lightning rods placed upon his back with nickel-plated screws, but John positively refused. He didn't propose to take any chances while "old Forks" was on his ear.

—We hear that the railroad men are complaining of the frequency with which boys jump on and off of freight trains while passing throught the town. It was only last week we published the accident of Asha Brandon who received serious injuries by leaping from a train while in motion, but even this accident has not put parents on their guard, and they allow their children to idle away their time and risk their lives by loafing about depots. Ain't it time that this subject was given some attention.

—We visited the paint rooms of J. W Shaffer & Co's. wagon and carriage manufactury and saw on some handsome original designs made by the brush in the hands of the junior partner, Ora Shaffer. Ora is a natural born genius. He learned his trade without serving a day's apprenticeship and ranks among the best workmen in the county. When he paints a buggy or a wagon you can depend on its standing the storm. He is very particular about his work and uses the best paints in the market.

—A prominent man connected with the Wabash road remarked: "Auburn stands a better show to-day than any town along the line to secure the shops." Our citizens are not making any effort whatever. We should think the fact that this place or the junction is altogether the most desirable location that the manages of this line would locate the shops here, whether the old fogies encouraged them or not. There are several men at Auburn Junction who can donate $5000, and then get it back double.

—"Old Mother Mains," a terrible bad character living at Kendallville, died last week. She has ruined many a virtuous girl and led astray a large number of young men. Auburn has several examples of her training, and we think every town within the northeastern Indiana district can say the same as we do. It is a blessing to Kendallville and the towns surrounding, that this wicked woman has "passed in her checks." We might write a long article upon this subject, but as she is now where she cannot do any more harm we will let by-gones be by-gones.

—When the first bell rings in the morning the good little boy hies away toward the school house, and as soon as he is out of sight skins off toward the creek for a quiet swim. And when he should be mastering fractions and the history of his country, he is monkeying about the ball ground playing rounders or sampling Mr. Brown's choicest pears. At noon he turns up at the dinner table as hungry as a bear and hurries back to school. In the afternoon he varies the programme by going down back of the grave yard and having a game of seven up, or learning the mysteries of chewing plug tobacco.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The following is corrected every Wednesday evening by I. Ochs: Wheat, $1.20; Oats, 40c; Cloverseed, $6.00 @ $6.75; Flaxseed, $1; Butter, 15c; Eggs, 1c.

—Dig potatoes.

—Nice weather.

—Sowing wheat.

—Farmers are cutting corn.

—The new ditch is a daisy.

—Braun has a new butcher.

—Tom. Cool has a new horse.

—Go to school next Monday.

—The normal closes Saturday.

—We want the Wabash shops.

—Auburn has got a stiff nine now.

—Juvenile ball game last Monday.

—Tavy Baldock has quit teaming.

—The commissioners are in session.

—Wm. Rakestraw drives a new rig.

—Os. Allen's nine—hand us a fan.

—Dust cloaks have gone out of fashion.

—Humphrey has sold his bicycle on time.

—Men are at work on the school house.

—James Draggoo drives a new horse.

—Did you hear about the "bawl" game?

—We begin work on the bar docket next week.

—Cider making days, the sweetest of the year.

—Enos Kuhlman is clerking for Isaac Ochs.

—Captain Austin now. Billy Little was too busy.

—Wm. Groscop is the father of a bouncing girl.

—The ball nine went to Newville in the band wagon.

—Have you heard Ora Shaffer warble on his horn.

—Doc. Beard is driving one of Culbertson's hacks.

—Jake Nye has moved from Sedan to Turkey Creek.

—Potatoes are scarce, and bringing $1.00 a bushel.

—Examination of teachers at Waterloo, next Saturday.

—Auburn should have three or more barber shops.

—Circuit court begins the fourth Monday of this month.

—The sheriff and his deputies are busy serving subpoenas.

—P. Fluke furnished the stone for the Main street ditches.

—The new photograph gallery is nearly ready for business.

How do you sleep these nights, in a refrigerator or in a bed?

—Tom Cool, jr., is working at the Ninth street livery barn.

—The brick masons will begin on Lockwood's house this week.

—The pill peddlers seem to be on the go considerable this week.

—Hank Bashelier "sets 'em up" and wears a uniform on his birth day.

—Billy Krueger is now employed on the west section of the Wabash.

—The Wilmington township schools began a two months term Monday.

—Frank Davenport's boy don't have to do the shopping now. Oh, no!

—Wallager will start a barber shop at Pleasant Lake. So say the boys.

—It is an injustice to that noble animal, the dog, that cats are not also taxed.

—The weather is not changing materially, although winter is fast approaching.

—Its time to begin practicing "how you are going to get it off," before the grand jury.

—The Waterloo and Auburn ball nines will have another series of games before long.

—A large attendance of foreign students is expected to attend school the present term.

—The whale will be an attraction at the state fair, after making a tour of the northwest.

—The weather for the past few days has been so extremely hot that life was almost a burden.

—Lots of wheat came in last Saturday. The market was also well stocked with oats.

There was a picnic in Baker's grove north of town, last week. This is all we know about it.

—Romie Tarney got stung on the nose by a bumble-bee. "The Lord doeth all things well."

—School commences next Monday, and the bawl business will contiune, only in a different form.

—There is a train continually running on the Wabash. It beats the Jews—and Yankees, too.

—The Fort Wayne News has a new head. It looks as though it had been picked out of the hell-box.

—A scissors grinder jingled a bell on the streets Monday to the annoyance of many quiet citizens.

—Wash. Teeters comes to town in a nobby single rig. The Esquire is "slinging it on" in his old days.

—One of the men working on the railroad grade thought they were laboring to make a public highway.

—The men from Bryan, Ohio, who are building the stone gutters on Main street are gradually finishing the work.

FOR SALE.—A good sausage chopper worth $50 for $20.

S. U. TARNEY.

—That must have been a nice game of ball if our boys don't exaggerate too much. The Newville boys got up early that morning, ate a big mess of haws for breakfast, and with blood in their eyes and victory on their horns they remained upon the diamond field until the Auburn Astonishers arrived. Dr. Bowman was umpire, and we hear that Doc. knew about as much regarding the rule of the national game, as a blind mule does about seven-up. They were quarreling and sending "back talk" to one another from the time they began until they quit. There was one "deaffy" in the Newville club who took the place of side show on this occasion. He would stand with a club over his shoulder until seven balls had been pitched, when he would light out for the first base like a quarter-horse coming down the home stretch. Warren Miller had him posted. We are sorry that Quince Fusselman was unable to be on the grounds—he's a splendid fellow for reference when the umpire leaves his book at home. The boys will play the third contest at Butler, and we hope they will have a rattlin' time and a good bawl game.

—When a fellow goes to see his girl, waiting half an hour in the parlor for her to come down, is about as disagreeable a thing as can happen to him. And when the old lady is sitting in one corner of the room, scowling at you with her lips shut as tight as an ice-box, and the old man perched on a high chair in another corner, trying in vain to grind out a few ideas regarding the weather, it is positively a bad strike But when you are a catch, and have been expected for an hour, and the anxious mother receives you with open arms, and the father brings up the rear and says "howdy," with a broad hand extended, there is no foul plays to brighten the prospects of marching on; then life seems different, and everything glides along as if was greased. Always aim to be a good catch.

—A brief trip to Garrett, last week, gave us the opportunity to look in on two or three of our friends in that thriving place. We found C. Beyher, the merchant, up to his ears in business, with a room chuck full of goods and a new stock expected in a few days. He says his business is excellent. J. Wm. Wagoner, with a hotel, restaurant, saloon and drug store on his hands, is full of business, of course. But he has the ability to be obliging and affable to his customers in all these branches of business. We hope to make a longer call on our neighboring town at an early day and give it a more complete inspection.

—We are glad to say to the readers of the COURIER that Mr. Hugh Culbertson has located among us and purchased a half interest in the popular Excelsior hardware store, the firm now being Snyder & Culbertson. Mr. C. is a thorough business man and will keep things humming at the Excelsior. The stock will be increased and our readers can be accommodated in any article they wish generally kept in a well regulated hardware store. They will also deal in all kinds of agricultural and farm machinery and self at reasonable rates. North of court-house.

—We are sorry to record the death of one of Mr. and Mrs. Pendfield's little children. It has been ailing more or less ever since it was born, but no immediate danger of death was anticipated until within the last few days. Mr. Penfield was away from home. He left last week in company with Rev. H. Johnson for a visit to New York and several other prominent cities of the east. A telegram, however, brought him home in time to see the little one put into its last resting place.

—The match game of ball played at Newville last Monday, between the Auburn and Newville nines, resulted in a tie game, each nine making a score of 38. The Auburn nine proposed to play the tenth inning, but the Newville nine declined to play longer. There was some very healthy growling done at the umpire, and at times the moral law was badly fractured.

—Probably this item will meet the eye of a number who have noticed a pipe at the stave factory about one hundred feet long and near eighteen inches in circumference, and wondered what it was for. A small fire is started at the mouth of this pipe, and the saw-dust is carried from the mill and feeds the fire, thus consuming this article and not allowing it to accumulate on the yard.

—George Staley will not take his girl to the cantata. Can't afford it this time. He was playing, "I sigh for a glance of your eye, love," and in his earnestness, caved in the heads of a bass drum. The new sheep skin will arrive the day before the performance, by the U. S. express, C. O. D.

—A kid glove organ and piano agent remarked to a crowd that "Auburn had the homeliest girls on his route." This great judge of female beauty will weigh about ninety pounds, with a winter outfit on, and is engaged to a dish rattler employed in a hotel at Kendallville. We'll give a dollar for the correct cognomen of this smarty.

—The grade force on the Wabash was put back in their work by the rain last week, and will not get through until sometime this week. The banks along each side caved in and washed the waste dirt into the ditch, thereby making considerable more labor than anticipated.

—A Little battle was had on North Main street last Saturday, wherein Obe. Cool struck an old man of over sixty years of age. When the gray haired man made for Obe, he ran, and when he reached his father's residence climbed the fence—'fraid he couldn't get through the gate soon enough.

—We see by our exchanges that two types named Free and Hostetter had a foot race at Ligonier, and Bill wasn't Free enough to beat the fellow. It is very mildly hinted that Free sold the race. We are acquainted enough with Bill to know that he is a slippery son of the stick.

—Several little boys dug a deep hole near the water tank and then came up town and reported that the engine, which pumps the water, had burst. The crowd rushed to see the fragments of the ruined steamer, when they all landed in the hole. Lots o' fun for the boys.

—Auburn is the best location along the line for the Wabash shops.

—Shad, has quit railroading, and the donks are again hooked to the dray.

—Grant Griswold sprained his back by lifting too hard. Grant, keep your eye open.

—Those boys who stole D. Culver's watermelons had better settle. The grand jury season approacheth.

—Hank Mader will patronize the drug store in the paregoric and soothing syrup line. It's a boy.

—The delightful rains we have had recently seem to be general all around and the sturdy tiller of the soil rejoiceth.

—Billy Ryan went over to Newville with the ball nine, Monday, to be on hand providing they wanted a—back stop.

—Isaac Ochs is laying in a stock of new goods. Look out for a grand rush at his mammoth establishment in a few days.

—Jno. Harvey built the best bridges in Butler township. We only have John's word for this assertion, however.

—Fairfield township will hold a teachers institute at No. 9, on Friday, Sept. 16. All the teachers are expected to attend.

—Judge Picker expects to get his old position again at the junction. If there is any possible chance the Judge should be favored.

—We will wager our loose change on Bunty Harter in the ball field. He can catch anything that is loose at both ends.

—Miss Shad informs us that it was not Charley Schrader who was bitten by Hank Shull's dog, but a fellow named "Stinkfoot."

—The types on the Fort Wayne Gazette are on a strike this week. Didn't know there was a Union man on the sheet.

—The best way to tell a young fowl from an old one is by the teeth. But they have no teeth. Very true, but haven't you?

—The question now is, who got that bottle of whisky last Saturday evening; D. D. Moody, the court, the town board or the prisoner?

—The band boys got up a wagon and upon each side, in flaming letters, was printed, 'Auburn Cornet Band.' Then they busted.

—In our personal column last week we sent several parties out of town before they got ready to go. Our informant was not reliable.

—One of the base ball players in Defiance is a hump-back. It is not often desirable, however, to have a crooked player in a nine.

—"Does it hurt a man to be called a liar?" asks one of our deacons. No, Mr. Deacon, not at all. It generally hurts the other man.

—It would be a good idea not to replace any hitching posts on the west side of the square. Our streets are not wide enough.

—Uncle Tom Gross and Dan Culver had a little shoulder exercise, the other day. Full accounts will be given in last year's Chicago Times.

—No tin cup at the town pump half of the time. Several families are supplied with this article by taking them from the pump.

—The nights are made hideous by the shouting and yelping of a lot of young hoodlums. Have parents no control over their children?

—Tom Scott and Harry Rush have been "fired out" of the first nine, and their places were filled by Elsworth Draggoo and Fred. Yesbera.

—The Baltimore Sun tells of a young lady of that city who gave $100,000 for a husband. We men come high, but the girls have got to have us.

—When the merchant seizes you warmly by the hand as you enter the establishment, you readily understand what is meant by a pressure of business.

—In concluding an article on the last corn crop an Alabama editor remarked: "We have on exhibition in our sanctum a magnificent pair of ears."

—Rejected lovers should not despair. There are twenty-four hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four in which a woman may not change her mind.

—Some girls have dead loads of luck. When a down town belle got scared by that cow and climbed a fence she had her nicest hose on and six gentlemen were looking.

—Some of the girls in town are parting their hair on the side. They do this because they do not wish to look like the soft young men who part their hair in the middle.

—A colored troupe calling themselves Plantation Warblers are traveling the country. Why would'nt the Plantation Gobblers be better—characteristic anyway.

—The well known dry goods, millinery and fancy store of Ensley & Harter have changed their advertisement this week. This is a splendid place to trade and their goods are all of the best quality.

—There is no question but what Abright has the largest and finest assortment of watches ever displayed in DeKalb county, and he sells them ten per cent. cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

—F. D. Ryan, Esq., is now temporarily with W. H. Kiblinger, in the hardware store below the COURIER. Frank is located now on one of the most moral corners of the town.

—Constable Charley Smith was selling some goods at the court-house gate Tuesday. He was pleading hard for some one to bid fifteen cents, when we were passing.

—The band is as silent as the tomb. This organization has blowed out and we have no doubt that the business men in the vicinity of Case's block exclaim, amen!

—"Had drank" is not good English grammar, says a high authority. We are of the same opinion. "Was drunk" is better grammar, and more in accordance with the facts nine times out of ten.

Personal Gossip.

D. D. Snyder was sick Tuesday.

Albert Case is back from his Chicago trip.

Dr. Spooner, of Peru, was in town this week.

Johnny Kapp, Waterloo, was in town Saturday.

Sheriff Lose and family returned home Saturday.

William Murphy is registered among the invalids.

J. A. McKay and son, left for Michigan, Monday.

J. G. Bailey, of Wilmington, gave us a call, Monday.

Geo. B. Adams, of Angola, was in town last Tuesday.

Mrs. M. F. Long will visit in Kendallville, next week.

Harley Bumpus' youngest child is sick with cholera infantum.

Don Lawrence and wife, of Garrett, were in town over Sunday.

Eiza Shaffer and a young friend from Albion was in town Sunday.

J. W. Jackman, of Union township, called to see us last Saturday.

Walt Peterson, of Kendallville, an organ man were in town Monday.

Joe Loveland, his son and sister, Mollie were in town Monday.

Henry Harvey, of Keyser township, has our thanks for some grapes.

Miss Mollie Matheny has come home after a pleasant trip to Garrett.

John Leasure has been sick for two weeks, and is unable to do duty.

Gen. Blair, Waterloo, was walking about the COURIER rooms Monday.

Frank Davenport and wife have come home after a trip to Detroit, Mich.

Marshall Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, was visiting relatives here over Sunday.

Mrs. D. Y. Husselman has been suffering from a severe attack of hay fever.

Charley Sthair, of Churubusco, sledge-hammer Charley, was in town Sunday.

Mrs. C. Haro, Miss Sadie and Mrs. H. Johnson were visiting at Hudson Sunday.

Johnny Gossage, of Fort Wayne, has been in town several days. His girl lives here.

We hear that Billy Shryock will leave us next week. Bill is a good fellow and we would like to have him remain.

Miss Sarah E. Tarney went to Terre Haute last Friday, to attend the Normal school there. Her father accompanied her.

John Zollars has left town. Jno. is a very promising youth and will not go hungry if he can possibly "crawl out of it."

Miss Lou. Henry left last Monday for the Academie, near Fort Wayne, where she will attend the present term of school.

Billy Edgington, with Haskins in the tonsorial business, at Waterloo, was in town this week shaking hands with his friends.

Surveyor Foltz went away to see a widow, the other day. At least so said a notice posted on his office door. "Beware of widows," A. P.

Fred Davis and Fred Clark, of Auburn, cousins of Charley Davis, spent Sabbath in Wabash.—Plaindealer. Fred Clark is Charley's aunt.

G. C. McMillen and wife, of Corunna, and Miss Laura Lieberger, of Bettsville, Ohio, were the guests of recorder Boland and family, last week.

Mrs. Emme, sister of Mr. H. Warterslaben, her son, his wife and two children have arrived from Germany and are now residents of our town.

Mike Long left Monday for Toledo, where he goes on duty as mail agent. Mike was sick (home sick) or he would not have made a lay-off trip to Auburn.

J. C. St. Clair called around this week. He is getting names on a petition to have Cedar Creek straightened from Waterloo to Auburn. An excellent idea.

Mitch Houston and Chris Baker came home last Friday, from Mt. Clemns, where they have been for a couple of weeks trying to regain their past vigor and strength.

Miss Nellie Potter and Miss Molly McKay called Monday in the interest of the cantata, which is to come off soon. They struck a good place, as printers are generally "hummers."

Miss Susan St. Clair and Miss Nettie Veeley presented the COURIER office with a handsome boquet, last Friday. If these young ladies use half the good judgment and taste in selecting a protector, to guide them down the rugged path of life, as they have in arranging these flowers, their life will be one of pleasure and success.

—Now the old inhabitants can stuff cotton into their ears and take the middle of the street to and from their meals. School commences Monday.

—Dan. Culver has finished the grade north of the Ditmar bridge. It is a good piece of work, and speaks well for the contractor. When Dan. takes a job he does it well.

—We hear upon the streets that Tom Mays has received a $1200 back pension from the government. Tom's good luck in this cruel world is simply astonishing. He's as sound as the rock of the ocean.

—The Indiana University at Bloomington begins its collegiate year September 1st. Tuition free. Both sexes admitted on equal conditions. Address, W. W. Spangler, secretary; or Lemuel Moss, president.

—We hear that Doc. Fox and several other small boys were intoxicated at the belling last week. We hope the rumor is not true, but if it is their parents should give the seat of their breeches a complete fanning.

—And now a petition has been sent out from gossip headquarters to take up a collection for the girl who swings on the gate in the south end. She "busted" her corset strings in giving him a good-night hug.

—Abraham Smith, living east of Waterloo, lost one of his horses last week and his neighbors turned out and helped him buy another. They assisted him to the extent of $45.00. This speaks well for the people of that neighborhood.

—D. D. Snyder is compelled to vacate this week according to contract, the frame residence which he now occupies. His new brick edifice is not quite ready yet, and they will probably board around for a few days.

—The Stutz boys are not busy all the time. August is altogether too accommodating and big-hearted for the business he is in. He ought to be president of some heathen agency, where penny collections come in monthly.

—Hank Wolf lost his old horse, Prince, last Monday. This makes three steeds that Hank has lost within the past year, and it goes hard with his financial box. It takes money to make the mare go.

—Butter, strong or weak, is worth sixteen cents a pound and if the young man squeals to his landlady he is dealt with in this wise:

The man who complained of the butter
Was presently placed on a shutter,
And the landlady said,
"If you think he's quite dead
You may dump his remains in the gutter."

—There will be an excursion from Jackson to Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 13. The train passes Waterloo at 12:55 p. m., and Auburn at 1:10 p. m. The fare from either place, for the round trip, is only $3.00. Tickets are good to return on any regular train up to and including Sept. 19. This will give our people a good chance to visit Chicago, and they will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity.

Schaab & Beugnot have a large lot of trunks and valises cheap.

A Bold Theft.

TWO MEN GO THROUGH SAM POMMERT'S DRAWER.

While Sam Pommert was gone to his supper, and Geo. Grund was eating his evening meal in a rear room, two men named Fair and Monroe, living south of town, entered. After they left, it was discovered that $7.75 was missing from the money drawer and the fact that no one had been in the room since the money was placed there but the two men above mentioned, left very satisfactory evidence that they were the guilty parties. An investigation went far enough to cause an arrest and they were given a hearing before the 'Squire. Fair was released but Monroe, upon whose person the money was found, was remanded to jail and was given a second hearing Tuesday. He was released on $500 bail, $600 for the money taken, and $300 for the barber's tools. Both of these young men have bad records in the past, and especially Monroe. It is said that he stole wheat of a widow woman some time ago, and last winter they were both arrested for disturbing a religious meeting, wherein W. H. Dills persuaded them to plead guilty and they were allowed to go with a light fine for their cussedness. If the reports current are half true regarding the devilment of this Monroe he should be hauled over the bar of justice in no pleasant manner.

Buffalo Sale.

KNOCKED OFF FOR THE SUM OF [illegible].

The sale of the buffalo last Saturday afternoon was much amusement for a large crowd of spectators. The first bid started at twenty-one dollars, was raised from twenty-five to fifty cents each time until it reached the above amount. James McClellan, living over the Rhine, was the lucky man. He will turn the buffalo loose in his berry patch south of town, and we hereby give a timely warning to all the boys. If Jake McGlanis had been the auctioneer it would have sold for double the amount—Frank Leas ain't the right cut for a sale crier.

—Geo. Hough, of Pleasant Lake, is taking the grand rounds of the state fairs. He will have the leading dining halls at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Sept. 12, at the State Fair, Jackson, Mich., Sept. 19, and at Waterloo, Oct. 3 to 7. His friends will find him prepared with the best that the market affords. He will as usual have a full stock of fine fruits, peaches, grapes etc.

—Louis Johnson, the gentlemanly agent of the Wabash, informs us that since taking in the Detroit extension to the Wabash system the local ticket sales at this place were over $500 more for the month of August than the previous month. This must certainly be very encouraging to those interested. Mr. Johnson has done much toward bringing about this showing by his ability as agent.

—Dr. W. H. Arnold, the celebrated reader and singer, who was billed last week, has concluded to try the weather to-morrow (Friday) evening at Ensley's hall. The Angola and Bryan papers say, that this is the finest entertainment on the road—the Dr. is known as the funniest man in the world. He plays eight musical instruments at once and at the same time. Admission 25c and 15c.

—Last night the deputy sheriff of Williams county, Ohio, got on track of Bennett, who killed the marshal at Bryan, last week, and followed him into Waterloo, but there lost track of him. Bennet was on foot and kept his revolver in his hand ready to shoot, and so the pair came all the way in sight of each other.

—The commissioners' court is in session this week. A license to retail the ardent was issued to Isaac Hirschler, of Butler. The time thus far has been taken up in allowing claims and hearing motions in road cases. Several ditch and road cases are pending.

—You may talk of unpolluted joy and all-wool bliss, a yard wide, but its hard to lay over the keen, cool calm of the boy who rattles two mutton bones together and sings the latest melody, while he sits on the court yard fence and swings his sore toe in the evening moonlight.

It seems that the mutilator of silver and gold coin has about ended his race. Principal business houses now refuse to accept clipped or mutilated coin except at a discount. In times past the clipping or drilling of gold and silver money afforded the operator a big profit.

—The law of compensation manifests self in even the humblest spheres of life. For instance, take the young farmer and his wife. Last spring she cradled while he sowed; this fall he cradles and she sews. This is certainly a great country.

EDITORS COURIER:—Please allow us space in your paper to thank our friends for the help and sympathy given us in our great bereavment—the loss of our darling baby. Only those who have lost one of their darlings will know the depth of our gratitude. Your kindness will never be forgotten.

CAL. HUSSELMAN.
ROSA HUSSELMAN.

A Word to the Public.

John Zook wishes to announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that he has refitted the Seventh street barber shop. He has put in new chairs, and has taken great pains in refitting his place, and will guarantee satisfaction. Billy Edgington will be in his employ. Give the new shop a call when you want a clean shave or a neat job of hair cutting.

JOHN ZOOK.

—Abright, the jeweler, has a new machine to test the eyes, that will tell the exact condition, and fit you to a focus in spectacles. Step in and have your eyes tested.

Schaab & Beugnot have the best line of cashmeres ever brought to town.

—Insure against fire and lightning in the Agricultural Insurance Company. G. H. ZIMMERMAN, Auburn.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—There will be special examinations for teachers as follows: At Auburn, Saturday, September 10, and at Waterloo, Saturday, September 17, 1881.

J. A. HANNA, Co. Supt.

August 30, 1881. 2t.

Glass fruit jars at cost at Schaab & Beugnot's.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Edward Musgrove, Treasurer of the Musgrove Alpaca Company of Chicopee Falls, R. I., left home a short time ago and has not since turned up. An examination of his books shows that Musgrove made pretty free with the moneys and paper of the company before he disappeared. It is believed that his stealings are about $40,000.... The New York Grape-Sugar Company has been incorporated by Thomas C. Platt and others, with a capital of $1,000,000. It will have a branch establishment at Des Moines, Iowa.

Musgrave, the promoter of the alpaca works at Chicopee, Mass., has swindled his partners, Anderton and Dunn, out of $160,000, and the total losses of the firm will be $225,000. ....At Everett, Mass., the Union Stove Company's works burned. Loss, $75,000.

Erie freight trains collided near Cuba, N. Y., wrecking about forty heavily-loaded cars. Otto Bowers, a fireman, was killed, and Frank Ayers, an engineer, received fatal injuries. The loss is placed at $50,000. It is said that the accident was caused by an engineer falling asleep from overwork.... Lieut. B. Long Edes and Lieut. Lyman G. Spalding, of the United States navy, were killed by the premature explosion of a torpedo at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I. The bodies of both gentlemen were blown to atoms.

Two members of Frawley's gang, which has been the terror of the country in the vicinity of Mechanicville, N. Y., were arrested near that place after a desperate encounter, in which about twenty shots were exchanged, and during which a Deputy Sheriff, an insurance agent and a depot master received some severe wounds.... Francis C. Pease and wife, of Portland, Me., arrived in Boston and took rooms in Edinboro street. A few evenings subsequently pistol shots were heard in their apartments, and the wife was found dead and the husband dying....The Empire drill works, at Shortsville, near Rochester, N. Y., valued at $100,000, were destroyed by fire. About 100 men will be thrown out of employment through the destruction of the works.

New York and the surrounding States are suffering from the long-continued drought, which is the most severe experienced for many years. Farmers have been compelled to dig their potatoes to save the crop, late potatoes have been entirely ruined, and many fruit and shade trees are dying. Wells, cisterns and streams are dried up, and cattle require feeding. Bush fires are raging at many points, and the air is filled with smoke. The loss to the farmers is very great.

THE WEST.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that "late reports received from various parts of Kansas confirm previously published news from that State to the effect that in consequence of the drought and the unusually hot weather the corn crop will not yield more than one-half of the average, and may fall below one-third. The farmers of the eastern counties of the State will be the greatest sufferers. In the newly-settled western portions of the State the crop is reported to be good"....The large packing house of J. C. Hately, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, has been swept away by fire. The loss will aggregate about $800,000.

Fire in Cleveland destroyed the lumber-yard and planing-mill of Hempy & Co., together with a large number of loaded and empty freight cars. The loss on the planing-mill and lumber is about $60,000; insurance $30,500....A Tombstone (Arizona) dispatch says that Indians attacked the town of Eureka, New Mexico, and killed all the citizens, said to be about seventy in number.

The artesian well at Yankton, the first bored in Dakota, sends 150 gallons per minute to a height of fifty feet from the ground, and pipes will be laid to supply the city.

A horrible tragedy was enacted in Milwaukee the other day. A young fellow named Herman Holden, aged 25, shot and instantly killed his stepfather, J. Kramer, and then fired twice at his mother, both balls producing mortal wounds. Holden came from St. Louis, and, after drinking some, went to the house of his mother and stepfather, with whom he was not on very friendly terms. He picked a quarrel with his mother, who was lying on the bed at the time, shooting her twice, as stated. At this Cramer entered the door, and Holden, turning in his track, shot him, the ball passing clear through the body. He then made his escape.

Thomas H. Lowerre, a compositor employed on the Chicago *Tribune*, was shot dead by his landlord, James B. Duncan, a photographer. The deed originated in charges of criminal intimacy between Lowerre and Mrs. Duncan. The killing was preceded by a furious fight, in which Duncan's shoulder-blade was broken....While a party of Indiana farmers were seining in the Wabash at Raymond's riffle, twenty miles south of Terre Haute, four of them—Henry Berkaw, Marshall Ferrell, Emory Loepie and James Budisell—were drowned. The bodies of Berkaw and Budisell have been recovered. ....The alleged corner on August wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade was closed out, on the 31st ult., much to the advantage of the so-called Cincinnati clique, who are reported to have made fully $3,000,000 by the operation. The affair was one of the boldest and most successfully managed in the history of the Chicago board....The town of Sierraville, Cal., was wiped out of existence, by fire, the loss being placed at $300,000.

THE SOUTH.

Ben Perkins was hanged at Livingston, Ala., for the murder of a colored brother. Andrew Sanders was hanged at Covington, Tenn., for murder, and John Mundy was hanged at Edgefield, S. C., for having murdered his wife while laboring under a fit of jealous rage. All three of the executed men were negroes.... Four horse-thieves engaged in their peculiar business near the town of Dolores, Texas, recently, were arrested by the constables, and while being taken to jail were captured by a party of persons who suffered at their hands. They were then put to death.

A house burned on John A. Smith's farm, near Booneville, Miss., and three colored children were baked to coals....John C. Alexander's house burned at Carter's Creek Station, Tenn., and five colored children were cremated. ....Gov. Hawkins, of Tennessee, on the 29th ult., addressed to the Governors of all the States and Territories a circular suggesting that in the event of the death of President Garfield proclamations be issued requesting the suspension of all secular business and the general holding of funeral and memorial services upon a uniform day and date.... A Galveston (Texas) telegram says "the city of Plano is in ashes. Fifty-one buildings were burned in two hours. Every business house is destroyed with the exception of a saloon and a lumber-yard. Total loss, $100,000; insurance, $20,000."....The easterly gale caused a loss of about $140,000 at Charleston, S. C. Thomas P. Lescene, son of Chancellor Lescene, was swept from the sea-wall at the battery and drowned. Three colored persons at Sullivan's island were drowned.

One of the most destructive storms which ever visited the South Atlantic coast prevailed there. The loss of life and property is very great. The wind blew over Savannah, Ga., at the rate of forty miles an hour, unroofing houses, sweeping the sea into houses along the wharves, and playing havoc with shade and fruit trees. An infirmary was wrecked, and the patients barely escaped. Many of them were badly bruised. Sailing craft in Savannah bay suffered badly, and many persons on board perished. The loss of life among the colored people on the rice plantations and along the river and bay is reported to have been very great. All the people on one of the islands in the river perished. At Port Royal, Beaufort and other points along the South Carolina coast hundreds of persons are believed to have perished, and millions of dollars' worth of property was washed away.... Some miscreant, by opening a switch Sunday night, at Farmdale, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, caused a freight to run into a construction train which had been side-tracked. The engine was wrecked, and the engineer and fireman fatally injured.... The use of sulphur water in the boiler of Henry Moody's saw-mill at Campbellsville, Ky., caused an explosion which killed the engineer, Henry Gaines, and mortally injured Jack Fletcher and Sam Cook.

Dispatches from Charleston, Savannah, and other points along the South Atlantic coast, indicate even a greater loss of life and property in the recent gale than had been previously reported. Each sailing craft coming to port brings news of death and disaster. The loss of life will be in the neighborhood of 200. The property loss cannot yet be estimated.... The boiler of a large sawmill exploded in Walton county, Ga., killing H. O. Perry and W. H. Hammett, owners, and two employes....The fall of a wall in Hanover street, Baltimore, killed three colored laborers and seriously injured two others.

Dr. Harwell, of Fitzpatrick's Station, Ala., was for the fourth time caught in the act of attempting to chloroform a lady in the house where he boarded, by pushing saturated cotton through a hole in the floor, and on attempting to escape was shot dead.... Alexander Mosely, for many years editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, is dead.

GENERAL.

A cable dispatch states that each day makes the English harvest prospects more and more gloomy. The weather has turned against the farmers at the critical moment. The loss caused by the recent rains is very great. It is almost impossible to gather corn, and it will soon cease to be worth gathering. The London *Times* says that a bad harvest means absolute ruin to the English farmers. It means also the curtailment of landlord privileges and a radical reform of the English land laws.... Latest news from Candahar is that Ayoob Khan's force is discontented and rapidly diminishing. He is believed to be contemplating a retreat to Herat....The British herring fleet was lately caught in a gale off Peterhead, Scotland. Considerable loss of life is reported.

Belleville, Ont., rejoices in the possession of a Chief of Police, Mr. McKinnon, who is the champion hammer-thrower of America. He recently threw a heavy hammer ninety-eight feet three inches, and a light one 121 feet ten inches. This is said to be better than any record ever made in America.

The Standard Coal and Iron Company, which has been incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, states its capital at $75,000,000. Among its leaders are Oliver Ames and William P. Hunt, of Boston, and Samuel Thomas, of Columbus. It is said that the company intends to secure all the property in the Hocking valley region which can be purchased at reasonable figures.... Persons who had in contemplation a trip to Europe this summer had better prepare to go in a sailing vessel, or paddle over in a canoe. The following manifesto issued "by order of the Central Committee, Chicago," explains itself: "Americans and all friends of Ireland are hereby warned against embarking upon any vessel flying the British flag after Thursday, Sept. 1. Many may reach their destination, but *none are safe*."

The steamship Hudson, on her trip from New Orleans to New York, received the officers and crew of the ship Sandusky, bound from Pensacola to Liverpool. The ship had been wrecked in a gale which lasted three days, and the crew were taken from the upper rigging after being seventy-eight hours without food.—The Captain and crew of the schooner Lucy Wheatley, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Baltimore, were taken from their vessel, which was in a sinking condition, by the steamship Chalmette, from New Orleans, and carried to New York. The shipwrecked mariners had been four days without food and water.

Reports from various parts of the Province of Ontario indicate that the continued drought has affected the crops very injuriously, and caused great inconvenience to farmers and others. Pastures are parched, root crops are endangered and dairy products are much diminished. Streams and wells are dried up, and farmers are obliged to drive their cattle for miles for water. Bush fires are frequent, and are causing much damage.... Capt. Stone has returned to Cincinnati with Maud S., and announces that she will not appear in public again this season....The Mutual Union Telegraph Company will commence business in October with 25,000 miles of wire.

POLITICAL.

On the fiftieth ballot, the Republicans of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York, nominated Norman M. Allen to succeed Loren B. Sessions as State Senator.

Gen. Grant says there is no truth in the newspaper stories that he has had frequent consultations and conferences with Vice-President Arthur and other public men in New York in reference to political contingencies at Washington growing out of President Garfield's dangerous condition. He says he has met Gen. Arthur only once since the attempt on the President's life, and then no one but the Vice President and he were present. The ex-President says that no person is more concerned than Gen. Arthur at President Garfield's dangerous condition.... The New York Republicans will hold their State Convention Oct. 5.

WASHINGTON.

A letter has been received at Washington from Capt. Hooper, of the United States steamer Corwin, sent into the Arctic seas in search of the Jeannette, stating that he had heard nothing of that vessel on the Siberian coast, that he had discovered an island near Cape Serdze and had victualed for the winter, if he found that he had to be out so long.

Mr. Grinnell, the American Consul at Bremen, reports to Secretary Blaine that during the first six months of the present year 1,290,000 bushels of American corn had been imported into Germany. Mr. Grinnell says a much larger quantity will be imported during the last six months of the year, and that there is no doubt that the amount will continue to increase, as the Germans have come to recognize corn as an excellent food.

Mutilation of silver coins is the subject of a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. In it he intimates that Government officials may refuse to take such coins at their face value, but may purchase them by weight as bullion. Congress will be asked next session to make a law declaring the utterance of mutilated coins illegal.

Capt. Howgate, whose stealings from the United States amounted to about $500,000, is nowhere to be found, and it is believed that he has fled from the country in company with his mistress, leaving his bondsmen to settle with the United States Government. The saddest thing about the whole affair, perhaps, is the fact that Howgate leaves his poor wife with only $300, the amount allowed by the statute.

FOREIGN.

The Bank of England refuses to sell gold bars for transmission to this country, but does all that can be legally demanded in the way of meeting the demands on it for British coin. It has reduced the price of French coins, imperials and Napoleons—the former to $19.79 per ounce, the latter to $15.57 per ounce. The demand for gold by American shippers surprises the European bankers....It is reported from Tunis that the French camp at Hammamet was attacked by several thousand Arabs, who were repulsed with heavy loss.

A malicious scoundrel removed some rails from the railroad track between Frejus and Agay, France, and as the train for Nice came along the engine and four baggage cars were thrown from the track upon the rocks on the seacoast. The engineer and fireman were both killed, and nine persons, including two ladies, were severely injured.... The recent heavy rains throughout Ireland have caused great damage to the crops. This will be a bad year for the Irish landlords to have the rents which they are to collect fixed. The tenants who have leases, and who do not come under the operation of the act, will have a hard time.... The ill-feeling between Spain and France, caused by the refusal of the latter to compensate the Saida sufferers, continues. A Madrid journal demands the recall of the Spanish Minister at Paris....Prayers for the recovery of President Garfield were offered up in the Evangelical churches throughout England.

Count Baschkoff and Gen. Jadereff, two noted Pan-Slavonic Russian politicians, have just published a pamphlet on the condition of Russia, the substance of which was submitted to the Czar before his father's death. The pamphlet admits that widespread dissatisfaction exists in Russia, and advocates some kind of popular administration. Its publication at this time is apparently for the purpose of showing the world what the Czar might do if the Nihilists would let him.... Bradlaugh has issued a manifesto to the English people in the shape of an address to his Northampton constituents. He announces his intention to go to the House of Commons again next session, and he asks the English people to protect him against unlawful violence.... The entire Radical party of the French Chamber of Deputies is demanding that Gambetta shall accept the Premiership, which it is understood that President Grevy will offer him.... Fifteen Socialists have been expelled from Berlin for laboring for the election of Herr Bebel to the Reichstag.

Sexton, the Irish Land-Leaguer, addressed a meeting at Dublin, and said that as long as the Emergency Committee existed there would be no peace in Ireland. He also repeated that the Land League would not disband until landlordism was destroyed. Other speakers have talked in a similar strain since the passage of the Land act....The Union mail steamer Teuton, which arrived at Cape Town on the 28th ult., after landing some of her passengers and embarking others, proceeded on her voyage to Algoa bay, on the South African coast. She was driven on the rocks at Quoin point on the 31st inst., and of 200 souls on board only twenty-seven made their escape....Emperor William of Germany was on horseback three hours the other day at Berlin, during the annual inspection of the army. He has quite recovered from his illness....In event of a military disturbance in Egypt the Sultan of Turkey proposes to use his authority as Suzerain by sending 10,000 troops and a fleet to that country.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Twenty-four hours have elapsed since hope of the President's recovery was abandoned, and he still lives. He may continue to live for three or four days, the doctors say, but the mournful conclusion remains that each day draws him one day nearer to the grave. The capital is in mourning. The outward signs of grief have not been yet put on, but all hearts are as deeply stirred as though the end had come. The nation is watching at the bedside of a dying President, and the vigil is nearly finished.

To describe the painful anxiety with which every word uttered by the physicians to-day, every look and gesture by the men who are fighting with death, has been received, would be impossible. The most encouraging words which they could utter conveyed so little hope that the worst would almost have been preferable. When the President was shot, and the physicians could not tell whether he would live out the night of the 2d of July, all hearts were gladdened by the news that he had one chance to live. Twice since then has he been down almost into the depths of death, and stout hearts trembled, but did not fail. Even now he has a chance for life—the chance that a glimmering spark of vitality always holds out—but too feeble and uncertain for human hearts to grasp. The thought of the grief which prevailed in the sick-room was sufficient to bring tears to many eyes. A strong, true and patriotic man, faded and wasted almost beyond recognition, lying upon his couch, at times his mind wandering and his nervous fingers nodding in accord with some unfathomable symphony of an unsteady brain, the face disfigured by an ungainly swelling, from which the accumulated poison slowly dropped; departed strength visible in shrunken features and motionless limbs; his stricken wife seated by the bedside performing, with loving hands, every comforting ministration. She who has been the great supporter of her husband in his trouble, feeds him as she would feed a child, and gives no evidence of the agony which is tugging at her heart. The physicians are constantly by the sick man's side watching anxiously for some new danger to be met, or eagerly looking for the first manifestation of a favorable change.

In this manner the hours fly by and night falls without a sign of hope or a ray of comfort.

While it cannot be said that there was much improvement in the patient's condition yesterday, it is at the same time true that he did not lose ground, and that he held his own better than was anticipated by the physicians. He took more than the usual quantity of liquid food, and assimilated it, and no symptoms of gastric disturbance followed. His mind was clearer than on the day before, due, doubtless, to the fact that the suppuration through the ear of the parotid gland removed the pressure from the brain. The patient rested more easily and slept more than on the previous day, and the color of his skin and his general appearance was more healthy. The pulse and temperature were somewhat higher than on the previous day, however, and the character of the pus flowing from the wound was not as healthy as it had been. There was less of it, and it appeared to have a watery appearance. Dr. Boynton thinks that this is owing to the President's enfeebled condition and the thinness of his blood. Mrs. Garfield has not yet lost hope. She firmly believes that her husband is going to recover.

There was a very touching episode in the sick-room last night. The patient recognized his wife sitting by his bedside, and, addressing her in a weak and trembling voice, said: "Crete, you had better go to your room and get a little rest." Mrs. Garfield begged to be permitted to stay a little longer, whereupon the President remarked that he feared the time was at hand when they should separate forever. Mrs. Garfield was severely shaken by this last remark, but, like the brave, good woman that she is, she mastered her feelings and appeared composed.

Col. Corkhill, District Attorney at Washington, has been summoned home from Cape May. He says a secret organization has plotted to take Guiteau from jail and inflict upon him torture which will be a warning to assassins. Even the jail guards await an excuse to shoot the fiend, who has had scarcely any sleep since the first relapse of the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

Despair has again given place to hope. Yesterday at noon few persons in Washington expected that President Garfield would live forty-eight hours. Some even of those about him had privately begun to make arrangements as to what they should do after the fatal result should come, but to-day no words have come from the sick-room but those of good cheer. The President is still improving. The danger seems to be growing less. There have been three continuous favorable bulletins. Gen. Swaim and Col. Rockwell have telegraphed to their friends that the President has not been so well for a week. Secretary Blaine has sent a cheering message to Europe, and the physicians all speak words of hope. "We are exceedingly hopeful," said Dr. Agnew, as he and Dr. Hamilton were leaving the White House grounds after the evening dressing. "We are exceedingly hopeful. There must be a turn in all cases, and it may be this is the crisis, and that a favorable turn has come." Dr. Hamilton expressed similar views. Dr. Agnew earlier in the day had said: "The President now has more than an even chance."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

The President's condition this morning is decidedly encouraging, and the feeling among physicians, nurses and friends is that if this improvement can be maintained for forty-eight hours there will be reasonable ground for confidence in ultimate recovery. The one drawback to this hopeful outlook consists in the fact that fears are entertained of the formation of abscesses upon the lungs—a complication that has been dreaded ever since the existence of blood-poisoning became fully established. One of the surgeons is reported as having said that in sounding the President's chest a somewhat dull response was produced by the percussion, and that there was reason to fear that this was indicative of abscess formation on the lungs—a state of things certain to prove fatal unless speedily checked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

The favorable symptoms in the President's condition which manifested themselves on Sunday continued all day yesterday and up to this morning. His pulse and temperature showed decided improvement, the glandular swelling reduced considerably, and the wound presented a healthy appearance. The patient took more than the usual amount of nourishment, which he appeared to assimilate without difficulty. The stomach is in good condition, and all the indications point to continued improvement. The physicians, who had nearly lost hope, are once more almost confident. A slight incision in the gland was attended with favorable results. The bullet-wound continues to heal, and the swollen gland has diminished. The administration of stimulants to the patient has been discontinued. Heretofore there has been administered in each enemata four drams of whisky mixed with the yolks of eggs. The physicians felt at the time liquor was first given in large doses that it was absolutely necessary that his system should be quickly stimulated. The President's mental faculties are clear, and, acting with his improved condition, aid the work of recovery. While recognizing that the President is still in a dangerous condition, Dr. Bliss said he felt no hesitation in saying he thought the chances now are in favor of his recovery. Dr. Bliss says that the ball is moving deeper into the cavity of the pelvis, probably in the direction of the rectum. This downward movement he regards as a rather favorable circumstance. The ball, he says, will have to be taken out sometime, and can be taken from that part of the body toward which it is going as easily at least as it could be taken from its original location.

Dr. Agnew does not believe that the President has lost as much weight as Secretary Blaine's telegram to Minister Lowell represented last week. Dr. Bliss agrees with Dr. Agnew, and adds that the patient has not reached the dangerous limit of emaciation. A man, he adds, can lose two-fifths of his weight without endangering his life.

As hope returns, more is learned in detail of the terrible anxiety of last Friday. It appears that the surgeons, after the alarming symptoms of the morning, decided that it was useless to longer continue the struggle, and two of their number were selected to wait on Mrs. Garfield and inform her that medical science could do no more, and that she must prepare for the worst. The interview which occurred between these surgeons and Mrs. Garfield will, if reports are true, be regarded as one of the most dramatic incidents in this extraordinary case. Capt. Henry Marshal, of this District, a friend of the President and his family, says that Mrs. Garfield heard the news with great composure, and that, smothering her emotion, she arose and said: "Gentlemen, you shall not give him up. He is not going to die. He is going to live. I feel, I know it. Go back to your post, every one of you, and leave it not until every remedy is exhausted—until death itself has set its seal upon him—for I will not believe he is dying. Go back and do what you can. You cannot do more, but do not give up. I am his wife, and I say that we will not give up until the end itself is upon us." Mrs. Garfield has never surrendered more than a moment or two at a time to her grief, and then she has retired to her room, and after a brief absence has returned to her post of duty at the President's bedside.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The President is no better and he is no worse. He remains upon the dead level, where one of his physicians said last night that they hoped he would not remain many days. They, of course, hope and are confident that, when a change does come, it will be for the better, but this confidence is not as strong as might be desired. The situation is still one of uncertainty, and there are a few pessimists who fear that the prospects are not as good for his recovery as they seem to be. Another incision was made in the parotid gland, which resulted satisfactorily and perceptibly decreased the swelling. The wound remains unchanged. There was a slight rise in the pulse, due to this incision. The patient took his nourishment, consisting of koumiss, milk porridge, and beef tea, quite freely and with apparent relish. He ate a small piece of milk-toast. His stomach continues healthy, and the physicians seem to be rather confident that there will be no more trouble from that source. The condition of the wound is healthy. The fact that the ball has changed its position and is moving lower down is considered a favorable feature of the case by the surgeons, and by some is supposed to account for the rally made a few days ago. That the President is feeling better and his mental faculties are clear are considered signs of improvement.

The police yesterday arrested another "crank" at the White House gate. It was a poor colored man, manifestly insane. He was bent upon the sanguinary mission of killing every man who was not a Garfield man, and had a long tin can into which he proposed to place their heads. He was arrested without resistance. Dealers in nostrums which they claim will be of benefit to the President are very numerous here, and Secretary Blaine is visited by so many of them that it has become necessary to station a policeman in citizen's clothes near his house to relieve him from the annoyance to which he is subject at all times of the day and night. Some of these persons are so persistent that it is necessary to remove them by the police.

The assassin, Guiteau, has written another letter to District Attorney Corkhill, in which he claims protection from the mob. At the conclusion of his letter he plainly shows that he is well acquainted with the President's condition, for he says: "While the President is in this precarious condition, I have confidence in no one. I look to you. See that I am securely protected." The wretch has also indicated a desire to marry some wealthy Christian lady of good family.

About 100 letters a day are received at the White House, addressed either to Mr. or Mrs. Garfield. During the early stages of the President's illness the letters were mostly to him. Now they are generally addressed to Mrs. Garfield, and express the writers' sympathy with her. Most of them bear the evidence of being written by persons of inferior attainments, but at the same time they testify to the genuine sentiment of the people in their distress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The President's condition during the past twenty-four hours has been highly favorable. He rested quietly, slept well, and for longer periods of time than for several days. His temperature and pulse showed decided signs of improvement, the pulse falling as low as 95—lower than at any time since the 8th of August. He took rather more than the usual quantity of liquid nourishment, and swallowed the juice of a piece of beefsteak which he chewed. His wound looks healthy, and the condition of the parotid gland is as good as could be expected. The physicians feel greatly encouraged at the decided improvement in the patient's general condition. Last night the fever was less than on any night since he was wounded, and his temperature was about normal. The most hopeful symptom seems to be the improvement of the President's appetite and the excellent condition of his stomach. The parotid gland was found to have another opening into the mouth, and its appearance showed that it was rapidly diminishing in size. The wound was discharging more freely and the granulating process is proceeding favorably. The President is anxious to leave the White House, and the physicians will, as soon as he is able to move, send him either to Long Branch by rail, or for a trip down the river on the Tallapoosa. The patient begins to express disappointment at being unable to keep his engagements for September.

One of the attending physicians says the public has been deceived as to the President's condition at the time he was wounded. At the time he was shot his physical condition was bad. He was like a grass-fed horse. He had been suffering from dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, and had borne an operation for fistula on the lower bowel. This, with the great mental strain and the anxiety on account of his wife's illness, had run him down so that his physical condition was very unfavorable to meet the shock and subsequent treatment for a gun-shot wound. His loss of flesh has been overstated, and cannot be more than forty pounds.

Guiteau wrote a letter to District Attorney Corkhill yesterday, expressing great regret that he did not kill the President in the Vermont Avenue church when he went there for that purpose. The villain says he is sorry the President suffers so much, but a great deal more sorry that the President is not dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The President has not improved much in the last twenty-four hours. He held his own, however, the physicians say, and although, he did not gain strength enough to help himself, he looked better, his voice was stronger and he talked more. The condition of the wound did not improve, and the physicians think it will not until the gland is better. The patient chewed a piece of chicken yesterday and swallowed the juice; he also swallowed the juice of a piece of beefsteak, and took a little oyster soup in addition to the usual amount of liquid nourishment. The fluctuations of the patient's pulse are attributed to weakness. When he grows weary or his wound is dressed there is an immediate rise in the pulse. The question of the President's removal was discussed by the physicians yesterday, but no action was determined on.

There is one disquieting feature of the case which accounts possibly for his high temperature, and that is, that the stomach is not doing its work, the food does not assimilate, and there is consequently no increase in strength.

It is said that the members of the Cabinet have several times discussed the feasibility of calling upon Vice President Arthur to attend to executive business until the President recovers, but no one is yet ready to advise this step.

Doubtful Praise.

The late Archduke Francis Charles of Austria, father of the present Emperor and brother-in-law of the great Napoleon, when Ferdinand made over the crown to him in 1818, declined the honor in favor of his son with these words: "I am a good Viennese citizen, but I would make a bad Emperor." The Archduke had a sharp tongue when occasion demanded. The brilliant but conceited pianist, Leopold von Meyer, once played before him a difficult composition, to the rather too-evident satisfaction of the pianist himself. It was very warm, and Herr von Mayer was somewhat exhausted by his exertions. His heated face and unlimited conceit were too much for the Archduke, and when the artist, with manifest self-complacency, looked to him for praise, Francis Charles sarcastically said: "I have heard Thalberg, and I have listened to Liszt (profound bow from the pianist), and I must say that neither of those eminent artists (here Herr Mayer executed the most obsequious of salutations)—I repeat it, that neither of those famous masters—perspired half as freely as you do."

A Sure Remedy.

There is no remedy for trouble equal to hard work—labor that will tire you, physically, to such an extent that you must sleep. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake and think about them. You want sleep—calm, sound sleep, and to eat your dinner with an appetite. But you can't unless you work. If you say you don't feel like work, and go loafing all day to tell Tom, Dick and Harry the story of your woes, you'll lie awake, and keep your wife awake by your tossing, spoil your temper and your breakfast next morning, and begin to-morrow feeling ten times worse than you do to-day. There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that can never be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@11 25
Hogs	5 80	@ 6 80
Cotton	13	@ 13¾
Flour—Superfine	5 25	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 33	@ 1 37
No. 2 Red	1 43	@ 1 45
Corn—Ungraded	61	@ 70
Oats—Mixed Western	39	@ 42
Pork—Mess	18 62	@18 75
Lard	11½	@ 11¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@ 6 40
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	5 00	@ 5 40
Hogs	5 00	@ 7 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 37	@ 1 38
No. 3 Spring	1 15	@ 1 18
Corn—No. 2	60	@ 61
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye—No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
Barley—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 05
Butter—Choice Creamery	26	@ 29
Eggs—Fresh	14	@ 15
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	11	@ 11¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 26	@ 1 28
No. 2	1 22	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 2	58	@ 59
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye—No. 1	1 01	@ 1 02
Barley—No. 2	81	@ 82
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	11	@ 11¼
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 40	@ 1 41
Corn—Mixed	62	@ 63
Oats—No. 2	40	@ 42
Rye	1 10	@ 1 11
Pork—Mess	18 75	@19 00
Lard	11	@ 11¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 31	@ 1 35
Corn	64	@ 65
Oats	43	@ 44
Rye	1 11	@ 1 12
Pork—Mess	19 75	@20 00
Lard	10¾	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 36	@ 1 38
No. 2 Red	1 35	@ 1 37
Corn	62	@ 63
Oats	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 50	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 32	@ 1 33
Corn—No. 1	65	@ 66
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 42
Barley (per cental)	1 80	@ 2 00
Pork—Mess	19 00	@19 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 36	@ 1 37
Corn—No. 2	63	@ 65
Oats	39	@ 43
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
Fair	5 00	@ 6 00
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
Hogs	6 50	@ 7 20
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 60

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Benjamin D. Butler, a son of Gen. B. F. Butler, died at the residence of his father, near Gloucester, Mass. The young man was in his 27th year, and was a general favorite. He graduated at West Point in 1876. He afterward studied law, and was about to enter his father's office this fall. He was his father's favorite son.

When the east-bound express on the Central Pacific road reached Colfax, Cal., two engines and one car were thrown from the track, the rails having been removed by highwaymen. A fireman and the express messenger, who sprang to the ground, were ordered to keep quiet, but just at that moment the robbers became alarmed and rode off in a wagon, leaving a large invoice of masks, powder and tools.... The Convent of St. Francis, situated about five miles from Manitowoc, Wis., was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. There were over eighty persons in the building, several of whom were injured in their efforts to escape. The loss on the building and furniture was $65,000, with insurance of only $6,000..... The receipts of live stock in Chicago for the month were 152,236 cattle, 455,259 hogs, 30,423 sheep and 957 horses. These figures show an increase over the receipts of August, 1880, of 40,779 cattle, 2,985 hogs, 11,872 sheep and 223 horses. Prices of beef cattle are now from 50 cents to $1 per 100 pounds higher than one year ago, while the difference in hogs is from $1.50 to $1.60..... The banks of the Illinois river, all the way from Pekin to Peoria, are strewn with dead fish, and gangs of men are employed in burying them. The cause is believed to be the refuse from the glucose works and distilleries of Peoria....An insane man lodging on Clark street, in Chicago, sprang from his bed at about 1 o'clock in the morning and shot David Fagin, a room-mate, and William Springard, a watchman. Making for the sidewalk, he hit Henry Johnson, a negro. Along the Rock Island track he wounded Thomas Flynn, a flagman, and a man named Wolf. The lunatic was caught. Some of his victims are dangerously wounded, and one or two will probably die.

A telegram from Little Rock, Ark., says: "The worst feeling imaginable still prevails at Center Point, Howard county, between blacks and whites. Several riots have already occurred, attended with loss of life. On Monday a well-to-do negro named Anderson Smith appeared in town, got intoxicated, and was roughly handled by two white men. Next day he returned with a squad of thirty or forty negroes, and this force was met by a body of white men on the outskirts of the town. A regular battle occurred. The negroes were driven into a barn, and after several hours retreated to the woods. Several were killed. Center Point is off from the telegraph line, and particulars are meager. Colored people have repeatedly threatened to burn the town, which is guarded day and night."

Rufus Hatch says that the receipts of wheat at the four principal winter-wheat points—St. Louis, Toledo, Indianapolis and Detroit—are only 40 per cent. of what they were last year. He infers from this fact that the wheat crop of this year is only about 40 per cent. of what it was last year. Mr. Hatch thinks that no such calamity as the short crop of this year has been experienced in the United States for twenty-five years....A clergyman of Dayton, Ohio, writes to the authorities of Richmond, Va., that he united in marriage an estimable lady and Morton, the bigamist, the latter giving the name of Lieut. Gov. Miller, of Minnesota. This is the fifteenth matrimonial victim of the prisoner....An application is before the Dominion Government for a charter for a telegraph system throughout Canada in harmony with the Mutual Union, with a capital of $1,000,000.

The setting of course 230 on the Washington monument has been finished, making a net addition to the height of the monument since the work of continuation was resumed of eighty feet. The last four courses, each weighing about 170 tons, have been laid at the rate of a course every two days. The iron work and machinery will now be shifted, when the work of laying the stone will be prosecuted to course 250, when it will be necessary to make another shipment. There are 100 stonecutters at work, and it is probable that before the work closes for the season the monument will have reached a height of 260 feet.

Following is the regular public debt statement, issued on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds, extended		$ 170,065,150
Five per cents, extended		400,634,950
Five per cent. bonds		21,304,900
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds		738,790,430
Refunding certificates		644,900
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,608,342,800
Matured debt		14,198,635
Legal tenders	$ 346,741,076	
Certificates of deposit	9,625,000	
Gold and silver certificates	62,979,230	
Fractional currency	7,098,584	
Total without interest		426,443,865
Total debt		$2,043,975,330
Total interest		12,853,028
Cash in treasury		240,498,788
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,816,329,567
Decrease during August		14,151,221
Decrease since June 30, 1881		24,239,244
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,426,870
Debt on which interest has ceased		14,198,635
Interest thereon		800,948
Gold and silver certificates		62,979,230
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		9,625,000
Cash balance available Aug. 1, 1881		150,463,576
Total		$ 240,498,788
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 240,498,788
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		646,235
Interest paid by United States		51,467,372
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,441,719
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,193
Balance of interest paid by the United States		36,370,588

The Underground World of England.

The proposed tunnel between England and France under the Channel has suggested the preparation of some interesting statistics in regard to what may be called the underground world of England. According to these figures the number of persons employed in English mines, many of whom live in them constantly, is more than three hundred and seventy thousand; in other words, there are men, women and children below the surface of British soil sufficient to form one of its largest cities of the second rank. The length of tunnelling in which they labor is set down at the extraordinary figure of nearly fifty-nine thousand miles. The deepest gallery is at the level of twenty-eight hundred feet. These facts and figures are adduced in support of the practicability of constructing and operating the Channel tunnel. The depth of the Channel, it seems, is nowhere more than one hundred and eighty feet, and taking this as a basis it is estimated that the lowest part of the tunnel would not be more than two hundred feet from the surface. If the engineer's figures and theories be correct the project is not only practicable but simple.—*New York Herald.*

Aunt Matilda—"And do you study geography, Janet?" Janet—"Geography! I should think so, indeed!" Aunt Matilda—"Where's Niagara falls?" Janet—"Niagara falls! Oh, we haven't got as far as that. We've only got as far as Asia."

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

INDIANA NEWS.

Hog cholera is prevailing to quite an extent in some parts of Johnson county.

DECATUR county fair, at Greensburg, was a success, financially and otherwise.

J. T. POLK, an extensive packer of canned goods, at Greenwood, Johnson county, has failed.

A RECENT sale of 1,200 acres for $18,000 is the largest land sale that has been made in Crawford county for several years.

NEAR Greencastle a spark from a locomotive ignited 500 acres of grass, and it required the labor of 300 citizens to subdue the flames.

D. Ross, a resident of Somerset, Wabash county, and father of Sheriff Ross, was thrown from a buggy while driving and fatally injured.

THE barrel and wagon factory of Andrew Johnson, at Pierceton, Kosciusko county, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $6,000.

MRS. CARRIE A. WOLFE, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has filed her petition in the Crawford county Circuit Court for a divorce from her husband, Dr. Scott Wolfe.

THE residence and mill of T. S. Roseberry, at Delaware, Ripley county, were burned in the absence of the family at camp meeting the other day. Loss, from $7,000 to $8,000.

CORONER KERSEY, of Richmond, occupies a house owned by E. G. Potts, a Cincinnati druggist. The latter had the roof torn off while the Coroner was asleep, and got caned for it.

A LARGE barn on the farm of the heirs of Col. Pierce, in Shelby county, was accidentally set fire to by two children, and was entirely destroyed. Loss, $3,000, with no insurance.

IT is now conceded that the "small boy" caused all of the recent incendiary fires in Jeffersonville. The fires generally have occured in day time, and those in the evening have been before bed time.

WHILE a young son of a widow named Talkington, residing in Shelby county, was carelessly handling a revolver, the weapon was discharged, killing instantly a little brother, 6 years old, who was standing by.

THE railroad election held in Shelby county, to decide whether an appropriation of $81,000 would be donated to the Knightstown and Toledo Company, resulted in a severe defeat to the railroad, every township going heavily against it.

A LITTLE 5-year-old girl died at Evansville from the effects of having swallowed two nickels. The nickels were swallowed several weeks ago, and three or four days later she began to be ill, and since that time has pined, and all the physicians could do for her was of no avail.

THE extensive flouring-mill of Charles Bapp, in Terre Haute, has been totally destroyed by fire. In the mill were 325 barrels of flour and 4,000 bushels of wheat, all of which was consumed. The loss on building and stock will aggregate $18,000. Insured for $5,000.

Two men named Davis, who recently came to Wabash county from Kansas, mysteriously disappeared a few days ago, and have not since been heard from. The clothing of the missing men was found in a piece of woods where they had worked. Foul play is feared.

JOHN BRITTON, who fatally stabbed James Heater at a picnic, in Brown county, some weeks ago, was lately captured near Union City, Mich., after a long and tedious search by the Sheriff of Brown county. Britton is a notorious and dangerous character, and the murder was most cold-blooded and unprovoked.

W. W. METCALF, an agent for Dun's mercantile agency, has absconded from Rockport with considerable money belonging to that concern. The cause of this strange action is attributed to bad associates and indulging too freely in wines. Mr. Metcalf has heretofore been considered one of the leading attorneys in Rockport, and his fall has astonished the citizens of that burg.

A DISTRESSING accident happened on the farm of Albert Dobbins, near Shelbyville. About 3 o'clockin the morning Mr. Dobbins was awakened by some noise near the back-door which he supposed was a predatory dog, owned by one of his neighbors. Picking up his shot-gun he went to the threshold, and, seeing something white, fired a heavy load of shot at the object, which proved to be little Daisy Burns, a 10-year-old girl who was visiting the family, and who had gone out during the night unaware. The child was shot through the left shoulder, producing quite a serious wound.

THE South Bend *Tribune* relates this amusing incident: A boozy fellow sat on the iron railing just north of the postoffice, and, losing his balance, fell over backward. He struck the back of his head with such force on the stairway, about half way down, as to break one of the iron steps in two. He rolled down into the basement and picked himself up with the remark to a number of bystanders, who had witnessed the somersault: "I tell ye, fellows, 'sno use talking. I come from good stock. Takes suthin' stronger 'n iron to phase this old head, bet yer life."

IN a recent speech at Indianapolis' says the *Journal* of that city, Gov. Porter referred to the old law for the confinement of debtors within certain limits. A poor fellow in this fix was said to be "in the bounds," but he dared not go beyond them, or if he did he was liable to arrest and imprisonment in jail. Not a few residents of Indiana can recollect the time when this law was in force, and some few are yet alive who were sufferers from it. But it may fairly be presumed that at that time such a law was not so onerous as it would be now. There are fewer inducements and facilities for travel. It was not the habit then to take a summer vacation or to go junketing a thousand miles away. In fact, so horrible were the old corduroy roads that the whole population was "in the bounds" ex necessitate most of the time. Reference to this old law reminds us of our wonderful progress. Now not infrequently the creditor is "in the bounds," hard at work to repair his losses from bad debts, while the debtors roam around the country careless, happy and free. Another law which our hard-hearted fathers enforced is also referred to by Gov. Porter. It was that providing for the sale of paupers. It is a question yet whether those shrewd old fellows did not know a thing or two, primitive as were their habits and notions. We do not hear of any tramps in those days. There were no poor-houses crowded with unfortunates or vagrants. Evidently in those days the people of Indiana had less of the milk of human kindness about them, but yet a rugged sense of justice and right which saved them much annoyance. They had prompt measures for criminals, and were not shocked when a horse-thief or murderer was hung. Justice was stern and prompt, and crime was not profitable as now. Juries were not given to sentimentalism. If they pitied anybody it was the people who suffered, not the outlaws that lived upon them.

Republicans Advocating Repudiation.

The Republicans' bargain with Mahone, made last March, gave them control of the committees of the Senate. In return for his aid, Mahone was allowed to name the candidates for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, in order that he might control the patronage attaching to those offices. An attempt was made to cover up this disgraceful alliance by the pretence that Mahone, the repudiator, was leading a liberal movement in Virginia.

Influenced by this example, and by the efforts of officeholders asserting that they spoke for the administration, the Republican Convention at Lynchburg surrendered to Mahone and adopted his candidates.

The first joint discussion between Mr. Cameron, candidate of the coalition, and Mr. Daniel, candidate of the Democrats, for Governor, took place at Harrisonburg last Monday. The Baltimore *Sun* reports Mr. Cameron's words as follows:

> He and his party were before the people as advocates of the financial measure known as the Riddleberger bill, passed by the last Legislature, and vetoed by the Democratic Governor, Gen. Holliday. He claimed great credit for the Readjusters in defeating the provisions of the bill known as the McCulloch bill, for paying the debt by agreement with the creditors, when brought before the people in the Legislative canvass of 1879. His estimate of the public debt of the State was based upon the figures published some time since in the Richmond *Whig*, which fixed the sum upon which the party was willing to pay 3 per cent. at $19,400,000.

When Mr. Cameron was editor of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* he put the amount of the debt at $50,000,000, and said that, in order to pay it, he would "take the last pound of flesh, the last drop of blood."

On the same day Mr. Blair, candidate of the coalition for Attorney General, spoke at Fairfax Court House. He said that he was a Democrat, but "not that kind of a Democrat that made him a Funder—that is, a debt-payer." This is the same Blair who, after the passage of the Riddleberger bill, wrote in a public letter as follows:

> Having achieved a great triumph in the State on our view of the debt issue, I now favor a vigorous application of the readjustment principles to the national debt.

In other words, he wanted to strike off about $800,000,000 of the national debt by applying to it the Riddleberger scaling process.

When Mahone started the Readjuster movement in 1879, to revenge himself upon the Democracy for refusing to make him Governor, he made an elaborate speech in Richmond. The following extract has interest now:

> I would use my best endeavors to secure a vote of the people sanctioning a settlement at 3 per cent., for forty-five years, on the basis of $32,977,090.02.

He was particular even to the cents. Well, a Readjuster Legislature was elected, and made him a United States Senator. It passed the Riddleberger bill, which proposed to steal from the creditors of the State one-third of the debt acknowledged by Mahone. Concerning that scheme, we are glad to have had the opinion of our esteemed contemporary, the *Times*, on the 4th of March, 1880, after the bill had passed the Legislature:

> The time between Saturday and Monday was used to the best advantage by the leading Readjusters, and on the latter day, much to the surprise of those who, from their success on Saturday, had predicted the complete triumph of the debt-payers, the Repudiaton bill was passed by the aid of the colored members. By the provisions of the measure in question, the principal of the debt is reduced to $20,000,000, and the interest to 3 per cent. Further than this, it is provided that the bonds shall be taxed, that the interest coupons shall not be receivable for State taxes, and, worst of all, that the sinking fund, established under the constitution for the ultimate payment and extinguishment of the debt, shall be abolished. In other words, the bill repudiates nearly one-half of the just and legally contracted debt of Virginia, and makes no provision for the payment of that portion of it which remains. The only hope of the bondholders is that the Governor will veto the bill. That he will be brave enough to do so, thereby incurring the lasting hostility of the Readjusters, there is, it is feared, some reason to doubt.

The present Democratic Governor, Gen. Holliday, vetoed this repudiation bill, but he got no thanks for that act from the professed friends of the creditors. Mr. Cameron publicly proclaims that this plundering project is the vital issue of the campaign; and the Republican party sustains him, and respectable Republican journals advocate his election.

Paper-making Politicians.

In his recent speech at Saratoga, Warner Miller said "it seemed natural for paper makers to go into politics." He did not tell the association that William A. Russell of Massachusetts and himself, both members of the last House, both re-elected to the present Congress, and both manufacturers of paper on a large scale, went before the Committee of Ways and Means to prevent any change in the tariff which would disturb the price of paper.

Petitions had been sent in from every State in the Union asking that the onerous and unjust duties levied on wood, straw and other pulp, and upon soda ash, principally made abroad, should be abolished, so that the door of competition in the manufacture of paper might be opened wide to enterprise and industry.

Miller and Russell, who were then, as now, enjoying special privileges and enormous profits by heavy taxation on newspapers, school books and Bibles, exerted all the political and the personal influence derived from membership to defeat this popular demand.

In order to accomplish their object, combinations were formed with different interests by threatening them with hostile legislation unless they made common cause to prevent any change in the duty on paper. Other persuasive arguments, too common at Washington, may also be imagined.

The existing tariff favored huge monopolies. It was passed in the confusion that followed a civil war, when schemes of reconstruction were agitated. In war or in peace, the interested parties never lost sight of the main chance; and their patriotism was stimulated in proportion to the increase of their privileges and of their profits.

With this success in the last Congress, Mr. Miller now finds it "natural for paper-makers to go into politics." It is a paying business—far better than office-holding or any other that he can now engage in, with money wanting permanent takers at 3 per cent. a year. By adroit management in a House of 293 members, Messrs. Miller and Russell, representing a rich monopoly in the manufacture of paper, were able to stop the desired change of duties which yield only a nominal revenue and are maintained solely to exclude competition in that branch of industry.

Mr. Russell is a member of the present House, with a Republican majority committed to special interests. Any Speaker on that side, East or West, will pack the Ways and Means adversely to reform of the tariff. If there should be a close vote, Mr. Russell knows how obstacles may be removed. Places on that important committee are openly sought, because they may be turned to valuable account by corrupt members. It has been publicly charged that $100,000 was paid by sugar manufacturers in the last Congress to prevent adverse legislation.

If Mr. Miller should be allowed to take a seat in the Senate without question, he will have a much smaller sphere for his active ability as a manipulator of legislation. He will be sure of a hearty welcome by the corporation Senators. The Finance Committee organized at the recent extra session excludes any reasonable hope of escape from existing tariff abominations.

With the Senate and the House of Representatives in Republican hands, corporate power and manufacturing monopoly will have full swing. And with the Executive and the Supreme Court standing behind this combination the country may know what to expect.

Therefore, without any reference to political considerations, it is of the first consequence that the rights of Messrs. Miller and Lapham should be investigated before they are allowed to take seats in the United States Senate. If their credentials are smirched, that fact should be examined with care.—*New York Sun.*

Growth of Telegraph Monopoly.

The rise and progress of the Western Union Telegraph Company is thus set forth in a prospectus issued by a rival company. Beginning as the House Printing Telegraph Company, with a capital of $360,000. On the first of January, 1863, by stock bonuses, and the purchase of other lines, its capital was increased to $3,000,000. On the 2d of March, 1863, this was watered by exactly doubling its capital and presenting the additional shares to stockholders, thus raising it to $6,000,000. May 28, 1864, it was further increased, by purchase and extension of lines, $5,000,000, making its capital $11,000,000, and at the same time the whole of its stock was again doubled by an issue of 100 per cent. bonus to its stockholders, making its capital $22,000,000. From this period up to January, 1868, it took in the United States Telegraph Company at $3,333,333, and absorbed the American Telegraph Company, with a capital of only $2,000,000, taking it in at $11,818,800, and by bonuses and extensions of lines, etc., its capital was increased to $41,008,800; and then it absorbed the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, whose lines cost more than $2,500,000, and the American Union Telegraph Company, with its lines, which cost little more than $2,000,000, taking them in at $25,000,000, and at the same time issuing a stock bonus of $5,000,000, thus bringing its capital up to $80,000,000. In addition to all this it sank $3,000,000 in the abandonment of the Russian Telegraph, and nearly as much by the abandonment of the California lines and contracts parallel to the Pacific railroad, and it borrowed $5,000,000 for the purchase of real estate in New York, and pays $75,000 per annum rental for the California State Telegraph Company; $85,000 per annum rental for the Illinois State Telegraph Company; purchased a majority of the Pacific and Atlantic, Southern Atlantic, and Franklin Telegraph Companies, and guarantee perpetual dividends on the minority of the stock; leased the Northwestern Telegraph Company, and pays a large rental on a stock and bonded capital of nearly $4,000,000, besides rentals of other leased lines, making its capital really about $100,000,000. The increase in the volume of its business and the amount of its earnings have kept pace with its increase of capital, until now its traffic is over 30,000,000 of messages, gross receipts over $15,000,000, and net earnings over $6,000,000 per annum; and all this with no improvement in method and but little improvement in appliances over the first line constructed forty years ago; moreover, this gigantic monopoly, touching and influencing every branch of commerce and industry, is controlled by one man, whose sole object is self-aggrandizement.

A Hot Climate.

A British officer's wife in Burmah describes the climate by this incident: "A friend gave my husband some owl's eggs, which he left in a plate in the drawing-room, the coolest place in the house, being in the center and surrounded by other rooms. The eggs were on a table in the corner, and were forgotten. Some days after I saw one of the eggs moving, and slightly chipped. Presently out came a little owlet. The other eggs followed suit, till they were all hatched. This may seem impossible to any one who has not lived where the thermometer is generally 105 degrees!"

Daniel Webster's First Plea.

Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, was a farmer. The vegetables in his garden suffered considerably from the depredations of a woodchuck whose hole and habitation was near the premises. Daniel, some 10 years old, and his brother had set a trap, and at last succeeded in catching the trespasser. Ezekiel proposed to kill the animal and end at once all further trouble with him; but Daniel looked with compassion upon his meek, dumb captive, and offered to let him go. The boys could not agree, and each appealed to their father to decide the case. "Well, my boys," said the old gentleman, "I will be the Judge and you shall be the counsel to plead his case for and against his life and liberty."

Ezekiel opened the case with a strong argument, urging the mischievous nature of the animal, the great harm he had already done, said that much time and labor had been spent in his capture, and now, if suffered to go at large, he would renew his depredations and be cunning enough not to be caught again, and that he ought now to be put to death; that his skin was of some value, and that, make the most of him they could, it would not repay half the damage he had already done. His argument was ready, practical and to the point, and of much greater length than our limit will allow us to occupy in relating the story. The father looked with pride upon his son, who became a distinguished jurist in his manhood.

"Now, Daniel, it's your turn; I'll hear what you've got to say."

It was his first case. Daniel saw that the plea of his brother had affected his father, the Judge; and his large, brilliant black eyes rested upon the soft, timid expression of the animal, and he saw it trembled with fear in its narrow prison-house. His heart swelled with pity, and he appealed with eloquent words that the captive might go free. God, he said, had made the woodchuck; He made him to live, to enjoy the bright sunshine and pure air, the fields, the woods. God had not made him or anything in vain. The woodchuck had as much right to live as any other living thing; he was not a destructive animal, like the wolf; he simply ate a few common vegetables, of which they had plenty, and could well spare a part; he destroyed nothing except the little food he ate to sustain his humble life; and that the food was as sweet to him and as necessary to his existence as was to them the food on their mother's table. God furnished their own food. He gave them all they possessed, and would they not spare a little for a dumb creature who really had as much right to his small share of God's bounty as they themselves had to their portion? Yes, more, the animal had never violated the laws of his nature, or the laws of God, as man often did, but strictly followed the simple instincts he had received from the Creator of all things. Created by God's hands, he had a right from God to food, to liberty, and they had no right to deprive him of either. He alluded to the mute but earnest pleading of the animal for that life as dear to him as was their own, and the just judgment they might expect if, in selfish cruelty and cold-heartedness, they took the life they could not restore again.

During the appeal the tears had started in the old man's eyes, and were running down his sunburnt cheeks. Every feeling of a father's heart was stirred within him, and he felt that God had blessed him beyond the lot of common men. His pity was awakened by the eloquent words of compassion and the strong appeal for mercy; and, forgetting the Judge in the man and the father, he sprang from his chair (while Daniel was in the midst of his argument, without thinking he had already won his case), and turning to his eldest son, dashing the tears from his eyes, he exclaimed, "Zeke, Zeke, you let that woodchuck go!"

THE average life of a lawyer is about five years in Ohio—then they reform and remove to some other State.

A Costly Tomb.

Mr. John B. Bowman, of Cuttingsville, Vt., is mentioned as having built one of the most magnificent tombs in the country. It is erected in memory of his wife and daughter and cost nearly $75,000. It is in the shape of an Athenian temple, the outside being granite and the inside marble. At the entrance stands a life-size statue of Mr. Bowman, in the most advanced style of modern realism, with hat and gloves in one hand, and a wreath of immortelles in the other.

A MAN in Dresden has discovered a new lubricant for shafts, which he claims is superior to the best oil. It is made by mixing the whites of eggs with the finest graphite powder, until of the form of dough. The mixture is then boiled in water until the whole is coagulated, when it is reduced to powder.

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for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

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Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

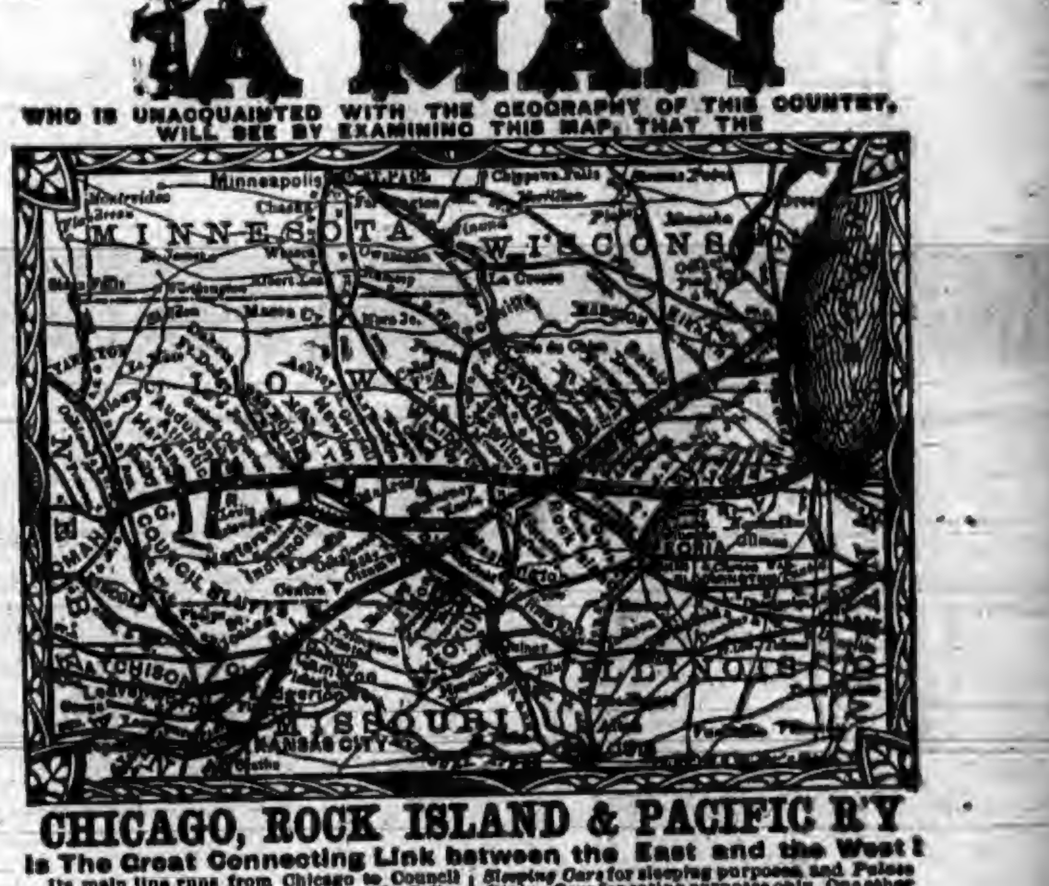

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What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

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At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

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It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

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has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

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is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

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Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. Acts with equal efficiency in either form.

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D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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A Disease which is Universal Rem'dy to which the human more Universal than no remedy has yet has proven so univer curing Fever and FEVER TONIC. atmosphere is filled from great pools of from the overflow dur which, becoming stag ant malaria to so gre that in order to pre FEVER from gain tem, it is necessary used which will co cases where the the system, affect there is nothing TONIC. It is known, and feet satisfact or Quinine, tury is used. cases of leaves the sist MA all that testimonies, exposed to a second bot In small doses it will est tendency to chills. TONIC is no new reme tablished, thoroughly tes found by experience to do is claimed for it. In an be found the experience have used it to which we Price One Dollar a Bot sale by Druggists, every IT if you have the sligh SHAKE! IF IT WILL

"MEYER BROS.
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Univers'l requires and none of the ills family are subject is Fever & Ague, and been discovered which sally successful in Ague as KRESS' In many sections of country the with malaria, arising water left standing ing last spring, nant throw at an extent CHILLS and ing a hold on the system that a remedy should be unteract the evil, and in disease has taken hold of a cure. For this purpose equal to KRESS' FEVER the Best & Safest Remedy wherever used has given perion. In its composition neith- Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercu- It will cure the most stubborn AGUE in a very short time and system strong and vigorous to re- LARIA. One bottle usually is will be required, unless in aggrava- or where the patient is continually malarial poison, in such cases, tle may be required. Invariably counter- KRESS' FEVER dy, but one long es- ted, and all that other column will of parties who ask your attention tle, and is for where. TRY est tendency to CURE YOU!

& CO.,
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CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, compact, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

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A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

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on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

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of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

A BAG OF COIN

Found in a Barrel of Old Shells Sold by a Dealer in Odds and Ends.

A STORY SHOWING THAT IT IS WORSE TO SELL THAN TO BUY A PIG IN A POKE.

Recently Moritz Eichler, the proprietor of a garden near Burnet Woods Park, desired to purchase some shells, and one day he happened to mention the fact to a man he met on Pearl street. The man referred to, is the proprietor of a small shop on Court street, below Mound, and he informed Mr. Eichler that if he would accompany him to the above locality he would sell him a lot of shells. Mr. Eichler agreed to go and buy the shells, and the two went to the Court-street shop in Mr. Eichler's wagon. Arrived at the little shanty, two barrels half-filled with shells were found on the pavement. The owner stated that he had the shells for two years, and as they were dead stock he would sell the lot for $3.50. He wanted to quit the shell business anyhow, and would be only too glad to get rid of the old shells at any price—in fact, he had nearly made up his mind to throw them away.

Mr. Eichler willingly bought the shells, but having room for only one of the barrels in his wagon, put but one in the vehicle.

"I wish you would take them all along with you," said the man who owned the little curiosity shop. "We can empty these in this barrel," pointing to the one on the pavement, "into the barrel in the wagon."

"All right," responded Mr. Eichler. The merchant called a man, and the two emptied the shells from one barrel to the other, as suggested, and as they did so a good sized bag was noticed on the top of the full barrel, it having been at the bottom of the half-barrel.

"I didn't sell that!" exclaimed the shell merchant, as he grabbed the mysterious bag. "I sold only the shells."

The man added that he thought there was money in the bag, and the party went into the little shop to examine the contents. When the bag was opened eight or ten pounds of silver and gold coins were found therein. A smaller bag was found inside of the outer one, and this also was filled with coins, as was also a handkerchief found in the lucky bag. There was over $500 in money in the lot, and Mr. Eichler's excitement and chagrin may be imagined when he saw how near he came to drawing such a rich prize. The shell merchant insisted that Mr. Eichler had no claim to the coins, and declared that he would not surrender them. As there were two against one, Mr. Eichler had nothing to do but drive home, swearing at his ill luck. The shop-keeper told him, however, that he remembered the person from whom he had bought the shells in New Orleans, and that he would send the money back to him. Doubtless, however, he will bore a hole in each coin and tie a stout string in each hole before he sends them.

How did the bag of coin get into the barrel? Somebody put it there, of course, but who did so, and when? The shop-keeper said that he had bought the barrels of shells two years ago. Was the bag there all the time? If the treasure was secreted there while the barrels were in New Orleans, did some of the followers of the famous Italian brigand, lately arrested in this country, and who resided so long in New Orleans, hide it in that barrel after robbing somebody? Or did some family place it there during the yellow fever epidemic in order to ship it north in fancied security? In that case it is to be presumed that the owner or owners of the money died without revealing to any one the secret of the old barrel. Or was the wealth in question placed in the barrel since its arrival in this city? Has anybody been robbed of a lot of gold and silver in the city lately, and if there has been such a robbery would the thief go to the trouble to bury the plunder in a barrel of old shells and not call for it again? Has the thief been sent to prison for complicity in some other robbery and thus prevented from recovering this swag? Here is a very pretty little mystery that the detectives might practice on while they have nothing else to do. Doubtless the proprietor of the little shop is nearly dead of anxiety to find the real owner of the coin. He is an honest and philosophical gentleman, and certainly will not claim that the money found in the barrel is his because he didn't buy the gold and silver when he bought the shells any more than Mr. Eichler did.

A reporter went to see the man who sold the shells, and he stated that he had placed the money in the barrel himself just to play a joke on Mr. Eichler. When asked how long it had been allowed to remain in the barrel, he said he didn't know, but he kept it there sometimes for a couple of weeks at a time. He said the amount was $270. He expressed himself as not being at all uneasy about the matter, as he did not sell the money, but only the shells to Mr. Eichler, and he wouldn't care if Mr. Eichler did sue him for the money. The name of the shop-keeper is Wm. Carroll, an elderly, good-natured, pleasant-spoken man. He says that the same money referred to was stolen from him two or three weeks after the Eichler purchase. The thief was one Mike Bolan, who was arrested and is now lying in jail awaiting trial. Part of the money which was recovered from Bolan is at the court house now in the custody of the prosecuting attorney of the county.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	......
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	......
Lansing	9 30	10 10	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 50	12 55	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	......
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 30	7 15am	......
St. Louis		8 50	6 00pm
Washingt		9 25	9 25am
Baltimore		10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 15pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 22
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 1 am	11 00	......
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	7 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	06	5 20
Fremont	1 46	26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	78	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	88	7 35
Hanover	3 07	1	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	1 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	......
Saginaw	9 00	1 28	......
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	......

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—5 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 53 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 20, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m., west, 7:05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 1(p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 30 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m.; 200 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 85 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't & Pass'r. Agen

C AND N-W RAILWAY

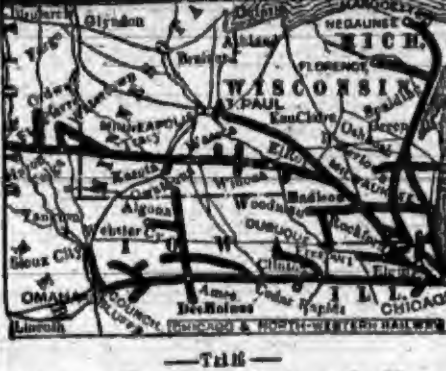

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equippe and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No. 1 M	SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2 M	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv. Fort Wayne. Ar	4 45	10 00
11 52	6 57	Bluffton	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 13	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 8
1 45	9 10	Muncie	1 45	6 3
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15		Cincinnati	7 50	......
9 05	10 56	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH,
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

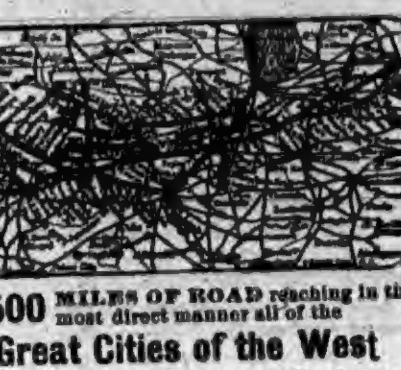

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	5 10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 38
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 06
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 03
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No.10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 09	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 35am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	3 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	3 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	3 35	4 30	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 29	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	5 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Nov. 7, 1880.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No 1 Fa. Ex.	No 7 Pac. Ex	No 3 Ni't Ex	No.5 Mail
Pittsburgh	12 15am	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	6 55	5 40pm	9 20	
Crestline Lv	7 30	6 55	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 35pm	12 01am	2 35am	5 35
Chicago Ar	7 20	6 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No 2 Fast Ex	No 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Ni't Ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago Lv	8 50am	3 50pm	5 30pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 31	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 30	12 40am	6 40	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15	7 20	12 35
Pittsburgh Ar	3 15pm	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD, General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

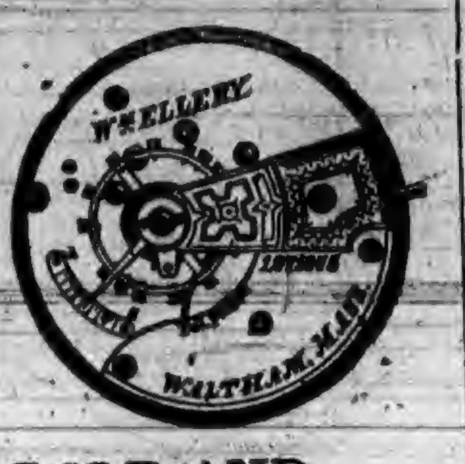

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS.
GUITARS.
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

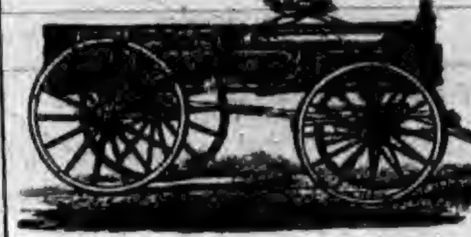

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	2?c
GoodChoice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	2?c
BestGolden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound ....30... &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking, Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	48c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Bes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches........7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	23c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	33c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cent on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

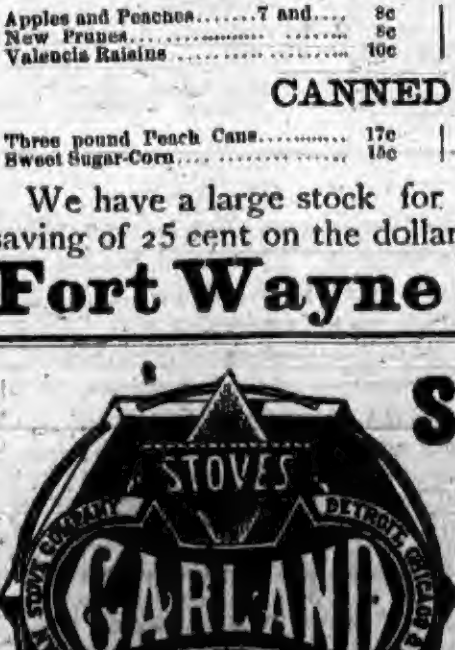

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881 Number 37.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first-class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

Holloway's Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal need is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m,

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

Our Neighbors.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Starr, of the Hicksville News, has recovered from his recent severe illness.

A young man, named Sickafoose, at work in a saw mill in the south part of Whitley county, was severely hurt by a lath coming in contact with the large saw, and striking him in the side. It penetrated his right lung, but it is thought he will recover.

The Wabash Plaindealer in speaking of the county institute, says: There are fully 150 teachers in attendance. Most of the pedagogues are young men and women, and not a bald or grey headed person among them except Supt. Hutchens. They are a very good looking body, and are evidently heartily enlisted in the work, as their strict attention to the proceedings indicates.

The Angola Herald says: Sam Beight, county treasurer, has put upon exhibition at Carver's drug store a difficult accomplishment in penmanship, consisting of the Declaration of Independence written upon a postal card, every word clear and legible and easily read by the naked eye, including several of the signatures. To give some idea of the feat, we will state that the card contains 1,338 words or 6,633 letters. The title is in capitals, as is also the signatures.

Frank Hill, a thief, gambler and robber, who has been playing poker at Waterloo, Fort Wayne and other places, was captured at Jake Snyder's barn last Saturday morning by Wm. Hosler, Murry Cazier, Jacob Snyder and Deah Iddings and was brought to Kendallville and delivered to our marshal. He was taken before Judge Wildman upon the charge of burglary and taking money. He plead guilty to have taking $18 of Cazier and $97 of Hosler. He was bound over to court under $500 bonds, failing to be able to give that amount he was taken to jail. The money was recovered. He will undoubtedly go to states prison. His age is thirty-one.—[Kendallville News.

The Angola Herald says: Last Thursday, while Mr. Yockey was cutting corn in a field south of the east end of the lake he was suddenly surprised and a little alarmed, by being completely covered with small bird shot and afterward hearing the report of a double barreled shot-gun, fired by the celebrated Dr. Arnold, who was accompanied by William Crubaugh, of Angola. The two men came up a little more alarmed than Mr. Yockey, perhaps, for they were firing at a snipe, and did not see the old gentleman until it was to late. He was immediately taken to the house and a physician sent for. Nearly thirty shots were taken from his flesh and quite a number from his boots and clothing. It has lamed him pretty badly, but he is doing well under the management of Dr. Crain. He has the sympathy of all.

The following extract from a Cedar Beach letter in the Indianapolis Sentinel, will be of interest here. The Mr. Spencer spoken of is no doubt, the genial and whole souled M. V. B. Spencer, county clerk of Allen county: As I retraced my steps, cosy corners, easy hammocks and comfortable logs stared me in the face as if to ask, where are they who so lately sat whispering little nothings into each others ears? In answer, I could only echo with "Old Black Joe". "Gone, all are gone." A little futher on, and the cunning little boats rocking too and fro on the calm bosom of the lake were sobbing aloud, like Rachel mourning for her children because they were not, but mourning, like every other emotion, is of short duration, and a sail boat was just starting off, away and went sailing—sailing—but not with my love. The sailor said it is a fair wind, but a foul sky, and right enough was he. But you may be sure it is not always the good that die young, for we all arrived safely at port. A pleasant and amusing ending to the whole day was in the evening, when the singing began. One man, full of sentiment, couldn't sing unless he stood down on the deck, so, while we stood pouring out our mighty voices upon the mightier deep, "Brother Spencer," of Fort Wayne, a most portly and dignified gentleman, made a misstep, and, as the water is only about fifteen feet deep in that particular spot, you can imagine the condition of his Sunday clothes. Upon the bank above resounded a general laugh and chorus of "who fell in!" In this particular case, as when "the boys" went to Syracuse, the innocent had to suffer for the guilty.

Just now we are having

A SERIOUS CASE OF "SPOONS,"

but appreciating the modesty of all such cases, we kindly withhold names. Captain Jones, of the steamer, "Rozy," has purchased a good piece of land a convenient distance from the Club House, on which he intends to erect, at least four cottages and a dining hall. We all wish him success in his venture, and gladly tender him the entertainment of all excursionists.

Communication.

DURANGO, COL., August 28, 1881.

Your letter was a very pleasant surprise. Always glad to hear from my friends, and take pleasure in answering their letters. Glad to hear of your family's good health. My health is better here, and Alice is greatly improved in health. You have asked many questions, and I will try to answer them, cooly and truthfully, and not over estimate or highly color in my answers. So as not to deceive any one, especially a friend, in the first place, this town is only nine months old, and does more business than Auburn and Waterloo put together. Large brick and stone business houses with brown stone fronts, 100 to 200 feet long, 2 stories high, and everything in grand style. There are lots of men who have made from $5,000 to $25,000 since this town started, of course they had some capital. First-class hotels are coining money. I am told they clear $50 per day. Many merchants make a hundred per cent. on their goods. There are young fellows here, look like mere boys, at the head of a large firm, with perhaps $25,000 to $50,000 stock, and made it in the last few years, by good luck in the mines or by shrewd business management. Money is used recklessly here, and spent freely. They do not squeeze a dime till the goddess of liberty pants for breath, as they do back in the states. Our place polled over six hundred votes in May, at six months' old. And since the advent of railroads, has largely increased in population, and building has been simply immense, beyond description. When I take a look over the city, I say to myself can it be possible, what does all this mean? On both sides we are walled in by towering mountains with a grand and beautiful scenery, and a delightful, pure and invigorating air. Well this people cannot live on mountain scenery and thin air. The question comes up, what does all this bustle and building mean? There must be something that brings in heavy capitalists by the hundreds. They are sharp and shrewd, and know what they are doing. The answer is that it must be the rich mineral locked up in these hills and mountains. The mines that are prospected show rich mineral, and an abundance of it. And moneyed men are gobbling them in very rapidly. The ore pays from $1.00 to $15.00 per ton, and costs 40 cts. per ton to smelt it. The best chance for a poor man is to work by the day, at $4.00. A poor man can do nothing as a rule with a mine. Unscrupulous men with money will jump his claim, and law him till they freeze him out, or compel him to sell out for $5,000 or 10,000, a mine worth a half million. If no other way, draw him into a quarrel, and kill him. I will take no chances in the mines. It is a hard life at best, and a hundred chances to one against a miner. I see I will have to be brief, and will sum up in a nut shell. A man can batch at $3.00 to $4.00 per week, at hotels from $6.00 $18.00 per week. We have the finest fruits in the world, and all kinds in market by the first of July. Cherries, pears, grapes, plums, peaches and apples are shipped from California, and sell from 25 to 60 cents per pound. Vegetables are abundant of our own production. The 15th of August we had turnips that weighed six pounds, cabbage fourteen pounds, onions 28 ounces, potatoes, watermelons etc. are the finest that I ever saw, and their mode of cultivation is very imperfect, yet the soil is rich and impregnated with minerals and alkalies, which cause an excessive growth. Farming land is scarce, but enough to supply the demand. Game is abundant, deer, bear, elk and turkey; the red skins are game also. Climate is delightful, nights cool and refreshing. I sleep under two heavy wool blankets all summer. No sickness of any kind among the temperate and those who care for their health. A good place to winter, not so cold as in Indiana—winter shorter. We are 6,500 feet above the sea; in a beautiful valley twelve miles wide, and the finest town site I ever saw. Lots sell from $150 to $200 and nearly all taken up. Society is classed off. Below the railroad, between it and the river, is a perfect hell on earth, filled up with saloons, gambling holes, dance houses, theaters, hotels and desperadoes, Such scenes as are witnessed here after nightfall will cause a tenderfoot to think he is in purgatory, without the flame. On the opposite side of the railroad comes fine business houses, and respectable ones at that, as you will see anywhere east, and represent a capital of $100,000. The supply at present of business houses is equal to the demand, I think. These houses are on First street. Second, Third, Fourth Fifth and Sixth streets, are dotted over with fine cottage residences, occupied by respectable families, and as good society as you will find anywhere in the east. They are not strictly moral, but a good-hearted and generous people; and there is no trouble getting along with them, if a man minds his own business. I have been here since the 1st of May, and like it very much. Had I come here last fall, I could have made $25,000 with $10,000. Had I $10,000 here now, I could have an income of $2,000 per year. The first week I was in this county. I was down to two cents, and that was a very small capital to commence with. I have had plenty of work at $4.00 per day, and my two cents has grown. I think a man of your cloth is very foolish to stay there and dig around those swamps and stumps, as you and I have done. We have no frogs and mosquitoes to fight here. Splendid spring water. There are two good openings for an artist and dentist just now, soon it will be too late. There are two one-horse canvass-tent photograph galleries in this place now, and the artists are no mechanics, whatever. Were you here tomorrow with a good apparatus, you could make a fortune in a few years, you are just the man for this place. I know your ability, and know what I am talking about, could you drop everything, and take your grip-sack and come at once, I know you would make it, Photographs are $5 per dozen, and think of the amount of work to be done in this place. This is going to be a second Denver. As to the dentist, the chance is equally as good, $5 for extracting and other work in proportion. There is only one here, and he is a young fop and no mechanic, so I think Dick could clear $2,000 the first year, say nothing about good health. I had a good letter from brother Dick last week, and will answer soon. I cannot do justice to you in writing, I have not told you half, and will simply say, come and see. The railroad fare is $75, and the trip will be worth the money. Give my kind regards to your family, and all inquiring friends.

Yours Truly,
T. C. ELSON.

Big Wheat Farm.

THREE TRAIN-LOADS OF WHEAT LEAVING THE DALRYMPLE FARM EVERY DAY THIS MONTH.

(Inter-Ocean.)

FARGO, D. T. Aug. 13.—Can you imagine a wheat field of 30,000 acres? Thirty thousand acres of slender golden stems, each bearing a cluster of yellow beads, bowing and nodding as if in acknowledgment of admiring glances. If you can not fancy such a picture, you perhaps will admit that it must be one of the most sublime and fascinating scenes the human eye can witness.

I stood this morning at the center of the largest farm in the world; the largest piece of territory ever cultivated under the direction of a single man. As far as the eye could reach, north, south, east or west, there was nothing visible but the bluest of blue sky, the reddest of red barns, the great awkward-looking threshers, with their smoke-begrimed engines beside them, the whirring harvesters and miles after miles of wheat. If this farm were

STRETCHED OUT LIKE A RIBBON

half a mile wide, it would reach as far as from Chicago to Milwaukee. If it were in a single rectangular piece, a mile in width, it would be forty-five miles from end to end, and there is not a fence, not a tree, not a bush; only an occasional strip of green across the golden tract marks the existence of a road or section line.

Near us was a little white house, where the "store keeper" lived—the commissary of a great army, for an army it is—and we inquired of the gentlemanly Mr. Mandell how we could get across to the office of Mr. Malrymple. He impressed a mule team that happened to drive up for supplies and sent us to headquarters.

There was a cluster of great red barns, and acre or two of cabbages, beets, onions and waving corn; a lazy looking windmill that swung around as indifferently as if a regiment of thirty men were not working in the field; and a cozy cottage, plain but comfortable. We rapped at the door and were shown into the parlor. The room was handsomely furnished, with some evidences of luxury, but no more than are found in the houses of "fore-handed" farmers all over the west.

HOW DALRYMPLE LOOKS.

We asked for Mr. Darymple, and he came down from some room above, a slender, quiet looking man, with a pen behind his ear, whom you would judge to be a school master or clergyman at sight. His hands were soft and white—more accustomed to the book or pen than the plow—and his face, where it was not covered with beard, was not burned so much as mine. He met us cordially, invited us to spend the day and dine, and suggested that he would have a team hitched up to drive us over "the place."

I noticed he always called it "the place."

In the mean time I ask him a few questions. The first ones to the yield this year.

"It was a late spring," said Mr. Dalymple. "At the time when we are usually putting in a crop the place for miles around us here was covered with water, from the melted snow, and you could have sailed a boat over a field where now there is wheat that will yield thirty bushels to the acre. I feared at one time that the crop would be a failure, but am very positive now that the average per acre will not be below twenty bushels."

"Have you sold your wheat?"

"Our plan is different from the ordinary method. We are sending about three train loads a day to Duluth."

"How many bushels is that?"

"About thirty thousand bushels. We load a vessel at Deluth every two days and send it to Buffalo, where it is sold on arrival at the market price."

"What is that?"

"The price to-day," said he, consulting the telegram, "is $1 27 at Buffalo. Freights are about 27c, so it nets us about $1 a bushel."

"What will your crop amount to?"

"I am expecting about 900,000 bushels. Besides this we have about 90,000 bushels of oats, which we keep for our stock."

"Do you keep stock enough to eat up 90,000 bushels of oats.

Mr. Dalrymple smiled pleasantly and remarked that eight hundred horses and mules ate up a good many oats.

'How much does your crop cost you?'

"It costs us about $6 an acre to produce a crop when we use our own stock and pay our men by the month, but when we hire men and teams by the day it costs us about $8 an acre."

"What do you pay your men?"

"We pay $30 a month for regular hands and $2 per day for extra hands during harvest."

"What amount of machinery have you going to-day?"

"Two hundred self-binding harvesters and thirty steam threshers. These two hundred harvesters cut an average of 2,800 acres a day, and the threshers turn out about 30,000 bushels a day. As fast as it is threshed we bag the wheat, cart it over to the cars, empty the sacks, and send away three train loads daily."

"Where do you keep your men?"

"If you had been here at 5 o'clock this morning you could have seen 800 men at breakfast. We keep quite a hotel, with forty cooks.

Mr. Dalrymple explained at length how this enormous business is conducted. The 30,000 acres under cultivation are divided into five divisions of 6,000 acres each, under superintendents, who are responsible directly to Mr. Dalrymple, the commander-in-chief. Each of these regiments are divided again into battalions, with a foreman or major, who has charge of 2,000 acres. Under him are three companies, each having a captain, and cultivating a section, which is 640 acres of land.

Each superintendent plants his crop and harvests it, reporting from time to time to Mr. Dalrymple, who directs and oversees the whole, but spends the greater part of his time at the office, planning and calculating for the best results from the smallest outlay. The superintendents are responsible for the good order of their men, stock and machinery, and there is a decided rivalry between them as to which can produce the biggest crop.

When the plowing commences in the spring the men go out in gangs, each taking 640 acres, under the direction of a foreman, who rides along on horseback to see that the work is done properly. Everything is military style. It is a battery of plows, instead of artillery, and before starting they are drawn up in line and thoroughly inspected by the foreman and machinist, to see that they are in good order. The plows are all double, and are drawn by four horses. At the word of the captain they start, and go around a field of 640 acres, which is exactly four miles in distance, ten or twelve plows abreast. At the end of the second furrow, eight miles, the plows are left in the soil, the men mount their horses and ride to headquarters for dinner. After the horses are fed they remount, return to the plows and go around the 640 acres two or three times more before supper time. At the close of the day all are inspected again, and, if any repairs are needed, the blacksmith, saddler or farrier make them during the night.

The same routine is followed at seeding time and during the harvest. The self-binding harvesters throw the bundles of ripe grain upon the ground, where they are picked up and placed in large shocks to await the wagons which transport them to threshers, which are always placed as closely as possible to the cars. After threshing, the straw is carried away and burned.

It sounds very large, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the plows and harvesters regularly make a trip four miles without stopping. A furrow eight miles in length is considered a very fair morning's work, but ten miles is nothing for an afternoon's diversion.

THE STORE-KEEPER.

As near the center of the farm as it is convenient a store-house is placed, in charge of a commissary and bookkeeper. Each day the superintendent of a division issues requisitions for supplies of seed, or food, or machinery and these are served upon the storekeeper, who keeps a double-entery set of ledgers for each, and at the end of each day's threshing the crop returns are made to him, so that Mr. Dalrymple, at any time, by examining the books, can ascertain the expenses of every division and the crop it has produced.

The profits can thus be very closely estimated, and an experienced man can guess within a few thousand bushels of the entire crop if he knows the yield of any particular section.

This year it is expected that the 30,000 acres will produce 600,000 bushels of grain. The cost of production averages $7 an acre or $210,000. The wheat is sold at an average net price $1 per bushel, therefore the profit of Dalrymple's little garden in 1881, which is said to be a poor year, will be the difference between $210,000 and $600,000, or the trifle of $390,000; more than 200 per cent. upon the entire investment.

No wonder Mr. Dalrymple smiled when I asked him if he wanted to sell his "place."

WHY STEAM ISN'T USED.

There will be natural inquiry in this connection as to why steam is not used instead of horse power. I asked Mr. Dalrymple. He said:

"We have experimented with steam, but have not found it practicable except in the way of stationary engines; and again oats are cheaper. Wood is very scarce. Coal costs us practically nothing. We sow and reap our oats between times, when the men and stock otherwise would be idle. The costs of horses and mules is no greater than the price of machinery; the wear and tear is less, and during the winter time we send our men and horses to the lumber regions, where they more than pay for themselves."

While the Dalrymple farm is the largest it is also the pioneer of this wonderful wheat country. When Mr. Dalrymple came here, as he told me, there was not acre of plowed land between Fargo and Bismark, a distance of more than 200 miles. The first crop was harvested in 1874, when the entire product of Dakota was but 250,000 bushels. This year a single county, Cass, of which Fargo is the capital, estimating an average crop of twenty bushels to the acre, will produce over 3,000,000 bushels.

Liquid or Dry.

Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state so that they can see for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it already to use.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and his whole constitution be built up to a better working condition. 2w.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note purporting to have been signed by me without first seeing me about it. Respectfully,
CLEMENT ROSENBERRY,
Edgerton Ohio.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center, Ind.

GIVING AND LIVING.

Forever the sun is pouring its gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow;
To withhold his largess of precious light
Is to bury himself in eternal night.
To give
Is to live.

The flower shines not for itself at all,
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses;
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal,
And it lives in the light it freely loses.
No choice for the rose but glory or doom,
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom.
To deny
Is to die.

The seas lend silvery rays to the land,
The land its sapphire streams to the ocean,
The heart sends blood to the brain of command,
The brain to the heart its lightning motion;
And over and over we yield our breath,
Till the mirror is dry and images death.
To live
Is to give.

He is dead whose hand is not open wide
To help the need of a human brother;
He doubles the length of his lifelong ride
Who gives his fortunate place to another;
And a thousand million lives are his
Who carries the world in his sympathies.
To deny
Is to die.

—*Boston Transcript.*

"SAUCY EYES."

She came smiling across the fields, her arms laden with hawthorn bloom. Harold Carleton, as he saw her, thought her the very incarnation of spring, she was so young, so fresh, so full of exuberant vitality. Yet she was only a cottager's daughter, apparently, for her dress, though neat, was cheap. She glanced up at him as she passed, with her great, eloquent eyes, half-slyly, half-mischievously.

Harold was fresh from Cambridge, and at 18 thought himself quite in another sphere, even in point of age, from the rustic of 13. He was disposed to be patronizing.

"What's the hurry, little Saucy Eyes?" he said. "Stop and give a fellow a kiss."

"My name isn't Saucy Eyes, and you know it. Gentlemen," and she emphasized the word, "when they speak to me call me Miss Kent."

She had stopped to say this, and she now walked on with head erect and the air of a born Princess.

"Whew!" whistled Harold, "but I've made a mess of it. No cottager's daughter has an accent like that. Who in the deuce can she be? A regular little spit-fire, though."

He ventured to ask the landlord about her, at the small inn where he lodged. He had come to this picturesque, hilly region on a trout-fishing excursion, and he knew no one there.

"O, that's the minister's daughter," was the reply. "Had her arms full of hawthorn, you say? Yes, there's plenty of it about here; one of the few places there is. We've miles of hedge. Miss Kate was taking the bloom home to decorate the parlor. She's a rare one for flowers. You should see her decorate the church at Christmas. All the young ladies give way to her in that, though she is but a child as yet."

"If she grows up as pretty as she is now, she'll make many a fellow's heart ache," said Harold, philosophically, as he helped himself to another brook-trout; and in five minutes more, so excellent was the dinner, he had forgotten all about the child.

Years passed. Harold has taken his degree and was now studying law, the profession of his father, Hugh Carleton, and his grandfather before him. Just before the summer vacation began he had received a letter from home.

"We shall certainly expect you, dear," his mother wrote, "this year, and will take no excuses. It has been two years since you were at home, remember. We have had such an accession, too, to our society. Our new rector is a most excellent man, and has such a charming daughter, a very pretty girl, and so bright, intelligent and high bred."

Now Harold, who had gone the summer before to France and Germany, had thought this year of going to Norway—had almost given his promise, in fact, but at this appeal he wrote back that he would come home and spend the whole vacation at "Inglewood," for that was the name of Hugh Carleton's place.

"Dear mamma, it was so hard on her last year," he said to himself.

The very day that Harold came home the rector went away on a four weeks' visit with his wife, and the last words he said to his daughter, as he got into the carriage, were:

"Good-by, Katie, and don't forget to go up to Squire Carleton's and ask to have the gardener come to see the garden. The Squire told me to send for him only yesterday. With his aid we can manage to keep the garden very nice."

"I suppose I might as well go at once," said Kate, when the carriage had disappeared. "Dear old papa, I am sorry you and ma have gone; but I'm going to have lots of fun, with no one but old Nannie to look after me." And her eyes fairly danced with the mischief of 18.

Harold Carleton himself was in the garden when Katie came in. He had arrived unexpectedly the night before, a week sooner than he had expected. He was fond of a little amateur gardening at times, and was just now bending over a moss-rose bush, hoe in hand. His back was toward Kate, and she, supposing him to be the gardener, called out:

"O, Adam—that's your name, I hear—please ask Mr. Carleton if he can spare you for a couple of hours this afternoon. It's Dr. Kent's, you know, at the rectory."

Harold glanced mischievously at the pretty face half hidden by the tall lilies, which she had stopped to smell as she was speaking. Here was a chance for some sport. Kate had never, probably, seen the new gardener, who had only come two days before. Why could not he personate the old fellow? It was fortunate for him that he had an old coat on, he thought.

So, calling Adam, he took the old man into the plot, giving him a crown for hush-money, and, in the afternoon, made his appearance at the rectory, and, knocking at the back door, asked for orders.

"O, Adam, is it you?" cried Kate, coming forward. "Let me show you your work. I'll put on my garden hat and be out in a minute."

Harold presented rather a curious appearance as he followed Kate down the long walk. His usually-elegant attire had been exchanged for a jacket and trousers of coarse jeans, and his dark curling hair was covered by a red wig, similar in color to Adam's fiery locks. He had assumed the same shuffling gait, also.

"Here is your work, Adam," said Kate; "tie up the roses, and then weed this bed of hyacinths; train this wistaria, and, if you have any more time, come to me for further orders."

Harold bowed awkwardly, while a mischievous gleam shot from the brown eyes as he proceeded to tie up the wayward roses.

"This is getting interesting," he observed. "I wonder what my next order will be? By George, but Miss Kate queens it well! What a perfect beauty she is! Whew! how hot it is!"

He wiped the perspiration from his heated brow.

"I begin to understand how the original Adam must have felt when commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. There, the wistaria is tied up. Faith, mum," he said, as Kate reappeared, "I was jist comin' to see whatever else there was to be done."

"How nice you've made things look!" cried Katie, as she glanced at the roses and wistaria. "But it's warm work, isn't it? Adam's your name, I believe. I am glad," affably, "to make your acquaintance, Adam."

"Faith, mum, but it is that same as you say," replied Adam, drawing his straw hat further down over his eyes, still more to hide his face.

"Well, Adam, train up this hedge, and then you may go," she answered, and then swept away.

Several days went by. The pretended Adam never failed to be on hand in the afternoon. But in the morning Harold Carleton, in his own proper person, had fishing, boating and picnic excursions, most of which Katie attended; for by this time the Squire's wife had called, bringing her son, and of course, after that, Katie was included in everything that went on.

Katie, too, learned to like Harold Carleton very much, for no one moer genial or whole-souled ever existed. He was generous to a fault, frank and openhearted as the day, and had outgrown the conceit and coxcombery of his youth.

One morning, when Katie went into the garden unexpectedly, she found Adam fanning himself with his straw hat, which was usually drawn so closely over his eyes, and she caught a quick glance that reminded her of Harold. But it was only for a moment.

He had not seen her, nor did he see her when she quietly seated herself in a vine-covered summer house, and took out some pretty, graceful work with which she soon became quite absorbed.

The long, drowsy afternoon was wearing away. Nothing but the tinkle of the little brook back of the rectory, the sound of the scythe which Adam was wielding, and the murmur of the bees, broke the silence of the place. Suddenly Katie's ear was arrested by a clear, manly voice, singing a bar from a favorite opera, in a rich, ringing tenor.

She started to her feet and looked out. Only last evening she had sung, with Harold Carleton, that very song, and this surely was his voice again. But no one was in sight except Adam, who was industriously hoeing peas. The truth was, Harold, ignorant of Katie's presence, had forgotten himself; but he was now furious at his indiscretion, for he had heard Katie, and knew what called her out.

"Adam, has Mr. Carleton been here?" she asked. "I thought I heard him just now."

"No, mum, it's not yet that I didn't see him," said the apparently stolid Irishman.

"I was sure it was his voice," said Katie, looking just a trifle disappointed.

He would cross-examine Katie a little, and thus discover her real feeling toward himself. So he asked, carelessly, though his whole heart was in her answer:

"Did yes wish to see him, miss? For it's meself as will be afther sinding the likes of him to yes?"

"No," said Katie, decidedly. "Stop talking and go to work. I am afraid you are getting lazy;" and Katie walked off with her most queenly step.

"Whew!" whistled Harold. "She's too bright to be caught in that way. Thinks Adam will tell on her. Getting lazy, am I? Well, it isn't because I don't work hard enough," with a doleful gaze at his blistered hands, as he set vigorously to work, adding: "Even as Adam, I must win the good opinion of my Eve."

The next afternoon Katie went to call on a friend, and Harold discontentedly watched her departure. It was so pleasant to know that she was in the summer-house or about the grounds that he did not like to have her go away.

He did not notice her return, nor that she came to the arbor soon after. But when he had finished his last order he threw himself down on a mossy seat, and, tossing his wig off, began fanning himself vigorously with his straw hat.

"I can't wear that confounded wig any longer!" he exclaimed. "It's color even is enough to set me on fire. Now this is refreshing. Beppo, you scamp, bring back that wig. What if your mistress should come? Must I chase after that dog this scorching day?"

Beppo, Katie's dog, had run off with the wig, as the reader has conjectured, and, on chase being given to him, rushed to the summer-house and laid the wig at his mistress' feet.

"Why, Beppo, what have you there?" she cried. "It looks like the scalp of old Adam. I wonder if—"

And she broke into a fit of ringing laughter as she met the astonished Harold face to face.

"Mr. Carleton!"

"Miss Katie!"

Then, unable to resist it, he also broke into a hearty laugh.

"O, so you're not Adam," said Katie, demurely, at last.

"No, but I will be if you'll only be my Eve!" he cried, with a touch of his old boyish impudence. "O, Katie! Miss Kent, darling, I've learned to love you so dearly—say you will. We'll make another paradise where we can be happy together, and I shan't be obliged to work so hard," breaking into laughter as he saw Katie's roguish look, and wiped his dripping forehead.

"Very well," said Katie, "I'll think of it. But you must remember that it was not a woman who made trouble in the garden this time." And she added, archly, "But I'll forgive you for deceiving me, if you will forgive me for—for—"

"For what?" asked Harold, as she hesitated.

"For not letting you know before that I guessed your secret. I knew from the beginning that you were not Adam. That first day, when I pretended to be smelling the lilies, I had seen you were at least not a gardener."

"And you let me work all this time? And it was so hot," with a crestfallen look.

"Yes. You deserved it for your trick. But I am glad you can work and obey orders. You may have to do so some time, you know."

"Every man has, they say, when he falls in love," he retorted.

"Yes," she said, saucily, "and you mustn't hope to be an exception. But there, there, isn't that quite enough?" for he was devouring her with kisses. "I declare you're as impudent as you were five years ago."

"Five years ago!"

"Yes. Oh, you've forgotten. Men always do. It is only women who remember."

"What do you mean?"

Her eyes danced with mischief. She was enjoying his perplexity to the full.

"Well, I'll tell you a fairy tale. Once on a time—there, stop now, or I'll never get on—there was a little girl coming across a field with her arms full of hawthorn bloom."

He gave a quick start, and Katie went on demurely.

"And she met an impudent young fellow, a collegian, who thought himself a Prince, but he wasn't. And he called her 'Saucy Eyes,' the conceited—"

"What! You're 'Saucy Eyes,' are you? Oh! I remember it all. Who'd have thought it? Why, it's the jolliest fairy tale I ever heard. Only, then she wouldn't let me kiss her, and now—"

"Now somebody'll get his ears boxed if he doesn't behave himself. One must draw the line somewhere, and half a hundred, surely—"

"Well, since you are so cruel. But when did you first recognize me?"

"The first day I saw you at leisure; the day you called with your mother."

"And," said Harold, reflectively, "there was always something in your face I thought familiar. Yes, after all, you are 'Saucy Eyes.'"

A Brutal King.

The King is rapidly growing mad. He cuts off the noses of those who take snuff, and the lips of those who smoke. The other day a man went to salute Ras Aloula. In saluting him his tobacco box dropped out. Ras Aloula struck him with his sword, and his people finished him. The King is hated more than Theodore was. Cruel to a degree, he does not, however, take life. He cuts off the feet and hands of people who offend him. He puts out their eyes by pouring hot tallow into their ears. Several persons came to me to tell me this. I remonstrated with the King against his edict forcing men to become Christian from Mussulman. He said they wished it. I also remonstrated about the tobacco edict, but it was of no use. No one can travel without the King's order, if he is a foreigner. You can buy nothing without the King's order; no one will shelter you without his order—in fact no more complete despotism could exist. It cannot last, for the King will go on from one madness to another. Orders were given that no one was to approach me; nor was I to speak to any. The officer who conducted me to the King, the second in command to Aloula, met his uncle and cousin in chains, and durst not ask why they were chained. The King is a man of some 45 years, a sour, ill-favored looking being. He never looks you in the face, but when you look away he glares at you like a tiger. He never smiles; his look, always changing, is one of thorough suspicion. Hated and hating all, I can imagine no more unhappy man. Avaricious above all his people, who do not lack his quality, his idea of a free port is that steamers will arrive from the powers of Europe with presents for him, to which he will reply by sending a letter with the lion seal, saying: "You are my brother, my mother, etc. How are you?" * * * You know I have seen many peoples, but I have never met with a more fierce, savage set than these. The peasantry are good enough. The King says he can beat united Europe, except Russia. All the great men do not want a war with Egypt, and the King fears it when sober, for he drinks to excess at night. He talks like the Old Testament. He is of the strictest sect of the Pharisees—drunk over night, at dawn he is up reading the Psalms. He never would miss a prayer-meeting, and would have a Bible as big as a portmanteau if he were in England. No women are allowed within 300 yards of his palace—his hut, I should say. He has one legitimate son—Ras Arya Salam—and one illegitimate. Two sons of Theodore are with him.—*From Gordon's Book on "Central Africa."*

Long Branch Cottages and Their Cost.

Commodore Garrison's "cottage"—rather, marine villa—cost $70,000; Fahnestock's, of the First National Bank, New York, was bought for $24,000 nearly two years ago, and has cost $15,000 since; Childs' pretty blue cottage cost $18,000 originally; now represents $25,000. Amos Cutting's, on Senator Jones' old lot, cost $35,000; Moses Taylor's cost $40,000, and adding his son-in-law Winthrop's and the two lawns, stands for $125,000. This is one of the Boston Winthrop's. George M. Pullman's cottage and double lawns, on both sides of the drive, represents $67,500. Murphy's cottage and grounds, also double, cost in flush times, $70,000; the stable cost $12,000, and the billiard hall $10,000; The numerous small cottages around the Elberon Hotel cost in dull years $2,250 to $4,000 apiece. Judge Hilton's purchase south of the Elberon Hotel, 350 feet by 800 feet, cost him recently $30,000, or $100 per front foot. He bought it of V. Newcombe, who made $8,000 by the operation. Hilton has also got 600 feet across the road on both sides, bringing his purchase up to $65,000. It is guessed he designs to build some time a hotel here.

Mr. Alcott told the Concord Summer School of Philosophers that "Actuality is the Thingness of the Here." The information almost paralyzed them. For years they had been laboring under the misapprehension that the hereness of the actuality is the thing. But it is no such thing.—*Norristown Herald.*

ANCIENT MILLIONAIRES.

The Vanderbilts, Jay Goulds and Astors of Antiquity.

Thousands of men have envied Astor, Stewart, Vanderbilt, Mackey, Keene, Gould and the other fellows who can buy strawberries at $1 per box; but the richest of them are mere vagrants when compared to some of the ancients. There was Ninus, for instance. He was the son of Nimrod, the old hunter, who made the lions scratch for holes and tigers take to ditches. Old Nim left his boy about £130,000,000 in cash, besides 120,000 cattle, a piece of land about as big as Arkansas, and 14,000 likely slaves. There were no lawyers in those days who made a specialty of breaking wills, and young Ninus quietly took possession and cast about for some plan to keep himself out of the poor-house.

He was considered a poor young man, and had he been seen lugging his girl to an ice-cream saloon or riding out in a livery rig his friends would have said he would bring up in a garret. By a lucky capture of territory from the Assyrians, together with 20,000 slaves, 125,000 cattle, ten wagon-loads of silver and jewels, and a few other trifles, Ninus walked up the social ladder until big bugs asked after his wife and babies, and he could lose three games of billiards without wondering if the owner of the saloon would take a "stand off." He was worth £350,000,000 when he died, and yet for the last five years of his life he went without mutton because the price had raised to 3 cents a pound.

The heiress with a $50,000 bank account considers herself some pumpkins, but what a 3-cent piece she would have been alongside of Queen Semiramis. She not only had the lucre left by Ninus, but in ten years she had increased it fourfold. Just multiply £350,000,000 by two, and you have the amount of her bank balance, to say nothing of jewels and clothing and furniture and palaces and slaves and cattle. Had she sold out and cleaned up she could have drawn her little check for about £700,000,000. She didn't worry about where her spring bonnet was to come from, and when a new style of dress goods came out she didn't sit up nights for fear some neighbor would secure a pattern first. While she made it lively for her enemies she was soft on her friends. She gave her waiting-maid $500,000 in a lump for dressing her hair in a new style, and she tossed the same amount to her dressmaker as a reward for the excellent fit of one particular dress. One day when she saw a poor old man traveling the highway on foot she presented him with 500 asses to ride on, and insisted on his accepting £50,000 to pay his toll and tavern bills.

Cyrus, King of Persia from the year 538 to 580, had some little change to begin with, and in ten years he could draw his check for £600,000,000. He didn't haggle over the price of a slave when a man came to buy, but presented him with 1,000. He at one time owned 30,000 horses, 40,000 cattle, 200,000 sheep, 15,000 asses and 25,000 slaves, and when he got tired of a palace costing $1,000,000, he gave it away to some poor washwoman with seven children to support. He one day sat down to a dinner which cost £30,000, and in the afternoon he went on £50,000 drunk. The police didn't run him in, or he would doubtless have insisted on paying a fine of £20,000 and presenting his Honor with a corner house and lot in the toniest part of Babylon.

King Menes was another well-heeled man. It was too much trouble to count his cash, and so he weighed it. One day when an old friend asked him for the loan of a few dollars until Saturday night, he sent him a procession of 60 asses, each animal loaded with 100 pounds of gold coin. He paid £100,000 for a bird which could whistle, the same for a trick dog, and he had such a fondness for white oxen that he shelled out £25,000 apiece for them, and at one time had a drove of 2,000. When he got out with the boys he made things lively. During one spree in his city of Memphis, he gave away £500,000, and didn't get drunk at that. At one time he had 600,000 gold chains, 1,000,000 finger rings, 100,000 costly swords, 300,000 daggers, and land only knows how many fish-lines, jack-knives, cork-screws and tobacco boxes. His wife had £1,000,000 a year as pin money, and when his eldest son went up to Thebes to see the elephant, he was followed by 500 friends, 1,000 slaves, 2,000 horses and £500,000 for fare, checks and beer money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Time Consuming Match.

Mr. Edward Prince, splint manufacturer of Horseshoe Bay, Buckingham Township, is authority for the statement that there are about twenty-two match factories in the United States and Canada and that the daily production—and consequent daily consumption—is about 25,000 gross. It may seem a queer statement to make that 100,000 hours of each successive day are spent by the people of the two countries in striking a light, but such is undoubtedly the case. In each gross of matches manufactured there are 144 boxes, so that the 25,000 gross produces 3,600,000 boxes. Each box, at least those made in the States where a duty of one cent upon every box of matches is levied—contains 100 matches, so that the number of matches produced and used daily amounts to 360,000,000. Counting that it takes a second to light each match—and it is questionable whether it can be done in less time than that, while some men occupy several minutes sometimes in trying to strike a light, particularly when boozy—to light the 360,000,000 would take just that number of seconds. This gives 6,000,000 minutes, or 100,000 hours. In days of twenty-four hours each it figures up to 4,166⅔, and gives eleven years and five months, with a couple of days extra, as the time occupied during every twenty-four hours, by the people of North America—not figuring on the Mexicans—in striking matches. Figuring a little further it gives 4,159 years time in each year. The fact may seem amazing, but it is undoubtedly correct. —*Ottawa Free Press.*

Lake Tahoe.

The Tahoe *Tattler* says that there are a great many erroneous ideas extant relative to this lake and announces that it will make it a special part of its business to correct them and give the real facts concerning it regarding climatology, geology, boating, etc. It is situated 6,220 feet above the sea, is twenty-two miles long from north to south and twelve and one-half miles wide, the general contour being a parallelogram. The greatest measured depth that we have good authority for is 1,506 feet. The the temperature never goes below 39 deg. Fahrenheit and in the summer never above 60, unless it be near the shore in some sheltered cove or where a stream of sun-warmed water runs into it. At a depth of 500 feet the temperature never changes, being 39½ deg. This fact accounts for another—that of drowned persons never rising—the water being so cold that no gases are generated, hence the body in time simply goes to pieces from the action of the water. It is as buoyant as any other pure water at the same altitude, there being no appreciable difference in the readings of the hydrometer, hence the statement that wood does not float for any time, persons cannot swim and the like, are fallacies. The air being very light at this elevation above the level of the sea, exercise of any kind, either on land or water, cannot be so long continued as in lower and heavier atmospheres.

Arctic Animals.

Among animals, the Polar bear, pure white in winter, is found on the sea coast and in slightly-wooded regions, but the variety is not abundant. The small white rabbit, same as seen in the Middle States, except in color, frequents wooded regions along river courses and is abundant. Reindeer were formerly abundant on the sea coast and traveled in immense herds, but since the introduction of firearms these animals have been destroyed in some localities and driven from others, and now they are found only in restricted localities. A few years ago they existed in vast numbers on Nuneyak island, and the Indians were in the habit of slaughtering them with senseless improvidence. They were once so plenty and tame there that they could be shot in numbers from the huts of the natives. One traveler says that he saw over 4,000 fawn skins hanging up to dry in a single village. Poison is sometimes used in taking game—an execrable practice. In the open throughout the interior country reindeer are still found in small bands.

Moose are still found along the rivers in the Yukon territory and in wooded places. Their skins are used for clothing; they are thick, stiff and heavy before being tanned, but are rendered soft and pliable under the manipulation of the Indian tanners, who use the animal's brains in the operation.

The Polar bear is found on the northern coast of Alaska. This huge animal formerly ranged as far south as the mouth of the Yukon; and tradition has it that one was once seen on St. Paul's island in latitude 57 deg. north, supposed to have been carried there on a floating ice field. In the Coast mountains range cinnamon, black and grizzly bears; but none of these varieties are common here.

Back from the coast bears are more numerous, especially the black on the Upper Yukon, were many skins are annually taken. I gathered a good deal of interesting gossip about the manner of capturing the bear. The natives give the red bear, and especially the grizzly, a wide berth. One white hunter reported seeing a band of fifteen black bears on Peace river, in the Hudson bay country, feeding on berries on a hillside, and six in one place on the Yukon, the present spring. The grizzly is not frequently found, for the sufficient reason, I suppose, that he is rarely "lost." The barren ground bear, a smaller animal, dull yellowish brown in color, inhabits a wide, treeless region extending from the western part of British America to Alaska.—*Alaska Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Business Woman.

A business looking woman bounced upon the rear platform, strode through the car at a go-as-you-please gait and exclaimed:

"Now, driver! don't you start this car until I find out something."

"Well, ma'am, what is it?"

"Will this car take me to St. Aubin avenue?"

"Yes ma'am."

"Then you just drive ahead, for I'm in a hurry. Do you know Sam Smith?"

"No, ma'am."

"Why, you ought to. He came here from York State three years ago, and he rides up and down on these street cars night and day. He lives in a big two-story white house on the right or left hand side, I've forgotten which, with green window blinds and a porchico in front. I'll know the place when I see it, for Samanthy writ me all about it."

"I beg your pardon ma'am," said the driver interrupting, "but you haven't put your fare in the box."

"No, nor I ain't agoin' to nuther, until you stop in front of Samanthy Smith's house."

"But I don't go up St. Aubin avenue, ma'am. I'll leave you at the corner, and you'll have to walk up to the house."

"Well, you'll not get my nickel until you drive right up in front of the house. You can't play any of your swindling city games on *me*, young man, you bet! I haven't come clear here from York State to cut my eye teeth, nor you can't play no tricks on me if you *do* drive a hoss car."

She was finally induced to pay her fare, some of the passengers assuring her that it was all right. As the car stopped and she stepped from the footboard she pointed up St Aubin avenue with her parasol and exclaimed: "There's the house where Sam and Samanthy live. I knew I'd know it as quick as ever I saw it. Two-story white house with green winder blinds onto it and a porchico in front," and the car drove on.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Furnished Rooms in Paris.

Furnished rooms in Paris. Brick floor. Big bed. No carpets. French clock. Plenty of mirrors. Pint of water. No soap. Two chairs. One sofa. No floor-scrubbing. Wax is the word. Wax the regenerator. Beeswax. Male housekeeper ties lump of wax under his stocking and skates around floor with it. Floor thus polished. No elevators. Seven pairs of stairs. Water all brought from the court-yard.—*Prentice Mulford.*

Most of the advocates of cremation are people over whom it would be useless to erect a monument, and their ashes may possibly do some little good in the garden.

PITH AND POINT.

If you had the material, would Jamaica rum punch?

In Texas when a man wishes to cut an acquaintance his procedure is simple. He uses a bowie-knife.

Advice to married men: Put a safety-valve upon your self-esteem if you do not want to get "blown up."

A St. Louis editor found a nickel in the street and wrote a half-column editorial on "Our Increase of Wealth."

"Prisoner, have you ever been convicted?" "No, your Honor; I have always employed first-class lawyers."

Jones, getting up from his dinner, in a quiet way remarked to his landlady that he had found everything on the table cold except the ice-cream.

The giraffe is a very timid animal. His neck is so long that when his heart comes into his mouth it takes him half a day to get it back where it belongs.

It is learned that sharks are very fond of cats as food. Now let somebody invent a method of teaching sharks to climb over woodshed roofs and back-yard fences.

"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or, if they don't have 'em, they're apt to get them, if they're too impulsive."

Some one wrote to Horace Greeley inquiring if guano was good to put in potatoes. He said it might do for those whose tastes had become vitiated with tobacco and rum, but he preferred gravy and butter.

A little pair of gloves that yet
Retain the smell of clover,
And just a tinge of mignonette;
I turn them vaguely over,
And marvel how the girl I kissed
(That night she promised to be true)
Could jam a number seven fist
Into a paltry number two.

"Plaze, mum, wud ye oblige a poor bye wid a light? Sure, you've only got to give one glance of yer purty eye at me pipe, and it'll shine like the shtars." He got the light and a good dinner beside. Moral: Always speak the truth in presence of the fair sex.

Teacher of spelling class—"First boy may spell foot-tub and give definition." First boy—"F-o-o-t-t-u-b—a tub to wash the feet in." Teacher—"Second boy may spell knee-pan." Second boy—"K-n-e-e-p-a-n—a pan to wash the knees in." He didn't go up head.

Before the marriage,
With wonderous care,
She seeks the mirror,
And bangs her hair.
After the marriage,
With angry glare,
She grabs her slipper,
And bangs her hair.

Not long ago, in a French provincial theater, a baritone made a fearful croak. Hisses and laughter in the audience. Then the artist came gravely forward and saluted the audience: "Messieurs, I discover that I have issued a false note; I withdraw it from circulation."

A bright little girl was sent to get some eggs, and on her way back stumbled and fell, making sad havoc with the contents of her basket. "Won't you catch it when you get home, though!" exclaimed her companion. "No, indeed, I won't," she answered; "I've got a grandmother."

The East Indian Prince of Gondal is on the eve of matrimony. He is to lead seven happy maidens to the altar all at once. The troubled life of an East Indian Prince has its compensations. Just think of it! Eight souls with but a single thought, eight hearts that beat as one!—*Boston Transcript.*

"My gracious, child," said the old lady to a boy who offered to carry her sachel for 5 cents, "where did you get those hands from?" The lad gazed thoughtfully for a moment at his pair of flippers, that looked like bunches of young onions, and then answered proudly: "I belong to the Tontine Base-Ball Club."

"I'd laugh if I should fall and break my neck," jestingly remarked James Maloney, of Tappan, N. Y., while in the act of descending from a fall pear tree. The next moment he lay upon the ground with his neck broken. But he didn't laugh. What infernal liars some men are.

In order to cure her husband of drinking, a colored woman in South Carolina put concentrated lye in his whisky bottle. The last words he uttered were to the effect that it would be a relief to him to drop into Hades to cool off, and the last words the widow spoke to the outside world as she dodged into jail were: "I nevah seed sich weak stomachs as de niggahs are gettin' nowadays; dey can't stand nuffin!"

The Dynamite Piano.

Several musical composers have turned their attention of late to Eastern tragedies. The *Musical Herald* gives a short musical story in ridicule of the new style. After representing rival lovers in the usual way, the story concludes:

"Ha!" interrupted the tenor, "he always plays the same thing and always without notes. I doubt he can play anything at sight."

"I can play any composition at sight, even with one eye closed," responded the proud pianist.

"It is well," sneered the tenor. "I have here with me a new composition of my own, a Nihilistic symphony in several movements. You will observe that it begins pppp and continues very softly until this chord (a diminished seventeenth), which is to be struck ffff. Do you think you can give the sudden climax?"

"I have force enough for two more f's if you wish them," calmly replied the pianist, as he sat down before the instrument. He began very softly, so softly that one might have heard a pin drop. Minka sat beside him in ecstasy, although very little of the sound was audible. The fatal diminished seventeenth chord approached. It came. Swooping his arms wildly in the air, he let them crash upon the piano—bang!

The fragments of the two lovers spread over three counties. The tenor, who had fled, had smeared dynamite upon the keys, and achieved his revenge. He was never heard of any more. By order of the benevolent Czar, the remains were carefully swept up, but, as they could not be assorted with certainty, they were buried in one grave, where they still remain, a fearful testimony of the singer's revenge.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

A MANUSCRIPT treatise by Copernicus has been discovered in the Stockholm Observatory.

CERTAIN species of animals have regular cemeteries to which they repair to die. The South American llama, for instance, has its district cemeteries in which bones are found in great numbers.

IN EXPERIMENTS to determine the depth beneath the surface of the sea to which sight could penetrate, twenty-five fathoms was found to be the limit of visibility. It was also found that the water is most transparent when its temperature is highest.

AN EXTRAORDINARY interest is manifested in the Polar regions this year, two expeditions being now en route to that locality from the United States, one each from Norway and Sweden and Denmark, a private one from England, and an official one from France.

IT IS probable that very soon the southern part of the Territory of Utah will supply enough of antimony for this country, and render unnecessary any importation of that substance. The ore mined about one hundred and forty miles from Salt Lake City yields from 60 to 65 per cent. of antimony.

THE Rev. Dr. McCook has noticed a black "carpenter ant," which is capable of effecting great destruction in woodwork, contrary to the general belief that ants outside of the tropics are harmless practically. He has seen a rafter in which this species, the Formica Bennsylvanica, had penetrated to an extent of five or six feet of its length, completely honeycombing it. It is evident that such penetration of wooden structures, and especially bridges, might cause their disastrous and unexpected fall.

ONE of the most decided impressions which non-scientific people must receive from the visit of the great comet of 1881 is that of the ignorance of science concerning these mysterious visitants. Whence they come or whither they go are problems none can solve; while the unfulfilled predictions of the return of certain comets show that calculations in relation to the motions of these bodies partake much of the nature of guesses. With all the skill and telescopic penetration of our astronomers, they can not yet trace the course of the comet, which in a few days passes across the immeasurable expanse of space viewed from this earth, and disappears in the depths beyond, to wander perhaps for thousands of years before completing the cycle of its journey, and returning to a point in its orbit near the earth.

Two or the foremost chemists of St. Petersburg, Messrs. Beitstein and Kurbatow, have subjected the Caucasian petroleum to a critical examination, which has been published in full in the proceedings of the German Chemical Society. The peculiarity of this petroleum consists of its high specific gravity as compared with American petroleum of the same boiling point. For a long time this fact caused the consumers to be mistrustful of their own oil. Experiments and comparisons, however, proved that the Russian oil gave 10 per cent. more light than the American, and it was also found that the illuminating oil even of this high gravity was drawn up the wick to the flame more easily than the American oil. The high gravity of Caucasian oils has for some time been taken advantage of by the manufacturers of lubricating oils.

How Men Become Insane.

A large number of lunatics in our asylums are the victims of their own misconduct. Almost any person can make himself a lunatic if he pursues the direct method. There are hundreds and perhaps thousands in this city driving themselves to madness. Gambling, speculation and hard drinking will undermine the strongest intellects. A young man of my acquaintance has lately been sent to Bloomingdale Asylum who was, a few years ago, so promising as to obtain an important appointment. He abused his position, wasted a large salary, became suddenly a gambler and a rake as well as a defaulter.

The same idea is advanced by Hogarth, who finishes the "Rake's Progress" by the scene in the mad-house. During the last five years large numbers have been carried to the asylum, the victims of speculation. The love of pleasure and the haste to get rich have done a fearful work. After the intellect has been over-driven it must sink and perhaps remain in hopeless prostration." It may be added that the increase of insanity since the opening of the present year is of unparalleled degree. More than 500 cases have been reported during this brief interval, and hence it is not surprising that the asylums are more than full. The attention of the public has been called to this subject by the press, and additional room must be provided. We must either abate that furious intemperance which is driving so many to madness, or we must double our asylums all through the State.—*Troy Times.*

Washington Red Tape.

There is annually issued by the departments at Washington about 300 miles of red tape. If this were stretched out in a straight line it would reach from Washington to New Haven, Ct., on the north, or from Washington to Wilmington, N. C., on the south. Using Washington as a pivotal point, and moving the tape around, the ends would touch the great lakes and pass through the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Or, to make another illustration, from the Interior Department to the Navy Department is about one-half a mile. The tape would go around these departments 300 times, and bind them closer and more securely than ever Indian and tar were bound before. To go into details: The Treasury Department alone requires 288,000 yards of red tape, and is closely followed by the Interior Department with 129,600 yards. Following come the Navy, with 49,500 yards; the State, with 28,800 yards; the War, with 14,400 yards, and last, the Postoffice with 12,900 yards.—*Washington Post.*

The French Republic.

France is the most prosperous country of Europe. Its agricultural industries are large and the people are industrious and economical. The debt is owned at home and the people don't want it paid, because they believe more firmly in their own Government than in outside powers. The French republic will be permanent. The death of the Prince Imperial was a great blow to the Bonapartist faction, but the three monarchical parties together are not formidable against the republic. The Republican party can hardly be defeated unless by serious divisions among the leaders, which are not to be feared. The days of coup d'etats in France are past. There have been no serious disturbances of late years. The Government is strong and conservative.—*Ex-Minister Noyce.*

Brother Gardner on Smypathy.

"Am dis a sympathetic kentry, or am we a race of inconsistents?" asked the old man as he slowly unfolded his legs and stood erect. "As soon as a murderer am sentenced to be hung a sheer of de public begin to weep an' snuffle an' wipe deir eyes an' petishun fur his pardon, entirely forgittin' de widder an' chillen of de victim. What do you call dat? Grant had two terms, a big salary an' a good show, an' while 10,000 orfuns in America wanted bread 'public sympathy' raised a quarter of a millyon of dollars fur a man already rollin' in wealth? What do you call dat? A general who neber won a battle am presented wid $2,000 worf of silver-war' frew public sympathy, while 20,000 private sojers, maimed and wounded fur life, have to fight de hull kentry fur a paltry penshun? What do you call dat? A good husband an' a kind father am killed ebery hour in de day in dis kentry, an' a man would have a hard day's work to collect a fund of two dollars to help bury him. If Vanderbilt or Gould war' to be smashed up to-morrow somebody would suggest a testimonial of a millyon dollars. If twenty honest but poor man war' smashed up nex' day it would be nip an' tuck to raise a fund large 'nuff to pay for de coffins. We am fust horrified at a murder, an' den turn aroun' an' weep ober de murderer. We sen' men to prison to punish 'em, an' de judge an' jury turn aroun' an' sign a petishun for pardon. We make laws one day an' seek to upset 'em de nex'. De man wid commits a great crime today am spoken of as a fren' tomorrer. Arter sleepin' on it one night we call him a lunatic an' fin' excuses for him. Public sympathy has abolished the gallus' an' yet it will suffer woman and children to starve an' freeze to death. Men rob our banks an' am pursued, not to be punished, but to be given a commision on deir stealings. Public sympathy, as I see it, am a sort o' jar filled wid buttermilk, bones, hash, buttons, scrap-iron, beer-slops an' wilted bouquets. I doan' want any of it. If I break de law I want de penalty enforced. If I meet wid misfortune I want to borry instead of beg. If I die I want no eulogies on my varchues or criticisms on my failins."—*Free Press.*

Sleep and Cleanliness of Ants.

It is probable that all ants enjoy periods of true slumber alternating with those of activity; but actual observations on this subject have only been made in the case of two or three species. Dr. McCook says that the harvesting ants of Texas sleep so soundly that they may be pretty severely stroked with a feather without being aroused; but they are immediately awakened by a sharp tap. On awakening they often stretch their limbs in a manner precisely resembling that of warm-blooded animals, and even yawn—the latter act being "very like that of the human animal; the mandibles are thrown open with the peculiar muscular strain which is familiar to all readers; the tongue is also some times thrust out." The ordinary duration of sleep in this species is about three hours. Invariably on awakening, and often at other times, the ants perform, like many other insects, elaborate processes of washing and brushing. But, unlike other insects, ants assist one another in the performance of their toilet.

The author just quoted describes the whole process in the genus Atta. The cleanser begins with washing the face of her companion, then passing on to the thorax, legs and abdomen. The attitude of the cleansed all this while is one of intense satisfaction, quite resembling that of a family dog when one is scratching the back of his neck. The insect stretches out her limbs, and as her friend takes them successively into hand, yields them limp and supple to her manipulation; she rolls gently over on her side, even quite over on her back, and with all her limbs relaxed presents a perfect picture of muscular surrender and ease. The pleasure which the creatures take in being thus "combed" and "sponged" is really enjoyable to the observer. I have seen an ant kneel down before another and thrust forward the head drooping quite under the face, and lie there motionless, thus expressing, as plainly as sign language could, her desire to be cleansed. I at once understood the gesture, and so did the supplicated ant, for she at once went to work.—*Nineteenth Century.*

A Safety-Valve.

On almost all boilers connected with engines there can be found a safety-valve (as it is called). Whenever the boiler gets too full of steam and is in danger of bursting, this little valve opens and lets the steam out. No one has to watch it, for it opens of itself. There was once a man who wanted to travel on a certain steamboat. He went to the boat and examined the machinery, but he found that there was not a safety-valve on the boiler; so he said to the Captain, "I guess I won't go on your boat, Captain. You haven't a safety-valve, and I am afraid the boat may be blown up without it."

"Come down with me to the engine-room," said the Captain, "and I will show you the best safety-valve in the world."

When they reached the engine room the Captain went up to the engineer, and, laying his hand on his shoulder, said: "There, sir, is my safety-valve, the best to be found anywhere—a man who never drinks anything but cold water."

"You are right, captain; I want no better safety-valve than that. I will go on this boat." He knew that the engineer would always watch the machinery, and if anything went wrong he would know it instantly. Only a sober man could be trusted in the responsible position, and when the boat did have such a man it had the best safety-valve in the world.—*Good Words.*

CATTLE FARMING.

Progress Made in Breeding, and a Cheerful Lookout for the Future.

[Buenos Ayres Standard.]

Few can form an idea of the great increase in cattle breeding during the last two years. Estancias are silently spreading out on all sides, especially in the south, where a wave of progress has been wafted by scores of capitalists, who now view the country more from a prolific yield of animals than the quotations on the Bolsa. Few years will pass when the rodeos will stretch to the banks of the Rio Negro and to the foot of the Andes; the cattle of the province will be driven along the roads paved with the bones of animals over which the Indians used to drive Chili troops of fat "novillos." In this profitable traffic the animals succumbed on the road, and their paleontological remains testify to the magnitude of the depredations on our frontier estancias. Times have changed and soon *bona fide* herds will graze in peace as they silently tread on their aboriginal ancestors, whose bones eloquently point to the aboriginal state of affairs in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The prices at present paid for cattle are unprecedented, and many wonder at their ready acceptance, leaving out of account that cattle are cheap at $300 and $400, when they can stock camps at $75,000 per league. The Buenos Ayres market has seen the last of what was formerly considered cheap cattle, and soon the cheap prices for lands will follow in the weke, and we will look back with wonder at the rates on the Rio Negro loan principal. Everything in the country is growing, and above all the cattle business, as can be proven by a few figures.

The best barometer of the increasing importance of cattle farming consists in the value of blooded stock sold for breeding purposes. If we look back as late as 1876 the reader will not fail to see that breeding was in its infancy, and only in the hands of a few who could risk and afford to lose several thousand head of cattle by Indian depredations and epidemics, arising from overstocked camps. At that period, nevertheless, the business yielded great profits, but it was mainly in the hands of wealthy capitalists. The Rio Negro expedition and the final disappearance of the Indians allowed small capitalists to enter the field, and we witness the first great stride toward the development and improvement of cattle breeding. The increase in the business during 1880 has been still more important than that which ensued in 1878, as the expedition was successfully carried out. The increase of 1880 is superior to that of every other year previous, in spite of the revolution and its consequences. We may look to still more important improvement at the end of 1881, and we hope that by that time the new office of statistics will be duly installed, and will publish the necessary figures.

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

The Hammock.

When children only are to use the hammock, the manner of hanging it is not very important, but if provided for the use of grown persons it should be so suspended that the head will always be considered higher than the feet, and much of the comfort of one who uses it depends upon a proper observance of this fact. If you have no more suitable place, suspend it from the columns of a veranda. The hook which supports the head end should be six and one-fourth feet from the floor, that at foot end three and three-fourths feet; and these proportions should be observed wherever it may be hung, to secure the most desirable curve for the ease of the occupant. Another point to be observed: The head should be fastened to the hook by a rope less than a foot long—just enough to attach it—while at the foot the rope should be four and a half feet long. This gives the greatest freedom for swinging the lower part of the body, while the head moves but little. This is a point which cannot be observed in a hammock for children, who think more of it as a swing than a place for comfortable repose. When trees serve for supports, ample provision should be made to prevent inury to the bark by means of stout canvas or heavy bagging between the ropes to which it is suspended and the bark. If the hanging be so arranged that the hammock can be taken in during long storms, it will last much longer.

No Woman Need Suffer
when Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure can be so easily obtained and so safely used.

The Assessor's Alternative.

An Irish lady called on a Brooklyn Assessor to talk with him regarding taxes. She had heretofore, by keeping a flock of geese and pasturing them upon the public commons, been able to clear from the sale of their eggs and feathers money enough in the course of a year to pay her taxes. The enforcement of the goose ordinance would compel her to sell the geese.

"An' now, Mr. Connitt," says she, "phat is it Iam to do? Ye've taken away me geese an' I can't pay me taxes. It's a sorry fix I'm in, so it is. I'll tell ye, sorr, phat I'll do. You take the geese an' I kape the taxes, or I'll kape the geese an' you take the taxes. The bargain is fair, so it is. Is it agreed ye are?"

TAKE Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound four times per day and you will have no doctors' bills to pay.

Forbidden Fruit.

A child always covets that which is forbidden him; and yet the discipline of certain households consists, for the most part, in the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory laws. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," is inscribed upon almost everything which the child is likely to hanker after. All the trees in the garden are full of forbidden fruit. He is told that he must not take anything without asking; and he is well aware that asking will be in vain. Now, if you want to bring up your children so that they may become something, you must leave something to their own discretion. The moral judgment needs to be disciplined as well as the moral sense.

ASK your druggist about Kidney-Wort. He will tell you it always succeeds.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried, talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

IN England, when a man is drunk, he is "on a fool;" in Chicago, he is "on a hoorah;" in St. Louis, he has a "dash too much up his nose;" in Kansas City, he is "ginned up for all that's out;" in St. Joe, "the benzine has the upper hold;" in Omaha, he is "on it bigger'n an Injun;" in Denver, he "slung in a bowl too much;" in Cheyenne, "the duffer's got it in the neck," and in Leadville, "the galoot's on a roarer agin!"

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,
rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

THE soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects upon the human head. Sold by all dealers in drugs.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

THE light-colored or petroleum grease penetrates through the hub and loosens the spokes. Use the Frazer Grease and avoid this injury to the wheel.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in man and beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Though Shaken in Every Joint

And fiber with fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficent anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circular free. Address C. BAYLIES, Dubuque, Ia.

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in the stock of the Denver Land and Improvement Company. Profits more than two per cent. per month. Absolutely safe. No personal liability. Deal only in Denver Real Estate. Dividends paid regularly. Organized by prominent business men of Denver. Refer to any of our Banks or Business Men of Denver. Any number of shares at Ten Dollars each sent by mail on receipt of money. Circulars sent free. Address
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NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large-type edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, $15; in half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs. **$10,000 REWARD** extra to club agents during the months of July and August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE. JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager, 764 Broadway, New York.

Aaron Burr as a Borrower.

It was in the summer of 1812, when a member of the class of 1815 in Harvard College on a visit to Boston of a Saturday, that I was called upon by a Mr. Fessenden and intrusted with a letter addressed to my father, reported to have been received from Aaron Burr, landed in Boston that morning after a four years' residence in Europe, which letter requiring an immediate answer I delivered the same afternoon to my father at his country seat in Brookline. My father, opening and handing it to me to read, seriously enjoined upon me no consideration whatever to mention the reception of it to my elder brother or any one in the family or out of it, which I have never done to the present day—sixty-nine years—with one exception, hereafter recorded.

The letter contained a request of Aaron Burr for a private interview, with a loan of money on a pledge of some boxes of books. My father's answer, which he likewise handed me to read, declined the interview, also the pledge of books, inclosing for him $100 in bills of the Massachusetts bank, which was all that was necessary to carry him to his New York friends, expressing his surprise at the application to one known to have been the friend of Hamilton.

Some years after arriving from Europe with my wife, at her mother's on the Hudson, I was told by some officious friend that a Mr. Davis, a friend of Aaron Burr, had spoken disparagingly of my father for not allowing Burr an interview, Burr probably never mentioning any pecuniary assistance. I gave no credit to this report, and never heard of it again. A short time after returning to Boston I communicated to a highly esteemed and respected friend, the late President Josiah Quincy, the above incident of my life, Mr. Quincey advising no further notice of it, coming from such a source.—*Boston Advertiser.*

NO MAN can enlist in the regular army of China until he has shown his courage by having a tooth pulled. If he yells he is a goner.

WANTED.—Reliable Salesmen with established trade among first-class Retail Grocers. Good recommendations and particulars must accompany applications to insure attention. TEAS, 152 Water st., New York.

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A YEAR.

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WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC
For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A WARRANTED CURE.
Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ *Acts with equal efficiency in either form.*
GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

PERRY DAVIS'
Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Cramps,
Cholera,
Diarrhoea,
Dysentery.

Sprains AND Bruises,
Burns AND Scalds,
Toothache AND Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
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AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

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The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.
☞ NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, ten inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $10 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $5. "Electric Light," a 32-column paper, sent free, sealed; sealed, 3c.
D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO.,
94, 96 and 98 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY! Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALES, Box 1642, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

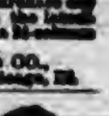

C. N. U. No. 37

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Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

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Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
Sold by All Druggists.

VASELINE

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. ☞ Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.

VASELINE CONFECTIONS.
An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.
25 CENTS A BOX.
COLGATE & CO. N.Y.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 15, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE president, at latest accounts, was slowly improving. He sat in a reclining chair about half an hour Tuesday.

ANOTHER bold train robbery was perpetrated last Wednesday night on the Chicago and Alton road, at Blue Cut, near Glendale, Mo., and not more than two miles from the scene of the great train robbery of Oct. 8, 1879. It is believed to be done by a gang of men living near the place, and [illegible] as some have thought by the noted James brothers. The following account of the affair is by the engineer of the train: "Between three and four miles east of Independence is a deep cut,over which the Missouri Pacific track crosses the Chicago and Alton, and it was just before entering the deepest part of this cut that I saw a pile of stones, probably five feet high, on the top of which was a stick to which was attached a red flag, and behind the whole stood the leader of the robbers. Of course I stopped. I was then approached by four of the gang, besides the leader, who said: 'Step down off that engine, and do as I tell you, or I will kill you.' He then told me to get the coal pick, which I did after some parleying, but as a revolver was pointed at my head I couldn't refuse to obey. They then marched me and John Steading, the fireman, to the express car, and told me to break the door down, which I did. Messenger Fox had hidden in the weeds by the roadside, but they swore they would kill me if he didn't come out, and so I called for him, and he entered the car with two of the robbers, who forced him to open the safe and pour the contents into a sack. They were disappointed at not getting more booty, and knocked Fox down twice with the butt of a navy revolver, cutting his head in a fearful manner. They then marched us to the coaches, where they kept us covered with their revolvers while they robbed the passengers. After the last car was gone through, they marched us back to the engine, when the leader said, 'Now get back there; we will remove the stones. You have been a bully boy, and here is a little present for you, and he handed me two silver dollars. I told them I would remove the obstructions, and the entire gang skipped up over the embankment, and were out of sight in a twinkling. In going through the passengers each one was made to hold up his hands, and what was taken from them was put into a two-bushel sack, which was nearly full of watches, money and other valuables. They didn't take anything from me,'

Frank Lombard, the news agent of the train, made the following statement: 'I was sitting in the smoking-car talking with Conductor Jack Hazelbaker. We were on the up grade, four miles from Independence. All of a sudden the train came to a stop; we heard loud voices and pistol-shots and saw lanterns flashing; we knew the train robbers were on us; Hazelbaker ran back into the train and warned the passengers; they were all looking out of the windows, till the robbers ordered them to pull in their heads and keep quiet. The robbers had stopped the train by putting an obstruction on the rails and signaling; I am sure there were a dozen of them, although some of the passengers place the number at sixteen. Everybody was panic-stricken and helpless. I ran out of the car, and found men guarding the engineer and fireman. They were poorly masked, but were all armed with Henry rifles. They were swearing loudly, and shooting at random. Some of them passed into the mail-car, but didn't touch anything. Express Messenger Fox in the mean time had barricaded the express-car. They climbed upon the run-around and began to shoot. They then broke into the car and knocked Fox down by a violent blow on the head. They robbed the safe of everything. I ran back into the smoking-car and hid most of my money. The robbers came in and ordered me to lie down. I did so. They shoved a gun to my head, and told me to fork over. I said my money was under the cushion. They told me to get it, and I got it in a hurry, you can bet. They then went back to the other cars and made a wholesale robbery of money, watches and jewelry. Some of the passengers secreted their money, but a great majority lost all. The ladies were compelled to sit down on the floor, and some had their ear-rings taken from their ears, and many lost all their jewelry. One man lost $450. In the mean time a freight train was coming up behind us, and Burton, the brakeman, ran down the cut with a storm of bullets after him, stopped the train, and probably saved many lives. After the cars were gone through, the robbers jumped off and struck for the timber, where their horses were. The men in front helped the train men roll off the obstruction, and then joined their companions. I should say we stood still half an hour.'

Brakeman Burton said: 'The freight was just behind us, and I heard it coming up. I jumped off and ran with my lantern down the track. They commenced shooting at me. The bullets whistled all around me and struck the rails and stones. They must have fired twenty-five shots. The engineer said: "For God's sake don't shoot the boy; he is saving the lives of the people!" Then one of them threw up his arms and cried: 'Stop shooting!' I rolled into the cut and waved my lantern. The train was stopped only a car length off. When I came back the robbers said: 'Have you lost anything?' I answered, 'fifty cents.' He gave me $1.50 for interest. Then I heard one of the robbers say to the engineer: 'Choppy Foote, you're too good a man to keep up this business, here's $3 to buy a drink in the morning, and drink it for Jesse James. I warn you you'll be killed if you don't leave this road. We are going to tear up and burst the Alton and Rock Island Roads, for they have been offering rewards for us. We've no grudge against the Pullmans, and we will switch off their cars and burn all the rest. I am the man who killed Westlake at Winston. He was too smart, and drew a revolver.'

Burton did not believe it was Jesse James or any of his gang. They all acted green at the business, and he thought they were men living in the vicinity. They all seem quite young,and made no attempt to disguise their voices. The passengers tell substantially the same story as the above.

THE gold mines of Georgia are again coming prominently before the public. Many years ago, they were worked, but in a very imperfect and careless way. The discoveries of gold in California drew public attention to that quarter, and in the excitement of working those wonderful mines, the mines of Georgia were abandoned, and almost forgotten. Then, too, the war had the effect to keep the attention of miners and others away from the Georgia gold fields. But now that the industries of the south are once more awakening, people are beginning to prospect in the old mines for the precious metal once more. Capitalists have begun to give the subject their attention. New machinery is taking the place of the old system of hand labor. The mud at the bottom of the Chestatee and Chattahoochee rivers, is being dredged up and washed, and yields a sufficient amount of gold dust to make it a very profitable investment. Many believe there are still better deposits in the hills in which these streams have their source.

—Ever since the Butler reunion, Weamer, of the Record, has been in a delicate condition. No amount of petting from the few who saw brilliant military genius in his conduct of the sham battle, seems to be able to compensate for the nearly unanimous ridicule it received. Like a caged animal poked with a hot rod, he snarls at everybody. Last week he called the Edgerton Herald a "dispepsd runt," and followed this with expressions and allusions too disgusting to reproduce. His remarks about the COURIER are no no less charactistic of the man's mental caliber. If he thinks to compel us to fall in love with his attenuated little sham battle by flinging at us or our employes such classic terms as "drunken louse, "low blackguard" or "notorious liar," he will make another failure. And then it don't look well for great moral reformers to get mad and talk that way.

—Mr. C. D. Hildebrand, the reformed man, will give a free lecture on "Prison Life" next Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, at Ensley's hall. Mr. Hildebrand has acquired quite a reputation for his life-like delineations of prison scenes and prison usage. He has been incarcerated in twenty differents prisons in different parts of the world, and, of course, understands his subject. His lecture is illustrated by paintings. The lecture Friday night will be free.

—The Press speaks of a contemporary that claims to have the most local reading. That means us, of course. But just why Brother B. should complain of our failure to publish the same item he did and on the same day, passes our understanding. Our note was published August 25, and that in the Press September 1. We can't see that it would have helped the matter, if the COURIER had waited a week until the Press got ready.

THERE was a fatal accident on the B. & O. road last week, in West Virginia. The Chicago express was going west at a high rate of speed trying to make up lost time, when in rounding a curve, it ran full tilt into the passenger car of the accommodation train going the same way. Many were injured and one or two killed.

THREE of the doctors, who have been attending at the white house, Barnes, Reyburn and Hamilton, were discharged when the president was fairly settled at Long Branch. This was at the request of the president, who thought they were not all needed. Mrs. Edison, the nurse was also discharged.

DESTRUCTIVE forest fires have been raging in Sanilac and Huron counties, Mich., during the last ten days. These counties lie along Lake Huron, between Port Huron and Saginaw bay.

THE harvest in England has been damaged by heavy rains, so that some difficulty is experienced in harvesting it, as well as the evil of a short crop.

MR. WALTER, proprietor of the London Times, arrived in this country last week. He will take a trip through the country.

GEN. A. E. Burnside, U. S. Senator from R. I., died at Providence day before yesterday.

Waterloo.

Clerk Baxter and wife were in town Sunday.

Miss Lillie Shoner is in Toledo visiting friends.

Mrs. Capt. Cutter is in Michigan visiting her mother.

J. B. Bowers went to Logansport last week, on business.

Mrs Ax has the most flowers of any one in town this year.

Mrs. Lockhart has returned from her visit to Mansfield, Ohio.

Brown Clark has been home on a visit for a few days past.

Some of our young people went to Pleasant Lake Friday evening.

D. Y. Husselman is putting down a new sidewalk in front of his property.

J. A. Boozer went to Warsaw Monday, in the agricultural implement interest.

A. O. Jackman was clerking at Haines' the other evening. Looked natural.

Many of our citizens are getting deeply interested in the life insurance business.

Miss Hattie Smith and Miss Lydia North attended examination at Auburn Saturday.

They are shutting up the vacant lot between the Holly place and Archie Sinclair's.

Miss Fanny Clark was visiting at the residence of Mr. Cowen, near Angola last week.

J. J. Lightner has a job at Petoskey, Mich., and expects to leave for that place soon.

The Lake Shore will run a cheap excursion to the Chicago fair on Saturday, Sept. 17.

Mrs. Spencer and her little granddaughter, Mabel Shull, are in Ohio visiting relatives.

Mrs. J. Beck and Mrs. Frank Mergy took a trip to Fort Wayne, returning Monday evening.

J. D. Kelley took his daughters and neice to the Academy last week, to attend school there.

Miss Frankie Clark, who taught school here some years ago, is now in the far west, Colorado.

Sam Beck is still in the fruit trade. He now employs several hands. Business must be booming.

H. T. Smith has gone to Iowa, to get things in shape at his new home. He will move next month.

J. R. Duncan is ailing. You may know something is wrong, when he goes at a gait less than 2:12½.

Mrs. Robert Patterson is still a sufferer with hay fever. This complaint is getting too common to be agreeable.

Ferg. Kimsey, Mrs. J. M. Kimsey and daughter, Lola, went to Toledo yesterday, to look at the Tri-State fair.

Mrs. Chamberlain and her daughter, Nettie, were visiting in Jackson township last week, at the residence of Levi Jackson.

Charley Lacey, who has been at Indianapolis for some time, will go to Oberlin, Ohio, this week, to attend school there.

Tramps are getting plenty. Nearly every morning several may be seen sunning themselves near the railroad track at the target.

F. W. Willis and General Blair have plenty of potatoes of their own. And yet they don't refuse to speak to their poor neighbors.

Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson and daughter Hattie, returned from their visit to Orland last Saturday, after a pleasant two week's visit.

Newt. Hall is back for a few days. He has been stopping in Bryan, Ohio, working at his trade, but is now just over a severe illness.

The public school begins next Monday. Many of the pupils of the Normal school will remain and attend through the fall term.

It is claimed that some one broke into Phillip Kennedy's house, while they were at church last Sunday, and stole a small sum of money.

Several loads of our people went to Pleasant Lake Sunday, to attend the colored camp meeting. Peripatetic religion is getting popular

Mr. and Mrs Segner have a nice garden, if it is a small one. They have a nice bed of celery, which they are raising for their own use.

Will Getts says he got near enough to Bennett to see him reading one of the bills, in which a reward was offered for Bennett's arrest, dead or alive.

Mrs. T. R. Dickinson, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting her relatives in this place this week. She will meet a hearty welcome among her old friends.

Mrs. Allie Johnson, after spending a few weeks, visiting relatives in town, has returned to the home of her mother, Mrs. L. M. Ensley, in Smithfield.

The Lake Shore road runs an extra train to Toledo this week, to accommodate those who visit the Toledo fair. It passes Waterloo about half past six each morning.

J. D. McAnally is busy making his patent tug fastener. His attachments are a great improvement to harness fastenings. Those who have use for harness, ought to see them.

Mrs. Frank Kennedy, the popular dressmaker, is already nearly overrun with orders. She says, that work is coming in, unusually early, and in greater quantities than ever before.

L. A. Caro and wife have set up housekeeping for themselves, and are happy and contented. Mr. C. has abandoned the commercial business for a time, and will assist Sam Beck in the produce trade.

Mrs. O. T. Clark was out riding for a short time the other day. This is the first time she has been able to take a ride since her long illness. We hope soon to be able to congratulate her on a full recovery.

Slocum and Wirts, of Angola, had over two hundred head of cattle, partly young stock, in John Leas' field on the east side of Uniontown, the first of the week. They were awaiting shipment, and will be about five car loads. They go to Iowa.

Ike Mannheimer will take charge of the second floor in Kahn's store, and sell clothing to his numerous friends, by the piece, suit, wagon load or by the ton, just as it suits them. With that stock of goods, Ike is prepared for any one that comes.

R. M. Lockhart returned Monday. He is now very busy, not only with his lumber business, but in working up the interests of the state fair. His duties at Indianapolis will compel him to go there soon, and remain a greater part of the time, until the fair is over.

J. N. McBride went to St. Joe Tuesday, in the interest of J. A. Boozer. He is taking a lay off in the threshing business just now, as people are busy seeding, and besides wheat is nearly all threshed. After seeding is over, he will resume work, but mainly in hulling clover. He thinks clover seed will be a good crop this year.

The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.—[New Covenant.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—There will be special examinations for teachers as follows: At Auburn, Saturday, September 10, and at Waterloo, Saturday, September 17, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

August 30, 1881. 3t.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, executor of the will of Thomas Enterline, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, Sept. 26, 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersiged has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Peter B. Lanning, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Sept. 1-3t. SARAH LANNING, adm'r.

GET READY.

New Goods Coming!

ISAAC OCHS' STORE!

WILL BE FILLED

IN A FEW DAYS!

KEEP IT IN MIND.

Popular, Progressive Energetic.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

DRY GOODS

AND CARPET

ESTABLISHMENT!

46 AND 48 CALHOUN STREET,

Ft. WAYNE, INDIANA.

The largest house of its kind in Northern Indiana and equal in quality of goods, variety and assortment of styles, and uniform low prices to all retail houses.

GIVE US A CALL!

ROOT & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

--at--

J. KAHN & CO'S.

Larger stock than ever before at

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY!

—:o:—

Call and see them before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

—:o:—

10,000 BUSHELS

of prime

Mammoth Clover Seed Wanted,

at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

Call and see us before you sell.

J. KAHN & CO.

THE "NEWSTAR" $15 SUIT.

CUSTOM MADE. CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOISERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

CLOTHING HUMMERS. FORT WAYNE

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

—:o:—

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES, TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS, CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

To which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

—On Friday evening of last week, L. Hartel came to town and proceeded at once to get drunk. About supper time he encountered Billy Little, who, by-the-way, had also "histed in some steam," and the meeting ended by Billy smashing his proboscis for him. A warrant was procured and Billy was arrested. On Saturday the case came up for trial before Justice Ober and a jury of twelve good and lawful men. A trial was had and the jury retired, in charge of Constable Porter. One man on the jury thought that Billy was guilty, but the other eleven were contrary, and said he was not guilty. Ballot after ballot was had, but still the eleven voted not guilty. About this time the constable got hungry, and, leaving the key in the door of their room, started in pursuit of something to eat. After he had gone, a boy outside was requested to turn the key for them, which he did. The jury was now master of the situation, and when one got hungry he would go and eat; if he wanted his mail he would go after it; if he wanted a "snifter" he would go and get one, etc.; but it was necessary that the jury agree. So some of the balky eleven practiced a little politics on the man who disagreed, by slipping out his ticket of "guilty" and slipping a "not guilty" one in its place. When the votes were counted out, behold the twelve men appeared to have been of one mind, and the foreman was about to proceed to sign a verdict of "not guilty," when a juror objected, and said: "By thunder there was some 'hocus pocus' about that thing." And he accused the foreman of stealing his ballot out of the hat. The foreman knew nothing about the trick that had been played, and, of course, "got his back up," and insisted that the matter was all right, so far as he knew. Some loud talk was engaged in, and two of the jurors came near fighting. Finally the court was sent for, and the jury was all in except four—these were soon hunted up and all were discharged, and Billy was permitted to go hence without day.

—On the first page of this paper, is an article giving a description of how Mr. Dalrymple runs his large farm. It is hardly in accordance with the facts to call it a farm, as we judge by reading the article that it must make a very large township. More men are employed than at any one enterprise in our Hoosier state; and he has more self-binding reapers on this farm than all the agricultural men in this county have in stock. It should be read by every subscriber of the COURIER.

—One night last week, Erve Scott heard a noise on the stair-way leading to his sleeping apartment, and after asking several times, "Is that you, Tom?" and receiving no reply, he slipped a nail over the door latch so as not to give entrance into the room. About half-past ten, Tom came home and occupied his bed in the lower room. Just as he was dozing off, with little angels hovering o'er his brow, he heard some one coming down stairs, and thinking it was Erve, paid no attention to the matter, and not until the next morning did either of them know any better. It was probably a tramp.

—Wm. Groscop was taken before the squire and fined $10 last Monday, for selling liquor to parties who were intoxicated. The deputy prosecutor is making huge efforts to get his share of the laborer's wages.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The following is corrected every Wednesday evening by I. Ochs: Wheat, $1.40; Oats, 40c; Cloverseed, $[illegible] @ $[illegible]; Flaxseed, $1; Buter, 15c; Eggs, 15.

—Constable Porter. "Not I."

—Pay day on the Wabash to-day.

—Charley Pommert has a new sign.

—We are now publishing a market report.

—Hay is worth $20 a ton at Fort Wayne.

—Charley Smith is the only constable in town.

—The ice men say that their supply will not hold out.

—The attendance at school was not very large this week.

—Some horse buyers shipped a lot of horses on Tuesday.

—For any kind of dry goods, call on Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—The Fort Wayne News has enlarged—the margin of the paper.

—No person wants straw spelled backward on the end of his nose.

—John Treesh is managing the meat market in the absence of S. U. Tarney.

—Men from Fort Wayne are buying and shipping old iron from this place.

—Have you got the snuffles? If not, get them at once; they are all the go.

—A new awning has been placed in front of Charley Pommert's barber shop.

—Billy Edgington is again in his old quarters. The boys call him Bill Zook.

—The ditches along Main street are completed and the street also much improved.

—A small fire in our office several mornings this week made things quite comfortable.

—The COURIER boys are under obligations to Esquire Teeters for a nice lot of apples.

—LaOtta is the only temperance village in the county. Nothing but lemonade is sold there.

—D. D. Snyder has put down a nice patent stone walk from the street to his new residence.

—For ladies' fine coats, cloaks, etc., call on Schaab, Beugnot & Co. They guarantee satisfaction.

—Isaac Ochs shipped the first car load of cloverseed that was shipped out of the county this year.

—Our job rooms are crowded with work this week—getting out the court docket and other small jobs.

—Jacob Moughler, living one mile and a half south of Butler, is prepared to make cider and boil jell.

—The Lagrange county fair is September 21, 22 and 23. Address,

J. J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

—If a man's hair offends him let him cut it off. He need not have his head shingled, though, unless it leaks.

—We hear it said that Messrs. Clark & Askew do the best clover seed cleaning of any threshers in this part of the county.

—Prosecutor Adams has appointed P. V. Hoffman deputy for this county. The new official is waking up some of the boys.

—While playing catch on the Eel River grounds, young Fox got struck on the head, and the bawl came out of his mouth.

—A small gang of Gipsies passed through town Tuesday. Frank Strebe knows more of them than any other man in town.

—The Michigan sufferers will come in for their benefit now. We should all do the best we can for these unfortunate people.

—The noble red man parts his hair in the middle, but then he has been visited at various times by the British aristocracy.

—Billy Edgington was attacked by a Wolf last week, but the animal was drunk, and did more barking than anything else.

—Constable Porter was arrested for contempt of court, but we learn the matter has been dropped. He has resigned his office.

—A letter from Billy Ryan says that he is at North Manchester, and will engage himself to the construction train on the Wabash.

—A fight in the jury room, when at the same time they were striving to make a young fellow pay a fine for fighting on the streets.

—Mr. H. O. Sanborn has moved the old D. D. Snyder residence to his lot on Van Buren street, and will soon occupy it as a residence.

MARRIED.—At his residence, in Auburn, on Thursday, September 9, 1881, by Rev. W. L. Meese. Mr. John F. Reed to Miss Mary A. Myers.

—Jacob Miller, one of the pioneers of DeKalb county, died at his home last Friday. He settled in this county in 1834. Deceased was nearly sixty-nine years old. His remains were interred in Cedar Creek cemetery, near Stoner's mill.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has been east this week, attending the fall openings of the leading millinery establishments. She will return with a choice selection of goods Saturday.

—One of the homeward bound Chinese students said to a San Francisco reporter, "American boarding houses too much hash." It will doubtless be quite a comfort when he gets home where rats are barbecued whole.

—We have heard a good deal of complaint from the citizens of the south-east part of town, that too many dead animals and other offal are left in that locality without being buried by those who should do so. Will somebody spur them up a little?

—Wm. Snyder, of our town, had a serious accident about four miles on this side of Ft. Wayne, on Tuesday evening of this week, by some parties running horses, and coming up in the rear, tipped his buggy over and threw out the occupants, bruising up himself and wife considerably.

—We are sorry that our people do not take more interest in a good show performance. Dr. Arnold, who was billed to show at Ensley's hall one night last week, did not have a dozen in the audience. We have been told that he gives a most pleasing performance, and upon the second night at Angola he had a sixty dollar house.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, September 12: Mrs. Ostrin Boellot, Mr. J. L. Deil, Mrs. Ettie Brantley, Mr. W. H. Eastman, E. A. George, Wm. Krohn, Fred. Morr, Aaron Nickerson, Mrs. Van Portor, E. J. Rickards, George L. Rowe and Henry Water.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—The Record says: "Butler has several times the advantage of railroad competition over the other towns of the county." We are always glad to hear of the prosperity of Butler, but will submit the following facts: Butler has two railroads, Waterloo two and Auburn three. Now, the new arithmetic, by Wesmer, must contain the following three proportions:

(a) 2 equals 2.
(b) 2 is several times greater than 2.
(c) 2 is several times greater than 3.

—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a pass to the Steuben county fair, to be held at Angola, Indiana, October 11, 12, 13 and 14. The Steuben county fair has always been under good management, and parties attending the fair may rest assured that they will be shown every courtesy to which they are entitled, by the officers of the association and the citizens of Angola generally. For premium lists, etc., address,

B. F. DAWSON, Sec'y.
Angola, Ind.

—The Lynchburg Virginian describes an ingenious trap devised by a Virginia farmer to capture sheep-killing dogs. Having suffered severely from the depredations of dogs upon his sheep fold, he built around a number of sheep that dogs had killed, an inclosure of rails twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, the sides of the trap sloping inward until an opening was left about five feet square. Any dog could easily climb such a sloping fence and enter the pen, but not even a grey-hound could jump out of it. In three nights the farmer captured forty-six dogs, including fifteen or twenty, that had never been seen before in that neighborhood.

—Now, as the school days have come, and the young, as well as the old, read the COURIER, we will publish an old story for the benefit of the little fellows who have not had the experience in the world that we have.

We once knew a little boy who would not go to school. He monkeyed around town peddling bills for the shows, ringing bells for auctions, etc., anything under the shining sun to stay out of school. Well, he didn't amount to much as a scholar, but he could swear just like a grown person, chew dog-leg tobacco and lie like a stump speaker. There was a great and good man living in the same town who had gone to school when he was young, had been corporal in the militia, assistant secretary in a church choir, wore a plug hat and wanted to go to the legislature. Among his other vast possessions he owned a mule. As he (the mule, not the man) was rather light behind, and it was dangerous within a radius of forty feet from his heels, the statesman posted a sign, reading:

"BEWAIR THE MUEL."

People who had been to school, read the sign and "bewaired," but this bad boy couldn't read it, and he walked up as brave as a lion and took a good look at the animal. The sleepy mule glanced out of the corner of his north eye, and in two seconds the bad boy went through the roof and away up among the twinkling stars, until he could look down on the shining spires of the New Jerusalem. A part of him lit over in the next county and a part of him is going yet. His grief-stricken parents couldn't gather up enough to hold an inquest over, and it all happened because this bad boy didn't go to school.

Boys, remember, and when you start for school go there, and you may be wise and great, and sometime will be president of the day on the Fourth of July, or may be a lieutenant-governor.

Bennett Captured.

Bennett, the man who shot the marshal of Montpelier, in Williams county, Ohio, and whom the officers have been after for a week past, was arrested near Metz, in Steuben county, last Saturday. He was taken by Henry Aldrich and F. B. VanAuken, who had been so long principal of the schools in Waterloo. Mr. Aldrich overtook the fellow on the road to Metz, and, believing he knew him, asked him to ride. After some hesitation, Bennett consented, and the two rode along together chatting very socially. Coming to VanAuken's place, Aldrich made an excuse to go into the house, saying he wished to see Mr. V. about getting some cattle. Bennett remained in the buggy holding the lines. The two men soon came out of the house and down to the road, apparently engaged in a cattle trade. After talking long enough to satisfy them that they had the right man, they suddenly siezed him, and after a hard struggle, disarmed and bound him. They took him to Angola, and then to Bryan, Ohio, on a requisition from the Ohio authorities. The capture was well planned, and was carried out with a skill and coolness that do the captors great credit. It will not be a bad thing financially, either, as a reward of $500 had been offered for Bennett's arrest, dead or alive.

Baltimore Oriole.

This unique festival, which takes place at Baltimore, October 10, 11 and 12, is a new feature in the way of grotesque amusements. While it resembles the Mardi Gras of Memphis and New Orleans, it is at the same time free from many of the objectionable features of the latter. Great expense and pains have been taken to make the pageant a grand one. There will be a monster parade in the day-time, a novel feature of which will be the use of huge platform cars running on the tracks of the city railways, carrying thousands of maskers through the principal streets. At night the city will be illuminated by calcium and electric lights. The B. & O. gives half fare from all its regular stations, good for ten days to all who wish to see this splendid pageant.

Obituary.

Israel Shearer was born in Fayette county, Penn., March 10, 1822. When sixteen years old he removed to Ashland county, Ohio. At the age of 22 he was married to Miss Harriet Zimmerman, and in the fall of 1851, he came to this county and settled in the woods on the farm on which he resided at the time of his death. Mr. Shearer was married twice, his first wife died Oct. 1, 1862. She was the mother of eleven children, six of whom survive her, December 25, 1866, Mr. Shearer was joined in marriage to Martha Wilson, who with two children survives him. He was a kind husband and father, and a good citizen. He was afflicted with the disease which caused his death, for four years. His death occurred Sept. 9, 1881. His age was 59 years 5 months and 29 days.

Excursions to State Fair.

R. M. Lockhart, president of the State Board of Agriculture, informs us that it is his intention to run excursion trains on the Wabash road to Indianapolis during the week of the state fair. He thinks the round trip will be about $3.00. Due notice will be given, if the arrangement is made.

—The description of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline by a school boy is good. He said big, bigger, biggest, and pa got it for fifty cents.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have just received an immense stock of fall and winter clothing, which they will sell at prices to suit the times.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf.

—Mr. Clark was anxious for his jury fees, but he got left. When he had a hold on that Shilling he should have stuck to it and been satisfied.

—We met Dr. Kester, of Cedar Creek, on the train yesterday. He says his business is good. We are glad he is succeeding, as the Dr. is a very worthy man.

—Dr. Marshall's Bromoline cures billiousness, constipation, female weakness and all blood and liver complaints. Big bottles, fifty cents. Druggists keep it.

—We unintentionally omitted last week to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary pass to the fair at Waterloo. Thanks, gentlemen, we will try to be there.

—A friendly practice game of ball between our boys and the boys at the Junction, played at the latter place, resulted in a score of thirty to twenty-six in favor of our boys.

—Since the new road is opened to Detroit, parties who wish to see that city can leave here at 7:33 on Sunday morning, spend three hours in Detroit and return the same evening.

—J. S. Boots left a basket of nice grapes with us yesterday, and, somehow, the boys all knew just what to do with them. Mr. B. is the leading grape grower of this county, and has the finest variety we ever saw.

—The DeKalb County Bible Society will hold its annual meeting in the Baptist church on Sunday evening, Sept. 18. Rev. E. S. Gillette, of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver the address. All are cordially invited.

J. B. CASEBEER, Sec'y.

Personal Gossip.

Bruce Kinmont is home.

Sim. Tarney is at Toledo.

H. C. Bell will be at home to-morrow.

Dr. Bolan, of Butler, was in town Monday.

Geo. A. Barton, of New Era, called Tuesday.

Chris. Baker will go to Mt. Clemens again next week.

Van B. Shouf, of Bryan, Ohio, called on us Saturday.

Sol. Barney, of Spencerville, was on the streets Monday.

Mr. Lewis, living near Newville, was in town over Sunday.

H. H. Stamets, late of the Junction hotel, was in town Monday.

Geo. Updyke, of Arizona, is in town stopping with Hank Little.

Mrs. H. Basheller and son are visiting relatives at West Unity, O.

P. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Bryan, Ohio, was in town Tuesday.

D. P. Hale will remove to Sioux City in October, if the Press is willing.

Mrs. M. F. Long will leave for Kendallville, Saturday, and remain several days.

B. F. Dawson, W. G. Croxton and prosecutor Adams, of Angola, were in town Tuesday.

Daniel Kepler, of Smithfield, was the first man on Monday morning to chip in for the COURIER.

W. L. Church, agent for the old reliable tobacco house of C. K. Barker & Co., was in town last week.

D. S. Cochran was home on a sick furlough last week. He went back to Fostoria, Ohio, last Monday.

Hon. L. D. Britton, Corunna, was on the streets Friday. Also J. D. Williamson, of the same place.

Dave Snyder and family are stopping at the Swineford until their new residence is ready for occupancy.

S. W. Ralston started for Iowa last Tuesday whither he has gone in company with his brother, James, to visit friends.

Miss Priscilla Coder and Miss Laura Shutt called on us Tuesday. Miss Coder is teaching in the public school of this place.

Miss Rallie Crane, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday. There must be some one here that Rallie is acquainted with. Frankie Ryan, for instance.

Old Mrs. Smalley is lying at the residence of Jacob Bishop, in Butler township, quite ill. She had a stroke of paralysis and her life is despaired of.

S. H. Snyder, has returned from his extended visit to Doylestown, Ohio. He starts for Ann Arbor soon to resume his studies at the university.

Mrs. Biglow is lying very low with consumption and is not expected to survive but a short time. Her sons, who live in Michigan, were sent for this week.

Frank Dills writes home from Brainerd, Minn., that he is doing nicely, but don't like the country very well and has no great love for the noble red men around there.

James Ralston, of Richland county Ohio, brother of S. W. Ralston, of this place, has been visiting here this week. He is almost 83 years old and has voted in Richland county for the last 62 years without missing an election and never failed to vote the democratic ticket.

—The concert given this week under the management of Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Kane, was quite a nice entertainment, and largely patronized. The scenery was beautiful, while the actors acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. We will give a few notes which came under the observation of a COURIER reporter:

Geo. Staley and Conny Little acted as sextons and seated the "thirty cent" part of the audience.

Cal. Houser walked up and down the isle with an overcoat on and made the audience shiver.

Dr. Allen, jr., sold the tickets and kept up a continual smile while gazing upon the shining lucre.

The hall was lighted with the brilliancy of a "pon shop," that was on its last legs.

Sam. Puff was'nt there and the merry laugh of the audience had no variations.

Jenk Eldridge was "curtain puller" but he neglected to grease himself before the show began and the curtain acted very stubbernly.

The solo sang by Mrs. Kane was well received.

Mr. Kane can not walk off in the singing line any too well.

The grand marches dryads, etc., were altogether too lengthy.

Mary Sprott, Nellie Potter, Eliza Stahl and several others made a nice appearance on the stage.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

Old Settlers at the Fair.

MESSRS EDITORS: At the last old settler's meeting, the officers of the Northeastern Agricultural Association, extended an invitation to all old settlers in the county to attend one day of their fair, to be held at Waterloo, commencing Oct. 3, 1881. That the old settlers, that is, those who were residents of DeKalb county on January 1, 1840 and still are residents of DeKalb county, would be admitted free, on Oct. 4, '81, upon the certificate of the secretary of the old settler's association. Certificates are now ready to be delivered on request by me, up to and including Oct. 1, 1881. On Oct. 3 and 4, such certificates can only be had of John Butt esq., of Waterloo, who has kindly consented to act on those days as my special deputy, at his hotel during the fair, and will issue certificates to those entitled. A register of each applicant will be made, giving name, age and date of settlement in the county. Those not personally acquainted with Mr. Butt or myself when they apply for certificates, will bring some person, who will vouch for them. It is hoped that all old settlers, who can, will accept and enjoy the generous invitation extended to them by the officers of the fair. W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

[Other papers in the county please copy the above.]

—Frank Strebe traded horses with the gypsies Monday. They changed harnesses and Frank bridled and placed the collar on his new steed. Bill Sthair slapped his right hand on his left knee and began laughing. But we digress. Frank pulled the thills on each side of the horse and—Tom. Sommers began "hollering" "Whoa, Blaze!" and Alf. Carter crawled in the bung-hole of a beer keg to hide himself. But again we digress. When the thills were in their proper place there was no harness on the horse, and some said that Frank was excited. He finally reached the Baptist church where the bell tolled. Night came on and we "got." Frank will follow horse swapping in the future, and those wishing to deal with him are hereby notified to call at his residence, at the north end of Van Buren street. Office hours from daylight A. M. to bed time P. M.

Spencerville.

Mrs. Susie Kinsey is ill.

Mrs. Gilford is convalescing.

Rev. Kelso was ill last week.

Mr. Fletcher is slowly improving.

Miss Beckie Keister has returned.

Mrs. J. Rhodes is on the sick list.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have returned.

"New goods at the millinery store."

Cecil Rhodes was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Spitler returned Friday.

J. C. Henry, of Auburn, was in town Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Tyndall spent Friday at Maysville.

Mr. Kinsey has started a branch furniture store at St. Joe.

The latest styles in hats and trimmings at the millinery store.

The social was well attended at Dr. Houghton's last Friday evening.

Miss Ella Kelso, accompanied by Miss Alice McKay, went to Ft. Wayne Wednesday.

Mrs. P. Bishop, accompanied by her son Ed., attended the wedding of Miss Flora Bittenger, of Fort Wayne, last Thursday.

The band boys have new suits, which were donned for the first time Saturday, as they were in attendance at the picnic near Maysville.

Wasn't Gusto, of St. Joe, "a little off," (so to speak) last week, in his remark in regard to your correspondent? The Republican contributor is the one with whom his tirade may find a resting place. Be sure you are right next time, Gusto.

St Joe Items.

Wm. Leighty returned Sunday.

Mort Olds was at the Butler show.

Alex. Donaldson showed up Saturday.

Day Mort did not go to the show. No, no.

Mrs. J. A. Reed has gone to Pennsylvania.

Elias Bell made his appearance Saturday.

Our market quotes about the same as Auburn.

Barney Bros. shipped their first batch of clover seed Monday.

August Kinsey, of Spencerville, has a branch furniture store here.

Henry Maxwell and wife will go east in a few days for a short visit.

Will Bleeks makes frequent visits to Hicksville. He says he has a sister living there. Somebody else has a sister living there also.

We understand that the Hicksville people have named one of their hotels (a small one) after one of our citizens—The Fales House.

We have the roll completed and shall publish soon the names of some of the smart ones who frequent the saloons on Sunday. It is astonishing how many there are in this vicinity who cannot do without their beer on Sunday. My name is W.

A Word to the Public.

John Zook wishes to announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that he has refitted the Seventh street barber shop. He has put in new chairs, and has taken great pains in refitting his place, and will guarantee satisfaction. Billy Edgington will be in his employ. Give the new shop a call when you want a clean shave or a neat job of hair cutting. JOHN ZOOK.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

GENTS,—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever. W. H. WELLER. 3w.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 15, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE president, at latest accounts, was slowly improving. He sat in a reclining chair about half an hour Tuesday.

ANOTHER bold train robbery was perpetrated last Wednesday night on the Chicago and Alton road, at Blue Cut, near Glendale, Mo., and not more than two miles from the scene of the great train robbery of Oct. 8, 1879. It is believed to be done by a gang of men living near the place, and not as some have thought by the noted James brothers. The following account of the affair is by the engineer of the train: "Between three and four miles east of Independence is a deep cut, over which the Missouri Pacific track crosses the Chicago and Alton, and it was just before entering the deepest part of this cut that I saw a pile of stones, probably five feet high, on the top of which was a stick to which was attached a red flag, and behind the whole stood the leader of the robbers. Of course I stopped. I was then approached by four of the gang, besides the leader, who said: 'Step down off that engine, and do as I tell you, or I will kill you.' He then told me to get the coal pick, which I did after some parleying, but as a revolver was pointed at my head I couldn't refuse to obey. They then marched me and John Steading, the fireman, to the express car, and told me to break the door down, which I did. Messenger Fox had hidden in the weeds by the roadside, but they swore they would kill me if he didn't come out, and so I called for him, and he entered the car with two of the robbers, who forced him to open the safe and pour the contents into a sack. They were disappointed at not getting more booty, and knocked Fox down twice with the butt of a navy revolver, cutting his head in a fearful manner. They then marched us to the coaches, where they kept us covered with their revolvers while they robbed the passengers. After the last car was gone through, they marched us back to the engine, when the leader said, 'Now get back there; we will remove the stones. You have been a bully boy, and here is a little present for you, and he handed me two silver dollars. I told them I would remove the obstructions, and the entire gang skipped up over the embankment, and were out of sight in a twinkling. In going through the passengers each one was made to hold up his hands, and what was taken from them was put into a two-bushel sack, which was nearly full of watches, money and other valuables. They didn't take anything from me,'

Frank Lombard, the news agent of the train, made the following statement: 'I was sitting in the smoking-car talking with Conductor Jack Hazelbaker. We were on the up grade, four miles from Independence. All of a sudden the train came to a stop; we heard loud voices and pistol-shots and saw lanterns flashing; we knew the train robbers were on us; Hazelbaker ran back into the train and warned the passengers; they were all looking out of the windows, till the robbers ordered them to pull in their heads and keep quiet. The robbers had stopped the train by putting an obstruction on the rails and signaling; I am sure there were a dozen of them, although some of the passengers place the number at sixteen. Everybody was panic-stricken and helpless. I ran out of the car, and found men guarding the engineer and fireman. They were poorly masked, but were all armed with Henry rifles. They were swearing loudly, and shooting at random. Some of them passed into the mail-car, but didn't touch anything. Express Messenger Fox in the mean time had barricaded the express-car. They climbed upon the run-around and began to shoot. They then broke into the car and knocked Fox down by a violent blow on the head. They robbed the safe of everything. I ran back into the smoking-car and hid most of my money. The robbers came in and ordered me to lie down. I did so. They shoved a gun to my head, and told me to fork over. I said my money was under the cushion. They told me to get it, and I got it in a hurry, you can bet. They then went back to the other cars and made a wholesale robbery of money, watches and jewelry. Some of the passengers secreted their money, but a great majority lost all. The ladies were compelled to sit down on the floor, and some had their ear-rings taken from their ears, and many lost all their jewelry. One man lost $450. In the mean time a freight train was coming up behind us, and Burton, the brakeman, ran down the cut with a storm of bullets after him, stopped the train, and probably saved many lives. After the cars were gone through, the robbers jumped off and struck for the timber, where their horses were. The men in front helped the train men roll off the obstruction, and then joined their companions. I should say we stood still half an hour.'

Brakeman Burton said: 'The freight was just behind us, and I heard it coming up. I jumped off and ran with my lantern down the track. They commenced shooting at me. The bullets whistled all around me and struck the rails and stones. They must have fired twenty-five shots. The engineer said: "For God's sake don't shoot the boy; he is saving the lives of the people!" Then one of them threw up his arms and cried: 'Stop shooting!' I rolled into the cut and waved my lantern. The train was stopped only a car length off. When I came back the robbers said: 'Have you lost anything?' I answered, 'fifty cents.' He gave me $1.50 for interest. Then I heard one of the robbers say to the engineer: 'Choppy Foote, you're too good a man to keep up this business, here's $3 to buy a drink in the morning, and drink it for Jesse James. I warn you you'll be killed if you don't leave this road. We are going to tear up and burst the Alton and Rock Island Roads, for they have been offering rewards for us. We've no grudge against the Pullmans, and we will switch off their cars and burn all the rest. I am the man who killed Westlake at Winston. He was too smart, and drew a revolver.'

Burton did not believe it was Jesse James or any of his gang. They all acted green at the business, and he thought they were men living in the vicinity. They all seem quite young, and made no attempt to disguise their voices. The passengers tell substantially the same story as the above.

THE gold mines of Georgia are again coming prominently before the public. Many years ago, they were worked, but in a very imperfect and careless way. The discoveries of gold in California drew public attention to that quarter, and in the excitement of working those wonderful mines, the mines of Georgia were abandoned, and almost forgotten. Then, too, the war had the effect to keep the attention of miners and others away from the Georgia gold fields. But now that the industries of the south are once more awakening, people are beginning to prospect in the old mines for the precious metal once more. Capitalists have begun to give the subject their attention. New machinery is taking the place of the old system of hand labor. The mud at the bottom of the Chestatee and Chattahoochee rivers, is being dredged up and washed, and yields a sufficient amount of gold dust to make it a very profitable investment. Many believe there are still better deposits in the hills in which these streams have their source.

—Ever since the Butler reunion, Weamer, of the Record, has been in a delicate condition. No amount of petting from the few who saw brilliant military genius in his conduct of the sham battle, seems to be able to compensate for the nearly unanimous ridicule it received. Like a caged animal poked with a hot rod, he snarls at everybody. Last week he called the Edgerton Herald a "diaperad runt," and followed this with expressions and allusions too disgusting to reproduce His remarks about the COURIER are no no less charactistic of the man's mental caliber. If he thinks to compel us to fall in love with his attenuated little sham battle by flinging at us or our employes such classic terms as "drunken louse, "low blackguard" or "notorious liar," he will make another failure. And then it don't look well for great moral reformers to get mad and talk that way.

—Mr. C. D. Hildebrand, the reformed man, will give a free lecture on "Prison Life" next Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, at Ensley's hall. Mr. Hildebrand has acquired quite a reputation for his life-like delineations of prison scenes and prison usage. He has been incarcerated in twenty different prisons in different parts of the world, and, of course, understands his subject. His lecture is illustrated by paintings. The lecture Friday night will be free.

—The Press speaks of a contemporary that claims to have the most local reading. That means us, of course. But just why Brother B. should complain of our failure to publish the same item he did and on the same day, passes our understanding. Our note was published August 25, and that in the Press September 1. We can't see that it would have helped the matter, if the COURIER had waited a week until the Press got ready.

THERE was a fatal accident on the B. & O. road last week, in West Virginia. The Chicago express was going west at a high rate of speed trying to make up lost time, when in rounding a curve, it ran full tilt into the passenger car of the accommodation train going the same way. Many were injured and one or two killed.

THREE of the doctors, who have been attending at the white house, Barnes, Reyburn and Hamilton, were discharged when the president was fairly settled at Long Branch. This was at the request of the president, who thought they were not all needed. Mrs. Edison, the nurse was also discharged.

DESTRUCTIVE forest fires have been raging in Sanilac and Huron counties, Mich., during the last ten days. These counties lie along Lake Huron, between Port Huron and Saginaw bay.

THE harvest in England has been damaged by heavy rains, so that some difficulty is experienced in harvesting it, as well as the evil of a short crop.

MR. WALTER, proprietor of the London Times, arrived in this country last week. He will take a trip through the country.

GEN. A. E. Burnside, U. S. Senator from R. I., died at Providence day before yesterday.

Waterloo.

Clerk Baxter and wife were in town Sunday.

Miss Lillie Shoner is in Toledo visiting friends.

Mrs. Capt. Cutter is in Michigan visiting her mother.

J. B. Bowers went to Logansport last week, on business.

Mrs Ax has the most flowers of any one in town this year.

Mrs. Lockhart has returned from her visit to Mansfield, Ohio.

Brown Clark has been home on a visit for a few days past.

Some of our young people went to Pleasant Lake Friday evening.

D. Y. Husselman is putting down a new sidewalk in front of his property.

J. A. Boozer went to Warsaw Monday, in the agricultural implement interest.

A. C. Jackman was clerking at Haines' the other evening. Looked natural.

Many of our citizens are getting deeply interested in the life insurance business.

Miss Hattie Smith and Miss Lydia North attended examination at Auburn Saturday.

They are shutting up the vacant lot between the Holly place and Archie Sinclair's.

Miss Fanny Clark was visiting at the residence of Mr. Cowen, near Angola last week.

J. J. Lightner has a job at Petoskey, Mich., and expects to leave for that place soon.

The Lake Shore will run a cheap excursion to the Chicago fair on Saturday, Sept. 17.

Mrs. Spencer and her little granddaughter, Mabel Shull, are in Ohio visiting relatives.

Mrs. J. Beck and Mrs. Frank Mergy took a trip to Fort Wayne, returning Monday evening.

J. D. Kelley took his daughters and neice to the Academy last week, to attend school there.

Miss Frankie Clark, who taught school here some years ago, is now in the far west, Colorado.

Sam Beck is still in the fruit trade. He now employs several hands. Business must be booming.

H. T. Smith has gone to Iowa, to get things in shape at his new home. He will move next month.

J. R. Duncan is ailing. You may know something is wrong, when he goes at a gait less than 2:12½.

Mrs. Robert Patterson is still a sufferer with hay fever. This complaint is getting too common to be agreeable.

Ferg. Kimsey, Mrs. J. M. Kimsey and daughter, Lola, went to Toledo yesterday, to look at the Tri-State fair.

Mrs. Chamberlain and her daughter, Nettie, were visiting in Jackson township last week, at the residence of Levi Jackson.

Charley Lacey, who has been at Indianapolis for some time, will go to Oberlin, Ohio, this week, to attend school there.

Tramps are getting plenty. Nearly every morning several may be seen sunning themselves near the railroad track at the target.

F. W. Willis and General Blair have plenty of potatoes of their own. And yet they don't refuse to speak to their poor neighbors.

Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson and daughter Hattie, returned from their visit to Orland last Saturday, after a pleasant two week's visit.

Newt. Hall is back for a few days. He has been stopping in Bryan, Ohio, working at his trade, but is now just over a severe illness.

The public school begins next Monday. Many of the pupils of the Normal school will remain and attend through the fall term.

It is claimed that some one broke into Philip Kennedy's house, while they were at church last Sunday, and stole a small sum of money.

Several loads of our people went to Pleasant Lake Sunday, to attend the colored camp meeting. Peripatetic religion is getting popular

Mr. and Mrs Segner have a nice garden, if it is a small one. They have a nice bed of celery, which they are raising for their own use.

Will Getts says he got near enough to Bennett to see him reading one of the bills, in which a reward was offered for Bennett's arrest, dead or alive.

Mrs. T. R. Dickinson, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting her relatives in this place this week. She will meet a hearty welcome among her old friends.

Mrs. Allie Johnson, after spending a few weeks, visiting relatives in town, has returned to the home of her mother, Mrs. L. M. Ensley, in Smithfield.

The Lake Shore road runs an extra train to Toledo this week, to accommodate those who visit the Toledo fair. It passes Waterloo about half past six each morning.

J. D. McAnally is busy making his patent tug fastener. His attachments are a great improvement to harness fastenings. Those who have use for harness, ought to see them.

Mrs. Frank Kennedy, the popular dressmaker, is already nearly overrun with orders. She says, that work is coming in, unusually early, and in greater quantities than ever before.

L. A. Cato and wife have set up housekeeping for themselves, and are happy and contented. Mr. C. has abandoned the commercial business for a time, and will assist Sam Beck in the produce trade.

Mrs. O. T. Clark was out riding for a short time the other day. This is the first time she has been able to take a ride since her long illness. We hope soon to be able to congratulate her on a full recovery.

Slocum and Wirts, of Angola, had over two hundred head of cattle, partly young stock, in John Leas' field on the east side of Uniontown, the first of the week. They were awaiting shipment, and will be about five car loads. They go to Iowa.

Ike Mannheimer will take charge of the second floor in Kahn's store, and sell clothing to his numerous friends, by the piece, suit, wagon load or by the ton, just as it suits them. With that stock of goods, Ike is prepared for any one that comes.

R. M. Lockhart returned Monday. He is now very busy, not only with his lumber business, but in working up the interests of the state fair. His duties at Indianapolis will compel him to go there soon, and remain a greater part of the time, until the fair is over.

J. N. McBride went to St. Joe Tuesday, in the interest of J. A. Boozer. He is taking a lay off in the threshing business just now, as people are busy seeding, and besides wheat is nearly all threshed. After seeding is over, he will resume work, but mainly in hulling clover. He thinks clover seed will be a good crop this year.

The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.—[New Covenant.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—There will be special examinations for teachers as follows: At Auburn, Saturday, September 10, and at Waterloo, Saturday, September 17, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

August 30, 1881. 3t.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John McCurdy, executor of the will of Thomas Enterline, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, Sept. 26, 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersiged has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Peter B. Lanning, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Sept. 1-3t. SARAH LANNING, adm'r.

GET READY.

New Goods Coming!

ISAAC OCHS' STORE!

WILL BE FILLED

IN A FEW DAYS!

KEEP IT IN MIND.

Popular, Progressive Energetic.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

DRY GOODS

AND CARPET

ESTABLISHMENT!

46 AND 48 CALHOUN STREET,

Ft. WAYNE, INDIANA.

The largest house of its kind in Northern Indiana and equal in quality of goods, variety and assortment of styles, and uniform low prices to all retail houses.

GIVE US A CALL!

ROOT & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

--at--

J. KAHN & CO'S.

Larger stock than ever before at

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY!

--:o:--

Call and see them before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

--:o:--

10,000 BUSHELS

of prime

Mammoth Clover Seed Wanted,

at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

Call and see us before you sell.

J. KAHN & CO.

THE "NEWSTAR" $15 SUIT.

CUSTOM MADE. CUSTOM MADE.

We told you several days ago we had a surprise for you and here it is: 20 different patterns of most beautiful light and dark Cassimeres we have put aside for our $15 suit; and we honestly believe it is several grades higher than any suit in town for the money. We finish them just the same as higher price suits, in trimmings, linings, etc. We might tell you these were English, and sell them at $35, but we WILL tell the truth if we miss a sale; so we say that these are American Cassimeres.

How will they wear? Ah, that is another question, and we can spread ourselves in praising them, for they are good and no mistake. Drop in and see them.

The Furnishing Department

are busy as bees over the "NEW STAR," unlaundried $1.00 Shirt we have brought to your notice. Just think! Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply bosoms linen 2100 fine, in a $1.00 Shirt; but we don't lose money on them at that, if we don't make much, and you get a grand Shirt at a low price.

Don't forget the HOISERY, 20 cents per pair. Genuine British super stout.

What are we going to do with the train load of Hats? Give them away at one dollar apiece. Yes, a complete Spring outfit for $2,20, Hats and Socks, no spurs. Object no money.

SAM, PETE & MAX

CLOTHING HUMMERS, FORT WAYNE

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

—:o:—

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES, TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS, CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

To which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

—On Friday evening of last week, L. Hartel came to town and proceeded at once to get drunk. About supper time he encountered Billy Little, who, by-the-way, had also "histed in some steam," and the meeting ended by Billy smashing his proboscis for him. A warrant was procured and Billy was arrested. On Saturday the case came up for trial before Justice Ober and a jury of twelve good and lawful men. A trial was had and the jury retired, in charge of Constable Porter. One man on the jury thought that Billy was guilty, but the other eleven were contrary, and said he was not guilty. Ballot after ballot was had, but still the eleven voted not guilty. About this time the constable got hungry, and, leaving the key in the door of their room, started in pursuit of something to eat. After he had gone, a boy outside was requested to turn the key for them, which he did. The jury was now master of the situation, and when one got hungry he would go and eat; if he wanted his mail he would go after it; if he wanted a "snifter" he would go and get one, etc.; but it was necessary that the jury agree. So some of the balky eleven practiced a little politics on the man who disagreed, by slipping out his ticket of "guilty" and slipping a "not guilty" one in its place. When the votes were counted out, behold the twelve men appeared to have been of one mind, and the foreman was about to proceed to sign a verdict of "not guilty," when a juror objected, and said: "By thunder there was some 'hocus pocus' about that thing." And he accused the foreman of stealing his ballot out of the hat. The foreman knew nothing about the trick that had been played, and, of course, "got his back up," and insisted that the matter was all right, so far as he knew. Some loud talk was engaged in, and two of the jurors came near fighting. Finally the court was sent for, and the jury was all in except four—these were soon hunted up and all were discharged, and Billy was permitted to go hence without day.

—On the first page of this paper, is an article giving a description of how Mr. Dalrymple runs his large farm. It is hardly in accordance with the facts to call it a farm, as we judge by reading the article that it must make a very large township. More men are employed than at any one enterprise in our Hoosier state; and he has more self-binding reapers on this farm than all the agricultural men in this county have in stock. It should be read by every subscriber of the COURIER.

—One night last week, Erve Scott heard a noise on the stair-way leading to his sleeping apartment, and after asking several times, "Is that you, Tom?" and receiving no reply, he slipped a nail over the door latch so as not to give entrance into the room. About half-past ten, Tom came home and occupied his bed in the lower room. Just as he was dozing off, with little angels hovering o'er his brow, he heard some one coming down stairs, and thinking it was Erve, paid no attention to the matter, and not until the next morning did either of them know any better. It was probably a tramp.

—Wm. Groscop was taken before the squire and fined $10 last Monday, for selling liquor to parties who were intoxicated. The deputy prosecutor is making huge efforts to get his share of the laborer's wages.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The following is corrected every Wednesday evening by I. Ochs: Wheat, $1.40; Oats, 40c; Cloverseed, $5.50 @ $6.00; Flaxseed, $1; Buter, 15c; Eggs, 15.

—Constable Porter. "Not I."

—Pay day on the Wabash to-day.

—Charley Pommert has a new sign.

—We are now publishing a market report.

—Hay is worth $20 a ton at Fort Wayne.

—Charley Smith is the only constable in town.

—The ice men say that their supply will not hold out.

—The attendance at school was not very large this week.

—Some horse buyers shipped a lot of horses on Tuesday.

—For any kind of dry goods, call on Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—The Fort Wayne News has enlarged—the margin of the paper.

—No person wants straw spelled backward on the end of his nose.

—John Treesh is managing the meat market in the absence of S. U. Tarney.

—Men from Fort Wayne are buying and shipping old iron from this place.

—Have you got the snuffles? If not, get them at once; they are all the go.

—A new awning has been placed in front of Charley Pommert's barber shop.

—Billy Edgington is again in his old quarters. The boys call him Bill Zook.

—The ditches along Main street are completed and the street also much improved.

—A small fire in our office several mornings this week made things quite comfortable.

—The COURIER boys are under obligations to Esquire Teeters for a nice lot of apples.

—LaOtta is the only temperance village in the county. Nothing but lemonade is sold there.

—D. D. Snyder has put down a nice patent stone walk from the street to his new residence.

—For ladies' fine coats, cloaks, etc., call on Schaab, Beugnot & Co. They guarantee satisfaction.

—Isaac Ochs shipped the first car load of cloverseed that was shipped out of the county this year.

—Our job rooms are crowded with work this week—getting out the court docket and other "small jobs.

—Jacob Moughler, living one mile and a half south of Butler, is prepared to make cider and boil jell.

—The Lagrange county fair is September 21, 22 and 23. Address,

J. J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

—If a man's hair offends him let him cut it off. He need not have his head shingled, though, unless it leaks.

—We hear it said that Messrs. Clark & Askew do the best clover seed cleaning of any threshers in this part of the county.

—Prosecutor Adams has appointed P. V. Hoffman deputy for this county. The new official is waking up some of the boys.

—While playing catch on the Eel River grounds, young Fox got struck on the head, and the bawl came out of his mouth.

—A small gang of Gipsies passed through town Tuesday. Frank Strebe knows more of them than any other man in town.

—The Michigan sufferers will come in for their benefit now. We should all do the best we can for these unfortunate people.

—The noble red man parts his hair in the middle, but then he has been visited at various times by the British aristocracy.

—Billy Edgington was attacked by a Wolf last week, but the animal was drunk, and did more barking than anything else.

—Constable Porter was arrested for contempt of court, but we learn the matter has been dropped. He has resigned his office.

—A letter from Billy Ryan says that he is at North Manchester, and will engage himself to the construction train on the Wabash.

—A fight in the jury room, when at the same time they were striving to make a young fellow pay a fine for fighting on the streets.

—Mr. H. O. Sanborn has moved the old D. D. Snyder residence to his lot on Van Buren street, and will soon occupy it as a residence.

MARRIED.—At his residence, in Auburn, on Thursday, September 9, 1881, by Rev. W. L. Meese, Mr. John F. Reed to Miss Mary A. Myers.

—Jacob Miller, one of the pioneers of DeKalb county, died at his home last Friday. He settled in this county in 1834. Deceased was nearly sixty-nine years old. His remains were interred in Cedar Creek cemetery, near Stoner's mill.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has been east this week, attending the fall openings of the leading millinery establishments. She will return with a choice selection of goods Saturday.

—One of the homeward bound Chinese students said to a San Francisco reporter, "American boarding houses too much hash." It will doubtless be quite a comfort when he gets home where rats are barbecued whole.

—We have heard a good deal of complaint from the citizens of the south-east part of town, that too many dead animals and other offal are left in that locality without being buried by those who should do so. Will somebody spur them up a little?

—Wm. Snyder, of our town, had a serious accident about four miles on this side of Ft. Wayne, on Tuesday evening of this week, by some parties running horses, and coming up in the rear, tipped his buggy over and threw out the occupants, bruising up himself and wife considerably.

—We are sorry that our people do not take more interest in a good show performance. Dr. Arnold, who was billed to show at Ensley's hall one night last week, did not have a dozen in the audience. We have been told that he gives a most pleasing performance, and upon the second night at Angola he had a sixty dollar house.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, September 12: Mrs. Catrin Boellot, Mr. J. L. Deil, Mrs. Ettie Brantley, Mr. W. H. Eastman, E. A. George, Wm. Krohn, Fred. Morr, Aaron Nickerson, Mrs. Van Portor, E. J. Rickards, George L. Bowe and Henry Water.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—The Record says: "Butler has several times the advantage of railroad competition over the other towns of the county." We are always glad to hear of the prosperity of Butler, but will submit the following facts: Butler has two railroads, Waterloo two and Auburn three. Now, the new arithmetic, by Weamer, must contain the following three proportions:

(a) 2 equals 2.
(b) 2 is several times greater than 2.
(c) 2 is several times greater than 3.

—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a pass to the Steuben county fair, to be held at Angola, Indiana, October 11, 12, 13 and 14. The Steuben county fair has always been under good management, and parties attending the fair may rest assured that they will be shown every courtesy to which they are entitled, by the officers of the association and the citizens of Angola generally. For premium lists, etc., address,

B. F. DAWSON, Sec'y.
Angola, Ind.

—The Lynchburg Virginian describes an ingenious trap devised by a Virginia farmer to capture sheep-killing dogs. Having suffered severely from the depredations of dogs upon his sheep fold, he built around a number of sheep that dogs had killed, an inclosure of rails twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, the sides of the trap sloping inward until an opening was left about five feet square. Any dog could easily climb such a sloping fence and enter the pen, but not even a grey-hound could jump out of it. In three nights the farmer captured forty-six dogs, including fifteen or twenty, that had never been seen before in that neighborhood.

—Now, as the school days have come, and the young, as well as the old, read the COURIER, we will publish an old story for the benefit of the little fellows who have not had the experience in the world that we have.

We once knew a little boy who would not go to school. He monkeyed around town peddling bills for the shows, ringing bells for auctions, etc., anything under the shining sun to stay out of school. Well, he didn't amount to much as a scholar, but he could swear just like a grown person, chew dog-leg tobacco and lie like a stump speaker. There was a great and good man living in the same town who had gone to school when he was young, had been corporal in the militia, assistant secretary in a church choir, wore a plug hat and wanted to go to the legislature. Among his other vast possessions he owned a mule. As he (the mule, not the man) was rather light behind, and it was dangerous within a radius of forty feet from his heels, the statesman posted a sign, reading:

"BEWAIR THE MUEL."

People who had been to school, read the sign and "bewaired," but this bad boy couldn't read it, and he walked up as brave as a lion and took a good look at the animal. The sleepy mule glanced out of the corner of his north eye, and in two seconds the bad boy went through the roof and away up among the twinkling stars, until he could look down on the shining spires of the New Jerusalem. A part of him lit over in the next county and a part of him is going yet. His grief-stricken parents couldn't gather up enough to hold an inquest over, and it all happened because this bad boy didn't go to school.

Boys, remember, and when you start for school go there, and you may be wise and great, and sometime will be president of the day on the Fourth of July, or may be a lieutenant-governor.

Bennett Captured.

Bennett, the man who shot the marshal of Montpelier, in Williams county, Ohio, and whom the officers have been after for a week past, was arrested near Metz, in Steuben county, last Saturday. He was taken by Henry Aldrich and F. B. VanAuken, who had been so long principal of the schools in Waterloo. Mr. Aldrich overtook the fellow on the road to Metz, and, believing he knew him, asked him to ride. After some hesitation, Bennett consented, and the two rode along together chatting very socially. Coming to VanAuken's place, Aldrich made an excuse to go into the house, saying he wished to see Mr. V. about getting some cattle. Bennett remained in the buggy holding the lines. The two men soon came out of the house and down to the road, apparently engaged in a cattle trade. After talking long enough to satisfy them that they had the right man, they suddenly siezed him, and after a hard struggle, disarmed and bound him. They took him to Angola, and then to Bryan, Ohio, on a requisition from the Ohio authorities. The capture was well planned, and was carried out with a skill and coolness that do the captors great credit. It will not be a bad thing financially, either, as a reward of $500 had been offered for Bennett's arrest, dead or alive.

Baltimore Oriole.

This unique festival, which takes place at Baltimore, October 10, 11 and 12, is a new feature in the way of grotesque amusements. While it resembles the Mardi Gras of Memphis and New Orleans, it is at the same time free from many of the objectionable features of the latter. Great expense and pains have been taken to make the pageant a grand one. There will be a monster parade in the day-time, a novel feature of which will be the use of huge platform cars running on the tracks of the city railways, carrying thousands of maskers through the principal streets. At night the city will be illuminated by calcium and electric lights. The B. & O. gives half fare from all its regular stations, good for ten days to all who wish to see this splendid pageant.

Obituary.

Israel Shearer was born in Fayette county, Penn., March 10, 18[illegible]. When sixteen years old he removed to Ashland county, Ohio. At the age of [illegible] he was married to Miss Harriet Zimmerman, and in the fall of 1851, he came to this county and settled in the woods on the farm on which he resided at the time of his death. Mr. Shearer was married twice, his first wife died Oct. 1, 1862. She was the mother of eleven children, six of whom survive her, December 25, 1866, Mr. Shearer was joined in marriage to Martha Wilson, who with two children survives him. He was a kind husband and father, and a good citizen. He was afflicted with the disease which caused his death, for four years. His death occurred Sept. 9, 1881. His age was 59 years 6 months and 29 days.

Excursions to State Fair.

R. M. Lockhart, president of the State Board of Agriculture, informs us that it is his intention to run excursion trains on the Wabash road to Indianapolis during the week of the state fair. He thinks the round trip will be about $3.00. Due notice will be given, if the arrangement is made.

—The description of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline by a school boy is good. He said big, bigger, biggest, and pa got it for fifty cents.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have just received an immense stock of fall and winter clothing, which they will sell at prices to suit the times.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf.

—Mr. Clark was anxious for his jury fees, but he got left. When he had a hold on that Shilling he should have stuck to it and been satisfied.

—We met Dr. Kester, of Cedar Creek, on the train yesterday. He says his business is good. We are glad he is succeeding, as the Dr. is a very worthy man.

—Dr. Marshall's Bromoline cures billousness, constipation, female weakness and all blood and liver complaints. Big bottles, fifty cents. Druggists keep it.

—We unintentionally omitted last week to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary pass to the fair at Waterloo. Thanks, gentlemen, we will try to be there.

—A friendly practice game of ball between our boys and the boys at the Junction, played at the latter place, resulted in a score of thirty to twenty-six in favor of our boys.

—Since the new road is opened to Detroit, parties who wish to see that city can leave here at 7:33 on Sunday morning, spend three hours in Detroit and return the same evening.

—J. S. Boots left a basket of nice grapes with us yesterday, and, somehow, the boys all knew just what to do with them. Mr. B. is the leading grape grower of this county, and has the finest variety we ever saw.

—The DeKalb County Bible Society will hold its annual meeting in the Baptist church on Sunday evening, Sept. 18. Rev. E. S. Gillette, of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver the address. All are cordially invited.

J. B. CASEBEER, Sec'y.

Personal Gossip.

Bruce Kinmont is home.

Sim. Tarney is at Toledo.

H. C. Bell will be at home to-morrow.

Dr. Bolan, of Butler, was in town Monday.

Geo. A. Barton, of New Era, called Tuesday.

Chris. Baker will go to Mt. Clemens again next week.

Van B. Shouf, of Bryan, Ohio, called on us Saturday.

Sol. Barney, of Spencerville, was on the streets Monday.

Mr. Lewis, living near Newville, was in town over Sunday.

H. H. Stamets, late of the Junction hotel, was in town Monday.

Geo. Updyke, of Arizona, is in town stopping with Hank Little.

Mrs. H. Bashelier and son are visiting relatives at West Unity, O.

P. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Bryan, Ohio, was in town Tuesday.

D. P. Hale will remove to Sioux City in October, if the Press is willing.

Mrs. M. F. Long will leave for Kendallville, Saturday, and remain several days.

B. F. Dawson, W. G. Croxton and prosecutor Adams, of Angola, were in town Tuesday.

Daniel Kepler, of Smithfield, was the first man on Monday morning to chip in for the COURIER.

W. L. Church, agent for the old reliable tobacco house of C. K. Barker & Co., was in town last week.

D. S. Cochran was home on a sick furlough last week. He went back to Fostoria, Ohio, last Monday.

Hon. L. D. Britton, Corunna, was on the streets Friday. Also J. D. Williamson, of the same place.

Dave Snyder and family are stopping at the Swineford until their new residence is ready for occupancy.

S. W. Ralston started for Iowa last Tuesday whither he has gone in company with his brother, James, to visit friends.

Miss Priscilla Coder and Miss Laura Shutt called on us Tuesday. Miss Coder is teaching in the public school of this place.

Miss Rallie Crane, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday. There must be some one here that Rallie is acquainted with. Frankie Ryan, for instance.

Old Mrs. Smalley is lying at the residence of Jacob Bishop, in Butler township, quite ill. She had a stroke of paralysis and her life is despaired of.

S. H. Snyder, has returned from his extended visit to Doylestown, Ohio. He starts for Ann Arbor soon to resume his studies at the university.

Mrs. Biglow is lying very low with consumption and is not expected to survive but a short time. Her sons, who live in Michigan, were sent for this week.

Frank Dills writes home from Brainerd, Minn., that he is doing nicely, but don't like the country very well and has no great love for the noble red men around there.

James Ralston, of Richland county Ohio, brother of S. W. Ralston, of this place, has been visiting here this week. He is almost 83 years old and has voted in Richland county for the last 62 years without missing an election and never failed to vote the democratic ticket.

—The concert given this week under the management of Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Kane, was quite a nice entertainment, and largely patronized. The scenery was beautiful, while the actors acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. We will give a few notes which came under the observation of a COURIER reporter:

Geo. Staley and Conny Little acted as sextons and seated the "thirty cent" part of the audience.

Cal. Houser walked up and down the isle with an overcoat on and made the audience shiver.

Dr. Allen, jr., sold the tickets and kept up a continual smile while gazing upon the shining lucre.

The hall was lighted with the brilliancy of a "pon shop," that was on its last legs.

Sam. Puff was'nt there and the merry laugh of the audience had no variations.

Jenk Eldridge was "curtain puller" but he neglected to grease himself before the show began and the curtain acted very stubbornly.

The solo sang by Mrs. Kane was well received.

Mr. Kane can not walk off in the singing line any too well.

The grand marches dryads, etc., were altogether too lengthy.

Mary Sprott, Nellie Potter, Eliza Stahl and several others made a nice appearance on the stage.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

Old Settlers at the Fair.

MESSRS EDITORS: At the last old settler's meeting, the officers of the Northeastern Agricultural Association, extended an invitation to all old settlers in the county to attend one day of their fair, to be held at Waterloo, commencing Oct. 6, 1881. That the old settlers, that is, those who were residents of DeKalb county on January 1, 1846 and still are residents of DeKalb county, would be admitted free, on Oct. 4, '81, upon the certificate of the secretary of the old settler's association. Certificates are now ready to be delivered on request by me, up to and including Oct. 1, 1881. On Oct. 3 and 4, such certificates can only be had of John Butt esq., of Waterloo, who has kindly consented to act on those days as my special deputy, at his hotel during the fair, and will issue certificates to those entitled. A register of each applicant will be made, giving name, age and date of settlement in the county. Those not personally acquainted with Mr. Butt or myself when they apply for certificates, will bring some person, who will vouch for them. It is hoped that all old settlers, who can, will accept and enjoy the generous invitation extended to them by the officers of the fair.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

[Other papers in the county please copy the above.]

—Frank Strebe traded horses with the gypsies Monday. They changed harnesses and Frank bridled and placed the collar on his new steed. Bill Sthair slapped his right hand on his left knee and began laughing. But we digress. Frank pulled the thills on each side of the horse and—Tom. Sommers began "hollering" "Whoa, Blaze!" and Alf. Carter crawled in the bung-hole of a beer keg to hide himself. But again we digress. When the thills were in their proper place there was no harness on the horse, and some said that Frank was excited. He finally reached the Baptist church where the bell tolled. Night came on and we "got." Frank will follow horse swapping in the future, and those wishing to deal with him are hereby notified to call at his residence, at the north end of Van Buren street. Office hours from daylight A. M. to bed time P. M.

Spencerville.

Mrs. Susie Kinsey is ill.

Mrs. Gilford is convalescing.

Rev. Kelso was ill last week.

Mr. Fletcher is slowly improving.

Miss Beckie Keister has returned.

Mrs. J. Rhodes is on the sick list.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have returned.

"New goods at the millinery store."

Cecil Rhodes was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Spitler returned Friday.

J. C. Henry, of Auburn, was in town Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Tyndall spent Friday at Maysville.

Mr. Kinsey has started a branch furniture store at St. Joe.

The latest styles in hats and trimmings at the millinery store.

The social was well attended at Dr. Houghton's last Friday evening.

Miss Ella Kelso, accompanied by Miss Alice McKay, went to Ft. Wayne Wednesday.

Mrs. P. Bishop, accompanied by her son Ed., attended the wedding of Miss Flora Bittenger, of Fort Wayne, last Thursday.

The band boys have new suits, which were donned for the first time Saturday, as they were in attendance at the picnic near Maysville.

Wasn't Gusto, of St. Joe, "a little off," (so to speak) last week, in his remark in regard to your correspondent? The Republican contributor is the one with whom his tirade may find a resting place. Be sure you are right next time, Gusto.

St Joe items.

Wm. Leighty returned Sunday.

Mort Olds was at the Butler show.

Alex. Donaldson showed up Saturday.

Day Mort did not go to the show. No, no.

Mrs. J. A. Reed has gone to Pennsylvania.

Elias Bell made his appearance Saturday.

Our market quotes about the same as Auburn.

Barney Bros. shipped their first batch of clover seed Monday.

August Kinsey, of Spencerville, has a branch furniture store here.

Henry Maxwell and wife will go east in a few days for a short visit.

Will Biecks makes frequent visits to Hicksville. He says he has a sister living there. Somebody else has a sister living there also.

We understand that the Hicksville people have named one of their hotels (a small one) after one of our citizens—The Fales House.

We have the roll completed and shall publish soon the names of some of the smart ones who frequent the saloons on Sunday. It is astonishing how many there are in this vicinity who cannot do without their beer on Sunday. My name is W.

A Word to the Public.

John Zook wishes to announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that he has refitted the Seventh street barber shop. He has put in new chairs, and has taken great pains in refitting his place, and will guarantee satisfaction. Billy Edgington will be in his employ. Give the new shop a call when you want a clean shave or a neat job of hair cutting.

JOHN ZOOK.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

GENTS:—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever.

W. H. WELLER.
3w.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Gen. M. H. Avery, well known throughout the oil region, where he operated the first pipe-line, died at Geneva, N. Y. He commanded a brigade under Gen. Sheridan....Ex-Congressman Hendrick B. Wright died at his home at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Lorenzo Delmonico, the famous restaurateur of New York, died of gout at Sharon Springs, N. Y. He was a native of Switzerland and arrived in New York in 1826. He left a fortune of about $200,000, after losing nearly a million in a petroleum speculation. Of late years he has smoked thirty strong cigars each day, made to his order in Havana, and no doubt this is partially responsible for his demise.....Lemuel Griffiths, an intemperate old man of Mount Carmel, Pa., who died under suspicious circumstances, had graveyard insurance placed upon him to the amount of $100,000, of which he was paid 1 per cent. by speculators.

Miss Mamie Leo, of Erie, Pa., who has been bedridden with spinal disease for the past four years, arose and went to church the other day, where her appearance caused Mrs. Croppe to faint. The cure is attributed to special prayer by several ladies....Mrs. Margaret Kane died in Brooklyn at the age of 107 years.

Boston was excited the other day over the strange atmospheric phenomenon which manifested itself there, and which in some instances created alarm. The sun was totally obscured, although the air was free from fog or mist; the atmosphere was pervaded with a strong yellowish light which made every object present a strange appearance. The grass appeared to be of a livid green, gas jets burned with a brilliancy which made them look like electric lights, and through the windows at various distances appeared star-like points of white light resembling electric lamps. The phenomenon was also noticeable in New Hampshire and in portions of Maine. At Providence, R. I., the day was very dark and the weather was very sultry. The gas had to be lighted at noon, but, owing to some disarrangement at the gas-works, went out at 3 o'clock, compelling offices and factories either to close or depend on candles.

In an attempt to torpedo an oil-well, near Bradford, Pa., four men were instantly killed, one fatally injured, and two seriously hurt. The report was heard for seven miles. ....John Kimmel, a tavernkeeper of Jamaica, L. I., killed his wife then set fire to his tavern, and then hanged himself.

THE WEST.

Reports received from the most of the Western States show that the number of hogs is one-quarter less than last year, and they are of small size and in poor condition. There is not the usual number of pigs, and there is a deficiency of food with which to fatten them for market....Duncan, the man who killed the printer Lowerre, at Chicago, has since died of the wounds received in the affray.

Reliable reports from Fort Apache and Fort Thomas leave no doubt that the reports of the Indian massacre in the vicinity of the former place were grossly exaggerated. Gen. Carr and the greater portion of the command were still alive at last advices, and were confident of being able to hold their own until the arrival of reinforcements. Gen. Carr's command lost seven men killed and two wounded in the fight with the redskins. It appears that on the morning of the 29th ult. he, with a force of 105 men, including Indian scouts and six officers, left Fort Apache with the intention of arresting an Apache medicine-man, who had been endeavoring to stir up the tribe to revolt. The command reached Cibicu, forty-five miles west of Fort Apache, on the 30th ult., and found 600 Indians there. The medicine-man was arrested without resistance, and the command began to retrace its steps. Some Indian scouts who had left their own camp and come into Gen. Carr's camp were ordered to leave. They refused to do so, but turned and fired, killing Capt. Hentig. The fight then became general. Our troops formed a skirmish line, and defended themselves until dark, after which they retreated to Fort Apache. The casualities among our troops were as follows: Killed: Capt. O. G. Hentig, Sixth cavalry; Private Saurdagger, Private Sullivan, Private Miller, Private Livingston, Private Bird, Private Faran, all of Company D, Sixth cavalry. Wounded: Lieut. C. G. Gordon, Sixth cavalry, in the leg, but not serious. Sergt. T. McDonald, Company E, Sixth cavalry, right leg, badly.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says that reports from the interior of the State indicate that the drought has been the most damaging experienced in twenty years. The showers of the past two or three days have come too late to be of much benefit except to pastures. Corn will not be more than half a crop. Many are predicting that corn will be worth $1.50 per bushel before another crop is harvested. Late corn will be cut for fodder only. There are no ears on the stalks. The potato crop will not yield one bushel this year to fifteen last year, and many will not be dug at all, as between the bugs and dry weather they have been totally used up. They are now commanding $1 per bushel, and it is predicted that $2 per bushel will be reached by Christmas....A passenger train on the Wabash road was wrecked near Shenandoah, Iowa. Twenty passengers were injured, the only one killed being Thomas C. Leacox, of Imogene, Iowa.

The giant-powder packing-house of the Lake Superior Powder Company, two miles northwest of Marquette, Mich., blew up with terrible effect on the morning of the 6th inst. There were eleven men in the building at the time, all of whose bodies were torn into fragments the average size of which were not larger than a man's hand. The building, which was a frame 26x60 feet and one story high, was blown into splinters and scattered over an area of twenty-four acres. The shock of the explosion was felt a distance of eight miles, and buildings in Marquette were terribly shaken. Half an hour after the explosion the place was crowded with people, all of whom assisted in searching the debris for flesh and bones of the killed. Of the eleven bodies part of one trunk only and about two patent pails full of remains were found. Following is a list of the killed, all of whom were unmarried men: John Reichels, Joseph Reichels, Jacob Smith, John Smith, Lewis Collins, Peter Laplant, Oliver Bishaw, Edward Murray, Fred Valrum, Charles Schmidt, John Anus. No plausible theory of the cause of the explosion has been advanced, and, as the men do not live who saw it, the cause will never be known.... All the Indians are reported to have left the western portion of the San Carlos reservation and gone in the direction of the Apaches. Intense alarm prevails among the whites at stations on the Southern Pacific east of Wilcox, and non-residents intending to leave are prevented from boarding trains. At stations between Deming and Wilcox temporary fortifications have been thrown up. Seventeen companies of troops are en route from California for Wilcox by special train; ten companies of the Sixth cavalry have been ordered forward, and the Fifth cavalry, Crook's veteran fighters, will be sent in hot haste from the Platte. A general uprising of the Arizona Apaches is expected.

Advices from Arizona report that the people of the mining camps in the Territory are gathering in large bodies for safety. Citizens of Tombstone, Bisbee and Charleston have ordered several cases of fire-arms from Tucson. The stampede of section-men along the Southern Pacific railroad makes it difficult to keep the line in running order. It was thought that the Apaches would separate into small bands and depredate exposed settlements.... A heavy snow-storm raged throughout the Black Hills on the 5th and 6th inst., prostrating all the telegraph wires. It is said that two feet fell, and there were six inches on a level at Deadwood. Hastings, Neb., had two inches of snow about the same time.

THE SOUTH.

The continued drought in Virginia and North Carolina is doing great damage to the tobacco and cotton crops of those States. And in some regions, through the same cause, the corn crop is a total failure. Cattle are suffering for want of water, and in some instances the people are suffering. Flour-mills run by water are idle, and the farmers in many quarters are selling their cattle for want of forage.

E. Lloyd Howard one of the leading physicians of Maryland, who for six years has had charge of the quarantine hospital at Baltimore, was drowned in attempting to step on the pier from a tug.

An Arkansas merchant who recently arrived in St. Louis says immense numbers of squirrels are overrunning the uplands of that State. In the absence of corn and nuts they are opening the cotton bolls, eating the seed and scattering the cotton on the ground and among the trees. Great quantities of cotton are being wasted in this way, he says.

WASHINGTON.

The President's sons, Harry and James, left Washington for Williams College on the 5th inst.

GENERAL.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has gobbled up the telegraph lines and other property of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company between New York and Washington.

A gap of only thirty-five miles remains to be filled on the Canada Pacific road to connect Winnipeg with Lake Superior....A tract of 3,000 acres of forest, near Rockport, Ont., has been destroyed by fire, and the St. Lawrence river is nearly unnavigable from smoke.

A match at lacrosse for the championship of the world was played at Montreal between the Shamrock Club of that city and the Torontos. The former won three straight games. The betting involved over $50,000....Slosson has arranged a billiard-match with Vignaux for 10,000 francs, 3,000 points up, to take place in Paris in December.

A serious railroad accident occurred at Thornton Station, W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Chicago express ran into the Cumberland accommodation, telescoping the rear car and crushing the ends of the other cars. The shock detached the boiler from the engine trucks, the escaping steam adding greatly to the terrible effect of the accident. None of the passengers on the Chicago express sustained any injury, except a slight shaking up. Nearly all on the accommodation were injured, some shockingly mangled and scalded by the steam and more or less bruised. Eye-witnesses describe the scene as heart-rending in the extreme.

During the month of August 33,840 immigrants arrived in this country, and during the eight months ending Aug. 31, 318,475 immigrants arrived. During the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1880, 228,000 arrived....The railway shops at Gibson, N. B., valued at $70,000, were swept away by fire.

The care that was exercised in moving the President from Washington to Long Branch was good testimony to the concern of the people for his safety. No American President before this had enjoyed the luxury of a pilot-engine. That was formerly a privilege of royalty alone. Yet the life of the President is as valuable when he is in bodily health as when he is on the verge of dissolution. The express company in Washington not only sent out its steadiest horses to draw the wagon that carried the President, but appointed its trustiest man to drive them and put an attendant at the bridle-rein of each. The best engineers, firemen and conductors were selected, and each understood that he had a post of honor. The whole track was cleared and every precaution that ingenuity could suggest was taken to make the journey comfortable.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Democracy have called a State Convention on the 28th of September to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for State offices.

The Democratic State Committee of New York has called a convention at Albany Oct. 11.

FOREIGN.

A party of Cork Fenians engaged in raiding for arms came upon a police patrol. A fight ensued, during which several shots were exchanged. Three raiders and some of the policemen were wounded. A farmer's son, who strayed in the vicinity of the combatants, while in an intoxicated state were mortally wounded....The Governor of Alsace-Lorraine has exiled from Strasbourg two workmen who were agitating Socialism in the province.

A movement has been inaugurated by a number of Englishmen and Germans looking toward the restoration of the Jews to a portion, at least, of the Holy Land. These parties are in communication with the Sultan in the matter, and the Sultan seems disposed to grant a piece of country in Syria, where the Jews who are persecuted in Russia, Germany and other places may settle.... Some soldiers in Dublin made insulting remarks about the Pope, and a riot ensued. The police fired upon persons who threw stones, and fifteen were wounded.....It is rumored that the King of Wurtemberg has been converted to Catholicism.

Some English soldiers at Limerick having made insulting remarks about the Pope were attacked by the mob with stones. The police then fired upon the crowd, wounding fifteen persons, some dangerously. Yesterday morning the mob armed themselves with a view of attacking the police, and tried by a false report to lure them from their barracks, but failed. A large force of constables has been sent to assist the Limerick police.... Nineteen persons were killed and twenty-five injured by a railroad accident in France caused by the failure of the flagman to close a switch. Some of the unfortunate victims were so horribly mutilated that identification was impossible....The *Will of the People*, the Nihilist newspaper which has just appeared again in St. Petersburg, warns spies of their fate, gives a list of 400 Nihilists arrested since November, condemns the Czar's policy, and threatens to deal the enemy a final blow.... The complexion of the next French Chamber is now definitely known. It will consist of 450 Republicans of various shades, forty-seven Bonapartists and forty-one Bourbons....Five hundred and fifty Mormon converts, mostly from Switzerland and Germany, have sailed for Utah from London.

Jeff Davis recently arrived at Liverpool in a steamer from New Orleans.....The London *Morning Post* claims to have it on good authority that M. Roustan, the French Minister to Tunis, who is now in Paris, has informed the Government that the Bey has received orders from Constantinople to aid the rebels, and that he has ceased to help the French. He proposes the occupation of Tunis and the deposition of the Bey.... Very serious anti-Jewish riots occurred at Stolp, Pomerania. The mob threatened to storm the Jewish houses, and threw stones at the troops who charged the rioters, wounding sixteen of them, some very seriously.

The Ecumenical Methodist Council met at London, on the 7th of September. This is one of the most interesting and important religious gatherings held since the days of the Wesleys. The various denominations of Methodism number over 4,000,000 actual communicants, and the Methodist population is computed at 18,000,000. The members of the conference number 400, half of whom represent the British and continental Methodism, and half the churches in the United States and Canada. The conference is composed of lay and clerical delegates in equal proportions. Its main object to devise means for prosecuting foreign work so as to result in the greatest economy and efficiency; to increase the moral and evangelical power of common Methodism, and to secure the more speedy conversion of the world. ....A canister of gunpowder was thrown over the wall of the infantry barracks at Castlebar, Ireland, but the lighted fuse dropped out.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Chicago and Alton Passenger Train Boarded by Outlaws Near Glendale, Mo., and the Passengers Relieved of Their Valuables.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept 8.

Last evening, shortly after 9 o'clock, the incoming Chicago and Alton passenger train that left Chicago Tuesday at 12:30 was stopped and robbed by a band of robbers three miles east of Independence and fourteen east of Kansas City. The train was flagged and then ten or twelve men entered the cars and robbed the express-car, baggage-master, conductor, Pullman conductor and all the passengers, except in the rear car.

The ladies in the sleeping-car, some fifteen in number, were relieved of diamond earrings, rings, watches and money. They got about $2,500 from the passengers, and it is thought about the same amount from the express safe. The express messenger, H. A. Fox, was terribly beaten over the head with a revolver, and at last gave up the keys to the safe, and the robbers took all the contents. When they entered the Pullman car, five in number, all were masked, and while one held an open bag or pillow-case, each person was relieved of his or her valuables, which were thrown indiscriminately into the bag. The car conductor, J. J. Price, lost his watch and chain and $100.

J. M. Hazelbacher, the train conductor, ran through the train, alarming all passengers, and telling them that the robbers were on board, and then ran back and flagged a freight-train, running very close. He then came back to the train, and was at once searched, but had thrown his watch into the ladies' closet, and so they got nothing. One of the robbers poked a revolver into his face, and said, "That is the pistol that killed Westfall, on the Rock Island road, and it will kill you if you stir." The same man said he was Jesse James, and that they robbed the Alton train because it had joined with the Rock Island and others to capture the outfit. He also said they would burn the cars and bridges if an organized pursuit was made. Another man in the gang also said he was Jesse James, and, after robbing the engineer, Choke Foote, gave him back $2 and told him, when he reached Kansas City, to go and get a drink and quit railroading out in this section, or he would be killed the next time. The robbers talked all the time and all wore white masks. Some had hats on, and some had not, but all wore long dusters. They were armed with shotguns, old-fashioned blunderbusses and pistols, and had on high-top boots and farmers' clothes.

The place where the robbery took place is in a deep cut, near where the Missouri Pacific track crosses it, and the country is hilly and well wooded, and just suitable for such a robbery. It is only a few miles from Glendale, where the Alton train was robbed in 1879, by Jesse James and gang, when they secured $15,000. As soon as the robbers had gone through all the passengers, they told the engineer to pull out, and said: "Good night. This is the last of the James boys' gang."

T. F., or Frank Burton, the brakeman, made the following statement of the robbery: He said: "I was standing on the front platform of the sleeper when the train stopped, and I heard voices and oaths on the back platform. I said, in a moment: 'We are going to be robbed.' Then one of the robbers cried out: 'We are coming in and going through you all.'

"I remembered that the freight train was just behind us, and I heard it coming up. I jumped off and ran with my lantern down the track. They commenced shooting at me. The bullets whistled all around me and struck the rails and stones. They must have fired twenty-five shots. The engineer said: 'For God's sake don't shoot the boy. He is saving the lives of these people.' Then one of them threw up his arms and cried: 'Stop shooting!' I rolled into the cut and waved my lantern.

"The freight train was stopped only a car-length off. When I came back the robbers said: 'Have you lost anything?' I answered: 'Fifty cents.' He said: 'Show me the —— and I will kill him.' He gave me $1.50 for interest. Then I heard one of the robbers say to the engineer: 'Choppy Foote, you are too good a man to keep up this business. Here's $2 to buy a drink in the morning, and to drink it for Jesse James.'

"I warn you you'll be killed if you don't leave this road. We are going to tear up and bust the Alton and Rock Island roads, for they've been offering rewards for us. We've no grudge against the Pullmans, and we'll switch off their cars and burn the rest. I am the man who killed Westlake at Winston. He was too smart, and drew a revolver." Burton did not believe it was Jesse James, or any of his gang. They all acted green at the business, and he thought they were men living in the vicinity. They made no attempt to disguise their voices.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Mrs. Lillie Robinson, of Boston, applied to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for permission to practice, and was answered that it would be contrary to the constitution to permit a woman to discharge the duties of an attorney.

Three of the bandits who engaged in the robbery of the Chicago and Alton train near Glendale, Mo., were arrested near the scene of their crime by the Sheriff of Saline county, and have been fully identified. Their names are Creed Chapman, Samuel Chapman and John Burglar, and they reside not twenty miles from Independence. It is believed that nearly $10,000 was taken from the passengers and thrown into a pillow-case as the robbers walked through the cars..... The acting Governor of Arizona has sent a telegram to the Secretary of War, asking for 500 stand of arms to supply citizens in exposed settlements. The superintendent of the Southern Pacific road has applied to Gen. Wilcox for train guards between Tucson and Deming. Gen. Wilcox telegraphs that the hostiles are all north of the Gila river, and mostly on the White mountains....A loss of $100,000 was incurred by the burning of the slaughter-house of Libby, McNeill & Libby, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A construction train of nine cars was wrecked at Castroville, Tex. One man was killed and fifteen men were wounded..... Sydney Lanier, the poet, died recently at Lynn, Polk county, N. C., whither he had gone to recruit his health....The body of Henry Smith, which was placed in a cemetery at Baltimore in 1837, was found so thoroughly petrified as to show no signs of decay.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention, held at Harrisburg, indorsed the administration of Gov. Hoyt, declares in favor of a tariff which will discriminate in favor of American industries, and nominated Gen. S. M. Bailey, of Fayette county, for State Treasurer.

The new play of Gus Williams, "Wanted, a Carpenter," is the attraction at McVickers Theater, Chicago, this week. It is a laughter-provoking comedy, and contains a very odd conceit. Owing to a too literal translation from the German, the name Karl Zimmerman is transformed into Charles Carpenter. When it becomes desirable to find the original his identity is lost. Meanwhile he has gone into business as a detective, in which capacity he is engaged to search for—himself. The change of names takes place in his infancy, and he is not aware of it. The comedian makes the best of these ludicrous situations.

Charles Francis Adams never killed but one person, and they didn't hang him for that. It was a woman, and she froze to death in July while riding beside him in the street car.

A TORNADO OF FLAME.

Particulars of the Terrible Michigan Conflagrations—Appalling Destruction of Life and Property.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.

The scene of the terrible tornado of flame in the lower Michigan peninsula may be readily placed in the mind of the casual reader by the aid of the following explanation: The southern peninsula of Michigan has the form, on the map, of a left-hand mitten, laid on its palm. The space between the thumb and fingers is represented by Saginaw bay. Huron county forms the end of the thumb, and beneath it, on the map, lie Tuscola and Sanilac counties, side by side, Sanilac to the eastward. Bad Ax is in the center of Huron county, and is the county seat, and Caro is in the center of Tuscola county, and is the county seat. Each of the three counties has about twenty-four townships six miles square.

The loss of life and property is immense. A dispatch from Lexington says that dead bodies are being brought in from all directions. It is estimated that 500 people are homeless and in immediate want of assistance. The farmers in newer townships lose live stock, houses, barns, crops, everything. A farmer who just came in from Austin township saved his family of eight children in a field of buckwheat, but he says the whole country in that part is totally destroyed and many lives have been lost.

The loss of live stock is simply immense. The older settled townships escaped with but little loss, but in most of the newer townships nothing remains but a fire-swept, blackened wilderness.

A dispatch from Marlette, Sanilac county, says a terrible state of affairs exists at that point. The entire section of the country lying to the north and east of that place has been on fire, and the number of families rendered homeless will reach the hundreds. Up to this time seventeen persons are known to have met their death by fire. The horse of Ira Humphrey, the mail carrier between this place and Davis Corners, came home badly burned, with a card attached to the saddle written by Humphrey, stating his peril from fire. A relief party found him on the road dead. He was entirely denuded of his clothes, either having been burned on his person, or torn off by himself in his desperation. In the township of Argyle, Huron county, the following were burned dead: Paul Wetzel, wife and five children; George Krotch, wife and three children; Mrs. Morris Welch and two children; James Gilson, and two women, recently from Canada, names unknown.

The Rev. Z. Grenell, Jr., pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city, arrived from Sand Beach at noon to-day by the Narrow-Gauge and Grand Trunk, passing through most of the burned region in Sanilac county. He gave a reporter a graphic and fearful description of the calamity as he saw it, and heard of it from eye-witnesses. On his way to Port Huron by the Narrow-Gauge railroad it was noticed that, in some places, the railroad track had proved an effectual barrier to the flames, which did not find fuel in the gravel of the road-bed. In other places, however, it burned the ties and twisted and destroyed the rails, which had to be replaced. In other places it had leaped clear over the road, and taken a new start on the other side. For the most part, it got across in some way, and the spots of unburnt country were small, few, and far between. From the car-windows, all the way, it presented to the view the aspect of a burned desert of ashes and smoldering embers, without a sign of animal or vegetable life, a country abandoned by God and man, and to which it was impossible to imagine any one returning. The telegraph poles had all burned, and the wires had been reset upon any stick that could be found, and, for long distances, were merely laid along the ties beside the rails.

One of the most singular and appalling phenomena accompanying the calamity was the awesome darkness which preceded it and remained until all was over. The experience of Sand Beach will illustrate that of the whole lake shore. At sunrise Monday the air was as clear as usual. At 1 p. m. the people began to observe a singular copper-colored appearance of the whole firmament. A little later this deepened to a red, and by 3 o'clock it was so dark that people were compelled to take lanterns to find their way out of doors. Mr. Jenks, a well-known citizen, said that he passed his hand back and forth before his face and could not see. The fearful darkness continued all the afternoon, with an occasional rift, through which the rays of the sun darted furtively with unnatural brightness, to be succeeded immediately by still more blinding blackness.

Many thought the end of the world was at hand, and were filled with terror. The horrors of the imagination were soon intensified by the approach of the flames, the stories of the universal desolation to the west of them, the dread that they were fated to a frightful death, and then by the arrival of the charred, blackened and shapeless remains of the poor victims. This awful condition continued all along the shore until Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, when the wind, which had been blowing steadily from the west, turned suddenly from the north, carrying the cool, moist air of the lake to the fevered heads and smoke-and-ash-begrimed faces of the people. It was sweet as the breath of God, and was accepted as thankfully.

The scenes of horror in the woods were too frightful for any pen to portray. The dead were found everywhere, very rarely recognizable, and in most cases undistinguishable as human beings. Many were mere masses of burnt flesh, which fell apart when touched, and in very few could sex or age be distinguished. From one body the head fell when it was lifted up; from another, that of a young woman, the leg separated and hung suspended by the tendons. In some places families were found reduced to an undistinguishable heap of roasted and blackened blocks of flesh, where they fell together, overwhelmed by the rushing flames. The manifold horrors of the calamity were multiplied by fearful tornadoes, which cut off retreat in every direction. The awful heat of the atmosphere raised the smoke a little from the ground, and it hung above the earth in an impenetrable mass, shutting out all light, and leaving the poor creatures below helpless and blind, until the fire caught them and closed their agony in death. Now and then flames shot up in tremendous masses, which would be seized by a tornado and carried bodily a quarter of a mile away, and then pushed down again to start the flames in a new quarter. In this way helpless fugitives flying for life were penned in by seas of flame, and roasted like rats in a cage. One farmer, a few miles from Sand Beach, who was plowing with oxen, on noticing the approaching darkness, and thinking he had plenty of time, waited to turn his cattle and horses loose. He then hurried to the house, and, finding his wife gone to a neighbor, took two children himself, and gave three others in charge of his oldest daughter. Before they got many rods from the house the flames had got before them. He hurried off in another direction with his two youngest, but the girl pushed on over the burning grass with the other three. He escaped. The bodies of the other four were afterward found in a heap, charred beyond recognition.

John Ballentine, of Verona Mills, says that fifty-three lives were known to be lost in the neighborhood of Sand Beach. The fire suddenly reached Verona Mills on Monday, and the town was soon wiped out. The wind was so strong that Ballentine and wife were picked up and blown fifteen or twenty yards. A woman and her husband were found lying against a tree, dead, the woman being partly delivered of a child. The devastation caused by the fires of 1871 is nothing in comparison to the fires of the past few days. In the vicinity of Richmondville Western, Forester and Marcer townships reliable information leads one to say that upward of 300 persons perished in the flames. There was no escape for them. The woods and ground were so dry that no warning of danger was given. Faster than a race-horse came the fire. It would embrace a house or a barn with its contents and away to the next. Persons who have been through the terrible ordeal say that in ten minutes from the time the fire struck there would be no vestige of a house left.

A correspondent says: "I have just returned from a trip through the burned district, and a description of the sights would make the reader's blood turn cold. In many instances men, women and children were found lying on their faces in the road, where they had fallen when overtaken by the fire. Children were lying on logs, where they had clambered for safety. There was no finding each other when once separated. Many took refuge in wells and root-houses, thinking to escape, but in almost every instance were suffocated. Details of the disaster in Huron are as bad as here. I believe that when the returns are in 1,000 persons will be found to have perished in the flames. Forester township will turn out Thursday to bury the dead cattle, sheep and horses, the stench from which is unbearable. The Rev. W. T. Allington found sixteen dead bodies near Deckerville. Only five buildings were left between that place and Minden. John Flytewager's family, seven children and wife, were all burned together in Paris township, with fifteen others. The Day family were burned, Morris Clifford, wife and child. A man and woman are lying dead in the road between Donner's mill and Tyre. Fifteen families were burned in Moore and Argyle. Five hundred families are reported at Minden as having been burned out. A woman and seven head of cattle were burned at Smith's mill, half a mile from Tyre. Wherever a house is left people flock to it like sheep to the fold, in some places as many as six families being in a log shanty. They must have relief from the blow or great suffering will be the result. I saw many families to-day who had not one meal since Monday, and who do not know when they will get one. Their teams are all gone, and their cows and other stock burned. Desolation stares them in the face. They talk about their misfortune, and many of them say, bad as it is, it might be a great deal worse. They are glad to get away with their lives. Many of the men are Canadians, who have been over but a short time and have just begun to get things in comfortable shape. Many need medicine and medical attendance."

The following appeal has been issued by the committee of citizens of Port Huron, headed by Senator Conger, Mayor Carleton and others:

To the People of the United States:

A most appalling disaster has fallen upon a large portion of the counties of Huron and Sanilac, with some adjacent territory, a section of country recently covered with forest, and now occupied by nearly 50,000 people, largely recently settled, and either poor or in very moderate circumstances. In the whole of this section there has been but little rain during the past two months, and everything was dry, when on Monday, Sept. 5, a hurricane swept over it, carrying with it a sheet of flame that hardly anything could withstand. We have advices of 200 persons burned to death, many of them by the roadside or in the fields while seeking places of safety, and it is probable that twice this number have perished. We have reports from twenty or more townships, in which scarcely a house, barn or supplies of any kind are left, and thousands of people are destitute and helpless. All of these people require immediate assistance, and most of them must depend on charity for months to come. We are doing all in our power to succor them, but the necessities of the case are so great that contributions from charitable people throughout the country will be required to keep them throughout the winter. We, therefore, appeal to you to send money, clothing, bedding, provisions, or any other supplies that will help maintain the sufferers, and enable them to provide shelter for themselves, and begin work again on their farms. Contributions may be sent to the Mayor, E. C. Carleton, Chairman of the Relief Committee appointed by the citizens of Port Huron, who have sent agents through the burned district to ascertain the wants of the sufferers and distribute supplies.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Washington, Sept. 3.

The President gained slightly yesterday. His symptoms last night were somewhat more favorable than on the previous night, and through the day his pulse was less frequent and more steady than it had been the day before. He relished his food rather better than at any time since his relapse. The patient is still very weak. The parotid gland continues to suppurate and has not yet commenced to heal, and the wound has not improved much. The most hopeful symptoms are the patient's growing appetite, the healthy condition of his stomach, and the readiness with which the food he partakes of is assimilated. Yesterday he took some soup, and chewed a piece of stewed squirrel, and asked for more, but it was not deemed well to accede to his request. The patient evinces a great desire to be removed from the capital, and, though the physicians do not think it safe to comply with his wishes in that matter just at present, they are free to say that as soon as it can be safely done they will advise his removal, probably to Long Branch.

Washington, Sept. 5.

The President's condition on Saturday night seemed to be assuming the grave features of another relapse. Owing to the efforts made to clean his throat, the stomach was so much irritated as to cause two spells of nausea and vomiting. During Sunday he had no recurrence of this difficulty, but the pulse ruled higher than it had for two previous days. The parotid gland is nearly recovered, the wound showing no material change. Arrangements are being made for the removal of the President to Long Branch within a very few days. The attending physicians believe that this is absolutely necessary, and, although the experiment is an extremely critical one, it is thought that his stay at the White House will be not less dangerous. A car prepared for the purpose by the Pennsylvania road is on its way to the capital. Forty men finished the repairs in seven hours. The seats were taken out, storm and folding doors inserted, the parlor apartment inclosed by wire gauze, Brussels carpet laid on the floor, and two large ice-boxes constructed. The President talks constantly about his trip, and experienced some difficulty in getting to sleep last night.

Washington, Sept. 6.

The President was somewhat restless yesterday and last night, in consequence of the extreme heat, though there was no material change, either for the better or worse. At this hour (5 a. m.) everything is ready for the removal of the patient from the White House to Long Branch, where it is hoped the bracing air will have the effect of restoring the much-suffering, much-loved patient to health and strength. He will be moved from the White House to the railway station in a treasury wagon, and nothing that patience, ingenuity or thoughtful solicitude can suggest has been left undone to make the removal as easy and little hurtful to the patient's condition as possible. He will be conveyed from the depot at Washington to Long Branch in a car specially prepared, over a track covered with sawdust, and drawn by an anthracite engine, so that there shall be the least possible amount of noise. The patient himself exhibits great anxiety to be removed, and the physicians hope for the best results on account thereof.

Long Branch, Sept. 7.

The President was removed from the White House to Long Branch at an early hour yesterday morning. Every preparation had been made with the utmost care. Every detail had been prepared with great prudence. The arrangements were so perfect, the details so carefully arranged, that the President was removed without the slightest break in the programme, and with much less disturbance even than had been expected. Shortly before 6 o'clock Dr. Bliss, Dr. Boynton, Dr. Reyburn, Gen. Swaim, Col. Rockwell and Col. Corbin took the stretcher, three upon a side, and lifted it. The President did not indicate that he was aware of what was being done. They carried the bed through the room to the corridor, and, without any trouble whatever, and without the knowledge of the President, took it down the broad staircase to the front door. Meanwhile Mrs. Garfield, her daughter, Miss Rockwell and Mrs. Edson had taken a carriage, driven by Albert, the coachman, and had gone to the train. Dr. Agnew, Dr. Woodward and Dr. Reyburn had followed in another carriage. Just before they left the room they sent word down stairs and the express-driver took the horses which he is accustomed to drive and attached them to the huge Adams Express wagon used for treasury purposes. By the time the horses were attached the bed had reached the front door, and it was the work of but a moment to place the President on the wagon. Thirteen soldiers stood near by ready for any service, but they were not then needed. The wagon was so large and the platform was so accurately built that it was easy to take the President in the wagon without the slightest disturbance. Three of the gentlemen sat upon one side of the wagon and three upon the other, while the stretcher rested upon their knees. This made the best kind of cushion and spring, and rendered jolting, if there was careful driving, almost impossible. In a moment after the President had been placed upon the wagon, Dr. Bliss said to the driver: "We are all ready. Drive very slowly and carefully." The horses started as though they knew the errand on which they were engaged, and at a slow walk came down the roadway to the gate. The sun was just rising, and as the President left the White House the lights were put out. When the gate was reached there was a turn made necessary into the avenue, and a slight jolt of the wagon was perceptible. At this time the President tossed his head upon his pillow. He lay upon a mattress over which was placed a blanket, and upon which rested a low pillow. A coverlid and sheet were over his body, reaching about to the breast. His hands were hid beneath these coverings. Dr. Bliss held one hand with a constant pressure on the pulse, and Dr. Reyburn was similarly occupied with the other. Gen. Swaim, who sat on one side of the wagon, and Col. Rockwell, who was upon the other, were constantly fanning the President. He did not seem, by the most authentic statement, to be aware of what was going on. After Pennsylvania avenue was reached the President lay quietly, and his face exposed to the view of those who were upon the sidewalks, seemingly asleep. There were but few people there to witness this dramatic departure, but those who were upon the sidewalks involuntarily lifted their hats and strong men with tears streaming from their eyes as they saw that sallow, emaciated face prayed "God save our President." The wagon was slowly drawn to the Sixth street depot, ten policemen marching on each side. A detail of artillerymen helped to back the wagon to the door of the car, and the cot was jolted somewhat. The President was lifted on the mattress and placed on the bed erected in the car. As soon as Mrs. Garfield began to fan him the signal was given for departure, the train moving off at 6:30. The surgeons found a decrease of five beats in the pulse. A pilot engine ran a few minutes ahead of the Presidential train. People throughout the region traversed maintained absolute quiet. Long Branch was reached at 1:10 p. m., and the patient was quietly transferred to the Francklyn cottage, where a squad of thirty artillerymen are on guard. The evening bulletin, announcing a rise in the pulse to 124, caused some apprehensions. Secretary Blaine, in a cablegram to Minister Morton, reported the President sleeping quietly and his fever abating, and stated that the surgeons regard his symptoms as a necessary result of his journey.

Long Branch, Sept. 8.

With the disadvantage of having to endure one of the hottest days of the season, it is not surprising that the President has made slow progress during the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday the thermometer was 94 degrees in the shade, and the patient was fanned nearly all day by five attendants. His pulse ranged from 108 to 124 throughout the day. This morning the fever has entirely subsided, the patient's temperature is only a little above the normal, and he is resting quietly. He has partaken of the usual amount of food. Enemata were also administered. Dr. Hamilton said last evening that, notwithstanding the exceedingly hot weather, the President's case looked "exceedingly favorable." Dr. Bliss said: "The President is better in more ways than one. The wound and gland are both doing well, and the only troublesome feature is the extreme weakness of the patient." Dr. Reyburn said that, while the President had not gained a great deal of ground yesterday, he had certainly held his own, and that he had entirely recovered from the effects of his journey. The patient rallied from the fatigue consequent on his journey more readily than was anticipated. Drs. Reyburn, Barnes and Woodward have withdrawn from the corps of attending surgeons, in obedience to the expressed wish of the President, who believes that a fewer number of physicians can manage his case as well as the number heretofore employed. Mrs. Garfield conveyed her husband's wishes to the surgeons named, and they had no hesitation in complying with his wish. The other physicians express regret that gentlemen in whose professional capacity they have unbounded confidence, and whose friendship they value, should have to withdraw at this juncture, but it was deemed best that the patient's wishes should be complied with.

Long Branch, Sept. 9.

A change in the wound yesterday, followed by a lower temperature, caused a marked change for the better in the condition of the suffering President. At noon yesterday his pulse stood at 94, and at the evening dressing 100. He took a liberal amount of both liquid and solid food, including the greater part of a broiled partridge. Dr. Bliss said yesterday that the great change for the better in the patient's condition indicates *convalescence!* The gland and wound, he said, were both doing well. The discharge from the gland was quite sufficient, and from the wound was more free and of a better character. The wound looked much healthier, and the color was much better in every respect. Dr. Bliss stated in a quite jubilant manner that the President would yet be able to communicate to Congress. The services of Mrs. Dr. Edson have been dispensed with, and six personal friends of the President will guard him day and night. The vigorous demand of the patient that a reclining-chair should be forwarded from the White House caused an order to be telegraphed to that effect.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$7 25	@12 00
Hogs	6 65	@ 6 75
Cotton	13¼	@ 13¾
Flour—Superfine	5 15	@ 5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 32	@ 1 34
No. 2 Red	1 40	@ 1 42
Corn—Ungraded	64	@ 69
Oats—Mixed Western	38	@ 41
Pork—Mess	19 25	@19 50
Lard	11¾	@ 12

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	5 25	@ 5 65
Hogs	5 90	@ 7 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 80	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 15	@ 1 16
Corn—No. 2	61	@ 62
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 38
Rye—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 14
Barley—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
Butter—Choice Creamery	26	@ 31
Eggs—Fresh	14	@ 16
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	11½	@ 11¾

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 26	@ 1 28
No. 2	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 2	59	@ 60
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 36
Rye—No. 1	1 03	@ 1 04
Barley—No. 2	79	@ 80
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	11½	@ 11¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 42	@ 1 43
Corn—Mixed	61	@ 62
Oats—No. 2	40	@ 41
Rye	1 02	@ 1 03
Pork—Mess	19 00	@19 25
Lard	11½	@ 11¾

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 37	@ 1 39
Corn	67	@ 68
Oats	43	@ 44
Rye	1 04	@ 1 05
Pork—Mess	19 75	@20 00
Lard	11½	@ 11¾

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 37	@ 1 38
No. 2 Red	1 40	@ 1 41
Corn	64	@ 65
Oats	40	@ 41

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	6 75	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 31
Corn—Mixed	68	@ 70
Oats—Mixed	42	@ 44
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
Pork—Mess	19 50	@19 75

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 37	@ 1 38
Corn—No. 2	63	@ 65
Oats	39	@ 42

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
Fair	5 00	@ 6 00
Common	3 50	@ 4 75
Hogs	5 50	@ 7 10
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

Senator Edmunds is said to be failing in health.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is the father of ten children.

Archibald Forbes is coming to America "on a farewell lecture tour."

A **baby** weighing thirty-two pounds was born at Washington. Its father is an undertaker.

The use of beer in Paris is rapidly taking the place of wine. No less than 25,000 saloons in Paris retail beer.

The Jewish population of Vienna is reported to have more than doubled itself, according to the recent census, within the past ten years. In 1870 it was 30,200. It is now 72,000.

An eagle was shot in California recently, measuring ten feet from tip to tip of its wings, while in the act of carrying off a lamb. This is claimed to be the largest bird of the kind ever killed on the coast.

A **gold** watch, lost by Mrs. Peck on an island at Oconomowoc, Wis., nine years ago, was found the other day. Upon being taken to a jeweler, it was found to be uninjured, and, when wound up, kept time as good as new.

Max Strakosch, her brother-in-law, does not believe that Patti will come to America. As she had announced the price of admission to her concerts at $5 per capita, it does not matter much whether she comes or not.

The Tombstone *Epitaph* mentions, as one of the most engaging sights in that fast city of the frontier, a stalwart negro who strolls up and down the streets at intervals, ringing a bell and proclaiming that game of keno is about to begin at the establishment to which he is attached.

With a view, apparently, to prevent bigamous complications on the part of her inconstant husband, a woman in South Africa advertises as follows in the Colonial papers: "Notice—Ministers and magistrates are respectfully requested not to marry Isaac Sampson, who has already a wife and family."

The massive frame to the picture of Mrs. Hayes, at the White House, was carved entirely by women. The oak represents strength of character in Mrs. Hayes; the bunches of grapes denote the true use of God's goodness. The lilies along the sides indicate purity. The Egyptian sunflowers are expressive of her Christian faith; the laurel, victory; water lilies, beauty, and the hawthorn, poetry.

The Queen of England has a fortune of $80,000,000, and an annual income of $3,250,000. Her children are cared for in magnificent pauperdom by the state. And yet England is not more generous to her royalty than America to her commercial princes. Vanderbilt has a property of $120,000,000, and an income of $10,000,000, while Gould is worth $100,000,000 in his own right, and is sovereign over 11,714 miles of rail, capitalized at $646,500,000.

Col. Cash, of Cashville, S. C., who killed Col. Shannon, his neighbor, in a duel, and was acquitted of a charge of murder on the plea of self-defense, has written a tribute to his victim. "No braver man," says the sympathetic survivor, "ever bit the dust. He died upon the ramparts of the enemy, and, with a smile upon his face, dropped into a hero's grave." This remarkable sentence, pronounced to be "an eloquent panegyric" by the local paper, illustrates the sentiment of the community that will acquit a man of the cold-blooded, deliberate murder Col. Cash committed.

President Garfield began to mend after all of his physicians had given up hope of his recovery. It will be remembered that a few years ago Charles O'Conor's physicians left his bedside, declaring they could do no more, and that death was near. The patient had received the last rites of the church. Then he was given a bit of food which he had craved and been denied, and he directly made way toward health. The Prince of Wales was pronounced past hope by his doctors a few years ago, and he turned back from the grave on the Sunday which had been designated as a day of prayer throughout the United Kingdom for his recovery.

A "**sugar** refining company," says the Chicago *Tribune*, in Iowa has shut down "owing to the high price of corn." The malt factories will be the next to go. The mysterious sympathy which exists between corn on the one hand, and sugar, malt, sirup and various other products on the other, has long been the subject of common remark. Its ramifications go farther than most people suppose. An advance in corn, for example, makes hogs worth more, and the cost of hogs affects the value of grease, which is the base of oleomargarine. The price of butter, for some unexplained reason, depends more upon the supply of grease than upon the activity of the dairies. "Sympathy" is the universal law of trade. Articles of merchandise apparently the most diverse in their ingredients and uses advance and fall in price by the operation of this mysterious law. Alum and baking-powder, chiccory and coffee, cabbage-leaves and cigars, rise and fall together. Does one wish to know the price of chewing tobacco, he looks at the quotations of licorice. Would you learn what flour is worth, then see what meal is held at. Terra alba and confectionery go together; so do cheap shoes and paper, calico and starch, chalk and milk. There is nothing in nature more beautiful than this secret law of sympathy between inanimate objects.

INTERESTING RECORD.

History of an Extraordinary Case in Surgery.

Many of our readers, says the Chicago *Tribune*, will desire to preserve a history of the wound inflicted upon the President by Guiteau, and its effects. Care has been taken to present in the appended table, and in the chronological additions following it, a complete showing of the absolute facts in the case:

DATE—HOUR.	Pulse	Temp.	Resp.
July—			
2—9:20 a. m.			
6 p. m.	140		
8:30 p. m.	120	99.1	22
11:30 p. m.	114	98	19
3—10:45 a. m.	120	98	18
2 p. m.	120	100	[illegible]
4—8:30 a. m.	108	99	18
7:45 p. m.	120	101.9	24
5—8:30 a. m.	114	100.8	24
8:30 p. m.	108	100.9	24
6—8:30 a. m.	98	98.9	[illegible]
8:30 p. m.	104	100	[illegible]
7—9:15 a. m.	94	99.1	[illegible]
8:30 p. m.	108	100.8	[illegible]
8—8:30 a. m.	98	99.8	22
8:30 p. m.	108	101.2	24
9—8:30 a. m.	108	99.4	24
8:30 p. m.	108	101.9	24
10—8 a. m.	108	100	[illegible]
7 p. m.	108	101.9	22
11—8 a. m.	98	99.2	24
7 p. m.	108	102.8	24
12—8 a. m.	98	99.6	22
7 p. m.	104	102.4	24
13—8:30 a. m.	90	98.5	20
7 p. m.	100	101.6	24
14—8:30 a. m.	90	98.8	22
7 p. m.	98	101	[illegible]
15—7:30 a. m.	88	98.5	18
7 p. m.	98	100.4	20
16—8:30 a. m.	90	98.4	18
7 p. m.	96	98.4	19
17—8:30 a. m.	96	98.4	18
7 p. m.	98	100.2	20
18—8:30 a. m.	98	98.4	18
7 p. m.	108	100.7	21
19—8:30 a. m.	90	98.5	18
7 p. m.	96	99.5	18
20—8:30 a. m.	88	98.4	18
7 p. m.	96	99.7	19
21—8:30 a. m.	88	98.4	18
7 p. m.	96	99.9	18
22—8:30 a. m.	88	99	18
7 p. m.	98	102.5	19
23—8:30 a. m.	98	98.4	18
7 p. m.	125	104	[illegible]
24—8:15 a. m.	98	98.4	18
7 p. m.	104	99.3	18
25—8:30 a. m.	98	98.4	20
7 p. m.	110	101.8	24
26—8:30 a. m.	100	98.4	18
7 p. m.	104	100.7	22
27—8 a. m.	94	98.4	18
7 p. m.	98	99.5	20
28—8 a. m.	98	98.4	18
7 p. m.	104	100.5	20
29—8:30 a. m.	98	98.4	18
7 p. m.	98	100	20
30—8:30 a. m.	98	98.5	18
7 p. m.	104	100.2	20
31—8:30 a. m.	94	98.4	18
7 p. m.	104	99	20
August—			
1—8:30 a. m.	94	98.4	18
7 p. m.	104	99.5	20
2—8:30 a. m.	94	98.4	18
7 p. m.	104	100	20
3—8:30 a. m.	96	98.4	18
7 p. m.	102	98.4	19
4—8:30 a. m.	90	98.4	18
7 p. m.	102	100.2	19
5—8:30 a. m.	98	98.4	18
7 p. m.	102	102.4	18
6—8:30 a. m.	98	98.4	18
7 p. m.	102	102.8	19
7—8:30 p. m.	96	98.7	18
7 p. m.	104	101.2	20
8—8:30 a. m.	94	98.4	18
7 p. m.	108	101.9	19
9—8:30 a. m.	98	99.8	19
7 p. m.	106	101.9	19
10—8 a. m.	104	98.5	19
7 p. m.	108	101	19
11—8 a. m.	100	98.6	19
7 p. m.	108	101.3	19
12—8 a. m.	100	98.6	19
7 p. m.	106	101.2	19
13—8 a. m.	104	100.8	19
7 p. m.	104	100.7	19
14—8 a. m.	100	99.8	18
7 p. m.	108	100.8	19
15—8:30 a. m.	108	100.3	20
6:30 p. m.	130	98.6	22
16—8:30 a. m.	110	98.6	18
7 p. m.	130	98.9	19
17—8:30 a. m.	110	98.3	18
7:30 p. m.	112	98.8	18
18—8:30 a. m.	104	98.8	17
7:30 p. m.	108	100	19
19—8:30 a. m.	100	98.4	17
6:30 p. m.	108	100	18
20—8:30 a. m.	98	98.4	18
12:30 p. m.	107	98.4	18
6:30 p. m.	1 0	100.4	19
21—8:30 a. m.	108	98.8	18
12:30 p. m.	108	98.4	18
6:30 p. m.	108	99.2	18
22—8:30 a. m.	104	98.4	18
12:30 p. m.	104	98.4	19
6:30 p. m.	110	100.1	19
23—8:30 a. m.	100	98.4	18
12:30 p. m.	104	98.9	18
6:30 p. m.	104	99.2	19
24—8:30 a. m.	100	98.6	17
12:30 p. m.	104	99.3	17
6:30 p. m.	106	100.7	19
25—8:30 a. m.	108	98.6	18
12:30 p. m.	115	99.2	18
6:30 p. m.	113	99.8	19
26—8:30 a. m.	100	99.1	17
12:30 p. m.	116	100	18
6:30 p. m.	116	99.9	18
27—8:30 a. m.	130	98.4	22
12:30 p. m.	130	98.4	22
6:30 p. m.	114	98.9	22
28—8:30 a. m.	100	98.4	17
12:30 p. m.	106	99.5	18
6:30 p. m.	130	99.7	20
29—8:30 a. m.	100	98.5	17
12:30 p. m.	106	98.6	18
6:30 p. m.	110	100.5	18
30—8:30 a. m.	108	98.6	18
12:30 p. m.	116	98.9	18
6:30 p. m.	108	99.6	18
31—8:30 a. m.	100	98.4	18
12:30 p. m.	98	98.4	17
6:30 p. m.	108	98.6	18
September—			
1—8:30 a. m.	100	98.4	17
12:30 p. m.	108	98.6	18
6:30 p. m.	108	98.4	18
2—8:30 a. m.	100	98.4	17
12:30 p. m.	100	98.7	18
6:30 p. m.	104	99.2	18
3—8:30 a. m.	104	98.6	18
12:30 p. m.	104	98.4	18
6:30 p. m.	102	98.6	18
4—8:30 a. m.	108	98.4	18
12:30 p. m.	105	98.4	18
6:30 p. m.	110	99	18
5—8:30 a. m.	100	98.5	18
12:30 p. m.	114	98.5	18
6:30 p. m.	108	99.6	18
6—8:30 a. m.	118	99.6	18
6:30 p. m.	124	101.6	18

INCIDENTS.

July 2—9:20 a. m.—President shot in Baltimore and Potomac depot, Washington, D. C.

July 7.—Hopeful of recovery.

July 23.—Relapse, rigor and chills.

July 24.—Operation—discovery of pus sack.

July 26.—Incision enlarged and removal of splinters of bone, etc.

July 30.—Experimenting with electric-induction balance for discovering location of the bullet.

Aug. 2.—Extremely hopeful.

Aug. 7.—Bad febrile symptoms.

Aug. 8.—Second operation. Discharge of pus through lower incision in back.

Aug. 9.—The President wrote his name.

Aug. 10.—He signed an extradition paper.

Aug. 11.—He wrote a letter to his mother.

Aug. 14.—Nausea, vomiting and physical prostration.

Aug. 18.—Inflammation of the right parotid gland.

Aug. 19.—Drainage-tube inserted nine inches deeper in wound in back.

Aug. 21.—Vomited twice during the afternoon.

Aug. 22.—Surgeons first acknowledge the existence of septicemia for ten days.

Aug. 24.—Suppuration of the parotid gland; incision and discharge of pus; consultation of doctors to which Dr. Agnew was hurriedly called.

Aug. 25.—Another consultation, at which it was decided that the President could not be removed.

Aug. 26.—The President's mind wandered during the night. The parotid gland discharged through the ear.

Aug. 27.—Pulse more frequent and patient feebler. Discharge of pus from the parotid gland through the ear.

Aug. 28.—The President ate some milk toast. Another incision was made above the swollen gland, followed by discharge of healthy-looking pus. The wound rather less indolent.

Aug. 29.—Another incision near the parotid gland, followed by a fair discharge of healthy-looking pus in the evening. The parotid swelling perceptibly diminishing.

Aug. 30.—Another incision on the lower side of the face; glandular swelling diminishing more freely.

Aug. 31.—Discovery of an opening from the gland into the mouth. Swelling diminishing; increased relish for food.

Sept. 2.—The President appears better than for some days. He has taken more nourishment; little change in the wound; restless during the night.

Sept. 3.—Parotid swelling continues to discharge and diminish in size. Ate a fair breakfast of milk-toast and some reed birds. In the evening he vomited. The surgeons determined to remove the President from Washington, to escape the malarial fever, which threatened death. Long Branch decided on as more convenient for the surgeons.

Sept. 4.—The President vomited about 1 o'clock a. m., but slept well most of the night. During the day no return of the irritability of the stomach. Improvement of the parotid gland, and contour of the face restored. More fatigue after dressing of the wound.

Sept. 5.—The hottest day and night of a very hot summer.

Sept. 6.—Successful removal of the President over the Pennsylvania railroad to Long Branch.

A **Boston** business man tried to umpire a game of base-ball between two nines made up of his employes, and, before the fourth inning, he had discharged every one of the players from his employ, cut down the wages of the scorers, and been thrown over a fence by the excited men.

INDIANA NEWS.

Shipments of stone from Bedford, the last three months, required 805 cars.

Floyd county will soon have one of the most beautiful court-rooms in the State.

James Hodge, a pioneer, of Muncie, died lately at San Diego, Cal., aged 80 years.

A **great** deal of fencing in the vicinity of the railroads in Delaware county has been destroyed by fire.

The Indiana State treasury received, during August, $42,444, and disbursed $53,625. It has a balance of $947,803 on hand.

Many cattle fed at the starch works at Columbus have been stricken down by poison or some strange disease, it is not known which.

While coupling cars, at Frankfort, Chris Stanley was caught between the bumpers and horribly crushed, and died two hours later.

Christopher Quinn, a native of Troy, N. Y., a stove-molder by trade, while drunk, fell under a freight-car at Fort Wayne, and was instantly killed.

A **new** cave has been discovered in Crawford county, about three-quarters of a mile from Wyandotte cave, with which it is believed to communicate.

Homer Mayfield, of Spencer, a promising young man about 23 years old, went fishing, and, while seining, got beyond his depth and was drowned.

George Waggoner, the first settler of Salt Creek township, and the oldest man in Jackson county, died recently of malarial fever, at the age of 98 years.

Over $500,000 will be put in the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific shops at Antioch, near Fort Wayne. The yards are a mile and a half long, with twenty-five tracks.

A **locomotive** spark set fire to the dry prairie grass near Wolcott, and for a distance of about ten miles the flames spread with great rapidity. The damage is not less than $8,000.

Dr. T. B. Elliott, once an editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, and who was largely instrumental in the development of the school system in Indiana, died at Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

W. A. Hunt, alias James Smith, hailing from Indianapolis, was arrested in Vincennes for possessing and passing counterfeit coin. He had a pocket-book well filled with spurious coin.

Travelers along the turnpikes leading out of New Albany have been obliged to pay from 15 to 25 cents for each pail of water used for their stock. Such a scarcity of water has never before been known.

Walter Roberts, a Wayne county farmer, over 90 years old, was thrown from his chair in a spring wagon by his horse starting suddenly, and struck on his head and shoulders. Concussion of the brain followed, and he died in a few hours.

The following figures, prepared by Mr. John B. Connor, Chief of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics, show the acreage of wheat and corn in this State for the year 1881, as compared with that of the previous season:

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		CORN.	
	Acres, 1881.	*Acres*, 1880.	*Acres*, 1881.	*Acres*, 1880.
Adams	27,268	20,030	21,274	21,889
Allen	58,734	47,087	37,164	38,534
Bartholomew	49,516	36,456	49,215	53,770
Benton	11,781	3,227	79,184	61,292
Blackford	13,725	8,601	13,804	12,757
Boone	43,831	36,626	61,135	56,523
Brown	11,169	7,224	14,609	11,443
Carroll	43,104	34,521	71,828	37,998
Cass	44,297	34,803	36,767	35,470
Clarke	18,462	15,471	26,131	26,061
Clay	28,784	72,070	34,440	30,778
Clinton	61,380	51,888	60,964	64,219
Crawford	10,756	8,404	16,014	15,677
Daviess	71,554	43,632	37,215	37,105
Dearborn	28,709	22,107	22,984	24,918
Decatur	36,710	27,054	39,706	43,438
De Kalb	34,765	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,467
Delaware	36,749	25,818	43,474	46,429
Dubois	24,060	22,618	24,424	24,429
Elkhart	52,819	44,807	26,960	42,729
Fayette	26,192	17,895	27,067	28,882
Floyd	7,613	6,687	8,530	7,349
Fountain	49,341	37,612	45,646	45,715
Franklin	31,786	26,908	36,607	37,534
Fulton	29,905	26,503	26,298	30,727
Gibson	69,106	60,200	38,343	40,305
Grant	36,037	19,302	47,157	31,275
Greene	48,057	27,295	28,966	49,806
Hamilton	46,457	34,548	[illegible]	51,347
Hancock	36,964	27,752	42,175	37,072
Harrison	34,853	28,006	30,711	28,253
Hendricks	37,838	30,743	46,682	54,020
Henry	45,267	38,932	50,710	52,991
Howard	30,812	25,720	38,177	36,713
Huntington	39,144	29,978	33,468	38,306
Jackson	30,070	22,366	42,835	55,150
Jasper	13,298	8,061	42,137	33,608
Jay	41,199	22,724	32,681	75,242
Jefferson	22,906	20,258	28,941	27,611
Jennings	17,042	14,542	22,425	20,997
Johnson	36,860	37,571	43,797	52,658
Knox	62,897	47,463	35,497	52,523
Kosciusko	50,210	47,054	32,734	41,967
Lagrange	47,118	38,021	24,102	20,061
Lake	3,764	2,976	30,642	31,781
Laporte	46,605	40,796	30,993	40,780
Lawrence	13,343	22,426	26,913	38,467
Madison	40,030	37,020	[illegible]	55,213
Marion	[illegible]	31,034	60,877	55,213
Marshall	45,687	[illegible]	29,322	29,439
Martin	25,420	12,739	21,960	17,462
Miami	47,100	36,623	35,723	37,661
Montgomery	52,224	41,907	48,912	53,372
Monroe	13,513	12,761	16,962	49,347
Morgan	35,353	24,264	37,716	43,184
Newton	6,644	2,479	35,873	43,973
Noble	47,689	36,993	23,497	26,679
Ohio	8,288	7,662	8,067	9,190
Orange	15,170	18,217	26,183	29,810
Owen	24,723	17,370	30,011	23,167
Parke	43,260	37,566	37,455	46,552
Perry	12,962	11,445	18,380	14,919
Pike	38,024	30,090	27,456	32,394
Porter	18,389	11,691	29,458	30,497
Posey	60,321	54,210	41,314	47,293
Pulaski	18,576	7,808	17,588	20,204
Putnam	39,929	33,740	38,303	37,730
Randolph	40,819	22,777	67,690	62,013
Ripley	24,100	21,278	28,503	28,042
Rush	57,043	43,109	57,082	55,777
Scott	8,264	7,344	16,206	14,509
Shelby	68,502	46,980	57,268	56,799
Spencer	63,936	26,274	31,871	35,408
Starke	5,067	3,298	6,185	4,815
Steuben	30,067	27,164	20,276	20,306
St. Joseph	40,828	43,420	26,781	27,692
Sullivan	70,510	56,167	39,211	46,780
Switzerland	18,636	14,815	17,893	20,816
Tippecanoe	64,411	47,231	74,720	74,300
Tipton	20,947	18,401	34,808	23,016
Union	18,621	14,734	19,985	22,292
Vanderburgh	33,620	26,707	22,645	20,076
Vermillion	39,983	30,825	22,424	33,767
Vigo	60,677	35,795	46,288	41,640
Wabash	45,130	38,093	40,208	37,497
Warren	[illegible]	25,634	47,136	63,189
Warrick	34,793	33,929	30,760	36,060
Washington	19,067	17,069	32,714	31,613
Wayne	41,461	34,085	52,061	55,875
Wells	31,961	[illegible]	30,080	[illegible]
White	25,090	20,378	48,600	66,429
Whitley*	......	23,228	......	22,903
Total	3,191,924	2,617,719	[illegible]	3,431,509

*No report for 1881.

Durability of Teak.

The Chinese and Japanese build most of their vessels of teak. This wood is very durable, and will stand the water better than any other wood that is used for shipbuilding. According to the Australasian *Shipping News*, there lies at the bottom of Dusky bay a large vessel that can be plainly seen in clear water. She has been there for centuries, and the Maoris have a legend about her. They say that their grandfathers told them that in their childhood a large vessel sank in Dusky bay; that the crew managed to reach one of the small islands and after living there for years died off one by one. Who they were or where they came from the Maoris could not say. A diver is said to have recently examined this mysterious old hulk. He reported that she is built of teak and appears to be still perfectly sound and firm.

Booth's Body.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* writes: "It was only after some patient inquiry that I could ascertain the facts, which are interesting and, as far as I know, are yet unpublished. Booth, the murderer of Abraham Lincoln, died as will be remembered, in a barn in Maryland, from a wound received from the musket of Boston Corbett. The body was brought to Washington, and, after having been identified by the court martial before which his fellow conspirators were tried, was dissected by the surgeon-general of the army. The brain and heart and some parts of the body were preserved in alcohol and are now on exhibition in the medical museum of the surgeon-general's office. The building in which the assassination occurred was Ford's theater. The government confiscated it, but afterward Ford was paid its full value, and has since been used as the headquarters of the medical corps of the army. The brain and heart of Booth are in jars, standing in a case that is situated very near the actual scene of the assassination. After the surgeons had done with Booth's body it was buried in a grave in the arsenal grounds. Only half a dozen persons knew the exact spot, which was unmarked. In 1867 Edwin Booth, the actor, sent Mr. Weaver, the sexton of Christ Church, Baltimore, to Washington, with the request that the remains of his brother might be taken up and removed to the family burial place. After some delay, the request was granted by President Johnson, who was finally appealed to, and Mr. Weaver took the body to the cemetery in Baltimore, and buried it beside the elder Booth and others of the family. The removal was conducted with great secrecy and was concealed from Secretary Stanton, who had refused to give his consent.

The Causes of Dew.

If dew fell it would fall for the same reason that rain falls; but dew does not fall. It is simply a deposit of moisture always contained in the air to a greater or less degree, and which, when there is enough of it, will always form on any cold body exposed to the moist air, in precisely the same way that a cold bottle or stone, taken from a cold cellar and suddenly exposed in the shade to the moist, warm summer air, will become wet. This is not sweating nor does this moisture come out of the bottle or stone as many people believe, but from the air. It is for the same reason that moisture will condense against the window-panes when the air is cold outside and moist inside, the moisture slowly freezing while its deposits form crystal ice which we so often admire in winter. When the weather is cool enough the moisture will even freeze plants and grass, and then we call it hoar frost; if it does not freeze it is simply dew. The only point left to be explained is why does the ground become so cool during the night, so much cooler than the air above, as to cause the latter to deposit its moisture. This was for many years a vexed problem till Wells first suggested the radiation of obscure heat, which takes place from the surface of the earth through the clear atmosphere into the space above, and so causes the surface to become much cooler than the air itself. He demonstrated this by means of thermometers placed at different heights, and also by the fact that dew is only deposited on cloudless nights. When there are clouds they reflect the heat or prevent it from escaping. The surface of the earth thus being kept from cooling, no dew is deposited.

TAKE THE

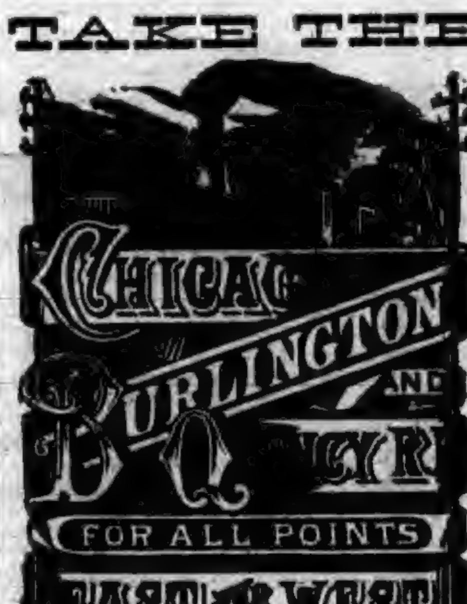
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Heaving the Lead.

The Fanny was coming down the Mississippi, loaded with piglead. As she was going over a shoal place the pilot gave the signal to heave the lead. The only man forward at the time was a green Irishman. "Why don't you heave the lead?" "Is it to heave the lead, your Honor? Where to?" "Overboard, you blockhead!" The Irishman snatched up one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard; the mate, in endeavoring to prevent him, lost his balance and fell into the river. The Captain, running to the edge of the deck, asked; "Why don't you heave the lead, and sing out how much water there is?" "The lead is heaved, your Honor, and the mate has gone down to see how much water there is," responded Pat.

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YOUNG MEN

[illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED

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[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

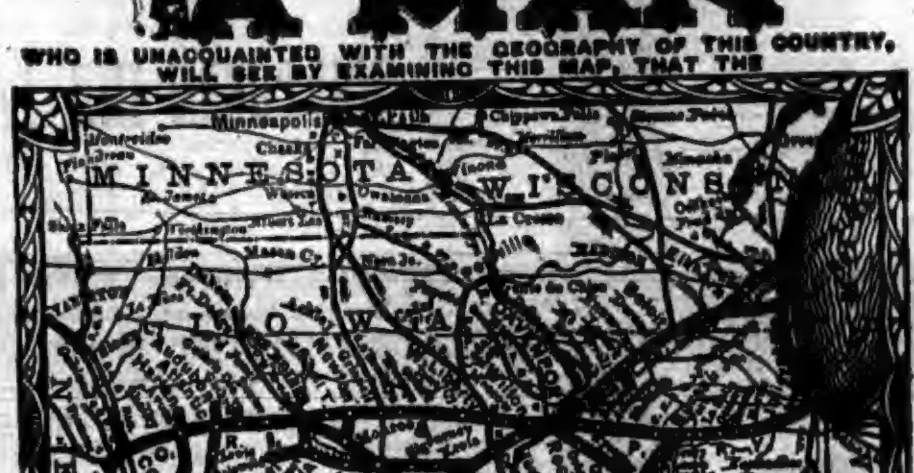

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WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

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LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

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Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

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It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

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Univers'l requires and none of the ills family are subject is Fever & Ague, and been discovered which sally successful in Ague as KRESS' In many sections of country the with malaria, arising water left standing ing last spring, nant throw at an extent CHILLS and has a hold on the system that a remedy should be unteract the evil, and in disease has taken hold of a cure. For this purpose equal to KRESS' FEVER the Best & Safest Remedy wherever used has given perfec. In its composition neither Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury. It will cure the most stubborn AGUE in a very short time and system strong and vigorous to resist. One bottle usually is will be required, unless in aggravated or where the patient is continually malarial poison, in such cases, tle may be required. invariably counteract KRESS' FEVER dy, but one long es ted, and all that other column will of parties who ask your attention tle, and is for where. TRY est tendency to CURE YOU!

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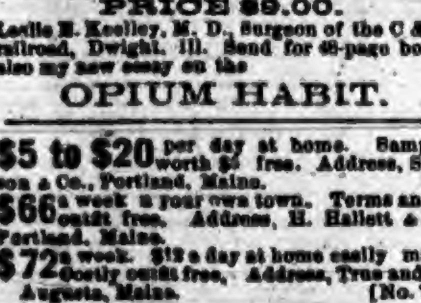
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SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	
Lansing	9 30	10 10	
Grand Rapids	10 30	8 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 00	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	4 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 50	12 46	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 24	8 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 43	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 28	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 00	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	3 00pm	10 50	
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	
St. Louis		8 50	8 00pm
Washington		9 35	9 02am
Baltimore		10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 37
Louisville	5 5	11 35pm	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 5 am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	7 38	5 00
Angola	1 30	08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	73	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	88	7 35
Hanover	3 07	1	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	1 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 43	8 30	
Saginaw	9 00	1 28	
Bay City	10 00	12 25pm	

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 2 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 50 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—5 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 55, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 06 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 55 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 5 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 55 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 8 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. Agen

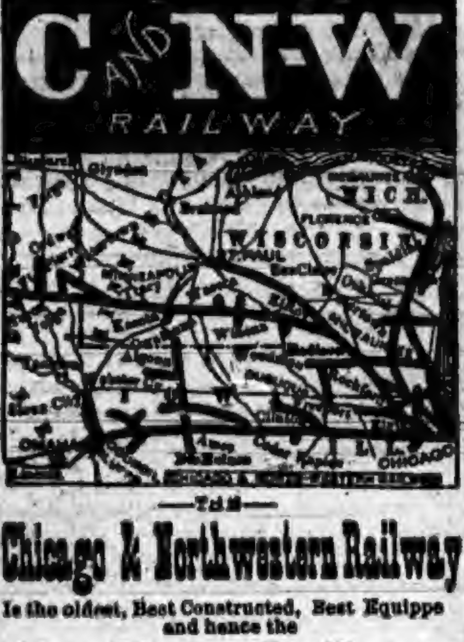

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 1 M	SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 2 M	NORTHWARD No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv. Fort Wayne...Ar	4 45	10 00
11 52	6 57	Bluffton	3 30	8 45
p m				
12 55	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 5
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 45	6 5
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15		Cincinnati	7 50	
6 06	10 55	Indinapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. Caldwell, General Ticket Ag't.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 58
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 55am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 16	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 05	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage,

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California; rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Nov. 7, 1880.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No 1 Fa. Ex	No 7 Pac. Ex	No 3 Nt Ex	No. 5 Mail
Pittsburgh	12 15am	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 55	5 40pm	9 20	
Crestline Lv	7 30	6 55	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 55pm	12 01am	2 35am	5 35
Chicago Ar	7 30	6 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Ex	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt. Ex	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 30	12 40am	6 40	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15	7 20	12 35
Pittsburgh Ar	3 15pm	7 20	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELER
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS.
GUITARS.
ACCORDEONS.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn. Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	28c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	50c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound ....30....	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking, Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '78, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 25
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	18c

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT. FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and....	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	30c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cents on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

STOVES
GARLAND

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Records

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881 Number 38.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT-LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite F. W. Halsten's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor, John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport the druggist.

Holloway's Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt are the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

A Boiling Lake.

PROFESSOR WARD'S ADVENTURE IN A NEW ZEALAND VOLCANO.

[Utica Morning Herald.]

Professor Henry A Ward, formerly of the University of Rochester, N. Y., is writing letters touching his travels in New Zealand, some of which detail singular experiences. In his last he says: "I came from Auckland by steamer south for one hundred twenty-five miles along the east coast to the town of Tamanga. I hired a twenty-ton cutter and started to visit the sea volcano. We sailed all night and at daybreak we had before us a great mountain of black scoria, 830 feet high, from the top of which, with much force, went white clouds of vapor to a height of fully two thousand feet. Reaching the shore it was not easy traveling, for in places the black pebbles of the beach were all astir with water boiling up through them—water so hot that a misstep might scald the foot seriously. At this point the crater wall has been broken down almost to the sea level, and we could look into the great hollow island. The crater is circular, a full mile in diameter, and hemmed in by walls many hundred feet high and very precipitous. The crater floor has an uneven plain of volcanic ash and scoria, with many little fumaroles or blow-holes, through which hot sulphur vapors come wheezing out, while every few minutes there was beneath our feet a smart trembling and a low, dull rolling roar. The smoke of vapor began to thicken as we went along, and we soon found the cause. We were stopped short by a great lake of streaming water, quite filled this end of the crater, and being, as we could see when the clouds lifted, nearly half a mile from either side. The water was too hot to comfortably bear the hand in it, and was further insupportable to either touch or taste by a strong infusion of alum and sulphuric acid, which bit painfully at any scratch or sore upon our skin. On the further border of the lake and half around its shore was a row of the most violent solfataras which I have ever seen. They had built for themselves little pillar-like cones, from ten to thirty feet high and a yard or two in diameter at the base, and through these open chimneys they were trumpeting steam and roaring sulphuric gases with a violence that was frightful to contemplate, and such demoniacal screeching and din as afflicted our ears, even at the long distance where we stood. We dragged the row-boat along the volcano's floor and launched it upon the boiling lake. The water of the lake was of a milky opaque cast, but we could feel with our oars that it was in some places not over ten feet deep. Lines upon the shore showed that it daily rose and fell slightly with the tide of the sea outside. In many spots the water was boiling furiously with so much froth and foam, while still its heat was much below the boiling point of 212 Fahrenheit. These were dangerous places, the abundant air in the water diminished materially in buoyancy, and our boat sank alarmingly low in crossing. We landed across the lake at one of the solfataras nearest to the beach, and proceeded to demolish it with our oars. It was a chimney about two feet in diameter, clay without, and within it was lined with crystals of sulphur of a beautiful strawyellow, splashed with vermillion spots. Pushing in the top of this chimney, the fragments would first fall down its throat and then come flying out into the air, with explosions that were amusingly like a prolonged stentorian cough."

Gabe Snodgrass owns a farm near Austin, and Jim Webster asked Gabe the other day what he was doing with his farm this year. "I has rented it on sheers to Sam Johnsing. He gits half a dollar outen ebery dollar he makes outen de farm." "But how does you know he gibs yer de kerrect amount of what he makes? He kin keep back some an' you will nebber know it." "Dar ain't no danger of dat. Don't you see de more dollars he brings in ter me, de more half dollars he gits. You bet he ain't gwine ter keep back none. He ain't no fool. He wouldn't get no half dollars outen de dollars he would keep back."—[Texas Siftings.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

GENTS.—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever. W. H. WELLER. 2w,

The First Discoverers of Petroleum.

It seems to be now pretty conclusively established that long before the discovery of petroleum in this country started the enormous speculation in oil wells which culminated ten or fifteen years ago, mineral oil had been obtained in Galicia, and its value as an illuminating agent demonstrated. Though we were the first to bring it prominently before the world, and to introduce it into general use, we must surrender to Galicia the honor of having first found out that mineral oil could be made to supply fuel for lamps.

An Austrian mining engineer, Herr Heinrich Walter, has lately contributed to a scientific publication of his country two papers, in which he presents proofs gathered with the most patient industry, and made so complete that we cannot disregard them, to show that so far back as the early part of this century petroleum was obtained by two miners of Galicia, distilled, and successfully employed for illuminating purposes. They were Josef Hecker and Johann Mitis, and they found the mineral oil between 1810 and 1817 in the neighborhood of Truscovich, where they were working sulphur and lead ore. The first mention of distilled petroleum occurs in the report of a lawsuit which took place in the latter year. In the same year "naphtha and mineral oil," probably distilled and raw petroleum, were formally tested by a commission organized by the mayor of Prague. The account of the trial in the municipal records declares that "naphtha possesses great advantages, both as regards economy and intensity of light." Accordingly the mayor ordered a supply of the oil of Hecker, to be delivered within a specified time, but the material came too late and was refused.

Nothing more was heard of petroleum until 1838, when it is mentioned as a mineral product in the account of a mining action at Starunia, and in the same year it was decided that the oil came under the classification of minerals subject to a State royalty. Little revenue, however, was received from that source, the product of the wells being used for wagon grease only. Petroleum was thus neglected until 1853 or 1854, when a man named Schreiner accidentally discovered its value as an illuminating agent, and as such it began to attract scientific attention in Austria. But before it had been brought into any use otherwise than experimentally, the discovery of petroleum in this country occured. Then the product, which had been neglected in Galicia for nearly half a century, was speedily made known to the whole world as a cheap and admirable illuminating agent, and it soon became one of the most important articles of commerce. Moreover, it was an American or an Americanized German, named Toch, who gave the first impetus to the petroleum trade of Austria. He had learned his business at our oil wells, and, arriving at Vienna, at once taught the refiners at Borgslaw how to make their industry profitable.

Hence, even if we must give to Galicia the credit of priority in the discovery of petroleum, we shall allow it only an empty honor, for we were the first to bring the product they neglected, and with whose value they failed to accouaint themselves, into general use as an illuminating agent, and to make it one of the staple articles of commerce. It was from us too, through Toch, that Austria learned how to utilize the oil of the Galician refiners. The question of first discovery is accordingly more interesting than important.—[New York Sun.

Labor Saving.

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form. It saves all the labor of preparing, and as it is equally efficient, it is preferred by many persons. Kidney-Wort always and everywhere proves itself a perfect remedy.—Buffalo News.

Liquid or Dry.

Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state so that they can see for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it already to use.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kross Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

Locked in a Closet.

[Wabash Plain Dealer.]

Last Friday afternoon, Mrs. T. W. McClure, living in the northwest part of the city, had occasion to go upstairs on some household duties, and took with her her twenty-months-old child. Stepping into the closet, the door of which locks with a spring, Mrs. McClure was horrified to find it suddenly pushed shut. She was as complete a prisoner as Guiteau, and the worst of it was the child was in immediate danger of falling down stairs. Strive as she would, Mrs. McClure could not burst the door open, and no amount of hallooing could be heard by any of the neighbors. She remained a prisoner for three hours, managing by one artifice and another to keep the child away from the stairway, until, at last, a neighbor dropped in and released her. Mrs. McClure was well nigh prostrated, and her fears for the safety of her child made her situation one of the most agonizing torture.

Comets.

The following list comprises the most important comets of the past ages:

When Mithridates was born there was a comet seen in the heavens of extraordinary size.

When Cæsar was assassinated, a comet appeared, and was visible in Rome by day as well as by night.

184 B. C.—In this year there was said to be one that was nearly as bright as the sun.

371 B. C.—There was a comet seen this year whose tail reached one-third across the heavens.

1106—A. D.—One was seen with a small head, but its tail rivaled the sun in brightness.

1264—The death of Pope Urban IV was heralded by a comet with a tail 100 degrees long.

1402—Witnessed two large comets.

1456—At the time of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, there loomed up another so big and so frightful that Pope Calixtus II issued a bull against it.

1539—There was a comet so large and bright that it was seen in southern Europe at noonday.

1577—This comet was one of the largest ever seen.

Large comets were also seen in 1607, 1618, 1668 and 1680.

1653—In this year there was one that was said to be as bright as the moon.

1680—There was a comet with a tail 96,000,000 miles long.

1680—To the one that appeared at this time, the astronomer, Halley, gave his own name, after he had proved it to be identical with the great comets of 1531 and 1607, and predicted its return in 1759, which was fulfilled.

Other great comets were seen in 1744, 1769 and 1811.

1770—This was an erratic wanderer. When observed, the astronomers were astonished to find it moving in an orbit having a period of less than sixty years, although it had never before been seen, and was so bright as to be plainly visible to the naked eye. It was first brought to move into an orbit around the sun in consequence of coming within the sphere of the attractions of Jupiter. It made two revolutions around the sun. It returned and again fell in with Jupiter, where its attractions drew it so far out of its orbit that it has gone estray ever since.

1807—This comet was discovered by Poss, at Marseilles, September 27, 1807, and was followed for more than six months.

1812—This does not appear to have been an especially bright one, and would not excite attention at the present time, but that the observations show it to be moving in an elipse, with a period of about seventy years. Its return is therefore expected about this time.

1843—This was one of the most extraordinary comets of which we have any record. It approached to within 60,000 miles of the sun, whirled completely around that luminary in two hours, lost its tail in its flight around the sun, and then tail and comet went off, each on its own hook, and have never been seen since. This phenomenon was visible all over England in broad daylight.

1858—This was a perfect stunner, and was known as Donati's comet. Its period of revolution is 1,950 years, so that those who missed seeing it then will probably not have another opportunity.

1861—In this year another large comet was visible.

1874—This comet was visible to the naked eye for several weeks.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

A Rare Proof of Devotion.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

About a month ago, F. A. Learett, of Oakland, an engineer in the employ of the Central Pacific railroad company, and stationed in Arizona, was seriously scalded by the overturning of his engine, and one of his legs was so badly injured that the flesh fell away. The attending physicians told him that if his friends would each contribute a small piece of flesh they could repair the limb and restore it to its old usefulness. The statement was widely circulated, and twenty-eight of his fellow-workmen volunteered and bravely bared their limbs to the surgeon's knife. The transplantation of flesh was successfully made, and to-day the leg looks almost as natural as the uninjured member. The heroic act of the men was duly rewarded. The railroad company hearing of the case, leave of absence was given, and two months' extra pay was ordered paid to each of the men. Mr. Learett is now at his home, No. 803 Peralta street, and is rapidly recovering.

Siam is the country where the white elephant is worshiped. As a deity, the white elephant is a success. From the hour that he takes possession of his princely parlors, presents pour in upon him in a steady stream. Like Grant, he accepts everything that is offered, and the King of Siam regards his white elephant with as much favor as Grant did the whisky ring. His Majesty, the King, recently received a brand new elephant, fresh from the jungles, the old deity having handed in his checks. The king has the household of his new deity arranged in princely style, and convenient to his own palace. Every article dedicated to the white elephant's use and service, is of massive gold or rare porcelain, and goods to the amount of many thousands are contributed annually. The sacred elephant having a mind above trinkets, his treasury department is supplied with a custodian who, a la Pitney, transfers the valuables to the palace of the king and other "high officials." As the goods disappear, a devout people continue to give, and thus, between paying, giving and stealing, the King of Siam finds his white elephant a great help, and is, probably, as rich as John Sherman.

The latest proof of the blood-thirstiness of the terrible turtle (chelonia imbricata) comes from Chautauqua Lake, a place which heretofore has been regarded as free from pitfalls and dangers of every kind. The information, which is entirely trustworthy, is to the effect that a turtle seized a young lady by the ear as she was bathing in the lake, "and only the superhuman efforts of her friends saved her from drowning." The account goes on to say that the turtle's head had to be severed from its body and its jaws pried apart before the young woman was set free.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and his whole constitution be built up to a better working condition. 2w.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center, Ind.

TICKETS.—First-class emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing,
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints. 2w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19 1y.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

Modesty is the appendage of sobriety, and is to chastity, temperance and humanity, as the fringes are to a garment.

Ponder on these Truths.

Torpid kidneys and constipated bowels and the great causes of chronic diseases.

Kidney-Wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

Habitual costiveness afflicts millions of the American people, Kidney-Wort will cure it.

Kidney-Wort has cured kidney complaints of thirty years standing. Try it. See advertisement.

A small boy, of Bath, Me., had just gone to bed, when he began to dream about cows. Some slight noise woke him up and he said, "Mumma, I saw some cows." "Where?" she asked. "Up there," said he pointing to the ceiling. His mother remarked that that was a queer place to see cows, and the little fellow got slightly angry and said, "Well, I guess they could be angel cows, couldn't they?"

A family of young ladies who reside in this city, so often entertain their company on the front stoop that they have gained the title of step-sisters.

WANTED,

AGENTS FOR THE

GOLDEN DAWN;

—OR—

LIGHT on the GREAT FUTURE

in this life, through the dark valley, and in the life eternal, as seen in the best thoughts of leading authors and scholars, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Beecher, Talmage, Dr. Currie, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Cuyler, Geo. D. Prentice, Dean Stanley, Whittier, Longfellow and others. The subjects treated are Death, Immortality, Millenium and Second Advent, the Resurrection, the Punishment of the Wicked and the Reward of the Righteous. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. It contains the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, on subjects of the most profound interest to every one. Not gloomy, but brilliant. There is not a dull page in the book. It is absolutely without a rival. Everybody will read it. School teachers, Students, young men and ladies acting as agents for this book are making over $100 a month. Sells fast. One agent sold 71 first 13 days, another 18 in 8 days, another 11 in one day, another 15 and 5 bibles in 5 days, a lady sold 9 in 10 hours. Secure territory quick. Also agents wanted for the best Illustrated Revised New Testament, and for the finest Family Bibles ever sold by agents. Send for circular.
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DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa

DEACON DAY AND THE HIGHWAY COW.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

The best o' bein's will hev their cares—
There's alwus sumpthin' to cross our way,
To worry an' fret us in our affairs—
An' sech wus the lot o' old Deacon Day;
He hed his trials—I'll tell you how
He was tempted an' tried by a highway cow.

The hue o' her hide was a dusky brown;
Her body was lean, an' her neck was slim;
One horn turned up, an' the other down;
She was sharp o' sight, an' was long o' limb,
With a peaked nose, an' a short stump-tail,
An' ribs like the hoops on a home-made pail.

Many a day hed she passed in pound
Fur meanly helpin' herself to corn.
Many a cowardly cur an' hound
Hed been transfixed by her crumpled horn,
Many a tea-pot an' old old tin-pail
Hed the farm boys tied to her stumpy tail.

Old Deacon Day was a pious man,
A frugal farmer, upright an' plain;
Ah' many a weary mile he ran
To drive her out o' his growin' grain.
Sharp were the pranks that she used to play
To git her fill and to git away.

He used to sit on the Sabbath-day
With his open Bible upon his knee,
Thinkin' o' loved ones far away,
In the Better Land that he longed to see—
When a distant beller, borne thro' the air,
Would bring him back to this world o' care.

When the Deacon went to his church in town,
She watched an' waited till he went by
He never passed her without a frown,
And an evil gleam in each angry eye.
He would crack his whip, an' would holler,
"Whay!"
Es he drove along in his "one-horse shay."

Then at his homestead she loved to call,
Liftin' his bars with her crumpled horn,
Nimbly scalin' his garden wall,
Helpin' herself to his standin' corn,
Eatin' his cabbages one by one—
Scamperin' home when her meal was done.

Off'en the Deacon homeward came,
Hummin' a hymn, from the house o' prayer,
His kindly heart in a tranquil frame,
His soul as calm as the evenin' air,
His forehead smooth as a well-worn plow—
To find in his garden that highway cow.

His human passions were quick to rise,
An' stridin' forth with a savage cry,
With fury blazin' from both his eyes,
Es lightnin's flash in a summer sky,
Redder an' redder his face would grow,
An' after the critter he would go—

Over his garden, round and round,
Breakin' his pair an' apple trees,
Trampin' his melons into the ground,
Tippin' over his hives o' bees,
Leavin' him angry an' badly stung,
Wishin' the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grew on the garden wall;
The years went by, with their work an' play;
The boys o' the village grew strong and tall,
An' the gray-haired farmers dropped away,
One by one, as the red leaves fall—
But the highway cow outlived 'em all.

The things we hate are the last to fade;
Some cares are lengthened thro' many years;
The death o' the wicked seems long delayed,
But there is a climax to all careers,
An' the highway cow at last was slain
In runnin' a race with a railway train.

All into pieces at once she went,
Jest like savin's banks when they fail;
Out o' the world she was swiftly sent;
Lostie was left but her own stump-tail.
The farmers' gardens an' corn-fields now
Are haunted no more by the highway cow.

SAVED IN TIME.

"Charity, kind sir! My poor children are starving!"

The speaker was a thinly-clad woman, who shivered in the wintry blast, for it was January, and the keen frosty air penetrated even the warm garments of the rich.

The gentleman addressed was a man of perhaps thirty-five, a rich and prosperous man, who hoped soon to become still more rich and prosperous through an alliance with the fair girl at his side.

"Poor woman!" said Isabel Howard compassionately. "I have left my purse at home. Walter, I am sure you will relieve her distress."

"Of course I will, my darling. Here, poor woman, take that, and may it do you good."

As he spoke he drew from his pocket half a sovereign, and put it into the extended hand of the applicant.

The poor woman's heart bounded with joy, for she had hoped for but sixpence at the best, and ten shillings seemed to her positive wealth.

"Heaven bless your generous heart!" she exclaimed with heartfelt gratitude.

"Thank you," said Walter Barton, graciously.

Isabel rewarded him with a beaming smile.

"I am glad you gave the poor creature so much," she said. "I like generosity. I don't think I could esteem or respect a mean man."

"We think alike on that subject, my darling," said Walter. "I never can refuse to give, even if I suspect the object may be unworthy. It makes me happy to make others happy."

Another beaming glance from Isabel.

"I love you all the better for that, dear Walter," she said in a low voice.

"On the whole," thought Barton, "my ten shillings are a good investment, though I can't help grudging it to the beggar. When Isabel becomes Mrs. Barton, and I get hold of her hundred thousand pounds, I shan't give many half-sovereigns to beggars. For the present it's policy to be generous."

Of course Isabel could not read the thoughts of the man at her side. She believed him a genuine philanthropist, while, in reality, he was a mean, selfish hard-hearted man, yet with tact enough to overcome these traits for the sake of making a favorable impression upon the heart of the heiress.

Isabel Howard was an orphan, and the absolute mistress of a hundred thousand pounds—no small fortune for a girl of nineteen. But her fortune was by no means her chief attraction. She was beautiful, sweet-tempered, accomplished, and her heart was animated by the most generous charity. She had a regular list of pensioners, and would have found it impossible to refuse an applicant who was in need. Doubtless she had often given to unworthy objects, but such mistakes rebound to the credit of those who make them.

As Isabel said, she would have found it impossible to respect or esteem a mean man. Thus far, Walter Barton had succeeded in concealing his real character from her, but the time was coming when it would be revealed. Whenever he was with her he gave liberally to any who asked for charity, but at his warehouse he would have repulsed them with hard and bitter words. He kept a large clothing establishment in Manchester, but Isabel, who lived in the suburbs, had never been there, and knew absolutely nothing of him in his business relations.

Of course there were many who courted the favor of the young and beautiful heiress, but there was only one who came near being the rival of the successful suitor. This was Dr. Percy Elgin, a young physician, who had recently established himself in the city, and was having a hard struggle to get into a lucrative practice, being poor and without powerful friends. But he was essentially noble, of good figure, with a frank open face, and unusually able and intelligent. Success with him was only a matter of time.

When he saw the rich trader preferred to him, he quietly withdrew, disappointed, but too honorable to attempt to reverse Isabel's decision, now that it appeared to be made.

It was made, and the wedding-day was about to be fixed, when something occurred which quite changed the position of affairs.

Isabel was walking near the cathedral, when her attention was attracted to a girl of about her own age, leaning against the railings. The girl was plainly dressed, and in her face and attitude was such an air of despondency, that Isabel, whose heart was full of compassion for the wretched, felt herself constrained to stop and speak to her.

"Are you not well?" she asked in a low, sympathetic voice.

The girl, who was very thinly and poorly clad, looked up.

"Yes," she answered "I am well."

"But you are sad. You have met with some misfortune, have you not?"

"Yes," answered the girl, despondently.

"Will you tell me what it is? Perhaps it is something that I can remedy. Do not think me inquisitive, but I really want to help you, if you will let me."

The girl answered frankly:

"Thank you for your kindness. It does me good, for I stand in need of kind words."

"Tell me, then, your trouble," and Isabel, in her sealskin jacket and warm velvet dress, took the arm of the shabby creature, and together they walked along through Market street into the busiest part of town.

"My mother and I lived together," explained the girl. "We are very poor, and mother is an invalid, unable to do much. We have nothing to live upon except what I earn by my needle."

"That must be very little."

"Yes, it is very little; but I have been defrauded of that little. It is too hard."

"Tell me about it. Is it possible that any one could be so mean as to cheat you out of the little you earn in that hard way?"

"I will tell you how it happened. A week since, I got a bundle of waistcoats to make for a large house. The pay was very small. By working early and late I could earn about eighteenpence a day."

"Is it possible? I never heard of such oppression!" said Isabel indignantly.

"Well, I finished the half-dozen, and this morning took them round to the shop. Instead of paying the money, the proprietor, a rich man, said roughly that they were not well done, and he could only pay sevenpence apiece for them. If I would take that he would give me more work. I knew it was all a pretence to cheat me out of sixpence on each, for I am an experienced waistcoat-maker, and these were made as well as usual."

"And did you take the money, my poor friend?" asked Isabel.

"What could I do? There was no money to buy our dinner. I had to take it, but I know that it is impossible for us to get along on that paltry sum. I see nothing for us but starvation."

"Cheer up! I am rich. I will help you," said the heiress. "But tell me the name of this mean wretch who defrauded you?"

"Walter Barton."

"Who?" exclaimed Isabel, startled and surprised.

"Walter Barton. I hear he is engaged to a wealthy heiress, but I don't think such a man can prosper."

"I must look into this," said Isabel, quickly, her face flushed. "It's more important to me than you know. Come to my house."

The girl accompanied her home, and presently the heiress, who had changed dresses with the poor girl for a brief space emerged into the street and made her way to the shop of Walter Barton. She was so muffled up that her face could not be seen.

"What do you want?" asked a salesman roughly.

"To see Mr. Barton," answered Isabel in a low voice.

"He is busy. He can't see a girl like you!"

"I have something important to say to him."

Walter Barton, on being told this, came forward.

"Well, girl, what do you want of me," he asked rudely.

"You gave me only sevenpence for some waistcoat I brought here this morning," said Isabel in an assumed voice.

"What of that? They were poorly made."

"I need the money for my mother. I worked hard, and I am sure the waistcoats were well made."

"Look here! I can't be troubled with you," said Barton roughly. "I gave you all the work was worth."

"My mother will starve!"

"Let her starve then. It's no business of mine.

This was too much for Isabel, whose indignation was intense.

She threw up her veil, revealing to Walter Barton a face that terrified him, so full was it of withering scorn.

"I am glad I have found you out, Mr. Barton," said Isabel. "Fortunately it is not too late," and she turned haughtily and swept out the shop.

"Isabel! Isabel! Isabel Howard!" called Walter Barton in an agitated tone. "Come back. It's all a mistake. I will make it right."

Isabel did not answer, nor turn back, but left the place with her illusions broken.

The next day it was announced in society that the engagement was broken. Three months later there was a new engagement, but this time it was Dr. Percy who, gained the prize for which so many were striving.

The poor girl soon obtained remunerative employment through Isabel's influence, and she and her mother never again knew want.

As for Walter Barton, he rued bitterly his fatal mistake, but for Isabel it is a most fortunate one, since it saved her from marrying a man whom she would have despised, and gave her a husband whom she could respect as well as love.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

REMEDY FOR FROST-BITE.—Nordenskjold used upon his Arctic expedition an ointment prepared as follows: Corrosive sublimate, 1 gram; castor oil, 40 drops; oil turpentine, 60 drops; collodion, 40 grams.

The leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts, when the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the same kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

SULPHURIC ACID BURNS.—M. Alanore, a Paris pharmacist, relates the details of an accident by which two students in pharmacy received a quantity of sulphuric acid on their faces and clothing. The professor brought them to M. Alanore's pharmacy, and he as quickly as possible covered their faces with a soft paste of calcined magnesia and water, about two millimetres thick—more being supplied as this fell off. In a quarter of an hour, both were free from pain, but the treatment was continued in one case for five hours, in the other for twenty-four. When able to bear the air without pain, no mark of the burn remained except a slight redness, which entirely disappeared in a week.

COLD FEET AND SLEEPLESSNESS.—The association between cold feet and sleeplessness is much closer than is commonly imagined. Persons with cold feet rarely sleep well, especially women; yet the number of persons troubled is very considerable. This is the plan to adopt with cold feet: They should be dipped in cold water for a brief period. Often just to immerse them and no more is sufficient; and then they should be rubbed with a pair of hair flesh gloves, or a rough Turkish towel, till they glow, immediately after getting into bed. After this a hot-water bottle will be successful enough in maintaining the temperature of the feet, though without this preliminary it is impotent to attempt to do so. Disagreeable as the plan at first sight may appear, it is efficient; and those who have once fairly tried it continue it, and find that they have put an end to bad nights and cold feet. Pills, potions, lozenges, "night caps," and all narcotics fail to enable the sufferer to woo sleep successfully; get rid of the cold feet and then sleep will come of itself.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

THE TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA.—It is of great importance to have the room cool and properly ventilated. In a common cold the patient is best in bed and in a warm room; but in influenza, if the patient is not too ill, it is better to get him out of bed after the third day, and place him on a sofa. Draughts and chills must be avoided, on account of the risk of inflammation of the lungs. As there is usually complete loss of appetite, it is difficult to get him to take much nourishment. Solid food may have to be abstained from in bad cases for two or three days. Should beef-tea be given, it should not be very hot, as it is apt to increase the headache and languor. Plenty of milk should be given, alone or mixed with soda water, as may be most palatable to the patient. Cold drinks, orange and lemon juice, cream-of-tartar water, raspberry vinegar, weak citrate of potash, citric acid and water flavored with sugar, barley water flavored with lemon juice, infusion of mallows, and so on, should be given ad libitum, and when there is much fever they should be iced. Weak cold white wine whey often proves grateful. In the way of stimulants, claret or hock, with seltzer water, is useful; but in the case of old people suffering greatly from debility, it is usually necessary to give port wine or brandy. As soon as the fever begins to subside, the patient should be encouraged to take solid food although at first there may be little or no appetite. The air of the sick-room should be kept moist by means of the steam of a kettle placed on the hob, or by putting boiling water into flat, shallow vessels. The inhalation of hot steam several times a day from a suitable inhaler may prove useful, and the addition of ten or twenty drops of chloroform to the water may subdue the violence of the cough.

Mexican Coinage.

We are indebted to an invaluable publication upon the history of the coinage of the mints of Mexico, in the columns of *El Minero Mexicano*, for the facts which we have tabulated below to show the amount of gold and silver thus coined during the five years ended 30th June, 1879:

30 June.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1875	$862,619 00	$19 386,958 50	$20,249,677 50
1876	809,401 50	19,454,054 00	20,263,455 50
1877	695,750 00	21,415,128 50	22,110,878 50
1878	691,998 00	22,084,203 50	22,776,201 50
1879	658,206 00	22,162,987 65	22,821 193 65
Totals	$3,717,974 50	$104,503,332 15	$107,221,306 65

During the same period the money value of the total copper coinage was $11,906,604, or more than three times greater than the value of the gold coined during the same half decade—the total coinage for the period being $119,127,910. Of this amount it is to be noted 87½ per cent. were of silver, ten per cent. in copper, and but two and a half per cent. in gold. It is this last fact which we commend to the consideration of capitalists upon the eve of embarking in Mexican gold mining ventures with the expectation of finding there the greatest gold mines in the world, upon the specious statements of unscrupulous speculators and their venal scribblers of the press.—*Mining Record.*

The Cabbage Pest.

The imported cabbage worm has come to stay. His first summer on Long island showed the natives that he was capable of advancing the price of cabbage—$500,000 worth was destroyed in one season in the suburbs of New York. He has followed the tide of civilization and gone West. The problem now is, what will kill the worm and not injure the cabbage? We would suggest that the deliverance must come by preventing the moth from laying the eggs on the cabbage. We have suggested to our neighbors to try tying newspapers, or sacking, or netting of any kind, over the cabbage plants during the prevalence of the moth; when it disappears the covering to be removed. Few of all the remedies so far named have given satisfaction. Prof. C. V. Riley, always practical and intelligent, suggests the use of pyrethrum. He first tried it in 1879, but did not recommend it that year, as he wished to test it further. He has made tests, and caused tests to be made by agents, and the general experience has been most favorable. He unhesitatingly recommends pyrethrum for all the different worms that infest the cabbage plants. Prof. A. J. Cook, of Lansing, Mich., says he tried bi-sulphide of carbon as a weapon against these pests. It had been successfully employed in fighting the phylloxera in France, which suggested its use here. He made a small hole close to the plant, three or four inches deep, and turned into it about a half teaspoonful of liquid, then quickly filled the hole with earth and packed by stepping on it. The same experiment was tried for the squash-borer with gratifying success. He thinks the bi-sulphide of carbon would prove effective in fighting the peach-tree borer and the radish and onion maggots.—*Exchange.*

Esquimaux Hospitality.

At midnight we arrived at a village, which proved to be much larger than we thought, consisting of twenty-six huts and about 300 inhabitants. Being conducted to the chief, he received us very kindly and allowed us to pitch our tent, which we did in short order, the natives helping us to do so and to unpack our sledges. The chief had Russian tea prepared for us in his dwelling. On the table, consisting of a small box with a really clean cover, was a tea service of four pretty cups and saucers. It took about two hours to get through with the drinking, which was followed by a feast of deer meat. We contributed to the feast by furnishing some hard bread and coffee. The women appear to be the domestics, and are not allowed around when the men are drinking tea, except to wait on them, which they do with the right arm and breast uncovered. We found the oil stove we brought along of the greatest utility, but it did not compensate for the very great inconvenience caused by the absence of sugar, cups, plates and spoons, which in the hurry and confusion incident to departure were forgotten. Having decided to remain the night with the chief, it was 4 o'clock in the morning before we were able to turn in. Then we were obliged to make the natives leave by signs that we wanted to go to sleep, so great was their curiosity in looking at the only white people they had ever seen. Gesler and myself spread our skins and prepared to take it easy. Our drivers found quarters in some of the huts. It was 9 o'clock when we got up after a sleepless night. The weather continued the same—a thick snowstorm. Gesler went out for the purpose of shooting a duck, but was unable to find one. Being warned that it was unsafe to travel till the subsidence of the storm, we concluded to stop until the following morning. In the afternoon, the highest point of the island being ascended, in was found to be 1,200 feet by the barometer. The thermometer stood at 37 deg.; open water could be seen from the top, apparently twenty miles away, and for a few minutes the mainland could be seen to the westward about eight miles off. The natives almost pull our tents to pieces trying to crowd in, and they leave us alone only when we tell them we want to sleep. Our sledges have been repaired and our dogs have been fed for the first time. Late in the evening the weather cleared a little, when the main land could be seen from our tent. It was nearly midnight before we turned in.

We turned out early the next morning, and prepared breakfast of potatoes, bacon, coffee and the large eggs which had been brought us by the young natives. It is the first real meal we have had since leaving the ship. The day was warm and pleasant, making the snow too warm to travel. However, we struck our tent and packed everything on the sledges ready for an early start in the evening. It took some time to collect the dogs, as some of them had gone sealing with their natives. We left two letters with the chief, and his wife invited us to eat some fish at their house. They might have been very good if properly cooked and served. As it was they were served in a large tray not over clean, into which the bones, along with saliva were ejected from the mouths of the native guests, who assisted at the feast. All, except ourselves, among whom was divided one fork, ate with fingers.—*Lieut. Reynolds' Account of the Corwin Cruise.*

The Man with the Umbrella.

Why it is that the public do not look kindly upon a man carrying an umbrella in a hot day is a mystery to be solved, but the fact is they do not, and that not one man in a hundred has the moral courage to carry one. Yesterday, when an eminent and dignified citizen, coming back from his dinner, turned into Griswold street with an umbrella over his head he was accosted with:

"Been raining down your way?"

"No, sir!"

"Going to?"

"No, sir!"

"Then you carry the umbrella to keep the flies off?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that's a good plan, and all soft men ought to practice it."

The next man had a grin on his face as he called out:

"What's that for?"

"To keep the sun off."

"What do you want to keep the sun off for?"

"Might get sunstruck."

"Suppose you did?"

"Suppose you mind your own business, sir."

The next one presumed upon his long friendship to halt the man with the umbrella and whisper:

"Pretty sharp in you, old fellow; keep the edges toward your creditors and they can't see you."

Other men told him that wearing a poultice on the head would dispense with the umbrella, and others said if he was afraid of his ears being tanned he should fasten a fan on each side of his hat. Not one single man took him by the hand and encouraged him, and when he reached the postoffice he was so discouraged that he lowered his shade, and used it to punch the ribs of a boy who had begun to sing:

He's a flat, he's a feller,
And his lugs an old umbrella.

Restoring the Action of the Heart.

In a letter to the London *Lancet*, Dr. A. Paggi records the following observations: He states that in Paris he saw a case in which, under the inhalation of chloroform, the heart ceased to beat, and artificial respiration for ten minutes failed to restore circulation, when Dr. Labbe dipped a large cloth in boiling water and applied it to the region of the heart, with the result of immediately restoring the action of that organ.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

A Great Western Prophet on the Elements—Sure Signs.

[From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.]

It is an easy matter to forecast the weather, like Prof. Tice and Mr Vennor, if people will only give their minds to it. By closely reading and studying the predictions of these good weather-breeders we have deduced the following rules by which they make all their forecasts—hindcasts of the weather are not made until next day.

An intensely blue sky indicates a temporary absence of clouds. Under other circumstances an intensely blue sky indicates a tornado.

When a woman leaves a piece of soap on the stairs where her husband will tread upon it, it is a dead-sure sign of a storm.

When the sun rises behind a bank of clouds and the clouds hang low all around the horizon and all over the sky, and the air feels damp, and there is a fine drizzling mist blowing, the indications are that there will be rain somewhere in the United States or Canada.

When it begins to thunder look out for lightning.

When a man gets up in the night and feels along the top pantry shelf in the dark and knocks the big square bottle without any label down to the floor and breaks it, it is a sign there is going to be a dry spell until 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.

When the spring millinery openings are advertised look for bright, sunny weather all around the house, with treacherous calms and rising barometer, indicative of sudden tempest and mean temperature.

When the cradle begins to vibrate with irregular, spasmodic motions about 1 o'clock in the morning, look out for signals and try to remember where you put the paregoric the last time you used it.

When the youngest boy in the family comes home three hours after school hours, with his hair wet and his shirt wrong side out, look out for a spanking breeze.

To see the head of the family feeling in his right-hand pocket, then in his left-hand pocket, then in all his vest pockets, then in his hip pocket, then in his coat pockets, and then look at the ceiling, indicates "no change."

If he suddenly stops whistling to the ceiling and expands his broad grimace of delight, in means "unexpected change."

If the spring bonnet comes home trimmed on the right side of the wearer's seat in church, and has two more sprigs and three more dandelions than the woman in the next pew, it is "set fair."

The weather during the whole of Thanksgiving week——****(*)* !

An unusually large number of spiders presages a very mild or a very open winter, as the case may be.

If the corn husks are very thick the winter will be colder than the summer.

If the corn husks are very thin the summer will be warmer than the winter.

If the corn husks are neither too thin nor too thick the summer will be warm, and the winter will be cold.

If the weather prophet predicts a rainy season and it happens to rain away out in Calaveras county, and it is as dry as a bone all over the rest of America, this rain must be set down to the credit of the weather-breeder and all the dry time counts for nothing.

The Native Esquimaux.

The Esquimaux generally are a goodish lot of poor devils as far as disposition is concerned, their good nature apparently beginning with boyhood. A short time since a canoe was alongside in which lay a baby enveloped in furs, its tiny hands protruding and holding a piece of blubber, which it sucked with apparent relish. It was quick to feel itself an object of attraction, and its chubby face returned any number of smiles of recognition, alternating with occasional blinks caused by the falling snow. Something of the artistic instinct also crops out in their disposition, as may be witnessed from rude carvings of ivory and attempts at delineation. At St. Michael's an Esquimaux boy who has never had any instruction draws extremely well. They have music peculiar to themselves, and are devotedly fond of dancing, which is done entirely by the women, who, being stripped to the waist for the occasion, are more decollette than our women at the "germans." The men are spectators.

It is much to be regretted that they are not more cleanly in their persons and habits. If an enterprising entomologist were so inclined it would be quite possible for him to supplement the paper to the Royal Society, made some years ago, on the "Ethnological Classification of Vermin," and "Ouida" might find material which, if worked up, would surpass in disgustfulness the flea epic mentioned in "Moths."

As a trader the Esquimaux is a regular Shylock. He will haggle about the slightest matter in making a bargain, although bartering for 10 cents' worth of tobacco a skin that could not be got for as many dollars in New York. Occasionally one or two are met with not so unsophisticated. A chap on the Siberian coast having a quantity of furs to dispose of, being offered some trifling thing, exclaimed (using a phrase unmentionable to ears polite), "those skins are worth $10 down in San Francisco." Another fellow said he had been to California on a whaler, and being asked his name said it was "Shoo Fly."

In physiognomy this race has many of the Mongolian peculiarities, yet the type varies. In the vicinity of East cape a few are to be seen having distinctive Hebrew noses, others of a more Milesian cast of features look like Irishmen, while one old fellow was found the very image of the proprietor of Wormley's Hotel, in Washington. Physically they are far behind the Anglo-Saxon, if the writer may be allowed to regard himself as a standard of comparison. They are wanting in biceps, cannot swim, stand on their heads nor turn somersaults. A few gymnastic tricks fill them with admiration and astonishment.—*Lieut. Reynolds.*

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And fiber with fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficent anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments.
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If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipation, married or single, old or poor health or languish... rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

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Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

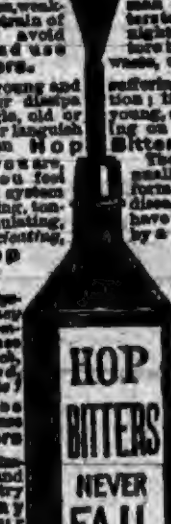

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FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THERE is a bank of coal about two miles from El Moro, Col., high up on the mountain north of the town, that has been on fire for upward of thirty years.

A FABULOUS story of the manufacture of glass is that the Israelites set fire to a forest, and the heat, becoming intense, made the niter and sand melt and flow along the mountain side, where it melted as glass.

THE solitary wasps sting their victims in such a manner as to pierce the ganglia, and thus, without killing them, almost deprive them of all power of movement. One species of sphex, which preys on a large grasshopper, after having almost paralyzed her victim in the usual manner, throws it on its back, bends the head so as to extend the articulators of the neck, and then, seizing the membrane between the head and the body with her jaws, crushes the ganglion—a marvelous instinct.

THE wild dogs of India run by nose, and, having made themselves acquainted with sambur or other deer in the valley or jheel of the jungle, they separate and lie in wait at the different passes from the ghat, crouching on the high ground above the paths taken by the deer. One or two of the pack then go around and rouse the sambur, which rushes up hill by one of the many paths. The dog which lies in waiting springs at his victim and fixes to his throat, and the others soon run into him.

THE curious custom of preserving the tears shed at a funeral is still carried out in Persia as in olden times. The tears are bottled in the following manner: As the mourners are sitting around and weeping the master of ceremonies presents each with a piece of cotton wool, with which he wipes off his tears. This cotton is afterward squeezed into a bottle, and the tears are preserved as a powerful and efficacious remedy for reviving a dying man after every other means have failed. It is also employed as a charm against evil influences.

A GENTLEMAN had his curiosity aroused, while the trees were covered thickly with ice, as to the relative weight of the ice and wood it surrounded. So he cut off a limb and found that it weighed two and three-quarters pounds; after the ice was melted it weighed two ounces. Two hours later another trial was made; at first the limb weighed four and one-half pounds; after the ice was removed it weighed three ounces. Another trial showed a weight of thirty-two pounds, while the limb alone weighed two pounds, making thirty pounds of ice.

A YOUNG man in Danbury, Ct., lost his arm in a railroad accident. For some time thereafter he was seriously troubled by pains as of the cramping of the fingers and thumb of the missing arm. He felt the pain, although he knew well that there was no arm there. At length the lost arm was exhumed, and it was found that the fingers and thumb were cramped in just the manner he had described when suffering the pain. They were put in a comfortable position and returned to their grave, whereupon the patient was immediately relieved of the pain, and has suffered no more with it since.

Aunt Susan's Suggestions to a Fretful Wife.

—"Hester;" exclaimed Aunt Susan, ceasing her rocking and knitting, and sitting upright. "Do you know what your husband will do when you are dead?"

"What do you mean?" was the startled reply.

"He will marry the sweetest-tempered girl he can find."

"Oh, auntie!" Hester began.

"Don't interrupt me until I've finished," said Aunt Susan, leaning back and taking up her knitting. "She may not be as good a housekeeper as you are; in fact, I think not, but she will be good-natured. She may not even love him as well as you do, but she will be good-natured."

"Why, auntie—"

"That isn't all," continued Aunt Susan. "Every day you live you are making your husband more and more in love with that good-natured woman, who may take your place some day. After Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left you, the other night, the only remark he made about them was: 'She is a sweet woman.'"

"Oh, auntie—"

"That isn't all," composedly continued Aunt Susan. "To-day your husband was half way across the kitchen floor, bringing you the first ripe peaches, and all you did was to look on and say: 'There, Will, just see your tracks on my clean floor! I won't have my floor all tracked up.' Some men would have thrown the peaches out of the window. To-day you screwed up your face when he kissed you, because his mustache was damp, and said, 'I never want you to kiss me again.' When he empties anything you tell him not to spill it; when he lifts anything you tell him not to break it. From morning until night your sharp voice is heard complaining and fault-finding. And last winter, when you were sick, you scolded him about his allowing the pump to freeze, and took no notice when he said, 'I was so anxious about you that I did not think of the pump.'"

"But, auntie—"

"Hearken, child. The strongest and most intelligent of them all care more for a woman's tenderness than for anything else in the world, and without this the cleverest and most perfect housekeeper is sure to lose her husband's affection in time. There may be a few more men like Will—as gentle, as loving, as chivalrous, as forgetful of self, and so satisfied with loving that their affections will die a long, struggling death; but in most cases it takes but a few years of fretfulness and fault-finding to turn a husband's love into irritated indifference."

"But, auntie—"

"Yes, well! you are not dead yet, and that sweet-natured woman has not been found: so you have time to become so serene and sweet that your husband can never imagine that there is a better-tempered woman in existence."

An Offer Declined.

A letter from the Hon. Crabtree Lynch, of Buffalo, who styles himself: "The mastodon orator of the nineteenth century," contained an offer to appear before the club and deliver his lecture on: "Seven Ways of Being Happy," provided his expenses were paid and a $20 bill handed him as he left town.

"We can't accept de offer," said the President in reply. "The price am not only too high, but we doan't want nobody to tell us how to be happy. I doan' know what his seben ways am, but when I gets down of an evenin' wid a pan of mellow apples on one hand, a dish of peanuts on de odder, wid my co'n-cob pipe where I kin reach it an' de dog asleep under the bed, I reckon I tackle 'bout all de happiness any one need fish fur in dis weary world. If I had six odder ways in reserve I should bust wid comfort."—*Lime-Kiln Club.*

Koumiss.

The Tartars and some other equestrian tribes, from time immemorial it is said, have practiced the art of brewing a sort of beer from mare's milk; and in later times they have learned how to distill this beer and procure from it a very potent brandy. Koumiss is the native name of the mare's milk beer, and rack or racky of the koumiss brandy. This koumiss has at times become celebrated among enlightened people as a health reviver—a fact, by the way, not at all extraordinary, and not necessarily dependent upon any good quality of the koumiss. The regular doctors and the standard medicines fail us so often that we must not be too severe on the afflicted, who, in their despair, resort to quacks and the outlandish devices of the barbarians.

The following account of the preparation of koumiss by the Tartars is on the authority of a memoir by Dr. Grieve, in 1788, to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Take any quantity of mare's milk, dilute it with a sixth of water, pour it into a wooden vessel, and add as a ferment about one-eighth of very sour milk, or better, of old koumiss, cover the vessel with a thick cloth and keep it at a moderate temperature. After standing twenty-four hours, a thick coagulum rises to the top, which must be well mixed in by beating and churning. After reposing for another day, it is again stirred till it becomes quite homogeneous, and in this state it forms the new koumiss, which has an agreeable sweetish acescent taste. Koumiss keeps well, and like other beers and wines, with proper care, improves with age in taste and becomes more alcoholic.

It is often preserved and transported in bottles made from horse-skin; a complete bottle is made from the skin of the hind-quarter, the leg forming the neck of the bottle. We understand that it is the practice of some of the tribes to prepare koumiss in the skin-bottles by simply filling up the bottle with fresh milk as fast as the koumiss is consumed. If the rate of using and filling up be properly regulated, a pretty uniform product would be secured, but of course it would be a sort of "'alf and 'alf."

It is to be understood that mare's milk is the basis of the genuine koumiss, and no doubt genuine koumiss has a taste and odor peculiar to and characteristic of mare's milk. But as to chemical constitution, there is very little difference between mare's milk and that of other large mammals, and any kind of milk will produce koumiss closely resembling the genuine. The Tartars use mare's milk because of the abundance of horses in comparison with other available milk-giving animals. Horses and Tartars have been constant companions for ages, and thus it has come about that Tartars became experts in the difficult art of milking mares and then invented koumiss. The ancient Scotch made a fermented drink out of milk, but not mare's milk, which it is proper to allude to here. The basis of the Scotch drink was whey, which was prepared by keeping it buried in the ground, undisturbed, for a year.

A drink under the name of koumiss has been on sale in some of the saloons of this city, which is prepared from a recipe substantially as follows: To one quart of milk add one table-spoonful of sugar and the same of brewer's yeast; when sufficiently fermented, preserve in strong bottles.

Wine whey, and innumerable punches, and Tom and Jerries, which contain milk as an essential ingredient, also are related to koumiss. And there are those, constantly increasing in number, who do not allow that milk can be improved for any useful purpose by the addition of alcohol.—*Scientific American.*

Truth and Honor.

Query: What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters; being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Malaria Puzzle.

The people both in town and country are becoming more and more puzzled over the definition of malaria and the results of its effects on public health. When it was an emanation that declared itself in the soil of the Lombardo-Venetian plains, it took the form of an intermittent fever and assumed that guise in whatever locality it appeared. It is only of late years that it has assumed a variety of shapes, and is now spreading itself insiduously in all localities, and is mainly traceable to emanations from badly ventilated sewers, and even from soils that have no connection whatever with the marsh miasma to which its prolonged debilitating effects were once attributable. Indeed it has assumed so many complexions that even the shrewdest pathologists are unable to trace it to its origin or to devise means for its exclusion, or to prescribe methods for the relief of its consequences.—*Exchange.*

THE Philadelphia *Easy Hour* mentions Mr. J. A. Walton, of 1245 North Twelfth street, that city, as an enthusiastic indorser of St. Jacobs Oil for the relief and cure of diseases of horses.

WORK is the law of our being—the living principle that carries men and nations onward. The greater number of men have to work with their hands as a matter of necessity, in order to live; but all must work in one way or another, if they would enjoy life as it ought to be enjoyed. Labor may be a burden and a chastisement, but it is also an honor and a glory. Without it nothing can be accomplished. All that is great in man comes through work, and civilization is its product. Were labor abolished, the race of Adam were at once stricken by moral death.

HABITUAL costiveness afflicts millions of the American people. Kidney-Wort will cure it.

AN EX-CONSUL'S STORY.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

A late United States Consul at one of the English inland ports, who is now a private resident of New York, relates the following interesting story. He objects, for private reasons, to having his name published, *but authorizes the writer to substantiate his statement*, and, if necessary, to refer to him, in his private capacity, any person seeking such reference. Deferring to his wishes, I hereby present his statement in almost the exact language in which he gave it to me.

C. M. FARMER.
1659 Third Avenue, New York.

"On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were somewhat emaciated and his face very sallow and bore the traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on the foaming track which the steamer was making.

"'Excuse me, my young friend,' I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, 'you appear to be an invalid and hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage; but if you require any assistance I am a robust and healthy man and shall be glad to help you.'

"'You are very kind,' he replied, in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my stateroom up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze.'

"'You have been a great sufferer, no doubt,' I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease—rheumatism; whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America.'

"'You are right,' he answered; 'I have been its victim for more than a year, and after failing to find relief from medical skill have lately tried the Springs of Carlsbad and Vichy. But they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared me to reach my mother's presence. She is a widow and I am her only child.'

"There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly, and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him, watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing my thoughts reverted to a child—a 10-year-old boy—of a neighbor of mine, residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and I remembered that the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York just before his last voyage by the use of the same remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representation, and, hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so I covered him up snugly in bed and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his stateroom and found him sleeping peacefully and breathing gently. I roused him and inquired how he felt. 'Like a new man,' he answered, with a grateful smile. 'I feel no pain and am able to stretch my limbs without difficulty. I think I'll get up.' 'No, don't get up to-night,' I said, 'but let me rub you again with the Oil, and in the morning you will be much better able to go above.' 'All right,' he said, laughing. I then applied the Oil again, rubbing his knees, ankles and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard poultice all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went up on deck for a breezy promenade, according to my custom, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, *and without his crutches*, although he limped in his movements, but without pain. I don't think I ever felt so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of our voyage—some four days—applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp spring breezes, and, on landing at New York, he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, preparatory to starting West for his home, that evening. With a bright and grateful smile he welcomed me, and pointing to a little box, carefully done up in thick brown paper, which stood upon the table, he said: 'My good friend, can you guess what that is?' 'A present for your sweetheart,' I answered. 'No,' he laughed—'that is a dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, which I have just purchased from Hudnut, the druggist across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's life and restored him to her in health. And with it, I would like to carry you along also, to show her the face of him without whom I should probably never have tried it. If you should ever visit the little village of Sedalia, Mo., Charlie Townsend and his mother will welcome you to their little home, with hearts full of gratitude, and they will show you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as a parlor ornament as well as memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer.'

"We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat, with mutual good-will and esteem, and a few weeks afterward I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health, and containing many graceful expressions of his affectionate regards."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A French Boy and His Mother.

Nothing in this imperfect world is so beautiful as the relations of a French son to his mother. He sees from his first sentient look the being whom every one in the house adores. Does the nurse or the maid speak even sharply to the mistress of the house she is immediately discharged. The child would thus see its mother's authority verified from the first, and, whatever we may say on this side of the water of the marriage relation in France, the master of the house certainly compels a sort of respect toward the mother and mistress of the house, which goes far toward making the manners of a nation respectful and polite. From the cradle to the grave a French son has one duty, one affection, which is paramount to all others—that is, his love for his mother. As a child, as a boy, he treats her with perfect respect and obedience. As a young man, he delights to send her flowers, to take her to the theaters and cafes. It is a common sight in Paris to see a young man with an aged and gray-haired woman at the public galleries and places of amusement, apparently perfectly happy with each other, the young man studying to make his mother comfortable and amused. Often, in leaving France, a young man asks of his family the privilege of taking his mother with him as his "guide, philosopher and friend." Before his marriage is arranged she is his constant companion and his best adviser. Never until death separates them does he fail in his duty toward her; and after that event has closed his sweet, dutiful history, he keeps the anniversary of her death as his most sacred day, and visits her grave with his children to dress it with flowers.—*Book of Amenities of Home.*

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

MR. BRAMI has made a number of experiments on animals with pure hydrocianic acid, and reports that the flesh of those killed with it remained unaffected by decomposition about a month. He found also that in separating the acid from the tissues by distillation that it was more readily accomplished in cases of herbivorous than of carnivorous animals.

IN a letter to the *Lancet*, Dr. A. Paggi records the following observation: He states that in Paris he saw a case in which, under the inhalation of chloroform, the heart ceased to beat, and artificial respiration for ten minutes failed to restore circulation, when Dr. Labbe dipped a large cloth in boiling water and applied it to the region of the heart, with the result of immediately restoring the action of that organ.

A FRENCHMAN has devised a method of converting iron into steel and at the same time producing illuminating gas. The iron is placed in a retort with charcoal or coke in layers, and is heated to 1,650 degrees Fahrenheit. Fatty matters are then injected, and as soon as decomposition has taken place a jet of dry steam is passed over the incandescent mass. The iron is thus changed into steel, while carburetted hydrogen is given off from the retort.

THE lead used in sounding from a vessel usually weighs about fourteen pounds, but in deep-sea soundings a weight of not less than 150 pounds is frequently employed. Wire has been largely used for a line, as it makes less friction in sinking through the water. With hemp rope a sinker of 300 weight is sometimes twenty minutes in reaching the bottom in 1,560 fathoms of water, so great is the friction of the line.

PROFESSOR IRA REMSEN, of John Hopkins University, has been investigating the question whether or not cast-iron stoves allow deleterious gases to escape, and the result vindicates the stoves. The professor finds that carbonic oxide, the gas generally thought to be emitted, does not pass through red-hot cast-iron even if it is not more than an eighth of an inch thick; and he says, moreover, that after careful examination he did not find, in any instance, hurtful gas given out by a well-made furnace.

MR. MAXIM, inventor of one of the electric lights, ridicules the idea that there is danger to either life or property from the use of that light, and says he is ready at any time to take the shock from any number of the largest machines. While lightning will jump through two miles of air and forty feet of solid rock, he asserts that no dynamo machine used for the electric light in this country will make a current of sufficient strength to jump through the one-hundreth part of an inch of either air or stone.

G. H. DARWIN has been trying to estimate the stresses caused in the interior of the earth by the weight of continents and mountains, and concludes that either the materials of the earth at 1,000 miles from the surface have about the strength of granite or that they have a much greater strength nearer to the surface. He confirms Sir William Thomson's theory that the earth must be solid nearly throughout its whole mass, and he attributes the lava of volcanoes to the melting of solid rock, which exist at high temperatures, at points where the pressure is diminished, or to the existence of comparatively small vesicles of molten rock.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express.*

Cause for Gratitude.

Uncle Mose met Aunt Sally on Austin avenue. As she wore a down-in-the-mouth expression, Uncle Moses asked her:

"What ails yer, Aunt Sally? Is yer worryin' bekase Marse Roberts am 'posed to de union ob church and state, and ter President Garfield gettin' well?"

"Tain't dat ar."

"What am de truble, den?"

"De truble am, Uncle Mose, wid my ole man. He am gettin' more crosser ebery day. I has done my lebel bes', but he am gettin' wusser and wusser ebery day. Dar's no chance for him to 'prove enyhow."

"I knows yer ole man berry well, and I say yer has cause to be thankful."

"How so, Uncle Mose?"

"Bekase he can't get no wusser den he am already. He am de meanest nigger in Austin."

And then Aunt Sally whacked old Mose over the head with her umbrella.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Best Proof of Merit

is uniform success, and on this basis Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is without doubt one of the greatest remedies in the land.

IN THE course of a conversation at Concord School, Prof. Harris said that "by means of his morning paper, man each day adjusted anew his relation to the universe." "By this wonderful principle," he added, "of the co-operation of man with his race, by which each partakes of the wisdom of all, we have, for three cents, our daily knowledge from Japan, Arabia, and the entire earth. The most potent element in modern civilization is the newspaper."

THE Louisville *Commercial* cites the case of Capt. Chas. N. Corri, of that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, after suffering for years with rheumatism.—*York (Neb.) Republican.*

BRICKLAYERS make use of spirits of turpentine, and also of vinegar, for the purpose of removing mortar stains from pressed brick fronts, the materials being carefully applied with a sponge or rag. Any acid applied in the above manner, in very dilute form, would answer the purpose. Vinegar being a very dilute acetic acid is probably as good a recipe as can be given.

He Had a Bad Memory.

There is a poker-club in Yonkers which meets on Sundays. They call it the Sunday-school club, and that's where they tell their families they go on Sunday afternoon. By invitation, Stimp joined last Sunday's session. His wife was a little skeptical about his going to a Sunday-school club, and Monday morning questioned him a little. "What did you do there?" "Oh! they read the scriptures and discussed them." "Did you pay any attention to what was said?" "Of course." "What did they read about?" "The Hebrew children." "How many Hebrew children?" "Do you know the coffee is too weak?" "No. How many Hebrew children?" Stimp had the cup to his lips and he kept it there, trying to remember if there were not three score and ten, when one of the little girls answered, "Three!" "Three!" echoed Stimp. "What became of them"? "I almost forget, but I believe that Isaac was eaten by a ram at the flaming bush; Daniel was cast into the lion's belly; and Jonah raised gourds in the whale's den." That settled the matter. Stimp's wife knows that he did not go to Sunday-school. But he refuses to tell her what became of that $40 he had on Saturday.—*Exchange.*

"HAVE you spoken to pa about that yet?" anxiously inquired the oldest daughter of her indulgent mother. "No, my child, not yet. Your father is too busy with his creditors to think of pony phaetons and russet harness to match just now." "Bother the creditors," was the snappish reply. "That's what your father is doing, my dear. After he has compromised you shall have your turnout."

IT is said that there are 50,000 idiots in the United States.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

THE Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* says the NORTHWESTERN HORSE NAIL CO., the leading house in the country, whose great success is due to its enterprising manager, A. W. Kingsland, makes *five tons* daily of the best horse nails in the world, and has more orders than it can fill.

THERE was a young lady quite fair,
Who had much trouble with her hair,
So she bought Carboline
And a sight to be seen
Is the head of this maiden, I declare.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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A Book giving a full description of the country—valuable Book for everybody to read—sent on receipt of $1 by T. E. WILLSON, Flag Staff, Arizona.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

These familiar words recall to the farmer and others interested, the unfortunate necessity of sometimes getting rid of Stock that is not otherwise salable on account of blemishes or imperfections. To improve upon this method, by showing how to restore your Stock to first-class condition, is the plan herewith presented. The signal benefit of the Great German Remedy to mankind very reasonably induced its application to the sufferings and ailments of the dumb creation, beginning with the Horse. People who tried it were more than surprised by its results, as attested in the speedy and permanent cure of their Stock, and they gladly announced their experience by word of mouth and by the public press, until to-day FARMERS and DEALERS, STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS, the COUNTRY OVER, are using ST. JACOBS OIL with delight, satisfaction and profit. The mistake of thinking that anything is good enough for a Horse is made by others who lose their Stock by a miserable effort at economy. There are others who humanely regard the welfare of their faithful dumb creatures, and provide for their comfort with good food and shelter, and for their health by a constant supply of ST. JACOBS OIL,—the safest and speediest relief for Diseases of Horses and Stock ever discovered. Whenever there appears any evidence whatsoever of disease or injury among Animals, they should have the best possible treatment, as it never pays to defer attention to Stock. Inasmuch, then, as it is the part of common prudence to use the surest curative means in the beginning, every Stable, Farm and Stock-yard should be abundantly supplied with ST. JACOBS OIL, which is used and recommended by the best Horsemen in the country as an article which will relieve more promptly and certainly the ailments of and injuries to Stock than any other remedy known. For Spavin, Ringbone, Wind-Gall, Flesh-Wounds and Galls of all kinds, Poll-Evil, Splint, Swellings, Tumors, Fistula, Lameness, Stiffness, Cramps of the Muscle, Acute and Chronic Founder, Mange, Corns, Whitlows, Broken Knees, Cuts, Colic, Sore Throat, Distemper, and many other Diseases, especially Foot-Rot in Sheep, ST. JACOBS OIL affords instant relief and a sure cure, and costs but FIFTY CENTS. Pamphlets containing full directions for home treatment of diseases of domestic animals, sent upon application, by

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
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The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large-type edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, $15; in half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs.
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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Abdominal Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any other high-priced Belts when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 32-column paper, sent free on application.
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O. S. U. No. 33

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Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
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DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time, both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
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A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
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DRESS GOODS,
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Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear; Fancy Goods, Gloves and Hosiery; a complete line of Dress Trimmings of all the newest novelties, and staples, such as Watered Brocade, Surah and Plain Silks, Striped and Plain Satins, Velvets, Velveteens—Plain and Figured--Laces, Fringes, Passamenteries, etc,

A larger line of staple and fancy Dry Goods than any other store in the county.

The large space we occupy in this announcement, is not sufficient in which to enumerate all the great bargains we have to offer. And we invite your attention to the following as a sample of the many inducements to buy of us.

CLOTHING.

Heavy Overcoats	$2.50
Good Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats	4.00
Good Heavy Ulsterettes	$4 to 5
Beaver Overcoats in Black and Brown	$6, 7, 8, 10 and 12
Good Working Suits	$5 to 6
Fancy Cassimere	$6.50, 7.50 and 8.50
Good All Wool Suits	$8 to 12

Boy's and Children's Clothing for prices corresponding to the above.

DRY GOODS.

Good Dark Prints	4c. per yd
Best Prints	5 a 6c. "
Nice Brocade Dress Goods—all shades	8c. "
Dark Dress Ginghams	8c. "
Good Heavy Shirting	9c. "
Good Cotton Flannel	8c. "
Good yard wide Sheeting	6c. "
Good Dress Flannels	17c. "

We offer a good, black Cashmere 46 inches wide for 55c., which is really worth 75 cents.

We have just received a complete line of the Celebrated REED & WEAVER fine shoes, and the best makes of CALF and GOAT SHOES in the market, which we are selling at prices that DEFY COMPETITION. Our stock of the best Leather and Rubber Boots, is large and complete, and we will not be undersold

You can clothe yourself and children at lower prices than ever offered in this county. We will pay the highest price for all kinds of produce. Call early and see for yourself.

Yours Truly,

Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 22, 1881.

J. KAHN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 22, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

MONDAY night, at midnight, the bells rang out on the still night air, the solemn news, that the president was dead. He quietly breathed his last that evening at Long Branch, at 10:30. He had been gradually failing during the day, but no immediate danger was apprehended. During the evening he expressed himself as feeling comfortable, and finally fell asleep. On awakening, he complained of a severe pain. Dr. Bliss came, and immediately sent for Mrs. Garfield. In about twenty minutes he was dead. The immediate cause of his dying so suddenly, was the rupture of a vein near the track of the ball. Word was at once sent to different members of his family. Two sons were at Williams college, but one was unable to leave his room, on account of sickness. His aged mother, though greatly prostrated by the shock, will be able to attend the funeral, which will be in Cleveland next Monday. He will be buried in Lake View cemetery, near that place. A post mortem examination showed that the ball had lodged just in front of the left side of the spinal column, and below the stomach, and was completely encysted. Guiteau will be tried in Washington.

* * *

AT the coming cotton exposition at Atlanta, among other novelties, will be the manufacture of cloth from raw cotton, in the presence of the visitors. Senator Brown, of Georgia, will have a suit of clothes manufactured at the Atlanta exposition, from raw cotton, within the space of twenty-four hours, the cotton to be picked, ginned, spun, dyed and woven in public.

* * *

SINCE ex-Senator Christiancy returned from Peru, he has been stopping at the National hotel in Washington. Last week during his absence, some thieves entered his room and stole a package of diamonds worth $6,000. They did not belong to the ex-minister, but had been sent to this country in his care, by parties in Peru.

* * *

THERE are now but about 490 prisoners in the state prison at Jeffersonville, and the number is said to be diminishing continually.

* * *

ARTHUR was sworn in at midnight, on Monday night, at his home in New York City. A judge of the state supreme court administered the oath.

* * *

THE national fair of the Indians in the Indian territory, was held at Muskogee last week. It is managed entirely by Indians, and the exhibits are all of their make.

* * *

A BROTHER to Mrs. Christiancy has challenged the ex-senator, but his exship don't take kindly to warlike arbitration of his domestic troubles, and declines—with thanks.

* * *

SEVERAL of the decendants of Baron Steuben, are now officers in the German army, and have accepted the invitation of the United States to attend the Yorktown centennial next month.

* * *

SEVERAL land slides have occured near Elm Switzerland lately. It is believed that more than forty persons have perished. The river has become so much filled up at that point, that it has formed a large lake, which covers many fine farms.

* * *

Now that the Michigan fires are extinguished and the danger over, comes the report that extensive brush fires are breaking out in California and other parts of the Pacific Slope. But no fear is entertained that they will equal the other in destructiveness.

* * *

THE great northwest is having its share of good fortune this year. Minnesota and Dakota, and that part of the British dominions lying north of them have better wheat crops than usual, or at least as good, twenty bushels per acre is said to be the average.

* * *

AN iron buoy, that is known to have been placed in the Amoor river, and kept there for a number of years, was recently found floating off the west coast of British Columbia. It is claimed that this shows the existence of a strong ocean current in that direction.

* * *

A BALLOONIST known as Professor G. A. Rogers made an ascent near Boston last week, and after sailing some distance attempted to descend. When he had come within 500 or 600 feet of the earth the balloon began to burst, and the gas escaped so rapidly that the professor was pitched out when about 150 feet from the ground. He fell like a dead weight, and was found doubled up and nearly unconscious. On examination it was found that he was not seriously hurt, and he was cared for by physicians, who believe he will recover.

* * *

Ft. W.J.R.R. will sell tickets to the Northern Indiana fair to be held at Ft. Wayne, Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. One fare for the round-trip good to return not later than train No. 5, Oct. 1.

* * *

POLITICIANS are still gossiping about vice President Arthur's birth place. If he was born outside of the United States, he is not eligible to the presidency in case of Garfield's death. He would also be ineligible to the vice presidency which he is now holding. Arthur, himself, is discreetly quiet.

* * *

ONLY a few years ago, the reliably republican state of Minnesota repudiated a part of her state debt, to the extent of one half. She paid only fifty cents on the dollar. Ever since that time, her people in common with all the republican party, have been pointing the finger of scorn at those southern states who have done or tried to do the same thing. It was a beautiful spectacle. But it is in danger of a transformation at present. A recent decision of the supreme court of the state, is likely to revive the matter, by declaring the state liable for its full indebtedness. It also declares that the legislature had no right to take the actoin it did in the matter.

* * *

A DARING attempt to rob the mail coach took place last week. It was in New Hampshire this time, and not in the far west. A single robber stopped a man going along with his family in his own conveyance, robbed him of his watch and $300 in money. The stage coach then came up, and the robber proceeded to stop that. But the driver whipped up his horses and ran over the rascal, knocking him down. Several shots were fired by the passengers, who had not yet learned to submit to this sort of thing. The robber returned the fire, but by the time he had gathered himself up fairly, the coach was rattling away down hill out of his range, and he disappeared in the bushes.

* * *

FROM all over the country comes the report of liberal contributions to the fund for the relief of the suffers by the Michigan fires. These contributions at present amount to nearly $50,000 in money. In addition to this, articles of all kinds that can be used by the destitute people, are being rapidly forwarded. Most of those in the burnt district have lost buildings, farms, tools, fences, crops and in fact everything they had. The thing most needed at present, and for which there is need of great hurry, is seed wheat. It is estimated that 80,000 bushels of seed wheat will be needed to supply the present want, and enable those, who have lost their grain, to do the fall seeding.

Spencerville.

Mrs. J. Rhodes is convalescing.

New goods at the millinery store.

Mr. Frank Lancaster will do the State Fair.

Mr. McClaren, of St. Joe, was in town Sunday.

A full line of new goods at the millinery store.

Miss Rena Partoe is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. Wise.

Miss Lena Olds went to Fort Wayne Wednesday.

Rev. Kelso preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

Mrs. Allen, of Maysville, is visiting her parents this week.

The Lutheran S. S. will give a concert Saturday evening.

Miss Lena Olds spent last week with her sister, Mrs. John Dills.

M. E. Mite Society will be entertained at Mrs. T. Murry's Friday evening.

Mr. J. A. Provines, Al. Bishop and Jno. Dills went to Petoskey last week.

* * *

South Richland.

Seeding is about all done, and the new wheat is coming up nicely.

Potatoes will be scarce around here. No one seems to have more than he can use.

Will Franks is succeeding finely in his school, at No. 9, and will close in two weeks.

Rev. Black, Disciple minister from Kendallville, will begin a series of meetings Monday evening. He will continue them for a week or more.

The new school house is progressing finely. Mr. Kirkpatrick has the foundation completed, and is now putting up the walls. He is determined to have it ready for winter school.

A little child of Christian Lehner, died Sept. 8, and was buried in the cemetery of the church, at sixteen. Mr. Lehner has the sympathy of all his neighbors in his bereavement.

The Richland Union Sunday school will meet for re-organization, at "16" next Sunday evening. It is desirable that all interested in keeping up the organization and forwarding the sabbath school work, should be present.

Rev. L. Rice, of Auburn, who has so long been laboring on this circuit, closed his labors here last Sunday, by delivering a most impressive sermon. The church was full and the attention was excellent to the close. In fact a part of the time, the scene was very impressive. Mr. Rice has made a host of warm friends during his ministry, both for his personal character as a man, and his labors as a christian. During the past nine years, he has preached at this place, Auburn, Sedan and Fairfield Center. He has the best wishes of our people wherever he goes.

FARMER.

FAIR VISITORS

WILL FIND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

FALL CLOTHING!

AT LOWEST PRICES, SHOWN BY

SAM, PETE & MAX

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Popular, Progressive Energetic.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

DRY GOODS
AND CARPET
ESTABLISHMENT!

46 AND 48 CALHOUN STREET,

Ft. WAYNE, INDIANA.

The largest house of its kind in Northern Indiana and equal in quality of goods, variety and assortment of styles, and uniform low prices to all retail houses.

GIVE US A CALL!

ROOT & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

—:o:—

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES, TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS, CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

To which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

—A meeting of citizens of Auburn was held at the sheriff's office on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking steps to aid in the relief of the sufferers by the late Michigan fires. A committee of ladies was appointed to solicit money and clothing to be forwarded to those who have suffered so greatly by the recent great fires. An adjourned meeting will be held at the court room on Friday evening, Sept. 23, at which time a report will be made by the committee, and all who are interested in this important matter are earnestly requested to be present. SEC'Y.

—Mrs A. J. Little takes this opportunity of thanking her friends and customers for their very liberal patronage in the past, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. She has just returned from the east, with a full line of millinery goods of the latest styles, and of the best quality, which she can dispose of, at prices that will be satisfactory to all. She has made arrangements to be supplied with the very latest styles in hats and bonnets, during the coming season. Call and see her, no trouble to show goods.

—The Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association will hold its tenth annual fair on its grounds at Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1881. The well-known reputation of this association for holding excellent fairs, will be fully maintained this year. And the patronage of the people is earnestly solicited.

8t. A. R. STEVENS, Sec'y.

—G. W. Swank, of Jackson township, has our thanks for the first samples of his corn crop of 1881. Mr. S. is one of those men who get up early, and keep pegging away until a crop is safe. He thinks his yield of corn this year will be equal to the best in the country.

—Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies who have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness. 2t.

John R. Douglas, a farmer living near Coesse, Whitley county, Ind., committed suicide recently by hanging himself in his barn. Deceased was nearly forty-two years old. There seems to have been no cause for the rash act known to any of his friends.

—State Superintendent Bloss will be at the county institute November 10, and deliver a lecture before the institute that evening. There will also be a meeting of the trustees on that day to confer with him, and for the transaction of other business.

—The following are the letters unclaimed at the Auburn post office, Sept. 19, 1881: William Cramer, Charles E. Ganyaw, Mrs Martha Jones, Mr. Vincent Jones, Mrs. Millie Jewel, Mr. Andrew Love, Daniel Walter. JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—The Ft. Wayne & Jackson railroad will sell tickets to the state fair at Indianapolis, Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. One fare for the round-trip good to return not later than Oct. 1st.

NOTICE.—Parties are hereby warned not to purchase a note given by me to Arminda Cole, dated March 1st, 1881, and payable in one year, as there was no value received. LEWIS COLE. 38-4t.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The following is corrected every Wednesday evening by I. Ochs: Wheat, $1.40; Oats, 40c; Cloverseed, $5.50 @ $6.00; Flaxseed, $1; Butter, 15c; Eggs, 15.

—Dr. Ford is quite sick.

—Dr. Littlefield is building a new barn.

—Judge Carpenter was in town Friday.

—J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, was on the streets Monday.

—Cyrus Bowman, of Smithfield, was in Auburn Monday.

—Hon. Miles Waterman came over Monday on business.

—Bro. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, called on us Saturday.

—The crossing in front of Kiblinger's resembles a dry canal.

—Mrs. T. C. Elson called on us Saturday, and subscribed for the COURIER.

—Rev. L. Rice has resigned his churches here, and will go to Lagrange, Ind.

—Court sets next Monday, and the parties most deeply interested, are on the ragged edge.

—Nick Ensley and M. B. Willis "took in" the reunion, at Chattanooga this week.

—Sam, Pete & Max have a new ad. this week. They are always up with the demands of the trade.

—Hon. W. W. Redfield, editor of the Norwalk, Ohio, Experiment, gave us a pleasant call on Tuesday.

—Rev. H. J. Norris, of this place, and Rev. C. W. Church, of Ft. Wayne, will exchange pulpits next Sunday.

—Round trip tickets to the fair at Indianapolis, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, at reduced rates, from the Wabash depot.

—Charley Emanuel has set up in the law business for himself, and will hereafter be found in Peterson's office.

—Mrs. Mary Carr, of this place, died at the residence of Geo. Stahl last Monday, at the advanced age of 78 years.

—Sam Beck, of Waterloo, was in town the other day. He is now engaged in shipping apples and all kinds of fruit.

—Ike Hirschler, of Butler, has fixed up a new saloon and lunch room, and will be pleased to have his friends call and see him.

—Dr. Littlefield and Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, had a fifty yard foot race recently, in which the Dr. came out victorious.

—Wm. Gengnagle, of Butler, son of N. F. Gengnagle, died on Sunday, Sept. 18, 1881, of consumption. Aged 24 years 9 months and 17 days.

—Dr. Wilbarger has arrived with his family, for permenant location, in the town of Auburn. Office on seventh street, above Pommert's barber shop.

—See Isaac Ochs' advertisement in this week's paper. Mr. Ochs challenges any house in this part of the state to compete with him in prices and goods.

—We call attention to the fair of the M. E. church next week. The ladies deserve a liberal patronage for the efforts they are making. Let them not be disappointed.

—J. Kahn & Co., of Waterloo, are talking to the public this week through our columns. Take a look at their mammoth advertisement. It is of interest to all.

—Mrs. W. B. Clock will go east next week for new goods. She expects to open out a full line of millinery goods in the brick building north of the post office.

—T. C. Mays, the jovial Tom, came home Tuesday. He looks as if the climate agreed with him, and everything is prospering with him. We are glad to note his prosperity.

—While engaged in putting in a culvert from Kiblinger's corner to the public square, Marshal Scott resurrected an old crossing that the oldest inhabitant had forgotten.

—And now comes Kiblinger, the hardware man, with his new stock of stoves. Get ready to put your house in order for the coming winter. Don't buy till you call on him, and get prices.

—Edward Hecke, of Buena Vista, Adams county, Ind., who was stabbed by Dr. F. B. Arthur, a short time ago, has since died from his wounds, and the doctor has left for parts unknown.

—A letter from F. K. Blake, Dixon, Ill., states that the new Normal school already enrolls over eighty students. We predict for Mr. B. and his coadjutators in the work a grand success.

—Tom Scott is an extra good teamster, but when he tries to get two horses to pull a hundred feet of street crossing, with the stringers across the underside, the majority against him is too heavy. He needs more faith or another team of horses.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

—:o:—

FULL AGAIN!

—THE—

POPULAR STORE!

—OF—

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

Sample Prices:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents.
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents.
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents.

Everything else in proportion.

—:o:—

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc,—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

—:o:—

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

—:o:—

GROCERIES—I have got them.

Sample Prices:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb.
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

—:o:—

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

Obituary.

Samuel Bair died at his home in Fairfield township on Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1881. Aged 68 years 7 months and 2 days. Deceased was born in Perry county, Penn., February 11, 1813. When quite young he removed with his parents to Niagara county, N. Y., where he remained until 1834, when he removed to Seneca county, N. Y., where he remained two years, at which time he was married, and then removed with his wife to Seneca county, Ohio, and remained there until in the fall of 1855, when he settled in DeKalb county, Ind., on the farm on which he died. He was the father of nine children, eight of whom are living, the youngest being 25 years of age. Deceased was a kind husband and father, and a man who was respected by all who knew him, for his many good qualities.

Waterloo.

Frank Chandler has been on the sick list for two or three weeks.

Miss Frankie Ryan, of Auburn, was in town over Sunday, visiting friends.

W. B. Maxwell came home the last of the week and spent Sunday with his family.

J. D. McAnally has received the papers for his patent on his harness attachments.

B. B. Long allowed his familiar face to shine in Waterloo Sunday. The 'Squire seems to enjoy farm life, and says he is well contented there.

Miss May Shoemaker went to Fort Wayne Tuesday to pass examination in her studies in the college course. She is carrying on her studies at home.

At midnight, Monday night, the people were roused from their slumbers by a multitude of tolling bells that announced the death of President Garfield.

Mrs. J. N. Chamberlain and Mrs. J. A. Barns were at the U. B. meeting in Wilmington, and were hospitably entertained by J. J. Eakright and his estimable wife.

The Lake Shore road will sell excursion tickets on all regular trains on each Wednesday until October 19. The fare from Waterloo to Chicago is $3.25 for the round trip.

A gorgeous street car went west Saturday over the Lake Shore road. Its destination was San Francisco, to be used on the Market street and Golden Gate Park street railway.

The game of base ball between the Mooresville club and the mixed nine, at Waterloo, last Saturday, resulted in a defeat for Waterloo in a score of 17 to 13. They play the second game in Auburn to-morrow.

Many of our citizens attended the U. B. conference at Sawdust church, in Wilmington township. All speak of it as a very interesting meeting. A very large number of people attended and partook of the hospitality which the people of that vicinity understand so well how to dispense.

Lake Shore Excursions.

This road will sell excursion tickets to Chicago on each Wednesday after this week. These tickets are good on any train, except the fast train going east, and are good until the Sunday following the day on which they are sold. Round trip from Butler and Waterloo $3.25, from Sedan $3.10, and Corunna $3.00. All who desire to see the great Chicago fair should avail themselves of the cheap rates.

H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent,
Waterloo.

Annual Floral Fair.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold their second annual floral fair in Duck's brick building next week beginning Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, and continuing three days or more. Open afternoon and evening. Admission to each opening, ten cents or season tickets, twenty-five cents. Birds, flowers, fountains, aquariums, music etc., the attractions, with many fancy articles, house plants etc., for sale. COMMITTEE.

Commissioners' Allowances.

LIST OF ALLOWANCES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS AT THEIR SEPTEMBER SESSION, 1881.

EXPENSE OF POOR.

Emma Morr	$ 2 50	J J Walter	$ 7 15
Jarvis Porter	15 00	Daniel Rossoner	27 00
Miller & Getrost	6 96	Austin & Co	11 80
B F Cochran	7 30	S Olmstead	19 00
Brand & Duncan	180 21	H W Coburn	12 04
J L Davis	103 00	J Rummel	178 46
M L Duck	10 00	Thomas Jetmore	7 84
Freeman Kelley	4 00	F E Davenport	11 65
James Jones	8 58	W H Kiblinger	33 86
Rees Hablawitz	19 15	D J Swartz	142 30
Frank Maynard	5 58	Joseph Jetmore	6 82
J S Bowers	27 00	Lewis & Co	20 76
Masth A Baird	84 00	Mc Quiston & Co	65 88
Daniel Jenner	6 50	F D Oberlin	3 00
Cora Rummel	6 75	J & J A Shull	6 17
George Wagoner	7 50	A W Allen	6 75
C C Shaffer	10 00	A B Mathews	6 75
Sheffer & Rush	11 56	Casebeer & Co	4 00
Barney Bros	61 40	Brown & Cameron	19 80
Levi Jetmore	21 00	Isaac Ochs	10 96
Zimmerman & Co	125 00	E Kelham	2 50
D D Snyder	3 50	John Otto	1 50
J Kahn & Co	95 72	A S Farington	18 00
Jacob Mitchel	17 17	J D Leighty	52 [illegible]
Askew & Clark	[illegible]	Cowan & Allen	6 00
Myers & Brooks	6 00	J N Chamberlain	6 60

Total .... $1,[illegible]

EXPENSE OF ROADS.

John Streck	$ 81 50	J E Shilling	$ 9 00
A S Leas	86 15	J E Tomson	1 50
J A Miller	19 50	Philip Parnell	1 50
B S Jones	12 00	G H Duncan	6 00
John Shugars	6 00	L J Blair	50
H Griswold	126 00	David Maxwell	5 00
F D Oberlin	61 25	G W Swartz	4 50
John Shoub	64 00	O H Widney	2 25
E Kelham	77 00	F B Nimmons	3 00
K O Oberlin	90 00	Cyrus Bowman	4 25
Jesse W Rose	10 00	Aaron Ash	3 25
Jas McClellan	3 00	Jas S Ridge	2 25
Jacob Walborn	3 00	Wernitz & Van	539 00

Total $1,017.30

EXPENSE OF PRINTING.

J C Loveland	$ 56 90	Barns & Co	$ 42 06
O K Baxter	13 16	W B Burford	296 [illegible]

Total .... $ 409.42

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

J H Letson	$ 21 60	J L Davis	$ 19 70
L J Miller	3 00	E Berry	5 00
A Robbins	4 40	O S Dunn	6 81
J W Baxter	43 56	C C Shaffer	10 20
Wm Murphy	15 38	Ensley & Harter	[illegible]
J Bourst	5 80	John Knoder	1 00

Total .... $ 134.73

EXPENSE OF DITCHES.

Henry Korpf	$ 95 90	Eli Casselman	$ 16 00
Silas Ocker	6 00	R N Crooks	6 00
M Keenan	60 00	R S S Reed	4 00
F D Oberlin	11 00	Jeremiah Plum	4 00
David Culver	3 40	W L Blair	3 00
John Shoub	14 00	J W Haine	2 00
E Kelham	49 00	Aaron Ash	5 00
A P Foltz	167 00	C Sheets	3 00
Eli Dancer	11 56	S Brandon	3 00
Wm Carr	9 00		

Total .... $ 427.70

EXPENSE OF SALARY.

L J Miller	$200 00	E Kelham	$ 24 50
A Robbins	481 25	John Shoub	24 50
Jas A Barns	97 00	F D Oberlin	24 50
A S Leas	14 00		

Total .... $ [illegible]

EXPENSE OF COURT.

A S Leas .... $ 9 05

EXPENSE OF CRIMINALS.

A S Leas	$74 30	Miller & Getrost	$18 35
Daniel McNabb	5 00		

Total .... $ 97 65

EXPENSE OF INSANE.

W J Austin & Co .... $ 3 55

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

J O Veeley	$ 66	Samuel Fretz	$ 9 75
M Boland	28 50	Frank Baird	6 00
Thos Cool & Co	38 75		

Total .... $ 83 75

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

September 17, 1881.

Commissioners' Order of Business.

The following order made by the board of commissioners at the last session, will be of interest to those having business to transact:

"Ordered, that hereafter all claims, road and ditch petitions, reports of viewers, applications for license or other matters brought before the commissioners court, shall be filed with the auditor not later than Wednesday, the third day of the March, June, September and December terms. And in all cases where this order is not complied with the cause, will be continued until the next regular term thereafter.

It is further ordered, that the first day of the session will be devoted to the consideration and allowance of claims.

The second day to the hearing of road and ditch petitions.

The third day to the applications for liquor licenses.

The fourth day to the report of road viewers.

The report of ditch viewers will be heard upon the day set by the auditor.

The remainder of the term to the transaction of miscellaneous and unfinished business.

THE

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO'S.

—Immense Stock of—

BOX,
PARLOR,
COOKING and
HEATING STOVES

—FOR THE—

FALL OF 1881.

The Public are Cordially Invited to

Call and Look Through our Stock

—:o:—

The Assortment is

SIMPLY IMMENSE

And Prices

NEVER SO LOW.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS!

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED!

$5,000 WORTH of STOVES

Must be Sold in the

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

COME EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN!

Haul and Carry Away

STOVES,
KETTLES,
SPIDERS,
TINWARE, Etc.

—AT—

Almost Your Own Prices.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,
Auburn, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

As a freight train on the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania railroad was passing over a bridge which spans a creek in Crawford county, Pa., the bridge, which had been weakened by flames from burning trees close to the woodwork, gave way, precipitating the entire train into the ravine beneath. The engineer and fireman were killed, and two tramps, who were stealing a ride in the cars, are also supposed to have perished. The loss of merchandise was very great.

The will of the late Lorenzo Delmonico has been probated. He leaves a fortune of $2,000,000, of which his wife gets $400,000 and his house and stables with all they contain, $600,000 goes to his nephew, Charles C. Delmonico, and the interest on $100,000 goes to his brother Siro.....Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from Rhode Island, expired of spasms of the heart, at Bristol, R. I. He was born at Liberty, Ind., in 1824, and graduated at West Point in 1847. He was a Lieutenant of artillery in the Mexican war, and in 1860 became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was Colonel of the First Rhode Island regiment at the Battle of Bull Run, served at Antietam as a Major General, and superseded McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac just before the defeat at Fredericksburg. He served three terms as Governor of Rhode Island, and was sent to the Senate in 1875.

A solitary highway robber in the White mountains stopped a family carriage driven by Frank W. Andrews, of Boston, and secured $200 and a breastpin, but was courteous enough to return some railroad tickets. He then immediately halted the Glen House stage, with four persons on the driver's seat, fired on the passengers and was run down by the horses. A passenger fired a pistol, when the robber escaped to the woods.....Forest fires in South and West Jersey have created immense destruction to valuable woodlands. The drought is the greatest known for many years in the State, and has proved highly destructive to grain and fruit crops. The loss is estimated at thousands of dollars.

THE WEST.

A Kansas City dispatch says that six of the Glendale train-robbers have been captured. They prove to be young farmers living in the immediate vicinity of the outrage, and the idea that the James brothers were in the raid has been quite generally abandoned. Matt Chapman gave to a Sheriff the names of the robbers, and has himself been placed in jail at Independence as a witness.....Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, who has for several days been under investigation as a heretic, has been found guilty on all the charges, and will be deprived of fellowship in the Methodist church until he can be formally tried at the annual conference at Sycamore, Ill.

A Kansas City reporter, named Nunnelly, had a thrilling experience with a party of the Jesse James gang of outlaws. About midnight some strange party representing himself as a newspaper man came to Nunnelly and stated that he had a startling piece of news, which could be obtained in a very short time if he would follow him. He did as he was bidden. On the way to a point about a mile south of Kansas City the unknown man asked Nunnelly what he knew regarding the James boys, and was told by him that he was acquainted with them, and had served on Pinkerton's detective force in pursuit of them on several occasions. Suddenly the interrogator interrupted by informing Nunnelly that he was Jesse James, and that he proposed to kill him. At this time five men rose mysteriously from the side of the road and covered the victim with revolvers, compelling him to throw up his hands. The gang started to take Nunnelly along with them, but he broke away and ran for his life through the dense underbrush, and made his escape. The gang followed and fired a number of shots at the fleeing journalist, none of which took effect.

When the steamer Gen. Sherman arrived at Standing Rock to transfer Sitting Bull's party to Fort Randall, the noted Sioux declared he would never go on board alive. He was promptly overpowered by the soldiers, bound hand and foot, and carried up the gang-plank. The other Indians had displayed some insubordination, but quietly followed when their chief had been subdued.....There is a strong sentiment in Arizona in favor of the expulsion of the savages from the Territory.....The Southern Ute Indians are said to be preparing to take the war path.

Bernard Behr, a German resident of St. Louis, whose fondness for whisky made him poor, dressed himself in his best clothes, bade his wife good-by, went into the garret of his house, put one foot in a bucket of water, cut himself in the calf of the leg, and sat there until he bled to death.

The good work of raising aid for the sufferers by the great fires in Michigan, and of distributing supplies throughout the burnt district is going forward vigorously and systematically. The subscriptions in Detroit foot up over $15,000; Bay City has raised $2,500; East Saginaw, $3,000; Saginaw City, $1,500; Pontiac, $1,500; Jackson, over $2,000; Rome, $3,000; Adrian, $3,000; Grand Haven, over $1,000. Other Michigan towns and cities have contributed in proportion, and further subscriptions are coming constantly.

Prof. King and seven companions ascended from St. Paul in a balloon on the 12th inst., intending to make an air voyage to the Atlantic coast. The balloon was weighted with 800 pounds of provisions and instruments and two tons of ballast. They crossed the Mississippi at an altitude of 4,200 feet, enjoying a glorious sunset, and obtaining a magnificent view of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Soon afterward the wind died out, and they descended six miles from the starting point.

A portion of the property stolen from the passengers on the Chicago and Alton road, near Glendale, Mo., has been recovered. It was found in a cave some miles from the scene of the robbery.—The Chicago *Tribune* reports that the railroad managers "feel quite confident that all those who participated in the robbery will be bagged this time, and that henceforth train-robberies will be of much less frequent occurrence in that unsavory locality. The best sign about the matter is, they say, that the more respectable people in that section are getting aroused, and seem determined to make an end to the depredations and finish the depredators. They are also full of praise about the work done by Gov. Crittenden since the robbery occurred. The Governor himself has gone to the scene of the robbery, and is spurring on the officers of the law to do their whole duty, and to see that none of the bandits escape.".....Three hundred stands of arms and 15,000 cartridges have been shipped to Tucson, Arizona, from Fort Union.....The business portion of the town of Beaver, U. T., except a co-operative store, burned.

The following appeal for aid in behalf of the sufferers by the late forest fires has been issued by the Citizens' Relief Committee of Detroit:

An Appeal for the Destitute.—*To the People of the United States:* The counties of Huron and Sanilac, and parts of the counties of Tuscola and Lapeer, in Michigan, have been visited by dreadful calamities. Forest-fires driven by high winds swept over more than 1,800 square miles of this region. In a portion of it the destruction was only partial. In the greater part of it the ruin is complete. More than 300 people were burned to death in the flames or suffocated in the smoke. Many others who escaped were severely burned, and yet survive in great suffering. More than 15,000 people were made shelterless. The greater part of these lost all they possessed. Their houses, barns, fences, crops, agricultural implements, furniture and clothing were entirely consumed, and they are absolutely destitute and dependent upon the generosity of the humane for the necessaries of life. Immediately that the magnitude of the disaster was known, the Mayor of Detroit, by proclamation, called a meeting of citizens to aid the sufferers. At this meeting all the prominent commercial, manufacturing and banking houses of the city were represented. They appointed a relief committee, consisting of the Hon. William G. Thompson, Mayor of the city; James McMillan, President of the Michigan Car Company; Edward K. Norton, President of the Detroit Board of Trade; Martin Butzel, of the firm of Heineman, Butzel & Co.; George McMillan, of the firm of G. & R. McMillan; and R. W. King, of R. W. King & Son. It is needless to say that these gentlemen are among the most honorable and enterprising citizens of Detroit. This committee immediately organized and appointed well-known, reliable business men of the burnt district as agents for the distribution of relief. The citizens of Detroit immediately contributed to this committee a large sum of money, and the work of raising contributions goes steadily on. Detroit and Michigan will give liberally, but the wants of sufferers are beyond their capacity to relieve. We therefore appeal to the generous throughout the United States to assist us in discharging this duty of humanity to the destitute sufferers. They need food, clothing, bedding, furniture, shelter, cattle, seed for crops, agricultural implements, table-ware, kitchen utensils, medicines and a multitude of other necessaries. All individual societies, corporations, committees and organizations are earnestly invited to send their contributions, whether money or supplies, promptly, directed to the Hon. William G. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, Detroit, Mich. All contributions will be acknowledged in the Detroit daily papers. (Signed by the committee.)

The Northern Pacific road has 868 miles of track in operation, and reports a balance in the treasury of $969,129. The capital stock is now $91,312,588. To complete the line between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast 816 miles of track are required.....At the Kansas City, (Mo.) fair-grounds a fire broke out, which created a panic, in which several persons were injured and a large amount of property destroyed.....The twelfth annual meeting of the Northwestern Association of Underwriters was held in Chicago last week, under the Presidency of Mr. Jasper M. Dresser, of Lafayette, Ind.

The twenty-mile equestrian race at Chicago Jockey Club track, between Miss Cook, of California, and Miss Jewett, of Minnesota, was won by the former in 45 minutes and 16 seconds. Miss Jewett's horse, while on the last mile, jumped the fence and threw her violently. Her injuries were not serious.

THE SOUTH.

There was a great hanging bee at Fort Smith, Ark., just on the borders of the Indian Territory, on the 9th inst. Five murderers were executed—three white men and two Indians. One of the white men was Pat McGowan, who served in the Union army during the war as a member of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry. He murdered a man named Latta, who had been a partner with him in working a leased farm. The other white men hanged with him were George W. Padgett, a cattle-driver of Texas, who killed a man in a quarrel, and William T. Brown, a Missourian, who shot a man named Tate, in the Indian Territory. The two Indians executed were young Creeks, convicted of having killed white men in the Indian Territory.

A railroad accident near Anchorage, Ky., killed seven persons and injured many others, among them Alexander H. Alford, an attorney of Louisville.

A serious disturbance on the levee at New Orleans originated in epithets bestowed upon the drivers of cotton-floats. A police sergeant was beaten with clubs, and fired on the crowd, killing a negro named Hawkins. Bullets flew thick around the officers, and the entire force was called to the scene by the fire-alarm. Women shot at policemen from the windows, and the newly-engaged laborers were forced to quit work. The militia were ordered out just as the rioting ceased. Several cotton bales were set on fire.

A mob numbering nearly a hundred men rode into Dardanelle, Ark., and, surrounding the jail where two murderers (Taylor and Bruce) were confined, overpowered the guards, secured the keys of the prison, and, taking the prisoners named from the iron cage, put ropes about their necks and dragged them into the streets. The wretched prisoners were dragged through the streets by their captors, and to a patch of adjacent timber, where the ropes were flung across the limb of a tree, and they were left dangling in the air.....A murderer named Ramsey was taken from the Owingsville (Ky.) jail and put to death by an armed mob.....William Mason, a farmer living near Cotton Plant, Woodruff county, Ark., while returning home got into an altercation with three men who were working on the road. It appears the latter ordered him to turn aside, and, when he refused, overturned his wagon. Mason then drew a revolver and killed two of the men and badly wounded the other.

New Orleans telegrams, of the 14th, represent the labor troubles as assuming a serious shape. James Wilson, the driver of a cotton-wagon, was stoned by a mob and retaliated by shooting John Linsky. At the Natchez piers twenty men armed themselves and went to work. Rioters boarded the ship Callego and fired at screwmen in the hold. Acting Governor McEnery, at the request of the Mayor, put the city under martial law, placing Gen. Benham in command, and ordered all military organizations to be ready for service. The British Consul demanded protection for three vessels lying at the levee, and the Spanish Consul sent to the Minister at Washington an account of an outrage on a Spanish steamer.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Booneville, Logan county, Ark. Two planters, Robert and William Hambey, brothers, while riding home from town, through a lonely, secluded strip of country, were fired on by assassins concealed in the bushes on either side of the road. Robert dropped from his horse and died instantly, two bullets having pierced his heart. William was fatally wounded.....The labor riots in New Orleans were brought to an end by the cotton factors conceding the wages demanded of the employes.....Leland Leatherman, Mayor of Arkansas City, Ark., and James Rucker, a lawyer of the same place, fought a duel at Texeno, Miss. Rucker was fatally and Leatherman slightly wounded.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of San Francisco elected Blake for Mayor by 2,092 majority, and Sedgwick for Sheriff by 3,405. Grady, the Democratic candidate for Tax-collector, won by a majority of 396.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention will be held at Worcester Oct. 5.....In a special election in the Second Maine district for a representative to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Frye, ex-Gov. Dingley (Republican) was elected by a majority of about 4,500.

The coming political contest in Pennsylvania for State Treasurer is likely to be a three-cornered one. The Republican State Convention nominated Gen. S. M. Bailey, a strong Cameron man. State Representative Wolfe, who is bitterly opposed to the Camerons, has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate for the office.

WASHINGTON.

The mail for Guiteau, the assassin—which, however, he never sees—contains some curious messages. The following, written on a postal card, was sent from Baltimore:

> Yes, do come to our little fun on Oct. 10, 11 and 12? Your passage will be paid, but we cannot guarantee you a ticket "home." We assure you quite a "time." Should your "guardian" consent to your coming a private conveyance will meet you at the depot, thence you will be drawn through the city, and never before in your life will you have experienced such a time. Your body will be paraded upon a pole and carried in the procession of the Orioles.
> COMMITTEE.

Also this from Annapolis:

> I will take one volume of the description of Washington jail life and the hanging of Guiteau, written by yourself.
> T. McInnes.

A postal card from Boston had a drawing of a skeleton, on the left a gallows with a man hanging, and the words: "I will pay any man who will get Guiteau's carcass to set with me. I will cut it in ten thousand bits." Guiteau is represented behind the bars, calling: "Let me out and I won't shoot the President again."—The wretch had a narrow escape from death a few mornings since. As the guard at the jail was being relieved, Sergeant Mason fired at the assassin, the bullet coming within a few inches of his head. It is believed that Mason was suffering from the effects of strong medicine taken for chills.

Sergt. Mason's attempt to shoot Guiteau is not viewed with a very alarming amount of abhorrence or even indignation. Assistant Adjutant General Ruggles is credited with saying that Mason will be turned over to the civil authorities of the District of Columbia. He will perhaps be tried on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. A conviction on the charge is highly improbable. If tried by court-martial Mason may be subject to some punishment for violation of military discipline. This probably will be the extent of his punishment. But it may be that he will not be punished in any way. It would not be difficult to convince a jury—to convince a court-martial even—that Mason was not in his right mind when he shot at Guiteau.

In some of the departments at Washington subscriptions are being raised to procure counsel for the defense of Sergeant Mason. Some of the postoffice clerks have gone to the extent of signing a petition asking for Mason's promotion in the army as a recognition of his daring, and of the fact that he seems to abhor the employment of American soldiers in guarding an assassin.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that "Secretary Kirkwood is minded to break up the system of absenteeism inaugurated by Eastern Governors of Western Territories. Two flagrant cases have forced themselves upon his attention. Fremont, of Arizona, and Ordway, of Dakota, have been absent from their respective capitals, furthering their interests at the East, for many weeks. Fremont has just returned to Arizona in obedience to sharply imperative orders. Like orders will be issued in like cases in the future, and something will probably be done to prevent the appointment of Eastern politicians to Territorial positions which they unlawfully convert into sinecures.

GENERAL.

The Census Bureau at Washington has issued a bulletin containing statistics of the fisheries of the great lakes. The tables show that, distributed in the various States bordering on the lakes, there are 5,050 fishermen, 49 steam tugs, 1,607 vessels and boats, 44,544 gill nets, 143 seines, and 273 pile-drivers engaged in fisheries, the value of the apparatus and accessories used being $1,345,975. During 1879, 68,742,000 pounds of fish, valued at $1,652,900, were taken. Of this quantity 16,793,540 pounds were salted, 2,821,650 pounds frozen, 1,721,770 pounds smoked, and the rest sold fresh. There were produced also $42,360 worth of caviare, isinglass and oil.

The steamer Columbia foundered in a gale which prevailed on Lake Michigan on the night of the 10th inst. The disaster occurred off Frankfort, Mich., about midnight. Fifteen persons were drowned, including the Captain, second mate and first and second engineers. The steamer was bound from Chicago to Collingwood, Canada, laden with grain. She shifted her cargo and sank within fifteen minutes after. The passengers and crew got away from the steamer in small boats, but the boat containing the Captain and engineers was capsized. Several other vessels were wrecked in the same storm, among them the David Dows, the largest sailing vessel which ever navigated the lakes. She was bound from Chicago to Buffalo, with a cargo of 91,000 bushels of corn, and went ashore on what is known as Middle Ground, near Pelee island, in Lake Erie. It is feared that the entire crew are lost.

Guiteau called the attention of his guards to the fact that he was 40 years of age the other day, and intimated his readiness to receive presents. He is working up the plea of insanity.

The farmers in the vicinity of London, Ontario, are complaining of the drought, which, in length of continuance and severity, has never been equaled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The pastures are ruined, and cattle, instead of fattening as they usually do at this season, are failing. In not a few cases the winter stock of fodder is drawn upon to keep the animals alive. The ground is baked so hard that the fall work is very much hindered. Cattle are dying in some places for want of water. Great damage has been done by fires in the neighborhood of Owen Sound, Parry Sound, Gravelhurst, Otterville, Stratford, Eden Mills, Burton and Zurich. A million dollars' worth of timber was burned in the Parry Sound district.....The steamer Proteus has arrived at St. John's, N. B., from Lady Franklin bay, bringing with her members of the Jeannette search expedition who are considered unfit to endure the hardships of a rigid winter. The Proteus reports much ice in Lady Franklin bay. No traces of the missing Jeannette have been discovered.....The Internal Revenue Bureau has discovered that private banks in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago owe the Government $1,250,000 in taxes.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Georgia, the Most Rev. Dr. Gross, advises Catholic parents residing in cities where it is practicable to sustain a parochial school to take their children from the public schools.....A three-story building being erected in Richmond, Va., toppled over, and fatally injured two workmen.

A call has been issued for a national convention of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, to be held at Cooper Institute, New York city, Nov. 30, in the interest of protection to American industry.....Hanlan offers to end his career as a professional oarsman by rowing any man in the world a three-mile race for $2,000 or more.....At New York 650 Mormons were landed from the steamship Wyoming. They are destined for Salt Lake City.

Gould has squeezed a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. out of the Western Union Telegraph consolidation, and reports a further surplus of $450,153.

FOREIGN.

The Congress of Workingmen of Great Britain and Ireland, held in London, passed resolutions expressing horror and detestation of Guiteau's crime, sympathy with President Garfield and the American people, and hope that the President will speedily recover and live long to do good service to the great nation over which he so worthily presides.....At Knocknagre, Cork county, Ireland, forty disguised men broke into the house of three brothers, named Mahoney, and shot them down.....The Japanese have decided to extend railroads throughout the empire, and the question of Government aid is being considered.....The emigrants leaving Liverpool in August numbered 21,321, of whom 2,967 went to British North America.....A land-slide occurred in the village of Elm, Switzerland, by which two persons were killed and thirty houses destroyed.

A cargo of 300 tons of human bones arrived in Bristol (England) harbor, consigned to a firm of English manufacturers of manure. The bones are supposed to be those of the defenders of Plevna, and were shipped at Constantinople. In the cargo there were whole limbs, and hair still clung to parts of skulls.....The Sultan has at last decided to let Egyptian affairs severely alone, having his hands full with his North African Suzerainties. The Khedive has a new Cabinet at Cairo, and will try and settle internal affairs without the unfair interference of the English and French.....The American horse Iroquois, the winner of the English Derby last spring, has added to his victories on the English turf by winning the St. Leger stakes.....Southern Russia is being ravaged by diphtheria. In one province, Pultava, of 45,543 cases 15,765 proved fatal. Children are the principal sufferers.....The King of Dahomey has destroyed the towns of Ignano and Okeio, and took some thousands of captives to his capital for sacrifice.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A fire which broke out in a row of wooden tenements at the foot of Water street, Oswego, N. Y., spread to the docks and lumber yards, and burned property estimated to be worth $400,000.....Property valued at $50,000 was destroyed by fire in the stove foundry of Bussey & McLeod, at Troy, N. Y.

The Governor of Michigan has issued the following:

> To the people of the United States:
>
> Portions of four counties of this State, lying principally between Saginaw bay and Lake Huron, have been devastated by forest fires. A drought almost unprecedented in this section of country had prepared the way for the calamity, and houses, barns, fences, crops, cattle, agricultural implements, household furniture, clothing and human life have been destroyed by its ravages. In some townships the destruction is complete, and only a picture of ruin is left. It is known that more than 200 lives have been lost by burning and suffocation. Many individuals have become helpless through injuries and exposure, and some are blind. The number of men, women and children left without shelter is estimated at 15,000. The benevolence of the citizens of the State responded promptly to the first necessities of those afflicted people, but ample time has now elapsed, and sufficient details have been received to make it evident that a wider appeal is needed. The destitution prevailing in the suffering counties is appalling. Entire neighborhoods are involved in the common calamity, and cannot help each other. The sufferers have no provisions except such as are brought from a distance, and no utensils to cook with. The necessaries of life, both large and small, have been destroyed. They need shelter, clothing, cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, beds and bedding, wagons, harness, plows, hoes, tools of all kinds, seed for future crops, and whatever helps to make men self-supporting. They have a good soil, are near to markets, and before this dreadful disaster befell them were a thrifty, prosperous people. Timely help will enable them to go through the hardships of this coming winter and to become again an independent community. At present they are penniless, needy, sick and suffering, and many of them in debt. I appeal under circumstances like these to the people of other States and ask them to co-operate in their abundance with citizens of Michigan in relieving this destitution. Nothing will be wanting here in duty to the afflicted sufferers, but the demands are too great for the people of the State to meet alone.
>
> An organization for the relief of the sufferers by these fires exists at Detroit, the commercial metropolis of the State, and systematic plans of relief have been established. The committee having them in charge is composed of well-known, competent and responsible citizens. Money and supplies sent to its Chairman, the Hon. Wm. G. Thompson, Mayor of Detroit, will be faithfully applied.
>
> DAVID H. JEROME, Governor.

A fire which broke out in Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s picture-frame factory, in Cincinnati, injured the property of the Cincinnati Coffin Company $30,000, and Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s property $30,000. Six dwellings were injured by the falling of the walls of the burned structure.....A forest fire in Marin county, Cal., ravaged 25,000 acres, of which one-third is grass-land. William Pixley, who started the flames, died while making an effort to suppress them.

Prof. King was compelled to abandon his interrupted balloon voyage to the Atlantic coast. Unfavorable winds kept the air-ship anchored for days in a cow-pasture six miles from St. Paul. Then a storm sprang up, accompanied with a cold rain, and thrashed the gas bag about until the ropes and frame were badly strained and nearly all the gas escaped. Then Prof. King gave it up, ripped the balloon, and let out the rest of the gas.

Mrs. Susan May Bonaparte, widow of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, has just died at Baltimore. Her two sons, Col. Jerome N. Bonaparte and C. J. Bonaparte, were with her when she breathed her last. She was 69 years of age.

Over $61,000,000 of the $91,000,000 of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was represented at the annual meeting in New York. Henry Villard was elected President, Thomas F. Oakes Vice President, Anthony J. Thomas Second Vice President, S. J. Wilkinson Secretary and Robert L. Belknap Treasurer. The company has now 1,065 miles of road in operation, exclusive of sidings. The purpose of the company, as officially stated, is at once to put under contract the grading of the entire 816 miles of uncompleted line forming the gap between the eastern and western portions of the road.

The value of the exports of breadstuffs, in round numbers, is $25,500,000 for the month of August of this year, and $31,700,000 for August of last year, showing a falling off of over $6,000,000.

The Methodist Ecumenical Conference at London recommended international arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations, and condemned any resort to war. The question of the press in relation to the church was discussed. Delegate Marshall, of Vicksburg, Miss., recommended the establishment of a well-endowed Methodist paper which would do for the church what the great universities had done. Bishop McTyeire, of Tennessee, said the religious papers were too narrow-minded. The majority, however, seemed to favor religious newspapers.

The Land League Convention at Dublin was attended by about 1,000 delegates, including twenty-one members of Parliament. Parnell presided. Telegrams from the American branch urged that no rent be paid.

Cotton, Corn and Tobacco.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.

The cotton reports of Sept. 1 show a very heavy decline in the condition since the last report, owing to the protracted drought which prevailed in all sections of the cotton belt. The condition as reported is 72, a decrease of 16 per cent. during August, and, as compared with the returns of the same date last year, 19 per cent. less. The number of counties and the State averages are as follows:

North Carolina, two counties, average 72.
South Carolina, twenty-two counties, average 68.
Georgia, fifty-five counties, average 71.
Florida, fourteen counties, average 87.
Alabama, thirty-three counties, average 80.
Mississippi, thirty-seven counties, average 74.
Louisiana, fifteen counties, average 76.
Texas, sixty counties, average 65.
Arkansas, thirty-one counties, average 55.
Tennessee, twenty-one counties, average 62.

The general average condition of corn Sept. 1 was 60, being 17 per cent. lower than the month previous, and 31 per cent. lower than last year at the same date. From Missouri and Kansas come serious complaints of ravages by the chinch bug, which were added to by the prevailing drought. The injury to the corn prospect is shown by State averages, which are 58, 42 and 55 respectively.

Tobacco returns give a very serious decline in the prospect for the crop, being some 20 per cent. less than a month since. With the exception of the States north of the Delaware river, and Wisconsin in the West, the universal complaint is drought. Kentucky and Illinois each report but little over half a crop, while Tennessee and Missouri report less than two-thirds. The average for the whole country is only 65, against 83 last month, and 84 for the same date last year.

The cause of the low condition existing in almost every section of the country is drought. New England has been less affected by it than any other section east of the Mississippi, and reports an average of 90. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and most Territories it has been more seasonable weather, and the condition of the crops is correspondingly better; but in all other sections the reports show the effects of an unusually dry season.

A woman at Lebanon, Pa., aged 84 years, is insured for $164,000 on the speculative plan.

THE MICHIGAN FOREST FIRES.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.

The forest fires in the lower peninsula of this State have been quite generally quenched by rain after ravaging thirty-six townships, and the extent of the awful calamity is beginning to reveal itself. The devastation is even more wide-spread than had been feared by the most despondent. It seems, from present reports, that about thirty-one townships in Tuscola, Sanilac and Huron counties have been swept over by the flames. In this district are about fourteen villages utterly destroyed, and the surrounding country shorn so close by the fire as to leave the ground cleared like a newly-sown field. No estimate of losses or deaths can be made with any degree of accuracy, but news from trustworthy sources leads to the belief that the estimate on 200 lives lost is very low, and that 300 is nearer the reality. The awful details are beginning to come to hand. They are of a character to make strong men shudder. Communication with the burnt district has been again opened and assistance is being rapidly furnished. Many persons are still missing in the burned districts, and the exact loss cannot be known for some days. Among reports of burials are the following:

Paris township	29
Austin	16
Minden	8
Bingham	9
Delaware	8
Argyle	1

It is said that twenty-seven dead have been found in the country between Bad Ax and Port Hope. A dispatch from Ludington estimates that the probable loss of life is from 300 to 400 in Sanilac county alone. The towns of Watertown, Flynn, Elmer, Moore, Argyle, Evergreen, Greenleaf and Eaton have suffered fearful loss in lives, and the destruction of property in these townships is immense. Everything is gone, and the people are congregated at these places.

In some localities whole families have perished in the flames, and on the eastern and north border of the county their condition is pitiful in the extreme. The facts are more horrible than heretofore reported, and many have suspended business to attend to the unfortunates. On the other side of Cass river, the condition is deplorable, and the sufferers are without homes, food or clothing. Immediate relief is contributed liberally, but the outlook for the future is dark indeed. Men who have grown old clearing land, and were enjoying the fruits of their labor in comfortable homes, have lost everything and been made paupers.

The territory burned over is peopled by at least 50,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom have settled here within ten years. The conditions which made the fire so destructive were these: Fully two-thirds of the timber over the entire burned tract was destroyed by the great fire of 1871, and was piled up in miles of windfalls, or, if standing, was mere kindling-wood. The settlers preferred burned lands as being easily cleared, and hundreds of new houses were surrounded by great tracts of fallen timber. The roads were lined on either side by it, and many who perished were caught on these roads and hemmed in by labyrinths of this burning hemlock, black ash and pine. There had been no rains over this region since spring to wet down any depth. Even swamps which were usually covered with one or two feet of water had become dry as tinder. For weeks there had been no heavy winds. The prevailing winds had been from Lake Huron, with which fires did not run. On the day of the great fire there was not a square mile in all the burned region that did not hold more or less fire. Monday morning opened with a cloudless sky, the mercury gradually rising to 100 and over. The wind was south, running to southwest, and by noon increasing to a fifty-mile gale. At noon in many places lamps had to be lit, and a sickening sense of fear and impending calamity overspread the whole population. About 4 o'clock the wind assumed the violence of a tornado. The flames were of a ghastly bluish hue, giving no light, but licking up timber, houses, barns, stacks, animals and people with a resistless fury, and this at places were no fire was known to be for miles around in the morning. On Tuesday the extent of the horror began to be known—dead men, women and children at what had been their doorsteps, at their gates in the fields, and on the highways, some untouched by fire, others charred and blackened. One poor woman, in the agony of childbirth, was half-burned. The living, with burned feet, ears or hands, and many women and children entirely naked, were separated from the rest of the family, blind, hopeless and despairing.

In Sanilac county, Cato, with a population of 100, suffered a clean sweep of every building. William Cole was burned. In Tyre, which had a population of fifty, one dwelling alone is left. Deckerville, with a population of 150, lost two mills, six stores and dwellings. At Anderson, with a population of 100, a clean sweep of all the buildings was made. At Cumber, which had a population of fifty, only one dwelling is left. A clean sweep was made of Richmondville, with a population of 100, and seven lives were lost. The following is a summary of the losses by townships: Washington, 30 homes; Watertown, 40 homes, 5 lives; Elmer, 30 homes; Moore, 40 homes, 14 lives; Argyle, 40 homes, 13 lives; Austin, 60 homes, 9 lives; Marion, 25 homes, 16 lives; Delaware, 40 homes, 7 lives; Minden, 80 homes; Bridgehampton, 40 homes. Lamotte, Evergreen and Green have suffered undoubtedly in lives and property in the same proportion, but no particulars are at hand. Flynn, 30 homes; Speaker, 25 homes; Maple Valley, 20 homes; Sanilac, 10 homes. Lexington, 20 homes; Elk, 25 homes.

In Huron county, in the village of Bad Ax, the population of which was about 300, the court-house and one store only were saved. In Verona, with a population of 100, a church and hotel were saved. A clean sweep was made of Huron City, population 200. The same fate befell Umbly, population 150; and Parisville, population 100. At Port Hope, three mills, a salt block and lumber, and six dwellings were burned. The townships of Bingham, Paris, Bloomfield and Rubicon are nearly a clean sweep. There are eighty-five dead in these townships, and many missing—with no hopes. Reports hourly increase the number, and every township has suffered nearly as much. R. B. Noble, banker, of Lexington, who has a good knowledge of the country burned, estimates the loss of property in Huron and Sanilac counties at $3,000,000. The insurance among the farmers was mostly in a mutual company, whose members are the principal sufferers, and, of course, unable to pay assessments.

Relief has commenced to flow in from various quarters, and subscriptions are being taken up in all the commercial cities. In answer to a request for tents, the Secretary of War urges the construction of temporary buildings, and Gov. Jerome has telegraphed him to order one thousand army blankets. Secretary Windom has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Huron to pass free of duty all contributions from Canada. The residents of the burned district were mainly insured in the Farmers' Mutual Company, of Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola counties, and probably not over 20 per cent. will be realized.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.

A committee from Port Huron, Mich., visited Minden and Sand Beach and ascertained the probable amount of wheat required by the sufferers to do their winter seeding, and a sufficiency will be promptly furnished. In the vicinity of Bad Ax gangs of men have been assigned to the duty of burying cattle which perished in the flames. It appears that 200 persons were gathered in the Court House at Bad Ax, which was only saved from destruction by a long line of men passing water from the pump in pails. The steamer Saginaw has reached Sand Beach with 300 bushels of oats for the starving stock at Vernon and Bad Ax. The latest reports from Sanilac county give the known loss of life as 200; Huron county, 123, but a large part of Huron county has not yet been penetrated by the relief forces, and it is feared many more lives have been lost. Supplies are now sent by rail to Minden, and by boat to all regular ports on Lake Huron. The Detroit and Port Huron committees have agents on horseback exploring the burnt districts, and reporting localities where aid is most needed. In spite of the great quantities of provisions and other help sent from all parts of the State, and tens of thousands of dollars subscribed, the sufferers in some parts of the burnt district are reported starving and in dire extremity.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 12.

The condition of the President is much less favorable. During yesterday and the day before a marked rise in temperature and pulse and an increase in respiration were observed, the pulse reaching at times as high as 130, the temperature 100.6, and the respiration 26, the latter being the most frequent that has been registered for many weeks. The occurrence of these grave symptoms in the face of the fact that the atmospheric temperature and general conditions have been as favorable as could be desired has given rise once more to serious apprehensions. The right bronchial tube is congested, and it is feared that an abscess is formed in the lungs. The secretions pass away involuntarily. The bullet wound is granulating and discharges freely, and the bed-sores are healing. The weather at Long Branch makes heavy clothing necessary to comfort. The surgeons attribute the febrile rise each evening to a malarious affection. Col. Rockwell admits that the President has for some days been troubled with temporary bewilderment, at which times he said nothing to his attendants. Dr. Agnew hopes the accumulation in the lungs may be thrown off, but should an abscess be manifest it would be necessary to cut for it.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 13.

The condition of the President during the past twenty-four hours has been much more favorable than on the two preceding days. At the evening dressing his pulse had fallen to 100 and the temperature to 98.6. So favorable was the report of the physicians, Drs. Bliss and Agnew, that the Cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Kirkwood and Attorney General MacVeagh, left for the White mountains for a few days' much-needed recreation. The parotid gland has practically healed, and he has less trouble with excretions from the lungs. Dr. Bliss stated quite positively last night that there was no danger of the formation of a pus cavity in the lungs. Dr. Bliss says he is satisfied that the bullet by which the President was wounded has become encysted, and that the passage made by the ball is closed and healed for about three and a half inches from the location of the ball and within nine inches of the surface. Postmaster General James was admitted to the sick-chamber, and stated that he was struck with the extreme emaciation of the President, although the conversation showed great strength and clearness of mind.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 14.

The President made a decided gain yesterday. The day was fine and the air was pure and bracing, and tended to the patient's progress toward recovery. The reports of the surgeons were of a very reassuring character, and everybody about the Francklyn cottage, physicians and attendants, seemed to be happy. The patient was placed in a reclining chair where he might have a good view of the ocean. He remained there half an hour, and seemed to enjoy it very much. The parotid trouble has practically disappeared, the wound is looking healthy, and the physicians are now agreed that the bullet has become encysted. The only unfavorable symptom seems to be the frequency of respiration, which is taken by some as indicating that the condition of the lungs is not as good as could be wished. The President himself is not quite satisfied as to the condition of his lungs, and remarked to one of his attendants yesterday that he had a long siege before him.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 15.

There was no very decided improvement in the President's condition yesterday; in fact, it is probably more correct to say that he barely held his own. He was removed to a reclining chair, where he rested about an hour and a half. During a portion of this time he slept. He had more refreshing sleep than usual, and took of rather more food than on the previous day, seemed to be more cheerful, and certainly looked better; yet the temperature and pulse at the evening dressing was by no means reassuring, and the respiration rose to 21. The physicians, notwithstanding, maintain that the patient's symptoms are favorable. Dr. Bliss alleges that the pus cavities in the parotid are mere skin eruptions, and he manages to explain away any other unfavorable symptoms that may appear.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 16.

The President again spent some time in his reclining chair yesterday. He called for porter-house steak, and three teaspoonfuls were given him in a minced state. The temperature of the patient averaged 98 at the lowest to 99.2 at the maximum, with corresponding respiration from 20 to 22. The physicians, in yesterday's bulletin, admitted that the patient is suffering from blood poisoning, and has been suffering therefrom for several weeks. They announce, however, that in spite of various "septic accidents" the patient has made some progress toward convalescence since his transfer to Long Branch. Dr. Hamilton thinks five weeks will be required to overcome the effects of poisonous blood.

Spotted Tail.

Spotted Tail possessed uncommon ability, but his mind did not reach far beyond the narrow circle of traditional Indian ideas. He kept good watch over the interests of his tribe, as he understood them. But a question concerning the boundaries of the Sioux reservation appeared to him more important than the question how his people could be best put to work. He was a brave man and a strong fighter in his day. But ever since 1868 he could be depended upon as an advocate of peace and good understanding with the white men. He was at times pretentiously dignified in his bearing and jealous of the outward signs of authority. When years ago a Government commission visiting the Sioux nation sent for him to meet them at a certain point, he replied: "If I had anything to say to you I would go to you. But if you have something to say to me you must come where I am." In the autumn of 1877 a large delegation of Sioux visited Washington and had a council with the President in the famous East room of the White House. Spotted Tail, when asked to let the President know what he had to communicate, said that he would not speak until all the other chiefs had spoken. So they made their speeches one after another, standing up before the President with great solemnity. When they had spoken, Spotted Tail rose and asked one of the attendants by gesture to put his chair immediately in front of the President. This done, Spotted Tail gravely sat down and talked to the President, not in the usual oratorical style, but in a more familiar way, as if conversing with an equal.—*New York Evening Post.*

Gen. Grant is said to believe that "the American continent must become one federative republic under the guidance of the United States; that it must establish a confederation of the world, as Tennyson has it, and the supremacy of the English language must become acknowledged by every nation."

The Western cyclone blows everything from the farm except the mortgage.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881.

A PORTION of the Mammoth cave in Kentucky is hereafter to be used for the purpose of raising mushrooms, an enterprising Frenchman having suggested the idea to the manager of the property.

THE oldest German opera, a musical play, composed by Johann Gottlieb Staden, of Nurnberg, has been published for the first time by a firm in that old Bavarian city. Staden was organist to the Grand Duke of Brandenburg in 1609.

THE recently-destroyed town of New Ulm, Minn., is being rapidly rebuilt, and in a short time few traces of the tornado's path will be left. The cash contributions have amounted to $37,138, and the new houses built by direction of the relief committee are now nearly all completed.

MR. PARNELL is now among the waxen treasures of the Messrs. Tussaud (Madame died long ago). "A lady of rank" is alleged to have lately gazed awhile on this "counterfeit presentment" with profound interest. Then taking off a heavy gold chain, with cross attached, she reverently kissed it, and placed it on the image.

FISH stories being in order, a Virginia paper relates the following: "The handsome little fat-back is among the fattest and richest fish caught in Tidewater, Va. To secure them it is necessary to go at night in a flat-bottomed skiff with a light. The fish, on seeing the light, jump out of the water into the boat. Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Drummondtown, tried his luck the other night, and, getting into a large school, the fish jumped into his boat so fast that it sank, losing all his fish, and compelling him to swim for his life. He reached the shore in safety."

THE value of electrical inventions has received a fresh illustration in the case of the schooner Vermillion, which was wrecked in Lake Erie in 1843. The vessel was loaded with copper ingots of the value of $60,000, but her precise location far down in deep water was for thirty-four years a mystery. It remained for electricity to solve the mystery. With a newly-invented electric indicator on board a cruising schooner evidence of the proximity of submerged metal was at last obtained, and divers were sent down to search. They landed plump on the deck of the sunken vessel, and reappeared at the surface bearing one of the copper ingots. The entire recovery of the valuable cargo in undamaged condition is now a question of a few days only.

A LARGE hotel, to be conducted on the American plan, is about to be erected on the site of the late Duke's Theater, in Holborn, London. In announcing this fact, the London *World* takes occasion to describe some of the distinctive features of the American hotel, as it appears to the eyes of Johnny Bull. It is, to many thousands of people, a dwelling-house, where they can obtain all the comforts and conveniences, with ample attendance, at smaller cost than that of the separate establishment. At a cost of 10 to 14 shillings per day the guest has his comfortable room and a well-supplied table without care on his own part, can obtain telegraphic communication with any part of the civilized world, order a carriage, secure seats at the theater or opera, get shaved, shod, clothed, washed and cured (if sick), all without leaving the building. In fact, by availing himself of the facilities usually presented in the stores, etc., on the street floor, "the wayworn traveler may enter a wreck, and emerge in a few hours an Adonis on the American plan."

THE report of the British Postmaster General shows an increase of 14.8 per cent. in the number of registered letters for the postal year ended March 31, and a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in number and 2.7 per cent. in amount of money-orders for the same period. The money-order system has not come up to public expectation either in this country or Great Britain. It is a clumsy contrivance. There are too many forms to be observed; the delay in getting the order or the "advice" is often considerable, and the loss of time in proportion. The utility of the money-order is much diminished in this country by permitting the clerks in large cities to keep bank hours. Laboring men and women who have to go to the office in person to get orders cashed or written lose part of their valuable time merely to save the postal clerks from inconvenience. The money-order system is, in a measure, a failure. It will eventually be superseded by the introduction of negotiable postal checks and an extension of the registry system, which is now almost an absolute protection against loss, and is more expeditious and economical and simpler than the money-order.

ACCORDING to the veracious foreign correspondents, 'is 'ighness Halbert Hedward, and his most gracious mother her Majesty the 'Queen, have had a regular old out-and-outer. The privacy of the royal house has been so far invaded as to secure the facts. The royal family of England is intermarried with all the petty Kings and Princes of the continent, and, according to custom, when any poor relation dies the whole household must go into mourning. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg died a few days ago, just when the Goodwood races were in full swing, and when the Prince of Wales was enjoying himself very much indeed at the mansion of the Duke of Richmond. Instantly the Queen telegraphed to the Prince, desiring him to return to London. The Prince sent back word that he could feel just as sorry for the departed second cousin at Goodwood as at Marlborough House. The Queen insisted on his not going to the races. The Prince replied that he must, whereupon the Queen, in a great rage, telegraphed positive orders to the Duke of Richmond not to allow any dancing at Goodwood House during the races. Thus Wales went to the races during the daytime, but had to content himself without disporting the light fantastic toe, which he loves to wield when there are moderately light, fantastic ladies about. When the Prince next met the old lady she gave him a piece of her mind, and but for his age and size would doubtless have warmed his royal trousers.

THERE is a baby in Philadelphia, the pride and hope of a letter-carrier, which was born on the day President Garfield was shot. By some mysterious phsyco-physical sympathy the infant's health has closely followed the fluctuations in the President's condition. The physchological reporter, of the Philadelphia *Times* thus describes the phenomenon: "The day upon which the President's physicians gave up his case there was a regular panic in the letter-carrier's house. The letter-carrier's baby had only been able to take liquid nourishment, and on that day it soured on its stomach and everybody began to believe it was going to die. But the President got better next day, and the letter-carrier dismissed his doctor. From that hour the baby became famous in the neighborhood. Instead of rushing off to see the bulletins the people came to see how the letter-carrier's baby was getting along. The other night the baby howled and the neighbors put their heads out of the windows and said: 'The President is worse.' And so the official bulletin from the White House showed the next morning. The next day the letter-carrier's baby was very low, but rallied with the President and cried for liquid nourishment, which it took in the natural way and retained. The White House showed a similar condition of affairs there. The face of the letter-carrier's wife would then brighten beautifully, and she would say to the curious neighbors: 'The President's condition is more favorable than it was at this hour yesterday,' whereupon the patriotic people of that region would be greatly rejoiced."

How to Tell a Good Potato.

Here is a good place to impart what is a secret to the vast majority of people, and it is one well worth knowing. It is simply how to tell a good potato; that is, as well as can be done without cooking it, for sometimes even experts are deceived. Take a sound potato, and, paying no attention to its outward appearance, divide it into two pieces with your knife and examine the exposed surfaces. If there is so much water or "juice" that seemingly a slight pressure would cause it to fall off in drops, you may be sure it will be "soggy" after it is boiled. These are the requisite qualities for a good potato which must appear when one is cut in two: For color, a yellowish white; if it is a deep yellow the potato will not cook well; there must be a considerable amount of moisture, though not too much; rub the two pieces together and a white froth will appear around the edges and upon the two surfaces; this signifies the presence of starch, and the more starch, and consequently froth, the better the potato, while the less there is the poorer it will cook. The strength of the starchy element can be tested by releasing the hold upon one piece of the potato, and, if it clings to the other, this in itself is a very good sign. These are the experiments generally made by experts, and they are ordinarily willing to buy on the strength of their turning out well, though as stated above these tests are by no means infallible. The anti-Chinese element of society will not like the information that a very large percentage of the potatoes consumed in this market are raised by Chinamen, but such is the case. The "River Reds," our cheapest potato, which is grown along the banks of the Sacramento river, are raised almost exclusively by the heathen, who ship them to the commission merchants, from whose stores they go to hotels, boarding-houses and private families all over the city, and a few good seasons make the Chinamen rich—from a Mongolian standpoint.—*San Francisco Call.*

Whittier's First Published Poem.

The possession of the manuscript of the first poem which Mr. Whittier ever published leads the Portland (Me.) *Transcript* to recall the young poet's sensation when he first saw his production in print. He was working one day with his uncle repairing a stone fence when the postman in passing tossed him a copy of the journal to which many weeks before he had sent his poem. Tremblingly young Whittier opened the paper to find the verses at the top of the first column. He was so delighted and bewildered that he stood looking at it for a long time, and is sure he did not read a word. At length his uncle called him back to his senses by bidding him keep at work.

SOME TIMELY REFLECTIONS.

Republican Hatred of Tilden.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

We hate the persons whom we have injured with a more intense hatred than those who have injured us; and doubtless one explanation of that constant persecution with which the Republicans follow Samuel J. Tilden may be found in that contemptible trait of human nature.

The Republican party cheated Mr. Tilden out of the Presidency of the United States, and earnest Republicans can never forgive him for having been a martyr to their party iniquity. He is a Democrat who took a leading part in crushing the worst municipal ring in the country, even though its managers were prominent members of the Democratic organization. Chosen Governor by a large popular majority, he dared to administer the affairs of the State for the good of the people, opposed corruption, reduced expenditures, and cut down taxation, exhibiting such an example of wisdom and economy in the management of public affairs that a venal or extravagant administration will not be possible in New York for years to come.

Nominated for the Presidency, he carried on a great canvass, depending for success more upon an appeal to his own record as a reformer than to party prejudices and passions. He received a majority of the popular vote, but had to undergo the humiliation of seeing his opponent inaugurated in his place. Not only was the foremost political honor of our times snatched away from him, but the glorious opportunities of the Presidential office, which would have turned to services of untold good in his hands, were squandered on a good-natured imbecile, who was not merely incapable of reforming old abuses, but had not even ability enough to keep his own officials from stealing the public money. In the course of his public career, Mr. Tilden had never condescended to mere partisanship, and had incurred the distrust of many Democrats on account of his seeming disregard of the interests of the party; but he met no generous consideration from Republicans at any point in his career. Whenever he accomplished an acknowledged public good his motives were aspersed. His achievements as a ring-breaker were declared to be tricks to aid him in gaining the Governorship; his virtues as a Governor were interpreted as politic devices to win the Presidency. Old slanders were revived against him, and the United States Government officials were employed to blacken his good name by prosecuting vexatious tax suits. Even when he was swindled out of the Presidency he was pursued into private life with the vilest defamation. His personal peculiarities were criticised, his character for truth and honor was made a mere mock. The supposed feebleness of his health was a thing to jibe and jeer about. The revelation of the fact that some of the Returning Board rascals in Florida and Louisiana, whom the Republicans bought and paid for, had offered themselves to Tilden's agents, and would have concluded a bargain with them if he had not stepped in and forbidden the purchase, was treated as proof positive that he had attempted the crime which he would not allow his friends to commit even in the interest of right, and which Republican leaders perpetrated in the interest of wrong. For the four years during which another man exercised the powers of the office to which he had been elected, and pocketed the salary to which he was entitled, he had to endure the meanest abuse. The Republican press acted on the theory that he was to be a candidate in 1880, and that it was necessary to destroy every remnant of his reputation in order to justify the fraud of 1876. Even when Mr. Tilden withdrew from public life, and another man became the representative of the Democracy, the political bloodhounds could not be called off, but kept baying after him all through the canvas of last year. Now again, in obedience to their guilty instinct of hatred, Republican newspapers begin the new canvass with an attack on Tilden. Once more they have set him up as a possible Presidential candidate; and, in their fear lest he should be nominated by the Democracy in 1884, they are bent upon doing what they can to make the next three years of his life miserable. Was there ever an American so wronged as this man, whose only crime has been that he made ordinary politics look shameful by furnishing the people an example of pure and efficient government?

We began by saying that men hate those whom they have wronged; we close by saying that men hate those they fear. This Republican hatred of Tilden may, therefore be not only a tribute to his political virtue, but an indicion of his political strength.

No More Race Discrimination.

The Republican determination to treat Lieut. Flipper like a white man is very marked, and shows that the party is rapidly outgrowing its race prejudice. When Whittaker tied himself up in a bow knot, bit off his ears, and laid it to three cadets in buckram, the entire Republican press of the country took up his cause, and denounced the Superintendent at West Point for not swallowing the story as readily as they did. District Attorney Townsend, of New York, appeared for the young man and won the sympathies of the entire party by the heat which he displayed and the abuse which he showered on the unbelievers who trusted not the story of Whittaker. And even when by two exhaustive trials it was satisfactorily shown, to the apprehension of every sane man in the country, that Whittaker was his own victim, the same party press stood by him and declared that he was persecuted on account of his color.

But for poor Flipper there isn't a teardrop in the Republican eye or a sympathetic throb in the Republican heart. The party seems to have given him what the unfeeling would call the "cold shake." Yet the circumstances of his case are really less condemnatory than were those in Whittaker's. There is nothing against him, apparently, but the fact that a colored woman, who did his cooking and hung her clothes in the same closet with his, was found in possession of a lot of checks which seemed to be the same as checks that he claimed to have transmitted to headquarters. There was some loose money found in his room and a lot of clothing and jewelry, mostly for women's wear; but the checks were the worst item.

How quickly the Republican press and District Attorney Townsend would dispose of this incriminating item if they manifested the same zeal they displayed in the Whittaker case. How clearly they would show that the woman forged the checks and hid her clothes and jewelry in Flipper's room in order to throw suspicion on him and divert it from herself. How plainly they would make it appear that she never had done any cooking for him, or, if necessary, that she had never known or seen him prior to the alleged embezzlement. A tenth part of the interest and legal acuteness squandered in the Whittaker case would present Flipper before his fellow-men, and the other citizens of the United States, as an injured and maligned individual, suffering indignity because he wears "the bronzed livery of the sun." Yet no such interest or acuteness is forthcoming. He is treated as negligently and coldly and indifferently as if he were merely a white man.

Clearly the party of great moral ideas has taken a great stride, since the Whittaker case, away from race discrimination. As to the cause, it were idle to speculate. It may be disgust at the outcome in Whittaker's case. It may be the new ties formed in Virginia and Mississippi. Whatever the cause, the effect is a noteworthy one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Big Things.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, which is 4,100 miles long.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep.

The largest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500,000 square miles.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth cave in Kentucky, which contains a navigable lake abounding in eyeless fish.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the great Iron mountain in Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, which plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 170 feet each.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the natural bridge over Cedar creek in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and 250 feet in depth.

"THE hen is a frugal housekeeper," said the old Dominique; "she finds her nest and then she makes her own spreads." "And the chicks have to shell out before she scratches a single worm for them," said the Bantam. "Yes indeedy," said the Dominique, "the chick comes down the first thing." "He has to," said the Spangle, "feather or no." "How can the hen make him come down?" asked the April chicken, who was just too fresh for anything. "Son," said the Spanish cock, solemnly "I cannot tell a lie; she did it with her little hatch it."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

NOTHING is more disgusting in society than to see a woman affect public devotion to their husbands which is only public, and, perhaps, there is no phase of married life that is more closely watched. People can not act well in public a part which they are not in the habit of acting at home.—*Boston Herald.*

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Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness, for 5 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 19th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I used the [illegible] box of one box, in addition to a sample box, is [illegible] recovering, and friend advises me to get him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 1, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and [illegible] suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

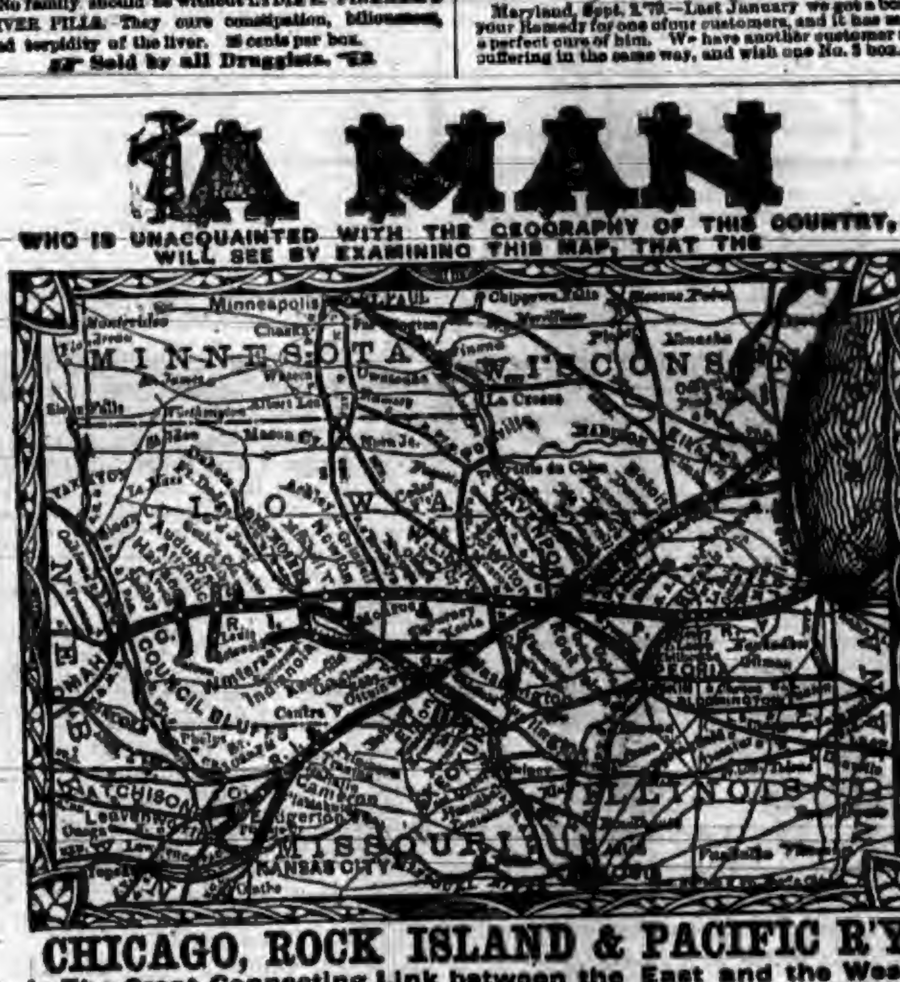

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., K. & N.-W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

KIDNEY WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

A Disease which is Universal Rem'dy to which the human more Universal than no remedy has yet has proven so univer curing Fever and FEVER TONIC. atmosphere is filled from great pools of from the overflow dur which, becoming stag out malaria to so gre that in order to pre FEVER from gain tem, it is necessary used which will co cases where the the system affect there is nothing TONIC. It is known, and feel satisfact or Quinine, ury is used. cases of leaves the sist MA all that ted cases, exposed to a second bot In small doses it will ect tendency to chills. TONIC is no new reme tablished, thoroughly tes found by experience to do is claimed for it. In an be found the experience have used it to which we Price One Dollar a Bot sale by Druggists, every IT if you have the sligh SHAKE! IF IT WILL MEYER BROS. Prop's SAINT LOUIS FORT WAYNE,

Univers'l requires and none of the life family are subject to Fever & Ague, and been discovered which ually successful in Ague as KRESS' In many sections of country the with malaria, arising water left standing ing last spring, nant throw at an extent with CHILLS and ing a hold on the sys that a remedy should be counteract the evil, and in disease has taken hold of a cure. For this purpose equal to KRESS' FEVER the Best & Safest Remedy wherever used has given perfect. In its composition neither Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury It will cure the most stubborn AGUE in a very short time and system strong and vigorous to re- LARIA. One bottle usually is will be required, unless in aggravo or where the patient is continually malarial poison, in such cases, tle may be required. invariably counter- KRESS' FEVER dy, but one long es- ted, and all that other column will of parties who ask your attention tle, and is for where. TRY est tendency to CURE YOU! & CO., KANSAS CITY IND.

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. *It combines the good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple.* Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 31 and 33 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 423 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEAP LANDS on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Life's Vicissitudes.

A well-known man about town, who finds his chief delight in the study of human nature, and who believes that Denver offers a better field for that too rarely practiced art than any other spot on the face of the earth, told a Tribune representative a good many entertaining and amusing stories in a pleasant hour's chat, the other day.

He was seated in a comfortable chair that allowed him to loll back and rest his feet on the window-sill, smoking his cigar and lazily and dreamily watching the smoke as it went up in little rings and was than caught by the wind and sent scurrying out of the window and blown away into nothingness.

"Did you ever think much of the vicissitudes of life?" he asked, suddenly, knocking the white ashes from the end of his cigar, and looking so earnestly into his companion's face as to really frighten him into a philosophic mood.

The latter answered that he had rarely given the subject consideration, save when vicissitudes themselves made it imperative.

"We all have our little experiences, continued the student of human nature. A smile crept into his face as he went on, examining the burning end of his cigar critically: "I read a little scrap in a newspaper one time that amused and interested me exceedingly, not so much because of its alleged funniness, but because the writer had suggested some good ideas without knowing it. He was telling of two men who met accidentally in the cars. One said to the other, 'Have I not met you somewhere before?' And then the fellow spoken to, went on to tell him that he probably had met him somewhere, saying, 'Three years ago I was secretary of a young men's christian association. After that, I commanded a ship for a while, then worked in a restaurant, kept a hotel, ran a newspaper, and last summer I traveled with Barnum as a cannibal.'

'Life is full of vicissitudes,' remarked his companion, to which the fellow of many experiences responded, laconically, 'She am; very full, indeed.'

'I think of that little yarn every now and then,' continued the gentleman, laughing quietly to himself, 'as I look around me in Denver and see poor devils whose experiences have been almost as remarkable as those of the chap in the story. You have often read in the New York papers of noblemen's sons serving in the big restaurants like Delmonico's and the Brunswick as waiters? Well I know that such things often occur. A man can make a big tumble in a very short time. Talking about waiters, it was only a few days ago that there was a real live Countess—a Swedish one—washing dishes and making herself generally useful in the American House. Funny, ain't it? I tell you this is the country to live in if you want to have high-toned people do the ordinary work. It was not long ago that I had my boots blackened by a little codger whom I afterward learned was the runaway son of a Chicago millionaire. The vicissitudes in that little fellow's life are beginning early.

'I sat here at my window the other day—you see I have a good view up and down the street for a good ways—and counted no less than half a dozen people as they passed whose histories I knew were peculiar enough to form the interesting plots of as many novels. One man passed with a big bundle of handbills under his arm. Though thoroughly respectable in his appearance, one would never dream in passing him that years ago he was a wealthy man, mayor of one of the largest cities in the east, and with a political future as bright as any man ever had. I don't know how he came down. He tumbled all the same. He could probably tell you something about the vicissitudes of life.

'There goes a man,' said the student of human nature, leaning out of the window, and pointing out a middle-aged man who was moving along with the busy throng with a step that told as plainly as words that ambition had ceased to be a motive power, "who was at one time a member of congress from the state of Illinois. He was considered an able man with a great future. Today he would be glad to get a case in the police court that would pay him a fee of five dollars.

'You'd never imagine that Jay Gould had any poor relations, would you? It seems hard to think so. One would think that a man so rich as he, and owning dozens of railroads, in the offices of which sinecures are as plentiful as blackberries in July, would look after all his relations. And yet right here in Denver a nephew of Jay Gould, the railroad prince, makes his bread by driving a street car. He ain't at all proud, and would probably own without blushing, if you were to ask him, that Jay was his uncle.

'A good-natured, although dignified old fellow who sells jugs and earthenware to Denverites, was a dozen years ago minister to a foreign court. He has evidently forgotten—or given up as dead and not worth thinking about—the past. Vicissitudes have not ruined a happy disposition and a belief that life is worth living.

'There are half a dozen other men in Denver who have found that for some people at least there is a system of equalization or leveling in this world—that is, they get a sorrow for every joy. A man who was once secretary to Chevalier Wyoff now sells beer in a Denver saloon. Life is short, ain't it? The only wonder to me is that so much can be crowded into it.'—[Denver Tribune.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 188?.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	
Lansing	9 20	10 10	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 5am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 40	12 56	8 25
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 53	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	
St. Louis		8 50	8 00pm
Washingt		9 35	9 02am
Baltimore		10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 17am	2 2
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	
Ft Wayne	11 5 am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	7 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	13	8 45
Jonesville	2 42	36	7 35
Hanover	3 07	1	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 31
Detroit	6 30	1 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	
Saginaw	9 00	1 58	
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 a. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S. east 5 52 a. m., 2 08 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. R. R. east, 12 53 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m, 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 8 5 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m, 4 50 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; at. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C., east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. Agen

C AND N-W RAILWAY

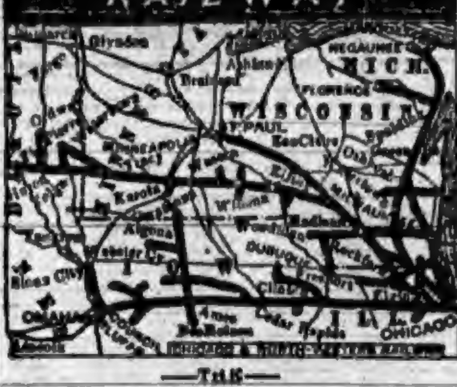

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway
—OF THE—
WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	10 00
11 52	6 57	Bluffton	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 46	8 06	Hartford	2 30	7 2
1 48	9 00	Muncie	1 45	6 2
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15		Cincinnati	7 40	
6 08	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. S. CAMPBELL General Ticket Ag't.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
R'Y

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1* Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	9 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 55	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 15	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 28
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar.	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Nov. 7, 1880.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No 1 Fa. Ex.	No 7 Pac. Ex	No 3 Ni't Ex	No. 5 Mail
Pittsburgh	12 10am	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	6 55	5 40pm	9 20	
Crestline Lv.	7 30	6 55	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 55pm	11 01am	2 35am	5 38
Chicago Ar.	7 20	6 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Ex	No. 8 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Ni't Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	5 55am
Crestline	7 30	12 40am	6 40	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15	7 20	12 35
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15pm	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running Wagon

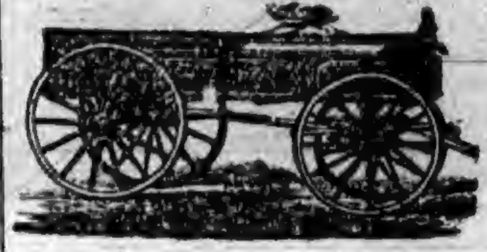

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Congestion and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Matreen dy & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	25c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound ....30... &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c; Best	6

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO- Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	80c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	24c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 80	Sherry wine	1 2
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	1

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches ....7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	35c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cents on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

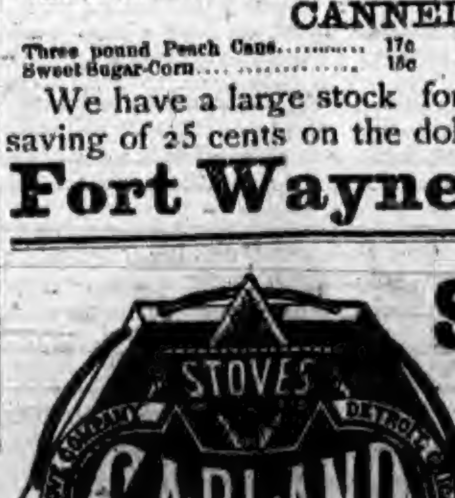

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—*In CONVENIENCE,*—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Recorder

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881 Number 39.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

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C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 38 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Holloway's Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt are the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

Ancient Saw Mills.

The saw mills of half a century or more ago were very crude and inefficient in comparison to the better class of saw mills of the present day; and, in fact, to what they have been for the last thirty years or more. But during this last period, the march of improvement has been so rapid and radical, that what would have been considered a first-class mill in ever respect, twenty-five or thirty yea ago, would be ranked as far behind the times at the present time; especially for the larger class of mills, by which extensive forest are rapidly devoured, as by an herd of insatiate monsters. As an example of the saw mills of the period first mentioned, I select for description the one of which I have the earliest recollection. It was built a little over sixty years ago. It was located on, and received its power from a small branch of the Susquehanna river, which diverged abruptly from the main channel, encompassing about two-thirds of the boundary of a large island, returning to the main channel as abruptly as it departed, about a mile and a half below the point of departure. A timber am was built across the branch at the mill, by which in favorable stages of water, a head of from three to four feet was secured for operating the saw mill, and a grist mill contiguous thereto.

The saw mill contained two water wheels, as was usual in those days, and still is to some extent at present, in small mills intended for local or neighborhood custom. In this mill the saw was driven by what was termed a side vent reaction wheel, of about six feet diameter, revolving horizontally on an upright wooden shaft. A large wooden cog wheel, with wooden cogs, shanked and fitted into mortises in it, and projecting from its lower face, was attached to the upper part of the shaft, by arms secured in mortises made through it. The crank was supported in wooded bearings on beams, which were termcrank bents, which were some three or four feet apart, and located about midway the length of the mill, and forming a part of the frame thereof. On the crank was a fly wheel and a cast-iron spur pinion of coarse pitch, into which the cogs of the aforesaid wooded wheel meshed, to drive the crank; the wheel and pinion performing the office of bevel gear, though in a comparatively imperfect manner. The gig wheel was of the same kind as the one mentioned, but only about three feet in diameter. It had a wooden trudle-head on the upper end of its shaft, which meshed into wooden cogs in the face of the rag wheel, by which means the carriage was gigged back for a new cut of the saw. The sash, or saw gate as it was termed, was placed in rabbits in the corners of the fender posts, and held there by four wooden hooks having one shoulder and a side tension each, which latter was secured in mortises extending from front to rear through the fender posts, the shoulders or hooks projecting over the face of the side pieces of the saw gate, to hold it in place in the rabbits in the fender posts. Thus the wooden saw gate was guided in its operations in wooden ways, with tallow as a lubricator in warm weather, and lard in cold weather; notwithstanding the rate of motion was only about from 80 to 125 strokes of saw per minute, the friction of the outer edges of the stiles of the sash, when sprung out by a heavy strain on the saw, would be so great as to raise what the fire-fiends might deem a very promising degree of smoke, causing them to dance with demoniacal glee, in high anticipation of a fiery jubilee.

I have seen many an old sash stile, with pretty thoroughly charred surfaces, and the rabbits in the fender posts ditto. To give an appreciative idea of the wonderful rapidity of the sawing done in that mill, when the head of water was considerable below par, I have known the sawyer to hoist the gate for a cut through a 16 feet log, and go to his meal fifteen or twenty rods away, and keep a child at the door to watch and tell him when the saw was nearly through the log, and on warning being given, he would leave his meal and go and gig back and start the saw for a new cut, and then return to the house and finish his meal, and get back to the mill in time for the next gig and set. How is that for fast sawing? O! the millions of feet such a mill would saw if you only gave it time enough. But, however captivating to the modern sawyer the picture may be, however much be may sigh over the departure of those good old easy-going mills, and in imagination fancy himself remanded back in the whirligig of time, and comfortably snoozing in the old mill, after a spree of the night before, while the saw is leisurely gnawing its way through the log; or anon reading the news, or some romantic story of love in a cabin or a castle; it may not matter so much which, for in reality, happiness may not so much more abide in the latter than in the former, as many suppose. I must awaken him from his comfortable reverie, while I give him an account of the provisions for the ease and comfort of sawyers, as connected with some of the old mills, and especially with the mill under consideration. I refer to the log-way. In this case the log-way was about 150 feet long; extending from the front side of the mill, slightly ascending until it struck the gently inclined ground. This log-way was made of five or six strings of timbers laid on bents of various heights, the sills of which rested on the ground; the bents near the mill being eight or ten feet high. By this beneficent contrivance the sawyer was furnished with a fair amount of healthful out-door exercise, in rolling in logs along this convenient little log-way; and to further fill in his time and keep him from snoozing and dozing while waiting for the saw to arrive in the neighborhood of the tail dog, or rather vice versa, he could fill in his odd spare time by butting or squaring off with an axe the ends of the logs, many of which were cut with an axe, and one end left cut slanting from each side, pointing the log in the form of a stunt wedge. No one will doubt but what these varied exercises, temperately indulged in, were healthful I command the consideration of the subject to the modern sawyer. —[Geo. Walker, in the Lumber World.

An Easy Way.

Readers, we love an easy way. And who does not, when it can be secured with the exercise of only a little forethought. We appreciate all those elegancies and comforts, which tend to make life pleasanter, and we believe it our duty as a chronicler to help our fellow-mortals in finding out, where the best and easiest way lies. At this time, when the eyes of the east and the Old World are turned toward the undeveloped lands of the great west, rich in agricultural, mineral, sporting and healthy resources, it seems inevitable that there must be among those whom we reach in our weekly visits, some individuals, who, in common with us, are interested in finding the easy ways and the best route to reach that Eldorado of promise.

To the pleasure-seeker and tourist, the prospector and the emigrant, the farmer and the invalid in search of health, no railway in the country can offer better advantages than the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R., whose network of lines extends from the great chain of American lakes, beyond the Missouri river, and down to the lower Mississippi valley, connecting with all the main lines leading to the shores of the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

A trip over the "Burlington route" is a realization of all that human ingenuity can conceive for comfort and luxury. And the general public, not slow to recognize superiority and decided conveniences, have made it necessary for the management to add train after train for the accommodation of an ever-increasing traffic, and they can now count twenty-eight (28) passenger trains in and out of Chicago every day. In the matter of fast through trains, the C., B. & Q. stands pre-eminently in the lead of all western roads. Safety and rapidity are allied to comfort and luxury.

For smoothness of track, rapidity of transit and immunity from danger, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad is unsurpassed, if equalled by any other line in the west. The substantial rock bed, and fine steel rails on all the tracks, place accident from insufficiency of construction almost beyond a possibility, while the arrangements for arrivals, departures and travel of trains are so perfect as to place accident from any dificiency in these matters equally beyond probability, if not beyond possibility.

The arrangements for the comfort of passengers are equal to those for their safety, and there the master hand of the Burlington management shows itself in a decided manner.

The day cars are models of elegance.

The famous C., B. & Q. dining-cars, equal in table appointments to the best hotels of the country, are luxuriously fitted up. Passengers can enjoy their meals leisury, while being whirled across the country, free from the old ten or twenty minutes style of rushing to the ordinary dining station and swallowing in a hasty manner whatever could be secured to merely satisfy hunger. Now the latest delicacies of the season and well-prepared dishes, under direction of a master of the culinary art, are served up to tempt the most fastidious epicures, with all the time any one may desire to take in a full complement, and enjoy every morsel; and the pleasure and comfort of a first-class meal, at a very moderate price, are added to the contemplation of pleasing scenery, while this enjoyment and leisure in no way impedes progress toward destination.

The lovers of the fragrant weed are not forgotten in the distribution of accommodations, and the after-dinner cigar can be enjoyed in a style of oriental splendor in the gorgeous smoking-cars, only a step away.

Keeping sight of social duties, the daily observance of which should be a part of every life, the gentlemanly managers of the C., B. & Q. have provided handsome and elegantly fitted parlor cars, where the sexes can enjoy the society of each other in a pleasant way, arrangements being such that conversations can be carried on in groups or tete-a-tete, innocent parlor games can be indulged in, adding to other advantages that of friendly and agreeable visiting.

Nature's sweet restorer, the exacted tribute to Morpheus, gently sleep and repose, is the last luxury added to the long list provided for the railroad passengers of modern days on the "Great Burlington Route." It is the only line running the celebrated Pullman 16-wheel palace sleeping cars, entirely new, built specially for this service, having all of the latest improvements, peerless for beauty of finish and luxurious appointment, and providing that most desirable of requisites, complete isolation for each sleeper.

And thus, while on the wing, proceeding rapidly toward the end of his journey, is the passenger provided with all the luxuries of home life, in a style and manner equal, if not superior to that of the most elegant homes of our land, while everywhere are found the most courteous attendants, whose special object seems to contribute in every possible manner to the exceptional comfort of every one. Traveling from the east to the west on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, you traverse one of the finest sections of country the sun ever shone upon; you pass through a large number of the industrial towns and villages of the great west, and the best settled, and most thickly populated portions of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, making sure connections and fast time.

Friends, we have found an easy way. Our ticket reads: via the "Great Burlington route," and if you intend to follow the course of the "Star of Empire," see that yours is also by that route, and our word for it, you will thank us for the excellent advice.

The Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy, Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. —[Herald.

TICKETS.—First-class emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing,
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't, B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn Ind.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints. 2w.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center, Ind

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YAMMELL. 3

THE

GRAND OPENING

-OF-

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO'S.

-Immense Stock of-

**BOX,
PARLOR,
COOKING and
HEATING STOVES**

-FOR THE-

FALL OF 1881.

The Public are Cordially Invited to

Call and Look Through our Stock

The Assortment is

SIMPLY IMMENSE

And Prices

NEVER SO LOW.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS!

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED!

$5,000 WORTH of STOVES

Must be Sold in the

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

COME EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN!

Haul and Carry Away

**STOVES,
KETTLES,
SPIDERS,
TINWARE, Etc.**

-AT-

Almost Your Own Prices.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,
Auburn, Indiana.

THE NATION'S CALAMITY.

End of the Long Struggle of the President for Life—The Sufferer's Last Moments Marked by Visions of That Happy Home at Mentor—A Blissful Dream of Long-Gone Joys That Robbed the Hour of Half its Terror.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 19.

President James A. Garfield died at the Francklyn cottage, at Elberon, at 35 minutes after 10 this evening. His death was so sudden and unexpected that when the family was summoned the President was unconscious. From this he did not rally. He died a few moments after Mrs. Garfield entered the room. From what can be ascertained, his death was from sheer exhaustion. At the President's bedside, holding his poor, emaciated hand in her own, and watching with anguish unutterable the fast-vanishing sands of life, sat the faithful, devoted wife during the closing hours of the President's career. Around him were other weeping friends and physicians, lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of the dark angel of death. Toward the last the mind of the sufferer wandered. He was once more back in Mentor, amid those scenes where the happiest hours of his life were spent. He sat in the dear old homestead again with the loved ones around him, his aged mother so proud of her big boy, his faithful wife and beloved children. It was a blissful dream that robbed death of its terrors and rendered the dying man for the moment unconscious of the cruel rending of his once-vigorous frame that was constantly going on. The moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the loved ones as the lamp of life flickered and went out forever.

Nearly every one around the President clung to hope to the last, and refused to believe the approach of death until the shadow deepened and the destroyer's presence could be no longer unfelt.

Flags hang at half-mast from every house on Ocean avenue, and the gayety of this favorite watering-place is followed by the deepest gloom.

The struggle is over, and death is the victor. This morning the physicians thought that the President was a little better. He seemed to have some appetite, and no indication of any chill or any disturbance was noted. The insidious nature of these attacks was again made manifest soon after 8 o'clock. The President had been very quiet, and seemed comparatively comfortable. Suddenly he complained of chilliness, and, although his body was wrapped in warm flannels, and within half an hour he had been bathed in hot alcohol, it was found that his feet and hands were cold, and, in a moment, there was marked rigor. He shivered and every muscle in his body was rigid. The pulse went up to 140, and even higher, but it was so thready and feeble that it was impossible to count the beats. After it had passed that figure there was great danger that he would sink into a comatose state after the rigor had passed, and every exertion was made to induce reaction. Hot flannels were applied to the feet and poultices of raw onions cut fine and steeped in alcohol were placed upon his stomach. In addition cooling lotions were applied to the head, and the arms and limbs were rubbed vigorously. The result was that a reaction was established much sooner than the physicians expected. After fifteen minutes had elapsed, Dr. Bliss noticed increasing warmth in the feet, and at the same time the rigidity of the muscles was observed to be relaxing. It was evident that the rigor was passing away in about half the time which the first one had lasted. That one, in spite of the most vigorous treatment, had only yielded under half an hour.

The vitality of the President once more astonished the physicians—so much so that Dr. Agnew said, when he came from the sick-chamber, as he has said before: "The vitality of the President is something more remarkable than I have ever met with in all my practice." This was said to Mrs. Garfield and Private Secretary Brown, and the great surgeon also added that "if it was not for his wonderful evidence of constitutional strength, he should feel as though it was folly to indulge in any hope." After the rigor had passed the President fell asleep, and, although his pulse was still beating above 120, yet his temperature had not decreased more than a tenth of a degree or so below normal point.

He awoke in about twenty minutes, and the first words he said showed that the mind was more active than his bodily strength. He said to Dr. Bliss: "Doctor, I feel very comfortable, but I also feel dreadfully weak. I wish you would give me the hand-glass and let me look at myself."

Gen. Swaim said: "Oh, no, don't do that, Mr. President, see if you can't get some more sleep." "I want to see myself," the President replied. Mrs. Garfield gave him a hand-glass. He held it in a position which enabled him to see his face. Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Agnew, Gen. Swaim and Dr. Boynton stood around the bed, saying not a word, but looking at the President. He studied the reflection of his own features at length. He wearily let the glass fall upon the counterpane, and with a sigh said to Mrs. Garfield: "Crete, I don't see how it is that a man who looks as well as I do should be so dreadfully weak."

In a moment or two he asked for his daughter, Miss Mollie. They told him that she would come to see him later in the day. He said, however, that he wanted to see her then. Thereupon Rockwell went to the beach where Miss Mollie was sitting with Miss Rockwell, and told her that her father wanted to see her. When the child went into the room she kissed her father and told him that she was glad to see that he was looking so much better. The President said: "You think I do look better, Mollie?" She said: "I do, papa."

And then she took a chair and sat at the foot of the bed a moment or two. After Dr. Boynton noticed that Miss Mollie was swaying in the chair, he slipped up to her, but before he could reach her she had fallen over in a dead faint. In falling her face struck against the bedpost, and when they raised her from the floor she was not only unconscious, but also bleeding from the contusion which she had received. They carried her out where she could get the fresh breeze from the ocean, and, after restoratives were applied, she speedily recovered from the faint. The room was close, the windows were closed, and Miss Mollie had not been very well, and all three causes combined with the anxiety, induced the fainting fit. The President, they thought, had not noticed what had happened to his petted child, for he seemed to have sank into the stupor which characterized his condition most of the time. But when Dr. Boynton went back into the room he was astonished to hear the President say: "Poor little Mollie. She fell over like a log. What was the matter?" They assured the President that the fainting fit was caused by the closeness of the room, as well as the delicate constitution of the girl, and when he had that assurance he again sank into a stupor or sleep, which lasted until the noon examination. This stupor was not a healthy sleep. The President frequently muttered and rolled, and tossed his head upon the pillow.

After the noon examination there was very little change in the President's condition, except that it was noticed that there was more mental confusion. The fear of a rigor about that hour was not realized, but there was a fear that a rigor would occur in early evening. At the same time the President was doing so well, comparatively, that the physicians entertained a slight hope that the evening, and possibly the night, would pass without any recurrence of the rigors. The Cabinet, who are all here with the exception of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, asked the physicians for an honest prognosis of the case. They were told that the case was almost hopeless; that a person who had less vitality than the President has shown would be pronounced by the attending physicians to be beyond hope. Dr. Agnew said that the President's condition was bad as bad could be, but that he was not yet quite prepared to say that there was absolutely no hope. At the same time the Cabinet heard that which satisfied them that the President was now suffering from acute pyæmia.

At the evening bulletin his condition was thought a trifle more comfortable. There was a feeling of congratulation on all sides that he had escaped another rigor, which had been anxiously feared since the chill of the morning. Dr. Boynton, during the early evening, talked even a little hopefully, and the people about the hotels prepared to retire at the usual hour, having almost no fears of ill news before morning. At 10 o'clock Secretary Brown's cottage was dark and deserted. A few of the more vigilant newspaper-men sat talking of the case on the Elberon piazza. Dr. Boynton was among them. At twenty minutes past 10 a colored messenger called Dr. Boynton out in the dark and whispered to him excitedly. The Doctor turned back to the gang of reporters. "The President is sinking rapidly," he said, and disappeared in the gloom across the lawn toward the President's cottage. In a minute the scene had changed. There was a hurrying about the house, and the word was quickly sent the length of Long Branch that the President was greatly worse. At 10:30 Capt. Ingalls came across from the cottage slowly, as if nothing was wrong, and, when questioned, answered very quietly:

"I was just sent for by the officer of the guard, to send one of my men to the camp surgeon for mustard for an application to the President's body." The reporters went out on the lawn as far as the guard lines to wait for tidings. The report that mustard had been sent for led to the report of another rigor. The reporters were nearly all out on the dark lawn, and there was a suspense. Suddenly, with a rush, the reporters came across the lawn, their boots sounding upon the hard piazza like horses stampeded. In an instant the little telegraph office in the Elberon was surrounded, and there was a shower of bulletins thrown upon the two paralyzed operators. "He is dead," was all that could be heard.

The President had been dead half an hour when, at 11:10, Windom, Hunt and James arrived from West End. They went into the hotel office and were met by MacVeagh, who led them away to the cottage. It was then learned that the President had not died in a rigor. He had suddenly shown signs of failing, and messengers were sent out for all of the doctors and attendants. Every possible application was used to revive him from the stupor which was apparently overtaking him. The end was plainly at hand, and presently he sank away. He was dead. The first report was not believed, when it was confirmed, and the messengers who hurried away in carriages and on horseback were called for confirmation of the distressing news by people along the wayside. The guests at the hotels who had retired were at once aroused.

Attorney General MacVeagh, as soon as possible after the death, came to the office of the Elberon and made the following statement as to the death-scene. He said: "Dr. Bliss at 9:30 went to the cottage to make his final examination before he retired. He found the pulse, temperature and respiration exactly as they were when the evening bulletin was issued. There had been no change of any kind. There was every promise of a quiet night. All of the doctors retired at once for the night, as did all of the attendants except Gen. Swaim and Col. Rockwell. They remained, and nothing transpired until about 10:20. Then the President said: "I am suffering great pain. I fear the end is near."

The attendants sent for Dr. Bliss, who had retired to Private Secretary Brown's cottage. Dr. Bliss came very rapidly. When he entered the room he found the President in an unconscious state, and the action of the heart had almost ceased. Dr. Bliss said at once that the President was dying, and directed the attendants to send for Mrs. Garfield and Drs. Agnew and Hamilton. The President remained in a dying condition until 10:25, when Dr. Bliss pronounced life extinct.

J. Stanley Brown, the President's Private Secretary, gives the following description of the death scene: When Mr. Brown entered the room, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Lulu, who had just come in with Mrs. Garfield and Mollie, left the room and stood in the hall just outside the door. Dr. Bliss stood at the head of the bed, feeling the pulse. As he came in, taking his place among the people present, Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were trying to revive the President with hypodermic injections of brandy. Col. Rockwell then went out a moment and returned with Mollie Garfield. As the President passed into the sinking condition and began to breathe in great, slow gasps, Col. Rockwell went quietly to the windows and closed them. Mr. Brown walked to Mrs. Garfield, and she leaned upon his arm as the President slowly breathed his last. Mrs. Garfield was calm, save for the convulsive shudders that at times overmastered her. Mollie came up to her a moment later, and her mother put her arm around her as the little girl sobbed bitterly. Her weeping and the President's gasping breath were the only sounds in the room. Then Gen. Swaim came to Miss Mollie, fearing her grief would be too much for her mother, and led her away out of the room. There was a period of gasping, and then the President ceased to breathe. Mrs. Rockwell then placed her arm around Mrs. Garfield and led her away. As Mrs. Garfield left the room she turned and said to Mr. Brown, as she wrung his hand: "I shall depend upon you."

Public Sorrow.

The intelligence of the death of President Garfield was received everywhere throughout the country with expressions of the profoundest sorrow. The tolling of bells, draping of buildings, closing of places of amusement, and in some cities an almost total suspension of business, are but a few evidences of the depth of gloom produced by the sad event. Nor has this feeling been confined to any one section or party. North and South, East and West, the great public heart was buried in one common grief over the loss of the great and good President, and one common sympathy for the stricken mother and wife and children in their terrible bereavement.

The New Executive.

How the news of the death of President Garfield was received by Vice President Arthur, is thus chronicled in a New York dispatch:

There was no unusual stir about the house. The servant at the door informed the reporter that Gen. Arthur had received nothing later than the evening bulletin. "The President is dead," said the reporter. At that moment Gen. Arthur appeared in the hall. "The President is dead," the reporter repeated to him. "Oh, no; it can not be true; it can not be; I have heard nothing."

"The dispatch has just been received," said the reporter.

"I hope, my God, I do hope it is a mistake." Gen. Arthur's voice broke at the last words, and his eyes filled with tears. He then retired to the back room, where Messrs. Elihu Root and Daniel G. Rollins were awaiting him. "They say he is dead," said Gen. Arthur. A deep silence ensued. A moment afterward a telegram was received. Gen. Arthur broke it open slowly. After reading it he buried his head in his hands, and remained in this position for a long time. Meanwhile the dispatch was handed slowly around. It read:

"It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If it concur with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning.

"WILLIAM WINDOM,
"Secretary of the Treasury.
"W. H. HUNT,
"Secretary of the Navy.
"THOMAS L. JAMES,
"Postmaster General.
"WAYNE MACVEAGH,
"Attorney General.
"S. J. KIRKWOOD,
"Secretary of the Interior."

By 12 o'clock the sound of cabs rattling up in front of the house filled the street. A few moments after receiving the news of the President's death Gen. Arthur's son hastened up the steps. He remained a few moments in the room with his father, but the latter was still too much affected by the news to speak. It was 12:30 o'clock when Gen. Arthur received the formal notification of the President's death, signed by the Cabinet. He had not then decided what steps to take. He was again completely unnerved and again buried his face in his hands.

The Death-Bed—An Affecting Scene.

The death-bed scene of the President was a peculiarly sad and impressive one. The following persons were present when the great man breathed his last: Drs. Bliss and Agnew, Mrs. Garfield and her daughter Mollie, Col. Rockwell, O. C. Rockwell, Gen. Swaim, Dr. Boynton, Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown, Mrs. and Miss Rockwell, Executive Secretary Warren Young, H. L. Atchison, John Ricker, S. Lancaster and Daniel Spriggs, attendants, the last named colored. At 10 o'clock the patient was sleeping. All around was quiet, and the last preparations for night had been made. Mrs. Garfield and Miss Mollie were in their cottage, near by. At about 10:15 the President was wakened from his sleep by a pain in the region of the heart. He exclaimed to Gen. Swaim: "I am suffering great pain." These were his last words. Dr. Bliss, who was at hand, was summoned. Even then the President had begun to fail. Gen. Swaim did not appreciate the crisis which had come. Dr. Bliss felt for the President's pulse. It was hardly perceptible. "My God! Swaim," he exclaimed in a whisper, "he is dying! Send for Mrs. Garfield." His heart then was but weakly fluttering. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were sent for, and the former reached the room in time for the end. The other attendants all arrived immediately after Mrs. Garfield and her little daughter Mollie. Mrs. Garfield had nerved herself for the end, which she had for some hours dreaded as inevitable. She went at once to the side of her dying husband and took his hand in hers. The President was helpless and speechless, but, as his wife sat down by him, he turned his face toward hers slightly and fixed his eyes upon his wife's, and so he sank into unconsciousness, his eyes still bent on her face. With one hand she held her husband's, and her other hand lay on his heart. There was no word uttered. Drs. Agnew and Bliss stood by the bedside. Mollie, restraining her sobs, was at her mother's side. The watchers and attendants stood by, and Dr. Boynton sat at the President's head, fanning him. The pulse became entirely imperceptible. The applications which had been brought to be applied as restoratives lay untouched. The end was plainly at hand. When another minute had come the great-hearted man was dead, and lay free from pain and strife. His eyes were open but vacant, the pupils still bent on the face of the stricken wife. Broken-hearted Mollie turned and sobbed. The effort with which Mrs. Garfield herself kept back her tears was seen in the fixed lines of the face as she arose and went from the room. At the door of her chamber she broke quite down. For the first time she sobbed aloud, and in this first burst of grief she shut herself alone in her chamber. She remained thus alone for perhaps three minutes, and what new strength she got in the brief communion was seen in her brave and resolute face as she came back to the bed where her dead husband lay. Dr. Hamilton, with a woman's gentleness, had closed the eyelids. Mrs. Garfield, soon by the bed, took up the lifeless hand that had held her heart, and there she sat for nearly three hours. Drs. Agnew and Boynton and Gen. Swaim remained in the room for some time until, at last, Secretary Brown and Warren Young alone were left to keep the vigil till daybreak. Nothing was ever more pathetic than the peaceful death of the once strong man—the passing away of a nation's leader, his helpless hand lying in his wife's, to whom he was ever more than President.

The Autopsy—Its Strange Developments.

The autopsy is the most marvelous feature in the President's case. It shows that the surgeons had absolutely no knowledge of the character of the wound, or the location of the ball. What was called "the track of the wound" was, in fact, a burrowing pus cavity. The catheter, that was following the track of a supposed tortuous wound, was being pushed into a pus cavity. The ball which Dr. Hamilton, even, thought he could locate within half an inch proved to be a mere ball of pus walled up. The metal which the induction balance discovered was the same accumulation of pus. The doctors all knew within an inch where the ball was, and could have reached it immediately with a knife. Yet it was two feet, by the surface of the body, from where they thought it was, and behind the heart, instead of being in front of the groin. The ball never went downward and forward. It went sideways across the backbone. The shattered rib, which was not known to the consulting surgeons until July 23, was the obstacle which deflected the bullet, and caused it to locate where no one ever suspected that it was, and where it remained, a permanent danger to the heart. The doctors, however, congratulate themselves that the lung was not seriously affected—that there was no metastatic abscess. The case illustrates how great the skill of good nursing is, for it shows that the President was kept alive for eighty days solely by good nursing, while he had a mortal wound that was constantly poisoning the system. But the autopsy shows how greatly the most eminent surgeons may err—plainly spoken, that the doctors knew very little about the wound or the course of the ball. The post mortem was made the day after death, in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum of Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. The physicians, in their official report of the autopsy, say:

"It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column, in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging just below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine, and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted.

"The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity.

"This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death.

"An abscess cavity, six inches by four in dimensions, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly interadherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound.

"Along the suppuration a channel extended from the external wound between the loin muscles and the right kidney almost to the right groin. This channel is now known to be due to the burrowing of the pus from the wound. It was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball.

"On examination of the organs of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung, and, though to a much less extent, of the left.

"The lungs contained no abscesses and the heart no clots.

"The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained, near its surface, a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter.

"In reviewing the history of this case, in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed."

The Dear Old Mother.

President Garfield's mother slept at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Larrabee, at Mentor, on the night that death overtook her son. Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock the following telegram came:

"ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 19.

"Mrs. Eliza Garfield:

"James died this evening at 10:58. He calmly breathed his life away.

"D. G. SWAIM."

Mrs. Larrabee's first thought was as to her mother. The latter was sleeping calmly, and they did not awake her. Not until 8 o'clock did the old lady awake, having slept since 11 p. m. At that time Mrs. Larrabee crossed the door with a heavy heart, and found her up and dressed reading the Bible. It was thought best not to break the news until Mrs. Garfield had eaten breakfast. Oddly enough, the old lady did not insist upon hearing the news until she had finished eating. Then, taking the fatal telegram from the shelf, she was about to read, but Miss Ellen took it from her trembling hands.

"Grandma," she said, "would you be surprised to get bad news this morning?"

"Why, I don't know," said Mrs. Garfield.

"Well, I shouldn't," said Mrs. Larrabee; "I have been fearing and expecting it all the morning."

"Grandma," said Ellen, "there is bad news."

"Is he dead?" asked the old lady, tremulously.

"He is."

The quick tears started in the sensitive eyes. There was a violent paroxysm of grief. No expression of frenzy told of the anguish within.

"Is it true?" she asked. "Then the Lord help me, for if he is dead what shall I do?" She was rendered weak and a little nervous by the announcement, and was obliged once or twice to repair to her room, where, in solitude, she might begin to comprehend the awful truth. But she was not contented to remain there, and soon returned to the sitting-room. About 9:30 o'clock Mrs. Garfield was found sitting in the rocking-chair waiting for the news. The morning paper she read with eagerness.

"It cannot be that James is dead," she murmured. "I cannot understand. I have no further wish to live, and I cannot live, if it is so."

BREAKING THE NEWS TO THE SONS.

The orphaned sons at Mentor were not informed of their father's death till after breakfast the next morning. For a time they wept bitterly, but afterward grew quiet, and bore their affliction with almost philosophical calmness.

A dispatch from Williamstown, Mass., says: "When Harry Garfield left Williams College for Elberon he left word that his brother, James A. Garfield, who is confined to his room with a severe attack of malarial fever, contracted at the White House, should not be informed of his father's death until he was better. The tolling of the church bells and the excitement aroused the suspicions of James, and it was thought best by his attending physician that he be informed of the truth. A burst of grief followed, but he is now bearing the trial bravely, though he is still in a precarious condition. He will be removed this afternoon to President Hopkins' house. The college went on as usual this morning. Memorial services will probably be held in a day or two."

Announcement to the Nations of Europe.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20.

To Lowell, Minister:

James A. Garfield, President of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at ten minutes before 11 o'clock. For nearly eighty days he suffered great pain, and, during the entire period, exhibited extraordinary patience, fortitude and Christian resignation. The sorrow throughout the country is deep and universal. Fifty millions of people stand as mourners at his bier.

To-day, at his residence in the city of New York, Chester A. Arthur, Vice President, took the oath of office as President, to which he succeeds by virtue of the constitution.

President Arthur has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

You will formally communicate these facts to the British Government, and transmit this dispatch to the American Ministers on the continent for like communication to the governments to which they are respectively accredited.

BLAINE, Secretary.

President Arthur—His First Cabinet Meeting.

Gen. Arthur arrived at Long Branch on the afternoon of Sept. 20. He was met at the station by Secretaries Windom, Hunt and Kirkwood, Postmaster General James and Attorney General MacVeagh. Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln accompanied him from New York. President Arthur looked quite sad and careworn. His face was pale. He was driven to Attorney General MacVeagh's cottage, and was soon joined by the Cabinet officers. At this, the first Cabinet meeting in which the new Executive participated, two questions were discussed, one being the matter of funeral arrangements, and the other the complications that had arisen in regard to an inquest on the body of the President. It had been discovered that, under the laws of New Jersey, it would be impossible to hold an inquest without the presence of the assassin Guiteau. As bringing him to Long Branch was out of the question, a conflict of interest seemed likely to arise. After considerable discussion, in which Gov. Ludlow, of New Jersey, Marana Caleby, the Sheriff of the county, and the Attorney General of the State participated, it was finally decided that they would be obliged to dispense with the inquest altogether. The State officials agreed, and thus the disputed question was avoided. The other matter with regard to funeral arrangements was an almost equally delicate subject. From all parts of the country, from the municipal corporations of the large cities, and the Governors of nearly all the States, had come in the unanimous request that the people be permitted a view of the murdered President. In conflict with this was the decided wish of Mrs. Garfield that there should be no display, and this desire in the minds of the Cabinet finally bore down all other considerations, and the decision was reached to have the obsequies and the removal to Cleveland as unostentatious as possible.

Removal of the Remains from Long Branch to Washington.

The remains of President Garfield were exposed to public view in one of the lower rooms of Francklyn cottage, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Sept. 21. He was laid out in the suit of clothes which he wore on inauguration day. His left hand was laid across his breast, after the manner he had in life. This was done in order to make his resemblance as near to life as possible. The body was so greatly shrunken that artificial means had to be resorted to to give the clothes an appearance of fitting. In addition to the natural shrinking from his illness, the operation connected with the autopsy had left the body in an even more emaciated state. The face was so changed as to be scarcely recognizable.

At half-past 9 o'clock religious services were conducted by the Rev. Charles J. Young, of the First Reformed Church, Long Branch. There were present, besides the family and their attendants, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, their wives, and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty. As the minister stepped up to the head of the coffin, just as he was going to begin, Mrs. Garfield leaned toward Col. Rockwell and either spoke in a very low whisper to him or indicated her desire by a gesture only. The Colonel raised his hand to bid the minister wait, and said in a low tone:

"Mrs. Garfield wants to look into the coffin before the service."

Immediately the widow, taking her daughter by the hand, arose, and descending the steps without aid, both stood hand-in-hand for what seemed a very long time, and gazed at the face of the dead man. Miss Mollie's feelings were beyond her control, but her mother was as motionless in attitude and feature as a statue. "I stood and gazed at her in wonder," said the Rev. Mr. Young to a friend. "It was a marvelous sight to see that woman standing there, looking into that coffin, holding herself under such control. But of course her face was like marble. I never saw anything like it, for except Mrs. Garfield's there was not a dry eye in the room."

Immediately after the conclusion of the services, Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her son Harry, Col. Swaim, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, and Dr. Boynton and C. O. Rockwell, left the cottage and boarded the first coach. The members of the Cabinet and their wives followed and took seats in the second coach. Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and passing to the train exhibited the same fortitude which has characterized her manner throughout.

Just before the train was ready to start, the Governor and other State officers of New Jersey, accompanied by members of the Legislature, arrived, and acted as a guard of honor.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage and placed in the third coach. The attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. At exactly 10 o'clock the train started from the cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly.

The route to the national capital was found to be decorated with mourning emblems, the people standing with uncovered heads, and every church bell tolling in honor of the illustrious dead. Everywhere along the line there were touching manifestations of popular grief. The flags in the grounds of the rich were at half-mast, and were intertwined with mourning emblems. The houses of the poor showed, from the doors and windows, the depth of the national grief. Through Jersey the farmers were assembled at the crossings, as they had been two weeks before, to witness the same Presidential train, which then bore the living, but which now carried back the living and the dead Presidents. Every switchtender had placed some mourning token about his house. The workmen in the cities that were passed suspended their labor as the train went by. The most touching incident of the day occurred at Trenton, near which is Princeton College. The students had telegraphed early in the morning to Secretary Blaine a request that the train might go slowly through Trenton, as they wished to tender some flowers. Their request was heeded. As the cortege approached Trenton, the train slowed down, and it was soon seen that the students, ranged on either side, had strewn the track with flowers. The speed, too, had been so slackened that a large basket of choicest flowers were received by some one in the baggage car. They were intended for Mrs. Garfield.

As the train rolled into the depot at Washington every head was uncovered and a solemn silence was observed by the immense crowd which had gathered. Officers of the army and navy to the number of 120 formed in single rank facing the train. Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine and her son Harry, was the first to descend from the carriage. She was heavily veiled. She entered the state carriage in waiting for her, and was followed by her daughter Mollie, her son Harry and Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell. The other members of the funeral party were President Arthur, Senator Jones, of Nevada, Gen. Grant, Gen. Beale, Gen. and Mrs. Swaim, Col. Rockwell, Col. Corbin, Dr. Bliss and daughter, Dr. Boynton, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hamilton, Attorney General MacVeagh, wife and two sons, Secretary Lincoln, wife and son, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster General James and Mrs. James, Secretary and Mrs. Kirkwood. The coffin was borne from the depot to the hearse on the shoulders of eight soldiers of the Second artillery. The Marine Band played "Nearer My God to Thee" as the coffin was borne to the hearse.

After the coffin had been placed in the hearse the remainder of the party entered their carriages and took places in the procession.

The funeral procession moved slowly up the avenue. A mass lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the Capitol, and along this portion of the route the crowd was apparently as great as upon the occasion of the President's inaugural procession. As the procession moved up the avenue scarcely a sound was heard, save that from the feet of the moving men and horses. Hats were removed, and heads bowed as by a common impulse of deep and unfeigned grief as the procession moved on toward the Capitol. Here, at the east front, a vast assemblage had congregated to view the funeral cortege. At the foot of the steps there was a double file of Senators and Representatives, headed by their respective officers, waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the rotunda. At precisely 5:10 the head of the procession, moving around the south side, arrived at the east front of the Capitol, the arms of the military being reversed, and the bands playing a dead march. The order was then given to carry arms, and the troops came to a front face, while to the muffled beat of the drums the hearse and its attendant train of carriages drew slowly up in front of the escort. A hush came over the multitude, and heads were reverently uncovered as the coffin was carefully lifted from the hearse. The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse, and the Marine Band played again, with much sentiment, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," as, with solemn tread, the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon the catafalque, the Senators and Representatives preceding and ranging themselves on either side of the dais. Close behind the coffin walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Windom, Gen. Grant and Secretary Hunt, Secretary Lincoln and Attorney General MacVeagh, Secretary Kirkwood and Postmaster General James, Col. Rockwell and Gen. Swaim, and Gen. Corbin and Private Secretary Brown. At 5:25 the lid of the coffin was opened, and the face of the late President was exposed. Noiselessly President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, and, one by one, those present advanced and gazed at the emaciated and discolored face. The public at large were then admitted, and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they felt on looking upon the features of their murdered President.

At Washington—Lying in State.

The remains of President Garfield lay in state at the Capitol during Thursday and Friday, Sept. 22-3, and were viewed by a continuous stream of citizens. At daybreak on Thursday laboring men, with the implements of their trades in hand, looked upon the coffin. After early breakfast the rush began, and it continued all day. The sun poured down with its relentless heat, but it could not disperse these thousands who had gathered to pay the last token of respect to the dead.

The people in some parts of the line were four abreast; in others two abreast. They moved at an ordinary pace. There were men, women and children, black and white, of all ages and conditions. The city swell marched side by side with the Virginia negro. Finely-attired ladies did not disdain to march by the side of women clad in rags. The majority of the people in line were from the country. Every train that arrived from the South, West and East was crowded and specials were run from interior points. The procession was orderly. There was no pushing or other disturbance. When the portico leading to the rotunda was reached every man and boy in line lifted his hat. At the catafalque the members of the guard of honor assisted the people to obtain a good view of the dead President, and preserved order. Decomposition, which set in soon after the autopsy was performed, was not prevented by the embalming. A liberal sprinkling of powder over the face could not conceal the marks of decomposition. The face was of a dusky hue, sprinkled with black and yellow spots. The air-tight casket prevented the escape of disagreeable odors. At 6 o'clock Thursday evening the casket was closed by the undertakers. This action met with general approval. No one would have been able to recognize the features of Gen. Garfield living in the features of the dead. There was no abatement in the crowd, however. They poured in by the thousands, as eager to gaze upon the coffin as they had previously been to look upon the face of the dead. Floral decorations were scattered about the coffin and placed upon the floor of the rotunda. On the foot of the coffin rested an immense wreath of white rosebuds. Attached to it was a card bearing the following inscription:

> Queen Victoria to the memory of the late President Garfield, an expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American nation.

The wreath was placed upon the casket by Mr. Hitt, Assistant Secretary of State. It was prepared by telegraphic direction of the Queen at the British Legation.

One of the most beautiful of the decorations was a piece prepared at the White House conservatory, representing "The Gates Ajar." It stood on the floor near the head of the coffin.

Friday witnessed a renewal of the scenes of Thursday, though the crowd was somewhat diminished. There was a constant stream of people pouring into the Capitol from early in the morning until noon, when preparations were begun for the funeral services.

PERRY DAVIS'
Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Cramps,
Cholera,
Diarrhœa,
Dysentery.

Sprains AND Bruises,
Burns AND Scalds,
Toothache AND Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Without Dosing — Simply by Absorption

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Is a sovereign remedy for all forms of Liver and Stomach troubles, and is the ONLY SAFE and ABSOLUTE cure for Malaria in its various types.

Dr. Holman's Pad is a genuine and radical remedy, WITHOUT TAKING MEDICINE.

It was the FIRST article of the kind that was introduced to the public generally. It was the ORIGINAL PAD, and was devised by DR. HOLMAN alone.

He struck out from the beaten path and made a NEW WAY. No sooner had he rendered the undertaking a CERTAINTY than the IMITATORS and PIRATES who hang to and infest ever successful enterprise, started up and have since followed in his footsteps as closely as the law will tolerate.

Against these DR. HOLMAN gives SPECIAL WARNING. Not only do they FAIL TO CURE, but in disappointing the purchaser they bring doubt and odium on the principal of Absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the GENUINE and ONLY TRUE EXPONENT.

Every Imitation is an emphatic endorsement of the substantial worth of the genuine article. A poor one is never copied.

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD CO., with the above Trade-Mark printed in green. Buy None Without It.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Though Shaken in Every Joint

And fiber with fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficent anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
& Toronto, Ont.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A WARRANTED CURE.
Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

WANTED—Lady Agents in every town, to sell "DR. MARTIN'S CURE" for FEMALE WEAKNESS. Cure positive. Send for circular. DR. MARTIN & CO., 70 State Street, Chicago.

The Repudiators in Virginia.

Just before the attack on the President's life, he was visited by Gen. Wickham and a delegation of the best Republicans in Virginia, who had given to the party a character and standing which it does not enjoy in any other Southern State. They protested in the strongest terms against the corrupt coalition which Republican officeholders like Lewis, Brady and Rives had formed, as ruinous to the party, and destined, if successful, to strike a serious blow at the public credit.

On that occasion the President answered the address by saying: "No Republican should touch any party tainted with repudiation." Subsequently the Republican Convention met at Lynchburg, and, being controlled by the ring of officeholders, it was sold out deliberately to the Mahone repudiators, who had previously put a ticket of their own in nomination. A more disgraceful bargain in politics was never before witnessed.

A faction of 31,000 mongrels, calling themselves Readjusters, absorbed the distinct Republican organization, which had given Garfield 84,000 votes last November. This foul transaction rested solely upon the bargain and sale by which the Republicans had obtained Mahone's vote in the Senate, and had thereby procured control of the Senate committees for the time being.

Messrs. Hoar and Dawes and other Republican Senators attempted to justify this infamous business by pretending that they were favoring a movement to regenerate the South, when they were only striving to secure preferment for themselves and their political associates by the aid of Mahone. They allowed him to dictate the nominations for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, upon condition that he in return for that bribe would give them the committees. This contract was fully revealed in the debates at the extra session.

The canvass in Virginia is now in active progress. All the disguises of "free elections, fair count and public schools," which Dawes, Hoar and others rang the changes upon in the Senate, are thrown off by the coalition candidates. The only issue they discuss is the Riddleberger bill by which $13,000,000 of honest debt, incurred by civil war and expended for public improvements, are openly and undisguisedly repudiated out and out, while no trustworthy provision is made for the remainder of the admitted debt, nor for the payment of interest upon it.

If the Mahone ticket should succeed, with the Legislature in the hands of the Repudiators and a venal Court of Appeals to do their bidding, the debt of the State would become a great job. Indeed, that is one of the strongest elements of the campaign on Mahone's side, for success means addition, division and silence between a gang of brokers, who would negotiate the arrangement, and the Mahone ring, who would dictate the terms and pocket fortunes.

While the President is lying at death's door, advantage is taken of his infirmity to dishonor the declaration that "no Republican should touch any party tainted with repudiation." The large power of the Postoffice Department is turned over to Mahone. Honorable Republicans, white and black, faithful to all their trusts, have been turned out of office, for no other reason than that they refused to support the coalition organized by Marshal Lewis, and Brady and Rives, Collectors of Internal Revenue, the conspicuous managers of the Lynchburg surrender.

The patronage of the Treasury and of the Interior Department has been turned over in the same way, so that Mahone goes before the people of Virginia substantially with the support of the Cabinet. Superadded to this influence he is backed by the powerful Chesapeake and Ohio railroad corporation, of which Huntington, of the Pacific Central monopoly, is the directing mind. Mr. Huntington wants votes in the Senate, and Mahone belongs to the combination of which the former may be properly called the representative man. He it was who knew how to conquer the prejudices of French, late Auditor of Railroad Accounts, and thus to save the Central Pacific millions justly due the Government, at least until the Supreme Court shall decide against him, if the treachery of French should be finally reversed.

The administration stands before the public in this Virginia contest as openly supporting repudiation and corporate monopoly, both of which are distinctly represented in the person of the jobber Mahone. And it will be held to account for this shameful interference in a local election.—*New York Sun.*

Republican Love for the Boy in Blue.

The devotion of the Republican party to the boy in blue has often been the theme of admiring comment. In Chicago, for instance, all the Federal officeholders, every last one of them, would have been boys in blue if they had ever happened to have been in the army. Congress passed a law to show the party's devotion to the gallant defenders of their country, requiring that preference be given in the departmental appointments to Union soldiers, but was careful at the same time not to affix any penalty for the violation of the law. Somehow, the Union soldiers themselves do not appreciate this discrimination in their behalf. Largely because it is wholly theoretical. They have formed an association in Washington for the purpose of ascertaining why the law is practically a dead letter. They have found it out. Of the heads of departments not one was ever seriously a Union soldier. Bob Lincoln went down to City Point once and looked on in a perfunctory way for a few weeks. The others remained safely at home, and, now that they have charge of departments in which the boy in blue is to have the best show, they proceed to look after their cousins, their sisters and their aunts. In tracing the cause for the neglect of their comrades, the association of Union soldiers finds that there are 500 families employed in the Government service of Washington, fathers, wives, sons, daughters, all on the pay-roll of single departments, and this in violation of the law prohibiting the employment of married women. Old Kirkwood, of the Interior, has six relatives in that department. Postmaster General James has seen that the Jameses do not suffer. Green B. Raum has twelve relatives in the Department of Internal Revenue, including two brothers and one son. Hunt, of the Navy, has put three sons of his in that department and one in the Pension Bureau. French, of the Treasury, has twelve relatives under him. Tyner, of the Postoffice, has four. The officers of the soldiers' association report this as one of a hundred like cases: "A certain United States Senator has a 'lady friend' who has been on the pay-roll of the Postoffice Department for several years, but who has not been at the department two weeks altogether since her appointment. She has been receiving $75 per month right along. When the administration changed and Mr. James became Postmaster General, this Senator sent word to his friend, advising her that she had better report for duty, which she did; and, subsequently, the Senator succeeded in having her salary raised from $900 to $1,200 per year. The appointee reported at the department regularly for a few days, and then discontinued going to her office except to draw her salary on the first day of each month, which she has continued to do ever since." There are 1,454 Washingtonians employed in the departments, nearly every one of whom was a babe in arms during the war. It would be bootless to go through the whole list. Enough has been presented to demonstrate the deep love of the Republican party for the gallant boy in blue.—*Chicago Times.*

How Prices Are Fixed.

There is a discussion among some Iowa papers whether or not Liverpool fixes the price of American grain. Certainly Liverpool fixes the price of what American grain it buys. So does Glasgow. There may be no relation at all between the price of wheat in Chicago and New York and the price at Liverpool. Then, again, the market may be such that there will be a great intimacy between the price of wheat in the American and English market. Liverpool fixes the price of American wheat in this general sense that the price of commodities between all countries that have an interchangeable trade tend to an equilibrium. And, as Liverpool is the great market exchange of Christendom, the equilibrium in prices finds its usual mercantile expression there. But the price is made not by Liverpool, but by the whole area of supply and demand. If Liverpool miscalculates and fixes a wrong price for itself, New York and Chicago would not be governed by it, but would fix what would seem to them a right price. That will control price as to all that go to New York or Chicago market. And it may be above or below the Liverpool price. But it is true that sooner or later, although New York and Chicago may fix the price of grain above or below the Liverpool price, the price in all three places will gravitate to a uniformity. Not, we repeat, because Liverpool makes the price for New York and Chicago, but because it indicates that equilibrium between supply and demand which fixes price in Liverpool, New York, Chicago and everywhere.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

Truth and Honor.

Query: What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters; being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

Why We Commence Dinner With Soup.

The rationale of the initial soup has often been discussed; some regard it as calculated to diminish digestive power, on the theory that so much fluid taken at first dilutes the gastric juices. But there appears to be no foundation for this belief. A clear soup disappears almost immediately after entering the stomach, and in no way interferes with the gastric juice, which is stored in its appropriate cells ready for action. The habit of commencing dinner with soup has without doubt, its origin in the fact that aliment in this fluid form—in fact, ready digested—soon enters the blood and rapidly refreshes the hungry man, who, after a considerable fast and much activity, sits down with a sense of exhaustion to commence his principal meal. In two or three minutes after he has, taken a plate of good warm soup, the feeling of exhaustion disappears, and irritability gives way to the gradual rising sense of good-fellowship with the circle. Some persons have the custom of allaying exhaustion with a glass of sherry before food—a gastronomic no less than a physiological blunder, injuring the stomach and depraving the palate. The soup introduces at once into the system a small installment of ready-digested food, and saves the short period of time which must be spent by the stomach in deriving some nutriment from solid aliment, as well as indirectly strengthening the organ of digestion itself for its forthcoming duties.—*Sir Henry Thompson.*

He Took an Interest.

A traveling man sends us a joke that we do not remember of seeing in print. Two commercial agents met at the depot with their gripes, when one said: "Hello, John, where have you been?" John said that he had been laying off, but now he had an interest in the business, and was going on the road again. The friend congratulated him on having gained the proud position of partner in one of the largest houses in Milwaukee, which was making money hand over fist, when John broke in by saying: "No, I am not a partner, but the old man told me if I didn't take more interest in the business he would bounce me, so I have concluded to take an interest in it hereafter. Good day."—*Peck's Sun.*

Drawing the Line at Snores.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Hall, an English clergyman, being annoyed by snoring during his preaching one day, stopped in his sermon and said: "I do not object to a quiet nap on a hot day, and am flattered at being able to contribute to anybody's repose. But, while proud at being able to give the beloved sleep, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I draw the line at snores. There is a man snoring in the congregation, and I shall be obliged if somebody will waken him."

Do Garter Snakes Eat Fish?

Well, if you will allow me a point and consider crayfish in the category, I can answer yes. While on the Upper Allegheny, not long since, I stepped out upon a log which projected into the river and began washing my hands in the water. Suddenly I perceived a quick movement in the river just beneath my hands, which was followed by the appearance of a large, healthy crayfish, which seemed to rise out of the water in a strange sort of way, which I could not understand, but in a moment more the mystery was solved by the head of a snake popping up and showing that it had just caught the crayfish by the tail.

I kept perfectly quiet, while the snake watched me for a minute or two, and then, concluding that I looked too good-natured to hurt it, it commenced on its meal. It was a garter snake about sixteen inches long and slender for its length. I could not see what it could possibly want with a crayfish, for I did not suppose it was insane enough to imagine that it could swallow such a bunch of shell and claws. But it went right at it as though it understood its business. Swaying its head (which remained on a level with the surface of the water) from side to side, it worked its jaws as though with a suction motion, rubbed its throat occasionally upon a little stone in the water, and the tail and part of the body of the crayfish was soon comfortably past the Rubicon.

But now came the tug of war, for there was the head and shoulders and huge large claws which were now to be disposed of. The snake seemed to realize that it had need of all its powers in order to complete its enterprise. It paused for a rest and a breathing spell, and I could readily imagine that it was spitting on its hands for the finish. Then it commenced again, and such a swelling and swaying and contorting would have made a circus clown sick with envy. And all this time the poor crayfish didn't offer a single objection. It simply looked out into space with a vacant stare, and didn't seem to have the least interest in the proceeding. It had doubtless been crossed in love at some not-distant period, and considered the world a hollow mockery, from which it was a blessing to be freed.

Gradually its shoulders were drawn into the cavity, then its head sank slowly out of sight, and the last thing we saw of that crayfish was one of its huge, sharp claws illustrating a dissolving view, as it was drawn into its living grave. Then that snake's jaws closed like a rat trap; it worked its body, pushing its victim down further—just as you have seen a boy work his throat when choking on an overdose of dry sponge cake—licked its lips with its tongue a few times, winked its eye at me, as though to say, "There, you can't do that, old man," and then wriggled away under the log to digest its well-earned meal.—*Forest and Stream.*

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express.*

A Well Always Full of Ice.

About half a mile from Brownsville, Minn., is the natural ice well. On visiting it we found a shaft about twenty feet deep, and we could plainly see ice upon it. We then visited a shaft a few feet distant, and immediately upon entering it a cloud of steam, caused by the cold air coming in contact with our heated bodies, rushed forth. This shaft was excavated for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the ice forming in the well, some of the inhabitants believing in the theory of a large cave being connected with it. After reaching the depth of 180 feet without result, drifting was abandoned. Before the shaft was made it is claimed that the well filled with ice to within six feet of the top. A thermometer marked 30 degrees Fahrenheit. About six feet back from the mouth of the tunnel the floor and sides are in many places covered with ice. A strong current of air constantly flows from the excavation that is very preceptible 100 feet distant. With the thermometer at 90 degrees an atmosphere below the freezing point is pleasant to contemplate, even though dangerous to investigate.—*LaCrosse Chronicle.*

It would be supposed from its popularity that only one substance is now known to the world for the relief of rheumatism, and that is St. Jacobs Oil.—*St Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.*

The Fourteen Wonders of the World.

The seven wonders of the world, in ancient times, were the pyramids of Egypt, the Pharos of Alexandria, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana, the statue of the Olympian Jupiter, the Mausoleum of Artemesia and the Colossus at Rhodes.

The seven wonders of the world in modern times are the printing-press, the steam-engine, the telephone, the phonograph, telegraph and electric light.

The so-called "seven wonders" of the ancients were mere trifles compared with those of the present time. The Brooklyn bridge, for example, would make the hanging gardens of Babylon a mere toy, while the whole seven wonders put together would sink into insignificance could their builders have seen a lightning-express train at full speed.

KIDNEY-WORT has cured kidney complaints of thirty years' standing. Try it.

The Opium Habit.

The use of opium has been greatly increased in this country within the past few years. The *Catholic World* gives some statistics of the trade in Albany, N. Y., which show that twenty-five years ago that city, with a population of 57,000, consumed annually 350 pounds of opium and 375 ounces of morphia. Now, with a population of 91,000, the quantity of opium sold is 3,500 pounds, and 5,500 ounces of morphia. The deductions are that, while the city has increased 39 per cent., the sale of the drug has increased 900 per cent.

Col. John C. Whitner,

of Atlanta, Ga., says he owes his life to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The Mound-Builders.

It appears that every known trait of the mound-builder was possessed also by the Indian at the time of the discovery of America. It hence becomes unnecessary to appeal to any other agency than the Indian. It is poor philosophy and poor science that resorts to hypothetical causes when those already known are sufficient to produce the known effects. The Indian is a known adequate cause. The assignment of the mounds to any other dynasty was born of that common reverence for the past and for the unexplainable, which not only unconsciously augments the actual, but revolts at the reduction of these works to the level of the existing red-man.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

How Savages Swim.

Nature, in an article in regard to the swimming of savage people, says: "The Indians on the Missouri river, when they have occasion to traverse that impetuous stream, invariably tread water just as the dog treads it. The natives of Joanna—an island on the coast of Madagascar—young persons of both sexes, walk the water, carrying fruit and vegetables to ships becalmed, or it may be lying-to in the offing miles away. Some Croomen, whose canoe upset before my eyes in the seaway on the coast of Africa, walked the water to the safe-keeping of their lives with the utmost facility, and I witnessed negro children on other occasions doing so at a very tender age. At Madras, watching their opportunity, messengers with letters secured in an oilskin cap plunge in the boiling surf and make their way, treading the water, to the vessels outside, through a sea in which an ordinary European boat will not live.

MR. E. PURCELL, No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief—writes a New York journal.—*Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate.*

The Two Sexes.

There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in all young women, except, indeed, when they get together and fall a giggling. It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape than our rough masculine angels. An uncouth boy requires, heaven knows what assiduity, to move three steps, we do not say like a gentleman, but like a boy with a soul in him; but give the least advantage of society or tuition to a peasant girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is sentiment in all women; and that gives delicacy to thought and taste to manner; with men it is generally acquired; an offspring of the intellectual quality; not, as with the other sex, of the moral.

A CORRESPONDENT of an English journal asserts that he has himself observed two spider showers—the fall of gossamer spiders in large numbers from a considerable height in the atmosphere—one in September, 1875, and the other in September, 1880. The first occurred on a cloudy morning, after a single peal of thunder, but no rainfall. "About 10 a. m.," states this writer, "I noticed small spiders running over my coat-sleeves, and had to brush off several trails of gossamer wed. Looking around, I found that the brick walls, houses, branches of trees, etc., had these webs dangling from them, and that other gossamer webs were continually falling from above, and adding to the accumulation. By midday a long fence was festooned from point to point of its triangular rail tops, with a ribbon-like ladder of gossamer, along which ran the spiders."

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, etc.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

THERE was a young man so well bred
That the hair would not stay on his head,
But the Carboline oil
Put new hair on the soil,
And now with an heiress he's wed.

ONE of the gratifying features of the times is that all right-minded physicians gladly use, as an auxiliary, the absorptive treatment—the HOLMAN PAD CO.'S REMEDIES.

TWO-THIRDS of all the Axle Grease used in the United States is made by the Frazer Lubricator Company. Buy the genuine.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

PAPER coffins are coming into use.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE
Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS
Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

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GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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LUMBER!
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Established 1854. Price-list free on application.

A TOUGH HORSE STORY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* lately published the following horse story, which we give just as it appeared: "A curious instance of sagacity in the horse occurred recently in the stables of Mr. A. Toughman, situated on North Elm street. Mr. T. has for a long time been in the habit of using ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy, in his extensive stables. Among Mr. T.'s many horses is a great, powerful Canadian draught horse. This animal in course of time got so that that he knew the ST. JACOBS OIL bottle very well; so well, in fact, that one day recently on Mr. T.'s return from business, upon entering the stables he caught him licking the sore shoulder of a beast which stood beside him; the animal, giving a wise survey to his licking work, turned his head and caught up with his teeth from the box used as its receptable a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL. He threw the bottle on the floor with violence enough to break it, and then deliberately licked up the ST. JACOBS OIL and applied it to the cut. Readers, we have seen the laws of association belied by beings with less sense than Toughman's horse. The word has passed among us, and when we see a man who won't try the Oil, we say, 'He is worse than Toughman's horse.'" To many this may appear as a very "tough" story; and were there not proofs innumerable of the efficacy of the Great German Remedy they would be justified in so designating it. The testimony, however, is plentiful and pointed, and is from people whose long experience in matters appertaining to horseflesh entitles their opinions to profound consideration and respect.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

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PRESIDENT GARFIELD.
His early life; his career as soldier and statesman; his election and administration; his assassination; his heroic struggle for life. Profusely illustrated. Splendid portrait of Garfield, his wife and mother; scene of the shooting; the sick chamber; picture of Guiteau, the Surgeons and the Cabinet. The only complete and authentic work. *There is a fortune for agents first in the field with this book.* Outfit 50c. Speak quick.
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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
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The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large-type edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, $15; in half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs.
$10,000 REWARD extra to club agents during the months of July and August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager, 764 Broadway, New York.

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Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at [illegible] and [illegible] Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

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DR. WM. HALL'S
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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
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THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
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The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY! [illegible]

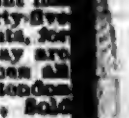

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O. N. U. No. 39

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. HARTER'S
Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by all Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE.
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
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GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are ready with an IMMENSE STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHING FOR MEN,
CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN!

DOLMANS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS & CLOAKING!

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear; Fancy Goods, Gloves and Hosiery; a complete line of Dress Trimmings of all the newest novelties, and staples, such as Watered Brocade, Surah and Plain Silks, Striped and Plain Satins, Velvets, Velveteens—Plain and Figured--Laces, Fringes, Passamenteries, etc,

A larger line of staple and fancy Dry Goods than any other store in the county.

The large space we occupy in this announcement, is not sufficient in which to enumerate all the great bargains we have to offer. And we invite your attention to the following as a sample of the many inducements to buy of us.

CLOTHING.

Heavy Overcoats	$2.50
Good Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats	4.00
Good Heavy Ulsterettes	$4 to 5
Beaver Overcoats in Black and Brown	$6, 7, 8, 10 and 12
Good Working Suits	$5 to 6
Fancy Cassimere	$6.50, 7.50 and 8.50
Good All Wool Suits	$8 to 12
Boy's and Children's Clothing for prices corresponding to the above.	

DRY GOODS.

Good Dark Prints	4c. per yd
Best Prints	5 & 6c. "
Nice Brocads Dress Goods—all shades	8c. "
Dark Dress Ginghams	8c. "
Good Heavy Shirting	9c. "
Good Cotton Flannel	8c. "
Good yard wide Sheeting	6c. "
Good Dress Flannels	17c. "
We offer a good, black Cashmere 46 inches wide for 55c., which is really worth 75 cents.	

We have just received a complete line of the Celebrated REED & WEAVER fine shoes, and the best makes of CALF and GOAT SHOES in the market, which we are selling at prices that DEFY COMPETITION. Our stock of the best Leather and Rubber Boots, is large and complete, and we will not be undersold

You can clothe yourself and children at lower prices than ever offered in this county. We will pay the highest price for all kinds of produce. Call early and see for yourself.

Yours Truly,

Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 22, 1881.

J. KAHN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 29, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

AT the president's funeral in Cleveland Monday, two hundred of the Forty-Second Ohio—Garfield's old regiment—were in line. They had the place of honor in the procession, and formed a marked and interesting feature in the solemn pageant. At the memorial services of Hiram college, held in Cleveland last Sunday, they were also present, with the torn flags they had carried through the war.

Cedar Creek Items.

Business generally good.

Farmers are nearly all through with their fall seeding.

U. B. Jones, our enterprising lumber man, is still pushing matters. Having in his employ a number of excellent hands.

Mrs. Sarah McClure, of Kosciusko county, has been lying very sick at her old acquaintance, Mrs. Smith, one mile south of this place, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Kester, of this place, has so far recovered as to be able to return home soon.

Mrs. Elbridge Bruce, residing near Hopewell church, is at present lying very low with pneumonia, and is under the treatment of Dr. Kester, of this place, and a speedy recovery is earnestly looked for by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

Dr. J. P. Kester and wife, of Green Center, Noble county, are at present the guests of his brother, Dr. A. A. Kester, of this place. OWL.

Comeskey's Corners.

A nice shower of rain Monday.

Farmers are about done seeding, and the wheat is coming up nicely.

Mr. Peter Freeman is slowly sinking with consumption.

Miss Laura Comeskey went to Garrett, Sunday.

Mrs. Bartels is dangerously ill.

Willy Krouse is convalescing.

Potatoes are scarce in this vicinity.

Miss Bertha Smith spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Davis.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

GENTS.--I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever. W. H. WELLER. 2w.

Waterloo.

Ab Kelley is putting in a new fence in front of his residence.

Some little boys in the grand stand at the memorial services Monday, read the large motto, prepared by W. B. Hall, and quoting Garfield's words at the time of Lincoln's death, as follows: "God reigns; and the government at Washington still lives."

E. S. Patterson and wife, Mrs. Chloe Kennedy, Mrs. Geo. Haines and Miss Sadie Johnson went to Fort Wayne on the Tuesday morning train.

H. T. Smith made a business trip to Fort Wayne this week.

Mrs. J. E. Thomson went to Fort Wayne this week.

Georgie, only child of Edward and Jean Purinton, died Sept. 26, 1881, aged 3 months. The young couple have the heartfelt sympathy of their neighbors, in their bereavement. The remains were taken, for interment, to Coldwater, Mich., where Mr. Purinton's people reside.

The original Donavin ministrels will give entertainments in Haines' hall, Wednesday and Thursday on the fair week.

Mrs. S. B. Johnston and her daughter, Mrs. Emma Day, are visiting friends in Ohio.

Mrs. B. B. Long went to Auburn Tuesday.

Mrs. L. M. Ensley and her three daughters, Mrs. Allie Johnson and Misses Emma and Nora Gilliland went to Fort Wayne Tuesday.

The infant child of James Wenrich, died last Friday night, and was buried in the cemetery, at Waterloo on Sunday.

J. N. Sloan, father of Mrs. J. U. Winslow, died after a long illness last Saturday. Funeral services were held at Mr. Winslow's residence at 4 o'clock p. m. Sunday. The remains were taken to Sandusky, Ohio, for interment. Funeral services were by Rev. Shaffer, of the Evangelical church.

Mr. Rush Sloan, of Sandusky, Ohio, was in town over Sunday, attending the funeral of his father.

F. C. Waterman, of Smithfield, attended the memorial services on Monday.

The train going north on the Jackson road Saturday evening, gave a cow the grand bounce, a little ways north of the target. The headlight was demolished, and the train delayed a short time. The cow has not yet reported.

Aaron Ash, of Franklin township, has bought G. S. Shaffer's grocery, and will soon move to town.

—Rev. H. J. Lacey has returned from a business trip through Adams and Randolph counties.

Ed Long took a trip to Auburn Wednesday, on business.

Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson is at Indianapolis to visit her husband, at the asylum. She is accompanied by F. W. Willis and wife.

—During the continuance of the Chicago exposition, the B. & O. railroad will sell round-trip excursion tickets at low rates, good for five days as follows: To Chicago, on Tuesday of each week, on Central Ohio division and Straitsville divisions; Tuesday and Thursday of each week, on Lake Erie division; and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, on Chicago division. For rates, general information etc., call on or address the agents, B. & O. railroad. W. E. REPPERT.

Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 23, 1881.

On Wayne street, Waterloo, Friday, there was a wonderful exhibition of courage. Bro. Baxter (Press) and a gentleman from the country, were comfortably seated upon a board, placed upon the head of a barrel filled with cider, when from a jolt or otherwise, a plug flew out of the barrel head. A forcible stream of cider rushed forth, carrying Bro. B. aloft with immense velocity. Fortunately Bro. B. losing his balance, returned to the ground with much less injury than could possibly have been anticipated. In the mean time, his companion was brave enough to attempt to arrest the column of cider by means of his thumbs for plugs. When Bro. B. recovered from the terrible shock, rallied to his assistance; having first procured a wooden plug. It was really grand to witness the determination depicted upon his countenance, as he coolly and deliberatly walked up to the barrel amid the groans of the teror-stricken lookers on.

School Report.

The following is the report of school No. 4, Jackson township. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, Miles Osburn, Marion Osburn, Qualne Lawhead, Bertie Lawhead, Verdie Dancer, Altie Grube, Otho Boren, Clara Freeman. No. enrolled 21, average 17.

JAMES A. QUINCE, Teacher.

Great Sale of Live Stock.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence, 1 mile N. E. of Corunna, on SATURDAY, OCT. 15th, 1881.

130 yearling ewes, imported from Canada,
A lot of common sheep.
A lot of Durham cows, heifers and calves.

A quantity of farming tools, &c., will be sold at the same time. This stock will be sold at some price. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Conditions:—All sums under $5 cash. On all sums of five dollars and over, a credit of ten months will be given, with good security.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK.

Corunna, Sept., 26, 1881. 2t.

WILL YOU

HAVE AN

M BRACE

THE

Most Perfect Device

FOR

Supporting Pantaloons

Ever Known.

No Rubber.

No Springs

A TRIAL FREE.

Price from 25 cts. up.

FOR SALE BY

G. H. YESBERA,

Commissioners' Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, a commissioner to sell real estate, appointed by the DeKalb circuit court, in the state of Indiana, in the case of Louisa Kepler, Gustave Mader and Amelia Manstoffer vs. Wm. H. Mader, Elizabeth Martz et al., will, on Saturday, October 22d, 1881, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., at the court-house door, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, offer for sale at public auction the following real estate in said DeKalb county, to-wit:

The north half of the south half of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east. Also lots numbered six (6) and eight (8) in Mader's addition of out lots to the town of Auburn. Also that part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in the aforesaid township and range described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner thereof, and running north one hundred four and sixty-four one hundredths (104.64) rods, thence east to the right-of-way of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad, thence southwesterly along the west line of said right-of-way to the south line of said quarter section, thence west to the place of beginning. The first piece described above, contains about 40 acres, and will be sold subject to a lease thereon of Calvin Husselman, which expires November 12, 1882, at a rent of $27.50 payable semi-annually. Lot No. 6 contains 2.20 acres. Lot No. 8 contains 4.00 acres. The last described piece contains 36.50 acres, and will be offered and sold in three parcels of not less than 10.00 acres each.

Each of said lots and tracts will be sold seperately for any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, on the following terms, viz: One-third cash in hand, one-third in one year and the residue in two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest, the purchaser giving his note, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees. W. H. DILLS, Commissioner.

October 28, 1881. 39-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator will, on Saturday, Oct. 22d, 1881, sell at public auction, at the residence of James McCrum, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, corn, oats, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of ten months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

September 24, 1881. 39-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Daniel Frederick is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Barbara Frederick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the December term of said court, which commences December 18th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of September, 1881.

39-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

39-3w. JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Willard, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ABRAHAM FISHER, Administrator

September 14th, 1881. 39-3w.

FAIR VISITORS

WILL FIND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

FALL CLOTHING!

AT LOWEST PRICES, SHOWN BY

SAM, PETE & MAX

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Popular, Progressive Energetic.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

DRY GOODS
AND CARPET
ESTABLISHMENT!

46 AND 48 CALHOUN STREET,

Ft. WAYNE, INDIANA.

The largest house of its kind in Northern Indiana and equal in quality of goods, variety and assortment of styles, and uniform low prices to all retail houses.

GIVE US A CALL!

ROOT & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

—:o:—

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES, TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS, CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

To which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

Memorial Services at Auburn.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the president, appointing Monday, September 26, for memorial services, in honor of the deceased president, arrangements were made for its proper observance in Auburn. At two o'clock the procession was formed with the veterans of the old soldiers' club at the head, and proceeded to the Presbyterian church. Here, the meeting was called to order by Rev. S. B. Ward; song by the choir; scripture reading by Rev. L. Rice; hymn by the choir; prayer by Rev. P. J. Ward; scripture reading by Rev. H. J. Norris; hymn; discourse by Rev. P. J. Ward; hymn; benediction by Rev. Rettig. The people then returned to the soldiers' hall, where speeches were made by W. L. Penfield, Charles Emanuel, Hon. E. D. Hartman, Rev. Norris and Prof. Myers. The following resolutions were then adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of the United States have for many weeks prayed, with tearful eyes and sad hearts, that the threatened calamity might be averted, but,

WHEREAS, God, in his inscrutable providence, has at last seen fit to cast the shadow of death over our land, by claiming the spirit of our wounded and suffering comrad, James A. Garfield, the nation's beloved president, anxiety has given place to anguish, hope has yielded to affliction—he is dead. And,

WHEREAS, It is befitting that we, the members of the Union Soldiers' association, Post No. 1, Indiana Encampment, in common with our comrades throughout the land, should express our deep sorrow and grief, and place upon record a recognition of the great calamity that has befallen our beloved country, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the untimely death of our chieftain, James A. Garfield, the nation has suffered an irreparable loss, and that the people, not only of whom he was the chosen head, but of the whole civilized world, have abundant reasons to be overwhelmed with deepest grief.

RESOLVED, That we recognize in the life and services of James A. Garfield the grandest type of manhood and American citizenship, which illustrates what may be achieved under the glorious institutions bequeathed us by our fathers. His heroic and brilliant career from the humblest walks of life to the summit of fame, the chief executive of the grandest nation on earth, has made him the ideal of every true American.

RESOLVED, That while we, with the fifty millions of our countrymen, bow our heads in the most profound grief and sorrow, we condemn the assassin who has caused the nation's affliction, and pray that he will receive the full penalty of the law, without delay.

RESOLVED, That our most tender sympathies are with the heroic widow, afflicted children and aged mother of our lamented president, and pray God to bless and comfort them in their great affliction.

RESOLVED, That in token of our sentiment, and in respect to his memory, our hall remain draped in mourning for a period of six months.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be published in the county papers, and a copy forwarded to Mrs. Garfield.

G. W. GORDON,
E. D. HARTMAN,
CHAS. ECKHART, } Committee.
R. ELSON,
H. J. NORRIS,

Eminent Physicians

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort, for the worst cases of billiousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaint. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefitted by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sort, and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort, and you will feel like a new creature.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The following is corrected every Wednesday evening by I. Ochs: Wheat, $1.41; Oats, 42c; Cloverseed, $5.40 @ $5.50; Flaxseed, $1; Buter, 20c; Eggs, 17.

—Shad. is home again.

—Lots of courting now.

—Wheat comes in rapidly.

—Main street attractive now.

—New crossing in front of Ochs' store.

—John Kruger has painted his residence.

—The school house progresses a little slowly.

—Bargains for all at Isaac Ochs' popular store.

—James Anderson talks some of leaving town.

—Ben. Williams' family have the typhoid fever.

—Young Fost. Robinson has the typhoid fever.

—The grand jury is drilling the boys this week.

—Christian Ashelman is able to be on the streets again.

—Big line of cloaks and dolmans just opened at Isaac Ochs' store.

—Charley Emanuel has located his office with H. C. Peterson.

—Sam. Morse and family, of Angola, are visiting in town this week.

Ed. Long, of Waterloo, hitched below the COURIER office Tuesday.

—T. C. Mays will not remove his family to Hot Springs at present.

—Fire! Fire!! Insure your property G. B. Zimmerman, agent, Auburn.

—Biggest stock of clothing in the county at Isaac Ochs' popular store.

—Fin. Gibson has sold out his bakery and grocery to Erve Garrison.

—Erve Scott and family came home Monday after a stay at Bryan, O.

—The song of a few belated and discouraged mosquitoes is heard in the land.

—Isaac Ochs' store will be closed Monday, Oct. 3, 1881, on account of holiday.

—C. Aufrecht has left his "Cabin home," and will open a brine mill at Fort Wayne.

—J. C. Loveland, of the Head Light' and his sister Molly gave us a pleasant call last week.

—Don't fail to go and hear Donavin at Waterloo, next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

—Miss Mary Baldock, Mrs. C. Baldock and Jimmy Eldridge did Ft. Wayne Tuesday.

—H. E. Braun, the jolly good looking butcher from Waterloo, was down here Tuesday on business.

—Josiah Imhoff has our thanks for a jug full of the best cider that we have tasted since the flood.

—T. C. Mays left for Chicago Tuesday where he will purchase new material for his Arkansas paper.

—George Carter has a "night mare" that he came near trading to Uncle Sam Ralston for a colt.

—Joseph Jones, formerly of this county, but now of Montgomery county, Kansas, is here on a visit.

—The new pastor, Rev. W. F. Mathews, will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning and evening.

—Buck Allen, the popular livery man now has a span of Texas ponies that trot in three minutes—'round a circus ring.

—The boys at Jackson Center have bought a set of splendid instruments, and will organize a brass band at once. Success to you, boys.

—The citizens of Auburn did nobly for the Michigan sufferers. They raised and forwarded $111.95 and four large boxes filled with clothing, bedding, etc.

—The Jackson road will sell round trip tickets to Jackson and return, during the greenback meeting, Oct. 6, 8 and 9, at $3.10, good to return the 10th.

—Ministers, lawyers and all those doing clerical work, should use Dr. Marshall's Bromoline; it is a great invigorator. All druggists sell it. Price fifty cents.

—We wish every person to try a Big Fifty-Cent bottle of Dr. Marshall's Bromoline for liver complaints and general debility. It is good. Druggists all sell it.

—Dr. H. Bicknell, of Garrett, is certainly a popular druggist, and he is well deserving of his large patronage as a more genial, affable and accommodating man is rarely found.

—The ladies' social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained in the church basement next Wednesday afternoon. A cordial invitation to all.
MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

—List of letters unclaimed in the Auburn postoffice, September 26, 1881: John Blackledge, J. H. Smith, H. B. White and Miss Ida Watters.
JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—The Ft. W. & J. railroad will sell tickets to the Northeastern Indiana fair, to be held at Waterloo, October 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, at one fare for the round trip.

—John Leasure says there will be no more war, nor rumors of war. In fact, that such a state of things wouldn't be in order, for it's a girl. However, the boys had the cigars just the same.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Rev. W. L. Meese, in Auburn, Sept. 28, 1881 Mr. F. N. Stoops to Miss Lida Moody, Rev. Meese officiating. The young couple have the thanks of the COURIER for a nice cake, and our good wishes for their future happiness.

Suicide.

On Wednesday of last week, Daniel McClellan, of Troy township, this county, committed suicide by cutting his throat with an ordinary pocket knife. Deceased was a well-to-do farmer, an honest man, and nearly sixty-six years old when he took his life. He had been in poor health for seven years, and had no doubt contemplated the taking of his life for some time. He was a strong believer in religion, and had, previous to his death, told some of his neighbors that all he was waiting on, was the Lord's permission to kill himself. He leaves a wife and thirteen children. Coroner Latson was notified and held an inquest over the remains, and returned the following verdict:

I, the undersigned, coroner of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, and legally qualified to inquire into the true presentment, make in what manner and by whom, Daniel McClellan came to his death, in Troy township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 21st day of Sept., 1881. After having heard all the evidence and examined the body I do find that the deceased came to his death by his own hands cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

Given under my hand and seal this 22 day of Sept., 1881.
J. J. LATSON, Coroner.

Court Items

Monday—This being a legal holiday court simply called and adjourned.

Tuesday—Judge Tousley was present, but his health is such, that it was impossible for him to discharge the duties of Judge for the term he therefore sent for H. G. Zimmerman, of Albion, to come and hold court for him which he did, and is now occupying the bench by appointment from Judge Tousley.

Mr. Zimmerman is a man of good legal attainments and is conducting the business of the court in a manner which seems to be satisfactory to the bar and all others interested. The time yesterday was taken up in calling the docket and attending to exparte business.

Dinner at the Fair.

George Hough will run a first-class restaurant with his dining hall at the fair next week. He makes a specialty of providing warm tea and coffee for those who bring their own dinners. They can bring their pails or cups and get it by the pint or quart, or in any quantity to suit. He will also have seats provided free under an awning, for the use of those who purchase their tea and coffee of him. Hot meals at all hours and at reasonable prices. In addition to the regular first-class bill of fare, Mr. Hough will serve up a large fat venison from the north woods of Michigan. Call on him at his stand.

Improvement in Clover Threshing.

Frederick Keller, who lives east of town one mile, and owns one of J. I. Case & Co's. celebrated Agitator threshing machines, has put in his machine one of the company's new clover huller attachments, which works to perfection; having threshed a few days since for Samuel Miller, on the farm of A. J. Ralston—one of our townsmen—56 bushels of clover seed in less than eight hours. And the seed was cleaned and hauled to market as it came from the machine. Who can beat it for nice work? Said agitator and clover-hulling attachment was purchased of N. & G. Ensley, Auburn, Indiana.

Painful Accident.

On Tuesday of this week, Mrs. Jos. Dilgard, living on Van Buren street, left her house for a short time, leaving her six-months-old baby with some older children, she was horrified on returning, to find that the older children had gone to a closet to get some playthings, and there found a loaded shot-gun, which they got out on the floor, and accidently discharged it in some way, shooting the baby in the foot, considerably lacerating it. The wounded foot was promptly dressed by Dr. Sebring, assisted by Dr. Sears and Mrs. Dr. Swartz. Five shot were extracted, and the child is doing well.

—We hear some farmers grumble, that the town would lose trade, &c., by removing the hitching posts on Main street in front of the public square. The town has placed substantial posts upon each side and at the east end of the square, which is sufficient to accommodate double the amount of teams that ever comes to this place upon ordinary occasions. There are two tanks of fresh water upon each side of the square which the farmer can drive to and water his horses; and besides these advantages we have two vacant feed yards only a short distance from the square and hitching rings and posts all over the town. Before these posts were taken away we had a dirty, filthy mud-hole along this side of the street, compelling pedestrains to almost entirely vacate it, on account of the mud splashed by the stopping of horses. Not only this but many other reasons can be given, and the larger part of our citizens uphold the action of the street commissioners.

—We have received the first number of volume two of a new serial, published in Waterloo, by A. C. Gruhlky and Scott D. Judkin. Its title, is "Idle Hours," and it is devoted to charades, puzzles and general reading. Considered as an amateur paper, it is a decided success and is very creditable to its publishers. Having ourself whiled away many "idle hours" over puzzles, some of them by contributors to this little journal, we can do no less than wish the publishers success in their enterprise.

—John Downend, of Butler township was in town Monday. Mr. D. is one of the old reliable subscribers of the COURIER and we are always pleased to meet him.

The day at Waterloo.

The line of march was formed at 1:30 First came the Waterloo band, followed by the Rifles in full uniform. Next to these were the old soldiers, followed by the citizens generally. Arrived at the fair ground, the audience were seated in the grand stand which was completely filled. The building was finely draped and tastefully decorated. The meeting was called to order by the president, A. R. Stevens. The band then played a dirge, followed by the singing of the national requiem by the choir. After some remarks by Mr. Stevens, Judge Best was introduced, and delivered the address in his usual able style. He alluded in a special manner to the usual spirit of fairness of the deceased president as shown by his manly and patriotic course in the Milligan matter, and referred feelingly to Garfield in his home and family relations. The choir then sang "Go to the Grave." Remarks were then made by R. Wes. McBride. He alluded, among other things, to the promotion of Garfield, which was won at the battle of Chickamauga just eighteen years before, and now to that great promotion from earth to heaven. The audience then sang, "Nearer my God to Thee." General Blair followed in a brief sketch of his acquaintance with the president, and alluded to their meeting on the fatal field of Chickamauga, and testified personally to Garfield's good qualities of head and heart. Mr. Stevens, then in a few brief remarks introduced Robert Patterson, the only member of Garfield's old regiment, the 42nd Ohio, residing in this part of the country. Mr. Patterson was listened to with the most marked attention. He drew a vivid and feeling picture of his dead commander as he knew him when the regiment was organized and mustered in. He followed its course through camp and field until his Colonel was separated from the regiment and assigned to other duty. He recalled many acts of kindness and thoughtful attention that Garfield had bestowed upon his men, everyone of whom loved him as a brother. In concluding he exhorted the young to follow the example so nobly set for them. The choir then sang, "Jesus Lover of my Soul." Dr. Chamberlain was called and made a very feeling address. In these sad hours we must not let prejudice bias our minds, or warp our judgment in regard to any of the material facts connected with this great crime. While he had from the first believed the wound would be fatal, he did not believe in blaming the physicians, who had done all for the president that they could do. He believed that skillful treatment had prolonged the president's life until a better state of public feeling had been developed in regard to the inevitable change in the government. This delay had been of great advantage by enabling the people to form a calmer and better judgment of president Arthur, than they would have done, had the bullet of the assassin done its work at once.

The following resolutions were introduced by F. W. Willis and unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS We, the citizens of Waterloo and vicinity, meet at this hour with deep and profound sorrow and regret, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of our eminent and respected chief magistrate, James A. Garfield, and

WHEREAS, The first four months of his administration, in the midst of the hope and encouragement of the nation inspired by his great abilities, his wise statesmanship, his patriotism and his wisdom, party spirit had ceased and sectional differences had been quieted by his honest efforts to promote the interests and conserve the rights of the whole nation, had won their entire confidence, esteem and admiration by his unbiased character, his good views and his noble and statesman-like qualities, and

WHEREAS, It becomes our duty as American citizens to pay this tribute of respect to the honored dead, we mingle our sorrow with the sorrow of the nation, which rests like a pall upon all sections of the land and finding a responsive sympathy in all lands of the civilized world, Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to the aged mother, the wife and relatives of the late president in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and requested to be published in the county papers.

WATERLOO FAIR.

To all those attending the Waterloo Fair, remember you cannot afford to miss seeing the mammoth stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware and all other articles in that line, at Bassett & Maxson's jewelry store, the largest between Fort Wayne and Jackson, or Toledo and Chicago. They are also agents for first-class sewing machines. Don't forget the place, at Bassett & Maxson's Waterloo, Ind. 2t.

—Our friend Chris. Baker, of the Junction, had a slight misunderstanding with a stranger on Saturday evening about the quality of beer, and the fellow "put a nose on Chris.," so that on looking in the looking-glass, he did not know whether he was Chris., or somebody else.

—Miss Tute Becher, daughter of H. Becher, who lives east of the village, died quite suddenly Sunday night. The deceased was 19 years of age, and her average weight during life was 360 lbs.—Corunna Headlight.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

—:o:—

FULL AGAIN!

—:o:—

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

Sample Prices:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents.
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents.
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents.

Everything else in proportion.

—:o:—

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

—:o:—

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

—:o:—

GROCERIES—I have got them.

Sample Prices:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb.
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

—:o:—

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

Obituary.

Samuel Bear was born in Perry county, Pa., Feb. 11, 1813, and died in Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Ind., Sept. 18, 1881. Of a family of twelve children, comprising six sons and six daughters, he was the fourth from the oldest. He lived with his father (Samuel Bear) on a farm until his tenth year, when the family removed near Waterloo, Seneca county, New York. Three years later they removed to the vicinity of Lockport, where they located on a tract of one hundred acres, which they cleared up. Here the deceased was married to Miss Elisabeth Dysinger, Aug. 9, 1836. In Nov. following he removed to Seneca county, Ohio, and lived upon a rented farm until the autumn of 1855, when he made the final removal to DeKalb county, Ind. Mr. Bear leaves behind him a family of eight children, all settled in the vicinity. He was a quiet unobtrusive farmer, held in high esteem by his neighbors, as was shown in tokens of esteem and sympathy during his last sickness. He was a kind father and a provident husband. He gave his children, to the extent of his ability, the advantages of education. While clearing up his farm he had to labor hard, but he never kept his children at home while school was in session. Not a member of church, he was none the less liberal in his contributions to religious purposes, and always gave the minister of the gospel a hearty welcome at his home. His life was one of almost constant labor; he never seemed contented unless at work. Years of toil began to tell on him. July 5 a stroke of paralysis gave premonition of danger. Up and around again, he seemed to realize that he looked upon the fields where he had worked so long, as upon a task completed. He was struck down the second time, Sept. 8, and gradually sunk in death. His funeral took place at Fairfield Center, Sept. 15. He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of sympathizing friends and neighbors. Rev. L. Rice and Rev. J. Miller officiated. May the Lord comfort, by the oil of His grace, the bereaved companions and children.

L. RICE.

NOTICE.—Dr. A. A. Kester wishes to announce to his many friends and patrons in and around Cedar Creek and adjoining vicinity, that he will leave for Chicago on or about the 1st of Oct., where he will spend the winter in attendance at the medical lectures of the Hahnemann Medical College. Returning about the last of February, when he will again be at the services of his numerous friends.

DR. A. A. KESTER,
Cedar Creek, Ind.

Sept. 27, 1881.

—Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies who have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness. 2t.

NOTICE.—Parties are hereby warned not to purchase a note given by me to Arminda Cole, dated March 1st, 1881, and payable in one year, as there was no value received. LEWIS COLE.
38-4t.

DeKalb County Bible Society.

The anniversary of the DeKalb County Bible Society was held Sabbath evening, the 18th inst., in the Baptist church at Auburn. Several congregations in the place united in the services. Reports of the officers were presented and officers for the ensuing year were elected, as will be shown by the following report. The meeting was then addressed by Rev. E. S. Gillette, State Superintendent for the American Bible Society:

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the DeKalb County Bible Society, centering at Auburn, in DeKalb county, Ind., for the year ending with annual meeting, held at Auburn, on the 18th of September, 1881,

I. TREASURY.

Money on hand at the beginning of the year	$......
Received during the year for books sold	278 93
Received from collections and donations	48 11
Total	$327 04
Paid American Bible Society on book account	$190 25
Paid American Bible Society on donation account	15 00
Paid for other expenses, including freight, insurance, etc	58 86
Cash on hand at the close of the year	63 43
Total	$327.04

II. DEPOSITORY.

Value of books in Branches and Depository at the beginning of the year	$371 79
Value of books received during the year	108 34
Total	$480 13
Value of books sold during the year	$124 52
Value of books furnished to Life Members and Life Directors of County Society	6 96
Value of books donated	6 95
Value of books in Branch Depositories at the close of the year	260 74
Value of books in Chief Depository at the close of the year	79 96
Total	$480 13

IV. ANNUAL MEETING—OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President, E. D. Hartman, postoffice address, Auburn, Ind.; Corresponding Secretary, John Treesh, postoffice address, Auburn, Ind.; Treasurer, Joseph Abright, postoffice address, Auburn, Ind.; Depositary, Joseph Abright, postoffice address, Auburn, Ind.

(Signed) JOHN TREESH,
Cor. Secretary.

Date, Sept. 19, 1881.

By the above report it will be seen that Mr. Joseph Abright continues as Depositary for the society. He will keep on hand at his store a supply of the Parent Society's Bibles and Testaments for sale at cost of publishing in New York. The astonishingly low price at which the Scriptures are sold in our county should insure large sales the coming year. Donations will be made to those unable to buy.

Pastors of churches throughout the county are requested to give notice from their pulpits where the depository is kept, to aid in supplying the destitute in their localities, and to forward collections annually to Mr. Abright, the Treasurer. JOHN TREESH,
Secretary.

—Mr. Davy, of the oil regions of southern New York, is spending a few days visiting his brother-in-law, J. M. Goetschius. He will visit Chicago, and take in the sights there before he returns to his home.

EDITORS COURIER.—We desire to thank our neighbors and friends for their kindness and close attention to our mother during her sickness and death.

MR. & MRS. C. A. PICKER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Rome, N. Y., was visited by two conflagrations, within twenty-four hours, the losses aggregating $140,000.

During a quarrel at Boston between Harry Forbes and George W. Townsend, a well-known marine diver, Forbes shot Townsend through the neck and then shot himself in the head and fell dead. As he fell he rolled over on his stomach and, strange to relate, when he was found his heart and lungs had been ejected from his mouth and lay on the floor mingled with a volume of gore.... At Rockland, Me., Charles Smith, crazed by jealousy, killed his wife, infant son and mother-in-law, and then vainly attempted the life of an old lady residing in the house.... A collision occurred between two eastward-bound freight trains on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, eight miles east of Elmira, N. Y. Five persons were killed, two instantly, and a sixth is fatally wounded.... Two men, named Lenahan and Harvey, took their families rowing on Lily lake, near Scranton, Pa. When sufficient whisky had been imbibed, one of the party rocked the boat until it capsized, a child of each being drowned in sight of crowds on the shore.... The board of visitors to West Point report that hazing has been crushed under rigid discipline, but lingers to some extent.

Supervisor Coates, a wealthy and influential citizen of Cranston, N. J., dropped dead on reading the head-lines of the morning paper announcing the death of the President.

THE WEST.

Snow fell in considerable quantities in several parts of Nebraska and in portions of Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota on Sept. 16. North of Fort Dodge, Iowa, two inches of snow fell. There was also a slight fall of snow in portions of Michigan, on the same day.

Deputy Marshal Holland, of Kansas City, and an armed posse went to the region of the recent Glendale train robbery and arrested J. W. Brassfield, an escaped convict from the Missouri penitentiary, whom they lodged in jail at Independence for participation in the Chicago and Alton affair.... Gen. E. A. Carr left Fort Apache, Arizona, on Sept. 18, to scout for fifteen days in the region of the Cibicu valley, where the main band of hostile Indians was supposed to be located.... The large three-masted schooner D. A. Van Valkenburgh, laden with corn from Chicago to Buffalo, ran on to the rocks at Whitefish bay, in Lake Michigan, and was so badly wrecked that scarcely anything was left of the vessel or her valuable cargo. Eight persons were drowned and one saved..... Ten men employed in cutting trees and clearing the track of a new railroad line near Multwora falls, Columbia river, Ore., got into a small boat to cross the river. The boat swamped and five of the occupants were drowned.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* has opened a subscription list for Sergt. Mason's benefit and heads the list with $100. The *Times*, of that city, has a list for a monument to Garfield in one of the public parks.... The Wiggins Ferry Company, of St. Louis, has sued the Chicago and Alton road for $500,000 damages for breach of agreement.

Mr. Cyrus N. Walls, of the Paris (Ill.) *Republican-Beacon*, who mysteriously disappeared while visitiing Chicago, on the 23d of July last, suddenly turned up in that city the other day. He walked into a hotel and asked for a room, but when asked to register said he did not know his name. A Terre Haute (Ind.) man met him afterward on the street and called him by name. It was the first time in two months that he had heard it. He says he was robbed of his money, stabbed by the robber, and then nursed by some unknown parties. His case is certainly an extraordinary one.

Two blocks of buildings in St. Louis, between Ninth and Tenth streets and Clark avenue and Walnut street, were swept away by fire, causing a loss of over $500,000. The Collier White Lead Company sustains half the loss.... The Atlanta rolling-mill, the only one in Georgia, and which was built soon after the war by Lewis Scofield, a Chicagoan, at a cost of $300,000, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

THE SOUTH.

A strange and horrible accident recently occurred in Fulton county, Ark. Dr. J. B. Hutchinson, one of the most influential men in the county, decided to clean out a forty-foot well on his premises, and descended into it for that purpose, leaving a neighbor named James Doney at the windlass above. When less than half-way down the doctor was overcome by foul air. He called twice for assistance and then became unconscious. Doney stopped the windlass and prepared to go to Hutchinson's assistance. In his haste to descend he missed his footing, slipped and fell, breaking his neck. Hutchinson's wife hastened to the scene and her frantic cries brought a planter named James Beavers to the spot. He promptly took hold of the rope and started down. Before reaching the bottom the foul air overcame him, and he fell upon the two victims who had gone before him. Mrs. Hutchinson, crazed with grief, continued to fill the air with shrieks and sobs, and soon quite a number of persons were attracted to the spot, and the bodies of Doney, Hutchinson and Beavers taken from the well.... Jane Campbell, a negress, murdered two children at Dyke's Mills, La., by beating out their brains with a pine knot. A mob of incensed citizens tied the murderess to a stake and roasted her alive.

Near Powder Springs, Ga., live two families, Cooper and Mitchell, between whom for many years a deadly feud has existed. It seems that Cooper's chickens have been wont to invade Mitchell's grounds. The other day the Mitchells determined to put a stop to it, and Mitchell and two nephews began stoning the fowls, when Cooper, armed with a shotgun, came to their rescue. The Mitchells then set upon Cooper with knives. A bloody rencounter ensued, in which Cooper was cut all to pieces and will die. In the fight, however, Cooper fired both barrels at the Mitchells, killing the uncle instantly and fatally wounding one of the nephews, who died in a short time. ....Simon Silverman, of Indian Bay, Tenn., was robbed of a ticket which drew the grand prize of $30,000 in the Louisiana lottery.

A duel between Gen. Peyton Wise and L. L. Lewis was fought in Forbes' wood, eight miles from Warrenton, Va. Gen. Wise received Lewis' shot unhurt, and fired his own pistol in the air.

GENERAL.

A large iron buoy was picked up some time ago on the west coast of Vancouver island. Recently it was identified as a Russian buoy from the mouth of the Amoor river, on the Asiatic coast, and must have been brought by a current to the place where it was found. The incident is accepted as a proof of Wilkes' theory of the existence of what is known as the Japanese current, which sweeps by the coast of Japan, turns eastward, and on nearing the American coast bends southward.

Sorrow at the death of Gen. Garfield is not confined to this country. In England, Germany, France and throughout the civilized world it is deep, profound, intense. Queen Victoria cables from Balmoral to Mrs. Garfield: "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can." The English journals of every shade of opinion have only words of the warmest sympathy for the American nation, and of feeling eulogy for the nation's dead chief..... The subscription started by Cyrus W. Field for the benefit of Mrs. Garfield amounted, upon the 21st of September, to $190,000.

Director Swift, of the observatory at Rochester, N. Y., says that the very hour President Garfield was passing away a new comet made its appearance, and could be distinctly seen with the aid of a good telescope. Four comets are now visible to a person with a good telescope.

President Garfield, in conversation with Secretary Blaine at the White House on the evening of the 1st of July, said: "I have now completed four months of the administration, and everything is doing well. The Cabinet is every day becoming more welded. There never has been an unkind word said across that Cabinet table." This was the last conversation of any length on state affairs held by Gen. Garfield with any one.

WASHINGTON.

The National Board of Health in their last bulletin make the following report of deaths in every 1,000 inhabitants:

IN FOREIGN CITIES.			
London	23.4	Warsaw	45.6
Liverpool	24.5	Malaga	53.6
Paris	28.7	Dundee	23.8
Amsterdam	23.0	Belfast	18.5
Berlin	44.5	Dublin	21.5
Frankfort	24.6	Santa Cruz	27.0
Leipsic	30.8	Rio Janeiro	28.0
Copenhagen	18.2	Matamoras	19.0
St. Petersburg	53.5	Acapulco	74.0
AMERICAN CITIES.			
New York	29.5	Evansville	23.2
Brooklyn	27.5	Peoria	16.0
Philadelphia	24.6	Aurora	8.8
Boston	30.5	Jacksonville	17.1
Pittsburgh	32.2	Elgin	29.8
New Orleans	26.9	Moline	6.7
Galveston	30.3	Rock Island	26.2
Baton Rouge	53.0	Lake	33.9
Jacksonville	68.0	Quincy	25.2
Atlanta	19.8	Milwaukee	32.7
Richmond, Va.	19.0	Beloit	10.8
Chicago	37.8	St. Paul	37.5
Cincinnati	28.3	Minneapolis	34.5
St. Louis	26.8	East Saginaw	8.2
Cleveland	37.5	Flint	18.6
Indianapolis	16.6	Port Huron	17.1
Richmond, Ind.	20.5	Keokuk	8.6
Louisville	24.5	Davenport	19.1
Little Rock	63.5	Omaha	26.0
Nashville	30.9	Lawrence	30.7
Memphis	78.1	Salt Lake City	67.8
Dayton	18.4	San Francisco	15.4
Portsmouth	18.4		

Warden Crocker visited Guiteau in his cell, the morning subsequent to the death of President Garfield, and was instantly asked about the condition of the President. The assassin said he had felt very anxious about his victim for the past few days, and feared he was nearing his end. When the Warden informed Guiteau that the Chief Magistrate was dead, he sank upon his bed and appeared greatly agitated. He afterward remarked that he would not have committed the deed had he known the President was to suffer so greatly. The assassin has been in constant dread of mob violence.

The District Attorney at Washington holds that Guiteau need not be taken to New Jersey for trial, while his assistant has reached a conclusion directly the reverse. The Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury declares that the assassin can legally be tried and executed in the District of Columbia.... In a letter to George C. Gorham regarding the threats to lynch Guiteau, Gen. Sherman asks every soldier and citizen to remember that we profess to be the most loyal nation on earth to the sacred promises of the law. He admits, however, that shooting or hanging is too good for the assassin.

POLITICAL.

The New York Prohibition Convention, convened at Utica, adopted a platform, including a resolution of sympathy with Garfield, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Stephen Merritt, New York; Comptroller, Jefferson Bissell; Treasurer, Fred Gates; Attorney General, George Brooks; State Engineer and Surveyor, John J. Hooker; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Walter Farrington.

Collector Robertson has made no material changes in the New York Custom House, although the demand for place has been unprecedented. He recently gratified his political associates by sending to Washington some temporary appointments, but Secretary Windom peremptorily refused his approval, declaring himself an advocate of permanent places.

Ex-Minister Christiancy, since his return to Washington, has been talking about his wife in a way which reflects no credit on Mr. Christiancy, and which was not intended to reflect credit on Mrs. Christiancy. He has referred to her as a perjurer, etc. This having come to the ears of the lady's brother, Dr. Lugenbeel, that gentleman called on Mr. Christiancy, but Mr. Christiancy refused to see him. Lugenbeel then wrote to Christiancy, telling him that unless he (Christiancy) "preferred to confine himself to assaults upon women, to warfare in print, and to similar methods involving no physical danger," Dr. Lugenbeel would be glad to meet him in Virginia at any place within twenty miles from Washington, etc. The ex-Minister declined the invitation because he did not wish "to achieve notoriety by assassination," etc. Mr. Christiancy wound up his epistle by saying that he would seek such protection as the laws of his country afforded. This was in reference to an unmistakable threat at the end of Lugenbeel's epistle. Christiancy acted on his threat, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Lugenbeel. It is evident that we have not heard all of the Christiancy nastiness yet.

Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, has written an address to the American people, which has been published. His address is rather disconnected and incoherent, and was evidently prepared by himself. He admits that his act was unsoldierly, but maintains that he had justification for it. He refers to Guiteau as a miserable wretch who deserves no consideration such as a man is entitled to. Mason's address was written in reply to some newspaper article saying he would have been guilty of murder had he killed Guiteau. Mason denies this, holding that it would not have been murder for him to have killed a cowardly assassin who had shot down the President. Mason further says that he does not think soldiers should be required to guard a dog like Guiteau; that while he and other soldiers were outside, exposed to rain and bad weather, Guiteau, an assassin, was well housed and well fed; that jail guards are sheltered from weather and receive $100 per month for their service, while he and other soldier guards get only $13 per month. He refers particularly to his poor wife and children, and says he does not want to bear the brand of a would-be murderer for their sakes. Mason maintains that he did right, and says that his only regret is that he made a poor shot—that he did not kill Guiteau.

Chester A. Arthur took the oath as President of the United States Tuesday, Sept. 21. It was administered by Chief Justice Brady, of the Supreme Court of New York.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention met at Madison Sept. 21. For the gubernatorial nomination the names of Gen. J. M. Rusk, Hans B. Warner, Lieut. Gov. Bingham and Hiram Smith were presented. Gen. Rusk carried off the prize on the sixth ballot. S. S. Fifield was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on first ballot. J. Timme was agreed upon for Secretary of State, and E. C. McFetridge for Treasurer.... The Massachusetts Republican Convention renominated all of the present State officers by acclamation.

FOREIGN.

The Prussian wheat crop is fully 20 per cent. below an average, the rye crop from 25 to 30 per cent. below, and all other cereal crops are from 10 to 15 per cent. below. The hay crop will not be one-half an average crop. ....It is believed in London that France has proposed and England accepted a joint military commission to reorganize the Egyptian army.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that the general average condition of the potato crop Sept. 1 was 70, a decline of 22 per cent. since Aug. 1. The condition in September, 1880, was 90.... Thieves broke into the room of Senator Christiancy, in the National Hotel at Washington, and stole therefrom $6,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds which had been placed with him for safe keeping when United States Minister to Peru.

At the Methodist Ecumenical, in London, a resolution condemning the opium traffic, with an addendum calling on the Government to deliver the country from the guilt of supporting it, was passed. Upon a suggestion for a missionary conference to obviate the rivalry and confusion between different Methodist bodies in the work of conversion, Mr. Reid, of America, said he had only been able to find one case of collision of this kind, and it should not go forth to the world that there were dissensions.

MICHIGAN'S CALAMITY.

Proclamation by the Governor of the State.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Michigan:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.

To the People of the United States:

On the 15th inst., in behalf of the homeless sufferers by the late fires in a portion of our State, we asked the people of this country to contribute to their great distress. Since that time I have visited the burned district and traversed a great portion thereof, driving through the ruins. The knowledge thus obtained satisfied me that the former estimate of 200 persons having perished in the flames was correct, and the further estimate that there are 15,000 of these sufferers now dependent upon the generosity of the public was not exaggerated. The fire district covers a territory of about 1,800 square miles, about one-half of which escaped the flames and the other half is a blackened waste, the destruction of property being pretty evenly distributed over the whole territory. This is an agricultural county, with occasionally a village, or small business center, where were flouring-mills, saw-mills, stores, churches, etc., etc. Many of these places and their industries were wholly destroyed, and in the farming portions, in the track of the fire, nothing was left for man's use but the land. Barns, cattle-sheds and structures of every kind that remain are being utilized as temporary shelter for the homeless. Hospitals for the care of those who suffer from burns are already established. They are fairly supplied with volunteer physicians and nurses. Among the latter are some good Sisters of Charity who are doing most efficient work. The exposed and overcrowded condition in which thousands are now living will necessarily increase the sickness and add to the needs of medical treatment and provisions for the care of the sick. Food is furnished by those whose homes were spared and by those outside of the burned district. There is little suffering from hunger in the main. The want of bedding is one cause of real distress. Stations for the distribution of supplies are established at convenient points and under the supervision of efficient individuals and committees. Careful lists are being prepared by personal investigation of the loss of each family, with data, showing their necessities. These are to be used to insure a judicious distribution of supplies. The whole work of those to whom the contributions have been intrusted gives evidence of having been inaugurated and conducted with care, skill and fidelity. In this good work the people of Port Huron, from their proximity to the scene of disaster, were first upon the ground, being represented by a committee composed of some of the best citizens, prominent among whom was United States Senator Omar D. Conger. By the exertions of this efficient organization, aided by the managers of the Port Huron and Northwestern railroad, extra trains with relief reached the sufferers before any could come from more remote points. In conjunction with other organizations the work was begun, and it is being prosecuted yet. Most of the people whose destitution appeals to the benevolence of the public are purely agriculturists. They were in a thrifty condition, considering the time they had occupied these lands, but had no accumulated surplus. They are dependent upon the productions of their farms for support. There are few, if any, manufacturing industries near them to give them employment. The aid extended to the unfortunate by those whose homes were saved will soon exhaust the surplus of the latter. What these people require is aid to procure such necessities as will enable them to live and till their lands. They must have food until the harvests of 1882 are gathered. Anything short of this will fail to accomplish the undertaking. The first effect of this disaster was to stupefy and paralyze the energies of the people. The prompt encouragement received has stimulated them to new efforts to help themselves. With the bare land and their labor only left they will begin to build anew. Already many are constructing log houses, and every available team is being worked with vigor to put in wheat, the seed for which is furnished by the relief committees. They appreciate their condition and the necessity for labor, and will struggle hard to do their part as they have an opportunity. I have thought it due to the public, who have read the appeals heretofore made, to lay these results of personal inspection before them. The necessity for continued assistance to enable the sufferers to go through the coming winter and to become self-sustaining is in nowise abated. The well-known generosity of the American people has never been invoked in a more meritorious cause.

DAVID H. JEROME, Governor.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

The Methodist Ecumenical Council closed its session at London with the adoption of an address to all the Methodists, which was read by Bishop Peck and signed by the representatives of every Wesleyan body, recommending the views favored at the various sittings, calling upon all to co-operate in the work of Christ; to maintain the traditional Methodist means for promotion of earnestness, and declaring that a call should go forth for a great spiritual awakening. The meeting of the next council in America in 1887 was authorized.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying features of the esteem in which the dead President was everywhere held is the expression of sympathy which this sad occasion has called out in Great Britain. The closing of exchanges and banks, the display of the flag at half-mast even in little towns and villages, the mourning flags upon the ancient cathedrals, the resolutions of sympathy, the gathering together of workingmen to express their sorrow, the meetings of merchants in the cities, the tolling of bells, an unprecedented tribute to a foreign ruler—all these manifestations of respect are remarkable, and were hardly to be expected. The Queen ordered the court to go into mourning for a week. More real sorrow could hardly have been expressed had death visited their own royal family.... Mr. Ellis Lever, of Manchester, England, has suggested to the American Consul in that city the establishment of an International College, to be known as "Garfield University," as a memorial to the dead President. Mr. Lever offers to contribute $5,000 towards the erection of the proposed university.

The deadly bullet taken by the surgeons from the body of President Garfield, at the autopsy, was handed to Private Secretary Brown, who will preserve it as a part of the evidence to be used in the trial of Guiteau.

The family of Senator Jones will not return from the Pacific slope before January, and President Arthur has accepted that gentleman's residence in Washington until that time. Meanwhile the White House will be thoroughly refitted.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thus has its say about Maine: "The light penalty for drunkenness in Maine is thirty days in jail. They have a law that no medical student shall be allowed to graduate and practice medicine who has not had regular practice in the dissecting-room. Then they passed a law that no bodies, save only the bodies of executed criminals, should be cut up in dissecting-rooms. Then, as a climax to all this, they abolished capital punishment. That's the kind of a country Maine is."

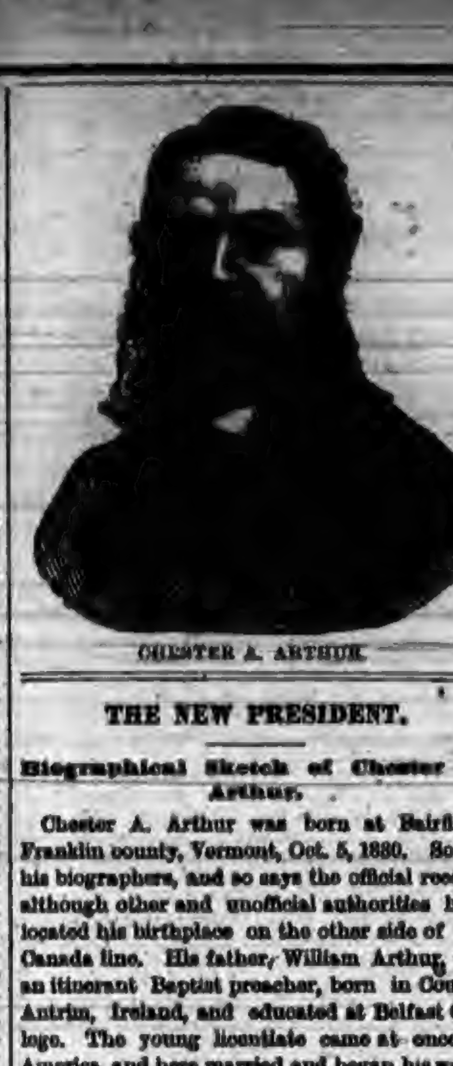

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Biographical Sketch of Chester A. Arthur.

Chester A. Arthur was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, Oct. 5, 1830. So say his biographers, and so says the official record, although other and unofficial authorities have located his birthplace on the other side of the Canada line. His father, William Arthur, was an itinerant Baptist preacher, born in County Antrim, Ireland, and educated at Belfast College. The young licentiate came at once to America, and here married and began his work, which, in a busy life ending Oct. 27, 1875, led him to many pulpits in Vermont and New York and to some in Canada, the town of Fairfield, Vt., being among them.

The early days of Chester A. Arthur's tuition were passed under the tutelage of his father. From his home studies he went to the wider field of instruction at Schenectady, N. Y., in the grammar school of which place he was prepared for entering Union College. At 15 years of age, therefore, in 1845, he entered Union, and, after a regular course, graduated high in his class. Like many another ambitious but impecunious student, young Arthur taught school in the vacations of college specially provided for that purpose. It is a coincidence that in these days of sturdy struggle the young student from Union College and a young student (Garfield) from Williams both taught school in North Pownal, Vt.

With $500 in his pocket, the frugal savings of a school-master's scanty pay, Arthur went to New York city and entered the law-office of Hon. Erastus D. Culver, and was in 1852 admitted to the practice of law. But clients did not then flock to his standard, and, with a young legal friend in like circumstances and frame of mind, two briefless young lawyers roamed the Western States for three months, seeking a place to locate. In the end, not satisfied with the advice of Greeley, the young men returned to New York and pooled their issues in the firm name of Arthur & Gardner. About this time Mr. Arthur made a happy matrimonial alliance, marrying the only daughter of Lieut. Herndon, U. S. N.—the brave Herndon who went down with the Aspinwall steamship Central American, which he commanded. Mrs. Arthur died in January, 1880, leaving two children, a son now in his 16th and a daughter in her 10th year.

The career of the young lawyer was made more successful by the interest he took in politics and the militia. He was at the front in caucuses and conventions, and on military parades. His earlier political instincts were with the Whigs, but with the decadence of that party he joined the multitude of American youth (at the North) in advancing the standard of the Republican party. He was, indeed, a delegate to the Saratoga Convention that organized the Republican party in the State of New York, and was a delegate in succeeding State conventions, year after year, until he had attained the Chairmanship of the State Committee and the nomination to the Vice Presidency.

Gov. Morgan, in organizing his military staff in 1861, named Mr. Arthur as Engineer in Chief. He had just before this held the position of Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, New York city. A little later, Gen. Arthur was appointed Inspector General on the Governor's staff, and so continued during the first year of the great civil war—a year busy with the organization and inspection of volunteers for the field. On Jan. 27, 1862, Gov. Morgan advanced Gen. Arthur to the more important post of Quartermaster General, which position he held until the expiration of Morgan's term of office at the end of that year.

In July, 1862, Gen. Arthur was invited to be present at a meeting of Governors in the city of New York, held for the purpose of discussing measures whereby the Union armies could be kept with full ranks, and it is said he was the only person present who was not a Governor. In the same year he was on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hunt, in the Army of the Potomac, as inspector of New York troops in the field. With the end of Gov. Morgan's term of office, as already stated, Gen. Arthur's military career ended, and he returned to the law. Business of a most lucrative character now poured in upon him. Much of this work consisted in the collection of war claims and the drafting of bills for legislation. In consequence, a great deal of his time was spent at Albany or in Washington, where his successes won him a renown hardly second to that of any other lobbyist. He held for a short time the position of counsel to the Board of Tax Commissioners in New York city, at $10,000 a year, and in November, 1871, was appointed by President Grant to be Collector of the Port of New York.

On the 28th of January, 1879, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a communication to President Hayes setting forth the necessity for a change in the New York Collectorship, saying that the Treasury Department stood ready to submit proof that "gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during his [Arthur's] incumbency."

The removal of Arthur and the appointment of Gen. Merritt as Collector of the Port followed.

The history of that memorable struggle at Chicago, which led up to the nomination of Garfield in June, 1880, is fresh in the minds of the people. After Garfield had been nominated, on the sixth day, the convention took a recess, with the tacit understanding that New York might, if it would, name a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The New York delegation, therefore, spent the intervening hour in caucus, with closed doors. Mr. Levi P. Morton, now Minister to France, declined to be considered as a candidate. Vice President Wheeler, Lieut. Gov. Hoskins and ex-Gov. Woodford were presented without favorable response. The sense of the caucus was so largely in favor of Arthur that, after half an hour's talk, all other names being withdrawn, it was determined to present his alone. When the convention reassembled, late in the afternoon of Tuesday, June 8, the nomination of Arthur was made in short order.

An Absurd Custom.

Shortly after the ascension of James the First, when Scotch gentlemen were beginning to feel at home in London, Lord Harewood gave a dinner-party, to which were invited a large number of courtiers, and officers both civil and military. After the bottle had circulated a few times, Gen. S——, an English trooper, and reckless *bon vivant*, arose and said: "Gentlemen, when I am in my cups, and the generous wine begins to warm my blood, I have an absurd custom of railing against the Scotch. Knowing my weakness, I hope no gentleman in the company will take it amiss." He sat down, and a Highland chief, Sir Robert Bleakie, of Blair Atholl, presenting a front like an old battle-worn tower, quietly arose and remarked: "Gentlemen, I, when in my cups, and the generous wine begins to warm my blood, if I hear a man begin to rail against the Scotch, have an absurd custom of kicking him at once out of the company. Knowing my weakness, I hope no gentleman will take it amiss." It may be needless to add that Gen. S—— did not on that occasion suffer himself to follow his usual custom.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

James Abram Garfield was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving his family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him, which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her hard household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles, and more than average force of character. Of the children no one beside James made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are farmers' wives. James had a hard time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer, and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was that he liked work. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the towpath and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his own way after that, never calling on his mother for any more assistance. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms and to save a little money toward going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame, and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine mental and physical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was 23 years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross-roads academy. He calculated he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the Junior year. He got a life-insurance policy, and assigned it to a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the Junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. A daguerreotype of him, taken about this time, represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair standing straight up from a big forehead and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had traveled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young sect at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became Professor of Latin and Greek, and threw himself with the energy and industry which were leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed President of the college.

The young President taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any acolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the towns in the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the Disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discussions came the story that Garfield at one time was a minister. He never considered himself as such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

HIS MARRIAGE.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides, and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of Gen. Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-failing sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus, and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the college President was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his Presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the Legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the Union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected Colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers of which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and, by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Pikeston.

From Eastern Kentucky Gen. Garfield was transferred to Louisville, and from that place hastened to join the army of Gen. Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburgh Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a Major Generalship. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day and submitted them to Gen. Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to Gen. Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the commanding General, and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The Congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics toward the end of his career, and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His overconfidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his Consulate at Montreal and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination, Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet in which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. He often expressed regret that he did not help fight the war through, and said he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time Congress met.

He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He had no opposition thereafter in his own party. In 1872 the Liberals and Democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the Greenbackers and Democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the North. It has had but five members in half a century.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate in 1877 the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was, by common consent, placed upon Garfield. In January, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the Senate to the seat vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never before given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio.

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

The circumstances of Gen. Garfield's nomination for the Presidency at Chicago are thus told by one of his many biographers: There were some indications as the thirtieth ballot progressed on Tuesday, June 8, that the lesser candidates were giving way. The next ballot demonstrated that the Grant lines could not be broken, and the Blaine lines were at this time wavering. It was apparent the convention was on the edge of a break. The next ballot, which was finished by half-past 12, was without exciting event. The close of the thirty-fourth was marked with some excitement growing out of a break to Garfield, Wisconsin casting for him sixteen votes. This was the beginning of the end. To make up this number, Washburne, Blaine and Sherman were drawn upon. When the result was declared, Gen. Garfield arose and addressed the Chair. The Chairman inquired for what purpose the gentleman rose.

"To a question of order," said Garfield.

"The gentleman will state it," said the chair.

"I challenge," said Mr. Garfield, "the correctness of the announcement that contains votes for me. No man has a right, without the consent of the person voted for, to have his name announced and voted for in this convention. Such consent I have not given."

This was overruled by the Chairman amidst laughter against Garfield, who had made the point on the vote cast for him by Wisconsin.

Then the thirty-fifth ballot was taken. It was apparent that the Blaine men had broken up. The ballot resulted as follows: Grant, 313; Blaine, 257; Sherman, 99; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 3; Washburne, 23; Garfield, 50.

The thirty-sixth ballot was taken amidst breathless excitement. It proved to be the last. It resulted: Grant, 306; Blaine, 42; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 6; Garfield, 399.

ELECTED AND INAUGURATED.

The campaign that followed the nomination of Garfield at Chicago and Hancock at Cincinnati was hotly contested. The first doubtful State, Maine, was carried by a fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers Sept. 13, against the Republican candidates; and it was believed for a time that the election of Hancock was assured. But the Republicans rallied splendidly in Ohio and Indiana, and carried both those States Oct. 12. Thenceforth no doubt was entertained of the ultimate triumph of the Republican candidate. The election Nov. 2 resulted in the choice of 214 Garfield and Arthur electors, and 155 Hancock and English electors. The Electoral Colleges voted accordingly Dec. 5. Gen. Garfield was declared elected by the two houses of Congress, sitting in joint convention, Feb. 9, and was inaugurated March 4.

HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

Gen. Garfield had five children living, and had lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, were until lately at school in New Hampshire, and both entered Williams College a few days ago. Mary, or Molly as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about 12. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The General's mother is still living, and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day, and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise. His wife, who has been spoken of above, was in truth a companion of his joys and a sharer of his sorrows.

In person Gen. Garfield was six feet high, broad-shouldered and strongly built. He had an unusually-large head, that seemed to be three-fourths forehead, light-brown hair and beard, which was fast turning gray, large, light-blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dressed plainly, was fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, ate heartily, cared nothing for luxurious living, was thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain-work, and devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he was genial, approachable, companionable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

The Fireless Locomotive.

The following is the first intelligible description of M. Francq's much-talked-of fireless locomotive: "The construction is much like an ordinary locomotive, except that there is no fire. The boiler is a receptacle of extra strength, and the water contained in it is raised to a temperature of about 395° by the injection of steam at a pressure of 215 pounds. The steam is provided by a stationary boiler at one of the intermediate stations on the line. The fireless locomotive is thus charged with water capable of giving off a quantity of steam sufficient for a moderate journey. Of course the pressure of steam given off is at the first very great and gradually lessens; but the inconvenience which would arise from this constant change of pressure is overcome by the adoption of a reducing valve, by means of which the pressure of steam reaching the cylinders can be nicely regulated. These engines were tried and worked from Rueil to Port Marley, 6.51 miles, and from Port Marley to Marie de Roi, 2.15 miles; it is therefore evident that these engines are quite capable of covering journeys of length sufficient for tramway work, especially as the engine described draws a train of twenty tons."

A Country of Small Things.

Almost every variety of animal life in Japan inclines to the pigmy or diminutive order. The horses are small ponies, the native cattle are not much above half the weight of the Devon breed. The largest Japanese duck is small by comparison with the American wood-duck, our lightest variety of the species. Their geese are no larger than our mallards and canvas-backs. Their swine rate in size between the small chinas and the Guinea pig, and their men and women are considered large at the respective heights of five feet two inches and four feet ten inches. They are active, wiry and athletic, however, and can endure great hardships better than many weightier breeds.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881.

FIVE car-loads o dromedaries were recently shipped from Texas to Arizona, to be used in transporting United States mails.

IRA D. SANKEY has started for Europe, where he will be joined by D. L. Moody, to inaugurate an extended revival in Great Britain.

THE Russian authorities have recently sent 200 persons suspected of Nihilism to Siberia, without even the formality of a trial as to their guilt.

MR. EVARTS thinks that the deliberations of the late Monetary Conference have advanced the prospects of bimetallic international arrangements considerably.

JOHN B. RAYMOND, of Fargo, Dakota, says that he has harvested this season $50,000 worth of wheat from a farm that cost him only $59,000 two years ago.

SINCE 1871 the assets of the life insurance companies doing business in New York State have nearly doubled, increasing from $211,849,116 to $417,797,554, or 97 per cent., while their surplus has increased about 85 per cent., or from $38,585,825 to $71,561,670.

IMMEDIATELY after the signing of the recent Franco-Tunisian treaty speculation became rife in Tunisian real estate. Frenchmen bought up land near the railroad station, and are reselling it at an enormous advance. A fair-sized house rents at $2,000 a year.

THE ex-King of Hanover sternly refuses to see his only sister, whose love marriage, promoted and approved by Queen Victoria, deeply offended him. "A dethroned dynasty," says his ex-Majesty, "ought to shun a mesalliance far more than a dynasty in prosperity.

A PARTY of fifty tramps boarded a Pennsylvania freight train near Harrisburg and threatened vengeance if any attempt were made to put them off. The train was delayed until a car-load of police could be transported to the scene of trouble, when nearly twenty of the tramps were captured.

A LEADING dry-goods merchant of New York states that he never knew such heavy trading in August as during the present year, and that the most noteworthy feature of business is the large number of Western buyers who have been attracted by cheap fares and low freight rates.

A REGULAR water-route from the interior of Canada to Great Britain is proposed by way of Hudson bay. The idea that the bay is open for navigation only three months in the year is said to be a fallacy, and the only impediment is the blocking up of the entrance by ice, which drifts in Davis' straits in April and May.

CHARLES O'CONOR six years ago was given up by his doctors, who left his bedside and pronounced him past hope and recovery; but the old man of 74 rallied, even after the closing rites of the church had been performed and the consecrated wafer placed in his mouth, and called for what he had long been begging, a peach, ate it, and is alive to-day.

HERE is an item which girls will do well to read carefully and reflect upon. A young lady in Elmira, N. Y., was the successful contestant for a $200 prize to be given to the most beautiful woman in Elmira, and in a short time became crazy. Her mother says that insanity was caused by a wash which the girl used to bleach her hair. The mixtures used for the purpose of producing blonde hair usually contain ingredients which cause lead poisoning.

JOSEPH E. MULLET, a genuine Mormon "saint," lectured, the other day, at Philadelphia. He cracked up the many-wife business, declared that old Brigham Young was "pure and holy," threw out hints that there would be a war of extermination against Gentiles, and made the following modest assertion: "I do not believe, but know, that I am as much endowed with the power and authority of God as were any of the old Apostles, and I declare that all sects and parties, except the Latter-Day Saints, are in the wrong."

DR. J. S. JEWELL, of Chicago, in writing upon the treatment of insane criminals in the current number of a journal devoted to the discussion of nervous and mental diseases, has the following very sensible words to say: "Whenever, in the case of murder or any other flagrant crime against society, the plea of insanity is set up and successfully maintained, then the penalty should be the incarceration of the criminal for life in a prison asylum. Under no circumstances should such a person be turned loose into society again after having manifested such dangerous tendencies. It is our hope that one of the results which may grow out of the event which has so shocked the nation may be the passage of simple, stringent, well-considered laws providing for the disposal in this way of all dangerous insane criminals. In this way only can society protect itself and justice considerately avoid blind and useless severity. If such a plan were adopted and rigorously carried into effect, the plea of insanity would be made more rarely than at present."

INDIANA NEWS.

JOHN B. DOUGLASS, a wealthy farmer in Whitley county, suicided by hanging.

THE crop of watermelons this year is by far the largest ever raised in Jackson county.

THE system of "graveyard insurance" is being successfully worked in Cass county.

AT Yorktown, Delaware county, Wm. Coppersmith smote William Paldy with a billiard cue, inflicting fatal injuries.

EDWARD FRANCIS, an English peddler, aged 76, committed suicide at Richmond by shooting himself through the head.

THERE is talk of calling an election in Tipton to vote a tax to aid in the location there of an agricultural implement factory.

ASBURY UNIVERSITY will realize between $20,000 and $25,000 from the Meharry estate. It got about $15,000 during his lifetime.

THE Board of Directors of the Pike county fair gave one Elmire exclusive right to run a wheel of fortune on the fair grounds in consideration of $250.

THE New Albany ship-yard will soon be reopened by Messrs. Murray & Co. upon a new and most substantial basis, and, it is said, with contracts aggregating over $100,000.

THERE are at present 245 teachers employed in the schools of Indianapolis, fifteen of whom are in the High School. In the white schools there are about seventy-five colored children.

A FARMER near Nashville, Brown county, has been hauling water to his logging camp in the woods. Rattlesnakes discovered where the water was kept, and congregated around the barrels at night, to the great fear of the men and fright of the teams, some nights keeping up a fearful hissing and rattling.

NEAR Madison, a few days since, a Mr. Hudson cut down a tree in an open field. When the tree fell it broke, exposing a cavity out of which fourteen snakes came squirming and crawling, and were killed. Mr. Hudson says he could find no opening leading to the cavity, and the snakes seemed to be blind from long confinement in the dark. How they got there is a conundrum.

QUITE a sensation was created in Sp nce r by a colored citizen sending his children to the school provided for white children. A good, comfortable house has been provided for the colored children, and a competent teacher employed, and things have been moving along smoothly until now. The colored citizen alluded to, for some private reason, dislikes his teacher and refuses to send to him. What the end will be is a mooted question, as the Trustees have decided not to admit the colored children, and the parent still persists in sending them.

THE following table, showing the comparative acreage of oats and tobacco, has been issued by the Statistical Bureau at Indianapolis:

COUNTIES.	OATS.		TOBACCO.	
	Acres 1881.	Acres 1880.	Acres 1881.	Acres 1880.
Adams	8,473	9,199	......	5
Allen	16,000	18,25-	1	6
Bartholomew	5,534	25,566	120	253
Benton	15,528	12,380	......	30
Blackford	1,982	3,337	2	1
Boone	2,097	6,068	13	51
Brown	2,811	14,251	206	264
Carroll	6,195	17,489	4	206
Cass	6,266	6,372	......	1
Clarke	7,875	16,431	116	32
Clay	2,963	14,380	......	199
Clinton	7,916	28,465	......	43
Crawford	5,991	7,822	21	24
Daviess	6,949	5,221	8	36
Dearborn	9,819	14,120	15	6
Decatur	8,998	8,626	6	......
DeKalb	10,722	11,489	11	7
Delaware	3,566	5,546	......	......
Dubois	10,564	9,096	......	940
Elkhart	11,262	10,793	......	1
Fayette	2,356	3,848	6	7
Floyd	3,171	2,400	4	......
Fountain	4,172	11,112	......	2
Franklin	7,075	6, 81	4	......
Fulton	4,765	7,132	9	20
Gibson	1,433	2,732	19	187
Grant	4,190	6,627	3	9
Greene	6,236	10,013	77	66
Hamilton	5,356	4,034	1	8
Hancock	3,580	1,665	13	2
Harrison	9,758	10,041	86	19
Hendricks	3,138	5,476	2	10
Henry	4,204	9,768	4	8
Howard	2,479	2,878	18	43
Huntington	7,472	3,682	....	16
Jackson	8,284	10,560	24	132
Jasper	10,932	7,269	2	2
Jay	8,605	9,438	2	3
Jefferson	5,769	9,2 8	....	20
Jennings	4,691	6,792	18	13
Johnson	1,575	4,644	2	54
Knox	1,629	6,656	17	65
Kosciusko	7,687	23,106	3	....
Lagrange	6,889	6,200	....	1
Lake	20,348	18,979	100	200
Laporte	16,030	20,438	2	3
Lawrence	11,117	17,914	1	....
Madison	3,628	3,744	21	200
Marion	6,159	18,244	8	201
Marshall	7,828	12,574	4	7
Martin	5,658	7,645	11	10
Miami	3,802	6,208	....	2
Montgomery	3,130	7,350	...	54
Monroe	6,121	12,511	5	4
Morgan	2,618	3,777	1	10
Newton	11,587	9,717	7	8
Noble	7,133	11,404	1	16
Ohio	1,250	611	60	4
Orange	11,218	11,947	32	70
Owen	4,726	6,473	1	259
Parke	2,536	7,212	2	13
Perry	4,352	4,039	205	180
Pike	3,170	7,721	711	924
Porter	12,498	21,892	....	....
Posey	1,548	2,410	11	10
Pulaski	6,291	3,168	22	6
Putnam	2,303	6,085	15	218
Randolph	13,417	11,965	7	93
Ripley	9,445	12,960	....	7
Rush	2,726	2,222	10	20
Scott	3,422	4,141	56	24
Shelby	2,086	3,367	97	25
Spencer	6,631	12,080	3,780	2,930
Starke	1,340	1,198	1	3
Steuben	5,218	5,485	....	....
St. Joseph	5,257	6, 08	....	4
Sullivan	2,38	7,472	1	77
Switzerland	2,686	2,82	1,604	80
Tippecanoe	10,272	9,970	16	1
Tipton	95	1,677	26	3
Union	1,068	2,147	....	12
Vanderburgh	2,372	1,144	....	6
Vermillion	1,674	5,333	1	106
Vigo	2,219	3,557	21	....
Wabash	5,866	5,984	24	66
Warren	8,502	19,717	5	3
Warrick	6,163	4,245	1,294	5,624
Washington	4,455	17,840	118	48
Wayne	7,874	10,511	717	236
Wells	6,487	6,616	2	4
White	13,506	11,904	....	4
Whitley	no re.	8,799	no re.	3
Total	866,10[illegible]	923,847	16,022	14,226

The total acreage of meadow for 1881 is 932,119, against 1,016,659 for 1880.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

He Takes the Oath of Office at Washington, and Delivers a Short Inaugural.

As the result of a conference between several of the highest Government officials, the oath of office was administered to President Arthur by Chief Justice Waite, in the marble room of the Capitol in Washington, noon of Thursday, Sept. 22. Among those present were ex-President Hayes, Senator Sherman, Rear Admiral Nichols, Gen. Grant and Hannibal Hamlin.

Within a few moments after taking the oath of office President Arthur loosened the upper button of his coat, took from the inside-pocket a small roll containing his address, which was written upon note paper, and proceeded to read his inaugural address, which is as follows:

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death, will forever illumine the pages of our history.

"For the fourth time the officer elected by the people, and ordained by the constitution to fill the vacancy so created, is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of popular government than the fact that, though the chosen of the people be stricken down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life; the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security, and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country; our fiscal policy, fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, fraternity and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits, and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance, and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

The occasion will long be remembered as one of great historic interest. There were present one President taking the oath of office, two ex-Presidents, and an ex-Vice President among the spectators, while but a few feet away there was lying in state the remains of the late Chief Magistrate.

After the reading was over, which occupied less than five minutes, all the persons present advanced and shook hands with the President, and immediately the party mingled in general conversation.

All persons soon retired except the President and Cabinet, whereupon the doors were closed and they proceeded to hold their formal consultation.

The most important matter personally to the Cabinet officers was attended to without delay, and after some preliminaries each handed his resignation to the President. President Arthur gave no intimation as to the course he intended to pursue.

There was some discussion relative to the funeral arrangements. The Cabinet agreed that it would be best for the President to remain at the capital and not expose himself to the dangers of travel while his life only stood between a lawful head of the Government and possible confusion. In deference to this opinion the President decided not to accompany the funeral party to Cleveland.

The question of most importance to the public was that of a special session of the Senate, it having already been announced in the President's address that no extra session of Congress would be called. The propriety of convening the Senate was admitted by all the Cabinet, but a single opinion on the subject being expressed. It was agreed that it was an urgent necessity to have a President of the Senate as soon as possible, in order that the country might not be left without an executive head in case of the death of the President of the United States.

The new President, shortly after his formal induction into office, issued a proclamation designating Monday, Sept. 26—the day set apart for the burial of the lamented Garfield—as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommending "all people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and to their reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate."

A Young Speculator.

A farmer asked a boy what he would work for him for, one year. The farmer was close at a bargain, and the boy knew it.

Says the boy, "I will work for you if you will give me one grain of corn for the first week, two grains for the second, four for the third, and doubling each week until the fifty weeks or year is out."

"Good," said the farmer.

The boy began work, and took one grain for the first week, two for the second, four for the third, eight for the fourth, sixteen for the fifth, thirty-two for the sixth.

"Hold on," said the farmer "you are taking too many."

"Not at all," said the boy, "I am but carrying out the contract."

The farmer began to figure how many grains the boy would take in fifty-two weeks, and to his astonishment he found out he would be antitled to 1,456,593,257,469,808 grains. He could never pay it, and agreed to give him fair wages if he would let him off from the contract.

The Camel and the Needle's Eye.

The passage from the New Testament, "It is easier for a camel," etc., has perplexed many good men, who have read it literally. In Oriental cities there are in the large gates small and very low apertures, called metaphorically "needles' eyes," just as we talk of windows on shipboard as "bull's eyes." These entrances are too narrow for a camel to pass through them in the ordinary manner, or even if loaded. When a loaded camel has to pass through one of these entrances, it kneels down, its load is removed and then it shuffles through on its knees. "Yesterday," writes Lady Duff Gordon from Cairo, "I saw a camel go through the eye of a needle, that is, the low arched door of an inclosure. He must kneel, and bow his head, to creep through; and thus the rich man must humble himself."

Practical Knowledge.

The world little imagines how largely it is indebted to the laborious researches of scientific medical men for many of the most important truths relative to human health, happiness and life. As population increases, and the value of food is enhanced, the knowledge which chemistry has elicited is becoming more and more valuable in a practical point of view.

Some kinds of food are more nutritious than others, and if it should be found that articles which are cheapest have most nutriment and give the highest ability to labor, then knowledge becomes money to the poor. Tables vary, but some of the general results are as follows: One pound of rice, prepared for the table, gives 88 per cent. of nutriment, and, consequently, a relatively proportional ability to labor, compared with other articles of food. A pound of beef, costing 15 cents, gives only 26 per cent. of nutriment. According to these estimates, therefore, rice, as an article of food, is 100 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. more valuable to the common laborer than roast beef, yet countless numbers of the poor in the large cities strain a point daily to purchase beef at 15 cents a pound, when they could get a pound of rice for one-third of the amount, the rice, too, having three times as much nutriment as the beef, making a practical difference of 600 per cent., aside from the fact that boiled rice is three times easier of digestion than roast beef, the rice being digested in about one hour, roast beef requiring three hours and a half. There is meaning, then, in the reputed fact that two-fifths of the human family live on rice. We compile, therefore, the following tables for preservation, as being practically and permanently useful. All the economist requires is to compare the price of a pound of food with the amount of nutriment which it affords:

Kind of Food.	Mode of Preparation.	Percentage of Nutriment.
Oils	raw	96
Peas	boiled	93
Barley	boiled	92
Corn bread	baked	91
Wheat bread	baked	90
Rice	boiled	88
Beans	boiled	87
Rye bread	baked	79
Oatmeal	porridge	74
Mutton	broiled	30
Plums	raw	29
Grapes	raw	27
Beef	roast	26
Poultry	roast	26
Pork	roast	24
Veal	fried	24
Venison	broiled	22
Codfish	boiled	21
Eggs	whipped	13
Apples	raw	10
Milk	raw	7
Turnips	boiled	4
Melons	raw	3
Cucumbers	raw	2

How Black's Hair Is Black.

Judge Jere Black has long worn a black wig. Having lately donned a new one, which looks still darker, and meeting Senator Bayard, of Delaware, the latter accosted him with, "Why Black, how young you look; you are not so gray as I am, and you must be twenty years older." "Humph," said the Judge, "good reason; your hair comes by descent, and I got mine by purchase."

WHEN the Emperor of Russia yawns, those about him look in awe upon the wonderful Czar-chasm which he displays.

"BALL this evening, dear?" inquired Desdemona of Othello, when she saw him loading up his old navy revolver. "No, not this evening, love, s'm' other evening," he replied, as he reached for the pillow and wedged it down her œsophagus.—*Shakespeare.*

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Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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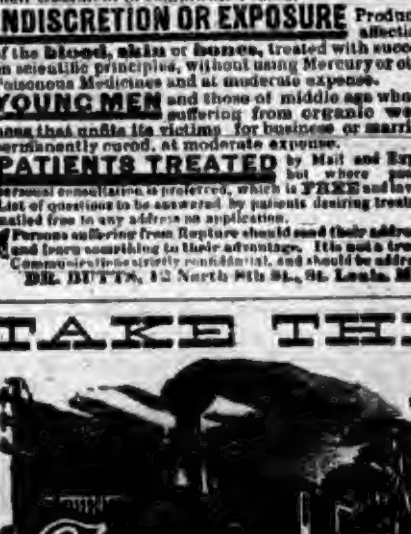

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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2,'79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas City
Peoria

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L. Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ills.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

A DISEASE which is
Universal Rem'dy
to which the human
more Universal than
no remedy has yet
has proven so univer
curing Fever and
FEVER TONIC.
atmosphere is filled
from great pools of
from the overflow dur
which, becoming stag
out malaria to so gre
that in order to pre
FEVER from gain
tem, it is necessary
used which will co
cases where the
the system, effect
there is nothing
TONIC. It is
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cases of
leaves the
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In small doses it will
act tendency to chills.
TONIC is now rem
tablished, thoroughly tes
found by experience to do
is claimed for it. In an
be found the experience
have used it to which we
Price One Dollar a Bot
sale by Druggists, every
IT if you have the sligh
SHAKE! IF IT WILL
MEYER BROS.
Prop's SAINT LOUIS,
FORT WAYNE,

Univers'l requires
and none of the ills
family are subject is
Fever & Ague, and
been discovered which
sally successful in
Ague as KRESS'
In many sections of country the
with malaria, arising
water left standing
ing last spring,
nant throw
at an extent
that CHILLS and
ing a hold on the sys.
that a remedy should be
unteract the evil, and in
disease has taken hold of
a cure. For this purpose
equal to KRESS' FEVER
the Best & Safest Remedy
wherever used has given per
ion. In its composition neith
Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercu
It will cure the most stubborn
AGUE in a very short time and
system strong and vigorous to re
LARIA. One bottle usually is
will be required, unless in aggrava
or where the patient is continually
malarial poison, in such cases,
tle may be required.
invariably counter
KRESS' FEVER
dy, but one long es
ted, and
all that
other column will
of parties who
ask your attention
tle, and is for
where. TRY
cest tendency to
CURE YOU!
& CO.,
KANSAS CITY
IND.

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It *combines the good points of all present and former makes*, and is *not* a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses *new and valuable* features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple.* Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEAP LANDS

on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

The Oriole.

BUSY PREPARATIONS, ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAMOUS GILMORE, MARINE AND OTHER BANDS. REMARKABLY BRILLIANT SPECTACLE PROMISED.

Every man, woman and child in Baltimore appears to be growing interested in the Oriole, and anxious to contribute something toward making it the most memorable success ever known in the country. That it will be, now passes without argument. The Oriole will be incomparably finer in every way than last year's celebration, and to the general public will have more interest in an hour than that had in a day. Not but what the Sesqui-Centennial was a perfect and an unparalleled success, but it was to a certain extent a local glorification of deep interest to Baltimoreans and of more or less attractiveness to strangers. On the other hand the Mardi Gras Pageant will possess remarkable attraction for all the guests as well as the citizens. Its features will be of a general character and the effects produced will be brilliant and dazzling in the extreme. There will be fully three miles of the most beautiful tableaux of majestic proportions and exquisite construction. The subjects portrayed will not be disclosed until the night of the pageant, lending a mystic character to it and increasing the interest. Those who have never witnessed a Mardi Gras can form no conception of its splendor and beauty. The novelty of having it under hundreds of electric lights will greatly enhance the effect and carry the beholder to the fullest realization of the most vivid imagination of the wonders of the Arabian Nights. The musical adjuncts to the pageant promise of themselves to be worth a journey to hear.

At the head of the pageant will be the famous Gilmore's band from New York in magnificent uniform and numbering sixty-five of the best musicians of the metropolis. The celebrated Marine band, of Washington, has also been engaged, as have all the Baltimore bands, and those of adjacent cities. In addition to take part in the Oriole pageant, Gilmore's band will give a grand open air concert on Wednesday afternoon, and play for the mask ball and Carnival in the evening. What, with the reception to the French visitors and the great military, fire and civic parade, Monday, the 10th; the Mardi Gras, Tuesday, the 11th; and the Carnival and other features on Wednesday, the 12; the Baltimore Oriole will certainly eclipse any similar celebration known in the United States. The B. & O. R. R. has not only made a rate of one half fare from all stations on its main line, divisions and branches, but is making extensive preparations to afford every accommodation for all who attend.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and his whole constitution be built up to a better working condition. 2w.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37 3w.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

WANTED,

AGENTS FOR THE

GOLDEN DAWN;

—OR,—

LIGHT on the GREAT FUTURE

in this life, through the dark valley, and in the life eternal, as seen in the best thoughts of leading authors and scholars, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Beecher, Talmage, Dr. Currio, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Cuyler, Geo. D. Prentice, Dean Stanley, Whittier, Longfellow and others. The subjects treated are Death, Immortality, Millenium and Second Advent, the Resurrection, the Punishment of the Wicked and the Reward of the Righteous. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. It contains the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, on subjects of the most profound interest to every one. Not gloomy, but brilliant. There is not a dull page in the book. It is absolutely without a rival. Everybody will read it. School teachers, Students, young men and ladies acting as agents for this book are making over $100 a month. Sells fast. One agent sold 71 first 15 days, another 46 in 8 days, another 11 in one day, another 15 and 5 bibles in 8 days, a lady sold 9 in 10 hours. Secure territory quick. Also agents wanted for the best Illustrated Revised New Testament, and for the finest Family Bibles ever sold by agents. Send for circulars.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 915 Arch St. Phila.
180 E. Adams St., Chicago

DRUNKENNESS!

OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keelley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

Agents Wanted TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK
PROFESSIONAL THIEVES | AND THE | Detectives

By Allan Pinkerton, the Greatest Living Detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SELLS AT SIGHT. Send for liberal terms to make money. STANDARD PUB. HOUSE St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co., Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

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OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN LANDRETH'S SEEDS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
SENT BY MAIL.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 5oam
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 27
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 48	12 46	8 28
Bankers	7 06	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 16	1 26	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 51	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 3 am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 18	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	7 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	06	5 20
Fremont	1 46	26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	73	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	38	7 35
Hanover	3 07	1	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	1 5 0	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	6 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	1 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 48, 5 00, 7 18, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 26 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 08 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. &C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m.; 200 p. m.; ar. 2 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 25 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r, Agen

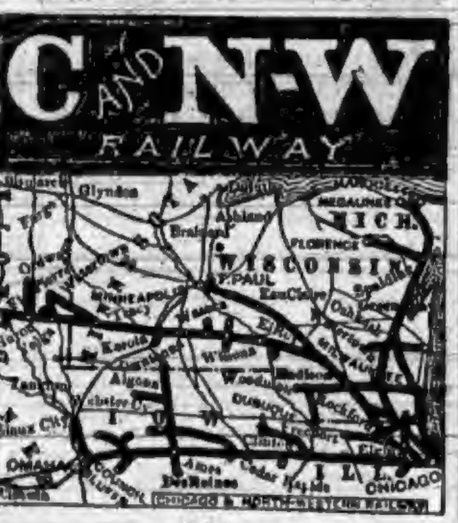

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equippe and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCross, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route. ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv. Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	10 00
11 52	6 57	......Bluffton......	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 55	8 05	......Hartford......	2 35	7 8
1 46	9 00	......Muncie......	1 45	6 8
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	......	......Cincinnati....	7 50	......
6 05	10 55	......Indianapolis....	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
CHICAGO lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 43
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 06
Desh'er	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 08	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 16	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
CHICAGO ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	6 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 43	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	5 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Nov. 7, 1880.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No 1 Fa. Ex	No 7 Pac. Ex	No 3 Ni't Ex	No. 5 Mail
Pittsburgh	12 15am	9 00am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	6 55	6 40pm	9 20	
Crestline Lv.	7 30	6 55	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 55pm	12 01am	2 55am	8 38
Chicago Ar.	7 20	6 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No 2 Fast Ex	No 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Ni't Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 30	12 40am	6 40	12 05pm
Mansfield	8 03	1 15	7 20	12 35
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15pm	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELER
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS.
GUITARS.
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

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Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

FURNITURE, &c.

John Koons & Son

Furniture!

Waterloo Ind.

For all kinds of furniture, picture frames and everything in that line go to Koons & Son, in the Abbey block. A full line of coffins and undertakers goods always on hand. We also have a fine new hearse. Feb. 17 '81.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

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IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb.	30c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb.	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound......30 &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York, yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	48c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 2
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	1

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Best Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches........7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	28c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cents on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

STOVES
MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY
DETROIT, CHICAGO & BUFFALO.
GARLAND
RANGES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—*In CONVENIENCE,*—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 6, 1881. Number 40.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. P. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

$1,000 Reward.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Holloway's Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

MEATS, ETC.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

Eloquent Tributes.

The following selections, taken at random from our exchanges, are worth preserving, not only for their literary merit, but as showing the universal sorrow over the untimely death of the president. Representing as these selections do, men of both political parties, they are all the more interesting, as showing the utter obliteration of all party lines in all that regards this sad affair. Any one not acquainted with the political bias of the papers credited, would never be able to tell the one from the other. The list could be greatly extended, but we have room for only these, and they were taken from those nearest at hand. We would gladly make the list include all our exchanges, but for the reason just stated. We omit the papers of this county, for we suppose our readers will most likely see these in the original papers:

Elected by the vote of the American people in a campaign of singular bitterness, his mildness, his firmness, his honesty of purpose quickly won the respect of those who were politically his opponents. What his career might have been is the subject of useless conjecture. We know, from the past, that it would have been like the path of the just, "Shining brighter, unto the perfect day." He is dead. But while the American language is spoken by men breathing the air of American freedom his name will be held in pleasant memory. Many things are greater than life; if any thing be greater than death it is the memory of a life sacrified for a great principle; and the corpse of the murdered president is wreathed with the crown of a civic martyr.—[Michigan City Dispatch.

The American people are bowed down with grief, while every heart is sad and tears dim the eyes of the multitude. It is not the first, though the saddest occasion of the kind in the history of our country. With the fortitude of a warrior, the dignity of a conqueror and the innocence of an infant he endured all, even unto the end. All past estrangements have been obliterated and partizan feelings fled like the morning dew from the sunshine, and the American people all, in a land where birth is nothing, mourn him as a king, a hero, a conqueror and a christian. —[Churubusco Herald.

Twice has the assassin filled our nation with grief. Twice the land of the free has been called upon to mourn for its chief magistrate by the assassin's bullet. A great calamity has befallen us, lamentable in its nature. The deed is in itself a terrible thing to contemplate. Fifty million people unite in condemning the murderer. Democrat and republican, with the same sincerity of feeling for our country's good, with the same deep-seated interest in the perpetuation of state and nation alike, unite in the hope that the reins of government have fallen in good hands; that with Heaven's help the present administration may prosper as never an administration prospered.—[Columbia City Post.

In no city in all this land has the news of President Garfield's death met with more unfeigned sorrow and regret than in Fort Wayne, a city boasting of a democratic majority of 1,500 and the county seat of the banner democratic county of the state. The News cannot let this opportunity pass without calling attention to the loyal spirit displayed by men of all shades of political belief in mourning over the death of the president of all the people—and not of a party or a faction. In this is the hope of our country. To day we have seen a solid democratic council in special session, presenting their deep regret at the death of a republican president. We have seen a democratic mayor, democratic courts, democratic commissioners and democratic lawyers mingling their sorrow with their republican neighbors and fellow-citizens at the death of a man whom they opposed at the polls. All honor, say we, to the democracy of Fort Wayne.—[Fort Wayne News.

Though less agitated than had the assasin's bullet been suddenly effective, the fifty millions of people who claimed him equally as their president are not less sorrowful. Affliction, though tempered by composure, is not less deep. On the second of July the merits of our president were weighed by many in scales of prejudice. After eighty days of dreadful distress, sympathy has come to be the only passion, and the heart-throbs of the whole nation are as one.—[Porter County Vidette.

The announcement of the death of President Garfield will no doubt be received with more unfeigned sorrow and sincere sympathy than was ever manifested on the demise of any other man in the history of the world.—[Goshen Democrat.

We have no heart to write a word about the tragic "taking off" of our loved president, James A. Garfield. We feel too sad over the result, and so much has been said that is better than any thing the editor of the Indianian could say, that we refrain from saying any thing more than that in our heart of hearts, we sincerely mourn the loss of one whose past life has been such a bright example to the struggling youth of this country, and whose future promised to make so brilliant a page in its history.—[Indianian.

In Albion, upon the receipt of the sad news, the court house and nearly all business houses and offices, and a large number of private dwellings, were draped in mourning, and for a half hour at noon the several church and court house bells were tolled. Democrats and republicans alike joined in these manifestations of sorrow, illustrating another saying of the dead president, that "the flowers that bloom over the garden walk of party politics are the sweetest and most fragrant that bloom in the gardens of this world."—]Albion New Era.

The announcement came late Monday night that "President Garfield is dead!" Nevertheless, the announcement has cast a deep gloom of sadness throughout the length and breadth of our land. The news flashed like lightning all over the country, and by sunrise yesterday morning the sad, solemn words were on the lips of every citizen, and sorrow depicted in his countenance. Bells were tolled in all the cities, towns and villages. Business houses and public buildings were draped in mourning and signs of heartfelt grief, were seen on every hand. —[Angola Herald.

James Abram Garfield, president of the United States, has at last succumbed to the fell destroyer, death, with, whom he had so tenaciously contended for about two thousand consecutive hours, a portion of which time the grim monster was so driven to the wall as to inspire the hope that the stricken president would eventually wear him out; but, alas! the most sanguine hopes of the millions were doomed to disappointment, and now a nation is bathed in tears as it never was before. In fact a world weeps as it never wept before. But in the language of our late beloved ruler who now lies dead, "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."—[Columbia City Commercial.

To-day there is a north, a south, an east and a west, but they are one and inseparable. The tolling of the bells is heard among the palmettos and the pines of the Carolinas, as well as on the prairies of Illinois or among the mountains of New England. In every city, town and hamlet in the land the emblems of mourning and sorrow are seen. Flags draped and hanging at half-mast flutter in the soft September breezes that blow over every state from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas. His untimely fate is mourned alike by the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, and his memory will be cherished by generations yet unborn.— Steuben Republican.

A mighty people mourn the great calamity. From Elberon to the remotest outposts of civilization there is grief. Prayers have been offered, and if they shall have the effect of subduing men's passions and of clothing all the people in their right mind, they will not have been unavailing. In the presence of the calamity, we can but repeat:

> "What shadows we are, and
> What shadows we pursue,"

and after paying fitting tributes to the memory of the dead, press forward to the fulfillment of our duties, the high importance of which death does not modify.—[Ligonier Banner.

"How are You, My old Friend?"

Asked a bright looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable; I'm billious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? that's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—[Long Branch News.

Obituary.

DIED.—September 24, 1881, at Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, at the residence of his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. J. U. and Mrs. Sarah S. Winslow, Col. John Nelson Sloane, aged eighty-five years, nine months and eighteen days.

And so has joined that innumerable throng, another of the patriots of the west, and one of those who have so largely contributed to its development.

Col. Sloane was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, Dec. 6th, 1795. At the age of twenty-one, inspired by that feeling of enterprise for which he was always conspicuous, he left his native county in June, 1816, on horseback for the then far off wilds of Ohio. After a tedious and not unadventurous journey, he arrived at Abbott's Corners, the then county seat of the old county of Huron, in the state of Ohio, in August, and at the time when the first session of court in that county was being held. Remaining there several weeks, he visited among other points, Bloomingville, at that time the most flourishing town in that section of the state. He also visited Ogontz, the site of the present city of Sandusky, then only an Indian village. The winter of 1816 he taught school in the village of New Haven, Huron county, Ohio, and the same year was induced to engage with Col. Hector Kilbourne in the building up of a town near Columbus, Ohio. In 1818 he was married at Lyme, then Strong's Ridge, Huron county, Ohio, to Cynthia Strong, who died at Waterloo in February, 1873. In 1821, Col. Sloane located at Sandusky, Ohio, where he resided until 1857. During his entire residence in Sandusky, with characteristic energy he always took a leading part in all public improvements. Liberal with his time and money, he entered actively into every movement tending to the advancement of the town, and much of its present prosperity is due to his efforts at this time. In the establishment and opening of the Columbus turnpike, which helped to make Sandusky at an early day an important point of of shipment, he was an efficient factor. In private enterprise he was untiring, and made many extensive, lasting, and for the time valuable improvements. He was largely interested in real estate, and in company with Messrs. Elutherus Cooke and Mason Converse, built the first brick business block in the city, and himself completed and occupied the first large stone residence. He was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, at which he accumulated for those days a fortune, and in this connection became interested in the lake commerce, being one of the few who foresaw the great importance this means of communication was to become, and foretold its great development. In 1831 he built and launched at Sandusky the, at that date, large two-masted vessel, "Platina," commanded and in part owned by Capt. T. C. McGee, who is still living—a prominent citizen of Sandusky. Col. Sloane contributed liberally to the building of the old Mad River railroad, an enterprise considered of great moment and national interest. At the ceremonies attending the commencement of said road, July 4th, 1833, at Sandusky, Col S. was marshal of the day.

Before leaving New York state, he had commenced the study of law, but his change of location caused a change in his plans, but in 1840 he completed his course and was admitted to the bar of Ohio, of which he proved himself a valuable member, and acquired considerable prominence. In 1839 he was elected mayor of Sandusky, and held the office three successive terms. He was also justice of the peace during at least part of that time. He was among those who labored efficiently for the setting off of Erie county from Huron, and the location of the county seat at Sandusky. He was one of the few members who organized Grace Church Parish at Sandusky, and was always a vestryman and warden of the same while a resident there, and for years has been a professor of religion. On coming to Waterloo and not finding his church home, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Waterloo, of which he was a devoted member. Three years since, it was his constant practice for many months to read the entire New Testament each week; also the Book of Psalms, which was bound with his copy. He discontinued this gradually on account of failing eye-sight and growing infirmities.

He was an honored member of the fraternity of Free Masons. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He was grand lecturer for the state of Ohio, and at one time was offered a large salary for those days, to travel and lecture. After leaving Sandusky, he accepted a position under the government, which he held for years, residing at Washington, D. C. Failing health and cataract forming on each eye, compelled him to resign. Soon after himself and wife removed to Waterloo, where they remained until their death.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters, if taken in time. 40-2w.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center, Ind.

TICKETS.—First-class emigrant and round-trip railroad tickets to all points east or west can be bought at low rates by calling upon the undersigned at Auburn Junction, or addressing,
J. J. MARTIN, Ag't. B. & O. R. R.
tf Auburn, Ind.

THE

GRAND OPENING

-OF-

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO'S.

-Immense Stock of-

BOX,
PARLOR,
COOKING and
HEATING STOVES

-FOR THE-

FALL OF 1881.

The Public are Cordially Invited to

Call and Look Through our Stock

The Assortment is

SIMPLY IMMENSE

And Prices

NEVER SO LOW.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS!

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED!

$5,000 WORTH of STOVES

Must be Sold in the

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

COME EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN!

Haul and Carry Away

STOVES,
KETTLES,
SPIDERS,
TINWARE, Etc.

-AT-

Almost Your Own Prices.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,
Auburn, Indiana.

FARM NOTES.

The roots of apple trees have been found to extend twenty-six feet or more.

An agreeable flavor in cattle food stimulates appetite and probably promotes digestion.

Short fine wool contains the largest proportion of fat. Pure wool hair contains about sixteen per cent. of nitrogen.

Such has been the recent damage to the British crops that the current wheat deficiency in the United Kingdom is estimated at 125,000,000 bushels.

The American wheat acreage is spreading in advance of the rate of increase in population, hence larger quantities will be available year by year for export.

Geese are easily kept; grass and water form their chief requirements. These, with a fair supply of corn, oats and boiled potatoes, make up their bill of fare.

It has been proved by experiments that if young turkeys be fed on soft food mixed with milk instead of water much superior and more tender meat will be produced.

The digestibility of fodder plants is largely determined by their age. All the constituents of a young plant are more digestible than in the same plant of greater age.

In the fattening of wethers to finish as shearlings, English breeders state that the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxford Downs, to 180 pounds, and the Southdown grades to 160 pounds, live weight.

The poison of a sting from bee, wasp or hornet may be almost instantly neutralized by the application of a little liquid ammonia, and it is said that the poison and sting may be forced out by pressing the barrel of a small key firmly for a minute over the wound. No pain or swelling will result.

The Dublin *Farmer* claims that a full feed of hay to horses, to follow concentrated food, is wasteful, and crowds the latter out of the stomach before proper digestion occurs. This authority claims that the hay should be fed first to avoid the above-mentioned trouble. A hearty drink of water upon a full stomach also operates to push its contents into the intestines before there is proper digestion.

Prof. Arnold states that the presence of the pure oxygen at a moderate temperature retards the souring of milk and has a beneficial effect upon the flavor and keeping of butter. In a free current of air oxygen consumes what is called "milk odor," but in confinement has a very deleterious effect. In the manufacture of cheese experiments had shown that warm air ripens the cheese more quickly than cold air, and produces a more intense odor.

Almost as much care is taken to dry hay in Norway as fish; for the weather has its vicissitudes, and the winter is long and wearisome to man and beast. Hay is hung up to dry. Stakes are set about three feet high, and pins inserted, upon which slender poles are laid. The poles are so arranged that when grass is placed upon them they shed rain. The sun and wind soon do the making, aided by stalwart females, employed in turning and handling the hay.

An Iowa farmer gives his method for raising potatoes as follows: "Plant them in good rich soil, close to the house or barnyard where the chickens run, the more chickens the better; hoe them as soon as they are out of the ground, then plow them at least once a week till they are in bloom. The chickens will keep the bugs off if the latter are not too numerous. If there are more bugs than the chickens can consume knock them off the vines just before the plow and plow them under every day till they disappear. In this way I have raised plenty, while my neighbor's crops were all destroyed."

The value of a bulky food, as hay or straw, is far greater when given to a ruminant animal than when consumed by a horse or pig. Concentrated, easily digested foods, as grain and oilcake, have clearly a value above their composition when added to a poor and bulky food, as straw chaff, or to a watery food like turnips, because they are the means of raising the diet to a point at which the animal will thrive. On the other hand, roots and green fodder, even when watery and poor in composition, may have a considerable effect when added in moderate proportion to dry food.

In parts of Norway and Sweden, where during the summer there is almost continuous daylight, crops of barley are grown with only from six to eight weeks intervening from seed-time to harvest. After acclimatization many garden flowers increase in size and depth of color, there is a prevailing tinge of red in the plants of the fields, the aroma of fruits is increased and their color well developed, but they are deficient in sweetness. The development of essential oils in certain plants is greater than in the same plants grown in other latitudes. It is an established fact that light bears the same relation to aroma as heat does to sweetness.

A practical gardener makes the following important statement: "Last year as a test of a frequent practice among growers of melons and squashes, I pinched the ends of the long main shoots of the melons, squashes and cucumbers, and left some to run at their own will. One squash plant sent out a single stem reaching more than forty feet, but did not bear any fruit. Another plant was pinched until it formed a compact mass of intermingling side shoots and main branches eight feet square, and it bore sixteen squashes. The present year a musk-melon plant thus pinched in covers the space allotted to it, and it has set twenty-three specimens of fruit, the most of which have been pinched off. The pinching causes many lateral branches, which latter produce the female or fertile blossoms, while the main vines produce only the male blossoms. The difference in favor of the yield of an acre of melons treated by this pinching process may easily amount to 100 barrels."

Overworked Farmers.—We once heard a good farmer say that when he got behind with his work so that it seemed as though he could not catch up again, he made it a practice to leave everything for a couple of days and take a recreation. When he returned again, he said, work seemed less perplexing, and it progressed seemingly much faster than before. The plan would perhaps seem ridiculous to many, and certain to occasion loss if not entire failure, yet from experience we are inclined to credit the plan with favor. What is true of farmers in respect to overwork is also true of persons in other fields of labor. Nearly all of us remember with what renewed energy and strength we began our work on Monday morning after our Sabbath's rest, which proves the value of needed recreation. We would advise farmers who can possibly do so to devote a day or two to recreation of some sort before beginning the heavy work of spring, summer and fall. Take a jaunt to some relative's or friend's in another locality, or make a short tour of observation to some large city, or some thriving farming district and thereby learn some valuable lessons and experiences.—*Elmira Free Press.*

The Farm Kitchen.—The farm kitchen should be the pivotal part of the house. The farmer desiring a convenient dwelling should first plan out the kitchen and then add the rest of the house to it. It should be roomy; the ceiling should be high; the windows long and narrow rather than short and broad, because the high window is the best ventilator and will furnish an escape for the heated air and the odors from the cooking stove or range, while the narrow window admits sufficient light without letting in the glaring sunshine too plentifully. Outside, the windows should be shaded with blinds. The kitchen should be on the northeast corner of the house—the coolest part—which is convenient in the summer and unobjectionable in the winter, because it is easy to warm a room so exposed in the winter, while it is impossible to make a room cool in summer that is exposed to the noonday sun and has a fire in it. The kitchen, too, should be protected by a summer attachment in which the cooking and washing may be done. The windows of this place may be taken out in summer and closed only by blinds, and in the winter this room will serve as a storage room for fuel and for protecting the kitchen from the storms and blasts and drifting snows. The pump may also be put in this outer room. The kitchen windows and doors should be protected by screens of mosquito netting to keep out the flies and yet admit the air. A broad porch over the east side of the kitchen will be a further protection against the sun up to noon, and if the kitchen is recessed or thrown back a few feet from the rest of the house the main entrance may be placed here, leaving a small vestibule in which the front kitchen doorway opens. Or this might be made the rear door of a broad hall or passage through the house. But at this time it is not our object to discuss the farm-house at further length than in reference to the kitchen, which at this season is of more than ordinary interest to the farm housewife.—*H. Stewart in New York Times.*

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

[From the Detroit Free Press Household.]

Corn Bread.—One pint of buttermilk, two eggs, one pint of Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a little salt and two teaspoonfuls soda.

Indian Loaf.—One pint corn meal, one pint flour, one pint buttermilk, one tea cup molasses, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful salt; bake slowly just two hours.

Yeast.—Six or eight good sized potatoes, grated or boiled; one-half cup sugar; one-half cup salt; handful of hops steeped; cup of seed yeast, and two quarts of boiling water.

Graham Crackers.—One-half cup butter; one-half cup sugar; four eggs; one cup of the white flour; one-quarter teaspoonful soda; enough Graham flour to roll out. These are very nice to eat with berries.

Corn Bread, No. 2.—Two eggs well beaten, one cup sugar, half cup butter, one cup sweet milk, half cup wheat flour, one and a half cups corn meal, two teaspoonfuls of any good baking powder.

Cream of Tartar Drink.—Two spoonfuls of cream of tartar, the grated rind of a lemon, half a cup of loaf sugar and one pint of boiling water. This is a good summer drink for invalids, and is cleansing to the blood.

Coffee Cake.—Bake two sponge cakes and let them cool. Take two and a half cups of milk, one egg, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two cups of flour; boil until it thickens; flavor with very strong coffee; place between the cakes, and frost the top.

Everton Taffy.—Three pounds of best brown sugar, boil with one and one-half pints of water until the candy hardens in cold water. Then add one-half pound of fresh butter, which softens the candy; boil candy again until it hardens, flavor with lemon and pour on trays.

Honey Cake.—One quart strained honey, half pint soda, half pint melted butter, one teaspoonful sugar dissolved in half cup warm water, half nutmeg and teaspoonful ginger. Mix these ingredients and then work in flour to roll. Cut in thin cakes and bake on buttered tins in a quick oven.

Whipped Cream Sauce.—Mix a plateful of whipped cream (flavored with vanilla,) the beaten whites of two eggs and pulverized sugar to taste, all together; pile a bank of this mixture in the center of a platter and form a circle of little fruit puddings (steamed in cups) around it, or it is nice for corn starch, blanc manges, etc.

Lemon Snow Jelly.—Dissolve one box of Cox's gelatine in nearly a quart of boiling water, then add the juice of five lemons and enough of sugar to sweeten to taste; strain and set aside until nearly cool. Beat the whites of five eggs and whip into the jelly; turn into a dish and let it set until cold. After it becomes solid decorate with pieces of red jelly.

Marble Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three and a half cups of flour, three eggs, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. *Dark Part*—Take two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one of cinnamon and one of nutmeg. Put this in a teacup of the above mixture, and then pour the white and dark into the pan in alternate layers.

Sago Pudding.—One quart rich, sweet milk, four tablespoonfuls of sago, four eggs, one cup sugar, and flavoring; soak sago over night in water; then beat yolks of eggs, sugar and sago together; add milk and flavoring; set a basin in the steamer, pour in the mixture and steam one hour; beat whites with one tablespoonful of sugar to a stiff froth; spread over pudding and brown in oven five minutes; stir while steaming or the sago will settle to the bottom.

The Nocturnal Cow.

Tears, mad tears, and heated words, follow in her wake. Sorrow and a deep-settled melancholy come down upon the faces of the female members of the household when they arise and, as is their wont, go forth to look upon the beauties of nature, and find that its fairest feature have been despoiled. There is nothing peculiar about the nocturnal cow. She is like her sisters in mind and habits. She appears to have a good countenance, a kind eye, and an easy conscience, but in reality she is as sly as a fox, and in the after part of the night she is as restless and sleepless as the principle of evil itself. She is no country Susan. She lives in town and harbors upon the outskirts, but always remains in easy access to gates, for which she manifests remarkable familiarity. She is a brute of a cultivated eye and a refined stomach. She selects the yards where the grass is green, the flowers are blooming, and the gardens are in a fine state of cultivation. She sweetly sleeps in the forepart of the night. Then in the small still hours of the morning she gets up and "meanders" forth. She is never in a hurry, and the passer-by would never mistrust that she was bent on any mission of destruction. She travels slowly but never misses any place. She goes all around before daylight, and will occasionally find time to lie down in yards for a nap. She never wastes any time in looking up weak places in yard fences. She is a sagacious animal, and makes directly for the front gate. She goes as unerringly to it as a boy does to a watermelon patch. It makes no difference about the kind of latch on the gate. She has a combination arrangement, furnished her by nature, which will open the most complicated gate-fastener devised. When she enters the yard, she slips around to the garden, tangles herself up in the tomato bed, walks down the bean row, bites off the promising cabbage heads, and makes a promiscuous tread over all parts of the vegetable plat. She returns to the front yards and delight herself with the flowers. She has a taste for the beautiful, and consumes whatever is most idolized by the family. Having completed her work of havoc with the useful and the beautiful, she slowly retires, resolved to come again. The morning dawns and the mothers come forth to get breakfast. When it is ready, the daughters arrive on the scene. By this time the "old man," if he has not too much rheumatism aboard, has found out that the "cow has been in the yard." She has left traces behind, but she has silently fled and joined the lowing herds in remote parts of the city, and is there chewing her cud and breathing forth the perfume of flowers and garden sass. There is nothing left for the family to do but to mourn and get mad.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

Losses in the Slavery War.

From the official reports of the War Department the following facts are taken: 1. The aggregate of troops furnished for all periods of service—from three months to three years' time—was 2,859,132; reduced to a uniform three years' standard, the whole number of troops amounted to 2,320,272. The number killed in battle, according to the report of the Provost Marshal General in 1866, was 61,362. The number of those who died of wounds was 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total died, 279,376; total deserted, 199,105. The Adjutant General of the rebel army, in a statement made since the close of the war, estimated that the entire available rebel force capable of active service at 600,000; of this number not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time, and the rebel States had never in the field at once more than 200,000 men. This is the statement made by Carter. The number of rebel soldiers who died of wounds or disease, was 133,821, a statement which in the nature of the case is but partial; and the deserters numbered 104,428, also a partial statement. The great struggle between General Grant and General Lee in the Wilderness was attended by immense losses to the Union forces and to the rebels. For the particulars of this sanguinary conflict the best histories should be consulted, as figures give but an imperfect idea of the contest, and the losses inflicted.

Deadly Dust.

Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, believes that the dust of our cities is a serious source of disease. "When we reflect," he says, "that this is the dried and pulverized dirt and filth of our streets, derived from all kinds of refuse matter, the dangerous qualities may be suspected, if they are not clearly obvious. Conveyed by the winds, it is diffused everywhere, and settles upon and adheres to everything. We inhale it, drink it and eat it with our food. A speck of mud on our bread excites disgust, but who minds the same thing when it is nothing but a little dust? If our food just brought from the market or provision store is examined with a microscope, it is found to teem with particles of dust, consisting of fine sand, bits of hay, straw, filaments of cotton from old paper and rags, wood fiber, hair and scurf scales of man and beast, starch grains, spores, etc. Recent investigations render it probable that dust contains the germs of decomposition, gangrene and contagious diseases."

Stinking Pride.

Some of the upstarts of to-day can not carry a package. The late Chief-Justice Marshall, the first biographer of Washington, was once in market in Washington, when an insurance agent, with a waxed mustache, was pricing a turkey.

"I'd buy it," he said, "but I've no way of carrying it home."

"How much will you give?" said the Chief-Justice.

"Twenty-five cents," was the reply.

"Give me an order to your wife, then, for the money," replied the Chief-Justice, whom the agent did not know. The man holding the highest position in the United States carried home the turkey and got the twenty-five cents from the agent's wife, who knew the Chief-Justice, and was horrified at the lesson her airy husband had received.

Rube Hoffenstein's Horse.

"New Orleans will be a great blace, Misder Hoffenstein," said Herman, "van de railroads vill be running here from the Vest and oder parts uf de gountry, von't it?"

"Herman, don't dalk to me aboud de railroads," replied Hoffenstein, "it makes me dink uf de vay I haf been swindled by dem. Vonce I dinks it vould be nice to haf a horse to drive mit a buggy, und a man dells me dot he vill tell me von, and ve made a drade. Vat you dink, Herman, I gif for de horse?"

"I don't know, Misder Hoffenstein."

"Vell, den I vill tell you. I got him cheap. I gif dree dollars and a viddle. Afder I got de horse I finds dot he haf de vorms, und don't can do nothing but bang his under lip down, und sleep all de day. Vile I vas trying to get the horse vell, de railroad cars come along und kill him. I makes oud my glaim against de railroad people, und I dells dem dot dey haf killed my buggy horse und dot he vas vert a hundred dollars. Von uf de railroad men dell me dot he vill envesdigate de matter, und to come back de next veek. Ven I goes back I says: 'I haf come around to get de money for my horse vat you kill mit de car.' Vot you dink, Herman, de man says? 'Ve don't pay you noding. Ve haf shust found oud dat de killing uf your horse vas not an accident. He vanted to commit suicide und got on de drack und vaited for de drain to run over him. De law says you don't can get damages from a railroad under dese circumsdances; derefore, my dear sir, your claim vas vort noting.' My gr-r-acious, Herman, dink how I vas swindled by de railroad, de infernal monopoly; but I got even mit dem anyvay. I heard a man say dot a railroad drain vould get sgared und stop if dey saw a red light at night, und I dinks ofer vot he says. Vell, my house vas near vere de railroad vas, and a blind mule vat don't belong to no von vas loafing around. Afder a vile I dinks uf something, und I gets a red lamp von night und ties it mit de mule's neck, und dook him vere de railroad runs. I leaves him dere. My gr-r-acious, Herman, all dot night de drains vos vistling und sdopping und putting de brakes on, und de gonductor he swear at eferyding vile he smashes de lamp und makes de mule go vay. Efery night for a gouple uf veeks I ties a red lamp mit de mule's neck, und sends him up de railroad drack. Ven he hears de vistle, und de drain sdops he knows he vill get beat mit sdicks if he sdays dere, und he runs avay. Dot mule afder avile learned his pisness und he vould go ond und sdop efery drain vat run on de road."—*Joe. C. Aby.*

How Forest Fires Start.

Investigations made in Canada and Michigan show that the destructive forest fires generally start and spread in the branches and foliage of trees that are left on the ground by the lumbermen. The resinous boughs of the pine, hemlock, spruce and fir will, when dry, kindle with the touch of a spark, and produce a heat so intense as to give a fire great headway. It will then dry the wood in living trees to such an extent that they will burn readily. After a forest fire has been raging for considerable time it heats the air that moves before it, so that it prepares the trees through which it passes to feed the advancing flames. A fire once under headway will generally continue in its course till an extensive clearing or a body of water is reached.

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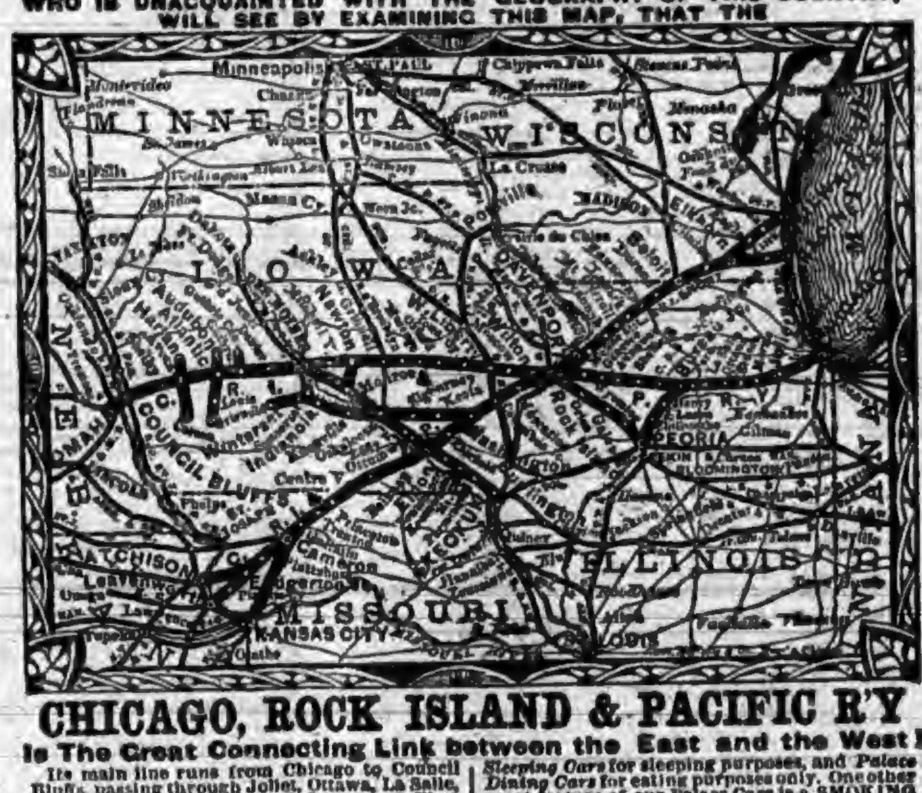

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A LONE MAN AND WOMAN.

The Late President and His Noble Wife—Their Reverence for the Homely, Old-Fashioned Virtues.

In reflecting upon the death of the late President Garfield, says the Chicago *Tribune*, there is one thought that comes uppermost in the mind, and it takes the form of the question, What compensation is there in this great bereavement?—a bereavement so overwhelming, so far-reaching in its sad influences that every man feels not only that the country has lost its Chief Magistrate when it most needed him, but that the loss is a personal one. It is as if death had entered into each home.

Though we may not hope to fathom the purpose of Jehovah in this mysterious visitation, it is clearly within human possibility to recognize some of its compensations, and among them stands out conspicuously the personal character of the President and his devoted helpmate, and the influence for good which such lofty lights of manhood and womanhood must have upon the American people. Gen. Garfield served the country patriotically upon the battlefield and in her legislative halls, but he left no richer legacy to it than his elevated manhood, his spotless character, his devotion to his home, which was to him the most sacred spot on earth, his reverence for the homely, old-fashioned virtues, his filial tenderness for his mother, his chivalrous devotion to his wife, who to him was the one woman above all women, his companionship with his children, his genial and open-hearted comradeship with men. In these latter days these qualities are fast going out of fashion. It has come to be deemed out of style to honor an old-fashioned mother with the place of honor and reverence. It has come to be out of style for men to hold their wives as above other women and show them chivalrous attention. It has come to be out of style to make the home the dearest, happiest and sweetest place on earth and to carry its homely influences into every station. It was time, therefore, that the old-fashioned virtues should be asserted, and what better medium for their exhibition or for their example than in the person of the Chief Magistrate of the American people. The home is the safeguard of American liberty, and when Gen. Garfield took to Washington all the influences of his Mentor home, and placed them, like a light upon a hill, where they could be seen of every one, liberty needed no other assurance that she was safe in his hands.

Mrs. Garfield goes back without her companion to her quiet country home, which she was so reluctant to leave, a sorrowing woman, sanctified by grief, to bear her burden alone, though the sympathy of thousands of loving hearts will go with her to that quiet retreat from the world. Grateful as this sympathy must be, it can make no compensation for the severance of so close a companionship. Time may temper the loss and God's blessing may enrich her life, but the home which they made together, which they loved so dearly, which was so beautiful and attractive in its simplicity by reason of the love which blessed it, can never again be the home it used to be, for the master has gone, and to her who held him dear as above all other men there remain only associations and memories. Called from this home to take the position of the first lady of the land, this quiet, plain and unpretentious little woman filled it with all the grace and dignity of a Queen, and was not ashamed to bring to it all the old-fashioned virtues of the Mentor home. Home was still the dearest spot to her; nor were its simplicity, its love or any of its precious influences clouded by her brilliant surroundings. There was no ambition so potent with her as loyalty to her husband. There was no duty so pressing as devotion to her children. There was no purpose so near to her as the determination to show American women that home was the dearest spot. She stood by her husband's side, his peer in loftiness of character, in scholarship, in personal dignity, in mental and moral worth, in all these old-fashioned virtues now so much out of style. From the day she entered the White House she was devoted to sorrow. Smitten down and brought to the door of death, her husband knew no duty so pressing as devotion to his companion, and when he was smitten down by the assassin's bullet she returned that devotion, not only with love and tenderness, but with a patience, and courage, and heroism that never ceased until he had closed his eyes in their last sleep. Her work is now done, like his. He has been called to a higher sphere; she remains here for a time to go on with the burden of life, then to rejoin him. Is there nothing in her example that commends it to American women? Is there nothing in his example that commends it to American men? Is there nothing in the example of this manly and womanly pair, devoted to each other, clinging to home as the best place on earth, not ashamed of its homely virtues, and, better than all else, God-loving and God-fearing, that commends them to the entire people as the noblest types of American manhood and womanhood this country has yet produced? In these days of public and private immorality, when literature and art are suborned in the interests of social impurity under the guise of social æstheticism; when social crimes are condoned; when the stage can give us nothing that is not based on marital infidelity and mistresses usurp the places of wives; when it has become the fashion to sniff at virtue and make sport of family affection; when loyalty to woman is sneered at and loyalty to God is not scientific, it was time that an example of the beneficence of love, and the sanctity of home, and the quiet power of honesty, virtue, and manly and womanly dignity should be shown to the whole people. How resplendently it shines in the midst of the fripperies, frivolities, sensualities, and all the twaddle and sham of life is shown by the instinctive turning of the American people with personal pride and love to James and Lucretia Garfield, the big-hearted, honest-souled, loving man, the sweet, refined, warm-hearted, loving farmer's daughter, at whose feet Kings and Queens have personally come and laid their tributes of sympathy. The man is dead, but he has left his manliness as a legacy to the American people, and this is one compensation for their great loss.

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Such folly pays."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.—*Free Press.*

A BOER MARKSMAN.

Shouldering the Rifle and Showing How Majuba Hill Was Won and Bottles Smashed.

[Buffalo River Correspondence London Morning Post.]

I had a long conversation with a very intelligent specimen of a Boer, who forms in Newcastle one of the guard that accompanies the Boer leaders attending on the Commission. He spent the afternoon in my camp, and gave me a rehearsal of the different modes of fighting among the Boers. First of all he began trying his hand by shooting at bottles, distant 100 yards, with a fifteen Winchester repeater which I lent him for the purpose. With this weapon, however, he failed to accomplish any decided success, the bullets falling close all round, but the bottles remained untouched.

"I cannot shoot with your rifle," he observed, "but give me a Martini-Henry and I will pick off two bottles at 200 yards." I sent up to the camp for a Martini-Henry carbine, which the Boer laid hold of with a great deal more apparent confidence, and the first two shots verified his boast, for the bottles were immediately shivered to atoms. He next proceeded to show me the Boer mode of shooting from behind rocks and stones. "The great mistake your soldiers made," he observed, "was to aim over the stone at the enemy, but we always fire round the corner." Throwing himself flat on the ground, he proceeded to put this remark into practice, and dragging himself lithely along, peered cautiously round the right-hand corner of a low stone that only just concealed his form from sight of the supposed enemy. Removing his hat, he raised it slowly aloft on the top of his ramrod and maneuvred it so as to cause it to have the appearance of a man's head cautiously taking note of the enemy. At this hat an English soldier is supposed to have taken a pot shot, when the Boer suddenly let it fall, and, bringing his body round the corner, took steady aim and fired at a black bottle some 150 yards distant, which in another moment was smashed to atoms.

Another method of shooting on horseback he showed me in a brilliant and effective manner. Mounting his horse and uttering a loud cry, he sent it galloping up a hill as hard as it could go. Suddenly, without a word of warning, the left foot was pressed to the stirrup, the right leg thrown backward over the saddle, the man was on his feet, and the horse stopped instantaneously and as if spell-bound. Standing erect, the Boer aimed cooly at a distant bottle and knocked it over, then springing into the saddle he executed the same maneuvre in two opposite directions with signal and unerring aim and effect. This man was one of 180 who first stormed and took the Majuba Heights. He says that Joubert's only words were: "Fellows, take that hill!" and they hastened to obey. The reason why so few men advanced to the attack was because Joubert anticipated and made sure that the English would endeavor simultaneously to take the Nek, as well as surprise them on their left, and he retained men to defend the positions mentioned. Finding, however, his fears were groundless, he dispatched fresh men to the assistance of their comrades, but by the time they arrived the Majuba Hill had been taken. The Ninety-second, he informed me, were the first they encountered, and this regiment fought stoutly, but were driven back on to the plateau toward the Fifty-eigth. Both bravely defended the position until Colley fell, when panic, he affirms, seized our men. The whole scene was, however, so enveloped in smoke that he could make no accurate note of anything, and confusion prevailed everywhere. Sir George Colley he declares to have been shot while in the act of tying a white handkerchief to a ramrod. The Boers did not know at the time that this personage was Sir George. This is one of the few Boer versions of the Majuba fight that I have heard from men who actually took part in the first advance to storm the plateau. Each tale tallies with the other, and I am inclined to think it truthfully told.

THE Louisville *Commercial* cites the case of Capt. Chas. N. Corri, of that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, after suffering for years with rheumatism.—*York (Neb.) Republican.*

Stuffing Her Dog.

Mrs. Carlyle had a little pet lap-dog, named Nero, of which she was very fond. Carlyle used to take Nero out with him for a run every night when he went for his 11 o'clock walk, and I often noticed, when I have walked with him, how carefully he looked after his little charge, occasionally whistling to him, (not exactly with his lips, but with a small pocket-whistle,) least he should run astray or otherwise come to grief. This little dog at last grew old and asthmatic, until it was a misery to look at his sufferings; until, in short, like many another little pet, he had to be kindly and painlessly put out of his little troubles. This was a great grief to Mrs. Carlyle, who never could quite reconcile herself to the clear necessity. She was telling her grief to a lady friend, who, I believe, had not been very long married, when her friend, trying to say something to comfort her, suggested, "Why not have him stuffed?" "Stuffed!" said Mrs. Carlyle, with a flash of indignation, "would you stuff your baby?" She was also very tender-hearted with her pets, and especially with her servants, whom she tried in every way to attach to her, sometimes, but not always, with perfect success.—*London Quarterly Review.*

The Effect of Indulgence

in strong drink can be removed from the system by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THE White House has had no general overhauling since it was rebuilt in 1815, after it had been destroyed by fire by the British troops, on the occasion of their raid upon Washington in the war of 1812.

Shall and Will.

In the South, as in Scotland and Ireland, *shall* and *will* are constantly misused. The West has caught the infection from the South. The correct usage is to employ *shall* in the first person and *will* in the second and third persons where mere intention or purpose is conveyed. The reverse is true where a much stronger determination is meant, such as a threat. The threadbare story of the Frenchman who cried, "I will drown; nobody shall help me," is the best possible illustration of the perversion to which we have referred. In old times the East was free from this fault. Yankee children were so well drilled as to be incapable of falling into error, but the corruption is extending over there. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thus bewails the growing degeneracy:

I have been a teacher of many children and young people of Boston. If I told their names they would be recognized at once as good representatives of the city's young. I can not recall one of them who was uniformly correct in using *shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*. Their sense for realizing the distinction seemed to be numb. They could not be taught it. Whether this is because our children get so much of their habit of talk from un-English hirelings, I can not say. But the sad fact remains. English in Boston has got the dry rot.

We hope we shall see a reform which will drive the innovation out of good society.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat.*

Gone to See Papa.

If he who wrote "We are Seven" were alive and should happen to see this pathetic incident, told in the Detroit *Free Press*, what a touching ballad he would write!

I was walking down one of Detroit's beautiful avenues on a lovely afternoon. In front of an ivy-wreathed doorway sat an old lady knitting.

A sunny-haired little girl ran through the hall and down the steps into the street carrying her doll. Her curls had fallen over her eyes, and she stumbled and fell.

I had her in my arms in an instant. The smile that wreathed her pretty dimples and snow-white teeth told me that she was neither hurt nor frightened.

"What is your name, little one?"

"Ain't dot any."

"Haven't any name? Is that aunty on the porch?"

"No, 'at's dan'ma."

"Well, what does grandma call you?"

"S'e talls me Puss, but s'e talls 'e tat puss, too."

"But what does mamma call you?"

"S'e doesn't tall me nuffin—s'e done 'ay off."

"Done away off where?"

"To see papa, up dere."

And she pointed to the sky rosy with the sunset's glow.

"When did mamma go?"

"'E snow was on 'e dround, and s'e went in a sleigh wivout any bells on 'e horses, an' damma c'ied."

I am not ashamed to own that tears filled my eyes as I kissed the child and turned away, for I, too, had my graves in childhood.

AN Indianapolis exchange mentions that St. Jacobs Oil cured Mr. J. H. Mattern, a letter-carrier of that city, of a severe sprain contracted in the war.—*Detroit (Mich.) Western Home Journal.*

TO MAKE a strong paste that will not sour: Four parts by weight of glue are allowed to soften in fifteen parts of cold water for some hours, and then moderately heated till the solution becomes quite clear; sixty-five parts of boiling water are now added with stirring. In another vessel thirty parts of starch paste are stirred up with twenty parts of cold water, so that a thin, milky fluid without lumps is obtained. Into this the boiling glue solution is poured with constant stirring, and the whole is kept at the boiling temperature. After cooling, ten drops of carbolic acid are added to the paste. The paste must be preserved in closed bottles to prevent evaporation of the water, and will in this way keep good for years.

FROM the Wilmington (Del.) *Republican:* Mr. J. M. Scott, corner Third and Madison streets, had a remarkably fine horse cured of the scratches by St. Jacobs Oil.

"For Your Brother's Sake."

A good story is told by the Providence *Journal* of a gentleman's mistake while on the way to the inauguration at Washington, in March, 1881. Between New York and Philadelphia he took a seat beside a portly gentleman, and conversation began.

Politics were mentioned, and the Rhode Islander said he was a Republican, and thought last fall that it would not be well for the country to have a change, but that he had a brother who was a Democrat.

Soon the train stopped at a station, and the Rhode Islander stepped to the platform and met an acquaintance, who, after a little space, remarked:

"Gen. Hancock is on this train, and, as I am acquainted with him, perhaps you would like an introduction."

Of course he would; so they entered the car, and approached the portly gentleman just left; the Rhode Islander was introduced to the General. With a twinkle of the eye, Gen. Hancock said:

"I will shake hands with you for your brother's sake."

KIDNEY-WORT cures piles. It has a soothing and healing action that is very potent.

"Gentleman" and "Lady."

Socially the term "gentleman" has become almost vulgar. It is certainly less employed by gentlemen than by inferior persons. The one speaks of "a man I know," the other of "a gentleman I know." In the one case the gentleman is taken for granted, in the other it seems to need specification. Again, as regards the term "lady." It is quite in accordance with the usages of society to speak of your acquaintance the Duchess as "a very nice person." People who would say "a very nice lady" are not generally of a social class which has much to do with Duchesses; and if you speak of one of these as a "person" you will soon be made to feel your mistake.—*All the Year Round.*

THE most stubborn cases of female weakness yield when the patient takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Give the Boys a Chance.

Don't keep the boys in bondage because they are not twenty-one years old. Give them a trial. Let them have a chance to struggle with the affairs of the world, if nothing more than to send them to town with a small load of wood or wheat. Let them buy and sell in various ways, then when they are twenty-one it will come natural to them to do business.

I have known professing Christians to raise children and not one of the children would care a fig for Christianity. Why? Because we are not all of Israel that are in Israel. Sometimes children grow up without knowing the ten commandments, neither can they repeat the Lord's prayer.

I have never yet seen the gambler who had confidence enough in his profession to teach it to his children, and so it is with some people, they have not faith enough in their religion to teach it to their children.

Teach them to love good associates. Love commences at home. I never saw a man who would abuse his mother, but would abuse his wife also, if he were lucky to get one; and so it is with a young woman. I like to see those who respect and obey their parents. I believe this is one of the highest commandments, and one of the first to be obeyed.—*Correspondence Household.*

Humor and Happiness.

All pure, sweet laughter is a sign of happiness, and happy people are much more apt to be virtuous than the unhappy. Be good and you will be happy is hardly a more valid saying than be happy and you will be good. In the matter of thought and character, it has many times been observed by the most careful students of the mind that the lack of humor involves a very serious intellectual defect, a lack of nice discrimination.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

ANY person having a bald head and failing to see the benefit to be derived from the great petroleum hair renewer, Carboline, as now improved and perfected, in the face of the vast number of testimonials from our very best citizens, is surely going it blind.

CHILLS, Dumb Ague and Malarial Fever never fail to yield unto a permanent cure under the absorption treatment of the HOLMAN PAD CO.'S REMEDIES.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Dr BULL'S
COUGH
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DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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1,000 EDITORS—Either sex—wanted. "A good job the year round." RURAL PRESS, 161 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES A. GARFIELD

An elegant lithograph engraving of President Garfield in black and tint for 25 cents; also a Single-shaded lithograph engraving for 15 cents. These pictures are from the latest photograph of the President and are the finest pictures to be had. Mailed on a roller to any address, post free, on receipt of price. Size of picture, 19x24. C. A. BOOTH, P. O. Box 102, Milwaukee, Wis.
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The great Library of Universal Knowledge [illegible]

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A GRAND STEEPLE CHASE.

As if there were not sufficient excitement at the usual horse-race, these meetings on the turf nearly always close with a grand steeple chase. This kind of race combines all the excitement of the regular race, with the super-added element of danger which seems to give further zest to the sport. Horses, and good ones at that, often receive severe injuries, which render them practically useless for long periods. At least this was the state of affairs until owners and breeders of fine stock began to freely use ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy for man and beast. This invaluable article to horsemen has so grown into favor on account of its phenomenal efficacy in diseases of domestic animals, especially the horse, that it would be difficult indeed to discover a horsemen unacquainted with its magical potency. The Philadelphia

Easy Hour, in a recent issue says: "But one of the most important developements concerning ST. JACOBS OIL is the discovery that it has properties which are beneficial to the animal as well as to the human species. It has, of late, been in active demand among livery men and others for use on horses suffering from sprains or abrasions. The most prominent instance known of in this connection, is that related by Mr. David Walton, a well-known Friend, who keeps a livery stable at 1245 North Twelfth street. Mr. Walton states that he was boarding a valuable horse belonging to Benjamin McClurg, also a resident of North Twelfth street. A few weeks ago the animal slipped and badly sprained his leg, making him very lame. Mr. Walton used two bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL on the animal and found within less than one week, that there was no need for any more, for the animal was as well as ever.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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In the stock of the Denver Land and Improvement Co.; profits immense; paid in dividends over 100 per cent. in six months; absolutely safe; no personal liability; deal only in Denver real estate; dividends paid regularly. Refer to any of the banks or business men of Denver. Any number of shares at TEN DOLLARS each, sent by mail on receipt of the money. Circulars sent free. Address ARCHIE C. FISK, Pres't; M. H. SMITH, Sec'y; A. H. ESTES, Treas., 414 Larimer St., Denver, Col.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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For Chills and Fever
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A WARRANTED CURE.
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HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipation, married or single, old or poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

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If you are a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

suffering from any indiscretion; if you are young, suffering from [illegible] Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

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THE GREAT CURE
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As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

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of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.

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has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

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KIDNEY-WORT
is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.
Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.
Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
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NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost [illegible] and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches, [illegible] times larger than others. Do not purchase old-style $10 Belts when you can get the best improved for $5. "Electric Light," a [illegible] paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.
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GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

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Dr METTAUR'S

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

HEADACHE

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

PILLS

PETROLEUM JELLY Used by All Druggists.

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

VASELINE

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.

Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

[illegible] Vaseline Cold Cream, [illegible] Vaseline Camphor Ice, [illegible] Vaseline Toilet Soap, [illegible]

VASELINE CONFECTIONS [illegible]

25 CENTS A BOX.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 6, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

IT is said that President Arthur is a widower.

THE new president seems to be getting down to business.

MRS. GARFIELD will make her home at Mentor for the future, so it is stated.

VANDERBILT has obtained control of the C. C. C. & I. road. An important change.

MASON, the guard who recently shot at Guiteau, may, it is hoped, escape with a slight punishment after all.

IN some parts of the south, squirrels are so plenty, and nuts and acorns so scarce, that they are tearing open the cotton pods to eat the seeds.

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Statistics, DeKalb county had this year, 5,879 horses, 129 mules, 15,195 head of cattle, 18,304 hogs and 31,949 sheep.

IT is thought most of the members of the cabinet will soon retire, and that Arthur will select a new one. Lincoln may remain, but even that is uncertain.

ARTHUR appears to be ready to push the star route thieves. He has removed the postmaster at Deadwood, a ringleader, and the rest are getting frightened.

IN most of the large cities they are sending to the Michigan sufferers the mourning goods used in draping the buildings during the recent national mourning.

ACTION has been commenced against Brady, French and two or three other leading star route swindlers, and there is a prospect that something will be done.

THE three men who robbed the train on the Iron Mountain railroad the other day have been captured. One was taken in Texas, and the other two in the Indian Territory.

THE Wabash system has been increased by the addition of three new roads recently. They are the Danville & Southwestern, the Cairo & Vincennes and the Attica & Covington.

THE president has made a short visit to New York, to consult with the leaders of his party in that state, and to secure harmony among them, if possible. He returned to Washington yesterday.

IF this county, as stated, had 267 mules in 1881, and only 129 this year, the question is, what became of the other 138? Is the popular faith in the immortality of the mule to be thus rudely shaken?

IN Ohio, the campaign is dragging along with but little interest on the part of the people. But both the candidates for governor are busy at work and each claims to feel confident of election.

THEY have a trotting steer down in Pennsylvania. His owner is training him for the race course, and drives him in harness with bridle and bit, the same as he would drive a horse. It is said he makes good time.

WOULDN'T it be a good plan to make Guiteau a committee of one to receive and dispose of all applicants for office under the new administration? He might not last long, but then, he would know how it is himself.

AT the republican state convention that met in New York yesterday, it is now considered certain that a majority of the delegates are anti-Conkling men. This will give the half-breeds, as they are called, the entire control of the convention.

AT Cleveland the other day, a man named R. B. Hayes, at one time an occupant of the White House, did not observe the sign, "Keep off the Grass," and a guard seeing him disobeying the rules, made him leave and go back to the gravel walk. Verily, the vote of Louisiana was stolen in vain, if it has come to this.

AFTER taking the oath of office before Justice Brady, of the New York supreme court, Arthur, on his arrival at Washington, was sworn in a second time. While this was not considered absolutely necessary, it was thought best to have it done, in case the legality of the first ceremony should be called in question.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BALDWIN, in reply to a question submitted to him by Superintendent Bloss, gives it as his opinion, that the school board of a town may legally require small pupils to attend a half a day only, each school-day. Many of our graded schools are already working on this plan. One-half of the small ones will attend in the forenoon, and the other half in the afternoon.

THERE is much discussion as to the organization of the senate, when it meets the tenth of this month. There are thirty-seven democrats, and Senator Davis, who will probably act with them, against thirty-four republicans and Mahone. This gives the democrats a majority, and they will likely elect one of their number president of the senate pro. tem., and also a secretary. Then the two new senators from New York can be sworn in, as well as the one who will succeed Burnside, in Rhode Island.

WE take the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel of last Saturday. From this it will be seen that Northern Indiana is carrying off its share of honors this year: "Last night, the exhibitors of agricultural implements at the State Fair assembled in the corridor on the second floor of the Grand Hotel, to the number of about forty. No one, save the exhibitors, knew what the gathering of the gentlemen meant until R. M. Lockhart, President of the State Board of Agriculture, was brought out of his room and Hon. Stanton J. Peelle stepped forward, and in an exceedingly neat little speech, presented Mr. Lockhart, on behalf of the exhibitors of agricultural implements, with a beautiful gold-headed cane and an elegant silver water set consisting of five pieces, all of which bore the following inscription: 'R. M. Lockhart, from the Exhibitors of Agricultural Implements Indiana State Fair, 1881.' Mr. Lockhart accepted the presents in a few well-timed remarks, after which the entire party enjoyed a pleasant smoke and chat.

WE have received the first number of the School News, a bright little monthly published in Indianapolis. As it's name indicates, it is for use in the schools, for reading exercoses, general news of the past month, as well as a great deal of other useful and interesting matter. As to the manner of using it, the editor says: "As the School News appears once a month, its use naturally divides itself into four exercises, answering to the general exercises of each week. Or, if greater variety is desired, selections can be made from each department. It would seem to matter little whether its use is confined to a class or to a general exercise of the whole school. For practice drill in fresh and impromptu reading, the class system seems to be preferable; for the purpose of imparting information and leading to investigation, the use of it in a general excercise seems the better method. Whether the question and possible discussions suggested by its reading should be allowed at that time or deferred to the next reading exercise, is a question for each teacher's decision. It is one of the intentions of the School News to call forth such special questions in schools in order thus to obtain the greatest possible information."

THE following, taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer, shows the law in regard to electing a president pro. tem. of the senate:

Of course, everybody knows that before the resignation of Conkling and Platt and the death of Burnside, there were thirty-eight democrats and thirty-eight republicans. Two vacancies have been made by voluntary resignment and one by the act of God. Nevertheless, these three vacancies have been made by no act of the democratic party, and in this inequality the parties now stand, until new members are admitted according to law.

The constitution says, in article 1, section 3:

"The senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro. tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States."

The law passed at the first session of the first congress, approved by Washington on June 1, 1789, and followed without one exception ever since, provides:

"SEC. 28. The oath of office shall be administered by the president of the senate to each senator who shall hereafter be elected, previous to taking his seat.

"SEC. 29. When a president of a senate has not taken the oath of office, it shall be administered to him by any member of the senate."

No claimant to a seat in the senate can be admitted to service in that body until he takes the oath, and he can not take the oath until a president of the senate exists to administer it.

The first duty of the senate is to elect a president pro. tem.; and, of course, nobody can vote who is not elected and sworn in. We may wish it were otherwise; claimants may wish it were otherwise. The law is thus written; and, even according to the most advanced philosophy, the law is valid until the life of the nation requires nullification.

The first duty of the senate being to elect a president pro. tem., and the parties standing thirty-eight democrats and thirty-five republicans, the democrats will certainly elect that president. If not, pray why not?

2. The second duty is to consider the cases of persons claiming to be newly-elected senators.

SCARCELY has the dead president been laid to rest, before the swarm of hungry, ravenous office seekers are again besieging the doors of the new president's residence. We hope that when Congress meets, something may be done to relieve the president and all his successors of this needless burden. It is becoming a troublesome and dangerous element, and the recent sad lessons should teach us to put the appointing power into some other hands.

Spencerville.

Mr. Wilson Sanders is indisposed.

Mrs. Jno. Barnes and daughter have returned from their visit to Huntertown.

New goods at Miss McKay's.

Dr. Emanuel and sons attended the Fort Wayne fair.

Mrs. D. Sanders, of Mason, Mich., is visiting relatives here.

Miss Lena Olds attended a "select" party at her brothers, at St. Joe, last week.

Mr. F. Lancaster has returned.

Mrs. Allen returned to her home in Maysville, last week.

Mrs. N. Thomas and Miss Susie Kinsey went to Auburn, last week.

Beeks Erick and Dan Herrick are domiciled at the hotel.

The M. E. social will be entertained at the home of Mr. V. Zimmerman Friday.

LAST WEEK.

Dr. Murphy, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.

Miss Ella Emanuel returned Monday.

All business houses were closed Monday.

The social at Mrs. T. Murray's last week was well attended.

Mrs. Evans, of St. Joe, was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Houghton and Ella Kelso last week.

A party of four, from Newville, attended the social at Mr. Murray's.

Mr. Rhodes has sold his hotel to Mr. Nichols.

Mrs. Kelso is visiting at Logansport.

Cecil Rhodes and mother, of Newville, were in town Friday.

Sol. Barney has sold his interest in Barney Bro's. store to Mr. Evans.

New goods at the millinery store.

Mrs. J. A. Provines, accompanied by Flora Night, went to Hicksville last week.

Friends of Mrs. Sam Shutt, from Pennsylvania, are paying her a visit.

St Joe items.

"Too much rain," so the usual growler says.

Jarry Andrews, of Newville, shipped to Columbus, a car load of apples Saturday last.

Mrs. Nelson Ulm received a fall last week, which dislocated one of her wrists. Dr. Mitchell fixed it up, and the old lady is getting along comfortably.

A daughter of John Engle has been dangerously sick, but is now considered out of danger.

An only son of Marion Dermott died Saturday Morning, September 30th.

Mollie Thomas, wife of Aaron Thomas, and daughter of Ira Rickets, died Sunday morning, after only a week's illness. She leaves a husband and one child a year old and numerous relatives behind her. Mollie had hosts of friends who mourn her loss, cut down in her early life.

Isaac Mease and Marion Hart had an old-fashioned knock down on Saturday last, which caused considerable excitement for a short time. Isaac had his face pretty well pounded, while the other came off with a few scratches. It is claimed by the lookers-on that Hart took the advantage and kept it. For once whiskey was not the cause, an old grudge causing the fracas.

We understand that J. D. Leighty contemplates a trip to Atlanta during the cotton exposition.

Sol. Barney has traded his interest in the Spencerville store to Samuel Evans, and Sol. is now one of the boys at St. Joe. And still there is room for more.

Factoryville.

Lem is still hulling clover at Jake Baker's. Mort says he is going to stay there all the fall, and if any one wants any clover hulled to haul it over.

E. H. Strong and Jim Reed went east last week, to visit friends.

Mrs. Ellen Ramier, of Waterloo, was visiting relatives here last week. Frank, her husband, was at work on Wm. Coburn's house, which is now nearly finished.

H. D. Crooker is on the war-path again, he was here Thursday and Friday of last week, and has now gone to Wabash.

The infant child of Marion and Cordelia Dermott, died, Saturday, Oct. 1. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community of this place, in the loss of their little Mark.

Frank Scholes does not recover from his illness very fast. Take good care of yourself, my boy.

Al. Monroe is again a happy pa. A girl, weight six pounds. He sets 'em up.

The school meeting, in Dist. No. 7, resulted in the election of Mr. Walters as director. No teacher was selected, as there was but one applicant, the matter was left in the hands of the director and trustee.

J. E. Dermott will teach at the south school this winter.

LAWRENCE, KAS., Jan. 17, 1881.—Having tried your KRESS FEVER TONIC for the ague, with which I have been afflicted for over a year, I can cordially recommend it, as I now know what it is to be free from chills.

40-4t. PAINT L. SOPER.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.—I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them, confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

40-2w. J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Mc. Skelley, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DANIEL GONSER, Administrator.

Oct. 3d. 40-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

30-3w. JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Willard, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ABRAHAM FISHER, Administrator

September 14th, 1881. 30-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court December term, 1881.

Daniel Frederick is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Barbara Frederick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the December term of said court, which commences December 18th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of September, 1881.

30-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator will, on Saturday, Oct. 22d, 1881, sell at public auction, at the residence of James McCrum, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, corn, oats, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of ten months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

September 24, 1881. 30-3w.

Great Sale of Live Stock.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence, 1 mile N. E. of Corunna, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 15th, 1881.

150 yearling ewes, imported from Canada.
A lot of common sheep.
A lot of Durham cows, heifers and calves.

A quantity of farming tools, &c., will be sold at the same time. This stock will be sold at some price. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Conditions:—All sums under $5 cash. On all sums of five dollars and over, a credit of ten months will be given, with good security.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK.

Corunna, Sept., 28, 1881. 2t.

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Mc. Skelley, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, will on Thursday, October 27, 1881, offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of the decedent, one-half mile south of the town of Hudson, all the personal property not taken by the widow. Consisting of 3 heavy draught horses, cattle, 38 head of sheep, a lot of hogs, wheat in the ground, oats in the bushel, 14 acres of corn in the shock, hay by the ton, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 two-horse buggy, a new combined reaper and mower, plow, harrows, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale: A credit of ten months will be given on all sums of $5.00 and over, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. All sums under $5.00 cash in hand on day of sale.

DANIEL GONSER, Administrator.

40-3t.

Commissioners' Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, a commissioner to sell real estate, appointed by the DeKalb circuit court, in the state of Indiana, in the case of Louisa Kepler, Gustave Mader and Amelia Manstoffer vs. Wm. H. Mader, Elizabeth Martz et al., will, on Saturday, October 22d, 1881, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., at the court-house door, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, offer for sale at public auction the following real estate in said DeKalb county, to-wit:

The north half of the south half of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east. Also lots numbered six (6) and eight (8) in Mader's addition of out lots to the town of Auburn. Also that part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in the aforesaid township and range described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner thereof, and running north one hundred four and sixty-four one hundredths (104.64) rods, thence east to the right-of-way of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad, thence southwesterly along the west line of said right-of-way to the south line of said quarter section, thence west to the place of beginning. The first piece described above, contains about 40 acres, and will be sold subject to a lease thereon of Calvin Husselman, which expires November 12, 1882, at a rent of $37.50 payable semi-annually. Lot No. 6 contains 2.30 acres. Lot No. 8 contains 4.00 acres. The last described piece contains 36.60 acres, and will be offered and sold in three parcels of not less than 10.00 acres each.

Each of said lots and tracts will be sold seperately for any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, on the following terms, viz: One-third cash in hand, one-third in one year and the residue in two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest, the purchaser giving his note, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees.

W. H. DILLS, Commissioner.

Sept. 28, 1881. 39-4w.

PORTRAIT OF GARFIELD,

SIZE OF SHEET, 19x24,

With his Autograph, acknowledged by himself to be the best likeness in existence.

$7.00 PER HUNDRED, SINGLE COPIES 25 c.

Copy of Autograph Letter given with each picture. Address,

SHOBER & CARQUEVILLE LITHO. CO.
119 Monroe St., Chicago.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

:o:

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

Sample Prices:

GOOD PRINTS . . . 5 cents.
BEST SHIRTING . . . 10 cents.
GOOD MUSLIN . . . 6 cents.

Everything else in proportion.

:o:

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

:o:

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

:o:

GROCERIES—I have got them.

Sample Prices:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb.
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

:o:

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

The Wonderful Elasticity

—OF A—

DOLLAR SHOW.

—IN—

THE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

ONE DOLLAR buys a HAT (50 styles) . . . worth $2.00
ONE DOLLAR secures a DRESS SHIRT . . . worth 1.75
ONE DOLLAR pays for a pair of JEAN PANTS . . . worth 1.50
ONE DOLLAR buys a splendid KNIT JACKET . . . worth 1.75

In fact, One Dollar will do more for you at the "STAR" than double that amount elsewhere. The largest stock always shown; the lowest prices always named

SAM, PETE & MAX

Ft. WAYNE, - - - Indiana.

Popular, Progressive Energetic.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

DRY GOODS
AND CARPET
ESTABLISHMENT!

46 AND 48 CALHOUN STREET,

Ft. WAYNE, INDIANA.

The largest house of its kind in Northern Indiana and equal in quality of goods, variety and assortment of styles, and uniform low prices to all retail houses.

GIVE US A CALL!

ROOT & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

—:0:—

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES, TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS, CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS, & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

To which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

WATERLOO FAIR.

To all those attending the Waterloo Fair, remember you cannot afford to miss seeing the mammoth stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware and all other articles in that line, at Bassett & Maxson's jewelry store, the largest between Fort Wayne and Jackson, or Toledo and Chicago. They are also agents for first-class sewing machines. Don't forget the place, at Bassett & Maxson's Waterloo, Ind. 24.

Habitual Costiveness

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort. It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either.—[Boston Sunday Budget.

A Card.

The undersigned desire to return their thanks to the persons who assisted at the funeral of their father, the late Col. John N. Sloane; and especially so to those of the Masonic fraternity, pall bearers, Messrs. John Butt, R. Wes. McBride, Royal Fisk, A. B. Stevens, Hiram Lieb and John Brand, who, at the hour of midnight, quietly conveyed the remains and placed them safely on the cars, which were to take them to the place of final sepulture.

DR. and MRS. J. U. WINSLOW.

Dinner at the Fair.

George Hough will run a first-class restaurant with his dining hall at the fair next week. He makes a specialty of providing warm tea and coffee for those who bring their own dinners. They can bring their pails or cups and get it by the pint or quart, or in any quantity to suit. He will also have seats provided free under an awning, for the use of those who purchase their tea and coffee of him. Hot meals at all hours and at reasonable prices. In addition to the regular first-class bill of fare, Mr. Hough will serve up a large fat venison from the north woods of Michigan. Call on him at his stand.

DIED.—In this place, Oct. 1, 1881, of typhoid fever, Faust Robinson, aged 15 years 1 month and 13 days, the only son and child of J. Attwood Robinson and his deceased wife, Kate O. Robinson, daughter of the late Samuel Headley, of Butler. For four long weeks the little sufferer manfully withstood the ravages of the insidious disease, yet with all the medical skill bestowed, and the affection and tender care of his father, his neighbors and his school and playmates, when the hour came, he was compelled to pass through the chilly waters of death. Kind hands and sympathizing hearts placed beautiful flowers bountifully upon the burial casket. And as evidence of the respect and esteem in which Faust was held, almost all the boys and young men followed his remains to the church and their final resting place. The services were held at the Baptist church, the Rev. S. B. Ward officiating. Mr. Robinson in his childless and bereaved affliction is entitled to, and has the entire sympathy of our people.

—Among the most pleasant of our callers last week, was Miss Rose Moody, of Keyser township. She is to teach this winter in the home school—No. 6, in Keyser.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Sim. Tarney is quite sick.

—B. F. Moody was in town Friday.

—Sim. Tarney now grinds meat by steam.

—W. I. Work was on the streets Monday.

—The Methodist fair was well patronized.

—Tom Scott handles paper bundles very carefully.

—Dr. Allyn has returned from his Michigan trip.

—Apples are coming in by the car load this week.

—John L. Davis has found his long lost meerschaum pipe.

—Mrs. Theo. Reed is visiting relatives in Columbia City.

—The boys tell us that Tod Latson has a girl at Garrett.

—Donavin's original jubilee singers at Waterloo to-night.

—D. Tomlinson, of Butler, gave us a pleasant call on Saturday.

—Peter Bayo (French Pete) is now boarding with Sheriff Leas.

—Cyrus Kelley, of Smithfield, was here this week attending court.

—D. P. Hale has gone to Saginaw, Mich., to be gone about a week.

—We have noticed a good many "tired" men on our streets lately.

—Sensation hats just received at Mrs. Little's. Call and see them.

—Frank Culbertson and Chris. Baker still wear mourning for the president.

—Charley Pommert has been seeing the sights in Edgerton for a few days.

—Mr. Emme has moved into the Showalter house, in the south part of town.

—John N. Wyant was the first man to "whack up" for the COURIER in October.

—J. C. Loveland, of the Headlight, was in town Saturday, and made us a friendly call.

—All the rage, those new "Sensation" hats, at the millinery store of Mrs. Little's.

—Willie Baxter and Frank Bevier, of Waterloo, came over Saturday and made us a flying visit.

—The small boys around town have nearly all got the "hoop fever."—P. S. Quite a number of the girls also.

—Judge Best was in town Monday. It looks natural to see him heading towards the court-house once more.

—J. J. Walter made us a pleasant call last week. It is not for Joe to keep from laughing. "No, not for Joe."

—J. M. Brumback mourns the loss of a nice silk handkerchief, used as a signal flag to run to, in surveying Cedar Creek.

—The Ft. W. & J. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Angola fair, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14, at one fare for the round trip.

—See the new advertisement of Sam, Pete & Max, the Fort Wayne clothiers, and the great bargains they give in hats, caps, clothing etc.

—Ward Kennedy, of Wilmington township, exhibited his fine wool sheep at Fort Wayne, and took five first premiums and three second.

—The beautiful snow will give you a severe cold, which can be cured by taking Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for a short time. All druggists are authorised agents.

—Mr. Grove, of Champaign county, Ohio, called on us Monday, in company with Mr. E. Berry, of this place. He is stopping with his friends here for a few days.

—Will Rainier is back from the west for a few days visit. He has been visiting Colorado and Kansas, but prefers the former, and expects to return there soon.

—The name of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is a household word. It cures all severe cases of coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc. Price twenty-five and fifty cents. Ask your druggists.

—While engaged in putting up a false work for a bridge, Jay VanAuken got caught on a hook and severely hurt. He is limping around again, however, and will soon be ready for duty.

—A. W. Bair, J. M. Brumback and G. W. Downs were busily engaged last week in viewing Cedar Creek, from a point just east of Goodwin's saw-mill, to where it intersects the other branch, near John Shugers', south of town.

—In the case of the two men, who were concerned with Ezra McIntyre in the attempt to rob the store of Barney Bros., at Spencerville, Seymore, the oldest one, was sentenced to three years; and the other, Reynolds to two years in the state prison.

—Health, hope and happiness are restored by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all those diseases from which women suffer so much. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 40-2w.

—Mrs. Clock has opened a new millinery store in the Duck building, four doors north of the post office, where she has a fine display of pattern hats and bonnets of the latest style. Our motto is, to live and let live, and we cordially invite the ladies, of Auburn and vicinity, to call and inspect our goods.

Court Items.

State vs. George Seymore—burglary—three years in state's prison.

State vs. Charles Reynolds—burglary—two years in state's prison.

Henderson vs. Gouser, dismissed.

Jackman vs. Ridge, dismissed.

Kessler vs. Kessler, judgment of $1,467.73 for plaintiff.

Rathwell vs. Rathwell, divorce granted to plaintiff.

Drew vs. Drew, divorce granted to plaintiff.

Shaw vs. Shaw, divorce granted to plaintiff.

Depew vs. Swander, continued.

Cochran vs. Cochran, divorce—dismissed.

Cornell vs. Cornel, divorce granted to plaintiff.

Kennedy vs. Brown, judgment of $140.00 for plaintiff.

Snyder vs. Sherod judgment of $651 for plaintiff.

Foster vs. Depew et al., partition—ordered as prayed for.

Marks vs. Slaybaugh, partition—dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Putman vs. Pierson, bastardy—dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Burnett vs. Burnett, divorce granted to plaintiff.

Trautman vs. Foot, dismissed.

Huestis et al. vs. Foot, dismissed.

Spindler vs. Landis et al., to quiet title—finding for plaintiff.

Hansford vs. Hansford, divorce granted to plaintiff.

State vs. Haynes, acquitted.

State vs. Harry Palmer, petit larceny—one year in state's prison.

Obituary.

David Aldrich was born in Vermont, March 14, 1817. He removed to this county with his father's family, in July 1837, and in the following March, was married to Miss Mary Jackman. They settled in Troy township, where they continued to reside, and where, battling with the hardships and difficulties to be met in a new country, they succeeded at length in securing a fair competence, which they have generously divided with their children. The deceased joined the church while in Vermont, in 1830 and has been a zealous christian through life. The funeral services were held at the Bellefontaine church in Franklin township. The high esteem in which the deceased was held, was shown by the large attendance at the funeral services, over eighty teams being present, besides those who went directly to the church. The bereaved wife loses a provident and affectionate husband, and his children, an able counselor and a generous and loving father.

County Institute.

The county teacher's institute will be held in Auburn, the week commencing November 7, 1881. All the teachers of the county are invited to be present and assist to make this one of the most successful and useful institutes we have ever had. State Superintendent Bloss will be present on Thursday, and other able instructors will be with us.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt

The Oriole.

The B. & O. road will make special rates to those who wish to attend this great fete at Baltimore. The rates will be one fare for round trip and for a slightly increased rate, will extend the time to twenty-one days so as to enable the holders to visit Baltimore, see the great national fair at Washington, and the centennial celebration at Yorktown. For information apply to local agents.

—Thirty-two years ago, our now model farmer, John S. Boots, of Jackson township, moved from Ashland county, Ohio, and desiring to see for himself, whether the natives along the line of his old route had done as well as he had, he concluded to go and see; so he hitched up one of his best horses and started, back over the same old trail, and he writes back to some of his friends that the country has changed considerable, since he moved, and the natives have done about as well as he expected. He says, however, that they have not killed all the wild turkeys yet, and he wanted a notice served on Dr. Ford, that he saw a large flock just this side of Napoleon. We are further informed that he started back last Tuesday, in order to get here in time to attend the fair at Waterloo. You see without John, the apple department at the fair would suffer.

—A letter from T. C. Elson, dated at Durango Col., Sept. 25, says that miners from the mountains are already coming into that place to winter. Snow fell on the mountains Sept. 6, and they had already had frost there. We call attention to errors made in publishing his recent communication. The ore he speaks of pays $100 to $1500 per ton, instead of $1.00 and $15.00 as the typos made it read. The Valley is one half mile wide, not twelve miles, and lots sell at from $150 to $2500.

Funeral Ceremonies.

THE LATE COL. JOHN N. SLOANE AT SANDUSKY, OHIO.

At 9:30 the friends of the deceased started from the depot in solemn procession for Oakland cemetery. First: Two carriages closely covered, with the following eight pall bearers, viz: Gen. Wm. H. Mills, S. S. Hosmer, George Barney, Homer Goodwin, W. F. Converse, T. C. McGee, W. P. Chapman and M. F. Cowdry Second: Hearse, followed by carriage, with Edward W. Sloane, Rush R. Sloane and wife. Third: Carriage with Morrison Sloane and wife, Rev S. S. Osborne, Rector of Grace church and J. A. Barker. Fourth: Carriage, with Wm. Sloane and family. Fifth: Carriage, with Mrs. Pitt Cooke and family. Sixth: Carriage, containing Mrs. Wm. H. Mills and daughter. At the cemetery, the mournful, though beautiful burial service of the Episcopal church was said at the grave, by Rev. S. S. Osborne, and the remains were lowered to their last resting place.

—J. A. Dillman, of Fairfield, called on us Tuesday, and gave some accounts of some of his experiences in his recent trip to the western part of the state. He saw the accident that resulted in the killing of a man at Otis recently. The man was standing near the track, and the freight train, in passing, hit him on the shoulder, knocking him down, and under the wheels. His body was rolled and crushed into the center pit of the crossing, and his feet cut off. He was horribly mangled, and died in a few minutes. Mr. Dillman's account of the sad affair is very vivid, and it has impressed itself firmly on his memory.

—We are sorry to learn that the samples of fruit exhibited at the State Fair, as the product of DeKalb county, failed to receive a premium. The reason was that many varieties were not properly named, as required by the rules of the fair. The exhibit was pronounced by the judges to be excellent. If Wm. Shakspeare had ever exhibited apples at the fair, he wouldn't have gone up and down the earth with his threadbare conundrum, "What's in a name?"

—We were shown by Dr. Elson some very fine specimens of gold and silver ore recently. They were sent him by his brother, T. C. Elson, who is now at Durango, Colorado. There are in the collection a number of other curiosities, among the rest, a horned toad, a regular scratch-my-back. He seems to take to the new conditions in Hoosierdom, as easily as a native. They are on exhibition at the doctor's dental rooms.

—O. S. McCord brought into our office a rare curiosity, the other day. It was a fine specimen of the Osprey, or Fishing Eagle. It was killed near Spencerville, and the owner, Mr. Bishop, brought it here for Mr. McCord to stuff and mount. It is nicely done, and the bird presents a lifelike appearance. It will pay to go and see it.

—We had a pleasant call from A. M. Jones, of Cedar Beach, last week. Mr. Jones is owner of the steamer, "Roxy," that has done such excellent service on the lake there for the past two seasons. He has pushed the work on his new house on the banks of the lake, until it is now nearly completed. He intends to have a station there before long.

—James Henderson, of Jackson township, took two first, and two second premiums on his fine wool sheep at the Fort Wayne fair. He and his brother John and Mr. Ward Kennedy, all of this county, about made a clean sweep in the classes in which they competed. Good for DeKalb county.

—A. D. Goetschius returned from his summer's visit to his boys in Montana Territory, last Saturday evening. He is much improved in health and speaks well of the country. Says in fact that he might sell out and go there to stay. He reports everything in a flourishing condition.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, Oct. 8, 1881:

John Clark, Clare Ewings, J. C. Fredrickson, C. Fockler & Bros., Wm Group, Joseph Kuller, Thomas Lewis, Mrs. E. E. Miller, Miss Belle Shook.

JOE. RAINIER, P. M.

—Our popular young friend, G. F. Shutt, editor of the Elkhart Democrat, gave us a pleasant call the other day. Bro. Shutt is making the Democrat a lively paper, and it gives us pleasure to place him on our exchange list.

—There will be a special meeting of the trustees of the different townships and towns, at Auburn, on Thursday Nov. 10, for the purpose of attending to such business as may be necessary before the beginning of the winter schools.

—Lawyers at court have no need to bathe their heads in ice-water this week on account of any extra excitement. The "oldest inhabitant" can't remember as dull a session as the present one.

—DIED.—October 1, 1881, near St. Joe, in Concord township, Margus, son of Marion and Delia Dermott, aged 8 months and 20 days.

Around About Us.

Miami county is building two bridges, that will, together, cost $30,000.

General Hancock was a marked figure in the funeral procession at Cleveland.

The News says, that Judge Lowry has gone to Valparaiso to preside at a murder trial in progress there.

Dr. Beverie has sold a half interest in his paper, the Goshen Times, to Joel P. Heatwall, formerly of the Middlebury Record.

Robbers broke into the dwelling of Gen. Williams, of the Indianian, at Warsaw last week, but were frightened away without getting any plunder.

A great many horses in Peru, and the adjoining county are afflicted by a new disease known as "pink eye." It is not generally fatal, although several horses have died.

The editor of the Fort Wayne Dispatch shot at a man the other day, for calling him Shakspeare. You never can please some people, even flattery cannot be relied on in a dry time.

We see by the Hicksville News, that our young friend, Charlie Bassett, had a full assortment of jewelry on exhibition at the fair, at that place, last week, and the Hirsch Bros. made a fine display of groceries.

Some men digging a well in Wabash county a few days ago, found the bones of a mammoth, at the depth of six feet from the surface. They were in a fair state of preservation, and the tusks were nearly eleven feet long.

Mr. McDonald, of the Plymouth Democrat, has met with a sad bereavement in the death of his wife, who died Sept. 22, at the age of 48. The bereaved husband has the sympathy of his brethren of the press everywhere.

The mayor of Kokomo was shot and killed by a deputy sheriff the other day. He was in the act of carrying flour away from a mill in the night, and on being halted started to run, and was fired upon. The affair is a very strange one, as the deceased is said to be quite wealthy.

While jumping a hurdle on the track at the fair grounds, the foot of one of the Indian ponies was caught in the hurdle, and in endeavoring to free himself, the animal kicked, and his flank was pierced by a long arrow the Indian rider wore at his back. Blood spurted from the wound in a great stream.—[Ft. Wayne News.

Speaking of their fair, the Lagrange Standard says: "One of the most interesting exhibits was the hives of bees and honey shown by G. K. Hubbard, agent for the Diehl hives. The hives are certainly ingenious and convenient, and as far as the bees are concerned, they seem to like them, and make their delicious product in abundance."

Jas. N. Carpenter called our attention the other day to some samples of wheat brought in by Michael Klink, of Salem township. It was "California Club." On one head we counted 90 kernels and there were more just as good. The sample shown us had been picked up after the crop was hauled in, and was from a ten-acre field from which Mr. K. obtained 293 bushels. He thinks that perhaps twenty bushels were left on the ground.—[Angola Herald.

On last Saturday night robbers entered the house of George Haberstroh, who lives on the camp-ground, and very unceremoniously relieved him of his surplus cash. Mr. Haberstroh went home between nine and ten o'clock, and when he went to bed left his window open for ventilation. He left his clothes lying on a chair near the window, and in the morning found his pocket-book on the window-sill relieved of its contents, which amounted to about twenty-six dollars.—[Lagrange Democrat.

At the Ft. Wayne fair, John Henderson, of this county, took six first premiums on Devon cattle. Only one other first premium was taken in that class. We congratulate Mr. H. on his success, the more so, as we know he has a fine heard of cattle, and deserves his good fortune. He also received one first premium on long wool sheep, four first premiums on Shropshires and other Downs, in fact, all the premiums that were given in that class, and one first on fat sheep.

WAS HE MURDERED? There is a mystery afloat about A. J. Kitson, who was recently bound over to the present term of court on the charge of incest with his daughter. About a week ago he went to Syracuse, ostensibly to procure witnesses in his approaching trial. He got into a quarrel with some of the parties interested in his prosecution, and hot words passed between them. He threatened to divulge certain matters against some of them after his own case was decided. It is the supposition that he has met with foul play, as he left the island about dark on his way home, soon after which some dozen shots were heard in a dismal part of the road, and close to the lake. Since then he has not been seen, and his friends are now investigating the matter. It is charged by his enemies that he has simply skipped the country to avoid trial. On the other hand, Jack has claimed that he wanted to stand trial, and prove himself innocent of the charge against him. This is the way the matter stands at present. We await further developments.—[Goshen Democrat.

NOTICE.—Parties are hereby warned not to purchase a note given by me to Arminda Cole, dated March 1st, 1881, and payable in one year, as there was no value received. LEWIS COLE. 38-41.

Waterloo.

Don't forget the Donavin's at Haines hall to-night.

Mrs. Lena Caro returned from her visit last week.

Dr. Farrington made a flying visit to Auburn on Monday.

Rubber coats came into fashion suddenly last Saturday.

All aboard for the fair ground. Going right down. "Tane sense" pays the bill!

Mrs. Lamson, of Pierceton, is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Barns.

Dr. Chamberlain's new sidewalk is a great improvement, and pedestrians appreciate it.

J. C. Brand will run the Western World, and perhaps another team to the fair ground.

Bassett & Maxson have their jewelry store in apple-pie order, for business during the fair.

Elkiah Zerkle is home to make a brief visit and attend the fair. He has a situation in Toledo.

Sam Beck bought 3,500 dozen of eggs from one man last week. Pretty good for one day.

The Lake Shore road has put in new side walks on Main street. They are on the African plan.

Dr. Darby is putting down a new sidewalk, greatly to the convenience of the traveling public.

A great many of our people took advantage of cheap rates, to pay a visit to Fort Wayne last week.

Apples are coming into town by the wagon load and car load. Several firms are engaged in shipping them.

We are pained to learn of the continued illness of Mrs. C. M. Phillips, who has been an invalid for a long time.

Miss Mary Homer has returned home, after a long stay. She will be welcomed by the young people generally.

There wasn't law enough to run a township government in this place last week, as all the lawyers were in Auburn.

Phillip Morell is having a considerable trouble with some kind of spinal affection. We sincerely hope it will not be serious.

Among others who went to Fort Wayne last week, we noticed Mrs J. I. Best, Jacob Brand, John Leas and Mrs. Archie Smith.

Chris. Welch has left the farm of Rosa Corbin, on which he has been residing, and moved to Waterloo, locating in Uniontown.

Miss Sarah Zahner went to Auburn Saturday. Miss Z. is in good demand as a teacher, and it gives us pleasure to record her success.

Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson returned from her trip to Indianapolis last Friday evening. She found her husband about the same as at her last visit.

Day brothers have the nicest wagon jack we have seen. Not the usual homely thing of the ancient days, but a neat mechanical contrivance.

The scales for weighing cars at the Jackson depot, will soon be ready for business, but the new track don't seem to be gaining strength very much.

Kahn & Co. did a lively business in gossamer rubber coats during the rainy season of Saturday and Sunday. They are a handy thing to have in wet weather.

Mrs Louisa Sloane Kilbourne, of Green Castle, Ind., was here in attendance at her father's funeral, and is prolonging her stay a few weeks, visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Winslow.

Dr. Darby has returned from Oberlin, Ohio, and is again engaged in his practice. His wife and family remain in Oberlin, as the two boys are attending school there.

Clark Long is representing the wholesale piano and organ house, of Story & Camp, Chicago, at the fair. Persons thinking of purchasing an instrument, should talk with him.

The store of Kahn & Co, was closed on Monday, that being a fast day with those of Hebrew faith. We believe it is in commemoration of the second destruction of the temple at Jerusalem.

Clark Long is home from Chicago, for a week's visit during the fair. He has been in the employ of Story & Camp, dealers in musical instruments. He likes his position there very well, and begins to feel quite at home in the city

Mrs. Olive McClure was last week called away to attend the funeral of her brother, David Aldrich, who died at the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob Baker, with whom Mr. Aldrich and his wife made their home.

R. M. Lockhart was the recepient of a fine gold headed cane, and a silver water set last Friday evening, at the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis. They were presented to him by exhibitors at the state fair. A full account of this pleasant affair is given elsewhere.

L. A. Caro goes to Grand Rapids this week, to take a position with Martin & Co. grocers. We believe that Martin & Co. will find Mr. Caro a reliable man, with good business qualities. He has the good wishes of his friends here, to take with him to his new location.

Ora Shaffer, of the firm of J. W. Shaffer & Co., Auburn, has the nicest wagon the fair ground, if we are to judge of the quality and work. We do not know whether it is entered for the purpose of obtaining a premium or not, but feel certain that it deserves one at any rate. Our home work should have at least an equal chance with foreign.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE special train from Washington for Cleveland which had on board the Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar and thirteen correspondents of Eastern newspapers ran into a hand-car at Brady's Run, Pa., containing eight men, four of whom were killed and two fatally injured, and the other two only escaped by jumping from the car at the risk of their lives.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, near Philadelphia, the principal educating establishment of the Society of Friends, has been totally destroyed by fire. It was insured for $150,000, which quite covers the loss, and will be rebuilt immediately.

A NEW YORK telegram of Sept. 29 says: "Cyrus W. Field has collected $324,075 for the wife and children of President Garfield, which can be devoted to no other purpose. One check for $500 and another for $250 were sent in yesterday for the aged mother of the President, and will be duly forwarded."

AT a meeting held in Pittsburgh of the Western Nail Association trade was reported greater than it ever was before, and it was decided to advance the price 25 cents.

THE WEST.

A CLEVELAND correspondent relates a touching incident that occurred at Mentor. As Grandma Garfield was packing her little bag previous to her departure for Cleveland to attend the funeral, the clasp refused to yield to her trembling touch. Involuntarily she exclaimed, "James, I can't unfasten my sachel." Then the awful truth dawned upon her afresh, made more cruel by the involuntary exclamation. "What did I say?" she gasped, looking quickly about to see if her utterance had been overheard. Mrs. Larrabee turned her head the other way, as if she had suddenly been pierced by an arrow. Mrs. Garfield stood trembling with uncontrollable agitation. "Mr. Palmer," she said at length, "you are the only James I have now. Will you unfasten it?"

THE Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will use $5,000,000 in constructing its line westward from Vinita through Indian Territory, and $10,000,000 to push the work through California. Steel rails have been laid from Albuquerque westward for 236 miles.... A terrific tornado, accompanied by hail, thunder and lightning, swept over Quincy, Ill., demolishing many buildings, unroofing others, and otherwise causing much damage to property. Several persons were seriously, and at least four persons fatally, injured by the blowing down of Joel Harrison's tobacco factory, Bonnet, Duffy & Co's and Comstock, Castle & Co.'s foundries. The damage done to property will exceed $100,000....Advices from Arizona report that Gen. Carr, in his recent scouting expedition, found no hostile Indians. The command found the bodies of Capt. Hentig and the soldiers who fell with him on Aug. 30, torn from their graves, dreadfully mutilated and disgustingly decomposed. The remains were reinterred, and the General will have them taken into Fort Apache when the cold weather sets in.... Died, at Durham, Wis., Michael O'Brien, aged 106 years. He never had an hour's sickness in his life....The village of Camden, Schuyler county, Ill., was devastated by a cyclone. Mrs. Dr. Watts was instantly killed. Only two houses escaped injury. Two churches were completely demolished. The loss in the village is estimated at $40,000, and the damage to farming property adjoining at $150,000.

A CAR loaded with dynamite, resting on the track near the Rock Island roundhouse, at Council Bluffs, exploded the other day, demolishing four engines, a freight-house, an ice-house, seven passenger coaches and eighty freight cars belonging to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Some oil cars resting on the track were set on fire, and the flames communicated to some houses in the vicinity, and seven of them were burned to the ground. The loss to the railroad is estimated at $100,000.... The Maxwell bandits have made their appearance in Calhoun county, Ill. An attempt to capture them resulted in the killing of Sheriff John Lammie, and the wounding of John H. Churchman and Frank McNeff. The Deputy Sheriff of Pike county, G. W. Roberts, pursued the desperadoes, but was kept back by steady firing.

TYPHO-MALARIAL fever, bilious colic and pneumonia are playing sad havoc among the persons rendered homeless by the recent forest fires in Michigan. Many deaths have already occurred, and several of the sufferers are now lying at the point of death. It is estimated that it would take about $2,500,000 to place the unfortunate people in anything like comfortable circumstances, and not one-tenth of that sum has been subscribed thus far. It is to be sincerely hoped that the people of the United States, who have ever been foremost to succor the unfortunate of other countries, will be no less generous to the unfortunate of their own.

A FRIGHTFUL accident happened on the Des Moines Northwestern (narrow-gauge) railroad, in Guthrie county, Iowa. A construction train, consisting of a locomotive, six flat-cars and a caboose, which was carrying a party to work on the line, left the rails and the caboose was badly smashed. Three men were killed outright and thirty more or less injured.

FOR the purpose of ousting some of the Directors, a meeting of stockholders of the Nevada and Oregon railroad was called at Reno, Nev. Treasurer Coffin and two gentlemen from San Francisco were ordered to retire from the room, but did not do so. In a second the air was filled with whistling bullets, fatal wounds being inflicted upon D. W. Balch, of San Francisco, and E. C. Scovill, Secretary of the company.....The sleeping-car St. Clair, running over the Canada Southern road, was flung off the transfer boat into the water in the slip at Grosse isle, near Detroit. A passenger coach following was nearly thrown from the steamer. Six passengers went down with the sleeper, but all miraculously escaped unhurt....A dispatch from Camp Thomas, A. T., announces that the murderous Apaches who fired on Gen. Carr's troops have nearly all surrendered, and that a military commission will shortly try the culprits..... A bill has been filed at Springfield, Ill., to declare void the issue of $7,000,000 of alleged fictitious stock of the Lake Erie and Western railway, and for the appointment of a receiver. ....A lightning-stroke at Sumter, Wis., killed three horses, seven cows, and twelve hogs belonging to Isaac N. Barr.

THREE-FOURTHS of the capital stock of the Burlington road was represented at the annual meeting of shareholders in Chicago. A resolution was passed that the track be extended to Denver, to punish Jay Gould for encroachments in Nebraska.....Bill Ryan, one of the James boys' gang who participated in the first Glendale robbery of the Chicago and Alton train, has been convicted of the crime at Independence, Mo., and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. His conviction was secured on the testimony of Tucker Basham, a confederate in the robbery, and an ex-convict.

THE SOUTH.

AMONG the passengers on the Iron Mountain train which was robbed near Hope, Ark., were H. B. Stewart and H. D. Heard, Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit in which the train was robbed, both of whom were fleeced. Stewart is a brave man, but he was unarmed. He endeavored by every means in his power to make the passengers fight and tried to borrow a revolver. A number of passengers besought him on their knees not to make any disturbance and have them all killed. Dr. Isaacs, of Illinois, an old man, was robbed of $75. He cried to the boys that he was ashamed of them, young men, entering on such a career of crime. He told them if he had a walking-stick he would chastise them. They laughed at him, took all the money he had, and told him to go and starve. Several invalids en route to the Hot Springs were also robbed, one old fellow losing all he had saved in years, by means of which he hoped to be cured of his disease. His grief was terrible.

A FERRY-BOAT from the Isle of Hope to Skidaway island, off the Georgia coast, sprung a leak about 200 yards from the shore. The boat sunk in a few minutes. Of the eighteen persons on board twelve perished.

HOLLAND'S tobacco factory at Danville, Va., valued at $63,000, has been burned to the ground.

GENERAL.

THREE leading citizens of Cleveland—Messrs. J. H. Wade, H. B. Payne and Joseph Perkins—have been charged with the duty of receiving contributions and erecting a monument over the grave of the late President. They invite subscriptions of $1 each, at a date as early as possible, to be sent to the Second National Bank of Cleveland.... The fund for the family of President Garfield has reached, up to Sept. 24, the sum of $287,514. William H. Vanderbilt, Judge Hilton and Mrs. A. T. Stewart each gave $5,000.

THE fund for the benefit of the widow and children of the late President Garfield amounted to $321,250 on Sept. 28.

S. R. BECKWITH, one of the surgeons originally called to attend the President, has written a scathing review of the treatment and the autopsy, from facts obtained from Dr. Boynton, a cousin of the dead Chief Magistrate. He reiterates the chief charges which recently appeared in Washington dispatches to the Chicago *Times* and other papers....The ship Halesburg, from New York to Oregon, with a cargo of railroad iron, struck at Hovians beach, on the Californian coast, and went to pieces. Of a crew of twenty-four, nine men and the Captain were lost....Of sixteen souls on board the ship Calcutta, from the East Indies to Boston, and wrecked near East London, only the mate, the carpenter and one seaman were saved. Five bodies were recovered.... Twenty-seven Chinese students, the last of those being educated at Hartford, have started homeward. The fine building erected two years ago by the Government of China will be sold. ....The Captain General of Cuba has suppressed three distasteful newspapers, sending the proprietors of two of them to Spain.

DR. HAMMOND, of New York, very severely criticises the manner in which the late President Garfield was treated by his physicians. He says that the official account of the autopsy abounds in contradictions, and was evidently intended to deceive. There was, he says, gross bungling from the first, and that the fatal neglect was in not making a proper examination of the wound in the first place. This neglect led to nearly all the mistakes in the President's treatment. There would have been, in his opinion, a reasonable hope of recovery if proper treatment had been resorted to.

WASHINGTON.

THE whaling bark Legal-Tender lately arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic ocean. She reports having spoken the revenue cutter Corwin, from which she brings intelligence to the effect that the Corwin landed on Herald island and explored it. Subsequently the steamer made a landing at Wrangle island, and formally took possession of it in the name of the United States. Capt. Cooper ordered the exploration of the territory, but the exploring party found no signs of human habitation. They report the country as desolate and sterile beyond description. No traces of the Jeannette were discovered.

A WASHINGTON telegram of Sept. 27 says: "It is stated here upon the authority of intimate friends of Secretary Blaine that he has positively determined to leave the Cabinet at once. He will send his resignation to President Arthur in a few days, and will probably not return to Washington for some time."

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "There is still a wide difference of opinion here among the lawyers, and even Judges of the courts, as to whether Guiteau must be arraigned for trial here or in New Jersey. While it is not at all likely that any counsel will volunteer to defend Guiteau, and that it would be a disagreeable duty to any lawyer, the court will have to assign him counsel, and it is naturally supposed that his lawyers will do their best for him, and raise every possible point in his defense."

THE Washington *Post* is responsible for the following editorial statement: "The Cabinet, after gravely considering the matter with President Arthur, came to the conclusion that it was not only not prudent but unsafe for him to attend the body of President Garfield to its resting-place at Cleveland. The reason for this conclusion, although not publicly acknowledged, was that there would be a great risk of his being made the victim of some Ohio assassin's bullet, whose resentful feelings had driven him to simulated, if not temporary, insanity."

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury has called in $20,000,000 of the bonds extended at 3½ per cent., on which interest will cease Dec. 24. Other continued bonds will be redeemed at the sub-treasury in New York during the month of October to the amount of $2,000,000 weekly.

MR. CORKHILL, District Attorney, is convinced that the District of Columbia is the proper place to try the assassin Guiteau. Every precaution will be taken to prevent his untimely execution. He will be conveyed in the Black Maria to the Supreme Court, and, after a trial, will, it is believed, be promptly executed.... Among the numerous telegrams of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Garfield received at the State Department was one from Christopher Columbus, Duke of Veragua, Spain, and descendant and representative of the great discoverer, on behalf of the American congress in session at Madrid....It is said to be the intention of the Postmaster General and the Attorney General to push the star-route prosecutions vigorously, and to do it immediately.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has ordered the removal of Postmaster Starr, of Deadwood, for confessed complicity with star-route contractors in defrauding the Government....King Kalakaua, accompanied by his suite, called upon President Arthur the other day. The greeting on both sides was cordial.

POLITICAL.

THE New York Prohibition Convention, convened at Utica, adopted a platform, including a resolution of sympathy with Garfield, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Stephen Merritt, New York; Comptroller, Jefferson Bissell; Treasurer, Fred Gates; Attorney General, George Brooks; State Engineer and Surveyor, John J. Hooker; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Walter Farrington.

A WASHINGTON news gatherer says it is probable that the resignations of all the present Cabinet officers except that of Secretary Lincoln will be accepted. Secretary Kirkwood and Secretary Windom are understood to be aware of this, and have already intimated that they are candidates for the United States Senate as successors to their own immediate successors. Judge Thomas Settle, District Judge of Florida, but in 1876 a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is billed for Secretary of the Navy.... Senator Frye, of Maine, says that the Republicans of the Senate will make no fight against the Democrats electing a presiding officer. As he puts it, "We have had enough of deadlocks." Senator Bayard will be elected President pro tem., if the Republicans make no filibustering opposition, as indicated by Senator Frye.

FOR the vacancy created on the Supreme bench by the death of Justice Clifford, the Republicans of New England are putting forward Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, who would have been commissioned by President Garfield.

SENATOR COCKRELL urges the election of David Davis as presiding officer of the Senate, thereby relieving the Democrats from the charge of taking advantage of the assassination.

THE Republican State Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul and placed in the field the following ticket: Governor, Gen. L. F. Hubbard, of Red Wing; Lieutenant Governor, Charles A. Gilman, of St. Cloud; Secretary of State, Fred Von Baumbach, of Alexandria; Treasurer, Charles Kettleson, of Albert Lea; Auditor, W. W. Braden, of Rushton; Attorney General, W. J. Hahn, of Lake City; Railroad Commissioner, Gen. J. H. Baker, of Mankato; Supreme Court Judges, Charles Vanderburg of Minneapolis, William Mitchell of Winona, and D. A. Dickinson of Mankato.... The Democracy of Wisconsin, in convention at Milwaukee, nominated N. D. Pratt, of Racine, for Governor; W. A. Anderson, of La Crosse, for Lieutenant Governor; Michael Johnson, of Dane county, for Secretary of State; W. H. Jacobs, of Milwaukee county, for State Treasurer, and M. J. Briggs, of Iowa county, for Attorney General....The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention took nine ballots for a candidate for State Treasurer, when Orange Noble, of Erie, met with success, despite the opposition of the Standard Oil Company.

SENATOR PLATT, of Connecticut, is suffering from a cancer in the breast, and will not be able to attend the forthcoming session of the Senate. He is paired with Senator Fair. Senator Ben Hill, who is in hospital at Philadelphia, expresses his determination to be present at the organization of the Senate. Senator Hill has lost about a quarter of his tongue, and the throat and parotid gland have been subjected to surgical operation. Under the circumstances it is impossible for him to indulge in public speeches.

FOREIGN.

THE Prussian wheat crop is fully 20 per cent. below an average, the rye crop from 25 to 30 per cent. below, and all other cereal crops are from 10 to 15 per cent. below. The hay crop will not be one-half an average crop. ....It is believed in London that France has proposed and England accepted a joint military commission to reorganize the Egyptian army.

AMERICANS sojourning in London held an immense meeting at Exeter Hall to express their abhorrence of the assassination. Minister Lowell presided, and Gen. Merritt, Bishop Simpson, Junius S. Mayer and Moncure D. Conway spoke. Seven nations were represented by their diplomats....A London dispatch of Sept. 25 says: "No such feeling has ever been manifested by the English people before on the death of the ruler of another nation. When the Prince Consort died, twenty years ago, the public paid no such favors to his memory as they are now paying to that of Gen. Garfield."....Three Bishops of the sect of Old Believers, who have been imprisoned in a monastery at Susdal, Russia, since 1856, have just been released by order of the Czar....Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has been heard from again. He was alive and well on the 4th of July last....Reports have reached Bombay that Ayoob Khan suffered defeat at the hands of the Ameer, and fled to Herat, leaving Candahar defenseless. The desertion of two regiments caused Ayoob's flight.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, moved by the universal sorrow existing in England over the death of President Garfield, ventures to hope "that the bitter memories of dividing animosities engendered by the Revolutionary war are finally passed away," and suggests a union between England and the United States for the prevention of internecine strife. It asks: "Why should there not be an Anglo-American concert wide enough to include in one fatherland all English-speaking men?"

IN consequence of the Land League agitation the Irish harvest would be largely left ungathered but for the Property Defence society and Emergency Committee, who have a large number of men engaged in harvesting. Several shootings at constables and process servers have occurred. "Boycotting" is on the increase, and the South of Ireland is generally disturbed....Queen Victoria requested Minister Lowell to express her sympathy with the mother of President Garfield, and to procure a photograph of the illustrious dead.... Jim Keene's horse Golden Gate won the Granby stakes at the Newmarket race meeting. The American "sports" pocketed considerable British cash on the result....The Manchester (England) Sunday School Union, representing 2,600 teachers and 22,000 scholars, passed a resolution of sympathy for Mrs. Garfield..... Germany has completed a subterranean telegraph system connecting 221 towns and cities.

Murder and Lynch Law.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Sept. 28.

Frank and John McDonald, two ex-convicts who have just completed an eighteen-months' term in the State prison, and have been out only two weeks, while at a disreputable house in the outskirts of this village, day before yesterday, got into a row with Willie Kittson, a half-breed, about 23 years old. Norman Kittson and one Tommy Dunn went to the relief of Willie, and took him from the house and started for home. The McDonalds followed them and attacked them again on the street. Willie was knocked down and then stabbed several times. Norman received several severe knife wounds in the face and side. Willie died within a few moments after receiving his wounds, and Norman can not live. The McDonalds were promptly arrested by Sheriff Barclay and lodged in the county jail, where they remained until last evening. Great excitement prevailed from the time of the murder, and extra guards were placed over the jail. About 10 o'clock last night a mob of over 500 people, composed mostly of Frenchmen, Indians and half-breeds, approached the jail, overpowered the Sheriff and guard, and with heavy timbers, sledge-hammers and axes broke open the door of the jail and of the cell where the McDonalds were lodged. The prisoners were pulled out of the cell and long ropes fastened about their necks, and they were then dragged by the mob mercilessly through the street for three-quarters of a mile to the house where the row originated, where their bodies were suspended to a tree. The victims were dead, however, long before their bodies were hung up. The house above mentioned was then set on fire and burned to the ground. The two bodies were left suspended to the tree until this morning, when they were taken down by the authorities. When the jail was attacked, a large number of citizens responded promptly to the call of the Sheriff for help, but the mob had obtained entrance to the jail, and resistance was then impossible.

The Michigan Sufferers.

The Mayor of Port Huron, Mich., has issued the following:

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 27.

To the People of the United States:

We are glad to announce that we have all the clothing that we need. Bedding, underwear, provisions, grass and clover seed, tinware, tableware and money are imperatively needed. Our cash receipts up to noon to-day are $121,000. Donations have been generous and timely, but the needs are vast. The generosity of the American people has inspired the sufferers in the burned region with new hope, and, their first needs being supplied, they are industriously engaged in building new homes.

To the Mayors of the Cities of the United States:

We will have 15,000 people to house and feed during the approaching winter. Grateful for the donations already made, I am compelled to ask you to continue systematically in your several cities in this great work of charity. I can only renew the assurance that contributions received will be faithfully used, and I am confident that this appeal for aid will not be in vain.

C. E. CARLETON,
Mayor of Port Huron, Mich.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

MR. SCOVILLE, Guiteau's brother-in-law, at Guiteau's request, waited on Mr. Emory Storrs, of Chicago, and requested him to assist in the defense of the assassin. Mr. Storrs promptly declined to have anything whatever to do with the case....An excursion train on the Great Western railway of Canada collided with a freight train near Aylmer. Five persons were killed outright and a large number wounded....The War Department, last week, ordered Company K of the Tenth infantry to proceed from Detroit to Cleveland and guard the remains of President Garfield for twenty days.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has informed Attorney General MacVeagh and Postmaster General James that it is his earnest desire that the star-route thieves and all other public plunderers shall be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, and has expressed a wish that both gentlemen shall remain in the Cabinet at least until the prosecution are ended. Gen. Arthur complimented Mr. James on his administration of the Postoffice Department, and told him that his course had met with the approval of the whole country. Thus encouraged, Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh are determined to go on with the good work of bringing the public thieves to the bar of justice and sending them to the penitentiary. ....Col. Corkhill, United States District Attorney, received last week from Attorney General Stockton, of New Jersey, a communication in which he states that no action will be taken in Guiteau's case by the authorities of that State. ....In company with Secretaries Lincoln and Hunt and Postmaster General James and their wives, President Arthur left Washington for New York on the 29th ult. The President is reported to have told a friend that there would be no changes of political moment until Congress meets... Among the dispatches received by Secretary Blaine expressing profound sorrow at the death of President Garfield, and sincere sympathy with his bereaved widow and family, and with the American nation, was one from the Emperor of Japan.

THE three robbers who captured and robbed the train on the Iron Mountain road, at Hope, Ark., have been captured and jailed. Capt. Clark Hall, conductor on the Iron Mountain road, followed the robbers with a posse to the village of Ben Lomond, in Sevier county. There the robbers separated, one going into Texas and two into the Indian Territory. The pursuing party divided, Capt. Hall following the Texas-bound robber. He came up with the robber while the latter was taking breakfast. Hall pulled down on him with a double-barreled shot-gun. The robber surrendered, saying, "If you had given me a minute's more notice I would have given you a lively deal." The remaining two robbers were followed in the Indian Territory and captured with no trouble....A shooting affair, in which two men were killed and one wounded, took place in a Magistrate's court of Burke county, Ga.

A DESPERATE attempt was made, at Pallas Green, Ireland, to blow up with dynamite the residence of Capt. Thomas Lloyd, occupied by seventeen emergency men and police. In Westport, Capt. Boycott was followed by a mob and burned in effigy. Moffatt, the leader of an Orange expedition in County Louth, was fired at and wounded....The Land League has, it is stated, appointed two tenants in each neighborhood to assess "fair rents," whose decision is to be the law in each case....Jim Keene's celebrated horse Foxhall won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes on the Newmarket course. Don Fulano, also owned by Keene, came in second. Foxhall's victory was an easy one....The Scotch farmers demand a much more sweeping measure of land reform than that granted to the Irish farmers.

THE Northwestern depot at Irvington, Iowa, was struck by lightning, prostrating eighteen men. The first one to recover consciousness, thinking his companions beyond recovery, dragged their bodies out into the rain, when all but one were restored to activity.... A herd of 35,000 cattle belonging to J. C. and P. S. Jones, of Colorado, has been sold to F. L. Underwood & Co., of Kansas City, for $625,000....The widow of the late President Garfield has announced her intention to permanently reside at Mentor.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY delegates attended the convention of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists, at Boston. Charles Almy was nominated for Governor. The platform is a reproduction of its predecessors for years back, with an added demand for woman suffrage and a resolution of sympathy for Mrs. Garfield.

GOLD memorial medals, bearing on one side the medallion of President Lincoln and on the other the medallion of President Garfield, will be issued from the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

President Arthur has issued the following proclamation, convening the Senate of the United States in extra session on the 10th of October:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early date to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive: Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business, at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 10th day of October next, at noon on that day, of which all who shall be at that time entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the independence of the United States the 106th.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Garfield National Monument.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.

The Garfield Monument Committee, of Cleveland, have issued the following:

To the People of the United States:

The movement to secure funds for the erection of a monument over the grave of James A. Garfield is being responded to from all sections of the country, East, West, North and South. In order to make it popular and successful it is desirable and will be necessary for the citizens of the different States to organize. The committee hereby requests all national banks, private bankers, savings banks, newspapers and Postmasters to call attention to the movement, by posting notices and otherwise, and to receive contributions, and to remit the same to the Second National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio, which has been designated as treasurer of the fund; also to send the names and postoffice address of contributors. These names will all be recorded in the books, that they may be preserved in the monument. All contributions will be receipted for by the Second National Bank.

J. H. WADE,
H. B. PAYNE,
JOSEPH PERKINS,
Committee.

J. H. RHODES, Secretary, 225 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cork.

Cork is the outer bark of a tree called cork oak, quercus suber, and once in every eight years the crop of cork is gathered from those trees. The cork is the outer bark, which, after the tree is four or five years old, makes a rapid growth and becomes very thick. While this outer bark is increasing a new bark forms on the inner side, and thus the Creator has provided a covering for the tree by the time the old bark shall become cracked and dry, and useless for further protection. It is just before the outer bark has reached this useless condition' and while there is yet life and pliability left in it, that the workmen go forth and carefully separate it from the trees. This operation is performed during the summer months by cutting furrows in the bark, lengthwise, and making cuts crosswise, about forty inches apart; the bark is then beaten, in order to loosen it from the tissues beneath, after which it is pried off in square pieces. The bark is finally carted to the factory, where men and boys cut and turn it into the different shapes used for cork, bungs and such like. If the barking or peeling is carefully done, without hurting the new bark beneath, it does no injury to the tree, but is beneficial in removing what would eventually become an incumbrance.

BOLD ARKANSAS BANDITS.

Robbery of a Train on the Iron Mountain Road by Three Desperadoes—More than $18,000 Captured from the Express Car and Passengers.

NEWPORT, Ark., Sept. 23.

At 11 o'clock last night the train on the Iron Mountain railroad, while en route for St. Louis, was stopped near Hope by five masked men, one of whom took charge of the engineer while the others entered the express car, presenting revolvers at the head of the express messenger and demanding that the safe be instantly opened. The demand was after brief expostulations complied with, and the robbers carefully examined the safe, abstracting the valuables and tossing them into a sack which one of them held. It was stated that they secured $18,000. After going through the express they entered the passenger cars, calling out in a threatening tone, "Hold up your hands if you value your lives." Many of the passengers were not aware of what was going on in the rear cars, and the appearance of the robbers created an almost indescribable panic. Men attempted to spring from the windows of the cars, women screamed and tried to secrete themselves under the seats. Everybody was terrified, and nobody offered to lift a finger in resistance. One passenger gave up his pocket-book, containing over $100 in money and two checks for $400 and $300 respectively, almost mechanically. The passengers were literally stripped of everything in the shape of valuables. One man slipped a package of $2,000 under the seat and thus saved it, but the bulk of the travelers had not enough left to pay for their breakfast. The robbers occupied scarcely half an hour. They darted off into the woods as soon as they had completed their work, and the engineer at once ran the train into Little Rock. Intense excitement prevails.

Col. H. M. Hoxie, General Manager of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain road, Superintendent Buchanan and the Hon. C. B. Moore, Attorney General of the State, called on Gov. Churchill this afternoon and held a consultation, and the company offered $5,000 each and the State $500 each for the capture of the robbers. Churchill left on a special at 4 o'clock this evening for the scene of the robbery, and will command a pursuit in person. The passengers lost about $2,000. The robbers wore no masks.

The amount of the loss to passengers and the railroad company is placed at between $40,000 and $50,000. The robbers were all young, beardless boys, one of the passengers says. No trace of them has been found up to this hour.

Chronicles.

Hear me, oh, ye tillers of the soil; open your ears and hearken unto my voice.

Put not your trust in men who show unto you models of strange and wonderful inventions, else ye be bamboozled and deceived.

Look not upon the model of the machine that goeth forth into the fields to reap and gather up the sheaves.

Nor upon the pump that requireth not human aid to seduce from its subterranean bed the sparkling water for the refreshment of the lowing kine.

Turn ye away from him who presenteth them; flee from the sound of his velvet embroidered voice.

Else it bite ye like a serpent and sting ye like the prickings of the conscience of him who defrauded the publisher and payeth not his yearly tithes.

From his lips droppeth taffy as droppeth the sap from the sugar tree in the camps of our fathers.

Shun him, oh ye agitators of the clodded field, for he will draw over thine eyes the fleecy substance which is called wool, yea, verily, he will hornswoggle ye with words that are pleasant unto the ear.

He will say unto: "Sign ye this covenant, that ye may act in my stead and supply the toiling masses with my handiwork.

"Serve ye as my agent; for will ye not therefore wax rich; will not the silver and gold flow into thy coffers?

"Sign quickly I beseech ye, that another may not reap the golden harvest in thy stead."

And when ye sign or engrave upon the covenant thy seal, he will go on his way rejoicing, saying unto himself:

"Verily, did I not strike the duffer handsomely; did I not turn the trick in bang-up shape?"

When a fortnight passes the machines have come not; the wonderful mechanism failed to materialize.

But in their stead there cometh unto ye a person clothed in fine raiment and a look of dignity.

And presenteth unto ye your covenant, saying:

"Payest unto me what thou owest; pungle up the ducats, else I bring ye before the judge.

"I hold here thy note of hand for $722.10."

Then will ye wax sore afraid, and your heart will be in your bosom as heavy as the biscuit of the amateur cook.

And ye will go down into your garments for scrip, and will pay the amount, while the stranger will wear an electric smile.

And when the man of fine raiment departeth, ye will say unto your wife: "Yea, verily, am not I condemned fool?"

And she will softly reply: "You bet."

Then will ye seize you ledger, and write upon the debit side thereof:

To damfoolishness..........................$722.10

And on the credit side thereof:

By experience..............$100,000,000,000,000

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Apply to Any Community.

The press is faithful enough in the exposure of abuses, but what care the people or the delinquents? Indictments are made and guilt proven, but who rendereth the judgment and executeth the sentence?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A STARTLING CHARGE.

An Allegation that Gen. Garfield Was Slain by the Surgeons.

The Chicago *Times* correspondent telegraphs that journal from Washington, under date of Sept. 23, as follows: "Certain revelations made to-day to the *Times* correspondent by an unquestioned authority, of the inner history of the post-mortem examination of the body of Gen. Garfield, will create a shock throughout the country second only to the assassination of July 2. These revelations show that the President might have lived; at least they show that the report of the autopsy is false, and that, had it not been for Secretary MacVeagh, even a portion of the reluctant truth placed in the report would have been suppressed. What will the public think when it learns that Gen. Garfield did not die from any result of the wound made by the ballet, but from a cause that probably could have been remedied in the early days of the case? The original track of the wound had fairly healed, and the ball itself had become completely encysted. If it had not been for the blood-poisoning, the President would have been a well man to-day. The blood poisoning proceeded from imperfect drainage of the wound the second day.

A clot of blood that might have been taken out with an aspirator was the cause of the blood-poisoning and the huge abscess upon the kidney. The spine was reported as injured in the autopsy, so that this would appear to be a mortal hurt, but it is said upon high authority that the post mortem revealed nothing of this kind. The spinal column was not harmed, and if there was a slight injury of the vertebra it would not in itself have been serious. After the funeral is over, Gen. Swaim, an educated physician, and Dr. Boynton will reveal the inner secrets of the post mortem. One of the most startling features of the exposure will be the history of the search for the ball. One hour was passed in cutting for it. Then the bowels were removed and placed loose in a wash-bowl. Another hour was spent, and then some one looked in the contents of the wash-bowl and discovered the encysted ball among the intestines. Yet the autopsy locates this ball in the muscles of the back. Gen. Swaim has been so indignant over the report of the autopsy that nothing will prevent him from telling the true story to the public after Gen. Garfield is buried.

Guiteau, the Assassin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Guiteau has frequently boasted in jail that he would have eminent legal counsel to defend him, but he would never give any information as to whom he had in view. It now turns out that he was only indulging in exaggeration, of which he is fond. When informed by the District Attorney to-day that the Grand Jury would indict him next week and advised to make preparations for his defense, he requested the District Attorney to telegraph to his brother-in-law, Scoville, of Chicago. He is compelled to fall back on his relations. If no counsel is provided, the court will, of course, assign him counsel, though this may not be an easy task, as the lawyers here are all averse to appearing in the light of counsel. None of them want to utter a word that would tend to save his neck.

Guiteau still clings tenaciously to the delusion that, if he can escape mob violence and get a trial before a court he will be acquitted. Since he has learned of the death of President Garfield he has on several occasions expressed gratification that his murderous work was accomplished, always speaking of it as the Lord's will, and accompanying his remarks with regret that his victim suffered so much. He pretends to expect that he will yet get the sympathy of the people. In conversation with one of the jail-guards the other day, he said irreverently that he was sure the American people would, after President Garfield was buried, "transfer their sympathy from that lump of clay" (referring to the dead President) to him. He does not express or feel any remorse for his brutal, cowardly act, but his great dread is of mob violence. He has been in a constant state of fear since President Garfield died, and if he hears any unusual noise or steps of more than one person approaching his cell he endeavors to conceal himself under his bed. He is a pusillanimous coward. One of the guards who does duty at Guiteau's cell said to-day, "Guiteau believes that he will have a fair and impartial trial, but does not believe that he can be tried for murder. When I asked him the other day his reasons for believing that he could not be tried for murder, he said, 'I am a lawyer, and am conversant enough with law to know that I cannot be tried for murder, for the reason that there must be malice shown, and I certainly had no malice toward Garfield. His death was a political necessity, and when his body is laid away to rest, and the excitement incident to his death subsides, the American people will begin to appreciate my motives for killing him.'"

The English Joke.

The mission of the English humorist is, to darken the horizon and shut out the false and treacherous joy of existence—to shut out the beauty of the landscape and scatter a $2 gloom over the broad-green earth.

English humor is like a sore toe. It makes you glad when you get over it. It is like having the smallpox, because if you live through it you are not likely to have it again.

When we pass from earth and our place is filled by another sad-eyed genius whose pants are too short, and who manifests other signs of greenness, let no storied urn or animated bust be placed above our lovely resting place, but stuff an English conundrum so that it will look as it did in life, and let it stand above our silent dust to shed its damp and bilious influence through the cemetery as a monument of desolation and a fountain of unshed tears, and the grave-robber will shun our final resting place as he would the melon patch where lurks the spring gun and the alert and irritable bull dog.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

AMONG the many performances for the acquirement of fame or fortune, or both, nothing is more ludicrous than that of the man who is rewriting the Bible in rhyme. He has got pretty well into his work, and now offers one-half of the copyright to anybody who will furnish the funds to publish the book. He is perfectly satisfied as to his own ability, and challenges a comparison of his poetry with that of any poet, living or dead. He is ready to enter into a poetical contest with anybody to paraphrase into rhyme the chapter beginning: "Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah." For a taste of his quality, here are the opening verses of the book. The rythmical smoothness and the sweet poetic spirit that pervades them will, no doubt, find him a ready partner:

God in the beginning made heaven and earth;
The earth had no form and was void at the first;
The darkness then on the great deep did behoove
The spirit of God on the waters to move.

Then God ordered light and it instantly came,
From infinite region it flashed o'er the main;
God called the light day and the darkness called night,
And the evening and morn were the first day and night.

—*Boston Journal.*

A GENTLEMAN once laid a wager that he would stand for a whole day on London Bridge with a tray full of sovereigns fresh from the mint, and be unable to find purchasers for them at a penny apiece. Not one was disposed of.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

Services in Washington Over the Remains.

Religious services over the body of President Garfield were held in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 23. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Power, of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, and were attended by about 1,500 people, including President Arthur, the diplomatic body, the Supreme Court Judges, the Cabinet officers, several Senators and Congressmen, the members of the household of the late President, Dr. Boynton, Col. Rockwell, Cyrus W. Field, Gen. Swaim and W. W. Corcoran. Mrs. Garfield was not present. The services were plain, simple and earnest. The ceremonies were opened with the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," beautifully rendered by a volunteer choir. The Rev. Dr. Rankin then ascended the platform at the head of the catafalque, and read, in a clear, distinct voice, a few selections of Scripture. The Rev. Isaac Errett then offered prayer. He spoke in a low tone and with much evidence of deep feeling. The Rev. F. D. Power, of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, of which President Garfield was a member, delivered a feeling address. He said:

"The cloud so long pending over the nation has at last burst upon our heads. We sit half-crushed amid the ruin it has wrought. A million prayers, and hopes, and tears, as far as human reason sees, were vain. Our loved one has passed from us. But there is relief. We look away from the body. We forego for a time the things that are seen. We remember with joy his faith in the Son of God, whose gospel he sometimes himself preached, and which he always truly loved. And we see a light and blue sky through the cloud; structure and beauty instead of ruin; glory, honor, immortality, spiritual and eternal life in place of decay and death. The chief glory of this man, as we think of him now, was his discipleship in the school of Christ. His attainments as a scholar and a statesman will be the theme of our orators and historians, and they be the most worthy men to speak praiseworthily. But it is as a Christian that we love to think of him now. It was this which made his life to man an invaluable boon, his death to us an unspeakable loss, his eternity to himself an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. He was no sectarian. His religion was as broad as the religion of Christ. He was a simple Christian, bound by no sectarian ties, and wholly in fellowship with all pure spirits. He was a Christologist rather than a theologist. He had great reverence for family and relations. His example as a son, husband and father is a glory to his nation. His power over human hearts was deep and strong. He won men to him. He had no enemies. The hand that struck him was not the hand of his enemy, but the enemy of the people, the enemy of the country, the enemy of God. He sought to do right, manward and Godward. He was a grander man than we knew. He wrought even in his pain a better work for the nation than we can now estimate. He fell at the height of his achievements, not from any fault of his. But we may in some sense reverently apply to him the words spoken of his dear Lord: 'He was wounded for our transgression, he was buried for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon him.' As the nations remember the Macedonian as Alexander the Great, and the Grecian as Aristides the Just, may not this son of America be known as Garfield the Good. Our President rests. He had joy in the glory of work, and he loved to talk of the leisure that did not come to him. Now he has it. This is the clay, precious because of the service it rendered. He is free. The spirit, absent from the body, is present with the Lord. On the heights whence came his help he finds repose. What rest has been his for these four days! Brave spirit, which cried in its body, 'I am tired!' He is where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. The patient soul, which groaned under the burden of suffering flesh, 'O, this pain!' is now in a world without pain. Spring comes, the flowers bloom, the buds put forth, the birds sing. Autumn rolls round, the birds have long since hushed their voices, the flowers faded and fallen away, the forest foliage assumes a sickly hue. So earthly things pass away, and what is true remains with God. The pageant moves. The splendor of arms and banners glitter in the sunlight. The music of instruments and oratory swells upon the air. The cheers and praises of men resound. But spring and summer pass by, and autumn sees a nation of sad eyes and heavy hearts, and what is true remains of God. 'The eternal God is our refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.'"

At the conclusion of Dr. Power's address, the Rev. J. G. Butler offered prayer, which brought the ceremonies to a close, and at 4 o'clock p. m. the casket was lifted out and placed on the shoulders of eight of the marines, who walked on either side with hands upon the casket. Upon the coffin lay the wreath from the Queen and the sprays of Cyphus palms. The officers of the army and military escort followed into the station. The clergymen, some of the physicians and the relatives of the family alighted and went at once to the train. Ex-Presidents Hayes and Grant walked arm in arm. After them came President Arthur, leaning upon Mr. Blaine, with bowed head and dejected carriage. The members of the Cabinet and their wives followed two and two. At this time a company of colored cadets marched and countermarched before the entrance to the station, led by a drum corps with muffled drums. The members of the diplomatic corps stopped a moment before the gate, and then drove on without entering. Chief Justice Waite and his associates of the Supreme Court entered the depot. The gates were closed. Presently President Arthur, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, Secretary Hunt and ex-President Grant, returned to the sidewalk. President Arthur and Gen. Grant entered a carriage together, and drove off. Their faces were troubled, and showed plainly the depth of their feeling. The Knights Templar arrived at the station after all the others had entered and marched to a position beside the funeral train. Just before the head of the procession reached the depot, two cars of the draped train had been disconnected and run some distance from the station. Mrs. Garfield, with Harry and Mollie, Gen. Swaim, his wife, and Mrs. Rockwell, entered the cars at this point. They were then run back into the depot. By this means they avoided the crowd which surrounded the station. As the funeral procession reached the depot the sun was veiled in a heavy black cloud. When, at 5 o'clock, the train started, the cloud had risen overhead, and drops of rain like tears fell lightly, and the sun broke through the lower margin of the cloud-bank, turning it to silver, while, in the east, a beautiful rainbow stretched across the sky. The train left the depot in Washington at 5:15 o'clock, passing out of the city amid the tolling of bells, in the presence of many thousand silent people. Immense crowds assembled at the various stations, and in most places the civic and military bodies contributed floral tributes. Fifty thousand persons stood with uncovered heads as the train entered the depot at Baltimore. The funeral party reached Harrisburg at 9:18 and the Congressional committee at 9:32, neither train stopping, although an immense assemblage was ranged along the tracks. A national salute was fired and all the church bells tolled. The train proceeded on its journey as far as Altoona, Pa., without interruption. A little beyond that point a freight-train was wrecked and was lying across the track. It required several hours to remove the wreck, and the funeral party suffered a painful delay in consequence of this mishap.

Arrival in Cleveland—Impressive Scenes.

The funeral train met with no delay after leaving Altoona, and reached Cleveland at 1:17 p. m. of Saturday, Sept. 24. Immense throngs of sorrowing people gathered at the stations along the route, and at several points the track was strewn with flowers. The train was met by a vast concourse of people at the depot in Cleveland. The locomotive was heavily draped in deep black on the boiler-head, and all the cars were elaborately draped. After the train stopped, the ladies were escorted to the carriages. The wives of the Cabinet officers went first; then the distinguished widow, supported on one side by Secretary Blaine, and on the other by her son Harry. The ladies, having been placed in the carriages, were sent to the places provided for them at private residences, Mrs. Garfield and children being the guests of James Mason. The body of the late President was then taken from its car by a detachment of the regular army, under Lieut. Weaver, and borne on their shoulders to a special hearse in waiting, followed by a distinguished guard of honor, marching two by two, an army and a naval officer abreast. Gen. Sherman and Rear Admiral Nichols were first; then Gen. Sheridan and Admiral Rodgers, Gen. Hancock and Admiral Porter, and Gens. Drum and Meigs passed, with other naval officers not named. Then followed Chief Justice Waite and other Supreme Court Justices, members of the Cabinet, Gen. Foster and staff and escort, and the committee. At 1:30 the coffin, on which were palms and a large wreath fragrant with tuberoses, was placed in a hearse, and the line of march formed in the following order:

Col. Wilson and staff, Silver Greys' band, First city troop. Hearse and horses, guarded by Knight Templars, in column of three, and flanked by ten horses of the City troop on each side. Cleveland Greys and Forty-second Ohio volunteers. The Cabinet, Gen. Sherman and aids, and guard of honor composed of officers of the army and distinguished guests.

Leaving the depot the cortege moved very slowly down Euclid avenue, the bells tolling, and people standing with uncovered heads. All the houses on the route of march were elaborately decorated. Arriving at Monumental Park, the remains were conveyed through the line of guards to the pavilion prepared for the lying in state until interment. The casket was placed by the pall-bearers on the dais underneath a canopy supported by four gilt Egyptian columns. On account of the feelings of the widow the face was not exposed, but instead was placed an admirable copy likeness, taken by J. F. Ryder on President Garfield's return from the Chicago Convention—a most natural portrait. On the shelves of the pavilion on either side were multitudes of floral offerings.

The park had been inclosed by steel wires. Because the decorations were not entirely finished no one outside of the committee was admitted to the pavilion during Saturday night. During Sunday a double line of militia was so placed that the public could walk past the casket three or four abreast, a privilege of which at least 160,000 persons availed themselves. A correspondent thus describes the impressive scenes of that memorable Sabbath in Cleveland:

"The Sabbath day opened with rain, but the clouds soon dissipated, and until nearly dark it was clear, warm and windy. The main entrances to the public square were thrown open to the public at 1 o'clock in the morning, and an hour before that time a procession began to form, which lengthened and stretched westward for three or four blocks, like an enormous human anaconda, wriggling to make progress. As the word was given the throng kept in perfect order by the police and militia guardsmen, pushed forward to the catafalque. At first they moved slowly, those in front pausing at the catafalque to pay more than a passing tribute to the dead President; but gradually the impatient mass in the rear caused an acceleration in the movement, and by 10 o'clock the two lines were pouring through the pavilion at the rate of 400 or 500 every five minutes, a speed that was maintained with little let-up until 9 o'clock at night. At times the line of mourners was a mile in length, the f rther end of the procession being lost to sight around the curve in the great viaduct leading off Superior street. There must have been 10,000 people in line most of the time, and there were counter processions of men, women and children leading from the square to the remote extremity of the line, where they fell in place and returned. Men and women of all classes and stations, as indicated by dress and appearance, were there, and there was no exhibition of ill-temper or impatience noticeable. Probably 45,000 pilgrims passed the shrine during the day and evening, and the streets and highways about the square and leading to it were packed all the time. It is no exaggeration to say that 125,000 people were on the streets within a radius of two blocks from the catafalque from sunrise to midnight.

"The catafalque at night was a citadel of glory. The ghastly glare of the electric lights, blending with the softer yet scarcely less brilliant flash from the monster headlight mounted on the main arch, shed upon the palace of death a halo that transformed it into a temple of almost supernatural beauty. None could view the spectacle without emotion, and thousands massed in the streets in front, gazing upon it in rapt admiration. Never had it appeared to such advantage before. It was incomparably beautiful, and, as a spectator whose soul was moved by the sight observed, "It is indeed befitting that a King of men should rest on such a splendid bier." The bronzed columns of the dais, with their chivalric mountings, glittered in the night like burnished gold, making blacker the sable drapery of the tomb of a day. The shields and swords and massive emblems that adorned the corner pieces of the structure, together with the funeral wreaths and other floral wrappings, so placed as to relieve the background of melancholy black, made a separate picture by themselves, a magnificent frame for the central figure, the whole forming what might well be called the glorious creation of an artist's dream."

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Garfield and her sons Harry and James visited Lake View Cemetery with Hon. J. H. Wade, and expressed her satisfaction with the site selected for the grave.

The Last Sad Rites—An Imposing Pageant.

The funeral obsequies of the lamented James Abram Garfield occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, Sept. 26. The ceremonies began at the pavilion, in Monumental Square, at 10:30 o'clock. The immediate members of the family and near relatives and friends took seats about the casket, and at each corner was stationed a member of the Cleveland Grays, each of whom stood like a statue during the entire programme. The members of the committee about the pavilion were almost cloaked in crape, their drapings being very heavy.

The audience assembled to hear the last services of religion included Grandma Garfield, Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie, James, Harry, Abram and Irving Garfield. Following them were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Rockwell, Gen. Swaim, Dr. and Mrs. Boynton, Captain and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Private Secretary Brown, and Mr. Warren Young, and all members of the Cabinet and their wives, as well as general officers of the army and navy, foreign Ambassadors, Governors of fourteen states, with staffs, and prominent citizens representing the large cities of the United States. Beside these there were an immense army, composed of the regular army, the citizen soldiery from various States, and a countless throng of secret and benevolent organizations.

The service commenced with singing the hymn, "Thou Art Gone to the Grave" (by Heber), followed by three portions of Holy Scripture read by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bedell, Bishop of Ohio. Rev. Ross C. Houghton, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, then offered prayer, after which the Rev. Isaac Errett, of the Church of the Disciples, Cincinnati, delivered an eloquent address. Dr. Errett was listened to with a close and earnest attention. He spoke for forty minutes, and when he closed a hush for a moment hung over the vast audience.

The Rev. Jabez Hale then read Garfield's favorite hymn, which was beautifully sung by the Vocal Society, as follows:

> Ho, reapers of life's harvest,
> Why stand with rusted blade
> Until the night draws round thee
> And the day begins to fade?
> Why stand ye idle waiting
> For reapers more to come?
> The golden morn is passing,
> Why sit ye idle, dumb?
> Thrust in your sharpened sickle
> And gather in the grain;
> The night is fast approaching,
> And soon will come again.
>
> The Master calls for reapers,
> And shall He call in vain?
> Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
> And waste upon the plain?
>
> Mount up the heights of wisdom
> And crush each error low;
> Keep back no words of knowledge
> That human hearts should know.
>
> Be faithful to thy mission
> In service of thy Lord,
> And then a golden chaplet
> Shall be thy just reward.

Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy delivered the final prayer and benediction, after which the Washington Marine Band played "Nearer, My God to Thee."

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the military bodyguard from Washington moved up the east incline, entered the pavilion, halted at the bier, lifted the casket containing the nation's dust, ornamented only by the Queen Victoria wreath and John Hoey's sago palms, and reverently bore it on their broad and powerful shoulders to the elaborate funeral car in waiting near the east entrance. Imposing as was the cenotaph in the park pavilion, this somber carriage of the dead was even more so. Massive in its proportions, rich in its decorations, and solemn suggestiveness in all its parts, its general effect was peculiarly and lastingly impressive. It was built in the canopy form, on ponderous trucks, and topped with a roof sloping to and ending in a parallelogram, on which rested the typical black urn. The lowest portion nearest the ground was trimmed in heavy black broadcloth. Edged at the bottom was a massive black fringe and heavy cord. Behind a heavy crape hanging, set off with a silver fringe, were barely visible the stars and stripes of the national emblem. The black surface above was festooned with immortelles, while the three steps leading up to the floor of the car were edged with white, and the corner moldings covered with heavy black velvet. The catafalque proper, resting on the floor, was trimmed with heavy vertical folds of black broadcloth, the prevailing material throughout, edged at the top with silver fringe, and set off with heavy clusters of black crape. A white strap was attached to each of the four sides to hold the coffin in place. A black column, trimmed in bands of white, rose from each of the four corners of the car, and was supplemented by a draped battle-flag carried through the dust and blood and heat of the day at Chickamauga. From the upper step rose the Egyptian columns, three on a side, or six in all, supporting the canopy, and trimmed with immortelles and heavy vertical folds of black. Black festoons, edged with silver, trimmed with rosettes and wreaths of immortelles, depended from the roof on the outer surface. The roof was covered with folds of heavy black, trimmed with white rosettes and wreaths of immortelles, with a rayed ceiling of red, white and blue on the background. Black and white plumes ornamented the roof and surrounded the urn, which rested on the top, while eight small wreaths of immortelles were attached to the sides. Some idea of the massive character of the car can be obtained from a statement of its dimensions. The distance from the ground to the urn was twenty feet, while the platform itself measured eight by sixteen feet, and the bier twenty-eight inches by seven feet. Four black guy-ropes depended from the corner posts, and were held by black grooms, who were thus enabled to steady the motion of the car over rough places, and prevent its swaying to and fro on its journey to the cemetery. Twelve coal-black horses, four abreast, and covered with broadcloth neck and body cloths, edged with silver fringe, drew the somber object. Black and white plumes waved from their heads, while a groom at the head of each outer horse controlled its progress by a black-and-white halter-lead.

The only incident which occurred at the pavilion was the request of Grandma Garfield for a drink of water. Many persons construed this as an indication that the old lady was faint. Such was not the case, however.

The remains having been placed in the funeral car, the mourners retired from the pavilion and took their places in the carriages assigned to them. Mrs. Garfield, heavily veiled, entered the first one with the dead President's mother, and the boys, Harry, James and Abram. Col. Corbin, with Miss Mollie Garfield and young Irwin, entered the second. The relatives and friends came next, followed by the guard of honor, and the members of the Cabinet and their wives, ex-President and Mrs. Hayes, ex-Secretary Evarts, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the several State Executives and the remaining occupants of the platform, together with the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Mayors of cities, and the members of various Aldermanic bodies and the numerous local committees.

The funeral-car proceeded beyond the City Hall on Superior street, and stopped until the first carriage started. As the remaining carriages followed up, it continued its journey until it reached Erie street and the massive arch at that point. Turning into Euclid avenue, famous as perhaps the handsomest in the world, and decorated as it probably never will be again, with all the badges of mourning and insignia of grief, it joined in the procession of military organizations, Masonic societies and all the numerous civic and other organizations, and slowly wended its way, to the sound of funeral dirges, to the cemetery five miles away.

Though the several divisions dropped rather promptly and gracefully into line, it soon became too painfully apparent that there was altogether too much of the procession, and yet not a few societies were crowded out, owing to their late and unexpected arrival, or left with the cold consolation of being privileged to drop in at the rear, when it was morally impossible for them ever to reach the cemetery, if they stayed there until the head had arrived at Lake View, witnessed the obsequies, and should be ready to turn round and come home. As a matter of fact, the tail of the procession rested down town while the head was at the cemetery, while, if every society and club which wanted to march had persisted in doing so, the procession would have been swollen to unreasonable proportions. The military presented a magnificent scene. The column was headed by that veteran volunteer organization, the Boston Fusileers, who had traveled from Massachusetts in order to pay a last tribute to their deceased comrade by participating in the obsequies.

Arrived at the cemetery, the pall-bearers alighted and took their positions on either side of the carpet walk to the vault, while the two eldest sons of the dead President, Harry and James, joined those on the right in company with the inevitable and omnipresent Rockwell and Swaim. Mrs. Garfield sat at her carriage window, her veil removed, and her tearless eyes revealing the mental struggle she was undergoing in her determination to bear up bravely under her load of grief. The steps to the vault were carpeted with flowers, and on either side of the entrance were an anchor of tuberoses and a cross, while smilax and evergreens were festooned above. A heavy, black canopy was stretched over the steps from which the exercises were to be conducted.

At 3:30 o'clock the procession entered the gateway, which was arched over with black, with appropriate inscriptions. In the keystone were the words "Come to rest." On one side were the words, "Lay him to rest whom we have learned to love;" on the other, "Lay him to rest whom we have learned to trust." A massive cross of evergreens swung from the center of the arch. The United States Marine Band, continuing the sweet, mournful strains it had kept up during the entire march, entered first. Then came the Forest City Troop of Cleveland, which was the escort of the President to his inauguration. Behind it came the funeral car, with its escort of twelve United States artillerymen, followed by a battalion of Knights Templar and the Cleveland Grays. The mourners' carriages and those containing the guard of honor comprised all of the procession that entered the grounds. The cavalry halted at the vault and drew up in line, facing it with sabers presented. The car drew up in front with the mourners' carriages and those of the Cabinet behind. The band played "Nearer My God to Thee" as the military escort lifted the coffin from the car and carried it into the vault, the local Committee of Reception, Secretary Blaine, Marshal Henry and one or two personal friends standing at either side of the entrance. None of the President's family except two of the boys left the carriages during the exercises, which occupied less than half an hour. Dr. J. H. Robison, as President of the day, opened the exercises by introducing the Rev. J. H. Jones, Chaplain of the Forty-second regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, which Gen. Garfield commanded. Mr. Jones paid an earnest tribute to the memory of the deceased, after which the Latin ode of Horace was sung by the United German Society. Translated into English, this beautiful ode reads as follows:

"The man of upright life and pure from wickedness, O Fuscus, has no need of the Moorish javeline or bow, or quiver loaded with poisoned darts. Whether he is about to make his journey through the sultry Syrtes of the inhospitable Caucasus, or those places which Hydaspes, celebrated in story, washes. For lately, as I was singing my Lalage, and wandered beyond my usual bounds, devoid of care, a wolf in the Sabine wood fled from me, though I was unarmed; such a monster as neither the warlike Apulia nourishes in its extensive woods, nor the land of Juba, the dry nurse of lions, produces. Place me in those barren plains, where no tree is refreshed by the genial air; at that part of the world which clouds and an inclement atmosphere infest. Place me under the chariot of the too-neighboring sun, in the land deprived of habitation, there will I love my sweetly-smiling, sweetly-speaking Lalage."

Mr. Robison then announced the late President's hymn, "Ho, Reapers of Life's Harvest," which the German vocal societies of Cleveland sang with marked effect. The exercises closed with the benediction by President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, who was introduced by Dr. Robison. Mr. Hinsdale said:

"O God! the sad experience of this day teaches us the truth of what Thou has told us in Thy word. The grave is the last of this world, and the end of life. Earth to earth; dust to dust; ashes to ashes. But we believe in the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and in the power of the endless life. Therefore, O God! our Father, we look to Thee now for the greatest blessing. We pray that fellowship and salvation of the Lord Jesus Christ, our Savior, and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, may be with all who have been in to-day's assembly. Amen."

The last words had no sooner died on his lips than those in the immediate proximity of the vault pressed forward and gathered up handfuls of flowers and hemlock twigs as precious mementoes of the solemn scene. A large rose, a geranium and a sprig of hemlock were carried to Mrs. Garfield, who pressed them to her lips and treasured them as a priceless boon. The general crowd broke in about this time, and in less time than it takes to tell it the rich carpet of flowers and sprigs had almost vanished, and was being carried off in pieces by the relic-hunters. A guard was left at the vault, the procession returned, and in a few moments more the line of mourners was wending its way back to the city, the Cabinet officers stopping at the Euclid Avenue Station, where they took their special train back to Washington, Mrs. Garfield returning to the residence of Mrs. James Mason, where she remained until the following day, when she embarked on the saddest journey of all, the trip to her once happy Mentor home.

It is estimated that 300,000 people were in the streets of Cleveland during the progress of the funeral procession, and that from 100,000 to 150,000 of these were strangers. Some of the adjacent towns were almost depopulated.

At Mrs. Garfield's suggestion, the casket containing the late President will be inclosed in an iron cage. Then a cement wall will be built around this of sufficient strength to resist all attempts to remove the body, and of dimensions enough to form the foundation for the proposed monument. The Mayor of the city detailed a police force to be on duty continually until the final interment.

A meeting of Governors of States present in Cleveland was held previous to the funeral obsequies, at which were present Govs. Cornell, of New York; Bigelow, of Connecticut; Ludlow, of New Jersey; Jackson, of West Virginia; Hawkins, of Tennessee; Pitkin, of California; Cullom, of Illinois; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Smith, of Wisconsin; Gear, of Iowa, and others. Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, was unanimously chosen Chairman, and, on motion of Gov. Cornell, of New York, Govs. Bigelow, of Connecticut, and Hawkins, of Tennessee, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. After a brief consultation the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"We, the Governors of ——, assembled to assist in the funeral ceremonies of our dead President, resolve that, by his murder, our nation has lost a gallant soldier, an unselfish patriot, one of the purest and ablest statesmen of the age, and a Chief Magistrate whose brief but brilliant administration commands the approval of all sections of the republic.

"*Resolved*, That we have observed with profound gratitude all citizens of the republic, regardless of rank, class or party, sharing alike in the unbounded sorrow of our common country for the death of President Garfield, and in this see the assurance of the people of the nation that we are in the presence of an era of peace and fraternal friendship for many years past unknown in the republic.

"*Resolved*, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, in this hour of our supreme sorrow we record our appreciation of his intellectual worth, his many great virtues, and his perfect Christian character.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our profound sympathy to the bereaved mother, widow and children of the illustrious dead in their terrible affliction.

"*Resolved*, That we extend to President Arthur our earnest sympathy, and we sincerely hope and believe the nation will unite in sustaining him in his noble and patriotic resolution to carry out the policy and measures of his lamented predecessor.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family and to the press of the country."

Memorial Services Elsewhere.

All over the United States, in Canada and in many parts of Great Britain, business was wholly suspended, religious services were held in the churches in the morning and were very largely attended. In the evening there were meetings in halls and churches, at which the great public services of the illustrious dead were referred to, and in which his character was fittingly eulogized. The funeral procession in Chicago was the largest and, all considered, the most remarkable which ever occurred in that city. It consisted of all the military organizations, all the principal secret bodies, the postoffice and other Governmental and municipal officers and subordinates, national and benevolent societies, numbering not less than 15,000 men, and by some estimated at twice that number. The grand array took nearly two hours to pass a given point. The city of Chicago never before experienced what may be termed a total suspension of business. There was not a transaction in financial or commercial circles; the Union Stockyards were utterly closed, for the first time in their history; scarcely a saloon in the city opened its doors during the hours occupied by the procession, and even drug stores added to the general quiet by ceasing to do business. In truth, in every city and village in the United States—North, South, East and West—the solemn ceremonies enacted at Cleveland were remembered with less imposing, but not less earnest and regretful, services.

In Great Britain, from one end of the island to the other, memorial services and meetings were held, bells were tolled, flags were displayed at half-mast, shops were partially closed, and private residences and hotels had drawn curtains.

The bells at Windsor Castle were tolled for an hour, and there were services in Westminster Abbey, at which Canons Farrar, Duckworth and Cheadle assisted. The city of London was liberally draped in mourning and the Manchester *Guardian* appeared with mourning borders.

A GEORGIA farmer mistook his ragged son for his scarecrow at a distance, and playfully shot a bullet into him.

About Earning Money.

If anybody knows the value of money to the individual, it is a woman. A man may look at it in a wiser sense and think of the National debt and investments and mortgages, but in small sums it cannot after all be of half the importance to him that it is to a woman, who wants yards of ribbon and pounds of beads, bits of velvet, silk and lace, gilt things, silvered things, combs, bracelets, bangles and little bags, which could be of no use to one of the sex whose wear is cloth of various sad colors, and who, having a watch, a scarf-pin, a collar button, and a ring on his little finger, is provided with jewelry for life.

And yet who ever heard of a rational poor man who did not desire and did not make money whenever it was possible? While horror seizes the soul of many an impecunious young woman at the thought of earning a cent. Happily, a broader view of the matter is taken by a great many young women, from the sweet girl graduate who hopes to be a doctor or a lawyer to the mechanic's daughter who early announces her intention of learning a trade. But still, in many a home where there is not half enough to provide for all, women draw themselves together and, even while they suffer privation, boast that they never earned anything.

An old father comes wearily home, after a long day's toil; a young brother breaks down with cares that are too great for him, and still the superstition that it degrades a woman to work for her own living will prevail among half a dozen sisters forced to small economies as their sugar in their tea and butter on their bread, to shabbiness and the attacks of infuriated tradesmen who naturally desire to be paid their little bills. They will do anything but "work for money."

Every day, as they peep from their windows at the world, they see happy, well dressed women in the professions and in many trades, going to and fro to their work, comfortable with the wages in their pockets. They hear the notes of the piano by which some women, no more accomplished than they, earn a little fortune as a teacher. Opposite is a flower painter who has pupils and sells her pictures.

But they say to each other and to their friends, "This would be impossible for us; we never earned a penny." And people are apt to say: "The Miss Hysons are so proud. They come of such a good family. They cannot condescend to work."

But are they proud? As a rule, the ladies who scorn to earn money do not scorn to take it as a gift. Their natural protectors gone, they will quarter themselves on any relative that will open his house for them—a cousin, a cousin's cousin—any small plea of relationship is sufficient.

They will actually go a-begging in a delicate and dainty way amongst friends and receive anything any one chooses to give.

And it is well known to every one that any offer of marriage to one of them which promises a comfortable home will be accepted.

This is the best end to be hoped for, but if the girls are not attractive they pass from one long suffering relative to another until they are "brought into" Old Ladies' Homes or placed into genteel institutions, where they still boast with their latest breath of their gentility and are as proud of never having earned a penny as they should be ashamed of it. Certainly there are fewer such women in the world to-day than there were twenty years ago, but there are still enough to shame good, independent girls out of efforts in which they should be encouraged, with the old bugaboo story that "ladies never work for a livelihood." Ladies do, ladies will, if there is any need of it; for a true lady would rather do anything honest than be an object of charity; and in a womanly way quite consistent with all feminine charms, rejoices in the possibility of independence.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

A New Use for Criminals.

An Australian paper thinks there is a better use to which men can be put than hanging them. Instead of punishing convicted criminals in that way, it would turn them over to the doctors to be experimented upon for the cure of diseases like cholera, yellow fever, cancer, hydrophobia, consumption, etc., for which no certain remedy has ever been found. It would provide that if the criminal survived the experiments he should be entitled to his life. For example, a malefactor might be drowned until, in the ordinary sense of the word, he was pronounced dead by the experimenting physicians. Then, if he was resuscitated, he should gain his liberty. Let another be bitten by an unmistakably rabid dog, and if he was cured after a well defined attack of hydrophobia that should constitute his certificate of reprieve. Others should be poisoned, inoculated with various contagious diseases, and be subjected to death by the various maladies which have defeated and defied the combined skill of the medical fraternity, and in the case of every one where a sure and definite remedy should be discovered such criminal should thereby expiate his crime, and by his contribution to science for the benefit of the world he should earn and receive a full pardon. It thinks this would be not only a more effective deterrent of crime, but it would have the advantage of making worthless men useful.

Dangers from Pyemia.

Pyemia often works to its fatal end slowly. It breaks out in an abscess here, an abscess there. Defeated at one point, it intrenches itself in an another, gaining on all resistance and often intractable to medicine and surgery. Its victim dies at last of exhaustion. A woman was shot in New York by a delinquent boarder. The bullet penetrated her cerebral cavity, just as in the President's case it penetrated the abdominal cavity. She survived the shock, the secondary hemorrhage and the inflammation. In about four weeks pyemia set in. The first abscess was in the neck and reached to the base of the brain. It produced, of course, softening of the affected lobe, but she did not die of that grave complication. Six weeks later a huge abscess formed in the region bounded by her right shoulder blade and her right hip. Exhaustion followed at once, and she died.

No ROOM was ever made large enough to hold both a fat man and a mosquito.

PERRY DAVIS'
Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Cramps,
Cholera,
Diarrhoea,
Dysentery.
Sprains AND Bruises,
Burns AND Scalds,
Toothache AND Headache.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Diminished Vigor
is reimbursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it.
☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOLMAN'S PAD
CURES Without MEDICINE
Simply by Absorption
TRADE MARK.
The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge podge of some other inventor's ideas; it is the **original and only genuine curative Pad**, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the *Stomach, Liver and Spleen.*

By a recently perfected improvement Dr. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuvants) such complete and unfailing control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of **Chronic Disease** of the **Stomach and Liver**, as well as **Malarial Blood-Poisoning**, as to amply justify the eminent *Professor Loomis'* high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer *Pads* similar in **form and odor** to the **genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.**

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the **Private Revenue Stamp** of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY with the above Trade Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
Or sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of $2.00.
HOLMAN PAD CO.,
(P. O. Box 2112.) 744 Broadway, N. Y.

For Two Generations

The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD
MANHATTAN BOOK CO., 16 W. 14th St., N.Y. P.O. Box

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use **KIDNEY-WORT** *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

A DISEASE which is Universal Rem'dy to which the human more Universal than no remedy has yet has proven so univer curing Fever and

FEVER TONIC.

atmosphere is filled from great pools of from the overflow dur which, becoming stag ent malaria to so gre that in order to pre FEVER from gain ism, it is necessary used which will co cases where the the system, effect there is nothing TONIC. It is known, and fast satisfact or Quinine, tury is used. cases of AGUE leaves the sist MA all that tedcases, exposed to a second bot In small doses it will act tendency to chills. TONIC is no new reme tablished, thoroughly tes found by experience to do is claimed for it. In an be found the experience have used it to which we Price One Dollar a Bot sale by Druggists, every IT if you have the sligh SHAKE! IT WILL

Univers'l requires and none of the ills family are subject is Fever & Ague, and been discovered which sally successful in Ague as KRESS' In many sections of country the with malaria, arising water left standing ing last spring, nant, throw at an extent ous CHILLS and ing a hold on the sys that a remedy should be unteract the evil, and in disease has taken hold of a cure. For this purpose equal to KRESS' FEVER the Best & Safest Remedy wherever used has given per tion. In its composition neith Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercu It will cure the most stubborn AGUE in a very short time and system strong and vigorous to re LARIA. One bottle usually is will be required, unless in aggrava or where the patient is continually malarial poison, in such cases, tle may be required. invariably counter KRESS' FEVER dy, but one long es ted, and all that other column will of parties who ask your attention tle, and is for where. TRY est tendency to CURE YOU!

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Prop's SAINT LOUIS, FORT WAYNE, KANSAS CITY IND.

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It *combines the good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses *new* and *valuable* features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable*, and *simple*. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. **Free** to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

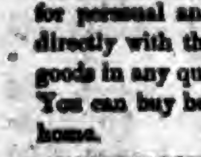

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEAP LANDS

on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Facteryville.

[Last Week.]

Marion Dermott's little baby is very sick.

"Flirtation crossing," instead of King's crossing, is its new name.

We notice the B. & O. railroad have lately repainted their tank at St. Joe.

Ben. thinks Saturday was the windiest day to haul clover seed he ever saw.

Rumor says, that Johnny Noel will take another "Hart" to his manly bosom Sunday.

J. Shull's new house "looms up" immense. The work on it, is progressing finely. It has a slate roof.

Walt. has been making improvements in his grocery lately. A new cheese case, and a hosiery department in it.

The Milford boys failing to come to time, our boys indulged in a game of rounders, and seemed to enjoy it hugely.

Two weddings in Coburntown recently, Mr. Cap Andrews and a Miss Davis, Mr. Beadle, of Butler, and Miss Florence Dawson.

John Hamilton will move to Butler soon, to go into his hardware store, which has been in the hands of Mr. Beadle for some time.

The Rev. Teagarden holds services at the church Sunday afternoon and evening. In the evening he will preach relative to the death of President Garfield.

A good many hours are spent in playing croquet on the grounds at B. F's. Come out Mr. COURIER, and we'll give you a chance at it. We have lots of pretty girls in this section, and we would like to see you have your choice for a game.

Detroit, Sept. 26, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER: This city presents a solemn aspect. Every business house is closed. The city is draped from north to south and from east to west, and some of the principal buildings from their tops to their base. The court house alone is wearing one hundred and fifty bolts of mourning, at a cost of about five hundred dollars. Flags at half mast trimmed in black are seen everywhere. Bands are playing most solemn funeral marches. The militia and home guards in uniforms, step to the solemn beat of the drum, as they march up one street and down another. Their guns draped in black, in honor of Ohio's self made, most honored son, James A. Garfield. Business in Windsor, Canada, is suspended for the day. British flags at half mast. British ships draped. The river itself presents almost as solemn scenery as Detroit.

J. W. SQUIRES,
Detroit, Mich.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37 3w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19 1y.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

WANTED,

AGENTS FOR THE

GOLDEN DAWN;

—OR,—

LIGHT on the GREAT FUTURE

in this life, through the dark valley, and in the life eternal, as seen in the best thoughts of leading authors and scholars, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Beecher, Talmage, Dr. Currie, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Cuyler, Geo. D. Prentice, Dean Stanley, Whittier, Longfellow and others. The subjects treated are Death, Immortality, Millenium and Second Advent, the Resurrection, the Punishment of the Wicked and the Reward of the Righteous. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. It contains the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, on subjects of the most profound interest to every one. Not gloomy, but brilliant. There is not a dull page in the book. It is absolutely without a rival. Everybody will read it. School teachers, Students, young men and ladies acting as agents for this book are making over $100 a month. Sells fast. One agent sold 71 first 15 days, another 46 in 8 days, another 11 in one day, an other 15 and 5 bibles in 5 days, a lady sold 9 in 10 hours. Secure territory quick. Also agents wanted for the best Illustrated Revised New Testament, and for the finest Family Bibles ever sold by agents. Send for circulars.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 915 Arch St. Phila.
180 E. Adams St., Chicago

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy,

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

Agents Wanted TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK PROFESSIONAL THIEVES | AND THE | **Detectives**

By Allan Pinkerton, the Greatest Living Detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SELLS AT SIGHT. Send for liberal terms to make money. STANDARD PUB. HOUSE St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad Costly outfit free. Address, True and C Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS
SEEDS SENT BY MAIL
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

RAILROADS

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	......
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	......
Lansing	9 20	10 10	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 32pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 50	12 55	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 12	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 26	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 08	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 05	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	......
Cincinnati	5 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	......
St. Louis	......	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	......	9 25	9 02am
Baltimore	......	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 29
Louisville	6 5	11 35pm	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 1 am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 5 am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	38	5 02
Angola	1 30	08	6 20
Fremont	1 46	26	5 48
Montgomery	2 01	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	73	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	86	7 25
Hanover	3 07	1	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 20	1 5 0	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 30	......
Saginaw	9 00	1 28	......
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	......

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m.. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 35 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 28, 10 32 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 30 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m, 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 15, 55 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m, 4 50 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m.; 300 p. m.; at 3.00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C, east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

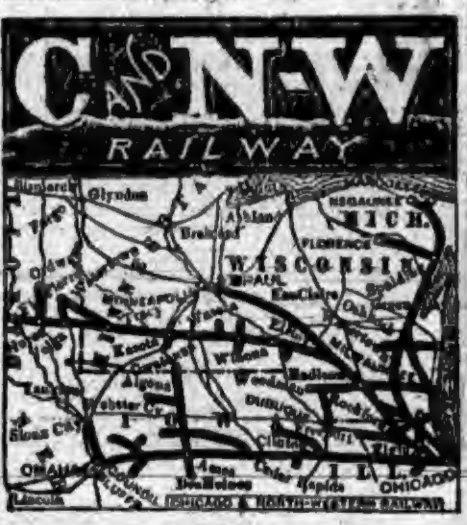

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCross, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 1 M	SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 2 M	NORTHWARD No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 10	Lv. Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	10 00
11 52	6 57	....Bluffton......	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	....Hartford	2 35	7 3
1 45	9 [illegible]	....Muncie......	1 45	6 8
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15		....Cincinnati....	7 50	......
8 [illegible]	10 55	....Indianapolis....	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt,
GEO. D. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

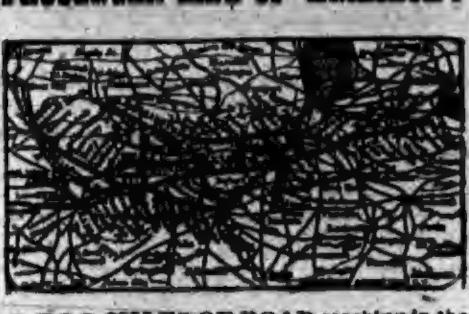

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
CHICAGO lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 20
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 48	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
CHICAGO ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 33	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	2 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS, Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 55	9 20	......
Crestline Lv.	6 35	7 30	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 05am	1 15pm	2 40am	5 35
Chicago Ar	6 20	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No.2 Fast Ex	No.6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 05	1 10	7 20	12 30pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15am	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD, General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLOCKS.

WHEELER
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS.
GUITARS.
ACCORDEONS.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

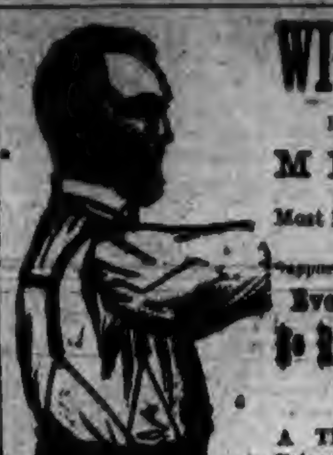

WILL YOU HAVE AN M BRACE THE Most Perfect Device FOR Supporting Pantaloons Ever Known. No Rubber. No Springs A TRIAL FREE. Price from 25cts. up.

FOR SALE BY
G. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb	20c
Good Choice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	25c
Best Golden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Best Young Hyson in market, per lb	65c	Black Oolong per pound	35c
Good Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Extra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound 30 &	40c
Good Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking, Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	45c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	1 00
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	22c
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	22c
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1 2
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	1

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Bes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches 4 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	18c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cents on the dollar by purchasing at the

Fort Wayne Fruit-House

STOVES
GARLAND

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—*In CONVENIENCE,*—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 13, 1881. Number 41.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first-class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.

S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,

OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport the druggist

Holloway's Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7. 1y

The Gold Placers of the West.

Some of the richest gold placers of the west have been formed by extinct streams. In New Mexico, a year ago, I saw gravel beds abounding in the yellow dust, covering thousands of acres, where no brook nor river now runs. They are the pulverized debris of prehistoric mountains which rose to much higher altitudes than their now abraded remains. Down the sides of these ancient hills great torrents poured where now not even a rivulet can be found. Again, great glaciers or other tremendous agencies of nature have sometimes deposited great hills or mountains over old river beds, so that, in mining, the courses of what appear to have been subterranean streams may be traced. In some instances the material of which these underground river beds are formed carries gold in considerable quantities, and, in California especially, the superincumbent mountains are also frequently rich placers. In the golden state some of these mountains have been removed by hydraulic power, the gold separated from the sand and gravel, and the debris, called tailings, deposited in the valleys, filling them up to great depths.

As placers are generally discovered in a new mining district before quartz mines, so those placers that are in the beds of present streams are more easily found than those of ancient, extinct rivers or subterranean streams. The earliest mining is in the gulches. That there is gold in a region where it was not before known to exist, is generally first discovered by accident. A freshet tears up the loose sand and gravel on the bed of a stream and carries it away, exposing the particles of gold which are too heavy to be moved by the water. This was the way the first gold was discovered in the stream at Sutter's mill, in California. In New Mexico and Arizona, where there are large ancient placer deposits with no water now running through them, heavy rains sometimes make gullies in the mesas or tablelands, and after the showers the Mexicans search along the bottoms of them and pick up the small particles of gold that are exposed and save them in little vials made of goose-quills. In the Black Hills the Indians picked up these grains of gold and some large nuggets, and knew where they could be found many years before white people went to that country. A good French Catholic missionary, Father De Smet, who labored among the Indians for many years, advised them, as they prized their homes and hunting-grounds, never to let the white people see the golden nuggets which they had collected, rightly believing that the Sioux would be immediately driven out and the white people would take possession of their country, treaty or no treaty. But the secret was too important a one to be kept always, and after the good priest's death a rumor got abroad of gold in the Black Hills; then Custer was sent in there by the government to make an exploration, which resulted in the verification of the vague reports, and after that the United States army was not large enough to keep the people out.—[Z. L. White in Providence Sunday Star.

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power. Put up in dry vegetable form or liquid (very concentrated), either act prompt and sure.—[Troy Budget.

"I declare if there isn't the deacon's daughter out with a bran new shawl. Well, I never." "Hush!" said a better-informed female; "'tisn't hers. It's one she borrowed from the company that's visiting over t' the deacon's." "Well, there's one thing I know. She can't depend on borrowing to look well in heaven. She'll have to wear her own angel plumage when she gets there." And they both bowed their heads as the minister opened the services.—[New Haven Register.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH, 36 3mo. Fairfield Center, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf.

Fuel Here and There.

One of the discomforts of a winter in Continental Europe is the lack of such fires for heating as we think essential in American houses. If one has a long purse, and does not mind the expense, they can be had there as here, but were one in Paris or Rome to indulge in such roaring fires as we keep constantly going in furnaces and grates, it would be regarded even by the wealthy as an extravagance surpassing that of the Roman Emperors. To be sure the houses are so built as not to be as susceptible of changes of temperature as those in which the majority of our people live. The walls and partitions are thicker, the windows and doors closer fitted, and they retain the heat longer. Then the stoves in use there for heating are constructed so that a comparatively small part of the heat is wasted. But even with all these precautions an American, accustomed to generous and blazing coal and wood fires, finds the apartments warmed sufficient for the comfort of the native cold, and shivers as he recalls the fires blazing on his native hearth.

He learns with surprise in Paris that the wood with which his dinner is cooked or his shins warmed is sold by the pound, and is weighed out to the purchaser as carefully as butter, sugar or coffee. A handful of twigs, such as in America would be allowed to rot, costs five cents, and better wood at proportionate prices. So fires on the continent are a luxury, and in many houses are, except for cooking, not seen the year round.

But if fires are expensive and fuel scarce and high in Continental Europe, what shall we say of Japan, where charcoal, split wood, brush and dried grass are used for cooking and heating booths and is hardly ever used outside the cities for purely heating purposes.

The charcoal is made in wooded regions and carried to the settlements in straw sacks on the backs of men and horses. A good comfortable fire, such as our people must have to keep them warm, would cost several dollars a day.

But our extravagance in fuel diminishes with the year and the increasing cost of fuel. We will travel a good ways, and have then to seek communities remote from railroads, to find such wood fires as kept the log cabins and frame houses of the pioneers warm. The great fire places, with their wide fronts and immense chimneys, their great andirons, back-logs, fore-logs and sections of seasoned split wood four or five feet long, piled high, are hardly known save in remote settlements. But we make almost as extravagant use of coal as our fathers did of wood, and will probably continue to do so till the cost of it compels a study of economy in the methods of heating houses, and servants are instructed how to manage fires so as to secure the most heat with the least amount of fuel.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

That Pie.

"I will thank you for that pie," said a fellow boarder. "I was thinking who was king of England when this old pie was baked, and it made me feel bad to know how long he has been dead."

Our landlady is a decent body, poor, and a widow, of course; cela va sans dire. She told me her story once. There was the wooing and the wedding, the start in life, the disappointment, the children she had buried, the dismantling of life; first of its luxuries, then of its comforts, the altered character of one on whom she had leaned, and at last the death that drew the black curtain between her and all earthly hopes.

I never laughed at my landlady, but I often cried, not those pattering tears that run off the leaves, but those which steal noiselessly through their conduits until they reach the cisterns lying round the heart, such I shed for her when the imps of the boarding-house inferno tugged at her soul with their red-hot pincers.

"Young man," I said, "the pastry you speak lightly of is not old, but courtesy to those who labor to serve us, especially if they are of the weaker sex, is very old, yet worth retaining."

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to ague, you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good, free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort. It is the best preventative of all malarial diseases that you can take. See advertisement in another column.

General Sheridan's Hat.

It is only natural that great generals who commanded thousands of men in the late war should frequently meet men in different parts of the country who cherish some incident of war life with which general and private were closely connected. It is doubtful if Gen. Phil. Sheridan, whose famous twenty-mile ride to Winchester has made his name familiar to every household, ever met a man who brought up a pleasanter reminiscence than a brown-faced, hardy miner did in this city.

Gen. Sheridan was idly sauntering up and down the lobby of the Windsor hotel, deep in thought and complacently puffing his Havana, and blowing the smoke into pretty rings. Suddenly a rough-looking man, with face so heavily bearded that one could see nothing but the twinkling black eyes, approaching him, and raising his hat with awkward embarrassment, said:

"Good morning, General."

The hero of Winchester returned the greeting, touching his hat with military politeness, and then, trying to peer through the miner's heavy beard to get a glimpse of his features, the general asked:

"I'm afraid I've forgotten your face, sir."

The eyes of the man from Gunnison twinkled brighter than ever as he remarked:

"It's not unlikely, General; seein's we never met but once before, you wouldn't be so apt to remember me as I am you. It's seventeen years since I saw you last. Things have changed since then. It was on the battle-field of Cedar Creek. Don't you remember the soldier that gave you his horse when yours was shot from under you by a shower of canister from the masked battery on the brow of the hill?" and the old man looked up with eager pride into the general's face.

"That I do," answered the general, with pleased interest and a bright flash in his eye, "I remember it well."

"I was that soldier," continued the miner, proudly. "I remember the circumstance well, sir. When you put your spurs to my horse and galloped off, you left your hat behind you, and I called to you as loud as I could, but you replied, 'Never mind the hat, my boy.' I've got that hat yet, General. It's hanging in my cabin in the mountain," and the rough old fellow's eyes glowed with pleasure.

Sheridan grasped his hand and led him to a seat, and for half an hour they fought the battle of Cedar Creek over again.—[Denver Tribune.

Major Allan Pinkerton was born in Gorbals, city of Glasgow, Scotland, August 19, 1819, and came to this country in 1841. After a short residence in this city he went to Dundee, Kane co., Ill., ran a cooper shop there for several years. He was appointed deputy sheriff, and, having good success, was induced in 1849 to accept the same position under William L. Church, then sheriff of Cook county. In 1851 he was appointed detective, the first Chicago ever had, by Mayor Gurney. In 1853 he organized his detective agency, which has been in operation ever since and is now famous the world over. He was called upon by President Lincoln to organize the secret service of the United States for the Army and Treasury departments. He remained in charge of the goverment detectives at Washington and with the Army of the Potomac, under the Secretary of War and Generals Burnside, McClellan and Hooker. At his own request, in 1863, he was transferred to the Military Division of the southwest under Major General Canby, and remained there till the close of the war, with headquarters at New Orleans. In the mean time his Chicago agency had been run by Ed. Bucker, and, when the chief returned, the agency was immediately reorganized. In 1865 he started an office in New York, of which Robert A. Pinkerton is now superintendent, and in 1866 he opened another in Philadelphia, of which Robert J. Linden is the present superintendent. There are 350 employes in the different agencies, all drawing salaries, and none of them are permitted to receive rewards or gratitudes of any kind. The Chicago office is the headquarters, and there Allan himself, with his 63 years, can daily be found, being on hand early in the morning, and always attentive to his duties.

An Irishman wrote this to the wife of a sick brother: "If Jamie isn't dead yet, remoind him of the twenty shillings he owes me on the pigs, and if he is, tell him not to give himself any consurren about it."

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	......
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	......
Lansing	9 30	10 10	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 00am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 30pm	7 36
Jonesville	6 50	12 55	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 18	1 28	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 49	2 08	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 08	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	5 00pm	10 50	......
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	......
St. Louis	......	2 50	6 00pm
Washingt	......	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	......	10 55	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 13am
Washington	10 0	10 07am	2 29
Louisville	6	11 20pm	......
Cincinnati	9 0	7 00am	3 25pm
Indianapolis	4 1 am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 5 am	6 00pm	9 00am
Arrive Aub	12 4 pm	00	2 50
Auburn	12 8	08	2 55
Waterloo	11 00	18	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	38	5 08
Angola	1 30	08	4 30
Fremont	1 46	26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	47	6 20
Reading	2 15	00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	15	6 45
Jonesville	2 43	35	7 35
Hanover	3 07	1	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 20	1 5 0	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 46	8 30	......
Saginaw	9 00	1 28	......
Bay City	10 00	11 25 pm	......

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 3 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 2 40, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 25 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 53 a. m. 2 36 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 55, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 16 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 26 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 21 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 86 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 56 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m.; 200 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 12 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

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GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 38	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
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Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv. Fort Wayne. Ar	4 45	10 00
11 52	6 57	Bluffton	3 36	9 45
p m				
[illegible]	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 3
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 48	6 3
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	....	Cincinnati	7 50	......
6 05	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
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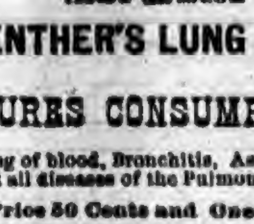

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BITTERSWEET.

I walked along the hedge's row,
Where tangled vines and milkweed grew.

The sun was blazing overhead;
Each rugged leaf with dust was red.

No flower bloomed along the line,
On either side the land lay parched.

I said, This way is like to mine;
No flowers along my pathway shine!

Nor grace nor beauty meet my eyes,
But up-hill paths and scorching skies.

Later, I walked the hedge's way—
The birds were gone, the pasture gray.

What sudden glory greets my eyes!
The borrowed hues of sunset dyes.

The graceful vine twined round and round
With beauty all the line has crowned.

Scarlet and gold, the berries glow
With splendor summer could not show.

Again the lesson holdeth fast;
The glory came to me at last.

And beauty in these later days
Makes up for earlier rugged ways.

The happy tears shut out the sight.
Father, Thy way is always right.
—Hartford Times.

THE PARSON'S NEW COAT.

The village of Buzzville having gone safely through the canning and preserving season; having with praiseworthy zeal carried off the palm as regarded the "Annual County Fair," over and above the surrounding towns; having shone conspicuously in an elaborate "Harvest Festival" for their church—and yet surviving, now cast about for other worlds to conquer before settling down for the winter.

"Our minister needs a new coat," said Miss Mirandy Stebbins, rattling her knitting-needles in huge delight at first producing an idea; "he does, most dreadful bad, an' that's a fact. Hain't any of you noticed how shiny it's got?" She cast a reproachful glance on all of the circle—who, while they waged war on unbleached cotton and red flannel, also carried on admirably the war with tongues—and then proceeded: "An' I say it's a cryin' shame to see him git up into that pulpit another Sunday with that old coat on. Somethin' must be done. I'm awful glad I thought of it."

"You hain't thought of it any quicker'n anybody else," spoke up little Mrs. Bisbee, a stout, buxom matron, with flaming cheeks; and her black eyes flashed defiance. "'Tain't *alwus* talkin' folks has the first idea. I've ben a-thinkin' of that same thing for some time now," she added, with a venomous snap at the placid figure behind the rattling needles. "An' *I* shall do my best to git the parson one," she added, the best rye-bread premium, which Miss Mirandy had successfully carried off before her very eyes at the County Fair, urging her on.

"I shall begin a subscription right straight off, this very minute," cried Miss Mirandy, with great determination, and starting from her chair, ignoring her rival completely. "How much will you give, Mrs. Bassett?" she asked, going into the center of the group to attack the "Square's wife."

"An' I shall start one, with my own name first, before I ask other folks to give," exclaimed little Mrs. Bisbee, triumphantly, with an unpleasant laugh at Mirandy, who was known to be "tight as the bark of a tree." "I'll give $5," she added, in a loud voice, determined to go without her new winter bonnet sooner than that her rival should carry the day.

"An' I'll join you with another $5," spoke up the "Square's wife," looking from Miss Mirandy to the stout little figure with flaming cheeks. "Now, then, Mrs. Bisbee, that's a good start, I'm sure."

There was no show now for the spinster's side, since, for various reasons of her own, the "Square's wife" had gone over to her rival. So she stalked back to her rocking-chair grimly, took up her knitting work and watched, as best she might, the subscriptions grow enthusiastically under other hands than her own. At last, as the laughter and excitement progressed on all sides, she was utterly unable to bear it another moment longer, and, jumping up, she mumbled something about "must be home," and flounced out of the room.

"I'm glad she's gone," said the "Square's wife," as the door closed after the retreating form of the spinster; "I'm sick to death of havin' her always come to me for subscriptions; an' she never gives the first cent herself."

"She wouldn't see the need of the parson's coat, if she had to open that pocket-book of hern," said a tall, square-built matron, who looked as if she had plenty of opinions of her own, and could express them when occasion required.

"Gracious!" ejaculated little Mrs. Bisbee, with a short laugh; "who ever saw that pocket-book anyway? I never did, an' I don't b'lieve any of you have seen."

"A cent's as big as a cart-wheel to her," said the big square woman, who didn't love Miss Mirandy to death. "It runs in the family. They wouldn't any of 'em open their mouths to breathe if they didn't git somethin' at the same time they giv it out."

"Well, she won't put anythin' in her mouth this time," observed the "Square's wife," laughing and settling back comfortably. "It's the first sewin' meetin', I guess, where she's gone home before tea."

"An' it means somethin' to go home before tea from Mrs. Deacon Higby's," exclaimed little Mrs. Bisbee, enthusiastically, with an energetic bob of her black curls over at the hostess. "So she's lost her cake an' credit too."

"I don't know,'" said Mrs. Deacon Higby, deprecatingly, though she dimpled all over with delight at the implied praise to her suppers. "My doughnuts ain't so light as usual, an' the cup-cake ain't ris quite as I'd like it. The deacon come home last night in a chill, an' I run in the midst of everything to give him a camfire sweat. So I didn't hev as good luck as I set out to have."

Notwithstanding these lamentable failures, the round, comfortable visage of Mrs. Deacon Higby presented a series of rippling smiles that threatened to eclipse every feature of her expressive face, while she smoothed her fat hands complacently together.

"Oh, well, you can talk," said little Mrs. Bisbee, energetically, and beginning to count up her list of subscriptions to the parson's new coat, "but we all know, as well as the next one, what your cookin' is. Fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, no, twenty-two—Mrs. Spencer Higginson's makes twenty-two—twenty-five, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one—thirty-one an' a quarter. Oh, dear! what a pity 'twan't jest an even thirty-two!"

"I'll make it up," said the "Square's wife," quickly, enjoying the distinction of being the only woman in the room to whom a dollar or two more or less didn't make a matter worth a moment's consideration. "Now, then, thirty-two dollars ought to git a real first-rate article. Where'll we buy it? that's the question?"

Hereupon ensued a lively discussion, the deacon's wife favoring employing the village tailor, and, as he was second cousin to her husband, family reasons might have something to do with her opinion. Some of the ladies falling in with her, the idea would soon have been carried, but for the warlike, determined attitude of the other party, who decidedly favored the coat being made out of town.

"Twill be lots more stylish," said Mrs. Bassett, the "Square's wife," with an undeniable air that took immensely. "I shan't approve in the least its being done here. When we give anything, let's give a good one. How we should feel to see the parson up in the pulpit with anything but the best on!"

The view of the parson from his high perch dispensing spiritual things, with any thing less than a town-made coat adorning his person, was a sight that even in imagination so filled the circle with disfavor that the whole roomful in a body went over immediately to the side of the "Square's wife." All but Mrs. Deacon Higby. She remained firm, while the round visage lengthened ominously, and the little eyes snapped.

"An' if you think 'Biah Williams would make any but a good coat, you're much mistaken," she cried, with indignation. "I must take back my subscription, then, for the deacon never'd hear to my givin' his second cousin on his mother's side sech an insult, ef the parson never saw a coat." And, all her feathers ruffled, she sat straight up, and glared at them all.

Now it never would do to offend Deacon Higby in all the world; everybody saw that at a glance; so, with many sidelong looks at each other, each lady began to cast about how she might gracefully wriggle back on to the other side without arousing the wrath of the "Square's wife."

"I s'pose we had orter employ our own church people," said little Mrs. Bisbee, thoughtfully, seeing no one else was willing to take it up. "An', besides," she added, brightly, "p'r'aps, seein' it's for the parson, 'Biah Williams may do it considerable cheaper. So we'll save a good deal."

"I don't know whether he will or not," said the deacon's wife, sturdily. "I ain't in 'Biah's business, an' I ain't a-goin' to say what I don't know nothin' about. But I *do* say, if the job is taken away from him, an' he a church member in good an' regular standin', to give it out down in the city, why, the deacon 'll be so mad he won't git over it in one spell, I can tell you."

"Yes, I do think," said little Mrs. Bisbee, reflectively, and giving a swift, comprehensive look at the "Square's wife" at the same time that she administered, under the big table where the work was being cut out, an admonitory pinch on that lady's toes, "that *probably* 'Biah Williams won't charge near so much. We don't know, you know, but *probably* he won't. An' then, besides, 'twould look rather queer to hev us go outside, you know, to git some one else to do the work. They'd think the 'First Church in Buzzville' had quarreled, maybe," and she finished up with a laugh.

"So they would, so they would," cried every lady present, delighted to find that some one else had done them the good service of whirling them over safely. "We wouldn't go out of Buzzville for *anythin'*; an' 'Biah Williams is jest the one to do it," they added, determined to do nothing by halves.

So, oil having been poured upon the troubled waters of Mrs. Deacon Higby's spirit, she considered her husband's family honor to be thoroughly vindicated, and, resuming her former jolly expression, she set about preparing to pass around the fragrant tea and the abundance of good cheer that accompanied it; and a committee of three—Mrs. Squire Bassett, Mrs. Bisbee, and, in compliment to her relationship to the aforesaid 'Biah Williams, Mrs. Deacon Higby—was unanimously appointed to confer with the tailor and order the coat.

Feeling quite sure at this point that duty had been done and full reparation for any fancied insult to the deacon's pride had been made, they one and all, in a highly exalted frame of mind, energetically set to work on the supper.

"I never see such eaters," said a muffled voice. The remark was addressed, in the depths of a big closet full of all sorts of family lumber and cast-off articles, to another person, who, like the owner of the voice, was crammed in a most uncomfortable position up against the door that led into the "keepin'-room," where the sewing society was convened. "Whackety! if we should eat so much, I guess ma 'd whip us. Just look at Miss Bassett stuff!"

Thereupon the other figure bounced up with great difficulty to get a good view from the keyhole. When he had gotten his eye fixed, he drew a long breath. "Whew! don't she, though! An' see Miss Henderson. Her nose is a yard long. Look at her bite into that biscuit!"

"Let me see—let me see," exclaimed the boy on the floor, crowding up to push the other away from the keyhole. "That's my place. Get away, Tom, I say. I want to see."

"'Tain't your place any more'n 'tis mine," retorted the other, in an awful whisper that, but for the rattle of cups and saucers going on on the other side of the door, must needs have been heard. "The closet b'longs to both of us; so, of course, the keyhole does."

"Well, I want to see once," said the first boy, waiving the point of exclusive rights; "so git away, or I'll holler;" and he gave a smart push to the figure enjoying a view of the society that caused it to take its eye quickly away from the key-hole, while he resented his wrongs.

"If you do, you won't git nothin' only a whackin', an' I'll cut an' run," he declared savagely, dumping down into the vacant place on the floor. "So do look if you want ter; then you've got to give the place back."

"She's beginnin' on another," cried the victor, as loudly as he dared. "Oh! my jimmies! I say, Tom—"

"What?" said Tom, gloomily, on the floor.

"There won't be a scrap left for us if they keep on eatin' like that. The rix cake's a-goin' just awful! Let's go out in the back yard and holler 'Fire,' an' start 'em home."

"Oh, no, we mustn't," cried Tom, in alarm; "that will spoil the whole. "They can't eat much more," he added, decidedly. "An' then, after we've had our supper, we'll start an' tell all we know. Hain't we heard lots?" he asked, enthusiastically.

"Lots!" declared his brother; "I guess we have. Just twice as much as we did at last s'ciety; then 'twas all about Jinny Ann Rogers; that warn't no fun at all."

"Let's go to Cousin 'Biah's first," said Tom, eagerly, "an' mad him all up; an' then we'll cut 'cross lots to Miss M'randy's. Let's, Joe."

"All right," said Joe. "I don't care which one we go to first. Oh dear! I wish they was through."

But before he could plaster his pale blue eye up to the key-hole again the enterprising Thomas already had possession of that outlook; so he was forced to content himself with conjuring up new dark plans on the floor.

At last they had the supreme pleasure of seeing and hearing the biscuits, cake and tea passed out to the kitchen; when, losing no time, they speedily took themselves out to the charms of a supper with no one by to restrain.

When they had finally eaten until not another crumb was possible they each grasped his cap, and flew as fast as possible on their pleasant errand.

"I wouldn't 'a believed it." Mr. 'Biah Williams brought his hand down hard on his knee, then stared at his wife.

"I would," she said, spitefully. "They're a mean, hateful set. It's just what I've alwus told you, 'Biah, only you would have your own way. Now I guess you'll go over to the Methodists."

"I'll go to the Methodists next Sunday, Sarah, if you want ter," said Mr. Williams, decidedly. "I'll jine a church where the folks ain't too big for their clothes."

"Ain't too big for *your* clothes, you mean," said his wife, with a bitter laugh. "To think that stuck-up Miss Bassett, whose father used to peddle soap, dared to turn up her nose at your tailorin'!"

"An' that Miss Bisbee, who don't know what a good coat is when she sees one," cried the tailor, in the greatest exasperation, "a-settin' herself up to tell me how much I was to charge! I guess I'll learn her how to mind her own business." And 'Biah got up, and, sticking his big hands in his pockets, began to stalk up and down the room in high dudgeon.

"'Biah!" Mrs. Williams stopped combing out her scanty locks, and, letting them string down each side of her thin face, she eagerly faced her husband. "I'll tell you what to do."

"What?" asked her husband, stopping in surprise.

"You charge 'em just twice as much as you would 'a done," said his wife, peering through the two wisps of light hair that hung dismally on either side of her enraged countenance, "an' git your pay out of 'em all; an' then you give it back to the parson yourself, when the coat's done."

"Good for you!" cried her husband. "Hain't you got a head, though!"

And then he was so delighted at her cuteness that he lifted the two wisps like pump handles, and kissed her.

Meantime, Miss Mirandy Stebbins, feeling herself overreached in her effort to be the prominent originator of the gift to the parson, and defrauded as to the supper she had counted so much upon, was doing up her corkscrew curls, in anything but a sweet frame of mind, preparatory to the sleep that wouldn't come at her bidding.

"It's outrageous!" she hissed to herself, her false teeth being out, and carefully placed on the bureau. "I never was so insulted in my life. That little fat chunk of a Miss Bisbee too, to do it! An' Miss Higby to set by an' see 'em, an' never say a word! I'll be up to 'em, I will."

Thereupon she blew out the candle, and flounced her thin frame down into the middle of her feather bed, trying to think of something bad enough to satisfy her thirst for revenge. Suddenly she sprang into a sitting posture.

"I'll git straight up now and write it down, before I forgit it," she cried, in great excitement, "for I never 'll git it into my head so good again."

And, clambering out of bed, she groped around in the dark to light her candle, when she proceeded to slip her feet into some flannel slippers, and herself into a monstrous bed-gown of a wonderful pattern.

"There, now, what was it? Let me see," she said, scratching her head with the end of a rusty penholder that she had with great difficulty found, after much rummaging, in the bureau drawer. "Oh, yes, that was it. Yes; now, then."

The old pen scraped its way over the small mangy piece of paper that Miss Mirandy considered suitable for the occasion, until these words appeared:

REVEREND MISTER BLODGETT, DEAR SIR. (On second thoughts, considering the "Dear Sir" too familiar, she had, with extreme pains, marked it over, while a blush flew over her spare countenance and lighted up the dismal bed-gown.)

REVEREND MISTER BLODGETT.—There bein' an efort started afoot to buy you a coat, I wish to state out of profound respeck to yourself and Mis. Blodgett an—here Miss Mirandy, finding still quite a stock of respect left within her bosom, concluded to bestow it liberally, so she added, with extra flourishes—an your whole inclusive family, that I had the honor to propose the coat, an should a had the extreme pleasure of presentin it in a way suitable to the ocashun, if that insidious creature Mis. Seth Bisbee hadn't insulted me at the sewin society this evenin at Mis. Deacon Higby's. She started all those ladies to talk awful about me, behind my back, when I wasn't there; but Tom and Joe Higby are noble lads, an they've ben an told me all about it. So pardon my assumption in writin', an believe I would a give for the coat if I'd ben let to, an present my respechs to Mis. Blodgett an your eldest daughter an Sarah Ann, an all the rest.

Yours to command,
MIRANDA STEBBINS.

Miss Mirandy couldn't help reading this over three or four times, she was so delighted with it. Then she blew out the light and clambered into her feathers again.

"On second thoughts," she said, as she drew up the thick comfortable about her spare chin, "I won't send it now. I can afford to wait, an' when the coat's done I'll jest git 'Biah Williams to stick it in one of the pockets. That'll be 'most as good as helpin' give it;" and, hugely tickled at the turn of affairs, she composed her mind and fell asleep.

On the first Sunday in December—a bright, beautiful day—the "First Church in Buzzville" was crowded to its utmost capacity. The presentation had taken place the evening before, and consisted in the coat being sent over by the hands of the tailor's boy, with a note containing the names of the fair donors.

All eyes and ears were therefore agog to see the parson in his new habiliments and to hear how he returned thanks. As he went up the broad aisle, every neck was craned to catch a sight of the new coat, and many nudges and smiles were given to express the general satisfaction that was bubbling over in the audience.

After the first prayer, with a few preliminary "hems," the parson stood up and began to unburden his mind of the deep debt of gratitude that seemed to weigh him down.

"Hem! It gives me great pleasure," he mumbled; then sought relief in his handkerchief, which, being in the depths of his left-hand pocket, required a "strong pull and a long pull" to get it out. "Hem!"

Whis—rustle—went some small white object out beneath the parson's hand up into the air; then it settled slowly and made its way down, down, toward the floor, when it fluttered a moment, to land in the second pew from the front, directly in Deacon Higby's lap. The two boys leaned past their mother to see the sight, and almost laughed aloud. They didn't laugh again for many a day!

The deacon heard the concluding words of Parson Blodgett's acknowledgment, who, now that he had his handkerchief, was all right; then he slowly unfolded the paper in his hand and examined its contents.

Which done he turned and took a long, deliberate look at his two sons, who were placidly observing the erratic movements of a belated fly on the ceiling.

Miss Mirandy Stebbins' letter, though not in the way she had intended, finally reached the minister's hand, and she had full revenge; so also was the soul of 'Biah Williams fully satisfied.

But those "two noble lads," the deacon's sons, had the jolliest whipping ever known, and it wasn't safe to say "sewing society" to them for one good spell.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

Skipping Hard Places.

Boys, I want to ask you how you think a conqueror made out who went through a country he was trying to subdue and, whenever he found a fort hard to take, let it alone. Don't you think the enemy would buzz wild there, like bees in a hive, and when he was well into the heart of the country don't you fancy they would swarm out and harass him terribly?

Just so, I want you to remember, will it be with you, if you skip over the hard places in your lessons and leave them unlearned; you have left an enemy in the rear that will not fail to harass you and mortify you times without number.

"There was just a little bit of my Latin I hadn't read", said a vexed student to me, "and it was just there the professor had to call upon me at examination. There were just two or three examples I had passed over, and one of these I was asked to do on the blackboard."

The student who is not thorough is never well at his ease; he cannot forget the skipped problems, and the consciousness of his deficiencies makes him nervous and anxious.

Never laugh at the slow, plodding student; the time will surely come when the laugh will be turned. It takes time to be thorough, but it more than pays. Resolve when you take up a study that you will go through with it like a successful conqueror, taking every strong point.

If the inaccurate scholar's difficulties closed with his school life it might not be so great a matter for his future career. But he has chained to himself a habit that will be like an iron ball at his heel all the rest of his life. Whatever he does will be lacking somewhere. He has learned to shirk what is hard, and the habit will grow with years.

The Wyoming Method.

San Francisco Chronicle.

They have learned how to live in Hilliard, Wyoming territory, and are pleased with their lesson. As often as they get out of meat they replenish this way: A band of wicked-looking citizens go down to the Union Pacific track a ways, to where the trains run slowly and await the passage of the through express with its palace cars and tender passengers. As it is heard in the distance they take their places. A stuff man made of straw is laid out beside two deal coffins, a bit of baggage keeping his face from being seen, while the gang gather around a living victim, whom they are about to hang to a telegraph pole. It is a slim chance for the poor fellow, but the passengers run wild at the sight. The train is stopped. Volunteers run back to the scene. Explanation: Two noted horse-thieves are the scourge of the district, survivor penitent now, but the best time to hang him is when we have him. He's done thousand's of dollars of damage. This suggests a ransom. The passengers take up a contribution and buy the poor devil's life for him. Then they carried him on to Hilliard and leave him. "Citizens in carriages" come riding home later with the ransom, which they divide without a quarrel, and there is peace and pleasantry in Hilliard.

A Goat Full of Intellect and Culture.

"Goats are very sagacious," remarked Mr. Blivins. "There's one down on the Kansas Pacific that is just full of intellect and culture. He's the smartest animal I ever saw. You know it's mighty hot there this weather. You can look a mile there in either direction and not see a blade of grass. The goat was always able to stand it until this summer, and then the sun got too hot for him and he suffered dreadfully. Day after day he'd lie down and try to think up a plan to get a little shade, but it didn't come to him for a long time. At last one morning he happened to look down the road and saw a wagon coming along, and an idea struck him all at once. He jumped to his feet, ran down under the wagon and trotted along for a mile or so entirely protected from the sun. When he met a wagon coming the other way, he'd leave the first one, and come back in the traveling shade. You can see him do this any day now, and he's the most comfortable and contented goat in the country."—*Denver Tribune.*

Economy of Time.

The old adage, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," may be thus parodied: "Take care of the minutes and the days will take care of themselves." If the minutes were counted that are daily wasted in idle revery or still idler talk, in thinking of setting about a task that is not relished, and in looking for things that should not have been misplaced, they would soon amount to hours, and prove sufficient for the acquisition of some elegant art or the study of some useful science. Almost all young persons have something in view of which they would like to do, if they had time to do it; and by scrutinizing their appropriations of every hour in the day, they will generally find as much time wasted as would suffice for the desired end, if resolutely redeemed from idleness. A professional gentleman of rare attainment, and one who added to the laborious duties of his calling a great variety of learning, much scientific research and many elegant accomplishments, was asked by a young lady how he found time for all that he did. He replied: "There is one rule which I have found of great use, and therefore recommend it to you, and that is, always do small things, such as writing a letter, copying out some short piece, making a sketch, reading a review, etc., in small portions of time, and reserve a whole day of leisure for some long and important affair. Never use up a rainy morning doing a variety of little jobs, and think because you dispatch a great many, that you have well bestowed time; leave small affairs for odd half hours, and use your uninterrupted morning for something that cannot be done in odd half hours. You have sometimes wondered at my having time to correspond with so many absent friends, but all my letters of friendship are written in odd moments, while I am waiting for people who are not so punctual to their appointments as I am. You would think it poor economy to cut into a whole yard of cloth when you want a little piece to mend with; you would take a scrap from your remnants. Just such poor economy of time is it to use up a whole day in little unconnected affairs; let your remnant of time suffice for these."

Absurd Forms.

In his stereotype formula of signature, "Yoors trooly," Artemus Ward intended no more than to be funny by laboriously bad spelling, but a semi-satire might have been read in it, for our purely conventional ways of epistolary phraseology are ridiculously formal. What can be more false than the perpetual "Dear Sir" at the beginning of every letter, used indifferently whether the person is really dear to us, or is simply indifferent, or is worse than indifferent to us? A letter which duns, or reproves, or expresses a conviction that the recipient is a contemptible scoundrel is conventionally required to begin by affirming him to be "dear," as he may be to somebody, but is not to the writer. Suppose any one of us had a sufficient occasion to write to President Garfield's assassin, now probably the most detested and friendless mortal alive, how would he begin? He would probably revolt at the falsehood so far as to omit the prefix, or to confine it to the simple "Sir," which, so far from being the curt, cold, and rather forbidding term it is accepted as being, is worthy of being wrested from diplomacy for common use, inasmuch as it is convenient and just fits the purpose of a simple beginning. The "Mr.," which is an abbreviation of magister, and was originally the honorary appellation of "teacher," cannot well be omitted in conversation, but in letter-writing how can anything be better than the bare name? Instead of this, when not addressing one of the immense family of "Rev.," "Col.," and "Hon.," we are bound to tag on the ridiculous "Esq.," unless we evade it by prefixing the "Mr." We must sign ourselves "Yours respectfully," albeit we have no respect, or "Yours truly," albeit not in any sense his, truly or untruly. On the contrary, when the letter is finished, all that is really remaining is to append the signature of the writer, flourish free, and all needed for the address is the name and residence of the addressee, so that the letter may find him.—*New York Times.*

The Way Plate Glass Is Made.

[Pittsburgh Telegraph.]

To cast roll, polish, and burnish plate glass requires machinery of peculiar construction, and a "plant" that is costly by reason of its complex nature. The pouring of liquid glass from the furnace upon the cast iron plates, and the subsequent rolling, are processes comparatively simple. Any housekeeper who has used a rolling-pin on a batch of pie-crust dough performs an operation very similar to this stage of plate glass making. It is the succeeding processes of grinding and polishing and final burnishing that require time and costly mechanism. After leaving the rolls and bed-plate the glass is rippled and rough, and only fit for gratings or skylights. Each plate must be transferred to machines that resemble the turntables of a railway. On that revolving platform the glass is cemented into a bed of plaster of Paris, and the machine started. Bearing heavily on the surface of the glass are blocks of metal, and while in motion the surfaces are kept supplied with sharp sand and a constant stream of water. The next stage of the glass-grinding process is the same as to machinery, but instead of sand coarse emery is used. The finer emery is used in another revolving table, and so on for half a dozen times. The final polishing is done by heavy reciprocating devices, fed with rouge, and maintaining a constant back and forward motion, and also lateral movement over the surface of the crystal. All this requires the assistance of a large force of men, many of them skilled laborers. After going through these different grindings and polishing the plate that measured an inch in thickness is only three-quarters of an inch thick, has lost all its roughness, and is ready for the show-window of the purchaser.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

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It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

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IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

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Is reimbursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it.

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LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
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Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.
For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
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A BOER MARKSMAN.

Shouldering the Rifle and Showing How Majuba Hill Was Won and Relates Assorted.

[Natal Correspondence London Morning Post.]

I had a long conversation with a very intelligent specimen of a Boer, who farms in Newcastle one of the guard that accompanies the Boer leaders attending on the Commission. He spent the afternoon in my camp, and gave me a rehearsal of the different modes of fighting among the Boers. First of all he began trying his hand by shooting at bottles, distant 100 yards, with a fifteen Winchester repeater which I lent him for the purpose. With this weapon, however, he failed to accomplish any decided success, the bullets falling close all round, but the bottles remained untouched.

"I cannot shoot with your rifle," he observed, "but give me a Martini-Henry and I will pick off two bottles at 200 yards." I sent up to the camp for a Martini-Henry carbine, which the Boer laid hold of with a great deal more apparent confidence, and the first two shots verified his boast, for the bottles were immediately shivered to atoms. He next proceeded to show me the Boer mode of shooting from behind rocks and stones. "The great mistake your soldiers made," he observed, "was to aim over the stone at the enemy, but we always fire round the corner." Throwing himself flat on the ground, he proceeded to put this remark into practice, and dragging himself lithely along, peered cautiously round the right-hand corner of a low stone that only just concealed his form from sight of the supposed enemy. Removing his hat, he raised it slowly aloft on the top of his ramrod and maneuvred it so as to cause it to have the appearance of a man's head cautiously taking note of the enemy. At this hat an English soldier is supposed to have taken a pot shot, when the Boer suddenly let it fall, and, bringing his body round the corner, took steady aim and fired at a black bottle some 150 yards distant, which in another moment was smashed to atoms.

Another method of shooting on horseback he showed me in a brilliant and effective manner. Mounting his horse and uttering a loud cry, he sent it galloping up a hill as hard as it could go. Suddenly, without a word of warning, the left foot was pressed to the stirrup, the right leg thrown backward over the saddle, the man was on his feet, and the horse stopped instantaneously and as if spell-bound. Standing erect, the Boer aimed cooly at a distant bottle and knocked it over, then springing into the saddle he executed the same maneuvre in two opposite directions with signal and unerring aim and effect. This man was one of 180 who first stormed and took the Majuba Heights. He says that Joubert's only words were: "Fellows, take that hill!" and they hastened to obey. The reason why so few men advanced to the attack was because Joubert anticipated and made sure that the English would endeavor simultaneously to take the Nek, as well as surprise them on their left, and he retained men to defend the positions mentioned. Finding, however, his fears were groundless, he dispatched fresh men to the assistance of their comrades, but by the time they arrived the Majuba Hill had been taken. The Ninety-second, he informed me, were the first they encountered, and this regiment fought stoutly, but were driven back on to the plateau toward the Fifty-eigth. Both bravely defended the position until Colley fell, when panic, he affirms, seized our men. The whole scene was, however, so enveloped in smoke that he could make no accurate note of anything, and confusion prevailed everywhere. Sir George Colley he declares to have been shot while in the act of tying a white handkerchief to a ramrod. The Boers did not know at the time that this personage was Sir George. This is one of the few Boer versions of the Majuba fight that I have heard from men who actually took part in the first advance to storm the plateau. Each tale tallies with the other, and I am inclined to think it truthfully told.

Losses in the Slavery War.

From the official reports of the War Department the following facts are taken: 1. The aggregate of troops furnished for all periods of service—from three months to three years' time—was 2,859,132; reduced to a uniform three years' standard, the whole number of troops amounted to 2,320,272. The number killed in battle, according to the report of the Provost Marshal General in 1866, was 61,362. The number of those who died of wounds was 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total died, 279,376; total deserted, 199,105. The Adjutant General of the rebel army, in a statement made since the close of the war, estimated that the entire available rebel force capable of active service at 600,000; of this number not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time, and the rebel States had never in the field at once more than 200,000 men. This is the statement made by Carter. The number of rebel soldiers who died of wounds or disease, was 133,821, a statement which in the nature of the case is but partial; and the deserters numbered 104,428, also a partial statement. The great struggle between General Grant and General Lee in the Wilderness was attended by immense losses to the Union forces and to the rebels. For the particulars of this sanguinary conflict the best histories should be consulted, as figures give but an imperfect idea of the contest, and the losses inflicted.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat.*

Cork.

Cork is the outer bark of a tree called cork oak, quercus suber, and once in every eight years the crop of cork is gathered from those trees. The cork is the outer bark, which, after the tree is four or five years old, makes a rapid growth and becomes very thick. While this outer bark is increasing a new bark forms on the inner side, and thus the Creator has provided a covering for the tree by the time the old bark shall become cracked and dry, and useless for further protection. It is just before the outer bark has reached this useless condition and while there is yet life and pliability left in it, that the workmen go forth and carefully separate it from the trees. This operation is performed during the summer months by cutting furrows in the bark, lengthwise, and making cuts crosswise, about forty inches apart; the bark is then beaten, in order to loosen it from the tissues beneath, after which it is pried off in square pieces. The bark is finally carted to the factory, where men and boys cut and turn it into the different shapes used for cork, bungs and such like. If the barking or peeling is carefully done, without hurting the new bark beneath, it does no injury to the tree, but is beneficial in removing what would eventually become an incumbrance.

HISTORICAL.

The probe was invented by Esculapius.

The ancients used pitch to give odor to wine.

Amethysts were found in Kerry, Ireland, in 1755.

Cherries were first planted in Britian 100 years B. C.

France adopted the system of postal stamps in 1849.

Mole traps were precisely the same in 1357 as now.

Pope John XII added the third crown to the Papal tiara.

An air gun was made for Henry IV., in Normandy, in 1488.

In 1474, William Saxton introduced printing in England.

The Scandinavians believed the earth to rest upon nine pillars.

The order of the Garter was instituted in 1348 by Edward III.

In the fourteenth century the sale of nosegays occur as a trade in Toulouse.

The Sicilians borrowed the term *admiral* from the Saracens about 1149.

The first tragedy was acted in Athens in 535. The first comedy in 562 B. C.

The canary bird was introduced into Europe early in the sixteenth century.

The first mills in England for turning grindstones were set up at Sheffield.

Among the oldest representations of diving apparatus is a print of the year 1511.

The study of the classics was discouraged by the bishops in the fourth century.

In the seventeenth century, on the continent, boots were never worn without spurs.

During the reign of Edward VI Tyndale's Bible was printed more than thirty times.

The Eddystone Light-house was begun in 1766, by John Sweaton. It was built in four years.

Queen Elizabeth wore her prayer-book hanging from her girdle by a golden chain.

The first clock in Europe was probably that sent to Charlemagne by Abdalla, King of Persia.

In 1764 the members of the church in Colesaine, Mass., voted "to color the meeting-house blue."

Among the Greeks the death punishment of certain criminals was aggravated by the denial of funeral rites.

In 1822 the coast of Chili, one hundred miles in extent, was raised from two to six feet by an earthquake.

In the early days of printing books the paper was only printed on one side and the blank sides pasted together.

Bells were first introduced into churches about 400 A. D., by Paulinus of Nola, and were then called Nolæ.

The next use of the Mayflower, after her memorable voyage to America, was to carry a cargo of slaves to the West Indies.

By a statute of Henry VIII. a person whose wife wore a silk gown was bound to furnish a horse for the use of the Government.

Tarring and feathering is a European invention. It was one of Richard Cœur de Lion's ordinances for seamen in punishment for theft.

Pynson was the first English printer who introduced borders and vignettes in his books. Vignettes with human figures are probably of the date 1527.

Fireworks are little spoken of in English history till the time of Elizabeth, and then very slightly, but in the time of Charles they were commonly used at rejoicings.

The earliest magnifying lense of which we have any knowledge was one rudely made of rock crystal, which was found among a number of glass bowls in the palace of Nimrod.

Beer was the common drink of the Germans in the time of Tacitus, who wrote his "Treatise on the Manner of the Germans" about the end of the first century.

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Such folly pays."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.—*Free Press.*

Work is the law of our being—the living principle that carries men and nations onward. The greater number of men have to work with their hands as a matter of necessity, in order to live; but all must work in one way or another, if they would enjoy life as it ought to be enjoyed. Labor may be a burden and a chastisement, but it is also an honor and a glory. Without it nothing can be accomplished. All that is great in man comes through work, and civilization is its product. Were labor abolished, the race of Adam were at once stricken by moral death.

We do not often speak of any proprietory medicine, but from what we have read and heard of Allen's Lung Balsam, we shall take the liberty of saying to those who are troubled with a cold, cough, or any throat or lung affection, from the testimony afforded, we have such confidence in this article that, were we afflicted in that way, we would make a trial of its virtues. Beware of the fatal consequences of neglecting this timely warning. Now, before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease. Every druggist in the land sells it.

Chronicles.

Hear me, oh, ye tillers of the soil; open your ears and hearken unto my voice.

Put not your trust in men who show unto you models of strange and wonderful inventions, else ye be bamboozled and deceived.

Look not upon the model of the machine that goeth forth into the fields to reap and gather up the sheaves.

Nor upon the pump that requireth not human aid to seduce from its subterranean bed the sparkling water for the refreshment of the lowing kine.

Turn ye away from him who presenteth them; flee from the sound of his velvet embroidered voice.

Else it bite ye like a serpent and sting ye like the prickings of the conscience of him who defrauded the publisher and payeth not his yearly tithes.

From his lips droppeth taffy as droppeth the sap from the sugar tree in the camps of our fathers.

Shun him, oh ye agitators of the clodded field, for he will draw over thine eyes the fleecy substance which is called wool, yea, verily, he will hornswoggle ye with words that are pleasant unto the ear.

He will say unto: "Sign ye this covenant, that ye may act in my stead and supply the toiling masses with my handiwork.

"Serve ye as my agent; for will ye not therefore wax rich; will not the silver and gold flow into thy coffers?

"Sign quickly I beseech ye, that another may not reap the golden harvest in thy stead."

And when ye sign or engrave upon the covenant thy seal, he will go on his way rejoicing, saying unto himself:

"Verily, did I not strike the duffer handsomely; did I not turn the trick in bang-up shape?"

When a fortnight passes the machines have come not; the wonderful mechanism failed to materialize.

But in their stead there cometh unto ye a person clothed in fine raiment and a look of dignity.

And presenteth unto ye your covenant, saying:

"Payest unto me what thou owest; pungle up the ducats, else I bring ye before the judge.

"I hold here thy note of hand for $722.10."

Then will ye wax sore afraid, and your heart will be in your bosom as heavy as the biscuit of the amateur cook.

And ye will go down into your garments for scrip, and will pay the amount, while the stranger will wear an electric smile.

And when the man of fine raiment departeth, ye will say unto your wife: "Yea, verily, am not I condemned fool?"

And she will softly reply: "You bet."

Then will ye seize you ledger, and write upon the debit side thereof:

To damfoolishness……………………$722.10

And on the credit side thereof:

By experience…………$100,000,000,000,000

—*Detroit Free Press.*

A New Use for Criminals.

An Australian paper thinks there is a better use to which men can be put than hanging them. Instead of punishing convicted criminals in that way, it would turn them over to the doctors to be experimented upon for the cure of diseases like cholera, yellow fever, cancer, hydrophobia, consumption, etc., for which no certain remedy has ever been found. It would provide that if the criminal survived the experiments he should be entitled to his life. For example, a malefactor might be drowned until, in the ordinary sense of the word, he was pronounced dead by the experimenting physicians. Then, if he was resuscitated, he should gain his liberty. Let another be bitten by an unmistakably rabid dog, and if he was cured after a well defined attack of hydrophobia that should constitute his certificate of reprieve. Others should be poisoned, inoculated with various contagious diseases, and be subjected to death by the various maladies which have defeated and defied the combined skill of the medical fraternity, and in the case of every one where a sure and definite remedy should be discovered such criminal should thereby expiate his crime, and by his contribution to science for the benefit of the world he should earn and receive a full pardon. It thinks this would be not only a more effective deterrent of crime, but it would have the advantage of making worthless men useful.

The *Sunday Argus*, Louisville, Ky., observes: A Woodbury (N. J.) paper mentions the cure of the wife of Mr. Jos. H. Mills, of that place, by St. Jacobs Oil. She had rheumatism.

A Tobacco-Chewing Horse.

It is often claimed by enthusiastic reformers that the tobacco chewing habit indulged by men is too vile to be practiced by beasts, no known animal ever having yet placed tobacco chewing among his bad habits. A Norwich horse has essayed to put a stop to this sort of talk by forming the tobacco-chewing habit. The animal loves the weed, and not only teases his owner for the stuff, but noses about the pockets of people who come near him to see if he can get the odor, when he at once begins to manifest his desire for a chew. Upon presentation of a plug he will take a chew that would astonish a mariner, but with all his rolling of the dainty morsel beneath his tongue he never yet has learned to squirt the juice or to hang out his sign on his lips. He chews clean, and can give old tobacco chewers points. —*Norwich Bulletin.*

The Menasha (Wis.) *Press* says: A. Granger, Esq., of this city, uses St. Jacobs Oil on his horses with decided success and profit.

A gentleman once laid a wager that he would stand for a whole day on London Bridge with a tray full of sovereigns, fresh from the mint, and be unable to find purchasers for them at a penny apiece. Not one was disposed of.

Apply to Any Community.

The press is faithful enough in the exposure of abuses, but what care the people or the delinquents? Indictments are made and guilt proven, but who rendereth the judgment and executeth the sentence?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A dull head and a bilious stomach can be best conquered by Kidney-Wort.

The Hammock.

There is something about a hammock that is indescribable, and there is no rule that can be made that will insure safety while sitting in one of the queer things. There are people who believe that a hammock understands what is going on, and occasionally indulges in a joke. It is certain that an old person with a lame back can swing in a hammock half the day and it will never kick up. Servant girls and children can get into a hammock as thick as three in a bed, and there is no danger, but let a spoony young couple sit down in a hammock ever so carefully and it seems as though the confounded thing was alive, and had taken a contract to spill them out on the ground in all sorts of embarrassing shapes. What it is that causes the commotion will perhaps never be known, without an investigation by some middle-aged person, and, if the season was not so near over, we would investigate the blasted thing ourself, in the interest of our young readers who are in the full flush of hammockhood. There can be nothing much more annoying to a young couple than to be sitting side by side or facing each other, in a hammock, looking into each other's eyes, and allowing the love they dare not speak to show itself in those orbs, and just as they are feeling as though they couldn't live a minute unless they clasped each other to each other's heaving bosoms, or at least one heaving bosom and one boiled shirt, and then have the hammock turn bottom side up and land them on the back of their necks, on the ground, with legs pointed toward the crab apples on the trees to which the hammock is hitched, arms flinging wildly to pull down pantaloons legs, and hands convulsively clawing gravel, and muslin and delaine, while blushes suffuse faces that but a moment before were background for the picture of love's young dream, and a crowd of spectators on the hotel veranda laughing and saying, "Set 'em up again," the hammock shakes itself and turns right side up for other victims, as though it knew what it had been doing, and enjoyed it. There are young men all over the land who have been through such experiences, and had to walk backward all the way to the house, owing to fissure veins being discovered in the wearing apparel below the suspenders, while the number of girls that have been mortified by having to go to the house with their back hair in one hand, their skirts in the other, while six places between the polonaise and the ear-rings were aching like the toothache from contact with the gravel path, are legion; and we call upon the authorities to suppress the hammock as a nuisance. More matches have been broken up by hammocks than by all the Sunday schools in the world, and no girl who is bow-legged, or has an ankle like a rutabaga, should ever trust herself in a hammock, even though it is held by half a dozen friends, as the hammock will shy at a piece of paper as quick as a skittish horse, and in such a moment as ye think not you are on all fours, your head dizzy, and if there is a hole in your stocking as small as the old miser's heart, it will look to outsiders as big as the gate to a fair ground. O, a hammock is worse than a bicycle.—*Peck's Sun.*

Bed-Bugs, Roaches, rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Patients learn what doctors know, that a continued application of any particular internal medicine loses its power, and resort must be had to experiment. The use of Dr. Holman's Pad enforces the system by absorption and without poisoning, and this is the reason of its great popularity. Try it.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe, as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

Imagine for a moment the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer, annually sold, and the fact that not a single complaint has been received from all these thousands, and you may have some idea of its good qualities.

It is said that four million packages of Fraser Axle Grease were sold in 1879, and we believe it.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

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IROQUOIS.

months since I first commenced using that Oil on my horses, and I shall continue to use it. I happened to commence using St. Jacobs Oil on horses in this way: My father is over eighty years of age and is subject to many of the ailments incident to old age. Among other things he has Rheumatic attacks, pains in his limbs and joints, and aches in different parts of his body. He commenced using St. Jacobs Oil several months since, and after rubbing himself freely with the liniment night and morning, according to the printed directions, he obtained the most decided relief. Whenever he has any pain now he uses St. Jacobs Oil and it always drives the pain away. Now I fully know from personal observation that '*What is good for man is good for beast.*'"—Further reports bring the gratifying intelligence that Aristides Welsh, Esq., of Erdenheim Stock-Farm, near Philadelphia, Pa., the breeder of that famed racer, Iroquois, above represented, uses and strongly endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a wonderful remedy in its effects upon his stock. His experience with the Great German Remedy justified him in giving his unqualified indorsement of it, and in saying that his chief groom should always use it on the farm. ④

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 13, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, of Delaware, was elected president pro tem. of the senate Monday.

IT is now well understood that a new cabinet will be formed, nearly all the present members will retire.

A NEW comet has been discovered by an astronomer in Bristol, England making the sixth one found since May 1st.

OHIO—At the time we go to press the indications are that Foster is elected Govenor by a reduced majority. The vote was light.

NELSON W. ALDRICH has been elected senator from Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Burnside.

IOWA—Nothing definite can be learned at this time from the election. It is doubtful, however, whether it would afford us much comfort.

OVER 14,000 new patents have been issued during the first nine months of this year. A great increase over the number issued in 1880.

THE president pro. tem. of the senate draws a salary of $10,000, and not the mere pay of a senator, although he still represents his state and votes the same as any other senator.

GEORGE SCOVILLE, a lawyer from Chicago, will defend Guiteau, who is his brother-in-law. He will ask to have R. T. Merrick, a well-known attorney at Washington, to assist him.

THE president of Venezuela has commissioned eight thousand generals, during his term of office. These, with what his predecessors had commissioned, make a total of thirty-two thousand generals in that state.

F. J. MOSES, once a carpet bag governor of South Carolinia, was recently jailed in New York on a charge of swindling. Having no Federal bayonets to protect him at present, he had to furnish bail or go to the lock-up.

GUITEAU was indicted by the grand jury October 4. Dr. D. S. Lamb, who performed the autopsy on the president, was there as a witness, and assisted to show the jury the track of the ball, by means of a skeleton and charts.

DURING the fair at Newark, Ohio last Thursday, the grand-stand gave way, letting the crowd of people within it to the ground with a crash, and causing a general stampede of the spectators. Fortunately no one was killed, though a few were hurt, and one man had a leg broken.

SOME trouble is being experienced by business men in regard to mutilated silver coin. It seems that coins that have been clipped, punched or in other ways mutilated, are subject to a discount, depending in part on the amount of injury done them, and in part on the conveniences of business.

THE NEW YORK TRUTH, the same paper that published the Morley letter, claims to have made the discovery that Dr. Bliss' son was the one who sent the telegrams to stock brokers in that city while the president was in a critical condition, and in that way caused panics in the market. At all events, some one did it.

WHILE a train was passing through Wilcox, Arizona, last Thursday evening, the train men saw a fight going on between the people of the town and a body of Indians. The firing was so heavy as to drown the rumbling of the train. They ran on through the town, and after passing, saw the bodies of several section men who had been killed.

THE men who captured the robbers who plundered the train on the Iron Mountain road, found about $9,000 of the stolen money in the possession of the thieves. This they took and divided among themselves, and would have kept it, but for a quarrel. One of them told the secret, and now the chances are that they themselves will be prosecuted for theft.

AN oil train of fifty cars caught fire last week on the Erie railroad at the crossing of the Delaware river. The train was pulled off the bridge, which was in this way saved, but a great many cars were destroyed. The tanks burst with fearful violence, and scattered their blazing contents all around, but fortunately did not communicate the flames to anything but the train.

THE new water works in Baltimore are among the finest on the globe. The supply is now greatly increased by a tunnel seven miles long through a chain of hills. This brings the water of Gunpowder river into the lakes, as the different reservoirs are called, and gives the city a supply of pure water five times as great as is at present needed. The surplus will be used as water power.

LAST Wednesday evening, the remains of President Garfield were removed from the coffin in which they had been up to that time, and placed in a new bronze casket, presented by a New York firm. The transfer was made by several physicians, assisted by other responsible parties, and with the full knowledge and consent of Mrs. Garfield. The coffin is now placed so near the entrance to the vault as to be easily seen from the outside.

THE assassin of Garfield has finished writing his confession. It is, as might be expected, an impudent and sacrilegious document. He denies nothing, but gives a detailed statement of every step he took in the conception and execution of the great crime. He excuses himself, however, in the same way that republicans have been accustomed to excuse themselves for the various official and other crimes and shortcomings of which that party has been guilty. It was done, he says, "To unite the republican party and save the Republic from going into the control of rebels and democrats."

Organized.

THE SENATE IS ORGANIZED BY THE ELECTION OF BAYARD, OF DELAWARE, AS PRESIDENT PRO. TEMPORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The assembling of the special session of the senate was witnessed by a large number of persons, who, as early as 11 o'clock, filled the galleries to their utmost capacity. The desk formerly occupied by Senator Burnside was tastefully draped with black, while several bonquets ornamented the desks of prominent senators. The senators elect, Aldrich, Lapham and Miller, occupied seats upon the floor of the republican side. The senate was called to order by Mr. Harris, who, after prayer by Chaplain Bullock, alluded in a feeling manner, to the death of President Garfield, Senator Burnside and Secretary Burch said: "I have been requested by a number of senators on both sides of the chamber to call the senate to order. If there be no objection I will call the senate to order that we may proceed with its business. The senate will please come to order, and the clerk will report to the senate the message of the president convening this session of the senate." The president's proclamation having been read, Mr. Pendleton moved the adoption of the following resolution: "That Thomas F. Bayard, senator from the state of Delaware, is hereby chosen president pro tem. of the senate."

Mr. Edmunds said that of course he did not object to the present consideration of the resolution, but he thought under the existing circumstances that it was his duty to present the credentials of the senators elect, which he thereupon did. The certificates having been read, Mr. Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to those gentlemen by Senator Anthony, the senior senator.

Mr. Pendleton moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried; yeas 36 nays 34. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the republicans in the negative. Mr. Mahone did not vote, and Messrs. Platt and Fair were paired.

Mr. Edmunds said no reason had been given why the senators elect, should not be allowed to take part in the organization of the senate, and therefore moved to amend Mr. Pendleton's resolution, by providing for the immediate qualification of the senators elect, the oath of office to be administered by Senator Anthony.

The amendment offered by Edmunds to Pendleton's resolution gave rise to a short discussion, but was finally rejected. Yeas 33; nays 34; Mahone and Davis, of Illinois, voting with the republicans. Edmunds then proposed an amendment, providing that Thomas F. Bayard shall be elected presiding officer for this day only, and argued in support of the amendment, contending that it would comply with both the letter and spirit of the law and would allow the states of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of the permanent president pro tem.

Mr. Vest criticized the language used by Edmunds in intimating that democrats were attempting to grasp the prize made possible to them by an assassination. The foul lips of the assassin who had struck down the president had upon them no invocation for democratic success, but the invocation had been for a faction of the republican party. If there was responsibility for the crime, directly or indirectly, it rested upon his political opponents and not with the democratic party. He charges no one, but the insinuation that the democrats of the country had anything but tears for the dead president, sorrow for his family and execration for the miserable assassin, he declared to be absolutely false. He contended, in the course of further remarks, that it was the duty of the democratic senators to elect a president pro tem., and recall the phrase so often quoted at the last session of the senate that "the voice of a constitutional majority is the voice of God." The constitutional majority to-day happened to be on the democratic side, and of course, in the opinion of his republican friends its voice was scarcely a divine utterance.

A yea and nay vote on Edmund's amendment resulted in its defeat—33 to 34. Edmunds then offered another amendment substituting the name of Senator Anthony for that of Senator Bayard as president pro tem. At vote was at once taken and the amendment defeated—yeas, 32; nays, 34. Mahone voted with the republicans; Senator Davis did not vote.

Senator Beck referred to the action of the democratic president of the senate when Filmore succeeded to the presidency of the United States. Edmunds inquired if the senators of two states were denied a voice in that election. Beck said they were; nor had a vice-president refused to give the senate opportunity to elect a president; nor had two senators enacted a comic tragedy by resigning.

This reference to Conkling and Platt elicited a shout of applause from the gallery, which shocked the decorum of the senate. Chairman Harris gave notice that for another similar demonstration he would have the galleries cleared.

The original resolution introduced by Pendleton was then adopted by a vote of 34 to 32. Davis, of Illinois, did not vote Mahone voted with the republicans.

THE expense of refurnishing and repairing the presidential mansion, the White House, at Washington, is about $30,000 per annum. Just what this expense includes, does not appear, as it is not really refurnished once in eight or ten years. The same furniture is in use there, year in and year out, until it wears out. But the bills for refurnishing come in every year with great regularity. The sum is sufficiently large if it is used, but when appropriated and not used, it is evident there is a leak somewhere.

THE remarkable wound of the president has brought into discussion once more, the still more remarkable wound by which the noted Bill Poole lost his life in 1855. He was shot in a New York saloon, one ball entering the fleshy part of his heart, yet he lived fourteen days.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is a widower, and now a lady, Miss H. T. Merritt, of St. Louis, writes to him, offering to become mistress of the White House and general house-keeper for him, at a fixed salary. She has been in a hotel for some years, and will work cheap till she gets started.

Waterloo.

Ephraim Shipe, of Fairfield, was here during the fair.

Miss Jennie McClellan was home a few days during the fair.

A. B. Richards is home again for a few days, assisting at the Butt hotel.

Miss Minnie Werrbaugh, of Franklin township, spent a few days in town and visited the fair.

Rosa and Carrie Shaffer were here seeing the sights a few days, and seemed to enjoy themselves.

E. W. Smith and G. Scott, of Pierceton, were visiting with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barns last week.

Mrs. Parker, of Orland, and her son, Ned, were stopping in town, visiting with Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson last week.

Geo. Foster, of this township, was here last week, attending the fair. It pleases us to see George looking so well.

The Angola fair is in progress this week, and quite a number of our people are going up there to attend a few days.

Mrs. J. A Barns and Mrs. J. J. Martin have gone to Nebraska to visit relatives. They expect to be absent about two weeks.

J. B. Hoover showed his efficiency as a marshal last week. He had selected an able corps of assistants, and made it lively for all evil doers.

There were five in the lock-up at one time Friday evening. John Koons, J. J. Lightner and the other assistant marshals did not wait to argue the question, when a man needed "pulling."

The smiling faces of Corn. Urie and F. P. Blair were visible in different parts of town last week. The boys rank high as telegraph operators, and always find a host of friends to welcome them to there old home.

Edwin Thomson was here shaking hands with his old-time friends. He is now located in Laporte county, but expects soon to remove to New Carlisle, St. Joseph county, this state. Ed. will get through the winter wherever he is.

F. P. Coder came through here Saturday, on his way to visit his folks, at Spencerville. He is now located, as agent, at Grosvenor, near Blissfield, Mich., the crossing of the L. S. and C. S. roads. Frank is looking well.

Mrs. J. I. Best and Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Best started to Virginia, Tuesday night. They go to Chicago and there take the train for the east. They go to Staunton, where they will be joined by Judge Best, the latter part of the week.

W. S. Loutzenheiser is home on a brief visit. He is now located in east Toledo, with the firm of Smith & Co., hardware dealers. Scott is a stockholder in the agricultural association, and comes home every year to use his stock ticket. But perhaps he don't tell "her" about it.

W. B. Hall received the following premiums on his oil paintings, exhibited at the fair. Landscape, first premium; fruits, first and second; flowers, first and second; ornamental painting on wood, first and second; and first on black and colored crayon, and on pencil drawing.

When Allmanritter was let out of the calaboose, there was no place he wanted to see, as much as home, and called lustily for some one to point out the way. He saw John Knott, and clave unto him solidly, until John got to a point where he could head his man homeward. Then John said "Go!" and he went sailing northward.

Mrs. Dr Kelley, of Syracuse, and her daughter, Maud, were here visiting with Ab Kelly and other relatives and friends last week. She returned Saturday, just in time to meet Doc. at Albion, on his way here. He, however, kept on, reaching here that evening. After transacting some necessary business, he took the next train home. He finds it impossible to leave the hotel at this busy season. We are glad to note his popularity as a landlord.

Tuesday morning there was some excitement caused by the arrival of parties from Steuben county, looking for the lost man, Mr. Herriman. Some one had sent a telegram to them, that Herriman's body had been found in the little swamp north of the fair ground. This proved false, and so the matter stands. The last authentic accounts of his whereabouts, is a statement that he was seen at the north part of the fair ground on Thursday.

John Butt and wife have gone to New York to visit his brother, Richard Butt, in Brooklyn. Col. Butt had a command in the engineer corps during the rebellion, and received an injury, while in action on James' Island, that has resulted in paralysis. He was sitting on his horse, when a solid shot passed through the saddle and horse, giving him a shock from which he will never recover. He laid out and directed the construction of the extensive fortifications on James' Island, as well as those from which the "swamp angel" afterwards threw shells into Charleston, a distance of over four miles.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.—I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

40-2w. J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

—Snyder & Culbertson sell all kinds of stove fixtures, such as crystalized stove boards, oil-cloths and zink, and are selling cheaper than dirt.

The Indianian claims that the cisco, a small fish hitherto supposed to be found only in the waters of Wisconsin, makes periodical visits to the lakes in Kosciusko county.

Around About Us.

O. J. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, is the happy father of a bouncing baby. It is a girl.

They are to have a new paper established at Angola next week. We have forgotten the names of the parties who are to conduct it, but understand it will be on a sound basis, and a first-class paper.

The Wabash Courier tells of a man named Swartz, who has been a resident of that county for twenty-four years: He was a soldier in France, under first Napoleon, and although nearly ninety years old, is hale and lively.

Mr. K. Tabee, a Japanese commercial drummer, the first to visit this city, was registered at the Aveline House yesterday. Mr. Tabee is a dandy, so to speak. He gave a boy twenty-five cents to black his boots, paid the porter seventy-five cents to get down his baggage, remarked that this town was too small for him, and sailed for the depot.—[Ft. Wayne News.

The Northern Indianian says: Peter Gift, of Pierceton, had on exhibition in floral hall at the fair grounds, quite a curiosity and a valuable relic, as well. It was a bible printed at Wurtemburg, Germany, in the year 1556, by Johannes Lucht. It is printed in the German language, of course, but it is in a fair state of preservation, and is a relic that will command a large price, if for sale at all.

AN OLD RELIC.—Last week we received an envelope from the South Bend Tribune office, containing an old bill made out by Dr. Ellis against Isaac Eaton for one year's subscription to the Goshen Democrat. It has been forty years since the bill was made out, and the paper is yet quite clean and strong, and the hand-writing is readily recognized by those who were familiar with the doctor's style. We shall preserve the old bill as quite a relic.—[Goshen Democrat.

A CRACK SHOT.—While at Cedar Beach Monday, we witnessed a marvelous shot, made by Seth Henshaw, of Alexander, with a Buss & Alexander rifle. A loon was sporting opposite the club house, at a distance of from five to six hundred feet, when Seth's attention was called to it, and, seizing his rifle, he shot at the loon off-hand, hitting it in the head. The waves were quite high, which made the shot all the more difficult and remarkable.—[Wabash Plain Dealer.

A NOTED MAN.—Some thirty-five years ago, there lived in this county, Middlebury township, a somewhat noted man, named Edward Bonney. There always seemed to be some mystery connected with his life, and many stories were told about his doings in this, then new country, but nothing ever appeared against him of any "crookedness," however much might have existed. He was a large, fine looking man; and it was told to us only the other day, by a gentleman who knew him well, that he was exceedingly popular in his neighborhood, at "Bonney's Mills," and any of his neighbors were always glad to do him a favor, and he was ever ready to do them a favor when called upon. Many years ago he removed to Illinois and then probably farther west. But about the years 1844-5-6, or thereabouts, he became more noted than ever from the part he took in the arrest of the Long Brothers and others implicated in the murder of Col. Davenport, at Rock Island. On the gallows, the Longs denounced Bonney in the severest terms, and insinuated, or charged, some terrible deeds against him. Bonney afterwards issued a pamphlet, giving a history of the affair throughout, and a good many were to be found in this county. If some one will furnish us with a copy, we will be under great obligations to them. We have been informed that Mr. Bonney died some three or four years ago, but where, no one seems to know. His remains were brought back to Bonneyville, and quietly intered, and there yet seems a mystery about the man that no one can unravel. There a great many old citizens in the county, and in southern Michigan, that well remember Edward Bonney, and who would be glad to read a biographical sketch of his life, if some one will furnish us a few of the outlines.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Mc. Skelley, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DANIEL GONSER, Administrator.

Oct. 3d. 40-3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator will, on Saturday, Oct. 22d, 1881, sell at public auction, at the residence of James McCrum, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, corn, oats, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of ten months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

September 24, 1881. 39-3w.

Commissioners' Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, a commissioner to sell real estate, appointed by the DeKalb circuit court, in the state of Indiana, in the case of Louisa Kepler, Gustave Mader and Amelia Manstoffer vs. Wm. H. Mader, Elizabeth Martz et al., will, on Saturday, October 22d, 1881, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., at the court-house door, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, offer for sale at public auction the following real estate in said DeKalb county, to-wit:

The north half of the south half of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east. Also lots numbered six (6) and eight (8) in Mader's addition of out lots to the town of Auburn. Also that part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in the aforesaid township and range described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner thereof, and running north one hundred four and sixty-four one hundredths (104.64) rods, thence east to the right-of-way of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad; thence southwesterly along the west line of said right-of-way to the south line of said quarter section, thence west to the place of beginning. The first piece described above, contains about 40 acres, and will be sold subject to a lease thereon of Calvin Husselman, which expires November 12, 1882, at a rent of $37.50 payable semi-annually. Lot No. 6 contains [illegible] acres. Lot No. 8 contains 4.00 acres. The last described piece contains 36.50 acres, and will be offered and sold in three parcels of not less than 10.00 acres each.

Each of said lots and tracts will be sold seperately for any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, on the following terms, viz: One-third cash in hand, one-third in one year and the residue in two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest, the purchaser giving his note, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees.

W. H. DILLS, Commissioner.

Sept. 28, 1881. 39-4w.

Great Sale of Live Stock.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence, 1 mile N. E. of Corunna, on SATURDAY, OCT. 15th, 1881.

120 yearling ewes, imported from Canada.

A lot of common sheep.

A lot of Durham cows, heifers and calves.

A quantity of farming tools, &c., will be sold at the same time. This stock will be sold at some price. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Conditions:—All sums under $5 cash. On all sums of five dollars and over a credit of ten months will be given, with good security.

JAMES M. [illegible]

Corunna, Sept. 28, 1881.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Willard, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ABRAHAM [illegible], Administrator.

September 14th, 1881. [illegible]

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

39-3w. JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Mc. Skelley, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, will on Thursday, October [illegible], offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of the deceased, one-half mile south of the town of Hudson, all the personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of [illegible] heavy draught horses, [illegible] head of sheep, a lot of hogs, wheat in the [illegible] acres of corn in the shock, hay by the ton, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 two-horse [illegible], a new combined reaper and mower, [illegible] harrows, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale: A credit of ten months will be given on all sums of $5.00 and over, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. All sums under $5.00 cash in hand on day of sale.

DANIEL GONSER, Administrator.

40-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court December term, 1881.

Daniel Frederick is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for divorce, by Barbara Frederick and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the December term of said court, which commences December [illegible], 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this [illegible] day of September, 1881.

39-3w. JOHN W. [illegible], Clerk.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERIES—I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb.
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb. 7 for	$1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in propostion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

MATS,
RUGS,
MATTINGS,
CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTRY
GOODS, ETC!

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now in store, and are offering by far, the LARGEST, CHOICEST, and CHEAPEST assortment of the above lines of good ever shown in this part of the state.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Should not think of purchasing elsewhere, without first giving our stock a thorough examination.

WE WOULD ADVISE

Early selections, as the choice styles invariably sell the quickest, and we can do much better jobs in making and laying carpets and putting up curtains and shades just now, than we can when we get very busy, a little later in the season.

ROOT & CO. Ft. Wayne.

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES,TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS,CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

To which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

Harvesting Machinery.

D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y. are working their way into the great grain districts of the west, with a rapidity that must surprise those who do not watch carefully the course of events in the agricultural districts. The Osborne reapers have proved so successful in all public trials, and in continued use in the field, and above all so reliable, that their popularity has increased rapidly within the last two or three years. Several contests with other reapers were held in different parts of the state this season, with a uniform verdict in favor of the Osborne. This was especially the case in the contests at Columbus and Rushville in June and July of 1881. In both instances the trial was in cutting barley, which is said to be the most difficult grain to work in, did in both, the Osborne went the two rounds without stopping for anything, and did its work well all the time. The other machines were obliged to stop, to adjust some part, or to clear itself of obstructions or for some similar reason. This is the more remarkable when we take into consideration that the Osborne cuts the widest swath. One make of their self-binding harvester has a ten foot cut. These are intended for the California market. The Osborne company are now making several different styles of mowers and reapers, combined machines and self-binders. The latter can use either twine or wire, and their make of binding apparatus is being rapidly adopted by the other leading machines of the country. The machines that adopt the Osborne binding apparatus, of course, pay a royalty for using it, but its superiority to the other kinds in use makes it an object for them to do so. No other firm makes so many different kinds. They have mowers, droppers, self-rakers and self-binders. The cut in reapers may be 6, 7, 8, or 10 feet, so that, not only do the company present to the public an excellent machine, but a great variety from which each farmer may choose the one that will be most likely to do his work satisfactorally. These machines are now being introduced into this and adjoining counties. Any information in regard to them will be cheerfully given by the agent of this section, Mr. Pliny Roby, Pleasant Lake Indiana.

Obituary.

Died, October 2d, 1881, Mary A. Thomas, wife of Aaron V. Thomas and daughter of Ira and Lydia Ricketts. The deceased was born Oct. 6, 1869, and was married to Aaron V. Thomas January 15, 1880. She was highly respected by all who knew her, as an affectionate wife and a kind mother. She leaves one little child and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her untimely death. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Hussey, of Spencerville, at the Lutheran church in St. Joe, to a large audience.

The husband and relatives desire to return their sincere thanks to the citizens of St. Joe for their kindness during their bereavement.

Entries at Waterloo Fair.

The entries in the different departments, as shown by the books of the secretary, were as follows:

Horses, 89, cattle 55, sheep 41, hogs 88, poultry 37, Textile fabrics 341, agricultural department 551, horticultural 881, mechanical 45, fine arts 96, natural history 10. Ttotal 1686.

—The very best coal oil in the market at Snyder & Culbertson's.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Ed. and Clark Long were in town Saturday.

—Four gems for 25c at the Central gallery. 1w.

For buttons go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 41-2t.

Farmers, get your lunch at Garrison & Jacobs'.

—Dr. J. M. Lawrence, of Newville, called Monday.

—Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Ochs spent Sunday in Butler.

—The best of tobacco and cigars at Garrison & Jacobs.

—Go to the new Central gallery and get your picture taken. 1w.

—Geo. Barney, of Spencerville, attended court last week.

—McQuiston & Ralston now smoke cigars by machinery.

—Frank Ryan is helping Lafe Miller run the treasurers office now.

—Geo. W. Husselman, of Fairfield township, was in town Friday.

—There is a roller skating rink in active operation at Ensley's hall.

—Garrison & Jacobs have the best of coffees, teas, spices and sugars.

—Of course you didn't swear when you put up a stove the other day.

—At Garrison & Jacobs' bakery you can get 14 loaves of bread for $1.

—Scott Loutzenheiser and Frank Henke called at our office Friday.

—Garrison & Jacobs have the best bread, cakes and cookies in town.

—Newville wants a good shoemaker to locate among them. They are out.

—Pictures made at the Central gallery, in cloudy as well as clear weather.

—Mr. Wants formerly of North Manchester, will move his family here in a few days.

—Farmers, when you come to town go to Garrison & Jacobs' to get a square lunch cheap.

—County Superintendent Bommel has three young horses for sale. Call at the poor farm.

—Jacob Van Auken was in town last week, and returned to his home on Saturday.

—Henry McIntyre has shipped six thousand bushels of apples so far this season.

—A. W. Bair, of Fairfield township, slipped and fell on our sidewalk and hurt his knee very badly.

—Mr. & Mrs. Charley Jackson have a newly married couple from Bryan, O., visiting with them this week.

—Married, by Rev. W. L. Meese, at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Oct. 6, 1881, Joseph Ockman to Ellen Miser.

—Mrs. Littlefield's mother and her grandson, from Michigan, paid the Doctor's family a visit last week.

—The social of the Presbyterians will be entertained in the basement of the church on next Wednesday afternoon

Dr. Marshall's Syrup makes friends of the sick, and enemies of other patent medicines. It cures, and others do not —see the point? Druggists sell it.

—P. & F. Roy & Co., of Fort Wayne, have fitted up the Klotz building, near the Wabash depot, and filled it with a new stock of groceries and hardware.

—T. C. Mays returned to Hot Springs last week, after a visit of about a week. Tom. has a host of friends here, and will always find a hearty welcome when he returns.

—Frank Herriman mysteriously disappeared at the Waterloo fair and has not been heard from since. He lived in Steuben county and is a well to do farmer.

—Rev. W. L. Meese is still giving excellent bargains in all kinds of tomb stones and monuments. He sold some very fine work at the fair at Waterloo, last week.

—Remember that McQuiston & Ralston is headquarters for black and colored cashmeres, black dress silks, black and colored satin, lace, ties, Trimmings, buttons, etc.

—Mrs. John McOscar, of Summit, Ind., started on Sunday night for an extended visit to Philadelphia and other eastern cities. She intends to be gone about two months.

—The sink hole on the Wabash road just this side of Montpelier, still settles down about four feet a day. The company has put in over 3000 car loads of gravel already and there is no telling when they will get it solid.

—Simon Strauss, formerly of Ligonier, but now of New York city, was in town last Saturday. He is now selling cloaks and goods in that line, and it pleases us to note that he is a most gentlemanly and successful business man.

Parties indebted to Cowan & Allen must come up promptly and settle by cash or note before the 1st of November, 1881. They have desolved partnership and the junior partner will go Florida, consequently all claims must be balanced.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 17, 1881.—Having tried your Kress Fever Tonic for the ague, with which I have been afflicted for over a year, I can cordially recommend it, as I now know what it is to be free from chills.

40-4t. Pliny L. Soper.

—The party given by D. D. Snyder and his estimable wife, to their many friends, on Tuesday evening, was one of the most pleasant affairs it has been our good fortune to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have that style about them that at once makes you feel at home. Their fine new residence was full of the good natured people of our town and all seemed to enjoy themselves to their full capacity—especially at supper time. It was just such an event that will long be remembered by all present. The number in attendance was at least one hundred and fifty. We are sorry that our space will not permit of a more extended notice. It is, however, difficult to do justice to the subject. We can say, that all were well entertained; that the supper was fine; that the Snyder residence is among the finest in Northern Indiana, but all these things but faintly express the real facts. To get the correct idea of what the party really was it was necessary to be one of the number present.

The following gentlemen received invitations, accompanied by their ladies:

Father Young,
Rev. Mathews,
J. R. Lanning,
Geo. Lanning,
N. Ensley,
J. K. Stafford,
Fred. Davis
Frank Less,
Sol. Shearer,
A. C. Wilson,
Wes. Weyer,
George Steel,
C. P. Houser,
H. E. Altenberg,
S. C. Swineford,
F. E. Davenport,
M Harter,
D. Y. Husselman
B. Lowry,
J. F. Rush,
H. E. Little,
F. Zimmerman,
Wm. Rakestraw,
W. J. Austin,
D. Hampton,
G. C. Ralston,
Wm. McQuiston,
Guy Plum,
J. C. Henry,
Bab Lewis,
W. H. Kiblinger,
Dr. Ford,
H. Ford,
T C. Ford,
H. C. Peterson,
F. V. Hoffman,
W. L. Penfield,
P. J. Lockwood,
Dr. Casebeer,
C. C. Shaffer,
J. Ehlers,
Rev. Norris,
John Getrost,
Bruce Miller,
Geo. Whitmore,
John Whitmore
George Gordon,
E. Ensley,
J. Bell
T. C. Mays,
B. D. Harris,
Joseph Reinier,
James Potter,
Charles Jones,
S. U. Tarney,
Mike Douglass,
D. D. Moody,
Dr. Matheny,
Joseph Abright.
T. D. Gross,
Ed. Eldridge,
Harry Rush,
J. K. Culbertson,
Gus. Less,
Mike Boland,
Albert Robins,
John Robins,
John Baxter,
Oscar Allen,
Isaac Hague,
H. Yesbera,
Fred. Yesbera,
I. N. Cool,
Wm. McQuiston,
C. Beugnot,
Hugh Culbertson,
J. H. Leasure,
J. L. Davis,
Chas. Klotz,
Dr. Elson,
D. P. Hale,
James Rowley,
James E. Rose,
E. D. Hartman,
D. E. Hoffman,
H. H. Weaver,
Louis Johnson,
W. H. Kearan,
James Draggoo,
Dr. Allyn,
Wm. McIntosh,
J. W. Shaffer
Ora Shaffer,
Mrs. C. Hare,
J. A. Barns, Wat'lo
R. W. McBride "
J. I. Best "
Dr. Chamberlain "
Ed. Long,
J. A. Boozer,
T. Chamberlain, Detroit, Mich.,
W. I. Work, N. Era;
W. Whetzell "
S. Knott, C. Creek;
W. Smith, Ft. W.

—G. D. McGowan, so long connected with the agency of the Champion machines, leaves this week for Sringfield, Ohio, where he goes to take a position with the company. We met him at the fair last week, and are under obligations to him for showing us the mysteries of a first-class mower, the new Champion. Although we confess to some ignorance in the matter of farm machinery, yet the 'Squire made it so plain to us that we could almost run one ourself. We believe the company will find him an efficient helper in their business, and we wish him abundant success.

—J. O. Jackson, of Howard, Kansas, called on us Saturday. Mr. Jackson is well known to the citizens of this county, having for a number of years been engaged in business at Sedan. He is still in the wholesale jewelry trade, and is besides extensively concerned in stock raising in southeastern Kansas. He came here to buy young cattle, but owing to the high price will return, and take a few car loads from southern Illinois.

—Don't buy your dry goods and groceries until you have looked through McQuiston & Ralston's large store. They have just opened the largest stock ever brought to Auburn. Calicos for 4c, 5c and 6c a yard. Brocade dress goods for 10c a yard. Better black cashmeres than ever before offered for the money. A big lot of blankets to sell at wholesale prices. Come and examine our stock.

Married.—On Thurday morning the 6th of October 1881, in the Reformed church, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. John H. St. Clair and Miss Ella S. Erehart, both of DeKalb county, Indiana.

On Tuesday morning Oct. 11, 1881, at the house of the bride's parents by Rev. F. F. Christine, Charles H. Pommert of Auburn and Miss Susannah St. Clair, of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

—September allowances made by the Board of Trustees of Auburn, Ind:

Henry Kelling, labor on streets,	$ 4.68
Thos. H. Sprott, clerk, etc.,	34.00
J. C. St. Clair, stone,	8.00
John Ervin, hauling,	9.00
Samuel Fretz, hauling,	17.11
Total	$67.79

—The state troops, of Michigan, with the Govenor and his staff, will pass through Waterloo and Auburn, about 3 p. m. Saturday on their way to the Yorktown centennial. They have a special train over the Jackson and B. & O.

—Our townsman Ben. Goodman, shipped thirteen and a half bushels of apples to his brother in Colorado, last Monday, and the freight on them was just even $33.00. How is that for high.

Court Items.

State vs. George Wilson—bond for $500—declared forfeited.

Fuller et al. vs. Baldock et al.—ejectment—judgment for plaintiffs.

Wallace vs. Hopkins—motion to retax costs—judgment for plaintiff.

Sherlock vs. Sherlock—divorce granted, and judgment for $500 alimony.

Shaw et al. vs. Countryman—on note—judgment for plaintiff of $262.[illegible]

Hensinger vs. Bonham—release of surety—judgment for plaintiff at his own costs.

State vs. George Brown (colored)—assault and battery—$1.00 fine and six months in the county jail.

Wise vs. Beatty—damages—continued.

Forsyth vs. Walker—partition ordered.

Lanning vs. Brown et al.—settled by parties.

State vs. Monroe—larceny—jury disagreed.

Smurr vs. Blackwell et al.—judgment for costs against plaintiff.

Hunt vs. Hunt—divorce—granted to plaintiff.

Swartz vs. Griswold—judgment for plaintiff of $60.

Wemer vs. Bowen—damages—judgment for plaintiff of $42.50.

Miller vs. Wenrich et. al.—foreclosure—judgment for plaintiff, $508.79.

Ella V. Crocker vs. Geo. W. Crocker—divorce granted to plaintiff.

Steifel & Ochs vs. Firestone—dismissed.

Trout vs. Stough—dismissed.

Edwards vs. McClellan—continued.

Harvey vs. Ft. W. & Jackson R. R.—tried by jury and verdict for defendant rendered.

State vs. Hart, A. & B.—plea of guilty and fined $10 and cost, and 30 days in county jail.

The time yesterday was mainly taken up in hearing a motion and evidence for a new trial in the case of Cowan vs. Zouker, treid at the last term—motion overruled.

County Institute.

The county teacher's institute will be held in Auburn, the week commencing November 7, 1881. All the teachers of the county are invited to be present and assist to make this one of the most successful and useful institutes we have ever had. State Superintendent Bloss will be present on Thursday, and other able instructors will be with us.

James A. Barns, Co. Supt

Notice.

The undersigned having bought the new picture gallery recently opened by Mr. F. F. Rice, will continue the business at the same place, first door east of the bank. Your patronage is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

James Wants.

Ho, for Cincinnati.

The Jackson road will run an excursion train to Cincinnati, Oct. 19, by the morning train No. 4. Tickets good for six days, only $4.50 for round trip, and returning by any regular train. Don't forget the date.

Wanted.

At Butt's hotel in Waterloo, a good dining room girl. Apply at the hotel.

41-tf. John Butt, Pro.

—The new pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. W. F. Mathews, has moved into Mrs. Pearce's house on Van-Buren street and commenced his work. He expects to preach in the church here every sabbath morning and evening, and at Waterloo in the afternoon.

—G. W. Downs, one of the Cedar Creek viewers, celebrated the driving of the last stake at the south end in a very appropriate manner. The celebration consisted of his falling in the creek. We are not authorized to say what he said when he came out.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice Oct. 10, 1881: Albert Bush, Edmon Brown, A. G. Boltet, Miss Nelly Clark, J. H. Caskey, Christian Clein, Isaac Hornberger, Miss Eva Hester, Miss Mettie Heist, Eugean Reed, Charles Rhodes, Francis Rowel, Mrs. E. E. Ware.

—Our friend Jotham Woolsey has our thanks for samples of four different kinds of wine of his own make, viz:—Orange, red Raspberry, Cherry and Grape. They are most excellent, besides every bottle is adorned with a red ribbon, having taken first premium at the Waterloo fair.

—Snyder & Culbertson received another car load of those celebrated acorn stoves last week. They are of the latest pattern and style, and are selling so remarkably cheap that it would surprise the natives. Call and see them before buying elsewhere.

—From this date I offer my entire stock of buggies at cost. Any one who intends to purchase a buggy within the next year, will do well to call at the Eckhart Carriage Works, where you can get a buggy for $25.00 less than the regular price.

Notice.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

S. J. Brandon,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

Notice.—Parties are hereby warned not to purchase a note given by me to Arminda Cole, dated March 1st, 1881, and payable in one year, as there was no value received.

Lewis Cole.
39-4t.

Mothers need not be kept awake nights by the incessant coughing of their children, if they have Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup at hand and give one or two doses in season. Price only 25c and 50c.

—The very choicest of paints and oils are sold by Snyder & Culbertson.

—They have a bran new Shilling at L. B's. Its a boy and Bent is just about as happy as a fellow well can be.

The Wonderful Elasticity

—OF A—

DOLLAR SHOW.

—IN—

THE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

ONE DOLLAR buys a HAT (50 styles)	worth $2.50
ONE DOLLAR secures a DRESS SHIRT	worth 1.75
ONE DOLLAR pays for a pair of JEAN PANTS	worth 1.50
ONE DOLLAR buys a splendid KNIT JACKET	worth 1.75

In fact, One Dollar will do more for you at the "STAR" than double that amount elsewhere. The largest stock always shown; the lowest prices always named.

SAM, PETE & MAX

Ft. WAYNE, - - - Indiana.

At the Fair.

We took a look over the fair grounds at Waterloo last week, and fell in with many familiar faces. J. M. Cahill, of Spencerville, had a fine Jersey cow and calf, on which he had first premium. J. E. Thomson had a good animal of the same stock, but owing to lack of pedigree, he was obliged to show in grades, in which he took first. W. M. Dawson had about the finest colt, for five months old, that the sun ever shone on, a real beauty, half Norman, we believe. Daniel Thomas took first on his stallion, and second on a colt. A. M. St. Clair got first on his short horn bull, and Daniel Kosht got first on his cow and calf in grades. S. M. Knott, of Cedar Creek, took first on his short horn bull, which he sold soon after to P. B. Nimmons, of Wilmington township. C. Sheets, of Auburn, took first and the sweepstakes diploma for buck in middle grades, and first on grade bull, as well as first on a span of three year old horses in general purposes class. G. B. Souders had a splendid pair of colts, regular beauties. A. W. Allen, of Auburn, had first premium and the diploma for best get of colts, on his Norman stallion, "Jock." John Henderson took any number of first premiums on his Devon cattle, we didn't stop to count them, but there were ribbons enough to set a milliner up in business in a small town. There were numbers of other fine cattle and horses on the ground, sporting red and blue ribbons, but owing to the absence of the owners, and the ridiculous custom of keeping the animals shut up so visitors cannot see a hair of them, we failed to get a good knowledge of the rest of the stock department. In machinery we noticed, our jolly friend, J. A. Boozer, in charge of the Buckeye machine, and making things hum in the machinery department generally. Mr. Boozer has been a power in the machinery business for a number of years, having had chareg of the display in that department. He deserves great praise for his efforts to make this part of the fair a success. In that part of the ground was Wm. Shutt, of Spencerville. He was showing visitors the good points about his machines, the Champions, we believe, and we learn he had made a number of sales while on the ground. G. D. McGowan was also there, and is a success in explaining the novelties of the new Champion mower. It is a new thing and works nicely, and the way the 'squire can make that sicke-bar stand up in the air, and keep on cutting and slashing, would astonish any one who saw it for the first time. E. R. Shoemaker and Will Francis were on hand there too, but were so busy we did not get a definite understanding of their work, or whether they were mere lookers on. Pliny Roby, of Pleasant Lake, had the Osborne self binders in charge, and is eminently able to make a good showing for his really excellent machine. It looks almost impossible to stand by these self binders, and think of their taking a field of standing grain, and cutting and binding it up into nice even sheaves, so that there is nothing to do but shock the grain up. But so it is. And yet as familiar as we are with these things, still they are wonderful. Nickolas Ensley, of Auburn, had a fine lot of machinery, including self binding reapers. Jas. N. McBride mounted a traction road engine, and went careering over the ground in fine style, without any "horse attachment," whatever. In the Floral Hall there were several good displays. W. B. Hall had a fine assortment of pictures in oil and crayon, which we hope to give a more extended notice elsewhere. Bassett & Maxson had a rich and tasty stock of silver and plated ware, and jewelry on exhibition. It attracted a great deal of attention. Kahn & Co. had a neat display of goods in their line, including clothing, dress goods, carpets etc. A. C. Grubiky had a fine and valuable collection of coins, shells and other objects of curiosity and scientific research. R. Wes. McBride had a beautiful stock of shells, corals, sea weeds, minerals and other articles in that line. R. M. Lockhart had a fine exhibit of dried and cut flowers, in fancy designs, which he brought up from the state fair. And at the urgent request of friends, he added to these, the valuable presents he received at Indianapolis the week previous—the gift of exhibitors at the state fair, of which he is president. They justly attracted a great deal of attention. In the Mechanic's Hall the display belonging to that department, was almost entirely wanting. This can, no doubt, be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the management had dropped all premiums in that class. This very unwise course, nearly obliterated this whole department, the space being largely taken by displays of pianos, organs and sewing machines. But among those who did face the music and insist on being seen, was J. D. McAnally, who had on exhibition, such parts of harness, as would show the use of his tug fastner, and other attachments. Mr. McAnally received a patent on these, only a few weeks ago, and already many of our citizens who have horses to drive are using them, and all are loud in their praise of the invention. Miss Fannie Kellerman, of New Buffalo, Mich., also occupied a space here, and had a nice stock of dried flowers and grasses, which found a ready sale among her many friends, for she has been a regular patron of our fair for so many years, that we begin to look upon her and her display as a part of it. Clark Long, at present with Story & Camp, Chicago, had a fine assortment of musical instruments, over which he presided, with all the zeal and ability which have always characterized him. Clark also had a good visit with the young people here, when not professionally engaged. There were many others whom we would like to mention, and whose exhibits were as good as many already noted, but for various reasons, it was impossible to obtain satisfactory data of them, and so we say in brief, that the show was a very good one, and are willing to make up any omissions to which our attention is called. The entries were in many cases not so numerous as has sometimes been the case, but the quality was nearer up to the standard. The children's department was wholly lacking, owing to its being left off the premium list. Whether the omission was intentional or not, we cannot say, but we hope the omission will not remain, but let the little ones hereafter be given a chance to make a showing of their handiwork. Of the trotting, we can say but little, as we saw but little of it, but presume it was good, as crowds gathered about the ring to witness it. A novel feature in this department, was a lady from Sandusky, Ohio, who had two trotters on the ground. She camped in a tent next to her favorrite horses, and seemed as fully interested in their success, as were her male competitors. The usual number of shows, candy stands, lunch stands etc., were to be found. An unusual feature was the selling of cigars, jewelry etc. by means of some game of chance, such as dice, wheels and throwing balls, as it has always been customary to sell nothing, but the right to make a straight sale. The dining halls did a good business and were deserving of the patronage they received, if we may be able to judge from a hasty inspection. S. W. Dickinson had charge of the large one, and everything looked neat and well prepared, and we think he goes away satisfied with the crowd, and they with him. Geo. Hough had the other large hall, and did a thriving business. Mr. Hough has been a patron of the fair for years, and is well acquainted with the people who attend, and hence was well patronized. Many others deserve mention, but we have no more space.

Editors Courier: On the 19th day of July, I insured my barn in the Ohio Farmers Insurrance Co., for $900, and contents for $200. And before the policy was issued, and only one week from the time the application was made out, my barn was destroyed by fire. And this the 13th day of Sep., I received a draft in full for the amount of loss, from the hand of C. G. Shepard, agent for the Ohio Farmers Insurrance Co., at Auburn, and I heartily recommend the Ohio Farmers to all those seeking protection against loss or damage by fire or lightning or the use of steam threshers.

Geo. W. Kimes.

School Report.

The following are the names of those whose deportment is 100 per cent, at district No. 8, in Fairfield township.

Arthur Bair, Willie Bair Oliver Deeds Elmer Deeds, Harvey Gartner, Cyrus Gartner, Ambros Miller, Adra Miller, Sindona Shaw, Florence Smith, Spener Eckert, Tillie Bechbarger, Eddie Zeibell, Willie Bechbarger, Emma Bush, Willie Wisof, John Down. Number enrolled 34; average attendance 28. Time lost in tardiness, two hours.

Both children and parents manifest a good interest in the school, which makes everything go in harmony and unison. I give my hearty approbation to all, hoping they will continue the same energies during the future.

J. P. Kandel, Teacher.

Comeskey's Corners.

The school meeting in district No. 9 resulted in the election of Mr. A. J. Smith as director. Miss Olive Nelson was selected as teacher.

Mr. C. Comesky went to the Waterloo fair Thursday.

Too much rain for the picnic at Vandolar's grove last Saturday.

The county ditch is progressing slowly.

Miss Libbie Dove has returned home after a long stay. She is welcomed by the young people generally.

—All kinds of well and pump fixtures at Snyder & Culbertson's.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

John W. Garrett, in a lengthy letter, takes issue with Vanderbilt on the questions connected with the present railroad war, and announces that the Baltimore and the Pennsylvania roads can take care of their section.

Eighty-two cases of valuables presented to Gen. Grant, which for years have been in the custody of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, have recently been shipped to the home of the ex-President in New York. It is understood that in his tour of the world the General was the recipient of gifts worth double the amount of his expenses.... Timothy K. Earle, who died at Worcester, Mass., was the Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant Governor....Thomas Hughes & Co., hosiery manufacturers of Bristol, Pa., have suspended, with liabilities amounting to about $164,600, and assets not stated....The richest woman, probably, in the United States has just died at Ithaca, N. Y., namely, Mrs. Fiske, wife of a professor in Cornell University. She leaves a fortune estimated at $12,000,000.

Franklin J. Moses, formerly Governor of South Carolina, was locked up in a New York police station the other day on the charge of swindling a man out of $25.

A Hartford (Ct.) publishing house has urged Secretary Blaine to write a biography of Gen. Garfield. Mr. Blaine at first consented, and stipulated that the profits of the work should go to Miss Mollie Garfield. The publishing house, however, wanted Mr. Blaine to complete the work in six months, and Mr. Blaine felt that he could not comply and do justice to the task in that time.

Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, has notified the State Insurance Commissioner that he will not issue any more letters patent to mutual-assessment insurance companies. He does not consider that these concerns conduct their business in accordance with law.

THE WEST.

A strip of territory in the Cottonwood valley in Kansas, thirty miles long by four miles wide, was devastated by a cyclone. Twelve persons are known to have lost their lives. A tornado, which swept over Nebraska on the morning of the 30th ult., nearly demolished the town of Madison, which has a population of 1,000, and two persons are known to have lost their lives. In the village of Stanton twelve buildings were blown down and twenty persons injured.

At Washington, Ohio, Presley Cowan undertook to go up in a balloon alone. Nearing some trees, he got scared, tried to catch a tree-top and fell fifty feet to the ground.... The former war chief of Victoria died at San Carlos Reservation, and his father applied for permission to kill a squaw charged with bewitching him....John M. Forbes resigned the Presidency of the Burlington road, and Charles E. Perkins has been elected to succeed him.

Details of the destruction wrought by the recent storm in the Northwest prove it to have been one of the most violent visitants of the kind experienced for a long time. It originated, it seems, in Nebraska, and, taking a northwesterly course, swept over Minnesota and the western portion of Wisconsin. In Nebraska the town of Madison, a place of 1,000 inhabitants, was almost completely demolished, and hundreds of people were rendered homeless. At Stanton, Neb., twelve buildings were blown down and twenty people injured. The cyclone swept through the southern part of Minnesota, doing great damage at Owatonna and elsewhere, but happily causing no loss of life. A black cloud, the size of an eighty-acre farm, appeared on the sky, thickened, contracted and swooped down upon the earth, in myriad convolutions, the tornado that followed making a track half a mile wide. Great damage was done in the northern part of Wisconsin, devastating a track of eighty rods in width. About a dozen persons were injured near Wautoma, and the town of Lima suffered great loss. Branches of the same storm swept through Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. A passenger train on the Fort Dodge and Des Moines road was blown over near Farmerstown, Iowa, and a number of passengers injured. In Kansas it swept the Cottonwood and Neosho valleys, destroying property, injuring people and killing four persons near Emporia. Maryville, Mo., felt the storm severely.... A most audacious and successful bank robbery was committed at the Lafayette National Bank of Commerce. A package of $10,000 was stolen before the very eyes of the owner and in the presence of the President of the bank. While Mr. S. H. Burton, a wealthy citizen, was employed in the pleasant occupation of clipping coupons from Government bonds upon which interest had fallen due, three well-dressed men entered and, while one engaged the President of the bank in conversation, and another was conversing with Mr. Burton, the third adroitly possessed himself of the valuable package. All three of the rascals had disappeared before the loss was discovered.

The reports heretofore sent East from Arizona that the Indian troubles were about over in that Territory, seem to have been a little premature, as the following telegram from Tucson, dated the 3d inst., would indicate: "It seems that Gen. Wilcox did not reach the Indians yesterday, but Col. Sanford, with three companies, Capt. Bernard's, Lieuts. Overton's and Glass', arrived on the ground about 11 o'clock. The Indians outnumbered the soldiers and began the fight, which continued after dark. The Indians then continued their course south, crossing Arivapa valley, evidently trying to make through to the Galuri mountains, but they were headed off by forces sent out from Wilcox. In the engagement one sergeant was killed and six privates wounded. During the night the Indians proceeded south about seven miles, but failed to make the mountains, and were overhauled near Hudson's ranch, on the open plain, where the soldiers could fight to good advantage, and it is believed that Nachez and his whole band of Chiricahua Indians will be exterminated or taken prisoners. Before reaching the point where the battle took place yesterday, Nachez, with his entire band, attacked Bartolo Saminargo's train near Cedar Springs, killing him and Braulto Gomez, Sastenoso Estrado, Demetrio Carmelo and Julian Rias, teamsters. One man is missing. The herder escaped. Since yesterday morning up to this hour twelve citizens are known to have been killed, and six others are reported killed."....The Governor of Illinois has offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the notorious Williams brothers, who recently turned up in Pike county, Ill., and killed the Sheriff of Calhoun county, who attempted to capture them, beside wounding two of the posse. Since that time they have been roaming around in Calhoun county....One of Chicago's most beautiful parks—Central—will hereafter be known as Garfield park....The old way of swindling farmers is being worked very successfully in portions of Kansas and Missouri. The swindlers represent themselves as agents of a grocery house, and obtain the signatures of their victim to orders for goods, which orders eventually turn up in the banks for collection as a genuine promissory note....Orson Pratt, a famous Mormon elder, has just died at Salt Lake.

The grain warehouses of Chicago are chuck full, and, as they will accept no more from the railroads, the railroads refuse to take grain into Chicago from the interior. Such a condition of things at this time in the season has never been known. The quantity of grain in store in Chicago on the 5th of October was 12,532,512 bushels, against 7,627,451 bushels at the same time in 1880.

The steamer Dell Queen was torn from her mooring, at Kilbourne City, on the Wisconsin river, and carried over the dam, and four men were drowned in the stream.... The first through trains on the St. Paul road from Sioux City to Chicago passed over the track on the 4th inst. The Mississippi is crossed at Savanna, Ill., and entrance into Chicago is made by the road formerly known as the Chicago and Pacific....J. B. Lyon & Co., a well-known Chicago grain firm, have suspended. Liabilities about $600,000. They state they will be able to pay them in full.

Col. Bernard overhauled a band of Chiricahua Indians in the vicinity of the South pass in the Dragoon mountains. A fight ensued, and the Indians retreated across the mountains under cover of the darkness. One Indian was known to have been killed, and an Indian girl about 8 years old, richly dressed, and supposed to be the chief's daughter, was made prisoner. Three soldiers (colored) were wounded.

GENERAL.

The Garfield Monument Committee, of Cleveland, have sent a letter as follows:

> Gen. James B. Longstreet, Atlanta, Ga.:
>
> No kinder expressions of sympathy for the movement commenced to secure funds for the erection of a monument over the grave of James A. Garfield have come than many responses from the South. We believe the Southern people only want an opportunity to contribute in order to add largely to our fund. In view of this what can be done at the Cotton Exposition? To make it general will you please confer with the managers, newspapers and national banks. Send answer by telegraph. All funds collected are to be sent to the Second National Bank of this city, the authorized treasurer. If deemed advisable, we will send an accredited agent to confer and arrange with you for receiving and forming collections.

The fund, on the 1st inst., amounted to $3,839.... Once again it is rumored that the Marquis of Lorne is to return home. It is stated that after the close of the next session of the Canadian Parliament he will resign his position as Viceroy of Canada and accept a seat in the House of Lords. The Canadians will not be very sorry at his loss.

The matter of final interment of the late President Garfield's remains at Mentor or Hiram having been agitated by some people in his old district, Dr. Robinson has talked with the widow. Mrs. Garfield said that if the Trustees had not offered a lot she should have purchased one in Lake View Cemetery, as she believed, if alive, the late President would so have directed. She thought it his wish to be buried there. She added that the question of burial is no longer open, and will not be opened.

The fund for the family of President Garfield amounted to $334,679 on the 4th inst. The Cleveland committee at the same date reported the receipt of $5,137 for a monument to President Garfield.

The Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society have addressed a communication to President Arthur, asking, in behalf of a large body of Christian men and women, that in dispensing the official hospitality at the White House, and in his appointments to public office, and in his official communications to Congress concerning legislation involving the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, he will use his great opportunity to discourage all injurious social drinking usages.

The new class of naval cadets at Annapolis was treated to a vigorous hazing. Suspicion fell on members of the third class, and, as they refused to make any disclosures, the whole fifty were sent on board the Santee, to remain until further orders, no communication between them being allowed.... The manager of the Panama Canal Company has arrived at New York and reports that work on the canal is progressing favorably and rapidly. There are now 1,200 men at work, and it is expected that 8,000 will be at work by December. The sum of $250,000 has been already expended on the work, and drafts for $500,000 more are in the hands of the bankers.

It has been stated by a gentleman who had ample means of knowing that since the 12th of August and until the time of his death President Garfield had only an imperfect command of his faculties—had only lucid intervals. He was in the habit of commencing sentences, and, toward the end, his mind would begin to wander—he would lose the thread of his discourse. Many of the sayings attributed to him during that period were either misunderstood or incorrectly reported. Thus the saying: "Is it worth while to continue this struggle longer?" is said to have been made out of what the patient once said during his mental wanderings: "Is it worth while to go into this Florida business further?" being the repetition of a remark by him at the time of the Electoral Commission, of which he was a member....St. Thomas College (Catholic), near Montreal, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $400,000.

THE SOUTH.

The leader of the Iron Mountain train-robbers was a shrewd villain named Cox, about 25 years of age, and his companions were Texan cowboys, named Stephens and Delaney, aged 18 and 20. They are full of jests in regard to the events of the raid. On the charge of robbery with assault they can be sent to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. ....B. W. Hicks was executed at Spartanburg, S. C., for the murder of his wife, and made a full confession on the gallows.

Henry Metzgar, who was executed at Titusville, Fla., stated on the scaffold that he had killed seven men....Mr. James Freeman's grandson, aged 9, at Gray's Mills, Miss., being offended at a little daughter of Allen Harris, aged 2 years, blindfolded the child and threw her into a well, where she was found dead.

A villainous attempt was made near Hope, Ark.—the scene of the late train robbery—to wreck a passenger train on the Iron Mountain railroad. Spikes were drawn and the fish-bars joining the rails removed. A heavily-laden freight train, instead of the passenger, was ditched. The place where the diabolical work was done is only fifteen feet from a long trestle work.

The Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., after suffering from cancer of the stomach for the past eighteen months, died at his home in Louisville on the 5th inst. Dr. Robinson was probably the most prominent citizen of Kentucky, and was certainly one of the most prominent and one of the ablest American divines. He was born in Strabine, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1814, and was consequently in his 67th year at the time of his death.

POLITICAL.

About forty temperance men of Wisconsin, acknowledged leaders, met in convention at the State capital and nominated a State ticket, as follows: Governor, Theodore D. Kanouse; Lieutenant Governor, Harvey S. Clapp; Secretary of State, Edward Bartlett; Treasurer, John Sutton; Attorney General, E. G. Comstock; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert Graham; Insurance Commissioner, Thomas Bracken; Railroad Commissioner, John Nader.

The proposition to make David Davis presiding officer of the Senate finds advocates in both parties. Col. L. Q. Washington is the most formidable candidate for the Secretaryship....Secretary Windom, says a Washington correspondent, insists that his resignation be speedily accepted by the President. He will reach St. Paul before the assembling of the Legislature in special session, and ask a re-election to the Senate.

It is stated that Gen. Grant told a prominent Republican, a friend of Mr. Blaine, a few days after the death of Gen. Garfield, that many of the late President's appointments were politically bad, serious mistakes, and that some of them showed ingratitude on the part of President Garfield. Gen. Grant attributes the worst of these appointments to Secretary Blaine, and held that Blaine's own appointment was the greatest mistake President Garfield had made.... President Arthur has assured Postmaster General James and Secretary Hunt that they can remain in the Cabinet as long as they desire, and both will keep their portfolios. Commissioner Dudley is being urged for the Interior Department....Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich has been elected to succeed the late Gen. Burnside as United States Senator from Rhode Island.

A Washington correspondent says "it is generally believed that Secretary Windom will retire from the Cabinet at an early date; also, that he will be a candidate before the Minnesota Legislature to fill out his own unexpired term, although Senator McMillan, who is now in Washington, thinks that Mr. Windom is on too intimate personal relations with Senator Edgerton to be a candidate against him."

WASHINGTON.

Hon. John W. Foster, Minister to St. Petersburg, has tendered his resignation.

A Washington dispatch says Mrs. Garfield is greatly shocked to learn that so large a part of the remains of her late husband is now in the Medical Museum, at Washington. She consented to the injured vertebræ and rib being taken to the capital, because she understood that they might be used in the trial of the assassin, but she never consented to the bringing there of anything else and believed that all else of the body of her husband was in the casket in Ohio. She now knows that all the inward parts, from the neck to the loins, were brought to Washington, and have been exhibited, no one knows to how many curious surgeons. She is indignant, but finds it difficult to now rectify the matter.... District Attorney Corkhill and Col. Cook, Col. Bliss and Mr. B. H. Brewster, counsel for the United States Government, appeared before Judge Cox at the Washington Criminal Court and filed an information against Thomas J. Brady, ex-Second Assistant Postmaster General; John L. French, lately Brady's chief clerk; W. H. Turner, ex-clerk of the Postoffice Department; George L. MacDonough, a star-route contractor; and Samuel P. Brown, an agent of the star-route ring. This course was taken because it was feared that the District Grand Jury could not be relied on, and that Brady had too many friends in that body.... In the case of Sergt. John A. Mason, who shot at Guiteau Sept. 11, and who is to be tried by court-martial, his counsel will plead insanity. ....Col. A. F. Rockwell has written to the President, resigning the position of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, D. C.

Following is the regular monthly public-debt statement, issued at Washington on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds, extended		$ 178,055,150
Five per cents, extended		400,869,950
Five per cent. bonds		10,829,350
Four and one-half per cent. bonds		250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds		738,716,850
Refunding certificates		636,250
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,598,102,350
Matured debt		10,039,595
Legal tenders	$ 346,741,066	
Certificates of deposit	8,315,000	
Gold and silver certificates	69,398,830	
Fractional currency	7,098,506	
Total without interest		431,553,393
Total debt		$2,034,695,337
Cash in treasury		250,686,547
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,796,033,925
Decrease during September		17,483,641
Decrease since June 30, 1881		41,742,836
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,143,863
Debt on which interest has ceased		10,039,595
Interest thereon		764,690
Gold and silver certificates		69,396,830
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		8,315,000
Cash balance available Oct. 1, 1881		160,024,649
Total		$ 250,686,547
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 250,686,547
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by United States		$1,467,973
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,480,125
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		36,332,947

President Arthur returned to the capital on the 4th inst. Among those who called at his residence in New York was a demented person named Wilkins, who bore a long document with many signatures, and asked for a Consulship.

Dr. D. G. Lamb, who performed the autopsy upon the late President, appeared before the District of Columbia Grand Jury on the 4th inst., and explained, with the aid of a diagram, the track of the wound in the President's body. Edward L. Du Barry, a new witness, who was present at the depot and witnessed the shooting, also testified. With this witness the Grand Jury concluded their investigations. Several additional witnesses were examined and a true bill was voted unanimously. Foreman Churchman proceeded to the office of the District Attorney and placed in Corkhill's hands the presentment against Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, by wounding him with a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of Charles J. Guiteau, at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, on the 2d of July, A. D. 1881..... In the Criminal Court at Washington, on the 4th inst., Brady, French, Turner and Brown, charged with star-route frauds, made their appearance. Their counsel entered motions to quash the informations filed. The District Attorney asked that the accused first enter bail for their appearance. As they stepped forward to the desk Judge Cox informed them that he would soon fix the amount of bail, and discharged each on his personal recognizance. Prominent men in the audience exhibited much sympathy with the accused.

It is stated that the investigation into the affairs of the Treasury Department, begun soon after the inauguration of President Garfield and suspended through his being shot, will be reopened under President Arthur, but not until Secretary Windom's successor has been installed in office. It is believed that Gen. Arthur wants to know how his Treasury Department was managed by John Sherman.... The number of original patents issued the first nine months of the present year was 13,684, an increase of 2,261 over last year. The receipts of the office for the same period were $69,447 in excess of the corresponding nine months of 1880. The Commissioner of Patents recommends a considerable increase in the examining corps and clerical force....Capt. Howgate reappeared in Washington the other day, and was arrested on the additional charge of embezzling $50,000.

Mr. Brown, President Garfield's Private Secretary, has resumed his duties at the White House, and will temporarily fill the place at the request of President Arthur. Mr. Brown says that the affairs of the late President will be turned over to the hands of trustees, and that it will be the purpose of these trustees to call for all the bills incurred in the expenses of President Garfield's last illness, as the family considers these expenses private debts against the estate. If Congress should afterward decide to assume the indebtedness, the trustees would undoubtedly forward them the bills.... During the month of August, 1881, $5,939,949 worth of petroleum and petroleum products were exported from this country, against $8,883,080 worth exported during August, 1880. The total value of the same class of goods exported during the first eight months of this year was $30,187,250, against $21,276,585 exported during the corresponding period of 1880....The accused in the star-route conspiracy came into court on the morning of the 5th inst., and entered bail. Judge Cox said he had somewhat hurriedly examined the information filed, and had thought it proper to make a distinction in the bail to be demanded from the accused. Brady and Brown, he said, stood in the light of principals, and for them he would fix bail at $7,500 each. For Turner and French, who were merely clerks, he would fix bail at $4,000 each.

FOREIGN.

The *Lancet*, the leading medical journal of Great Britain, severely censures President Garfield's physicians for not having stated in their bulletins the true condition of their patient. The *Lancet* says that a bulletin should be the truth, and nothing but the truth. The Bliss bulletins were not the truth; they were anything but the truth....An earthquake at Changert, Australia, in Asia, killed eleven persons. The Grand Mosque and many dwellings were greatly injured.

Rev. Sheehy, the priest recently released from Kilmainham jail, at a banquet in Dublin stated that, unless the Government released all the subjects within a month, he would advise the Limerick Land Leaguers to stop paying rent. A number of Wicklow county farmers have formed an Anti-Boycotting Association. Most of the members have incurred the displeasure of the Land League. Another association of loyal subjects has been instituted in Queen county, who will aid "Boycotted" persons. The fact that the Land League of Ennis have passed a resolution discouraging indiscriminate Boycotting seems to indicate that the Parnellites themselves think they are rather too rapid in this direction....The Farmers' Alliance of England have drafted a land bill which will give to the farmer tenants of England the same rights on tenancy and farm improvements which have been given to the Irish.... The Czar of Russia has made arrangements for a meeting with the Emperor of Austria at Warsaw at an early date.

The recent massacre of railway employes by Arabs at Wadzergha, Tunis, was prompted by the wholesale destruction of olive forests and vineyards which Gen. Sabatier deemed necessary. The station master was burned alive. The ten workmen killed were Maltese and Italians. A thorough investigation is being made by the English and Italian Consuls....Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, has made her will, leaving all her property to Prince Victor, and declaring him to be the head of the Bonapartists.

Seventy-seven per cent. of the cases of the diphtheria epidemic raging in the Province of Orel, Central Russia, are fatal....The Ameer of Afghanistan made a public entry into Candahar on the 30th of September. There was a general illumination the 2d inst.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune*, in an approximate computation of the losses by the recent extensive forest and farm conflagration in Michigan, furnishes the following figures:

In Ottawa county	$ 829,428
In Allegan county	116,500
In Manistee county	705,800
In Huron county	552,418
In Sanilac county	140,067
Total losses	$2,346,413

The property destroyed is thus enumerated:

Dwellings	1,147
School-houses	30
Churches	8
Hotels	19
Stores and offices	120
Mills	34
Docks	30

The insurance on all this destroyed property is said to be only $623,632. sarily continue through the winter. Ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin heads the committee. Representatives of the different local relief committees of Bay City, East Saginaw, Port Huron and Detroit met in the latter city and held a prolonged conference with Gov. Jerome, with the result that the Governor was unanimously requested to appoint a State Central Relief Committee through whom, hereafter, all aid for sufferers by the recent terrible fires should be distributed. This will simplify the work and conduce to the utmost economy in the important work, which must neces- A casket of sheet bronze, with gold trimmings, was tendered by a New York company for the President's remains. Mrs. Garfield went to Cleveland to inspect it, and ordered the transfer of the body. It is now thought that a crypt will be erected in Lake View Cemetery, and the casket exposed to view.

The White House will not be in good order until about the middle of winter. It is understood that the President will continue at Senator Jones' residence till the end of the called session, when it is probable he will take up his residence in the cottage attached to the Soldiers' Home, where President Lincoln resided during the war....The project for the erection of a Garfield Memorial Hospital at Washington seems to grow in favor. Many persons have promised to subscribe liberally.

Warrants for the arrest of the committee of the Typographical Union in Philadelphia were obtained by a firm on a charge of conspiracy, for having ordered their compositors to quit work for an advance of $2 a week. ....The late Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, wife of Prof. Fiske, bequeathed to her husband $300,000, to her mother $100,000, and $100,000 each to five cousins. Several relatives are left $25,000 each, and $200,000 are bequeathed to Cornell University for library and hospital purposes and for the care of the McGraw buildings....A section of New Hampshire experienced an earthquake shock on the morning of the 6th inst....The village of Pulaski, near Oswego, N. Y., had a $200,000 fire. Nearly every store in the town was burned.

The President of a national bank in South Carolina reports to Treasurer Gilfillan that the people of that region refuse to take silver certificates as current money....A large section of the South was visited by a heavy frost on the nights of Oct. 5 and 6. The tobacco crop in Virginia and the late cotton in South Carolina were seriously damaged....A dispatch from Grayson, Ky., states that "the Means tunnel caved in, killing ten convict laborers and wounding five others."

It is charged that Guiteau's autobiography was drawn from his lips by District Attorney Corkhill by the promise that it should be published for his benefit, and that it was sold by the stenographer to an Eastern journal.

A landlord in County Mayo, Ireland, was shot at by an assassin disguised in female clothing. The bullet missed the intended victim and wounded a young girl....A monster Liberal meeting was held in Berlin. The speakers strongly denounced Bismarck's internal policy.

President Arthur has determined that, for the present, at least, he will not entertain any applications for positions of minor importance, and all such applications will be referred to the heads of the several departments.

Business Failures.

The commercial failures for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1881, are reported by Dun, Wiman & Co. as 6,800, as compared with 3,476 for the corresponding period of 1880. The liabilities for three-quarters of the present year were $51,000,000, as compared with $45,000,000 for the same period of 1880. The failures for the last three months have been 1,024, with liabilities of $10,600,000, while in the third quarter of 1880 they were 979, with liabilities of $12,000,000. The geographical distribution of failures shows that the Southern States suffered somewhat, inasmuch as the figures indicate their liabilities for the first three months of 1880 were only $848,000, as against $1,054,000 for the present quarter. On the other hand, for the Western States the liabilities show a decline of nearly $650,000 in favor of this quarter. In the Middle States the liabilities are about $1,000,000 less in amount than in the corresponding period of 1880. In the Eastern and Pacific States the liabilities are but little different from those of last year. In Canada an exceptionally good condition of affairs has prevailed, the failures for the last three months having been but 130, with liabilities of $787,000. This is a better showing than has been made in the Dominion for any quarter in the past six years.

It is probable that the southern part of the Territory of Utah will supply enough antimony for this country. The ore mined about 140 miles from Salt Lake City yields from 60 to 65 per cent. of antimony.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

A Prisoner in the Bloomington (Ill.) Jail Murders the Jailer—The Murderer Seized and Executed by a Howling Mob.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 3.

About 6:20 o'clock Saturday evening three discharges of a revolver following each other in rapid succession were heard in the county jail. Then the people on the street began to cry, "Police! police!" and run toward the jail building, at the corner of Center and Market streets. Immediately rumor prevailed that the prisoners had obtained pistols, had killed the Sheriff and Jailer, and were making their escape. The fact was, a prisoner named Charles Pierce, a horse thief, had murdered Teddy Franks, the County Jailer. Franks, while changing the prisoner, Pierce alias Howlett, from one cell to another, was murdered in cold blood by Pierce, who seized the jailer's revolver from Franks' hip pocket, shooting him three times and killing him instantly. The third shot, a large ball, went clear through the body.

Within a few moments after this tragedy had occurred, a large number of people had gathered in front of the north door of the jail, within which the body of Teddy Franks was lying stark in death. Walking among the people, you could hear men say: "This is too bad! This comes from the failure of our courts to punish crime. He ought to be hung." "Don't stir up a mob!" a law-and-order man would say. "Let the law take its course."

"The law be cursed," was the reply. "There is no law against murder and other crime in McLean county. He ought to be hanged."

Then some one cried: "Let us take him out!"

Cheers followed this, and other voices cried: "Take him out!"

After an hour's excitement, a rush was made and the work of breaking into the jail was commenced.

For two hours the mob worked at the jail with six sledge hammers and battering rams made of great pieces of timber.

Sheriff Alor and his deputies and the city police soon ascertained that they could do nothing to restrain the reckless men and boys who composed the assaulting crowd. Fully 5,000 persons were in the howling, yelling multitude. At last the mob gained admittance to the jail, secured the murderer of Franks, took him to a tree on Market street, near the northeast corner of Center and Market, put a rope around his neck, threw one end across a branch and pulled the culprit up. One of the mob climbed up the tree and out upon the branch to which the murderer was hanging, and, amid the cheers of the delighted people, pulled the hanging body up three or four feet and let it drop.

"Pull him up higher!" the crowd would cry. The man on the branch would comply with the request and let the body drop with a dull thud, while the savage crowd would cheer and laugh. The knot had slipped behind the head of the corpse, and the head was thrown forward. The eyes stared and the pale face turned from side to side, a spectacle which the maddened crowd seemed to enjoy. It cheered and yelled and shouted: "There's law for you!" "Curse the courts!" was cried here and there.

At last the man on the branch caught the rope, slipped down it, threw his legs around the neck of the corpse and jumped to the ground. The crowd seemed to be delighted by this feat. It cheered and yelled and shouted. About that time rain began to fall, though the great crowd lingered about, wading in the mud and, by streaming gaslight, viewing the dangling murderer.

When the murderer was raised the first time, Officer Bailey, of the police force, imperiled his life by running in, cutting the rope and letting Pierce fall to the ground. In attempting to repeat it he came near being killed. A large number of people climbed on top of a shed to witness the execution, when the building went crashing to the ground. Strangely, none were seriously hurt. After thirty minutes the murderer was cut down and the Coroner took charge of the body.

The lynchers had a keg of gunpowder ready with which to blow up the jail if they failed to batter it down.

All day yesterday (Sunday) the wrecked jail and the building in which lay the remains of the lynched man were the center of attraction. Thousands visited the jail, looked at the wrecked doors, windows and brickwork, at the terrible blood stains on the floor and on the counterpane on which Franks died, and which was saturated with the bright and vivid crimson of arterial blood. The remains of Pierce lay in a box of ice at the undertaker's, and a constant stream passed in at the front door and out at the back. The fatal rope was around his neck. The face was livid with coagulated blood, which extended down to the center of the chest, yet the face wore a peaceful expression. Many ladies fainted at the sight. At least 5,000 persons viewed the remains. A card was tacked on the elm tree, on which the following was written: "Bloomington, McLean County, Ill.—Axman, axman, spare this tree, and never touch a single bough, and may God spare this elm tree forever to grow to mark where the first justice, a murder, ever was done in McLean county, and may the good people stand by the boys that did it."

While all deprecate the method by which the end was attained, there seems to be no regret whatever that the murderer met his death.

Debris of Old Buildings.

[New York Industrial World.]

The varied materials collected from old buildings in course of demolition form enormous accumulations in some of the upper wards in New York City, where one can purchase anything in the building line from a piece of lead pipe to a magnificent French plate glass. Timber of all sort, from giant cross-beams to little joist posts, can be had in these yards, where there are also window sashes, window weights, doors, shutters, iron and wooden staircases, window frames, doorposts, flooring lathing, tiling, wainscoting, bricks, brown stone fronts, granite steps, granite columns, iron girders and iron fronts, iron stair-frames, and, in fact, anything and everything that has ever been used in a house. Door knobs, bell handles, iron railings and balconies, not to mention the cornices, are there in profusion and confusion. The profits of this business are said to be great, and while it frequently happens that large figures are paid for some houses, the profits are correspondingly great. Recently some houses on Twenty-third street were taken down, and as they were finished in hard wood, ornamented with mirrors and great spacious fire-places, the price demanded was very large, but the old brass work and glass alone paid the purchaser for what he had invested, and the wood, stone and brick of the house was all clear profit. The two firms who do the largest traffic of the kind carry to their yards about fifty truck-loads of material a day. Then there are dozens of others in the trade who do a much more modest business.

Blinkum's Cow.

Blinkum put up a notice in the post-office advertising a cow for sale. Now on a square trade Blinkum can't be beat. A neighbor wanted to purchase a cow, saw the notice, and called upon Blinkum. "I understand you have a cow to sell," said the purchaser. "Yes, sir, and she's as good a cow as ever whisked her tail in mesquite time," said Blinkum. "How old is she?" "Just 9 years old last spring, and not a day older." "Breach?" inquired the purchaser. "Not a breach," said Blinkum. "What kind of milk does she give?" "It ain't milk. It is clear cream, and forms into butter balls all stamped before you can get out of the yard. Why," continued Blinkum, warming up, "her butter has taken first premium at the Oxford county fair for the last dozen years." "Is she a farrow or a new milch cow?" "Well," said B., scratching his head, "she's—well she's—which do you want?"

POLITICAL STATE CONVENTIONS.

The New York Republican State Convention met in the Academy of Music, New York city, there being 4,000 persons in attendance. Hon. Thomas C. Platt called the delegates to order. Hon. Frank Hiscock was proposed as temporary Chairman, but declined in the spirit of harmony. The new Senator, Warner Miller, was then elected by a majority of 108 over Hiscock. George William Curtis submitted a resolution in indorsement of civil-service reform, which was referred to the Committee on Platform. Chauncey M. Depew was chosen permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated: Joseph Carr, Secretary of State; Ira Davenport, Comptroller; Leslie W. Russell, Attorney General; Silas Seymour, State Engineer, and F. M. Finch, Judge of the Court of Appeals. The proceedings were harmonious throughout. A lengthy platform was adopted. The first section is in memory of the late President Garfield, the second is complimentary to President Arthur; the third relates to the national finances, and favors the reduction of national taxes, but that such reduction must be made with a view to the continued protection of American industry; the fourth favors the earnest prosecution of the star-route swindlers, as well as all others wronging the Government; the fifth favors a proper civil-service reform; the sixth is complimentary to Gov. Cornell; the seventh is in favor of making the canals free; the eighth and last favors equal taxation and opposes monopolies that unjustly oppress the people.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention assembled at Worcester and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Charles P. Thompson; Lieutenant Governor, James H. Carleton; Secretary of State, Gen. M. L. Donahoe; Treasurer and Receiver General, Col. Francis J. Parker; Auditor, Charles R. Field; Attorney General, Gen. Patrick A. Collins. The platform declares that the tariff needs readjustment; monopolies have to be watched; corporations should have their charters revised; shipbuilding should be encouraged, not by subsidies, but by doing away with taxation burdensome to shipbuilders; prohibitory laws have not accomplished the purposes for which they were enacted, and are an invasion of the personal liberty of the citizen; the payment of the poll-tax as a qualification for voters should be abolished; the national debt should be reduced as fast as possible, and the rate of interest lowered, etc.

The Maryland Republican Convention was held at Cambridge, in that State, under the Presidency of ex-Postmaster General Creswell. Thomas Gorsuch, in Frederick county, was nominated for Comptroller. The resolutions reaffirm the supremacy of the nation over the State, the equality of all citizens before the law, demand honest voting and fair counting, legislation for the promotion of national industries and for the development of the resources of the country, and call upon Congress to provide an improved method for the ascertainment of the will of the people at Presidential elections.

The Minnesota Democratic Convention met at St. Paul and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Gen. R. W. Johnson; Lieutenant Governor, E. P. Barnum; Auditor, Rudolph Lehmicke; Secretary of State, A. L. Lamberton; Treasurer, John F. Russell; Attorney General, George N. Baxter; Railroad Commissioner, R. B. Cook. The platform is notable for its brevity, embracing, as it does, only three resolutions. The first denounces repudiation, the second expresses grief for the death of President Garfield, and the third and last reaffirms the principles announced in the last National Democratic Convention.

Base-Ball.

The contest for the base-ball championship of the United States, between the eight clubs constituting the National League, closed on the 30th ult. Chicago again captured the champion pennant, the club representing that city having won more and lost fewer games than any of its competitors. The record of games won and lost and the standing of all the clubs is as follows:

CLUBS.	Chicago	Providence	Buffalo	Detroit	Troy	Boston	Cleveland	Worcester	Games won	Games played
Chicago	—	9	7	7	8	10	6	9	56	84
Providence	3	—	5	8	6	7	9	9	47	84
Buffalo	5	7	—	9	3	8	7	7	45	83
Detroit	5	4	3	—	7	8	7	7	41	84
Troy	4	6	9	5	—	5	6	4	39	84
Boston	2	5	4	4	7	—	8	8	38	83
Cleveland	5	3	5	5	6	4	—	7	35	84
Worcester	5	3	5	3	6	3	8	—	32	82
Games lost	28	37	38	43	45	45	48	51	336	

Ambition in Life.

That life is a poor one which is without ambition—which has no object to work for, no height to strive to reach. A person may be good and kindhearted while willing to live in idle ignorance, and let the world go on growing in wealth and wisdom, without his taking an active part and interest in its onward movements. He may be good, but most certainly he is dull of mind and sluggish of body. No individual destitute of ambition will make his mark in the world. He will come and go; few will note his coming, and few will grieve at his going. Ambition it is that gives to men the will and energy and the determination to accomplish great things.

Defective Logic.

Gabe Snodgrass owns a farm near Austin, and Jim Webster asked Gabe what he was doing with his farm this year.

"I has rented it on sheers to Sam Johnsing. He gets half a dollar outen ebery dollar he makes outen de farm."

"But how does yer know he gibs yer de kerrect amount ob what he makes? He kin keep back some and you will nebber know it."

"Dar ain't no danger ob dat. Don't yer see de more dollars he brings in ter me, de more half dollars he gets. You bet he ain't gwine ter keep back none. He ain't no fool. He wouldn't get no half dollars outen de dollars he would keep back."

Opposition.

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man; kites rise against the wind and not with the wind; even a hard wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He who can not abide the storm without flinching lies down by the wayside to be overlooked or forgotten.

There are 585 Chinese children in the San Francisco public schools.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1881.

SECRETARY OF WAR LINCOLN has a a little son whose name is Abraham.

THE largest boat on the great lakes is being built at Cleveland, Ohio. It is to be of iron, 302½ feet in length, 39 feet breadth of beam and 25 feet depth of hold, and to have a capacity of 3,200 tons.

A UNIQUE will is that of Columbus Tyler, of Somerville, Mass., who left $150,000 or more to the First Unitarian Society, giving his widow the homestead, which is at all times to be free to children and nurses. Savings-bank accounts are to be opened for Sunday-school children.

THOMAS GARFIELD, the grandfather of the President, died suddenly when young. One of his sons was Abram Garfield, the father of the President, who also died suddenly while still a young man, leaving a widow and four young children. Thomas Garfield another brother, lost his life suddenly a few months ago, and now comes the death of the President, for whom the nation mourns. There seems to be a line of fatility in the family.

IN England, as in America, popular respect for medicine and surgery has been greatly weakened by the showing made by the post mortem at Elberon and a comparison in the light it gave with the previous opinions of the surgeons and the treatment by them. Mr. Jennings, the New York *World's* London correspondent, is told that one of the great surgeons of England held from the first that Dr. Bliss' location of the ball was all wrong, and that the same eminent authority denounced the experiment with Bell's instrument as a rank piece of quackery, absurd and ridiculous from its nature.

AN eminent New York physician makes a statement calculated to alarm the devotees of Gambrinus. "The man," he says, "who habitually drinks beer is sure to have Bright's disease. Beer in large quantities is one of the worst things a man can ruin his stomach and organs with. In Germany, where the students drink a good deal of the beer young, their kidneys and bladders are always affected. About the best thing to drink," said the doctor, "is claret wine at dinner, when it can go right into the digestion. I can't recommend anything to drink but that. All drink is more or less an injury."

THE Rev. Isaac Errett, who presided over the funeral services of the President in Cleveland, is the editor of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, the most influential paper which the Disciples possess. He was a warm personal friend of Gen. Garfield for many years. During the war, or at some time immediately preceding it, a curious compact was made between four gentlemen—Gen. Garfield, Dr. Errett, the Rev. Harrison Jones, of Cleveland, and Dr. J. P. Robinson. By its terms, when any one of the four died the survivors were to attend the funeral and take some public part in the ceremonies. Gen. Garfield was the first to pass away, and the compact was carried out. The Revs. Errett, Robinson and Jones were all present at Cleveland and took a conspicuous part in the funeral ceremonies.

BERT WILKERSON, a Colorado outlaw who was kindly assisted "over the range" by the vigilantes, was highly connected in Indiana, as well as with the limb from which he made his last appearance in public. His granduncle was Joseph Wright, who was Governor for several terms, then United States Senator, and afterward Minister to Berlin. His grandfather was for many years a member of the Indiana Legislature. His father was a cousin of the Hon. James F. Harlan, of Iowa. Bert had for several years figured as a border bar-room hero, and the murder for which his life was taken was wanton, brutal and cowardly. When about to die, however, his bravado proved trustworthy. He adjusted the noose himself, remarking, "Boys, I'll help you all I can," and coolly kicked over the chair on which he stood.

NOT long since there died in Great Britain one of the most famous men that country has produced. Brilliant, audacious, fertile in resources, great in his capacity to judge human nature, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, passed away after a long and eventful career. A Queen mourned his loss, and thousands of subjects offered heartfelt tributes at his bier. His rise to eminence among British statesmen has been commented upon as wonderful; and so indeed it was. Yet how stands his record as contrasted with that of our dead President? Disraeli started from the ranks of affluence, and by nearly half a century of man's endeavor won the Premiership, a coronet and the Garter. Garfield started from the home of toil, and in a quarter of a century reached the most exalted goal which any citizen in America can attain. His memory will be cherished in the hearts of his countrymen, because whether on the farm, the tow-path, on the field of battle, in the halls of legislation, or in the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he was from and of them.

"GREAT men are the sons of great mothers." Eliza Garfield, the mother of the late James A. Garfield, has demonstrated her title to greatness, regardless of her descent, in the care and training of her great son. But she sprang from a race of Christian heroes. The Ballous, of Rhode Island, trace their lineage back to the Huguenots—to one Maturin Ballou, who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in the Roger Williams colony. It was he who raised the "Elder Ballou meeting-house," which still stands as a sort of Mecca, where the Ballous annually celebrate the glories of their ancestors. One of the Ballous was as poor as the Widow Garfield when she split rails with which to "fence in" the little log cabin in which James was born. He was a preacher at the time of the first Revolution, conscientiously opposed to receiving pay for his ministrations, "and yet so poor that his son in learning to write was compelled to use birch bark in lieu of paper, and charcoal instead of pen and ink." This son was Hosea Ballou. This is the stock whence the noble mother of the late President sprang. On the father's side he came from Massachusetts Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather and his great-uncle fought against England in 1776.

AT the memorial meeting at Cleveland Dr. J. P. Robinson, the oldest friend of the late President, who gave him money to pay his school bills when a boy, made a very affecting speech. Among other things he said: Some forty-nine years ago, when that man was at his mother's bosom, I held him in my arms. I never lost sight of him fully, but I lost him for a season and a time. I found him by and by a large, overgrown boy. I found him in Hiram with my friend Mr. Rhodes and others. He was then working at a trade and going to school both. He had an old mother—blessed be God, I can speak of that mother—who was early left a widow, with him and three others. But she trusted in Israel's God. She said that He was the God of the widow and the Father of the fatherless; and she taught the little boy to bend his knee and say: "Our Father, who art in heaven." When I met that boy at Hiram he called me to one side. I went. I spent most of the afternoon with him, and I wept, as some of you are weeping now. I found what the boy wanted. He wanted a little encouragement. He wanted the solace of a friend. God be thanked, I pledged him all the friendship and all the consolation, with the means surrounding me, that I could give him. I bade him to my house, and he came, and my good old wife threw her arms around his neck as though he was her own boy. She kissed him, and they never met, from that day to this, after a few days' absence, without the same thing occurring.

Official Report of the Autopsy.

The October number of the *American Journal of Medical Science* contains the official report of the autopsy of President Garfield. This report is by the surgeons in charge, and is quite full and comprehensive. The appearance of the body before the autopsy is told, the manner in which the autopsy was made is detailed, and all the pus cavities, ulcerations, fractures, etc., are described at full length. It appears, as heretofore stated by the physicians, that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib three and a half inches to the right of the vertebral spine, went obliquely forward, passing through the body of the first lumbar vertebra, and lodging in the adipose connective tissue immediately below the lower border of the pancreas, and about two inches and a half to the left of the spinal column. Here, the doctors again declare, the ball was completely encysted. The track of the ball between the point at which it had fractured the rib and the point where it had entered the vertebra was considerably dilated, and pus from it burrowed downward through the adipose tissue behind the right kidney, and thence found its way between the peritoneum and the right iliac fossa, making a channel which extended almost to the groin. The doctors again declare that the immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage, which proceeded from a rent nearly four-tenths of an inch long in the main trunk of the splenic artery. The doctors declare that this rent must have been made several days before the death of the patient. The physicians also describe the condition of the vital organs, which were more or less diseased. This last official statement of President Garfield's physicians further proves how false were the official bulletins and how completely the physicians were at fault as to the location of the ball and the direction which it took after entering. It is really surprising that Gen. Garfield lived so long as he did, considering the multitude of ulcerations, pus cavities, etc., which the fatal bullet had generated.

Absurdities of Pronunciation.

There are certain slovenly and corrupt practices which are condemned by the dictionaries and other equally slovenly and primarily corrupt practices which are approved by them. We must not, for instance, say hov'l for hovel, but we must say grov'l for grovel. We are required to hev'n and elev'n for heaven and eleven, but are put at once out of the pale of good speakers if we say Ell'n for Ellen. To say bev'l for bevel, or bush'l for bushel is to prove one's self a vulgarian; but not to say ev'l for evil is to set one's self down as an ignoramus. It is wholly wrong to say pan'l for panel, but wholly right to say old'n for olden. It is really impossible to account for these differences. They are certainly irrational, and the wonder is that they should continue to receive the support of orthoepists.

INDIANA NEWS.

HOWARD county has 100 school-houses.

THE soldiers' reunion at South Bend was a big affair.

A FAYETTE county farmer lost $300 worth of fine hogs in one night.

JAMES REED, one of the old pioneers of Bartholomew county, is dead.

A RUSHVILLE 8-year-old girl fell into a tub of water and was drowned.

MRS. GABES, of Muncie, was fatally shot by a toy pistol in the hands of her little son.

THE Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, was a great success, financially and otherwise.

THOMAS SMITH, a constable, was killed at Xenia, while attempting to alight from a freight train.

MISHAWAKA, St. Joseph county, has lost, by death, its oldest citizen—Mrs. Rebecca Swartz, aged 92.

JOHN GEFFINGER, an old citizen of Logansport, fell into the Eel river while intoxicated and was drowned.

THE Governor of Indiana now receives a straight salary of $5,000, with no provision for rent or house.

SALEM can boast the meanest man in the State. Name, Jack Durnill. Crime, stealing jewelry from a corpse.

CHARLES BELL, a negro, killed a man named Seling with a bowie-knife, at Evansville. The murderer fled.

THE safe of Hobbs & Johnson, of Monroe, Adams county, was burglarized of $25 in money and $2,500 in notes.

MAJ. WM. B. SULLIVAN, a well-known citizen of Madison, fell from the third story of a hotel and broke his neck.

A. L. PATTERSON, of Carroll county, returning home from Delphi, while drunk, fell into a creek and was drowned.

JAMES HUBANK, aged 24, of Whitestown, Boone county, placed the muzzle of his gun to his head and blew his brains out.

COL. KNIGHT was opening a mud-valve at his mill at Salem when a joint flew off, letting the steam upon him, scalding him severely.

A BREACH-OF-PROMISE case at Franklin resulted in a verdict of $5 damages for the plaintiff, whose character was shown to be tarnished.

THE business men of Columbus are holding public meetings to consider what action should be taken to encourage manufacturing industries.

MISS SMITH sued Frank Young for breach of promise, at Greensburg, and the jury awarded her $75 as a balm to heal her wounded affections.

THE woods in the region of Bedford, Ind., have for several days literally swarmed with squirrels, who are migrating in a northeasterly direction.

CHARLEY RUDDLE, of Charlestown, aged 19 years, took six grains of strychnine because his sweetheart rejected him. He was pumped out by a doctor and saved.

CALVIN FLETCHER, of Spencer, has been appointed Commissioner of Fisheries for the State of Indiana. The distribution of carp spawn commenced on the 1st inst.

STELLA PALMER, aged 14, daughter of J. W. Palmer, of Bedford, retired to bed the other night in good health, and in four hours afterward was a corpse. Cause, a broken blood vessel.

GRUB worms and grasshoppers have done a great deal of injury to the growing wheat in Wabash county. Some fields are almost eaten bare. Much ground will have to be sown again.

AFTER the new appropriation laws go into effect, Nov. 1, it is thought that the Governor's office will be overhauled and cleaned up. The last time it was dusted was when Gov. Hendricks went into office.

MRS. MOLLIE MILLER entered the only liquor saloon in New Providence, Clark county, where her husband was dissipating, and with an ax demolished everything in sight, and led her husband home.

WHEN Garfield's death was announced in Shelbyville, Mrs. E. Curgon, an aged lady confined to her bed, arose and took from the bureau drawer the crape with which she had decorated her house when Lincoln was assassinated. This she again used.

THE most economical man in the State lives at Winchester. Having ten cords of wood to saw he invited all the sawyers of the town to his wood-house and let each saw a stick. He then gave the contract to the one who had the thinnest blade.

A YOUNG man named Kibby fell from an excursion train near Greencastle. The train was stopped and run back in search of Kibby when it again gave him a terrible blow knocking him from a cross-tie on which he had placed himself—mashing the skull and killing him instantly.

THE Blue Ribbon people of Muncie made a gallant fight against the license applicants in the Commissioner's Court. They gained seven cases out of eight applications. This is the first fight made against the saloon keepers of Muncie for several years.

ABOUT 10,000 persons assembled at Elliottsville, Monroe county, to celebrate the 100th birthday of Hon. James Parks, a native of North Carolina. The old gentleman cultivated his garden alone last summer. Ex-Gov. Hendricks and Judge Franklin addressed the centenarian's guests.

IN Johnson county there is a regularly-organized gang of thieves, who carry on their operations boldly and constantly. Near Franklin tombstones have been desecrated, hogs killed and chickens and clothing stolen. One man had 225 chickens taken, and another several sacks of flour. Robberies take place every night.

IN Howard county, 510 persons have been convicted of misdemeanors by Justices of the Peace and the Mayor of Kokomo during the past year. Of this number 309 were in the city. Intoxicating liquor was directly the cause of 304 and indirectly of 158 of the offenses. The school fund realized $699.75 from fines.

ELIZABETH T. WELLS has filed a suit in the Circuit Court at Logansport against Simon Peter Kerns, asking for $2,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. She was a domestic in the family when the alleged proposal was made, which he subsequently reconsidered and married another.

IN Huntington county some workmen on a farm, while digging a well, unearthed a fossil skeleton, including two tusks eleven feet long and as thick as a man's thigh; a rib four feet two inches long, leg bones and the skull. Two of the teeth which fell from the jaw weighed respectively seven and three-fourth and eight and one-third pounds.

NEW Indiana patents: Charles Anderson, South Bend, plow-point; Jacob S. and D. Barrow, Windfall, stump-extractor; Elmer Burton, Raysville, child's carriage; Henry Coker, Indianapolis, clutch mechanism; John M. Davis, Rochester, spring seat; John F. Gebhart, New Albany, apparatus for weighing wool; Harvey Miller, Union county, head-rest; Carlton E. Sage, Elkhart, automatic feeder for middlings-purifier, roller-mills, etc.; Benjamin Stalcup and G. W. Stewart, Worthington, band-cutter and feeder for thrashing-machines.

THE State Bureau of Statistics has lately issued a third bulletin relative to the number of horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep in the several counties for 1880-81. The total shows:

	1881.	1880.
Horses	639,079	500,998
Mules	52,754	57,815
Cattle	1,261,803	1,050,788
Hogs	1,787,912	2,003,988
Sheep	1,638,388	1,348,869

For 1881 Marion county shows the largest number of horses, 11,573; Vanderberg the largest number of mules, 2,329; Allen the largest number of cattle, 24,509; Rush the largest number of hogs, 47,495, and La Grange the largest number of sheep, 43,533.

The Etiology of Diphtheria.

Dr. Hubert Airy has made a report to the local government board of England, of the results of his investigations into several local outbreaks of diphtheria. The disease did not seem to be affected by elevation or dampness of site, nor by foulness nor over-crowding. He found abundant instances of its contagiousness, as in schools, from visits to the dwelling of a diphtheria patient, from making purchases at a shop where the shopwoman had diphtheritic sore throat. There was one striking case of the conveyance of diphtheria to a new locality, by a person who had been in contact with a diphtheria patient, but had not herself contracted the disease. This would show that the poison can attach itself to the person or clothes of a visitor or occasional attendant, and be thus transported for some distance. Dr. Airy concludes that diphtheria is caused by an organism which can multiply both within and without the human body, its increase in the latter case being promoted by clay soils, by the season, and by moisture. It is also capable of infecting both water and milk and seems to flourish best in the autumn months.

Vigilance.

Vigilance—eternal vigilance—is said to be the price of liberty, and to-day great success in commercial, as in every other sphere of life can be bought only with the same coin. Put plenty of it in your cargo, if you would make your voyage a success.

ANY-ONE knowing of a small boy who would not run seven blocks for a chance to ride half a block with his stomach across the edge of a grocery wagon tail-board will please bring him to this office and receive the reward intended originally for the man who should bring in a new comet tied up in an old paper.—*Boston Globe.*

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE THE

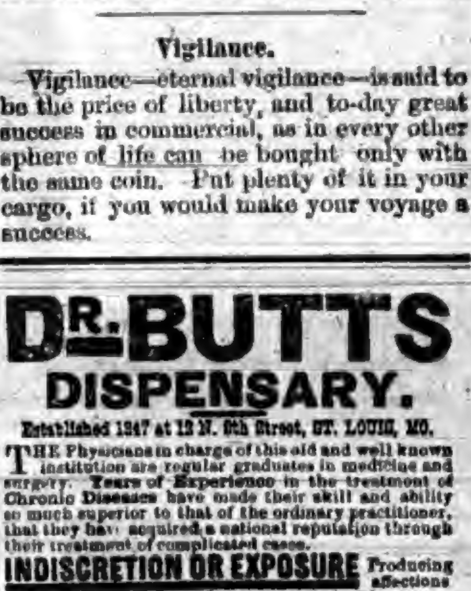
CHICAGO BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R.R.
FOR ALL POINTS
EAST AND WEST

THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to

J. Q. A. BEAN, [illegible] LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
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General Manager, Chicago.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

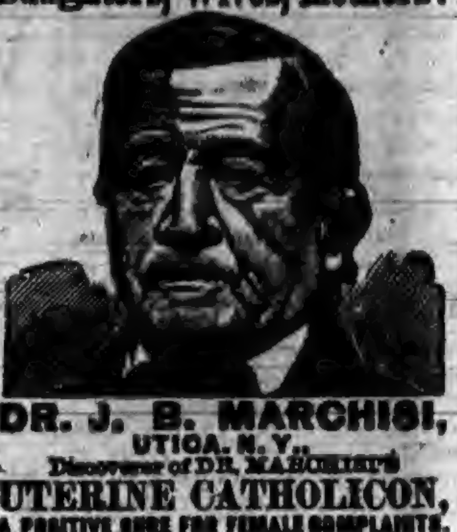

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. [illegible] Davenport.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world. The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, [illegible] Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature. It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promotes a regular action of the bowels, enabling every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century. Highly recommended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Chippewa Falls
La Crosse
Madison
Davenport
Peoria
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas City

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

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General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ills.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life, it has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irrestible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

A Disease which is Universal requires a Universal Rem'dy and none of the ills to which the human family are subject is more Universal than Fever & Ague, and no remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing Fever and Ague as KRESS' FEVER TONIC. In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant throw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent CHILLS and FEVER from gaining a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, effect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to KRESS' FEVER TONIC. It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and wherever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of AGUE in a very short time and leaves the system strong and vigorous to resist MALARIA. One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases, a second bottle may be required. In small doses it will invariably counteract tendency to chills. KRESS' FEVER TONIC is no new remedy, but one long established, thoroughly tested, and found by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In another column will be found the experience of parties who have used it to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, everywhere. TRY IT if you have the slightest tendency to SHAKE! IF IT WILL CURE YOU!

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Prop's SAINT LOUIS, KANSAS CITY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 11 and 13 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. **Free** to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEAP LANDS on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

For Description and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

A Bavarian driver named Xavier Semmelmann, now living in the town of Iribach, near Straubing, is one of the strongest men in the world. Among the latest recorded achievments of this athlette, who claims to be the champion weight-lifter of Germany, the following deserve especial mention: A few days ago, at Hogeldorf, a suburb of Rottenburg, Semmelmann raised a blacksmith's anvil, weighing 488 lbs, with one finger, and subsequently lifted a load of bricks, 540 pounds in weight to the height of his shoulder. Last year Semmelmann commenced a starring tour in Ingolstadt, some dexterous theives succeeded in robbing him of all his personal property, and this untoward mishap so disgusted him with traveling that he resolved never again to quit his native district.

Castelfrentaro, a small town of 6,000 inhabitants, is, it is feared, about to disappear altogether. The town stands on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, and has a deep valley on one side. In 1858 a storm seemed to shake the foundations of the hill, and on the 31st of July last the alarm was given that the town was slipping down. Efforts were made to arrest the process, but in vain; and at 8 a. m. of the 1st of August the greater part of the town fell in. Of the 6,000 inhabitants, 4,000 found themselves thus deprived suddenly of house and home. The remainder anticipate a like fate in a short time.—Indianapolis Journal.

Arizona ministers prudently leave their revolvers on the bank when going into the water to baptise converts, but never go in so far but they can reach the weapons in two jumps if necessary.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters, if taken in time. 40-2w.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv.	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction.			12 00pm
Milford Junction			1 20
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 08	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No.10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin,	10 16	7 00	9 10
Fostoria,	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 50	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
CHICAGO ar	7 50	7 50	6 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

WANTED,
AGENTS FOR THE
GOLDEN DAWN;
—OR,—
LIGHT on the GREAT FUTURE

in this life, through the dark valley, and in the life eternal, as seen in the best thoughts of leading authors and scholars, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Beecher, Talmage, Dr. Currie, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Cuyler, Geo. D. Prentice, Dean Stanley, Whittier, Longfellow and others. The subjects treated are Death, Immortality, Millenium and Second Advent, the Resurrection, the Punishment of the Wicked and the Reward of the Righteous. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. It contains the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, on subjects of the most profound interest to every one. Not gloomy, but brilliant. There is not a dull page in the book. It is absolutely without a rival. Everybody will read it. School teachers, Students, young men and ladies acting as agents for this book are making over $100 a month. Sells fast. One agent sold 71 first 15 days, another 46 in 8 days, another 11 in one day, another 15 and 5 bibles in 5 days, a lady sold 9 in 10 hours. Secure territory quick. Also agents wanted for the best Illustrated Revised New Testament, and for the finest Family Bibles ever sold by agents. Send for circulars.

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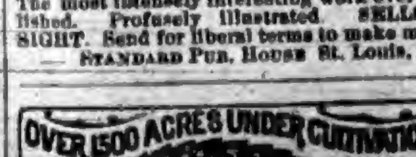

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PARLOR, COOKING, BOX AND HEATING STOVES
FOR
THE FALL OF 1881.

The Public are cordially invited to CALL AND LOOK THROUGH OUR STOCK, as the

Assortment is Simply Immense, and Prices Never so Low!

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$5,000 WORTH OF STOVES MUST BE SOLD IN THE NEXT 60 DAYS

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Haul and Carry Away

STOVES, KETTLES, SPIDERS, TINWARE, TOILET WARE, &C.,

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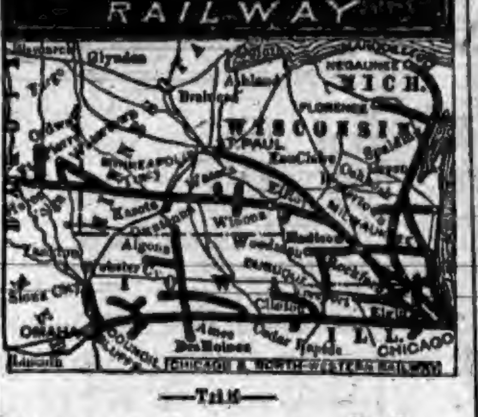

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It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrose, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

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PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

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Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

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Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 55	9 20	......
Crestline Lv.	6 35	7 50	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 05am	1 15pm	2 40am	5 25
Chicago Ar.	6 20	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No.2 FastEx	No.6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt. Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Le.	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	8 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 03	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15am	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

Fruit House Bulletin

GREAT REDUCTION IN

COFFEES AND TEAS, ETC

Several large failures in New York in the Coffee Trade have broken the market so much that all Coffees are

Reduced Three Cents per Pound!

Following are a few price which are subject to change any time

COFFEES.

Best Golden Rio per pound	14c	Best Old Government Java per lb.	20c
GoodChoice Rio	10c	Best roasted Old Government	28c
BestGolden Roasted Rio	18c		

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS.

Gest Young Hyson in market, per lb.	65c	Black Oolong per pound	25c
Eood Young Hyson	25c	Best Oolong	60c
Gxtra Young Hyson	40c	Uncolored Japan, per pound.....30... &	40c
Bood Gunpowder	40c	Best uncolored Japan	60c
Best Gunpowder	65c	Imperial—Good, 40c.; Best	c

No better Teas in the country than our 60 cent goods, equal to any 80 cent or $1 Tea sold elsewhere. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Sugars have advanced in New York yet having a large stock on hand, we are enabled to keep selling at old prices. No advance at present with us.

Crushed Sugar, per pound	11c	Coffee A Sugar, per pound	10c
Powdered Sugar	11c	Coffee C Sugar per pound	9c
Granulated Sugar	11c	New Orleans Sugar	8c
Crushed Cut Loaf	11c		

TOBACCO—Smoking. Fine-Cut and Plug.

No 1 Fine-Cut, per pound	75c	Good Fine-Cut per pound	40c
Choice Fine-Cut	60c	Good plug tobacco	40c
Best Number 1 plug tobacco	60c	Durham Smoking, per pound	48c
Good smoking tobacco	25c	Best smoking per pound	
Uncle Ned	35c		

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, GOLDEN and MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR-LOAF DRIPS.

Best New Orleans, per gallon	60c	Silver Drips, per gallon	
Sugar Loaf Drips	80c	New Maple Syrup per gallon	1 00
Extra Golden Drips, per gallon	60c		

LIQUORS—Wines, Scotch Ale, Doublin Porter and London Stout.

Good new whisky, per gallon	1 00	Port Wine, per gallon	[illegible]
Whisky, one year old	1 25	Scotch Ale, per bottle	[illegible]
Whisky, two years old	1 40	London Porter	
Whisky, 3 years old, old '76, for medical use	1 50	Sherry wine	1
		Doublin Stout, per bottle	

MEAT, LARD AND BACON.

Pickled Pork, per pound	8c	Sugar-Cured Shoulders	8c
Bes. Sugar-Cured hams	11c	Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon	11c

DRIED FRUIT, FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples and Peaches.......7 and	8c	Layer Raisins	12½
New Prunes	8c	Pitted Cherries	25c
Valencia Raisins	10c	Dried Raspberries	32c

CANNED FRUITS.

Three pound Peach Cans	17c	Three-pound Tomato Cans	
Sweet Sugar-Corn	15c	Blackberries	

We have a large stock for 1881, and will guarantee a saving of 25 cents on the dollar by purchasing at the

FORTWAYNE FRUIT-HOUSE.

STOVES
MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY DETROIT, CHICAGO & BUFFALO.
GARLAND
RANGES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
—*In CONVENIENCE,*—
DURABILITY, ECONOMY,
—AND—
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
BUY THE BEST!
SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Recorder

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 20, 1881. Number 42.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor. Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.
I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Dentistry.
S. D. MYERS, D. D. S.,
OFFICE above Mrs. Jones' store, west of the court-square Auburn, Indiana. Will practice Dentistry in all the latest styles of work at reduced prices and warranted.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to all operations on natural teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Cleansing, Regulating etc. 17 tf

$1,000 Reward.
for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport. the druggist.

Holloway's Pills.
Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.
It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.
THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.
For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

New Meat Market
Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.
He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.
Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf
W. L. BRAUN.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.
$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

Communication.

BUTTE, MONTANA, Oct. 6, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER: As this is my third communication to the COURIER from Montana, since I have been a resident of this wonderfully magnificent domain. I shall now endeavor to contribute a few items of interest to the columns of your valuable Journal, hoping that its host of readers may peruse them with pleasure, and in the end have become somewhat enlightened in regard to the location and mining industries of the richest mining camp on the American continent, viz. Butte City.

Butte derived its name from the isolated Butte or Lone mountain, which stands directly westward of the city and about one mile distant. This Butte is pronounced by all mountaineers to be the most perfect Butte to be found in the Rocky Mountain range, and her beautiful and handsome form attracts the immediate attention of all who are fortunate enough to behold her proud and haughty appearance. Our beautiful mountain city is located near the central part of the territory, and about three miles distant from the main range of the Rocky Mountains on the Pacific slope, and directly on the head waters of the Columbia river. The city lies on an incline of about 20 degrees, running north and south, and extending its length from Basin valley up the gorgeous foothills to the great and powerful mining work of the Alice, Moulton and Lexington silver mines, a distance of three miles. The city is nearly two miles in width. The beautiful and gorgeous scenery surrounding this great western metropolis is grand beyond the most vivid description, and our most efficient writers have failed to do her justice in this direction. I must positively declare that to realize the magnificence of the surrounding beauties of nature, one must see it to appreciate it, and, as the casual observer looks forth and beholds, he emphatically remarks: "What marvelous works the great Ruler has created." Even the works of art astonish the tourist as he enters the city, when he observes the mammoth mining structures, fine church edifices, grand territorial and county buildings and handsome residences, built of both brick and granite.

Butte is sustained in her wonderful business transactions by her rich silver mines, which number upwards of three hundred. The names of the principal ones are as follows: The Alice, Moulton, Lexington, Acquisition, Original, Gagnon, Magna Charta, Anselmo and many others of less magnitude and value. The Lexington mine was recently sold to parties from Paris, France, for the enormous consideration of $1,000,000, cash, and 15 per cent. of the company's stock which will reach the sum of $2,500,000. The Alice mill is the largest in the world, and runs sixty stamps night and day, Sundays included. The main shaft of this mill is down to the depth of 700 feet; other shafts vary from four to five hundred feet in depth. The Moulton comes next, with forty stamps, and ore enough in sight to keep the mill in operation for five years.

In 1876, all there was of Butte, was a small cluster of cabins on the slope, and here and there on the bleak and barren mountain sides a windlass and a little dump of dirt and ore. Now it is a solid cluster of many splendid edifices, with about eight thousand inhabitants, collected together from every nation, and of every color. And it is strongly predicted that before another decade shall have passed, her population will be increased to fifty thousand people. Looking up from town, where once scraggy pines and spruce, projected from the crags and points, we see scores of substantial and attractive brick and granite residences perched upon the projections or quietly nestling in the accommodating nooks. Every available building spot is utilized. Crowning the summits, are gigantic mills and hoisting works, and there the iron flails with heavy blows, are threshing out the harvest of silver and gold; while in the valley far below lines of heavy smoke, drifting away like streamers from the tall stacks, show where the smelters are turning out monthly, a thousand tons of base bullion. Butte is certainly a "phenominal" camp. There has never been a true lead sunk in the camp that proved barren; there never has been a reverse in its fortunes; there has never been a day since 1876, when the tide of prosperity turned back.

No other mining camp on the continent has such a history. Its bullion shipments average $75,000 a week the year round; capital is flowing in early seeking investment; owners of property realize handsome sums, and are content, while the investors stock up at ten or twenty times the sum paid, and are soon producing dividends on those amounts. Laborers are paid good prices. Miners receive as a compensation for their work from $3.50 to $4.00 per day; carpenters, from $5.00 to $7.00; masons and stone-cutters from $5.00 to $10.00. Clerks and delivery-men from $75 to $100 per month; compositors 45 and 50 cents per thousand m's., and all other labor is paid for in proportion. Merchant's sales are like those of jobbing houses; manufactures have orders greater than they can fill; and colossal buildings are looming up, and every street is impeded with building material, and builders have now on hand all the work they can complete by midwinter.

To a man with means, no better opportunities for profitable investments can be found in any state or territory in the union, than now present themselves in Montana. The railroads that are now being built into the territory are opening up large sections that are rich in all the elements that constitute a prosperous country. Not a tithe of the 20,000,000 acres of our agricultural lands has yet been turned over by the plow. Only a few farms here and there, mere specks upon our vast area of fertile lands, are cultivated; the balance lays open to settlement. Mining camps are becoming the centers of attraction, and real estate in each is on the boom. New towns are springing up on the lines of the railroads with prospects that each will rapidly advance to the proportions and dignity of a city. Business in every industry in the territory that is being prosecuted is active; healthy and remunerative. As the roads advance into the heart of the territory, there industries will be enlarged and others developed untill all are included.

The only reasonable thing to do for every one now living in Montana is to drive a stake somewhere—to have something that will enhance in value with the enhancement of values about it. In our own fair city it is a matter of speculation with some, at what time the crest of the boom in her prosperity will culminate. That event, is, no doubt in the dim future. Her growth must be commensurate with the growth of the entire country. With an increase of wealth and population, must come an increase of commercial transaction with other places, which is itself an increment of growth. The general outlook, not only for the whole territory, but for the city of Butte, is full of hope, and is of such fair promise that resolute and sagacious men cannot fail to profit by it.

If I deemed it prudent, I could give the readers of my communication more intelligence of this promising country, but thinking I have already said enough to tire their patience, I will bring my remarks to a finis by a promise to contribute more at some future time. Yours respectfully,

J. F. KLINE.

Surprise Party.

On the evening of the 30th of Sept., Uriah Thomas and wife were greatly surprised by the arrival of some of their neighbors and friends in order to commemorate her fiftieth birthday. They were all cordially received, and the evening was spent in joy and mirth. There were no presents given, but a table was spread, such as kings would admire. The number would have been greater, had it not been for the stormy evening. The following are the names of those who were present.

J. Cobler and wife,	F. Keller and wife,
J. Cramer "	A. Thomas "
G. Cobler "	H. A. W. "
I. Cobler "	J. Osburn "
A. J. Carmer "	F. Thomas "
W. C. Carmer "	Mrs. Hensinger,
S. Miller "	Mrs. Faber,
Elizabeth Thomas,	Orange Faber,
Catherine Smith,	F. Kentetter.

And a myriad of children whose names we cannot mention for want of space.

H. A. W.

If You are Sick, Read

the Kidney-Wort advertisement in an another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once. In dry and liquid form. Either is equally efficient—the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—[Interior.

Auburn Schools.

Report for the month ending October 7, 1881.

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY:

No. enrolled	90
No. belonging	86
No. withdrawn	4
Average attendance	75
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. absent, unexcused	10
No. half days absence, unexcused	22
No. neither absent nor tardy	18
No. cases corporal punishment	00

PRISCILLA CODER, Teacher.

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY—WARD BUILDING:

No. enrolled	86
No. belonging	81
No. withdrawn	4
Average attendance	75
Per cent. of attendance	98
No. absent, unexcused	2
No. half days absence, unexcused	10
No. neither absent nor tardy	14
No. cases corporal punishment	00

EMMA THOMSON, Teacher.

3D PRIMARY—WARD BUILDING:

No. enrolled	77
No. belonging	75
No. withdrawn	2
Average attendance	65
Per cent. of attendance	84
No. absent, unexcused	00
No. half days absence, unexcused	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	15
No. cases corporal punishment	00

LETITIA COATS, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT:

No. enrolled	48
No. belonging	47
No. withdrawn	1
Average attendance	44
Per cent. of attendance	94
No. absent, unexcused	00
No. half days absence, unexcused	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	11

MISS L. E. CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT:

No. enrolled	89
No. belonging	89
No. withdrawn	00
Average attendance	86
Per cent. of attendance	92
No. absent, unexcused	4
No. half days absence, unexcused	10
No. neither absent nor tardy	4

C. A. DUGAN, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:

No. enrolled	46
No. belonging	42
No. withdrawn	4
Average attendance	85
Per cent. of attendance	84
No. absent, unexcused	12
No. half days absence, unexcused	28
No. neither absent nor tardy	2

W. P. MYERS, Teacher.
M. W. HARRISON, Assistant.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT:

No. enrolled	385
No. belonging	370
No. withdrawn	15
Average attendance	330
Per cent. of attendance	89
No. absent, unexcused	28
No. half days absence, unexcused	76
No. neither absent nor tardy	64
No. cases corporal punishment	00

W. P. MYERS, Sup't.

Sunday-School Institute.

Programme of the Richland township Sunday-school institute, to be held at the M. E. church, Corunna, Indiana, October 29, 1881:

9 o'clock—Devotional exercises by Rev. Harding.
9:30—"The Sunday-School Institute, its Object and Value," by F. Willis, Waterloo.
9:45—General discussion.
10:05—Song.
10:10—"How to organize a Sunday-school, conduct it, and keep it in order," by Rev. Paschall, of Corunna.
10:25—General discussion.
10:45—Song.
10:50—"Temperance—shall we teach it in Sunday-school; if so, how?" by Rev. Kane, of Butler.
11:05—General discussion.
11:55—Song.
12:00—Adjournment.
1 o'clock—Devotional exercises by Rev. Geo. Frederick.
1:10—"Best method of opening and closing Sunday-schools," by Rev. Shaffer, Waterloo.
1:25—General discussion.
1:50—Song.
1:55—"How can the elderly people be brought into the Sunday-school," by Rev. Klotz, Waterloo.
2:10—General discussion.
2:35—Song.
2:40—"The blackboard; its use in Sunday-school," by Mrs. J. L. Hine, of Sedan.
2:55—General discussion.
3:00—Song.
3:05—Miscellaneous business.
4:00—Adjournment.

Children's meeting at night. All are invited. By order of

COMMITTEE.

Fasteryville.

[Last Week.]

J. S. Shull has gone to Nebraska.

Ben Hoyt is busy making mo[illegible].

Mrs. J. E. Dermott is slowly re[illegible]ing.

H. G. Coburn attended church Sunday.

M. Coburn left for Michigan last week.

The Rev. Teagarden held services a the church Sunday.

Al. Strong will teach the school at Scipio Center this winter.

Gustin Flint will manage the store of Wm. Foote, at Logan, Ohio.

Jerry Andrews is buying and packing winter apples in this vicinity.

The spare moments of the boys are mostly spent in gathering nuts these days.

H. C. Shull was in the neighborhood investigating the credentials of a school teacher. All right.

Mr. Lawhead informs us that he has all the teachers required in his township except for No. 6.

The series of evening schools at No. 7 will be renewed this winter. They are interesting and profitable.

W. B. Chissman has returned from the east where he has settled the business he went to attend to. He will teach the home school at No. 7.

We find the following rediculous statement going about in our exchanges. Its inventor's name has not reached us, but he ought to have a patent. To any one green enough to believe that any county board would allow $5,000 for doctor's bills, we would commend a copy of the COURIER of September 22, in which all the allowances are given. The following is the article itself. "The report shows that the commissioners of DeKalb county allowed at their September term $5,000 for doctor bills, while the expenses for the poor alone footed up $1,500."

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you can not make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. 42-3w.

Wm. Dillon, a well-known resident of the "Island" near Syracuse, was run over by the cars and kill October 1, while crossing the railroad bridge over the connection of the two lakes. It is thought he had been drinking.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH, 36 2mo. Fairfield Center, Ind.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-8w.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

WANTED,
AGENTS FOR THE
GOLDEN DAWN;
—OR—
LIGHT on the GREAT FUTURE,
in this life, through the dark valley, and in the life eternal, as seen in the best thoughts of leading authors and scholars, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Beecher, Talmage, Dr. Currie, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Cuyler, Geo. D. Prentice, Dean Stanley, Whittier, Longfellow and others. The subjects treated are Death, Immortality, Millenium and Second Advent, the Resurrection, the Punishment of the Wicked and the Reward of the Righteous. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. It contains the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, on subjects of the most profound interest to every one. Not gloomy, but brilliant. There is not a dull page in the book. It is absolutely without a rival. Everybody will read it. School teachers, Students, young men and ladies acting as agents for this book are making over $100 a month. Sells fast. One agent sold 71 first 15 days, another 46 in 8 days, another 11 in one day, another 18 and 5 bibles in 5 days, a lady sold 9 in 10 hours. Secure territory quick. Also agents wanted for the best Illustrated Revised New Testament, and for the finest Family Bibles ever sold by agents. Send for circulars.
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Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.
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Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.
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No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.
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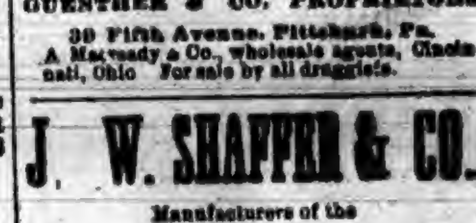

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A NEW YORK telegram says that Wall street operators are still praying Windom to do something to relieve the money market. They say that too much money has gone into the treasury during the past two months, and too little has come out, at this season of the year especially, when the East is enduring a steady drain from the West and South. The situation becomes aggravated by the counter drain into the treasury. The Secretary, it is reported, fears that, by opening the doors of the treasury, the incentive to speculation will be stimulated, and that he will be censured for allowing himself to be governed and influenced by Wall street appeals.

A FIRE which broke out in the Fourth avenue car stables, at New York, completely destroyed the block of buildings and caused the death of 100 horses. The flames crossed Thirty-second street and made an ash-heap of Mowell's furniture storage building, the loss being estimated at $2,000,000.

THE wholesale provision firm of Washington Butcher's Sons, which was established in Philadelphia 121 years ago, has failed. Its liabilities are admitted to be $1,000,000. It has a branch house in Chicago, where it has been speculating heavily in grain.... Parties in New York are buying up all the Confederate bonds they can secure, giving $2.50 per $1,000 for them. It is supposed an effort will be made by English and New Yorkers to secure their payment.... The loss on the Morell warehouse and Vanderbilt car stables, in New York, is now said to be about $2,500,000. About 225 horses perished.

CHARLES H. LANDENBERGER'S mill, on Randolph street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. There were thirty-five persons in the building. Some of them escaped by jumping others escaped through the doors. Six persons were badly burned, about the face and eyes, and nine persons were seriously hurt in jumping. Two of those burned will probably die. .....Dr. J. G. Holland, for many years the editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, and well known in the literary world by the title of "Timothy Titcomb," died suddenly in New York. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1819, and graduated from the Brookline Medical College in 1844.

THE WEST.

LIEUT. BERNARD, pursuing the hostile Indians in Arizona, telegraphed to Gen. Wilcox, on the 7th inst., that the savages would cross the Mexican border, and that he would follow with the sole object of punishing the murderers and robbers. The Mexican Consul at Tucson dispatched couriers to various points on the line, asking the Mexican troops to co-operate in the pursuit.

THE corn corner in the Chicago market burst last week, a decline of 14 cents having taken place in seventy-two hours. The freight blockade has been lifted in consequence.

TWO MEN who had robbed a store in a town in New Mexico were arrested at Socorro. After a confinement of one day for reflection, their bodies were found dangling from the limb of a cottonwood tree, as a notice to foot-pads and horse-thieves.

THE principal dramatic event in Chicago is the appearance of the distinguished young tragedienne, Miss Mary Anderson, at the leading theater—McVicker's—supported by a strong company. Her engagement covers two weeks, during which she will appear in "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Ingomar," "Evadne," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Lady of Lyons," "Fazio" and several other popular plays.

THE attendance at the semi-annual conference of the Mormon church at Salt Lake numbered 15,000, including delegates from Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada.... Passengers by the Southern Pacific railroad which arrived at El Paso, Texas, on the 10th inst., report that when the train was passing Wilcox, Arizona, a fight was in progress between the citizens and Indians. The Indians seemed to have made an attack on the whites, who were thrown into great confusion, and were retreating. The firing of guns, which was fierce and constant, drowned the noise of the railroad train and was heard for a number of miles. The bodies of five line repairers were seen near the track shot through the head. Arnold's command attacked the Indians between Badacolaric rancho and the Huachuacas mountains. The Indians abandoned all their animals and took to the mountains. Two Indians were found dead. Maj. Barnard was ordered to follow the savages into Mexico if permission were granted by the Mexican authorities.

A PASSENGER train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad collided with a freight train while passing the crossing of the Chicago and Northwestern road, near Clinton, Ill. Two persons were killed, one fatally injured, and three others badly bruised. ....The Garfield monument committee of Cleveland has requested the Governor of each State and Territory to act as general manager for his district in securing contributions.... John McDade, ex-Chief of Police at Quincy, Ill., had a shooting affray on the street with a sporting man named Thomas Jackson, in which both were mortally wounded. ....D. H. Williams, Secretary of the Relief Committee at Pittsburgh, has recently given the Michigan burned district an exhaustive inspection. He reports that the wheat is everywhere green above the ground; that contributions have been rapidly and honestly distributed, and that the farmers are deeply grateful for the aid received.

THE anniversary of the great fire in Chicago was made the occasion, by the daily press of that city, of reviewing the commercial progress. From the statistics printed by the local papers we glean that Chicago became a city in 1837. In the thirty-four years between that time and 1871 she increased her population to 306,000, a gain in thirty-four years of about 300,000, or an average gain per year of about 9,000. In the ten years between Oct. 9, 1871, and Oct. 9, 1881, the gain in population was 250,000, or an average gain per year of 25,000. In the thirty-four years from 1837 to 1871 the business of the city grew in volume until the year's sales had a money value of $450,000,000. In the ten years succeeding the fire of 1871 the volume of business was more than doubled. A year after the fire the bank clearings for the week were $20,000,000. Nine years later the clearings for the week were $89,000,000. In 1871 the value of the manufactured products of Chicago was $76,843,000. In 1881 the value is $285,000,000. The decade just ended began with a fire that destroyed nearly 18,000 buildings and $140,000,000 worth of personal property and merchandise. The fire of 1871 cut out of Chicago a city as large and as populous as was the Washington of that year. In the last ten years the lost ground has not only been recovered, but a population larger than that of New Orleans or San Francisco has been added; in other words, the city that was cut out has been restored and another city almost as large as the Washington of to-day and that of ten years ago combined has been built up around it. This rapid recuperation from the effects of a great calamity, and steady growth in population and volume of business, constitutes one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.

"BUSHY" CLARK and "Frenchy" Bardean were lynched near Socorro, N. M., for horse-stealing....James Little, a former conductor on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, was murdered at his house at Las Lunas, N. M., by a party of drunken Mexican desperadoes, three of whom were arrested the next morning and made a full confession. They were taken from the calaboose by a quiet and orderly mob and strung up to cottonwood trees along the Rio Grande.

A TRAIN loaded with building material on the Republican Valley extension of the Burlington and Missouri railroad, near Table Rock, Pawnee county, Neb., broke loose and started on a downgrade. It overtook a flat-car on which were forty-five laborers. Three of the laborers were killed. The others escaped by jumping....The Texas and Pacific road is being pushed toward El Paso at the rate of twelve miles per week, and through trains to San Francisco are promised by the opening of 1882.

MARTHA SCALES, familiarly known as old Mother Scales, died recently at Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., at the wonderfully advanced age of 110 years. She was in all probability the oldest person in Illinois at the time of her death. She was born at Halifax Court House, in Virginia, and remembered well when the war of the Revolution ended.... A daring robbery was committed near Girard, Macoupin county, Ill. Three masked men invaded the farmhouse of E. Perrine, an old resident of the county. After gagging the entire family, consisting of Mr. Perrine, his wife and two daughters and a hired man, they proceeded to ransack the house. They secured $8,000 in gold and other valuable articles.... Four masked robbers entered the farmhouse of Allan Fairbank, of Wheaton, Ill., bound and gagged four members of the family, and secured from a mattress $2,600 in money and $10,000 in registered bonds....Gov. Pillsbury sent to the Legislature of Minnesota an earnest appeal to them to pay the railroad bonds on the basis of Chamberlain's proposition by which half of the amount due, $4,000,0000 will be saved.

THE SOUTH.

COX, Stephens and Delaney, the Iron Mountain train robbers, pleaded guilty in the Hempstead Circuit Court, at Washington. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of seventy years each. The sentences are cumulative, fourteen years being the limit laid for robbery. The robbery occurred on the 22d of September. They were captured on the 28th and a special term of court held to try them. They have been placed in the penitentiary at Little Rock.

IN a gambling house at Eagle Pass, Texas, where George Hauner had lost his stake, he quietly returned at a late hour and murdered the two winners, whom he found asleep on the table....A man named Church, confined in the jail at Newton, Catawba county, N. C., charged with the murder of Miss Thompson, in Alexandre county in August last, was taken out and hanged by a mob.

GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, who entered the Union army from New Hampshire, and since the war settled in North Carolina and represented that State in the Senate, has just died at Wilmington.

THE four men who captured the Arkansas train-robbers secured $9,000 of the booty, which they divided up, one of the party making some objection. The robbers would then have been released but for the large rewards offered. In consideration of their silence about the divide, a solemn pledge was made them that no effort would be spared to release them from the penitentiary. The captor who favored the return of the money to the railroad company escaped two attempts at assassination, and revealed the facts to the authorities.

IN a quarrel at Louisville, Ky., between two brothers, Budd and Henry Bassett, over the loan of the sum of 25 cents, the latter shot the former, killing him instantly. Before the shooting the two had fought, during which Henry was so badly cut that he will die.... The three young Arkansas train-robbers have made full confessions. Their names are Sam and Thomas Williams, 17 and 19, and James Delaney, the former printers. All lived in San Augustine, Texas. They wanted money to get married. One of the Williams boys was barefooted, and all were ragged. They say their captors took from them $19,000.

GENERAL.

THE Fenian dynamite plot, according to a Philadelphia dispatch, has been thoroughly unraveled by the Secret Service Bureau of the United States. It is said to be true that the scheme was organized to cheat the British Government out of the rewards to be offered. Peter H. Foye, a saloon-keeper of Philadelphia, caused the manufacture of the infernal machines and turned them over to O'Donovan Rossa. Foye then began negotiations with the British Consul at New York, and received $10,000 for information leading to the discovery made on the docks at Liverpool. He some weeks ago fled from the United States detectives at Philadelphia, and no one knows his whereabouts.

MRS. ALEXANDER OTTERSON discovered a masked robber in her house at Wheeling, W. Va. He was "going through" the bureau, taking therefrom all the valuables. She moved in the bed, whereat the robber compelled her at the muzzle of his pistol to rise and seat herself in a chair. While in this position the robber cut off her hair, which was of very luxuriant growth.... Great destitution prevails among the working people on the north coast of Labrador and on the island of Anticosti. Many families have had no flour for six weeks, and have been living on herrings and potatoes. Low fevers prevail in consequence and many deaths have occurred.

AMONG the new Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company elected are George J. Gould, Cyrus W. Field and C. P. Huntington. President Green announced that for the year which commenced with July the gross earnings cannot fall short of $15,000,000, of which amount the net profits will be $6,500,000....The Baltimore and Ohio road has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and added $1,400,000 to the surplus fund.

WASHINGTON.

A SCANDAL of huge proportions has been discovered in the Interior Department. It threatens to exceed in enormity the petty peculations recently exposed in the treasury. There is a ring in the Pension Office that has had existence for several years, the operations of which are being rapidly developed. It involves a number of clerks in the examiners' branch and revising division, and among those some of the most trusted men in the office. These gentry have been working by collusion with outside parties who will soon be exposed.... The pastors of Washington, called on President Arthur at his residence. Dr. Chester, pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, who had been designated to act as spokesman for the visitors, read an address to which the President responded substantially as follows: "I am glad to meet you, gentlemen; yet it is with deep sorrow under the circumstances which have so sadly devolved such momentous duties upon me. In the performance of those duties as Chief Magistrate of a God-fearing and religious people, I appreciate my dependence upon their moral support and approval under divine blessing and guidance. I thank you cordially for assurances of your support, and for your kind expressions of sympathy and confidence." At the conclusion of President Arthur's response the visitors were individually introduced to and shook hands with the President....A Washington dispatch of the 7th inst. says: "It is now probable that Mr. Scoville will not be alone in the defense of Guiteau. Intimations have been received here, within a day or two, that at least two quite distinguished lawyers will volunteer their services. The matter will be settled in the course of the next week."

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia appeared in the Criminal Court room at Washington, on the 8th inst., and presented the indictment against Guiteau. It embraces eleven counts, and is drawn with great minuteness. They describe the shooting as having been done at the Baltimore and Potomac depot in Washington, of malice aforethought, with a pistol, inflicting a mortal wound, from the effects of which the President died.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has appointed Mr. G. P. Clarke First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and Mr. C. B. Walker, of Indiana, to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. President Garfield had determined on these appointments, and President Arthur in making them only carried out the late President's intentions.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that "Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, is much depressed by his visit to New York. He found no lawyer willing to undertake the defense without an exceptionally large retainer. Guiteau rejects Scoville's proposition to employ Robert G. Ingersoll as counsel, because the whole Christian world would be prejudiced."

THE first vignette of the late President which will appear among the treasury issues will be upon the checks for the 6-per-cent. bonds continued at 3½ per cent. These checks embrace the first issue which can be utilized for that purpose. In the Postoffice Department the vignette of the late President will be placed on the 5-cent postage stamp.

POLITICAL.

PROMINENT Democrats in New York have seen fit to write to Mr. Tilden, asking his pleasure in regard to their candidacy on the State ticket. Mr. Tilden publishes a letter, declining to assume the position of censor over candidates, declaring that he would not accept the Governorship even by a unanimous vote of the people, and asking that the Democratic party make the best possible choice of candidates.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES, on the first day of the extra session, sent President Arthur nearly 500 nominations of Postmasters for Presidential signature, as a preliminary to their transmission to the Senate. Secretary Kirkwood also sent a large number of nominations to minor offices in the Interior Department to the President for his approval.... Secretary Windom announces himself a candidate for Senator from Minnesota to fill out his own unexpired term.

ELECTIONS were held for Governor and other State officers in Ohio and Iowa on Tuesday, Oct. 11. In Ohio the election was an unusually quiet one, even for an "off year" in politics. There was a good deal of scratching on both sides, and the Prohibitionists polled upward of 10,000 votes. Gov. Foster and the entire Republican ticket, it would seem at this writing, were elected by 12,000 to 15,000 majority. In Iowa the vote was extremely light—probably 60,000 less than last year—attributed largely to rain, which prevailed generally throughout the State. The Republican majority is estimated, at this writing, at 40,000 to 50,000.

IN conversation with a friend at Washington David Davis is credited with saying: "I could not take a Cabinet position if it were offered me. I left the Supreme bench because its duties were too arduous for me, and a Cabinet position would prove far more engrossing than a Supreme Justiceship. I shall remain in the Senate."....The Minnesota Legislature convened in extra session on the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering the proposition of the holders of the old railroad bonds for a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar.

IT is stated that Judge Folger was tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by President Arthur, but it was declined with thanks. Judge Folger was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York last year. His term of office is fourteen years, and his salary is $12,000 per annum, and, at the end of his term—he will be then over 70—he can retire on full pay. Such a position he thinks too good to give up for a three-years' term in the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was in session two days at Albany, under the Chairmanship of Erastus Brooks. The Tammany and Irving Hall delegations, from New York city, were excluded from seats in the convention by a unanimous vote. The following ticket was nominated: W. H. Purcell, of the Rochester *Union*, Secretary of State; George H. Lapham, Comptroller; Roswell A. Parmenter, Attorney General; Robert A. Maxwell, Treasurer; Thomas Evershed, State Engineer; Judge of the Court of Appeals, ex-Attorney General Schoonmaker.

FOREIGN.

MR. GLADSTONE delivered a remarkable speech at Leeds. He said that to grant justice to Ireland was a sacred duty, but he held that England and Scotland should not be forgotten. He intimated that Ireland may yet be loyal, notwithstanding the action of the irreconcilable party, and declared that the Irish laborers were the most advanced in the world. He referred to John Dillon as an honorable opponent whom he could honor (although his Government put him in prison). He contrasted O'Connell's loyalty with Parnell's disloyalty, and was very severe on the latter gentleman, whom he denounced in unmeasured terms....Advices from St. Petersburg state that the most comprehensive measures have been taken for the safety of Annitchkoff Palace, the Czar's favorite St. Petersburg residence. A subterranean passage has been constructed all around the palace, which can be patroled by sentinels, and immediately placed under water. The Czar is negotiating for the purchase of the various houses surrounding the palace.

PARNELL, in an address at Waterford, Ireland, pronounced Gladstone the greatest coercionist and most unrivaled slanderer of the Irish nation....Archbishop Croke, in replying to an address from the Land League at Dublin, advised the enormous assembly to give the new land act a fair trial. This is opposed to the Parnell policy....A Paris correspondent says it is rumored that England and France have agreed on a joint policy of defense for their subjects in Egypt, and have for this purpose dispatched ironclads to Alexandria.

AT a meeting of the Land League in Dublin, Dillon said that Gladstone's praise of him at Leeds was based on false grounds. Dillon declared that, had he had his way, he would not only have stood between his countrymen and the Land act, but would have thrown out Gladstone and his Government. Since his release from prison he had approved Parnell's entire policy. He urged the people, despite the laws, to obey Parnell. Dillon added that he regarded Gladstone as a dishonest politician, with a reputation based upon persistent and unrestrainable power of misrepresenting facts.... Parnell, at Wexford, said the movement for using only articles of Irish manufacture was more likely to succeed than any of a similar kind ever started. Ireland had plenty of capital of her own, and all the Irish wanted was full and fair scope for the ingenuity and intelligence of Irishmen. Mr. Spaight, a magistrate in Ennis, County Clare, was fired at in his house, but not injured. Outrages are reported in various parts of the country. Fifteen persons were injured in a riot at Ballyragget.... Foxhall, the famous American horse, took the Czarowitch stakes at the Newmarket (England) races. His owner, James R. Keene, won upward of $500,000, and declares him the best 3-year-old in the world....Once more a conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been discovered. The Nihilists had used the telegraph to inform the would-be assassin of the Czar's intended journey....The Portuguese court goes into four days' mourning for President Garfield.

AMONG the outrages reported by the Irish constabulary was one at Kanturk, where a man named Sullivan put needles into potatoes and fed them to the cattle of a boycotted farmer....Keene's colt Foxhall won the select stakes at Newmarket, England.

Leprosy Among the Chinese.

Leprosy exists among the Chinese to a greater extent than is generally supposed. It is one of the most dreaded of diseases in China. There is a current belief there that if a person afflicted with it can kill a young girl and eat her heart the evidences of the disease will not appear in the face, and that he can thus escape being known as a leper. This notion has probably been the cause of many murders. The leper's demand for alms is seldom refused, most Chinamen dreading the victim of this loathsome affection, and fearing that, if denied assistance, he may in some way infect them with his leprosy, as, for instance, by tainting their food.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A COLUMBUS (Ohio) dispatch of the 14th inst. says that returns of the election from "seventy-six counties of the eighty-eight show Republican gains of 10,782; Democratic gains, 5,648; net Republican gain, 5,169, which, added to Townsend's majority of last year, gives a Republican plurality of 24,139. The twelve counties yet to hear from will not materially change the above figures. The Prohibition vote in the State will foot up a little over 15,000. The Greenback vote will not exceed 2,000. The Democrats take their Waterloo defeat very kindly, the Old Liners especially, who were told to stand back by the young Eagles, while they ran the campaign, and are now congratulating themselves that the young bloods were so thoroughly worsted." A Des Moines telegram of the 14th says that "full and reliable returns of the Iowa elections from seventy-two counties give Sherman (Republican) a net majority of 31,526. The returns sustain the previous estimates that Sherman's majority will be 45,000. The House of Representatives stands, according to present returns: Republicans, 75; Democrats, 20; Greenbackers, 5.... The Nebraska State Democratic Convention, at Omaha, nominated W. H. Munger for Supreme Court Judge, and Alex Bear and S. L. Brass for Regents of the University, and adopted a platform declaring for free-trade, honest money and economical administration, and against the high-license liquor law.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 14th inst. says: "President Arthur has determined that he will not send in the nominations for the Cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to the Senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the Senate would not take any early step toward adjournment. He added that, of course, he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and he would be pleased to have all the Senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the Senate take a recess of several days to attend the Centennial and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the Senate many days after the return from Yorktown."

THE explosion of a coal-oil lamp in the town of Kokomo, Col., caused nearly the complete destruction of the place. The loss is placed at $400,000. Several hundred men became infuriated by liquor stolen during the conflagration....The masked robbers who obtained $8,000 in gold from the farm-house of Ezekiel Perrin were captured at Litchfield, Ill. Their discovery was due wholly to a drunken dispute over the division of the spoils....The Garfield monument at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, is to cost $200,000, of which Cleveland proposes to raise $50,000.

PARNELL, the head and front of the agitation in Ireland, was arrested at a hotel in Dublin, under the Coercion act, and lodged in Kilmainham jail. The news of the arrest spread all over Ireland with the rapidity of light, and everywhere that it went the populace turned out, only to find the British soldiery armed and on duty ahead of them. The power of the English Government and the utterly helpless condition of the Irish people in any scheme of common resistance was never more terribly contrasted than in the secrecy, the suddenness, the complete success of this arrest, and the dazed helplessness with which the Irish people were compelled to learn of it in the presence of an armed force that seemed in a moment to have swarmed all over the country and taken complete possession. A cable dispatch to the *Irish World*, of New York, announcing the event, says that "Ireland is in a ferment. Dublin is in a state of terrible excitement. The city is an armed camp, showing that this has been premeditated and prepared for action. No event in the history of Ireland has so stirred Dublin, and the only parallel is Paris at the destruction of the Bastile."

A NEW YORK dramatic journal prints the statement that Edwin Booth and wife have separated. It is said the estrangement has grown for a year, and culminated with the discovery that the wife had willed to her mother property in Chicago deeded to her by Mr. Booth a year ago....The fire at Landenberger's mill, at Philadelphia, was much more destructive of human life than the reports at first made it appear. It is now ascertained that over twenty persons have died either from the result of injuries received in jumping from the windows of the burning building or perished in the flames of the burning structure....Col. Edwin B. Morgan died at his home in Auburn, N. Y. He was one of the stockholders of the New York *Times*, one of the originators of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, and elected to Congress three terms....The total taxes levied upon the city of New York for the year are $31,071,840, the rate being 2.62 per cent.

AT a meeting held in Tammany Hall, New York, John Kelly declared that, although the Tammanyites were rejected, and, to some extent, humiliated by the Democratic State Convention, they were determined to bow to the decision and would give the State ticket their entire support.

THOMAS DEVEREAUX, Chief of Detectives at New Orleans, and Mike Hennessey, one of his men, engaged in a street affray, when Devereaux was fatally shot by Mike Hennessey and his brother Dave. In the struggle Devereaux inflicted fatal wounds on Mike Hennessey.

THE total value of the breadstuffs exported from the United States for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1881, was $177,452,349, against $209,254,277 worth exported during the corresponding nine months of last year.

AT a reunion of ex-Confederate soldiers in Raleigh, N. C., resolutions were passed accepting in good faith the results of the war and condemning Guiteau's crime.

The Parasite of Malaria.

Prof. Laverau, of the Medical School of Valde-Grase, has published a work describing what he considers to be a new parasite which he has found in the blood of persons affected with malarial fever. A notice of his discovery was communicated to the Academy of Medicine so long ago as November, 1880, but it seemed to have attracted little attention, being thought to be simply one of the numerous announcements made of late years, of the discovery of the cause of malaria, which prove in the end to have no foundation. The organism described by Prof. Laveran is a minute cell, in general appearance, somewhat like a white blood corpuscle, and having, like it, amœboid movements. He considers it to be animal rather than vegetable in character, but for this there seem to be no sufficient grounds.—*Sanitary Engineer.*

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER WILSON, of Dublin, has calculated the amount of sugar contained in the calyces of different kinds of flowers, and the proportion of honey which insects can extract from it. He calculates that about 125 clover blossoms contain one gramme of sugar. As each blossom consists of about sixty calyces, at least 125,000 by 60, or 7,500,000 calyces, must be rifled to afford a kilogramme of sugar, and as honey contains 75 per cent. of sugar, it requires 5,000,000 calyces of clover to yield a kilogramme of the former. Hence we may imagine the countless numbers of flowers that bees must visit to be able to stock their hives with honey.

SCANT CROPS.

A Summary of the Wheat and Corn Yield for 1881, Compared with Previous Years.

Reports to *Bradstreet's* (of New York, numbering 2,000, in response to inquiries sent to all wheat and corn growing counties in the United States, enables that journal to summarize the wheat and corn crops of the United States for 1881. While the returns at hand, as might be supposed, do not contradict the gloomy accounts of total ruin to farmers of the West, it can not be said that the situation and outlook are so forbidding as some operators would have the world believe. As regards wheat and the yield in Illinois, a slight increase in acreage is reported, but the yield per acre has declined from 15.8 bushels, the figure of the census for 1879, to 7.9 bushels per acre in 1881. The total yield of wheat for the season in Illinois is estimated at 24,676,000 bushels, as compared with 51,110,502 bushels in 1879, these being the census figures, and 55,500,000 bushels last year. The story of this decline in the yield of Illinois is of a severe winter, chinch bugs and drought. The falling off from last year is about 56 per cent.

The returns from Ohio indicate a total yield of wheat for the season of 35,815,000 bushels, as compared with the census figures of 46,019,000 bushels for the crop of 1879, and 48,500,000 bushels for 1880, these latter being our own estimate, corrected in the light of the revelations of the census, a falling off of 25 per cent. The two influences which have affected the Ohio wheat yield are the severe winter and drought. The average per acre in Ohio is estimated at 12.8 bushels, as compared with 18 bushels in 1879.

The wheat crop of Michigan, this year, we place at 18,640,000 bushels, against the census return of 35,532,000 bushels for 1879, and our own estimate of 38,375,000 bushels for 1880. The average yield per acre in Michigan this year is put at 10.5 bushels. The census return indicates a yield of 19 bushels per acre in 1879. The falling off against last year is 47 per cent.

Minnesota promises a yield fully equal to that of last year, but the late and severe rains have caused a falling off. The average yield per acre this year is given at 10.17 per acre, the average for 1879 having been 11.8 per acre. The total yield for this year is placed at 33,170,000 bushels, a falling off of 8,380,000 bushels since last year.

The yield of wheat in Missouri this year is estimated at 18,890,000, against 24,966,000 in 1879, and 28,090,000 in 1880. Insects have been the cause of great damage in Missouri. The falling off in yield, compared with last year, is 33 per cent.

The yield in Iowa for this year is 24,969,600 bushels. The census reported the yield of 1879 at 31,154,000. The crop of 1880 is put down at 34,750,000, in the light of the census return.

Nebraska has been fortunate this season. Never a great wheat State, its yield is always comparatively normal. The census gives the average yield per acre in Nebraska for 1879 as 9.4 bushels, while the yield in Michigan was 19 bushels per acre. The outturn of wheat in Nebraska this year is 14,686,600 bushels, against 11,900,000 last year, thus showing a slight increase.

Kentucky is included in the Western States, and its yield for this season is put down at 8,087,000 bushels, against 11,356,000 bushels in 1879.

Indiana reports a total wheat yield for 1881 of 27,756,000 bushels, against 47,284,000 in 1879 and 48,400,000 in 1880, a falling off of 38 per cent.

The reports from Wisconsin are comparatively favorable, and show a gain in yield over last year, but a falling off as compared with 1879.

The wheat yield of Kansas for this year is estimated at 19,949,000 bushels. A substantial increase in acreage keeps the total out-turn about up to that of last year, notwithstanding a decline in the yield per acre owing to the bad season. The census report gives 17,324,000 as the yield for 1879.

Summarizing the above gives the following yield of wheat in the Western States in bushels:

STATES.	*Crop of '79. (Census report.)*	*Corrected returns '80.*	*Bradstreet's. 1881.*
Illinois......	51,110,000	55,500,000	24,675,000
Indiana......	47,184,000	48,400,000	27,756,000
Iowa........	31,154,000	34,750,000	24,969,000
Nebraska.....	13,847,000	11,900,000	14,686,000
Michigan.....	35,532,000	38,375,000	18,640,000
Minnesota....	34,601,000	41,550,000	33,170,000
Missouri.....	24,966,000	28,090,000	18,890,000
Ohio........	46,014,000	48,500,000	35,815,000
Kentucky....	11,356,000	9,600,000	8,087,000
Wisconsin....	24,884,000	16,000,000	19,500,000
Kansas.......	17,324,000	19,500,000	19,949,000
Total......	338,054,000	343,570,000	348,137,000

Regarding the Pacific States it has to be admitted that, in the light of later export figures, the estimates of the yield of wheat in California must be revised. A falling off on California's yield this year is noted. The wheat crop of the State this year will reach 25,500,000 bushels, which is far below the yield of 1880. This estimate, which accords with that of the farmers, is thought too low by the shippers of San Francisco, who put the present season's yield some million bushels higher. The causes affecting the yield were a late spring, which prevented sowing, and on the heavy clay lands want of rain.

In Oregon and Washington Territory the crop of 1881 is estimated at 4,495,000 bushels in the Willamette valley, and 3,300,000 in East Oregon and Washington, making a total of 7,825,000 bushels. This, added to the yield of California, gives 33,325,000 bushels as the total wheat crop of the Pacific coast for 1881.

The Territory of Dakota this year returns a large increase of wheat acreage, and a total yield of 8,892,000 bushels, against 2,830,000 bushels in 1879. The total yield of Colorado and the Territories is estimated at 12,000,000 bushels.

The estimates for the yield of wheat in the Middle States show a falling off of 12 per cent against last year. The total yield for these States is placed at 34,000,000 bushels.

For the New England States a constantly declining yield is noted, and the estimate for the year is 1,000,000 bushels.

The total yield of the Southern States for 1881 is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels. The State of Texas reports a gain over last year.

Recapitulating the returns gives the following estimate of the wheat outturn for 1881:

	Bushels.
Western States..................	348,137,000
Pacific Coast..................	33,325,000
Colorado and Territories........	12,000,000
New England....................	1,000,000
Middle States..................	34,000,000
Southern States................	40,000,000
Total..........................	468,462,000

It is to be regretted that the returns regarding the corn crop render necessary a less-favorable summary than that of wheat. There is little to be said regarding the corn crop beyond giving estimates, save what is already notorious. The story is uniformly of the effect of the terrible drought. On the river bottoms, in some of the Western States, the drought affected the corn crop very little, but this is the exception. It is specially worthy of note that a striking increase in corn acreage has tended to equalize the defective yield.

The following table gives the yield for the Western States named for 1879 according to the census report of the Agricultural Bureau, estimates for 1880, and a summary of our returns for 1881:

STATES.	*Census, 1879.*	*Agricultural Bureau, 1879.*	*Bradstreet's 1881.*
Ohio........	111,877,000	119,[illegible],000	74,950,000
Michigan....	32,461,000	34,816,000	25,47[illegible],000
Indiana.....	115,482,000	99,220,000	75,950,000
Illinois.....	325,792,000	240,400,000	166,200,000
Wisconsin...	34,230,000	62,767,000	37,290,000
Minnesota...	14,831,000	16,470,000	17,300,000
Iowa........	275,014,000	200,192,000	191,290,000
Missouri....	202,485,000	160,463,000	123,240,000
Kansas......	105,729,000	106,218,000	73,995,000
Nebraska....	65,450,000	59,507,000	61,705,000
Total......	1,428,861,000	1,150,052,000	869,341,000

For Kentucky the yield for 1881 is 40,800,000 bushels, against a crop of 72,832,000 bushels in 1879 and 86,089,000 in 1880, the last figures being those of the Agricultural Bureau.

Tennessee reports a shortage of 48.6 per cent., the figures for 1881 being 34,500,000. In 1879 the crop of the same State was 62,764,000 bushels, and in 1880 about the same.

Virginia has a short crop, the decrease being 40 per cent.

Texas reports a falling off amounting to about the same proportion of last year's drop, or near 50 per cent., and the same thing may be said of West Virginia.

The estimate of the corn crop in the Southern States, as a whole, this year is 247,500,000 bushels, as against 262,475,000 in 1879, according to the census, and 430,825,000 in 1880, according to the bureau's revised figures.

The drought has most seriously affected the yield of corn in the Middle States. The shortage in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is fully 30 per cent. In New York State the damage has not been so great. The estimate of the yield of corn for 1881 in the Middle States is 62,400,000, against census figures of 96,789,000 for 1879, and the bureau's figures of 104,403,000 bushels for 1880. Recapitulating the above and adding the figures for New England, the Territories and the Pacific coast give the following corn crop of 1881:

	Bushels.
Western States..................	869,341,000
Southern States................	247,500,000
Middle States..................	62,400,000
New England States..............	1,100,000
Pacific Coast States............	3,800,000
Territories....................	[illegible]
Total..........................	1,1[illegible],541,000

The above table indicates that the corn crop of the United States for 1881 is short about one-third of the yield it was reasonable to expect.

GARFIELD AND BLAINE.

The Secretary's Letter Accepting the Tender of the State Department.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the letter of Secretary Blaine accepting the tender of the State Department, made him by the late President Garfield. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1880.

MY DEAR GARFIELD: Your generous invitation to enter your Cabinet as Secretary of State has been under consideration for more than three weeks. The thought had really never occurred to my mind until at our late conference you presented it with such cogent arguments in its favor, and with such warmth of personal friendship in aid of your kind offer. I know that an early answer is desirable, and I have waited only long enough to consider the subject in all its bearings, and to make up my mind definitely and conclusively. I now say to you, in the same cordial spirit in which you have invited me, that I accept the position. It is no affectation for me to add that I make this decision not for the honor of the promotion it gives me in the public service, but because I think I can be useful to the country and to the party, useful to you as the responsible leader of the party and the great head of the Government. I am influenced somewhat, perhaps, by the shower of letters I have received urging me to accept, written me in consequence of the mere unauthorized newspaper report that you had been pleased to offer me the place. While I have received these letters from all sections of the Union, I have been especially pleased and even surprised at the cordial and widely-extended feeling in my favor throughout New England, where I had expected to encounter local jealousy, and, perhaps, a rival aspiration.

In our new relation I shall give all that I am and all that I can hope to be freely and joyfully to your service. You need no pledge of my loyalty in heart and in act. I should be false to myself did I not prove true both to the great trust you confide to me and to your own personal and political fortunes in present and in future. Your administration must be made eminently successful and strong in the confidence and pride of the people, not at all directing its energies for re-election, and yet compelling that result by the logic of events, and by the imperious necessities of the situation. To that most desirable consummation I feel that, next to yourself, I can possibly contribute as much influence as any other man. I say this, not from egotism or vain-glory, but merely as the deduction from a plain analysis of the political forces which have been at work in the country for five years past, and which have been significantly shown in two great national conventions. I accept it as one of the happiest circumstances connected with this affair that, in allying my political fortunes with yours, or, rather, for the time merging mine in yours, my heart goes with my head, and that I carry to you not only political support, but personal and political friendship. I can but regard it as somewhat remarkable that two men of the same age, entering Congress at the same time, influenced by the same aims and cherishing the same ambitions, should never for a single moment in eighteen years of close intimacy have had a misunderstanding or coolness, and that our friendship has steadily grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength.

It is this fact which has led me to the conclusion embodied in this letter, for, however much, my dear Garfield, I might admire you as a statesman, I would not enter your Cabinet if I did not believe in you as a man and love you as a friend. Always faithfully yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

LET the soul be turned as strenuously toward good as it usually is toward evil and you will find that the simple love of goodness will give incredible resources to the spirit in the search after truth. Love, with intellect, will perform miracles.

THE treasure-house of a man's life is his heart, and he who has nothing there is poverty-stricken, though he roll in gold; while he who has a good deal there is rich, whether he has a roof over his head or not.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES......................	$8 75	@12 75
HOGS.......................	5 70	@ 9 [illegible]
COTTON.....................	11¾	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine............	5 00	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.........	1 37	@ 1 39
No. 2 Red..................	1 48	@ 1 51
CORN—Ungraded..............	65	@ 70
OATS—Mixed Western.........	45	@ 49
PORK—Mess..................	19 25	@19 75
LARD.......................	11½	@ 12

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers..	6 30	@ 6 95
Cows and Heifers............	2 30	@ 3 05
Medium to Fair..............	4 70	@ 5 40
HOGS.......................	6 60	@ 7 83
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex..	7 75	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex....	6 00	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.........	1 36	@ 1 37
No. 3 Spring................	1 21	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 2.................	61	@ 62
OATS—No. 2.................	44	@ 46
RYE—No. 2..................	1 05	@ 1 08
BARLEY—No. 2...............	1 00	@ 1 07
BUTTER—Choice Creamery......	27	@ 32
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess..................	17 50	@17 75
LARD.......................	11½	@ 11¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1................	1 36	@ 1 39
No. 2......................	1 34	@ 1 36
CORN—No. 2.................	61	@ 61
OATS—No. 2.................	40	@ 49
RYE—No. 1..................	1 15	@ 1 16
BARLEY—No. 2...............	99	@ 1 00
PORK—Mess..................	17 50	@17 75
LARD.......................	11½	@ 11¾

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red............	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN—Mixed.................	64	@ 65
OATS—No. 2.................	44	@ 45
RYE........................	1 06	@ 1 07
PORK—Mess..................	18 50	@18 75
LARD.......................	11½	@ 11¾

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT......................	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN.......................	70	@ 71
OATS.......................	46	@ 47
RYE........................	1 15	@ 1 16
PORK—Mess..................	20 25	@20 50
LARD.......................	11½	@ 11¾

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White..........	1 42	@ 1 43
No. 2 Red..................	1 43	@ 1 44
CORN.......................	63	@ 64
OATS.......................	45	@ 46

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice...............	7 25	@ 8 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White..........	1 39	@ 1 40
CORN—Mixed.................	66	@ 67
OATS—Mixed.................	46	@ 47
BARLEY (per cental).........	1 50	@ 2 00
PORK—Mess..................	20 75	@21 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red............	1 44	@ 1 45
CORN—No. 2.................	62	@ 63
OATS.......................	43	@ 46

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best................	6 25	@ 6 85
Fair.......................	5 75	@ 6 00
Common.....................	4 25	@ 4 75
HOGS.......................	6 50	@ 7 33
SHEEP......................	3 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1881.

EXTRA SENATORIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Caucuses were held on Saturday by both the Democratic and Republican Senators. There was quite a full attendance at both. The three new Senators, Lapham, Miller and Aldrich, were at the Republican caucus. After remaining in session an hour or more discussing the situation, the Republicans appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Allison, Sherman and McMillan, to confer with the Democrats on the general subject of organization. In the Democratic caucus, the sentiment in favor of electing Mr. Bayard as President of the Senate the first thing on Monday was overwhelming. It was agreed to without even a suggestion to the contrary. The next question, involving the right of the Democrats to elect a Secretary before swearing in the new Senators, was taken up, and a lengthy discussion ensued, some holding that the Secretary should properly be elected before swearing in the new Senators, and others that it was the right of the new Senators to participate in this election. Messrs. Pendleton, Garland, Voorhees, Pugh and Davis, of West Virginia, were appointed a committee to meet the Republican committee and confer with them in relation to the organization. The two committees met and were in conference just fifteen minutes. Before proceeding, Mr. Pendleton said that it was fair to the Republicans to state that the Democrats had already selected a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate, and that any conference could only take into consideration the remaining officers connected with the Senate. To this Mr. Edmunds, for the Republicans, replied that they were only authorized to confer as to the organization of the Senate. He also stated, in connection with the selection of a Democrat to be presiding officer of that body, that such an act was to offer a premium to some Democratic Guiteau or dangerous person to murder President Arthur for the purpose of placing the Democrats in control of the Government. The Republican committee returned to their caucus chamber, and made their report, when Senator Anthony was unanimously nominated the Republican candidate for the presiding officer, he being the oldest Senator in continuous service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Both the Republican and Democratic Senators met in caucus this morning with a full attendance. The Republicans remained in session but a short time, and merely mapped out a plan of action to govern through to-day. The Democratic caucus remained in session an hour or more, and discussed the question which occupied so much of their time Saturday, whether or not to admit the new Senators before electing a Secretary. No decision was reached, and the caucus adjourned. Senator Edmunds proposed to Senator Pendleton, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, that a Senator be elected to call the Senate to order. This was submitted to the Democratic caucus, which decided to accept, provided the Republicans would consent to the election of a Democratic Senator. This was acceptable, and both parties unanimously agreed that Senator Harris should call the Senate to order. The Senate assembled at noon. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. The Senators-elect—Aldrich, Miller and Lapham—occupied seats upon the floor on the Republican side. The Senate was called to order by Senator Harris. The President's proclamation having been read, Senator Pendleton moved the adoption of the following resolution: "That Thomas F. Bayard, a Senator from the State of Delaware, is hereby chosen President pro tem of the Senate." Senator Edmunds said that, of course, he did not object to the present consideration of the resolution, but he thought, under the existing circumstances, it was his duty to present the credentials of the Senators-elect, which he thereupon did. The credentials having been read, Senator Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to those gentlemen by Senator Anthony, the senior Senator. Senator Pendleton moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried—yeas, 36; nays, 34. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans in the negative. Mahone did not vote, and Platt and Fair were paired. Mr. Edmunds said no reason had been given why Senators-elect should not be allowed to take part in the organization of the Senate, and he, therefore, moved to amend Pendleton's resolution by providing for the immediate qualification of the Senators-elect, the oath of office to be administered by Senator Anthony. Senator Edmunds then proposed an amendment providing that Thomas F. Bayard shall be elected presiding officer for this day only. The amendment gave rise to a short discussion, but was finally rejected—yeas, 33; nays, 34—Messrs. Mahone and Davis (Ill.) voting with the Republicans. Senator Edmunds then offered another amendment, to substitute the name of Senator Anthony for that of Senator Bayard as President pro tem. A vote was at once taken and the amendment defeated—yeas, 32; nays, 34. Mahone voted with the Republicans. Senator David Davis did not vote. The original resolution, introduced by Senator Pendleton, was then adopted by 34 to 32. Davis, of Illinois, did not vote. Mahone voted with the Republicans. The chair then appointed Senators Anthony and Pendleton to escort the President pro tempore elect, Senator Bayard, to the chair. When Mr. Bayard was installed as President of the Senate he returned thanks, and invoked the consideration and co-operation of the Senators. He referred to the sad circumstance which caused the call of the Senate, and said the grief which penetrates every household in the land should soften the party asperity in the Senate and lead to harmonious action. The Senate then, without the transaction of any further business, adjourned for the day.

The only business transacted in the Senate, on the 11th inst., was the swearing in of Messrs. Miller, Lapham and Aldrich, and the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and notify him of the organization of the Senate. Before Messrs. Miller and Lapham were sworn in, Mr. McPherson presented to the Senate a petition received by him from certain Democratic members of the New York Legislature, alleging [illegible] gentlemen were not entitled to seats in the Senate. He did not present the petition with any desire to delay action upon the administration of the oath. Mr. Edmunds said that he would not object to the presentation of the petition, and it was laid upon the table. Mr. Edmunds presented a resolution that the standing committees of the last session be continued for the present session, and that the President pro tem. fill any vacancy that might exist. Mr. Harris promptly objected, and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution on the 12th, calling on the Secretary of State for information in regard to the seizing of Vincenzo Ribello, in New Orleans, and his subsequent extradition to Italy as a bandit. Mr. Edmunds then called up his resolution continuing for the present session the standing committees of the Senate as constituted last session. After some opposition by Mr. Garland, Mr. Edmunds said he would not press the resolution at once. President Arthur sent in a long list of nominations, including the following: William W. Dudley, of Indiana, Commissioner of Pensions; Otis P. Clarke, of Rhode Island, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; C. B. Walker, of Indiana, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; Noah C. McFarland, of Kansas, Commissioner of General Land Office; C. H. Howard, of Illinois, Indian Inspector; Addison Brown, of New York, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; George M. Duskin, of Alabama, Attorney of the United States for the Southern district of Alabama; Robert S. Foster, of Indiana, Marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana. After the adjournment of the Senate, the Republican Senators met in caucus and formally nominated David Davis for President pro tem. of the Senate. The only one to raise an objection was Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. To a committee of Republican Senators who inquired of him if he would accept the position, Mr. Davis replied that they must be guided by their knowledge of his character. The Democratic Senators also held another caucus and decided on a policy of inaction in regard to the Secretaryship of the Senate. The caucus also came to the conclusion not to investigate the "points" raised by certain Democratic members of the New York Legislature against the validity of the election of Senators Lapham and Miller, and that the best and wisest policy is to let the Senate committees stand as at present constituted.

On the 13th inst., Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted at the last session. Mr. Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign Relations, Finance, Commerce, Military Affairs, Judiciary, Postoffices and Roads, Public Lands, Pensions, and Indian Affairs. He contended the committees named were the only ones that would have any work to do during the special session. Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment. Mr. Garland stated that he would modify his amendment so as to continue the Committees on Privileges and Elections and Contingent Expenses. He thought it would then include all the committees necessary to organize at this time. Mr. Garland's amendment was rejected—yeas, 35; nays 37. Davis (Ill.) and Mahone voting with the Republicans. Mr. Edmunds' resolution was then adopted—yeas, 37; nays, 35. The standing committees are, therefore, continued as constituted at the last session, and the President pro tem. is authorized to fill vacancies which may exist. As soon as the result was announced, Mr. Logan offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, a Senator from Illinois, as President pro tem. of the Senate. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 34—Bayard and David Davis not voting. On taking the chair, Senator Davis made a brief speech, in which he said the high honor conferred upon him came without any expectation on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he should have felt constrained to decline it. A number of nominations were sent in by the President, including among others, Hannibal Hamlin, Minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan Consul-General to Berlin; De Alva S. Alexander, of Indiana, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; Benjamin F. Davis, of Massachusetts, Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; Jacob H. Ela, of New Hampshire, Auditor of the Treasury, Postoffice Department; Robert F. Crowell, of Minnesota, Deputy Auditor Treasury, Postoffice Department; Howard M. Kutchin, Wisconsin, Collector of Internal Revenue Third District of Wisconsin.

Hoffenstein's Business Rival.

"My gr-r-acious, Herman, vat's de madder?" exclaimed Hoffenstein, as his clerk rushed into the store with his nose looking like a mashed fig.

"I hat a fight mit Max Hornberger," replied the clerk excitedly, "und py tam I vants de law."

"Vat did you fight aboud, Herman?" inquired Hoffenstein, quietly.

"Vell, I vas standing on de streets und I hear Max Hornberger say dat last veek ve sell a ghustomer a pair of plue bants, und dey keep on shrinking und shrinking undil dey got his shird collar under, und now he vears dem for a gravat. I vent to him und says, 'Max Hornberger, you petter had keep your moud avay from oder beople's pisness.' Den he says, 'I know vat I talk aboud, und I vill back it up. Dats de kind uf lay oud I vas.' Vell, ven I vasn't dinking, he hit me de pack bart uf my ear on. He don't could haf done it if I vas dinking, but I vasn't dinking, und den he hit me some more dimes de nose ofer, de tam tief."

"Vy didn't you vip him, Herman?" said Hoffenstein, angrily.

"Vell, I vill vait, Misder Hoffenstein, but if it hadn't been for my mudder, he would haf been gone mit de bolice."

"Nefer mind, Herman, I dink ve can preak all his shdore all up. I vill dell de gustomers dat Max Hornberger don't keep noding but second-hand cloding und gets dem from people vat shust haf de small-pox. De vay dat man vill lie, Herman, vas a shame, you know. He dold me vonce ven he vas dalking aboud dogs, dat before de var he haf a dog vat got bit mit a snake vile he vas oud hunding, und he gif him visky. Afder vile de dog got bit mit a snake again, und he gif him more visky, und de dog got so dat he vanted visky all de dime und vould go hunding de snakes up. Ven de dog finds dem he vould stand und hit de snake on de head mit de end uf his dail undil he vas bite. Max Hornberger says the only vay he could keep dot dog from offering de snakes inducements to bite him vas to cut his dail off. Dink how dat man vill lie, Herman, und don't haf noding to do mit him. Max Hornberger vas not a good yenudi, und shust vait avhile und I vill make him dink he don't got some pisness fooling mit me."—*New Orleans Times.*

Grandpa.

The grandpa iz a individual, aged sumwhare between 50 and 100 years, of a promiskious temperament, and iz a common occurrence in all well regulated familys. Next to a helthy mother-in-law, they have more aktive bizness on hand than enny other party in the household. They are the standard authority on all leading topicks, and what they don't kno about things that took place sixty-five years ago, or will take place for the next sixty-five years to cum, iz a damage for enny one to kno. Grandpas are not entirely useless, they are handy to hold babys, and feed the pigs, and are very smart at mending a broken broom handle, and sifting coal ashes, and are good at putting up the clothes line on washing days. I hav seen grandpas that could churn good, but i konsider it a mighty mean trick to set an old fellow ov eighty years to churning butter. I am a grandpa miself, but i won't churn butter for no concern, not if i understand myself. I am az solid on this konklusion az a graven image. I am willing to rok baby all the time while the wimmin folks are bileing sope, i am willing to kut rags, to work up into rag karpets, they can keep me hunting hens' eggs wet days, or picking green currants, or i will even dip kandles, or kore apples for sass, or turn a grind stun, but, bi thunder, i won't churn. I have examined miself on this subject, and i will bet a jak knife, so long az he remains in his' right mind, Josh Billings won't churn. Az a general thing grandpas are a set of konsaited old phools who don't seem to realize that what they kno themselfs is the result of experience, and that younger people hav got to git their knolledge in the same way. Grandpas are poor help at bringing up children, but they hav got precept, and katekism enuff, but the young ones all seem to understand that grandpa minds them a heap more than they mind grandpa.—*Josh Billings.*

INDIANA NEWS.

LAFAYETTE is building a fine Court House.

MADISON has hope of securing the establishment of a watch factory in that city.

THE reports of twelve railroads have been received by the State Bureau of Statistics.

A DEAD man was found upon the pilot of a passenger-train engine upon its arrival at Fort Wayne.

MRS. LEWIS, of Centreville, aged 65 years, slipped on a piece of melon rind and broke her knee-cap.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, a dry-goods merchant of Frankton, Madison county, shot himself dead in a hotel in Cincinnati.

NATHANIEL PARKER, of Knightstown, while at work slating a house at Charlottesville fell from the building and was killed.

JOHN WILSON, an old and respected resident of Lafayette, and father-in-law of Thomas Underwood, dropped dead on the streets.

A GIRL named Gritten, from Kentucky, was arrested in Evansville in male attire. She seemed rather to enjoy the sensation she had created.

A SON of R. K. Purnell, of Connersville, was bitten by a savage dog, owned by Ephraim Smith, and Purnell has begun a suit against Smith, demanding $2,000.

VANDERBURGH is sending more convicts to the penitentiary than any other county. Since the September term of court opened sixteen convicts have been sent from that county.

MISS FLORA MOORE, a school teacher at Treaty Station, near Wabash, took an overdose of a remedy for removing pimples and was poisoned. Prompt medical attendance saved her life.

BY an act of the late Legislature administrators and executors are now required to report every six months, publishing a notice of each report similar to the final-settlement notice.

JOHN LYNCH, a resident of Terre Haute, was instantly killed at Lynn Station by a tree falling on him while engaged in clearing a piece of timber. He was 72 years of age and unmarried.

GEORGE L. DUNHAM, of South Bend, was out in his yard splitting firewood. In raising the ax it struck against a clothes-line and came down on his own head, cutting a severe gash in the skull.

WILLIS SMALL, Frank Mathers and George Lacy, three boys whose ages are between 13 and 16 years, ran away from their homes in Shelbyville lately. They boarded a freight train going west, and have not been heard from since.

WHILE digging a cistern in the foundation excavations of the new car-wheel works, at Lafayette, the workmen struck a spring of such abundance that it flooded the whole excavation, and ditching had to be resorted to to allow the work to go on.

SEVERAL attempts to wreck Ohio and Mississippi trains near Vincennes caused detectives to be set at work and the mystery was unraveled. Hice Garing, William Sister and John Boher were arrested at Sand Ridge cave, and two of them made full confessions.

CAPT. SAMUEL WINSOR, of Greencastle, who suffered concussion of the brain by the passage of a shell at Chickamauga, and has been in the insane asylum for several years, died of convulsions a few days ago. His wife is State Librarian.

JOHN and Willie Kepler, aged 11 and 16, took shelter under a large oak tree in Mount Vernon during a storm. Lightning struck the tree, tearing their clothing into shreds and blistering them somewhat, but otherwise leaving them intact. The tree was torn to splinters.

DR. ISAAC SPARKS, of Plainfield, Hendricks county, aged 85, married Mrs. Sophronia Orton, of Attica, aged 72. The affair was celebrated with great *eclat* by the citizens of Plainfield. The groom is one of the pioneer settlers of Hendricks county.

JAMES HIBNER, aged 90, was found dead in bed at Dupont, Jefferson county. He had his coffin made about ten years ago, and since that time has had it under his bed. Some rats bored holes in the coffin, and he had them plugged up and had it lined with tin, and was buried in it.

THE first case under the new law of Indiana, that a deserting husband can be made to provide for his family, has been brought by the wife of Charles Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, from whom $1,500 is demanded. He holds considerable property, while his family are living on the charity of neighbors.

JUDGE WILSON, of Bedford, asked the Grand Jury in the Circuit Court to see if it could find sufficient evidence to indict the officers of the New Albany road for nuisance in maintaining their depot on the public square. It has become next to impossible to transact business in the court-room, owing to the noise of trains and the hissing of steam.

THE Lafayette *Journal* says: There is a good deal of new corn growing in the fields, self-sown, and now more than knee-high. The farmers cut and gathered their corn about six weeks ago, and wherever grains have been dropped or shelled from the ears they have germinated, with result as stated. It is very unusual to see fresh growing corn in October.

FRANK WADE, the 18-year-old son of Eli Wade, of Carlisle, Sullivan county, was indulging in an acrobatic performance with a cousin about the same age. He had taken a revolver and other articles from his pocket and laid them on the bed before starting, and his cousin picked up the revolver. While fooling with it it discharged, and the ball struck Frank in the left hip and entered his body, inflicting a mortal wound.

JOHN ARNOLD, a farmer and a single man, was murdered near Bedford, Lawrence county, by a tenant named McLane, with whom he was boarding. As far as can be learned the murder was unprovoked, McLane coolly taking down from its place on the wall an old United States musket and shooting his victim. McLane fled, and was followed by a party of men, who came up with him near Campbellsburg, Washington county. McLane refused to surrender, and took refuge in a cabin, placing his body against the door to prevent the entrance of his pursuers. The parties outside then began firing, three balls passing through the door into the murderer's body and killing him.

GEN. MCNAUGHT, in an address at the Spencer reunion, made this timely reference to the Second Indiana, at Buena Vista: "There had been a blunder in the operations of the day, and the Second Indiana was a convenient scape-goat to carry official sins into the wilderness. I was an eye-witness to the affair, and know whereof I affirm. The Second Indiana met in open field the advance of the Mexican army, as it deployed into the plain from a canon in the mountain, and, single-handed, fought it with great gallantry, without a waver, until it had fired twenty two rounds, checked and driven back the advancing Mexicans, when Col. Bowles galloped along the lines and ordered a retreat, and fled at the top of his horse's speed. Still not a man in the line wavered until the gallant Bowles was more than a hundred yards away from his post in wild retreat, and the approach of a large body of lancers made flight, in their exposed and unsupported position, a necessity. Had they been properly supported, and reinforced at the proper time, the history of that battle would have been very different, and the Second Indiana would have been the brightest star in the Mexican war to-day. Some men say, 'For God's sake say nothing of this to reflect upon the memory of General Taylor.' But the honor of Indiana soldiers is dear to us. No braver or better regiment than the Second Indiana fought on the plains of Mexico, and it has rested under the odium of Jeff Davis' lies long enough to be set right before the world, no matter whose reputation may suffer."

Emperor and Page.

Frderick II., King of Prussia, used to rise early, and he gave strict orders to attendants never to allow him to sleep longer than four o'clock in the morning, and to pay no attention to his unwillingness to rise. One morning, at the appointed time, the page whose duty it was to attend him, and who had been long in his service, came to his bed and woke him.

"Let me sleep but a little longer," said the monarch, "I am still much fatigued."

"Your majesty has given positive orders that I should wake you early," replied the page.

"But another quarter of an hour."

"Not one minute," said the page. "It has struck four; I am ordered to insist upon your majesty's rising."

"Well," said the king, "you are a brave lad; had you let me sleep on, you would have fared ill for your neglect."

SOME fifty years ago, at a dinner given by a private gentleman of New York, at which John Quincy Adams was one of the guests, there were fifteen varieties of Madeira wine on the table, and such an expert and connoisseur was Mr. Adams that he was able to name nine of the varieties by the tastes and bouquet without seeing the labels on the bottles.

WHILE small proprietors are to be the salvation of Ireland, in Bavaria 3,739 farms were sold last year because the small proprietors could not keep their heads above water.

IN a MS. calendar of the time of Henry VI. is one vellum page, filled with a list of unlucky days upon which it would be "perilous to take any sickness, or to be hurt in, or to be wedded in, or take any [illegible] upon or begin any work on, that he would well speed."

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INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 5 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 28th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 24, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box is in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 20, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

GOV. WILTZ, of Louisiana, died last Sunday morning.

GEN. JOHN C. FREEMONT has resigned the governorship of Arizona Territory.

THE Mississippi river is within one foot of the greatest height ever known, and still rising.

SENATOR BAYARD was president of the senate but two days, when David Davis was elected to succeed him.

THE high water in the west still continues. There is great fear that the embankment at Quincy will give way, as the Mississippi is still rising.

DR. HOLLAND, so long and favorably known as the chief editor of Scribner's Magazine, died very suddenly at his residence in New York City last week.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is at present stopping at the Clarendon hotel, New York. Her health is very poor, so much so that she is not able to see visitors.

SENATOR MAHONE has been arrested on suspicion of having accepted a challenge from Gen. Early to fight a duel. If we were Gen. Early, we would prefer a bigger mark to shoot at.

THE election in Ohio last week, resulted, as was to be expected, in the election of Foster, for governor, and all the rest of the republican ticket. The pluralities ranged from 20,000 to 25,000.

GEN. JAMES B. STEEDMAN did not succeed in being elected to the state senate in the Toledo district last week, as was at first supposed. He is about 200 votes behind Brigham, his republican opponent.

CONKLING is at his home in Utica seriously ill. He has been in ill health for some time, and his physicians now require that he shall not receive callers, and think he should not leave his room for some days at least.

ORSON PRATT, one of the original Mormons who were with Jo. Smith at the beginning of the Mormon business, died at Salt Lake recently. He was the ablest man they ever had, and for years was the main stay of the church.

IT now begins to look as though the star route thieves would slip through without punishment after all. There has been a great deal of windy boasting of what would be done sometime, but the thieves are too high up in the ranks of the republican party to be in much danger.

THE case against Guiteau has been set for trial November 7. The defense will be, first, insanity; second, that the president's wound was not necessarily fatal, and that death resulted from malpractice of his physicians; third, that the courts at Washington have no jurisdiction of the offense.

WHEN Guiteau was brought into the court room for trial the other day, a member of Garfield's old regiment happened to be present, and created quite a flutter by trying to borrow a revolver to shoot the assassin. He was prevented from carrying his purpose into execution, much to his disgust.

CHARLES S. PARNELL, the Irish land leaguer, was arrested by the government officers last Thursday, at Kingsbridge Island. The charge against him is inciting the people to refuse the payment of rent, and obstructing the action of the recently enacted land laws. He was taken while on his way to address a convention at Kildare, and was imprisoned in Kilmainham jail, where he remains at present.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred in Philadelphia last week. Landenburg's mills, employing a great many hands, including a number of women and girls, caught fire, and about fifty of the employes were enclosed by the flames. The fire spread so rapidly, that when escape seemed impossible, they threw themselves out of the windows. Quite a number lost their lives in this way, and several perished in the burning building.

IT seems that the original of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom, is still living in New Haven, Conn. An eastern paper says: "He went recently to see Uncle Tom's Cabin, played at a theater there, and wept profusely. 'Does it bring back the memory of old times?' was asked him by the manager. 'Do sorrows long forgotten come back to you and make your heart ache?' 'No,' he said, 'It ain't dat I'se weepin' ober. But, gemmen, if you beheld yo'selves po'trayed as dat mis'able idiot po'trayed me, wouldn't you weep?'"

SEVERAL parties in Chicago have been arrested, on charge of defrauding the government in importing horses from Canada without paying the regular duty. The way they operate, is to go into Canada and buy a certain number of horses, getting as many mares as possible. Under the revenue laws, mares for breeding purposes are imported free of duty. These dealers, by claiming that they use the mares for that purpose only, get them in free, and then put them at work with the others, or sell them, thus evading the statute. An investigation shows that the fraud has been extensively practiced.

THERE has been something of a stir lately among European holders of the defunct Confederate bonds. This is owing to the revival of the report that there is still a balance in the bank of England, deposited there by the Confederate government sometime during the war, to secure purchases of arms and supplies for the Confederates. It is thought there is nearly a million dollars of this fund on hand, including a reasonable amount of interest, and holders of the bonds are hoping, by some means to get hold of a part of it.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer has the following consolatory article in regard to the recent Ohio election: "Democrats can stand defeat. They do not depend upon official fodder for sustenance. They are accustomed to earn an honest living by hard knocks. If republicans were to encounter defeat in politics, they would have a tough time of it. Their lily-white hands, unused to toil, would be unequal to the occasion. All the work would have to be performed, and only democrats to do it. Perhaps things are better as they are."

JOHN C. NEW, of the Indianapolis State Journal, is also chairman of the state central committee. Also, we might add, that he is a candidate for a cabinet position under Arthur. To show some of the claims that Mr. New has on the country, the Indianapolis Sentinel has the following very pointed article:

"No amount of persuasion can induce Hon. John C. New, chairman of republican state central committee, to deny that the Star Route thief, Dorsey, offered to furnish money to perpetrate the crime of importing votes from Illinois to carry the state for Porter and Garfield. The charges made by Mr. Conner play with threatening vividness around Hon. John C. New's castle. If he denies the charge, Conner will prove it, with some other things. Hence, silence, which in some cases is equal to admission.

HAMILTON COUNTY, N. Y. is still in a state of nature, so to speak. It comprises some of the wildest portions of the state, and much of it is of a character to prevent its ever being settled or cultivated. They have just tried and hanged their first murderer ever brought to trial in the county—a man named Earle—who was found guilty of killing his wife. Sageville, the county seat, has four dwellings, one hotel, a court-house, jail and county clerk's office. There is not a lawyer in the county, not excepting the county judge, who is a tanner, nor the district attorney, who stammers badly and is a lumberman. The county borrows a county judge and lawyer to hold courts. The jail has had three inmates in three years, two for misdemeanor and Earle. The jailer goes out hunting deer nearly every day, and is not obliged to travel beyond sight of his jail. The lumbermen settle their quarrels with their fists.

THIS week they are celebrating at Yorktown, the surrender of Cornwallis, which occurred there one hundred years ago yesterday. The combined armies of Americans and French invested the British position on the 28th of September, and on the 6th of October trenches were opened at a distance of 600 yards from the enemy's lines, and cannonading begun. On October 11 the allies advanced their trenches to within 300 yards of Cornwallis' works. On the night of the 14th, the British out-works were carried by storm. On the morning of the 16th, the enemy made a sortie, in the hope of being able to drive our forces from their investing lines, but failed. He also tried to escape across the river that night, but was forced back by a furious storm. On the 18th he proposed to surrender, and on the 19th his army laid down their arms. The army, numbering 7,247 English and Hessians, surrendered to Washington, and the fleet surrendered to the French fleet under Count de Grasse.

RIDDLEBERGER, who was last spring the republican candidate for secretary of the senate, and on whose account partly the dead lock was maintained, has got himself into trouble, in the present political campaign in Virginia. While stumping for the re-adjusters, he managed to insult Congressman G. D. Wise and Mr. Beirne, editor of the Richmond State. After some long range sparring through the papers, and on the stump, Riddleberger challenged both his opponents. A hostile meeting was had, when it was found that the men who brought the pistols, had forgotten the caps. They met again the same day, near Atlas station, on the Ohio & Chesapeake railroad. At the first fire, Wise's pistol snapped, but he, himself, was unharmed. Another round was not much better, as only Riddleberger's coat was grazed. At the third round both failed to hit, and a reconciliation was then effected. The parties then started to go home, but met Beirne, who was waiting for his share of Riddleberger's gore, if any should be left in the market. But a magistrate coming on the scene at the same time, arrested Beirne, and so prevented further waste of powder. The whole affair was one of the most remarkable episodes that ever happened on the "field of honor."

Around About Us.

It is said that the Ligonier band has been organized into a fire company.

The Middlebury Record has a full sized cotton plant on exhibition, that attracts a great deal of attention.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Harlan Independent, a paper published at Harlan, Allen county. It floats the names of A. P. Cosgrove and our old-time friend, D. M. Allen. Success, gentlemen.

They came near having a small pox scare in Ft. Wayne recently. We are not able to learn that more than one case was reported, and that was so carefully guarded that there is no possibility of its spreading.

The cars will be running between Ft. Wayne and Fostoria by Nov. 1, over the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, and the entire line from Buffalo to Chicago will be open by May, 1882.—[Hicksville News.

Senator Foster, proprietor of the Fort Wayne Journal, was last week assulted by one of the employs of the office. Mr. Foster put the man out of doors, but in the struggle received a severe cut on the bridge of his nose.

A box car loaded with merchandise on the Pittsburg road, was broken into by thieves at Warsaw last week, and a valuable amount of goods consigned to different merchants of this place were taken by the pillagers.—[Columbia City Commercial.

We see by the Columbia City papers, that J. L. Ferguson's group of statuary, "Rock of Ages," took first premium at their fair. This was the fine piece of work in grey marble, on which Mr. F. was at work, when we last saw him. We are glad to hear of his success.

John Crowl attended the Waterloo fair last week, and a pickpocket relieved him of about $150. He went there with the intention of buying stock, and while getting off the train his pocket was cut open, and the money taken. Money in another pocket was unmolested.—[Hicksville News.

Some miscreants placed some ties on the track of the C., W. & M. road near Claypool last week, with the intention of wrecking the train. But owing to its nearness to the station, the train was slowing up, and the engine only, was thrown from the track. It was considerably injured, but no one was hurt.

The bar docket for the September term of court contains twenty-one suits for divorce. That is rather good for one county. In fifteen out of the twenty-one cases, the woman is the plaintiff. This shows that the women are the first to tire of married life.—[Middlebury Record.

The Wabash Courier of last week contains an interesting account of the death, in that county, of a man named Robert Badskie, a queer character who has resided there several years. It is claimed that the deceased was a regular dog-eater, and had in his time, sent hundreds of dogs to the kettle and frying pan. He was also, a kind of hermit, and is by some, believed to have money buried in his hut.

We take the following deserved compliment from the Columbia City Post, to show the estimation in which one of our citizens is held in his native county: "Mr. J. J. Martin, ticket and express agent of the B. & O. road at Auburn, Ind., was in the city last Saturday, on his way to his father's, Mr. A. F. Martin, of Richland township. J. J. has been in the employ of the B. & O. road for over six years, and stands high in the estimation of the company."

At the Whitley county fair, it took two days to decide the running race, so close was the contest. It was finally decided in favor of Slippery Jim, a home horse, against his leading competitor, Comet. But it is claimed that the race was a very unfair one. Comet had won two heats, and was in a fair way to take the third, when some parties on the inside of the ring, threw a cap at him, as he came down the home stretch, causing him to bolt, and lose the heat. The next heat, a crowd of the friends of the home horse, took away by force, Comet's mother, which had been stationed at the home to keep him from bolting. He bolted, and the race was lost.

Monday night of last week, Mr. Frank Vivia, conductor on the Pittsburg express train, No. 3, telegraphed from Plymouth, that Mr. Ed. Stewart had lost from the train a large black valise, fastened with two straps, and containing two new suits of clothes, a new pair of hand sewed boots a gold watch chain and other articles, which it was supposed was stolen from the train. The police failed to find a clue to the property, but this morning while unloading a car of coal, Mr. James Fox found the valise inside and intact. The name of the owner was marked on it, and the thief must have removed the property while the train halted at Fort Wayne, and dispairing of getting away with it had thrown it into the car.—[Ft. Wayne News.

Spencerville.

Ed. Lancaster is visiting his brother Frank, who is quite sick.

Miss Ella Emenger spent Sunday with her brother in Auburn.

Mr. Worth Coats, of Newville, was in town Saturday.

A full line of new hats and bonnets at Miss McKay's.

Miss Oberholtzer visited in St. Joe, last week.

Mr. D. Cochran, of Fostoria, O., and his brother Elmer, of Auburn, visited their sister, Mrs. J. Nichols, over Sunday.

Last Friday afternoon a number of friends met at the home of Mrs. J. A. Smith's. It was her birthday and the "surprise" was perfect. All went away with the feeling that 'twas well to have been there.

Father Shilling, our oldest citizen, died Monday morning.

The mother of Mr. J. Spitler died at her home near Fort Wayne, Friday. Her body was brought her for interment Sunday.

W. M. Claren, of St. Joe, was in town Sunday.

Miss McKay keeps a full line of millinery goods which will pay the ladies to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Hatch's Mills.

LAPORTE CO., Oct. 12, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that your many readers would like to hear from this part of the state, I will try and give them a few items of news:

The health of the people of this county is as it usually is, very good.

We had two very severe droughts this summer. One in April and May, and the other from the 20th of July until Sept. 9, with only a few "small sprinkles," and the crops were very much injured.

Potatoes are very scarce and high, from $1 to $1.50 per bushel.

New wheat 1.43, and some have been offered $1.50 for old wheat.

Butter and eggs hard to get at any price, and all the way from 16c to 25c.

Fruit in some places a failure, in others all kinds plenty except peaches.

Cattle and hogs looking well and in good demand.

Wheat on the ground looking first-rate, although in some places there is some fly, but not enough to injure it.

Since Sept. 9 we have had almost too much rain. Rain once a week and hard ones too, and lately about every day—rainfall ranging all the way from ½ of an inch to 2½ inches.

At some future day I will give you an account of the rainfall during the summer.

Corn very good considering the small amount of rain we had.

MRS. B. A. DAVIS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Mc. Skelley, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DANIEL GONSER, Administrator.

Oct. 3d. 40-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881. Alfred H. Putt is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, on note and in attachment, by Ann Rhoades; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness: The clerk of said court, this 17th day of October, 1881.

42-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881. William H. Swander is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment, by Emily Depew, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 17th day of October 1881. J. W. BAXTER,

42-3w. Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator will, on Saturday, Oct. 22d, 1881, sell at public auction, at the residence of James McCrum, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, corn, oats, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of ten months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

September 24, 1881. 39-3w.

Commissioners' Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, a commissioner to sell real estate, appointed by the DeKalb circuit court, in the state of Indiana, in the case of Louisa Kepler, Gustave Mader and Amelia Manstoffer vs. Wm. H. Mader, Elizabeth Martz et al., will, on Saturday, October 22d, 1881, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., at the court-house door, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, offer for sale at public auction the following real estate in said DeKalb county, to-wit:

The north half of the south half of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty (20) in township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east. Also lots numbered six (6) and eight (8) in Mader's addition of out lots to the town of Auburn. Also that part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in the aforesaid township and range described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner thereof, and running north one hundred four and sixty-four one hundredths (104.64) rods, thence east to the right-of-way of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad, thence southwesterly along the west line of said right-of-way to the south line of said quarter section, thence west to the place of beginning. The first piece described above, contains about 40 acres, and will be sold subject to a lease thereon of Calvin Husselman, which expires November 12, 1882, at a rent of $37.50 payable semi-annually. Lot No. 6 contains 2.90 acres. Lot No. 8 contains 4.00 acres. The last described piece contains 36.00 acres, and will be offered and sold in three parcels of not less than 10.00 acres each.

Each of said lots and tracts will be sold seperately for any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, on the following terms, viz: One-third cash in hand, one-third in one year and the residue in two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest, the purchaser giving his note, waiving valuation laws and for attorney's fees. W. H. DILLS, Commissioner.

Sept. 28, 1881. 39-4w.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for Estate.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Samuel Learned, deceased, that Oliver P. Learned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Learned, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 19, 1881. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

October 18, 1881. 42-3w.

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Mc. Skelley, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, will on Thursday, October 27, 1881, offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of the decedent, one-half mile south of the town of Hudson, all the personal property not taken by the widow. Consisting of 2 heavy draught horses, cattle, 25 head of sheep, a lot of hogs, wheat in the ground, oats in the bushel, 14 acres of corn in the shock, hay by the ton, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 two-horse buggy, a new combined reaper and mower, plow, harrows, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale: A credit of ten months will be given on all sums of $5.00 and over, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. All sums under $5.00 cash in hand on day of sale. DANIEL GONSER,

40-3t. Administrator.

Great Sale of Live Stock.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence, 1 mile N. E. of Corunna, on SATURDAY, OCT. 15th, 1881.

130 yearling ewes, imported from Canada,

A lot of common sheep.

A lot of Durham cows, heifers and calves.

A quantity of farming tools, &c., will be sold at the same time. This stock will be sold at some price. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Conditions:—All sums under $5 cash. On all sums of five dollars and over a credit of ten months will be given, with good security.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK.

Corunna, Sept. 28, 1881. 38.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Willard, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ABRAHAM FISHER, Administrator.

September 14th, 1881. 38-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

38-3w. JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Administrator.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERIES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb.
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

MATS,
RUGS,
MATTINGS,
CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTRY
GOODS, ETC!

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now in store, and are offering by far, the LARGEST, CHOICEST, and CHEAPEST assortment of the above lines of good ever shown in this part of the state.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Should not think of purchasing elsewhere, without first giving our stock a thorough examination.

WE WOULD ADVISE

Early selections, as the choice styles invariably sell the quickest, and we can do much better jobs in making and laying carpets and putting up curtains and shades just now, than we can when we get very busy, a little later in the season.

ROOT & CO. Ft. Wayne.

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW FALL GOODS!

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES, TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS, CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

PERSONAL.

Charley: "Man proposes; God disposes," consequently I shall be a month late. Don't worry. "SUSY."

Lady correspondent wanted. Address, Lock Box 66, Auburn, Indiana.

Forged Paper.

We take the following additional facts in regard to the recent forgeries on Huestis & Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, from Monday's Daily News:

Much excitement was caused in New York commercial circles yesterday by the discovery that some clever forger had succeeded in floating forged paper bearing the name of Messrs. Huestis & Hamilton or this city, and Messrs Hoag & Luddington, brokers, at 1440 Pearl street, and sold considerable amounts of it.

The discovery was made at the Broadway National Bank, and the amount was variously estimated at from $35,000 to $300,000. Some of the paper held by the bank was thought, however, to be genuine. Detectives are at work on the case. The firm of Huestis & Hamilton is among our staunchest jobbers, and their paper has always been paid on maturity.

A reporter of the News called upon Huestis & Hamilton this afternoon. Mr. Hamilton was met, and stated that all the house knew of the affair was, that a few days ago they received a notice from the Broadway National Bank, informing them that on Monday, Oct. 17, a note for over $4,000 would fall due. The cashier immediately replied that the house knew of no such paper maturing. Mr. Huestis, who had been to New York, returned from there on Thursday and being apprised of the notice received was more or less alarmed, and immediately left for New York again to investigate the matter.

Messrs. Huestis & Hamilton do not have any suspicion in whose favor the paper was made, nor do they know how much is afloat; between $9,000 and $10,000 is all they have any knowledge of at present.

Military Michiganders.

Two special trains went south on the Jackson road Saturday last. Each was composed of seven or eight B. & O. coaches and baggage cars, and contained the Michigan state troops, the governor and his staff, and quite a number of invited guests, including several ladies. They rattled through town at a lively rate, and remained at the Junction only long enough to switch on to the B. & O. track, when they left for their distant destination. The day was disagreeable and rainy and but few of our citizens were present to see our Michigan friends and wish them a pleasant journey and safe return. L. P. Welling, who has been for sometime assistant train dispatcher, at Jackson, preceded them to assist in keeping the way clear, and keeping up telegraphic communication while the special trains were going over his road. He came to the Junction on the morning train, and remained there till the specials had passed.

New Millinery Store.

Mrs. Clock has opened a new millinery store in the Duck building, four doors north of the postoffice, where she has a fine display of pattern hats and bonnets of the latest style. Our motto is, to live and let live, and we cordially invite the ladies of Auburn and vicinity, to call and inspect our goods. 49-8t

County Institute.

The county teacher's institute will be held in Auburn, the week commencing November 7, 1881. All the teachers of the county are invited to be present and assist to make this one of the most successful and useful institutes we have ever had. State Superintendent Bloss will be present on Thursday, and other able instructors will be with us.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—'Squire Altenburg is able to be out again.

For buttons go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 41-3t.

—Auburn has lots of "kripples" in it this year.

Farmers, get your lunch at Garrison & Jacobs'.

—Last week was poor weather for potato bugs, &c.

—Our town was full of township trustees last Monday.

—The best of tobacco and cigars at Garrison & Jacobs.

—Miss Alice McKay, of Spencerville, Sundayed in Auburn.

—McQuiston & Ralston now smoke cigars by machinery.

—S. R. Rickle and wife, of Waterloo, were in town Monday.

—We hear it said that the hog cholera is again in the land.

—Jas. Anderson is getting ready to move to his new home in Mich.

—Garrison & Jacobs have the best of coffees, teas, spices and sugars.

—The very choicest of paints and oils are sold by Snyder & Culbertson.

—At Garrison & Jacobs' bakery you can get 14 loaves of bread for $1.

—Garrison & Jacobs have the best bread, cakes and cookies in town.

—John Wagner and Jacob Fetter, of Franklin township, were in town Monday.

—Mrs. Little will re-shape and make old straw hats look like new, for 20 cents.

—A lazy cow on the Wabash track last Sunday caused a great waste of steam.

—G. W. Means and wife, of Spencerville, made us a pleasant call last Saturday.

—Two very fine new sleeping coaches went west over the Wabash road last Sunday.

—J. G. Johnson, the popular millinery and fancy goods dealer was in town Tuesday.

—Farmers, when you come to town go to Garrison & Jacobs' to get a square lunch cheap.

—The Wabash road have their cistern full of water. It is located in the bed of Cedar creek.

—Rev. Dunlap, of Logansport, will preach in the English Lutheran church Sunday evening.

—Alfred Weirick and wife, of Fairfield, called in to see us a few minutes on Saturday last.

—Fur and felt hats nicely re-shaped in the latest style at Mrs. Little's, north of the Auburn house.

—Frank Culbertson hired a new driver Monday. His name is 'Squire Leasig and he is a good one.

—S. W. Ralston and wife and A. J. Ralston have returned from their visit to friends in Richland county, Ohio.

—Dr. S. D. Myers has left our town and located at Peru, where he becomes the partner in a well established dental firm.

—Snyder & Culbertson sell all kinds of stove fixtures, such as crystalized stove boards, oil-cloths and zink, and are selling cheaper than dirt.

—We understand that S. C. Swineford, so far as heard from, is entitled to first premium for the hardest "setter" at the skating rink, and Jack Ralston second.

—Remember that McQuiston & Ralstons is headquarters for black and colored cashmeres, black dress silks, black and colored satin, lace, ties, Trimmings, buttons, etc.

—We acknowledge the receipt of that sterling farmer's paper, the Indiana Farmer. We have been a reader of the Farmer for years, and it is always a welcome visitor.

—No cough or cold, however obstinate, can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Try it. Only 25c a bottle; large size 50c.

MARRIED.—By Rev. F. F. Christine, Oct. 12, at the Reformed parsonage, Mr. John Kiplinger and Miss Maggie Lowe both of this county.

NOTICE.—Parties are hereby warned not to purchase a note given by me to Arminda Cole, dated March 1st, 1881, and payable in one year, as there was no value received. LEWIS COLE. 38-4t.

—The demand for gold is great, but not equal to the demand for Mr. Marshal's Lung Syrup, the great remedy for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c and 50c a bottle. Sold by all druggists. 2t

—Mr. Poor of our town says, that a few days ago he gathered a nice lot of green beans from vines that had been cut off when cutting corn, and since then sprouted up and produced a second crop that were better than the first.

—Man was made in dry weather.
He was made of dust.
Some men are dry yet.
Just now would be a poor time to start another race.
Dust is too scarce.

—We acknowledge the receipt with thanks of an abundant supply of very nice wedding cake from the Pommert-St. Clair wedding. The contracting parties have the best wishes of the COURIER for a happy voyage down the stream of life.

—Hon. Miles Waterman was in town Monday.

—Hat's reshaped for 20c, at Ensley & Harter's.

—Jote Latson is no longer janitor for the county buildings.

—T. J. Cuppy, of Columbia City, is here on a business trip.

—Houses are burning every day; get insured with G. B. Zimmerman.

—Squire Smith, of Fairfield township, called in to see us last Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Pepple have returned from an extended visit to Kansas.

—Take the COURIER and get a good paper to pass away the long winter evenings.

—A full stock of cashmeres, shawls and ladies' hose just received at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—Our motto is to live and let others live, and we will reshape your hats for 20c. Ensley & Harter.

—The McEntarfer ditch case was again dismissed by the commissioners in special session last Tuesday.

—We publish this week an interesting letter from F. J. Kline, formerly of this place. It will pay you to read it.

—Ladies, we having procured new blocks etc., and are now prepared to reshape hats at the low price of 20c. Ensley & Harter.

—Henry McIntyre, the whole-souled, lively apple packer, gave the COURIER boys a basket of nice rambows yesterday.

—Rev. Kane cannot be present at the Richland township Sabbath school institute, and Mrs. Ehlers, of Auburn, will take the part assigned to him.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Ensley and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Houser have returned from their trip to Baltimore and Washington.

—We hear it said that Frank Leas has abandoned his father to the cold charities of the world this winter. We kind o' think, however, that Gust will winter all right.

—We have just received the largest line of nobby hats and caps, ladies dolmans and coats, ever brought to this market. We defy competition in prices. Come and see us.

SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

The recent rains and cool weather have reminded the people that it is time their ice bills were settled. But it wont do to bet on the weather quite yet.

—Frank Larimore is home at present, visiting his friends in this part of the country. Frank is becoming quite a traveler, having crossed the ocean twice since his visit here last winter.

Court adjourned last Saturday evening for the term. Mr. Zimmerman, of Albion, who presided during the term, gave good satisfaction as Judge, and carried with him the best wishes of our people when he went home.

—The new board of health statute, requires all practicing physicians to register their names and postoffice address in the county clerk's office, and also to report all births and deaths that may occur under their supervision within fifteen days after they occur.

LAWRENCE, KAS., Jan. 17, 1881.—Having tried your KRESS FEVER TONIC for the ague, with which I have been afflicted for over a year, I can cordially recommend it, as I now know what it is to be free from chills.

40-4t. PLINY L. SOPER.

—If the mother is feeble it is impossible that her children should be strong. Lydia E. Pinkham's vegetable compound is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, Oct. 17, 1881.

George Brooks, J. H. Burries 2, Hayden Cobier, Charley Crass, Thomas Goodall, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, Henry Klink Miss Orta Myers, John Onell, George Opdyke, G. E. Olinger, Miss C. E. Snichland, Henry M. Stoner.

—The credit of Messrs. Huestis & Hamilton of Fort Wayne, is so good in New York, that some one has put quite a large amount of forged paper on them afloat in that city. We hope that they will not be injured in any way by the fraud, as they are one of the best wholesale grocery houses in the state.

—Remember the sale at the court house next Saturday, of the balance of the Mader farm, by W. H. Dills, as a commissioner. It will be sold in six parcels containing viz: One piece 40 acres, one 15-61 acres, one 10-29 acres, one 10-22 acres, one 1-4 acres and one 2-20. All very desirable. See map in postoffice.

MARRIED: At the residence of G. H. Brooks, Auburn, Oct. 13, 1881, by Rev. L. Rice. Mr. Albert Black and Miss Alia Swan, both of Chamberlain, Allen county, Ind. On the same day, at the residence of the officiating minister, and by the same, Mr. Willian H. Getts and Miss Mary E. McCague, both of DeKalb county.

—The people living on South Jackson street were very much amused Tuesday evening, by the peculiar freaks of Charley Picker. He was standing upon the house-top, yelling from the bottom of his lungs: "Mort! more mort!! Hits a boy, and you hought to see 'im! His name is Jefferson Washington Jackson Picker, and this his the word with the bark hon."

COURT ITEMS.

State ex. rel. Geo. B. Adams vs. H. C. Peterson. Quo warranto, Judgment for plaintiff and for costs.

State vs. Gross: V. of L. L. Tried and acquitted.

State vs. Riley Monroe; larceny. Guilty and sent to state prison 1 year.

State vs. Henry Luce; attempt to provoke an assault. Fine $1 and costs.

State vs. Peter Bayo (French Pete); felonious assault. Jury disagreed.

State vs. Cook, Kelly & Free, two cases; motion to quash, sustained in both cases.

Obituary.

Died, near Hudson, Oct. 18, 1881, Catharine E. Gonser, aged 48 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Catharine E. Gonser, the subject of the above notice, was born in the town of Somerset, Somerset county, Penn. At the age of one year her parents moved to Berlin, Holmes county, Ohio. Catharine was brought up in the atmosphere of an intelligent christian family, and arriving at womanhood, she was married to Mr. Daniel Gonser, March 9, 1849. November 1856, they moved to DeKalb county, Ind. Mrs. Gonser being a strong believer in the christian religion, in the year 1870 she united with the Presbyterian church and remained a faithful member until her death. Four years she was afflicted with paralysis, but she bore her suffering with christian patience, never complaining, but always looking forward to a brighter future. She was beloved by a large circle of friends, was also a kind mother and an affectionate wife, and in her death they sustain a great loss. She leaves a husband, eight children and an aged mother to mourn her absence.

C.

EDITORS COURIER: When wife and self returned from the meeting of the synod Monday evening, the 18th inst., we met at the Lutheran parsonage in Spencerville, a very jolly set of folks, who were awaiting our coming, the object of which was, we soon learned, to have a reception social. And, on entering the house, behold! several large tables were richly spread with viands strongly tempting the hungry. After a season of feasting and social enjoyment, we were presented, by one of their number, with a surprise log cabin, the contents of which we were requested not then to examine, but were assured in a few fitting words, that it contained nothing else than tokens of high esteem and well-wishes. Without questioning the truthfulness of those utterances, we received it with emotions of gratitude that lips could not express. May the Lord bless the donors.

The following names were appended with the request that we have them published:

Asa Fletcher,
Rebecca Fales,
Rebecca Carns,
Gerry Emanuel,
Cicero Emanuel,
Lizzie Wilson,
Mrs. D. Bowman,
Mary E. Smith,
Esther Shaffer,
Alice Beams,
Cassius Sylburg,
L. Hollabough,
Wm. Tindal, Sen.,
Wm. Tindal, Jr.,
Peter Bishop,
Benny Hursh,
Frank Barney,
Becka Erick,
A. G. Bishop,
Mary J. Houk,
Mary E. Tindal,
Edwin Bishop,
W. W. Fales,
Henry Beams,
Bil Fales,
Ezra Horn,
Lizzie Horn,
L. J. Steward,
Henry Shaffer,
Barbara Beams,
Lida Beams,
Abram Furnish,
John Scott,
John Beams,
Mary Beams,
Normie Fales,
Lydia Spitler,
E. Shaffer,
Rebecca Johnson,
Margie M. Fales,
Ellie Dillie,
Eliza Bishop,
Ada Bishop,
Lillie Sylburg,
Alice Webb,
Geo. Smith,
Sarah Smith,
Lizzie Smith,
Wm. Smith,
Thomas Fales,
Nettie Horn,
Mrs R. Bair,
Orange Fales,
M. C. Furnish,
Nellie Olds,
Daniel Herrick,
Margaret Bittenger,
Mrs. Scott,
Emma Nichols,
Mary Bowman,
Rudolph Bair,
Frank Rhodes,
S. S. Shutt,
Jennie Shutt.

SAMUEL KELSO,
Oct. 15, 1881. Spencerville, Ind.

—Nicholas Ensley returned from his trip to Baltimore and Washington this week. At the latter city he got permission to visit Guiteau in the jail. Mr. Ensley does not take any stock in the insanity plea. He brought back with him a piece of the bread to which Guiteau is treated daily. It is a plain case of corn meal and water, and although clean and well cooked, is not a very appetising kind of food. It, however, does away with the stale stories that the assassin is daily fed on dainties. His entire fare is the same as that furnished the other prisoners. We have not met Mr. Ensley since his return, but are indebted to his good natured partner, Mr. Harter, for the above facts.

—Jerry Plum and 'Squire Wolf, of Waterloo, called on us last Friday. They are two of our oldest settlers, and among the most reliable of our citizens. The 'squire was one of those who dispensed justice to the people in the early times, when he received a shilling for issuing a summons, and Mr. Plum, as constable, was allowed the same fabulous sum for serving it. Mr. Wolf was elected justice in the spring of 1850, and served in that capacity for twenty-nine years continuously. He was succeeded in the spring of 1879 by O. P. Smith, the present incumbent.

—The town of Butler is certainly becoming famous. They now come to the front with a lawyer who recently telegraphed to Mr. Scoville tendering his services in Guiteau's defense. Wonders will never cease. We know of no law, however, in this state against a man's making a fool of himself, if he wants to.

The Wonderful Elasticity

—OF A—

DOLLAR SHOW.

—IN—

THE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

ONE DOLLAR buys a HAT (50 styles)	worth $2.00
ONE DOLLAR secures a DRESS SHIRT	worth 1.75
ONE DOLLAR pays for a pair of JEAN PANTS	worth 1.50
ONE DOLLAR buys a splendid KNIT JACKET	worth 1.75

In fact, One Dollar will do more for you at the "STAR" than double that amount elsewhere. The largest stock always shown; the lowest prices always named

SAM, PETE & MAX

Ft. WAYNE, - - - Indiana.

Wanted.

At Butt's hotel in Waterloo, a good dining room girl. Apply at the hotel. 41tf. JOHN BUTT, Pro.

Special Examination.

There will be a special examination for the benefit of teachers living in the east part of the county, at Butler, Oct. 22, 1881. J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

New B. & O. Red Book.

Copies of the new B. & O. red book can be had by calling upon agents of the B. & O. R. R. or addressing, W. E. Reppert, pass agent, 205½ North High street, Columbus Ohio.

The Quickest Time on Record.

On September 2d, the royal mail steamship, "Parisian," of the Allen line, left England at 5:30 p. m. and landed the mail at Rimouski, Canada, on Friday, September 9, at 10:10 a. m. —six days, sixteen hours and forty minutes—thus making the quickest trans-Atlantic mail trip yet accomplished. Thos. H. Sprott, of Auburn, is agent for this celebrated line of steamers.

Notice to Subscribers.

Thus far we have avoided dunning you through the columns of the COURIER. We now want all delinquent subscribers to take notice, that we want them to call without further delay, and settle up. Some have not paid for several years. The fact of your being "good" for it, does not help us one bit. It will be easier for you to pay oftener, so that the amount due will not be so large.

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.—I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM. T. MCCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have large sales, and they are making remarkable cures.

42-2w. W. H. BISHOP & CO.

—Don't buy your dry goods and groceries until you have looked through McQuiston & Ralston's large store. They have just opened the largest stock ever brought to Auburn. Calicos for 4c, 5c and 6c a yard. Brocade dress goods for 10c a yard. Better black cashmeres than ever before offered for the money. A big lot of blankets to sell at wholesale prices. Come and examine our stock.

—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have disposed of their business at this place and all those having buggies or other work warranted by them will call on J. Knoder, at their old place of business, for anything needed in the way of repairs. If there are any claims in the county against us they should be presented at once, and all persons owing us will please call and settle immediately.

ANDERSON BROS.

—On Monday of this week one Jacob Vail was arrested and brought before Justice Walburn and a jury of twelve men, for attempting to provoke Geo. W. Pierson to commit an assault and battery on him. At a late hour Monday night the jury agreed to a fine of $1 and costs, making a total of $36.50. In his argument to the jury one of the counsel for the defense alluded to our friend constable Smith, as resembling one of the old patriarchs. Quite a compliment and very pertinent to the issues.

—We received a pleasant call last Friday, from H. G. Zimmerman esq., of Albion. We remember Mr. Z. as a fellow worker in the cause of education, as he was for some time principal of the Ligonier schools, and served a term as county superintendent of Noble county. He is now practicing law at Albion, and sat as judge during the term of our court that has just closed. We learn that he has given excellent satisfaction in that capacity.

Waterloo.

The fair is over, and the grounds there begin to look quite deserted. We have not learned the exact amount of receipts, but understand it is up to the usual amount. If so, it will be sufficient to pay all expenses, and something on the indebtedness besides.

E. P. Dickinson, foreman in the Press office, went to Oberlin, Ohio, Saturday, to visit relatives, as well as to have a chat with his old schoolmates there. He returned Tuesday morning.

Cyrus Kelly drove about thirty hogs into town Monday. They were of his own raising and were a nice lot. We understand that he and J. D. Beard will follow buying and shipping hogs to a considerable extent this fall.

I. S. Goodwin is still canvassing for the Indiana Farmer, and we learn is meeting with considerable success.

Quite a number of our people went to Angola last week, to attend the fair. They say the fair was a good one, and would have been a success, but for the continued bad weather. It was continued on Saturday. It is believed that the fair will pay, in spite of all the drawbacks.

J. G. Johnson was in town Monday and Tuesday, leaving on the morning train for another business trip.

Rev. F. F. Christine went to Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, to be gone a few days.

W. H. Leas is raising his house, preparatory to making a cellar and other needed improvements. Will is always busy.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan and daughter, Jennie, went to Ft. Wayne Monday.

S. R. Rickel and wife took a trip among their friends this week, calling around by way of Auburn to pay his taxes.

John Fisher is now sole proprietor of the store so long occupied by Fisher Bros. The senior members have retired from the business. The new owner is well and favorably known to the public, as he has been the leading salesman of the firm for years. He is a first-class man in all respects, and we predict for him a successful future.

Dr. Darby has a new street lamp. Like the New York Sun, it shines for all, and is a great convenience to the public these dark nights.

W. B. Maxwell, now traveling for the Seng & Schoen manufacturing Co., spent Sunday with his family. He also represents the A. D. Streight manufactory of Indianapolis. He is a man who thoroughly understands his business, being a practical mechanic.

Charlie Meek's wagon took the biggest load of barrels to the depot Tuesday, that the oldest inhabitant remembers. He keeps eight or ten hands busy all the time to supply the present demand for apple barrels.

J. C. Fretz, M. D., of Deedsville, Miami county, spent a day or two in town last week, visiting relatives.

A. Y. Rosenberry is still busy in the apple business.

F. P. Day and R. M. Lockhart are now buying apples. This makes six parties at present engaged in shipping fruit.

Crane & Duncan have just finished six counters for Chadwick, the Pleasant Lake merchant. They are the most tasty ones in the country, and speaks well for the mechanical skill and taste of this firm.

H. T. Smith is now selling off his stock of goods by auction, preparatory to removing to his new location in the west.

G. W. Morell is autioneer at H. T. Smith's, and takes to the business naturally. "Jack" is a success at everything he undertakes.

Mrs. Frank Houlton, widow of the late Frank Houlton, who was killed by Abbott, died last week, and was buried Sunday. She and her husband were among the earliest settlers of this county.

The Lent hotel is being thoroughly repaired and put in order, and we understand is soon to be occupied as a hotel once more.

Ed. Orr, of Corunna, passed through town Wednesday morning on his way to Cincinnati, to see the town and take a look at the exposition

Samuel Dickinson, of California, Mich., is in town for a day or two.

Daniel Zalmer has brought in a nice lot of onions from Branch county, Mich., and is selling them out to dealers in the tearful bulbs.

Bassett & Maxson are getting their stock of jewelry in shape for the winter trade.

R. D. Tefft passed through here Tuesday night, on his way to Michigan City, where he goes to escort a prisoner to that stronghold.

McCague's team hauled that load of apple barrels, 175 in all. How is that for a load?

LOST AT SEA.

BY ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

I stood where the [illegible]
  Spread away over sea and glen,
Like the hands of loving angels
  Reaching down to the hearts of men.

And the sea, with a smile, reflected
  The infinite lights above;
The quivering, resplendent heavens
  All smiling with peaceful love.

And the waves o'er the white sand creeping
  Brought ripples of joyous glee,
As the lines of the purple heavens
  Bent over to kiss the sea.

"Oh treacherous sea!" I murmured,
  "Restore to my arms, I pray,
The treasure I gave to your keeping
  One golden autumn day."

A ship with its precious burden
  Sailed out from my longing gaze,
Away from the peaceful harbor
  In the bright October haze.

And a sweet face, looking backward,
  With a tear and a smile for me—
The dearest of all my treasures
  I gave to the treacherous sea.

Lake Michigan, darkly hidden
  In thy secret bosom lies
The face that I fondly cherished,
  The beautiful love-lit eyes.

For the ship that left the harbor
  In the calm October haze
Bore its precious freight forever
  Away from my longing gaze.

THE PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

It is our purpose to discuss, as briefly as possible, some of the most important aspects of dissolution. Addison said that there was nothing in history more imposing than, nothing so pleasing and affecting as, the accounts of the behavior of eminent persons in their dying hours; and Montaigne remarks, while speculating on death, that, of all the passages in the annals of mankind, those which attracted and delighted him most were the words and gestures of dying men. "If I were a maker of books," he continues, "I would compile a register with comments of various deaths, for he who should teach men to die would teach them to live." There are three elements presented in this fear of death: First, the extinction of life's pleasures, interests and hopes, to which the mind looks forward with a degree of apprehension proportionate to the amount of happiness they are capable of affording. With the young and vigorous the loss of these animal enjoyments is contemplated with extreme misery; hence the custom among the early Greeks of bearing the lifeless body of youth to the funeral pyre at the break of morn, "lest the sun should behold so sad a sight as the young dead." Second, the dread of the unknown future, also depending upon the nervous temperament. And lastly comes a fear more powerful than either, which is the dread of pain, inherent in nature. From time immemorial the actual moment of dissolution has been supposed to be accompanied by a throe of anguish, known as the "death agony." This is believed to occur at that moment when the spiritual and physical forces that have been so intimately blended for many years are torn asunder—the one to molder and decay, the other to take upon itself that new life beyond the ken of man.

This last element properly belongs to the physiologist, and as such we propose to consider it. Sir Francis Bacon, in one of his essays, published for the first time in the year 1577, gave to the world the following profound thought: "It is as natural to die as to be born; and to the little infant, perhaps, the one is as painful as the other." In profundity of thought and depth of research Bacon stepped in advance of his contemporaries, and lived in the future. Thus we find that, contrary to the generally received opinion of even this latter day, nature evidently designed that the end of man should be as painless as his beginning.

At birth the babe undergoes an ordeal that, were he conscious, would be more trying than a most painful death. Yet he feels it not. Born in an unconscious state, the brain incapable of receiving conscious impressions, his entrance into this hitherto unknown world is accomplished during a state of oblivion, known as nature's anæsthesia:

> Painless we come, whence we know not—
> Painless we go, whither we know not!

From the earliest period of human history death has been considered as necessarily accompanied by pain; so general is this belief that the terms "death agony," "last struggle," "pangs of death," etc., have been in almost universal use in every age and under all conditions of society.

Nothing could be more erroneous; the truth is, pain and death seldom go together—we mean the last moments of life. Of course, death may be preceded by weeks and even months of extreme suffering, as occurs during certain incurable diseases.

So exaggerated has been this notion that it has been considered an act of humanity to anticipate the "death struggle" by violence; for ages it was customary among the lower classes of Europe to hasten death by suddenly jerking the pillow from beneath the head of the dying, thus throwing the head backward, straining the pharyngeal and thoracic muscles, rendering the respiration, already difficult, shortly impossible. A Venetian Ambassador, in the time of Queen Mary, asserted that it was a common custom among the country people to smother the dying by means of a pillow placed over the face, upon which leaned or sat the nearest relative. This was founded upon the pious belief that the short road was the best one. This custom was handed down from generation to generation, parents performing it for their children and vice versa. But perhaps the saddest privilege ever allowed the friends of a dying man occurred occasionally during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when through executive clemency—executions by hanging—they were permitted to grasp the feet of the suspended criminal and, by clenching to the extremities, precipitate their additional weight on the body, thereby hastening strangulation. It is needless to say that these theories are false in both conception and practice. Death is a physiological process, and, like all other animal functions, should be painless.

When the fiat of death went forth, nature kindly provided an anæsthetic for the body. As the end of life draws near, the respiration becomes slow and shallow, interrupted now and then by a deep, sighing inspiration, as though the lungs were vainly endeavoring to throw off the palsy slowly creeping over them. As the intervals between the inspirations grow longer the blood becomes saturated with carbonic-acid gas—the same which is formed from burning charcoal, whose deadly fumes have so often aided the suicide painlessly to destroy life.

While the power of breathing is gradually failing, the heart, which is in close sympathy with the lungs, begins to contract with less force, propelling the blood only a short distance through its arterial channels, thus causing the extremities to grow cold.

The blood sent to the brain is not only diminished in quantity, but it is laden with carbonic-acid gas, which, acting on the nerve centers, produces a gradual benumbing of the cerebral ganglia, thereby destroying both consciousness and sensation. The patient gradually sinks into a deep stupor, the lips become purple, the face cold and livid, cold perspiration (death damp) collects on the forehead, a film creeps over the cornea, and, with or without convulsions, the dying man sinks into his last sleep. As the power of receiving conscious impressions is gone, the death struggle must be automatic. Even in those cases where the senses are retained to the last, the mind is usually calm and collected, and the body free from pain.

"If I had strength to hold a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die!" were the last words of the celebrated surgeon, William Hunter; and Louis XIV. is recorded as saying with his last breath: "I thought dying had been more difficult."

That the painlessness of death is due to some benumbing influence acting on the sensory nerves may be inferred from the fact that untoward external surroundings rarely trouble the dying.

On the day that Lord Collingwood breathed his last the Mediterranean was tumultuous; those elements which had been the scene of his past glories rose and fell in swelling undulations, and seemed as if rocking him asleep. Capt. Thomas ventured to ask if he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. "No, Thomas," he answered, "I am in a state that nothing can disturb me more—I am dying; and I am sure it must be consolatory to you and all who love me to see how comfortably I am coming to my end." In the *Quarterly Review* there is related an instance of a criminal who escaped death from hanging by the breaking of the rope. Henry IV., of France, sent his physician to examine him, who reported that after a moment's suffering the man saw an appearance like fire, across which appeared a beautiful avenue of trees. When a pardon was mentioned the prisoner coolly replied that it was not worth asking for. Those who have been near death from drowning, and afterward restored to consciousness, assert that the dying suffer but little pain. Capt. Marryatt states that his sensations at one time, when nearly drowned, were rather pleasant than otherwise. "The first struggle for life once over, the water closing around me assumed the appearance of waving green fields. * * * It is not a feeling of pain, but seems like sinking down, overpowered by sleep, in the long, soft grass of the cool meadow."

Now, this is precisely the condition presented in death from disease. Insensibility soon comes on, the mind loses consciousness of external objects, and death rapidly and placidly ensues from asphyxia.

In spite of the natural antagonism to death, a moment's reflection will show that it is as much a physiological process as life; the two terms are correlative, the degree of vital activity depending on the extent of molecular death occurring at the same time. Strange as the paradox may seem, without death we cannot live; every thought emanating from the brain, every blow struck by the arm, is accompanied by destruction of nervous or muscular tissue. The bioplasmatic or living matter which enters into the formation of every animal tissue is constantly germinating into cells (the origin of all life), and as constantly passing into decay, their places being taken by other protoplasts, thus keeping up the "active dance of life."

This dissassimilation, or interstitial death, occurs to such an extent that nature, in her wisdom, has provided excrementory organs for the purpose of removing from the system the effete material thus produced. Every living structure, after passing through certain stages of development, maturity and, finally, retrogression, must come to an end. This may be but the ephemeral existence of some of the lower forms of fungi which, born in the cool of the morning, die as the sun goes down; or, like the famous dragon-tree of Teneriffe, may outlast the pyramids that keep watch by the Nile.

The last topic for consideration is the pseudopia of death, or visions of the dying. This subject, coming under the realm of mental science, properly belongs to metaphysics rather than physiology. Various theories have been advanced to explain these phenomena, but they must remain as hypotheses at best, for they are not susceptible of demonstration. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the dying, after living some hours in a semi-conscious condition, to start up suddenly, and, with glowing face, point eagerly to some object invisible to the bystanders, and, with animated voice and gesture, state that they behold the glories of heaven or the familiar countenance of some friend long since dead.

The question naturally arises as to whether these conditions are merely the fantasies of a disordered and fast-disorganizing brain, or are the dying actually permitted a momentary view of those mysteries hitherto unknown.

The traditions and superstitions of the past have led to a popular belief in the latter theory. Shakspeare expressed the sentiment of his day when he placed in the mouth of the dying Queen Katharine these words:

> Saw you not even now a blessed troop
> Invite me to a banquet; whose bright faces
> Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun?

Science, with its iconoclastic hand, has swept away these pleasing fancies, and in their places has constructed a fabric founded on analogy. In the anæsthesia induced by chloroform a condition is produced closely resembling that immediately preceding death (caused by the carbonic-acid poisoning) in which visions are constantly presented to the mind, the character of which depends upon the natural temperament of the individual. Thus it often occurs that a patient, when under the influence of chloroform, has beatific visions similar to those of the dying. It is my fortune to have at present a patient who invariably when under the influence of chloroform asserts that she sees angels hovering around her bed. The impression is so strong that she becomes much annoyed if the reality of these visions is disputed. The asphyxia produced by burning charcoal is oftentimes accompanied by disturbed fancies similar to those preceding death, and the natural inference is that they are the resultant in both cases of one and the same cause. During the last moments of life the mind gradually loses cognizance of external surroundings and is rapt in self-contemplation. Though still in a semi-conscious condition the weeping of friends and the voices of attendants fall upon dull ears. The eyelids are closed, the pupils slightly contracted and rolled upward and inward. The dying man has forgotten the present, for he is living in the past. One by one the events of a whole life appear; its joys and sorrows, perchance long since forgotten, rise before him in startling distinctiveness, and then disappear in the swiftly moving panorama. The familiar faces of the friends of his youth are thrown upon the mental retina, their cheery voices reverberate in his ears, and the thought of meeting these friends in the near future is perhaps his last conscious impression. As this drowsiness creeps over the system, these images, molded from the past, become as realities to the disordered imagination. The germs from which originate these strange combinations have probably been lying dormant for years in the registering ganglia of the brain.

These death-bed visions are of comparatively frequent occurrence, and are generally accepted as realities. The theory which we promulgate, though not new, will naturally excite prejudice; but it is better to know the truth than cherish a belief, however pleasing it be, founded on error.—*Thomas D. Spencer, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly.*

A Thief Disguised as a Noble Lady

A noble lady from Holland landed here with a secretary, a maid, and a colored footman, the little set putting up at the White Horse Hotel, in Leopoldstadt. The Countess, in taking the best suite of apartments intimated to the hotelier that she expected her father-in-law, who was to be married shortly to an Austrian noble of the best blood, and that the wedding banquet would take place in the Hotel. She hired a handsome carriage and drove out every day with her footman on the box by the side of the coachman. During her drives she stopped at many shops, ordered samples and patterns to be sent to her hotel, and at the same time made purchases of silks, laces, fine trousseau linen for the bride, etc., never disbursing a single kreuzer, for the colored footman so thoroughly represented wealth and inspired confidence that shop-keepers were only too glad to send to the noble dame's hotel double the stuffs she ordered. The Countess also called on several jewelers, one of whom had just received a handsome garniture in brilliants, which at once took her fancy, being valued at the lowest at 50,000 florins, and the father-in-law being expected on the following day the jeweler was requested to bring the set to the hotel at a given hour. This was done, and when the diamond merchant came he was requested to be seated, and the Countess took the little case into the next room, where the father-in-law was dressing, she said. After waiting a quarter of an hour, Mr. Jeweler knocked at the door and got no answer; tried the door and found it locked. A noise in the passage attracts his attention. A rush, and he is in the portier's loge, where he finds the Countess disguised in man's clothes and guarded by a police. Providence had warned the portier, and he had stopped the Countess in good time as she was gliding past in her disguise. He saved the Vienna trades-people from the loss of many thousands, and placed a set of dangerous thieves under the lock of justice. The trades-people are very grateful, and the portier has received their thanks with many bows and salams. The jeweler, I believe, offered him a shilling, but he declined to take it.—*Vienna Letter.*

Is Germany an Empire?

In the first place, the German term "Reich" does not designate an empire as a form of government distinguished from a kingdom, for instance, or a republic. Strictly taken, it means "realm," or even "commonwealth," while the technical term for empire is "Kaiserreich." Thus the Roman Empire might be called a Reich, as was the old German Empire, because, for one reason, the hereditary principle in both was weak, or did not exist; and in the present confederation, or Reich, the so-called Imperial dignity, though hereditary in the Royal House of Prussia, is not hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern as such. If the Hohenzollerns should ever cease to be Kings of Prussia they would cease *ipso facto* to be Emperors of Germany. But the Napoleonic Empire in France was always called in German the "Kaiserreich," because the Imperial principle, whatever that may be, was visibly incorporated in the public law of the State. The same observation held true of the head of the State in Germany. The press and the public in other countries speak of him commonly as the Emperor of Germany, which is incorrect. There is no such personage. The Federal Constitution simply declares that the Presidency of the Confederation is vested in the King of Prussia, who shall bear the title of German Emperor. Our usage of language and our habits of political thought do not, indeed, make any clear difference between the title German Emperor and the title Emperor of Germany; but to Teutonic—nay, to Continental—dialecticians the distinction is of vast importance. The King of Prussia is then merely President of the German realm, and there is nothing Imperial about him except his title. There is no Imperial crown; no Imperial privy purse; no Imperial civil list; no Imperial suite, or court or palace. He is simply the King of Prussia, intrusted with certain executive functions in the German federal system.—*Prof. Herbert, in Harper's Magazine.*

The heroes of Homer's time used after meals to wipe their hands on a piece of bread and throw it to the dogs.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the National Body at Chicago.

The second annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance was held in Hershey Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5 and 6. Delegates were present from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and New York.

The Secretary reported that the alliance was in a favorable condition. There were nearly 1,000 subordinate alliances in existence, with a membership of 24,500. The alliances were distributed as follows: Nebraska, 291; Kansas, 245; Iowa, 150; New York, 60; Wisconsin, 51; Michigan, 19; Missouri, 10; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 45; Minnesota, 50.

The presiding officer, W. J. Fowler, made a brief speech, in the course of which he stated that the alliance had so extended its field of usefulness and its capacity for work that it could take hold of questions which a year ago it was unable to grapple with. The alliance would now be able to go for some of the patent monopolies, such as the barbed-wire swindle, for instance. There was money enough to carry the barbed-wire cases up to the higher courts, and thus much material aid could be given to the farmer.

Mr. Mulholland reported that the prospects of the alliance in Kansas were flourishing.

Mr. Williams, of Iowa, said the situation in that State differed a good deal from that in most of the others. A State Alliance had been formed at Des Moines, and the only objection raised to coming into the National Alliance was the life-membership rule. He thought that the voting should rest with the active members, and that men should not be allowed in on the strength of their money.

Mr. Anderson said that Wisconsin had not had a farmer representative in Congress during the twenty years he had been a resident of the State. He thought the farmers should unite to support the alliance. The Wisconsin State Alliance was well officered and was doing well.

Mr. Wood, of Illinois, reported a very encouraging feeling throughout his State, and a firm determination on the part of farmers to join in the movement. If the two great political parties continued to neglect the interests of the producers, the latter would swing loose and vote independently. They would go into their own political conventions and vote for their own men, and, if they could not carry their point, they would support independent men. The farmers of Illinois had voted long enough against their own interests, and had been led like lambs to the slaughter every time the ballot box was passed around. The alliance was not designed to form a new party, but to encourage independence among the members of the existing parties.

Mr. Norton, of Wisconsin, said that as long as the farmers were content to be led by the ears by the leaders of the two old parties it suited the managers well enough. When the farmers were satisfied there was no hope from either side they would come out and act for themselves.

Mr. Wood, of Illinois, said it was a mistake to think that nothing could be got from existing political organizations. The trouble was that farmers stuck too close to their fields and barns, and allowed the moss-back politicians to run the caucuses and conventions. He did not think it necessary to form a new party, for experience had taught them that they could secure their ends and yet remain in the existing parties. The farmers formed 50 per cent. of the voting population of the country, and, by influencing nominations, could compel the legislation they wanted.

Mr. Williams said the farmers could not control nominations. The politicians put up the conventions and freely distributed drinks, lunches, and money if necessary. The combined influence of the whisky and railroad interests was brought to bear, and the farmers got left.

Mr. Root, of Nebraska, said the great trouble in Nebraska was with the "machine," which had run the State until the meanest men in it got all the offices. He proposed that members of the alliance should nominate their own men, and if Republicans or Democrats choose to vote for them, so much the better. In Nebraska the farmers sought to get equal taxation, and that monopolies should treat all men and all places alike, and not pull down or set up men at their pleasure. Railroads should not be allowed to freeze out men by a system of rebates—another name for robbery. Nebraska farmers wanted no legislation to protect the interests of the producer, and only asked such legislation as would prevent other men from stealing.

The committee on changes in the constitution presented a report recommending several minor changes in the document. The only important changes suggested was one abolishing the life-membership clause, which was adopted. It was decided that a national lecturer should be added to the list of officers of the alliance. An amendment to the effect that each State having an alliance should be entitled to two delegates and to one extra delegate for every 10,000 individual members of the alliance was adopted. A proposition to admit representatives of all farmers' societies to the deliberations of the alliance was debated at extreme length, the chief question raised being whether or no the Grange representatives should be allowed to vote. The rule on this subject was allowed to stand as before, so that the outsiders can both talk and vote.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Farmers and others are oppressed by unequal taxation, by subsidies to monopolies, by selfish and dishonest officials, by railroad extortion and unjust discriminations and by other privileged classes; and,

WHEREAS, Congress only can regulate commerce among the States, and a national union of all interested is necessary for success—

Resolved, That farmers, and all in sympathy with them, unite in a local, State and national society for mutual agreement and united action.

Resolved, That all property, real and personal, corporate and individual, should be equally taxed, and that the holders of mortgages and other liens of property should be taxed for their lien, and the owner for the balance of his property.

Resolved, That we favor a just income tax.

Resolved, That the salaries of all public officials should be only a fair compensation for services rendered; that all Government positions should be elective as far as practicable, and that the appointment of Postmasters and other officers by the successful party is a gross violation of civil-service reform and a fruitful source of corruption.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the practice of receiving free railroad passes by Judges, members of Congress, Legislatures and other public officials.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to at once exercise its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States by passing such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of freights and passengers.

Resolved, That the combination and consolidation of railroad capital and influence of the United States in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrannical transportation system is an accomplished fact, demanding instant, vigorous and unceasing action on the part of the producers of the country to remedy the same; and we earnestly urge all farmers to organize through the Farmers' Alliance or other organizations for systematic and persistent political action, and to subordinate other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

Resolved, That we demand such changes in our Patent law as will give patentees a remedy for the infringement of their claims, from the sellers of patents only, and not from their users, who are usually innocent purchasers of rights which they are made to believe are valid.

Resolved, That all persons should be allowed to make patented articles on payment of a royalty of a per cent. of the price of the article; royalty to be the same on all patents.

Resolved, That the adulteration of food is as dishonest and more injurious than counterfeiting money, and should be punished as severely.

Resolved, That, as delegated nominating conventions are frequently controlled by trading and bribery and fail to justly represent the people, we recommend the plan of nominating all elective officers by direct vote with all members of the organization.

The following telegrams were read:

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

W. T. Fowler:

The National Anti-Monopoly League sends greetings and an earnest wish that your organization may increase and prosper. The people must organize in defense of their rights, or acknowledge that men may become their masters. [illegible]

YORK, PA., Oct. 5.

W. J. Fowler, Esq., President National Alliance:

I am prevented by a serious and painful accident from being with you to-day, but be assured that as long as I live I shall give what feeble aid I can for justice to land and labor. I hope you will speak freely to-day, and let all the world know that you do not "lack gall to make oppression bitter." JERE S. BLACK.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John J. James, of Kansas.
Vice President—Hon. Matt Anderson, of Wisconsin.
Secretary—D. W. Wood, of Illinois.
Treasurer—Allen Root, of Nebraska.
Lecturer—D. W. Wood, of Illinois.

After selecting St. Louis as the place for the next annual meeting, the convention adjourned sine die.

The Chick-a-dee and the Eagle—A Fable.

Once upon a time a Chick-a-dee and an Eagle had nests in the same forest. The forest was plenty large enough for both, and peace and harmony might have prevailed but for the jealousy of the Chick-a-dee. Having been created by nature for a small bird, and having digestive organs for only bugs and worms, it made him wroth to behold the Eagle having such spread of wings and such appetite for large game.

One day after the Chick-a-dee had put in ten hour's hard to work for small grubs he beheld the majestic Eagle pounce down and secure in a moment a fish large enough to last him three days. This capped the climax, and the Chick-a-dee flew higher up in the tree to consult the Buzzard as to what could be done.

"I'd lie about him," was the advice of the Buzzard after thinking it over.

The Chick-a-dee therefore flew through the forest spreading lies and slander regarding the Eagle, but the results were not satisfactory. No one seemed to believe them, and many advised the Chick-a-dee to continue his grubbing and let other Birds do as pleased them best. In this emergency the tiny Bird again appealed to the Buzzard for advice. The unclean Bird picked his teeth over the subject and replied:

"You must go to the Eagle and tell him what you think of him."

Early the next morning the Chick-a-dee set out on his mission. Meeting the Eagle in mid-air he began a tirade of abuse, but the Eagle did not seem to hear. Enraged and exasperated, the Chick-a-dee used still stronger language, but the result was the same.

"Say! say! I'm abusing you!" he finially called out. "I've slandered you, lied about you, and now I insult you, and you dare not resent it."

"Little atom," replied the Eagle, as he slowed up a little, "if struck by an Eagle I should strike back. When a bird of your size bothers me I cannot even afford time to stop and eat him."

MORAL.

A Chick-a-dee can't increase his own bulk by slandering the size of an Eagle —*Detroit Free Press.*

Mortimer Collin's Little Friend.

Collins loved to notice and make friends with the birds and "small deer" that lived around him, and often a pleasant intercourse was carried on between them. Like Thoreau, though in a lesser degree, he knew how to make friends with the feathered folk that built their nests in his trees; and the intimacy seems to have proved agreeable on both sides. Here is a bit of cheerful gossip about a winter guest:

"I have made a very pleasant acquaintance—a young and vivacious person, musical and garrulous, grateful for small kindnesses, and never a bore. He is, to avoid the mysterious, a robin red-breast—a young cock, whose waistcoat has not yet attained its fullest scarlet nor his song its complete music. There are lots of them on my lawn, in various stages of adolescence; but this little beauty got into my book room one morning, and flew in a fright against the window when I entered, and fell on the floor half stunned. I took him up, and got him to drink a little water, and put him on the grass. He soon recovered, and now he follows me all over the place. He waits to welcome me the first thing in the morning. He perches on my knee as I sit writing on the lawn, and twitters out a sweet low song. He is very inquisitive about every thing new that comes out when we encamp under the trees, examining work-baskets, writing-baskets, straw hats, with an evident thirst for knowledge. He comes on my writing-table to pick up crumbs; then suddenly darts away in a hurry to seize something more enticing—a fat spider, or a daddy longlegs, or a butterfly. There is something curious in the friendship of this feathered atom born out of gratitude."

Mrs. Collins adds in a note: "He continued to be friendly until the spring of the following year, and spent the greater part of the winter in the house, thereby causing great jealousy to two other robins, who were great favorites, who used to watch for him to come out of the house and attack him.—*The Spectator.*

How a Pretty Jewess Saved Her Life.

There is a pretty story told of how a lovely Jewess in a Russia town saved her property and her life during the recent attacks upon the Jews. A great, hulking ruffian entered her shop and bought a loaf of bread. After swallowing a couple of mouthfuls he threw himself on the ground outside the shop door and began to howl piteously that he was poisoned—the Jews had poisoned him. Of course an infuriated crowd instantly assembled, and it would have fared ill with our Jewess if she had not dashed out of the shop, and, snatching the bread out of the impostor's hand, began to eat in sight of them all. The crowd stopped, thunderstruck. A broad grin dawned on every countenance. One of them called out to her: "Aloshs, lend me your knout, will you?" Then the impostor started to his feet and scudded off, pursued by a mischievous, but no longer sanguinary, crowd.

IN 1581 two priests and a lawyer suffered death by fire at Smithfield, on account of some disturbance between the superior and inferior clergy. At the same time a cook was boiled to death for poisoning seventeen persons.

IT is estimated that the Mammoth cave would furnish store-room for 2,500,000 barrels of lager and 1,000,000 limburger cheeses.

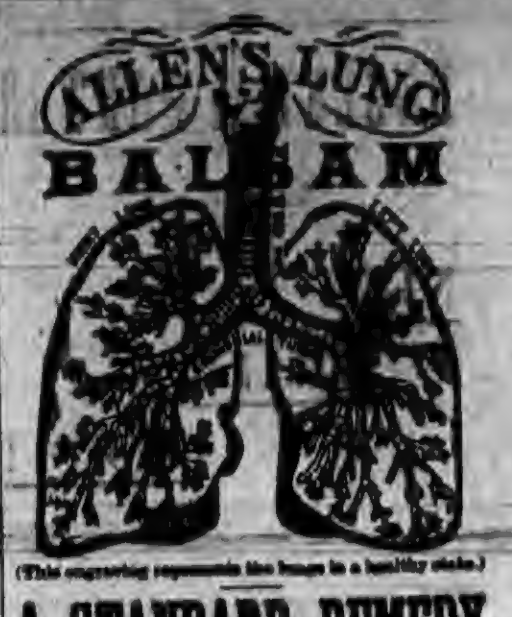

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY

IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Diminished Vigor

Is reinforced in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOLMAN'S
PAD

CURES Without Dosing

Simply by Absorption

Is a sovereign remedy for all forms of Liver and Stomach troubles, and is the ONLY SAFE and ABSOLUTE cure for Malaria in its various types.

Dr. Holman's Pad is a genuine and radical remedy, WITHOUT TAKING MEDICINE.

It was the FIRST article of the kind that was introduced to the public generally. It was the ORIGINAL PAD, and was devised by DR. HOLMAN alone.

He struck out from the beaten path and made a NEW WAY. No sooner had he rendered the undertaking a CERTAINTY than the IMITATORS and PIRATES who hang to and infest ever successful enterprise, started up and have since followed in his footsteps as closely as the law will tolerate.

Against these Dr. HOLMAN gives SPECIAL WARNING. Not only do they FAIL TO CURE, but in disappointing the purchaser they bring doubt and odium on the principal of Absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the GENUINE and ONLY TRUE EXPONENT.

Every Imitation is an emphatic endorsement of the substantial worth of the genuine article. A poor one is never copied.

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD CO., with the above Trade-Mark printed in green. *Buy None Without It.*

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

Or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $2.00.

DR. HOLMAN'S advice is FREE. Full treatise sent free on application. Address

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
(P. O. Box 2112.) 744 Broadway, N. Y.

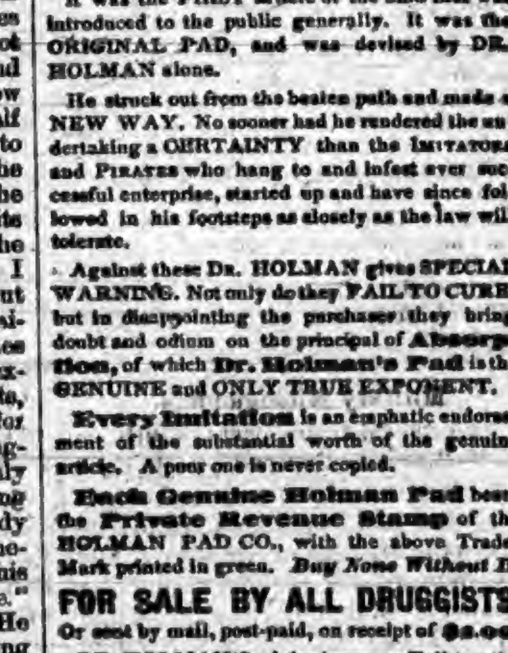

A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION, free from malaria, elegant buildings, elegant appointments, unequalled facilities, skilful physicians. All chronic diseases successfully treated. Moderate rates. SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

For Chills and Fever
AND ALL DISEASES
Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A WARRANTED CURE.
Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

HANDLING MILLIONS A DAY.

Scenes at the New York Custom House—How Duties on Imports Are Paid In.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In a small room on the main floor of the Custom House and occupying the southwest corner of it, the cashier, with a force of fifteen clerks, receives all the money for duties levied by the Government on imports, excepting the small amount assessed on passengers' baggage, which is collected on the wharf.

Some idea of the amount of business done in this office may be gained when it is stated that the money received in a single day has several times lately amounted to $2,000,000, and the number of entries made has exceeded 1,000. The manner in which this large amount of money is handled is as follows:

The merchant or broker's clerk, after first making out his entry in the rotunda of the building where the amount of duty is calculated on the entry by the [illegible] takes his place in the line before one of the receiving clerks, and deposits the amount of his entry in a small box, and with it a ticket on which he has entered the merchant's name, with the date and the sum inclosed, whether in gold, silver, notes or certificates.

Gutta-percha boxes are used to prevent unnecessary noise from the clinking of the coin. The receiving clerk takes the box of money and hands it to a teller to count from the entry in a blotter. The teller does not look at the cash ticket until he has counted the money and marked it on the back of the ticket. He then turns it over and if the count is correct he checks it and returns it to the receiving clerk, who then signs a permit for the delivery of the goods. The entries then go to the book-keepers who enter the amount on "sheets," and at the close of the day the money is counted and compared with this record of the book-keepers.

So carefully is this system carried out that there is rarely a variation of a cent between the money and the accounts, and the office has thereby gained the reputation of being more exact than any other similar institution in the country which handles such an amount of money coming in so many different payments, from $5 to $5,000.

Should any discrepancy occur, the clerks carefully compare both sides of the tickets with the clerk's blotter; and then the [illegible] checked off with the book-keeper's sheets. By some of these methods the error is certain to be discovered. As account is kept of each kind of money separately, the tellers can see at a glance if a mistake is made in the gold, silver certificates or notes.

When the coin has been counted and put into small canvas bags it is placed in boxes holding [illegible] in gold. These boxes are put in a hand cart outside the building and wheeled to the sub-treasury, which gives a receipt to the Custom House for each deposit.

Nearly a ton of coin has to be transferred daily in this manner. An officer fully armed accompanies the porters, and there are also armed men in the cashier's office. The cashier, clerks and tellers are men of efficiency, and the responsibility of the office makes their position more permanent than that of the average Custom House officer. The tellers acquire great skill in detecting counterfeits as well as in rapid counting. Some of the ways of counterfeiting which come under their notice are curious.

The Chinese in San Francisco are expert enough to split a $10 gold piece, cut out the center, fill it with base metal and join it together so nicely that only an expert could detect the fraud. The patient Chinaman also finds it profitable to "sweat" gold by shaking the coin in a bag and gathering the gold dust which accumulates from the abrasion of the metal.

Another device is to file gold coin across the edge, thus destroying the raised milling. All the silver and nickel coins are counterfeited, from the 3-cent piece to the legal-tender dollar. They are first stamped from base metal and then plated with silver. Even this the counterfeiters do not buy, but obtain by immersing silver coin in acid, which removes from the coin enough silver for the counterfeiters' use, while the "sweated" silver can still be passed at par.

The cashier's office performs only a small portion of the work of the Custom House in all its branches, but, as it is one of the main resources of the public purse, it is perhaps the most interesting. As one passes along the dingy corridor, he catches sight of the three lines of men cramped and crooked around in the little room, boys and gray-haired men, with their little gutta-percha boxes full of gold ready to be emptied into the capacious pockets of Uncle Sam.

Double Glazing.

A writer in the *English Mechanic* points out some of the advantages of double-glazing in promoting the health of homes in winter. Skylights, he says, ought never to be put up unless double or double-glazed. Double-glazing answers perfectly if the sashes are grooved out for glass on each side, and are then glazed with an air space of one-half inch or more between the panes of glass. The glass must be put in with its inner faces perfectly bright and clean, and the glazing should be done on a cold, dry day, so as not to include watery vapor, which in cold weather will condense inside the air space, and cause mistiness. This double-glazing, with an air-space makes a window almost as warm as a brick wall, and not only keeps up the temperature of a room in winter, and saves fuel, but it keeps the room cool in hot weather, and it makes the temperature more uniform throughout the apartment. With ordinary thin glazing in winter, the inmates are always being chilled on that side which looks toward the window, and baked on the side which is toward the fire. Double-glazing our window sashes would save all this trouble.

An Occasion for Boycotting.

In reply to a correspondent who indignantly asks if nothing can be done to stop the vandals who are transforming the face of the country into one vast advertising medium, the Springfield *Republican* observes that one obstacle in the way of preventing such outrages is the melancholy fact that farmers and landed proprietors "don't care, or, if they do, it is only $1 or $2 worth. The disapproval of the advertising fiend is chiefly felt by persons who don't own any fences or sheds or rocks—who have nothing but a sensitive taste and a powerless indignation. These unfortunate people can't do anything except swear never to buy a particle of the soaps or dentifrices or elixirs or suspenders or other contrivances so insolently advertised, and never to deal with the advertisers. We should like to see a league formed, bound by that solemn obligation—it is a perfectly proper occasion for boycotting."

A Fatal Thirst.

From the London Lancet we learn that "many years ago a case was recorded by Dr. Otto, of Copenhagen, in which four hundred and ninety-five needles passed through the skin of a hysterical girl, who had probably swallowed them through a hysterical paroxysm; but these emerged from the regions below the diaphram, and were collected in groups, which gave rise to inflammatory swellings of some size." It would seem from the cases on record that needles in the system rather assist in the digestion and promote longevity. For instance, we will suppose that the hysterical girl above alluded to, with four hundred and ninety-five needles in her stomach, should absorb the midsummer cucumber. Think how interesting these needles would make it for the great colic promoter. We can imagine the cheerful smile of the cucumber as it enters the stomach, and, bowing cheerfully to the follicles standing around, hangs its hat upon the walls of the stomach, stands its umbrella in a corner, and proceeds to work. All at once the cucumber looks surprised and grieved about something. It stops in its heaven-born colic generation, and pulls a rusty needle out of its person. Maddened by the pain, it once more attacks the digestive apparatus, and once more accumulates a choice job lot of needles. Again and again it enters into the unequal contest, each time losing ground, till the poor cucumber, with assorted hardware sticking out in all directions like the hair on a cat's tail, at last curles up like a caterpillar, and yields up the victory. Still this needle business will be expensive to husbands if wives once acquire the habit and allow it to obtain the mastery over them. The woman who once begins to tamper with cambric needles is not safe. She thinks she has power to control her appetite, but it is only a step to the maddening thirst for the soul-destroying darning-needle, and perhaps to the button-hook and carpet stretcher. We once knew a sweet young creature, with dewy eye and breath like timothy hay. Her merry laugh rippled out upon the summer air like the joyful music of bald-headed bobolinks. In a thoughtless moment she swallowed a cambric needle. This did not satisfy her. The cruel thraldom had begun. Whenever she felt depressed and gloomy there was nothing that would kill her ennui and melancholy but the fatal needle-cushion. From this she rapidly became more reckless till there was hardly an hour that she was not under the influence of needles. If she could not get needles to assuage her mad thirst she would take hair-pins and door-keys. She gradually pined away to a mere skeleton. She could no longer sit on one foot and be happy. Life for her was filled with opaque gloom and sadness. At last she took an over-dose of sheep-shears and monkey-wrenches one day, and on the following morning her soul had lit out for the land of eternal summer. We should learn from this to shun the maddening needle-cushion, and never tell a lie.

Nevada Jurors.

[Carson Appeal.]

A number of men were sitting in front of the Ormsby house discussing the big mining suit in Eureka between the Richmond and Albion. Gen. Kittrell, W. W. Bishop, Sine Barnes, Johnny Moore, and others were interesting the crowd with recitals of the suit they had seen. Bishop and Kittrell insisted that of late years the atmosphere of the courts had been purer than in the earlier days.

"That is," said Barnes, "thinner and weaker; in other words, jurors cost less than formerly."

Both the lawyers agreed that coin had a potent influence. When the law was all on their side and the jury on the other, they could only explain it on a coin hypothesis.

At this point an old grizzly-bearded man who had been listening slid up and remarked:

"Minning suits ain't what they used to be. There has been no real live litigation to speak of since the Raymond & Ely suit with the Hermes in Pioche."

"Ware you in town?"

"Well, rather; I traveled four hundred miles on a mule to get in a jury box. I struck the town about 6 o'clock at night, and walking into the lead bar-room, inquired if the suit had begun. Inside of half an hour a man came up and asked me what my name was. He wrote it down on his shirt cuff and then he said: 'Pard if you want to stay and see the suit, let me see you through on your expenses;' and he handed me $500, remarking that he thought the R. & E. had the bulge on the law. I said that I thought that myself, and then I sauntered off. In about an hour a man came to me and told me I was drawn on the jury. I said I didn't mind, and agreed to stand in. About 9 o'clock a man tapped me on the arm and handed me $500, remarking that the Hermes had about all the law and facts on their side that was necessary. He thought I might need a little money for expenses. Of course I took the money, he seemed so anxious to get rid of it, and then I slipped into a back room, put on a pair of false side-whiskers, a thin silk duster I had been carrying under my coat, and I was a changed man. By 10 o'clock I was on a good horse that I paid $300 for, and started off on a prospecting trip. I couldn't bear the idea of holding the scales of justice in a case like that. I was fearful for further corruption, you see. But on the trial I was represented by a proxy. On the road I met old Bill Damon, dead broke and discouraged. I put him on the lay, and he started double quick for Pioche. He struck the ledge rich, I guess, for when I next heard of him he was drivin' a spankin' team and enjoying life."

A STEEL bar held in the natural direction of a needle, and struck several blows with a hammer, will become magnetized.

LONG-LIVED PEOPLE.

Betsey Trentham, of Tennessee, died in 1834, aged 154 years. The following particulars of this individual are given in the National Gazette, from an account dated Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 22, 1834: She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British colonies in American at the time when the first settlement was made in North Carolina in the year 1710. At the age of 120 years her eyesight became almost extinct, but during the last twenty years of her life she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20 years. For many years previous to her death she was unable to work, and is said to have received great attention in her friends to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. At the time of her death she had entirely lost the senses of taste and hearing. For twenty years before her death she was unable to distinguish between the taste of vinegar and sugar. At the age of 65 she bore her only child, who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age.

Solomon Nabit, of Laurens county, N. C., died in 1820, aged 143 years. Nabit was a native of England where he lived until he was 19 years of age. He then came to this country, and resided in the state of Maryland till about fifty-five years before his death, when he removed to South Carolina, where he passed the rest of his life. He never lost his teeth or his sight, and a few days before his death, he joined a hunting party, and actually killed a deer.

Henry Francisco, of Whitehall, N. Y., died in 1820, aged 134. Francisco is stated to have been born in France, in 1686, but at the age of 5 years left that country in company with his father, who fled from religious prosecution, and went first to Holland, and afterward to England. He was present at the coronation of Queen Anne, and was at that time 16 years old. He fought in the wars of that Queen, under the Duke of Marlborough. In the early part of the last century he came to New York, with his father. He was wounded in Braddock's defeat, was carried to Quebec, during the Revolutionary war, and suffered much from wounds.

Wonder Booker, a negro, of Prince Edward county, Va., died in 1819, aged 126 years. This individual was a slave belonging to George Booker, of Prince Edward county, Va. He received his name from the circumstance that his mother was in her 58th year at the time of his birth. He was of great strength of body, and his natural powers, which were superior to those of people of color in general, he retained in a surprising degree. He was a constant laborer in his master's garden till within eight or ten years of his death.

The most extraordinary instance of longevity in modern times, with regard to satisfactory evidence that can be found, is that of Peter Torton, of Zorten, a native of Kafrock in Hungary. He died January 5, 1724, at the age of 185. A few days before his death he walked, with the assistance of a staff, some miles to ask charity of the travelers. He had but little sight, and his hair and beard were of a greenish white color, like moldy bread, and few of his teeth remained. His food consisted of pulse and bread with a little brandy.

John Rovin and his wife, also natives of Hungary, died in the year 1741—the former in the 172d and the latter in the 164th year of her age, having been married 147 years.

The most extraordinary instance of longevity in Great Britain was exhibited in the person of Henry Jenkins. He was a native of Yorkshire, lived to the amazing age of 196 years, and died on the 8th of December, 1670. Next to Jenkins we have the famous Thomas Parr, who was a native of Shropshire, aged 159, and died in January, 1768. James Bowels, aged 152, lived in Killingworth, and died on the 15th day of August, 1656. Colonel Thomas Winslow, a native of Ireland, aged 146, died on the 20th of August, 1766. The Countess of Desmond, in Ireland, saw her 140th year. Williams Evans aged 145, lived in Caernavon, and in the year 1872 still existed, and Dumiter Radadoy, aged 140, lived in Harmenstead, and died on the 15th day of August, 1656.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Albany Times.*

Spelling.

Mr. Topnoody went to the minstrels and the funny conundrums and jokes he heard set him to thinking. So at breakfast he began on Mrs. Topnoody. She was warm and not much in the humor for pleasantry, but Topnoody slashed away.

"I say, Mrs. Topnoody, can you spell 'hard water' with three letters?"

"No, I can't; I might, though, if you had taken me to the minstrels last night." This staggered him a little, but not seriously.

"And you can't spell it?" Well, i-c-e, ain't that hard water?"

Mrs. Topnoody never smiled and Mr. T. went on:

"Now spell 'money' with four letters."

"I don't know how," she said.

"Ha, ha, that's too good. A woman never can get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a man can. Well, the way to spell it is c-a-s-h, ain't that money?"

Again did Mrs. Topnoody fail to smile, and Mr. Topnoody started out with another.

"Hold on a minute," she interrupted, looking ugly; "I've got one; lets see if you can get it; Spell 'Topnoody' with four letters." Topnoody scratched his head a while, and gave it up.

"Ha, ha," laughed Mrs. T., "that's too good. A man never can get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a woman can. Well, the way to spell it is f-o-o-l, ain't that Topnoody?"

But Topnoody never smiled, and the breakfast was finished in silence except an occasional chuckle from Mrs. Topnoody's end of the table.—*Steubenville Herald.*

NEVER interrupt any conversation with a hacking Cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

LABOUCHERE says: "Probably no body of men are more narrow-minded and more pragmatical than English orthodox medical men. To vivisect a jackass in the name of science and to let a human being die in the name of professional etiquette are cardinal articles of their creed."

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—*Press.*

"THE mainspring of Italian music in the eighteenth century," says a recent writer, "was the exclusive and passionate worship of the human voice." But Italian music has experienced a change. Its mainspring is now in a box, and is worked with a handle.

AN Elkton (Md.) paper mentions the case of Mr. T. Deenan, of that place, who suffered severely with rheumatic pains until he tried a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.*

EXCAVATIONS in Yorkshire have brought to light skeletons proved to be those of Britons of a time previous to the landing of Cæsar. One of the skeletons presents signs that the man was a martyr to rheumatism.

CITED by the Washington (Ind.) *Gazette* is the fact that the colts in that locality have a sort of lameness in the joints. J. F. Myers cured his by anointing it with St. Jacobs Oil.

THE passion for feasting increased so much in England in the fourteenth century that when Lionel, son of Edward III., was married, there were thirty courses, and the fragments of the table fed 1,000 people.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicine of many doctors.

THE King of Italy is out of debt, pays cash, stands in with the church and invites editors to "come up to the shanty and have a nip with me." A King might as well be a good fellow as a mean old grizzly.

MEN and women that pursue sedentary occupations need to take Kidney-Wort.

ADHERE rigidly and undeviatingly to the truth; but, while you express what is true, express it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture, while the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all billious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

ADDED vital force is necessary in resisting the approach of disease. The system run down is liable to every malarial influence. DR. HOLMAN'S PAD supplies the needed stimulus, and is invaluable as a preventive and cure for devitalization.

THE only natural hair renewer is Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, prepared without distillation or rectification with acids or alkalies, containing no mineral or other poisons, delightfully perfumed and as clear and pure as spring water.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

Free!—A Musical Journal. Address F. Brehm, Erie, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

WATCHES [illegible] American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

FENCE—The Strongest, Cheapest and most Durable WIRE & PICKET FENCE. Patented July, 1881. Steel Posts for Wire or Board Fences will last a lifetime. If you would save money, or desire employment, send for Illustrated Circular. Address
A. TODD, Palinesville, N. Y.

A FAIRY AFLOAT.

The following description of the fairy vessel represented on this page is from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: The hull is of the finest selected white oak, braced, bolted and riveted in the most skillful and workmanlike manner, and is 64 feet in length, 14 feet breadth of beam, 2½ feet depth of hold, and draws twenty inches of water. She carries a tubular boiler, and two beautiful little engines, made expressly for her, by the Ohio Machine Co., Middleport, O. The dining-room is situated between the boiler and engine rooms, and is artistically grained, with frescoed ceiling. It is furnished in the Queen Anne style, and the silver, china and table linen are of the finest character. The pilot-house, cabin, main salon and Captain's office are on the saloon deck and are luxurious in their furnishing and decorations. The saloon proper is frescoed and gilded in Eastlake style, and the flooring is covered with Turkish carpet. The furniture, in raw silk and walnut, of the Queen Anne pattern, like that of the dining-hall, and rich curtains of damask complete the impression of a veritable floating palace. The four state-rooms, containing two berths each, are also carpeted with Brussels and handsomely furnished. The boat belongs to and was built under the directions of Messrs A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., for their own exclusive use upon the Ohio, Mississippi and other Western rivers, and is run by a picked crew of efficers and men in their employ. The object of this little steamer is to carry neither freight nor passengers. She was built for the firm above named, to be used exclusively by them for distributing their printed matter in the river towns for ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy for rheumatism and other painful ailments.

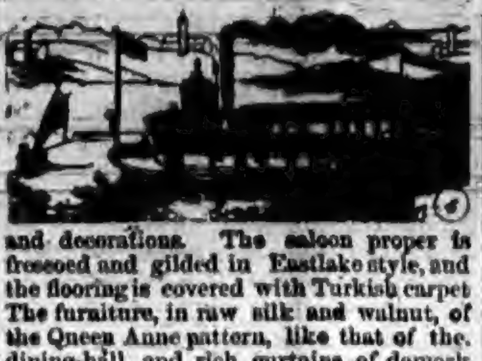

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Piles AROMATIC MILK. A pleasant, speedy cure for PILES. One package—four doses—will cure in every case. Price one dollar. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address DR. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why suffer Billous pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.
It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.
It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD. Macaulay's History of England. [illegible] Taine's History of Eng. Literature [illegible] bound, for only [illegible]
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It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Millions of people are waiting for this book. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Send for circulars and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style Belts when you can get the latest improved for $3. "Electric Light," a 64-column paper, sent free, unsealed; sealed, 6c.
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TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Prof. MARTINEZ [illegible]

O. N. U. No. 49

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Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

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Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
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A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
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The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
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For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

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has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

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is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

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The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[itters].

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

A Disease which is Universal Rem'dy to which the human more Universal than no remedy has yet has proven so univer curing Fever and FEVER TONIC. atmosphere is filled from great pools of from the overflow dur which, becoming stag out malaria to so are that in order to pro FEVER from gain, it is necessary used which will ce cases where the the system, effect there is nothing TONIC. It is known, and feet satisfact or Quinine, ary is used. cases of leaves the sist MA all that bed cases exposed to a second bot In small doses it will ant tendency to chills. TONIC is no new tablished, thoroughly tes found by experience to do is claimed for it. In an be found the experience have used it to which we Price One Dollar a Bot sale by Druggists, every IT if you have the sligh SHAKE! IF IT WILL

Universal requires and none of the ills family are subject is Fever & Ague, and been discovered which cessfully successful in Ague as KRESS' In many sections of country the with malaria, arising water left standing ing last spring. nant throw at an extent CHILLS and has a hold on the sys that a remedy should be unteract the evil, and in disease has taken hold of a cure. For this purpose equal to KRESS' FEVER the Best & Safest Remedy wherever used has given perfection. In its composition neither Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury. It will cure the most stubborn AGUE in a very short time and system strong and vigorous to resist LARIA. One bottle usually is will be required, unless in aggravated where the patient is continually malarial poison, in such cases, tle may be required. invariably counter KRESS' FEVER but one long es ted, and all that other column will of parties who ask your attention tle, and is for where. TRY est tendency to CURE YOU!

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The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes the condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—[Translated from the New York Zeitung.

The name of Maria is so popular in Ottumwa, Ia., that when a cat climbs a back fence in a well populated neighborhood and plaintively vocalizes, "Mariar," twenty windows are hastily thrown up and twenty female heads are thrust out, wildly answering: "Is that you, Charley?"

An Erie young man has been turned out of church for dancing. He now wishes he had gone to a Sunday-school picnic and hugged and kissed the girls in a religious game of copenhagen, and thus retained his good standing in church.

That was a funny mistake of the man who took up a Testament and glancing at the running title, "S. Matthew," said he always knew Stanley was smart, but didn't know he ever wrote on religious subjects.

"Annie," said a fond husband to his wife, "what were the current expenses for last month?" "Oh," she answered, "only 28 cents." "Why, how was that?" "Well, you see I only baked cake twice and, therefore, used very few currants.'

'Why didn't yer put on a clean collar afore yer left 'ome this morning?' Sweep—'Cause yer mother haven't sent back my dress shirts from the wash this week.'

The ticket office of the Lake Shore road at Goshen was entered one night last week during the fair and about $20 taken.

Notice.

The undersigned, having bought the new picture gallery recently opened by Mr. F. F. Rice, will continue the business at the same place, first door east of the bank. Your patronage is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES WANTZ.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	10 50
11 52	6 57	......Bluffton.......	3 38	8 45
p m				
12 55	8 05	......Hartford	2 35	7 50
1 45	9 00	......Muncie.......	1 45	6 30
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	......	........Cincinnati ...	7 50	......
6 05	10 55	....Indianapolis ...	11 20	4 30

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W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN
LANDRETH'S
SEEDS SENT BY MAIL.
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DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

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SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

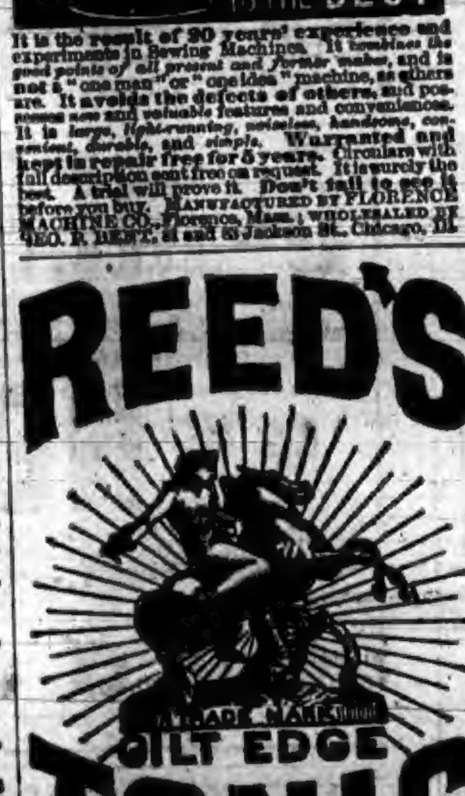

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MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY
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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

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GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

THE GRAND OPENING!

OF

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OF

PARLOR, COOKING, BOX AND HEATING STOVES

FOR

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The Public are cordially invited to CALL AND LOOK THROUGH OUR STOCK, as the

Assortment is Simply Immense, and Prices Never so Low!

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER GIVEN.

$5,000 WORTH OF STOVES MUST BE SOLD IN THE NEXT 60 DAYS

COME EARLY and SECURE A BARGAIN

Haul and Carry Away

STOVES, KETTLES, SPIDERS, TINWARE, TOILET WARE, &C.,

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ALMOST YOUR OWN PRICES

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C AND N-W RAILWAY

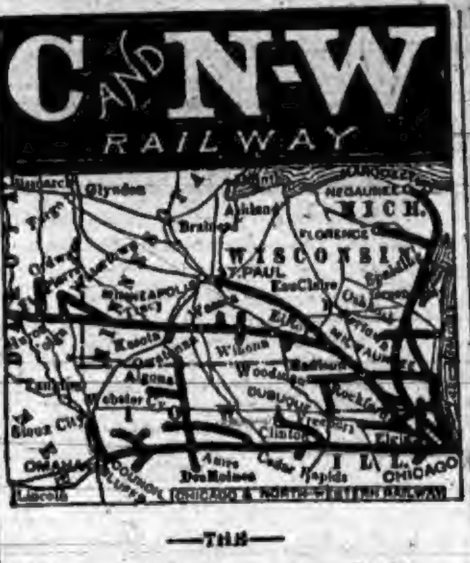

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WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

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Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager,
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TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH,
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

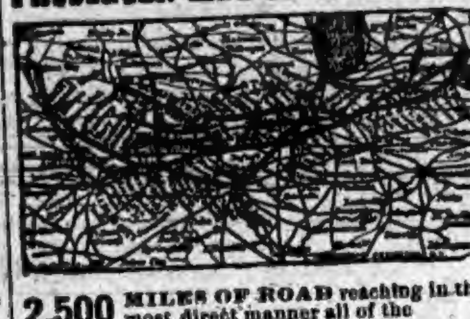

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh....	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield....	5 40pm	6 55	9 20	......
Crestline Lv..	6 35	7 30	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne....	12 05am	1 15pm	2 40am	5 35
Chicago Ar...	6 30	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No 2 Fast Ex	No 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt. Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv..	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne....	2 35pm	8 30	12 15am	6.55am
Crestline....	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield....	8 03	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15am	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD, General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 188?.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City.........	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids.........	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor...........	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson............	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 33pm	7 38
Jonesville...........	6 40	12 55	8 28
Bankers.............	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 28	9 20
Montgomy	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo............	8 38	2 52	11 30
Auburn.............	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne.....	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati...........	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville...........	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	6 50	6 00pm
Washingt............	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore...........	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore......	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 23
Louisville	6 0	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	3 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne...........	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 8	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake........	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 26	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers.............	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville...........	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 28pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor...........	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 30	11 50
Grand Rapids.........	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing.............	5 45	8 30	....
Saginaw.............	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City............	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 30 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave, 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 1[illegible] m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 55 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 3 30 5 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m.; 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 46 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago.....	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart......	1 50pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville.	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna.....	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo....	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler.......	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo.	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan..			5 05	10 00
Corunna. ...	2 15		5 15	10 08
Kendallville.	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart......	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago......	8 00	5 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
CHICAGO lv............	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction.....			12 05pm
Milford Junction.......			1 25
Syracuse..............			1 36
Cromwell..............			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 56
Garrett...............	10 35	4 00am	3 25
Auburn Junction.......	10 42	4 05	3 45
St. Joe...............	4 30		4 05
Hicksville............	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance..............	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 58am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin................	2 03	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar..	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	5 45pm	5 05am
Tiffin,.............	10 18	7 00	8 10
Fostoria,...........	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance............	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 10	12 15pm
St. Joe.............		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction.....	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla..............			1 50
Albion..............			2 22
Cromwell............			2 52
Syracuse			3 16
Milford Junction....			3 26
Walkerton Junction..			4 56
CHICAGO ar..........	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. SPENCER, Superintendent Trans., Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MARTIN, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 27, 1881. Number 43.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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DRS. MORRISON & LIFES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

WANTED.

AT Butt's Hotel in Waterloo, a good dining-room girl. Apply at the hotel.
41-tf. JOHN BUTT, Pro.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, in a desirable location, to young gentlemen who take their meals at a restaurant. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 815 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Holloway's Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

AT EVENTIDE.

At eventide, when summer breezes blow,
We seek our little porch to rest;
All labor ended ere the parting glow
Of day has faded in the west.

We gladly cast with sense of sweet release
The shackles of our cares aside,
And softened hues and hush of eve in peace
Enwrap us like a mantle wide.

Like drifting clouds the pleasant moments go,
Though we would fain their flight arrest,
While deeper the creeping shadows grow,
And stars shine out at night's behest.
L. L. K.

Robins Getting Drunk on the Berries of the China Tree.

In Georgia and some other parts of the south there is a large, spreading tree, very beautiful in early May when covered with its delicate veil of lovely bloom, which is variously known as the "Pride of China" and "Pride of India." Its berries, as it appears from the following brief reference to the tree in a letter to Forest and Stream from Bartow, Ga., have the property of intoxicating birds. The writer of the letter, it appears, had said so, and been laughed at as a fraud. In another letter he maintains it as a fact. The experiment we quote was made before the war:

"During last May I wrote you a little sketch, a continuation of "southern wood notes," in which I mentioned in rather a playful manner the habits of some birds. No attempt was made at a scientific description, but some notes were inserted concerning the habits of our migratory birds, which I trusted might prove interesting to northern naturalists. Among other birds mentioned were the crow and robin. About the robin especially several of your correspondents have been much exercised in their vast and powerful minds. A storm of righteous indignation is poured upon me for my sins, in that I made Cock Robin a cool, deliberate, unmitigated inebriate.

I notice that robins were in the habit of falling stupefied to the ground after a long continued feast upon berries of the China tree. Again, some were not stupefied at all, but were as sober as judges, and they looked with ill-concealed contempt upon their more convivially-inclined associates. Some, in the frolicsome stage, would buffet their companions with their wings, and, altogether, would present a most rakish and dissipated appearance. Now here was a seeming contradiction. All ate of the berries. Ergo, if one got drunk, all should get drunk; or they must be seasoned "bummers" among them, who, being drunk, carried it off as some men do, with an owl-like gravity and a wisdom most edifying to behold.

To satisfy myself that these birds were drunk, and, like honest Cassio, had "put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains," I took several one evening to my room, which room was the chosen resting-place of my-self and an incipient sawbones. He knew enough of medicine to know the most powerful antidotes to alcoholic poisoning, and we applied them in a diluted and cautious way to the gay and festive robins, our patients. I am sorry to record that not one thanked us for our efforts, but they flew out of the window, nor paused to pay any medical fee.

'Perfectly recovered?' Had you seen them as they went careering over the tree-tops you would have thought that some fellow had been giving them hock and soda after a night's debauch.

But the most curious part of the whole affair was the comical resemblance each robin bore to somebody of our acquaintance when in his cups. There was one old robin, a very Falstaff in size and vinous tendencies, who had the same moist eye the same love of sack and the rakish air of Sir John.

One, when the antidote had its full effect upon him, actually winked at me and the immature sawbones in the most paternal manner. Another, on staggering to his feet, like old Colonel L——, tried to get into an affair of honor, for he pecked fiercely at us both.

Having established to my satisfaction that some robins did get gloriously drunk, while others eating the same food did not leave the thorny paths of sobriety, I determined to investigate the matter.

Well, I found it just as I stated it to be. Some berries contain the alcohol in solution; others do not. Why, is one of those things we cannot find out. So, Cock Robin gets hold of one or more of those berries in a morning and gets drunk. 'Well, wot of it?' He gets drunk and enjoys it, and he is not ashamed."

Miami Indian Treaties.

In view of the fact that payment of the principal sum due the remnants of the Miami Indians of Indiana is soon to be made by the Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of this city, appointed a special Indian agent for the purpose, a review of the treaties under which this payment is made may prove of interest to the general reader.

This principal sum amounts to $221,257.80, and is to be equally divided between the descendants of the tribe—322 in number—who were alive on the 1st day of June, 1880, amounting in round numbers to about $687 to every member. The first treaty made by the government with the Miami Indians, was concluded near the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash river, on the 23d day of October, 1826, the United States agreeing to pay to the Miamis a permanent annuity of $25,000 as long as they shall exist together. Subsequently, at the forks of the Wabash, between this city and Huntington, a treaty was made, by which the government stipulated "to possess the Miami tribe of, and guarantee them forever, a country west of the Mississippi river, to remove to and settle on when said tribe may be disposed to emigrate from their present country." By a still later treaty, concluded at the same place, on the 28th of November, 1840, the tribe agreed to remove to the country assigned them within five years, it being stipulated, however, that the families of the national chief, Richardville, the war chief, Godfroy, and the village chief, Me-shin-go-mesia, together with a few others named in the treaty, might remain in Indiana upon reservations assigned to them, and receive their share of annuities in Indiana. The descendants of Richardville, Godfroy and Me-shin-go-me-sia, are the Indians still residing in this vicinity.

After the removal of the larger portion of the Miami Indians to their new homes in the west, a delegation of both the eastern and western Indians visited Washington, the eastern delegation headed by Me-shin-go-me-sia, and the western by Na-we-lan-quah, or "Big Legs," and entered into a new treaty. George W. Manypenny was then commissioner of Indian affairs. By the last treaty, $231,004.00 was stipulated to be paid to the eastern Indians at the expiration of twenty-five years, in lieu of a permanent annuity, the government to annually pay, until said principal sum was paid, five per cent. interest upon that amount in the form of annuities. Two families were permitted, however, to draw their share of the principal sum, leaving a balance of funds due the Indians of $221,257.80, and this is the money soon to be distributed.

The Miamis have perhaps been as fairly treated as any Indian tribe in the country, but they, too, have been most outrageously swindled. The treaty made in 1854, when Franklin Pierce was president, by which they sold their permanent annuities, was a piece of sharp practice which cost them at least $300,000, as the annuities were worth more than double the amount agreed to be paid for them. For thirteen years, too, over 100 names were carried upon the pay-roll of Indians who were without a trace of Miami blood, and who drew from the fund during that time probably $200,000 to which they had no shadow of title. They were also compelled to accept annuities in greenbacks during the war, and this, too, was no inconsiderable loss.

A Daughter of Texas.

[San Angela Times.]

A report that Miss Josie House was lost startled her many friends in town last Thursday. She had been lost the night before, however, while returning from a neighbor's house, but was found by a party hunting her about 12 o'clock that night. When Miss Josie found she had lost her way, and after becoming satisfied she could not find her home that night, she deliberately unsaddled her horse, staked him out, and, making a bed out of the saddle blankets and a pillow of her saddle, was soon sound asleep, and was asleep when awakened by the shouts of the gentlemen who found her.

What Ails You?

Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels, which have resulted in distressing piles, or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so, your system will soon be clogged with poisons. Take a few doses of Kidney-Wort and you'll feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment, and each organ will be ready for duty. Druggists sell both the dry and liquid.—[Evansville Tribune.

Correspondence.

EAST TOLEDO, OHIO, Oct. 21, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER: Since I left Waterloo the 11th of last May, I have been employed by Wm. S. Smith, hardware merchant of this city, and since I have been in the city, I have learned that business with business men meant business.

I suppose the people of Waterloo think it rather queer because I did not remain there longer, when there recently, and I will explain: The reason I did not stay longer, was on account of having to attend court, as a witness. Through the kindness of Mr. Smith, I was allowed to go home during the fair. I left Toledo October 4 to go home and visit my parents and friends, with the understanding to be back to my work positively no later than Tuesday, October 11, or would undoubtedly have lost my position. While I was at Waterloo, I made three trips to Auburn, and reported at the clerk's office each time. I also told them it would be impossible for me to be there after Monday, and asked to have my deposition taken, but was told that a deposition could not be taken in a criminal case; and, well-knowing that I would lose my position if I were not back on time, I took the train Monday afternoon (after bidding my parents good-bye), and went to Butler, stopped off to see a lady friend of mine, and that night went to Toledo. If further information is wanted, it can be had by addressing me, at No. 56 Front street, East Toledo, and enclose photograph, for answer by return mail. Very respectfully yours,

SCOTT LOTZENHISER.

The Origin of the Duchess Tribe.

A writer in the Mark Lane Express gives the following history of the most valuable families of Short-horn. He says: As the Duchess tribe is so famous, and sells at enormous prices, I may here give a few particulars regarding it. The first of the family we hear of was bought by Chas. Colling from the Duke of Northumberland's agent at Stanwix, a massive short-legged cow, of a yellowish red, with the breast near the ground. She had a wide back and was a great grower. Colling called her Duchess, and had often described her to Bates as a very superior animal, particularly in her handling, and told him he considered her the best cow he had ever seen, but that he could never breed so good a one from her. She was descended from the old stock of Sir Henry Smithson of Stanwix. Thomas Bates bought of Colling one of the descendants of this cow in 1805 for 100 guineas, being a fine dairy animal; and he bought another at Colling's sale in 1810. For the latter he paid 183 guineas, and styled her First, and from her all of the present family descended. Bates says he was induced to select this tribe from having found they are great growers and quick feeders, with fine quality of meat, consuming little food in proportion to their growth, and also finding that they are great milkers.

School Report.

Report of Pleasant Hill, No. 9, Fairfield township, for the month ending Oct. 14. Names of pupils who were perfect in attendance and deportment:

Bertha Wells, Arthur Bower, Elmer Bower, George Gushwa, Claude Gushwa, Berchie Chilcoats, Charlie Reinoehl. Number enrolled 29, average daily attendance 25, number of visitors 8. Term standing 23 daily attendance. The scholars manifested a desire for study, and were ready to answer when called upon. The patrons have the school at heart and are working for its advancement. They have my thanks for the kindness and hospitality bestowed upon me while tarrying with them.

J. A. McINTYRE, Teacher.

The clock in the old church-tower at Newark, N. J., has been keeping bad time. A thorough examination revealed a mass of hay, twine, cotton, grass and feathers tangled in the wheels. A pair of birds have tried for weeks to build a nest in the machinery, which tore their work to pieces. They kept on, notwithstanding, until their persistence stopped the wheels. They had so completely hidden their operation that they were carrying it on in cog.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you can not make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. 42-3w.

What Soda Water is Flavored With.

INGREDIENTS OF SO-CALLED FRUIT EXTRACTS—FEW DRINKS WHAT THEY CLAIM TO BE.

[New York Tribune.]

The reported poisoning of a picnic party by that beverage known as picnic or Sunday school lemonade, hitherto supposed to be extremely harmless, has led to some inquiries regarding the composition of other so-called mild and harmless summer drinks. Among these soda water probably is the most popular. The danger of drinking this lies not so much in the soda water itself, as in the flavor which is added to give it a pleasant taste. To learn what these flavors were composed of a Tribune reporter recently called on a chemist in this city who has made their manufacture a study and a specialty.

"The reason why natural flavors are not employed," said the chemist, "is that they are not strong enough. Besides, they would be very costly. Few of the sirups and extracts sold have the remotest relation to the extract of the fruit they sham on that account. The sources from which these are drawn are numerous. The pine-apple oil of commerce, which is used in a great many sirups, extracts and perfumes, is the chemical butyric ether, obtained from rancid tallow or fat. The flavors of strawberry, raspberry, orange, apple and pear are gained from fusel-oil or the chemical amyle. An extract of goal-tar, known as diethyl, and benzoic acid, extracted from naphthalin, are also used. The more acid essences, as lemon, lime and gooseberry, are gained from oxalic acid."

"Are any of these substances injurious to the health?"

"Not necessarily, because they are naturally present in the fruits they represent. Oxalic acid is found in gooseberries, citric acid in lemons, butyric acid in pineapples and tartaric acid in wine. Taken pure in large quantities, they would no doubt be poisonous. For example, cyanide of potassium can be obtained from bitter almonds by a fortunately difficult chemical process, and is the strongest poison known to chemistry. Yet there is no reason why the extract of bitter almonds, as used in French and Italian liquors, should not be perfectly harmless. Oh, yes, some of these celebrated Italian and French cordials are as much adulterated by flavors as our humble soda water is. That delicious cordials, curacao, which smells so strongly of oranges, is very often not the pure extract of oranges, but owes its flavor to vile fusel-oil. So it is with Italian vermouth and German kirschwasser. The latter is frequently nothing but alcohol charged with the extract of bitter almonds or the cyanide of potassium. The name (cherry-water) is due to the fact that bitter almonds have much the taste of the kernels of cherry pits, which are supposed to be present in the genuine kirschwasser. Is is not very pleasant to think that the delicious cordial or liquor one drinks is really the product of the chemical laboratory and primarily of street-sweepings; but what is genuine nowadays?"

Things Learned by Experience.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a table-spoonful of salt, and it will help it very much. A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor. In icing cake, dip the knife frequently in cold water. In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices; if the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once. You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off of any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully; never put water to such a grease spot or liquid of any kind. Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter; salt and pepper to taste. Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing very gently for two hours, pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of liquid when done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up make a gravy of the pint of liquid saved. A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell. Clean oilcloth with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have had milk in them should never be put in hot water. A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an improvement. The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

The fly is a great pest to horses in warm weather, and to get rid of them is a good thing. A writer says to prevent them from bothering a horse make the application, before harnessing, of a mixture of one part of crude carbolic acid with one or more parts of olive oil. This should be rubbed lightly all over the animal with a rag, and applied more thickly to the interior of the ears and other parts most likely to be attacked. This application may need to be repeated in the course of the day, but while any odor of the acid remains the flies decline to settle, and the horse is completely free from all their annoyance. The nervous, irritable state into which some horses get from the attacks of these insects, is also not an infrequent cause of accidents, and those, therefore, may also be obviated.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for Estate.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Samuel Learned, deceased, that Oliver P. Learned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Learned, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 19, 1881.
J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
October 18, 1881. 42-2w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881, Alfred H. Putt is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, on note and in attachment, by Ann Rhoades; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness: The clerk of said court, this 17th day of October, 1881.
42-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881. William H. Swander is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment, by Emily Depew, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 17th day of October 1881. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
42-3w.

1881. 1881.

THE INDIANA WEEKLY SENTINEL!

Has been enlarged and improved until it is now the LARGEST and the VERY BEST paper published in the west.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL is in all regards a superior eight page 56 column paper.

The merits of the Sentinel, as a general newspaper are so well known, that commendation of it is deemed superfluous. We will add, however, that the management has arranged and fully determined that no paper shall furnish so great a practical value to its patrons for the money.

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THE SENTINEL will continue to be the same earnest advocate of true American democracy in the future that it has been in the past; indeed, it proposes to battle more vigorously than ever against the party of centralization and corruption. Vast monopolies own and control the republican party, and in the future, as in the past, it cannot do otherwise than foster class legislation, thereby trampling upon the interests of the producing masses.

The motto of the Sentinel is: "Hold fast to the democratic faith and battle on," and as certainly as God reigns victory will ultimately be with the people.

The republican party cannot survive its crimes. Its monumental iniquities cast their shadows athwart the land. Just men of all political opinions are horrified at its colossal crimes. Its ambition is for plunder and imperial power. Its downward progress, from the days when Grant's thieves organized the whisky ring to raise a corruption fund, to Guiteau's tragedy, has been marked by infamy at every step. From the days when John Sherman sheltered federal officers for perjuries to seat Hayes, crimes have followed each other in rapid succession. The flood-tide of star route thieves, treasury thieves, navy department thieves, war department thieves and signal service thieves, and Indiana has had Dorsey, the notorious star route thief and secretary of the republican national committee, in the state, organizing crimes to carry the state against the will of the people. The Sentinel will invite the people of Indiana to contemplate these republican methods to obtain and maintain power. It will keep its readers informed with regard to republican fights for spoils, the mutual denunciations of its factions, their criminations and recriminations, their mutual hates which culminated in the assassination of the president, thereby capping the climax of horrors and completing the work of infamy.

With this record of crime, the republican party asks for a new lease of power, and it will be the high ambition of the Sentinel to defeat its purposes and emancipate the country from its debauching grasp.

THE SENTINEL, in addition to its superiority, is, moreover, an Indiana paper, devoted to, and specially represents Indiana's interests, political and otherwise, as no foreign paper will or can do, and ought, therefore, to have preference over the papers of other states, and we ask democrats to bear this in mind, and select YOUR OWN STATE PAPER when you come to take subscriptions and make up clubs.

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Nasonville Woolen Mill, in Burrillville township, R. I., has burned down. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $44,000. …The discovery in New York of forged paper of a Fort Wayne firm for $92,000 was speedily followed by the development that spurious notes of J. K. McIntyre, of Dayton, and Stevens, Wood & Tucker, of Columbus, had been negotiated in large amounts. It transpires that John Stevens, Jr., had been the New York buyer for all three of the firms named, and detectives are vainly searching for him.

THE police of New York are investigating an attempt to burn the Cunard steamer Bothnia. Four bottles of phosphorus and gasoline were found on the upper deck. Some burning carpets were thrown into the water. ….Thomas Bradley, an extensive butcher of Philadelphia, has been driven to the wall by indorsing paper of Washington Butcher's Sons for $135,000.

WITH a pistol which he believed contained only an exploded cartridge, Daniel Hallsey, a Boston lad, killed his little brother.

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, a prominent citizen and a lineal descendant of one of the earliest Dutch settlers, died at the St. James Hotel, New York. He was State Printer of New York from 1846 to 1868, and in 1878 and 1879. He was in his 65th year.

THE WEST.

VERY complete reports by telegraph to the Chicago *Times* from the great corn belt of the West show that the crop is in an unsatisfactory condition. In Illinois, Indiana and Iowa considerable damage has been done by the recent prolonged rains, and the crop will probably fall 20 to 30 per cent. short of an average, the quality being inferior also. In Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas the rains have been beneficial in the main, and hopes are entertained that the yield will be heavy. Owing to the high prices which corn has commanded of late, farmers have been selling liberally, and but a small portion of last year's crop now remains in their hands. The reports agree that the number of hogs now fattening is very much smaller than usual, and they will not come up to the average in weight…. A fire which originated in a blacksmith-shop on Spear street, San Francisco, destroyed a large planing-mill, valued at $100,000, a lumber-yard, a shipping-loft, a ship-carpentershop and other property. The total loss is placed at $150,000. The charred remains of two men were taken from the ruins….Pilot Temple, famous as a trotter a quarter of a century ago, fell a victim to the disease known as pink-eye, at St. Louis. ….Telegrams from Arizona state that the hostile Indians have crossed the border into Mexico. Col. Sanford followed them as soon as he got permission from the Mexican authorities.

PEOPLE near Independence, Mo., are greatly excited over the finding of a body hanging from a tree. It is believed that there has been a lynching by a Vigilance Committee for participating in the Glendale train-robbery. William Ryan was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, which so unnerved him that he leaned on a chair for support…. In a scull-match at St. Louis, for $500 a side, Trickett defeated Plaisted by less than a length.

THE police of Minneapolis were recently advised that plans had been laid to rob a hat store on Nicollet avenue. Two officers spent five nights in a room on the second floor, with no result; but on the sixth evening they gave one burglar a double charge of buckshot and forced his accomplice to surrender to the Chief of Police.

A SPECIAL Grand Jury at Independence, Mo., returned indictments against Creed Chapman, John Land and John Bugler for complicity in the robbery of an Alton train at Blue Cut, last month.

OWING to a defective rail in the Northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, near Pewaukee, eight carriages were thrown from the track and rolled down a ten-foot embankment, the smoking-car getting partly below water. Many persons were seriously injured, but it is considered wonderful that no one was killed.

THE SOUTH.

THE Hon. Charles G. Wintersmith, of Kentucky, died at Elizabethtown, aged 69. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and Grand Master of Kentucky A. F. and A. M.

A BLOODLESS duel was fought near Richmond, Va., between Capt. H. H. Riddleberger, the Readjuster, and Congressman Wise, in which four shots were exchanged and neither was hurt. Riddleberger had another duel on his hands for the same day, which was prevented by the officers….A fire at Humboldt, Tenn., destroyed twenty-nine storehouses, including two squares on both sides of Main street. The entire business portion of the city was burned. Loss about $195,000. The insurance will not exceed $16,000….Louis A. Wiltz, Governor of Louisiana, is dead.

A JEWELER of Little Rock closed his store to attend the State fair, when burglars despoiled him of $4,000 worth of diamonds and watches.

SPECULATORS in New Orleans bid $3.50 per $1,000 for Confederate bonds, while holders demand $10.

GENERAL.

AMONG the new Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company elected are George J. Gould, Cyrus W. Field and C. P. Huntington. President Green announced that for the year which commenced with July the gross earnings cannot fall short of $15,000,000, of which amount the net profits will be $6,500,000….The Baltimore and Ohio road has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and added $1,400,000 to the surplus fund.

A POOL for the purchase of Confederate bonds has been formed at Amsterdam, to appeal to the honor of the Southern States. Three banking firms in Texas telegraphed a New York speculator that they recognize the Fourteenth Amendment as the supreme law of the land, and will not encourage the movement in worthless paper…..The grand total of the Garfield fund is $357,851…..The following returns of the condition of the cotton crop up to Oct. 1 have been received at the Department of Agriculture. The returns give the condition as only 68, a decline of 4 per cent. since the returns Sept. 1; compared with returns at the same time last year, there is a decrease of 15 per cent.

THE Rothschilds have determined to place in this country a Hungarian loan of 280,000,000 florins, with every hope of success. New York financiers insist that the Italian loan would have been readily taken in that city….. Postmaster General James is reported to have accepted the Presidency of the Lincoln National Bank, an institution just organized in New York under the auspices of the Vanderbilts. An office is to be erected in the region of Forty-third street and Madison avenue, and its business will be chiefly with capitalists not actively engaged in mercantile pursuits.

CAPT. ADAMS, of the whaler Arctic, visited in his recent voyage the scene of the loss of the ships Erebus and Terror, of Sir John Franklin's polar expedition (1845), and was informed by the Esquimaux of the sad fate of the last survivors, who tried to reach Hudson's bay overland, but died on the way.

THE remnant of Victoria's band, comprising twelve families, attacked a ranch near Ville de Buenaventura, Mexico. Sixty settlers went in pursuit, but were repulsed with the loss of one man and eight horses.

DELEGATES from seventeen States were in attendance upon the Universalist Convention at Detroit. Hon. J. D. W. Joy, of Boston, was chosen President. A report adverse to a uniform order of public worship was adopted.

WASHINGTON.

THE German Ambassador, Herr Von Schloezer, had an audience of the President, and on behalf of his imperial master of the imperial and royal family and Prince Bismarck, expressed the deep sympathy they had felt for the late President during his period of suffering and for the American nation in his loss. President Arthur, in response, acknowledged the kindly feeling which had prompted the message of condolence…. The French and German guests of the nation were formally presented to the President in the rotunda of the Capitol. Gen. Sherman and staff and the Justices of the Supreme Court were in attendance. The visitors were subsequently escorted to the Senate Chamber and presented to Acting Vice President Davis.

SENATOR MAHONE was arrested at Washington on charge of having accepted a challenge from Gen. Jubal A. Early. He was conveyed to the residence of Police Judge Snell, where he stated that all differences had been harmonized, and was released on his personal bond. Next day the Senator sent out a card to the public, announcing that he has read the recent speech of Gen. Early, but does not think he can obtain any satisfaction therefor, and has decided to let Early proceed with falsehood and insults, assured of immunity….Counsel Scoville, since his arrival at Washington, has as bulky a mail as a Cabinet officer, and sent to Chicago for a stenographic clerk to dispose of his correspondence.

GUITEAU is becoming morose and suspicious. He has not been visited by his counsel for some days, and is greatly displeased thereat. He says that if some great criminal lawyer does not volunteer to defend him, he will defend himself.

MR. SCOVILLE, Guiteau's counsel, has published the following: "To the Public: The trial of Guiteau is fixed for Nov. 7. The short time allowed makes this appeal to the public necessary. Will the press kindly copy it? Guiteau attempted to lecture on religious subjects through several Northern States. It is believed that there are many people in that direction who can, if they will, furnish evidence of his insanity. Will they not do so in the interest of patriotism, justice, humanity and mercy? Patriotism, because if he is hanged as a sane man it will be an eternal blot on our history. Justice, so that it may not be said hereafter that he, being denied of the guidance of reason, was put to death contrary to all law, human and divine. Humanity and mercy, that should prompt the laying aside of passion and dealing with this case in Christian charity. If any person knows of facts bearing on this question, will he not furnish me information? No one will be called to testify unless it seems important to a just defense and fair trial. Please communicate with George Scoville, Washington, D. C."

POLITICAL.

DAVID DAVIS suggested to the President the name of Judge Gresham for a seat in the Cabinet.

GOV. FOSTER'S plurality in Ohio will fall a few votes short of 25,000….A Washington telegram of the 18th inst. says: "The President's determination to delay sending in the Cabinet nominations until week after next has broken all the slates, and it is asserted that he is more embarrassed than has hitherto been supposed. The rumor that Conkling is to be a member is renewed, and Blaine's friends say that the intention to appoint Conkling has never been abandoned. A Western Senator said this evening that he had felt that such an appointment would be so nearly fatal to the success of the administration, and to the future of the party, that he had gone to the President and protested against it. The President listened calmly and courteously, but did not indicate in any way his intention. In reply to a question, the Senator said Conkling would be confirmed unanimously. There could be no objection to him on the score of ability or of integrity, but the appointment would, nevertheless, wreck the administration."

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, who is in attendance on the Supreme Court at Washington, urges upon the Democratic Senators the rejection of the nomination of Marshal Dudley for Pension Commissioner, on the ground that he prostituted his office to partisan work in the Presidential election.

THE New York County Democracy made the following nominations: District Attorney, John McKeon; Surrogate, Charles A. Jackson; Judges of the Marine Court, Robert A. Van Wyck and Adolph L. Sanger; Coroner, Dr. Lewis Schultz; Aldermen-at-Large, Robert Hall, Bernard Kenny, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Henry Anthenreith. The nominations of the Democratic State Convention were indorsed. Tammany Hall made the following nominations: Surrogate, Delano C. Calvin; Judge of the Marine Court, J. H. Harnett; Coroner, Dr. Philip Merkle; Aldermen-at-Large, James J. Selvin and Ferdinand Levy. The other nominations for city and county officers Tammany conceded to Irving Hall.

FOREIGN.

IROQUOIS, Mr. Pierre Lorrillard's horse, won the Newmarket Derby. Another American victory….Parnell's arrest was followed up with the proclamation of the whole of Ireland except the county of Derry, and the arrest of Quinn, the Land-League Secretary. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Healey, Member of Parliament for Wexford, and Parnell's secretary.

FOLLOWING the arrest of Parnell, a number of other prominent Land Leaguers have been arrested, among them being John Dillon, Member of Parliament from Tipperary; Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, the Land-League organ; Mr. James O'Kelly, Member of Parliament for Roscommon, and at one time a well-known correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Mr. Forster, the Irish Secretary, has issued a proclamation threatening with arrest persons who participate in "boycotting." The arrests and the proclamations seem to have had little effect on the agitation. At a meeting held in Belfast, attended by 3,000 persons, including twenty priests, a general strike against rent was advocated. A similar meeting was held in Limerick. Several additional outrages have been reported. Proclamations forbidding the Sunday meeting at Limerick were torn down before daylight. The commander of the Scots Guards warned the Mayor that any assemblage would be suppressed. Crowds gathered outside of town and soon brought on a conflict. The troops charged several times, and finally drove the people through George street. The police in Denmark street fired on the mob. Many houses were wrecked, several persons wounded, and twenty arrests made. The club-house was subsequently attacked, the windows smashed, and the street-lamps extinguished. In Dublin a mob attacked a Congregational Church and destroyed the windows. All officers of regiments in Ireland are ordered to duty immediately….The city of Herat has been captured by the army from Turkestan under Kudas Khan.

THERE were wrecked during the fierce gales of last week 180 British and foreign vessels, the approximate value of which was $40,000,000. Of this sum $30,000,000 represent British losses. Some 278 persons, including 146 fishermen, belonging to Bournemouth and Eyemouth, England, are reported missing, and fifty-nine fishermen are known to have been drowned….The British steamer Cyprian was wrecked on the Welsh coast, the loss of life being twenty-two.

THE executive of the Land League in Paris have ordered a general strike against paying rent. The order was received with round after round of cheers.

THE mammoth steamship Great Eastern, which was built in 1858 at a cost of $3,000,000, has been sold at auction in London for $150,000….H. M. S. Inflexible, carrying four eighty-one-ton guns, will make her trial trip to the Irish coast, to join the naval armament there.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE caucus of the Republican Legislators of Minnesota was held at St. Paul on the 20th inst. Secretary Windom was nominated on the first ballot for Senator to fill out his own unexpired term. There were 108 out of 117 Republican members of the Legislature present, and the vote on the first ballot stood Windom 56, Charles A. Gilman 28, and C. G. Dunn 12. On motion of Gen. John B. Sanborn, the leader of the opposition to Mr. Windom, the nomination was made unanimous. ….The Republicans of the Eleventh district of New York have nominated William W. Astor for Congress.

FIVE men were killed on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, thirty miles from Cincinnati. They were on a car containing water-tanks which had been detached from a coal train by an engine. The engine became unmanageable and the car was driven with great force against a coal train. The men were shockingly mangled….A banking house in Richmond purchased $1,000,000 in Confederate bonds last week.

IT has been semi-officially announced that the Marquis of Lorne will return to Canada from England next January. Chief Justice Richie will be Acting Governor General of Canada in the absence of the Marquis….In the Universalist General Convention, at Detroit, the question of revision of the profession of faith was referred to a committee of nine, to report at the next annual meeting of the association.

THE promoters of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railway are negotiating with local capitalists to construct a branch line from Laporte, Ind., to Joliet, Ill., a distance of sixty miles….A Nebraska City dispatch states that Senator and Mrs. Van Wyck left that place with the bodies of their last two children, who died of diphtheria, to bury them by the side of their first child at Milford, Pa., this sad bereaval leaving them childless.

SOME sixty brick yards along the Hudson river have closed for the season, and 2,500 Canadians who were employed in them have returned to their homes. During the season 500,000,000 bricks were manufactured in these yards….The Rev. Dr. Courtland Whitehead, of South Bethlehem, Pa., was chosen Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh by a convention of the Episcopal Church, called to elect a successor to the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE enters a solemn protest against the manifesto from Kilmainham jail, ordering that no rent be paid. The Land League has been proclaimed a criminal organization, and its meetings will be dispersed by force. Two hundred tenants of a large estate near Nenagh have paid their rents. The land court opened at Dublin with a large attendance, and the announcement was made that the fee for entering proceedings would be only one shilling. Mitchell Henry, M. P. for Galway, offers his tenants a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. on part-due rents, and expresses the hope that they will settle cheerfully. William Dorris, who was left in charge of the Land League, has been imprisoned at Dundalk….King Humbert will visit the Emperor of Austria at the end of October.

THE White House is being improved and refurnished. The furniture of the East room is being replaced with a handsome set. The system of drainage is also being attended to.

EXTRA SENATORIAL SESSION.

The resolution of Mr. Lamar relative to the inter-oceanic canal was adopted on the 14th, as was the resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the proceedings for the extradition of Vincenzo Rebello have been proper and in accordance with law. The resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the report of J. T. Meline, was laid over one day. The President sent in the following nominations: Capt. John G. Walker, Iowa, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department; William C. Raum, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi; and Charles N. Webb, Register of the Land Office at Deadwood, Dak.

The session of the Senate was very brief on the 15th inst. The President sent in the nominations of Septimus J. Hanna to be Register of the Land Office at Leadville, and D. Newton Thompson to be Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana. A Democratic caucus was called to consider the election of a Secretary. The Senate confirmed the nominations of Noah C. McFarland, of Kansas, for Commissioner of the General Land Office; W. Silver, of Indiana, United States Consul at Cape Town, and a large number of Postmasters, among them E. T. Langley, Traer, Iowa; John M. Miller, Clarinda, Iowa; Albert G. Siegel, Girard, Ill.; Joseph W. Maddux, Carlisle, Ill.; William J. Nannice, Cambridge, Ill.; Theodore M. King, Paxton, Ill.; Joseph N. Patton, Pana, Ill.; Thomas B. Tait, Knoxville, Ill.; Gratt C. Wildy, Galena, Kan.; Simeon Donaldson, Caldwell, Kan.; Francis Bower, Marion, Kan.

In the Senate, on the 17th inst., Mr. Sherman insisted upon being favored with a copy of the report of the treasury commission. The President pro tem. announced appointments to fill vacancies on the committees, and the names were placed at the foot of the list. Among the nominations sent in were those of Frank M. Eastman, of Washington, to be Attorney for Montana; Charles H. Gould, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Miles City; Eben W. Cottrell to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit; Charles W. Pierce, Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Neb. The Senate then adjourned to Friday in honor of the Yorktown celebration.

Sahara Not Below Sea Level.

The curious cosmographic error has has long prevailed that the surface of the great Desert of Sahara, in Africa, was depressed below the ocean level. Some have seriously suggested that a canal be cut from the Atlantic or the Mediterranean, by which the desert might be filled with water, a new sea formed, intercommunication facilitated, and commerce increased with the interior. Dr. Lenz has recently lectured in Paris on his journey from Morocco to Timbuctoo. He says the great desert is actually a plateau about 1,000 feet above the level of the ocean, and that nowhere is there such a depression as formerly imagined. The fossils found are fresh water kinds, so that the Sahara is not the bottom of a dried up sea. The timid who have apprehended that the revolving earth might be thrown out of balance by the placing of a broad, deep sea on the surface of the great desert, may calm their fears.

THE Southern States possess a chicken syndicate. Six firms virtually control the poultry market. The combined capital is $50,000. Their agents receive 5 per cent. for purchases not only of poultry, but eggs, butter and sausages. The quarters are at New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston and three places in Tennessee.

OLD men's eyes are like old men's memories; they are strongest for things a long way off.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

Ceremonies at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Oct. 19.

Yesterday's proceedings in the celebration now in progress may be briefly described as follows:

At 10 o'clock salutes were fired from Gen. Hancock's camp. The steamer Excelsior, with the Yorktown Congressional Commission on board, arrived, and was received with salutes from Gen. Hancock's camp and the war vessels in the harbor. Shortly after the Dispatch and Tallapoosa hove in sight, and were saluted by the camp and gunboats.

President Arthur left the Dispatch at 11:30 and proceeded to Lafayette Hall, where he was received by the Governor of Virginia.

The distinguished guests, including the descendants of Lafayette and Steuben, Governors of States and Congressmen, began to arrive at Lafayette Hall about 11 o'clock. Gen. Hancock arrived at noon and paid his respects to the Governor of Virginia.

At about 12:30 President Arthur, accompanied by Secretaries Hunt, James and Lincoln, was driven to the entrance of Lafayette Hall, and was received by Master of Ceremonies Corbin. The President shook hands with the distinguished persons present. The line was then formed, and the party marched to the grand stand, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument was to take place, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

President Arthur was loudly cheered by the crowd during the march to the grand stand. When all had taken the places assigned them the ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Nelson, grandson of Gov. Nelson, who commanded the Virginia militia at Yorktown. He thanked God for 100 years of blessing vouchsafed this country, for Washington, for our allies and for our victory, and prayed that the people of the land might not pride themselves too much upon their own achievements and prosperity, but that they might thank and trust the Lord. He prayed for peace among all nations and for fraternal concord among the sections of our common country. He prayed for the rulers of the land, that they might be pure, and for the people that they might learn to love and serve the Lord.

At the conclusion of the prayer the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" with artillery accompaniment.

Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, then delivered the address of welcome. The Governor has a fine presence, clear voice and earnest manner, and was frequently applauded, especially by the distinguished gentlemen who sat around him. His allusions to the unity of sentiment, purpose and destiny of all sections of our common country were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

United States Senator J. W. Johnston, of Virginia, Chairman of the Congressional Commission, then made a few appropriate remarks, in which he sketched the history of the surrender, read from original documents an account of the action of Congress at the time, exhibited the sword voted to the messenger who bore the news of the surrender, and alluded to the fact that W. W. Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, and the Rev. Dr. Nelson, grandson of Gov. Nelson, were on the stand.

In conclusion, he said that the column, now to be erected, was to commemorate not only the victory of the colonies, but the part taken in that victory by France. Recognition and acknowledgment of aid given by France to this country in the hour of its need was a solemn duty left by the Continental Congress to its successors, and now, after the lapse of 100 years, the Congress of thirty-eight States and 50,000,000 of people, the Congress of the nation which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is fulfilling that duty. Three millions of people and thirteen colonies accomplished the great work, and now 50,000,000 of people and thirty-eight States are celebrating it. Participating in this celebration are the representatives of the French nation, here at the invitation of this Government. Again French soldiers tread American soil, and French vessels again ride York river. The model of the monument to be erected is here before us. Thirteen female figures representing the thirteen colonies seem to support on their shoulders a column inscribed with the names of thirty-eight States, and crowned with a figure of Liberty. This embodies the idea that from the thirteen colonies grew thirty-eight States, and sprung the truest and most thorough and genuine liberty ever enjoyed by any people. On four sides of the base, and carrying out the original design of the Continental Congress, are emblems of the alliance between the United States and his Most Christian Majesty, and a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis; and now, as an appropriate opening of our celebration, the corner-stone of the monument will be laid with all the grand and solemn ceremonies befitting so great an occasion by the order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which Washington himself was a chief member.

The workmen, under the direction of the Grand Master of Virginia, then laid the corner-stone according to the ancient and honorable rite. The chair occupied by the Grand Master on the occasion was one which Lord Boutetort, when loyal Governor of the Old Dominion, presented to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and in which George Washington sat when Grand Master of Virginia Masons. The sash and apron worn by Grand Master Peyton S. Coles, of Virginia, were worked by Mrs. Lafayette, and were presented to Washington in 1784 at Mt. Vernon. Afterward, in 1812, they were given to Washington Lodge, of Alexandria, Va., by Maj. Lawrence Lewis. The gavel was made from a portion of the quarter-deck of the United States frigate Lawrence, the flagship of Commodore Perry at the battle and victory of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, and was presented to the Masonic Veterans' Association by a venerable brother of the Rev. Marshall B. Smith, June 2, 1830.

Judge B. R. Welford, of Virginia, Masonic orator, then made an eloquent address, at the conclusion of which the ceremonies ended.

Immediately afterward President Arthur and party left for the steamer Dispatch. The steamer bearing the French Commission, Secretary Blaine, and others, was in the stream some two hours and a half before they were first discovered from shore, and while the corner stone was being laid Secretary Blaine came to the Government dock and sent word to the authorities in charge; but it was too late, as the ceremonies were completed, and the party returned to the Tallapoosa.

The scene on the river front was an inspiring one. Men-of-war, steamers, tugs, yachts, sailing vessels, all decked with flags and streamers, salutes to arriving dignitaries, gay uniforms, military, Knights' Templar, etc.; the music of bands and drums and fifes as the troops landed and marched to quarters, and the crowds of people of all nationalities and conditions who gathered at the batteries or wandered over the grounds—all combined to make a scene of deep interest. There were the usual drills at the camps all day, and they were witnessed by thousands of spectators.

The pyrotechnic display at night was a success. All the war-ships were brilliantly illuminated, presenting a beautiful sight. On the Franklin the lights were so arranged as to show the outlines of the ship and the rigging with a magnificent effect. There were also other designs, one being a schooner apparently under sail. From the yachts in the harbor went forth a constant stream of rockets, etc.

Troubles increased on Secretary Blaine's shoulders as the day went by. It is reported that the French grew jealous of the attention paid the Germans, and the Germans refused to come on the same ship with the French after leaving Fortress Monroe. The Germans came on the Catskill, while the French came on their own vessel.

YORKTOWN, Oct. 20.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Secretary Blaine and the French and German delegations, in full uniform, arrived at Lafayette Hall. On entering, the Marine Band, of Washington, played an appropriate air, the military officers, Congressmen and other persons of distinction greeting them as they passed. At the end of the hall the President met the distinguished guests, and an informal interchange of courtesies took place. In a few moments the party started for the grand stand, President Arthur and Secretary Hunt leading. They were received with cheers as they appeared upon the platform. Next came Secretary Blaine, escorting the French Legation. Gen. Sherman, with his staff in uniform were next in line, Gen. Hancock and staff following. Gen. Hancock was given three cheers.

After a general handshaking, the proceedings were opened by prayer by Bishop Harris. He invoked divine blessing upon the United States and the Republic of France, and, in conclusion, asked God's blessing upon all the crowned heads of the world.

The "Poindexter Centennial Hymn" was then sung by the choruses from Baltimore, Richmond and Washington.

President Arthur was then introduced by Secretary Blaine, and delivered the following address:

"Upon this soil, 100 years ago, our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Here and then was established, and, as we trust, made secure on this continent for ages yet to come, that principle of government which is the very fiber of our political system—the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended, and, for the time, survived the clash of arms, have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feelings of exultation over a defeated foe that to-day we summon up a remembrance of those events which have made holy the ground whereon we tread. Surely no such unworthy sentiments could find harbor in our hearts, so profoundly thrilled with the expression of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign, but it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, the sturdy zeal and the sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate; for so, if we learn aright the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to transmit to the generation which shall follow the precious legacy which our fathers left to us—the love of liberty, protected by law. Of the historic scene which we here celebrate, no feature is more prominent, and none more touching, than the participation of our gallant allies from across the sea.

"It was the presence of the gallant allies from across the sea which gave fresh and vigorous impulse to the hopes of our countrymen, when well nigh disheartened by a long series of disasters. It was their noble and generous aid, extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph, and made the capitulation at Yorktown possible a century ago. To their descendants and representatives, who are here present as honorary guests of the nation, it is my glad duty to offer cordial welcome. You have a right to share with us the associations which cluster about the day when your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success, and none of the memories awakened by this anniversary are more grateful to us all than the reflection that the national friendships here so closely cemented have outlasted the mutations of a changeful century. God grant, my countrymen, that they may ever remain unshaken, and that ever henceforth, with ourselves and with all nations of the earth, we may be at peace."

Max Outrey, then, in behalf of the French delegation, was introduced by Secretary Blaine, and delivered an address.

Mr. Outrey said the French Government has felt much touched by the friendly sentiments which inspired the United States with the thought of asking France to participate in the celebration of the Yorktown Centennial, and heartily desires to respond in a manner worthy of both republics to the invitation sent by the President of the United States in behalf of the people of America. Manifestations of public sympathy following the initiative taken by the Congress of the United States bidding France to this national festival, have been looked upon by us not only as an act of the highest courtesy, but especially as a mark of affectionate regard, having the noble aim of cementing yet more closely the ties which unite the two republics. In commemoration of this day, which represents one of the grandest events in the political existence of this country, the French Government has sent a mission, composed of special delegates from the different departments, and the President of the French republic, wishing to mark his personal sympathy, has sent one of his own aides-de-camp. They thus desire to show particularly their appreciation of the graceful compliment paid to our country. Each and all of us are proud of having been called to the honor of representing France on this auspicious day. The monument which is here to be erected will not only recall a glorious victory; it will perpetuate the recollections of an ever-faithful alliance—faithful through the trials and vicissitudes of an eventful century; and, as the President of the French republic has so truly said, it will consecrate the union sprung from generous and liberal aspirations, and which the institutions we can now boast of in common must necessarily strengthen and develop for the good of both countries. In coming to this Yorktown centennial we come to celebrate the day which ended that long and bitter struggle against a great nation, now our mutual ally and friend, who here, as under all skies where her flag has floated, has left ineffaceable marks of her grand and civilizing spirit. We come to celebrate the glorious date when the heroes of independence were able to set their final seal to the solemn proclamation of the Fourth of July, 1776. We come also to salute the dawn of that era of prosperity where, led by her great men, America permitted the intelligence of her people to soar and their energy to manifest itself, and thus the power of the United States has strengthened and every year has added to the prestige which surrounds her star-spangled banner.

When France brought from beyond the seas the co-operation of her army and navy to this valiant people engaged in the war for independence, when Lafayette, Rochambeau, DeGrasse, and many other scions of our illustrious families, came here, they yielded to a generous impulse, and came with disinterested courage to sustain the cause of liberty. A blessing went with their endeavors and gave success to their arms, for when 100 years ago, as to-day, French and Americans grasped each others' hands at Yorktown, they realized they had helped to erect the corner-stone of a great edifice. But surely the most foresighted among those men would have started had he been able to look down the long vista of a century and see at the end this republic, then young and struggling with all the difficulties which surrounded her, now calm, radiant and beaming with the halo of prosperity. The great Washington himself, whose genius foresaw the destiny of this country, could not have predicted this. Truly the United States have made, especially in these latter years, gigantic strides along the route to still greater progress, by showing the world what can be accomplished by an energetic and intelligent nation, always as respectful of its duties as jealous of its rights. America has given a great example, and has been the cause of rejoicing to all true lovers of liberty. France is proud of having contributed to found this great republic and her wishes for your prosperity are deep and sincere. Mutual friendship is founded on many affinities, tastes and aspirations, which time cannot destroy, and future generations, I trust, will assist again in this same place at a spectacle unprecedented in the history of two great nations; renewing, from century to century, compact fraternal and imperishable affection.

I will not close without thanking the Federal Government, the different States of the Union of which the delegation have been the guests, also the people of America, for the sympathy and welcome extended to the representatives of France. Each of us will treasure the recollection of American hospitality and friendly sentiments which have been manifested to us in every place and every sphere.

Marquis de Rochambeau made a graceful response in French. He said: "Citizens of the United States, you have invited us to celebrate with you the great achievement of arms, and we have not hesitated to brave the terrors of the ocean to say to you that what our fathers did in 1781 we, their sons, would be willing to do to-day, and to attest our constant friendship, and further show that we cherish the same sentiments of our fathers in those glorious days we celebrate. In the name of my companions, who represent here the men who fought, permit me to hope that the attachment formed in those days around this monument which is to be erected, will be renewed to peace and will again celebrate a victory which joined our fathers in comradeship and alliance."

Baron Steuben then responded in German in an appropriate speech, which was loudly applauded.

There were vociferous cheers for the distinguished guests of the nation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the monument there was a reception by President Arthur in Lafayette Hall, to which the general public was admitted.

The following order was read by Secretary Blaine at the celebration to-day:

"In recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and good-will between the two countries for all centuries to come, and especially as the mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne, it is hereby ordered that at the close of these ceremonies, commemorative of the valor and success of our forefathers in their patriotic struggle for independence, the British flag shall be saluted by the forces of the army and navy of the United States now at Yorktown. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give orders accordingly.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

YORKTOWN, Oct. 21.

The great event of yesterday, the military review, was successfully carried out. All the organizations presented a fine appearance and marched well. The route was about four miles over broad fields. One hour and twenty minutes were consumed in passing a given point. When the procession reached the grand stand Gen. Hancock and staff rode at the head, but then fell out of line, and, with President Arthur, his Cabinet, foreign guests and other dignitaries, reviewed the troops from the stand. Gen. Hancock stated to the President there were 9,500 men in line. The States represented by volunteers were Georgia, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Michigan and Connecticut.

The President was quite enthusiastic over the magnificence of the display. The only colored troops in line were two companies from Richmond, composing part of the First Virginia regiment. They were loudly cheered by the spectators from the North.

On the grand stand, to which admission was obtained only by ticket from Gen. Hancock's quarters, beside the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Governors of States, Gen. Sherman and staff, the French and German delegations, were a large number of other distinguished men as well as many ladies.

The marching of the troops generally was very fine and excited great interest among military men, and elicited loud cheers from the multitude. Gen. Hancock and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee were both loudly cheered wherever they appeared, as a tribute to "the Blue and the Gray," and recognition of the fact that both are now marching under the common flag of a common country. The men of Kentucky and Michigan were loudly cheered, as were also the First Connecticut, the Georgia battalion, which has with them two of the guns captured from the British at Yorktown 100 years ago, and the regulars that marched from their several stations North to Yorktown.

The State troops vied with each other in drill and discipline, and the friends of each claim the palm. The regulars excited general admiration.

Fully 10,000 troops were present during these exercises.

In the afternoon Gen. Hancock gave a reception on board the steamer St. John. Among the guests were President Arthur, David Davis, President pro tem. of the Senate; the French and German visitors, officers of the army and navy, Congressional Commission, Governors and other officers of States.

The commission cut off one day from the programme, and the much-looked-for naval engagement took place in the afternoon, and was witnessed by immense crowds from the bluffs. The large barges and steamboats crowded with people, the naval vessels covered with bunting, the yachts, tugs, sail and row boats with streamers, the music from the bands and the firing of the salutes combined to make the scene long to be remembered.

The Way to Health.

The only true way to health is that which common sense dictates to man. Live within the bounds of reason. Eat moderately, drink temperately, sleep regularly, avoid excesses in anything, and preserve a conscience "void of offense." Some men eat themselves to death, some drink themselves to death, some wear out their lives by indolence, and some by over-exertion; others are killed by the doctors, while not a few sink into the grave from the effects of vicious and beastly practices. All the medicines in creation are not worth a farthing to a man who is constantly and habitually violating the laws of his own nature. All the medical science in the world can not save him from a premature grave. With a suicidal course of conduct, he is planting the seed of decay in his own constitution and accelerating the destruction of his own life.—*Scientific American.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 75	@12 50
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 80
COTTON	11⅜	@ 11⅞
FLOUR—Superfine	4 70	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 40	@ 1 42
No. 2 Red	1 49	@ 1 52
CORN—Ungraded	65	@ 71
OATS—Mixed Western	44	@ 47
PORK—Mess	18 25	@18 50
LARD	12	@ 12½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 60	@ 7 00
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 70
Medium to Fair	5 25	@ 6 00
HOGS	4 25	@ 7 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	7 75	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 33	@ 1 34
No. 3 Spring	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 2	60	@ 61
OATS—No. 2	43	@ 44
RYE—No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
BARLEY—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 07
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	27	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	22	@ 23
PORK—Mess	17 25	@17 40
LARD	11⅛	@ 11¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 40	@ 1 41
No. 2	1 36	@ 1 37
CORN—No. 2	60	@ 61
OATS—No. 2	41	@ 42
RYE—No. 1	1 03	@ 1 04
BARLEY—No. 2	95	@ 96
PORK—Mess	17 00	@17 25
LARD	11½	@ 11⅝
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN—Mixed	63	@ 64
OATS—No. 2	44	@ 45
RYE	1 05	@ 1 06
PORK—Mess	18 00	@18 25
LARD	11½	@ 11¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 42	@ 1 43
CORN	67	@ 68
OATS	46	@ 47
RYE	1 14	@ 1 15
PORK—Mess	19 50	@20 00
LARD	11½	@ 11⅝
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 40	@ 1 41
No. 2 Red	1 42	@ 1 43
CORN	64	@ 65
OATS	46	@ 47
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	7 00	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 38	@ 1 39
CORN—Mixed	65	@ 66
OATS—Mixed	45	@ 46
BARLEY (per cental)	1 70	@ 2 15
PORK—Mess	20 25	@20 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 43	@ 1 44
CORN—No. 2	62	@ 63
OATS	44	@ 45
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6 35	@ 6 75
Fair	5 75	@ 6 00
Common	4 25	@ 4 75
HOGS	6 00	@ 7 00
SHEEP	3 20	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1881.

FROM all parts of the country encouraging reports are heard in relation to the success of the fall fairs. The chief reason is, of course, universal good prospects among farmers and an era of high prices for all varieties of farm products. At no time within twenty years has there been so many entries, and the liberal premiums offered throughout the country have drawn out a class of exhibitors who had become indifferent to the result of competition.

THE comparative growth of the several religious denominations in Chicago, during the past decade, is shown in the following table:

	1871. Churches.	1881. Churches.
Roman Catholic	25	27
Methodist	21	38
Baptist	20	21
Presbyterian	20	19
Episcopal	15	14
Reformed Episcopal	..	6
Evangelical Lutheran	17	34
Congregational	14	13
Jewish	6	11
Christian	4	4
Independent	1	7
All others	15	15
Total	156	218

THE statistics of the railway accidents in England for the year seem to be as fixed a quantity as the number of letters which are posted without addresses. The total number killed last year was 1,136, and the number of injured 3,958. Of these 143 persons killed and 1,613 persons injured were passengers. The remainder were employes of the companies, and 447 killed and 365 injured were trespassers, suicides and other persons. The number of persons who traveled as railway passengers last year, exclusive of season-ticket holders, was nearly 604,000,000, being an increase of 41,000,000 over the number who traveled in the year before, showing that of 4,250,000 persons who travel one is killed, and more than one in every 500,000 is injured.

ACCORDING to the rule heretofore governing it, that fatal epidemic, the Asiatic cholera, will be due in America in 1883. It is raging with virulence now upon Russian and Austrian territory. The facilities for transfer are now greater than in former years, and there is a possibility, and even probability, of its reaching our shores a year earlier than its usual seventeen-year period. It first visited this country in 1832, again in 1849, and a third time in 1866. The authorities of every city in the land, working with the National Board of Health, should spare no effort, not only to ward it off, but to place every locality in the best sanitary condition. The food of a cholera epidemic is well known, and its advent should not inaugurate a panic, and would not if the proper precautions were made to meet the enemy.

ASTRONOMERS are on the lookout for a mysterious star known as "the Pilgrim," the light of which comes within the range of earthly observation only at intervals of about 309 years. At the last appearance of this star, which happened in the year 1572, it was brighter than Jupiter. "Such was its brilliancy," wrote a chronicler of the time, "that persons were able to detect it at noon in a clear sky, and at night when the sky was so overcast as to hide all the other stars." The *Scientific American* is authority for the statement that, if "the Pilgrim" appears, it will probably be visible for several weeks in the constellation of Cassiopeia. This constellation is situated in the northern portion of the heavens, on the opposite side of the pole from the Great Bear. The latter constellation, probably the best known of all, is the one which contains the familiar "Dipper."

LIEUT. D. A. LYLE has eaten grasshoppers out West, and he lately read a paper before a Springfield science association, praising them as food. Although they naturally have a disagreeable smell, he says that when cooked they become pleasant to both smell and taste, no disguise being required. They can be eaten after boiling two hours, with pepper and salt, and thus prepared are not easily distinguished from beef broth. Fried in their own oil they have a nutty flavor. One drawback to their use as food is the bones in the small locusts, though in the larger ones these can be easily removed. Some residents of St. Louis have tried a dinner of these skillfully prepared, and liked it very well, and, after becoming accustomed to the flavor, they are considered a desirable addition to the bill of fare by some. These locusts feed on vegetable matter and so may properly be classed as clean food.

THE following pathetic speech of the late President Garfield was delivered on the occasion of the college-class reunion in his honor on the night of March 3 last—the night before his inauguration:

CLASSMATES: To me there is something exceedingly pathetic in this reunion. In every eye before me I see the light of friendship and love, and I am sure it is reflected to each one of you from my inmost heart. For twenty-two years, with the exception of the last few days, I have been in public service. To-night I am a private citizen. To-morrow I shall be called to new responsibilities, and on the day after the world's wrath will strike. It will strike hard. I know it, and you will know it. Whatever may happen to me in the future I shall feel that I can fall back upon the shoulders and hearts of the class of '56 for their approval of that which is right, and for their charitable judgment wherein I may come short in the discharge of my public duties. You may write down in your books now the largest percentage of blunders which you think I shall be likely to make, and you will be sure to find in the end that I have made more than you have calculated—many more. This honor comes to me unsought. I never had the Presidential fever—not even for a day; nor have I it to-night. I have no feeling of elation in view of the position I am called upon to fill. I would thank God were I to-day a free lance in the House or in the Senate. But it is not to be, and I will go forward to meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties that are before me with all the firmness and ability I can command. I hope you will be able conscientiously to approve my conduct, and, when I return to private life, I wish you to give me another class-meeting.

THERE is a misapprehension in the minds of the journalists touching the Presidential succession in the event of the death of Arthur, says the Chicago *Times*. It is supposed that the President of the Senate pro tem. would serve out the full Garfield term. The matter is regulated by the law of 1792. The President of the Senate succeeds only until a President of the United States is elected. The provisions for such election are as follows:

SEC. 147. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President, both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State.

SEC. 148. The notification shall specify that electors of a President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, as follows:

First—If there shall be the space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shal specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday in December.

Second—If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, the notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office will expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, the notification shall not specify that electors are to be appointed or chosen.

SEC. 149. Electors appointed or chosen upon the notification prescribed by the preceding section shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday of December specified in the notification.

GUITEAU, THE ASSASSIN.

Arraigned in Court, He Enters a Plea of Not Guilty—The Trial Fixed for Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was arraigned yesterday in the Criminal Court of this District, Judge Cox presiding. The court room was full, but there was no disorder. Mr. Scoville, counsel for the prisoner, entered and took his seat at the lawyers' table, and immediately afterward the door of the witnesses' room opened and gave entrance to Marshal Henry and two Deputy Marshals, having between them and hustling along the bowed and cowering figure of a man, for whom they made way to a seat reserved for him beside his counsel. Then one of the guards unlocked the handcuffs, giving the prisoner the use of his hands. Guiteau looked broken down in health, and uncared for in person. His dark clothes were rusty and shabby and his whole person presented a miserably neglected appearance. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided, District Attorney Corkhill rose, and, addressing the Judge, said: "The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in court. I ask that he be arraigned and required to plead to the indictment." The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner obeyed. The Clerk said: "Is your name Charles J. Guiteau?" The prisoner assented by a nod. The Clerk then proceeded to read the indictment, the prisoner standing up with his head most of the time inclined to the right shoulder, his eyes half-closed or wholly so, his hands crossed as if still handcuffed, and his general air that of sickly indifference. The reading occupied nearly half an hour, and during all that time Guiteau hardly once changed his attitude or bearing, and rarely opened his eyes. He did not manifest the slightest degree of interest in the scene in which he was the chief actor, and but for an occasional slight movement might be supposed to be asleep in a standing attitude. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indictment the Clerk, addressing the prisoner, said: "What say you to this indictment, guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner, in place of response, fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a soiled and crumpled scrap of paper.

District Attorney (imperatively)—"Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty."

The prisoner—"I enter the plea of not guilty, if your Honor please, and I desire to make a statement."

The Court—"At some other time. It would not be appropriate just now. Sit down."

The prisoner thereupon took his seat.

The District Attorney—"In this case I ask that trial be set for next Monday morning peremptorily. The Government is ready for trial now."

Mr. Scoville here presented an affidavit of the assassin and one made by himself, in regard to the necessity of witnesses, the latter document announcing that the defense will claim the insanity of the defendant and insist that the bullet wound was not necessarily mortal. The court is asked to sanction the summoning of various witnesses as to insanity, and of four medical experts as to the President's surgical treatment.

Judge Cox fixed the trial for Nov. 7, and intimated that assistant counsel might be assigned from the Washington bar.

When the hearing concluded the officers gathered about Guiteau and securely fastened his handcuffs, and the prisoner was taken from the court-room.

While Guiteau was in court a large-sized man, who afterward gave his name as George H. Bethar, approached one of the court officers and asked for the loan of a pistol. His inquiries aroused suspicion, and he was taken to the police headquarters. He there said he wanted the pistol to kill Guiteau. Bethar said he fought in Gen. Garfield's regiment, and showed wounds in his legs and on the side of his head.

INDIANA NEWS.

HANOVER College, at Madison, is having an era of prosperity.

LA PORTE is to have a first-class opera house capable of seating 1,500 people.

WASHINGTON DUNCAN, one of the oldest pioneers and stock dealers of Floyd county, is dead.

THE disappearance of N. B. Smith, a student in the medical college at Fort Wayne, is unexplained.

THE Lafayette soldiers' reunion was a big affair. It is estimated that 15,000 strangers were in the city.

ROBERT DREW, an aged and wealthy speculator now living at Newville, De Kalb county, is in trouble for having too many wives.

SIXTY years ago the first lot in Indianapolis was sold, being the first sale of ground of any description in what was then called the "New Purchase."

HON. F. L. D. MITCHELL, of Bloomington, a member of the Prison Board, was partially paralyzed a few months ago, his face and tongue being affected. He has recovered, and now talks with his usual distinctness.

THREE masked burglars raided the houses of several prominent citizens of Greencastle the other night. At the residence of ex-Congressman John Hanna two held pistols at his head while a third searched the premises.

IT is reported that the winter wheat in Northern Indiana is looking magnificently. Some of it is already so high that the live stock have been turned in to eat it down. The acreage in Northern Indiana is larger than ever.

OF the twenty-five divorce applications on the docket of the Floyd county Circuit Court at the late term, over one-half were of parties only temporarily residing in the county for the purpose of prosecuting actions for divorce.

IN the report of the State-House Commissioners for the quarter ending Sept. 30, they say the walls of the first story will be completed this season. Amount expended during last quarter, $56,847.21; total amount to date, $523,589.90.

THE wife of John Rozzell, of Greensburg, Decatur county, while holding her year-old child in her arms, a toy pistol with which the child was playing was discharged, the load passing nearly through the child's left arm and the mother's fingers, making two ugly but not severe wounds.

THE disappearance of Mr. Armstead Lewis, who left his home near Shelbyville, a week ago, still remains a mystery. The gentleman took with him more than $6,000, beside leaving a good business, his wife, and home. Mrs. Lewis has now broken up housekeeping, and will reside with her son till things assume another shape. The affair is dark.

FOR the inhuman treatment of a stepson, about 12 years of age, George Laforce was tried in the Circuit Court, at Bedford, and fined $10. The indictment shows that Laforce had tied the little fellow to a stall or post in the stable, where he remained all day without any water or food, until he was released by some one whose attention was attracted by his cries for help.

A BITTER personal controversy has been conducted for some time between the editors of the *Sun* and the *Republican*, at Mount Vernon, which culminated in the revival of an old scandal regarding Mrs. Barter wife of the *Sun* man. The other morning she met C. F. Wertz, editor of the *Republican*, on the street, and shot at him, but his timely flight and her bad aim saved a tragedy.

A YOUNG man applying for admission to Purdue College, Lafayette, Ind., was refused admission on the ground that he objected to subscribe to the regulations of the officers, who will not tolerate secret societies. He applied for a mandamus for the President and faculty, requiring them to show cause, etc. This will be a precedent in cases of literary institutions legislating against secret societies.

NEW Indiana patents, J. A. Walt, of Anderson, for a watch regulator; also, for a safety-pinion for watches. William J. Bradshaw and L. C. Richardson, of Indianapolis, for a broom; Elijah Bunch, of Richmond, for a spring-bed bottom; Moses Crawford, of Indianapolis, for a hog-scraping machine; D. A. Foster, of Green's Fork, for a vehicle-wheel; George W. French, assignor of one-half to J. R. Brown, of Frankfort, for a buckle; William W. Hopkins, assignor to Hopkins Improved Scale Company, of Thorntown, for a supporting device for scale-beams; H. Oghorn, of Richmond, for a fence; August Sehray and A. Braentigman, of New Albany, for a machine for graining and dyeing leather.

THE celebrated Muncie school case, entitled Garrett D. Leech vs. the State ex rel. Harry R. Wysor, was recently decided by the Supreme Court, Judge Worden writing the opinion, which reverses the verdict of the lower courts. The opinion is very lengthy, and discusses thoroughly all the points in the case. The record shows that one McClintock was trustee of the schools of the city of Muncie. On the 1st day of March he sent his resignation to the City Council, to take effect March 5. The day the Council received the resignation it accepted it, and elected Garrett D. Leech to fill the vacancy. Leech immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties, and has served until the present. Fifteen months after Leech's election the Council held a second election to fill a vacancy which they supposed existed from McClintock's resignation, and elected Wysor to the same office they had formerly given to Leech. This suit is a quo warranto on relation of Wysor against Leech for possession of the office. The Supreme Court holds that the election of Leech is valid, and that he is entitled to the office.

IN the suit of Thomas Hopper against the town of Covington, Judge Gresham, of the Federal Court, decided that municipal corporations cannot issue bonds without special legislation. This ruling was made on a demurrer to a complaint in the suit of Thomas Hopper vs. The Town of Covington, the plaintiff seeking to recover the value of interest coupons detached from certain bonds issued by said town. These coupons are in the ordinary form, and contain no recital of the circumstances under which the bonds were issued. In holding as above, the court explained that municipal corporations are created for local, governmental and administrative, but not for business, purposes; and they cannot issue bonds or other commercial securities without legislative authority, either expressed or clearly implied, and then only for the purposes as provided by law. Municipal bonds not issued in pursuance of expressed legislative authority, and for the purposes prescribed, possess none of the qualities of commercial paper. Bonds which contain no recitals are not commercial paper, and holders are bound to know, if they do not contain recitals; that they are issued under express legislative authority. This decision will affect a number of towns throughout the State.

Frontier Criticism.

The editor of a mining camp newspaper went to Denver to hear Emma Abbott sing, and in a lengthy review of the opera, says: "As a singer she can just wallop the hose off anything that ever wagged a jaw on the boards. From her clear, bird-like upper notes she would counter away down on the bass racket and then cushion back to a sort off piritnal treble which made every man in the audience imagine every hair on his head was the golden string of a celestial harp over which angelic fingers were sweeping in the inspiring old tune of 'Sally put the kettle on.' Here she would rest awhile, trilling like an enchanted bird, and then hop in among the upper notes again with a git-up-and git vivacity that jingled the glass pendants on the chandeliers and elicited a whoop of pleasure from every galoot in the mob. In the last act she made a neat play and worked in that famous kiss of hers on Caste. He had her in his arms, with her head lying on his shoulder and her eyes shooting red-hot streakes of galvanized love right into his. All at once her lips began to twitch coaxingly and get into position, and when he tumbled to her racket he drew her up easy like, shut his eyes, and then her ripe, luscious lips glued themselves to his and a thrill of pleasure nabbed hold of him and shook him to till the audience could almost hear his toe nails grind against his boots. Then she shut her eyes and pushed harder and—oh, Moley Hoses!—the 'smack' that followed the stitching in every masculine heart in the house. She's a thoroughbred right from the start, and the fellow that takes in her kisses is more to be envied than the haughtiest monarch that ever squatted down on a gold-plated throne."

English Speaking Men.

At the present time this race numbers rising 100,000,000. Outside of the Chinese they are the largest body of men speaking a common language. They rule in all the continents. Two continents—that of North America and the island continent of Australia—are absolutely dominated by them. They are in possession of the southern part of Africa. They own groups of islands and strategic positions in all parts of the globe. Two hundred millions are subject to them in India.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

NATIVE bitumen, pit coal and naphtha are now regarded as products of the decomposition of organic or vegetable matters beneath the surface of the earth.

IMITATION corals are made of resin and vermillion, or of marble powder made into a paste with varnish or soluble glass and a little isinglas, colored by Chinese vermillion and then moulded. The knife shows it to be too soft for a genuine article.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE THE

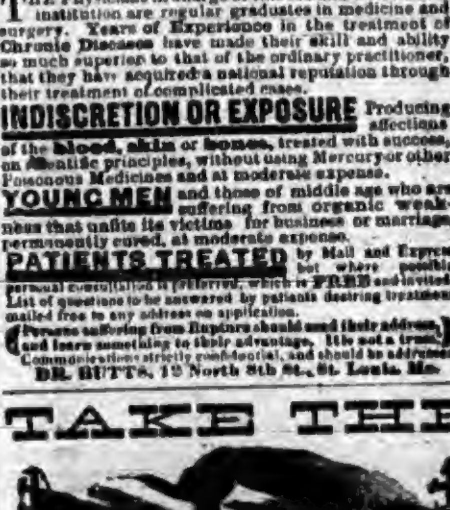

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BURLINGTON ROUTE.

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to

PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
T. J. POTTER,
General Manager, Chicago.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation, and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promotes a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

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Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just the reverse of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 21, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer is suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
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MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY
COUNCIL BLUFFS
PEORIA
ATCHISON
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Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'r Agt.,
Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 27, 1881.

J. A. BARNS, D. Y. HUSSELMAN, EDITORS.

THE rumor of the death of the Czar, turns out to be false.

IT is rumored that Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, will be made attorney general.

GEN. THOS. M. BROWNE, of Winchester, Indiana, has been seriously ill for a short time.

GEN. FRED. KNEFLER, of Indianapolis, has recently been divorced from his wife, with whom he has lived since 1859.

THE New York forgeries on Huestis & Hamilton are said to be so well executed as to deceive the members of the firm themselves.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, ex-governor of New York, has been offered the appointment of secretary of the treasury by President Arthur, but has declined.

MR. JERNEGAN, who has so long presided over the Michigan City Enterprise, has retired from his editorial labors. He was succeeded by Mr. Lew. Merril.

MR. CONKLING'S chances for a place in the cabinet are improving. It is believed, however, that he will wait until popular prejudice against him has partly cooled down.

THE assistant secretary of the treasury says that the demand for subsidiary silver coin has been greater for a short time past than ever before. This he thinks is mainly owing to the scarcity of small bills.

A GLASS manufacturing firm in Pittsburgh advocates the making of bricks for building purposes out of glass. It is more lasting than brick, and will stand greater pressure. They claim that under the improved process of the present time, they can soon be made as cheap as bricks.

PROF. KLEIN, a Louisville astronomer, writes the Courier-Journal that for many weeks he has been watching a strange double comet, which is attended by nine smaller comets or cometary fractions. He believes it to be the comet of 1811 and 1845, the latter of which was thought to have been destroyed.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR ordered the military and naval forces of the United States at Yorktown to salute the British flag at the close of the celebration last week. This was done to the gratification of the British representatives there, and, though they represented the party that was so signally defeated there one hundred years ago, they seemed to enjoy the occasion nearly as well as the others.

SINCE the arrest of Parnell, there has been the most intense excitement all over Ireland and among the Irish residents of other parts of Great Britain. The general tone of the resolutions adopted at mass meetings, is in favor of paying no more rents until Parnell is released. Several other agitators have been arrested and lodged in jail. Riots have occurred at different points, but no serious outbreaks so far.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT SHINABERGER, of Porter county, has been removed from office by the commissioners of that county for acts of gross immorality. The township trustees were convened to elect a successor, but Mr. Shinaberger appealed the case to the circuit court, and got out a restraining order, enjoining the trustees from electing a successor, and thus is master of the situation for the present.

WE have received the first number of a new democratic magazine, published in the city of Washington. It is called the American Register, and while it will be a fair and impartial chronicler of all passing events, will make it an aim to advocate and teach the principles of the democratic party. If there is a place in the country where democratic principles and teachings are needed to stay the current of political corruption, that place is Washington, and hence we hope the new paper may be a success.

THE report of Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, in regard to the star route frauds, has just been published. It is dated August 5, 1879, and contains a pretty thorough exposure of the whole business. This, if acted on at the time it was written, would have saved the country vast sums of money and an abundance of disgrace. But Tyner claims that he suppressed it at the direction of Postmaster General Key, and it has remained in obscurity, and he in silence till now. He claims that the president, in asking him to resign, is acting under the supposition that this valuable document was suppressed by Tyner himself, and that such a course was an act of bad faith, and had for its purpose the covering up of frauds which Tyner knew existed. If Tyner's statement is correct, then Key is the one who ought to have been punished. But just at present it is difficult to say which version is the correct one.

WE take from the Indianapolis Sentinel, the following facts in regard to the recent immigration from foreign countries. The present troubles in Ireland will, no doubt, add materially to our foreign population next year, making the increase even greater than it has been this year. The Sentinel says: "The tide of immigration from the old world to the United States continues at the flood, showing a continuous increase over former years. A circular from the Bureau of Statistics, dated October 18, 1881, gives the following summary: During the month of September, there arrived in the custom districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 69,924 passengers, of whom 58,452 were immigrants, 8,380 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 3,092 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants, there arrived from England and Wales, 8,997; Ireland, 5,633; Scotland, 1,974; Austria, 1,043; Belgium, 241; Denmark, 460; France, 613; Germany, 19,608; Hungary, 490; Italy, 1,162; Netherlands, 548; Norway, 1,953; Poland, 195; Russia, 795; Sweden, 3,703; Switzerland, 866; Dominion of Canada, 8,710; China, 976; and from all other countries, 488."

THE PRESS last week went some distance out of its way to make a small personal attack on the editor of the COURIER. He asserts that we were dissatisfied because the agricultural society did not make us its secretary. It is charitable to suppose that Brother Baxter is not so ignorant of what is done under his very nose, and hence is aware we have never asked a vote from any member of the society, for any purpose. He must also know, that when the secretary resigned in June, the place was offered to us, and its acceptance urged, but we declined. In view of these well known facts, it is a little strange what motive could have induced the editor of the "oldest and best" to drag his paper out of the legitimate channels of journalism into the misty relms of personal fiction. Neither are we so vain as to believe the public cares a straw about the matter. We therefore suggest that at the present, when all respectable newspapers are scraping off the moss of personal journalism, would be a fitting time for the Press to follow their example. At all events, if a paper must be filled up with personalities, let it show a little less of the fatty degeneration of its editor's moral perceptions.

THE French and German guests who attended the Yorktown centennial, at the invitation of our government, were chiefly the descendants of those who assisted us in the Revolutionary War. But they could not, even on this peaceful occasion, forget the ill feelings engendered between the two countries by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. On several occasions, this ill feeling was shown in a way that was more pointed than dignified. This was especially the case on the return of their steamer to Washington, and while waiting to land, some of the Germans threw some small coins to the negroes on the wharf, and into the water, to see the boys dive for them. The French at once began to throw larger pieces, and then each tried to out do the other. Gold pieces and bills were tossed into the water until the thing became so ridiculous that the contestants were ashamed of themselves, and stopped the expensive sport.

WE take the following from one of our exchanges: "A San Francisco paper states that Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck, the revivalist, who will be remembered as having conducted a successful gospel temperance revival here a few years ago, has been making a most vigorous raid on sin and the sinners at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. It is said that almost the whole population in Honolulu, from the Princess Regent down to the most degraded of the Kanakas, has been deeply moved. They have thronged the gospel meetings, and great numbers of all classes have been converted. The old missionary influence seemed to have been largely lost, but a revolution was in progress. As many as 300 persons have risen for prayer on a single night. Petitions and songs of Zion were heard on every side. The Princess Regent wept for joy over the reformation already accomplished."

THE Columbia City papers complain of the indifference with which their citizens treated Gen. W. H. Gibson at the soldier's reunion in that place. No one met him at the depot to escort him to the hotel, but, like any other traveler, he found his way there as best he could. It was the same when he again took the train on his way home. But for Col. I. B. McDonald, he would have been obliged to go to the train through the darkness alone. His address is spoken of as a fine one, and the apathy of the citizens, as shown by their shabby treatment, seems all the more strange in view of this fact. It was evident that he felt somewhat chagrined at the coolness of his reception.

Waterloo.

F. P. Day is on the sick list.

Frank Less has been stopping in town a few days. He expects to have a situation with the well-known Townsend troupe.

Mrs. S. B. Johnson and her daughter, Mrs. F. P. Day, returned Tuesday evening from their protracted visit to Ohio. Doc. and Frank are happy again.

The Townsend troupe performed in Haines' hall Tuesday night, part of the proceeds going to the band. Of course the boys furnished good music.

J. U. Miller, of the Steuben Republican, took a trip to Fort Wayne Tuesday, and stopped an hour in Waterloo. That is, the train stopped that long.

One of the extra trains going south Sunday night, killed two horses on the grade, near E. R. Shoemaker's farm. We have not yet learned who the owners are.

Mrs. Yant, the well-known and popular milliner, was married in Auburn Monday. The fortunate man was Mr. Wm. M. Nash. We congratulate him on his choice.

General Blair tried to go to Angola Monday, on the morning freight, but as it proved to be an afternoon freight that day, he postponed his trip to a more convenient season.

Doc. Fisher has a position as night operator at Corunna, while Com. Urie is day operator, and "Mollie" Imus goes to Butler as night operator there. That's right; give the boys a chance.

Waldo Hills spent Sunday in town. He now owns and controls the business in which he has been so long engaged. Mr. H. is a gentlemanly business man, and in no way like the ordinary lightning rod agent.

Mrs. Dr. Darby returned from Oberlin, Sunday morning, on train No. 5. She has been at that place for some time, in order to be with her boys who were attending school there. The boys remain there at present.

Samuel Milliman and Mrs. Marsh were married Saturday night. O. P. Smith officiated. Mr. Smith is becoming quite popular as a matrimonial joiner, but it don't seem to interfere with his excellence as a shoemaker.

Haines' hall has been used as a skating rink for several days. The young folks have lots of fun in learning the new step, and in watching one another tumble. The managers of the affair are evidently doing a thriving business.

Sadie Johnson was married to Dr. Hosack, of Fredericktown, Ohio, Tuesday, and went on her wedding trip. She will return for a few days before settling down in her future home. Sadie will leave a host of friends here, endeared to her by a long residence and her many good qualities. Her business relations have been pleasant and successful, and her absence will be regretted by all.

Last Sunday night there was an odd case of railroad accident on the bridge north of the crossing. Mr. Shackford, the Jackson agent at Auburn Junction, was coming south on the railroad velocipede, that is used by the track-master. He came on the down grade, at a brisk rate, and when just on the bridge, met a hand car, on which were some men going north, to attend meeting at Summit. It was dark, and neither could see the other, and they met on the bridge, full tilt. In less than a twinkling, Shackford found himself among the stringers of the bridge, with the splinters of his wrecked car on top of him. He was sifted out, and found to be but little hurt, although the risk was a fearful one. The bridge is a high one, and had he fallen through the ties, he would have run a great chance of being killed by the fall alone. The men on the hand car were uninjured, although considerably frightened. The escape of both parties is, under the circumstances, rather remarkable.

There are two families in town who occupy adjoining lots with a plain, light board fence between the two residences. This fence is of itself no great affair, but it plays an important part in the affairs of others. A board is knocked off the fence, so the people can pass back and forth, and right here is where the joke comes in, as well as the neighborly visits. In the morning, neighbor A. gets mad at neighbor B., or the reverse. After a little sparring, out comes the family hatchet, and whack, whack, the board is nailed up, and all further communication stopped until afternoon. By that time, the softening influences of meditation have toned down the morning's passions, and the family hatchet again comes to the front; the board is knocked off, and friendly relations once more resumed. The next day the same programme is gone through with, except, that one day it is neighbor B's. hatchet, and the next day neighbor A's. hammer that closes the thoroughfare between the two houses. All that is lacking to complete the happiness of the two families, is something that will operate to close the fence without the trouble of banging so much with the hammer. The neighbors suggest a patent thermometer gate, that will close itself when the passions of the contestants have become so hot as to expand the mercury. This will not only make quarreling convenient, but make it much easier on the hatchet.

Our Neighbors.

We learn from the Garrett Herald that it rained sometime ago. Fact.

Col. I. B. McDonald has assumed editorial control of the Churubusco Herald.

Bro. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, threatens to issue two papers this week. Look out.

The Porter county Vidette has been moved into a new and more commodious office on the first floor.

Rev. A. J. Douglas, who has been so long county superintendent of Whitley county, has resigned his position, and will remove to Florance, Ky., where he will become the pastor of a church. Mr. Douglas has held the position of superintendent longer than any other man in the state. The trustees met this week, on Monday to elect a man to fill the vacancy.

HEAVY FREIGHTS.—Agent Geo. W. Loughman, of the Lake Shore railroad, says that he recently kept count for ninety days of the number of cars received by the Studebaker Bros. manufacturing company, and that the number received during that time was even 900, averaging ten a day. The amount of freight to each car would average 30,000 pounds, making for the ninety days a total amount received by this road of 27,000,000 pounds.—[South Bend Register.

The election of mayor in Kokomo, on Wednesday of last week, resulted in the selection of Scott Armstrong, a democratic politician of that city, who seems to have been chosen because of his friendship for the late mayor, and because of his outspoken denunciation of the killing of Cole, which he openly condemned as murder. There were three candidates. If Armstrong will heed our suggestion, he will promptly invest some of his surplus capital in a life insurance policy.—[Wabash Plain Dealer.

The New York and Council Bluffs railway company filed articles of incorporation with the state secretary on Monday. Capital stock, $15,000,000, with Frank B. Hymer, of Terre Haute, and Albert L. Rice, of New York, heading the directory. The main line is designed to cross the state through Allen, Whitley, Wabash, Miami, Fulton, Pulaski, Jasper and Newton, with a branch terminating at Peru, and running through the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash and Miami.—[Fort Wayne News.

We learn from the Crawfordville Journal that about twenty soldiers of Henry county sued the commissioners for unpaid bounty offered as an inducement to volunteers, amounting in each case to $300 The payment was refused on the grounds that it was offered to men who should enlist in the 69th Indiana regiment. The men served in the 84th regiment, but they showed that they were assigned to that regiment by the military authorities without their consent. The case was taken to the supreme court where it has just been decided in favor of the soldiers. —[Ligonier Banner.

The rainy weather has been quite a drawback to the work on the C. W. & M. railway extension, yet the grading is completed to Granger, excepting only through this city. The council at its last meeting added a proviso to the right of way through the city that the railway company be held for all damages arising. The right of way, across the hydraulic has not yet been secured, nor through the Studebaker lands. There are also difficulties at Niles in getting into town. All these matters will undoubtedly be settled shortly, and it is still expected that the road will be completed this fall.—Goshen Times.

TREMBLES.—A new and terrible disease has broken out among cattle in our neighboring counties, and more especially in Adams county. Several farmers near Decatur, have lost heavily by this new disease, and for want of a better name, it is called "Trembles," and as far as we have ascertained they have no remedy for it. As it is liable at any time to make its dreaded appearance in this county, we give the following, in regard to it and its syptoms: They are first seized with a violent trembling in every portion of the body, the hair is turned in the opposite direction from that in which it naturally lies, and stands up like bristles, pointing towards the animal's head. In a short time after the animal becomes afflicted it lies down, and nothing but force can make it get up. They lie around, trembling for quite a while and then with great apparent suffering, die. A farmer, near Decatur, named Berry, lost all of his cattle by this disease, and another named, Cochrane, has lost eleven head, and James Williams and several others have lost from five to twenty-five head each. We give this article to our farmers for perusal, so that if their cattle become afflicted they will know what they are dealing with. —[Bluffton Banner.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana that he will, at the December 1881 session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

That part of section six (6), in said township, bounded on the east by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad—Eel River division—on the south by the Baltimore and Ohio & Chicago railroad, on the west by the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad, and on the north by the north line of said section six (6).

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERIES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

MATS,
RUGS,
MATTINGS,
CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTRY
GOODS, ETC!

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now in store, and are offering by far the LARGEST, CHOICEST, and CHEAPEST assortment of the above lines of good ever shown in this part of the state.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Should not think of purchasing elsewhere, without first giving our stock a thorough examination.

WE WOULD ADVISE

Early selections, as the choice styles invariably sell the quickest, and we can do much better jobs in making and laying carpets and putting up curtains and shades just now, than we can when we get very busy, a little later in the season.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will, at the December, 1881 session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number sixty-seven (67), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, and running thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH ROTHENBERGER.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will, at the December 1881 session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

The north one-third of lot sixty-three (63), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

THE CINCINNATI

WEEKLY TIMES

has for more than forty years maintained its position as the leading paper of the West. It ranks above all others in circulation, influence, and in the esteem of its readers, because it is just the kind of paper the people want. *The Weekly Times* covers the whole ground of a first class family journal. It is larger and better than any high-priced weekly offered the public; its reading matter covers a greater scope, is more entertaining and instructive, and yet it costs

BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Our agents everywhere say it is the easiest paper in the field to canvass for, and readers of one year are so pleased that they are sure to renew their subscriptions. *Eight pages—Fifty-six columns for one dollar a year*, and the most liberal terms to club agents.

Specimen copies free. Send for one before subscribing for any paper. Address Weekly Times, 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

THE DAILY TIMES-STAR,

Eight pages, forty-eight columns. Only six dollars a year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months. Has the largest circulation of any paper in Cincinnati. Is the best advertising medium and the best paper for readers who would know of the world's doings as promptly as the news can be imparted. Address Times-Star, Cincinnati, O.

ENSLEY & HARTER

are now receiving

NEW

FALL

GOODS!

We are now prepared to show an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

—OF—

PASAMENTERIES AND GIMPS,
FRINGES AND NEW STYLE
GIRDLES, TASSELS,
CHENILLE
AND
BEADED
BALLS, CREAM AND
SPANISH LACES, PLAIDED
COLLARS, LADIES BAGS & PURSES

—AND—

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

which we invite your special attention, before buying elsewhere.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

—Clerk Baxter has issued the following permits to "splice" since October 1, 1881: Monroe McEntarfer to Mary J. Pifer, John D. Mitchell to Carrie Link, Francis Nommany to Philolmane Dedier, Henry C. Mann to Rose E. Shultz, J. H. St. Clair to Ella S. Erehart, Joseph Cochran to Ella Miser, Alphonso S. Stough to Clara C. Parker, Allen Dirrim to Bertha M. Scranton, John Freman to Fena Carnes, Noah F. Smith to Mary Martz, Charles H. Pommert to Susannah St. Clair, John Kiplinger to Maggie Lowe, William H. Getts to Mary E. McCagne, Henry Luce to Ann Shaw, John J. Cochran to Orpha Bassett, Solomon Grear to Zidunia Smith, Wm. Malone to Susan Thomas, Wm. O. Truet to Maria Fredrick, Amos Sebert to Mary Becker, Samuel Milliman to Christena Marsh, John B. Taylor to Mary E. Hunsford, Charles W. Luce to Hattie E. Krontz, Cyrus Hosack to Sadie A. Johnson, William M. Nash to Aurilla E. Yant, Jacob Hevel to Malinda Keesler, Marion F. Creager to Emma L. Madden, George W. Dull to Mary M. Amstutz.

—W. H. Becker, the Butler attorney, who wanted to defend Guiteau, left that place for Washington last Saturday. He is determined to make himself notorious at all events. The morning he left, there was found at daylight, an effigy, supposed to be Becker hanging to the liberty pole. It was cut down by Mr. Oscar Young, and on Monday morning the effigy was again there, and pinned to it, a note reflecting on Mr. Young for cutting the other one down. It is but fair to state that the better part of the people sustain Mr. Young in the act which relieved the town of the scare-crow, and no one can blame him for so doing. If Becker insists on making a fool of himself, he takes his own chances, but this hanging in effigy is always a questionable business, and apt to bring trouble among the more respectable portion of the people who had nothing to do with it.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Waterloo, Oct. 25, 1881, Mr. Cyrus Hosack, of Fredericktown, Ohio, to Miss Sadie A. Johnson, of Waterloo. Rev. W. F. Matthews, of Auburn, was the officiating clergyman. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives being witnesses of the happy event. The newly married pair took the afternoon train east, for a wedding trip, and shortly after their return, will make their future home near the early home of the bride, at Fredericktown. The happy couple did not forget to share with the printers, in the wedding feast, and we hereby tender our thanks for a bounteous supply of nice cake.

—The commissioners sale of the Mader estate last Saturday, was well attended. The total amount of the sales were $3,985.00. Mrs. Mamstaffer bought 40 acres, Albert Robbins, 4 acres; G. A. Mader, 15.81 acres; J. J. VanAuken, 10.29 acres; C. A. Mead, 10.23 acres and Geo. W. Husselman, 2.20 acres. Mr. Dills was the commissioner and acted as auctioneer himself.

—We are pleased to chronicle the fact that our former job printer, A. J. Little jr., who is now employed in the Toledo Telegram office, is well pleased with his situation, and is doing well. We shall always have a warm spot for Jack. He is one of the best and most reliable young men we have ever known.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—John Krueger is buying poultry.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware. tf.

—For stoves, call on Kiblinger & Co. 48 tf.

For buttons go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 41-8t.

—Kiblinger & Co want 50 tons of old iron. 48 tf.

Farmers, get your lunch at Garrison & Jacobs'.

—Albums! Albums!! Albums!!! at Davenport's.

—A. J. Shutt, of Spencerville, was in town Monday.

—For choise perfumes call on Davenport the druggist.

—The best of tobacco and cigars at Garrison & Jacobs.

—Kiblinger & Co., the hardware men, are in Auburn, Ind. 48 tf.

—Toilet soap; the finest stock in the county at Davenport's.

—McQuiston & Ralston now smoke cigars by machinery.

—Hon. Miles Waterman was in town yesterday on Business.

—The brick work for Bill Sthair's new carriage shop is going up.

—Garrison & Jacobs have the best of coffees, teas, spices and sugars.

—Mr. Fleming is building a hot house near the Presbyterian church.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell the Coquillard wagon—the boss of the road. 48 tf.

—J. Rummel complains of his cabbage rotting more than usual this year.

—The largest stock of toilet soaps and perfumery in town at Davenport's.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell cook stoves—that is, almost give them away. Come and see. 48 tf.

—Sim Tarney's horse and wagon went home alone on Saturday evening. No damage done.

—Business at the county treasurer's office is very good just now, and Lafe is happy.

—Miss Nettie Tarney is weighing out meat to the hungry during her father's sickness.

—A new sidewalk is being put down on the north side of the public square this week.

—B. F. Moody, of Keyser township, was in town Tuesday, and made us an agreeable visit.

—At Ochs' popular store is the place to lay in your supply of winter clothing, blankets, etc.

—John S. Fink, of Butler, made us a friendly call yesterday, and gave the Courier a boost. Thanks.

—Solomon Fisher, of Waterloo, and his son-in-law, Frank B. Gonser, made us a pleasant call on Monday.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware lower than any hardware house in northern Indiana. Come and see. tf.

Still They Go.—That is stoves, loaded on the farmer's wagons, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware store, in Auburn. 48 tf.

—We think Abright has some of the most handsome patterns of silver plated knives, forks and spoons we ever saw. And so very cheap.

Married.—At the Methodist parsonage in Auburn, by the Rev. H. J. Norris, on Sunday, Oct. 23, 1881, Mr. Amos Sebert to Miss Mary Becker.

—Gold pens, pencils, tooth-picks, portmonies and pocket-books. A fine stock to select your holiday presents from, at Davenport's drug store.

—The two special trains carrying the Michigan militia, governor etc., on their return from Yorktown, went north over the Jackson road Monday.

Lost.—A double-barreled shot gun, suppose some one has borrowed it. Any one who has it will confer a favor by returning it to me at Cedar Creek.

John Harvey.

—W. E. Reppert, of Columbus, Ohio, general passenger agent of the B. & O. road, went through here Monday. He was looking up the business interests of his road.

Isaac Ochs has an immense new stock of carpets, which he offers at prices that defy competition. Be sure to call and see them.

—Our townsman, B. D. Harris, has a situation in Chicago as book-keeper. A position which he is in every way competent to fill.

—The east bound passenger train on the Wabash, was ditched west of this place yesterday morning. No one hurt, but trains were delayed for several hours.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents, two miles north of town, on Sunday, Oct. 23, by Rev. H. J. Norris, Mr. Wm. A. Truet to Miss Miria Fredrick.

—The band boys are congratulating themselves over the fact that a man who is a good cornet player, is about to locate in our town, and can probably be induced to "jine."

—On account of the quarterly meeting at the new chapel east of town, there will be no services at the Methodist church Sunday forenoon. Services in the evening as usual.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo, passed through town Tuesday, on his way to Syracuse and Warsaw. He was accompanied by his little daughter, Blanche, who will make the visit with him.

—Dr. Littlefield drives a new horse.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell oil carpet. tf.

—J. A. Boozer, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.

—Only 50 cts. for four gems at the Central gallery. 48-1t.

—For lamps, burners and chimneys, go to Kiblinger & Co's. 48tf.

—At Garrison & Jacobs' bakery you can get 14 loaves of bread for $1.

—The very choicest of paints and oils are sold by Snyder & Culbertson.

—Jacob Brand, the popular grocer of Waterloo, called on us yesterday.

—Chris. Cloy has thrown up his job as janitor of the county buildings.

—A new sidewalk h[illegible] put down on the south side of th[illegible] public square.

—Prices will tell, and accounts for Kiblinger & Co's. large sales in stoves.

—Say? Kiblinger & Co. sell stoves. Located on the corner, in the new brick block. 48 tf.

—For horse blankets and lap robes, call on Kiblinger & Co. They are cheap. 48 tf.

—Tinware almost given away at Kiblinger & Co.'s hardware store on the corner. 48 tf.

—We hear it said that our friend Job Smith, over at Spencerville, is learning the millinery business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. George, south of town, will celebrate their tin wedding next Saturday.

—For all kinds of hardware, call on Kiblinger & Co. They are always at the bottom in prices. 48 tf.

—Charlie Pommert and his estimable wife have gone to house-keeping in the DeWitt property on Jackson street.

—Remember you don't have to climb two flights of stairs, when you come to the Central gallery, but just walk in.

—A great many of our citizens took free lessons in umbrella mending under Mitch. Houston's awning last Monday.

—If you want a nice photograph of the whole family, come down to the Central gallery, and you can be accommodated. 48-1t.

—Wm. Carr, of Jackson township, raises apples by the bunch. He has our thanks for three bunches of nice ones.

—Violins, accordeons, banjos, mouth-organs, fifes, flutes, piccolos, tamborines, and everything in the music line at Abright's.

—We learn that Mrs. Mills, who has been afflicted for a long time, is recovering quite fast under the treatment of Dr. Wilbarger.

—Jefferson Goetschius and Samuel Rhodefer have returned from Montana Territory, where they have been for a number of years.

—C. Sheets, south of town, has returned from his visit to Ashland county, Ohio. He brought some fine sheep back with him.

Mr. Picker's cabbage patch was devoured by the ever watchful town cow last Friday evening. Some evening callers are supposed to have left the gate open.

—Remember that McQuiston & Ralstons is headquarters for black and colored cashmeres, black dress silks, black and colored satin, lace, ties, Trimmings, buttons, etc.

—Tom Cool and Ike Bachtel have traded horses. Tom has been trying for years to get a horse to suit him; but he is evidently hard to suit, as he still keeps trading.

A Word to the Ladies:—Joe Abright has just received some of the prettiest gold watches and chains you ever saw, and surprisingly cheap. Call on him and see for yourselves.

—Be wise in time, and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, which always cures coughs and colds and prevents consumption. Price only twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle.

—Daniel Swihart, of our county, is at Hot Springs, Ark., for his health. He has had serious rheumatic troubles for sometime, and we hope he may be benefitted at the Springs.

—Jas. E. Rose has returned from Yorktown, and says that from the looks of the place, he don't blame Cornwallis for surrendering. The town is just about the size of Hamilton.

—See what the druggists say about Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup: "It never fails to cure the worst case of cough or cold promptly and effectually." Price only twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

—There will be rhetorical exercises at the school in the ward building one week from next Friday. Miss Coats, the teacher, desires all patrons and friends of the school to attend.

Married.—At the residence of B. F. Kennedy, Waterloo, Indiana, Thursday, October 20, 1881, by Rev. Charles King, of Wolcottville, Indiana, Mr. John J. Cochran, of the same place, and Mrs. Orpha Bassett, of Waterloo, Indiana.

—The "little people" opera company will be at Ensley's hall on Monday evening, Oct. 31. This troupe comes highly reccommended by all the leading papers in the country, and we hope our people will give them a good house.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 17, 1881.—Having tried your Kress Fever Tonic for the ague, with which I have been afflicted for over a year, I can cordially recommend it, as I now know what it is to be free from chills.

40-4t. Pliny L. Soper.

Death's Door.

AJAR FOR MISS HATTIE SUTTON, BUT KINDLY CLOSED BY SYMPATHISING FRIENDS.

Monday evening our usually staid and quiet town was thrown into quite a state of excitement by the attempted suicide of Miss Hattie Sutton, a young lady, who, it seems, belongs to Jackson, Michigan. She came here on Saturday after the Waterloo fair, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Slater, the people who ran the photograph gallery in the fair grounds. They obtained board at Mr. Helm's boarding-house, but on the following Monday the Slaters took their departure, while Miss Sutton and a young man named Charley Murray remained at Helm's. Things apparently remained in this condition until Monday evening of this week. On that day, while at supper, Miss Sutton remarked to the other boarders: "I wonder if I will be in heaven by this time to-morrow?" This remark, and others of a similar character, were not much noticed at the time, but, in view of the subsequent events, tend to throw some light on the matter. Just after dark she was sitting in the parlor with Murray and one of the Helm girls, and while talking with them, remarked to Murray that he had better go down town awhile. This he did, and after he left, Miss Sutton suggested to Miss Helm that she (Miss Helm) ought to go and eat her supper. Accordingly Miss Helm went into the dining-room, leaving Miss Sutton alone. On her return, it was found that Miss Sutton was acting very strangely, and means were taken to ascertain what was the matter. It soon became apparent that Miss S. had taken poison, and if not relieved, would soon die. This theory was confirmed by the discovery of a piece of paper, on which she had hurridly written a part of a statement which plainly showed she had determined to take her life. The greatest excitement prevailed for a short time. Medical assistance was summoned, and by the most strenuous efforts, she was brought back to a state of consciousness. The poison proved to be morphine, although it appears that the unfortunate girl supposed she was taking chloroform. The following is the note the girl had written, and which was found on the stand near her:

October the

Kind Friends:—Most dear —— look down upon me as you choose. I have got more than my heart can hold. I tried to overlook all, but some I can't. Send me home to those most dear, at Jackson, Michigan. It is chloroform that has done the deed.

This note was picked up and preserved in the hope that it might throw some light on the unfortunate girl's motives for her suicidal attempt.

Everything has been done for her that could be done, and at present she is doing well, and considered out of danger.

Butler.

During our visit to our sister town last week, we were pleased to note so many evidences of prosperity. Not only are the railroads there creating a boom, but the people of the town all seem alive to its interests. New buildings, especially dwellings, have sprung up in several parts of the town, especially in that part west of the village, and north of the Lake Shore road. Business seems to be lively, and every one hopeful. Our business brought us into direct contact with W. L. Blair, the efficient school officer of the town. In company with him, we inspected their school-house and the school grounds, and we must say that the changes Mr. Blair has instituted, make that one of the most convenient and tasty buildings in the county. The high school room especially, is the most appropriately and elegantly finished school-room we have seen for some time. In all the changes made, the comfort and convenience of both teacher and pupils have been studied, and no pains spared to make everything pleasant and convenient. In all this, he is ably seconded by Mr. O. Z. Hubbell, the principal of the school, and an able corps of teachers. Mr. Hubbell is making a decided success as a teacher and superintendent. He has introduced many new and valuable features, that will greatly enhance the value of the work he is doing. We met here, our old-time friend, John Wycoff, who is assisting the principal during the present term. Of course he is doing good work, as usual. We were also pleased to meet Miss Kester, who is succeeding finely in her department. We did not meet the other teachers—Miss Jennie Batzer, Miss Josie Thomas and Mr. Ash—but learn that their labors are highly appreciated. Among the other teachers, whose familiar faces greeted us there, were Misses Mattie and Florence Jackman, Miss Kate Barber, Miss Hattie Wise, Miss Zella McCurdy, Miss Ellie Bryant, Miss Ida Swartz, Mr. C. J. Maxwell and J. H. Zeis.

County Institute.

The county teacher's institute, will be held in Auburn, the week commencing November 7, 1881. All the teachers of the county are invited to be present and assist to make this one of the most successful and useful institutes we have ever had. State Superintendent Bloss will be present on Thursday, and other able instructors will be with us.

James A. Barns, Co. Supt.

The Wonderful Elasticity

—OF A—

DOLLAR SHOW.

—IN—

THE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

ONE DOLLAR buys a HAT (50 styles)	worth $2.00
ONE DOLLAR secures a DRESS SHIRT	worth 1.75
ONE DOLLAR pays for a pair of JEAN PANTS	worth 1.50
ONE DOLLAR buys a splendid KNIT JACKET	worth 1.75

In fact, One Dollar will do more for you at the "STAR" than double that amount elsewhere. The largest stock always shown; the lowest prices always named

SAM, PETE & MAX

Ft. WAYNE, - - - Indiana.

A Howl from the Scalpers.

Sunday News, Toledo,
Oct. 16, 1881.

The following item appeared in the daily papers of this city last Thursday:

"There are now in the offices of the different scalpers in the cities between Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, a large number of counterfeit tickets of the different railways east and west, and in order to protect their business, the different railway companies have found it necessary to issue instructions to conductors not to receive for passage any tickets that have passed through the hands of scalpers. Therefore we present these facts to the public, cautioning all against purchasing tickets of any kind from offices not publicly known and recognized as regular ticket offices of the companies over which transportation is desired."

We have given this matter a little investigation, and as a result of the same are prepared to state that a large number of counterfeit tickets have been put upon the public, that these tickets came through the hands of scalpers, and that the proof is overwhelming that certain scalpers are in league with the counterfeiters. We do not say, nor even hint, that all scalpers are in this nefarious business, but we consider ticket scalping a profession that does not place a man above suspicion. That the trusting public are imposed upon by scalpers cannot be denied. The victims usually are strangers, often emigrants. We know whereof we write, for we have been victimized ourselves by the professional scalper. We have no criticism to offer on whatever defense these gentlemen see fit to make, if they feel that the eyes of the public are directed to them; but when they claim that there are no bogus tickets afloat, and that some one is endeavoring to injure them, and that conductors have not been instructed to refuse certain tickets, they make a great mistake, and when they try to make a defense for the whole scalping fraternity, to make use of a homely expression, they 'bite off more than they can chew.'

Kahoka, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.—I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years.

Wm. T. McClure.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have large sales, and they are making remarkable cures.

42-2w. W. H. Bishop & Co.

—We publish this week the prospectus of the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel. We look upon the Sentinel as the best daily in the state. This is true, not only as to its management, but in regard to the ability and talent of its editorial staff. Its original matter will compare favorably with that found in any paper in the United States. We heartily commend the Sentinel to our readers, and to the people of Indiana, as a paper of which we have just reason to be proud.

Married.—At Bluffton, Ind., on Thursday Oct. 20, Mr. Charles E. Emanuel, of Auburn, to Miss Ida V. Johnston, of Ossian, Wells county, Ind. The happy pair are already comfortably settled in their new home on north Jackson street, and have our best wishes. We hope that all their troubles may be little ones.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

—Snyder & Culbertson sell all kinds of stove fixtures, such as crystalized stove boards, oil-cloths and sink, and are selling cheaper than dirt.

New Millinery Store.

Mrs. Clock has opened a new millinery store in the Duck building, four doors north of the postoffice, where she has a fine display of pattern hats and bonnets of the latest style. Our motto is, to live and let live, and we cordially invite the ladies of Auburn and vicinity, to call and inspect our goods. 43-2

Wood.

Many of our subscribers have asked the privilege of paying their subscriptions in wood. We are willing to do this, and hope it will be brought in good season and before the roads become bad. We can use short wood, or ordinary four-foot wood.

—Curtis D. Reed left for the west last Tuesday evening. His brother, Harry, accompanied him to the Junction with some other comrads, and after the train left, they started home without a lantern, on the railroad track, and Harry fell into a culvert, and got badly hurt.

—D. A. Fink, one of the progressive farmers of Troy township, called to see us Monday. Mr. Fink was formerly a teacher, and the habits of punctuality and thoroughness that he acquired in the school-room, he has carried into the everyday business of life.

—If the mother is feeble it is impossible that her children should be strong. Lydia E. Pinkham's vegetable compound is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

—List of unclaimed letters at the post office, Oct. 24, 1881: Henry D. Batts, Mrs. Dora Barlow, Mrs. Lillie Galloway, F. W. Hussey, Harmon Hidy, Miss Etta Nicoles, Mrs. Hannah Parish and Lewis Sebaker.

Joseph Rainier, P. M.

—What is the use of being without a watch when you can go to Abright and buy one so cheap. You want to see those new style silver cases, and take off 20 per cent. reduction for the next 30 days.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Rev. Matthews and wife, on south VanBuren street, next Wednesday evening. No refreshments. All are cordially invited. Sec'y.

—Simon Ochs, our leading grain buyer, and one of the staunchest democrats in DeKalb county, made a pleasant visit Monday. He is always alive to the interest of his home paper.

Spencerville.

The social at Mr. Wm. Henderson's was well attended.

Miss Mary McKay, who has been visiting her sister, returned to her home in Auburn Monday.

J. C. Shutt spent Thursday in Fort Wayne.

Ella Emanuel is attending school at Valparaiso.

Beeks Erick has bought Frank Barney's interest in the store of Barney & Evans.

Mrs. D. M. Allen and Beckie Keister, of Maysville, spent Sunday in town.

New goods at the millinery store.

Mrs. Sam Shutt and Alice McKay spent Friday in Ft. Wayne.

Frank Lancaster and Will. Bishop are convalescing.

Alice McKay is selling millinery goods at the lowest figures.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Leighty, of St. Joe, Sundayed in town.

J. B. Somers and family spent Sunday out of town.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, [illegible]. George Hertenslager, Charles M. Lovington and the Singer manufacturing company, [illegible] pleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court to foreclose a mortgage on real estate by Lewis Spangler; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first [illegible] day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19th, 1881. Witness, The clerk of said court, this [illegible] day of October 1881.

3-3w. John W. Baxter, Clerk.

THE BABY'S PICTURE.

"We must carry our beautiful baby to town,
Some day when the weather is fair," we said;
"We must dress him up in his prettiest gown
And wave his hair on the top of his head;
For all his cousins and all his aunts,
And both his grandmothers proud and dear,
Declare it is shameful and every way blameful
To have had no picture of him this year."

We carried our child to the town one day,
The skies were soft, and the air was cool,
We robed him richly in fine array—
Ribbons and laces, and Swiss and tulle.
He looked like a Prince in the artist's chair,
Sitting erect, and brave and grand,
With a big red apple he scarce could grapple,
Held close in the palm of one dimpled hand.

"He is taking it now!" We held our breath!
We quietly peeped from behind the screen!
"What a pose!" we whispered, then still as death
Waited—and baby was all serene
Till the critical moment, when, behold,
The sun was catching that lovely look,
Such a terrible roar it shook the floor!
And that was the picture the swift sun took!
—*Australian News.*

OUR DEAD PRESIDENTS.

Brief Record of Their Deaths, and the Scenes at Their Funerals.

[Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Journal.]

George Washington died at Mount Vernon, of inflammatory quinsy, Dec. 14, 1799. His coffin was of lead, inclosed in a mahogany shell, with ornaments inscribed, "*Surge ad judicium*" and "*Gloria Deo*," and a silver plate, on which was engraved: "General George Washington, departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799. Æt. 68." There was an escort composed of cavalry and infantry, with a band of music; next was led the General's horse, with his saddle, bridle and pistols; then came the body, on a bier, with Cols. Simms, Ramsay, Payne, Gilpin, Marsteller and Little as pall-bearers; the Freemasons followed, bearing the greater and the lesser lights, and citizens closed the procession. When the procession moved, minute-guns were fired from a vessel at anchor in the Potomac. On approaching the family vault the cavalry halted, the infantry marched to the door, halted, opened ranks and faced inward; the clergy and the Masonic brothers preceded the remains to the vault and the funeral services were performed. The infantry then fired three volley, and eleven pieces of artillery near by paid the last tribute to the ex-President and General of the army. Washington had directed in his will "that a new family vault should be built at Mount Vernon at the foot of what is called the vineyard inclosure." This request was not complied with until 1831, when a new tomb was erected, of brick, arched, and with a stone panel over the door, inscribed: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." A brick wall, twelve feet high, surrounds the vault, with an iron gate opening in front of the vault door, flanked with pilasters and surmounted by a cornice. Over the gateway is inscribed: "Within this inclosure rest the remains of Gen. George Washington." In 1837 a Philadelphia marble-worker was permitted to furnish a sarcophagus, cut from Pennsylvania marble, with a cover of Italian marble, on which the arms of the United States were cut in relief. The leaden coffin containing the remains of the illustrious hero was placed in this sarcophagus, and the remnants of the mahogany shell were distributed among those present. The body of Martha, the wife of Washington, is incased in another sarcophagus, and they occupy the right and left sides of the entrance to the tomb and are visible through the iron gateway. Congress proposed at one time to have Washington's remains removed to the crypt prepared for them beneath the rotunda of the Capitol, but the Legislature of Virginia protested.

John Adams died at Quincy July 4, 1826, of old age, having lived almost ninety-one years. An immense concourse of people attended his funeral and escorted his remains to their resting place beneath the Unitarian Church. Soon afterward, when the society was about to erect a stone portico to its church, John Quincy Adams received permission to construct a vault beneath it and to erect a monument within the building at the side of the pulpit. The remains of John Adams and his wife were placed in the vault in sarcophagi of stone, and the monument, which bears a long and fulsome inscription, was surmounted with a bust of the deceased President by Horatio Greenough.

Thomas Jefferson died at Monticello, his Virginia homestead, of a complication of diseases attendant upon old age, on the 4th of July, 1826, the same day on which John Adams expired. It was his wish that his interment should be private, and accordingly no public notice was given of the time of his funeral. His body was borne on a bier down the mountain side by his slaves, and followed by his relatives, to the family burial ground, where his wife reposed. On arriving at the grave it was found that a concourse of his neighbors had assembled, although the rain poured in torrents, and the burial service of the Episcopal church was read. A monument was erected in accordance with a drawing found among his papers, with an inscription in which he styled himself "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and Father of the University of Virginia." His monument was gradually carried away by relic hunters until but little of it remained, and Congress last year made an appropriation to replace it. The marble slab which marked the grave of Mrs. Jefferson has disappeared, and the small burial place has a dilapidated, neglected appearance.

James Madison died at "Montpelier," his rural home, at the base of the Allegheny mountains, 127 miles southwest from Washington, at the advanced age of 87 years, on the 23d of June, 1836. He had a large funeral, and he was interred in a private burial ground on the estate, with naught but tradition to mark the spot. After repeated unsuccessful efforts to raise, by subscription, a sum for the erection of a monument, some gentlemen of Orange county collected $700 in 1837. It was with some difficulty that the exact location of the grave was identified, but in digging for a suitable foundation the coffin was found. It was of black walnut, in perfect preservation, and the interior was nearly filled with a species of moss, amid which were the skull and a few of the larger and harder bones.

James Monroe, Revolutionary soldier, diplomat, Senator, Secretary of State and President, died a poor man, at the house of his son-in-law, Postmaster Gouvenenr, in the city of New York, July 4, 1831, aged 73. There was an imposing funeral, old Gen. Jacob Morton commanding the military escort, and the remains were deposited in a small cemetery in Second street, just below Third avenue, in the vault of Thomas Tillotsen. In 1858 the State of Virginia made an appropriation of $2,000 to defray the expenses of removing the remains of the illustrious Virginian to Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond, and for the erection of a monument over them. Some of the New York merchants, chartered a steamer, on which the remains were taken to Richmond, escorted by the Seventh regiment, then commanded by Col. Lefferts. The military visitors were received with great hospitality, although the enjoyment of the occasion was marred by the accidental drowning of Private Hamilton, a grandson, if I remember right, of the great financier. The only monument erected over the grave when I was last at Hollywood, two years since, was an iron affair, which resembled a mammoth fly-protector over an exaggerated roll of butter.

John Quincy Adams was stricken with paralysis at his post in the House of Representatives on the 21st of February, 1848, and was tenderly carried into the room of Mr. Speaker Winthrop, where there is now a mural tablet, erected at the instance of Hon. Samuel Hooper, which bears the following inscription, written by Charles Sumner. There is a bust of the illustrious deceased, and beneath it is inscribed: "John Quincy Adams, who, after fifty years of public service, the last sixteen in yonder hall, was summoned hence, to die in this room, 23d February, 1848." Funeral services were performed over the remains of Mr. Adams at the Capitol, and they were then escorted to Quincy by a committee of one Representative from every State and Territory, which was hospitably entertained in Faneuil Hall after the funeral. The remains of Mr. Adams and his wife were placed in the same vault where he had deposited the remains of his parents, and a similar mural monument to that which he had erected in the Unitarian Church in honor of his father was erected for him by his only surviving son, C. F. Adams.

Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage, his estate near Nashville, Tenn., of consumption and dropsy, on the 8th of June, 1845, aged 78. His death-bed was surrounded by his relatives and slaves, and two days afterward he was laid in the grave by the side of his wife, of whom he had said, not long before he died, "Heaven will be no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there." It was estimated that 3,000 persons were present, and joined in singing the favorite psalm of the deceased, commencing, "Why should we start and fear to die?" His sepulcher, built by himself, is a small temple of gray stone, with eight columns supporting a heavy dome. Within are the graves of Gen. Jackson and his wife—his inscribed with the dates of his birth and death, and hers bearing a long, eulogistic epitaph of his composition. Funeral honors were paid to Gen Jackson's memory in every city and large town in the country, consisting usually of a procession with a military escort and an oration.

Martin Van Buren died of diseases incident to old age at his estate, "Lindenwald," about ten miles from Kinderhook, N. Y., in the 81st year of his age. His remains were brought to Kinderhook, the funeral services were performed in the Reformed Dutch Church there, which he had attended, and they were then taken to the rural cemetery on the outskirts of the village for interment. The village firemen escorted the hearse, which was followed by the pall-bearers; then came his three sons—John, Smith and Abraham Van Buren—in the respectable carriage which had been used by the deceased when he was President, and then came the other relatives, citizens and a few strangers. There were brief services at the open grave, and after the benediction the multitude slowly dispersed.

William Henry Harrison was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and died on the 4th of April following, of pneumonia, with congestion of the liver, having been literally worried to death by office-seekers and politicians; aged 68. The funeral services of the Episcopal church were performed over the remains in the East room of the White House, and they were then escorted to the Congressional burial ground by a large civic and military procession, two miles in length. A few weeks later they were removed to the family vault at North Bend, on the bank of the Ohio river, a few miles below Cincinnati. When I last saw it, from the deck of a steamer on which I was going to Louisville, the tomb had a dilapidated and neglected appearance.

John Tyler died on the 17th of January, 1862, in the 73d year of his age, at Richmond, Va., where he had gone to take his seat as a Representative from Virginia in the first Congress of the Confederate States. After the funeral services, which were attended by all the leading rebel officials, his remains were interred in Hollywood Cemetery, where his resting place was unmarked when I last saw it. Mrs. Tyler is living.

James Knox Polk died about three months after the expiration of his Presidential term, at his home near Nashville, Tenn. He was interred with Masonic honors, a Presbyterian clergyman conducting the religious services, and his remains repose beneath a handsome monument erected by his widow (who is still living) in the front yard of her residence, and bearing an epitaph, which closes by saying that "the beauty of virtue was illustrated in his life—the excellence of Christianity was exemplified in his death."

Zachary Taylor was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1849, and was in his usual robust health when he attended the 4th-of-July exercises the following year at the Washington monument, and, after having been exposed nearly two hours to a heat of unusual intensity, lunched heartily on milk and cucumbers. That night he was taken ill, and, on the evening of July 9, 1850, he breathed his last, aged 66. The funeral service of the Episcopal church was performed over his remains in the East room of the White House. Among the mourners were Col. Taylor, his brother, Dr. Wood, Col. Bliss and Col. Jefferson Davis, his sons-in-law; the Senate and House of Representatives, the foreign Ministers and the leading officials, civil, military and naval. The remains were then taken to the Congressional burial-ground on a catafalque drawn by eight white horses and escorted by a large force of regulars and volunteers, commanded by Gen. Winfield Scott. The war-horse of the deceased, "Old Whitey," was led behind the hearse, and the attendant procession was so long that the rear was at the White House when the escort had passed the Capitol, a mile and a half distant. Subsequently the remains were removed to a small family burying-ground in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and interred by the side of his father, Col. Richard Taylor, a Revolutionary officer. It is no easy matter to find the spot, but, after winding about through by-ways, one comes to a small inclosure in which is a brick-fronted vault in the hillside, with an iron door, over which, on a small marble slab, is inscribed: "Z. Taylor, born Nov. 24, 1784; died July 9, 1850." When I was there, some years since, this slab was prevented from falling by a fence-rail, which some friendly hand had propped against it. All around was matted shrubbery and weeds, and the cemetery had a neglected appearance.

Millard Fillmore experienced a stroke of paralysis on the 13th of February, 1874, at his home at Buffalo, and he died there on the 8th of March following, in the 75th year of his age. On the 12th of March his remains, in a rosewood casket, with heavy silver trimmings, were removed to St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, where they lay in state in the vestibule, with a military guard of honor. At 2:30 in the afternoon, his family having entered the cathedral, the casket was borne in by six sergeants of the United States artillery, headed by Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable rector and life-long friend of the deceased. The services, with the aid of a full choir, were very impressive. A procession was then formed, escorted by a brigade of national guards and two companies of United States artillery. The hearse was decorated with national flags, and was followed by a long line of carriages containing pall-bearers, mourners, public officials and citizens, to Forest Lawn Cemetery, where, after the final services of the Episcopal church, the remains were deposited in the family lot. A handsome monument has since been erected.

Franklin Pierce, left lonely and desolate by the death of his children, his wife and his friend Hawthorne, and by the secession of many of his political friends, died rather unexpectedly at the house of Mr. Williams, where he boarded, at Concord, N. H., on the 8th of October, 1869, aged 65. He was buried on the following Monday, Oct. 11, when his remains were removed in the morning, under escort, to the State House, where they lay in state during the day in a coffin covered with black cloth with silver trimmings. At 1 o'clock the remains were removed to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member, followed by national, State and city officials, members of the bar and citizens. The rites of the Episcopal church were performed by Rev. Drs. Eames, Coit, Edson and Lambert. The funeral procession left the church at 2 o'clock, and deposited the remains in their last resting place in the Minot Cemetery, where he rests by the side of his wife and two sons beneath a monument appropriately inscribed.

James Buchanan died at "Wheatland," his rural home, near Lancaster, Pa., of pleuro-pneumonia, June 1, 1868, aged 77. His funeral was, as he had requested, without pomp or display. The house and surrounding grounds were filled with personal friends, political admirers and townspeople, who stood during the long service conducted by Rev. Dr. Nevin, President of the Franklin and Marshall College, a distinguished Presbyterian divine. The remains were exposed to view in the wide hall of the house, in a white satin shroud and a plain coffin. They were escorted by a long procession, in carriages and on foot, to Woodland Hill Cemetery, south of Lancaster, overlooking a curve of the Conestoga. A monument has since been erected over the grave, composed of a massive block of Italian marble, weighing over seven tons. The inscription, written by himself before his death, simply gives his name and the dates of his birth and death.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's Theater at Washington, on the evening of April 14, 1865, and taken to the house of Mr. Peterson, on the opposite side of the street, where he died at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock the next moning. After an autopsy had been made the remains were taken to the White House, where they were embalmed. The funeral services were performed on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the East room of the White House, where a catafalque had been erected, beneath which was the coffin, covered with black cloth with silver ornaments and fringe. The Judges of the Supreme Court, many Senators and Representatives, the diplomatic corps, and many civil, military and naval officers, and the representatives of leading journals were assigned standing places on temporary raised platforms. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hall of the Episcopal Church, who read the liturgy from the book of common prayer, Bishop Simpson, who offered prayer; Rev. Dr. Gurley, who preached the funeral sermon; and closed by a benediction by Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate. A funeral procession was then formed, escorted by two regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, two regiments of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a battalion of marines, followed by a large body of officers on foot, and by upward of 1,000 mounted officers. All of these bodies of men were war veterans, and they presented a fine appearance. Next came the attending clergymen, the physicians and the pall-bearers, and then the funeral car, drawn by six gray horses, and followed by the favorite saddle-horse of the deceased, led by a groom. Then came carriages, four abreast, containing prominent officers, and followed by State associations, organizations of different kinds from the Northern cities, and citizens. It is estimated that there were 18,000 persons in the procession, which was an hour and a half passing any given point. On reaching the Capitol the remains were placed in the center of the rotunda, which was draped in mourning, where they remained under a guard of honor until the next morning. Mr. Lincoln's remains, with those of his son, were escorted to a car, and taken to Springfield, Ill., by the way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, stopping long enough at each place to permit imposing demonstrations of respect. The final interment took place at Oak Ridge Cemetery on Thursday, the 4th day of May, and an imposing monument has since been erected there.

Andrew Johnson, who was at the time a United States Senator, having been elected after he left the Presidential chair, was stricken with paralysis on the 29th of July, 1875, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, in Carter county, Tenn., and he died there on the morning of the 31st, in the 67th year of his age. His dying request, "Let my body be shrouded in the flag of the nation and my head pillowed on the constitution of my country," was complied with, and his funeral was without any display of "pomp and circumstance." A plain hearse carried the remains, and three carriages held the members of his family. There were no other vehicles, but thousands of the people of East Tennessee followed the remains of their esteemed leader. They were interred with simple religious exercises on an eminence west of the town of Greenville—a spot selected by himself—commanding an extended view of the surrounding country. The surrounding mountains, which had stood sentinels of his home, now look down upon the unpretending monument erected over his grave.

The tragic death of James A. Garfield —who was shot by the assassin Guiteau at a railroad depot in Washington on the 2d day of July, 1881, and died on the 19th of September—is too fresh in the mind of the average reader to require a recapitulation of the circumstances at this time.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WAYS.

His Curt Reply to a Delegation that had Not Supported him.

From the Stockholder.

An incident unquestionably authentic which has never before been related in print may be told of Mr. Webster. On their way home from the convention, which was held, we believe at Philadelphia, the Mississippi delegation called upon Mr. Webster at his modest house on Louisiana avenue, in Washington. It was near the close of a summer's day, when, ushered into the little front parlor, and introduced to Mr. Webster, the Chairman, Judge Sharkey—the same it may be who years afterward was conspicuous in the reconstruction politics of his state—addressed the great orator in terms of flattering eulogy, saying, among other things, how pleased he and his fellow deligates would have been to see Mr. Webster's great ability recognized in the nomination of their party for the presidency. As a matter of fact, the delegation had steadily voted against him in the convention. It was upon this fact that Mr. Webster's curt reply turned. "You have expressed, Mr. Chairman," said he, "the sentiment that your desire—and I must suppose that your action was in conformity to that desire—in the recent convention of the Whig party for the nomination of a candidate for the presidency of the United States—your desire and effort was that, that honor should fall upon me. In response to which I have only to say that the record, gentlemen, is the other way. Good night, gentlemen!" And bowing himself through the folding doors into the rear parlor where Mrs. Webster sat in the deepening twilight, he vanished to Mississippi eyes, leaving his visitors sternly rebuked for lip service, to find their homeward way as best they might.

It was in the preceding presidential canvas, in 1848, when Gen. Taylor was the Whig candidate, and elected, that the writer heard Mr. Webster make, on his farm at Marshfield, the speech in which he declared that the selection of Gen. Taylor—who in private conversation at Washington had been characterized, but unjustly, as "only a swearing frontier colonel"—was "a nomination not fit to be made." The speech, the only one, we think, he made in the canvas, was listened to by a large assemblage who had come to Marshfield for the purpose, many "straight" Whigs from Boston and elsewhere being of the number, with a considerable sprinkling of so-called "Conscious Whigs," out of whose secession from the party grew the historic coalition which soon after put Charles Summer and Henry Wilson in the senate of the United States. Many of these Boston gentlemen, we remember, wore white or light-colored kid gloves on the occasion, and their applause was diverse, as one and another of the orater's utterances affected the divergent prejudices of his auditory. The expression above quoted remained in the printed speech as Webster made it, but another, still more offensive to the Whigs proper, was eliminated from the verbatim report as it stood in type in the office of the Boston Atlas. The Whig committee sent a delegation to Mr. Webster asking, that the obnoxious phrase might be cancelled before the speech went to press. "No," said Mr. Webster; "let it stand as I spoke it!" Not to be baffled in their solicitude for its expurgation, one of the committee renewed the request in a note to Mr. Webster, enclosing a check for $500. Mr. Webster's reply to this was that the expression could as well be left out; that the speech with that omitted would sufficiently express his views on the points to which it related. So the speech went to press without it. There may be those among our Boston contemporaries, solicitous for Mr. Webster's fame, who may be moved to dispute the substantial accuracy of what is here related. The fact, in its main details and chief significance, we believe to be susceptible of proof, the lapse of thirty-two years nevertheless.

A Solid Bank.

Speaking of stock matter, says a New York letter-writer, it may be noticed that Chemical Bank shares have reached $1,780, this being the highest quotations of any banking house in the world. When one considers that the original price of these shares was $100, the present figures show a very handsome advance. Sixty years have elapsed since John Mason originated the scheme of manufacturing chemicals and was deeply disappointed when it proved a failure. The experiment sunk $100,000, which in those days was equal to $1,000,000 at the present time. An apparent misfortune, however, often proves a real benefit, as was the case in this unsuccessful enterprise. The latter had a banking privilege which Mason determined to turn to account. He abandoned the chemical scheme, but continued the banking privilege. The capital was only $800,000, but under good management it has accumulated a surplus of $4,000,000, which is actively at work. The result is dividends of 25 per cent. per quarter and the present astonishing quotations. John Mason was the dry-goods colossus of his day, and left a large fortune. His nephew, John Q. Jones, was President of the Chemical Bank for forty years. He died not long ago in a good old age, leaving an estate worth $2,000,000, most of which had been made by buying business paper, in which he was an expert. Jones saw Chemical shares reach $1,600, which some considered the extreme of their possible valuation. There are, however, no more to be had even at the last quotations, and it is now probable that they will reach $2,000.

EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.

Nitro-Glycerine, Gun-Cotton and Dynamite.

Two of the most innocent substances in the world are cotton and glycerine. Each, however, is at the head of a very explosive family. Like ancestors of well-marked character, each has stamped a well-defined character on its descendants. Effects are produced by the cotton explosives which cannot be obtained by the glycerine family, and the glycerine explosives give results unattainable by the gun-cotton family. Gun-cotton, as its name implies, is more adapted to warlike purposes, while nitro-glycerine and its derivatives are better suited to mining operations.

Nitro-glycerine is obtained by placing a quantity of glycerine in a bath composed of one part of nitric and two of sulphuric acid. During the process a high temperature is developed, and the vessel in which the mixture is formed requires to be kept in ice-water. Nitro-glycerine thus obtained is colorless, and has a sweet aromatic taste and the consistency of olive oil. It congeals at 8 degrees centigrade, but explodes by a shock or jar, or by being raised to the temperature of 180 degrees centigrade, by an electric battery or fulminating preparations, such as the fulminate of mercury. Its explosive power is said by artillerists to be six times that of powder, its projectile force four times greater. In its simple state it was too dangerous for use, owing to its liability to explode by a jar.

As usual, accident put men of science on the right track. Some workmen noticed that it lost its explosibility when mixed with a certain kind of sand. Nobel was led, by observation of this fact, to form the compound named dynamite, which is simply nitro-glycerine absorbed by sand. He used for his base a silicious sand found at Oberlobe, in Hanover. During the siege of Paris the French engineers, not being able to obtain this (Kieselauhr), employed coke dust from the gas works with success, and named the compond Randannite. The first dynamite manufactured by Nobel, his "No. 1," contained 75 parts of nitro-glycerine and 25 of silicious sands. Various proportions are used, according to the use to which the compound is destined. The Austrian engineers employed the low figures of 40 or 50 per cent. nitro-glycerine absorbed in sawdust. They argued that it was better to increase the volume of the explosive substance than to incur risk from using it in a more concentrated form. It was formed into cartridges for the sappers of the army to carry on their persons, the proportion being 35 per cent. nitro-glycerine and 65 sawdust. In mines, where it is necessary that the effective charge should occupy as small a space as possible, the proportions are inverted. Then some destructive geniuses invented fulminative and other compounds. All these are styled dynamites with an inert base, for the substances with which the nitro-glycerine is mixed contribute nothing to the explosive power. The next step was the production of dynamites with an active base. In them the nitro-glycerine is absorbed by carbonate of magnesia, azotate of soda, nitrate of potassium and the like, which exercise a direct action on the explosion, by utilizing the portion of oxygen set free by the decomposition of the nitro-glycerine. The French dynamites contain one of these salts, mixed with sawdust or tripoli stone. Nobel's dynamite "No. 2" contains niter, resin and coal dust.

An Austrian engineer was next seized with the bright idea of mixing nitro-glycerine with gun-cotton. He called his new compound pyroxyline dynamite, and used 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 25 per cent. of gun-cotton. This put Prof. Abel on his mettle, and he threw his talents into inventing glyoxyline dynamite, a mixture of gun-cotton with niter saturated in nitro-glycerine. Nobel, not to be outdone, invented his explosive gelatine, consisting of 95 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 5 per cent. of cullodium cotton. This article is as twice as strong as his dynamite "No. 1." Nobel was now in the vein, and he next devised his gelatinous dynamite, containing 86.40 of the nitro-glycerine, 9.60 of powdered gun-cotton and 4 of camphor. This compound will resist the most violent shocks. It is a gelatinous mass, elastic, transparent, of a pale yellow color. It can be cut with a knife and subjected to pressure without any nitro-glycerine exuding. It preserves its virtues during long immersion in water, and when frozen forms a solid mass like candy sugar. It will not explode even when struck by a rifle ball at twenty yards' distance. It burns in fire quietly without exploding, just as ordinary dynamite does.

Dynamite, being now rendered non-explosive by shock or by fire, requires to be exploded by some fulminate or by electricity. The fulminates of mercury or of silver, or chlorade of potassium, are the means generally used. In very cold weather, when the dynamite is frozen, it has to be thawed, but it is only necessary to thaw one cartridge in order to set off the whole charge. The effects are almost incredible. Dynamite exploded on a sheet of iron does not break it, but knocks a hole through it; exploded on the ground, it produces a regular crater.

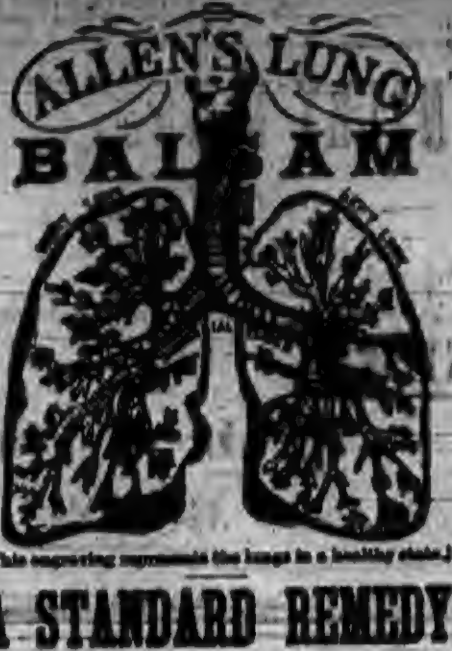
(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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HISTORICAL.

Coke was invented in 1627.

Padlocks were used as early as 1381.

Life-boats were invented in the year 1787.

Billiards were known in the sixteenth century.

Alfred was the first Saxon king who was anointed.

Penny-post is first mentioned in English statutes in 1711.

Mills for draining water from lands were first used in Holland in 1408.

Queen Elizabeth used to embroider book covers with gold and silver thread.

At the end of the fourth century incineration had fallen into general disuse.

Quarantine originated in the Board of Health of Venice in the fourteenth century.

Sir-names began in France in the year 1000, and in England at the time of the Conquest.

The first introduction of plating on copper was in 1742 by a cutler of Sheffield, England.

Brick layers' hods, like those of modern times, are mentioned in the fourteenth century.

No forks are found at Herculaneum, so they are not supposed to have been used in that era.

Among the Anglo-Saxons the science of medicine and of the law was monopolized by the clergy.

Tanners' bark for hot beds was first used by the Dutch, from whom England borrowed the idea in 1688.

In early times shad and salmon were caught in large quantities in the Willimantic River as far up as Tolland.

In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold, a mariner of the west of England, discovered and named the peninsular of Cape Cod.

Among the Saxons on New Year's day the "wassail bowl" was carried from door to door with singing and merriment.

In the fourteenth century glass mirrors were extremely rare in France, while metallic ones were in common use.

The knotted walking-stick and wallet were distinctive attributes of the Greek and Roman philosophers, especially the Cynics.

The Athanasian Creed, used in France about the year 850, is ascribed both to Athanasius of Alexandra and Hilary of Arleo.

The cork tree is fit to be barked when it is twenty-six years old, and it is then barked every eight years. The quality of the bark improves with the increasing age of the tree.

The first white settler of what is now the town of Windham, Conn., was John Cates, an English refugee, who hid there in the Autumn of 1688.

It was in the year 1550 that Pallisy, father of French pottery work, made his discovery as to the method of obtaining brilliant colors upon china.

Copernicus, the most celebrated mathematician and astronomer of the age in which he lived, was born at Thorn, Prussia, in 1473, and died 1543.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is the oldest in the country, except the Philadelphia Hospital. It was incorporated in 1811 and opened for patients in 1821.

The cent was first proposed in 1782, by Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, and named by Jefferson two years later. It made its appearance from the mint in 1792.

The professors of anatomy at Naples in 1645 first conceived the idea of making leaf skeletons by decomposition. Frederick Ruysch, a Dutchman, improved the process in 1708.

In the fourteenth century the term vignette was applied to ornaments upon silver, etc., in the manner of vines; hence the term. The artist who introduced such ornaments lived in 1476.

Railroad Fare to the Stars.

The idea of distance is often best conveyed by some every day illustration. When Horace wrote, "Sic itur ad astra"—Thus it is travelled to the stars—he was not thinking of railroads. But they are familiar enough to us.

In a recent lecture by Dr. William Huggins, the eminent English astronomer, as to the results of spectrum analysis as applied to the heavenly bodies, this striking statement was used to give some faint notion of the enormous distance of the sun.

"The earth's orbit," said the lecturer, "which is more than one hundred and ninety million miles in diameter, at most of the stars dwindles to a mere point, and has no sensible size whatever."

"If you suppose a railroad from the earth to the nearest fixed star, which is supposed to be twenty billions of miles from us; and if you suppose the price of the fare to be one penny for every hundred miles—not, mind! a penny per mile—then, if you take a mass of gold to the ticket office equal to the national debt (three billion, eight hundred million dollars), it would not be sufficient to pay for a ticket to the nearest fixed star.

"And I think I should not be wrong in saying that there are stars so far off that at the price of one penny per every hundred miles, the whole treasure of the earth would not be sufficient to pay for a ticket."

The Improvement in Human Health.

In result of a somewhat large acquaintance with the facts held to indicate the state and progress of "human health," I fear my testimony must be given to show that the improvement effected by science consists in a prolongation of the passive endurance of life, rather than an extension of the period of true vitality, or any increase of the opportunity for good work and real intellectual enjoyment. We may "live" longer, but our lives are not either happier nor more useful for the excessive energy recently devoted to the conservation of health, or the inordinate and laborious means taken to avoid disease and death. It may, doubtless, be possible to raise humanity to the level of one of those scientific toys which approximate perpetual motion, but expend their whole force in moving themselves. Whether longevity purchased at the price of passing a lifetime in running away from death would be worth having, I must leave to be determined by the judgment of those who set a value on our so-called sanitary progress, which I, for one, fail to recognize.

I think men were happier and better, and lived nobler lives, before the pursuit of health and the yearning for longevity became a craze, almost amounting to madness. What to eat, drink and many circumstances, beside the nature of food, which exert an influence on the process of digestion. First and foremost among these is the quantity of food taken; for the efficient performance of healthy digestion the stomach should be fairly filled, but not distended. Dr. Beaumont's experiments showed that a certain bulk was necessary for the performance of healthy digestion. This fact has long been known by practical experience to uncivilized nations. Thus the Kamschatdales are in the habit of mixing earth or sawdust with the train oil on which alone they are frequently reduced to live, and the Veddahs, or wild hunters of Ceylon, on the same principle mingle the pounded fiber of soft and decayed wood with the honey on which they feed when meat is not procurable. The time which has elapsed since the last meal was taken should, for the effectual performance of digestion, be sufficient to insure the stomach being quite clear of food. The amount of exercise taken previous and subsequent to the meal is not without its influence; gentle exercise being favorable and over-exertion injurious to digestion. Then there is the state of mind, tranquillity of temper being apparently essential to quick and easy digestion. In addition may be mentioned the state of bodily health and the state of the weather.

Mexican Pictures.

The dense population that is pressed together in the valley of Mexico, and the country-like character peculiar to many parts of the capital, bring always crowds of boorish people into Mexico's thoroughfares. Indians of pure blood, looking like disfigured gypsies, are constantly seen roving about. Husband, wife and child are trotting the same slow pace, stooping to the very ground and frequently carrying heavy loads, or the straw mattresses on which they have passed the previous night, on their way to the city. Passing the front of some ancient church or a decaying convent, we see the grades crowded with ugly-looking Indian women nursing their dirty little urchins. In the shade of some building we see a happy family sharing the frugal meal, consisting of "tortillas" (a cake baked of Indian corn) and some fruits; now and then they may even be seen indulging in the luxury of "trijolas" (reed beans,) the National dish of the Mexican; not very far from the happy "at home" we notice a crowd of shabby-looking young men lying on the ground smoking and gambling at cards; the monotony of the play is now and then interrupted by wild curses or a blow at him who has been found guilty of cheating his drowsy companions.

Indians and Mestizzos, the broad-brimmed sombrero on their dust-covered heads, are leaning against the walls of some "fonda" (inn); they are shepherds or muleteers, who have brought cattle and goods from the interior and who are now gazing at all the splendors of the capital and beholding the wonders of them. They are daring looking fellows, clad in dirty linen clothing and a parti-colored shawl, which they draw closely around their neck and head when the wind begins to blow, so that there is little to be seen of their defiant faces. Pickpockets and thieves, wearing a mixture of National and foreign garb, are seen spying out an opportunity favorable to their profession.

Men and women of all ages and complexions, boys and girls, besiege the coffee houses, annoying the pedestrian with their shrill voices, pressing him to buy a lottery ticket and gain the five or ten thousand "piros" that are drawn on the coming morn; vendors of matches and other trifles follow you step by step till you get rid of them by spending a copper piece or two, but only to be annoyed by others who have watched your weakness and are anxious to have their turn also. More pleasant than these match and ticket sellers are those who offer for sale small objects of art, as waxen fruits of great beauty, artificial flowers and wooden and charcoal figures of perfect workmanship; tiny little figures representing scenes of everyday life, beautiful birds on cardboard and different kinds of feather work are to be obtained at very low prices.

A charming picture are the flower girls, who are busy composing their abundant stock of the very finest flowers into tasteful nosegays, in which we find a great variety of roses and the ladies' favorite, the dark blue violet—flowers that nature offers us all the year round. Tasteful garlands, flower baskets that would make the New York florist rave, charm the buyer's eyes; nosegays of all dimensions and the delicate flower for the dandy's button-hole are to be purchased at very low prices. For flowers the Mexican has a well-pleasing weakness, and the love of flowers is one of the qualities that the Spaniard has inherited from his Moorish conquerors and has brought with him to Mexico. Old matrons and young ladies, eyeing the passers-by from the balcony, all have their hair and dress adorned with fresh flowers.

The fruit vendor makes a fine display of his stock on the ground or in his primitive shop. Apples, pears, strawberries, peaches, apricots, Turkish and Indian figs, the growth of the temperate climate, are to be seen lying together with the golden orange, the yellow lemon, bananas, ananas, mangoes, and the delicious chirimoya, productions of the torrid zone. Those who are fond of a cooling draught may apply to one of the numerous water stands, where inoffensive mixtures of water and ananas, lemon and other juices are served to the caller for two cents a glass. While sipping our nectar we notice two or three old Indian women, half naked, who press with a round stone the juice out of the fruit. Chocolate and cocoa are served as well at the stands. Traveling cooks with their two-wheeled kitchens are to be found in every street, and they serve dishes to those who give them a call; yet a foreigner would scarcely be pleased with the acid Spanish pippin or the baked sweet potatoes and other dishes, as they are generally spiced with a good deal of dirt.—*Evening Post Correspondence.*

When others are suffering, drop a word of kindness and sympathy. If they are suffering from a Cold, give them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; a few doses of this valuable remedy will afford instant relief, and a twenty-five cent bottle will cure the worst Cough.

Finger Nails.

Our finger nails grow out about three times a year; they should be trimmed with scissors once a week, not so close as to leave no room for the dirt to gather, for then you do not protect the ends of the fingers, as was designed by nature; besides, if trimmed too close at the corners, there is danger of their growing into the flesh, causing inconvenience, and sometimes great pain. The collections under the ends of the nails should not be removed by anything harder than a brush or a soft piece of wool; nor should the nails be scraped with a pen-knife or other metallic substance, as it destroys the delicacy of their structure and will at length give them an unnatural thickness. We are not favorably impressed as to the cleanliness of a person who keeps his nails trimmed to the quick, as it is often done to prevent dirt gathering there; whereas, if a margin were allowed, it would be an index to the cleanliness of the hands, from which the collections under the finger nails are made. Leave a margin, then, and the moment you observe that these collections need removal, you may know that the hands need washing, when they and the nails are both cleaned together. Most persons are familiar with those troublesome bits of skin which loosen at the root of the finger nails; it is caused by the skin adhering to the nail, which, growing outward, drags the skin along with it, stretching it until one end gives way. To prevent this, the skin should be loosened from the nail once a week, not with a knife or scissors, but with something blunt; such as the end of an ivory paper cutter; this is best done after soaking the fingers in warm water, then pushing the skin back gently and slowly; the white specks on the nails are made by scraping the nails with a knife at a point where it emerges from the skin. Biting off the finger nails is an uncleanly practice, for thus the unsightly collections at the ends are kept eaten clean! Children may be broken of such a filthy habit by causing them to dip the ends of their fingers several times a day in wormwood bitters, without letting them know the object, if this is not sufficient, cause them wear caps on each finger until the practice is discontinued. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Albany Times.*

Paralyzed the Court.

"I move the discharge of the prisoner," said Counselor Daly, as he stepped up alongside a dilapidated specimen of humanity in Judge Peloubet's court in New Jersey.

"On what grounds?" queried the court.

"Mental incapacity," said Mr. Day.

The court took a scrutiny of the tramp through his gold-rimmed glasses and remarked, "I can't see that there's any mental incapacity about him. What do you mean?"

"I mean, may it please the court, that he's mentally incapable of estimating the amount of Jersey City whisky he can fill in without spilling."

After the clerk had poured some ice water down the Court's throat it recovered to remark:

"The prisoner is discharged, and, Counselor Daly, the next time you attempt to paralyze this court of justice she'll send you up for six months, if she knows herself, and she thinks she does."

The Ottawa (Kan.) *Republican* thus quotes: Mr. Harvey B. F. Keller, Recorder of Deeds, says: I have long been convinced of the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, and use it in my family for rheumatism successfully.

Etchings.

There are some mighty sensitive natures in this world. There was that Quebec boy, for instance—Ferdinand Pitcher, aged ten years—who hanged himself because his mother asked him to set the table for supper. He was a tender plant, and when his mother said, "Come, Ferdy, put on the cups and saucers," the cruel words almost crushed his youthful heart. But he continued reading "The Boy Countefeiter," in the *Boys' Own Paralyzer*, and had just reached the chapter where the "Boy" kills two police officers, and escapes with a smile on his face and a pistol in each hand, when his mother again called out: "Come, now, Ferdy, set the table, that's a good boy." Then the boy's sensitive nature rebelled, and he went out and hanged himself.—*Norristown Herald.*

An ex-Consul of Great Britain, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, related that Mr. Charles Townsend, Sedalia, Mo., was cured of rheumatism of the worst kind by St. Jacobs Oil.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.*

A Thoughtful Wife.

Wife, just returned from a shopping tour—"Come and see what I've got for you, Eugene."

Eugene—"Ah, just like you, darling; always thinking of me!"

He advances as his wife removes the wrapping and exposes some fine drawings from a neighboring marble-yard. Husband starts back and exclaims, excitedly:

"Gracious, Laura! what did you bring these things here for?"

Thoughtful wife—"Well, Eugene, I heard you complain of feeling unwell this morning, and I thought you'd like to look at some tomb-stone patterns."

It would be supposed from its popularity that only one substance is now known to the world for the relief of rheumatism, and that is St. Jacobs Oil.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.*

Better Late Than Never.

[Texas Siftings.]

Two young men who move in the very best Austin society, went on a spree not long since. After they were pretty well under way one of them said in an inebriated tone of voice:

"Let's bid each other good night, Bill."

"Why you ain't going home already? It's right in the shank of the evening."

"Of course. I'm not goin' home now, but after a while we won't know each ozzer from a shide of sole-leather, sho let's shay 'good night' right now before it'sh too late."

That pain in the back is a sure sign that you need to take a package of Kidney-Wort.

A Difference in Doubters.

The man who doubts, honestly, is a very different man from the one who professes to doubt, as a pretext for immoral actions. The genuine doubter would much rather believe than doubt, the pretended one would much rather doubt than believe. The genuine doubter feels all the sorrow of an uncertainty which he can not conquer. The pretended doubter seeks the uncertainty, as a relief from the horrible certainty, which he dislikes to contemplate. Tho' the true doubter may be in the wrong, he would always prefer to be in the right. It is the truth that he seeks. The pretender is not thoughtful, and takes no time to examine the foundation upon which beliefs or disbeliefs rest. These remarks are equally applicable to believers. The thoughtful, sincere believer is always moderate. Earnest, but tolerant; devoted, but liberal. He who sincerely believes, with an educated understanding, must always respect the sincere conviction of others.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—*Press.*

Not Swearing.

A real pretty, precise and polite young girl went to the dentist's and having a difficult case the dentist had to put the rubber-dam in her mouth, as is usual. The girl stood it like a little man, and whimpered, but when she had the teeth all fixed, and came out, she was overheard to remark to her best friend as she held her head in her hands, that she never swore except when she was on the witness stand, but really she thought that thing would rubber-dam head off. The dentist had his head out of the window up stairs, and the shock threw his store teeth against the roof of his mouth with such force that the shingles were knocked off in several places.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Mr. E. Purcell, No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief—writes a New York journal.—*Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate.*

An Ancient Ticket.

Mr. M. M. Buck, railway-supply dealer in St. Louis, has a most interesting relic of early railroad days in his possession, in an old, time-worn ticket, one of the first lot issued by the New York Central, the pioneer Eastern railroad. It is printed on yellow paper, and signed in person by the ticket agent, and is as follows:

SYRACUSE TO AUBURN,

Distance 26 Miles.

Fare $1 a Passenger.

Two Passengers, $2.

1844. N. STRATTON.

Franklin, who died in 1790, was grandson of a man born in the sixteenth century, in the reign of Elizabeth. Three generations, thus extending over two centuries.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, etc.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Grave Run Mills, Baltimore Co., Md.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co.: The Carboline is making young hair come on my bald head.

PETER F. SHEARER.

This is a fair sample of the certificates which are received daily at the Pittsburgh office.

Pure Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

A torpid liver is an active cause of much human suffering. All that internal application can accomplish is to stimulate violently. But the proper course is to apply **Dr. Holman's Pad** and have the cure made permanent by its absorption properties. The pad is death to liver ailments.

Only the genuine axle grease has the name of Frazer on every package, and wears longer than any other.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

Dr. BULL'S

COUGH

SYRUP

Free!—A Musical Journal. Address F. Brehm, Erie, Pa.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—Lady Agents in every town to sell DR. MARTIN'S CURE for FEMALE WEAKNESS. Cure positive. Send for circular. DR. MARTIN & CO., 70 State Street, Chicago.

WEATHER--OR NOT.

We admire the philosophy of the unfortunate man, who, when everything had been swept away, said, "Well, there'll be weather and taxes left, at any rate." Alas! weather is the "yellow dog" of all subjects; everyone thinks it his special right to try to better the weather, and hurls his anathemas against "Old Probabilities," and all who endeavor to assist him in regulating the weather. The following communication is from Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., the renowned meteorologist and weather prophet of the West. It does not discuss the weather but something surely of more importance to those who suffer with that painful malady he speaks of: "The day after concluding my lectures at Burlington,

Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 25; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours, I thought—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel, large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, in St. Louis, and have not been troubled since."

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill.

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circular free. Address C. BAYLISS, Dubuque, Ia.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

Piles AROMATIC MILK. A pleasant, speedy cure for PILES One package—four doses—will cure in every case. Price one dollar. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. DR. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GARFIELD—Agents wanted for the Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly-illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD. Complete, including His Death and Burial. Profusely Illustrated. New Steel Portrait of GARFIELD, the finest ever made. Portraits of his Wife and Mother, Guiteau, the Surgeons, the Cabinet; Scene of the Shooting; the Sick Chamber, the Funeral Pageant, &c. The only complete and authentic work. There is a Fortune for Agents first in the field with this Book. Outfit 50c. Speak quick HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Free! Cards! Free!

We will send free by mail a sample set of our German, French, English and American Fancy Cards, with a price list of over a hundred different designs, on receipt of a stamp for postage. They are not advertising cards, but large, fine, picture chromo cards, on gold, silver and tinted grounds, forming the finest collection in the world. We will also inclose a confidential price list of our large and small chromos. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

5,000 Agents Wanted for Life of GARFIELD

It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Surgical treatment, death, funeral obsequies, etc. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Fine steel portraits. Extra terms to Agents. Circulars free. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere, don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1648, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

For NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style Belts when you can get the latest improved for $2. "Electric Light," a 32-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.
D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., 94, 96 and 98 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 43

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Dr. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for *Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.*

GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

O. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA or CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma in FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Should your druggist not keep the remedy, you can send it by mail on receipt of the price $1.00. For sale by all Druggists. Address D. LANGELL, [illegible] Wooster, Ohio, or ALBERT INGARD, Manager, 38 Astor House Offices, New York City.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Sold by All Druggists.

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

VASELINE

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.

Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.

VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX.

COLGATE & CO., N.Y.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Parson Biggs.

A MAN WHO PASSED A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

[Little Rock Gazette.]

The other day, Parson Biggs, an old-time preacher, from "away in the country," paid his first visit to Little Rock. He went to the residence of old 'Squire Muckle, who at one time had lived in the parson's neighborhood. The 'squire's family were exceedingly glad to see the parson, for years ago he had taken off his saddle at the 'squire's gate; had eaten corn-bread and cabbage with the family, and had sung, and had sung, and prayed until the boys, who had plowed all day, fell asleep. After singing the old familiar songs, and praying the old familiar prayer, the 'squire conducted the parson to the bed room designed for the rest of the good old servant.

"What do you call this?" asked the good old parson, regarding with an air of interest a mosquito-bar suspended above the bed.

"Why, that is a mosquito-bar."

"What account is it?"

"To keep off mosquitos."

"Brother Muckle, I thought that you were too sensible a man to give way to these town fixings. You told me that when I come to see you we would have a revival of old days. Now you want to hang that thing over me. Take it down,please. I'm afraid that the vanity that I've allers heard lurked about these towns is taking ahold of you."

The bar was taken down, and the old man blew out his candle, which he always carried in his saddle-bags, with a "puff," and retired.

The 'squire and Mrs. Muckle slept in an adjoining room. They had been in bed but a few moments, when Mrs. Muckle remarked:

"What was that noise?"

"Pow-pang!" came from the adjoining room.

"I don't know what it is," answered the 'squire, stuffing the corner of the pillow in his mouth.

"Slap!" came from the next room.

"Did you hear that?" exclaimed Mrs. Muckle.

"It is nothing," said the 'squire.

"Slap, slap!"

"Go in there and see what's the matter with the parson, Mr. Muckle."

"Chuck, chuck, chuck," was all that Muckle could say.

"You act like a man that hasn't got any sense. You'd lay here and see a man die in the next room."

"How can I lay here and (chuck) see a man in the (chuck) next room? The door's shut and the light's out."

"Slap, bang!"

"You must go in there, Mr. Muckle."

"Why don't you go?"

"Think I'm going into a man's room? All right; if the old man dies it isn't my fault." And Mrs. Muckle turned over, and Muckle chuckled himself to sleep.

Next morning when the parson appeared at the breakfast table, he presented a swollen appearance. His face was covered with bumps, and his hands looked as though they had the nettle rash.

"I lay there and fit them things all night," he said solemnly. "Reckon you'd better put up that thin looking sheet," and, bowing over his plate, he said:

"Gracious Lord, make us thankful for these, Thy many blessings."

Lieutenant Derby's Wound.

"The literature of the president's case would make a library," said Dr. Bliss, as he tossed the ashes from his half-smoked cigar. "I have just received a letter from the daughter of the late Lieutenant Derby, of the United States Engineer Corps, or, as you may have known him, the celebrated John Phœnix. Lieutenant Derby was wounded at the battle of Monterey, during the Mexican war, and his wound was apparently as vital as that of the president. The surgeons gave him up after probing for the ball. He was carried on a stretcher for two hundred miles, put on board a vessel, and brought to this country and recovered. In after years the ball worked itself to the surface of his body, and, on discovering it, he pinched it so as to bring it closer to the skin, and one day asked his wife to make an incision and let it out. 'Why don't you go to a surgeon and let him perform the operation?' 'I haven't the nerve to do it,' replied his wife. 'Look here,' said the inimitable John, 'surgeons have had all the fun with that ball that I propose to allow. If you don't cut it out, I will.' It was never removed, however, and he died with the bullet in him. This might have been the case with the president."—[New York Herald.

"I Don't Want a Plaster,"

said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you give me something to cure me?" His symptoms were lame back and disordered urin, and were sure indications of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney-Wort, and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a box or bottle to-day—before you become incurable. It is THE cure; safe and sure.—[Knoxville Republican.

—Farmers, when you come to town go to Garrison & Jacobs' to get a square lunch cheap.

—Mrs. Little will re-shape and make old straw hats look like new, for 20 cents.

—Garrison & Jacobs have the best bread, cakes and cookies in town.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL 2

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 27 tf

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37 8w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19 1y.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center, Ind.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

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TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

USE KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO SEEDS SENT BY MAIL.

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HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe used in my practice for 30 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Main St., [illegible]

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 61 and 63 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

A Disease which is Universal Rem'dy to which the human more Universal than no remedy has yet the proven so univer curing Fever and FEVER TONIC. atmosphere is filled from great pools of from the overflow dur which, becoming stag out malaria to so gre that in order to pre FEVER from sein tem, it is necessary used which will co cases where the the system, effect there is nothing TONIC. It is known, and fect satisfact er Quinine, ury is used. doses of leaves the sist MA all that ted cases, exposed to a second bot In small doses it will not tendency to chills. TONIC is now reme furnished, thoroughly tes found by experience to do is claimed for it. In an be found the experience have used it to which we Price One Dollar a Bot sale by Druggists, every IT if you have the sligh SHAKE! IT WILL

Universal requires and none of the his family are subject is Fever & Ague. and been discovered which ally successful in Ague as KRESS' In many sections of country the with malaria, arising water left standing ing last spring, and throw at an extent that CHILLS and ing a hold on the sys that a remedy should counteract the evil, and in disease has taken hold of a cure. For this purpose equal to KRESS' FEVER the Best & Safest Remedy wherever used has given per lon. In its composition neith Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury It will cure the most stubborn AGUE in a very short time and system strong and vigorous to re LARIA. One bottle usually is will be required, unless in aggrava or where the patient is continually malarial poison, in such cases, tle may be required. invariably counter KRESS' FEVER dy, but one long es ted, and all that other column will of parties who ask your attention tle, and is for where. TRY est tendency to CURE YOU!

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Prop's SAINT LOUIS, KANSAS CITY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

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Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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GILT EDGE TONIC

CHEAP LANDS

on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.

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FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

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Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
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VEST CHAINS,
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Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS.
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Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

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IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

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GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

WILL YOU HAVE AN M BRACE THE Most Perfect Device FOR Supporting Pantaloons Ever Known. No Rubber. No Springs. A TRIAL FREE. Price from 25 cts. up.

FOR SALE BY
G. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Ind.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2,000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the Double Chloride of Gold Remedy

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

Agents Wanted TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND THE Detectives By Allan Pinkerton, the Greatest Living Detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SELLS AT SIGHT. Send for liberal terms to make money. STANDARD PUB. HOUSE St. Louis, M.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 188?.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 5?	7 15	
Lansing	9 20	10 10	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 5?am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 2?
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 23pm	7 5?
Jonesville	6 50	12 4?	[illegible]
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 26	9 20
Montgomy	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 48	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 5?	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	5 ?0pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 25	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 15pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	3 27
Louisville	6 0	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 30
Auburn	12 5	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 36	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 26	5 48
Montgomery	2 08	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 07	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 18	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 28pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 54
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	6 45	8 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 5 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 53 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 32 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 53 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne: M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 [illegible] m. W., St. L. & P. east, 8 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 36 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 8 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l F't. & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 25pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 30	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 18	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 58
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	[illegible]		4 05
Hicksville	[illegible]	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 08
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 20am	6 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 08	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 43	8 48	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 16	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 58	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 31
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 26
CHICAGO ar.	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. Spencer, Superintendent Trains, Ohio Division, Chicago Ill.
J. J. Martin, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	10 00
11 33	6 37	....Bluffton....	3 30	9 45
p m				
12 ?5	8 05	....Hartford....	2 25	7 55
1 45	9 00	....Muncie....	1 45	6 30
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	......	....Cincinnati....	7 50	......
6 0?	10 55	....Indianapolis....	11 20	6 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. S. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 55	9 20	....
Crestline Lv.	6 35	7 50	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 00am	1 15pm	2 40am	5 35
Chicago Ar.	6 30	7 30	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 3 FastEx	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Ni.t.Ex.	No. 2 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	3 30pm	5 35pm	10 0?pm
Ft. Wayne	2 30pm	8 35	12 10am	6 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 03	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15am	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 2 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

S. A. FORD, General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis

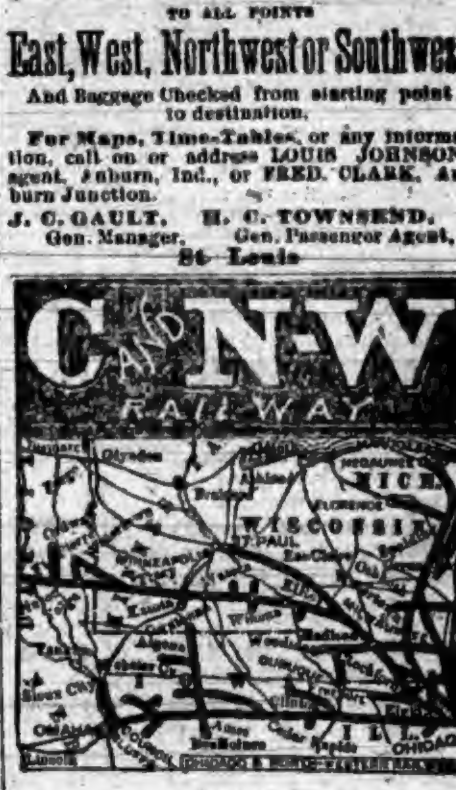

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City.

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, La Crosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route

☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 3, 1881. Number 44.

Auburn Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

WANTED.

AT Butt's Hotel in Waterloo, a good dining-room girl. Apply at the hotel.
41-tf. JOHN BUTT, Pro.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, in a desirable location, to young gentlemen who take their meals at a restaurant. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14. 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist

Holloway's Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt are the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland. Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember, those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
Than talk of those who sin,
'Tis better to commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried.
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—but who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works as well,
To try my own defects to cure,
Ere others' faults I tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we begin,
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may bring
To those we little know;
Remember—curses sometimes, like
Our chickens—roost at home;
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

Family Reunion.

[Plymouth Advertiser.]

One of the most pleasant events in the social life of Plymouth, occurred on last Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Nimmons; being the reunion of the widely scattered members of the Brink family on the 83rd birthday anniversary of the mother, Mrs. Catherine Brink. Four generations were represented in this very interesting meeting. There was the sweet-faced mother, the picture of beautiful old age, surrounded by her children, grand-children and great-grand children. It was the meeting place of old age and infancy, with all the various stages of experience in between. Those present who stood outside of the immediate circle of relatives could not but be deeply interested in this gathering, and rejoice in the happiness of the hour. It was the meeting of a family which in various ways has been identified with the interests of this community, and especially of the Presbyterian church, for more than half a century. Mother Brink has lived in this place for fifty-eight years. Her husband, Mr Abram Brink, who was called to his final rest twenty-two years ago, was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for nearly thirty-five years. The children, as they came up to years of manhood and womanhood, had before them the example of a father and mother devoted to the church, and to them.

There were ten children in all; one of these died in infancy; nine of them, two boys and seven girls, were permitted to grow to the estate of men and women, and were married in this place. Mother Brink has been permitted to see the fulfillment of the divine word, "The promise is to you and your children." With each she celebrated the Lord's Supper in her own church. But the family has been sadly broken; only five remained to greet her with kind wishes on her 83rd birthday. There were present Mrs. S. W. Ralston and husband, of Auburn, Ind.; Mrs. J. DeLamater, of Milford, Del.; Mrs. Ithamr DuBois, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Brink, wife of Mr. Geo. Brink, deceased of Fairfield, O.; Mrs. S. M. Nimmons and her entire family, and Mr. P. S. Brink and family, of this place.

There were forty-two grand-children, only thirty are now living; thirteen were present, the eldest Mrs. Emily A. Dills, and eldest grand-son Mr. A. J. Ralston. There were forty-four great-grand-children, forty are still living and twelve were present. The oldest and youngest grand-daughter as well as the oldest and youngest great-grand-daughter were in the family group.

In addition to the immediate decendants of Mrs. Brink there were present a large number of other relatives and friends of the family. The evening seemed short. Its memory will be very precious to those who were there. The family cannot anticipate many more such meetings here; may none of them be absent in the great final family gathering up yonder. PASTOR.

Nature's Sluice-Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly, the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise, and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it—both liquid and dry—and it is equally efficient in either form.—[Independent.

A Perpetual Ice-Gorge.

WHERE ONE WOULD BE UNPLEASANTLY COOL ON THE HOTTEST SUMMER DAY.

[Newton, N. J., September 17—Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.]

Within an hour's drive from this town may be witnessed one of the strangest sights in this country—a perpetual ice-gorge. This gorge exists at the foot of Blue Mountains, back of Swattswood lake and Middleville, and is but a few miles west of Newton. The gorge is several hundred yards in extent, from ten to thirty feet deep, with numerous caves and clefts in the rock where the ice lies. The main gorge is located but a short distance from the mountain, and the shade at that spot is very dense, the sun apparently never penetrating it. The entire bottom of the gorge is covered with thick, clear ice, and the crevices and caves are filled with it. That it is a natural ice-house there can be no doubt. Hundreds of tons might be taken out without appreciably decreasing the quantity. Much of this great mass has doubtless lain there for years, the ice gradually melting on top and being added to each year. The thermometer, which during the recent drought and "hot spell" registered 103 degrees in Newton, marked just thirty-eight degrees at the same time at the bottom of the gorge—too cold for a person to remain there any length of time. A few feet from one end of the gorge a spring of the delicious sparkling water bubbles up through the ice. It tastes slightly of iron, and is very satisfying to the thirst. This water stands at thirty-four degrees—about as cold as one could comfortably drink it.

Samuel Thompson, who owns the farm on which this natural curiosity has been found, said, when asked about the gorge by a reporter: "Why, yes. I 'spose it is rather remarkable, though we never set no store by it, 'cept when we wanted ice. The neighbors all goes there when they wants ice, and 'tain't necessary for t' build any ice-houses 'round here. Early in th' spring th' gorge is filled clear to the top with clear ice, but long in the summer it gets melted down; but then they's allers tons and tons o' ice thar, and there haz been ever since I kin remember. Ye see, th' water runs down offen th' mountain into that holler during th' fall, and as they ain't much outlet it jest stays thar an' freezes. I 'spose some o' th' ice in that thar cave has been thar forever. The water in the trough, is mighty good-tastin,' and my wife sets great store by it, 'cause she says 't is powerful good for rheumatiz. We hev knowed 'bout the gorge for years, but ez I reckoned they was plenty jest like it, 'round the country. I never said much about th' ol' mine. Yes, they hez been a good many 'round here t' see th' spring this summer, but mostly city chaps that was boardin' over t' Newton an' come out jest t' see th' sight." Mr. Thompson has been offered large sums of money by enterprising capitalists for the gorge, but declines to sell, as he is wealthy and thinks the property is worth just as much to him as it would be to some one else.

PROOF EVERYWHERE.—If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured, at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1881.

HOP BITTERS CO.—SIRS—I was given up by all the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your bitters cured me.
44-2w. LEROY BREWER.

Why are You Billious?

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it, both dry and liquid.—[Zion's Herald.

County Institute.

The county teacher's institute will be held in Auburn, the week commencing November 7, 1881. All the teachers of the county are invited to be present and assist to make this one of the most successful and useful institutes we have ever had. State Superintendent Bloss will be present on Thursday, and other able instructors will be with us.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt

India-Rubber Gathering in Colombia.

When the hunter has found a rubber tree he first clears away a space from the roots, and then moves on in search of others, returning to commence operations as soon as he has marked all the trees in the vicinity. He first of all digs a hole in the ground hard by, and then cuts in the tree a V-shaped incision with a machete, as high as he can reach. The milk is caught as it exudes and flows into the hole. As soon as the flow from the cuts has ceased the tree is chopped down, and the trunk raised from the ground by means of an improvised trestle. After placing large leaves to catch the sap, gashes are cut throughout the entire length, and the milk carefully collected. When it first exudes the sap is of the whiteness and consistence of cream, but it turns black on exposure to the air. When the hole is filled with rubber it is coagulated by adding hard soap or the root of the mechvacan, which have a most rapid action, and prevent the escape of the water that is always present in the fresh sap. When coagulated sufficiently the rubber is carried on the backs of the hunters by bark thongs to the river and floated down on rafts. The annual destruction of rubber trees in Colombia is very great, and the industry must soon disappear altogether, unless the government puts in force a law that already exists, which compels the hunters to tap the trees without cutting them down. If this law was strictly carried out there would be a good opening for commercial enterprise, for rubber trees will grow from eight to ten inches in diameter in three or four years from seed. The trees require but little attention, and begin to yield returns sooner than any other. Those that yield the greatest amount of rubber flourish on the banks of the Simu and Asiato rivers. The value of the crude india-rubber imported into the states annually is about $10,000,000.—[London Times.

Preparation of Peanuts.

Peanuts to be prepared for the market are placed in a large cylinder, from which they enter the brushes, where every nut receives fifteen feet of a brushing before it becomes free. Then they are dropped on an endless belt, passing along at the rate of four miles an hour. On each side of the belt stand girls, and, as the nuts fall on the belt, the girls, with a quick motion of the hand, pick out all the poor looking nuts, allowing only the best to pass the crucible. Those that do pass drop into bags on the floor below. When the bag is filled it is sewed up and branded as "cocks," with the figure of a rooster prominent on its sides. The peanuts caught by the girls are thrown to one side, picked over, and the best singled out, bagged and brandled as "ships." These are as fine a nut for eating as the first, but in shape and color do not compare with the "cocks." The third grade is branded as "eagles." These are picked out of the cullings of "cocks" and "ships." The cullings that are left from the "eagles" are bagged, sent to the top story, and what little meat is in them is shaken out by a patent sheller. The nuts being shelled by this new process, the meat drops in bags below, free from dust or dirt of any kind, and is then shipped in 200-pound sacks to the north, where it is bought by confectioners for the purpose of making taffy or peanut candy. It may be here stated that a peculiar kind of oil is extracted from the meat of the nut, and in this especially a large trade is done among the wholesale druggists. There is nothing wasted, for even shells are made useful. They are packed in sacks and sold to stable keepers for horse-bedding, and a very healthful bed they make.

A good Baptist clergyman, of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters. 44-2w.

Wood.

Many of our subscribers have asked the privilege of paying their subscriptions in wood. We are willing to do this, and hope it will be brought in good season and before the roads become bad. We can use short wood, or ordinary four-foot wood.

—Kiblinger & Co want 50 tons of old iron. 43-tf.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37 3w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 3mo. Fairfield Center Ind

1882.

Harper's Young People

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

Suited to boys and girls of from six to sixteen years of age. Vol. III. commences November 1, 1881. Now is the time to subscribe.

The Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys. —Christian Advocate, Buffalo N. Y.

A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union.

TERMS:

HARPER'S
YOUNG
PEOPLE,

$1.50 per year; Postage Prepaid. Single Numbers Four Cents each. The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price $3.00; postage prepaid. Cover for Young People for 1881, 35 cents; postage 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for Estate

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Samuel Learned, deceased, that Oliver P. Learned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Learned, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and the same will be heard on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, which commences Monday, December 19, 1881. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.
October 18, 1881. 43-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881, Alfred H. Putt is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, on note and in attachment, by Ann Rhoades; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness: The clerk of said court, this 17th day of October, 1881.
43-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will, at the December 1881 session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

The north one-third of lot sixty-three (63), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.
EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881. William H. Swander is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, in attachment, by Emily Depew, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 17th day of October 1881. J. W. BAXTER,
42-3w. Clerk.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will, at the December, 1881, session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number sixty-seven (67), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, and running thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.
JOSEPH ROTHENBERGER.

1881. 1881.

THE INDIANA WEEKLY SENTINEL!

Has been enlarged and improved until it is now the LARGEST and the VERY BEST paper published in the west.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL is in all regards a superior eight page 56-column paper.

The merits of the Sentinel as a general newspaper are so well known, that commendation of it is deemed superfluous. We will add however, that the management has arranged and fully determined that no paper shall furnish so great a practical value to its patrons for the money.

In its news, its editorials, its literary and miscellany—in a word, in its general reading—it shall not be surpassed by any paper circulated in the state. It will be particularly adapted to the family circle. No reading, thinking man in the state can afford to do without the Weekly Sentinel at the small cost at which it is furnished.

THE SENTINEL will continue to be the same earnest advocate of true American democracy in the future that it has been in the past; indeed, it proposes to battle more vigorously than ever against the party of centralization and corruption. Vast monopolies own and control the republican party, and in the future, as in the past, it cannot do otherwise than foster class legislation, thereby trampling upon the interests of the producing masses.

The motto of the Sentinel is: "Hold fast to the democratic faith and battle on," and as certainly as God reigns victory will ultimately be with the people.

The republican party cannot survive its crimes. Its monumental iniquities cast their shadows athwart the land. Just men of all political opinions are horrified at its colossal crimes. Its ambition is for plunder and imperial power. Its downward progress from the days when Grant's thieves organized the whisky ring to raise a corruption fund, to Guiteau's tragedy, has been marked by infamy at every step. From the days when John Sherman ... tered federal officers for perjuries to seat Hayes crimes have followed each other in rapid succession. The flood-tide of star route thieves, treasury thieves, navy department thieves, war department thieves and signal service thieves, and Indiana has had Dorsey, the notorious star route thief and secretary of the republican national committee, in the state, organizing crimes to carry the state against the will of the people. The Sentinel will invite the people of Indiana to contemplate these republican methods to obtain and maintain power. It will keep its readers informed with regard to republican fights for spoils, the mutual denunciations of its factions, their criminations and recriminations, their mutual hates which culminated in the assassination of the president, thereby capping the climax of horrors and completing the work of infamy.

With this record of crime, the republican party asks for a new lease of power, and it will be the high ambition of the Sentinel to defeat its purposes and emancipate the country from its debauching grasp.

THE SENTINEL, in addition to its superiority, is, moreover, an Indiana paper, devoted to, and specially represents Indiana's interests, political and otherwise, as no foreign paper will or can do, and ought, therefore, to have preference over the papers of other states, and we ask democrats to bear this in mind, and select YOUR OWN STATE PAPER when you come to take subscriptions and make up clubs.

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Agents making up clubs, send for any information desired. Specimen copies free.

Address,

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

D. L. LOVE, of Greenfield, Miss., was killed by M. Lanier for publishing reflections on the character of his bride.....Martin Kinkowski, of New York, married Philomena Muller last May and soon afterward murdered her in the woods near Hillsborough, N. J. On being convicted of the crime he gave a shriek of agony and fell to the floor.

IN a proclamation to the citizens of New York, Mayor Grace announces that the reserve supply of Croton will be exhausted in sixteen days unless there is a heavy rainfall, and enjoins the utmost economy in the use of water. ....Henry Stewart, a negro octogenarian, who had $125,000 insurance placed on his life by speculators, died at Harrisburg, Pa. It is alleged that policy holders gave the saloons orders to supply the old man with all the whisky he desired.

JEROME INGALLS, a shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., has suspended, with liabilities of $80,000....Three banks in Philadelphia have accepted an offer by Washington Butcher's Sons to settle at 40 cents.

AT a world's fair meeting in Boston, the President of the Old Colony railroad promised $500,000 from the steam roads, and the Furniture Exchange agreed to take $60,000 in stock. Gen. Francis A. Walker will accept the Presidency....Henry Ward Beecher has retired from the editorial management of the *Christian Union*, but will continue to give that paper his sermons, and contribute occasional articles. Mr. Abbott succeeds him in the management.

DURING the burning of a tenement house in New York a man named Parkerson, living in the top story with his wife and two children, dropped them out of the window as the only means of escape, and in descending that way himself struck the wall of the next house and fractured the skull of the youngest child and sustained severe injuries himself.

THE WEST.

WHILE Edward P. Ferry and wife, of Grand Haven, Mich., were riding horseback at Park City, Utah, Mrs. Ferry was thrown off and killed.

THE Michigan Central Fire-Relief Commission reports 2,500 dependent families and states that fevers prevail among them.

A NORTHWESTERN freight train which passed through Sterling, Ill., early in the morning took on five passengers. When some miles out they drew a revolver on the conductor and demanded his watch and valuables. He produced a weapon and made them throw up their hands. A brakeman then disarmed them, and three of the party were jailed at Morrison, two escaping. ....Lafayette, Ind., is going to have a public library.

LORD & WILLIAMS, who for years have done an extensive mercantile business at Tucson, Arizona, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated as high as $400,000, and their creditors are chiefly merchants of San Francisco, Chicago and New York. Lord is Postmaster at Tucson, and conducts the United States depository for the Territory.....The Mississippi River Improvement Convention met at St. Louis on the 26th ult. About 500 delegates were in attendance. Mr. McEnnis, President of the St. Louis Board of Trade, delivered the address of welcome and bespoke liberal appropriations and extensive improvements in the great water highway.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE broke out in the establishment of Lucado & Urquhart, at Lynchburg, Va., which destroyed that building and several others, including the passenger and freight depot of the Norfolk and Western railroad. Several freight cars loaded with tobacco were also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $150,-000.

A FRENCH steamship has arrived at New Orleans with 160 emigrants from Tyrol, who are going to Texas to work on a railroad. ....Judge Key, ex-Postmaster General under President Hayes, interviewed by the Nashville *American*, stated his belief in the honesty of Brady and Tyner.

A LARGE number of planters are engaged in the cultivation of figs in the State of Arkansas, and so far with success.

MRS. BRADFORD, a sister of Jefferson Davis, died at New Hope, Ky., and was buried in the cemetery at Gethsemane Abbey, at New Haven, Ky.....The German guests of the nation were formally welcomed to Baltimore. The fire department was called out for their edification, and in a collision which occurred six men were severely injured. Chief Shaw and Lieut. Mettlewell receiving fractures of the skull....At Petersburg, Va., the toy-pistol has taken off another victim. The day is not distant when this toy will be classed with other deadly weapons.

RICHMOND terminated her centennial celebration in fine style. There was a grand procession, which took two hours to pass a given point, and which was witnessed by an immense gathering of citizens with 20,000 visitors. At the close the British flag was run up over the Capitol building and saluted....Thos. J. Cox and J. W. Crawford, who are described in the press dispatches as "highly-respectable citizens," had an altercation at Montgomery, Ala. Cox was seriously cut and Crawford dangerously wounded. Hogan, a bystander, was shot in the leg.

GENERAL.

PROF. KING and his companion, who made a balloon ascension at Chicago on Thursday, the 18th inst., made their appearance at Chippewa Falls, Wis., on the 21st. They report that the balloon rose at Chicago to an altitude of 4,300 feet, and moved southwestward. At dark they were becalmed for three hours, resting over Peoria. Early Friday morning they passed over Spring Valley, Wis., where a settler fired at the airship. At the Platte mounds they were forced to throw out ballast to ascend. Tomah was reached at 9:40 a. m. In passing over Little Falls they came very near to the earth, but they soon went above the clouds. An elevation of 8,600 feet was reached at 12:35 p. m. They descended on the west bank of the Flambeau river, sixty-five miles from Chippewa Falls, Wis., at 2:30 p. m. on Friday, after a voyage of twenty-two hours. They found themselves in a cranberry bog, in which they floundered for four days among the wolves and bears, reaching some woodmen on the Flambeau at 4 o'clock on the following Tuesday afternoon.

SEVERAL conductors on the Great Western railway, of Canada, have been caught selling unpunched coupon tickets to scalpers. Edward Savier has been arrested....Vennor predicts that the coming winter will be an open one.

THE Mexican Central railway has completed its track 92¼ miles long from the capital, and expects to reach Leon by June.

GEN. JAMES WEIR, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, died from a blow struck by his son. He served three terms in the Ohio Legislature.... A steamship left Liverpool last week with 400 Mormon emigrants for this country.

THE explosion of a boiler in the hub factory of Pinneo & Daniels, at Dayton, Ohio, ruined the building and killed the fireman and a girl in the street, seriously injuring three workmen. The damage will reach $12,000.... W. W. Boynton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Nicholas Longworth.... After a long and pleasant season of cheap railroad rates, which proved a godsend to persons of limited means who wished during the fall to indulge their traveling propensities, the great trunk roads have commenced the restoration of prices to the former basis.

IN New York the following passenger rates were adopted on the 27th ult. by the New York Central and Hudson River road:—Boston to Chicago, via Albany, $9.10; New York to Chicago, $9.25. The Pennsylvania railroad and Baltimore and Ohio rates from New York to Chicago are $14, and $15 from Boston. Vanderbilt's course from this time will, it is claimed, be governed independently of the action of competing roads and to the protection of his New York business. The Erie has had to increase its freight tariff....Congressman Clark, of Missouri, has caused divorce papers to be served upon his wife.

WASHINGTON.

CAPT. HOWGATE failed to appear at Washington to answer to his indictment, and his bond of $40,000 was forfeited. But the Judge subsequently found that he had made a mistake, and set aside the forfeiture.... Justice Cox, of the Criminal Court, at Washington, D. C., has decided to allow witness fees in the Guiteau trial. Scoville, the assassin's brother-in-law, attempts to insinuate that Mr. Conkling and "the Stalwarts" were responsible in some way for his relative's crime..... R. T. Merrick, a Washington lawyer, claims that the Criminal Court at Washington has no jurisdiction in the case of Guiteau, the assassin.

IN the Criminal Court at Washington Capt. Howgate pleaded not guilty to the charge of embezzlement, and was committed to jail in default of $30,000 bail. The District Attorney stated that an indictment for forgery had also been found against him....The reductions on the star and steamboat postal routes have nearly reached their limit, the saving effected being $525,000 per quarter.... Judge Cox has assigned Leigh Robinson to duty as associate counsel in the Guiteau case. ....The committee charged with the work of raising funds for the Garfield Memorial Hospital at Washington appeals to all pastors to deliver discourses and take collections Nov. 5 and 6, and forward the amounts realized to the Treasurer of the United States.... A Washington dispatch of Oct. 24 says that Assistant Postmaster General Tyner does not intend to resign until he has fully explained to the President how much abused he is, how he is the victim of circumstances over which he had no control, and how generally he is misunderstood by the public at large. Mr. Tyner says about his much-talked-of report on star-route frauds that he did not suppress that report; that, on the contrary, he presented it to Postmaster General Key, who told him to lock it up, as its publication might injure the party; that President Hayes was fully aware of its existence, but did not wish it published for the same reasons which Judge Key put forward. Mr. Tyner alleges, moreover, that he presented the report to Postmaster General James soon after that gentleman's appointment as head of the Post-office Department, and that Col. James has based all his proceedings against the star-route ring on the report.

ON the morning of the assassination President Garfield removed Col. Amos Webster from the Registership of Wills at Washington, and appointed Mr. Ramsdell to succeed him. Gen. Grant has caused this action to be set aside.... Secretary Blaine entertained the French and German guests at a banquet in Washington at which the Senators and their wives were present.

IN the case of Guiteau, the assassin, the District Attorney at Washington said, in opposing postponement, that the punishment of the murderer was of more importance than the attempt to prove his insanity. Judge Cox postponed the trial to Nov. 14, because he had appointed counsel "by order of the court," and it was fair to give him time to prepare the case. Mr. Trude, a prominent criminal lawyer of Chicago, will defend Guiteau. He claims that his client-elect is really insane, and ascribes a cause for his insanity.....The President, it is said, will fulfill the design of the late President Garfield by taking steps to stamp out the crime of polygamy in Utah.

POLITICAL.

STRATHAM, a Democratic Readjuster, has been nominated by the President to be Postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., to succeed a straight Republican named Wilson....Secretary Kirkwood declines to oppose Hon. James F. Wilson as a candidate for Senator from Iowa.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Oct. 28 says: "Edwin D. Morgan has declined the treasury portfolio. Judge Folger is holding a consultation with several of the President's personal friends in New York. Attorney General MacVeagh has practically vacated his position by leaving for Philadelphia. The President notified Cabinet members that he was too busy to see them, and informed a Senator that he would not prolong the session beyond Thursday evening.".... The Minnesota Legislature balloted for Senator, Windom receiving twenty-nine votes out of thirty-eight in the Senate and eighty-six out of 100 in the House....Ex-Gov. Morgan, it is said, was anxious to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but his wife and his physicians strenuously opposed his accepting, and they succeeded in getting him to decline.

FOLLOWING is the full vote cast in Ohio at the October election: Republican, 315,-419; Democratic, 287,645; Prohibition, 10,000; Greenback, 7,100; total, 620,164. ...Ex-Senator Pinckney Whyte was elected Mayor of Baltimore without opposition, and the other nominees of the regular Democracy were elected by overwhelming majorities over the "Anti-Ring" candidates, who only polled an average of 5,000 votes.

FOREIGN.

PARNELL is to be removed from Kilmainham to a country prison, and visits to the chief agitators will be prohibited for one week. The Land League organ urges holders of Bank of Ireland notes to demand gold and create a run. An empty powder canister and some burnt paper were found close to the magazine in Castle Athlone. The County Dublin has been proclaimed under the Arms act. The police stopped the weekly league meeting at Monaghan. Notices were posted at Boyle threatening death to peasants. Military made some evictions from Col. King Harmon's estate, and a mob wrecked property belonging to non-leaguers.... The British Government is again having trouble with the natives of New Zealand. It has made offers of amnesty to the rebels, which it will withdraw at the end of a fortnight.

HENRY POPE, of Leadville, has been arrested for an attempt to salt ninety-seven tons of ore which he was selling to the St. Louis Smelting Company. He was caught in the act by Manager Laker, by which $295,000 were saved....In attempting to light a fire with turpentine, a watchman caused the destruction of the Chicago and Northwestern car shops at Winona, Minn., the loss being $10,000.... Four ranchmen on the Gila river were recently murdered by the White Mountain Apaches. ....The latest break in the Sny levee is eleven miles below Hannibal, Mo., where the Mississippi is seven miles in width.

IN a railway collision near Leicester, England, three persons were killed and many terribly injured....Two boats, containing twenty-four persons, have reached the Irish shore from the steamer Clan Macduff, which was wrecked off the coast of Wales with twenty-two passengers and a crew of thirty-nine.... The British Government has concluded that it cannot seize the office of the Land-League organ, but can arrest the editor. Hayden, Chairman of the Roscommon Town Commission, has been jailed. In spite of the Government's proclamation, a large meeting was held near Coachford and resolutions passed to pay no rent. Under the name of the Farmers' Protective Association the Land League held a secret meeting in Dublin.... As fast as the French repair the railroads the Tunisians destroy them. Ali Bey's force is in such a mutinous condition that the officers, who are Frenchmen, can only compel them to march by threatening to shoot them.

CONFEDERATE bonds have been bought at Frankfort-on-the-Main for 2½ per cent. of their face. The demand for them came from Rotterdam parties....The police of Frankfort-on-the-Main recently seized all posters in restaurants giving information to those intending to emigrate to the United States....The French forces in Tunis have lost 900 men by disease—typhoid fever causing the greatest mortality.

KEENE'S Foxhall won the Cambridgeshire stakes on the Newmarket course, defeating thirty-two competitors, among them being the most celebrated English race-horses, Bend Or, Lucy Glitters, Tristran and others. The race was very exciting between Lucy Glitters and Foxhall, the latter winning only by a head. Tristran was beaten by a neck for the second place.... Kairwan, "the holy city" of Tunis, is evidently doomed. An army of 30,000 men, under five Generals, is marching thither, and one column, that of Gen. Saussier, has safely marched through Kairoulia pass, which is considered one of the defenses of the city. Ben Amar, one of the prominent Arab leaders, has retreated after being routed by the French....Baron James Rothschild, the great banker, is dead....The Interoceanic Canal Company has bought the Grand Hotel in Panama for $200,000, and will convert it into offices....Hungary has a sensation in crime. Burglars entered a house and murdered the entire family of nine people, including a man 90 years old and an infant.

THE Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria intended to have an interview at Krzesnovice, an Austrian town, a short distance from Cracow, but the interview did not take place, owing to the fact the Czar was informed that the Nihilists were aware of the time and place of the interview. Both monarchs are greatly puzzled as to how the Nihilists became acquainted with their intentions.... The London *Sporting Life* says that the horses that Foxhall defeated for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire stakes are far superior to those defeated by Rosebery in 1876, the only previous occasion that the same horse in the same year secured both stakes.

EXTRA SENATORIAL SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at noon of Friday, Oct. 21, with quite a full attendance. Mr. Sherman secured the passage of the resolution calling for the suppressed treasury report. Mr. McPherson presented a petition from members of the New York Legislature affecting the titles of the new Senators from that State. A. S. Alexander, of Indiana, was confirmed as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution adopted March 24, calling for a complete list of all books, papers, pamphlets, etc., published by the various departments from March 1789, to March, 1881. The communication, which states that the records of the Treasury Department fail to give the information called for, was laid on the table. The Senate confirmed W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, Commissioner of Pensions; Robert F. Crowell, of Minnesota, Deputy Sixth Auditor; John Cromb, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office at Crookston, Minn.; George W. Wilkinson, of Nebraska, Indian Agent, Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Neb.; Frank M. Tracy, Postmaster at St. Joseph, Mo.; Capt. Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department; Capt. John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Commodores James H. Spotts and James W. Nicholson, Rear Admirals; Capts. Samuel R. Franklin, Edward Y. McCauley and John C. P. De Krafft, Commodores. The President nominated John L. Kaine, of Wisconsin, to be Appraiser at the port of Milwaukee, and Edward F. White, of California, to be Coiner at the United States Mint at San Francisco.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution in the Senate, on Monday, Oct. 24, appointing Chief Clerk Shober acting Secretary, which was passed. Ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, was nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senate confirmed the nomination after a two hours' discussion. Gov. Morgan accepted the position, it is understood, with the understanding that he can resign if at any time the duties of the office are too great for his physical strength. Gov. Morgan is over 70 years old, having been born in Washington, Mass., Feb. 8, 1811, and is said to be in rather feeble health. Among the President's nominations were Rev. Henry Highland Garnett (colored), of New York, for Minister to the African republic of Liberia, and John M. Bailey, of New York, for Consul at Hamburg. The nomination of John L. Kaine, to be Appraiser of Milwaukee, Wis., is withdrawn, the office having been abolished. Senate confirmations—Receiver of Public Money, Eben W. Cottrell, of Detroit. Registers of Land Offices—Charles M. Webb, of Wisconsin, at Deadwood; Charles W. Pierce, of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb.; Alexander M. Eggett, of Wisconsin, at Eau Claire, Wis. Mr. James F. Meline's report of the frauds carried on in the custodian's division of the Treasury Department, and which Senator Sherman's resolution called for, was presented to the Senate. The report says that the office was created in 1876, and one O. L. Pitney was put in charge at a salary of $2,400. This was increased to $2,500 the following year. There was no authority for the creation of the custodian's department, or the appointment of the custodian, and that both acts were illegal and unnecessary. Not only that, but the way in which funds were disbursed was contrary to law; that only in relation to the purchase of ice, fuel and carpets was there even the semblance of legality; that in the purchase of supplies all the precautions taken by an ordinary business man were neglected; exorbitant prices were paid; no inventory was ever made of the stock in hand; supplies which were paid for were never delivered, and two prices, drawn from two different funds, were in some cases paid for those undelivered goods. Thus 118¾ yards of Wilton carpet and the cost of laying and making were paid for twice out of the contingent fund and once out of the public building fund, and the carpet was not delivered until the investigators had commenced their work. One Moses was paid for 657½ yards of carpet which he did not deliver until the investigation had commenced, and then it was of an inferior character. Cabinetmakers were paid out of the fuel, light and water fund; fifty-two dozen of nicnolders, which cost $502, were never delivered; $132 was paid out of the gas fund for what was put down in the bill as candles, but Custodian Pitney said that no candles were bought, but that $132 was paid for lemons, sugar, etc., to make lemonade for the Secretary, fifty-three and one-quarter gallons of bay rum, which cost $350, was put in the bills as deodorized alcohol. A little entertainment gotten up for some of the friends of Mr. Sherman, who attended the Chicago Convention in his interest, was paid for out of the same fund which supplied the price of his lemonade.

In the Senate the oath of office was administered to Acting Secretary Shober on the morning of Oct. 25. On motion of Mr. Sherman, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Librarian of Congress to receive and preserve the papers of Marquis de Rochambeau, to await their purchase for $20,000. Among the confirmations were those of Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, to be Consul General at Calcutta; J. F. Winter, of Illinois, to be Consul at Rotterdam; Willard B. Wells, of Michigan, to be Consul at Dundee; and Howard M. Kutchin as Collector of the Third Wisconsin district. Postmasters—Thomas S. Case, at Kansas City, Mo.; S. H. Bauman, at Mount Vernon, Iowa; S. C. Glover, at Grand Haven, Mich.

Mr. Ransom offered a resolution on Oct. 26, continuing the inquiry into the condition of the Potomac, which was adopted. Mr. Sherman called up the resolution for an investigation of the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Treasury Department, modified so as to give the committee leave to send for persons and papers, and it was adopted. Among the nominations sent in by the President were those of Charles W. Seaton, of New York, to be Superintendent of the Census; Frederick Knefler to be Pension Agent at Indianapolis; Henry M. Cooper to be Revenue Collector for Arkansas; and Mrs. Jere Baldwin to be Postmistress at Council Bluffs.

A resolution for the payment of extra compensation to employes was adopted on the 27th ult. A communication was received from Gov. Colquitt, tendering an invitation to the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta. The President sent in the nominations of Charles J. Folger for Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas L. James to be Postmaster General, and Frank Hatton to be First Assistant Postmaster General, all of which were confirmed. John L. Beveridge was named as Sub-Treasurer at Chicago, and John S. Harris, of Louisiana, for Surveyor General of Montana. Charles W. Seaton, of New York, was confirmed as Superintendent of Census. Seven hours were spent in debate over the nomination of Straitham to be Postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., without action.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE September fires in Huron and Sanilac counties, Michigan, burned out 2,055 families, comprising 9,591 individuals, and their loss of property is estimated at $1,583,-581. The losses on churches, schools, manufacturing establishments, etc., are estimated at $320,000. The aid received in money and in goods aggregates $1,005,632.

NINE Governors attended the cotton exposition at Atlanta. Cotton was picked from a patch inside the inclosure and suits of clothes manufactured before dark for Govs. Bigelow, of Connecticut, and Colquitt, of Georgia..... There is no abatement in the demand for Confederate bonds. A Richmond bank has purchased nearly $5,000,000 of the coupon variety at $3 to $5 per $1,000. No less than £10,000,-000 of this trash changed hands in London within the past three days.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, the new Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Massachusetts in 1818. His first office was that of Judge of Ontario county, New York. He served eight years in the State Senate, was Sub-Treasurer of New York, and now holds the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.... Lieut. Frederick Collins, one of the most accomplished officers of the navy, died of typhoid fever at Washington.

FOUR cow-boys, Ike and Billy Clanton and Frank and Tom McLowery had been parading the town of Tombstone, Arizona, for several days, drinking heavily and making themselves obnoxious. The City Marshal arrested Ike Clanton. Soon after his release the four met the Marshal, his brothers, Morgan and Wyatt Earp, and J. H. Holliday. The Marshal ordered them to give up their weapons, when a fight commenced. About thirty shots were fired rapidly. Both the McLowery boys were killed and Bill Clanton mortally wounded, dying soon after. Ike Clanton and Wyatt were wounded.... The six-story glucose factory at Peoria, Ill., owned by the Hamlins, of Buffalo, was swept away by a fire which broke out in the meal-drying room. There were 1,500 barrels of product in the building. Only a two-inch stream of water could be turned upon the flames. The employes numbered 250. The loss is $500,000, and insurance $275,000.

THE victories of Foxhall on the English turf caused the shipment of a stallion and thirty brood mares to New Mexico from Liverpool. One of the British sportsmen interested in the venture has laid a wager that a Derby winner will be bred in the Southwest within six years....Mr. Forster continues to enforce the Coercion act in Ireland with great vigor. Several arrests were made, including the President of the Kilkenny Land League, O'Neil, the Secretary of the Cork League, and Stack, a Tralee Fenian.... The Russian Government has become concerned over the emigration of Jewish citizens to the United States, and will endeavor to settle them in two agricultural provinces....A Mormon elder has been imprisoned at Hamburg for trying to make proselytes....The Emperor and Empress of Brazil will soon revisit Europe.

CHARTERS have been taken out in Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio for a railroad from Baltimore to Cincinnati, midway between the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio roads, a distance of 601 miles. A construction company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $10,000,000.

SPONTANEOUS combustion fired the dry-goods house of Weschler Abraham, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, causing damage to the amount of $250,000. Engineer Lynch was badly burned, and a fireman named McShane was injured by a fall through a hatchway.

After the Sunday Dinner.

[Golden Rule.]

After the Sunday dinner, what? Well, it all depends. A person whose brain is wearied with intellectual work during the week, or whose nervous system is exposed to the strain of business or professional life, ought to sleep within an hour or so after his Sunday dinner, if he can. It is surprising how much like a seven-day clock the brain will work if the habit of a Sunday nap be once formed. Nature will take advantage of it as regularly and gratefully as she does of the nightly sleep, and do her best to make up lost time. People, on the other hand whose week of toil is chiefly physical, may well give their minds activity while their body is resting. Two sermons and three or four hours of solid reading are a real rest to some on Sunday, while to others such a course amounts to a positive Sabbath-breaking. Sunday is a day of rest, not work, religious or otherwise. It is a day of repose, not for exhaustion. But what the dogmatists on one side and the illiberal liberals on the other are apt to overlook is the fact that all men do not rest alike any more than they labor alike, and what may help one may kill another.

Put the Wires Under Ground.

The practicability of putting the telegraph wires under ground is being amply demonstrated by the German Government. More than two hundred cities and towns of the Empire are now connected in this way, and the operation of the wires is, we are told, a complete success. The experiment is of very practical interest and value to our own country, where the question, particularly in the large cities, has been agitated for many years. Thus far the wires are under ground in, we believe, only one of our cities—Washington, and there they are carried along in the sewers by a company which could not obtain the privilege of disfiguring the streets. No difficulty that we have heard of is experienced in the working of these lines. The only obstacle in the way of securing the same results all over the Union is the disinclination of the companies to incur the extra expense.—*New York Herald.*

A Terrific Combat.

A perpendicular old rock which rises in the middle of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, is called Little Independence, in reference to the belief that during the struggle for independence the British squadron passed close to the old rock. Mistaking it for a vessel the commander hailed it, but received no reply. He hailed again, louder than before, but still the old rock was silent. "Hang the Yankee," muttered the commander; "give him a broadside." The broadside was fired accordingly, but the shot poured back from its side among his own men. "That's your game, is it?" said the commander. "Give them another," which they did, and again the old rock hurled back the British shot. It was only as the light grew stronger that the commander recognized the nature of his antagonist, and then he withdrew to St. Johns to refit.

THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT.

Below are given the dimensions of the proposed monument, at Yorktown, taken from the drawing and model in possession of Col. W. P. Craighill, engineer corps, United States army, who, by direction of the Secretary of War, will supervise its construction, divided for the purpose of a plain understanding by the reader into: First, the base; second, the podium, or drum supporting the thirteen figures; third, the shaft, or upright column; fourth, the capital, resting directly on the final course of the column; fifth, the pedestal, which supports the figures surmounting the monument; and sixth, the figure, are in height as follows:

Base, 25 feet 8 inches.
Podium, 14 feet 6 inches.
Shaft, 35 feet 1 inch.
Capital, 5 feet 4 inches.
Pedestal, 3 feet 9 inches.
Figure, 11 feet 4 inches.

Making the total height from the bottom of the base, resting on the surface of the ground, to the top of the figure, ninety-five feet six inches. The bottom of the base covers a surface area of 945.56 feet. The area for inscriptions on each side of the base is 15,680 square inches. The greatest diameter of the podium is nine feet three inches. The height of the thirteen figures surrounding the podium is eight feet; the diameter of the shaft at the bottom, five feet five inches, and at the top five feet.

The inscriptions on the base of the monument are to be as follows:

North—

Erected
In pursuance of
A Resolution of Congress, approved Oct. 27, 1781,
and one approved June 7, 1880,
To Commemorate the Victory
by which
The Independence of the United States of
America was achieved.

South—

At Yorktown, on Oct. 19, 1781,
After a siege of nineteen days,
By 5,500 Americans; 7,000 French infantry of
the Line, 3,500 Militia, under command of
Gov. Thomas Nelson, and 36 French Ships
of the Line,
Earl Cornwallis,
Commander of the British forces at Yorktown
and Gloucester,
Surrendered the Army,
7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen, 244 cannon,
and 24 standards,
To his Excellency George Washington,
Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of
America and France;
To his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau,
Commanding the Auxiliary troops of his Christian Majesty in America,
And to his Excellency the Comte de Grasse,
Commanding-in-chief the Naval Army of
France in Chesapeake.

West—

The Treaty,
Concluded Feb. 6, 1778,
Between the United States of America
And Louis XVI., King of France,
Declares
The essential and direct end
Of the present Defensive Alliance,
Is to maintain effectively
The Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence,
Absolute and Unlimited,
Of the said United States,
As well in matters of Government as of
Commerce.

East—

The Provisional Articles of Peace,
Concluded Nov. 30, 1782,
And the Definite Treaty of Peace,
Concluded Sept. 3, 1783,
Between the United States of America
And George III., King of Great Britain and Ireland,
Declares:
His Britannic Majesty Acknowledges the said
United States,
Viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay,
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,
Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North Carolina, South
Carolina and Georgia,
To be Free and Sovereign and Independent
States.

Sweet-Minded Women.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister does much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cosy sitting-room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which acts as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits, that are wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough school-boy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on with instance after instance of the influence that a sweetminded woman has in the social life with which it is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

Fooling the Family.

On the Canada Southern train was a man with his wife and several children, bound for some point in the West, and when St. Thomas was reached the man got out with others and rushed into the eating-house, and hurriedly called for coffee, bread, meat, etc., and began to cram himself so fast that a disgusted Detroiter at his elbow finally laid down a silver dollar on the counter.

"Dollar—yes—I see," mumbled the man, with his mouth full; "you'll bet a dollar to a cent that I'm a hog, but you'd lose if I kivered the bet. You see I told the old woman and children that we couldn't get anything to eat this side of Detroit, and I've got to fill up in five or six minutes and get back, or they'll tumble to the racket. Please pass the mustard—only fifty seconds to fill up, pick my teeth and get back!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Monuments in Mammoth Cave.

To the rude monuments which have been erected in the Mammoth cave to the memory of distinguished men, and which now number nearly 300, some of them reaching from floor to roof, one in honor of Gen. Burnside was added on the day of his burial by a party of visitors from Providence, R. I. These rough piles of stone are an impressive feature of the cave.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE leech has eight or ten eyes set in its back near the head.

THE great gray slug (Limax maximus) has a supply of 28,000 teeth.

IT is said that the ostrich is able to discover when an egg becomes addled, and that it immediately ejects it from the nest.

OVER 800,000,000 bushels of corn are produced annually in the United States. Over half of it is fed to cattle and hogs, and much is used in the manufacture of sugar, starch and alcohol.

THE Abbe Fontana kept a hair-worm in a drawer for three years, at the expiration of which time it was perfectly dry and hard, and exhibited no signs of life, but, on putting it into water, it soon recovered its former vigor.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA reports that there are no weddings among Esquimaux he visited. Men and women live together as man and wife, but frequent exchanges are made, sometimes for a few weeks, sometimes to remain permanent. Children are often affianced, and when the young women become matrons they are tattooed about the face.

"SMITH" is one of the oldest words in the world—the sister of "soph," which, in almost all languages, has the meaning of science, craft or skill. The Irish pronounced their word "sibht," and they had the habit of calling a man without a trade "sibhtless" or "shiftless." Their goddess of letters or knowledge was "Som" or "Saf," and their learned men were "samtu" or "saftu" —the German "zunft," a guild. Those "samts" or "sibhts" were the lights and leaders of practical civilization long ago.

THE *State Mineralogist* of California says: "It is an established fact that some of the greatest mountain chains and the soil beneath our feet are composed chiefly of the siliceous remains of animalcules, invisible to the naked eye," proving the truth of Byron's line that "the dust we tread upon were once alive." Scouring soaps are mainly composed of the siliceous earth which once formed the skeletons of myriads of diatoms. Under the microscope they present a wonderfully beautiful and varied appearance.

FIFTY-TWO is a remarkable number. There are fifty-two cards in a pack and fifty-two weeks in the year. The five books of Moses were written 1,552 years before the present mode of computing time. The building of Rome was commenced 752 years before the same event. Julius Cæsar made the first inroad into Great Britain fifty-two years B. C., and the King of Great Britain was carried in chains to Rome A. D. 52. Constantinople was taken by the Turks A. D. 1452, and the new style was introduced into England in 1752. The highest Egyptian pyramid is 452 feet in height.

IDLENESS does more to reduce the average length of human life than the full normal exercise of one's industrial energies. In other words, more men and women rust out than wear out. Ease and the abundance of the good things of this life have apparently little influence in staying the hands of decay and death if the mental and physical faculties are restrained by will or circumstances from useful employment. Care, also, as the proverb says, will kill a cat with its nine-fold hold on existence, popularly speaking. Lack of proper sanitary conditions appears to have less to do in narrowing the space between the cradle and the grave than worry and the intense, mischievous reactions caused by attempts to ease the burdens of life by mental or physical stimulation. These general statements have received abundant confirmation from statistics compiled by Dr. G. F. Kolb. He seems to think that infant mortality could be reduced if mothers would suckle their own children, and in support of this he says that out of 100 children suckled by their mothers, only 18.2 died the first year; of those nursed by wet-nurses, 29.33 died; of those artificially fed, 60 died; of those brought up in institutions, 80 died.

Settling the War.

In the winter of 1864 Pony Mountain, in the Shenandoah Valley, was full of game, and Federals and Confederates used to shoot squirrels and trap rabbits when off picket duty. Care was taken to avoid each other, but many collisions occurred and more than one poor fellow's bones are bleaching under the dark pines to-day. One day a member of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry encountered a "Johnny" face to face as they both turned a thicket. Both had guns on their shoulders, and both were too surprised to speak for some time. Then the Confederate yelled out:

"Say, you Yank, what are you down here for?"

"To put down the rebellion."

"Ye can't do it, nohow."

"Bet you $10 we can."

"Look here," said the "reb," as he came closer and put down his gun to indulge in gestures, "I'll play ye a game of euchre to see which side is going to whip."

This was agreed to, and a pack of cards was produced. The "Yank" got the first deal and made a point. The "reb" took the second and made a march. At the next deal the score was even, and pretty soon they stood four to four. The play was careful, but the Confederacy had the winning cards, and as the "Johnny" took the last trick with an ace he jumped up and yelled:

"I knew it—I knew it. Now Yank, are ye squar?"

"I am."

"Then go back and stop this 'ere war 'cording to agreement and mount yer critter and go home. Whoop! Rah fur me! I knew there must be some way to settle this dog-gone war if I could only git beyond the pickets!"

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, had a dreary childhood. Professors tried to drill every human science and some nine or ten languages into the child's head. There was always an excuse, as he dolefully observed, for making him learn new. "That revolution of 1868," he said, "gave me my first holiday." He laughed, but it was a fact. His mother had a little more time to look after her son, and was wise enough to see that he had been overcrammed. Thenceforth he was allowed to take things more easily.

ONE'S self-satisfaction is an untaxed kind of property which it is very unpleasant to find depreciated.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

WM. BROWN, near Panola, Crenshaw county, Ala., has lost two wives by death since the 1st of March last.

A COMPANY has been organized in New York with a capital of $25,000,000 to work the guano beds of Peru.

GEN. DANIEL TYLER is the only survivor of a regiment of 1,100 men (the First United States artillery) which received Lafayette at Yorktown in 1824.

THE Brooklyn bridge has thus far cost over $18,000,000. A thousand tons of steel are, it is calculated, still needed to complete the structure.

A NOVEL baptism occurred at St. Charles, Ill. A lady who was lame, and unable to walk, was taken into the water in a buggy, handed to the clergyman, and properly immersed.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the ringing of factory bells at an early hour of the morning is a nuisance. A similar decision was given not long ago in Philadelphia regarding a cathedral bell.

SENATOR SAWYER, of Wisconsin, has presented his son with 250 square miles of land in the St. Croix valley, north of Hudson, Wis. The price paid by Mr. Sawyer was $1 per acre, or $160,000 for the whole vast tract.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY is mentioned as the owner of the best-appointed cattle ranch on the continent. It occupies 500,000 acres of well-watered grazing ground in New Mexico. A railroad station near the ranch is named "Dorsey."

THE gas company of New Bedford, Mass., encourages the use of gas stoves in that city by leasing the stoves and making connection with the pipes without cost. In four years they have in this manner let over 400 stoves from June to November.

A RECENT visitor to Longfellow says that the poet is not so white from age as his portraits represent him. His hair and beard have dark lines, and his mustache has a tawny amber shade of the vanished chestnut of youth. His blue eyes are bright and his cheeks ruddy.

A NEW YORK paper recounts the wonderful good fortune that attended Capt. W. McMican, of the steamer Bothnia, in his ocean experience. He has made just 300 trips across the ocean, has traveled 936,000 miles of the Atlantic, carried in those trips 60,000 passengers, and never lost a man, woman or child.

THE Connecticut way of killing mosquitoes is to nail an empty blacking-box on a broom-handle, the nail going through a bit of rubber to prevent leaking. A table-spoonful of kerosene is placed in the box, and the box is suddenly jammed toward the mosquito on the wall. The mosquito drops and drowns, and everybody is happy.

ABOUT $30,000 of the amount necessary for the erection of the Christian Church in Washington, which was projected at the time of the late President's inauguration, has been raised. There is now a prospect of $8,000 more coming from another source than by subscription, which will swell the sum total to $38,000, more than sufficient to erect the sacred edifice.

A LEAD-PENCIL over five inches long was taken from the groin of Isaac Bull, of Louisville, Ky., the other day. He had swallowed it two years before and had felt but little inconvenience from it until it produced a swelling in the groin, from which it was removed by a surgeon. The lead had all disappeared and nothing was left but the wood. Physicians pronounce it a very remarkable case.

A STATUE of Marco Polo has been finished in China had sent to Venice, the birthplace of the famous traveler. It represents him seated in a red easy chair, dressed in Chinese costume, with the exception of the cloak and hat, which are of European style. The beard and mustache are painted blue, and altogether the work is not calculated to produce a favorable impression of Chinese art.

THE business men of Chicago are not in the habit of sleeping until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and when they have occasion to look after their affairs out of town it would suit them much better to go early than late. With convenient time-tables on the railroads, men might visit towns 200 miles away, transact business, and be at home the same night, while under the present arrangement two days are required for such a journey.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD was fond of riding through the country. His desire to ride through some of the towns near Boston, enjoying the scenery without having the people know that he was President, was unhappily never gratified. He was in the habit of slighting from a carriage and standing among the trees and flowers. Once in California, while he was standing in the center of a half-acre of beds of roses, he looked up at the sky and then down at the flowers, and said: "It seems to be almost wrong to pick any."

A WIDOW in Philadelphia who keeps a shoe-store owns a parrot which repeatedly cries: "Say, come over here and buy some shoes." This amused the passers-by, but two rival shoe-dealers on the other side of the street thought the parrot was alluring away their trade by his oft-repeated entreaties, and they brought suit against the widow and caused her to be bound over in the sum of $500 on the charge of maintaining a nuisance. And still the parrot cries: "Say, come over here and buy some shoes."

THERE is a real Shakespearean flavor in the confession of Mouse-Catcher Fritz, of Greenwood, N. Y. In the brief span of five years he has trapped and killed 23,000 chipmunks, moles and other animals, not to be mentioned lightly in connection with so sacred a place. This professional trapper has done his work so thoroughly that he is now condemned to unsportsmanlike idleness. He has only caught six moles this year, and Greenwood, thanks to his efficiency, is now almost entirely free from the pests which have done so much mischief in the past.

A NEW YORK suicide left the following somewhat "utter" letter behind him: "What a beautiful evening! Just the time to die. So, by your leave, gods, I will make another assault on the affections of that coy damsel, Death, a thorough coquette, who forces her favors on those who do not want them, but ever flies from the ardent, earnest wooer. But I will court you in so bold a fashion you must yield." He was unknown, but as soon as the letter was read his description was telegraphed to the Boston Chief of Police, asking him to hunt up the man's friends and send after the body.

Not Fit to Travel.

As a traveler of some experience, gathered during the progress of ten annual tours in Europe, with the advantage of a knowlege of all continental languages and many years' sojourn in European capitals, I should like to say, at the very outset of my story, that some persons are not fitted to travel at all. I refer, in the first place, to the aged and ailing, who hope to derive improvement in health from an ocean voyage and who, in nine cases out of ten, are worn out by the discomforts of an ocean journey; in the second place, to men and women who, for a life-time, having led what I may call a provincial existence, are unsuited to the variety, the singular usages and (to them) Bohemianism of certain phases of foreign life; in the third place, to wealthy sybarites, who will miss, in the most splendid hotels of Europe, a thousand-and-one trifles to which they are used at home, and which not even money will command abroad. The averge American in Europe exacts all the surroundings he has had in the New World and all the glories of the Old, to give the environment charm and novelty.

No wonder the reality falls short of what his lively imagination has depicted, and I can readily pardon the ill-humor he shows just before embarking. I met a typical person of this description on the way from Paris to London. He hailed from the glorious West, was apparently a man about 50 years of age, intelligent, well-spoken, and thoroughly disgusted with Europe. He stood at the *buffet* at Amiens, seized upon some pastry, tossed a ten-franc piece at the waitress, and pocketed the change without counting it. I entered into conversation with him, and he promptly relieved his feelings in respect of *his* European tour. "Yes, sir," said he; "I landed two weeks ago, and have see all I wanted to see of these parts. I shall run up to Scotland for a week, and then sail for home. I've heard a good deal of 'routes for tourists' since I've been in the old country, but I've only just now hit the right route. It's London, Liverpool, New York, Detroit, and thank God!"—*New York Times Correspondent.*

A Drop of Water.

We read frequently of the drowning of good swimmers, who suddenly sink in the water without any apparent cause. The common explanation of such an accident is that the swimmer is seized with cramps; but an English naval officer offers a different solution of the phenomenon. He bases his theory on his own experience. His ship was lying for a long time off Aden harbor, and it was the practice for cricketing parties to swim from the vessel to the shore every evening, having their clothes sent in a small boat. Of course there was a race to see who would get to the beach first. The writer in the course of a sharp struggle for the lead opened his mouth to breathe, and some of the spray flying in the wind got into his throat and took the passage down the trachea. "I could neither," he says, "get any breath in, nor any out, and I soon began to feel that I was dying on top of the water. There must have been a dozen men close to me, but I could not speak, much less call to them. I kept swimming on for the shore. In about thirty seconds my senses began to leave me. I ceased to swim, and my legs went down, when luckily for me they touched the bottom; a violent jump helped me to cough up the drop of water. I staggered on shore and fell quite exhausted on the beach, much to the surprise of all the men with me." It is the opinion of this gentleman that many fatal accidents to swimmers are due simply to a drop of water in the wind-pipe. A conclusive proof that they are not due to cramp is a fact that a man rescued within two minutes of sinking in this mysterious manner is beyond all hope of resuscitation.

INDIANA NEWS.

A PEACH orchard of 50,000 trees is in litigation at Madison, the terms of a lease being in dispute.

THE supply of coal in New Albany is about exhausted. The dealers are selling at 22 cents per bushel.

A YOUNG man who wandered away from Seymour, in July last, has been found in an insane asylum in Ohio.

CHARLES LEWIS is in Rushville jail for obtaining money under false pretenses with which to elope with a school-girl.

MISS LOUISA WAYMIER, of Vincennes, has sued Fred Spangle for damages in the sum of $5,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

CALVIN FLETCHER, State Fish Commissioner, will go to Washington to secure a quantity of carp to be planted in Indiana waters.

THOMAS BUTLER, an inmate of the county poor-house, near New Albany, for twenty-seven years, died there a few days since, aged 69.

JULIUS COLEMAN, who is serving a term in the Jeffersonville prison, is arranging to translate "Virgil's Æneid" into quatrain verse.

THE State House contractors are making every effort to complete all the brick-work of the first story before the building season closes.

TRACK-LAYERS on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad are at a point this side of the farm of Wm. McIntoch.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

JULIUS HOEBEL, on trial at Evansville for rape, left the Court House and can not be found. He walked out before a crowded house, Judge, jury and officers.

A **MRS. WILSON**, to whose husband two Bloomington saloon keepers had sold whisky, got even by smashing the mirrors and glassware in both places of business.

MRS. SMERCEL, of Seymour, though divorced from her vagabond husband, went to New Albany the day when she heard he was stricken with paralysis, and took him home.

THAD WITHERS, a Brookville miller, was looking into the dust box at his mill when a shaft caught his flowing beard, and held on till every hair was pulled out by the roots.

THE weight of coal in Indiana has been fixed at eighty pounds to the bushel, and a law of the last Legislature makes a penalty for selling any less pounds for a bushel.

A FARMER near Peru, Miami county, increased the weight of fifty head of hogs 4,000 pounds in thirty days by actual weight, thus realizing $1 per bushel on 268 bushels of corn.

PROF. BLOSS has suggested, by request of the Statistical Bureau, thirteen competent persons in as many counties not heretofore provided for, to take charge of the State weather service.

MISS ADDIE HAY, of Charlestown township, Clarke county, has sued John King for $10,000 for breach of promise, and again sued her township Trustee for a place as school teacher, and has had trouble all along the line.

SOME excitement was created in Madison, the other day, by the announcement that the 5-year-old son of Franz Schriner had died of black malignant small-pox, and that a 7-year-old daughter was down with the same disease.

MRS. W. W. HOUCK, of Sullivan, attempted suicide, by taking morphine. By the timely arrival of physicians she was restored, but it seems that the trouble in the family is still unsettled. A few days after her husband, while in a drunken passion, attempted to take her life by shooting her, but failed in the attempt, and was at once lodged in jail.

RICHARD WHITE and his wife, who live on a farm some fourteen miles west of Seymour, went out to cut down a tree one day last week. When they had the tree nearly sawed in two, they noticed it was tottering, and ran in opposite directions. Before Mrs. White could escape the tree fell and struck her, inflicting such injuries that she died in a few hours.

THE Sheriff of Morgan county attempted to take a boy to the House of Refuge one day last week, when the boy's grandmother, mother and sister attacked him, the mother beating him with an umbrella, while the others struck him over the head, tearing his clothes, etc. The Sheriff finally, however, came out victorious with the boy in his charge.

THE case of Berry McCrary against Jonathan Wilson was tried at Rushville, last week, and the jury brought in a $75 verdict for the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued the defendant for saying he had been stealing. He wanted $5,000 to patch over his lacerated character. The parties are well-to-do farmers, and will fight for years, as the case will go to the Supreme Court at once.

THERE was a great celebration at New Albany, Oct. 29, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the main draw pier of the great bridge that is to span the Ohio river between New Albany and Louisville. The bridge will cost $1,500,000. On the same day the inauguration of the track laying westward from New Albany on the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis railway was also celebrated.

A RAILROAD laborer, in New Albany, the other day, dug up an old-time silver five-cent piece and a copper cent, and called out to his fellow-workmen, "I have found six thousand." There had been a ghostly legend of some old miser who buried his wealth in that neighborhood years ago, and the rumor spread that Pat had found a pot of money; and, as Patrick quit work on the railroad a day or two later, many really believed that he had found $6,000.

FOR several years the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road has been harassed by the City Government at Huntington. Whenever there was the slightest violation of any ordinance of that little burg, the railroad employes would be hauled up before the Mayor, and made to contribute to the town's exchequer. To escape these prosecutions the company now proposes moving its depot to the crossing of the Chicago and Atlantic road, a quarter of a mile east of its present location.

A Nameless Heroine.

Some days since a farmer's wife in Grayson county, whose name we have not obtained, was frying meat for dinner at her house, situated near a mountain range in a rather wild and sequestered place, her husband in the meantime being engaged at work some distance from the house. The savory odor of the bacon was scented by a couple of young bears that were ranging on the premises, and enticed them to follow the direction from which it came. They kept the scent until it even drew them into the house where the meat was on the fry. The lady of the house secured the strange visitors, and her knowledge of bears led her to think that these young ones had strayed from their maternal parent, which would soon follow their trail and hunt them up. Her judgment was correct; for it was but a few moments before the old she bear came in sight—an enormous black bruin, of a kind which, as many of our readers know, will fight to the death for their young. The woman drew down from its rack the old, true, tried and trusty mountain rifle, and fastening the door she made a loop-hole of the window and waited the approach of her bearship within a sufficient distance for a shot. She waited not long and fired, the ball taking effect but not proving fatal. The report of the rifle drew her laboring husband from his work, who, coming near the house was chased several hundred yards by the bear, which then gave up the pursuit and returned in quest of her young. The plucky backwoodman's wife had in the meantime reloaded her rifle, and with the second shot the old she bear keeled over, underside topmost and yielded up the ghost. The cubs, we are told, sold for twenty-six dollars, and the skin of the bear, which was very large, brought the sum of eight dollars.

Scotch Proverbs.

Ye're maister o' yer ain words; but, ance spoken, yer words may maister you.

God never sen's mouths, but He sen's meat for them.

He that teaches himsel' has a fule for a maister.

Raise nae mair deils than ye're able to lay.

Naething should be done in a hurry but catchin' fleas.

Sharp stomachs mak' short graces.

There was ne'er enough whar naething was left.

Bend the back to the burden.

Be a faien' to yoursel' and so will ithers.

Better be alane than in ill company

Do the likeliest, an' God will do the best.

Every man kens best whar his ain shoe binds him.

Fear God an' keep out o' debt.

Fules make feasts, an' wise men ea them.

"An' wise men mak' proverbs, an' fules repeat them."

Fair words ne'er brake a bane, foul words may.

WHEN we advance a little into life we find that the tongue of man creates nearly all the mischief of the world.

AT THE extreme North clock pendulums are more strongly attracted to the earth than in other regions, and make shorter sweeps, therefore beat quicker time. In order to provide for this, seconds pendulums are made one-fifth inch longer than in equatorial regions.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Diseases known to the world. The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is [illegible], while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature. It imparts tone to the stomach, [illegible] the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without [illegible].

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and know it best. Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century. Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application.

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 25, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 2.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE THE

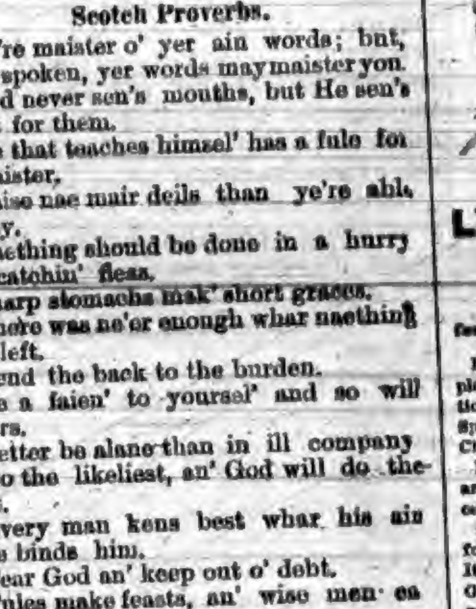

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J. Q. A. BEAN, Gen'l Eastern Agent,
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A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
Minneapolis
St. Paul
La Crosse
Davenport
Peoria
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Omaha
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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
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At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 3, 1881.

New Mexico is now believed to be free from hostile Indians.

Gen Beauregard has been appointed adjutant general of Louisiana.

Guiteau's trial has been postponed one week. It is now set for November 14.

Gen. Jubal Early is eighty years old, and yet Mahone wanted to fight him.

The Sultan has given orders to restore the ruins of Solomon's temple, at Jerusalem.

A new boundary line is being surveyed between New York and Pennsylvania.

The county treasurer at Rochester, Penn., was knocked down by two men one day last week and the safe robbed of $13,000. The robbers escaped.

Some of our exchanges intimate that unless a fellow has No. 306 pasted in his hat, he need not apply to President Arthur for anything.

It begins to look as if the crimes of Dorsey, Brady & Co., and other stalwart star route thieves, would be overlooked and whitewashed.

The cashier of the Mechanics National bank, at Newark, New Jersey, is a defaulter to the amount of $2,000,000. The bank has permanently suspended.

John Sherman has managed to be his own investigator. John's method of whitewashing himself, will be to just squat down in the tub.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

Ex-Senator Morgan, who was made secretary of the treasury last week, and confirmed by the senate, has written to Arthur, declining the honor, on account of old age.

Gen Francis A. Walker, superintendent of census, has resigned. Gen. Walker retires with a good record, and has the best wishes of hosts of friends all over the country.

The leading trunk lines of railroads are putting on fast trains of Pullman parlor, dining and sleeping coaches. They will run from New York to Chicago—912 miles—in twenty-six hours.

They want a governor for Alaska Territory. Does any one know of a candidate for the only territory ever acquired under a republican administration. Don't all speak at once.

Special Examination.—There will be a special examination for teachers at the usual place in Auburn, on Saturday, November 12, 1881. Those who contemplate teaching this winter, should attend. James A. Barnes,
44-2w. Co. Sup't.

The steamer "Jennie Gilchrist" struck a pier of the bridge that spans the Mississippi river at Rock Island, Ill., last Friday and was totally wrecked. Fifteen of the passengers on board were drowned before assistance could reach them. The river is still very high.

Something of a strife is likely to occur among republican congressmen over the speakership. Hiscock, of New York, whose chances were at one time good, will now hardly be able to succeed, as there will be already, a president and two members of the cabinet from that state, and the other states demand a more even division of the offices.

There is a water famine in New York City, at a time when we, in this state, are being deluged with it. It is stated that but two or three weeks will consume all there is left in the reservoirs. The authorities keep a strict watch over the amount used by consumers, and no waste is allowed. The supply is kept so low that not more than a fourth of the usual quantity can be obtained, and people are not allowed to use the water for washing purposes. Old and forgotten wells are being hunted up and cleaned out, and every other means taken to make the supply last until a rain comes to fill up the reservoirs.

The Atlanta speech of Senator Voorhees, as also his letter in relation thereto, has attracted general attention and given rise to a wide range of discussion in the leading journals of the country. With all due deference to our esteemed and honored senator, we think nothing is hazarded in the assertion, to say that he does not therein voice his constituency. The democrats of Indiana are not in favor of what is commonly understood by the term, a "protective tariff." Briefly, they look upon such a tariff as a system of spoliation, one of the many cunningly devised processes of fattening the few at the expense of the many.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

For instance, take the article of plate glass. The business men of our little town have probably paid $2,500 for plate glass, one-third of which went to "protect" one man, viz: W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, this state, he being the only plate glass manufacturer in this country; and in order that he may get rich, everybody who uses plate glass in the construction of a fine building must contribute his share.

Our Neighbors.

Allen county has 24 prisoners in the county jail.

One night last week as Frank Telley, a Pittsburg engineer at Fort Wayne, was going home, he was stopped by a foot pad, and ordered to hold up his hands preparatory to being robbed, but instead of doing that, Frank slapped the fellow in the face with his dinner bucket, with such alacrity and earnestness that he left at once.

A sad accident occured last Sunday afternoon near Somerset, this county, resulted in the death of a seventeen year old lad named Gehring. The boy, who was at an early age taken to rear by a family named Flook, living near Somerset, left the house Sunday afternoon, saying that he was going to gather hickory nuts. He went unaccompanied and was seen no more alive. A gentleman who was in the field near the tree from which the lad fell said that he heard some one shaking nuts from the tree and while he was yet in hearing, the noise suddenly ceased, and he heard a dull thud as of some one falling from an altitude. Surmising that something was wrong, the man walked over to the woods, and there under a hickory tree, some distance from the trunk, lay the body of the boy Gehring. The man went at once to Flook's and informed them of what had occurred, and the body was immediately brought to the house. An examination proved that his neck was broken, death, of course, being instantaneous. It is supposed that Gering had climbed out on the branches in the top of the tree and while shaking the limbs, slipped and fell to the ground.—[Wabash Courier.

On Tuesday William Hudson purchased the timber on thirty acres of land of Mr. D. E. Westbrook, near town, paying for the same the snug sum of $1,900. But a few years ago, Mr. Westbrook informs us, he sold the walnut on this land for something over $1,000. One can readily see that the thirty acres have yielded well when the land will be worth at least $100 per acre.—[Lagrange Democrat.

The Miami Indians, who were permitted to remain in Indiana by the treaty of November 28, 1840, are soon to be paid the principal sum due them from the government, amounting to $221,257.80. The descendants of Godfroy, the war chief, most of whom reside in this county, come in for no inconsiderable share. The disbursements will be made by Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash.—[Ft Wayne News.

The fast trains on the Pittsburg road after Sunday will be hummers. No 5 going west, which will pass through here at 5:40 in the morning, will take no passengers from this point to Chicago at regular tariff rates, but will demand an additional bonus of $5.00, besides a first-class full fare ticket, and no passes except those issued to officials of the road will be recognized by the conductor of the train. The object of the train is simply to afford facilities for through travel; hence the discriminations regarding way stations. Could an engine be "coaled and watered" to make the run from Crestline to Chicago, no stop would be made at this burg at all save for railroad crossings.—[Fort Wayne News.

Judge Tousley presided in the circuit court during all of last week, but his health did not permit him to continue on the bench during the term, and he appointed Judge L. E. Goodwin, of Kendallville, for the balance of the term, and that gentleman is now balancing the scales of justice at the court house.—[Albion New Era.

A party of thirteen hunters left this place last week, for the wilds of Michigan in search of deer and other game. A number of others will follow next week.—[Columbia City Post.

Billy Beane, the jolly editor of the Goshen Democrat, is out west on a pleasure trip. On the way his gripsack got exchanged for a lady's, and when Billy opened it that night in his bed-room had found a robe de nuit, a corset, long stockings and other things he didn't know the use of, there was such a racket that the landlord called in a police.—[South Bend Tribune.

During the thunder storm about a week ago, the dwelling of C. V. Inks, in Ligonier, was struck by lightning. The current went down the tin spouting. Mrs. Inks was knocked down, but has experienced no permanent injury.

A man named W. S. Berger, Nottingham township, in Wells county, committed suicide last week. He hung himself by a halter strap. No reason is known for his determination to end his life.

From the Ligonier Banner we learn that J. B. Kimball, the well known agent of Emerson & Co., Toledo, dropped his pocket book on the floor while in the Ligonier House at that place, and not noticing his loss, went away without it, and did not think of it until he was several miles away. As it contained $2,500 in money, he, of course, hurried back. The pocket book had been found by the hotel employes and he went on his way rejoicing.

The Edgerton Herald gives it to one of its citizens for getting drunk and whipping his wife. That is right give it to them. Any man who will strike a woman ought to be scalped.

The South Bend Register has the following strange item.

Thursday's Register contained the announcement of the death, at Dowagiac, of Louis T. Remmo, son of Mr. A. T. Remmo, of the Fourth ward, this city. Mr. Remmo had received a telegram that day intimating the death of his son and requesting him to come prepared to care for the body. Accordingly, Friday morning, he and another son, William, procured a team of Ireland & son and drove to Dowagiac. Arrived there they were happily surprised to find Louis still in the land of the living and worth several dead men. It appears that the young man had been lying in a comatose state for sometime and the friends had thought him dead, so notifying his relatives here, and, it is said placing him in a coffin.

Probably overcome with joy Mr. Remmo neglected to telegraph the relatives here of the return to life and they, all unconscious of the fact, secured the services of undertaker, B. F. Price, and ordered him to be at the Niles train that night, with his hearse, prepared to receive the remains. Two sisters, also, secured a carriage, and drove to the depot, awaiting in sorrow the arrival of the train.

As soon as the father and brother reached Dowagiac and learned the true state of affairs the brother started back with the team, leaving the father to come with Louis on the train. William arrived in this city about five minutes before the train and was driving past the depot, apparently unmindful of the presence of a hearse and mourners, when he was called to a halt by Warren Ireland, who happened to see him, and inquiry divulged the true facts. The hearse and mourners' carrriage were at once ordered to depart, and when the train arrived Louis walked from the car to the hack, supported on either side by attendants, and driven home.

His condition, however, is regarded as exceedingly precarious and the Dowagiac physicians declare his demise only a question of a short time and ordered his removal that he might die at home.

J. W. Adair, of Columbia City, was last week elected county superintendent of Whitley county, in place of A. J. Douglas resigned. There were two other competitors, W. C. Barnhart, principal of the Columbia City school, and J. E. McDonald, son of Col. I. B. McDonald. Mr. Adair is a first-class scholarly gentleman and will, we predict, make an excellent superintendent. He was formerly a teacher, though now wedded to the law. We extend our congratulations to our old-time friend and fellow teacher.

They have had two cases of small pox at South Bend.

Diptheria is prevailing at Kendallville to a considerable extent.

Miss Callie Vineyard, the elocutionist, is assisting in the Bluffton institute this week.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—A lively and dangerous crank, giving his name as John Notaling, turned up at the White House to-day, and for a time made things topsy-turvy. He made his appearance soon after eleven o'clock. Pushing himself up-stairs to the threshold of the room occupied by Private Secretary Brown, he made known to that official that he had been duly elected president of the United States, and his mission was to examine the executive accounts and assume the responsibilities of the office. As for credentials, he had a letter as follows:

"John Woling: You are hereby informed that Dr. John Notaling is lawfully elected President of the United States, and occupies the White House every day.

Almighty God.

Communicated by the Holy Spirit."
—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

The would-be president was promptly arrested, and a well-loaded revolver taken away from him. He will be sent to the asylum without delay.

On the Confederate bond question, the American Register says: "The people who are indulging in so much idle chatter about the recent demand for Confederate bonds—a demand assumed to be based upon the discovery of a large amount of money in London, which is alleged to have been deposited there by the late government of the Confederate states of America, and which it is also assumed can be used in the payment of the bonds of the defunct government, may as well be quiet. The recent purchases of Confederate bonds will furnish another and striking illustration of the old saying, that 'a fool and his money is soon parted,' and may point a moral for the future. If there are funds in London or elsewhere, that once belonged to the Confederate government, those funds are now the property of the United States. When the Confederate government died, the United States became the sole legatee of all the rights, property and assets of the deceased; and we think our respected Uncle Sam, with native Yankee shrewdness, can safely be trusted to look after his legacy."

Notice.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. Brandon,
Oct. 31-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

—"Squaw winter."

—Teachers' institute next week

—Kiblinger & Co., the hardware men, are in Auburn, Ind. 43 tf.

—The best black cashmere in the city for $1.00 at Ensley & Harter's.

—Do not forget to attend the teachers' institute, that meets here next Monday.

—Do not forget that Ensley & Harter reshape hats for the low price of twenty cents.

—Tinware almost given away at Kiblinger & Co.'s hardware store on the corner. 43 tf.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell oil carpet. tf.

—For horse blankets and lap robes, call on Kiblinger & Co. They are cheap. 43 tf.

—If you want a nice photograph of the whole family, come down to the Central gallery, and you can be accommodated. 43-1t.

—For all kinds of hardware, call on Kiblinger & Co. They are always at the bottom in prices. 43 tf.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware lower than any hardware house in northern Indiana. Come and see. tf.

—Teachers attending the institute will find it to their interest to call on M. B. Willis, at the book store, for any thing that they may need in his line.

Still They Go.—That is stoves, loaded on the farmer's wagons, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware store, in Auburn. 43 tf.

—Joe. Abright has just received some of the prettiest gold watches and chains you ever saw and surprisingly cheap. Call on him and see for yourselves.

Lost.—A double-barreled shot gun, suppose some one has borrowed it. Any one who has it will confer a favor by returning it to me at Cedar Creek.
John Harvey.

—Violins, accordeons banjos mouth organs fifes, flutes, piccolos, tamborines and everything in the musical line, at Abrights.

—A few sets of the wonderfully cheap library of universal knowledge, may be secured at the book store. Don't fail to examine while attending the institute.

—You can save $25.00 by purchasing an Eckhart buggy now. They are now selling at cost to close out the remaing stock, preparatory to commencing the manufacture of buggies for the next year's trade.

—What is the use of being without a watch when you can go to Abright and buy one so cheap. You want to see those new style silver cases. 20 per cent. reduction for the next thirty days, to make room for my new stock.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
44-2w.

—Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs and chest, are readily cured by Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, a remedy which never fails to give satisfaction. Price only twenty-five and fifty cents.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff will give one thousand dollars for any case of piles he cannot cure. Treatment really painless. No cure, no pay. See advertisement for day at Swineford's hotel, Auburn, Ind. He has performed over 30,000 treatments in the past four years.

—We are glad to hear that Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup gives such general satisfaction. Our druggists say it sells better than any other preparation for coughs, colds etc. The price is twenty-five cents, large size, fifty cents. Sold by all druggists.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 17, 1881.—Having tried your Kress Fever Tonic for the ague, with which I have been afflicted for over a year, I can cordially recommend it, as I now know what it is to be free from chills.
40-4t. Pliny L. Soper.

—The M. E. social will be entertained at the lecture room of the church Wednesday evening, November 9th. Refreshments served at the usual hour.
Mrs. E. J. Codee, Sec'y.

B. & O. R. R.

LOW RATE EXCURSION TO CHICAGO AND THE GREAT WEST, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1881.

On above date the B. & O. railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago and return from all stations on its trans-Ohio divisions at low rates, and make the tickets good returning for 10 days. These liberal advantages will enable all to see the great Metropolis of the west and visit friends and relatives in the northwest. Day coaches run too and from Chicago without change on all through trains, and the new and elegant B. & O. palace sleepers will be attached to excursion trains of above date. Round-trip rate from Auburn Junctn n only $8.00, and trains leave at 12:50 p. m., 11:55 p. m. and 1:59 a. m, remember the day and date and go on the B. & O. railroad, whose fast trains, through cars and unrivaled equipment, makes it the popular route both east and west.

W. E. Reppert, Pass. Agt.

Wood.

Many of our subscribers have asked the privilege of paying their subscriptions in wood. We are willing to do this, and hope it will be brought in good season and before the roads become bad. We can use short wood, or ordinary four-foot wood.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERIES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of the will of Adam Shilling, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. William Shutt, Executor
Oct. 31st, 1881. 44-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of George Bittenger, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Jacob E. Bittenger,
Adam H Bittenger,
44-3w. Executors.
Oct. 17th, 1881.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

George Gertenslager, Charles M. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing company, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage on real estate, by Lewis Spangler; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 26th day of October, 1881.

44-3w. John W. Baxter, Clerk.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will apply at the December session, 1881, of the board of commissioners of said DeKalb county, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, viz:

On lots numbered twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block eighteen (18), on the corner of Randolph and Quincy streets, in the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana. J. Wm. Wagner.
Nov. 1, 1881.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, male inhabitants of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that they will apply at the December session, 1881, of the board of commissioners of said DeKalb county, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

Commencing thirty-three and a half feet west of the southeast corner of lot number ninety-four (94), old plat of Auburn, in said county, thence west twenty-two and a half (22½) feet, thence north seventy and one-fourth (70¼) feet, thence east twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

William Groscop.
Nov. 1, 1881. Peter Stutz.

E. W. Fosdick, Attorney

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Mary J. Doolittle, David Doolittle, Peter R. David, James L. David, Sylvester Mann, William Austin, Joseph Hyman Jacob Keller, Celia Rank, Mary Rank and Byron Rank, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for the forclosure of a mortgage on real estate, by Edward W. Fosdick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 9th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 15th day of December, 1881.

4-3w. John W. Baxter, Clerk,

Pana, Ill., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. Yambell. 2

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

We once more call the attention of our readers to this beautiful drama, to be presented at Ensley's Hall to-morrow evening, by Simmons & Mower's grand company. All the leading characters are in the hands of artists who have made a wide reputation for themselves in them, thus insuring a finished performance. Numberless attractions never before seen here are also introduced, the principal being the slave chase by genuine Cuban bloodhounds, and a large troupe of jubilee singers and shouters, in realistic and true pictures of slave life on the plantation, and in the slave market. The closing scene, or allegory as it is called, of "No Crown," is said to be worth the full price of admission. The manager has placed the admission within the reach of all—twenty-five and thirty-five cents — and the hall should be filled to its utmost capacity.

Grand Holiday Excursion to the Valley of Virginia, via. B. & O. R. R.

On Tuesday, November 15, 1881, the B. & O. railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Harrisonburg, Va., and return, from all stations on its trans-Ohio divisions, at extremely low rates, and make the tickets good returning on all regular trains for sixty days. This will be one of the most delightful excursions ever given. The far famed mountain scenery now draped in its autumnal attire and the great Shenandoah valley will fill all lovers of the beautiful with exquisite pleasure, whilst the long length of time given, enables old Virginians to visit their friends and relatives, and hunters to enjoy their favorite sport. No one should miss this golden opportunity. Call on B. & O. ticket agents and get rates and time of excursion train from your station. Fare from Auburn only $16.00 and train leaves at 4:06 a. m.

W. E. Reppert, Pass. Agt.

There's Danger in the Town

is the title of the latest "rage" in music, written by Indiana's new and gifted music writer, Geo. W. Miles, of which we have received a copy. It is a marvelous production, and has already become very popular. Send 35 cents, and receive a copy, postpaid, from

Geo. W. Miles & Co.,
Syracuse, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

ENSLEY &

HARTER

Are now showing an

Elegant Line!

—OF—

NEW

GOODS

Which they have

Just Received

And are selling at

BOTTOM PRICES!

Please Examine our Goods, and compare prices.

ENSLEY & HARTER

Ensley's Hall.

—:o:—

FRIDAY Nov. 4

—:o:—

SIMMONS & MOWER'S

[Late of the Wilkson's]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

CONBINATION,

—WITH—

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

—:o:—

PHILIP H. LEHNEN, - Manager

—:o:—

New Music! New and Characteristic Effects, and a cast of characters seldom equalled. THRILLING SLAVE HUNT with BLOODHOUNDS! Jubilee Songs, Beautiful Allegory, etc. The whole making a Grand Revival of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Great Moral, Religious and Immortal Work, admired by all classes, including Clergymen of all Denominations. A TRUE PICTURE OF SLAVERY as it was thirty years ago.

TWO SIBERIAN BLOODHOUNDS,

"COLONEL" AND "SAVAGE,"

The Largest ever Exhibited in this country, and a First-Class Company. Beautiful Allegory, "NO CROSS," "NO CROWN."

—:o:—

THE PEOPLE'S PLAY,

—AT—

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, 25 Cents, Reserved Seats, 35 Cents. Reserved Seats on Sale at M. B. Willis' Book Store.

—Prof. Swing, of Chicago, will be here next Wednesday evening. Do not fail to hear him.

FORSALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH, 26 3mo. Fairfield Center Ind.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A good house, in good repair and in a desirable location, with a nice lot and garden attached, may be had at a resonable rate, by applying to the undersigned at Auburn Junction. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

County Institute.

The county teacher's institute will be held in Auburn, the week commencing November 7, 1881. All the teachers of the county are invited to be present and assist to make this one of the most successful and useful institutes we have ever had. State Superintendent Bloss will be present on Thursday, and other able instructors will be with us.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt

—Johnny Gossage came up from Wayne Monday and attended the ball given the same evening. He informs us that Will Covey and Frank Griswold are doing well, which fact pleases us very much.

—Some of the party are not satisfied with the manegment of the bawl Monday evening. They did'nt receive an introduction to the fair maids from Angola, the object of which the party was given.

—Remember Uncle Tom's Cabin to-morrow evening, at the hall. The company is highly spoken of and, although the play is somewhat worn, a good company never fails to make it pleasing and amusing.

—The inhabitants of troy township are on the move. Our friend D. A. Fink informs us that no less than four families have changed residences within a radius of one mile in a week.

—The Liliputian show do not pay any attention to the entreaties of their audience when they call for encores. We think this very sensible and should be adopted by every show company.

—He promised to cleave to her, and when they went to the opera, Monday evening, and he came back between the acts with a piece of cork in his whiskers, she knew from the fragrance exhaled that he had a clove.

—The girls have been making good use of the fine weather, and promenading has been all the go. That's right. They'll get shut off as soon as the deep snow comes, while their fellows can place their heels upon the grocery stove and say, "Landlord gimme a hot one."

—The editor who wrote the following quaint advice should be liberally rewarded: "Fellow citizens, neighbors and countrymen, clasp hands over the bloody chasm, forget victory and defeat, and once more pursue your ambitious schemes to rob one another."

—Our young friend Doc. Ryan gave us a pleasant bow Tuesday. He had no time to give an account of himself hurriedly whispering, "I want to steal away awhile." That's not a good plan, Doc. We know a young fellow who got to stealing, and he stole away a good while, but they got him fast and now he's in the penetentiary.

—Last Monday evening's Saginaw train bore from our view several of Auburn's pretty young men. They purchased half-fare tickets for Waterloo, at which place they attended a "skating party." The Waterloo folks are considered very kind, by the boys, for their polite and pleasing manner in which they entertain their guests.

—When you put up your stoves for winter, see that the floors are carefully protected by zinc, the pipes securely wired, and, if run through partitions, safely thimbled. After this is done, see that your wife has plenty of wood split, and that she kindles the fire in the morning with kerosene.

—The Liliputian Opera Company who gave an entertainment here Monday evening, satisfied the large audience completely. If laughing has anything to do with making people grow fat, Auburn will have a fleshy populace "as soon as they can get there." We bespeak for this opera troupe a hearty welcome "where 'ere they may roam." They are not only first-class artists, but polite and honorable in all their business transactions, and also understand what printers are "here for."

—Our young friend Jimmy McClellan, has more genuine bravery than a Major-general. Jimmy's female admirer was ungratefully afflicted with the mumps, and, of course, his generous heart almost "busted" when his mind's eye imagined her afar off in the Fairy Land. Old recollections came back too often and he "sighed for a glance of her eye." Now, we don't want to be understood, that when he gave her goo-good bye at the gate that night that Jimmy took away with him any mumps—not at all.

—Fellow readers, do you think it fair, manly, upright and liberal for a young man to take a lady to a dance, waltz her around 'till one or two o'clock in the morning, furnish her to every fellow who can't get a partner, take her home without giving her any supper, and then have the audacity to ask her for a "smack" when he closes the gate? This is the style of our "hightoned" hops. When the rural chaps have a dance they come in town with a two-horse wagon and return with it filled full of oysters, crackers, peanuts, mixed candy, etc. Yet "the town fellows" make lots of sport of them, and ask one an other if they are going to attend "Jim Jones' hoedown, shindig or some other pet name they express so dignifiedly." "Oh, cons istency, what a jewel."

—Isaac Roth has been sick.

—W. L. Penfield has visitors.

—"I thought you'd found her."

—Toad Latson gives a good rub.

—Attend the institute next week.

—Clyde Moore went back to Chicago, Monday.

—Oris Danks, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.

—Christian Fell has moved to Northmanchester, Ind.

—Frank Strebe caught a nice lot of fish, the other day.

—Barney Dearborn was walking about town Tuesday.

—Joe Wilson, of Stafford township, called on us Monday.

—The apple packers have about consumed the supply.

—Geo. Clark has a new gray stallion that he prizes highly.

—Johnny Picker will occupy part of his father's residence.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell the Coquillard wagon—the boss of the road. 43 tf.

—Geo. Baldock is head clerk at Buck Allen's livery barn.

—Dave Snyder went hunting yester. Full report next week.

—Dave Matheny will move back to his former home at Hudson.

—The little umbrella tent has been moved to other fields of "labor."

—Milo Gunsenhouser will occupy rooms at Mrs. Lowry's residence.

—A branch organ company has located in S. W. Ralston's store room.

—Chas. L. Cool, south of town, who has been quite sick is getting better.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell cook stoves—that is, almost give them away. Come and see. 43 tf.

—Another saloon will be located in Auburn soon. Better make a distillery of the town.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware. tf.

—For stoves, call on Kiblinger & Co. 43 tf.

—R. Baxter, of Smithfield, was in Auburn Tuesday.

—John Ehlers has treated his store front to a new coat of paint.

—For lamps, burners and chimneys, go to Kiblinger & Co's. 43tf.

—Ryan Clutter and his son, Dell, called on us one day this week.

—Wm. Nelson and Mr. Humbarger, of Newville township, called Tuesday.

—J. Wm. Wagner and Joseph Singler, of Garrett, were in town Tuesday.

—Only 50 cts. for four gems at the Central gallery. 43-1t.

—Daniel Mottinger and Joseph Sewell, of Franklin, smiled on us Tuesday.

—Next Monday will be the last day on which taxes can be paid without penalty.

—Marshal Scott hauled some heavy loads of wood this week. Tom keeps good horses.

—Billy Dugan is in the horse exchange business. He has a nobby pair of grays.

—M. B. Willis has rearranged his book store and it is more convenient to his taste.

—We notice that old Mr. Canon is getting quite feble. He must be well along in years.

—C. Baldock has gone to keeping house in the Wells residence, on west Seventh street.

—Homer M. Henning, of Concord township, has rented his farm and moved to Waterloo.

—We are glad to see our good natured and reliable butcher, S. Tarney, on the streets again.

—Some atmospheric disturbance caused a number of our citizens to "celebrate" last week.

—Say! Kiblinger & Co. sell stoves. Located on the corner, in the new brick block. 43 tf.

—Treasurer Miller and his deputy, Frank Ryan, are pulling in lots of money this week.

—John Leasure has sufficiently recovered to "holler" "walk back!" as loud as he did last winter.

—Dr. Ford has killed about 120 quail on the wing this fall, since the law permits their killing.

—Billy Little will open a shoe shop at Newville. He is a good workman and we hope will do well.

—The Wabash road took a force of men from here to work on the sink-hole near Montpelier last Sunday.

—Conny Little carries his finger in a bag, the result of letting loose of his girl's hand at the skating rink

—David Shade, of Fairfield township, fell off the roof of the school-house, in district No. 8, last week, and was badly hurt.

—The house fly has made its exit, and it will be some time before the little creature can tickle the nose of the kitchen girl.

—Martin says its a good thing that the opera company had a giant with them. Otherwise some one would have been hurt.

—We had the pleasure of shaking hands with Rev. Henry Johnson, of Grand Haven, Mich., this week. He intends to visit here a short time.

—Mrs. Louisa McClellan, widow of the late Daniel McClellan, of Troy township, who committed suicide about five weeks ago, made an attempt to take her life last Sunday morning while the family was eating breakfast. She made the beds, and while in the bed-room, took from the stand drawer, a razor belonging to one of the boys, and, putting it into her pocket, went in the garden to the spot where her husband died and cut her throat, but failed to sever the jugular vein. She next cut across both arms at the elbows, severing the large artery in each arm. She is just alive at this writing, but cannot possibly recover. It is to be hoped that this will end the tragedy.

—Miss Nettie Fargon, a relative of Fred. Clark, has been visiting here for several days. She has been making an extended visit in Germany and other foreign countries. Our young cashier, Fred. Davis, accompanied her to Ft. Wayne Monday.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, Oct. 3, 1881:

Mrs. Rhoda Baltyett,
Alanson Byers.
John Barrett,
Mr. Bror A. Carlsson,
Mrs. B. B. Campbell,
Mr. A. Cahow,
Daniel C. Grooce,
Mr. William Livergood,
Mrs. Rosie Parolock,
A. J. Stewart,
Miss Emnra Shaper,
Mr. John Thomas,
Mr. M. Willis,
Mrs. Mary Warner,
Z. Z. Zaines,
Auburn Independent,
J. RAINIER, P.M.

—We regret to announce that Jas. Anderson, who has been so long and favorably known all over the county as one of the best blacksmiths, horse shoer and carriage builder, has decided to leave our town and locate at Mendon, Michigan. By his removal, we have lost one of our best and most useful citizens, and the people of Mendon are to be congratulated on such a valuable acquisition to their population. What is our loss, will be their gain.

—John Knoder is now in full possession of the business formerly in the hands of our esteemed townsman James Anderson. Mr. Knoder comes into the business as a man of large experience and good ability and we predict for him a successful business He will be ready at all times to do a first-class job of horse-shoeing or blacksmithing of any kind. All kind of repairing done in a neat and workman like manner. He will also manufacture and keep in stock a full line of wagons, buggies, &c. Give him a call.

—The Wabash company are putting a new stone foundation under their elevator at this place. They are also putting in a new and larger engine—one of sufficient capacity to run the pump and elevator at the same time.

—A fine line of watches, including the well known Bass' stiffened gold cases. Jewelry of all kinds, and new stock coming daily, at Bassett & Maxson's, in Waterloo. Also all kinds of silver and plated ware for the holiday trade.

—The teachers of the county must not forget that the institute convenes here the 7th inst. A large attendance is look for and a lively, profitable time anticipated.

—The town is full of organ men, sewing machine agents, book canvassers and in fact every kind of people who obey the Lord's command, "earn thy bread," and so forth.

—Our young friend, William Murphy, is busy fixing up the insides of residences for fall house-keeping. Billy has a record as a painter and white-washer.

—The senior editor is moving from Waterloo to Auburn this week, and will occupy the residence formerly occupied by D. P. Hale.

—We notice that some of our young ladies walk with a cane. They only use them on Sunday, however, when they have no use for a pocket book.

—A. H. Deetz, Jacob Weirick and Samuel Row, of Fairfield township, are visiting in Michigan. Don't know but they are hunting.

—We are sorry to learn that Byron Rainier has had the misfortune to hurt his hand again. He has had a serious time.

—Ensley's hall held the largest audience Monday evening that it has since Tom. Mays had his Pinfore troupe on the stage.

—The little men and the small ponies made a great deal of amusement for the juveniles while parading the streets Monday.

—M. H. Moody, who has been living at Bloomingdale, Mich., for a year or more is moving back to our county.

—The band meeting was a failure Tuesday evening, there being too much amusement other places for the boys.

—H. H. Weaver, on south Main street, has put a second story on his house and making other improvements.

—David Fink, of Troy township, broke the small bone of his right arm last week while unloading corn.

The Wonderful Elasticity

—OF A—

DOLLAR SHOW.

—IN—

THE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

ONE DOLLAR buys a HAT (50 styles) - -	worth $2.00
ONE DOLLAR secures a DRESS SHIRT - -	worth 1.75
ONE DOLLAR pays for a pair of JEAN PANTS	worth 1.50
ONE DOLLAR buys a splendid KNIT JACKET - -	worth 1.75

In fact, One Dollar will do more for you at the "STAR" than double that amoun elsewhere. The largest stock always shown; the lowest prices always named

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Ft. WAYNE, - - - Indiana.

Waterloo.

Charlie Delong is lying quite sick, so we hear,

Willard Fee went to Fort Wayne Tuesday.

M. M. Mitchell moved to Pleasant Lake yesterday.

Mrs. N. Buckland is here visiting friends for a short time.

Wm. Crane went to Albion yesterday. to attend a lawsuit there.

H. T. Smith and J. W. Patterson moved to Iowa this week.

Will Baxter went to Pleasant Lake last week, for a short visit.

Sam Beck moves into the house formerly occupied by J. W. Patterson.

Mr. L. Klotz, of Knox county, Ohio, a wagon maker, has moved to town.

John Butt is off on a protracted visit to his brother's, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ed. Long seems to like the express business, as he is still absent at his post of duty.

F. P. Day has nearly recovered from his recent illness, and is able to be at the store again.

Frank Long makes a splendid hotel man, and keeps business up nicely, while Ed. is gone.

Ida Blair gave a small party to the members of her sabbath school class Monday afternoon.

Mrs. John Rush, the sprightly correspondent o the Steuben Republican, was in town Monday.

The roller skate business has continued good. Most of the past week has witnessed a good attendance.

B. F. Kennedy and wife intend to go to Missouri soon, to consult a physician there, as to treatment for Mr. K.

Charlie Voss is getting to be the head man in the dray business. He runs two teams, and is full of work all the time.

Mrs. Cyrus Kelley was in town Tuesday, to visit her sister, Mrs. Barns, on the evening of her departure for her new home in Auburn.

Last week was a lively one for milliners. Another such a week, and we would not have a single one left. They would all be married.

'Squire Smith's court was quite lively last week. There were two suits for attempt to provoke assault in one day. But the assaults didn't pan out well.

Sam Beck is up to his ears in work, as usual. Now as the fruit business begins to decline, he is getting ready to make things hum in the poultry business.

Mrs. Darby goes this week, back to Oberlin, Ohio, to remain with the boys while they attend school. The doctor remains here to attend to his professional duties.

Squire Smith is still engaged in the laudable business of making two hearts beat as one. Sunday he united in marriage, Mr. John Meek jr. and Miss Demie Bohler.

Mrs. Hale, mother of Amos, Marshall and D. P. Hale, is in town stopping with Mrs. Hague for a short time. She goes soon to join her son, D. P. Hale, in Sioux City, Iowa.

Willie Baxter went west yesterday. He goes to Milton, Iowa, where he has a position in the printing office of the Milton Herald, published by his uncle, Cyrus Baxter. We wish him abundant success.

Chalie Bassett has one of the finest residences in town. He has improved and changed it so much, that one would hardly recognize it. With the improvements to the grounds, which he will make at an early day, he will have about the cosiest home in town.

John Kimsey, the good-natured postmaster, still keeps in view the convenience of the public. He has ordered from Chicago, a fine street lamp, with cedar post and all ready to run. The lamp will hold oil enough to last several weeks without refilling. The light will be a great accommodation to people, as it is often quite dark at that part of the sidewalk. It will also be a fine thing for travelers on their way to the Lent hotel, when that is occupied as we learn it soon will be.

Mrs. Nash, better known here as Mrs. Yant, will not remove from town for sometime, but will remain until her husband can arrange his business affairs at his home in Buchanan, Mich. After that, we understand, they intend to seek a permenent location in some of the western states.

We were shown quite a curiosity by E. T. Brysland the other evening. It was a branch of a plum tree containing fresh blossoms, and half grown fruit. The warm, moist weather continued so late in the season, sometimes causes this unnatural growth, but the phenomenon is always one that attracts a great deal of attention.

Dr. Kelley, of Syracuse, was through here the other day, and speaking of the Dr. reminds us that his peculiar weakness is a firm belief that he can just "skunk" any man who ever tried to play seven-up. Now, seven-up is said to be a classic game; that Cicero, Anthony, Cleopatra and Julius Cæsar, were all well versed in its mysteries. Hence the pride Doc. takes in the development of the game. But Doc. is not infallible. We learn that a well-known citizen of Waterloo, was recently a guest at the popular Kelley House in Syracuse. After supper, and when the "things were cleared away," Doc., as usual, broached the subject of his favorite game. "Which they had a small game," as Bret Harte says, and at the end thereof, Doc. realized how sinful it is to indulge in games of chance, especially when the other "scoops you high and dry." He leaned back from the table like a blighted flower, and remembered a sick patient in the country, who needed immediate attention. But Doc. remembers, and it is a consoling thought, that when a man is a good doctor and a good hotel keeper he can't expect to be good at seven up. We are happy to know that his usual good nature did not forsake him, and he stands ready to try on the next rash man who comes along.

—Conductor Dunn, of the B. & O. was killed at Deshler, Ohio, while coupling cars, last Monday. His foot caught in a frog and before he could extricate himself he was run over and killed. Deceased was a brother to Mrs. H. H. Bicknell. His remains were intered at this place yesterday.

LOST.—A small black and tan terrier dog. Has a collar on bearing the name of Samme Ralston, and answers to the name of Pepper. A suitable reward will be paid for her return by A. J. Ralston, Auburn, Ind.

—Clerk Baxter has purchased the Baldock property and will move into it as soon as the necessary repairs can be made.

—Mel. Tarney attempted suicide on his left foot Monday. He failed—the cleaver wasn't broad enough to go through.

—Nate Sebring has opened a soup house west of Holl's grocery, where farmer's can get a good lunch for ten cents.

—A pleasant dance party, headed by Fred. Davis, had a social past time at Ensley's hall Thursday evening.

—Messrs. Hardy & Sibert, of Elkhart, have started a new paper called the Sunday Morning Digest.

—J. W. [illegible], on south Main street, is building an addition to his house.

—Our physicians are beginning to discuss the new board of health [illegible].

—Charley Emanuel's brother is learning the law [illegible] with [illegible].

—J. C. Loveland was in town this week.

—It is Prosecutor [illegible] now.

We Mean Business.—We have the finest line of Ladies' and Misses' hosiery in the city.

ENSLEY & HARTER.

—Ladies' and gent's rubber circulars and coats cheaper than the cheapest at Ensley & Harter's.

—A complete line of Misses and children's underware at Ensley & Harter's.

A CITY BALLAD.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Yes, it's straight and true, good preacher, every word that you have said;
Do not think these tears unmanly—they're the first that I have shed;
But they kind of ground and pounded on my aching heart and brain,
And they would not be kept in, and they gave me extra pain.

I'm an ignorant day-worker—work for food and rags and sleep—
And I hardly know the object of the life we slave to keep;
But I know when days are cheery, or my heart is made of lead;
I know sorrow when I see it—and I know my child is dead.

No, she isn't much to look at, just a plainish bit of clay,
Of the sort of pinched children you are seeing every day;
And how she could break a life up you'll be slow to understand;
But she held mine, Mr. Preacher, in that little withered hand.

I am just a laboring man, sir, of the kind that digs and delves,
But I've learned that human natures cannot stay in by themselves;
They will wander out for something, be it good or be it bad,
And my heart with her had settled, and the girl was all I had.

There are lots of pretty children, with a form and face more fine—
Let their parents love and pet them—but this little one was mine!
There was no one else to cling to when we two were cut apart,
And it's rough—this amputation of the strong arms of the heart!

'Tis consoling, Mr. Preacher, and it may be as you've said—
God loves children while they're living, and adopts them when they're dead;
But my brain won't quit contriving, do the very best I can,
That 'twas not God's mercy took her, but the selfishness of man.

Why, she lay here faint and gasping, moaning for a bit of air,
Choked and strangled by the foul breath of the chimneys over there;
For it climbed through every window, and it crept beneath the door,
And I tried to bar against it, and she only choked the more.

She would lie here with the old look that poor children somehow get;
She had learned to use her patience, and she did not cry or fret;
But would lift her pale, pinched face up, full of early grief and care,
And would whisper, "I am dying for a little breath of air."

If she'd gone out with the zephyrs, 'twouldn't have seemed so hard to me,
Or among the cool fresh breezes that come rushing from the sea;
But it's nothing less than murder when my darling's every breath
Choked and strangled with the poison from that cursed swamp of death.

Oh, 'tis not enough that such men own the very ground we tread,
And the shelter that we crouch in, and the tools that earn our bread;
They must put their blotted mortgage on the air and on the sky,
And shut out our little heaven, till our children pine and die!

Yes, we wear the cheapest clothing, and our meals are scant and brief,
And perhaps those fellows fancy there's a cheaper grade of grief;
But the people all around here, losing children, friends and mates,
Can inform them that affliction hasn't any under-rates.

Oh, the air is pure and wholesome where some babies crow and rest,
And they trim them out with ribbons, and they feed 'em with the best;
But the love they get's an insult to the God of love on high,
If to earn those children's living some one else's child must die.

I'm no grumbler at the rulers of "this free and happy land,"
And I don't go round explaining things I do not understand;
But there must be something treacherous in the steering of the law,
When we get a dose of poison out of every breath we draw.

I have talked too much, good preacher, and I hope you won't be vexed,
But I'm going to make a sermon, with that white face for a text;
And I'll preach it, and I'll preach it, till I set our people wild
'Gainst the heartless, reckless grasping of the men who killed my child.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

TOMBS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The grave of the first President, the Father of His Country, has been visited by so many thousands of Americans and foreigners that it will be of very little interest to the majority of readers to peruse a description of the place now. The Mount Vernon Association has taken good care of the first President's last resting-place. Washington's remains were deposited in their present receptacle in 1837. The vault was built in accordance with the provisions of the President's will. It is of brick, with an arched roof. Over the gateway, in a marble tablet, is the simple inscription, "Within this enclosure rest the remains of Gen. George Washington." Two coffins lie in the vestibule of the vault; the first is that of Washington, the other that of Martha Washington.

JOHN ADAMS.

Beneath the Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass., may be found the remains of two American Presidents. The church was completed in 1828, and the body of John Adams was removed from the family vault in the cemetery just across the street into the room beneath the church. John Quincy Adams' body was placed in the same room in 1848. Their wives are buried with them. The bodies lie in leaden caskets placed in cases hewn from solid blocks of stone. The tombs are seldom visited, and the apartment is kept dingy and dirty. In the church room above may be found the following inscription: "Beneath these walls are deposited the mortal remains of John Adams, son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams, second President of the United States. Born 29-30 October, 1735. On the 4th of July, 1776, he pledged his life, fortune and sacred honor to the independence of his country. On the 3d of September, 1783, he affixed his signature to the definitive treaty with Great Britain which acknowledged that independence, and consummated the redemption of his pledge. On the 4th of July, 1826, he was summoned to the Independence of Immortality and to the Judgment of his God. This house will bear witness to his piety, this town (his birthplace) to his munificence, history to his patriotism, posterity to the depth and composure of his mind."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

On the other side of the pulpit is the tablet containing the inscription to the other Adams. It reads thus: "Near this place reposes all that could die of John Quincy Adams, son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams, sixth President of the United States. Born 11th July, 1767, amidst the storms of civil commotion, he nursed the vigor which inspires a Christian. For more than half a century, whenever his country called for his labors in either hemisphere or in any capacity he never spared them in her cause. On the 24th of December, 1814, he signed the second treaty with Great Britain, which restored peace within her borders. On the 23d of February, 1848, he closed sixteen years of eloquent defense of the lessons of his youth by dying at his post in her great National Council. A son worthy of his father, a citizen shedding glory on his country, a scholar ambitious to advance mankind, this Christian sought to walk humbly in the sight of his God." The church itself is built of Quincy granite and surrounded by elms and horse-chestnuts.

JEFFERSON.

In a thick growth of woods, a few hundred yards to the right of a road leading from Charlotteville, Va., to Monticello, may be seen the grave of Jefferson, in a little inclosure with thirty others. An obelisk nine feet high marks the spot. The base has all been chipped away, and the monument looks like a rough, meaningless stone. "Born April 2, O. S., 1743, died July 4, 1826," is put upon the base. Another inscription has been almost entirely obliterated. On the fly-leaf of an old account book, Jefferson wrote this: "Choose some unfrequented vale in the park, where is no sound to break the stillness but a brook that babbling winds among the woods—no mark of human shape that has been there, unless the skeleton of some poor wretch who sought that place out to despair and die in. Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks; intersperse some gloomy evergreens. Appropriate one-half to the use of my family, the other to strangers, servants, etc. Let the exit look upon a small and distant part of the Blue Mountains." His wishes have been well carried out. The old family house was in ruins three years ago and tenanted by an old man who made a living by demanding a fee from visitors.

MADISON.

At Montpelier, four miles from Orange, Va., Madison is buried. The grave is in the center of a large level field, in a lot about 100 feet square, surrounded by a brick wall. On the gate is a sign, "Madison, 1820." Four graves are here. Over one of them rises a mound twenty feet high. A granite obelisk bears the inscription: "Madison, born March 16, 1751." By its side is a smaller shaft of white marble, inscribed: "In memory of Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison, born May 20, 1768; died July 8, 1849." Two nephews are buried with her. The region round about is one of great natural beauty, and commands a view of the Southwest mountains. At the southeastern edge of the adjoining woods is the home which Madison inherited when a child. It is well kept at the present date.

MONROE.

James Monroe is buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. It is on a beautiful site. Five feet under ground, in a vault of bricks and granite, the remains rest. On the sarcophagus, on a brass plate, is this memento: "James Monroe, born in Westmoreland county, 28th April, 1758, died in the city of New York 4th of July, 1831. By order of the General Assembly his remains were removed to this cemetery 5th July, 1858, as an evidence of the affection of Virginia for her good and honored son." Over this monument is a gothic temple twelve feet long and nine feet wide, resting upon four pillars on a foundation of dressed Virginia granite. A cast-iron screen almost prevents a view of the monument within. The temple is painted drab color and sanded. The iron is considerably rusted. Around it are beds of flowers and tall oaks.

JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson is buried at the Hermitage, his famous home, on the Lebanon pike, eleven miles from Nashville. A massive monument of Tennessee granite marks his grave and that of his wife. It is placed in a corner of the garden. The grave is kept in good order. Three steps lead up to its foot. It is composed of eight fluted doric columns, supporting a plain entablature and dome, upon which stands an urn. Inside the space is ornamented with white stucco work. A pyramid resting on a square is the monument proper, and nearly beneath it rest the bones of the President. A stone contains this inscription: "Gen. Andrew Jackson. Born March 16, 1767; died June 8, 1845." Jackson's wife is buried on the right of the pyramid.

VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren sleeps in the little village cemetery of Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y. The President's grave is in the family lot. A granite shaft fifteen feet high contains the following:

> MARTIN VAN BUREN,
> VIIIth President of the U. S.
> Born Dec. 5, 1782.
> Died July 24, 1862.

There is no carving of any kind upon it. The inscription is in large black letters. The name of his wife appears upon another face of the shaft, while on the third is to be seen the name of a son. The house is at the southern end of the village, near the creek, a frame building, which has been entirely remodeled of late years. His other residence, two miles south of the town, is the property of the farmers who live there.

HARRISON.

The resting-place of William Henry Harrison is situated at North Bend, Ind. The gave is a simple mound unfenced, on a little knoll, and is shaded by beeches and other trees. There is no monument and no inscription anywhere to tell the story of the life of the departed hero. Since the decoration of Scott Harrison's grave the mound has been improved somewhat. The vault has been cemented on the top in imitation of stone slabs. The iron door on the left is now securely fastened, and some effort is made to keep the place in good order. The spot is a lovely one, and could be made by proper improvement to do honor to the remains of the hero of Tippecanoe.

TYLER.

The grave of John Tyler is practically unmarked. A little mound, covered with bushes, just ten yards from the grave of Monroe, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, is pointed out as the spot where a President's remains lie. At its head is a small magnolia tree, on the south is another magnolia tree, and on the north a young juniper tree. The mound is neither inclosed nor curbed. Near by are the graves of Monroe, of William Allen, one of Jeff Davis' bondsmen; of Dr. Lawrence Boane Warren, the philanthropist; of James M. Mason, the Confederate Envoy to England, and of "Little Joe," son of Jefferson Davis, killed in Richmond during the war. Near by are buried 16,000 Confederate soldiers around a tall pyramid of granite.

POLK.

At the corner of Vine and Union streets, Nashville, at the old family homestead, may be found the grave of James K. Polk. The monument is a block, twelve feet square by twelve in height. It is appropriately ornamented and contains, among other inscriptions, this: "James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States. Born November 2, 1795; died June 15, 1849." He was buried here nearly thirty years ago. An iron gate, surmounted by an eagle, opens from Vine street into a broad avenue bordered by mulberry trees and silver-leafed poplars. This road leads to the Polk homestead, a large brick house, three stories high. The tomb is surrounded by a grassplot, which is incircled by a walk of white shells. Shrubs and flowers beautify the spot and make it look quiet and bright.

TAYLOR.

The remains of Zachary Taylor have been moved three times. They repose now in a public spot at Frankfort, Ky. The body was first placed in a cemetery at Washington, then in a lot on the Taylor homestead, five miles back of Louisville, and then taken to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. In 1878 the remains were placed in the beautiful cemetery at Frankfort, where they are in the company of many illustrious dead, including Vice President Richard Mentor Johnson.

FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore lies buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery, three miles from Buffalo. The grave is well taken care of, and is a beautiful spot. A tall monument contains the inscription, "Millard Fillmore. Born January 7, 1800. Died March 8, 1874." The grave is at the eastern extremity of the lot in the center of a grassy space. At its head rises the monument. In the southeastern corner is a Norway spruce, which shadows the grave. Fillmore's daughter sleeps near the remains of her father. An iron urn for flowers lies under an evergreen. Near Fillmore's grave are those of Bunker Hill heroes, of Stephen Champlin and Bidwell, who fell at Cedar Creek.

PIERCE.

The remains of Franklin Pierce rest at Concord, N. H., in the Old Cemetery on Main street. Pierce's monument is of Italian marble, and bears the following: "Franklin Pierce—Born Nov. 23, 1804. Died Oct. 8, 1869." The Pierce lot is at the northwestern corner of the Minot inclosure, and contains about an acre of ground. It is surrounded by a neat iron fence six feet high, traversed by concrete paths, and neatly sodded. The monument displays a spire with cap, die and plinth, resting on a base of granite three and one-quarter feet square. It is surmounted by a draped cross, and its total height is fourteen feet eight inches. In the Old Cemetery the founders of Concord rest.

BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan is buried at Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa., on the banks of the Conestoga. The grave lot is inclosed by a neat iron fence. A fine sarcophagus of Italian marble contains the following:

> Here rest the remains of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. Born in Franklin county, Pa., April 23, 1791. Died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

The lot is 30x12 feet, with white and black granites supporting the fence. All around the fence is a hedge of blooming roses, and rose bushes are in the inclosure. The spot is kept carefully, and is always attractive.

LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln is buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill. A fine pile of marble, granite and bronze marks the spot. It bears the single word, "Lincoln." This memorial is probably one of the most magnificent in the United States. The building of the monument was begun by Mr. Lincoln's friends in Springfield. It was dedicated Oct. 15, 1874. It stands in a tract of seven and a half acres. From north to south its length is 119 feet 6 inches. Its breadth is 72 feet 6 inches. The structure is of blocks of New Hampshire granite. The main platform is nearly sixteen feet from the ground, approached by four grand staircases with balustrades. The main platform is seventy-two feet square. From the center rises the shaft twelve feet square at the base and ninety-eight feet from the ground. Shields of polished granite bearing the names of the States encircle the square. It is a fitting tribute to the martyred President.

JOHNSON.

The grave of Andrew Johnson is a Greenville, Tenn., on a spot selected by himself. A fine granite arch upon a broad base marks the site. It contains the inscription: "Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president U. S. A. Born December 21, 1808. Died July 31, 1875. His faith in the people never wavered." The monument is of marble upon a base of granite nine and a half by seven feet. The tomb was erected by the three President's surviving sons. Pilasters on either side of the plith support funeral urns. The scroll of the constitution is carved on the die, and also an open Bible, upon which rests a hand. The shaft is festooned by the American flag at the top and surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings.—*New York Express.*

American Extravagance.

The traveling American is the legitimate prey of foreign hotel keepers, and he has his own prodigality to blame for the fact. The majority of the Americans are not in the habit of looking over the items of their hotel bills when they pay them, but, glancing at the sum total, they hand out the gold with an alacrity that makes the hotel-keeper wish for hours afterward that he had made the amount a third larger than it was. When he resumes his journey, and for the want of something to occupy his attention, looks over the paid bill, he finds that he has been swindled in almost every item. But he does not grieve over it, for he is accustomed to being "plucked." He must learn wisdom by experience, and by-and-by become "sharp enough to fight foreign swindlers with their own weapons.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

COLD OR HOARSENESS.—A correspondent assures us that the following is an infallible cure for cold and hoarseness: Boil two ounces of flaxseed in one quart of water, strain, and then add two ounces of rock candy, half a pint of sirup or honey, and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil them together. Let it then cool, and bottle for use. Take one cupful before going to bed—the hotter you drink it the better.

WHOOPING COUGH.—On an extended trial the author, Dr. Gaspar Griswold, of this city, finds *carbolic acid in whooping cough*, in doses of one-fourth minim to a child of six months, one-half minim for one of a year, and one minim for one of two years and upward, to be the best remedy. "The whoop goes; the vomiting ceases; the paroxysms are modified in intensity and frequency." This result he believes to "arise from a similar action to that of creosote on the motor fibers of the vagus to the stomach and from a lowering of the vitality of the specific germ of whooping cough disease."—*Scientific American.*

APPLES AS FOOD.—A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on a table is baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect upon the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute them for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the total sum of doctors' bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

LET THERE BE LIGHT.—A dark house is always unhealthy; always an ill-aired house. Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, etc., among the children. People lose their health in a dark house, and if they get ill they cannot get well in it. Dr. Edwards, of Paris, says the action of light tends to develop the different parts of the body in just that proportion which characterizes the species, and that in warm climates the exposure of the whole surface of the body to the action of the light will be very favorable to the regular conformation of the body. Humboldt confirms this in the account of his voyage to the equinoctial regions. He says "both men and women—whose bodies are constantly inured to the effect of light—are very muscular and possess fleshy and rounded forms."

THE CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.—It has been demonstrated that cholera infantum is so checked by the tonic effect of sudden removal to fresh sea air that the sick child almost invariably recovers. The Seashore Home of this city begs the physicians connected with the dispensary to send for its hospitality the children most in danger—and they do so. So favorable is the effect of the prompt change to their quarters at Winthrop, that, last year, of 194 sick children received, only one died of cholera infantum. One other child died from organic disease of the brain. One hundred and eighty-seven were discharged well, and four relieved. The results in New York of the seashore treatment are as favorable. The terrible mortality there this summer is due to the long-protracted debility, resulting from the long period of warm weather. But there, as here, the removal of the children to the sea-air has checked the mortality.—*Boston paper.*

Charles Reade.

Charles Reade is contemplating another novel. Fiction weaving is a formidable task with this conscientious writer. Greatly as the world of English-speaking readers deplores the continued silence of this sole remaining fictionist of the great trio—Dickens and Thackeray having vanished—it nevertheless recognizes and approves that self-respect which keeps Reade from lowering his own standard by poor and hurried work. It requires a great deal of strength of mind for a writer of Charles Reade's reputation to refuse the pressing offers made him by publishers. The pecuniary bait is splendidly tempting, and few people of any walk in life are satisfied when they have money enough (as Reade has), but always want more than enough; but Reade is firm in his resolve not to write merely for coin. He will will not weave a story quite about nothing, with no purpose, no set aim or intention, save that of whiling away a leisure hour for a rain-bound reader in a country house or a yawning idler in a club library. All his fiction is directed against some abuse, upon the trail of which he hopes to set the hounds of reform. One novel was against the mad-house system, another against trades unions, a third in approval of woman's rights, etc. It takes him about a year to write a novel. His collection of literary material, upon which he builds a story, is an enormous mass to digest in the first place, and his reading up statistics and authorities afterward, upon the theme he selects, is a colossal task. It is possible, too, Reade is somewhat spoiled as a novel writer by the same influence which closed the younger Dumas' career as such just as he enchanted the world with his pathetic and delicately written romance, "The Lady with the Camellias." Play-writing—rough, rapid, hastily knocked together work—brings financial results, when successful, far beyond those of the most widely sought for novel. I once asked Alexander Dumas why he gave us no more novels. His answer was an eminently practical one, "*Le theatre est bien plus productif.*"—*London Correspondent of Philadelphia Times.*

The Oyster.

The oyster is a very fortunate creature, if it be fortunate to be much mentioned in history. People who have swallowed an enormous number of oysters figure in anecdote, and are considered to have done something meritorious. The Roman who first formed oyster beds, which he did at Baiæ, is known to have been named Sergious Orata, who had the happiness to live to the time of Augustus, and who is known to have made a great deal of money by the exercise of his ingenuity. To-day it is mentioned in the encyclopedias that Apicus, a contemporary of Trajan, was the first who taught the world how to pickle oysters. His fame rests upon that fact. There was another Apicus distinguished for his love of lobsters; there was another who set up a school of cooks; but the oyster-pickling Apicus has a distinct fame, and survives freshly in classical dictionaries. When George I. came to England from Hanover the royal cooks could not please the royal palate in the matter of oysters until it was discovered that his Majesty liked them stale, as he had always been in the habit of eating them. When Mr. Thackeray first came to Boston certain of his admirers asked him to supper. There were, among other delicacies, gigantic oysters. The novelist could not comprehend that he was to swallow one of these in an undivided state, but, being shown the way and having accomplished the feat, he observed that he felt "as if he had swallowed a baby."

A Cornfield Protected by Rattlesnakes.

An octogenarian, of Dresden, had been troubled, during corn-planting time, by the crows stealing the corn planted. The usual resort to scarecrows was a failure even, and nothing seemed to keep them away. One day old Rube Davis, the late famous rattlesnake man of Lake George, was making a visit to the Dresdenite. The latter was telling old Rube of his trouble with the crows, when the rattlesnake man asked what the Dresdenite would give him if he would furnish protection to his corn.

A sum was named, which old Rube accepted and took his departure, promising to be on hand the next corn-planting time. Nothing was thought of it until the next season, when old Rube put in an appearance.

He took from his pocket six live rattlesnakes, which he handled with as much freedom as if they had been kittens.

The old fellow then asked when corn was to be planted, and, being informed that the job would be finished that very day, he repaired to the cornfield. There he made six little houses or dens, covering them with flat stones. These dens were situated in different parts of the cornfield. The cawing of the crows could be heard, the birds seeming to be on the watch for the men's departure. Old Rube then placed a snake in each little den, and uttering words to the reptiles, which he always said they could understand, the men left the field.

They had scarcely passed through the opening in the stump fence before the air was filled with crows, all bound on a foraging expedition. The men watched the result at a distance. Down went the crows into the cornfield, when the work of slaughter began. The snakes left the dens and, cautiously approaching the unsuspecting birds, they were soon enabled to wind their horrible folds about the crows, necks, when the work of killing them was almost instantaneous. Sometimes a crow would raise a few feet from the ground, with the snake tightly bound about its neck, when it would soon tumble to earth, dead.

The work of destruction went on, however, and before the sun set that night the snakes killed seventy-three crows. We defy anybody to tell a more remarkable snake story than this. Snake stories are very thick nowadays, but we are sorry to say that most of them are very thin.—*Whitehall Times.*

Deaf Hunter's Politics.

During the war they had down in Florida a shrewd old fellow known as "Deaf Hunter." Everybody knew him. He was deaf as a post, and through his dealings and his shrewdness he managed completely to hide his sympathy for either party during the war. It was suspected, however, that he was with the Confederates at heart.

Every means had been tried by the Union officers to procure from him some admission of preference, but of no avail. When reduced to a corner, he never lacked an expedient to get himself out. But one day a Union captain put up a bet that he could tap him and get his secret. He accordingly went up to Hunter's and skirmished around, but not one hint could he get. He would be deaf to questions that were unpleasant, and the inquirer was baffled. At last there came two large bull-dogs into his store, fierce fellows, and exactly alike.

"Fine dogs, those," yelled the inquisitor in his ears.

"Yes," was the reply.

"What are their names?" in the same loud tone.

"Wall," said the old man, "I call one Beauregaurd and t'other McClellan."

"You do," shouted the inquirer; "which one do you like the best?"

"Hey?" queried Hunter, putting down his ear.

"Which do you like the best?"

"Oh, wall," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "both on 'em is as ugly as the devil."

The Captain paid the bet.

The next day he was drinking in Hunter's store, and, taking advantage of the old man's deafness, proposed a toast.

"Here's to old Hunter, the two-sided old villain; may he be kicked to death by mules, and his body be sunk in the sea a hundred fathoms deep. May no prayer be said over him, and may his blind soul wander rayless through all eternity."

The toast was drunk with great glee, in which the old man joined.

"The same to yourselves, gentlemen," said he, "the same to yourselves."

Of course he had not heard a word that was said!—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Spantaneous Forests.

A writer in a West Virginia paper combats the opinion, held by many arboriculturists, that an open country is never converted into a forest through the operation of natural causes, and, as establishing the fact that such change does sometimes occur, brings forward the case of the Shenandoah valley. When first settled, about 160 years ago, it was an open, prairie-like region covered with tall grass, on which fed herds of deer, buffalo, elk, etc., and having no timber, except on ridgy portions of it; but, in consequence of its settlement, the annual fires were prevented, and trees sprang up almost as thickly and regularly as if seed had been planted. These forests, having been preserved by the farmers, cover now a large part of the surface with hard-wood trees of superior excellence. These facts would also seem to substantiate the theory that the treeless character of the prairies of the West is due to the annual burning of the grass by the Indians.

ALLEN'S LUNG
BALSAM

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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From the Cradle to the Grave.—A large elegant engraving, [illegible]

DYING WORDS.

Last Sayings and Doings of Distinguished Persons.

Emperor Severus.—I have seen all things and all things are of but little value.

Julian the Apostate.—O Galilean! thou hast conquered.

Cicero.—Here, veteran, if you think it right!—strike. (Bowing his head to the assassins.)

Cyrus the Great.—Adieu, dear children, may your lives be happy; carry my last remembrance to your mother, and for you, my faithful friends, as well absent as present, receive this last farewell, and may you live in peace.

Henry II.—O shame! shame! I am a conquered king—a conquered king! Cursed be the day on which I was born, be the children that I leave behind me!

Queen Elizabeth—All my possessions for a moment of time.

Mary Queen of Scots.—O Lord, in thee have I hoped, and into thy hands I commend my spirit.

Anne Boleyn.—It is small, very small indeed (clasping her neck.)

Empress Josephine.—I shall die regretted; I have always desired the happiness of France. I did all in my power to contribute to it. I can say with truth that the first wife of Napoleon never caused a tear to be shed.

Madame Roland.—O liberty! liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name.

Cardinal Beaufort.—What! is there no bribing death.

Rev. John Newton.—More light, more love, more liberty. Hereafter, I hope when I shut my eyes on the things of time, I shall open them in a better world. What a thing it is to live under the shadow of the Almighty! I am going the way of all flesh. I am satisfied with the Lord's will.

Rev. George Whitefield.—I am dying.

Christopher Columbus.—Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.

Sir Thomas Moore.—I pray you see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself. (Ascending the scaffold.)

William Pitt the younger.—My country, Oh, how I leave my country!

Lord Palmerton.—The treaty with Belgium! yes, read me that sixth clause again!

Marco Bozarris.—To die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain.

Marshal Murat.—Save my face; aim at my heart.

Lord Nelson.—Thank God, I have done my duty.

Alfieri Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die.

Hal er—The artery ceases to beat.

Mirabeau.—Let me die to the sound of delicious music.

Micheal Angelo.—My soul I resign to God, my body to the earth, and my worldly possessions to my friends.

Jean Paul Richter.—My beautiful flowers.

Schiller.—Many things are becoming clearer to me.

Addison.—See in what peace a Christian can die.

Dr. Johnson.—I am about to die.

Dr. Andrew Combe.—Happy! happy!

Headley Vicar.—Cover my face! Cover my face!

Robert Burns.—Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave.

Washington Irving.—Well, I must arrange my pillows for another weary night; if this could only end.

Franklin.—A dying man can do nothing easy.

Washington.—It is well.

John Adams.—Independent power.

Thomas Jefferson.—I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country.

John Quincy Adams.—It is the last on earth; I am content.

Andrew Jackson.—What is the matter with my dear children? Have I alarmed you? Oh, do not cry. Be good children and we will all meet in heaven.

Daniel Webster.—I still live.

John Randolph.—Remorse! remorse! Write it! write it larger! larger!

Stonewall Jackson.—Let us cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees.

Mozart.—You speak of refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight.

Emperor Adrian.—Oh, how miserable a thing it is to seek death and not to find it.

Stephen A. Douglass.—Tell them to obey the laws and the Constitution.

Lord Tenterden.—Gentlemen of the jury, you will now consider your verdict.

Rachael, the French Actress.—And must I part with these so soon! (Contemplating her jewels.)

Overrun with Goats.

The Island of Cyprus is overrun with goats. It is estimated that there are 230,000 of these animals on the island, and planting is almost useless on account of their ravages. "They carry no wool," says the St. James Gazette, "furnish only a bad meat, and hardly give more milk than the sheep, to which, however, they are preferred on account of their feeding on ligneous vegetation, which the sheep reject. They are fed, therefore, almost entirely at the expense of the woods and not only, it is stated, does the goat destroy the young freshly-grown plants, but it browses on the young branches of older trees. On the southern mountains, also, where the soil is loose, the goat is accused of increasing this looseness by scrambling about, and thus injuring young plants, which are dragged down and torn away by the falling of broken stones."

A Goose Story.

Few governmental institutions in Germany, organized with a view to meet public requirements, are conducted in so large-hearted a spirit as the imperial postoffice. This department comprehensively fulfils the functions of a national carrier, and will take charge of and deliver at its address any and every description of article. In the Fatherland an elephant or a canary bird may be sent by post as readily as a letter or a newspaper. Dr. Stephan, we believe, draws the line at savage carnivora or venemous snakes; but his officials daily transmit beasts, birds, and fishes, alive or dead, of a harmless character, from one part of Germany to another. A goose was posted in Berlin. Being insufficiently addressed it could not be delivered, nor, strange to say, could its original owner be traced; so, after a certain period of time had expired, it was put up for sale to defray expenses of inquiry. The official acting as auctioneer held it up by the neck to show off its points, having untied its wings before doing so, and, [illegible] in his grasp, discovered, to his surprise, a small paper parcel that had been hidden away under its left pinion. On opening this package it was found to contain 3,500 marks—about £175—in bank notes. The authorities have not yet succeeded in discovering the eccentric personage who, having intrusted a defunct goose with the conveyance of so important a sum to his or her friend in the provinces, did not even take the necessary measures to insure the foolish bird's safe arrival at its destination. Not to address a goose properly before posting it, is surely the height of negligence.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

Habitual Mouth Breathing.

Many people sleep with the mouth open, and thus make this organ perform a duty which should be transacted by the nose. There are many objections to this, and Dr. Wagner clearly points them out. The air in passing through the channels of the nose, for instance, is raised to the temperature of the body before it reaches the larynx. Thus breathing, no matter how low the temperature may be, the sense of cold is never felt below the border of the soft palate. But when one breathes through the mouth on a cold day the sensation proceeds as far as the larynx, and an irritating cough may be caused. Then, again, in nose breathing the air is moistened by the natural secretions which cover the turbinated bones in a condition of health, and the short bristly hairs at the openings of the nostrils act as a filter to arrest impurities and reduce the liklihood of laryngial, bronchial, or pulmonary, disease. Infants, athletes, savages and animals breathe through the nose—the ordinary civilized man employs the mouth to an unnecessary, and often to a very injurious, extent.

The causes of mouth breathing are myriad. Complete or partial closure of the passages, polypus, congenital bony closure, enlarged tonsils, protruding teeth, adhesion of the soft palate of the posterior wall of the pharynx—all these are sufficient causes of mouth breathing. The indications are not so subtle as not to be readily recognized. Retracted lips, open mouth, receding gums, protruding teeth, shrunken alae, decreased size of the nostrils' orifices, wrinkles at the eyes' outer angles, and lines extending from the alae to the mouth angles, are the predominant signs. The effects of mouth breathing upon the pharynx are often most deplorable. The mucous membrane becomes much irritated. A chronic engorgement of the blood vessels may take place, until permanent dilitation of the vessels is produced, and so on until the disease known as clergyman's sore throat is produced. The writer devotes a part of his space to showing the bad results of sleeping with the mouth open, and suggests an appropriate remedy. If all snorers were to adopt it one of the most disagreeable noises of the night would be silenced, for people who breathe through their noses while sleeping never snore. The fifty short and clearly printed pages of which this monograph consists appear to exhaust the subject.—*Dr. Clinton Wagner.*

Wicked for Clergymen.

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C., writes: "I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—*New York Baptist Weekly.*

Young Gould.

Young Mr. Gould is undoubtedly the youngest man who has, or has had for many years, a recognized position in the street. He had barely attained his majority when his father made him a partner in a firm of which the other members were his own confidential broker, W. E. Connor, and his private secretary, G. P. Morosini. Mr. Jay Gould contributed to the capital of the firm $500,000. The capital invested by the other partners is not stated, but from their positions and the fortunes it is presumed they have accumulated by their connection with Mr. Gould it is estimated that they contributed about $250,000 each, making the capital of the firm $1,000,000. This is an unusual capital for a simple brokerage house, in which membership in the Stock Exchange and the attendant credit supply to a great extent the capital that would be required in ordinary commercial business. It is understood that the new firm does not intend to transact a general business—that is, to take accounts as commission firms do—but that its business will be confined to orders from Mr. Gould.

In spite of the exclusive business which the firm will do, the junior partner, Mr. George J. Gould, is a person in whom the street naturally takes a very considerable interest. The street knows little of him, but believes that it is likely to know much. In personal appearance he is prepossessing, hardly more than a boy in looks, yet more than a boy in business. He is about the average height, slender, yet muscular. His complexion is swarthy, his hair and promising moustache are black, and his eyes, like his father's, are dark and penetrating. Like his father, he is quiet and reticent; but in the company of his friends he is full of life and boyish spirits. He has been educated privately and thoroughly, and, as to business experience, has traveled extensively with his father, both through this country and abroad, and has spent the last two years in his father's office.—*New York*

DEAN STANLEY was very proud of the Welsh blood in his veins. "If there is any brilliancy and vivacity in my family," he once said, "I attribute it to the fact that my grandfather, a Cheshire 'Squire, had the good sense to marry a bright, mercurial Welsh woman, from whom we have inherited a share of the Celtic fire."

THOUSANDS of families have had occasion to try the never-failing qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and they all unite in the praise of this wonderful prescription.

The Lecture Platform.

The taste for lectures pure and simple has departed to a very great extent. Only the very best are in demand, and those at much-reduced prices. Theodore Tilden made only about $10,000 last year, while the year after the trial he made $40,000. Beecher, Higginson, and other $100 men are quite willing to lecture for $50 now. They recognize the fact that the prices have come down, and that $50 is pretty fair pay for half an hour's talk that they can repeat often. The scientific lecturers and the lecturers on scholarly topics are growing less in demand. One scientific lecturer, and a man of reputation too, found in a Western town only one auditor, whom he invited out with him to take some oysters. It is not an unusual thing for lecturers to find only two or three persons in the audience. People are afraid to pay out their money on unknown lecturers.

Some idea of the class of men who sometimes get on lecture committees may be formed from the fact that one of them sent for an engagement with Dr. Edwin H. Chapin several months after his death. Another wanted to employ Rutherford B. Hayes, under the mistake that he was the same person that was advertised as Robert Bruce Hayes.

As a rule, the number of female aspirants for employment in winter entertainments is increasing enormously. The female readers are legion. Many of them have little capital of either money, good looks, experience or talent. They think they can jump into a good living instantly. They have no idea of the cost of preparing a lecture tour, or that committees will not waste their money on unknown persons. It is surprising how many illiterate persons think they can read. They generally are fortified with profuse puffs, written by their teachers—so-called professors of elocution—whose names would not draw enough of an audience to pay for the gas.

The tendency now is to lighter entertainments than formerly. People want to be amused rather than instructed. They prefer the humorists, and there are even grades of taste in this respec; but in some way or other the people want to be made to laugh. The days of the lecture platform as a public educator seen to be passing away.

In the same way that they are often aspirants to the stage who pay good round sums to the managers to bring them out, there are aspirants to the platform and reading desk who invest capital and fail.

There are now so many good performers that a new one has an up-hill task. Committees are on the alert for variety. Conservative town, sthat formerly would only have staid lecturers, now demand a little touch of drama, some comic business, a little magic or an operetta.

A stranger who goes into a town unknown generally loses his advertising and other expenses. People don't like to buy 'a pig in a poke' in lecturing any more than in anything else.—*Exchange.*

THE New York *Clipper* lately cited the case of Capt. Jacob Schmidt, of Tompkinsville, Staten island, N. Y., who had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He used St. Jacobs Oil with splendid success.

"Blode Up."

A young fellow having an odor of the stable about him, entered a Detroit photographer's establishment and explained that he would like to have about one photograph taken, but on learning the price concluded to invest in a tintype. After taking his seat in the chair, he shut one eye, drew his mouth around to one side, stuck up his nose, and patiently waited for the operator, whose astonishment caused him to exclaim:

"Good gracious! but you don't want to look that way to get a picture. Nobody will know you from Sitting Bull."

"You go ahead," was the reply.

"Do you want me to take such a phiz as that?"

"I do."

The artist took it. It beat Sol Smith Russell all to pieces, and was highly satisfactory to the sitter, who paid for it and said:

"You see, I had a sort of object in this. Came here from Allegany County six months ago—engaged to a gal out there—found a gal here I like better—got to sever old ties—see?"

"But what has the picture got to do with old ties?" asked the artist.

"Lots—heaps! I've writ to her that I was blode up here and disfigured for life. She's awful proud. When she gets this and sees how the explosion wrecked me, she'll hunt another lover quicker'n wink—see? How do you like the plot? Just gaze on this picture and tell me that Mary Ann won't send back my letters by first train!"

He posted the picture. The letter was brief but explained it all. It said: "My ever dear girl—I enclose my picture that you may see how awful bad I was hurt, tho' I know you will love me just the same."

"Ever see that game worked afore?" he asked of the artist as he licked the stamp on the letter.

"No—never did."

"Course you never did. It's mine. It struck me the other day while I was greasin' a wagon, and I think it's boss. Blode up—see? Picture right here to prove it, and she'll write back that she has at last concluded to yield to her parents wishes and marry a young man out there who owns eleven steers, a hundred sheep and an eighty-acre lot."

FROM the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sunday Phonograph*: The editor of the *Pikes County News* has been cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

Texas Pecan Crop.

Heretofore the pecan crop, as a source of revenue, has attracted but little attention. No care whatever has been taken with the trees; in fact, in many localities trees fifty to 100 years old have been cut down solely to obtain the nuts. Before the civil war the export from the port of Indianola alone was reported at $100,000; now it is estimated that the amount actually gathered exceeds $2,000,000 in value. With proper care of the trees and systematic gathering of the crop it is believed that $10,000,000 could be realized annually. Millions of bushels are lost every year by falling on the ground and rotting or devoured by hogs, squirrels, turkeys and other animals and birds. Except in inclosed pastures no claim is made by the owners of the land to the fruitage of the trees. Mexicans and negroes are the pecan gatherers, and in some districts white children.—*Texas Land and Railway Journal.*

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst, took away the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups. I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ill.—*Times.*

They Were Built to Sell.

The married daughter of a contractor comes to visit her father and on going out with him for a walk to the scene of his latest labors bursts out ecstatically:

"Oh, pa, what lovely houses those are that you have been building—those cottages along the bank of the river. I have an awful great mind to take one and bring the children here and spend the summer near you."

The contractor (deeply affected)—"No, no my child! Never! Not that I would not fain have you near me every day and hour, but, darling, those villas were not built to live in—they were built to sell!"

SUFFERERS from Constantinople should make one trial of Kidney-Wort and be cured.

THE *Journal of Science* says that, in order to account for the mysterious disappearances of persons, now so common, a French writer suggests the existence of a disease not yet recognized, which, without any previous warning, suddenly resolves the patient into vapor. He even professes to have witnessed the disappearance of a friend with whom he was walking. A very simple consideration overturns this hypothesis. We can scarcely assume that the disease causes the sudden vaporization of clothing, boots, keys, knives, money, trinkets, and all that the patient had about him at the time of his disappearance. Yet no one has ever found in the street a complete suit of clothes from which the body of the wearer escaped.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

A REVOLUTION in the curative art has been effected by DR. HOLMAN'S PADS. Instead of pouring drugs down the throat, whipping up the system by its immediate action, and then paralyzing it by its consequences, this pad applies through absorption a healthy action and maintains it to a cure.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

PETROLIA, PA., Jan. 5, 1879.

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.: My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it growing myself, through the use of your Carboline.

D. NIXON.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

GOING WEST—Do you want to learn all about Dakota—the wonderland—its crops, climate and people? Send $1 for 40-col. weekly newspaper 6 mos. Land laws and map of Territory. "*Herald*," Alexandria, Dakota.

DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

WATCHES

$5 to $20 per day at home. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

GUNS

$72 A WEEK. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago.

$66 a week in your own town. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

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YOUNG MEN

1,000 EDITORS

$225

$777 A YEAR

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD

MANHATTAN BOOK CO.

The Illuminator.

The existence of good feeling on the part of the French Nation for the people of this country is shown by the presentation of a colossal bronze figure of Freedom holding aloft the torch of Liberty. Beauty, with usefulness, is combined in this immense work of art, as the bright, blazing torch will serve the purpose of a beacon light in the harbor of New York. There is another figure which will challenge larger praise and admiration than even the great work above referred to. It is illustrated herewith, and represents the aged and worthy ST. JACOB, holding aloft in his hand that beacon which will guide aright all sailing upon the sea of life, whose waters abound with the shoals and dangerous places of sickness and disease. The light it casts is designed to show that ST. JACOBS OIL is the true and trusted means of keeping the body on its proper course, and of easing and "righting it should it be unfortunately cast upon the shoals of rheumatism or other painful ailments. Thousands of grateful ones throughout the world have proved the value and felt the good of this Great German Remedy, and are glad to recommend it to all needing the services of just such a remedy. In this connection Mr. John S. Briggs, a well known citizen of Omaha, Neb., told a newspaper man that he was terribly afflicted with an acute attack of rheumatism in his back. The disease, which had been preying upon him for years had drawn him out of shape. He resorted to every remedy known to physicians, but found no relief until he tried ST. JACOBS OIL, one bottle of which effected a complete and radical cure. Another case may justify reference:

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUBLE.

Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.: I send you this, feeling that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your readers. One of our oldest citizens, Captain C. W. Boynton, the Government Light-house keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest seamen in America, having sailed twenty-six years on salt water. After this forty-six years' service his eyesight failed him and he kept the Light at Chicago until the Government built the Gross Point Light here, when he was transferred. While seated in my store this morning the Captain volunteered the following written statement: "This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty (20) years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say that, after using less than two bottles of the ST. JACOBS OIL, I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat when walking, from long force of habit. C. W. BOYNTON." Referring to the foregoing facts, I might allude to numerous similar cases that have come to my notice, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

JOHN GOEBEL, Pharmacist, Evanston, Ill

Free!—A Musical Journal. Address F. Brehm, Erie, Pa.

GARFIELD—Agents wanted for the Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits.

FREE! FREE!!

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Great American Metropolis of To-day

H. N. HINCKLEY, 14 N. Canal St., Chicago.

Free! Cards! Free!

GLEASON & CO., 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

DR HARTER'S IRON TONIC

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO.

DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

VASELINE

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

COLGATE & CO., N.Y.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

5,000 Agents Wanted for Life of GARFIELD

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Complete, including his Death and Burial.

HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES

Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.

A WARRANTED CURE.

Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

By the accidental preparation of an East Indian herb, Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally cured his only child of CONSUMPTION, and now gives to the afflicted this recipe free, for two stamps to pay expenses. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

TRUTH

C. N. U. No. 44

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
SEEDS SENT BY MAIL
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

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DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

[illegible] used in my practice for 25 Years [illegible] book (160 pages) giving full directions [illegible] Address [illegible] Milwaukee, Wis.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

CHEAP LANDS

on long credit and easy terms. Fine, mild climate, [illegible] from heavy snows or blighting frosts, and exceptional [illegible]

MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

[illegible]

For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, [illegible]

LAND COMMISSIONER, Kansas Division, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES

has for more than forty years maintained its position as the leading newspaper of the West. It ranks [illegible] in circulation, influence, and in the esteem of its readers, because [illegible] the kind of paper the people want. The Weekly Times covers the whole ground [illegible] entertaining and instructive [illegible] ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Our agents everywhere [illegible] in the field [illegible] are so pleased that they all secure [illegible] subscriptions. [illegible] columns for one dollar a year, [illegible] terms to club agents, [illegible] copies free. Send for one before subscribing for any paper. Address Weekly Times, [illegible] Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

THE DAILY TIMES-STAR,

[illegible] forty-eight columns. Only six dollars a year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months. Has the largest circulation of any paper in Cincinnati. Is the best advertising medium and the best paper for those who would know of the world's news as promptly as the news can be [illegible]. Address Times-Star, Cincinnati, O.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana that he will, at the December 1881 session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drunk on the following premises, viz:

That part of section six (6), in said township, bounded on the east by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad—Eel River division—on the south by the Baltimore and Ohio & Chicago railroad, on the west by the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad, and on the north by the north line of said section six (6).

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

KIDNEY WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

A DISEASE which is more Universal than Fever and Ague. No remedy has yet been discovered which has proven so universally successful in curing Fever and Ague as KRESS' FEVER TONIC. In many sections of country the atmosphere is filled with malaria, arising from great pools of water left standing from the overflow during last spring, which, becoming stagnant, throw out malaria to so great an extent that in order to prevent CHILLS and FEVER from gaining a hold on the system, it is necessary that a remedy should be used which will counteract the evil, and in cases where the disease has taken hold of the system, effect a cure. For this purpose there is nothing equal to KRESS' FEVER TONIC. It is the Best & Safest Remedy known, and wherever used has given perfect satisfaction. In its composition neither Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnia, nor Mercury is used. It will cure the most stubborn cases of AGUE in a very short time and leave the system strong and vigorous to resist MALARIA. One bottle usually is all that will be required, unless in aggravated cases, or where the patient is continually exposed to malarial poison, in such cases, [illegible] may be required. [illegible] does it will [illegible] invariably counteract [illegible] tendency to chills. KRESS' FEVER TONIC is no new remedy, but has long been tested, and thoroughly tested by experience to do all that is claimed for it. In an other column will be found the experience of parties who have used it, to which we ask your attention. Price One Dollar a Bottle, and is for sale by Druggists, every where. TRY IT! If you have the slightest tendency to SHAKE! TRY IT! IT WILL CURE YOU!

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
Drug'ts SAINT LOUIS, FORT WAYNE, KANSAS CITY, IND.

A Wonderful Lake in Iowa.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

The greatest wonder in the state of Iowa, and perhaps in any other state, is what is called the Walled lake, in Wright county, twelve miles north of Dubuque city.

The lake is two or three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall is ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom, and five feet wide on the top. Another fact is the size of the stone used in the construction, all of them varying in weight from three tons to one hundred pounds. There is an abundance of stones in Wright county, but surrounding the lake to the extent of five or ten miles, there are none. No one can form an idea of the means employed to bring them to the spot, or who constructed it.

Around the entire lake is a belt of wood-land half a mile in length, composed of oak. With this exception the country is a rolling prairie. The trees must have been planted there at the time of the building of the wall.

In the spring of the year 1865 there was a great storm, and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were obliged to repair the damages to prevent inundation. The lake occupies a ground surface of 2,800 acres; depth of water as great as 25 feet.

The water is clear and cold, soil sandy and loamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from nor where it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.

◆

What Became of "Ma."

[Saturday Review.]

The "labor question" and the question of taxation are the great practical problems of Fijian life. It is not easy to ascertain how far "blackbirding" or cooley-stealing prevailed before the annexation. Mr Cooper's own accounts of the matter seem rather inconsistent. At present the governor does his best to secure the return of important laborers to their homes when their term has expired. Mr. Cooper thinks that these half-civilized returned emigrants raise the moral tone of their neighbors. It is certain that the Solomon Islanders seem to have become rather more than less savage during recent years. An amusing story is told of an imported Polynesian nurse who returned to her own people after she had served her time. A "recruiting agent" met her, and asked her if she would return to Fiji.

"Well," said the girl, "I like it, but I don't know if my pa will let me go."

"O, I see; the old folks live here, eh?"

"My pa lives here, but ma's dead."

"O, how did the old lady die?"

"Gentlemen come visiting, and pa get jealous; so he fight and kill ma, then he put her in a lovo (or oven,) and pa and his friends eat poor ma all up."

◆

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 49-tf.

◆

A swarm of bees in the Sweetwater Valley, Cal., settled on a rattlesnake that was six feet in length, twelve inches in girth and had twenty-two rattles. They stung him violently, so that he was blinded, and he was easily killed with a spade.

◆

At a recent school-teachers' examination, one of the questions was "How are the bowels divided?" When one of the candidates for a certificate answered "Into a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."

◆

Dreamy young lady in railway carriage to cheerful and exceedingly healthy-looking young man: "Oh, sir, are you æsthetic?" "No, ma'am; I'm a butcher.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE
DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.
OVER 3000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF.
CURE WARRANTED.

PETROLEUM
Used by the leading [illegible] AMERICA

GARLAND STOVES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
—In CONVENIENCE,—
DURABILITY, ECONOMY,
AND
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
BUY THE BEST!
SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO

CLOCKS.

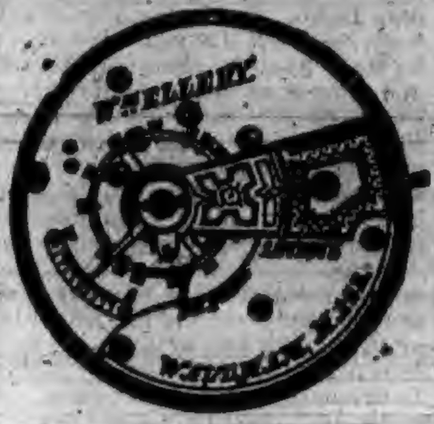

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S
Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS.
GUITARS.
ACCORDEONS.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Best and Lightest-Running
Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

WILL YOU
HAVE AN
M BRACE
THE
Most Perfect Device
FOR
Supporting Pantaloons
Ever Known.
No Rubber.
No Springs
A TRIAL FREE.
Price from 25 cts. up.

FOR SALE BY
G. H. YESBERA,
Auburn, Ind.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the
Double Chloride of Gold Remedy
PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keelley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

Agents Wanted TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND THE Detectives

By Allan Pinkerton, the Greatest Living Detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SELLS AT SIGHT. Send for libera terms to make money. STANDARD PUB. HOUSE St. Louis, M.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	6 10pm	6 20am	....
Saginaw	6 56	7 35	....
Lansing	9 20	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	6 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	6 25
Jackson	6 00am	12 40 m	6 00pm
Hanover	6 25	12 32pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 40	12 56	8 20
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 26	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 42	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 56	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 36	2 50	11 30
Auburn	8 54	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 02	3 15	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	3 05pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 40pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	6 00pm
Washingt	....	9 25	9 05am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 23
Louisville	6 0	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 30am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 40pm	6 00	3 30
Auburn	12 5	6 08	3 35
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 04	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 28	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 16	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 25pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 30	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	6 45	8 30	....
Saginaw	9 00	11 28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 15 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 15, 3 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 27 p. m.; west—12 40, 2 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 4 30 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 6 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 53 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 23 p. m.; west, 1 24 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 1[illegible] p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, [illegible] p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 30 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 8 15 a. m.; 2 00 p. m.; ar. 2 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 20 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 45 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't.	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	3 88		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	1 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac.Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 55	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 29, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 38
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 46
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 06
Deshler	12 58am	6 25	6 08
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No.10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 10am	1 20
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 22
Cromwell			2 52
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar.	5 50	7 50	8 20

S. Spencer, Superintendent Trains, Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Martin, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 1 M	SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2 M	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	3 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	10 00
11 53	4 57	Bluffton	3 25	8 40
p m				
12 46	5 05	Hartford	2 25	7 50
1 45	6 00	Muncie	1 45	6 50
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	....	Cincinnati	7 50	....
6 05	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 20

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 55	6 40	....
Crestline Lv.	6 35	7 50	9 55	1 40am
Ft. Wayne	12 05am	1 15pm	2 40am	5 25
Chicago Ar.	6 20	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No.2 Fast Ex	No.6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt.Ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	5 15pm	5 35pm	10 05pm
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	8 25	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 03	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	2 16am	7 20	2 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

TAKE A RIDE
—OVER THE—

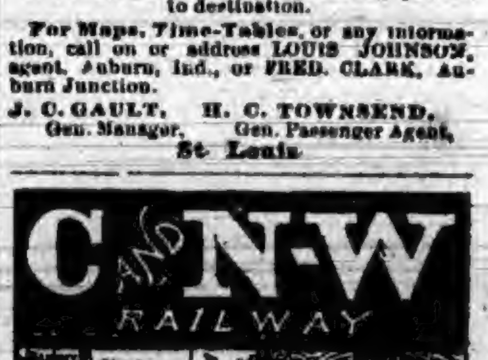

—AND YOU—
WILL DISCOVER
Why it is termed the Popular
PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the
Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

C AND N-W RAILWAY

WISCONSIN
MICH.
ST. PAUL
OMAHA
CHICAGO

—THE—
Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway
—OF THE—
WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars
Between
Chicago & Council Bluffs
Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 10, 1881. Number 45.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIFES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. '83 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 918 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Holloway's Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large porportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this WASTE of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SODID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad Costly outfit free, Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

Wood.

Many of our subscribers have asked the privilege of paying their subscriptions in wood. We are willing to do this, and hope it will be brought in good season and before the roads become bad. We can use short wood, or ordinary four-foot wood.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

BOLLIN STONE.

Begin at the head there. "The subject
Must be in the nom'native case."
Correct—now the next. Them who learn well
Their teacher will never disgrace.

"When a pronoun is in apposition,
'Tis like the preceding in case."
That's right. Come here now at once, sir,
Him that hit Tommy Jones in the *face*.

"All adjectives fit nouns or pronouns."
You said that correct. Come—time flies.
"Agreement of pronouns in gender."
The girl which just giggled, arise.

"A verb must agree with its subject."
I'd like it if you was more quick.
"The object is in the objective.
Whoever I catch now, I'll lick.

"Prepositions demand an object."
There'll be trouble between you and I.
"All adjective words in agreement."
Them kind of responses is high.

The fact is, Mister Commish'ner,
Some teachers can't never see
No way to learn grammer to scholars,
But I learn 'em thorough—that's me.
—[School Bulletin.

Duties of Cabinet Officers.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The secretary of the treasury has charge of the national finances. He digests and prepares plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and support of the public credit. He superintends the collection of the revenue and prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts, and making returns, grants all warrants for money to issue from the treasury, in persuance of appropriations by law; makes, reports and gives information to either branch of congress, as may be required, respecting all matters referred to him by the senate or house of representatives, and generally performs all such services relative to the finances as he is directed to perform; controls the erection of public buildings, the coinage and printing of money, the collection of commercial statistics, the marine hospitals, the revenue cutter service, the life-saving service. Under his superintendence the light-house board, discharges the duties relative to the construction, illumination, inspection and superintendence of light houses, light vessels, beacons, buoys, sea marks and their appendages; makes provision for the payment of the public debt under enactments of congress, and publishes statements concerning it, and submits to congress at the commencement of each session estimates of the probable receipts and of the required expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. The secretary of war performs such duties as the president, who is the commander-in-chief, may enjoin upon him, concerning the military service, and has the superintendence of the purchase of army supplies, transportation etc.

The secretary of the navy has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war. The secretary of the interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions, pensions and bounty lands; the public lands including mines; the Indians; the census, when directed by law; the custody and distribution of public documents, and certain hospitals and elemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia; he also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the territories. The postmaster general has the direction and management of the postoffice department; he appoints all officers and employes of the department, except the three assistant postmasters general, who are appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the consent of the president; awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service. The attorney general is the head of the department of justice and the chief law officer of the government; he represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion on questions of law when they are required by the president, or by the heads of the other executive departments, on questions of law rising upon the administration of their respective departments; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts in the states and territories, and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any department of the government. Recently we gave a statement of the duties of the secretary of state. In regard to questions of policy and matters of importance, they consult the president, and are often consulted by him.

Ancient Physic.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE AS DEVELOPED TWO CENTURIES AGO.

[Virginia, (Nev.) Enterprise.]

W. A. Perkins, druggist of this city, has a curious old book, published in London in 1657. It is entitled, "The Expert Doctor's Dispensatory; or The Whole Art of Physick Restored to Practice," with the following sub-title: "The Apothecary's Shop and Chyrurgion's Closet Opened; wherein all honest and safe practices are maintained and dangerous mistaken discovered, and what out of subtility to their own profits they have endeavored to reserve to themselves, now at last impartially divulged and made common. Together with a strict survey of the dispensatories of the most remowned colleges of the world, which, being corrected, are here epitomized and drawn into an easier and useful method for practice."

Following are some few of the more agreeable among the many agreeable remedies with which our forefathers were dosed; "The fat of a cat; a plaster of mashed frogs; brain of a hare, roasted; fat of serpents; the fat of men, foxes, vipers and dogs; oil of vipers; grease of a mummy; ashes of a man's skull, ashes of glass, of earth-worms, of an ass's liver, hedgehog, scorpion's blood, cheese-mites, wood-lice, beetles, warts off a horse's hoof, pike-jaws, crawfish, the stoppings of a snail's shell in winter, crab's eyes, kingfishers, stones from an ox-gall; blood of a goat in wine; turtle-dove roasted, with its belly filled with cinnamon; man's skull powdered and stewed in the milk of a sow; spider's web, especially if it be such as is full of fine flour of mill or bakehouses; clots of blood 'dried;' hair of horses and men burnt; burnt sponge; soot scraped from the mouth of an oven, or off a brasse pot; oyle of frogs. The 'oyle' of frogs is recommended to those who are troubled with sleeplessness. It is said to operate 'by sending mild vapors up to the head, to temper the hot, dry and sharp fumes that are in the brain.' We all know (who have ever handled frogs) that they are cool to the touch.

For taking away scars are recommended "Fats and marrowes of men, asses, harts, and the fat of fish Thymallus."

For wounds, "crawfish, mummy and crab's eyes" are recommended; also "earth-worms and hare's hair burned."

For "extracters' for drawing out splinters and other things fastened in wounds," we are told there is nothing like "land snailes beaten with their shells the head of a lizard powdered, or a fox tongue prepared as its lungs are moystened with red wine." Loadstone "draws forth iron and amber draws straw."

For a "moderate" emetic "the shavings of one's own nails drank in wine" are recommended.

Many things heartily recommended for various diseases are unmentionable to ears polite.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may releave, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action, and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Liquid and dry sold by all druggists.—[Germantown Telegraph.

PROOF EVERYWHERE.—If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured, at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1881.

HOP BITTERS CO.—SIRS—I was given up by all the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your bitters cured me.
44-2w. LEROY BREWER.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH, 36 2mo. Fairfield Center Ind

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

United States Boundary Line.

The northern boundary of this country is marked by stone cairns, iron pillars, wood pillars, earth mounds and timber posts. A stone cairn is 7½ feet by 8 feet, and earth mound 7 feet by 14 feet, an iron pillar 8 feet high, 8 inches square at the bottom and 4 inches at the top, timber posts 5 feet high and 8 inches square. There are 382 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky Mountains. That portion of the boundary which lies east and west of the Red River valley is marked by cast-iron pillars at even mile intervals. The British place one every two miles, and the United States one between each British post. Our pillars or markers were made at Detroit, Michigan. They are hollow iron castings, three-eights of an inch in thickness, in the form of a turncated pyramid, 8 feet high, 8 inches at the bottom and 4 inches at the top, as before stated. They have at the top, a solid pyramid cap, and at the bottom, an octagonal flange one inch in thickness. Upon the opposite faces are cast in letters two inches high the inscriptions, "Convention of London," and "October 20, 1818." The inscriptions begin about four feet, six inches above the base, and read upward. The interior of the hollow posts are filled with well-seasoned cedar posts, sawed to fit, and securely spiked through spike holes cast in the pillars for that purpose. The average weight of each pillar when completed, is 85 pounds. The pillars are all set four feet in the ground, with their inscripiton to the north and south, and the earth well settled and stamped about them. For the wooden posts well seasoned logs are selected, and the portion above the ground painted red, to prevent swelling and shrinking. These posts do very well, but the Indians cut them down for fuel, and nothing but iron will last very long. Where the line crosses lakes, monuments of stone have been built, the bases being in some places 18 feet under water and the tops projecting 8 feet above the lake's surface at high water mark. In forests the line is marked by felling the timber a rod wide and clearing away the underbrush. The work of cutting through the timbered swamps was very great, but it has been well done, and the boundary distinctly marked by the commissioners the whole distance from Michigan to Alaska.

General Grant's Lion Hunt.

It has just leaked out that while Gen. Grant was traveling in Asia he expressed a desire to get a shot at a lion. Not wishing to expose him to danger, the natives secured a stuffed lion, set it up in a jungle, and then took the illustrious traveler out for a hunt. When the beast was sighted the general was all excitement, and crawling up to a favorable position, began to blaze away at the animal, with no perceptible effect. After firing about twenty shots, he began to get mad, and taking off his coat, he settled down for a regular seige. Fearing his wrath when he discovered the sell, the attendants attempted to induce him to give up the attempt to kill the beast, telling him that it bore a charmed life, and that he could not possibly injure it. He told them to go to thunder; that he was after blood, and was going to have it. After a vain fusilade of half an hour he rose to his feet, gnashing his teeth with rage, threw his suspenders off his shoulders, rolled up his sleeves, and grabbed his rifle by the barrel so he could use it as a club. The attendants again begged him to desist, but he politely, though forcibly informed them, that he would hav that cuss or leave his honored remains strewn promiscuously all though that jungle; and with a wild cry of "I fight it out on this lion if it takes all summer!" he rushed upon the beast and with one well-directed blow laid it over on its side. Then he chased the native attendants for six miles, but being better acquainted with the country, they got away from him in safety.—[Detroit Free Press.

As a Cure for Piles,

Kidney-Wort acts first, by overcoming in the mildest manner, all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else had failed. Use it and suffer no longer.—[Ex.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

State Questions.

The following are a part of the questions used at the teachers' examination in Auburn, Oct. 29, 1881. We publish what we have room for, thinking they may interest our readers:

HISTORY:

1. A. Which of the States were settled chiefly by Catholics? B, Which by Baptists? C, Which by Episcopalians (or members of the Church of England)?
2. What is the relation of newspapers to history?
3. Give a sketch of the public life of John Quincy Adams.
4. What is meant by the "Resolutions of 1798?"
5. A, Name the Presidents who have died in office, B, and the years in which they died.
6. How do the climate and soil of a country affect its history?
7. A, How did the United States gain possession of the Northwest Territory? B, What was done with the Territory?
8. Narrate the early history of Massachusetts.
9. Narrate the early history of Virginia.
10. Give a full and exact definition of History.

NOTE.—No answer to exceed ten lines.

PHYSIOLOGY:

1. What are the special senses, and why so called?
2. Give directions for preventing "taking cold."
3. What are the uses of the skin?
4. Why should the skin be kept clean?
5. State the differences in structure between an artery and a vein.
6. Why is the cutting of an artery more dangerous than the cutting of a vein?
7. What is the coagulation of the blood? Of what use is it?
8. Of what use is the blood?
9. In tying an artery that has been ruptured, should one end be tied, or both? If but one, which one? Why? If both, why?
10. State the physiological reasons for keeping the air in the school room pure.

GRAMMAR:

1. Capitalize and punctuate: dr w silmens of Berlin prussia has invented an electric railway the road is half a mile long the speed is nine miles an hour describe [illegible] positive the other negative.
2. Analyze: A contract for the employment of an unlicensed teacher, in a common school, is void.
3. Parse, in the above, "analyze" and "unlicensed."
4. Write a sentence containing an interrogative pronoun in the possessive case, and a relative pronoun in the nominative case.
5. Correct: He walks rapid and looks tolerable well. Parse "well." Give reasons for corrections.
6. Compare three adverbs each of which illustrates a method of comparison.
7. Define and illustrate conjunctive adverbs.
8. Capitalize and punctuate: the interrogative pronouns are who which and what when used in asking questions as who goes there.
9. Write a sentence illustrating four uses of the noun.
10. Parse each noun in the sentence you have written.

Spencerville

[Last Week.]

—W. McClaren, of St. Joe, was in town Sunday.

Cecil Rhodes and mother, of Newville, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Alice McKay spent Sunday in Maysville.

Rev. Rosenbery, from Ohio, is visiting relatives and friends in our town.

Dr. Emanuel was very ill last week.

Worth Coats, of Newville, was in town Saturday.

The M. E. social will be entertained by Mr. George Barney to-morrow evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A full line of millinery goods at Miss McKay's.

Cash Silberg went to Waterloo Monday.

Dr. Murphy was in town Monday.

A new lot of hats, bonnets, trimmings, etc., at the millinery store.

An imitation for floor boards, etc., has been made in this country of compressed straw. It is said to resemble a hard, close-grained wood, can be plained, holds nails well, etc. It has no flaws, is not subject to dry rot, is water proof, will not warp and has greater tensile strength than wood. If all this be true, we may shortly be making houses out of straw boards.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 10-1y.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

1882.

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1881. 1881.

THE INDIANA

WEEKLY SENTINEL!

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In its news, its editorials, its literary and miscellany—in a word, in its general reading—it shall not be surpassed by any paper circulated in the state. It will be particularly adapted to the family circle. No reading, thinking man in the state can afford to do without the Weekly Sentinel at the small cost at which it is furnished.

THE SENTINEL will continue to be the same earnest advocate of true American democracy in the future that it has been in the past; indeed, it proposes to battle more vigorously than ever against the party of centralization and corruption. Vast monopolies own and control the republican party, and in the future, as in the past, it cannot do otherwise than foster class legislation, thereby trampling upon the interests of the producing masses.

The motto of the Sentinel is: "Hold fast to the democratic faith and battle on," and as certainly as God reigns victory will ultimately be with the people.

The republican party cannot survive its crimes. Its monumental iniquities cast their shadows athwart the land. Just men of all political opinions are horrified at its colossal crimes. Its ambition is for plunder and imperial power. Its downward progress, from the days when Grant's thieves organized the whisky ring to raise a corruption fund, to Guiteau's tragedy, has been marked by infamy at every step. From the days when John Sherman [illegible] federal officers for perjuries to seat Hayes, crimes have followed each other in rapid succession. The flood-tide of star route thieves, treasury thieves, navy department thieves, war department thieves and signal service thieves, and Indiana has had Dorsey, the notorious star route thief and secretary of the republican national committee, in the state, organizing crimes to carry the state against the will of the people. The Sentinel will invite the people of Indiana to contemplate these republican methods to obtain and maintain power. It will keep its readers informed with regard to republican fights for spoils, the mutual denunciations of its factions, their criminations and recriminations, their mutual hates which culminated in the assassination of the president, thereby capping the climax of horrors and completing the work of infamy.

With this record of crime, the republican party asks for a new lease of power, and it will be the high ambition of the Sentinel to defeat its purposes and emancipate the country from its debauching grasp.

THE SENTINEL, in addition to its superiority, is, moreover, an Indiana paper, devoted to, and specially represents Indiana's interests, political and otherwise, as no foreign paper will or can do, and ought, therefore, to have preference over the papers of other states, and we ask democrats to bear this in mind, and select YOUR OWN STATE PAPER when you come to take subscriptions and make up clubs.

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INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO
Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

GEN. BOULANGER, one of the French visitors, awoke in a Philadelphia hotel to find a burglar standing beside a table containing his watch and money. The General seized his sword and held his prisoner until the arrival of the police. The fellow proved to be William Marston, a noted criminal, and he was promptly indicted, convicted and sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary....Ezra P. Cook and his wife, a very old couple, were found dead in their home near Bellows Falls, Vt. It is supposed that Mrs. Cook, who was of unsound mind, administered poison to her husband and then committed suicide by striking herself with some deadly weapon.

THE last of the seven huge piers for the bridge between Albany and Greenbush has been finished. The structure is to cost $650,000, will be about one-third of a mile in length, and has a draw of 400 feet. It will be used by the West Shore railway, now in process of construction.

THE extensive brewery of Mayer & Bachman, at Clifton, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $600,000, and hundreds of employes are idle.

THE Mechanics' National Bank, of Newark, N. J., which was regarded as the strongest in that city, has suspended. At a conference of the directors the cashier, O. L. Baldwin, stated that it would be useless to proceed with business. An offer by those present to subscribe $500,000 was met by the statement that $2,000,000 would not suffice. It appearing that Baldwin had made way with everything but a heavy safe, a director caused his arrest by the United States Marshal. While confined in his residence the cashier was waited upon by Commissioner Keasby, and admitted to bail in $25,000. He then stated that in 1873 he began to make loans to C. Nugent & Co., morocco manufacturers, without security or the knowledge of the directors, and soon found himself in the power of the firm, who promised to restore all advances and protect him. The loans steadily increased to $2,000,000, the void being placed in the accounts of the Mechanics' Bank, of New York. Baldwin claims to have lost nothing by speculation. Under the justice administered in New Jersey, the accommodating cashier will doubtless end his days in prison. The bank has a building worth $50,000. Joseph A. Halsey was President of the institution, which has been established for fifty years, and has of late paid 7-per-cent. semi-annual dividends. On charge of aiding in the wreck of the bank, Christopher Nugent has been arrested, and gave $25,000 bail.

FURTHER investigation into the affairs of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark shows that the amount of the stealings is $2,600,000. There is a pretty general indisposition to believe that Nugent & Co. received anything like this amount, and the belief gains that Baldwin lost the money in stock speculation. The usual number of persons who knew all about the condition of affairs a month ago have turned up. Baldwin says he has been a fool, but not a knave.

THE WEST.

THE steamer Jennie Gilchrist, a stern-wheel packet, left for LeClaire, fifteen miles above Davenport, Iowa, with twenty-eight persons on board. She in had tow two barges heavily loaded with freight, and was struggling hard against the current. When about sixty rods above the draw of the Government bridge, at Davenport, for some reason unknown, her engine refused to work. The boat immediately swung around and drifted helplessly against the bridge, was careened, filled with water, and the lights extinguished. The terrible screams of the passengers attracted the attention of the guard at the draw-bridge, who sounded the distress-signal. Skiffs were immediately sent out, and succeeded in picking up several passengers and the crew. Six or seven persons are known to have found a watery grave.

THREE desperadoes in jail at Tierra Amarilla, Col., planned to kill the guard and escape. When the fact became known the citizens lynched the trio, named Lockhardt, Coulter and Slim....J. Hinckley, agent of the Utah and Northern railway at Franklin, Idaho, was shot dead by a band of masked robbers.

THE wreck of the steamer Jennie Gilchrist floated down the Mississippi to Buffalo, and lodged against a tree. The corpse of William Wendt, of Cordova, was found in the cabin. The body of Mrs. Mary J. Camp was recovered twelve miles below Davenport. C. F. Johnson, of Moline, Ill., and John McCall, of Le Claire, Iowa, are known to have perished, making thirteen victims.

THE advent at Omaha of Paul Boyton on his swim down the Missouri river had the effect of turning the head of one unfortunate fellow, who jumped into the river while the crowd were following Boyton to his hotel, and, after swimming for a time, was drowned.

CHIEF JUSTICE HUNTER, of Utah, has decided that no naturalization papers have ever been issued to Congressional Delegate George Q. Cannon in that Territory, and that he is not a citizen of the United States.... A committee of the National Association of Underwriters, after studying the deficiencies of the St. Louis fire department, has given notice that rates of insurance will be advanced.... At the Vulcan steel works, St. Louis, the fall of an elevator crushed James McGrail to a jelly, fractured Pat Dailey's skull, and broke three ribs for James Marrion. An hour previously Hugh Hogan was roasted with molten metal.

ONE of the largest gold-bearing mineral discoveries was recently made in Summit district, Colorado, by Judge Thos. M. Bowen, of Del Norte, Col. It is pronounced the most remarkable and valuable gold mine being worked in the United States. Assays are now running over $20,000 in gold per ton. Bowen was recently offered $3,000,000 cash by Eastern capitalists for a half interest in the property, which he refused....It is estimated that the recent overflow of the Mississippi has caused damages between Keokuk, Iowa, and Louisiana, Mo., amounting to $2,000,000.

SMALL-POX is epidemic in Stearns county, Minn., and the physicians of the State Board of Health are bending all their energies to confine it to the districts now infected, and to eventually root it out altogether. They encounter considerable difficulty on account of the ignorance of the inhabitants, who look on the disease as a visitation of Providence.... The Minnesota House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the adjustment of the bonded debt, with an amendment that the rate of interest on the new bonds shall not exceed 5 per cent.....The Phœnix planing-mill at St. Louis, owned and operated by George Breckinridge, was destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at $50,000. The insurance is $20,000.

THE SOUTH.

ALLEN JOHNSON (colored) was hanged at Charlotte, N. C., for the murder of an old blind negro named Crump in January of last year. The murder was committed in order to get possession of a little money which Crump was known to possess....Robert Rich, a mail messenger at Burnside, Ky., is charged with rifling registered letters valued at over $100,000.

COL. ALEXANDER C. YELL, one of the leading spirits of Arkansas, died at his home in Benton county..... Edgefield Court House, S. C., has been almost wholly wiped out by an incendiary conflagration, which raged all day. Only three stores are left to mark the site of the town. The flames broke out just before daybreak in the livery stable of the Tillman Hotel. The loss is estimated at over $100,000, which is distributed among thirty-five persons. Senator M. C. Butler lost his law library. Edgefield is about sixty miles from Columbia, in the midst of cotton plantations, and had a population of about 1,000.

A PARTY of officers and a posse of sixteen well-armed men made a raid on a house near Adairsville, Ky., to capture the James brothers, but found they had fled....Jeff Davids, a negro, 70 years of age, living near Abbeville, S. C., was five years ago convicted of murdering his former master. Five times has the prisoner been placed on the scaffold for execution, and as many times respited through distrust of the circumstantial testimony. A second trial closed with his being set at liberty.

SEVERAL colored men of Sharkey county, Miss., on their way to attend a fusion meeting, were fired on from ambush, Perry Thompson being killed and two others dangerously wounded.

GENERAL.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has been fighting Vanderbilt on passenger rates between Chicago and the seaboard, now resorts to a different sort of warfare, one in which increased speed will be the weapon of offense. The Pennsylvania announces a new arrangement, to be known as the "limited express train," to consist wholly of Pullman palace cars, which will make the run from Chicago to New York in twenty-six hours' actual running time. A slightly increased rate of fare will be charged.

APACHES have appeared on Mexican soil, where they killed a family near Magdalena. Gen. Otero sent out a force of troops to co-operate with the Americans.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, at Bluffton, Ind., and Miss Louisa Kelsey, at Celina, Ohio, were married by telegraph, there being a minister and a wedding party at each end of the wire. .....Valentine Yeske, a Cincinnati butcher, made a murderous assault on his wife with a knife, gashing her throat in a fearful manner. He then drew the knife across his own throat, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound. His wife will probably recover. Yeske had been drinking for several days.

DR. RICE, of Merton, Wis., has been subpœnaed as a witness in the trial of Guiteau, to testify that he examined him three years ago, and found him suffering from softening of the brain.

LARGE purchases of Confederate bonds are being made in Philadelphia for English customers. The Treasury Department has information that interest on the fund in the Bank of England to the credit of the Confederate States is annually collected by Jeff Davis and Judah P. Benjamin. London capitalists have retained Mr. Benjamin to recover the money in payment of Confederate bonds, which accounts for the speculation in the article. It is announced that Solicitor Raynor will endeavor to have the deposit turned over to the United States....Another search vessel, the United States ship Alliance, has returned without finding any traces of the Arctic cruiser Jeannette. Commander Wadleigh reports that the ice off the coast of Greenland has been heavier and extended much further south this year than usual.

A PANAMA letter states that the canal builders are still suffering from yellow fever. There is some excitement among the Colombians anent the threatened employment of French convict labor, which would necessitate the introduction of French troops....In Augusta, Ga., Confederate bonds have been sold at from $10 to $11 per $1,000. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that not a single penny is in the Bank of England to the credit of the late Confederacy....At Castle Garden, N. Y., 39,264 emigrants landed during the past month, an increase of 8,562 over the arrivals of the preceding month.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. BENET, Chief of Ordnance of the United States army, reports the expenditures in his department during the last fiscal year to have been $1,637,593. He recommends an increase in the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia. He says the efficiency of the army requires the peremptory retirement of officers when they reach the age of 62.

FOLLOWING is the regular monthly public-debt statement, issued at Washington on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds, extended		$ 161,976,050
Five per cents, extended		401,504,900
Four and one-half per cent. bonds		250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds		738,749,750
Refunding certificates		590,050
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,566,726,750
Matured debt		13,746 305
Legal tenders	$ 346,741,056	
Certificates of deposit	8,310,000	
Gold and silver certificates	71,535,590	
Fractional currency	7,093,151	
Total without interest.		433,679,797
Total debt		$2,014,184,853
Total interest		12,340,384
Cash in treasury		240,960,971
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,785,554,466
Decrease during October		13,721,540
Decrease since June 30, 1881		55,064,345
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 2,041,671
Debt on which interest has ceased		13,746,306
Interest thereon		533,955
Gold and silver certificates		71,535,570
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		8,310,000
Cash balance available Nov. 1, 1881		144,403,448
Total		$ 240,960,971
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 240,960,971
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by United States		71,467,272
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,662,941
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		56,149,132
Coined during October—		
Eagles		646,500
Half-eagles		785,000
Standard silver dollars		2,350,000
Cents		4,450,000

GEN. DRUM, in his annual report to the General of the Army, says the losses of the army during the year were: Deaths, 248; discharges, 6,564; desertions, 2,361; total, 9,173. Number of recruits assigned, 3,805; number of soldiers re-enlisted, 1,964; total, 5,769. This shows an increase of 1,260 discharges, 18 deaths and 318 desertions. The General recommends a change in the method of promotion to the rank of field officer below the rank of Colonel, and this end, he thinks, can only be attained by promotion in the army instead of by commission in a particular regiment.... Guiteau, the assassin, is excited because his borther-in-law is pleading insanity in his behalf. He insists that the Almighty inspired him to kill President Garfield.

COL. GEORGE COWIE, Chief of the Fifth Auditor's office in the Treasury Department, was requested to resign for passing an illegal claim for $2,000....John Walling, a lunatic from Colesville, Pa., who was once arrested in Washington and sent home, reappeared at the White House, fully armed, with the intention of killing President Arthur and seating Dr. John Noebling in the executive chair. It required several men to take a revolver from the madman, when he became as meek as a lamb, and was sent to the Government Asylum. He had been living quietly at the capital, and it is strange that he had not attacked the President on one of his daily drives.

A DECISION made by Attorney General MacVeagh, of importance to those interested in mines, is that the President has no legal right to include in reservations of land for Government purposes mines which have been located in accordance with legal forms.

CAVEATS on file in the Treasury Department show that there are outstanding $2,541,000 in stolen registered bonds, for which new ones have been issued. It has been discovered that thieves lend their plunder to dishonest officials of banking and other large corporations, to be filed away as legitimate securities, receiving as compensation a sum equal to the legal interest. The Metropolitan Bank, of New York, recently found among its assets $50,000 in stolen registered bonds, placed in the vaults by a middleman of the thieves, and the offender is serving a term in prison....In his annual report, Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, states there has been a decided improvement in the weather predictions made by his department. With regard to the forecasts made for the benefit of cotton growers, he says he was obliged to reduce the number of signal stations on account of insufficiency of the appropriation..... Attorney General MacVeagh protests that he can not be justly charged with abandoning the star-route cases, as he long ago gave notice that he would only take them to the Grand Jury, and employ eminent counsel to prosecute them. The ringsters now assert that MacVeagh has skipped out of the row, and that James is preparing to follow.

POLITICAL.

JUDGE FOLGER will not enter on his duties as Secretary of the Treasury until the cases now pending before the New York Court of Appeals are disposed of.

SECRETARY WINDOM is said to have proposed to President Garfield at Long Branch, the week before the latter was shot, a plan of civil-service reform for the Treasury Department. This plan, which met with the approval of the late President, proposed to allot to each State a number of appointments; the appointment of a committee of three in each State before whom candidates for the places should be examined at least once a year, the examination to be so conducted as to test the experience and capacity of the applicants; appointments to be made from among those who stood highest on the list, according as vacancies to which the State of the applicants was entitled occurred. It was also contemplated that, other things being equal, soldiers, their widows and children should have a preference.

THE President has appointed Clifford Stratham Postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., in place of Wilson, suspended, in accordance with the programme arranged by the last Senatorial caucus.

THE canvas for the Speakership of the House will commence soon, as prominent members are already engaging quarters. The caucus strength of the Republicans is estimated at 150 votes, with 76 necessary to secure a nomination. Ex-Congressman Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, and McPherson, of Pennsylvania, are candidates for the Clerkship.

THE President has received a number of protests against the retention of Public Printer Defrees, urging the appointment of a younger and more active man....It is said President Arthur has offered the position of Secretary of the Interior to James A. Williamson, of Iowa, formerly Commissioner General of the Land Office....The New York *Herald* publishes an interview with Secretary Blaine relative to the new Cabinet. He says it will be "Grant from top to bottom after Jan. 1." Blaine will retire in December.

FOREIGN.

THE result of the German elections is a rebuke to Bismarck and the Conservative-Clerical coalition. The Government lost many seats to the various factions of the Liberal party. The Progressists gain more largely than any other faction, though the Socialists developed unexpected strength in many constituencies. Bismarck's son, William, was defeated for re-election at Mulhausen by the Liberal candidate, who polled 5,000 more votes. It is thought that the Opposition may prove strong enough to make necessary another dissolution.... The Ladies' Leagues are to be suppressed in Ireland. A parcel containing nine pounds of dynamite was found in an Irish railway car. The Government has offered a reward of £300 for the arrest of the murderer of Maloney. At Carrick-on-Shannon an armed band entered the houses of the tenantry and threatened the rent-payers with death.

RETURNS from the country districts of Germany confirm previous impressions as to the result of the late election. The Conservative-Clerical combination has been defeated, Bismarck has been rebuked, and Liberal ideas and principles have achieved a triumph as remarkable as it was unexpected. All the members of the Center and advanced Liberal party of the last Reichstag who presented themselves for re-election have been successful. Several noted Radicals will have an opportunity to discuss Bismarck's policy and principles in the next Parliament.... Two wrecks, involving considerable loss of life, are reported off the Australian coast. The steamer Calcutta, from Melbourne for Sydney, went down, and all on board, twenty-two persons, perished; and the ship Omba, from Batavia for Melbourne, was lost with all hands.....M. Gambetta has accepted a Cabinet position from President Grevy..... The Land Leaguers gathered at Paris hesitate to transfer their official headquarters to French soil. Parnell sends out a protest against the substitution of tenant defense associations for the branch leagues. Some crops gathered by emergency men were maliciously burned at Ballyduff, in presence of a large crowd. While serving summons in County Mayo, the police were attacked by a party of 700, who were fired upon. Many thousand tenants in Westmeath and Roscommon will take advantage of the Land Commission. Cells have been prepared in Armagh jail for Parnell and forty others. Capt. Dugmore, an Englishman, has been arrested under the Coercion act.

FATHER CONWAY, a Sligo priest, was suspended by his Bishop because of his too ardent Land-Leagueism, but his parishioners will have none of it, and declare that no other priest than Father Conway can officiate in their church. Additional troops are being sent to Ireland, and a flying column is held in readiness to proceed to Westmeath or Roscommon. A Dublin butcher named Duff, who killed a policeman in a riot on the 15th of September, has been sentenced to death. Two persons were fatally shot and twenty persons were wounded in a riot at Belmullet, Mayo. A renewal of the disturbances is feared, and reinforcements have been sent forward. The Land Court made their first decision under the new act on the 1st inst. It was in favor of a reduction of rent for the next fifteen years. Sexton has been released from prison on account of ill-health....Heavy snow-storms are reported throughout England, two feet having fallen in some of the midland counties.

FOUR persons have died from the effects of wounds received in the conflict between the people and the police at Belmullet, Mayo, and six more deaths are expected. A further outbreak is looked for. Several thousand applications have been made to the Land Court for rent adjustment. Bishop Butler, of Limerick, it is stated, has intimated to Father Sheehy that he had better not return to the Diocese of Limerick during the present excitement....... At St. Petersburg the police arrested a man and woman engaged in preparing dangerous explosives. The Nihilists are still scattering their socialist publications, in spite of the authorities, even into the barracks of the Imperial Guard. The unhappy Czar has recently received many threatening letters....The negotiations between England and France for a new commercial treaty between the two countries have failed, and the British Commissioners have quit France.

WHO says we are not an enterprising and industrious people? Twenty-seven thousand baby carriages were manufactured in one Massachusetts town last year, and the manufacturers could not fill their orders.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

IN a speech delivered in Dublin, Miss Helen Taylor, the daughter of the great English political economist, John Stuart Mill, said: "Never did Austria commit in her provinces in Italy any atrocities to be compared with those now perpetrated in Ireland under the Gladstone administration. I have traveled much, but the only country where the things happening in Ireland would be possible is that country which is ruled by the Turk."....O'Hagan, the retiring Lord Chancellor of Ireland, intends to largely increase the magistracy, appointing many Catholics. Attorney General Hugh Law will succeed to the Chancellorship. The police of Limerick have been provided with revolvers. A tenant farmer near Corrigan, named Doherty, was murdered in jail after having paid his rent....The people of Alsace and Lorraine are evidently dissatisfied at German rule, and are quite anxious to get back under French rule. At the recent elections the pro-French candidates were elected from every constituency in the two provinces, and by sweeping majorities in all but one instance....The London *Times* thinks the Confederate bond sensation is entirely due to the action of a clique who are prepared to run up the price of any rubbish wherever there is a chance of alluring the public into joining in the venture.

THE annual report of the Pension Bureau shows that the 30th of June, 1881, there were 268,830 pensioners, a net increase during the year of 18,098. The aggregate annual value of all pensions was $26,769,967. The annual disbursements of the office, however, largely exceed this sum. For instance, the total amount paid for pensions during the year (exclusive of certain arrears in claims allowed prior to Jan. 25, 1879, was $49,723,147, the difference being accounted for by arrears of pensions, or "accrued pensions," covering periods dating back to the discharge in each case of the soldier still living, and in claims of widows or minor children.....In reviewing the business of the treasury for the year, Treasurer Gilfillan says there is no provision of law requiring a specie reserve for the redemption of United States notes, but the stock of coin has been maintained at about 40 per cent. of the greenbacks outstanding..... By order of the President, the pension agency at St. Louis is to be removed to Topeka Jan. 1, and Nathaniel Adams has been appointed Agent. The Pension Bureau reports its aggregate annual burden at $28,769,967....The State Department knows nothing of any Confederate moneys in England, and will not make the new financial craze subject for any diplomatic correspondence.

THE Methodist Episcopal Conference of the United States voted $24,000 for missionary work in Germany and Switzerland, $9,613 for missionary work in Denmark, $15,963 for Norway, $6,000 for Siberia, $22,250 for Sweden, $13,250 for South America, and $62,259 for North India....Adelina Patti arrived in New York from Europe last week. A large number of friends went down the bay to welcome her. She responded to an address in French by one in English.

COL. G. M. MURPHY, a leading attorney of Hot Springs, Ark., prosecuted one Geo. Sadler for the murder of a Dr. Lyman. Sadler was acquitted, and then vowed vengeance against Murphy. Murphy heard of the threat, sought out Sadler, and shot him four times, inflicting fatal wounds.

KEITH'S extensive furniture warehouse at Leavenworth, Kan., valued, with its contents, at $60,000, was swept away by fire.

THE cost for electric lights in the Philadelphia postoffice for one month was $354, as against $1,184 for gas.

EXTRA SENATORIAL SESSION.

The Senate, immediately after going into executive session on the 28th ult., resumed the contest over the nomination of Clifford Stratham as Postmaster at Lynchburg, Va. Hill, of Georgia, spoke in opposition to confirmation two hours. The debate was then continued by Morgan, Morrill, Hoar, Sherman and others at great length. The speeches were interspersed with a number of roll-calls on motions to adjourn, and other dilatory proceedings, and were also diversified by a spirited colloquy between Logan and Voorhees as to which of the two had heretofore shown himself the better friend of the Union soldier. The session closed at 2:50 in the morning, without any decided action being taken on the nomination. Most of the time after midnight was taken up calling the roll on various dilatory motions.

On the opening of the Senate, on Saturday, Oct. 29, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, offered a resolution that appointments to Federal offices ought not to be made for the purpose of influencing elections in the States, but objection was made to its consideration. In executive session, several Senators who had been arrested for absenting themselves were arraigned and reprimanded. Messrs. Sherman and Bayard were appointed to wait on the President and learn if he had any further business to place before the Senate. On their return from the Executive Mansion Mr. Bayard offered a resolution of thanks to President pro tem. Davis, which passed unanimously, and an adjournment sine die took place; Mr. Davis acknowledged the compliment in a few words. The Senate confirmed John L. Beveridge as United States Assistant Treasurer at Chicago; Sydney H. Ritch, as Surveyor of Customs at Port Jefferson, N. Y.; Frederick Knefler, Pension Agent at Indianapolis; M. C. Eltster, United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana; Chales Payson, of Massachusetts, Chargé d'Affaires in Denmark. Consuls General—Ferdinand Vogler, of Ohio, at Frankfort; Simon Wolf, of the District of Columbia, at Cairo. Consuls—Silas P. Hubbell, of New York, at St. John's, Quebec; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Bordeaux; Jesse H Moore, of Illinois, at Callao; Charles Kahlo, of Indiana, at Sydney; J. A. Leonard, of Minnesota, at Leith, John S. Robeson, of Tennessee, at Tripoli; Volney W. Smith, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; William P. Pierce, of Georgia, at Cienfuegos; Collectors of Customs—John A. Tibbits, District of New London, Ct.; Charles T. Osborn, District of Superior, Mich. Surveyors General —Jacques A. Gis, of Louisiana; John S. Harris, of Montana. Register of Wills, District of Columbia—Hiram J. Ramsdell. Postmasters—John M. Paxton, at Villisca, Iowa; Mrs. Jane Baldwin, at Council Bluffs; E. B. Hastings, at Carroll City, Iowa.

Coal.

The ancient Britons are believed to have had coal before the Roman invasion; it was not, however, used as fuel in England before, probably, the beginning of the twelfth century. In 1234, Henry III. gave the townsmen of Newcastle leave to dig coals and stones from the common soil; but wood continued to compose the general fuel, at least so long as the forest and thickets afforded an ample supply for that purpose. In the reign of Edward I. the use of coal was forbidden by royal proclamation in consequence of the supposed injurious effect of the smoke. But in spite of this prohibition it continued to be consumed; so that we find in 1376 a regular duty of 3d. per ton levied on all coal brought from Newcastle; soon after which coal was used as fuel in the royal palaces. Since the time of Charles I. it has become almost the only fuel used in London, and most other towns and districts throughout the kingdom. The method of making "coke," by extracting the bituminous quality from coal, was discovered by John Hacket in 1627, who obtained a patent, with the object of rendering coal as useful as wood for fuel in houses, without damaging the furniture or incommoding the inhabitants with smoke.

Carrying His Skeleton Outside.

The tortoise has not accomplished the feat of taking off its flesh and sitting in its bones, but it has done the next thing to it. It is the first example of a skeleton brought to the surface; the back is incapable of movement, and the scales with which a less ambitious reptile is content have developed into the horny shield which covers it, while the bones of the breast have developed into a box capable of containing the creature, head and legs and all. In fact, if we belonged to a past generation when inane plays upon words were taken for wit, we should have most probably said that the chest of the tortoise is a box to hold its trunk. The horny integument of the *Schildkrote*, "shield-toad," as our Teutonic brethren so graphically call him, is scarcely less rich in associations than his family name, suggesting, among a crowd of other memories, the high tortoise-shell combs, short waists, whist and pump-room manners of the beauties of the Regency. The arrangement for wearing the skeleton outside, and packing the whole body away in the case formed by it, is convenient, but not an absolute protection against foes. The lithe and wily panther, for instance, has a habit of inserting his paw into the opening left for the protrusion of the head, and thus extracting the animal. The turtle, moreover, is at a disadvantage when turned over on its back, which is a favorite method of securing those which come ashore to lay their eggs. Against ordinary dangers the thick shield is a very useful safeguard; but the impossibility of receiving any impression through the skin of the body must have its disadvantages, too. How, for instance, does a tortoise manage in those cases which a cow provides against by a rubbing post? Supposing it to be possible for him to suffer from any such inconvenience, he would be even worse off than a mediæval Knight armed *cap-a-pie*, beneath whose steel panoply a specimen of the domestic *pulex* had secreted itself.—*Saturday Review.*

"Skip-Two."

The most difficult and fashionable form of "solitaire" at cards is called the "skip-two. It is said that the game is so ingenious and interesting that in Eastern cities clubs are formed to play it, communication of success being made by telegraph and letter. The elements of calculation and chance are about equally divided. The possible combinations of the game may be said to be incalculable. The full pack of fifty-two cards is used. They must be thoroughly shuffled to begin with, and then laid out one by one in rows on a large table. Whenever as thus laid out a card of the same suit as the last one in the row is to be found three cards back, "skipping two," it can be placed on top of the last card in the row. This, of course, disturbs the order of the original arrangement, and may bring cards of the same suit within two cards of each other. In that event the two may be placed in a single pile, that to the right being the one on which the other card must be placed. It will often happen that the four suits may be moved in this way at the same time and in doing this the memory is taxed and great ingenuity needs to be frequently displayed so as to combine the cards in such a way as to bring those of the same suit within two cards of each other. When the cards on the table offer no chance to move the player draws from those in the hand until all are exhausted. The result of the game, if successful, is the combination of all those of the same suit in a pile by themselves, thus making four piles. Failure is reached when, the cards in hand being exhausted, there are no further moves and more than four piles remain on the table. Special cards, smaller than those generally used, so as not to take up too much room, are sold with instructions how to play what is really a fascinating home game, requiring considerable exercise of memory and a vast deal of patience.

How Johann Strauss Writes his Waltzes.

Strauss and his wife were enjoying a quiet walk in the park at Schonau recently, when suddenly the composer exclaimed: "My dear, I have a waltz in my head; quick, give me the inside of a letter or an envelope to write it down, before I forget it." Alas! after much rummaging of pockets it was discovered that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's account. Johann Strauss' music is considered light, but it weighs heavy as lead on his brain till he can transfer it to paper. His despair was heart-rending. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy linen cuff, and Johann smiled. In two minutes it was MS. Then its mate shared the same fate, then Frau Strauss' collar, then not another scrap of starched linen on which to conclude the composition. His own linen was limb colored calico—no hope there. Johann became frantic. He was much the worse for having been allowed to write three-quarter of the waltz. He was on the point of dashing home like a madman when another happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She plunged her hand into a capacious pocket, fished out a purse, opened it and displayed, to his delighted gaze, a bran new hundred gulden note. Hurrah! The entire finale was written on the bank-note, and then Johann Strauss relapsed into his usual placidity.

Why We Die Early.

Some of the reasons why men catch cold and find premature graves:

Living nine-tenths of their days in the house; breathing house air; bleaching in the house, and getting thin and sallow in the house. Sitting down to eat, tired and perspiring, and then wondering why nothing "touches the right spot" and one's food seems to do no good.

Soaking and scrubbing oneself to death in daily hot baths.

Taking a health paper and trying to live up to its directions.

Going to bed hungry. Getting crazed with an idea that it is unhealthy to eat nights.

THE peculiar color imparted to silver spoons used in eating eggs and fish, and the blacking of white lead paint in stables, is solely owing to the formation of metalic sulphides.

READY COOKED FISH.

A San Francisco Angler in Hot Water, With Startling Results.

[San Francisco Daily Call.]

Major Max paused slowly, sipped the last drop from his glass, refilled it, and resumed: "You remember the visit I made to Virginia City about a year ago?"

"The time you went up there to see about that mine you were so sure would pay divi—"

"Mrs. Max," interrupted the Major sternly, "that mine has nothing to do with this story;" and after a pause: "One evening, in Virginia City, I was sitting in the International Hotel with Hank Smith, Sam Jones and some other mine superintendents, when Hank said, carelessly: 'Sam, have you been fishing in the hot creek lately?'

"'No,' said Sam; 'I have not lately; I was thinking of trying my luck to-morrow morning.'

"'Fishing in a hot stream?' says I; 'that's something new to me.' They all looked at me in astonishment, and Sam exclaimed, 'Is it possible, Major, you have not been fishing in the hot stream yet? Why, you haven't seen half the wonders of the Comstock yet.' Well, before I went to bed it was arranged that I should be one of a fishing party to visit the hot stream early the next morning. They agreed to supply me with tackle—you know I never was much of a fisherman, and so did not know much about tackle—and at daybreak next morning a crowd of us started off. Sure enough, down in the valley, below the Savage shaft, we struck a hot stream of clear running water. We walked down the stream to a lot of Piute campoodies. A campoodie, Mrs. Max, is a Piute wigwam. In each campoodie sat a Piute buck or squaw, with a long fish pole and line dangling in the creek. As we passed along, the Indians looked up at Jones and Smith and grinned. 'What luck?' said Hank to one of them. 'Plenty luck, heap big lot of fish inside,' answered the Piute with a grin. I wanted to bait my hook and sit down on the bank and fish right away, but they insisted on my sitting in a campoodie four or five yards back from the bank. 'If you sit too near to the bank, the water will overheat you, Major, and besides you will scare the fish,' said Hank. 'Yes, you'll scare the fish,' echoed Sam. So we all sat down in the place a door ought to have been in a campoodie, unreeled our lines and whipped them into stream. Pretty soon I had a bite, and such a bite! My pole bent and quivered and tugged until I could scarcely hold it. 'Play with him, Major, play with him,' yelled Sam, jumping up. 'Reel out, Max,' roared Hank, dancing around like mad. I unhitched the reel and the line whizzed out until it must have reached down to the Sutro Tunnel. 'Play him easy, Major,' said Sam; 'these hot-water fish are h—'

"Major!" interrupted Mrs. Max.

"'Are heavy to catch. Go it gently, old boy.' I confess, wife, that I was very much excited, and began reeling in with all my might. It was like turning a windlass. All the Piutes gathered around, and danced and screamed and gesticulated like the savages they were. Sam and Hank kept up a fusilade of high-keyed advice, and I reeled and unreeled and perspired and puffed—I must have puffed—until I thought my arm would fall off, and I was ready to give it up when a chorus of shrieks by all hands, I landed——

"What, Major?" asked Mrs. Max, breathlessly.

"I landed a tin dinner-pail full of steaming hot fish chowder. After it a steaming and dripping stark naked Indian boy, with an infernal grin, crawled up from behind the bank. I am not sure, but I have my suspicion that that naked imp manipulated my line. I found out at breakfast, which Smith ordered, and which cost me just $37, that the hot stream was the water pumped up from the mines."

Men and Women as Workers.

Leaving laziness and mere lymphatic indifference out of the question, men and women differ much in natural tendency to work. A man may be very far from idle, and yet have none of that agreeable instinct of activity which is born with some people. We must also distinguish between activity in a favorite study or purpose and mere labor. Absolute toil we may put on one side. But we must draw a line everywhere between labor in which the whole of the force and suggestion has to come from within and to which the inducements and solicitations lie outside. Inclination being supposed equal, it is more easy to get through any course of business in which one thing turns up after another to excite the attention and quicken brain and hands, than to carry through a task in which the immediate goals of exertion are not near, and the internal spring of effort has to be wound up from time to time without the help of a tangible, outward *Hoc age.*

There is an old rhyme—which was probably unknown to Mr. Mill, for in his "Subjection to Women" he treats the point as a new one—which says, "That from rise of morn to set of sun, woman's work is never done." That is quite true; but if it is a hardship, the hardship is mitigated by the fact that woman's household duties have a "concatenation accordingly," in which the solicitation or impulse is supplied from without, with the advantage (which also applies to much of men's ordinary business) that the social feelings count for a good deal in the concatenation and the impulse. It may be noted, meanwhile, that women get through all their duties —and, no doubt, through their highest studies—with less waste of power than men, and with less apparent concern about either pain or uneasiness. This we do not mention as a discovery, for it is commonplace, but as a thing to be borne in mind.—*London Spectator.*

Practical Arithmetic.

"You can't add different things together," said an Austin school teacher. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make too sheep or two cows."

A little boy, the son of an Austin avenue milkman, held up his hand, and said:

"That may do with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of milk and a quart of water, it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it tried."

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

DAVID DAVIS is a cousin of the late Henry Winter Davis.

GERMANY is overrun with tramps and beggars—an unfailing sign of national distress.

THE erection of the new American hotel in London has commenced. It will occupy nearly an acre on the northern side of Holborn, abutting on Warrick court and Holburn. It is to contain 400 rooms, and will be called the First Avenue Hotel, because it is intended to construct an avenue through the block of the hotel building.

Two covered wagon loads of movers arrived at San Antonio, Tex., the other day. The occupants were two Irish widows with their children. They had come all their way from Des Moines, Iowa, and had been on the way six months. One of the widows naively gave her reason for moving to Texas as because she wanted to get her sons away from the wickedness and corruption of the great cities.

TO GIVE some idea of the extent of the spool-thread business, it is estimated that 20,000,000 dozen spools, or 240,000,000 spools of six-cord thread, were sold last year, beside all three-cord makes and the 500 and 2,400-yard spools that are put up for manufacturing purposes. Two hundred yards to the spool is the popular measure in the United States, while in England spools vary, some having sixty, others 100, 300, 500, and so on.

THE Mexican Government has started a scheme to encourage Italian colonization, which is on a very liberal basis. The contractor will receive $75 per head for each emigrant over 12, and $40 for each child between 5 and 12. The Government furnishes land, houses, implements, work, cow and mare for each family, and 25 cents a day for each person for one year. The colonists are to repay the same in one year.

AN effort is being made by the proprietors of steamships running between this country and Europe to check, if not entirely prevent, the gambling which is constantly going on among the passengers. Poker is the favorite game, and it has been discovered that numerous professional card sharps travel on these boats during the season of heavy passenger traffic for the sole purpose of roping in and defrauding persons with more money than brains.

AN important decision rendered in Cincinnati in regard to the right of teachers in the public schools to administer corporal punishment to pupils. A teacher had slapped an 11-year-old boy on the face with sufficient force to cause a slight swelling of the cheek, and the father of the child had him arrested for assault and battery. The court before which the matter was brought decided that the teacher had no authority under the law to inflict corporal punishment on any pupils in his charge, and a fine was imposed.

THE most rigid examination set on foot by the treasury cattle commission at the great Western centers of the trade have so far failed to disclose the presence of any trace of pleuro-pneumonia, and have only confirmed the members of the commission in the opinion that this disease has not crossed the Alleghenies. The investigation will be continued, however, in a quiet and unostentatious way for some months to come, for the commission have fully determined to take nothing for granted in a matter of such vital importance.

A MAN living in the vicinity of St. Louis recently forwarded to the Postoffice Department eighteen 3-cent stamps, which, having been carried about in his pocket, were nearly reduced to the condition of their original pulp. Accompanying the dilapidated stamps was a letter in which the writer says: "You can see that they have not been used, and that is the reason why I send them to you. If you can, send good ones back; if not, you can probably make it up in some other way; for instance, by appointment to some good position, or—some other way."

REPORTS from England in relation to American export cattle are not very encouraging. Shippers from this side seem to have been particularly unfortunate of late. Consignments have been received at Liverpool in very bad condition, more especially the shipments of butchered stock. Severe storms have made the shipment of cattle on the hoof a precarious and costly venture, and the consequence of these adverse circumstances is that American beef is losing its reputation in England. A circumstance that has contributed to this general result is the fact that pasturage in Great Britain is better than for many years past, and the number of beef cattle grazing at home, especially in England and Scotland, has largely increased. American shippers do not despair, however, and the trade, which has become an established one, will undoubtedly continue.

ROBERT COLLYER says: "This is not a land of peace; it is a nation of armed men. The farmer has a revolver in his bedroom, and the merest boy on the slightest provocation pulls out his pistol. Two hundred years have proved that in civil life, at least, the Quaker is right. No Quaker ever shoots, and no Quaker is ever shot. There should be general disarmament, and we should guard the sale of pistols as we guard the sale of poisons. It is the brutality that comes from the possession of weapons that does the harm." There is some exaggeration in this, but there is also much good, strong sense. The carrying of fire-arms is much too common, and their sale too free.

AN exhibition is in progress in London showing the career of the straw hat, from the field to the fashionable store. The workers are all from Luton Beds, a town of 25,000 people, of whom it is computed that 24,000 are in some way or other connected with the straw trade. The business at Luton dates from 1605, when a colony of straw plaiters, who had emigrated from Lorraine to Scotland, settled at Luton in view of the superior straw raised in the district. A particular sort of knife used in splitting straw was invented by one of the French prisoners detained in England early in the century.

WOMEN are coming to the front as American dramatists. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, has written a play of North Carolina life called "Esmeralda," and it is being acted by a strong company sent out from the Madison Square Theater. Its chief character is a Southern planter of the old school. Mrs. Mary H. Fiske is the authoress of "Clarice," in which Katharine Rogers is starring. It is described as a drama of no great originality in incidents, but remarkably witty, well constructed and interesting. Mrs. John C. Fremont is said to be at work on a tragedy which John McCullough may appear in.

REV. DR. THOMAS, of Chicago, in a recent sermon, thus referred to his expulsion from the M. E. church: "What are the points of doctrine on which I have been expelled from the church? The court on trial, by a majority vote of eleven to four, declared my views concerning the Bible to be sound, so that those who hold similar views, and about all the scholarship of the world agrees with me, may not for that cause be expelled; and that leaves only two points to consider. These are the atonement and future punishment. I believe in the divinity and the sacrificial death of Christ, but I deny the penal theory of the atonement; or that Christ was punished for sin, or that the penalty of sin was executed upon Christ. That is all that I deny. I believe in future and proper punishment for all unrepented sin, but I cannot limit all of God's great mercy to this short life, and I hope that the work of salvation may somehow go on in the future."

Interesting Reminiscence.

Sylvester Marsh, of Concord, New Hampshire, projector and principal owner of the White Mountain Railroad, refers in the following extract from a private letter to Hon. J. W. Patterson, to his early experience in the West. It will be read with interest by all interested in the early history of the West:

In speaking of the rapid growth of the West, I have time to mention only a few facts. I left Boston October 2, 1828, for Ohio. It took me seventeen days to reach Ohio, by way of Buffalo, which then had but 3,000 inhabitants. The largest vessels on Lake Erie was sixty tons; now vessels run from Buffalo of over 2,000 tons. The Erie Canal was finished to Buffalo in 1827. Then there was no harbor at Cleveland, but afterward the sand-bar was removed and piers built at the expense of the government. Detroit was only a trading post; the principal business was buying furs and skins from the Indians. The government had troops at Fort Gratiot, east end of Lake Huron. There were also government troops at Mackinaw and Chicago. I went to Ohio in company with Nath'l Pease, whose object was to begin the packing business in the lake region. He only found hogs and cattle enough during the whole winter to make 700 barrels. This was taken to Buffalo in the spring, being the first provisions shipped from the West through the Erie Canal. We carried out on our persons about $7,000 in Boston bills, but were unable to find cattle and hogs enough to use all the money, and carried back a portion of it in the spring. I went from Chicago to Ohio in the winter '33 and '34 on an Indian pony. The stopping places were often thirty miles apart, through Michigan. Chicago had a garrison of eighty soldiers, and 250 or 300 citizens. I began the provision business in a rather novel and primitive way, by hanging my cattle on a large Elm tree, near where the postoffice and custom-house now stand, following the business until I slaughtered 185 large cattle and 500 hogs daily. This was progressive for the times, but in magnitude not to be compared with what has been done since I left the business in '52. Last season there were hogs enough slaughtered in Chicago, if placed in line, single file, to reach 2,000 miles. The principal beef-packing is now done in Kansas and Missouri, five or six hundred miles west of Chicago.

AN ex-slave in North Carolina is the owner of a plantation of 1,200 acres, upon which he has fifteen tenants.

INDIANA ITEMS.

A STREET railway company has been organized in Vincennes.

SOUTH BEND claims itself entitled to have free postal delivery.

A LADY 75 years of age was married a few days ago at New Harmony.

JACKSON county has organized a society for the protection of fish and game.

JAY county is taking the lead in the organization of marriage benefit companies.

TRAINS of the Indianapolis and Chicago Air Line now run from Delphi to a few miles out of Chicago.

THE Jeffersonville Council has granted a right of way for a street-railway company throughout the city.

THE excellent coal fields which abound in the southwestern corner of the State are being extensively worked.

OWEN BLACKMORE, aged 88, a soldier or the War of 1812 and a pensioner, died at the residence of his son David, near Kingston.

MISS OVERPECK, of Clinton, committed suicide by poison because she was not allowed to marry the object of her affections.

PEOPLE who live in the neighborhood of Vienna, Scott county, are very positive that gold does exist in paying quantities in that township.

REV. NEWTON BURWELL, of Wells county, while hunting a few days ago, captured alive an albino squirrel with white fur and pink eyes.

ROBERT S. RUSTON, an old resident of Evansvelle, died a few days since. In 1865, as the result of an accident, he suffered the amputation of both arms.

A JENNINGS county farmer has sent to Indianapolis a peanut plant on which there are twenty-six large and well-developed nuts, as proof that the peanut can be successfully grown in Indiana.

COUNTY Sheriffs in Indiana are said to have fallen into the reprehensible practice of taking criminals to the State prison one at a time when several are on hand, and might all be taken at the same time.

THE store of R. W. Akin's Sons, at Carlisle, was entered by burglars, and a gold watch and $2,100 in money taken from the safe. The firm offer a reward of $500 for the return of the property and the conviction of the thieves.

A CROWD of several thousand persons assembled at New Albany, recently, to witness the laying of the first steel rail westward on the St. Louis Air-Line road and the corner-stone ceremonial of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge.

ARGUS DEAN, the famous peach grower of Clark county, has closed his accounts of sales and shipments of peaches made by him the present year. He states that the net profits of his crop aggregate the large sum of $27,000.

WHILE a little daughter of Samuel Fanning, of North Manchester, was carrying an infant child across the floor, she stumbled and fell, throwing the baby into a tub of hot water. The baby was horribly scalded, and died a few hours later.

THE will of the late Samuel Shigley, of Clinton county, disposing of some $30,000, is called in question by two minor heirs, who claim to have been deprived of any share in their grandfather's estate through the machinations of their aunts.

JACOB KITT, of Huntington county, died aged 102 years. Mr. Kitt was born in Yorktown, Pa., and came to this State thirty-five years ago. His oldest child is 78 years. Mr. Kitt was by far the oldest man in Huntington county, if not in Indiana.

THE Evansville *Courier* has been sued for $25,000, the libel consisting of a charge that one Watkins F. Nesbett and others had defrauded the city of Evansville out of its just proportion of stock of the Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern railroad.

A POOR old French woman, who has lived in the outskirts of Evansville for many years, died alone and friendless a few days since. She was known there as Mrs. Asher, but from documents found after her death it is thought that she was of noble ancestry.

SOME two years ago the Ford Plate-Glass Works of Jeffersonville suddenly changed owners one night, and at the same time changed its name to the Jeffersonville Plate-Glass Works. By this transfer the large stockholders wiped out the smaller ones, who have now instituted proceedings to upset the whole transaction.

FORT WAYNE *Sentinel*: Since the law went into effect there has scarcely been a person brought before the Mayor for disorderly conduct. They have all been converted into square, unadulterated drunks, because there is a fee of $1 for every arrest made for State offenses, of which drunkenness is one, and disorderly conduct is not.

BURGLARS entered the store of Dr. Fowler, in Lockport, about ten miles south of Terre Haute, drilled open the safe, and extracted nearly $2,000 in money belonging to Brill & Connelly, grain dealers, who kept their money in the safe there over night. As soon as the money was secured the thieves set fire to the building and decamped. The store and stock were totally destroyed. Loss about $4,000.

DELANA E. WILLIAMSON, while pleading a case in the Putnam Circuit Court, called the prosecuting witness a liar. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal for Williamson's client, but added the following clause: "We, the regular impaneled jury, being men who love decency and courtesy toward our fellowmen, do say that D. E. Williamson did, without any cause whatever, call a lady, Mrs. Saunders, a liar. We do say that we denounce all such conduct, and respectfully suggest that he be reprimanded by the court."

Lazy Venetians.

The saddest thing in Venice is the absence of newspapers. I have never yet seen one in the hands of anybody but a traveler. The red-faced Venetian sits lazily under the half-drawn curtain that takes the place of door to his shop, waiting for customers, knowing nothing of the world without; the women, barefooted or in toe slippers, shuffle and gossip about, but no one has a newspaper or a book; the somber gondolier quarrels for an extra centesimi from his passenger, but he never heard of America, or of England, and has never read a word even of his own language. All are proud of Venice, even though she is but the dowerless bride of the Adriatic; proud that she was once conquered by Napoleon; proud of the church and square of St. Mark's; proud of the commerce she once had; proud of the palace of the Doges, with its quaint Moorish-Gothic architecture; proud, for aught I know, of the Bridge of Sighs, "a prison and a palace on each hand," and of the horrible machinery of persecution underneath, running down a hundred steps into the gloomy earth, where the early Venice developed all that was devilish in man. But Venice is a bankrupt city, only half fed, a pauper of glass gewgaws and filagree, slowly returning, through gloomy grandeur, to the quagmire from which it sprung.—*W. A. Croffut.*

Electricity the Benefactor.

Electricity—we shall want a shorter word very soon, oh, philologists! and a better one, "amberishness" being a stupid description, and the proper one, if you knew it, would be "Indra"—can already be made to do many things, though it does them all imperfectly, expensively, or with a certain uneasy hesitation, as if some Demiurgus did not quite know whether he was justified in giving such power as that to such a race of men, and every now and then held up his hand. Man may—and man will, if ten more years be given him—use his new slave upon his favorite work, the only work he permanently and always admires, that of killing [illegible] others wholesale; and Demiurgus [illegible] worried about that. Still, elec[illegible] work is done, and work greater than ringing angry little hotel bells. There is, to begin with, always the telegraph, which does take messages across the Atlantic ahead of time. Then, though the big electric lights flicker and go out unexpectedly, and the little lights are not as bright as they should be, and all the lights are more or less disagreeable in color, and nobody will give you the least dependable hint about the cost, and everybody tells a different story about the distance at which the force begins to tire and slacken, there is certainly light; light, if you will pay the money, almost limitless in quantity, and in practice able to go all the distance from the generator that is wanted. And, slowly, slowly, but quite visibly, the obstacles to the use of that light passes away. Subdivision, the old difficulty, considered insuperable, has been mastered; a measuring instrument for the light consumed has been invented; yesterday, some weeks ago, the color of light that human eyes find easiest was secured; to-day, this very week, the flicker has been conquered by an application Faure's accumulator; and to-morrow, perhaps, the easiest, cheapest and handiest generator of the force will be shown to a Parisian audience, anxious chiefly to know if with electricity substituted for gas theaters will not light up very well indeed.—*The Spectator.*

THE great Junius said he never knew a rogue who was not unhappy. Of course not. It is the rogues who are not known who are the happy ones. There's plenty in this country.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THE love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the infirm excitement of passions and vices.

"JERUSHA, lovest thou me?" "Yes, Michael, thou knowest I love thee." "Lovest thou me more than all else?" "Yes, Michael, thou knowest I do." "It is well," said he. "But," said she, gazing fixedly at the north star, "who loves Jerusha?" "God, God who hears the widow's and the orphan's cry; God loves Jerusha."—*Chicago News Letter.*

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE THE

CHICAGO BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R.R.
FOR ALL POINTS
EAST AND WEST

THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

☞No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to

PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
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General Manager, Chicago.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Poisons known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS BY YEARS OF USE!

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $3. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer as suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
St. Paul
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
COUNCIL BLUFFS
OMAHA
PEORIA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ATCHISON
KANSAS CITY

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace *Sleeping Cars* for sleeping [illegible] Palace *Dining Cars* for eating pu[illegible] other great feature of our Palace [illegible] SMOKING SALOON where you can [illegible] Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 10, 1881

SIX inches of snow fell at Mackinaw last Friday.

MRS. GARFIELD and family will remove to Cleveland the first of next month.

A SON of Captain Semmes, of Alabama, was recently married in Louisville, Kentucky.

FIFTY-ONE physicians have registered their names in the clerk's office at Fort Wayne.

IT is said that the aged poet, Longfellow, is daily growing weaker, and more nervous.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New York, is down on the new slate for minister to Portugal.

ORTH is getting as hot as a limekiln again. This time he wants to be speaker of the house.

THE president and postmaster-general James, are in New York, where they will remain until after the election.

ONE of the celebrated Astor family, of New York, is running for congress, from one of the New York districts.

JUDGE FOLGER, the new secretary of the treasury, will enter upon his duties about the middle of this month.

THERE is quite a boom in locomotives at present. The great activity that prevails in railroad building, is the cause of the increased demand.

A RECENT inspection of the records kept of the reunions, has developed the fact, that there are but two privates any more.

SECRETARIES LINCOLN and Kirkwood are all that are left to run the government now. The rest are off home or on the wing somewhere.

THE students of the agricultural college at Lansing, Mich., have rebelled, and left the school because the faculty wished them to pay for a lot of watermelons they had stolen.

THE matter of making flour from the seed of broom corn, is again agitated. Experiments av shown that a good article can be produced by careful milling.

COMMISSIONER of pensions, Dudley, has asked for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for his department, and for an immediate deficiency appropriation of $20,000,000.

TUNIS, in the northern part of Africa, is fast becoming a great wheat growing country, and bids fair to furnish to European countries, a large part of the wheat they now get from the United States.

DR. THOMAS, of Chicago, has at last been expelled from the Methodist church for heresy. He does not believe unreasonable, impossible and unnatural things, no difference where found, and has the manhood to say so.

AN old house is still standing at Yorktown, that was occupied by Cornwallis, before the surrender. When Lafayett visited the place in 1824, during his tour through the United States, it was occupied by him, for a short time.

GEN. LONGSTREET, one of the soldiers, who voted the way he shot, as some of the brave (?) ones here tell about, is talked of for a cabinet office. He shot against Gen. Hancock, and, of course, voted against him. We have no fault to find with it, for the reason, that he could do so consistently.

WHOEVER says that David Davis is too thin, is a reckless handler of the truth. He weighs 400 pounds and is not very tall. If the fellow who invented that "bullet hunting" machine with which he came within about two feet of locating it in President Garfield, ever has occasion to use it on Dave, he will not come within four feet of it.

THE star route swindlers defrauded [illegible]ment out of about ten [illegible]llars, but it looks now as [illegible]ould go scot free, and keep [illegible]eir plunder. They stand too high in the republican party, to be punished. They know too many of the party's secrets, and gave too much money to help carry Indiana.

THE subject of Canadian independence is a gain being actively discussed. There are plenty of people in the Dominion, who are out-spoken in favor of a separation from the mother country. It is also asserted, that several leading statesmen of Great Britain express themselves in favor of the movement. They claim that no effort will be made by the British government to retain control over Canada, for an hour after she expresses a wish for a separate existence.

—Ladies don't forget that Davenport has a fine assortment of toilet powders and fragrants extracts cheap.

Tuesday's Election.

As we go to press, the indications are that New York has gone democratic by a handsome majority. In Virginia it is close, with the chances in favor of the Mahoneites. In Wisconsin there seems to be something unusual, both parties claim the state.

A COMMISSION is investigating the charges against the ninth Massachusetts militia at Richmond, Virginia. Many witnesses were examined, and testified that most of the soldiers were drunk, and went about the streets insulting women, breaking into restaurants and lunch rooms, and helping themselves, smashing the windows in street-cars, taking teams from their drivers and various other riotous and disgraceful acts. It is thought that if these charges are sustained, the regiment will be disbanded.

SINCE the beginning of the special term of the senate, John Sherman has made a good deal of cheap capital by calling for the report of the committee, that attempted last spring to investigate Sherman's mismanagement of the treasury, through his man, Pitkin. Sherman kept calling for this report, which was written by employes in the treasury department, and of course was favorable to him. But when a member moved to have the evidence in the case, accompany the report, Sherman backed square down and voted against the resolution.

THE republicans are now buying up confederate bonds. Can it be possible that they intend to finally adopt them and assume their payment? You see at the rate, the public debt is being paid off, it will not be so very long until the entire debt will be paid and without bonds, the national banks cannot exist, and they would, therefore, lose that engine of power. If General Hancock had been elected, and within six months thereafter, a demand for this worthless and unconstitutional paper had been created, every republican paper in the country would have found the English language too beggarly poor to sufficiently denounce and vilify the democrats. Will some good republican brother please rise in meeting and explain what they want with confederate bonds, if not for the purposes above stated.

GUITEAU has written to the president, asking him to contribute something to aid him in his trial, claiming that Arthur is under great obligations to him, for making him president. He has also written to Bennett, of the New York Herald, hinting that $10,000 would be thankfully received. The following is the letter: "Dear Sir.—I desire to call your attention, through my brother-in-law and attorney, George Scoville, to the inclosed account of a suit I had against the Herald. I ask you to make a liberal contribution for my defense in view of the suffering the Herald caused me in 1874, and I have no doubt, considering your liberality and right mindedness, but you will do it. As your reporter suggested, a $10,000 check or cash, if you don't wish your name to appear, will be gratefully received. I have no doubt, had I proceeded with the case and employed competent counsel, it would have cost you twice that; but I did not wish to get the Herald down on me politically, and therefore did not press the trial. I therefore ask you to make a liberal contribution to my defense. I have the honor to be very respectfully yours.

CHAS. J. GUITEAU.

The account referred to is that of the unsuccessful libel suit of Guiteau for $50,000, the Herald having published in 1874, that Guiteau had defrauded New York parties of collections he had made for them.

Waterloo.

B. F. Kennedy and wife have returned from St. Joe, Mo.

Aaron Ash, of Franklin, has taken up his abode with us.

John Koons & son have sold their furniture store to J. R. Steves.

John Butt and wife have returned from their visit to Brooklyn, N. Y.

We have a new milliner in town, she can be found at Miss Bateson's old stand.

Mrs. Charles Voss and daughter, Ida, spent Sunday with friends in Bryan, Ohio.

No school this week, our teachers are all at the county seat, attending the institute.

Capt. Cutter has been at home for a few days, but returned to Evansville yesterday.

Rev. Chamberlain, of the Erie Conference, preached in the M. E. church last Sunday.

Henry Hood and daughter, Lulu, of Smithfield, are visiting this week in Michigan.

Miss Josie Thomas spent a few days last week, with her sister, Mrs Dr. Chamberlain.

Miss Louise Graff left Monday for Kalkaska, Mich., to spend the winter with her parents.

S. J. Lock has returned from Eaton Rapids, where he has been taking treatment for rheumatism.

Jay Kennedy and Louis Shultz, of Smithfield, started last Monday for Valparaiso, where they will attend school this winter.

Elder Brown, formerly pastor of the U. B. church at this place, but now of Salem, Steuben county, visited over Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Goodwin.

At a citizens meeting, held at Haines' hall on Friday evening of last week, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee, to see what could be done towards inducing some manufacturing establishment to locate here: Wm. Crane, G. T. Abby, Hiram Lieb, Jacob Lewenstein and C. K. Baxter.

On Monday evening of this week, was Jas. R. Duncan's twentieth marriage anniversary, and in the evening as Jim and his estimable wife sat at home in their everyday cloths in blissful ignorance of what was about to transpire, about forty of their friends came storming in, and took them completely by surprise, and after spending a pleasant evening and presenting them with a lot of chinaware, they departed feeling that it was good to have been there. Jim must keep watch of them when the next twenty years come around, and if they organize a similar raid on him, he must get into his Sunday cloths before they come, and also tell his wife about it.

Around About Us.

T. F. Jordan has been very sick at Garrett. He has the sympathy of his many friends all over the county.

We learn that I. B. McDonald, present editor of the Churubusco Herald, established in 1858, the first newspaper of Whitely county.

The first train on the new railroad at Ft. Wayne, arrived at that place last Friday evening, about eight o'clock p. m.

The Lagrange Democrat has just closed its second year. We congratulate Bro. Snyder on his success in establishing a democratic paper in that county. The Democrat is a sound paper, and is bound to win.

On Monday, Thomas Henry, son of John Henry, of Connersville, shot himself through the thigh while playing with an old pistol.—[Fort Wayne News. One of our town "dads" here answers to the name of John Henry, but we know it ain't him. He never shoots himself with anything except sausages and "sich.

The Ft. Wayne News is our authority for saying that Clerk Spencer shot a red-squirrel this fall. We never knew before that Mart. was a shootist. We knew that he went fishing sometimes, and fell in the lake, but we positively deny that we even heard about his killing anything. Wonder if the squirrel died after he shot it.

Last Saturday night David Rodibaugh, near New Paris had over forty head of fine blooded sheep killed out-right by dogs, and some twenty wounded. This is a big slaughter of the innocents, and if that dog is found his life will be in as much danger as Guiteau's.—[Goshen Democrat.

A good joke is told on one of our citizens who got up at midnight recently, and fired two shots into the spittoon that was sitting on the porch, thinking he had annihilated a couple of cats that were having a little social visit under his window.—[Goshen Democrat.

The following good note is from the Ligonier Leader of a recent date; and is good enough to be repeated: "The doctor was recently attending an obstetrical case in a family of one of his patrons, who though a very excellent man, is a little slow in the payment of his medical bills. Immediately after the birth of the babe, the father nervously asked: 'Doctor, is the baby marked?' 'Yes,' quietly replied the doctor, 'it is marked C. O. D.' It is needless to add that the bill for that baby was promptly settled.

A Valuable New Law Book.

Our townsman, P. V. Hoffman, Esq., has written a very valuable and extensive addendum to Judge Green's work on "Pleading and Practice," adapting it to the revised code of Indiana of 1881. The citations to the Indiana reports are very full and complete, and are brought up to the 73d volume. Among the chapters in the addendum, we notice the following: Parties, amendments, trial, new trial, bills of exceptions and appeals, practice in the supreme court on review, setting aside judgments by default, courts and judges. Also the following special statutory proceedings: Attachment, arrest and bail, ad quod damnum, occupying claimants, waste and nuisance, remedies of sureties against principals enforcing judgments against joint debtors and deceased debtors, habeas corpus, partition, divorce, mechanics liens, ne exeat, executions against the body and proceedings supplementary to executions, etc. The work shows great care and research in its preparation. Mr. Hoffman is a profound lawyer, and the members of the bar of Indiana are to be congratulated in having him place within their reach such an able and practical work. The book is now in the hands of the Gilbert Book Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and will be ready for delivery at an early date. We predict for it a large sale. It will be a valuable accession to any law library in the country. We have known the author from his youth, and regret that our space will not permit of a more extended notice. We shall have occasion to refer to this subject again at some future time.

A Card to the Public.

I desire to announce to the public that I am now prepared to practice modern photography in all its branches. To do this, I have been obliged to supply myself with Dr Vogel's wonderful process for making negatives in from one to three seconds. Dr. Vogel is acknowledged to be the best photographic chemist in the known world, and his new invention relieves the artist as well as the subject of many vexations. Parties desiring photographs of their children or family groups, can now be accommodated at the regular price as no extra charge will be made for this new invention, as the artist will be more than repaid by the leaving off of three or four extra sittings. Call and see for yourselves.

JAMES WANTZ.

Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. 44-2w.

—100,000 hub blocks wanted by D. D. Snyder.

—Cash for 100,000 hub blocks by D. D. Snyder.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware lower than any hardware house in northern Indiana. Come and see. tf.

STILL THEY GO.—That is stoves, loaded on the farmer's wagons, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware store, in Auburn. 43 tf.

Additional Local

—D. D. Snyder's hub, spoke and bending factory is always buzzing.

A private letter from Frank Leas reports him all right side up with care.

—Delays are dangerous; Insure with G. B. Zimmerman, Auburn.

—The Popular Science Monthly asks "Are cemeteries unhealthy?" Judging by the mortality in most of them, we should say they are.

—Patronize the book agent in our town, Capt. W. M. Boughan, he sells The Home of Our Country, also Life of Garfield, Happy Hours, Bibles and testaments. 45-3w.

—It is whispered occasionally that one of our town belles is making preparations to oversee the household duties of a south end widower.

—Constable Charley Smith is as busy as the little honey bees, but unlike the h. bs., he will not find his results so sweet or so lucrative.

—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It is the most pleasant, soothing and effective cough remedy known. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it.

—Sherm. Hollister has re-arranged his store room somewhat. The soda fountain has been put away and other conveniences made.

—Don't buy any toilet soaps until you see Davenport, the druggist.

—C. A. Mead has bought the Gonser farm, west of town, and has located there. He has built a new barn and made other improvements.

—One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, for curing coughs, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, etc. Try it, by all means. Price 25 and 50c.

—Please notice that Capt. W. M. Boughan is sole agent for a splendid household book, entitled, "The Home of Our Country." All lovers of good moral reading, will do well to give him a call and subscribe for his book. It is a treasure that should be in every family. 45-3w.

—A splendid assortment of fine pocket-books, card cases, photograph, autograph albums, gold pens, pencils and tooth-picks at Davenport's.

—Lee Lion, of the Wabash Courier, has an illustrated article on his first baby. He has been married 14 years and says in all that time his roof has sheltered nothing in the baby line that he could call his own, but that the reward of the faithful has come at last, and he is happy. We will nominate our poison the first time we see you.

—Tooth, hair and nail brushes, all styles and prices at Davenport's.

LOST.—A double-barreled shot gun, suppose some one has borrowed it. Any one who has it will confer a favor by returning it to me at Cedar Creek.

JOHN HARVEY.

—Ladies, when buying toilet soaps at Davenport's, just try the new perfumes. Kalanthe and Marvel of Peru. Only 50 cents an ounce.

—The largest, choicest stock of toilet soaps and hankerchief extracts in DeKalb county, at Davenport's drug store.

—For all kinds of hardware, call on Kiblinger & Co. They are always at the bottom in prices. 43 tf.

Wake up, Farmers.

The Lagrage Standard gives the following warning which we republish to place our farmer friends on their guard from the tricky tramp:

"Look out for a dead beat Quaker doctor who is going through this part of the state defrauding the farmers. Kick him out if he comes around. He played his game successfully in Elkhart county, and now a farmer has a note for $25 or $2,500, he does not know which, with his name signed to it." Farmers in this locality would do well to remember that swindlers in general are migratory birds, and we cannot tell how soon they will be playing their nefarious vocation in our midst.

The Red Men.

A band of Iowa Indians, eight in number, went east over the B. & O. last week. They stopped awhile at the junction to wait for the Jackson train, and were objects of the greatest curiosity to the people there. They were dressed in full Indian costume, including head-gear and feathers. Each had a sort of collar made of eagle's claws sewed together. All had earrings; one used silver half dollars for that purpose; others used other pieces, or silver pieces worked into various forms; and one, more ambitious than the others, had suspended from his copper colored ears, small brass pad-locks. They took up a collection and got some tobacco, which they all seemed to enjoy greatly. They are on their way to see their great father, the president, at Washington.

Entertainment.

Prof. G. Walter Dale, acknowledged to be the finest reader, rector and impersonator in the west, is assisting in the institute this week. He will give his great entertainment, entitled "Hush," at Easley's Hall, on Thursday evening (to-night). This entertainment introduces the best selections in the language. Among others, "Sam's Letter," a great impersonation of E. A. Sothem, in the character of Lord Dundreary. As an impersonator of old men, Prof. Dale has no superior in the country, and his "Old Yankee Farmer" is the most complete piece of work of its kind ever presented on any stage. Artemus Ward's Famous Mormon Lecture will be given, than which there is nothing richer in the field of comedy. This grand monologue is to be given at the popular price of 25 cents admission. Don't fail to hear this great artist.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERIES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb. 7 for	$1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

MATS,
RUGS,
MATTINGS,
CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTRY
GOODS, ETC!

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now in store, and are offering by far, the LARGEST, CHOICEST, and CHEAPEST assortment of the above lines of good ever shown in this part of the state.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Should not think of purchasing elsewhere, without first giving our stock a thorough examination.

WE WOULD ADVISE

Early selections, as the choice styles invariably sell the quickest, and we can do much better jobs in making and laying carpets and putting up curtains and shades just now, than we can when we get very busy, a little later in the season.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne.

STOVES

GARLAND

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR A.W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF.

CURE WARRANTED

ENSLEY &

HARTER

Are now showing an

Elegant Line !

—OF—

NEW

GOODS

Which they have

Just Received

And are selling at

BOTTOM PRICES!

Please Examine our Goods, and compare prices.

ENSLEY & HARTER

Matrimonial Balm.

Some parts of the state has matrimonial insurance companies, and young lovers jump at the chance like the frisky sunfish does at the angle worm dangling at the end of the fisherman's line. We have no agents here as yet, but they are only twenty-two miles away. To give our marriageable young men a foresight in the business, we publish herewith the plan on which it is transacted: "The plan is to secure members of the unmarried portion of the county, who are charged an assessment fee, monthly dues, and an assessment on the occasion of the marriage of any member. The amount of the benefit will depend upon the size of the membership, and will vary from $500 to $3,000. So long as the classes are full and each member pays his or her assessment, the business will pay. All ye who contemplate matrimony in the near future, should take advantage of the chance to secure a start in life at a moderate outlay.

Uncle Tom.

The performance Friday evening was not quite up to the anticipations of the audience. The character of Uncle Tom was very poorly executed, and, in fact, when we say that two of the actors were good, we say all. The celebrated bloodhounds were about three-thirds Newfoundland; however they were quite well trained. The scenery was about the same as the average companies carry, and their ward robe was passible One great drawback for the company was, that the drama has been worn threadbare, and it seemed almost impossible to get the audience interested. If Uncle Tom is ever out upon the stage here again we guarantee that the company will receive a very poor equivalent for their labor.

—The stave factory started up again yesterday, after a "shut down" for several days. Charley and Joe are wide-awake gentlemen, and will spare neither money nor time to make this one of the leading enterprises of our town.

—Henry Ward Beecher recently delivered a sermon on newspapers, a paragraph of which we here append:

"I tell you my friends that a good newspaper is the grandest blessing that God has given to the people of this country—the grandest temporal blessing."

—Joe. Williamson, at Corunna, is building up quite a "rep" as a pugilistic knocker. We hear that a fellow insulted Joe. and received a handsome thrashing. We thought Joe. too easy, aimable and loved pretty faces too well to disfigure them.

—An avertiser in the Globe-Democrat uses a likeness of our late president to show up a furniture establishment. In the light of recent events there seems to be a lack of harmony between the advertising and editorial departments of that journal.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin, on Seventh street, is well advertised. The most attractive sign is the one hanging above, although the letters upon the bill boards are attractive and somewhat characteristic. Upon the inside are a number of "Topsies," and without joking, Uncle Tom is a happy son from the fields of cotton.

—The young folks should open up the party season, and enjoy an evening or two together socially and pleasantly. We have a number of "society" young men and it is their duty to launch out in these amusements. If this was leap year the girls would have the matter attended to in a business-like manner, we assure you.

—Squire, the fellow from dark town, who had a fight with French Pete, last summer, indulged in a little exercise at Hicksville, of about the same nature, with the exception of the weapons. Here he had to "buck" against a pitchfork, and over there he had to contend with a potato-masher in the hands of a fair damsel at the Swilley hotel.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Eat 'kraut.

—Squirrels are plenty.

—Get your skates in order.

—Clean the street crossings.

—The week opened with a cold rain.

—Strangers by the wholesale in town.

—J. L. Davis took down his Garfield mourning this week.

—The heating apparatus in D. D. Snyder's residence is valuable.

—P. J. Lockwood has put away his two legged "horse" for the winter.

—Frank Larimore will assist Ben. Williams' little sawing machine this winter.

—The country roads are said to be in a frightful condition, and it is almost impossible to draw heavy loads.

—Some very important national questions have been argued and finally settled, at Davenport's drug store.

—The choir at the Presbyterian is acknowledged to be well drilled in their calling. Isn't it about time to "kick up a racket?"

—The Auburn band is jubilant over fact that a cornet player, a relative of Mr. Sanborn, will locate among us, and "jine de band."

—B. L. Williams is running a steam pump at the Cedar creek bridge on the Wabash road to keep the water out of the way of the workmen.

—Several big and little drunks last Saturday night. Our guardians of the law are inclined to be charitable in their dispensation during these chilly nights.

—The people in the vicinity of Newville, should not forget that Billy Little has opened a first-class shoe store in that place. Custom work and repairing a specialty.

—If Sam Pommert only occupies a part of Mitch. Houston's butcher shop, what will he do with Toad Latson. Toad must have more room to swing himself.

—If you wish to be happy you must learn to be just deaf enough not to hear some things and just blind 'nough not to see others.

—Messrs. Garrison and Dodge will take charge of the Butler Record next week. We are unacquainted with the gentlemen, but wish them success in their new field of labor.

—We have a photograph of a lost baker, which our detectives should give their immediate attention. The more we Puff the matter, the harder it will be to find him.

—Anna Dickinson is reported as saying that she will never marry until she can make a loaf of bread, and that she will never bake bread while she has her senses. Sensible Anna.

—Maud S. has a remarkable record for fleetness, but her velocity is only trivial when compared with the gait of John Zollars, while the the old man raises the window and asks: "Who am dar?"

—The Daily is printed at the COURIER office, with the following corps of typos: Milo Gansenhouser, Berri Lowry, Jno. Conger Little and Jenk Eldridge. "And de colored troupes did nobuly."

—The attendance at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening was not very large, and the audience was scattered too much. Some arrangement should be made to have the hearers seated farther forward and more compact.

—Harvey B. Coleman, a shoemaker at Bryan, Ohio, has been found guilty of incest with his seventeen year old daughter. There is no punishment within the statue of law that is severe enough for such worthless curs.

—An amateur farmer writes us and asks: "What will prevent a cow from kicking?" Our agricultural editor is at the institute, but we venture the suggestion that shooting the animal through the head will do some good.

—If the item in the COURIER last week had the effect to have the young ladies abandon their walking sticks last Sunday, we very heartily apologize. They have just as good right to carry canes as bankrupt young men.

—The band wants a room to practice in where they don't have to pay rent. A hundred men should volunteer to let them have a room without further notice. The melody that comes from a band while in practice, is too beautiful and harmonious to waste.

—A new wrinkle for paying church dues has just been invented by our Presbyterian brethren. They furnish the delinquents with an envelope printed upon the outside, which very politely requests them to "doe over." They can drop it in the contribution box, or send it to the trustees with the errand boy, it is immaterial which.

—The wood market is well stocked and now is a good time for the head of the family to lay in his winter's supply. The tricky farmer has the wagon box half filled with straw and the balance with wood. He offers the load for $1.25 and says it "humps" a cord pretty close. The straw is not for sale, from the fact that if he continues in the wood trade this winter, his stack will give out before the coming harvest time.

A Beautiful Day.

Every one we met last Sabbath spoke of the "beautiful day," and seemed to be quite thankful, although they did not look for another one until the opening of the gentle spring time. The wind was somewhat bracing, but old Sol sent forth his bright rays that gave the desired warmth to all. The streets were crowded with people strolling to and fro, and the merry song of the "wild canary" greeted the ear. The barefooted boy appeared for the last time in 1881, and many other "historical" events we might mention that such days bring to the wanderer's mind.

The Daily.

Through the enterprise of Prof. J. A. Barns, county superintendent, and Calvin Houser, of the Republican, the teachers, who are in convention this week, have been furnished with a sprightly little daily paper, giving the proceedings of the institute and other matters of importance. We are glad to notice that not only the teachers have greatly appreciated their endeavors, but also that our business men have shown their gratitude by advertising liberally. This is the only paper that has ever been published in the county at one of these gatherings, and it causes the pedagogues to feel proud.

The Institute.

A large number of intelligent and promising looking young men and ladies are attending the institute this week, striving with all their energy and zeal to enhance the interests of education. These people love refinement, morality and promptness in all grades of life, and labor hard for this result. Everyone should encourage them, not only while in convention as they are now, but more particularly so when they open their winter schools to instruct our children in the necessary elements to afford them a successful future through life. Parents and scholars should combine themselves into one grand and noble idea, work together in harmony and peace and the teachers can close their labors with happy results.

Plain Drunks

Getting drunk on Saturday nights seems to be the prominent amusement on the juvenile schedule. Last Saturday, several of our young men, far from being out of their teens, presented the picture of a traveling distillery. Some one must buy and furnish these boys liquor, as we hardly think they get it directly. Opposite Slaybaugh's grocery was a crippled father pleading and begging for a drunken son to accompany him home, and upon the opposite side of the street a crowd had gathered, laughing and making different remarks. Although the subject was solemn and disgusting, there were some parts of it laughable. The boy was very anxious for his father not to "give him away," and every time the old man would ask him to "come along," he would say: "Hold on dad; dont give me away." We hope these young men will conduct themselves differently in the future, but if they continue to keep up these weekly drunks, it will be our duty as a newspaper advocate to publish them, and also enlighten the officers as to who furnishes the brine.

—The Headlight came sparkling into our office again after an absence of several weeks.

—Bab Lewis has painted his residence. Bab is a tasty fellow, and attends church regular.

—Wm. Dugan and Joe. Cullers have gone to the pineries in Michigan, where they will engage in hauling, logs this winter.

—The marshal might make some improvement in the street, near Joseph Abright's residence, by dumping in a lot of dirt.

—It must have been a great relief to Adam, after his fall, that there was not a dozen or so of indignant neighbors to kick him after he was down.

—We hear that Walager and his "pard" have occasional disputes which are settled by a decision from the shoulder.

—The Eagle Mills will shut down for a couple of weeks, during which time a new boiler will be placed therein. We learn that the price of flour will soon be reduced.

—S. U. Tarney is tearing out the partition in the rear room of his meat market, and will arrange it so that it will be more attractive and convenient.

—A greenback meeting will be held at Winslow's hall, at Waterloo, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 15. J. W. Northrop, of Ohio, will be present and address the meeting. All are invited to attend.

—Dr. Sears has been rushing around for a few days in such an extraordinary manner that we inquired the cause. He never stopped, but yelled, "Its a boy!" and disappeared around the corner.

—On account of poor health Mitch. Houston has rented his business room to Jos. P. Rothenberger and will retire from business until his health will permit him again to follow his usual avocation.

—Would'nt it be just as well for the local editor of the Kendallville Standard to quiet down a little on the subject of "morality." It looks bais way over here. A good deal like some "honest" fellow who always has a suspicion that everybody else steals.

—The following parties have quit "cooing" by the light of the old man's fire, and will furnish their own material in the future: Timothy Rhorobaugh took Miss Anna Viola Holman for his wife; Gravnor Rhorobaugh gobbled Minerva L. Kile; Wilson Forest hooked on to Maggie Moore, and Eli Lintz persuaded Smantha Treesh.

Chopped off.

—Mince pie.

—Shoot quail.

—Dig the turnips.

—Thresh buckwheat.

—Let the frost come.

—The daily sells well.

—Rig up your cutters.

—Guard the woodpile.

—The trees are leafless.

—Let the band practice.

—Pull down the awnings.

—"Pretty school marme."

—Pop-corn Smith is back.

—The oyster market is dull.

—Put away the lawn mowers.

—Get ready for thanksgiving.

—Watson wants a horse trade.

—The "instittoot" is humming.

—School closes in three weeks.

—To-morrow closes the institute.

—Tarney's ice house has given out.

—The livery men look out of humor.

—"My name is Marks, I'm a lawyer."

—Local matter on the opposite page.

—Apples are scarce in the retail market.

—The black smith's harvest approacheth.

—A small amount of snow fell last week.

—The milk wagon is drawn by a new horse.

—The roads are likely to "tap" themselves.

—Get ready for school again next Monday.

—Walnuts are selling for eighty cents a bushel.

—J. B. Hoover is collecting delinquent taxes.

—Mrs. Little has a new invoice of winter hats.

—Uncle John McClellan holds forth at the Cabin.

—Husking bees are now in order with the farmers.

—The Republican typos swing a cane. Whew!

—The street sprinkler is packed away for the winter.

—The postoffice "noise" has somewhat subsided.

—The brick work on Cool's new building is completed.

—The stave factory hands work on the eighh hour system.

—Charley Klotz has gone home—there's no place like it.

—Ask a woman how old she is if you want her to show her rage.

—The little folks are beginning to talk of the holiday season.

—Uncle Sam Ralston is getting quite solemn. Music hath charms.

—Wheat $1.85, and flour $2.00 a sack. We can't figure this out.

—Many of our teamsters are feeding oats straw, owing to the high price of hay.

—Notwithstanding the approach of winter the work of building is still going on.

—When an old maid is well "preserved" she ought to be sweet enough to kiss.

—Landlord Swineford and Charley Jones, twins, continue to take Sunday strolls.

—The child never sees the necessity of strict obedience until it becomes apparent.

—Several of the Garrett boys spent Sunday in town. They rode up the B. & O. on foot.

—The railroads passing through this place had not paid their taxes up to Monday last.

—The senior editor has his hands full this week, being the wheel horse at the institute.

—The Rhodenbaugh dray company has taken off that ear mule team, and only run one rig.

—There is a gleam of coming conquests in the eye of the stove dealer—Kib, for instance.

—Buckwheat cakes are going to be high this year. The crop of that cereal is said to be short.

—New moon rises just about the appointed time for the young gate swinger to "mosey" off home.

—The brick firm of Picker & Bumpus have finished their work in the rural districts for the season.

—One of the Helm girls was married last week. We don't know which one, nor who she has hooked to.

—Two newspaper editors fought a duel, the other day, in Mexico. Weapons, paste pot at ten paces.

—A letter received from Frank Dills states that he does not like the west. He is afraid of the Indians.

—We have it from good authority, that Charles Emanuel can make up beds. "Pull down the blind."

—A homely young girl has the consolation of knowing that when she is sixty she'll be a pretty old girl.

—There was no school this week, thus giving the teachers an opportunity attend the institute exercises.

—We see by the *Ligonier Banner* that the COURIER's old friend, Willis Randall, is on the road. "Do you hear our gentle voices calling, come this way?"

Personal.

—The eclectic physician has returned.

—Sam. Galloway was in town Tuesday.

—Geo. Patterson, of Warsaw, is in town.

—C. P. Houser had business at Wayne Monday.

—Timothy McClure, jr., has moved back to Troy Township.

—Postmaster Rainier transacted business at Waterloo, Tuesday.

Miss Harriet Baldock will leave for Rochester New York soon.

—Tom Murray and M. Bishop, of Spencerville, called Saturday.

—Mrs. Geo. Moss has again returned, after a few weeks visit abroad.

—C. O. Myers, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in Kendallville, on business.

—Lewis Palmer, one of our early settlers, has again located among us.

—Johnny Robbins, the jovial hardware drummer, had visitors over Sunday.

—Miss Beck, Miss Kelley and Miss Rainier, from Waterloo, called on yesterday.

—We acknowledge a pleasant call from our old friend Ephream Shipe, of Fairfield.

—Charley Beugnot shouldered his grip-sack and went south on the Saginaw Monday.

—Miss Minnie Speck, of Garrett, has been visiting with her brother for several days.

—Mrs. D. B. Harris is now at Fayette, Ohio, paying a visit to her brother, Seme. Rainier.

—We noticed Mr. Ryer, formerly a blacksmith at this place, on the streets Saturday.

—D. S. Cochran went to Kingston, last week to work on a building for a railroad company.

—Mrs. D. D. Snyder visited her sister, Mrs. Overholster, at North Manchester, O., last week.

—R. H. Weamer will sever his connection with the Butler Record next week and start a new paper at Butler.

—Frank Stherm, the carriage trimmer, and the generous fellow who donates liberally to our local courts, is upon the streets.

—Mrs. Ida Borst, of Corunna, was visiting her parents here last week. Her mother, Mrs. L. J. Miller, accompanied her home Saturday last.

—Rev. H. Johnson has gone back to Grand Haven, Mich., to resume his duties. He left his daughter, Emma, with her grandmother, Mrs. C. Hare.

—The COURIER received a pleasant business call from Mrs. P. J. Lockwood Monday. She assists her husband very much regarding his office duties.

—Phil. Bickel, of Ligonier, has got back to the vicinity of Waterloo. We understand that some of Ligonier's business men would like to interview him.

—Buck Allen, him of livery fame, drove over to Newville Sunday and spent the day with his aunt. He says Billy Little is mashed on a two-hundred pound country girl.

—We can not help but notice our faithful friend, Miss' Nannie Hornberger, upon the streets. Has there been an institute in the county that Nan has not attended?

—Frank Larimore, the roaming Frank, is again paying his friends at this place a visit. Frank's friends always welcome him back to his old tramping ground, and feed him on the "fattest in the land."

—Doc. Ryan left Sunday night for North Manchester, Ind., where he has a gang of men to "look after," while they throw dirt for the Wabash company. He left his Turban hat with us.

—Clyde Moore is home again. He has been working at Chicago, a little town on the end B. & O. road; but while he was away "on business" the situation left him, and has not returned yet.

—Peter Shaffer and several other of our citizens will visit Hot Springs, Ark., if the waters of the Valley have the desired effect upon our townsmen Dan'l. Swihart, who is there for the cure of rheumatism.

—Dr. Allyn's brother left for Florida last week, and, no preventing providence, the Dr. will follow him next week. We are sorry to lose him, but as it must be, we wish him an arm full of prosperity and fortune; and when he gets to "where the orange tree blooms," he must not forget the COURIER—a barrel will do.

—A minister from Garrett lectured at the soldier's hall last Sunday, on the mistakes of christains.

—S. R. Givens, of Waterloo, had a cow killed on the Lake Shore road, east of town, one day last week.

—The time has expired for paying taxes, and those who have failed, will be obliged to pay the usual penalty.

—Guiteau wants to get married, and we hope some woman will accommodate him. He ought to be tortured.

—Rev. Kelso, of Spencerville, will preach in the Lutheran church, in this place, next Sunday at half past ten o'clock.

—Here is another attempt to deprive woman of her rights: A male wretch has got up an invention to prevent the slamming of doors.

—If any one wishes to buy or trade for a one horse wagon or second-hand buggy, home made, they can get a "whirl" by calling at this office.

Astonishing.

While the play of Uncle Tom's Cabin was being performed Friday evening, it was astonishing to notice the ill-manners and heartless actions of some of the audience. While little Eva was in the act of "leaving this cruel world and cross the dark, unknown river where sin and sorrow are not known," several hoodlooms, in the rear of the hall, hallowed and stamped, meaning for her to make a repetition of the act. The fact that this is a very touching part of the play, and the audience dotted with mothers who have but recently lost a dear little child, and whose aching hearts brought tears to their eyes, it is simply ridiculous that such ill-bred, heartless rowdies should be in a public audience.

Cold Winter.

Winter with her blustery winds and snowy robe will soon be upon us. Let the mothers see that the little ones are comfortably and warmly dressed. There is nothing that meets the eye quicker, or makes the heart fall sadder, than to see a thinly clad, shivering little urchin standing upon the street corner. Yes, the days are growing shorter and the long evenings of the pleasant weather steal upon us with a sense of enjoyment which render them attractive. Times flies rapidly, and to-day we find ourselves already far advanced in the latter half of another year.

Such is Life.

A well-to-do farmer, named John Stull, living near South Bend, Indiana, left that place quite mysteriously last week. He had been a juror on a nuisance case, and swore that he had heard or knew nothing concerning the facts connected with it; when, after the trial was over, he thought he had. He was afraid he would be fined and imprisioned for perjury, and he decamped. He is rich and his brothers are all wealthy, and, of course, no money was spared to seek his whereabouts. The Register says: "A letter was received Monday night from Mr. John Stull stating that he was at Waterloo, Ind., and that he would remain there until Friday. He has been traveling in and out of Waterloo looking at the country. The letter gave his family and friends much relief, as they feared harm had befallen him."

Progressive.

A short ride into the country shows that the spirit of progress is alive among our farmers. New houses and barns are being built to take the places of the old ones. The yards and fields are being enclosed by tasty fences, and the farmer has almost forgotten the hard work connected with the splitting of rails. Each one, as he is favored by fortune, is adding to the comforts that surround his home. With successive seasons favorable for the production of good crops and with the building of good roads to facilitate their transportation to market, ours will be a most beautiful, prosperous and desirable country. Our thoroughfares, however, were greatly improved last summer, but they need lots of labor yet.

"We Kick."

Several weeks ago, the generous-hearted citizens of Corunna gave a donation to their minister, purchasing for him an "easy chair." Dr. Cissel having been the the "handy man" when prayer was needed or sermons discoursed when there were no ministers in "reach," another portion of the citizens concluded to give him a lift, and accordingly circulated a subscription paper. When the committee visited Mr. Fried and the minister (name not known), they emphatically refused to give one cent, holding up the flimsy excuse "that Mr. Cissel was not in need of a donation." The Dr. and his wife, however, received some valuable gifts, of which the following are a part: Chair, cashmere dress goods and gold to buy the trimmings, and other articles of value and prize.

—We learn that Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Cuppy are the happy parents of a little boy. Tom can now prepare himself to elevate soothing syrup and paregoric.

—John Kruger has purchased the bakery on Main street, owned by Garrison & Co. Fin. Gibson will be boss, and receive one-half of the proceeds.

—John Shugers, south of town, brought in a 700 pound hog on Monday. This is probably the largest porker ever placed in this market.

The Wonderful Elasticity

—OF A—

DOLLAR SHOW.

—IN—

THE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT

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STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

ONE DOLLAR buys a HAT (50 styles) worth $2.00
ONE DOLLAR secures a DRESS SHIRT worth 1.75
ONE DOLLAR pays for a pair of JEAN PANTS worth 1.50
ONE DOLLAR buys a splendid KNIT JACKET worth 1.75

In fact, One Dollar will do more for you at the "STAR" than double that amount elsewhere. The largest stock always shown; the lowest prices always named

SAM, PETE & MAX

Ft. WAYNE, - - - Indiana

BY THE RIVER.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

River, O River, that singeth all night,
Nor waitest for light
To pour out thy mirth
Along the chill earth,
The words of thy song let me know.
"I come, and I go."

River, O River, with swell and with fall,
Thy musical call
Waketh, summoning me;
What thought is in thee
That lulls me, yet rouses me so?
"I come, and I go."

River, O River, a word thou must give
To help me to live.
"Then sing on thy way;
Sing joy of to-day—
Time's ripple, eternity's flow.
I come, and I go."

River, O River, thy message is clear.
Chant on, for I hear.
"What the mountains give me
Bear I forth to the sea.
Life only is thine to bestow.
I come, and I go."

River, O River, thy secret of power
I win from this hour:
Thy rhythm of delight
Is my song in the night.
I am glad with thy gladness; for, lo!
I come, and I go.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE WHITEST MAN IN THE MINES.

Jim Moore was one of the most widely-known characters in the great Carbonate Camp during the winter of '78-9, and his popularity did not wane to any perceptible extent until the first week in March, 1880, when he joined the church, forsook politics, and permitted the Democrats to elect a Mayor and two of the six Aldermen which comprised the Common Council of Leadville. Col. Jim was not handsome by any means, but what he lacked in personal appearance was made up for in greatness and kindness of heart. He stood stood five feet nine inches in bare feet and in his knee-top patent-leather boots he was a good inch taller. His weight never exceeded one hundred and forty pounds; yet he was an athlete and boasted of muscles that were as hard as iron. No one knew his age, but his home had once been in Evansville, Ind., and he was intimately acquainted with Frank M. Gilbert, one of the brightest editors of that little Hoosier city and was never so happy as when narrating some boyish fiasco wherein Gilbert was one of the principal characters. His forehead was high and narrow, hair so black that it glittered in the light of day, eyes of the color of steel gray, nose a decided pug, mouth as large as Emily Soldene's, lips almost as thin as paper, teeth irregular and ghastly white, chin and under jaw massive, cheek bones prominent as an Indian's, and his smooth-shaven face was as sallow as though he had wrestled with chills and fever in the lowlands of Arkansas from the day of his birth.

By avocation Jim Moore was a gambler. He found his way to Leadville in November, 1878, and took rooms on Lower Chestnut street, his meals at the Tontine restaurant, and dealt faro in the Texas saloon on Harrison avenue. The first day in camp no one paid him a second thought, and his table was patronized by strangers alone. The second day June Richards, the camp bully, charged him with turning "top and bottom." Jim was shuffling the cards, preparing for a fourth deal, and he promptly knocked Richards down with the heavy silver box. When the bully returned to consciousness he saw that Jim had procured a fresh box and was dealing as though nothing had occurred. The crowd fell back in anticipation of an exchange of pistol-shots, but Richards remarked that he was no hog, knew when he had enough, and left the house to spend his money in the Little Church saloon.

On the fourth day of Jim's sojourn in camp a reckless prospector by the name of Mooney, who had backed the seven-spot heavily to lose when the seven had won, called the man from Indiana a tin-horn gambler, and threw his heavy bowie-knife across the lay-out. Jim could not wink at such a breach of etiquette, and shot Mooney through the heart without rising from his chair. An inquest was held, and, as all the gentlemen present at the time of the shooting pronounced it an act of self-defense, Jim was back at the table, dealing, within a few hours following the tragedy. This event sent his stock away above par, and from that day he was recognized on the street by the first gamblers of Colorado.

In the meantime a Methodist parson had come to the mines, and was endeavoring to raise a sum of money sufficient to build a place of worship. Jim called on the parson, extorted a promise from him that he would not play faro, keno or draw-poker, nor be too hard on the sporting men of the camp—and then set about taking up a collection. He prepared a list, subscribed $50 by way of a beginning, and then circulated the paper around the saloons and gaming tables, swearing that any sport who declined to chip in was no friend of Jim Moore's. The result was that Leadville possessed a church before Christmas. He attended the dedicatory services, led in singing and passed the hat around twice, once before the sermon and once following it. On the following Sabbath Jim was not at church, and in the afternoon the parson called at the Texas House to inquire if Mr. Moore was indisposed. He found Jim dealing, and a throng of miners about the table.

"No foolishness here, parson," said Jim sternly, as he paused with his fingers on the soda card.

"Certainly not. I shall not interrupt," replied the reverend gentleman, in an apologetic tone; "but I did not see you at worship this morning?"

"No," said Jim, slightly mollified, "and I expect your hat came back —— light. I wanted to come down and take part, but a $2,000 sucker from Virginia City chanced in, and ——, you know I had to accommodate him."

The sacerdotal laborer took his departure, after declining several invitations to drink from gentlemen in the crowd who recognized him, and never again called around to ascertain what cause had detained Jim Moore from attending morning service.

It was in these early days that claim and lot jumping flourished in Leadville. If a man, after toiling for weeks or months in a small shaft, chanced to strike it rich, tidings of his good luck would spread through the camp like wild fire. In their greed for carbonates, many men would forget their once-poor companion had delved in the hard stone and fireclay until he had fairly won his prize, and their ruling thought was through what agency he could be dispossessed and his paying claim relocated. Claim-jumping finally became quite a science, and mines had to be guarded night and day. As the price of real estate advanced in the camp, lot jumping became quite fashionable, and as a half-dozen land companies set up claims to the ownership of every foot of ground between the Arkansas and the First range on one hand, and California gulch and Tennessee Park on the other, the only bill of sale recognized as genuine was a Winchester rifle and a pair of self-cocking revolvers. There was seldom an hour in the day or night that was not broken by an exchange of rifle and pistol shots over some disputed mining claim or staked-off lot in the heart of the young city. Might in those days made right; there was no law, and an occasional lynching bee only served to incite men on to more cruel and daring extremes. The camp at this time contained about 10,000 souls, and when I write that of this number at least two-fifths were gamblers, thieves, highwaymen and assassins I simply state facts. Men who endured so many hardships and lived up in the heart of the Rocky mountains two miles above the level of the sea, forgot all except that they must acquire riches, and it was immaterial to them how they became wealthy. Every base passion was quickened to such an extent that the old adage of "honor among thieves" was even forgotten. Now all is changed, and the only monuments to the winter, spring and summer of 1879 in Leadville are two well-filled cemeteries.

On the corner of Harrison avenue and State street an old withered hag of a washerwoman from Denver, by the name of Ray, had pitched her tent. A dwarfed pine stood about the center of three lots she had staked off, and this pine was made to do service as a center-pole for her canvas mansion. The desirable location of these lots excited the cupidity of four professional lot jumpers, and "Mrs. Ray must emigrate." One February night Jim Moore placed a brother dealer in his chair and walked out on the street for exercise and a breath of the pure cold air which sweeps down from snow-capped mountain tops. He had been dealing steadily for seven hours, and the fumes of liquor and smoke in the gaming room had served to make him weak and dizzy. As he strode up Harrison avenue, in the direction of Capitol Hill, it seemed to him that he had stepped into another clime. The night was intensely cold, and small particles of snow and frost were borne upon the bosom of the blast which raged from the west. They came with stinging force, and were so fierce that the streets were almost deserted.

Jim Moore paused. The blast had borne to his ears an unusual sound. It was a woman's shriek for help. He had arrived at the corner of Main street, and, turning, beheld a tiny tongue of flame a block below. A shanty on fire was his first thought, but by the time he gained the *Chronicle* office he saw that it was Mrs. Ray's tent. The tarred canvas burned fiercely, and by its light he saw four men and recognized them as lot-jumpers. One had choked the old woman nigh unto death, and his companions stood by, pistols in hand, to prevent any attempt on the part of a couple of pedestrians, who had halted across the street, at extinguishing the flames. On the ground was a tent which they had brought with them, and it was their intention to eject the washerwoman by an incendiary act and then take possession of the vacated lots.

The man from Indiana understood the situation at a glance, and, with a few quick bounds was, within the glare of the burning tent. Two shots were fired at him by the lot-jumpers, and then he returned their fire. At the first report of his pistol one went down with a bullet hole in the center of his forehead, and the next moment his companion was also lying in the snow with a shattered thigh. By this time a dozen men were on the scene, and the remaining two backed off in the direction of the rude Theater Comique, with pistols standing at full cock.

When Mrs. Ray realized that she had been saved, she went down upon her knees to the courageous gambler who had come to her rescue.

"I don't know your name," she cried, in deep tones of emotion, the tears all the while coursing down her wrinkled and weather-stained face; "but one thing I do know, God bless you! You are the whitest man in the mines!"

Several citizens assisted Jim in erecting the lot-jumpers' tent for Mrs. Ray, and then the undertaker was summoned to remove the dead body. The wounded man was conveyed to his cabin on Lower Chestnut street, and he was advised to leave the camp as soon as he could travel. Henceforth Jim Moore was universally spoken of as "the whitest man in the mines," and Mrs. Ray was never tired of singing his praise. The washerwoman is now quite wealthy. A few weeks following the destruction of her tent she sold one of the lots for $14,000, and with this sum erected commodious buildings on the remaining two, which yield a handsome rental.

My second night in the Carbonate camp a friend asked if I knew Jim Moore. He remarked that I must make the acquaintance of the whitest man in the mines before I could hope to enter Leadville's best society. We strolled down from the Clarendon Hotel to the house where Jim presided over a faro lay-out, and I was introduced as "the new editor of the *Chronicle*." Moore scrutinized me an instant with his hard, steel-gray eyes, and then gave me a hand-clasp which brought tears to my eyes from its severity. He smiled at my wince of pain, and, as he drew in a stack of blues from the queen-ten, said, addressing me:

"Where from?"

"St. Louis," I answered, as tersely as the question had been put.

"Good enough," was his response, and he went on between cards asking question after question as to people whom he had known in that city.

Desirous of gaining his good-will I placed a $10 note on the ace, playing it open. "Please don't do it," said he, "It breaks me all up to have friends play at my table. If you want $50 or $100 take it out of the drawer, but for God's sake don't play faro!"

When the Vigilantes were organized against the leeches of the mines, who rejoiced in the title of "The Law and Order Abiders," Jim took no part. "It ain't my funeral," he exclaimed. "I can't shake the boys, nor I can't go back on the good people here. So I guess I'll take a reserved seat on the fence and pass myself off for a statesman."

The rough element concluded in November, 1879, that Leadville had no need for newspapers, and in accordance the proprietors, publishers, editors and reporters of the three daily papers were ordered out of town. The outlook was decidedly unpleasant, for, while men felt loth to desert their property, they knew that their lives were imperiled by remaining. I paid a visit to Jim Moore and briefly explained the situation.

"I catch on," said he, "and I shall slide down from the fence. I propose to deal faro in this camp until I get ready to leave, and if any one dared to interfere with me there would be a circus and menagerie turned loose in fifteen seconds; and they have actually ordered the newspaper men out of town?" he half questioned, "and still they call themselves sports."

He practiced a new shuffle for a few minutes, then, tossing his cards into the drawer, said:

"Go back to the boys and tell them to scribble their lies in peace. I shall pay a visit to the Law and Order Abiders and convince them in a very few minutes that newspapers are the salvation of this mining camp."

That night the roughs held a meeting, and when the whitest man in the mines strode into their midst and took a seat on the platform he was cheered heartily. He announced the object of his call briefly and emphatically, and swore by all the hoop poles in Posey county that he would shoot the first man who went fooling around a newspaper office or gunning for newspaper men. He was respected and feared by all the knaves, and nothing more was said about destroying the newspaper offices until the Vigilantes captured Stewart and Frosham and hanged them to the rafter of a building in course of erection.

"The newspapers did not hang them," said Jim Moore, "it was the Vigilantes."

"But did not the papers counsel lynching us?" asked the leaders of the Law and Order band.

"What if they did?" was Jim's reply. "Ain't this a free country, and don't the constitution provide for a free press? Of course it does, and I just feel like shooting somebody who wants to insult the constitution and the American flag."

When one of Wall & Witter's stages capsized a few miles below Leadville, and Rev. Mr. Pickett, who was riding in the boot with the driver, was crushed to death, Jim swore that "the parson had been a Prince," and subscribed liberally toward defraying his funeral.

But the Saturday night that Jim concluded to quit dealing faro and go to preaching will long be remembered in Lake county, Col. He stopped in the middle of the deal and removed the cards from the box, explaining that all bets were off, that the cases were off, and that he had dealt his last card.

"What is the matter, Jim?" cried a dozen in one voice.

"Nothing," he replied, "only that I have concluded that preaching, and not dealing, is my trade. You may call me 'Jim,' and the 'whitest man in the mines,' to-night, but hereafter you must always address me as Mr. Moore."

The proprietor of the house endeavored to induce Jim to remain, but he was firm in his intention.

"You might offer me $1,000 a minute," said he, "and it would not influence me in the least. I have done a terrible lot of harm guiding the Royal Bengal, and now I intend to do a powerful lot of good. Barkeeper, drinks for the house at my expense."

Jim Moore did some missionary work in Leadville. His sermons were always brief but forcible, and were interspersed with slang phrases acquired at the gaming table. About the 1st of April, 1880, he set out for Gunnison City, on snow-shoes, saying that he "felt called upon to wrestle with the Gunnison heathen." He did not arrive at Gunnison, nor did he return to Leadville. His strange disappearance was unaccounted for until the following July, when bold prospectors penetrated the gulches on Taylor river above Ruby camp. There, in one of the deep fissures, they found a human body. It was still frozen, and decomposition had not set in. From the position of the body they judged that the unfortunate man had accidentally fallen into the fissure. Frank Pritchard, one of the party of prospectors, who had loitered behind testing the rocks, came up to his companions, cast one glance at the remains, and said, with great emotion:

"Heavens, boys, this is the body of Jim Moore, the whitest man in the mines!"

An Exchange of Courtesies.

A story is told of an exchange of courtesy between a Scotch minister and his parishioner, which is characteristic of both. The minister was introduced into a country living, and, in his round of parochial visits, called at the cottage of a little tailor. Taking a seat uninvited, he proceeded to talk, but found it hard work, as he met with no response. The tailor sat upon the table, stitching in sulky silence. At length he spoke. "Sir," he said, "I regard it as an unwarrantable intrusion your entering my house, and I ask you in what capacity you come?" "My good man," was the reply, "I come as your parish clergyman—it is my duty to know all my parishioners. I know you don't attend church, but that is no reason why we should not be friends." To which the tailor responded: "I dinna regard ye as a minister of Christ, but as a servant of Satan; if ye come as a gentleman, well and good; but as a minister I refuse to receive you," which could hardly be called courteous, but the tailor's politeness was outrivaled by his minister's, who, rising, said: "My good fellow, be pleased to understand that it is only as your parish clergyman that I ever dreamt of visiting you; when I visit as a gentleman I don't visit persons in your position in society," with which he departed.

NO MAN, for any considerable period, can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude without finally getting bewildered as to which may be true.

A Ghastly Museum.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a list of articles on exhibition at an undertaking establishment at Vincennes, Indiana, which, for suggesting things ghastly, it would be hard to excel. Their enumeration is as follows:

Article No. 1—Is an ax covered with blood, which was the instrument used by a man named Provost, on the night of October 2, 1878 in killing the Vatchell family, composed of husband, wife and two sons. This was the most terrible murder that ever occurred in the vicinity.

No. 2—A car-pin which killed Samuel Perkins, in September, 1878.

No. 3—Is a towel with which Provost committed suicide, by hanging himself in jail, three days after his horrible butchery.

No. 4—A knife that killed two men in this city, one of them named Philips; happened in 1874.

No. 5—Another knife which on All Fool's day, 1878, in the hands of Mitchell Mallett, sent Joe Ouslemen to the other shore.

No. 6—A brick that, thrown by a small boy at his playmate, killed him instantly, May 29, 1876.

No. 7—A rope found on a man named Smythe, drowned in the Wabash, May 29, 1878.

No. 8—Two masks worn by two men who were shot and killed while in the act of robbing the store of Watts Bond, in Oaktown, Indiana, January 3, 1879.

No. 9—A knife found on D. Preuelt, drowned in the Wabash, December 26, 1876.

No. 10—Pocket-book found on Jno. Carroll, who died in jail, January 12, 1878.

No. 11—Brass knuckles found on a man killed on the railroad.

No. 12—Another pocket-book found on a man who committed suicide by drowning in 1874.

No. 13—A cuff button which was found on Harry J. Ryerson, who, while full of rum, in the waiting room of the Union depot, on the night of June 19, 1878, fell upon a spitoon and broke his neck.

No. 14—A strap with which S. St. Cows committed suicide in jail, November 12, 1878.

No. 15—A buckeye found on Cal. Ferguson, who was drowned April 20, 1877.

No. 16—A bullet that killed Tom Lindley, in May, 1875.

No. 17—A razor with which Charles Taylor, colored, murdered William Thomas, colored.

No. 18—A strap which was found on an unknown Cincinnatian, killed by the railroad in 1875.

No. 19—Suspenders of a man kicked to death by a mule.

No. 20—A piece of suspender and small piece of iron found inside of the body of James Coleman, who was killed by the explosion of a boiler in Clarke & Buck's foundry, December 11, 1877.

No. 21—Key-ring check, which was on a man found dead in bed, May 1, 1878.

No. 22—Five cent piece found on Mr. Hawkins, drowned December 27, 1877; body recovered February 19, 1878.

No. 23—Bundle of clothes found with a baby murdered November 10, 1877.

No. 24—Boot of John Miller, who was killed by an explosion, the same that killed Coleman on December 11, 1877. Miller was blown thirty feet, through the outside wall of a frame house.

Seventeen other articles of less importance are enumerated. Mr. Gardner, the owner of these relics of crime and accident, conceived the idea of his museum ten years ago, and since that time has exerted himself to make his strange museum of respectable proportion.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads.

The first requirement is that the person has served for ninety days in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the rebellion, has remained loyal to the government, and has been, honorably discharged. The next privilege such soldier or sailor has is, "such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry, and commence his settlement and improvement." The time the settler has seaved in the army, navy, or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title; or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: "But no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements." No matter what persons say who solicit the privilege of locating homesteads in the name of soldiers and sailors, at considerable expense, when there is no prospect of settling on the land selected; soldiers and sailors will observe the important requirement of *at least one year's actual bona fide residence and cultivation of the homestead.* Respecting the five-year homestead, the homestead law says: By making an entry an inceptive right is vested in the settler, and his final title depends on his residence upon, and cultivation of, the land embraced in his claim. This residence and cultivation must continue five years, unless he was a soldier or sailor in the late war; or if he prefers to pay for his land, or at private entry, he may after six months' settlement and cultivation make the necessary proof. This early payment is called commuting homestead entry. Such homestead settler (an ex-soldier or sailor) shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement. Another point is covered by rulings of the department, as follows: After a soldier has resided on his homestead long enough to make his military service five years, further residence is unnecessary to secure patent.

Why the Alligator Swore Off.

A pet alligator at Camden, N. J., which was addicted to intemperance, was reformed by putting Jamaica ginger in its whisky. The bibulous education of the alligator was begun by giving it a drink of port wine, and from this it was but a step to whisky and brandy until the experiment became an expensive one. The story of the saurian's reformation is thus told by the owner:

"It was like pouring water down a rat hole, and we had to let up after the first day. The alligator got so full that he couldn't eat his breakfast the next day, and put up one paw as though he had a headache. The fun was kept up for some time, until a very funny gentleman happened in the saloon one day and filled the alligator's whisky full of Jamaica ginger. That," continued Mr. Booker, looking fondly at his pet, who blinked stupidly, "set the poor fellow against whisky. He reformed as suddenly as he took to drink. We poured the liquor as usual down the funnel, but before half the tumbler had been emptied the alligator was standing on the floor hissing like a snake. I started the funny man out of the house with a bung-driver, and the alligator cried large tears for nearly two minutes. Since then the poor fellow has been a little temperance society all by himself, and drinks nothing but blood, and, as if to prove the truth of the story, the alligator slashed his tail about and grinned wider than ever."

How to Lift a Thousand Pounds.

Dumb-bells weighing not over five pounds each are recommended, which should be used regularly every morning an evening for half an hour for a year. By this time it will be found that the muscles of the arms, legs and body will have increased very much and become exceedingly firm and hard. When this condition has been acquired, then, and not till then, can a man think of lifting heavy weights; for if he cannot get his muscles and nerves in this healthy condition he can never become a lifter, even with years of practice, as it takes strength as well as slight to lift a heavy weight. Some very good authorities recommended lifting at the commencement, adding that "you must not lift too much." But how can inexperienced hands tell what is too much before they find themselves permanently injured?

After the year's exercise with dumb-bells or otherwise, as previously suggested, then a man who is not ruptured or otherwise injured can commence a systematic course of lifting, starting with not over one hundred pounds, which he can lift as many times a day as he is disposed to do for one month. He can then add another fifty pounds to the weight to be lifted during the second month's exercise, and so on, adding an additional fifty-pounds weight each month for twenty months, then he will be able to lift the great 1,000 pounds without any danger of injuring himself. This is a general rule, and a result any man with a sound body can reach if he only follows the prescribed course, and never tries to overdo the thing. If the weight will not come up without too much strain, stop, for it is too heavy for you at that point of your training.

To lift correctly and without danger a person must stand erect, the heels on the same line, the toes turned out, the shoulders thrown back and the body resting squarely on the hips—the arms hanging down by the sides. The legs should then be bent merely enough to enable the hands to grasp the handles or rings of what you are to lift; then lift by merely straightening the legs, and not by the arms or body. If you have to strain, and the weight does not come up freely, then you are attempting too much, and should try a lighter load. When you have become strong enough to lift one thousand pounds you are in reality a strong man, and should be perfectly satisfied to let well enough alone, for of all who attempt to exceed that point there is not one man in one hundred who, at some time or other, does not injure himself for life. Some few do not, but they are rare exceptions.—*Exchange.*

A Panama Wedding.

At 8 o'clock we started to the house, our black maid at our heels. When we reached the building I said to her: "Josepha, you can now go home." "O," said she, "ye bin in casa primera," (I see the house first). I can not tell when she came home, for the last I saw of her she was with a crowd of servants as black as herself. We were ushered into an immense parlor, with large velvet mats on the floor, a grand piano, handsome willow furniture and an abundance of pretty things. The guests were seated in a circle, in the center of the room. After a little wait the bride came in dressed in white satin, made with many pleatings, the train headed with a trailing vine of orange blossoms. She wore also a wreath and a handsome tulle veil. Her own income, I may add, is four hundred dollars per month. The groom now joined her, and they shook hands with all of us, after which they retired to the room adjoining, where they waited until all had assembled. Two lovely little girls held her train as we marched in procession to the Cathedral. Arriving there we found an immense crowd of all classes of people, among them hosts of negroes. The four very large steps leading to the altar were filled with those black hordes of men and women. I counted fifty-five and then grew tired of census-making. As soon as Father Figuro (the priest who comes to give our pupils religious instruction) began the ceremony, this rabble closed about the couple, so that no one could see her from the outside. I saw a woman pushing a little darkey with nothing on but a fragment of an originally very scanty shirt right on the bride's train. After the ceremony we filed back again. There was not the rush to congratulate her as with us; a few gentlemen went up and "felicitated" her, but it was very funeral. Ice cream, champagne and cake was served, after which a dish of pudding with meringue kisses and a little silk flag on each section. This was purely a Spanish sweet and is called *dulce matrimonia.* Champagne, ice, candied fruits and more cake followed, and the wedding was ended.—*From a Private Letter.*

"WHAT would you do if you were me and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend, as he escorted her home from church. "Well," said she, "if I were you I should throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for fire-wood, wear my watch chain under my coat, and stay at home nights and pray for brains." The walk was finished in silence, and it is presumed that for once in his life the young man thought hard.

THE ignorant hath an eagle's wings and an owl's eyes

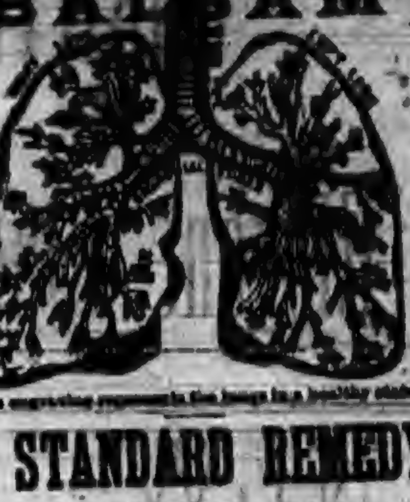

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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It was the FIRST article of the kind that was introduced to the public generally. It was the ORIGINAL PAD, and was devised by DR. HOLMAN alone.

He struck out from the beaten path and made a NEW WAY. No sooner had he rendered the undertaking a CERTAINTY than the IMITATORS and PIRATES who hang to and infest ever successful enterprise, started up and have since followed in his footsteps as closely as the law will tolerate.

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From the Cradle to the Grave.—A very [illegible] New York and Brooklyn in 8 weeks. [illegible] & Co., Publishers, [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] Orders promptly filled.

DANGEROUS INSECT.

A Serious Warning to Our Farmers.

[From the New York Sun.]

The following letter relates to a subject of extraordinary importance:

"To the Editor of the Sun: Please inform me what the inclosed insects are. The worms I found in some old wheat, and the flies around the granary. They begin to fly about 6 o'clock in the evening, and then settle down by the sides of the bin. Are they in any way connected? And will they do any harm to the wheat? Old Subscriber."

We regret that the writer of the above omitted his postoffice address in his note, because it is quite important that our readers should know from what part of the country noxious insects are received, that they may be on the lookout for the same species.

The small, silky moths, of which our correspondent sends us specimens, are the parents of the worms found in his wheat; and, furthermore, they are among the most destructive insects known, being no other than the noted Angoumois grain moth (*Gelechia cerealella*), so named because first discovered in the province of Angoumois, France, about 150 years ago.

This insect has already caused the destruction of thousands of bushels of corn, wheat and other kinds of grain in this country, and from present appearances it will soon make the keeping of grain over winter a very difficult matter in the United States, because the moths deposit their eggs on the grain in the fall, soon after it is harvested, and the worms work on it all through the cold weather, as well as in the summer, when stored in bins and granaries. If the Government or the farmers of this country could arrest the progress of this insect by expending $5,000,000 at this time, it would be the best investment ever made by our people.

We have been watching the progress of this pest for the past ten years, and find that it has become pretty well distributed over nearly all the grain-growing regions in both the Northern and Southern States. As early as 1782 this same grain moth was so destructive in some parts of France as to nearly cause a famine among the people, and it would not be at all strange if the same thing should soon occur in this country, as no effort is being made to check the ravages of this and several other imported grain-destroying insects.

Remove all your grain, and have it ground up, or otherwise disposed of; then thoroughly fumigate your granary with sulphur, or sprinkle with carbolic acid diluted with water. Do not put any grain in the bins this season, but store it elsewhere, because every moth must either be destroyed by poisons or starved out before the same building will be a safe depository for any kind of grain again.

Furthermore, your neighbors must do the same, or the moths will come from their barns to yours. Until rigorous measures are adopted the spread and ravages of such pests cannot be prevented. Laws must be enacted by the General Government for their suppression, and then enforced to the very letter. As soon as European countries find that we are sending them infested grain they will want no more of it at any price; and by that time our farmers will learn what it costs to harbor their enemies.

RESTORED FROM A DECLINE.

North Greece, N. Y., April 26, 1880.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir:* I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your "Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" have done for my daughter. It is now five weeks since she began their use. She is more fleshy, has more color in her face, and is in other ways greatly improved.

Yours truly, Mrs. Marcella Myers.

Why Is It?

Why is it that a drunken man has such a fancy for the railroad track? He will go miles out of his way to find one, and rarely misses the object of his search, even on the darkest night. When found he is invariably seized with an uncontrollable desire to take a nap there. There must be something peculiarly soothing in the contact of the cold iron rail as he fits the back of his neck to it and adjusts his body between the ties in preparation for slumber. And frequently it is the last, long sleep that he takes. But what draws him there? Sober men wander about for hours sometimes, hunting the depot in daylight, but the inebriate can strike a railroad track in two minutes when it is as dark as tophet. And he generally gets there ahead of the train, too, though the train retaliates by getting a head of him before the deal is over.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

Pinafore Revived.

Last week a strapping negro woman was up before an Austin justice, charged with unmercifully beating her boy, a saddle colored imp.

"I don't understand how you can have the heart to treat your own child so cruelly."

"Jedge, has you been a parent of a wufless yaller boy lik' dat ar oub of mine?"

"Never, no never," ejaculated the judge with great vehemence, getting red in the face.

"Den don't talk."

There was such a sensation in court that the judge had to call "next," four or five times, and to fine a man who said "hardly ever" fifty dollars, before order was restored.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Golden Medical Discovery" (Trade-mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

The Peanut.

The peanut is the fruit of a plant common in warm countries. It is sometimes called the ground pea and ground or earth nut, and in the Southern States the goober or goober nut. Still another name for it is pindal or pinder, and in Western Africa it is called mandubi. The plant is a trailing vine, with small yellow flowers. After the flowers fall the flower stem grows longer, bends downward and the pod on the end forces itself into the ground, where it ripens.

Peanuts are raised in immense quantities on the west coast of Africa, in South America and in the Southern United States. The vines are dug with pronged hoes or forks, dried for a few days and then stacked for two weeks to cure. The pods are picked by hand from the vines, cleaned in a fanning mill, and sometimes bleached with sulphur, and packed in bags for market. Peanuts are sometimes eaten raw, but usually roasted or baked. In Africa and South America they form one of the chief articles of food. Large quantities of them are made into an oil much like olive oil, and which is used in the same way. It is also used in the manufacture of soap. A bushel of peanuts, when pressed cold, will make a gallon of oil. If heat is used, more oil is made, but it is not so good. In Spain peanuts are ground and mixed with chocolate. Peanut vines make good food for cattle.

The peanut gets its name from the shape of its pod, which is like that of the pea.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst, took away the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups. I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ill.—*Times.*

The Speculative Mania.

The disposition to get rich suddenly ensnares many men who are engaged in safe pursuits, and with whom it is only a question of a few years when they will have an assured competence. They are tempted by the occasional gains of lucky gamblers, embark on the sea of speculation, and not infrequently lose honor as well as their worldly possessions. Take the case in Boston, of Henry B. White, who was for a long period identified with the insurance interests of New England. He was greatly esteemed, and made Secretary of the Shoe and Leather Insurance Company, of Boston. He was paid a fine salary, attended closely to business, and his habits were considered exceptionally good. Suddenly he disappeared, and an examination of the books of the concern revealed the unwelcome fact that he had, at odd times, appropriated $15,000 belonging to the company to his own use. It was subsequently learned that White had been dabbling in stocks and losing on his speculations. As a result, he became guilty of embezzlement, lost his place, became a fugitive from justice, and brought misery and disgrace upon his wife and children. The terrible danger of gambling in any shape is that, with persons of a weak nature, it finally holds out some temptation to betray trust in order to gratify a passion which has become an imperious necessity. People begin with hazarding their own money and end with putting the money of others at stake. The form of gambling which is illustrated by speculations usually starts with a desire to make money faster than by the common routine of business. Men, urged by their own greed, which is too often stimulated by extravagant wives and daughters, and tempted by the chance fortunes of others who have gone safely through the whirlpool, turn aside from the slow-going and absolutely safe pursuits which have never failed them, and venture into speculations which are at best uncertain, and in most cases absolutely ruinous. In a shocking number of cases there is not simply a loss of money, but as events prove, a loss of integrity; all that makes life desirable is offered up at the same questionable alter. A rational view of life would suggest that it is not really desirable to get suddenly rich. The employment of life are in the nature of discipline and it is better that men should fill up the full measure of their vigorous manhood in honest and useful work, and take their ease toward the close. A young, rich man, will, in nine cases out of ten, get into evil ways, and if he do not entirely squander his money he will squander health, morals and worthy ambition. If you are doing passably well at any vocation, however humdrum, stick to it and let speculation alone. A bird in the hand, etc. Any man who can see his way with reasonable clearness towards a competence at the end of his journey, is fortunate and ought to be satisfied; he should take no risks whatever. With the majority of men life is all the way through simply a struggle for present needs, with nothing to show at the end.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Mr. George Drake, 48 Oak street, Indianapolis, Ind., suffered terribly with "water" rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil and was entirely cured.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Prayer.

The following brief essay on prayer was written by the New York lawyer and journalist, William A. Bartlett, who died a few days later. The article was read at his funeral by Bishop Clark as evidence of the religious feeling of the deceased:

"There is just at present a particularly animated discussion going on as to the province and efficacy of prayer.

"It is very easy for unbelievers to ridicule prayer. They say: 'Does it rain when you pray for rain?' 'Does it stop raining when you pray for sunshine?'

"Then they laugh at the idea that a universe which is manifestly governed by general laws should be influenced by special prayers.

"In reply to all this it may be stated that all spiritual and religious affairs are enveloped in mystery. We see them as through a glass darkly.

"But what seems to us a very powerful argument in favor of prayer, and, indeed, unanswerable, is the universal instinct to fall down before a higher power and petition for help and relief under afflictions for which there is no human remedy.

"By the death-bed of our beloved who would not pray?

"Then it will not do to make light of prayer—to attempt to ridicule the whole world on its knees; for alike saint and sinner—the revered pastor and the pirate in a storm—supplicate the same God for forgiveness and preservation."

By contracting a severe Cough and Cold, I was compelled to give up my daily work and keep to the house. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it was procured and used; to my astonishment relief was instantaneous.

Edw. W. Clayton, Waverly, Md.

How Hoffenstein Was Beat.

"How do you dink de cotton pisness vill come out dis year, Misder Hoffenstein?" said Herman as he dusted off a shoe box, and arranged an overcoat on a pile of clothing.

"Vell, dot vas a pisness," replied Hoffenstein, "vat I don't like to exbress myself aboud, und ven efer I dink uf de money vat I advanced, und vat I nefer get any more, I gets so mad dot I feel I vill die righd avay mid de aboplexy. De first dime dot I vent in de cotton pisness, I keep a leedle adore in de gountry, und —nefer mind hanging up dose bants, Herman, de flies vas too bad. If you hang up someding vite dey vill speck plack, und if you hang up someding plack dey vill speck vite—I dink dat no von can svindle me, but I vas misdaken. Herman, dake my advice, und if you have a sdore in de gountry don't advance noding on de cotton crop. I vas svindled dat vay."

"Who vos it svindled you, Misder Hoffenstein?"

"It vas a nigger, Herman, und his name vas Isam. My gr-r-acious, efery von says he vos de best nigger in de whole gountry around, und I advanced him cloding, shoes, brovisions, und a dollar und a half musket for vich I charged him only nine dollars, und he vas to let me buy all of de cotton vot he makes. Von dey I dell him if he gets de first cotton of de season in he vill get a bremium on it, und he says he vil haf dree bales a veek before any von else. Vell, it vasn't long ven von day Isam, mit a wagon und a couple uf mules, brings dree bales of cotton to my sdore, de first uf de year. A couple uf de bales veighed eight hundred und de oder nine hundred. I knew de cotton vould bring dwenty cents a bound, so I gif Isam den cents for it, und shust as soon as I buy it Levy Cohen offers me fifteen cents, but I only vinks at him und ask him if he dinks I vas more greener as a grasshopper. My gr-r-acious, Herman, vot you dink, after I shipped de cotton I found out dere vas a couple of old cook stoves in von bale, und abound seex hundred bounds uf an old vorn oud saw mill in de oders, und Isam vas in Arkansas, de tief. Ven de beople found it oud dey all laughed und said it vas a shoke, und I got so mad dot I didn't sell dot cotton to Levy Cohen for fifteen cents, dot I vos in bed a veek mit der rhuematism. Herman, I don't vant noding more to do mit der cotton pisness."—*N. O. Times.*

Wicked for Clergymen.

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C., writes: "I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—*New York Baptist Weekly.*

The Cause of Earthquakes.

Dr. K. Von Fritsch, of Halle, discusses the subject of earthquakes in the *Verhandlungen* of the Berlin Geographical Society. He maintains that the cause of earthquakes must be sought for at a rather small depth, the greatest depth ascertained not exceeding ten or fourteen miles, and usually far less, while rather feeble forces produce earthquakes which are felt at great distances. It is known that Krupp's hammer, which weighs 1,000 centners, and falls from a heighth of three meters, produce sensible concussions on a surface of eight kilometers diameter; while the recent explosion of the Leimbach dynamite manufactory was felt at Halle and Merseberg, forty-one and forty-five kilometers distant. While showing how easily concussions are produced by causes comparatively feeble, Dr. Fritsch points out how earthquakes might be and must be produced by the increase and decrease of volumes of rocks under the influence of physical and chemical forces, and by concussions, by the opening of crevices in rocks, and by the subsidence of masses of rocks due to these agencies. Many schists are subjected, as is known, to extension, and when crevices arise the schists must enter into oscillations which must produce very varied phenomena, according to the direction and the force of the oscillations, much like to what is seen in the oscillations of tuning-plates.

A Holyoke, Mass., exchange alludes to the cure of D. O. Judd, Esq., U. S. Supervisor of Postal Card Manufactory, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism and neuralgia.—*Bridgeport, Ct., Standard.*

The best sponges are the American sponges. They come from the West Indies and the extremity of Florida. But they are not sufficient to supply the demand in the United States alone, and so sponges are imported from the Mediterranean also. Many of the West India sponges are exported from New York to London, Paris, Germany and Holland. They are especially useful for washing carriages and for similar purposes. Common bath sponges are usually from the Mediterranean, and Syrian sponges are the kind used in hospitals and by surgeons. The Florida supply is growing smaller year by year, and prices are accordingly higher. European sponges are also scarce this year.

Health, Hope and Happiness restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the positive cure for all female complaints.

A Mrs. Jenkens, in Boston, has sued her husband for divorce on the grounds of desertion. As an instance of what people in the nineteenth century may be led to, the following instances leading to this suit will be interesting: Nine years ago in Georgia they became followers of one Curro, who claimed that he was the Prophet Elijah, risen from the dead. He was eventually to have 144,000 followers, but actually had only about 100, who camped out with him on holy ground near Augusta. None of his followers were to die, but some did give up the ghost, and finally the prophet passed away, also. These events shook the belief of some, but not of all. Jenkins finally went north with his family and then left them to shift for themselves; hence the suit of the wife. The court reserved its decision till it could be ascertained whether he was a rascal or merely insane, under which last contingency no divorce could be granted.

It has wonderful power on bowels, liver and kidneys! What? Kidney-Wort.

"You may only want a part of my tale, but I am in for the hole," replied the rat.

A Soft Answer.

"Can I see the lady of the house?" inquired the peddler.

"Well, yes, you can if you ain't blind!" snapped the woman who had answered the bell.

"Oh, beg pardon, madam; you are the lady of the house, then?"

"Yes, I am! What d'yer take me fur? Did yer think I was the gentleman of the house, or the next door neighbor, or one of the farm hands, or the cat, or the ice-chist?"

"I didn't know, madame, but you might be the youngest daughter."

"O, did yer? Well, that was nat'ral, too," replied the lady of the house. "What d'yer want, sir?"

Then the peddler displayed his wares, and when he left that doorstep half an hour later, his face was full of pleasure and his pockets were full of money. He understood human nature and had made a good sale.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Straight Answer Wanted.

One of the east-bound trains was heavily loaded, and a passenger who got on at Ypsilanti walked through two cars and finally halted at a seat occupied by a small man and a grab-bag and inquired:

"Is this seat occupied?"

"Of course this seat is occupied," was the reply.

"Are both halves of this seat occupied?" was the next query.

"Of course both halves are occupied."

"Well, my friend," said the new arrival, as he let go of his satchel, "I want to bother you with one more query. Had you rather I would toss that grab-bag out of the window and sit down with you, or chuck you out and ride with the grab-bag?"

The grab-bag man got mad at that and wouldn't ride anywhere else than on the wood box.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Public School Discipline.

There is in the public schools too much of this military drilling which forbids a tired and restless child to change its position and rest from a cruel constraint. It is sometimes absolute torture to a delicate child to maintain the stiffness and stillness enjoined by the foolish teacher. A moderate amount of freedom of movement can not be productive of disturbance to a well managed school. The teacher who thoroughly knows his business and is born to his work is never an unreasoning martinet.—*New York Tribune.*

Bed-Bugs, Roaches, rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

The Dr. Harter Medicine Company, of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the most honorable and substantial establishments in the country. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is one of the standard and most-highly-esteemed preparations of the day, and justly enjoys a wide and increasing sale. This is brought about by the high merit of the goods and the judicious and extensive manner in which they are advertised throughout the country. Laudatory columns might be easily written in their praise, but, with goods so able to speak for themselves, simple facts serve a better purpose.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Western Farm Journal.*

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

There is but one real cure for baldness—Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural Hair Restorer. As recently improved, Carboline is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

A tonic administered through the stomach is generally exchant, and apt to derange functional action, but Dr. Holman's Pad supplies the tonic by absorption, and is therefore the proper form of remedial application. A trial will prove how important is this form of cure.

The sales of the Frazer axle grease are increasing every day, because it is as good as represented.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in man and beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

Garfield and Family, elegant engraving, 19x24, sent for $4 (stamps). Sheeny & Co., 169 Barclay St., N.Y.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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122 and 124 South Clark St., Chicago.
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COMFORT BY THE WAY.

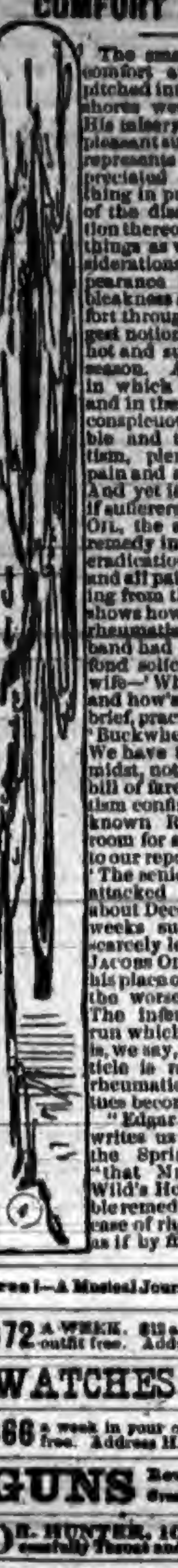

The small boy's idea of genuine comfort and happiness was to be pitched into a pond of ice cream whose shores were made of sponge cake. His misery was the absence of these pleasant substances. That boy simply represents humanity. Comfort is appreciated by contrast—we enjoy a thing in proportion to our conception of the disadvantages of our deprivation thereof. This applies to material things as well as to immaterial considerations. The icicle, whose appearance in the wintry cold and bleakness sends the shiver of discomfort through the observer, would suggest notions of the coolest comfort in hot and sultry days of the summer season. And in both seasons—that in which the icicle flourishes best and in the one wherein its absence is conspicuous—that most uncomfortable and torturing disease, rheumatism, plentifully abounds, causing pain and agony to myriads of people. And yet it need not be thus afflictive if sufferers would only use St. Jacobs Oil, the surest, safest and speediest remedy in the whole world for the eradication and cure of rheumatism and all painful ailments. The following from the Rochester (Ind.) *Sentinel* shows how some people attend to their rheumatism: "When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed his little wife—'What have you for breakfast, and how's the baby?' he received the brief, practical and suggestive reply—'Buckwheat cakes and the measles.' We have the report of a case in our midst, not where measles was in the bill of fare, but where sciatic rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known Rochester druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: 'The senior member of this firm was attacked with sciatic rheumatism about December 10th last, and for four weeks succeeding Feb. 10th, could scarcely leave his room. He used St. Jacobs Oil, and is now able to be at his place of business, feeling not much the worse for his recent affliction. The inference is convincing. The run which St. Jacobs Oil is having is, we say, unprecedented, and the article is rapidly displacing all other rheumatic remedies as fast as its virtues become known.

"Edgar T. Paige, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, "that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for a severe case of rheumatism, and it cured him as if by magic."

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

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5,000 Agents Wanted for Life of GARFIELD

It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Surgical treatment, death, funeral obsequies, etc. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Fine steel portraits. Extra terms to Agents. Circulars free. Address National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD. Complete, including His Death and Burial. Profusely Illustrated. New Steel Portrait of GARFIELD, the finest ever made. Portraits of his Wife and Mother, Guiteau, the Surgeons, the Cabinet, Scene of the Shooting; the Sick Chamber, the Funeral Pageant, &c. The only complete and authentic work. There is a Fortune for Agents first in the field with this Book. Outfit 50c. Speak quick. HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

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Free! Cards! Free!

We will send free by mail a sample set of our German, French, English and American Fancy Cards, with a price list of over a hundred different designs, on receipt of a stamp for postage. They are not advertising cards, but large, fine, picture chromo cards, on gold, silver and tinted grounds, forming the finest collection in the world. We will also inclose a confidential price list of our large and small chromos. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

NEW YORK By SUNLIGHT and GASLIGHT

The only book in print describing the Great American Metropolis of To-day, with its Palaces, Crowded Thoroughfares, its Elevated Trains, its Countless Sights, its Hotels, [illegible] Romance, Mysteries, Crimes and Tragedies. [illegible] JAMES D. McCABE, author of "Pictorial History of the World," "Centennial History of the United States." For agency and terms address H. B. HINCKLEY [illegible] Canal St., Chicago.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old. If you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1649, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—[illegible] times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $20 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $5. "Electric Light," a 16-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c. D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., 84, 86 and 88 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 45

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

Gentlemen:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. Watson, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

O. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA or CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma in FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded. Send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Should your druggist not keep the remedy, you can send it by mail on receipt of the price $1.00. For sale by all Druggists. Address D. LANGELL, Proprietor, Wooster, Ohio, or ALBERT HUBBARD, Manager, 86 Astor House Offices, New York City.

PETROLEUM JELLY Sold by All Druggists.

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

VASELINE

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.

VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

COLGATE & CO. N.Y.

KIDNEY WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT
has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that
KIDNEY-WORT
is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

HOP
BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL

CROWN
SEWING
MACHINE
IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.
The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEAP LANDS
on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains.
MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,
of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west.
For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address
LAND COMMISSIONER,—Kansas Division,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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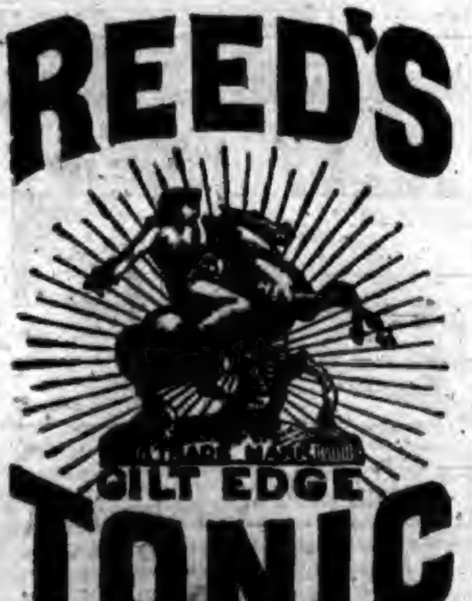

GILT EDGE
TONIC

The American Flag.

The first European banners unfurled upon the shores of the New World, of which we have any authentic account, are those of Columbus, who landed on the small island of San Salvador, October 12, 1492. Doubtless his ideas of a new world came from Ireland, which he visited early in 1477.

His son writes that Columbus, dressed in scarlet, stepped ashore and planted the royal standard of Spain, emblazoned with the arms of Castile and Leon. A white flag with a green cross was its companion.

In 1499 the eastern coast of South America was explored, and eight years later the discovery was announced to the world by a Florentine, Americus Vespucius, who gave name to the Western Continent. About this time, the Cabots planted on the shores of North American the banner of England and of St. Marks, of Venice. The early voyagers found that the Indians of North America carried as a standard, a pole covered with the wing feathers of eagles.

The red cross of St. George floated from the mast of the Mayflower, 1620, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. For a century and a half, during the colonial and provincial periods, the use of the English flag continued in North America, with the addition of many devices and mottoes.

Some flags were all red, with white horizontal stripes, and blue stripes. Others were red, blue, white or yellow. Upon these were the pine or "Liberty tree," and the words, "An Appeal to Heaven;" also stars, the crescent, anchor, beaver and serpent. Under the latter, "Don't tread on me." A flag at the battle of White Plains bore the words "Liberty or Death."

On January 2, 1776, at Cambridge, Mass., was first hoisted the "Grand Union" flag of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrews, and the thirteen alternate red and white stripes, emblematic of the union of the thirteen colonies against the oppressive acts of British tyranny.

This was the flag in use when the Declaration of Independence was read by the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia, in the presence of Washington in New York, and from the balcony of the State House in Boston.

On the 14th of August, 1777, congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Once the stripes were increased to fifteen, but in 1818 they were changed back permanently to thirteen, prepetuating the original thirteen states of the Union, and it was decreed that for every new state coming into the Union a star should be added. The stars have five points; those in our coins, six. They were first arranged in a circle, afterwards in the form of a large star, and now in parallel lines.

Marvelous Fish Story.

A rich proprietor at the interior had made to establish a pond artificial, where found themselves agglomerated 3,000 trouts.

This proprietor is the father of a girling of from 5 to 6.

She had taken the habitude to go each morning to give to eat to the trouts, at the aid of crumbs of bread.

These fishes were become so entamed that they skipped out of the water to attrap the crumbs which the infant child held in the crevice of her hand.

It arrived one day that she lost the equilibrium, and she fell, the head the first, in the pond, of which the water was enough to profound.

At the cries emitted by the girling, the father was run himself,

But what horror! He saw his infant extended without movement at the surface, where she floated as a cork.

What was not the surprise of the father in seeing that she had been supported by a mass compact of trouts.

The fishes had arranged themselves under her body as to sustain and prevent her from drown.

If this history is truthful, the fishes are not so much deprived of the intelligence as one pleased himself to believe.—[Translated from the French.

Sunday-School Institute.

The Richland Township Sunday-School institute met at the Methodist church, in Corunna, October 29, 1881.

Devotional exercises by Rev. Harding.

Welcome address by F. G. Fried.

The association was then addressed by the following gentlemen: F. W. Willis of Waterloo, Rev. Paschall, of Corunna, L. D. Britton and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION:

After prayer and singing, Rev. Klotz, of Waterloo, responded promptly to the call of the chairman, followed by F. W. Willis, of Waterloo, Mrs J L Hine, of Sedan, and others. The question box and miscellaneous business being disposed of, a motion was made by L. D. Britton, and seconded by the chairman, that we extend a hearty invitation to the Sunday-school workers of Fairfield township, to meet and work with us in our next institute, to be held at the U B church in Corunna, on the last Saturday of January, 1882.

L. W. TRESSH, Pres.
G. I. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

The Executive Mansion.

The president's home at Washington, which is officially termed the executive mansion, commonly called the white house, has a history that runs back nearly ninety years. Its corner stones were laid under the superintendence of Captain James Hobon, as architect, on the thirteenth of December, 1792. Captain Hobon was an Irish architect, direct from Dublin, via Charleston, who took the award of $500 for the design. He is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Washington, and his descendants are still living in that city. The British destroyed the building in 1814. It was afterwards rebuilt by Captain Hobon, and was first opened for the reception of visitors on January 1, 1819. The portico, of four lofty columns on the north side, was added in 1829, during the administration of President Jackson. It is a lofty building, two stories in height, having a frontage of 170 feet and a depth of 80 feet. The vestibule within the front door is 50x40 feet in dimentions. The famous east room, which was finished only fifty years ago, is 80 feet long by 40 wide and 23 feet high. Eight large mirrors and three chandeliers of crystal and silver adorn it. The walls are covered with gray paper, and the trimming of the furniture is grey reps and maroon velvet. With the exception of our public halls, it is probably the largest room in the country, and for its size is certainly the handsomest. It is the Mecca of all lady visitors to the capitol. The president's office, which is in the second story, is also the cabinet room, and is not a very large department for the white house, although about thirty-five or forty feet deep, by perhaps thirty feet wide, and with a high ceiling. A long table is in the middle of the floor, with leather seated chairs around it; the two windows have long lambrequin curtains of a dark, bluish gray color. A large map of the United States is on the wall. The carpet is of a red tint, with large figures. The general effect of the room as one enters is that of a library without books. The white house is surrounded immediately by twenty acres of garden and park. The lawn is still a naked plain, reaching on to the Potomac, like a desert coming to the palace stairs. Like Versailles in the time of Louis XVI., Washington is a government creation, and the white house is memorable only for the people who have lived in it. Every one of our presidents, except Washington, has lived in the great house, and he has poked his horse's head into its portals to look at the workmen plastering on the scaffold. The original cost of the building in 1792 was about $333,000, and the total cost of the structure to the present time, with refurnishing, etc., has been about $1,750,000. The unhealthful character of Washington, and of the white house locality in particular, has been for years a subject of complaint.

A good Baptist clergyman, of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters. 44-2w.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 27 tf

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of the will of Adam Shilling, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. WILLIAM SHUTT, Executor
Oct. 31st, 1881. 44-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of George Bittenger, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB R. BITTENGER,
44-3w. ADAM H BITTENGER,
Oct. 17th, 1881. Executors.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881. George Gertenslager, Charles M. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing company, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage on real estate, by Lewis Spangler; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 26th day of October, 1881.
43-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

E. W. Fosdick, - - - - Attorney

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881. Mary J. Doolittle, David Doolittle, Peter R. David, James L. David, Sylvester Mann, William Austin, Joseph Hyman Jacob Keller, Celia Rank, Mary Rank and Byron Rank, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for the forclosure of a mortgage on real estate, by Edward W. Fosdick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 8th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 1st day of November, 1881.
4-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice, to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will, at the December, 1881, session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number sixty-seven (67), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, and running thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH F. ROTHENBERGER.

CLOCKS.

WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.
RODGERS & BROTHER'S
Plated Ware
SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS.

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS.
GUITARS.
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.
TRADE MARK.
GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,
Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Best and Lightest-Running
Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the
Double Chloride of Gold Remedy
PRICE $9.00.
Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the
OPIUM HABIT.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN LANDRETH'S SEEDS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
SENT BY MAIL
DAVID. LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 14, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	
Lansing	9 20	10 10	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	8 30	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 26	12 20pm	7 20
Jonesville	6 46	12 46	8 22
Bankers	7 05	1 12	8 35
Reading	7 15	1 24	9 20
Montgomy	7 27	1 45	9 45
Fremont	7 45	2 05	10 15
Angola	7 52	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 50
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 20
Auburn	8 52	3 05	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 10pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	8 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 25	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 15pm	1 15am
Washington	10 5	10 47am	2 30
Louisville	8 0	11 35pm	
Cincinnati	8 00	7 30am	9 35pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	5 50pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 5	6 05	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 19	6 35	5 08
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 30
Fremont	1 46	7 20	5 45
Montgomery	2 05	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 12	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 55	8 25
Jackson	3 40pm	9 35pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	1 50	11 30
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	8 58	....
Saginaw	9 00	1 15	....
Bay City	10 20	12 25 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 45, 5 00, 7 18, 9 50 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 27 p. m.; west—12 40, 3 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 30 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 20, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 3 52 a. m., 2 35 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 3 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 3 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 3 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 45 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 55 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 30 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 1[illegible] p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 05 a. m., 3 10, 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 6 10 & 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 55 a. m., 3 15, 3 40, 5 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 3 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

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GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	3 45	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	3 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 05	3 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	3 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	3 45	7 25pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	8 20am	
Butler	1 25pm	2 30	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	7 25	4 30
Chicago	8 00	8 30		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. R. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

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H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 25
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 48	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 20		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 59	5 30	5 05
Deshler	12 53am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 05	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 3 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	6 45pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 48	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 35am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	58	11 55	12 50
Garrett	2 15	2 15am	1 30
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 23
Cromwell			2 58
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 28
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar	7 50	7 50	8 20

S. Spencer, Superintendent Trains, Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Marvin, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	3 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	6 45	10 [illegible]
11 04	4 07	......Bluffton......	5 25	8 40
p m				
12 10	5 05	......Hartford......	3 25	7 [illegible]
1 43	5 00	......Muncie......	1 45	6 [illegible]
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	......	......Cincinnati......	7 50	......
6 04	10 55	......Indianapolis......	11 25	4 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	3 40pm	6 55	8 20	......
Crestline Lv.	8 25	7 50	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 [illegible]am	1 15pm	2 40am	8 25
Chicago Ar.	6 20	7 20	8 20	10 50

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Ex	No. 8 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt. Ex.	No. 3 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	3 35pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 30	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 05	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	2 15am	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.
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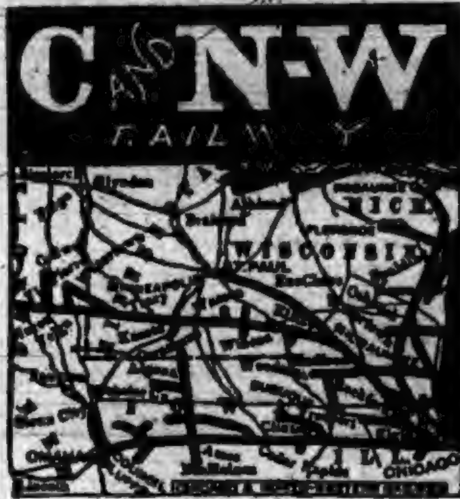

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Full Proceedings of the Institute Last Week.

A GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN FIVE DAYS.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION:

The institute met at 1:30 p. m., and was called to order by the superintendent. The choir, composed of Mr. M. Widney, Miss Sadie Hare, Miss Rosa Shaffer, with Miss Flora Hoffman as organist, sang the opening piece. Prayer was then offered by Rev. S. B. Ward, and another piece was sung by the choir. Organization was effected by electing T. J. Saxton secretary. Superintendent Barns then made a brief speech, calling attention to the necessity of the work before the meeting, and asking the active co-operation of every member present. The first regular lession was then brought on.

ANALYSIS BY DIAGRAMS.

This was conducted by M. W. Harrison, teacher in the public schools of Auburn. It was nicely done, and showed well. He began by explaining the different uses made of the lines used. The main line, or stem, is to show the principle parts of the sentence, with the modifiers attached by sloping lines drawn from the main stem and extending to the right and downward. Mr. H. explained the different ways of showing the subjects a verb may have, whether it be a single word, phrase or a sentence. He prefers to put everything used as a noun on the main stem, except the infinitive. When the infinitive is used, he would place it on a broken line, and attach it to the main stem by a vertical line. The subject is separated from the predicate by a short line across the main stem. With this treatment of the subject, the lesson ended. Explanations were asked by Coe, Hubbell and others, after which was recess.

MISS DOLAN'S CLASS

came next. Miss D. is a teacher in the primary department of the Garrett school. She had brought eleven of her pupils, bright little boys and girls, to illustrate her method. It was a reading class. She called on one to read from a designated lesson. The lesson was found, and the pupil read without further instruction. This was repeated until several had read, when the exercise was changed. They were directed to find a given word, and look for it, found it, and, after calling it aright, looked for another. The teacher explained that her pupils must know by sight the words in the lesson before attempting to read it. Then, the reading will be more natural and easy, with no hesitation or break. The difficult words of the lesson are pronounced before it is read. First the teacher pronounces, then the pupils in concert. Next the pupils pronounce it alone, and when they can do this well, they are ready to read.

One part of the exercise, consisted in spelling by sound, words written on the board. They were then spelled by letters. Attention was called to the silent letters, and to other matters connected with the lesson. The class showed good drill and were quite proficient for children of that age. It was remarked that they stood well in the class, there being but little of that swinging motion usually noticed in primary classes. At the close of this lesson Mr Houser called attention to the daily institute paper that was to be published, stated the terms, and made some remarks as to its object.

DALE'S READING CLASS

came next, and was listened to with intense interest. Mr. Dale had written up an outline of his work, and proceeded to follow it up with explanations and drills. He spoke of the great importance of taking the breath in a proper manner, and of sitting erect. Had whole audience rise in concert at a giving signal, and then showed them the different ways of taking breath. They can take breath while leaning to the right,—while leaning to the left,—while standing upright with the hands at the back, or with the hands hanging down at the side. This showed the different methods by which the lungs may be filled, and to what extent it should be done. Teachers must learn to do, as well as to direct or to criticise. A person may be able to criticise another, and yet not be able to do the work any better. Mr. Dale dwelt on the importance of articulation, and gave a short preliminary drill in producing tones. His work is to be followed up to-day.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION:

Mr. Merica, of the Garrett schools, was introduced and gave a lesson upon the converse operations in interest. We should reason from many to one, The pupil is discouraged by the usual methods. Mr. M. has, thereupon, adopted a formula by which to teach interest.

P x R x T equals Interest

From this we derive the following:

(A) Interest divided by (P x R) equals time.

(B) Interest divided by (P x T) equals rate.

Am't divided by am't of $1 for T x R equals principal.

Mr. O. Z. Hubbell, principal of the Butler schools, began his remarks on the subject of Physiology, by stating that, as education does not consist in merely learning text-books, but in something higher, the discipline of the mind, we find in that fact alone sufficient argument for studying Physiology in our common schools. Passing from these prefatory remarks, he proceeded to consider, under two heads, the immediate effects obtained by teaching this subject.

First,—Importance to the teacher.—It is important to the teacher, because he is liable to become overworked, or to give undue anxiety to his school—anxiety to that degree which impairs health. It is important in order that he may give the proper attention to his person, diet, sleep, and exercise; that he may be able to adapt these to his temperament. He dwelt upon this very forcibly, and we trust that all who listned to his remarks will give more attention to these essential matters.

2.—To the pupils.—Under this head, he said that the same remarks will apply to the pupil which he had stated with reference to the teacher.

3.—To the parent.—He dwelt with great energy on this part of his subject, because, as he stated, upon the parent depends the proper heating, ventilating and lighting of the home, and the consequent health of the family.

2d part.—How to make the subject important, or interesting to the pupil.—Under this division of his remarks, he dwelt upon the necessity of explaining in each recitation the lesson for the succeeding recitation, in order that all may study the lesson understandingly.

Recitations should be mainly by topics, as this method cultivates independence of any text-book. Familiar conversation between the pupils and teacher will increase interest in the study. He would not be confined to one text-book. He objects to the present text-books, because, written from the standpoint of the practitioner, instead of so presenting the matter that its study will prevent disease. He then cautioned teachers against allowing pupils to come in from play, warm, and sit with coats removed, and in a draught of air.

The institute regretted that the hour of twelve prevented Mr. Hubbell from completing his lecture.

Mr. McIntyre's lesson on Geography was an interesting feature of yesterday. Mr. M. said that many pupils can bound the state in which they live but they can not bound their own county. Many know that Texas is the largest state in the Union, but do not know that Allne county is the largest in the state. He should pay more attention to home geography. For this lesson we will take Indiana.

The subject can be divided into four parts: 1st, The History 2d, The Situation, 3d Boundary, 4th, Divisions.

1. Situation of Indiana is 37 degrees, 47 minutes and 41 degrees, 47 minutes North latitude, and 84 degrees 49 minutes and 87 degrees, 35 minutes. 276, miles long by 140 miles wide.

2. The boundaries are Ohio, Michigan Lake Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky,

3. Divisions are Counties, Cities and Towns.

Counties are divided into Townships, Civil and Congressional.

Mr. McIntyre also explained the plan of the public survey.

State Superintendent Bloss was introduced to the Institute by Supt. Barns yesterday morning, and spoke briefly to the teachers. After exercises in analysis, by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bloss gave the teachers a talk on the "Elements of Success." The first element is thought preparation. If one wishes to teach Arithmetic he must be well informed in Algebra, Geometry, and all kindred branches. In Grammar, the teacher must know more than one author. He must also know Logic and Rhetoric, or he would teach all these subjects together; also in Geography, the teacher must know more than mere location, etc. If he know only this, he can only cultivate memory at the expense of reason. The teacher must understand Physical Geography, which involves, 1st, Geography, 2d, Astronomy, 3d Zoology.

The teacher must dig deep into studies outside of the course which is taught. Young men say that they have not the time to do this. They are too ambitious. No man, however, accomplishes much before the age of thirty. The time from nineteen to twenty-five years of age should be used to cultivate the mind. Every teacher needs a classical education. This is a progressive age; we are moving on, and the teacher who would teach as he did fifteen years ago would soon have no position. The teacher must be prepared for his work firstby a classical education, second, by a special training. The second element of success is skill, power, ability to conduct recitations. The teacher should not expect too much of a child. More teachers fail on this account than any other. Because a man can talk it does not follow that he can teach. He should not continually reiterate and talk over things already known to the pupil,

Third, the teacher must teach the individual and not the class. He must study the mind. If he do not he will fail. A pupil often fails to answer a question because he failed to make the knowledge his own. The teacher must then understand the pupil and by proper questions, lead the pupil to make the knowledge his own.

Mr. Bloss also offered a suggestion to the teachers as to how to obtain knowledge. The teacher who knows only books may be a poor teacher. The teacher must not only know what to teach but how to teach.

Scholarship will not, of itself, bring success; the teacher must know something of the world. He ought to read widely and repeat it to his pupils. In thisway Reverdy Johnson made himself what he was. Let the teacher thus improve himself as well as the pupil. But the talks to the pupil should be upon subjects outside of school work.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The lecture by Superintendent Bloss was well attended in spite of the continuous rain. His subject was, "The Old Civilization and the New." He took for a basis of his theme, the city of Colchester, England, as shown by its records in 1301, and its condition to-day. This was followed up by frequent comparisons with the condition of the people of our own country at the present time. The lecture was what might be called a strong one, and made a lasting impression on the minds of the audience. Mr. Bloss' work in the institute has made an excellent impression, and he leaves with the best wishes, as well as the regrets of all.

THIRD DAYS SESSION:

The first lesson on yesterday morning was an exercise in grammar by Mr. Harrison. Subject, "The Copula."

1 The office of the copula is to affirm the predicate of the subject. Mr. Harrison invited any criticism that might be made.

2. The copula is found in every sentence. It is either a separate word or words, or it is merged into the predicate in the form of a verb. The first sentence analyzed upon the board, contained a copula; thus merged in the predicate. The pure copula is the verb "to be;" as, The boy is industrious, "Is" is the copula.

3 The verbs seem, think, appear, look, etc. are strengthened copulas. "The man seems intelligent." In this sentence "seems" is a strengthened copula.

4. Some verbs have in them the ideas of change, but are copulas. Others denote continuation, and retain their copulative force. "He remained silent." Remained is a copula denoting continuation.

5. Another classof verbs pertains to the senses, being at the same time copulative verbs. "The apple tastes sour." Another class of verbs denotes condition, as run, sit and stand.

6. Still another class of verbs are copulas, though they are transitive in their nature. "I got a book." Here, got is a transitive verb, but in this sentence: "I got well." the word got is a copula.

7. There is a class of verbs, also, which take two object, one of the person, one of the rank or occupation. All such verbs in the passive voice become copulas, as, "They elect John captain." When we change the voice of the verb, we have this sentence: "John was elected captain." In this case, was elected, according to definition, becomes a copula.

8. A copula may also consist of a finite mode and an infinitive depending upon it. These are called by Whitney, verbs of incomplete predecation. Example; "Men ought to be perfect."

9. The next class of copulas are adjectives followed by an Infinitive, As, "We are able to be scholars." "Able to be" is the copula.

10. "People are apt to be rash." "Are apt to be" is the copula. Mr. H. contended that in such expressions as "I intend to be a scholar," "I intend to be" is the copula, though not a pure copula. He supports this by analogies from Greek, Latin and German.

Mr. Baxter and some others asked explanations.

The first lesson yesterday afternoon was given by Mr. Dale, subject, "Elocution." (1.) Two methods of changing the monotone; (a) skips, (b) slides. Mr. Dale took up the subject where he left off the day before. The difference between skips and slides was defined as follows: Skips are sudden changes from one pitch to another; slides are gradual changes. Mr. Dale continued by saying that "the exercises of to-day are exaggerations." They consist of drills which are for the purpose of getting control of the vocal organs. The exercise in slides gives greater flexibility of the voice than other exercises.

This was followed by other exercises on slides and skips, using the vowels a, e, i, o, u. These exercises should always be lively and animated. They will not accomplish so much good if they drag. The simple slide, compound and double compound slides were given by the school. A selection from "The Bridge" was repeated with rising, falling and compound slides.

Mr. Dale's guide to know good reading is to hear the person without seeing him. Then if the listener can detect that it is reading, it is poor. If he can not tell whether it is reading or speaking, then it is good. If the listener receives the impression that he hears original conversation, then it is "artistic."

In practicing the exercises in elocution it should be done by class, and not individually. Concert practice is the better. Following this was an exercise in skips. The class attempted to point out skips in Mr. Dale's reading.

This was followed by an exercise in conversational poetry—simple, pure style. The Prof. then showed how to represent different pitches, and closed with an exercise in articulation.

The second lesson of the afternoon session yesterday, was given by Mr. Coe, of the Waterloo schools. The subject was "History." Method illustrated by a class from the Waterloo schools. He uses the topical and exponential method. The class must keep a topical record of the entire work of the term. The divisions are numbered by numerals. The subordination of the topics is shown by an exponent, and the number shows the order of subordination. Mr. Coe called his class in the way usual in his school. The class was then sent to the board, and put thereon their work. The recitation was then heard, the class did well, and the manner of their recitation was admired by all present. We are sorry that we have not the space to outline each pupil's work. Mr. Coe believes that a class cannot complete an ordinary text book in one term. More time should be given to this branch of study. If the pupil had learned his lesson so that he recited in a mechanical way, then question him, otherwise not. In review exercises, one pupil should give dates, and the class respond with events, then another should give events, and the class respond with dates. Whenever a topic is taken up, it should be thoroughly learned before passing on to another. The method thus presented, is good, and we recommend our teachers to study it with a view to use it,

HUBBELL'S LECTURE.

For the benefit of teachers we report in full the outline of Mr. Hubbell's lecture on School Management,

I. GRADED SCHOOLS.

1.—School, (1.) Grades, (a) grade "A." (b) grade "B." (2) Method. (3) Interest.

2. TEACHERS.

(1)—Enforce Orders. (2) Control of Room. (3) Teaching.

(3) SUPERINTENDENT.

(1)—Preparation. (2) Authority. (a) Method. (a) In Dismissing. (b) Supervision. (b) Discipline. (a) Pupils. (b) Teachers.

II. COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

1—School. (1) Grades. (a) Grade "A" (b) Grade "B." (c) Grade "C." (2) Method. (3) Interest.

2—TEACHER.

(1) Method. (2) Discipline. (3) Common Sense. (4) Perseverance. (5) Preparation. (6) Soul Sight. (7) Authority—firm, kind, earnest.

In graded schools he would have only two grades in any department, and believes that a superintendent while visiting a room has full control of it. He would grade country schools closely and seat the pupils by grades and hear them recite in their seats.

Mr. Hubbell's remarks on grading in country schools elicited a warm discussion in which Mr. Bloss took part, stating that this matter must be brought about gradually, by interesting parents and by securing the co-operation of the trustee and county superintendent.

BLOSS' LECTURE.

He began by stating that one reason why this subject is not better understood, generally, is because it really is difficult to understand. He wanted all to remember that there is no "the way," and exhorted all to rise above the idea that their way of presenting a subject or teaching a lesson is the only way. He illustrated his thought by solving a problem in long division, by a contracted method, which he, to the great satisfaction of the institute, explained at the close of his lecture. By this method, he showed that there is more than one way of solving problems in long division even, which truth will apply to every subject; and he said there are pupils whom you have to bring to see this fact, before you can teach them. He would begin to teach this part of arithmetic without any distinction of cases, as argued in the books, but teach pupils to distinguish each of the terms, base, rate, percentage, amount and difference, without any trouble in any problem. He would always have a full statement made of each problem. He took the problem, "I sold a house for $500 and gained 10 per cent. What was the cost?" He first drew forth the statement: A equals $500, R equals per cent., to find B. From the same statement he deduced two other problems:

1. Sold a house for $500, and gained 10 per cent. What was the gain?

2. Sold a house for $300, and gained 10 per cent. What per cent of cost price was the selling price?

He next placed on the board: B equals $500, P equals $500, and remarked that this problem should relate to a horse trade, after which he called upon members of the institute to state problems from the things given. In compliance with the request, three problems were stated. By a process of calculation, he solved the problems given. After proceeding in this manner till the pupils thoroughly understood each term and its relation, he would solve the problems as arranged in the text-book adopted in the school. In his pleasant, masterly way, he worked up much interest in the subject, and presented facts worthy of consideration and appreciation.

MERICA'S LESSON.

He spoke first of the care which should be exercised in assigning lessons, he generally assigns lessons the first thing on calling classes, in order that full time may be given to that part of the work, even if it is at the expense of the recitation. He fully explains all terms, which he would have classes understand, before proceeding to the solution of problems.

Under the head of method, we first give his formula. Cost of $1 exchange, plus face, equals cost of draft.

Below we give the problems he used together with the solutions.

I. What is the cost of a sight draft on Chicago, for $1680 at 1 1-8 per cent. premium?

Solve.

1. Cost of $1 exchange equals $1.01 1-8

2. Cost of $1680 equals $1.01 1-8 times 1680 equals $1698.90.

II. What is the cost of a draft on Portland, for $1860, payable in 60 days after sight, at 6 per cent. int., exchange being at 7-8 per cent. premium.

Solve.

1. The cost of $1 sight draft equals $1.007-8 or 1.00876.

2. The discount of $1 for 63 days equals $.0105.

3. $1.000875 minus .0105 equals $.99,-825, cost of $1 time draft. Substituting in the above formula, which holds good, both in a sight and time draft, We have $.99825 plus $1860 equals $1857.82.

III. The cost of a draft for 60 days at 7-8 per cent. premium, was $1857.92, what was the face? Substituting in the formula, we have

$$\frac{\$1857.92}{\$.99825} \text{ equals } \$1860, \text{ Face.}$$

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION:

HARRISON'S LECTURE.

The first exercise yesterday morning was a lesson in grammar by M. W. Harrison. This was a continuation of the subject of grammar which is under this gentleman's charge. His remarks were upon the "Objective Element." In analyzing a sentence the main line should contain the principal elements, and if there is an object it should also be upon the main line. Mr. H. uses a double line for the principal proposition, and a single line for the subordinate proposition. If the object is modified, place the modifier on an oblique line below. If modified by an infinitive or any element of the second class, it should be upon a broken line. If an object is of the third class, elevate it. In same way treat an objective element of the third class.

Mr. H. defined the object and said that it may be a word, phrase or clause—that it may be simple or compound— and direct or indirect.

The object may be an infinitive with a subject. Any class of objective elements may be compound. "You learn to be good and to be just" "To be good and to be just" is the compound object.

Some verbs take two objects, and if a preposition is used with the indirect object it becomes an adverbial element. The prepositions "to," "of," "for," "from," may be used with indirect object when it follows the direct object. Some verbs that in the passive voice take two objects, will admit an object when the verbs become passive.

There are also objects of "transitives." Ex.—"I am confident that Mr. Hutchins rode through the village." In this sentence all that follows "confident" is regarded by Mr. H. as the object of the transitive adjective "confident," because this word has the force of the transitive verb "know." He followed with several other classes of objects. The lesson was good and well received.

MR. CYRUS SMITH was introduced to the Institute, and began his remarks by saying that he was pleased to meet the teachers. He is good-natured now, but was a very cross boy. He announced the meeting of the State Teachers Association for December 27, 28 and 29. Urged all teachers to go, as the social part of it would pay for the outlay. Headquarters of teachers will be at the Grand Hotel. He talked upon the "Purposes of Study."

1. It is to acquire knowledge This is attained by skillful training and drill. Children should be led step by step. The work should be of such a character that the child will learn something outside of text books. When we have accomplished this we have done a good deal. We should inculcate method in the child.

2. There should be discipline—a thorough understanding of what is given them— otherwise the child cannot learn,

3. If the child does not learn the lesson we should ask ourselves whose fault it is. Put yourself in child's place.

4. Another purpose of study is to gain a mastery over difficulties in future.

5. Physical comfort. See that the child sits with ease. If pupil is uncomfortable he can not study.

6. Arrange proper periods of study. To do this, study your school.

7. Children should study as long as they can keep quiet.

8. Teachers should remember the force of example.

9. Authority. Cheerful, earnest, well-directed study, is the key to scholarship and success.

10. Suitable exercises—different in various schools.

11. Proper diet.

12. Communications should be made through the teacher, and in no other way.

13. A clear idea must be given to the pupil. No book is so well graded that no explanations are needed.

LAMPORT'S LECTURE.

The second lesson in the afternoon was given by Prof. Lamport, principal of the Waterloo schools. His subject was the "Thirty Formulae of Percentage." He began by stating that Mr. Bloss' lesson of the day before was upon the same general subject, and that he would take up the subject where Mr. B. had left off. We give the formulae in full for the benefit of the teachers:

CASE I.

Formula 1. Given B and R to find P, is B multiplied by R equals P.

Formula 2. Given B and A to find P, is A minus B equals P.

Formula 3. Given B and D to find P, is B minus D equals P.

Formula 4. Given A and R to find P, is A minus (A divided by multiplied by R) equals P.

Formula 5. Given D and R to find P, is (D divided by 1 minus R) minus D equals P.

Formula 6. Given A and D to find P, is A minus D divided by 2, equals P.

CASE II.

Formula 1. Given B and P to find R, is P divided by B equals R.

Formula 2. Given B and A to find R, is (A minus B) divided by B equals R.

Formula 3. Given B and D to find R, is (B minus D) divided by B equals R.

Formula 4. Given A and P to find R, is P divided by (A minus P) equals R.

Formula 5. Given D and P to find R, is P divided by (D plus P) equals R.

Formula 6. Given A and D to find R, is B minus D divided by 2, divided by A plus D divided by 2, equals R.

CASE III

Formula 1. Given R and P to find B, is P divided by R equals B.

Formula 2. Given R and A to find B, is A divided by 1 plus R equals B.

Formula 3. Given R and D to find B, is D divided by 1 minus R equals B.

Formula 4. Given A and P to find B, is A minus P equals B.

Formula 5. Given D and P to find B, is D plus P equals B.

Formula 6. Given A and D to find B, is A plus D dived by 2, equals B.

CASE IV.

Formula 1. Given B and R to find A, is B multiplied by 1 plus R equals A.

Formula 2. Given B and P to find A, is B plus P equals A.

Formula 3. Given B and D to find A, is (B minus D) plus B equals A.

Formula 4. Given R and P to find A, is (P divided by R) plus P. equals A.

Formula 5. Given R and D to find A, is D divided by (1 minus R) multiplied by (1 plus R) equals A.

Formula 6. Given D and P to find A, is D plus 2 P equals A; or, (D plus P) plus P equals A.

CASE V.

Formula 1. Given B and R to find D, is B multiplied by (1 minus R) equals D.

Formula 2. Given B and P to find D, is B minus P equals D.

Formula 3. Given B and A to find D, is B minus (A minus B) equals D.

Formula 4. Given R and P to find D, is (P divided by R) minus P equals D.

Formula 5. Given R and A to find D, is [A divided by (1 plus R)] multiplied by (1 minus R) equals D.

Formula 6. Given P and A to find D, is A minus 2 P equals D; or, (A minus P) minus P equals D.

The foregoing formulas will prove great aid to teachers and pupils. Any case that may arise in percentage can be quickly and understandingly disposed of by this method. Mr. Lamport's remarks were well received by the large audience.

Prof. Fyke, of Bryan, Ohio, was called up and gave a talk on language lessons, and for the benefit of the teachers of the county, we give his outline in full:

First.—The place of language lessons on the school programme: (A.) With reading lesson in lower grades—1st and 2d readers. (B.) In upper grades to be a separate exercise.

Second.—These lessons include, (A.) mechanical training; (B.) intellectual preparation.

Third.—Common errors in teaching composition or language. (A.) Having pupils to try to write without thought; (B.) using unsuitable subjects; (C.) endeavoring to do too much; (D.) neglecting oral expression, confining the attention mostly to written forms; (E.) making the work one of memory rather than adjustment of thought and language (F.) writing too infrequently; (G.) writing at home without the teacher's help; (H.) teaching oral grammar in place of giving language lessons; (I.) separating the language training from other school work; (J.) want of gradation in exercise.

Fourth.— First reader pupils—(A.) should be encouraged to hold free conversation with the teacher upon reading and other lessons; (B.) they should make sentences about things they see, hear, etc.; (C.) use the words they learn in their reader in new and original sentences; (D.) reciting verses, maxims, and select paragraphs may be both language, culture and moral instruction; (E.) describe common objects.

Fifth.— Second reader pupils— (A.) should be able to write readily; (B.) be trained in both oral and written expressions of thought; (C.) they should be encouraged to tell what they think and know, see and do; (D.) use new words in sentences; (E.) fill blanks in sentence with proper words—1st predicate, 2d subject; (F.) talk about pictures in reading books—about persons and facts in lessons; (G.) write a specified number of sentences about the above; (H.) tell the story of the reading lesson after reading; (I.) reproduce stories told or read to them; (J.) in above work, all errors in pronunciation, spelling and grammar should be carefully corrected.

It was regretted that Mr. Fyke did not fully expand and explain each step.

EXERCISE IN NUMBERS.

Mrs. A. L. Lamport, teacher of the first primary room, Waterloo public schools, gave an exercise in numbers, with her class of ten little boys and girls, who have been in school but one year. The class was called in the manner used by Mrs. L. in her school, and they proceeded to complete the table showing the combination of 2's

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

A SAILOR'S YARN.

This is the tale that was told to me
By a shattered and battered son of the sea
To me and my messmate, Silas Green,
When I was a guileless young marine.

'Twas the good ship Gyascutus,
All on the China seas,
With the wind a lee and the capstan free,
To catch the summer breeze.

'Twas Capt. Porgie of the deck
To the mate in the mizzen hatch,
While the boatswain bold, in the for'ard hold,
Was winding his larboard watch.

"Oh, how does our good ship head to-night?
How heads our gallant craft?"
"Oh, she heads E. S. W. by N.,
And the binnacle lies abaft."

"Oh, what does the quadrant indicate?
And how does the sextant stand?"
"Oh, the sextant's down to the freezing point,
And the quadrant's lost a hand."

"Oh, if the quadrant's lost a hand,
And the sextant falls so low,
It's our body and bones to Davy Jones
This night are bound to go.

"Oh, fly aloft to the garboard streak,
And reef the spanker boom,
Bend a steady sail to the martingale
To give her weather room.

"Oh, boatswain, down in the for'ard hold,
What water do you find?"
"Four foot and a half by the royal gaff,
And rather more behind."

"Oh, sailors, collar your marlinspikes
And each belaying pin;
Come, stir your stumps to spike the pumps,
Or more will be coming in."

They stirred their stumps, they spiked the pumps,
They spliced the mizzen brace;
Aloft and alow they worked, but, oh!
The water gained apace.

They bored a hole below her line
To let the water out,
But more and more with awful roar
The water in did spout.

Then up spoke the cook of our gallant ship—
And he was a lubber brave—
"I've several wives in various ports,
And my life I'd like to save."

Then up spoke the Captain of the marines,
Who dearly loved his grog,
"It's awful to die, and it's worse to be dry,
And I move we pipe to grog."

Oh, then, 'twas the gallant second mate
As stopped the sailors' jaw,
'Twas the second mate whose hand has weight
In laying down the law.

He took the anchor on his back,
And leapt into the main;
Through foam and spray he clove his way,
And sunk and rose again.

Through foam and spray, a league away,
The anchor stout he bore,
Till safe at last, he made it fast,
And warped the ship ashore.

This was the tale that was told to me
By that honest and truthful son of the sea.

And I envy the life of a second mate,
Though Captains curse him and sailors hate;
For he ain't like some of the swabs I've seen,
As would go and lie to a poor marine.
—*Army and Navy Journal.*

A HIDEOUS TOLL-GATHERER.

In the year 1857, I was mate of the ship Ellen Bird, then making her third voyage. It was in the palmy days of the sandal-wood and beeswax trade, and we were at the Island of Timor, anchored at Delhi haven, taking in a cargo.

Sandal-wood, so valuable because of its enduring perfume for the manufacture of fancy work-boxes, desks and cabinets, could, at that time, be obtained in considerable quantities in Timor. It grows there as a small timber tree among the mountains of the interior. The natives are hired to take it to the harbor in small logs, carried on the shoulders of two or three men walking together, or upon the backs of their famed ponies.

While slowly taking in this part of our cargo, log by log, I, as mate of the vessel, was dispatched on a trip inland, to hasten the collection of beeswax. Three of the seamen accompanied me. Some twenty natives of the island also went with us to take up the wild bees' nests, and these were to be paid in goods at the vessel for all the wax they might gather.

For over a week we slept in two bamboo huts set up on posts, with thatched roofs, at a place the natives called the Dardees, twenty or twenty-five miles back from Delhi.

Dardee is the Timorese name for a very curious tree, the roots of which rise out of the ground in a tangled, complicated pyramid to the height of sixty, and even eighty, feet. It is at the top of this vast mass that the real trunk of the trees begins, branching out above in a top almost as thick and extensive as the root. Often these wide-spread and thickly-woven dardee roots inclose an open space at their center, where one may stand directly beneath the great trunk overhead. These root systems are not infrequently thirty, forty and even fifty feet in diameter, exhibiting a singularly-grotesque, gnarled appearance; and where a forest of them stand moderately close together they present to the eye a most bewildering maze.

But the forests of Timor are, as a rule, by no means dense. Open plats, full of rank, coarse grass and flowers, alternate with the groves of larger trees; and the whole country round about the huts, where we spend our nights, was one great natural apiary. The huts, in fact, were built by bee-hunters, who each year visit the district to get honey and wax.

Much as has been said and written concerning bees, I think the reader will yet find something novel in a brief description of the wild bees of Timor, and the old method by which the natives capture them. These bees (the *apis dorsata*) do not, like the wild bees of America and other countries, build their nests in hollow trees, or clefts in the crags. I was astonished to see hanging to the lower side of some stout branch, far up in the tops of the loftiest trees, a great cone of honeycomb, often four feet in diameter by five feet in length. These combs are so piled and covered in as to resist the weather completely, and are cemented to the branch with a thick, glutinous stump of very tough and compact wax. I estimated the weight of some of these large combs at 300 pounds.

During the week we were in the forest, we took, I should think, nearly 500 of these honey-cones. The honey, save what we could eat with our food, was of no use to us, and I have little doubt that 30,000 or 40,000 pounds of honey were destroyed by us in that one week; for the wax was all that we cared to take.

The first time I saw the natives take a bees' nest, I thought their method of doing it as curious as the nest itself was odd. This peculiar nest hung from a limb of a tall, straight, smooth-barked eucalyptus tree, seventy five feet from the ground. The trunk of the tree was a yard or more in diameter. To cut it down would have been several hours' work, even for an experienced woodsman; while to climb it, after the ordinary fashion, would have been out of the question. This is the way Benu, one of the Timor men, set to work. First, he took from his bundle a torch of some resinous wood and lighted it. This torch he attached to his waist-cloth, or girdle, by means of a string some ten feet long, so that as he climbed up, the slowly-burning, but densely-smoking, torch would hang beneath him. To his girdle was also hung a chopping-knife, for cutting off the comb from the branch, and a long line, in a coil, for lowering it the ground. Fola, another of the men, now brought him a strong bush rope, or creeper, some twenty feet long, green and pliable, and freshly cut from a thicket. Benu first passed one end of this creeper round the trunk of the tree, then grasping an end in each hand, leaned back, and, setting his feet against the trunk, he began to walk up the tree, holding fast by the bush rope and throwing it up, by a quick jerk, after every second step. It was wonderful to note the skill with which he took advantage of the least roughness or scar in the bark to get a hold for the loop, or for his feet. He was not much more than a minute going up sixty feet. All this time he was almost enveloped in a cloud of smoke from the torch, which seemed to prevent the bees from settling upon his body, which, but for his waist-cloth, was entirely bare and exposed to their stings. Arriving directly beneath the limb to which the comb was suspended, by a dexterous spring he threw himself partly over it, then, drawing up his torch so that its smoke completely enveloped his body, he rested for some moments before creeping out on the branch to cut off the comb. Thousands of bees were flying about him, and thousands more were clinging in black masses to the outside of the comb. But, upon Benu's holding but the torch beneath it, they all rose in a dense cloud, filling the forest with their deep, solemn hum. Defended by the smoke, Benu had, in a moment or two more, made a double noose of his smaller line round the comb; and then, with a few deft cuts from his chopper, he cleaved off the comb from the limb, and lowered it unbroken to the ground. In three minutes more he had walked down the tree, much as he had walked up, and stood among us, none the worse for his exploit with the exception of a few stings.

Afterward, I repeatedly saw Fola, Amme, Motnleet and a dozen others of our native squad climb up for nests in the same way. It was their customary method. Nothing would have induced me to attempt such a feat; nor could any of our sailors be induced or cajoled into attempting it.

A little way out from our huts, on the farther side, and just beyond the three dardee trees, there was a rocky gully or gulch, twenty-five or thirty feet in depth, and from forty to fifty feet wide. So steep were its sides, and so tangled with creepers and vines, that to cross it we should have been forced to make a long detour, either below or above, had it not been for a bridge, which nature had provided in the shape of a tree which had fallen across the ravine, spanning it completely from bank to bank. It had been a very large, old tree. The shattered top lay on the side next our huts; and the ends were overrun by a luxuriant wild grape-vine, loaded down with clusters of grapes, the outer skins of which were covered with hair! But their flavor was delicious, though on first putting one in your mouth the hair gave you a very peculiar sensation. Winding through the top of the tree with the vine, there was a beautiful crown-lily, displaying its glorious festoons of blossoms side by side with the strange hairy grape clusters, so that a most singular and gorgeous effect was produced. The trunk of the tree, which was at least four feet in diameter, offered a perfectly safe bridge across the gully; and for the first four days we were constantly going back and forth on it. It had evidently been used for this purpose, either by men or wild animals, long before our arrival, for the log was worn smooth, apparently by the many feet that had passed and repassed on it.

Though still tolerably sound and strong, the log was plainly a hollow one, and out near the middle of it there was a hole on the upper side. I noticed this hole the first time I went across, and thought what an ugly thing it would be to step into it when crossing with a load. It must have been not far from a foot and a half in diameter.

Several times, while walking over this log, I noticed a strange, sickening odor coming from it, which, though faint, was very nauseating, and once, when standing still for a moment, looking down into the gully beneath it, I saw some bunches of what appeared to be bones wadded together. There were a good many of these lying there among the rank grass, and I concluded that a number of animals had died or been killed there, and that the peculiar odor came from these.

The fourth evening we were there, just at sunset, when the natives were coming from bee-hunting, each with his great sack of mashed comb on his head, I suddenly heard a fearful outcry in the direction of this gully.

"Some of 'em have tumbled off'n that log!" Myers, one of the sailors with me, called out, and we all ran from the hut where we were eating supper, to see what had caused so dreadful a shriek.

On coming in sight of the log that spanned the ravine, a strange spectacle presented itself. Dangling from the under side of the log, struggling and shrieking, hung one of the natives—a brother of Benu, named Oati. At the same instant I perceived the folds of a monstrous, mottled snake, rising in great loops above the log, and heard a native, who was standing at the farther end of the log, screaming: "*U'lar le-hai! U'lar lehai!*" (Great snake! Great snake!) "*Tasahu! tasahu!*" (Help! help!) "Come forth; white chief, with your fire gun!"

Without waiting to get my gun, for poor Oati's shricks were awful to hear, I seized a large handspike lying near, and, dashing out on the log, delivered two heavy blows upon the serpent's writhing folds, either of which, I feel certain, would have broken an ox's back. Feeling these, the monster dropped Oati, whom it had seized by the thigh in its mouth and was holding up by main strength, and, rearing its huge, flattened head six or seven feet above the log, looked me full in the face, its great eyes dilated with fury and its tongue licking the air with a strange, hissing sound.

It was a sight to startle the bravest of men. I struck at its head and leaped backward on the log, but lost my footing when close to the bank of the gully, and, slipping off the tree-trunk, went tearing down through the vines to the bottom. The fall did not hurt me much, but I was snarled up in the vines, and it was some moments before I could struggle out, or even clear away the foliage sufficiently to see whether the great snake was after me or not. I could hear a tremendous shouting and noise, however, and soon the reports of several guns.

The moment I got clear of the *lianas*, I ran through the bushes and grass down the bed of the gully; and here I came upon Oati, crawling off on his hands and knees. His thigh was bleeding profusely from several deep, ugly-looking holes, and his ankle was out of joint from the fall.

There was so savage a battle going on above us, that my shouts for assistance were unnoticed. After several efforts I succeeded in throwing Oati's ankle-joint back into place; and then, binding up his leg as best I could, helped him along to a place where it was possible for us to climb out.

But altogether this had occupied fifteen or twenty minutes; so that the fight which Myers and Benu Amme, Fola and the rest were making with the *U'lar lehai* was now for the most part over. The shots had driven the serpent back into the log; whence, according to Oati, it had darted its head out to seize him as he walked across. Myers was now watching for it—firing whenever it thrust its head out from the hole. He said that he had put two balls clean through its body before it had commenced to slide back into its retreat.

Benu now brought an ax, and, in the course of an hour, the great log was cut off, close to the bank, and fell down with a loud crash—one end of it—into the gully. It split as it fell, and the body of the python was thrown partly out of the hollow—but the crack closing somewhat again, as the end of the log came to rest on the bottom of the gulch, the great reptile was held fast within it. For awhile it writhed and twisted there, emitting a most horrible odor. Seeing it was caught fast, the natives went down and beat it to death with handspikes. They then cut away the log and let its body fall out.

With my pocket-rule I measured off a ten-foot pole, and when I say that I placed this pole three times along the dead serpent's body, and had still a foot to spare off its tail, perhaps I shall be accused of telling "a snake story;" nevertheless, it's the truth. At the middle its body was nearly as thick as a man's; and its scales were as large as clam shells. But the most ferocious feature was its great, bony, flattened head, with its huge grasping jaws and great lidless eyes. Its colors were a pale yellow along the belly, shading to coppery hues on its sides, with livid brown and black markings along the back.

There is little doubt that this monstrous creature had long had its lurking-place in the old log; and it made me shudder to think how many times we had all passed back and forth over its head.—*Youth's Companion.*

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Law of the Case.

The way of the succession to the Presidency, by the Vice President, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives is not generally understood further than the mere fact that the officers named succeed in the order named. The facts briefly stated are that where the Vice President becomes President by the death, resignation or disability of the President-elect he serves out the full term, but when the Vice President is succeeded by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, the latter serves as President only until an election can be held as provided by law.

Article II., section 1 of the constitution of the United States provides:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The act of Congress of March 1, 1792, which is the only statute on the subject, provides:

SEC. 146. In the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected.

SEC. 147. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State.

SEC. 148. The notification shall specify that electors for President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, as follows:

First—If there shall be the space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday in December.

Second—If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, the notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing. But if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall not specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen.

SEC. 149. Electors appointed or chosen upon the notifications prescribed by the preceding section shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December, specified in the notifications.

SEC. 150. The provisions of this title, relating to the quadrennial election of President and Vice President, shall apply with respect to any election to fill vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President, held upon a notification given when both offices become vacant.

SEC. 152. The term of four years, for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall, in all cases, commence on the 4th day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes for the electors have been given.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Report of Chief Hazen.

The report of Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, contains many matters of interest, among which the following may be noticed: "I have endeavored," he says, "to bring this service into active sympathy and co-operation with the ablest scientific intellects of the country. In this direction and in response to my request, the National Academy of Sciences has appointed an advisory committee of consulting specialists with which I may confer as occasion demands. I take pleasure in acknowledging this courtesy as showing the establishment of more intimate relations between the scientific interests of the United States and the Signal Service.

"This year has been distinguished by additional progress and by decided improvement, which I will briefly recite: The establishment, under your sanction, of a permanent school of instruction at Fort Myer, Va.; the raising of the standard of the personnel of the Signal Corps; the systemization of the duties of the signal service; the preparation of new instructions for observers of the service; the preparation of new and improved forms for the recording and preservation of meteorological data; the preparation of special bulletins for the press, containing weather information of public interest; the forecasts of weather, of hot or cold waves for periods exceeding twenty-four hours; the forecasts of "northers" for the interior plateau; the adoption of a new storm-signal (the cautionary Northwest) for the interior lakes; the arrangement for the increase of river service, and wider publications of warnings of floods or ice-gorges; the changes and improvements in the publication of the international bulletin and the monthly weather review, with their accompanying charts; the increased information added to the farmers' and to the railway bulletins; the organization of a service for the special benefit of the cotton interests of the South; the extension of special frost-warning to the fruit interests of the country; the investigation into thermometric standards and into barometric standards; the preparation of new hygrometric tables containing correction for altitude; the revised determinations of the altitudes of signal-service stations; the computation of monthly constants for the reduction of observed barometric pressures to sea level; the arrangements for original investigation in atmospheric electricity, in anemometry and in actinometry, and in the last subject, especially with reference to the importance of solar radiation in agriculture and the absorption of the sun's heat by the atmosphere; the co-operation in an expedition to the summit of Mount Whitney, Cal., for the determination of problems in solar physics; in metrology, the preparation of conversion tables for the English and metric systems; the co-operation in the dropping of time-balls at signal-service stations; the publication in quarto form of special professional papers; the offering of prizes for essays of great merit on meteorological subjects; the organization of State weather services; the new investigation of danger lines on Western rivers; the organization and equipment of two expeditions for meteorological observation and research in the Arctic regions of America, one to be stationed at Lady Franklin bay, the other at Point Barrow, Alaska, both co-operating in this work with a system of stations established in the Polar region by international conference; the establishment of a system of stations of observation in Alaska.

"A series of experiments has been made with sun-flashes, with a view of improving upon the forms of heliograph to be adopted for the general uses of the army, and it is believed that the improved heliograph selected combines great simplicity with efficiency, and possesses many practical advantages, so far as known, over similar instruments in other services.

"During the past year stations of observation on the habits and ravages of the Rocky Mountain locusts or grasshoppers were established in those sections that the experience of past years has shown to be most exposed to the ravages of these pests. These stations were at Omaha, Grand Island, North Platte and Sidney, Neb.; Cheyenne, W. T.; Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col.; Fort Sill, I. T.; Fort Elliott and all other stations on the United States military telegraph lines in Northern, Central and Southern Texas, and those on the northwestern military telegraph line in Dakota and Montana. Where civilians were employed in making the observations their services were voluntary and without compensation, the Government bearing the necessary expenses for stationery and telegraphing.

"It is gratifying to state that not a single report of the ravages of locusts has reached this office, and their presence has been announced only at Grand Island, Neb., Fort Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Tex.; but in no instance has any danger been reported.

"This year, for the first time, the Chief Signal Officer has caused to be prepared and issued, twice daily, special bulletins for the press containing meteorological information of popular interest to a greater extent than can appear, for want of space, in the official synopses and indications. They treat especially of high winds, severe storms, tornadoes, heavy rainfalls, floods, extreme temperatures, sudden and great changes in temperature, frosts, temperatures specially reported from health resorts during the season when frequented, and, when the conditions sufficiently warrant, fair or rainy weather, as the case may be, predicted for two days in advance. There are also forecasted the movements of the so-called 'warm waves' and 'cold waves.'

"In addition, the Chief Signal Officer causes to be regularly made, daily, each morning, by all officers who are liable for detail in the Indications Division, forecasts or deductions of the weather conditions for the day succeeding that on which the forecasts are made. If the result of these studies is sufficiently successful, indications will, in time, be issued for all districts for periods of more than one day.

"The river reports, giving the average depth of water and notices of the dangerous rises in the different great rivers of the interior, for the benefit of the river commerce and the populations in the river valleys, have been regularly made, telegraphed, bulletined in frames, and also published by the press at the different river ports and cities.

"The manner in which these reports are prepared and used, and the mode by which a 'danger-line' has been determined, with water below which there is considered to be no danger, while every rise above it is dangerous, have been sufficiently explained in preceding reports.

"The information published in reference to this danger-line, in connection with the daily reports of this office, has, on the occurrence of river floods, enabled those interested to judge of the probable limits of the rises of water to be expected at the different places on the river banks and of the dangers to be anticipated. This knowledge has made possible necessary precautions for safety."

A Strange Tribe of Indians.

Looking on the map of New Mexico, on the eastern confines of Arizona, in latitude 34 and longitude 100, you will see the country of the Zunies. These Indians are white as any other people, have light, flaxen hair, and the Indian ladies might even be considered blonde beauties. Some of them have red eyes—albinos. The women have regular, pretty features; are very modest, gentle, moral and truthful—as also are the men. They are intelligent, cultivate their corn cereals, and always have on hand, stored and a stock for several years ahead—a sufficient supply for their community. They are not a warlike race. After the Navahoes, their more warlike neighbors, conquered them, or perhaps before, they built their village or town in the form of a hollow square, as a quasi fortress. Into this hollow square they lead their flocks and herds at night, shut the gate, climb up by ladders to the roof of their adobe houses, haul up the ladders and go to sleep in confident security. The entrance to their dwellings is only by the roof—like the Indians of Taos and other places in New Mexico—as a means of safety. Their worship is a mixture of idolatry and Catholicism, so far as could be ascertained. They worship a very ancient figure of the Transfiguration—the origin of which they know not and have no tradition. Unlike the Navahoes or Nabajoes—their neighbors—they are a peaceful, simple race, but are dwindling away and soon will become extinct, especially as they intermarry—other marriages being strictly prohibited.—*Port Chester Journal.*

THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman's Annual Report.

Gen. Sherman has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War, inclosing the reports of Gens. Drum and Sackett, and the reports of the commanding Generals of the divisions and departments. The General says, referring to the reports of the latter, that they all show that our companies are too small for efficient discipline and for economical service. When the treasury was poor and loaded with debt, the army endeavored to gracefully submit to overwork, but now, says Gen. Sherman, they appeal for relief, and it is recommended that Congress repeal that clause of the existing law which limits the enlisted force of the army to 25,000 men.

Considerable space is devoted to the discussion of the subject of officers' servants, Gen. Sherman maintaining that no soldier should ever be compelled to do menial labor without compensation, or without his consent, and he recommends that the existing law be repealed or modified so as to secure this end.

Referring to West Point, he says it has been, and must continue to be, the fountain-source of military education in time of peace. In his judgment, the military academy at West Point fulfills its uses, and can safely be intrusted to prepare boys to become the soldiers of the future.

There are in the army 430 companies, necessarily widely scattered over our vast domain, to guard the property and prevent, as far as foresight can, complications and troubles of every variety and kind; at one time protecting settlers against Indians, and, again, Indians against settlers. When these occur it is always sudden, and reinforcements have to be hurried forward from great distances and always at a heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. This cost in the aggregate will, in my judgment, be more that sufficient to supply an increase of 20 per cent. of private soldiers—all that I would ask for this time—because I believe this increase will add little, if any, to the annual cost of the army, and yet give great relief to our overtaxed soldiers. In the last ten years our frontiers have so extended under the protection of our small army as to add at least $1,000,000,000 to the taxable wealth of the nation. This has enabled emigrants to settle up remote parts of the country, and is the principal cause of the great prosperity which is felt throughout all parts of the country. When the national treasury was poor and loaded with debt, the army endeavored gracefully to submit to overwork, but they now appeal for relief; and I do most earnestly ask the honorable Secretary of War to apply to Congress to repeal that clause of the existing law which limits the enlisted force of the army to 25,000 men, and to enact that each and every company in the army may be enlisted to at least fifty privates, making sixty-two enlisted men and three officers to each 430 companies, thus increasing the army proper to 36,660 enlisted men, which number, in practice, will probably never exceed 25,000. This should form the combatant force; and, as experience and universal practice have demonstrated the necessity for another or non-combatant force, I further urge that special provision be made by law for each of the following separate and distinct purposes—viz.:

Engineer battalion	200
Permanent recruiting companies and parties	250
Enlisted men detailed on general service (clerks)	430
Ordnance Department (laborers and mechanics)	400
West Point detachments (military academy)	192
Prison guard at Fort Leavenworth (special)	90
Hospital stewards	195
Ordnance Sergeants	112
Commissary Sergeants	150
Indian scouts	300
Signal detachment	500
Total	3,789

Which number, added to the 26,660 before explained, will make the total enlisted force of every nature and kind 30,449.

Gen. Sherman submits a statement of the actual number of enlisted men in the regular army Oct. 15:

Cavalry	6,882
Artillery	2,403
Infantry	10,536
Total combatants	19,815
Non-combatants (engineer battalion, ordnance department, recruiting service, signal corps, etc.)	3,781
Total enlisted force of army	23,596

"Nearly every general officer commanding troops on the frontier asks for a larger increase than I have herein indicated, but this may be better accomplished by giving to the President the right to increase, at his discretion, companies most exposed to danger to any number of privates not exceeding 100, limited always in practice by the actual appropriations of money rather than by the fixed number of men."

The General asks for an increase of nine Majors in the Inspectors' corps, and recommends that the whole question of coast defense be submitted to a board of high officers, while a similar board should consider the matter of military posts and stations now obsolete. These recommendations are with a view to the sale and relief of the army from the care of useless forts, posts and stations. Some old forts, Gen. Sherman admits, are worth retaining, and, in order that these may be properly taken care of, he recommends that 'the President be authorized to transfer out of the class of enlisted men who have served for twenty-five years or more, a number not to exceed 500, including Ordnance Sergeants (now 112), and establish a 'veteran corps' to be stationed at these old forts, with the rank and pay they held at the close of their active career of army service, to be subject to the rules and articles of war, but only to be used for guarding public property. One or two officers of the retired class and half a dozen of these old soldiers would compose a good garrison for an abandoned post or fort. By granting the retired officers thus detailed fuel and quarters, we would provide homes for worthy veterans, which would be most honorable and charitable to them and advantageous to the Government."

Gen. Sherman, in his remarks on West Point, says: "The Board of Visitors substantially recommended that the Superintendent of the Military Academy should be a Colonel of Engineers. I will concede to the engineers all they ask, but when war comes the engineer naturally takes to maneuvering and parapets, whereas the infantry, cavalry and artillery must 'go in' and do the fighting. It was so in 1812, and 1846, and 1861-'65. West Point is intended to make 'soldiers,' and not professional engineers, and the word 'soldier' embraces everything in war. If the engineer be a better soldier than the infantry officer, then let him in war and peace have all the honor and emoluments. But our recent experience does not fulfill this assertion."

Gen. Sherman takes direct issue also with other recommendations of the Board of Visitors.

Pay Day in Workshops.

The following appeal to employers is being circulated by postal card:

TO EMPLOYERS: The Women's National Christian Temperance Union request that all employers will consider the advantage arising from making some other day in the week than Saturday pay-day. Those who have tried it find that Monday or Wednesday are preferable to Saturday, as the money is expended for family needs before the liquor sellers can get it on Saturday night or Sunday. Employers, please try the experiment, and see if your workmen are not in a better condition on Monday. A statement of results will be gladly received by

MRS. P. STRYKER,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Com. for New York State.

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

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It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

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CURES Simply Without by MEDICINE Absorption

The Only True Malarial Antidote.

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By a recently perfected improvement DR. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuvants) such complete and unfailing control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of Chronic Disease of the Stomach and Liver, as well as Malarial Blood-Poisoning, as to amply justify the eminent *Professor Loomis'* high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

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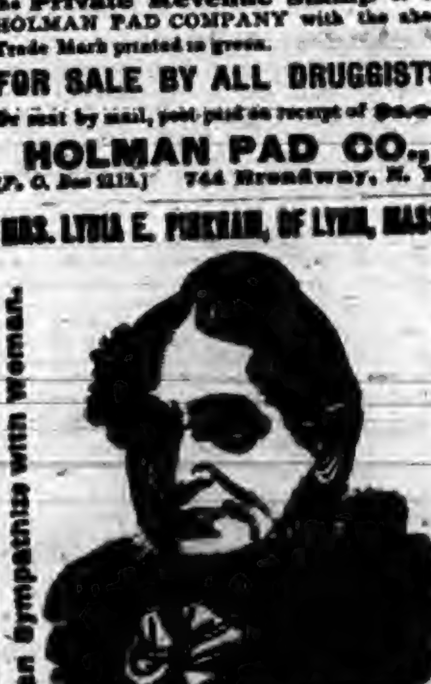
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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
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NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Surgical treatment, death, funeral obsequies, etc. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Fine steel portraits. Extra terms to Agents. Circulars free. Address
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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ALPHA CENTAURI is the nearest of the fixed stars, and its distance exceeds the sun's 230,000 times.

EXPERIMENTS have been made in Paris with a new kind of military telegraphy, which consists simply in reading large letters by a telescope. It is hoped to succeed at 60 miles distance.

A NEAPOLITAN gardner, after years of experiment, has produced a camelia with a delicate perfume, and think it probable that these flowers may in the near future be so cultivated as to rival the rose in fragrance.

M. FLEISHER has made a comparison between the bark of young oaks grown respectively upon sandy loams, upon peaty soil that had been once burned, and upon a similar soil that had been thrice burned, and found the proportion of tannin highest in the product of peaty soil.

A NATURALIST asserts that cranes carry small migratory birds—unable to perform the flight of three hundred and fifty miles—across the Mediterranean Sea on their backs. In flocks of cranes traveling southward across this sea, little birds of many species are observed, frequently flying from their perches only to return a moment after.

MARBLE is generally considered to be a very rigid material. A remarkable case, however, is given by M. Guebhard, in which a marble slab at one side of a door in the Alhambra of Grenada has been bent considerably out of shape by superincumbent weight, without breaking. The slab is ten feet high, nine inches broad and two inches thick.

M. TROUPEAU has lately made numerous experiments with head-gear in its relation to heat from the sun. He reaches these conclusions, which may serve as useful hints: 1. Head-coverings of conical and rounded form are cooler than those of flat shape, the helmet is accordingly preferable to the kepi in hot climates. 2. A thick body, formed of a substance which conducts heat badly, protects effectually against the sun's rays. 3. No metal should be used in the construction of head-gear. 4. Good ventilation, obtained by means of lateral air-holes at the top and a gallery at the base, isolating the head, causes a very sensible lowering of the interior temperature. A head-cover of bad construction may be made cool by good ventilation.

IN HIS address before the British Association of Science at its recent fifty-first annual meeting, Sir John Lubbock, the President said: "Summing up the principal results which have been obtained in the last half-century, we may mention (over and above the accumulation of facts) the theory of evolution, the antiquity of man, and the far greater antiquity of the world itself; the correlation of the physical forces and the conservation of energy; spectrum analysis and its application to celestial physics; the higher algebra and the modern geometry; lastly, the innumerable applications of science to practical life—as, for instance, in photography, the locomotive engine and electric telegraph, the spectroscope, and most recently, the electric light and the telephone."

LESCHMIDT, whose observations have been confirmed by Stoney and Sir W. Thompson, calculates that each molecule of hydrogen measures, at the most, not more than a fifty-millionth of an inch in diameter—a minuteness of which we can form absolutely no conception. With the most powerful microscopes, lines ruled on glass the ninth-thousandth of an inch apart can be perceived, although confusion of the lines begins at the seventy-four-thousandth of an inch, rendering distinct vision beyond that limit impossible with any instruments now known. Soreby believes that a length of one eighty-thousandth of an inch would contain from five hundred to two thousand molecules—say, five hundred in albumen and two thousand in water. It appears, therefore, that the smallest spere of organic matter clearly visible in the most powerful microscopes would contain many millions of molecules of albumen or water.

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood, employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutrative than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

A French Paper on Lynching.

In a district backwards of the West of the States United we lynch two individuals at the method of a gibbet improvised. Then the executors withdraw themselves at the gallop.

The one of the two executed, who had the life most hard, and who, in view of the character of the proceedings, had been neither searched nor garroted, draws his knife from his pocket and cuts his cord. Then he delivers his friend, who retakes, little to little, his senses.

Then they save themselves and previously give themselves the pleasure of burning the gibbet.

The journal which announces this fact extraordinarily adds:

"We recognize well here men enemies of every institution regular."

DR. PIERCE'S "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved, unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

Limits to Belief.

There are limits to human belief. You may believe what the candidate says in convention; you may believe what he says on the stump; you may believe what the old settler says about the winter of 1852 or the summer of 1853; you may believe what a man tells you in a horse trade; you may believe what Vennor says about the weather; you may believe what a man says who was at the Centennial; you may believe the army liar, and you may believe the snake liar; but when a man takes his cigar from his lips and, with a guileless, simple prefix of a date and place, starts in on a trout story, bar and bolt and lock and double lock the gates of your belief when he gets to the place. Don't believe a single, solitary trout—not though it weighs less than a pound. Under the shadow of the trout truth dies, and the man who fishes four days and only hooks one lone trout, so small that he loses it in his empty basket, comes home the biggest liar of them all.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

AS A tonic and nervine for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

The Demoralization of Riches.

Said an aged politician and editor to me, "I like to read your off-hand social sermons, because they seem to be confessions. Now let me make a confession to you! I don't believe, although I have a large summer house at the most successful resort in the country, that the dissipations and broken habits of the long season do me any good or give me any rest, or that I am as well insured for length of days in the idle summer as in the severe winter. And can you tell me, thou Diogenes of Broadway! why everybody is visiting the summer resorts and at such an increase of board bills and family expenses?"

"It is the rise of wealth," said I, "resulting from the development and speculation in a new country, giving an unrest to young and old, and making the most forward our leaders whether in physics or morals. None dare be independent where all can be rich. When George the Fourth was ruling a successful empire that had just finished thirty years of war and was trading with the whole world, Beau Brummel, who could starch his collars and neckties the nicest, was the next man to the King, though a sharper and a parasite, and the King, without a single virtue, was called the 'first gentleman of Europe!'"

"Alas!" said the political sage, "there is too much wealth, I fear, to make us as happy as we have been. I am sure people are not as happy as in the day of small incomes and quiet habits. I know most of our rich men, and as men they are not the social equals of the moderately rich men of forty years ago. Rufus King was then my neighbor at Albany, considered the richest man north of New York, and the leading banker. He told me that it cost him only $3,000 a year for his whole expenses and family, and no other man lived as well in Albany. Yet his expenses would not now pay his children's school bills. When I was Collector of the Port of Albany, at a salary of $4 a day, I felt as if I had got a lift that would make me independent, and when I saved $750 a year I felt that I was on the high road to success. No man in those days had $1,000,000, or, if he had, he was considered to have vast responsibilities to his country and his God. Now $1,000,000 excites no admiration, and I do not think it brings much compensation. It only goads the man to push out for more. His relations to his faculties and his health are worse. His career is really more contracted, because he is sitting down by the million like a pin by a loadstone, unable to get away from its influence upon his mentality."—*Gath, in New York Tribune.*

Is It Possible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., makes so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.—*Post.*

A French Missionary in Africa.

Our examination of Debaize's store revealed some strange things. There were twelve boxes of rockets and fire-works, which would require about forty-eight men to carry them; several boxes of dynamite (for what conceivable use no one knows) two barrels of gun-powder, innumerable revolvers and guns, two coats of armor, several boxes of brandy, two loads of penny popguns, a load of small bells, large quantities of botanical paper, insect bottles and tubes smashed, surgical instruments, boxes of medicines without labels, photographic apparatus; every conceivable appliance for geographical research, though he was perfectly ignorant of the working of the most simple instrument. He brought with him also a hurdygurdy, valued at four thousand francs. His intended scheme of progression through hostile countries was truly French and admirable in its absurdity. When he came to a village with the natives ready to oppose his passage, he would try the softening influence of music on the savage breast by strapping the hurdygurdy on a man's back, and with another to turn the handle, march peaceably, as became a priest, against the heath. If, in spite of this, the savage breast refused to be softened, their blood would then be on their own head. They would find that they had to deal with the church militant! With all the calmness of a French nature, he would clothe himself in complete armor, raise confusion in the enemy's ranks by a discharge of rockets, and march deliberately to victory or death.—Central African Lakes, Thomson.

The Father of Democracy.

The following description of President Jefferson is given by Mr. Flower, an English gentleman, who, in 1815 traveled on horseback through Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and was Mr. Jefferson's guest at Monticello: "Mr. Jefferson's figure is rather majestic. Tall—over six feet—thin, and rather high-shouldered, manners simple, kind and courteous. His dress, in form and color, was quaint and old-fashioned, plain and neat. A dark, pepper-and-salt coat, cut in the old Quaker fashion, with a single row of large metal buttons, knee breeches, gray worsted stockings, shoes fastened by large metal buckles—such was the appearance of Jefferson when I first made his acquaintance in 1815. His two granddaughters (the Misses Randolph) well-educated and accomplished young ladies, were staying with him at the time. The chief charm of the visit was in the evening conversations with Mr. Jefferson, who gave me the inside history of events, before only known to me, as to the world in general, in the published record or outside history, which is all that the public is generally allowed to see."

THE coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable holiday present.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—*Express.*

Lotteries in Italy.

Italy, however, is afflicted with another plague, even more destructive than that of counterfeiting, more tremendous in its evil results, and which invades every department and every class. The Government itself regulates the lotteries, with the idea, probably, of limiting what could not be avoided, and profiting by it. It is said that the annual net profit which it derives from this tutelage is $15,000,000. But it is considered only a temporary measure, the final aim of Italy's statesmen being to abolish a vice which destroys habits of industry and encourages crime. It may be considered doubtful whether this is the best way to do it, but the habit was already deeply rooted in the character of the Italians. It is now at least conducted with perfect honesty, the highest fuctionaries of the city taking part in the extraction of the numbers. This ceremony takes place in Rome every Saturday afternoon in a semi-circular building on the Via Ripetta, and is one of the relics of old times which is destined to pass away. In a high balcony in the center of this convex semi-circle are seated a delegate of the Prefect and several other gentlemen, who pass the fortunate number from one to the other until it is held up to the people and called out by a city guard. The people stand on the street with their heads raised and their eyes fixed on the balcony until hope is quenched in certainty or satisfied with success. The part of Italy most infected with this vice is Campania, where the annual average for each inhabitant is about $1.50. Rome is second; then follows Tuscany, while Liguria is sixth upon the list. Another class of citizens in Rome redeem it from this stain by industry and saving, the annual medium for every person being thirty-one francs. The system of savings banks is wisely encouraged by a few able social economists, among whom is Luzzatti, a Jew and a member of Parliament. This is the true weapon with which to combat the vices of idleness, long encouraged by the Papal Government. The people have responded to the invitation with far greater promptitude than could have been expected.—*Rome Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

Beer Affects the Kidneys,

and it may seriously interfere with the health unless promptly counteracted, and for this purpose Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has no equal.

Luminous Paint.

The London Building News says: The comparatively recent discovery that luminous paint can be applied as ordinary whitewash, considerably expands the field of its usefulness. Sheets of glass coated with the paint form Aladdin's lamps, which are in use in some of the vessels of the navy, at the Waltham Powder Factory, at Young's Paraffin Works, and in the spirit vaults of several docks: but now that, by increased production, and the use of water as the medium, the cost is reduced by one-half, it will probably be extensively used for painting walls and ceilings. The ordinary form of oil paint has already been applied in many ways to clock-faces, to name-plates and numbers and house-doors, and to notice boards, such as 'mind the step,' 'to let,' etc. The paint emits light without combustion, and therefore does not vitiate the atmosphere. Several experimental carriages are now running on different railways, the paint being used instead of lamps, which are necessary all day on account of the line passing through occasional tunnels.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) *Tri-Weekly Tribune* says: "A Harrisburg (Pa.) journal mentions that Mr. D. Bensinger, No. 4 Market Square, that city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a violent attack of rheumatism.

Is That a Mosquito?

"An' so you're a-going out to the East Hingies, my darlint Mrs. Marooney," said an old Irish crone to the young wife of a soldier about to embark for Madras; "I've been in them parts meeself, and well do I remember the torment I went through night and day with the muskeatoes. They have long suckers hanging down from their head, and they'll draw the life-blood out of ye before ye can say pease." This terrifying account lived in the memory of the young woman. The vessel made the Madras roads; the decks were crowded; all hands were delighted at the sight of land, Mrs. Marooney among the rest, but her joy was of short duration, for on shore she perceived an elephant. Horror-struck at the sight, and in breathless agitation, she approached the mate, exclaiming with uplifted hands, "Howly Moses! is that a muskeato?"

IT is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—*Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times.*

THE petty Duchy of Baden is a funny little kingdom, with a funny, fussy little court, as full of ceremony, equipages, liveries, powdered wigs, and elaborate officials as any of the big courts of the German Empire, and its parallel is not hard to find in Offenbach's sprightly satire upon the doings in the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein. However little the Duchy may be, it is largely connected, for the Grand Duke is son of Princess Sophia of Sweden, and his wife, Louise, is daughter of the Emperor of Germany. The ducal pair, having married September 20, 1856, the 20th of last Sept., was their silver wedding, and it was celebrated in connection with the gorgeous marriage of their daughter to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

USE Kidney-Wort and rejoice in health. One package makes six quarts of medicine.

The Smallest Woman in the World.

Lucia Zarate, the smallest woman in the world was born in Mexico. Her parents were peons—that is to say, half-breeds. When born she was the size of a rat. It was supposed that she was dead, and she was put in a little box that happened to be in the room. Soon, however, she began to scream. She was taken out of her box, and except that she was wondrously small, she soon played and ran about like any other child.

Don't be in a Hurry.

It's no sort of use. We never knew a man who was always in a hurry who wasn't always behind time. They are proverbial all over the world for bringing nothing at all to pass. Hurry, skurry, bluster—what does it all amount to? Not a straw. If you want to accomplish anything as it should be done, you must go about it coolly, moderately, faithfully, heartily. Hurrying, fretting and fuming and spluttering, will do no good—not in the least. Are great works of men done in a hurry? Not at all. They are the product of time and patience—the result of slow, solid development. Nothing ought to be done in a hurry. It is contrary to nature, right, justice and common sense. Your man of hurry is no sort of character at all. Always in confusion, loose at every point, unhinged and unjointed, blowing and puffing here and there, but all ending in smoke.

Rarely, it is to be hoped, has political prejudice, in the case of a man whom nations loved, survived as it seems to have done in the town of Dumfries, Scotland, where Robert Burns lived, and where he died. It has been proposed to erect there a suitable monument in memory of him and in testimony of the fame which, through him, the town has acquired; but Burns was anything but a tory in politics, and hence the local conservatives have refused to give the enterprise any of their support. Stiff Scotch churchmen, who, as has been appropriately said, have infinitely more ground, on the score of theology, for objections to Burns, and the example he left to the world, have taken a widely different course, and are said to be among the strongest admirers and apologists of Burns in Dumfries.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

NO DISCOVERY since the introduction of vaccination has equaled in importance that of *absorption* as illustrated in DR. HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD. It is the best Liver and Stomach Regulator of this century. *Dr. Holman's Liver Pad courts investigation.* It conquers prejudice. All live druggists keep them. Get a Pad. More than 200,000 living witnesses bear testimony to the efficacy of DR. HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

THE only hope of bald heads—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. Every objection removed by recent improvement. It is now faultless. The only cure for baldness and the most delicate hair dressing known.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

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Commission Merchants,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
122 and 124 South Clark St., Chicago.
Trading in lots of 1,000 bushels and upward. Bought and sold on margins. Commission ½ per cent. Correspondence solicited. Send for daily market reports.

(Boston Sunday Herald.)

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

"During my trip down the River Tagus, in Spain," said Captain Boyton to a representative of this journal in a recent conversation by the sea shore, "I had to 'shoot' 105 waterfalls, the largest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although this was not very pleasant and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed I am all right. Of late I

carry a stock of ST. JACOBS OIL in my little boat—[The Captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.]—and I have but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action upon the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they used the Oil and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of ST. JACOBS OIL, and when we left him he was still citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing-Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux Lights, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards, Moustaches, Costumes, Charades and Paper Scenery. New Catalogues sent free, containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 38 E. 14th St., New York.

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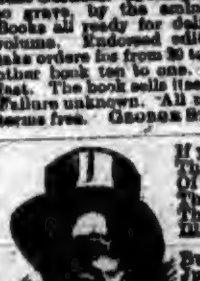

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MANHATTAN BOOK CO., 16 W. 14th St., N.Y. P.O. Box 4580.

PRICE $20. [illegible]
This N.Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—[illegible] simple, convenient, and [illegible] Warranted 5 years, [illegible] 5 days trial. [illegible] 4,000,000 of this model [illegible] have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. [illegible] Thousands do every year, and thereby save the $15 to $50 usually paid to agents [illegible] buying direct. Cut this out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machine be sure to address Geo. Payne & Co., 47 Third Av., Chicago, Ill.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS' FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

For Two
Generations
The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. [illegible] Prof. MARTINEZ the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 35 cents with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, [illegible] Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood and impaired powers cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; [illegible] Do not purchase old-style $10 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $5. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.
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C. N. U. No. 48

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Dr HARTER'S
Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES—$22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent *free and postpaid*. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

DR METTAUR'S ●
Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time, both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
● ● HEADACHE
A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.
● ● ● ● PILLS

PETROLEUM JELLY Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
[illegible] Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS. [illegible]
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., NOV. 17, 1881.

THE new paper at Angola has made its appearance. It is called the Steuben County Journal, and is in every way, a respectable and well arranged paper. It will be republican in politics. Just what use, politically it can be put to in a county two thirds of whose voters are already republican, we cannot say, and for the matter of that, we do not care. But as adding another literary feature to our neighboring town, we wish it and its publishers success. We cheerfully welcome Bros. Ferrier and Rakestraw to the editorial guild, and place their paper on our exchange list.

◆

JOSEPH WILSON, who was well-known in war times, as a lieutenant on the rebel cruiser Alabama, was killed on a railroad near Tallahasse, Florida, a few days ago. He was on the Alabama at the time of the action with the Kearsarge, and he was with the noted Mrs. Greenough when she lost her life off the North Carolina coast. Wilson and Mrs. Greenough left a blockade-runner in a yawl in order to slip between the federal war vessels. The vessel was capsized in a storm, Mrs. Greenough was drowned and Wilson barely managed to swim ashore.

◆

THE national tariff convention meets in New York, Nov. 28. The subjects to be discussed at this meeting are:

First, United States treasury decisions; second, Tariff Revision by Commission, third, Reduction of International Taxation; fourth, Balance of Trade and Promotion of Ship-building Interests. The delegates are expected to furnish statistics of trade showing the following three great points of protectionists: First, Influence of protection on reduction of manufacturers' prices; second, Increase in rate of wages; third, Expansion and enhancement of agricultural interest by the growth of home manufactures and our domestic industries.

◆

THE Times-Star of Cincinnati, has the following piquant article in a recent issue: We understand that the reform club of this city expects to give a reception to Hon. George W. Curtis in the not very distant future. We are glad Mr. Curtis is coming out, and we pledge the best efforts of our club to the work of reforming him. Since the Cincinnati reform club was organized, Mr. Curtis has been guilty of the heinous political crime of helping in the work of assessing the government employes in New York to aid in carrying an election. And what makes the crime still blacker is that the campaign was not a brilliant success, even after the assessments had been levied. Mr. Curtis needs reforming, needs it badly, and needs it right away, and the Cincinnati club can do it. Bring him out.

◆

A SINGULAR accident occured last Tuesday, where the Bedford and Switz City railroad crosses the White river. As the east bound train started across the bridge, a combination span slipped from the abutments and fell with the entire train into the river, a distance of thirty feet. The water was from four to ten feet in depth, and the engine, with three men was entirely submerged. The men were rescued from the engine, suffering slight injures.

The remainder of the crew and passengers fared worse in the caboose, as it left the bridge last, and was pitched against the train, fatally injuring a brakeman, named John Gardner, of Bedford, and seriously injuring a passenger, named Rainbolt, and a well-known traveling man, named Moffett, of Indianapolis. Other passengers and crew escaped with slight bruises. The people on the shore had to make a raft to rescue the passengers from the middle of the river. This is the same bridge that washed away two years ago.

◆

THE star route thieves no doubt breath easier now. Judge Cox before whom the cases were pending decided last week, that they must be proceeded against by indictment, and not on informations. He sustained a motion to quash the informations and as the time for indicting them, has been allowed to run a sufficient length of time, to be barred by limitation, they are in no danger of further prosecution. What a country this is getting to be. Elections do not always elect, bank examinations do not examine, criminal informations do not inform, investigations do not investigate and report of officers do not report, but are securely locked up until the offence is barred by the status of limitations. It seems as though when republican officials fire at big game, they always manage to miss it. If the stalwart Guiteau was of as much consequence to the republican party, as Dorsey, Brady and the other star routers, we would have no faith in his being punished. They are now making a great effort to prove him insane. Could not that be determined by a post mortem examination of such experts as Dr. Bliss et al? Why fool with such things. Either give it out that stealing and killing are some of John Sherman's. Any means or else punish at least the meanest ones.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank those teachers and superintendents, who so faithfully assisted in the work of the institute last week. I am under special obligations to Mr. A. L. Lamport, of the Waterloo schools, and Mr. O. Z. Hubbell, of the Butler schools, for the important, but difficult work of reporting the lectures for the daily paper. These gentlemen gave their time and attention fully to the work, besides giving several lessons, and their report of the most difficult subjects, shows a degree of correctness and faithfulness of detail, that are admirable. The work would be creditable to a short hand reporter. Neither are we to overlook the valuable assistance given by C. M. Merica, of the Garrett schools, and M. W. Harrison and W. P. Myers, of Auburn. These and the others who assisted to make the institute one of the most valuable, we have ever held, have placed me under lasting obligations. Thanks gentlemen, one and all.

JAMES A. BARNS,
Co. Supt.

◆

OUR citizens are beginning to discuss the gravel road question in earnest. This is as it should be. Should the roads continue in their present condition for sixty days, the loss to our business men would be a severe one. We hope to see the meeting next Tuesday evening, well attended, and some definite arrangement made by which the roads leading into our town, will be made passable. We hope the farmers around town will come to the meeting, and aid our citizens in the good work.

◆

ACTING vice-president of the United States, Judge Davis, owing to his being a senator and chosen president pro tem. from that body, receives part of his salary at the treasury, and part is paid by the secretary of the senate. His pay as senator, $5,000, is paid by the secretary; the balance, $3,000, at the treasury.

◆

A NEW YORK paper says that the body of A. T. Stewart was recovered last week upon payment of $87,000 and a pledge that the robbers should not be prosecuted, and that it was placed in Garden City on last Tuesday night. It is a little over three years since the body was stolen.

◆

AT the approaching coronation of the Czar and Czarina the ivory throne of Constantine, the last emperor of Constantinople, is to be used. The Czarina is to occupy a throne adorned with 876 diamonds and rubies and 1,223 sapphires, turquises and pearls of the first water.

◆

THE probabilities are that it will take several days yet, before a full jury will be empanneled in the Guiteau case. The men who have neither formed nor expressed an opinion in this case, are just a little bit scarce.

◆

QUEEN VICTORIA completed on October 25, a reign of forty-four years and one hundred twenty-eight days, which is just the length of time Queen Elizabeth sat on the throne.

◆

—A young man by the name of Bush Fox, living in Jamestown township, Steuben county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Ill-health is supposed to have been the cause.

◆

GENERAL HANCOCK and Governor Tilden are among those who are expected to visit Atlanta, before the close of the cotton exposition.

◆

REV. DR. EARLES, of Rutland, Vt., recently preached his twenty thousandth sermon.

◆

COLORADO is wrestling with the question of locating anew its state capital.

◆

—Ensley & Harter have put a new Rideout heater in their business room.

◆

Our Neighbors.

The Churubusco Herald is to be removed to Columbia City, at which place it will be published in the future.

The Syracuse correspondent of the Warsaw Union says: "Mr. Kelley, father of Dr. Kelley, of the Kelley house, is spending a week with his son. Although Mr. Kelley has reached the ripe old age of eighty-four, his health is still good and his memory is remarkable.

The club house at Cedar Beach, is closed for the season. We learn that the past season has been a profitable one for the association. It is rumored that the B. & O. road would like to purchase the property, but the stockholders refuse to sell.

Valparaiso, with a population of about five thousand inhabitants, has fifteen saloons, twenty-seven disciples of esculapius, four drug stores and two undertakers. With all this machinery for killing and putting away people it is hardly possible that our population will increase very rapidly during the next decade.—[Valparaiso Messenger.

We copy from one of our exchanges, that under the new law it becomes the duty of the board of county commissioners to designate places of holding elections, which shall be described by definite boundaries and which shall not contain more than 350 voters, as near as may be, the number to be determined by the official returns of the last general election. All ballots hereafter must be written or printed on plain white paper of a uniform width of three inches. All general elections take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Additional Local.

Citizens' Meeting.

All those who are interested in the subject of gravel roads are respectfully invited to meet at the court-house, in Auburn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, for the purpose of adopting some means by which this noble work can be started. Come out every body:

S. J. Brandon, Dr. Littlefield, C. P. Houser, Nick Ensley, Isaac Ochs, F. E. Davenport, Chas. Eckhart, Jas. McClellan, Chas. Beugnot, Geo. Schaab, Dr. Matheny, Dr. Casebeer, W. J. Austin, W. H. McQuiston, G. C. Ralston, D. D. Snyder, W. H. Kiblinger, S. Kutzner, Frank Baird, John L. Davis.

◆

—There are 900 bachelors out in Manitoba, who are reported ready to marry. A sympathetic Canadian editor has taken up their cause and proposes to conduct an excursion of marriagble girls there, early in the spring. A chance to join the expedition is to be open until the first of April next, unless the requisite number is sooner obtained. Here's a chance, girls.

◆

—A crank by the name of J. Howard Welles, has threatened the life of Jay Gould, and got into trouble about it. Experience teaches, that quite a large majority of people object to being killed.

◆

Waterloo.

B. B. Long Sundayed in town.

Henry Zerkle is tending target this week.

Judge Woodhull was in town last Friday.

Greenback meeting at the hall last night.

Thomas Askey, of Kalamazoo, Mich,, is in town.

C. Klotz and family are at Ligonier visiting friends.

Geo. Crane went to Toledo yesterday, to visit his brother.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Penfield were on our streets Monday.

Elder Bartlett and wife, of Painesville, Ohio, are visiting friends in town.

Nearly every teacher in our public schools was at the institute last week.

R. M. Lockhart was called on last week, to attend the inter-state agricultural convention at Chicago,

Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Best, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. J. I. Best have returned from their eastern trip.

Alfred Thomas, of Wooster, Ohio, a brother of Mrs. Dr. Chamberlain, has been in town for a few days past.

Phil Plum has been promoted to yard master, of the yard at Butler, and O. C. Dickinson takes his place at this station,

Sam Beck has rented his rooms to C. W. Gillette, who will carry on the business of buying and shipping poultry during the coming poultry season.

◆

The Infinitive.

[By one of the boys.]

Perhaps no other subject is so unsettled in the minds of many teachers and students, and is touched upon so lightly by many of our able grammarians, as that of the infinitive. Owing to these facts, various opinions are entertained as to the construction and use of this verb, and especially as to whether or not it may take a subject. In order to arrive at some definite conclusion on that point, it is necessary to notice the use of a verb in a sentence. A verb denotes action, being or state, or as a copula asserts the predicate of the subject, as there can be no action, being or state, without some perceptible object to act or exist in that state of being, and as this agent is called the subject, it necessarily follows that every verb must have a subject, either expressed or understood. Now as the infinitive is simply a verb in the infinite mode, it can by no possible means be an exception to the above general rule: to illustrate that point, take, "She desired that William should go." in the clause, that William should go, it is readily seen that William is the subject of the finite verb should go; changing the finite verb to an infinitive, William remains the agent through which the action denoted by the infinitive, to go, must be effected; then according to the definition of subject, as given by all grammarians, William is the subject of the infinitive to go. What is true of the infinitive under consideration, can be proven of any infinitive whatever. Therefore the necessary conclusion is, that all infinitives take subjects, either expressed or understood.

SELAH.

◆

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I tried hop bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed: I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them used 'em and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

21 MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

—Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, billious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and Kidneys. Thousands have been cured, why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicine ever known. It is sold in both Dry and Liquid form, and its action is positive and sure in either.—Dallas Tex. Herald.

COMPLICATIONS: If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them.—Mirror and Farmer.

EASILY PROVEN. It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and the infirm always.

—List of letters unclaimed in the Auburn postoffice Nov. 14, '81: Miss Dora Brandabarry, Sarah Blatner, Christian Cury, C. Curry, John, Mrs Solomon Frost, William Feagler, Ambrory Kaninka, Mrs. Eunice Long, M. J. Mooney, M. R. Murphy, S. A. Madden, Mis. Mary McCoskey, W. W. Sechler, S. Shanks.

—Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

—Two doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup completely cured my child of a severe case of the croup. I have used a great many different cough medicines, but have never found any so efficient as Dr. Marshall's.

J. W. SPELLMAN, Elkhart Ind.

—Our druggists are selling large quantities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints generally. It takes the lead of all cough remedies. Try it. Only twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

—The M. E. social will be entertained by the ladies of the second division, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Casebeer next Wednesday evening.

◆

$1,000 Reward,

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 215 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Legal Matter.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of the will of Adam Shilling, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. WILLIAM SHUTT, Executor

Oct. 31st, 1881, 44-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executors of the will of George Bittenger, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB R. BITTENGER,
ADAM H. BITTENGER,
Executors.

44-3w.
Oct. 17th, 1881.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

George Gertenslager, Charles M. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing company, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage on real estate, by Lewis Spangler; and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of October, 1881.

43-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residens.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Martin A. King, Oliver Boyer and Jacob Kahn impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court for the forclosure of a mortgage by John H. Baxter; and that the same, will be heard and determined on the 18th juridical day of the next term of said court, which term commences at nine o'clock a. m., December 19 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 15th day of November, 1881.

J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Levi H. Cupp is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for a divorce, by Julia Cupp, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 18th juridical day, at nine o'clock a. m., of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of November, 1881

JOHN W. BAXTER,
Clerk.

46-3w.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Elizabeth Bickel, deceased, Christopher Welch, administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of November, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER,
Clerk.

46-2w.

E. W. Fosdick, Attorney

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Mary J. Doolittle, David Doolittle, Peter R. David, James L. David, Sylvester Mann, William Austin, Joseph Hyman Jacob Keller, Celia Rank, Mary Rank and Byron Rank, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, for the forclosure of a mortgage on real estate, by Edward W. Fosdick; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 9th juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences December 19th, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 1st day of November, 1881.

4-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

License Notice.

THE undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will, at the December, 1881, session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number sixty-seven (67), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, and running thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH P. ROTHENBERGER.

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor, of the last will of George Bittinger, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the testator, near Spencerville, in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

The personal property of said estate, Consisting of one horse, one buggy, light wagon harness, hay, corn, plows, harrows and other farming implements. Lumber consisting of plank, fence-posts and fencing boards; also household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Sale to begin at ten o'clock a. m. Terms: Sums of five dollars and under, cash; over five dollars, a credit of ten months will be given the purchaser, giving note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing six per cent interest after maturity, with sufficient security.

JACOB R. BITTINGER,
ADAM H. BITTINGER,
Executors,

Nov. 10, 1881.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center Ind

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered, by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf

—Please notice that Capt. W. M. Boughan is sole agent for a splendid household book, entitled, "The Home of Our Country." All lovers of good moral reading, will do well to give him a call and subscribe for his book. It is a treasure that should be in every family. 45-3w.

The Wonderful Elasticity

-OF A-

DOLLAR SHOW.

-IN-

THE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT

-OF THE-

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

ONE DOLLAR buys a HAT (50 styles)	worth $2.00
ONE DOLLAR secures a DRESS SHIRT	worth 1.75
ONE DOLLAR pays for a pair of JEAN PANTS	worth 1.50
ONE DOLLAR buys a splendid KNIT JACKET	worth 1.75

In fact, One Dollar will do more for you at the "STAR" than double that amount elsewhere. The largest stock always shown; the lowest prices always named

SAM, PETE & MAX

Ft. WAYNE, - - - Indiana

STILL AT THE FRONT!

:o:

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

:o:

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

:o:

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

:o:

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

:o:

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
CURE BEFORE TOO LATE
DR. A.W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE
PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED
IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF'S CURE
WARRANTED

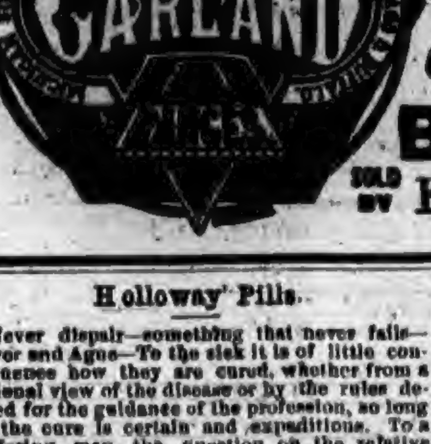

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt are the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [Nov 7. 1y

—Patronize the book agent in our town, Capt. W. M. Borghan, he sells The Home of Our Country, also Life of Garfield, Happy Hours, Bibles and testaments. 45-3w.

—Don't buy any toilet soaps until you see Davenport, the druggist.

—Kiblinger & Co want 50 tons of old iron. 45 tf.

ENSLEY & HARTER

Are now showing an

Elegant Line!

—OF—

NEW GOODS

Which they have

Just Received

And are selling at

BOTTOM PRICES!

Please Examine our Goods, and compare prices.

ENSLEY & HARTER

Guide Them Aright.

—Howard McCord will teach the school south of Corunna. This is his first attempt, but if he watches his Ps and Qs, he'll pull through all right.

—Milo Thomas will teach the school in his neighborhood this term. It will be remembered that Milo was drilled by Kib last spring, and he ought to be a good instructor.

—Miss Jossie Rush will teach the Green's Corners school this winter. Jossie is a good instructor, and the neighborhood there can congratulate themselves on their good fortune.

—Archie McIntyre will teach the Sedan school this winter. We frequently go up there to See Dan, and we'll drop in on him and count the strokes which bring the unruly boy to "limerick."

—Miss Annise Cowan will conduct the school two miles west of town. She was employed at that place last summer, and the fact that she is again solicited, goes to show that the people appreciate her talent.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer will use the pointer in the Maurer's school-house, south of town. Rosa is a successful teacher, well liked by scholars and parents, and we guarantee a good school this winter at Maurer's.

All Right.

We received a note Monday which reads: "Mr. Editor, I am on the marry and would like to have you tell me what constitutes a good looking girl, Theo. Kessler." Well, sir, get one with dark hair, a prominent forehead, an elastic walk, easy gesture and good natural ability. A merry hearted, bewitching maiden, without a spark of envy or malice in her whole composition, enjoys herself and wants everybody else to do the same; always has a kind word and a pleasant smile for one and all. Such a girl will brighten the future of any man. She resembles a sunbeam which brightens everything it comes in contact with.

The Kind of a Tramp.

Last Saturday, a blear-eyed tramp, with habiliments very much dilapidated, called at our residence and asked for a bite to eat. We handed the sore-footed, care-worn looking chap a loaf of bread and a pound of butter, which he put away with remarkable speed and ease. After he had devoured the "chuck," we turned away and went into the house. In a few moments our attention was called to a "fiddling" performance on the wood pile, and upon raising the window blind, our eye mets the whole-souled tramp everlastingly making that wood-saw hum. He cut one cordwood stick twice in two, turned the saw upside down, and after running his fingers over the teeth, shook his head and pulled out for the business part of town.

High Water.

Cedar Creek has been "on a high" for several days, the water spreading over more territory than it was ever known to do before. The damage caused "along the line" is about as usual. The bottom lands, east of town, are covered with fence rails, boards, wood, etc. If this stream was cleaned out and straightened it would save a large amount of property and labor every year.

—When the boys get on a drunk in Lagrange, it is necessary to bring revolvers into use in order to tame them down

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Four jail larks.

—The roads are bad.

—Blanket your horses.

—Good theatre weather.

—The leaves have fallen.

—Indian summer, come on.

—Persimmons are ready to eat.

—Only a few weeks more of '81.

—The county guardians are in session.

—Christmas comes on Sabbath this year.

—Erv. Scott occupies his brothers residence.

—Now, the pill peddler earns his money.

—Mush and milk festivals will soon be ripe.

—We had quite a snow storm last Friday.

—The Wabash road changed time Sunday.

—Racing among corn huskers is all the rage.

—Not enough interest taken in the band yet.

—The hack horses begin to show their ribs.

—The stores are filling up with holiday goods.

—The Eagle mills have resumed business again.

—Work on the school house has been abandoned.

—The Eackhart sidewalk is very acceptable now.

—The country trade has been very light this week.

—Esquire Ober is making money in the wood trade.

—Capt. Boughan drives his own horse and buggy.

—Now, Mr. Guiteau, we'll attend to your little matter.

—Milo Gunsenhouser threw up his cases on the Daily.

—Don Lawrence talks of moving back to this place again.

—Chris. Ashelman has put a new roof on his residence.

—Our dealers want forty cents a head for "young" chickens.

—Will our church people get up a Thanksgiving dinner?

—Wood is in demand and prices continue to drain the pocket.

—God made the country, but he left the roads for man to make.

—Ben. Williams will take his sewing machine to Butler this week.

—The Underhill lamps would not come amiss these dark nights.

—"Shoe the horse and shoe the mare and let the little colt go bare."

—Mrs. Daniel McClellan was taken to the insane asylum Monday.

—The girl who dropped a basket of eggs while flirting made a mash.

—The waves of a woman's handkerchief have wrecked many a man.

—Now the farmers should save their seed corn. We know all about it.

—Dock Beard is learning the flour and bran trade at the Eagle mills.

—Umbrella repairers and hand-organ "Profs." can pull in for the winter.

—Bro. Parker wants to dispose of one half interest in the Kendallville news.

—The Umber boys have established a wood yard. It is several miles from town.

—Mrs. Snyders brick house, south of town, is said to be gradually falling down.

—Jim. Rhodenbaugh might stoop down and tell us something of the weather.

—The roof of Houston's building was repaired this week. It don't have fall enough.

—J. L. Davis has torn out the floor leading to his store room and put in a new one.

—When an oyster train goes through on the B. & O., the Junction boys have a "picnic."

—The roads in town froze hard enough Monday night to carry up a loaded wagon.

—Rev. Dennis, of Garrett, delivered another lecture at the "soldiers" hall last Sunday.

—Guiteau says he loves new enterprises. He will soon be treated to a noose enterprise.

—Hank Mader has taken the top off his buggy. The canopy of heaven is a good enough cover for him.

—There are several stray dogs in the town. Owners can have them on application to the town dads.

—James Culbertson will erect a new brick residence in the spring. It is said that it will be a daisy.

—The school trustees of the county met in the COURIER rooms last Thursday, and transacted business.

—W. J. Austin has got through buying apples and will now give his attention to the boot and shoe trade.

—The dog collary season will soon be upon us. The epidemic will be with us in full blast the first of next April.

—We have completed a number of pension blanks for P. J. Lockwood. He does a large business in this line.

Too Slow.

We received a list of the names of those who assisted in the Cissel donation at Corunna, but they came too late for us to have them put in type. We were also requested to thank Hon. L. D. Britton for his services in the enterprise, and for making the presentation speech. The party was a fine affair, there being eighty-two guests present. "No cake."

—Mr. David Link, living west of Waterloo, brought to our office quite a natural curiosity this week, in the shape of two stalks of corn having two well-developed ears of corn on each stalk. One a dark red, and the other yellow. This is the first time that we have ever seen red and yellow corn grow on the same stalk. The curiosity can be seen at our office. We just expect that next year Dave will add sweet corn to the combination.

—In the bright lexicon of newspaper experience, we know of nothing that gives more joy to our heart than to have some of our love-sick loafers, who have been holding a conversation on "The Girl" for two hours, say, "Well, I must go." The appearance of a cash subscriber is very enjoyable, but this is only trivial compared to the coat-tail view of the young man as he trips down the stairs.

—J. L. Ferguson, the marble dealer of Columbia City, has our thanks for a fine specimen of his handiwork in the shape of a marble mantle. We will keep it as a part of our personal effects and try to work the best of our furniture up to it. In the same package we received a photograph of his fine specimen of statuary, "Clinging to the Cross" Anyone who doubts his ability and genius can call and satisfy themselves by inspecting the picture.

—One of our young ladies purchased a pound of raisins, 18 cts., and received 55 cents change. The mistake was not noticed until she reached home, and she returned immediately, but the grocer refused to give her the right money. We know the lady well, and can vouch for her honesty. The matter looks a little crooked upon the part of the merchant.

—Last Sunday Mrs. F. Picker gazed on her sixty-second birthday. She is a woman of great endurance and carries her age remarkably well. A number of the children gathered at her home and partook of a sumptuous dinner. Several presents were given her, and she seemed to enjoy the occasion with the same life and ambition as those of much more tender years.

—Sim. Tarney had to elevate his porkers at the slaughter house Sunday. Sim. very much disliked to labor on this holy day, but he was compelled to do so in order to save his hogs from a watery grave. The church bells were pealing forth, "Come sinners, come," and poor Sim. had to go it "root hog or die" in water waist deep.

—We present, this week, a full report of the work done in the institute last week, and hope every one who feels an interest in the schools will read the articles carefully. They contain matter of great value, especially to teachers, and we hope will be preserved for future use.

—We had a serenading club managed under strict resolutions. The cold weather has caused it to "bust," or, like all bright and beautiful things, it has faded away. When the spring time again opens it will be resurrected, and the lads will resume their midnight howls without arrest.

—"Dearest," sighed the young man, "do you know what of all outward things is nearest my heart?" Realy I can't say, but if you have any regard for your health in this changeable weather I should think it was a flannel shirt." She was too practical and it broke the engagement.

—When Suveyor Foltz ties his horse to the fence, while he goes to talk with his girl, and stays too long, some of the good natured farmer boys provide his noble animal with corn fodder, and also put corn in his buggy. That's the kind of a neighborhood to deal in.

—Buck Allen's Texas colt came near being killed by a Wabash train Tuesday evening. The animal ran ahead of the engine for eighty rods, and jumped a cattle-guard. It it had not been a fleet-footed animal it would have certainly been killed.

—Don't go to church in the morning—that's when they pass the contribution box around. You can attend evening services and it won't cost you anything. Lights and fuel don't cost much, and the preacher can look out for himself.

—The last day of the institute was very disagreeable, rain, snow and sleet being the main characteristics. Quite a number assembled, however, and the usual programme was ably and illustratively carried out.

—The following parties have "jined" since last week: Wm. H. Moore and Mellie Kenestrick, Levi Bennett and Angeline Hammon, Wm. Rose and Laura Hoffman. Business will brighten up as the holidays come nearer.

—The ear is a delicate creature. Ask a man for the loan of $10 and the chances are that his ear won't hear you. Softly whisper, "Come and take something," and the ear manifests an acuteness that is marvelous.

Poetical.

One day last week our town was favored with a traveling poet. He was immense in this line, and among his choice selections was "Mary's Little Lamb." He only charged one cent for each production. We paid close attention to the beautiful lines on Mary and her lamb, and we give it, in his language, to our readers gratuiously:

Mary had a little fleece,
And its lamb was white as snow,
And everywhere this creature went,
The fleece was sure to go.

He was a faithful old poet, and, although he had to repeat ten pieces to buy one drink, he managed to get gloriously drunk about six nights out of a week.

Institute Daily.

Copies of the Institute Daily can be had on application to this office. Single copies five cents, or the whole series for fifteen cents. Those who have paid and do not receive their papers, can have them forwarded by sending in their names.

—The supreme court of this state holds that the playing of billiards and pool, where the looser pays for the game, is gambling, and that the proprietor of the tables is amendable under the statue for keeping a gambling house. The theory of the decision is that the hire of the table, which is the amount charged for the game, is wagered on the skill of the players.

—S. R. Heberling, general agent of J. I. Case T. M. Co., of Racine, Wis., has purchased T. J. Cuppy's residence, south Nicholas Ensley's, and will moove to this place soon. In the future he will make this his headquartrs for the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and southern Michigan. Our citizens should give him encouragement. Inquiries see N. & G. Ensley.

—A law enacted by the last legislature prohibits the sale or giving of any kind of a weapon or catridges to boys under twenty-one years of age. Even a father cannot give his minor son a pistol, dirk or any weapon that can be concealed about a person, without laying himself liable to the penalty of the law.

—Be careful not to sow the seeds of disease just at this time. A little carelessness now may result in a winter of suffering. The present weather is provocative of pneumonia. Keep the children's feet dry.

—If our citizens look to their future interest they will make some arrangements to get a fire engine. The bucket brigade has but little effect upon a fire after it gets under full headway.

—If Frank Culbertson has any future use for his express wagon, it will be money in his pocket to find more suitable quarters for it than on Eight street. The boys handle it roughly.

—One who signs himself "A Poet," writes asking our club rates. Nothing; nothing at all. Bring along the piece you have just dashed off, and we'll do the clubbing gratis.

—Here is the way the local editor on Tom, Mays paper, down in the sunny south, writes: "Peach, apple, pear and plum trees, in some orchards, are almost in full bloom."

—The girls wear a new style hat that is very becoming. It flares up in front and flops down behind, laying, a la, close to the waist. Its the style and that settles it.

—Little Samme Halston has found her pet dog. It was returned to her without the collar on, showing that some one took a fancy to the pup besides Samme.

—Although early in the season, we announce, at the request of Mr. Vennor, that during the coming winter, water will, as usual, freeze with the slippery side up.

—I. O. Bachtel has built an awning to his mill, so that in the future his numerous customers can be in the dry while loading and unloading their grists.

—The water surrounded John Kreuger's house last Sunday. Now, if John were a duck he would have been happy; but then he isn't—he's a Dutchman.

—Do not forget the meeting at the court-house next Tuesday evening. The subject of gravel roads is of vital importance to every one.

—The citizens at the north end had to keep "on their pins" last week. It was difficult for a sober man to keep the "toe-path along the raging canal."

—The goods were moved out of Huston's room this week, preparatory to the opening of another "hoodle mill." We will have eight retail saloons.

—The weather clerk has promised us a nice day for Sunday. Let the Sunday school and church going people prepare for a full turnout.

—We hear that Mike Long talks of buying an interest in the Kendallville Standard. That is one of the best papers in Northern Indiana.

—We have emptied our waste basket to make room for the usual amount of poetic effusions on the topic of the beautiful snow.

—Plump girls are said to be going out of fashing. If this is true, the plumper the girl the slimmer her chances.

—Thanksgiving services will be had at the Presbyterian church next Thursday at half past ten a. m. Let all turn out.

Personal.

—Frank Latson is at home.

—Sherm. Hollister was away last week.

—Clark Baxter was at Waterloo, Wednesday.

—Wes. McBride was on the streets Tuesday.

—Charley Follett, the clog and jig dancer, is in town.

—Sam. Bach, Waterloo, was on the streets Monday.

—Frank Basop, of Garrett, was on the street last week.

—J. C. Henry returned Saturday from a business round.

—Frank Lens is advance agent for the Townsend troupe.

—Mrs. W. Moore, living in the north end, is lying quite low.

—The senior editor visited the Waterloo schools yesterday.

—Mr. L. Bowers and wife have returned from their Kansas trip.

Mr. M. E. Barbitz, of Mich., will move his family here next week.

—Mr. E. E. Bumpus has our thanks for late papers from Hannibal, Mo.

—Billy Little, the city shoemaker at Newville came over Saturday to see the boys.

—Daniel Swihart has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., much improved in health.

—Johnny Gossage came up from Wayne, Tuesday evening, to see his ma. Oh ma—ud.

—Reuben Lockwood, who has been dealing out west for some time past, has returned home.

—Charley Cool has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be on the streets again.

—Elmer Bumpus left Sunday night for Kansas city, where he will carry the hod for brick masons.

—Miss Katie Baumann, who has been visiting Mrs. Charley Jackson for several weeks, has gone home.

—Oat. Welling, of Bryan, Ohio, is employed at August Stutz' "boxing hall." Oat. takes, well among the boys.

—We see by the last week's Milton, Iowa, Herald, that Will S. Baxter, of Waterloo, has arrived in that place.

—Mrs. Spencer Dills, nee Maggie Searight, of Butler, was visiting with Mrs. S. W. and A. J. Ralston last week.

—Trustee Franks, of Richland township, gave the COURIER a call the other day. He is a lively, jovial fellow.

—Charley Hoffman, a harness maker who worked for Bill Sheffer some time ago, is in town. Charley is a good-un.

—Charley Beugnot, Isaac Ditmar and D. S. Ober left Tuesday for Atlanta, Georgia, where they will attend the cotton exposition.

—Mr. & Mrs. Lamport, and Misses Ida and Rose Blair, of Waterloo, presented their smiling countenances in the COURIER sanctum, while attending the institute last week.

—J. L. Ferguson the marble man from Columbia City, was in town Saturday. We understand he has taken in a partner and will do granite and marble business on a still larger scale. Jim is solid.

—Doc. Ryan "spilt" himself down upon us again last Sunday. By the way Doc. is getting to be quite a lady's man, and we heartily recommend him to the marriageble girls at North Manchester.

—Misses Code and Emma Fisher and Miss Hattie Hoover, of Waterloo town, gave us a pleasant and interesting visit last week. They figured promently at the institute (being the best looking three) and are promising young ladies.

—Mr. O. Z. Hubbell, editor of the Institute Daily, is a happy, good-natured fellow. He can (not) set a column and a half of type in an hour, and we can only account for his speed from the fact that he learned the trade in the Butler Record office.

—We received a pleasant call Monday from H. J. Richardson, "Happy Harry" the author of the "original dialect sketches" now so popular in this country. Mr. R. shows a versatility of talent, and an ability to adapt himself to all the conditions of life represented in his sketches.

—F. E. Davenport, our pioneer druggist, it is said, will build a brick store room in the spring. He will finish it so as to use the second story for a dwelling.

—Two of the Republican boys went hunting last week. They killed two ducks (tame ones), and winged one turkey (tame), wounded a red squirrel and stole a hat full of apples.

—The hub and spoke factory will shut down this week and wait until the roads get so that timber can be hauled at less expense than now.

—Harrison, the "boy preacher," is in Chicago, filling the people with the glory of the Lord. His regular charge is $100 a fill.

—If any of our readers do not know what "sour mash" is, we have heard that John S. Boots, of Jackson township, can tell.

—The time has arrived when two oysters will go bathing in a weak dilution of milk and water and be hailed as a "church stew."

—Most of our rural schools begin this week, and the faithful pedagogue will board 'round and draw his little $30 a month.

—As soon as the roads get passable we hope our wood subscribers will favor us with a few cords. No p. elm need apply.

—Rain and snow storm Monday. This is the rain we ought to have had last summer, its slow about getting around.

—Geo. Grund and Dan. Culver had a little shoulder exercise Monday, wherein the latter came out second best. No arrests.

—Prof. G. Walter Dale gave an entertainment at Ensley's hall, last week. Yes, we'll "gwalter goldarn" if he did'nt.

—Young man take to Ingersoll. The old ones, being nearer the inevitable bye and bye, are naturally more cautious.

—Clean up the cellars and about the house. There is many a deadly germ of diptheria lurks in the neglected corner.

The Dead.

We notice, what is commonly known as the new cemetery—this resting place for the dead—is filling up very rapidly. It is used by our rural people, and the deaths which occur at Garrett are also intered here. It has been but a few years since this grave yard was layed out, and it will only be a short time until all the allotted space will be taken up. Can there be no arrangements made by which our sister village can bury their dead at home? It would not only be more convenient for them, but save the necessity of our people establishing another cemetery, which will certainly have to be done unless the change is made.

Back Again.

Our readers will remember a short time ago of seeing an article in the COURIER, stating that Hattie Sutton, of Jackson, Michigan, had poisoned herself at the Helem boarding house. She was sent home, and, from all appearances, has forgotten the "sweet song" of her lover. Hattie is in Auburn again, all right side up. She is employed in the hash room at the popular Swineford hotel, where grub is plenty and sorrow is not known. Hattie tried the arsenic route to a more congenial land, but found it a hard road to travel, and has very sensibly concluded to work for an honest livelihood, and live just as long as she can see others live.

"Over the Hill."

Some years ago John Eckerberger moved with his family to this place. He seemed to be comfortably situated on the north end of Cedar street in a little cot of his own. It was but a short time, however, until his wife and children left him, since which period he has lived a rough life. He used his money in law suits trying to save his home, but failed, and for several years he has lived from scraps of meat gathered up at our slaughter houses. The fact that a hard winter was before him, and having no means of making a livelihood, he has gone "over the hills to the poor house," where, we hope, he may end his old days in comfort, and die a christian.

Small Pox.

The citizens as Bristol, Ind., are terribly excited over several cases of the small pox within the village limits. A man coming from Chicago stopped there on account of being ill, and in a week or so died. The funeral was largely attended, and the results are, that a number of people are down with this horrible disease. He was waited upon by an old practioneer who has resided at Bristol for some time, but gave the people no hint of the nature of the man's disease. Now, there are two sides to the sequal: He is either a quack and don't know his profession, or else he is an unprincipled man. The matter needs explanation, and we hope the citizens there will see to it.

Thanksgiving.

The president has issued his thanksgiving proclamation for the 24th inst., and we earnestly hope that our citizens will observe the day in a becoming and appropriate manner. We have had some sad experience since this nation last bowed before the throne of grace. Some have suffered from the damage caused by high water, fire, sickness and other destructive agencies of nature. The hand of the cowardly assassin has caused our government father to cross the dark river of death, and left a nation mourning. Let arrangements be made for each business house to close its doors, and our christian people all meet together and offer thanks and prayer to Him who has so kindly given us health and prosperity to enjoy the privileges of another thanksgiving day.

—Careful observers have arrived at the conclusion that, while there will be undoubtedly considerable less than an average yield of corn throughout the country, the rigid economy now being practiced by everyone who has an acre of corn will result in there being nearly as much grain on hand January 1, 1882, as on the same date this year.

—The Presbyterians had a splendid social yesterday. This organization is called a "Sewing Society." They eat all they can one day, and sew the next.

—We were in Auburn Saturday, and noticed that the citizens of that town have been making some improvements in the way of building the past season.—Garrett Herald.

—The daily is defunct, "busted," gone up. The sprightly editors have left us, but, as far as we know, are alive and well.

—Doc. Cowan is going to make things "bile." He went up Seventh street with a rifle over his shoulder Tuesday.

—Stephen Martin, brother of J. J. Martin, now carries the express for the B. & O. folks from the Junction.

—Sim. Tarney has put a steam engine in his meat market. This makes things lively for hogs, dogs, etc.

—There is a bad hole in the sidewalk in front of the Perce property, on Main street. Fix it.

—The DeKalb County Republican has a new head. We mean the paper, of course.

—The Brown boys, east of town, have sold their saw-mill to a Mr. Beesoner.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Henry King was hanged at Plattsburg, N. Y., with a rope which had done duty on fourteen similar occasions. He was a thief from New York city, where he killed a policeman who sought to arrest him, five years ago, and was sent to Sing Sing for life. Last July, after his transfer to Dannemora prison, he murdered Michael Hamilton, a fellow convict, in a quarrel about the assassination of the President.... Marchbank, formerly corresponding clerk of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., who defaulted in the sum of $50,000 about two years ago, has been arrested for the crime. A small depositor has attached the bank.

The Government examiner went through the bursted bank at Newark and reports assets of $2,085,252.98, and liabilities of $4,416,253.12. Shareholders will lose an amount equal to their stock, and depositors may recover 50 per cent.

Mrs. Mary M. Love and her daughter, Sarah E. McDowell, were tried and convicted at Pittsburgh of conspiracy and forgery in the procurement of a pension for a son, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $200 and costs of prosecution. Mrs. Love is about 70 years of age, and her daughter 40.... A sad tale of suffering is that of the crew of the schooner Delia Hodgkins, which, after abandoning their vessel off the New England coast, took the ship's launch, and, in two days' exposure to the storm, five men died of cold and exposure before a passing vessel picked them up.... Hanson & Van Winkle, wholesale dealers in chemicals, of New York, have been obliged to suspend payment owing to the failure of the Newark bank. The United States Circuit Court has appointed a provisional receiver to take charge of the Nugents' factory at Newark. Baldwin has been admitted to bail in bonds of $100,000.

Two freight trains on the Erie railroad collided near Port Jervis, N. Y., and George Dorr, a conductor, and Jerome Grover and Mark Coxson, engineers, were killed. Both trains were badly wrecked.

Nugent, the aider and abettor of Baldwin, the mastodon embezzler of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., is worth $1,000,000 in real estate, much of which will be taken for the benefit of the bank's creditors.....Two old three-story brick tenements, on the corner of Grand street and South Fifth avenue, New York, suddenly collapsed. The firemen hurried to the scene and took out the dead and maimed. About a dozen persons were killed or fatally injured.

THE WEST.

The Apaches are reported to be depredating in the Saturipa district of Sonora. Five men, two women and one child are reported to have been killed by the red villains....At Tiffin, Ohio, a divinity student, named Charles Madder, killed Miss Phebe Barnard on the street because she did not reciprocate his love.

A few mornings ago all Omaha was startled by the announcement that Watson B. Smith, Clerk of the United States Court, had been found murdered at his office-door, in the third story of the United States Court House, in Omaha. A revolver of a large caliber was found sticking in his left pantaloons-leg, near the foot, with the butt-end exposed. His key was still in his door, which he was about to shut up on departing. The door was partly open. Two letters which he had written, directed and stamped were on the floor at his feet, as they had fallen from his hand. It was apparent that he intended to mail them down-stairs in the post-office as he should leave the building. His hat was on the back of his head full of blood. He had turned out the gas in his office, and the murderer probably turned out the gas in the hall, and laid in wait for him, and, as he was about to close his door, put a revolver to his head and fired, striking above the left temple, the ball going clear through the head and landing on the floor. At the Coroner's inquest several threatening letters were produced. Col. Smith was a prominent temperance man, and had taken an active part to enforce the Slocomb Liquor law. At a citizens' meeting indignation was expressed and $5,000 subscribed for a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers. Deceased was a prominent and respected citizen, a man of correct habits, a zealous member of the Baptist church, and was widely known through Nebraska. He had been Clerk of the United States court for over twelve years. ....A dreadful tragedy occurred in Iowa City, Iowa. A dissolute saloon-keeper, named Anton Stein, murdered his divorced wife, stabbed his mother-in-law, and then committed suicide. He had formerly lived in Chicago, and at one time was employed on the staff of a German paper there. ....Residents of Iowa and her sister States of the West have served notice upon Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. John J. Astor that they desire no more street waifs from New York. Some of these Arabs have ripened into train-wreckers.

A party of hunters near Fort Steele, Wy. Ter., used arsenic by mistake for cooking purposes, instead of baking powder, and nearly all of them died from the effects of the dose.

Arizona advices report a fight between hostile Apaches and United States cavalry in the Apache country, in which four bucks were killed and three women and some children captured. The Apaches were scattered by the engagement.

The explosion of 400 pounds of powder in the Quincy mine, on Lake Superior, killed two men and a boy....Ah Kim, a Chinese missionary student at Marietta, Ohio, suffering disappointment in a love affair with a servant girl, killed himself with chloroform.

A Quincy paper gives the following estimate of the amount of damage in that region by the recent flood in the Mississippi river: In the Warsaw drainage district, $600,000; in the Indian Grave district, $750,000; in the Sny Island district, $1,000,000; in Quincy bay and the city, $20,000; in and about Alexandria, Mo., $250,000; to Keokuk and the St. Louis railroad, $100,000; to all other railroads, $60,000; to the open lands north of the Sny levee, and immediately south of Quincy, $150,000; making a total of $3,005,000.... Ed Williams, one of the notorious Williams brothers, has been arrested by Sheriff Killan, at a farmer's two miles south of Grand Island, and was lodged in jail, awaiting the coming of the Sheriff of Pepin county, Wis....Two cowboys were lynched at Shakspeare, Arizona, for stealing cattle.

THE SOUTH.

The Governor of Louisiana has convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session Dec. 5.

At Marion Station, Miss., on election day, a band of negroes opened fire on the whites at the polls, by which four white men were killed and two seriously wounded. A. T. Harvey, Democratic candidate for County Assessor, was slain. Two armed squads went to the scene of the trouble from Meridian, and found 100 negroes barricaded in the house of Edward Vance. After a fight, in which John Vance, colored, and A. G. Warren, of the Sheriff's posse, were killed, about thirty negroes escaped to the woods, under a hot fire.

It is claimed by those who have seen both, that the Atlanta Cotton Exposition exceeds in interest and far exceeds in value to this country the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia....The Capitol at Austin, Tex., with the archives of the old republic and the Alamo monument, have been destroyed by fire. The pecuniary loss is $300,000.

Sullivan, alias Delaney, one of the young men who was sentenced to seventy years' imprisonment in the Arkansas penitentiary for robbing a train on the Iron Mountain railroad, died a few days ago of "home-sickness." He was 23 years of age.

GENERAL.

In response to invitations from prominent Land Leaguers, desiring him to go to Ireland as a representative of the sentiment of the American people on the Irish question, Wendell Phillips sends a letter of thanks, and stating that he has not the ability to aid Ireland in the struggle, but that it is of the greatest importance that England should be defeated in her endeavor to enslave Ireland. He wishes the Irish cause a hearty godspeed.

The whaler Belvidere, which has arrived from the Arctic seas at San Francisco, brings news and mail from the Arctic relief steamer Rodgers. Lieut. Berry, of the Rodgers, has established the fact that Wrangel Land is an island. Capt. Owen, of the Belvidere, says that from his observations he would not be surprised to hear of the Jeannette coming home by way of Greenland.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, recently held in New York, during their session appropriated for foreign and domestic missions the sum of $689,482.

Mrs. Garfield, in acknowledging the receipt of the final statement made by Mr. Cyrus W. Field with regard to the Gen. Garfield family fund, takes occasion to return to the contributors thanks for their expressions of the high esteem in which they hold her husband. She accepts the trust for herself and her children in their father's name, and hopes to use it in a way worthy of him and satisfactory to those by whom it has been bestowed.

WASHINGTON.

The bill providing for the admission of Dakota as a State has been already prepared, and some Senators and Congressmen have prepared speeches in support of the admission. The bill will be pushed vigorously.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that the order of the War Department, rescinding its order for a court-martial to try Mason for the attempt upon Guiteau's life, has caused considerable comment, some intimating that its purpose was to let Mason off without trial. At the War Department the officers say that evidence going to show that Mason is really insane has been submitted. Upon receiving this the Department recalled the order for the court-martial, and directed that Mason be placed under medical surveillance, with a view of ascertaining whether or not he is insane. He is now in charge of surgeons at the Arsenal, who are keeping a close watch upon him. If they report him insane he will be sent to the Government Asylum without trial; but if they report him sane, another court-martial will be ordered to try him.....The President has designated Nov. 24 as a day of national thanksgiving.....John W. Foster, Minister to Russia has tendered his resignation.

An interesting incident is narrated by the Washington *Star* as occurring at a Cabinet meeting held soon after the Yorktown celebration. The President thought it the Attorney General's duty to conduct the prosecution of Guiteau, the assassin. Mr. MacVeagh denied this. The President thereupon named two prominent lawyers to prosecute Guiteau.

The Naval Advisory Board, which has been considering the reorganization of the navy, reports to Secretary Hunt that there are now only twenty-one ships of war efficient or worth repairing, and recommends the construction immediately of forty-one ships of various classes. It recommends wood as the best material for gunboats, and for vessels of all other kinds a steel keel covered with wood and sheathed with copper. The cost of the forty-one vessels is estimated at $31,000,000 and it will take eight years to finish them.

Following is the text of the President's Thanksgiving proclamation:

It has long been the pious custom of our people, with the closing of the year, to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of seasons, and to return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from whom they flow; and, although at this period, when the falling leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our nation still lies in the shadow of its great bereavement, and the mourning which has filled our hearts still finds sorrowful expression toward the God before whom we but lately bowed in grief and supplication, yet the countless benefits which have showered upon us during the past twelve months call for our fervent gratitude and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord in His infinite mercy has most signally favored our country and our people. Peace without and prosperity within have been vouchsafed to us. No pestilence has visited our shores. The abundant privileges of freedom which our fathers left us in their wisdom are still our increasing heritage, and if in parts of our vast domain some affliction has visited our brethren in their forest homes, yet even this calamity has been tempered and in a manner sanctified by the generous compassion for the sufferers which has been called forth throughout our land.

For all these things it is meet that the voice of the nation should go up to God in devout homage.

Wherefore I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do recommend that all the people observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, by ceasing, so far as may be, from their secular labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, there to join in ascribing honor and praise to Almighty God, whose goodness has been so manifest in our history and in our lives, and offering earnest prayers that His bounties may continue to us and to our children.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

President Arthur returned to Washington, on the 9th inst., from a week's visit to New York. It is said that a complete Cabinet slate will soon be prepared for presentation to the Senate. The retention of Postmaster General James will depend upon the action of the court on the star-route informations.... All the personal effects of the late President Garfield, including his books, pictures, etc., were removed last week from the White House to the Baltimore and Potomac depot for transportation to Mentor. Special cars were placed at the disposal of Mrs. Garfield by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the removal of the goods. The Alderney cow presented to the President was sent on the same train with the goods.

The amounts due the bonded Pacific railroads from the United States Government for military transportation for the year has been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury to apply to their indebtedness to the United States. It amounts to $886,638.

POLITICAL.

Judge Folger will not enter on his duties as Secretary of the Treasury until the cases now pending before the New York Court of Appeals are disposed of.

Secretary Windom is said to have proposed to President Garfield at Long Branch, the week before the latter was shot, a plan of civil-service reform for the Treasury Department. This plan, which met with the approval of the late President, proposed to allot to each State a number of appointments; the appointment of a committee of three in each State before whom candidates for the places should be examined at least once a year, the examination to be so conducted as to test the experience and capacity of the applicants; appointments to be made from among those who stood highest on the list, according as vacancies to which the State of the applicants was entitled occurred. It was also contemplated that, other things being equal, soldiers, their widows and children should have a preference.

The President has received a number of protests against the retention of Public Printer Defrees, urging the appointment of a younger and more active man....It is said President Arthur has offered the position of Secretary of the Interior to James L. Williamson, of Iowa, formerly Commissioner General of the Land Office.... The New York *Herald* publishes an interview with Secretary Blaine relative to the new Cabinet. He says it will be "Grant from top to bottom after Jan. 1." Blaine will retire in December.

FOREIGN.

A Dublin cablegram reports a bloody collision between the police and people of Ogonnelloe, in which several persons were injured on both sides. Belfast Commissioners of the Land Court have reduced the rents of tenants on Archdeacon Crawford's estate 30 per cent., and the feeling among the landlords is becoming more hostile toward the court, while the tenants are becoming reconciled to the Government's action in breaking up the Land League, in consequence of the favorable interpretation of the Land act toward the tenantry everywhere.... France has asked Russia for an explanation of the arrest of three Frenchmen in St. Petersburg....Turkey is preparing a naval expedition to punish the rebellious Arab tribes....Bosnia and Herzegovina will adopt the Austrian system of military service.

A journalist in Germany has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for insinuating that Bismarck used his public position to crush out a peasant proprietor.

Irish landlords are alarmed over the rentals fixed by the Land Commission, and fear the practical confiscation of their property. A mass meeting of the tenants of Sir John Ennis, at Athlone, resolved to demand an abatement of rents or appeal to the Land Court.

Lefroy, who murdered Mr. Gold, a retired merchant, in a railway carriage on the Midland railroad, between London and Brighton, has been convicted of the crime. Chief Justice Coleridge's summing up was decidedly against the prisoner. After being sentenced to death he still maintains his innocence.

While a few meetings are privately held in Ireland, the Land League is practically dead. In its place a new and more respectable organization—the Home-rule League—has been revived. It has for its directors several Irish members of Parliament, and is indorsed by Parnell and his fellow-agitators at Kilmainham. The Land Court have now 17,761 cases to settle. As an instance of their radical revisions of rental, a case in Limerick county is quoted where the tenant was paying £19 a year rent on a farm of about three acres, which the court reduced to £9. Sir Maurice O'Connell, nephew of the great liberator, has made a considerable reduction in rents to his tenants at Tralee....In the Lord Mayor's procession at London, the stars and stripes were borne through the streets to Guildhall, preceded by drum and fife band playing "The Star Spangled Banner." Soon afterward followed a band from the training-ship Warspite, giving "Yankee Doodle." People in the streets gave free vent to their enthusiasm. At the office of the United States Cable Company four young ladies waved American flags from the windows, and at the American Exchange an assemblage of 300 ladies made a similar demonstration. The United States flag was conspicuous in the decorations of the city....During the month of October 490 agrarian offenses were committed in Ireland, of which only thirty-two were committed in Ulster, while Munster contributed 223, Connaught 133, and Leinster 102.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A Mayo landlady has reduced the rent of one of her tenants from $75 per annum to $42.50, and has made proportionate reductions in other cases, rather than go before the Land Commission to fix the rent. The tenants on the Irish estates of the Earl of Buckinghamshire and Mr. Fetherston have refused to pay rents unless the landlords make a reduction of 15 per cent. all round. The Mayo farmers are making application to the Land Court..... Cape Coast Castle (Africa) dispatches state that the King of Ashantee murdered 200 young girls so as to mix their blood with the mortar used for the repair of one of the state buildings. It is a custom of the country....After a Cabinet council at Paris, Premier Ferry and colleagues handed their resignations to the President, and Gambetta was intrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Cox decided that proceedings by information in the star-route cases was improper, holding that the crime charged against Brady and others is "infamous," and that the proceedings should be by indictment. The informations were therefore quashed, and Brady and his fellows have gained a substantial victory. Col. Cook, after Judge Cox had rendered his decision, made a personal explanation of his course in the matter. Col. Cook says that the star-route people will be now proceeded against in the regular way, by indictment, and that there will be no "let-up." The star-routers have won the first round, however, and their victory makes them defiant. Col. Totten, their leading counsel, said in open court, replying to Col. Cook, that the cases would never be brought before a petit jury.

The Produce Exchange, of New York, has decided to erect a building to cost $2,000,000....By the breaking of a rope of twisted steel, the elevator in the Belvidere Hotel in New York fell from the fifth floor, killing John Mercer and severely injuring four others.... The death is announced of Rev. Dr. John W. Mears, of Hamilton College.

Sheriff Keeter, while trying to capture a horse-thief at Yellville, Ark., was fatally shot. W. J. Fuller, a moonshiner, shot Leonard Jarrell in Habersham county, Ga., because he suspected that Jarrell gave information about his moonshining operations to the revenue authorities.

In connection with the United States Senatorship from Virginia, the names of Riddleberger, Massey and John S. Wise are mentioned....There will be two colored members in the next Virginia Senate and eleven in the House.

Two masked men entered a jewelry store in Kansas City, where only a boy was in attendance. One guarded the lad with a revolver, while the other transferred to his overcoat pocket goods valued at $1,500.

A Profitable Industry.

South California farmers have found that the graceful pampas grass can be grown with very little trouble and sold for decorative purposes at a very large profit. One of these men put three-quarters of an acre under the grass, and was able to sell each head or plunge at two and a half cents, netting about $500; another sold all he raised at seven and a half cents a plume. The industry is growing. Ten thousand plumes were disposed of in Southern California last year. Europe could take an almost unlimited number of them.

The most costly dinner ever served by Delmonico was that given fifteen years or so ago to one hundred prominent citizens of New York by Sir Morton Peto. This ostentatious individual expended $20,000 on that one night's entertainment, $200 for each guest. In a review of the dinner, the *Times* of the next morning described it as a "marvel of skill and art and extravagance." The saloon was smothered in the rarest flowers; the *menu* was in gilt on embroidered satin; some of the wine cost $25 a bottle; the cleverest musicians were engaged at fancy prices; Clara Louisa Kellogg had $1,000 for two songs, and a present besides of a diamond bracelet.

A STEAMER SMASHED.

The War Eagle Runs Against a Bridge at Keokuk and Breaks It Into Fragments.

Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 8.

At 7 o'clock last evening shrill and continued whistling at the Keokuk and Hamilton bridge, followed by the ringing of fire bells, drew hundreds of people to the levee to find that a steamboat load of passengers had miraculously escaped death. The palatial passenger-packet War Eagle in attempting to pass through the draw was completely baffled by the eddies and cross currents and swung around against the bridge, breaking out one span and entailing a loss of $150,000 to the bridge. Several lives were lost, but the names cannot at present be learned.

The head clerk of the War Eagle makes the following statement: Capt. Jerry Wood was in command. Hiram Beadle and William Tibbles were the pilots, and both were in the pilot-house, though it was Beadle's watch. I had just eaten supper and went back into the cabin to talk to some ladies I knew. I heard the whistle blow for the bridge and the bells ring to check headway. Knowing that it was customary to drop inside the long pier, I felt no uneasiness until the alarm whistle blew twice, which meant to back her round. About that time William Holmes, third clerk, came through the cabin, in which there were only ten or twelve ladies, the remnant being on the outside at the bridge. He threw up his hand and passed out the starboard gangway. I paid no attention to him, knowing he was easily alarmed in emergencies, but in a few minutes he returned and signaled me. I then excused myself hurriedly and went to him. He said: "She's gone this time." I ran out the larboard gangway on to the larboard guard forward of the barber-shop, and saw that we were broadside to the bridge and that the boat was backing strong. I instantly rushed into the cabin and gave the alarm. I caught hold of one lady and cried out to the rest to follow me, as the boat was going to strike the bridge. We all passed out the after-door on to the starboard guard, reaching there just as the crash came. I kept calling to the passengers, who seemed bewildered, to get on the hurricane deck. They not seeming to understand I led the way, and they followed. As soon as the boat struck the bridge the span gave way with a fearful crash, and I felt considerably relieved, knowing that the chances for saving life would now be much better. I looked forward and saw that the boat was leaning on the west pier, her stern having cleared the east pier where the break in the bridge occurred, and that the people were climbing from the boat onto the bridge. I took one lady and ran forward on the larboard side down the steps abreast of the smoke-stacks, and assisted in passing the passengers out upon the bridge until the boat swung off. One lady refused to go. Seeing that a greater part of the passengers had escaped and were safe, the second clerk, Alex. Robinson, and myself determined to stay with the boat. In a very short time she swung clear of the bridge, and we went down on the lower deck to see if she was making water or not. Some one had been in the hold and reported that she was, but not very fast. I ran up stairs and quieted the fears of the few remaining ladies on the boat, and got all forward, so that in case we went down we could get off without much trouble. The boat then floated with the current with her head down stream to a point a few hundred yards below the elevator, where, with the aid of one wheel and the assistance of parties who came in a skiff and took a line ashore, she was made fast resting on the railroad track, which is covered with water, the river on the outside being about fifteen feet deep. The dredge-boat W. D. Smith came down and held her stern in until she was securely fastened.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in twelve States, on Tuesday, Nov. 8. The general result of the polling is summarized below.

In New York, Maxwell, Democrat, is elected State Treasurer, and Carr, Republican, Secretary of State. The Democrats have a majority of two in the State Senate, and a majority of six in the Assembly. The four Congressmen elected to fill vacancies are equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats, being a Republican loss of one. The Democratic majority in New York city is 37,000. Brooklyn elected a Republican Mayor, Sheriff, Supervisor-at-Large, ten (out of a total of thirteen) Supervisors, and five Aldermen.

In Pennsylvania, Bailey, Republican, is elected State Treasurer by about 7,000 majority.

Massachusetts, with but two towns to hear from, made the following vote for Governor: Long (Rep.), 96,582; Thompson (Dem.), 53,568; Andrews (Prohibition), 4,775; Almy (Greenback), 1,741. The Legislature is largely Republican.

In Connecticut, out of fourteen Senators voted for, the Republicans elected ten, which gives them seventeen out of twenty-four in the Senate. The House stands 149 Republicans to 98 Democrats, a Democratic gain of eighteen over last year's election.

In Wisconsin the Republican State ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000. The Republicans have a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature.

In Virginia the Readjusters have elected their candidate for Governor (Cameron), and captured a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature.

The Democrats carry Maryland by a good round majority, though the Republicans gain several members of the General Assembly.

In Mississippi the Democrats sweep everything, the majority for Lowery for Governor being estimated at 25,000 to 30,000.

In Minnesota, Hubbard, Republican, is elected Governor by a majority estimated at 25,000. All the constitutional amendments of general effect were adopted. The land-bond proposition was defeated.

The election in Colorado was for the purpose of locating the State capital, and resulted in a victory for Denver by a large majority.

In New Jersey an election was held for members of the General Assembly. The Democrats gained three members of the Senate and four members of the House. The Republicans will, however, have a small majority on joint ballot.

The election in Nebraska was a very quiet affair throughout the State. The Republican candidates for Supreme Judges and University Regents were elected by majorities ranging from 18,000 to 21,000.

Tall Stories of Old Age.

From Brazil comes a story of a mulatto woman having died at the age of 187 years. Just as the Goth was "butchered to make a Roman holiday," so this unfortunate old colored lady seems to have been killed to furnish forth a newspaper paragraph. This is a pity, because she would have answered the purpose just as well in a couple of hundred years' time, if the newspaper telling the tale could have had patience to wait. She is said to have lost her sight at the age of 100, but to have recovered it somewhat later. Her death was brought about by a fall from a bench, so that there is really no knowing how long she might have lived if the Brazil paper had not arranged that fatal fall. The subject of longevity is always being disputed, some persons being credulous of all sorts of wonders and others being as skeptical as the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis. The case of the Brazilian mulatto is put in the shade by that of Johannes de Temporibus, who, according to Stow, died in the year 1014, at the age of 361. Unfortunately, that was not an age of statistics, and marvelous statements were supplied. A native of Bengal is said to have died in 1556 at the age of 380; but here again distance of place is as important an element as distance of time in the other instance. In 1538 a native of Evercreech, Somerset, is reported to have died aged 200. In the latter end of the last century death at the age of 175 or thereabout seems not to have been uncommon, but as we come nearer to our own times the records are fewer, until now we are obliged to go to Brazil for a striking instance of extreme age. The moral would appear to be that, if in a time of registration and research this class of wonders had become extinct, the former statements with regard to them were myths. Perhaps life was so dull in those slow times that a man put his sensations into figures, and thought he had lived 200 years instead of 70.—*Liverpool Post.*

THE LAND COURT.

Consternation Among the Irish Landlords Over Its Verdicts.

Dublin, Nov. 7.

The Irish Land Court has given during the past week unequivocal indications of the spirit in which it intends to administer the Land act. Justice O'Hagan's definition of a fair rent is such a rent as will enable the tenant to live and thrive. This was laid down at the opening of the court, a fortnight ago, and has since been applied by the Assistant Commissioners at Belfast with startling results to the rents on the Crawford estate, and on the corn-money tenant estate of Dundonald, both of which may be called rack-rented. In both the rent was reduced an average of one-third all round. The Commissioners expressly said that neither estate had been managed with the liberality expected or usual with Irish landlords; hence the reduction is greater than the probable average. But these cases afford an example of what will happen to rack-rented estates generally. In both cases the Commissioners personally examined minutely the properties. There is no reason to suppose that their decision will be reversed if appealed from, nor is an appeal expected. The decision of the same Commission respecting improvements is regarded as still more formidable to the landlords. It substantially declares that improvements shall be presumed to have been made by the tenant unless the landlord can prove the contrary. This reverses completely the presumption supposed to have been created by the act, and shifts the burden of proof to the landlord, disregarding even express contracts between landlord and tenant, under which the improvements became the landlord's. The result is that, in fixing a judicial rent, such improvements, which in many cases cover a large portion of the value of the property, will be considered as forming no part of the capital on which the landlord is entitled to receive rent. The decision has produced something like consternation among certain classes of landlords, and will certainly be appealed from, though every act and word yet proceeding from the Land Court indicates that it is disposed to hold to this sweeping principle.

The effect is an enormous increase in the business of the court, which, before these decisions, had shown signs of becoming unmanageable. Applications pour in by the thousand. League organs are beginning to claim this as the result of their new policy. Being unable to prevent tenants from resorting to the court, they now encourage litigation with the view of creating a complete block. The truth is, the farmers are acting for themselves, having understood from Justice O'Hagan's opening address that the court was to be a Tenants' Court. From recent appearances the court will be called on to readjust the whole rental of Ireland.

When, through a slip of the tongue, Mr. Smith, Registrar of the Land Court, proclaimed, on Oct. 19, that "the Court of the Land League" was open, he unwittingly told the truth. Mr. Justice O'Hagan and his colleagues did not hesitate, at the opening day, to declare, almost in so many words, that they intended to interpret the Land act and to execute it solely in the interests of the tenant applicants, and the Sub-Commissioners are religiously living up to that profession. The landlords expected severe treatment, but they did not count on being absolutely garroted. Mr. Parnell made a great point against the Government by declaring that tenants who had been evicted during the fierce agitation in the spring would lose the benefits of the act. But Mr. Justice O'Hagan has ruled that all tenants ejected within six months before Aug. 22 (the day the Land bill became a law) are entitled to its advantages; and, furthermore, that when a reduction of rent is ordered it shall apply to all sales which have occurred since Aug. 22.

This sweeping interpretation of the foggy fiftieth and sixtieth sections of the act alarmed the landlords, and I believe some of them resolved on consulting eminent lawyers in Ireland and England, with the view of testing its soundness. But they were told what they ought to have known—that the act makes the Land Commission a court of final jurisdiction, and that there is no appeal against its decisions, not even to the House of Lords.

A Clever Rascal.

One fine day a man, meanly clad and apparently poorly fed, presented himself before Jules Sandeau. "Sir," said he, "you behold before you a great sinner, one who has been severely punished. I am a priest. One day I chanced to glance at a book. It was one of your novels, 'Marienne.'" "Continue, my good man," said Sandeau, kindly, not without some of the pardonable vanity of the author. "To make a long story short, I fell. The Bishop suspended me for neglecting the duties of my profession to immerse myself in the fascina—but enough. I do not know a soul to whom to come for monetary aid but yourself." "Here is a louis, my good fellow," said Sandeau, much moved. "Come and see me again, and I will see what I can do for you."

Next day, as Sandeau was lounging along the boulevard, he met Mery, looking pensive, not to say gloomy. "What's wrong with you?" "My dear boy," replied Mery in a hollow tone, "do you know that we authors do much harm in this world without being conscious of the fact? Now, last night, as I was sitting down to dinner, there came—" At this moment they espied Theophile Gautier bearing down upon them, his visage wrapped in a melancholy not wholly devoid of satisfaction. "I say, fellows," he cried to them from afar, "you know there are some idiots who pretend that literature is without any influence upon men, either for good or evil. Now, one of my books has ruined the career of a man I never saw in my life, and whose profession you couldn't guess if you tried a hundred times." "It was a priest, the villain!" cried Sandeau and Mery together. "Who told you?" demanded Gautier. Then, as a sense of the situation dawned upon him, he added, "Oh! I see. Well, he was a clever rascal."

When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the paper an account of the last great fire she raised her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked: "If the fireman would wear the genuine home-knit stockings, such as we make and wear in the country, they wouldn't be a-bustin' of their hose at every fire."

Thunder can scarcely ever be heard more than twenty or thirty miles from the flash that produced it.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Abstract of Treasurer Gilfillan's Yearly Report.

The report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, shows an increase in the receipts over those for 1880 from every source. Increase in customs, $11,637,611; internal revenue, $11,255,011; sales of public lands, $1,135,386; miscellaneous sources, $3,177,703; total increase, $27,355,681, which, added to the net reduction of $6,830,078 in expenditures, makes an increase in the surplus revenue of $34,185,759.

The net revenues were $[illegible]782,294, and the net expenditures $260,712,887. The excess of the receipts over payments was $100,069,404, of which $90,672,361 was expended in the redemption of the public debt.

The balance in the treasury increased $48,667,603, from $203,791,321 at the beginning, to $252,458,925 at the end of the fiscal year. The amount expended on account of interest and premium on the public debt ran down from $96,552,895 in 1880 to $[illegible], a reduction of $14,982,005. The balance standing to the credit of disbursing officers and agents of the United States with various offices of the treasury, June 30, 1881, was $[illegible]6,307.

The receipts for the fiscal year on account of the Postoffice Department were $39,757,684, and the expenditures $38,544,985, of which amounts $24,702,708 were received and expended directly by Postmasters.

The unavailable funds in the treasury amount to $20,521,632, an increase since the last report, by reason of taking up certain items previously carried in cash. At the close of the year there was held by the Treasurer in United States bonds $360,505,900 as security for the circulation of national banks, and $15,295,500 as security for public deposits in national-bank depositories. During the year $276,839,700 in bonds was deposited for these purposes, and $277,527,350 withdrawn, exceeding by far the transactions of any former year.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The amount of United States currency outstanding at the close of the year was $362,539,437; redeemed during the year, $71,169,974. Total redemptions since first issue of currency, $2,300,141,078.

United States bonds amounting to $85,304,650 have been retired during the year. The aggregate retired by purchase, redemption, conversion and exchange, from March 11, 1869, to the close of the fiscal year, was $1,933,844,800. Coupons from United States bonds of the value of $22,797,067 were paid during the year, and quarterly interest on registered stock funded loans, amounting to $44,432,790, was paid by means of 305,105 checks.

National-bank notes received for redemption during the year, $59,650,259. The aggregate redemptions, under act June 20, 1874, have been $1,099,634,772.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Comparing the condition of the treasury Sept. 30, 1881, with the condition the same day last year, the most striking changes are the increase in gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars on hand, and in silver certificates outstanding. Deducting gold certificates actually outstanding, the gold belonging to the Government Sept. 30, the last four years, was $112,602,622 in 1878, $154,987,371 in 1879, $126,160,086 in 1880, and $149,852,746 in 1881.

The gross amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the treasury, without regard to obligations outstanding against it, ranged from $163,069,444, in 1878, to $232,807,368, in 1879, to $214,803,215, in 1880, and $269,706,998, in 1881. The increase last year was $55,400,000, of which $39,150,000 was in gold, and $16,250,000 in silver. The increase in gold was greater and in silver less last year than any year since the coinage of the standard silver dollar began.

The United States notes on hand slightly increased last year, notwithstanding the urgent public demand for circulation. The amount on hand above the amount required for payment of clearing-house certificates is $20,000,000, against $16,000,000 a year ago.

The practice the past year has been to make 10 per cent. of all payments in silver dollars or certificates, 40 per cent in gold coin and 50 per cent. in notes. To this rule there is one important exception. Under an arrangement between the treasury and the New York Clearing House all payments by the treasury to this institution, aggregating $275,000,000 a year, must be made in gold coin or United States notes, standard silver dollars not being receivable under its rules, although silver certificates are now being paid it by the treasury to some extent in large denominations, in lieu of gold coin, for use in the payment of customs dues. Aside from any personal views as to the expediency of reviving the silver dollar, the Treasurer says it would seem unwise for any branch of the Government to encourage an arrangement by which coin, which the law has made full legal tender, is discredited.

The gross assets of the Government, including funds held for redemption of gold, silver and currency certificates, is $331,981,210, having increased more than $64,000,000 last year, and larger than on the corresponding date in any year since 1878. The increase is due in chief part to deposits on account of silver certificates, which amounted to $45,600,000.

THE RESERVE FUND.

In referring to the reserve held for the redemption of United States notes, the Treasurer says: There is no provision in the law requiring specie reserve for redemption of United States notes. In the preparation for the resumption of specie payments a fund was created in the treasury under section 3, Resumption act of 1875, by the sale of $95,500,000 in bonds, and the accumulation of surplus revenue to protect outstanding notes. The amount of this fund has never been definitely fixed, but it has been maintained at about 40 per cent. of United States notes outstanding.

It has usually been assumed that a reserve of 40 per cent. is sufficient for the protection of United States notes, but, under the method of computation, the reserve is not merely 40 per cent. of liability represented by United States notes, but also 100 per cent. of all other liabilities. So far as gold, silver and clearing-house certificates are concerned, it is necessary, under the laws authorizing their issue, that their full amount should be set aside in gold, silver and United States notes, respectively, as funds for their redemption, but as to other liabilities there is no such obligation as this, and it is submitted no higher reserve is required for their protection than is required for the protection of United States notes. In the changed condition of trade and commerce, unless some calamity shall overtake the nation, there seems to be no probability of a run upon the reserve of the treasury. The total demand for coin in the redemption of United States notes aggregated since redemption but $12,029,086, and no notes whatever have been presented for redemption since February, 1881.

THE SPECIE RESERVE.

Should there ever be a run on the specie reserves of the treasury, United States notes will be made the basis of demand, and not the other matured obligations, which compose the very varied current liabilities of the Government. The excess over demand for liabilities of the Government, other than United States notes, is shown by a tabulated statement to be $146,443,491. Considering these liabilities as a whole, the Treasurer says: "It is clear that whatever percentage the reserve will protect United States notes will protect the other liabilities. The Treasurer does not attempt to say what this percentage should be, but is of the opinion that a uniform percentage should be fixed for all current liabilities other than the three classes for certificates, and the excess of cash in the treasury should be expended, from time to time, in the purchase or redemption of the public debt, according to some definite and publicly-announced plan. Should this be done the policy of the department would cease to be the subject of speculation and influence in the treasury, and the money market would be reduced to a minimum. During the last two years there has been a steady increase in outstanding notes of denominations of $20 and under, and a proportionate decrease in notes of higher denominations, hundreds alone excepted.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined to Sept. 30, 1881, under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $98,822,705, of which nearly 34 per cent. is in circulation and the remainder in the treasury. The amount coined last year was $27,753,955, of which $9,569,420 went into circulation and the remainder are in the treasury.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1881.

A REPUTABLE minister of Crittenden county, Ark., states that in that region Robert Nelson was paralyzed while cursing about the drought, and John Freeman was struck dead by lightning while blaspheming in regard to the dry weather, the dirt being thrown from his grave by a subsequent burst of divine wrath.

CINCINNATIANS are now living who remember when the first keg of oysters was taken there, as a wonderful novelty and luxury, one Christmas time. Other aged citizens tell how, after making the then long and expensive journey to the east, they would bring home oyster shells in their pockets to show them as curiosities to their families and stay-at-home neighbors.

THE only lien on a farm of which a Norfolk (Va.) man died seized, and which he left to his two sons, was a claim of $3. The heirs wanted a division, so the court ordered a sale of the farm. It brought $900 and was placed in the hands of Commissioners for settlement. It took six years to close matters, when the Commissioners had absorbed the entire proceeds by expenses.

EXCLUSIVE of the mortality from yellow fever the average death-rate of Memphis for five years previous to 1880 was 34 per 1,000 annually. It was supposed that the new system of sewerage would decrease this rate materially, and doubtless it would have produced that desirable effect had not the people been obliged to drink filthy water since its completion. In reality, however, the death-rate has increased alarmingly, running up to nearly 60 per 1,000.

BALTIMORE is the great oyster-packing center. During the years of 1879 and 1880 9,543 vessels brought 7,252,972 bushels of oysters, beside 25,000 bushels brought by steamers. Of this number 3,769,353 bushels were packed raw, and 2,689,030 bushels cooked and hermetically sealed. Some places along shore in Maryland are built upon oyster shells, and in the lower part of Maryland oysters pass current as money. The total amount of capital invested is $7,606,976, and the wages earned are $6,956,444.

HENRY CLARK, of Prattsburg, N. Y., married against his father's wishes and was shown the door. He thereupon leased thirty acres of good land, which he put to potatoes, doing all his work himself. The thirty acres have yielded him 4,000 bushels, 800 bushels of which he sold for $800, and the remainder of the crop bringing him 80 cents per bushel, or a total sum of $3,360, with a net profit, after deducting all expenses, of $2,700—more than his father has made in two seasons off four times the amount of ground cultivated.

AGENTS of the Internal Revenue Department, who have been making investigations in the New York breweries, have come to the conclusion that New York beer is not what it is represented to be; that, in addition to malt and hops, the brewers use corn-meal, rice, glucose and various other substances. In some of the breweries, indeed, it has been ascertained that the amount of hops used was very limited. The internal-revenue people think there should be a change, and the New York beer-drinkers are of the same opinion.

IT will be interesting to those who are afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys to know that Gen. Schenck, ex-Minister to England, has been cured of this generally-fatal disease. For four years he has been suffering, and much of that time has been confined to his bed, having given up all hope of recovery. Dr. W. W. Johnston, of Washington, commenced treating him six months ago, and has been giving him nothing but milk. The General, although 70 years of age, has recovered most of his strength, and is now able to be about as usual.

IN some of the richest districts of England the harvest of 1881 makes the seventh bad one in succession. In the South, in addition to bad crops, a heavy misfortune has fallen on farmers in the shape of liver rot in sheep, so that since 1874 the flocks of six southeastern counties have decreased 13 per cent., while an abstract of agricultural returns for all Great Britain shows a diminution of as much as 20 per cent. in the same period. Everywhere except in Cumberland and Westmoreland agriculture is at a low ebb of prosperity, and from the Tyne to the Thames, according to the London *Times*, and from the Severn to the Solent, comes the same story. From the fertile flats of Holderness and the light chalk wolds of the East Riding of Yorkshire to the broad vales of Somerset and the sheep-walks of Wiltshire; from the fens of Cambridgeshire to the hop-gardens of Kent, the cry, only varied in degree by circumstances, arises of distress and ruin. The chief causes of this distress, aside from successive bad seasons, are set down as follows: Excessive rent, unfair taxation, want of security for capital, injury from game, increased cost of labor and heavy losses of live stock from contagious disease.

THE annual report of the Lighthouse Board shows 864 lights on Western rivers. A light on Stannard's rock, Lake Superior, will be exhibited before the end of the fiscal year. The board adds: On the great lakes three coast lights are needed, one at Braddock's point, Lake Ontario, to cost $35,000; one on the west shore of Lake Huron, between Fort Gratiot and Sand Beach harbor, to cost $35,000, and one on Round island, Straits of Mackinac, to cost $20,000. Many lesser or harbor lights will become necessary with the extension of commerce. A new tower should be built at Point Betsey, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and a light of increased power be exhibited. These changes are estimated to cost $40,000, and an appropriation therefor is recommended. The board asks $400,000 for repairs the coming year; $40,000 for the care of day beacons, and $60,000 for the fog signal service. Fifty thousand dollars is asked for the introduction of the electric lights. For salaries of light-keepers the estimate is $609,000, an increase of $24,000 over last year, owing to the additional number of keepers required. For supplies of lighthouses, $375,000; light-ships, $250,000; buoyage, $325,000; maintenance of lights on Western rivers, $175,000. Total amounts of the lighthouse establishment, $2,248,000; lighthouse and fog signals, $530,000.

THE veteran author, T. S. Arthur, created quite an excitement a year or two ago by making "Mrs. Senator Logan" the instrument of a young man's ruin by tempting him to drink wine. The scene was laid in a temperance story, and it unluckily happened that there was a real Mrs. Senator Logan and that she was an ardent temperance woman. Capt. Marryatt made a similar blunder in affixing a real name to the oppressors of his hero, "Masterman Ready," and apologized very humbly for his inadvertence. Miss Sally Pratt McLean, author of "Cape Cod Folks," a novel published last summer, has raised a real gale by her book. She was formerly a teacher in Cape Cod, and her story very faithfully, too faithfully indeed, sets forth the peculiarities of the inhabitants of that locality. Moreover, the characters of the romance have the names of living people. The supposed victims of slander are very angry, and have instituted four suits against the publishers, two for $10,000 each and two for $5,000. Since that time the book has been in great demand, as much as $5 being offered for a copy of the first edition, which has been suppressed. The later edition, in which many changes have been made, are not so popular. The property of the firm was attached until the security was given, and the prospective trial is awaited with a great deal of interest, as many new questions bearing on libel are likely to arise. The aggrieved parties do not complain that any lies have been told, but they feel that they have been held up to ridicule. The trouble with the book is that it is too true.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Product of the Mines of the United States.

About two years ago Congress voted an appropriation of $5,000 for the collection of statistics touching the production of the precious metals in the United States. The work was assigned to the San Francisco Mint Bureau.

The work of the compilers was completed about the 1st of January. The report makes a large volume of 395 pages, covering the bullion production in all the States yielding precious metals.

Following is a statement of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Total.*
Alaska	$ 6,000	$..........	$ 6,000
Arizona	400,000	2,000,000	2,400,000
California	17,500,000	1,100,000	18,600,000
Colorado	3,200,000	17,000,000	20,200,000
Dakota	3,600,000	70,000	3,676,000
Georgia	120,000	....	120,000
Idaho	1,980,000	450,000	2,430,000
Montana	2,400,000	2,500,000	4,900,000
Nevada	4,800,000	10,700,000	15,700,000
New Mexico	130,000	425,000	555,000
North Carolina	95,000	....	95,000
Oregon	1,090,000	15,000	1,105,000
South Carolina	15,000	....	15,000
Utah	210,000	4,740,000	4,950,000
Virginia	10,000	....	10,000
Washington Ter.	410,000	....	410,000
Wyoming Ter.	20,000	....	20,000
Other sources	14,000	....	14,000
Totals	$36,000,000	$39,200,000	$75,200,000

After completing the above table and fortifying the correctness of the total from every available source, statistics were gathered for the last half of the calendar year of 1880, in order to show the product from Jan. 1, 1880, to Dec. 31, 1880. The result shows only a comparatively slight variation from the reported yield for the fiscal year, and is given as confirmatory evidence of the accuracy of the table presented above. The purchases of silver for coinage purposes in 1880 were 24,659,600 ounces, valued at $28,694,800. It is estimated that $2,000,000 of this was foreign production. This would leave $26,700,000 for domestic production. The amount of silver exported in 1880 was $7,750,000, and the amount consumed in the arts was $4,900,000. This gives a total product of silver for the calendar year of $38,450,000, against $39,200,000 for the fiscal year.

Following is a statement of the bullion production of the Pacific coast States and Territories, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, according to returns made by owners of mines to the Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.:

	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Total.*
California	$17,936,323	$ 757,525	$18,743,848
Nevada	2,534,792	7,776,818	10,311,610
Arizona Ter.	554,547	7,796,306	8,350,853
Idaho Ter.	1,541,634	1,078,916	2,620,550
Oregon	853,613	69,671	922,284
Washington Ter.	90,000	....	90,000
Alaska Ter.	1,900	....	1,900
Totals	$23,462,197	$17,479,203	$40,942,658

INDIANA NEWS.

THE October product of the Brazil coal fields aggregated 8,000 cars.

MRS. NANCY CLEM, confined at the Reformatory, is reported to be in bad health.

THE attempt to have water-works at Richmond was defeated by a large vote at the polls.

SMALL-POX is raging at Madison, and the public schools have been closed in consequence.

MISS ALICE DUNHAM, daughter of the late Judge Cyrus Dunham, of New Albany, has joined a theatrical combination.

SEYMOUR L. PIERCE, city clerk of Shelbyville, has just succeeded in securing a back pension which amounts to $2,800.

THE post-office at Belle Union, Putnam county, was burglarized, the thieves making away with several hundred stamps and $10 in money.

CALVIN FLETCHER, fish commissioner of Indiana, has gone to Washington to purchase $500 worth of carp with which to stock the Wabash and Eel rivers.

GEORGE W. STEPHENSON, president of of the Muncie school board, has been arrested, charged with bribery in securing his election as a member of the board.

AT Taylorsville, Bartholomew county, Jerry Tolen, a well-digger, was nearly drowned by the sudden inrushing of water while he was at work in the bottom of a well.

THE total additions to the Indiana geological cabinet this year number upward of 1,000 specimens, and its collection of upper silurian fossils is unequaled in the West.

A FARMER named Ballanger, living near Hagerstown, Wayne county, was stung on the neck by a bee. His whole face became covered with hideous sores, and, as a result of the sting, he has become insane.

A STONE train, in running backward on a switch near Greenburg, Decatur county, struck a horse, ditching several cars. The conductor, Milt Bryan, was killed, and a brakeman seriously injured.

AN intelligent township trustee in Owen county sends the following report to the bureau of statistics regarding the vocations of women: "Our women marry early, and their husbands live long and die hard."

Two burglars rode into Mount Vernon, and tried to explode the combination lock in the First National bank, failing in which they were engaged in drilling holes in the safe when discovered by the watchman.

A REPORT from Bedford says: Tomato, watermelon, and pumpkin vines full of half natured fruit, and new potatoes the size of pigeons' eggs, at this season of the year are rather unusual in this latitude, but we have them.

A COMPANY is being formed to lease and open up Wyandotte Cave, in Crawford county, in this State. It is nearly as large as Mammoth Cave, and is much finer and grander. There is fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood, and it is thought a popular resort can be made out of it.

NEW Indiana patents: J. P. Bond, Warsaw, grain-cleaner; H. Coker, Indianapolis, steam grain-dryer; C. G. Conn, Elkhart, piston-valve musical instrument; J. R. Gilbert, Charlestown, chair or stool; T. Scantlin, Evansville, self-measuring oil-can; O. Stechhan, Indianapolis, bed-lounge.

THE Supreme Court of this State has decided that a conveyance of real estate to an assignee in bankruptcy was a judicial sale under State law. The one-third dower of a wife then becomes an actual estate, and the court holds that the wife cannot be relieved from her responsibility for a mortgage on the entire premises in which she joined; a sale of the husband's two-thirds will not satisfy the mortgage. There has been a movement on the part of wives of bankrupts to set up claims to one-third of all real estate, under the State law, but this decision settles that question.

THE Indiana Baptist State Convention held its annual session at Terre Haute. The Rev. S. E. Leonard was elected President, and the Rev. S. H. Elgin Secretary. The report of the board shows that twelve missionaries have been sustained during the year. More than $14,000 has been raised. It was shown that 300 towns in the State were without a Baptist church. The subject of education was thoroughly considered, including the relation of Franklin College to the Church. Sunday-school work and home missions were also discussed. There was a large attendance of ministers and others.

BROWN county is one of the smallest counties in this State, and at the same time one of the very best, so far as hills and hollows are concerned. For years gold has been known to exist within its limits, and in 1850 there was a great rush of people from the adjoining countries into it, who went in search of gold, which was found to exist over an extensive surface of the county, but owing to a want of mining knowledge, but few of them gathered any of the precious metal. Since then prospectors have been engaged, at intervals, in searching through the hills, and it is reported that gold quartz that is rich enough to pay handsomely for working it has been discovered.

LAWRENCE county is having a lively poor house squabble. Sometime ago the Grand Jury visited the poor asylum on a tour of investigation, and the report they handed in to Judge Watson told a story of neglect and barbarity, so far as the treatment of paupers was concerned, sufficient to disgust any decent citizen. This enraged John Scroggan the Superintendent, and he openly declared his intention to bring a suit for libel against the members of the jury. Scroggan also published a communication in the Bedford *Magnet*, in which he virtually charged the gentlemen with being guilty of perjury. This, in turn, has got the backs of the grand-jurymen up, and at least two of them intimate their willingness and desire to bring suit against Scroggan for libel. As the affair looks now, there will be a lively time before the affair is done with.

A SCENE occured in the Circuit Court at Shelbyville that is not often witnessed, and one that was considerably mixed with the ludicrous and pathetic elements. The case of Sandefur vs. his wife for divorce was on trail, and a considerable number of spectators was present to hear the testimony. The defendant made no case save for the custody of their child, so after all of the witnesses had been on the stand the divorce was granted by the court. As soon as the decision was rendered, Sandefur and the woman who only a moment before had been his wife were noticed to repair to one corner of the room. For a few minutes they engaged in conversation, and then their eyes were filled with tears. In another moment just such a scene of hugging and kissing transpired as few persons ever saw before in public. The couple were uninterrupted till Judge Hord broke the silence with the remark that he thought from the demonstrations made that the parties could live together, and taking up his pen he erased from the docket the decree of divorce, making them husband and wife once more. In the place of each going a separate way, the presumably happy couple have again started on life's path together.

Kind Words.

"I saw in de papers de odder day," began the old man after carefully wiping the top of his head, "a leetle item 'bout speakin' kind words to our feller-men as we trabble de highway of life. Dat's easy 'nuff to do an' a mighty cheap way of scrubbin' 'long, but I doan' want nobody to practice it on me. If I use men right, dey will use me right, an' we kin trade kind words. If you meet a man in de gutter, doan' stan' on de sidewalk an' tell him dat you am ready to bust wid sorrow, an' dat you solemnly wish he wouldn't do so any mo'. Stan' him on his feet an' start him fur home, an' let his wife an' de poker run de kind word bizness, or hunt fur a purleeceman an' have the drunkard boosted for sixty days. If you meet a poo' man whos' wife am lying dead in de house 'den wipe yer eyes an' rattle yer chin an' tell him you'd join de funeral purceshun if you only had a mule. Walk right down inter yer west pocket fur half yer week's wages to help pay fur de coffin an' odder expenses. If you meet a feller-man who am out of wood an' meat an' flour an' has a broken arm to excuse it, doan' pucker yer mouth an' tell him dat de Lawd will purvide. De Lawd doan' furnish purvishuns fur dis market. Instead of droppin' a tear of sorrow on de doah-step, stop aroun' to de wood yard an' de grocer's and lay down de cash to feed an' warm de family fur a fortnight.

"When I meet a leetle gal who has lost her doll-baby, or a leetle boy who has stubbed his toe, I take 'em up in my arms an' wipe deir leetle noses an' sot 'em down wid a handful of peanuts. When I meet a widder who am out of wood, an old man who has bin turned out doahs, or a workin' man who's home am under de shadder of death, I doan' lean on de fence an' look to Heaben for relief. If I'ze got a dollar I han'it out. I lend it or give it or make 'em take it, an' if Heaben does anyfing furder dat's extra. When you read dat it am easy to speak kind words jest reflect dat it am also de cheapest way in the world to help a naybur. Turnips am quoted at forty cents a bushel; kind words have no walue in de market.—*Lime Kiln Club.*

THE English admit that better flour is now made in the United States and Canada than in Great Britain. It is stated that the "new-process" flour cannot be made from most of the wheat grown in that country. The best flour made in Europe is manufactured in Hungary and France. That produced in England contains but a small amount of gluten.

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INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

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PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world. The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly recommended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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Yours for Health
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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

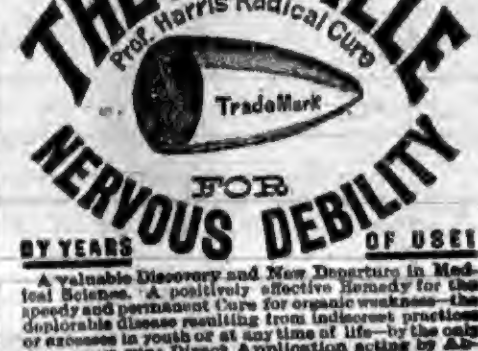

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
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Is the Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

[illegible]

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

[Continued from First Page.]

She also gave little problems to solve, which showed a knowledge of fractions and the tables of compound numbers, removing the old idea that young children cannot learn such things. We here give the table showing the combination of 3's:

1 plus 1 plus 1 equals:
3 multiplied by 1 equals:
3 minus 1 minus 1 minus 1 equals:
3 divided by 1 equals:
1 plus 1 plus 1 minus 1 equals:
3 minus 1 minus 1 plus 1 equals:
1 plus 1 minus 1 plus 1 equals:
3 minus 1 minus 1 minus 1 equals:
3 minus 1 plus 1 minus equals:
3 multiplied by 1 equals:
3 divided by 1 equals:
3 divided by 3 equals:
2 minus 1 plus 2 equals:
1 plus 2 minus 1 minus 1 equals:
3 minus 2 plus 1 minus 2 equals:
2 plus 1 minus 1 minus 1 equals:
3 minus 2 plus 1 plus 1 divided by 1 equals:
1 plus 1 minus 1 plus 2 divided by 3 equals:
3 minus 1 minus 1 plus 2 minus 1 plus 1 equals:
2 plus 1 minus 2 plus 1 plus 1 minus 3 equals:
1 plus 1 minus 1 plus 2 minus 1 minus 1 plus 2 equals:
1 plus 2 minus 1 minus 1 plus 2 minus 1 minus 1 equals:

She then varied the exercise, calling the attention of the class to some numbers arranged on the board, as follows:

$$\frac{8}{9},\quad \frac{5}{9},\quad \frac{6}{9}$$

in which she said some numbers is lost, which added to the number above the space will give the number below, and called on the class to find them, which they did with much spirit. She next stated that she always used familiar names to teach combinations, substituting the names of members of the class, for the names given in problems, as children can perform the operation much more rapidly. Instead of numerical frame, she would have pupils bring beans, peas, corn etc., and cut out round pieces of pasteboard to represent money, when she drilled pupils in buying and selling, to accustom them to make change. Again, she says to pupils, "Now we will plant corn," putting two kernels in a hill, and one hill in this row and two in the next; how many hills in all? To-day we will make apple-pies, and if mamma has ten apples, how many pies can she make, by putting three apples into each pie? How many left for a turn-over? By such familiar examples, it is her experience that children make much better progress. She would vary the exercises, never continuing them beyond fifteen minutes, and often not more than ten. At the conclusion of the lesson, a spirit of inquiry arose, which showed that Mrs. L's. work was well appreciated

MR. OLCOTT.

The presence of Mr. Olcott, of Indianapolis, was discovered toward the close of yesterday's session, and he was immediately called upon to address the institute. He began by saying that it is difficult to understand why so many are here. Certainly our schools do not require as many teachers as people present. Why are those, who are not teachers, here? What is the cause? What does it mean? He remembers talking to an institute at Butler, in this county, when the house was packed, and the isles were full, and many compelled to stand. Can we account for this attendance at an institute by those who do not teach? Why, in 1856-0, in one of the oldest counties in this state, three teachers met four times a year, in what you may call an "institute," and nobody but us three. Again, in a county of which I was examiner, we had the state superintendent lecture, and we had the immense audience of seventeen souls. I got Horace Mann, one of the greatest educators of the world, to lecture, and paid him fifty dollars and his expenses. I charged each person twenty-five cents addmittance. The receipts at the door amounted to thirteen dollars. How is it now? Why, the house would be filled. And this fact means that people are becoming interested in the cause of education. Not now, and then, one who is so interested, but the masses. See what has been realized in less than one generation. We have one of the grandest public school systems in the world. The out-come has been grand. It is indicated in the fact, that no one can offer himself for a position, unless he is prepared for the place. He must be found on the bed-rock of knowledge. Meanness, chicanery, political trickery, are at a discount. All this, because of education. Was there ever a better or purer man, than President Garfield? The very best that ever lived, educated, good; (applause) Europe mourns, because Garfield died before his time. Garfield had not completed his work, but was just ready to begin. But he was called away by the bullet of a dastardly assassin. Hundreds of others are ready to take his place. They are fitted to take his work up, because the masses are educated. The day has come when none but true, honorable men can occupy positions of trust and honor. Education has done this to a great extent. These teachers have helped in this work, but they have not done it all. Those who teach now must have broad views. The times demand that you know something. There was a time when you were not expected to know much, but that time has passed. I remember when I was examined for license to teach in 1851, that was thirty years ago. I want to compare that examination with yours. We then had three examiners, in each county. One of ours was a doctor, one a lawyer and one was —, nothing. I was a timid boy, therefore I went to the third one, first. Did not find him, then went to the doctor, but he was not at home, so I had at last to be examined by the lawyer

First he looked at me, then he asked me (1) "Do you want to teach school?" I answered, "Yes, sir." He gave me ten on that answer. (laughter) But there is something in that. If you desire to teach, it is in your favor. (2) "Are you a son of Wm. Olcott?" Answer, "I am so far as I know." Got ten on that answer. Because my father had been a respectable teacher, he thought I would be. Blood will tell.

The third question: "Do you understand the 'Rule of Three?'" Ans.: "I don't know any other." Now that was true. We always used it—ciphered everything out. Never had a recitation. We had to take double position, etc., and if we failed the teacher would double us. [Laughter.] Well, I got 10 on that answer, and upon that examination he issued me a license to teach school. Thirty years ago we would have been scared to death by such an examination as you have in these days.

The teacher must be progressive. Progressiveness is the strongest element in your character. The teacher must keep abreast of his position—keep up with the times—or, some morning you will wake up to find your position gone. You are your own worst enemy. You must set an object before you—an idea—reach it, and then you are ready to teach.

Every child must be interested in what he does if he grow. There are some children who will learn in spite of the teacher. Mr. Olcott illustrated this by describing a school which he had visited. He was greeted with a hearty round of applause at the close.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION:

DALE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Dale varied his work on yesterday, and instead of drilling the teachers, he gave them a lecture upon the importance of elocution. Declamation is not elocution, but it is part only. Elocution is the expression of thought by voice and act on. It is necessary because we are often called upon to speak publicly, and ought to have control of voice etc.

But it is also important in conversation. Conversation is an art, and has its science. It is necessary to prepare for conversation as much as for other things. To converse well we must have a pleasing expression—we should cultivate memory. We must also have knowledge. There must be an ability to listen. Pleasing address is worth more than good looks. There must be courtesy—politeness. There is such a thing as agreeable silence, But when we talk we should have a good voice. The proper quality depends upon education. Bashfulness grows from ignorance, and is not necessarily a sign of weakness of mind. Conceit, however, is unconscious ignorance. Modesty in conversation is a cardinal virtue. Lack of discretion is a most serious injury to us in conversation.

Gossip is a great curse. It comes from a lack of knowledge. People don't know what to talk about, and so grow into gossip. Discretion is next to Godliness. Again, people are not sincere, and so injure their conversational abilities. This compels good people to go out of society. We do not care to converse with insincere people. We must have mental qualifications.

(1.) Memory is indispensable. It can be cultivated by careful study.

(2.) Imagination embellishes thought.

(3) Tact is necessary to good conversation. If we lack skill, we fail. Topics must be unlimited—must know history, science, art, literature. This is acquired by reading and observation. Inability to converse often arises from mental poverty. Small talk is essential, but not too much. It should have the relation to conversation that salt does to food.

(4.) Propriety—when, where, how to say what we know.

Best talkers are best listeners. It is said "speech is silver, silence is golden," Probably because the latter is so rare. We all desire to please, but fail because we say things at wrong time.

(5) Avoid egotism—don't talk about yourself. Avoid personalities. Learn the art of making concessions. Discussions are better for the debating club than for the drawing room.

(6) Avoid affectation.

HUBBELL'S LECTURE.

The last lesson given in the institute was one on punctuation by Prof. O. Z. Hubbell, of the Butler schools. He began his remarks by stating the difference between modern and ancient writing in respect to punctuation and the use of capitals. The outline of his lecture is as follows:

[1] The marks of punctuation are of two kinds, [A] principal; [B] less important, or supplementary. The principal marks are the comma [,], the semicolon [;], the colon [:], period [.], and interrogation [?]. The supplementary marks are the exclamation [!], dash —, parenthesis, ( ), bracket, [ ], quotation, " " and apostrophe, [']. Mr. H. defined each of these marks and proceeded to give their uses.

[2] The comma. [1] Words and phrases parenthetical, [2] intermediate expressions, [3] relative clauses not restrictive, [4] absolute case, [5] inverted clauses, [6] ellipsis of verb, are either set off from the rest of the sentence by commas, or are marked by it.

[3] Semicolon. [1] This is used in sub-divided members when the members contain commas, [2] this also separates clauses having common dependence, [3] the clause additional.

4. Colon: [1] This is used before a quotation. [2] After "yes" or "no." [3] In greater divisions of sentences. [4] After a respectful address.

5. Period. [1] At end of sentence. [2] After titles. [3] Abbreviation.

6. Don't depend upon punctuation for clearness, at all times. A sentence may be properly punctuated, yet not clear. Mr. H. then read a selection, to show the importance of punctuation. In the selection, by one placing of the comma, the subject was made an extremely bad man; by removing the comma two or three words, it made the subject an extremely good man.

Mr. H. handled his exercise in a manner interesting and instructive to all, showing that he is complete master of the subject. We regret that his explanations and illustrations of the uses of the various marks cannot be given in full, as all would derive much benefit from its perusal. It was a lesson well given and well appreciated.

LANGUAGE LESSON.

Professor Fyke was called, and gave his second lesson on the method of teaching grammar in all the grades of schools. He rejoiced that his subject was so ably discussed in the morning session, by Prof. Harrison and Prof. Hubbell, and foresees in this, an awakening which will bring about a reform in our manner of teaching grammar. He wishes all to adapt, but not adopt his method.

Below we give the remainder of the outline of his work: Sixth—third reader pupils.

1. Object—mechanical facility. (a) Pupils copy daily, a paragraph from their reading lessons, to be read from their slates, in class. (b) Pupils write paragraphs from the dictation of the teacher, to be corrected, as to spelling, capitals, punctuation, spacing and neatness. (c) Methods of correction.

2. Object—Facility of expression. (a) Pupils write several simple sentences, in answer to questions given, and require answers in complete sentences. (b) Combine the statements into one simple sentence. (c) Expansion of sentences.

Fourth and fifth reader grade. (c) Combining simple sentences into complex and compound. (d) Write abstracts, from memory, of things told or read. [e] Transpose poetry into prose. [f] Completing dialogues, one part being given. [g] Forms of letter writing. [h] Compositions.

1. Preparation. [a] Observation. [b] Conversation. [c] Reading. [d] Reflection.
2. Outline.
3. Writing.
4. Criticising.
5. Correcting and completing.

HARRISON'S LECTURE.

Professor Harrison was first on programme, and began his work by stating that as he had been excused from his regular lesson, he would talk on the method of teaching grammar. He spoke of the changes through which our language is passing, hence it has a history, and as the history of nations has a cause or philosophy, so there is a philosophy of language. We should not study it, for its philosophy, but that we may obtain a ready and accurate expression of our thoughts, as it is the medium through which the same is communicated. We make a grammar, to conform to language, and the standard by which we estimate the accuracy of our language, is the custom of our best speakers, and writers. Customs are changing for what was good grammar three hundred years ago, is not so considered now. He then said that the method of learning grammar, is not by studying technicalities, but in studying the best productions of our best authors. He said let us not magnify analysis, because synthesis is by far more practical, as we have to deal with putting sentences together, instead of pulling them to pieces. He would have the study of grammar begin at home by the correction of errors when made, and let this be continued through the child's school life, by the careful attention to this matter, on the part of the teacher.

At the conclusion, very earnest and instructive remarks were made by several, one stating that in his opinion, Mr. H. had struck the key-note of a grand reform. We regret that space prevents our giving this lecture in full, as it is one which ought to be read by every man and woman in the county.

The third lesson Friday morning was an exercise in arithmetic by Prof. A. L. Lamport. Subject: "Method of Teaching Prime Numbers."

[1.] Write the numbers from 1 to 20 on the board, as follows:

1
2
3
4
5
6 etc.

Then ask the pupils what numbers make up each one, and write the results as follows:

P. 1 equals 1 multiplied by 1.
" 2 equals 2 multiplied by 1.
" 3 equals 3 multiplied by 1.
C. 4 equals 4 multiplied by 1 equals 2 multiplied by 2.
P. 5 equals 5 multiplied by 1.
C. 6 equals 6 multiplied by 1 equals 3 multiplied by 2, etc.

Now, designate the prime numbers by "P," and the composite numbers by "C," as above. Now, we want to deduce three terms and make them clear to the pupil.

First factor: Ask the question, "What is a factory?" pupils will readily answer, "A place where something is made." Then, "What is a factor?" they will answer, "One who makes something." Now, ask what numbers make a certain figure in the above table. Then, if they make it, they are its factors. Now, point out the difference between the numbers marked P and C, in this respect. This leads the pupil to see what are prime and what composite. Then they can write the definition understandingly. This method is for pupils who have never studied prime numbers. The subject is important, because so many things in arithmetic depend upon it.

Mr. L. showed how to teach compound numbers. [1] Teach measure by actually measuring something. He also gave the institute an excellent method of teaching addition. His lesson was excellent and called forth much praise.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The Teachers' Institute for DeKalb county, Indiana, has been held for 1881, in Auburn, and, appreciating the hospitable manner in which we have been entertained, and the courtesy universally shown to us during our stay here, therefore

RESOLVED, That we tender to the citizens of Auburn our sincere thanks for their encouragement to us in our work.

RESOLVED, That we favor a graded system in our country schools, and cordially recommend the co-operation of teachers, trustees and the county superintendent to secure such gradation.

RESOLVED, That we recommend that trustees should pay to teachers a salary in proportion to their qualifications and professional standing.

RESOLVED, That we return our sincere thanks to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and others, for their assistance in instructing us in our work.

RESOLVED, That the trustees should insist upon the attendance of teachers at the township institutes.

RESOLVED, That the township trustees should make a reasonable allowance for janitor's work in country schools.

RESOLVED, That, as we consider the "County Superintendency" a vital part of our school system, we heartily indorse the work of Hon. D. D. Moody and others in our last legislature, in maintaining it.

RESOLVED, That we have great confidence in the ability of Prof. James A. Barns; and that we tender to him our sincere thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted the schools of DeKalb county in the past.

O. M. MERICA,
O. Z. HUBBELL,
MRS. A. L. LAMPORT, Committee.
J. A. QUINCE,
M. M. SHOEMAKER,

INSTITUTE ROLL.

The following list contains the names of the teachers enrolled during the institute:

Jas A Barns, Auburn,
W P Myers, "
T S Merica, Garrett,
Frank Fisk, Waterloo.
J A Quince, St. Johns.
W H Hoagland, Auburn,
C J Maxwell, Butler,
C C Cissel, Corunna,
F M Merica, Garrett,
E E Buchanan, Corunna,
M S Weller, LaOtto,
Chas O Merica, Garrett,
Letitia Coats, Auburn,
L Coats, Auburn
Wm Shultz, Waterloo
Allie Goldsmith, Mt. Hope
J J Eckright, Moore's Station
T J Baxter, Summit
Aggie Baxter, "
Florence Jackman, "
U J Smith, Fairfield Center
Will Franks, Corunna,
J L Grubb, Auburn
H B McCord, Auburn
Eugene Carper, "
Samuel S Teters, "
Lottie Brundage, Butler
Kate Maxwell, "
Emma Yarlott, Moore's Station
Libbie Erehart, Mt. Hope
C Shaffer, Auburn
Ida Hatch, Butler.
Ellen Joslyn, Newville
Martha A Howard, Butler
Maggie Dolan, Garrett
Emma Wells, "
J H St. Clair, Waterloo
Nannie Hornberger, Concord
Minnie Hornberger, "
Jennie McIntyre, Sedan
Daniel Segner, Waterloo
Ella M McIntosh, Auburn
Nettie Wise, Concord
Josie Smith, "
Ada George, "
W H Bachtel, Waterloo.
A Obendorf, Butler
Alice A Wise, Concord
Jessie Douglas, Auburn
J P Ensley, Auburn
Dellate Parnell, Hudson
Nett Parnell, Hudson
Emma Husselman, Waterloo
Robert McDougall, Auburn
Milo Thomas, Auburn
J P Kandel, Auburn
J H Urey, Fairfield Center
Libbie Bevier, Waterloo
Mary Bevier, Waterloo
Minnie M Werrbaugh, Butler
Mary Gunsenhouser, Butler
J Shull, Auburn
A G Garber, Butler
M W Harrison, Auburn
J A McIntyre, Sedan
C A Dugan, Auburn
N T Shaffer, Auburn
C M Hollopeter, Leo
Ida Swartz, Butler
Sarah Zahner, Waterloo
Zella McCurdy, Butler
Rebecca Shull, Auburn
Flora Hoffman, Auburn
A Cowan, Auburn
Jennie Cowan, Auburn
Mary Fetter, Summit
Blanche Conrad, "
Eliza Gramling, Summit
Sadie Hare, Auburn
Rosa Shaffer, Auburn
T J Saxton, Auburn
W H McIntosh, Auburn
Henry E Coe, Waterloo
C M Merica, Garrett
O Z Hubbell, Butler
A L Lamport, Waterloo
Eva Link, Auburn
Carrie Shaffer, Auburn
Josie Thomas, Butler
Frank Seiler, Fairfield Center
M Ferrington, Corunna.
Mattie Carmer, Auburn,
Loa Swineford, Mount Hope,
Laura Kennedy, Waterloo,
P Coder, Auburn,
Jennie Blaker, Waterloo,
Jennie Baxter, Butler,
A J Jennings, Butler,
J W Jackman, Waterloo,
E E Barber, Butler,
Isaac N Aldrich, Hamilton,
Chas Baxter, "
Oron Bair, Fairfield Center,
Ella S St Clair, Waterloo,
Bina Monroe, Mount Hope,
Christie Blaker, Butler,
Lida Phillips, Waterloo,
Mary M Brundage, Butler,
Allie E Shoub, "
J N Boyle "
W D Miller, "
W B Brown, Concord,
W R Snyder, Angola,
Lena Crooks, Waterloo,
Hattie Crooks, "
Anna Teeters, Auburn,
W B Chiesman, Blair,
J E ermott, "
F W Nimmons, Butler,
O A Fyke, "
Laura Keeran, New Era,
Sarah Trail, Waterloo,
Maud M Shoemaker, Waterloo,
J L Ash, Waterloo,
Millie Kester, Butler,
John H. Merica, Garret,
A W Ash, Waterloo,
E J McOscar, Summit,
Will Keeran, "
Olive Nelson, Auburn,
Mollie Carmer, "
Harry Jackman, Summit,
Nancy Ball, Butler,
J W McCrory, Auburn,
F S McCullough, Corunna,
Emma Thompson, Auburn,
Mrs H C Kinzie, LaOtto.
H E Bause, Cromwell,
Frank Scholes, Blair.
Susie Scholes, "
Chas S Jackman, Summit,
W A McOscar, "
G W Crooks, Waterloo,
Hattie Smith, "
Dora Trout, "
Ella Jackson, Hicksville, O.,
W C Carmer, Auburn,
Joseph Conrad, Garrett,
Eliza Stahl, Auburn,
Tillie Hendershot, Newville,
Hattie Wise, Butler,
Eliza Nidig, "
Irene Campbell, Butler,
Henry Winslow, Auburn,
C P Houser, "
C W Stroh, Waterloo,
A F Clutter, "
C H Brown, Concord,
Rose Moody, Garrett,
Laura Clark, Auburn,
J A Rush "
Callie Britton, Corunna,
Ellen Imus, "
Marie Goldsmith, Mount Hope,
Lydia North, Waterloo,
Kate Kingsley, "
C W Wiley, Edgerton, O.,
J L Wyckoff, Butler,
F A Brink, "
M W Johnson, Waterloo,
A J Beard, "
O F Edge, "
Emma Grube, Auburn,
Minnie Mathews "
Nannie Bemenderfer, Waterloo,

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June 14, 1881.

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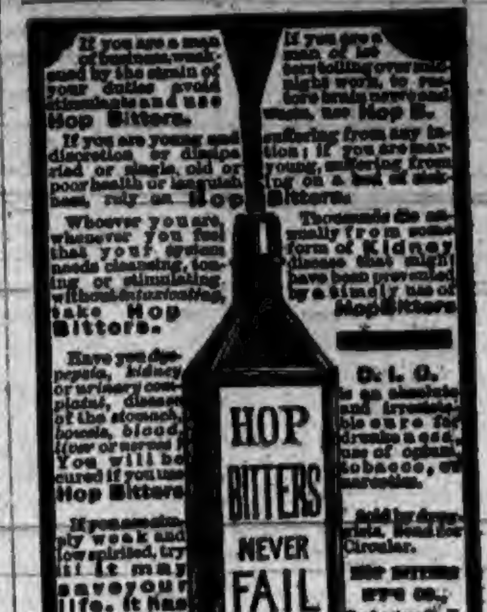
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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 24, 1881. Number 47.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

A doctor will sit down and write a prescription; time, five seconds; paper and ink, one-fourth of a cent; and the patient pays from 75 cents to $10 as the case may be. A lawyer writes ten or twelve lines of advice and charges from $3 to $10 for it. An editor writes a quarter or half column puff for a man, pays his compositor fifty cents to a dollar for putting it in type, prints it for several thousand people to read, and the puffed man is surprised if the printer charges him for it. Now, we have no objection to the doctor's charges, because it has taken years of patient study and dollars of money to enable him to do so. We have no objection to the lawyer's fees, because he has labored long and assiduously to perfect himself in the practice. But in addition to all this the printer has to have experience, machinery and material to enter his profession, and yet he is expected to work for nothing and board himself. Who wouldn't be a printer?

The Indiana Farmer has the following suggestions in regard to Canada thistles: "The Canada thistle (Circium arveuse) is a very troublesome weed and its extermination will tax a farmer's patience. Two methods are pursued for destroying it. One is to break the ground deeply in the early spring and stir it well with a cultivator or harrow, once a week through the season. The other method is to cut the thistles, once a week at the ground, and thus starve the roots by want of nutrition that must be furnished by the leaves. It straw could be had, sufficient to cover the infected spot to the depth of six or eight inches, the pest could be smothered. But there is no short cut—no easy road to the destruction of the Canada thistle.

"Where there is a will there's a way." We will give our saloon men a "cue," by telling them how their "pards" at Peru, Ind., dodge the late law: "When parties enter the saloon to play a game of pool, they are compelled to deposit five cents apiece before beginning the game; if billiards is to be the game, they pay one dime each. Formerly the looser paid for the game. This the last legislature pronounced gambling, and therefore fixed a penalty to prevent it. The plan of Peru saloonists is a good one, but when the game is paid for and there is no stake, the interest in the game is all lost, and the result will be a manifest decrease of pool and billiard players."

A correspondent writing from Decatur county, tells of a trap, set by certain swindlers at Greensburg for swindling the farmers, who are green enough to bite at the bait, and have so little principle as to be willing to make money by gambling. Under pretense of wanting to employ the farmer to distribute some bills in his neighborhood, they get him into an office and entice him into a game of three card monte, and of course get whatever money he can be induced to stake. It is the old story, told so often that everybody who reads knows it by heart. Its only those who can't afford to take a paper that can afford to lose their five or ten dollar bills in this way.

Women are delicate creatures, and it is man's nature to be kind and affable to their wants. Mrs. Jesse James played her game successfully at Madison, Indiana. Everybody wondered who this woman was, and now it turns out that the "strange lady" who visited Madison in June last, with a splendid horse and buggy to sell at a sacrifice, and who scooped W. Crozier, of the Courier, and A. Fisher, the livery man, to the extent of $65, was none less a personage than Mrs. Jesse James, wife of the famous bandit of James Bros. notoriety

The Lagrange Register says: "Our railroad depot presented a peculiar spectacle last week, being filled with fifty or more Amish people whose odd dress furnished the occasion of much wonderment and comment on the part of a few strangers who had never seen them before. They are a thrifty and worthy class of citizens, and a large party of kindred from Holmes county, Ohio, were on their way back after a visit with their friends, who came to see them off."

—Kiblinger & Co. sell cook stoves—that is, almost give them away. Come and see. 49 tf.

Wintry weather.

Indian summer, adieu.

French Pete sings gospel hymns.

The thanksgiving gobbler, gobbles no more.

Billy Little sent over for his lantern. She lives through a piece of woods.

Last Friday it rained from morning until night, making trade very dull.

We are glad to state that the Courier is receiving new patrons each week.

France, the mail carrier, has not yet been found. The Fort Wayne News is off its base.

The urchin who eats onions cannot attend the Goshen schools. Phew! what a school.

Judge Jenner, the popular landlord at the Central, and Gust. Mead traded steeds the other day.

If Coop. Ralston's cat could talk, it would make things lively in the gossip line for Geo. Lanning.

Venor is still contending for an open winter, nothwithstanding all theories tend to the contrary.

"Stockings, Miss; what number?" "Why, two, of course. Do you think I've got a wooden leg?"

The demand for shingles has been great this fall. Our lumber dealers could not fill all their orders.

An oyster, said Hood, is very anomalous, for you have to take it out of its bed before you can tack it in.

The Egyptian emblem of a snake with its tail in its mouth was the earliest sign of the "swallow tail."

A bachelor bequeathed his property to the girl who had refused him; "for to them I owe all my earthly happiness."

According to the Boston Herald, Dr. Bliss thinks that $25,000 will impart a laudable character to his purse cavity.

We have some very neat and tasty calling cards for ladies. The cards are of the latest patern, put up in a handsome velvet card-case. Call and see them.

The boys should be careful and not exhibit any weapon they may have upon their person. A young man was arrested at Ligonier for carrying a revolver, and he had to "jump" the town to keep out of prision.

Washington is an unhealthy place, but there is one good thought about it: None except politicians are obliged to abide there, and they are perfectly willing to take the chances.

If you are not a subscriber to the Courier now, be sure and commence the first of January. At that time the 12th volume begins, and in the language of Baxter, "We will make it one of the best papers in the county."

Johnny Knoder has just completed a lot of home-made horse shoes, made from bar iron. They are said to wear much longer than the common market shoe. He is located near the Eagle Mills, at Anderson Bros. old stand.

The Albion New Era says: "That the crop of late potatoes will be much better than has been anticipated, and the prices will rule lower after awhile. Parties having a surplus of this article are running some risk of a loss by holding for higher prices."

General Grant is to have a family reunion to-day. Mrs. Sartoris and her children will sail from England in time to be present, and it is thought that seventeen members of the family will sit down to dinner. The reception will be given in the new family mansion.

Chewing gum is a wax. It is white and sweet. Chew it awhile and stick it on the under side of the mantle piece. The hired girl will find it there and chew it awhile herself, and then put it back. In this way, one piece of gum will answer for a whole family. When the gum is no good, put it in the rocking chair for the minister or your sister's beau to sit upon.

The Journal at Angola says: "It was our pleasure a few days ago to form the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Mathews, of the Presbyterian church at Auburn. Mr. Mathews has recently taken charge of this church, and brings to the work such zeal and energy as will no doubt make his pastorate a successful one. He also has the Waterloo appointment."

Gravel the roads.

How about a fire engine?

The pink eye among horses has about subsided.

The laborers are making the woods ring with the sound of the ax.

Mormonism may be doomed and all that, but their converts are increasing 10,000 a year.

Another jail bird added to the combination. Particulars will be given at some future time.

January 1st completes this volume of the Courier, and we expect all back subscriptions to be paid on or before this date.

A servant girl with a homely face is apt to have an ugly temper, but somehow our wives appear willing to put up with them.

Money to Loan.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 27 tf

Last week the "wiseacres" of this great country were going to have the world come to an end. Again they have petered out.

Sun spots are held responsible for meteorological wonders, as severe variations in the weather invariably occur during their presence.

While we thank Providence for our good fortune to-day, let us go down in our pockets and donate something to the fire sufferers of Michigan.

Don't sit around the house these long winter evenings and not have the Courier. It will give you more satisfaction than a barrel of walnuts.

Curran said of a man with a very solemn face: "Whenever I see smiles on that man's face, they remind me of the tin clasps on an oaken coffin."

The breweries in Kansas all suspended operations after the passage of the prohibitory amendment, but according to accounts, they are all starting up again.

A prominent lumberman in Burlington has had his coat-of-arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto, "Vidi," which by interpretation is "I saw."

Fridays are said to illustrate both extremes of weather. That is, it is either the most pleasant or the most disagreeable day of the week. Last Friday with its rain, showed the utmost extreme of the disagreeable.

When the girl who has encouraged a young man for about two years suddenly tells him that she can never be more to him than a sister, he can, for the first time, see the freckles on her nose.

The Steuben County Journal says: "A brakeman by the name of Brown, on the way freight south Friday afternoon, had his hand crushed while coupling cars at that place. The first finger was broken in several places, and others somewhat injured. It is thought they may all, with proper care, be saved."

A medical authority says when you get a chill all over and away into your bones, and begin to sniffle and almost struggle for your breath, just begin in time and your tribulation need not last very long. Get some powdered borax and snuff the dry powder up your nostrils. Get your camphor bottle, smell of it frequently, pour some on you handkerchief and wipe your nose with it whenever needed. Your nose will not get sore and you will soon wonder what has become with your cold. Begin this treatment in the forenoon and keep on at intervals until you go to bed, and you will sleep as well as you ever did.

The Pine Bluff Eagle says: "A Canadian preacher named Joseph Wild, has been telling his flock some very queer things recently. He informs them that in his opinion, Mr. Garfield's death opens up the way for the complete union of the Anglo-Saxon race, which event he claims, is plainly foretold in the bible. He prophesies that General Grant will soon proclaim a military dictatorship in the United States, to which will be amalgamated the various English speaking nations of the world. The seat of government of this great and widely scattered nation, observes Bro. Wild, will eventually be removed to Jerusalem. Well, with Lord Lorne as governor-general, and Vennor and Wild as prophets, our Canadian neighbors certainly deserve the sincere condolence of the outside world."

School Report.

Report of Auburn public schools for the month ending November 4, 1881:

1st and 2d Primary Department.

No. enrolled	92
No. belonging	90
No. withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	83
Per cent. of attendance	92
No. half days absence unexcused	00
No. pupils unexcused	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	32

Miss E. Thomson, Teacher.

1st and 2d Primary Department.

No. enrolled	84
No. belonging	82
No. withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	70
Per cent. of attendance	85
No. absent unexcused	4
No. half days absence unexcused	9
No. neither absent nor tardy	26

Miss Coder, Teacher.

3d Primary Department.

No. enrolled	77
No. belonging	77
Average daily attendance	68
Per cent. of attendance	88
No. neither absent nor tardy	27

Miss Coats, Teacher.

Intermediate Department.

No. enrolled	50
No. belonging	46
No. withdrawn	4
Average daily attendance	42
Per cent. of attendance	92
No. half days absence unexcused	4
No. pupils absent unexcused	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	10

Miss Clark, Teacher.

Grammar Department.

No. enrolled	41
No. belonging	41
Average daily attendance	36
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. half days absence unexcused	7
No. pupils absent unexcused	3
No. neither absent nor tardy	5

Chas. Dugan, Teacher.

High School.

No. enrolled	39
No. belonging	37
No. withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	35
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. absent unexcused	4
No. half days absence unexcused	16
No. neither tardy nor absent	8

W. P. Myers,
M. W. Harrison, } Teachers.

Consolidated Report.

Whole number pupils enrolled	383
No. belonging	373
No. withdrawn	10
Average daily attendance	334
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. half days absence unexcused	36
No. pupils absent unexcused	12
No. cases corporal punishment	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	108

W. P. Myers, Supt.

Sheldons Publications.

These excellent text-books, now used in so many of the common schools of the country, were for the first time fully represented at the county institute. Cyrus Smith, so long connected with the publishing houses of Cincinnati, was here this week in the interest of Sheldon & Co. These books include among others, a most excellent speller—Pattersons; Colton's geography; Olney's arithmetics and algebras; Shaw's English Literature; Lossing's history; Hooker's physiology; and Alden's works on the science of government. Not only are these works good text-books for use in the schools, but they are almost indispensible to the teacher as books of reference. Correspondence solicited. Address,

Cyrus Smith,
46-tfs Indianapolis, Ind.

My Good Woman.

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one its all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.—[Toledo Blade.

Township Institutes.

Richland Township, Nov. 23 and 24, at Corunna.

Wilmington Township, Nov. 25 and 2, at Center.

Butler and Keyser Townships, Dec. 2 and 3, at Garrett.

Franklin Township, Dec. 9 and 10, at Center.

Union and Smithfield, Dec. 17, at Waterloo.

The others will be given as soon a announced.

Black Brocade Silks.

We have just MARKED DOWN the prices of three lines of Rich Black Brocade Silks (22 inches wide, and elegant designs) for the purpose of closing them out this week:

10 pieces reduced from $1.25 to $1.00.
12 pieces reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
15 pieces reduced from $1.85 to $1.40.

PLUSHES.

Of these scarce and very desirable goods we have now in stock over 75 pieces in all the leading colors now used. (No advance in price):

Black, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue,

MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, OMBRE PLUSHES, for $3, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 per yard.

BLACK BROCADE,
COLORED BROCADE,
and STRIPED VELVETS.

BLACK SKIRT VELVETS,

27 inches wide for $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per yard—excellent value.

PLAIN GROS GRAIN SILKS,

All colors, for 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard, all very cheap.

COLORED BROCADE SILKS

for 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 per yard; suitable for evening or street use, to match any shade of silks or dress goods.

BLACK SILK VELVETS

For trimming uses (17, 19, 21 and 24 inches wide) for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 an $2 per yard—superior color and finish.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne.

Suffering Women.

There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation who do not suffer from some of the deseases for which Kidney-Wort is specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—[Watchman.

Ashburnham, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I tried hop bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them used 'em and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

21 Mrs. Julia G. Cushing.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Levi H. Cupp is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for a divorce, by Julia Cupp, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 18th juridical day, at nine o'clock a. m., of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of November, 1881

John W. Baxter,
46-3w. Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Martin A. King, Oliver Boyer and Jacob Kahn impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court for the forclosure of a mortgage by John H. Baxter; and that the same will be heard and determined on the 18th juridical day of the next term of said court, which term commences at nine o'clock a. m., December 19, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 15th day of November, 1881.

J. W. Baxter, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Elizabeth Bickel, deceased, Christopher Welch, administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of November, 1881.

John W. Baxter,
46-2w. Clerk.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

1882.

Harper's Young People

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

Suited to boys and girls of from six to sixteen years of age. Vol. III. commences November 1, 1881. Now is the time to subscribe.

The Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—Christian Advocate, Buffalo N. Y.

A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union.

TERMS:

HARPER'S
YOUNG
PEOPLE,

$1.50 per year; Postage Prepaid. Single Numbers Four Cents each. The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price $3.00; postage prepaid. Cover for Young People for 1881, 35 cents; postage 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order, or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Holloway' Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question as to the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

WHISTLING BONNET.

"Whistle, whistle, daughter, and you shall have a cow;"
"I cannot whistle, mother, for I do not know how."
"Whistle, whistle, daughter, and you shall have a horse;"
"I never whistled, mother, and cannot now of course."
"Whistle, whistle, daughter, and you shall have a sheep;"
"How can I whistle, mother? To try would make me weep."
"Whistle, whistle, daughter, and you shall have a calf;"
"I cannot whistle, mother, to try would make me laugh."
"Whistle, whistle, daughter, and you shall have a doe;"
"I will not whistle, mother, I cannot make it go."
"Whistle, whistle, daughter, and you shall have a man;"
"I never whistled, mother, but now I know I can."
And like a merry mocking bird, to whistle she began,
Then went to meet the promised prize, and whistled as she ran.

A SPINNING WHEEL.

The old house stood in an infrequented lane; how infrequented was evident from the grass-grown wheel-track in the middle and the half-effaced foot-path at one side. It had a melancholy aspect, the old house, as it gazed out at the fields with its blinded and closely-shut windows. A long, untrimmed briar-rose tapped with its riotous withes on the front door, the little yard was choked with weeds, two or three missing panes had been mended by squares of pasted paper; there was just repair enough to avert a look of squalor and not sufficient quaintness to achieve the picturesque. Still, the yellow sun and the sweet air of September bathed the shabbiness and lent a peaceful air to the spot, and the same blue sky arched above which overhangs earth's fairer faces. Nature knows no favorites. Her free bounty is shed for all, and her sweetness reaches and communicates itself to unlikeliest nooks.

Forlorn as the old house was, it wore a delightful look to one pair of eyes—these, namely, of a young woman who was driving down the lane in a light country wagon, with a companion of her own age and sex beside her. They were city girls, lodging for a few weeks in a neighboring village, and this was one of many drives they had taken together, partly for enjoyment of each other and the scenery, and partly with a view to possible bric-a-brac, of which one of them was an enthusiastic collector. They had taken the turn into the lane with the expectation of finding a human habitation beyond, and when the old house caught the eye of Mattie Mason, the bric-a-brac fancier, an exclamation of capture broke from her lips. The other girl did not notice it at first. She was dreamily regarding the hedge-rows, and humming to herself:

Wild rose, delicately flushing
All the border of the dale,
Art thou like a pale cheek blushing?
Or like a red cheek?

"Well, Mattie, what is it?" as her abstraction was rebuked by a sharp poke from the elbow of her companion.

"Oh! Hester, see! Such a delicious old roost! It looks as if it were built in the year one. The very house for andirons and brass candlesticks and spinning-wheels. What'll you bet that I don't find the spinning-wheel of my dreams in that very garret which you see up there? And to think that no one told us that there was a house down this way!"

"It does look spinning-wheely," said Hester, with a smile, as her friend turned the wagon toward a side door, where was visible a row of milk-pans set out to air. The sound of wheels, hushed and veiled as it was by the spreading grass, evidently caused an excitement within, for blinds rattled and one or two heads peeped out of windows. By the time the horse had checked himself at the top of the grassy rise, the door had opened, and become, as Mattie afterward expressed it, "densely populated," no less than three women and one old man crowding at once to enjoy the unwonted spectacle of two young ladies and a wagon. Two of the women were good specimens of that hearty, though toothless and wrinkled, old age so often seen in the New England country regions; the third, a spare, shrinking little creature, did not seem of the same genus. Mattie leaned forward. She was always the spokeswoman of the two, and her voice, as she spoke, softened itself into the pretty, coaxing tone which she was accustomed to employ when there was an end to serve, or a new acquaintance to be pleased.

"Good afternoon," said the sweet voice, "we stopped as we went by to ask if by chance you happen to have in your garret an old-fashioned flax-wheel which you no longer use?"

"Well, yes, I calkerlate there is one," replied one of the women.

"Is it pretty—small, you know, and made of dark wood?"

"Yes, 'tis kind of small."

"I wonder if I might go up stairs and see it. (Seductively). I want just such an old wheel. Would you sell yours if it turns out what I want?"

"You must not ask me about that—*he's* the man," remarked the other woman, having paid which concession to sex, she turned sharply and said to the nobler creature indicated, in a peremptory voice: "You go along up and light a candle, so's she can see when she gets there"—a mandate which "the man" obeyed with docility. Then, turning to Mattie: "You can go up if you've a mind to, but you'll find it kind of dusty, I guess."

"Oh, I don't mind dust in the least," laughed Mattie, who adored old garrets, and was not often able to win entrance into one with so little trouble as this. She and Hester jumped out; the old woman tied the horse to the fence by his reins, and the whole party proceeded in-doors and up a narrow-walled staircase, with sharp, square turns, to the upper entry.

Here was a pause, during which the old man joined them again, a lighted tallow-dip in his hand.

"I guess we'll have to go through your room, Miss Treadgar, if it won't put you out," said one of the elder women.

"Oh, go right in. My sister won't mind, I think," was the reply, in a shy, hesitating voice.

They passed, accordingly, into a large, low-ceiled room, with windows on three sides set in a "lean-to" roof. It was furnished with some attempt at comfort. A small open-grate stove stood in the chimney, there was a high-backed rocking-chair covered with old-fashioned "patch," a bed-quilt of the same, a chest of cherry-wood drawers, and, on a square of faded carpet in one of the windows, a claw-legged table of dark, polished mahogany, before which Mattie Mason came to "point," much as a trained dog does when it detects the presence of hidden game.

"What a dear little table," she cried; "such a funny, old-fashioned shape. Do you use it much? Wouldn't you like to sell it?"

"Oh please—" began the spare little woman, in a deprecating voice, but, as if evoked by the words, out from behind the bed ran another woman, with oddly-shining eyes. She came swiftly, with hands tightly locked together, and with a motion as if to embrace the table, cried:

"Oh, no! oh, no! Don't take away my little light-stand. It's the only one I've got. I've had it always. I couldn't bear to lose my light-stand. Don't let them, Hexy, don't let them!"

"Hush, Harriet; hush, dear!" said the spare little woman, evidently the "Hexy" addressed. "The lady won't. She don't mean nothing by what she said." But still the fixed gaze continued, and the imploring voice went on: "Oh don't let them, you won't, will you, Hexy? They've taken away so many things. Leave me my little light stand!"

"Yes, dear, yes, dear," said the sister, soothingly, while Mattie, discomfited and repentant, echoed her assurances: "I wouldn't rob you of your table for the world. Pray don't suppose so for a minute. I was only asking from curiosity. Don't feel badly—please don't!" But still the pitiful pleading continued, though in a lower key: "Don't, don't," till the elder woman plucked her sleeve, and whispered:

"You'd better come away. She ain't rightly in her senses, poor creetur, and don't know what she says"—and Mattie, glad to escape from a scene which was becoming painful, willingly followed to a farther room, which proved to be a loft, whence presently the old woman's voice was heard demanding: "Now whatever can have taken that wheel? I see it just the other year—that time that Jehiel's folks was here, I guess; it was—twelve year, is it?—well, 'twas here then I'm most sure, but I don't seem able to lay my hand on it now." Hester, meanwhile, less absorbed in a special interest than her friend, lingered with the sisters, the older and feebler of the two still hovering over her property, as though she feared it might yet be snatched from her by fraud or violence.

"Is she ill?" whispered Hester, when at last the poor creature had been soothed into comparative quiet and persuaded to sit down in the rocking-chair.

"No, not worse than she often is. It's just the excitement. Nothing worries her like the idea of losing the furnitur'. 'Twas that upset her in the first place, you know—" and "Hexy" gave a troubled sigh.

"That? You mean——"

"Oh, all the talk about breaking us up and selling off the things, and sending us to the poor-house. They never did it, but the idea was enough to break Harriet all down. She had kept up heart till then. She was a master-hand for doing and encouraging, and when I got way down she would always kind of pull me up and make me take a hopeful view as well as she could. As long as we could live on in the room we had been used to always, and have our own things about us, and have just work enough to keep us goin', she was satisfied and so was I. 'Twas home—that was what Harriet always said; and we both thought a heap of it—we was together, too, and of course that counted for a good deal."

"Where was this home of yours?" asked Hester. She had seated herself, and her gentle voice and sympathetic eyes tempted the speaker on.

"It was down to the North End. Alison street it used to be called, but they've cut away and changed everything, and there ain't no such street now."

"The North End of Boston, do you mean?"

"Yes, the North End. We're Boston born, and so was all our folks. It used to be a real nice street when I was a little girl. I can recollect it some; there was ever so many big houses, and rich people lived in them. My mother took in sewing then, and Harriet and me helped, though we was pretty little to do much, but work was plenty, and we got on well. Then times began to change, and the rich people all moved away and poor people moved in, and one by one we lost all our customers. Most of them had gone to a great way off, where it was too far for them to send, and—they kind of forgot us, I suppose. It wasn't no more than natural. Still it came hard on Harriet and me. Mother was dead then, there wasn't no one left but us two. Sewing was the only thing we knew how to do, and at last there was hardly any sewing to be had."

"Couldn't you have moved too, and got a little nearer to your customers?"

"That was just what folks told us. But we didn't seem to see our way clear to do it. We was attached to our room for one thing. Harriet thought a heap of that room. We had lived there always, you see. Some folks don't mind moving, but Harriet always said she couldn't understand what they were made of. Everything stood just where it did when we was little things growing up with our mother, and we sort of clung to the spot. Then, moving costs money, and it was all uncertain how we should get along after we moved. The folks we used to work for got kind of scattered, and we didn't know any of the new-fashioned kinds of sewing. All our work was hand-work. If there was anything Harriet could not abide it was a machine. She always said the man who invented them hadn't got any poor woman-folks belongin' to him, that she was sure."

"It was very hard for you."

"Yes, 'twas. It got so bad toward the end that for more'n three months we didn't have any work at all, not a single stitch. Mis' Chandler, that was a Shrieve—did you ever know her, she's a beautiful lady?—she had sort of kep in with us always, but she'd gone up to the mountings that summer, and there wasn't nobody else that wanted anythin' done. We'd always counted a good deal on Mis' Chandler—she was real kind to us always—and when she went away we didn't know which way to turn. I don't know how we should have got along at all if it hadn't been for Mis' Ware. Do you know her? She's another real beautiful lady. She was keepin' house that time for old Mr. Ames, up on Beacon hill, and she'd taken charge of a "District" for a spell, and so she came acquainted with Harriet and me. She used to bring us things most every week. No, I can't think how we should have done without Mis' Ware."

"The Lord sent her, that's just the long and short of it," proceeded Hexy, her voice choking a little. "You see, I fell sick, and Harriet she got all wore out taking care of me, and we got out of everything, and at last the overseer of the poor come, and he judged 'twan't no use our trying to keep along any further. We must sell off what we'd got, he said, and just go into the almshouse with the town poor and be supported. I was settin' up by that time, so I see him as well as Harriet. He didn't mean to be unkind, I guess, but he said it kind of hard. I suppose he couldn't realize what one's feelings was, and he didn't make it sound no easier than it was. After he had gone away Harriet turned kind of wild. She couldn't say a word, but walked up and down the room whispering to herself and wringing her hands. I cried till I was all tired out, then I went to sleep; when I woke up she was gone!"

"Gone! where?"

"I didn't know any more than you do now. I was too weak to sit up long, and I couldn't stir to find her. It seemed as if the end of everything had come. I mistrusted the Lord that night. It seemed as if He didn't know and didn't care what beame of us two poor creeturs, and had just let us go. But there! I needn't! It was real wicked and faithless in me, for we always had been helped somehow, and we was then. The very next morning, by 9 o'clock, come Mis' Ware. He sent her of course; and when she heard what happened, she just went straight out to the police, and they writ and telegraphed about the country, and the third day they found Harriet."

"Oh, where was she?" cried Hester, thrilled with sympathy.

"Way out to the back of Milton hill. What took her that way I don't know, nor ever did. She don't remember nothing about it. She had just wandered on and on, trying to get away from her trouble, poor thing, as if any of us could do that."

A pause. Through the open door of the loft Hester heard Mattie saying:

"Yes, it is quite a nice old wheel. What will you take for it?" and the old maid's canny voice in reply:

"Wall—I don't know just what wheels is a fetchin' now."

"Mis' Ware didn't stop there, neither," resumed Hexy. "When she found how bad we felt about it, she told the overseer of the poor that she'd see we was supported somehow, without comin' on the city. I don't rightly know how it was fixed, but some of Mis' Ware's rich friends helped, and it was arranged we should stay on at the old place. Then the next year they cut the new street and we moved out here. Mis' Ware, she did it all. 'Twas better for Harriet, she thought, and all our own things was fetched out, to make her feel home-like. She's a good deal better since. She likes to look out of the window in summer time, and some days she's almost cheerful and like her old self—no, not that, but more like than I ever thought she would be."

"It is a pleasant, quiet stop for her. Are the people kind to you?"

"Well, yes. They are kind enough, as folks go. They're glad of the board, and I help along a little, and we get on very well. Harriet hasn't ever got over being strange to them, and I don't suppose she ever will; but she don't ever go down stairs and they hardly ever come up, so it don't much matter. Sitting here alone with me, she don't realize half the time that she isn't in the old place, and that quiets her mind more than anything else does."

The bargaining in the loft grew louder.

"Half a dollar was what a friend of mine gave for one the other day."

"Half a dollar! That don't seem much for a wheel that cost's much as $17 when it was new."

"When it was new! Yes! But you can't expect to use a thing fifty years and then get as much as you gave for it! Now I'll tell you," continued the little screw; "it's such a nice little wheel that I'll give you a dollar for it. That is twice as much as my friend gave."

"Wall—a dollar seems fairer," in a convinced tone. Another moment, and in they trooped, Mattie with a dusty spindle fast in her hand, the old man bearing the wheel and its appurtenances.

"Come, Hester—we must be getting home," announced Mattie, with a look which meant that she judged it expedient to be off with her prize without injudicious delay. Hester understood, and rose to go. Bump, bump went the spinning-wheel against the stairs. She lingered for a word of farewell.

"Thank you so much for telling me about your sister. I wish there was something I could do to give her or you a pleasure. Is there?"

"Oh, thank you," with a flush of grateful surprise, "no, indeed, we don't want anything at all now. Folks has been so kind since Harriet broke down." She sobbed outright for a moment. "'Tis too bad in me, only—only, I sometimes think how different 'twould be if only some one had found out and helped a little before—she—broke—down."

The words rang in Hester's ears as they drove home in the spicy, dewy twilight. "Ah, dear!" she sighed to herself—a great wave of pity and concern sweeping over her heart—"why can't people know—why don't they?—and just give the little lift, the small help, at the right moment, which means so much before and so little after the Harriets of the world 'break down?'"

THE churches will keep on until there won't be any fun left. The Presbyterians won't let people dance, the Methodists kick on smoking and kissing, and all the churches prevent something. It will get so after a while that all we can do will be to join the Baptists, and go in swimming. The Baptists will never go back on a fellow's going in swimming.—*Peck's Sun.*

MANY persons iron towels and fold them and place them away before they are thoroughly dry. This is an error, and sometimes leads to results not expected. In this damp condition there is a mold which forms on them called "oidium," one variety of which causes a skin disease known as ringworm.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

FAINTING persons should be left in the horizontal posture until consciousness returns.

WORRY and overwork will produce biliousness. So will the use of strong tea and coffee.

ALCOHOL is not a proper thing to take before going out and being exposed to cold.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Put the person suffering from diphtheria into a warm bed. Take a shovel of red-hot coals from the fire, sprinkle a tablespoonful or two of flour of sulphur on the hot coals, and place under the bed. Remove the shovel out of the room when the afflicted person begins to cough. Let this be done for two or three nights, and it will be found that the fumes from the sulphur will kill the throat fungus called diphtheria.

TO PUT BACK A COLD.—So soon as you feel that you are taking a cold—and you will generally have notice before it amounts to much—place your feet into water made as warm as you can bear, and keep them there about ten minutes. Change them, then, into a vessel containing cold water—if ice-water, all the better—and hold them in it about a minute; after which wipe dry and put on warm stockings. This treatment will never fail to put back a cold, as I can testify from having practiced it successfully for over three years. The feet seem to govern a cold, and this bathing them first in warm water and then in cold leaves them all aglow, the effect of which is soon felt throughout the entire system.—*J. Parish Stelle.*

THE FOOD REQUISITE TO SUSTAIN HEALTH.—It is difficult to lay down any strict rule as to the amount of food to be taken in twenty-four hours by grown-up people. Men require more animal food than women, and those engaged in active exercise require much more than those who live a sedentary life. Laborers can get through much more work in a day when well fed than when living on a moderate diet. The different kinds of food should be well apportioned; it is equally bad to live on a purely-farinaceous diet as it would be to take only fat or meat. What is required for a state of health is to take a fair proportion of each. It is important, also, that meals should be taken with regularity, as it is a very bad plan to allow intervals of varying lengths between meals. It has been estimated that the food required every twenty-four hours by a man in full health, and taking free exercise, is of meat 16 oz., bread 19 oz., fat 3½ oz., and of water 52 fluid oz.; that is about two and one-half pounds of solid food and about three pints of fluid.

EATING LEMONS.—A good deal has been said through the papers about the healthfulness of lemons. The latest advice as to how to use them so they will do the most good runs as follows: Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few know how it is more than doubled by taking another at night also. The way to get the better of a bilious system without blue pills or quinine, is to take the juice of one, two or three lemons, as the appetite craves, in as much ice-water as makes it pleasant to drink, without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning on rising, or at least half an hour before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water. This will clear the system of humors and bile, with mild efficacy, without any of the weakening effects of calomel or congress water. People should not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear; the powerful acid of the juice, which is almost corrosive, infallibly produces inflammation after a while, but properly diluted, so that it does not burn or draw the throat, it does its full medicinal work without harm, and when the stomach is clear of food has abundant opportunity to work on the system thoroughly.

A Farmer who Robbed his Boy.

A farmer found in his flock a lamb which the mother would not own. He gave it to his son, a boy fifteen years old who saved it and raised it. The boy called it his all summer, and the family called it his, and his it was. In the fall, when his father sold the other lambs, he let this one go with them, and taking the pay for it, he tucked it into his big wallet and carried it off to pay taxes, or put it in the bank.

Now this farmer did not intend to do anything wrong. Least of all did he intend to wrong his boy. Probably he did not give the matter much thought any way; and if he did he considered the boy's own eweship of the lamb a sort of pleasant fiction, or reasoned that the boy, having all his needs supplied out of the family purse, did not need the pay for the lamb, and it was better to put it into the common fund. But for all that, taking the lamb and selling it in that way, and pocketing the proceeds, was stealing. No, it was robbery; and as between this boy and his father, one of the meanest robberies that could be perpetrated. Not only this, but by robbing the boy of that two dollars the farmer did more to make the boy discontented, and drive him from home, than he can undo with ten times that amount. A boy is a little man, and if he has any of the gather and grip to him when he grows up, he begins at an early age to feel that desire to own something, and to add to the property subject to his ownership, which is at once the incentive to effect work, and the motive which reconciles men to their condition.

No matter how well the boy's wants are provided for from a fund which is common to the whole family, he takes no particular interest in adding to that fund, because he does not feel that it is his, and he tires of labor and thought, the proceeds of which he must share with several others; but give him a piece of property of his own, to manage as he pleases, to keep, to sell, or exchange, and let him feel that his ownership is secure, and that his loss or gain depends upon his own endeavors, and he will work cheerfully and contentedly.

Neapolitan Babies.

There are millions of babies in Naples—babies enough, I judge, to supply all the rest of the world if the crop should happen to grow thin anywhere. There are babies in arms, babies on balconies, babies threatening to tumble from innumerable front windows. Babies in wagons, babies under horses, babies making mud-pies in the "stradas," but about half of them under 4 years of age are as naked as when they were born. I don't think there is a cradle in Naples, any more than there is a rocking-chair in England; but here and there a mother, comparatively well-to-do, carries her infant "bound in swaddling clothes," like the people of Jerusalem and the American Indians, wrapped tightly round and round from head to foot, like a cocoon or a cigar, and sometimes its arms are also imprisoned. These minute specimens of the lazzaroni are generally good-natured, like their fathers and mothers, and where clothes can be afforded, they are always worn—more or less.—*W. A. Croffut's Correspondence.*

Some Whims of Authors.

Temple Bar.

Carneades, the philosopher, seldom wrote without dosing himself with hellebore. Æschylus, Eupolis, Cratinus, Ennius are said never to have sat down to compose till they were intoxicated. Dryden often had himself bled, and, like Fuseli, ate raw meat to assist, he said, his imagination. Shadwell, De Quincey, Psalmanazar, Dean Milner, Coleridge, and Bishop Horsley, stimulated themselves with opium, as De Musset was helpless without absinthe. Gray seldom sat down to compose without first reading through some cantos of the "Faery Queen." Corneille fired himself with the pursual of "Lucan." Blackstone never wrote without a bottle of port wine on his desk, nor Schiller without a flask of Rhenish within call. When his imagination was sluggish he would sit with his feet in hot water, drinking coffee "to thaw the frost on his wits." Montaigne was never happy without his cat, and with his pen in his right hand while his left was smoothing the glossy back of his favorite tabby, meditated his "Essays." Boxborne, the great Dutch scholar, could never write a word without a pipe in his mouth, and as he preferred a long pipe and yet required the use of both hands, he bethought him of a very ingenious device. He had a hat with an enormous brim, which impended in front of his face; through this he made a hole to support his pipe thus securing the double advantage of shading his eyes and enjoying without inconvenience his favorite luxury, and in this way he produced his voluminous and valuable writings. Hobbes had the same weakness, "ten or twelve pipes with a candle" being his invariable concomitants at the desk, and Dr. Parr was not less dependent on tobacco. Southey could never write a line except at his desk, with his books round him and with familiar objects near by. Milton could, he said, never compose anything to his satisfaction except between the vernal and autumnal equinox. At those seasons his poetry came like an inspiration. At other times, in spite of the most strenuous efforts, he would be unable to bring to the birth a single verse. Thomson, Collins, and Gray had the same superstition about themselves. Johnson, with his usual bluff common sense, ridicules such fancies, and calls them unworthy of any sensible man—the good doctor's theory being that a man who had the power of writing always could write "if he set himself doggedly to it." William Prynne, the voluminous author of the "Histriomastrix," was nothing "without a long quilted cap which came an inch over his eyes." Buffon was helpless without a spotless shirt and starched frill. Still stranger were the whims of Graham, the author of "The Sabbath," and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who, if we are to believe De Quincey, found eirth vein never ran happily unless they sat down to their tasks with boots and spurs on. An eminent modern novelist finds his pen and imagination powerless unless he sits surrounded by lighted candles in a darkened room, and Horace Walpole tells us that Lord Orrery found no stimulus so efficacious as a sharp fit of the gout. The great Dutch scholar, Isaak Vossius, and our own poet, John Philipps, would employ a servant to comb their hair while they meditate their works. Coleridge told Hazlitt that when engaged in composition he never found his vein so happy as when he was walking over uneven ground, or making his way through a coppice with the twigs brushing his face. Wordsworth, on the other hand, preferred a straight gravel walk where he could wander mechanically and without any impediment to and fro; in this way almost all his latter poems were composed. Lord Bacon had a fancy for inhaling the fumes of a bottle of claret poured out on earth which had been newly upturned.

A Funeral of Ants.

The ant has long been an object of special interest with naturalists and others, who say many wonderful things about him, and who back him up strongly for possessing a remakable degree of intelligence. One of these gentlemen, an acute observer of the insect, furnishes a very interesting incident of a funeral procession. Having accidently killed a number of straying soldier ants, he noted a commotion among the adjacent surviving relations, and determined to watch their proceedings closely, following four or five that started from the rest to guard a hillock, a short distance off, in which was an ant's nest. This they entered, and in about five minutes reappeared, followed by others, and all fell into rank, walking regularly two by two, until they arrived at the spot where the dead bodies of the soldier ants lay. In a few moments two of the ants advanced and took up the dead body of a comrade; then two others, and so on until all were ready to march. First walked two ants bearing a body, then two without a burden, then two others with another dead ant, and so on until all the defunct insects were elevated. Then the procession moved slowly onward, followed by an irregular body of about two hundred ants. Occasionally the two laden ants stopped, and laying down the dead ant, it was taken up by the two walking unburdened behind them; and thus they arrived at a sandy spot which seems to suit. Here the body of ants now commenced digging with their jaws holes in the ground, into each of which a dead ant was laid, and then they labored on until the graves were refilled. This did not quite finish the remarkable proceeding. Some six or seven of the ants had attempted to run off without performing their share of the digging; these were caught, brought back and promptly killed on the spot. A single grave was promptly dug, and they were all dropped into it.—*Potter's American Monthly.*

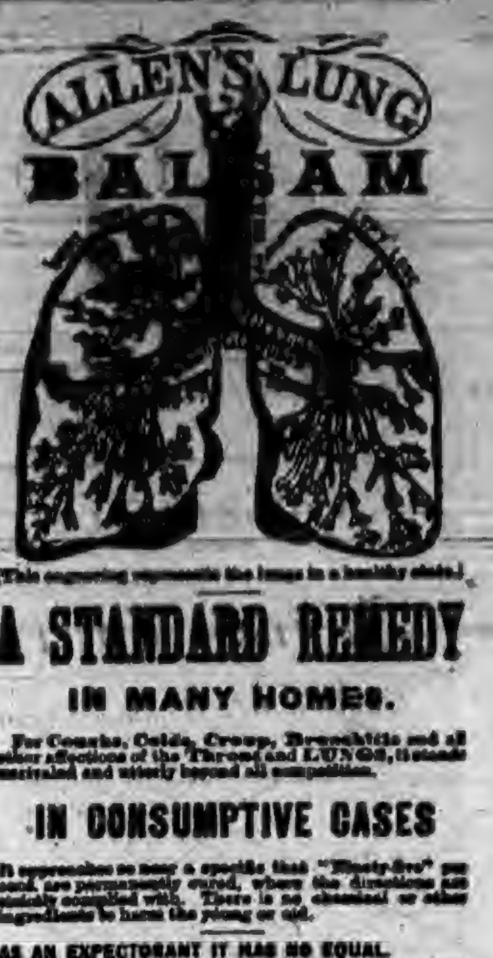

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

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Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

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FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The lion's tongue is furnished with reverse prickles so large and strong as to be able to lacerate the skin.

In China there is a fish that crosses the meadows at its pleasure from one creek to another, often a mile apart.

A healthy man of average weight imbibes eighty ounces of water, in liquid state or mixed with solid food, every twenty-four hours.

In the year 1710 the weight of fat cattle in the London market averaged only 370 pounds at the average age of 5 years. In 1795 this was increased to 482 pounds. In 1830 the weight was 650 pounds, nearly double that of 1710. It is probable that the average weight at one year less age (say 4 years old) is at the present moment fully three times that of 1710, and the beef—owing to the superior quality of the cattle and the better methods of fattening—fully 50 per cent. more nourishing and economical to the consumer.

Dynamite has been used in agricultural operations. Signor Rossi Fedegrotti found that he saved 30 per cent. in money and 60 per cent. in time. One piece of ground required in order to dig to the depth of 1.20 meters the work of eight men for seven days and an expense of 62½ lire. The other piece of equal size was turned up to the same depth by mines three meters apart, containing each seventy grams of dynamite, No. 1. The work required the labor of eight men for only three days and a half, and cost 43½ lire.

It has no doubt been a mystery to many how the iron ball inside of sleigh bells got there, and it is said to have taken considerable thought on the part of the discoverer before the idea struck him. In making sleigh bells the iron ball is put inside a sand core, just the shape of the outside of the bell. This sand core, with the jingler inside, is placed in the mold of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and mold. The hot metal burns the core so that it can be all shaken out, leaving the ball within the shell. Ball valves, swivel joints and many other articles are cast in the same manner.

Some relations between the cranium and the skeleton of human beings have been discovered by M. Manouvrier. The weight of the skull varies in a general way with the weight of the skeleton, but not proportionally as the weight of the brain. The weight of the skeleton without the cranium varies nearly in proportion to the weight of the femur. The weight of the cranium is greater relatively to that of the femur the lighter the latter is. The weight of the cranium is much more considerable to that of the femur in woman than in man—a difference so pronounced that it constitutes one of the best secondary sexual characteristics. About eighty-two women in 100 have the cranium heavier than the two femurs, while eighty-two men in 100 have it lighter. The lower jaw is heavier relatively to the cranium in the anthropoids than in man.

Village Life in Western India.

In this new work on the "Industrial Arts of India," Mr. C. M. Birdwood says of the typical village:

"Outside the entrance of the single village street, on an exposed rise of ground, the hereditary potter sits by his wheel, molding the swift-revolving clay by the natural curves of his hands. At the back of the houses, which form the low, irregular street, there are two or three looms at work in blue and scarlet and gold, the frames hanging between the acacia trees, the yellow flowers of which drop fast on the webs as they are being woven. In the street the brass and copper smiths are hammering away at their pots and pans, and further down, in the veranda of the rich man's house, is the jeweler working rupees and gold mohrs into fair jewelry, gold and silver earrings, and round tires like the moon, bracelets and tablets and nose-rings, and tinkling ornaments for the feet, taking his designs from the fruits and flowers around him, or from the traditional forms represented in the paintings and carvings of the great temple, which rose over the grove of mangoes and palms at the end of the street, above the lotus-covered village tank. At 3:30 or 4:30 in the afternoon the whole street is lighted up by the moving robes of the women going down to draw water from the tank, each with two or three water jars on her head, and so, while they were going and returning in single file, the scene glows like Titian's canvas, and moves like the stately procession of the Panathenaic frieze. Later the men drive in the mild gray kine from the moaning plain, the looms are folded up, the coppersmiths are silent, the elders gather in the gate, the lights begin to glimmer in the fast-falling darkness, the feasting and music are heard on every side, and late into the night the songs are sung from the Ramayana or Mahabharata. The next morning, with sunrise, after the simple ablutions and adorations performed in the open air before the houses, the same day begins again. This is the daily life going on all over Western India in the village communities of the Dakhan, among a people happy in their simple manners and frugal way of life, and in the culture derived from the grand epics of a religion in which they live and move and have their daily being, and in which the highest expression of their literature, art and civilization has been stereotyped for 3,000 years."

An Ingenious Swindle.

A pair of swindlers played off in Paris the following ingenious trick: A well-dressed man entered a tobacconist's shop on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, and after purchasing three cigars gave a five-franc gold piece in payment; but after receiving his change he declared that it was a twenty-franc piece which he had given, and on the woman who had served him asserting the contrary, he added that it was a piece of the reign of Louis Philippe, bearing the date of 1846; the shopkeeper then looked among the gold in her till, and finding a gold coin such as described supposed she had been mistaken, and at once gave him the difference. A police agent in plain clothes happened however to be standing by, and having his suspicions excited, determined to follow the stranger. He presently saw the individual join another man in the street, and the two went together to the Place de la Bourse, where they separated, and the second entered a tobacconist's, and after making a small purchase gave in payment the identical twenty-franc piece received at the other shop. The confederate shortly after went in, and was repeating the same stratagem as before, when the police officer stepped forward and arrested him.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription, and never see it fail to do more than you advertise." Yours truly,

Mrs. A. M. Rankin,
141 Bates street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Quaint Sayings of the Pacific Coast.

The great West has become noted for quaint and expressive phrases coined by the rough element of the coast. The miner and prospector, as he wandered through the hills and followed the circuitous valleys and narrow passes, prefixed names to these places such as "gulches," and "canyons," until almost every canyon and gulch has been dubbed with some odd name which forever afterwards will designate the locality.

The mountaineer, after years of Western life, finds himself lost in an Eastern metropolis and fails to meet his engagement on prompt time, but is not at a loss to give a decided reason for his delay, because of "getting lost among the canyons." Terse and pointed remarks like that of the man who said: "I did not fight him, but had he come a step further the doctors would have thought, when they dissected him, that they had struck a new lead mine," are quite common among miners.

How expressive are the sayings. "He is a gushed vein, and has pinched." "He shows well on the surface, but there is nothing in the lower levels;" or, "he didn't assay worth anything." He who lacks courage is in Western parlance devoid of "grit" and has no "sand." Men who roughed it in the early days on the Pacific coast are called "old-timers," and when they die it is not uncommon for their associates to speak of their taking-off as their having "passed in their checks."

Those who have toiled through the snows and braved the dangers of crossing great mountain ridges, have coined a style of expression upon the death of an old friend which to them is fuller of meaning than the plainsman can realize—"he has gone over the range." Each State and Territory on the Pacific slope has its peculiar phrases, and there are many common to all.—*Omaha Bee.*

Young, middle-aged or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Beautiful Voice.

Madam de Stael would have gladly parted with some of her wit if she could only have been beautiful. It would not be strange if the equally famous "George Eliot" felt the same hopeless hunger for beauty (for she was a remarkably homely woman). We see how sweet it was to her to be praised for a grace that is akin to beauty.

This little story about George Eliot is told by a Maine lady, who met the novelist at a hotel in Switzerland, just after "Romola" appeared. One day Mrs. Lewes was reading aloud in French to a little girl in the garden, and the American drew near to listen to the musical tones. Presently Mrs. Lewes glanced at the intruder and said:

"Do you understand?"

"I do not care for the matter," answered the American; "I only came to listen to your sweet voice."

"Do you like it?" said Mrs. Lewes, with some surprise.

The American warmly expressed her admiration, and George Eliot's face lighted with pleasure as she took her hand, saying:

"I thank you. I would rather you would compliment my voice than my 'Romola.'"—*Youth's Companion.*

The Beer Problem.

"Boy, do you know what that contains?" said a tramp to a lad who was hurrying along with a tin pail full of lager.

"Beer," responded the stripling, very promptly.

"Exactly, that is beer," continued the tramp, "and that beer contains glucose, cocculus indicus, cornstarch, rice meal and raw grape sugar, all deadly poisons, and enough to kill any man."

The lad set the pail down and moved off a little from it, whereupon the tramp picked it up and was raising it to his lips when the boy interrupted him to say:

"Ain't you afraid of it?"

"Yes; it is dreadful to die this way, but I don't care to live," and draining it empty, handed it back.

"He's a goner," muttered the boy, as he walked thoughtfully off. "Lord, what a narrow escape dad had!"

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

It is asserted by M. Emile de Laveleye that the world's available supply of the so-called precious metals is rapidly diminishing, and, while it may not soon become exhausted, the time cannot be far hence when it must become inadequate to meet all demands upon it. It can hardly be hoped that the lack can be filled by new discoveries for any extended period, as the quantities existing at the earth's surface can at best be but very limited, although vast masses probably exist in the inaccessible interior of the globe. It is computed that the world is five times as heavy as an equal volume of water, while the rocks of the earth's surface only average two and one-half times the weight of water. It follows from this that the still molten center must contain a great amount of very heavy substances. With water as a unit, the specific gravity, or comparative weight of gold is about 19, platinum 21, and iridium 22, silver being but 10 and iron 8. When the globe was in a liquid state these metals would have had a tendency to gravitate toward the center, and those of exteme density now found by us owe their appearance near the surface to volcanic agencies. The great bulk must yet remain near the center.

Take little annoyances out of the way. If you are suffering with a Cough or Cold, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. This old and reliable remedy will never disappoint you. All Druggists sell it for 25 cents a bottle.

What the Director Said.

A Boston reporter, while in the office of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, had a conversation with Mr. E. F. Larabee, one of the Directors of the company, who gave the following personal experience: "A little over a year ago I was taken sick. I did not know what the trouble was, but I continued to grow worse, and my complaint baffled the skill of my doctors. At last my symptoms developed into that terrible complaint, Bright's Disease, which has been pronounced incurable by all physicians. My sufferings at that time were unspeakable. I was bloated from head to foot; my heart pained me; my pulse was irregular, and I was unable to breathe except in short convulsive gasps. While suffering thus I learned of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; and, although I had been given up to die by the prominent physicians of Boston, and they had told my friends I could not live a week, I resolved to try this remedy as a last resort. I am rejoiced to say it has effected a perfect cure in my case, and with many of my friends, who have been afflicted with kidney troubles, either of long standing or acute forms, and who, under my advice, have used this most wonderful remedy."

Try.

Try popcorn for nausea.

Try cranberries for malaria.

Try a sunbath for rheumatism.

Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.

Try clam broth for a weak stomach.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.

Try gargling lager beer for cure of sore throat.

Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.

Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swellings.

Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try to cultivate an equable temper, and don't borrow trouble ahead.

Try the croup tippet when a child is likely to be troubled that way.

Try a hot dry flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain and renew frequently.

Try taking your codliver oil in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.

Try hard cider—a wineglassful three times a day—for ague and rheumatism.

Try breathing the fumes of turpintine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping-cough.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat.

Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal "cold in the head."

Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.

Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.

Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a cold, piercing wind.

Try planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial neighborhood.

Try a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) in diarrhœal troubles: give freely.

Try a newspaper over the chest, beneath your coat, as a chest protector in extremely cold weather.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Is It Possible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., makes so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.—*Post.*

Don't.

Don't sleep in a draught.

Don't go to bed with cold feet.

Don't stand over hot-air registers.

Don't eat what you do not need just to save it.

Don't try to get cool too quickly after exercising.

Don't sleep with insecure false teeth in your mouth.

Don't start the day's work without a good breakfast.

Don't sleep in a room without ventilation of some kind.

Don't stuff a cold lest you be next obliged to starve a fever.

Don't try to get along without flannel underclothing in winter.

Don't use your voice for loud speaking or singing when hoarse.

Don't try to get along with less than eight or nine hours' sleep.

Don't sleep in the same undergarment you wear during the day.

Don't toast your feet by the fire but try sunlight or friction instead.

Don't neglect to have at least one movement of the bowels each day.

Don't try to keep up on coffee and alcoholics when you ought to go to bed.

Don't drink ice-water by the glass; take it in sips, a swallow at a time.

Don't eat snow to quench thirst; it brings on inflammation of the throat.

Don't strain your eyes by reading or working with insufficient or a flickering light.

Don't be too modest to ask the way to the water-closet when you have a call that way.

Don't use the eyes for reading or fine work in the twilight of evening or early morn.

Don't try to lengthen your days by cutting short your nights' rest; it is poor economy.

Don't wear close, heavy fur or rubber caps or hats if your hair is thin or falls out easily.

Don't eat anything between meals excepting fruits, or a glass of hot milk if you feel faint.

Don't take some other person's medicine because you are troubled somewhat as they were.

Don't blow out a gaslight as you would a lamp: many lives are lost every year by this mistake.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Mr. E. G. Gartman, the business manager of the *Evening Dispatch*, of York, Pa., was cured of neuralgia by three applications of St. Jacobs Oil.—*Boston (Mass.) Saturday Evening Express.*

Glucose is used for sizing paper and for making printers' rollers.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—*Express.*

A Stage Driver's Story.

"I had only made one run down here," said our stage driver on a journey in New Mexico, "when, passing one of the sidings, we took on a Simon-pure, double-fisted 'gray,' one of the pioneers; these fellows who had lived a life in advance of civilization, making the way easy for others, but always leaving in time to escape the press and improvements, the foundation for which he had so surely laid. Evidently he had never before seen the interior of a car, for it was some moments before he concluded to seat himself, which he did cautiously, and with that quick, nervous twinkle of the eye which men constantly on the alert for danger exhibit. Let me say here that in this country every man carries a pistol, and generally in his back-pocket. Well, as I had already seen the other passengers' tickets I took my time about matters, and slowly walked up to my man and put my hand, with the usual quick motion, behind me to get my punch; but before I could say 'Ticket sir!' quicker than powder the muzzle of a six-shooter swelled under my eyes, and a hearty voice rang out: 'put her back, stranger; I've got the drop on ye!' You may laugh, but I shook hands with him over a free ride, anyway."

A Maryland exchange refers to Mr. Thos. G. Forward, of Belair, that State, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Sunday Morning Tribune.*

Girls as Wood Engravers.

A wood engraver, being asked why he did not employ girls, replied:

"I have employed women very often, and wish I could feel more encourage. But the truth is that, when a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is life's business. He is to cut his fortune out of the little blocks before him. Wife, family, home, happiness, and all are to be carved out by his own hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every incitement spurring him on. He cannot marry till he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy, and as wholly dependent upon herself for a living, but she feels that she will probably marry by and by, and then she must give up wood engraving. So she goes on listlessly, she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that all her happiness depends on it. She will marry, and her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so, but she thinks so, and it spoils her work."

If the mother is feeble, it is impossible that her children should be strong. Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bone-black is used in manufacturing blacking, which is generally prepared by mixing four parts bone-black with one of sulphuric acid, adding four parts of syrup and a little water.

Physicians use Kidney-Wort in regular practice and pronounce its action perfect.

—Following is the regular monthly public debt statement, issued at Washington on the 1st inst.:

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, etc.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Dr. Holman's Pad and Plasters will do more for a Sickly Spinal Column and Paralysis than all the known appliances combined. Neuralgia never fails to yield unto a permanent cure with the use of Dr. Holman's Pad and Plasters.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

Are you bald? Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the only cure for baldness, has been improved, so that it is now the most delightful dressing in the world. The only real natural hair restorer ever produced.

The regular Frazer axle grease saves money for the consumer. The light-colored or yellow loosens the spokes.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use St. Jacobs Oil to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.

The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of St. Jacobs Oil—morning, noon and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, just give him the same fare that I did and he won't stop long.

J. E. Lefavour.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

A NAME STAMP, to print your name on clothing, books, &c., 15 cents. J. W. KING, Dubois, Pa.

$10 a day easily made by agents. Address, with stamp, I. H. Tibbals & Co., Box 182, Grand Rapids, Mich.

B4U *Learn Bookkeeping or Telegraphy*, send stamp to Buckeye College, Sandusky, O.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circular free. Address C. Bayliss, Dubuque, Ia.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

GARFIELD Funeral March, by Gilman, fine edition, full size, with portrait, 10c. each. Selling by thousands. Popular music at ½ price. Western Music Co., Aldan, Ia.

WANTED Game, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Tallow, Furs, Hides, Dried Fruits, etc. Write or telegraph for information. New York Produce Co., 313 Wash'ton St., N.Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing-Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux Lights, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards, Moustaches, Costumes, Charades and Paper Scenery. New Catalogues sent free, containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 38 E. 14th St., New York.

ANOTHER BOOM FOR AGENTS.
MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK is decidedly THE BEST.
The Prince and the Pauper
Will outsell all his previous works, and offers you the best chance of your life to make money rapidly. Old agents will act promptly and secure choice territory, and we advise you to do the same. Outfits now ready. *Send at once for circulars and terms to*
H. N. HINCKLEY, Publisher,
14 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

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5,000 Agents Wanted for Life of
GARFIELD
It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Surgical treatment, death, funeral obsequies, etc. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Fine steel portraits. Extra terms to Agents. Circulars free. Address
National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

PRICE $20. [illegible] This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—[illegible] easy, very handsome, quiet, durable, simple, convenient, and powerful. Warranted 5 years. Sent anywhere on 5 days trial. Pay if pleased. 4,000,000 of this model Machines have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. It pays to try us. Thousands do every year, and thank us for the $10 to $50 saved in buying direct. Cut this out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machine be sure to address Geo. Payne & Co., 47 Third Av., Chicago, Ill.

"DIVORCED!" A Serial Story of Absorbing Interest, commenced in the November number of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. All new subscribers for 1882 will receive FREE the November and December Nos. of this year. Terms: $2 a year; 2 copies $3.50; 3 copies $5; 4 copies $6; 8 and one extra $12. For specimen number, containing first chapters of "Divorced," send T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia. 10c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.
CONSUMPTION.

WHEAT AND CORN. Now is the time to SPECULATE.
J. T. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
122 and 124 South Clark St., Chicago.
Trading in lots of 1,000 bushels and upward. Bought and sold and carried on margins. Commission ⅛ per cent. Correspondence solicited. Send for daily market reports.

LIST OF DISEASES
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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST OF ALL
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SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1642, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

C. N. U. No. 47

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Dr. HARTER'S
Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. Watson, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES—$22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent *free and postpaid*. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.
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PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
COLGATE & CO., N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., NOV. 24, 1881.

MIGHTY is Mahone, indeed.

SOUTH Bend, Ind., is infested with small-pox.

AN Indiana woman 111 years old has gone to join Methusaleh.

THE Democrat and Review, at Elkhart, are having a little jangle.

AND now the small senator from Virginia has his eye on the cabinet.

MRS. EDWIN BOOTH died of consumption, in New York last week.

THE star route robberies, so far as heard from through the postoffice-investigations, amount to $9,000,000.

IT is reported that the small-pox has "sat down" on the town of Roanoke, Ind. Getting closer to us every day.

THE Cedar Beach association will add sixty new rooms to the club house next summer. This place is growing in population very rapidly.

WHAT the president will say in his annual message nobody can find out. Correspondents who have bored for oil in that direction have bored in vain.

IT is reported that the Studebaker Wagon Works, at South Bend, turns out a wagon every five minutes. We are not obliged to believe all rumors, however.

GUITEAU is tossing off lunatic letters at a rapid rate. They are to be used as evidence of his insanity at the trial. He'll come to his senses when the time for hemp arrives.

JIM BLAINE is becoming the biggest nuisance in the country. He has lately started a begging brigade in Europe for a Garfield fund. Surely the Garfield's will never want.

WHEN the administration gets to the bottom of the pension frauds, treasury frauds and the star route frauds we shall know a good deal more than we do now about the "purity" of the late Hayes regime.

THE Plymouth Democrat has reached its twenty-seventh year. It is a good paper, well prepared, both editorially and mechanically. The COURIER wishes Mr. McDonald and his paper a happy, prosperous future.

THE president has accepted the resignation of Attorney-General MacVeagh, and Solicitor-General Phillips will be the acting attorney-general until a new appointment is made.

IF Arthur keeps on, we will have another Grant administration, which means whisky and thieves. He is picking up Grant's old chums and sending them into office at a "break-neck" speed.

THE national butter, cheese and egg association convention and fair, to be held at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on the 29th and 30th inst., and the 1st and 2d prox., will be very largely attended by exhibitors and dealers.

A GOLD headed cane was given to Mr. Asa Ross, sheriff of Wabash last week, by the court house outfit. The affair was gotten up in honor of his birthday. A "sumptious feast" was indulged in, consisting of gingerbread, bologna and cider, and a general merry time was had.

AND now, after all that has been said about the money in the bank of England to the credit of the confederate government, the English press denies the truthfulness of the assertion, and avers that the defunct government has nothing to its account in the aforesaid bank.

THE speculators in confederate bonds know very well that nobody in the United States will recognize the confederate loan, or any part of it, but they seem to calculate that the bulk of the English public may not be so well informed and that the simple ones can be led like lambs to the slaughter.

"GOD reigns and democracy triumphs!" is the head line used by the Summit (Miss.) Times, in announcing the result of the election in that state. The editor is no doubt a gentleman of devout piety, and therefore is always ready to "praise God from whom all blessings flow."

OWING to the small number of five-cent nickel pieces in the treasury, the secretary has instructed the director of the mint to cause $17,540 in old copper cents and $104,018 in copper-nickel cents, now in the Philadelphia mint, to be recoined into five-cent nickel pieces.

A "SWAG" by the name of Bill Jones, shot Guiteau while he was returning from the court house to his prison cell. The man was on horseback, and seemed to be an adept with a deringer. The ball struck Guiteau in the arm, making only a light flesh wound. Its a piety the "Deity" didn't guide it to his head.

Additional Local.

—Almanacs for 1882 are out.

—"Plain drunks" must be tried in the circuit courts.

—Don't set your taste for buckwheat cakes—the crop was a failure.

—There couldn't be a sheriff or deputy found in town on Wednesday, last week.

—Now Treasurer Miller throws his shanks across an arm chair, and don't care whether school has recess or not.

—Fort Wayne has a number of cases of small-pox. It is reported that about seventy persons are down with the disease.

—Jno. L. Davis and lady will entertain their friends Dec. 1, being the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary.

—What's the object of our brine sellers to close the front doors and open the back ones to-day. This isn't Sunday.

—The Slayton Star Concert Company will give one of their grand concerts at Ensley's hall Thursday evening, Dec. 1, 1881.

—Frederick Witt was bound over in 'Squire Walborn's court last Monday for grand larceny—stealing $28.00 of John Mutzfelt.

—The time has come when raffling matches are sport among some of our citizens. Bob Showers generally furnishes headquarters for this amusement.

—The inside of the postoffice is quite a "museum." Nearly every enterprise of the day is advertised in some peculiar manner upon the walls.

—A recipe for lemon pie vaguely adds: "Then sit on the stove and stir constantly." Just as if any one could sit on a stove without stirring constantly.

—Our merchants should advertise largely for the holiday trade, and bear in mind that the COURIER is read by more people than any paper in DeKalb county.

—After the 1st of December the B. & O. express company will be abandoned and the Adams and American companies will do the business on the line between Chicago and Baltimore.

—Sim. Tarney has a new butcher, a regular "laudy doddy" pelt jerker. The other day a customer ask him if had any dog meat, when he answered, "No, we did'nt kill any dogs to-day."

—Mosier of the Bristol Banner is a "brave" quill slinger, indeed. He packed his grip and went to Butler, this county, on a visit. They have the small pox at Bristol.

—Leb. Anderson will move back to this place again and carry on the manufacture of buggies, etc. He has now under headway forty jobs which will be ready for the spring trade.

—Under the new law, owners of sheep killed by dogs must report their losses to the township trustee within ten days or forego all claims for damages.

—"Wives, obey your husbands" "Husbands, allow your wives to do as they please," are maxims which, if properly and faithfully observed, will bankrupt any divorce court.

—Under the new law, the "jury commissioners" met last week, fixed up six petit and six grand jurymen, raked in their little $3 a piece, and toddled off home.

—Next month court opens up. This term promises to be a lively one, the criminal docket being prominent as usual. Prosecutor Peterson will make matters lively.

—Guitau's trial, says his attorney, may last a month. This is imposing upon the people. He killed Garfield; give him a trial, and then hang him. One week is long enough to fool with him.

—Ligonier had a big fire last week. If a fire should break out in this place it will not be unexpected by any means, and we have no facilities whatever to extinguish the flames, with the exception of the "bucket brigade."

—Butter is now made out of cotton seed oil. The manufacture of artificial milk has become quite an industry, and an eastern firm is making an excellent article of leather out of paper. Now, if some one would invent artificial beef, the cow might as well resign.

PROFESSOR YOUNG, at one time county superintendent of Fountain county, but more recently a professor in Butler university, at Irvington, near Indianapolis, is stopping here for a few days, in the interest of Appleton's encyclopedia.

—Here is the new law in Indiana in regard to profanity: "Whoever being over 15 years of age, profanely curses, swears, or imprecates by, or in the name of God, Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, is guilty of profanity, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than three dollars nor less than one dollar for each offence."

—Men, as a rule, are easily attracted by a beautiful face, but still it is an internal beauty of character by which a woman can exert the greatest amount of influence. A true-minded man, though at first enamored by the glare of personal beauty, will soon feel the hollowness of its charms when he discovers the lack of beauty in the mind. Inestimably great is the influence a sweet minded woman may wield over those around her.

Personal.

—T. C. Elson has returned from Colorado.

—Ex-commissioner Griffith called Tuesday.

—Theo. Adams, Corunna, was in town Monday.

—Geo. Paterson was in town a few days last week.

—Bob. Matheny has been suffering with a bad cold.

—Dr. Allen left last week for his home in the sunny south.

—James E. Rose and wife went north on the Saginaw Tuesday.

—Clarence Raut left yesterday for a few days rest at Ligonier.

—Mrs. J. O. P. Sherlock has been quite sick for a couple of weeks.

—Dr. Dills, of Fort Wayne, was the guest of W. H. Dills, last week.

—Humphrey Shoub left last Sunday night for Northern California.

—Frank Hoff has been under the weather—if you know what that means.

—C. Shaffer went to Albion yesterday in the interest of his business there.

—L. J. Roth, jewelry drummer, with J. C. Jackson, was in town this week.

—Mrs. C. Hare and her daughter Sadie, were visiting at Fort Wayne. several days.

—"Windy" Casebeer, boss at the Crosby House, Defiance' was here last Friday.

—Miss Mollie Matheny has been visiting friends at Fort Wayne for several weeks.

—Mrs. P. V. Hoffman and little daughter, visited at Butler, the latter part of last week.

—Miss Mate Griswold, of Auburn, was the guest of Mrs. H. F. Clark this week.—Garrett Herald.

—M. F. Long was home last week, making more noise than an agricultural display at a county fair.

—we learn that W. H. Covey, formerly an employe in the COURIER, will visit his friends here in a short time.

—Charley Dugan isn't large enough to suit his "royal highness," and will go west next spring and "grow up."

—Ezra D. Hartman and lady left Tuesday evening for Chicago, where they will enjoy the attractions of city life for a few days.

—Jimmy McClellan is on the streets again. Will he please write an essay on the "Advantages and Disadvantages of the Mumps?"

—Ira Eaton, formerly a resident here, is stopping in town. He is district agent for the Northern Indiana Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Warsaw.

—The COURIER is under obligations to Hon. D. D. Moody for our supply of cigars this week. Come up often, Dave; we enjoy the company of a good—cigar.

—Elza Shaffer was going to drive from Albion to Waterloo, last Sunday, but there was too much juice in the roads. Better drop her for the present, Elz.

—Bro. Dodge, of the Butler Record, gave us a pleasant call on Monday. He is a great big, good natured fellow and is no doubt glad that he lives. Call again.

—F. N. Larimore, esq., him of sea notoriety, spent Sunday last with the writer. Frank is a courteous and pleasing fellow, and we can't account for his "single blessedness." Gals, where art thou?

—Our young journalist, B. J. Lowry, esq., will continue to conduct the local and job departments of the Republican the same as before the change. Berry does very well considering the amount of labor he performs.

—Frank Hollis, of Columbia City, gave the COURIER a bow one day last week. He has moved his office from Churubusco to the former place, and will issue the first number this week. Of course we would like to see him do well, but he is too tender in years and young in experience to start in where two old and substantial papers have the lead.

—Letters in Auburn postoffice not called for: Miss Sarah Blattner, I. Blackmon, Robert M. Clark, Mr. D. Cook, Tomas McCrum, Flora Myers, Sarah Marts, Mr. Lean D. Robbins.

—One by one the leaves are falling,
One by one the boys are yeilding,
To the charms of wedding bells.

Geo. Crowl to Hattie A. Crooks, Jno. H. Wagner to Emma A. Gilland, Henry Mason to Elizabeth Hall, Fred. Moyer to Mary Stenry, Adam Hamman to Sarah A. Mann, Geo. Molter, Angeline Striver, Geo. W. Beber to Lydia E. Hall. All told since last Thursday.

Finnal Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Simon Rohm, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December 1881, and show cause if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the Clerk of said court, this 23d day of November, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Testimonials.

To show how well our customers are satisfied with our way of doing business and the goods we are selling we give a few testimonials from among the many spontaneous letters of commendation which we have in our possession from prominent people in your own neighborhood, who have done business with us, and which will bear close scrutiny:

JACKSON T. P. Nov. 7, 1881.

I would say that I have had eight different organs at my house, and, after giving them a fair trial, I chose the Whitney organ. I would further say that it gives entire satisfaction. Parties desiring organs should call on Mr. Straw. His office is at S. W. Ralston's, west of public square.

JAMES HENDERSON.

I bought a Whitney organ of F. B. Straw and find it to be as he represented it to be. You will do well by seeing him before buying.

CAL. GRUBE.

I purchased an organ of F. B. Straw a few days ago, and am pleased to hear musicians from the town of Auburn say it is a good tone and a well made organ.

C. A. MEAD.

I bought a Whitney organ of F. B. Straw, and find it to be what he represented it to be. If you contemplate buying, you will save money by seeing F. B. Straw.

JEFFERSON GRUBE.

I buy my goods from the most responsible houses, and pay cash for them, hence I can sell as cheap as any in the trade. Call on, or address me by letter, and see for yourselves.

I have secured the services of Mr. J. D. Zimmerman, who is well known throughout the county as a practical and scientific repairer of pianos and organs, and whose judgment can be relied upon as to the workmanship and tone of an instrument. Mr. Z. is prepared to do all kinds of repairing upon pianos and organs on short notice.

For further information call on or address F. B. Straw, Auburn, Ind., at S. W. Ralston's store room.

St. Joe Items.

The river is on a grand old tare.

Mrs. J. Sechler is slowly recovering.

Wm. Leighty returned home Sunday morning.

Hon. S. S. Shutt was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Widney are out of town, attending their sick daughter.

The B. and O. road changed time last Sunday. Only slight changes are made.

All places of business in town are to be closed thanksgiving.

The young people propose to be thankful by triping the fantastic toe. The Baker band will dispense the music.

Spencerville.

Miss Jennie Lawhead, of Butler, was visiting friends in town last week.

Mrs. S. E. Rhodes, of Newville, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Tyndall, part of last week.

Mrs. J. Miner and daughter, Lida, and Mrs. Kensner returned to their home, in Monticello, Ill.

A lot of new goods just received at Miss McKay's.

Worth Coats, of Newville, was in town Saturday.

Mr. D. M. Allen, of Maysville, was in town last week.

A supper will be given by the ladies, of the M. E. church, at Provine's hall, thanksgiving night.

Stamping done at the millinery store.

School opened last week with a good attendance.

Mr. Al. Bishop and Miss Lillie Silbery were married at the home of the bride's last Thursday evening.

Miss Ollie Oberholtzer and Ella Kelso spent last week with Mrs. Dr. Bowman, of Newville.

Waterloo.

Alfred Kelley went to Syracuse last Monday, to attend the funeral of the father of Dr. Kelley, who had been visiting his son, and took sick and died.

Dr. Johnson represented the Odd Fellows at the grand lodge, at Indianapolis last week.

Mrs Wm. Crane spent two days in Auburn last week, visiting friends at that place.

J. M. Kimsey and S. J. Locke went to Auburn Saturday, on business.

Mr. J. A. Barns was in town last Wednesday, making some needed improvements on his property here.

R. M. Lockhart has established quite an extensive lumber yard near his residence.

Mr. Calvin Crane will spend nearly three thousand dollars on the Lent hotel this fall. This will make it one of the best in the country.

Misses Ida and Rosa Blair attended the institute at Auburn, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barns.

The new firm of J. R. Steves & Co., are fairly established in their new business, and take to it kindly. They are reliable men, and should have a share of the public patronage.

Sam Beck is pushing his business as lively as ever. It takes pretty bad roads to keep Sam at home.

Mrs. Ella Grate, of Sedan, spent last week in town, visiting friends.

Gen. Blair went to Ft. Wayne yesterday.

Charles Meek butchered two nine months pigs Tuesday, that weighed when dressed 677 pounds.

Frank Blair came home yesterday to spend thanksgiving with his parents.

The L. S. & M. S. pay-car passed through town Tuesday, leaving the rail-road boys happy as larks.

Ezra and Will Patterson have returned from New York, and will be at home for a few days, before starting out on their winter work.

Mr. Armstrong is still making improvements on his property.

J. D. McAnally is building an addition to his residence.

A Marvelous Growth.

The rapid and permament growth of the Northern Indiana Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Warsaw, Indiana, has not been equaled in the whole history of life insurance. From the day of its organization it has steadily and rapidly grown in favor with all classes. The company insures persons much older than the old line companies will take, but it is conducted upon strict business principles, and cannot be confounded with those wild-cat companies that are organized and managed by a set of unprincipled speculators who know nothing about the science of life insurance. There is a class of wild companies sending agents all over the land insuring people without their consent, for the benefit of strangers, without any medical examination and regardless of their health. It is such companies that are receiving the condemnation of the press, and are so justly termed, "Grave Yard Insurance Companies." The plan adopted by the Northern Indiana Mutual, is an exact copy of those English companies that have flourished for over a half century, and have in all cases been found thoroughly reliable, and are now so popular that it is almost impossible for old-line companies to do business at all in that country. No person can be insured in the Northern Indiana Mutual without his consent. Each person insured must be in good insurable health and pass a satisfactory examination before a local physician, who is a graduate of some medical college of good standing. The Northern Indiana Mutual will be a sound and reliable institution when all the grave yard companies have ceased to exist and are remembered by the people, only by the abuses they practiced. This plan of insurance seems to be without a flaw, and any one who will take the trouble to investigate the system will be compelled to admit that this plan is beyond question, the most just to all ages of any the world has yet produced.—[Mishwaka Enterprise.

In the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, Indiana, Dec. term:

John Harvey, as administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, vs. John Bell, et. al.

To Margaret Dunton, impleaded with others you are hereby notified that the above named petitioner, as administrator of the estate aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb Circuit Court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendant thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said Circuit court, at the court house in Auburn, Indiana, on the 8th judicial day of the December term, 1881, of said court, the same being the 24th day of December, 1881.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, this 22nd day of November, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor, of the last will of George Bittinger, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the testator, near Spencerville, in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

The personal property of said estate, Consisting of one horse, one buggy, light wagon harness, hay, corn, plows, harrows and other farming implements. Lumber consisting of plank, fence-posts and fencing boards; also household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Sale to begin at ten o'clock a. m. Terms: Sums of five dollars and under, cash; over five dollars, a credit of ten months will be given the purchaser, giving note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing six per cent interest after maturity, with sufficient security.

JACOB R. BITTINGER,
ADAM H. BITTINGER,
Executors,

Nov. 10, 1881.

An ordinance to compel the owners of lots and parts of lots in the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, therein named to construct certain sidewalks whereas it is the opinion of the Board of trustees, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, that public convenience requires the construction of sidewalks along the streets and adjoining the lots and parts of lots herein after mentioned, therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the board of trustees, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the owners and persons in possession of and claiming to own as herein after named, the herein after described lots and parts of lots in said town, shall, within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance, build and construct along and adjoining the lots and parts of lots they may own or are in possession of, and claiming to own where the said lots and parts of lots front upon and adjoin the streets named, a sidewalk of good and sound pine plank, one and one-half inches thick and twelve inches wide, to be laid lengthwise, and to be placed upon sleepers of sound oak timber, not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and not more than three feet apart. Said walks to be four feet wide, and built on a grade with the street and alley crossings. Said sidewalks to be built along the street and in front of and adjoining the following named lots and parts of lots, towit:

The north end of lot No. 25, in Ensley's 2nd addition, on Ensley's avenue, owned by Cordelia Jones. The north end of lot No. 26, in Ensley's 2nd addition, on Ensley's avenue, owned by Sarah Nirkirt. The north end of lots No. 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32, on Ensley's avenue, and the east ends of lots No. 34 and 35, on Van Buren street, in Ensley's 2nd addition, owned by George Ensley.

The north end of lot No. 28, in Ensley's 2nd addition, on Ensley's avenue, owned by Nancy A. Stafford. The east end of lot No. 33 and north part of east end of lot No. 13, in Ensley's 2nd addition, on Van Buren street, owned by Fredrick Bushman. The south part of the east end of lot No. 13, in Ensley's 2nd addition, on Van Buren street, owned by John N. Myers.

The east end of lot No. 15, in Ensley's 1st addition, on Van Buren street, owned by the estate of Joseph M. Robbins, deceased.

The east end of lot No. 12, in Ensley's 1st addition, on Van Buren street, owned by Geo. Ensley.

The east end of lot No. 14, in Ensley's 1st addition, on Van Buren street, owned by Wm. Craig. The east end of lot No. 13, in Ensley's 1st addition, on Van Buren street, owned by George Ensley. The east end of lot No. 11, in Ensley's 1st addition, on Van Buren street, owned by Ernest Peters. The east end of lots No 119 and 120, in the western addition, owned by James Brinkerhoff.

Sec. 2. The ordinance shall be in force ten days from and after its publication, in the AUBURN COURIER. Attest,

THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.   D. Z. HOFFMAN, President.

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	8 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc,—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion next week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA
RECTAL ULCERS
FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
CURE BEFORE TOO LATE
DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S
Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE
PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY KIBLINGER & CO.

ENSLEY &
HARTER

Are now showing an

Elegant Line !

—OF—

NEW
GOODS

Which they have

Just Received

And are selling at

BOTTOM PRICES!

Please Examine our Goods, and compare prices.

ENSLEY & HARTER

—In the case of the state vs. Jas. V. Cook, the defendant took a change of venue from 'Squire Stevens, at Waterloo, and the examination is to take place before 'Squire Walborn to-morrow.

—The Fort Wayne News issued an extra sized paper last week, owing to a rush of advertising. The news is a popular, outspoken newspaper, and the business men very sensibly choose it for their advertising medium.

—Miss Mary Ervin, daughter of Rev. Ervin, who administered gospel to the people of this place some years ago, will be married this week to one of the Studebaker boys. The ceremony takes place at Ligonier, Indiana. She has many friends here who wish her happiness.

—We have a law to punish individuals for cruelty to animals, under this would certainly come the act of leaving the poor beast of burden stand tied in the rain and storm for eight or ten hours. It is no trouble to blanket them or put them in a barn, and parties who are so heartless and negligent need to be fined.

—Hank Long, editor of the Kendallville Standard, is talked of for postmaster at that place. We would be pleased to see him get it—he is just the gentleman that will do the business in an honest, legitimate and proper way. There are none more capably of managing a postoffice or a mail car than a practical printer.

—Dr. John A. Cowan, with his usual energy and enterprise, will rearrange, renovate and place new furniture in his office rooms. Doc. is one of our old practioners and ranks among the leading physicians of the state. He always shows a spirit of enterprise and taste, and "when his work is done," he will have the finest suit of rooms in the county.

—Our job rooms have been crowded with work for the past week and the entire force has been busily engaged. We have the most of our contracts filled, however, and we are ready to receive new orders. The COURIER job rooms have the largest and best assortment of type, and does the best work of any like establishment in the county.

—Our Sunday-schools should make preparations for a Christmas tree. There is nothing that delights the little ones so much during the holidays as to know that their teachers and parents are going to put a present on the tree for them. It also gives them an opportunity to spend an evening becoming to young people.

—It is strange to see how little respect men on the streets pay to ladies who happen to pass them. We have noticed many times when the lady would be compelled to step off the pavement to pass the crowd. Due respect should be shown them while on the street, still there is no sense in giving the whole pavement to let a crowd of girls pass, who are going four abreast like a column of troops.

—A parent who is raising a family is doing a great injustice to his children if he does not place at least one good newspaper before them every week. It informs the children, gives the entire family the news of the week, and the little fellows will learn to read much more rapidly than by school books, which grow monotonous by constant perusal. The COURIER is conducted in such a manner that it will please the young as well as the old, and the small amount of $1.50 a year will not be missed very much.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Christmas next.

—We want wood.

—Hogs on the streets.

—Guess its winter now.

—Go to the new bakery.

—Better get vaccinated.

—The pasture is "no good."

—Guard against small-pox.

—Guitean makes a good target.

—The stores are closed to-day.

—Livery business drives slow now.

—Trains over the Wabash Sunday.

—Hank Wolf makes a good janitor.

—Take good care of the house plants.

—The ladies have donned their muffs.

—Cedar Creek is going down rapidly.

—D. D. Snyder will open a furniture store.

—Buckwheat cakes. Strikes us about right.

—About ten inches of rain fell last week.

—Wash. Askew drives one of our hacks.

—The apple buyers have gone glimmering.

—The milk wagon don't pay. Chalk is cheap.

—There is almost a wood famine in Auburn.

—Are you giving thanks to-day, brother?

—The coal trade seems to be light this season.

—The roads froze pretty solid Monday evening.

—Hod Kircher works Sunday and rests Monday.

—"Joe Rothenberger's saloon" will soon be open.

—Now the boys slide down hill at the bank building.

—Trade has been picking up for a couple of days.

—Presbyterian social at the church next Wednesday.

—Our plasters have been "shut off" by the cold snap.

—Business with our teamsters has entirely subsided.

—Services are held at the Presbyterian church to-day.

—Clerk Baxter has moved into the Baldock property.

—The express and hack men talk much of the roads.

—Lanterns were very acceptable for a few evenings past.

—A post-mortem examination is held on the turkey to-day.

—Apples are beginning to come in for the retail market.

—A beautiful day Tuesday. It reminded one of spring.

—If any one has claims against Mr. Winter, they are due.

—We hear that Bill Groscop will go out of the "red-eye" trade.

—Dave Moody wants to see the man who owns a "yaller dorg."

—Rev. Meese preaches at the M. E. church in Garrett occasionally.

—Shad is happy now. He has traded his mules for a span of horses.

—Tom. Summers went hunting Tuesday. Never mind about the game.

—Have all the doctors registered according to the celebrated new law?

—There were none of our churches prepared for a Thanksgiving dinner.

—The penalty is now added to all unpaid taxes for the last installment.

—The little tads are anxiously waiting for the skating season to open up.

—The rural boys and girls will now indulge in dances and spelling schools.

—The market seems to be well stocked with cellery. Its a-bleached to sell.

—We beg leave to inform you, dear reader, that the roads are bad, very bad.

—As cold weather sets in, the wood thief gets himself in shape for business.

—The COURIER is the best paper to advertise in. It has the largest circulation.

—A little "Squib" in front of Tom Somers' saloon Tuesday evening. No arrests.

—Nobody got up a dance thanksgiving eve. Not even a party has been reported.

—The dry goods "smash" at Butler, between the creditors and Steifle Bros., has been settled.

—Fall is lingering long in the lap of spring, and playing carelessly with the locks of winter.

—Work on the Wabash reservoir at the creek has been suspended on account of the high water.

—If our citizens want to do a charity act they can have Mrs. Penny's house roofed. It leaks very bad.

—The new Star bakery, under the management of Sherm. Hollister, is starting out with a big trade.

—Last year we had a dry fall—this year a wet one. That seems to be fair on the part of the weather clerk.

—The roller skate business will soon weaken. The slippery ice is much more acceptable to the average boy.

Up Again.

Cedar Creek had just got down to her usual size when the rains of last week excited the little rivulet and she overflowed inundating some of the cellars along Cedar street. There will be some cause, however, for our poorer class to rejoice when the water goes down. A large amount of timber and wood have floated down the stream, and it can be gathered up and taken to the homes of these people with little expense.

—Butler is growing gradually. Thirty new houses have been erected, and there is a demand for more. We are glad to see it.

—Bougent & Girardot, the stave factory men, will buy timber in the tree and have a gang of laborers work it into logs, when they will be hauled to Veeley's saw mill and cut into bolts.

—We have thus far escaped the organization of a marriage insurance company; however, many of our young bloods would be willing to "bite" at the first agent's hook who would make his appearance.

—Our old-time friend at Butler, S. G. Searight, Esq., has a new patent stove damper that is selling rapidly in the market. Sam is an ingenious fellow, and is bound to live and die a patent right man.

—There is a cow in the north end that breaks into Jacob Grogg's wheat field, and Jake swears vengeance on the bovine. He says he will fill her hide full of shot the next time she presents her cowship in that field.

—Some rural chaps, wrapped in red-eye, had a go-as-you-please fight near Mrs. Fox's residence Monday night. No arrests. Byron Rainier or Billy Little ought to resent an insult from someone and fatten up the "justice" mills.

—There were no services at the Presbyterian church last sabbath evening. A number of people went to the church through the cold, only to be disappointed. Notice should be given in the COURIER when services are to be abandoned.

—The squeal of the porker greets the ear. It was at one time the custom to give a few ribs to the neighbors, but that is almost done away with. If the neighbor happens to be a banker, he gets a chunk; if a day laborer, he is "forgotten."

—There will be another road meeting to-morrow night, the 25th, at the court house. We will publish full proceedings next week, and would like to do so this week, but our space was all taken up before we received the copy. We are glad to state, however, that a number of our citizens are working earnestly for the cause.

A law suit between one of our apple dealers and an Auburn dealer, is on the near future, unless a certain bank note is quickly given up. We understand that the note is receipted for, as paid in full, but still the note is not forth coming.

—The senior editor was at Jackson Center last Friday. This week he is engaged at Fairfield Center and other points in the north part of the county. By refering to the first page of this week's COURIER, teachers can learn where and when other institutes will take place.

—The Republican has made a change. C. P. Houser is now sole proprietor. We hope Cal. will meet with financial success, and when he leaves his friends here on earth, his record as a newspaper man will be recorded in the history of all wonderful events.

—Kendallville has another paper. Messrs. Fisher and Baker have established a semi-weekly, called the Review. That town will not support three papers, and consequently there is only one question to settle; that is, some one will eventually "go up the flue."

—The Butler Record, under the new management, has been enlarged. Mr. Garrison & Dodge show newspaper ability, and the merchants there are patronizing the paper liberally. If the local and editorial departments of the paper are kept up as they now appear, it will be the leading republican paper of the county.

—The Slayton concert troupe will begin their entertainment at seven o'clock from the fact that other entertainments are arranged for the same evening. By beginning at this early hour it gives the people ample time to attend both. The company is highly spoken of and we speak for them a full attendance.

Changed Around.

To make it more convenient for advertisers, we have placed local and miscellaneous matter on the first page of this issue, thereby giving each one a "fair deal." It is impossible for us to have all of our advertisements on the inside pages, and as we use the same kind of matter on the outside, of course, it will be immaterial to our patrons which space they occupy. We shall continue this method in the future, unless some arrangements should be made that are not known to us now.

—Henry Yesbera has the "boss" suspenders. Call in and "strap on" a pair.

—Look out for counterfeit trade dollars. They are said to be in circulation.

—The work on the Wabash cistern gave several of our laborers employment.

—Bill Edgerton looked over the country from the back of a Texas pony last Tuesday.

—W. H. Keeran has taken the contract to seat and heat the opera house at Defiance.

—The old Jno. McClellan horse is again on Scott's dray line. He's like old dog Tray.

—We see by the Butler Record that Geo. Boots has sold his hotel to Wm. Aldrich & Son.

—The new lecture of Judge Tourgee, "Give Us a Rest," will meet with a hearty response.

—Jas. R. Skilling, at Garrett, has been promoted to superintendent of bridges on the B. & O.

—The Kendallville Standard says, that C. O. Myers will leave for his home in the south this week.

—The expectation that the world will momentarily wind up its affairs is losing its grip very perceptibly.

—John Casebeer—everybody knows John—will erect a brick hotel at Hicksville, Ohio, in the spring.

—It is rumored that Mr. Swineford will move the hotel if the band continues to practice in Case's hall.

—Elza Shaffer was twenty-one years old Wednesday, and his father presented him with a fine gold watch.

—Watch the humbug insurance business. There are new companies of every description springing up.

—Some of our country contemporaries are doing a lot of cheap advertising for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

—Remember the COURIER has the best assortment of job type in the county, for either card or poster work.

—Sam, Pete & Max, the lightning clothing men at Fort Wayne, have a change in their advertisement to-day.

—The sun came out bright and beautiful all day Sunday, but the air was too bracing for much out-door exercise.

—One of the pleasant events of the season, was the party at Gordon's gallery last Monday evening, celebrating the 25 aniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Gordon.

—All of our exchanges are talking up the gravel road project. Next summer they will all be "mum"—won't need them then.

—We have not heard of one case in the equine family, at this place, where the disease, pink eye, has made its appearance.

—There is more real religion in paying one hundred cents on the dollar than in some of the most eloquent prayers ever delivered.

—At this time of the year the boys are afflicted with muddy streets, mislaid umbrellas, low spirits, bad temper and "busted" wallets.

—The weather clerk is behaving himself quite well now. We hope he won't get on his ear again and punish us with another dose of mud.

—Frank Strebe is in the fish business. The boys say he bought the county right of Sam Weaver. Sam will start a bank in the spring.

—The little folks had a nice party at the residence of Mr. Silvers last Saturday, the occasion being the birthday anniversary of Miss Bessie Silvers.

—Our physicians should provide themselves with pure vaccinating matter. The prevalence of the dread disease is but a short distance from us.

—A lady who dresses herself elaborately for a promenade on the streets has more wardrobe than discretion. It may be, however, that we are wrong.

New Start.

The public schools will close in two weeks. A vacation of one week will be had before the winter term begins. Next winter the new school-house will be completed, and more convenience for both teachers and scholars will be attained. The new edifice promises to be one of the handsomest in the state, and we hope evrey precaution will be taken not to have it consumed by the firey element again.

"Touch not the Wine, etc."

Harvey A. Fuller, M. S., a graduate of Ann Arbor College, is a guest of our jolly ——ay J. VanAuken. The gentleman graduated without the use of sight, and is said to be a very cultured man. He will favor our citizens with a temperance lecture next Sunday evening at the Methodist church, and we want to see a large audience. The temperance question needs overhauling badly, in this place, and from our brief acquaintance with Mr. Fuller, we feel safe in saying that he will "shake up" the subject satisfactorily. He has a neatly prepared book of poems entitled, "Stray Leaves," which will be sold at the lecture and also upon the street the following day.

Hard Times.

Our laboring class of people will find it hard to pull through this winter. Every article of food is higher than at the opening of last winter, with no prospects for a reduction. Potatoes are worth $1.25 per bushel, butter, 20 @ 22 cents; eggs, 15 cents; flour, $2.00 per sack; and, in fact, all the necessaries of life have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. Wages remain about the same with unfavorable prospects for a raise. A laboring man with an ordinary family finds it difficult to get along by the payment of $1.25 and $1.50 a day. If groceries and provisions are to be kept at the present price, the laborer should receive pay accordingly.

The Staff of Life.

Our popular restaurant man, Sherm. Hollister, Esq., has secured the services of a practical baker, and will open his oven next week for the comfort of the general public. He will keep a fresh stock of bread, pies, cakes, etc., constantly, and courteously solicits a share of the patronage in this line. He will supply those who are getting up parties, church socials and other like entertainments with the best and choicest articles in the market, at the usual prices. A lunch counter will also be added to his commodious rooms, where the rural chap can drop in and order that which suits his plate best. Sherm. knows how to manage these things, and we guarantee everything in city style.

'Lots of Gall."

We see by our exchanges that some neighboring towns have practicing physicians who do not know when a patient has the small-pox, until the people inform them of the fact. Their medical diplomas, hung with cord and and tassel upon the walls, cost about ten dollars, and if they ever had a course through college, it was in the front door and out the back one. When a "Prof." don't know more than other people, he ought to graduate through the back yard. Every elocutionist, singing-school teacher, writing instructor and street vender now carries the title of "Professor," and the public should scan all such egotistical, cheeky people. They are no more professors than a private soldier is a major-general, and this little matter can easily be remedied by plain talk from the newspapers and the public in general.

Don't Delay.

Now, as the evenings are long and you have plenty of time to read, come in and subscribe for the COURIER. It is chuck full of interesting reading from all parts of the footstool. Never mind the political complextion of the paper, as we never say anything but the truth, and this will not hurt the feelings of the most skeptical. The local department is kept up thoroughly, and this is the main feature for a county paper. It will only cost you $1.50 a year, and such a trifling amount will never be missed. Any one can see at a glance that it is not the money we are after; it is simply our generous nature to have the people at large furnished with interesting reading matter these long, weary evenings.

New Trial.

A. J. Johnson, living at Spencerville, who received five dollars from the commissioners of Allen county, by stating that he broke a buggy on a neglected bridge, and was sent to the penitentiary two years for embezzlement, is home again, and will have a new trial at Fort Wayne. It is stated by parties who are acquainted with him, that he is not altogether of a sound mind.

A Warning.

We hardly have time to see the wood after it is unloaded, before every boy in town is in the office to secure the job of elevating it up stairs. Their prices range from ten to twenty-five cents, it depends on the style of the boy, and the time for the contract to expire, three weeks from date. In the mean time we manage, by the assistance of our neighbors, to consume the fuel, but have to pay the boy all the same. In the future we intend to give them a little bass talk, not mixed with any tenor, and fire them out like canon balls from a French battery—that is to do the job in the latest style. Mothers, please paste this in your bonnets.

Near the End.

The first of next January will end the eleventh volume of the COURIER. As years roll on the patronage of the paper has steadily increased, and a promising future has always encouraged the editor since its first number, January 1, 1871. The COURIER has always stood firm in the grand old democratic principles, and has never ceased to be pointed and frank in its political career. It has been a helper to the prosperity and growth of the town and county, as well as every citizen within her borders. In the future we shall govern the paper as in the past, and if our democratic friends think it worthy of patronage, we ask them to use their influence to extend the circulation; if they think it is not, then don't do it.

"Dead Head Advertising."

Every town is supplied with what might be termed "dead head advertisers." They always have a "big thing" in view, and ask the editor to give them a "huge send off," remarking that we will never loose anything by doing so. This class of men generally patronize some snide printing establishment, which sends out soliciting agents, with a harder cheek than a brass monkey, for their bill-heads, letter-heads, envelopes, cards, etc. The work presents the appearance of amateur hands, and about nine-tenths of the patrons are dissatisfied with both the quality of the paper and the workmanship. Notwithstanding this fact, the oily tongue of the penny solicitor "sticks" them at every round he makes. We have never seen a good job of work, such as a practical printer would execute, come from any of these second-rate houses, so to speak. Come up in the COURIER office and look at our samples, and we'll convince you at once that you have been swindled.

—Our readers will please examine the new advertisement of Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, in another column. It is one of the best houses in the state and when you are in that city call on them and be convinced that what we say is true.

—This is the time of year for necktie parties. The new style of wear takes lots of material, but that's nothing when the fellow returns the favor by purchasing reserve seat tickets for the theater.

—We were mistaken last week in stating that "Popcorn Smith" had returned. He has a stand on Summit street, at Toledo, Ohio, and expects to build a brick block as soon as he can raise the "wherewith."

—The new paper at Butler, managed by Harry Wesmer, was launched upon the "journalistic sea," last week. It will be a republican sheet, and issued tri-weekly. Wesmer will make it interesting, but it won't pay.

—G. O. Denison, near Waterloo, has has received a supply of carp fish from the United States fish commissioner to stock his artificial lake. When they get ripe we expect to call on him.

—The Presbyterian social, last week, was one of the largest ever known in the history of the organization. The receipts were $18—expenses $20. Big investment these socials.

—Farmers came to town Saturday on foot. Trade was nothing to speak of.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

COL. J. HOWARD WELLES, an elderly gentleman of high social standing in New York, has been arrested for writing threatening letters to Jay Gould, the well-known capitalist, in which he stated that God had commissioned him to assassinate Gould. It is believed that the writer is insane.

THE iron steam-barge Brunswick, with a cargo of coal, and the schooner Carlingford, with a cargo of wheat, came into collision about twelve miles off Dunkirk, in Lake Erie, and both vessels foundered. Before they went down the crews managed to get into the small boats, but one of the boats of the Brunswick, in which were the first engineer, John Trancomb, the stewardess, Mrs. A. G. Fletcher, her daughter Millie, and Capt. Chamberlain, of Detroit, was capsized by the suction caused by the sinking of the Brunswick, and all were drowned. The crew of the Carlingford, with the exception of one man, Edward Conway, got off safe. The loss is estimated at $225,000.... The impression gains ground in New York that it will be impossible to carry out the present plan of the East river bridge with due regard to public safety. The sum of $12,000,000 has already been taken from tax-payers and sunk in the structure....A skiff ferry-boat containing nineteen persons was swamped by the swell of a propeller on the Hudson river between Troy and Fort Schuyler, and ten persons were drowned.... The Massachusetts Paper Company, of Springfield, which owes $600,000, has been thrown into insolvency ....Mrs. Edwin Booth died in New York of consumption. She was a daughter of Mrs. J. H. McVicker, of Chicago; was born in 1849, and, after a successful theatrical career, was married in 1869 to the distinguished actor whose name she bore.

A DISTEMPER is prevailing among the horses in New York which the veterinary surgeons are unable to find in books treating of diseases peculiar to those animals. The hospitals of nearly all the street-car companies are filled with sick animals, and many have died. It is regarded as a form of typhoid pneumonia. Horses have died within sixteen hours after exhibiting the first symptoms. Some animals recover in a few days and others not in weeks.

ERICSSON'S new torpedo boat was given a successful trial at New York in the presence of General Grant and others. The novel feature of the invention is a submerged gun, which discharges a torpedo four hundred feet through the water in three seconds, with unerring accuracy.....Col. J. Howard Welles, Gould's blackmailer, has been identified as a commissary who defrauded the Government out of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 and went to Europe during the war..... The commission appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to investigate the charges of scandalous conduct made against the Ninth regiment of that State have found "a true bill" against the regiment, and Gov. Long has instructed Col. Strachan to report the names of the culprits within thirty days that they may be dishonorably discharged.

THE WEST.

THE various departments at Washington have completed the estimates for the next fiscal year. Nearly every department will ask for an increase over the amount voted last year. The Secretary of War will ask for $2,000,000 on account of the increase in the price of supplies. The Interior Department will ask for $100,000,000 for pensions, of which $65,000,000 are for "accrued" pensions; and the Navy Department will ask for $31,000,000 for new ships. The Postoffice Department is nearly self-sustaining, and no demands will be made on Congress for any large appropriation.

SEVERAL thousand dollars has been subscribed by citizens of Omaha, as a reward for the discovery and arrest of the assassin of Col. Watson B. Smith. There is very little hope that the mystery surrounding the terrible tragedy will ever be solved....A battery of ten boilers in the saw-mill of Hamilton, McClure & Co., near East Saginaw, Mich., exploded with terrific force, tearing the building to fragments. One boiler-head dropped 900 feet distant, and a chimney 100 feet high was hurled to the ground. Four firemen were killed. The loss incurred is $25,000.

THE Biddle Market Savings Bank, at St. Louis, was robbed of $6,000 by a party of four cunning thieves, three of whom completely absorbed the attention of the officers and employes.

THE residence of Jesse Baldwin, near Youngstown, Ohio, was robbed of between $30,000 and $40,000 in gold. He kept his money in an old-fashioned safe under the stairs in the hallway of his residence. The Baldwin family slept up-stairs, and the first intimation they had of the burglary was the furious noise made by the blowing open of the safe with powder. George Lewis, Baldwin's son-in-law, fired three shots at the robbers as they left the house with the bags of gold in their arms. The burglars returned a volley. No one on either side was injured. The robbers had previously taken two of Baldwin's horses and best carriage from his stable, and had them standing at the residence. They jumped into the buggy and escaped.

A PRIZE-FIGHTING expedition was about to steam out of the harbor of Erie for a contest on Government land on the peninsula, when the revenue cutter Perry made her appearance with guns shotted and an armed force in sight, and her officers gave ample warning to the brutal crowd. The pugilistic party then proceeded by rail to the Ohio State line, and the bruising match had progressed to the fourth round, when an Ohio constable put in an appearance and broke up the fight. The principals were arrested and the crowd ran for the woods on the Pennsylvania side of the line.

THE SOUTH.

A HORRIBLE railroad slaughter occurred near Corsicana, Texas. A freight train on the International and Great Northern road ran into a gang of convicts, killing twenty-three and wounding a large number. The accident was caused by an open switch.

IN the jail yard at Frederick, Md., Felix Munshower was executed for the murder of James Wetzel. The doomed man asked for and obtained an extra hour of life after all was ready....Henry Jenkins, who killed Winfield Saunders to obtain his money, was hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., in presence of thousands of spectators....Joe Harris, a Georgia negro, was hanged at Greensboro, in the jail yard, for killing E. T. Langston.

THE Mexican Veterans' Association held its annual meeting in the Exposition Hall at Atlanta, Ga., on the anniversary of the burning of that city by Gen. Sherman. Gen. Henry Jackson, of Savannah, delivered an oration on the history of the Mexican campaign. The speech of the day was delivered by Gen. Sherman, who said he thanked God he was an American citizen; that he could go from any spot of Maine to Texas and stop where he pleased so long as he behaved himself and obeyed the laws of the place. He said that to-day the United States was a nation with the same soldiers, the same Government and the same flag; declared himself as friendly to Georgia as to Ohio—a declaration which was received with cheers. He recalled the events of sixteen years ago at Atlanta, and expressed himself gratified at the transformation. The General was very cordially received.

GENERAL.

AMONG the numerous conflagrations are the almost complete destruction of Woodstock, N. B., a town of over 4,000 people, the loss being placed at $90,000; six hotels at Old Orchard beach, Me., valued at $72,000; the Metropolitan Iron-works at Richmond, Va., the estimated loss being $100,000; the Orphans' House at Womelsdorf, Pa.; Fowler's spoke factory at Fowlerville, Mich.; the Atlantic flouring-mill at Denver, Col., worth $40,000; Barber's shingle-mill at Cedar Springs, Mich., and various buildings at Modesto, Cal., value $50,000. ....Dr. Boynton, of Cleveland, Ohio, says, in an interview, that the original wound received by the President was not necessarily fatal; that Bliss forced himself into the management of the case, and, by his incompetency and almost-criminal carelessness at the beginning, rendered Garfield's recovery impossible....An Irish National Convention has been called to meet in Chicago Nov. 30 for a three-days' session

THE December number of the *North American Review* contains the professional opinions of Drs. William A. Hammond, John Ashurst, of Philadelphia, J. Marion Sims, of New York, and John T. Hodgen, of St. Louis, on the surgical treatment of President Garfield. Dr. Ashurst says the mistake made regarding the course of the ball was unavoidable; that there was no evidence of malaria in the President's system; that there was no pyæmia in the modern sense of the word, implying metastatic abscesses in the lungs and liver after death; that at no time would the surgeons have been warranted in attempting to remove the ball; that during his entire illness the President was insufficiently nourished, owing to the rebellious disposition of his stomach; that the antiseptic treatment was carried as far as should have been; and that, in short, everything was done that should have been of benefit. Dr. Sims says that probing was impossible. Death was inevitable with his spine injured as it was. The wonder is that he lived so long. He had pyæmia from July 22 at least. The surgeons did all that was possible—all that the present state of medical science would permit. Dr. Hodgen says it is incomprehensible how the President lived six hours with such a wound. Everything possible was properly done. Nothing even imprudent was attempted, and every hour the President lived beyond six after he was shot was the result of every available resource of medical science being skillfully and constantly applied. Dr. Hammond believes the President did not have the best medical treatment, and that the wound was not necessarily fatal.

DURING the three months ending the 31st of October the Irish National Land League sent to the Treasurer of the organization in Ireland $127,835. The California Land League sent in addition $4,109.

A SESSION of the Industrial League of America was held in Philadelphia—Joseph Wharton presiding—at which resolutions were adopted condemning the decision of the Treasury Department inimical to protective duties, and calling on Congress to remedy the evil results growing from these decisions; favoring the appointment of civilian Commissioners to report on the progress, needs, and conditions of American industries; advocating the reduction of internal-revenue taxes and the encouragement of American shipbuilding and shipowners' interests. A National Tariff Convention, composed of delegates from every section of the country, held a two days' session in Chicago. Resolutions were adopted that the protective policy had provided the revenue to subdue the Rebellion and diminish the public debt, and also turned the balance of trade in our favor; that maritime property should be exempt from State, municipal and local taxation, and that the internal revenue should be gradually reduced. The National Labor Congress met in Pittsburgh. Resolutions were offered demanding the repeal of the Conspiracy act and the abolition of prison labor, and declaring that no man should be permitted to hold more land than he can till.

THE last weekly bulletin of the National Board of Health reports the death-rate for American cities in every 1,000 as follows:

New York	20.3	Jacksonville	29.5
Brooklyn	23.4	Elgin	23.8
Philadelphia	21	Moline	12.4
Chicago	27.2	Rock Island	13.1
Boston	25.6	Lake	11.3
New Orleans	26	Quincy	12.6
Nashville	32.6	Milwaukee	17.5
Dist. of Columbia	20.5	Beloit	21.6
Pittsburgh	25.7	Minneapolis	23.3
Cincinnati	23	East Saginaw	13.7
Louisville	24.5	Flint	18.9
Cleveland	20	Lansing	25.4
Dayton	17.4	Port Huron	11.3
Indianapolis	18.8	Dubuque	14.1
Richmond, Ind.	8.2	Keokuk	4.3
Evansville	10.7	Davenport	14.3
Peoria	19.6	St. Louis	23.5
Aurora	17.6	Omaha	30.8

....Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, who has been traveling in America for three months, in addressing his Berkshire constituents said he hoped Englishmen would come to this country; that any Englishman who is a good judge of land, and who is steady and industrious, may be assured that he will become wealthy and prosperous before he becomes 50 years old. Mr. Walter thinks that before the close of the next century the United States will have a population of 200,000,000.

POLITICAL.

JUDGE FOLGER will not enter on his duties as Secretary of the Treasury until the cases now pending before the New York Court of Appeals are disposed of.

SECRETARY WINDOM is said to have proposed to President Garfield at Long Branch, the week before the latter was shot, a plan of civil-service reform for the Treasury Department. This plan, which met with the approval of the late President, proposed to allot to each State a number of appointments; the appointment of a committee of three in each State before whom candidates for the places should be examined at least once a year, the examination to be so conducted as to test the experience and capacity of the applicants; appointments to be made from among those who stood highest on the list, according as vacancies to which the State of the applicants was entitled occurred. It was also contemplated that, other things being equal, soldiers, their widows and children should have a preference.

THE President has received a number of protests against the retention of Public Printer Defrees, urging the appointment of a younger and more active man....It is said President Arthur has offered the position of Secretary of the Interior to James A. Williamson, of Iowa, formerly Commissioner General of the Land Office....The New York *Herald* publishes an interview with Secretary Blaine relative to the new Cabinet. He says it will be "Grant from top to bottom after Jan. 1." Blaine will retire in December.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MACVEAGH had an interview with the President the other day. After the interview he told a reporter that his relations with Gen. Arthur were quite cordial, and stated that the recently-published stories about the Cabinet scene, in which he and the President were represented to be the chief actors, were pure fabrications. No such scene ever took place.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondents the latest Cabinet slate is: Attorney General, Emery A. Storrs; Secretary of the Interior, ex-Senator Howe; Postmaster General, Chauncey I. Filley; Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Longstreet. Rumor does not say who is to be Secretary of State. It is said that Secretary Lincoln is about to retire from the Cabinet at his own request. Another rumor has it that ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, will be Secretary of the Interior. Ex-Senator Sargent, it is believed, has no chance to get a Cabinet position.

A CONFERENCE was held in Philadelphia by twenty-five prominent Republicans who supported the regular ticket at the late election to take measures to abolish the control of Pennsylvania by the Camerons by capturing the next State Convention.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. DUMONT, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, in his annual report recommends that the Board of Supervising Inspectors be abolished, and, instead thereof, that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to convene a mixed committee composed of local and Assistant Inspectors to examine and report to him upon the efficiency of any device to be used upon steam-vessels, and which may require his approval. He also recommends the appointment of local and Assistant Inspectors by the Secretary of the Treasury on the nomination of the immediate superior officer of each grade; also, that the superior officers be given power to suspend subordinates pending investigation of charges involving incompetency, neglect of duty, or misbehavior....The annual report of Surgeon General Barnes states that $250,000 will be needed for the medical department of the army for the fiscal year. The death rate was nine per 1,000 among white and twenty per 1,000 among colored troops; the total deaths in the army from all causes were 245. He reiterates the demand for $250,000 for a medical museum at Washington.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Customs shows that, for the fiscal year, there was paid into the treasury from sources the accounts relating to which are settled in his office $200,109,936, and paid out of the treasury on accounts under the supervision of the Commissioner $18,499,412. At the principal ports, the balances on bonds to secure duties on goods remaining in warehouse June 30, 1881, were as follows: Boston and Charlestown, $3,736,929; Baltimore, $151,236; Chicago, $173,647; New Orleans, $231,824; New York, $17,391,063; Philadelphia, $1,016,197; San Francisco, $1,055,021.

IN regard to the future action in the star-route cases, a consultation took place between Postmaster General James, Col. W. A. Cook and Hon. George Bliss. It was agreed that the quashing of the informations was of little consequence, except to settle the point that all grave offenses must be acted upon by the Grand Jury. The cases will be pushed forward, notwithstanding the vacancy in the Attorney Generalship....Judge Folger, the new Secretary of the Treasury, formally took possession of the office on the 14th inst....Attorney General McVeagh took formal leave of the Department of Justice on the 14th.

FROM May 19 to June 30 there was handled by the treasury authorities $226,000,000 worth of United States 5-per-cent. bonds for redemption and continuance at 3½ per cent. This is the largest amount ever handled by the treasury officials in a like period....An additional shortage of $40,000 has been discovered in Capt. Howgate's accounts.

FOREIGN.

CHINESE advices via San Francisco report the opening at Tien Tsin of the woman's hospital. Li Hung Chang and other high native officials were present. United States Minister Angell made the inaugural address.... Serious earthquakes have again occurred at Scio. The people have fled, and the village is sinking into the earth.

OVER 25,000 applications have been made to the Land Court in Ireland, among them being 130 on the estate of Sir George Colthurst of Cork. The Monaghan Commission made a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. in nearly every case....A Kerry county farmer named Gavin was dragged from his bed, fired at five times and severely wounded for having paid his rent.... By the explosion of gas in a sulphur mine at Gessolurgo, Italy, forty persons were killed and forty-one wounded....In the duel between Paul de Cassagnac and Adrien Montebello, at Paris, the latter was wounded in the right arm. The fight lasted twenty-five minutes.

IT appears from the testimony of Irish land agents and landlords that the tenants of the counties of Wexford, Clare, Kerry, parts of Cork and Limerick have determined to pay no rent, while the tenantry of Galway, Roscommon, Queen's county, Kilkenny, Sligo and parts of Limerick are paying or have paid. A landlord named Meers was shot at from behind a hedge in Westmeath in broad daylight, but escaped unhurt. Mulleague, an ex-suspect, has been rearrested in Leitrim. The landlords continue to complain of the reductions made by the Land Commissioners....Central and Southern Russia are being devastated by diphtheria, scarlet fever and small-pox.

BISMARCK proposes all kinds of popular reform now that his party has been so decidedly defeated. Among other things he proposes that minorities be represented in the Reichstag.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch reports awful mortality at Mecca, the Sacred City, and shrine of Mahomet. Two hundred persons a day are said to be dying from cholera. The steamships at Djiddah, the nearest seaport, refuse to carry returning pilgrims....An explosion of dynamite on the steamer Severn, between Bristol and Glasgow, killed nine persons and badly injured forty-three others....Twenty-five farms in the County Tipperary were sold by the Sheriff and bought in by the emergency committee....At Mecca, on the 6th of November, 300 persons died of cholera.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

COMMANDER CHEYNE, of the British navy, asks the public of England and America to contribute $150,000 to enable himself and Lieut. Schwatka to reach the North pole by balloons from St. Patrick's bay....Prof. Swift has found another comet. It is located in the constellation Cassiopeia, between Polaris and the great cluster in Perseus....The exodus of Jews from Russia to America continues. A third party of them, comprising 230 persons, passed through Berlin the other day on their way to this country. More are to follow.

A NEW and fatal cattle disease has made its appearance in the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa. One farmer lost nine cows in one night. The animals are seized with rigors and trembling, and death ensues in a few hours after they are attacked....Sylvester Dodge, a well-known cattle-dealer of Waupun, Wis., drowned himself in the river at Milwaukee.

THE new German Reichstag opened in Berlin, on the 17th inst. Prince Bismarck apologized for the absence of the Emperor, and read the speech from the throne. The legislators were assured of the peaceful prospects of the country and the policy of the Government for the session was indicated....In Tunis an important engagement has taken place between Gen. Bonier's contingent and a large body of insurgents. The French captured thousands of sheep and hundreds of camels..... Deputy Roche has introduced in the French chamber a measure for the complete separation of church and state....Father McPhilpin, an active member of the Irish Land League, has been lodged in Galway jail. In County Mayo, the County Commissioners have reduced rents 50 per cent.

THE memorial hall erected at North Easton, Mass., by the children of Oakes Ames, at a cost of $400,000, was dedicated in presence of the Governor and State officers.

H. V. REDFIELD, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, died at the capital of hemorrhage of the lungs.

One-Eyed Gambetta.

The story that Gambetta poked out one of his eyes when a child, because his father would not permit him to do as he pleased, is perfectly true. What is not so generally known is that the elder Gambetta remained inflexible even after this display of willfulness. The boy was being educated at the Lycee of Cahors, and, conceiving a dislike for the institution, asked to be removed from it. His father refused again and again. At last Leon said: "I'll put out one of my eyes if you send me back to the Lycee." It was holiday time. "As you please," said the father, to whom it seems never to have occurred that his boy might have inherited his own strength of purpose. The same day Leon took, not a penknife, as the popular tradition has it, but an inkstand, which he dashed with such violence against the eye as to destroy it. Shocked as was old Gambetta, he would not give in, and Leon returned to the Lycee.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was arraigned for trial on the charge of murder in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, at Washington, on Monday, Nov. 14. Every seat in the court-room was filled. The assassin, dressed in a shiny suit of black broadcloth, was escorted into court by two officers. He took a seat beside his sister, Mr. Robinson being on the other side. The officers sat immediately behind him, and one of them, leaning over, unfastened the handcuffs from Guiteau's wrists. The prisoner then shook hands with his brother and sister, handed the latter a small pamphlet and package of paper, and then arranged the articles on the table before him, rather as if he had been the counsel than the accused. He appeared much more collected than at his arraignment, and had nothing of the frightened look that marked him at that time. When all was quiet Mr. Robinson addressed the court, asking for more time before trial. He said he had reason to know that he could get needed assistance as counsel before long, and that he had some witnesses who could not get there before Dec. 1. He was willing to give the court the names of said witnesses.

As Mr. Robinson sat down Guiteau arose and said: "If your Honor please, I desire to address the court. I did not know that my counsel was ready to make his speech this morning. I desire to speak for myself. I am here on a murderous charge, and I desire to be heard in my own defense."

"This is not the time to enter upon the defense," said Judge Cox, quietly. "It is only a question whether more time is necessary for preparing the defense."

"It is not needed," said Guiteau. "We are ready to go on with the case now."

Mr. Robinson smiled at this and asked Guiteau to sit down.

The prisoner said: "You keep still." But he did sit down, muttering, as he did so: "We are ready to go ahead now."

Col. Corkhill said he saw no reason why the time should be extended.

Mr. Robinson made an affidavit that the sole ground on which he asked delay was in order to get the necessary witnesses and counsel. He said he was practically alone in the case and needed some one.

There was developed an evident split between Messrs. Scoville and Robinson. Mr. Scoville, addressing the court, said that Mr. Robinson's application was made without his knowledge, which was certainly a strange proceeding, since he had not even seen the affidavit nor heard what counsel hoped to get. For his part he was ready to go on with the trial. He knew he was incompetent to go ahead without assistance, but he had hoped without Mr. Robinson's assistance to be able to proceed. Even now he hoped to be of some assistance to Mr. Robinson, but if he was to go on in this way, he (Scoville) should withdraw.

Here Guiteau jumped to his feet and said, in an excited manner: "I indorse every word he says. Robinson came into this case without consulting me, and I don't like the way he talks. I order him peremptorily to withdraw from the case."

Mr. Robinson renewed his application.

Mr. Scoville claimed the near relatives of the prisoner should at least know who was expected to come for the defense.

Guiteau again interposed: "We don't want Robinson, anyway. This is peremptory and he must go."

Mr. Scoville went on: "If we have time enough we could get counsel good enough and plenty without money, but if the court is going to give us time and at the same time assign counsel I don't agree with it."

With this Guiteau jumped up again. Rapping the table with his knuckles, he said: "Mr. Scoville is next to me in this case. I intend to do this business myself. Robinson is not wanted."

The officers tried to keep him quiet, but he told them to mind their own business. He was in the presence of the court, and would talk when he felt like it.

Col. Corkhill asked the court to try to keep the prisoner quiet, whereupon Guiteau sat down, saying he would do whatever the court wished him to. After that he was comparatively quiet.

Judge Cox then said he was inclined to give the defense a little more time. He intends that the prisoner shall have at least a fair trial, but he thought it would perhaps be better to allow the case to proceed so far as the selection of a jury, leaving it for counsel to arrange for time and a future continuance, and for additional counsel.

Mr. Scoville said it should be understood that he should not even question a juror until he knew exactly who was to be associated with him and Mr. Robinson in the defense.

The court said no one could be assigned without Mr. Scoville's consent.

Mr. Scoville and Mr. Robinson both expressed themselves satisfied with this arrangement, and the jury panel was then taken up. The court explained that it was a wrong interpretation of law to demand on such a jury only those persons who had formed no opinion. The only absolutely disqualified persons were those who had formed an opinion that could not be changed by any evidence whatsoever.

The first four of the jury panel stated distinctly and finally that they had opinions which no evidence could change, and they were speedily excused. The fifth seemed all right until asked if he had any scruples as to capital punishment. He smiled as he answered in the affirmative, and seemed glad to get out of it. The sixth thought he could give a verdict in accordance with the evidence, though he had repeatedly said he should hang the prisoner. This man was in the hardware business. Mr. Scoville said the juror was not wanted. The next man was a mechanic. He had an opinion, though not very decided; thought he could give a fair verdict. Mr. Scoville asked as to his politics and religion. Judge Porter, of the prosecution, objected. Mr. Scoville said he desired to know something of the juror's conscience before knowing whether he might exercise the right to a peremptory challenge. That was all he was driving at. He was willing to let that question rest until he could present authorities. This man was William P. O'Donnel, and in his case the defense made their first peremptory challenge. The eighth was excused because he held firmly to the opinion formed immediately after the shooting. The ninth man was John Hamlin, a well-known restauranter of Washington. He answered all questions satisfactorily, some as to whether he held to any infidel belief. He was accepted by the defense, and was duly sworn as the first juror.

Five jurors have been obtained and sworn in. Their names and occupations are as follows: John P. Harlin, restaurant-keeper; Fred W. Brandenbor, cigar-maker; Charles G. Stewart, flour and feed dealer; Henry J. Bright, retired from business; Thomas H. Langley, grocer.

The panel was exhausted after five jurors had been obtained, and at the suggestion of the District Attorney an order was issued for drawing seventy-five additional names from the box. The prisoner at this point slowly rose and informed the court he would like to make a speech to-morrow morning, but he was ordered by the court to take his seat. He then passed the manuscript of his speech to a newspaper reporter, but before the latter could leave the court-room Scoville called him back and compelled him to return it. This raised the anger of the prisoner, who excitedly declared he was not under control of his counsel; that he was a lawyer and knew law himself; that when he wanted help he would ask for it; and that he desired his speech to be published for the purpose of influencing public opinion. He was again silenced by the court, and it having been agreed that the sitting of the court should be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily, allowing half an hour for recess, the court adjourned.

In the speech which Guiteau had prepared for delivery in the court he says he is charged with murdering one James A. Garfield. Nothing can be more absurd, because Gen. Garfield died of malpractice. Gen. Garfield was a good man, but a weak politician. Being President he was in a position to do vast harm to the republic, and he was doing it by the unwise use of patronage, and the Lord and himself took the responsibility of removing him. That his duty to the Lord and to the American people overcame his personal feelings toward Gen. Garfield, and he sought to remove him. Not being a marksman, Gen. Garfield was not fatally shot, but incompetent physicians finished [illegible] weak, and they, and not him, are responsible for his death. He then speaks of the breach in the Republican party, and his resolve to remove the President, and claims that the Deity ordered him to fire the shot. He refers to his work on theology, insanity in his family, his married life, and his life in prison, and appeals to those whom he says he has put in position and to the general public to send him money for his defense.

SECOND DAY.

There were few incidents of importance in connection with the trial on the 15th. Court was formally opened a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and immediately afterward counsel in the case and the brother and sister of the prisoner entered. After the lapse of a few minutes Guiteau was hurried into the court-room in custody of half a dozen policemen and deputy marshals. The handcuffs were removed, and he shook hands with his sister and brother, and took the seat reserved for him between them and his counsel. Scoville then submitted an affidavit and made an application for an order for an additional number of witnesses, which order was made by the court. Then the additional panel of seventy-five summoned the preceding day was called, most of the persons responding when called. Guiteau manifested less nervous excitability than the day before, although in his whispered conversations with his brother he was quite demonstrative and earnest in his manner.

A colored barber named Howard was the first juror to be called and examined as to his fitness to serve. His answers showed him to be not disqualified from service, but the defense challenged him peremptorily, being the fourth peremptory challenge. Next was a man named Lynch, who had the decided opinion that Guiteau ought to be hanged or burned. He was, of course, excused, as was also the next (named Bailey) who declared his belief that Guiteau was crazy. The next was a colored man, remarkable for a frilled shirt front and dramatic posture and manner, who related the history of his past life and then was peremptorily challenged by the defense. In fact, it is understood Guiteau is resolved not to have a colored man on the jury. The next was an Irishman named Michael Sheehan, with a very pronounced brogue, who had no opinion on the subject of Guiteau's crime, except that "the man was out of his head." He was sworn as the sixth juror.

William Talbott, an iron worker, having answered all questions to the satisfaction of the defense, saying that he had "never bothered his head" on the question of Guiteau's guilt, was challenged peremptorily by the prosecution. Several others in succession were excused on the statement that they had firm and decided opinions. One of them believed Guiteau ought to be hanged, and another would require convincing medical testimony to change his opinion. A long-faced young colored man named Foster, declared he was perfectly free from any prejudices in the matter, but he had mentioned it (the murder of Garfield) to several parties as quite a serious accident. He was challenged peremptorily by the defense. Samuel T. Hobbs, a native of Maryland, a plasterer by occupation, answered all questions satisfactorily, and was sworn in as the seventh juror.

G. W. Gates, a young man, native of Washington, a machinist, was sworn as the eighth juror. After that, for about an hour, every man called confessed he had formed "firm" or "decided" or "unaltered" opinions on the question of the prisoner's guilt, and was excused. There was one exception in the person of a colored man named Ralph Wormley (a plasterer by occupation) who thought he could render a fair verdict, and said he had not read more about the case than he did "in ordinary cases of that kind." He did not believe everything he read in the newspapers, because they had published things about himself that were not true. He could not say whether the President was shot by the prisoner until he would hear the testimony. Of course, if an insane man did the shooting he would be as much guilty as anybody else. The "crazy part of the business was something else." No sensible man could have done such a thing. After consultation between counsel and prisoner and his brother, Scoville said the defense would accept the juror, and so Wormley was sworn in as the ninth juror. The list of seventy-five talesmen having been exhausted, the Marshal was ordered to summon another list of seventy-five, and the court adjourned.

Guiteau was jeered and hissed as he left the court, and the cowardly wretch sought shelter behind a big policeman.

THIRD DAY.

At the opening of the third day of the Guiteau trial the court-room was filled to overflowing, the audience being a very respectable one. Court was called to order, and during the calling of the names of jurors the prisoner was brought in. His appearance was wild and excited. He tossed his hat upon the desk before him, and, turning toward his brother-in-law, Scoville, hurriedly whispered something to him in an extremely-excited manner. The two entered into conversation, and Guiteau, while speaking, used his clenched fist vigorously, as if insisting upon a matter which Scoville seemed to disapprove.

The talesmen being called, Judge Cox questioned the first, E. I. Kengla, upon his feelings regarding the prisoner. Kengla responded that he did not think there could possibly be sufficient evidence to change the opinion he had formed. The next talesman called was excused almost at once, having formed a decided opinion. A laborer, named Thomas, declared he had neither expressed nor formed an opinion, cannot read, and had never held any conversation whatever on the subject. Scoville remarked that this man was about the kind of a juror the law contemplated, but the defense did not want him. He therefore challenged him peremptorily. A colored barber named Williams was called, and, having formed no opinion, was examined by Scoville. He read the papers every morning before 7 o'clock, and, being a barber, of course had conversed a great deal on the subject. In response to an inquiry whether he had ever been a juror in a murder case, he said he had, but the jury disagreed. This remark caused considerable amusement throughout the room. After further questioning Mr. Williams was excused. William H. Browner, commission merchant, being closely questioned by Scoville, and no objection being advanced by the Government, was accepted and duly sworn, making the tenth juror. George T. Keene, in response to interrogatories, said there was nothing under the sun which could change the opinion he had formed, and several other gentlemen were as decided in their answer as was Keene. T. Heinlein, an iron worker, was sworn as the eleventh juror. Thomas H. Barron, carpenter and builder, was accepted by the defense, but the District Attorney preferred to excuse him, and interposed a peremptory challenge. The next talesman examined was C. A. Payne, boot and shoe manufacturer, who proved acceptable to the defense, but was peremptorily challenged by the Government. Joseph Prather, commission merchant, was accepted and sworn as the twelfth juror.

The court then adjourned.

During the examination of the talesmen, the following statement was prepared by Guiteau, copied by his brother, and given to the press:

To the Legal Profession of America: I am on trial for my life. I formerly practised law in New York and Chicago, and I propose to take an active part in my defense, as I know more about my inspiration and views in the case than any one. My brother-in-law, George Scoville, Esq., is my only counsel, and I hereby appeal to the legal profession of America for aid. I expect to have money shortly so I can pay them. I shall get it partly from the settlement of an old matter in New York, and partly from the sale of my books, and partly from public contributions to my defense. My defense was published in the New York *Herald* on Oct. 6 and in my speech published Nov. 15 (yesterday). Any well-known lawyer of criminal capacity desiring to participate in the defense will please telegraph without delay to George Scoville, Washington, D. C. If, for any reason, an application be refused, the name will be withheld from the public.

(Signed) CHARLES GUITEAU.

In Court, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1881.

FOURTH DAY.

Immediately after the opening of court Counsel Scoville arose to make a personal explanation, in which he said there had been no disagreement between himself and Robinson, as would appear from certain publications. At this point Guiteau rose and objected to Robinson's taking part in his defense. He said he would manage his own case, and wouldn't trust Robinson with anything, as he had no brains. He wished the court to understand him on this point, and if counsel were forced upon him, he would make a noise about it to the country. He represented the Deity in this case, and wished the court to understand it. Continuing, he said two or three blunderings lawyers would lose the case for him, and he did not propose to submit to anything of the kind. The court informed the prisoner if he did not remain quiet he would be removed from the room. The prisoner conversed in a very excited manner with his counsel and brother, at intervals using his clenched fist upon the desk before him in an exceedingly demonstrative manner.

District Attorney Corkhill occupied about ten minutes in delivering his opening speech outlining the prosecution. He indicated that it was the purpose of the prosecution to show that Guiteau slew his victim to gratify a spirit of revenge. During its delivery the prisoner assumed an air of apparent indifference, and devoted himself to the morning papers, scanning them hurriedly. The argument was delivered by Col. Corkhill in a very effective manner, tears filling the eyes of many in the audience, but the countenance of the prisoner remained unchanged. Toward the close of the argument he laid his newspaper aside and leaned back in his chair, covering his eyes with his hand, evidently endeavoring to conceal the emotion which he undoubtedly felt. He then drew a package of manuscript from his pocket and commenced writing in a hurried and nervous manner. The prisoner constantly shook his head in approval or disapproval of the statements made in argument by Col. Corkhill. At one time he interrupted the District Attorney, which action was called to the attention of the court by Judge Porter, of counsel for the prosecution. Judge Cox announced that it was within the power of the court to try the case in the absence of the prisoner, and if he persisted in his turbulent remarks he would cause him to be removed. Guiteau, in response, said: "I will not do it again, your Honor, but I have very deep feelings in this case." Mrs. Scoville, sister of the prisoner, cried bitterly during the delivery of the argument, and her little child could be seen appealing in an affectionate manner with: "Mamma, mamma, what is the matter?" At the conclusion of Col. Corkhill's argument there was long and continued applause.

Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand by counsel for the Government, and testified that he knew James A. Garfield from 1863 to the time of his death. He said, on reaching the depot the morning of the assassination, the President turned to say good-by, but he insisted upon accompanying him to the car. He heard a pistol shot, followed almost immediately by another, and, thinking there was some trouble, touched the President for the purpose of hurrying him onward. At this moment the President threw up his arms, exclaiming: "My God! what is this?" The Secretary, continuing, detailed the circumstances of the removal of the President to the White House and other matters pertaining to the shooting, all of which have been published heretofore. In response to Col. Corkhill, the Secretary testified that Guiteau visited the department many times, seeking appointment to the Consul Generalship at Paris. He informed Guiteau there were no prospects of his receiving the appointment, and requested him to discontinue his visits. A number of letters from the files of the State Department were identified by Secretary Blaine as having been received from the prisoner, after which they were read by the District Attorney.

Secretary Blaine was cross-examined, and testified as to the locality of the shooting. He said he had received numerous letters from the prisoner, persistently urging to be assigned to speak in the Maine campaign. He at no time noticed anything which would indicate any derangement of Guiteau's mind.

Scoville, in questioning Blaine, referred to the difficulty which arose in the Republican party in New York after the appointment of Collector Robertson, and requested that the Secretary explain the situation as it existed.

Secretary Blaine answered a number of questions on the subject of the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt and the controversy in the New York Legislature, and, upon being further questioned, suggested that he would make a political speech for the defense if it was desired.

Scoville explained his reason for putting the questions, saying he desired to show the feeling of bitterness in political circles, with a view to proving the bearing it had upon the prisoner's mind.

In reply to further questions, the Secretary stated that after the assassination of the President he paid little or no attention to the conflict in the New York Legislature, and in fact thought nothing of politics. He said he invented the term "stalwart" himself in 1875.

The prisoner at once began to expostulate with Scoville, stating that he desired him to comply with his (Guiteau's) wishes in the case, and if he did not do so there would be a big row. He was removed by bailiffs with difficulty. He desired to continue the conversation. Scoville paid no attention to his client.

The Venezuelan Minister, Mrs. Sarah B. White, the janitress of the railroad depot, and R. A. Parke, the ticket agent, were called as witnesses in the order named, and gave the facts of the assassination, already so well known, after which the court adjourned.

A Foolish Girl.

The seventeen-year-old daughter of Dr. W—, fell, or imagined she did, wildly in love with a mellow-voiced baritone in the Mapleson company. Under an assumed name she wrote him gushing and romantic little notes, and finally sent her photograph. The face was so lovely that it piqued the singer's curiosity, but it was in vain he pleaded for an opportunity to see it. Miss W— could only enjoy her escapade as long as she maintained her incognito.

Finally the baritone, noting the name of the photographer, visited his parlors and ascertained his correspondent's name. Then he wrote to her under her real address, saying he had identified her, and she could take the choice of having her picture and notes back and giving him $200 in cash, or he would tell a reporter of the *Police Gazette* the story and have the picture published. There is little likelihood such a threat would have been carried out, but the girl was so terribly frightened that she sent him all the money she could scrape together, and the rest of the sum in jewelry.—*New York Letter.*

A Blackfoot Belle's Toilette.

The Toronto *Globe's* correspondent out West gives this description of the costume of a Blackfoot belle: "The upper portion of her face, including forehead, eyes and cheeks, was painted in bright chromo yellow, the lower portion of her face was scarlet, she wore a scarlet thrown loosely over her shoulder, and under this was a long, loose blouse made out of a dark navy blue blanket and trimmed with pippings of scarlet and white. This blouse was fastened at the waist with a leather belt fully eight inches broad and literally covered with large bosses of polished brass. On her neck was a string of brass beads as large as cherries. One of her bracelets consisted of a coil of heavy brass wire that would weigh not less than a pound and a half, while the other, which was nearly the same weight, was made of large brass beads; several of her fingers were nearly covered with coils of brass wire and beads."

A HEALTH journal says "an attack of hiccoughs may be stopped by holding the head under water." It doesn't say how long the head should be held under water, but we should think about two hours would be plenty long enough to stop the worst case of hiccoughs ever invented.—*Norristown Herald.*

NEW ORLEANS ladies are said to have the prettiest feet of any ladies in the land.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1881.

THE President's only brother, a paymaster in the army, will be attached to Gen. Hancock's staff.

JAMES B. EADS, the jetties man, gave the largest individual contribution to the Michigan sufferers—$500.

JUBAL EARLY, ex-Confederate General, lives at a Lynchburg hotel and practices law. Although not yet 70, he is as bent and bowed as a man of 90 years. His drooping shoulders, his long gray beard and flowing white hair and the strong staff on which he leans make him look like the ideal Rip Van Winkle.

"PHARAOH'S daughter" has been discovered among the mummies of Thebes. She is described as "a lady of rare beauty and exquisite form, and so perfectly preserved as to appear as if recently embalmed." Her age is uncertain, but it is believed that she is an old maid.

JUDGE DAVIS, acting Vice President of the United States, owing to his being a Senator and chosen President pro tem. from that body, receives part of his salary at the treasury, and part is paid by the Secretary of the Senate. His pay as Senator, $5,000, is paid by the Secretary, the balance, $3,000, at the treasury.

THAT we are a silver-producing nation is a fact that strikes one with great force, when reading the Census Bulletin on mining. In 1855 the product was $50,000; in 1860, it was $150,000; in 1865 it was $11,000,000; in 1870 it was $16,000,000; in 1875 the amount jumped to $35,703,000, and in 1880 to $87,000,000.

A PROJECTED hotel in Toledo will have no bar-room, but, in its stead, a small chapel, in which the guests may hold religious services. The man who is going to build this house believes that hotels are wickeder than the average of travelers, and he means to provide accommodations especially for Christians. He is said to be wealthy enough to try the experiment without danger of bankruptcy.

THERE is a large number of American horses in the cavalry service of France at the present time, and so favorably impressed are the military authorities with their capabilities and efficiency that two distinguished officers were detailed a short time ago to make an inspection of our horses. Thousands of horses in France are now fed on American corn, although there was great prejudice against it a year or two ago.

THE Mexican Government is paying a high premium for immigrants. It has just concluded a contract with Senor Rizzo, who binds himself to import Italian families to Mexico; he is to receive $60 for each emigrant, male or female, over 12 years, and $30 for each child under 12 years. Beside, a premium of $15 is promised on every imported Italian. The concessions made to the immigrants by the Government are not to be excelled.

THE following table shows the cotton production of the United States, with average yield per acre, by States, as returned by the census of 1880:

STATE.	Acres.	Bales.	Bales per acre.
Alabama	2,330,086	699,654	0.30
Arkansas	1,042,976	608,256	0.58
Florida	245,595	54,997	0.22
Georgia	2,617,138	814,441	0.31
Indian Territory	35,000	17,000	0.49
Kentucky	2,667	1,367	0.51
Louisiana	864,787	508,569	0.59
Mississippi	2,093,330	955,808	0.46
Missouri	32,116	20,318	0.61
North Carolina	893,153	389,598	0.44
South Carolina	1,364,249	522,548	0.38
Tennessee	722,562	330,621	0.46
Texas	2,173,732	805,642	0.37
Virginia	45,040	19,595	0.44
Total in the U. S.	14,462,431	5,746,414	0.40

A "DEAD-BEAT BOOK," intended ostensibly to furnish the retail trade with the same information which the mercantile agencies furnish the wholesale, but probably a blackmailing affair, has appeared in St. Louis. Lawyers, doctors, members of the School Board, public officials, etc., appear on its pages. One well-known citizen is put down as a "dead-beat" because he owes for his grandmother's coffin. The refusal of the publishers to be responsible for it by publishing their own names is a pretty good commentary upon its character. The St. Louis *Republican*, however, does not inaccurately describe it as a "book which cures folks of wanting to see their names in print."

FOR some years a number of philanthropic and benevolent gentlemen in New York, prominent among whom is Whitelaw Reid, have been shipping every summer to several Western States, notably Iowa, consignments of small boys, whom the benevolent gentlemen wished to remove from the evils which in a great city beset them on every side. The recent exploits of some of these youngsters in the line of attempted train wrecking have, not unnaturally, been received with some disfavor by the people of Iowa, and the newspapers of that State are urging Mr. Reid and his associates in the work of sending New York gutter rats West to retire from the business. They argue, and with reason, that if the New York gentlemen have any spare change which they are desirous to invest in the reclamation of misguided urchins the money might be utilized in building a home for the youngsters in the East.

INDIANA NEWS.

COAL is 25 cents a bushel in New Albany.

SHELBYVILLE has a female notary public in the person of Mrs. Harry C. Downey.

GOVERNMENT work upon the Wabash and White rivers has been suspended for the winter.

THE safe in the store of R. W. Aiken & Sons, at Carlisle, Sullivan county, was blown open and robbed of $2,100.

A FARMER in Henry county realized $700 from the watermelons raised this season on two acres of swamp land.

A CITIZEN of Connersville is exhibiting branches cut from trees in his door-yard bearing well-developed and ripened cherries.

THE steamer Will Kyle was snagged and sunk in the Ohio river, near Mount Vernon. The boat was valued at $60,000.

JACOB NEUBAUM, living near Wabash, is probably the oldest man in Indiana. At 105 years of age he moves about without a cane.

A PROMINENT young dentist of Fort Wayne has been indicted for stealing a $20 gold piece from the cash drawer of a drug store.

THE safe in the store of Joseph N. Orr, at Selma, Delaware county, was blown open and robbed of $7,640 in cash and notes.

IN view of the presence of twelve or more cases of small-pox, the Board of Health of Fort Wayne has established ward boundaries.

MAYOR KENT, of New Albany, has issued his proclamation requesting the citizens to vaccinate at once as a preventive to small-pox.

THERE has been organized in Logansport a benefit association having for its object the payment of a premium for every baby born in lawful wedlock.

A NEW banking association, to be known as the National State Bank of Logansport, has been organized in that city. The capital stock is $100,000.

THE spontaneous combustion of rags caused a fire in the junk stores of Becker & Wile and M. N. Jacobs, at Fort Wayne, in which damage of $20,000 was inflicted.

WORKMEN digging in the cellar of a house in Vincennes dug up two infant skeletons and a number of other loose bones. The discovery created considerable excitement.

THE Board of Commissioners of Franklin county have awarded the contract for building a new jail and Sheriff's residence to McCormick & Sweeney, of Columbus, for $19,000.

FREDERICK W. NUGENT, editor of the Terre Haute *Statesman*, was recently sentenced to jail for twenty-five days and fined $300 for libeling the character of Mark W. Moore, of that city.

HORSE-THIEVES are busy in Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Orange and Washington counties. Several fine horses have been stolen in the neighborhood of New Albany in the past few days.

AN explosion caused the destruction of the rectifying establishment of T. & J. W. Gaff, at Aurora, valued at $20,000. William Fisher, the warehouseman, who slept in the building, was burned to death.

AS A passenger train was passing Haubstadt, Gibson county, an unknown woman, apparently 75 or 80 years of age, jumped directly in front of the locomotive and was run over, the whole train passing over her body, killing her instantly.

JUDGE A. J. SIMPSON, the oldest active attorney in the State, died at Paoli, Orange county, of heart disease, aged 85. He was a half-brother of Justice Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court.

AMONG the real-estate owners in South Bend, transcribers of legal documents have to wrestle with such names as J. Jeadrzejewski, J. Przycgsz, Wawrzyn Bartol, G. Krzenock, J. Kwiatkoski, X. Mendlekowski, F. Syperchluski and A. Szybowlez.

THE health authorities of Madison report that of all the cases of small-pox occurring in that city there is not a single instance where the afflicted person had been vaccinated. Another argument in favor of the efficacy of vaccination.

STALKS of wheat fully two feet in length have lately been shown in Columbus. The stalks had jointed in several places, and under a strong glass the germs of the heads could be distinctly seen. The growth is considered unprecedented.

THE flour-mill owners of Vincennes, six in number, held a meeting the other day and unanimously resolved to close their mills and ship no more flour. Farmers are holding their wheat for $1.50, and are firm, giving as a reason the shortness of the crop. The mills made 1,000 barrels per day, and the stop throws a number of people out of employment.

NEW Indiana patents: P. Burr and W. H. Mercer, Worthington, shoe-button and fastener; M. Crawford, Indianapolis, adjustable hog-scraping machine; F. M. Hibband, Goshen, asbestos roof-paint; H. E. Moon, Richmond, map and chart case; L. Soseman and T., Jr., South Bend, apparatus for stacking hay; U. R. Stanton, Richmond, clasp for garments.

A PLEASANT incident in the development of Indiana divorce is the establishment at Floyd of a boarding-house for the exclusive accommodation of couples desirous of shuffling off the mortal coil of marriage. Recently the house had twenty-nine inmates waiting to be unhitched. The alleged trouble in most of these cases was incompatibility of temper, which means that they had grown tired of each other's society and desired affinities.

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Testimony in the Pitney Investigation He Did Not Want Shown—When You are Secretary it is a Good Time to Build a Barn.

The Washington *Sunday Gazette*, in its comments upon the Treasury investigation, and upon the action of the Senate in refusing to call for the testimony, publishes what follows:

The following is a part of the sworn testimony of the investigation as to how houses and stables were repaired:

Work done by me (W. Paul Brown) in Government time, and paid for by the Government, while employed in the United States Treasury Department:

By order of Mr. Frank Hessler, worked May 15, 16, 17, 18, 1878, on Secretary Sherman's stables, in Stanton alley. Charged to the Third Auditor's Office.

Making six large doors for Secretary Sherman. Charged to Second Auditor's Office.

June 13, 14, 1878—Working on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Superintendent's Office.

July 6, 1878—Working on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Organization Division.

July 15, 1878—Working on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Register's Office.

Aug. 29, 1878—Working two-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house, and twenty feet of sash cord. Charged to Bureau of Statistics.

Working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's Office.

Working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to the Register's Office.

September, 1878—Working six-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

September, 1878—Working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's Office.

Oct. 17, 1878—Working four-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Marine Hospital.

Oct. 31, 1878—Working three-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's file-room.

Nov. 9, 1878—Working three-eighths of a day at Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to making drawing-boards for Supervising Architect's Office.

Nov. 18, 1878—Working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to making drawing-boards for Supervising Architect's Office.

Jan. 11, 1878—Working one-eighth of a day on Secretary Sherman's stable, repairing drain spout. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

June 5, 1879—Making and fitting fly-screens for stable windows and doors. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

June 6, 1879—Working four-eighths of a day, repairing doors for manure-pits for Secretary Sherman. Charged to Marine Hospital.

This W. Paul Brown also swore that he had done a great deal of which he kept no account, but for which he was similarly paid. His wages were $3 per day now.

I will follow this by a letter regarding the Superintendent of the cabinet-shop, Frank Hessler, who directed Brown to do the work, just particularized, on Sherman's house and stable:

April 19, 1881.—In the spring of 1879 I made an affidavit against Frank Hessler, the present Superintendent of the cabinet-shop, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him referred to the Chief Clerk for investigation, the charges being the taking of lumber belonging to the United States Government for his own private use at home without permission, and for using the time belonging to the Government for his own interest, and for having keys by which he would enter the hardware-room after the (then) Superintendent had left the building in the evening. Said affidavit had been read to the said Hessler in my presence, and that of the Superintendent of Buildings, which he acknowledged to be true. C. M. MILLER.

There was considerable testimony taken like that I have instanced, but you won't find any reference to it in the Meline report, and accompanying letters from Upton and Power. I think you now comprehend why such strenuous efforts were made to prevent the Senate from asking Mr. Windom to produce the testimony. The flood of lively comment, however, has caused Sherman's offering a resolution directing an investigation into the treasury contingent fund for a period of ten years past. He wanted it referred to the Committee on Finance. Good old, honest, precedent-hunting Senator Morrill is its Chairman. There never was anything more adroit. It is expected by this investigation to prevent another of broader scope. Even this narrow inquiry may be broken down under astute manipulation long before it reaches the hazy period. Mr. Sherman does not appear to advantage in all this. The resolution showing "how to investigate" deceives nobody.

Esthetic Stealings in the Navy Yard.

It is reported that petty abuses and stealings have been discovered at the navy yard here similar to the operations of Pitney with the contingent fund of the treasury. The story is that a magnificent set of furniture has been made in the cabinet shops at the navy yard, which was packed in boxes marked "private property," and forwarded to the home of one of the navy officials on Lake Champlain, at a cost to the Government of $800; that 200 small bronze propellers have been cast at the foundry out of Government material, and 200 small bronze anchors from the same material, all of which were made from the screw of the Farragut flagship Franklin. Seven *fac similes* of the cast of the bronze head of Lincoln were taken. These have been given to political friends. The total expense of such fancy work is reported to be $10,000.—*Washington dispatch.*

An Ex-Confederate on Army Reunions.

Judge M. R. Cullen, of St. Louis, recently addressed the following letter to the *Globe-Democrat* of that city:

The St. Louis *Republican* erroneously stated that I was present at the meeting of ex-Confederates who anticipated attending the reunion at Moberly, Mo. As your paper circulates largely among ex-Confederates, not only of this State, but of other States, will you permit me briefly to give some of the reasons which control me when I refuse to join in these "reunions?" I know I will not be misunderstood by my old comrades when I disagree with some of them as to the propriety of having these social gatherings. My feelings are as warm for them, personally, now as when years ago we were mutual aids in a common effort. These sectional distinctive reunions of the Union soldiers and the ex-Confederates, in my humble judgment, tend to revive not only the agreeable associations and memories of friends, but to revive the slumbering and expiring fires of the hearts of enemies. It seems to me the sooner we of both sides bury in oblivion the causes of the late war, the passions engendered by that strife, and the sorrowful wrongs or resplendent glories (if any there can be on either side) connected with our mutual misfortunes, the better it will be individually and collectively for every man, woman and child in the State and nation. In those nations where each party, the victor and conquered, meet separately to glorify themselves, the spirit of hostility is kept alive and transmitted from sire to son for many, many long years and generations, and in place of peace and prosperity, eternal hate is the national calamity. I believe these separate reunions on both sides, Union and ex-Confederate, will be the source of more heart-bickerings at least than any other scheme that can be devised by cunning politicians. I was a Confederate. I have no apology to make for my conduct. I am proud of the record of that people, but I am now a citizen of the American Union, and I will not do any act to keep alive sectional ill-feeling. I am satisfied we injure the cause of emigration to our State and the cause of our friends in the North when we assemble merely as the representatives of the Lost Cause. Both sides can appropriate the large amount of money expended in these feasts more profitably by providing for the widows and orphans of the glorious dead, and for the relief of those unfortunate survivors who need assistance and a helping hand.

I wish to see the day when the patriot's tear that drops on the grave of the Confederate will trickle to the bier of the Union soldier, and the patriotic sigh for the Union soldier will echo from the tomb of the Confederate.

Yours respectfully, M. R. CULLEN,
Formerly Colonel of Cavalry on Gen. Kirby Smith's Staff, C. S. Army.

Why He Ate Beans for Dinner.

They tell a good story about one Wymane, a diminutive drummer well known here and on the Comstock. He stopped one night at Deming, New Mexico, a favorite resort of the cowboys.

"Madame," said Abe to the landlady, "give me some dinner and be quick about it. I have not dined since yesterday."

The lady brought him some bean soup.

"Madame, take that soup away. I never eat soup. Bring on the roasts right away."

The lady brought him a large plate of pork and beans.

"Madame, take that away. I never eat those things."

In vain the lady explained that pork and beans was the best the house afforded. He was obdurate, and wanted roast beef, rare. A mild mannered, blue eyed cowboy at the table then chipped in: "Beggin' pardon, stranger, but you must excuse the lady. We—"

"Who are you, sir?" retorted the drummer. "I know my business."

"You don't tell me?" said the festive cowboy, drawing his navy. "Now, you eat them beans. I'm goin' to set here an' see you fed. Light into 'em quick, or I'll open you sure, and put em' in. This is bizness with me, an' I'm shoutin' in yer ear."

The unfortunate drummer saw blood in the air, and was forced to choke four plates of the unwelcome food down before the cowboy was satisfied with his apology to the landlady.—*Reno Gazette.*

AN Edinburgh professor has discovered that an animal struck by lightning or by an electric shock, under scientific direction, is rendered delightfully tender in a moment. Read this paragraph out at supper in presence of the assembled boarders. It may startle the landlady, cause her to invest in an electric battery, and change the hard and stony-hearted beefsteak from "a thing of duty and a chaw forever" into a soft and tender-hearted dream of Mary's little lamb.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE old Cunarder Persia, in its day the finest vessel afloat, took six tons of coal to carry a ton of freight across the Atlantic; the Arizona, a new steamer about double the size of the Persia, takes a fifth of a ton. Changes like this, as well as low land rates, are swamping British farmers with Western grain.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

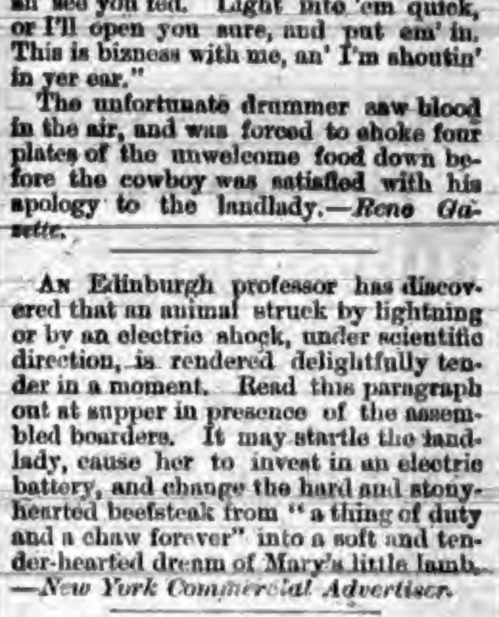

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The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

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Try it, and you will find travelling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

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All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to

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Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

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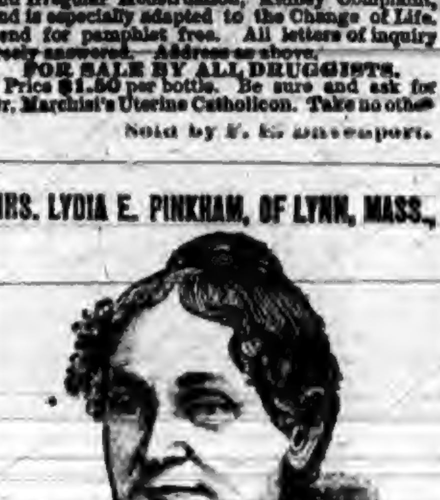

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Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

AN UMBRELLA dealer says that he always "rings in" the most expensive umbrellas on the young folks who look as if they might be courting. A little observation might prove to courting couples that they were similarly treated by many other tradesmen.—*Boston Globe.*

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

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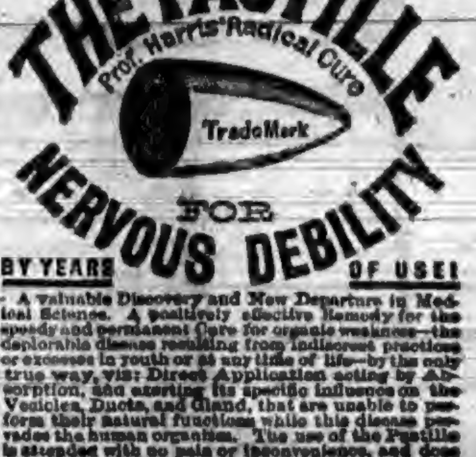

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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West Virginia, Aug. 23, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer as suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

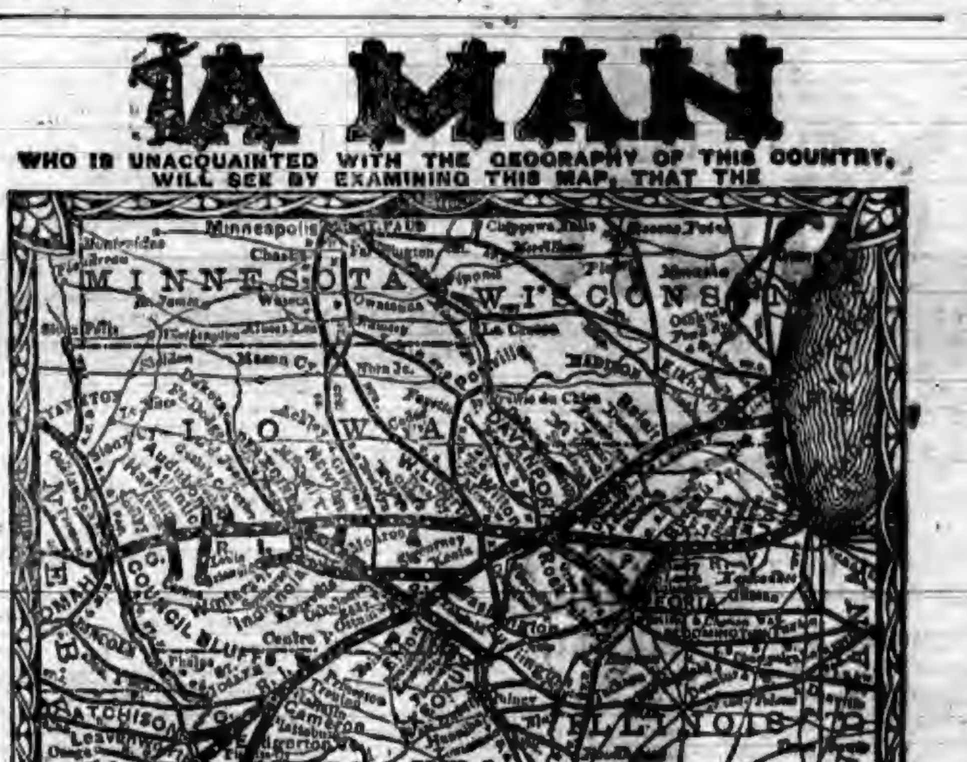

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The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

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D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

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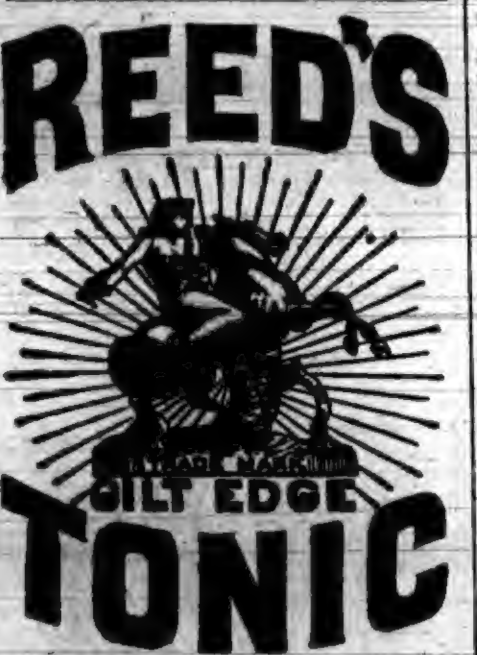

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CHEAP LANDS on long credit and easy terms, in a mild climate, free from heavy snows, blighting frosts, and excessive rains. MILLIONS OF ACRES for sale in the GOLDEN BELT of Kansas, by the

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of as rich Soil as the sun ever shone on, with good markets east and west. *For Descriptive and Illustrated Book, with Maps, Sent Free, Address*

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has for more than forty years maintained its position as the leading paper of the West. It ranks above all others in circulation, influence, and in the esteem of its readers, because it is just the kind of paper the people want. *The Weekly Times* covers the whole ground of a first class family journal. It is larger and better than any high-priced weekly offered the public; its reading matter covers a greater scope, is more entertaining and instructive, and yet it costs

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THE DAILY TIMES-STAR,

Eight pages, forty-eight columns. Only six dollars a year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months. Has the largest circulation of any paper in Cincinnati. Is the best advertising medium and the best paper for readers who would know of the world's doings as promptly as the news can be imparted. Address Times-Star, Cincinnati, O.

Monos Lake, California.

The density of the water is remarkable, being just the reverse of that of Lake Tahoe, in which the body of a drowned person never returns to the surface. A paper says that for bitterness and promiscuous meanness the waters of Mono lake surpass those of the Dead Sea. They contain so much alkali that in a windy day the lake is a regular tub of soap-suds. The writer has seen a wall of lather five feet high along the whole of that shore against which the waves were beating. Occasionally the wind would take up a bunch of lather as big as a bushel basket and carry it several hundred feet inland. So buoyant are the waters of the lake that quite a party of men may navigate them on a raft made of four or five dry cottonwood poles. Out in the lake are islands of rock (lava-like concretions,) through which streams of water boil up. The water of these springs is like that of the lake, but in one place is a large spring of fresh water. This is near the northwest corner of the lake, and at a point where there is a depth of eight or ten feet of water. It is a sort of a fountain. A column of fresh water, some three feet in diameter, is projected upward with such force that it raises to the height of at least two feet above the level of the lake in the form of a mound or knoll, and makes a rippling noise that can be heard a considerable distance. But for the fact that this fountain has a depth of eight or ten feet of water to contend against, it would probably rise to a considerable height in the air.

"Don't Hurt Aggie."

An exceedingly ludicrous incident, not to be found in the accepted Shakespearean text of "Richard III," took place last evening at the Brush street theatre during the performance of the above tragedy. The play had reached the end of the second act without interruption, but during the following act and just at a climax the even tenor of the performance was for the time being seriously disturbed. Mrs. Hayden, wife of the manager of the Keene troupe, sat in the left hand stage box with the tragedian's son, a little boy of some nine years of age, who was leaning against the rail looking about the audience, and giving an occasional glance at the people on the stage. Gloster (Keene) was disclosing the cooling of his former passion to Lady Anne, a character assumed by Miss Agnes Keene, daughter of the tragedian, and in following out the business of the character rudely seizes Lady Anne by the arm and violently pulls her across the stage. Attracted by the loud tone of voice in which his father was declaiming young Keene bestrode the rail, and seeing his sister handled in that manner, cried out, "Oh, papa, don't hurt Aggie!" The house was convulsed in laughter, and father and daughter in vain attempted to smother a laugh, and as the young disturber had been squelched in the bottom of the box, he received a round of applause that might have been envied by a more pretentious comedian.—[San Francisco Call.

EASILY PROVEN. It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and the infirm always.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center Ind.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 48-tf.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN
LANDRETH'S
SEEDS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
SENT BY MAIL
TO
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 436 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Baugnot's store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEARING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

1881. 1881.

THE INDIANA WEEKLY SENTINEL!

Has been enlarged and improved until it is now the LARGEST and the VERY BEST paper published in the west.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL is in all regards a superior eight page 56 column paper.

The merits of the Sentinel as a general newspaper are so well known, that commendation of it is deemed superfluous. We will add, however, that the management has arranged and fully determined that no paper shall furnish so great a practical value to its patrons for the money.

In its news, its editorials, its literary and miscellany—in a word, in its general reading—it shall not be surpassed by any paper circulated in the state. It will be particularly adapted to the family circle. No reading, thinking man in the state can afford to do without the Weekly Sentinel at the small cost at which it is furnished.

THE SENTINEL will continue to be the same earnest advocate of true American democracy in the future that it has been in the past; indeed, it proposes to battle more vigorously than ever against the party of centralization and corruption. Vast monopolies own and control the republican party, and in the future, as in the past, it cannot do otherwise than foster class legislation, thereby trampling upon the interests of the producing masses.

The motto of the Sentinel is: "Hold fast to the democratic faith and battle on," and as certainly as God reigns victory will ultimately be with the people.

The republican party cannot survive its crimes. Its monumental iniquities cast their shadows athwart the land. Just men of all political opinions are horrified at its colossal crimes. Its ambition is for plunder and imperial power. Its downward progress, from the days when Grant's thieves organized the whisky ring to raise a corruption fund, to Guiteau's tragedy, has been marked by infamy at every step. From the days when John Sherman entered federal officers for perjuries to seat Hay be crimes have followed each other in rapid succession. The flood-tide of star route thieves, treasury thieves, navy department thieves, war department thieves and signal service thieves, and Indiana has had Dorsey, the notorious star route thief and secretary of the republican national committee, in the state, organizing crimes to carry the state against the will of the people. The Sentinel will invite the people of Indiana to contemplate these republican methods to obtain and maintain power. It will keep its readers informed with regard to republican fights for spoils, the mutual denunciations of its factions, their criminations and recriminations, their mutual hates which culminated in the assassination of the president, thereby capping the climax of horrors and completing the work of infamy.

With this record of crime, the republican party asks for a new lease of power, and it will be the high ambition of the Sentinel to defeat its purposes and emancipate the country from its debauching grasp.

THE SENTINEL, in addition to its superiority, is, moreover, an Indiana paper, devoted to, and specially represents Indiana's interests, political and otherwise, as no foreign paper will or can do, and ought, therefore, to have preference over the papers of other states, and we ask democrats to bear this in mind, and select YOUR OWN STATE PAPER when you come to take subscriptions and make up clubs.

TERMS:

WEEKLY,

Single Copy, without Premium	$1.00
Clubs of 11 for	10.00
Clubs of 23	20.00
Clubs of 30	25.00

DAILY.

1 Copy One Year	$10.00
1 Copy Six Months	5.00
1 Copy Three Months	2.50
1 Copy One Month	.85
Sunday Sentinel by Mail	2.00

Agents making up clubs, send for any information desired. Specimen copies free.

Address,

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO

Indianapolis, Ind.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

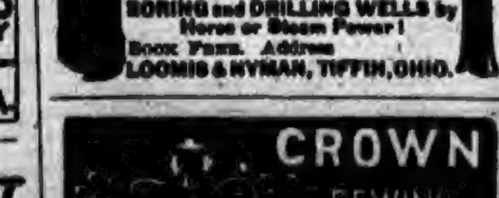

It is the result of 30 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements, can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 51tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

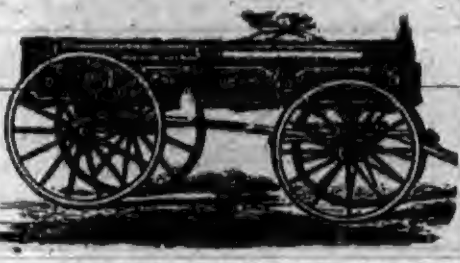

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

CLOCKS.

WHEELERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncaitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

DRUNKENNESS! OVER 2 000 Cases Cured in 12 months with the

Double Chloride of Gold Remedy

PRICE $9.00.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., Surgeon of the C & A. railroad, Dwight, Ill. Send for 48-page book; also my new essay on the

OPIUM HABIT.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.-1y

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Bay City	3 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	8 37	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 55am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 30	5 22
Jackson	5 40am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 35pm	7 38
Jonesville	6 50	12 58	8 28
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 56
Reading	7 18	1 29	9 20
Montgomy	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 30	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 00	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	8 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 00am	12 15pm	1 15am
Washington	10 00	10 47am	2 2
Louisville	6 00	1 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft Wayne	11 30am	5 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 40pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 5	6 03	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 02
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 20	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 25pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	7 50	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	30	....
Saginaw	9 00	25	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 48, 5 00, 7 18, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 3 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 13, 6 50, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 20, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 58, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 25 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m, 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 4 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 40 6 55 p. m. G. R. & I. W. leave 8 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 2 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 48 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	WayF't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	WayF't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	7 2		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 22, 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast.	No. 5 Mail	Mail.
Chicago lv	10pm		8 30am
Walkerton Junction			12 05pm
Milford Junction			1 20
Syracuse			1 36
Cromwell			1 55
Albion			2 22
Avilla			2 55
Garrett	10 35	4 00am	3 35
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 45
St. Joe	4 30		4 05
Hicksville	4 45	4 45	4 20
Defiance	11 50	5 30	5 06
Deshler	12 58am	6 25	6 02
Fostoria	1 40	7 24	7 04
Tiffin	2 03	7 57	7 31
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	8 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 6 Fast.	No 2 Ex.	No. 10 Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20am	5 45pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 18	7 00	9 10
Fostoria	10 47	7 38	9 38
Deshler	11 18	8 58	10 30
Defiance	12 38am	10 20	11 32
Hicksville		11 18	12 15pm
St. Joe		11 34	12 30
Auburn Junction	56	11 56	12 50
Garrett	2 15	8 15am	1 20
Avilla			1 50
Albion			2 23
Cromwell			2 50
Syracuse			3 14
Milford Junction			3 26
Walkerton Junction			4 54
Chicago ar.	7 50	7 50	6 20

S. Spencer, Superintendent Trains, Ohio Division, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Martin, Agent, Auburn Junction.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati and White Water Valley Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	6 40	Lv. Fort Wayne. Ar	6 45	10 00
11 58	6 57	Bluffton	3 30	8 45
p m				
12 50	8 05	Hartford	2 25	7 8
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 48	6 8
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	..	Cincinnati	5 40	.....
6 05	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 56	9 20	.....
Crestline Lv.	6 35	7 50	9 45	1 45am
Ft Wayne	12 05am	1 15pm	2 40am	5 35
Chicago Ar.	6 20	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No 3 Fast Ex	No. 5 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt. Ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	5 15pm	5 30pm	10 00pm
Ft Wayne	2 35pm	8 25	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 03	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	2 15am	7 20	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

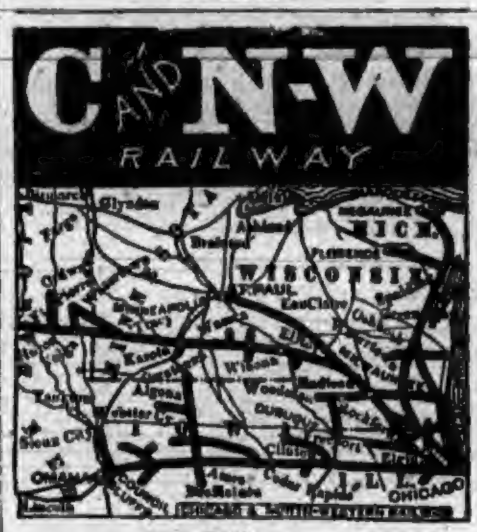

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood, Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 1, 1881. Number 48.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The Plymouth Democrat talks thusly on the tariff question: "Most of our exchanges are engaged in discussing the tariff question. This is as it should be. It is a vital question that seems to be more imperfectly understood by the masses of the people than any other question of national importance that has ever come up for discussion. Editors and statesmen talk learnedly about it, but very few of them seem to know much about it. It is much like the financial question, its ramifications are so many that the ordinary mind becomes bewildered before a solution is arrived at. There are certain general principles underlying the question that almost any one can readily understand, but it is the fewest number that are competent to elucidate it thoroughly throughout. We agree with Mr. Hendricks that it should not be made a political issue, but that it should be submitted to a commission representing the various commercial interests of the country for adjustment."

—The Ft. Wayne News of last week, gives this item of news: This morning Sheriff A. S. Leas, of DeKalb county, arrived in this city from Auburn, and laid before Chief of Police, Smith, the facts of a recent robbery in his county, adding his belief that James McAllister, the thief, was in Fort Wayne. By dint of diligence and sagacity the chief found the man working on the Langour contract in graveling West Berry street. He was taken back to Auburn by Sheriff Leas. McAllister is charged with the theft of $86 and a watch from Cornelia Hay and the theft of a watch and suit of clothes from another person. He had been in the city but a short time, and was known to so few that the quickness of his capture is very creditable to the officer.

—Steuben County Journal says: On almost every fence along the roads may be seen different kinds of advertisements. Those already there are likely to remain until time wears them away. But not many will be printed on fences in the future, or on trees, or barns or other buildings. The late session acts make it unlawful to paint, paste or stencil upon trees, fences etc., any word, letter, sentence or figure, without the consent of the owner thereof. To do this is a public offense, and subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars. The act, however, makes an exception of such notices as a sheriff, executor, administrator, guardian or licensed auctioneer may be required by law to post.

—Notwithstanding the cold, chilly winds of December, the lightning rod "dead beat" is up to his little tricks as usual. The papers have notified the farmers so often to steer shy of these traveling humbugs, and it is strange to us that nearly every week they are left to the tune of a large amount. In Elkhart county, one farmer who had sold his hogs for $7.00 per hundred, and signed a contract to deliver a certain number on a specified day was presented, in a few days, with a contract for four hundred dollars worth of work in the lightning rod line. It is well to be on guard.

—The Sentinel at Easton says that some little magazine, known as Rutledge's Monthly, recently published at Portland, Pa., is hearafter to be issued from Easton, the Rutledge publishing company having located here. Mr. T. J. Meads, recently publisher of the Portland Enterprise, and well known throughout the county, has the management of the monthly in hand, and we trust he will meet with the success that his skill and ability should be able to command.

—James Crummy, living for a number of years at Corunna, is dead. Many of the b'hoys will remember Jim, and many of them are leading the way every day, which caused his death. Mr. C. has been a hard drinker for a number of years, but at last the wine cup has got the better of him, and he has gone to "that other shore." Peace to his ashes.

—It is always very annoying to a congregation to have a person hacking and coughing during services. One dose of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup relieves the worst cases. Sold by all druggists.

Dodgers.

—December "once."

—The boys are all taking to fur caps.

—There was more turkey than thanks last Thursday.

—Train up a child in the way you should have gone yourself.

—The hub and spoke factory will resume work again next week.

—Commodore Latson wears a plug hat. It is very "overcoming" indeed.

—Our farmers can make money by dealing in the wood trade this winter.

—When a doctor loses his patient it does not follow that he is out of temper.

—Now the rabbit has got to "get up and git" or the frisky hound will devour it.

—Next week ends this term of school. The winter term begins the week following.

—Go and hear the Slayton concert troupe to-night. They are said to be immense.

—A Kentucky company insures whisky, but declines to take fire risks on the customers.

—The Davis reception is an amusement feature to-night. There will be no presents given.

—We have a barber who can pull his coat and shave wagon spokes, when the country demands it.

—Charley Emanuel carries a cane. They are a great help to a man as he grows old and feeble.

—The roads were too rough for the farmer last Saturday, and in consequence trade was dull.

—Was the day ever cold enough, or did the rain ever fall fast enough to keep women off the streets?

—President Garfield's photographs are said to have a greater sale than those of any other American.

—Isaac Ochs' dry goods sign, although very frail appearing, stands the winter storms remarkably well.

—We would advise our people to put all their surplus cash into wood—for the omens bode a severe winter.

—"Now is the winter of our discontent," said a couple of tramps as they arose from a bed of shavings this morning.

—Sim. Tarney has lost a calf and a hog. That's nothing. Lots of people have lost a hog and calf, too, through Sim.

—The Slayton concert troupe gave an entertainment to a good house at Angola last night. They are highly spoken of.

—Thanksgiving was generally observed at this place; all the business houses were "closed" the greater portion of the day.

—What is home without an accomplished piano-banger? A wild, weird, unhealthy, quiet place, where a man can rest in comfort.

—There is something a little "off" in the piety of the man who never gets to church until the contribution box has gone its empty rounds.

—We have been changing our foreign mail list, and if any should not get their paper as heretofore, we wish them to notify us by mail.

—A Baltimore man remained in a trance three days recently, and they finally had to yell, "dog fight" under his window to rouse him to life.

—Almanacs for the coming year contain specifics for every imaginable ill that flesh is heir to. They also contain the usual amount of poetry, wit, etc.

—For three long months we have not seen the form of Geo. Foster on our streets, until Monday last. He looks like a thoroughbred tiller of the soil.

—In Italy they license hand-organs which are in tune. A discordant note is not permitted. Hand-organs which can't get a license are shipped to this country.

—There is no truth that our young men have to learn more important than this: "To admire that which is right is one thing, but to do what is right is another."

—The temperate drinker is much less a nuisance than the smoker or chewer—but there is now and then a man who lets his cigar go out while he is abusing alcohol.

—Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets. 48-2w.

Scare at Corunna.

The citizens at Corunna are again excited over the safty of their school building. Several years ago the rumor was afloat that the structure was not safe, and it was braced by running iron bars from the east to the west sides. We see by the late Head Light that fears are now entertained of it falling. We publish the following from that paper. "A rumor was current on the streets yesterday, that our school house is in a dangerous condition, and that the building is likely to tumble down at any time A committee of citizens examined the walls, but are at variance as to opinion respecting the security of the structure. For several years the walls of the building have been gradually giving away, and lately further evidences of a collapse have been discovered. If this is the case, it should be condemned and abandoned at once as unfit for occupancy. There are too many precious little lives housed therein from day to day to take any chances for security of limb and life in a building that has given timely warning of an impending crash. It is said that it is apparently as safe as it was four years ago, when an examination was made. This may be the case, but have we any assurance that it will not go down at any moment?"

—"When is the best time to travel?" asked a young man of the Boston Post. "When you see the old man and his bull dog coming around the corner," was the reply.

—Mark Twain, lecturing on the Fiji Islands, offered to show how the cannibals ate their food if any lady would lend him a baby. The lecture had to go on unillustrated.

—The whole Republican force went hunting again on Thanksgiving. Any squirrel that was fool enough to come out of its hole such a day as last Thursday, ought to be shot.

—Don't trifle with a severe cough or cold. Procure in time, if you wish to save doctor bills, a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price only twenty-five cents; large size fifty cents. Sold by all druggists.

—There has been a lady in town selling corsets. Corsets, we believe, according to the best medical reference, are the first attempt at suicide by the young girl. But they sell well.

—Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, etc., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house. 48-2w.

—Some Presbyterian writer says: "Handkerchief flirtations are very simple, but it requires just four things to make them a success: Two handkerchiefs and two fools." Any kind of handkerchiefs will do. And we suppose almost any kind of fool will answer, after having a little instruction.

—Tom Scott has purchased a dog. It's a rattarrier dog, and we'll be dog-goned if it ain't the prettiest little "yeller" dog we ever saw. It looks like a dog that never paid taxes, and if its master don't put a dog-collar on him before next April, he'll be barred out of the canine society entirely.

—A lady whose love for flowers and whose success in cultivating them is far in advance of her own culture, was heard by a passer by to call to one of her family the other day: "Mary, go and show her my bed of double spittoonias, that grow doubler and doubler every day." Then she added: "And when my salivas is bloomed, you must be sure to come around to see them."

—The following account of a most remarkable exploit performed at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, shows some of the mechanical advancements of the day: "This morning at day-break a lot of cotton was picked from a field near the exposition. The Williamatic Company run it through their picker and gin, spun it, wove it, dyed it, got the Wheeler & Wilson company to cut it, and make two spade-tailed suits, and before 6 o'clock in the evening, that cotton, which was in the field in the morning, was on the backs of the governor of Georgia and Connecticut, and they both looked as stylish in their new cotton suits as any of the other governors in broadcloth. These coats were lined, coat, pants and vest with silk.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 48-tf.

"Charity Folks."

Have our christian ladies or our good old deacons given the poor people of our town, a single thought, while they hang upon the eve of a long, cold winter. We are afraid not. Have they called in to see whether the little ones have food or raimant. Many a little urchin, just as cute to the eye of its mother, and just as dear to her heart, is crying for bread today, while our "good, pious" citizens are setting at the table in a warm refectory enjoying an oyster stew. When at a public gathering they are very "prominent," and cry, "charity, charity at home." They should not allow their self pride and dignity to make a tool of them. Down with your hypocracy, and call upon the poor, unfortunate neighbor. Take some clothing with you and fill a basket with vituals—gladden the hearts of these unfortunate creatures, and when you retire for the night, you can say the Lord's prayer with a clear conscience "Who are they, and where are they?" Mrs. Martin, living on Van Buren street, in Ashley's addition, has been confined to her bed for twelve weeks, and we feel safe in saying she has not been favored with a "christian call" during this period. Mrs Penney, living in the south end, needs the assistant of "God's people" at times, but receives very little from their hands. We could name a number of others, but our citizens are acquainted with them, and know their situation just as well as we do. We hope some will make a move toward helping these poor souls.

"My Back Aches So,

and I feel miserable," said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.—[Congregationalist.

—Our exchanges around us report numerous burglaries, both in stores and stores and private houses. Our people should be prepared. Have a good charge in the old musket, and give it to 'em in the small of the back on sight.

—What on earth is more sweet and touching than the simple faith of those people who expect to come into possession of great fortunes that belonged to their ancestors? A Madison, Ind., family brings suit for a $14,000,000 estate in Pennsylvania, and they will get it—if they wait long enough.

—Wood haulers come in town early in the morning, asking $1.50 and $1.75 for a load of wood. They will hold out all day for the high and exhorbitant prices, but finally at night take one dollar. This is foolish. They should sell their wood at reasonable prices. Quick sales and small profits will always win.

—The German proverb, "If I rest I rust," applies to many things besides the key. If water rests, it stagnates. If the tree rests, it dies—for its winter state is only a sleep. If the eye rests, it grows dim and blind. If a man's arm rests, it weakens. If the lungs rest, we cease to breathe. If the heart rests, we die. What is true living but loving? And what is loving but growth in the likeness of God?

—Talk about fish stories. We read the following from the South Bend Register: "Russell White, a fisherman, of Deal Beach, N. J., put out a large gill-net in front of the life-saving station. The net sank to a depth of forty feet in seventy feet of water, beneath which was a mussel-feeding bed. When he raised the net 253 wild ducks were found entangled in it."

—People are much alike the world over. A Wisconsin statute sets a price on wolf-scalps, and some of the natives in the backwoods have gone into the business of raising wolves for their scalps. And in Barbadoes so much injury has been done by rats that a bounty of two cents is offered for every rat-tail brought in. The rat-tail industry is enormous, and it has just been discovered that rats are bred for the purpose of obtaining the bounty.

—The Ligonier Banner says a new and dangerous attempt at manufacturing counterfeit money has come to light. The large old-fashioned one cent pieces are cut to the size of $10 pieces and the edge milled and the sides worn down so as to extinguish the letters "One cent." On the face of the coin is the head of the goddess of liberty. The coin is then washed in gold and is hard to detect as counterfeit by many. By letting a true coin and a counterfeit one fall on the counter it is impossible to tell the difference in the sound. Several of these coins have been passed on persons accustomed to handling considerable sums.

Black Brocade Silks.

We have just MARKED DOWN the prices of three lines of Rich Black Brocade Silks (22 inches wide, and elegant designs) for the purpose of closing them out this week

10 pieces reduced from $1.25 to $1.00.
12 pieces reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
15 pieces reduced from $1.85 to $1.40.

PLUSHES.

Of these scarce and very desirable goods we have now in stock over 75 pieces in all the leading colors now used. (No advance in price):

Black, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue,

MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, OMBRE PLUSHES, for $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 per yard.

BLACK BROCADE,
COLORED BROCADE,
and STRIPED VELVETS.

BLACK SKIRT VELVETS,

27 inches wide for $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per yard—excellent value.

PLAIN GROS GRAIN SILKS,

All colors, for 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard, all very cheap.

COLORED BROCADE SILKS

for 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 per yard; suitable for evening or street use, to match any shade of silks or dress goods.

BLACK SILK VELVETS

For trimming uses (17, 19, 21 and 24 inches wide) for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 an $2 per yard—superior color and finish.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

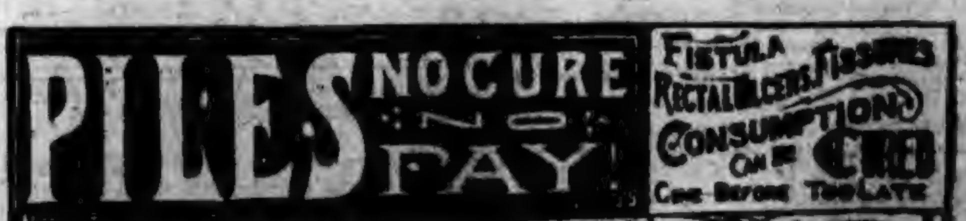

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

SANITARY ADVICE IN VERSE.

There's a skin without and a skin within,
A covering skin and a lining skin;
But the skin within is the skin without,
Doubled inward and carried completely throughout.

The palate, the nostrils, the windpipe and throat
Are all of them lined with this inner coat,
Which through every part is made to extend—
Lungs, liver and bowels, from end to end.

The outside skin is a marvelous plan
For exuding the dregs of the flesh of man;
While the inner extracts from the food and the air
What is needed the waste in his flesh to repair.

While it goes well with the outside skin,
You may feel pretty sure all's right within;
For if anything puts the inner skin out
Of order, it troubles the skin without.

The doctor, you know, examines your tongue
To see if your stomach or bowels are wrong;
If he feels that your hand is hot and dry
He is able to tell you the reason why.

Too much brandy, whisky or gin
Is apt to disorder the skin within;
While if dirty or dry, the skin without
Refuses to let the sweat come out.

Good people all! have a care of your skin,
Both that without and that within;
To the first you'll give plenty of water and soap,
To the last little beside water, we'll hope.

But always be very particular where
You get your water, your food, and your air;
For if these be tainted, or rendered impure,
It will have its effect on your blood, be sure.

The food which will ever for you be the best
Is that you like most, and can soon digest;
All unripe fruit and decaying flesh
Beware of, and fish that is not very fresh.

Your water, transparent and pure as you think it,
Had better be filtered and boiled ere you drink it,
Unless you know surely that nothing unsound
Can have got to it over or under the ground.

But of all things the most I would have you beware
Of breathing the poison of once-breathed air;
When in bed, whether out or at home you may be,
Always open your window and let it go free.

With clothing and exercise keep yourself warm,
And change your clothes quickly if drenched in a storm;
For a cold caught by chilling the outside skin
Flies at once to the delicate lining within.

All you who thus kindly take care of your skin,
And attend to its wants without and within,
Need never of cholera feel any fears,
And your skin may last you a hundred years.

MRS. LONGMAN'S SURPRISE PARTY.

There had been a long spell of rainy weather. For six days the sun had not shown a glimpse of himself, and everything, out of doors and in, wore a look of clammy despondency. Moreover, Mrs. Longman was having one of her gloomy spells, and was looking at all created things, herself included, through the bluest kind of spectacles.

Mrs. Longman was by nature not a bad-tempered woman; on the contrary, she possessed many noble and commendable qualities; but her spirits were not equable; she would have her gloomy attacks, which, had there been any apparent cause, might have been looked upon in the light of an affliction worthy of sympathy; but as it was, even the most lenient of her friends characterized them by the name of "dumps," which, though Webster condemns it as not being an "elegant" word, was, in their opinion, quite good enough to express the state of her case.

The short November day was drawing to a close, and, although the little gilt clock on the mantel had proclaimed it to be 4 o'clock, it was getting too dark for Mrs. Longman to sew any longer upon the little cloth suits she was languidly mending, so, laying them aside, she wandered aimlessly into the kitchen, where Bridget was folding the newly-ironed clothes from the rack by the glowing grate.

"Mr. Longman will not be at home until late this evening, Bridget," said she. "Business will detain him down town, so you may just set up anything for the children; I do not feel as though I could eat anything; everything tastes alike to me and nothing tastes right!"

What the reply would have been will never be known, for, at that moment, there came a resounding knock upon the alley gate, and, throwing an old shawl over her head, Bridget hastily responded to the call.

"It is two boys, ma'am," she said, returning almost immediately, "and they have come to a party here."

"A party!" echoed Mrs. Longman in astonishment. "Who in the world told them there was a party here?"

"I don't know, ma'am. I will go and ask them," said the willing maid, who apparently would rather have got wet than not.

"Bring them in out of the rain, Bridget," called Mrs. Longman from the door, "until we find out what it means. Of course," she thought to herself, "it is a mistake, but what possessed them to come to the alley gate?"

Bridget came in followed by the boys, who had been in the meantime joined by a third, and who, notwithstanding the soaking rain, were not as wet as might have been supposed, owing to their having pieces of oil cloth around them, which, upon inspection, proved to be old carriage curtains sewed together, while the last arrival sported a gentleman's swallow-tailed dress coat, which made a useful if not a very handsome overcoat for the festive-seeking lad. They did not appear to think it was expected of them to remove their dripping hats, but stood eying the good fire and Mrs. Longman with complacent smiles.

"You say you came to a party," said the lady; "have you not made a mistake?"

"Oh, no, ma'am; this is the place your boys told us; we went to the front of the house and took the number as soon as we sold out our papers, and here it is," said he of the swallow-tail, taking a scrap of the margin of a newspaper from his pocket and showing the number, sure enough, in figures of magnificent proportions.

Mrs. Longman was bewildered. "You say as soon as you sold out your papers. What do you mean?"

"Why, you see we are newsboys, ma'am, every one of us; and we 'dailies' could get off earlier; but the *Evening Telegram* and the *Bulletin* and the *Herald* and the *News* will be along as soon as they can hire somebody to 'cry' for them, and they are going to pay them with something from the party, if you please, ma'am," with an air of cheerful confidence.

Mrs. Longman could not retain a smile.

"Go to the attic, Bridget, and call the children down," said she. "Take off your wraps, boys, and dry your feet, and we will see what can be done."

Bridget soon returned with the delinquents.

"Boys, how did you happen to invite company without telling me, so that I could be prepared for them?" said their mother, gently, but gravely.

"Why, we did tell, mamma, don't you remember? We told you that Mr. Reisinger told our class last Sunday that we were not doing as much good in the world if we invited boys to a feast who had plenty to eat and to wear, and who could invite us in return, but he said we ought to invite the poor boys to whom such things were a treat. He said Jesus loved the lame and the blind, and if we wished to be like Him we must do as He did. So Johnny and I told all the newsboys we met to come to a party here to-night and to bring all the lame and blind boys they could find. Don't you remember now, mamma?"

Poor Mrs. Longman remembered with a pang that she had been so wrapped up in her own gloomy and selfish thoughts the past week that she had paid but little attention to her boys in any way, and she reflected, "Shall I let the good seed sown by a stranger in the hearts of my children perish for want of care from their mother? Will I let my own selfish ease rob these poor boys of a pleasure which might always be a pleasant remembrance to them? No, I will rouse myself and make the best of it."

"Bridget, in the meantime, had been summoned again to the alley gate, and had secured two more guests, one a pale little cripple on crutches, who had not only succeeded in obtaining a substitute, but had borrowed an umbrella; which umbrella had seen its best days, to be sure, being minus two stays and patched with a different color, but demoralized as it was, it did not prevent the guest it sheltered from being joyfully welcomed by their compatriots already under shelter. The crippled boy in particular was warmly welcomed by Mrs. Longman, whose heart went out in sympathy to suffering in any form. She had just been upon the point of proposing that the boys should, until supper was ready, adjourn to the attic which, like the rest of the house, was warm and comfortable, but, out of consideration for the lame boy, she changed her plans and sent two of the guests with her sons to bring down such playthings as they desired into the parlor, in which with her usual good sense she had nothing too fine for use. The boys were scarcely ensconced in the parlor, when a ring of the bell drew them all scampering to the hall door, where stood three boys, one of whom, the *Evening News*, was spokesman.

"I hope you will excuse us, ma'am, for not coming to the alley gate this evening," said he, bowing over the heads of the boys to Mrs. Longman, who was coming to see what this method of announcement might portend, "but Buddy here," pointing to one of his followers, "is blind, and I thought you would not mind us coming to the front door; and I could not find a lame boy;" continued he, apologetically, to the Longman boys, "so I brought the charcoal man's boy, who is deaf and dumb."

Mrs. Longman escorted them to the kitchen to remove their wet wrappings and to dry their shoes, and then took them to the parlor, where the other guests were sitting rather silently gazing at the parlor and its contents, which, though to some persons it might have been considered plain, was to the boys a scene of unaccustomed luxury; then she went back to the kitchen to hold council with Bridget in regard to the all-important event of the evening supper.

"What in the world will we get, Bridget?" said she. "There are eight of them in there beside our own, which makes ten, and there may be as many more for all I know, and it is too wet to go out for anything."

"The aisiest thing in the world, ma'am. I have been considering the same while you were in the parlor. There's the chickens in the yard, that you were fattening for Thanksgiving; nothing in the world would be suitabler than them."

"But that would be only one kind of meat, Bridget, and perhaps some of them do not eat chicken; and, now that they are here, I would like them all to be satisfied."

"Trust me for that, ma'am. I never saw a boy yet that could not eat his weight in chicken, only give him the time. I will go immediately and tell the fowls their presence is wanted at a party, and the kettle is singing as though it expected a broth of a time."

"And I will make a lot of biscuits," said Mrs. Longman, "and while you are cooking the chickens we'll set the table."

"An' if you please, ma'am, while the flour and other things are around, I will make a lot of my gingercakes; for, next to chicken stew with oceans of gravy, there's nothing a boy likes better than hot gingercakes."

"Oh, Bridget, you are so thoughtful," said Mrs. Longman, and somehow her heart began to grow lighter, and, with a cripple and a mute in the next room, she began to realize that she had much for which to be thankful.

Several new additions were made to the company in the parlor, and by the time the supper was smoking upon the table the mirth was growing "fast and furious."

The boys were almost dazzled by the brilliancy of the dining-room, the glitter of china and glass and silver under the strong gas-light. Mrs. Longman had exerted herself to make it a feast indeed to those who so seldom fared except upon the coarsest viands, and her table showed no lack of dainty preserved fruits, jellies and all the little knick-knacks which she could muster on such short notice. She knew that boys leading the out-door, active life of the majority of the guests were not troubled with "nerves," so coffee the richest, and tea the purest, graced the board, while the perfume of the baking gingerbread floated through the open kitchen door, where Bridget, in the goodness of her heart, was importing a choice stock of horses, cows and other animals for each and all of the guests, cut from the luscious gingerbread.

Mrs. Longman took quiet observation of the whole company while helping them, and she observed one puzzle for which, in her own mind, she could find no solution; and that was that the blind boy had carefully laid his pieces of poultry aside.

"Here is one exception to Bridget's rule," she said to herself. "Do you not like chicken, my boy?" she inquired.

"Yes, ma'am, I love it," he replied with emphasis, "but—" and he hesitated; his pale face grew flushed.

A moment or so after he slipped from his chair, and, with the unerring accuracy with which the blind calculate distances, he came to Mrs. Longman and said, "Please, ma'am, may I touch your face?"

"Certainly, dear," she replied.

Very gently and speedily the little soft hand of the blind boy examined each feature, and then, apparently satisfied, he whispered, "I would like to take it to Nancy, she is so good to me; she is sick, and cannot get good things to eat."

Quick tears of sympathy filled Mrs. Longman's eyes. Truly, she was receiving many lessons this evening. She was giving, but it was being returned to her an hundred-fold. She kissed the boy, and whispered in return, "You are a noble little boy to remember others; eat all you wish; I will see that your friend has some also."

After supper was over, the table cleared away, and the other boys deep in the enjoyment of games, in which he could take but little part, Mrs. Longman and the blind boy had a long and confidential conversation. She gathered from his earnest lips that even the poor in purse can be rich in spirit; that the milk of human kindness sometimes made fertile hearts which had never known anything but stern, unrelenting poverty. The one he called Nancy had received him from the bedside of his dying mother, and, although she had to work early and late to support her own helpless ones, she was to the best of her poor ability faithfully fulfilling her promise.

The Longmans were not rich, but Mrs. Longman sadly compared her own selfish life with its means of doing good with that of the poor woman whose opportunities were so few, and yet whose life was a continued sacrifice of self for others. Mrs. Longman was a Sabbath-school teacher, and her conscience had many times reproved her that she had not gone into the by-ways to bring children under the influence of the gospel. Here was her opportunity, and she resolved to seize it. She argued with herself as to the propriety of using a temporal inducement for a spiritual end, and her conscience upon reflection approved.

In the meantime, Mr. Longman came home, and the cheerful smile upon his wife's lips, so different from what he was expecting, delighted him, and he gave the boys an even more cordial greeting than was his wont. When his wife had informed him how it all came about, he resolved to do his part toward giving them a good time, so sent an abundant order for apples and the beloved peanuts, the delight of the newsboy's heart, and told them to help themselves, which they did to a man.

Mrs. Longman, with Bridget's assistance, spent the balance of the evening making packages for the boys, to take home with them, and the substitutes were not forgotten. At her husband's approval, she made a proposition to the boys at the close of the evening, and that that they should all come one evening was in every month and take supper with her boys, providing that all who could go to some Sunday-school would do so. To her glad surprise the most of them agreed to the arrangement, and those who held back she found upon inquiry were constrained to object on the score of clothing, a want which she engaged to supply. She went further than that. She exerted herself to obtain admission for the blind boy into an institution for the blind, and after each of the monthly parties she paid him a visit, taking his share of the good things, always accompanied by her own sons, and sometimes by the *Evening Telegram*, *Bulletin*, or one of the dailies; and one of the most useful lessons which Mrs. Longman received from her surprise party was this: "There is no surer remedy for low spirits than doing good to others."

Who Does the Thinking?

Nature, we are told, wastes nothing. That has been said so often that we almost believe it; but it's not true any more for that. Nature lavishes brain power that is utterly wasted. Just consider that every one of the million inhabitants of this globe has a thinking apparatus ready provided—comes into the world with it ready to hand—and then ask how many of them use it? Who thinks? Perhaps a dozen men do the thinking for an entire community, and that is putting the figure high. Think? We are not allowed to think! If we knew how the critics would not let us. They give out the tune and we sing it, and unfortunately the tune is not a new one. If they only would quarrel, if only they would differ, if only they would wrangle over any one thing, there might be a chance—but they do not. The time even for critics to think independently has gone by. They can't do it. Every month sees the publication of book notices; read one, and you have read all, and have as just an appreciation as if you had read none. But you know what to think, that's the comfort of it; you need never use the machinery with which you are supplied. When the art exhibitions open who among the crowd of gazers is going to think what is good? and why it is? or what is vulgar, pretentious, unadulterated, copy? and why it is? Say two in fifty, and that is probably two too many to credit with any original thought. No, the art notices will settle all that, and save the individual the trouble, and one critic in a hundred may know what he is talking about. There might be a chance for the world at large, if his opinion happened to be the first published, but it probably will not, and so it will be useless for him to expect it at all, for no one will believe it, the world will have accepted the verdict in the popular papers, and the eyes of thousands will see what the eye of one has imagined to be there. If we must have our thinking done for us, let us at least try to have it done by competent persons.—*New York Mail.*

A Business Preacher.

A Maine pastor, not far from Bangor, either personally or by agents, runs three churches, a salmon fishery, a large farm, a coal office, a teamster's route, is a car proprietor, a road contractor, a stage coach owner, a chief partner in a public bath and a mineral spring, a holder of turnpike gates, a lodging-house keeper, a guardian of the poor, a member of the board of health, and last and probably least, a shepherd of the sheep.

THE undertaking business is a dead certainty.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE,

WHICH SHOULD BE READ BY THOSE AFFLICTED.

DR. SCHENCK GIVES THE EVIDENCE ON WHICH HE BASES HIS ASSERTION THAT

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Clear and explicit statements from well-known persons which should convince the most skeptical.

For other Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years of experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read, not only by the afflicted, but by those who, from hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE,

POSTPAID, TO ALL APPLICANTS.

Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, No. 600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Go and see the people who write the following letters, if possible.

Mr. Isaac Miller, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, writes:

FEBRUARY 7th, 1881.

Ten years ago I contracted a severe cold, which brought me very low. I went from one doctor to another, getting prescriptions from each, but the medicines they prescribed seemed to do me no good. I kept getting worse and worse, until at last I became so weak that if I went any distance from my house it seemed that I would never be able to get back. I was in despair, and had almost given up all hope of recovery. As a last resort, I went to Strope's Drug Store, in this city, and asked him if he had any medicine that would help me. He said he had, and he was so confident of it that he said, "Here, take this bottle of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and if it does you no good you need not pay for it." I took the bottle home and commenced using it, as you directed, and it worked like magic. By the time it was gone, I felt very much better, and so I got another bottle, which completed the cure.

I have since used the Pulmonic Syrup in my family many times, with the best results. I have also recommended it to many friends—among others, Mrs. Hesser, of Plymouth, Indiana, who had Consumption, and she was cured in a very short time by its use.

ISAAC MILLER,

Engineer on Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Residence, No. 44 William St., Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

DR. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir—We are well acquainted with Mr. Isaac Miller, and can vouch for the truth of the statement he sends you in regard to the great benefit he received from the use of your medicines.

Yours truly,

D. B. STROPE & CO., Druggists.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 8th, 1881.

A Gentleman well known in Zanesville, Dresden and Coshocton writes from Pekin, Ill.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In the winter of 1872 I was told by three prominent doctors that my wife had Consumption, and that she could not live until spring. Soon after this a friend, who lives in Dayton, Ohio, recommended your medicines to her; but, having been told that she was incurable, we had no faith in them. Her friend finally brought her a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and insisted on her giving it a fair trial. She did so, and, thank God, by its use her life was saved. She is now entirely well.

I am well known here, as well as in Zanesville, Dresden and Coshocton, and would refer you to the druggists and others in these towns, who will remember my wife's case as a very bad one. I have recommended your medicines to a great many, and have never known them to fail in making cures where they have been given a fair trial. I am induced to send you this by the thought that it will be of such great use to suffering humanity.

A. W. WHITE,

Nov. 21, 1878. Proprietor White House, Pekin, Ill.

From Cyrus Laverty, Esq., of Charlotte, Mich.

Chronic Bronchitis Cured.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—Nine years ago I was suffering with a severe bronchial affection, which reduced me very much in flesh. I had a severe cough, with hoarseness, and sometimes an entire loss of voice. For several months I was compelled to give up my work, and I was sick for over two years. All this time I was trying many remedies that were recommended by my friends, but without any benefit. At last Mr. J. S. Upton, of the firm of Upton & Brown, machinists, of Battle Creek, Mich., advised me to try your medicines, at the same time telling me that it had cured him of a serious affection of the lungs, after spending hundreds of dollars with physicians without benefit. I took his advice and bought some of your medicines of Schuyler Bros., druggists, of this place. The first bottle gave me great relief, and, after using several bottles, was entirely cured. My cure, I am satisfied, is permanent, as I have had no return of the disease. I candidly believe that your remedies are the best that can be used in throat and lung troubles, not only from my own experience, but from many others that I know who have used it with great benefit.

Yours truly,

CYRUS LAVERTY.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Dec. 8, 1880.

From Cedar Falls, Iowa.

A Severe Case of Bleeding from the Lungs Cured.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—About four years ago I was attacked with Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and bled profusely. A physician attended me; but, in a short time, I had another hemorrhage, and at one time I thought I would bleed to death before I could get any relief. I was advised to try your Pulmonic Syrup, which I did, and I am happy to say that it saved my life. I took five or six bottles of your Syrup, and I have not had a hemorrhage in the past two years, or since I used your medicines, and I now consider myself a well man. I believe your medicines will do all you claim for them.

Yours truly,

E. F. NELSON.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, Nov. 12, 1880.

Consumption Permanently Cured

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., January 21st, 1881.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In 1861 I took a heavy cold, which quickly fastened on my lungs. I became unable to do anything. I was confined to my bed. My case went on from bad to worse, and developed rapidly into Consumption. At the time of the draft during the war the examining physician rejected me as being unfit for service, one of my lungs being nearly gone. I had given myself up to die, when John S. Benson, who formerly lived near this city, now living in Indianapolis, recommended me to use Schenck's Remedies, as he had done in his own case, and had been cured thereby. I did as he advised me, which proved to be my salvation. I procured some of your "Pulmonic Syrup," "Seaweed Tonic" and "Mandrake Pills." I commenced to use them, and found them to benefit me from the start. I continued to use your medicines faithfully, and in six months' time I was entirely cured, my lungs becoming as strong as ever; and your medicines did the work.

Yours respectfully,

SANDFORD CALDWELL.

I wish to add that since that time—twenty years ago—I have had no return of my trouble. The cure was a perfect and lasting one.

S. CALDWELL.

I know of the above case, and can certify to the truth of the foregoing.

L. RAWLS, Druggist.

From Akron, Ohio.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 17th, 1881.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—Having been asked by many in regard to your medicines, and the benefit I had received from them, I have concluded to give you an account of my case. In the winter of 1878 I was pronounced an incurable Consumptive by every physician in this place, as well as several in Cleveland. I had all the symptoms—cough, night sweats, great debility and loss of flesh. I was reduced in weight from one hundred and fifty pounds to eighty pounds. I had given up all hope of recovery, when I was told by Mr. James Scanlan that he had used your medicines with good effect, and he advised me to give them a trial, although I do not think he believed they would cure me, for I was so sick at this time that no one thought that I would ever get well. I thought, however, that they might give me temporary relief, and with this object I commenced to use your Pulmonic Syrup. I had not taken it two days before I felt great relief, especially in the severity of my cough. I then took the Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic, and in two weeks my appetite came back and I began to gain strength. I took your medicines for about three months. I was too sick to do any kind of work for two years. Your medicines made a perfect cure, and I have been in good health ever since. I do not know that I can say more than this, unless it be that I believe your medicines to be good, and that they will do all that you say they will do.

Yours very truly, J. A. REILLY.

From Mr. John G. Nothacker, of Shelby, Ohio.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir—In May, 1878, I caught a heavy cold, which gradually settled on my lungs, causing great difficulty and pain in breathing. I could not rest at night, being kept awake by coughing. The loss of sleep and appetite at last reduced me very much—from 160 pounds, my usual weight when in health, to 125 pounds. I took the prescriptions of physicians, but they did me no good. One day, while looking over the Cleveland *Herald*, I noticed that your medicines had cured many cases that were at least as bad as mine, and so concluded to use them. They were rather slow in their action at first, but after I had used them for a couple of weeks I saw that I was getting better; my appetite improved, the pain and difficulty in breathing was relieved, and after using eight bottles I felt that I was restored to perfect health. I soon recovered my former weight, and I have been quite well ever since. I am satisfied that I owe my recovery entirely to your Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Truly yours,

JOHN G. NOTHACKER,

With C. H. Askee, Shelby, Richmond Co., Ohio.

Feb. 21st, 1881.

From Mr. Robert W. Jones, of London, Ohio.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—About four years ago I was taken sick with what my physician told me was Consumption of the Lungs. I had a bad cough, and was reduced very much in my weight. At different times I had seven physicians of this place, and also one from Bloomsburg, attending me, and, although they all thought they could help me, I grew worse very fast under their treatment. I was compelled to give up all business for over two years, and no one believed, nor did I myself believe, that I should ever get well. One day I happened to call at Mr. Auburn Smith's Drug Store, in this place, and picked up one of your pamphlets. In reading the certificates of cures, I found one case so nearly like my own that I at once concluded to give your medicines a trial. I bought the Seaweed Tonic, Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills, and began their use according to the printed directions, and I can truly say that from the first I saw a marked improvement in all my symptoms. This encouraged me to continue their use until I was entirely well. I have had good health since my recovery, and I believe your medicines saved my life. I know of several other persons in this city that have been cured by your remedies.

Yours truly, ROBERT W. JONES.

LONDON, Ohio, October 9th, 1880.

GUARD THE SYSTEM AGAINST

MALARIA

BY USING

DR. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS,

The Great Vegetable Substitute for Mercury.

They will cure Chills and Fever.
They will cure Diarrhea.
They will cure obstinate Constipation, leaving the Stomach and Bowels in a healthy Condition.
They will cure Liver Complaint, that great forerunner of Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with a sick headache, sour stomach or pain in the bowels is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disturbing them or subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, loosening the bowels, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted. (See American Dispensatory, page 72.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, where there is a great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES:

MANDRAKE PILLS,
SEAWEED TONIC,
& PULMONIC SYRUP

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package.

Railroads and the Farmers.

In his admirable address before the Minnesota State Fair, Col. William F. Vilas spoke of the immense benefit which the Western farmers have derived from the railroads. He said:

Before railroads were devised there was no extensive freight communication but by water. And that was valueless unless conveniently accessible. From this, the agriculture of past ages gathered around the seas and lakes, or lined the rivers' margin. It girt the Mediterranean and made famous the valley of the Nile. The unwatered world of the interior was left to the wandering nomad or the forest barbarian. It was the unknown region full of mysterious terrors. The great Hercynian wood was the home of beasts, brute and human; the latter ever the impending peril, and finally the destroyer of the civilization of the world. The reserve corps of barbarism lay back on the plains of Russia and Tartary, which nourished the fierce savages who could live on equine flesh and carouse on the milk of mares. So, too, water communication was slow and tedious, even when accessible. That is true, especially of inland navigation. It is weeks by water from St. Paul to New York, though the aid of steam be invoked; and in Northern climes that avenue is available for but half the year. Your magnificent wheat fields would mostly lie unbroken, farmers of Minnesota, had not the invention and enterprise of other men, stimulated by your demands, laid the double-lined highway to carry the freight-car laden with your precious berry to the sea; the Indian would still be master of the Territories of the West. Your lands derive their value, your industry, its reward; your homes, the luxuries, and many of the comforts they exhibit, from the railroads of the continent.

In the beautiful language of that noble lover of human liberty, once the pride and ornament of Wisconsin's Supreme bench, the lamented Byron Paine, "Railroads are the great public highways of the world, along which its gigantic currents of trade and travel continually pour—highways compared with which the most magnificent highways of antiquity dwindle into insignificance. They are the most marvelous invention of modern times. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, reward the labor and promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country, than any other and perhaps than all other mere physical causes combined. There is probably not a man, woman or child whose interest or comfort has not been in some degree subserved by them. They bring to our doors the productions of the earth. They enable us to anticipate and protract the seasons. They enable the inhabitants in each clime to enjoy the pleasures and luxuries of all. They scatter the productions of the press and literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish or aspiration of the human heart, which they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick and the wounded, and enable his absent friend to be present at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the Eastern imagination, which pictured the genii as transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take a train of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and, with a marvelous swiftness, deposit it on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport the armies and supplies of the Government with the greatest of celerity, and carry forward, as it were on the wings of the wind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle."

But, while we do them justice, let us not forget there are doubtless many faults to be corrected and abuses to be reformed in the administration of these highways. Corporate powers and corporate values have advanced with a more rapid step than the invention of our statesmen and law makers. The agency of the corporation is comparatively modern, and, like the agency of steam, is a mighty power. Unless subdued by proper appliances of law sufficient to control it, we are liable to disasters injurious to our welfare, as the accidents which sometimes befall the train are destructive of life.

But I must not protract this weary hour to discuss this problem foreign to my subject. Important as it is, we need not fear it. The railroad, rightly used, is the friend of the farmer and the whole people. It is the paramount interest of its owners that it should so remain. They dare not make it an enemy, and when we reflect that a single invention—the steel rail—has reduced the freight tariff 40 per cent., we may trust somewhat to time and genius to relieve the inconveniences, and continue to enjoy its blessings with composure.

A CERTAIN peculiar plant is known in New South Wales as the "shoeblack plant." The flowers contain a large proportion of a mucilaginous juice, which forms an excellent substitute for shoeblacking, producing a brilliant polish. This juice is used by Chinese ladies for dyeing the hair, and it is said that in Java the flowers are really used for blacking shoes.

DON'T think you can with impunity adopt the follies of other folks; your constitution may not be equally well able to bear abuse.

PITH AND POINT.

Fiddler's green—Amateur violinists.

It goes against the grain to gamble in corn and wheat.

When a broker goes out shooting he takes a pointer along.

Every man has his forte if he only knew how to hold it.

When a doctor loses his patients it does not follow that he is out of temper.

The girl pressed the leaves, but the boy pressed the girl. The press is mighty and must prevail.

A fashion magazine says: "Steel trimmings are no longer the style." That settles it. Lay aside your bowie knives.

Young Softhed says he never could stay angry at his wife when she coaxingly slipped her hand in his, because "a soft hand, sir, turneth away wrath."

A Pennsylvania Grand Jury indicted a man for stealing an umbrella. Look here; by and by it will be so in this country that it won't be safe to steal even a paragraph.

"Oh, you are too self-conscious," said Fogg to a young man. "I self-conscious!" exclaimed Adolescens; "I am conscious of nothing." "That's what I said," replied Fogg.

"The skoolers tell Me you spel tissick with ph. Sich teachin As this don't Goe and mus be immediately stopped," wrote an Arkansas school director to one of the teachers in his district.

A Peoria toper justifies himself in this manner: "I am fond of long life. Joviality and good feeling promote long life. Whisky engenders joviality and good feeling. Hence I cultivate whisky."

A boy defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put it on." He was twin brother of the boy who said that pins had saved a great many lives by not being swallowed.

We thought "The Peanut and Other Poems" was a queer title for a book, and were not surprised, therefore, to see in the next issue of the paper a correction. It should have been "The Pageant and Other Poems."—*Norristown Herald.*

"Why do we commence dinner with soup?" asks a medical journal. Because the landlady sends it the first thing, and there's no show for the meats until the soup is gone. That's the explanation of the mystery at our house; we don't know how you're fixed.

"Why, my dear Mrs. Smith, whatever have you done with your piano?" "Oh, Mr. Smith insisted upon my disposing of it, and buying instead a sewing-machine for each of the girls. He says they would be much more useful, and would make much less noise."

A hungry lawyer, who was dining at a hotel, shoveled the food into his mouth with his knife till he accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a wag seated opposite, who bawled out: "I say, Mister, don't cut that hole in your countenance any larger, or we shall all starve."

"Fellow citizens," said the street-corner orator, standing on a dry-goods box amid the glare and smoke of many torches, "my position upon this question is a peculiar one." And just then, when the box caved in and let him down in the shape of a letter V, gripped by the neck and heels, the crowd rather thought it was.

"Madeline" sends us a sweet poem, beginning "The winds are never idle." Dog gone it, no, Madeline, neither is a sixty-day note. It can lay clear over new cider in a warm October for working. We don't take a cent's worth of interest in the busy winds, but the sixty-day note is what lifts us where the capillary growth is abbreviated.

When you see a man at the railway station, who is really looking for his trunks and valises, but who insists that he is huntıng "me boxes and bags," you may safely bet your bottom dollar he isn't entitled to vote in this blarsted, howling country—not by a trunk full of h's, he isn't. And if you can't guess to what nation he belongs, ask him. He'll tell you.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* mentions what may safely be set down as the worst case of spelling of recent record. It occurred in a "notis" of a "sellybrashun" to be held on the shores of "Lake Eary," and mentioned the occasion as a "gubile." This word troubled the editor a good deal, but, with rare perspicacity, he at length resolved it into "jubilee."

One hour after an "old master" had painted the name of a patent medicine on a big rock a cow came along, licked it off, and died before sundown. When the simple name of a medicine kills a cow, human beings want to beware of the stuff itself. A cow was never killed by licking the name of a patent medicine in a newspaper, and no other kind can be recommended.—*Norristown Herald.*

Ecstatic Airs.

I have often seen piano-forte players and singers make such strange motions over their instruments and song books that I wanted to laugh at them. Where did our friends pick up all these fine ecstatic airs? I would say to myself. But one day I bought me a canary bird, and hung him up in a cage at my window. By and by he found himself at home and began to pipe his little tunes, and there he was sure enough, swinging and waving about, with all the droopings and liftings and languishing side turnings of the head, that I had laughed at. And now I should like to ask who taught him all this? And me, through him, that the foolish head was not the one swinging itself from side to side, and bowing and nodding over the music, but that other, which was passing its shallow and self-satisfied judgment on a character made of finer clay than the frame which carried that same head upon its shoulders.—[O. W. Holmes.

A Novelist's "Pointer."

Mr. James Payn, the novelist, tells us that when he was a very young man, and had very little experience, he was reading on a coach-box an account of some gigantic trees. One of them was described as sound outside; but within for many feet, a mass of rottenness and decay. "If a boy should climb up, bird-nesting, into the fork of it, thought I, he might go down feet first, and never be heard of again." "Then," he adds, "it struck me what an appropriate end it would be for a character of a novel. Before I had left the coach-box, I had thought out 'Lost Sir Massingberd.' Such a process lasted for a shorter time with Mr. Payn than with the majority of novelists; with many the little seed might have germinated for years before it brought forth fruit. Yet Mr. Payn is remarkable for the clearness and coherency of his plots; they always hang together, and have a substantial backbone.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Green wall-papers, like green confectionery, should always be regarded with grave suspicion.

Small-pox is infectious till the last scab has fallen off, and scarlatina till the last bit of skin has peeled.

Feet constantly cold are relieved by brief immersions in cold water, and the active friction with a rough towel.

Turpentine is a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place the flannel on the chest and throat, and in very severe cases three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken internally. Every family should have a bottle of turpentine on hand.

Bee Tea for Strangury.—Dr. W. B. Jones, of Summerville, Ark., writes to the *Medical Brief:* "About twenty years ago I read in 'The Medical Adviser'—a medical work written by Rezin Thompson—that, in his hands, bee tea was almost a never-failing remedy in strangury. Since that time I have treated quite a number of cases of strangury, from different causes, with bee tea, and it has never yet disappointed me, where there was no actual mechanical obstruction."

In the Sick Room.—Under all circumstances keep the refreshments intended for the use of the invalid covered. Milk is a ready absorbent. Then there are cooling drinks, jellies, blancmanges and a variety of liquids usually seen at the invalid's bedside, which are all more or less absorbent. These should be kept covered. I once visited an invalid who had her bedside table supplied with an array of glasses, cups, tumblers, etc., the contents of not one of which could we see, all being covered with a most amusing variety of glass and porcelain lids. The invalid liked to forget the contents of each, and was amused to lift one or another of the tiny covers and select a refreshment which presented itself to her taste. And to keep invalids amused and ready to relish what is provided for them are important duties in nursing. Such slight attentions cost little trouble, while they prove to the sufferer that he or she is tenderly cared for.

Creosote for Bronchitis and Catarrh.—When going from Switzerland to Italy via Mont Cenis, some years ago, the writer contracted a severe cold, which, in the chill air of Turin, soon brought on a severe attack of bronchitis. We hastened over to the genial air of Genoa, but it afforded little relief, and the advice of Dr. Paccioti, professor in the noted Italian Medical College there, was called in. He prescribed a very simple remedy, which was at once effective, as it had been with many others to whom we have since recommended it. Put into a pint or large bottle about three gills of water, and add two drops of good wood creosote. Shake very thoroughly, take a mouthful, gargling it awhile in the throat, and swallow it. Repeat this frequently, so as to use up the mixture in the first twenty-five hours, always shaking well before taking. After the first day use three drops of creosote and the same amount of water during twenty-four hours, so long as it is needed. The same mixture has often proved very useful in catarrh. In this case a handful or two of well-shaken creosote and water is snuffed up through the nostrils until it reaches the throat and is spit out. A table-spoonful or more is also gargled in the throat and swallowed. As catarrh is an inflammation of the nasal passages, accompanied with a mucous deposit, the creosote, which is largely carbolic acid, would seem to be useful here just as diluted carbolic acid is effective in cleansing any putrid sores. Catarrh is the result of weakness and is promoted by a cold. A toning-up of the system and any simple remedy like the above is effective, unless the catarrh is severe and of long continuance as to have permanently disorganized the nasal cavities. It is folly to spend money for the much-advertised catarrh remedies, which are usually the sheerest medical quackery.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Quaker in Westminster Abbey.

At Westminster Abbey Isaac Hopper paid the customary fee of two shillings and sixpence for admission. The door-keeper followed him, saying:

"You must uncover yourself, sir."

"Uncover myself!" exclaimed the Friend, with an affectation of ignorant simplicity. "What do you mean? Must I take off my coat?"

"Your coat!" responded the man, smiling. "No, indeed; I mean your hat."

"And what should I take off my hat for?" he inquired.

"Because you are in church, sir," answered the door-keeper.

"I see no church here," rejoined the Quaker; perhaps thou meanest the house where the church assembles? I suppose thou art aware that it is the people and not the building that constitutes a church?"

The idea seemed new to the man, but he merely replied:

"You must take off your hat, sir."

But the Friend again enquired:

"What for? On account of these images? Thou knowest Scripture commands us not to worship graven images."

The man persisted in saying that no person could be allowed to pass through the church without uncovering his head.

"Well, friend, rejoined Isaac, "I have some conscientious scruples on the subject; so give me back my money and I will go."

The reverential habits of the door-keeper were not strong enough to compel him to that sacrifice, and he walked away without saying anything more on the subject.

Never try to raise a family without a good newspaper, provided it contains the advertisement of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup; for this valuable medicine is necessary to keep your children in good health.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Willis, of Elyria, Ohio, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' does positively cure consumption, as, after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Sold by druggists.

The Violin.

Perhaps of all musical instruments the violin has the greatest latent possibilities: it may almost be said to possess "a soul." One does not wonder at the passionate love felt for it by all the great violinists; the most barbaric people possessed it in its rudimental form, and drew sympathetic sound from some resonant board. It is easy to understand its charm, for the harmony it produces is only by direct communication between the performer and the strings. It is the human touch upon the chord which makes the tone so human, and which carries, as it were, the very spirit of the performer into the outer atmosphere. There is no emotion that cannot be expressed by it from the agitation of the passionate heart. It is the divine quite of restful and contented love. It is curious that this, the most musical of all instruments, should have been perfected by the least musical of people, for there appears to be no doubt that it was the oldest English instrument, and that the modern name of violin is but an adaptation of the old English word viele, which, in its turn, was a Norman corruption of the original Saxon "fythel," or feethel, which becoming feedel, was popularized as fiddle, and by Norman incapacity to pronounce the difficult "le," degenerated into the smooth viele. This is the etymology given in Chappel's Popular Music, and is probably correct; or be is as it may, representations of the fiddle exist in the oldest carving and bas-reliefs of the British Isles. In the time of Charles the First it became popular at Court, but it owed its later superiority to merry Charles II., for he introduced a special band of violinists and made them play to him at table. Pepys refers to it in his pedantic diary, and about the same time we read of its introduction into churches, and of the many objections raised to its "too great liveliness," which is amusing in the face of a description of the sacred singing of his time given by old Cornelius Agrippa, who says: "They sing, not with human voices, but with the brutal noise of wild beasts, while the boys whining the descant, others low out the tenor, others yelp the counterpoint, others gnash their teeth on the bass, and although they make many sounds, no words or speech are understood." Even the despised fiddle could hardly have done worse.—*Albany Journal.*

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

Habits of the Condor.

The condor is peculiar to the New World, but it approaches very closely to the vultures of the Old Continent. The immense mountain-chain of the Andes, which runs down the continent of South America, is the native stronghold where these birds dwell securely. There, in the regions of perpetual snow, and of terrific storms, fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea, on some isolated pinnacle or crag, the condor rears its brood, and looks down on the plains beneath, yet far away for food. Though here these birds find their home, they build no nest, but deposit their eggs on the naked rocks, without surrounding them either with straw or leaves. Of all birds the condor mounts highest into the atmosphere. Humboldt describes the flight of it in the Andes to be at least twenty thousand feet above the level of the sea. He says it is a remarkable circumstance that this bird, which continues to fly about in regions where the air is so rarified, descends all at once to the edge of the sea, and thus in a few minutes passes through all the variations of climate. When driven by hunger, the condor descends into the plains, but leaves them as soon as its appetite is satisfied. Like the rest of its species, it subsists on carrion, and often gorges itself so as to become incapable of flight. The Indians, who are well acquainted with this effect of voracity, turn it to account in the chase. For this purpose they expose the dead body of a horse or a cow. Some of the condors, which are generally hovering in the air in search of food, are speedily attracted. As soon as they have glutted themselves on the carcass, the Indians make their appearance armed with the lasso, and the condors being unable to escape by flight, are pursued and caught by this singular weapon.—[Home Words.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVENTEEN AND SEVENTY.

Oh, grandma sits in her oaken chair,
And in flies Bessie with tangled hair;
"I'm going to be married, oh, grandmamma,
I'm going to be married. Ha, ha! ha, ha!"

Oh, grandma smooths out her apron string;
"Do you know, my dear, 'tis a solemn thing?"
"'Tis solemner not to, grandmamma.
I'm going to be married. Ha, ha! ha, ha!"

Then grandma looks through her seventy years,
And sums up a woman's hopes and fears;
Six of 'em living and two of 'em dead;
Grandpa helpless and tied to his bed.

Nowhere to live when the house burned down;
Fears of fighting with old Mother Brown;
Stockings to darn and bread to bake,
Dishes to wash and dresses to make.

But then the music of pattering feet,
Grandpa's kisses so fond and sweet,
Song and prattle the livelong day,
Joy and kisses and love alway.

Oh, grandma smooths out her apron string,
And gazes down at her wedding ring.
And still she smiles as she drops a tear
"'Tis solemner not to. Yes, my dear."

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—*Telegraph.*

It is said that diptheria can be caught by kissing. A Chicago man says so can a mop handle.—*Peck's Sun.*

Bright Sayings.

Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.

He's armed without that's innocent within.

Misfortunes are in morals what bitters are in medicines.

Conversation is the vent of character as well as thought.

Cold natures have only recollections; tender natures have rememberances.

Hard workers are usually honest. Industry lifts them above temptation.

Rash, fruitless war from wanton glory waged, is only splendid murder.

That virtue which depends on opinion, looks to secrecy alone, and could not be trusted in a desert.

Intemperate youth, by sad experience found,
Ends in an age imperfect and unsound.

A noble heart, like the sun, showeth its greatest countenance in its lowest estate.

But while the glitter charms our gazing eyes
Its wings are folded and the meteor dies.

A masterpiece of art has in the mind a fixed place in the chain of being as much as a plant or crystal.

Elegance of language may not be in the power of every one, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so tolerant as those who have just turned saints.

Despotism can no more exist in a nation until the liberty of the press be destroyed, than the night can happen before the sun is set.

Modesty 's the charm
That coldest hearts can quickest warm;
Which all our best affections gains,
And, gaining, ever still retains.

Time is indeed the theater and seat of illusion; nothing is so ductile and elastic. The mind stretches an hour to a century, and dwarfs an age to an hour.

Were it not worse than vain to close our eyes,
Unto the azure sky and golden light,
Because the tempest-cloud doth sometimes rise,
And glorious days must darken into night.

Life is a train of moods like a string of beads, and as we pass through them they prove to be many colored lenses which paint the world their own hue, and each shows only what lies in its own forces.

Increase and Decrease.

The census shows that the proportion of voters to the population is 1 to 5 74-100. The proportion of persons troubled with liver and kidney disorders has been alarmingly increasing, but, since the almost universal use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, these diseases are rapidly diminishing.

In illustrating the explosive character of dust mixed with air, Prof. L. W. Peck said in a lecture: "If a large log of wood were ignited it might be a week before being entirely consumed. Split it up into cord wood, and pile it up loosely, and it would burn in a couple of hours. Again, split it up into kindling wood, pile it up loosely, and perhaps it would burn in less than an hour. Cut it up into shavings and allow a strong wind to throw them in the air or in any way keep the chips comparatively well separated from each other, and the log would, perhaps, be consumed in two or three minutes; or, finally, grind it up into a fine dust or powder, blow it in such manner that each practice is surrounded by air, and it would burn in less than a second.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Talmage says that what ails the ministry is the fact that when a boy isn't good for anything else they try to make a preacher of him.

Why Should It Live?

Because it cures more cases of consumption than any other medicine. Because it cures a cough quicker than any other medicine. It helps all. It harms none. This is said of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A. A. Snyder, of Wolcottville, Ind., says: "I have sold Piso's Cure for Consumption for 15 years; have used it in my own family with good results."

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

A million bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will produce new hair on a million bald heads, which is something that no other preparation ever discovered will do.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN! If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

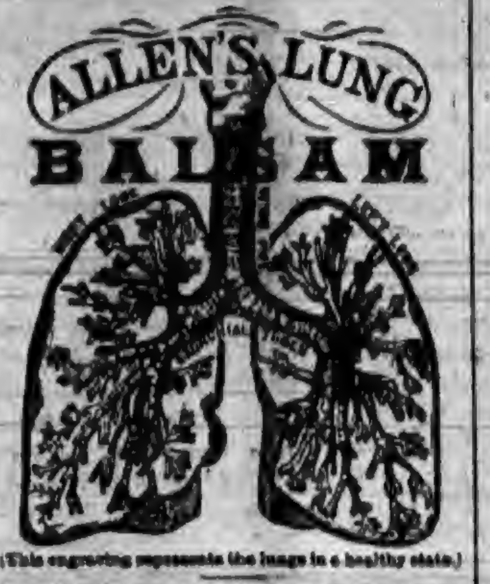

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

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1,000 EDITORS—Either sex—wanted. "A good job the year round." RURAL PRESS, 161 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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If you enjoy a laugh heartily ... MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., Box 788, New York City.

NEW RICH BLOOD! Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints. $1000 IN GOLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other. D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

If you are Interested In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

C. N. U. No. 46

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Dr METTAUR'S Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels. HEADACHE A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors, BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. PILLS

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA., DEC 1, 1881

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

Butler.

A recent flying trip to our flourishing neighbor, Butler, satisfied us, that the "boom" there, is not entirely swept away. Everything is going on with a rush, and all seem contented, and have settled down to the belief that Butler is to be the future great city of this county. We met many familiar faces. Our old-time friend and fellow teacher, T. H. Shoub, looks the picture of content in his drug store, and takes naturally to the business. Everything is bright, clean and well arranged, and shows that he has carried his habits of exactness and industry into his new calling. His partner, Dr. Fanning, adds to the efficiency of the establishment, and is one of the best looking men in the place. The doctor is looking so fresh and well, that he is evidently fitting himself up for the holidays. We found Bro. Weamer up to his wrists in bran new type, and working and sweating in a fearfully post-prandial manner over his new job press, which by the way, is a fine one. He had all the leading geniuses in town attracted to his room, and all were assisting to get off the Thursday edition of the Review. The learned professions were well represented, pedagogue, by Professor Hubbell; medicine, by Dr. Carpenter, the art preservative, by C. F. Mosier, of the Bristol Banner, while at an half open door peeped in the fair proportions, Mr. Fosdick, a very suitable emblem of the prosperity generally supported to exist in the body corporate, (or otherwise) of the disciples of Blackstone. And in the midst of all, helping all, or helping himself, we don't know which, was F. A. Brink, representing, as we suppose, several of the professions already named. Weamer and Mosier said but little, in fact Weamer hadn't anything to say, he was too full for utterance. His thanksgiving turkey was such a surprise to his internal department, that he had run off the whole edition of the Review head downwards, regardless of expense or previous condition of servitude. Mosier quietly smoked his cigar, and set up locals reflecting on the busy editor and run them in on him in his then state of obliviousness. Weamer made them up with the rest, and worked them off, utterly unconscious that they contained anything more personal than turkey and cranberry sauce. Leaving for other scenes, we drifted into the sanctum of the Record, and found the new proprietors busy getting ready to issue the next day. Mr. Dodge and Mr. Garrison are going to work to keep up their business, and promise to give their patrons a good local paper. They have our best wishes.

We found our former railroad friend, D. W. Ocker, in possession of the Commercial, and full of business. At least thirty sat down to his well-loaded tables, at each meal during our stay, and it is but justice to say that he is keeping a first-class house, and doing all in his power to make his patrons comfortable. We also met our friend, Solomon Bordner, D. W. Tomlinson, O. L. Young and numerous others not forgotton, Phil. Plum and Ira Shook, both old citizens of Waterloo but now in the employ of the Lake Shore road at Butler.

* * *

—The following named persons participated in the festivities at the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gordon:

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Elson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Silvers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. S. U. Tarney, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKay, Mr. and Mr. A. S. Leas, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Houser, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Otto, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Eckhart, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Casebeer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albright, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ehlers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rhodenhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cass, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Penfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Emanuel, Mr. and Mr. H. E. Altenberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ensley, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Ensley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kinmont, Mr. John Weaver and wife, Mr. Geo. Ensley and wife, Mr. T. Hellam and wife, Mr. P. J. Lockwood and wife, Mr. W. J. Austin and wife, Mr. Geo. [illegible] and wife, Mr. R. Houlster and wife, Mr. S. B. Ward and wife, Mr. M. Boland and wife, Mr. C. R. Crouse and wife, Ft. Wayne, Mr. W. P. Myers and wife, Mr. C. P. Crouse and wife, Ft. Wayne, Mr. E. D. Hartman and wife, Mr. R. H. Weamer and wife, Mr. J. A. McKay and wife, Mr. W. H. McIntosh and wife, Mr. J. Gerardot and wife, Mr. G. H. Yeshera, Miss Mary Sprott, Miss Nellie Potter, Miss Precilla Coder, Miss Ella McIntosh, Miss Mate Cleveland, Mr. Silas Noel, Mr. J. E. Ensley, Miss Mollie McKay, Mrs. Martha Dawson, Miss Lydia Hogue, Miss Laura Ensley, Miss Laura Hoffman, Mr. W. R. Hoffman, Miss Rebecca Cannon, Miss Opha Rhodefer, Mrs. F. McConnehay, Miss Josie Baker, Mr. Seigel Hoffman, Ft. Wayne, Miss Jennie Ensley, Mrs. J. Barberet, Mrs. E. Jones, Miss Lizzie Tess, Mr. Oliver Ensley, Mr. Elsworth Ensley.

County Orders.

Holders of DeKalb county orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to April 1st, 1880, will be redeemed if presented at the treasurer's office, in said county. No interest will be paid on said orders after December 5th, 1881.

L. J. MILLER, Tres.

* * *

THE attorney-general has decided that these Mutual Aid or in other words Graveyard Insurance Companies, are operating in this state in direct violation of our statute, and some are already liable for $10,000 damages. Agents also are liable to criminal prosecutions.

DR. FURNER, of Freemont, Indiana, died last week.

* * *

THERE seems to be a little grief in Mormondom.

Additional Local.

—Now it is Indian summer.

—Wait for the new furniture store.

Toy books all kinds and prices at Davenport's.

—The new furniture store will open up next week.

Ed. Baker has added a lunch room to his bakery.

Fine handkerchief extracts and fancy oder cases at Davenport's.

—Sheffer & Rush have the cheapest lap robes, blankets, etc., in town.

—Chicago furniture, the latest styles, will be sold in Auburn next week.

—Save your money by getting your shingles sawed at Zimmerman & Co's, 2

—"Where was that fire last night?" Insure with G. B. Zimmerman, Auburn.

—Fresh bread, cakes and pies can be had at Hollister's bakery on Sunday.

—Dr. Elson will now have his office open every day (except Sundays) in the week. 2t

All the standard poems in fancy binding, and at the very lowest prices, at Davenport's.

—Its no trouble to catch a cold now. A blind man can do it without extra exertion.

—Is there a man with soul so dead, that never to himself has said, Umbor's wood yard is not under a shed?

—The new bakery is in motion, and we direct your attention to the nice assortment of bread, cakes, buns, pies etc., displayed in the show window.

—Frank Bacon has taken up the sledge again at Garrett, and will fall back on his trade, as it were, for his future support.

—If there is any person to whom you feel a dislike, that is the person of whom you ought never to speak. But we all seem to act visa versa.

—Jas. McClellan, east of the creek, wants certain boys to know that, unless they leave his chickens alone, they may get a dose of shot.

—We are pleased to notice that Rev. W. L. Meese is doing a very prosperous business in the tombstone line. He has lately sold five first-class jobs of work.

—The Original South Carolinans gave a performance here last night to an appreciative audience. They will be at Garrett to-night.

—Mr. Vennor promises us a nice day Sunday. Now, if the marshal will see that the roads are scraped, the gals will stand a chance to get a buggy ride.

—A greenback with a hole in it will be received where a silver dollar having a hole in it would be refused. Our greenback friends should make a note of that.

—The Butler Review was printed "upside down" Saturday. This is generally pay day with printers and no blame should be attached to the paper.

—We have a bar tender who attends church regularly every Sunday evening. The lucre, however, has a deeper impression upon his soul than gospel words.

—Peter Young, the new tailor, has just received a lot of the latest styles of gents furnishing goods which he is prepared to make up on short notice. He guarantees good work and a neat fit.

—The M. E. sabbath-school will give an entertainment at the church Friday evening December 9th, for the purpose of raising funds for use of the school on Christmas. All are invited.

—A meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock, at the M. E. church, to organize a class in vocal music, under the direction of Mr. Henry Gordon.

The Auburn Historical society will meet at Gordon's gallery next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of reorganizing for the winter. All members and others friendly to the society are requested to be present.

—There will be a meeting at Ben. Moor's barber shop on Monday evening next to arrange for a club dance. —Butler Review.

We should think the arrangement of a "mug dance" would bring the lather to the fat girl more satisfactory than a "club dance."

—Our friend, B. F. Moody, of Keyser township, left on our table, an ear of a new variety of corn on which each kernel is enclosed in a separate husk. He also left two bolls of genuine Texas cotton of his own raising.

—We have received from White, Smith & Co., of Chicago, a few selections of new sheet music. It is prepared with a view to the holiday trade, and comprises among others, Christmas Learols, The Puss, in Boot's series of easy pieces, The Little Beauties Series, and other sparkling gems. Send to them for catalogues, or for the music.

M. B. Willis has every show-case, drawer, and corner in his store cram full of nice holidays goods. He says they must be sold, and his motto is, "The best article for the least money;" so do not fail to see him.

Useful and ornimental—those new Unique Wall Pockets, for holding your brushes and combs. They are just the thing to present to your wife, for a christmas present. For sale by Davenport, the druggist.

—We advise our Garrett readers to attend the concert to-night. They'll be fully repaid.

Waterloo.

Mr. Speer is building a new barn and otherwise improving his property.

George Crowl and Miss Hattie A. Crooks were married last week, at the residence of the bride's father, R. N. Crooks, Rev. F. F. Christine officiated. By some means the notice sent us last week, was overlooked.

F. P. Day is busy as ever putting up hardware, and selling those Gem Wringers that do up into a clothes rack when you are done washing.

John F. Maxson is making a fine veranda for his brick residence in the west part of town.

Achilles Blaker brother of Miss Jennie Blaker, who is teaching in the schools here, returned to his home in Butler, Tuesday afternoon. He shook hands with several of his friends as he went through this place, and seemed glad that his long journey of eighteen days, was so near at an end. He has resided in Oregon for nearly four years, and will pay a few weeks visit to his parents at the old home in Butler.

The passenger train going south on the Jackson road last Saturday afternoon, killed two horses for Daniel Krum, who lives north of town.

John Leas will not need to make stock buying an excuse for going to Angola, after this week. It is all right Uncle John, and we hope the matter will be in every way satisfactory.

Miss Alice Draggoo spent Tuesday in town visiting the family of her uncle, L. J. Blair.

Miss Ola Leib and Miss Emma Waterman are home for vacation. They are both attending at Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich.

Bassett & Maxson are busy tying up clocks etc., for their customers, and getting things in shape for the holiday trade.

Johnny Fisher is still at his post, and expresses himself well pleased with his business prospects.

Ike Mannheimer says everything is lovely and the goose hangs high. And it will always be so with Ike when the dry goods trade is booming to suit him.

There is always a crowd about Kuhn & Co's. store. A sure sign of good business.

Brand & Duncan are as busy as ever, and the way they do up and send out groceries, is an inspiring sight. Their latest venture, however, was sending a car-load of wood to South Bend. If the South Benders were as deep in the mud as we have been in the mire in this county, for a fews weeks, it must have been a regular godsend.

The Anderson brothers, formerly of Auburn, are talking of locating here. If they do this, they will start again in the business of manufacturing of wagons and carriages. They come well recommended and are not unknown to many of our people.

C. P. Urie, the accommodating day operator, at Corunna, came down and stayed over night with F. P. Blair while he was home.

Mrs. J. A. Barns was in town last week, calling on her many friends.

Mr. B. F. Kennedy made a trip to Auburn last Friday.

Thanksgiving night some miscreants took a hand car belonging to the Lake Shore road, in position and placed it on the main track, about a mile and a half west from the station. The fast train going east struck it, but fortunately no damage was done, except to the hand car, which was converted into scrap iron and kindling wood in short order. These smart young men should be hunted down and prosecuted to the extent of the law for their muderous attempt at train wrecking. Whiskey, no doubt, played an important part in this proceeding.

Mrs. J. I. Best and family spent thanksgiving with her father, P. B. Nimons, of Willmington township.

Homer Henning is now doing duty as night station man, at the Lake Shore station.

A. C. Grubiky has resigned his position as editor of the young folks department, in the Indiana Farmer.

If you should see J. D. McAnally draw something mysterious from his inner coat pocket, don't run, thinking that he is about to make an attempt at your life with an infernal machine, for he is only going to show you his new fangled car coupler, which he has invented.

Jacob Penneton, of Fremont, Ohio, was in town last week, and disposed of his property here, in the west part of town, to Jacob Lacher.

Mrs. Daniel Smith spent Sunday in Auburn with her daughter, Mrs. Will Rainier.

W. B. Johnson & Co. have nearly sold out their stock. After this is done, they will go out of business, and return to their former home in Ohio.

Hon. Freeman Kelley is making things lively, hauling wood. He can manage two teams, each with a big load of wood, and thus equipped, he comes to town twice a day, while the roads are good. It is this disposition to roll up his sleeves and help himself, that made him so popular when he ran for congress a few years ago.

R. N. Crooks was in town Monday, getting an outfit for his new son-in-law. Judging from the loads he was taking home, he was doing better by the young couple than any one had ever done by him, when he started in life years ago. It is to be hoped that the young folks of to-day appreciate the advantages they enjoy.

Albert Buchanan and wife, of Corunna, were in town on business on Monday. Their son, Elmer Buchanan, is now teaching in Fairfield township.

E. R. Blattner was at home over Sunday.

E. E. Long is at home for a few days attending to business at the hotel.

Thanksgiving services at the M. E. church were quite interesting and well attended. The sermon by Rev. Shaffer, was an excellent one, and listened to with marked attention. The choir furnished some choice music, and assisted to make the services unusually appropriate and attractive.

* * *

FAIRFIELD CENTER.

Roads are fast drying out, and it is one of the things to which our people point with pride, that we always have the best roads in the county.

Wheat is looking fair, that is, what the fly has left of it. Those who have visited other parts of the county, say that the fly has done more damage in Fairfield than in any other township in the county.

Schools have now begun, and the teachers were all here last week, holding their township institute. They all seem wide awake and ready for the winter's work. District No. 3 has a new school house, which may delay the beginning of the school a little, owing to the non arrival of the desks.

Dr. Rudolph has severed his connection with the drug store, having sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Boughman. The doctor is getting a large and valuable practice, being called for in all directions.

Mr. Boughman has bought his partner's interest in the drug store, and has added a fine assortment of groceries and other staple articles, to supply his increasing trade. He is a good business man and believes in keeping things lively.

Solomon Reinoehl, trustee, was here during the institute, and gave the teachers some good work. It might be added, that he attended to their material wants, also, by bringing along a basket ful of provisions each day.

We noticed the following teachers on our streets Monday and Tuesday: Libbie Bevier, Emma Husselman, Callie Britton, Frank Seiler, W. N. Shatto, Oron Bair, Elmer Buchanan, Geo. Urey, Leslie Ash and J. P. Kandel.

The stores here are doing a good business, in spite of the bad weather. We have recently had an addition to our mercantile interests. Mr. M. A. Boughman has added a full line of groceries, notions etc., to his stock of goods, and is ready to take produce in exchange.

Mr. Ernest, south of our village, has the nicest flock of turkies this side of the Sea of Mormora. We would advise them to roost high about the holidays. They look tempting.

Quite a number of people from the county around here, attended the institute. Among these, were Leander Buchanan and his family. Mr. Buchanan shows great interest in the success of our schools.

CORUNNA.

Business is brisk, especially in hogs and lumber.

R. M. Lockhart and Robert Patterson, of Waterloo, and a Mr. Andrews, from London, Canada, as well as Mr. Hatch, were in town last week, to attend to shipping several car-loads of lumber, mostly walnut.

J. A. Barns was at the teachers' institute last Wednesday and Thursday. All the teachers were present, and the institute passed off very pleasantly. The following teachers were present: J. A. McIntyre, F. S. McCollough, Ellen Imus, W. Franks, C. C. Cissell, Josie Rush, Josiah Shull, Milo Thomas, Rebecca Shull, U. S. Smith, McCord and Josie Smith, Trustee Franks was also in attendance and assisted materially. All were entertained free of charge.

Henry Becher is finishing his brick house. When completed it will be one of the best farm residences in the county. He has showed excellent judgment in the arrangement, as well as the finishing of his house.

Mr. Wise is building a fine residence just north of the school house.

The usual annual scare about the school house is now raging. Mr. Orr, the director, and Mr. Franks have examined the building, and consider it safe. Means will also be taken to strengthen it, so that parents need fear no danger to their children.

Joseph Conrad has moved his family back from Garrett, and will teach school in Fairfield township this winter. His school will be in district No. 4.

Paulus Calkins is building a new house for Charles Knapp. It will be a nice, comfortable home.

The Union Hotel, kept by Mr. Imus, is still as popular as ever. The proprietor is respectful and gentlemanly in his treatment of his guests, and knows how to conduct a hotel. His thanksgiving turkey and its accompanying dishes, furnished a treat to an appreciative company, who sat down to his table that day.

Austin Imus was home from Butler last Thursday, to spend thanksgiving with his parents.

Com. Urie went to Waterloo one day last week to visit friends.

* * *

New stock of German accordeons and violins just received at Bassett & Maxson's jewelry store in Waterloo.

There is a rare chance for selecting holiday gifts and wedding presents, at Bassett & Maxson's in Waterloo.

For good lunch, hot coffee and oysters, go to Ed. Baker's lunch room, second door west of Davenport's. 48 2w.

Tub oysters at 30 cents a quart can always be found at Ed. Baker's. Give them a trial. 48-3w.

Good mince meat ready prepared at Ed. Baker's, at 12½ cents a pound. It saves time and labor. 48-3w

* * *

Gold pens, pencils and tooth picks. The best and cheapest in the world, at Davenport's.

Holiday juvenile books, also all the standard poets bound in elegant style, at Davenport's.

A splendid assortment of cloth, hair and tooth brushes, combs, dressing cases, fancy box papers, ladies hand bags, purses and card cases, at Davenport's.

—Chas. Comesky, of Jackson township has a new gate.

A JOKE ON BASSETT & MAXSON.—A few days ago a party came up to their store, and seeing a lot of barrels and boxes, wanted to know if there was the place where they packed apples. The barrels and boxes contained a large lot of their late purchases of silverware, gold and silver watches, for their fall and holiday trade.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YANNELL. 3

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors heirs and legatees of Simon Rohm, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December 1881, and show cause if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares

Witness, the Clerk of said court, this 2d day of November, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

MARRIAGES.

On Thanksgiving day by Rev. W. L. Meese, Geo. W. Beber to Lydia Hall.

On Nov. 24, by Rev. Meese, John C. Clark to Eva Wise.

On Nov. 27, by Rev. Meese Wm. J. Stroh to Laura B. Platner.

On Nov. 24, by Rev. Christine, John H. Wagner and Emma Gilland.

On Nov. 24, by Rev. Christine, Ed. B. Musser and A. E. Betts.

This is a pretty good lay out for Thanksgiving, but the holidays will unfold more wonderful tales.

—If you want something substantial always patronize a dealer who makes a specialty of the article. Go to the harness shop for robes, blankets, and other goods of this nature.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Henry Kabler, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make of proof heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of November, 1881.

46-2w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881.

Levi H. Cupp is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for a divorce, by Julia Cupp, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 18th juridical day, at nine o'clock a. m., of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of November, 1881

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

46-3w.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors' heirs and legatees of George W. Essig, deceased, John B. Grube, Administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of November, 1881.

48-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors heirs and legatees of John J. Gall, deceased, Oliver P. Learned, Administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of November, 1881.

48-2w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	46c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. perlb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. perlb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. perlb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb.
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000--sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY &
HARTER

Are now showing an

Elegant Line!

—OF—

NEW
GOODS

Which they have

Just Received

And are selling at

BOTTOM PRICES!

Please Examine our Goods, and compare prices.

ENSLEY & HARTER

—When the young ladies are considerate enough to get up a party these long evenings, the boys should appreciate their efforts and acknowledge the invitation by their appearance. To say that they have "other business" —other business is good—(forgive us for this lie) is only a left handed insult, and such young men should take a jump out of society circles immediately—on account of their business, you know. Take the matter home, and see if it would not be a little embarassing. Prepare some wine and cigars and invite your friends to spend an evening with you. You arrange the room and have everything look inviting; but no one comes. How would you feel sitting there alone beside a big demijohn waiting in vain for your guests to appear?

—The little folks are already having pleasant dreams of Santa Clause and of the many toys he "will bring them." The dolls and china sets for the little girls, steam engines, ponies and guns for the boys. The merchants are studying the many enticing things to put up in the show window for the purchasers to gaze upon. We all look forward to a happy time, and let the days roll on speedily until the christmas day has come.

—Under the new law the judge or judges, or a majority of them, of the circuit, criminal and superior courts of each county of the state, may appoint one or more short hand reporters, to take down, in short hand, the evidence and to note proceedings in the trial, whenever the judge thinks proper to have it done, or when the parties to the case agree that it shall be done. No person is ineligible to the office on account of sex.

—After the concert Sunday evening a man who was anxious to get home, or one who had corns, was in a bad condition. Trouble is brewing and a call is momentarily expected for 100,000 soldiers, all good looking young men, to stand guard at the church doors to prevent the girls from recklessly rushing forth after services are over. Our young men should rise in their might and help put this evil down.

—Ministers and justice of the peace should understand that the law of 1852 concerning the return of the certificate has been revived by the new code. Sec. 230 says: "Whoever, having solemnized a marriage and fails to return a certificate, with the license therefor, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $500.

—We can't help entertaining a severe respect for that science which can instantaneously photograph a living horse, but forces a man to sit for four eternal minutes in front of a camera, his head braced into a pitchfork and his nerveless eyes staring relentlessly out into the realms of the undefinable.

—The wood haulers have been rushing in that material at a rapid pace this week. Prices started out at $150 an "arm full" but are to-day down to $1 and $1.25. The town is well supplied for the present, however a number of cords would yet be purchased, if they could be obtained at living prices.

—The sun came out warm and bright last Sunday early in the morning. The men donned their white vests and the girls put on their "fixe up" hats. But along the middle of the day old Sol hid behind the clouds and a cold air caused a change of garments in the afternoon.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Concert to-night.

—Changeble weather.

—Last Sunday was Advent day.

—South Bend has a mush factory.

—The Republican has a new dress.

—The roads are passable in town.

—The stave factory is shut down this week.

—Give us an old fashioned snow storm.

—Go and hear the Slayton company to-night.

—Have you seen the sign at the new bakery.

—Wash Askew has quit the hack business.

—Tom. Sommers is painting his saloon front.

—Now wear flannel shirts—if you have them.

—Did you read the sidewalk ordinance, boys?

—Tarney had a market full of porkers Monday.

—Sheriff Leas drives a nobby little pacing pony.

—Sherm. Hollister will open his bakery this week.

—Monday and Tuesday were delightful days.

—The store box force have been out for a few days.

—Have you tried the bread at the new Star bakery?

—Yesbera's force were on a "fishing excursion" this week.

—Bill Sthair is having new forges put in his shop this week.

—The writer is under obligations to Dennis Lanham for favors.

—Diptheria, in a very light form, is among some of our children.

—Venor's Indian summer was postponed on account of the cold.

—Will our school give an entertainment at the close of the term?

—Mrs. Daniel Kosht living northeast of town was buried here Sunday.

—The cases of small pox are uncomfortably numerous at Fort Wayne.

—Mable Hartman was the attractive feature at the Sunday-school concert.

—The Sheriff is busily engaged preparing for the coming term of court.

—Dave Ober will put a lot of men in the woods and make bolts this winter.

—Jimmy McClellan and Mr. Henry Martin (g. l.) are now city bill posters.

—Blessed is the school boy who sits upon a bent pin, for he shall rise again.

—The band meeting was all right Monday night, a full attendance being present.

—French Pete's wife attended the concert Sunday evening, but Pete was not there.

—Patty Umber caught a fellow with a Bunch of his stove wood "early in de morning."

—Some of the boys say, when they stay up all night, that they have neuralgia in the face.

—Father Young's brother will open a tailor shop in the building vacated by Zook, on Seventh street.

—D stands for doctor and also for dog. Both have to be registered according to the celebrated new law.

—Mrs. M. H. Brown was buried last Saturday. She was a daughter of Thos. Cool.

—John Ehlers has quite a curiosity in the shape of a large piece of bark form the cork tree.

—A. Kahn & Co., of Seymore, Wis., are in town buying horses. Farmers can do well with this firm.

—We place the Indianapolis Sunday Gossip upon our exchange list. It is a well arranged paper, indeed.

—A second trial of A. J. Johnson, of this county, at Fort Wayne, Monday, resulted in acquitting the defendant.

—The agricultural shed beside Pommert's barber shop has been torn down. This will give the bill posters a better show.

—S. B. Teagardner is holding meeting at Coburn's Corners. He will deliver a sermon at St. Joe, at 2:30 P. M. Dec. 4.

—Mr. Fuller made a big mistake when he placed the words on the bottom of his bills, "a collection will be taken up."

—Gamblers in New York, Boston and other cities are betting heavily that Gitteau will be hanged. We hope they'll win.

—James Potter holds up his right hand and says, that some sun-of-a-gun has stole two cords of his wood so far this winter.

—Hod Kircher is out of a situation by the change in barber shops. We are sorry for this as he is one of the best barbers in town.

—Rev. Norris, the Methodist minister, delivered the Thanksgiving sermon at the Presbyterian church. It is said to have been a fine effort.

—Devore, the great weather prophet, predicts a very mixed up assortment of weather for this winter. Uncle Gregg, we hear, is out of the business.

Thanksgiving Day.

The day was quiet and solemn, with about as much life in the business circles as there was two hundred and sixty-one years ago, when the Puritans struck this country. The national custom was fully carried out in the way of sermon and prayer. The stores were closed part of the day, and many of our business men attended services.

—We have the promise of a number of new subscribers who are republicans, as soon as their time expires with other papers. They tell us they want the local news and that they can get general reading matter a great deal cheaper than county papers give them. This is true, and the time will soon come when the patronage of country papers will depend entirely upon the local ability of its editor.

—We learn that the Kendallville Standard office took fire last Thursday night from negligence of some of the employes. Now, Hank, write up a half column something in this wise: Winter is here, and our readers should be very particular about fire. Use every precaution to have the stove pipe securely wired, and place zinc under the stove, etc.

—We noticed one of our young ladies flirting with a stranger at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. The fellow was "on the mash" from the fact that he came into the church when services were half over. He did'nt come for any gospel, sure. Go it, girls, advice would only be wasted on the "desert air."

—Many of our young readers would like to know of the whereabouts of their former companion Charley Picker, jr. He is now at Coffeeville, Kansas, living with his uncle, Geo. Picker, whom many of our little fellows will remember when a resident of this place.

—We intended to write a song for the boys at the Leas hotel, but "space will not permit." Here's a starter and we'll appoint French Pete to finish it:

"The day is past and gone,
The evening shades appear."

All sing.

—All week we have had beautiful weather, making it appear more like April than November. This morning the cold, chilly winds of December made their appearance and the weather has changed.

—A New Haven young woman has twice postponed her marriage after the wedding guests had assembled, giving no reason, except that she was not quite ready. The affianced husband is hopeful.

—Wonder if this is our Doc. The Garrett Herald says, "Dr. Cowan had a dorg by a rope yesterday, leading it around. There was more rope than dog, but he will grow, and be the dog-gone-dest dog you ever saw."

—And now "Capt." Cook, who slapped the mouth of the man who said he was glad Garfield was shot, wants his "heroic patriotism" recognized by being appointed door keeper of the House of Representatives.

—One of the COURIER boys lost a small black pocket book which he would like to come in possession of again. There was nothing inside of it, except the lining. The finder will be, etc.

—There was a regular old fashion country dance at Groscop's, two miles north of town, last night. The girls danced with Sheets around their waists and Billy Murphy played tenor on a bass violin.

—Wabash Courier: "Some country editors are born poor, some achieve poverty and some have poverty thurst upon them by the blasted Ananiases who promise to pay their subscriptions in wood.

—The COURIER office printed some blanks to be filled out and signed by our rural citizens, granting the commissioners the privilege to allow the gravel road project to go bravely on.

—Thos. A. Star has sold a half interest in the Hicksville News to his brother. If its his younger brother Thomas will do the bossing and the y. b. the "locking up" business.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will give a corn social at the lecture room on next Wednesday afternoon supper from five till six. A very cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Frank Culbertson and Hank Lesh had a "political" argument last Friday. They express-ed their views very differently considering the fact that they are both republicans.

—Our readers will notice that we occasionally say "grave yard insurance". We take this from the Pennsylvania Dutchman who calls life insurance, grave yard insurance.

—Dr. Littlefield has a new kind of a "bycicle," called a road cart. It is very attractive, rides easy and is convenient when roads are in the present condition.

—Charley Pommert and Mr. Zook have consolidated their shave shops, and in the future will conduct the business at the place of the former, next door to Tom. Sommers.

—The Butler Review is noised around considerably amoung our boys. Its on the comodore style, but sends forth a large collection of condensed news from her tri-weekly battery.

Of Course, Julia.

The following note was given us Monday by a bright lad of about ten summers, who said, with a sardonic grin, "Julia sent it:"

"Hank Littell, you Told theodore Kessler What Kind of a Wif to git And I want you to tel me What kind of a feller to git, I hav not much education but other wase I am as good and sound as any girl.

JULIA JONES."

Mon Ami (that's Latin, Julia,) never marry a man with a bald head. After the honeymoon, Julia, you are liable to have an occasional jangle and the hair pulling will be all one sided. Shun the man who takes in the "rosy," Julia, because you will be compelled to wear coarse shoes and calico dresses to holiday hops. And now, while we think of it, never hook on to a printer. Printers are unlike most men; they don't like to be loved and soothed, and would rather have a woman who can swing a broom-handle with neatness and dispatch. There is something in their rough, earnest nature we cannot explain. The best sort of a man for you, Julia, would be a road agent. These fellows you can take by the nose and lead them through life so that the neighbors will know that you are boss of the ranch. And when you tell him to get up in the night in his shirt (sleeves) and bounce a burglar—and he knows it's nothing but a bob-tail cow two blocks away that you hear—he will always go, and feel as though he has done a special favor for his little wife. He will chase that lame cow across ten vacant lots with a stave splint, and clothed in nothing but a little brief authority and a night shirt. We can not describe this unseen motive that some women have. It is a nameless leverage, and will make a man get up at midnight and set the pancake batter near the parlor stove. Accordingly, Julia, we would advise you to get mashed on a road agent, and hoping we have done you a great favor for your future welfare and prosperity, we close. Au revoir (that's French, Julia).

"The Redeye."

The temperance lecture delivered by Harvy A. Fuller, at the M. E. church Sunday evening, was very well arranged and passably spoken. But to sum it down, what do these good people know about intemperance? Mr. Fuller never saw a glass of whisky—he has been blind from youth. These good people (persons who have never drank liquor, or had any temptation to do so) take it upon themselves to stand before a public audience and talk for an hour or two on a subject they know nothing about whatever. They tell the man who drinks that he is doing an injury to himself, depriving his family of the necessaries of life, degrading himself in society, etc. The very men they are telling this to know ten times more about the results of intemperance than these good people ever thought of. They are good, simply because they never had any temptation to be otherwise. Put some of them in the man's place who drinks, surround them with the influence of a rough life, and nine-tenths of these good people will be worse than the average bar customer. There is nothing or no one who can tell the drinking man of his folly as well as his own conscience and experience. The surroundings of a happy home, the cheerful appearance of a loving wife and the taking by the hand of the "good people," will do more in one week to appease the appetite of an unfortunate man than all the temperance lecturers on God's footstool could do in a century. Try our side of the question, christians, and we guarantee your abundant success.

Give Us a Boost.

In commencing the twelfth volume of the COURIER, which begins the first of January, 1882, we would like to have several hundred new subscribers added to our list. With the assistance of our democratic friends throughout the county we could easily reach that number, and if is not too much trouble, we ask them to speak a good word for us to those who are not taking the paper. We don't propose to offer any trifling premiums to induce the people to patronize us. If the COURIER itself is not worth the price asked for, don't take it. Subscribe for a city "weakly," where you read nothing but political steals and market reports, and then borrow the COURIER of your neighbors to find the county and local news.

Gravel Roads.

This community should invest $50,000 and make good roads leading to Auburn. There is nothing that will bring trade to a town in the winter time like good roads. A number of our citizens are interesting themselves at present, and are doing all they can to secure gravel roads. One or two men can not accomplish this however, and we hope every citizen in Auburn and the farmers living in this vicinity will take an earnest part in the matter and push the enterprise forward rapidly.

Personal.

—D. D. Moody went north Monday.

—Billy Kruger is back from Garrett.

—Harry Rush is at Angola this week.

—Miss Nellie Wheelock has come home.

—Hon. E. D. Hartman was at Wayne Tuesday.

—Dave Hampton came home Tuesday evening.

—Cal. Headly, of Newville, was in town Monday.

—Mrs. Geo. Schaab went south on the Saginaw Monday.

—Johnny McIntyre, of telegraph fame is about town again.

—Mrs L. J. Miller has been visiting at Corunna, several days.

—Dorse Foshey, now at Cromwell, Ind., Sundayed in town.

—Sam. Puffenberger is on the streets again, after a short illness.

—Toba Rush ate turkey and cranberry sass at home Thanksgiving.

—Tom Spratt took a Pullman coach north on the Saginaw, Monday.

—Hon. W. G. Colerick has our thanks for valuable public documents.

—J. A. McKay and son have returned home from their Michigan trip.

—Miss Hattie Brink is again stopping with the family of Clerk Baxter.

—Jacob Briggs, of St. Paris, Ohio, is visiting his son-in-law, Jacob Walborn.

—John Reesch left for Detroit, Monday morning, where he will work at his trade.

—Miss Rallie Crane, of Waterloo, was the guest of Miss Frankie Ryan last Friday.

—Miss Fanny Clark, of Waterloo, spent Sunday in town, visiting with friends.

—John Robbins came home Saturday evening and remained over Sunday with his "family."

—D. D. Snyder, esq., spent several days in Chicago last week, buying goods and doing other business.

—Mr. Knapp, at one time on the editorial staff of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, gave us a call last Thursday.

—E. P. Elson, dentist, who has been practising in Wooster, Ohio,, is now assisting his brother in this place.

—Wm. Ryan has been suffering with a sore throat this week. He uses our grandmother's cure, red flannel.

Mr. L. J. Hopkins and wife, and Ira Eaten and lady, are stopping with their parents Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Meese.

—Moses Masters, who has been out west for eight years, returned recently and will locate in Jackson township.

—Will. McOscar, of Summitt, was in town Tuesday. He intends to accept a position in the railroad office at Garrett.

—We are under obligations to G. W. Swank, of Jackson township, for a lot of the nicest new corn meal in the market.

—The party who attended the cotton exposition have returned. Wonder if Vourhees speech suited their tasts pretty well.

—Aly. Weir and his younger brother are home. They have been working at the chair trade at Indianapolis. The c. t. is a good trade.

—Miss Viola Flickinger, of South Whitley, and Miss Reprogle, of Silver Lake, are visiting in the family of J. J. Martin, at the Junction.

—We learn by postal that our young friend Frank Larimore, now at the city of St. Johns, Ind., will leave soon for the village of Chicago, Ill.

—Mr. Fuller, the temperance lecturer, gave us a call before leaving, and he spoke highly of the manner in which he was treated by our temperance people here and at Garrett.

—While at Corunna last week we called on the Head Light office, and found our friend, J. C. Loveland, temporarily off duty, attending to an attack of ague.

—We received a pleasant call from C. F. Mosier of the Bristol Banner, last Monday. Bro. M. is a former DeKalb county boy and one of the wide-awake newspaper men in Northern Indiana.

—W. W. Spangler was home from Bloomington, last week, for a short vacation. He reports all well at the University and speaks an especial good word for H. A. Hoffman who is now teaching at that institution.

—Jennie Cowan will attend to the duties of her father's office this winter while he is engaged outside. Jennie is a bright, intelligent girl, and we will vouch for her correctness and promptness; or in the language of Shakespere, she will

"With the speediest expedition
Dispatch him to the emperor's court."

—County Superintendent J. A. Barns, of Auburn, one of the editors of the COURIER, was in town Thanksgiving day, and called at the Review office. He reports the schools of the county in a flourishing condition, nearly all having commenced their winter term.—Butler Review.

—Wicked boys were skating on the creek Sunday. Good little boys on their way to Sunday-school eyed the naughty boys wistfully and wondered why it was that the Sabbath breakers did'nt fall into the water and drown, as written down in Sunday school books.

—Small robberies are reported every week. It would be well to see that everything is securely locked these nights.

Sunday-School Concert.

The Presbyterian school gave a concert at the church last Sunday evening. As usual, every seat was occupied, and the audience sat so crowded that there was but little pleasure in listening to the long programme. A good way to reduce such crowds from attending these entertainments, would be to charge ten cents at the door, and we will vouch for plenty of seat room. The evening was pleasantly passed by the little folks, and all went home jubilant and happy. A wreath of evergreen on the pulpit platform showed skill of some of the scholars.

A Bold Theft.

A widow woman, living in the south end, named Mrs. Dysert, had some sneak thief enter her cellar the other night and take away all of her canned fruit. A man who would be so low and contemptible to steal from widow women, deserves being cremated alive. The party who did the act was undoubtedly acquainted with the surroundings of the premises, and there are several parties in the neighborhood who are suspicioned as being the low cur that perpetrated the crime. Our officers should look up the matter, and lay the law lash to the scoundrel in full force.

Watch for Him.

A low-lived, ill-begotten whelp, named Myron Miles, a bigamist, broke jail at Lagrange, Indiana, last week, and is now at large. We give a description of him, copied from the Register: "Height, about 5 feet 7 inches; light complexion, hazel eyes, sunken cheeks, thin face, two teeth out in front; age, about 45 years; weight, about 180 pounds; had, when he left, a thin, sandy mustache, and chin whiskers; is a patentee of a gate and ironing board; claims to be religious; sometimes exhorts or preaches; took with him two suits of clothes—one suit navy blue, the other suit gray—one black overcoat, Arctic overshoes and a stiff rim hat."

Remember This.

Those of our friends who have communications to be inserted in the COURIER must bring the same to the office not later than Tuesday to insure publication. We have the greater part of our matter written and arranged by that time, and we don't feel like wasting our time and labor for one week by throwing our articles aside and publishing long communications, which, perhaps, will only interest a few concerned. We are willing, however, to accommodate all, but if their productions are not in at the proper time, it is their fault and not ours, consequently they must attach the blame to themselves if they are not published.

The Local Editor.

If a man buys a new buggy, or if his cow can bawl three times without winking, the local is expected to proclaim it with a grand flourish. If he starts a two penny business, his first thought is to bribe the local with a five cent cigar to write up a five dollar puff. Indeed, he thinks it is a mission of the local to make his fortune for him by free "blowing." He will take the local to one side and point out the superior qualities of a rat-terrier dog, and coolly ask the local to give the dog a "hoist." He don't care anything about it, only Spriggins has a dog which he thinks is a buster, and some of 'em wanted his "put in" just to take the conceit out of Spriggins.

Everybody wants to be "put in." They are the "Great I Am," but no one says: "Here, local, put yourself inside this new suit of clothes," or "throw yourself outside of this oyster stew," or "stuff this watch into your pocket." Oh, no, of course not; that would cost something. The shoe is on the other foot, you see.

The local is supposed to know everything about other people's business, and is expected to show up all the actors in every family broil in town. If the vile tongue of scandal finds a victim, people wonder why he don't run about with his note-book and gather up the vituperative bits of slander for his paper.

If he steps into a billiard hall, he is requested to make a note of the astonishing fact that Bill Tompkins has made a run of eleven points.

When the ministrel troupe arrives in town, the agent immediately rushes into the printing office, and, calling for the local, he slips three or four tickets into his hand, and whispers: "Draw us a big house. Put it in strong." And patting him patronizingly on the shoulder, he admits the inferiority of the troupe, but we are not to "let on."

It is no sin for the local to lie. To please the lecturer, the local is forced to sit two mortal hours to hear him through an insipid discourse, so that he can "write him up."

And so it goes. All are anxious to appear in print, but few are willing to pay for it. The local's time is worth nothing but to bother his head writing puffs for ambitious persons. It doesn't cost him anything to live; he never eats, or drinks, or travels, and is of no consequence to him. Put it in! Put it in!

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Pacific National Bank, of Boston, was forced into suspension by heavy advances to a mining operator named Theodore C. Weeks. Its paid-up capital is $930,000, but it has never secured membership in the Clearing-House Association....George Law, the well-known New York capitalist, died last week.

THE WEST.

THE main building of the Ohio Idiotic Asylum, near Columbus, has been destroyed by fire. There were 614 children in the school-rooms of the building at the time the fire broke out, but, owing to the perfect discipline and the coolness and presence of mind of the lady teachers, every one of them escaped uninjured. The loss is estimated at from $200,000 to $250,000....A passenger train on the Springfield and Northwestern railroad went through a trestle-work across a ravine about two miles west of the Sangamon river crossing, and was precipitated a distance of twenty feet. Fourteen persons were injured more or less seriously.

ED MAXWELL, alias Williams, who, with his brother Lon, murdered Sheriff Coleman and his brother in Wisconsin, and afterward killed the Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ill., was lynched a few days ago by a mob of excited citizens at Durand, Wis. The prisoner had been taken to the Court House, preparatory to examination before a Justice of the Peace. He made a statement, confessing the shooting of the Coleman brothers and what he claimed to be the facts connected with the affair, and that he should claim that it was done in self-defense. Immediately thereafter a rope was thrown over his neck. He made a feeble but momentary effort to release himself, but was instantly jerked down, then through the aisle down the stairway to the ground, and dragged to a tree a few rods distant. The rope was thrown over a limb and Ed Maxwell was left swinging between earth and heaven.

LIEUT. LUKE CLARK, of the United States army, threw himself in front of a moving train at Bucyrus, Ohio, and was cut to pieces. For three months he has been engaged in courting a lady....A mulatto named Chris Davis, lying in jail at Athens, Ohio, for an outrageous assault upon Mrs. Lucky, was lynched by a masked mob. The Sheriff was overpowered, while Davis was taken out and hanged to the timbers of a bridge over the Hocking river.

THE SOUTH.

SEVERAL packages of registered letters and considerable money were taken from a stage near Laredo, Texas, by two masked road agents. Seven passengers were robbed. ....Gen. Gordon has driven the first spike on the Georgia Pacific railway, at Atlanta.

IN Texas highwaymen are carrying things with a high hand. A freight train standing on a side track a few miles from Palestine was attacked by seven masked men. The train men were driven off and a dozen cars robbed of their contents. A stage-coach was halted between San Antonio and Laredo, and the passengers relieved of their money and valuables. A store and the postoffice at Smithville, Bastrop county, were robbed by a band of masked men.

WASHINGTON.

THE tenth census of the United States will be completed in a few weeks. So far the cost has been $3,860,068. When it meets, Congress will be asked for $640,000 additional to complete the work.

BILL JONES was arraigned in the Police Court at Washington for firing at Guiteau and was jailed, in default of $5,000 bail. The police failed to identify him as the man who did the shooting, and, whether he is or is not the would-be avenger, there is little likelihood of his ever being punished for the act. Public sentiment at Washington is all on his side.

ACTING POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON has decided that matter produced by a hand stamp, type writer or copy press is prima facie subject to first-class rates of postage, but where it is shown that the matter is intended for use among more than two parties, and is not personal to the parties, it is not subject to first-class rates....Chief Justice Waite rendered a decision in the Supreme Court, holding that the capital of a bank invested in foreign countries can be taxed in the United States. ....Seven indictments against Capt. Howgate have been returned by the Washington Grand Jury.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Nov. 23 says: "William Jones, who attempted Guiteau's life on Saturday, was brought from jail, and arraigned in the Police Court on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Jones, by his counsel, waived examination, the court fixing his bond at $5,000. Messrs. E. G. Wheeler and Elkester Aman went on his bond in the amount named, and Jones was released. He left the court and mounted his sorrel steed, riding off amid the plaudits of the crowd. So far, $600 has been subscribed for his defense."

POLITICAL.

A CONFERENCE was held in Philadelphia by twenty-five prominent Republicans who supported the regular ticket at the late election to take measures to abolish the control of Pennsylvania by the Camerons by capturing the next State Convention.

THE official vote for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania was: Bailey, Republican, 265,295 (plurality, 7,864); Noble, Democrat, 257,431; Wolfe, Independent Republican, 49,984.

MR. BLAINE states that he will not be a candidate either for the Governorship of Maine or the United States Senatorship, but will devote himself entirely to his private affairs.

MAHONE predicts that all men opposed to sectionalism will be invited to participate in the next National Republican Convention. As a means of breaking up the solid South, he recommends filling the Federal offices in North Carolina, Mississippi and Tennessee with men who are found to be the most satisfactory to the people.

GENERAL.

NAT GOODWIN, the best and most eccentric of low comedians, is delighting large audiences at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, with his inimitable personations. The laughter-provoking burlesque "Hobbies" is the play for this week. He is supported by an excellent company. Goodwin will be followed at McVicker's by the distinguished tragedian Lawrence Barrett, in a two weeks' engagement, during which he will be seen in Hamlet, Othello, Julius Cæsar and other Shakespearian characters. He will also present "Pendragon," a new play by W. W. Young, of Chicago.

"CAPT." PAYNE and a few of his more daring followers have safely located on the town site of Oklahoma City, Indian Territory, and are in occupation of the stockade fort built by them last summer. So far they have not been molested by the Indians nor interfered with by the Federal troops.

EIGHT persons composing the families of Frank Capperuni and Charles Wilson, hotel proprietors at Eel bay, were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat while on their way to Gananoque, Ontario....Cyrus W. Field, having placed the family of the late President above want, intends to ask Congress to increase Mrs. Lincoln's pension to $5,000 per annum.

FOREIGN.

AMONG the outrages reported from Ireland are the shooting of Bailiff Dillon, near Ballyhaunis; an attempt to assassinate a nephew of Lord Digby, at Brookville, and the wounding of Farmer McManus, near Mullinger, to prevent him from paying rent.

SEVERAL arrests have been made at Limerick under the Coercion act, including a solicitor who intimidated rent-payers. In County Mayo the sub-commission has, in a majority of cases, reduced the rent below the Poor-law valuation. Miss Gafford, the holder of two small farms at Wexford, was found dead in bed....The new French Cabinet is favorable to the repeal of the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork and lard.

CENSUS BUREAU.

The Annual Report—Population of the States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The annual report of the Census Bureau, covering its operations since the 1st of December, 1880, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The field-work of the census has been completed in all the departments except those relating to the department of shipbuilding, to the production of petroleum, and a few other industries, and to the population, resources, etc., of Alaska. Six agents are employed in these departments, and will complete their work in a few weeks. On the 1st of December last the number of employes was 1,094. The maximum of the clerical force was reached on the 15th of March, 1881, when the number of employes was 1,495. Five-sixths of the clerical labor of the bureau has been accomplished. The revised and corrected returns of population show the following to be accurate:

Alabama	1,262,505
Arizona	40,440
Arkansas	802,525
California	864,694
Colorado	194,327
Connecticut	622,700
Dakota	135,177
Delaware	146,608
District of Columbia	177,624
Florida	269,493
Georgia	1,542,180
Idaho	32,610
Illinois	3,077,871
Indiana	1,978,301
Iowa	1,624,615
Kansas	996,096
Kentucky	1,648,690
Louisiana	939,946
Maine	648,936
Maryland	934,943
Massachusetts	1,783,085
Michigan	1,636,937
Minnesota	780,773
Mississippi	1,131,597
Missouri	2,168,380
Montana	39,159
Nebraska	452,402
Nevada	62,266
New Hampshire	346,991
New Jersey	1,131,116
New Mexico	119,565
New York	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,399,750
Ohio	3,198,062
Oregon	174,768
Pennsylvania	4,282,891
Rhode Island	276,531
South Carolina	995,577
Tennessee	1,542,359
Texas	1,591,749
Utah	143,963
Vermont	332,286
Virginia	1,512,565
Washington	75,116
West Virginia	618,457
Wisconsin	1,315,497
Wyoming	20,789
Grand total	50,155,783

Superintendent Walker refers to and reiterates his statement in regard to the inaccuracies of some of the statistics of the ninth census, and he doubts if either of the three censuses of 1850, 1860 and 1870 obtained half of the mineral product of the country, or compassed two-thirds of the total number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes (the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, criminals and paupers) who have by law been made the subjects of a special enumeration.

All the statistics of the present census he considers sound and reliable. The extended work increased the expenses of the bureau.

The ninth census cost $3,336,000. Since then the population has increased 30 per cent., and other estimates of the cost of a census have increased proportionally. Had the cost of the census work kept up with the rate of increase it would have reached $4,500,000. The census for the first time collected the statistics of railroads and telegraphs, of fire, marine and life insurance, and in other departments the information obtained has been at least double that of any former census in mere matter of bulk.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

GEN. CHARLES W. HILL, of Toledo, Ohio, is dead. The common laws of Ohio were largely drafted by him, and for thirty years he was a member of the Toledo School Board. He served as a Brigadier under McClellan.... Near Spearville, Kan., five armed and disguised men boarded a Santa Fe train coming East. A brakeman walked through the coaches and warned the passengers to hide their valuables, creating wild excitement. It was arranged that aid to capture the thieves should be obtained from a wrecking train on the side-track at Spearville, but while a car was being boarded on one side the robbers sprung off on the other.

IT is stated in a Washington dispatch that, in response to Secretary Blaine's instructions to Minister Hurlbut to recognize Calderon as President of Peru, the latter was seized by the Chilians and transported to Santiago. It is likely that an American protectorate of Peru will be proposed, to protect immense claims and investments by our citizens.

THE Michigan relief fund of New York city aggregates $133,734. Gov. Jerome states that $500,000 more is needed to tide the sufferers over the coming winter....Panama advices report the foundering of the steamer Albion, with the loss of thirty-two lives. The ship and cargo were valued at $60,000.

OWING to frequent raids in County Clare, Ireland, a military patrol has been organized. A farmer named Sullivan, returning from the fair at Skibbereen, was beaten to death and his corpse concealed, for which five men were arrested....The lawyers of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts have decided that by marrying Bartlett she forfeited her interests in the Coutts Bank, and she has therefore decided to resign her interest therein to those who claim it under the will of the Duchess of St. Albans.... An iron ship, the Culcean, while being towed down the River Clyde, Scotland, was wrecked, and seventeen persons drowned.....The behavior of Guiteau in the court-room has excited the deepest disgust in Europe.

A COLLISION between a freight and lumber train, near Savannah, Ga., caused the death of six persons, train hands.

Fourteen Great Mistakes.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; not to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. The greatest of all mistakes is to live only for time, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

THE JURY.

John P. Hamlin, restaurateur.
Frederick W. Brandenburg, cigar manufacturer.
Henry J. Bright, retired merchant.
Charles J. Stewart, merchant.
Thomas H. Langley, grocer.
Michael Stephens, grocer.
Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer.
George W. Gates, architect.
Ralph Wormley, laborer.
W. H. Branner, grocer.
Thomas Heinline, machinist.
Joseph Prather, commission merchant.

FIFTH DAY.

Upon the opening of the court Scoville requested the court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving to the public his unauthorized communications, and also to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the court room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demanded that Scoville should go out of the case, insisting that he was no criminal lawyer and had no sense; that he talked one thing to him in private and another in public. Scoville endeavored to explain to the court, but Guiteau became more and more excited, and addressed himself alternately to the court, to Scoville and the bailiffs, who were endeavoring to keep him quiet.

To the court—"I represent myself, your Honor, and I shall do as I please about counsel."

Then, turning to Scoville: "You have no capacity, and I won't have you manage my case."

Then, turning to the bailiffs, he shouted: "You mind your business, you confounded fools. You ain't got no sense."

The court again stated to the prisoner, in decided tones, that he would order his removal and proceed in his absence. To this Guiteau shouted, excitedly: "I don't care if you do. The court in banc will reverse you, and I will get a trial. You have no right to remove me."

The court replied, in terms which seemed to convince Guiteau of their sincerity: "Very well, I shall do so if you persist in any more disturbance; and there are precedents in this court for such rulings."

A whispered consultation between Guiteau and Scoville followed, and the former, apparently convinced, subsided into absolute quiet and devoted himself to his papers.

Ed A. Wagner was then called as a witness, but failed to respond.

Joseph K. Sharpe was then sworn. He did not see the shooting, but saw the prisoner attempting to escape and witnessed the arrest.

Ella M. Ridgely testified to hearing a conversation between Guiteau and a hackman, while the former was arranging to be driven to the cemetery. She also witnessed the shooting and gave her evidence in a clear and straight-forward manner.

William F. Barker was called, but failed to appear.

William S. Crawford, wagon-driver, saw the firing. Could not see the President, but distinctly saw Guiteau aim and fire, and saw his arrest. He was questioned by Scoville at some length, particularly as to how Guiteau wore his hat on that occasion. Guiteau put his hat on, remarking: "They're all mistaken on that hat business; this is the way I wear my hat."

The witness—"Well, perhaps that is the way he had it, only not quite so far back."

Joseph R. Scott, Edmund L. Dubarry, Patrick R. Kearney, the policeman who arrested Guiteau, Byron R. Andrews, a newspaper correspondent, and J. Stanley Brown, private secretary to Gen. Garfield, were called as witnesses, and detailed various circumstances connected with the case of the prosecution.

Guiteau, shortly before the adjournment for the day, jumped up in his seat, and, addressing the court, said: "Your Honor, Judge Magruder, of Maryland, has offered to assist me in this trial, and I want to invite him to meet me here Monday morning. I don't know if Scoville knows about it, but I want him in the case. Scoville is doing splendidly, but I want him to have assistance. The only way I can get anything before the public is to announce it in court."

No objection was offered, and Guiteau, apparently satisfied, busied himself with writing, occasionally turning to Scoville to assure him that Judge Magruder was a splendid man and he wanted him in the case.

Aquilla Barto, a colored hack-driver, testified relating to Guiteau's wish to hire a hack to take him to the cemetery. Barton said the prisoner did not look at all excited or peculiar. "He was perfectly cool; told me to keep cool and not get excited. He knew what he was looking for." Witness was asked if the prisoner appeared to have lost any flesh since that time, and replied, "I think he looks a little thinner than he did."

At this point Guiteau, who appeared both interested and amused at the witness' replies, said: "Just here it might be well to say that I have had to-day the first square meal since the 2d of July." This sally raised a laugh, in which Guiteau joined heartily.

Counsel Scoville notified the court and the prosecution that the defense in the case would be insanity.

SIXTH DAY.

George C. Maynard, an electrician, and for many years a resident of Washington, was the first witness called on the sixth day of the trial. He was questioned by the prosecution, and testified to loaning the prisoner money last spring.

Guiteau rose to an objection to this kind of evidence. Mr. Scoville said the objection was in good faith, and Guiteau said: "I don't think it makes any difference who owes me or whom I owe. Mr. Maynard is a good fellow, and I owe him $25."

The witness testified further that he had boarded at the same house with Guiteau during his school days at Ann Arbor, Mich. He did not see him from that time until he came to borrow the $10.

"Did you notice anything strange in his appearance at that time?" asked Mr. Scoville.

"Nothing, except that he looked hungry."

"I was boarding at a first-class house at the time and had plenty to eat," interrupted Guiteau.

"Anything else?" continued Mr. Scoville, addressing the witness.

"He looked a little seedy, I thought."

Guiteau—"I had a $70 suit of clothes on. Nothing seedy about that. Again, I do not think my circumstances have anything to do with this case. I have been well fed over since I have been in Washington. I know plenty of public men, and could get all the money I wanted. If I looked hungry, it was due to mental anxiety. I had a great weight on my mind."

He spoke with his usual vehemence, but was allowed to finish.

Mr. O'Meara, a Washington pistol-dealer, was called, told the story of the purchase of the pistol by the assassin and identified the weapon.

At this point Guiteau arose and addressed the court calmly, as follows: "While this is being done I want to give public invitation to John D. Townsend, of New York, to assist me in this trial; also Leonard Swett and Mr. Trude, of Chicago. I desire thus to invite them to meet me here with Judge Magruder, of Maryland, on Monday. There are good brains on the other side, and I want some on this. Mr. Townsend has said he would come, and I think the others will do so. Reporters will please make a note of this."

Then, hesitating a moment, he went on: "Another thing I want to say: I understand there are some disreputable characters lurking about this court, intending to do me bodily harm. I want to say that the Chief of Police has kindly provided me with an escort, and I have a body-guard. I am not in fear of my life, for any one attempting it will probably be shot down at once by my body-guard."

Col. A. S. Rockwell, the next witness, began to detail the occurrences at the depot, when Scoville interposed, acknowledging the killing. Guiteau quickly shouted: "No, your Honor; we acknowledge the shooting but not the killing." Col. Rockwell briefly stated the facts within his knowledge, and, without cross-examination, was followed by Gen. D. G. Swaim.

Gen. Swaim described briefly his association with the President during his illness. An impressive scene occurred during his testimony.

"What were the President's last words?" asked Mr. Corkhill.

"His last words," replied witness, with emotion, "were, 'Oh, Swaim!'"

Dr. D. W. Bliss was then called. Witness gave a narrative covering from the time he was called to the President's side, fifteen or twenty minutes after he was shot, until his death. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage. Witness then explained minutely the character of the wound, using the upper portion of a wired skeleton for the purpose of illustration, and detailed at great length the progress and symptoms of the case.

The sensation of the trial was produced when the District Attorney suddenly drew from a pasteboard box upon his table a section of a human backbone, and, holding it up, inquired: "Do you recognize this, doctor?"

The audience hung breathless upon the answer as the witness, in measured tones, replied:

"I do. It is a portion of the vertebra of the late President, James A. Garfield."

The vertebra was then handed the jury, and the character and extent of the injury to them explained. Dr. Bliss was followed with the closest attention on the part of the entire audience, with the sole exception of Guiteau, who devoted himself to his papers, only occasionally glancing up with the air of a man being bored with a recital in which he could have no possible interest.

After the vertebra had been returned to the District Attorney's table, Scoville reached over and requested the opportunity of examining it. It was handed him, and Guiteau, who sits immediately on the right, examined it closely as Scoville turned it over and from side to side. He made no move to touch it, however, and gave not the slightest indication of any feeling other than casual curiosity.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Bliss' examination Guiteau here attempted to say something, when the District Attorney, bowing with mock gravity, continued: "If Mr. Guiteau will permit me, your Honor, I will move an adjournment." Guiteau appeared to relish the pleasantry, and, nodding, replied: "Oh, certainly. You shall have full chance."

The court adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.

The crowd about the Court House was greater than on any previous day. The assassin, livid with fear, was escorted from the jail to the court-room by a squad of five policemen. Immediately upon the opening of court, Mr. Robinson arose to criticise the treatment he had received from Mr. Scoville, and announced his withdrawal from the case. Guiteau, with considerable warmth, said:

"That's an able speech, and I agree with most of it. If he had only made it last Monday there never would have been any disturbance between us."

Scoville here tried to quiet Guiteau, when he retorted upon him: "Keep quiet yourself. I'm talking now. I sympathize with him in this matter."

Scoville made a brief statement, deploring the disagreement, after which Judge Cox relieved Robinson from further connection with the defense.

Scoville began to address the court with: "We do not expect to be compelled to conduct the case entirely without assistance." Here Guiteau exclaimed: "I understood Judge Magruder was anxious to assist in this trial; also Mr. Townsend. I should like to have them appear here, as well as Swett and Trude, of Chicago." Then adding, after a short pause: "One word on the question of malpractice. My idea is simply this—that, by the physicians own statement, on the 25th of July, the President was not fatally shot. We don't want to press this subject—only desire to have it go on record, so that the court in banc may take notice of it." After a brief pause Guiteau added: "That's all there is to the malpractice business, short and to the point. I want it understood I appear as my own counsel here. I am agent of the Deity, and I expect Him to take care of me. I think He has managed it pretty well so far."

After the examination of Drs. Woodward and Lamb and the exhibition of the fatal bullet, the prosecution rested its case. The assassin was given permission to speak in his own defense. Guiteau, retaining his seat, began: "Your Honor, I was not aware I was expected to speak this morning." Scoville here leaned over and whispered to him, when Guiteau retorted, sharply, and with impatience: "I won't stand up. I'm not afraid to, however, but I have only a moment to speak, and will keep my seat. I do not care to say more than was published last Monday in my address to the public. I presume the jury all saw it. I have no set speech to make. I appear as my own counsel, and my idea is to make corrections as, we go along, just as I have done the past three or four days. I don't mean any discourtesy to any one. I only want to get at the facts. If any one says I owe them $20 and don't, I will deny it on the spot. My idea is to take things when they are hot, not let them get cold and suffer from misrepresentation. Of course, I shall go on the stand at the proper time, and be examined and cross-examined. My idea, however, is to meet a misstatement when it is hot, instead of waiting to let the matter get digested and misunderstood. I think the true way is to interject my statements as the case proceeds. I have no set speech to make, but am much obliged to your Honor and to my counsel for the courtesy of this invitation."

Mr. Scoville then proceeded to address the court. He said the question for the jury was whether or not the prisoner killed the President, and whether or not the accused was in such a condition mentally as to render him responsible for his action. He had not finished his remarks when the time for adjournment was reached.

EIGHTH DAY.

There was the usual crowd present when Guiteau was brought into the court-room. He had "a ride of honor" from the jail, a mounted escort being in attendance. He seemed in remarkably good humor, which is explained by the fact that he had just received a very nice letter, inclosing a money order for $20, from an Illinois lawyer. Mr. Scoville concluded the opening speech for the defense.

NINTH DAY.

When court opened Scoville made a formal request for the papers taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest, stating that they were material evidence for the defense, and since the prosecution had not needed them he could see no reason why they should be withheld. The District Attorney offered to furnish copies of the papers, but Scoville insisted upon his rights in the matter and asked for the originals.

Pending the discussion Guiteau insisted upon being heard, and said: "I can throw light upon this. At the time of my arrest I had forty or fifty editorial slips showing the political situation in May and June last. These slips show the action and one of the forces that impelled me on to the President. They are very important as showing the gist of the whole matter. There were forty or fifty slips denouncing President Garfield. It was through living on such ideas as these that I was finally impelled to fire on the President with my inspiration." Scoville's request for the return of the papers was complied with, and he resumed his opening speech for the defense. He alluded to Guiteau's career as a politician, and drew the conclusion that his intellect was deficient. This view aroused the prisoner at once, and he began a series of interruptions, protesting against Scoville's conclusions as false. When reference was made to his running around from one committee-room to another, seeking to be employed as a campaign speaker, and his failure to obtain recognition was mentioned, Guiteau shouted, angrily: "'Twasn't because I had no ability, but I was not known. I had ideas, but not reputation. They wanted big guns like Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling—men who would draw." Then, in direct contradiction of his counsel's declaration to the jury yesterday, that Guiteau was a man who never made a joke in his life, Guiteau looked up with an amused smile, and added: "I presume I'd draw now." This provoked general laughter, which was promptly suppressed by the Judge, who struggled to disguise the smile upon his own features.

Mr. Scoville went on with his remarks, but was interrupted at almost every sentence by the prisoner, who soon began to get excited, and finally grew so violent that Col. Corkhill arose and solemnly protested. He got a sharp retort from Guiteau, who insisted, as he said, upon "making running statements as against a set speech." Mr. Davidge here suggested (the court having asked for something of the kind) that this annoyance might all be avoided if Mr. Scoville would only confine himself to the limits of a reasonable opening address, and bring his already long speech to a close. To the great amusement of the crowd, Guiteau heartily approved this idea, and proceeded to compliment Corkhill's address in a most flattering way. Finally the court interposed, and informed Guiteau very firmly that he must keep quiet. This he finally consented to do, and Mr. Scoville shortly closed, and was greeted with hearty approval by the audience as he sat down, though their demonstrations were quickly suppressed by the warning of the bailiff that order must be preserved.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was begun immediately. Those examined testified mainly as to the history of the family and to facts connected with Guiteau's life before he came to Washington. Generally their stories were briefly told, and little attention was given them by way of cross-examination. The witness Frank L. Union, of whom Guiteau once hired a hall in Boston, produced some merriment by detailing how the prisoner had informed him that he was a member of the firm of Jesus Christ & Co., and that he was trying to save three-fourths of the human race, who were surely going to perdition. He swore that he and the forty-nine other people who listened to Guiteau's lecture thought him crazy. Mrs. Lockwood, one of Guiteau's numerous unpaid landladies, was on the stand, and Guiteau had much to say to her and about her testimony, but the scene created little or no excitement.

THE NATIONAL POSTOFFICE.

Synopsis of Mr. James' Yearly Report.

Postmaster General James' report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, opens with the general financial statement, by which it appears that the total expenditures made on account of service for the fiscal year were $39,251,736.46. The revenues were $36,785,397.97, made up of ordinary receipts, $36,489,816.59, and from the money-order business, $295,581.39. The total excess of expenditures over receipts on account of the fiscal year was $2,481,129.35, of which $14,790.86 appears on the books of the Auditor for "bad debts" and "compromise accounts." In addition to the expenditures above stated, the sum of $340,829.76 was paid on account of indebtedness incurred in previous years, making the total amount expended during the year $39,592,566.22. The item of compensation to Postmasters was the only one in which the expenditure exceeded the appropriation, the latter amounting to $7,500,000, and the former to $8,298,742.79. In the remaining items there was a total unexpended balance of the appropriations of $751,907.73.

The total amount of appropriations was $39,204,901.40, leaving an excess of expenditures of $16,865.06, growing out of the excess of compensation to Postmasters. The receipts for the year were $3,469,918.63, or 10.4 per cent., more than those of the preceding year, and $4,575,397.97, or 14.2 per cent., more than the estimate which was made two years ago, before the present period of business prosperity had fairly begun, to which the increase is in a large degree attributable.

The estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year is $42,661,800; the estimated ordinary revenue is $42,561,722.65, and money-order business $180,000, making a total estimated revenue of $42,741,722.65, leaving an estimated deficit of $920,077.95 to be appropriated out of the treasury. The decrease in the estimated amount of money-order receipts is owing to a contemplated reduction of the fees on money orders for small amounts.

The total income from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards for the fiscal year was $34,625,435.01, against $32,065,342.46 in the preceding year, an increase of 7.9 per cent.

The total amount of postage collected during the year on newspapers and periodicals mailed to regular subscribers from known offices of publication, and from news agencies, at 2 cents per pound, was $1,339,048.84, an increase of $172,696.95, or a little over 14 per cent.

By careful reckoning based upon an actual count made in every postoffice in the United States during the first week in December, 1880, it has been ascertained that the whole number of letters mailed in this country in the last fiscal year was 1,046,107,348. The number reaching the Dead-Letter Office during the same period was 3,323,621, or one in every 315. Of the letters and packages opened, 18,617 were found to contain money amounting to $40,587.80; 22,012 contained drafts, money orders, checks, notes, etc., the aggregate face value of which was $1,809,082.61. The records of the department show that 8,338,918 registered letters and packages were mailed in this country during the year. Of this number, only 2,414 reached the Dead-Letter Office, and of these 2,131 were finally delivered to the owners, the balance being placed on file awaiting identification by the parties interested.

The amount of unclaimed money-orders, domestic and foreign, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, is estimated by the Auditor as $1,250,000.

A postal order for sums less than $5, for 3 cents, is under consideration.

The Postmaster General recommends postal savings depositories as worthy the consideration of Congress.

In regard to inland transportation, the report states that on June 30, 1881, there were 5,156 contractors for transportation of mails on inland routes.

There were in operation 11,592 routes (of which 1,194 were railroad routes, showing an increase of seventy-six routes of this class since the last annual report), aggregating in length 344,006 miles, and in annual cost, $19,323,890. The service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes: Length, 91,569 miles: annual transportation, 105,521,229 miles; annual cost, $11,613,368 (including $1,364,107 for railway-postoffice-car service), about 11.22 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes: Length, 21,138 miles: annual transportation 5,046,507 miles; annual cost, $753,167, about 14.92 cents per mile.

"Star" routes, on which the mails are required to be conveyed "with celerity, certainty and security:" Length, 231,299 miles; annual transportation, 79,527,296 miles; annual cost, $5,957,355, about 8.74 cents per mile.

There are 5,014 offices supplied by mail messengers, at an annual cost of $763,341.

The railroad routes were increased in length 8,240 miles, and in cost $1,114,382.

The steamboat routes were decreased in length 2,182 miles, and in cost $134,654.

The "star" routes were decreased in length 5,949 miles, and in cost $364,144.

The report then says that the founders of our postal system intended that it should be self-supporting, and proceeds to give a history of its growth and the gradual reduction in postage and the annual deficiency.

According to the report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, which he quotes, the total reductions during the last fiscal year in the star service was $655,832 per annum, but some of the orders did not take effect until the beginning of the present fiscal year. The net reduction, allowing for new and increased service, was $364,144. The aggregate reduction of the cost of steamboat service was $282,009, from which is to be deducted the cost of increased service, $30,653, making the net reduction $551,356. Thus far in the current fiscal year reductions amounting to $701,551 have been made in the star service. The net reductions from July 1 to Oct. 31, in the star and steamboat service, are $532,257.

In leaving the consideration of the star routes the Postmaster General says a minute investigation into alleged abuses in the star-route service was instituted by direction of the late President, and is still being prosecuted. The Postoffice Department has co-operated and will continue to co-operate with the Department of Justice in this investigation. No one who has not been directly concerned in the matter can fully appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, the mass of record evidence examined, the difficulties of a personal investigation in sparsely-settled territories and the results attained by the patient and intelligent labors of the inspectors of this department. There can be no doubt, from the facts already ascertained, that the existing statutes leave the way open to great abuses, and that there is abundant ground for asking a judicial investigation of the transactions of the last few years.

The report then turns to the question of a reduction in the rates of postage, and says if the recommendations for a decrease in the cost of railway service be successfully carried out the reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents will be possible within three years. It believes this reduction could be accomplished without the proportionate diminution of receipts which followed the adoption of 3-cent postage in 1851.

There were 2,916 new postoffices established during the year, and an equal number of new Postmasters. The total number of employes in the department June 30, 1881, was 61,444, against 60,530 June 30, 1880.

The report urges the extension of the free-delivery system and collection system, as it has been found that the convenience of delivery and deposit acts as an incentive to letter-writing. There was an increase during the year of 84,000,000 in the number of letters and other articles of mail matter delivered and collected by carriers.

Attention is invited to the fact that, of the 4,636 complaints of registered letters and packages as lost, rifled, tampered with and detained, 2,575 were recovered or satisfactorily accounted for, leaving only 2,061 still under investigation, or finally closed as lost, including losses by fire, highway robberies and other thefts. By comparing this number, 2,061, with the entire number of letters and packets registered during the year, namely, 8,300,000, the certainty and security of the registered mail is clearly demonstrated.

There were 16,562 ordinary letters reported lost, of which 12,108 were letters with valuable inclosures, and 4,454 contents not specified. Of this number 1,797 were reported as being delivered.

Three hundred and twenty-three robberies of postoffices were reported during the year, and ninety-two offices were burned. Robberies of mail stages on the highways numbered eighty-six. One hundred and thirty-five complaints of depredations were made by Postmasters, of which nineteen were found to have been groundless. Eleven mails were reported as burned in mail cars, in railroad accidents or in postoffices, and sixty-five were reported as lost by carriers, by floods, snow blockades or from other causes.

In concluding his report Postmaster General James has a word to say in favor of civil-service reform. He is convinced of the great public benefit to be derived from conducting the public business on business principles. The public is best served by honest, experienced and competent officers, and changes, therefore, should be made carefully and only for reasons affecting official conduct.

Odd Companions.

[Nashville American.]

It is said that the greatest difference between man and brute is shown by the love and friendship existing in the human family, which is never seen in the lowest orders of the animal creation. But it sometimes occurs that a community of feeling is exhibited in a marked degree by the brute as can be found among human beings. A gentleman living near Nashville, Tenn., owned an old blind horse. A flock of geese occupied the pasture jointly with him. An old gander seeing the difficulty the horse had to go around, attached himself to the horse, leaving his fellows for that purpose. All day long the gander could be seen going in front of the horse giving signs of his presence by a constant cackle, the horse following the sound.

The gander carried the horse to the best pasture and to water. A perfect understanding was had between them, and they seemed to know what each other wanted. At night the gander accompanied the horse to the stall, sat under the trough, and the horse would occasionally bite off a mouthful of corn and drop it on the ground for his feathered friend, and thus they would share each other's meals. Finally, on one Sunday, the old horse died. The gander seemed utterly lost, wandered about disconsolately, looking everywhere for his old comrade, refusing all food, and at the end of the week he, too, died, although his life was just begun, for a goose will live forty or fifty years. This is a true story, and can be verified by numbers of persons who often saw the strange parties marching around, and displays the wonderful affection which sometimes springs up among the lower orders.

Land-Grant Railroads.

Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood, in his annual report, says that during the last fiscal year about 6,900 miles of subsidized and land-grant railroads, subject to the supervision of the bureau, had been examined, and their books, especially those of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads, carefully compared with the reports rendered by the companies.

He says: "Although the past severe and protracted winter was accompanied by unusual floods and storms, which destroyed much property and materially increased the expenditures for maintaining the same, it was noticeably that a substantial improvement in the property of the roads in which the Government has direct interest had been made, and in general the reports rendered indicate a marked increase in their business."

Following are the gross and net earnings of the Pacific roads for the year ending June 30, 1881:

Union Pacific—Gross earnings, $22,765,752; operating expenses, $11,474,910; net earnings, $11,290,842. Total number of miles operated, 1,819.

Central Pacific—Gross earnings, $22,393,344; operating expenses and rentals, $13,502,504; net earnings, $9,390,840; average number of miles operated, 2,614.

Northern Pacific—Gross earnings, $2,931,802; operating expenses, $1,946,157; net earnings, $985,645. Number of miles operated, 754.

The last annual report of the operations of the Texas Pacific road has not been received at the department. Secretary Kirwood reports, however, that work upon the road is being pushed rapidly forward, and anticipated that the line will be completed and trains running to El Paso on the first day of January next.

The Secretary suggests that the Thurman act of May 7, 1878, should be so amended as to embrace the subsidized portion of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway.

How Piutes Cross the River.

Nature, in an article in regard to the swimming of savage people, says: "The Indians on the Missouri River, when they have occasion to traverse that impetuous stream, invariably tread water just as the dog treads it." Our Piutes practice this method of swimming. We have frequently seen them cross the Carson River in this way in the early days. Squaws, youngsters, and all marched directly across the stream. However, before starting in, the squaws and children took in each hand a stick—a piece of dead willow or cottonwood—from four to six feet in length. Holding these sticks upon the water they would move their hands forward alternately, at the same time treading water with their feet. In this way the water only occasionally came above their shoulders.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

Louis the Solitary.

The young Bavarian King's nickname of "Louis the Solitary" is well earned. His avoidance of publicity amounts almost to a mania. He usually selects the night for railway traveling, because he thereby escapes being observed and nauseated with homage.

"That hat," said an ill-natured man, referring to his wife's latest purchase, "is the very climax of absurdity." "Indeed," said a lady friend who overheard the remark, "then I should think she would insist upon your wearing it."

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1881.

A YOUNG man died in New York from pyæmia, caused by decayed teeth.

EX-SENATOR ALLAN G. THURMAN intends to settle down to the uninterrupted practice of the law at his home, Columbus, Ohio.

JUDGE FOLGER was one of the nine men in New York Legislature, in 1867, who voted in favor of giving the women a ballot.

H. T. GARDNER, of Machias, Me., was a logger in the woods twenty years ago, and when he broke up camp hung his lantern on a limb. He recently went to the tree and found his lantern still hanging there, whole but rusty.

DR. BLISS has, it is alleged, lost practice and cast at Washington since his attendance upon the President. The local physicians call him to account for violating the code of medical ethics in holding on the case after the President's family physician, Dr. Boynton, made his appearance

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, after a life of strange vicissitudes, is spending his later days in comfortable prosperity. He is the possessor of $100,000 or more, and his office provides him with an annual salary of $7,000. His duties are easily performed, and he has leisure for writing and lecturing.

LIFE in Asia may have its attractions, but its perils are fearful. Leaving out of consideration the evils arising from overpopulation and despotic government, the dangers are fearful. A tornado in the western section of Tonquin has just destroyed over 2,000 buildings, rendering many thousand persons homeless. In India last year only ten less than 22,000 persons fell victims to wild beasts or snake bites. In Bengal alone 359 persons were killed by tigers, and 1,064 by serpents. One would think Hindoostan a good country to emigrate from.

CHARLES JONES, one of the two miners who discovered the famous group of Robinson mines, in Colorado, died while drunk in a Leadville saloon. He then owned a quarter interest in seven mines out of the twelve constituting the Robinson consolidation, from which the late Lieut. Gov. Robinson made his fortune of over $1,000,000. The heirs of Jones live in Vermont, and, being uninformed of the great value of his estate, were induced to accept $1,200 for an estate really worth $250,000. A legal contest is to follow.

BOB TOOMBS is as notorious for his hospitality as for being one of the most rabid of the unreconstructed rebels. Not long since it was proposed to build a hotel in Washington, Ga., where he lives, and a committee called upon him for a subscription. "What the deuce do you want of a hotel in Washington?" he cried. "Every respectable person who comes to town puts up with Bob Toombs, and is welcome; and every disreputable person leaves town because he cannot put up anywhere." Such being the case, the project was abandoned.

NO ONE can contemplate the statistics which reveal the wholesale slaughter of railroad brakemen in this country while they are engaged in the duty of coupling cars without being shocked into the conviction that some means for preventing it ought to be enforced. A law compelling the use of safety-couplers was introduced in the Connecticut Legislature during the last session and laid over for a year to afford the Railroad Commissioners of the State time to consider the subject. They are instructed to report at the coming session.

ELISHA PHILLIPS, the oldest convict in the Maine State prison, died recently, being upward of 92 years of age. He had passed over thirty-seven years of his life in prison. He was noted as the man who played a joke at one time on the Warden of the Massachusetts State prison. He told a story about having a large sum of money buried in that State, and the Warden took him out to dig for the money. After working a while, Phillips asked for rest, when the officer got in the hole to dig, and Phillips, kicking sand in his eyes, ran away.

THE United States Supreme Court, in the case of Francis H. Barton vs. John Barbour, has held that where a court of one State has a railroad or other property in its possession for administration and appoints a receiver to aid in the performance of its duty by carrying on the business to which the property is adapted, a court of another State has no jurisdiction to entertain a suit against such receiver for cause of action arising in the State in which he is appointed, and in which the property in his possession is situated, based on his negligence or the negligence of his subordinates in the performance of his or their duties.

THE peculiar real-estate venture at Wayne, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, will bring together a population of 3,000 in another year. The company bought 600 acres for $250,000, and spent $100,000 in landscape gardening, $50,000 for a water supply, and enough in drainage to swell the total investment to $500,000. The building lots are an acre each, and the purchaser is bound to select one out of twenty striking designs for a residence, costing $2,000 to $8,000. Picturesqueness is further provided for by fixing the exact spot on which the house shall stand, and locating the trees to suit the landscape. A first payment of a third part of the cost of the land and improvement is all that is required, the rest remaining on mortgage on easy terms. There will be no bar-rooms.

THE engineer corps of the army is fairly aflame with indignation over some observations made by Gen. Sherman in his annual report. The General was very careless when he remarked that the other branches of the service did all the fighting when war came, for if he had referred to any school history he would have discovered that more than half the best Generals the war produced on both sides were from the engineer corps. McClellan, Meade, McPherson, Pope, Rosecrans, Halleck, Humphries, Weitzel, Wright, Park, Gilmore, Mansfield, Baldy Smith, J. H. Wilson, Franklin and many others on the Union side, and Lee, Beauregard, Albert Sydney Johnston, Longstreet and others in the rebel army were educated as engineers. There will be a lively discussion on this point, and Gen. Sherman will receive little sympathy.

IN a dispute not long since Kennedy who is a big Wall street broker, kicked Quincy, who is a little broker, and was sued for damages to the amount of $5,000. Kennedy admitted the kicking, but claimed that the size or force of the kick had been exaggerated; that it was not a kick calculated to injure any one or lame him, or make him ill, as the kicked man averred. On the contrary, it was an exactly-measured kick; a kick adapted with the greatest nicety to produce a moral, not a physical effect; so adjusted to the occasion as to reprove the insolence of the little broker to the big one, and hence to improve his manners. In brief, instead of injuring the little broker, it ought to have done him good, and if the kick were to be put on a pecuniary footing, as it were, Quincy owed him money, instead of being entitled to recover damages from him. The influence of this plea on the jury resulted in their giving $2,500—one-half the amount claimed—to the booted broker.

A BAD SHOT.

A Third Unsuccessful Attempt Upon the Life of the Assassin of President Garfield.

Another attempt upon the life of the assassin Guiteau was made shortly after the adjournment of court on the sixth day of the trial.

The prisoner was being conveyed back to jail in the prison van. Perry H. Carson, a guardsman, stood upon the rear steps of the van. The driver, James Leonard, was accompanied by Officer Edelin, of the mounted police force but upon this occasion Edelin was not mounted, and sat upon the box by the side of the driver.

As the van turned into East Capitol street, heading for the jail, a man mounted upon a wiry sorrel gelding dashed up to the side of the vehicle. The rider deliberately looked in through the narrow barred ventilator upon the side of the wagon until he saw Guiteau crouching down upon the right hand of the van. "Oh, there you are, you son of a ——," shouted the rider, as he wheeled off and discharged one shot from a revolver through the side of the van at Guiteau. A shriek of abject terror was heard inside, Guiteau yelling: "Oh, my God! my God! I am shot! Help! Murder!" Then he fell in a fit of fright upon the floor of the wagon. The would-be assassin of the occasion dashed away without risking a second shot. As he put spurs to his horse he held his revolver upon the officers until he passed them. He bent low over his horse's neck and spurred with fiery energy toward the north. The officers were so overwhelmed with surprise at the suddenness and unexpectedness of the attack that they hardly realized what was done until the bold rider was off and away. Officer Edelin fired one shot after him, but it did not delay him at all, as it went very wide of its mark. The officers at first paid no attention to Guiteau, who kept shrieking with terror, saying that he was killed, and constantly calling for help. The officers stupidly imagined that they could pursue the fleet rider with their heavy van. It was wheeled about, and the horses attached to it were lashed to a gallop, while Edelin sat with a cocked revolver in his hand looking for a shot at the flying man. The van reached the high incline overlooking the railroad tracks only in time to see the sorrel gelding bolt straight across the tracks toward the open country. Some hours of afterward a drunken, half-witted fellow named Bill Jones was arrested in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home, but he proved to be the wrong man, after lying in jail twenty-four hours. The real shooter escaped. The easy manner in which he succeeded in making himself scarce, and the general conduct of the police officers, leads to the belief that there is a conspiracy in Washington to make way with the assassin, and that the men who have been detailed to guard the wretch are at least disposed to wink at, if not aid, the conspirators in their plans. When the officers saw that further pursuit was impossible, they opened the van and looked for Guiteau. He was in a pitiable plight. Already he had suffered a hundred deaths from abject terror. His face was livid and bathed in a cold sweat. His teeth were chattering as if in some deadly chill. His wound was bleeding quite freely, staining his murderous right hand a bright red. His terror had also produced a spontaneous movement of the bowels, so that, all combined, he presented a disgusting appearance.

On examination it was found that the ball had just grazed Guiteau's left wrist, inflicting a mere scratch. The ball struck the opposite side of the van and fell upon the floor, where it was found on reaching the jail.

It was not until Guiteau was inside of the jail that the assassin recovered his composure in a measure. He was taken to his cell, where the slight wound was dressed, and a change of clothing provided for him. After all was done Guiteau said: "I want after this to have a strong body guard. I desire to prevent a recurrence of this attack." Then he subsided into a gloomy fit, as if the fact was beginning to pierce the dense shell of his vanity that he did not have a friend upon the earth, and that death was reaching out its hand for him from every quarter.

ONLY by intimate companionship can we learn one's true nature.

INDIANA NEWS.

A FIRE at Bedford destroyed $10,000 worth of business property.

HENRY BILLING was drowned at Fort Wayne while gathering drift-wood from the river.

THE ticket office of the Wabash road at Wabash was burglarized of $50 in money.

THE residence of John C. Leech, near St. Omer, Decatur county, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,200.

A YOUNG man named James Barnett, lately from the East, committed suicide at Fort Wayne by shooting himself through the head.

THE first Methodist church in Indiana was built near Charlestown in 1794—the first Methodist society, which built this church, having been organized in 1787.

HANNAH BURFORD, aged 61, of Plainfield, Hendricks county, while carrying a load of wood into the house, slipped and fell, from the effects of which she died.

VINCENNES has granted to Messrs. Gray & Swift the right to erect water-works in the city, they to furnish 144 double hydrants for fire protection at a cost to the city of $9,000.

MISS REBECCA BARUCH, a handsome woman of 18 summers, very suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the residence of her parents in Seymour, a few nights ago, since which time no word or trail of her can be learned.

TWELVE line-builders of the Western Union telegraph, traveling on a hand-car on the track of the Evansville and Terre Haute road, collided with an express train at Vincennes, killing two of the party and wounding two others.

THE "Knights of the Switch," in the south-western part of Jackson county, are again on the war-path. From sixty to seventy of the "Knights" turned out on two nights recently, and some suspected parties were warned by a bundle of switches and a note left on their door-steps.

THE State authorities will try to make the mutual benefit life insurance societies pay the deposit of $100,000 to the State Treasurer, the same as commercial insurance companies. This will come very hard on the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, and other secret benevolent bodies.

NEW Indiana patents: George F. Drake, Indianapolis, wheeled plow; N. H. Long, Muncie, rain-water filter; N. H. Long, Muncie, eaves-trough hanger; C. M. Tyler, Indianapolis, bill-file; D. Wiser, Plymouth, spark arrester; G. H. Zschech, Indianapolis, saw-guide.

AMONG those who carried off premiums at the Chicago Fat-stock show was Master Harry Davis, of Dyer, Lake county, who is but 12 years of age. This was his third appearance at the fat-stock exhibitions, and he was paid $63 in premiums awarded his swine and poultry entries. He announced his intention of returning next year.

LEVI MOORE, a farmer living near Lincolnville, Wabash county, after attending a funeral, became insane just as he reached home, and seizing an ax attempted to knock the house down and get at his family. The children ran away and returned with some neighbors, who secured the lunatic and bound him. Moore has now become lucid.

MRS. ALICE C. VAN RIPER, who married her husband, Eccles G. Van Riper, at Evansville, in 1865, and later accompanied him to Russia, where he now resides, brings suit at Evansville for alimony out of certain property which Van Riper owns there. She says herself and children were sent home in 1879, since when her husband has practically deserted her.

THE test case of Magill Bros., of Clinton, Ill., against the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road has been decided. Magill shipped a large quantity of wool over the Wabash, which was destroyed in the floods at Toledo last winter. The matter has been under advisement of the court for some time, and at last the Magills have received judgment. Taking this as a precedent the Wabash folks will have enormous damages to pay.

MARY BACON filed an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace at Evansville, alleging that her husband had left her without proper support. After the Justice had heard all of the evidence he discharged the defendant. As he left the room the wife, who was standing in the door with a handful of powdered Cayenne pepper, threw it into his eyes. Physicians who attended the victim say it is impossible for him to recover his sight.

FIVE masked robbers broke into the residence of E. C. Rice, cashier of the Bank of Camden, Carroll county, bound and gagged Rice and took him to the bank, where they directed him to open the safe at the peril of his life. He told them that it was impossible for him to do so, as the safe was provided with a time lock, of which the robbers were convinced by Rice's producing the manufacturer's certificate. The robbers were balked, and in their rage used Mr. Rice rather roughly, and then made off. Rice gave the alarm, and the burglars were tracked to a Logansport livery stable.

AS DEVELOPMENTS progress under the new laws enacted last winter, so far as poor-houses in this part of the State are concerned, says a Bedford contemporary, a horrible state of affairs is brought to light in almost every county, and it is no wonder that paupers run away in mid-winter, as they often do. The Grand Jury of Orange has just concluded an investigation of the management of their poor asylum. Their report says they found but little bedding and but a few beds, the quarters dark as midnight in the day time when the doors are closed, the institution swarming with vermin, and no accommodations for the sick. The fact seems to be that after a man has charge of a poor-house a year or so he loses all the humane feelings he ever possessed.

A MADISON paper of a recent date contains the following: "A short time ago a gentleman hailing from Williamsport, Pa., was in this city endeavoring to purchase the claims of some of our citizens, heirs, it appears, of a vast estate, which, it has recently been learned, belonged to them in Butler and Washington counties, Pa. They declined to sell, and have begun litigation to secure their property, which at present is valued at $14,000,000. There is every prospect of their success. It appears that about sixty years ago, Mosia Rogers, who came from the North of Ireland, located in Pennsylvania in the locality above mentioned, and acquired the title to the two sections of land on which a portion of the city of Williamsport is now situated. Before the location of the city, Rogers moved West and took up a farm on Indian Kentuck creek, Jefferson county, in this State, where he resided till the time of his death. Somebody sold his Pennsylvania land without getting his quit-claim deed to it, and in the course of time it became very valuable."

Inherited Antipathies.

Cows hate dogs from their earliest calf-hood upwards. I used to doubt once upon a time whether the hatred was not of artificial origin, and wholly induced by the inveterate human habit of egging on every dog to worry every other animal that comes in its way. But I tried a mild experiment one day by putting a half-grown, city bred puppy into a small enclosure with some unhitherto unworryed calves, and they all turned to make a common headway against the intruder with the same striking unanimity as the most ancient and experienced cows. Hence, I am inclined to suspect that the antipathy does not actually result from a vaguely inherited instinct, derived from the days when the ancestor of our kine was a wild urus, and the ancestor of our dogs a wolf, on the wild, forest-clad plains of Central Europe. When a cow puts up its tail on the sight of a dog entering its paddock at the present day, it has, probably, some dim, instinctive consciousness that it stands in the presence of a dangerous, hereditary foe; and as the wolves could only seize with safety a single isolated urus, so the cows usually make common cause against the intruding dog, turning their heads in one direction with very unwonted unanimity till his tail finally disappears under the opposite gate.

Such inherited antipathies seem common and natural enough. Every species knows and dreads the ordinary enemies of its race. Mice scamper away from the very smell of a cat. Young chickens run to the shelter of their mother's wings when the shadow of a hawk passes over their heads. Mr. Darwin put a small snake into a paper bag, which he gave to the monkeys at the Zoo; and one monkey after another opened the bag, looked in upon the deadly foe of the quadrumaneous kind, and promptly dropped the whole package with every gesture of horror and dismay. Even man himself—though his instincts have all weakened so greatly with the growth of his more plastic intelligence, adapted to a wider and more modified set of external circumstances—seems to retain a vague and original terror of the serpentine form.

Sensibility of the Telephone.

Everyone knows that the very feeblest currents produce audible sounds in the telephone, which is more sensitive than any galvanometer to feeble currents. M. Pellat declared that the heat necessary to warm a kilogramme of water one degree would, if converted properly into the energy of electric currents, suffice to produce in a telephone an audible sound for ten thousand years continuously.—Scientific American.

"Angeline, my dear, you should not sit on the verandah in the edge of the evening. You will contract malaria," said a careful mother. "I know it, ma," was the cheerful reply. "That is what I'm trying to do. All our set have malaria. It is quite the idea, I assure you. What could mamma say?—[New Haven Reg.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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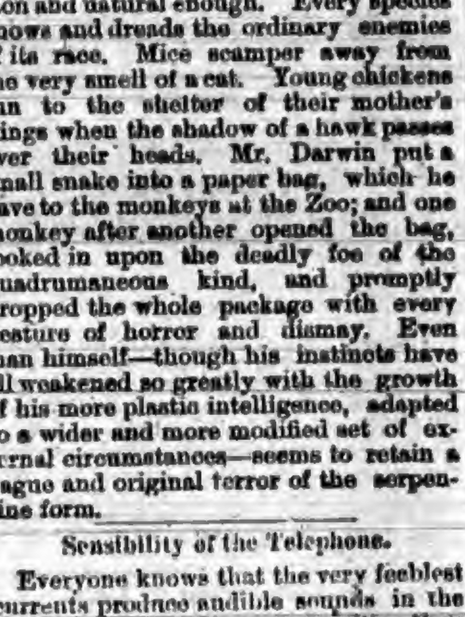
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UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.
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Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.
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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
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But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to social nature.
It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.
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BY YEARS OF USE!
A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
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Iowa, Oct. 18th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.
West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.
From a Physician and Surgeon.
Missouri, June 3.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.
From a Druggist.
Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

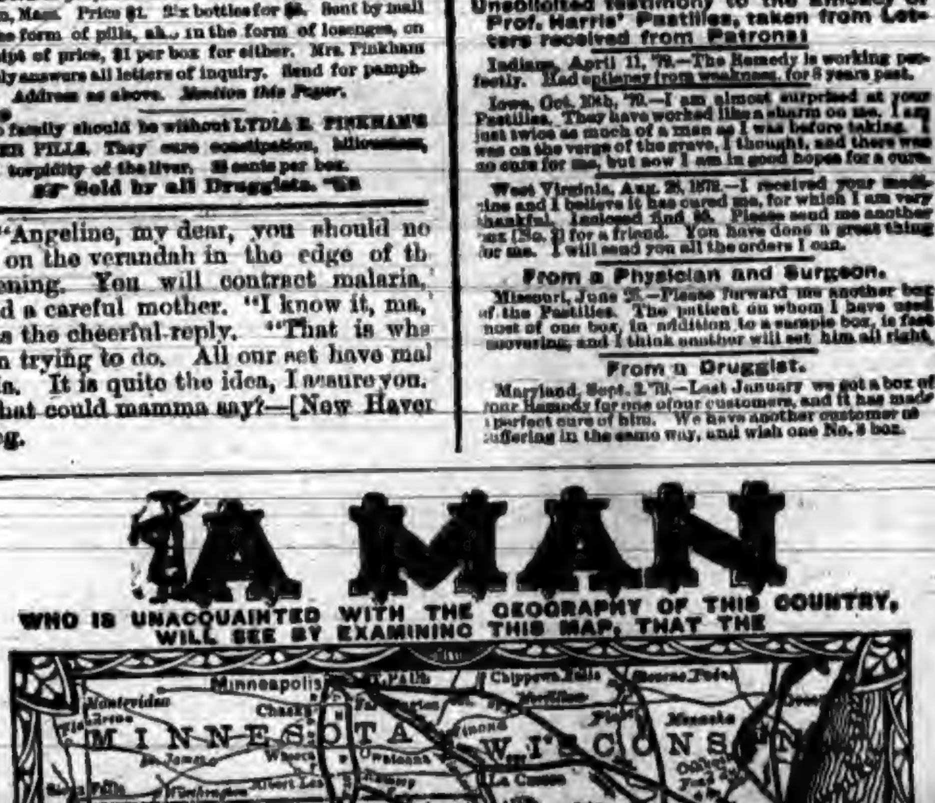

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As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

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KIDNEY-WORT is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

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All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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GILT EDGE TONIC

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In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

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Auburn Courier.

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The Most Depraved Man on Earth.

[Eli Perkins.]

At Ft. Wayne I heard of a man who had fallen very low in the social scale. The man was up before Judge Foster for illegal voting, and in his cross examination he developed a line of family depravity seldom heard of. I confess I never heard of a family springing from such a depraved moral source.

"What has been your profession previous to your arrest?" asked Lawyer Johnson, one of the proudest lawyers in Ft. Wayne.

"I have kept a saloon, sir."

"Anything else?" asked Lawyer Thompson. "You have not kept a saloon for ten years, have you?"

"No, sir; I was a negro ministrel for a year, and then I went with Coup's circus."

"Do you think this life of a negro ministrel and a traveling circus man a very low calling?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, sir; they are low callings, I will admit, but they are honest. You see, my father started very low, and I could not seem to get ahead."

"But your father never occupied a lower position than you, sir. He could not. Impossible," said the lawyer.

"Yes, sir, but he did."

"Well, what?"

"Why, he kept a faro bank. He had bad luck at that and kept going down hill. He ran away from mother just before I was born, leaving us children to starve. Then he began to get drunk and sleep on saloon floors. He got lower and lower, became a low tramp, and next we heard of him over in Kalamazoo, utterly shameless, practicing law."

Don't be Afraid of Work.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork, my son: Men seldom find work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't get home until 2 a. m. Its the intervals that kill, my son, The work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who make a living by sucking the end of a cane, and can tie a neck-tie in eleven different knots, and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in a day than you can earn in a month, son; and who will go to the sheriff's to buy a postal card, and apply at the office of the street commissioner for a marriage license, So find out what you want to be and do, son, and take off your coat and make success in the world. The busier you are the less evil you get into, the sweeter will be your sleep.

Troublesome Children.

that are always wetting their beds, ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and the urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them.—[Exchange.

WINSTON, Forsyth Co., N. C.—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dispepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your Bitters. Very respectfully,

48-2w. REV. H. FEREBEE.

—"What is home without a mother?" It is a place where shadows and gloom have superseded daylight and sunshine; where the angel of joy and the fragrance of sweet flowers have given place to the demon of neglect and decay; where there is no loving hand to soothe the fevered brow, and no words of encouragement to cheer us on the weary journey of life; where happy memories of the past more forcibly impress us with the utter wretchedness and desolation of lives whose light of joy went out when she ceased to be mother.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 27 tf

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center Ind.

Jay Gould's Mistake.

[New York Hour.]

Jay Gould probably made a mistake in taking any notice of Welles. Mr. Gould has loudly proclaimed the fact that he is physically a timid man, easily frightened. Will not this prosecution suggest to the "crank" and daring rascals to again try and frighten him and other capitalists. The spice of danger in the adventure makes it the more attractive. So many people have, or fancy they have, cause of complaint against noted street operators, that anything like violence is to be deprecated, and the extraordinary measures adopted to capture Welles are themselves likely to make others attempt a similar attack.

—A person who has been studying scientifically the cause of the squeaking of shoes, presents the following as the reason and remedy for the evil: "Squeaking shoes are caused by the vacuum between the insole and the outsole. Treading on the sole of a shoe forces the air out of the vacuum which produces the sound we call squeak. The proof of this is that a so called 'turned shoe,' having no insole, forms no vacuum, therefore does not squeak. A piece of muslin or other similar material, gummed on both sides, which will adhere to the inner and outer sole, thus filling the vacuum, will of necessity prevent squeaking. This applies to shoes in process of making. Now, as to those which are already made—three or four pegs or brads driven in the outsole, between the shank and the toe, will close the vacuum and prevent the squeak."

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind,

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

In the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, Indiana, Dec. term:

John Harvey, as administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, vs. John Bell, et. al.

To Margaret Dunton, impleaded with others you are hereby notified that the above named petitioner, as administrator of the estate aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb Circuit Court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendant thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said Circuit court, at the court house in Auburn, Indiana, on the 8th judicial day of the December term, 1881, of said court, the same being the 27th day of December, 1881

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, this 22nd day of November, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

A $20.00 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for December, offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00:

To the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by Dec. 10, 1881, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas number of the Monthly, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

Holloway' Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Bes and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

CLOCKS.

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches,

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncoitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.

A Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free, Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

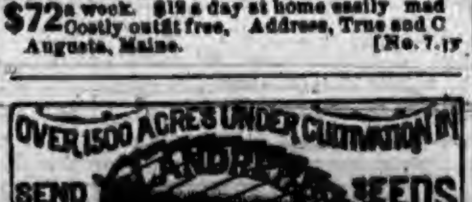
OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
LANDRETH'S
SEEDS SENT BY MAIL
DAVID. LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	8 40	11 5am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 50pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	6 55
Jackson	5 10am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	4 25	12 25pm	7 25
Jonesville	6 48	12 46	8 25
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 50
Reading	7 16	1 24	9 20
Montgomry	7 27	1 41	9 45
Fremont	7 42	2 03	10 13
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 58
Waterloo	8 26	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 38	3 05	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 00	....
Cincinnati	6 15	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 55	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 00am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 20
Louisville	6 0	11 25pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 30am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	12 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	4 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	2 50
Auburn	12 5	6 10	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 35	[illegible]
Angola	1 30	7 05	[illegible]
Fremont	1 46	7 25	5 48
Montgomery	2 05	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 16	8 00	7 05
Bankers	2 27	8 15	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 35	7 35
Hanover	2 57	8 55	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 25pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	7 30	11 35
Grand Rapids	10 20	10am	1 30pm
Lansing	5 45	30	....
Saginaw	9 00	25	....
Bay City	10 00	12 40 pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 30 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—6 40 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 02 a. m. 2 50 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 56, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 30 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 53 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 30 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 1[illegible] p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 3 10, 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 8 15 a. m., 3 00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 25 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 45 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 30am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. H. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & O Ex.
CHICAGO lv.	5 30pm	10 00pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		1 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		2 25	1 25
Syracuse		2 35	1 36
Cromwell		2 50	1 55
Albion		3 15	2 20
Avilla		3 35	2 48
Garrett	10 35	4 00	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		4 45	4 24
Defiance	11 52	5 30	5 12
Deshler	12 46am	6 36	6 15
Fostoria	1 30	7 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 08	7 58	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 51am	10 5[illegible]	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 20	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 35	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 06
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
CHICAGO ar.	6 35	6 10	7 35

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No. 1 M	SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2 M	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 50	3 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	6 45	10 00
11 53	6 37	......Bluffton......	[illegible]	[illegible]
p m				
12 16	6 00	......Hartford......	2 35	7 8
1 40	8 00	......Muncie......	1 45	6 8
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15		......Cincinnati....	5 50	......
6 00	10 55	Indianapolis....	11 30	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 55	9 20	....
Crestline Lv	6 35	7 50	9 55	1 40am
Ft. Wayne	12 05am	1 15pm	3 40am	5 25
Chicago Ar	6 30	7 30	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Ex	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Ni't Ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago Lv	8 50am	3 30pm	9 20pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 30	12 10am	6 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 25am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 08	1 10	7 30	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15am	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

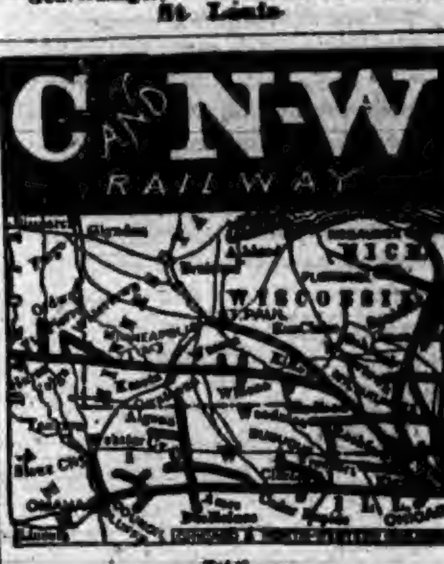

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 8, 1881. Number 49.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Lady Physicians.

A St. Louis doctor factory recently turned out a dozen female doctors. As long as the female doctors were confined to one or two in the whole country, and these were only experimental, we held our peace and did not complain; but now that the colleges are engaged in producing female doctors as a business, we must protest, and, in so doing, will give a few reasons why female doctors will not prove a paying branch of industry.

In the first place, if they doctor anybody it must be women, and three-fourths of the women would rather have a male doctor. Suppose those colleges turn out female doctors until there is as many of them as there are male doctors, what have they got to practice on? A man, if there was nothing the matter with him, might call in a female doctor, but if he was sich as horse—if a man is sick he is sick as a horse—the last thing he would have around would be a female doctor, Any why? Because, when a man has a female fumbling around him he wants to feel well. He don't want to be billious or feverish, with his mouth tasting like cheese, and his eyes bloodshot, when the female is looking him over and taking an account of stock.

Of course, these female doctors are all young and good-looking, and if one of them came into a sick room where a man was in bed, and he had chills, and was as cold as a wedge, and she should sit up close to the side of the bed and take hold of his hand, his pulse would run up to a hundred and fifty, and she would prescribe for a fever when he had chilblains, Oh, you can't fool us on female doctors! A man who has been sick, and had male doctors, knows just how much he would like to have a female doctor come tripping in and throw her fur-lined cloak over a chair, take off her hat and gloves and throw them on a lounge, and come up to the bed with a pair of marine-blue eyes, with a twinkle in the corner, and look him in the wild, changeable eyes, and ask him to run out his tongue. Suppose he knew his tongue was coated so it looked like a yellow Turkish towel, do you suppose he would want to run out over five or six inches of the lower part of and let that female doctor put her finger on it to see how fur it it was? Not much. He would put that tongue into his cheek, and would not let her see it for twenty-five cents admission. We have seen doctors put their hands under bed clothes and feel a man's feet to see if they were cold. If a female doctor should do that it would give him the cramps. There's no use talking, it would kill a man!

Now, suppose a man has heart disease, and a female doctor should want to listen to the breathing of his heart. She would lay his left ear on his left breast, so her eyes and rose-bud mouth would be looking him in the face, and her wavy hair would be scatterted all around there, getting tangled in the buttons of his night-shirt. Don't you suppose his heart would get in about twenty extra beats to the minute? You bet! And she would smile—we will bet ten dollars she would smile—and show her pearly teeth, and the ripe lips would be working as though she was counting the beats, and he would think she way trying to whisper to him, and—well, what would he be doing all this time? If he was not dead yet, which would be a wonder, his left hand would brush the hair away from her temple and kind of stay there to keep the hair away, and his right hand would get sort of nervous and move around to the back of her head, and when she had counted the beats a few minutes and was raising her head, he would draw the head up to him and kiss her once for luck, if he was as billious as a Jersey swamp angel, and have her charge it in the bill. And then a reaction would set in, and he would be as weak as a cat, and she would have to fan him and rub his head till he got over being nervous, and then make out his prescription after he got asleep. No; all of a man's symptoms change when a female doctor is practicing on him, and she would kill him dead.

—Subscribe for the COURIER, the leading paper of the county.

Small Bits.

—Congress met last Monday.

—The school boy will have a week's rest now.

—Look at the stock in the new furniture store.

Toy books all kinds and prices at Davenport's.

—Mr. Harter was door keeper for the South Carolinans.

Fine handkerchief extracts and fancy oder cases at Davenport's.

—Friends, don't forget on Christmas day to remember the poor—printer.

—Two wood subscribers have favored us with a call this winter. Ain't bad.

—Sim. Tarney's engine broke down last Friday, causing considerable trouble.

—The Guiteau circus in Washington still continues to draw an audience.

—The Tribune at Harrisburg, Ark., is for sale, rent or lease, to some practical printer.

Holiday juvenile books, also all the standard poets bound in elegant style, at Davenport's.

—The new bar has been put in "Rothenberger's saloon," and the pleading will soon begin.

—Last Friday and Saturday trade was pretty fair to what it has been for several weeks past.

—Snyder & Culbertson have opened a new furniture store, next door to the Excelsior hardware.

—We learn that J. E. Rose will erect several houses on vacant lots, which he is the owner of, at Butler.

—Pete Stutz and Chris. Baker have formed a partnership in the saloon business at the Junction.

—The "South Carolina" singers gave a very creditable concert to our citizens last Wednesday evening.

—An umbrella man and the average servant girl are somewhat similar, for they never remain long in one family.

—The honest debt of Virginia, is about thirty-four millions. The re-adjusters have a big job on their hands.

—The supreme court has decided that cigars are not among the necessities, and that their sale on Sunday is illegal.

—An advertiser in Texas calls for "an industrious man, as a boss hand over 5,000 head of sheep that speak Spanish fluently."

—The organ men continue to give the farmer music on the superior qualities of their instruments, notwithstanding the condition of the roads.

—The new law prohibits any working on Sunday. Old Mr. Baker and Dry Houghton will be in a d—l of a fix. Of course Dry won't work.

—They call a recently imported tenor a Patti-cake, but from the way the papers have "roasted" him from time to time, we should call him griddle-cake.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup will not cure consumption, but will give relief when coughing. Consumptives should all use it. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

—Frank Ryan has a dog with a double nose. The mouth and nose are the prominent features of a dog, and consequently he will have to be registered for double services.

—Hod. Kircher is a barber. He got an ax at Kib's. the other day to try. He tried it, brought it back, and said it wasn't "good stuff." Guess he will look up a situation out of town.

—We notice that the Fort Wayne Fin and Feather lies on the table in some of our sporting places. It's a very light and "fin" affair, and will never gain much notoriety in the newspaper army.

—We have a young man in sweet Auburn who aspires to the show business somewhat. He tries to trade complimentary tickets in part payment for printing, and wants $2.00 worth of local puffs for two tickets.

—Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets. 48-2w.

—We printed some peculiar cards for T. H. Sprott, Esq., which he will have copyrighted "last summer." By the way, Tom is making things lively in the insurance business, and his large success is owing to the first-class, substantial companies he represents.

How to Say It.

Say "for you and me," and not for "you and I."

Say "whether I be present or not," and not "present or no."

Say "not that I know," and not "not that I know of."

Say "return it to me," and not "return it back to me."

Say "I seldom see him," and not "that I seldom or ever see him."

Say "fewer friends," and not "less friends."

Say "If I mistake not," and not "If I am not mistaken."

Say "game is plentiful," and not "game is plenty."

Say "I am weak in comparison with you," and not "to you."

Say "it rains very fast," and not "very hard."

Say "thus much is true," and not "this much is true."

Say "I lifted it," and not "I lifted it up."

And last, but not least, say "I take my paper and pay for it in advance."

Let Us be Thankful.

That our appetites are good at this season of the year.

That we have an opportunity to do good by helping the poor.

That the weather has got so cold we won't be bothered by organ-grinders until next spring.

That we haven't got the dyspepsia—if we haven't.

That there is one day when men can say with pleasure, "My goose is cooked."

That there is a way to get rid of the man who talks too much.

That the temperance people are waking up.

That we are to have gravel roads.

That the doctors are not running up bills on us.

That Christmas is coming rapidly.

That you have paid for the COURIER in advance.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—Globe.

—The Slayton Concert Company was not very largely patronized, owing substantially to the fact that the managers were too close in advertising. The parties here who engaged the troupe are out of pocket, so to say, several dollars. When the agent of a show company gives the managing editor and local editor a ticket, and lets the boys whack up at the door, the printer plainly understands that the show is traveling the "bankrupt road to Brighton," and consequently makes but little effort to draw a house for them. Shows of this nature generally want from $2.00 to $5.00 worth of advertising for two tickets.

—S. G. Searight, of Butler, has invented a damper for use in stove pipes and drums that he warrants to save from one-third to one-half the fuel, and to warm an upper room as well as a stove. These drums gather no soot, are self-cleaners, can be regulated, opened and closed from below. The demand for them is increasing to such an extent that he has made arrangements for their manufacture at Toledo as well as Butler. His general agent, D. D. Deihl, will visit Auburn this week and locate an agent in this place.

—When the small-pox broke out at Fort Wayne, the old family physicians fled precipitately from the field, leaving the patients to fight their battles alone. The celebrated physician of Bristol, Ind., who didn't know small-pox from the seven-year itch, ought to locate at Wayne, and do business for the cowardly pill peddlers there.

—The COURIER force is under especial obligations to our popular restaurant man, Sherm. Hollister, for a nice lot of cream cake. If this is a sample of the articles baked at this new bakery, we can heartily recommend it to the public, and ask our citizens to call in and try a "hunk" for their own satisfaction.

—Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, etc., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house. 48-2w.

MY PROPHECY.

[Written for the COURIER.]

Russet hues with green ones blending,
  Yellow touchings here and there,
Hazy air the senses stilling,
  Tell that gone is summer fair.

Golden grains that barns are filling,
  Busy housewives' gathered store,
Ripened fruit in orchards falling,
  Herald gladsome summer o'er.

Through the air crisp leaves are dropping,
  Back to earth they silent come,
Summer buds have ceased their blooming,
  Rarely now the insects hum.

In the woods the hunter roaming,
  Fills his bag with fattened game,
Squirrels on ripe nuts are feasting,
  Happy hunter does the same.

So without the gypsies cunning,
  Or the wisdom of the seer,
In the book of nature reading,
  I foretell gray winter near.

L. S. K.

—Guiteau thinks he would draw now, and he certainly would if a few righteous citizens could get a rope around his neck.

—The greenback members of congress, are holding aloof from the contest over the next speaker of the house, and seem determined to make their votes felt, in case the fight is close.

—The star routers are still at large. Dorsey is on his western ranch, safe from harm, and is still secretary of the republican national committee, and is likely to remain so.

—The painters have hid from view the inside of Houston's building, and the passer by cannot gaze upon the "rosy" as it goes down the gulf of life on its way to "Stomach town."

"Where, O where are the Hebrew children?" Gone for a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the great cough killer. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it.

—This is the time for the winter scene, of burning the housemaid with kerosene. Swift are the waters of the dark St. Joe, as they come from marsh and plain, and smooth o'er the drowned its currents flow; they never rise again.

—What our people want now, is a good theatrical company to give an entertainment. We have got tired, completely worn out, with concert troupes, and if this should meet the eye of any traveling singers, we advise them to check their grips for the next station.

—Charley Smith will have to order a car load of revolvers by the first of April, as he will have to do all the canine shooting himself. He is the only constable in town. Brother Porter has "pulled off," you know; but then he couldn't hit the broad side of a Newfoundland dog anyway.

—Old winter has made his bow, and the dreary days of storm and wind are hurled upon us with all their force Those who are well provided for and have plenty should ever remember there are those who are in need; and a little help would bring a ray of joy into their lonely homes.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 48-tf.

FOR SALE.—Small drug store, located at Fairfield Center, Indiana. Furniture all new and attractive. Good location, and good investment to any one who means business. For particulars enquire of BOUGHMAN & RUDOLPH,
36 2mo. Fairfield Center Ind

Useful and ornimental—those new Unique Wall Pockets, for holding your brushes and combs. They are just the thing to present to your wife, for a Christmas present. For sale by Davenport, the druggist.

A splendid assortment of cloth, hair and tooth brushes, combs, dressing cases, fancy, box papers, ladies hand bags, purses and card cases, at Davenport's.

New stock of German accordeons and violins just received at Bassett & Maxson's jewelry store in Waterloo.

There is a rare chance for selecting holiday gifts and wedding presents, at Bassett & Maxson's in Waterloo.

For good lunch, hot coffee and oysters, go to Ed. Baker's lunch room, second door west of Davenport's. 48 2w.

Tub oysters at 30 cents a quart can always be found at Ed. Baker's. Give them a trial. 48-3w.

Good mince meat ready prepared at Ed. Baker's, at 12½ cents a pound. It saves time and labor. 48-3w

Gold pens, pencils and tooth picks. The best and cheapest in the world, at Davenport's.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 28, 1880.—We have tried your Ague Tonic and found it good—hard to beat. J. H. YARNELL. 3

All the standard poems in fancy binding, and at the very lowest prices, at Davenport's.

Black Brocade Silks.

We have just MARKED DOWN the prices of three lines of Rich Black Brocade Silks (22 inches wide, and elegant designs) for the purpose of closing them out this week

10 pieces reduced from $1.25 to $1.00.
12 pieces reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
15 pieces reduced from $1.85 to $1.40.

PLUSHES.

Of these scarce and very desirable goods we have now in stock over 75 pieces in all the leading colors now used. (No advance in price):

Black, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue,

MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, OMBRE PLUSHES, for $3, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $4, and $4.50 per yard.

BLACK BROCADE,
COLORED BROCADE,
and STRIPED VELVETS.

BLACK SKIRT VELVETS,

27 inches wide for $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per yard—excellent value.

PLAIN GROS GRAIN SILKS,

All colors, for 50c., 75c., $1 00, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard, all very cheap.

COLORED BROCADE SILKS

for 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $1 50 per yard; suitable for evening or street use, to match any shade of silks or dress goods.

BLACK SILK VELVETS

For trimming uses (17, 19, 21 and 24 inches wide) for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 an $2 per yard—superior color and finish.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm. and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

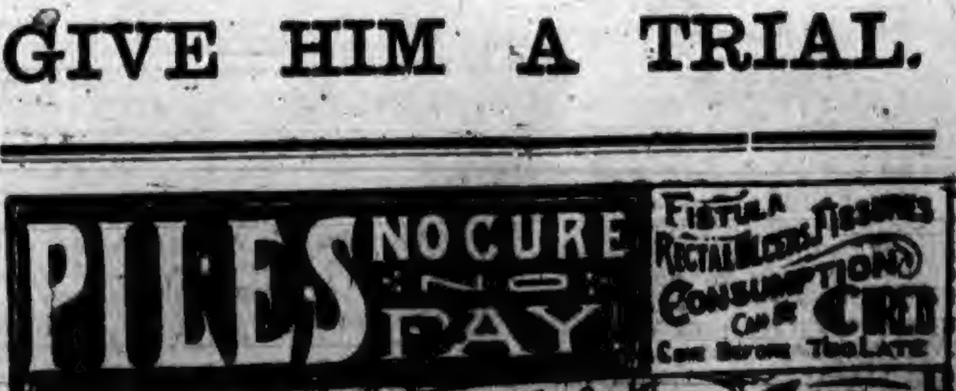

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S WONDERFUL NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

WHAT I'D DO.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

"Oh what will ye do, love, when I am going
With white sails flowing
The seas beyond;
What will ye do, love, though waves divide us,
And friends will chide us
For being fond?"

"Though waves divide us
And friends may chide us,
In faith abiding, I'll still be true;
I'll pray for you on the stormy ocean
With deep devotion,
That's what I'll do!"

"What would ye do, love, if distant tidings
Your fond confidings
Should undermine;
And I abiding 'neath foreign skies
Should think other eyes
Were as bright as thine?"

"Oh, name it not, love, though guilt and shame
Were on your name
I'd still be true;
But that heart of thine—should another share!
I could not bear it—
That's what I'd do!"

"What would you do, love, if home returning
In hopes high burning,
And wealth for you;
If my bark that bounded on foreign foam
Should be lost near home—
What would you do?"

"So thou wert spared I'd bless the morrow,
In want and sorrow,
That left me you;
And I'd welcome thee from the stormy billow,
This heart thy pillow—
That's what I'd do!"

RED PAINT.

In the matter of the chocolate-colored circles about my blue eyes, the whites of which complete the patriotic trinity of red, white and blue—those red rings, of whose origin I have been so often vexed with questions—I will tell a story which may save further inquiry. I am enabled to do so by memory of what my father used to say, and by reference to notes in a diary which he kept for many years.

Some time before I dawned upon this world, and while my spirit was probably walking with the angels with whom I kept company, my dear mother, tired of the monotony of her life at our family seat in the country, repaired alone to the city to regale herself with a sight of novelties for a month. My mother supposed that father would soon follow and rejoin her; but in this she was mistaken. He gave the housemaid a month's vacation, and was now left entirely alone, sleeping at the house and getting his meals for himself, rather than going to the city or the nearest tavern. He was an odd man, my father was, as I shall presently show. Being lonesome, he thought he would fix up things about the house to while away time, and surprise my mother by the improvements when she returned at the expiration of the month.

"I think I will do a little painting up, in the first place," thought my father. "Paint is not only an ornament, but it preserves things. The kitchen floor needs painting. The old color, what remains of it, is yellow; but I am not partial to yellow, and beside, I want a new color, for novelty. What color would probably most charm my wife? I have not much taste myself, but I have heard people praise red very highly. Sunrises, and sunsets, and comets, are often approved of by good judges, for being red. Red is said to be the most showy and effective military and dramatic color. I have seen some very handsome red flags at auction and railroad stations. Red lips and cheeks are always in the fashion. Then there is the red, red rose; and then there is my red handkerchief, the handsomest and largest I have got. I will paint the floor red; and, now that I reflect upon the supreme beauty of red, I will buy enough, and no doubt I shall find good use for it."

So my father went and bought a great quantity of red paint, and had it mixed and sent with brushes to the house.

"I will do all the painting myself that I care to have done," thought my father, when the bloody fluid blushed beneath his flaming eyes. "It will be a light, pleasing exercise, and my wife will be more delighted when she finds that I have done all the ornamentation without help. How lovely that red looks! It appears to me that all the white paint on the other woodwork in the kitchen looks as dingy now as the floor. What a capital idea it would be to paint it all red, now that I happen to have so much of it! I will do so. The kitchen, all of that color, will be the handsomest room in the house. But the main thing is the floor."

So my ancient father hastily began and painted the floor first, forgetting that it would cause him to wait until it was dry, or make tracks over it, or lay inconvenient planks, if he painted all the rest of the kitchen. He saw the mistake he had made when he began to paint the doors. The fresh paint on the floor stuck to his soles, and the marks of his flaming footsteps, like those of some destroying angel, hot from home, were everywhere and confused. They did some little damage to the carpets in other rooms, and this confused him some; but my father was not a man to stand for trifles, and, knowing that he could paint the floor over again, he went on with the other work. He had the tools, material, industry and ambition to please, and these were something for an amateur.

So, sticking as he went, my father covered all the doors with a flaming coat, inside and out, his pleasure increasing with the alteration he caused; and then proceeded to make his mark on all the remaining woodwork, including the window frames, sills and sashes, shutters, closet shelves, thresholds, the mantelpiece and sink, and then, thought he, "Why not the walls, to complete the thing and make it uniform?" And so the walls stood up and received their share; and then, as the hearth and locks and bolts and doors seemed by their nakedness to disturb the harmony, he painted them.

"By glory!" thought my father, greatly delighted with the marvelous change he had created, "if here isn't a whole sunrise in a box. What a little paint will do if well laid on, and of the right color! I shall like to live in this room. Neat, cheerful, uniform and splendid at the same time. I must paint the floor over again to hide my tracks; but let me see this time if I have finished up everything else first. No, I have not. These kitchen chairs and tables all want painting badly. I wonder I hadn't thought of them first. But they must certainly not be neglected as long as I have so much paint and of such a color, too. What a thing is the simple article of paint! What a tailor is to a man a painter is to a house; but people don't seem to know it. Even I have just found it out. I should think a man might make a fortune if he went about with paint pot and brushes and adopted my idea and astonished folks with the change it makes. Worse conceptions than this have been patented, and the accident of a happy thought enables many to roll in riches and immortal clover."

After due rest between jobs as he proceeded, my dear father gave the tables and chairs a touch of his quality, and for a while he was in doubt whether the last job was not an immense improvement on the preceding ones.

He stood off and examined, and then shut his eyes and imagined.

"No," he concluded, "neither can claim precedence. Each is admirable in itself, and yet each is necessary to the other, to give it complete effect. I wonder what kind of an artist I should have made. It strikes me I have vastly more taste than I thought, and I think I should be distinguished for what they call coloring. But am I done yet? There is more paint left. I wish this kitchen was twice as big. I don't feel quite satisfied yet. Isn't there something more to make the beauty still more beautiful, and the harmony more harmonious? There is! I have it. I see there is. Why, bless me! I haven't begun to be done yet. Why not paint all the wooden utensils which belong to kitchen use? I'll do it, if I have to send for more paint. How thought expands by exercise. At first I thought only of the floor; and now, pooh! it is the last and least of my thoughts; but I thank the floor for leading to these ideas."

In this happy mood my father resumed his decorative work on wood, and engaged himself busily for several days, during which he was obliged to send for even more paint than he had bought at first, to enable his busy brush to adorn baskets, knife-tray, bread-trough, spice-mortar, rolling-pin, dough-stick, salt-box; wash, ironing and knife-boards; clothes-horse, sleeve-board, pails, buckets, barrels, kegs, firkins, tubs, benches, brooms and brushes; and after whatever else could be painted without being rendered unfit for use had been painted, he concluded to finish off by reddening the whole store-room, from which most of them had been drawn.

"I have done enough already," thought my father, "to make my wife thankful; but then I have a great deal more paint on hand, and I can see plainly that much remains to be done. Now, why not paint the outside of the rear of the L of the house, where the kitchen is, as high up as the eaves, to correspond?"

This he did, and then thought the job would look like patchwork, unless all the outside of the L were given the same hue. And this, too, he did, and having included the L roof and chimney, he then added the rear porch, its roof and railing, and admitted that the liberality was not to be repented, but would not be a complete, symmetrical triumph unless assisted by the painting of the house, embracing in a grand red sum-total, roofs, chimneys, spouts, walls, doors, porticos, railings, pillars, window frames and trellises.

And all these, also, he did with his own hand, his red right hand, for it may be readily imagined that his hand could not have been very much of any other color, immersed as he was in such a wholesale work, and my father's diary itself states that sometimes he felt so tired, and the paint stuck so, and there was so much yet to be done, he did not think it necessary to clean the paint from his hands at the close of the day, but slept in them as they were, often dreaming that he was a white man with mahogany hands, the color seeming to have impregnated the very essence of his being.

Occasionally I am inclined to doubt my own judgment, or I should not hesitate to declare that my father seems to have been somewhat odd in this persistent fancy for red paint, but, in order to remove the possibility of such an idea in others, I will simply state that his proceedings were perfectly natural throughout.

He was a very affectionate man, and the absence of his wife, in search of novelty, led him at the outset to plan the kitchen part of his surprise, to make up for any shortcomings on his part, by giving her an excess of pleasure when she returned. This at once removes his kitchen work from all suspicion of singularity.

And now, as to the excess of red which followed. My father had daily written her a letter, hoping she was having a good time, but my mother never replied, being vexed at his not coming himself, and her continued silence, naturally rendering him uneasy, led him, as it were, to drown his sorrow by a still more profuse indulgence in red paint. Fortunately, he was not a drinking man and it was not brandy, or he might have painted himself instead of the house.

The house—and so forth; for having got as far as I have stated, he sent for still more paint, no letter having come yet, and, like one determined to give a fiery aspect to all he owned, he set to work with unabated ardor, and painted the barn, sheds, coops, sty and well-house, all the gates and fences, and then the trunks of all the trees, as high as he could reach, to keep the worms off, and perfect the prevailing consistency of color.

The month was now up, and still my mother did not come, nor yet a letter.

At this period, I think a slight oddity did really begin to appear in the conduct of my father. Summer was coming, and, reflecting that the whole of the inside of the house had not yet been painted, his diary says that he deliberated one whole forenoon, and then thought how cool it would be to do away with carpets, and have all the floors painted for naked use during the warm season. Acting upon this, he took up all the carpets, and painted every floor in the house, and, in his haste to finish before my mother should arrive, he so daubed the walls and some of the furniture that he painted them too, embracing bedsteads, bureaus, toilet-tables, wash stands, cornices, with all the wood-work, in all the kitchen style of universal flame.

And still my mother did not appear. I have heard my father say that during that particular period, while his last batch of paint was drying, he did not feel anxious for her to come. I do not doubt his intentional veracity upon any point, but I think his memory failed him in that instance; and that, in his sorrow that the paint spoiled some of her dresses when she did come, he forgot how he had longed for her.

For my mother did come before the last paint was dry.

My father was on his knees, in a suit that he had spoiled, red as a butcher, but innocent as a lamb, engaged in painting the flagstone walks in front of the house, and proposing to paint the ceilings of the house, if time should yet admit, when a carriage drove up, and my mother, so long absent, alighted at the gate—the red front gate, set in that long, red front fence, in front of that fiery red house, with the flaming L, and the burning trees, and walks not quite kindled into a complete glow.

I am the only son of the couple who then met, but I feel incapable of doing justice to their emotions at that juncture. I believe I have the idea in my head, but my pen is not equal to my father's brush, and can but darkly shadow forth what that brush occasioned.

Forgetting his sanguinary appearance, he rushed down the red walk, and through the red gateway, and embraced her, brush in hand, before she had fairly recognized him or the house. She shrieked, and gave him a push, discovering his identity at the same time that she began to scold him for soiling her dress.

"Never mind that; look at the house, Eliza," said he.

Her name was Eliza.

"Look at the house and things, Eliza," said my father, expecting an immensity of delight and praise, as he saw her hold up her hands in dumb astonishment. "I haven't been idle while you were gone, believe me. But this is nothing—mere nothing, that you see. Only come inside. I say nothing. That will speak for itself."

And so it did.

I was told my mother did not say a word till she went inside and knew the worst. And then my father knew it. He was appalled at her appallment, and stunned and stung by her loud and piercing expressions of horror, grief and disgust. She said he had done these crimes purposely, in revenge for her absence and delay. He said he had purposed it, but thought such a combination of novelty with beauty would enrapture her and thus reward him for a month of slavery. Even the kitchen, upon which he had chiefly prided himself, she declared looked like the kitchen of some demon; and, when the kitten, once white, but, by falling into a paint-pot, had become red, ran up to her, my mother shrieked at the apparition and ran behind a red chair.

It was an awful day for my father, and no less so for my dear mother; for alas! for her, for him and for me, when by-and-by she traversed all the house, and saw what he had ruined, she became suddenly overcome, and doctors and nurses were sent for with all possible alacrity.

I have but a few words to say, but those embrace a fact of considerable importance to me. On the following day I was born. Whether the hate of my mother for red paint had anything to do with my eyes others may judge. For my own part, I am thankful for my escape from being born Indian, or from having eyes as red as a white rabbit's.

What Ingenuity Does.

Every one has heard, I suppose, of Evans, the American dentist, who carries the city of Paris in his coat pocket. He was the Emperor's *protege*, and he has given European royalty more pain, for cash, than any man in the world. He operates in a dress suit, drives superb horses, and lives in a wonderful mansion that was given to him by Napoleon III. Well, there is his like in New York just now. I was riding through the Park the other forenoon, and my attention was called to a big, handsome man sitting with self-possession which did him credit in one of those most atrocious vehicles, a dog-cart. "That," said my companion, "is Richmond, the new dentist."

"Who is he?" I naturally inquired.

"He came here from California some two or three years ago, with some contrivance for putting artificial teeth upon natural roots, so that nothing could remove them without hauling out the whole tooth. It is called the Richmond crown setting, I believe. The crack dentists of the city went wild over it, but he had patented the whole thing, and had them where they couldn't move. He came here with only a little money and no practice. Now he employs seven skilled workmen, has offices that are simply palatial, and is enabled to support the style you saw just now. He is, in a word, a sensation, and will make $100,000 in a year. That shows what a little ingenuity will do for a man."

It did. But too much ingenuity isn't always as successful. When I was a lad, I knew an old fellow that was always inventing something. His last and greatest work in this line was the concoction of a wonderful explosive substance. He completed his work, and demonstrated its power one afternoon, when I sat on the wall that separated our yard from his orchard, viewing his apple trees with speculation in my eyes. I saw one section of his house rise a few yards in the air, and come down with a crash. I also saw where enough of him fell to hold an inquest on—and I have never invented so much as a clothes-pin.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Covered With Gold.

It is a curious fact that Russia, one of the poorest of civilized countries, makes a greater parade of wealth in one respect than any other state. The domes of all the great churches in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other large towns, are plated with gold nearly one-quarter of an inch thick. The new church of the Savior represents a value of fully $15,000,000. The Isaac Cathedral in St. Petersbugh may be safely credited with at least twice that amount. So strong, however, is the old Slav belief in the inviolable sanctuary of "holy places," that, during countless seasons of widespread and bitter distress, no attempt has ever been made to plunder the gold thus temptingly exposed. Indeed, one of the finest churches in St. Petersburg, the Kazan Cathedral, owes its massive shrine to the plunder taken by the Cossacks in 1812.

It is sad but true that a man who once becomes deaf seldom enjoys a happy hear after.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Persons struck by lightning, when not certainly killed, should have cold water poured or even dashed over them.

All copper and brass vessels should be carefully cleansed after being used, to prevent the formation of injurious acid.

All experience goes to show that people are far more liable to contract disease or contagious fevers on an empty than with a full stomach.

The only safe and immediate remedy within the reach of a non-professional in case of poisoning by prussic acid is to pour a stream of cold water, from an elevation, upon the head and spine of the patient.

Prof. Palmer, in the Louisville *Medical News*, recommends coca to those who desire to break themselves of the habit of opium eating, and reports a series of cases which have given the best results. Others have tried it and have also reported favorably. Coca is an excitant of the nervous system, and as such combats the terrible depression which ensues on suddenly ceasing the habit of opium eating. In many of the cases reported, this remedy has effected a cure in a week. In some cases the opium was left off gradually, but Dr. Palmer prefers a sudden cessation. He thinks coca may be employed as a substitute for opium. A dose should be taken every time a strong desire for opium is felt.

The *Phrenological Journal*, speaking of the healthfulness of fruit, says that when Dr. B. F. Dunkley went to Dunksburg, Mo., thirty years ago, there were no orchards, and very few vegetables raised. The diet of the people consisted chiefly of corn-bread, bacon and black coffee. Inflammatory disorders of the brain, bowels and heart, and malignant dysentery afflicted the community, and were often attended with fatal results. Dr. Dunkley told his patients that their blood needed no medicine other than vegetable acids, and ordered them to eat oranges, lemons and sheep sorrels. Now fruit and garden vegetables are abundant and diseases are not of so malignant a type, and they yield readily to medical treatment. Children who eat plentifully of apples are in excellent health, while those that eat no fruit are sickly.

In many cases of disordered stomach a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, termed colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water, drink it and go to bed; it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water if sufficient sensibility remain to admit of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from his lethargy. In a fit the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck and a cool apartment procured if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood. In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part with brine for an hour, and then bind on some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, renewed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums are affected, wash the mouth with brine. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.

In a Tight Place.

A young Fond du Lac lawyer was out calling on a lady, when a young man and another young lady called, and the young lawyer thought it would be cunning to get down behind the lounge and not let them know he was there, and surprise them by bobbing up serenely from below when the time came. They came in and the first thing they asked was for the young lawyer, who had told the young man he would be there that evening. Then they began to talk about him, discussed the size of his feet, which they claimed were large, and the size of his head, which they asserted was child's size. He perspired and they talked about his mashing qualities, how he mashed a girl that worked in a laundry, and the opinion was expressed that he was a regular flirt. Then they talked about his family, and he tried to stuff his ears. Just then a little terrier belonging to the girl's brother came in the room, and somebody said "rats," and told the dog to hunt for them, and the dog went under the lounge and began to growl and shake something, and there was a sound of revelry by night. The other young man and two girls rushed out of the room, and the lawyer got up on his feet, pulling the dog up near his suspenders by the teeth, and the dog shook, and the young man yelled, and presently the girl's father came in and seeing the dog trying to hold what he supposed was a burglar, he took an old hair cloth covered chair and was going to brain the burglar, when the young man told who he was, and the father unlocked the dog's teeth, after he had remembered the combination, and the young lawyer took himself in his hand and went away. He won't speak to the young people now, and it is said he will sue the owner of the dog for *arron* or *alpace*, or some Latin phrase. The worst thing in the world is to be attacked by conversation or a dog, when you are not looking.—*Peck's Sun.*

Pears.

Over 1,800 years ago Pliny wrote "All pears whatsoever are but heavy meat unless boiled or baked," and it is probable that the varieties cultivated at that early date could hardly have been anything but small in size and bitter in taste. But when Pliny recorded this famous opinion he wrote for his time, and the idea is as little worthy of consideration to-day as the philosopher's real knowledge of the truth at the present day must have been limited. Pears are regarded at the present time as among the most wholesome and nutritious fruits. Baking or boiling may improve them for weak digestive organs, but eaten raw and freely at all times they are productive of a fine blood and healthy skin. The amount of real nutriment they contain is hardly equal to that of apples, but the fine and delicate juices are hardly excelled by any other fruit. Pears are coming to be regarded as one of the staple fruit crops, and a great deal of attention is being paid to their culture and marketing.

Bank Robbing in New York.

Looking at the bank record of this city it is surprising to observe the immunity with which our banks have been plundered by their confidential servants. I have referred to Paying Teller McGutcheon, of the Ocean Bank, who escaped all penalty. The Grocers' Bank was robbed of an equal amount by its paying teller, George Clarke, who spent the money in stylish extravagance. His case was a flagrant one, and yet no punishment could be inflicted. The Tradesmen's Bank was robbed by one of its clerks of $40,000. In this case an arrest was made, but nothing further was done. The criminal was shattered by dissipation and died in the hospital. The Fourth National also occupies a place in the list, the loss being about $30,000. The paying teller of the American Exchange Bank was noted for his rapidity and accuracy in counting money. He was in fact a prodigy in this specialty, but he wound up his career by robbing the bank of $90,000. The City Bank is one of the best managed of these institutions, its President being Moses Taylor, whose fame as a financier is widely extended. Yet in this admirable concern the heaviest defalcation ever known in this city took place. The culprit's name was Leverich. He came of a high family, and showed his dignity by the extent of his peculation, which was more than $400,000. It was admitted that nothing could be done, and there the matter ended. Paying Teller Ellis, of the Park Bank, robbed the latter of $600,000 with equal impunity.

The only instance of a bank clerk's punishment on record in this city for peculation is found in the case of the Fulton Bank. The note clerk who was son of the cashier, spent $60,000 of bank funds. I cannot give the details of the procedure here, but there was a peculiar feature in the crime which authorized an indictment. The thief actually got four years in the State Prison. This was at the rate of $15,000 a year, and for such pay many would be willing to take a similar term. One of the most curious bank defalcations of the day occurred at the the Gallatin National Bank. A leading employe had for a long time used bank funds for the purchase of "business paper." He was an expert judge of credit, and found the traffic very profitable. One day, however, his account was found short. He at once admitted the fact, and turned out a quantity of "gilt edged" to balance the discrepancy.

There can be little wonder at such robbery among the clerks when officers are so frequently dishonest. The bookkeepers and tellers are well satisfied that their employers steal at every opportunity, and hence it may be asked, Why should they not do the same? The Artisans' Bank was robbed by its Directors, and so was the Ocean Bank. The latter had suffered severely from the depredations of its paying teller, and was afterward cracked by burglars. It might have survived, but the Directors concluded to finish the work, and this they did in a very effectual manner. Their method was to discount loans on fictitious securities, such as paper railroad bonds, and the result was that in the hands of a receiver the stock was only worth 10 per cent. Such was the history of a bank whose capital was entirely paid in, the amount being a half million. The Grocers' Bank was robbed in the same manner, and the shareholders found themselves the victims of sharp practice on the part of those to whom they had committed their interests.—*New York Letter.*

The Reason of Birds.

Several years ago a pair of my canaries built; while the hen was sitting the weather became intensely hot. She drooped, and I began to fear that she would not be strong enough to hatch the eggs. I watched the birds closely, and soon found that the cock was a devoted nurse. He bathed in the fresh cold water I supplied every morning, then went to the edge of the nest, and the hen buried her head in his breast, and was refreshed. Without hands and without a sponge, what more could he have done? The following spring the same bird was hanging in a window with three other canaries, each in a separate cage. I was sitting in the room and heard my little favorite give a peculiar cry. I looked up and saw all the birds crouching on their perches, paralyzed with fright. On going to the window to ascertain the cause of their terror I saw a large balloon passin along over the end of the street. The birds did not move till it was out of sight, when they all gave a chirp of relief. The balloon was only in sight of the bird who gave the alarm, and I have no doubt he mistook it for a bird of prey. I have a green and a yellow canary hanging side by side. They are treated alike and are warm friends. One has often refused to partake of some delicacy till the other was supplied with it. One day I had five blossoms of dandelion; I gave three to the green, two to the yellow one. The latter flew about his cage, singing in a shrill voice, and showing unmistakable signs of angel. Guessing the cause I took away one of the three flowers, when both birds settled down quietly to enjoy their feast.

Growth of Rapid Transit.

In the beginning of 1846, when a Broadway elevated railroad was discussed and illustrated in the Scientific American, it probably seemed extravagant to suggest hourly trains on a single track in Broadway. The most active imagination would scarcely have gone beyond the prediction that half-hourly trains on a double track would be required. Now what do we see? Four double lines, comprising 32 miles of elevated track, on which are run an aggregate of of over 8,000 daily trains, as shown by an inventory of property of the Manhattan Elevated Railway company. It appears that to carry on this enormous traffic 200 locomotives and 600 cars are used, which stop at 161 stations, the force employed being about 3,000 men, whose pay exceeds $5,500 per day. As many as 274,096 persons have been carried in a single day, who paid in the neighborhood of $18,000 for the accommodation.

Some people think it an excess of magnanimity to forgive those whom they have injured.

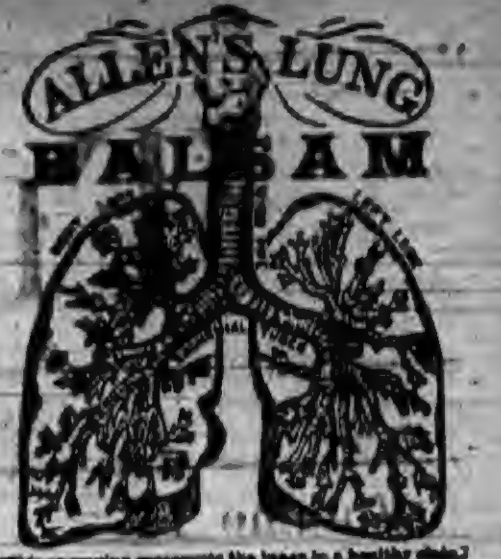

[This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.]

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

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IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

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CURES Without Dosing
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Is a sovereign remedy for all forms of Liver and Stomach troubles, and is the ONLY SAFE and ABSOLUTE cure for Malaria in its various types.

Dr. Holman's Pad is a genuine and radical remedy, WITHOUT TAKING MEDICINE.

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Against these DR. HOLMAN gives SPECIAL WARNING. Not only do they FAIL TO CURE, but in disappointing the purchaser they bring doubt and odium on the principal of Absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the GENUINE and ONLY TRUE EXPONENT.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
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Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

A French Barber Shop.

(Frank Bellew in San Francisco Chronicle.)

French barber inclined to dull razor. Make up for deficiency in sharpness by physical strength. In shaving, it's a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether with him. A French shave is a modified sort of assault and battery with intent to half kill. Barber's chair, straight back. Suggests garrote. No cushions. Crotch for headrest. So all over the continent, as well as in England. American must go abroad to appreciate his tonsorial luxuries at home. Foreign barber shop is ours as is a shambles to a parlor. When French barber's shave seems half over, artist remarks, "Voila!" American sits still. Barber sings out again, "Voila!" and points to washbowl. Customers regard Americans curiously. Light at last breaks in upon American. Finds out he is expecetd to arise and wash lather from his own face. Custom of the country. Everybody does it. Gets up and tries to do it. Nothing but his own fingers given to wash with. No napkin. No sponge. Washes. Or tries to wash. Leaves lather in ears or thereabouts. Washing over. Has cuts bandaged. Goes out as if from a prize fight. Barber's apprentice expects fee. Urn on counter for that purpose. Penny therein elicits chorus of "Mercis!" "Bien mercis!" from all hands, from the boss barber down. Well worth a penny to hear such an explosion of thanks.

French barber during shaving savage. Evidently one gives himself in hand-to-hand conflict with an enemy. Lathers, cuts and slashes. Barbers wives also shave customers. Shaved by one this morning. Small suburban shop. Never shaved by a woman before, except at church fairs buying four-cent pincushion for one dollar. To raise funds to paint steeple and send a missionary to India. Head French barber out on a drunk. Assistant barber shaving French infantry officer 103d regiment. Red pantaloons, long sword, gilt tassel, and 103 wherever it could be put on him. Sat down and waited for completion of the operation on the French army. Woman came from inner room. Barber's wife. Asked me to be seated in barber's chair. Sat. Wondered. Madame tucked napkin under my chin. Felt queer. Madame approached with shaving-pot and brush. Wondered if she meant business. Found she did. No nonsense. Lathered me. Wondered. Wanted to laugh. Feared to laugh. Tried to look as if I had been shaved by women all our life. Perhaps I have. More or less. Quien sabe? Nobody in the shop seemed surprised. Being then with Romans knew I must be as the Romans and not be surprised. Tried hard not to be. But I was. Madame flourished the razor. Strapped it. And scientifically. Whereon she shaved me. Strange experience. Who can tell what a day may bring forth? She shaved well. Firm and delicate touch. Not unpleasant. Shut my eyes. Feared to look at her in the face. She performed only on half my face; for the assistant had finished the red-legged officer, and I was turned over to him, the awkward gawk of a boy, who grabbed me by my free-born nose, and scraped and pulled at me with his cigarette-smelling fingers, and cut here and cut there and scarified and mopped off blood and mopped it up, and finally led me bleeding to the washbowl to clean up after the slaughter.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

San Leandro, Cal., Jan. 6, 1877.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them. J. A. Miller, M. D.

Taking out Patents.

Apropos of the editorials that are generally written on patent reforms, the *Scientific American* notes the fact that the line of argument is substantially identical in most newspapers. It holds that the idea that an inventor who has brought forth, painfully or otherwise, something of value to the rest of the community should be compelled to pay for the privilege, heavily or lightly, is simply absurd. Also that the penalty imposed should increase with the amount of the benefaction is still more absurd. It says: "Indirectly the successful invention does contribute to government support in taxes in proportion to the rate at which it increases individual and public wealth; but that is for service by the government other than and independent of the issuance of an official certification of the invention in the form of letters patent. The assertion that the majority of patents are worthless is so contrary to the evidence of fact that it cannot be set down to ignorance." The *American* denounces the advocacy of the policy of extinguishing "useless patents," on the ground that it is a mischievous assumption to presume that all patents which are not speedily developed and made commercially productive are useless. The *American* pointedly observes that the above-mentioned positions on this subject "are taken by those, and those only, who are pecuniarily interested—as principals or attorneys—in so modifying the operation of the patent law as to facilitate the seizure and enjoyment of patented inventions without the preliminary formality of consulting the inventor or incurring any subsequent risks of damages for infringement. With a large number of classes of inventions it rests with a few wealthy organizations to decide absolutely whether a new invention within the class, however meritorious it may be, shall or shall not be speedily developed and made remunerative to the patentee."

HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

Advancing Education.

Answers written by the Metropolitan School Board pupils to questions put by a Government Inspector.—Where is Turin?—Tureen is the Cappitol of Chiner; the people there live in birds nests and has long tales. What do you know of the patriarch Abraham?—He was the father of Lot and ad tew wifes. Wun was called Hismale and t'other Haygur. He kep' wun at home, and he hurried 'other into the dessert, where she became a pillow of salt in the daytime and pillow of fire at nite. Who was Mosee?—He was an Egypsian. He lived in a shark maid of bulrushers and he kep' a golden carf and warshipt braizen snakes and he het nothin' but kwales and manner for forty years. He was kort by the air of his 'ed while ridin' under a bow of a tree, and he was kill'd by his son Absolom as he was hangin' from the bow. His end was pease. Verbal answers—What is a miracle? Don't know. If you saw the sun shining overhead at midnight, what should you call it? The moon. But if we were to tell you it was the sun. I should say it were a lie. But suppose I declared to you that it was the sun? I should say you was werry drunk.—*English paper.*

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—*Telegraph.*

How a Quaker Punished a Thief.

A Quaker, having been disturbed by footsteps around his dwelling one night, arose from his bed and cautiously opened the back door to reconnoiter. Close by was an out-house, and under it a cellar, near a window of which was a man busily engaged in receiving the contents of his pork barrel from another in the cellar.

The Quaker approached, and the man on the outside fled. He stepped up to the cellar window and received the pork from the thief within, who, after a little time, asked his supposed accomplice in a whisper:

"Shall we take it all?" The owner of the pork said softly,

"Yes, take it all;" and the thief handed up the balance through the window and then came up himself. Imagine his consternation when, instead of greeting his companion in crime, he confronted the Quaker.

Both were astonished, for the thief proved to be a near neighbor, of whom none would have suspected such conduct. He pleaded for mercy, begged him not to expose him, spoke of the necessities of poverty, and promised faithfully not to steal again.

"If thou hadst asked me for meat, it would have been given thee. I pity thy poverty and thy weakness, and esteem thy family. Thou art forgiven."

The thief was greatly rejoiced, and was about to depart, when the Quaker said,

"Take the pork, neighbor."

"No, no," said the thief, "I don't want the pork."

"Thy necessity was so great that it led thee to steal. One-half of the pork thou must take with thee."

The thief insisted that he could never eat a morsel of it. The thought of the crime would make it choke him. He begged the privilege of letting it alone. But the Quaker was inflexible, and furnished the man with a bag, put half the pork therein and laying it upon his back, sent him home with it.

He met his neighbor daily for several years afterward, their families visited together, but the matter was kept a secret, and though in after years the circumstance was mentioned, the name of the delinquent was never made known. The punishment was severe and effectual. It probably was his first—it certainly was his last—attempt to steal.

Had the man been arranged before a court of justice and imprisoned for the petty theft, how different might have been the result. His family disgraced, their peace destroyed, the man's character ruined and his spirit broken.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers and "liver complaint."

Perils of Ridicule.

I know of no principle which it is of more importance to fix in the minds of young people than that of the most determined resistance to the encroachment of ridicule. Give up the world, and to the ridicule with which the world enforces its dominion, every trifling question of manner and appearance, it is to toss courage and firmness to the winds, to compass with the mass upon such subjects as these.

But learn from the earliest to insure yourself against the perils of ridicule; you can no more exercise your reason, if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in constant dread of death.

If you think it right to differ from the times and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear, do it,—not for insolence, but grandly and seriously—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait until it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.

Let men call you mean, if you know you are just; hypocritical, if you are honestly religious; pusillanimous, if you feel that you are firm; resistance soon converts unprincipled wit into sincere respect, and no aftertime can tear from you these feelings which every man carries with him who has made a noble and successful exertion in a virtuous cause. —*Sidney Smith.*

A Clean Skin.

Most of our invalids are such, and many healthy people will become invalids, for want of paying the most ordinary attention to the requirements of the skin. The membrane is too often regarded as a covering only instead of a complicated piece of machinery, scarcely second in its texture and sensitiveness to the ear and the eye. Many treat it with as little reference to its functions as if it were only a bag for their bones. It is this consideration for the skin that is the cause of a very large proportion of the disease of the world. It is claimed by some scientists that four-fifths in the bulk of all we eat and drink, must either pass off through the skin or be turned back upon the system as a poison, and life depends as much upon these exhalations through the skin as inhaling pure air through the lungs; it must therefore be of vital importance to keep the channel free.

A druggist in New Richmond, Ohio, Mr. E. J. Donham, writes us the following: "I consider Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup one of the very best things made. I use it altogether in my own family and can therefore recommend it."

I Can and I Will.

How many boys there are who can, but never do, because they have no will power, or if they have, do not use it. Before undertaking to perform any task you must carefully consider whether you can do it, and once convinced that you are able to accomplish it, then say "I will do it," with a determination that you will never give up till it is done, and you will be successful. The difference between "Give up" and "I can't" and "I can and will" is just the difference between victory and defeat in all the great conflicts of life.

Boys, adopt for your motto, "If I can I will," and victory will be yours in all life's battles. "I can and I will," nerves the arms of the world's heroes to-day, in whatever department of labor they are engaged. "I can and I will," has fought and won all the great battles of life and of the world.

I know a boy who was preparing to enter the junior class of the New York University. He was studying trigonometry, and I gave him three examples for the next lesson. The following day he came into my room to demonstrate his problems. Two of them he understood, but the third—a very difficult one—he had not performed. I said to him:

"Shall I help you?"

"No, sir! I can and I will do it, if you will give me the time."

I said, "I will give you all the time you wish."

The next day he came into my room to recite another lesson in the same study.

"Well, Simon, have you worked out that example?"

"No, sir!" he answered, "but I can and I will do it, if you will give me a little more time."

"Certainly; you shall have all the time you desire."

I always like those boys who are determined to do their own work, for they make our best scholars, and men, too. The third morning you should have seen Simon enter my room. I knew he had it, for his whole face told the story of success. Yes, he had it, notwithstanding it had cost him many hours of the severest mental labor. Not only had he solved the problem, but what was of infinite greater importance to him, he had begun to develop mathematical powers, which, under the inspiration of "I can and I will," he has continued to cultivate, until to-day he is Professor of Mathematics in one of our large colleges, and one of the ablest mathematicians of his years in our country.

My young friends, let your motto ever be: "If I can, I will."—*Golden Days.*

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Black Birch for Furniture.

Black birch is rapidly coming into favor. Black birch is a close-grained, handsome wood, and can be easily stained to resemble walnut exactly. It is just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly, if not all, the purposes to which walnut is at present applied. Birch is much the same color a cherry, but the latter wood is now scarce, and consequently dear. It is with difficulty that cherry wood can be obtained at $50 a thousand feet, while birch wood can be purchased at any saw-mill for $1 per thousand feet. When properly stained it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it is susceptible of a beautiful polish, equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture.

"For two years I was a great sufferer from Kidney Complaints. I was unable to attend to my business, and was comfortable only when lying down, at times being in so great distress that I could rest neither night nor day. I had several doctors, but received no benefit from any. I tried about all the medicines advertised for Kidney Complaints, but experienced no relief. Having heard of the wonderful effects of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Female Complaints, and knowing that it was advertised as a remedy for Kidney Complaints, I tried it and began to improve before the first bottle was taken. I continued the use of the Compound, and in less than three months I was perfectly well, and have not been troubled since. I consider it the greatest remedy for Kidney Complaints ever yet discovered. J. P. Howard, No. 29 Park Street, Lynn, Mass.

"Ralph, my own Ralph, you see before you the most unhappy woman in the world," "Heavens!" my dearest Adelgitha, what is the matter? Has any one presumed——" "For the last month a wretched man has been pressing me—threatening me, even—that is to say—his suit." "Give me the villain's name! Within an hour from sunrise I shall meet him and settle his account." "I knew you would, Ralph; you are so generous. Here is his account—my upholsterer's—I am so glad you are going to settle it."

The physical ills which are peculiar to women are seldom mentioned, either in conversation or through the press, through false modesty; and yet the percentage of these diseases are on the increase. Thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrance of the Vegetable Compound, which is prepared by Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of this city. We learn that more of this preparation is sold in this city than is sold of any other medicine; and all the world should know of its curative effects. See advertisement in another column.—*Lynn Transcript.*

Henry Ward Beecher says: "My father used to say: 'Henry, when you kindle a fire, never throw an armful of wood on at once; that will put it out. Get some kindling that is dry, and put one shaving on, and one more, and one more, and, little by little, you can build just as big a fire as you have a mind to.'"

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato, at 80 years of age, learned the Greek language. Plutarch, when between sixty and seventy, began the study of Latin. Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham was nearly fifty years of age when she discovered her Vegetable Compound. By these facts we see that it is never too late to learn.

Observations About the Baby.

The baby does not belong to the animal kingdom; the animal kingdom belongs to him. He is a King. In fact, he is always aching. However, a baby is often spoken of as "this wheat creature;" which is why they cradle him. You can't shock him. He is not a creature comfort. The baby is sometimes called an infant, in fanciful allusion to infantry, which he is thought to resemble because he is generally found with arms about him. Bless the baby! —*Boston Transcript*

Queer Bedroom Companions.

A recent writer gives us an idea of the experience one may have in trying to get natural sleep in variously populated India. What would some of your readers think, while lying quietly in bed beneath the inevitable mosquito net, if they were to see, gazing intently from the ceiling right above, a long, green lizard or centipede, challenging each other to mortal combat; the centipede loses his hold, drops down on the sheet and whips under the bed; you involuntarily shut your mouth quickly, and turn over on your face, wondering whether or not he went down your throat or under the bed; you next closely scrutinize the horizon line of the mattress, and only being gifted with the power of seeing in one spot at the same time, you pivot around on your knees with a pillow upraised, ready to smash him the moment you see his eye peering over the edge—but he comes not. Your attention is next called to a half-hundred black bugs, which are indulging in a game of lawn-tennis on the floor, when in steps a bandicoot, a rat as big as a "yaller dog," and devours this whilom garden party.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and woman ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Sincerity.

Whatever limit sincerity imposes upon our words, let us obey, even if it be to silence. But, that its bounds be not so narrow as this, let us cherish an honest interest in people and things outside of our immediate sphere. This is the great want of all our intercourse, the only thing that can rescue our conversation from the stigma which attaches to "small talk." Our talk is small because it comes only from the lips; it is frothy because it is on the surface; it is commonplace, because we do not care about the things we say—they are not realities to us. It is not the subject upon which we speak, but the interest we take in it which gives flavor to our words.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer from weakness, druggists say.

Said the man who got left when the wine came short at communion: "I don't care for the liquor, but I think my soul is of as much account as anybody's, and, if I don't lick the deacon by whose negligence I was prevented from carrying out my religious duty, I'm a pirate."

Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Life is divided into three terms—that which was, which is, and which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future.

The highest hopes and interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much.

Some ladies, who have seen all the Presidents for over thirty years, say that Millard Fillmore was the handsomest of the number.

Keep your bowels and Kidneys in a healthy state by the use of Kidney-Wort.

Butter is being brought from Russia to England in large quantities, and is of very fair quality.

That Terrible

indigestion and sick headache will yield readily to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Consumption Can Be Cured!

Read what Mr. William C. Digges, a merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes under date April 4th, 1881. He says: I firmly believe that *Allen's Lung Balsam* will and has cured consumption if taken in time and proper care be taken of the patient both in suitable food and clothing. Six years ago my mother was attacked with pneumonia. The attending physician, "some time after," told me that the disease had settled on her lungs and that she had the consumption. Not believing that a permanent cure could be effected, but thinking I might be able to get an expectorant not containing opium which would afford some relief, I inquired of a druggist at Richmond, Va., if he had any medicine not containing opium, that was a good expectorant. He then recommended Allen's Lung Balsam, which I purchased and induced my mother to try. Before she had taken the first bottle the improvement in her condition was so marked that I purchased three more bottles. The attending physician, seeing the beneficial effects, recommended its continued use, and in about twelve months her lungs were pronounced cured. Upon my recommendation many others who had the consumption have been cured. I think you can claim for your medicine the following: Expectoration without irritation, and healing of the lungs by keeping them free from foreign substances, thus arresting and curing this dread disease. Mr. Digges says he writes because he wants us to know that Allen's Lung Balsam is doing good.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Pure Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

There is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair grower. As recently improved, it is the only dressing for the hair that cultured people will use.

Why the true Holman Liver Pad succeeds: Because it is the first and only correct adaptation of the Holman absorption theory of cure without medicine. Why its imitators fail: Because they are worthless.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,

rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

Every farmer and teamster should know that Frazer axle grease cures sore necks and scratches on horses. Buy it anywhere.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

Important to the Public as well as the Medical Profession.

Hall's Journal of Health, referring to Consumption, makes the following important statement:

"Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning; then, on going to bed, getting more and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickness of pulse. In fatal cases its average course is about two years; hence the importance of arresting the disease at as early a stage as possible, and the sooner rational means are employed for this purpose the greater the chance of success. The disease is owing to an irritation commencing in the throat and extending to the lungs, so that their action is interfered with, and the blood does not receive sufficient oxygen to purify it. The most marked sign of lung disease is emaciation; and the most positive indication of returning health is increase in weight."

So speaks *Hall's Journal of Health*, and we may add that in desperate cases, and, in fact, in all cases of Consumption, or troubles of the throat and lungs, immediate relief may be obtained and a permanent cure effected by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, a medicine known for more than thirty-five years as an unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary and pectoral diseases. That the worst cases of Consumption have been cured by the use of Hall's Balsam has been attested to by the thousands who have used it, or have been cognizant of its wonderful remedial efficacy.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Dr. BULLS COUGH SYRUP

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Dr. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circular free. Address C. Bayliss, Dubuque, Ia.

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$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

25 CHRISTMAS CARDS, 10c; 3 Autumn Bouquets, 10c; 12 Perforated Mottoes, 10c; 5 Fine Chromos, 10c; 3 Oil Pictures, 10c; 3 Engravings, 10c; 2 Lithographs, 12x18, 10c. All for 50c, postpaid. J. W. FRIZZELL, Baltimore, Md.

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Macaulay's History of England. 5 Vols. 12mo vols. cloth; only $2.00

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PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.

CONSUMPTION.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

JAMES A. GARFIELD. Every New Subscriber to the Weekly Wisconsin may receive a fine large Crayon Portrait of the late President, on heavy plate paper, 19x24. The portrait is a copy of the photograph by Ryder, of Cleveland, and is the one sent to Queen Victoria by Mrs. Garfield; being considered the best picture in existence of our lamented President. *Copies may be seen in every Postoffice in Wisconsin.* Every person sending $1.60, and naming the premium, will receive the Weekly Wisconsin for one year, together with the portrait, which alone is worth the price. Address CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRICE $20. NO DUTY TO PAY. This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—[illegible] simple, convenient, and powerful. Warranted 5 years. Sent anywhere on 5 days trial. Pay if pleased. 2,000,000 of this model machine have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. Be sure to try us. Thousands do every year, and thank us for the $15 to $30 saved in buying direct. Cut this out, and when you write [illegible] be sure to address Geo. Payne & Co., 47 Third Av., Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER BOOM FOR AGENTS.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK is due daily. THE BEST.

The Prince and the Pauper

Will outsell all his previous works, and offers you the best chance of your life to make money rapidly. Our agents will act promptly and secure choice territory, and we advise you to do the same. Outfits now ready. Send at once for circulars and terms to

H. N. HINCKLEY, Publisher,
14 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

5,000 Agents Wanted for Life of GARFIELD

It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Surgical treatment, death, funeral obsequies, etc. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Fine steel portraits. Extra terms to Agents. Circulars free. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS.

A Finely-Executed Picture of Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield, the martyred Presidents of the United States, will be presented to every new yearly subscriber received to The CHICAGO LEDGER before February 1st, 1882.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Best Story Paper in the West, and is printed upon large, plain type. This paper is issued weekly, and mailed to any address, postage paid, for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. A fine list of Premiums is offered to new subscribers. 3c stamp for Sample Copy. Address CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

An Open Secret.

The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY! Young man or old, if you want a Luxuriant mustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1638, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

C. N. U. No. 49

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Dr. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.

[illegible]

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S [illegible] EXHIBITIONS for FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the last year than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, [illegible] now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular [illegible] STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES—$22, $30, $44, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than [illegible] Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which [illegible] useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent free and postpaid. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., DEC. 8, 1881

THE name of the new republican "boss" is Billy Mahone.

GOV. FOSTER and John Sherman have quit making faces at each other.

IT is said that the chuckle of the star routers can be heard at Washington above every other kind of noise in the city.

IT is a little difficult for a man up a tree to figure out the badge of the new administration. Can't tell whether it is 329 or 306.

THE country is promised relief from the Guiteau trial in about three weeks. Quite a number of prominent physicians have testified that the prisoner is insane.

BLAINE said under oath on the witness stand in the Guiteau trial, that he invented the word "Stalwart" himself in 1875. He ought to be proud of his invention. Webster's definition of the word is "something worth stealing or taking." Very appropriate.

THE republican members of the house of representatives met in the hall of the house Saturday last, and, after balloting sixteen times, nominated Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, for speaker. The caucus also nominated Edward McPherson for clerk; J. W. Hooker, of Vermont, for sergeant-at-arms; W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, for door-keeper. Mr. Brownlow is a son of the late Parson Brownlow.

—Anderson Bros. have purchased shops in Waterloo and are prepared to do all kinds of custom work, and will be pleased to see their old customers as well as new ones. We will have a good assortment of carriages in the spring, which we will sell as cheap as any home work that is manufactured of good material. All our work is guranteed to give satisfaction. Call and see us before you purchase.

ANDERSON BROS.

—Just recieved notice from shippers in the east that the frieght business is so crowded that goods are delayed from 30 to 40 days, which accounts for Bassett & Maxon just receiving a large supply of their silver ware from New York by U. S. express. They now have the largest assortment of table and breakfast castors, cake baskets, berry dishes, butter dishes, cellery stands, card stands, fruit stands and in fact everything in their line ever brought to the northern part of this state.

Gravel Road Meeting.

Meeting was held at the court-house, Nov. 31. Phillip Silver was called to the chair, and John Treesh made secretary. Philo Lockwood as chairman of the committee to examine the law on the subject, made his report. Remarks were then made by Dr. Casebeer, Peter Shaffer and others. T. P. Scott, from the committee appointed to look up the supply of gravel, made his report, stating that a number of banks had been found. A committee of three was then appointed to circulate petitions for subscriptions to gravel the road toward Spencerville. This was amended so as to include the road east of town. S. J. Brandon, David Ober and Henry Mader were appointed for the Spencerville road, and C. Eckhart, Frank Baird and A. J. Carmer for the road east of town. The instructions were to solicit assistance from parties outside of town as well as those in town. A committee was appointed to prepose a report for publication in the papers. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place in two weeks.

P. J. LOCKWOOD,
T. P. SCOTT, } Com.
JOHN TREESH.

Obituary.

Elizabeth Kosht, wife of Daniel Kosht, died very suddenly Nov. 24, 1881, about five o'clock p. m. She complained of being dizzy, and a short time afterward she became both helpless and speechless. She was then put to bed by the family. The physician and neighbors were at once sent for, but she passed away without a sigh or struggle long before the physician arrived. She did not live longer than an hour and a half, after she complained of being dizzy. The deceased was born in Ashland or Wayne county, Ohio, July 24, 1862, being a daughter of Wm. and Barbara Lash, of Ashland, Ohio, of a family of twelve children, comprising nine sons and three daughters, she was the fourth from the oldest, she lived with her parents till 1855, when she was married to Daniel Kosht, they lived in Ashland county ten years, moving to DeKalb county, Ind., in 1865. She was a kind and an affectionate wife and mother. She leaves a bereaved husband, ten children, five step-children and a vast circle of friends and neighbors to mourn her departure. She was a member of the U. B. church, which she joined about thirty-five years ago, and has ever since been a zealous and a devoted member. She was buried Nov. 27, at the U. B. church, four miles' east of Auburn. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Gologan. The text was: "For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Philippians, 1st chapter and 21st verse. The husband and relatives desire to return their sincere and heart-felt thanks to the neighbors and friends for their kindness during their bereavement.

R. A. W.

Republican and Press please copy.

St. Joe Items.

The new school house is nearly completed.

Nelson Ulm, having sold out his business here, will move to Cedar Beach in the spring.

The gravel road excitement has reached St. Joe, and there seems to be a general wish to have better roads.

The funds to pay for a plank walk to the new school house has been secured and we are to have a much needed improvement.

Dr. W. K. Mitchell and lady were visiting at Bryan, Ohio, the fore part of the week.

The extentions to the new bridge east of St Joe, are completed, and the road is open for travel.

C. W. Widney and lady go to Bellville, Ohio, this week, to visit the family of J. F. Widney.

Additional Local.

Personal.

—Joe. Pommert, Edgerton, O., is in town.

—Mrs. L. J. Miller has returned from Corunna.

—Tom. Bell, of Hicksville, is jingling about town.

—S. M. Knott and Dr. Kester were in town Tuesday.

—John Casebeer went back to Defiance, O., Tuesday.

—Miss Mate Veeley left for Butler, Saturday for a visit.

—Wm. Ryan is not boss of the Wabash road any longer.

—Geo. L. J. Blair, of Waterloo, gave us a short call Tuesday.

—Lewis Monroe and James A. Ballentine gave us call Monday.

—Mr. Grund, of Fort Wayne, father of Geo. Grund, was in town Saturday

—Mrs. L. J. Hopkins and Mrs. Ira Eaton have returned to their homes.

—A. D. Moore returned this week from Huron, Ohio, with some fine sheep.

—Mrs. Isaac Ochs and her son visited at Jackson, Michigan, last Saturday.

—Jessie Espy, of Waterloo, is visiting some of her young friends in town.

—Miss Eliza Biglow will leave for Michigan this week, where she will make her future home.

—P. J. Lockwood was in the boil business this week. He carried a sample on his left thumb.

—J. L. Davis has had two of his brothers stopping with him for several days. They reside at Wabash.

—Our young friend Frank Griswold, now at Fort Wayne, has been shaking hands with the boys this week.

—John Zollars was limping about last Saturday with a sore foot. Probably he hurt it jumping a fence.

—Miss Eliza Stahl, of Auburn, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Carr, returned home yesterday.—Garret Herald.

—Berry Lowry and Conny Little spent Saturday evening at Waterloo. The former is attending night school there.

—Sheriff Leas was in town on Tuesday settling with parties employed in the invoice of the stocks of Steifel Bros.—Record.

—Butler Record: "I. E. Rose, of Auburn, was in town Friday defending in the assault and battery case. The defendant Rose above the conviction of the crime with which he was charged.

—Jas. W. Clark, of Smithfield, was in town last Tuesday and acted so strange that his friends demanded an explanation. He is the father of a bran new girl.

—Mr. Dodge, pencil pusher on the Butler Record, gave us a small visit Monday. He is very well satisfied with the job patronage extended to him by the people there.

—L. P. Welling went south over the Jackson road last Monday. He was, as usual, chasing the fugitive car over the plains. And they will have to be shyer than antelopes if they escape him. He can scent out a Jackson car two stations ahead.

MARRIED.—On the evening of December 1, 1881, at the residence of the bride, in Angola, Steuben county, Indiana, Mr. John Leas, of Waterloo, DeKalb county, to Miss Amanda Patterson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Hale. There were about sixty friends present on the occasion. The following is a list of presents given and names of the donors: A splendid bride's cake by Mr. H. Menzentarger; silver cake dish by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Malory and Mr. and Mrs. Piper; silver spoon-holder by Mr. Darling and Mr. Lucy, Jackson; granite teapot by J. W. Snyder; bible by Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Leas and Miss S. J. Ostor; paper holder by Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Bell; silk mittens by Mrs. G. W. McConnel; Tidy by Miss Lizzie McConnel; quilted cushon by Miss Emma Kemery; silver napkin ring by Geo. M. Beard; silk handkerchief by S. R Latson; album by Mr and Mrs. J. Hoff; hanging lamp by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Leas and Mr. and Mrs. Osborne; set of furs by Wm. Patterson; bouquet of flowers by Mrs. A. J. Bowie; chromo by Miss H. Baker and Miss M. Corming; chromo by Mr. Fred Patterson; $5 gold piece by C. Mallory; silver castor by the following gentlemen who had been boarders in the family of the bride: Otto Shultz, J. H. McGillin, J. Plummer, P. Burnn, E. H. Bratton, F. Mourhardt, W. C. Burdick, D. S. Pence, J. Blizzard, O. F. Rakestraw, J. B. Hoff, J. W. Snyder, F. E. Burd and Geo. M. Beard.

Snyder & Culbertson are receiving their large stock of furniture.

Charley, son of Solomon and Catharine Deetz, died of typhoid fever, Nov. 28, 1881, aged 16 years 3 months and 2 days.

There will be a public installation of officers at the Masonic hall, on the 27th of this month. A general invitation is extended. Free supper.

The cheapest lounges you ever saw at Snyder & Culbertson's.

—T. C. Mays sent a gift of a crystal watch charm, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, on the occasion of their silver wedding. It is a beautiful piece of jewelry.

—Its a fact and Lee Diehl, the Butler popular jeweler, can prove it to be a fact. Go and see.

—We are sorry to inform our readers that Mrs. S. W. Ralston, who went to Plymouth, Ohio, on a visit sometime ago, is still unable to return, on account of sickness.

Snyder & Culbertson have the largest and only establishment of the kind in northern Indiana, that can furnish their customers with a full outfit of stoves, tinware and furniture.

Snyder & Culbertson have already taken out the arch between their hardware and furniture rooms, and will have one of the handiest arrangements in town, when they get it fixed up.

Call on Snyder & Culbertson and see their new furniture.

—Mr. M. E. Barkille and wife called on us Tuesday. He has just moved into our town, and now lives in the dwelling lately occupied by D. Y. Husselman. Mr. B. begins like all good citizens, by subscribing for the COURIER.

—Judge Lowry will decide the Cooke habeas-corpus case, next Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, Dec. 5, 1881: Frank H. Dailey, James M. Garritson, D. W. Headley, Frank Johnston, Genie Weaver.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

WANTED:—C. Beugnot & Co. want all the stave and heading bolts that can be got in DeKalb county. They will also buy soft timber in the log. For particulars inquire of C. Beugnot & Co.

The largest stock of holiday jewelery, watches and silver plated ware in the county, at Diehl's, the popular jeweler at Butler.

The finest quality of mince meat prepared by Mrs. S. U. Tarney, at Sim's meat market.

How Will This Suit!

Here is a "pointer" for our society young men, which we scissor from the Columbia City Post: "A number of the young people of this place are talking up the organization of a social society. The idea is to hire a room, furnish it in tasty style, get a supply of choice reading and music, and also provide for various kinds of amusements. Such an organization could certainly be made a source of great enjoyment to the young people as well as afford them advantages in society culture that are to be gained only through associations of a like nature.

Waterloo.

Frank Adams is clerking for Willis & Co,

J. C. Boyer is in Kansas, visiting his brother.

J. D. McAnally is at Akron, Ohio, on business.

Auction at Johnson's every afternoon and evening.

Phillip Plum moved his family to Butler last Thursday.

Born to the wife of C. W. Gillett, Dec. 6, a son, usual weight.

We understand that the boys are prospering with the roller skate business.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan is spending a few days in town, calling on her friends.

Mrs. J. R. Steves was in Auburn this week, visiting in the family of M. F. Long.

Will Getts and several of the boys were at Garrett last week, looking at the town.

Elder M. M. Gleason, of Bluffton, Ind., preached in the Disciple church last Sunday.

J. M. Somers, deputy prosecutor, has a school case on his hands. No particulars as yet.

H. Lieb and E. R. Blattner, two of our commercial men, spent Sunday with their families.

Most of our legal talent was at the county seat, Monday and Tuesday, attending to legal matters.

We have a platform now, at the junction of the railroads, for the convenience of the passengers who wish to change cars there,

Mrs. Dickinson, of Orland, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Gillett. She will go from here to Chicago to spend the winter with her son.

Cyrus Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Kelley and a number of others, were at Auburn, Tuesday on business connected with the Cooke matter.

John Leas is now at home, and again fairly established in housekeeping. We have no doubt but our people will cordially welcome the bride to her new home.

The latest news in regard to the matter of young Livergood, goes to confirm the theory that like Cadet Whittaker, he didn't have much help, but attended to matters himself.

A letter from Mrs. Dr. Hosack, formerly Miss Sadie Johnson, represents her as well pleased with her home at Fredericktown, Ohio. Her friends will be pleased to learn that she is happy in her new surroundings.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Best, Mrs. B. F. Kennedy, and Mrs. R. Wes. McBride were at Auburn last week, and attended the Davis reception. They returned well pleased with their visit.

J. B. Hoover and wife spent Saturday and Sunday in Auburn, with their sons in-law, Isaac Hague and Mr. C. Raut. It is the first time they have passed the Sabbath there together since leaving Auburn, many years ago. They spent the time very pleasantly, had many chats with old friends and called up many memories of the olden times.

David McEnterfer, trackmaster, went over the Jackson road last week, on his way to Fort Wayne, to put in a switch to connect with the Y. of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway at that place. The two roads have made arrangements to connect in this way, at a point on the west side of the city, and seem inclined to work together in a friendly manner. This will give the already flourishing business of the Jackson road, a still greater impetus.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained in the basement of the church next Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. J. K. Culbertson, Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Abright. All are very cordially invited.

SECRETARY.

—A fine selection of gold and silver watches, gold chains, solid gold rings, garnet seal necklaces for the holidays at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo.

—William B. Williams and Matilda Kootz were married by Rev. Meese Dec. 1, 1881.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors heirs and legatees of John J. Gall, deceased, Oliver P. Learned, Administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of November, 1881.

48-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis took the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day, to make last Thursday evening, one of the most pleasant, our people have enjoyed for sometime. A large number of invited guests gathered at their residence that evening. Among these were several from Waterloo, including Judge Best and wife, Judge McClellan and wife, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Johnson, Mrs. R. Wes. McBride, Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lockhart. After supper had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Davis were decoyed into the parlor, where a surprise awaited them, in the shape of a fine silver ice pitcher, the gift of a number of gentlemen present. The presentation speech was made by W. L. Penfield in his usual felicitous style. Mr. Davis was somewhat taken aback, as his invitations distinctly showed the legend "no presents," but he rallied enough to make a few remarks, thanking the donors for their gift. A very pleasant feature of the evening's entertainment, was the presence of Professor Heine, the blind violinist, and his justly celebrated company of vocalists. These entertained the company at intervals, with some of the choicest gems, they have been giving to delighted audiences all over the country. The evening passed off delightfully, and will be long remembered by those attending. Our reporter did not learn the names of all present, but judges the number at about one hundred and fifty.

Uncharitable Somebody.

My attention was called to the article in last week's COURIER, headed "Charity Folks," which was so uncharitable in its character and unkind in its thrusts, that to pass it by unnoticed, would be to do a great injustice to the good ladies of Auburn who have been most shamefully misrepresented in the article, and it becomes more unpardonable, from the fact the injustice is not confined to the city where the citizens know it to be false, but it goes to the many readers of the COURIER, miles away. Therefore, I think it is due to the christian ladies to give the facts in the case referred to viz: Martin. The writer said "Mrs. Martin living on Van Buren street, in Ashley's addition has been confined to her bed for twelve weeks, and we feel safe in saying, she has not been favored with a 'christian call' during this period," all of which is utterly and entirely false, and shall prove the same. Since Mrs Martin's serious affliction, she has been favored with from one to five "christian calls" every day down to her convalescent condition, taking her own confession. And I have personal knowledge of certain ladies, being there from one to ten different times, carrying with them, bed clothing, clothing for herself, victuals, groceries and dainties of various kinds, besides changing and making her bed and cleaning the house the best they could. I now recall some of those parties: McIntyre, Boughan, Dawson, McKay, Gordon, Robbins, McCord, Silvers, Altenburg, McDugal, Latson, Bash and besides many ladies sent things there by the hand of another. Perhaps the writer may not call these "christian calls," if not, will he be kind enough to enlighten us, as to his preconceived ideas. As to the Penny case, I know nothing, and that is about as much as the writer of the former article knew of the Martin case. Has the humane party been to either the places? "Art married?" If so, has the good lady been to either place? If not, "cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye." It may be the would-be martyr, for humanity wants people to do their "alms before men to be seen of them." But the great Master said: "Therefore, when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men." In conclusion I refer any and all, to the above named ladies as to the correctness of my statement, also to Dr. Matheny who said "I never met one editor or newspaper reporter there."

H. J. NORRIS.

—Dr. Elson will now have his office open every day (except Sundays) in the week. 2t

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Henry Kahler, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of November, 1881.

48-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors' heirs and legatees of George W. Essig, deceased, John B. Grube, Administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of November, 1881.

48-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Come and see the new goods

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

—AT—

J. Wm. Wagner's

GOLD MORTAR DRUG STORE!

Garrett, Indiana.

YOU CAN BUY

Smoking Sets, Toilet Bottles
Smoking Sets, Toilet Bottles

China Goods,
China Goods,

Ladies' Toilet Cases, Pocket Books,
Ladies' Toilet Cases, Pocket Books,

Traveling Bags,
Traveling Bags,

Merschaum Pipes, Merschaum Pipes,
Merschaum Pipes, Merschaum Pipes,

And all other articles usually kept in a first-class drug store. Having secured the services of a first-class Prescription Druggist, and with a carefully selected stock of pure drugs and chemicals, we are prepared to fill all Physicians' Prescriptions with care and dispatch at all times. Don't forget the place—the sign of the

GOLD MORTAR.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPL PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. perlb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. perlb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. perlb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY &

HARTER

Are now showing an

Elegant Line !

—OF—

NEW

GOODS

Which they have

Just Received

And are selling at

BOTTOM PRICES!

Please Examine our Goods, and compare prices.

ENSLEY & HARTER

—A damsel with kerosene, to light the fire did hope; next day, feet first, she left the house, in a rosewood envelope.

—Dr. Humphrey, who has for some time been prescription clerk at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store, has purchased an interest therein. Doc. celebrated the occasion by supplying the COURIER force with some good cigars. We all wish him financial success.

—Doc. Cowan found his lost dog for fifty cents. The dog's name is Danger, and we think the cognomen is very characteristic of the canine. There is danger of him falling through a knot hole in the sidewalk, and being picked out with a cambric needle.

—The Columbia City Commercial came to us last week looking worse than a tramp printer crawling out of a straw stack. They might just as well have sent the blank paper, as not a stick full on the four pages could have been read without the aid of a microscope.

—A society ignoramus asked us, the other day, "When a gentleman is shaking hands with a lady, should he merely raise his hat, or take it down by his side?" Put it in your pocket, Bill, and give her the la da dah style until you get out of sight, so she can have no doubt of your lunacy.

—Our old timed citizen Billy Williams, living southeast of town, took unto himself a wife last week. We should be thankful that the heart never grows old. The skin shrivels, the color departs, the eyes fade, the features grow pinched, but the soul is heir of eternal youth. It is as beautiful at fourscore as at "sweet twenty." Time makes amends for the ravages of the body by developing the spirit. Get married, old boys, get married.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Business continues dull.

—A blustery day yesterday.

—Advertise your holiday goods.

—Court one week from Monday.

—Commissioner's court this week.

—Are we to have a holiday dance?

—Does your neighbor take the COURIER.

—Advertise, and either grow rich or bust.

—Fall likes to linger in the lap of winter.

—The town council met last Saturday night.

—We are going to have gravel roads, "they say."

—The January thaw will come, says Mr. Vennor.

—The small-pox scare at Fort Wayne is subsiding.

—New Year cards printed at the COURIER office.

—There is a fowl time among the poultry dealers.

—Now the "bloody butcher" fastens on to the porker.

—Billy Groscop is now a retired, wealthy saloonist.

—The organ men have moved into the Dills property.

—No services at the Presbyterian last Sunday evening.

—The soup house has swallowed itself; gone up, busted.

—It is reported that Billy Kruger has "jumped" the town.

Tom. and Erv. Scott have quite a livery at the south end.

—Suicide is getting to be the latest route up the golden stairs.

—Never nail a board over a sidewalk crack. Its hard on boot toes.

—1882 ought to be a good year. It begins and ends on Sunday.

—A number of our young lads expect to go west in the spring.

—Everybody would be willing to have a good run of sleighing.

—A cheap, durable second-hand buggy for sale. Enquire at this office

—There was a happy dance at Mr. Kutzner's, north of town, last week.

—What is the matter with DeKalb county cows? Butter seems to be very scarce.

—All business men should make it a point to settle up before the close of the year.

—Hon. E. D. Hartman is occupying the bench as judge at Angola this term of court.

—Christmas comes on Sunday. A nice time for a Sunday-school Christmas tree.

—People are dying throughout the country who never died before—strange don't it?

—Ben. Williams' sawing machine is doing business in the rural country this week.

—The farmer don't complain of prices when he has anything to sell. Its only when he buys.

—We learn from the Garrett Herald that the railroad company are turning off a number of workmen.

—Those of our young ladies who will receive New Years calls should send in their names the week before.

—J. C. Henry had his peddling wagon out Monday. He don't go very far away from town, all the same.

Just What is Wanted.

We hear that interested parties are urging Mr. Ensley to take out the town hall floor and make the second and third stories into a public hall. This would give room for a gallery, and by putting in a neat and tasty stage, with appropriate scenery, we could have one of the best halls in northern Indiana. It would also have a tendancy to induce the more experienced showmen to come, and for the same money our people would receive an entertainment to the advantage of their intellect as well as amusement. We hope something will be done so as to give us a better public hall.

Wood Thieves.

We hear from good authority, that three families are stealing wood from the ward school building, in the north end. We cannot get the names of the different ones, but have the name of one family, and as soon as we can get them altogether, we shall make a public target of them. Men who are so trifling and lazy not to get fire wood without stealing it, should be held up before the public as a thief and scoundrel. If there is any notoriety whatever in stealing, a wood thief is ranked among the lowest class.

—We don't claim to have been an eye witness, but we know a fellow who was. He saw a girl scratching her back against the door. She had been eating buckwheat cakes. Her beau has an idea she is delicate, but he has never seen her tackle a plate of cakes on a frosty morning. Cakes had better roost high when she is around. If we were the girl we would wear sand-paper lining in our dress, and not be making a hair brush out of the door.

—The farmers "kick" when they can not get $1.50 for a wagon box of wood—straw barred out. They say the town people make no allowance for the hauling. Well, let us see. The farmer pays forty cents to have a cord cut. The timber is worth about ten cents, and the tiller of the soil gets one dollar for riding in on the wood. Of course he don't get anything for hauling it, but it strikes us that he receives a fair remuneration for having his team haul it.

—We received a call from Miss Julia Jones, Monday. She gave us a racket. If there are any of our young men who desires to live a real lively, enthusiastic life they will miss an opportunity by not struggling hard to win the heart and hand of Julia.

—We see by some of the papers around us, that "Prof." Morse, a traveling dog showman, who disgraces his quadrupedal companions by swindling his creditors, is ramboling this way. No decent dog would do that.

—Chris Baker has moved from the Ashley building, at Auburn Junction, and will occupy the one opposite purchased by him last summer. He will confine himself to the grocery business and not keep hotel longer.

—Nearly every week in sending out the COURIER we have some one claim that they do not get it. Those who pay us regularly should have the paper each week, and we want all such to notify us when they fail to receive one.

—If any of our readers have a few items of news, jot them down and hand them to the "local editor" or send them to the office. We will be thankful for the favor.

—Still we are without a wood yard. It seems reasonable to think that such an enterprise would prove profitable to the projector.

—Mr. Slaybaugh has traded his horse and buggy to the organ men. Music hath more charms for him than feeding horses has.

The Band.

We are glad to say that our band is now fully organized, and they play remarkably well. The boys are all taking a deep interest in its future success, and this fact alone will do as much as anything to advance their organization. The boys will play on the street occasionally, and those who cannot come out to hear them and doubt our statement, can refer to Landlord Swineford for full particulars. Prof. Smith, of Peru, Ind., gave the boys a drill last Monday evening.

—Parties from Decatur, Ind., are talking of buying the Elson farm, west of town.

—To know thy self is sensible; but to know thy neighbor is more fashionable.

—T. J. Cuppy's child, spoken of in the COURIER a few weeks ago, was buried last week.

—Mr. J. E. McDonald has purchased a half interest in the Ligonier Banner. Good luck to 'im.

—Mr. Helms had his hand badly cut with a buzz saw while feeding a sawing machine, Monday.

—An arch has been made between the hardware and furniture rooms of Snyder & Culbertson.

—The sausage grinder now takes the place of the organ grinder. The music is somewhat different.

—A new butcher shop has been started on the south side of Seventh street, next to Hoff's grocery.

—Many of our citizens are interested in the gravel road project. Agitation is the means of reform.

—The Lagrange Democrat says, "The Auburn COURIER is an excellent local paper—it spices it's sass."

—Myron Miles, the bigamist, who broke jail at Lagrange, was captured at Detroit, Mich., last week.

—The people on south Jackson street complain of having their chickens disturbed after they go to roost.

—Now the merchants claim to have "medicated underclothing." The next thing will be something else.

—The Dutchman who makes counterfeit ten cent pieces evidently wants a good dime at somebody's expense.

—We shall name in our personal column any of the boys we please, if we lose every tooth in our head, Mister.

—There is said to be a jolly old dog—a pointer—in London, who is nearly eighty years old. He is a type-setter.

—Don't forget the concert to-morrow evening, at the M. E. Church. Encourage the little ones by your attendance.

—Michael Friend, of Jackson township, had a horse-blanket taken from his wagon last week. The thief had better return it.

—Say, young lady, "listen while we sing:" The poorest man in the world for a woman to marry is one that has nothing but money.

—Kokomo has a children's temperance society. A number of big boys in this town could profit by an organization of the same nature.

—Tom. Somers laid his pocket-book down with $175 in it, and went off thinking about something else. It was picked up by an unknown party.

—Never kick a man down hill, reader. Give an angel a bad name and the simplest of us can see the impression in his face whether it is there or not.

—Next week the bar docket will take the entire attention of our job printer. There will be no selected language in this department during the week.

Coming Down.

The COURIER stated last spring, that hay would come down some in price before long. There will be no packing done here this winter, and owing to this fact the market will not consume the supply. A few months ago it was almost impossible to get hay at any price, but now we frequently hear those who have hay inquiring for buyers. This article, which sold for $12 a ton a short time ago, will not bring more than $8 in the spring, and people who have held their supply for higher prices will get most beautifully left.

—There was a wicked runaway in the south part of town last Friday.

—Old mother Shipton can be ranked among the cranks. She is off very badly about the world coming to an end.

—Some of the COURIER boys anticipate spending the holidays at Toledo, and take a whirl with our former foreman, Jack Little.

—Four months in every year is all the country chap has to struggle for knowledge. They are making good use of the time now.

—Charley Picker and Harley Bumpus went south Sunday afternoon to build a chimney. They commenced it Monday morning, however.

—Roll on silver moon, roll on. Let thy light shine so that the old man can see distinctly the use of Johnnie's arms while he is buzzing Malinda at the gate.

—Herman Groscop, living north of town, went out after night for a bucket of water and stepped upon a rake tooth which went through his foot, making an ugly and painful wound.

—The postoffice department has just ruled that postage stamps with any fraction of them missing, will not be accepted as prepayment of postage on the matter to which they are attached.

—Wheat is now about twenty cents per bushel less than it was several weeks ago. Flour has only been reduced ten cents a sack. What keeps the bread stuff so high?

—The South Carolinans receive flattering notices from the press everywhere. They are a "white" party if they do appear black.

—There is something radically wrong about our professions when a pious minister only gets forty cents for joining a couple and a wicked lawyer gets forty dollars for untying the same.

—There need be no further dissention with reference to the proper pronunciation of Arkansas—just think of how the Bible teaches that Noah looked out of the Ark-an'-saw land.

—A lady friend ask us why a man uses profane language when he hurts himself. That is easy enough. When he cuts his finger, for instance, he naturally tries to dam the flow of blood.

—An editor doesn't know everything Editors only claim to average about three times as much knowledge as the ordinary run of men. But perhaps this is a low estimate Editors are naturally modest.

—Dr. Littlefield is one of the happy men of Auburn at present. His joy is occasioned by the advent of a bran new boarder. It's a boy, and of course, is a welcome visitor. May he live long and prosper, is the wish of the COURIER.

—Here is the latest send off for lovers and they can use it during the holidays to their advantage:

2 lovers sat beneath the shade,
And one un2 the other said:
"How 14 8 that you bee
Have smiled upon this suit of mine.

If 5 a heart it palps for you,
Thy voice is mus melody—
'Tis 7 to be thy loved 1, 2—
Say oy nymph, wilt marry me?
Then lisped she softly: "Why, 1ly!"

Body Snatchers.

From the "Daily Gossip," a paper published by Mrs. Mrs. Runabout, we learn that the still, cold body of Tommy Monks was resurrected by mortal hands the other night. Tommy, it will be remembered, died very suddenly a short time ago, and some "dissecting house," either here or abroad, wants to make capital out of his carcas. He was buried in the pauper's grave-yard at the county house.

Marriage Insurance.

The marriage insurance business has gone its rounds. Thousands of la-de-da-h young men, who couldn't earn a livelihood without the aid of their parents, have contributed very liberally to this silly business. Every day the news comes from some company that they have flattened out. The company organized in Ft. Wayne recently collapsed, while the oldest company in the state is said to be in a dilapidated condition.

Small-Pox.

Henry Neville, M. D., says: "The severest case of small-pox can be speedily cured by the use of cream of tarter. Dissolve one-half ounce of cream of tarter in a glass of water and take a tablespoonful every two hours. This simple remedy is highly recommended in England and Germany, and has cured thousands. It prevents pitting and blindness. Of course strict hygenic measures must be enforced.

Do Right.

The charity article referred to by Rev. Norris has been laying in the copy box for four weeks. We did not like to publish it and put it off from time to time until last week, when the facts were again called to our notice. The writer of the article DID (four weeks ago) administer to both parties in question, and had no person in view whatever when the article was written. Naturally supposing that the christian people of the town would deem it a favor to be informed of the suffering humanity in their midst we published the article, and if any particular one "put on the coat" they did so under a very wrong impression. Newspapers are often misinformed, and the blame is generally attached to the editor when nine times out of ten he is the only innocent one connected. We are glad the COURIER article was wrong, and that the ladies gave a helping hand to this suffering creature while in need.

A Speck of a Thief.

A short time ago our town was visited by a dead beat who had a patent clothes-wringer which he recommended to be superior to all others. He carried a sample with him, and those who wanted one he took their order and was to deliver the wringer at a given time. Mrs. Os. Allen thought wringers added to the comfort of the weary housekeeper, and accordingly ordered one. When the agent made the delivery she was not at home, and he found her at her father's, A. W. Allen. Miss Maud Allen took off her gold spectacles to examine the many advantages of the wringer, and while she was thus engaged, the agent examined the quality of the glasses and put them into his pocket. They were valued at fifteen dollars, and the agent thought there was more money in the glasses than in the wringer, and decamped for new fields of "labor." He was traced near Wabash, where the the officers lost track of him, and we suppose he is on the road to "h—l and fortune" with some other people. When these peddlers come around, turn the bull dog loose; and if you have no b. d., turn yourself loose on the miserable scoundrels. They are all just alike, and have the same cheeky, unmanly games. They are a click, and one informs the others which houses he can get his nefarious and light-fingered work in best. Bounce 'em.

—Our people should pay particular attention to their stove flues. A little negligence might render numbers of women and children homeless.

—There is but one way to success, and that is to do a straight forward, upright business. It always and inevitably wins.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AT THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

All Heavy Goods at Cost, to Reduce Stock. Now is your time to Secure a Bargain. Fine Line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia is paid $2,500 per annum. He has the appointment of a Receiver of Delinquent Taxes, whose emoluments last year were $400,000. This state of affairs is believed to have led to considerable addition, division and silence in the past, and investigations are now in order. ....The tannery of Kiefer, Stiefel & Co., at Allegheny, Pa., valued at over $100,000, was destroyed by fire.

A COMMISSION has been sitting in New York to take testimony in regard to the Broadway underground railroad scheme. Architect Mullett thinks the plan is fraught with danger, and would cost $2,000,000 per mile. The estimated value of property between Park place and Fourteenth street is $100,000,000, yielding a rental of one-tenth that sum.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR ABIJAH GILBERT, of Florida, died at the residence of his brother at Gilbertsville, N. Y. He was elected Senator in 1869, and served until 1875. He was in his 75th year.

A SWARM of rats attacked a lad of 9 years who was accidentally locked in a schoolroom at Erie, Pa. He fought desperately, and, when found, was lying senseless, with the animals tearing his flesh.

THE barns of the Maxwell brothers, near Geneva, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Fifty Holstein cattle, fifty hogs and five horses perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

THE WEST.

WHAT is said to be the largest mortgage ever recorded in the United States has just been filed with the Recorder of Hamilton county, Ohio. It was for $18,000,000. The mortgage is to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and is by the Baltimore, Cincinnati and Western Railroad Company.

GRAVEYARD insurance has extended into Ohio. Prominent men at Findlay have secured policies on the lives of several paupers in the Hancock County Infirmary. Peter Conrad was insured for $75,000, and was induced to sign the application by the statement that it was a call for a political meeting. The companies have been notified that the policies must be canceled.

A RING in Cincinnati has cornered the coal market, and raised the price of coal. It is probable that the associated charities of the city will unite to buy coal, and sell it to the poor at wholesale prices.

THE propeller Lake Erie was wrecked at the entrance to Green bay. She was run down by the propeller Northern Queen, which was also sunk. The Captains and crews escaped in boats.

THE Federal Grand Jury at Omaha has found true bills against Superintendent Corbin, of the Sidney and Deadwood stage line; C. F. Iddings, agent at Sidney, and Fred Clary, Postmaster at the latter point, for star-route frauds.

THE SOUTH.

HENRY JOHNSTON, a colored man, was hanged at Sumter, S. C., for the murder of John Davis, also colored, on the 5th of February last. Sang Armor, colored, was hanged at Crawfordsville, Ga., for the murder of Amos Ellington, an old white man. Joe Harris, also colored, was executed at Rogersville, Tenn., for killing Bown and Heck.

BY the agreement between the Southern Pacific and the Texas and Pacific roads, a junction is to be effected 100 miles east of El Paso, beyond which point neither is to be extended.

WILLIAM A., Alonzo R., and a third son of J. P. Walker, of Russell county, Alabama, were killed near Aberdeen, Miss. Their heads were split open with an ax. The murderer has been arrested. The victims were sleeping when the foul deed was done.... Arthur Armstead, a half-crazy negro, was taken into a field at Houston, Tex., by three negro thieves, who had employed him to haul some of their plunder, where the three riddled him with bullets, cut his throat from ear to ear, and wrenched his head from the body, while his still animate lips half articulated the word "p-pray."

A FIRE broke out in the town of Augusta, Woodruff county, Ark., and in a very brief time only three buildings out of 300 were left standing. Many persons were injured by falling roofs and walls, and some, it is feared, fatally. The total loss is estimated at $250,000 or $300,000. The insurance is light....A large portion of the town of Cookville, Tenn., has been burned....The Court House at Decatur, Wise county, Texas, was burned by incendiaries. Loss, $155,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE National Grange, which was recently in session in Washington, appointed a committee to wait upon George B. Loring, the Commissioner of Agriculture, with the purpose of making an effort to lift the Department of Agriculture into the position of an executive department of the Government, the head of the department to be a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Benjamin Le Fevre, member of the House of Representatives from the Fifth Ohio district, will introduce a bill to this effect.

IT is stated that a high official of the United States Government is about to enter a remonstrance against the policy pursued by Chili toward Peru, and will intimate in rather forcible language that the United States cannot stand idly by while Peru is being deprived of all power. It is also said that the United States Government regards the terms already exacted of Peru by Chili, a oppressive and unjust, and will express itself in favor of a more moderate policy. Ministers Kilpatrick and Hurlbut will be informed of the State Department's views on this matter, and will be requested to cease their wrangling and act in accordance with the views of the State Department....The resignation of Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, has been received at the Treasury Department.

POLITICAL.

FIFTY-NINE members of the Tammany Society of New York, many of whom have been personal friends of John Kelly, have deserted the organization.

SPEAKER RANDALL states that a 3 per [illegible] funding bill will soon be introduced in the House, its [illegible] feature being a provision to release $100,[illegible] of the redemption fund in the [illegible].

GENERAL.

MRS. GARFIELD receives from thirty to sixty impudent begging letters daily. She has placed the literary estate of her husband in the hands of Col. Rockwell. Joseph Rudolph, administrator, has appointed Gen. Swaim his attorney and financial agent to settle all claims....Another party of Russian Jews, numbering 230, has arrived at New York. Many of them will be sent South immediately by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Association.

A DISTINGUISHED medical expert, not officially connected with the Guiteau case, has been attending the trial at Washington. He closely studied the prisoner at the bar, and says that Guiteau clearly shows symptoms of softening of the brain. He says that he would not be surprised to see him break down entirely—give way mentally—before the trial is over. The intense excitement of the trial is, in his opinion, hastening this culmination.

THE establishment of the American Rubber Company at East Cambridge, near Boston, and a large quantity of goods and machinery were destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $500,000. The insurance is only $150,000. The company gave employment to 600 persons, of whom 450 were women.... The business portion of Kosciusko, Miss., was burned, the estimated loss being $60,000.

THE Garfield Monument Committee at Cleveland has received $50,000 in that city, and guarantees of $50,000 more from the State of Ohio, for the erection of a monument to Gen. Garfield in the cemetery were he is buried. It asks the other States to give $150,000....Capt. Payne and a large body of followers have crossed the Red river into Oklahoma.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland have been swept by a storm of unusual violence and destructiveness. The ship Culzean, with a crew of twenty-one, was lost; a bark foundered and three seamen were drowned; the Barbara, from Rangoon for Liverpool, was wrecked off the Welsh coast; a brigantine, with a crew of seven, was also lost. Numerous disasters are also reported on land.... An unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Czar and his family was made recently, and they will remove at once from Gatschina. The police kept the discovery quiet, and arrested the Chief of Police of an important provincial city, two daughters of a high state official, and two Jewish merchants. The plot involved the use of a balloon to carry dynamite and fire-balls over the palace, where they would make terrible havoc.... Irish members of Parliament now in jail will be liberated in time for the opening of Parliament, providing that no further intimidation of law-abiding tenants is attempted and that no treasonable conspiracy exists....An Alexandria (Egypt) dispatch denies that Asiatic cholera has broken out in that city.

THE committee of Confederate bondholders state their programme is, primarily by steady and persevering appeals, first to the public and then to the Legislatures of the United States, to bring about the opinion that the time has come when the restriction imposed by the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution should be removed as far as it prohibits the Southern States from effecting a just and equitable settlement of their debts, legally contracted. The committee repudiate the idea of embarking in litigation to recover the Confederate property in Europe....Lefroy, who was convicted solely upon circumstantial evidence of the murder of Mr. Gold in an English railway carriage, has justified the verdict by making a full confession of the crime. Lefroy also confesses to the murder of Lieut. Roper, who was assassinated by some unknown person in Chatham barracks....The decree prohibiting the importation of American pork has been withdrawn by the French Government....An attempt was made at St. Petersburg to assassinate Tcherevine, Minister of the Interior.

THE evictions on the Irish estates of Lord Bantry, where the tenants were two years in arrears, were quietly effected. Eight tenants were conditionally reinstated. Michael Boyton has been released from Kilmainham jail on account of poor health. Kilian, a Dublin barrister, who was arrested with Davitt and Daly two years ago, has been reapprehended and conveyed to Dundalk for inciting the people not to pay rent....Lefroy, the English railroad-coach murderer, was hanged at London. Marwood was the executioner....Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will remain in Dublin through the winter.

DUBLIN cablegrams state that seven houses were fired into last week in County Clare; that a woman near Listowel was threatened with death for giving information to the police; that the houses of two rent-payers at Knockash were willfully burned, and a farmer near Millstreet was murdered for the same offense. Butterfield, a Land-League organizer for Armagh, was arrested under the Coercion act....A story, which savors somewhat of the romantic, is telegraphed from St. Petersburg. It recites that a Jewish Nihilist betrayed his accomplices to the police for 20,000 roubles and their protection, and that he is now in New York helping the Russian Government....An anti-Jewish mob in Odessa, Russia, stoned Sarah Bernhardt's carriage as she was driving home from the theater, on the ground that she was of Jewish descent.

IRISH advices are gorged with agrarian outrages. Three tenants on Lord Kenmare's estate, in County Cork, were shot in the legs for paying rents. Three cows owned by a farmer in the same locality were found ripped open. A flock of sheep were clubbed to death on the estate of Lord Doneraile. The Sheriff of Limerick holds 800 writs of eviction. The police took the names of ladies who organized a Land League at Boyle.... Three hundred fishing boats were lost in the recent storm off the British coast....A desperate fight took place in Dalmatia between Austrian troops and insurgents, in which the former lost twenty men....A jury at Rome convicted an editor and publisher of printing articles insulting to the Pope. The former was fined 500 francs and sentenced to two months' imprisonment; the latter will have to pay 1,000 francs and be locked up for three months.

Contested Seats in the House.

Papers giving notice of contest for Congressional seats have been filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the following election contests:

First district of Alabama, James Gillette vs. Thomas J. Herndon; Second district of Alabama, Paul Strabao vs. H. A. Herbert; Fourth district of Alabama, James Q. Smith vs. C. M. Shelley; Eighth district of Alabama, William M. Lowe vs. Joseph Wheeler; Fifth district of Virginia, I. T. Stovall vs. George C. Cabell; Eighth district of Virginia, S. P. Bailey vs. J. S. Barbour; First district of South Carolina, Samuel Lee vs. Joseph Richardson; Second district of South Carolina, E. W. Mackey vs. M. P. O'Connor; Third district of South Carolina, C. J. Strobrand vs. D. W. Aiken; Fifth district of South Carolina, Robert Smalls vs. George D. Tillman; Second district of Mississippi, G. M. Buchanan vs. Van H. Manning; Sixth district of Mississippi, John R. Lynch vs. J. R. Chalmers; Second district of Florida, Horace Bisbee vs. J. J. Finley; Sixth district of Louisiana, Alexander Smith vs. E. W. Robertson; Third district of Missouri, Sessinghaus vs. R. G. Frost; Sixth district of Iowa, J. C. Cooke vs. M. E. Cutts; First district of Maine, S. J. Anderson vs. Thomas B. Reed. The sitting member in all except the last two mentioned cases are Democrats. The contestants are Republicans or Greenbackers.

Irishmen in Council.

A National Convention of Irishmen assembled in McCormick Hall, Chicago. About 1,200 delegates were in attendance, representing nearly every State and Territory in the Union. John F. Finerty, of the Chicago *Times*, called the convention to order in a speech in which he declared that it was the duty of Irish-Americans to support their countrymen in the old land in their struggle against British domination and misrule. Mr. Wm. J. Hynes, of Chicago, was elected temporary Chairman. Messrs. Bonayne and Horgan and Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., were elected Secretaries. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy, M. P., fresh from the old sod, detailed the wrongs of Ireland, the speeches being received with the wildest enthusiasm.

The convention effected a permanent organization by the selection of Rev. Dr. Betts (Protestant), of St. Louis, as Chairman, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, one from Canada and one from Ireland. The convention was saluted by a cablegram from Patrick Egan, at Paris, announcing that tenants on 500 properties in Ireland had refused to pay rents.

A CHARLESTON dentist announces: "Teeth egstracted without pane or the yuss of gass at resonabel pries."

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

TENTH DAY.

Immediately upon the opening of court Scoville stated that Guiteau desired to make a statement. No objection being made, Guiteau read from manuscript substantially as follows:

"I propose to have all the facts bearing on this case to go to the court and jury, and to do this I have been forced to interrupt counsel and witnesses who were mistaken as to supposed facts. I meant no discourtesy to them or any one. Any fact in my career bearing on the question who fired that shot, the Deity or myself, is of vital importance in this case, and I propose that it go to the jury. Hence, my personal, political and theological record may be developed. I am glad that your Honor and opposing counsel are disposed to give a historical review of my life, and ask the press and public to do likewise. All I want is absolute justice, and I shall not permit any crooked work. I have no idea my counsel want crooked work. They are often mistaken on supposed facts, and I shall have to correct them. Last spring certain newspapers in New York and Washington were bitterly denouncing the President for breaking up the Republican party by improper appointments. I would like those newspapers to reprint those editorials now, and see how they would look and sound. In attempting to remove the President I only did what the papers said ought to be done. Since July 2 they have been deifying the President and denouncing me for doing the very thing they said ought to be done. I want the newspapers and doctors, who actually killed the President, to share with me the odium of his death. I never would have shot him of my own volition, notwithstanding those newspapers, if I had not been commissioned by the Deity to do the deed. But this fact does not relieve the newspapers from the supposed disgrace of the President's removal. If he had been properly treated he would have been alive to-day. It has been published that I am in fear of death. It is false. I have always been a religious man and an active worker for God. Some people think I am a murderer, but the Lord does not, for He inspired the act, as in the case of Abraham and a score of other cases in the Bible. The assault made upon me Saturday last by a crank has been condemned by the press. The eyes of the civilized world are watching this case, and it behooves this court and the metropolitan police to protect me at all hazards. I hereby warn all cranks, of high or low degree, to keep away from me under penalty of instant death. He would have been shot dead Saturday but for the rearing of the horses in the van. As the officer was shooting, the horses shook the van so he lost his aim, and, though the van pursued him, he temporarily escaped. I waste my arguments on cranks. All they can see in this case is a policeman's revolver. Again I say, if they value their lives they must keep away from me. I desire the court and jury to dispose of this case on facts and law, and leave all responsibility about it to the verdict."

The assassin retained his seat while reading his statement, evidently dreading that some member of the crank fraternity might not heed his warning. Scoville then asked for some printed slips taken from Guiteau after he had been arrested, and he and Corkhill had a wordy war. Senator Logan was called as a witness, but did not appear, neither did Emery Storrs, of Chicago, or Mr. Joseph B. Smith, of Freeport, Ill. Charles H. Reed, ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Cook county, was the first witness examined. The general tendency of his testimony went to show that Guiteau was somewhat insane, though not incapable of judging right from wrong. The witness was interrupted by the prisoner several times, and Guiteau could not be even suppressed by the Judge, who threatened to have him gagged. One Amerling, a Pennsylvania lawyer, and Tom North, of Chicago, were examined to prove that members of the Guiteau family were somewhat insane.

Judge Cox has received several anonymous letters of a threatening character, containing reflections upon the manner of conducting the trial.

ELEVENTH DAY.

The eleventh day of the Guiteau trial was not a very eventful one. The line of testimony related entirely to the proof of Guiteau's insanity. The prisoner was, as ever, beyond the control of the court, and kept up his continual comments upon proceedings. One of his speeches related to the Plymouth Church pastor. He said:

"I notice my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, is doing some cranky work on this case. I used to attend his church and prayer-meeting, and if your Honor knew him as well as I do you would not pay any attention to him. There are a good many people that think he is badly cranked socially, and I have no doubt that Mrs Tilton told the truth and that he lied about it, and I told him so publicly."

"Oh, well, well, prisoner, that will do for you," said Davidge.

Guiteau was apparently satisfied, and nodded with a smile, saying: "That's all right, Judge; I have had my say on Beecher. I'm satisfied."

Gen. John A. Logan then took the stand and was asked: "Do you know the prisoner?"

"Oh, yes, of course you do, General," broke in Guiteau; "you know me very well. I'm very happy to meet you again."

Witness had frequently been besieged by Guiteau to indorse his application for office, but had invariably declined, for the reason that the prisoner did not seem to be such a man as he would care to recommend for any office. He had never known him in Chicago. The first time he ever saw him was when he (Guiteau) called upon him to secure his influence. The general impression he formed of Guiteau was there was something wrong in his mental arrangements.

Edmund E. Smith, employed in the Republican National Committee rooms during the late Presidential campaign, thought Guiteau very peculiar, flighty and rambling in conversation.

Guiteau here interjected his customary comments. "This gentleman wasn't in position to know about matters there. He was only a clerk any way. Gov. Jewell, ex-Senator Dorsey, and the rest of us boys were the ones that did the work there."

John A. Morse, colored, attorney-at-law, saw Guiteau at the White House during March and April; took him to be a crazy man.

Mrs. Scoville then took the stand and gave a biographical sketch of Guiteau's life, commencing with his early childhood. Her lady-like manner and simplicity in telling the history of her unfortunate brother made a good impression upon the jury. Her evident grief and distress, too, created universal sympathy for her.

TWELFTH DAY.

Mrs. Scoville resumed her testimony. She described Guiteau's actions during his visit to her in 1878, and said she was then convinced he was insane and should be put in an asylum. Frequent objections were raised by counsel for the prosecution to the character of questions propounded by Scoville, and a continuous discussion ensued between counsel upon the admissibility of certain evidence.

George D. Burroughs and Fernando Jones, both of Chicago, testified to their belief in the insanity of the prisoner.

C. S. Joslyn, of the Oneida Community, thought Guiteau's marked characteristic was intense egotism.

The prisoner interrupted the court long enough to deliver the following speech:

"I desire to tell all those crank newspaper men that I appear here as my own counsel. That is my answer to all the silly stuff they have been delivering themselves of for some days past. Some of those newspaper men have gone crazy. I appear here in part as my own counsel, as I have a right to under the law and the constitution of America."

John W. Guiteau, the prisoner's brother, was next examined. He had not been on good terms with his brother for some years, but had not doubted his sanity until he received some letters in October. Since he had come on here and had seen his brother in the court-room and at the jail he had become satisfied he was insane. On being cross-examined witness admitted that before he had come to Washington he had always, in talking of the case, said he believed his brother was responsible. He believed him responsible, but not sane—responsible, because, as he thought, at some period of his life the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself to evil practices rather than good. Guiteau winced under these statements, evidently fearing his brother's candor was injuring the case, and with considerable bitterness interrupted: "My brother and I have not been on good terms for fifteen years. He always sympathized with my father on that Oneida community business, while Scoville and my sister sympathized with me. The last time I saw my brother we had some angry words, so he does not come here to testify for me with the ordinary force a brother usually does come, and I'm glad to find he has changed his views, however, in my case. I want the public to understand about this." Guiteau continued to interrupt, explain and correct witness. Once Judge Davidge attempted to stop him, but he waved his hand imperiously, saying: "You keep quiet, Judge, if you please." Shortly after witness was asked, in connection with an incident he had related, if he at that time thought the prisoner insane. Guiteau quickly anticipated his reply by saying: "Why, of course, he has always thought I was badly cranked." Witness said he never detected the slightest traces of insanity in his father.

The prisoner, accompanied by Marshal Henry and three bailiffs, walked to the stand and identified a bundle of letters written by himself to various members of the family.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Immediately upon the opening of court Guiteau was called to the witness stand and took his place, closely watched and guarded by policemen and court officers. He was asked by Scoville to give some incidents from his earliest recollections of his mother.

Guiteau asked: "Am I to be put on as a regular witness to-day, or only to identify some letters? I suppose the latter. I am not feeling at all well to-day, but shall be much better in a week or so."

Scoville—"I had arranged to examine you to-day, and there are no other witnesses present."

Guiteau—"You should have had your witnesses on hand. I object to going on the stand when I am not feeling well, to be subjected to cross-examination by counsel for the prosecution. I have got a good deal to say. I want to go over the whole business carefully and scientifically, so to speak, and I want to be in good talking condition."

Scoville—"The court will relieve you if you feel ill."

Guiteau—"With that understanding I will go on."

Corkhill—"We cannot submit to any such arrangement as that."

After some further discussion Guiteau was removed from the stand, and Scoville proceeded to read the letters, which were put in evidence the preceding day. They were all written by Guiteau to his father and other members of his family, and covered a period of fifteen or twenty years.

As the reading of the letters progressed, Guiteau occasionally commented upon them, or suggested the proper word where Scoville hesitated. While one, dated from the Oneida community, was being read, Guiteau said: "Well, you can see I was badly cranked about that time." At another time Scoville hesitated and said: "Here is a word I cannot make out." "Civilization is the word," prompted Guiteau. "You can see how badly mixed up I got in that miserable community. It makes me mad every time I think of it. I wish those letters were out of existence."

Scoville read from one of the letters: "I am with Jesus Christ and company, and I am working for them."

"That was my sentiment," said Guiteau "and that has been my position ever since."

In another letter addressed to his father, the prisoner had requested $200 or $300. Guiteau commented upon this letter, saying: "Father didn't send the money. He always thought I was badly cranked."

Another letter was read, in which the writer criticised severely the Oneida community, and referred to a circular inclosed, which also denounced the community and their practices. Guiteau exclaimed: "Several of the New York dailies took up my circular and devoted editorial comments to it. That was a little bit of revenge I had for living in that miserable society. I'm glad to know they are broken up now. I was a virtuous man all the time I was there though. I want that understood."

The reading of the letters was finished and Guiteau resumed the witness stand. Scoville began to question him relative to his early life. Guiteau responded promptly, intelligently and with perfect coolness for some minutes, apparently enjoying the situation and his freedom to talk.

Guiteau gave his views on his father's religious belief, and was asked if he (his father) had any peculiar views on healing diseases. He replied: "Oh, yes; father was an awful crank on that subject."

Scoville—"What do you mean by crank?"

Guiteau—"Well, that's a short way of putting it, when you want to say a man is pretty badly crazed."

The witness then went on to relate his various failures in delivering his lecture in Chicago and other cities. He frequently laughed as he repeated some of the humorous incidents of his failures. Various times he was put off railroad cars for not paying his fare and arrested for not paying his board bills. At other times he grew excited in the assertion that in all he did he was like Paul, engaged in the service of God, and that God was, therefore, responsible for his board bills. "When you get down," said Guiteau, "every one is ready to give you a kick. I was thirty days in the Tombs; I have been in jail several times, but never for crime. Never was indicted before this time in my life."

Guiteau then related his efforts to secure the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which he proposed to make the great newspaper organ of the West. He offered one wealthy man to make him Governor of Illinois if he would advance the money.

While the prisoner was giving his testimony he was watched most attentively by all the medical experts present, and with great curiosity by every person in the crowded court room. At times he showed his exhaustion by lowering his voice, and it was in consequence of one of those signs that, some ten minutes before the usual time for adjournment, the court, at the instance of the District Attorney, adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

The assassin continued his statement of the causes which led him to commit his great crime.

Witness was asked to identify a book handed him, and said: "Oh, yes; that is my revised work called 'Truth,' a companion book to the Bible. I haven't seen it since it was taken from me when I was arrested." Witness then desired to read a passage, and read a page or two descriptive of the trials of the Apostle Paul in endeavoring to introduce Christianity. "That was just my case," said Guiteau, striking his fist upon the desk. "I strove to enlighten the world, just as Paul did. I had no money and no friends, and I had just about as rough a time as the apostle had."

The witness said that when in New York, during the last Presidential campaign, he called on Gen. Arthur to offer his services in the campaign. Also called at Republican headquarters; saw all the big men. They were all glad to see him. He consulted with Gov. Jewell, Gen. Arthur and others. They were very friendly, but told him they must have men of big reputation, like Grant and Conkling, to do the speaking. Witness added: "I was on free and easy terms with Jewell and the rest of them." Witness made his first application for office soon after Gen. Garfield's election. He called on Gen. Garfield at the White House. "After Garfield was at leisure," said Guiteau, "I shook hands with him and handed him my speech, on which was written 'Paris Consulship.' He knew me at once. I left him reading the speech, and that's the only interview I ever had with President Garfield. I wish to state, here, that my getting office or not getting office had nothing whatever to do with my removing the President. That was an act of inspiration and was done as a political necessity." Witness then related his experience at the State Department and his interview with Secretary Blaine, describing, as he termed it, the "modus operandi of getting at the Secretary of State." Witness described his last interview with Blaine, who rather hurt his feelings by his abrupt manner, which was so in contrast with his previous cordiality. Witness then determined to see the President, and, with a considerable exhibition of excitement, related his efforts to see the President. Witness continued: "The party was at loggerheads, and I got very much worried over it. I wrote several notes to the President, telling him something must be done, but he paid no attention to it. I kept worrying," he continued, "over the political situation, and I knew this nation was coming to grief." Witness was then asked as to the inspiration which he had said impelled him to remove the President, and replied: "The inspiration, as I understand it, is where a man's mind is taken possession of by a supreme power. Where he acts outside of himself."

On the Wednesday evening after Conkling's resignation, the assassin said he thought if President Garfield was out of the way all would go well. He tried to shake it off, but it grew. In a fortnight's time it had become a fixed resolve. He never has doubted since that time, about the 1st of June, that he was inspired. He prayed and prayed, asking God, if Garfield were not to be thus removed, to get rid of him in some other way. The removal was necessary to save the nation from ruin. "I knew the Lord employed me because he always employs the best material. I felt the Lord wanted me to do it, to advertise my book."

Guiteau said he believed in special Providences, and had no concern about his personal safety. He felt the Lord and Government would take care of him. "The Lord," he said, "is no fool. He uses the best means for his work."

The assassin then briefly recited his arrest and incarceration with as little exhibition of feeling as if relating the commonest incidents of every-day life.

"When I was finally lodged in jail," said Guiteau, "I felt happy. I said, 'Thank God it is all over with.'"

After a few questions had been propounded and objected to, Guiteau broke out: "I want to define my position on this point. I believe Gen. Arthur is a friend of mine. He ought to be, for I am the man that made him, or my inspiration did, but I have never yet asked a favor of him, and I don't suppose I ever shall. I have had an idea in my head for twenty years that I should be President of the United States. I suppose the people think I have been badly cranked about that. I had that idea in the Oneida community. I went to Boston with the distinct feeling that I was on the way to the White House, and I shall make it yet. If I am ever President it will be by the act of God. I shall get the nomination as Lincoln and Garfield did, and I shall be elected as they were. I anticipate a decided change in the public opinion in regard to me. I don't care a snap of my fingers about being President. I don't care anything about it. I don't know if I should take it if I were actually nominated and elected."

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Upon the opening of the court, the assassin resumed the witness stand, and Judge Porter began a rapid fire of interrogations, eliciting from the prisoner in his several replies that physically he was a coward and always kept away from personal danger. Morally he was brave as a lion, when he thought the Deity was back of him. In his opinion the doctors killed the President. The acts of Jones and Mason, in attempting to kill him, were wrong, and they ought to be punished unless they can show that they were inspired by the Deity. The witness soon showed signs of impatience and excitability, and, striking his open hand upon the desk, emphasized every sentence he uttered. When pressed for answers, he finally became obstinate and shouted to Judge Porter: "I know you well, and I know bigger men than you are. I've seen you shake your finger at witnesses in New York, but you can't scare me." Shortly after, when asked if he believed in the ten commandments, to which he responded in the affirmative, and if he believed that the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" ought to be read in his case "Thou shalt kill," he became exceedingly violent. He refused to discuss the matter at all. There was no murder in his case and no killing. It was simply for the jury to determine whether or not his act in removing the President was inspired by the Deity or not. It was all nonsense to split hairs any longer over that word. It must be distinctly understood that the removal of the President was an act of Deity.

Witness proved decidedly obstinate, and, after flatly contradicting the testimony of Gen. Logan, Charles Reed and several other witnesses, he positively refused to answer several questions, his invariable response being: "I decline to discuss that with you." Witness seemed to be greatly annoyed at Judge Porter's habit of pointing his finger at him, as he frequently did in the way of emphasizing his interrogatories, and again broke out angrily: "You need not point your long finger at me, Judge Porter. I've seen you do that before; but you can't scare me."

Witness declined to go into boarding-house matters, as they had no bearing on the case. He supposed he owed $150 to various landladies, and some time or other expected to pay them. Judge Cox directed him to reply to questions. Witness was readily driven from one position to another, till confronted with the evidence of his own witnesses, when he would unhesitatingly pronounce their evidence false. Once he emphasized his contradiction by saying: "Anything I swear to, Judge, is true. You can put that down as a fixed fact." Being pressed as to how he proposed to raise funds, which he said he was expecting to receive, witness said: "I intended to borrow it from some of my friends;" and added: "I will tell you, Judge, how I borrow money. It may be of service to you when you want to borrow for yourself. I don't lie, nor sneak, but go right up to a man and ask him for what I want."

Guiteau became very indignant at Judge Porter's use of the word "murder," and shouted fiercely: "You seem to delight in the words 'kill' and 'murder.' There's no use in your whining in that way. The mere outward fact how I removed the President has nothing whatever to do with this case."

Guiteau was permitted to indulge his passion for talking upon the pending political situation at the time of the shooting, until, speaking of the President's ingratitude to Grant and Conkling, he was led by Judge Porter to admit that "ingratitude was the basest of crimes."

Judge Porter—"Stop there. What would you have thought of your act in killing the President had he given you the Paris Consulship, instead of having refused it?"

Guiteau had previously said that Garfield was his (the prisoner's) warm personal and political friend; that no personal motives whatever were involved in his act, and, fearing, evidently, some trap was being set for him, he hesitated a moment, and then, with great emphasis, said: "I want to just fasten you solid right here. I would not have taken the Paris Consulship after the 1st of June if I had been appointed to it and the President and Secretary Blaine had both besought me on their knees to take it. I had at that time resolved to remove the President for the good of the American people."

National Tariff Convention.

A National Tariff Convention, with about 400 delegates in attendance, met at New York, and was called to order by Col. Houston.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, was called to the chair, and urged the importance of a bureau of industrial returns. Peter Cooper read a lengthy address, asserting that the Government should never have permitted individual States or banks to issue paper money. Senator Miller was elected permanent Chairman. A letter from Secretary Blaine contained an expression of his belief that at no previous time has the principle of protection been so strong with the masses of the people.

John Thompson, a banker, spoke in favor of silver coinage and silver certificates; Joseph Wharton said the tariff should be arranged so as to promote American industries; John Jarrett, President of the Iron and Steel Workers' Association, said that all the members of that body (5,000 in number) were protectionists; J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, hoped that the $275,000,000 bushels of corn raised in his State would be consumed under the American flag; J. H. Brewer, a New Jersey pottery manufacturer, thought foreign competition would be dangerous to American industries, and should be avoided; George W. Moore, of Michigan, favored a tariff convention; H. J. Stebbins, of Michigan, spoke in the interest of the lumber, copper and salt interests; Lewis W. Haldeman spoke also in behalf of the salt interests; Robert Grimshaw favored the sugar interests.

A CRACKED bell can never sound well.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE physicians who attended the late President have refused to send their bills to the financial agent of Mrs. Garfield, but will submit them to Congress. They have declined to take anything at all for their services unless it comes from the Government. Their bills will amount to about $60,000.

A FARMER named Hogan, who paid his rent, has been fatally shot in Tipperary, Ireland, and a farmer in Leitrim, who paid his rent, was assaulted and received twelve wounds, which it is believed will result fatally. Charles Dawson, a Parnellite member of Parliament, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. A Mayo Coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Police Inspector Smith for the killing of Mrs. McDonough in a recent affray at Belmullet.

A STAGE-COACH was robbed near San Antonio, Texas, by a single highwayman....A boiler explosion at Yazoo, Miss., wounded seven colored men, four fatally....Two young lovers in New Orleans, named Margaret Vassey and Henry Menno, resolved to die together because of the hostility of the girl's mother to their union. Henry used the revolver, and both are believed to be fatally wounded.... Two negroes named Jordan and Craig, caught at Yazoo City, Miss., confessed to the murder of Robert Catlin, near Huntsfield, Miss. Both were lynched by an infuriated mob....The jail at Oxford, N. C., was raided by a mob of about 100 masked men, and two colored men, charged with the murder of T. M. Lynch, were hanged in a grove where the murder was committed. The victims confessed the crime

REV. H. W. THOMAS, of Chicago, has been kicked out of the Methodist church, and the door slammed in his face. The Judicial Court of the church at Terre Haute, Ind., refused to entertain the appeal of the reverend gentleman from the Rock River Conference, which settles the case forever, so far as the Methodist denomination is concerned. The vote on the question of entertaining the appeal was overwhelmingly against Dr. Thomas, but four out of nineteen voting to allow the case tobe heard on its merits.

THE debt statement issued on the 1st inst. shows a decrease of the public debt during November of $7,249,136; cash in the treasury, $245,042,866; gold certificates, $5,207,920; silver certificates, $66,663,830; refunding certificates, $579,250; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,093,128; decrease of debt since June 30, 1881, $62,373,471.... A marble tablet has been placed in the ladies' waiting-room of the Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington, to mark the spot where President Garfield was shot. The tablet is American statuary marble, and consists of a sill resting upon two corbels, outside of which are two pilasters, representing an ax and fasces. Two draped flags form a canopy over the inscription, in gold letters, "James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881." The whole is surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings, holding in its talons a bundle of arrows and laurel leaves.

THE Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature met in caucus and nominated Senator Beck for his own successor. There was no opposition to him in the caucus.

IMMENSE frauds are being discovered in the department of the Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia. The amount will probably amount to millions of dollars.

The Woman Who Wrote "Evelina."

In 1752 Frances Burney was born. Nothing in her childhood indicated that she would, while still a young woman, secure for herself an honorable place among English writers. She was shy and silent. Her brothers and sisters called her a dunce, and not without some show of reason; for at eight years of age she did not know her letters. An education, however, which to most girls would have been useless, but which suited Fanny's mind better than elaborate culture, was in constant progress during her passage from childhood to womanhood. The great book of human nature was turned over before her, and every marked peculiarity instantly caught her notice and remained engraven on her imagination. When she was fifteen her father took a second wife, and the new mother insisted that nothing could be more disadvantageous to a young lady than to be a novel-writer; so Frances relinquished her favorite pursuit and made a bonfire of her manuscripts.

Although the propensity for writing was for a time kept down, it again rose stronger than ever. The heroes and heroines of tales which had perished in the flames were still in her mind. By degrees these shadows required stronger and stronger consistence; the impulse to write became irresistible, and the result was the famous history of "Evelina."

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

The National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association held its ninth annual convention at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Twenty-two States were represented by delegates. Gov. Gear made a felicitous address of welcome. Hon. Austin Belknap urged prompt action to prevent the adulteration of dairy products. The display of butter was the largest ever exhibited at any fair in the United States, and the collection of dairy implements could only be computed by the acre. A resolution was adopted favoring a law to prevent adulterations of dairy products.

The convention decided that bitter butter was caused by variation of temperature. Several hundred dollars were collected to prosecute oleomargarine makers. Hartman & Sanford, of Amber, Iowa, were awarded the grand sweepstakes prize for butter, and then sold their exhibit at 66 cents per pound.

The Next New State.

The question of annexing Northern Idaho to Washington Territory accompanies the other question of our admission to the Union as a State, and both will be agitated more or less vigorously from this on. Joined to our Territory, as at present constituted, the new Territory or State would have an area exceeding 80,000 square miles, or as great as that of New York and Ohio combined. The new State must be a grand one.—*Seattle (W. T.) Post Intelligencer.*

A PARAGRAPHER on the Boston Post reaffirms the statement that necessity is the mother of invention. "Sometimes," he says, "we want the door between our office and the one next to it closed, and the editor in that room of course feels, if we get up and shut it, that we are getting high-toned and exclusive, and it wounds him. And we don't like to do that, so we have invented a way to make him shut the door himself. We sing."

A STORY which, if true, adds one more item to the list of dangers to which humanity is exposed, is going the rounds of the English press. It is gravely asserted that a coast guard pacing his beat along the lonely shore near Eastbourne was suddenly attacked by a seal, and escaped with his life only through prompt and vigorous manipulation of a sword-cane with which he chanced to be provided.

FANCY is imagination in her youth and adolescence. Fancy is always excursive; imagination, not seldom, is sedate.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1881.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Since the regular elections last year the membership in both the Senate and House of the Forty-seventh Congress has undergone notable changes. Three Senatorial seats were vacated by calls to President Garfield's Cabinet, two others by the resignation of Conkling and Platt, and another by the death of Gen. Burnside. Mr. Windom returns to the Senate; but the other vacancies in that body have been filled by promotion from the House. The whole number of vacancies in the House, by promotion, death or resignation, have been nine, and a special election in Rhode Island, Nov. 22, having filled the last of them, the list of the new Congress is now complete.

The Senate.

Republicans, in Roman, 37; Democrats, in *italic*, 37; Independents, in SMALL CAPITALS, 2. Mr. McDill, of Iowa, holds by Executive appointment, and the Legislature, to meet in January, will elect for the unexpired term and for the full term succeeding it.

	Term Ex.		*Term Ex.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
James T. Morgan	1883	*James Z. George*	1887
James L. Pugh	1885	*L. Q. C. Lamar*	1883
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Aug. H. Garland	1883	*Francis M. Cockrell*	1887
James D. Walker	1885	*George G. Vest*	1885
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
John F. Miller	1887	Chas. H. Van Wyck	1887
James T. Farley	1885	Alvin Saunders	1883
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
Henry M. Teller	1883	*James G. Fair*	1887
Nathaniel P. Hill	1885	John P. Jones	1885
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Joseph R. Hawley	1887	Edward H. Rollins	1883
Orville H. Platt	1885	Henry W. Blair	1885
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Thomas F. Bayard	1887	Wm. J. Sewell	1887
Eli Saulsbury	1883	*John R. McPherson*	1883
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
Charles W. Jones	1887	Warner Miller	1887
Wilkinson Call	1885	Elbridge G. Lapham	1885
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Benjamin H. Hill	1883	*Matt W. Ransom*	1883
Joseph E. Brown	1885	*Zebulon B. Vance*	1885
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
DAVID DAVIS	1883	John Sherman	1887
John A. Logan	1885	*George H. Pendleton*	1885
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Benj. Harrison	1887	*Lafayette Grover*	1883
Daniel W. Voorhees	1885	*John H. Slater*	1885
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James W. McDill	1883	John I. Mitchell	1887
William B. Allison	1885	J. Donald Cameron	1885
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Preston B. Plumb	1883	Nelson W. Aldrich	1887
John J. Ingalls	1885	Henry B. Anthony	1883
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
James B. Beck	1883	*M. C. Butler*	1883
John S. Williams	1885	*Wade Hampton*	1885
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm. P. Kellogg	1883	*Howell E. Jackson*	1887
Benj. F. Jonas	1885	*Isham G. Harris*	1883
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Eugene Hale	1887	*Samuel B. Maxey*	1887
Wm. P. Frye	1883	*Richard Coke*	1883
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
Arthur P. Gorman	1887	George F. Edmunds	1887
James B. Groome	1885	Justin S. Morrill	1885
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Henry L. Dawes	1883	WM. MAHONE	1887
George F. Hoar	1883	*John W. Johnston*	1883
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Omar D. Conger	1887	*Johnson N. Camden*	1887
Thomas W. Ferry	1883	*Henry G. Davis*	1883
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
S. J. R. McMillan	1887	Philetus Sawyer	1887
William Windom	1883	Angus Cameron	1885

House of Representatives.

Republicans, in Roman, 146; Democrats, in *italic*, 136; Greenbackers, Independents and Readjusters, in SMALL CAPITALS, 11.

ALABAMA.

1. *Thomas H. Herndon.*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert.*
3. *William C. Oates.*
4. *Charles M. Shelley.*
5. *Thomas Williams.*
6. *Goldsmith W. Hewett.*
7. *William H. Forney.*
8. *Joseph Wheeler.*

ARKANSAS.

1. *Poindexter Dunn.*
2. *James K. Jones.*
3. *Jordan E. Cravens.*
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Wm. S. Rosecrans.*
2. Horace F. Page.
3. *Campbell P. Berry.*
4. Romualdo Pacheco.

COLORADO.

James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.

1. John R. Buck.
2. *James Phelps.*
3. John T. Wait.
4. Frederick Miles.

DELAWARE.

Edward L. Martin.

FLORIDA.

1. *Robt. H. M. Davidson.*
2. *Jesse J. Finley.*

GEORGIA.

1. *George R. Black.*
2. *Henry G. Turner.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Hugh M. Buchanan.*
5. *Nath'l J. Hammond.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *Judson C. Clements.*
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. *Emory Speer.*

ILLINOIS.

1. William Aldrich.
2. George R. Davis.
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. John C. Sherwin.
5. Robert M. A. Hawk.
6. Thos. J. Henderson.
7. William Cullen.
8. Lewis E. Payson.
9. John H. Lewis.
10. Benjamin F. Marsh.
11. *James W. Singleton.*
12. *William M. Springer.*
13. Dietrich C. Smith.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *Samuel W. Moulton.*
16. *Wm. A. J. Sparks.*
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. John R. Thomas.
19. *Rich'd W. Townshend.*

INDIANA.

1. William Heilman.
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.*
3. *S. M. Stockslager.*
4. *William S. Holman.*
5. *Cour[illegible]*
6. Thom[illegible]
7. Stant[illegible]
8. Robert B. F. Pearce.
9. Godlove S. Orth.
10. Mark L. De Motte.
11. George W. Steele.
12. *Walpole G. Colerick.*
13. William H. Calkins.

IOWA.

1. Moses A. McCoid.
2. Samuel [illegible] Farwell.
3. Thomas Updegraff.
4. Nathaniel C. Deering.
5. William G. Thompson.
6. Madison E. Cutts.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. William P. Hepburn.
9. Cyrus C. Carpenter.

KANSAS.

1. John A. Anderson.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.
3. Thomas Ryan.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Oscar Turner.*
2. *James A. McKenzie.*
3. *John W. Caldwell.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Albert S. Willis.*
6. *John G. Carlisle.*
7. *Jos. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. *Philip B. Thompson, Jr.*
9. John D. White.
10. *Elijah C. Phister.*

LOUISIANA.

1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. *Newton C. Blanchard.*
5. *J. Floyd King.*
6. *Edward W. Robertson.*

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed.
2. Nelson Dingley.
3. Steven D. Lindsey.
4. GEORGE W. LADD.
5. THOMPSON H. MURCH.

MARYLAND.

1. *Geo. W. Covington.*
2. *J. Fred Talbott.*
3. *Fetter C. Hoblitzel.*
4. *Robert M. McLane.*
5. *Andrew G. Chapman.*
6. Milton G. Urner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. William W. Crapo.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. Ambrose A. Ranney.
4. *Leopold Morse.*
5. Selwyn Z. Bowman.
6. Eben F. Stone.
7. William A. Russell.
8. John W. Candler.
9. William W. Rice.
10. Amasa Norcross.
11. George D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry W. Lord.
2. Edwin Willits.
3. Edward S. Lacey.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. George W. Webber.
6. Oliver L. Spaulding.
7. John T. Rich.
8. Roswell G. Horr.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. William D. Washburn.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Henry L. Muldrow.*
2. *Van H. Manning.*
3. *Hernando D. Money.*
4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
6. *James R. Chalmers.*

NEBRASKA.

Edward K. Valentine.

NEVADA.

George W. Cassidy.

MISSOURI.

1. *Martin L. Clardy.*
2. *Thomas Allen.*
3. *R. Graham Frost.*
4. *Lowndes H. Davis.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. IRA S. HAZELTINE.
7. THERON M. RICE.
8. Robert T. Van Horn.
9. NICHOLAS FORD.
10. J. H. BURROWS.
11. *John R. Clark, Jr.*
12. *William H. Hatch.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Joshua G. Hall.
2. James F. Briggs.
3. Ossian Ray.

NEW JERSEY.

1. George M. Robeson.
2. John H. Brewer.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. *Henry S. Harris.*
5. John Hill.
6. Phineas Jones.
7. *A. A. Hardenburgh.*

NEW YORK.

1. *Perry Belmont.*
2. *Wm. E. Robinson.*
3. J. HYATT SMITH.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Benjamin Wood.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Philip H. Dugro.*
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. *John Hardy.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Roswell P. Flower.*
12. *Waldo Hutchins.*
13. John H. Ketcham.
14. *Lewis Beach.*
15. Thomas Cornell.
16. *Michael N. Nolan.*
17. Walter A. Wood.
18. John Hammond.
19. Abraham X. Parker.
20. George West.
21. Ferris Jacobs, Jr.
22. Charles R. Skinner.
23. Cyrus D. Prescott.
24. Joseph Mason.
25. Frank Hiscock.
26. John H. Camp.
27. James W. Wadsworth.
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
29. David P. Richardson.
30. John Van Voorhis.
31. Richard Crowley.
32. *Jonathan Scoville.*
33. Henry Van Aernam.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *Louis C. Latham.*
2. ORLANDO HUBBS.
3. *John W. Shackelford.*
4. *Wm. R. Cox.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. *Clement Dowd.*
7. *Robt. F. Armfield.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. Ben Butterworth.
2. Thomas L. Young.
3. Henry L. Morey.
4. Emanuel Schultz.
5. *Benj. Lefevre.*
6. James M. Ritchie.
7. *John P. Leedom.*
8. J. Warren Keifer.
9. James S. Robinson.
10. John B. Rice.
11. Henry S. Neal.
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]
14. *George W. Geddes.*
15. Rufus R. Dawes.
16. Jonathan T. Updegraff.
17. Wm. McKinley, Jr.
18. Addison S. McClure.
19. Ezra B. Taylor.
20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.

M. C. George.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Henry H. Bingham.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.*
4. Wm. D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. William Godshalk.
8. *Daniel Ermentrout.*
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. *Wm. Mutchler.*
11. *Robert Klotz.*
12. Joseph A. Scranton.
13. CHARLES N. BRUMM.
14. Samuel F. Barr.
15. Cornelius C. Jadwin.
16. Robert J. C. Walker.
17. Jacob M. Campbell.
18. Horatio G. Fisher.
19. *Frank E. Beltzhoover.*
20. *Andrew G. Curtin.*
21. *Morgan R. Wise.*
22. Russell Errett.
23. Thomas M. Bayne.
24. Wm. Shallenberger.
25. *James Mosgrove.*
26. Samuel H. Miller.
27. Lewis F. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Henry J. Spooner.
2. Jonathan Chace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *John S. Richardson.*
2. *Samuel Dibble.*
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*
4. *John H. Evins.*
5. *George D. Tillman.*

TENNESSEE.

1. Augustus H. Pettibone.
2. Leonidas C. Houk.
3. *George G. Dibbrell.*
4. *Benton McMillin.*
5. *Richard Warner.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. *Wash. C. Whitthorne.*
8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *Charles B. Simonton.*
10. William R. Moore.

TEXAS.

1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*
3. *Olin Wellborn.*
4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
5. GEORGE W. JONES.
6. *Columbus Upson.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. James M. Tyler.
3. William W. Grout.

VIRGINIA.

1. *George T. Garrison.*
2. John F. Dezendorf.
3. *George W. Wise.*
4. Joseph Jorgensen.
5. *George C. Cabell.*
6. *John R. Tucker.*
7. JOHN PAUL.
8. *John S. Barbour.*
9. AB. FULKERSON.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *John E. Kenna.*
3. *John B. Hoge.*

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. George C. Hazelton.
4. *Peter V. Deuster.*
5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
6. Richard Guenther.
7. Herman L. Humphrey.
8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

The annual report of Horatio C. Burchard, the Director of the United States Mint, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, contains, in addition to the customary detailed statements of the operations of the mints and assay offices, much valuable information in regard to the production of precious metals in the United States and in the world, their use in the coinage of this and foreign countries, consumption in arts and manufactures, specie circulation, and an examination of the course of prices, comparing paper and metallic circulation for a series of fifty-six years, with the percentage of yearly prices to the mean prices of staple articles, indicating the annual variations in the purchasing price of money. Gold and silver received and operated upon by all the mints and assay offices, exceeding by more than $50,000,000 the receipts of any previous year, amounted to $226,225,522, of which $193,371,101 was gold, and $32,854,421 silver. This large increase was due to the continued influx of gold from abroad, over $95,000,000 deposited being from that source alone. The coinage facilities of the mints will be enlisted to their fullest extent in converting this bullion into coin. The gold coinage amounted to $78,733,864, of which $15,348,520 was in double eagles, and the remainder in coins of lesser denominations. The coinage of silver was confined to the minimum value of silver bullion required to be coined by the law authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, $27,637,955 of which were struck; of subsidiary coins only $12,011 were coined, and of base metal or minor coins $495,109. The total coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for their coinage, up to Nov. 1, was $100,672,705, of which $34,0[illegible],327 are in circulation, and $58,833,770 held by the treasury for the payment of outstanding silver certificates, leaving $7,737,608 for disbursement by the treasury in ordinary payments.

The usual examinations and settlements were made at the close of the year.

The report, referring to the probable restoration of silver to its former place in the monetary circulation, says: "In view of the failure of the international monetary conference to agree upon any practical measure, and while awaiting its future action, it is a question for our serious and early consideration whether it is not desirable to suspend further coinage of silver until by international agreement and effective legislation unlimited coinage of silver and gold at common fixed rates shall have been authorized by the principal commercial nations of Europe and America. Should the $650,000,000 silver coin now full legal tender in Europe be demonetized, the United States could not, single-handed among commercial nations, with no European co-operation or allies, sustain the value of silver from an inevitable fall. With that danger menacing us, we cannot, without serious embarrassment, continue such coinage unless other commercial nations will agree upon the general use of silver as well as gold."

The ratio of 15½ to one already approved, and in use among the nations composing the Latin Union, would doubtless be chosen. This would cause, if the coinage of silver, as well as gold, at all the mints of the world were made free, as bi-metallism implies, the voluntary withdrawal from circulation of the standard dollars and their recoinage. In such case the further coinage of the silver dollars of the present weight, unless needed for circulation, is a useless expenditure. Director Burchard estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year 1880 at $107,000,000, and of silver $87,500,000. The consumption of the world in ornamentation, manufactures and the arts is estimated for the same period at $75,000,000 gold and $35,000,000 silver. The estimated circulation of the principal countries of the world is placed at $3,221,000,000; full legal-tender silver, $2,155,000,000; limited tenders, $423,000,000; total specie, $5,759,000,000; paper, $3,644,000,000; making the total circulation, including the amount held in the Governments' treasuries, banks and in active circulation, $9,403,000,000. Upon the subject of the course of prices, and indicating the annual variations in the purchasing power of money in the United States, the Director has prepared tables showing the average annual prices of both gold and currency of the leading staple articles in the New York market for fifty-six years, with the mean price of each, and also the relation which the average annual price of each article bears to the mean price for the whole term of years. The mean percentage for each year of all articles named furnishes a basis for measuring the purchasing power of money, and is instructively compared with the per-capita circulation and estimated wealth for each year.

It Was the Cat.

There is a well-known story of the ruin of a London luncheon-shop by a spiteful and envious rival. The latter hired a boy to enter the successful shop exactly at the time when it was most crowded, and to lay on the counter before the eyes of all the wondering and horrified guests a dead cat. "That makes nine, ma'am," said the brazen-faced urchin, as he deposited his burden and left the shop. What avail were protestations of innocence from the indignant president of the counter? The plot had been carefully laid and it resulted, as was expected, in a stampede of the diners, to return no more.—*Temple Bar.*

A COURAGEOUS foe is better than a cowardly friend.

THE PROGRESS OF REPUDIATION.

The Repudiators have carried the day in Virginia. Their triumph is due to the open support of the Federal administration and to the large amount of money raised in Northern cities to conquer the prejudices of uncertain voters. The Postoffice and the Treasury Departments, with the entire strength of the Internal Revenue Bureau, were used by Mahone in this campaign as if they were his personal dependencies.

The negro vote was cast nearly solid for the Repudiation ticket, and joined with it were thousands of whites, glad of an opportunity to trample under foot a sacred debt, not a dollar of which can be charged to carpet-bag rule or to military government.

What are the facts of this case? The debt was contracted before the civil war, and it is represented by railroads, canals, turnpikes, institutions for the insane, dumb and deaf, and by universities and colleges founded or endowed. Every department of the State Government recognized it as completely valid and obligatory. After charging one-third of the original debt to West Virginia, as her just portion on separation, Mr. Mahone, in a written speech, delivered in Richmond Feb. 25, 1879, said:

"I would use my best endeavors to secure a vote of the people sanctioning a settlement at 3 per cent. for forty-five years, on the basis of $32,977,090.62. I would do so because I believe it to be right."

Recently, in an address before the Union League in this city, Mr. Mahone declared:

"If we carry the Legislature, as we hope to do, we shall adjust the debt on that basis ($20,000,000). On the other hand, our enemies assume a debt of $33,000,000—offering to pay $13,000,000 which they do not owe."

The Democrats adjusted this debt with the creditors, under what was known as the McCulloch bill, in a way that imposed no heavy burdens on the State, and yet saved its credit from dishonor. The Repudiators were not satisfied with that settlement. They rallied their forces in 1879, and carried the State. One of the first acts of the Legislature was to pass the Riddleberger bill, providing as follows:

1. Repudiation of $13,000,000 of the principal.

2. Taxation of the bonds, principal and interest.

3. Repeal of the provision making the interest coupons receivable for taxes.

Gov. Holliday, Democrat, vetoed this scheme. The question before the people at the last election was practically, therefore, whether repudiation should be sustained or should be rejected.

Upon that distinct issue the Republican party of the nation and the Federal administration took Mahone's side, and the result is before the country. The new Legislature will meet on the 6th of December, and it may be confidently assumed that the Riddleberger bill will be again passed, and this time it will be signed by the new Governor, a repudiator. With a single exception, all the Judges of the Supreme Court will be chosen by this Legislature, so that it will be packed in the interest of Mahone and of repudiation.

The Republican party is now committed to repudiation. The Federal administration, by the steady support and countenance given to the repudiators, have just elected for the Governor of Virginia a man who long ago made a full profession of his faith in these words:

"As to the full and final payment or liquidation of the present enormous national debt, he that knows the American people and their utter deficiency in the high qualities of truth and integrity knows that such an expectation is but an idiot's dream.

"For ourselves, we shall rejoice when the crash comes. It is a debt contracted in the prosecution of an infamous and unnecessary war."

The Attorney General of Virginia also proclaimed publicly, after the passage of the Riddleberger bill, that he was in favor of "the vigorous application of the principles of readjustment to the national debt."

Is the Republican party prepared for the next step in this career?—*New York Sun.*

Tardy Admissions.

The coolness of Republican leaders and organs in admitting the rascalities of the party long after the time has passed when the admission will do any good, is one of their most prominent characteristics. Years ago, when Franklin J. Moses was Governor of South Carolina, thanks to the power of a corrupt administration to override the popular will in that State, the Democracy all over the country denounced him for the corrupt scoundrel and thief he showed himself. At the time he was a necessary adjunct of Republican power; and there was not a whisper against him in that party. On the contrary, he was upheld and applauded by the party just as Mahone and Riddleberger are now, and the stories of his scandalous and wicked doings were stigmatized as "vile partisan slanders!" But a few days ago this same Moses, fallen from his high estate, brought up before a New York police court, charged with larceny. He is clearly of no further use to the Republican party; and, now that no special harm can come to the party, or any good to the cause of decency, by admitting what a rascal he was, the Republican organs are cheerfully admitting it. The New York *Times* says of him:

"Speaker of the Assembly, he engaged in a career of corruption, bribery and robbery, which has had no parallel in this country. He made 'no bones' of his rascally intentions. If he wanted money, horses or any species of property, he demanded these of the men who sued for his influence in the passage of bills in which they were interested. He procured the enactment of a law which gave him as Speaker unlimited power to draw upon the State treasury, and from that day his warrants, taking precedence of all other demands, were plentiful as the leaves of the forest. He owned a money mill. Having issued nearly $2,000,000 in pay certificates as Speaker, it was obvious that Gov. Moses would rule the State with all the profligacy and extravagance that he had shown in his less influential position. There was almost no limit to this man's recklessness. He seemed utterly devoid of moral sense. He levied toll on every public and private legislative measure 'with money in it' which required his signature. It is a matter of record, for example, that a valid claim of $100,000, held by a banking company against the State, could not be paid until $25,000 was handed over to Moses. He involved one of his underlings, Humbert, in a scheme by which the State was plundered of $20,000, and what seemed to be a grand larceny was attempted against the State, and when the officers went to arrest His Excellency they found him intrenched in his palace guarded by the State militia. He gave away pardons like holiday baubles. Pimps, blacklegs, criminals of every complexion, were pardoned by telegraph, by letter, by verbal orders to jailers, and with a freedom which promised immunity to crime so long as the offender owned in Moses a friend."

The frank admissions of Dorsey's rascalities are in precisely the same vein. His star-route jobbery was pointed out long ago; but he was then too useful to the party. He was using his plunder to carry States for the Republicans, and it would not do to admit that he was a thief. Now, when the admission is not needed, it is made with ostentatious frankness. It will be the same, probably, when Arthur's administration, or some other, uncovers the corruption in the departments during Hayes' term. Every Republican organ in the country will come out with the fullest account of them, and labor most industriously to show that it knew all about the corruption when it occurred.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Born Grown Up.

A Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes: In this precocious age children are born grown up. Little girls are dressed like their elders, and before they reach their teens are found snatching a fearful joy in stolen readings of three-volume novels. Boys have heretofore been kept youthful so far as dress is concerned, and only when called upon to do duty as pages at a fashionable wedding and attend a bride to the altar have they gone in for unusual dress. But in Paris simplicity goes for very little, and the more artificial life can be made the better. Little boys of six or nine years old are now attired as court valets, and do pretty manners in the mothers' salons. The dress is a coat of dark cashmere or cloth, dark blue or chocolate colored. It is square cut behind, fitting very closely into the back, round collar and small facings, and very high in the neck and buttoned with cut steel or silver buttons. From the waist the coat opens, slanting off so as to show a long satin waistcoat, with deep flaps and pockets. Knee breeches and silk stockings and shoes with silver buckles, on full dress occasions, complete the dress. All that is wanted is a powdered wig to make little boys look as if they were the ghosts of serving men of Louise Seize.

POUR into your age your whole life, if it be pure and good, and be sure that you have done something—your little all. There shall be no drop of that life wasted. Where you put it there it shall be, an atom in the slowly-rising monument of a world redeemed to goodness.

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This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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Sold by all Druggists.

M. PASTEUR has resolved to extend his studies in vaccination to yellow fever, with a view of determining whether or not the disease is due to parasites and can be guarded against by inoculation. Great as the result of Pasteur's labors thus far have been, he seems to be as yet merely standing upon the threshold of useful discovery.

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The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is speedy in its effects, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

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Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

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Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 29, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

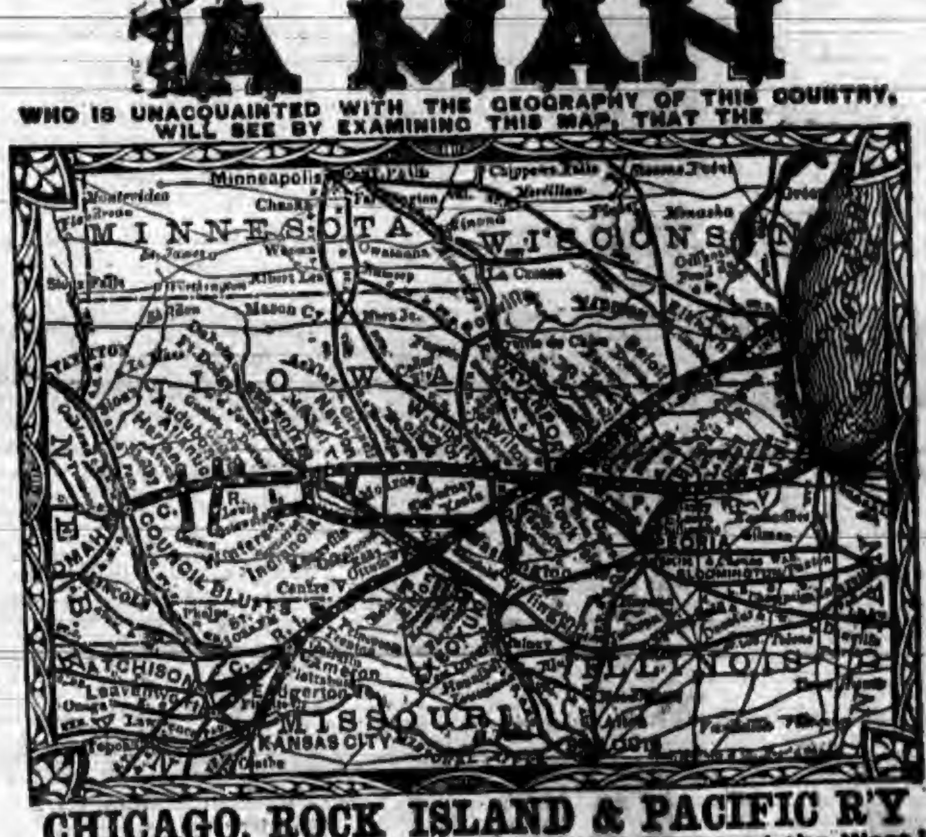

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At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
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KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Billious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it. ☞It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is best a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. [illegible] St., Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

☞ For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers everywhere.

CHAS. NATHAN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, FORT WAYNE, IND.

EDITORS COURIER:—Permit me to say through the COURIER, that Mr. & Mrs. Askew had a silver wedding on last Saturday. Rev. Norris addressed the audience in an appropriate little speach on the ups and downs of life, and wound up with the presentation and hearty good will. Response by Mrs. D. J. Swarts, in behalf of the bride and groom. After which we were seated around the table and partook of a bountiful repast. All agreed in saying it was a very pleasant affair, and one long to be remember. The following are the presents and donor's names: Pickle castor, by Mr. and Mrs. Casebeer and Mr. and Mrs. Norris; sugar bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Kiblinger; set of teaspoons, R. and H. Elson; sugar and salt spoons, Geo. Clark and wife; pair of vases, Mr. and Mrs. Swarts; set of table spoons, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Casebeer and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Casebeer; celery bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Abright; jell dish, Mr. and Mrs. Brown; butter knife, E. P. Elson; butter dish, Mr and Mr. Dills; pickle castor, Mr. and Mrs. Teeters, M. and Mrs. McDowell and T. C. and R. Elson.

—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty old cob-webs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left at the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not it at their own hearthstones, they will seek it at some other and perhaps less profitable place. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so well understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children. Half an hour of merriment around the lamp and fire-light of a home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

—Burchard, supervisor of the United States mint, has made his annual report for the fiscal year, ending June 30. The amount of gold coined during the year, exceeds seventy-eight millions, and of silver, over fifteen millions. With the usual short sightedness of republican officials, he thinks the coinage of silver should be stopped.

—Senator Voorhees does not seem to get along easy with his new ideas on the tariff. Several prominent Indiana democrats have taken him to task for his recent Atlanta speech. Some of them seem to think that ten-cent sugar is not a whit sweeter than it would be at six cents, the price at which it could be sold, if there were no tariff,

The fiend, Guiteau cracks his coarse jokes in court, and the whole assembly is in roars of laughter. And all this, at the trial, in an enlightened country, of a man who want only shot down the official head of a great nation. An outraged, people will be glad when the trial is over.

—Blaine testified in the Guiteau case, and among other things said under oath that he Blaine, invented the term, "Stalwart" in 1875. Webster says the word means "worth stealing or taking." Blaine ought to be proud of his invention. It seems to be just the thing.

—The Sentinel calls Guiteau the "missing link between man and the lower animal." A wide difference of opinion, as the assassin himself, claims to be the connecting link between the two wings of the republican party.

WINSTON, Forsyth Co., N. C.—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dispepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your Bitters. Very respectfully,
48-2w. REV. H. FEREBEE.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 37 tf

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37 3w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

THE new paper at Butler, managed by Harry Weamer, was launched upon the "journalistic sea," last week. It will be a republican sheet and named tri-weekly. Weamer will make it interesting, but it won't pay.—Courier.

We have never declared our intention of making the Tri Weekly Republican. Our expressed purpose is to make it a news disseminator for and to the interest of the people of Butler and vicinity, and though we shall not bar politics, we give the political news unbiased by any party prejudice, and we'll try to make it pay.—Butler Review.

Why not come right out, Harry, and say you are an "independent cuss on wheels," and that you intend to look out for Weamer's financial box first, and the political parties next. Put her there ☞.

The corrupt lobby, which disappeared while the democrats had a majority in congress, is again beginning to be heard from. It promises to assume its old place as the third and strongest house, should republicans remain in the majority a few years.

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.—[Albany Argus.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street, over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 26 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, December term, 1881. —Levi H. Cupp is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against him in said court, for a divorce, by Julia Cupp, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 18th juridical day, at nine o'clock a. m., of the next term of said court, which commences December 19, 1881.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 14th day of November, 1881
JOHN W. BAXTER,
46-3w. Clerk.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

A $20.00 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for December, offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00:

To the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by Dec. 10, 1881, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas number of the Monthly, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

Holloway' Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which affect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. elf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Bes and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

CLOCKS,

WHEELERY
LOTHOTS
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS.

Special attentention given to repairing fine watches,

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncaitis, Asthma, Congas and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Mecready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

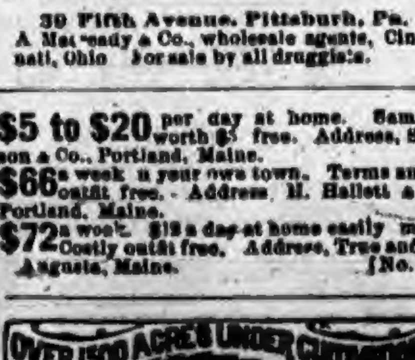
OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
LANDRETH'S SEEDS BY MAIL
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

USE KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	9 30	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 30	6 40	11 50am
Detroit	8 50	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 32
Jackson	5 50am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 22pm	7 35
Jonesville	6 40	12 46	8 26
Bankers	7 00	1 12	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 21	9 20
Montgomy	7 27	1 40	9 45
Fremont	7 48	2 03	10 12
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 55
Waterloo	8 36	2 42	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 00	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 46
Indianapolis	3 40pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 44	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	8 50	8 00pm
Washingt	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	2 33
Louisville	6 0	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	3 20pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	6 00pm	2 05am
Arrive Aub	12 46pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 6	6 05	3 58
Waterloo	11 00	6 18	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 03
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 23	5 43
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 20
Reading	2 18	8 00	7 06
Bankers	2 27	8 12	6 45
Jonesville	2 42	8 28	7 25
Hanover	3 07	8 50	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 25pm	9 20pm
Ann Arbor	4 07	....	10 24
Detroit	6 30	90	11 00
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 30am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	30	....
Saginaw	9 00	25	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25 pm	....

Accommouation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 30 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—8 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 42, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 44 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 26 a. m., 12 30 p. m. R. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 10 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 35 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m.; 200 p. m.; ar. 3 09, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 55, 3 40, 11 45 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 40	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5;05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	10 00pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		1 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		2 25	1 25
Syracuse		2 38	1 36
Cromwell		2 50	1 55
Albion		3 15	2 20
Avilla		3 35	2 48
Garrett	10 35	4 00	3 20
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		4 45	4 24
Defiance	11 32	5 30	5 12
Deshler	12 40am	6 28	6 15
Fostoria	1 20	7 29	7 18
Tiffin	2 08	7 58	7 48
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 20	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 42	10 40
Defiance	12 54am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 20	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 35	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 46	3 15
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
Chicago ar	6 55	6 10	7 35

Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No. 1 M	SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2 M	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv...Fort Wayne...Ar	5 45	10 00
11 08	6 07	Bluffton	3 35	9 45
p m				
12 15	8 05	Hartford	3 30	7 8
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 45	6 8
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	...	Cincinnati	7 40	.....
6 05	10 35	Indinapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	Mail
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	7 30
Mansfield	5 40pm	8 55	9 20	......
Crestline Lv	6 35	7 50	9 55	1 55am
Ft. Wayne	12 40am	1 25pm	2 40am	5 35
Chicago Ar	6 20	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Ex	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt. Ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago Lv	8 50am	3 30pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	8 35	12 15am	6 40am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 02	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	2 15am	7 30	2 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 4 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD, General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

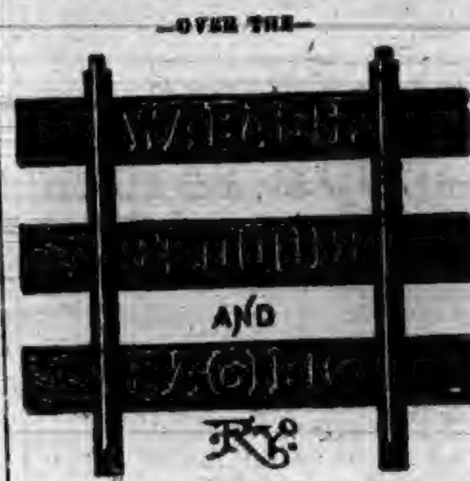

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

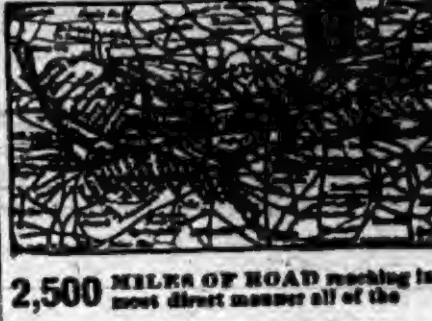

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

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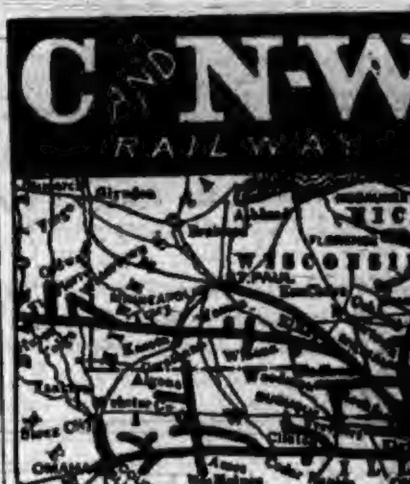

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

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—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

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It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

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Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & Northwestern railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Man'ger
Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 14, 1881. Number 50.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

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Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

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DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist

1882

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Always varied, always good, always improving."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.

Harper's Magazine, the most popular illustrated periodical in the world, begins i's sixty-fourth volume with the December Number. It represents what is best in American literature and art; and its marked success in England—where it has already a circulation larger than that of any English magazine of the same class—has brought into its service the most eminent writers and artists of Great Britain. The forthcoming volumes for 1882 will in every respect surpass their predecessors.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Our Southern Trip.

Being asked by a number of my friends to give a history of our recent trip to the South, I will make my first attempt to write for the paper.

On the morning of the 14th of November, our party consisting of C. Beugnot and wife, Isaac Ditmars and wife and David Ober and myself, left Auburn at 9 o'clock A. M. for the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, and other points in the South. Arriving in the Queen City near six in the evening. The next day we took a view of the city and visited the Zoological Gardens; the elevated street cars to the gardens are quite a novelty to those who never saw them. Remaining here until the next day, when we sped on our way to the Sunny South. On the way we passed some of the most desolate looking country we ever saw. After fourteen hours riding, we arrived at Chattanooga, and were the guests of the Reed House. The next morning we visited the National Cemetery, and found the grave of Capt. Steele, a brother of our fellow townsman; also that of Capt. Gunsenhouser, of the 44th, which has a large evergreen standing upon it. The remainder of the day we spent looking through the city and vicinity, Charley Beugnot showing us the different points of each commander. The next day we employed a driver to take us to Craw-fish Spring and the battlefield of Chicamauga; after finding a number of balls and the skull of a man, who had been left on the battlefield, we started for the spring, a distance of 14 miles from the city, having what persimmons we wanted to eat on the way. The next day, Saturday, we started for Atlanta, and when we arrived it was one of the darkest, gloomiest days I ever have seen in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Beugnot stopped at Marrietta, twenty miles this side of Atlanta, to visit the National Cemetery—Mrs. Beugnot having a brother interred there, the grave of whom they found. After finding a good boarding place, and all of our party arriving, Mr. Ober and myself made arrangements to go to Andersonville, situated 164 miles from Atlanta. We took the train for Macon at twelve o'clock, arriving there at seven the next morning. After partaking of a hearty breakfast and a hurried view of the city, we left at 9 o'clock for Andersonville, that much noted place, arriving there at noon. After a walk of a half mile we reached the Cemetery, and made the acquaintance of Capt. Dunbar, the superintendent. Looking over the records and finding the numbers of the graves of some of Mr. Ober's comrades, we walked over the grounds, and found all the graves with the exception of one, and as that one died in the hospital, among strangers, it is supposed that his name was not put upon him when taken to the Cemetery; and there are nine hundred and fifty marked "Unknown," no doubt he is among that number. The Cemetery contains twenty-five acres, enclosed by a brick wall about five feet high. The graves are divided into four sections, two on the east side of the drive and two on the west, and no person is allowed to drive faster than a walk inside of the enclosure. In the southwest corner of the southeast section lie the six raiders buried in triangular form from the rest, and in the following order: beginning with Pat Delahy, Charles Curtis, Wm Collins, John Sarsfield, Wm. Rickson and A. Munn; and near the flagstaff the former superintendent lies. As our time was limited to three hours, and wishing to take a look at the stockade, we mounted the stone wall, in order to save the time it would take to walk to the gate, and as I turned around to take a last look at the quiet dead, I thought to myself, here let them rest in peace, they, who are honored by the whole world. I will state here that there are 13,717 buried here. We then took a view of the stockade, although this would not be the proper name for it now, as none of the ruined wall is standing, except here and there a small piece as a mark. Mr. Ober showed me the interesting points, viz: the wells, tunnels, swamps, the dead line, the south gate, the spot where the scaffold was erected, and the spring of pure water, of which I brought a small amount home with me. We also ate persimmons and thorn apples off of the grounds. The remark was made by a gentleman with us, and who lived near during the horrors of 1864-5, that there was no place under the rising sun where there was as much cruelty and suffering as there was on that piece of ground. It now being train time we started for the depot, and found there a number of people who had gathered there for pastime, it being Sunday, and as I neared the station house, with my bottle in my hand and carrying a few skulls, some of them sneered at me. I suppose they took the water in the bottle to be Sunday water, as the Southerners term it, but it made no difference to me; and soon we bade Andersonville farewell, perhaps forever. We only regret that we did not stay over night with Capt. Dunbar.

Arriving at Atlanta on Monday morning we took a little rest, and was ready, with the rest of our party, to take in the Exposition. After my visit to Andersonville I was asked some questions by a Dr. who was boarding where we were, about the place, and after making a reply I asked him, "if he, living at Macon all his life, had never been to Andersonville," his reply was, "no, and I have no desire to go there." Also the lady we were boarding with made several inquiries when she remarked that she was sorry to think that the place was in Georgia. It seems to be a place of attraction for Northern travelers but Southerners shun the place.

Now, to describe the Exposition, its many different kinds of machinery, works of art of every style, would be impossible. A lady, whom we met here, and who had visited the Centennial, thought it nearly equal to that. After spending two days there we began retracing our steps, arriving in Chattanooga on the evening of the 23d. While at Chattanooga, Gen. Sherman was stopping at the same hotel, being on his way from the Exposition. Some remarks were made to the effect that it was not a very healthy place for him to be, as he burned the city during the war. Mr. Ditmars and wife were favored with a glimpse of him. The next day we took a view of Lookout mountain at Mocican Point, and had a view of seven different states and Tennessee river; but it being the coldest day of our travel, and up so high, it was not so very pleasant. We left Chattanooga that night for Cincinnati, where we arrived at eight A. M., making the distance of 335 miles. Remaining here till the next morning when we started for Auburn, where we arrived about eight that evening.

Taking our trip altogether, we had a very pleasant time, and this much I must say for the southern people, they are more sociable, kind-hearted than our Northern people are. The colored people were ever ready to do us a favor and spared no trouble to make everything pleasant for us. But I will leave them where they are and not express my opinion, as some, no doubt, would differ with me. I have always thought there were other places than Auburn and wanted to go and see other parts, but so far as the South is concerned, I am satisfied to remain here. Our party received quite a compliment on our final departure from Atlanta by a Miss Hendricks. She said that she had a better opinion of the Yankees than she formerly had. I think vice versa.

MRS. HARRIET D. OBER.

Fairfield Items.

[Last week's.]

Jacob Martin and Charlie Gonser returned home last week. They have been holding forth in Wayne county, Ohio, for the past year.

Mr. E. A. Galasbpy, of West Lebanon, Wayne county, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Albert Henney has the typhoid fever.

M. A. Boughman has received a nice supply of holiday goods, and can now furnish them to Santa Clause for young and old, he is selling them cheap.

Joseph Ruffner returned from a trip to Michigan.

Mr. Tiebbs, the miller, is doing splendid work for his customers.

Farmers are now on the war path, and great havoc is being made among the porkers.

All the standard poems in fancy binding, and at the very lowest prices, at Davenport's.

—Farmers bring your sausage-meat to S. U. Tarney's, and have it chopped by steam power.

—Lee Diehl, the Butler jeweler, will sell you a lady's solid gold watch for $18.

Regulate the Secretions.

In our endeavors to preserve health it is of the utmost importance that we keep the secretory system in perfect condition. The well-known remedy Kidney-Wort, has specific action on the kidneys, liver and bowels. Use it instead of dosing with vile bitters or drastic pills. It is purely vegetable, and is prompt but mild in action. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form, and sold by druggist everywhere.—[Reading Eagle.

—Persons traveling on the cars during the winter are subject to cold from the oft opened doors, which can be cured with a twenty-five cent bottle of Lung Syrup. Buy of your druggist.

—Children cry for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is the most pleasant preparation for coughs and colds known, and perfectly harmless. Price twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle. Sold by druggists.

Long dresses are still fashionable, but the ladies who wear the greater portion of their dress in their hands, should keep their shoes buttoned up, or state their object.

Young lover asks: "When is the best time to travel?" When you see the old man and his bulldog coming round the corner, air, travel for all you are worth.

Mrs Spriggins, when she read of the failure of the Universal Life Insurance Company, sagely remarked that she never did think much of "them Universalists."

"Everybody is speculating nowadays," moralized Ferguson, "and if you go through the streets at midnight even the mud will speck you late."

Fond mother: "Is blowing a fish horn likely to result in injury, to your boy?" "You wager it is, ma'am, if he blows it near us and we can catch him."

Gold pens, pencils and tooth picks. The best and cheapest in the world, at Davenport's.

MONEY TO LOAN.—If you wish to borrow money on good time and easy terms, call on James E. Rose, Auburn, Indiana. 27 tf

A splendid assortment of cloth, hair and tooth brushes, combs, dressing cases, fancy box papers, ladies hand bags, purses and card cases, at Davenport's.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37-3w.

—Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets. 48-2w.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 49-tf.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

Useful and ornimental—those new Unique Wall Pockets, for holding your brushes and combs. They are just the thing to present to your wife, for a Christmas present. For sale by Davenport, the druggist.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON, Trustee Jackson tp

Oct. 11-tf.

Black Brocade Silks.

We have just MARKED DOWN the prices of three lines of Rich Black Brocade Silks (22 inches wide, and elegant designs) for the purpose of closing them out this week

10 pieces reduced from $1.25 to $1.00.
12 pieces reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
15 pieces reduced from $1.85 to $1.40.

PLUSHES.

Of these scarce and very desirable goods we have now in stock over 75 pieces in all the leading colors now used. (No advance in price):

Black, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue,

MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, OMBRE PLUSHES, for $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 per yard.

BLACK BROCADE,
COLORED BROCADE,
and STRIPED VELVETS.

BLACK SKIRT VELVETS'

27 inches wide for $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per yard—[illegible]

PLAIN GROS GRAIN SILKS,

All colors, for 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard, all very cheap.

COLORED BROCADE SILKS

for 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 per yard; suitable for evening or street use, to match any shade of silks or dress goods.

BLACK SILK VELVETS

For trimming uses (17, 19, 21 and 24 inches wide) for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 per yard—superior color and finish.

ROOT & CO. - - - - Ft. Wayne

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

COME BEFORE EVE. **AVOID THE JAM** GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

His First Annual Message to Congress.

A Tribute to the Memory of the Lamented Garfield.

The Financial and Other Public Questions of Interest Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might else recall with unalloyed content the prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been plenteous, its varied industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved. It has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor, we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotions. To that mysterious exercise of will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation, we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements and of his patriotic life, will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people. The announcement of his death drew from foreign governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and sorrow, which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The feeling of good will between our own Government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact, I directed on the occasion of the late centennial celebration at Yorktown that a salute be given to the British flag. Early in the year the Fortune bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British Government paying in full the sum of £15,000, most of which has already been distributed. As the terms of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspee bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for those claims.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXPOSITION.

The participation of Americans in the exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney will be approvingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions, soon to be presented to Congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition in distant fields of enterprise.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

In relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, little has occurred worthy of mention in the diplomatic relations of the country.

COPYRIGHT.

Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress.

SITTING BULL.

The surrender of Sitting Bull and his forces, upon the Canadian frontier, has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid, meanwhile, all collisions with alien Indians.

THE FRENCH GUESTS.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of the representatives of the descendants of Lafayette and of his gallant compatriots, who were our allies in the Revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good-will which has always existed between the two nations.

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

You will be furnished with the proceedings of the Bimetallic Conference, held during the summer at the city of Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed.

ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION.

At the Electrical Exhibition and Congress, also held at Paris, this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the State Department. While our exhibitions in this almost distinctively American field of achievement have won several awards, I recommend that Congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorary commissioners and delegates.

No new questions respecting the status of

OUR NATURALIZED CITIZENS IN GERMANY

have arisen during the year, and causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the Imperial Government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately acquired Rhenish provinces has received very earnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron von Steuben in the Yorktown festivities, and their subsequent reception by their American kinsmen, strikingly evinced the ties of good will which unite the German people and our own. Our

INTERCOURSE WITH SPAIN

has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors for the Spanish and American Claims Commission. The Spanish Government has been requested to pay the late award of the Commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions. By recent legislation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifests. One case of hardship is specially worthy of attention. The bark Masonic, bound for Japan, entered Manilla in distress, and is there sought to be confiscated under the Spanish revenue laws for an alleged shortage in her transhipped cargo. Though efforts for her relief have thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole matter will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

THE CZAR'S ASSASSINATION.

The Senate resolutions of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. were appropriately communicated to the Russian Government, which in turn has expressed its sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements, assuring to peaceable Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a friendly State. This is especially needful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the native Hebrew has evoked energetic remonstrances from this Government.

ITALY.

The consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed, which puts at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important international conferences have been held in Italy during the year. At the Geographical Congress of Venice, the Bonded Congress of Milan, and the Nice Congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service or by private citizens, duly accredited in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that Congress will give such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

HOLLAND.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies, as are imported hither from Holland, has been already considered by Congress. I trust that at the present session the matter may be favorably concluded.

TURKEY.

The insecurity of life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the Porte, looking particularly to the better protection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed, although this Government has repeatedly demanded his punishment.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Government has solicited the good offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not itself represented. This request has, within proper limits, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain communes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals, and to other objectionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of the course may prove a more effective remedy than diplomatic remonstrance.

THE DANUBIAN STATES.

Treaties of commerce and navigation and for the regulation of Consular privileges has been concluded with Roumania and Servia since their admission into the family of European States.

MEXICO.

As is natural with contiguous States having like institutions and like aims of advancement and development, the friendship of the United States and Mexico has been constantly maintained. The Government has lost no occasion of encouraging the Mexican Government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantages which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness so common on the frontier, and to suppress the forays of the reservation Indians on either side of the Rio Grande.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The neighboring States of Central America have preserved internal peace, and their outward relations toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interests to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary question between Guatemala and New Mexico has afforded this Government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between those States, and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question. I cherish a strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels will prevail.

The Costa Rica Government lately formed an engagement with Colombia for settling, by arbitration, the boundary question between those countries, providing that the part of the arbitrants should be offered successively to the King of the Belgians, the King of Spain and the President of the Argentine Confederation. The King of the Belgians has declined to act, but I am not as yet advised of the action of the King of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagement with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not without our consent affect our rights, and this Government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement, and to intimate them to the Belgian Government.

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

The questions growing out of the proposed inter-oceanic water way across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This Government has not been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian republic, looking to their practical execution. The negotiations to this end, after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually-satisfactory solution here, were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which its envoy had assumed, and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on a modified basis. Meanwhile this Government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama Council, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligations as the sole guarantee of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reasons which make the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable, and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Foreseeing the probable reliance of the British Government on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, as affording room for a share in the guarantees which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her Majesty's Government the modification of that instrument, and the abrogation of such clauses thereof as do not comport with obligations of the United States toward Colombia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

CHILI AND PERU.

This Government sees with great concern the continuance of hostile relations between Chili, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are in my judgment dangerous to the interests of republican government on this continent, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilization. As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in those countries there has been serious misapprehensions of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent Ministers is sometimes subject, owing to the want of prompt reciprocal communication, to temporary misunderstanding, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy accredited to all and each of them, furnished with general instructions, which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers into friendly relations.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

At its last extra session the Senate called for the text of the Geneva Convention for the relief of the wounded in war. I trust this action foreshadows such interest in the subject as will result in the adhesion of the United States to that humane and commendable engagement.

I regret that the commercial interests between

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL,

from which great advantages were hoped a year ago, have suffered from the withdrawal of the American line of communication between Brazilian ports and our own.

Through the efforts of our Minister Resident at Buenos Ayres and the United States Minister at Santiago, a treaty has been concluded between

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND CHILI,

disposing of the long-pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congratulation that our Government has been afforded the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreements between the republics of the American continent.

VENEZUELA.

The Government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friendship, and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which Congress should act, I ask attention to the pending questions affecting the distribution of the sums thus far received. The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same debt, have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and this Government, as the neighbor of one of the largest creditors of Venezuela, has interposed itself with the French Government with the view of producing a friendly and honorable adjustment.

I am glad to inform you that

THE TREATIES LATELY NEGOTIATED WITH CHINA

have been duly ratified on both sides and the exchange made at Peking. Legislation is necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese Government, at the request of the United States, conceded the modification of existing treaties should secure careful regard for the interests and susceptibilities of that Government in the reenactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration. Those classes of treaties which forbid the participation of citizens or vessels of the United States in the opium trade will doubtless receive your approval, and they will attest the sincere interest which our people and Government have in the commendable efforts of the Chinese Government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic. In relation both to China and Japan, some changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire East.

JAPAN.

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the Eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the Emperor contemplates the establishment of a constitutional Government, and that he has already summoned a parliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting a change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with Western systems, cannot fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves, as the chief Pacific power.

A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of the

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS

conferred upon our Ministers and Consuls. The indictment, trial and conviction in the Consular Court at Yokohama, of John Ross, a merchant seaman on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the Government to institute a careful examination, and the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appears that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States, but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position that during his service as a regularly-shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel, Ross was subject to the laws of the service and to the jurisdiction of the United States Consular authorities.

I renew the recommendation which has heretofore been urged by the Executive upon the attention of Congress, that after the reduction of such amount as may be found due to American citizens, the balance of

THE INDEMNITY FUNDS

heretofore obtained from China and Japan, and which are now in the hands of the State Department, be returned to the Governments of those countries.

The King of

HAWAII,

in the course of his homeward return after a journey around the world, has lately visited this country. While our relations with that Kingdom are friendly, this Government has viewed with concern the efforts to seek replenishment of the diminishing population of the islands from outward sources to a degree which may impair the native sovereignty and independence in which the United States was among the first to testify a lively interest.

OTHER NATIONS.

Relations of unimpaired amity have been maintained throughout the year with the respective Governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal and Sweden and Norway, and this may also be said of Greece and Ecuador. Although our relations with those States have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito, it seems expedient to restore those missions, even on a reduced scale, and I decidedly recommend such a course with regard to Ecuador, which is likely, in the near future, to play an important part among the nations of the Southern Pacific waters.

The State Department still continues to publish to the country the

TRADE AND MANUFACTURING REPORTS

received from its officers abroad. The success of this course warrants its continuance and such appropriation as may be required to meet the rapidly increasing demand for those publications. With special reference to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition the October number of the reports was devoted to a valuable collection of papers on the cotton-goods trade of the world.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE,

for which, in 1879, Congress made provision, assembled in this city early in January last, and the sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participant powers, the interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full protocols of the sessions have been already presented to the Senate.

As pertinent to this general subject I call your attention to the operations of the

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

established by act of Congress, approved March 3, A. D. 1879. Its sphere of duty was enlarged by the act of June 2, in the same year. By the last-named act the board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States, or from one State into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic disease, and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

to which I have referred adopted a form of a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to enter the ports of the countries whose representatives participated in its deliberations. The form has been preserved by the National Board of Health, and incorporated with its rules and regulations, which have been approved by me in pursuance of law. The health of the people is of supreme importance. All measures looking to their preservation against the spread of contagious diseases and to the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes, deserves the attention of Congress. These international rules differ but slightly from our own. They have been adopted by the Navy Department for the governance of the war-ships of the United States on the high seas and in foreign waters, and through the action of the State Department in disseminating the rules, and in acquainting the shipmasters with the option of conforming to them without the jurisdictional waters of the United States. They are now very generally known and obeyed.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

represents, in detail, a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of the finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1881, were from customs, $198,159,676.02; from internal revenue, $135,264,385.51; from public lands, $222,186,317; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, $8,116,115.72; from repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies, $810,833.80; from sinking fund for Pacific railway companies, $805,180.54; from customs, fees, fines penalties, etc., $1,225,514.86; from fees, consular letters, patents and lands, $22,244,984.99; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $40,466,460.55; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, $15,686,671.66; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue, $41,837,280.57; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, $3,543,912.03; for interest on the public debt, $82,508,741.18; for premium on bonds purchased, $1,061,248.78. Total ordinary expenditures, $260,712,887.59, leaving a surplus of revenue of $100,069,404.98, which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, $74,371,200; fractional currency for the sinking fund, $109,001.05; loan of February, 1861, $7,418,000; 10-40's of 1864, $2,016,150; 5-20's of 1862, $18,300; 5-20's of 1864, $3,400; 5-20's of 1865, $37,300; consols of 1865, $143,150,000; consols of 1867, $95,725,000; consols of 1868, $237,400; loan indemnity stock, $400,000; old demand compound interest and other notes, $18,330, and to the increase of cash in the treasury, $14,636,623.93; total $100,069,404.98.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SINKING FUND

for the year amounted to $90,786,064.02, which sum included a balance of $49,817,128.78 not provided for during the previous fiscal year. The sum of $74,480,201.05 was applied to this fund, which left a deficit of $16,305,873.47.

REVENUES.

The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was $29,352,901.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach $400,000,000 and the expenditures $270,000,000, leaving a surplus of $130,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates, and that the act requiring their issue be repealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the Government to maintain silver at near the gold standard, and were accordingly receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About $66,000,000 of them are now outstanding. They form an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks. In accordance with the act of Feb. 28, 1878, the Treasury Department has monthly caused at least $2,000,000 in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars; 102,000,000 of these dollars have been coined, while only about 32,000,000 are in circulation, for the reasons which he specifies.

COINAGE.

I concur in the Secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the occasion referred to in the Secretary's report.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Of the fifteen millions fractional currency still outstanding only about eighty thousand has been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that the amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval; so also does the suggestion of the Secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States courts in the Southern District of New York by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits pending there against collectors.

THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS

for the past fiscal year was $19,159,676.02, an increase of $11,637,611.42 over that of the preceding year; $38,098,562.39 of this amount was collected at the port of New York, leaving $80,251,113.63 as the amount collected at all the other ports of the country. Of this sum $47,977,137.62 was collected on sugar, melado and molasses; $27,280,624.78 on wool and its manufactures; $21,462,534.34 on iron and steel and manufactures thereof, $19,038,665 on manufactures of silk; $10,825,115.21 on manufactures of cotton, and $6,469,643.04 on wines and spirits, making the total revenue from these sources $133,058,720.81. The expenses of collection for the past year were $6,410,345.20, an increase over the preceding year of $387,410.04. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs over the preceding year, the gross value of the imports, including free goods, decreased over $25,000,000. The marked decrease was in the value of unmanufactured wool, $14,023,682, and in that of scrap and pig iron, $12,810,671. The value of imports (sugar), on the other hand, showed an increase of $7,457,474, of steel rails $4,345,521, of barley $2,154,204, and of steel in bars, ingots, etc., $630,046.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of $676,738,688 in the value of exports of merchandise, and a decrease of $25,590,118 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports thereof for ten years previous to June 30, 1873, was $104,805,922, but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to $1,180,668,105, an annual average of $196,668,017. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise was $376,616,473 in 1870, and $883,975,947 in 1878, an increase of $307,309,474, or 135 per cent. The value of imports was $435,958,408 in 1870, and $642,664,627 in 1881—an increase of $206,782,20, or 47 per cent, during each year. From 1862 to 1879, inclusive, the exports for specie exceeded their imports. The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to $92,284,929, but during the year ending June 30, 1860, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports by $75,891,391, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports was $91,168,650.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury the attention of Congress was called to the fact that $469,651,050 in 5 per centum bonds and $203,573,750 in 6 per centum bonds would become redeemable during the year and Congress was asked to authorize the

REFUNDING

of these bonds at a lower rate of interest. The bill for such refunding having failed to become a law, the Secretary of the Treasury in April last notified the holders of the $195,690,400 6-per-centum bonds then outstanding that the bonds would be paid at par on the 1st day of July following, or that they might be "continued" at the pleasure of the Government to bear interest at the rate of 3½ percentum per annum. Under this notice $178,055,150 of the 6-per-centum bonds were continued at the lower rate, and $17,635,250 were redeemed. In the month of May a like notice was given respecting the redemption or continuance of the $439,841,350 of 5-per-centum bonds then outstanding, and of these $401,404,900 were continued at 3½ per centum per annum, and $38,336,456 redeemed. The 6-per-centum bonds of the loan of Feb. 8, 1861, and of the Oregon war debt, amounting together to $14,125,800, having matured during the year, the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented has been paid from the surplus revenue. There have also been redeemed at par $16,179,100 of the 3½ per centum "continued" bonds, making a total of bonds redeemed, or which have ceased to bear interest.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ANNUAL INTEREST

on the public debt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to 3½ per cent. $1,047,395,227, by redemption of bonds $635,224,000; total, $1,682,629,225. The 3½ per centum bonds being payable at the pleasure of the Government, are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums.

Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the Government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged, this surplus must year by year increase on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal-revenue system, our population but slightly exceeded 30,000,000. By the census of 1880 it is now found to exceed 50,000,000. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present the entire debt could be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenue, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden, and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may readily be afforded. I therefore concur with the Secretary in recommending

THE ABOLITION OF ALL INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES,

except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The intention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the Government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax on matches, proprietary articles, playing cards, checks and drafts may, with propriety, be repealed, and the law also by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course. In the present condition of our revenues the tax upon the deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was demanded by the necessities of war, was never exacted, I believe, in any other country, even in its greatest exigencies. Bankers are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the general Government. The interest upon these bonds, which at the time when the tax was imposed was 6 per cent., is now in most instances 3½ per cent., and besides, the entire circulation was originally limited by law, and no increase was allowable. When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the Government might very properly exact a tax on circulation, but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the Government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly be proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the Comptroller of the Currency.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the rate of

TAXATION UPON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO

is advisable, in view of the drain upon the treasury which must attend the payment of arrears of pensions. A comparison, however, of the amount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without diminution of the revenue.

THE TARIFF LAWS

also need revision, but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session, a commission, such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will make known the operations of that department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army by adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to 30,000, the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain quietness on our ever-shifting frontier, to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in the new settlements; to protect settlers and their property against Indians, and Indians against the encroachments of intruders; and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory, that whenever an outbreak occurs, reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters over great distances, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the Secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier, the troops have been actively employed in collecting Indians hitherto hostile and locating them on their proper reservations; that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall; that the Utes have been moved to their new reservation in Utah; that during the recent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce the garrison in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico, and that some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial, while some have escaped and the majority of the tribe are now on their reservations. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for the Indians. A large military force, at great expense, is required to patrol the boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory. The only punishment that at present can be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruders and the imposition of a pecuniary fine which, in most cases, it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The separate organization of the Signal Service is used by the Secretary of War, and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the Chief Signal Officer. A detailed account of the useful work performed by the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau are also given in that report.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

I ask your attention to the statements of the Secretary of War regarding the requisitions frequently made by the Indian Bureau upon the Subsistence Department of the army for the casual support of bands or tribes of Indians for which appropriation are exhausted. The War Department should not be left, by reason of inadequate provision for the Indian Bureau, to contribute for the maintenance of the Indians.

COAST DEFENSES.

The report of the Chief of Engineers furnishes a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. I commend to your attention the suggestions contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our coast defenses, and recommend an increase of the strength of the engineer battalion, by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, the proposed free bridge at Georgetown over the Potomac river, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the War Department building, and other recommendations of the Secretary of War which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were $42,122,201.39. The appropriations for the year 1882 were $44,889,725.42. The estimates for 1883 are $44,541,276.91.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the condition of that branch of the service, and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the Advisory Board which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the Government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our navy, with a just appreciation of the fact that compliance with the suggestion of the head of that department and of the Advisory Board, must involve a large expenditure of the public moneys. I earnestly recommend such appropriation as will accomplish an end which seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public economy than the withholding of the means necessary to accomplish the objects intrusted by the constitution to the National Legislature. One of these objects, and one which is of paramount importance, is declared by our fundamental law to be the provision for the "common defense." Surely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the efficiency of our navy.

"IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

We have for many years maintained with foreign governments the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the republic. But if we read the teachings of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other governments. But for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers that may threaten in future we must be prepared to face any policy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression, to protect, by the distribution of our ships of war over the highways of commerce, the varied interests of our foreign trade, and the persons and property of our citizens abroad; to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which we may rightfully claim among the nations of the world.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The report of the Postmaster General is a gratifying exhibit of the growth and efficiency of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were $36,489,816.58. The receipts from the money-order business were $295,581.39, making a total of $36,785,397.97. The expenditure for the fiscal year was $39,251,736.46. The deficit supplied out of the general treasury was $2,481,129.35, or 63 per cent. of the amount. The receipts were $3,469,918.63 in excess of those of the previous year, and $4,575,397.97 in excess of the estimate made two years ago, before the present year of business prosperity had fairly begun.

The whole number of letters mailed in this country in the last fiscal year exceeded 1,000,000,000.

The registry system is reported to be in excellent condition, having been remodeled during the past four years with good results. The amounts of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year were $712,882.20—an increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, of $345,443.40. The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year was 8,338,919, of which only 2,061 were destroyed or lost in transit. The operations of the money-order system are multiplying yearly, under the impulse of immigration, of the rapid development of the newer States and Territories, and the consequent demand for additional means of inter-communication and exchange. During the past year 338 additional money-order offices have been established, making a total of 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value $10,507,576,935. A modification of the system is suggested reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding $5 from 10 cents to 5 cents, and making the maximum limit $100 in place of $50. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the Post Office Department is recommended, in view of the fact that their total value exceeds $1,000,000.

The attention of Congress is again pointed to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories in connection with the Post Office Department.

THE STATISTICS OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION

show that during the past year railroad routes have been increased in length 6,249 miles, and in cost $111,362, while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles, and in cost $134,054. The so-called star routes have been decreased in length 3,949 miles, and in cost $364,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the star service must, therefore, rapidly decrease in the Western States and Territories.

The Postmaster General, however, calls attention to the constantly-increasing cost of the Railway Mail Service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the department self-sustaining.

Our postal intercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the Postal Union. It now includes all those which have an organized postal service, except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zealand and the British colonies in Australia.

As has been already stated, great reductions have been made in the expense of

THE STAR-ROUTE SERVICE.

The investigations of the Department of Justice and Postoffice Department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offences against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the Government and upon the eminent counsel, who before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost rigor of the law all persons who may be found chargeable with frauds upon the postal service.

The Acting Attorney General calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of

COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially in the Supreme Court. Litigation in our Federal tribunals became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attributable to the abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, prudence required that no change be made in the constitution of our judicial tribunals. But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth or development of the country. There is no ground for belief that the business of the United States courts will ever be less in volume than at present. Indeed, that it is likely to be much greater is generally recognized by the bench and bar. In view of the fact that Congress has already given much consideration to this subject, I make no suggestion as to detail, but express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will give early relief to our overburdened court.

ARIZONA.

The Acting Attorney General also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquility during the past year in the Territory of Arizona. A band of armed desperadoes known as "cow-boys," probably numbering from 50 to 100 men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality which the local authorities have been unable to repress. The depredations of these "cow-boys" have also been extended into Mexico, which the marauders reach from the Arizona frontier. With every disposition to meet the exigencies of the case, I am embarrassed by lack of authority to deal with them effectually. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona, should, ordinarily, of course, be left to the Territorial authorities. But it is worthy of consideration whether acts which necessarily tend to embroil the United States with neighboring governments should not be declared crimes against the United States. Some of the incursions alluded to may perhaps be within the scope of the law, Revised Statutes, section 5,286, forbidding "Military expeditions or enterprises" against friendly states. But in view of the speedy assembling of your body, I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand. It may, perhaps, be thought proper to provide that the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against friendly nations and their citizens shall be punished as an offense against the United States. I will add that, in the event of a request from the Territorial Government for protection by the United States against "domestic violence," this Government would be powerless to render assistance. The act of 1795, chapter 36, passed at the time when Territorial Governments received little attention from Congress, enforced this duty of the United States only as to State Governments; but the act of 1807, chapter 39, applied also to Territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the revision of the statutes, when provision for the Territories was dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me that the Territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to States by the constitution, I suggest legislation to that end.

It seems to me that whatever views may prevail as to the policy of recent legislation by which the army has ceased to be a part of posse comitatus, an exception might well be made for permitting the military to assist the civil territorial authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States. This use of the army would not seem to be within the alleged evil against which that legislation was aimed, from sparseness of population and other circumstances. It is often quite impracticable to summon a posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

with accompanying documents, presents an elaborate account of the business of that department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself. Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of Congress at its present session is

THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the Government, it is but recently that any effort has been made for its solution, at once serious, determined, consistent and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient makeshifts for tiding over the temporary difficulties, than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the easier course has almost invariably been pursued. It was natural at a time when the national territory seemed almost illimitable, and contained many millions of acres far south of the bounds of civilized settlement, that a policy should have been initiated which, more than aught else, has been the fruitful source of our Indian complications. I refer, of course, to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities; of regulating them by treaty stipulations to the occupancy of immense reservations in the West, and of encouraging them to live undisturbed, by any earnest and well-directed efforts, and to bring them under the influences of civilization. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy are becoming apparent to all. As the white settlements have crowded the borders of the reservations, the Indians, sometimes contentedly and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to other hunting grounds, from which they have been again dislodged whenever their new-found homes have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals, and the frontier collisions by which they have often been preceded, have led to frequent and disastrous conflicts between the races. It is profitless to discuss here which of them has been chiefly responsible for the disturbances whose recital occupies so large a space upon the pages of our history. We have to deal with the appalling fact that though thousands of lives have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem, it had until the last few years seemed scarcely nearer a solution than it was half a century ago. But the Government has of late been cautiously but steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already produced gratifying results, and which, in my judgment, is likely, if Congress and the Executive accord in its support, to relieve us ere long from the difficulties which have hitherto beset us.

For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of civilized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, sharing their rights and holden to their responsibilities, there is imperative need for legislative action. My suggestions in that respect will be chiefly such as have been already called to the attention of Congress, and have received, to some extent, its consideration. First, I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various States and Territories applicable to the Indian reservations within their borders and extending the laws of the State of Arkansas to the portion of the Indian Territory not occupied by the five civilized tribes. The Indian should receive

THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW.

He should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begged for this privilege. Its exercise would be very valuable to him in his progress toward civilization. Second, of even greater importance, is a measure which has been frequently recommended by my predecessors in office, and in furtherance of which several bills have been from time to time introduced in both houses of Congress. The enactment of a general law permitting the allotment in severalty, to such Indians at least as desire it, of a reasonable quantity of land, secured to to them by patent, and for their own protection made inalienable for twenty or twenty-five years, is demanded for their present welfare and their permanent advancement. In return for such considerate action on the part of the Government, there is reason to believe that the Indians in large numbers would be persuaded to sever their tribal relations; and to engage at once in agricultural pursuits, and that it is now for their best interests to conform their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the insurance of permanent title to the soil can they be led to engage in the occupation of tilling. The well-attested reports of their increasing interest in husbandry justify the hope and belief that the enactment of such a statute as I recommend would be at once attended with gratifying results. A resort to the allotment system would have a direct and powerful influence in dissolving the tribal bond, which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which tends so strongly to perpetuate it there.

I advise a liberal appropriation for the support of Indian schools, because of my confident belief that such a course is consistent with the wisest economy even among the most uncultured Indian tribes. There is reported to be a general and urgent desire on the part of the chiefs and the older members for the education of their children. It is unfortunate, in view of this fact, that during the past year the means which have been at the command of the Interior Department, for the purpose of Indian instruction, have proved to be utterly inadequate. The success of the schools which are in operation at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove should not only encourage a more generous provision for the support of these institutions, but should prompt the establishment of others of a similar character. They are doubtless more potent for good than the day schools upon the reservation, as the pupils are altogether separated from the surroundings of savage life and brought into constant contact with civilization. There are many other phases of this subject which are of great interest but which cannot be included within the becoming limits of this communication. They are discussed ably in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For many years the Executive, in his annual message to Congress, has urged the necessity for stringent legislation for

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY

in the Territories, especially in Utah. The existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of Christianity, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that Territory, the law has, in very rare instances, been enforced, and, for a cause to which reference will presently be made, is practically a dead letter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon church, which rests upon polygamy as its corner-stone, have recently been peopling in large numbers Idaho, Arizona, and other of our Western Territories, is well calculated to excite

THE LIVELIEST INTEREST AND APPREHENSION.

It imposes upon Congress and the Executive the duty of opposing to this barbarous system all the power which under the constitution and law they can wield for its destruction. Reference has been already made to the obstructions which the United States officers have encountered in their efforts to punish the violations of the law. Prominent among the obstacles is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction, even in the case of the most notorious offenders.

Your attention is called to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles, who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah. The court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriages in that Territory makes the suppression of that part of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying that law of evidence which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passage of an act providing that in the Territories of these United States the fact that a woman has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense. I further recommend legislation by which any person solemnizing a marriage in any of the Territories shall be required, under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal, to file a certificate of such marriage in the Supreme Court of the Territory, unless Congress shall make or devise other practicable measures for obviating the difficulties which have hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any lawful and discreet measures which may be proposed to that end. Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measures calculated to provide that general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depend have ever been regarded with indifference by either Congress or the Executive. A very large portion of the public domain has been, from time to time, devoted to the promotion of the cause of education. There is now a special reason why, by setting apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands, or by some other means, the Government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship in that portion of the country most impoverished by war. I have been pleased to learn from the report of the Commissioner of Education that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the National Government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose, it may be wisely distributed in the different States according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap the especial benefits.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

exhibits results of experiments in which that department has been engaged during the past year, and makes important suggestions in reference to the agricultural development of the country. The steady increase of our population, and the consequent addition to the number of those engaged in the pursuit of husbandry, are giving to this department a growing dignity and importance. The Commissioner's suggestions touching its capacity for greater usefulness deserve attention, as it more and more commends itself to the interest which it was created to promote.

It appears from

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

that since 1860 789,063 original pension claims have been filed, 450,949 of these have been allowed and inscribed on the pension roll, 72,539 have been rejected and abandoned, being 13 per cent. of the whole number of claims settled. There are now pending for settlement 265,575 original pension claims, 22,704 of which were filed prior to July 1, 1880. These, when allowed, will involve the payment of arrears from the date of the discharge in the case of an invalid, and from the date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases. From all the data obtainable it is estimated that 15 per cent. of the claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned. This would show the probable rejection of 34,040 cases, and the probable admission of about 193,000 claims, all of which involve the payment of arrears of pensions. With the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining the same, and no new business intervening, this number of claims (193,000) could be acted upon in

A PERIOD OF SIX YEARS,

and, taking Jan. 1, 1881, as a near period from which to estimate in each case an average amount of arrears, it is found that every case allowed would require for the first payment upon it the sum of $1,350. Multiplying this amount by the whole number of probable admissions gives $250,000,000 as the sum required for first payments. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before July 1, 1880, and are now pending and entitled to the benefits of Arrears act. From this amount ($250,000,000) may be deducted from ten to fifteen millions for cases when, the claimant dying, there is no person who under the law would be entitled to succeed to the pension, leaving $235,000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these estimates no account has been taken of the 38,500 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now pending, which must receive attention, is current business, but which do not involve payment of any arrears beyond the date of filing the claim. Of this number it is now estimated that 86 per cent. will be allowed, as has been stated. With the present force of the Pension Bureau, 675 clerks, it is estimated that it will take six years to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the Commissioner of Pensions that if an addition of 250 clerks (increasing the adjudicating force rather than the mechanical), double the amount of work could be accomplished, so that these cases could be acted upon within three years. Aside from the consideration of justice which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the files of the Pension Office, it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with thousands of claimants whose cases have been on the files for the past eighteen years. The fact that a sum so enormous may be expended by the Government to meet the demands for arrears of pensions is an admonition to Congress and the Executive to give cautious consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is $1,300, leads me to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may seem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In my letter accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency I stated that in my judgment "no man should be incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, or who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and impracticability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the work in hand. It seems to me that the rules that should be applied to the management of the public service "may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable; positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all misconduct should be prompt and thorough."

The views expressed in the foregoing letter are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinion as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation.

For example, the assertion that original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness "is not open to dispute," but the question how, in practice, such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive has its principal feature in the scheme of competitive examination. Save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified, this plan would give admission to the service only in its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in the higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing civil-service system of Great Britain, and indeed the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil-service reform. Among them are: First, a tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure. Second, a limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or under are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded. Third, a retiring allowance upon going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate them from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment, by an assurance that, having once entered upon it, they need never leave it, and that after voluntary retirement they shall be recipients of an annual pension. That this system, as an entirety, has proved very successful, in Great Britain seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption. To a statute, which should incorporate all its essential features, I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient, for immediate and extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted even by those who are impressed, as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of 25 years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test; and under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks. There are very many characteristics which go to make up a model civil servant; prominent among them are probity, industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, ardor, courtesy, tact, self-reliance, manly deference to superior officers, and manly consideration for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by a wide knowledge of books, or by promptitude in answering questions, or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination. To make success in such a contest, therefore, an indispensable condition of public employment, would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors.

These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan, which has been, to some extent, successfully employed already, and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its most earnest supporters, but it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years, as to young men fresh from school and college, would not be likely to exalt more intellectual proficiency above other qualities of equal or greater importance. Another feature of the proposed system, the selection by promotion of all officers of the Government above the lowest grade, except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the Executive and the principles of the dominant party, to afford encouragement to faithful public servants by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion, if they are found to merit it, is much to be desired, but would it be farcical to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate wants of the service? There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite for the higher posts of duty, and, beside the modes of thought and action of one whose service in a Government bureau has been long and continued, are often so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting changes required by the public interests, and infusion of new blood from time to time into the middle ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is one of grave importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual.

The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and anxious scrutiny of its workings that, fifteen years later, it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examination as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House, which, declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated, nevertheless, any precipitancy in its general adoption, as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the results of the two methods of class examination and competitive examination were closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment, we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a central board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants, may, perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to vest in such a board a wide discretion, to ascertain the characteristics and attainments of candidates in those particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainments. If Congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive tests for admission to the service, no doubts such as have been suggested shall deter me from giving the measure my earnest support, and I urgently recommend, should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of $25,000 per year may be made for the enforcement of section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes. With the aid thus afforded me, I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit.

I am unwilling, in justice to the present civil service of the Government, to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the severe and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed; that they are, as a class, indolent, inefficient, corrupt, is a statement which has been often made and widely circulated, but, when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the great majority of the employes of the Government are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored. In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freights of the commercial world, and that our shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is a cause of surprise that not only is our navigation interest diminishing, but it is less than when our exports and imports were not half so large as now, either in bulk or value. There must be some peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest, or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals in the friendly contest for ocean supremacy. The substitution of iron for wood and of steam for sail have wrought great revolutions in the carrying trade of the world, but these changes could not have been adverse to America, if we had given to our navigation interests a portion of the aid in protection which have been so wisely bestowed upon our manufacturers. I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude or farther-reaching importance can engage their attention.

IMMIGRATION.

In 1875 the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the statutes of certain States which imposed upon shipowners or consignees a tax of $1.50 for each passenger arriving from a foreign country, or, in lieu thereof, required a bond to indemnify the State and local authorities against expense for the future relief or support of such passenger. Since this decision the expense attending the care and supervision of immigrants has fallen on the States at whose ports they have landed. As a large majority of such immigrants, immediately upon their arrival, proceed to the inland States and the Territories to seek permanent homes, it is manifestly unjust to impose upon the State whose shores they first reach the burden which it now bears. For this reason, and because of the national importance of the subject, I recommend legislation regarding the supervision to transitory care of immigrants at the ports of debarkation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, herewith transmitted, will inform you fully of the condition of the affairs of the District. The vital importance of legislation for the reclamation and improvement of the marshes, and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the Potomac river front is undoubted. It is represented that in their present condition these marshes seriously affect the health of the residents of the adjacent parts of the city, and that they greatly mar the general aspect of the park in which stands the Washington Monument. This improvement would add to that park and the park south of the Executive mansion a large area of valuable land, and would transform what is now believed to be a dangerous nuisance into an attractive landscape extending to the river front. They recommend the removal of the steam railway lines from the surface of the streets of the city, and the location of the necessary depots in such places as may be convenient for the public accommodation. They call attention to the deficiency of the water supply, which seriously affects the material prosperity of the city and the health and comfort of its inhabitants. I commend these subjects to your careful consideration.

The importance of timely legislation with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before another national election, which will render unnecessary a resort to any expedient of a temporary character for the determination of questions upon contested returns. Questions which concern the very existence of the Government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late President, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second article of the constitution, in the fifth clause of its first section, that in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President. What is the intention of the constitution in its specification of "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office," is one of the contingencies which calls the Vice President to the exercise of Presidential functions, is the inability delegated in its nature to long-continued intellectual incapacity, or has it broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the President, whose inability is the subject of inquiry, any voice in determining whether or not it exists? Or is the decision of that momentous and delicate question confided to the Vice President, or is it contemplated by the constitution that Congress should provide by law precisely.

ject of national importance, and should receive prompt attention.

WHAT SHOULD CONSTITUTE INABILITY,

and how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained? If the inability proves temporary in its nature, and during its continuance the Vice President lawfully exercises the functions of the Executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as President for the remainder of the four-years term, or would the elected President, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office; and if, having such lawful authority, he should exercise it, would the Vice President be thereupon empowered to resume his powers and duties as such? I cannot doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful consideration.

Deeply impressed with

THE GRAVITY OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES

which have so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and the prosperity of its people. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

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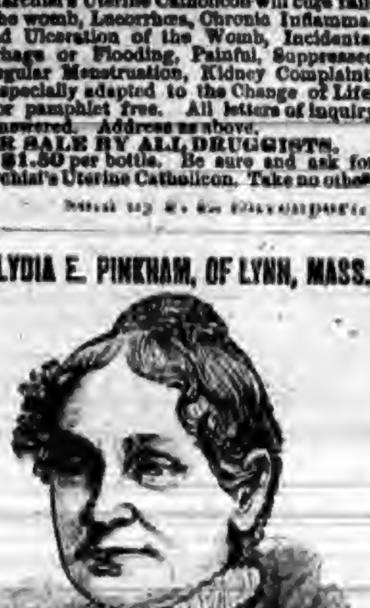

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BY YEARS OF USE!

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer also suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

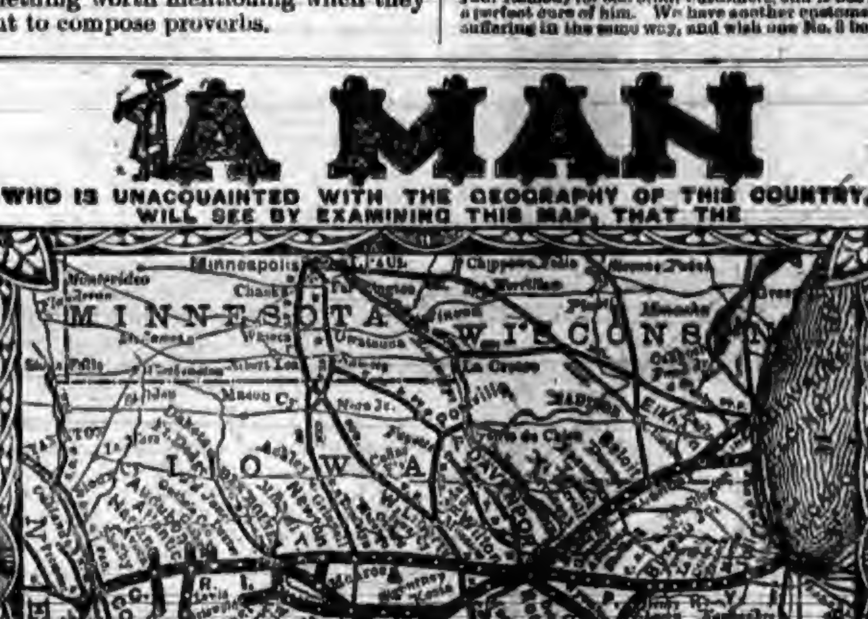

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace *Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.
E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., DEC 15, 1881

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, has been elected to the United States senate.

THREE of the Guiteau jurors are sick, and the whole American people nauseated over the matter.

EX-SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN has been nominated by the president to succeed Blaine as secretary of state.

THE large warehouse of D. M. Osborne & Co., Chicago, burned last Saturday morning. It was full of agricultural implements, and was a total loss.

SIXTEEN persons were burned to death in a boarding house near Pittsburg last Saturday morning. It caught from the bursting of a kesosene lamp.

ISAAC BASSETT, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, has held that position over fifty years. He was appointed to the place, originally by Daniel Webster.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL is out once more with a bill, in favor of refunding the public debt at 3 per cent. interest. This is in substance, the same bill that Hayes vetoed to please the national banks.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has introduced a bill to punish persons, guilty of polygamy in Utah. It is in substance, the same as the one brought into the forty-fifth congress by Mr. Christiancy.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY died last Friday, at the age of 64. He had for some years been actively engaged in politics, and as a political writer. At the time of his death, he was publishing the "Progress."

IT appears by the report of the treasurer of the United States, that about two and one half times as much gold coin is in circulation as silver. And yet republicans are afraid that the silver money will drive out gold.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK died at Santiago, Chili, Dec. 8. He was about 45 years of age, and widely known throughout the country, as a dashing officer during the rebellion. He was a graduate of West Point, and at the time of his death, was our minister to Chili.

THE new legislature, of Virginia, was organized last week. As the readjuster element is in the majority, the public will look on with some degree of interest to see just how they will go about it, to cheat the holders of the state bonds out of their just dues.

THERE is said to be over fifteen millions of fractional paper currency still outstanding, and it does not seem possible to call it in. Much of it has evidently been lost or worn out, and a great deal is believed to be in the hands of people who wish to keep these old pieces as relics.

AMONG the noted men who have been called upon as witnesses for one side or the other, at the Guiteau trial are the following: Hon. C. B. Farwell, John Sherman, Gen W. T. Sherman, Geo. C. Gorham, editor of the Washington Republican, John A. Logan Ben. Harrison and many others.

THE railroad bridge over the Missouri, at St. Charles, fell again last week, carrying with it an entire freight train. The engineer went into the river with his engine, and was the only one killed. The fireman and a brakeman climbed upon the half-submerged cars, and were taken off by a boat.

THE president, in his message, favors the plan of retiring the silver certificates. He says they "are an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks." But he fails to state why the people should be called upon to pay to those banks, the interest on this amount, namely sixty-six millions, when the silver certificates bear no interest, whatever. Another specimen of republican financial mismanagement.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the De Kalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Asa Fletcher, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dec. 9, 1881. WILLIAM SHUTT, Administrator.

56-3w.

Commissioners Allowances.

EXPENSE OF POOR.			
Jas. Jones	$ 6 40	E Kelham	$ 3 50
F. Maynard	9 46	H W Coburn	10 00
J Rummel	223 58	Strauss & Co	8 39
Hull & Wyatt	60 00	Fanning & Co	5 10
M Houston	18 89	D J Swarts	78 60
H T Smith	7 20	A H Phillips	3 71
Geo Wagoner	7 98	Crane & Co	16 31
Belle Shook	8 57	Mary Doub	29 50
Sheffer & R	3 80	H Rogers	28 60
Alfred Cass	8 00	Sam'l Edge	14 25
I Tryon	18 67	McQ & R	44 70
Kahn & Co	42 87	W Kiblinger	20 10
Hague & R	2 90	J & J A Shull	12 88
Brand & D	46 53	J L Davis	28 37
C Boyer	5 00	S Olmstead	24 00
A B Mathews	26 75	H Bowman	30 55
M Apple	11 07	J C Veley	7 84
J Porter	15 00	J Heisey	25 09
J B Bennett	28 50	Cowan & A	5 00
Wm Bevier	4 90	T P Scott	1 10
Askew & C	7 16	Anna Mowry	6 20
Isaac Ochs	26 66	D W Jenner	1 25
I Decker	2 00	C C Shaffer	10 00
Austin & Co	18 70	F A Hoff	18 78
Dr Fanning	29 00	Davenport	22 10
Brand & D	177 54	A W Allen	2 00
Dr Farrington	17 00	S Kutzner	11 90
EXPENSE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.			
A Shultz	$ 30 73	R McKinley	$ 18 60
W Rakestraw	5 00	John Shoub	70 00
A S Leas	13 05	E Kelham	60 00
J M Shull	13 50	F D Oberlin	17 50
Amos Hilkey	49 00	Geo Roos	5 00
L D Britton	40 00	Jno Buchanan	1 50
J M Brumback	1 50	H Jones	3 00
		Casebeer & Matheny	30 00
EXPENSE OF DITCHES.			
A P Foltz	$ 34 25	F D Oberlin	$ 14 00
John Shoub	31 50	Casebeer & M	21 65
E Kelham	45 00	Wm H Casey	100 00
D Z Hoffman	1 50	W L Blair	6 00
A P Foltz	104 50	Clark Parker	2 00
J C St Clair	6 00	C Bowman	16 00
R S S Reed	6 00	J D Kelley	11 00
R N Crooks	4 00	F Kelley	2 00
Jas S Ridge	9 00	G W Hanes	4 00
EXPENSE OF STATIONARY.			
W Burford	$334 32	Willis & Co	$ 1 75
EXPENSE OF COURT.			
A S Leas	$ 40 60	A W Allen	$ 3 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
J W Baxter	$ 27 21	A Robbins	$ 50 00
M Boland	32 00	Wm Johnson	25 00
A S Leas	13 10	L J Miller	15 91
F D Ryan	6 00	Henry Wolf	20 00
W S Purdy	5 25	J L Davis	36 05
J G Lawhead	80 43	C C Shaffer	1 75
		H W Ford	1 00
EXPENSE OF CRIMINALS.			
A S Leas	$210 50	D J Swarts	9 30
Miller & G	11 80	Ensley & H	6 01
EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
W Murphy	$ 8 25	W Kiblinger	$ 6 40
Morell Bros	76 20	McIntosh	45 00
EXPENSE OF SALARY.			
A Robbins	$481 25	L J Miller	$200 00
John Shoub	28 00	F D Oberlin	28 00
E Kelham	28 00	A S Leas	16 00
		J A Barns	202 00
EXPENSE OF PRINTING.			
Barns & H	$ 18 80	C P Houser	$ 16 30

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

December 13, 1881.

THE Ring theater, at Vienna, Austria, caught fire during the performance, about half past nine in the evening last Thursday, and was burned. The house was full, and the means of escape being limited, a great many perished in the flames. The loss of life at latest accounts, is put at over 400.

VENNOR has prognosticated such a variety of weather for the month of December, that he unquestionably will hit it right in some particulars. In the first place he says the month looks "ugly and smacks of bitter cold." There are to be several snow falls during the month, but they will be, as a general thing, very light. From 1 to 3, there will be storms or indications of storms; 7 to 11, very cold; 13 to 14, milder; 15 to 20, very cold and blustry; cold before and after Christmas; 26 to 31, nothing but cold and bluster.

Attention, Knights of Honor.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be an election held on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1881, at the lodge room, in Waterloo, Ind., of lodge No. 1436, K. of H., for the purpose of electing three trustees of said lodge, for the ensuing year. By order of the lodge.

W. H. LEAS, Reporter. JOHN KOONS, Dictator.

—According to law, a witness cannot collect fees for his services unless he is subpœnaed by the sheriff or his deputy. Formerly, parties to suits have been serving their own subpœnas, but it appears that the witness cannot be compelled to appear unless of his own accord when summoned in this way. And if he does appear, it is a matter wholly within the power of the officers, to compensate him for his appearance or not just as they choose.

—If you do have to go up-stairs to get to Gordon's gallery, you will find a first-class gallery in all respects, with experienced artists who have by many years practice, learned the "know how," and will make sharp, clean and natural pictures with good chemical effect, at bottom prices. It will pay you to go up-stairs. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will not be undersold on mixed or any other kind of candy. Call and be convinced before making your christmas purchases.

For good lunch, hot coffee and oysters, go to Ed. Baker's lunch room, Second door west of Davenport's.

Good mince meat ready prepared at Ed. Baker's, at 12½ cents a pound. It saves time and labor.

Tub oysters at 30 cents a quart, can always be found at Ed. Baker's. Give them a trial.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Come and see the new goods

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

-AT-

J. Wm. Wagner's

GOLD MORTAR DRUG STORE!

Garrett, Indiana.

YOU CAN BUY

Smoking Sets, Toilet Bottles,
Smoking Sets, Toilet Bottles,

China Goods,
China Goods,

Ladies' Toilet Cases, Pocket Books,
Ladies' Toilet Cases, Pocket Books,

Traveling Bags,
Traveling Bags,

Merschaum Pipes, Merschaum Pipes,
Merschaum Pipes, Merschaum Pipes,

And all other articles usually kept in a first-class drug store. Having secured the services of a first-class Prescription Druggist, and with a carefully selected stock of pure drugs and chemicals, we are prepared to fill all Physicians' Prescriptions with care and dispatch at all times. Don't forget the place—the sign of the

GOLD MORTAR.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

OOD PRINTS . . . . 5 cen
EST SHIRTING . . . . 10 cen
OOD MUSLIN . . . . 8 cen
G

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. perl
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. perl
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. perl
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb. 7 for	$1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

All Heavy Goods at Cost to Reduce Stock. Now is your time to Secure a Bargain. Fine Line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Goods

-AT-

Ensley & Harter's.

—(o)—

CANDIES.

FANCY, MIXED, STICK and TOY CANDIES.

—(o)—

TOYS, TOYS !

Of every description, and at any price

—(o)—

Dolls, Dolls.

These goods will please you, and at prices that will astonish you. Also a

BIG ASSORTMENT

-OF-

KID GLOVES, COLLARS,
KID GLOVES, COLLARS,
TIES,
TIES;
LACES, SCARFS,
LACES, SCARFS,
HOODS,
HOODS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

—(o)—

PURE MXIED CANDY

12 CENTS PER LB 12

—(o)—

Before buying, examine our goods.

ENSLEY & HARTER

—A good run of sleighing would do considerable in waking up the stagnation which now has control of our general trade. The hub and spoke factory, the stave factory, saw mills and other enterprises are lying idle, for the want of timber. Not only the proprietors suffer in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, but also a number of families who depend upon these industries for their support. We all suffer more or less from having bad roads, and we hope that matter of gravel roads will be strictly attended to next summer.

WINSTON, Forsyth Co., N. C.—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dispepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your Bitters. Very respectfully,

48-2w. REV. H. FEREBEE.

—Tom Mays, way down in Arkansaw, published our advice to Julia verbatim without credit. It just fit a girl down there who was anxious for information. It's all right as far as Tom is concerned, as we are indebted to the Evening Star for "past favors." We only wish he would move up this way, and we would give him the use of our forms each week, after our edition was off.

—We have received a cut which is handsomely arranged with the words, "A Happy New Year" thereon. Also some of the latest and best style cards, which we will work up for any one who desires New Years cards. We do not expect to make much capital out of them, and will put the material and labor down as low as possible. Call and see them.

—We had occasion to visit Dr. Jno. A. Cowan in his new suite of rooms last Sunday. To say the least, the doctor has very tastily and pleasantly arranged his office. The walls have been calcimined and "touched off" with appropriate pictures, and the room is made homelike with the beauty and fragrance of almost every kind of house plants.

—We will now call the attention of the boys to the fact that swearing off time is near at hand, and we hope all will take "time by the top knot," and wrestle hard with the tempting influences which surround the young men of to-day. Swear off if you don,t stick to it a week. Even this short time will give some sober reflection over your past life.

—Some of our young men had their letters come from North Manchester in Frank Griswold's name. They gave thems lves dead away. It is either Doc. or Greeley, and it will only be a short time until we find out.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Court next week.

—The snow didn't stay long.

—Potatoes are $1.20 a bushel.

—The roads in town are good.

—Sam Buss has a new hat band.

—The roads are again broken up.

—Is it labor to shave on Sunday?

—Henry Ashley is back home again.

—Rhodenbaugh carries the express now.

—Last Saturday was a good day for trade.

—Give us some dramatic amusement.

—Gunning seems to be a favorite pastime.

—Have a masquerade during the holidays.

—The commissioners' court adjourned yesterday.

—Wood continues to hold $1.50 a load in price.

—Chicago has an alarming attack of the small-pox.

—New Years cards cheap at the COURIER office.

—A small quantity of the beautiful fell last Sunday.

—To insure a good holiday trade, advertise largely.

—Mrs. Stella Brooks, nee Yandes, is visiting in town.

—Mrs. F. D. Ryan has been sick for several days past.

—The Christmas turkey will be led to the altar next.

—The health of our people is remarkably good at present.

—According to the weather profit, we can look out for winter.

—Ben. Williams has his sewing machine at Angola this week.

—G. I. Patterson has been visiting a few days in Steuben county.

—Our farmers have had good pasture up to the present month.

—Edward Orr and family, of Corunna, were in town Saturday.

—Wm. Immel, of Canton, Ohio, is visiting his friend, H. A. Lesh.

—Sheriff Leas now has eight regular boarders, with prospects for more.

—The new saloon in the Houston building is the finest one in town.

—Mitch Houston had a big brother of his stay over Sunday with him.

—We hear that "Aunt Abbey Latson" is in almost destitute circumstances.

—Gold set band and 18k rings at Abright's for the holidays by the peck.

I don't allow any one to undersell me on chromos, at the book store. 50-2w.

—Mrs. Byron Rainier is out of town, being called by relatives who are sick.

—Everything in the line of holiday presents, at Abright, the Auburn jeweler's, 50-2w.

—The county clerk will do a big business in the marriage line next week.

—The Decatur Democrat has changed hands again. "Go it while you are young."

—Johnny Heble closes on Sunday now. He looks a "lettle oudt" for the new law.

—The sporting part of our community were out en masse Monday chasing the rabbit.

—Buy a watch for your boy for a Christmas present. Abright has an immense stock.

—The walking was bad Sunday, and in consequence the churches were not largely attended.

—Miss Ida Bell and her sister Neva have returned home, after a lengthy visit in Michigan.

—Abright's stock of ladies' gold watches, chains, necklaces for the holidays is now complete.

—Corn sells for 50 cents a bushel; oats, 40 @ 45 cents; chop-feed, $1.75, and bran $1.00 per hundred.

Don't fail to call at Willis,' when selecting your presents, as he has the finest goods for the money. 50-2w.

—Mr. Mitchell has erected a new building near his saw-mill in the south end, and will open a hoop factory.

If you want the finest photograph or autograph album, in the county, go to M. B. Willis' book store. 50-2w.

—Some of our young folks attended a party at the residence of Miss Hattie Hoover, in Waterloo, Saturday evening.

—The probate part of the docket is separate from the civil docket now. Another wonderful hit for our last legislature.

—Come up to the COURIER office and have some nice cards printed for your friends. They make a nice holiday present.

—We think we will send the best docket into the court room next week that has ever met the eye of the Blackstone boys.

—Coop. Ralston has a contract for keeping Jimmy McClellan's and Toad Latson's blood in order. He uses salt and electricity.

—Holiday goods so that you can't est, at Frank A. Hoff's place.

Literary Piracy.

An article in last week's Republican accuses us of borrowing an item from Bill Nye's Boomerang or some other equally delightful production. We think no one but the presiding genius of the Republican was deceived by that article, or by any other that appears in our columns. But would it not complete the picture a little more fully, if the writer had included his anti-Conkling article of last summer, an entire political leader, which he copied from the Indianapolis Times? "Physician, heal thyself." We quote this advice for fear the editor of the Republican has never heard of it, and may fall into another trap. Such innocence should be protected.

Merry Christmas on the B & O.

The B. & O. management has, with characteristic good feeling toward its patrons along the line, determined that they shall have a merry time on the road during the holidays. To this end the low rate of two cents per mile is announced from any station to any station on the main line, branches or divisions. In other words these low rate tickets will be placed on sale on Dec. 23, and will continue on sale until and including Jan. 3. They will cover all points reached direct by the B. & O., and will be good on all trains that make the stops.

—Joe Beugnot is back home.

—Mrs. Bodine has returned home again.

—Call and get your New Year cards. We have some "daisies."

Miss Josie Singler, of Garrett, was in town a few days this week, visiting friends.

—Do not forget Miss Vineyard's entertainment at Ensley's hall, to-morrow evening.

—Miss Vineyard is acknowledged to be one of the best elocutionists in America.

—The entertainment at the M. E. church, on Tuesday evening, was well attended, and a very pleasant affair.

If you want anything in the jewelry line, it will pay you to look over the stock at the book store. 50-2w.

—Mrs. Ober has an interesting letter upon the first page, giving a discription of her recent visit in the southern states.

—The roads are in a bad condition again, and those who haven't a supply of wood on hand will undoubtedly have to shiver.

—Mrs. Austin, mother of our townsman, W. J. Austin, died at her home in Wabash, Ind., last Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

—It is rumored that the postoffice will be moved into Ensley's room, east of the public square, and a new boss do the business.

If you want any paper, magazine or other reading matter for next year, you can be accommodated with publishers lowest prices at the book store. 50-2w.

—G. W. Hanes, of Wilmington township, denies the allegation that he climbed a tree to get away from that "knight," and the allegator better look out.

—Our loafing brigade is accumulating somewhat on our hands, and we think of having a Stahl made in one corner of the office to put the fellows away.

—Country debating societies have succeeded spelling schools, and the leading man in the neighborhood throws himself in "spread-eagle" style.

—The following parties have been appointed to represent this county in the grand temperance council viz: Rev. W. L. Meese, Rev. J. W. Lowman and Nicholas McIntyre.

—We learn from good authority that the rumor of small-pox being among the citizens of Corunna is not substantial. People should be careful about making giddy insinuations.

A new and fine assortment of the best gold pens in the market, also toothpicks, paper, knives, charms, lockets, rings, necklaces, bracelets etc, just received and offered at bottom prices at the book store. 50-2w.

—If any of the land owners along Cedar creek, have any doubts about the depth of that stream, we will say that R. S. S. Reed measured it at or near stake No. 108, and found it about waist deep.

—One and all are hereby notified not to fool around Ben. Williams' sawing machine while it is in operation. It's liable to be blown clear across the county at any moment—Frank Larimore is fireman.

—According to our M D's, there has been but very few children vaccinated this winter. This matter should be attended to promptly, as the disease, small-pox, may make its appearance in our town at any time.

—John Kreuger has leased his ashery to his son-in-law, and will devote his time to the bakery and the buying and shipping of poultry.

—"Tom, what do you got in dem barrels?" "Don't you know, Jim; Dat is dos sauer kraut for Hoff Bros. They got it from Germany, and keep it for sale."

Tricky Boys.

Three young men named Shreeves, Smith and Hensinger, employed at the scythe snath factory, placed a plank on the track of the Wabash road for some unknown reason. Our officers have been working up the matter for awhile back, and a few days ago Shreeves turned state's evidence, and Smith and Hensinger are now mingling with the black and white at the "safety home," presided over by Sheriff Leas. There was no damage occasioned by the act, yet a lawful decision from our court will, at least, place other thoughtless boys on their guard.

—In persuance of the new law, our board of commissioners have divided the townships having more than 250 voters. The four sections in the northeast corner of Wilmington will constitute Butler precinct. The balance of the townships will vote at Wilmington Center. Keyser township is divided in the center, north and south, with both voting places in Garrett, and they are designated as East Keyser and West Keyser. Concord township is divided through the center, east and west, with one voting place at Spencerville and one at St. Joe, to be known as Spencerville and St. Joe precincts. Waterloo precinct is divided in the center, north and south, to be known as East and West Waterloo, with both voting places in Waterloo. The south half of Union township, or Auburn precinct, is divided east and west, and will be known as North and South Auburn. The territory embraced in sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 25 and 26 will be South Auburn, and sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29 and 30 will be North Auburn. The dividing line with be on Seventh street through town.

—There is no one so low that something good cannot be said of him. Even Guiteau, the miserable assassin, has one redeeming trait—he does not use profane language. When questioned by a reporter a few days ago concerning an expression coupled with an oath that he was alleged to have used, he answered: "I don't swear. I abhor profanity and vulgarity. I have only associated with high-toned people—Christians and politicians of high moral principles. Whenever you see an oath coupled with any expression purporting to come from me, you can put the expression down as a vulgar falsehood." Guiteau is right in his estimate of profanity. It is vulgarity pure and simple. It is unfit for the parlor or fireside, and is disgusting anywhere. Profanity is expected of roughs and blackguards, but it sounds strangely harsh coming from the lips of a gentleman.

—Our people should not make a loafing place of barber shops. It is not only annoying to the proprietor, but also to the customers. When there are a half-dozen loafers in a shop, a man never knows when "next" comes, unless he canvasses the crowd, and asks the barber several times, "Is that me?" After a man has been shaved he can sit down awhile and not be a nuisance to the balance of the crowd; but when he hangs around until a late hour and then shaves himself Sunday, he causes many naughty words to be used by the average artist of the knife.

Anderson Bros. have purchased shops in Waterloo and are prepared to do all kinds of custom work, and will be pleased to see their old customers as well as new ones. We will have a good assortment of carriages in the spring, which we will sell as cheap as any home work that is manufactured of good material. All our work is guranteed to give satisfaction. Call and see us before you purchase.

49-4w. ANDERSON BROS.

For the next ten days, people will be busily engaged in selecting holiday presents of various kinds, and in the line of gold and silver watches, solid silver and silver plated ware, solid gold finger rings, both band and seal, in onyx, cameo, amethyst, topaz, blood stone, diamond and fine imitation of diamond, Bassett & Maxson, of Waterloo, is unsurpassed. Call and buy and save from 25 to 30 per cent.

50-2w.

—The Columbia City Post says: "To edit a newspaper to suit all, offend nobody and have everything just right, is no small task. Often items appear in papers which the editor would a thousand times rather have out. But people must remember that we men haven't time to study all sides of every two liner that makes its appearance.

—Frank Britton and a young man by the name of Metz, at Corunna, had a shooting match last week. They used tame pigeons that belonged to Mr. Geisler, and now they are going to find out, in a legal way, how much that shooting and the pigeons are going to stand them.

—In a few weeks the old year will be dead, gone forever. Many pleasant recollections of the year 1881 will be remembered, however, by a number of our people, and also many sorrowful events will never leave the mind. Let us all welcome 1882, and start in with new resolves for the coming year.

Remember your friend, by sending one of those beautiful christmas cards, that you can get at the book store.

50-2w.

—Pickles and sauerkraut at Frank Hoff's.

—For christmas trimmings, see F. Hoff.

Schuyler Colfax Coming.

The soldiers association have secured ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, to deliver his new lecture, "Our Martyred President," at Auburn, in Ensley's hall, on Friday evening, January 6, 1882. This is the time set for the annual meeting of "Indiana Encampment Union Soldiers Association." Look out for an interesting day and evening.

—A full line of fresh groceries at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Overcoats by the wholesale, cheaper than ever, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Geo. B. Zimmerman now represents five insurance Cos. Call and see him.

—Nellie E. Brown, wife of M. H. Brown, died Nov. 25, 1880, daughter of Thomas Cool. Aged 20 years and 6 months.

—Abright, the Auburn jeweler, sold $200 worth of watches and chains to one party for Christmas presents last Tuesday. Why? Because it is the cheapest house in northern Indiana.

—Commissioners court this week. There has been nothing exciting before the board thus far. The time has been taken up in allowing bills, granting liquor licenses etc.

—The ladies will find the best assortment of shawls in the county, at Schaab Beugnot & Co's.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the officiating minister, in Auburn, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1881, by Rev. W. L. Meese, Abram Parrish, of Butler township, DeKalb county, to Miss Gertrude Miller, of LaOtto, Ind.

—The prospect for cheap oranges this year is excellent. Florida promises to raise and ship an immense amount, variously estimated from 50,000,000 to 85,000,000. Even these figures may be exceeded.

Buggies at cost at the Elkhart Carriage Works, until Jan. 1, 1882. After that date, full rates will be charged. Do not fail to call and secure a bargain. Buggies need not be removed until the roads are good.

—The W. S. L. & P. railroad will sell excursion rate tickets during the holidays. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1881, and Jan. 1, 1882.

L. JOHNSON, Agent.

—Miss Vineyard, so well known to our readers, as an elocutionist, will give one of her inimitable entertainments, at Ensley's hall, Friday evening, Dec. 16. It will be a rare treat, and no one should fail to hear it.

MARRIED.—At the M. E. parsonage, in Hamilton, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, 1881, by the officiating minister, Rev. J. G. Slusser. Mr. James Kannel, of Hamilton, Ind., to Miss Ada D. Aldrich, of DeKalb county, Ind.

—One of the finest pieces of work, that has lately been brought to our notice, is the counter or bar now in the Rothenberger saloon. It is the work of Mr. John Staudecher, of our town. Mr. S. is one of our best mechanics.

—J. C. Loveland and his sister Mollie, from the Headlight office at Corunna, were in town a short time last Saturday. Joe is getting ready for winter, having just purchased an overcoat, and his rosy cheeks were hid by a silken beard.

Examine the large assortment of wall pockets, clock-shelves, brackets, music-stands, bible-stands, work-stands, baskets, comb-cases, velvet-frames, japanese goods, majolica ware, pictures etc., at the book store, before making your choice of presents. 50-2w.

—F. D. Ryan and Dr. J. H. Ford went north on the Saginaw yesterday, armed with double-barrelled shot guns and game bags. We will get out an extra next week, giving a condensed sketch of the hunt, and the number of cars chartered for the transportation of game.

—The everlasting McEntarfer, Miser, Stoner, Miller and Rohrbaugh ditch case, occupied the attention of the commisioners last Saturday and Monday. The viewers were finally ordered back, to assess the damage, if any, and are to report at the March session.

—The vacant lot on the corner of Main and Seventh street, owned by Mrs. J. Hebel, will have a three story brick structure erected upon it in the spring. The room that J. R. Lanning now occupies will have another story added to it, connecting the two into one solid business block.

—The American Register, published at Washington, D. C., has been added to our exchange list. The Register is one of the ablest political journals in the country. It is thoroughly democratic, and deserves a hearty support. The subscription price is only $3.00 per annum.

—E. Wertenberger, of Jule City, Kansas, is visiting at the Junction with his cousin, J. J. Martin. Mr. W. is one of the substantial citizens of that state He reports a lack of rain there, and would like to have us divide with him. We wish we could.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, Dec. 12, 1881: Lydia Bowman, W. M. S Brown, B. B. Case, Louisa Davis, Ora L. Gatt, Dell Hayward, E. H. Loudenslager, Charlie Morgan, Lavina Matlers, Josie Thomas, Wm. Vivian, Geo. L. Wallace and J. H. Zeis,

JOS. RAINIER,
Postmaster.

—Elder S. B. Teagarden of Salem, Ohio, will preach at Tiffany's corners, Newville township, Saturday evening, Dec. 17; at Coburn's corners, Dec. 18, at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m; in the Lutheran church at St. Joe, at 3 p. m. Sunday Dec. 18. Subject, "The Ark a type of the Church of Christ." Come one, come all.

S. M. LOUNSBERY.

—Remember the first of January closes the present volume of the COURIER, and we would like to begin the new year with a large number of new subscribers. If our friends will make an effort in our behalf, together with our own solicitation, we will have a large and noble list of patrons, indeed.

—The Chicago Herald, with the fierceness of an iconoclast, attempts to tear down another idol worshipped by many zealous temperance reformers in the country. The Herald declares itself able to prove that the good wife of the great and good ex President Hayes, while ostensibly banishing wine from the White house permitted it to be furnished surreptitiously to guests who wanted it.

Watch Your Time.

Opportunity for all at Frank A. Hoff's. There's where you find it! We are now giving our customers great bargains on all of our goods, at the lowest bottom prices, during the holidays. Each one turn out and secure his purchases. We are having in stock a large and well selected variety of all holiday goods, as vases of every style, cups and saucers, mustache cups, toilet sets, wine sets, china tea sets, toy sets, animals, dolls etc. Also a large stock of fine lamps, all complete, fancy glassware suitable for holiday presents. Candy and candy toys in every shape, and very low in price. The very best mixed candies, sold lower than elsewhere. We are the leading grocers in the county, and do not want to be undersold. Yellow C. sugar, 8 cents per pound; extra white C. sugar, 9 cents per pound; good choice green coffee 15 cents per pound. This is the best coffee ever sold for that price, and every one should secure a special bargain. Tobaccos we are selling cheap, and everybody knows it. We are keeping the largest and best assortment of all kinds, to suit everyone, and at prices which can't be beat. The best plug from 50 to 65 cents per pound. Fine cuts are sold lower than elsewhere as we secured a large quantity before the advance on tobacco was made. We are selling at old prices, a No. 1 choice fine-cut at 50 cents per pound. Pure and choice teas can't be bought at any other place less than of us. Syrups are strictly pure and very low. Queensware and glassware, of these goods we have a full stock, well selected and low in price to defy any competition. Come in and satisfy yourself. Notions and dry goods, we are selling lower than ever. Also we keep a good supply of tinware, and in fact anything that can be found in any well arranged supply store. Come and see us and convince yourself. Entrance on Seventh or Eighth streets, Auburn, Ind.

FRANK A. HOFF.

Waterloo.

J. C. Boyer has returned from his western trip.

Charlie Kelley was over to Auburn, Tuesday, on business.

Daniel Goodwin and his son, Henry, left for Oregon, yesterday.

H. Frohlich went to Hicksville, Tuesday, looking up his marble business.

F. P. Day and brother have a new safe in which to keep their valuables.

For a nice hanging lamp and choice perfumery, go to Boyer & Campbell's.

George A. Yant is on the sick list. He reports the roller skate business good.

The Presbyterian and Evangelical Sabbath schools will indulge in christmas trees.

J. C. Boyer is still busy as ever, putting up quinine and pills for the billous and infirm.

Ed. Long is back again, and looks out smilingly on his old patrons at Long's hotel.

Hon. S. S. Shutt went through here Tuesday, on his way to Elkhart, on a business trip.

Fremont Bachelor, of Steuben county, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Jas. D. Campbell this week.

'Squire Smith is kept quite busy these days, two cases this week, state vs. Kapp and state vs. Trail.

Levi Kapp, the hunter, met a Link, not long since, who called the hunter to account in Justice Smith's court.

Al. Harris, one of our former typos, is doing good services as section hand. Al isn't afraid to work for a living.

F. P. Day thinks if he had a contract to furnish soft roads to outside parties, he would get ready to deliver the goods at once.

O. T. Clark is having a fine run of business in stoves, in spite of the open weather. He reports business good for this season.

Rev. Bayrer and family, of New Paris, Ind., formerly pastor of the Evangelical church, at this place, are in town visiting friends.

A walking couple arrived on No. 1 train, Tuesday. They stopped at Butt's hotel, but as the weather was warm, they paraded the street until dark, arm in arm. She is a good stepper.

John Peterman and C. W. Gillett are engaged in shipping poultry. They have fitted up the old Jackman room, and have everything convenient, especially coops for keeping live poultry.

Moses Zerkel has built himself a union depot at the railroad crossing. At any rate, that is what he allows people to call it. Mose evidently got tired of waiting for the railroads to build one.

Daniel Zahner went over to Syracuse this week, to make arrangements for starting a butcher shop. He will begin business there in about a week. The people of that place will get a good citizen.

Sheriff Leas and Constable Charlie Smith came up from Auburn, Tuesday, to look after the welfare of several of our citizens and do other work preparatory to the opening of court next week.

Go to Bassett & Maxson's for your christmas presents, they have the largest and best selected stock of silverware and jewelry ever brought to this part of the country. You can't fail to be suited.

A pleasant birthday party assembled at the residence of J. B. Hoover last Saturday evening, in honor of his youngest daughter, Miss Hattie Hoover. Several young people from Auburn were present.

Spencerville.

Becks Erick spent several days in Chicago last week.

Mr. Bowman, of Newville, visited friends in Spencerville Saturday and Sunday.

The social at Mr. H. Murray's last Friday evening was a pleasant affair.

Orders taken for Butterick's patterns, at Miss McKay's.

The M. E. Sunday-school will have a Christmas tree for the little folks Christmas eve.

Al. Bishop made a flying trip to Chicago last week.

Mrs. D. M. Miller, of Maysville, called on a few of her friends in Spencerville last Thursday.

Mr. Olds went to Toledo last week.

J. A. Provines has an immense line of holiday goods.

Call and see Miss McKay's new millinery goods.

Spencerville has a new boot and shoe store.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark have agreed to contribute $1,000,000 toward paying the creditors and reviving the institution, which will probably result in the resumption of business.

HAIGHT'S tannery, at Milton Center, N. Y., valued at $100,000, was destroyed by fire.... Crain, Rising & Co., a boot and shoe firm of Boston, have failed, with liabilities of over $150,000.

THE WEST.

THE dwelling of J. J. Furrow, near Winterset, Iowa, was burned a few nights since. Three girls sleeping up stairs, aged 9, 12 and 17, were burned to death. Their bodies were burned to cinders. The children waked, but were afraid to jump.... Ten prisoners broke out of the jail at Kansas City by prying open the cage with the leg of an iron bedstead. Two of them were recaptured at Independence.

A NOTED Colorado highwayman and stage robber named Ham White was being conveyed to the Detroit House of Correction by United States Marshal Wilcox, of Denver. Near Pokagon, Mich., on the Michigan Central road, the convict picked the lock of his handcuffs with a toothpick and ferociously attacked the Marshal. There were seventeen men in the car who saw the whole affair, but who, in a most cowardly way, left the officer to struggle with the desperate man. In the struggle White seized Wilcox's revolver and tried to shoot him, when Mrs. Smithson, wife of a Denver engineer, on her way to New York, and the only woman in the car, sprang upon the seat behind the struggling man, seized the convict around the neck, and disabled him to a sufficient extent to enable the Marshal to once more secure control of him.... Daniel P. Eells, President of the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, took from the vaults a pasteboard box containing $117,000 in bonds, intending to cut the coupons. His attention being directed to another matter, he turned his back upon the desk for a few minutes. When he resumed his coupon clipping he was astonished to discover that a box containing $117,000 worth of the bonds was missing, and also a genteel-appearing young man who had been waiting for an interview with the bank President. Mr. Eells is now anxious to interview the young man—so anxious, indeed, that he offers to pay $7,500 for that privilege.... Flames broke out early on the morning of the 4th inst., in one of Pillsbury's flouring mills, at Minneapolis, and speedily extended to the Excelsior, the Minneapolis, and the Empire mills, and the cotton factory of Dorilus Morrison. Then they attacked a train of loaded freight-cars, at which moment an explosion occurred in the Minneapolis mill, leveling the walls, killing three men, and severely injuring others. The mills destroyed represent one-tenth of the capacity of the city. The total loss is $416,500, and the insurance $207,175.

THE SOUTH.

THREE men were killed and several wounded by a collision of trains at Hallsville, Texas.

THE National Cotton-Planters Association, at its session in Atlanta, Ga., re-elected P. C. Morehead, President; G. M. King, Treasurer; and James N. Ogden, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

A LETTER has been addressed by the State Department at Washington to all the United States representatives in the South American countries, in which is set forth the desire of the United States for an honorable peace between Chili and Peru. The United States representatives are instructed to make known the wish of the State Department in this matter. Messrs. Walter Blaine and William Trescott have sailed from New York for Chili for the purpose of acquainting Minister Hurlbut of the views of the President in the matter. Both gentlemen will visit Peru.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has taken up his residence at the White House.... Mr. John Davis, nephew of Judge Bancroft Davis and son-in-law of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, has been appointed private secretary to the President.

POLITICAL.

DOORKEEPER BROWNLOW, of the House, has appointed Richard W. Austin, of North Carolina, Assistant Doorkeeper, and Col. J. R. Popham, of Virginia, Assistant Doorkeeper in charge of the document room. Col. Popham is a Readjuster. George McNeir, son-in-law of Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster of the House.

GENERAL.

PANAMA dispatches are pregnant with indications of trouble to come between Mexico and her sister republics of Central America. If Mexico attacks Guatemala, it is believed the other republics will unite in her defense.

THE propeller Jane Miller, which sailed from Owen sound, Ont., Nov. 25, was wrecked in Colpay's bay, with twenty-five persons on board.

A CHICAGO lady sent Guiteau a check for "$5,000 worth of agony and distress," to be charged "to the account of his Satanic Majesty."

INFORMATION has been received at Washington of the death of Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili. He died at Santiago, Chili.

FOREIGN.

THE British war vessel London espied a slaver off Zanzibar, flying French colors, and fired a gun across her bow to compel her surrender. The suspicious craft, which was manned by Arabs, replied with a discharge of rifles, killing the English Captain and two sailors, and then sailed away.

MCKENZIE & Co., contractors at Cape Town, Africa, have failed for $2,000,000.

THE Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary has advertised for 1,000 men to enlist for special protection duty, the men to serve in the constabulary for a limited period, in order to relieve the ordinary police force of "special protection" duties. The tenants of the Duke of Leinster have resolved to obey the "no-rent" manifesto.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE Ring Theater, in the city of Vienna, Austria, was burned on the evening of Dec. 8, shortly after the assembling of the audience. Two thousand people were in the building, about 800 of whom perished in the flames. As soon as the fire was seen, there was an explosion of gas, and the audience were plunged in darkness. On the spreading of the news of the disaster the performances at the other theaters were stopped. Thousands of people assembled in the neighboring streets, where they could hear the cries of agony of people at the windows of the theater praying to be saved. The rapidity of the flames prevented people from taking advantage of the ordinary exits. Only a small portion of the audience saved themselves by leaping from the windows, three stories high, into clothes held below.

ARCHDEACON PARNELL, Clerical Secretary of the Episcopal Synod of Kingston, Ont., is $12,000 short in his accounts.

THE Director of the Mint reports the profits on silver coinage between July 1, 1878, and June 30, 1881, to be $9,752,210. The profits on hand July 1, 1878, were $424,725, which, with $4,450 profits on trade-dollars and surplus silver bullion, made the gross profits on silver coinage $10,181,485. Of this sum $9,774,374 was paid into the treasury, $221,114 was paid for expenses of distribution, and $84,947 was paid for wastages and losses.

AFTER a trial lasting ten days, Addison and William Burns, of Pittsburgh, were convicted of complicity in the famous Missouri land frauds. District Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, had entire charge of the prosecution, and the trial took place at Clarion, Pa. William Burns was for years President of a Pittsburgh bank.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

PARTY CAUCUSING.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives met in caucus at the Capitol in Washington on Saturday, Dec. 3, and were called to order by Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan. Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, was chosen Chairman. A call of the roll revealed the presence of 146 Representatives, including J. Hyatt Smith, of New York, elected as an Independent. Nominations for the Speakership being in order, seven candidates were placed in the field—being Messrs. Hiscock, Keifer, Kasson, Dunnell, Orth, Burrows, and Reed. On the first ballot Keifer received 52 votes, Hiscock 44 and Kasson 15. The vote changed considerably throughout fifteen ballots, Keifer being chosen on the sixteenth. For Clerk of the House, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was selected; for Postmaster, Harry Sherwood, of Michigan; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Hooker, of Vermont, and for Doorkeeper, Col. Brownlow, of Tennessee. On motion of Gen. Henderson, of Illinois, seconded by Updegraff, of Iowa, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the following-named honorably-discharged soldiers, minus a leg or arm, or both, and now borne on the soldiers' roll of the House of Representatives of the United States, be retained by the Doorkeeper of the House on said roll, subject, however, to dismissal for just and sufficient cause: S. H. Decker, both arms off, Ohio; John Ryan, one leg off, Pennsylvania; James L. McCormick, one leg off, Indiana; Hugh Lewis, one arm off, Wisconsin; John Rome, one arm off, New Jersey; Capt. J. W. White, one arm off, Ohio." Three of these soldiers are Republicans and three Democrats.

Soon after the adjournment of the Republican caucus the Democratic members-elect assembled, in the same hall, and organized their caucus by re-electing Representative House, of Tennessee, as Chairman, and Frost, of Missouri, and Welborn, of Texas, Secretaries. Representative Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, then offered a resolution indorsing the declarations of the Democratic National Conventions of 1876 and 1880, the supposed object being to put Democratic members on record in favor of the plank indorsing "a tariff for revenue only." The resolution was supported by Representatives Knott and Reagan, and opposed by Representatives Hammond, McLain, Hooker and Herbert. Representative Hooker moved to indefinitely postpone consideration of the resolution, and the motion was carried—ayes, 53; noes, 42. Representative McKenna then moved that the caucus indorse and put in nomination as candidates for the Democrats all the officers of the last House, and the motion was carried, viva voce, without dissent.

The Greenback members-elect of the House met in caucus and nominated Nicholas Ford, of Missouri, for Speaker; Gilbert De La Matyr, of Indiana, for Clerk of the House; Lee Crandall, of Washington, D. C., for Sergeant-at-Arms; H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, for Doorkeeper; and W. H. Moore, of Pennsylvania, for Postmaster.

The Senate convened at noon of Monday, Dec. 5, and was called to order by Acting Vice President Davis. William Windom was duly qualified as Senator from Minnesota. Mr. Garland introduced a bill providing for a commission to inquire into the relative effect upon the industries of the country on the consumer and producer of the present tariff system, and the relative merits of specific and *ad valorem* duties, with a view to providing proper legislation to meet defects and remedy unjust discriminations and other evils. The bill is in the nature of a substitute for the Eaton bill of last session. Mr. Lapham introduced a bill providing for the punishment of attempts on the life of the President of the United States, or others charged with the duties of President, punishment on conviction to be imprisonment for life in solitary confinement or at hard labor in the discretion of the court. Mr. Sherman introduced a 3-per-cent. funding bill; Mr. Beck a measure to recoin the trade dollars into standard pieces; Mr. Miller a bill to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, and Mr. Logan an act to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution to continue all committees of the Senate as they existed last session. Senator Pugh thereupon moved an amendment authorizing the President of the Senate to decide whether the committees shall be equally or otherwise divided between both political parties. The resolution and amendment were laid over without action. At a caucus of the Republican Senators in the evening, it was resolved to support Mr. Edmunds' resolution. The House was called to order at noon by Clerk Adams. The roll call showed that only Messrs. Morey, Scales, Mills and Deuster were absent. A ballot for Speaker resulted in 148 votes for Keifer, 129 for Randall, and 8 for Ford. Objections were made to the swearing in of seven members, among them Chalmers of Mississippi and Dibble of South Carolina, but all were finally admitted, the objections being withdrawn. As soon as all the members were sworn in, the Republican caucus nominees for House officers were sworn in.

A number of bills were introduced in the Senate on the 6th inst., including one by Mr. Ingalls granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Garfield; one by Mr. Pendleton to improve the civil service, and to prevent extortion, coercion and bribery by persons in the public service; and one by Mr. Saunders admitting Dakota as a State. Mr. Edmunds' resolution continuing the Senate committees of last session was passed, Mr. Davis voting with the Republicans for the resolution. He made a speech defining his position. He said he thought it only proper that the party responsible for the legislation should have a majority of the committees. He announced his intention to vote for the present Senate officers, all Democrats, thus dividing his influence. Mr. Davis denied the charge that he had sold out to the Republican party; said that he would support the administration when it was right, and oppose it when it was wrong, and that he would strive to bring about a more cordial union between North and South. In the House, the drawing of seats and the reading of the message occupied the session, and an adjournment was voted till Friday, the 9th.

On the meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Senators Sherman, Pendleton, Dawes, Lapham, Bayard and Morgan were appointed by the chair on the joint committee for the preparation of a memorial upon the death of the late President Garfield. A large number of bills of a private nature, mainly for individual relief, were introduced and referred. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: For the erection of a public building at Quincy, Ill.; to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State Government; to establish a Department of Agriculture and Commerce; making trade dollars legal tender at their nominal value for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contract; to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the united Peorias and Miamis of the Indian Territory; to procure and publish certain information relative to the demand and price of American agriculture and other products in foreign countries; granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, and to soldiers engaged in the Creek, Seminole and Blackhawk Indian wars; for a public building at Peoria, Ill.

The Senate passed the bill, on Thursday, the 8th inst., conferring on Mrs. Garfield the franking privilege. Mr. Garland introduced a bill providing that, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be no Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be neither Secretary of State nor Secretary of the Treasury, then the Secretary of War, shall act as President until the disability be removed or a President be elected by the people. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill providing that certain lands heretofore granted to railroad companies be declared forfeited to the United States in cases where the lands were granted to aid in the construction of roads which have not been constructed within the specified time. Mr. Plumb also introduced a bill providing for the exemption from taxation of saving deposits in provident associations, savings banks and savings institutions, and on so much of their deposits as have been invested in United States securities. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill providing that Union soldiers or officers who served ninety days or over during the Rebellion, and who received honorable discharge, or, in case of their death, their widows or orphans, shall be entitled to 160 acres of public land. Mr. Pendleton reintroduced his old bill providing that Cabinet officers may have seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. Merrill made a lengthy address on the Tariff Commission bill. Mr. Vest introduced bills for a bridge across the Missouri river at a point five miles above St. Louis, for recording marriages in the Territories, and for making a wife a competent witness in a trial for bigamy in the Territories. Mr. Groome presented a measure for the erection of a monument to Gen. De Kalb. The House was not in session.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) *Tri-Weekly Tribune* says: "A Harrisburg (Pa.) journal mentions that Mr. D. Bensinger, No. 4 Market Square, that city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a violent attack of rheumatism."

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Report of Comptroller Knox.

Comptroller Knox, in his annual report, says: Eighty-six national banks were organized during the year ending Nov. 1 last, with an aggregate authorized capital of $9,651,050, to which $5,233,580 in circulating notes have been issued. This is the largest number of banks organized in any year since 1872. Twenty-six banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,020,000 and circulation of $1,245,530, have voluntarily discontinued business during the year. National banks are located in every State of the Union except Mississippi, and in every Territory except Arizona, the total number in operation on Oct. 1 last being 2,132. This is the greatest number of banks that has ever been in operation at any one time. The total number of national banks organized from the establishment of the national-banking system, Feb. 1863, to Nov. 1 of the present year, is 2,581.25.

From the establishment of the system to Nov. 1 last, 340 banks have gone into voluntary liquidation by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of their respective capitals, and eighty-six have been placed in the hands of receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs. The total amount of claims proved by the creditors of these insolvent banks is $25,906,603, and the amount of dividends paid to creditors is $18,591,608. The losses to creditors from the failures of national banks during the eighteen years since the passage of the act is $6,240,000, and the average annual loss has therefore been about $346,000 in the business of corporations having an average capital of about $450,000,000 and deposits averaging about $800,000,000. Twenty-one of these insolvent banks have paid their creditors in full, and forty of them have paid more than 75 per cent. each.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the 2,148 national banks at the close of business on the 1st day of October, 1881:

Loans and discounts	$1,169,022,303
Total resources	2,358,387,391
Capital stock and surplus fund	591,963,603
Other liabilities	1,766,424,788

The period of existence of a national bank as a body corporate commences from the date of its organization certificate, and not from that of the certificate of the Comptroller authorizing the association to commence business. The corporate existence of the national bank first organized will, under this limitation of law, expire on Jan. 1, 1882, and that of the second bank on April 11 following. From the date last named to Feb. 25, 1883, the number of banks whose corporate existence will terminate is 393, having a capital of nearly $92,000,000, and circulation of nearly $68,000,000.

The number of national banks organized under the act of June 3, 1864, the term of whose corporate existence will cease during each year prior to 1891, is 1,080, with capital and circulation of $230,871,965 and $192,561,085.

Bills will undoubtedly be brought before Congress during its present session for the extension of the charters of those banks whose corporate existence is soon to expire.

The Comptroller makes an earnest plea for the national banks and combats the claim that the profit upon their circulation is excessive. He says: "The proportion of taxation, national and State, imposed upon the banks has been shown to be much greater than that upon any other moneyed capital, being in the aggregate equal to an average rate of 4 per cent upon the amount of their issues. The amount of interest received by the banks upon the United States bonds held by them has in late years gradually decreased, and the profit upon circulation has thereby been reduced almost to the minimum. Such profit cannot now, at least, be said to be excessive."

The Comptroller recommends that an act be passed during the present session authorizing any national bank, with the approval of the Comptroller, at any time within two years prior to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence, to extend its period of succession for twenty years by amending its articles of association.

The imports of gold in excess of exports, from the date of resumption to Nov. 1, 1881, have been $197,434,114, and the estimated gold production of the mines is $104,150,000. The amount received from these two sources during the year ending Nov. 1, 1881, has been $114,749,390.

The stock of standard silver dollars is also increasing at the rate of about $2,300,000 monthly, the amount coined during the year having been $27,824,955. Tables are again given herewith showing the amount of coin and currency in the country Nov. 1, 1879, 1880 and 1881:

	Nov. 1, 1879.	*Nov. 1, 1880.*	*Nov. 1, 1881.*
Gold coin*	$355,681,532	$453,882,692	$562,568,971
Silver coin	126,009,537	158,320,911	186,637,365
Legal-tender notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National b'k notes	337,181,418	343,834,107	360,344,250
Totals	$1,165,553,503	$1,302,718,726	$1,455,931,602

*Estimate of Director of Mint.

The amount of legal-tender notes has remained the same since May 31, 1878, in accordance with law. The increase of national-bank notes during the year ending Nov. 1 last was $16,510,143. This, together with the increase of the gold coin, $108,686,279, and of silver coin, $27,716,454, makes a total increase of coin and bank notes of $152,912,876.

The capital of the 2,115 national banks in operation on June 30, 1881, was $460,227,835, not including surplus, which fund at that date amounted to more than $126,000,000; while the average capital of all the State banks, private bankers and savings banks, for the six months ending May 31, 1880, was but $210,738,203. The latter amount is but little more than one-third of the combined capital and surplus of the national banks.

The total number of State and savings banks and bankers in the country May 31, 1881, was 6,796, with a total banking capital of $670,906,043, and total deposits of $2,667,343,595.

The capital and net deposits of the national banks, June 1, 1881, were $460,200,000 and $1,189,900,000; and of State, savings and private banks May 31, $210,700,000 and $1,527,400,000.

The Comptroller again repeats his recommendation for the repeal of the law imposing a tax upon bank capital and deposits, and the 2-cent stamp upon bank checks.

IT is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—*Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times.*

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Judge Porter continued his cross-examination, which proved, as usual, irritating to the prisoner, who made insolent responses occasionally. "Was it one of your purposes in removing the President to create a demand for your book?" asked Judge Porter.

Answer—"Yes, sir; with the modification that it was to preach the gospel."

Witness soon became excited, and gesticulating wildly, insisted upon his inspiration, and that the Lord had selected him to do the work. He was no fool. The Lord never selected fools to do His work. He had inspired him to remove Garfield, and left him (witness) to use his own judgment in selecting the means. Continuing, excitedly: "And the Lord has taken care of me. I've neither been shot nor hung."

Judge Porter—"And you did not expect to be?"

Answer—"I decline to discuss the matter with you. I did not have any thought on the subject. I left it all to the Deity."

Witness repeatedly refused to answer questions, or, as he termed it, to "discuss" the matters under inquiry.

Judge Porter produced Guiteau's book "Truth," which witness had claimed was the result of a direct inspiration from the Deity, and compared it paragraph by paragraph with the "Bereah," the Oneida community book written by John H. Noyes.

Similarity of ideas and identity of expression was apparent all through, and the witness struggled desperately to explain away his palpable plagiarisms.

Witness believed in the personal existence of the Deity and the devil, and when the impulse to remove the President seized him he wrestled and prayed to find if it came from the Lord or the devil, and had it not been for the political situation and evident necessity for his removal for the good of the country and American people witness would not have shot the President, but would have believed the impulse was prompted by the devil.

Witness was then asked, "Are you insane at all?" and replied: "I'm not an expert. Let these experts and the jury decide that." Being pressed for his opinion, witness declined to answer. He was then subjected to a rapid series of questions, and soon began to exhibit irritability and anger, and his replies, when given at all, were in short, jerky sentences.

He was asked if he laid in wait for the President in an alley by night, and after a short wrangle said: "Now you are on that, I'll give you a little news. I'll tell you what occurred that evening of July 1." Witness then detailed his movements up to the time he saw the President and Secretary Blaine emerge from the house of the latter and walk down Fifteenth street. Said Guiteau: "They walked along so lovingly, arm-in-arm; they had their heads together like two school-girls. Their fellowship was delightful, and it confirmed me in the belief that Garfield had sold himself, body and soul, to Blaine, and that Blaine was using him to ruin the stalwart wing of the Republican party." Guiteau here became furiously excited, and plunged into a wild harangue, denouncing Blaine as a bold, wicked, designing man, who wanted to ruin the Republican party in revenge for the two times he had been slaughtered by political conventions. Striking the desk with considerable violence, he shouted: "Yes, sir, in my opinion Blaine is morally responsible for the death of Garfield."

The prisoner, in response to questions by Judge Porter, gave his story of the shooting of the President. Blaine and the President drove up in a single-horse carriage, and not in the White House carriage, which showed how much the President was under Blaine's influence. Blaine was blowing and blowing, and the President was listening. They were on the most intimate terms. Blaine got out of one side of the carriage and Garfield out of the other. They walked up to the depot and passed within a few feet of the prisoner, who drew his weapon and fired twice, and hit him once.

Q. You shot him in the back? A. I did not fire at any particular place.

Q.—Did you not fire for the hollow of his back? A.—My intention was to shoot him in the back.

Q.—Did you think if he got two balls in his back it would remove him? A.—I thought so.

Q.—And you intended to put them there? A.—I did.

Q. And you feel no remorse? A. (In a low and almost inaudible voice.) Of course I feel remorse so far as my personal feelings are concerned. I feel remorse as much as any man, and regret the necessity of the act, but [raising his voice]——

Mr. Porter—The cross-examination is closed.

Dr. Alexander Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, was called and testified to his belief in the insanity of the prisoner.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Col. J. O. P. Burnside, Disbursing Officer of the Postoffice Department, and Charles C. Allen, of Missouri, were the first witnesses examined. They formerly lived in Freeport, Ill., and knew the Guiteau family. They testified to the illness of the assassin's mother about the time of his birth.

Emery A. Storrs, the well-known Chicago lawyer, was then called. His testimony was a disappointment to the defense. They had supposed he would declare that, in his opinion, Guiteau was insane. According to Mrs. Scoville, Storrs told her one day in his office that he would send a deposition to that effect. When in the witness-box, however, he declined to give an opinion, stating that he was not qualified to do so, but on the cross-examination he did say that in his acquaintance with the prisoner he saw nothing which led him to believe him irresponsible for his acts or unable to distinguish between right and wrong. Mr. Scoville did his best to prevent this testimony from going on the record, and, being overruled by Judge Cox, took an exception. The evidence created quite a stir in the court-room, and seemed to stagger those about the defense's table. The sister of the prisoner was particularly affected, and, in tones distinctly caught by the reporters, said: "He has perjured himself; that is all there is about it."

Edward Daniels testified to Guiteau's peculiar religious views, and his impression was that he was crazy.

Senator David Davis was the next witness. In answer to questions by Scoville he testified that he didn't belong to either party. He had not heard of the disruption of the Republican party, and didn't believe it would disband until the Democratic party died, and the success of either party would not imperil the republic.

Q. Do you believe the success of the Democratic party would tend, in any degree, to bring on another civil war? A. No, I don't. I think that the Southern people are the last people in the world to desire to go into any war. If there be any war, it will come from somewhere else than the South.

Mr. Scoville—That is all.

Judge Davis was evidently mystified and somewhat indignant, and asked Scoville what this was all about. The lawyer for the defense said he would see when the time came.

The next witness was E. A. Bailey, Col. Corkhill's stenographer. He testified that he made the notes from which the New York *Herald* interview with Guiteau was published, and was paid $500. He was introduced to Guiteau by Corkhill.

Guiteau, after Bailey's withdrawal from the stand, addressed the court, saying: "The following persons I want subpœnaed as witnesses: President Arthur, Secretary Blaine, Senator Logan, Senator Conkling, Gen. Grant, Senators Platt, Dorsey and Jones, Gov. Jewell, James Gordon Bennett, Whitelaw Reid, Gov. Jones, Charles A. Dana, and W. H. Hurlbut, and files of their papers from May to June; also George C. Gorham, of the Washington *Republican*, and Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, and files of their papers for May and June, and W. P. Nixon, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and files of the *Inter Ocean*.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

There was an immense crowd at the court house when the prisoner arrived, and he tremblingly begged the officers to take him in by the back entrance, but he was driven forward into the building.

Dr. Kennon, editor of the *Medical Review*, of Chicago, gave the opinion that the prisoner was insane. The assassin became incensed at the evidence of Richard Hinton, a Washington journalist, and shouted out that he had rather be hung as a man than acquitted as a fool. Dr. Nicholas, of the Bloomingdale Asylum; Dr. Folsom of Boston; Dr. Samuel Worcester, Dr. W. W. Godding, Dr. James H. McBride, of Milwaukee, and Dr. Theodore W. Fisher, of Boston, experts on insanity, were examined by Mr. Scoville for the purpose of showing that Guiteau was insane. Their answers were in reply to hypothetical questions which assumed that the witnesses favorable to Guiteau told the truth. Guiteau demanded that Grant, Conkling and Jewell be summoned.

NINETEENTH DAY.

Hon. Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, was called as a witness, and testified that Guiteau offered to make him President if he would loan him $200,000 with which to buy the *Inter Ocean* newspaper. He said he believed that the assassin was not so insane but that he could distinguish between right and wrong. Whereupon the prisoner got excited, said he wanted such nonsense stopped, that he acted from inspiration, etc.

George C. Gorham, of the Washington *Republican*, then took the stand, and Scoville began to question him. Guiteau again broke out, telling Scoville he was crazy, and that he (Guiteau) did not approve of his method of conducting the defense. His testimony was unimportant.

Scoville stated that he desired to have President Arthur testify in the case.

Guiteau (interrupting)—Yes, and Grant, and Conkling, and the rest of my political friends. Scoville here takes altogether too narrow a view of this case.

Scoville, continuing, said he had made every effort to secure the President's attendance, but without success. It was absolutely essential to obtain his testimony.

After some discussion, counsel for the prosecution agreed to allow Scoville to prepare interrogatories to be submitted to the President, and allow his evidence in this form to be put in later.

Guiteau read to the jury for half an hour from his book, "Truth." Counsel for the prosecution objected to the reading of the entire book, and, after discussion, it was arranged that Scoville should mark such passages as he intends to rely upon and submit the book to the prosecution. With this understanding and agreement between counsel relative to the evidence of President Arthur, Scoville announced the close of the defense.

TWENTIETH DAY.

On the opening of court Guiteau opened business by declaring himself dissatisfied with the development of the facts relating to the political situation wherein lay the gist of the alleged defense, and renewed his demand for the testimony of such men as Grant, Conkling and Platt. He announced, also, his purpose of making the closing speech for the defense.

No answer having been received from the half-dozen questions submitted in writing to President Arthur, the court said that the defense should have the benefit of the said testimony when it should come.

Mr. Scoville then called Dr. E. C. Spitzger, of New York, who failed to respond, as did Mrs. Emma Rood, of Chicago, and Mr. Scoville asked for attachments.

The defense here rested, and the prosecution called Gen. W. T. Sherman to the witness-stand. He identified the letter that was placed in his hands after the shooting, written by Guiteau, and stated that he suspected at the time there might be a conspiracy, but afterward concluded the shooting was by one man.

Guiteau thanked the General for protecting him with the military, at which the warrior smiled grimly.

Edward Barton, a lawyer from Freeport, Ill., was next sworn, and stated that he well knew the prisoner's father, whom he described as a straightforward, clear-headed man of excellent intellect, and always believed him sane.

Testimony to the same effect was given by Gardner W. Tandy; Dr. B. P. Buckley, the Guiteau family physician; A. T. Green; John S. Cochrane, Prosecuting Attorney; George W. Oyler, Anson A. Babcock, David A. Sunderland and Horace Tarbox, all residents of Freeport, Ill., and well acquainted with the assassin's father.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Col. Corkhill called, as the first witness of the day, Mrs. Julia M. Wilson, of Leadville, Col. She knew L. W. Guiteau from her earliest recollection. He was her uncle. Witness gave a most feeling account of the life and character of her mother, Mrs. Maynard, who, it had been alleged by the defense, had died insane, but who really died from pneumonia in 1856. During the examination of this witness Scoville objected to one of her answers to a question, and a lively discussion ensued between Judge Porter and Scoville. Guiteau became enraged at Judge Porter, and shouted: "Now hold your thunder till you get to the jury, Judge. You are doing this sort of thing too much." Judge Porter, without noticing the outburst, continued in the most impressive manner to argue his point, when Guiteau broke in again: "I'm not a criminal, and I won't be till convicted. I won't have that word. You just hold your eloquence till you get to the jury." Scoville expostulated with him, but he retorted in the most vicious manner: "You shut up and mind your business; I know what I'm doing."

Witness was questioned in regard to various members of the Guiteau family, and stated positively that she never saw indications of insanity in any of them.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wilson's testimony, John W. Guiteau, brother of the assassin, arose from his seat next the prisoner, and asked the court to rule out the question and answer relative to witness' father having died of softening of the brain.

Judge Cox—"I think the matter irrelevant."

Scoville here arose, trembling with excitement, and protested against the meddling of John W. Guiteau in this case. "He is opposed to showing insanity in the family," said Scoville, and his voice was here drowned by the prisoner, who struck his hand violently on the table and shouted: "So do I. He had better get back to Boston. He has got no business here. Just because he happens to bear the same name he thinks he will get a little notoriety out of this case. I haven't known anything about the man for years. That's all there is about him, and I want him to get right out of this case."

President Arthur's replies to the written interrogatories of counsel for the defense were read. He stated that he knew nothing about Guiteau previous to the crime of the 2d of July, except that he had seen him around the Republican headquarters at New York. A number of witnesses were called to the stand and told what they had seen of the prisoner in the various places where he has made an unsavory record for himself during the past few years. Strangely enough, none of these people ever saw in him any indications of insanity, but nearly all had found evidences of moral turpitude, sometimes to their cost. The worst story was told by the Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York, pastor of the Baptist Church to which Guiteau united himself in 1872, and from which, after borrowing $95 from the pastor, and otherwise abusing his generosity, he was excommunicated in disgrace for gross immorality. As Mr. McArthur went into the shameful details Guiteau grew irritated and then violent. Mr. Scoville objected to the testimony, and asked the use of it. "We wish to show," said District Attorney Corkhill, "that what the defense calls the prisoner's insanity is his devilish depravity." General applause followed this declaration, and a lad of 14 was expelled from the court-room as a scapegoat. After this the confusion was so great that adjournment was a relief to all concerned.

The assassin was hooted as he was led by policemen to his van.

Adulteration.

A Harvard College professor reports that out of 119 samples of wall-papers of various colors, all obtained in Boston, he found nearly one third poisonous; and out of sixteen samples of tinted papers used in kindergarten schools, cards, tickets, window curtains, lamp-shades, shades for the eyes, covers of books and boxes, wrappers, and a variety of other purposes, and in some form met with in almost every household, he found twelve poisonous; and out of forty samples of dress goods and fabrics he found nearly one quarter poisonous; also, that he has found arsenic in children's toys, candles, writing paper, [illegible] and various other articles.

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(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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On the Ægean Sea.

At last at two in the afternoon, Chios, the ill-starred, is in sight. As if she had glory enough in giving birth to "the blind old man of Scio's rocky isle," she must add to the great epic a fiery ordeal and tragedy. The isle is only about the size of Orange County, New York, thirty-two by eighteen miles, but it is big with renown! Cut off by a narrow strait from Asia, it looms upon the vision in three-fold mountainous magnificence. As we near it a breeze blows down the strait from the northwest. How do I ascertain this point of the compass? Not alone by the red, blue, and white Russian ensign, whose double eagle dallies wind and scorns the sun; not from the white plumes which shine upon the cloven helmet of the wave, but from the dozen Moslems on the deck, who, with unfailing piety, turn, by starlight or sunlight, toward Mecca, and "compass" our thought. One of these Moslems is a soldier, three are Caucasians, one an Imam, or priest, and all are pilgrims bound to Mecca. As Chios is more clearly sighted, one of this number calls to prayers! It is the Moolah. How strange and audacious his call, on this steamer of civilization! Soon the carpets are upon the deck, and the genuflections and monotones of the pilgrims begin. Then, putting upon their prayers a splendid climax, and then pulling on their slippers, they, too, take a curious look at the celebrated and ill-fated island. This isle is known to the Mohommedans, not for its wine, for they are abstinent; not for its figs, for other places are more prolific; not for its silk, for silken Broussa outvies all these isles; but for its *mastic*, the product of the lentisk tree, which when incised drops its gum about the middle of August. When refined it is used by the Levantine females, who are not too languid to knit like Penelope, and not too lazy to chew. It is to the female what tobacco is to our sex. It also makes liquor. This gum was the chief source of revenue to the mother of the Sultan, and the isle is said to have had some political and other advantages by reason of this peculiar product.

As we draw nearer to this isle of Chios I look about to see the terrible work of the earthquake. What a catastrophe, for ever so little a tremble! Looking away to the east for a moment the mainland appears a rocky reach of high, clear-lined mountains. They are streaked with dark lines and vales. Beyond and above Scio the shade and sunlight alternate, and at their base there are flat green spots, deltas of mountain streams. A few villages are scattered along. The city of Castro itself, which once contained 30,000 people, was the capital of the island when it had 110,000. This was before the Greek revolution of 1822. It now looks like a shriveled, twisted skeleton. Its very sea-walls give token of its shattered condition. As we approach still nearer we perceive a hundred vessels in the harbor, if it may be called one, by courtesy. The mountains above now seem topped by palisades, and still above them and remote are other dreamy Grecian mountains, full of myths and [illegible] little specks of green, where dryads, and olives, and Pan, and Nature once lurked. The sea never looked so blue in its bonnets of white. The ragged sea-walls give a still more desolate look to the harbor, to which the demolished castle adds its sad aspect. The city looks like a disordered body holding a crazy mind. There are trees amidst the ruins. They give even to the desolation a sort of sylvan Grecian beauty, for trees are now rare on these denuded Grecian isles. Now, as we come still nearer, the waves are seen to make cascades over and channels through the broken mole. Some windmills fly their sails on the lowest lands. A few other sails on the steadier element—the sea—ply their work in front of the harbor.—*Congressman Cox in New York Express.*

Dean Stanley.

About three years ago, on Whit-Monday—one of those occasions when the Dean delighted to mingle with the groups in the Abbey, drawing their attention to points of interest and beauty that might have been missed by working men, or explaining the history of particular monuments—a woman and her two children, a boy and girl, were lingering around Henry VII.'s Chapel. They were not exactly belonging to the artisan class, but poor evidently, and with an air of struggling respectability.

As they chanced to come near the Dean, who had been talking to others, the woman timidly asked him if it was "true that some little princes were buried in the Abbey." Immediately he took them to the chapel where are deposited the remains of the two princes murdered in the Tower, and spent some little time talking to the children, especially asking if they were learning English history at school, upon which the mother answered with pride, pointing to the boy, "Oh, yes; he learns his lessons, and he is going to be a preacher, too."

The quick sympathy of Dean Stanley was aroused at once, and with that enthusiasm which kindles young minds and is never lost upon children, he said, "Then he ought to see John Wesley's monument. Come with me." We followed him to the aisle where the monument is placed—one of many others added during Dean Stanley's time—and there he pointed out to the small, white-faced boy of twelve years old or so the image of the man he was to emulate, and spoke of the goodness, earnestness, and zeal of Wesley. Surely, the enthusiasm with which it was done, shown in voice and manner, can never be forgotten by those children, and was as characteristic of the man we mourn as was the quickness of his unfailing sympathy.—[The Spectator.

Thrilling Courtship.

"Don't contradict me," said the stern parent. "You have been holding secret interviews with Charles Mousterrat de Montmorenci." He was a proud but fashionable tailor and not to be trifled with. "How did you find it out?" sobbed the daughter. "You never saw us?" "No, I never saw you," he returned, indignantly; "but my faithful Bruno came running to me this very evening with a mouthful of cloth. I recognized the pattern at once. I cut the piece to make a pair of pants for young Montmorenci two months ago, and he hasn't paid for them yet." All she answered was, "Father, dear, it's too awfully too too," and she felt like a little faded flower at his feet.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Weeping Willow.

You have seen and admired the weeping willow tree—the Salix Babylonica—upon which the captive Hebrews hung their harps when they sat down by the rivers of Babylon and "wept when they remembered Zion." It is a native of the Garden of Eden, and not of America, and I will tell you how it emigrated to this country.

More than one hundred and fifty years ago a merchant lost his fortune. He went to Smyrna, a seaside city of Asia Minor, to recover it. Alexander Pope, one of the greatest poets of England, was the merchant's warmest friend, and sympathized with him in his misfortunes.

Soon after the merchant arrived in Smyrna he sent to Pope, as a present, a box of dried figs. At that time the poet had built a beautiful villa at Twickenham, on the bank of the Thames, and was adorning it with trees, shrubbery and flowering plants.

On opening the box of figs, Pope discovered in it a small twig of a tree. It was a stranger to him. As it came from the east he planted the twig in the ground near the river, close by his villa. The spot accidentally chosen for its planting was favorable for its growth, for the twig was from the weeping willow tree—possibly from the bank of one of the "rivers of Babylon"—which flourishes best along the borders of watercourses.

This little twig grew vigorously, and in a few years became a large tree, spreading wide its branches and drooping, graceful sprays, and winning the admiration of the poet's friends as well as strangers. It became the ancestor of all the weeping willow trees in England.

There was a rebellion in the English-American colonies in 1775. British troops were sent to Boston to put down the insurrection. Their leaders expected it to end in a few weeks after their arrival. Some young officers brought fishing-tackle with them, to enable them to enjoy sport after their brief war. Others came to settle on the confiscated land of the rebels.

Among the latter was a young officer on the staff of General Howe. He brought with him, wrapped in oil-silk, a twig from Pope's weeping willow tree at Twickenham, which he intended to plant on some stream watering his American estate.

Washington commanded an army before Boston, which kept the British imprisoned in that city a long time against their will. On his staff was his stepson, John Parke Custis, who frequently went to the British headquarters, under the protection of a flag, with dispatches for Gen. Howe. He became acquainted with the young officer who had the willow twig, and they became friends.

Instead of "crushing the rebellion in six weeks," the British army at Boston, at the end of an imprisonment of nine months, were glad to fly by sea, for their life and liberty, to Halifax. Long before that flight the British subaltern, satisfied that he should never have an estate in America to adorn, gave his carefully preserved willow twig to young Custis, who planted it at Abingdon, his estate in Virginia, where it grew and flourished, and became parent to all the weeping willows in the United States.

Some time after the war, General Horatio Gates, of the Revolution, settled on the "Rose Hill Farm," on New York Island, and at the entrance to the lane which led from a country road to his house he planted a twig from the vigorous willow of Abingdon, which he had brought with him. That country road is now Third Avenue and the lane is Twenty-second street. Gates' mansion, built of wood and two stories in height, stood near the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue, where I saw it consumed by fire in 1815. The tree which grew from the sprig planted at the entrance of Gates' lane remained till comparatively a few years ago. It stood on the northeast corner of Third avenue and Twenty-second street. It was a direct descendant, in the third generation, of Pope's willow, planted at Twickenham about 1772.—Benson F. Lossing.

Determined Success.

The writer that talks of the great things that may be achieved by a determined will—by an intense, continuous act of volition to do and be such and such a thing—forgets that this power of willing strongly is, to a large extent, a gift of nature, and as rare as any other good thing in the world. As a sensible writer says: "A man starts on his career with a tacit understanding with himself, that he is to rise. It is step-by-step progress. He probably has no distinct aim. It is only in books that he resolves from the first dawning of ambition to become owner of such an estate, or bishop of such a see. But he means to get on, and labors to that end. He fixes his thought beyond immediate self-indulgence, chooses his friends as they will help the main design, falls in love on the same principle, and habitually deferring to a vague but glowing future, learns to work toward it, and for its sake to be self-denying and long sighted. His instincts quicken; he puts forth feelers, which men who take their pleasure from hand to mouth, have no use for; he lives in habitual caution, with an eye always to the main chance. Thus, he refines and enhances the natural discretion which doubles the weight and value of every other gift, and yet keeps them on an unobtrusive level, leaving itself the most notable quality, till he is universally pronounced the man made to go on by people who do not know that it is a steady will that has made him what he is."

Mason & Hamlin Organ Company.

At the great Italian Industrial Exhibition just closing in Milan, Italy, the highest awards for musical instruments, a silver medal and diploma, were taken by an American manufacturer, the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, whose cabinet organs were judged to be so superior that they were the only reed organs of any manufacture, European or American, which were awarded a medal. It is a great honor to these makers that in Italy itself, the very home of music, their organs should receive such distinction. They excited much interest among musicians, and were by special order repeatedly exhibited to the royal court by Carlo Ducci, the distinguished artist of Rome.

A Studious Inventor.

Ransom Cook, who died at Saratoga, last summer, was master of twenty-six trades, and owner of seventeen patents. Among the latter was one for the improvement in the manufacture of wrought iron and steel cannon. This idea was appropriated by Sir William Armstrong, who made both fame and fortune out of it. Among the other patents was one for a lunch case, one for a fan blower, one for a hydraulic apparatus for producing a blast, for an improved electro-magnetic ore separator (made by Mr. Cook when 80 years old) an improvement in blast pipes for carrying heated air and gases to furnaces, an improvement in scissors, an improved boring instrument known as the "Cook Auger," an improved machine for turning the lips of augers, an improved bit for boring wood, an improvement in ventilating and excluding dust from railway cars, an improved exhaust fan, and an improvement in the mode of straining saws for saw-mills. There were several others of more or less importance. Some of his inventions, particularly the patent auger, were very profitable. He was making a machine and wanted an auger that would bore at an angle with the grain without starting with a gouge. He hit upon the idea of examining the lips of the worm commonly known as the wood-borer, with a microscope, and from this model, furnished by nature, he made his auger, which was very successful. His workshop was a curiosity. He made all his own models, and had engines and machinery well adapted to the purpose. He has also accumulated one of the most complete and valuable collections of scientific and mechanical books in the country.

Six Hundred Victims of Whisky.

The Corwin during her voyage to Alaska landed on St. Lawrence island, having orders to investigate the wholesale starvation of the natives. At the first village at which they landed all were dead; so also at the second, where fifty-four dead bodies were counted, nearly all full-grown males. At another place 150 persons—men, women and children—were dead. At the next settlement, twelve dead bodies, and at the following thirty were found. All the inhabitants on the north side of the island, where whisky traders sold liquor, are dead—not one escaping. The general starvation occurred two years ago last winter. Since then the presence of the Corwin in the Arctic has broken up this inhuman whisky trading. The empty whisky kegs are been strewn all about. The total number of dead bodies found on St. Lawrence island was over 600. The survivors say that white traders from Honolulu sold whisky, which the natives bought and got drunk, remaining so during the season for laying in their winter supply of walrus and seal.—*San Francisco Alta.*

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED,

nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequaled as a tonic, alterative and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

TALK about gossip. How could the world dispense with it? A party of men on the backyard fence, and a parcel of women around the tea table, would fall to sleep from innate stupidity, if there was no such thing as gossip.—*New Haven Register.*

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to try it. MRS. EMILY RHOADS, McBrides, Mich.

"ED" writes to know whether it is safest to carry money in the pants or vest pocket. Money is securest when it's invest-Ed.

YOUNG and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory and kindred symptoms should send three stamps for Part VII. of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

IT may serve as a comfort to us in all our calamities and afflictions, that he that loses anything and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See another column.—*Republican.*

"NO STAR ever rose and set without influence somewhere," says a philosopher. The same remark is applicable to a hen.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Where Sunshine Lingers.

I am thinking of a room in which what most people call untidiness was a blessed element. It is filled with sunshine and the breath of flowers. There a tired man comes home and throws off his coat and hat without looking to see what becomes of them. There is a broad table in the light, strewn with papers and magazines, with a litter of rose leaves dropping over them like a central vase. There is a wide sofa of the days of the Georges, fresh covered in chintz, with ferns and harebells for patterns, and a tired man goes down there with a great ruffled pillow under his shoulders, and open parcels and letters, dropping them on the floor as the most natural place for them. A girl's work lies near a dainty basket, heaped with bright colored crewels and silk. Nothing in the room is very fine, but everything looks spotless and bright. The chairs have no particular places, and anybody feels at liberty to draw the sofa out when it pleases him. There is no primness about the place. It is a lovely home—a place for indulgence and repose.

NO MAN knows what a ministering angel his wife is until he comes home one day, suffering with a dreadful Cold, and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

The Cost of Weddings.

Now that the season of fashionable city weddings is once more upon us, it may be interesting to know that some enemy of the human race has prepared and printed the following table of the average expense of such a festivity. For a wedding of 1,000 guests, with ushers and bridesmaids, exclusive of bridal dress and trousseau:

Cards	$ 200	to	$ 300
Matrimonial undertaker	100	to	200
Ushers' scarfs	12	to	18
Ushers' pins	20	to	60
Minister's fee	100	to	600
Sexton's fee	25	to	50
Dinner given by groom	20	to	40
Bridesmaids' dresses	400	to	600
Caterer	500	to	1,000
Music	50	to	60
Florist	200	to	600
Organist	50	to	100
Miscellaneous	100	to	300
Total	$1,887	to	$3,497

People about to incur such an outlay may either take *Punch's* advice or imitate the Wall street bear who recently caused a man to put his intended son-in-law up to eloping on the express ground of economy.—*New York World.*

Set Back 42 Years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old, worn-out man all over; could get nothing to help me until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.)—*Sunday Mercury.*

Mistaken.

An American who started to ride from Colima to Manzanillo, in Mexico, was stopped on the highway by a well-armed bandit.

"Pardon, senor," exclaimed the latter, "but I perceive that you have my coat on. Will you have the kindness to remove it?"

The American produced a six-shooter, and, cocking it, replied:

"Senor, I am of the opinion that you are mistaken about that coat."

"On closer observation I perceive that I am," the bandit answered, and disappeared in the wood.

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Consumptive people and those suffering with weak lungs, coughs, colds, sore throat and asthma are earnestly recommended to take Piso's Cure, the best and most pleasant remedy for those diseases.

H. M. Bangs, of Chatsworth, Ill., writes: "Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best cough remedy in the market, without any exception."

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

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FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

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HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints. $1000 IN GOLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other. D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

Lay the Axe to the Root If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. [illegible]

C. N. U. No. 50

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Dr. HARTER'S Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c. GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O. The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary. IRON TONIC. MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES—$22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent free and postpaid. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Dr METTAUR'S Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels. HEADACHE A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors, BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. PILLS

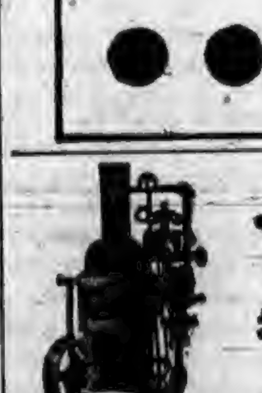

ESTABLISHED 1844. JOSEPH C. TODD, Engineer and Machinist. Flax, Hemp, Jute, Rope, Oakum, and Bagging Machinery, Steam Engines, Boilers, &c. Sole agent for Mayher's New Patent Acme Steam Engine and Force Pump combined. Also, owner and exclusive manufacturer of The New Baxter Patent Portable Steam Engine. These engines are admirably adapted to all kinds of light power for driving printing presses, pumping water, sawing wood, grinding coffee, ginning cotton, and all kinds of agricultural and mechanical purposes, and are furnished at the following low prices: 1-horse power $150; 2-horse power 245; 3-horse power 290; 1½-horse power [illegible]; 2½-horse power [illegible]; 4-horse power [illegible]. Send for descriptive circular. Address J. C. TODD, Paterson, N. J., Or No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES!

WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Cote of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

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HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the *good points of all present and former makes*, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is *large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple.* Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Main St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a new cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 187 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

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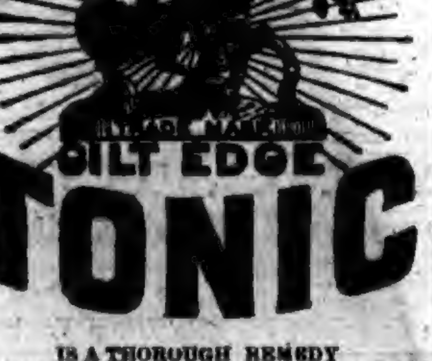

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

☞ For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS. NATHAN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, FORT WAYNE, IND.

A Natural Mistake.

'Squire McGill had occasion to go to Cortland, and while there he went into a grocery and purchased a dozen lemons, making the remark to the lady clerk that he guessed he'd have some lemonade when he got home.

"Do you want a squeezer?" she asked.

"Marm?"

"Won't you have a squeeze, sir?"

"Well, marm, ef I was a young man I would. But I've been married nigh onto thirty years, and the old lady is dreffle sot agin huggin' out o' the family."

An explanation was made, and the 'squire bought a squeezer to settle it.—[Ex.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Either liquid or dry, for sale at the druggists.—[Binghamton Republican.

School Report.

Report of district No. 6, Jackson township, for the month ending Dec. 9, 1881: Whole number of pupils enrolled, 39; average daily attendance for the month, 36. The following named pupils were neither absent nor tardy: 5th grade, Alice Bishop, Jennie Ferguson, Jane Bishop, Ollie Tarney, Ada Shearer, Bitha Baughman, Oliver McClure, George Johnson. 4th grade, Maggie Baughman, Joseph Ferguson, Charlie Wyatt. 3rd grade, Minnie Johnson, Curtie Harris. 2d grade, Stella Tarney, Mary Shearer. 1st grade, Clara Means, John Shearer, Corma Gibford, Charlie Gibford and Thomas Morr. Punctuality and attendance are very good, and my monthly average would have been better, but that some did not commence school at the beginning of the month.

A. W. ASH, Teacher.

Must Have a Scotch Hammer.

A correspondent writes of an amusing incident which occurred at Oneonta, N. Y., and says that he knows all the persons refered to, and can vouch for the truth of it. "A carpenter and joiner in Oneonta said to his fellow-workmen: 'As soon as I can get a chance, I am going to send over home to Scotland and get a claw-hammer, one that I can work with; I can't get a decent hammer in America.' About this time a friend of his was going back to the 'auld sod,' and he commissioned him to go to the best hardware store in Glasgow and get a carpenter's claw-hammer, the best he could find, regardless of cost. In due time the friend returned, bringing the desired tool. The party gathered around him, including some of his fellow-workmen, and he proceeded to open the package, in the meantime making the remark: 'I'll show you something to make your eyes water,' as the friend had assured him that he had brought him the kind of hammer used by the best workmen in Glasgow. He affectionately unwound the wraps, and, as he took the tool and handed it over to his friends, he said: 'There, look at that!' One of his friends did so, and read the trade-mark on the hammer: 'Made at Norwich, N. Y., U. S.' There is no more bragging about scotch hammers."—[Albany Argus.

Comeskey's Corners.

Cloudy weather, with a few drops of snow last night.

Health is good in this vicinity.

Church at M. T. Olive's last Sunday.

The school in district No. 9, is progressing. All seem satisfied and well pleased with the teacher, Miss Olive Nelson.

H. L. Carnahan has moved into his new residence.

John Dove has a new roof on his house.

Miss Laura Comeskey spent a few days at home last week.

The county ditch is progressing slowly.

Peter Freeman is dangerously ill with consumption.

A surprise party at C. Comeskey's last week.

Mr. Marion Carnahan has left off traveling, and laid aside his carpenter tools, and is now learning to make stave bolts.

—A minister had a negro in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting, he said to the negro, "Tom what were you doing in church?" "Taking note, massa; all de gemmen take notes." "Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "I thought so, massa, all the time you were preaching it."

Toy books all kinds and prices at Davenport's.

A Connecticut man recently said; "Lend me a dollar, my wife has left me and I want to advertise that I am not responsible for her debts."—[Danbury News.

When you hear a man talking too much about mock modesty you may be reminded of what Lamb once stuttered: "Well, sir, there is no mock modesty about you—nor real either."

—Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, etc., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house. 48-2w.

1881. 1881.

THE INDIANA WEEKLY SENTINEL!

Has been enlarged and improved until it is now the LARGEST and the VERY BEST paper published in the west.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL is in all regards a superior eight page 56 column paper.

The merits of the Sentinel, as a general newspaper are so well known, that commendation of it is deemed superfluous. We will add, however, that the management has arranged and fully determined that no paper shall furnish so great a practical value to its patrons for the money.

In its news, its editorials, its literary and miscellany—in a word, in its general reading—it shall not be surpassed by any paper circulated in the state. It will be particularly adapted to the family circle. No reading, thinking man in the state can afford to do without the Weekly Sentinel at the small cost at which it is furnished.

THE SENTINEL will continue to be the same earnest advocate of true American democracy in the future that it has been in the past; indeed, it proposes to battle more vigorously than ever against the party of centralization and corruption. Vast monopolies own and control the republican party, and in the future, as in the past, it cannot do otherwise than foster class legislation, thereby trampling upon the interests of the producing masses.

The motto of the Sentinel is: "Hold fast to the democratic faith and battle on," and as certainly as God reigns victory will ultimately be with the people.

The republican party cannot survive its crimes. Its monumental iniquities cast their shadows athwart the land. Just men of all political opinions are horrified at its colossal crimes. Its ambition is for plunder and imperial power. Its downward progress, from the days when Grant's thieves organized the whisky ring to raise a corruption fund, to Guiteau's tragedy, has been marked by infamy at every step. From the days when John Sherman ... tered federal officers for perjuries to seat Hay be crimes have followed each other in rapid succession. The flood-tide of star route thieves, treasury thieves, navy department thieves, war department thieves and signal service thieves, and Indiana has had Dorsey, the notorious star route thief and secretary of the republican national committee, in the state, organizing crimes to carry the state against the will of the people. The Sentinel will invite the people of Indiana to contemplate these republican methods to obtain and maintain power. It will keep its readers informed with regard to republican fights for spoils, the mutual denunciations of its factions, their criminations and recriminations, their mutual hates which culminated in the assassination of the president, thereby capping the climax of horrors and completing the work of infamy.

With this record of crime, the republican party asks for a new lease of power, and it will be the high ambition of the Sentinel to defeat its purposes and emancipate the country from its debauching grasp.

THE SENTINEL, in addition to its superiority, is, moreover, an Indiana paper, devoted to, and specially represents Indiana's interests, political and otherwise, as no foreign paper will or can do, and ought, therefore, to have preference over the papers of other states, and we ask democrats to bear this in mind, and select YOUR OWN STATE PAPER when you come to take subscriptions and make up clubs.

TERMS:

WEEKLY.

Single Copy, without Premium	$1.00
Clubs of 11 for	10.00
Clubs of 23	20.00
Clubs of 30	25.00

DAILY.

1 Copy One Year	$10.00
1 Copy Six Months	5.00
1 Copy Three Months	2.50
1 Copy One Month	.85
Sunday Sentinel by Mail	2.00

Agents making up clubs, send for any information desired. Specimen copies free.

Address,

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO

Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors' heirs and legatees of George W. Essig, deceased, John B. Grube, Administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1881, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of November, 1881.

48-3w. J. W. BAXTER, Clerk.

A $2.00 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for December, offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00:

To the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by Dec. 10, 1881, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas number of the Monthly, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

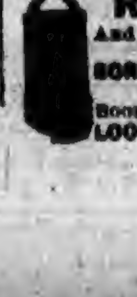

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And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for

BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

BOOK FREE. Address

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

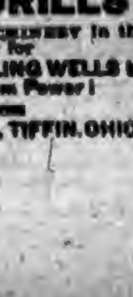

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 48

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

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WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHERS

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attententiou given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncaitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co., Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

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KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

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SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card takes effect May 16, 188?.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Bay City	5 10pm	6 30am	....
Saginaw	5 55	7 15	....
Lansing	8 20	10 10	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 5am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 35pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	6 22
Jackson	5 40am	12 00 m	6 40pm
Hanover	6 25	12 35pm	7 35
Jonesville	6 52	12 55	8 25
Bankers	7 05	1 13	8 55
Reading	7 15	1 26	9 20
Montgomery	7 27	1 43	9 45
Fremont	7 48	2 03	10 18
Angola	7 58	2 20	10 40
Pleasant Lake	8 07	2 30	10 58
Waterloo	8 35	2 52	11 30
Auburn	8 52	3 03	11 47
Auburn Junction	9 05	3 25	12 10am
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 20	4 20	1 40
Indianapolis	6 00pm	10 50	....
Cincinnati	6 45	1 45	1 45pm
Louisville	10 10	7 15am	....
St. Louis	....	5 50	6 00pm
Washington	....	9 35	9 02am
Baltimore	....	10 50	7 40am

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Leave Baltimore	9 0am	12 10pm	1 15am
Washington	10 0	10 47am	5 20
Louisville	6 0	11 35pm	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 50am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 10am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 30am	4 00pm	2 00am
Arrive Aub	12 45pm	6 00	3 50
Auburn	12 5	6 05	3 55
Waterloo	11 00	6 15	4 25
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 38	5 08
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 20
Fremont	1 48	7 28	5 48
Montgomery	2 03	7 47	6 30
Reading	2 15	8 00	7 06
Bankers	2 27	8 13	6 45
Jonesville	2 43	8 28	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 53	8 28
Jackson	3 40pm	9 25pm	9 25pm
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 24
Detroit	6 30	30	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 2am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 45	30	....
Saginaw	9 00	28	....
Bay City	10 00	12 25pm	....

Accommodation going north daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 45, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 37 p. m.; west—12 40, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 8 55, 11 30 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—5 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 6 52 a. m., 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 30 p. m.

BANKERS.—D. H. & S. W., east, leave, 7 10 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; arrive at Bankers, 1 10, 10 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 48 a. m., 3 25, 10 22 p. m.; west, 1 36 a. m., 12 30 p. m. E. R. east, 12 52 a. m. 12 30 p. m.; west, 7 05 a. m. 3 25 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 30 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 1[illegible] p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 7 00 a. m., 3 10, 36 p. m., west, 5 15, 10 40 a. m., 4 40 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 25 a. m., 2 15, 3 40, 8 15, 11 55 p. m.; west 2 20, 5 15, a. m., 12 53, 3 40, 11 46 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	2 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	5 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage,

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. M.ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv.	5 30pm	10 00pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		1 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		2 25	1 25
Syracuse		2 35	1 38
Cromwell		2 50	1 55
Albion		3 15	2 20
Avilla		3 35	2 48
Garrett	10 35	4 00	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		4 45	4 24
Defiance	11 52	5 30	5 19
Deshler	12 58am	6 28	6 15
Fostoria	1 30	7 29	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	7 58	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 46	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 48	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 48
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 20	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 35	12 28	1 35
Avilla		12 50	1 52
Albion		12 18	2 20
Cromwell		1 10	2 45
Syracuse		1 30	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 06	4 30
CHICAGO ar.	5 55	5 10	7 35

Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 00	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	9 00
11 52	6 07	Bluffton	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 [illegible]	8 00	Hartford	2 31	7 [illegible]
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 40	6 [illegible]
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15	..	Cincinnati	5 40	......
6 [illegible]	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 20

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 55	9 20	....
Crestline Lv	6 25	7 30	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 00am	1 15pm	3 40am	5 35
Chicago Ar	6 10	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 3 Fast Ex	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 N. L. Ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago Lv	8 50am	3 35pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 25	12 15am	4 45am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 40am
Mansfield	7 [illegible]	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar	8 15am	7 20	3 15pm	7 20

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. A. FORD General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

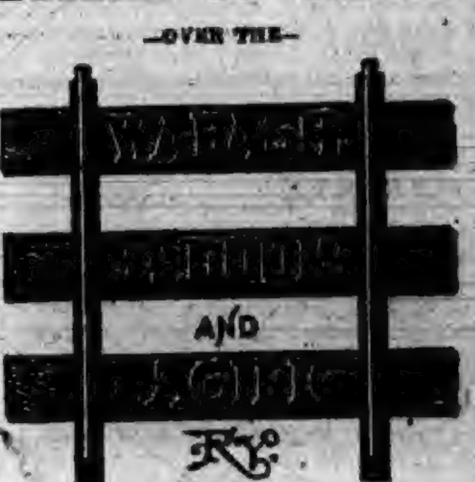

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

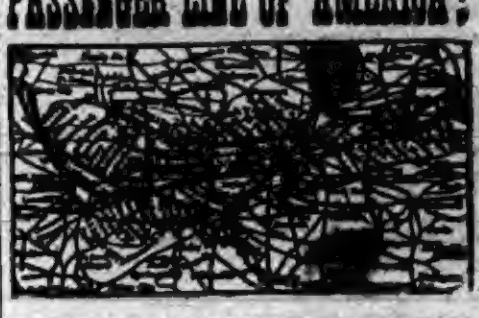

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

C N-W
RAILWAY
WISCONSIN
CHICAGO

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 22, 1881. Number 51.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

Communication.

ORANGE CITY, FLORIDA, Dec. 10.

EDITOR COURIER: Before my departure from Indiana I promised many friends, when I arrived in Floride to write them my impressions of the country. To write each one singley would be almost an ndless task, besides so much sameness. With your consent I will write through the COURIER. From Auburn I came to Jacksonville, Florida, by way of Cincinnati, five days being consumed in the journey. Southern railroad travel is not like northern, for up there a freight train makes better time than most of the express trains here. There also seems to be a lack of system, and all that combine to make travel speedy and comfort. By misconnections between Louisville and Nashville I was obliged to stop over twenty four hours in Atlanta, Ga. It being Sunday I was unable to "take in" the Cotton Exposition, but saw some of the Auburn excursionist who had come to Atlanta for the purpose of viewing the exposition. This, I understand, is a great success, and will do much toward developing the south. On my way down I conversed with quite a number of southerners, whom I found to be intelligent, congenial gentlemen, holding views on political questions very different from what most northern people believe they do. From Macon to Albany, Ga., over the Georgia Central R. R. I passed through Anderson, the site of the notorious Andersonville prison. The depot is some distance from the national cemetery. I could see nothing of it but the American flag. Jacksonville, the metropolis of Florida, contained, according to the census of 1880 a resident population of 14,500 and the rate of growth since has been very rapid. It is situated on the St. Johns river 18 or 20 miles from the ocean. At two p. m., Nov. 22d I took passage on the mail steamer Geo. M. Bird, of the DeBary line, for Blue Springs on the St. Johns two hundred miles by water and less than one hundred by an air line from Jacksonville. Most of the trip being in the night I did not see much of the river scenery which is so famous and beautiful. In the morning I saw my first orange grove. The trees were about fifteen years old, many of them, I was told, were holding 5,000 oranges each; about seventy being set on an acre. There is a tree in the Stark grove, near here, which now holds 10,000 oranges. Last night I saw a lemon tree, not three years old, yet holding more than two hundred lemons. The orange sells readily for a cent and a half to two cents a piece on the tree. Arriving at Blue Spring, the landing for Orange City, two and one half miles east—was met by my brother who conveyed me to his home, which is near Orange City, just in time to get a good dinner, at that time I felt the need of. This place was settled in 1876, by a company of Wisconsin men, who purchased a large tract of land from the state, and laid it out into lots of from one to two acres each. The land originally cost $1.25 per acre, and is now selling readily at from $10 to $700 per acre, according to location and improvements. There are now about 200 families in the immediate vicinity, representing nearly every state in the union, but mostly from Wisconsin. One gentleman of the company, when he came, cleared five acres, and put out an orange grove on it. Since I came, it was sold for $8,500. The land in what is known as the Volusia county orange belt, is high, rolling, sandy, pine land, with numerous clear water lakes interspersed among the hills. One of the leading features of this county, is the absence of mud. Since I came, the themometer has ranged between 88 degrees and 86 degrees, either of the extreems having been reached but once. The daily range is about as follows: Morning 65 degree; noon, 75; evening, 70 to 86; which does not seem as hot as 50 degrees does in Ind., owing, I suppose, to the constant breeze from the ocean. It seems more like June than December. To-day has been a rainy day, and cooler than usual, but I sit with no fire—windows and doors open, and coat off. In reality it is midsummer in winter. I am enjoying the best of health, as are all my people, and am very much pleased with what I have seen. If any parties wishing to come to Florida for health, pleasure or profit, will write me, I will be pleased to give them all the information at my command.

Yours Truly,
CHAS. B. ALLYN.

Correspondence.

EDITORS COURIER: Last week on Friday, the writer dropped into the store of our former townsmen, J. W. Patterson & H. T. Smith, in the town of Marion, Iowa, and found them happy and with smiling faces. And well might they be happy, as they are having a good trade. Selling goods for cash. Marion is the county seat of Linn county, and has a population of about 2,500, and a beautiful country around it, owned by rich and enterprising farmers. To give an idea of the business of the town, the town scales are controlled by the town board. They pay $40 per month for weighing and taking care of the scales. The last year's report shows the receipts to be over fourteen hundred dollars. The store of Patterson & Smith's is well located, and is a nice room, and their sales since their commencement in business, has been beyond their expectation, and is increasing every day. I also visited their families, and they are well contented and satisfied with the change. There is a great deal of wealth in the town, and all seem to be busy doing something. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Sioux City railroad company are making some additions to the town, by putting in repair shops. The town is well supplied with churches of the different denominations. Persons going west are not depriving themselves of any privileges or comfort of the older settled country. This article is already too long. I will close by simply saying what Mr. Greely said years ago: "Young man go west."

Yours Truly,
J. C. BOYER.

School Reports.

Report of Auburn public school, for the month ending Dec. 9, 1881:

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

No. enrolled	99
No. belonging	97
No. withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	93
Per cent. of attendance	96
No. neither absent nor tardy	34

MISS E. THOMSON, Teacher

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

No. enrolled	84
No. belonging	84
Average daily attendance	73
Per cent. of attendance	87
No. absent unexcused	8
No. half days absence unexcused	7
No. neither absent nor tardy	25

MISS P. CODER, Teacher.

1ST INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	81
No. belonging	81
Average daily attendance	74
Per cent. of attendance	92
No. neither absent nor tardy	26

MISS L. A. COATS, Teacher.

2D INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	50
No. belonging	50
Average daily attendance	46
Per cent. of attendance	93
No. absent unexcused	1
No. half days absence unexcused	4
No. neither absent nor tardy	11

MISS L. E. CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

No. enrolled	43
No. belonging	42
No. withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	30
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. neither absent nor tardy	5

C. A. DUGAN, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

No. enrolled	39
No. belonging	39
Average daily attendance	36
Per. cent. of attendance	93
No. half days absence unexcused	18
No. absent unexcused	4
No. neither absent nor tardy	11

W. P. MYERS,
M. W. HARRISON, } Teachers.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

No. pupils enrolled	396
No. belonging	393
No. withdrawn	3
Average daily attendance	360
Per cent. of attendance	92
No. pupils absent unexcused	8
No. half days absence unexcused	24
No. cases corporal punishment	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	112

W. P. MYERS, Supt.

JACKSON

District No. 9. Names of those who have not been absent or tardy during the month ending Dec. 9, 1881. Cora Hilkey, Dora Hilkey, Matie Hilkey, Wm Moody, John Moody, Ebbie Carnahan, James Cochran, Wm. Depew, David Depew, Ella Essig, May Comeskey, Nettie Comeskey, Bertha Smith, Rosa Myers, Cilla Myers, Ida Zoller, Jacob Martin, Sinus Hilkey, Morton Hilkey, Maggie Reed, Anise Ferguson.

OLIVE NELSON,
Teacher.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 8 for the month ending Dec. 9, 1881: Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, Birdy Miller, Dollie Miller, Ettie Fansler, Linnie Gengiesparger, Nettie Franks, Mattie Franks, Isaac Shippy, Marion Shippy, Rosa Harper, Gertie Griffith, Perry Alling. No. enrolled 53.

WILL FRANKS, Teacher.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 9. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, for the month ending Dec. 9: Sarah Keen, Amanda Leins, Boyd Keen, Edwin Lehner, Sidney Lenner, John Keen, Simpson Farrington, Dave Leins.

H. B. McCORD, Teacher.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Report of Pleasant View school, district No. 8: Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, Anise Simons, Ella Hanson, Noah Lung, Charley Smith, Homer Hanson, Perry Ober, Benny Hawver, Merrit Hawver, Samuel Hawver, Wilber Hawver, Ida Ober, Manda Ober, Josie Cottet, Mary Lung, Etta Ober. No. enrolled 36; average 34.

JAS. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

SEDAN SCHOOL.

Report of Sedan school, for the month ending Dec. 9. Names of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy: Sherman Gutherie, Jennie McIntyre, Oma Blucher, Louie Gutherie, Lee Hine, Mikey Rohm, Josie Zeigler, Lizzie Kruse, Sopha Kruse, Willie Kruse, Berdie Seydel, Perry Delong, Marion Delong Alice Delong, Albert Stout, Nora Stout, Jessie Grate, Hannah Wilson, Mikey Morison, Edward Rice, Wilson Rohm, Lee Reinhart, Almon Stout, Emma Rohm, Etta Mathews. No. enrolled 53, average daily attendance 48¼, Time lost by tardiness, 50 minutes, number cases of tardiness 4.

J. A. McINTYRE, Teacher.

—We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address. 51-2w.

—He had just taken his seat in the street car, in fact had hardly got fairly down, when a lady entered. He immediately rose. "Don't rise, sir; I beg of you don't!" she said. "Good heavens, ma'am," he yelled, "I must! There is a pin three inches long set up on that seat!" She made no further objection to his rising.

RATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general ability, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

51-2w. THOM. G. KNOX.

—"That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply; "but do you know, I thought it never would be."

—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is a standard remedy, and will cure a cough or cold in half the time required by ordinary remedies. Call on your druggist, and try a twenty-five or fifty cent bottle.

—By a wise provision of Providence, close beside the little tree on which nutmegs grow often stands a greater.

—"Take care!" says a timid exchange. "Yes, but take it in small doses."

—Lee Diehl, the popular jeweler of Butler, says he cannot be undersold in the county.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—[Pittsburgh Post.

—Why suffer with such a dreadful cough or cold. For twenty-five or fifty cents you can purchase of your druggist a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and your cure is certain.

—A young man searching for his father's pig accosted an Irishman as follows: "Have you seen a stray pig about here?" "Faith, how can I tell a stray pig from any other."

1882.

Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of America's illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches and short poems contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make Harper's Weekly the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world,

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
PER YEAR:

HARPER'S WEEKLY 4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE $4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR 4.00
The THREE above publications 10 00
Any TWO above named 7.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1.50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE }
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE } .. 5.00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers) 10.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Twelve Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv.	5 30pm	10 00pm	8 48am
Walkerton Junction		1 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		2 25	1 20
Syracuse		2 36	1 36
Cromwell		2 50	1 55
Albion		3 15	2 20
Avilla		3 35	2 48
Garrett	10 35	4 00	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 08	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		4 45	4 24
Defiance	11 52	5 30	5 12
Deshler	12 46am	6 28	6 15
Fostoria	1 30	7 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	7 58	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 20	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 28	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 45	10 40
Defiance	12 54am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 20	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 35	12 25	1 25
Avilla		12 30	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 38	3 08
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
CHICAGO ar.	5 55	6 10	7 35

Black Brocade Silks.

We have just MARKED DOWN the prices of three lines of Rich Black Brocade Silks (22 inches wide, and elegant designs) for the purpose of closing them out this week:

10 pieces reduced from $1.25 to $1.00.
12 pieces reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
15 pieces reduced from $1.85 to $1.40.

PLUSHES.

Of these scarce and very desirable goods we have now in stock over 75 pieces in all the leading colors now used. (No advance in price):

Black, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue,

MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, OMBRE PLUSHES, for $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 per yard.

BLACK BROCADE,
COLORED BROCADE,
and STRIPED VELVETS.

BLACK SKIRT VELVETS,

27 inches wide for $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per yard—excellent value.

PLAIN GROS GRAIN SILKS,

All colors, for 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard, all very cheap.

COLORED BROCADE SILKS

for 50c, 75c., $1.25 and $1 50 per yard; suitable for evening or street use, to match any shade of silks or dress goods.

BLACK SILK VELVETS

For trimming uses (17, 19, 21 and 24 inches wide) for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 per yard—superior color and finish.

ROOT & CO. - - - - Ft. Wayne

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE BLUE-BOTTLE FLY.

Buzzing and gay in the early dawn,
Fresh from a nap on the parlor wall,
Out for a flight over garden and lawn,
Fearing no trouble and dreading no fall,
Came a fly—
A lively, frolicsome, blue-bottle fly—
And his feet
Were as neat,
And his style
As complete
As his brain
Was replete
With the mischief that laughed in his eye!

"What glorious fun I'll have to-day,
When the baby's asleep and the nurse away;
When Rover lies by the kitchen door;
I'll waken them both and make them roar!
Oh, what larks!"
Cried the rollicking, reckless, blue-bottle fly;
"What a cry,"
Said the fly,
"There will be
After me
When I've done
With my fun!"
And he wickedly winked his wee eye!

"Then I'll go and dance on grandpa's head,
While he struggles to brush me away;
And tickle his ear till he'll wish I was dead!
And over the table at dinner I'll play
Back and forth,
And feast on crumbs from a freshly-baked pie!
And I'll sip
From the lip
Of each glass
That may pass
All sweet things
Dinner brings!"
Quoth this riotous blue-bottle fly.

But, alas for the plans he had laid!
And alas for the day just begun!
For this fly soon lit in the grateful shade,
To escape the hot rays of the sun,
And to dream
Of the sights that should soon greet his eye,
When, unseen,
From the green
Of a limb
Above him,
On his head—
By a thread—
Fell a spider,
Who coolly devoured that blue-bottle fly.
—*Christian Union.*

CHRISTINA.

She was the result of an experiment—a desperate experiment.

Mother and I lived alone in the dear old homestead, just outside of a drowsy village in Delaware. Old Sanders worked the farm, and lived in the tenant house, as he had done for thirty years, but he was getting old and cranky, and threatened every month to leave us. But our great misery—"the messenger of Satan sent to buffet us"—was the "girl" who was not in the kitchen.

With all the neighborhood, we depended for servants on the free negroes, who invariably decamped in a body, to the fields or the great canning-houses, as soon as the peach crop came in.

We tried a wandering Irish woman; she drank. A genteel American who had seen better days; and she disappeared with my one silk dress.

During the whole spring and summer mother and I worked, cleaned, canned berries, milked and churned, and "tried" a succession of poor creatures who left us with our patience worn to the last thread.

One night mother announced, "I am going to try an experiment. It shall be with a foreigner who cannot speak a word of English; who never heard of 'privileges,' of canning-houses, of the fashions or the beer-shop. I will go to Philadelphia to-morrow, board an emigrant ship and carry off an untamed savage—a woman Friday."

I laughed at it as a joke, and was a good deal startled that night when mother at prayers asked that she "might be successful in her undertaking," adding, after a little pause:

"May the woman I shall bring be of help to us, in making our daily life more cheerful and peaceable, and may we help her upward in her way through life."

"Well, mother," I said, doubtfully, as we started up to bed, "I never knew you to ask the Lord before to control the kitchen affairs."

"Some people," she said, gravely, "think it an insult to the Almighty to suppose that He concerns Himself about our little worries. Perhaps He has His messengers for such small work in the upper world, just as He has in this. I don't know. But I do know that He does attend to all the things that I ask Him about."

Mother was as simple and direct as a child, even in her religion.

The next day she visited the city, went aboard a Bremen vessel and brought home—Christina. She was about 16, fat and round as a churn, with clear skin, blue eyes, a funny little knob of hair atop of her head, a white muslin waist, short gray woolen petticoat and heavy shoes.

"She cannot speak a word of English," said mother, looking half scared. "She is a Norwegian. The agent said she had a dreadful history. But her honest face tempted me. I seemed to hear a voice saying, 'Take this one.'"

"She is an escaped convict, no doubt," I said. "That guiding voice of yours, little mother, induced you to bring Blue Peter out of the almshouse, who set fire to the barn. Well, I'll show her about the supper."

Christina followed me—dumb and watchful—from kitchen to dining-room, while I laid the table, prepared the muffins, fried chicken and made coffee.

She did not offer to touch anything or to help me. But the next morning, when I went down to make ready the breakfast, there was the table laid, and the chicken, muffins and coffee, precisely as she had seen them the night before.

She was faithful and imitative as a Chinaman, and she was already a good cook and dairy maid. She learned a few words of English, and with them she showed her gratitude for any simple kindness shown her. We fancied, too, that she took pleasure in the beautiful country about her.

It never looked more beautiful than it did that summer. The great orchards were red with fruit, constant showers kept the forests pure in tint, the wild rose and sweetbriar covered every field and roadside.

But the poor Norwegian was wretchedly unhappy. Her unsmiling face and wide, sad eyes seemed to carry misery into the barnyard and dairy, and leavened the very bread we ate. When she was safely in her own room I heard her stifled sobs until late in the night.

"One is almost tempted to remember your convict theory," said mother, anxiously, one day.

"It doesn't matter. We'll keep her if she were Lucretia Borgia herself," I said, luxuriously leaning back in the rocking-chair on the porch. "The idea of being free from pots, pans and brooms at last!"

We tasted our comfort at leisure; brought out some fancy work and books which we had never hoped to find time to read.

Then came a letter from Julia Webb. It was a thunder clap in our clear sky. Julia was a cousin only by the sheerest courtesy; a beauty; a spoiled heiress; a belle with a dozen lovers. She was coming en route to Newport, to spend a week with us.

"Very likely some of these troublesome men will follow to find how your hermitage suits poor little butterfly me," she wrote. "But you will make them welcome, darling auntie? There is a Count Pasco who is my chief nuisance just now. Such a charming, ridiculous creature! I shall be delighted to give him a peep into an American middle-class interior. And it will be a good opportunity for you and Cousin Martha to have a glimpse of a foreign nobleman. Your gloomy life needs a little cheering."

I tore the letter up, a little viciously, I confess, and mother laughed.

"Never mind, Mattie," she said. "It is true; we are middle-class people."

"It isn't that. But you know, mother, even if potatoes turn out well, we shall not have a dollar over when the year is out. How are we going to meet this high tide of company and fashion and foreign nobility? Julia is quite capable of staying a month if the whim for 'hermitage' life seizes her."

"We can do without our winter dresses," said mother, thoughtfully. "But even with that the table must be very plain."

I wondered secretly if the blessed woman had put this calamity in the care of the angels. Afterward I believed she had.

Julia came; so did the lovers; so did Count Pasco.

There was a regiment of them at the village inn, but they took our house by storm all day.

There were charade parties, picnics, excursions. Julia trailed her magnificent silks or gauzy lawns up and down the wet meadows; she called the old homestead "a charming old rookery;" pointed out the magnificent sweep of hill and valley to the east, with the great, glittering plane of the bay beyond, as a "nice little effect;" and told Count Pasco that mother and I were "queer bits of human bric-a-brac."

But she was so pretty and brilliant and willful that nobody could be angry with her.

One day I found her in the kitchen with a blue silk wrapper perched on a flour barrel, while Christina, standing before her, poured out a flood of words, sobbing and wringing her hands. Tears, too, had wet Julia's rose-leaf cheeks.

"What is the matter? Can you understand her?" I asked.

"Pretty well. You know I passed a summer in Norway, and picked up a good deal of the language. Poor thing! She was brought here by mistake."

"By mistake?"

"Yes. It seems they were frightfully poor—her mother and brother and herself—and she went as nurse with some tradesman's wife to Bremen. When her time of service was out she was sent home, but by some mistake, at night, was put aboard the steamer for Philadelphia instead of for Christiana."

"Why! We ought to send her back again!" I cried, feeling as if I had been concerned in a case of kidnapping.

"No. Better bring her family out here. She says it is so beautiful; so plenty to eat; it is like the Garden of Eden. If her mother and Jan could come, she would have nothing more to ask."

"She might save her money and bring them."

"It costs a good deal. It would take her years to earn so much. Beside, Jan is under bonds to pay a debt of his father's. I don't know how much—$1,000 or $2,000. No; she'll have to carry her burden like the rest of us. Where's the Count?" and she skipped out of the kitchen humming a song, while Christina turned hopelessly to her work.

The few stammering words in her own tongue, however, had made the poor girl a slave to Julia. She followed her around from that day, waited on her, told her her story a hundred times.

"I am horribly bored by this unending talk of 'mutter, mutter,' and 'Jan, Jan,'" said Julia, stretching her tiny mouth in a yawn.

"It is the only thing she knows," said mother, gently.

"Do keep her away from me to-day, then," impatiently.

To-day was to be signalized by an oyster-bake on the shore of the bay. The Count and four other worshipers were supposed to act as cooks and servitors, but Christina did all the work.

She built the fire of driftwood; cut the bread; made coffee and baked the oysters, running incessantly to Julia with the biggest, her round face red as a peony.

It was a gray, gusty day, too gusty for us to use the little sail-boat which was drawn up on the beach. This disappointment offered Julia a chance for petty, willful pettishness.

"Too provoking! I had set my heart on a sail!" she cried, pouting. "I will wager a rose against a pair of gloves that I have it yet, Count!" her eyes suddenly sparkling.

The bet was taken. Half an hour afterward we missed Julia, and the next moment saw her in the cockleshell of a boat drifting out of the little cove, the sail half raised, flapping in the wind. She stood on the bow, her red ribbons fluttering, kissing her hand, saucily.

"I have won! I have won the bet!" she cried.

"Put about!" shouted the Count. "You are going out to sea!"

We rushed down to the edge of the water, all shouting orders at once. Julia, terrified by the sudden consciousness of her danger, sprang on the bow. A heavy flaw came just then, and the boat was capsized instantly.

"*Mon Dieu!* I cannot swim," cried the Count. The other men were in the same case. Two of them, however, threw themselves into the water manfully, but were washed back. A solid body leaped into the surf with a splash! It was Christina, divested of shoes, stockings and outer petticoat, striking out boldly for the place where the girl went down.

"Hurrah for Old Norje!" cried the Count. "She swims like a frog!"

She came back with Julia, a very wet and drabbled butterfly, in her arms.

There was no justice, to my mind, in the end of the accident. Julia, when dry again, was rosy and pert and charming as ever; but poor Christina had been thrown against the hull of the boat. She was quite badly injured, and was laid up in bed for a month. Mother and I had her work to do, while Julia took wing to Newport.

"Things are strangely ordered in this world," I said, as I laid down a half-read letter from her one day in October, full of her gayeties and successes, and glanced at Christina, beginning to limp heavily about in the kitchen.

"They always come out right," said mother, quietly. "What is that on the other side?"

I turned the letter and read:

> Oh, by the way, I thought I owed "Old Norje" some reparation for her injuries in my behalf. So I wrote to our Consul in Christiana to pay Jan's debt for me, and to send him and his mother out by the next steamer. You told me that Old Sanders had finally grumbled himself into his grave. Why not take Jan as a farm hand and put him and his mother into the tenant house? I have ordered from New York a few odds and ends to make it comfortable for them. They will arrive in Philadelphia on next Monday.

I could hardly finish; the tears choked me. "I have been very unjust to Julia," I said.

We agreed not to tell Christina, but to surprise her. We had grown very fond of the patient, affectionate creature with her everlasting chatter of "mutter and Jan."

The "odds and ends" proved to be a very complete, though plain, plenishing for a house. Christina helped to clean the house for "the new farmer," and to arrange the pretty furniture.

On Monday, mother went up to Philadelphia to meet the steamer. She was to come down in the morning train next day. I watched it pass on to the little station.

A handkerchief waved out of the car window the signal that all was well. I saw from the porch three figures alight on the platform and take their way across the field.

When they had time to reach the tenant house, I said carelessly:

"Come, Christina. There is something yet to be done for the new farmer."

"I hope," she said, in her pleasant broken English, "he will be goot neighbor. It is nice house. It is as goot as our pastor lives in at home. This is fine country for the poor, Mamsel Martha."

I nodded. I was too excited to speak. When we reached the steps, mother came out, her face all in a glow.

"They are inside. They are all we could wish," she whispered, eagerly. "One minute, Christina," and she ran to the astonished girl, smoothing her fair hair, retying the gay handkerchief about her neck, while I hurried into the room.

A heavily-built man in the Norwegian dress, with honest, blue eyes, stood waiting, and beside him a tall, erect old woman, with a peculiarly gentle, kindly countenance. They were both greatly agitated, and scarcely noticed me, their eyes being on the door.

It opened. I heard mother say, with a half sob: "Go in, child. God bless you," and Christina came in.

She stood one moment dumb and still, her hands stretched out in amazement. Then came the cry: "O, Mutter! Mutter! O, Jan!"

It was the pent-up love and longing of years forcing its way into speech.

We came out and left them alone together.

Mother and I had prepared a little feast for them; a good, substantial supper as foundation, and frosted cakes, flowers and grapes as embellishments.

After awhile we brought them out to it, but they only ate to please us. They were too deeply moved for such little pleasures.

After supper we went into the kitchen, and the old mother, looking at the fire upon the hearth that had been kindled for them in a strange land, said a few words in a low voice, and they all sank reverently upon their knees while she prayed.

Mother and I knelt with them. What did it matter that the words were in a strange tongue. We understood her, and the Great Father of us all heard us as we kneeled side by side.

"I think, dear little mother," I said, as we went home that night, "God heard your prayer when you went out to find your savage that day."

"He always hears," she said quietly.
—*Youth's Companion.*

Womanly Modesty.

Man loves the mysterious. A cloudless sky and a full-blown rose leaves him unmoved; but the violet which hides its blushing beauties behind the bush, and the moon when emerging from behind a cloud, are to him sources of inspiration and of pleasure. Modesty is to merit what shade is to a figure in painting—it gives boldness and prominence. Nothing adds more to female beauty than modesty. It sheds around the countenance a halo of light which is borrowed from virtue. Botanists have given the rosy hue which tinges the cup of the white roses the name of the "maiden blush." This pure and delicate hue is the only paint Christian virtue should use. It is the richest ornament. A woman without modesty is like a faded flower diffusing an unwholesome odor, which the prudent gardener will throw from him. Her destiny is melancholy, for it terminates in shame and repentance. Beauty passes like the flower of the albe, which bloom and die in a few hours; but modesty gives the female charms which supply the place of the transitory freshness of youth.

Sure Cure for Small-Pox or Scarlet Fever.

The recipe given below was published by the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris. It is unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is perfectly harmless when taken by a well person.

Sulphate of zinc, one (1) grain;

Foxglove (digitalis), one (1) grain;

Half a teaspoonful of sugar;

Mix with two (2) table-spoonfuls of water;

When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water.

Dose for an adult: One (1) teaspoonful every hour.

For children smaller doses, according to age.

Either disease will disappear in twelve hours.

Short and Long Hauls on Railroads.

Last summer the New York Chamber of Commerce propounded some leading questions to the railroad managers of the country in respect to the charges on freight and transportation, and among them was the following concerning long and short hauls:

What do you think of the practice of charging more for a short than for a long distance? For instance, $4 per 100 pounds from New York to Salt Lake City, and $2.50 from New York to San Francisco?

One of the railroad officers makes the following answer:

If the railroad company were able to fix the rates from New York to Salt Lake City, and also the rates from New York to San Francisco, and should, arbitrarily, make the lesser rate for the longer distance, it would be very foolish. It would be simply equivalent to making a present of that much money to the San Francisco shippers, and, while there might not be anything particularly wrong in it, it would hardly be considered a business transaction. But, if the rate from New York to Salt Lake City is in itself reasonable and less than the service is worth; and if the rate from New York to San Francisco was already less by water-route than the rate to Salt Lake City, then the railroad would be entirely right to compete in San Francisco for New York business at whatever rates it could get. By being free to do this, it could gain a considerable new business. Profits from this business would help to pay its expenses and interest, and contribute that much to reducing the average rates, which it could afford to make to Salt Lake City, and all other points along its line. A moment's reflection will show that Salt Lake City is one of the places against which nature has discriminated most heavily of all places of the continent, being surrounded by mountains and deserts. Before railroads were built, while the rate from New York to San Francisco—1,000 miles farther—was, perhaps, as now, $2.50, the rate to Salt Lake City was, perhaps, $100. Here, then, was a natural discrimination of $97.50 against Salt Lake City. The railroad has reduced that discrimination to $1.50. Whenever the railroad can secure a still larger amount of through business from San Francisco, and, perhaps, from China and Japan, so as to reduce its average expenses, the rate to Salt Lake can be still further reduced, and the discrimination lessened, so that, in fact, the discrimination, which enables a road to secure San Francisco business, is in the true interests of Salt Lake shippers.

Take another case illustrating the same principle:

Corinth, Miss., at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston railroads, is ninety-three miles from Memphis, and 328 miles from Mobile. A reasonable local rate on a bale of cotton from Corinth to Memphis would be, say $1 per bale. Memphis is about as good a cotton market as Mobile. Consequently, all the cotton raised in the vicinity of Corinth will go to Memphis, unless the rate to Mobile is made the same as to Memphis. Between Corinth and Mobile, however, are many stations where much cotton is brought for shipment. We will take Tupelo as an illustration, 280 miles from Mobile. Now, if $1 a bale is a reasonable rate for ninety-three miles, the rate from Tupelo to Mobile—280 miles—might very well be $2. If, therefore, the Mobile and Ohio road competes in the market at Corinth for cotton, it will be charging less for the longer haul from Corinth than for the shorter from Tupelo. And, if the law should step in and forbid this practice, the Mobile and Ohio road would simply have to withdraw from competition at Corinth. The shipper at Tupelo claims that the Mobile and Ohio road is discriminating against him when it hauls Corinth cotton for $1 and charges $2 from Tupelo. But would it benefit him to have the road give up all Corinth cotton and withdraw from competition at that place? It could not afford to reduce at Tupelo, and twenty other stations similarly situated, in order to secure a few hundred bales from Corinth at a low rate. It would then be less able to reduce rates at Tupelo, and all other local points on its line; and nobody on earth would be benefited but the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which would have a monopoly of the hauling of Corinth cotton, and Corinth would lose the benefit of competition from the Gulf.

The effect of any law to restrict the freedom of roads to act in this manner would simply destroy competition.

Take another example, illustrating the same thing, except that the competition is between the railroad and a water route. Fond du Lac, Wis., is 148 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway. The lumbering interest is very large there, and the products of the saw mills, shingle mills and sash, door and blind factories are nearly all shipped to Chicago, the great distributing point for the Northwest. A car-load of lumber from Fond du Lac to Chicago, loaded and unloaded by the owner costs (say), $25. Green Bay is 65 miles farther up the line than Fond du Lac, or 213 miles from Chicago. Green Bay is largely interested in the lumber business also, but it has the advantage of being on the neck of Lake Michigan, and ships nearly all its lumber to Chicago on vessels, which is cheaper than by rail. On a certain day the Northwestern railroad has a dozen empty cars standing on the side track at Green Bay that are to be returned to Chicago. A lumber dealer telegraphs the General Manager that he will pay $20 per car for their use from thence to Chicago, and load and unload them himself. The offer is at once accepted, the service performed, and $240 is paid into the treasury of the company. The price paid was, say, $5 per car less than the rate from Fond du Lac, with sixty-five miles more haul. But the choice was between $240 and nothing, for the cost, to a railroad company, between hauling loaded and empty cars is of nominal account. There is a little more wear and tear, and it takes a few pounds more steam, but the extra expense is inconsiderable. The lumbermen at Fond du Lac are indignant at what they call "the unjust discrimination" of the railroad company in favor of their rivals in business at Green Bay, and the irate newspapers at the former place call loudly for a pro-rata tariff. Nobody complains that $25 per car is too high from Fond du Lac to Chicago, but the idea that it should cost only $20 per car-load for a haul that is sixty-five miles farther away from market is what worries them.

Now, if the Northwestern Railway Company had been prohibited from making this special agreement by the enforcement of an inflexible pro-rata tariff act, it would have benefited nobody but damaged (1) the railroad corporation to the amount of $300, ($60 to be added for drawing empty cars); (2) it would have injured the lumbermen at Green Bay, because it would have deprived them of taking advantage of competition, and placed them wholly in the power of the vessel owners; and (3) it would have damaged the lumbermen at Fond du Lac, because, being prevented from competing with the water route from Green Bay, the railroad corporation must make up its loss by keeping up its high rates at the former place.

The Schoolmaster.

The curiosity I have to show you to-day, children, is perhaps the most wonderful in the collection. He beats all.

The schoolmaster, it is said, trains the young ideas how to shoot. He is not himself given to shooting, however. He takes more delight in the rod than the gun.

The schoolmaster is supposed to know everything. This is a mistake. There is one thing he does not known. He does not know how soon the school committee will find a man who controls more votes, to take his place.

The schoolmaster is not a military man, but his principal assistant is. The name of this assistant is Corporal Punishment. It is to be hoped the corporal will soon be remanded to private life.

The schoolmaster is sometimes called a tutor, and occasionally he is called an ass. On the whole, an astuter man is seldom found.

The schoolmaster thoroughly understands the rule of three, but always insists upon the rule of one. So you see his understanding is out of all proportion to his rule.

Although the schoolmaster is a ruler of the boys, he has his own ruler. If he be no stick himself, his ruler always is.

The schoolmaster is a very inquisitive person. He is always asking questions. His is a question-able calling.

The schoolmaster can be found in all classes. He is also given to classifying knowledge. I sometimes think I would be in his classify could.

The schoolmaster is good at figures. He would cut a pretty figure if he were not. He is the figure-head of the school, or should be; but sometimes a boy gets ahead of him.

He is also good at spelling. He can stand a long spell in a good situation without flinching.

He is always correcting the errors of his pupils, and consequently has but little time to attend to his own.

The schoolmaster is not a man of war, but he often employs a monitor. He would be all at sea without his monitor. He gets the monitor to see in his place.

O shun misbehaving, children, or the see of the monitor shall overwhelm you.

The schoolmaster teaches the A B C, but he cannot make a bee see.

Every sort of ology is taught by the schoolmaster, but tautology is no better coming from him than from anybody else.

In a school of young rascals the schoolmaster is always the principal.

Some schoolmasters are actuated entirely by the law of love—love for their situations. Some entirely by hate—hate to give them up.

The schoolmaster loves to have callers at his school; but habit has so possessed him, that he not only collars his scholars, but he also scholars his callers.

I used to wonder at the schoolmaster during my school days, but my school daze will never return.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Lawyer's Ruse.

Thursday's proceedings in the police court, says the San Francisco Chronicle, were enlivened by an intellectual contest between a witness, who claimed to be deaf, and one of the most experienced legal lanterns that aided the court in its search for justice.

"You are deaf, are you?" shouted the attorney.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

"Can't hear at all?" continued the attorney, casting his well-known see-me-catch-him look upon the prosecuting attorney.

"I can hear a little," replied the witness.

"Can you hear a watch tick?" asked the lawyer, in a lower tone.

"I can, when I hold it close to my ear," came the answer.

Thereupon the legal gentleman took a ponderous six-ounce silver time-engine from his fob, and, handing it to the witness, directed him to hold it to his ear.

"Do you hear it tick?" came the question, in a tone a little louder than the ordinary.

"No, sir," promptly responded the witness.

"Can't hear it at all?" persisted the lawyer, speaking now almost in an undertone.

"I can't, sir," promptly answered the witness.

The lawyer's face began to shine like Solomon's Temple in a sunset, as he reached for his watch, remarking to the witness, "But you can understand me quite readily, can't you?"

"What's that, sir?" gasped the witness, suddenly recovering himself.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "it is evident that this man can hear well. He is imposing on the court."

The lawyer was about to return his watch to his pocket, having previously opened it to note the time, when he suddenly started. He held his watch to his ear, looked at it, and shook it.

"Your Honor," he remarked, with an apologetic glance at the witness, "I was mistaken; the man is deaf. My watch has stopped because it is not wound."

A few moments later the examination of the witness was taken up by the attorney, who almost burst his diaphragm in his efforts to make himself understood by the now consistently deaf witness.

THE largest accumulation of money in the savings banks of California was in 1877, when the line reached over $76,000,000.

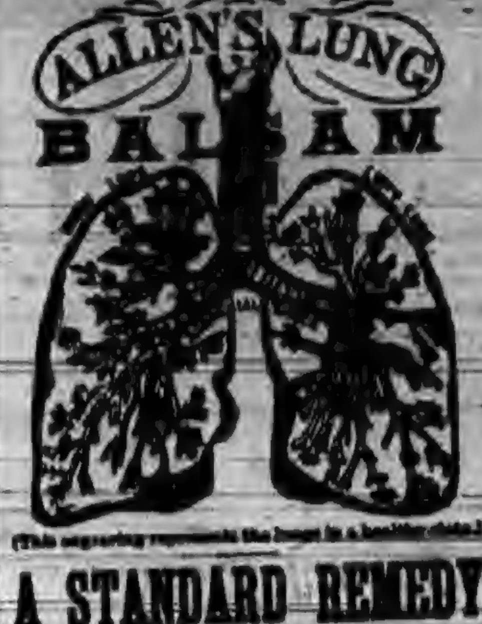

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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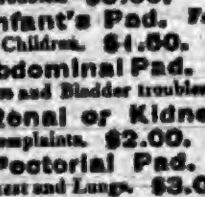

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A SMALL BOY.

Trying to Break the Monotony of Domestic Prison Life by Playing the "Umpah."

A small boy leaned out of the rear third-story window of his father's house in Brooklyn, looking at the sky, and at tif as breaking out with the song, "In the North Sea Lived a Whale." His noise attracted his newspaper neighbor, who also leaned out and said, "Well, Georgie, how are you?"

"I'se a prisoner looked up on bread and water," George replied, "just 'cause I didn't know it was loaded. You see, father was in the army, and last week when you heard him firin' off his pistols he was a shootin' at a cat. He shot five times, and the cat looked up and smiled when he got frou'. Says I, 'father, did you ever kill a man when you were a soldier?' thinking, you know, that he couldn't shoot fur a cent. He says, 'I s'pose so.' 'Well,' I says, 'you muster bin close enough to hit him with an ax;' and he sent me into the house. Well, I seed where he hid his pistol in his overcoat, and yesterday I got it out, an' there was an accident. I felt sure it wasn't loaded, for didn't I hear father fire it off? I put it under my piller, 'n' I waited for supper to be over, cause I wanted to scare the girls. Girls always holler when they see a pistol. Well, our minister come to tea. Ministers are the greatest hands to come to tea; it's half their work to go 'round an' eat supper with the ladies. Father went down to the convention, and Bess and Lily, them's the girls, went into the parlor to see the minister didn't get sleepy. 'Bess,' says I, 'lend me your blanket shawl for a few minutes. I want to be a Indian brave.' I wrapped the shawl 'round me, put father's cane over my shoulder for a gun, 'n' then I got the pistol, 'n' crept softly down to the parlor so they wouldn't know Indians was skirmishin, 'round their camp. I pushed open the door, 'n' there was the minister and Bess sittin' at opposite ends of the sofy, 'n' Lil was crocheting a lamp mat. All was still, 'n' I says, 'The hour has come.' Then I give three war whoops, 'n' rushed in 'n' said, 'Surrender, or I shoot!' There was a panic. The girls went into hysterics, 'n' the preacher said, 'My son, mebbe that pistol's loaded.'

"Says I, 'S'render, pale chief, or I'll shoot yer dead in yer tracks.' They all made a rush at me to take the pistol away, 'n' I fired. Lordy, what a noise. I was skeered most to death. The bullet went into a picture of the signers of the Declamation of Independence, and took off the head of one of the signers. The preacher turned pale 'n' said I was a wicked boy. I knowd it, 'n' I knowd what I was goin' to ketch. The girls cried like as though there was a fun'ral, 'n' I was whipped. I dreamed all night I was fightin' the Indians, 'n' when I woke up this mornin' I felt sure my name would be in the papers. They gave me bread 'n' water for breakfast, 'n' wouldn't let me see a newspaper. So I thought I'd escape. I tore up the two sheets, tied one end to the bureau drawer, and was climbin' down like folks do at a fire, when somethin' gave way. I fell about a thousand feet, I thought. I come down so hard, I hit the stone area, 'n' it seemed to me as if it was night and I was lookin' at a million stars. I didn't know nothin' for a minute. Then I come to."

"What broke?"

"Nothin' broke; the bureau drawer come out. I oughter tied on to the gas fixture. Father wouldn't give me a newspaper, but he gave me another lickin' and some more bread and water. I s'pose now I'll be a month on bread 'n' water.

"But you mustn't make so much noise."

"That was op'ra I was singin'. Don't you like op'ra? Well, you don't care if I play the umpah?"

"What is the umpah?"

"Why, didn't you ever hear a brass band going down the street? One man with a little horn goes 'Ta-te-rent-ta-ta-te-ta,' and a man with a big horn goes 'um-pah, um-pah, um-pah.' That's the umpah I play."

As the neighbor drew in his head the small boy began on the "umpah," and he was playing it when the reporter went away.—*New York Sun.*

A practical joke of a different kind was once played by two mischievous scamps attached to the Bowery Theatre. A grand spectacular play was in preparation, in which two hundred supers arrayed as Chinamen were to be discovered on a slope, extending up to the painting room, situated at the rear end of the building, at a height about level with with the proscenium arch. Rummaging the painting room, Johnny Williams, the property boy, came upon an old wicker elephant, and confiding his discovery to another boy in the establishment, proposed to have some fun out of the supers by rolling the elephant down the slope upon them.

Upon the first night of the grand spectacle the young rascals crept into the painting room. Presently up went the curtain, discovering the whole of the stage, the mock-Chinamen covering the slope. Suddenly a monster elephant came rolling and tumbling down the incline, in a perfect cloud of dust. Supers were crushed under its mighty weight; supers were knocked off their feet, and sent rolling to the stage; supers, scared out of their wits, fled the scene. The panic was over in a few minutes, but was terrible enough while it lasted; and, although they hardly deserved such luck, its authors escaped unsuspected, the catastrophe being attributed to the breaking of the ropes by which, for years, the elephant had been suspended.

Italics and Punctuation.

Reader! when you write an article or any periodical, or a letter to a friend, never use italics except in some very unusual emergency, for their employment implies that the sentence has been badly constructed, and needs artificial emphasis before its meaning can be understood. A clause in italics always bears testimony to the writer's clumsiness. So of general punctuation. Punctuate as little as possible. Punctuation marks can usually be dispensed with if the reader be not too ignorant or too indolent to construct rightly in the first place the sentence in which they are employed. If the adverbial clauses of a sentence be properly distributed in relation to the chief statements of which they are modifications the parenthesis becomes a crooked folly and the comma a trifling superfluity. Of course some punctuation marks are needed; the period, to indicate the end of a sentence; the semicolon, to indicate where a sentence came very near ending and didn't; perhaps the exclamation point to tell the reader where to be astonished, though if he feels so disposed he may possibly learn to be shocked on his own hook; the interrogation point; now and then even a comma to prove the imperfection of language at the point of a mere human pen. But every comma is an apology offered by the writer to the reader. The parenthesis is never to be used; at most not more than once a week by a constant writer. The dash or comma is an effective substitute. Finally, let it be borne in mind that much punctuation is the infallible sign of poor writing. —*American Queen.*

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Parasitic diseases are communicated by imperfectly cooked meat, and especially the flesh of the pig, either fresh or cured.

Sunlight has an important bearing upon health. Introduce it freely into the house, and particularly into your sleeping-rooms.

When the joints are stiffened with rheumatism or a settled cold, the following applications are said to be capital, and enable the sufferer to move with ease: Cut into small bits (or grate) one ounce of castile soap. And a heaping table-spoonful of cayenne pepper. Have these in a small pitcher, and then pour on to them half a pint of boiling hot water. Stir until all is dissolved, and add a little cider, brandy or alcohol when bottling. An application of the above brings the blood in a glow to the joints, and on rubbing a little sweet oil to relax the muscles the patient will be enabled to walk with perfect ease.

The majority of people are apt to neglect the feet. Frequent bathing of the feet in water in which a small quantity of borax has been placed is conducive to health and comfort. Ammonia and bay rum, though cleansing, have a tendency to dry the skin and close the pores. Hosiery should be frequently changed, and the feet, ankles and calves of the legs anointed with healing oil or salve. Never use cheap or highly-perfumed soap, as it has a tendency to dry and parch the skin, and so close the pores as to prove very injurious to health. Castile, olive-oil and other vegetable-oil soaps are the best for the flesh.

Acids and caustics should never be used to destroy moles. They always leave scars, which are often greater deformities than the moles themselves. Besides, the operation is tedious and painful. Warts can generally be driven away in a few days, by wetting a piece of salammoniac and rubbing the warts with it two or three times a day.

Cabinet-makers and wood-workers generally are familiar with the uses of glue in dressing tool cuts and other slight wounds incident to their calling. The gluepot is always handy in their shops, and a glued rag answers as well as the best adhesive plaster. In a paper read before the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, Dr. Hewson recommended the addition of acetic acid to the glue, and a little attar of roses to cover the odor of the glue and the acid. This compound spread on paper or muslin makes, he said, a good substitute for adhesive plaster for surgical use. It is easily and quickly prepared simply by putting into a vessel of boiling water a bottle containing one part of glue to four, by measure, of the acid. Common glue may be used, and officinal acid, to be had at any drug store. The mixture should be kept in a wide-mouthed bottle well stoppered by a long cork, which can always be removed by heating the neck of the bottle. Care should be taken to keep the mouth of the bottle clean by wiping it well with a cloth dipped in hot water. A bottle of this cheap and easily-prepared dressing would be a good thing to have at home as well as at the workshop.

Moles and Warts.—We could never quite understand why any gentleman, and particularly any lady, should consent to remain conspicuous, by reason of an ugly mole on the face, when the defect may be easily and safely remedied. We have extirpated a "hat full"—"be the same more or less"—and have done our work so thoroughly that there is not the ghost of a chance that a single mole will return to torment its former possessor. Our plan is this: Where there is but one mole, not too large, we simply freeze it with a spray of ether, and then make a curved incision in the direction of the folds of the skin, from a quarter to half an inch in length, on each side of the mole, and close to it, so as to close it between the curved incisions; and then we remove the mole with the small portion of skin on either side of it. We then sponge the wound till it stops bleeding, and draw the edges of skin accurately together with several very narrow strips of court plaster. In three or four days it will heal; generally so that not the least scar or line can be seen. If there are two or more moles to be taken out, or one large one, we take our patients to a neighboring dentist who administers gas, and while under the influence we can dispose of three or four moles; and then apply the plasters afterward. Thus the whole operation is painless, and entirely safe.

The Best Part of Man's Life.

[T. F. Bayard.]

It has been my lot for many years to assist in making laws for the government of this country, but the more I consider the problems of social and political arrangement, and the forces that most influence and control it, the less do I find the statute books have to do in the regulation of the actual lives and occupations of the people. I mean how few of these occupations which engross the greater portion of our time, cause our labor and anxious considerations, in which we are deeply interested, spend most of our money and bestow our powers in every way, are those to which any statute law or constitution compels us. The best part of man's life is in the world of his natural affections, and that realm has laws of its own that neither know nor heed king, kaiser nor president nor reichstags nor congress, and are deaf even to the voices of shouting popular majorities, but heed and obey rather the gentle voice of woman and the cry of helpless and feeble childhood.

A WOMAN-SEARCHER.

The Disagreeable Work Performed by a Female Prison Attache.

[From the Detroit Post.]

Perhaps searching female prisoners is not one of the most grateful tasks in the world, but that is the vocation of a lady who resides in the Hawley block, and has lived there steadily in the same suite of rooms for sixteen years. Mrs. Hoose, the lady in question, is a pleasant-looking woman, still young. Nothing in her appearance would indicate any unusual strength or determination. She was not at all averse to being interviewed, nor did she seem to think there was anything unusual or unpleasant in her calling.

"I don't mind it at all," she said, "when ladies are sober, but when they have been drinking they sometimes make me a good deal of trouble. They are all innocent, every one of them, at least they say they are, and when I find the goods on them they wonder how they could have got there. I searched two colored girls the other day who were accused of stealing $1,500 from a man who strayed into their den. They laughed at me and asked if I thought they wouldn't be smart to carry the money around with them. Anyhow they didn't have it."

"Have you many shop-lifters?"

"Yes; they are my best customers. One was brought to me not long ago who pleaded pitifully. She said she would give me all she had in the world if I would only let her go; that her husband was a respectable man and it would break his heart. I had to search her, and I found concealed under each armpit a splendid silk and bead cord and tassel. One smuggler whom I searched had no underwear on, but whole pieces of goods were rolled around her; her hair was very thick and I found several pairs of kid gloves twisted up in it. Her husband never came near her, but her brother tried his best to get her cleared."

"Do the women you search belong to a very low class?"

"I search the worst and the best. Many cases never get into the papers. Well-dressed and respectable women get drunk and disorderly, and are brought in, and they send for me to go to the Station and search their pockets for their names and address, and for morphine, as these women are all morphine chewers.

"If her husband is sent for to take her home and pay a fine, he always lays her wrong-doing to morphine. There is another class of women; old maids, who work in shops by the day, who once or twice a year go out on a spree with some gentlemen friends who are sure to accuse them of stealing their pocket-books. One man dropped his pocket-book on the street and had a lady arrested whom he said had picked it up. I searched her, but found nothing, and she was let go."

"Are they very much frightened when you examine them?"

"Yes, and they offer me everything to let them go, but I tell them I must do my duty and usually coax them a little; but if they resist they know I would use main force. Sometimes I have such hard characters to search that the policemen who bring them in are afraid to let me go in a room alone with them. But they never offer me any harm. Some of them are dressed beautifully and with good taste, too. It is not allowable for the men to search them; but one respectable lady, who was brought in for shop-lifting, or 'kleptomania,' as they call it now, refused to have me search her, and the captain of the precinct searched her. I tell you it would melt a heart of stone sometimes to hear them cry and go on. The old ones get hardened to it and don't mind, but those that are new at it, just as soon as I find the goods, will wilt right down."

The room in which she conducts this searching operation is furnished with apertures which give the public the opportunity to watch both the inspector and inspected, thus destroying any possible chance of collusion.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See another column.—*Republican.*

Carlyle and the Small Boy.

[From the Atlantic.]

We passed a spot where some nobleman's grounds were being appropriated for a public park. It was only lately that people had been allowed to cross them, and all was in the rough, preparations for the change having been begun. Part of the turf had been torn up for a roadway, but there was a little emerald strip where three or four ragged children, the oldest not over ten, were turning somersaults in great delight. As we approached they paused and looked shyly at us, as if uncertain of their right on these premises, and I could see the oldest, a sharp-eyed little London boy, reviewing us in one keen glance, as if selecting him in whom confidence might be placed. Now I am myself a child-loving person; and I saw with pleasure Mr. Froude's kindly ways with his own youthful household; yet the little gamin dismissed us with a glance and fastened on Carlyle. Pausing on one foot, as if ready to take to his heels on the least discouragement, he called out the daring question:

"I say, mister, may we roll on this here grass?"

The philosopher faced around, leaning on his staff, and replied in a homelier Scotch accent than I had yet heard him use:

"Yes, my little fellow, r-r-roll at discraytion!"

Instantly the children resumed their antics, while one little girl repeated meditatively, "He says we may roll at discraytion!"—as if it were some new kind of nine-pin ball.

And now they tell us bed bug bites cure rheumatism. They discovered the fact from observing that boarders at Cincinnati hotels never have the rheumatism.—[Boston Post.

Fifty-eight million dollars is the estimated value of finger rings of this country actually worn, and still there are people mean enough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated, potent alterative, or blood-cleansing remedy, that wins golden opinions from all who use it for any humor, from the common pimple, blotch or eruption to the formidable scrofulous swelling or ulcer. Internal fever, soreness and ulceration yield to its benign influences. Consumption, which is but a scrofulous affection of the lungs, may, in its early stages, be cured by a free use of this God-given remedy. See article on consumption and its treatment in Part III. of the World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets, costs two stamps, postpaid. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Sophronsy Waddlesworth, aged 35, was reading the fashion notes, and when she struck the paragraph, "Babies are fashionable this season," she fainted dead away and remained unconscious fifteen minutes. It was all the fault of the intelligent compositor. The item should have read: "Rubies are fashionable this season." Something of a difference, you will observe, though both are dear little things.

A LADY WANTS TO KNOW

the latest Parisian style of dress and bonnet; a new way to arrange the hair. Millions are expended for artificial appliances which only make conspicuous the fact that emaciation, nervous debility and female weakness exist. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is sold under a positive guarantee. If used as directed *art* can be dispensed with. It will overcome those diseases peculiar to females. By druggists.

There is only one woman we know of who can let other women pass her by without looking after them to see whether their polonaises were shirred in the elbow and cut bias on the watch-pocket. The woman in question is a tobacco sign on Pine Street, says the Williamsport Breakfast Table.

WHAT'S SAVED IS GAINED.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

"When are you going to commence the pork business?" asked a person of another who had a sty in the eye. "Explain," said the afflicted one. "Why, I see you have your sty ready." "True," was the reply, "I have got one hog in my eye now."

Set Back 42 Years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old, worn-out man all over; could get nothing to help me until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.)—*Sunday Mercury.*

A **proprietor** of a circus in the West has lost several valuable animals, among them a fine specimen of a species of wildcat that attracted much attention in his show. Darwin like, he is now searching for the missing lynx.

Persons Who Stand Upon Their Feet, whether men or women, are often troubled with serious pains and weaknesses in the back, loins and other parts of the body. It has been proven beyond a doubt, however, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a certain preventive of these troubles.

A **Springfield** dairyman furnished butter to a circus company recently, and wanted to get in on the strength of it. The ticket agent examined the butter and granted the request.

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For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

Mothers should understand that Dr. Holman's Ague and Liver Pad is a perfect preventive of Cholera infantum and other infantile and summer diseases without medicine. Be sure and get the true Dr. Holman's Pad—the only genuine. All Druggists and dealers.

An Enormous Traffic.—Pittsburgh boasts that 849,746 bottles of Carboline have been sold within the last six months. This shows that the great army of baldheads will soon be reduced to a corporal's guard.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

Dr BULL'S
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SYRUP

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NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

TEMPERANCE 8 weeks, 10 cents.
The leading temperance paper in the world; average weekly circulation over 30,000; 12 columns solid reading; temperance worker's portrait in every issue; elegant paper; commended by Gov. St. John, Miss Frances E. Willard and hundreds of other temperance leaders. On trial 8 weeks, 10 cents. Silver or stamps rec'd. Mention this paper. Address, The National Liberator, 105 Franklin-st, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.
CONSUMPTION.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
Send for Circular.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY! Young man or old. If you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1669, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

C. N. U. No. 51

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Dr HARTER'S
Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
Gentlemen:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. Watson, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE AND ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES—$22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with *net prices*, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent *free and postpaid.* Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.
Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA or CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma in FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded. Send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Should your druggist not keep the remedy, you can send it by mail on receipt of the price $1.00. For sale by all Druggists. Address D. LANGELL, Proprietor, Apple Creek, Ohio, or ALBERT INGARD, Manager, 56 Astor House Office, New York City.

☞ Six Valuable Christmas Presents Free to All!
YOU CAN SECURE ALL THE BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS NAMED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT AT NO COST WHATEVER! Read the Conditions! We publish a splendid Eight-page, 40-column Agricultural and Home Paper entitled The Rural Home Journal, at the low price of Fifty Cents a Year! It is handsomely illustrated, and is filled with instructive and useful reading matter for every member of the rural household. Its contents embrace Agriculture, Horticulture, Household Topics, Ladies' Fancy Work, Stories, Poetry, News, Wit and Humor, Exposures of Humbugs, etc., etc. It is in every respect a complete family paper, and every number contains hints and suggestions alone worth the subscription price. Wishing to obtain 100,000 new subscribers at once, we make this great offer: Upon receipt of only Fifty Cents in postage stamps we will send The Rural Home Journal for One Year, and to every subscriber we will send, free and post-paid, Six Valuable and Useful Premiums, as follows: 1. A Handsome Autograph Album, bound in leatherette, or imitation leather, with ornamental design on cover—a neat and serviceable book. 2. Gold-Plated Finger Ring, a plain ring of good quality of gold plate, durable, and suitable for either lady or gentleman. 3. Imitation Coral Breast Pin, of a new and very beautiful design, which will be much admired. 4. Buckner's Musical Chart, by the aid of which any one may learn to play upon the Piano, Organ or Melodeon in a short time. 5. Two Perforated Card Board Mottoes, for working with worsted or silk for book-marks or other souvenirs. 6. The Mechanical Grasshopper, a new and amusing Christmas toy, which will delight the whole family with its antics. Remember, we send all of these valuable and useful articles absolutely *free* to all who send fifty cents for a year's subscription to *The Rural Home Journal.* We make this great offer simply to introduce our paper and obtain a large list of new subscribers. It is one chance in a life-time to get a very large return for a very small sum of money. Think of it! A splendid paper a whole year for only fifty cents, with six valuable and useful premiums free! We offer no cheap trash, but only articles of genuine value and usefulness, and a paper excelled by none. All orders filled promptly, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. As to our reliability we refer to any publisher in New York, likewise to the Commercial Agencies, as we have been long in business, are well-known, and our reputation is established. If you will show this advertisement and get two others to join with you, we will send you an extra copy with the premiums free for your trouble. Send at once for this unprecedented bargain. Address
F. M. LUPTON, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., DEC 22, 1881

CALIFORNIA exported two and one half million gallons of native wine and brandy during the past year.

BENJ. H. BREWSTER has been confirmed by the senate as attorney-general, and Bancroft Davis as assistant secretary of state.

THERE are nearly thirty different groups or parties in the German parlament. They can beat New York when it comes to politics.

THE latest and official account of the burning of the Ring Theater at Vienna, places the number of the dead at 794. It is one of the most shocking cases of loss of life by fire, that has ever been recorded.

THE Guiteau trial was temporarily stopped this week, by the death of the wife of one of the jurymen. The counsel on both sides agreed to a postponement, but there are some who think it will be made an excuse for getting a new trial in case this one results in a death sentence.

IT is said that the attorney-general of the United States has a load of some fifty star route cases in his gun. It will make a very unpleasant noise when he shoots it off, if he ever does, but we would not advise anybody to hold their breath until that event happens.

THE new railroad at Ft. Wayne, will probably locate its division shops at that place. They agree to build shops equal in extent and cost to those of the Pittsburg road at that place, provided the citizens will vote a bonus of $150,000 to assist them. In this case they agree to put up shops, and make other needed improvements to the amount of $450,000.

GUITEAU'S crime, the shooting down of the president in cold blood, black and horrible as it was, is a mere trifle in the injury it does the country when we compare it with the evil effects which will result from the disgusting details of his trial. The spectacle of the assassin playing the clown in the court-room to delighted audiences who nearly crack their sides at his blasphemous and ribald jokes, will go a great deal farther to demoralize public sentiment and public taste, than the commission of a thousand such crimes. People naturally abhor and loathe a desperate, plain and undisguised crime. But when it is presented to them, as it now is daily, through the glittering disguise of the assassin's brilliant jokes, his sallies of wit, his repartees to witnesses and counsel, his daring insults to a regularly constituted court of justice, his open ridicule of well-known and respectable men of high standing, and the familiarity he claims with the leaders of his party, it becomes doubly demoralizing. All this is so well calculated to throw a veil over the reality of the crime, and to so accustom the public mind to contemplate the criminal with a certain degree of complacency, that we may well pause in fear as to its ultimate evil influence on public morals. How many of those who now indulge in roars of laughter in Judge Cox's court, were but a short time ago, ready and willing to pull on the rope that would have sent their present entertainer to a felon's grave? Would they do it now? Hardly. So we say, in view of the incalculable damage which this farce of a trial is doing to public morals, it is to be hoped that it will soon end, and the disgusting spectacle taken from sight forever.

Vick's Illustrated Floral Guide.

For 1882 is an elegant book of 130 pages, two colored plates of flowers, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest flowers, plants and vegetables, and directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the center table or a holiday present. Send on your name and post office address, with ten cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the ten cents. Vick's seeds are the best in the world. The Floral Guide will tell how to get and grow them. Vick's flower and vegetable garden, 175 pages, 6 colored plates, 500 engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English. Vick's illustrated monthly magazine—32 pages, a colored plate in every number and many fine engraving. Price $1.25 a year; five copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for ten cents; three trial copies for twenty-five cents.

Address. JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

Attention, Knights of Honor.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be an election held on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1881, at the lodge room, in Waterloo, Ind., of Union Lodge No. 1436, K. of H., for the purpose of electing three trustees of said Lodge, for the ensuing year. By order of the lodge.

W. H. LEAS, Recorder.
JOHN KOONS, Dictator.

For the next ten days, people will be busily engaged in selecting holiday presents of various kinds, and in the line of gold and silver watches, solid silver and silver plated ware, solid gold finger rings, both band and seal, in onyx, cameo, ametnyst, topaz, blood stone, diamond and fine imitation of diamond, Bassett & Maxson, of Waterloo, is unsurpassed. Call and buy and save from 25 to 30 per cent. 50-2w.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire." 51-2w.

Gold pens, pencils and tooth picks. The best and cheapest in the world, at Davenport's.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will not be undersold on mixed or any other kind of candy. Call and be convinced before making your christmas purchases.

If you want any paper, magazine or other reading matter for next year, you can be accommodated with publishers lowest prices at the book store. 50-2w.

A splendid assortment of cloth, hair and tooth brushes, combs, dressing cases, fancy box papers, ladies hand bags, purses and card cases, at Davenport's.

—"Tom, what do you got in dem barrels?" "Don't you know, Jim; Dat is dos sauer kraut for Hoff Bros. They got it from Germany, and keep it for sale."

—List of unclaimed letters at the Auburn postoffice, Dec. 19, 1881: Adam Hohman, G. A. Kerr, Mary Miller, Newton J. Ziegler.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

All those indebted to me for meat must positively pay up by the first of January, if you want any more credit, hereafter. S. U. TARNEY.

Toy books all kinds and prices at Davenport's.

—Buy a watch for your boy for a Christmas present. Abright has an immense stock.

Waterloo.

—Orpheus Hall was home over Sunday.

—Ed. Blattner was at home over Sunday.

—Nellie Barns visited in town over Sunday.

—James McCosh talks of moving to town soon.

—Eugene Trout is now sawing wood at present.

—Hiram Leib is home again for a short time.

—Luther Knisely was in town one day last week.

—P. B. Nimmons, of Wilmington, was in town Monday.

—Mr. Thomas Askey is here on business for a few days.

—Ab. Kelley was over to Auburn Monday on business.

—J. A. Barns was shaking hands with his friends here Monday.

—Miss Jennie McClellan is visiting her father for a few days.

—Miss Ola Leib has returned to Hillsdale, to resume her studies.

—Theo. McCosh bought a cow for $10. How is that for cheap milk?

—Mr. Eckhart, of the Auburn carriage works, was in town Monday.

—Mrs. Cyrus Kelley is absent on a visit to her mother who resides in Pierceton.

—C. Clutz has purchased the Michael Kiplinger property in the south part of town.

—Miss Ida Blair went to Butler, Saturday to visit relatives, and spend the Sabbath.

—Michael Kiplinger expects to visit his mother in Ashland county, Ohio, next week.

—John S. Boots, of Jackson township, was in town Monday. It is natural to see him around.

—O. T. Clark has a new tin roof on his awning. He is tired of experimenting with wooden ones.

—Headquarters for Santa Claus at Bassett & Maxson's. He can supply all with presents for their friends.

—F. P. Day has the boss corn sheller. It is not much bigger than a coffee-mill but it works like a full grown one.

—Edwin Thomson came home Monday afternoon on No. 4. He is now residing in the northeastern part of Laporte county.

—That union depot at the crossing turned out to be a coal bin for the use of the target men, Messrs. Grubiky and Crane.

B. F. Blair, of Newville, was here Monday. His daughter was with him and they are visiting the family of Gen. L. J. Blair.

—Charlie Clark has fixed up his store for the holidays. There is nothing like a tasty room to show off a stock of boots and shoes.

—John Kimsey, our efficient postmaster, put a new roof on one of his houses last week. John looks out for a rainy day.

—Mrs. North, of Edgewood, Ill., is stopping here at present visiting her two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Francis and Miss Lydia North.

—Joseph Lower has left his father's house like the prodical son, and removed to the former residence of Aaron Ash, in Franklin township.

—John Leas and his wife came home on the Jackson train Monday. They are now settled in the old home north of town. We hope Mrs. Leas will find her new home pleasant.

—Dr. Kelley, of Syracuse, was visiting friends here last week. He returned Friday. He reports a poor season for ducks on the lakes there.

—Mrs. J. I. Best and daughter Birdie, Mr. W. S Best and Miss Ida Blair went to Auburn Friday evening to attend Miss Vineyard's entertainment.

—Robert Patterson is off now all the time, selling boots and shoes for a firm in Newark, New Jersey. Good judges say his line of goods cannot be excelled.

—W. B. Johnson went to Ohio, Monday, by way of Auburn and the B. & O. road. He goes to Fredericktown to join his parents and sisters who are already there.

—The soldiers of Post No. 4, will give an oyster supper on Thursday evening of next week. All other posts are cordially invited to be present and assist in making it an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

—Simon Smith, living a mile or two south of town died Sunday night of lung fever and was buried Monday. The funeral was at Strong's school house. Sermon by Rev. Klotz. His age was 66 years, 11 months.

—Another firm in the poultry business now. The difference, however, between this firm and others is, that this one does not need to ship its poultry to Toledo or New York. We do not usually give advice gratis, but it will cost nothing to say to the new firm that it is not necessary to speak so loud when you say, "We'll cook 'em over here to-day."

—F. B. VanAuken, so long and well known as principal of our schools, was here Monday. He came to attend a meeting of the agricultural association. Frank expresses himself as well pleased with farm life, and is looking well. We have always claimed that an education would not prevent a man from raising good crops, and becoming in every way a successful farmer.

—The Lake Shore road has a new telegraph office at this place. It stands just east of the passenger house, and though quite a small building, will be large enough for the work required of an operator, and will be more comfortable than the old room. Still the office looks cheap for a great and wealthy corporation like the Lake Shore road. What ought to be done by the company is to put up a new depot, large enough for passenger rooms, ticket office and telegraph office.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson and their daughter Della, bade adieu to their many friends last Saturday and went to their future home in Fredericktown, Ohio, where their daughter Sadie, now Mrs. C. Hosack is now residing. Mr. & Mrs. Johnson have resided here a number of years, and have endeared themselves to our people by their many good qualities. They leave many warm friends, and the young people will miss Walter, Sadie and Della very much. We hope their future may be prosperous and happy.

—Teacher's institute here last Saturday. J. A. Barns, county superintendent, was present and assisted in the work. C. P. Houser, of Auburn, was also here. The meeting was for the two adjoining townships of Smithfield and Union. Trustee Haines and Kutzner, all the teachers except two from each township, were in attendance. Those from Union township were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. St. Clair, D. Segner, A. J. Beard, Miss Nannie Hornberger, Miss Sarah Zahner, A. B. Walsworth and W. C. Carmer. From Smithfield were Frank Fisk, Laura Kennedy, May Shoemaker, Orson Edge, O. H. Taylor, Kate Kingsley, Aggie Baxter, Charles Jackman, J. H. Urey and Nettie Conrad.

Good mince meat ready prepared at Ed Baker's, at 12½ cents a pound. It saves time and labor.

—Abright's stock of ladies' gold watches, chains, necklaces for the holidays is now complete.

Don't fail to call at Willis,' when selecting your presents, as he has the finest goods for the money. 50-2w.

For good lunch, hot coffee and oysters, go to Ed. Baker's lunch room. Second door west of Davenport's.

Remember your friend, by sending one of those beautiful christmas cards, that you can get at the book store. 50-2w.

Singing Class.

At solicitation of friends the undersigned will conduct a second term of lessons in singing, commencing on Monday eve., December 26, at the M. E. church. We refer to the members of our last class as to the thoroughness of our methods of instruction. There will be a class for children at 4:30 p. m. of each day. For further information inquire of the following: Messrs. Myers, Harrison and Dugan, and Miss Coats in the public schools, and Messrs. Willis, Miller and Lewis. It will be to the advantage of every one wishing musical advancement to attend.

HENRY GORDON, Director.

Musical Convention.

Prof. S. W. Straub, of Chicago, well known in this community, has been engaged to conduct a four days musical convention at LaOtto, during the holidays, begining on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, and closing on Saturday evening with a grand concert. There will be three sessions daily, forenoon, afternoon and evening. Parties from a distance will be boarded free. Inquire of Dr. Bawker, LaOtto, or C. R. Reed, Waterloo.

WANTED—Shingle bolts, 37 inches long, red oak, $3.50; black ash, $3.25; blue ash, and butternut, $4.25 per cord at Zimmerman & Co's.

—Lee Diehl, the popular jeweler of Butler, says he cannot be undersold in the county.

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the estate, of Asa Fletcher, deceased, will offer at public sale at his late residence, in Spencerville, De-Kalb county, Ind., on Saturday, January 14, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the personal property of the deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. SHUTT, Executor.

51-3w.

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the estate, of Adam Shilling, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Asa Fletcher, in Spencerville, DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, January 14, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the personal property of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Dec. 20, 1881.
WM. SHUTT, Executor.

51-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the De Kalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Asa Fletcher, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dec. 9, 1881.
WILLIAM SHUTT, Administrator.

50-3w.

A $2.00 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for December, offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00:

To the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by Dec. 10, 1881, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas number of the Monthly, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Come and see the new goods

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

—AT—

J. Wm. Wagner's

GOLD MORTAR DRUG STORE!

Garrett, Indiana,

YOU CAN BUY

Smoking Sets,
Smoking Sets,

Toilet Bottles
Toilet Bottles

China Goods,
China Goods,

Ladies' Toilet Cases,
Ladies' Toilet Cases,

Pocket Books
Pocket Books

Traveling Bags,
Traveling Bags,

Merschaum Pipes,
Merschaum Pipes,

Merschaum Pipes
Merschaum Pipes

And all other articles usually kept in a first-class drug store. Having secured the services of a first-class Prescription Druggist, and with a carefully selected stock of pure drugs and chemicals, we are prepared to fill all Physicians' Prescriptions with care and dispatch at all times. Don't forget the place—the sign of the

GOLD MORTAR.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

All Heavy Goods at Cost to Reduce Stock. Now is your time to Secure a Bargain. Fine Line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Goods

-AT-

Ensley & Harter's.

—(o)—

CANDIES.

FANCY, MIXED, STICK and TOY CANDIES.

—(o)—

TOYS, TOYS !

Of every description, and at any price

—

Dolls, Dolls.

These goods will please you, and at prices that will astonish you. Also a

BIG ASSORTMENT

-OF-

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, TIES, TIES; COLLARS, COLLARS,

LACES, LACES, HOODS, HOODS, SCARFS, SCARFS,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

—(o)—

PURE MXIED CANDY

12 CENTS PER LB 12

—(o)—

Before buying, examine our goods.

ENSLEY & HARTER

County Items.

J. E. Thomson is still in the cheese manufacturing business at his farm in Smithfield. He has about forty cows, and is milking about thirty. He has a fine stock of cheese on hand, but it goes off rapidly, so that he is never at a loss to dispose of his stock. He now makes cheese every other day, and so gives some attention to butter making. He is now making arrangements to have farmers in his vicinity bring in their butter, freshly churned, and he can then take charge of its further preparation. He thinks that in this way, by the use of the improved methods he is now using, a much better quality of butter can be obtained, than by the ordinary methods.

J. W. Clark, so long the trustee of Smithfield township, is now the happy owner of a bouncing boy. This is not the only thing about the place to make a comfortable farm home. Mr. Clark has kept adding to his improvements until he has one of the most complete farm establishments in the country. He has this summer added a new barn, moving the old one a little to the north and putting the new one nearly on the old site. The new building is complete in all its appointments, and includes stable room, and large floor, grain room, harness room, and a large room in which are hay scales for weighing hay, stock, etc.

Mrs. John Houlton, wife of the first settler in this county, and who shared with her husband, the toils and privations common to the lot of all the early settlers, still resides in the old home in the northeast part of Franklin township. She is still hale and hearty, and enjoys life as well as many younger persons. She takes great interest in all good works, especially in schools. Her son, Roger, and his family, live in the old homestead with his mother, and the other children are settled near them.

Mr. J. P. Wagner and his kind-hearted wife still hold forth at the center of Franklin, and as usual, their house is a home for all who desire hospitality. This is usually the place selected by the district teachers for boarding place. Their son also lives on the place, and the parents are half inclined to move to Butler, where C. H. Thurstin and his wife, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, as well as another daughter, are now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Noragon are still at the old place, although the absence of all their children except Milton makes it sometimes rather lonesome to them. Mr. Noragon seems to have regained his health wonderfully, after the long and serious illness at the time of the loss of his arm. Still they dispense their hospitality with all their old-time liberality.

—Holiday goods so that you can't rest, at Frank A. Hoff's place.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—For christmas trimmings, see F. Hoff.

—Do not forget the Colfax lecture January 6th.

—Judge Woodhull, of Angola, is attending court.

—Sam'l Rhodefer is going back to Montana in the spring.

—Bro. Dodge, of Butler, was in town a short time on Tuesday.

—O. L. Hall, of Waterloo, made us a friendly call on Tuesday.

—Isaac Hirschler and Dr. Bolan, of Butler, were in town Tuesday.

—Call on the Courier office for nice calling cards. New stock of latest styles

—Gold set band and 18k rings at Abright's for the holidays by the peck.

I don't allow any one to undersell me on chromos, at the book store. 50-2w

—G. W. Gordon has been confirmed by the senate as postmaster at this place.

—Everything in the line of holiday presents at Abright, the Auburn jeweler's. 50-2w.

—Geo. Swander, of Coldwater, Michigan, gave us a pleasant call last Saturday.

—The prevailing inquiry among the school children is, "does your arm hurt much?"

—Wm. Shutt and Mr. Gill, of Concord township, called around to see us Tuesday.

—Those wanting cards can get them by waiting a few minutes after they order them.

Tub oysters at 30 cents a quart, can always be found at Ed. Baker's. Give them a trial.

—We are under obligations to David Link for the dog-on deal biggest beet we ever saw.

All the standard poems in fancy binding, and at the very lowest prices, at Davenport's.

—Wood piles are following the poetical figure: "Small by degrees, and beautifully less."

—Turkey! Turkey!! Turkey!!! Where is the turkey? At S. U. Tarney's meat market.

—One of our pioneers, Mrs. Puffenberger, is very sick at her home, on Van Buren street.

—The M. E. Church will have a nice christmas tree for the entertainment of the little ones on Saturday evening.

If you want anything in the jewelry line, it will pay you to look over the stock at the book store. 50-2w.

—Charlie Rainier skates well on a wet sidewalk, especially when Byron is after him with a sharp stick.

—Mr. Penfield may find the task of holding up the DeKalb circuit court by the tail a little troublesome.

—Cyrus Bowman, of Smithfield, called on us Monday. He is here looking up the Cooke matter.

—The usual number of fellows are sneaking into the grand jury room to vent their spite at some of their fellow men.

—We understand that Mrs. S. W. Ralston has sufficiently recovered to return home and will do so at an early date.

—Judge Tousley will no doubt rejoice (?) when he learns that Bro. Rose is holding his court for him over here this term.

—The Eagle mills must consume a good deal of coal if the volume of black smoke that climbs out of the stack is any evidence.

—Any one wishing to purchase nice Poland China pigs, should peruse the advertisement of Mr. McInturf on the eighth page of this paper.

—Our readers will find a very interesting letter on the first page of this week's paper from our former townsman, Dr. Charles B. Allyn.

—Rumor says that the many friends of Hon. S. S. Shutt are talking about conferring congressional honors upon him. Count us in on that.

—Thomas H. Sprott is walking around town on a kind of a snail trot gait, all on account of an attack of "Rheumatix." "We have been dar."

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church have passed an ordinance not to pass the turkey to republican editors more than three times the same evening.

—Commencing Sunday Dec. 18, the Wabash, St Louis & Pacific Railroad Company will abandon the Sunday passenger trains between Detroit and Peru.

—Judge Tousley being in such poor health as to not permit his occupying the bench, Clerk Baxter, Sheriff Leas and Auditor Robbins appointed James E. Rose judge for this term of court.

—All who are expecting to put presents on the Christmas tree at the M. E. church on Saturday, are requested to have them properly labeled before 3 o'clock p. m. COM.

—Wood wanted at this office, either for cash or on subscription. We hope those of our subscribers, who wish to pay in wood will do so whenever the roads are so they can come. 2t

If you want the finest photograph or autograph album, in the county, go to M. B. Willis' book store. 50-2w.

Miss Vineyard.

Miss Vineyard's entertainment last Friday evening was well attended, as she is too well and favorably known in this county to have it otherwise. She has always been popular with our people, and they showed their appreciation by a full attendance. The programme given was almost new to us, but was one of extraordinary interest. Her "Queen Elizabeth" and "Mrs. Doodles" were particularly striking, showing as they do, two characters so unlike. Both were rendered in her happiest manner and called out enthusiastic applause. The audience could not resist the desire to hear some of her older pieces, and these she gave in a manner that shows how much she has studied and labored since we heard her first. We seem never to tire of that little gem, "The Bobolink," which was given with many additions and improvements, and which shows as much as anything can, the untiring efforts the fair reader is making to keep herself at the front in her chosen profession. She will always be welcomed here.

—The sheriff still has twelve prisoners in jail, with prospects for more. The grand jury is also at work yet.

—Reserved seats for the Colfax lecture, Jan. 6. 35 cents. Tickets for sale at Willis' book store, on and after Monday next.

—New stock of New Years cards at reasonable prices. Come and see them and order enough to assist you to usher in the New Year in good style 2t.

PAY UP.—Quite a number of our subscribers are still behind on their subscription. Don't forget to call and square up your accounts before new years. 2t

A new and fine assortment of the best gold pens in the market, also toothpicks, paper, knives, charms, lockets, rings, necklaces, bracelets etc, just received and offered at bottom prices at the book store. 50 2w.

—John Leas, of Waterloo, called in this week to pay his regards to the COURIER folks. He and his new wife are getting things in order for housekeeping. We wish them success.

—Mrs. J. E. Thomson, of Smithfield, has our thanks for a nice roll of butter. She, as well as her husband, has made dairying a study, and as a result, no better butter and cheese can be found in the county.

—The secretary of the Board of Health has issued circulars to the several county auditors, to convene the board of commissioners on January 2, 1882, for the purpose of organizing a county board of health.

—When some of the members of the bar were informed what had been done by the sheriff, clerk and auditor, it was not received as a very juicy slice of news, and some are still down in the mouth about it.

—Mrs. J. V. Cooke gave the COURIER office a short visit the other day. Mrs. C. is a writer of considerable ability and her serial, "Victory at Last" published a few years ago, shows a fine talent for work of fiction.

—Bro. Stoll, of the Ligonier Banner, will soon be in shape to compare himself with the late Col. Forney. He will have an interest in two papers, "both weekly" in this case. We are glad to note these evidences of his prosperity.

—Among the Butler folks who were over here to attend Miss Vineyard's entertainment we noticed W. H. Carpenter and his sister Ida, the efficient postmistress there, Miss Cora Vineyard and Mr. Knisely, of the firm of Knisely Bros.

—G. S. McCord drove down Seventh street Tuesday with the finest evergreen Christmas tree that we have seen since that happy time, in the days of our youth, when we roamed through the wilds of Michigan. It is for the M. E. church.

—All accounts for job work and advertising done at this office should be settled before January 1. It will be a great accommodation if our patrons would call on us and attend to this, as our time is so occupied that it is inconvenient for us to call on all. 3t.

—The Wabash Plain Dealer has the following strange item: "A large number of wild geese flew over Wabash Monday evening, after the electric light was lit. They circled around the dome of the court house in great confusion, and seemed greatly bewildered by the dazzling light.

—We see by the Butler Record, of last week that Corrie Blair, son of W. L. Blair, of that place, came near bleeding to death last week, caused by the extraction of a tooth. It was nearly twenty hours before the bleeding could be stopped. Better get a false tooth, Corrie, they don't act that way.

—Francis Guy, of Larwill, in Whitley county, passed through here Monday on the Jackson road. He had been at Ann Arbor for treatment, and was on his way home to stay a short time at least. We did not understand whether he expected to return to Ann Arbor for further treatment or not.

—Walter Olds, of Columbia City, was in town a short time on Monday forenoon. He had been requested to come up here and hold court and got ready to make the early train. All for the purpose of being informed that he was not wanted. We do not regard such treatment as being just the thing.

Colfax.

The new lecture by Mr. Colfax, which is to be given here January 6, under the auspices of the Soldiers' association is highly spoken of by the press of the country. The following are a few of these notices selected at random:

The Madisonensis (college paper of Madison university, N. Y.,) speaks of Mr. Colfax's lecture as follows: "The hall was filled at an early hour by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. The lecturer and lecture were just what we expected. The one pleasing, the other thoughtful and instructive. The speaker gave a vivid review of Garfield's life, and brought out the leading characteristics of each president. The humorous turn of Lincoln was pleasantly portrayed. His periods were well rounded. His comparison of the two noble lives was beautiful."

Minneapolis, Minn., Tribune: "Mr. Colfax has so re-written his notable lecture, or monograph on the life of President Lincoln as to cover also a graphic sketch of the life and career of our second martyred president, Garfield. In many respects, aside from their tragic death, these two illustrious men had many characteristics in common, and a single discourse prepared by one who knew them both most intimately, and who has Schuyler Colfax's power of analyzing character, furnishes an evening's entertainment of no common sort."

South Bend, Ind. Times. (Dem.): "Mr. Colfax spoke for one and a half hours, and every word dropped from his lips was listened to with rapt interest by every person in the hall. The lecture needs no eulogy from us. It was a masterly effort, and deserved the high commendation which it received from all who heard it. Mr. Colfax reviewed at length the life of Lincoln, recounting many of his noble deeds at the time when the country was at war with an internal foe. How he oftentimes allowed his tender feelings for his fellow men to almost get the better of his judgment, erring, if he did err, always to the side of mercy. He alluded in touching terms to the time when Lincoln was stricken by the assassin's bullet, when he was even then devising means to reconcile the conflicting sections of the country to one another. The lecturer made frequent allusions to the late President Garfield, bringing out strong points of similarity of character between him and Lincoln."

Auburn Fruit House.

An opportunity for all at Frank A. Hoff's. There's where you find it! We are now giving our customers great bargains on all of our goods, at the lowest bottom prices, during the holidays. Each one turn out and secure his purchases. We are having in stock a large and well selected variety of all holiday goods, as vases of every style, cups and saucers, mustache-cups, toilet sets, wine sets, china tea sets, toy sets, animals, dolls etc. Also a large stock of fine lamps, all complete, fancy glassware suitable for holiday presents. Candy and candy toys in every shape, and very low in price. The very best mixed candies, sold lower than elsewhere. We are the leading grocers in the county, and do not want to be undersold. Yellow C. sugar, 8 cents per pound; extra white C. sugar, 9 cents per pound; good choice green coffee 15 cents per pound. This is the best coffee ever sold for that price, and every one should secure a special bargain. Tobaccos we are selling cheap, and every one knows it. We are keeping the largest and best assortment of all kinds, to suit every one, and at prices which can't be beat. The best plug from 50 to 65 cts per pound. Fine cuts are sold lower than elsewhere as we secured a large quantity before the advance on tobacco was made. We are selling at old prices, a No. 1 choice fine-cut at 50 cents per pound. Pure and choice teas can't be bought at any other place less than of us. Syrups are strictly pure and very low. Queensware and glassware, of these goods we have a full stock, well selected and low in price to defy any competition. Come in and satisfy yourself. Notions and dry goods, we are selling lower than ever. Also we keep a good supply of tinware, and in fact anything that can be found in any well arranged supply store. Come and see us and convince yourself. Entrance on Seventh or Eight streets, Auburn, Ind. FRANK A. HOFF.

Soldiers Attention !

HEADQUARTERS IND. ENCAMPMENT
UNION SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION,
AUBURN, IND., DEC. 20, '81.

To the officers and members Indiana Encampment Union Soldiers' Association: You are hereby notified that the second annual meeting of above named organization will take place in Soldiers' hall, Auburn, Ind., at 2 o'clock p. m., on Friday, the 6th day of January, 1882, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other important business in the interest of the association. It is expected that each post will be fully represented. Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax will deliver his new lecture, "Our Martyred Presidents," on the evening of the same day, in Ensley's hall. Soldiers as they arrive in the city during the day, will please report at Soldiers' hall.

E. D. HARTMAN, Secretary.
G. W. GORDON, Pres. I. E., U. S. A.

Examine the large assortment of wall pockets, clock-shelves, brackets, music-stands, bible-stands, work-stands, baskets, comb-cases, velvet-frames, japanese goods, majolica ware, pictures etc., at the book store, before making your choice of presents. 50-4w.

Court Items.

The attendance at court is about as large as usual this term. On Monday some probate business was disposed, and the grand jury was set at work.

On Tuesday the civil docket was called for, defaults, rules etc. Mrs. Smith, of Spencerville, was granted a divorce from Joseph Smith, and the custody of the children was awarded to her.

John Conley plead guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to states' prison for one year, and was taken to prison the same night.

Messrs. Boggs, Smith, Hensinger and Witt have all been arraigned and have had D. D. Moody assigned as counsel to defend them for the several crimes with which they stand charged.

Mrs. Rohrbaugh was divorced from her husband, Samuel Rohrbaugh.

Eureka. I have found it. Found what? The place to buy my Christmas turkey. Where? At S. U. Tarney's.

—W. H. Becker Esq., of Butler called in to see us on Tuesday. He seems to be a pleasant, affable gentleman, and we are told is a competent attorney. He is also cashier of the bank at Butler.

—Ike Mannheimer, the jolly clerk of J. Kahn & Co., in Waterloo, came sailing in on us Tuesday. He is about to change his location, as he will be with J. Kahn & Co. only till January 1, when he will try his fortune in another place. We predict that Ike will make a success of it wherever he goes.

—The firm of G. H. Lohman & Co., druggists of Kedallville, has been dissolved, and a new partnership formed by G. H. and D. H. Lohman. This is the firm so well known to our readers as the proprietors of the Marshall remedies, the Lung Syrup and Bromoline.

—The Wabash Plain Dealer has this piece of news which will be read with interest: "After May 1st, it is announced that the Wabash Railway will increase its shop facilities at Fort Wayne, manufacturing their own locomotives there. The shops at Peru and LaFayette are to be removed to Fort Wayne."

—Remember the first of January closes the present volume of the COURIER, and we would like to begin the new year with a large number of new subscribers. If our friends will make an effort in our behalf, together with our own solicitation, we will have a large and noble list of patrons, indeed.

—We have received the last number of that excellent magazine, the Waverly. As usual it is full to the brim with excellent reading matter. All its stories are short and no one need be afraid of losing a part of the story when his subscription ends, as each number is complete in itself. Send to Waverly Magazine, Boston, Mass.

—W. H. Rakestraw made us a friendly call, the other day. He has been engaged a part of the summer in the construction of some of those nice new dwellings at Garrett. He is building a new house for Dr. Spooner at Peru. As Mr. Rakestraw was at one time one of successful teachers, it gives us all the more pleasure to note these evidences of his success as a mechanic.

—J. L. Ferguson, the marble cutter of Columbia City, gave us a friendly call Tuesday. He was on his way to Spencerville, where he is putting up a monument for Mr. Bishop, of that place. Mr. F. has started the undertaking business in connection with his other work, and will be ready to accommodate the public in both lines. As Mr. F. is a first-class workman, we know the public will receive honest work at his hands.

—The Presbyterian social last Wednesday evening, was one of the best attended of these popular gatherings, although of late, they have generally been well patronized. The receipts on this occasion, were somewhat over twenty dollars. The ladies of the congregation deserve great credit for the pleasant faculty they seem to possess, of making their socials so attractive. We hope to see them kept up.

—We are in receipt of the Song Friend, for December. It is a valuable number, containing several interesting and instructive editorials; a beautiful Christmas poem by Miss Maria Straub; the musical news of Chicago, Boston, New York and the country generally; besides a fine lot of well selected miscellany. It also contains one of Lange's most desirable piano pieces, "Pure as Snow," a beautiful new song and chorus, "Iola of the Dell," by the popular composer, Mr. T. M. Towne; and a Christmas anthem, "Hark! What Mean those Holy Voices?" by S. W. Straub. This anthem we predict, will be sung by many choirs throughout the country Christmas morning, as it is very beautiful. The Song Friend has been enlarged, but the price remains the same, $1.00 per year. A very low price for so valuable a journal. It is published by S. W. Straub, 60 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The State Teachers' Association meets in Indianapolis Dec. 27, 28 and 29. This is the twenty-eighth annual session of the society, and the programme is one of unusual interest. It is to be hoped the attendance will be full. Persons desiring to attend, can secure reduced rates on railroads by addressing E. H. Butler, Winchester, Ind., enclosing stamped envelop for the return of certificate. This certificate will entitle the holder to purchase his ticket over the railroads at 4 per cents a mile for the round trip. Hotels also give reduced rates.

44th Regiment.

The third annual reunion will be held in Lagrange, Lagrange county, Ind., January 3d, 1882. This is the anniversary of the battle of Stone River, in which the regiment was engaged. We hope to see as many of our old comrades present as can attend.

ALEX KINMONT,
Sec'y. Reunion Ass'on.

S. U. Tarney has beef, pork, meat, mutton, sausage, bologna, headcheese, mince meat, turkeys, ducks, chickens, geese, fish, smoked ham, bacon, pickled pork and every thing you want.

—Mrs. J. A. Woodhull, of Angola, died last week, and was buried Sunday. She had suffered for several years from an incurable disease. She was a lady who stood high in the community and her death will be a sad loss to a large circle of friends. Her bereaved husband and children have our heart-felt sympathy.

—We see by a circular received from Mayor Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, that the small-pox has ceased to be a matter of anxiety in that place. No new cases have been found and all danger may now be considered as over. We believe our people have not had any scare over the matter, and have continued to go to Fort Wayne as usual.

—The Jackson road has a new time card that went into effect Sunday. Trains now pass this place going south at 7:35 and 10:18 a. m., and at 3:3 p. m., with a way freight that should be here at 4:15 p. m. Going north the trains are at 3:05 and 7:55 a. m. and 12:48 and 6:08 p. m. Going south at 7:35 stays all night in Waterloo, and starts from there at 7.10. The corrected table will appear in our next issue.

—The old soldiers' organization will give a social at their hall on Friday evening of this week. The bill of fare will be such as is found on board a man-of-war, and as a hard tack supper is intended to call to mind the bill of fare the boys used to have on the tented field, so is this intended to be a reminder of that enjoyed by our jolly tars on the briny ocean.

—D. P. Hale, so well known to all of our citizens, is now a resident of Sioux City, Iowa. He has engaged in business there, and is president of the Sioux City Button Manufacturing Company, a corporation extensively engaged in the manufacture of buttons from horn and vegetable ivory. We believe he is also stockholder in a bank there. In fact, we think a man of his stirring business habits will winter through wherever he may be.

—We have received the latest number of that sterling, scientific journal, the Scientific American. This number is one of unusual interest, and in addition to the matter it generally contains, has a thorough treatment of the theory of the explosion of steam boilers, the plan of the proposed new water works in Chicago, and a treatise on dynamic electricity. Every mechanic and scientific man should be a subscriber to this leading scientific paper.

Anderson Bros. have purchased shops in Waterloo and are prepared to do all kinds of custom work, and will be pleased to see their old customers as well as new ones. We will have a good assortment of carriages in the spring, which we will sell as cheap as any home work that is manufactured of good material. All our work is guranteed to give satisfaction. Call and see us before you purchase.

49-4w ANDERSON BROS.

—The following special rule has been issued by the state board of health on the subject of vaccination: After Jan. 1st, 1882, no person, until they have been successfully vaccinated shall be admitted into any public or private school or institution of learning within this state, either in the capacity of teacher or pupil, and all persons admitted therein shall present to the principal thereof the certificate of a reputable physician as to the fact of their being successfully vaccinated.

It shall be the duty of all unvaccinated persons within this state to be successfully vaccinated within sixty days from January 1, 1882. And all unvaccinated persons within this State shall be required to be vaccinated within sixty days after coming into the State.

All children born within this state shall be successfully vaccinated within twelve months after birth. All vaccination shall be with reliable [illegible] virus.

THAD. M. [illegible],
Sec'y State [illegible] Health

—Pickles and sauerkraut at Frank Hoff's.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

An Italian named Tacucito, aged 21 years, shot his young wife, aged 14, in Thompson street, New York, then shot his mother-in-law, and ended by sending two balls into his own head....Col. John W. Forney passed peacefully away on the morning of the 9th inst., at his Philadelphia home, of Bright's disease. He was 64 years of age, and leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters.

Two aged maiden sisters, named Means, aged respectively 80 and 83 years, were murdered by unknown parties in Westmoreland county, Pa. They were living alone, and were reputed to be quite wealthy....Graff, Bennett & Co.'s new iron-mills, at Bennett Station, near Pittsburgh, were burned. The loss is estimated at over $200,000.

Henry Villard is to expend $1,600,000 in the erection of a residence on Madison avenue, near Fiftieth street, N. Y. Sidney Dillon is building a mansion which will throw Vanderbilt's into the shade. Bonanza Mackay is arranging to outrival all by a palace at Central Park.

The Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J., have raised $700,000 with which to reorganize. Small depositors will be paid in full, while 75 per cent. will be disbursed on large sums.

The point is sent out from Wall street that Vanderbilt is about to retire from the management of his railways, leaving Cornelius and Mr. Rutter in practical control....A cordage manufactory was burned at Philadelphia. Loss, $200,000. Three hundred men were at work, but escaped safely.

THE WEST.

Three little brothers went through the ice while skating, at Manitowoc, Wis., and were drowned....Ex-Congressman Banning, of Ohio, is dead.

A frightful accident occurred at Pfister & Vogel's tannery, Milwaukee. Five employes took their places on the elevator, when the iron rope slipped on the drum and the elevator descended about forty feet at a frightful rate, striking on the floor with a thud that shook the entire building. Four of the unfortunate passengers were killed, the fifth miraculously escaping.

Chris Gilson, the oldest scout in the Government service, reports to Gen. Pope that there will be an uprising of the Utes, Piutes and Navajoes in New Mexico in the spring. The reds on the Utah reservation are being freely furnished with arms by the Mormons. ....Graveyard insurance, that is, a speculation for obtaining insurance policies on the lives of old or sick persons, has become common in some parts of Indiana.

Articles of incorporation of the Consolidated Railway Life and Accident Insurance Company, with a capital of $25,000,000, have been filed at Davenport, Iowa. Among the Directors are W. B. Strong, S. S. Merrill, John C. Gault, A. A. Talmage, M. E. Ingalls and Geo. H. Nettleton....Gov. Shepherd, of Washington, while inspecting an old mine in Chihuahua, Mexico, was bitten by a tarantula, and it is feared will have to lose his leg by amputation.

THE SOUTH.

In the Tennessee Senate, Hon. L. T. Smith denounced John J. Vertrees, an attorney of Nashville, as a liar and slanderer. Senator Smith, after the adjournment, went to the Maxwell House, where Vertrees walked up to him and shot him in the left shoulder, firing twice more without effect.

Oscar A. Rice, Internal Revenue Collector of New Orleans, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement recently, and was sentenced to two years at hard labor and to pay a fine of $10,304.....At Murfreesboro, Tenn., a party of masked men entered the jail and forcibly re-cued a man named Odom, who had murdered his wife's father.

Near El Paso, Texas, a band of robbers entered the express car of a Southern Pacific train, disabled Messenger Banvard with the butt of a revolver, and took from his safe $3,000 in cash and $12,000 in valuable property. As the train slowed up at Rogers Station the thieves dropped off, and doubtless crossed into Mexico.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Blaine, with the assent of the President, has furnished for publication the instructions given last summer to the United States Ministers in Chili and Peru. They contain nothing pointing to armed interference, and, while opposing the intention of Chili to annex certain territory of her prostrate enemy, recognize her right to do as she pleases. The Calderon Government is favored, because it is supposed to represent the character and intelligence of Peru. The Secretary expresses the hope that neither side will invoke the intervention of any European power.

The dynamite fiend is abroad in Washington. Warden Crocker has received letters warning him to remove prisoners from the wing of the jail in which Guiteau is confined so that in the event of a dynamite explosion no life except that of the assassin will be endangered....Jones, of Nevada, says he advised President Arthur not to follow the mistake of President Garfield in taking his Cabinet from the Senate....Postmaster General James will retire from that office on the 1st prox., and will become the President of the Lincoln Bank, New York.

George Scoville gave a lecture in Washington to a small but sympathetic audience, who passed resolutions approving his course. He pictured the desire for vengeance permeating the country; called attention to the constant danger of the assassination of Guiteau, and declared that the question of capital punishment was itself on trial. He said the prisoner's mail was filled with threatening letters, and that no Christian minister had called upon him as a sane murderer to urge repentance.

Postmaster General James handed in his resignation on the 14th inst., to take effect about the 1st of January. He assigns pressing and important business as the reason for resigning. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, and First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton are mentioned in connection with the vacancy. ....A strong effort is being made to repeal the Arrears-of-Pension act. A bill introduced by Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, will cut off 200,000 claims already pending should it become a law. Several other bills on the same subject are promised.

Mr. Hatton, acting Postmaster General, has ruled that no supplements containing advertisements will be admitted to second-class rates unless the publisher swears that the advertisers paid the same rates in the supplement as were charged in the main sheet.

POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch says there is quiet talk among some Democrats of the House, in connection with the coming contested-seat cases, about the report that Curtin and other Democratic members from Pennsylvania are threatening to retaliate upon the Southern members for voting against Curtin in his contest for Yocum's seat in the last Congress.... H. H. Riddleberger received the unanimous vote of the Readjuster caucus for Senator for Virginia.

Senator Cockrell, of the sub-committee to investigate the expenditures of the contingent funds, and especially of the treasury, says they are determined to make a thorough, sweeping and impartial investigation, and to publish all they find out, no matter who it may hurt.

GENERAL.

The weather on the Atlantic ocean continues to be frightfully rough. The steamer Nederland, which arrived at New York, the other day, had not a vestige of her bulwarks, and the iron stanchions were bent and twisted. Four small boats were wrenched from their fastenings and lost. The wheelhouse was crushed in, and the screw-steering gear broken to pieces.

Exports of petroleum and petroleum products for ten months ending Oct. 31 were $34,017,990; corresponding period of 1880, $28,829,940.

Hanlan has at last agreed to row Boyd on the River Tyne, England, for the championship of the world and £500 pounds, April 3, 1882....Five overdue steamships arrived in New York the other day, each reporting hurricanes, hail-storms, torrents of rain and thunder and lightning.

Chief Arrogatti and thirty warriors, the main remnant of Victoria's band, were captured on the Northern Rio Grande, by Mexican troops under Francisco Grodino. The chief and several bucks were immediately shot.

FOREIGN.

The British steamer Saxon Monarch is supposed to have foundered in the Bay of Biscay, with forty persons on board.....A colliery explosion in Belgium killed sixty-six persons.

Near Killaloe, Ireland, a magistrate named Stoddard was fired upon by unknown persons. The agent of Sir Roger Palmer is reducing his entire rental on the basis of decisions by the Land Court. At Cork forty seized farms were offered for sale, and twenty-one were purchased for the landlord.....The funeral of the victims of the Vienna theater disaster took place on Monday, the 12th inst. The ceremonies were held in the Roman Catholic cathedral, and were quite solemn and impressive. Several church dignitaries assisted, and the Emperor and the members of the royal family were present. One American, name unknown, is said to be among the victims. The disaster has greatly affected the Emperor of Germany, who has directed that the utmost precautions be taken to protect life at the Berlin court theaters.

Yellow fever has assumed alarming proportions at Barbadoes and in San Domingo. ....Gen. J. H. Martindale, at one time Attorney General of New York, died lately at Nice, France, whither he had gone for his health.

The London papers continue to criticise Secretary Blaine's course in reference to the troubles between Chili and Peru. The *Times* says that intervention on the part of the European powers will be necessary if their interests are affected in South America by interference of the United States....Italy continues to ignore the French protectorate in Tunis, and has sent a man-of-war to Susa.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Statistics show that the total number of families burned out by the terrible Michigan fires last fall was 1,157. The insurance on dwellings, barns, stores and shops was $632,632. Amount of relief, including money, clothing, agricultural implements, seed wheat, etc., so far, is placed at $500,000. The total loss is stated at $2,346,000, and there were destroyed 1,138 dwellings, 130 stores and offices, 38 school houses, 16 hotels, 8 churches and 28 saw mills.

Three skiffs containing eight men were caught in the current in the Government Lock No. 3, near Charleston, W. Va., and carried over the dam. Five of the men were drowned.

The members of the New York Mining Stock Exchange have had made an elegant piece of solid silver for presentation to Mrs. Garfield. The piece is eight by twelve inches in measurement, and is artistically chaste. It is set in a rich frame of silver and ebony. The plate is of a peculiar rectangular shape. The frame is embossed with a capital "G" in gold encircled by a chaplet of green and golden palm leaves. The whole is inclosed in a case of morocco. On the plate is engraved a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the board expressive of the grief felt by the nation at the death of President Garfield.

Mrs. Langtry, "the Jersey Lily," made her debut at the London Haymarket Theater as Mrs. Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." The representation was eminently successful. Old play-goers, it is declared in the dispatches, "were astonished at the ease with which Mrs. Langtry glided into her part, and the felicity of her execution throughout." ....The police at Dublin entered the office of *United Ireland*, arrested a clerk and sub-editor, and removed all papers to the castle.

The last spike on the International road, at Laredo, was driven a few days ago. There is great disorder on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and many white railroad laborers are returning to Texas. The high wages paid to track-layers served to strip the Mexican haciendas of workmen.

John Kelly has ordered the Tammany members of the New York Legislature not to enter the Democratic caucus until the treatment they will receive has been definitely ascertained.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Only the House of Representatives was in session on Friday, the 9th inst., and there was very little business done, the appointment of a committee on the death of President Garfield and on mileage by Speaker Keifer being the only matters which excited much comment. A. H. Smith, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mileage. An adjournment to Tuesday, the 13th, was taken.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 12th inst., for the payment of reasonable expenses incurred in behalf of the late President, not to exceed $100,000. Among other bills introduced was one by Mr. Edmunds, providing that jurors in trials for polygamy and bigamy in the Territory of Utah may be challenged, and another for the scientific exploration of Alaska under the direction of the Secretary of War, and appropriating $68,000 for the purpose; and a bill by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, granting the right of way through the State of Alabama to the Gulf and Chicago Air-Line railway. Mr. Call, of Florida, introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing Territorial government for Alaska. Mr. Garland addressed the Senate on the Tariff Commission bill. He alleged that the tendencies of a protective policy were that they were but a step to and led up to monopolies. Mr. Beck, on the same side, asserted that Mr. Morrill's bill was in favor of "Congressional pets," and that under a protective tariff the American mercantile marine had been driven from the sea, and that we are now paying foreigners $130,000,000 a year, instead of receiving from them $25,000,000 a year as in 1860, under the protective tariff of 18 per cent. F. T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was nominated for Secretary of State, and confirmed without an objection.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced resolutions in the Senate, on the 13th inst., instructing the Senate Committee on Pensions to inquire into the working of the Arrearages-of-Pensions act. Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution calling for full copies of the correspondence between the State Department and Ministers of Chili and Peru. Mr. Vest introduced Eads' bill for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the projector to expend $70,000 in preliminary work before any guarantee are given by Congress. Mr. Logan reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs his bill for placing Gen. Grant on the retired list. Mr. Pendleton spoke at great length on the bill to improve the civil service. The President nominated Jas. G. Watmough to be Paymaster General of the Navy and John H. Stevenson to be Inspector. The names of over 100 Postmasters were sent in. In the House, 781 bills were introduced. Of these bills 121 were introduced by the Kansas Congressmen, and the industrious Illinois legislators introduced 117, while Louisiana's representatives introduced eighty-nine, Kentucky's eighty-two, Indiana's sixty-seven and Iowa's forty-seven. The bills deal with a great variety of subjects, but principally with the tariff, the currency, national banks, inter-State commerce and transportation. Mr. Page offered a bill to restrict Chinese immigration; Mr. Springer, an act for the appraisement of telegraph lines, and Mr. Morrison, a measure to reduce all tariff duties 10 per cent. A select committee of eleven was ordered to audit claims incident to the illness and burial of President Garfield and to consider what allowance should be granted the widow. The House adjourned to Friday, the 15th.

Mr. Garland's Presidential succession bill was debated at considerable length in the Senate on the 14th inst. The debates partook of a legal and technical character, and made it evident that the bill will not pass until considerably amended. Mr. Beck strongly opposed that portion of the bill investing the succession in the Cabinet officers. Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate in favor of the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of woman suffrage, and incidentally denounced the brutal treatment to which women were subjected under the old common law of England. Mr. Vest vigorously opposed the appointment of the committee. To confer the ballot upon them would, in his opinion, have the effect to lower them to the grade of the ward politician, the constable and the Justice of the Peace. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to amend the statutes so as to make mandatory the issue of gold certificates. A favorable report was made on the bill to straighten the northern boundary of Nebraska.

Mr. Garland's Presidential-Succession bill was discussed again on the 15th at considerable length in the Senate by Mr. Garland, who defended the bill, and who urged the necessity for the adoption of some such measure, and by Beck, and Jones of Florida, who took exception to some of the provisions of the measure. Mr. Hoar's Woman-Suffrage Committee resolution was discussed briefly, Mr. Vest indulging in some caustic remarks. He said that to establish woman suffrage would add "tremendously" to the volume of illiterate voters, and that, while the "women" of the country would rush to the polls, not one "lady" in a thousand would go there. Ingalls, of Kansas, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire and report what increase of pension, if any, should be allowed the widow of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hale introduced four bills on the subject of Congressional reapportionment, in order to bring the whole subject before the Census Committee, of which he is Chairman, with a view to securing final legislative action on the subject during the present session. The following among other bills were introduced by Mr. Coke: To regulate inter-State commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers; by Mr. Beck, to repeal taxes on deposits with banks, banking associations and bankers; by Mr. Plumb, to authorize the issue of silver certificates and standard silver dollars on deposit of silver bullion. After listening to the views of Secretary Folger, the Senate Finance Committee unanimously indorsed John Sherman's 3-per-cent. Funding bill, with amendments providing that not over $25,000,000 in deposits shall be received at one time, and that the bonds to be issued shall not exceed $200,000,000. The House was not in session.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Rev. Dr. McArthur resumed the witness stand, and continued to testify to the assassin's rascality and meanness. Scoville objected to this character of evidence, but the court ruled its admissibility, as tending to show the general character of the prisoner. The assassin at this point broke out into one of his noisy harangues.

Col. Corkhill desired the court to restrain the prisoner, when Guiteau turned to him and said: "You go slow, Corkhill. You are spotted, and as soon as this business is over the President will remove you."

W. S. Caldwell, a physician, treated L. W. Guiteau during his last illness. He never detected any evidence of mental unsoundness.

George W. Plummer, a Chicago lawyer, was called. Guiteau immediately shouted: "I owe this man $20, but it has cost the Government $200 to get him here. I think the President's attention had better be called to the way you are squandering the Government's money."

Witness allowed the prisoner to occupy a desk in his law office at Chicago some months. He seemed to have a deal of collection business, and went in and out like any business man.

Guiteau continually interrupted, and finally witness said to him: "It seems that your close relations with the Deity of late have corrupted your manners."

The prisoner laughed heartily at this sally and said: "Well, that ain't so bad, Plummer, for a Western man."

"Did you ever see anything in his conduct that indicated unsoundness of mind?" was the next question.

"No, sir," replied witness, "nothing whatever. He seemed to be a man of ability, vain and conceited."

Stephen English, editor and proprietor of the *Insurance Times*, New York, took the stand.

Guiteau called out: "This man was in Ludlow street jail, and I got him out for $300."

Witness gave the circumstances under which he became acquainted with the prisoner. Witness was in jail under $40,000 bonds, charged with libel. The prisoner acted as his attorney.

Guiteau frequently and noisily interrupted witness, calling him liar and perjurer. At one time he shouted: "There isn't an insurance man in New York that doesn't know what a fraud you are."

Witness continued: "The prisoner swindled me out of $300, and also swindled many poor creatures in the jail by promising to help them and getting their money and then never raising a finger in their behalf."

Guiteau shouted at witness: "Why, I would not spit on you on the street, you old scoundrel! I'll get some insurance men to show you up. You are lying all the way through, English, you old fraud."

Witness was asked if he ever detected any signs of insanity in the prisoner, and replied: "On the contrary, he was a remarkably clear-headed, shrewd lawyer. He completely outwitted me."

Warren G. Brown, attorney-at-law, New York, was counsel for Mrs. Guiteau in obtaining a divorce from the prisoner. He believed the latter perfectly sane.

Guiteau (excitedly)—"I want to know Corkhill, what all this kind of evidence has got to do with the real issue—who fired the shot that killed Garfield, the Deity or I? I think it is devilish mean to rake up my character in all its details. The only issue here is, who fired that shot, the Deity or I. Just take that home, Corkhill, and think it over till to-morrow morning. I want to know what all this has got to do with the question of my sanity or insanity on the 2d of July. As I told you before, I had time enough to go crazy a hundred times in the interval."

Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, was called, and testified to seeing the prisoner around Washington last spring, and saw nothing in his conduct to raise a question in his mind of the man's sanity.

D. McLean Shaw testified that Guiteau told him he was bound to have notoriety some way or other. He might kill some big man and imitate Wilkes Booth.

The prisoner—I have not known anything about this man Shaw for eight years; but when he repeats this kind of testimony I say to him: "You are a liar, a dirty liar!" I never had that kind of conversation with you in my life, and you know it.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

The day was devoted to the examination of Dr. Edward Charles Spitzka, of New York, who claimed to have made the study of nervous and mental diseases a specialty. He had, on the preceding day, examined the prisoner in jail, and was satisfied of his insanity. He considered the main features of the prisoner's case to be a tendency to the formation of delusive opinions and morbid projects, and strong indication of imbecility of judgment. "And while," said witness, "I have no other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt that he is a moral imbecile or moral monstrosity."

Witness would not undertake to express a decided opinion as to the mental condition of the prisoner July 2.

Guiteau—"There was no depravity about this business at all, and I think it is a burning shame for gentlemen of the prosecution to harp upon that word depravity. I have been a consistent Christian all my life, and because I committed adultery to get rid of a woman I did not love, and owe a few hundred dollars, it is a burning shame for the prosecution to blacken my character."

Despite cries of "Silence, silence," and "Order," Guiteau continued to strike upon the table and shriek out at the top of his voice: "I am not afraid to go to the gallows if the Lord Almighty wishes me to go there. I expect an act of God that will blow this court and jury out that window to protect me, if necessary. I want to thunder this in the ears of the American people."

Davidge (with an air of disgust)—"Oh, this pantomime business is getting played out!"

Guiteau—"You are getting played out, and your theory of prosecution, too."

About this time some one in the audience, incensed at the assassin's impertinence, created a sensation by crying out, "Shoot him now!" The bailiffs restored order after a few moments, and the trial proceeded.

Col. Corkhill sharply questioned the witness in regard to an article he had contributed to a medical journal. A spicy colloquy followed, which Guiteau interrupted by shouting: "It seems to cause you considerable trouble. You had better cool off, Corkhill. I haven't seen you heated so before. It's 3 o'clock. We had better go home."

The witness was asked if he had not appeared as an expert in a certain case, and, after taking a fee on one side, returned it, and taken a larger one from the other side.

The witness replied with some warmth, "You have no basis for such a question; and no man dares make the assertion upon which he could found it."

Guiteau again interrupted in a great rage, and, in a voice which completely drowned the utterances of the counsel and witness, yelled out: "That's a very dirty question for you to ask, Corkhill. It just suits your brain. I'm going to ask Arthur to kick you out of this case. Why, this man is one of the first scientists of the country. Why, he would'nt condescend to spit on you, Corkhill. You are in bad repute, Corkhill, with every member of this bar. You are an unmitigated nuisance in this case."

The witness finally answered, "Most decidedly, no."

The court adjourned without concluding the examination.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Dr. Spitzka resumed the witness stand. Corkhill handed to witness a slip of paper upon which was drawn a diagram and human head, and said: "Now, supposing this to be the prisoner's head, will you please point out the inequalities to which you referred yesterday?"

Before any reply could be made Guiteau raised a laugh by saying: "That accounts for it. A hatter came to see me this morning and offered me a hat if I would let him take my head. I got the hat, but you don't pay for it, Corkhill. Oh, no, the Government will have to do so."

Witness went on, giving his reasons for considering the prisoner insane.

Upon a question being asked by Corkhill, Guiteau broke in with: "I have been looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up."

Subsequently, Guiteau again interrupted the examination, and shouted: "I see that crank, Talmage, has been doing some sensationalism business in this case. He had better go slow. He has been before his synod several times for lying. I have got my eye on several of these cranks, and if they don't go slow I'll give some more of them some free advertising. The high-toned portion of the American people are beginning to take the right view of this case."

Witness thought the proper way to summon experts would be for the court to summon them, irrespective of the chances of what their testimony might be.

Corkhill insisted the witness had attacked the character and honesty of the experts who were supposed to entertain opposite opinions from himself on the prisoner's sanity.

Guiteau interrupted in his most angry mood, and, shaking his head at Col. Corkhill, shouted: "It's the unanimous judgment of the American people that you are a consummate jackass, Corkhill. This gentleman is an honest man, and if your skull was not so thick you would see it."

Witness desired to explain his position, and said: "I do not hesitate to reiterate my opinion that the expert who will in this court testify that the prisoner is sane is, in my opinion, no expert, or a dishonest one."

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, was next examined. The audience listened intently as the distinguished physician defined insanity and the several phases thereof. Dr. Barker's comprehensive and positive conclusions were all in accord with the theory of the prosecution. Judge Cox requested witness to explain to the jury what he meant by irresistible impulse, and the answer was: "Perversions of emotion to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individual's former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, constitute an irresistible impulse."

Guiteau—"Doctor, I want to ask you, where a man is impelled to commit crime by an impulse he can't resist, is he sane or insane?"

Answer—"When that fact can be proved, sir, it is insanity."

Guiteau—"That's just my case, sir," with an air of perfect satisfaction; then, turning to Scoville: "Come, that's the whole case. Now let's have recess. I'm getting hungry."

Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question.

Guiteau (impatiently)—"Oh, you keep still; it's all they can do to put up with me."

Judge Cox assented, and Mrs. Scoville asked: "Can a man be born insane?"

Answer—"No, madame; he could be born an idiot or imbecile. Insanity is an acquired state after birth."

Dr. Barker, in answer to a question, declared positively that he thought Guiteau responsible for his crime.

Mr. Gobell, in the insurance business, H. T. Ketcham, a lawyer, Mr. Wood, and Samuel D. Phelps, a broker, each testified to the perfect saneness of the assassin, whose bitterness of language increased as the insanity dodge was weakened by their evidence.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, of Boston, was placed upon the witness stand. He said the prisoner desired to deliver a lecture in his (witness') church, in answer to Ingersoll, but witness declined to have the church used for that purpose. Witness observed him during the winter at meetings and social gatherings of the church. Never saw the least indication of unsoundness of mind, but, on the contrary, thought he possessed unusual shrewdness. Correcting himself, witness added: "I should say cuteness."

Guiteau—"What's the difference, doctor?"

Answer—"The one means brighter than the other."

Col. Corkhill—"And of larger caliber."

Guiteau—"He didn't say that, Corkhill. You must have slept well last night. That's the smartest thing you have said yet."

Witness said the prisoner generally took part in discussions upon whatever subject might be under discussion, that he was always critical and accusative rather than conciliatory and kind.

Guiteau—"I always spoke to the point, incisive and gritty. That's me. There's no nonsense or romance in my composition. If there had been I might have gone through the world more smoothly. It's very evident to the mind of every one that the sole object of this kind of examination is to show that I knew the difference between right and wrong. That has nothing whatever to do with this case. The only question is, whether or not my free moral agency was destroyed when I was impelled upon the President. That's the point, Judge; and it knocks the bottom out of your theory."

After a short pause he broke out again, and with increased vehemence: "I'm not here to save my neck from the gallows. I'm here for vindication, for justice, and for right."

Judge Cox—"Well, that will do now. Suspend your remarks."

Guiteau—"All right. When I get to the jury I am going to talk to them on this subject. This is just a little incidental speech."

Charles A. Bryan, of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company, knew the prisoner in New York. Witness was proceeding to relate the circumstances of Guiteau's connection with his company, when Guiteau indignantly shouted: "Well, now, I want to say right here, when a witness comes here and tells what is false I shall tell him, You are mistaken, sir; that is false; that is a lie; and, finally, you are a miserable whelp; that is as far as I shall go. It's equivalent to the bar-room expression, 'Go down below,' but I don't go that far."

Witness said the prisoner asked a loan on the strength of a Consulship he was to have. He considered him sane.

Henry M. Collier, attorney, of New York, took the stand.

"I remember you, sir," shouted Guiteau. "If you are the man that put up that *Herald* job on me—. Keep quiet, sir (turning to Scoville). I will dispose of this man in short order. He brought suit against me to pay over certain money, and the court ruled I should keep it. That kills his evidence."

Witness related an instance of Guiteau's collecting $175, and failing to pay it over. His evidence proved extremely damaging to the prisoner's oft-asserted claim of having always lived an upright Christian life, and Guiteau wriggled and expostulated, and vainly attempted to explain the transaction. Witness at one point said:

"I informed Judge Donahue at that time that I considered Guiteau a thief and a scoundrel."

Guiteau (excitedly)—"You did not dare say so to me. I would have knocked you down."

One of the jurors here stated to the court that he was too ill to concentrate his thoughts on the evidence, and an adjournment was taken.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

At the opening of the trial the assassin addressed the court and said: "I want to make a little speech. It will be a great misfortune if anything should happen to this jury. They are very honest, intelligent men, and I want the best care taken of them. There are some of them who are not accustomed to good wholesome food, and consequently are liable to have indigestion. I want the court to order them out every morning before breakfast for a walk of four or five miles. I have two or three more little speeches to make, but this will do for the present."

Judge Cox—"The court will attend to the wants of the jury."

J. M. Justice, a lawyer, of Logansport, Ind., met the prisoner in 1878. The prisoner was selling a book entitled "The Life of Moody."

Guiteau—"Well, you are a liar, sir—a miserable liar. That is the best way to dispose of you."

Witness, continuing, said the prisoner remained in Logansport about three weeks, selling the book.

Guiteau continually interjected abusive comments, and finally shouted: "You miserable whelp, to come in here and make me out as a book agent. I was preaching the gospel and I sold my own productions."

Rev. Rush R. Shippen testified that in three months' intercourse in a boarding-house he saw in the prisoner no signs of insanity. Dr. Noble Young, the jail physician, swore that the accused is perfectly sane. Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question, saying that her husband did not know how to do so. When she had written it out, Guiteau ordered her to attend to her own affairs, and the witness was dismissed.

Guiteau gradually worked himself into a towering rage, and declared against the witness, the prosecution and the cranks, whom he claimed threatened him with violence, his billingsgate being especially directed against the Prosecuting Attorney. Referring to Col. Corkhill he said: "He is getting too dirty and too stinking to live, and the first thing he knows God Almighty will take him off and send him down below."

The most important witness examined during the day was Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chicago, in whose office the assassin studied law. The evidence of Gen. Reynolds went to show that Guiteau never thought of the inspiration theory of defense until the 14th of July, and not then until he was informed by Gen. Reynolds that Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling and the Stalwarts as severely condemned his crime and himself as the warmest friend of President Garfield. This announcement seemed to strike terror to the heart of Guiteau. He expected that there would be a reaction of public feeling in his favor; that, as Gen. Arthur would benefit by his crime, he would therefore condone it. When he found how much mistaken he was he fell back on the inspiration theory. Gen. Reynolds' evidence had a very marked effect on the assassin. He seemed to be thoroughly dismayed and terrified, and his anger found vent in the foulest abuse of the witness and the District Attorney.

They Will Sin No More.

An Eighteenth Ward baker, John S. Sapter, put up a job of exceeding cruelty on the small boys who make life pleasant for the residents in the vicinity of Fullerton street and Broadway. Every afternoon when the baker drew up at a store, it was the reprehensible custom of the wicked lads to mount the wagon in the owner's absence, and appropriate whatever samples of pie and ginger-snaps came in their way. One afternoon four of the boys were at there post when the baker arrived. A half dozen pieces were suspiciously easy to get at, but the guileful "kids" had no thought of wrong in others, and, with many expressions of satisfaction, fled to a contiguous ravine with the provendor, and in a remarkably short space of time had coiled round the indigestible. Their sensation of repletion was all too brief. The baker had seasoned his pastry with tartar emetic, and the only reason the young bandits retained their shoes was because they were tied on. The agony ended at last, and four woe-begone, pallid-faced small ones, with stomachs as empty as the promise of a politician, but their hearts filled with intentions of future honesty and uprightness, crept and tottered toward their respective homes.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Saddle Horses and Saddle Gaits.

There is an increasing demand of late for good saddle horses. The gaits that especially command a horse for use in the saddle are the walk, the fox trot, the single foot and the rack. The walk is a gait understood by everybody, but everybody does not understand that a good saddle horse ought to be able to go a square walk at the rate of five miles an hour. The fox trot is faster than the square walk and the horse will usually take a few steps at this gait when changing from a fast walk to a trot. The single-foot differs somewhat from the fox trot and has been described as exactly intermediate between the true trot and the true walk. Each foot appears to move independently of the other, with a sort of pit-a-pat, one-at-a-time motion, and it is a much faster gait than the fox trot. The rack is very nearly allied to the true pacing gait, the difference being that in the latter the hind foot keeps exact time with the fore foot of the same side, making it what has been called a literal or one-side-at-a-time motion, while in the former the hind foot touches the ground slightly in advance of the fore foot on the same side. The rack is not so fast a gait as the true pace, but is a desirable gait in a saddle horse.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Burning of the Ring Theater, in Vienna.

The burning of the Ring Theater, at Vienna, and the loss of nearly 700 lives, is one of the most appalling calamities of modern times.

The fire originated on the stage. The curtain was still down at the time. The precise manner in which it started is not known. Some of those who were on the stage at the time, and who escaped, say that the fire was caused by the dropping of an oil-lamp among the scenery. Others assert that the fire came up from the engine-room, and was generated by the engine below the stage, which was supplying the theater with electric lights. However it was, when the flames made their appearance they did so so suddenly and were in such alarming proportions as to throw the stage people into an instantaneous and thorough panic. The stage had but one exit to the street, and for this narrow place of egress the entire 200 rushed. The flames were between the curtain and this door, and this fact was the cause which prevented any one trying to escape to the body of the house. No one on the stage was bold enough to face the flames in that direction, and so the great audience had no one to duly notify them of the terrible danger from which most of them might have escaped, had they been warned in time. At the stage exit the actors got jammed and the door was literally plugged up with human bodies, and it is believed that most of the number were burned to death.

During all this time the flames were having it all their own way among the tinder on the stage. There was in the theater an iron curtain, which, when down, completely severed the stage from the audience. This iron curtain was up, and in the panic on the stage was forgotten or cut off from approach by the flames. When the fire behind the drop became great enough to be seen through the painted fabric by the audience, they naturally supposed it the result of the stage experiment with a calcium to be used during the ballet, and paid no further attention to it. The flames attacked the drop-curtain from all points simultaneously, and it seemed to instantly disappear, and the whole auditorium was in a thought's time in the complete grasp of the fire, which spread like one vast sheet of lightning in a hurricane.

What followed is indescribable. The people became demented and fell upon one another like wild beasts. Some few got into the passages, but the hall was dark. Both gas and the electric lights were cut off. In the midst of all this terror, the noise of a terrible explosion showed that the gas tank had burst, and this time the flames burst through the roof and through most of the windows, and the entire space between the walls of the large building was like a vast furnace in white heat, with living human bodies for coals.

The sight attracted the whole town to the scene, and thoughtful people took thither clothes, rope, ladders and axes. The great Turners' fire brigade was soon at the theater and assumed charge of the life-saving operations. By actual count it was ten minutes from the time the fire had possession of the auditorium before a single life was saved by outside assistance, and during all this time the people within the furnace were either burning up or trampling one another to death. Men and women, crazed with heat and demented with the prospect before them, destroyed themselves by leaping from the front seats of the galleries into the seething abyss below. Up to this time none escaped except the few who got from the stage, the fewer who managed to stumble out through the darkened passage-ways from the pit to the street, and the few who dropped from the windows of the first floor above the pit into the street. The Turners began at once knocking in the walls around the exits and dragging out the bodies piled thereby. In this way they managed to save several lives, but the flames soon drove them away from the walls. The sturdy fellows then organized a blanket service and invited those at the windows on the high first floor to jump. Fifty persons answered the invitations, and the Turners caught every one of the entire fifty in outstretched blankets and saved them without injury. There were no windows in the street walls higher than this first floor, and it is hardly a matter of doubt that every occupant of the galleries was burned to death.

When the fiftieth person had been rescued by the blanket service the whole building was a mass of white fire, so hot that no near approach was possible. After that no human being got outside the walls, and the assembled crowds, vast in number, were compelled to stand around and witness the most appalling and heart-rending scene of modern times. Bodies could be seen falling from the upper floors into the white fire below—some still and limp, as if lifeless, others in the wildest movements of agony. One was seen as if plunged from the highest part of the house. It was that of a man, and he fell headforemost, both arms crushed under the face.

A Vienna dispatch of the 9th inst. says: Researches show that the upper gallery must have fallen into the pit, where the only remains found are small fragments of bones. Beyond a doubt 500 gallery tickets had been issued. Only 100 of these are known to have jumped from windows, and competent judges fear the loss of life will be found to be fully 700.

Additional Particulars—The Death-Roll Reaches Nearly a Thousand.

Vienna dispatches of the 12th state "the official list gives the number of the missing as 917. So far, 580 bodies have been recovered. The Hebrew dead were conveyed to the Jewish portion of the cemetery. The scenes at the graves were painful to witness. The ruins of the theater were surrounded by crowds of people to-day. The work of removal of the debris was resumed. It is feared hundreds more of bodies will be found in the blocked-up passages. The Captain of the fire brigade states that all the inside of the theater is a heap of human bones and charred remains. The attitude of the dead is of the strangest character. Some men were found grasping each other's throats, the nails of their fingers being imbedded in the flesh. Some show self-inflicted mortal wounds, while several children were found in the pit that had been thrown from the galleries by their frantic mothers. Further inquiries as to the origin of the fire establish the fact that the persons intrusted with the duties of firemen on the stage ran off affrighted at the first blaze. One even tumbled headlong from the 'flies' to the stage-floor, and another, who had charge of the gas, thinking that an explosion had occurred, or would occur, turned off the gas at the meter, plunging the theater into total darkness, until it became illuminated with the blaze of the conflagration. There was a wire-gauze curtain ready to be let down in case of emergency, and supposed to be attended to by a special mechanic, well drilled in his duties. Had this curtain been lowered, it is probable every person in the theater would have escaped. But either the attendant could not find the key to the apparatus-box, or he was also seized with the panic. In one passage of the theater, without an outlet, forty persons lost their way, and, being unable to return, were suffocated. The Reichsrath has voted £50,000 for the sufferers by the fire. The general relief fund amounts to 50,000 florins, of which the Emperor subscribed one-half. Suicides caused by grief at the loss of relatives and friends in the fire are common. The number reported by the police as missing amounts to 1 156. The Government has ordered that two policemen shall go to each theater an hour before the commencement of the performance, to see that all proper precautions have been taken to guard against fire."

M. Roman, a French engineer, states that the cultivation of the interesting plant, the *Soja* or *Soya* has been largely developed in Hungary and in various parts of France. He thinks that it may in the future become as important an article of food as the potato. It grows in any soil, even the dryest; and the plant is an excellent fodder for cattle. The seeds are very nutritious, and have the form of small kidney beans. An agreeable soup may be made of them. The Chinese use them for various kinds of cheese, to make a condiment with oil, etc. In France, the seeds have been roasted like coffee, and M. Roman says the decoction of the Soja bean is very similar to that of average coffee.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

Wendell Phillips is 70, and Judge Jere Black is 72.

The arrests the past year for depredations upon the mails were 461, of whom 110 were in the postal service.

In 1861 the War of the Rebellion broke out, and in 1871 occurred the great fires at Boston and Chicago. The year 1881 is crammed full of startling events.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that a Sheriff is not personally responsible for damages resulting from the execution of a mandate of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Enterprise is a marked characteristic of at least one business firm in London. This house has chartered a big steamer which will be fitted up with rooms for samples and with berths for the representatives of commercial houses. It will then be sent around the world.

John J. Murphy, a Boston billiard-saloonkeeper, refused to let Frank Francellow play in his place because he is a negro. Francellow sued him, and the United States Court is now trying to decide whether or not a billiard hall is a "place of public amusement" within the meaning of the civil-rights statute.

There is one encouraging fact about literary work. Men and women who engage in it seldom become insane. Perhaps they are as crazy as people get before they enter the field, but, be that as it may, it is found that out of 139,143 men and women engaged as authors, editors, reporters, translators, etc., in England, but twelve are reported as lunatics.

Ohio, strange as it may seem, has never before had a Speaker of the House of Representatives. Of the twenty-eight Speakers before Gen. Keifer, three have come from Pennsylvania, four from Massachusetts, three from Kentucky, two from New Jersey, one from Connecticut, one from North Carolina, two from South Carolina, one from New York, four from Virginia, two from Tennessee, three from Indiana, one from Maine, and one from Georgia.

Substantial progress has been made in the work of boring the tunnel under the English channel—on the French side a distance of 1,800 meters and on the English one of 1,600, or 3,400 meters in all, which are something more than one-tenth of the entire distance to be pierced. It is believed that if the required $100,000,000 can be raised the work might be finished in a comparatively short time. One estimate is that the tunnel could be made fit for traffic in four years.

The overshadowing size and strength of Prussia, as compared with the other states that compose the confederacy of the German empire, are shown by the recent budgets submitted to the Federal Council in relation to the imperial army. The total standing force is 425,274 soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and 18,134 commissioned officers. Of these the several states have as follows: Soldiers and non-commissioned officers—Prussia, 330,629; Bavaria, 50,224; Wurtemburg, 18,815; and Saxony, 27,606. Commissioned officers—Prussia, 41,008; Bavaria, 2,216; Saxony, 1,137; Wurtemburg, 773.

A letter from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells this romantic story; "In 1863 Elijah Walraven, of Marietta, Ga., enlisted in the Confederate army, and when he returned his wife and three children were missing. He searched long in vain, and all that he could learn was that they had gone North. Finally, he instituted suit for divorce, and it was granted. He then married a second time, but in November, 1878, his second wife died. His first wife, thinking her first husband dead, had also married, and her second husband also died in November, 1878. About that time one of Walraven's sons found a trace of him, and induced him to visit his mother. Mutual explanation ensued, and after eighteen years' separation the couple were happily married Thursday."

A great sensation was made in New York upper-crust society last summer by the wedding, in Astoria, a suburb of New York, of Miss Hattie Cole and Charles Wesley Ayers, and the sensational developments which followed the union. On returning from their wedding tour the couple at once separated, and rumors were current that the bride's mind had given way. Her father made an effort to have her admitted to the Bloomingdale asylum, but a medical examination developed the fact that the young lady was perfectly sane. These proceedings and the fact of his wife's departure from him so affected Mr. Ayers that he became broken down in health and died, his funeral occurring within two months of the marriage. Just as the affair was beginning to die out, except in the minds of the parties directly interested, it is brought to the surface again by the action of Mr. Ayers' widow, who has begun proceedings to compel the father of her late husband to give an accounting of his son's property, which the lady would like to handle herself.

Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute, wrote a sympathetic little note to Mrs. Garfield in regard to her wounded husband, and received in return this kind and gracious letter: "Washington, D. C., July 29, 1881.—My Dear Miss Bridgman: I have just received your letter, and, while I thank you, I am filled with wonder that from out the silence and darkness of your life you can speak to me. When I was a very little girl I heard of you, and I have always felt that your spirit must be a great deal stronger and brighter than that of any ordinary mortal, to enable you to do so well what we with all our faculties are only able to do. I think the President will recover, and it will be a great pleasure to know that you remembered him in his suffering. With great admiration and regard, your friend, Lucretia R. Garfield."

John Hay does not approve Col. Rockwell's translation of the phrase *Strangulatus pro Republica*, written by Garfield on the 17th of July last, into "slaughtered for the republic." He writes from Cleveland, saying: "The Latin *strangulare*, in its literal sense, applies exclusively to death by choking or suffocation. It is derived, without change of meaning, from the corresponding Greek verb, which comes in turn from the noun *straggala*, a halter. So good a Latinist as the President would scarcely have chosen a word of such narrow and inappropriate meaning, when the better word *occisus*, to describe death by wounding, must have been ready to his hand. But there is a metaphorical meaning of *strangulatus* which is used in the poets and in writers of post-classical prose, especially writers upon law, which was probably in Gen. Garfield's mind as he lay chained to his bed in that long midsummer agony. The word, in that sense, means 'tortured' or 'tormented.' There is authority for such use of it in Ovid, Seneca and Juvenal. All the evidence we have indicates that on the 17th of July the President's own hope of recovery, as well as that of his attendants, was still strong. May we not, then, reasonably infer that this most impressive and memorable legend means 'Tortured for the Commonwealth?'"

The New Orleans *Picayune* give as serious warning to practical jokers. At 2 o'clock on a recent morning a gentleman left his club in that city with a friend, and, the latter returning for his cane, the former concealed himself in the bottom of the big box that holds the balancing weights of the elevator and is called a "lift case." The friend came back and went away, disgusted at finding no traces of the jolly joker. The latter, as he entered the lift case, had closed the door. He tried to open it, but could not, for it opened without a key only from the outside. He laughed heartily to see the biter bit, but presently he heard a noise which he could not misinterpret. The lift was slowly falling down from the fourth floor. He, in groping for the door, had pulled the rope which set it free. Death stared him in the face, for that immense mass of iron would inevitably crush him as flat as a pancake, and by a slow torture that would make dying seem an agony of horrors. He became frantic with fear. He flung himself against the door of the lift case as only despair could do. He shrieked for help. His shrieks were heard by the janitor, who found him in a swoon and dragged him out when the lift was only fifteen feet off. A physician was summoned. Consciousness was restored. The unfortunate gentleman sprang to his feet and screamed incoherently with wild gestures. He was crazy.

Organized Charity for the Unfortunates.

There should be some organized charity to meet the sudden revolutions in fortune. Many a man driven to the wall, with prompt assistance, might stand the shock and regain his losses.

The idea of organized assistance for those who meet with misfortune is not a new or untried theory. It has been in operation in the city of Liverpool for years, and out of its workings much good has risen up. There a man who has met with misfortune applies to the society, is promptly rendered pecuniary aid, and is often enabled to pay it back with ten-fold interest. Such a society could be made equally successful in America. Say that a number of capitalists organize such a society. The necessary capital could be acquired by subscription and endowment, and be profitably invested. A man meeting with reverses in business could apply to the society, and on investigation, proving worthy, be advanced whatever sum should be thought necessary, never to exceed a stated amount, giving his note for the payment of the money with interest.

Such a society would prove of great benefit in assisting young men. Many a young man who has the genius and the ability to work out important commercial and mechanical problems, is unable to move for the want of a few hundred dollars. This money such a society might very easily advance, to be paid back in one, two or three years, at a reasonable rate of interest, or it might be returned in monthly or yearly installments. In this way the society would not often lose. Loans should only be made after thorough investigation, and upon the very best authority.

All In Line.

[Free Press.]

At a reunion of Company A, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, nearly every member present had an anecdote to narrate of Lieutenant Henry Starkey, of Company H, who was for a few months, in command of Company A. At the dinner-table one winked at another and said: "Ben, do you remember the time Custer complimented Starkey on his military skill?"

The twinkling of Ben's eyes indicated that he was not adhering to the strict truth, but he promptly replied in the negative.

"Strange that you never heard of it? It was the talk of the entire army. Custer complimented him on making the most brilliant military movement of the war—getting his company in advance of the advance guard. The fact is, his company broke ranks to go blackberrying and got lost in the woods, and, when Custer came up with a detachment he found Starkey and his men gorging themselves within the enemy's lines."

"Oh, yes," responded Ben. "Us fellows in Company A were fond of blackberries, and if there was any one place they tasted better than another, it was in rebel territory. And that reminds me of the time we went blackberrying down at Ashby's Gap. We——"

"Hold on!" interrupted Starkey. "If that story has got to be told, I want to tell it, for it shows the utter fearlessness of Michigan soldiers. We were in reserve, and I had orders to swing around to the right until we reached an old stone wall, and there await further orders. It was a long and fatiguing march through the woods, and when we reached the wall I was pretty nearly 'blown.' We were right on to the enemy's flank, and I ordered the boys to 'stand close' behind the wall, and I climbed over and laid down under a tree to rest. It's just possible I might have been dozing, but if so, I was awakened by the rapid gallop of a horse, and up dashed Major Clark. Pulling his horse back upon his haunches, he excitedly exclaimed: 'The rebs are close upon us! are your men in line?'

"'In perfect line, major,' said I, at the same time pointing toward the wall where—there was not a single blue coat in sight. Every man of them had leaned his musket against the wall and gone blackberrying; and if the rebs could have found a dozen of them in an hour, they would have been better on a search than I was. That shows the difference between old soldiers and raw recruits. These veterans, right in the face of the enemy, had laid down their arms and gone berrying as thoughtless of danger as if they were in Michigan instead of Virginia; but a company of green recruits would have stood behind that wall, knees trembling, blanched faces, muskets at full cock and finger on the trigger."

An Eastern and Western View.

The New York *Herald* thinks the Mississippi and Missouri rivers should be improved, but it does not believe in the proposed method. The States bordering on these rivers, that paper thinks, should be at the expense of their improvement. It says: "The ambition to improve the great water artery of the Mississippi Valley is laudable and worthy of all support. We should like to see it accomplished. We believe it would help the enrichment of the Nation, but at the same time we see no sufficient reason why the Nation should enter upon it. Ten States would be immeasureably benefitted. There would be an increase in the value of farm lands along the banks of the great river such as has never been seen in all its history. Towns would arise where now there are only swamps. Millions of immigrants from Germany and France and England and Scotland and Ireland would be attracted towards the wastes and wildernesses of to-day, which would become so many paradises to-morrow. But it is not clear that it is within the constitutional power of Congress, nor is it clear whether if Congress has the power it would be just, to accomplish so desirable a result at the cost of the Federal Treasury."

It seems to us that this great metropolitan journal takes a superficial view of this question. If the contemplated improvement "would help the enrichment of the whole Nation," why should not the Nation pay for it?

The whole Nation has expended millions of dollars in the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the North and East, and the great West has not grumbled at the cost, although she has been taxed her full share; but now that a demand has been made for something in return that it is acknowledged would be a benefit to the whole country, we are met with the flimsy plea that "New York built her own canals" and the West should improve her rivers! This kind of reasoning is pure nonsense. In fact, it is no reasoning at all, but pure fallacy. The fear that some trade may be drawn off from New York is the secret of the *Herald's* inspiration. Float the commerce of this mighty valley down the river to the sea, instead of around by the Northern lakes and railroads, and it would undoubtedly take away something of the trade of New York; but then, this country will soon have commerce enough to build up more than one great city. It is a matter of congratulation that the West and Southwest can make themselves heard pretty loudly in the halls of Congress, and have sufficient voting strength to make their demands heeded.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Telegraph Repairers.

A Western telegraph pole-climber tells a stirring tale of the hardships endured by men of his trade. They are often forced to climb rotten poles, especially in the rural districts. In one case, when a pole broke under him, he held on to the cross-piece and the wires let him down gently to the ground. But perhaps the greatest danger is from the electricity, which sometimes knocks men from the poles. In damp weather, especially, they are liable to receive severe shocks when they touch two wires at once with different parts of their bodies. The climber said: "I tell you, it's a fearful contract to undertake to fix a broken wire on a wet day. I have seen some of the boys kick and squirm on the cross-pieces and yell so loudly that you would think they had gone off into spasms. I have in my mind one young man in particular who came near breaking his neck. He was what you call one of your 'smart Alecks.' It was a damp, rainy day in September when he went up to splice a wire. As soon as he reached the first cross-piece he thought he would make the boys laugh by performing various antics, so he sat astride one of the wires near the pole and caught hold of another. The batteries attached at the ends of both wires were heavily charged and he was so badly shocked that the men were compelled to go up and take him down. In fact, the shock almost killed him."

The Unfortunates Who Do Not Plead for Charity.

People seldom think of charity without they are importuned. They are willing to give, always ready to extend a helping hand to their less fortunate fellow man; but not feeling the sting of want, they never find the opportunity of giving until it is brought forward and laid at their feet. There are thousands of humane, charitably-disposed people; kind, noble and generous, yet all around there are much want and suffering. It does not follow that those only who ask for charity are deserving of it. Thousands there be who suffer every day without complaining; the time has been when they were masters of their wants and wishes, and they have too much of their old pride remaining to solicit assistance; but they go struggling on, and are every day forced to deny themselves some want or comfort. There are homes in every large city where the support depends upon the woman, and their only way of earning money is with the needle. Hard is their struggle—working continuously, denying to their lives every pleasure, and wasting their health and strength, they are hardly able to gather together enough money to meet expenses. The insufficiency of wages paid to sewing women has much of the sorrow and the suffering of the world to answer for. Often it will be found that these girls have lived in happy and comfortable homes, and this changed condition of affairs is wearying and killing to them; they feel the weight of charity, and long for the companionship of which the change of fortune has robbed them. They do not cry over their misfortune or go out and court charity, but, as long as strength and health is left, go struggling on, seeking to hide from the world their sorrow and suffering, like a proud man does his deformity. Such people are deserving. Assistance offered in a friendly manner, and without ostentation, could not offend, but would be gladly received and let the sunshine into many a dark hour.

The Politest Man in Boston.

The politest man in Boston has been discovered. He was hurrying along a street when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of an alley way, and the two collided with great force. The second man looked mad, while the polite man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into you I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it"—and he tore away at redoubled speed.—[Boston Journal.

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West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

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Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00 WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

CROWN SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST

It is the result of 20 years' experience and experiments in Sewing Machines. It combines the good points of all present and former makes, and is not a "one man" or "one idea" machine, as others are. It avoids the defects of others, and possesses new and valuable features and conveniences. It is large, light-running, noiseless, handsome, convenient, durable, and simple. Warranted and kept in repair free for 5 years. Circulars with full description sent free on request. It is surely the best. A trial will prove it. Don't fail to see it before you buy. MANUFACTURED BY FLORENCE MACHINE CO., Florence, Mass.; WHOLESALED BY GEO. P. BENT, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 436 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

in from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO., 167 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

REED'S

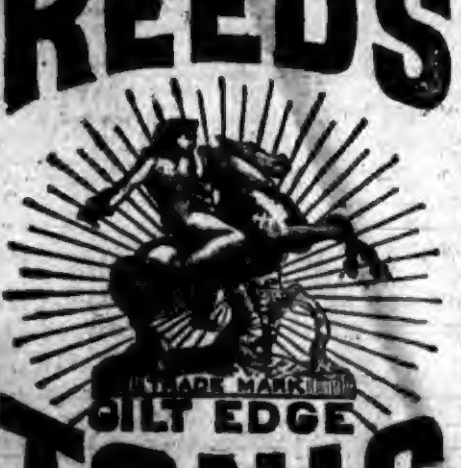

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

☞For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS. NATHAN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Better Yet.

On a Canada Southern train a Detroiter had a seat behind a couple who got on at a little station near St. Thomas, and he thought he had seen the man's face before. He was looking at him sharply and trying to remember where he had met him, when the man turned and asked:

"Aren't you Thomas ——, of Detroit?"

"Yes; and aren't you William ——, of Buffalo?"

"Yes"

"I thought so when you came in. And ain't you running away with old Judge Black's daughter, of St. Thomas?"

"I've got a better thing than that," whispered William, as he leaned over the seat, "I'm running away with his wife!"—[Detroit Free Press.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured. In the dry form it is most economical, in the liquid the most convenient.—[Philadelphia Press.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 48-tf.

PANA, ILL., Jan. 25, 1881.—I have used your Kress Fever Tonic, and found it much easier to cure the chills with it than for me to solve your rebus. S. D. ABBOTT. 37 3w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

Useful and ornimental—those new Unique Wall Pockets, for holding your brushes and combs. They are just the thing to present to your wife, for a Christmas present. For sale by Davenport, the druggist.

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking he larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad Costly outfit free. Address, True and C Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Bengnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 26 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
FEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store
ISAAC OCHS.

Wm. M. McInturf,

Breeder of Celebrated

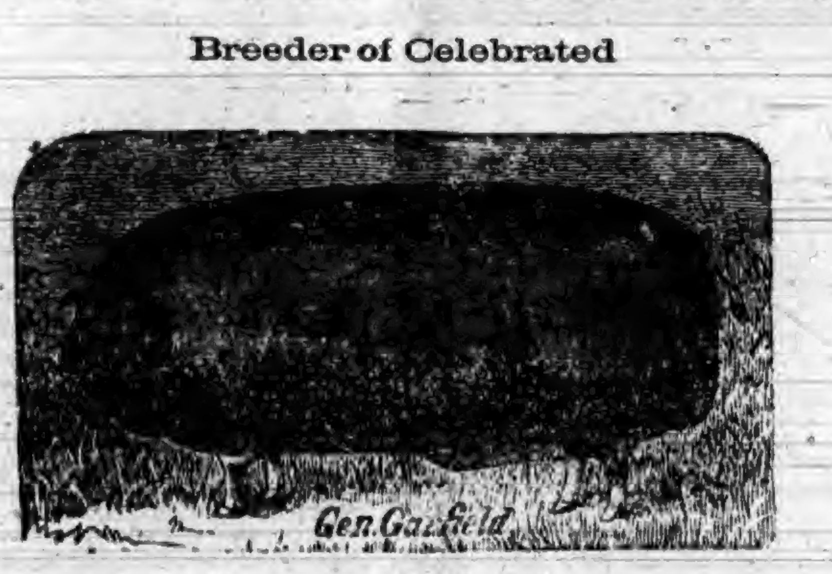

Poland China Swine.

Our stock is large and fine, of superior style, and can be relied on. Fatten readily at any age, and yet attain great weight at maturity. All stock pedigreed eligible for registry, when desired. Some very choice stock for sale at reasonable rates. Come and see my herd, four miles east of Kendallville, or address all orders to

WM. M. McINTURF,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

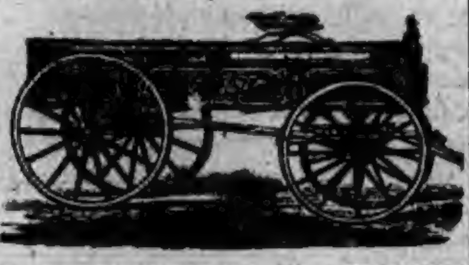

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

CLOCKS.

WELLESLEY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncoltis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO LANDRETH'S SEEDS BY MAIL

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.

USE KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	3 45	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	3 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 50	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	9 20	2 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 30		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 8 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. B. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

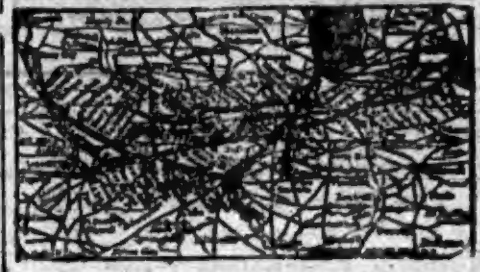

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis

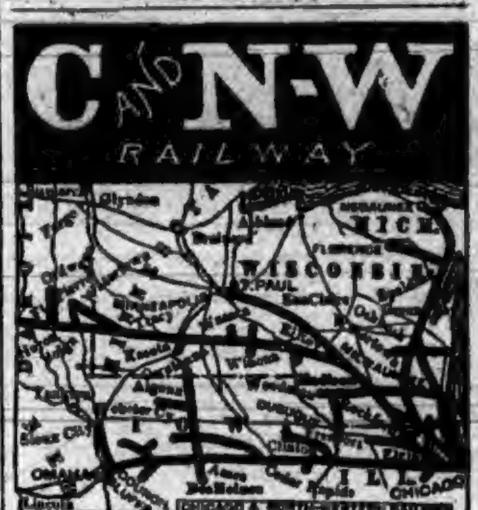

THE

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood, Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 11. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 29, 1881. Number 52.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

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P. V. HOFFMAN.

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WM. H. LEAS.

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W. H. DILLS.

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J. LITTLEFIELD.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Sutt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking he larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily mad Costly outfit free. Address, True and C Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the estate, of Asa Fletcher, deceased, will offer at public sale at his late residence, in Spencerville, DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, January 14, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the personal property of the deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale. WM. SHUTT,
51-3w. Executor.

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the estate, of Adam Shilling, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Asa Fletcher, in Spencerville, DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, January 14, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the personal property of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.
Dec. 20, 1881. WM. SHUTT,
51-3w. Executor.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk, of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Asa Fletcher, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Dec. 9, 1881. WILLIAM SHUTT,
50-3w. Administrator.

A $7.00 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for December, offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00:

To the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by Dec. 10, 1881, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas number of the Monthly, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

Correspondence.

[Written for the COURIER.]

Our earthly friends to us how dear,
So kind and true are they;
Delight we prove when they are near,
But sadness when away.

Away? Yes often far are those
Whose hearts are strung with ours;
Days, months and years interpose,
To cloud the passing hours.

But when we rise to realms of light,
And meet with kindred there,
We'll stand and sing with angels bright,
And mingle with friends so dear.

But we must wait the passing hours,
'Till God shall call us from this earth;
Then kindred dear, those friends of ours,
Shall welcome us from trials and mirth.

To mingle with the blood washed throng,
Who've washed their robes in crimsoned blood,
Now linger near the Savior's throng,
With out-stretched arms across the flood,
They welcome us to heaven and God.

S. A. COMESKEY.

What They Knew Four Thousand Years Ago

From one of these books, compiled after the manner of our modern encyclopaedias, and the compilation of which is shown to have been made more than 2,000 years B. C., it has been ascertained, which has long been supposed, that Chaldea was a parent land of astronomy; for it is found, from this compilation and from other books, that the Babylonians catalogued the stars. and distinguished and named the constellations; that they arranged the twelve constellations that form our present zodiac to show the course of the sun's path in the heavens; divided time into weeks, months and years; that they divided the week, as we now have it, into seven days, six being days of labor, and the seventh a day of rest, to which they gave a name from which we have derived our word "Sabbath," and which day, as a day of rest from all labor of every kind, they observed as rigorously as the Jew or the Puritan. The motion of the heavenly bodies and the phenomena of the weather were noted down and a connection, as I have before stated, detected, as M. de Perville claims to have discovered, between the weather and the change of the moon. They had invented the sun-dial to mark the movements of the heavenly bodies, the water clock to measure time and they speak in this work of the spots on the sun, a fact they only could have known by the aid of telescopes, which it is supposed they possessed, from observations that they have noted down of the rising of Venus and the fact that Layard found a crystal lens in the ruins of Nineveh. The "bricks" contain an account of the deluge, substantially the same as a narrative in the Bible, except that the names are different. They disclose that houses and lands were then sold leased and mortgaged; that money was loaned at interest, and that the market-gardeners, to use an American phrase, "worked on shares;" that the farmer, when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his labor with short and homely songs, two of which have been found; and, to connect this very remote civilization with the usages of to-day, I may in conclusion, refer to one of the bricks of this library, in the form of a note, which is to the effect that visitors are requested to give to the librarian the number of the book they wish to consult, and that it will be brought to them; at the perusal of which one is disposed to fall back upon the exclamation of Solomon, that "There is nothing new under the sun."—[Chief Justice Daly, in Popular Science Monthly.

Mosby Outwitted.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Mosby was seldom defeated and never outwitted to my knowledge but once. He had crossed the mountains with few men into Clark county, when he was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen was in the vicinity. The officer had stopped at 'Clay Hill," 'the residence of Mr. Whiting, and Mosby made up his mind to capture officer and men. His action was prompt, as usual. He went to Clay Hill, captured the Federal officer while he was seated at supper, and carried him off prisoner to Upperville, east of the Blue Ridge. There had been nothing unpleasant about the whole affair. Mosby and his prisoner were on the most friendly terms. The partisan had ridden his favorite gray mare on the scout, and at Upperville was standing beside her ready to mount when he Federal officer said: "That's a superb animal Colonel?"

"Yes," was the gratified reply of the partisan as he patted the mare's neck The officer sauntered closer.

"A very fine animal!" he repeated. "I'll try her paces!" And throwing himself into the saddle he disappeared at full speed, and Colonel Mosby never again saw his favorite gray mare or his prisoner.

A Spidar Draws up a Mouse by the Tail.

A very curious and interesting spectacle was to be seen on Monday afternoon in the office of Mr. P. C. Clever's livery stable in this city. Against the wall of the room stands a tolerably tall desk, and under this a small spider, not larger than a common pea, had constructed an extensive web, reaching down to the floor.

About half-past eleven o'clock Monday forenoon it was observed that the spider had ensnared a young mouse by passing filaments of her web about its tail. When first seen the mouse had its hind legs off the floor, and could barely touch the floor with its fore feet. The spider was full of business, running up and down the line, occasionally biting the mouse's tail, making it struggle desperately. Its effort to escape were unavailing, and the slender filaments about its tail were too strong for it to break. In a short time it was seen that the spider was slowly hoisting its victim into the air. By two o'clock in the afternoon the mouse could barely touch the floor with its fore feet; by dark the point of its nose was an inch above the floor. At nine o'clock at night the mouse was still alive, but had made no sign, except when the spider decended and bit its tail. At this time it was an inch and a half from the floor.

The next morning the mouse was dead and hung three inches from the floor.

The news of the novel sight soon became circulated, and hundreds of people visited the stable to witness it. The mouse is a small one, probably less than half grown, measuring about one and one-half inches from the point of its nose to the root of its tail. How the spider succeeded in ensnaring it is not known. The mechanical ingenuity of the spider, which enables her to raise a body which must weigh forty or fifty times as much as herself, has been the subject of much comment and speculation, and no satisfactory solution of the difficulty has been found. All agree that it is a most remarkable case, and one that would be received with utter incredulity if it were not so amply attested.—[Lebanon, Ky., Standard.

Troy Township.

A.G. Coats, one of DeKalb's pioneers, died last Tuesday.

Some one stole a lot of corn from John Robinet' last week.

Mrs. Hisler, aged 60, walked eleven miles to attend the funeral of Louisa McClellan, and was just fifteen minutes to late. Such friendship is scarce now days.

Grave yard insurance has struck Troy, two agents, one a doctor, have been working here. Eight dollars a thousand on persons from seventy to one hundred years of age, is the price. Various persons have taken policies to the amount of twenty-four thousand dollars on a man eighty-five years old. They wont insure a young man.

Robert Johnson, of Iowa, is visiting with his sister, Sarah McDonald.

John Zigler, of Fulton, Ohio, is visiting relatives in Troy.

—And got the girl: A healthful moonlight evening is good for building houses. No money is required only talk. Two young lovers discuss the future—after they are married. They sit down, with their arms entwined around each other, and say they will build as soon as they are married and the season has advanced a little. They will have a two-story house with an attic. They will have a three-story house, perhaps. It shall have this or that number of rooms. This convenience or that convenience will make it much more desirable than any other house. Hundreds of little points are discussed. The season advances. The season passes. No house built. The other fellow builds the house.—[Vicksburg Herald.

—Mitigated misery: "Go in the room and bring that cake off the table," said an Austin mother to her son. "Its too dark; I'm afraid to go into the room." "Go right into that room this instant or I'll go in and bring out the strap." "If—you bring—out the—strap," replied the boy, sobbing, "bring the—cake along—too."—[Texas Siftings.

—A real christian is a man who prays on Sunday and then helps the Lord to answer his prayer all the rest of the week.

—The lazy boy fears that if he once begins to earn his own living he will be always expected to do it.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Useful and ornimental—those new Unique Wall Pockets, for holding your brushes and combs. They are just the thing to present to your wife, for a Christmas present. For sale by Davenport, the druggist.

Six Little Shoes.

The Cromwell correspondence, of the Ligonier Banner, contains the following, which we think well worth of reproducing for our readers. It was written by G. H. Barney, a citizen of Cromwell:

Six little shoes in chaotic row,
Six can it be? Is it really so?
One, two, three, four, five, six, there's no mistake.
It seems like a dream, though I know I'm awake.
There is Bessie, my baby; why, how time has flown!
She's a Miss now of six years, almost a woman grown.
She complacently mentions her various beaux.
Then Corinne, little chubby, with four-year-old grace.
Holds in our affections a strangely sweet place.
While Harry, our baby, with infantile glee,
Makes a heaven of home as near as can be.
So six little shoes sitting there in confusion
We find are all right; they are not a delusion.
If but one little pair were missing to-night,
All, all would be darkness where now all is light.

VALET.

School Reports.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Dec. 12, 1881, district No. 7: No. pupils on roll, 45; average number belonging, 40; average attendance, 36; No. cases of tardiness 19. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month, Della Furnish, Sylvia Shutt, Nancy Cramer, George Cramer, Pearly Boots, Ira Cramer, Della Farner, Walla Shutt, Sadie Hilterbrand, Reuben Mullen, Mable Henderson, Francis Furnish, Alice Foltz, Ivan Farner, Nancy Kester, Clyde Boots. Names of pupils whose deportment for the month was 100: Della Furnish, Pearly Boots, Sylvia Shutt, Laura Means, Della Farner, Nancy Cramer, Emma Farner, Jennie Kester.

S. M. HIGH, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 5. for the month ending Dec. 16, 1881: No. of males enrolled, 32, No, of females, 14; whole number 46. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy. Arthur Clark, Geo. Essig, Lizzie Essig, Alda Elson, Martin Elson, Emma Garber, Libbie Garber, Charlie Garber, Raulen Moffet, Walter Moffet, Ella Masters, Frank Osburn, Harris Squires, Vincent Squires, Frank Stafford, Ella Walter, Geo. Willis. Total times absent 110, total times tardy 6, average attendance 40.5.

J. L. GRUBB, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 4: The following are the names of the pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Dec. 9, 1881 Clara Freeman, Andrew Dancer, Lean Robbins, Miles Osburn, Queena Lawhead.

J. B. SCOTT, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Report of school No. 3: The following are the names of the pupils neither absent nor tardy for the month ending Dec. 9, 1881, Cordelia Culver, Addie Miller, Perry Feagler, Viola Cool, Birdie Culver, George Ditmars, Della Shugers, Allie Swisher, Nora Carr, George Cool, Cora Feagler, Ida Culver, Ethelinda Cupp, William Culver, Clara George, Geo. Feagler.

MRS. J. B. SCOTT, Teacher.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Report of school district No. 6, for the month ending Dec. 9: No. of pupils enrolled, 28; average daily attendance, 20; No. of times tardy, 5. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, Mally Springer, Ona Nelcewander, Simon Likens, Estus Likens, Etna Sherwood, Willie Blodget, Jennie Hoffman, Frank Pile, Willis Shreve, Clarence Cobbler, Ora Cobbler, Willie Hoodlemeier, Dwight Hoodlemeier, Cecil Metcalf, Homer Likens. Absent on account of sickness, Joe Springer.

A. B. WALSWORTH, Teacher.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 9, for the month ending Dec. 9: Names of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy, Nettie Lintz, Minnie Thomas, Nola Wert, Nettie Monroe, Mary Monroe, Nettie Bolser, Emma Wert. No. enrolled, 26; average daily attendance, 22; cases of tardiness, 2.

MILO THOMAS, Teacher.

Black Brocade Silks.

We have just MARKED DOWN the prices of three lines of Rich Black Brocade Silks (22 inches wide, and elegant designs) for the purpose of closing them out this week

10 pieces reduced from $1.25 to $1.00.
12 pieces reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
15 pieces reduced from $1.85 to $1.40.

PLUSHES.

Of these scarce and very desirable goods we have now in stock over 75 pieces in all the leading colors now used. (No advance in price):

Black, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue,

MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, OMBRE PLUSHES, for $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 per yard.

BLACK BROCADE,
COLORED BROCADE,
and STRIPED VELVETS.

BLACK SKIRT VELVETS,

27 inches wide for $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per yard—excellent value.

PLAIN GROS GRAIN SILKS,

All colors, for 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard, all very cheap.

COLORED BROCADE SILKS

for 50c, 75c., $1.25 and $1 50 per yard; suitable for evening or street use, to match any shade of silks or dress goods.

BLACK SILK VELVETS

For trimming uses (17, 19, 21 and 24 inches wide) for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 an $2 per yard—superior color and finish.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens to Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA
RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
CURE BEFORE TOO LATE
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S WONDERFUL NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE
PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF
CURE WARRANTED

BIG BEN BOLTON.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

I remember big Ben Bolton, and the little Leontine.
He could carry off a millstone, but she ruled him like a Queen.
He stood seven feet in his stockings; she was hardly three feet high;
But she wound him round her finger, and she ruled him with her eye.

The women used to snicker, and the hardy miners smiled,
To see the brawny giant with the gentle little child.
And the gamblers, up from 'Frisco, when they saw them, used to swear
That they looked as fitly mated as a rabbit and a bear.

He would drop his pick and shovel when she came in working hours;
They would go among the gulches after gay and gaudy flowers;
He would climb the dizzy ledges, he would scale the mountain-side,
Bearing her upon his shoulders, whom he called his "little bride."

He could bend an iron crowbar, he could lift a half a ton,
He could twist a wagon-tire, or the barrel of a gun,
With his fingers; but it often used to make us laugh
When we saw Leontine lead him as a butcher leads a calf.

When the hard days' work was over, when the crescent silver moon
Arose above the mountain pines, we met at "Blood's saloon,"
When Ben Bolton used to give us exhibitions of his skill
In bending iron crow-bars or in twisting off a drill.

One day Ezekiel Parsons sent to 'Frisco on the sly,
And bought a bar of tempered steel, for brawny Ben to try.
The boys who understood the game came down to Blood's one night,
And stood serenely round the bar and waiting for the sight.

Ben Bolton grasped the bar of steel, he brought it to his knee,
And like a locomotive puffed, the trick he could not see;
The sweat ran down his honest face, upon his hands he spit,
He tugged and worried with all his might, it would not budge a bit.

Ezekiel Parsons shook his sides, the boys all laughed aloud,
Ben lost his reputation and had to treat the crowd.
It cut him so completely, and it made him feel so mean,
He quit the camp next morning with the little Leontine.

II.

A storm comes up the valley, a cloud bursts on the hills,
The stream becomes a river, that sweeps away the mills,
And downward through the hollow the maddened torrent roars,
O'er rocks, through glens and gulches, and mining camps it pours.

A cry comes from the hollow, and rushing down the ridge
The miners see Ben Bolton like a giant at the bridge.
The water settles about him, the bridge rocks to and fro;
He holds it with a crow-bar—in a minute it must go.

Beneath the narrow ledge near by, with bright disheveled hair,
They see the little Leontine—her hands are clasped in prayer.
The structure quakes, the strong man shakes, no fear is in his face;
"Go! save the child," he shouts aloud, "I'll hold the bridge in place."

Zeke Parsons bounds upon the bridge, the women wail with fear;
He lifts the child in his strong arms, the miners loudly cheer;
He leaps upon the trembling logs, the waters round him roar;
He slips, he falls, he creeps, he crawls, he springs upon the shore.

The child is saved, Ben Bolton, but who will help you now?
The crow-bar in your brawny hands breaks like a rotten bough,
And down the glen goes bridge and man, with broken logs and stones
That rend and gash his stalwart form and crush and break his bones.

Adown the hill the miners run, with outcries of despair;
They find him wedged between the rocks, and hanging helpless there;
They bear the mangled form away, without the glen they pass
With words of pity and of love, and lay him on the grass.

The crimson blood runs down his face, he shudders and he sighs;
His pale lips move, he moans, he groans, then to a comrade cries:
"I've saved the little Leontine, be kind to her, dear Joe.
I've [illegible], Zeke Parsons, for I'm ready now to go!"

His head droops limp and lifeless down, his eyes grow dull and dim,
His broad breast heaves, a shiver runs through every broken limb,
Then, with a smile upon his lips, he sinks upon the sod,
And the soul of brave Ben Bolton is at peace with man and God.

"CAVED."

"It's caved!" exclaimed Bill Beaver, bursting into the cabin where I was leisurely eating breakfast and reading the news from last year's papers that were pasted on the wall. "The ground has caved! it came down mighty sudden; and little Jimmy was at the breast. I was further out in the drift, and had the start of it; but it made such a close call for me that I knew he must o' got ketched."

This technical jargon revealed to me the fact that our mine had caved, and had buried one of our companions, for "Little Jimmy" was not an infant, but a man—a miner and a friend. He had been working at the "breast," or farthest end of the "drift," but was now perhaps sleeping his last sleep in the bottom of the mother of us all.

Three years before we had come to this creek, we had prospected the "side gulches" and the bars, and found "colors" everywhere. Indications favorable, so we "staked" a body of ground along the main creek; built cabins, organized a company, of which the writer was elected President, and went to work to open our claim.

Those three years had been years of toil and privation. We were in the heart of the Rocky mountains. Our camp was pitched in a little basin of a valley, warm and sunshiny, and just at the entrance of a deep and gloomy canon, which we named "The Devil's Gate," and through which our sparkling little stream foamed and tumbled down to the great river, the Missouri. Our ground was deep and very wet. Drainage was necessary, and we had driven a tunnel for this purpose through the earth and bowlders that filled the primeval bed of the creek, until we had attained a horizontal distance of 1,000 yards; but the slope of the gulch was so gradual that we had not reached the "bed rock" where we hoped to find the gold laid in heaps. "Bed rock," being the objective point, must be reached; so we sank a shaft at the head of our tunnel and betook ourselves to a pump.

As it was a couple of thousand miles to the nearest foundry, and we could not afford to await the completion of the North Pacific railroad, a pump under the circumstances was a problem; so I will tell you how we got one. We had blacksmith's and carpenters' tools, which most of us could use; there was plenty of timber growing on the mountains, and a pair of dilapidated freight wagons supplied our stock of iron. Great slabs or segments were cut from the fir trees and hewed and dressed on one side to a smooth plane. The other side was rounded to an arc or convex surface, so that when four such segments were placed together lengthwise, secured with pins at the edges, which were first squared and then made parallel, they formed a long, hollow trunk or barrel, four square within, but outside cylindrical, and tapering slightly from one end to the other.

Upon this were driven hoops or bands of iron, which forced the joints close like those of a cask, and thus we had pumps or pipes of considerable length and solidity. It was easy to fit to them valves and pistons, and to work them with a wooden walking beam, moved by the crank of a water wheel. This crank was a master piece. It had an arm or leverage of two feet, and was forged from the iron axle of one of our wagons, and its dungeons or bearings were turned in a lathe of our own contriving. This was a heavy job for our own resources, but it was finished after an age (it seemed to us) of toil, puzzling and perspiration, and we had produced machinery that was capable of raising to a height of nearly thirty feet many tons of water per day, and which answered all our requirements for drainage, so that we were able to reach that long-sought "bed rock" at a depth of ninety feet below the present bed of the creek. I will mention here that our pump was twelve inches square inside, and had a stroke of four feet, raising the water twenty-nine feet into our drain tunnel, whence it flowed out to the surface 1,000 yards down the canon.

We had reached "bed rock," but had not "struck it very rich," and were running a drift or tunnel on bed rock across and up the gulch in search of the "pay streak" which we were hoping every day to find, when the announcement of a startling accident was made. Here was the ruin of our hopes and the death of our friend; for there was little room to hope for any other result.

It must not be supposed that much time was wasted in such reflections, for, telling Bill to rouse the entire camp, I rushed off to the mine. Such of the men as had heard of the occurrence hurried from their work, bringing with them their picks and shovels as likely to be needed, and the miners from wet diggings came clad in coats, high boots and helmet-shaped caps of India-rubber, and looking like knights in armor. Knights they were, too, for that matter, for, though armed only with shovels and picks, they were as daring and as generous as ever belted Prince who rode with lance at rest to right imaginary wrongs; and they were ready now to risk every danger to save the poor fellow buried in the mine beneath.

On reaching the scene I found our machinery apparently uninjured, but looking more closely I discovered that the pump was raising not a drop of water, and it would not be long before the entire mine would be flooded. The pump must be relieved at once or we could not hope to save the mine, much less to rescue our friend. Calling Bob Piper, a tall, black-bearded miner, who had worked at his trade in every mining country from the English channel to the Pacific ocean, and who, in skill, courage and experience, was the mining oracle of our camp—I pointed him to the pump, which was wearing itself out in vain, for it lifted no water.

"Bob," said I, "we must fix that pump! It is our only hope to save Little Jimmy."

"We'll fix it," replied Bob, quietly. "The pump is starved—choked up at the bottom. We'll fix it; and as for the poor lad we'll git un out."

Bob was a West of England man, and his dialect stuck to him.

"We'll get un out, Benny; I think he bean't dead. I've helped dig men out in the old country and this, too; an' God will help us we'll get un out now; won't us, Benny?"

Benny, thus appealed to, answered with an emphatic "You bet," and the next moment he and Bob, followed by two others, were clambering down the steep and slippery flight of ladders that led into the mine, until their candles, glimmering like stars, were one by one swallowed up in the black shaft. Axes had been sent down in the bucket, and in a few moments were heard blows ringing on the mass of wood and iron that composed the barrel of the pump. They were cutting holes to let water into the pump below. It had already risen above their waists, and the mouth of the lowest drift was nearly submerged.

The machinery was creaking and groaning, and the wheel dashing round, and it was idle show, and the mine was filling up, and soon the men would be driven out; but meantime we could hear the blows of the axes. Presently the clumsy walking beam quit groaning, stood still and began to tremble. The wheel had stopped for a moment, then began to move slowly, and went round with a surge. There was a great rush of water through the pump, and it was all right. Our old wooden pump was equal to the occasion. The flood-gates were opened to the great overshot wheel, and it was required to do its best. It rushed round steadily, and in an hour the mine was freed from water so that men could press into the drift.

It was arranged that if Little Jimmy was found alive the fact should be telegraphed aloft by two strokes of the signal bell; but if dead, one tap should announce it. Men were working underground as only such men would work. They had been told off into gangs of four each, which spelled or relieved each other every fifteen minutes; and, as they advanced into the avalanche of rock and earth that filled the drift, every inch had to be propped with heavy timbers, for the vast mass above them had been shaken and had lost its cohesion, and at every moment might crash down like a mountain.

Presently, to those who waited above, there came a sharp peal of the bell—then another. He was alive! What a shout went up from the men assembled there. Out of the depths of that canon, above its cliffs and crags, and over the trees that waved on their summits, and above the mountains that towered beyond—far above them all it rose like incense. It ascended into heaven, for it was a prayer—a prayer of thanksgiving and of praise. Not formed in speech, not framed in language, but the overflowing of the heart that can not be uttered in words.

My story is done. Little Jimmy had been overwhelmed with an avalanche, his candles extinguished, and he dashed down with his face to the earth; but the rocks and timbers had formed an arch over him, and, resting his elbows on the ground, he was just able to support his head above it. In a little while he would have drowned where he lay, but he was safe now. Strong hands had dragged him out of this grave. They had harnessed themselves to the "horse whim," and had hoisted him into the glorious sunshine. They bore him to his cabin, and placed him in the tender care of "Doc." Here we will leave him.

The three drinking saloons in our camp proclaimed open doors and free whisky for the rest of that day, and, as the boys were about to take a drink, Bob Piper asked leave to offer a sentiment.

"Genelmen," said he, "I told you we'd git un out, if so be as God would help us. Genelmen, He did help us."

"You bet!" was the applauding and emphatic response.

Hoffenstein on Poor People.

[New Orleans Times.]

"Herman," said Hoffenstein, as he glanced over a book in which he kept small accounts, "has dot shoemaker vot keeps de corner around baid vat he owes de adore yet?"

"No, Mister Hoffenstein," replied the clerk, "but I dhink he vill. He vas a goot man if he vas poor."

"Dot may be so, Herman, but you had pedder vatch him. Don't let him haf noding more on gredit. You must always dink a man vas a rasgal until he bays vat he owes; if you don't you vill lose money, by dinking he vas goot. My gr-r-a-cious, Herman, I haf seen blenty uf poor men who vere goot. Dey vould get dings at my adore on gredit, and spend dere cash mit some von else. Vatch de shoemaker, Herman, I haf been poor myself vonce."

"De shoemaker, Misder Hoffenstein," said the clerk, "would half baid before dis if he don't haf been so poor."

"But he don't got no pisness being dot vay," replied Hoffenstein. "A man vat vas poor, Herman, don't can blame no von but himself. Vy don't he get velty like odder beople?—If a man vas sadisvied mit being poor he don't can be vert anyding you know. Ven I vas bedding I vent to a velty merchant to get some goods on gredit. He don't let me haf dem, und I dold him dat I vas honesd if I vas a poor man. Vat you dink, Herman, he says: 'My frent, hell vas so full of beoble in your fix dat dere legs vas sticking de vindows out.' Dot exberience, Herman, learned me dot a poor man don't haf got invulence enough in dis vorld to make de dogs bark at him, und I vent to vork. Dree years afder dot I half a dry goods adore, und vas de bresident uf a bolitical association. My gr-r-e-cious, Herman, nefer vant to be a poor man. De only ding vot a poor man can get vas religion, und he wouldn't get dot if it cost anyding. Recgolleck dot berseverance in pisness vill make you velty, und dot if you vail in de righd vay dere vas money in it. Ven I vas keeping a redail adore in the gountry, pisiness got dull, und I vent to Simon Krausman, my vife's uncle, und I says: 'Simon, I dink I vill vail, dere vas no money in de pisness any longer.' 'Reuben,' he says, 'de boys vas baying as high as dwenty cents dis year, und I dink you petter vait.' I dook his advice, Herman, und nexd year ven dey vas only baying ten cents, I vailed und made ofer four dousand dollars. Shust dink uf it. Now dere vas Solomon Opponheimer, who put a leetle adore up avay out in Arkansas, und de gountry for fifteen miles around vas so poor dot all de fleas vent away. Vell, he put his adore dere und for seex years he vailed in pisiness, und now Solomon owns a gouple of brick adores in Houston, Texas. He made all uf dot by his berseverance. Dink uf it, Herman, und vile you dink of it, don't let de shoemaker ve vas dalking abodd get avay mitout baying vat he owes."

By actual merit the famous substance, St. Jacobs Oil, has steadily won its way until it is to-day the national remedy for rheumatism. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen—all use it.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Enquirer.*

A Queer Maori Marriage.

[New Zealand Letter to the London News.]

A good clergyman who was working amongst the native population was anxious to establish the sanctity of marriage among them. Among others who were candidates for the rite was a much married aboriginal named Ngatapaparapa. On arriving at the clause of the formula where candidates for matrimony are directed to join hands, a strange scene occurred. No sooner had the direction been given than a whole bevy of inamoratas sprang forward, two or three hanging on by the hands and arms of the would-be-Benedict, with an equal number clinging to his legs. He was completely besieged, pinned hand and foot and confusion was made worse confounded by a hugging and tugging by which the unfortunate fellow was in iminent danger of dismemberment. Seeing the turn things had taken the priest naturally enough paused and looked on in dismay. "Go on," cried the hapless bridegroom, "or can't you see for yourself these abominable wretches will have me dragged limb from limb?" Still the reverend gentleman hesitated, seemingly at a loss what to do under the circumstances. "If you don't get along," cried the man, "and bring this kind of a thing to a finish there'll be another dozen of them here in less than no time, and when they find I have not got a flopper left to hang on by they will drag off the last shred of blanketing I have over me."

The situation was now perplexing in the extreme, and there was nothing for it but to hurry over the service and bring the comedy to an end. The sequel to the story is worth adding. In course of time this much-married man died, as did the seven-times married woman of the gospels. The question then arose as to who was his lawfully married wife. Some five-and-twenty claimants appeared before the judge of the native law court, and the question to be determined was—had the woman who got hold of the deceased's hand precedence over her who merely tugged at his legs. As there was considerable property left behind counsel were employed by the respective claimants, and it is said that their learned disputations on the respective importance of arms and legs left the unfortunate judge in the dilemma of the man without a leg to stand upon.

The Pittsburgh *Sunday Leader* quotes: Mr. Martin Karg, Silver Creek, Minn., cured a badly-wounded horse with St. Jacobs Oil.

THE GHOSTS OF TO-DAY.

The Mysterious Warning in the Earl of Airlie's Family.

(London Telegraph.)

Mrs. Ann Day (formerly Gladden), 31 Burgoyne road, S. W., writes questioning the statement of Mr. McLeod that the traditional warning of impending disaster in the Airlie family consists only of the sound of a drum. She says:

"Early in the year 1845 I went to Cortachy Castle in attendance upon Miss Margaret Dalrymple, who was paying a two-days' visit to the Earl and Countess of Airlie. We arrived in the evening, and Miss Dalrymple had only just time to dress for dinner. As she rested for a few minutes on a sofa, however (this she told me some time after we had left the castle), she heard distinctly, as if immediately beneath the floor, the sound of fifes and afterward the beating of a drum. While at dinner she remarked to Lord Airlie, who sat near her, 'What is that strange music you have about the house? You assuredly have an excellent piper.'

"Lord Airlie, without replying, dropped his knife and fork and retired from the dining-room. Later in the evening the place seemed all in confusion, and I learned that Lord Airlie, after leaving the table, went to the library and dined in solitude.

"The next morning, while the family were at breakfast, I was quite alone in Miss Dalrymple's room, and as I stood before the fire I heard, as I thought, a carriage drive up, and stop dead, directly under my feet. Immediately there followed the sound of another carriage driving up and stopping in precisely the same manner. And then, as if following the vehicles, came the tramp, tramp, tramp, of marching soldiers. Then I heard some shrill notes of the fife so distinctly that I looked round instinctively, expecting to see a piper in the room. In another moment I was still more startled by the beating of a drum. About this there was something indescribably disagreeable; it seemed as if the drummer was making his way through the floor. Being a perfect stranger to the place, I thought there might be a coach road and an entrance door to the castle, near the room in which I stood, and that some distinguished guests were arriving or departing. On looking out of the window, however, I found there was no door or coach road near, and not a human being was to be seen. I concluded, therefore, that the sounds must have been echoed from a distance.

"The next morning, before our departure, Lady Airlie came to the door of Miss Dalrymple's room, to give her a £5 note for an orphan school in which she was interested. Neither of us ever saw the Countess again. She was confined of twins at Brighton some months afterward, and died. It was not until Miss Dalrymple, a few days after we left the castle, asked me if I had heard 'the strange music there,' that I disclosed my experience, and then for the first time I learned from her the tradition about the Airlie drummer boy. She told me that she herself had been totally in ignorance of it until her allusion at the dinner-table to the music she had heard elicited from another guest an explanation."

Driving With the Parasol.

The other evening the Hawk-Eye jester was bathing his eyes in cold water, and suspended the operation long enough to remark:

"If a woman can't take her parasol to heaven when she dies, she won't be happy there. She will come back after it."

An impressive quiet followed this dogmatic statement, and the parasols of the court knew some of them were in for it.

"We were driving this afternoon," the aggrieved jester resumed, "and the princess kindly shaded my head with her parasol. It was very kind indeed. It limited my view of the country, at times, to my knees and the dash-board of the wagon. Whenever we met a team, especially if the road was very narrow, the princess lowered her parasol between myself and the passing wagon, so that I turned out by faith, or stood on my head to catch a glimpse of the colliding wheels. When we started down a steep hill she lowered the parasol between me and the horses, and I trusted to the good sense of the animals to keep out of the ditch. When we met any acquaintance to whom I wished to bow, she knocked my hat over my eyes. When she would point my admiring gaze to some exquisitely tinted autumn leaves, she jabbed a projecting parasol rib into my eye. When she turned to speak to any one in the rear seat, she rasped the back of my neck. Oft as the carriage struck a stone or lurched over a rut, she prodded my long-suffering head with vicious little jabs. I drew my head down between my shoulders and sat crouched and bent, but the remorseless parasol still pursued me. I have been pelted and rasped and prodded, and all from a mistaken sense of kindness. A woman's unselfishness and kindness of heart always prompts her to hold her parasol over the man who drives. And if the man who drives is allowed to choose for himself, he will choose sunstroke in preference to the parasol every time. I do not complain, mind you. I merely make a simple statement of plain fact. Any man who has had to drive a pair of horses while some gentle-hearted woman held a parasol over him, knows what I have suffered. And when she holds an umbrella it is infinitely worse. Then the man is utterly and hopelessly extinguished, and the material world is to him only a wild, blank chaos of alpaca and whalebone."

But here her little serene highness closed the debate by deciding that the nose caught it, but the eyes had it, and without appealing from the decision of the chair, the house adjourned.

Glass Eyes That Seem Natural.

"What's the cost of a glass eye?" "From $10 to $15. Perhaps the doctors charge more." "Sometimes they move like a genuine eye, do they not?" "Oh, yes. Surgical operations are performed on the eye more delicately than formerly, when it was deemed necessary to take the eye out entirely. Then the artificial eye was a fixed, glassy, staring object. Now, amputations of portions of the eye can be performed quite often, and the glass eye fitted on the stump, which moves quite naturally. Some people have several glass eyes, with pupils painted in them, which are of different sizes, so as to represent the dilations which occur at different times in the day. Thus a man will have a morning eye, an afternoon eye and a large-pupiled eye to wear of an evening at a party." "What colored eyes are the most sold?" "That depends. In New Orleans almost all are dark eyes. In Chicago and Cincinnati light eyes are more common."—*Interview with an oculist.*

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

To Cure Warts.—Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This repeated will gradually destroy the largest wart.

One great preventive of taking cold is to never remain in wet clothes and to use outside wraps that will absorb wet and not allow it to penetrate. Above all to avoid wet feet; also to keep the feet warm, and if a cold has been caught to use mustard and hot water for the feet at once. The foot bath must not be taken higher than the ankles.—[*Food and health.*

The exciting and stimulating properties of pure oxygen are well known, and every one has felt the invigorating influence of fresh air, yet no practical application has been made of these beneficial properties of a substance so cheap and universal. When the body is weak, the brain fatigued, and the whole system in a state of lassitude, just go into the open air, take a few vigorous inspirations, and the effect will be instantly perceived. The individual trying the experiment will feel invigorated and stimulated, the blood will course with freshness, the lungs will work with increased activity, the whole frame will feel revived, and nature's stimulant will be found the best.

The Hygiene of the Face and Eyes.—It is a mistake to believe that a good complexion depends upon the use of such and such cosmetics. It really depends upon digestion, which itself depends upon our mode of life. Persons who rise early and go to bed regularly at 10, who take plenty of air and exercise, eat with moderation at regular hours, having their meals at intervals long enough for the digestion of one to be thoroughly accomplished before they begin the next—these persons are sure to digest well, and in consequence have clear, healthy complexions, which will require no other cosmetics but plenty of soft water and good toilet soap. The hygiene of the eyes is very simple. For them, as well as for the complexion, good digestion is equally necessary; more so, for no cosmetic could attenuate the yellow tinge which biliousness imparts to them; and, if some myterious pencils can supply the insufficient shadow of rare eyelashes, good health alone can give them that brightness which is their principal beauty. Never read in bed or in a reclining attitude; it provokes a tension of the optic nerve very fatiguing to the eyesight. Bathe your eyes daily in salt water; not salt enough, though, to cause a smarting sensation. Nothing is more strengthening, and we have known several persons, who, after using this simple tonic for a few weeks, had put aside the spectacles they had used for years, and did not resume them, continuing, of course, the oft-repeated daily use of salt water. Never force your eyesight to read or work in insufficient or too broad light. Reading with the sun upon one's book is mortally injurious to the eyes.

Paper Blankets.

Everybody knows that a layer of newspaper over a bed affords as much warmth at night as the ordinary counterpane. Various attempts have been made of late years to turn this to account, but owing to the crackling nature of the paper and the impossibility of securing free ventilation beneath paper coverings the idea has been abandoned again and again. A Manchester (England) firm, are however, credited with having overcome these objections, and have invented a paper blanket which furnishes a perfect ventilation as takes place beneath an ordinary woolen blanket. The new covering is made of two sheets of paper, between which a layer of wadding, chemically prepared, is inserted in such a way that it cannot gather together in lumps, while the edges are strongly whipped, so there is no possibility of a separation of the two pieces taking place. The paper is manufactured from the strongest fiber known, and is softened by a special process until it is free from the objectionable crackling and rustling sound of paper. It is true there is a slight crisp feeling when new, but this soon wears off and the coverlet becomes soft and limp. At the same time the strength is much greater, having regard to the material from which it is manufactured. As far as looks go the new blanket has all the appearance of a woolen one, while the warmth it affords exceeds that possessed by its predecessor when the size and weight of the two are brought into comparison. It is, moreover, much cheaper.

A Rule That Works Both Ways.

"That must be a false rule," says the Interior, "requiring virtue, cleanliness and good temper and conduct in women, while men may go on to any length almost, and society one and all wink, if not blink at our faults. Whatever degrades a woman also degrades a man. Take some of the vices and habits of the day. A man smokes a filthy cigar, or carries about a half an ounce of tobacco in his cheek, and yet expects his wife to preserve a clean mouth and a sweet breath. Again, a young man starts out to spend the evening with his adored Evelina. Should he find her not at home, but in the neighboring saloon, however genteel it might be, that would be his last visit. In his estimation she would have sunk below his level, and yet that young man himself is a daily visitor to that same saloon, and engages in all its exercises."

When Rosa was 5 and Eugene was 3, at bed-time Rosa would hear Eugene say the Lord's prayer. After saying amen he would commence at "Thine is the kingdom," and repeat. Rosa told him a great many times not to say that ever again, but at last she became impatient and said: "Mamma, I never did see such a boy as Eugene is. He is not satisfied with saying his prayer; he always has to backstitch it."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

M. TISSANDIER is having constructed in France an elongated balloon, to be driven by a small and very light electric motor. The force in the first experiment will be supplied by an electric accumulator, which will develop considerable energy for a brief period.

SATISFACTORY evidence shows that a great fire must have occurred in the out-croppings of a Nova Scotia coal district at a remote time. From the number of annual rings borne by trees growing over the spot, it is estimated that not less than three hundred years have elapsed since the fire was extinguished. But three centuries have not cooled the ashes, and an area of some two acres is known to be now abnormally heated to such a degree that frosts never penetrate far in the severest cold and snow soon melts.

BOTANISTS in the Fontainebleau district of France have noticed a considerable change in the flora of that region in recent times. A number of species have disappeared chiefly on account of the severe winters. The winters of 1564, 1709, 1788 and 1876-80 were disastrous to vegetation, especially in places but little protected by snow. Among the plants which have been frozen out, or nearly so, in Central France, are the maritime pine (the loss of which was a national misfortune), the broom heather, ivy, holly and box. The elder, the oak, the chesnut and the walnut have all seriously suffered. The loss to the Fontainebleau flora in these and other species is replaced to some extent by the appearance of various new species in recent times.

THE average descent of larger rivers, exclusive of cascade regions, is seldom more than twelve inches to the mile, and occasionally does not exceed a third of this amount. From Memphis down, a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles, the Mississippi has a pitch of less than five inches at low water, and above the Missouri, from its source, of only eleven and three-fourths inches. The Missouri in its greatest length of nearly three thousand miles, descends twenty-eight inches to the mile; but from Fort Benton to St. Joseph, over two thousand miles, only eleven and one-half inches; and only nine and one-fourth inches below St. Joseph to the mouth, a length of nearly five hundred miles. The average pitch of the Amazon is a little more than six inches to the mile; of the lower Nile, less than seven; of the lower Ganges, about four. The Rhone is notable for a great pitch of eighty inches per mile from Geneva to Lyons, and thirty-two inches below Lyons to the mouth.

The researches of scientific men have shown that thought is not so rapid as is usually believed, but that every action of the brain requires an appreciable time. Hirsch proved that less time is required to recognize a touch than a sound, and that it took more time to see them than to hear, but the question still remained as to what part of the time was consumed in the act of recognition. This problem was solved by Donders. By means of very ingenious apparatus, he has found that the double act of recognizing a sound and giving a response occupied seventy-five thousandths of a second, of which forty thousandths were required for the simple act of recognition, leaving thirty-five thousandths for the act of volition. One twenty-fifth of a second was occupied in judging which of the irritants was acting upon the same sense; but a slightly longer time was necessary to determine the priority of signals sent by different senses, as those of seeing and hearing. The described results were obtained from a man of middle age, the young were somewhat quicker; but the average of many experiments showed that the time required for a simple thought is never less than the fortieth of a second. The mind, therefore, at its greatest activity, can perform not more than twenty-four hundred simple acts per minute—not a very great speed when it is considered how many of these "simple acts" must be combined to form any process of reasoning or continued thought.

A Selfish General.

One night in the spring of '62, General Richardson, who then commanded a brigade, took it into his head to inspect the picket line. Coming upon a reserved picket of about thirty men under command of a captain of the Second Michigan Infantry, the General saw fit to interrogate as follows:

"Captain, in case of an alarm from the advance pickets, what would you do?"

"Send off a reinforcement at once."

"And if the firing continued?"

"I should move up with the remainder of my force."

"And suppose a whole company of the enemy should press forward?"

"We'd whip them."

"But if it was a regiment?"

"I'd form a line of battle and check them until I sent back and got orders to charge and capture the whole lot."

"Well, suppose a brigade should move down on you in battle line?"

"I'd order a charge, split the column in two, and whip both halves in detail."

At midnight the brave captain was relieved from further duty on picket. He was very indignant, and considerably puzzled, but after thinking it over for a while, he said to a brother officer:

"Say, I've struck it! Old Rich was afraid my company might gobble the whole Confederate army and throw him out of a summer's job! If that ain't selfishness, then I'd like to know what is?"

A King's Daughter Who Teaches School.

Among the few persons that we met was the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain. Her mother was Mme. Dellafolie, who was for many years the owner and occupant of a charming residence on a bend of the Indian river, near Evans' Mills, a village ten miles north of Watertown, and who, as tradition says, while Bonaparte was a resident in that section of New York State, traveled to Europe with him as the wife of his private secretary. The daughter, Caroline, who is a lady of elegant accomplishments and refinement, is the wife of Howell Benton. I was told that the Bentons are now residents of Watertown, and that Mrs. Benton, the daughter of a King, devotes her time to teaching a class of young ladies French, drawing and music, for which her skill and accomplishments eminently qualify her.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Letter.*

The Limit of Human Life.

In the Revue Scientifique M. de Solaville considers the question debated by physiologists so much, "Can man reach and pass the age of one hundred years?" His article is republished in the *Popular Science Monthly*, and it presents an interesting array of opinions and statistics. Buffon, the first man in France to raise the inquiry as to the limit of human life, argued that as man becomes an adult at 16 he ought to live to be six times that age, that is 96. Heusler, the German, thought that a year previous to the age of Abraham was equal to but three months of our time, among the people of the East, but even he declared that "man kills himself rather than dies." Dr. Hufferand and other German physiologists held that man does not become an adult until 25, and that he ought to live to be eight times that age, or 200. Dr. Gardner, an English physiologist, believed that a century is nearly the limit of human life.

As to the greatest age attained by man in modern times there is a conflict of opinion, Sir George Cornewall Lewis believing that the existence of a centenarian has not been demonstrated. M. de Solaville, however, furnished statistics which rebuke such skepticism. He says Hippocrates, father of medicine, lived to be 90. Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero, passed 110, although her life was vexed by four successive husbands, and in almost all countries there are many instances in which men and women have survived a century, a few having lived almost two hundred years. As to the means of attaining the greatest possible longevity various suggestions are given, the fact being noted that centenarians have almost invariably been temperate, regular in the use of plain food, accustomed to much walking and devoted to the dictum of "early to bed and early to rise."

A summary of such advice is contained in the following quotation from Hoffman, the wise and witty German physiologist: "Avoid excess of everything, respect old habits, even bad ones, breathe a pure air, adapt your food to your temperament, shun medicines and doctors, keep a quiet conscience, a gay heart and a contented mind." M. de Solaville finds that more people pass sixty years of age in France than in any other country, but the number of French centenarians is not increasing. What is better, however, is the fact that the average duration of human life is increasing in that country. As physiological laws come to be better understood, the average duration of life will be increased throughout the world. For example, the irregular habits of most New Yorkers may not permit us to cherish the hope of producing many centenarians, but the fact that the great mass of the American people are becoming more familiar with and more obedient to the laws of health justifies the expectation that the average duration of life will steadily increase in the United States.

Youthful Train Robber.

A lightning express was booming along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Every car was full, many standing in the aisle with that meekness and patience only seen on an American railroad, to accommodate the fellow who wants four seats all to himself.

The lamps blazed fitfully over the passengers' dusters, which seemed to fit fully as well as traveling dusters usually do.

The conductor had passed through (which was more than he could allow anyone else to do without the requisite pass,) punching people into wakefulness in order to that he might punch their tickets.

The train boy had filled the passengers' laps with books, to keep them from bouncing in their seats while going over rough places.

The brakeman had put his head in and shouted: "The next stopping place is —!" the name of the station being lost in the slamming of the door.

The boy who is always dry had made his fifty-second pilgrimage to the water tank.

And the woman who wants air had just torn off her last remaining finger nail in trying to get her window up.

This was on a railroad in the State of Arkansas.

Suddenly the car door opens.

A youthful figure appears, holding something in his hand upon which the light glitters. He present it in a significant manner and cries:

"Now, gentlemen, your money—"

Fifty men turn pale and cry: "Don't shoot."

Twenty females scream with one voice and some faint.

There is a hasty thrusting of watches and pocketbooks beneath cushions and into boots.

Strong men fight for a place under the seats where they can secret themselves.

"Gentlemen," again cries the boyish voice, rising high and clear above the screams of the women and din of the train (gasps for mercy from some of the men,) "let me sell you some of this excellent tropical fruit," and he extends in his dexter hand—a banana!

It was the train boy, pursuing his useful and harmless vocation.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A Dinner in Coaching Days.

"The coach stops half an hour, gentlemen; dinner quite ready!"

'Tis a delightful sound, and what a dinner! What a profusion of substantial delicacies! What mighty and iris-tinted rounds of beef! What vast and marble-veined ribs! What gelatinous veal pies! What colossal hams! and how invigorating is the smell of those various and variegated pickles! Then the bustle emulating the plenty; the ringing of bells, the clash of thoroughfare, the summoning of ubiquitous waiters, and the all-prevading feeling of omnipotence, from the guests, who order what they please, to the landlord, who can produce and execute everything they can desire. 'Tis a wondrous sight. Why should a man go and see the pyramids and cross the desert, when he has not traveled in a coach?

A CERTAIN amount of opposition is a great help to man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a head-wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm

Brief Interview With a Man Who Attended the Show.

A representative of the Indianapolis News, found a gentleman who had been to the show, and was granted an interview, of which rare chance the reporter was not slow to avail himself. The first question submitted was:

"Do you think it wrong to attend shows?"

"I do, my boy; it is undoubtedly very wrong."

"Then why did you go?"

The witness demurred, and the demurrer was sustained, the court holding that the show business would be ruined if the public were compelled to categorically answer why it went.

Without attempting to lead the witness, the reporter insinuated that perhaps the animals were an attraction.

"What's the use of lion?" was the ambiguous answer.

"Then you think that the idea of the wild animals being the attraction is a delusion?"

"Yes, my son; a great phantasm—elephantism, in fact."

"Hath music charms for thee?"

"Aye, my cherub, my bosom swells when the melody rolls over the arena, but I do not think it is right to beat the drumedary."

"What animal do you regard as the most graceful?"

"The camel, oh, pard!"

Here the faithful scribe seated himself in order to take a reckoning of his bearings, his temperature, respirations, etc., being bulletined as sec. 20, town 16, range 7, west, containing forty-two acres, more or less, which was an improvement over the same hour yesterday.

"But really," persisted the young man, "do you not think a man may attend a show and not compromise his character?"

"It is entirely owing to what prompted the yak," was the slow reply. Whereupon he of the pencil apparently fell over the guy rope of the centre-pole. Gathering himself together again, the reporter gallantly returned to the charge.

"How many people use the menagerie as a cloak to steal into the main tent?"

"Snakes to impossible to say, my friend."

A glass of pink lemonade was administered, the customary milk and rum not being on hand, and the patient revived enough to inquire what animal he regarded as the most useless and despicable, and was seized with a rigor when he heard the reply:

"The wild ass of ta-ta-ry."

"Are you willing to qualify to all of this?"

"Witness my hand and seal," he said, holding up one and pointing to the other.

The news-gatherer was growing confused and discouraged, when the band struck up and the gentleman disappeared in the pavilion, simply remarking that if any one inquired for him to tell them that he is in-tent on business.

A Testament Reviser's Opinion.

The eminent author, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., who is professor of Hebrew, Latin and Greek in the University of Rochester, and was one of the revisers of the New Testament, in general conversation with a number of gentlemen, a short time since, said: "I have received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, and I can most cordially recommend it to others."

Fashionable People.

There is this remarkable circumstance to be noted in everything associated with my Lady Deadlock as one of a class—as one of the leaders and representatives of her little world. She supposes herself to be an inscrutable Being, quite out of the reach of ordinary mortals, seeing herself in her glass, where indeed she looks so. Yet every dim little star revolving about her, from her maid to the manager of the Italian opera, knows her weaknesses, prejudices, follies, haughtinesses and caprices, and lives upon as accurate a calculation and as nice a measure of her moral nature as her dressmaker takes of her physical proportions. There are deferential people, in a dozen callings, whom my Lady suspects of nothing but prostration before her, who can tell you how to manage her as if she were a baby; who do nothing but nurse her all their lives; who, humbly affecting to follow with profound subservience, lead her and her whole troop after them; who, in hooking one, hook all and bear them off. "If you want to address our people, sir," say Blaze and Sparkle, the jewelers—meaning by our people Lady Dedlock and the rest—"you must remember that you are not dealing with the general public; you must hit our people in their weakest place, and their weakest place is such a place." "To make this article go down, gentlemen," say Sheen and Gloss, the mercers, to their friends the manufacturers, "you must come to us, because we know where to have the fashionable people, and we can make it fashionable." "If you want to get this print upon the tables of my high connection, sir," says Mr. Sladdery, the librarian, "or if you want to get this dwarf or giant into the houses of my connection, sir, or if you want to secure to this entertainment the patronage of my high connection, sir, you must leave it, if you please, to me; for I have been accustomed to study the leaders of my high connection, sir; and I may tell you, without vanity, that I can turn them around my finger," in which Mr. Sladdery, who is an honest man, does not exaggerate at all.—*Chas. Dickens.*

Women and Falsehood.

It is one of the worst misfortunes of women that falsehood is not, as a rule, considered a dishonor among them. To call a man a liar is like calling him a coward—an offense to the very soul and heart of his manhood, the very integrity of his being. To call a woman deceitful, a romancer, or falsifier, is not to honor her, certainly, but not to dishonor her as it would dishonor her husband or brother. She is privileged to wear two faces under one hood, because nothing better is expected from her, and society condemns her sin as the sin of weakness, which she is expected to commit, just as you expect a frayed rope to break.—*Exchange.*

"I MOVE," said a delegate in a Virginia convention, "that our Chairman take a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; he is so hoarse that I cannot understand him." That gentleman had no doubt tried this wonderful medicine.

SNAKES AS LIFE DESTROYERS.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people, while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or King's evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

Bacon and Hopefulness.

Men who despair of mankind and of the future are, happily, seldom successful in persuading others to accept their advice or their systems. There is a healthy instinct in man which leads him to believe that the future will be better than the past, and that the labors of the present generation will not be without their effect in improving the condition of the next. No man was ever inspired with this feeling more strongly than Bacon. He stood like a prophet, on the verge of the promised land, bidding men leave without regret the desert that was behind them, and enter with joy and hopefulness on the rich inheritance that was spread out before them.

TAKEN OUT OF BED.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house. Respectfully,

AMANDA K. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

WHAT is that which has three feet but no legs, is all body but no limbs, has no toes on the feet, no head, moves a great deal but never uses its feet for that purpose, has one foot at each end and one in the center of the body; never walks out, but goes with one foot where the head might be, dragging the other foot behind? Answer—A yardstick.

FITS, FITS, FITS,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

A VERY corpulent man passing through one of the meat markets was assailed with the usual cries: "Buy, buy—what d'ye buy, sir?" when an arch fellow stepped up to the man of fat, and said: "If you do not want anything, sir, only say you buy your meat of me, and my fortune will be made."

"Don't Know Half Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half-bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.—*American Rural Home.*

IT is understood that the six Governors of New England are all total abstainers.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

It Has No Equal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been on the market for many years, and as a cure for coughs, colds and consumption has not been equaled by any other medicine.

L. A. Gardner, Cedar Springs, Mich., reports: "I am selling very much of your Piso's Cure, and it gives excellent satisfaction."

A. L. Hopwood, of Vinton, Iowa, says, "Your medicine can't be beat."

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

BALD-HEADED men are informed that there is but one avenue of escape from their affliction, and that is CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair renewer, which, being recently improved, is more efficacious than ever, and is absolutely faultless.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

A BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $221.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in man and beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

At Yorktown.

The Yorktown celebration recalls the memory of old "Uncle Nelse" a colored veteran who used to act as guide over the field at Yorktown "befo' de wah." He had heard the story of the surrender so often, and talked over it so much, that early in life he became persuaded that he was really there and saw the whole affair, and a dialogue with a party of visitors would run in this wise:

"So, you're quite certain, uncle, that you were here and saw it all?"

"O, sartin fo' shuah, massa."

"Is it possible! Well, now, tell us all about it."

"Well, you see, Massa Lawd Cawnwallis he stood right dah, and Massa Gineral Washington he stood right heah. Jes' so soon ez Massa Lawd Cawnwallis seen Massa Gineral Washington, he pulled off his hat, and he sez, sez he:

"'Good-mawnin', Massa Gineral Washington.'

"'Who is you?' sed Massa Gineral Washington, looking very cross.

"'Why, I'se Lawd Cawnwallis, sah,' sez he, a-bowin' and a-scrapin.'

"'Is ye, ye son-of-a-gun!' sez Massa Gineral Washington; and pullin' out his sword he chopt his head clean off."—*Toledo Blade.*

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctors' bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

AN EXCHANGE speaks of "a male train." The sex of trains has always been a matter of some doubt; but a train should not be called a male because it smokes and "choos."

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

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Elocutionist Annual, No. 9, comprising latest and best productions of most popular writers. Paper, 35c.; cloth gilt, special holiday edition, $1.25. National School of Elocution & Oratory, 1416 & 1418 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

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all styles, Gold, Silver and Nickle, Chains, &c., sent by mail or C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS.

The following suggestions are not designed to induce the public to attempt the duties of the regular surgeon, but, merely to place the readers of these pages in possession of a means of treatment of the minor accidents occurring daily in the household, and which, while not dangerous in themselves, are exceedingly annoying. Burns, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc., are principal among these troublesome and annoying occurences, and demand immediate treatment with the best means at hand. In the kitchen, the dining-hall, the nursery and the sitting-room they are liable to happen, and, instead of fear and alarm at the sight of the cut or mashed finger, or bruised or burned arm, or scalded surface, a cool and quiet manner should be assumed, and after washing away the blood, (if required), the injured parts should be dressed with that most valuable remedy—ST. JACOBS OIL. Its surprisingly quick relief, its cleansing properties, its tendency to quickly remove all inflammation, and its wonderful efficacy in the above as well as in all muscular and other pains, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, stiffness of the joints, etc.—these render ST. JACOBS OIL pre-eminently the best external remedy now before the people: which claim is fully substantiated by the strongest kind of testimony from all classes of people. The value of human life is so supremely important that anything that tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, Port Huron, Mich., says: "I suffered so with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try ST. JACOBS OIL. I did so, and, as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for it saved my life. It also cured my wife."

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—sews fast, runs easy, very handsome, quiet, durable, simple, convenient, and powerful. Warranted 5 years. Sent anywhere on a free trial. Pay if pleased. [illegible] of this model machine have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. [illegible]

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ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight, disease of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers get a pension. Send 2 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address,
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This Riding Saw Machine cuts off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes, and warranted the best and cheapest that is made. We will not be undersold if we know it. We want the address of every one who intends to cut logs, wood or ties. The person sending us such names can buy our machine at wholesale price. Circular free. United States Manf'g Co., Washington, D. C.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. The "original and only" Prof. MARTINEZ the [illegible] [illegible] Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 [illegible] Boston, Mass.

O. N. U. No. 52

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Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
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For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
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The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
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CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., DEC 29, 1881

There is to be a statue to the memory of Daniel Webster erected in the city of Washington.

There has been a terrible storm on the coast of China. The sea was forced over the land several miles, and a number of towns and villages submerged. Several thousand of the inhabitants perished.

The success of the democratic plan of using silver money in this country, has induced England to agitate for the same thing. Great mass meetings are now being held for that purpose. An officer of the bank of England presided at one of them.

They are having trouble in Chicago over the butterine question. This is a sort of butter made by mixing pure butter with fresh leaf lard. It is said to be a good substitute for the real article, but dealers in the genuine thing are fighting it.

The custom duties received at Cincinnati during the year just past, amounts to more than eleven hundred thousand dollars. This seems all the more remarkable, as it is an inland town. The cost of collecting this sum was about twenty-four thousand dollars.

The annual report of the earnings of the Lake Shore road for the year just past, is nearly eighteen millions, being a decrease from last year's earnings of about one and a half millions. This decrease is due, not to a decrease of work, but to the decrease in freight rates, caused by the verious railroad quarrels of the last year.

A noted phrenologist, Clark Mills, has taken a cast of Guiteau's head. He finds the organs on one side much larger than those on the other, and says that there is greater difference in the organs on the two sides, than he ever noticed before. This strange difference, he thinks, will account for the badly balanced mind of the great republican political boss.

An order was recently issued by the department of the Interior at Washington, under which about five thousand acres of marsh lands, lying near Toledo, were sold. These lands still belonged to the general government and had been lying waste on account of their worthlessness. It is believed they can be drained and made useful.

The present open winter is a favorable one to the sufferers by the great Michigan fires. Still it is estimated that at least two hundred thousand dollars will be needed to get them safely through the winter. This will be needed partly for feed for stock and partly for seed of all kinds for planting next spring. A great deal of sickness is also prevailing in the burned district.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, and who is now in Europe, has given $6,000 toward the expense of bringing the crew of the Jeannette, from the mouth of the Lena river, to the Russian settlements, and thence home to the United States. It is thought they will not reach home before next April, as the distance to be traveled is great, and nearly all of the first four thousand miles must be made by means of sledges drawn by dogs, and by other modes equally slow.

The lost exploring vessel, Jeannette, has been heard from. She was crushed in the ice in the Artic ocean, north of Siberia. The crew left the vessel in three boats, two of which have reached land near the mouth of the Lena river, and the other has not been heard from. One boat's crew has reached the settlements, and the men are well cared for. The persons in the other boat that came to land, have not yet been reached by the parties sent out to rescue them. When found, they will be taken to Yakutsk, in Siberia, and then sent home. The Russian government is doing all in its power to assist the unfortunate men.

Some one who is good at figures has been looking up the national debts of the leading nations of the world. According to his statement, France heads the list, with a debt of over three thousand eight hundred millions; Great Brittain, three thousand seven hundred millions; Russia, three thousand three hundred millions; Spain, two thousand five hundred millions; Italy about the same as Spain, and the United States, sixth in the list, with a debt of two thousand one hundred and seventy millions. Austria and Turkey come next in the list, while the great German empire is next to the bottom, having a debt of only forty-nine millions as a charge upon the empire proper. Still it must be understood that this good showing for Germany does not include the separate debts of the several states and other divisions that compose the empire. These would, if taken collectively, make a grand total that would place the fatherland about on an equality with other countries in the matter of a "national blessing."

The wife of the new attorney general, Brewster, is a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. Her father was Robert J. Walker, Polk's secretary of the treasury.

The tariff question is likely to be made a prominent one during the present session of congress. Even Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the leader of the high tariff party, thinks the present law should be revised.

At a church in London last Sunday, a thief was caught in the act of picking pockets during christmas services. He raised a cry of fire in order to escape, and a panic ensued. About forty persons were trampled to death in trying to escape.

Guiteau's disgusting trial still goes on. He says he had a good time on Christmas, with plenty to eat, and plenty of fruits, flowers and lady visitors. It is to be hoped that this warm christmas will give him a foretaste of several warmer ones yet to come.

Our government is having some trouble about Blaine's instructions to our minister in Peru. Several speculators in this country have been trying to get possession of a controlling interest in the guano deposits of Peru, and in its great saltpeter mines, and are asking our government to keep Chili from getting from Peru the territory in which these deposits are. As the quarrel and the war between Chila and Peru do not concern us, it is not likely we will care to get involved in their troubles.

The Chicago Times has the following additional weather item in its Saturday issue: "Like ourselves, the English appear to be having an unusually mild season. In some parts of the isle of Wight, fine raspberries have been gathered in the open fields during the present month, strawberries are to be found in comparative abundance, and at Shanklin, peas are to be seen in bloom and in pod. The valleys are full of spring flowers, including violets and primroses, and the summer flowers are still blooming, and to all appearance, will retain their verdure until the coming summer without undergoing the usual autumnal decay."

"One farmer near Cazenovia, N. Y., has fifty trees tapped, and is making maple sirup and sugar at a lively rate. And in that same vicinity the buds are bursting, the honeysuckles have new leaves an inch long, and the hyacinths are well on the way to blossom."

Cedar Creek.

The friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, met at their residence Christmas eve., and had a very pleasant meeting. Friends and relatives were present from Ionia county Michigan, as well as from Petoskey and Harbor Springs in that state. Roast turkey and other good things graced the table, and a very enjoyable evening was passed. Mrs. Bell has been in ill health for a long time, but is now getting better, and her many friends look forward hopefully to her speedy recovery.

John Harvey.

St. Joe Items.

Mrs. Wm. Leighty is visiting at Mason, Michigan.

J. D. Leighty and wife returned Saturday evening from their southern trip.

Geo. Headley, of Newville, was in town Saturday. Geo. is talking seriously of becoming a citizen of our little burg.

W. B. McClaran paid his respects to one of Spencerville's fair ones, Saturday night.

The worst abused man in St. Joe, is Bill Bleaks, and all on account of taking unto himself a better half.

One of our saloon keepers is in hot water, the grand jury paid him their respects.

G. W. and B. A. Woodcox were in Ft. Wayne, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Jerry Andrews informs us that he settled the dificulty between himself and one of Auburn's fruit men (or boy) by taking one-half what was due him, simply because he could not help it. The aforesaid fruit man (or boy) pleading infancy.

L. S. Saylor has purchased and moved into the Al. Bair property.

Nelson Ulm has purchased the old school house, and will remodel it into a residence.

A few of the many friends of Aunt Tolly Woodcox assembled at her residence, near Newville, on Monday, Dec. 26, to celebrate her 68 birth day. Among the useful presents was a spring bed bottom. The lady is one of the old pioneers of DeKalb county. Having located here in 1836 on the farm now owned by C. C. Walters, then an unbroken wilderness.

A big thing in the shape of a scandal, may be looked for soon, not a thousand miles from St. Joe, unless the parties thereto leave off their evil doings. They are known, and the affair will be aired if there is any more occasion.

S. U. Tarney has beef, pork, meat, mutton, sausage, bologna, headcheese, mince meat, turkeys, ducks, chickens, geese, fish, smoked ham, bacon, pickled pork and every thing you wan

Waterloo.

Reuben Loutzenheiser is off on a visit this week.

Mrs. Ella Grate, of Sedan, was in town Tuesday.

Harry Fisher come up from Toledo to spend the holidays.

J. D. Kelley and Freeman Kelley were on our streets, Monday.

Ed. Blattner was home Sunday, to pass Christmas with his family.

Mrs. David McEnterfer, of Angola, is visiting friends in town this week.

Mrs. Ed. Taylor who has been sick for a number of months, is worse this week.

Peter Fisher is taking things easy this winter. He is now settling up his old accounts.

Miss Rose Blair spent last week in Auburn, visiting Mrs. J. A. Barns and other friends.

Mrs. Gilla Bower, of Kendallville, is visiting with the family of B. F. Kennedy this week.

H. K. Leas is making some more needed improvements on his residence on Center street.

Billy Fisher was on the streets Monday. His health is somewhat improved, but he is still feeble.

Doc. Kelley, of Syracuse, won two games of seven-up, at his last visit here. Doc's luck must be turning.

Mary Homer and Lilly Shoner left Monday, for Holgate, O., to spend a few days with relatives and friends.

John Seiler, of Fairfield township, took charge of the singing at the evangelical church Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, of Butler, spent Christmas with Mrs. Snyder's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller.

Charlie Lacy is at home from school at Oberlin, for the purpose of spending the holidays with his parents.

The soldiers' oyster supper Tuesday evening, at Haines' hall, was quite a success, considering the stormy weather.

Sam Beck is still in the poultry trade, although the warm weather has forced him to be cautious about overdoing it.

Judge McClellan was at Ann Arbor, over Sunday, with his family, returning on Monday to be ready for work at court.

Stella Shull and Ida McEnterfer are spending the holidays in Toledo with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Elkiah Zerkie.

Mr. T. A. Ward and family, of Detroit, Mich., are spending the holidays with Mrs. Ward's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Sol. Stough.

Mrs. Thomas Segner who has been so long confined to her room, is so much improved, that she was able to attend church last Sabbath.

Hon. L. D. Britton came down on No. 4, on the Lake Shore road Monday, and went south to take the B. & O. east to visit friends in Ohio.

Postmaster, J. M. Kinsey, is billed to lead the music at the reunion of the old 44th, at Lagrange, January 3, 1882. So say the Lagrange papers.

Our venerable friend, Jacob Garrison, is a representative of Revolutionary times, as one of his uncles was killed at the battle of Long Island.

L. A. Henning will soon move to Columbia City, where he expects to go into business. We understand he will start a first-class meat market there.

Mrs. W. S. Best, of Minneapolis, Minn., is lying quite ill with lung fever, at her sister's, Mrs. Jas. I. Best. At latest accounts, she was improving.

Isaac Speer has been appointed administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, Mr. Coats, who died recently at his home in Troy township, a few miles northeast of Butler.

J. G. Brown is spending the winter at home, but expects to return to his work on the Wabash road in the spring. The train he had under his charge was taken off during the winter.

Will Fisher has been at home a few days for the holidays. The show business seems to agree with him, as he is looking well. He goes this week to Detroit, where he has an engagement in a theater there. He expects to spend the greater part of the winter in filling engagements in theaters in different leading cities of the west.

Gillett and Peterman have purchased the meat market of Samuel Edge, and removed their material into that building. They will carry on a butcher shop in connection with the poultry business.

John Clark is about to engage in the sale of the popular gate, known as the "Ohio Farm Gate." It was on exhibition at the fair last fall, and attracted a great deal of attention. We believe he will do well.

The Willis families and Dickinson families had a nice family christmas tree at the residence of F. W. Willis, Monday evening. It was a very pleasant reunion and many were the happy receipients of suitable gifts.

Our town was literally jammed full last Saturday. It seemed like a show day. Everybody was here with his family, and trade was lively. Holiday goods were especially in demand. Boyer & Campbell's, Willis' book store and Bassett & Maxson's jewelry store were crowded nearly to suffocation all day. Trade in this line never was better, and these firms are no doubt wishing for "many happy returns" of the day.

Jacob Garrison was in town Saturday. He has sad news from his relatives in Montcalm county, Michigan. Two of the children of John Evans were burned to death last Wednesday, at Sheridan, in that county. They were great grand children of Mr. Garrison, and one was about three years of age, the other a mere infant. Mr. Garrison's daughter, who is at present keeping house for him, started for Michigan as soon as the sad news reached here.

The Waterloo glee club are billed for an entertainment at Haines' hall, Friday evening, Dec. 30. The company composed of Misses Carrie and Jessie Espy, Miss Rallie Crane, Miss Tillie Williamson and Miss Lillie Spencer, Wm. Dickinson, O. W. Shull, S. A. Till and Frank Long. Miss Lydia North is organist. The programme is a fine one, and we hope to see the entertainment well patronized. It has been our experience that home talent often furnishes better entertainments than those given by traveling companies at double the price.

Auburn Fruit House.

An opportunity for all at Frank A. Hoff's. There's where you find it! We are now giving our customers great bargains on all of our goods, at the lowest bottom prices, during the holidays. Each one turn out and secure his purchases. We are having in stock a large and well selected variety of all holiday goods, as vases of every style, cups and saucers, mustache-cups, toilet sets, wine sets, china tea sets, toy sets, animals, dolls etc. Also a large stock of fine lamps, all complete, fancy glassware suitable for holiday presents. Candy and candy toys in every shape, and very low in price. The very best mixed candies, sold lower than elsewhere. We are the leading grocers in the county, and do not want to be undersold. Yellow C. sugar, 8 cents per pound; extra white C. sugar, 9 cents per pound; good choice green coffee 15 cents per pound. This is the best coffee ever sold for that price, and every one should secure a special bargain. Tobaccos we are selling cheap, and every one knows it. We are keeping the largest and best assortment of all kinds, to suit every one, and at prices which can't be beat. The best plug from 50 to 65 cts per pound. Fine cuts are sold lower than elsewhere as we secured a large quantity before the advance on tobacco was made. We are selling at old prices, a No. 1 choice fine-cut at 50 cents per pound. Pure and choice teas can't be bought at any other place less than of us. Syrups are strictly pure and very low. Queensware and glassware, of these goods we have a full stock, well selected and low in price to defy any competition. Come in and satisfy yourself. Notions and dry goods, we are selling lower than ever. Also we keep a good supply of tinware, and in fact anything that can be found in any well arranged supply store. Come and see us and convince yourself. Entrance on Seventh or Eight streets, Auburn, Ind.

Frank A. Hoff.

—One chance left to make your friends happy. You that have made presents can make more, and you that have made none, should not rest until you have made some one happy, with a present of some value. You can yet find a great variety and at reduced prices at the Book Store.

Anderson Bros. have purchased shops in Waterloo and are prepared to do all kinds of custom work, and will be pleased to see their old customers as well as new ones. We will have a good assortment of carriages in the spring, which we will sell as cheap as any home work that is manufactured of good material. All our work is guranteed to give satisfaction. Call and see us before you purchase.

49-4 Anderson Bros.

—All accounts for job work and advertising done at this office should be settled before January 1. It will be a great accommodation if our patrons would call on us and attend to this, as our time is so occupied that it is inconvenient for us to call on all. 2t.

—Dr. Humphrey has purchased a one-third interest of Dr's. Casebeer and Matheny in the drug store, practice of medicine and livery stable, and the firm name hereafter will be Casebeer, Matheny & Humphrey. See card in another column.

—Turkey! Turkey!! Turkey!!! Where is the turkey? At S. U. Tarney's meat market.

Notice.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

S. J. Brandon,
Trustee Jackson tp
Oct. 11-tf.

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, at the December term, 1881, on the 20th day of December, 1881, the same being the [illegible] judicial day thereof, the undersigned executor of the estate of Joseph Boyer, deceased, will offer at private sale at the law office of Wm. H. Leas, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana on Saturday, the fourth day of February, A. D., 1882, the following premises towit:

The southwest quarter (¼) of southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), all in township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen (14) east, in DeKalb county, in state of Indiana, except such interest as Franklin township has in the following described tracts. Commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of said section, (17) seventeen, running thence in a southwesterly course, along the center of said road, to the west line of said section, thence north on said line to the place of beginning. Also except the following tracts towit;

Beginning at the southwest corner of the said southwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), thence east along the south line of said section, thirty-two (32) rods to a stake, thence north on a line parallel with the west line of said section, thirty (30) rods thence west parallel with the south line of said section seventeen (17), thirty-two (32) rods to the section line, thence south on said section line, thirty (30) rods to the place of beginning. Also except the following: Beginning at the northeast corner of said southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17) and running thence south 45 degrees west, eight (8) chains and five (5) links, thence west fifty (50) links, thence north five (5) and eighty hundredths chains, thence east six (6) and ten hundredths chains to the place of beginning. All in DeKalb county, state of Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth (¼) cash on day of sale, one-fourth (¼) in six months from date of sale, one-fourth (¼) in 12 months from date of sale, and one-fourth (¼) in eighteen months from date of said sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Each note to waive valuation and appraisement laws, and include ten per cents. for attorneys fees. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

John Leas,
Executor.
52-4w.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cen
FEST SHIRTING	10 cen
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terribly Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERIES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	55c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Aroso	18c. per lb	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Goods

—AT—

Ensley & Harter's.

—(o)—

CANDIES.

FANCY, MIXED, STICK and TOY CANDIES.

—(o)—

TOYS, TOYS!

Of every description, and at any price

Dolls, Dolls.

These goods will please you, and at prices that will astonish you. Also a

BIG ASSORTMENT

—OF—

KID GLOVES, COLLARS,
KID GLOVES, COLLARS,
TIES,
TIES;
LACES, SCARFS,
LACES, SCARFS,
HOODS,
HOODS,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

—(o)—

PURE MXIED CANDY

12 CENTS PER LB 12

—(o)—

Before buying, examine our goods.

ENSLEY & HARTER

1882.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art and fashion. Its stories, poems and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence; and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1.50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5.00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Twelve Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7.00 each.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Alonsan G. Coats, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC SPEER,
Administrator.

Dec. 26, 1881.
52-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss. In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882: Mary A. Wildasin, Jennie Schloss, Jonas Schloss impleaded with others are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by John C. StClair as administrator of the estate of Daniel Till, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.

Witness, The Clerk of said court. this 22d day of December, 1881.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
52-3w.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Mud,

—Muddier,

—Muddiest.

—Wipe off your chin.

—D. D. Metcalf was in town Monday.

—Only one rainy day so far this week.

—Miss Jessie Douglas is visiting at Corunna.

—J. B. Taylor, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.

—G. W. Downs, of Fairfield, was in town this week.

—Dr. Bowman, of Newville, was in town last week.

—The Christmas tree at Sedan was valued at $163.00.

—J. C. Loveland, of the Head Light, was in town Monday.

—"Vanderbilt," of Angola, was in town a few days recently.

—Wm. Little, of Newville, spent Sunday with his parents.

—They are putting in a new cistern at the German parsonage.

—Frank Rush and wife, of Orland, spent Christmas in town.

—John McKay, now of Greenville, Mich., is home on a furlough.

—Mr. Lewis White of Wayne county O, is visiting relatives in town this week

—Professor Gordon's class in music began on Tuesday evening of this week.

—J. J. Martin has been stepping around for a few days in a new rubber coat.

—Abram McCoy, of Smithfield township, was in town this week on business.

—Fresh and guaranteed pure bovine vaccine virus at the Physicians' drug store.

—Jerome Showalter and wife, of Decatur, were here over Sunday visiting their friends.

—Henry Hood, of Smithfield township, is stopping in Auburn at present. He is a juryman,

—Frank McDowell, who is attending school at Ann Arbor, is at home during the holiday vacation.

—Moses Perry and Henry Hull, of Concord dropped in to see us this week. Come again, gentlemen.

—We are ready to receive sealed proposals from any responsible party who desires to steal our wood pile.

—Mrs. John Weeks, one of the early settlers of this county, died last week and was buried on Saturday.

—The six men over in the courthouse have made a good many of the boys uneasy for a week or more.

—P. B. Nimmons, of Wilmington township, is here on the jury. We have not learned how well he likes it.

—Judge Lowry came up on Tuesday to dispose of some of the cases in which a change of venue had been taken.

—Every one who comes to town now, comes on business. They don't come for the fun of it. Not for the ride, anyway.

—Miss Louie Henry, attending school at the Acadamie, came home last Friday to remain during the holidays.

—John Beard went to Elkhart last Saturday and came back Monday afternoon. He says there is mud even in that fine country.

—Don't you forget that you must positively pay up your meat account by January 1st, 1882, or no more credit for you until you do. S. U. TARNEY.

—Cedar Creek has set a good example to all who get on a high. It has subsided as soon as it could do so, and has returned to its legitimate business.

—John Ralston and wife, former residents of our town, and now of Texas, are here visiting their friends. They speak very highly of the sunny south.

—Mrs. T. J. Cuppy has been in town for a week or two, the guest of her father, G. W. Stahl. We are glad to learn that her health is very much improved.

—They had a right old fashion Texas jamboree at the Junction, Saturday night. It was a hand-to-hand and beer-glass-to beer-glass encounter. No lives lost.

—Frank Leas was the happy recipient of a silver shaving cup. We hope this convenient arrangement will induce his mustach to develop a little more willing.

—Conny Little, of the COURIER, will go to Toledo Saturday to spend a few days with his brother, A. J. Little, who is at present working on the Daily Telegram there.

—John Bartley, son and daughter, of Noble county, were visiting over Sunday with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Martin, at the Junction.

—Holiday goods were on a boom last Saturday, and in fact all the week. At Ensley & Harter's, at Willis,' at Davenport's and at Abright's, the sales were unprecedented. All these had choice stocks. We are glad to see them so well patronized.

No Small-Pox.

Some irresponsible individual started the report this week that there was a case of small-pox in Auburn, and of course the report went out like wild-fire. Our citizens, and especially Wm. McIntyre, cashier of the First National Bank, took pains to trace the matter out, and found the individual complained of to be no other than Mr. Stevens, who had been vaccinated, and, having taken cold, his arm was somewhat swollen. But he has not even been sick, and has been around town all the time.

—For christmas trimmings, see F. Hoff.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Davis, of Fort Wayne, called on us yesterday.

—We hear that they had a very fine christmas tree at Norris' chapel, east of town.

—Will Francis and wife, of Waterloo, were in town yesterday, and made the COURIER a pleasant call.

—Calling and address cards, family records, marriage certificates, etc., etc., neatly written and filled out by G. B. Zimmerman, Auburn Ind.

—Govenor Porter has pardoned Nessel who killed his brother in Fairfield township last year. He has served out six month of his two years sentence.

—New stock of New Years cards at reasonable prices. Come and see them and order enough to assist you to usher in the New Year in good style. 2t.

—J. C. Maxwell, of Wilmington, called on us this week. Mr. M. is one of the live teachers of that township, and we are glad to make his acquaintance.

—The Christmas tree at the school house at the Junction, was a fine one, and many costly and useful presents were given. The occasion was a pleasant one.

—Several of our exchanges came to us in double form last week, and a few have double holiday editions this week. We are glad to note these evidences of improvement and enterprise,

—Wood wanted at this office, either for cash or on subscription. We hope those of our subscribers, who wish to pay in wood will do so whenever the roads are so they can come. 2t

—The sixth annual show of the Northern Indiana Poultry Association will be held in Huntington, January 17 to 21, 1882. Send to W. A Jones, secretary, for premium lists.

—Stephen Girardot is at the head of the wood hauling industry at present. Mud and rain do not seem to discourage him. He deserves the thanks of many of our woodless citizens.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice, Dec. 26, 1881: S. H. Caskey, John Coll, D. E. Hutton, E. A. Lason, Joseph Mathews.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—The Ft. Wayne & Jackson road has in this issue, a notice of the annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

—The soldiers, of Auburn, Ind., will furnish dinner and supper at a reasonable price, to all who attend their quarterly meeting and the lecture by Mr. Colfax, Jan. 6, 1882. Com.
52-2w.

—Rev. Norris will probably not be around town much for a while. He will no doubt put in most of his time holding down the nice upholstered rocking-chair that his friends presented to him on Christmas eve.

—In naming the parties who came over from Butler to attend Miss Vineyard's entertainment last week, we unintentionally omitted the name of our young friend, Miss Josie Thomas. Can't say how it happened.

—C. M. Smith, of Silver Lake, Kosciusko county, formerly a teacher in this county, will visit this section soon, to establish an agency for the sale of the latest great work on history. The conspectus of the federal government and political parties.

—Don't it look like a waste of raw materal for a judge to disfranchise a boy seventeen years old? Two years will seem long to the young man, as for that length of time he can neither vote nor be elected to office—two things most dear to the average American.

—On Tuesday of this week, our friend Josiah Boyer, of Fairfield township, called on us, and his face wore a broader smile than usual; but, of course, he gave no reason, and we never "tumbled," as the boys say, until after he was gone, when we were told that he had just been (ahem!) getting married. The lucky lady is Mrs. McClish.

—The Masonic installation on Tuesday evening of this week, was a very pleasant affair. The installation ceremonies were conducted by deputy Grand Master, Jas. E. Rose, and the officers installed were: F. E. Davenport, W. M.; Wm. Sheffer, S. W.; S. H. Rush, J. W.; W. H. McQuiston, Treas.; J. J. VanAuken, Sec'y.; J. W. McKay, S. D.; G. H. Yesbera, J. D.; J. A. Potter and D. C. Headley, Steward; John Treesh, Tyler. The festivities ended up with a splendid banquet at Sherm. Hollister's.

Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 28, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company, in Jackson, Mich. The transfer books will close January 10, and remain closed until Jan. 30.

52-4w. R. G. ROLSTON,
New York, Dec. 26, 1881. Secretary.

—Pickles and sauerkraut at Frank Hoff's,

—Holiday goods so that you can't rest, at Frank A. Hoff's place.

Eureka. I have found it. Found what? The place to buy my Christmas turkey. Where? At S. U. Tarney's.

PAY UP.—Quite a number of our subscribers are still behind on their subscription. Don't forget to call and square up your accounts before new years. 2t

—Our friend, Edwin Smurr, of Wilmington township, is the happy father of a fine girl. This happy event occurred last week—an event that for some reason unknown has not occurred for the past twelve or thirteen years. Hence our friend is supremely happy.

—We see that some of our citizens are discussing the penalty imposed on Hensinger and Smith, the two young men, who placed obstructions on the Wabash track. While we admit that two years in states prison may appear to be a severe penalty for a crime that did not result very seriously, yet it must not be forgotten that they did all they could to throw the train off the track, and if they had succeeded, some lives would likely have been lost, and many thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. If young men have a desire to destroy life and property by the wholesale, they must take the consequences of their acts. If all cases of this kind are severely dealt with, the traveling public will ride with a great deal more safety.

Court Items.

They are making rapid strides towards clearing the court docket. An unusual amount of business has been done so far this term.

Judge Lowry, on Tuesday of this week, decided the case of Vandercook vs. Work, in favor of the defendant.

Judge Rose overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the state of Indiana vs. Peter Bayo, on Monday morning, and the defendant was taken to Michigan City.

Edmun L. Boggs plead guilty to stealing a shot gun, (to a certain extent not because he was really guilty but because he could not prove himself innocent) and was sentenced to state's prison for one year.

Geo. A. Hoffman plead guilty on Monday, to stealing cigars and sardines at Garrett, and was sent up for one year.

Aug. Stutz plead guilty last Saturday, to selling liquor to a minor, and was fined $50. and cost, by Judge Rose.

Henry Brown, the colored man, who has been in jail for sometime, on a charge of robbing, was tried by a jury last week, and acquitted.

Daniel Hensinger and Vincent Smith, two boys about 18 years of age, were each tried by a jury, and found guilty of obstructing the track of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, east of town, and were sentenced to two years in the state's prison.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Leas conveyed Vincent Smith to Michigan City last week.

Frederick Witt was tried on yesterday, for stealing some money, was sent to the penetentiary for one year, and fined $27, and was disfranchised for two years.

James McAlaster is on trial for grand larceny, but the early hour at which we go to press, prevents us giving the result.

On yesterday, after the jury acquitted James McAlaster, he procured a license and got married in open court. to Cordelia Hay. Hurrah for James and Cordelia.

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from east to west and from north to south or vice versa, in search of a healthy state. If they would learn to be contented, and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick, they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large adv.

—The Christmas trees were unusually fine this year, That at the Presbyterian church, was mainly for the benefit of the children of the Sabbath school. Although some of the older ones were not forgotten. The presents were very tasty, and at the same time were quite appropriate. At the M. E. church, they had a more elaborate arrangement, and the gifts were more general in their character. The tree was one of the finest ever seen in town, and everything passed off satisfactory. At the German church, there was also a christmas tree, that was well loaded with choice gifts. Altogether, the celebration of this most pleasant holiday, has been observed this year more universally then ever before, and we think, all things considered in a very sensible manner.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire." 51-2w.

—Get a diary and start in with the new year, by recording all interesting events that may be worth a fortune to you during life. Many have done so, and been able to produce evidence that saved them much trouble afterward. A good assortment may be found at the Book Store.

—"Tom, what do you got in dem barrels?" "Don't you know, Jim; Dat is dos sauer kraut for Hoff Bros. They got it from Germany, and keep it for sale."

All those indebted to me for meat must positively pay up by the first of January, if you want any more credit, hereafter. S. U. TARNEY.

TAX LIST FOR 1881.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF DeKALB COUNTY:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof, that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1881 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dolliars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	ROAD TAX.	COM. SCHOOL TAX.	SPC'L. SCHOOL TAX.	ADDITIONAL SPC'L. SCHOOL TAX.	INT. ON BONDS.	CORPORATION TAX.	BOND SINKING FUND.	TOTAL TAX.
Butler Township	2	12	16	65	5	10	5	10		10			135
Poll		50	50				25						125
Jackson Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	20		10			155
Poll		50	50					50					150
Concord Township	2	12	16	65		20	10	35		10			150
Poll		50	50					50					150
Newville Township	2	12	16	65	15	10	5	20		10			135
Poll		50	50				10						150
Stafford Township	2	12	16	65	5	10	5	10		10			135
Poll		50	50										100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	65	5	15		5		10			130
Poll		50	50										100
Union Township	2	12	16	65	2	15	5	5		10			132
Poll		50	50					50					150
Richland Township	2	12	16	65	5	15	5	30		10			160
Poll		50	50					50					150
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	25		10			160
Poll		50	50					50					150
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	10		10			145
Poll		50	50					50					150
Franklin Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	10	5		10			145
Poll		50	50				25						125
Troy Township	2	12	16	65	5	15	5	10		10			140
Poll		50	50										100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	65	2	15	5	5		10			132
Poll		50	50				25						125
Auburn Town	2	12	16	65	2	15		50	50	10	40	10	272
Poll		50	50					50	25		25		200
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	65	2	15	10	25		10			157
Poll		50	50										100
Butler Town	2	12	16	65	5	15		30	25	10		15	195
Poll		50	50						25				125
Garrett Town	2	12	16	65	2	15	25	50	90	10	50	10	347
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25		350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collecting of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after January 1st, 1882.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1882, the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1882. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to persons owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the first Monday in March, 1882.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date, without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1881.

CALENDAR FOR 1882.

1882	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1882	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
Feb.				1	2	3	4	Aug.			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
Mar.				1	2	3	4	Sept.						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
April							1	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30														
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov.				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
June					1	2	3	Dec.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE WEST.

THE convention of General Passenger and Ticket Agents was held at Chicago. The subject under consideration was the proposed abolition of the system of allowing commissions to agents upon the sale of railroad tickets, and the convention adopted an agreement which contemplates putting an end to the practice.

A PARTY of cow-boys raided the town of Caldwell, Kan. Talbot, the leader killed Mike Meagher, ex-Mayor, which he threatened to do last year. The citizens of Caldwell at once organized to crush out the raid, and, as the murderers rode out of town toward Indian Territory, one of them was shot dead and several others wounded.... John Malloy and Ed Patton walked through the streets of Independence, Col., and fired revolvers at the windows in stores. They afterward captured a saloon, drove all out, and stood the constable's posse off with pistols. A party of citizens commanded the desperadoes to desist. They refused, and the citizens shot both dead.

THE school-house and farm-house at the Wichita Agency, in Indian Territory, were destroyed by an incendiary fire, eighty pupils escaping in their night clothes.

Two passengers on a Hannibal and St. Joseph train drew revolvers and demanded the money of the passengers. Conductor Bushnell and the train crew threw the ruffians into the ditch at Utica, and sent back men to arrest them.

A FIRE in West Bay City, Mich., which burned three business blocks and destroyed the public records, caused a loss of $80,000, on which there was $35,000 insurance.

THE EAST.

COL. STRACHAN, of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, says that after a most searching investigation into the charges of misconduct made against his regiment during the visit to Virginia in connection with the Yorktown celebration, he finds that twenty-one men were guilty of improper conduct, and that this improper conduct consisted of simple intoxication, disobedience of orders, and unsoldierly and ungentlemanly conduct committed under the influence of liquor.

DR. ISAAC I. HAYES died suddenly at New York, of heart disease, aged 49 years. He will be chiefly remembered for his explorations in the Arctic ocean, which made his name known in every part of the civilized world. He was elected a member of the New York Legislature for six successive terms.... A fire in Crosby street, New York, destroyed mercantile property of the estimated value of $325,000.... A wholesale-grocery firm at Erie, Pa., had steadily missed bank bills from its cash drawer The other day workmen discovered a large mouse nest made entirely of paper money, immediately back of the cash receptacle. Many of the notes were uninjured.

JOHN A. INGRAM, a miner residing at Mount Union, Pa., placed a small quantity of dynamite on the stove to melt the ice. Almost instantly there was an explosion like an earthquake. Four children were blown to atoms and the father and mother were fatally injured.

SIRO DELMONICO, who recently became the head of the famous catering-house in New York, died of apoplexy the other day, leaving Charles Delmonico, a bachelor, the last of the family on this side of the Atlantic.

MISS LELIA OSGOOD VANDERBILT, youngest daughter of the millionaire, was married to Dr. W. S. Webb, son of Gen. J. W. Webb, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city. The bride was attired in one of Worth's masterpieces of silver satin on traine, richly adorned with lace and looped with diamonds. It is rumored that her well-to-do papa made her a present of a $500,000 house and $250,000 in cash "on the nail." Other wedding presents were of the richest kind.

THE SOUTH.

THE bodies of three Mexicans, who had been robbing travelers near San Antonio, were found hanging to a tree. German farmers of that section are believed to have done society this favor.

A COMMITTEE of the Arkansas Legislature, appointed last winter to investigate the books of State Treasurer Churchill, now Gov. Churchill, has made a report showing a shortage in Churchill's accounts of from $75,000 to $80,000. Gov. Churchill says that the discrepancy is apparent and can easily be explained by him. It arises, he says, from the fact that certain bonds ordered burned had through mistake been charged to him.

WASHINGTON.

A CRANK named Tachynutis, a native of Greece, wrote fifty letters to President Garfield, and has sent twelve to President Arthur, begging for office.

THE Senate Appropriations Committee, in its investigation into the management of the Treasury Department by John Sherman, took the testimony of Custodian Piney. He stated that $600 worth of stationery was taken from the department to furnish the Sherman committee rooms in the last campaign, and that the lunch taken at that time was paid from the treasury funds on vouchers for candles.

A SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING package, which was thought to be an infernal machine, sent to George Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, was, after formidable precautions, opened, and the box was found to contain a coil of rope with a noose at the end. The box also contained a poetic note saying: "With the compliments of the Garfield and Arthur Club of Meyersdale, Pa".... District Attorney Corkhill thinks that the final argument in the Guiteau case will not be ended before the 10th of January.... It has been decided by the Washington Monument Commission to ask Congress for an appropriation of $200,000 to continue the work of completing the monument.... The catalogue of monstrosities has been swelled by the taking of a plaster cast of the head of Guiteau. Clark Mills, the sculptor, performed the operation in the Washington jail.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON has decided that advertising, insurance and other sheets of a similar character shall not be admitted to the mails as second-class matter.

MR. JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, Commissioner of Railroads, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says that the indications are that within a short time there will be five different routes to the Pacific coast, where less than a year ago there was but one. The tendency is toward increased developments, principally in the West and South. It is believed that operations in railroad construction this year will exceed any previous year.... An effort is being made by the Southern members of Congress to procure the repeal of the law restricting the sale of tobacco in the planters' hands, and several bills have been introduced with that general purpose. Some of the Southern men favor the repeal of all the internal-revenue laws.

ALL the jurymen in the Guiteau case attended the funeral of the wife of Juror Hobbs. They were accompanied by a Deputy Marshal and Bailiffs.

POLITICAL.

SPEAKER KEIFER was given a complimentary reception at the Masonic Temple in Washington under the auspices of the Ohio Republican Association. Judge Lawrence delivered the address of welcome. Speeches were also made by ex-Speaker Randall, Senators Logan, Pendleton and Sherman, Representatives Orth, Dunnell, Hiscock, Robeson, Reed and Gov. Foster.... Collector Robertson, of New York, had a long interview with the President the other day, and it was semi-officially announced that he will serve out his term.

THE Greenbackers in Congress are determined to join any party or element in the House that will oppose the restriction of the silver coinage. Representative Ladd said in a conversation, the other day: "If the Democrats take a sensible stand on this question they can carry the next Congress. The East as well as the West is opposed to the restriction of silver coinage and the administration has made a big mistake in recommending it. Every Greenback member will vote against it."

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER, the Readjuster candidate for Senator from Virginia in Congress, received the solid vote of the General Assembly at Richmond.

GENERAL.

ONCE more Cannon, the Mormon, has received a setback in his attempt to get into Congress. As a result of a rehearing of the case, Chief Justice Hunter, of the Utah Supreme Court, refused to modify or set aside the order previously made holding as fraudulent and void the certificate of naturalization obtained by Cannon, and in effect once more declaring him to be an alien and not entitled to a seat in Congress.

IN a public written statement Guiteau, the assassin, reviews his trial, with which he says he is well pleased. He thinks that Judge Cox believes in his idea of inspiration. He holds that the Deity compelled him to act in the shooting of President Garfield just as a highwayman compels a man to give him money after placing a pistol at his head. The victim might know it was absolutely wrong to give money that his wife and children needed, but how could he help it with a pistol at his head?

DURING the five months ending the 30th of November 291,318 immigrants arrived in this country, against 254,202 during the same period of last year.... The bill conferring the franking privilege on Mrs. Garfield has become a law, and is, therefore, the first law of the present session of Congress.

A STORY of severe suffering is told by the survivors of the steamship Bath City, which foundered off the coast of Newfoundland. The crew of twenty-seven men embarked in two boats; four were drowned by the boat capsizing, and the Captain and five of the men died from exposure. The survivors, seventeen in number, were picked up by a vessel and carried to Liverpool.... The Canadian authorities seized a number of Pullman palace cars in Montreal to satisfy a claim by the Dominion Government for $160,000 which, it is alleged, the Dominion Government has been defrauded of by the Pullman Company because of the company's failure to pay duties on cars manufactured in the United States and imported into and used in Canada.

FOREIGN.

THE London *Standard* (Tory organ) seems to think Secretary Blaine's suggestion for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty preposterous, and the *Daily News* (Gladstonian organ) thinks that Britain can never consent to the modifications, and is inclined to believe that the American people do not demand them.... A boat containing fourteen persons left Galway Thursday for the Islands of Arran. When about midway on the passage a storm arose and all hands were wrecked.

PRESIDENT CALDERON, of Peru, being still held prisoner by the Chilians, and Pierola having fled to Europe, Vice President Montero is the only person with whom negotiations for peace can be carried on.... Storms and floods of a destructive character occurred throughout England. Hundreds of trees were uprooted in the vicinity of London, and many minor casualties among the shipping are reported.... The constabulary barracks at Croboy, Ireland, was burned Friday night. The men barely escaped with their lives. Arrests were made of the suspected incendiaries.... A large quantity of arms, ammunition and dynamite were seized in a house in Dublin, and four persons were arrested.... The correct list of the deaths by the Ring Theater fire, at Vienna, is 794.

ANOTHER of those terrible mining accidents which are unfortunately so frequent in England occurred at Orrell, in Lancashire, causing the death of about 180 persons. The system of working the mine was purely mechanical, and the cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained.... The movement in Ireland against the payment of rent is becoming universal. Persons who have appealed to the Land Court, those who have paid or are suspected of paying rents, have their names posted on the doors of churches. It is rumored that the Government intends to arrest the female Land Leaguers. Two Irish noblemen have decided to leave the island on account of the disturbed condition of affairs. The type and presses of *United Ireland*, organ of the Land League, have been sent to London. The Irish constabulary are dissatisfied at the enlistment in their ranks of militiamen and time-expired soldiers. Aylward, the ex-Secretary to Joubert, the Boer General, who was a prominent Fenian, has arrived in London.... From Algiers, North Africa, a cablegram states that by the bursting of a dam 400 persons were drowned.... No less than 1,500 arrests for political offenses were made in Russia during the present year. Many of them were by false accusations, and the maligners are to be prosecuted.

THE Governor General of Eastern Siberia carried news to St. Petersburg that the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette has been discovered and assistance rendered the crew. Hoffman, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, sends a cablegram to Secretary Frelinghuysen, stating that the Jeannette was crushed in the ice June 11, the crew embarking in three boats, which were separated by wind and fog. One party, Capt. De Long and thirteen men, reached Lena in a pitiable condition, and were promptly succored. The second boat has not been heard from. The third boat, containing eleven men, with Engineer Melville in command, reached the mouth of the Lena Sept. 19.

A STRANGER, on taking his seat in the pit of a theater, accosted a gentleman who sat near him, with: "Pray, sir, have you a bill?" When, to the stranger's amazement, the gentleman, starting from a reverie in which he had been plunged, exclaimed: "No, sir, but I have two next week and both unprovided for."

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The Prosecuting Attorney was a little late in reaching the Criminal Court, and Guiteau improved the opportunity to make one of his little speeches "To put in time." Looking over the vacant seat, he said, with a chuckle: "I understand Gen. Reynolds is sick this morning. I wonder if Corkhill is. I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It's about time for Corkhill to get sick, and stay sick."

The first witness called was Deputy Clerk Barnard, of the New York Supreme Court, who presented the record in the divorce case of the prisoner. The prisoner shouted out that he committed adultery to get rid of a woman he did not love.

Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chicago, was called.

Guiteau at once broke in, petulantly, saying, "I hope you will cut off Gen. Reynolds and not waste any more time on him. He told all he knows about this case, and a good deal more."

Scoville cross-examined the witness. Guiteau frequently interrupted, contradicted and insulted the witness. At one time he shouted out: "I would have been hung a hundred times in July last but for the national troops, and all through your lying and Corkhill's. I'm going to get even with both of you, too."

Witness explained that when he visited Guiteau his trial had not been arranged. President Garfield was still living, and he (witness) had no thought of being subpœnaed as a witness.

"You lie!" shouted Guiteau. "You came to my cell as a spy in the employ of the District Attorney."

Gen. Reynolds read from notes he had taken on the occasion of his first interview with Guiteau. Quoting the prisoner's words, he read: "If there is a stalwart in the land, I am he. Grant, Conkling, Logan and Gov. Cornell are big guns among the stalwarts, and I rank with them."

Guiteau retorted: "I never said I could rank with them; but as a matter of fact I think I can."

A number of newspaper slips which witness had read to the prisoner at this interview, to show him what were the sentiments of Grant, Conkling and others in regard to his (the prisoner's) crime, were then read by the District Attorney.

When the letter of Gen. Grant's was read, in which the writer, speaking of Guiteau, said: "My son tells me he is a dead-beat," Guiteau became very angry and shouted: "This is what Fred Grant says. He's a nice pill, isn't he? Hanging around his father. I should say he is a bigger dead-beat than I am."

Another passage was read, which spoke of Guiteau's crime as a "most audacious act." Guiteau interrupted: "And so it was, to enter that depot and shoot down the President of the United States, surrounded as it was by all his friends. I have wondered at it a good many times—how I ever did it. I thought to myself this morning I would not undertake it again for a million dollars, but I was in such a desperate state of mind I could not resist. I was impelled upon the President by a pressure I could not resist."

Ellen C. Grant was called, and Guiteau shouted: "Mrs. Grant is the lady I boarded with prior to the 1st of July. She is a very fine lady, and I owe her $47. I trust I shall pay you soon, Mrs. Grant. As soon as these fellows holding fat offices shall respond to my call (striking the table excitedly). I made them. If they don't soon contribute I shall call out their names in meeting."

Witness never suspected the prisoner was insane.

Mrs. Anna S. Dunmore, Guiteau's divorced wife, was then called to the witness stand. She testified in very plain language that she never thought the assassin was insane. For a wonder Guiteau kept quiet while she was giving her testimony, which was probably owing to the fact that her present husband stood by her while she was testifying.

The trial was temporarily interrupted by the death of the wife of Juror Hobbs, which occurred on Sunday morning, Dec. 18. Mrs Hobbs was taken with a stroke of apoplexy. Word was immediately sent to Mr. Hobbs, and the Bailiff communicated with the Marshal, who consulted with Judge Cox. The result was that Judge Cox suggested that the counsel for the Government and the defense should agree that Hobbs might be released from the custody of the Marshal and be permitted to return to his home. Hobbs was not long at his house before his wife died.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, was examined. His evidence was unfavorable to the defense, bearing as it did, against the theory of insanity.

Dr. Worcester, of Salem, Mass., who refused, when upon the stand for the defense, to answer the hypothetical question proposed by Scoville, testified that, in his opinion, the prisoner was a sane man.

Guiteau (sharply)—"How much do you expect to get for that opinion, sir? I suppose that will be worth $500 to you. That is the way Corkhill is running, but I don't think it will be worth a snap with that jury—not a snap, sir."

Corkhill then read the hypothetical question, which covered all the material facts in the prisoner's history from boyhood down to his act on the 2d of July, and inquired, "Assuming all these facts to be true, in your opinion, was the prisoner sane or insane when he killed the President?"

Answer—"I believe him to have been sane."

Guiteau (sneeringly)—"Yes, sir, and you expect to get $500 for your opinion."

All through the reading of the hypothetical question Guiteau continually shouted, "That's false," "Absolutely false." At one time he said, "That's false, sir. Get the facts right for your hypothesis, or whatever you call it. Judge Porter must have got that stuff up for you, Corkhill. You certainly have not got brains enough.

"I want to say right here that Col. Corkhill has made a very good outward statement of facts, but he hasn't touched at all upon what was going on in my mind at that time. That's a matter for the jury, the court, the Deity and me to decide. We four."

The witness stated that at one time he believed that the prisoner was insane. He had however, changed his opinion, because he no longer believed to be true the statements upon which he had based his opinion before coming to Washington.

Guiteau (impatiently)—"Don't you understand, Scoville, that $500 has modified his views. What's the use of wasting time on him? Let him go!"

Scoville was about to resume the examination when Guiteau struck the table violently and called out: "Make the matter short. It's simply a matter of fact for the jury to determine whether my free agency was destroyed or not. I claim it was, and I won't have you compromise my life, as you are doing, by your stupid, blunderbuss way of examining witnesses."

As the examination proceeded Guiteau frequently interrupted, and roundly abused Scoville for his incompetency, and charged him with compromising his case. Turning toward the Judge, Guiteau added, depreciatingly: "Scoville is a perfect idiot in this matter, and between him and Corkhill I have a pretty hard time. [General laughter.] I'm a good-natured man [laughing], but I can't stand a buzz, and when I'm buzzed I want to talk right back."

Scoville, who had borne everything heretofore with apparent equanimity, seemed to feel very keenly this last evidence of heartless ingratitude. His voice trembled, and for a minute he was unable to go on. Even the prisoner realized the injustice of his conduct, and hastened to apologize, saying, "You are doing very well, Scoville—to the best of your ability."

Several times afterward during the examination of Dr. Worcester Guiteau denounced Scoville, at one time with evident anger, and again with a sarcastic smile. "Why, your Honor," he shouted out, "if I were indicted for manslaughter I would be hanged for murder if Scoville should defend me."

Mrs. Scoville reached over to speak to Guiteau, when he snarled at her: "You keep your mouth shut. You're as big a fool as your husband. You're a crank on this business. If you had all stayed in Chicago it would have been far better for my case. These relatives are a nuisance. I would be better off if I didn't have any. I would have plenty of friends if this pack of relatives were out of the way."

Mrs. Scoville whispered some expostulatory reply, when he turned again angrily and shouted: "You have been an unmitigated nuisance in this case all the way through."

Then, changing quickly from anger to mirth, he added with a laugh: "You're a queer lot, you Scovilles."

Adjourned.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MR. VOORHEES addressed the Senate on the 16th inst., in opposition to the recommendation of Secretary Folger as to the limitation of silver coinage. He criticised Secretary Sherman's financial policy, and intimated that President Arthur and Secretary Folger were mere agents of the national banks. He defended the greenback theories of a few years ago, and claimed that they had triumphed. He was very severe on monopolies, corporations, etc. Mr. Van Wyck presented a petition from 3,000 citizens of Nebraska, praying for an Inter-State commerce bill to prohibit railway discriminations. The President nominated B. H. Brewster to be Attorney General; N. A. Adams for Pension Agent at St. Louis and Wallace R. Finch as Surveyor of Customs at La Crosse, Wis. In the House 387 bills were introduced, among them the following: By Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, to appropriate $50,000 for the relief of the widow of President Garfield; by Mr. Neal, of Ohio, to incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital Society; by Mr. Miller, providing for the discharge in bankruptcy of one or more of the innocent members of a partnership when another partner has been guilty of some illegal act; by Mr. Shallenberger, to prevent persons living in bigamy from holding any office of trust or emolument in the United States Territories, and regulating marriage in the Territories; by Mr. Chalmers, to pay the public debt and stop the manufacture of money by corporations; by Mr. Hatch, to permit planters to sell tobacco of their own production without payment of license or tax, to the amount of twenty-five pounds annually. Mr. Robinson, of New York, tried to make himself heard upon the question of imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, but the Speaker called him to order. A resolution was adopted for a holiday recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5. Speaker Keifer announced the following as the committee on the expenses attending the illness and burial of President Garfield: Taylor, Pound, Cox, Lefevre, Belford, Blackburn, Page, Springer, O'Neill and Shelley.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 19th was one by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious diseases among domestic cattle; and one by Mr. Hoar to provide for and regulate the counting of electoral votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Allison presented the memorial of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and River Improvement Company, asking for the construction of the Hennepin canal. The President sent in the following nominations: Thomas C. Acton, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, vice Hillhouse; Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; William Henry Trescott, of South Carolina, to be Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the republics of Chili, Peru and Bolivia; George M. Duskin, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama. The nomination of B. H. Brewster to be Attorney General, and J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State were confirmed. In the House, the bill to grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Garfield was passed. Mr. Tellman handed in a bill to authorize national banks to make loans by mortgage on real estate. Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to permit the purchase and register of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States. A new Income-Tax bill was presented by Mr. McMillan, which provides for a 3-per-cent. tax on all incomes of corporations, companies and individuals whose net incomes shall exceed $3,000; also to make the trade dollar legal tender. Bills were also introduced: To provide for a drawback of 10 per cent. on all goods hereafter imported in American-built ships, owned exclusively by citizens of the United States; to regulate the customs duty on sumac; to regulate the duty on sheep and goat skins imported for the purpose of making morocco; to abolish the tax on tobacco; for the admission of Dakota, New Mexico and Washington Territories into the Union as States.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, Dec. 20, to exempt pension-money from seizure or attachment by process of law, and also pension money when invested in homesteads. Mr Ingalls made a favorable report on the bill for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians. The Committee on Finance reported favorably on Mr. Morrell's bill which provides for a special committee of experts exclusively. Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would introduce a bill in favor of female suffrage, and that he would particularly direct his attention to the enfranchisement of women in the Territories. The House resolution for an adjournment from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5 was concurred in. Acting Vice President Davis announced that he had signed the bill giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Garfield. Mr. Blair introduced a bill providing that Collectors of Internal Revenue shall be appointed for a term of four years. Mr. Pendleton reported adversely on the bill to authorize Lieut. Commander Sigsbee to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Germany. Timothy O. Howe was nominated for Postmaster General, and William A. McCleary for Postmaster at Pittsburgh. Timothy O. Howe was confirmed as Postmaster General, Horace Gray as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. H. Trescott as special Envoy to Peru and Chili, and Thomas C. Acton as Assistant Treasurer at New York. The House was not in session.

Mr. Harrison introduced a bill in the Senate, Dec. 20, for a public building at Fort Wayne. Mr. Beck called for information as to the rate of duties imposed on American manufactures by France and Germany. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to fix two years as the period required in homesteading public lands. In executive session, A. J. Edgerton was confirmed as Chief Justice of Dakota, Pierre C. Van Wyck as Superintendent of the assay office at New York, and Jesse Spalding as Collector of Customs at Chicago. Adjourned till Jan. 5. In the House, Mr. McKinley introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that both houses of Congress will assemble, at a date to be fixed by the joint committee, and listen to an address by James G. Blaine on the life and character of James A. Garfield. A message from the President recommended an appropriation of $550,000 for work on the census. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the establishment of naval coaling stations on the Isthmus of Panama. After the announcement by Speaker Keifer of the standing committees, the House adjourned till the 5th of January. The committees are constituted as follows:

Ways and Means—Kelley, Chairman; Kasson, Dunnell, McKinley, Hubbell, Haskell, Russell, Errett, Randall, Tucker, Carlisle, Morrison, Spear.

Appropriations—Hiscock, Chairman; Robeson, Cannon, Burroughs, Butterworth, Caswell, Ryan, O'Neil, Ketcham, Blackburn, Cox, Atkins, Forney, Lefevre, Ellis.

Banking and Currency—Crapo, Chairman; Weber, Dingley, Moore, Connell, Bruckner, Hardenburg, Flower, Ermentrout.

Education and Labor—Updegraff, Chairman; Sherwin, Carpenter, Davis, Page, Tyler, Willis, Clements, Money, Dobbie, Dowd.

Rules—Mr. Speaker, Chairman; Orth, Robeson, Randall, Blackburn.

Mileage—Jorgensen, Chairman; Rich, Ward, Cobb, Moulton.

Elections—Calkins, Chairman; Hazelton, Wait, Thompson, Ranney, Ritchie, Pettibone, Miller, Paul, Beltzhoover, Jones.

Judiciary—Reed, Chairman; Willetts, Robinson, Briggs, Humphrey, Taylor, McCook, Kasson, Norcross, Nott, Hammond, Culberson, Guenther, Townshend (Ill.).

Agriculture—Valentine, Chairman; Updegraff, Carpenter, Anderson, Gottschalk, Wadsworth, Hoe, West, Cullen, Hazelton, Hatch, Dibrill, Aiken, Black, Poel.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Bingham, Chairman; Anderson, Jorgenson, Lacey, Farwell, Morey, Springer, Money, Evans, Armfield, Beenta.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Shallenberger, Chairman; Lewis, Cutts, Dezouth, Scranton, Ford, Smith, Cook, Hewitt, Singleton, Herbert.

Mines and Mining—Van Voorhis, Chairman; Davis, Bingham, Fulkerson, Hobbs, Calkins, Young, Cassidy, Berry, Wood, Brumm, Oury.

Manufactures—Campbell, Chairman; Hammond, Mills, Gottschalk, West, Chase, Finley, Marsh, Morse, Stockslager.

Mississippi River Improvements—Thomas, Chairman; Carpenter, Prescott, Darrell, Rice, Moore (Tenn.), Jones, Burroughs, King, Thompson, Guenther, Carty, Whitthorne.

Foreign Affairs—Williams (Wis.), Chairman; Orth, Kasson, Rice, Dunnell, Ford, Walker, Blount, Wilson, Deuster, Belmont.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Fisher, Chairman; Belford, McClure, Lackey, Washburn, Payson, Hamilton, Stevens, Singleton, Blade, Luna.

Commerce—Page, Chairman; Rich, Townsend, Washburn, Hoar, Chandler, Ward, White, George, Guenther, Laing, Ross, Herndon.

Naval Affairs—Harris (Mass.), Chairman; Robeson, Harmer, Thomas, Watson, Ketcham, Dezendorf, Morris, Davison, Talbot, Harris (N. J.).

Military Affairs—Henderson, Chairman; Hiscock, Bayne, Steele, Davis, Spaulding, Spooner, Sparks, Upson, Bragg, Wheeler, McGinnis.

Invalid Pensions—Brown (Ind.), Chairman; Joyce, Cullen, Ray, Dawes, Pettibone, Parker, Rice, Wadsworth, Matson, Caldwell, Simonton, Cadwell, Latham, McMillan.

Interior Department Expenditures—Hubbel, Chairman; Crapo, Wood (N. Y.), Schulz, Simonton, Blanchard, Burroughs (Mo.).

Navy Department Expenditures—Robeson, Chairman; Harris (Mass.), Harmer, Neal, Morris, Phelps, Turner.

Public Expenditures—Randall (Pa.), Chairman; Blackburn, Walker, A. Wood, DeMotte, Lewis, Ladd, Fulkerson, Martin, Guenther, Berry.

District of Columbia—Neal, Chairman; Heilman, Barr, Urner, Smith (N. Y.), Pierce, Dezendorf, Clotz, Garrison, Cassidy, Allen.

Pensions—Marsh, Chairman; Hepburn, Rice, Stone, Steele, Weber, Fulkerson, Hewitt, Cox, Robinson, Burroughs (Mich.).

Railroads and Canals—Townsend (Ohio), Chairman; Dwight, Henderson, Campbell, Schultz, Lord, Brewer, Kenna, Hoblitzell.

Civil Service—Orth, Chairman; Kasson, Horr, Briggs, Neal, Hubbell, Butterworth, House, Randall, Tucker, Phelps.

Territories—Burroughs, Chairman; Aldrich, Van Voorhis, Miller, Dawes, Crowley.

Postoffice Department Expenditures—Cannon (Ill.), Chairman; Walker, Pound, Farwell, Reagan, Tilghman, Ladd.

Law for the Election of President and Vice President—Updegraff, Chairman; Camp, Crapo, White, Fisher, Jacobs, Lindsey, Stevens, Morrison, Carlisle, Hewitt.

Pensions, Bounty and Back-Pay—Joyce, Chairman; Brown, Lindsey, Houk, Whitthorne, Curtin, Mosgrove.

War Department Expenditures—Briggs, Chairman; Miles, Steele, Marsh, Blackburn, Jones (Texas), Sparks.

Enrolled Bills—Aldrich, Chairman; Pearce, West, Shellabarger, Kellogg, Warner, Belmont.

Consuls—Prescott, Chairman; Sherman, Tyler, Bain, Fulkerson, McCord, Pearce, Cox, Colburn (Mass.), Tilghman.

Indian Affairs—Deering, Chairman; Rice, Mason, Spaulding, Buck, Richardson, Hooker, Scales, Welborn, Blanchard, Ainsley.

Revision of Laws—McKinley, Chairman; Robinson, Buck, George, Brumm, Hall, Chadwin, Covington, Richardson, Jones, McMillan.

Accounts—Urner, Chairman; Skinner, Brew, Caulder, Morton, Hardy, Houk.

Patents—Young, Chairman; Skinner, Farwell, Jones, Spooner, Vance, Turner, Scoville, Bisbey.

Claims—Crowley (N. Y.), Chairman; Taylor, Bowman, Mason, Thompson, Ray, Peel, Hill, Smith (Ill.), Mills, Hutchinson, Turner, Clarke, Otis.

Public Lands—Pond, Chairman; Belford, Hepburn, Dwight, Watson, Straight, Rice, Cobb, Foster, Muhler.

Militia—Strait, Chairman; Reine, Houk, Morey, Guenther, Valentine, Thompson, Musgrove, Jones (Texas).

Pacific Railways—Hazelton, Chairman; Harmer, Camp, Robinson (Ohio), Hammond, Paul, Darrell, Farwell, McKenzie, Bliss, House, Dunnell, Dolan.

Private Land Claims—Patchoco, Chairman; Norcross, Hazelton, Cornell, Morey, Cutts, Mullrow, Williams, Ford, Shackleford, Houk.

War Claims—Houk, Chairman; Updegraff (Iowa), Smith, Danney, Nodmen, Hall, Robertson, Geddes, Holman, Barber, Chapman.

Treasury Expenditures—Belford, Chairman; Reed, Holman, Scranton, Thornton, Buckner, Curtin.

Expenditures of the Department of State—Deering, Chairman; Lindsley, Barran, Williams (Wis.), Herndon, King, Frost.

Department of Justice Expenditures—Willets, Chairman; McCord, Norcross, Neal, Singleton, Brunt, Bragg.

Public Buildings Expenditures—Errett, Chairman; Robinson (Ohio), Houk, Grant, Wise, Garrison, Lanham.

Patents.

New Illinois patents: James M. Blackman, Chicago, ventilator wheel or fan; J. W. Blogett, Chicago, loop and lockstich sewing machine; James Brady, Dixon, cultivator; C. B. Brainard, Joliet, frame for supporting and stretching woven-wire mattresses; J. Burton, Geneva, manufacturing sized paper; G. E. Buschick, Chicago, boiler furnace; D. Carskden, Chicago, machine for separating ores; L. W. Craney, Chicago, convertible table and bed; Thomas H. Hodge, De Kalb, barbed fence-wire; S. Elliott and T. B. Jeffery, Chicago, sewing-machine; C. D. Field, Chicago, magazine-stove; P. W. Gates, Chicago, machine for breaking stone and crushing ores; W. W. Giles, Chicago, drilling-machine; W. Hayden, Chicago, needle-bar for sewing-machines; N. W. Holt, Chicago, dust-collector; A. J. Hull, Sterling, pump; James W. McDonough, Chicago, telephone; B. Phelps, Moline, corn-planter; B. Phelps, Moline, check-row corn-planter and check-knob for corn-planter; J. N. Seem, Macomb, clock-calendar; P. H. and T. A. Sprague, Cornell, pump-plunger; D. Sprecher, Richview, nut-lock; J. E. Stoetzel, Peru, hearse and coffin barrow; L. M. Summerfield, Mattoon, carpet-stretcher; L. M. Summerfield, Mattoon, shirt; D. C. Thompson, Chicago, bellows; James Thompson, Chicago, box-joint for sewer-pipes; J. A. Thompson, Chicago, boot and shoe strap; K. Tysdal, Lee, mitten; D. F. Van Liew, Aurora, grain-car door; C. Wahl, Chicago, vacuum-pan; A. Wemple, Chicago, machine for cutting grain; G. L. Williams and H. Rundle, Edwardsville, billiard-cue.

Grangers in Council.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange was held at Lansing. Three hundred and fifty-two subordinate granges are represented by the delegates present. Grand Master Cyrus G. Luce, in his annual address urged united and persistent work to secure legislation, both State and national, to protect the farmers against patent-wrights swindlers and railroad extortion.

The State Grange of Indiana held its annual session at Indianapolis, with over 100 delegates. The report of the Secretary, J. H. Walker, shows that the total membership in the State is about 7,000 divided among 300 lodges. The report of the Treasurer, J. P. Oliphant, for the past year, shows: Receipts, $5,283.55; disbursements, $2,588.61; balance on hand, $2,984.89. Aaron Jones, Master, in his annual report, called attention to the blank memorials sent to each grange by the Secretary, to be filled out and sent to Congress, urging a national freight-regulating statute. He also urged the necessity for scholastic and agricultural education, and advised that mutual benefit and fire associations, for the exclusive benefit of the granges, be organized. Gov. Porter delivered an address. A strong anti-monopoly resolution was offered, and unanimously passed, declaring that the Grange would support no man of whatever party who was pledged to or would support monopolies.

Had Done Two Things.

While 5-year-old Fred was in the country last summer he developed a great fondness for collecting "specimens," which term was made to include any bright bit of rock or shell he came across. One afternoon when his grandfather had taken him to the beach and Fred had accumulated a number of treasures, the youngster on reaching home remarked, with a patronizing air: "There, grandpa, I've done two things this afternoon; I've got my specimens and I've amused you."

UNCLE REMUS says the mellow apple that drops on the ground without any shaking is most too willing.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Secretary Blaine's Letter to Minister Lowell—A Document Which Made the British Lion Lash His Tail.

The letter of Secretary Blaine to Minister Lowell, explaining the position of this Government in reference to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, dated at the State Department, Nov. 19, 1881, and transmitted to Congress by the President on the 15th inst., in response to a resolution of the Senate, is a lengthy and comprehensive document. It is couched in plain, straightforward language, with but little of the flavor of diplomacy about it. It was intended solely for the instruction of Minister Lowell and not for the public eye, and Mr. Lowell is expressly notified that, unless requested to do so by Lord Granville, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, he is not to furnish him with a copy, the reason being that the foreign policy of Great Britain is discussed in it in a manner not altogether complimentary.

In the letter Mr. Blaine declares that the conditions under which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were made have long since ceased to exist, and can never be reproduced. The development of the Pacific States has created new duties and responsibilities for our Government, and to the proper discharge of these duties a modification of the treaty is necessary. In reference to the Panama canal, it says that it would be no more unreasonable for the United States to demand a share in the Suez canal fortifications, or their neutralization, than for England to make demand for the perpetual neutralization of the Panama canal. Mr. Blaine takes occasion to reaffirm the Monroe doctrine, and suggests the following modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty: That every part which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and holding political control over it in connection with the United States of Colombia be canceled; that every part in which Great Britain and the United States agreed to make no acquisition of territory in Central America shall remain in force; that the United States will not object to maintain the clause referring to the establishment of a free port at each end of the canal, if England desires that provision retained; and that the provision by which the two Governments agree to a joint protectorate of whatever railroad or canal may be constructed be considered obsolete. The letter closes with the statement that the United States will make joint proclamation with the country in which the canal is located that it shall be open in time of peace to the commerce of every country, but in time of war will be impartially closed to war-vessels of all nations.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THERE is very general dissatisfaction among Congressmen at the make-up of the Congressional committees. The Western Representatives say that the East has received the most important Chairmanships, and the lion's share of the good committees. The New York men are angry because New York is not represented on the Commerce Committee, and the Southern members say that their section as not had sufficient recognition.

SEVERAL persons were recently arrested in St. Petersburg, and oranges containing dynamite were found on their persons.... The income of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been reduced by £75,000 on account of her recent marriage.

Guiteau, Dorsey & Co.

The embarrassment under which the President suffers, because of the character of a couple of men who claim to have made him, is grimly portrayed by a Washington correspondent. Dorsey carried Indiana. Guiteau swore: "I think a great deal of President Arthur; I made him President." "But Guiteau is in court, and very likely to hang for making Arthur President, while Dorsey is threatened with the penitentiary for his manner of scraping money together to make Arthur Vice President. There probably never was an administration so embarrassed about its paternity. It is a case of etiquette not provided for in Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren's able work on that subject, nor is it laid down in the rules for governing the elevator in the war and navy offices. It must be a tough thing on the President to contemplate the probability of having to decide which of the two made him—Dorsey or Guiteau. There can be no question of identity. Mr. Arthur has formally acknowledged Dorsey at that banquet, and Guiteau has admitted the promotion under oath. It can not be charged that Dorsey was insane when he was distributing the small bills of the Indiana campaign—$1 and $2 bills—nor has he pleaded insanity as an offset to the star-route frauds. Yet it will be a bad day for party discipline and boss rule when a President of the United States rewards his most conspicuous political friends by hanging them and clapping them into the penitentiary, instead of giving them office as is customary. True, there is more room in Hades and the penitentiary than in the civil service, but the example might frighten off a good deal of boss support. The question is: What is to be done with the stalwart firm of President-makers—Guiteau, Dorsey & Co.?"—*Chicago Times*

National Health Bulletin.

The National Board of Health bulletin makes the following death-rate of leading cities in every 1,000 inhabitants:

FOREIGN CITIES.			
Montreal	27	Edinburgh	22
Victoria	32	Bremen	17
Curacoa (W. I.)	38	Munich	30
Aspinwall	59	Dresden	27
Acapulco	13.4	Vienna	24
Vera Cruz	85	Warsaw	29
Rio de Janeiro	29	St. Petersburg	38
Dublin	21	Alexandria	44
Belfast	20	Bombay	28
Cork	17		
AMERICAN CITIES.			
New York	29	Cincinnati	19.6
Brooklyn	22.7	Dayton	18.8
Philadelphia	20	Cleveland	26.1
[illegible]	24	Indianapolis	14.8
Cambridge	15	Richmond, Ind.	24.6
Portland	15.4	Evansville	14.8
Bangor	28	Chicago	24.8
Pittsburgh	26	Peoria	17.8
Dist. of Columbia	27	Aurora	13.2
Wilmington, N. C.	30	Jacksonville	9.6
Charleston	39	Elgin	6
Augusta	26	Moline	26.1
Mobile	25.6	Rock Island	32.6
Richmond, Va.	42.5	Lake	8.8
Norfolk	21.4	Quincy	14.4
Jacksonville	6.5	Milwaukee	16.1
New Orleans	26.9	Minneapolis	34.8
Shreveport	33.2	East Saginaw	8.3
Baton Rouge	29	Flint	12.4
Galveston	28.1	Davenport	14.3
San Antonio	41.1	St. Louis	24.1
Nashville	18	Kansas City	9.8
Memphis	40.3	Omaha	15.4
Knoxville	19.1	Lawrence	6.1
Louisville	24.9		

"This butter, Mr. Spicer," said the dealer, "carried off the prize at the farmer's fair;" and Seth spat out a taste of the compound, and remarked, "Unless the prize was a ship's anchor and chain cable, I should think the butter could have carried it off easily."

POLITICAL economy—buying a vote for twenty-five cents, when the voter wanted a dollar for it.

GREAT truths are never hard to understand.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1881.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

His Answer to the Recommendations of Secretary Folger—He Believes the Silver Dollar Cured Us of the Terrible Panic of 1873, and if the Goldbugs Could Strangle Silver Currency, They Would Bring the Hard Times Back—Shall the People Trust Themselves to the Mercies of the Bankers?

In the Senate of the United States, Dec. 16, Mr. Voorhees' resolution, referring to the Finance Committee parts of the President's message relating to a repeal of the laws authorizing silver coinage and the issue of silver certificates, was taken up and that Senator addressed the Senate. He referred to the financial distress of the country during five years prior to 1879 and following the act demonetizing silver, and said that, while this distress was not due to that legislation, the act was a potent factor in the general scheme for the contraction of money and the consequent overthrow of business property. It was one of several kindred measures designed to the same evil, and looking to the benefit of the money-lending usurers engaged in making money scarce and dear, the rate of interest high, wages low, and the times hard for all but bond and mortgage holders. The law of the Democratic Congress, in 1878, restoring the silver circulation by means of certificates and coin, broke the nightmare spell of financial prostration and quickened the vitality of every business enterprise. It gave positive assurance of a much-needed gradual increase of our circulating medium. Everybody could then know how much was coming, and at what rate, and could prepare for business accordingly. None of the vehement prognostications of evil then made against the use of silver money had been verified. The capricious exercise by the different Secretaries of the Treasury of the vast and dangerous power of contracting the currency and tightening the money market at the instance of the national banks, who would have driven out the circulation of all kinds of money but their own, in order that they might have the whole financial field and all its profits to themselves, together with the demonetization of silver, more than all other causes combined, created and continued the panic of 1873. The act of May 31, 1878, prohibited greenback money from being touched, and the treasury was thereby told to let the greenback circulation alone at the amount then outstanding. The answer to the cry that the greenback cause was a failure is given in the fact that the amounts of greenbacks in circulation in 1878 and 1881 respectively are exactly the same. That cause had achieved a great and important victory, for the greenback currency remained a steadfast, undeviating and honored one. Beside the act of securing the greenback from further molestation, a subsequent step making it receivable for import duties raised it to a par with gold, and there it has remained ever since. By these measures the currency has been reasonably expanded by the use of silver, and our entire circulation rendered stable and uniform in value, and to this was due the business prosperity of the country. It had been accomplished against the avowed hostility and the active energy of a Republican administration. Under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, about $92,000,000 of legal-tender silver money has been coined, and silver certificates to the amount of $66,663,800, based, dollar for dollar, on that amount of coin now in the treasury, and pledged for their redemption. These certificates are in the pockets of the people, performing all the offices of money in daily business.

It was deliberately proposed to retire more than $66,000,000 and destroy it, and the consequence of this could be imagined. The bare proposition to contract and disturb the currency at this time would create disorder and panic. But Congress is wiser than the Executive Department, and will pay no heed to this recommendation. In asking authority over the silver coinage and discretion to coin much or little, or none at all, the Secretary's obvious object is to drive silver entirely out of circulation. The Secretary complains that $66,000,000 of coin is in the vaults and will not circulate, although great efforts have been made to that end, and yet he also makes the statement that $66,000,000 of par paper money, based on this very coin, is in circulation in every State in the Union. The Secretary's report shows a silver circulation, in round numbers, of $100,000,000 — $66,000,000 in certificates, $34,000,000 in coin. What, then, can be thought of his candor and intelligence in trying to leave the impression that silver money is a drug and a failure, and that the people don't want it? This assault upon $100,000,000 of currency on a special basis will be met by the country and its authors sternly rebuked. The source of the inspiration for it is apparently the Secretary, who, as the mouthpiece of the banks and to quiet the fear of the public mind of destructive financial contraction, says in his report: "There need be no apprehension of a too limited paper circulation. The national banks are ready to issue their notes in such quantity as the laws of trade demand; and as security therefor the Government will hold an equivalent in its own bonds." With supreme, and he (Voorhees) might say insolent complacency, the entire control of the supply and circulation of the currency is handed over, in a few words, to the care of moneyed corporations whose tenderest mercies are legalized cruelty and multiplied usuries. The country is to depend on the generosity of the banks for its supply of money. Men neither qualified by knowledge, unselfishness nor breadth of views to pass upon the wants of labor and of active business are average national bankers. The banks desire to destroy silver and greenbacks, so that their fabulous profits may be extended over the entire currency of the country. An average of not less than $17,000,000 per year is received by the banks in interest on Government bonds, pledged for circulation; and for eighteen years this has aggregated over $300,000,000, which the people have had to pay for the blessings of bank money. Add to this the profits of the banks on their circulation and deposits, and they have received from the pockets of the people since their creation enough gains to pay off at least two-thirds of the national debt; and all this simply for our privilege of receiving through their hands a little more than one-third of our currency, of no better quality than other currencies for whose circulation there was no tax. Was this such a showing as would induce Congress to abandon the whole financial question to the banks?

Why will they not learn wisdom, and forbear their greedy and repulsive demands? We have heard, here and elsewhere, many earnest admonitions against financial legislation. Who have been the agitators? Those who make new, avaricious, and arrogant demands each session of Congress, or those who stand here to resist encroachment and oppression upon the rights and labor of the people? Mr. Voorhees charged that every financial agitation from March, 1869, changing the contract under which bonds were to be paid to the present hour have been forced upon Congress by an insatiate, relentless demand by the banks and owners of bonds for unrighteous privileges and powers. People were weary and alarmed at their persistent agitation of the business of the country to promote their own selfish ends, and, if they persisted, he knew it was only a question of time when the people would turn and render them powerless. He would commend the history of the downfall of the United States Bank half a century ago to the present associated banks and their official friends in high places. He then quoted from the Philadelphia papers of that day, descriptive of the popular indignation attending the closing of that institution.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHANDLER ON HAYES.

How the Michigan Stalwart Used to Denounce the Fraudulent President.

[From the Boston Post.]

Zach Chandler was a profane man, and, in his own forcible phrase, "the Hayes crowd was pizen" to him. It is unnecessary to make any further allusion to this questionable habit, except to say that when he is quoted the reader may lard the conversation at his pleasure. The listener to whom Mr. Chandler made proclamation of his hopes and intentions had brought a message to the Senator from Mr. Hayes. The message was to the effect that Mr. Hayes desired closer communion with the stalwarts. He had announced to a friend, who had given the message to him, who now delivered it to Mr. Chandler, that he saw no reason for any difference between the stalwarts and himself; that, while he recognized the fact that the same forces in the Republican party which put them out put him in, he had never used the power of his administration against them. Since he had been elected President, Logan, and Carpenter, and Chandler had all come back into public life without any opposition from him or his administration. He hoped they could be friends.

The message was delivered. Then the old man broke forth. He was almost white with rage, as he walked back and forth in the little room. When he found his voice he shouted: "Hayes is the most wonderful liar I ever saw! He lies all the time and on every subject!"

Then, loosening his necktie and gathering himself up for a discourse that he intended should go down to posterity, he told the story of how Hayes once tried to use him, on the pretence that he wanted to be friends with the stalwarts, somewhat as follows: "Don't tell me anything more that comes from that liar! I know him as no one else knows him! I know him through and through. Why, I made him President of the United States, and every man, woman and child in the United States, except Hayes, knows that. He is an ungrateful, cowardly liar!" and the old man's wrath almost choked him. He went on: "Why, when his administration began I went to him and told him that, if he would send Christiancy down to Peru, nothing in God's world could stop my coming back to the Senate, and I wanted to be on at least equal terms with a Republican President as a Confederate Senator would be. 'Oh, my dear Mr. Chandler,' said Hayes, 'is that what you want? How excellent a thing it is that you have come to me in this friendly—may I say brotherly—way. I love the stalwarts as I do my own people, and nothing would so fill my heart with gladness as to have in the Senate some such stalwart as you for a friend. You could do so much toward making the factions come together into a more fraternal union.' 'Is that all you want?' said I," and the old man roared after his wont. "'Well, I'll fix that right off.'

"'How can you fix it?' said Mr. Hayes. 'I'll fix it; you leave it to me.'

"'But how can you?' said he. 'Give me a dinner party,' said I. 'You'll invite twenty and I'll invite twenty, and we'll arrange it over a glass of wine. Oh, you needn't be afraid; I'll pay all the bills. It won't cost you anything. You just invite your twenty and I'll give you a list of my twenty.'

"Well, I went away, and Mr. Hayes never had the dinner party. I was elected Senator, and Confederate Senators had a good deal more influence at the White House than I ever did. Once only I heard from that dinner. One night I was sitting in my room and Evarts came in. I didn't know what business he could have with me, and I waited to hear. We talked about the weather and passed the time of day, and the chat got very dull, when Evarts cleared his throat once or twice and finally stammered out: 'We'—the fellows always said we, as though they were afraid to stand alone—'We have come to the conclusion not to have that dinner as you suggested, but I'll give one.'

"'Well, I don't care how it's given,' said I; 'all I care for is to do it. You can give the dinner or I will. I don't care so long as it's given.'

"Evarts went away, and I never heard of the dinner again. Hayes thought he could keep us along and make us stand by him by lying to us and pretending that he wanted to be friends."

The old man told other stories on this interesting occasion. Among other things, he told how Hayes came to veto the Army bill. Chandler had taken Mr. Christiancy's place during the winter of 1879, and was present at the extra session, during which what was known as the political legislation was under consideration. He was the loud-voiced champion of the retention of all extreme measures that had been put on the statute books during the war and during the period of reconstruction. He was then, as always, the incarnation of stalwart Republicanism. And then, as always, Hayes was very weak and very untrustworthy. It was generally believed up to the last moment that he would sign the bill restricting, as it did, the use of troops at the polls. The stalwarts were in a frenzy. They looked upon such a course as a base surrender to the Democrats. They regarded it as giving up some of the dear-bought fruits of the war. The rumors that Mr. Hayes would sign the bill spread until, on the night of the 20th of April, Chandler made up his mind that he would compel the President to veto it. Mr. Hayes was still keeping up the pretence that he desired the friendship of Mr. Chandler and the other stalwarts, and so Mr. Chandler took advantage of his friendly status and drove around to the White House at midnight. There he made speech after speech to the mild-mannered man for whose projected dinner party he was to pay. They were like the speeches that he bellowed out in the Senate, admitting that he believed in the necessity of blood-letting when the war began. He proposed to sit up with Hayes until a veto message had been signed. "I was going to stay by him," he said, "and if he had gone to bed I'd have got into the same bed." The end was that Hayes signed the veto message, and the Army bill failed to become a law.

Hour after hour was consumed by the excited and angry Senator in laying bare Hayes' duplicity. He denounced him for almost every political crime on the calendar, and, among other things, for his hypocrisy about spending money for campaign purposes.

"Of course he spent money," he roared, "but he used mine. I didn't believe in his cant about purity and all that, for he begged me for money for himself, and I gave him $27,000 to be spent in his own State. What do you think of that? Taking money from the outside to be used in his own State! Did you ever hear of meanness greater than that? But I made him send for the money over his own signature, and I have got the letter now. I made the drafts, too, payable to his order. He'd better not deny all this history, for I've got the drop on him. He knows better than to make an issue with me on that subject. I'll let daylight into the transactions of that campaign if he does. He got my money and used it. I never refused money to anybody who would do the Republican party any good with it; and the campaign cost me a good deal of hard money. When I got through and figured up I was out $37,000. And then, what do you think? Some months afterward the treasurer of the committee came to me with bills for odds and ends. About $4,000 was due, and I told him to go to Hayes. I had done enough for him, and he might pay his own bills in the future. Well, they went to Hayes." Here the old man stopped and laughed till his face grew red and the tears streamed down his cheeks. Several times he started to go on, but the laughter choked him. "Why," he continued, "what do you suppose he did then? Did he pay it? You don't know Hayes. No, sir; the civil-service reformer, this ranting author of Order No. 1, directed that an order should be issued to the clerks of the departments to the effect that they must pay up their political assessments. He did, actually, and the order was printed, and we had to get in our work pretty fast to stop it. I had to pay that $4,000 with the rest."

This is a sample of the way Zach Chandler talked about the man he made President of the United States. Mr. Chandler did not hesitate to talk among the friends of Mr. Hayes in just this way. Perhaps this may explain why Mr. Hayes refused to purchase a copy of "The Life of Zachariah Chandler."

HENRY L. NELSON.

INDIANA NEWS.

PINKEYE is very bad among the horses of Fort Wayne.

A SON of Richard Jackson, of Lawrence county, was kicked to death by a horse.

A VICIOUS boar, belonging to Frank Ray, of Montgomery county, killed a $150 horse by goring him with its tusks.

THE New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad has been graded, and is ready for the ties and rails through Kosciusko county.

A CHILD of F. M. Goby, 2 years old, living near Logansport, was crushed to death by a wood pile tumbling down upon it.

WALTER E. SAVAGE has been awarded $3,000 damages from the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad for being put off a train at Aboite, Allen county, while drunk.

MRS. JAMES EPSEY, a most estimable lady, of Rising Sun, died the other day, of lock-jaw, caused by a wound received in her face while taking up flowers in her garden.

TWO MORMON priests have been secretly working for some months in the vicinity of West Lebanon, and the result is said to be twenty-two converts, most of whom will soon go to Utah.

POLICY holders in the Northern Marriage Dowry Association, at Muncie, were bled the other day $168 a head to meet matured policies. The marriage dowry business is growing too heavy, and a crash is anticipated.

THE clothing of Mrs. Ralph Prosser, of Huron, Lawrence county, took fire from a stove burning her body from her ankles to her shoulders. When she discovered her clothing on fire she ran out of the house and crossed the creek twice and, strange to say, never thought of lying down in the water.

THE saloon of John Cawley, at Bainbridge, Putnam county, was entered at night by burglars, who, after robbing the till of several dollars, wasted all the liquors on the floor, broke up the furniture, defaced the pictures, and turned the whole institution into a total wreck. This is the second time the saloon has been demolished within a year.

A SALOON-KEEPER of Cloverdale, Putnam county, named Hart, took an ounce of laudanum with suicidal intent. After a night of work by the physician his life was saved. Hart is a young man, and only recently embarked in the liquor business. His conscience condemned him so strongly that he sought to atone for his sin by taking his own life.

THE Indiana State Board of Health published an order forbidding any person to enter any public or private school, either as pupils or teachers, after the 1st of January, until they have been successfully vaccinated. The order also requires all persons who shall come into the State to be vaccinated within sixty days after date of arrival in the State.

BENJAMIN SINGLETON and Smith Call brothers-in-law, got into an altercation, near their homes, eight miles from Greencastle, over an old feud in regard to a partition fence. Call stabbed Singleton several times in the side, giving him injuries that are pronounced fatal.

THE annual report of the managers of the State Female Reformatory shows that there are forty-five prisoners in the penal department, and 143 in the reformatory; average number, 187; deaths during the year, one; expenditures, $26,052.28. The claim is made that 75 per cent. of the inmates have been reclaimed from evil ways, and that the institution throughout is in superb condition.

GEN. JOHN S. SIMONSON, who died lately at New Albany, was the oldest regular soldier in the United States. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, served through the Mexican war, took part in the Indian wars up to 1861, and served through the war for the Union. In 1865, on the recommendation of Gen. Grant, he was breveted Brigadier General for long and faithful service, and was afterward placed on the retired list. At the time of his death he was 85 years of age.

THE annual report of the Auditor of State, after the usual recommendations, makes the following financial exhibit: Balance in treasury Oct. 31, 1880, $885,865.37; net cash receipts during the year, $3,281,877.69; total of receipts and balance, $4,167,743.06. Net cash disbursements during the year, $3,427,092.34; cash balance chargeable against the treasury, Oct. 31, 1881, $740,650.72. The receipts of the new State House funds up to date are $266,465.17, and the disbursements $191,534.40. The principal items of expense of the State charged to the general fund during the last year were as follows: Circuit Judges, salaries, $103,471.43; Insane Hospital maintenance, $210,384.83; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $59,522.30; Blind Asylum, $27,548.32; Northern Prison, $81,504.52; Southern Prison, $80,249.10; House of Refuge, $40,000; interest on non-negotiable bonds, $234,286.99.

THE lady who uses her husband's meerschaum pipe to drive tacks with is no gentleman.

A ST. LOUIS woman has earned a national reputation as a maker of boxing-gloves.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE THE

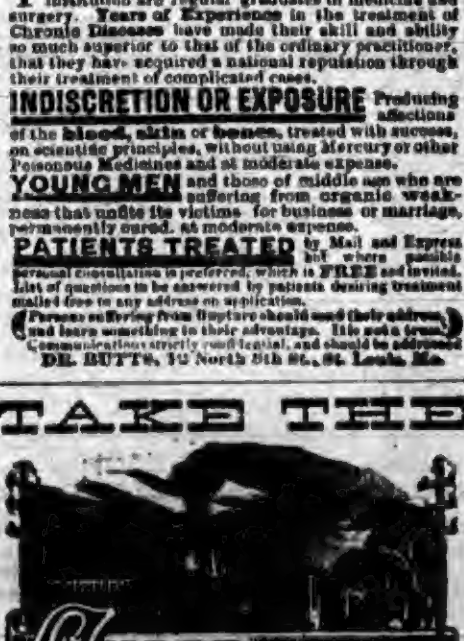

THE GREAT
BURLINGTON ROUTE.

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to

PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
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General Manager, Chicago.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only effective cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, invigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
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We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness for 8 years past.

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West Virginia, Aug. 29, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

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Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

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At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

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Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
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Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all who are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—[Danbury News.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

KIDNEY WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 426 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 1 to 3 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent by mail, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 181 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS. NATHAN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, FORT WAYNE, IND.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

A Straight Answer Wanted.

One of the east-bound trains coming into Detroit the other day was heavily loaded, and a passenger who got on at Ypsilanti walked through the cars and finally halted at a seat occupied by a small man and a grab-bag, and inquired:

"Is this seat occupied?"

"Of course this seat is occupied," was the reply.

"Are both halves of this seat occupied?" was the next query.

"Of course both halves are occupied."

"Well, my friend," said the new arrival, as he let go of his sachel, "I want to bother you with one more query. Had you rather I would toss that grab-bag out of the window and sit down with you, or chuck you out and ride into Detroit with the grab-bag?"

The grab-bag man got mad at that, and wouldn't ride anywhere else except on the wood-box.

—An Iowa paper speaks of a couple who "were separated by a cold cloud of realism." This is a new name for the old man's boot.

—'Squire: "Got your eye in mourning again, I see, Pat." Pat: "Oi have; It's in mournin' for the batin' I gave that brute Rafferty this day."

—"Do you catch on?" asked the omnibus driver, as he swung his whip lash to the rear. "Yes, I tumble," answered the small boy as he rolled into the gutter.

—Top of the style: A young lady's hat blew off and was run over by a broad-wheeled cart. The ribbons were somewhat soiled, but the hat is now the very latest fall shape.

—Proud parent—"Why, Florence, my dear, how are you fixed up. Dressed for a party?" Dutiful daughter—"Yes, pa, but he hasn't come yet. Perhaps he won't to-night."

—"Something to eat?" Tramp: "Yes'm. But I don't want no quail, 'cause it's been aufal hard on 'em this winter, and they have had to feed on all sorts of pisen berries."

—We don't see why the revised edition won't suit a big percentage of the folks. It has just as handsome bindings, looks as well on a center table and is just as good to press leaves with.—Boston Post.

—"Can there be happiness where there is no love?" solemnly queries an author in a book on marriage. Not much happiness, perhaps, but if the girl is awfully rich, there can be lots of fun.

—According to the Boston Globe, Vennor applies a red-hot poker to the nose of his cat, and then predicts that "the spring will be backward." When little Vennor puts a tack on his chair, it will be early.

—What is home without a baby? Many children have coughs and colds just now and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle.

—Out of proportion: An Oil City man purchased a small hand bellows, took it home and told his wife he had concluded to blow his brains out; whereupon she replied that a smaller sized bellows would have answered the purpose better.

—A kind father: The father of a St. Louis bride presented his son-in-law with 80,000 head of cattle. "Papa, dear," exclaimed his daughter, when she heard of it, "That was so kind of you; Charley's awful fond of ox-tail soup."

—Numerical impossibility: "Mary says you can't come to see her any more," said a boy to his sister's admirer. "Why not?" "Because you come to see her every evening now, and how could you come any more.—Rome Sentinel.

—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup takes the lead of all medicines for coughs, colds, asthma, sore throat and pulmonary complaints generally. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it. Price only twenty-five and fifty cents. Sold by all druggists.

—An exceedingly fat gentleman had to travel by coach from Macon, in France, and, requiring more room than an ordinary passenger, sent his servant to book two places and pay for them. When he went to the office the next day to take his place, he found one seat had been booked inside and one out.

RATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general ability, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

—We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address. 51-2w.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

THERE has been a ruling by the post office department, that will affect all, or nearly all newspaper men to a greater or less extent. All papers that issue supplements, can have them sent through the mails as second-class matter, only when the adversing they contain is paid for, at the same rate as that found in the body of the paper itself. To this, the publisher must make an affidavit.

FIVE or six hundred manufacturers recently met in New York city and called themselves a convention for the upbuilding of the tariff. Each manufacturer was in favor of some more tariff to protect his particular business. And while republicans are in majority, they are likely to keep up the high tariff. But should five millions of farmers go and ask for protection, they would go home empty handed.

ONE of the standard type of republican cranks, assaulted Postmaster Wildman, in Indianapolis the other day. Like all of his class, he wanted an office. His especial weakness was for a position as clerk in the Indianapolis post office. Not receiving much encouragement from Mr. Wildman, he threatened to draw a seven-shooter and said, "I have a great mind to snuff out your light." Wildman siezed a chair and drove him out. As he left, he said he would "go down to the governor's office and knock the sand off Porter's feet." But Porter was not in, so he missed his anticipated recreation.

No better illustration of the mismanagement of our government in regard to commercial and naval affairs could be given, than the statement that with all our vast wealth and resources, and with all our import and export business on the high seas, nearly all of our commerce is carried on by British vessels. The ruinous policy of the government has destroyed ship building and rendered ocean commerce either unprofitable or impossible. The merchant vessels owned by citizens of the United States, have a tonnage of about 400,000, while that of Great Britain is over 3,000,000, or seven and one half times as great as ours.

THE papers of St. Petersburg, Russia, have made a bitter attack on President Arthur, on account of his remarks in the message in regard to the hardships to which Jews are subjected in that country. It is apparent to every thinking person, that our friendly relations with Russia have had for their basis nothing more than the politeness with which we have always treated their tyrannical institution. Under Grant, it was not to be wondered at, that these Russian ideas should be tolerated as a part of that public opinion that he was supposed to mould, but as our people stop to consider the matter, it will soon appear how little that despotic government over the sea has in common with our notions of a proper form of government, or our ideas of personal liberty.

MANY are expressing the belief that Brewster, the new attorney general, is favorable to the star routers, and inclined to let them off easy. Then, too, there are certain members of congress from some of the southern states who think that most of the star routes should be kept up. They claim that Postmaster General James made a mistake when he tried to abolish them and give the business of carrying the mails entirely into the hands of the railroads. They say that where he clamed to have saved the government over two millions, he really lost over a million, by extra prices to railroads. All these things go to show that a determined effort will be made to let these swindlers off with as light a punishment as possible, or with none at all. And it is also to be remarked that these thieves still stand as high in their party as ever.

DURING the last congress, the democrats tried to pass a bill, and did finally pass one, to refund that portion of the debt that would soon come due, at 3 per cent. interest, and making it necessary for national banks, under certain conditions, to hold these three per cents. as security for their circulation, instead of those bearing a higher rate. Republican members opposed this reasonable scheme to lighten the burden of public taxation. The excuse they made for this course was, that it could not be funded at that rate of interest. They managed to defeat it, after it had received a majority in both houses, by using that willing tool, Hayes, who vetoed the bill. So, the debt falling due was largely refunded at three and one half per cent., thus imposing on the people a useless burden of one half per cent. And all this was done, evidently for no other purpose than to keep democrats from receiving the credit of refunding the debt at a better rate of interest. Now the republicans have a majority in both houses, and the first thing done is for Mr. John Sherman, one of the most bitter opponents of the democratic three per cent. bill, to introduce a bill, asking that future refunding be done at 3 per cent. It is the other man's ox that is to be fed this time. And in the meantime, the patient people have been paying their three and one half per cent, where by both parties it is now admitted that three per cent. only would have done.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hall's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers as he has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 41 tf

CLOCKS.

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and every thing in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

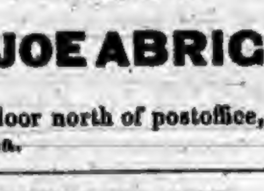

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncaitis, Asthma, Congestion and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

LANDRETH'S SEEDS BY MAIL

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188[illegible].

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	3 35pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	4 20	7 45	....
Lansing	6 15	10 22	
Grand Rapids	10 30	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 20
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 40	12 25pm	8 55
Jonesville	8 10	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 10	9 23
Reading	8 42	1 23	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 42	10 25
Fremont	9 12	[illegible]	10 55
Angola	9 20	2 10	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 35am
Auburn	10 12	3 02	7 25
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	4 30pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 20
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	....	9 05pm	....
Baltimore	....	10 15	....
NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50am
Louisville	....	6 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 25am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 45	3 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 03
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 42	7 23	5 25
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 22pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 30am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 2[illegible]	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 50am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays, not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 25 p. m.; west—12 40, 5 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 28 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:10 p. m.; west—11:06 am. m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 36 p. m., west, 5 36, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 50 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m., 2.00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C, east, 5 50 a. m., 2 35, 8 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 20, 6 00, a. m., 12 40, 6 40, 8 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DECEMBER 18, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 20	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 11	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 46
Garrett	10 25	2 55	3 20
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 44am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 39	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	6 46	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 48
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		2 05	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Sept. 1, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex	Fa't L'e	Pac Ex	
Pittsburgh	9 15am	12 05am	1 50pm	
Mansfield	5 40pm	6 55	9 20	
Crestline Lv.	6 25	7 50	9 55	1 45am
Ft. Wayne	12 05am	1 15pm	2 40am	5 25
Chicago Ar.	6 20	7 20	8 20	10 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Ex	No. 6 Pac. Ex	No. 4 Nt. Ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago Lv.	8 50am	3 50pm	5 35pm	10 00pm
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 35	12 15am	6 55am
Crestline	7 10	12 35am	5 30	11 45am
Mansfield	8 03	1 10	7 20	12 35pm
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 15am	7 30	3 15pm	7 30

Trains Nos. 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD, General Ticket Ag't.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 1 M	No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10.40	5 40	Lv. Fort Wayne Ar	6 45	10 00
11 52	6 57	Bluffton	3 56	9 46
p m				
12 15	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 30
1 48	9 00	Muncie	1 45	6 20
p m	p m		a m	p m
7 15		Cincinnati	7 50	.....
6 05	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 50

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 35am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10		
Kendallville	2 45	11 30	1 50am	7 00am
Corunna	2 55		5 35	12 10pm
Sedan			[illegible]	
Waterloo	3 10	11 58	7 20	3 00
Butler	3 24	12 20am	7 40	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 40	7 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 20pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 30	2 30	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 24
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	6 25	4 30
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC R'Y.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

C AND N-W RAILWAY

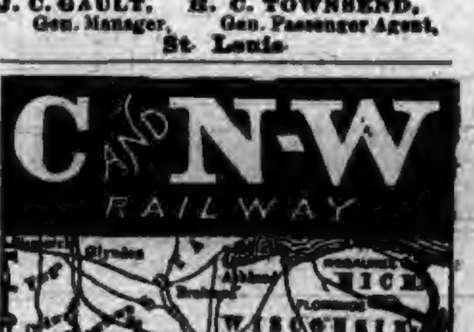

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood, Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Nort west.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways, depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction po

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorders office Dekalb Co.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12 AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 5, 1882. Number 1.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & HUSSELMAN.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Bouquet's store.

S. V. HOFFMAN.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of main street over [illegible] Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections [illegible] first class insurance companies. Office over [illegible] & Co's. bank store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second door in Coal's block opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. B. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and [illegible]. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

[illegible] MORRISON & LIPES,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

J. L. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 11th st., opposite F. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 35 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

LOMB'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D. 916 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. Sold by Davenport [illegible]

[illegible] Pills

[illegible] something that never fails—Fever and Ague.—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man, the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may argue and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt as the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True and Co. Augusta, Maine. [No. 7 ly

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the estate, of Adam Sohm[illegible], deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Asa Fletcher, in Spencerville, DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, January 14 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the personal property of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.
Dec. 20, 1881. WM. SHUTT, Executor.
51-3w.

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the estate, of Asa Fletcher, deceased, will offer at public sale at his late residence, in Spencerville, DeKalb county, Ind., on Saturday, January 14, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the personal property of the deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale. WM. SHUTT, Executor.
51-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Alonsan G. Coats, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Dec. 28, 1881. ISAAC SPEER, Administrator.
52-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss. In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882. Mary A. Wilkinson, Jennie [illegible], Jonas Schlose impleaded with others are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by John C. St.Clair, administrator of the estate of Daniel Tillotson [illegible] the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.

Witness, The Clerk of said court, this [illegible] day of December, 1881.
52-3w. [illegible] W. [illegible], Clerk.

A Downhill Fight.

TWO MINERS ENGAGE IN A FIERCE FIGHT, AND ROLL FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN MOUNT ELBERT.

[Leadville Democrat.]

One of those curious and dangerous episodes that characterize the miner's life in the snowy mountains of Colorado, was brought to the attention of the reporter yesterday. Tom Cox and Jim Null are two miners working far up on the bleak, snowy slopes of Mount Elbert, near Twin lakes. They sleep in a tent near the mouth of the Golden lode, in which they are working. Yesterday morning the two men, who had been working all night, went into the tent for the purpose of going to sleep. One of them got in bed, and, enveloping himself with the blankets, was snug, and comfortable and drowsy in a moment. The other, not in so great a hurry, noticed that the melting snow was dripping through the roof the tent and right on the spot where had to sleep. He couldn't stand a wet couch, and rousing his companion, asked him to get up so that the bed could be moved to a position where the melting snow would not touch it. His sleepy partner growled out a refusal. There was a hot reply, and in less time than it takes to write it, the two were engaged in a fierce personal encounter. They were both clad in their night shirts alone, and a small tent is but limited space for two angry men to fight with each other. They had hardly clinched before one carried the other through the front flaps of the tent. Right here it is necessary to say that the tent was pitched on the fearfully steep slope of Mount Elbert, and there wasn't more than two feet of level ground between the front of the tent and the precipitous slope of the mountain. This slope was covered with four feet of soft snow, and it extended down for 2,000 feet before there was a resting place. In the fierce fight between the two miners they were carried down the dizzy slope, and with their hands upon each other's throats, they went whirling down the mountain like a pair of boulders. They had gone but a short distance when anger vanished in the presence of a possible death, and each man turned his attention to the paramount work of saving his life. Down they went along the fearful slant of the great mountain, and at each revolution they sank in the soft snow, sometimes head first and sometimes feet first. They were paralyzed with fright, and no sound escaped their lips. The further down they went, the greater the momentum of their bodies, and when about 500 feet from the point where they started, they bounded in the air and alighted in snow so deep they stuck fast. After arduous efforts they managed to extricate themselves and get back to their tent, bruised and bleeding and their quarrel healed. No matter what the future has in store for these two men, they will never forget the time when they were whirling down the snowy slope of the continental divide of North America, and a snow-drift saved them from landing 1,500 feet below in a condition in which none but the coroner and undertaker would feel any practical interest in them. They are the best of friends now, and will doubtless continue so.

◆

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880.
I wish to say to you that I have been suffering the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after taking four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOUSE.
1-3w.

◆

—A couple of threadbare loafers were sitting in front of a saloon stove, one of them reading the legislative proceedings.

"Hello!" exclaimed the man with the newspaper, "do you remember Charley Wilson?"

"Certainly I do."

"Well, he has come to grief at last. He is a member of the legislature."

"He is? Well, I've got no sympathy for him. He was always trying to make out he was as good as either of us. He deserves just what he has got."—[Galveston News.

Correspondence.

EAST TOLEDO, O., Dec. 26, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER:—There is at present a great force of men at work repairing the Cherry street bridge, which has been considered very unsafe. They are busily engaged in putting in new ice-breakers which were torn to pieces by the floating ice last winter. They are also going to take down the two east end spans of the bridge and fill it up, which will make it several hundred feet shorter. Quite a crowd of people, both men and women, gathered themselves along the bridge last Saturday to see the plucky bell-diver go under the water and work. His costume consists of a rubber suit air tight, a large lead band is tied on his shoulders, and he has a pair of lead bottom shoes to weight him down while under the water at work. A large, hollow, copper ball is then fastened over his head, and he sees to work by means of glass windows in his copper helmet. A rubber hose is then fastened to the top of the copper ball, through which he receives the air he breathes, by means of a pumping apparatus pumped from above by two men. His tools consist of large sledge hammers, wrenches, augers, picks, etc., and he stays under the water from four to five hours without coming up.

Men are also at work tearing down the large, stone postoffice, corner of Madison and St. Clair streets, and opposite the well-known Boody House and Produce Exchange building. A large custom house is to be built on the ground, and when finished, it is said will be the finest in the state. The ground on which a part of this building will be erected, is said to have cost the government $450 a foot.

SCOTT LOTERN[illegible]

◆

Celery Culture.

The demand for celery increases [illegible] the demand has been greater than the supply in all parts of the country. The past season, was a most unfavorable one for this crop. The spring was cold and wet and the summer hot and dry. The leaves were generally small and very often ill-shaped. The culture of this plant has been greatly simplified during the past few years. The system of planting in trenches has been abandoned by nearly all market gardeners. This effects a great saving of labor. The plan of starting the plants in hot-beds has also been given up by most persons. The seed is sown in well-prepared beds in the open ground, but great care is taken to prepare the soil for the growth of the tender young plants. Some burn the soil as they do when preparing the seed bed for tobacco, so as to have no trouble with weeds. The seed is sown in rows about eight or ten inches apart and the soil between them frequently stirred to hasten the growth of the plants to prevent the springing up of weeds. The young plants are rendered stocky by shearing off the tops two or three times before they are put in the rows where they are to mature. In June and July they are placed in rows three feet apart and six inches in the row. As soon as they become established, the soil is kept well supplied with water. Unless there are reasonable rains, water is supplied by means of pipes or rubber hose. Some have located celery plantations on the banks of streams or the sides of lakes, so that the water may be easily supplied. Gardeners have been slow in finding out that celery is by nature an aquatic plant, and they are now treating it to all the water it wants.

◆

Ponder on These Truths.

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney-Wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headache, bilious attacks, dizziness, and loss of appetite are cured by Kidney-Wort.

◆

—He rose to remark that he had the only choice collection of flowers in the market, that he didn't 'arbor anything but the best and that he proposed to stand gardner not allow anything gorse to creep in—not if vine know myself. This talk was calculated to impress her with the idea that it was her best chance to invest and weed out not it had this effect, but she hadn't botany when we left.—[Peoria Transcript.

School Report.

Report of school No. 6, Keyser township, for the month ending Dec. 16, 1881. No of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Clara McClure, Clara Hough, Warren McClure, Samuel Hough, Charley Stoops, Samuel McClure, Charley Hough, Frank Lehmback, Dillman Hough. Those perfect in deportment and recitations, Clara Hough, Clara McClure, Orpha Stoops, Dora Hough, Mary Hough, Lizzie Lehmback. No. enrolled, 19; average attendance, 16.

ROSE MOODY, Teacher.

◆

Exacting a Pledge in Advance.

According to the Franklin Democrat, a Gypsy woman, encamped with a band of her people in the neighborhood of Lafayette, and belonging to the same party that visited Wabash last summer, started a temperance society in a novel way a few days ago. She appeared with her lover before a magistrate and both declared their desire to be married. But before the ceremony, she presented a Bible, and her intended had to kiss it and then swear that he would never touch liquor unless administered by her own hand. She then declared her willingness to marry him and the knot was tied. The average American girl waits till after marriage for the "swearing off," and generally waits in in vain. The Gypsy plan is an improvement on the American custom.

◆

The Rhinoceros.

The rhinozerus lives in Ashar and you kant stick a pin in 'im 'cause his werskit is bilt ov de stoves. When a rhinozerus is gonter be kild you must alwaze go up to him from before so'z he'll kno somethin' ov it an' try an' make a place for a bullit to git in. His nose is got a upper teeth that's got no businez ware it is, an' if a boy should set down on it he better stay plugged up with the tooth [illegible] one pore. I'd rather be a polliwig if I was a rhinozerus, tho' I spose if I wuz I wouldn't.—[Little Johnnie.

◆

"It is Curing Everybody,"

writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. If you have those symptoms which indicate biliousness or deranged kidneys do not fail to procure it and use faithfully. In liquid or dry form it is sold by all druggists.—[Salt Lake City Tribune.

◆

—E Pluribus Erin Go Braugh! the Irishman said when he found his boy was recovering from a severe cold by the use of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle.

—The highest hopes and interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia A. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much.
1-2w.

"Seizing the gigantic Indian around the waist, the brave boy lifted him into the air and flung him headlong down the chasm. Panting, the boy stood and watched the Indian's body fall from crag to crag until it disappeared in the darkness below. Just at this moment—" Just at this moment the father of the boy who was reading this trash came along, lifted the youngster by the ear, and in the wood-shed matinee that followed, the boy had no thought of flinging the old man down a chasm. There was no chasm handy.

—Could play upon the pipes: "Can I see the lady of the house?" inquired the peddler. "Well, yes, you can if you ain't blind!" snapped the woman who had answered the bell. "Oh, beg pardon, madam; you are the lady of the house then?" "Yes, I am! What d'yer take me for? Did yer think I was the gentleman of the house, or the next door neighbor, or one of the farm hands, or the cat, or the ice-chist?" "I didn't know, madam, but you might be the youngest daughter." "Oh, did yer? Well, that was nat'ral, too," she replied. "What d'ye want, sir?" Then the peddler displayed his wares, and when he left that doorstep half an hour later his face was full of pleasure and his pockets were full of money. He understood human nature and had made a good sale.—[Boston Transcript.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

Black Brocade Silks.

We have just MARKED DOWN the prices of three lines of Rich Black Brocade Silks (22 inches wide, and elegant designs) for the purpose of closing them out this week

10 pieces reduced from $1.25 to $1.00.
12 pieces reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
15 pieces reduced from $1.85 to $1.40.

PLUSHES.

Of these scarce and very desirable goods we have now in stock over 75 pieces in all the leading colors now used. (No advance in price).

Black, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue,
MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, GREEN PLUSHES, for $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible], $4, and $4.50 per yard.

BLACK BROCADE,
COLORED BROCADE,
and STRIPED VELVETS.

BLACK SKIRT VELVETS,

27 inches wide for $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per yard—[illegible]

PLAIN GROS GRAIN SILKS

All colors, for 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard, all very cheap.

COLORED BROCADE SILKS

for 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 per yard; suitable for evening or street use, to match any shade of silks or dress goods.

BLACK SILK VELVETS

For trimming uses (17, 19, 21 and 24 inches wide) for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 per yard—superior color and finish.

ROOT & CO. Ft. Wayne

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens to Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm. and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES, CONSUMPTION CURED
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S [illegible] PAINLESS CURE
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF'S CURE

LEARNING A LITTLE EVERY DAY.

Little rills make wider streamlets,
 Streamlets swell the river's flow;
Rivers join the mountain billows,
 Onward, onward, as they go!
Life is made of smallest fragments,
 Shade and sunshine, work and play;
So may we, with greatest profit,
 Learn a little every day.

Tiny seeds make boundless harvests,
 Drops of rain compose the showers,
Seconds make the flying minutes,
 And the minutes make the hours!
Let us hasten, then, and catch them
 As they pass us on the way;
And with honest, true endeavor
 Learn a little every day.

Let us read some striking passage,
 Cull a verse from every page;
Here a line, and there a sentence,
 'Gainst the lonely time of age:
At our work or by the wayside,
 While the sunshine's making hay;
Thus we may by help of study
 Learn a little every day.

A CRISIS.

Mr. Jonathan T. Ward, or, as his card more modernly expressed it, "J. Templeton Ward," looked [illegible] supremely satisfied with his fortune and himself.

He had just received a particularly gratifying letter from his sister in New York, calling him to the city on a flattering errand, and, as he entered the cars this pleasant October morning, the universe seemed irradiated with his own private sense of happiness. He dropped his hand-bag, cane and light overcoat carelessly in the vacant corners, and, thus comfortably extended, he found himself able to contemplate his plebeian and more crowded neighbors with urbane condescension.

After a few moments his fingers instinctively sought an inner pocket, and he re-read the letter which had so contributed to his self-gratulation. It was from his favorite sister Rose, who had married Henry Molineux, a wealthy broker, and whose happy married life had caused no diminution in her home affection. The Molineux were, in their way, very good people, grander than the Wards, for they counted larger store of shekels and lands and antique heirlooms, and Rose's alliance had been fully approved by her brother. Rose herself was a bit of a match-maker, and had long cherished a dream of a double connection between the two families by the marriage of her brother with her husband's sister, Miss Winifred Molineux. Unfortunately for her plans, shortly after her own wedding her husband's family had sailed for Europe, remaining abroad four years, and the objects of her romantic schemes had never met. Very deftly, however, Miss Rose Molineux had managed her cards, keeping up Miss Winifred's interest in the unknown paragon by means of shrewd allusions and items of interest, but never waxing sufficiently enthusiastic to alarm the shy girl with apprehensions of a matrimonial pitfall arranged for her unsuspecting feet. With her brother Mrs. Molineux's maneuvers had been less strategic and delicate. The matter had been frankly discussed between them, and Mr. J. Templeton Ward acknowledged himself prepared to become Miss Winifred's willing slave at first sight. Indeed, he nearly persuaded himself that he was already in love with her, and he brooded over his sister's letter with all the benign serenity of an accepted lover.

"Dear Templeton," (wrote Mrs. Molineux—"Henry's father and mother have at length returned from Europe, and have agreed to let me have Winifred for the winter. I want you to drop everything else and devote yourself to us, to escort Winifred to all the exhibitions, symphony rehearsals, receptions, etc., of the season. She is looking remarkably well, and, what is better, has returned heart free. I was afraid some French Marquis would be attracted by her dot, and snatch her up. I know that you are very sensitive on such matters, and will not thank me for telling you, but by the death of her Uncle Robert in Pernambuco she has come into possession of thirty thousand dollars, which, in addition to her expectations from Papa Molineux, makes her a very pretty heiress. As What's-his-name says, 'A crisis comes once in the life of every man.'"

There is a trite old saying in regard to cup and lip which I forbear quoting, remarking only that it is a mistake to confide delicate porcelain to baby fingers. Mr. Ward's cup would probably never have slipped had it not been for a baby of whose influence upon his fate he was as yet blissfully unconscious. It was a sorry day for him when the three weird sisters converted Mr. Templeton Ward's cup of happiness—which had hitherto been as carefully guarded as though it had been a veritable bit of blossomed Dresden or fragile specimen of Sevres in Pompadour rose—into a plaything for a ruthless and irresponsible baby.

Mr. Ward had drifted into a day-dream, when he was recalled suddenly to the actualities of the present by a sweet voice at his elbow inquiring diffidently, "Is this seat engaged?"

Turning sharply, he saw a dignified but youthful lady, with a face like that of one of Raphael's Madonnas. His impressible heart paid her homage at once, and he was about to spring to his feet with spontaneous politeness, when the pleasurable emotion was checked by one of dismay. She held in her arms a baby—well dressed, neat, chubby, bright, and, to a parental eye, a cherub of a child; to Mr. J. Templeton Ward, his pet aversion and peculiar horror.

He looked at the child with an expression of intense disapprobation. "I think you will be more comfortable at the other end of the car," he remarked, slowly raising his eye-glasses and surveying the perspective of crowded seats.

"I will try another car," replied the lady, with quiet dignity.

Mr. Templeton Ward's good-breeding asserted itself. "Indeed, madam, I had not observed that there were no vacant seats. Pray do not imagine me so ungraciously selfish;" and the little lady was quickly seated at his side. For some time the baby conducted itself in an exemplary manner, drumming on the window-pane and watching the rapidly whirling landscape, and Mr. Templeton Ward had time to observe that the lady was dressed in that alleviated mourning which allows certain concessions to fashion and becomingness in the toleration of white at the throat and wrists, and solitaire pearls in either ear.

"You have a fine little boy, madam."

The lady smiled. "She is a very good baby."

Mr. Ward was momentarily confused. "Your little daughter resembles you strikingly," he remarked.

Again the rarely sweet smile flickered across the lady's lips.

"You could not compliment me in a more gratifying manner," she replied.

He turned to the baby and endeavored to interest it in an exhibition of his watch and seals.

"What is her name?" he asked, hoping that the reply might involve that of the mother.

"We call her Dimple. Don't you think a baby the most delicious thing in the whole world?"

"Well, no, it had never occurred to me in that light before, but you know I have not had the advantage of an acquaintance with Miss Dimple."

"You could not help liking her. She never cries; she is absolutely angelic."

Mr. Ward was on the point of remarking, "I said she resembled you," but he checked himself; they were not sufficiently intimate yet for flattery.

The conversation became impersonal, and drifted through a wide range of subjects, Mr. Templeton Ward becoming more and more interested in his traveling companion, and quite ignoring the presence of the baby. This young person at last became fidgety, and even cross.

"The precious infant!" exclaimed the lady. "How forgetful I am! She should have been fed twenty minutes ago."

A basket was produced, and a little rummaging brought to light a nursing bottle. "Dear! dear!" murmured the baby's guardian; "here is the bottle, but where is the milk? How stupid in Maggie to forget it!"

The baby at the sight of the bottle at first chirruped with gleeful excitement, then became frantically impatient, and finally burst into a roar of anger as the train paused at an out-of-the-way country station.

"I see farm-houses, and cows grazing in the pastures," suggested Mr. Ward; "perhaps I can obtain some milk for you."

"Oh, no, no; pray do not trouble yourself," replied the lady; "if you will kindly watch the baby, I can get it." And, before he had time to insist, she was out of the car and running toward one of the farm-houses. Mr. Ward explained the situation to the conductor, who agreed to wait two minutes beyond the usual time for her return. Two minutes, three minutes, four minutes passed, and still she came not.

The engineer sounded the whistle, the conductor shouted: "All aboard! I can't wait any longer. She's had plenty of time. I must reach the next station before the up-train," he explained, and the train moved on. Mr. J. Templeton Ward gazed in a stupefied manner from the window; the baby howled. "Come, this will never do," he said, as he endeavored simultaneously to realize the situation and to quiet the distracting baby, his thoughts and words keeping up a running fugue somewhat in this manner:

Thought: "What can have detained her?"

Aloud: "Precious little Dimple, so—"

Thought: "Where did she disappear to, anyway?"

Aloud: "—it was. Shall have the pretty watch."

Thought: "Great Cæsar! Can it be—"

Aloud: "Angelic little cherub!"

Thought: "—a case of desertion?"

Aloud: "Never cries—no, never."

Thought: "Of course not. She was a perfect lady; impossible."

Aloud: "Shut up this minute, or I'll—"

Thought: "What shall I do with the consumed—"

Aloud: "—speak to you like a father."

Thought: "—thing when I get to the city?"

Aloud (to old lady who offers a peppermint): "Thank you, ma'am." (To baby): "There, choke your blessed throat!"

Thought: "What a figure I'll cut at the depot!"

Aloud (attempting to sing): "Oh, where shall rest be found?" "Byelo, byelo" (shaking child violently) "go to sleepy."

Thought: "Suppose Rose should be at the station with Winifred to meet me?"

Aloud: "Darling popsy wopsy, chicka biddy chum! See how funny it looks in big man's hat!" (Extinguishes it in light-colored high hat.)

Thought: "She said a baby was the most delightful thing in the whole world. Any woman who can lie like that is capable of deserting her unprotected offspring."

Aloud (removing the hat): "Good gracious. It's black in the face; its going into convulsions!"

Thought: "I'd like to know what everybody is laughing at. If I had a pistol I'd shoot somebody."

Aloud: "Look here, now, Miss Dimpsy Impsy. Come, let us reason together. This thing has got to be stopped. Be calm—I say be calm."

Thought: "I'll leave it in the seat, take my baggage and put for the smoking-car." (Suits the action to the idea. Settles himself comfortably. Newsboy appears almost immediately with the baby, still screaming.)

Newsboy: "Please, sir, you left part of your baggage." (Train comes to a stop in New York depot.)

Thought: "There's a policeman. I'll hand the wretch over to him, and get him to carry it to the station-house or the foundling hospital."

A few minutes later and Mr. J. Templeton Ward gayly mounted the steps of his brother-in-law's brown-stone mansion. A great incubus had been removed from his mind, and he now felt disposed to treat the adventure with hilarity. His sister met him most cordially, and, throwing himself upon the sofa by her side, he related the story, decorated with considerable imaginative embroidery.

"Think, Rose," he said, solemnly; "what a tremendous escape! There I was, a complete victim. Why, I actually took her for a respectable and fascinating little widow, and was flirting with her in the most confiding manner."

"Do you really think she meant to desert the baby?" asked Mrs. Molineux.

"Oh, without doubt. She had got herself up nicely on purpose to deceive, and to think that I did not suspect her designs when she asked me if I did not think that execrable baby delicious!"

"Was the baby pretty, Templeton?"

"Pretty! I should think not. I wish you could have seen it. It bore the marks of depravity stamped upon its brow. When it howled, it glared at me with demoniac eyes, and fisted like a prize-fighter. I am morally certain that its father is one of the champions of the ring."

"And what did you say you did with it, dear?"

"I got rid of it as quickly as possible, I assure you. I handed it to a policeman, and requested him to drop it into the East river. I had the satisfaction, however, of pinching it well before I saw the last of it."

"Do you suppose the man thought you were in earnest, Templeton?"

"Of course not. He has carried it off to the Home of the Friendless, or the Asylum for Little Wanderers, or some institution of that sort, I suppose. But let's drop the baby. Where's Winifred?"

"I expect her every moment. There's the door-bell now. Let me see."

Mrs. Molineux motioned back the servant, and herself opened the hall-door, finding herself, to her surprise, face to face with her husband, who wore an anxious expression. Mr. Ward, who sat just within the parlor, heard their conversation distinctly.

Rose. "Why, Henry, what's the matter?"

Mr. M. "Nothing. Don't be alarmed; only a telegram from Winifred. She was left and will come on the next train."

Rose. "Oh! is that all? Then she ought to be here now; the train runs every hour."

Mr. M. "Winifred's all right, but I don't want to alarm you. Be calm—"

Rose. "The baby! is she sick?"

Mr. M. "Don't get excited. The baby is not sick."

Rose (desperately.) "Is she dead?"

Mr. M. "No, no. You always imagine the very worst that can happen. She is only lost."

A piercing shriek followed and Mr. Ward sprang into the hall just in time to see his sister faint in the arms of her husband. They carried her into the parlor, and she was at once surrounded by frightened domestics. In the confusion that followed Winifred Molineux arrived. There was no time for introductions, and indeed none were needed, for Mr. Ward to his utter dismay recognized his companion of the train, the supposed mother of the baby.

"I was bringing Dimple home from a visit to her grandmother," she explained and added: "Is it possible that you are Mr. J. Templeton Ward? Then the baby is safe."

Mrs. Molineux opened her eyes, and suddenly, sitting bolt-upright, assumed a tragic attitude. "Winifred," she demanded, "why did you abandon my precious Dimple?"

"I left her to get some milk," Winifred replied, good-humoredly, "and as I was coming out of the dairy a horrid goat barred my passage. The woman drove him away, but he stopped me again at the pasture bars, and I did not reach the station until the train had left."

Mrs. Molineux laughed hysterically. "Jonathan Templeton Ward," she exclaimed, "what have you done with your sister's child?"

"How was I to know it was yours?" he asked, deprecatingly. "I had forgotten that Miss Winifred would be in mourning for her uncle, and I thought she was a widow."

"You thought!" interrupted his sister. "The least said about that the better. He sent his niece to the foundling hospital; he insulted Winifred and all of us in a manner not to be repeated. Oh, my precious Dimple, my lovely pet! He told the policeman to drop her into the East river. Henry, he said you were a prize fighter. Winifred, he is not worthy of your slightest thought. Why do you stand there staring at me in that idiotic manner, Jonathan? I disown you; you are not worthy to be uncle of that cherub darling."

Mr. Templeton Ward did not wait to hear all. He darted out of the door, murmuring to himself, "A crisis comes once in the affairs of every man;" and, seeking the policeman with frantic haste, Miss Dimple was in a few hours returned to the bosom of her family. His sister, however, refused to see him, and it was not until the marriage of Miss Winifred Molineux to an officer in the United States navy that Mr. J. Templeton Ward finally made his peace with his outraged relatives.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Pleasures of the Table.

The simplest food will not suffice to maintain a community in mental and physical health, and to produce the highest form of efforts. A people who live on rice will usually be found unfit to do anything better than grow rice. Monotony in food, as in other things, begets dullness. For all classes there must be something in life to look forward to if men are not to become soured; and, constituted as we are at present, the pleasures of the table must continue to form an important element among the pleasures available for man. But if the use of luxurious food be defensible on these grounds, absolute waste of food, at any rate, produces the ill effect pointed out, without any compensating advantage. The dinner at every gluttonous city feast contributes his quota to the already existing distress in some other part of the community. So does the guest at a charity dinner. The money he subscribes to the charity is merely a transfer of wealth which leaves the world neither rich nor poorer; the dinner he eats or leaves increases the poverty of his neighbor.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

The Babylon (L. I) *South Side Signal* quotes from a Missouri paper: Mr. Wm. F. Quinlan, Crystal City, Mo., suffered occasionally from rheumatic pains in his knees, for which he successfully tried St. Jacobs Oil.

A Rockland man saw advertised "a sure cure for drunkenness." He forwarded the necessary dollar, and received by return mail, written on a valuable postal card, in beautiful violet ink, the magic words—"Don't Drink."

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Evening Wisconsin* says: "In all our experience we have never heard so many favorable reports from all classes as we have concerning St. Jacobs Oil."

A Guyer Guyed.

An attenuated individual, with a great affluence of hair, and a soft, seductive smile, gently swaggered into a restaurant, hung his hat on a nail, took a seat, and commenced to drum for a waiter. The latter appeared in due time, and began to brush around the tumblers with a great deal of energy.

The diner ordered some turtle soup, and, while he was sipping it, chipped in:

"Pretty good soup this; what's the vintage?"

"Ten a. m.!" replied the waiter, as he prepared to hurl the check down like a boomerang.

"Made of land turtles?" inquired the festive guy.

"Land turtles?" repeated the waiter in astonishment.

"Yes, land turtles," continued the diner; "those big, corpulent, speckled, punch-nosed reptiles that walk around rye fields with initials and dates cut on their backs?"

The waiter assured him that he was positive that was not the brand of the turtle employed in the construction of their best soup in the city for ten cents a plate, including a roll.

"No, I suppose it is not," continued the guest: "I suppose it is not; I presume you use these little black, red-spotted specimens that infest woodland brooks and bird-stores at three for a quarter. These little polka dot rascals that float on corks, chuck full of meditation. I suppose you get them in quantities and open them like Little Neck clams, and spring the result on innocent people for terrapin. Does my intellect light on the scheme?"

The waiter didn't reply, and the guest went on:

"Perhaps you use snapping turtles. These fellows that grab at anything so hard that it makes them tired. These ignoble beasts that draw the skin over their eyes when you look at them, and who have skin enough for each eye to make a Masonic apron, strings and all, and—"

"We use iron turtle," broke in the waiter, who was tired of being guyed.

"An iron turtle?"

"Certainly, an iron turtle."

"To make turtle soup?"

"Why, of course; to make turtle soup, not to make lamb stew, or a fricandeau of nightingale's soul, or an epigramme of taper's kidney."

"But," said the diner, "how do you make soup of an iron turtle?"

"Why, we wind him up."

"Wind him up?"

"Precisely; he has a key-hole in his back, you wind to your right, until you can't wind any longer. Then you throw him into the soup, and the machinery starts, and he kicks and splashes around for hours. We have a few eighty-day turtles that—

"But where does the nourishment come from?" inquired the astonished guest in tones of excitement.

"Why, from the ingredients—the calf's head, and the beef, and the carrots, and the lemon."

"Then what is the use of putting in the turtle?"

"Why, he furnishes the motion."

"What, motion in soup?"

"Of course; we throw him into the soup, and he splashes around with his great paddle feet—"

"To tone the system with iron?"

"Oh, no, just to keep the soup from burning. It's a great deal cheaper to work the turtle than to hire a boy to do the stirring."

Then the out-guyed diner left with a sadful look, as though he had just come down stairs with some manuscript, and half a dozen series of editorial foot prints all over him.

Hunting Alligators in Florida.

Parties are hunting the 'gators way down on the Caloosahatchie and Kissimmee Rivers, and upon the numerous lakes in that region. Nothing is used except the skins upon the belly and legs, the rough, scaly plates upon the back of the animal being rejected. The heads are cut off and buried for a few days, when the tusks can be detached. It was announced some days since that one person had collected alligators' teeth to the amount of three hundred and fifty pounds. This fact alone will give some idea of the destruction now going on among these creatures. On the St. John's River a new method has been devised for the successful pursuit of this game. A dark lantern with a powerful reflector is used on suitable nights, and no difficulty is experienced in approaching the quarry. The animals appear to be perfectly bewildered by the strong glare, and make no effort to escape. The gun is held within a few feet of the head, a touch to the trigger, and there is a 'gator less in Florida.

This new process is very effective, as the hunters are enabled not only to kill, but to secure the prey. It is sad to reflect that the race of saurians is in danger of being extirpated. Thousands are slain annually by tourists and others for amusement merely, in addition to those slaughtered for profit. Thousands of baby 'gators are stuffed or sent off alive as curiosities, while myriads of eggs are blown and disposed of by dealers. Amid all these causes combined the brute seems in good way to become extinct. This is somewhat unfortunate, as the beast is a constant source of interest to our Northern brethren, and every hunter from that section eagerly craves the distinction of adding an alligator scalp to his list of trophies. If their wholesale destruction continues it will be necessary to call on the Fish Commissioners to restock our lakes and rivers with these valuable animals.—*Jacksonville Correspondent Savannah News.*

New Electrical Marvels.

Dr. Siemens, of Edinburgh, has been making experiments with electricity upon growing crops, and has reached some astonishing conclusions, which seem to be justified by the tests he has been applying. He finds that plants will grow continuously, winter as well as summer, if subjected to the electric light inclosed in glass. It has long been know that light as well as heat was one of the factors in the growth of plants. It has also been understood that some plants would grow continuously without any period of rest, and it now seems that, by using the electric light, a plant can make as much progress at night as by day, and in winter as well as summer. If this is true, a new agricultural era has dawned upon the world. The grains will have their seasons shortened, and be much sooner brought to market if the electric light is used, while the ability to produce vegetables of all kinds would be trebled. Are we not justified in thinking that science will soon make this world a very different one to live in, and much better than it has been in the past.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

Writing Compositions.

The use of too many words is one of the greatest faults in writing. We were attracted the other day by an article in a newspaper entitled "Gumption," and hastily concluded that a writer who could use so homely and strong a word as the title to his article must have something good to say about it. And so he had; but he employed a wide superabundance of words to express his thoughts. For example:

"There are many persons, the majority of persons, in fact, who see, but do not perceive."

This awkward sentence becomes a good one by simply leaving out the redundant words, thus: "The majority of persons see, but do not perceive." It would still be better, perhaps, to avoid the long word majority, and say: "Most persons see, but do not perceive."

Thus, by erasing nine words from a sentence of sixteen, the thought is more clearly expressed because it is more directly stated. The writer then remarks that many persons have a habit of "postponing and putting off, what ought to be done at once." The words "and" and "postponing" are useless. In explaining the "process" by which men are to get gumption, he throws about his words with a lavish hand.

"It is neither," he says, "more nor less than the doing and completing of anything that needs to be done on the instant, without delay or postponement, and at the same time a careful observation of what is going on around one."

By the omission of more than half the words of this bad sentence, it is converted into a fairly tolerable one: "It is the doing of what needs to be done upon the instant, and carefully observing what is going on around."

We advise our young readers, after they have "done" there compositions, to let them lie in their desks awhile, "to get cool," as Washington Irving used to say. Then go over them again, bearing in mind Sydney Smith's recipe for good writing, "leave out every other word." It is often possible to obey this rule almost literally, as we see in the sentences quoted above.

Daniel Webster tells us that whatever excellence he may have attained in the art of composition, he owed to a discovery which he made when he was about nineteen years old. He learned that "all true power in writing is in the idea, not the style." From that time he pruned his sentences of redundant words, and gave his ideas with directness and simplicity.

Down in the World.

It may almost be said that New York swarms with men, who, once well up the social ladder, if not actually at the top, tumbled clean into the mud at the bottom, and are still lying there, with no prospects of ever again getting up. Such men are to be seen in the streets every day, and any one making a tour of the cheap lodging houses in Chatham street and the Bowery would probably find a good many of them. In some cases the fall is the result of misfortune, but in most it is caused by—faults. A special case came to my attention some days ago. A shabbily-dressed man, with the general look of a tramp, passed me in the street. In glancing at his face I thought it was familiar. As he slouched along the sidewalk I noticed that he looked into the gutters and bent his head over ash barrels and boxes. A tramp, beyond a doubt. A full look at him took me back twenty-five years. Long before the war, the same figure was a familiar one on Broadway. He was one of the dandies then, and his natty dress and curling hair, that hung thick to his shoulders, made him an object of attraction on the promenade. He followed no business, but his family—theatrical and operatic people—were pretty well off, and he had all the spending money he wanted. And now—well, he is a tramp, picking crusts of bread out the ash-boxes, sleeping in the station-houses, perhaps, or possibly in the parks, and as miserable a creature, this one-time dandy of Broadway, as it is possible for man to be. And there are scores, if not hundreds, of just such examples in the streets every day. Other places have a fair share of the same class, no doubt, but New York has the largest variety.—*Hartford Times.*

Why a Publisher Failed.

Says the editor of the Denison (Tex.) *Democrat*: "There is a man at present living in Denison, who thought he could run a newspaper. His idea was to adopt the sensational style, so he let out, and in a week his partner dissolved with him, but still he kept on, and in two weeks he had been whipped twice, had locked himself up in his room once, had been put in the calaboose three times, and paid over $100 in fines. He saw this would not pay, and so he dropped down to the conservative whine, and all his old customers quit reading the paper. Then he published an anti-prohibition article, and the churches and temperance people sat down on him. Then he let a temperance article go into his paper, and the whisky men at once refused him credit for drinks. Then he tried blank verse, and his exchanges all published him as a fool. Then he wrote a poem, and his wife threatened to leave him. He then went in on obituaries and the relatives of the party deceased mobbed him. Then he did nothing for two weeks, and his advertisers all withdrew their cards. That man was ourself."

A good minister out West preached a sermon on peace making, and aimed at two of the deacons of his church who had long been at sword's point, and such was his eloquence and earnestness that directly after the benediction was pronounced one of the deacons went over to the other and remarked, with tears in his eyes, "Brother Stiggins, after such a sermon, there must be peace between us. Now I can't give in, so you must."

Lady Lodger—"Your dog, sir, is unbearable. He howls at night." Male lodger—"Indeed! Well, he might do worse than that; he might play the piano all day."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

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These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 150 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known. RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

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FUR BEARING ANIMALS OF MAINE.

The Pelts and Skins and their Customers.

The value of the fur business done in the State of Maine annually exceeds $100,000. The largest individual dealer is a man in Brewer, who handles nearly $25,000 worth per year. The number of fur buyers in the State is not large. Their chief source of supply are in the regions at the headwaters of the Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot Rivers and the streams entering into them. Sportsmen and occasional hunters furnish a few pelts, but the bulk of the furs is furnished by the professional trappers. There are many hundreds of men in Maine who earn their living and support their families by hunting, trapping, and fishing, and who do nothing else, except, perhaps, act as guide for pleasure seekers in the summer months for the whole year. Every year the fur catch decreases, and the bounds of the trapping lines are gradually becoming more limited. While game of most kinds is retreating further into the forest and becoming scarce, it said that the number of moose and deer, which are protected by law, is increasing. In numbers the muskrat exceeds any other kind of game trapped for its fur in Maine and handled in Lewiston. They are caught in common rat traps, and fifty of these small traps are sometimes set by one trapper. Immense quantities of them are caught. Eight or ten thousand of them are shipped from Lewiston annually. More of them are exported to Germany and Italy, where the skins are dyed and furnish a popular fur for linings and ladies' apparel. They are among the cheapest of furs. A very large quantity of skunk fur is also shipped from this city. It is used for trimmings in this country, and is often passed off for Alaska sable. The larger part of the skunk catch probably goes to France and Germany. The otter is one of the most valuable and rare fur bearing animals trapped in Maine. Not more than 1,000 otters are annually caught in the whole State. The skins make a beautiful and warm fur, which is highly valued by the Russians, Greeks and Chinese. The fur is a dark glossy brown, and two kinds, one being soft, short, and thick and the other longer and coarser and intermixed with the former. The value of a dress skin runs from $10 to $18. Most of the otter skins caught in this state are sent almost around the world in the course of trade before reaching the place where they are finally worn. They are sometimes sent from Lewiston to New York, thence to London, to Leipsic, Moscow, Nijni, Novgorod, and finally to a destination in China, where they will warm some high and mighty mandarin. A large number of "fishers" are trapped in Maine, and a good many sables annually find their way to the market. The value of our sable or beach martin is much less than that of the Russian sable, which is the most costly of all furs. It is a small animal, about three times as large as the common weasel. Only about 25,000 are annually taken. These small skins sell at $25 to $200 each. The chief demand is in Russia, where the use of the sable is monopolized by the royal family. The fur of the fisher (an animal resembling the fox) is rich and soft and dark brown in color. It is very little used in this country, but goes chiefly to Poland, Germany and Russia. The annual sales of red fox furs in Lewiston are very large. Most them are exported. The Russians use the red backs, and the Greeks use the bellies, which are white. The fur of the bear, of which many are killed every year, is used for robes and military purposes. Thousands of beavers are killed on the streams flowing into our rivers every year. Their fur was formerly used largly in the manufacture of hats, and was the leading article in the fur trade; but its use for this purpose has been greatly diminished by the employment of silk and other less expensive materials. It makes handsome trimmings and fine collars and gloves for gentlemen. The lynx is an animal which frequently finds its way into traps. The fur is soft, warm, and light, naturally grayish with dark spots, but commonly dyed a beautiful black, and used largly for ladies' mourning attire. Minks are frequently found not far from home, and a great many come down from the Dead River. The mink was formely a favorite in this country for muffs, collars, etc., and commanded a high price, but is going out of fashion. Rabbit and coney skins are used extensively by hatters and for trimmings. The coon skin is by no means a vulgar fur, and is not patronized solely by woodmen. Nearly all the raccoon furs are sent to Russia, where they are worn as coat linings by the Russian nobles.—*From the Lewiston Maine Journal.*

Making Old Age Lovely.

"Yes, if women could only believe it, there is a wonderful beauty even in growing old. The charm of expression arising from softened temper or ripened intellect, often amply atones for the loss of form and coloring; and consequently, to those who never could boast either of these latter, years give much more than they take away. A sensitive person often requires half a lifetime to get thoroughly used to this corporeal machine, to attain a wholesome indifference both to its defects and perfections, and to learn at last, what nobody would acquire from any teacher but experience, that it is the mind alone which is of any consequence; that with a good temper, sincerity, and a moderate stock of brains—or even the two former only—any sort of body can in time be made useful, respectable, and agreeable, as a traveling-dress for the soul. Many a one, who was absolutely plain in youth thus grows pleasant and well-looking in declining years. You will hardly ever find anybody, not ugly in mind, who is repulsively ugly in person after middle life.'

Trichinæ.

After all, it seems, ninety-nine-hundredths of the apprehension about trichinæ in pork are groundless. M. Rebourgeon, inspector of slaughter-houses at Paris, has been making a series of exhaustive experiments on the subject. He fed raw trichinosed pork to dogs, rabbits, rats, doves, himself, his wife and children, and was unable to detect any evil effects from it. He examined, microscopically, the tissues of several animals so fed on trichinæ meat, but could not find a trace of the parasite, though the remains in a half-digested state were abundant in the intestines. The result of his experiments completely satisfies him that that thorough salting completely destroys the life of trichinæ. His impression is that the meat must remain in pickle from eighty to 100 days in order to kill the parasite. The French order prohibiting the importation of American pork on account of the prevalence of trichinæ has already been rescinded.

Immigration Statistics.

The total immigration to this country from 1820 to 1881 amounted to 10,808,189. The year 1820 is the genesis of our statistics, as previous to that time no statistics of immigration were officially kept. The total number of immigrants for the years ending June 30, 1880 and 1881, will be seen by the following:

1880	457,257	1881	669,431

By far the largest number arrived at New York, the figures of the Bureau of Statistics showing that at that port the total arrivals for 1881 were 400,871; the next on the list in point of numbers is Huron, Mich., where they aggregated 111,170. There are three other ports where the arrivals were relatively heavy: Baltimore, 40,017; Boston and Charlestown, Mass., 41,018; and Philadelphia, 34,865—leaving 41,491 who arrived at thirty-three other ports. A statement as to the ages of the immigrants for the year 1881 will be interesting in this compilation:

Under 15 years of age	153,480
Fifteen and under 40 years of age	454,426
Forty years of age and upward	61,456

It is worthy of note that by far the greater part of the immigrants are men under 40 years of age, or, in other words, of men who, if they remained in Europe, would be subject to military duty. It has been estimated by careful statisticians that of the 10,808,189 immigrants who have come to the United States since 1820 up to June 30, 1881, Ireland and Germany have furnished over 3,000,000 each. The totals for the seven grand divisions, made by the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Europe	527,441
Asia	11,982
Africa	23
America	127,535
Islands of the Atlantic	1,099
Islands of the Pacific	2,791
All other countries and islands	159
Total	669,431

From this statement it is apparent that Europe furnished five-sixths of the immigrants of the year ended June 30, 1881. The distribution, as regards Europe, was as herewith given:

England	65,177	Malta	1
Ireland	72,342	Netherlands	8,597
Scotland	13,160	Norway	22,705
Wales	1,427	Portugal	171
Isle of Man	4	Roumania	30
Austria	21,109	Russia	4,665
Belgium	1,766	Finland	176
Denmark	9,117	Poland	5,614
France	5,227	Spain	484
Germany	210,485	Sweden	49,760
Gibraltar	5	Switzerland	11,293
Greece	10	Turkey in Europe	72
Hungary	6,826		
Italy	15,387	Total, Europe	527,441
Sicily	14		

"ACCEPT OUR GRATITUDE."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly,

HENRY WHITING, Boston, Mass.

The Pawn Shop in China.

China knows all about the pawn shop, and the uses of that dubious establishment. But their monetary transactions are conducted in a manner much more favorable to the borrower—that is, the public—than among ourselves. Not only is the interest charged less than one-half that paid here, but the care taken in storing the articles pledged is much greater. Indeed it is the usual practice for people to send their winter clothes to the pawn shop on the appearance of spring, and their summer garments when the cold north winds begin to blow. They are in the habit of doing this, not because they stand in need of money—far from it; they may be at the moment at the height of affluence—but simply because the pawn shops afford the safest, most convenient and generally the best wardrobe they can procure. Not only do they obtain the advantages of this depository without payment of rent, but they have also the use of a certain amount of money, which, as a rule, they are able to lay out at considerable higher interest than that which they have to allow to the pawn-broker. That the arrangement does not tend to the undue advantage of a class of usurers, but really benefits the community, is proved by the result; for although China has been called the land of pawn-broking, there are fewer unredeemed pledges there than in any other country. Thus the impecunious Chinese have all the advantages advantages attaching to a pawn-shop, with none of the inconveniences which people in other lands endure.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

They were playing lawn-tennis, when Brown, who was rapidly running to return a ball which Jones had craftily fed him, entangled his legs in a spare racket which somebody had carelessly left on the ground, and ploughed a considerable furrow in the earth with his nose. Jones ran to his assistance, and after picking him up and finding that he was not hurt, said: "Brown, old boy, I haven't given you half credit enough, but I must say now that for quickness of apprehension you have no equal."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Brown, rubbing his nose ruefully.

"Why, I never saw any one tumble to the racket as quick as you did."

And now Brown speaks of Jones in private as a slangy fellow, with a low taste for punning.

DR. PIERCE's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By druggists.

Two Liepsic chemists have patented a process for obtaining liquid sugar which does not crystallize. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of crystallized citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

THE King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from Colds and Coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them, and now the soldiers are happy.

The Alleged Decadence of French Women.

In the last century French society and literature were dominated, according to Sydney Smith—whom we quote in substance and not with verbal accuracy—by a coterie of brilliant women who violate all the laws of God and man and wrote charming letters. It may not be matter of regret that the D'Epinays, Deffands, and L'Espinasses have passed away, and that adultery is no longer esteemed a necessary concomitant of esthetics, but the De Staels, Recamiers, and other ladies, who rivaled in intellect though happily not in depravity, their predecessors, would be ornaments of any age or country. It is certain that no country has been so much indebted to their women for intellectual and social prestige as France.

It is, therefore, unpleasant to learn through *Blackwood's Magazine* that this glory is of the past. Nineteen pages of a late number of the periodical are occupied with an article entitled "The Decadence of French Women." The alleged cause of the decline is the establishment of republican institutions. These have changed French society. Individual liberty has been diminished through the laws which have nominally leveled the old barriers between classes, and have really opened the whole social territory to the warfare of class against class. Woman is no longer the uncrowned queen that she once was. She can no longer dictate from her salon, with as much authority as the monarch from his throne, and with her power most of her brilliancy has dissapeared. Were she to display her art and sentiment as formerly, they would fail to exert the power they once enjoyed, and hence, falling into disuse, because their practical efficiency has departed, they have declined and died.

There is probably some truth in the assertion that the old time supremacy of women has departed. The social condition of France has been affected by the influences which have changed every other country. Yet the present is a period of transition, and when once things have become settled, the old brilliancy of the cultivated French women will reassert itself. They have not all become idiots through a change of political institutions. The atmosphere of change may have chilled their vivacity, but it will not be for long. When once republicanism has become an assured permanency in France, its beneficent effects will make themselves apparent in all political and social circles. The frivolity which was too often an accompaniment of the old time brilliancy will not revive, but there will come in its place conscientious self-control, an earnest philanthropy, and a living interest in the public good. These are dwafted under the shadow of despotism, but flourish in in the sunshine of free institutions.

Blackwood, true to its Tory instincts, looks upon popular government with despair. In its opinion the throes by which the birth of liberty is preceded and followed are to continue through its entire life. With Lord John Manners it would say:

> Let learning, art, and commerce die,
> But spare, oh spare our old Nobility!

We may accept some of its data, but gather therefrom fruit for hope while it indulges in wails of pessimistic despair.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctors' bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

FOES.

Thank fate for foes! I hold mine dear
 As valued friends. He cannot know
The zest of life who runneth here
 His earthly race without a foe.

I saw a prize. "Run!" cried my friend;
 "'Tis time to claim without a doubt."
But ere I half-way reached the end,
 I felt my strength was giving out.

My foe looked on the while I ran;
 A scornful triumph lit his eyes.
With that perverseness born in man,
 I nerved myself, and won the prize.

All blinded by the crimson glow
 Of sin's disguise, I tempted fate.
"I knew thy weakness!" sneered my foe.
 I saved myself, and balked his hate.

For half my blessings, half my gain,
 I needs must thank my trusty foe;
Despite his envy and disdain,
 He serves me well where'er I go.

So may I keep him to the end,
 Nor may his enmity abate;
More faithful than the fondest friend,
 He guards me ever with his hate.

—*Ella Wheeler.*

Has Everything Failed You?

Then try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Dr. Holland's Last Verses.

The following verses appeared in the *Youth's Companion*, over Dr. Holland's signature, and they have a peculiar interest, in view of the fact they were the last he ever wrote:

If life awake and will never cease
 On the future's distant shore,
And the rose of love and the lily of peace
 Shall bloom there for evermore—

Let the world go round and round,
 And the sun sink into the sea;
For whether I'm on or under the ground,
 Oh, what will it matter to me?

KIDNEY-WORT effectively acts at the same time on kidneys, liver and bowels.

Holding the Fort.

A wealthy lady, who had passed the middle age without marrying, one day took upon herself a husband, to the great surprise of her friends. When the excitement occasioned by the event had partially subsided, a neighbor ventured to ask an explanation of the unexpected freak, and received the following reply: "You see, I keep a large house, and employ five servant girls. I contended against them single-handed for a long time, but finally realized that if I wished to retain possession of my home I would have to call in reinforcements. John had served in the army, understood tactics and was cool and brave, and so I married him. Two of the girls were discharged, and now the thing is evener than it used to be. We mean to hold the fort or die."

THOUSANDS of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Jurisdiction of Mental Discipline.

The real and designed purpose of our schools is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education; and the question to be answered by the professional teacher is: "How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be attained?"

Whoever takes the pains to glance at the course of study that has been adopted by the school authorities throughout the country, and considers the time devoted to it, will discover that about all a student can do is to memorize the text-books, with no time left to assimilate what he has learned. To prove that the real purpose has not been accomplished, ask a recent graduate of the high school to work out a problem in partial payments. He was an adept at it in the grammar school, but that was four years ago. He did not make the law his own, and has to go to his book to find out what it is, and the chances are that even then he will appeal to some one to explain it for him. His mind has not been disciplined to the ability of independent thought.

We do not decry the curriculum of our schools, but the manner in which a student is put through it, or rather in which it is put into a student. It becomes a nauseating mass that leads to disease of mind and body.

The processes of mental discipline, when properly pursued, are a delight even to childhood, and the happiest hours of the child's life are passed while under the kindly pressure of an intelligent and conscientious teacher, who really teaches young ideas how to shoot.

These processes, however, become irksome and mere drudgery when pursued through false and unnatural methods. The remedy or relief that the untutored boy resorts to is truancy, and fear of consequent punishment is all that prevents the remedy from becoming almost universal.

The true remedy lies in the reversal of methods; making the acquisition of knowledge an incident of a disciplinary course—the means to an end, and that end the power of independent thought.

"Don't Know Half Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half-bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.—*American Rural Home.*

A COMPANY of Americans met at dinner at a hotel in Glasgow. Some fine large gooseberries were placed on the table for dessert. One of the party asked the waiter, a Hibernian, to bring him some more of the Scotch grapes. The man returned, and, with a broad grin on his face, put the fruit on the table. The stranger innocently inquired if Scotch people served their grapes without the stem. "Always," was the ready response, "they are nice and handy for making gooseberry fools."

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

HO, YE BALDHEADS!—There is just one way, and no more, by which you may be cured—use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It will positively produce new hair; there is no substitute for this marvelous petroleum hair renewer.

TEN THOUSAND prominent citizens of Chicago are wearing the Magnetic Insoles. See advertisement.

THE sales of the Frazer Axle Grease are constantly increasing, thus indicating that the public thoroughly appreciate its good qualities.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

DR. [illegible], [illegible] State st., Chicago, [illegible] Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS should send for a copy (free) of the N. Y. Shipping Gazette, containing all information about European Steamship Lines. Address [illegible], 150 Nassau street, New York.

THE COUNTRYMAN
IN THE
Weather Signal Office.

Mr. Jeremiah Toadvine, of the rural district, brought a letter of introduction to the United States Signal Officer, and by the latter gentleman was shown the beautiful scientific instruments for measuring and determining the various changes and conditions of the weather. Pointing to the standard thermometer he explained to Mr. T. the uses of the heat gauge, whereupon Mr. T. anxiously inquired if he "hadn't nother un to spare—sich a nice merchine to sell the weather in hayin' and harvest time." His inspection of the barometer or wind measurer evoked the expression: "Wouldn't she be the racket to run the wind mill with." The barometer was one too many for Toadvine, and, looking quesrly at the official, as if he were utterly nonplussed and bankrupt of words, said: "Friend, did you ever have the reumatis?" The abruptness of the question surprised the officer, whereupon he replied, "No—never." "What——" Evidently recollecting himself, Mr. T. stopped on the ragged edge of the threadbare remark, and said: "I only wanted to know, for if this trap (pointing to the barometer) shows the good an' bad weather afore it's time, it would be a bully trap for people with reumatis; they could hank it every time. Up my country when folks has it they use ST. JACOBS OIL, an' it's a powerful argyment agin reumatis—it's the upper dorg in the fight every time." With thanks for the unexpected information, the official politely turned Mr. Toadvine over to the usher to show him to the street car, while he, looking over his paper, read: "Mrs. T. A. Gist, No. 1204 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: I had inflammatory rheumatism very badly. In one foot and ankle it seemed to have taken hold with the determination to stay, and the morning I obtained the ST. JACOBS OIL I could not put my foot down to the floor, even for an instant. I used it that evening for the first time, and the next morning for the second time, and that afternoon put my foot down for several minutes. On the Sunday following I could stand up and walk a few steps. On Tuesday could walk about my room and went down stairs by holding on to the banisters. Now I can walk quite well and there is very little pain left. Just think! one bottle and a half, and I am almost free from pain! It is a wonderful medicine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

PEARCE's new method of computing Partial Payments. By mail, 50c. Address J. Q. PEARCE, Milan, Tenn.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to sell the best Puzzle since the "15." JUST THE THING FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Send for circulars. Sample, 15c. ACME PUZZLE CO., P.O. Box 3288, New York, and P.O. Box 2280, Boston, Mass.

ASTHMA CURED. German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

"MAGNETISM."

Our Magnetic Insoles are a sure relief for Cold Feet, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Defective Circulation, Nervous and General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Female Weaknesses, etc., and if not found as represented will refund the price paid at all times. Sent by mail to any address upon receipt of one dollar per pair. Call or address, stating size wanted, THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE Co., Sole Manufacturers, 218 State street, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Agents and Canvassers wanted in every city, village and town in the Union, to sell our Magnetic Appliances and Insoles. Address, with stamp, for terms, etc., The Magneton Appliance Co., 218 State street, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS

FRESH, PURE & RELIABLE
Every variety tested. SEEDS! Give them a trial.
NO OLD STOCK IN STORE.
Home-grown and Choice Imported. Send for Catalogue. A. B. BARNES, 46 & 48 West Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Diary Free for 1882, with [illegible] on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

STANDARD AMERICAN WATCHES. [illegible] sent by mail or C. O. D. to be examined. [illegible] STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRICE $20. [illegible] [illegible]

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

BORROW

The New York Weekly Witness from your neighbor and see if it is not just the newspaper you want. It has everything. The latest news from all parts, reports of Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting, the Independent Catholic Church; everything that is of interest to good people; markets, stories, something to interest the ladies. $1.00 a year. Send by postal card and get a specimen copy and club rates from JOHN DOUGALL & CO., 17 to 21 Vandewater street, New York.

FLORIDA! Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co. of Fla.

ISSUE OF 50,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH AT PAR.
With bonus of 40 acres for each 10 shares, from choice lands of the Disston purchase.
OFFICES—Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; 115 Broadway, N. Y., Rooms 111-113.
Detailed prospectus with descriptive maps mailed free to applicants.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book cover, boxed, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1,000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

PISO'S CURE

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.

CONSUMPTION

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere, don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALES, Box 1642, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

C. N. U. No. 53

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

[illegible] was suffering from [illegible] [illegible] that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. [illegible] and I found that my natural [illegible] permanently checked. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphorus, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES—$22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent free and postpaid. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS.
An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.
25 CENTS A BOX.
COLGATE & CO., N.Y.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., JAN. 5, 1882.

Valedictory.

On account of continued ill hea'th I have deemed it advisable to sever my connection with the COURIER and have therefore disposed of my interest to the senior member of the firm, Mr. J. A. Barns, who is so well and favorably known that he needs no introduction to you from me. During the brief period of a little over a year in which I was connected with the paper, I formed many pleasant acquaintances. The fraternity have treated me with universal courtesy, and I shall ever cherish the kindest regards for them. To the general readers of the COURIER I will say that I did the best I could under the circumstances to contribute my share to make the paper one worthy of your support and have every reason to believe that you are satisfied with the effort. Wishing the new management abundant success and all of you long life and prosperity, and hoping to regain my health, I am with best wishes,

Yours truly,

D. Y. HUSSELMAN.

IT will be seen from the above, that Mr. Husselman has retired from the COURIER. It is with regret, that we say this, as during his connection with the paper, our relations have been most pleasant. But ill health continued during the past seven months, has compelled him to take this step, and it is to be sincerely hoped that rest and freedom from care will eventually restore him. He has our best wishes to that end. Mr. F. P. Blair, who takes his place on the COURIER, is a young man of good education, good business ability, and of unblemished character, We ask for him the same unvarying courtesy that the COURIER has always received at the hands of its patrons. Accounts of all kind will be settled by the new firm.

JAMES A. BARNS.

Salutatory.

The undersigned starts upon his journalistic career with the first issue of the twelfth volume of the COURIER.

He feels that, for one of his age and experience, he has taken quite a responsibility upon himself, but he enters upon this new "era" of his life, as it may be called, with the determination to succeed if possible, and if, from lack of ability or any other cause, he is "found wanting" he hopes he may meet with charitable criticism from the people and press. He desires to be on terms of cordiality and good feeling with every one and to merit the respect and confidence of the public. He will endeavor to create and to perpetuate such a feeling. In conclusion, he will say that, with the advice and counsel of the senior editor, he feels reasonably assured of success in his new enterprise. Hoping that his object may be attained and that he may meet with public approval he is

Very Respectfully,

F. P. BLAIR.

A SMALL-POX CURE. Just at this period, a great many cures for small pox are heard of. We were handed the following cure, invented by Edward Hine, one day last week, and whether or not it possesses any merits, no harm can result from giving it a trial. Cut it out and paste it in your scrap book, so that, if in future you should be stricken down with the dread disease you may have a prescription at hand. It reads as follows. "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the Liverpool Mercury, "if the worst case of smallpox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar disolved in a pint of water, drink at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

THE New York Tribune is trying to make believe that Arthur is not going to be a good president. The best time for that eminently soft shelled paper to protest against Arthur, was during the campaign of 1880. If Arthur was unfit, the Tribune knew it then as well as it knows it now, and knowing it, and yet supporting him, cuts off the Tribune from any sympathy for its present sorrows. Had that paper supported Gen. Hancock as vigorously as it did Garfield and Arthur, it might to day rest satisfied that a man of ability and integrity stood at the head of our national government.

AT Shanesville, Ohio, while the Knights of Pythias were holding a festival last Saturday night, the floor of the hall gave way, and over 300 persons were precipitated to the first floor. The sides of the floor remained hanging, so that all were jammed together in the middle at the bottom. The red-hot stove and several broken kerosene lamps fell on them, and the flames at once burst forth and wrapped the helpless victims in a sheet of flame. Before they could be rescued from this awful pit, five or six were fatally burned and many others injured.

Our Neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem. Studebaker, of South Bend, will, next year, build a handsome church at that place. The entire expense will be borne by them.

The vote on the proposition to donate $150,000 for the building of the "Coal Road," into Fort Wayne, went against the road by a large majority.

At Bremen last week Tuesday Mrs. Wilkinson, the ticket agent's wife, seemed well and did her afternoon work, but took sick and died before 6 p. m.

Advertising pays. Four months ago, Hirsch Bros. started a grocery in this place, and have advertised liberally. In two days last week, their cash sales amounted to over $200.—[Hicksville News.

Albion came near having another fire last week. A lamp in the house of Mr. Alvard, county clerk, exploded, and before the flames could be suppressed, several hundred dollars worth of books, papers etc., were destroyed.

V. T. Malott, vice-president of the Detroit and Indianapolis division of the Wabash system, again denies the truth of the extensively-published report that the shops of the company at Peru are to be removed to Fort Wayne.—[Indianapolis Times.

The Fort Wayne Electric Light Co. is now prepared to turn out some twenty complete machines a week. A public exhibition of the lights in the new Olds' wagon works, will be given in a few days, and lights will immediately be placed in the Home Billiard Room.—[News.

Harry Barnes, a Kendallville boy, while playing with an old revolver, accidently discharged it. The ball entered just over the center of the collar bone and lodged under the skin and muscles, whence it was extracted by Drs. Williams and Wilson. The boy will probably seek other playthings hereafter.—[Ligonier Banner.

A little daughter of Lewis Urich, residing in Elkhart, one day last week while smoking a piece of twisted paper, inhaled the flames and burned her mouth and lips severely. About an hour afterwards the pain became so intense as to throw her into spasms. It is thought she will recover.—[Ligonier Banner.

The Lagrange Democrat says that "Rev. Jabez Shaffer writes us that he has removed to Albion, Noble county, where he will take charge of the Lutheran congregation. Rev. Shaffer is an able sermonizer, and a christian gentleman, and will unboubtedly draw to himself a host of friends in his new home, as he has done wherever he has formed an acquaintance."

"The friends of an alleged newspaper man, of this county, should call his attention to the new criminal code, making it a public offense to conduct, or attempt to conduct, a lottery or gift enterprise within the limits of the state."—[Press.

That's right Bro. Baxter, stir 'em up. It just hits all these fellows who are offering such prizes as "Kendall's Spavined Book" to induce people to subscribe for papers that would not otherwise be taken. Go for 'em, you have our sympathy.

Mr. A. F. Martin purchased the residence of Jim McDonald on west Van Buren street last Saturday, and will soon become a citizen of this place. Mr. Martin has labored long and faithfully as a tiller of the soil, and has most assuredly earned the privilege he is now taking, that of spending the remainder of his life in retirement. We welcome Mr. Martin to our midst.—[Columbia City Post.

Mrs. A. S. Parker, who has been sick for over one year, and for the last two months has been confined to her room up stairs, was brought down last Sabbath, and comfortably fixed in a seat at the table, and partook of a Christmas dinner with her family, which she enjoyed very much. While we cannot report any great change in her condition for the better, yet she has not lost anything for the past two or three weeks.—[Kendallville News.

South Bend has had several cases of small pox, and the doctors of that thriving village are quarreling with each other in consequence of it. A Mrs. Russ was taken sick, and Dr. J. Mauer, a member of the board of health, pronounced the disease varioloid. Another physician, just as prominent as Mauer, examined Mrs. Russ and declared with much positiveness that her disease was neither small pox nor varioloid. This riled Dr. Mauer, and he is now making an ass of himself by proposing to bet $500 that he diagnosed the case correctly. It is to be proved by placing an unvaccinated child in the room with Mrs. Russ, where it will be fully exposed to the disease, and if it does not take the small pox then will he admit that Mrs. Russ hasn't small pox and forfeit his $500. Such a proposition might safely be made, though the wager were three times as great, as it is not at all probable there is a parent in South Bend or elsewhere who would consent to his or her offspring being used in such a test.—[Wabash Courier.

—The Bartlett ax is the king of the forest. For sale at Kiblinger's. tf

Annual Meeting of the N. E. Ind. Agricultural Association.

This meeting, which was held at Waterloo, last Thursday, drew out an unusually good attendance of stockholders. The usual reports were made, and business of the year settled up. The election of officers called out a pretty full vote, and some interest was manifested in the matter of president and secretary. The candidates for president were, J. N. Chamberlain and R. N. Crooks; for secretary, A. R. Stevens and J. A. Barns. Chamberlain and Stevens were elected by handsome majorities. J. Spencer was made vice president and J. A. Shull treasurer by a unanimous vote, there being no opposition. The following gentlemen were then elected directors for the ensuing year: John Boots, P. B. Nimmons, Charles Kaisely, J. A. Barns John Leas, Cyrus Bowman, R. N. Crooks, Jessie Brumbeck, John Buchanan, F. B. Va nAuken, Henry Hood, M. B, Willis, C A. O. McClellan J. E. Thomson, Wm. Crane, E. Z. Williamson, J. N. Chamberlain, J. Spencer, J. A. Shull, A. R. Stevens.—The stockholders meeting then adjourned, and a short session was held by the directors, who adjourned to meet on Thursday, January 12, at 1 o'clock p.m.

ARTHUR gave a brilliant reception at the white house on new years day, or rather the evening of the 2nd. But in order to conciliate the friends of Garfield he ordered that no decorations be allowed. And a very sensible plan it was, whether he did it to forward his boom for 1884 or not. It was the first formal reception that has been given at the executive mansion since Garfield's death.

NEWS was received last week, from Plymouth, North Carolina, of a riot among the colored population there. The trouble was caused by the arrest of some negroes who were fighting. They resisted the officers, but were finally arrested, after several persons had been seriously wounded. On the way to jail, however, a mob of negroes overpowered the officers, and the prisoners were released.

THE COURIER starts out under its new management this week.

THE latest specimen of Guiteau's cheek in the matter of letter writing, is the one he sent to Don Cameron. It was recently introduced into court, and is as follows:

Hon. Don Cameron:

DEAR SIR.—I am on trial for my life, and I need money. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, and so are you. You think a great deal of General Arthur, so do I. My inspiration made him President, and I am going to ask you to let me have $500. If I get out of this I will return it; if not, charge it to the Stalwarts.

Yours for our cause, and very cordially. CHARLES J. GUITEAU.

In court, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1881.

P. S.—Please give your check to my brother, J. W. Guiteau, of Boston, and make it payable to my order.

C. G.

GUITEAU'S brother, John W., has struck the truth, as near as can be when he says the jury will hang the assassin whether sane or insane. But the trial still drags along but nothing new is brought out.

THE democratic editors of the state are in session this week, at Indianapolis.

—For axes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

—Kiblinger & Co., sell the celebrated Bartlett ax.

St. Johns.

Mrs. Haines has been quite poorly for some time.

Call and see our doctor. He is always ready to give you his attention and warrants satisfaction.

Mr. P. and Miss I. Fair had a social last Friday night. The young folks enjoyed themselves very much.

Tony Sythens has resigned from the St. John's brass band, for reasons not given. He is considered a good player.

Father Reave took quite ill last Wednesday night, with a pain in his side. Dr. Nenderhiser was called, and soon gave him relief.

Mrs. Larimore was quite surprised on New Year's eve., to see a dozen or more of her old and young friends step in and wish her a happy new year.

Mr. Quince celebrated his forty-ninth birthday last Thursday. The old folks stepped in and had a lively time. Good supper was served.

Waterloo.

It is reported that C. C. Clark has gone east to get married.

Alonzo Fawcett has been on the sick list a few days.

J. M. Waterman was in town Monday, on business.

Robert Patterson spent New Years with his family here.

Mrs. R. M. Lockhart was calling on her friends in Auburn, Monday.

John Ettinger, South Bend, spent New Years with his friends here.

G. W. Miller spent a part of last week in Fort Wayne on business.

Will Patterson is on the sick list, and has come home for a few days rest.

Mrs. Eckhardt and her daughter, Mary, of Toledo, are here on a visit.

Miss Clara Brown, of Edgerton, O., is visiting at her uncle's, O. T. Clark.

Miss Plumy Roby, of Pleasant Lake, spent New Years with Miss Gracie Roby.

Mat Zervis, Jr. came up from Auburn to eat New Years turkey with his parents.

Charles Bassett, Jr., spent New Years at home. He reports business lively in Hicksville.

Mrs. R. Wes McBride has been quite sick for several days, but is better at this writing.

Charlie McClellan was home from Ann Arbor, to spend the holidays with his friends here.

F. W. Willis and wife attended the reunion of the old 44th regiment at Lagrange Tuesday.

Misses Hattie and Ola Brink, of Plymouth, O., spent New Years with Mrs. R. Wes McBride.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Kelley spent their New Year with the mother of the latter, in Pierceton.

Henry Heign came home to spend New Years. He will return to Wolcottville in a few days.

Milton Chaney and wife, of Sedan, and Harrison Jones, of Fairfield, were in town last Saturday.

Geo. W. Sparks, of Jackson, Mich., spent last Sunday and Monday in this place, with his family.

Reuben Ettinger, of Angola, was in town Monday, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. B. F. Kennedy.

Amos Walsworth and wife spent New Years with Mrs. Walsworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bassett.

Dr. Chamberlain and R. M. Lockhart went to Indianapolis, Monday, to meet with the state board of agriculture,

J. B. Taylor took a trip over to Auburn last week. He has been assisting in Willis' book store, for a few days.

Miss Clara Ettinger is having a very serious attack of neuralgia, but her friends hope for her speedy recovery.

E. R. Shomemaker was in town last Thursday, and took part in the election of officers, for the agricultural society.

John Campbell, the blacksmith, is working for Mr. Miller, in his wagon shop, and is never at a lack for something to do.

Ex-Commissioner Griffith and wife, of Corunna, spent a few days last week, with their daughter, Mrs. G. M. Crane, of this place.

J. D. Clark, the good natured fence carpenter of the L. S. & M. S. railroad, spent New Years with his family near Quincy, Mich.

Last evening, Rev. Lacy received a terrible pounding from his friends, but he exhibited considerable patience during the ordeal.

Mrs. J. A. Matson, of Waterloo, Iowa, is at her father's, having been called here by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. E. H. Taylor.

J. M. Kimsey and the Denison boys furnished martial music for the reunion at Lagrange. Mr. K. was the regiment's drummer during the war.

John Beaver, an old friend of Mike Frevlinger, of this place, and section foreman on the Lake Shore road, has been transferred from Pettisville, O., to Butler.

Dick Till's favorite dog collided with a Lake Shore freight train on Main street last Monday. It is needless to say that the train was unhurt, while the poor cur was terribly mangled.

—Miss Jennie McClellan took the evening train Tuesday, for Waterloo. She will return to Ann Arbor after spending a few days with friends at the former place.

Cy. McCabe, formerly of this place, intends starting next Monday, for the iron mines of Lake Superior. Cy. is well known here, and it is hoped that he will be successful in his new venture.

Our friend, Freeman Kelley, is manifesting his usual spirit of pluck and enterprise, by furnishing our citizens with wood, though he has sometimes to use a three-horse team to get it to town over the terrible roads.

We last week became acquainted with Mr. John Meek, operator, who was temporarily in charge of the wires at this place. He has now gone to Wawaka, to take the place of F. P. Blair, as day operator at that place. A short acquaintance resulted in a favorable impression as to Mr. Meek's ability and gentlemanly qualities. He has our best wishes, for his success in his new position.

The I. O. O. F. at this place, installed the following officers at their lodge last Tuesday evening: Chauncy Abbott, N. G.; Frank Chandler, V. G.; S. B. Johnson, Sec'y.; Carson Edge, P. S.; Fred. Haskins, Treas.; O. P. Smith, J. Brown and N. H. Weaver, trustees.

J. R. Duncan can beat anything in town kicking cats without boots. He will doubtless remember his recent experiments in that line, even if the girls had'nt put a kicked cat on the christmas tree for his especial benefit. But there is no salve like good nature for a broken toe.

The musical entertainments given by the home glee club on last Friday and Saturday evenings, were not as well attended as they should have been, though the audience the first night was fair. Those who staid away missed a rare treat. The music was good and well rendered. Where all did so well it is hard to particularize, but the duet, "Hope Beyond" by Long and Dickinson, is spoken of as being especially fine.

The K. of H. at their annual election last Friday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Leas, dictator; Byron Rothchild, vice-dictator; Gust J. Beck, assistant dictator; S. B. Johnson, reporter; Ed. Long, financial acceptor; J. R. Duncan, treasurer; S. R. Rickel, guide; J. M. Waterman, guardian; Curtis Shultz, sentinel. J. C. Boyer, J. A. Boozer and H. Froelich, trustees. J. R. Duncan, representative to Grand Lodge. J. C. Boyer, alternate representative to Grand Lodg

Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday, January 28, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company, in Jackson, Mich. The transfer books will close January 10, and remain closed until Jan. 30.

50-4w. M. G. [illegible],

New York, Dec. 26, 1881. Secretary.

—The highest hopes and interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia A. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much.

1-1w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the De Kalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of David and Phebe Monroe, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LEWIS E. WASSON, Adm'r.

Jan. 4, 1882. 3w.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000--sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM. PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Goods

-AT-

Ensley & Harter's.

—(o)—

CANDIES.

FANCY, MIXED, STICK and TOY CANDIES.

—(o)—

TOYS, TOYS!

Of every description, and at any price

—

Dolls, Dolls.

These goods will please you, and at prices that will astonish you. Also a

BIG ASSORTMENT

-OF-

KID GLOVES, COLLARS,
KID GLOVES, COLLARS,
TIES,
TIES;
LACES, SCARFS,
LACES, SCARFS,
HOODS,
HOODS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

—(o)—

PURE MXIED CANDY

12 CENTS PER LB 12

—(o)—

Before buying, examine our goods.

ENSLEY & HARTER

Merited Promotion.

It gives us pleasure to note the fact that our friend Dr. D. J. Swartz, last week, received the appointment as surgeon for this portion of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road. While this may necessitate the removal of the doctor from this place to Butler, yet we feel like congratulating him on his success. This is not the first position of the kind he has held, as we learn that he has been county physician at two different times, having held that position for two years just before the war, and two years since. Dr. S. graduated at the Ohio medical college at Cincinnati in 1860, twenty-one years ago. He located in Auburn soon after this, and became a partner of Dr. Chamberlain, who had just been elected sheriff. He afterwards went into the service and became surgeon of the one hundredth Indiana volunteers, in which capacity he served the remainder of the war. Returning he resumed the practice of his profession here. The doctor is proud of his medical alma mater, the Ohio medical college, which is now holding its forty-ninth session, being the oldest school of medicine in the west.

Comesky's Corners.

—Cold weather with a little snow.

—Peter Treeman is very low with consumption.

—A concert at the red school house Wednesday night.

—Miss M. Watson, living near Spencerville, died last week.

—Miss. E. Shippy, of Corunna, is visiting with relatives here.

—The infant daughter of Charles Gleasure was buried last week.

—Mrs. E. Clark, from Wisconsin, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gleasure.

—Marion Carnahan has bid adieu to his young associates and gone to Mansfield, Ohio, probably never to return.

The Christmas tree at Mrs. A. Gleasure's was reported a grand affair, and all went off pleasant and happy. The tree was loaded with costly presents, gold watches, gold necklaces, an organ and many other articles. The guests repaired to a bountiful supper prepared by Mrs. Gleasure, who is highly appreciated for her hospitality and kindness. After partaking of the delicious food the young folks returned to a room where they passed a few hours in a merry dance, after which all returned to their homes feeling that it was good for them to be there.

—We received last week a nicely printed holiday circular printed by Buckland Bros., of South Bend. It is one of the neatest specimens of typography we have seen for some time.

Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

—For lap robes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

—J. M. Somers and wife were in town this week.

—For horse blankets call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

—Hon. Miles Waterman was on our streets Tuesday.

—James McCrory, of Jackson township, died last week.

All kinds of hardware at reduced prices at Kiblinger & Co's. tf

—J. A. McClure, of Keyser township, called on us Saturday.

—J. P. Goetschius made us a pleasant visit last Saturday.

—Mother Shipton may now be classed among the "cranks."

—Henry Probst, of Keyster township, called on us last Friday.

—W. H. H. Cornell, one of our old-time teachers, was in town this week.

—Fresh bovine virus received last evening at the Physicians' drug store.

—Worth Coats was in town over Sunday, visiting his sister, Miss Letitia Coats.

—Phillip Parnell, one of the solid men of Smithfield, has been on the jury this term.

—Some of our citizens must have sworn on rather than off, if we judge by appearances.

—The new year comes in vigorously, and promises to have as lonely a life as its predecessors.

Hanging lamps and all kind of lamp goods at reduced prices, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware. tf.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. 3t.

—Isaac Ochs went to Jackson on Monday on business and will likely take in Toledo on his return.

—Mrs. Reiter, of Decatur, Ind., sister of Mrs. Dr. Cowan has been in town a few days visiting friends.

—Mr. & Mrs. McQuiston and a sister of the latter, were in Fort Wayne over Sunday, visiting friends there.

—Call on Kiblinger & Co., for hardware. They are always at the bottom in prices. tf.

—Miss Jennie Baxter, of Butler, was in town over Sunday visiting the family of her brother, Clerk Baxter.

—Mr. McGonigal, of Pierceton, spent Saturday and Sunday in town visiting his brother-in-law, G. A. Porter.

—Judge Lowry was here twice last week to assist the court in pulling through its vast amount of business.

—The great clearance sale of winter goods at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware to make room for spring hardware, for 30 days only. tf

—Mr. Frank Wright, of Steuben Co., and Miss Jessie Little, of this county, were married by Rev. Slusser Dec. 29, 1881.

—J. B. Hoover, the efficient marshal of Waterloo, called on the COURIER folks yesterday, and like a faithful friend, brought in some new subscribers.

—Now that the mud has disappeared and the ground frozen we have nothing else to grumble about except the hubs. Let us be content to wait and see what the new year will bring us.

—C. G. Shepherd has retired from the list of bachelors. The fortunate lady was Miss Fannie J. Hoffman, of Hicksville, Ohio. They were married last Thursday.

—Evening services will be resumed at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening. The sermon next Sabbath evening will be addressed especially to young men. Subject, "Where art thou?" A very cordial invitation is extended to all. W. T. MATHEWS.

—Miss Lillie McTighe has returned to this place and will take charge of the department in the public schools recently held by Miss Themson. Miss McTighe has been a resident of Wisconsin for a few years past.

—W. B. Maxwell, of Waterloo, was in town last week, and, of course, called on the COURIER. One of the houses for which he travels, that of Col. Streight in Indianapolis, met with a considerable loss a short time since by fire.

—Major Sprott is around the streets looking as bright and lively as ever. And yet the major will be seventy-eight next spring, at least so we are informed. How many of us will be as hale as he, at that age?

—Mrs. Hebel is cutting down the old locust trees in front of her residence on Main street, and converting them into fire wood. A good idea. We might add that Wm. Grosop is engineering the job, and does it very skillfully.

—Dr. J. R. Neaderhiser, of St. John, called on us Tuesday. Mr. N. has recently located at that place having removed from Fort Wayne, in July of last summer. He has bought property in St. Johns and intends to become a permanent resident of the county.

—R. B. Showers and wife were called to Fort Wayne last week by the sickness of their daughter, and on Monday of this week Mr. Showers learned that his wife's father, who resides in Steuben county, was quite sick and immediately left to visit him and give what assistance he could.

—The Republican, of last week, was the best issue ever sent from that office. Its exhibit of the business interests of Auburn, is very creditable to its managers.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Butler township, on New Years day, Jan. 1, 1881, Rev. W. L. Meese officiating, Albert Thrush and Miss Ella S. Pepple.

—Miss Rose Shafer was home Sunday She gave her school one day for vacation and so had a chance to visit some of her young friends on Monday. She has one of the largest schools in Jackson township.

—This is a week of prayer in all the churches. We believe this custom will be generally observed by the different denominations here, and evening prayer meetings be held during the week.

—Ike Mannheimer, of Waterloo, called Monday to pay his respects to the COURIER, and to bid his friends here farewell. He goes away to seek fortunes in other fields. We wish him abundant success.

—The senior editor of the COURIER went to Waterloo, to attend the annual election of officers, ran for an office and got scooped. The fortunate man was Capt. A. R. Stevens, who was elected secretary for the ensuing year.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained in the basement of their church on next Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. G. C. Ralston, Mrs. Theodore Reed, Mrs. D. D. Snyder and Mrs. Hartman. Supper from 5 to 6 o'clock. All are invited.

—Rev. J. G. Slusser has been holding a very interesting and successful protracted meeting at the brick church Otsego north. The meeting has resulted in thirty-seven accessions to the church, many of them being heads of families. There has been a great awakening in that section.

—Mrs. Ada Olds, of St. Joe, spent Sunday in town visiting her brother and sister, E. J. and Priscilla Coder. Mrs. Olds used to assist in teaching the young ideas how to shoot, and was a very successful teacher. Her husband is now engaged in selling dry goods, and we learn is having a prosperous business.

—J. W. Squires, of Corunna, called on us this week for a friendly chat. He has been at home a few days to spend the holidays with his family. He expresses himself highly pleased with the outlook for the medical profession. He will return to his studies at the Detroit medical school next week.

—G. W. Downs, of Fairfield, was on the jury a part of the time last week. We understand he will finish up the work of surveying the Cedar Creek improvement ditch. He expects when this work is done to remove with his family, to Kansas. Mr. Downs is one of our best farmers and we are sorry to have the county lose him.

—We notice that the Press has commenced anew its criticisms on the matter contained in the COURIER.—Now, the COURIER thinks that if Bro. Baxter would pay less attention to what other papers publish, and spend a little more time in getting something into his own, it would fill a long felt want, and be a great relief to his patient and long suffering subscribers.

—Rev. Matthews preached an excellent discourse last Sunday on the occasion of the commencement of the new year. His text was from Philippians, third chapter and the 13th and 14th verses: "But this one thing I do forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." His remaks were not only earnest and feeling but very appropriate to the occasion.

—We have received a circular from Mr. H. T. Woodman, whom many of the people of this county will remember for the fine display of corals and shells exhibited at the fair at Waterloo a few years ago. He has now established himself in this business at 236 Clinton Place, New York, and devotes his whole attention to furnishing the public with rare and beautiful specimens of these beauties of the ocean.

—We have received a copy of the Stock Breeder's Journal, a new paper devoted to the cattle raising interest. It is published by J. H. Sanders, the same, if we are not mistaken, who so long edited the National Stock Journal, a paper so well known to many of our readers, that all will at once be familiar with the aim and scope of the new journal. From a hasty glance at its contents, we judge it to be a valuable addition to our farming interests.

—Mrs. Mary Bennett met with a sad death at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Asher, Clearspring township, last week. The old lady has been an invalid from paralysis for years. On Tuesday of last week, during the momentary absence of all the members of the family from the parlor, where she was sitting and smoking, her clothes caught fire from embers from the pipe, and upon the return of Mrs. Asher, who hearing alarm from her ran in, was found enveloped in flames. The fire was promptly subdued by covering of blankets, but she was so badly burned that she died the next evening.—Lagrange Standard.

—The Waterloo Press has the following wail: "An association in town, when it goes to a neighboring town for job printing, should at the same time make arrangements for publishing its free notices of meetings, etc." Does the above have any reference to the Knights of Honor who favored the COURIER with a job? If people will go where they can get good work done who can blame them? Besides the junior editor of the COURIER was one of the leading members of the lodge, and one of its founders. As to free notices, perhaps we publish as many notices for them as the Press does, and are willing to do so. The order is a most excellent one, and its purposes are of the worthiest and highest in a moral and social point of view. Its members are among our most intimate and valued friends, any favor we can do them they are welcome to. So gentlemen K. of H. bring in your free notices no matter what they are, and we will see that they are attended to, no matter where you get your job work done. If, on the other hand, he means the old soldiers' association, we say to them also, that we believe no one should refuse to give to the public, free of charge, such notices as they desire. The fact is, many of these so-called free notices, are of as much interest to the public as half the matter that finds its way into the papers.

School Report.

Report of district No. 4, Keyser township, Jan. 2, 1882: Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the month ending Dec. 3, 1881. Elmer Clark, Harry Bruce, Clyde Fortner, Mary Clark, Harvey Embry. Names of pupils enrolled on roll of honor, Dora Jackson, Hattie Leeson, Joseph Leeson, Nettie Clark, Elmer Clark, Mary Clark, Hanie Clark, Miles Embry, Harvey Embry, Harry Bruce, Charles Downend, Perry Hall, George Probst, Clos Probst, John Lobdell, Clyde Fortner, Charles Kelham, Jane Bell, John Hall, Thomas Hall, Malissa Rakestraw, Warren Hall, Maggie Bell. Total number of pupils enrolled during the month, 30.

M. J. WELLER, Teacher.

Vaccination.

The state board of health, of which Mr. T. M. Stevens is secretary, has sent out an additional circular, that will be of interest to all. It states that while it is desirable that all should be vaccinated, the order is not intended to compel people who have been vaccinated once, to do so again. It is the belief of the board as well as the belief of good physicians, that a person who has once been successfully vaccinated, will be proof against the disease, even though a number of years have elapsed since it took effect. The board, therefore suggest that while re-vaccination is desirable, it is not imperative. They think, however, that the local county board, should adopt such rules as are sent to them by the state board and have them sent to the different towns and cities in the county. It would seem to be a good plan as far as schools are concerned, to have the pupils remain at home for a few days when the arm begins to work. This will often prevent their taking cold by overheating at play, and so far prevent any jar in the working of the school. If a whole school is vaccinated, it would seem to be the best plan to dismiss the entire school for a few days, while the sores are the most painful and dangerous.

—List of letters unclaimed at the Auburn postoffice Jan. 2, 1882: Coleman Hurns, Feitner B. H., Phillips F. M. Sparow Henry, Snyder Martin, Williams Collie.

For thirty days only, Kiblinger & Co. will sell the best champion cross-cut saw in the market, for $2.75 and $3.00, including handles and file, and warranted in every particular. tf.

—Lap robes and horse blankets at less than manufacturers prices at Kiblinger & Co's.

For cross-cut saws, call on Kiblinger & Co. Every saw warranted. tf.

Cross-cut saws for sale by Kiblinger & Co. tf.

Every saw and ax sold by Kiblinger & Co., are fully warranted. tf.

Kiblinger & Co. are almost giving away hardware. tf.

—Tinware almost given away at Kiblinger & Co's hardware.

AUBURN, IND., Dec. 28, 1881.

EDITORS COURIER.

Please publish account of Christmas tree held at Milton Carnahan's.

Christmas eve, when the goddess of night began to spread her veil over this mundane sphere, the people began to gather at Milton and Anna Carnahan's residence, in the western end of Butler township, for the purpose of contributing to the Christmas tree and having a good time. Besides this, it was also a reunion of the Gleasure family. Among those present was the hostess' sister, Mrs. Clark, from Clark county, Wis., who surprised the family by her arrival the morning previous. All engaged in a social conversation until 9 o'clock when refreshments were served and all partook heartily of the delicious viands which Mrs. Carnahan has a peculiar faculty of preparing. After this the guests repaired to the room which contained the fruitful tree and the presents were distributed. Below we will give a list of some of the most valuable presents and names of the recipients.—A. P. and C. P. Gleasure each received a handsome gold watch and chain, Milton Carnahan, silver watch and gold chain; Emma Clark, Clara Gleasure and Siddie Carnahan, each a handsome gold necklace; Mrs. Gleasure, a pair of gold rimmed spectacles and a very pretty, beaded velvet cape; Mrs. N. P. Gleasure, Mrs. C. P. Gleasure and Mrs. Clark each a set of silver knives and forks; May Carnahan, a set of gold earrings; Miss Clark, a very pretty set of furs. There were also six elegantly made quilts for different parties, and a fine bed room set for Mrs. Milton Carnahan, a beautiful Mason & Hamlin organ for Mrs. Clara Gleasure and a pair of slippers for James Farver.—There were other articles too numerous to mention. The tree presented a beautiful appearance and proved as valuable as beautiful. Total remainder of the evening was spent in various kinds of amusements. In speaking for all present we think we speak their heartfelt sentiments when we say that a more enjoyable occasion is not to be hoped for and all went away hoping that each succeeding year may bring as merry a Christmas eve as did 1881.

ONE THAT WAS THERE.

TAX LIST FOR 1881.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF DeKALB COUNTY:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof, that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1881 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX	STATE TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COUNTY TAX	TOWNSHIP TAX	ROAD TAX	COM. SCHOOL TAX	SP'L SCHOOL TAX	ADDITIONAL SP'L SCHOOL TAX	INT. ON BONDS	CORPORATION TAX	[illegible]	TOTAL TAX
Butler Township	2	12	16	65	5	10	5	10		10			135
Poll		50	50				25						125
Jackson Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	20		10			155
Poll		50	50					50					150
Concord Township	2	12	16	65		20	10	35		10			160
Poll		50	50					50					150
Newville Township	2	12	16	68	15	10	5	20		10			138
Poll		50	50				10						150
Stafford Township	2	12	16	65	5	10	5	10		10			135
Poll		50	50										100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	65	5	15		5		10			120
Poll		50	50										100
Union Township	2	12	18	65	2	15	5	5		10			132
Poll		50	50					50					150
Richland Township	2	12	16	65	5	15	5	30		10			160
Poll		50	50					50					150
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	25		10			160
Poll		50	50					50					150
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	10		10			145
Poll		50	50					50					150
Franklin Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	10	5		10			145
Poll		50	50				25						125
Troy Township	2	12	16	65	5	15	5	10		10			140
Poll		50	50										100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	65	2	15	5	5		10			132
Poll		50	50				25						125
Auburn Town	2	12	16	65	2	15		50	50	10	40	10	279
Poll		50	50					50	25		25		200
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	65	2	15	10	25		10			157
Poll		50	50										100
Butler Town	2	12	16	65	5	15		30	35	10		15	195
Poll		50	50						25				125
Garrett Town	2	12	16	65	2	15	25	50	90	10	50	10	347
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25		350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collecting of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after January 1st, 1882.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1882, the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1882. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to [illegible] owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the first Monday in March, 1883.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date, without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

PIG-IRON sold at Pittsburgh, the other day, at $[illegible] per ton, and bar-iron will be advanced to 3 cents at the next meeting of the association.... A syndicate of members of the Manhattan Club of New York has purchased Booth's Opera House from the estate of Oakes Ames, paying $[illegible].

FOR injuries sustained while alighting from a train on the Boston and Albany road Miss Mary Parker, of Newton, Mass., has been awarded $[illegible] damages.

THE bonded warehouse of Covert, Acker & Co., in South street, New York, stored with silks, tobacco and spirits, was destroyed by fire, the loss being $2,000,000 or more. Three firemen were injured. The building No. 810 Broadway, occupied by dry-goods firms, was burned, causing a damage of $260,000.... Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, who has just died at New Haven, was born in Detroit in 1802. He graduated at Yale in 1820, and four years later became pastor of the Center Church, with which he has ever since been connected. He leaves nine children.... Henry B. Comley, of Philadelphia, who was bitten on the finger three years ago, has just died of hydrophobia.... Frederick Lauer, a well-known brewer, of Reading, Pa., has failed for $900,000.

MATTHEW STEWART, a wood-chopper, of Rutland, Vt., has returned from New York with a goodly pile of money paid him by the administrator of A. T. Stewart's estate to settle his claim as an heir.... Scarlet-fever of a rather malignant form is raging in New York city. The health authorities are doing their utmost to check the spread of the disease.

THE WEST.

ADVICES received at the Indian office in Washington are to the effect that small-pox is rapidly spreading among the Indians in the belt of country extending from Montana to Idaho.

MAYOR CARLTON, of Port Huron, reports that in the burned district of Michigan winter wheat looks very finely, but for lack of fences is being badly trampled by cattle. The shanties are of green lumber, sixteen by twenty feet. Families have a reasonable quantity of bedding and a fair supply of clothing. The provisions on hand will last until the middle of January. Sickness is on the increase. Many clergymen have been efficient in attendance to the temporal wants of the sufferers. Food for stock will last through January. There is no need of seed for spring sowing. At least $200,000 is deemed necessary for winter maintenance.

KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., wholesale grocers, at No. 25 River street, Chicago, failed, with liabilities said to be $325,000 or $350,000. The cause is said to be an inability to carry on a business of $2,000,000 annually on a capital of $100,000.

COL. IRA H. PIERCE, one of the prominent lawyers of Montana, a nephew of the ex-President, died at Miles City, of apoplexy.

THE authorities of Caldwell, Kan., have offered rewards of $2,000 for the arrest of the cowboy raiders, and the Mayor has made application at Washington for the aid of the military forces in Indian Territory in making the capture.... Twenty-five deaths from small-pox have occurred in the infected district below Wahpeton, Dak., and blood is reported to have gushed from the eyes, ears and noses of the patients.

THE SOUTH.

MR. AND MRS. J. W. GIBBONS, who resided near Ashland, Ky., went visiting, leaving a daughter 14 years old, Miss Emma Thomas, 17 years old, and a son, Robert Gibbons, at the Gibbons homestead. During the night villains came to the house, outraged both girls, saturated the clothing with oil, set the house on fire, and killed young Robert Gibbons, who attempted to give an alarm. All three of the dead had their heads split open with a hatchet. There is no clew to the murderers. A reward of $1,000 is offered for their capture.... A shooting affray, growing out of a dog-fight, occurred at Helenwood, Tenn. Pistols were used freely. John Cecil was shot dead. Three West brothers, W. Smith and a man named Thompson were shot, probably fatally.... During a quarrel the youngest son of Gen. Joseph A. Mabry, of Knoxville, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed by Don Lisby.... The store of Prince Brothers, at Green Plain, Va., was entered by burglars, who murdered two clerks and fired the premises.

PHILLIPS, MARSHALL & CO., of London, have purchased 1,800,000 acres of land from the State of Mississippi. The lands lie mostly in the Yazoo delta, and comprise some of the richest cotton and timber land in the South. It is the intention to improve, cultivate and colonize these lands.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR left Washington on the 23d of December for New York. It is said that he was guarded by three detectives, employed by overzealous friends, while on the way to New York.... The wife of ex-Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, died in Washington a few days ago.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD has issued to the heirs of John Paul Jones, a famous Captain in the navy, twenty-seven pieces of bounty land scrip.... The Postmaster General has decided that a wife's letter to another man, dropped into the postoffice under suspicious circumstances, cannot be given to her husband by the postal authorities.

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that one of the first of the criminal prosecutions to be instituted in the star-route cases will be against what is known as the Dorsey combination, which is made up of ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, John W. Dorsey, his brother, John M. Peck, John R. Miner and J. H. Watts. The amount in which, with Brady's assistance, the Government was defrauded by this combination runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is said that the Department of Justice is in possession of ample proof to sustain the charge that the Postoffice Department funds were "expedited" out of the treasury in a manner nothing short of downright robbery.

A CHRISTMAS manifesto issued by Guiteau, the assassin, is very characteristic of his bombastic conceit and blasphemy. He pretends to have done his work as Christ and Paul did, to be as patriotic as Washington and Grant, and patronizes "the Deity" to the extent of being "well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far."

S. P. ROUNDS, of Chicago, has written to a friend in Washington, telling him he need work no more to help secure his appointment as Public Printer, for he has received assurances from the President direct that he will be appointed.... The congregation of the church in Washington where the late President Garfield used to worship have decided on a plan for the erection of a new memorial church. Enough funds are on hand to warrant a beginning. It is proposed to erect the edifice on the site including that of the old church. It will be eighty-five feet wide and 119 feet deep.

POLITICAL.

A REPORT comes from Washington, said to be based on the authority of a gentleman who has had an interview with the President, to the effect that the names of ex-Senator Sargent, of California, and William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, have been fully decided upon for the positions, respectively, of Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Navy. The only hitch in this programme that is likely to occur, it is said, is the intense repugnance of Gen. Grant to Chandler, whom he looks upon as the leader of the forces which prevented his nomination at Chicago, and to whose appointment as a member of the Cabinet he is bitterly opposed.... It is said that in diplomatic correspondence shortly to be published there is a certain dispatch sent to our Minister to China (Angell) which will likely create some unfavorable comment on ex-Secretary Blaine. This dispatch has reference to certain of the differences between China and Japan, in which Gen. Grant had a hand. Mr. Blaine, in his dispatch to Angell, said that Grant was at the time merely a private citizen, traveling for his own pleasure and in his private capacity, and with no more power to represent the Government than any other private citizen.

THE President's friends believe that the constant strain of being interviewed by office-seekers is telling on his health.

GENERAL.

ONE of the graveyard insurance companies of Pennsylvania had the impudence to propose to Stilson Hutchins, of the *Post*, of Washington, to obtain Guiteau's signature to an application for a policy of $100,000, offering the journalist 20 per cent. of the profits in the scheme. The agents offered to fill up any blanks in the application for which Guiteau might refuse to furnish facts.... Three noted Mexican bandits, two bearing the same name, Manuel Acendo, and the third named Lucas Franco, were captured near Benoes, Mexico, by vigilantes, who had them hanged.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT cables Secretary Frelinghuysen that two new expeditions have been sent out from Yakutsk in search of the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette, who are fourteen hundred miles away. The whereabouts of Lieut. De Long are not known. The telegraph does not extend beyond Irkutsk, and there will be no further news from the sufferers for three months.

THE steamship Westphalia, with 1,200 immigrants on board, has arrived at New York, reeking with small-pox. Health Commissioner De Wolf, of Chicago, and Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Health, have telegraphed to the Health Officer of New York, requesting a strict quarantine, and protesting against the afflicted ones being allowed to come West.

AFTER an exhaustive examination of the Pullman Car Company's books, seized by the customs authorities at Montreal, Can., the charge of smuggling dwindles down from $100,000 to $200 for goods which were brought in during the past eight years, and upon which duty was not paid through the neglect of the company's servants and of the customs officers on duty.

THE committee of the American Bar Association will, it is said, at its meeting in New York in February, adopt a plan proposed for the relief of the United States Supreme Court, in the establishment of a court composed of fifteen Judges, to hear and decide most of the cases that now go to the Supreme Court.

LIFE in Mexico: Nine Mexicans, employed by the Chicago Mining Company in Sonora, were killed by roving Apaches. Salferido Murcado was hung by a band of vigilantes above Brownsville. Four engineers of the Central railroad were killed by Apaches in the Candelario mountains, Mexico. At Tepiji thirty men assailed a house, killed Ignacio G. Aragos, in charge, and stole $8,000. Most of the robbers were captured.

FOREIGN.

PARNELL has been quietly transferred to the jail at Armagh. Dr. Kenny, who attended the imprisoned suspects, has received £1,000 from sympathizers. Some workmen repairing a Protestant church in County Cork were attacked by the people, and a house in which they took refuge was wrecked.... Gen. Count Ignatieff has ordered no expense to be spared by Russian Government officials in attending to the wants of the survivors of the Jeannette, and in bringing them into the Temperate zone. Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has asked Gen. Ignatieff to draw on him for any sums required for this purpose. The crew are located 4,000 miles from St. Petersburg, and it will take a traveler one month to reach them traveling by wagon. An energetic effort will be made to rescue the men who embarked in the second cutter, now missing.

THE difficulties of the French in Africa are increasing. The troops which the Emperor of Morocco sent out to capture the rebel Chief Bou Amena fraternized with the rebels in proclaiming "holy war" against the French, and subsequently defeated the tribes who refused to join them. The rebellion is spreading, and the Moorish monarch is powerless.... At Carlton, Ireland, Miss Reynolds, charged with aiding a no-rent conspiracy, refused to give bail to keep the peace, and was sent to jail for one month.... Another revolution has broken out in Santo Domingo, and still another in Venezuela. A revolution has just been suppressed in Hayti.

DURING the celebration of high mass in the Church of the Holy Cross, at Warsaw, Russian Poland, a man was seized while picking pockets. In order to effect his escape, the culprit cried "Fire!" Immediately a great panic seized the congregation, who rushed for the doors. During the confusion, thirty people, mostly women, were crushed to death, and nearly a hundred others were seriously injured. The pickpocket, who proved to be a Jew, was badly beaten by the crowd. The lower class of the people were much excited against his coreligionists, and several of them were maltreated. Four shops kept by Jews were gutted, and the windows of several of their houses broken.... A St. Petersburg dispatch says that "a plot has been discovered for assassinating the Czar in Karavanian street, which it was expected he would traverse while proceeding from the palace to the Michael Riding-school on the occasion of the recent fete of St. George. It has not yet been possible to obtain full details as to the plans of the conspirators, who were all arrested a few days ago at a meeting of revolutionists in the outskirts of the town. From information which the police possess, it is authoritatively stated that nothing could have saved the life of the Czar had he passed along the street when expected to pass.".... While the steamer Catalonia was on the way out of Queenstown harbor, she ran into the bark Helensiee, from San Francisco. The Helensiee sank, and nine of her crew were drowned, the remaining sixteen being saved by the Catalonia. The latter had her bows stove in.

DUBLIN and nine other counties in Ireland have been proclaimed under the Arms act. The Privy Council declares that service by mail of notices to quit is sufficient. Phillips, the League accountant, has been released from Dundalk jail on condition that he accept no further employment of that kind.... Emigration from Germany in 1882 promises to become more colossal than in 1881. Fourteen thousand tickets have already been taken for transportation by vessels leaving Bremen for America in the spring. Almost an equal number of emigrants go from Hamburg.... Twenty-three Russian conspirators, who are believed to be the leaders of the Terrorist party, will be tried together in St. Petersburg before a special sitting of the Senate.... In order to forestall foreign interference, the Italian Government is considering how to guarantee the liberty of the Pope in Rome.... Russia proposes to guard her Chinese-Siberian frontier by forming colonies of armed peasants, who will be free from taxation.... The Government of Japan is about to establish a central bank, with a capital of $20,000,000.

SLANG was used in the Bible, and even in that early age its effect was most deadly, for the story runs that David, in his fight with Goliath, took a stone and slung it, and Mr. G. wasn't any more after that. The slang of the stone killed him.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Dr. Theodore Diamond, of Auburn, N. Y., was called to the stand. Witness believed, judging by the evidence to which he had listened, including that of the prisoner himself, and from the appearance and conduct of the prisoner, that he is a sane man. The hypothetical questions put to Dr. Wooster yesterday were then read to witness, and he replied: "I should say he was sane."

Witness was questioned at great length; and, his answers indicating great conservatism of opinion, Scoville finally asked: "Well, doctor, how old do you think a physician ought to be before he is able to distinguish between a sane and an insane man?"

Witness replied that he himself was not yet old enough to distinguish between sane and insane people.

Guiteau (laughingly)—"That's the best thing you have said yet, doctor. Ladies and gentlemen, you see I'm letting Scoville do most of the talking to-day; I'm keeping quiet.

"I opened my mail myself this morning" (holding up twenty or more letters). "Pretty good mail, too, and only one crank letter in the whole lot. All from high-toned people, too. They are beginning to think better of me outside. High-toned ladies are sending for my autograph. They think I'm a big man, but I don't care a snap whether I'm a big man or a little one."

The prisoner busied himself reading his letters, and soon broke out again, saying: "Well, I did not notice this before, ladies and gentlemen, I have just received a letter from Dr. Spitzka, in which he says he has received 200 letters since he returned from Washington, all congratulating him upon his testimony; that he has only received two threatening ones, and two from lunatics—a pretty good showing, I think, when he came on here for nothing and did not get a cent, while these fellows are handsomely paid by the Government. Then, here is another one from Mr. Beatty."

Judge Cox—"Well, that will do, prisoner. We have not time to listen to the reading of your correspondence."

Guiteau—"All right, sir."

The witness was asked if he thought it would be any indication of insanity for a man of mature years, who honestly believed he was inspired to kill the President of the United States, and who honestly believed that, when his motives were known to the people, they would not only excuse but applaud his act, and replied: "If he honestly believed that, and his will was dominated by the conviction, it would be an indication of insanity."

Mr. Scoville—"If it is not impertinent, Doctor, in this day and generation, I will ask you if you have ever devoted any attention to the subject, or believe in inspiration?"

Answer—"Well, not specially."

Guiteau—"Well, Doctor, if God could inspire a man 2,000 years ago, why could He not do so now? Is there anything different in human nature?"

Mr. Scoville—"I have no objection to your answering, Doctor."

The question was read again to the witness, and he replied:

"If the Lord did inspire anybody 2,000 years ago, He can now, if He chooses."

Guiteau—"That's my idea. He not only can, but He did in this case."

When the witness was dismissed Guiteau shouted out: "These experts may be all high-toned, honorable men, but, in my opinion, they hang more men than the doctors kill." Growing more and more excited, he declaimed for some minutes, and said: "Gen. Garfield would be alive to-day had it not been for the doctors. They completed what my shot began. The Lord intended he should go, and so He let the doctors kill him. He didn't die before his time, though."

THIRTIETH DAY.

The assassin opened proceedings by making a half apology for his brutality to George Scoville, classing him as a fine examiner of titles, and announcing that Charles H. Reed had consented to assume charge of the case. Judge Cox stated that he saw no objection to the participation of Mr. Reed.

A letter from Dr. Spitzka was read, advising the production of a cast of Guiteau's head, to show malformation.

During the lull the prisoner shouted, excitedly: "A vast amount of rubbish is getting into this case that has nothing to do with it. No one can tell what my condition of mind was on July 2. Who can tell what is passing in the mind of the foreman of the jury or the court? It will probably take an act of God to straighten this thing out. I expect He will have to take one of these jurymen off the panel (pointing dramatically in that direction). He has taken a juror's wife, and I expect He will take a juror if it cannot be done in any other way."

Dr. S. H. Talcott, Middletown, N. Y., testified in most emphatic terms, as the result of careful examination of the prisoner in jail and observation of his conduct in court, that he was sane. This statement was received with applause.

Dr. Talcott stated that he had made insanity a special study for the past seven years, and was at present Medical Superintendent of the State Homeopathic Insane Asylum, Middletown, N. Y. He had treated about 1,000 cases of insanity. Several of his patients had attempted homicide. "I have seen some cases where patients had attempted murder under the insane delusion that they were inspired by the Lord. The characteristics were great excitability, and they have spoken of their intentions before attempting their murderous work. I have never known a case where a patient claimed insanity as an excuse for crime. Upon the assumption that the prisoner was telling the truth so far as he knew with regard to the actual transaction, and upon the assumption that the record of his life embodied the main facts of his life, I should be of opinion that on the 2d of July, when he shot the President, the prisoner was sane."

There was a demonstration of applause here, which was speedily suppressed by the court officers.

Witness said he had heard the hypothetical case read, and, assuming the propositions true, he had no hesitation in saying the prisoner was sane.

Scoville cross-examined witness, and asked "Do you believe in the Deity's inspiring people to do things at the present day?"

"Not of that character," came the prompt reply, followed by an outburst of applause.

Witness did not believe the prisoner's claim of inspiration to be an insane delusion. "I do not believe that he thought he was honestly inspired."

He said he thought Guiteau in court attempted to exaggerate his natural tendencies, egotism and irritability, for the purpose of producing an impression of insanity; that it was possible for a man to commit murder when honestly feeling impelled by a power he was unable to resist, and when the act was against his natural feeling, and that such act did not prove insanity, so far as the brain was concerned, instancing the case of Abraham and Isaac and the people of the Ganges.

Dr. Henry P. Stearns, Superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, was the next witness; from 800 to 1,000 cases of insanity had come under his supervision during the eight years he has been connected with the Retreat. The witness had made four examinations of the prisoner at the jail, directed to his physical and mental condition.

Guiteau interrupted, saying: "You came to me, doctor, as a friend, and I, supposing you were going to testify for the defense, talked very freely with you about my religious feelings and all about myself, but Corkhill's money was too much for you. I want to say here that I don't pretend that I am any more insane at this minute than Davidge is—I won't say Corkhill—for I think he is cracked [laughter], but I rest my case right on this claim—that I was insane on the 2d of July, when my inspiration and the state of my mind impelled me upon the President. To make it short, that is all there is about it. I don't care what those experts say about my sanity now; that's got nothing to do with it."

The witness detailed at great length the results of his examinations and interviews with Guiteau. Pending the cross-examination the court adjourned.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Guiteau's actions during the day's proceedings were more outrageous, if possible, than at any previous time since the beginning of the trial. He insulted witnesses, defied the court, and abused the lawyers for the prosecution without stint. When at length the Judge admonished him that if these performances were continued he should feel obliged to confine him in the dock, the assassin promised to behave himself, and he did restrain himself to some extent. The witnesses were all doctors, and their testimony went to show that the prisoner was legally sane. Dr. Stearns of the Hartford asylum, Dr. Jamin Strong of the Cleveland institution, and Dr. Thew, of Middletown, Ct., united in declaring that their investigations had led them to believe the prisoner sane. Dr. Thew was considered the best witness of all the experts thus far called by the prosecution. Turning from the prisoner and lawyers, he faced the jury and explained his views with singular clearness and force. When Strong, of Cleveland, who had visited the jail and investigated the mental and bodily condition of the prisoner, was about to state the result of his examination, Guiteau looked up and said: "Doctor, let me cut this short by saying that I'm in good physical condition, and as sane as you are." Guiteau's actions in court Saturday were outrageous.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

The assassin opened court with the announcement that he "had a nice Christmas dinner, with lots of fruits, flowers and lady visitors, and a good time generally."

Dr. A. E. McDonald, Superintendent of Ward's Island Insane Hospital, testified that during his practice he had attended 6,000 cases of insanity, and given special attention to the study of insanity. Witness stated the difference between "delusions" and "insane delusions"—the one being subject of correction by judgment and the senses, and the latter not being correctible, and for that reason denominated an insane delusion—also illusions and hallucinations, giving illustrations from his own experience. He believed, judging from experience, that the claim of inspiration frequently asserted by insane persons proceeded from a source of hallucination or insane delusion, an affection of the senses.

Witness was then asked if persons' action, under a claim of "inspiration," would indicate it in any other way than by their assertions, and replied: "Their actions and behavior would indicate it, as well as their assertions. To illustrate it, a person claiming to be Jesus Christ, and acting under an inspiration, clothed himself like the Savior, gave away his property and slept out of doors, because the Savior 'had not where to lay his head.'"

Witness was asked if such persons would feel any apprehension of bodily injury, or would take any precaution to guard against danger. He replied: "Inspiration always overrides all fear, bodily pain or injury, and renders the person who believes he is acting under inspiration wholly oblivious to such considerations."

Witness was asked if such persons usually planned with deliberation, and replied: "On the contrary, their acts are sudden in both conception and execution, as a rule, and they seldom attempt to avoid consequences in any way."

"There are two kinds of insanity, doctor," suggested the prisoner, "the crank insanity and the Abraham insanity. The latter is the school I belong to. Tell us what you think of Abraham, doctor?"

Witness described what is commonly called temporary insanity, as where a man commits an act which is the only evidence of his insanity, and where a person is to all appearances perfectly sane in all other respects, both before and after the act.

Guiteau—"That's just my case exactly."

Witness—"I do not believe in such insanity, and in all my experience have never seen an instance of it."

Witness thought a person acting under an inspiration to commit a certain deed would not be deterred from the commission of that act through any consideration of personal harm to other persons.

Guiteau—"Oh, you are talking about cranks. Now, I don't belong to that school."

Witness visited the prisoner in his cell at the jail, remaining two hours, and making the usual mental examination in such cases. He believed, from his examination and observation of the prisoner in court, that he is a perfectly sane man.

Guiteau, who had kept unusually quiet all through the morning, here addressed witness (speaking without any show of excitement): "You are making a great ado about nothing, Doctor. I don't pretend that I am insane now. Tell us what you know about Abraham. Get your money and go home."

Witness, continuing, closely analyzed the conduct and remarks of the prisoner during the trial, and concluded that he had seen playing a part ever since the first day. At the outset the prisoner, he said, had directed all his abuse against one of the counsel, and afterward against all of them.

Guiteau—"Well, you see, Doctor, Corkhill has corrupted the rest of them. Evil communications, you know, corrupt good manners."

The assassin, looking over to the jury, continued: "These experts are doing this business with a good deal of parrot-like talk. Dr. McDonald has deviated somewhat from the course pursued by the rest of them. I deem it but justice to myself to say that I did not say to him that I had examined the law in regard to this matter."

Mr. Reed conducted a long cross-examination, and propounded a series of hypothetical questions, based upon the acts and conduct of the prisoner, to show such acts and such conduct would not be inconsistent with the theory of insanity. The witness admitted that insane persons were liable to be adjudged sane; that sane persons were liable to be adjudged insane. Scoville took up the cross-examination, and questioned the witness at some length relative to the symptoms and causes of insanity. The witness stated that insanity was the result of a diseased brain, and was asked: "Are you not confounding cause and effect? And cannot the unusual excitation of the emotions, or excessive worry and care and anxiety, overturn their reason and cause a disease of the brain?" The witness admitted that such might be the case, with some qualification; that overwork, care and anxiety might produce dyspepsia, which, with other causes, might lead to insanity, and that would make necessary a disease of the brain, and a disease of the brain would, in its turn, stimulate insanity.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Dr. McDonald resumed the witness stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Scoville. The questions were directed mainly to the subject of temporary insanity, and witness was asked if in his practice he had not met an instance of temporary insanity. He replied: "Yes, sir. I know of a man who was insane for twenty-four hours."

Scoville (eagerly)—"And then he got well?"

"No, sir; he died." [Laughter at Scoville's expense.]

Witness was asked what he meant by saying, "I think he (the prisoner) has been playing a part in court," and replied: "I believe he has been feigning what he believed to be insanity—not real insanity. I believe that he has been attempting to give the impression in court that he is insane, and with that idea has been acting a part."

Dr. Randolph Barksdale, superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Richmond, Va., visited the prisoner at the jail. He had also closely observed him in court, and from his personal examination and observation was of opinion he was sane. Witness also testified that he believed Guiteau had been feigning in court. Witness believed, taking as true the facts set forth in the two hypothetical questions of the prosecution, that the prisoner was sane when he shot the President.

Dr. John H. Collender, of Nashville, Superintendent of the Tennessee State Asylum for Insane, had given special attention to the study of insanity for the past twelve years. He had seen about 2,000 cases during his connection with the Tennessee asylum. Witness visited the prisoner in jail and also closely observed him in court, and believed him perfectly sane. He (witness) did not believe the Deity ever inspired a man to take the life of a fellow-creature; that if a person labored under an insane delusion that he was inspired to kill the President of the United States he would, even if he did not talk about it, disclose his purpose by his changed manner and conversation.

Spiteful comments by the assassin, together with his threats to strike his guards, caused Judge Porter to demand that the prisoner be placed in the dock. Guiteau interrupted with a promise that he would remain quiet. District Attorney Corkhill insisted that the assassin be kept in the dock with no special protection, when Guiteau shrieked out that God would curse him. Scoville protested that the demand was an invitation to shoot the prisoner. Judge Cox sent the accused to the dock, which failed to keep him quiet.

The witness (Collender), in answer to a question, said that he should not consider it an insane delusion for a man to profess himself a "a member of the firm of Jesus Christ & Co." unless there were other evidences of disease.

A plaster cast of the prisoner's head was then handed to the witness, and he was asked whether there was any marked peculiarity in the head.

The prisoner—"It looks like Humpty Dumpty."

The witness replied that the cast presented a more shapely and symmetrical head than he had expected it would, but he placed no importance on the shape of the head as indicating sanity or insanity.

On redirect examination the witness stated that he did not think the prisoner had been feigning insanity in the courtroom. He had merely been exaggerating his characteristics of self-conceit, impudence, audacity and insolence.

The prisoner—"In other words, when I am assaulted I talk back. Porter expects to get $5,000 for hanging me. He sees his money slipping away because the American people don't want me hanged, and he is mad at me."

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

IN view of the enormous duties levied by Mexico upon American mining machinery, Gen. Grant is rejoiced at the announcement that Senor Romero is to visit Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. The General declares that he will not again make the trip to Mexico until he can go by rail, and that President Gonzales has sent Romero to consult with him as to the International railroad and internal improvements generally..... Arzate, a robber chief, with thirty of his band, were captured near Chihuahua, Mexico, and promptly executed.

MAJ. W. J. DAVIS, Secretary of the Louisville School Board, and Capt. J. E. Briggs, member of a banking firm, who were both prominent officers in the late Confederate army, have united in a communication to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, stating that the Confederate funds which were removed from Richmond was distributed among the officers and soldiers of Breckinridge's command. This quite disposes of Gen. Johnston's statement that Jeff Davis enriched himself from the Confederate treasury.... An affray at Belifont, Ala., forty-four miles from Chattanooga, resulted in the probably fatal shooting of W. D. Martin, his son John, and C. M. Fennell. The victims are merchants of Belifont, and the shooting was caused by jealousy.... In Jones county, Ga., a young farmer, white, interfered at a colored dance, and was fatally stabbed by three brothers. Before he died he shot his assailants dead.

THE Standard Coal and Iron Company, which is about to be organized in Boston with a capital of $50,000,000, has already purchased eight furnaces and 25,000 acres of mineral lands in Ohio.... At Biddeford, Me., Lon Moore killed Miss Belle Cushman and himself with a revolver. They were engaged to be married, and jealousy is the supposed cause.

THE sons of Senators Bayard and Mahone, with four other young Washington bloods, got into a row with a policeman and were locked up until a friend came and bailed out the party, who were all more or less intoxicated.

MR. FORSTER, the Irish Chief Secretary, replying to a recommendation of an English Radical (not Liberal, as stated in the cable dispatches) for the release of the Irish suspects, says that the state of Ireland would not justify any such course of procedure.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, for many years General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central railroad, and one of the best-known and ablest men in America in his department of the railroad business, died at his home in Chicago, aged 46.

THAT most charming of domestic dramas, "Hazel Kirke," is the attraction at McVicker's Theater, with Mr. C. W. Couldock as Dunstan Kirke, and Miss Effie Ellsler as Hazel. The success of this play is one of the phenomenons of the modern stage. It has been played continuously, by the same company, without missing a night, since Feb. 4, 1879, a period of nearly three years, and has cleared for the manager over $200,000. It had a run of a year and a half at one theater in New York. The secret of its success is that it is one of prettiest home pictures ever enacted upon a stage, and goes right to the hearts of the people.

Growth of the United States in Ten Years.

The following table presents the final official figures of the population of the United States at the tenth census, with a column showing, for comparative purposes, the population of 1870. The figures for Indian Territory and Alaska are omitted, as their inhabitants are not considered citizens. All Indians not subject to taxation are also omitted, in conformity with the Census law:

	1880.	1870.
Alabama	1,262,505	996,992
Arkansas	802,525	484,471
California	864,694	560,247
Colorado	194,327	39,864
Connecticut	622,700	537,454
Delaware	146,608	125,015
Florida	269,493	187,748
Georgia	1,542,180	1,184,109
Illinois	3,077,871	2,539,891
Indiana	1,978,301	1,680,637
Iowa	1,624,615	1,194,020
Kansas	996,096	364,399
Kentucky	1,648,690	1,321,011
Louisiana	939,946	726,915
Maine	648,936	626,915
Maryland	934,943	780,894
Massachusetts	1,783,085	1,457,351
Michigan	1,636,937	1,184,059
Minnesota	780,773	439,706
Mississippi	1,131,570	827,922
Missouri	2,168,380	1,721,295
Nebraska	452,402	122,993
Nevada	62,266	42,491
New Hampshire	346,991	318,300
New Jersey	1,131,116	906,096
New York	5,082,871	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,399,750	1,071,361
Ohio	3,198,062	2,665,260
Oregon	174,768	90,923
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	3,521,951
Rhode Island	276,531	217,353
South Carolina	995,577	705,606
Tennessee	1,542,359	1,258,520
Texas	1,591,749	818,579
Vermont	332,286	330,551
Virginia	1,512,565	1,225,163
West Virginia	618,457	442,014
Wisconsin	1,315,497	1,054,670
Arizona	40,440	9,658
Dakota	135,177	14,181
District of Columbia	177,624	131,700
Idaho	32,610	14,999
Montana	39,159	20,595
New Mexico	119,565	91,874
Utah	143,963	86,786
Washington	75,116	23,955
Wyoming	20,789	9,118
Total population	50,155,783	38,558,371

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

An explosion occurred at West Point, Va., on the steamer West Point, plying between that place and Baltimore, which resulted in the total destruction of the boat and loss of nineteen lives. A force of stevedores was engaged in discharging the cargo of the steamer, when a terrific explosion occurred near the forward hatch, blowing out the starboard side of the steamer and almost instantly enveloping the forward part of the vessel in flames. There were twelve colored men in the forward hold, all of whom, at her explosion, were killed or burned to death. Five other men jumped overboard and four were drowned. When it was found there was no hope of saving the steamer she was cut loose, and the tide drifted her two miles up the Pamunkey river, where she continued to burn until everything combustible was destroyed and her iron hull broken in two amidships. Of the nineteen lives lost eighteen were colored. Three others were injured.

Bores.

There are various orders of men. The old saw has it, "It takes all kinds of people to make a world." We believe it. We believe it more and more. We see living arguments enforcing the fact every day of our life. One has just walked out of our office. We bowed him out with smiling grace, but now his back is turned, we venture a preachment. It happened in a certain professional institution, years ago, that one of these amiable bores was a student. We beg him to forgive us, if he sees this incident; but, then, these creatures are not thin-skinned. He was a most excellent scholar—more's the pity—standing well in his classes. He possessed a large fund of knowledge—knew too much, in fact; and when he had once buttonholed you, woe be to any other engagement. Only a legal process would release you. After the holidays, one year, it happened that he was late in getting back to his work. The question was mooted at commons, "Where is P.?" "Oh," replied the wag of the class, "Phil is engaged in telling one of his stories, and hasn't got through."

Ethnography affords an opportunity of studying the races, kindreds and tongues of the earth. The Anglo-Saxon, the North American Indian, the Slav, have their characteristics sharply defined. We have the Bimana Quadrumana, and so on, in zoology, but are at a loss with what class to place the Bores. Like the winged creatures which Ezekiel saw, they are endowed with several mouths. They set them going, and go off and leave them to their own sweet will. A sort of learned cherub, they fly to and fro with their four wings, resting where one is distractingly busy.

We have been wondering what is to be done with them. It is possible here lies the settlement of the Indian question. Why not send a regiment of them to the far West? If the aborigines only knew they were coming, the Pacific would be full of dusky suicides. Or if that is not feasible, why should not public men employ professional bores? And then, when Greek met Greek, would come the tug of war. It would be as huge a joke as setting two deaf people to entertaining one another. When the interview was finished, they would sympathize with the cats of the green isle.

But, seriously, we have little faith in these propositions, although we claim originality in mooting them. The existence of bores belongs to the unsolved mysteries curtained by the infinite. Doubtless they have as good a right to live as the miserable little gnats which are able to cause temporary insanity in a fine colt. We hardly hope to expose their final cause in so brief a paper. The German specialist spent his life on the Greek article. On his death-bed he mournfully regretted that he had not confined himself to one inflection. Such a subject as this grows on us; "it inflates, it expands, it formulates," as the curbstone orator remarked. New vistas open to our vision. We dare not follow their fascinating beck. Here is a field for the scientist. He may win new laurels, and gain the everlasting regard of future generations.

How shall the bores be suppressed? What courteous extinguisher may be employed? Is there any help in the "liver-pad" or the electrical disk? We pause for reply.

But, after all, while we wait, we remember in this world, patience is to have its perfect work. We know of no sharper chisel for the carving of such a statue for the gallery of our life than a semi-weekly visitation of bores. They have no nationality; they are cosmopolitan. Like the wandering Jew, they live forever. They penetrate to the public assembly, the prayer-meeting, the business office. Sometimes they have books to sell, quite often a map of the world, a bankrupt stock of woolens. They are getting up a history of the town; twenty-five dollars will place your life-size portrait on the page and tell all about your grandfather. They have fruit-trees for our rural friend, which cause more trouble than that one in a certain garden years ago. They have a patent lightning-rod, and you wish the lightning had struck *them* long before they saw your home.

But of all horned cattle, to use a *simile* of the immortal Horace—the great editor, we mean—the religious bore is the most detestable. You may know him wherever you see him. Avoid him as the plague. You may place after his name a D. D. (dignified dullness), but drown him out with a good old Methodist hymn when his time is up; if he gets into the pulpit to present any "cause," cause him to retire as soon as possible.

It has been some little time since our door closed, and our irritation has oozed out at our pen-tip; and we suppose we shall be blander than ever when the next seedy caller appears with "a patent preparation for the removal of grease-spots without the slightest injury to the fabric."—*Providence Journal.*

Garfield's Attendants' Bills.

There has been some guessing done as to the items which make up the bill of costs of President Garfield's illness. "It can be stated now on good authority," says a Washington telegram, "that some of the items are as follows: To Dr. Agnew, $30,000. He charges $5,000 for the first operation. Dr. Hamilton's bill is $25,000. Dr. Bliss is content with $8,000, or about $100 a day. Dr. Reyburn would probably take less, say $5,000 or $6,000. The army officers will be paid by brevet rank, and possibly increased pay. One question which remains to be settled touches the status of Drs. Boynton and Edson. Both are physicians, and both took the duties of nurses. Shall they be paid as doctors or as mere attendants? Dr. Boynton is a man of independent means, and might not care, apart from considerations of pride and etiquette. Mrs. Edson is comfortably well off, but would no doubt accept a liberal fee with gratitude. The services of Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Edson were of the greatest value, as it is notorious that the patient was kept alive more by careful nursing than any very intelligent surgery."

A WOMAN who carried around milk in Paris said a naive thing the other day. One of the cooks to whom she brought milk looked into the can and remarked, with surprise: "Why, there is actually nothing there but water!" The woman, having satisfied herself of the truth of the statement, said: "Well, if I didn't forget to put in the milk!"

THE firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity; as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

To spend too much time in study is sloth; to use it too much in ornamentation is affectation.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882.

MANY invalids resorted to the hop-fields in Central New York at the season of picking last fall, and expressed the opinion that they derived great benefit from the odor given off by the blossoms.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY is said to have written home to a friend in Alexandria, Va., that a good dentist could make a fortune in Hong Kong, China, in less than ten years, as good dentists are now hard to find there, and the charges for any kind of dental work are enormous.

MR. WILLIAM ARTHUR bears no resemblance to his only brother, the President. He is in his 38th year, and has a fair complexion, full face and light brown mustache. During the last five years he has been stationed at Omaha, St. Paul, Fort Buford and Helena, M. T.

THE Hon. Jonathan Chance, of Rhode Island, is said to be the only Quaker in Congress. On taking his seat in the House he affirmed instead of swearing and from the gallery his wife and two daughters, clad in gray, with demure Quaker bonnets, looked down upon him.

AN innocent-looking young servant girl kept her employer's family in a fright for six months, at Norwich, Conn., by ringing the door bell and rapping on the windows at unreasonable hours. They were sure that a ghost was about, and it was only after watching for twelve nights that a detective solved the mystery.

THE late census of Japan shows a total population of very nearly 46,000,000 The Mikado and his family are shown at the head of the statistics as twenty men and seventeen women. Yeddo, of the vastness of which the old geographies used to tell such tales, contains only 057,121 inhabitants. Kioto approaches it closely with 822,098, and Ozaka comes next with 582,668.

ARTHUR CHAMBERS, the prize-fighter, varied the monotony of a sparring exhibition in his Philadelphia resort by introducing Peter Johnson, whose feat of strength concerned his stomach. Johnson delighted the assembly by making a meal of two dozen raw oysters, a pound of sugar, a bar of yellow soap and a gallon of beer. He aspires to the title of the Human Ostrich.

MARK TWAIN complains that somebody in Australia has been personating him there where he has never been in his life. Recently he has received a letter thence asking if he was dead. He thinks the impostor has even gone to the length of dying for him, which is what he wouldn't have done for himself. If he will only stay dead, he says he will call the account square and drop the grudge he bears against him.

A LITTLE Ohio girl, making a contribution to the Garfield monument fund, addressed a quaint letter to "Mr. Committee," in which she said: "I am a little girl 7 years old, and I live five miles from Hiram, our dear President's former home. Now, my Uncle Oscar, living in Cleveland, said I could not spell hippopotamus. He bet me a dollar. I won the bet. It is the first dollar I ever earned, and I would like you to please accept this as a token of love to our beloved President Garfield.'

DR. M. G. MULHALL has an article in the *Contemporary Review* for December, giving some interesting facts as to the average wealth of the British people. He estimates that since 1860 the British people have built 1,500,000 new houses, have rebuilt or replaced 800,000 old ones, and are 50 per cent. better lodged than in 1860. The average rent of each house is £43 per annum in London, $15 in the rest of England nearly £15 in Scotland, and a little under £4 in Ireland. He finds that each inhabitant was worth £180 in 1860, nearly £220 in 1870, and about £250 in 1880. The ratio of paupers was 4 per cent. in 1870, and 3 per cent, in 1880.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky which provides that a convention to revise the constitution of the State shall be called if at the next August election it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition shall be in its favor. The present constitution, which was framed in 1850, prescribes an impracticable condition for calling such a convention, which is that a majority of all the voters in the State shall vote in its favor. The supporters of the present movement rely upon the inherent right of the people to alter or reform their Government at such time as they may think proper.

A MR. DRAPER, hailing from Hammond, Ind., entered the office of a Chicago dentist and desired to have all his teeth extracted; in fact, he wanted to be toothless and use false teeth instead. He insisted on chloroform being used, but the dentist declined to administer it. However, a physician was finally sent after, and Draper went out after a friend. The dentist appreciated the danger of the operation and tried to argue Draper out of it, but without success. Draper returned with a friend shortly after the physician arrived. The chloroform was administered, but after extracting the upper teeth the dentist noticed a deathly pallor about the man's face, and, examining him, it was found that he was dead, and all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing.

The Chicago *Times* says: Dr. John Forman, of this city, sent a note to Commissioner De Wolf, containing a clipping from an English paper, showing the death-rate from small-pox in London during the year ending May 29, 1881, as reported by the health authorities, among vaccinated and unvaccinated people. The numbers covered are so large as practically to eliminate the element of accident, and shows, in a way which argument cannot, the value of vaccination. The figures below show the number of deaths in 1,000,000 inhabitants of the two classes:

Vaccinated.		*Unvaccinated.*	
All ages over 20	90	All ages over 20	3,350
Between 20 and 5	61	Between 20 and 5	4,520
Under 5	40½	Under 5	5,059

AN advance summary of the quarterly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture announces that the total value of the twenty-two field crops raised in 1881 is $91,910,439, or more than 30 per cent. greater than in any previous year in the history of the State. The two that contribute the largest share of this immense total are wheat and corn, the former making $21,705,275 and the latter $44,857,963. In production, average yields were not so large as in 1880, but the increased price of farm products made the harvest of this year much more valuable. The report says: "While it is true that the long-continued dry weather and the armies of chinch bugs did immense damage to the crops of the State during 1881, yet there need be no immediate apprehension that the farmers are in want, when it is ascertained that the value of $122,450,406 is divided among them this year."

LAVISH expenditures in public buildings for Paris entirely departed with the termination of Baron Haussmann's official career. Baron Haussmann, after being first authorized to spend $35,000,000 in the embellishment of the city, ended in 1869 with an expenditure of the enormous total of $120,000,000. It is now said that the new postoffice and Hotel de Ville will cost, when finished, $14,000,000, and that the Church of the Sacred Heart on the hill of Montmartre at least $5,000,000. Of the Opera House, which is not yet completed, the cost already has been $10,500,000. Some notion of the outlays which have been made on the Hotel de Ville may be learned from the fact that the estimate for doors, window frames, glass, fireplaces and locks alone amounts to $140,000, while about three times that sum is set down for art decorations and furniture. On the four outer walls of the building will be placed in niches no fewer than 106 statues, each six feet in height. All will represent persons born in Paris who have reached eminence in various walks of life.

"GATH" furnishes this pen portrait of the new Attorney General: Brewster is one of the most eccentric men who ever appeared in a national Cabinet. I know him pretty well. Imagine a rather graceful man of the medium size, with small feet, flexible ankles, well-turned limbs, and the figure of a French aristocrat. I might make this description more vivid to a very few of your readers if I would say the figure of a Philadelphia aristocrat of seventy years ago. This body is always carefully dressed. William Pinkney, in his most gorgeous days, never paid more scrupulous attention to his clothing. Mr. Brewster always wears gloves in the street or in his carriage, and know where they are instinctively. His shirt-cuffs and collars are invariably spotless, and you may sometimes find ruffles in his shirt-bosom or peeping out of the top of his shirt. This is particularly Pinkneyish. Brewster, with his blue coat and brass buttons, wears a buff or white vest of rich material, and gaiters cover his feet. He is a courtier in all his aspirations. If he undertakes to call you a swindler and a murderer he will do it with the grace of a fencer to whom the rapier comes as natural as the cooking-spit. I remember a year or two ago sitting before one of the hotels at Long Branch with Mr. Brewster in the pleasant evening, and heard proceeding from his lips one of the most delightful voices I ever listened to. He seemed almost a professional conversationalist, so easy were the changes from one thing to another, and the general pitch of the thought and sentiment so high. He seemed like one of those rare Irishmen you sometimes find in London or Dublin, who, with the poetry of their country have the English feeling.

IN NORWAY, it is said, the erection of telegraph poles and wires scares all the wolves away from the neighborhood, and many miles of line have been put up for the double purpose of securing rapid communication and immunity from the wolves. Large districts have thus been cleared of the dangerous and troublesome brutes.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE Muncie temperance people are making a strong fight against license.

[illegible], of the *Gazette*, has been reappointed Postmaster at Fort Wayne.

A NORMAN horse weighing 2,045 pounds was lately sent to the New York market from Lafayette.

THE fine steamboat John S. Hopkins, built at a cost of $40,000, was burned at the wharf at Evansville.

A SON of Senator Dan Voorhees will, it is said, appear upon the dramatic stage next year with a company organized by himself.

MR. DRAPER, a resident of Hammond, died in the dental chair of Sovereign Brothers, in Chicago, while under the influence of chloroform.

THE safe of Marine, Broeder & Co., Lafayette grocers, was blown open by thieves and robbed of cash to the amount of about $150.

FORT WAYNE has voted $150,000 to the New York, Chicago and St. Louis road, on condition that it build construction and repair shops to employ 1,500 men.

FARMERS in Southern Indiana state that the growing wheat is entirely too thick, the roots and stalks being stronger than was ever known at this season.

THE New Albany Street Railway Company offered Mrs. Featheringill $500 to settle a suit for personal damages, and, the case going to a jury, they awarded only $275.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, a farmer living near Brazil, killed his son, aged 5 years, by accidentally discharging a gun. The entire charge entered the boy's head, tearing it to pieces.

JUDGE GRESHAM, of the United States Court, sentenced Dr. H. C. McDowell to pay a fine of $100 and costs for sending obscene matter to Miss Amanda Rockhill through the mail.

THE Bureau of Statistics has prepared a table which, though somewhat ancient in date, shows the amount of fruit raised in the State in 1880. There were 6,986,696 bushels of apples, 50,240 of pears and 669,398 of peaches.

OSCAR NOE, a school-teacher at Warren, Huntington county, revenged himself upon a successful rival in a love-match by firing the store of the bridegroom and destroying the residence where the bride was stopping.

ARMSTEAD LEWIS, a wealthy farmer who disappeared from Hope, Bartholomew county, has returned, but gives no very satisfactory account of his wanderings or the reason for them. He has been to Tennessee and Canada.

JONATHAN WINSLOW, of Delaney's Creek, Washington county, aged 78 years, got upon a horse and started to ride him to water. He was last seen near the creek, all well apparently. In about ten minutes another person came along and found him dead in the highway.

NEW Indiana patents: T. M. Bales, Dublin, cockle-machine; M. Hedrick, Oakland City, aid-binder attachment for harvesters; W. Hessman, Richmond, caster; W. Hessman, Richmond, furniture-caster; A. Hosack, Silver Lake, bridle; W. Kendall, Logansport, shower-bath; M. C. Meigs, Romney, cultivator; E. W. Poston, Fort Wayne, car-brake and starter; J. R. Rude, S. B. and G. W., Liberty, grain-drill (reissue). G. A. Wagner, Portland, steam generator.

IN answer to an inquiry as to whether the Commissioners of a county can lawfully order all the county advertising to be done in a paper designated by them, the Attorney General expresses the opinion that under the act of March 9, 1875, it is the duty of the Auditor to make the publication; that he has the right to determine what paper in the county has the largest circulation, and his decision is final. In the case of Sheriffs, Clerks and administrators, no one has the authority to control their action in selecting a paper for the publication of their notices, unless it be the court, and even its power is doubted.

A DREADFUL murder was recently enacted near Greencastle. Benjamin Lynch, a farmer with an unenviable reputation as a bully, and whose wife had recently obtained a divorce from him on the ground of brutal treatment, started to see his child and get some articles belonging to him, when he was met near the house by his two stepsons, who shot him four times in the abdomen, and then beat out his brains with a club. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of willful and premeditated murder in the first degree against the Young boys. Lynch, the murdered man, was a cousin of the late Gen. Nelson Trussler.

THE annual report of the Directors and officers of the Southern Penitentiary at Jeffersonville has been submitted to the Governor. The Warden's report shows the number of convicts in the prison, Oct. 30, 1880, to be 562—received from the courts, 225; total, 787; total discharges, 269, leaving in prison 518 convicts. The unexpended balance of the general appropriation is $2,221.33. The average cost of each convict per day was 33 3-25 cents. The daily number of men employed was 425, and the total earnings on contract labor were $57,007.04, and the total expenses of the institution for the year were $74,881. During the year there were nine deaths. Since the penitentiary was opened, 7,260 convicts have been received. Twenty-two per cent. of the convicts this year could neither read nor write, and 60 per cent. were married.

STATE TREASURER HILL has submitted to Gov. Porter his report for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31. The total net receipts from all sources during the year, and including $888,865.37 balance on hand Nov. 1, 1880, were $4,167,025. The net disbursements for the year for all purposes were $3,426,374.28, leaving a balance in the treasury Oct. 31, 1881, of $740,650.72. The total receipts of the general fund, including $501,589.84 balance on hand Nov. 1, 1880, were $6,912,920.02. The largest items of expenditure were: Expenses of penal and benevolent institutions, $612,445.39; the State judiciary, $147,628.33; the payment of interest on the State debt, $285,500.00; sessions of the Legislature, $146,626.56, and the payment of the war loan bonds $189,000. The foreign debt is shown to be $871,828.12, being a decrease of $12,215.70. The domestic debt consists of 6-per-cent. non-negotiable bonds due the common-school fund interest payable semi-annually, amounting to $3,904,783.22; making the total debt of the State $4,876,608.34.

Brigham Young's Successor.

The costly furniture for the Amelia Palace creates lively comment. There are sofas in the outfit which cost $150 apiece, easy chairs which cost $75, and carpets which cost $500 for each room. The style in which Taylor proposes to live is in marked contrast with his humble circumstances in the years when he played second fiddle to the big boss Brigham. At that time he had hard work to get along, and when elevated to the position of seer and revelator, George Cannon offered him one of his houses to live in because his house was too poor an abode for a prophet of the Lord. Since Taylor has been able to grasp the reins of power, he has made hay at a lively rate, but his grasping energies are not to the strengthening of the stakes of Zion, but to the vulgar accumulation of riches. The poor dupes of his doctrines wear shabby clothes and live in wretched adobe huts, that they may pay tithes and enable the sleek fraud, who rules the church and handles the cash box, to lounge amid luxuries which cannot be furnished in Utah, but must of necessity be procured in New York. It is estimated that the furniture cost $50,000, but those who have inspected it say that the palace cannot be furnished in the style Taylor contemplates for less than from $75,000 to $100,000. The question which the saints are beginning to ask themselves is, "Where does John Taylor get all this money unless he appropriates it boldly from the tithing fund?" This money, the Mormons think, should go to beautify the temples of the Lord, instead of being squandered on Taylor, who hasn't revealed anything of any account since he went into office. Taylor's excuse for this course is that he is not fitting up this palace for himself, but for the princes and potentates of Europe and Senators and Congressmen who happen to emigrate this way. The cellar is to be stocked with the best champagne for visitors to be entertained with; but when Joseph Taylor thinks a bottle is liable to spoil he feels at liberty to slip down stairs and save the wine. The saints say that it is no wonder that the ghosts will not let the palace alone.

Why He Felt Mean.

First workingman (bursting into tears)—"Lemme lone, I tell you I want to die and be buried; I'm only a mean, miserable hound, and no good any way."

Second workingman—"But what makes you keep on blathering like that, and weeping so? Do be a man."

First workingman—"I'm a mean, miserable hound; I tried to lick my wife, and I'm no good anyway, because she licked me!"

Gabe Snodgrass recently applied to Rev. Aminidab Bledso, of the Blue Light Austin Tabernacle, for some pecuniary assistance. "I jess can't do it," replied Parson Bledso; "I has to support my poor ole mudder." "But your poor ole mudder says you don't do nuffin fer her." "Well, den, ef I don't do nuffin for my poor ole mudder, what's de use ob an outsider like you tryin' to make me shell out?"

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE THE

CHICAGO
BURLINGTON AND
QUINCY R R
FOR ALL POINTS
EAST AND WEST

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.

☞ No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to

PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
T. J. POTTER,
General Manager, Chicago.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Sold by F. E. Davenport,

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

A GEORGIA paper says: "Gold in thirty-three counties in this State; copper in thirteen; iron in forty-three; diamonds in twenty-six; whisky in all of them, and the last gets away with all the rest."

IN ENGLAND the hedgehog attacks and devours the viper.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly [illegible]

No higher commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A forty-eight page pamphlet descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

☞ We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails to destroy the worms, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] Pastille [illegible] and does [illegible] life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded by the most reliable Doctors, yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for [illegible] years.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 24, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.
Missouri, June 23.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.
Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer at suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
ST. PAUL
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
NEB
OMAHA
COUNCIL BLUFFS
ATCHISON
Leavenworth
KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
Cameron
Centre V.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Tol. Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L. Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with [illegible]

At [illegible]

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'gr Agt., Chicago.

—Below we give a copy of a description of land as they describe it over in [illegible] township. Comments would be out of place, so here it is:

Commencing at the center of the west side on the west line of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 34, north of range 15 east; from thence in an easterly direction at or near the center of my farm, east through the center of a pond near the river road. Thence along the center of said road southwest to the top of the bluf of the run opisit of a locust tree near the old garden, thence an easterly cours to the bank of Little St. Joseph river at the out let of said run where there now is standing baswood sprouts.

PAY UP.—Quite a number of our subscribers are still behind on their subscription. Don't forget to call and square up your accounts before new years. 2t

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases. Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. [illegible]

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALID'S FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipe used in my practice for [illegible] Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 428 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 3 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 180 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

REED'S

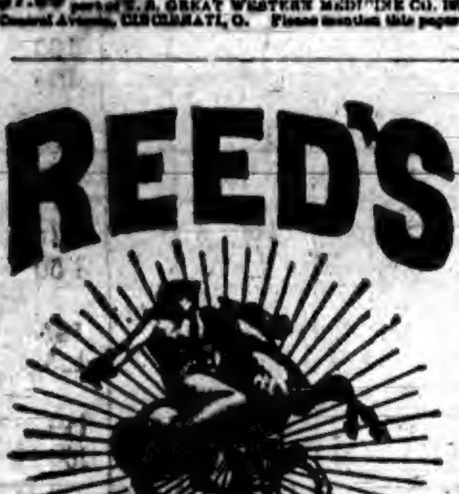

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which Debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS. NATHAN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, FORT WAYNE, IND.

PATENTS

[illegible]

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER has been elected to the United States' senate, by the readjusters of Virginia.

THE Ohio legislature meets next Monday, but the governor is not inaugurated until the week following.

AN attempt was made to wreck a train on the Lake Shore road, near Delta last week, by placing a tie across the track.

THE fence post question has been receiving some attention at the Michigan agricultural college, at Lansing. A great many experiments have been made in setting posts top end down, and the results have shown that posts set in this way, do not last any longer than if set in the usual manner.

THE breed of cattle, known as the Polled Angus stock, took the highest premiums at the great annual fat cattle show, at Smithfield, one of the divisions of London, England. This show is considered the leading one in the world, as far as fat cattle are concerned, and the taking of these prizes by the Angus cattle, will give that particular breed a new impetus among cattle breeders.

THE treasury department last week purchased 42,000 ounces of silver, for the use of the mints in silver coinage. It will now be in order for the director of the mint, to start another howl against silver dollars. Whether he fears his men will have some work to do, or whether he thinks the money paid for the silver ought to be given up to the star routers, or build John Sherman a house, [illegible] appear. Meantime the people will take theirs in silver dollars.

THE Interior department has [illegible] ed land scrip to the heirs of the celebrated revolutionary hero, John Paul Jones. His brilliant record as a naval commander and his [illegible] victories, will be fre[illegible] of the American people. [illegible] recognize in the tardiny [illegible] gifts, at least some [illegible] great services he rendere[illegible] ed country in her darkest hour. The great wonder is, why his heirs should have to wait over a hundred years for this testimonial of gratitude.

THE great Nevada silver mines, known under the general name of the Comstock Lode, has been lately showing signs of exhaustion. The yield of ore has been steadily diminishing for three or four years, until now it does not yield enough to pay for working. Still, it produces large quantities of the precious metal, and the work of mining it goes steadily on, as miners do not like to stop while there is metal in sight. [illegible] too, the owners are all [illegible] hoping that they will [illegible] lead that will pay better. In the meantime, the expense [illegible] the mines is kept up by [illegible] on the stockholders.

—Answer this:—Is there a person living who ever saw a [illegible] ague, biliousness, [illegible] neuralgia, or any disease of [illegible] ach, liver, or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

—So far from persistence being [illegible] associate of weakness and infe[illegible] it is itself a power which [illegible] and upholds all others, [illegible] which they could never d[illegible] value or efficiency. The [illegible] efficient, inferior [illegible] whatever may be [illegible] lacks the force necessary [illegible] the most of them.

—Charley and little brothers were seated around a Thanksgiving dinner, and in the course of the meal began to quarrel about who should have the wish bone of the turkey.

Charley—I want the wish-bone, mamma!

Mamma—Never mind, Char[illegible] the little ones have it this time; [illegible] can have the next one.

Charlie (suddenly)—I [illegible] going to have mamma's wish-bone [illegible] she dies.

—"Gem'len," said [illegible] member dat it am not [illegible] an opinyun on a stranger [illegible] of his mouf or de number [illegible] No persun can tell de [illegible] mules in a barn by looki[illegible] ble door."

—"What are you doing [illegible] basin of water? Don't [illegible] you'll wet your clean [illegible] his mother. "That's all right," said [illegible] 6-year-old, as he threw a lucifer into the water, "I'm only watching a swimming match."

After Hamlet and the Grave-digger—Scene at a stable—Funny Fellow [illegible] hostler, who is rubbing down his horse: "Pat, I'm afraid you're currying favor with that horse." Hostler: "Faith not, I'm merely scrapin' an acquaintance."

—A Canada farmer discovered a pit containing 800 skulls. Must have been the site of an ancient theater to have had so many dead heads in the pit.

—In Baltimore a fine of $1.[illegible] for every oath used. A [illegible]

A Brought Story

"Folks talk about this being a dry time," observed Mr. Smiley as he wiped his lips after his morning bitters. "Tain't nothin' to what I have seen. When it gets so dry that shingles follow the sun, an' curl up so you can see straight through the roof, an' every time a hen steps on the blistering sidewalk she holds up her foot and blows it cool, an' every time a dog sits down in the shade he jumps like a school boy getting away from a tack nail, then you can talk about its being hot an' dry. Why, I recollect one summer I drove cows five miles for water an' then had to give 'em their own milk to drink. There wasn't any water in them days, an' we used to catch the due—" Just then a collector walked up the front steps to "catch the due," and Ichabod skinned out the back door with his wonderfully dry story half told.—[New Haven Register.

—Its easy finding reasons why other people should be patient, but its not easy to find out why people should suffer from a cough [illegible] while Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup [illegible] sold by all druggists.

DR. A. W. [illegible] advertisement appears in another column [illegible] November, [illegible] December [illegible] and January [illegible]

Uniq[illegible] watch [illegible]

Notice. [illegible]

Sale o[illegible]

The [illegible] quarter [illegible] tion seventee[illegible] (35), north [illegible] Kalb [illegible] interest [illegible] following described tr[illegible] northwest corner of the [illegible] of the northwest quarter [illegible] (17) seventeen, running thence [illegible] erly course, along the [illegible] the west line [illegible] said line [illegible] cept the following [illegible] Beginning at the [illegible] said southwest [illegible] seventeen (17), thence [illegible] line of said section [illegible] stake, [illegible] the [illegible] thence west [illegible] said section [illegible] rods to the section line, thence [illegible] section line, thirty (30) rod [illegible] ginning. Also except the following [illegible] ning at the northeast corner [illegible] quarter (¼) of northwest [illegible]

Harper's [illegible]

ILLUSTRATED

This popular journal is a [illegible] bination of literature, art, and [illegible]

[illegible]

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

[illegible]

or by express free [illegible] the freight does not exceed [illegible] per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth Cases [illegible]

[illegible]

New York.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers [illegible] has a good Refrigerator and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

WAGON

[illegible]

CLOCKS

WHEELER
WALTHAM, MASS.

Plated Ware

[illegible]

TRADE MARK

[illegible] LUNG HEALER

[illegible]

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power. Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION [illegible] SEEDS [illegible] DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.

[illegible]'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time Card [illegible]

SOUTH	Ex.	Ac.	Acc'm
Lv. Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]		[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Louis	[illegible]		
Washington		[illegible]	
Baltimore			

[illegible]

Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroad.

In effect February 27, 1881.

[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect [illegible]

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	[illegible]	[illegible]	Way Fr't	Way Fr't
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Sedan			[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way Fr't	Way Fr't
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan			[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given trains do not stop. Accommodation freight leaves Butler at [illegible] o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at [illegible] Accommodation freight leaves Toledo at [illegible] m. and arrives at Butler at [illegible] p. m. Close connections at Toledo. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. [illegible]

[illegible] Toledo, [illegible] tickets to all points east, first class, second class, [illegible] and round trip [illegible] For [illegible] information apply [illegible]

TAKE A RIDE

[illegible]

[illegible] Railway [illegible] Equipped [illegible]

[illegible] Connections [illegible] apolis, Eureka, [illegible], Owatonna, Winona, La Crosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs [illegible] Chicago & Northwestern [illegible] Railways depart from [illegible] depot.

[illegible] are made with [illegible] Baltimore & Ohio, [illegible] and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

[illegible] Junction points.

[illegible] the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

[illegible] trains.

[illegible] selling you tickets [illegible] and refuse [illegible] Chicago & [illegible] this route [illegible] Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 12, 1882. Number 2.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.
Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.
$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss. In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882: Mary A. Wildasin, Jennie Schloss, Jonas Schloss impleaded with others are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by John C. StClair as administrator of the estate of Daniel Till, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.
Witness, The Clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 1881.
52-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of David and Phebe Monroe, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
LEWIS R. WATSON, Adm'r.
Jan. 4, 1882. 3w

PAY UP.—Quite a number of our subscribers are still behind on their subscription. Don't forget to call and square up your accounts before new years. 2t

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

Woodpeckers and Acorns.

HOW A CALIFORNIA BIRD STORES UP FOOD FOR THE WINTER.

Mr. Stearns read another interesting paper on "The Acorn-Storing Habits of the California Woodpecker." In Napa county he examined a fallen yellow pine tree, the bark of which was full of acorn holes. Its length was 175 feet, and the diameter of its butt was 5 feet 10 inches, and, at 90 feet, 3 feet 8 inches. Above the ninety-foot line the woodpecker holes were comparatively few; neither were there any in the first ten feet of the trunk from the ground. A piece of the bark twelve by twelve inches shows sixty holes. If we take an average of thirty-six holes to the square foot it gives us 41,040 acorn holes in the bark of this one tree. The holes are drilled to receive acorns of different sizes, for these birds are exact workmen, and each acorn is nicely fitted into its special cavity. Woodpeckers reject the cups and store acorns without them. In Knight's Valley he observed woodpecker holes in a large spruce tree, and was informed that they also bore into the bark of certain oaks to a limited extent. They have a habit peculiar to them of drilling small holes in the bark of several varieties of trees, and fitting acorns tightly into them, each one being carefully adapted and driven tight. These are generally considered as laid up for a winter supply of food; but while in this climate no such provision is necessary, it is also very improbable that one of the family wood feed on hard nuts or seeds of any kind. The more probable examination is that they are preserved for the sake of the grubs they so frequently contain, which, being very small when the acorn falls, grow until they eat the whole interior, when they become a welcome delicacy for the bird. Whether they select only those containing grubs, or store away all they meet with is uncertain, but as they leave great numbers in the tree untouched, it is probable that these are sound acorns, and often become a supply to squirrels and bluejays. From this strange habit these industrious, yet playful and twittering birds, have received from the early Mexicans the name of "carpenters," and this is also adopted by many Americans. Trees used by them for such storage contain on the average about 300 pounds of acorns imbedded in their bark.

Mr. Brooks remarked that Mr. Lightner, a member of the academy, had carefully observed the habits of woodpeckers and bluejays at the season when these acorns are generally deposited, and had desired him to state what he had seen, and to ask some explanations. Mr. Lightner observed woodpeckers engaged in drilling holes in the bark, when a bluejay was seen to fly close up to one and inspect the size of the hole. Some very active chippering then ensued, when the bluejay flies away, but soon returns with a green acorn without the cup, in his beak. This he offers to the woodpecker, who takes it with his beak and sets it into the hole, and drives it home with a few taps, where it remains. This process is continually repeated. Mr. Lightner desired to know what were the special benefits derived by this mutural service conducted between an hersiverous and a carniverous bird.

Mr. Stearns said that great numbers of untouched acorns remain in the spring, which have developed no worms suitable for food for the woodpecker, and which supply nutriment to bluejays and squirrels. Thus a community of interest was manifest, explaining their joint labors.

Educated Women.

Refined and educated women will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney diseases, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney-Wort. There is hardly a woman to be found that does not at some time suffer from some of the diseases for which this great remedy is a specific. It is put up in liquid and dry forms, equally efficient.—Springfield Union.

—The highest hopes and interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia A. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much. 1-3w.

All kinds of hardware at reduced prices at Kiblinger & Co's. tf.

The Five Tenors.

A story is told in most Parisian greenrooms of "The Manager and the Five Tenors." The manager had engaged a French operetta troupe to perform in a city of South America, He was the most polite and generous of managers He offers high terms, promised his proteges a benefit apiece, made the best arrangements for their comfort on the voyage out, and at last had the satisfaction of steaming off with them all. The day when they started was a fine one, and as soon as the shores of France had faded out of sight the company, to keep up their spirits, began to sing on deck. But very soon they stopped, and five gentlemen were seen to stare at one another with consternation. They were all five tenors. "Why, how is this" cried one. "I was engaged as the only tenor." "That is my case, too," chimed in another, and so said they all. The manager had slunk down into the cabin during this altercation, but he was called up again and was requested to furnish explanations. "Calm your minds," he said in a cheerful tone, "you are five tenors now, but I calculate that four of you will be carried off by the vomito negro as soon as we land, and I promise that the one who survives shall be my tenor." Under this grim jest may perhaps lurk a grain of fact, which it would be well not altogether to lose sight of.—[London Daily News.

Where the Drums Come From.

Granville corners is situated about two miles north of the Connecticut line. A large mill stream runs through the place (a branch of the Westfield river,) furnishing a number of privileges, most of which are utilized. Messrs, Noble & Cooley are by far the largest manufacturers in the place. They say that in December, 1853, they first made a drum in Mr. Noble's father's kitchen, from a board found in the barn, steamed it with a tea-kettle, and used two hogs' bladders for the heads, Next they made a dozen drums, and sent them away in a boot box. They now have a factory 110x40 feet, with five floors, and use steam and water. They have made and sold 70,000 drums. These were made of wood, tin, brass, and nickel. They used for the heads of all these drums 80,000 sheepskins, which come from Liverpool, of the kind known as salted fleshes. Let none of your readers wonder where all the toy drums are made hereafter. This firm also made 400 gross of toy pistols, 23,000 boxes tenpins, 700 gross rollinghoops, and 42,000 boxes wooden tooth-picks.—Hartford Times.

Teach Them to be Polite.

Train your children to be polite at home, and you will never have cause to blush at their rudeness abroad. The rosy-cheeked boy and girl and the strong and vigorous young man who sit in their comfortable seats in crowded cars, while gray-haired grandfathers and grandmothers tug at the straps, are poor commentaries on home training. Nothing is cheaper than politeness, and nothing pays better. It should not be taught because it pays, but from principle. The young man who is negligent of his mother and sister at home, or the sister who is selfish and unthoughful, will be no blessing to any other home into which they are engrafted, until "they unlearn what they have learned amiss." This is often difficult and annoying, and robs life of its sweetest hours and richest gifts. Train your children in politeness and unselfishness in all little things, and the greater will come without an effort.—[Inter-Ocean.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880.
I wish to say to you that I have been suffering the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after taking four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOCHE.
1-3w.

—A good thing to keep in the house—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It cures coughs, colds, sore lungs and consumption. Ask your druggist for it. Price twenty-five and fifty cents.

Engraving by Sand Blast.

This is one of the most curious and strange of the inventions which have come into use in these later days. To make an inscription upon a marble slab, cover the face of the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer; then cut out in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the sand shall cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the cut letters. To cut or mark plate glass, cover it with fine lace and pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered with the lace. Now remove the lace, and you will have a delicate and beautiful figure raised on the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hand under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest-cutting glass, iron or stone; but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect their nails, it will do but little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them, they are safe. You will at one see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance—even glass—but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton, fine lace, or even the human hand.

Royal Grit.

It was Philip the Second of Spain who said to his attendants, "I wish to be carried alive to the place of my sepulcher." The procession conveying the dying monarch left Madrid, June 20, 1598, and occupied six days in traversing the distance of only twenty-four miles to the Escurial where the Imperial tomb was situated. Philip had suffered from gout for twenty years, and in the last eighteen months of his life, he experienced untold agony. It assumed the form of unappeasable thirst and a tumerous condition of an intensely malignant nature. It was even impossible to turn his body from one side to the other, or to change his clothing, and yet, amid all this suffering and pain, he made arrangements for his own burial, ordered the coffin of his royal father to be opened so that he might be robed after him in similar fashion, and finally directed his own coffin to be placed at his bedside. He witnessed all these preparations with imperturbable calmness, and before passing away, requested that his body be enclosed in the coffin as soon as death ensued, and then placed in a leaden box.

It doesn't require a pair of horses to drag out a miserable existence, but it does require a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup to cure a cough or cold. Price twenty-five and fifty cents.

—For lap robes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

The Key to Health.

Have you found the key to perfect health and strength? It is Kidney-Wort, the only remedy that overcomes at once the inaction of the kidneys and bowels. It purifies the blood by cleansing the system of foul humors and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys and bowels to perform their regular functions. See displayed advertisement.

A. T. Short, of Coldwater, Mich. and M. F. Hunter, of Orland, have just purchased from A. A. Wood, of Saline, Mich., forty-seven registered American Merino ewes and a number of ram lambs, for one of which they paid the sum of $250. These sheep were purchased a short time since by A. A. Wood in the state of Vermont. Mr. Hunter has sold within the last six months over $2,000 worth of fine sheep for breeding purposes, and now has some very fine ewes and ewe lambs for sale. He is one of the best sheep men in the county.—[Steuben County Journal.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 46tf.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRADDOCK,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

—Kiblinger & Co., sell the celebrated Bartlett ax.

TAX LIST FOR 1881.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF DeKALB COUNTY:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, L. J. MILLER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof, that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1881 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dolliars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX	STATE TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	ROAD TAX.	COM. SCHOOL TAX	SPC'L SCHOOL TAX	ADDITIONAL SPC'L SCHOOL TAX.	INT. ON BONDS	CORPORATION TAX	[illegible]	TOTAL TAX.
Butler Township	2	12	16	65	5	10	5	10		10			135
Poll		50	50				25						125
Jackson Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	20		10			155
Poll		50	50					05					150
Concord Township	2	12	16	65		20	10	35		10			180
Poll		50	50					50					150
Newville Township	2	12	16	65	15	10	5	20		10			135
Poll		50	50				10						150
Stafford Township	2	12	16	65	5	10	5	10		10			135
Poll		50	50										100
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	65	5	15		5		10			130
Poll		50	50										100
Union Township	2	12	16	65	2	15	5	5		10			132
Poll		50	50					50					150
Richland Township	2	12	16	65	5	15	5	30		10			160
Poll		50	50					50					150
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	25		10			160
Poll		50	50					50					150
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	5	10		10			145
Poll		50	50					50					1 50
Franklin Township	2	12	16	65	10	15	10	5		10			145
Poll		50	50				25						125
Troy Township	2	12	16	65	5	15	5	10		10			140
Poll		50	50										100
Keyser Township	2	12	16	65	2	15	5	5		10			132
Poll		50	50				25						125
Auburn Town	2	12	16	65	2	15		50	50	10	40	10	2 2
Poll		50	50					50	25		25		200
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	65	2	15	10	25		10			157
Poll		50	50										100
Butler Town	2	12	16	65	5	15		30	25	10		15	193
Poll		50	50						25				125
Garrett Town	2	12	16	65	2	15	25	50	90	10	50	10	347
Poll		50	50				25	100	100		25		350

Also $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collecting of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after January 1st, 1882.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1882, the second installment, on or before the first Monday in November, 1882. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to persons owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the first Monday in March, 1882.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date, without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

"GOOD-BY."

BY MARTIN E. [illegible]

"Good-by," a lover whispers,
Standing beside the gate;
"'Tis hard, so hard to leave you,
But we cannot alter fate;
Think of me, love, for aye,
Good-by, sweetheart, good-by."

"Good-by, dear mother; hold me
Close to your loving heart.
Ah! how it hurts to say it,
To know that we must part;"
List, list the wild heart-cry,
"Good-by, mother, good-by."

The little wasted fingers
Rest calmly in our own,
And baby's bright young spirit,
Without a sigh or moan,
Soars for its home on high,
Followed by our "good-by."

Bring hither spotless lilies,
Roses and milk-white phlox;
With loving fingers strew them
Inside the rosewood box,
For maidens, too, must die,
"Good-by, dear, good-by."

Thus, at each cross and turn,
All through the ceaseless rush
Of restless, busy life,
From morning's earliest blush
To evening's latest sigh—
Good-by, good-by, good-by.

Mariner on life's ocean,
Mourner beside the tomb,
Traveler along earth's highway,
These words thy path illume:
Beyond those changeful skies
There'll be no more good-byes.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

The History of a Beautiful but Unfortunate Woman.

Marie Antoinette Josephe Jeanne De Lorraine was the youngest daughter of Francis Joseph and the renowned Maria Theresa of Austria. On the day of her birth, Nov. 2, 1755, occurred the terrible earthquake which laid Lisbon in ashes, and caused the death of thousands of human beings. Minds prone to look upon such disasters as evil omens never failed to recall this as one of the many which attended the career of Marie Antoinette.

As a child her bright looks, quick intelligence and benevolently-affectionate nature made her the special favorite of her royal parents. When, in 1764, Francis Joseph quitted his family to go to Innspruck, which proved to be his last journey, he ordered her to be brought to him just as his carriage was ready to start, saying:

"Adieu, my dear little daughter. Father wished once more to press you to his heart."

This was the last time they saw each other. A few days after the Emperor died at Innspruck, and the royal child, then about 9 years of age, felt her first real sorrow.

For two centuries and a half France and Austria had been enemies. It had ever been Maria Theresa's ambition to increase the prosperity of her country, and she prided herself on putting an end to this enmity by an alliance with France, which she had contracted some years previously.

As her daughter Marie gave decided promise of the marvelous beauty for which she was afterward so celebrated, her imperial mother endeavored to cement the French alliance more closely by proposing to Louis XV. a marriage between the Dauphin, the grandson and heir of Louis, and her youngest child. Having this brilliant destiny in view for her lovely daughter, the Empress had her portrait painted by French artists, and caused her to be thoroughly instructed in the French language.

Metastasio, the favorite court poet, taught the royal maiden Italian, and the great musician Gluck gave her lessons on the harpsichord.

It is said she did not excel in her studies; she was naturally too full of life and spirits to be gravely studious. She was, however, always active in benevolence; and, being accustomed from the noble example of her mother to feel an interest in the welfare of the poorest, she carried into the country of her adoption a disposition ever leading her "to sympathize with sorrow, to succor misfortune and distress, and to be indignant at injustice and ingratitude."

By the spring of 1770, all arrangements for the marriage of the Dauphin with Marie Antoinette were completed; those of France being on the most splendid scale, for the court of Louis XV. was as celebrated for its taste and magnificence as it was notorious for its profligacy.

On the 20th of April, the bride, not yet fifteen, quitted her Austrian home to become the wife of a youth she had never seen, and to abide in a country where she knew not one person as an acquaintance. For the last time—though she then knew it not—she gazed on the familiar scenes of her childhood, leaving behind her forever her companions and playmates to whom she had warmly endeared herself.

The parting between mother and daughter was extremely affecting, and a mournful interest is attached to it when we remember that it was the last time they were destined to meet.

"The whole population of Vienna thronged the streets to see her depart, mingling tears of genuine sorrow with their acclamations as they followed her carriage to the outermost gates of the city that they might gaze their last on the darling of many hearts."

At Strasbourg, the first French city to receive her, Marie Antoinette ceased to be German and became French. By the orders of Louis a magnificent pavilion was built at this place. It was superbly decorated, and divided into two compartments. In the first the youthful bride, after divesting herself of her German clothing and reattiring herself in costly vestments of French manufacture, bade farewell to her Austrian attendants; she then passed into the second division and received the French officers of her new household as a French Princess.

The celebrated German writer, Goethe, at the time pursuing his studies at Strasbourg, was present at the ceremony, and he noticed what he considered a most inauspicious omen in the tapestry decoration of the chief salon. "It represented the history of Jason and Medea, and the young poet could not avoid reflecting that a record of the most miserable union related in ancient mythology was an ill-omened ornament for nuptial festivities."

On quitting the pavilion, Marie Antoinette found in waiting the splendid carriages which had been expressly built for her at Paris. "They were marvels of the coachmaker's art; one, covered in crimson velvet, having pictures emblematical of the four seasons, embroidered in gold on the principal panels; on another the velvet was blue, with designs of the elements. On the roofs of each were nosegays of flowers carved in gold, enameled in appropriate colors, and wrought with such exquisite delicacy that every movement of the carriages, or even the lightest breeze, caused them to wave as if they were the natural produce of the garden."

Along the whole route the royal and lovely girl-bride received a most cordial and princely welcome. Proceeding by easy stages, she reached Compiegne on the 14th of May, where Louis XV. came to meet her, accompanied by the Dauphin, who was only a few months older than his bride, and whom she then saw for the first time.

On the 16th of May, the royal party having arrived at Versailles, the marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel of the palace by "the Primate of France, the Archbishop of Rheims. A canopy of a cloth of silver was held over the youthful pair, and after the Dauphin had placed the ring on the bride's finger, he added, as a token that he endowed her with all his worldly wealth, a gift of thirteen pieces of gold."

The wedding festivities were not free from several petty vexations, caused by the jealousy of court parasites, whose insolence toward the foolish and extravagant Louis XV. contributed so much to make him and his reign hateful and despicable in the eyes of the French people.

The numerous balls and banquets given in honor of the royal marriage were closed on the 30th of May by a magnificent display of fireworks which unfortunately terminated in one of the most dreadful catastrophes. The square in which the display was exhibited was crowded with pedestrians and carriages; all was excitement and admiration at the wonders displayed, when one of the explosions set fire to a portion of the platforms on which the designs of the different figures were constructed. In an instant the delight of the multitude was turned into the wildest terror; the uproar and the blaze made the horses unmanageable, and in a few moments animals and human beings were mingled in horrible confusion. At least 600 persons were supposed to have perished, and as many more to have been grievously injured.

The Dauphin and Dauphiness were greatly shocked at this terrible disaster, and the tender heart of the young bride not only moved her to give money toward the relief of the poorer families, but to visit many of them personally, so that they might feel the sweet balm of her loving sympathy and gentle speech. Many are the instances related of her generous interest in the misfortunes of others, especially of the poor. She won her way to all hearts. Even Louis XV., steeped as he was in his vices, praised her beauty and virtue in the hearing of his courtiers, exciting thereby the coarse jealousy of his infamous mistress, the Countess du Barri.

It seems little short of miraculous how so young and so lovely a girl managed to conduct herself with so much tact and dignity in such a vicious court. She was constantly surrounded by spies. Not even her writing-desk was safe from their prying eyes, and it was next to impossible for her and her husband to have any private conversation. Yet, in spite of all these irritating circumstances, she had the satisfaction of finding her pure and cheerful influence over the Dauphin rapidly increasing. There is abundant evidence to prove they both desired to promote the welfare of the French nation.

Just before the death of Louis XV., great distress existed in Paris, which the Dauphin and Dauphiness sought to relieve by "a munificent donation from their private purse." Immediately after they came to the French throne their very first edict was to announce that two taxes, called respectively "The gift of the happy accession" and "The girdle of the Queen," would not be imposed.

Disliking extremely the excessive etiquette of the Court of Versailles, it was only natural that the gay-hearted young Queen should sometimes long to escape from its trammels. Knowing this, her husband, now Louis XVI., gave her for her own use the celebrated "Little Trianon," situated about a mile from the Palace of Versailles on one side of the park. In this delightful retreat the innocent, sunny-tempered Marie Antoinette was wont to amuse herself, at one time feeding poultry, at another making bread, and anon busying herself in the garden. But even this charming spot was not sacred from the malice of her enemies, and some of her most innocent actions furnished food for slander.

As the years rolled on, and she gave no sign of becoming a mother, her husband's next-eldest brother, the Count de Provence, made no secret of his intentions in respect to the French crown. With all his kindness toward his beautiful consort, Louis XVI. was so phlegmatic in temperament, and so singularly devoid of passion, that he cannot be considered to have proved anything like a suitable guide and support to the brilliant, high-spirited Marie Antoinette. For one in his exalted position, his education had been shamefully neglected; thus all the worst and weakest faults in his character remained uncorrected, and in every crisis where decision, courage and graceful tact were demanded, an awkward timidity and inability to decide for himself were but too painfully apparent; and there can be no doubt that these serious defects largly contributed to bring about those terrible disasters which ended in the ruin and death of himself and his heroic wife.

Nine years elapsed ere Marie Antoinette had the joy of finding herself a mother, and during those years it is easy to believe that much of the levity and thoughtlessness laid to her charge was indulged in for the sake of subduing the painful feelings caused by her husband's coldness toward her, more especially as she saw that her continuing childless only served to make her husband's enemies all the more powerful.

Marie Antoinette was then in the full flower of her womanhood, and her beauty was the admiration of all beholders. "In words which will live as long as the English language," Burke has described the enthusiastic emotions she excited. It seemed to him "that surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision."

Horace Walpole writes to Lady Ossory: "She is a statue of beauty, standing or sitting; grace itself when she moves." Madame Vigee le Brun, who painted her portrait, and who was in despair over the difficulty she experienced in doing justice to the remarkable brilliancy of Marie Antoinette's complexion, informs us that the Queen was "tall, admirably proportioned, fully developed, but not stout, superb arms, hands and feet small and perfectly formed. She had the finest carriage of any woman in France, carrying her head with a majesty that instantly marked the sovereign even in the midst of her court, yet without in any way detracting from the sweetness and pleasantness of her aspect. Her eyes were blue, soft and brilliant; nose good, and well chiseled; mouth not too large, with the full Austrian lips of her family. I never saw anything like her complexion, so exquisitely transparent. The last time I went to Fontainebleau, I saw her in full costume, covered with diamonds, and as the sun shone upon her she looked truly dazzling. Her head, supported by her lovely, swan-like neck, gave her in walking so majestic and imposing an air that she looked like a goddess in the midst of her nymphs."

Great was the joy of this wondrously beautiful woman when she gazed on her first-born, a daughter, who had the misfortune to undergo with her royal parents the horrors of the imprisonment in the Temple, and who became known in history as the Duchess d'Angouleme. Marie Antoinette's second child was a son, and a short time after his birth she proudly clasped him to her bisom with the most fervent thanksgiving, then resigning him to the nurse she said:

"Take him—he belongs to the state; but my daughter is still mine."

Alas, poor mother! she was then in blissful ignorance of the horrible fate in store for her and her royal house. For years the storm had been gathering which ultimately expended its overwhelming force in the horrors of the French Revolution. Singular to relate, the popular fury was chiefly directed toward the hapless Queen. The old animosity between the French and the Austrians appeared to blaze forth with redoubled strength, and the fact of her being an Austrian by birth was flung at her as if it had been a crime.

The insults and indignities heaped upon her during the cruel imprisonment in the Temple, and the hideous mockery of justice at the hands of the fanatical Jacobins at her so called trial, are a fearful revelation of the depths of fiendish barbarity to which human nature can sometimes fall. Her husband perished on the scaffold; her beloved son, "beautiful as an angel," and for whose life and crown she was prepared to face death itself, was torn from her protecting arms and consigned to a horrible fate at the hands of the brutal cobbler, Simon.

Nearly all her most devoted friends—simply because they were her friends—were sacrificed by the incensed rabble.

During the last four years of her life what heroism she displayed. How great was her faith in the justice of the French people. How nobly she strove, though in vain, to animate her husband on several critical occasions with her own courageous spirit and gracious tact; thinking, and perhaps not altogether wrongly—that things would not have come to such a fearful pass if Louis had but bravely looked his difficulties in the face. With what fortitude she set herself "to think for all, to act for all, to struggle for all; and to bear up against the conviction that her thoughts and actions and struggles were balked of their effect by the very persons for whom she was exerting herself."

Bereft of every hope, separated from every soul she loved, her once-brilliant and beautiful countenance faded and worn through suffering, her eyes dimmed and shrunken from endless weeping, her hair whitened, not by years, but by unspeakable sorrow, the "Niobe of Monarchy" laid her head under the executioner's knife on the morning of the 19th of October 1793, and in a few seconds her deeply-afflicted soul was at rest evermore.

P. T. BARNUM announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write, inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond st., N. Y.

Still Larger.

An enterprising tobacconist in London, whose name was Far, advertised himself and his wares simultaneously by writing up in conspicuous lettering over his store, "The best tobacco by Far." A rival on the opposite side of the way not to be outdone, at once proclaimed the superiority of his stock by advertising, "Far better tobacco than the best tobacco by Far." This reminds the New York *Mail* of the story of the miner who, returning from the far West to civilization, saw a sign up outside a show, "The largest bear in the world." After paying his twenty-five cents and enjoying the sight, he noticed another sign across the street, "Lager beer," and at once returned and demanded his money back, on the ground that it had been extorted under false pretences, as there was a larger bear over the way.

E. L. LOWRIES, ESQ., Cashier of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a stubborn case of rheumatism, which wouldn't yield to physicians' treatment.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Frightful Catastrophe.

During a Knights of Pythias' festival at Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the floor gave way, precipitating the company, numbering over 200, to the floor below. Two persons were instantly killed, three others fatally injured, and between fifty and sixty more or less bruised or burned. The building took fire almost instantly, producing a scene of the wildest excitement. The lights were nearly all extinguished, leaving the shrieking, struggling mass of humanity to grope their way from the ruins almost in the dark. By the prompt action of those who escaped uninjured, and other citizens summoned by the terrible alarm, the fire was subdued, but not until quite a number had been more or less burned. The night was very cold, and the scene is described as frightful in the extreme.

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Press and Knickerbocker*, says: "The largest following we know of to-day is that of St. Jacobs Oil; for where St. Jacobs Oil is, there rheumatism is not."

GOD is pleased with no music below so much as the thanksgiving songs of relieved widows and supported orphans, of rejoicing, comforted and thankful persons.

1881.

The Wrecks by Sea and Other Disasters of the Past Year.

Deaths by Suicide, Homicides and Executions.

Wrecks of the Year 1881.

The most disastrous wrecks of the year are given below, with the numbers of lives lost appended:

	Lives Lost
Bark Happy Home, Nova Scotia	8
Steamer Fairley, coast of Jutland, all on board lost	..
Ship Indian Chief, mouth of the Thames	18
Steamer Harcalde and steamer Leon, collision, both sunk	45
Bark John Ritson, English coast	6
Ships Cape Sable and Wild Rose	35
Ship Lapeta, all lost	..
Japanese steamer sunk near Yokohama	64
Ship Leonore, English coast	9
Three vessels lost on English coast	46
Steamer at Singapore, India	70
Twelve fishing vessels in Bay of Biscay	46
English steamer foundered	13
Ship Bremen, Shetland Isles	13
Steamer Bohemian, Dunlough bay	22
Bark Hazard, off Nantucket	7
Bark Fannie, never heard from	13
Schooner David E. Wolf	4
Steamer Clatsop Chief	4
Schooner Irving G. Hull, off Newfoundland	9
Bark Ajace, off Rockaway, N. Y.	16
Twenty vessels on Scotch coast	200
Schooner N. H. Skinner, off Cape Cod	7
Steamer lost on English coast	14
Schooner Minnie, New Brunswick	4
Schooner Huntington	5
Steamer Mizpah, near Copenhagen	11
Steamer Tararua, New Zealand	80
War sloop Doterel	145
Schooner on Nova Scotia coast	80
Schooner Ernestine, Nova Scotia coast	6
Steamer Victoria, London, Canada	212
Steamer Teuton, South Africa	216
Propeller Columbia, lakes	20
Schooner Van Valkenberg, lakes	7
Ship [illegible], Oregon	10
Ship Calcutta	15
Schooner Guy Cunningham, Grand Banks	14
Steamer Cyprian, Welsh coast	22
Steamer Corsica, Cape Race	21
Steamer Clan Macduff, Welsh coast	40
Steamer Konig der Nederlander	175
Steamer Jennie Gilchrist, Mississippi river	9
Steamer Calliope, Spanish coast, all on board	..
Steamer Calcutta, Melbourne	28
Ship Omaha, all hands	..
Schooner E. P. Dorr, lost on Lake Erie	7
Ship Guiccan, English coast	17
Steamer Albia, near Panama	32
Steam-yacht Lucerne, near Gravesend	7
Steamer Jackal, foundered in St. George's channel	10
Propeller Jane Miller, Georgian bay	25
Steamer Saxon Monarch, Bay of Biscay	40
Steamer Solway, explosion, Irish channel	11
Bark Helendes, sunk, Queenstown	9

The total number of lives lost upon the ocean so far as they were reported will reach nearly 5,000.

Disasters.

Below we print a list of the great disasters during the year, with accompanying loss of life, both in this country and abroad. The summary includes only those which have been reported by telegraph, and is as follows in the United States:

	Lives Lost.
Burning of a tenement, New York	10
Boiler explosion, Allentown, Pa.	13
Burning of asylum, Scranton, Pa.	17
Sinking of ferry boat, Elgin, Ill.	10
Distillery explosion, Peoria, Ill.	14
Forest fires, Michigan	400
Sinking of ferry boat, Atlanta, Ga.	12
Fire, Philadelphia	20
Sinking of ferry boat, Troy, N. Y.	10
Explosion on steamer West Point	19
Burning of poor-house, Dover, N. H.	13

In addition to these detailed disasters we have prepared the following general summary of the loss of life in this country by wind, water, fire, explosions and other causes:

	Lives lost.
Boiler explosions	148
Varnish explosions	4
Powder explosions	30
Nitro-glycerine explosions	26
Fires	91
Kerosene explosions	11
Linseed-oil explosions	13
Dynamite explosions	6
Lightning	7
Snow slides	44
Floods	49
Mines	41
Tornadoes	187
Miscellaneous	49

The more important disasters not in this country have been as follows:

	Lives Lost.
Burning of theater, Cronstadt	8
Boiler explosion, Shrewsbury, England	11
Flooding of mine, Cornwall	8
Colliery explosion, Chell, England	16
Avalanche, Savoy, Switzerland	15
Torpedo explosion, Melbourne	3
Earthquake, Ischia	300
Burning of opera house, Nice	125
Earthquake, Scio	8,000
Fire, Quebec	11
Railroad accident, Guantla, Mexico	205
Colliery explosion, Dortmund, Prussia	17
Powder explosion, Mazatlan, Mexico	60
Mine explosion, Lourches, France	10
Fire, San Domingo	26
Fall of tenement, Vienna	20
Fall of tenement, Marseilles	17
Railroad accident, Charenton, France	33
Forest fires, Algeria	81
Land-slide, Switzerland	200
Earthquake, Anatolia	11
Freshets, Mexico	600
Waterspout, Algeria	65
Storm on English coast	307
Storm at Boulogne	115
Colliery explosion, Spain	16
Gas explosion, Italy	40
Dynamite explosion, England	13
Colliery explosion, Belgium	66
Burning of Ring Theater, Vienna	449
Bursting of dam, Algeria	400
Colliery explosion	42
Panic in church, Warsaw	40
Total abroad	11,271
Total at home	1,343

Executions.

Ninety persons were executed by legal process in the United States during the year 1881, of which twenty-four were in the Northern States and sixty-six in the Southern States. The list by States is as follows:

Arkansas	16	New Jersey	2
Alabama	3	North Carolina	8
Arizona	1	New Mexico	1
California	2	Nevada	1
Colorado	3	Oregon	1
Florida	8	Pennsylvania	4
Georgia	8	South Carolina	10
Idaho	1	Texas	8
Indian Territory	1	Tennessee	5
Illinois	2	Vermont	2
Louisiana	1	Virginia	1
Maryland	2	West Virginia	1
Mississippi	3	Washington Territory	1
Missouri	6		
New York	5	Total	90

Railroad Disasters.

The year 1881 has been comparatively free from great disasters upon railroads in this country, though the loss of life by minor accidents has been very large, and much larger than the telegraph announces, as it brings but few details of railroad destruction. The principal disasters have been as follows:

	Lives Lost.
Killed by a passing train at Middle creek, Neb.	7
Postal-car thrown from track at Tioga, N. Y.	5
Collision on Northern Pennsylvania railroad	4
Train wrecked on Hannibal and St. Joe railroad	6
Train wrecked on Denver and Rio Grande railroad	7
Train wrecked on Northwestern road (Rock Island Division) at Albany, Ill.	8
Collision on Texas Pacific	5
Collision on Kentucky Central	7
Collision on Wabash railroad	4
Train wrecked on Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad	7
Collision on New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad	6
Collision on New York and Erie railroad	3
Collision on New York and New England railroad	5
Gang of convicts run into by a train at Corsicana, Texas	22

The total number of persons killed in various ways by railroads during the year, as reported by telegraph, was 1,047; of serious injuries, 527.

Crime.

The following summary includes the number of murders committed in the United States during the year 1881, as reported by telegraph, and their causes so far as ascertained. Of course this includes only a part of the whole number, as many of the murders are not reported. The list is as follows:

Liquor	168
Jealousy and domestic infelicity	156
In self-defense	38
Quarrels	[illegible]
Insanity	15
Infanticide and child-killing	[illegible]
Resisting arrest	[illegible]
By highwaymen	[illegible]
Burglars and thieves	[illegible]
Women killed in outrages	[illegible]
Feuds and vendettas	[illegible]
Patricide	11
Unknown causes	117
Total	[illegible]

Suicides.

The following is a list of the suicides committed in the United States during 1881, and their causes, the list only including those reported by telegraph:

Melancholy	128
Financial losses	37
Liquor	76
Insanity	90
Domestic infelicity	32
Ill-health	36
Disappointment in love	30
Shame	8
Unknown causes	130
Total	[illegible]

Decease of Centenarians.

The following centenarians have died during the year 1881:

Name and Residence.	*Age.*
Harriet N. Cooper, St. Louis, Mo.	115
Sarah Johnston, Piqua, Ohio	102
Bridget Gallagher, Cincinnati, Ohio	107
Daniel O'Brien, Scranton, Pa.	111
Sarah Clark, Rolla, Mo.	120
Miller Dewitt, Angola, Ind.	106
Samuel Lane, Mount Vernon, Ohio	130
Richard Pease, [illegible], N. J.	101
Jaques [illegible], Mount Clemens, Mich.	105
Hannah Cole, Rome, N. Y.	105
James Gates, Urbana, Ohio	120
Abram Johnson, Salem, Pa.	105
Rebecca Delaney, Columbus, Ga.	106
Thomas Crafty, Rockville, Ct.	111
Mrs. Judith Hathaway, Duxbury, Mass.	102
Betsy James, Nashville, Tenn.	101
Hannah Cox, Holderness, N. H.	103
Margaret Kane, Williamsburg, N. Y.	107
Mrs. Sarah Moseley, Madison, Ind.	122
Gabriel White, Piqua, Ohio	109

RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1881.

[From the Railway Age.]

The year 1881 has been especially notable for the enormous extent and rapidity of railway construction in the United States. Although it opened with a very severe winter, and snow and frosts, protracted into the spring, delayed the commencement of operations in a large part of the country, and although during the summer and fall railway work in the West was retarded by an excess of rain and mud, still we are able thus early to present a table giving, we believe, a comparatively complete summary of the number of separate lines and the miles of track actually laid down in the various States and Territories since the 1st of January, 1881. As the month of December has been unusually mild in the northern half of the country, considerable track no doubt has been laid within the last few days, of which we have, as yet, received no report. It is probable, also, that in some other cases the last reports have not shown the entire amount of track laid or that will have been laid at the end of this month. While, therefore, the figures which we are now able to give are necessarily incomplete, and will have to be supplemented in a future article giving the record of construction in detail, we may say that it has been made up with very great care from numerous sources, railway managers, State Railroad Commissioners and other State officers contributing their assistance, and that it is reasonably complete for so early a publication. Our figures show that track has been laid on 259 different lines—although not by as many different companies—and already aggregates no less than 8,242 miles. This is much the largest mileage ever constructed in any one year, that for 1880 being given by "Poor's Manual" at 7,174 miles, which in turn was far greater than the mileage added in any previous year except in 1871, when it reached 7,379 miles. Allowing for returns yet to be received, we believe it safe to estimate that the track laid in the United States in 1881 will prove to have been very little, if any, less than 9,000 miles.

The following is the table, as far as we are now able to complete it, of new construction in 1881.

State.	*No. lines.*	*Miles.*	*State.*	*No. lines.*	*Miles.*
Alabama	1	14	New Hampshire	2	7½
Arkansas	4	102	Nevada	3	133
Arizona	1	97	North Carolina	7	149
California	2	[illegible]	New York	15	228¾
Colorado	15	493	Nebraska	8	247
Dakota	10	[illegible]	New Jersey	9	66½
Florida	4	103	New Mexico	4	329¾
Georgia	6	54½	Ohio	10	417¾
Iowa	14	496½	Oregon	2	39
Illinois	14	341	Pennsylvania	10	94½
Indiana	11	375	Rhode Island	1	1½
Kansas	6	250	S. Carolina	2	67
Kentucky	5	143½	Texas	20	1,411
Louisiana	2	208	Tennessee	5	37
Michigan	12	329½	Virginia	8	273¾
Massachusetts	7	49½	Vermont	1	2
Minnesota	9	102	W. Virginia	1	12
Missouri	11	229	Wyoming	1	26
Maine	2	32¼	Wash. Ter.	4	269½
Montana	2	156	Wisconsin	7	281
Mississippi	3	96			
Maryland	3	25	Totals	258	8,242

It will be seen that the work of railway extension has been carried on in forty-two States and Territories, the only States in which no new track is reported laid being Connecticut and Delaware, and the only Territories thus distinguished being Idaho, Indian Territory and Utah, although it is probable that a few miles were laid in the latter. The remote possession of Alaska of course does not come into this category. Texas leads the country in respect of railway building, having added last year, by our table, 1,411 miles, which final returns will probably increase to 1,500 or more. Colorado appears to come next with about 500 miles, of which no less than 370 are officially reported to have been laid by that enterprising narrow-gauge railway company, the Denver and Rio Grande. This company built during the year no less than ten different lines or portions of lines. Iowa comes next with nearly 500 miles, and Dakota and Ohio also show thus far between 400 and 500 miles. Indiana, Illinois, New Mexico and New York appear to have added between 300 and 400 miles.

The narrow gauge makes no insignificant showing in the list of railway mileage constructed in 1881. Of the 253 different lines thus far reported to be built during the year, no less than forty-three, or over 17 per cent., were of three-foot gauge; and of the 8,240 miles of new track, which we already report, 1,490 miles, or about 14 per cent., were of that gauge.

Business Failures in 1881.

The total number of business failures for the entire year 1881 throughout the United States is stated by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. to be 5,582, involving liabilities of slightly over $81,000,000. The failures for the year previous were only 4,735, with liabilities of $65,000,000. The increase is, however, regarded by the agency as small in proportion to the enormous growth of the volume of trade, and especially in proportion to the number of persons engaged in business. Compared with 1878, the showing is strongly to the advantage of the year just closed, the failures in that year being 10,400, and liabilities $234,000,000. In the year 1881 only one person in every 140 engaged in business has failed, while in 1880 the proportion was one in every 158, in 1879 one in every 105, and in 1878 one in every sixty-four. The figures of the year and the facts presented are interpreted by the agency as confirmatory of the impression that the trade of the country is prosperous and in a safe condition.

A GOOD story is told of an Irish hostler who was sent to the stable to bring forth a traveler's horse. Not knowing which of the two strange horses in the stalls belonged to the traveler, and wishing to avoid the appearance of ignorance in his business, he saddled both animals and brought them to the door. The traveler pointed out his own horse, saying, "That's my nag." "Certainly, yer honor; I know that very well, but I didn't know which was the other gentleman's."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.

A STANDARD REMEDY

IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, *without intoxicating*, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
& Toronto, Ont.

The Best Field
FOR
EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 150 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address

A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark Sts., Chicago, Ills.

History of the Tichborne Trial.

The Tichborne case reads like a highly-colored work of fiction and may be briefly given as follows: Roger Charles Tichborne was born January 5, 1829, and was, after his father, heir to the title and large estates of his uncle, Sir Edward. Roger was educated in France and at the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst, and when 20 years of age, entered the army. In the year 1852, Roger wooed the daughter of Sir Edward, his cousin Kate, but her parents were opposed to the match, and the young man resigned his commission in the army and went to sea. On June 19, 1853, he arrived at Valparaiso, and on April 20, 1854, sailed from Rio de Janeiro for New York in the ship Bella, a vessel that was lost. In March of the year 1853, Sir Edward died, and was succeeded by his brother James, the father of Roger; and Sir James died June 11, 1862, and, as it was believed Roger had been lost at sea, was succeeded by Alfred his second son, and brother of Roger. Alfred died in February, 1866, and was succeeded by a posthumous son, born in May, 1866. Lady Tichborne, in the meantime, was not on "good terms" with the rest of the family, and in her peculiar and pronounced way manifested her feeling. In 1865 she began to advertise in the English and Australian newspapers for Roger, who, it will be remembered, had been absent, i. e., dead, nearly twelve years. In the year following a butcher of Wagga Wagga, Australia, supposed to be Arthur Orton, but called himself Thomas Castro, announced that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, and that he had been saved from the wreck of the ship Bella. This person after some correspondence with Lady Tichborne, set sail for England, reaching London on Christmas, 1866, and in the month of January, of the next year met Lady Tichborne at Paris, and was accepted by her as her son, and furnished with funds. Lady Tichborne was almost the only member of the family who recognized him, all the others repudiating him as an impostor. For some months he went about England collecting evidence, securing witnesses, and obtaining such information in reference to the real Roger as would be valuable. In March the first action was commenced by the "claimant" filing a bill in chancery, the real issue of which was to enable him to prove himself to be the veritable Roger, and the rightful owner of the title and estates. The case did not come to trial for nearly four years, because of commissions being sent to South America and Australia; and in the interval Lady Tichborne died. The trial began May 11, 1871, and, with two adjournments, it continued 103 days, till March 6, 1872, when the jury interposed, declaring themselves satisfied that the "claimant" was not Roger Tichborne, and he was non-suited. He was at once ordered into custody to be tried for perjury, but was later released on bail. The perjury trial was commenced April 23, 1874, when he was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years of penal servitude; he was sent to Millbank, and later transferred to Dartmoor prison. The estates of the Tichborne were valued at £24,000 a year. The first trial was before the Court of Common Pleas, and the perjury trial was before the court of the Queen's Bench. It was settled beyond reasonable doubt that the "claimant" was Arthur Orton, who emigrated from London, his native place, to Australia, and because of evil-doing changed his name to Castro. There are, however, many in England who believe, and still claim, that Orton is Roger Charles Tichborne.

Lovers' Lies.

What a queer way pens have of putting down just the right words together, sometimes! That second word above there might have been "dreams," or "fancies," or "delusions," or a hundred other pretty sounding syllables, only that this square-nibbed little weapon has such an aggravating way of telling equally square truth, one would think it endowed with an intelligence of its own. What is there about them, these rosy-hued fables, that the wisest of us likes to listen to, half believe them, perhaps, wholly distrust at last? Exquisite, fragile things! Their rough, practical brethren of everyday life seem horrible beside their airy proportions, so they seek the seclusion of the boudoir, the silence of the midnight walk. Like bubbles, full of light and color, they float about us, until the rude hand of Truth grasps them, and they vanish, leaving nothing that is tangible behind. Claude Melnotte was not so young in the art of love as the play book would have us think when he says to Pauline, "We'd have no friends that were not lovers." Philosophers draw a fair distinction between lies and their twin brothers, falsehoods—the former being spoken with the intention to deceive, the others under the belief, by the speaker, of their truth. We are apt, sometimes, to draw too heavily on the bank of human affections, exact more than comes to us spontaneously, and are not at all times careful to see that the change we get in return is pure metal, and rings firm and true. Let lovers themselves answer how often their own utterances come under the first head.

Cannibal Feasts in Fiji.

But prior to the great change in Fiji caused by Christianity a feast would have been held of small account which was not disgraced by abundant human flesh; and if by chance there was no war on hand to provide this delicacy, there was rarely much difficulty in finding victims; a defenseless troop of women from some neighboring village, a canoe driven ashore by stress of weather, or, failing these, a few insignificant serfs or wives who had lost favor with their lords, supplied the place of home-farm produce. Several peculiarities were observed concerning the bokala, or human flesh. It was considered indigestible unless eaten with certain herbs which were purposely grown in every village. Moreover, it was the only meat which was preferred rather high, and which must not be handled, from a belief that it would produce skin disease. Therefore it was invariably eaten with a peculiar round wooden fork with four long prongs. Some of the most noted cannibals, who gloried in the multitude of men whom they had eaten, actually kept a record of their number by erecting lines of stones. One of these registers numbers 872! and the Christian son of this ogre declares that his father ate them all himself, allowing no one to share with him. Another member of the same family had registered forty-eight, when his becoming a Christian put a stop to the amusement, and compelled him to be satisfied with commonplace beef. In fact, one of the excuses urged by Thakombau for so long adhering to cannibalism was that he and his people had no other substitute for English bullamacow. It is, however, twenty years since he abjured the vile custom and accepted Christianity; but many of the islanders kept it up till quite recently.

A Snake Artist.

Nobody knew how he got in; but he was there, and after borrowing a chew of tobacco from the police reporter he handed his card to the managing editor:

AL. WAIS LYNE,
Snake Artist.

"Well, what can we do for you?" asked the managing editor.

"I'm'n artist—snake artist."

"So I see."

"Yes. Well, I write snake stories for the public press. Most entertaining reading imaginable. Never does any harm, because nobody believes 'em."

"What?"

"S'fac.' Nobody takes any stock in 'em, but they read 'em all the same."

"I've written all the boss snake yarns in the West for the last ten years."

"Bring any 'sketches' with you?"

"Well, no; but I can get one up in a few moments."

He sat down in the religious editor's place, and in five minutes handed over the following, with an up-State date line:

"On the morning of Wednesday of this week little Ettie Strayoff, the two-year-old daughter of one of the wealthiest and most influential members of this community, met with an adventure which might be regarded as incredible, but for the fact that it is vouched for by reliable witnesses. She got lost in a neighboring forest and was chased by a huge snake, which emerged from a deserted hut in a wild ravine, where it had been leading a hermit's life, subsisting on wild herbs and eking a precarious income by telling fortunes. When the child saw the terrible monster she was almost paralyzed by fright, but with a superhuman effort regained possession of her faculties and began to flee. She was, however, fated to be overtaken, as the serpent pursued and caught up with her before she had gone ten miles. Then he opened his mouth and prepared to devour her, when all at once his attitude changed. Instead of carrying out this resolution, to the exceeding surprise of his intended victim, the monster smoothed her hair and patted her little cheeks, and, gently releasing a $5,000 diamond brooch from her throat, pinned it in his shirtfront and walked reflectively away. The friends of the child found her soon afterward, and on learning her strange story went to look for his snakeship. They found him sitting in front of his hut studying the Cape May time table, with a view of becoming a watering place hotel clerk."

The editor assured Mr. Lyne that he possessed too much genius to be permitted to run at large, so he employed him to write obituary notices.

Concerning Authors.

There is an abundance of writers for the press, and to illustrate this fact, I may say that the editor of *Harper's Magazine* has already a sufficient number of accepted articles on hand to serve for two years. Hence should he not receive a single fresh contribution his supply would last till 1884. The rejected matter, often of interest and real value, which is daily declined by magazines, newspapers, and booksellers, would fill a good-sized wagon. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, has for some years left orders with his clerks to allow no contribution to be left for examination. He has his regular list of writers, who fill up the space allotted to them, and thus the paper is made up without any new contributors. Authorship and writing for the press is now overdone, and there are but few, and these are, indeed, lucky who can make a living at it. It is said that the magazine writers are not an enviable class. They may receive $100 for an article, but it is so difficult to get an article published that they are not much better than a mere newspaper Bohemian. A leading magazinist is said to rate his income from this source at $1,200 a year, which certainly is nothing to boast of. I have read in the newspapers that a young man who had fitted himself for journalism by a college education, had recently engaged to tend bar in a saloon at $8 per week. This may be intended as a piece of humor, but there is a sad truth underlying it.—*New York Letter.*

Home.

Dr. Holmes says: I never saw a garment too fine for a man or maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about us, the glorious sun, the imperial sun, are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I had rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all myself before I got to a home, and take so much more pains with the outside than the inside which was hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garment, house, and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of real hearty love than for whole ship-loads of furniture and all the gorgeousness all the upholsterers in the world can gather.

HISTORY OF LITTLE JOHNNY.

[From the Evansville Argus.]

Little Johnny went to view
The circus and the flip-flap flippers,
Johnny tried the flip-flap, too,
Now he wears the golden slippers.
While they turned these things at will,
In the air or anywheres,
Johnny turned one higher still,
Turned clear on the golden stairs.

SIXTY years ago land now wanted for a park in London sold for $50 an acre. It is now valued at $11,500 per acre.

The Female Burglar.

Every day we see that some new avenue has been opened to women by which they may obtain a livelihood, and all of us who love women, and most men do, are glad of it, though we may be opposed to female suffrage. For there is such a thing as carrying it too far, and allowing women to engage in branches of business for which they are not fitted. We see by the papers that a woman has been arrested as a burglar.

To think of women going about nights with a jimmy and a dark lantern, opening doors and windows, and sneaking about rooms, is degrading. If a male burglar gets into your house, and he is discovered, you can shoot him, if you get the drop on him, or kick him down stairs, but who wants to shoot a female burglar, or kick her over the bannisters? You would almost rather let her go ahead and burgle, and go away with your roll of money, than to shoot her. Beside, you could not hit her with a bullet from an ordinary pistol in a vital part. The heart and other vital organs are covered with bullet-proof corsets, liver and lung pads, porus plasters, etc. You take a corset and tie it around a sack of flour, and try to fire a bullet through it, and you will find that the bullet will fall to the ground. A liver pad is as good as boiler iron to protect the form, so you see there is no place to shoot a female burglar, except in the head, and no gentleman would want to shoot a beautiful woman in the face, and with a long dress on, he might as well shut his eyes and shoot at a hop yard, and expect to hit a pole, as to expect to hit a leg. Then, again, the natural gallantry of a man would prevent his making much of a fuss if he found a female burglar in the house. If the average man, and most men are average men, should wake up in the night and see a woman burglar feeling in his pants, rifling the pockets, or rummaging the drawers of the bureau, he would lay still and let her burgle as long as she would keep still and not wake up his wife. Were it a male burglar, he would jump up, regardless of his nocturnal costume, and tell him to get out of there, but he would hesitate to get up before a female burglar and ask her to make herself scarce, on the ground that she was too plenty. He would not feel like accosting the female burglar without an introduction. If he spoke to her familiarly, she would be justified in being indignant, and turn her back upon him, and say she was insulted. It places a man of gallantry in a very embarrassing situation to have a female burglar rob his house, because he would be no gentleman if he did not offer to see her safe home. No true gentleman would like to see a female burglar go home alone at three o'clock in the morning, and while he might feel the loss of his property, it would be courtesy for him to offer to see her home, and help carry the swag. Take it all around, if the women come to be burglars there is going to be more or less annoyance.—*Peck's Sun.*

Almost Young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal.*

A Greenhorn's Irish Experience.

A story is told of an Englishman who landed in Dublin filled with apprehension that the life of any loyal subject of Her Majesty was not worth a farthing there and thereabouts. The Land Leaguers, he imagined, were all bloodthirsty assassins, and all that sort of thing. But it was his duty to travel in the land—a duty he approached with fear and trembling.

Now there happened to be on his route a number of towns, the names of which begin with the suggestive syllable "Kil." There was Kilmartin, and so on. In his ignorance of geographical nomenclature his affrighted senses were startled anew on hearing a fellow-passenger in the railway carriage remark to another as follows:

"I am just after bein' over to Kilpatrick."

"And I," replied the other, "am afther bein' over to Kilmday."

"What murderers they are!" thought the Englishman. "And to think that they talk of their assassinations so publicly!" But the conversation went on.

"And where are ye goin' now?" asked assassin No. 1.

"I'm goin' home, and then to Killmore," was No. 2's reply. The Englishman's blood curdled.

"Kilmore, is it?" added No. 1. "You'd betther be comin' along wid me to Kilumaule." It is related that the Englishman left the train at the next station.

A Kiss on the Sly.

There is to be found much refreshment in a well-proportioned kiss. This much everybody acknowledges, though only a frank few have the courage to acknowledge it openly. As it is a curious fact, yet unexplained by the philosophers, that the slyer the kiss is the more is in it of refreshment.

A kiss that is paid as a forfeit before a whole room full of people is prosaic, not to say embarrassing. The girl laughs, which spoils the romance, and the fellow, ten to one, blushes—neither of them thinking much of it, and they are both apt pretty soon to forget all about it.

But let the same fellow kiss the same girl when nobody is looking, and the situation is as different as possible. That sort of a kiss, fired off in a hurry behind the door or in a conservatory, is like an electric shock, and is as sweet as cream. The taste of it sort of holds on and constantly suggests the propriety—or impropriety, as the case may be—of trying it again. And the laughing and blushing are exactly reversed. The fellow laughs without spoiling the romance a bit, and the girl blushes like a pink carnation.

It is queer that the very same thing should, under such slightly altered circumstances, be so entirely different, nor is it any the less queer because the difference has existed from the earliest age of the world.—*Philadelphia Times.*

DO'ST thou love life?—Then do not squander valuable time—for that is the stuff life is made of—but procure at once a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for your Cough and be cured. Your druggist keeps it.

Pat's Pledge.

Gough tells this story about an Irishman, to whom a physician said:

"Tim, this won't do; you must take warning from the fate of your friend, O'Shaughnessy. Only three nights ago he came home much soberer than you are, but in attempting to blow out a candle, his breath took fire, and he exploded—blew up—so his friends in three days have not been able to scrape enough of him together to hold a wake over."

"An' do you mane to tell me that he bust up," said Tim.

"Indeed I do, upon my honor."

Tim said he would take the pledge at once, and he said so in the following form:

"I swear never to blow out a candle while I am drunk again."

Get Out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—*Christian Recorder.*

"WELL," exclaimed Mrs. Goodington as she put down the glass of water in disgust, "perhaps they're right; maybe it isn't delirious to health, but it's unparable enough to the taste, goodness knows. It's perfectly contagious, and I'd as lief drink so much bulge water. Why can't they stop the collusion of that nasty Piggin Brook, I wonder; and I wonder, too, if swallowing elergy, as they call it, is wholesome. Guess if they had to drink it, themselves, instead of Apollo and Vicious water, they wouldn't think it wasn't delirious." And the old lady scowled an unwonted scowl at the "unparable" beverage that badly became her usually serene countenance. —*Boston Transcript.*

KIDNEY-WORT will cure kidney and liver diseases and worst cases of piles.

Fogg put his foot into it bodily when he was introduced to Mrs. Smith and her daughter. He wished to say something neat and gallant. Addressing the daughter, said he, "Really, madam, I never should have suspected that that lady was your daughter. I supposed, of course, that you were sisters; I did, I assure you." "Thank you, Mr. Fogg," replied Miss Smith. "You were perfectly right in thinking that lady could not be my daughter. She is my mother, sir." Fogg went off in a hurry, calling somebody or other a confounded fool, while Miss Smith was heard to remark, indignantly, "Sisters, indeed!"

"The Gods Help

those who help themselves," and Nature invariably helps those who take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THERE are 4,464,000 head of cattle in Texas, and their value is estimated at $29,640,320.

He Had Bronchitis.

A prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I owe my life to Piso's Cure." He had bronchitis.

Messrs. Crum & Bro., Cook's Mills, Ill., say that "Piso's Cure for Consumption sells readily, and is giving universal satisfaction."

J. T. Bledsoe, Francesville, Ind., writes: "Piso's Cure is giving general satisfaction. My sales last year increased about one-half over former years."

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

IF you are hairless and cappy there is one way and no more by which you may be made careless and happy—use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, it will positively make new hair grow.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulator.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

"BECAME SOUND AND WELL."

HATCHER'S STATION, GA., March 26, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

Immigration Statistics.

The total immigration from 1820 to 1881 amounted to 10,808,189. The year 1820 is the genesis of our statistics, as previous to that time no statistics of immigration were officially kept. It is worthy of note that by far the greater part of the immigrants are men under forty years of age, or, in other words, of men who, if they remained in Europe, would be subject to military duty. It has been estimated by careful statisticians that, of the 10,808,189 immigrants who have come to the United States since 1820 up to June 30, 1881, Ireland and Germany have furnished over 3,000,000 each.

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

A GILDED youth, who had met with misfortunes, entered a fourth-class restaurant. He there encountered a waiter whom he had formerly seen in the luxurious establishments which he himself had frequented. "What!" said the waiter, "do you dine here, sir?" "Well," returned the other, gloomily, "you wait here, don't you?" "It is true, sir," replied the waiter, with conscious dignity; "but I do not eat here."

YOUNG men, and middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three stamps for Part VII. of Dime Series Books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN pained by an unkind word or act, ask yourself, "Have I not done as badly?"

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

YOUNG MEN! If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free*. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$10 of Genuine CONFEDERATE MONEY and a 24 page Journal (ILLUSTRATED) sent free to any address for 10c. Dr. C. J. Lane, Jackson, Mich.

TWO CARTES DE VISITE of handsomest WOMAN and MAN IN THE WORLD sent for 10c. and stamp. Address GEO. W. JACKSON, 309 E. 76th St., N.Y. City.

GREEN CORN PACKERS Cut their corn with Barker's Patent Machine. Two thousand cans per day. Write for circular. VOLNEY BARKER, 28 Fore St., Portland, Me.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to sell the best Puzzle since the "15." JUST THE THING FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Send for circulars. Sample 10c. ACME PUZZLE Co., P.O. Box [illegible], New York, and P.O. Box [illegible], Boston, Mass.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

STANDARD AMERICAN WATCHES. all styles, Gold, Silver and Nickle, Chains, &c. sent by mail or C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASTHMA CURED. German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the LIFE, TRIAL and EXECUTION of GUITEAU The Assassin. Complete history of his shameful life; full record of the most notorious trial in the annals of crime. Profusely illustrated. Low priced. *Outfit 50 cents.* For circulars and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS! ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight; disease of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers get a pension. Send 2 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address, P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. Refer to Ind. Banking Co. and Pres't Central Bank, both of Indianapolis.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

IOWA Rail Road LAND Over Half Million Acres For Sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"MAGNETISM."

Our Magnetic Insoles are a sure relief for Cold Feet, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Defective Circulation, Nervous and General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Female Weaknesses, etc., [illegible] Magneton Appliance Co. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

TORMENT, INDEED.

Life's vexations do not generally come all at once like a storm descending the mountain or like a whirlwind; they come as the rain does in some sections of the world—gently, but every day. One of life's discomforts is promoted, however, according to popular impression, by hot weather, mosquitoes and mad dogs all flourish at the same time and are chargeable to the malefic influence of the Dog Star. Speaking of dogs and the Dog Star reminds us of a boy's story of a dog and the sequel, and which we here give in a short extract from the boy's letter: "Golly, Bob, you ought to have been there last night to a-seen the fun. Tom Winkins' dorg Toddles was a-settin' at the gate a-gazin' at the Comit, when along comes old Sykes durned rat tarrier and the 2 waltzed over the fence and the 2 fought. The tarrier proved too much for Toddles, and afore they could haul him off the battle ground he had made a good square meal off his hide. Tom was in despair. A kind looking gentleman in a broad brim hat told him to get a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL and rub him with it, and it would cure him in no time. What does Tom do but steal into the chapel at Vesper time and slide into Father Jacobs' confessional box and beg of him a bottle of his oil with which to rub his dorg. The Father felt of Tom's head; it was hot an' afore Tom could utter a prayer, two men were draggin' him home followed by a great crowd, who kept at a safe distance, thinking he had been bit by a mad dorg. The more he kicked and screamed to be let free, the tighter they held on to him." In reference to another torment, the Chicago *Western Catholic* recently wrote: "Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL accomplished what the most skillful medical men failed in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy did space permit us. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
204 *Dearborn Street,*
CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony to the merits of ST. JACOBS OIL as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but, thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

Very respectfully,
JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

If you enjoy a laugh heartily
Then read our [illegible]
Of Sammy Tubbs and his Spouse,
The Boy Doctor & Trick Monkey!
The author, E. B. Foote, M. D.
Illustrated contents free.

But if you're fond of lots o' fun,
Just buy the Polyopticon;
For Magic Lanterns are outdone.
The Poly. is a picture-gun
For photographs of any one.
MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
Box 788, New York City.

PRICE $20. [illegible] This [illegible] Sewing Machine is the best ever made—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS.

A Finely-Executed Picture of Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield, the martyred Presidents of the United States, will be presented to every new yearly subscriber received to THE CHICAGO LEDGER before February 1st, 1882. THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Best Story Paper in the West, and is printed upon large, plain type. This paper is issued weekly, and mailed to any address, postage paid, for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. [illegible] Send for Sample Copy. Address CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

If you are Interested

In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

TRUTH is mighty. [illegible]

G. N. D. No. 1

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND'NA., JAN. 12, 1882.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Wisconsin, was last week appointed postmaster general.

EX-MINISTER STOUGHTON died last Monday in New York. Secretary Hunt was one of the pall bearers at the funeral.

HAVERMEYERS' sugar refinery at New York, was destroyed by fire last Sunday, inflicting a great loss upon the owners.

THE Atlanta Exposition closed last Saturday, with a grand display. A great many distinguished people were present.

GUITEAU would allow no one to see him last Sunday. He was busy preparing the closing speech for his defense, which, he says, will be the greatest effort of his life.

AN affray occurred at Hally Grove, Ala., last Monday, in which Geo. W. King was stabbed eight times and killed. In return, King fatally shot his murderer, E. G. Tesney.

A TERRIBLE accident happened at Syracuse, N. Y., last Monday. The brick walls of a building, recently burned, fell upon a restaurant containing fifteen or twenty men and women of whom several were killed.

A CORPSE of a person who had died of small-pox, was furnished to a medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, by some Chicago snatchers not long ago. It made lively times for the students. Some of them are sick with the disease.

THE work of counting the money in the United States' treasury, must be rather a big job. There are fifty-nine millions in gold and twenty-six millions in silver. The silver weighs about eighty tons.

REPORTS from all parts of the country, show a slight increase of the amount of small-pox cases. This is especially the case in the larger towns. Great pains are taken, however, to keep it under control, and it will not likely become general.

SNOW fell at Cincinnati last week, to the depth of a foot or more. Trains were greatly delayed in consequence, but the people had a good time sleigh riding. At Indianapolis the snow was about six inches deep. Good sleighing is also reported in the eastern and middle states.

RAILWAY statistics for 1881 give a total of over 8,000 miles of road built in the United States, during the year. Rhode Island has the least number of miles of new road, having built but one and one-fourth miles. Texas does the best, having completed over fourteen hundred miles during the year. Indiana built 375 miles.

EXPLORATIONS in Yucatan, lead scientific men to believe that the writings found on the ruins in that country, have something in common with the ancient Chaldaic inscriptions in Egypt and Babylon. Some even claim that Yucatan furnished the people who settled those ancient countries. If this is so, it reverses all our previous ideas of the world's early history.

THE editor of the Critic, a Washington paper, has opened fire on Ex-Postmaster General James. James had claimed that Buel was one of the star-route thieves, and Buell replies as follows: "From the beginning of American history to the present time, no cabinet ever held such a creature as Thomas L. James. He is a weak, cowardly liar, one of those ingrained liars, whose mendacity seems born in the bone like hereditary syphilis, and, therefore, he naturally proceeded to perjury when he swore, 'upon information and belief,' that Thomas J. Brady had used, with one A. C. Buell, large sums of money to corrupt members of congress in order to secure a large and unjust appropriation for star mails routes. Thos. L. James committed as barefaced and as bald headed perjury as ever sent a felon to breaking stone. We know of our knowledge that James committed perjury. He was aware also that the epithet perjurer is actionable at law, and he therefore takes particular pains to say that Thomas L. James is a perjurer, a wicked, malicious, malignant bearer of false witness upon his oath, and with every opportunity of knowing that he was perjuring himself when he did it. If his accusation is true, we are subject to indictment by the grand jury, now in session. We either did what James swore we did, or Thomas L. James swore to a lie. We say he swore to a lie. We want to demonstrate this to the grand jury." The editorial proceeds to brand James as a professional blackmailer, perjurer, etc., then closes thus: "The perjurer cannot hand over his perjury along with his portfolio to the spotless man who comes after him. Our quarrel is not with the department, but with Thomas L. James."

Postmasters' Pay.

The Cincinnati Times-Star has the following on postmasters' salary: "The postoffice at Cleveland pays a salary of $3,400; Dayton and Columbus, $3,000 each; Toledo, $2,900; and so on. On the other hand, some offices pay a salary ridiculously small, as it is based on the number of letters sent. For instance the compensation, according to the latest government "Blue Book" of the postmaster at Chapman's Mills, Gallia county, was $1.25 per annum. At De La Palma, Brown county, it was $1.95; at Dry Creek, Ross county, $1.34; at George Lake, $1.37; at Huffman, Morgan county, $1.87; at Key, Belmont county, $1.87; at Lynx, Adams county, $1.91; at Noblesville, Noble county, $1.54; at Southworth, Allen county, $1.15; at Willow Brook, Coshocton county, 97 cents was paid; at Painter's Creek, Darke county, the aggregate for the year was 34 cents; at Pickereltown, Logan county, J. H. Green drew for his annual services, 7 cents; while at Linscott's, Athens county, Harry Linscott, postmaster, was rewarded with a salary for the year of 2 cents. And yet some people complain that government employes are too well paid.

FOR the benefit of our readers who did not see the original article, we reproduce the following tariff list from a recent number of the Detroit Free Press. Those who think the tariff costs the people nothing, will find this table a good one to figure on. Senator Morrill's commendation, in his recent speech, of the existing tariff as one "imposing much higher rates upon luxuries than upon necessaries," is sharply attacked by J. S. Moore, the "Parsee merchant," who says of it, in a letter to the New York Times:

There is the old adage that it takes a wise child to know his father. But I hope the senator will pardon me when I say that it seems difficult for him to know his own tariff children of 1861, and those that followed. He says, "imposing much higher rates upon luxuries than upon necessaries." I shall take the liberty to point out to the senator that such an assertion is not borne out in our tariff system. I will show the ad valorem rate paid in 1880 on a few articles of luxury and on some articles of prime necessity, and be judged by the result:

	Rate of duties collected in 1880 in ad valorem, taken from official returns.
Articles of luxury.	Per cent.
Laces, cords, gimps and braids	35
Diamonds	10
Embroideries	35
Fancy articles	35
Richest kind of cut glass	40
Jewelry	25
Musical instruments	30
Champagne, in pints	47¼
Champagne, in quarts, $6 per doz	50
Still-wines, in bottles	32¼

Now, let me place against the above what I deem articles of necessity and see what duty they paid:

	Duties paid in 1880 calculated in ad valorem taken from official returns.
Articles of necessity.	Per cent.
Cleaned rice	95½
Epsom salts	78¼
Chiccory	102½
Spool thread	76¾
Window glass, common	from 58¾ to 75
Band and hoop iron	75
Boiler plates	60
Horseshoe nails	93
Locomotive tires	79½
Steel rails	99
Castor oil	148
Croton oil	136
Paris white	230
Balmoral alpaca	91
Blankets valued at 36½ cents per pound	80½
Woolen hosiery valued at 60 cts per pound	100¾
Bunting valued at 23 cents per pound	121

The tables need no comment.

IT is probable that the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, will again be brought to the people's notice. Gen. Grant has written the president a lengthy letter, in which he regrets the injustice done to Porter, and suggests that the whole matter be laid before the attorney general. Grant is a power behind the throne, and it is very likely that something will be done. This is rather tardy justice for General Porter, since it has been about nineteen years coming about, he having been under the cloud of suspicion for that length of time. It is to be hoped that Gen. Grant was actuated by a just and honorable motive in his letter to the president, recommending a reconsideration of the case. Gen. Terry also, thinks that Gen. Porter has suffered injustice, and wishes to do what he can to relieve him.

THE recent poultry show at Indianapolis last week, opened with over 700 entries.

—M. W. Zirves, formerly of Waterloo, has moved to this place and will go into a general blacksmithing business, in the shop recently occupied by Wm. Sthair. Mr. Zirves is a first-class workman and will make horse shoeing a specialty.

For thirty days only, Kiblinger & Co. will sell the best champion cross-cut saw in the market, for $2.75 and $3.00, including handles and file, and warranted in every particular. tf.

—Protracted meeting begins at the Baptist church this evening.

Our Neighbors.

—Mr. L. A. Henning arrived from Waterloo yesterday, and has taken possession of Leininger's meat market.—Col. City Post.

—Attorney General Baldwin has decided that county superintendents cannot appoint a deputy, and consequently they are not entitled to draw pay for one. Nor are they entitled to any pay for clerk hire.—South Bend Register.

—Albion New Era:—On Thursday of last week John W. Kline, north of town brought in a dandelion blossom which he found growing in the common. Wild flowers blooming between Christmas and New Years is some thing unusual in this latitude.

—The republicans in Wabash county are trying to decide as to the respective merits of primary elections and delegate conventions as a means for the nomination of candidates for office. The majority of those interviewed expressed a preference for delegate conventions.

An enthusiastic friend of the Hon. S. S. Shutt called at our office last week, and added his name to our list, owing to the fact that we mentioned the candidacy of Mr. Shutt for Congress. He says, "Herald it all over the district that Sam. Shutt is just the man for that place."—[Kendallville News.

—We clip the following from the Col. City Commercial: "W. R. Johnson, of Thorncreek township, informs us that in addition to keeping a large family he has, during the last year, on a farm of 50 acres, cleared over and above all expenses, $547.00. This is what we call successful farming."

—At the recent reunion of the veterans of the 44th, at Lagrange, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, S. B. Sweet; vice-president, W. B. Bingham; secretary, Nicholas Ensley; treasurer, F. W. Willis. J. M. Kimsey, of Waterloo, is complimented for the quality of music furnished.

—The Bristol Banner has the following: "For the benefit of all and especially our clever friend of the White Pigeon Journal we will state in plain and unmistakable language that Bristol is perfectly free from small pox. There is not now a single case of small-pox or varioloid within the corporate limits of this town. Plain enough?

—A family named Calmer, living near Mishawaka watched out the old year, and a little after midnight were preparing to retire for the night. Mr. Calmer's son, a young man, was standing at the window when he was shot dead by some unknown person standing on the outside. At last accounts there was no clue to the perpetrator of the cowardly deed.

—Thad. Butler, so long connected with the Wabash Plain Dealer, has retired from its management. This is to be regretted as he has proved himself an able newspaper man. He states his reasons for this step in a frank statement that does him great credit. We part with him with regret, and hope he will be successful in whatever new enterprise he undertakes.

—The Edgerton Herald says: "On Monday night last an attempt was made to fire the building occupied by Stoll's saloon, which, had it proved a success, would have destroyed the greater portion of the business part of our town. The siding was ripped off and the hole thus made filled with kindling and a coffee sack, and lot of kerosene oil poured on, but for some reason the incendiary did not set fire to the pile."

—County Clerk Goodale issued 102 marriage licenses during the year 1881 which at $2.00 each, yielded him an income of $204. But if he could have added to it the legal fee for each of the scores of prospective benedicts who with their ducksies skipped across the line and had the connubial knot entwined on Michigan soil, the above sum would have been augmented to a very gratifying extent.—Angola Herald.

—F. P. Blair has resigned as day operator, and has purchased an interest in the Auburn Courier, where he intends going into business this week. Mr. Blair has been an operator at Wawaka station for the past 14 months, and has given good satisfaction in every respect. We can truly say that he is a steady, bright, intelligent young man, and he has our best wishes.—Wawaka correspondent in the Kendallville Standard.

The Kendallville Review says that the father of Mr. William Hill, of that city, was really the first inventor of the sewing machine. A year before Howe took out his patent, Mr. Hill, then living in Rochester, New York, constructed a machine that would sew, but before it was sufficiently completed to warrant an application for a patent, it was destroyed by fire, and the inventor not thinking it of much importance, never constructed another. He narrowly missed being a millionaire.—[Albion New Era.

—Wabash is putting up the poles for their system of telephones. It will require several hundred poles to complete the job.

—Speaking of their fair, the Fort Wayne News says: "The outlook now points to no Fair next fall. I have had some intercourse with members of the Board, and they are fixed in the determination to abandon their lease unless money can be raised for a permanent exposition building on the grounds of the Association. It is estimated that a suitable building will cost less than $3,000, and unless our people will raise that amount, there will be no exhibition. The society is tired of asking merchants to display their wares in an old barn, and has concluded not to do so again. It will be an unfortunate thing if the Fairs shall be discontinued; for they had become a source of large revenue to our merchants."

Waterloo.

Charlie Clark is home again from his visit.

Rob. Patterson is the happy father of a bouncing boy.

The Directors of the Agricultural association meet to-day.

We noticed Sim. Duck, of Hamilton, on our streets Monday.

John Koons went to Fort Wayne Monday on business.

Miss Hattie Smith is visiting at Kendallville this week.

Mrs. Ella Grate, of Sedan, was in town the fore part of the week.

Will Patterson has so far recovered as to start on the road again this week.

G. A. Yant is still in the roller skate business, and was at last accounts doing well.

Rob. Patterson went to Garrett Tuesday, in the boot and shoe interest, and we hear was very successful.

Mrs. R. Wes. McBride and daughter visited last Friday and Saturday at Auburn, with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Baxter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bassett left last Friday for Union City, Mich., where they were called by the death of a sister.

Mrs. Dr. Richards and son, of Hicksville, O., and Mrs. Byron Work, of Angola, were visiting with Gen. Blair's family the fore part of the week.

Our old friend, C. G. Davis, formerly of this place, but now of Cleveland, O., called on us Monday. He was on his way home from Fort Wayne, where he had been to attend the funeral of a sister of Mrs. Davis.

Dr. Chamberlain went to Indianapolis last week, to represent the agricultural society, at the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture. The meeting was an unusually interesting one, and much important business was transacted.

R. M. Lockhart attended the meeting of the state board of agriculture, at Indianapolis last week, and was again elected a member of that body to represent this, the sixteenth district for another two years. Mr. Lockhart has been a faithful member of the board, and we are glad to hear of his re-election.

Spencerville.

—Miss Lena Olds has returned from Lagrange.

—Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall spent Sunday in Maysville.

—Mrs. D. M. Allen is visiting under the paternal roof.

—Mr. E. Zimmerman, of Auburn, spent Sunday in town.

—Mark Barney is visiting under the paternal roof this week.

—The M. E. Missionary Society was entertained by Mrs. H. Murry, last week.

—The social will be entertained by Mrs. Tyndall next Saturday evening.

—Miss Laura Wilson gave a party last Saturday which was a pleasant affair.

—The Misses Oberholtzer, Wilson and Nichols have returned from their visit to Auburn.

—The public installation of the officers of the Masonic lodge, Saturday evening was very pleasant.

Hanging lamps and all kind of lamp goods at reduced prices, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware. tf.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. 3t.

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

:o:

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

:o:

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

:o:

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

:o:

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

:o:

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000—sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM. PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC,

Will sell goods at a BARGAIN for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

Preparatory to taking annual inventory of our stock. Customers should take advantage of this opportunity. Remember the place--east of Public Square.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C, YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box. '35. 2-tf.

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, at the December term, 1881, on the 20th day of December, 1881, the same being the 2nd judicial day thereof, the undersigned executor of the estate of Joseph Boyer, deceased, will offer at private sale at the law office of Wm. H. Leas, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, A. D., 1882, the following premises towit:

The southwest quarter(¼)and the southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), all in township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen (14) east, in DeKalb county, in state of Indiana, except such interest as Franklin township has in the following described tracts. Commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of said section, (17) seventeen, running thence in a southeasterly course, along the center of said road, to a stake, thence north to the north line of said tract, thence west to the place of beginning. Also except the following tracts towit;

Beginning at the southwest corner of the said southwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), thence east along the south line of said section, thirty-two (32) rods to a stake, thence north on a line parallel with the west line of said section, thirty (30) rods thence west parallel with the south line of said section seventeen (17), thirty-two (32) rods to the section line, thence south on said section line, thirty (30) rods to the place of beginning. Also except the following: Beginning at the northeast corner of said southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17)and running thence south 45 degrees west, eight (8) chains and five (5) links, thence west fifty (50) links, thence north five (5) and eighty hundredths chains, thence east six (6) and ten hundredths chains to the place of beginning. All in DeKalb county, state of Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth (¼) cash on day of sale, one-fourth (¼) in six months from date of sale, one-fourth (¼) in 12 months from date of sale, and one-fourth (¼) in eighteen months from date of said sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Each note to waive valuation and appraisement laws, and include ten per cents. for attorneys fees. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN LEAS,
53-4w. Executor.

Adjourned Term of Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned term of the DeKalb circuit court will be held at the court-house in Auburn, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1882.

The first day of such term will be devoted to the transaction of probate business, the next three days to the settling of issues and trials by the court, and the rest of the term will be occupied with trials by jury and by the court.

The petit jury will appear on Monday, January 30, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk,

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James McCrory, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
AMANDA MCCRORY, Administrator.
January 7th, 1882. 3-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Alonzo G. Coats, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
ISAAC SPEER, Administrator.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Snow.

—Oh, snow.

—Oh, the beautiful snow.

—Root & Co. have a new ad.

—For axes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

—Colfax was enthusiastically received.

—Look at Ensley & Harter's new advertisement.

—Miss Ida Blair was in town a few days last week.

—The wood came booming in cheeringly last Saturday.

—Read Root and Co,s new advertisement, in another column.

—S. J. Henney, of Fairfield, called on the COURIER Tuesday.

—The Colfax lecture last Friday evening was well attended.

—Davenport has one of the most gentlemanly clerks in town.

—For good cigars and tobaccos, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—The Bartlett ax is the king of the forest. For sale at Kiblinger's. tf

—Freezing and thawing succeed each other quite regularly now.

—R. Wes. McBride and wife, of Waterloo, "took in" the Colfax lecture.

—For all kinds of winter goods at bottom prices go to Schaab & Beugnot's.

—Our town was quite full last Saturday, considering the condition of the roads.

—Mrs. Anna Darling, of Waterloo, was here last week, the guest of Mrs. J. A. Barns.

—Ladies' and children's hoods at your own prices. Call on Schaab & Beugnot.

—J. A. Potter has opened his shoe shop at his home on Jackson street once more.

—Overcoats at cost for the next 20 days. We mean business, at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—R. N. Crooks came in last week and deposited a year's subscription for the COURIER.

—Lap robes and horse blankets at less than manufacturers prices at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Call on J. A. Potter, on Jackson street, when you want your boots and shoes repaired.

—Ensley and Harter have a new advertisement in this issue, Read and profit thereby.

—New subscribers are being added to the COURIER list every day. There is room for more.

—Robert Patterson and O. L. Hall two of our Waterloo traveling men were in town Tuesday.

—Our stock of underwear must be closed. Come and secure bargains, at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—C. P. Urie has returned to Corunna from Burr Oak, Mich., where he has been visiting his parents.

—Boots made to order with neatness and dispatch, at J. A. Potter's old stand, on Jackson street.

—Harry Hans, of Bill Poster fame, was in town this week. He is advance agent of Nevaro's company.

—The Butler Review is still more enlarged in its last issue, and begins to look more like a newspaper.

—Court adjourned last week. A special session was called, to convene one week from next Wednesday.

—We will sell clothing at cost for the next 30 days to make room for spring stock. Schaab & Beugnot.

—Mrs. Philip Humphrey, of Middleburgh, N. Y., is visiting her son, Dr. V. A. Humphrey, of this city.

—Mrs. A. F. Martin, of Whitley Co. has been visiting her sons, J. J. Martin' and Steven Martin, at the Junction.

—Miss Sadie Morse and another lady of Angola were visiting Charley Jackson and wife the fore part of this week.

—Mrs. H. Johnson, of Grand Haven, Mich., has been spending a few days with her mother and sister in this place.

—Our subscription book is not quite full yet, and we will be glad to add the names of more of our friends to the list.

—The great clearance sale of winter goods at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware to make room for spring hardware, for 30 days only. tf

—The COURIER office is to have a new sign. Look for it, and go where it directs when you want printing of any description done.

—Dr. Sours has moved his office from the room over Pommert's barber shop to the rooms over Shaffer's furniture store. Call and see him.

—G. A. Kant of Waterloo called at the COURIER office last Tuesday. Bert. is succeeding quite well with his roller skate venture and may favor our people with an entertainment before long.

—Canon & Cowhick, the sign painters, have put up a monster sign for Snyder & Culbertson on the building north of the public square. It is forty inches wide, and is a beauty. Everybody should take a look at it.

Cross-cut saws for sale by Kiblinger & Co. tf.

—Mrs. M. Oswald, of Ossian, Ind., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Emanuel,

—Dr. J. H. Stough, Cyrus Bowman and Homer Henning were in town one day last week.

For cross-cut saws, call on Kiblinger & Co Every saw warranted. tf.

—Fred. Davis attended a private hop at Angola Tuesday night. He reports having had a very pleasant time.

—Woolen goods, cardigan jackets and cotton flannels at ruinous prices. We will not carry them over. At Schaab & Beugnot's.

—G. W. Teeters made the COURIER office a brief call last week. We are always glad to see the 'Squire and hope he will call oftener.

—H. A. Hoffman was at home to spend the holidays with his friends, He gave a good account of the other DeKalb boys at the university.

—Mrs. A. S. Leas acted as sheriff last week for a day or two. Sheriff Leas being busy, she took a boy down to the reform school at Plainfield for him. Well done.

—While at Newville the other day, we found our former fellow teacher, Mr.—— Patterson, who is at present a clerk in Coburn's store at that place. We are glad to see him doing well.

—S. U. Tarney began cutting and hauling ice last Saturday, but was soon obliged to stop, as the rain softened it too much. The ice was about four inches thick and of good quality.

—The first snow storm of the season that has amounted to much came Tuesday. The storm was furious for a few hours, but soon stopped. It is not more than three or four inches deep on a level.

—Dr. E. C. Yetter, the well-known eye and ear specialist, called on us last week. He has been located in Butler for the past three years, and has met with great success in his profession.

—A. D. Moore, of Mooresville, has just received eighteen American Merino, registered sheep. They are very fine and he will be pleased to explain their merits to any one interested in that kind of stock.

—A change has occurred in the Auburn COURIER firm. D. Y. Husselman having disposed of his interest to the senior member, James A. Barns, retires, and F. P. Blair takes his position on the paper.—Angola Journal.

—The Press of last week says: "The stockholders almost unanimously chose Captain Stevens to continue as secretary of the Agricultural Society." On behalf of the defeated candidate, we move to make it unanimous.

—Unclaimed letters at the Auburn postoffice, Jan. 9, 1882: E. Casto, Sake Frede. Elma Mercer, Daniel Miller, Geo. D. Nicholas, Shelby Rockwell, Simon Rohm and Belle Shook.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—The Angola papers are not very complimentary to the Whitney family who gave an entertainment in that place last week. The Republican says "The jokes were toothless and baldheaded ages, anterior to the time when Noah's ark rested on the top of Mt. Ararat."

—The state superintendent of public instruction has decided that when a man moves from one corporation to another, he can still send his children to school in the corporation from which he has moved until he can have them properly transferred to the place in which he now resides.

—We have received that sterling youths' magazine, "Golden Days." The weekly December numbers are all put into one number, and make a very attractive volume for young people. No better magazine for the purpose or price can be found. Published by James Elverson, Philadelphia.

—Report of school district No. 8, Jackson township, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: No. of pupils enrolled 57; average attendance 41.—Names of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy: Dora Bailey, Joseph Gerrig, Elmer Davis, John Davis, Orey Wyatt.

ROSA SHAFFER.

—The Garrett Herald thinks it a hard matter to keep the run of the owners of the Auburn papers. It would puzzle us, too, if we mixed up the names as he and some of our other exchanges do. Please look at our editorial column of last week's issue, and see how near you are to the right name, gentlemen.

—To close out our stock of dress goods for the winter, we are now offering them at reduced prices on seasonable goods. 16 2-3 c. goods for 12 1-2 c.; 11 and 12 1-2 c. goods for 10 c. per yd.; $1.20 suitings for $1.00 per yd.; 45 c. colored all-wool cashmeres for 35 c. per yd.; 17 c. plaids for 14 c. per yd.; $4.00 blankets for $3.40 per pair; hoods, nubias and scarfs at cost. $3.00 fur caps for $2.50. Now is the time for close, cash buyers to get bargains at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—Call on Kiblinger & Co., for hardware. They are always at the bottom in prices. tf.

The Law.

AS ENACTED AND AMENDED BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE OF INDIANA.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

All general elections under the new law are held every two years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

Voters are required to have resided in the state during the six months, in the township sixty days, and in the precinct where he votes thirty days, immediately preceeding the election. No one loses his residence as voter by reason of absence on business merely.

VOTING PLACES.

No voting precinct shall contain more than 350 voters, as near as may be, to be ascertained by returns of the last election, and to this end boards of county commissioners shall designate as many places of voting in each township as may be required to carry out this provision of limitation of number of voters to precincts.

KIND OF BALLOTS.

All ballots are required to be written or printed on plain white paper of a uniform width of three inches, and without any distinguishing mark.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Township elections shall be held on the first Monday of April, 1882, and every second year thereafter, for the purpose of electing justices of the peace, township trustees, assessors, constables and such other township officers as are provided for by law. The foregoing provisions of the general election law governs the townships and all special electons also. Persons composing election boards, the same as under old law, are allowed $2 per day each.

OIL INSPECTION.

Any one selling or using oil for illuminating purposes which has not been duly inspected by the oil inspector, is liable to heavy fines. This does not apply to sperm oil.—[Indiana Farmer.

School Fund Apportionment.

We are indebted to Auditor Robbins for a copy of the January apportionment of schools. The total amount divided to the different counties is $861,844.00, being $1.20 for each child in the state between the ages of 6 and 21. DeKalb county pays into the state in taxes and interest on school funds, $6,133.10; and receives as her share of the total fund $8,499.60. Counties generally receive more from the state than they pay in. Crawford county pays in the least, which is $1,105.76; and draws out five times that amount, $5,368.80. Marion county pays the most and receives the most. It pays $43,861.92 and gets back $45,796.80 Lagrange is the nearest even. She pays $6,037.54 and receives $6,138.00. The following are the counties that pay to the state in taxes and interest on school funds, more than they get back: Benton, Carroll, Clinton, Decatur, Fayette, Gibson, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Johnson, Montgomery, Parke, Putnam, Rush, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Union, Vermillion and Warren.

The Indiana Farmer.

This old and reliable paper begins the new year with a still better prospect than ever before. Among its contributors for the coming year, we notice the names of R. T. Brown, Prof. Atwater, Frank Dougherty and Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. All these will furnish articles during the year. Add to this the usual amount of editorial matter and what promises to be an increased amount of correspondence, and we have in the Farmer, one of the best home papers in the country.

—For horse blankets call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

Every saw and ax sold by Kiblinger & Co., are fully warranted. tf.

—The secretary of the board of health in Allen county receives $1300 a year for his services in that capacity.

—A debating club near Hicksville, O. has been discussing the question: "Resolved, that an immoral man is more likely to succeed in business than a moral one."

—One of our Spencerville correspondents breaks forth into song as follows:

> "How doth the little busy Becks
> Improve each shining hour,
> And freeze unto the milliners
> With seventeen-horse power?"

There would have been more stanzas no doubt, but just at this point the poet had to go out and dig some green wood out of the snow, so as to boil more thoroughly two similar sticks already in the stove, and taking advantage of his absence the muses fled.

—At a meeting of stock holders of the First National Bank in this place last Tuesday, the following officers were elected: President, Guy Plum; Vice-president, C. A. O. McClellan; Cashier, Wm. McIntyre; Directors, E. Barry, Jas. I. Best, C. L. Lace, J. H. Ford, C. A. O. McClellan, J. E. Shilling and Guy Plum. Net earnings equal to six per cent. of capital A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared, Surplus funds, two per cent. of capital.

Kiblinger &. Co. are almost giving away hardware. tf.

—Tinware almost given away at Kiblinger & Co's hardware.

Newville.

—Mr. Bonnell went to St. Joe Saturday on business.

—John Wyatt and wife attended the institute both days.

—Dr. J. M. Lawrence is around town as lively and cheerful as ever.

—S. G Flint was here last Friday and Saturday, attending the teachers' institute.

—The ice was strong enough to skate on last week and the boys improved it to the utmost.

—A. M. Hootman, one of the live teachers, was here and took part in the institute work.

—A. L. Strong is teaching school in Allen county, at Hall's Corners, and is succeeding finely.

—Schools in this township are progressing finely, and the trustee keeps his eye on the work.

—Billy Little, one of your Auburn boys, is starting up a lively business in the shoe making line.

—George May's little girl was very sick last week, supposed to be the result of vaccination. The doctor was called, but it is hoped the sickness is not dangerous.

—B. F. Blair is making things comfortable for his guests, and it would surprise many who are not familiar with the place to see what amount of business a hotel has in our little town.

—There is a great deal of excitement about here in regard to small-pox, and all sorts of rumors are afloat. Many of the people are having their children vaccinated, but some are still delaying the matter as they are afraid the children will take cold and be obliged to quit school.

—Institute was in session here Friday and Saturday, and many of our citizens were in attendance, and an unusual interest was manifested. A fine entertainment was given by the teachers and scholars on Friday evening, at the Christian church. It consisted of declamations, songs, music, etc. Speeches were also made by Mr. Bonnell and Supt. J. A. Barns. The pieces given were generally good. The song by little Miss Ashelman was particularly fine and did her and her teachers great credit. But the cutest little piece was the song by the little Rodarmer girl, who was too young to speak plain, yet she went through the long piece without faltering. All the teachers were present. They are: D. G. Belt, Emma and Mary Young, Ellen Jackson, Ellen Joslin and C. H. Husselman.

EDITORS COURIER:—I have a word to say in regard to the Medical men of Auburn, or a part of them at least. Last Tuesday night, Hayden Cobler, living about five miles southeast of Auburn, was taken very sick with what proved to be a congestive chill. His wife being very much frightened, and not having any medicine in the house, sent one of his neighbors to Auburn for a doctor, and I am informed that he called upon five different ones, but could prevail on none of them to come. I believe the roads were too bad for some of them, and others objected on account of fears in regard to pay; as Mr. Cobler had been owing some doctor bills, and had failed to pay—also had promised to haul one of them some tamarack wood, and had failed to do that. Such excuses! Well, the consequences are the man died the next morning at eight o'clock.

Now, I don't say that he could have been saved if all the doctors in Auburn had been there, but the probabilities are that if he could have had medical aid in time he could have been; and I wish to ask, was it christianity, was it humanity, on the part of the doctors to refuse on such pleas as they gave? Are the rich and prosperous only to be doctored? Must a man die for want of medical aid, because he has been unfortunate and could not always meet his obligations just as he should?

AN OBSERVER.

—J. E. McDonald is now in charge of the Ligonier Banner, and comes out with his salutatory in last week's issue. He will find a first class paper and a first rate town in which to exercise his talents, and we have no doubt he will be successful in his labors. Mr. Stoll will now spend a part of his time in Elkhart working in the interests of the "Monitor," as he will call the paper published there. The "Monitor" will be published both daily and weekly. Both of these gentlemen have the COURIER's best wishes.

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These goouds are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwithstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA
RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES
CONSUMPTION
CAN BE CURED
BY
DR A.W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE
PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF.
CURE WARRANTED

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1882.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

AN interesting billiard game was played at New York between Sexton and Schaefer for $6,000 and the gate money, loser to pay all expenses. Sexton won with a score of 600, Schaefer scoring 575 points.

THE will of William F. Weld, who died recently at Philadelphia, covers an estate of $21,000,000, the bulk of which goes to four grandchildren. The widow and daughters are given annuities of $20,000, and two sons will receive $500,000 each.

IN a six-days' walking match at New York, Fitzgerald came in first with a record of 582 miles and fifty-five yards, beating the best previous record (that of Robert Vint, 578 miles, in May, 1881) by four miles and a few yards.... The total number of deaths from small-pox in New York last year was 450, and from scarlet fever, 1,961. This is 419 more deaths from small-pox than in 1880, and an excess of 531 cases of scarlet fever. The record of all classes of contagious diseases shows a great increase over the record for 1880.... New York reports for the year the erection of nearly 2,500 buildings, at a cost of $47,000,000. ....By the burning of a boarding house at Richburg, N. Y., Gilbert Abers and wife were seriously burned, and their three children perished in the flames.

BY the breaking of a bridge over the Kennebunk river a passenger train on the Boston and Maine railroad was precipitated down a high embankment, and, the cars taking fire, a scene of horror occurred. Out of the 100 passengers very few escaped unhurt. One was killed, one fatally wounded, three seriously hurt, and sixty others bruised and injured.... Oscar Wilde, the English æsthete, who arrived in New York last week by the Arizona, is 26 years of age and six feet four inches in height. He says he came to lecture and see the country, and will not return to England until he does.

WASHINGTON BUTCHERS' SONS, of Philadelphia, have settled with their creditors at the rate of 40 per cent. Mr. Darlington, the head of the Chicago branch, has retired.

THE WEST.

THE railroads terminating in Chicago make a good showing of the year's business. The Northwestern reports earnings of $21,788,886, and the completion of 468 miles of new track. The gross revenues of the Rock Island are placed at $12,500,000, and a large elevator was built in Chicago. The Burlington shows earnings of nearly $23,000,000, and 200 miles of track have been constructed. The St. Paul reports gross revenues of $16,740,100, and it has built 200 miles of road.... Mrs. Cruz, living at Florence, Los Angeles county, Cal., gave birth to six female children. ....Small-pox has been reported from thirty-seven towns and villages in Illinois, in most of which the epidemic is under control.

H. CRENSHAW, a saloon proprietor of Kansas City, was arrested for beating his wife. He turned upon Officer Hynes, the oldest member of the police force, and fired four shots, killing him in the street. The officer succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound upon his murderer.

AT San Francisco, Cal., a clerk named Reed, rendered temporarily insane by close application to work, shot and killed his mother-in-law, fatally wounded his daughter, and then killed himself....The receipts for the single performance of the "Messiah" at Cincinnati, with Patti as the principal attraction, were $12,448.

AT Short Creek, Mo., two boys named Williams and Gates, aged 7 and 5 years, while at play quarreled and had a fight. Before this was ended young Williams ran into his home, close by, and secured a revolver belonging to one of the older members of the family, and discharged the weapon at his little adversary, killing him almost instantly....Three men employed in the Paradise tunnel, near Silverton, Colorado, were buried 100 feet deep in a snow-slide.

NEAR Louisiana, Mo., John Morgan Shaw, one of Bill Anderson's guerrillas, was shot and killed by his brother, Morgan Shaw. The murder arose from a family feud about the division of the father's property. In May, 1880, John Morgan Shaw shot and killed his brother, Perrin Shaw, and this second tragedy is the result of the first.

THE SOUTH.

GABRIEL WHITE, a negro, was hanged in Walterboro for the murder of Frederick Bellinger, another negro, in 1878. William Henry Erb was hanged at St. Louis for the murder of his wife. A triple hanging at Mansfield, La., was forestalled by the recent escape of the condemned men from the jail at Shreveport.

A NEGRO from Cairo infected the whole town of Milan, Tenn., with small-pox. Nearly twenty cases are under treatment, and two pest-houses have been established.

THE perpetrators of the recent terrible tragedy at Ashland, Ky., have been arrested, and they have made a full confession. Their names are William Neal, Ellis Craft and George Ellis, all white. The strangest part of the story is that all three of the men were present at the burning of the house, which they had set on fire to conceal their crime; that one of them drove the hearse at the funeral of the three victims, and another acted as pall-bearer.... A frightful tragedy was lately enacted near Minden, La. Robert Lewis, son of the late Judge Landon Lewis, and brother of Will S. Lewis, shot Mrs. Will S. Lewis and her sister, Mrs. Thompson, both severely, and then killed himself. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.

THREE brothers named McDonald, who murdered a man named Martin, made an attempt to escape from jail at Graham, Texas. They first sprang upon and disarmed a turnkey, shooting him in the hand. Another officer came to his relief and was instantly killed. They then fled with the wounded jailer, and were pursued for 300 yards by the citizens, the murderers being killed in the battle. Two of the citizens were wounded.

JAMES IRON died in Richmond, Ky., last Sunday, after having attained the age of 103 years. His life was an eventful one. During the war of 1812 he passed the time in a cave in the mountains, making saltpeter for the manufacture of gunpowder for the American army....Near Eagle Springs, east of El Paso, Tex., eleven Chinamen engaged in surfacing up the track of the Southern Pacific were massacred by Apache Indians.

GENERAL.

DR. BOYNTON, who so faithfully watched by the bedside of President Garfield, has refused to take any remuneration whatever for his services. He also refused to take anything for his services during the illness of Mrs. Garfield, and returned a $1,000 check which Gen. Garfield had sent him therefor.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.'s mercantile agency reports the business failures throughout the country for the week ending Dec. 30 at 151, which is lower than the preceding week, but fully up to the highest average which has been maintained for some months past. The distribution is as follows: Western States, 39; Southern, 46; Middle, 27; Eastern, 15; Pacific, 8; New York city, 18.

GEN. GRANT has recently reached the conclusion that Gen. Fitz John Porter was deeply wronged by dismissal from the army, and he will address an earnest appeal to President Arthur for the prompt restoration of the disgraced officer.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been prepared for the Gulf and Pacific Railway Company, which proposes to construct about 1,150 miles of track from New Orleans to Isleta, New Mexico. It is intended to make Gen. Daniel E. Sickles President. James G. Blaine, S. J. Randall, the Seligmans of New York and the Nickersons of Boston, are said to be interested.

POSTMASTERS throughout the country are appealing to the department at Washington for protection against the small-pox. Four postmasters have died from the disease, contracted, it is supposed, from infected mail matter.

GEN. BOULANGER and the five remaining members of the French commission to the Yorktown celebration, after having visited every part of the United States, sailed for Europe last week....Death has claimed Dr. John W. Draper, the author; Clement C. Clay, an old-time Southern politician and former Senator from Alabama, and Dr. Hotchkin, of Buffalo, a famous theologian.

POLITICAL.

AT a secret conference held at Dallas, Texas, attended by about thirty Republicans from various parts of the State, G. Wash. Jones was determined upon for Governor, and Judge Binckley for Lieutenant Governor. It was also determined to support independents for county officers at the spring elections.... The House Committee on Elections will, it is said, decide that neither Cannon nor Campbell are entitled to the Utah seat in Congress.

A THOROUGH reconciliation seems to have taken place between President Arthur and Collector Robertson, and it is said that the candidacy of the latter for Governor of New York is looked upon with favor by the Chief Magistrate.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSMAN HENDERSON, of Illinois, is determined to push his or some other Inter-State Commerce bill through Congress this session if possible. He says legislation of the character indicated is absolutely necessary, not only for producers and traders, but for railroad stockholders. He points to the growing abuse under which a few rich speculators, desirous of controlling certain railroads, inaugurate a war of rates against such roads in order to depreciate the stock that they may purchase at cheaper rates. He thinks that for the protection of the stockholders and the producers and traders a minimum as well as a maximum freight rate should be fixed.... A rumor is floating about the court-room at Washington that one of the jurors has expressed the opinion that Guiteau is as mad as a March hare.

THE attention of Congress is about to be called to the irregularities in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency in winding up insolvent national banks. It is alleged that exorbitant fees have been allowed to receivers and attorneys, and that one bank in New York has been favored with the sale of all bonds belonging to wrecked institutions.

CONGRESSMAN HERBERT, of Alabama, recently introduced a bill, now in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, which, if passed, will completely revolutionize the present system of paying United States District Attorneys. It abolishes the nominal salary, fees and percentages now allowed by law, and provides a yearly salary in lieu thereof....The President returned from New York to the White House on the last day of the old year, and on New Year's day gave a public reception.

FOR the twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1881, the excess of exports of merchandise from the United States was $195,128,212, and the excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the same period was $[illegible], as against an excess of $[illegible] for the preceding year.

THE following is the public debt statement for December:

Six per cent. bonds, extended		$149,860,800
Five per cents, extended		401,583,900
Four and one-half per cent. bonds		250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds		738,772,550
Refunding certificates		575,250
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,554,334,600
Matured debt		11,528,265
Legal tenders	$346,740,956	
Certificates of deposit	9,590,000	
Gold and silver certificates	73,863,859	
Fractional currency	7,075,936	
Total without interest		437,270,211
Total debt		$2,003,332,078
Total interest		15,838,619
Cash in treasury		253,377,980
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,765,491,717
Decrease during December		12,793,623
Decrease since June 30, 1881		75,107,094
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$1,311,848
Debt on which interest has ceased		11,628,265
Interest thereon		714,983
Gold and silver certificates		73,865,350
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		9,590,000
Cash balance available Jan. 3		156,369,534
Total		$253,377,980
Available assets— Cash in treasury		$253,377,980
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by United States		51,407,273
Interest repaid by companies— Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,707,898
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		36,104,166

THE following is an official statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, just completed by the Treasury Department: Decrease in the principal of the interest-bearing debt, $120,730,800; decrease in the interest accrued and unpaid, $6,059,759.35; total decrease, $126,790,559.35; less increase in the debt bearing no interest, $24,134,011.90; increase in the debt on which interest has ceased, $42,870; total increase, $24,176,781.90; net decrease in principal and interest, $102,611,777.55; increase of cash in the treasury, $31,078,241.35; total net decrease, $133,690,018.90.

FOREIGN.

SOME 1,700 persons have been arrested in Warsaw for participation in the anti-Jewish riot growing out of the church panic of Christmas-day. The persons are mostly young men....The anti-Socialist law of Germany has, in three years, been the means of dissolving 225 Socialist societies, and of suppressing 758 of their publications.

ONE coasting steamer and two steamers engaged in the Mediterranean trade are finally given up as lost during the November gales. The loss of life is 110.

THE trial trip through the St. Gothard tunnel was highly successful. The time occupied in the passage of the train was fifty minutes one way and thirty-three the other way.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has gone to St. Petersburg to confer with the Czar in regard to a polar expedition on a new plan, in which the base of operations will be the mouth of the Lena....Once more a failure is recorded in the effort to fix up a commercial treaty between France and England. This time the hitch occurred on the duty on cotton and woolen goods, the French Commission failing to reduce the figure to the minimum fixed by the English Commissioners.

EMPEROR WILLIAM received numerous congratulations on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the German army.... In one of the suburbs of London, two Mormon missionaries, attempting to hold service, were forced by a mob to seek refuge at police headquarters....The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ladies' League at Roscommon, Ireland, have been arrested....By means of forged cablegrams from Madrid in regard to a lottery ticket, a banking-house in Havana was tricked into negotiating a $500,000 prize. The scheme was soon exposed, the principal operator arrested, and most of the money recovered....William Harrison Ainsworth, the English novelist, has just died at the age of 76 years.

IN a speech at Birmingham, England, John Bright supported the policy of the Government in dealing with the situation in Ireland. He justified the coercion measures on the ground of absolute necessity, and referred to the ruling spirits in the recent Chicago Convention as "though mistaken, honest and patriotic, but they took their ideas of Ireland from the basis of bygone times."....Joseph Charriel, of Bordeaux, France, has been formally declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are 15,000,000 francs, and he has absconded.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The prisoner was taken without demonstration to the prisoner's dock, which is located some twenty-five feet from the counsel, upon the left of the room. A letter written by the prisoner to Don Cameron, asking for the sum of $500, was submitted by the defense as evidence of insanity. The letter is as follows:

Hon. Don Cameron:

DEAR SIR: I am on trial for my life and I need money. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts, and so are you. You think a great deal of Gen. Arthur, and so do I. My inspiration made him President, and I am going to ask you to let me have $500. If I get out of this I will return it. If not, charge it to the stalwarts.

Yours for our cause, and very cordially,
(Signed) CHARLES GUITEAU.
In court, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1881.

P. S.—Please give your check to my brother, J. W. Guiteau, of Boston, and make it payable to my order. C. G.

When the letter was produced in court, the prisoner denounced his brother as a nuisance and Scoville as a jackass.

Dr. Callender, who occupied the witness stand, was then asked by Scoville: "Will you give your opinion whether such a letter as that, written to a man he didn't know, does not indicate unsoundness of mind?"

Answer—"I don't think it indicates unsoundness of mind. It seems to me consistent with his character and habit through life of soliciting money from sources where he had no reason to expect it."

Dr. Walter Kempster, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, had devoted his attention to the study of insanity for the past fifteen years. Witness was familiar with the process of taking the conformity of the head, and did not believe much importance, as a rule, could be attached to the shape of the head in determining the question of sanity or insanity. Witness exhibited slips showing the shape, as taken by the "conformitor," of the heads of a number of gentlemen.

Witness related incidents within his knowledge of persons who had committed crimes while acting under the influence of insane delusions, and defined what he considered insane delusions to be.

Witness was then asked if he had ever seen a case where a person committed crime and claimed divine inspiration, and if so, how such persons deported themselves before and after the act. He replied that in such cases the delusion (or inspiration as they claim it to be) comes to the person suddenly and with intense pressure, and that such persons act quickly and upon sudden impulse, delaying neither to consider opportunity or weapons; that it would be impossible to conceive, without actually witnessing it, the energy and impetuosity and determination with which persons acting under an insane delusion carry out their purposes; that it would be equally impossible to describe it with language.

Guiteau—"You don't agree with Abraham, Doctor. He took plenty of time to make his arrangements."

Witness stated that he did not believe in a distinct type of insanity which could be called moral insanity. It was simply a convenient term which had been invented to excuse the commission of heinous crimes. Witness had never seen a case where an insane man, after committing a crime, paraded his insanity and urged it as an excuse for his crime. Insane murderers do not boast of their acts, but, on the contrary, very rarely allude to them unless a good deal of ingenuity is used to draw them out. Witness, until he entered this court-room, had never heard of a case of alleged inspiration that came from within. Always such persons claim to have heard the voice of God or seen His image or something of that sort. Such inspiration is never a conviction arrived at after mature reflection on the part of the person so affected.

Witness had visited the jail and examined the prisoner with a view of determining his mental condition. The witness detailed at some length conversations he had with the prisoner, with occasional contradictions by Guiteau.

The witness had asked the prisoner if he thought he was insane, and his reply was: "Not what you experts call insane; but legally insane." When asked what he meant by that term, the prisoner had said that if he could get a jury to believe he was acting under an inspiration from the Lord when he shot the President, that would be all he wanted, and would acquit him.

Guiteau had been engaged with his mail for some minutes, and here called out: "I would like to have you know, ladies and gentlemen, that my letters now come addressed, 'The Hon. Charles Guiteau,' quite a change from last summer."

The witness was cross-examined by Reed, who produced a pamphlet, a report prepared by the witness as Superintendent of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, and read extracts from it. During the reading a dispute arose between counsel, who seemed to have gradually developed a vast amount of bitterness.

Guiteau shouted from the dock: "I want it understood that Judge Porter is making all this fuss and interruption simply to divert the minds of the jury from the point which he sees that Reed has made against him. It simply shows a contemptible meanness that only such fellows as he and Corkhill can indulge in."

The cross-examination was continued by Scoville—with occasional outbursts on the part of the prisoner—until adjournment.

"He came here," said Guiteau, "as an expert for the defense. That's what he said when he was in my cell. But good living at Willard's and Corkhill's money have been too much for him."

Judge Cox, in rendering a decision on the application of Col. Corkhill to place Guiteau in the prisoners' dock, explained why he had given the assassin such latitude heretofore. He did not wish even to appear to deprive the prisoner of any of his constitutional guarantees. He wished also to give the jury and the experts an opportunity of judging for themselves whether Guiteau was insane or not, and for that reason gave the prisoner more latitude than he would otherwise allow. He decided that the prisoner should be placed in the dock, because he was manifestly abusing the privileges granted to him.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

As the assassin was led into court by the bailiffs, he passed a moment at the table where his counsel sat and whispered to Scoville: "If you will only keep quiet to-day I will laugh this case out of court." As soon as he reached the dock he shouted out: "Some leading papers in America consider me the greatest fellow they have met in some time. At 5 o'clock last night I received a telegram, which I will read for the edification of this audience and the American people:

"Mr. Charles J. Guiteau, Washington, D. C.:

"All Boston sympathizes with you. You ought to be President.

(Signed) "A HOST OF ADMIRERS."

Pausing a moment, he branched off into a rambling harangue, quoting scripture, and comparing himself to the "meek and lowly Jesus," who used plain language, though sometimes severe. "I have been accused of using too harsh language," he added, "but I take my pattern from the Savior of mankind. I shall submit my name to the next National Republican Convention. I shall expect to be before it. There are only two men in the country who want me hung. One is Judge Porter, who expects to get $5,000 from the Government if I am convicted, and the other is Corkhill, who expects to get bounced, and who knows I am the cause of it."

Dr. Kempster took the stand and Scoville resumed his cross-examination.

Witness did not believe in temporary insanity in the sense that persons could be insane and wholly recover from it in an hour.

Upon the witness leaving the stand Corkhill announced that he had but one more witness to introduce on the part of the Government.

Scoville replied: "We have some witnesses whose names have been presented since we closed our case, and I shall ask the court to permit us to have them sworn, and our reason will be upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence material to the case."

Davidge—"Could you give us an idea how much time you will want upon surrebuttal?"

Scoville—"Several days; probably all of next week."

Davidge—"We must object, your Honor, to a reopening of this case."

Scoville insisted that he did not desire to delay the trial or consume the time of the court, but the prosecution had consumed weeks with these expert witnesses, meeting with them nightly and conferring with them in preparation of this case, and he did not propose to be cut short in the matter of time. He would renew, however, his proposition that the jury be allowed to separate and go to their homes, relying upon their honor and integrity.

The question of permitting the jury to disband was dismissed by the foreman announcing that they preferred not to separate, provided that they could have reasonable opportunity for exercise and to obtain fresh air.

Corkhill proceeded to reply to what he termed counsel's aspersions upon the "distinguished medical gentlemen who did honor to their States."

Scoville replied to Corkhill, and surprised every one by making one of the best and most impressive speeches that has been heard in the court-room since the opening of the trial.

Some manifestation of applause followed the conclusion of his speech, but it was quickly checked by the court.

Dr. John P. Gray, Medical Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, took the stand. Witness had made the study of insanity his business since 1850, and in that time had treated or investigated 12,000 cases of insanity. He had never seen a single instance where the only indication of insanity was an exhibition of immorality or wickedness. He did not believe in what had been called "moral insanity." It was impossible to discover mental unity so as to locate the impairment of moral nature that was not accompanied by intellectual deterioration. Insanity in itself had no more tendency to excite to crime than neuralgia or any other disease. It puts nothing new into a man's nature; it only perverts what is already there.

Dr. Gray stated that he had made a thorough, complete and satisfactory examination of the prisoner at the jail, and gave at some length the details of his examination and conversation with the prisoner. Witness asked the prisoner the question: "Suppose the President had offered the Paris Consulship during the time you were reflecting upon the subject of removing him, would you still have shot him?" and he replied: "Well, that would have settled the matter. I should have taken the position."

Guiteau called out from the dock: "I said if he had offered it to me at any time before the 1st of June. If he had offered it after the 1st of June it would not have made the slightest difference."

Witness asked prisoner how he came to shoot the President, and his reply was: "I came to the conclusion the political situation justified it. I gradually became convinced of this, and I resolved upon his removal."

Guiteau shouted again: "That knocks your Paris Consulship, and shows there was no malice in it—not an element of murder in it, but political necessity."

Witness then inquired of the prisoner in regard to his alleged inspiration, and asked him if it came to him in the form of a voice, or vision, or direct command, and his reply was: "No, it came into my head, a conception, and I reflected upon it until I resolved that it was justified by the situation."

Witness then asked the prisoner how this statement accorded with his theory of inspiration, and his reply was: "The inspiration was in the form of pressure constantly upon me to commit the act."

Guiteau—"That's all there is to the case, short and to the point. You can talk about it six years if you want to."

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

At the opening of court Guiteau called out: "One of my guards here, Cunningham, has got an eleven-pound baby for a New Year's present." [Laughter, in which the jury heartily joined.]

Dr. Gray resumed the story of his conversation with the prisoner in jail.

Guiteau continually interjected comments, and with Scoville's frequent objections witness soon became sensibly disturbed, and, when asked to go on, said: "There have been so many interruptions I don't know where I am."

Guiteau quickly retorted: "I shouldn't think you did, nor any one else. I have been trying all the morning to find out where you are. The fact is, you are badly lost this morning, doctor. We will have to send a small boy to find you."

Witness did not find a single circumstance, as narrated by the prisoner, that would indicate to his (witness') mind insanity. He was of opinion, judging by his examination of the prisoner in the jail, and from his observation of him in court, that he is sane at this time.

Corkhill then read the lengthy hypothetical question of the prosecution.

Guiteau suggested that there was no necessity to repeat that bosh, as everybody had heard it a dozen times. The suggestion was unheeded, and the prisoner added: "Two-thirds of that is false, and it makes me mad every time I hear it read."

As the reading proceeded he continually called out: "That is false!" "All false!" "How do you know?" "That's Smith's lie!" and similar expressions.

Witness replied: "I believe him to have been sane on July 2."

Guiteau shouted: "The whole substratum of that thing is false. How can the doctor give a truthful answer?"

Witness then gave at great length full details of what he had observed in the conduct and sayings of the prisoner in the court that led him (witness) to believe in his sanity. Referring to the prisoner's claim that the Deity inspired the act, he was interrupted by Guiteau, who called out: "Yes, and He'll take care of it, too, Dr. Gray. I'll stake my life on it."

Witness was asked: "Do you think the prisoner has been feigning in court?"

And replied: "Yes, I do. He claims an inspiration from the Deity. I don't believe that he believes any such thing, and in such a sense he is feigning and acting a part."

Guiteau—"No such thing. I never feign. You are paid for your opinion; the jury is not."

Scoville began cross-examination. Witness was asked if he had testified as expert in cases of persons on trial for capital crimes, but before he could reply Guiteau supplemented the question by calling out: "How many men have you helped to hang?"

Witness was not aware of a case where he had pronounced a sane man insane, or where he had adjudged an insane man sane. He admitted, however, that his views upon some types of insanity had changed since he began to study the subject.

Guiteau—"You live to learn, then, like other people. If you live twenty years longer you may know something about insanity. You may reach the Abrahamic type by that time. You are a growing man, doctor."

Witness stated that he abandoned the theory of "moral insanity" as far back as 1854. He did not think it would be found in his reports subsequent to that date as a distinct classification.

After some further questions on this subject, Guiteau broke out impatiently: "The amount of it is, these experts will swear to anything for money. They will swear to things to-day they would not have thought of swearing to twenty-five years ago, or would swear to twenty-five years hence. This subject of insanity is a progressive one."

Witness was asked how he came to visit Washington to testify in this case, and replied: "I did not care to come, but the President of our board said he thought it my duty to come."

Scoville—"Then you came on his interpretation of your duty?"

Witness (indignantly)—"No, sir; I came on a telegram."

Guiteau added: "How about Corkhill's money? I guess that was the influence that brought you here. This fellow Corkhill has got a bunghole in the treasury that will run out $100,000 before he gets through with this case. It's about time President Arthur was attending to his case. I wouldn't let him stay here a week if I were President. However, I'll attend to Corkhill in 1884."

Scoville endeavored to force an acknowledgment from witness that the conversation and conduct of the patient were the chief means of determining sanity or insanity.

Witness insisted it was only an incident, and not an essential element in the determination.

Scoville—"Why, you don't have any other means when they are alive, do you? You can't get at the brain to examine it, can you?"

Guiteau—"The experts on this case want to kill the man and then examine his brain afterward."

He was asked if he had ever seen any case of feigned insanity that resembled that of the prisoner (assuming that he is feigning) and replied: "I have not seen any such insanity, real or feigned."

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Guiteau, who had been listlessly following the proceedings, called out: "To-morrow will be New Year's, 1882. I shall receive to-morrow in jail, and shall be happy to see all who can succeed in getting in. I wish every one a happy New Year. Come, Scoville, it's 3 o'clock, let's go home."

The court adjourned till Tuesday.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Guiteau opened court by announcing that he had many New-Year callers, none of whom wanted him hanged, and all of whom believed he would be acquitted.

Dr. Gray took the stand, and Scoville resumed the cross-examination. Witness had not, in giving his opinion on the direct examination that the prisoner was sane, taken into account the evidence of the prisoner himself, but taking that element into consideration his opinion would still be the same—that the prisoner is sane, and was sane on the 2d of July.

Witness did not believe in what is termed by some writers "emotional insanity," or "moral insanity." "Kleptomania," he considered simply thieving; "dipsomania," drunkenness, and "pyromania," incendiarism. These designations were simply convenient terms which had been invented to cover certain crimes. "Insanity," said the witness, "is never transmitted any more than cancer."

Scoville desired to put in evidence certain tabulated statements from the annual reports of witness. From these it appeared that of fifty-four cases of homicides by insane people, seven were by persons acting under an insane delusion of divine authority for their acts. At the request of the District Attorney witness described briefly these cases and added, "each case was one of marked insanity, independent of the homicidal act."

Dr. Gray was asked a few more questions by Scoville, when the District Attorney announced the conclusion of the examination on the part of the Government.

Dr. Bowker, of Kansas City, was called by Scoville. The witness met Mrs. Dunmire at Leadville, Col., and conversed with her. She said "she had entertained grave doubts as to the mental condition of Guiteau at the time she obtained her divorce, and thought at the time she had better defer the divorce proceedings, and await some further developments in the mental condition of her husband."

Clark Mills, the sculptor, was called for the purpose of identifying the plaster cast of Guiteau's head. At the first question, "Did you make a plaster cast of the prisoner's head?" Davidge objected to any reopening of the question of insanity, such as would be involved by the identification of the cast by this witness. The question of insanity had been gone over direct and in rebuttal. The prosecution had already admitted the genuineness of the cast. That was all that could be asked by the defense.

After further arguments, the court ruled against Scoville, and the witness was withdrawn.

The prisoner undertook to read a letter, as he claimed, from an old friend of President Garfield, in Ohio, showing that public opinion was making in his favor.

Judge Cox ordered him to be silent.

Guiteau—"It shows the state of public opinion outside of this court room."

Judge Cox—"Be silent. Public opinion has nothing to do with this case."

Guiteau—"When I speak, I speak to 50,000,000 people, not to this little crowd in this court-room."

Marshal Henry (rising and moving toward the dock)—Keep quiet, sir.

Guiteau—I've got through.

The Marshal whispered some instructions to the bailiff sitting in the dock. A moment later the prisoner started upon another harangue, and the bailiff put his hand upon his shoulder and attempted to quiet him.

Guiteau—"Get away from me or I'll slap you in the mouth."

With this outburst he subsided, however, and turned his attention to writing autographs.

Scoville again brought up the question of introducing new witnesses, and, after argument, an agreement was made that the defense submit a motion in writing to-morrow, giving the names of witnesses and the facts to be testified to, and supported by affidavit, giving the reason why such witnesses were not introduced before.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Scoville, counsel for the defense, offered a motion for the admission of further evidence to prove the insanity of the prisoner.

Dr. McFarland, of Illinois, was to prove from what he had read in the papers that Guiteau was insane, and some Government detectives were to testify to the same from interviews held with him soon after the assassination. Other witnesses would declare that he had acted in a crazy manner a few days before he committed the crime, and Dr. Beard, of New York, was ready to swear that the assassin was crazy. After a good deal of discussion on the part of Scoville, Corkhill and Davidge, Judge Cox ruled against the admission of evidence of insanity in sur-rebuttal. J. J. Brooks, Chief of the Treasury Secret Service, was then called as a witness, and gave the details of an interview with the prisoner on the night of the shooting. The prosecution then submitted to the court the points for the instruction of the jury. During the reading of them, Judge Davidge was frequently interrupted by the assassin. They are as follows:

1. The legal test of responsibility, where insanity is set up as a defense for an alleged crime, is whether the accused, at the time of committing the act alleged, knew the difference between right and wrong in respect to such act; hence, in the present case, if the accused at the time of committing the act charged knew the difference between right and wrong in respect of such act; that is, if he knew what he was doing and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, he is responsible.

Guiteau—"I didn't, because my free agency was destroyed."

2. If the accused knew what he was doing, and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, it constitutes no defense, even if it were true that when he committed the act he really believed he was thereby producing a public benefit or carrying out an inspiration of divine origin or approval, such belief would not afford an excuse, nor would such excuse be afforded by the fact that in the commission of the act he was impelled by a depraved moral sense, whether innate or acquired, or by evil passion or indifference to moral obligation.

Guiteau—"All of which is false."

3. Insanity would, however, constitute a defense if by reason of the disease assumed, at the time of committing the act charged, did not know what he was doing, or, if he did know it, that what he was doing was contrary to law.

Guiteau—"I had no choice in the matter."

4. The only evidence in the present case tending to show an irresistible impulse to commit the homicide is the claim of the accused that his free agency was destroyed by his alleged conviction that the death of the President was required for the good of the American people and was divinely inspired; but such conviction, even if it really existed, could not afford any excuse when the party knew what he was doing and that it was contrary to law—no mere delusion or error of judgment, not even a fixed belief that what is prohibited by law is commanded or approved by divine authority—

Guiteau—"God's law is higher than man's law."

—can exempt the accused from responsibility for breaking the law. To have such an effect the commission of the act charged must have been the result of an insane delusion which was the product of disease, and such force as to deprive the accused of a degree of reason necessary to distinguish between right and wrong in respect of the act, so that at the time of committing the act he either did not know what he was doing, or, if he did, that the act was wrong or contrary to the law of the land.

Scoville announced to the court that the case of the defense was closed, and the court adjourned for three days, in order to allow counsel time for the preparation of their arguments.

A wall between many friendships is built of frozen stone.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE full bench of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in passing upon an agreed case, has made a decision which will invalidate nearly all the laws passed by the Legislature of that State in 1877 and 1879. The ground of the decision was that the act was passed with the aid of the votes of four members who were not legally elected. Among the laws thus made void is the prohibition constitutional amendment.

THE Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco found his vaults so completely filled with silver that he refused to receive any more from the Collector of the port. The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the continued receipt of silver, and will ask Congress for an appropriation for additional storage capacity.

THE three men in custody as the perpetrators of the fearful tragedy at Ashland, Ky., were removed from Catlettsburg to Maysville for greater security against impending action by a mob. The law officers managed to slip their prisoners on board a river steamer, and get them away before anybody knew what was afoot. When the citizens heard of it they seized another steamer and gave chase, but finally relinquished the pursuit on ascertaining that a detachment of militia was on board with the prisoners, and that any attempt to get possession would be resisted by force of arms. Finally, the three prisoners were safely housed in the jail at Maysville, where it is believed they can be held secure against the designs of the would-be lynchers.

THE Territorial Division Convention of Dakota has recommended the division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel, admitting the southern part as a State and the northern part as a Territory, to be called South and North Dakota, respectively.

A POSTMASTER in Pennsylvania informs the Postoffice Department that a doctor who is treating a number of small-pox patients persists in calling at the office for his mail. The Postmaster has been informed that the law cannot help him.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen urges the Government of Italy to choose another capital, and to leave Rome to the Pope, to avert the necessity of his removal from that city.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Congress reassembled, after the holiday recess, on Thursday, Jan. 5. The Senate roll-call showed fifty-one members of that body present. A number of executive communications were laid before the Senate, and numerous petitions were presented for legislation regulating inter-State commerce, and for increased pay to the life-saving service. On motion of Mr. Garland, the Finance Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of refunding the fees paid under the trade-mark legislation, which has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, and Mr. Maxey presented one to increase the value of the signal service. In the House, Mr. Orth rose to a question of privilege, stating that it grew out of and affecting the recent appointment of the committees of the House. Before stating the point specifically, he said: "I ask indulgence to announce that it is my purpose at an early day to introduce for consideration a proposition to change the method of selecting committees. The vast and diversified interests of the country are all more or less affected by Congressional legislation, and this legislation, as is well known, is almost exclusively controlled by the action of the committees. For this reason their formation assumes importance, and is invested with a responsibility too great to rest in the hands of a single individual, however capable and honest and patriotic such individual may be. As now exercised, it is emphatically one man's power, and such power is always dangerous and in conflict with the principles of our republican government. It is our duty to see that it may not at some future period be used to the detriment of the best interests of the people." Mr. Orth then made a strong protest against the treatment he had received from Speaker Keifer, and closed by asking that he be excused from serving on the Committee on Rules. The Speaker said: "The chair does not understand that it is necessary for him to vindicate himself by saying anything in reply. It must not, however, be inferred, because the chair does not undertake to challenge the statements charging him with injustice, that the chair acquiesces in the views taken by the gentleman from Indiana" (Orth). Orth's request was granted, and he was excused from further service on the Committee on Rules. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hawk, of Illinois, providing for the labeling of oleomargarine and other imitations of butter with their true name. Mr. Hawk also introduced a bill to reorganize the militia. Mr. Hewitt caused the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the Khedive of Egypt for the gift of Cleopatra's needle.

GEN. LEE is said to have asked a straggler, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man. "I'm eating them to draw up my stomach to fit my rations."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]
Flour—Superfine	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]
Corn—Ungraded	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed Western	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	[illegible]
Cows and Heifers	[illegible]
Medium to Fair	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	[illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 2	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 1	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 White	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 White	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]
Barley (per cental)	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1882.

THE TARIFF.

Arguments Which Protectionists Furnish to England.

Senator Beck has received a letter from ex-Gov. Seymour, directing his attention to the effect that the policy of protection is likely to have upon the policy of foreign nations in their dealings with us. Touching this question Senator Beck said to a correspondent at Washington the other day:

The taunts of the advocates of protection and restriction that we who advocate a revenue tariff are working in the interest of English free-traders, and that our policy would tend to destroy or to cripple American industries, are absurd. We could with far more justice charge that they have entered into a conspiracy with the landed aristocracy of Great Britain to break down the great measures which the people of that country, in the interest of labor and cheap exchange of products all over the world, have extorted from the privileged classes after years of struggle. Every protectionist is to that extent a prohibitionist. He insists that each nation ought, as far as possible, to exclude the products of every other nation in order to protect home production. He taunts England, whose people buy 55 per cent. of all our exports, with allowing our wheat, pork, beef, butter, cheese and other products of our farms to enter her ports duty free. He says to the English "Fair Trader:"

"Discriminate against us if you are wise. Protect your home industries. No country or system of government can succeed that allows free competition."

The American protectionist makes war on our export trade. His theory carried into effect tends to the ruin of our farmers while protecting manufacturers. Those laws of England which give us an equal chance with her own colonists in her markets he in effect denounces, and it is to be remembered that all his arguments are heard and weighed as intelligently in Europe as they are here. A system that is enforced here and lauded as the best for this country must be, they might say abroad, the best for other countries. If the arguments and deductions of our protectionists should prevail in England, what would be the effect upon us? To illustrate: Leaving out of the question all her great colonial possessions in India, Australia and elsewhere, and her dependencies all over the world, England has great colonies on this continent whose people are entitled to her protection, if protection and restriction are to be again resorted to as true national policy.

I went to Winnipeg last summer and there saw a thriving city of 15,000 people, with a railroad about finished to Lake Superior. It was being pushed with great energy and abundant means westward to the Pacific ocean to reach the trade of Australia, China, Japan and the Indies on English soil, with cheap ships ready to furnish free goods for transportation over this continent to Europe. I went west of Winnipeg nearly 200 miles on that road and saw thousands and thousands of acres of wheat, clearing forty bushels to the acre, weighing sixty-three and sixty-five pounds to the bushel, and was assured by undoubted authority that on Peace river, 1,200 miles northwest of where I was, wheat was being produced in immense quantity equal to the best I saw in Winnipeg, while great herds of cattle were being fed without cost on as fine grassy land as the world affords. In short, between our northwestern line of 49 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes (Gen. Cass' fighting point), there is a country owned by England with greater grain and stock-growing capacity than all the lands on the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean combined. The land laws of Canada are now as liberal as ours, as to the homestead pre-emption and free claims. People are crowding there rapidly, and towns are springing up as if by magic. Their great railway will reach the Pacific at the grand harbor of Puget sound before our Northern Pacific will, and it will be extended eastward promptly to Montreal. The distance to Liverpool will be 600 miles shorter than any American line can get the wheat of Dakota there. The best steel rails are being placed on the road, 100 tons to the mile, at $56 per ton, while on our parallel line of the Northern Pacific like rails (protected) cost about $70—$1,400 a mile in rails alone in favor of the Canadian Pacific.

American protectionists not only tell English statesmen, but denounce all of us who do not urge that policy, that it is their duty to protect Canadian products against American competition in England. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that if England takes their advice, and, in order to have "fair trade" and protect home industries, shall impose a tariff tax of 10 or 20 cents per bushel upon American wheat and other grains, allowing Canadian wheat and other products to enter her ports free, she can bankrupt the farmers of our Northwest. She can, by a like discrimination as to beef, pork, butter, cheese and other farm products, cripple, if not ruin, our farmers all over the country, because it is too apparent to need argument that, with our vast railroad system and the agricultural lands developed by it, our own people cannot consume what our farmers produce. France and Germany are moving rapidly in the direction urged by American protectionists, and there is building up a party in England which is pressing warmly the same views as are held by American protectionists. The landed aristocracy of England is at the back of this party, and, in their greed, the advocates of this policy may yet succeed in overthrowing and destroying the agricultural interests and prosperity of their country.

No nation can find fault with even a high revenue tariff at our custom-houses. We have come out of a great civil war; we are burdened with an enormous debt which we are struggling to pay. That effort commends itself to all nations, and they do not seek to retaliate because of restrictions on their commerce imposed by us to obtain money to sustain our credit and develop our resources; but when they see a numerous and influential body of men maintaining a policy of actual protection and restriction merely to enrich a class at home, they may well pursue the same policy and justify it by the position maintained here.

Senator Beck's views on this subject are practically those held by Gov. Seymour.

GRANT ON PORTER.

His Change of Heart Causes Much Talk.

A Washington telegram says: The recent frank, unequivocal declaration of Gen. Grant to the effect that his opinion of the Fitz John Porter case has radically changed, and that he is now convinced Porter is a greatly injured man, is becoming more and more a subject of discussion among Congressmen, officials, and army people. Gen. Grant's statements are a great surprise to persons who have for many years bitterly denounced Porter and stubbornly defended the action of the court-martial. Gen. Grant's outspoken confession of his own error in this case, and his determination to make amends by doing all he can to remove the stigma from Porter's record, have brought embarrassment to men like Gen. Logan and Gen. Sherman, who during the last Congress claimed to have given a careful study to the evidence produced before the Schofield Board of Inquiry, and who, despite that evidence, stuck persistently to their old opinion.

The friends of Fitz John Porter were very much elated at the frank avowal of Gen. Grant that Porter has been wronged and ought to be vindicated. They expect to get a bill for Porter's reinstatement through this Congress now without much difficulty. A prominent Republican said to-night that Gen. Grant's change of opinion would not influence Senator Logan to reverse his judgment and favor the bill to reinstate Porter. He said Logan may, out of respect for Grant, remain silent, but he will not vote for such a bill. The Democrats generally give Gen. Grant credit for an honest change of opinion in this matter. A leading Democratic Senator said to-night that he took no stock in the theory that Grant was maneuvering to catch Democratic votes in favor of a bill for placing his own name on the army retired list. He said he knew Grant to be a very candid man, and one ready to make acknowledgment if he discovered himself to be in error; that, having recently studied the case for the first time, Grant reached the conclusion that his previous opinion had been wrong, and frankly said so. This Senator added that, in his opinion, the bill to retire Grant will pass, as several Democratic Senators—perhaps half a dozen—intend to vote for it. Any bill to simply reinstate Porter will receive the support of all the Democrats in Congress; but should it propose to reimburse him in the shape of back pay it will meet with strong opposition from some Democrats.

Porter Appeals to the President.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has sent to Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, an appeal to the President for a reopening and rehearing of his case. Porter asks that he be nominated to the Senate for restoration to his rank in the army. The appeal is indorsed by Gen. Grant, Gen. Terry and many other persons of note. Gen. Grant, in his letter of indorsement, states that he is now convinced that Porter rendered faithful, efficient and intelligent service, and asks the President to lay the whole matter before the Attorney General for his opinion.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENTS.

A Panic in a Peoria Church Causes the Death of Several People.

During the funeral of the Rev. Simon Kuhlehenhoelter, at Salem Evangelical Church, in Peoria, Ill., a frightful panic occurred. In the rush for the street some forty persons were injured, six, all ladies, seriously. The church is one of the largest in the city, and was filled with the friends of the deceased. All the seats were filled, and the standing-room in the aisles and about the doors was occupied. Soon after the services commenced the panic occurred. It is said that a seat in the gallery broke down. The people in the vicinity thought the gallery was giving away, and the rush commenced. Men, women and children poured out of the doors leading from the main floor and the gallery into the hall leading to the street. All efforts to stop them were fruitless. The people were frantic and would listen to nothing. In less than two minutes the doorway was blocked up, and the scene that followed was indescribable. The women who were caught in the crowd were thrown down and trampled upon. Their shrieks and the shouting of the men, who seemed to be frightened out of their senses, were fearful. For fully ten minutes the doorway was blocked up, and, during the greater portion of this time, half a dozen women lay on the steps under the feet of the frightened crowd. A few men who had lost their scare went to work heroically to rescue the women, and succeeded in getting them out after they had been walked over by a large number of men. As fast as taken out the victims were taken to adjoining houses and cared for. Forty persons were injured, four or more fatally, others being maimed for life.

An Artificial Earthquake.

In an open space about half a mile north of the public square in Oskaloosa, Iowa, stood the powder magazine of H. L. Spencer & Co. Three boys, one of them the son of the Mayor of Oskaloosa, went out to do a little target shooting with a magazine breech-loading rifle which the Mayor had drawn in a raffle, and had turned over to his son. The youngsters blazed away at the powder-magazine, using it as a target, and one of the explosives pierced the wall and ignited the powder inside the building. In the explosion of the five tons of powder the three boys were instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mangled. The bodies of the unfortunate boys were carried from fifty to 200 yards from the magazine, and mutilated almost beyond recognition. The explosion caused great damage to windows, nearly all the plate-glass fronts in the business quarter of the city being wrecked, while many houses in the north part of the city suffered severely, the damage aggregating not less than $20,000. Many persons were injured by falling glass and debris.

Bank Clearings in 1881.

The year just closed has been one of unexampled prosperity throughout the business and industrial circles of the country. This is reflected sharply in the clearings at the clearing-houses in the large cities, all but one showing an increase in the year's business over that of 1880. It is a striking evidence of the growth of our country that the total gross earnings of the large citities have increased in one twelvemonth from $50,668,934,098 to $64,409,580,967, or 27.1 per cent. Last year the increase over 1879 was 31.6 per cent. Tested by these records, the business of 1881 appears to have surpassed that of any previous year by between 1-5 and 1-6 in volume. The most remarkable increase of the year was that of Louisville, with 33 per cent. gain, followed by Kansas City, 32.9; Chicago, 30.5; Pittsburgh, 30.0; New York, 28.0; Boston, 27.2; Cincinnati, 43.7; San Francisco, 23; Indianapolis, 22.4; Cleveland, 21.8; Springfield, 17.9; St. Louis, 17; New Haven, 16.8; Worcester, 16.5; Philadelphia, 15.3; Lowell, 14.9; Milwaukee, 13.8, Syracuse, 10.5; Providence, 8.8; Baltimore, 7.4, New Orleans, 7.2; and Memphis, with a decrease of 6.1.

Two young Canadians who nearly killed themselves by blowing out the gas at a Bradford hotel, say they would do it again rather than turn the light down into the gas pipe and cause an explosion. The innocents are abroad and ought to be got home as speedily as possible.

INDIANA NEWS.

Indiana Educators in Council.

The annual meeting of the school teachers of the State was held at Indianapolis December 28-9. Gov. Porter delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by the retiring President, Prof. John Cooper, of Evansville. Prof. Brown, of the State Normal School, presented a paper, his theme being, "School and Skill." The requisites for a skilled teacher were enumerated: 1. A mastery of the fundamental principles; 2, a knowledge of the child-mind; 3, a study of methods; 4, a study of models of art in teaching; 5, subjection to discipline of the school. He argued that the finest teaching is done in the region of the primary schools, and much of the poorest in the region of the higher grades. Prof. Mickleborough, of Cincinnati, insisted that there was a science in education, and that incompetent persons should not be licensed to teach. Prof. Walter R. Houghton, of the State University, read a paper on "The Union of Our Public School Systems." It was a triple system in his judgment—elementary, intermediate and university—and there was a lack of unity in the several departments. The first remedy is to require the country schools to be graded. A second is to grant diplomas to those finishing the elementary branches and passing them into the high schools, thus filling up the gap between the first and second departments. The second gap is filled by the third remedy, the granting of a high-school diploma admitting pupils to the colleges and universities. The speaker claimed that the success of Michigan University and other prominent universities mentioned is owing to the adoption of some such unity of action between the different departments of the educational system. This paper was regarded as important, and was generally discussed. President White, of Purdue University, took strong grounds against preparatory and college students being brought together under one discipline, and advocated the divorce of the two departments. Prof. J. J. Mills, of Indianapolis, submitted a paper on "Conscience Training in the Public Schools." There was a running debate on general topics, followed by an election of officers, resulting: President, H. S. Tarbell; Vice Presidents, W. S. Almont, J. M. Wallace, W. McBlake, Katharine Miller, R. S. Page, Sheridan Cox, W. H. Calkins; Recording Secretary, Annie E. H. Lemon; Executive Committee, R. G. Bome, Chairman; Secretary, J. F. Merrill.

The State Collegiate Association was in session at Indianapolis simultaneously with the State teachers. President Moore, of Earlham College, presided. After electing the following officers, the association adjourned for one year: President, Dr. Fisher, of Franklin College; Vice President, Dr. Holt, of Purdue University; Secretary, Prof. Coulter, of Wabash; Treasurer, Prof. Benton, of Butler University.

The high-school teachers of the State also met in separate convention and agreed upon the propriety of forming a State organization looking particularly to high-school work. Prof. Burdsall, of Richmond, was chosen President, and P. L. McCleary, of Vincennes, Secretary. The President was directed to appoint an executive committee, and the permanent organization was postponed until the next meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

A Fighting School-Teacher.

We clip the following from the Shelbyville *Dispatch:*

Near Morristown, this county, is a district school taught by Charles Gregory, a young man of unimpeachable integrity and marked ability. For some time he has been tormented almost past endurance by the conduct of one of his pupils, Add Anderson, an overgrown, double-fisted country boy, who conceived the idea that it was he and not the teacher who had charge of the school-room. Mr. Gregory bore the impudence and misconduct of the refractory man (for he is 19 years old) till patience ceased to be a virtue. Deeming it improper to bodily chastise such a person, the teacher very manfully put the case in the hands of the School Directors, where a thorough and impartial investigation was made. The facts sustaining the word of the teacher, the pupil was expelled. Anderson then appealed the case to the Township Trustee, but here he found no relief, as that official affirmed the decision of the Board of Directors.

Led on by the evil that is in him, young Anderson, accompanied by his father, went to the school house yesterday with the predetermined resolution to further harass Mr. Gregory. While old man Anderson would stand outside the hopeful son would enter the room, and, while there, would make all manner of noises, and would then boisterously bolt for the door, always heaping abuse with threats on the seemingly helpless pedagogue's head. This was done several times when Gregory concluded to defend his school. Accordingly, when Anderson entered again he was ordered out, but of course did not go, as this was what he wanted. Gregory then advanced to put him on the outside, and, as he did so, Anderson put his hand into his pocket, as if to draw a revolver, but, before he had time to draw a weapon, Gregory leveled his revolver on the ex-student and fired. The ball caught him in the shoulder, but inflicted only a slight wound, one that is not serious. The two were so close together when the shot was fired that Anderson's face was badly burned with powder. Finding that there is still a little grit left in the average Hoosier school teacher, Anderson beat a retreat, while Gregory went on with the daily exercises of the day. Late last night he came to this city, and put his case in the hands of Mr. E. K. Adams, but it is not probable that he will ever be arrested.

After Anderson left he returned, with the avowed determination to kill Gregory, but was foiled before he reached him by a young man who chanced by. Popular sentiment is with the teacher.

Indiana Horticultural Society.

The State Horticultural Society had an interesting meeting at Muncie. H. Furnas, of Danville, delivered an earnest speech in favor of planting catalpa speciosa in quantity as an investment paying more largely than money loaned at 6 per cent. The rapid growth would make the tree desirable, as in twenty years the tree would make the best of fence-posts and railroad ties. By planting four feet apart they would not need pruning, and the process of thinning out at four years would give the farm many needed sticks for repairs of fences, etc.

Granville Cowing, of Muncie, read an interesting paper on the "Production of Potatoes." Mr. Cowing is a successful grower, and has thoroughly tested all varieties introduced during twenty years.

Hon. J. C. Radcliff, President of the Purdue University, gave a report of the horticultural department of the school and its progress in educating the young as tillers of the soil. His report showed the school to be in a flourishing condition.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the following gentlemen: President, Sylvester Johnson, of Irvington; Secretary, W. H. Ragan, of Clayton; Treasurer, Daniel Cox, of Cartersburg. The following Vice Presidents were elected: First district, J. B. Elliott, of New Harmony; Second, Dennis Willey, of Charlestown; Third, C. M. Hobbs, of Bridgeport; Fourth, D. E. Hoffmann, of Winchester; Fifth, L. B. Custer, of Logansport; Sixth, I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne. The time of holding the annual meeting was changed to the first Tuesday in December, and Greencastle was selected as the place for the next meeting. The members visited the kindergarten school in a body, and witnessed the method used in instructing the young. A motion for a summer meeting was voted down. The State now gives the society $400, and an effort will be made at the next Legislature to have the sum increased to $1,000, to better enable the society to prosecute inquiries into the best methods of checking the rapidly-increasing insect pests. All members are urged to work for the increase of fruit display at fairs.

Colleges Becoming Mere Gymnasiums.

The President, Faculty, and Trustees of the College are becoming exercised in the matter of athletic sports and general recreation. Not before it is time. Body, mind, spirit, and pocket are all depleted by the excess to which these sports are carried. They are not pursued for exercise, but for championship, and this consumes time improperly and money unnecessarily, and defeats the very design for which gymnasiums and ball grounds were instituted. Students of to-day are in as much danger, perhaps more, of overtaxing themselves with muscle work than with brain work. Immunity from study by long vacations and so many hours devoted to athletics, as is now the practice in many of our colleges, is begetting the same following in men and boys all through the ranks of life, to the detriment of communities and the republic.—*Princeton Letter in the Newark Advertiser.*

A French physiologist, after experimenting on dogs, is convinced that coffee retards digestion, but is not as objectionable on this account when well sweetened as when taken without sugar.

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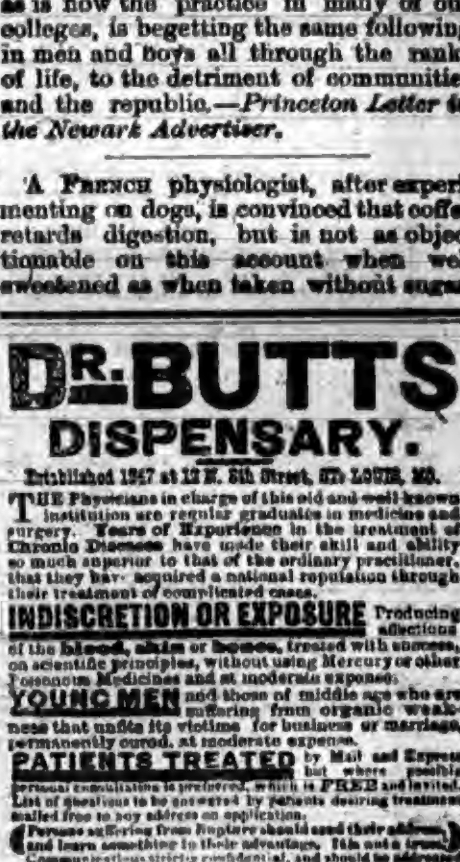

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[illegible] Price, 25 cents.

CROWNED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE

[illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

Unsolicited testimony to the efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastille, taken from letters received from Patrons:

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY
ATCHISON
COUNCIL BLUFFS

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

[illegible]

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday January 28, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company, in Jackson, Mich. The transfer books will close January 10, and remain closed until Jan. 30.

52-4w R. G. ROLSTON,
New York, Dec. 26, 1881. Secretary.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.
The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try
SANTINELI
It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHŒA or WHITES, female disease
CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA
In from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 101 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls, Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use!
Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50.
Send 6 cents for 100 pages.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

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GILT EDGE
TONIC
IS A THOROUGH REMEDY
In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

☞ For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers everywhere.
CHAS. NATHAN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, FORT WAYNE, IND.

PATENTS
We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.
Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

Naval.

The following burlesque hits off most happily the class of inexperienced nobodies who have for so many years been at the head of our navy. But, aside from all such pleasantry, it is a stubborn fact that between these incompetent officials and an inefficient general government, our navy has been reduced to a mere shadow. The New York Graphic hits it as follows:

"And is this a ship?" asked the Secretary of the Marine at the navy yard. "I have heard of ships from my youth up, and have long desired to see one. Pray, do they float? Which end goes first? Why not have one stick instead of three sticking out of the deck? Why is not that stick upright like the rest?" asked the Secretary of the Navy of the Commandant of the navy yard, pointing to the bowsprit.

"That is the bowsprit," said the Commandant. "Bowsprits never stick up. They are meek and lowly in all their ways."

"What are these holes for?" asked the Secretary, pointing to the open hatchways. "Why have you made such deep excavations in the vessel?"

"The ship is built around these holes," said the Commandant, "but they extend no further. If they did the ship would sink."

"Were you ever in a storm at sea?" asked the Secretary of the Commandant.

"Only once," replied the Commandant. "It was a typhoon in longitude 81 off the Equator. We were blown clean out of the water twice, and spun for miles through the air like a balloon. I shall never forget the terrible appearance of the sea as we looked down upon it from the clouds. We got down safely to the water at last, and tied the ship to a water spout. It was a terrible time."

"Deary, deary me," said the Secretary; "how interesting. And you lived through it all. Tell us some more. But let me inquire first, is the capstan of a vessel equal in rank to the captain?"

"In ordinary times," said the Commandant, "the captain outranks the capstan. But the capstan always takes command of the ship when the anchor is weighed."

"Indeed," replied the Secretary. "But where is your fourth castle? I do not behold any castle on board at all."

"Fourth castle! Fourth castle! What do you mean, Secretary?" asked the amazed Commandant.

"Why, in all sea tales I've read of the fourth castle," said the Secretary.

"Oh, you mean the 'fokestle,'" said the Commandant.

"The what?" said the mystified Secretary.

"Fokestle, fokestle—place where the crew lives. Down there," said the Commandant.

"Why, it's a hole," said the Secretary. "Captain, I do not approve of your keeping your men in such dark, damp cellars. They will catch the rheumatix."

"And do the sailors really climb up there," asked the Secretary, looking aloft, "up those little rope ladders? How perilous."

"They do," responded the Commandant.

"I must improve on that," said the Secretary. "I will introduce a great reform in the service. I will save the life of many a gallant tar. Let all the masts be provided with hydraulic elevators."

"It shall be done," said the Commandant.

"Call the officer of the watch," suddenly demanded the Secretary; then remarking in an aside: "I'll show him that I know something about ships."

The officer appears.

"Officer," said the Secretary, "show us your watches; I want to see if they are all in good order."

"Sir, the watches were all sent on shore this morning to be cleaned," replied the officer of the watch.

"That's pretty work," growled the Secretary. "Why, where is the ship's jeweler? How do you suppose you would have the correct time if you were to keep an engagement with an enemy?"

"We should take the sun previously," remarked the officer of the watch.

"I do not wish you to take the Sun," thundered the Secretary. "I will not allow the Sun to be taken on this or any other United States vessel. You do not need the Sun. It is a villainous, vicious paper—bright, and edited with a certain amount of Satanic ability, I admit, but demoralizing to the correct disciple of the navy. If you desire to take anything, take the Evening Post or the Philadelphia Ledger. Take a good, heavy paper that will serve to ballast both the ship and your minds. Well, sir, if you have no watches on board, show us your clocks. You are officer of the clocks as well as the watches, are you not?"

"Aye, aye, sir," said the officer of the watch.

"I! I! What in the world makes you so egotistical in expressing yourself. Why don't you say yes, sir, like a white man?" said the Secretary.

"Yes, sir. But I am sorry to say that it was necessary to reef the pendulums of all our clocks during the last gale, and they have not been shaken out yet.'

"And what's all that banging for?" said the Secretary. "Is it a naval engagement?"

"We are firing the customary salute of nineteen guns in your honor," said the Commandant.

"Oh, you are, are you? Are there bullets in any of 'em? Are they pointed this way? I don't like it. It makes me nervous. I shall have that practice stopped. Commandant, after this fire anvils or toy pistols, and save powder. Dear me, if Chester would only let me stay, how cheap I could run our navy. I would abolish the ships altogether. We've got hardly any now, and so far as those are concerned that we have, we might as well have none at all. Good morning, Commandant."

The Place Where Cats Can't Live.

Jim Townsend, of Lundy, has been making some experiments with an ordinary domestic cat. It has been repeatedly stated that a cat could not live at an altitude of 13,000 feet above the sea. Mr. Townsend has demonstrated that such is the fact. On Monday last, he and another gentleman made the ascent of Castle Peak, which is a little over 13,000 feet high. They took with them a cat—Thomas—that was a year old, and had lived at an altitude of 6,000 feet with no symptoms of disease. Mr. Townsend had the cat in a box, and as they went up, he took observations and noted very carefully its every movement. When the summit was reached, they pitched their tent. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon. The cat partook of some food, and after playing for an hour or so, fell asleep, and did not wake up again until near midnight. When it did recover consciousness, it set up a howling, and appeared much distressed. Townsend pitied it and endeavored to make it feel at home, but of no use. It kept up its constant moaning and displayed symptoms of having fits. When morning came, the cat was offered food but refused to eat, and acted even more strangely than during the night. Townsend says it would open its mouth as if grasping for breath; would jump about, and then go to sleep and wake up with a start. All this while close watch was kept and every movement noted. At five o'clock in the afternoon the cat died of exhaustion.—[Bodie (Cal.) Free Press.

School Reports.

Report of district No. 2, Fairfield tp., for the month ending Dec. 16, 1881:—Names of pupils enrolled, 5th grade:—Elmira Weirich, Della Hartman, Mary E. Reinoehl, David Reinoehl G. M. Reinoehl, David Henney, Eliza Snellenbarger, Emma Bair, Nancy Pontius, Orphas Hartman, Freeman Bair, Ed. Henney. The 4th grade: Emma Henney, Ida Weirich, William Birtout, Spencer Bair, Royal Bair, Wm. Hartman, Ezrael Hartman, Silvester Weirich, Albert Reinoehl, John Reinoehl. The 3d grade: May Hartman, Maurice Weirich. The 2nd grade: Cora Bair, Mertie Hartman. 1st grade: Alma Henney, Florence Bair, Clara Weirich, Irvin Bair, Oscar Birtout, Charlie Reinoehl, Franklin Henney. Total number of pupils enrolled, 38; average daily attendance, 30. O. BAIR, Teaceer.

JACKSON TP.

Report of school, district No. 6, DeKalb county, Ind., for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: Whole number of scholars on roll, 40; average daily attendance, 38; number of times tardy, 5; time lost by tardiness, 1 h. 29 mins. The following named pupils were neither absent nor tardy, Alice Bishop, Jennie Ferguson, Ollie Tarney, Bith Baughman, Ada Shearer, Silvester Johnson, Charlie Wyatt, Nettie Berry, Minnie Johnson, Curtie Harris, Ida Stafford, Stella Tarney, Mary Shearer, Clara Means, Stella Morr, John Shearer, Corma Gibford, Charlie Gibford, Thomas Morr.

A. W. ASH, Teacher.

RICHLAND TP.

Report of school No. 6, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: Names of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy, Nettie Monroe, Minnie Thomas, Nettie Lintz, Mary Monroe, Nola Wert, Arthur Lipsett, John Monroe, Oscar Treesh. No. enrolled, 24; average daily attendance, 21; cases of tardiness, 4.

MILO THOMAS, Teacher.

FRANKLIN TP.

Report of school district No. 16. Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Maud Kepler, Minnie Kepler, Jud Fee, Frank Fee, John Kugler, Cahe Kugler, Lola Kepler, Henry Shultz, Delia Shultz, O. Beard. No. of pupils enrolled 35, average attendance 31 5-7.

WM. H. SHULTZ.

—Answer this:—Is there a person living who ever saw a case of the ague, biliousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver, or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure? 1-2w.

Hanging lamps and all kind of lamp goods at reduced prices, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware. tf.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. 3t.

For thirty days only, Kiblinger & Co. will sell the best champion cross-cut saw in the market, for $2.75 and $3.00, including handles and file, and warranted in every particular. tf.

New Meat Market
Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.
He will be found pleasant to customers as he has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.
Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 41tf
W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Best and Lightest-Running
Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET
Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 51 tf

CLOCKS.

WHEELERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND
SILVER
WATCHES.
RODGERS & BROTHER'S
Plated Ware
SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,
Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches.
Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.
JOE ABRIGHT.
Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,
Spitting of blood, Broncaitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
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OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
LANDRETH'S
SEEDS BY MAIL
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188'.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	......
Saginaw	6 20	7 58	......
Lansing	9 25	10 25	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 40
Hanover	7 40	12 25pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 56	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 18	9 38
Reading	8 42	1 32	9 53
Montgomery	8 56	1 42	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 20	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 40	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 58	12 25am
Auburn	10 12	3 08	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	3 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55	......	6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	......	8 40	......
Washington	......	9 05pm	......
Baltimore	......	10 15	......

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	......	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	......	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	......	7 50am
Louisville	......	8 00am	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	7 35pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	......
Ft. Wayne	11 46	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 08	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 18	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 57	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 40	7 22	5 35
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 30	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 25pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 35	10 56	......
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays, not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 2 45, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 5 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 8 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 8 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 39 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 33 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:48 p. m.; west—11:06 a. m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 20, 10 40 a. m., 4 59 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2,00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 0 a. m., 3 35, 5.10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DECEMBER 18, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv.	5 30pm	9 10pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 56
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 45	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 19
Deshler	12 46am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 39	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 09	6 40	7 49
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
Chicago ar	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	5 20pm	6 30pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield	......	......	......	......
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 45p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	9 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield	......	......	......	......
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 56am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:46 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No. 1 M	No. 3 Ex		No. 2 M	No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	3 40	Lv. Fort Wayne Ar	4 45	9 00
11 52	6 57	Bluffton	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 55	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 30
1 45	9 00	Muncie	1 45	6 30
p m	p m		a m	pm
7 15	......	Cincinnati	7 50	......
8 05	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 50	5 20	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 30	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 58	7 30	60
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 40	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	3 30am	
Butler	1 55pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 30	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		4 15	10 08
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 30	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:30 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 4:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:45 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

TAKE A RIDE
—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
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—AND YOU—
WILL DISCOVER
Why it is termed the Popular
PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

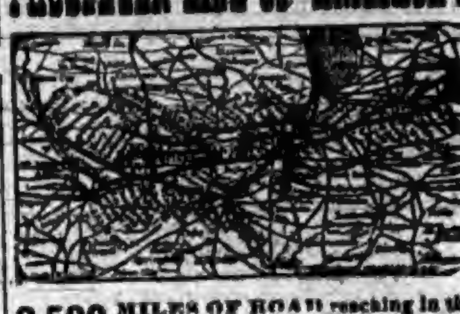

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the
Great Cities of the West
Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.
THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
East, West, Northwest or Southwest
And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.
For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.
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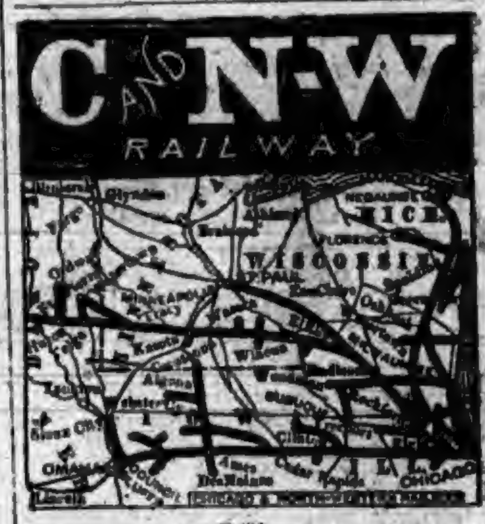

—THE—
Chicago & Northwestern Railway
Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the
Leading Railway
—OF THE—
WEST AND NORTHWEST.
It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to
Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.
At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.
At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.
Close connections at Junction points
It is the only line running
Pullman Hotel Dining Cars
Between
Chicago & Council Bluffs
Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.
Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway
If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.
All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 19, 1882. Number 3.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Schaab & Baugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey [illegible] medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARRITT.
3-3m.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D. 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. At druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport. the druggist

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss. In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882; Mary A. Wildasin, Jennie Schloss, Jonas Schloss impleaded with others are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by John C. StClair as administrator of the estate of Daniel Till, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.

Witness, The Clerk of said court, this 23d day of December, 1881.
52-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of David and Phebe Monroe, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
LEWIS R. WASSON, Adm'r.
Jan. 4, 1882. 3w

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

The Origin of the Ivy.

BY CARLOTTA PERRY.

A rare old plant is the ivy green,
A wonderful plant it is I ween;
And just this very day it's been
My fortune to hear of the origin
Of this rare old plant. Its history
Is not put down in the botany;
But 'tis quite romantic, and, for aught that you
Or I can tell, it may be true.

Long, long ago, where the blue Rhine flows,
Close to its banks a castle rose.
There lived a noble of high degree;
A count at the very least was he.
Many a year 'gainst storm and flood
And many a siege had the castle stood,
Bravely and well; for on every side
Against assault it was fortified,
But one day something the walls did scale,
And 'gainst all cunning it did prevail;
Over and through, with the nicest art,
Till it reached the brave Count's manly heart.
It took the castle's strong defenses,
It almost took its owner's senses.
A little arrow and little bow,
A little archer, whose name you know,
Or will some day, were stronger far
Than all the engines of cruel war.
'Tis a fact beyond all contradiction
That truth is stranger far than fiction.
If this be fiction, then you can see
That strange, indeed, the truth would be.

The young Count loved. The maid was fair;
She had lovely masses of flaxen hair,
In many a plait. No doubt, upon it
He scribbled many a tender sonnet.
And eyes! oh, my! and lips! oh, me!
The very sweetest you ever "see,"
Cream and peaches, cherries, lillies,
Roses, stars—her beauty still is
Unexpressed; but, without doubt,
Your fancy'll fill the picture out.
He sang her praise in rhymes. The same
Were well-intentioned, but rather lame,
And every zephyr breathed her name;
At least, he thought so, and he could hear,
Or he thought he could, as sweet and clear
The blue Rhine singing, swept along,
Her praises borne on its silvery song.
He saw her eyes, or he thought he did,
In the blue of the violet shyly hid
In woodland ways. The saints forbid
That we sould doubt. It may be so;
For how are you and I to know?
And this I know, though I am not wise,
There's nothing so keen as a lover's eyes;
Unless it's his e urs. A genuine lover
Is much the same the wide world over;
And every record goes to prove
That this one was very much in love.
And he told her so; but it seemes that she
Had more than a spice of coquetry,
And when he fell on his bended knee,
She said: "You have really given me
A great surprise. I'd no 'idee'!
I'm sure, I'm sorry. I like you, yes;
As a friend, of course. Nay, do not press
The question. Wait just a little year;
Then come again. I will be here,
And I will answer." In sore distress,
He went away. I suppose, in fact,
He displayed a manly want of tact;
But he thought she meant just what she said.
It never entered his stupid head
That he could urge when she bid him not,
And so he left her upon the spot.

A year came 'round; again he came,
Still his heart owned the tender flame.
The same reply: "Two years from now
I will answer you." With a courtly bow,
Like one who deems't a compliment
In his lady's service to be spent,
Away from her side again he went—
Away to wars. Two cruel years
He passed in alternate hopes and fears.
Then he came and asked; but he did not plead.
I think he must have held the creed
That love, to be just what it ought,
Must be freely given, not begged nor bought;
And she, with sweet unreasoning,
Seemed to think it was no such thing.
So she said again: "Go now for five
Long years to war. Come back alive;
Thee will I answer." He turned as one
Who sees his last sweet hope go down;
And the lady, because he had obeyed
Her hard command, like any maid,
Went off up-stairs, where none were nigh,
And just indulged in a real good cry.
The years rolled on. From her castle-tower
(I forgot to state at an early hour
That she lived in a castle, too,) as fine
A one as there was on the river Rhine,
She watched with eyes that love made keen,
To see, of course, what could be seen.
At last, with triumph, back he came,
And Reica (that was the lady's name)
Saw him enter his palace gate;
Then, with a heart that was all elate,
She robed herself in royal state,
She plaited her wonderfully silken hair,
Inwaving many a jewel there;
In silken gown and laces rare
She made herself most sweet and fair.
But alas! and alas! the brave Count came
No more to her. 'Twixt love and shame
She struggled long; and then she wrote,
And sent to the castle a little note.
It was nicely written and very polite;
Neither warm nor cold, but exactly right.
"Would he please to call at eight that night?"
She waited an answer. It came at last.
She went to her room, locked it fast,
And opened the note, as girls have done
In every country beneath the sun,
In every age. There was but one
Small word therein; that word was "Wait!"
You can imagine her wretched state
At this turn of the tables. A year and then
The lady thought she would try again.
The love that she had so long defied,
And sought from her heart and his to hide,
Rose up and would not be denied.
Again this answer: "Wait! Wait!" Beside
This there was nothing. She felt her cup
With punishment was brimming up.
It hadn't been so hard for the Baron
(I mean the Count); but the long days wear on,
Slowly enough, as you understand,
To an aching heart and an idle hand.
He could go to war to relieve his lot;
And could work and fight, which she could not.
She couldn't sew, nor could she teach,
Nor practice medicine, neither preach.
She was not a lawyer, nor a cook;
She never thought of writing a book,
Nor children's stories. If she had, you see,
All would have ended differently
For her and the ivy, and you and me,
As you can perceive. I grieve to say
That under her sorrows she pined away.
At the two years' end she wrote: "[illegible],
Come to me quickly; for day by day
I pine. Ere another year goes by,
Unless you come, I shall surely die."
You'll not believe it; but sure as fate,
All that man answered to her was "Wait!"
Five times repeated. A year or two—
Maybe three—poor Reica lingered through,
And then she died; and they burried her
Where the dear, blue Rhine could sing to her;
As it swept along. From her grave there grew,
When the springtime came, a strange and new
Green creeping plant. No man had seen
Its like before. None knew its name.
From the very heart of the grave it came,
And over the grave it spread its green,
Then away from the heart of the grave it sent
Its tendrils out. And on it went,
Over the meadow, over the bridge,
Over the yellow willow-ridge—
Straight as though some subtle sense,
Some strangely human intelligence,
Guided its going, straight over all—
Till it reached the stern Count's castle-wall,
As on and on the strange plant crept,
Till it reached the castle, cold and grim,
The village maidens said, as they wept:
"Her woman heart climbs up to him;
He has not known of the tears she's shed;
He would not list to her love and woe;
She cannot sleep in her narrow bed,
Unless she makes him know."
Plainly by them was the sweet truth seen
(Love is master of every art),
That the strange and beautiful ivy green
Was the speech of a woman's heart.

Lads and lasses, unto you
Comes a gentle warning:
If or not this tale is true,
Heed, nor think of scorning
What is written. Who hath eyes,
He will read and not despise;
Who hath ears, my little screed
He or she will hear and heed.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Profanity.

[Bluffton Banner.]

We are emphatically in the age of profanity, and it seems that we are on the topmost current. One cannot go on the streets anywhere without having his ears offended with the vilest of words, and his reverence shocked by the most profane use of sacred names. Nor does it come alone, from old or middle age, but it is an alarming fact, that the younger portion of the community are most proficient in the use of degrading language. Boys and young men have an idea it is smart to swear; that it makes them manly, but there is no greater mistake in the world. Men, even those who swear themselves, are disgusted with profanity in boys; because they know, of all the bad habits, this clings the most closely and increases with years. It is the most insidious of habits, growing on so invisibly, that almost before one is aware he becomes an habitual curser. We speak of this, asking all those who have an influence over the young, and use profane language, to desist immediately, and set a good example for the rising young men in our midst.

Electricity Outdone.

[Mechanical Enquirer.]

The somewhat startling prophecy is hazarded that in future lumber will be of straw instead of wood. Experiments already instituted show that it is possible to make "wood" or its substitute from straw, of a tensil strength surpassing ordinary woods. This material is capable of being carried through all the manipulation that wood is, does not shrink, takes a high polish, and is water proof. In short, it not only answers all the purposes of wood, but is vastly better than it. There are two waste substances which have never been made profitable, these are coal slack or dust, and wood dust, commonly called sawdust. If any one can utilise these and turn them into lumber or fuel, it will be a substantial advantage.

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases. We know of persons that have suffered for thirty years that have been permanently cured by taking Kidney-Wort a short time. Try it, either liquid or dry.—[Sun.

—Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets. 3-2w.

—No man can be wise on an empty stomach, nor happy when continually hacking and coughing. Then buy a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup and be cured.

All kinds of hardware at reduced prices at Kiblinger & Co's. tf

Scared by Dynamite.

THE AWFUL ADVENTURE THAT BEFELL A CROWD OF DOWN EASTERS.

[Boston Post.]

A crowd waiting for a train at an up country railroad station had a heap of fun the other day. An old man came there with a small tin can, which he sat down on the platform. There was quite a crowd present, and among the gang a party with a big yellow dog, and a boy with his satanic majesty in his heart: The boy set out to have what he considered fun. While the farmer and the owner of the can were not looking, he inveigled the unsuspicious canine over by the can. Then he produced a cord and tied the can to the dog's tail. These proceedings were watched by many of the bystanders with keen interest. When the job was done the boy drew away to give the dog a chance to run. But the animal didn't. It just stood and looked miserable. The crowd whooped to start him. The commotion attracted the notice of the farmer and the owner of the can. The farmer was awful mad. He wanted to wallop whoever tied the thing to his dog, and was about to release him. But the old man interposed. "Run for your lives!" he cried; "there's dynamite in that can, and the minute the dog starts things will be scattered round here like an earthquake had called." A great change came o'er the crowd. Their looks of mirthful interest faded. They turned and fled. The dog saw them going and started after them. The farmer was nearly frantic. He wanted to save his dog, but, after hesitation, turned and fled, too. After him went the dog, on the gallop, dragging the can. It didn't explode at first, but they knew it was liable to at any minute, and they ran like deer. The train came to the station, and the old man, who had not fled, boarded it and left. Finally the can got detached from the dog's tail. Then the terror of the mob had subsided. They returned to the station. Somebody discovered that the cover of the can had come off. The can contained only two eggs. Half the crowd had intended to take the train, but by fleeing had lost it. They were the maddest men alive. They couldn't get at the old man for he had gone on the train. But they took hold of that boy, and while two held him the others took turns with the shingle. His yells were heard two miles away, and the hide on certain parts of him is all tired out. He won't try to amuse a crowd again.

Wearing the Beard.

The fashion of the apostles, now almost universally restored among men, says the Daily Advertiser, was regarded with deep detestation by one of the merchant princes of Boston, whose name for three generations has been held in high honor. He had once made an appointment with a young artist, being himself confined to his house by infirmity of increasing years. When the artist appeared, his handsome face decorated then, as now, by a full beard, the gentleman gazed upon him with amazement for a moment, and then, forgetting his business and his infirmity, and with exceeding warmth of manner, ordered the young man out of his presence.

In 1850 a young man, who had contracted with a highly respectable Pine street (New York) merchant for twelve months' service, was seized with a desire to let the hair grow on his upper lip. His employer treated it as a breach of contract, insisting that it would be a great damage to his trade for a clerk "to exhibit such a heathenish face."

This was the common feeling in banks, insurance companies, and like institutions. But it was especially fervent and intolerant in the church. One of the members of Rev. Dr. Bethune's church, in Brooklyn, having met with an accident which interrupted his usual habit of shaving for two or three weeks, found so little discomfort from the growth of that time that he decided to give it further trial. When he appeared at church there was commotion among the good people, men and women. Several of them waited upon the doctor, after the service, to enlist him against this daring innovation. To their astonishment he had already gone over to the enemy, and quoted scripture and the church fathers in support of the heresy. "But imagine," said one old lady, "a Chalmers or a Newton with such an unsightly growth!" The doctor gently answered, "When you come to example, my dear woman, imagine St. Paul or our Savior without it, if you can!"

—I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—[A Distinguished Lawyer of Wayne Co., N. Y. 3-2w.

The Needle's Eye.

The passage from the new testament. "It is easier for a camel," etc., has perplexed many good men who have read it literally. In Oriental cities there are in the large gates, small and very low apertures, called metaphorically "needles' eye," just as we talk of windows on shipboard as "bull's eyes." These entrances are too narrow for a camel to pass through them in the ordinary manner, or even if loaded. When a loaded camel has to pass through one of these entrances, it kneels down, its load is removed, and then it shuffles through on its knees. "Yesterday," writes Lady Duff Gordon from Cairo, "I saw a camel go through the eye of a needle, that is, the low, arched door of an enclosure. He must kneel and bow his head to creep through; and thus the rich man must humble himself."

—The New Haven Register believes in treating a cold to something hot. We would recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup to the Register man for coughs, colds and all lung complaints. Druggists are agents.

Size Him Up as a Flat.

As Police Justice Wandell was walking on Broadway, near Tenth street, on Friday afternoon, a well-dressed man seized his hand and shook it heartily, "Why, you can't tell how delighted I am to see you," he said. "How is Mrs. ——a—Mrs.——. Do you know I have almost forgotton your name?" "My name is Wandell," said the justice, "and I am a police magistrate in this city." As the man's coat-tails disappeared around the corner the justice met a friend. "Do I look very green?" he inquired. "No," said the friend, "why do you ask?" "Nothing, only to-day, for the third time, a confidence man has tried to trap me."—[New York Sun.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

—For lap robes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These gooods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwithstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of season: Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. ☞ WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application.

Founded 1784

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED CAN BEYOND TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF OR BRINKERHOFF CURE WARRANTED

Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday January 28, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company, in Jackson, Mich. The transfer books will close January 10, and remain closed until Jan. 30.

52-4w. R. G. ROLSTON,
New York, Dec. 26, 1881. Secretary.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on [illegible] earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[illegible]

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 80 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

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IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of Bitters.

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Naval.

The following burlesque hits off most happily the class of inexperienced nobodies who have for so many years been at the head of our navy. But, aside from all such pleasantry, it is a stubborn fact, that between these incompetent officials and an inefficient general government, our navy has been reduced to a mere shadow. The New York Graphic hits it as follows:

"And is this a ship?" asked the Secretary of the Marine at the navy yard. "I have heard of ships from my youth up, and have long desired to see one. Pray, do they float? Which end goes first? Why not have one stick instead of three sticking out of the deck? Why is not that stick upright like the rest?" asked the Secretary of the Navy of the Commandant of the navy yard, pointing to the bowsprit.

"That is the bowsprit," said the Commandant. "Bowsprits never stick up. They are meek and lowly in all their ways."

"What are these holes for?" asked the Secretary, pointing to the open hatchways. "Why have you made such deep excavations in the vessel?"

"The ship is built around these holes," said the Commandant, "but they extend no further. If they did the ship would sink."

"Were you ever in a storm at sea?" asked the Secretary of the Commandant.

"Only once," replied the Commandant. "It was a typhoon in longitude 81 off the Equator. We were blown clean out of the water twice, and spun for miles through the air like a balloon. I shall never forget the terrible appearance of the sea as we looked down upon it from the clouds. We got down safely to the water at last, and tied the ship to a water spout. It was a terrible time."

"Deary, deary me," said the Secretary; "how interesting. And you lived through it all. Tell us some more. But let me inquire first, is the capstan of a vessel equal in rank to the captain?"

"In ordinary times," said the Commandant, "the captain outranks the capstan. But the capstan always takes command of the ship when the anchor is weighed."

"Indeed," replied the Secretary. "But where is your fourth castle? I do not behold any castle on board at all."

"Fourth castle! Fourth castle! What do you mean, Secretary?" asked the amazed Commandant.

"Why, in all sea tales I've read of the fourth castle," said the Secretary.

"Oh, you mean the 'fokestle,'" said the Commandant.

"The what?" said the mystified Secretary.

"Fokestle, fokestle—place where the crew lives. Down there," said the Commandant.

"Why, it's a hole," said the Secretary. "Captain, I do not approve of your keeping your men in such dark, damp cellars. They will catch the rheumatix."

"And do the sailors really climb up there," asked the Secretary, looking aloft, "up those little rope ladders? How perilous."

"They do," responded the Commandant.

"I must improve on that," said the Secretary. "I will introduce a great reform in the service. I will save the life of many a gallant tar. Let all the masts be provided with hydraulic elevators."

"It shall be done," said the Commandant,

"Call the officer of the watch," suddenly demanded the Secretary; then remarking in an aside: "I'll show him that I know something about ships."

The officer appears.

"Officer," said the Secretary, "show us your watches; I want to see if they are all in good order."

"Sir, the watches were all sent on shore this morning to be cleaned," replied the officer of the watch.

"That's pretty work," growled the Secretary. "Why, where is the ship's jeweler? How do you suppose you would have the correct time if you were to keep an engagement with an enemy?"

"We should take the sun previously," remarked the officer of the watch.

"I do not wish you to take the Sun," thundered the Secretary. "I will not allow the Sun to be taken on this or any other United States vessel. You do not need the Sun. It is a villainous, vicious paper—bright, and edited with a certain amount of Satanic ability, I admit, but demoralizing to the correct disciple of the navy. If you desire to take anything, take the Evening Post or the Philadelphia Ledger. Take a good, heavy paper that will serve to ballast both the ship and your minds. Well, sir, if you have no watches on board, show us your clocks. You are officer of the clocks as well as the watches, are you not?"

"Aye, aye, sir," said the officer of the watch.

"I! I! What in the world makes you so egotistical in expressing yourself. Why don't you say yes, sir, like a white man?" said the Secretary.

"Yes, sir. But I am sorry to say that it was necessary to reef the pendulums of all our clocks during the last gale, and they have not been shaken out yet."

"And what's all that banging for?" said the Secretary. "Is it a naval engagement?"

"We are firing the customary salute of nineteen guns in your honor," said the Commandant.

"Oh, you are, are you? Are there bullets in any of 'em? Are they pointed this way? I don't like it. It makes me nervous. I shall have that practice stopped. Commandant, after this fire anvils or toy pistols, and save powder. Dear me, if Chester would only let me stay, how cheap I could run our navy. I would abolish the ships altogether. We've got hardly any now, and so far as those are concerned that we have, we might as well have none at all. Good morning, Commandant."

The Place Where Cats Can't Live.

Jim Townsend, of Lundy, has been making some experiments with an ordinary domestic cat. It has been repeatedly stated that a cat could not live at an altitude of 13,000 feet above the sea. Mr. Townsend has demonstrated that such is the fact. On Monday last, he and another gentleman made the ascent of Castle Peak, which is a little over 13,000 feet high. They took with them a cat—Thomas—that was a year old, and had lived at an altitude of 6,000 feet with no symptoms of disease. Mr. Townsend had the cat in a box, and as they went up, he took observations and noted very carefully its every movement. When the summit was reached, they pitched their tent. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon. The cat partook of some food, and after playing for an hour or so, fell asleep, and did not wake up again until near midnight. When it did recover consciousness, it set up a howling, and appeared much distressed. Townsend pitied it and endeavored to make it feel at home, but of no use. It kept up its constant moaning and displayed symptoms of having fits. When morning came, the cat was offered food but refused to eat, and acted even more strangely than during the night. Townsend says it would open its mouth as if grasping for breath; would jump about, and then go to sleep and wake up with a start. All this while close watch was kept and every movement noted. At five o'clock in the afternoon the cat died of exhaustion.—[Bodie (Cal.) Free Press.

School Reports.

Report of district No. 2, Fairfield tp., for the month ending Dec. 16, 1881:—Names of pupils enrolled, 5th grade:—Elmira Weirich, Della Hartman, Mary E. Reinoehl, David Reinoehl, G. M. Reinoehl, David Henney, Eliza Snellenbarger, Emma Bair, Nancy Pontius, Orphas Hartman, Freeman Bair, Ed. Henney. The 4th grade: Emma Henney, Ida Weirich, William Birtout, Spencer Bair, Royal Bair, Wm. Hartman, Ezrael Hartman, Silvester Weirich, Albert Reinoehl, John Reinoehl. The 3d grade: May Hartman, Maurice Weirich. The 2nd grade: Cora Bair, Mertie Hartman. 1st grade: Alma Henney, Florence Bair, Clara Weirich, Irvin Bair, Oscar Birtout, Charlie Reinoehl, Franklin Henney. Total number of pupils enrolled, 38; average daily attendance, 30.

O. BAIR, Teacher.

JACKSON TP.

Report of school, district No. 6, DeKalb county, Ind., for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: Whole number of scholars on roll, 40; average daily attendance, 38; number of times tardy, 5; time lost by tardiness, 1 h. 29 mins. The following named pupils were neither absent nor tardy, Alice Bishop, Jennie Ferguson, Ollie Tarney, Bith Baughman, Ada Shearer, Silvester Johnson, Charlie Wyatt, Nettie Berry, Minnie Johnson, Curtie Harris, Ida Stafford, Stella Tarney, Mary Shearer, Clara Means, Stella Morr, John Shearer, Corma Gibford, Charlie Gibford, Thomas Morr.

A. W. ASH, Teacher.

RICHLAND TP.

Report of school No. 6, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: Names of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy, Nettie Monroe, Minnie Thomas, Nettie Lintz, Mary Monroe, Nola Wert, Arthur Lipsett, John Monroe, Oscar Treesh. No. enrolled, 24; average daily attendance, 21; cases of tardiness, 4.

MILO THOMAS, Teacher.

FRANKLIN TP.

Report of school district No. 16. Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Maud Kepler, Minnie Kepler, Jud Fee, Frank Fee, John Kugler, Calie Kugler, Lola Kepler, Henry Shultz, Della Shultz, O. Beard. No. of pupils enrolled 35, average attendance 31 5-7.

WM. H. SHULTZ.

—Answer this:—Is there a person living who ever saw a case of the ague, billiousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver, or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure? 1-2w.

Hanging lamps and all kind of lamp goods at reduced prices, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware. tf.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. 3t.

For thirty days only, Kiblinger & Co. will sell the best champion cross-cut saw in the market, for $2.75 and $3.00 including handles and file, and warranted in every particular, tf.

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Opposite Haff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers, he has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

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Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

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WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
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Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

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IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncaitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

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Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188[illegible].

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	3 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 20	7 56	....
Lansing	9 25	10 05	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	6 25
Jackson	7 15am	12 00 m	7 10
Hanover	7 50	12 22pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 50	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 18	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 40	10 25
Fremont	9 13	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 35
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 15	3 05	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	6 55	....	6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	....	9 05pm	....
Baltimore	....	10 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	5 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 27
St. Louis	8 40pm	....	7 50am
Louisville	....	8 00am	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	7 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 18	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 52	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 02	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays, not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 80, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 10 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S. east 5 52 a. m. 2 36 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 02 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S. east, leave, 2 50 p. m. freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 41 a. m., 3 20, 10 26 p. m.; west, 2 50 a. m., 12 25 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7:13 a. m., 5:13 p. m.; west—11:05 am p. m., 1:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 5 40 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 58 8 50 p. m. [illegible] Ft. W. leave [illegible] m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 08 a. m., [illegible] 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20 a. m., 12 40, 3 30 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DECEMBER 18, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. A& Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 45	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 40am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 39	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	6 48	7 49
Chicago Junction ar	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 38	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
Chicago ar	5 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 20am	5 20pm	6 30pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	2 25pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 40pm	6 55p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	8 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:56 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and White Water Railroads.

In effect February 27, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 1 M	SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Ex	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 2 M	NORTHWARD No. 4 Ex
a m	p m		p m	a m
10 40	5 40	Lv..Fort Wayne..Ar	4 45	9 00
11 52	6 57	Bluffton	3 36	8 45
p m				
12 55	8 05	Hartford	2 35	7 30
1 48	9 00	Muncie	1 48	6 30
p m	p m		a m	pm
7 15	......	Cincinnati	7 50	......
6 05	10 55	Indianapolis	11 20	4 30

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

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GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm	1 00am	7 00am
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	5 25	12 10pm
Kendallville	2 40	11 30	6 30	
Corunna	2 58		7 00	3 00
Sedan			7 30	40
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	8 20	3 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	7 35pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 45		

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 00	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS, Supt. M.ch. Div., Toledo, O.

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AND
PACIFIC
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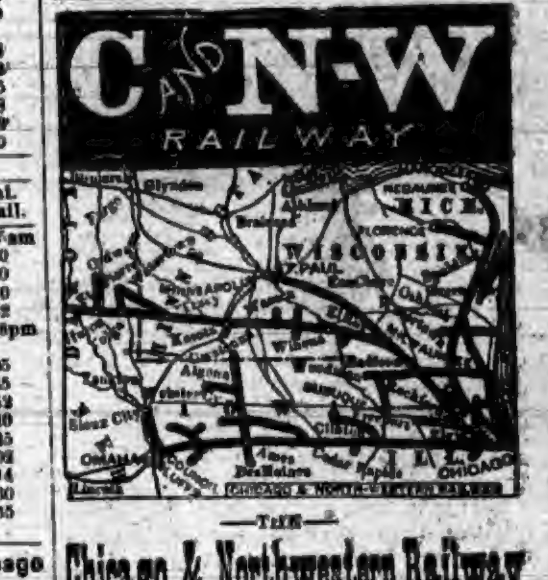

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Close connections at Junction points.

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Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

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Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 19. 1882. Number 3.

Auburn Courier.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block. opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have formed a partnership for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARHITE.
3-3m.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D. 913 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. Al. druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport the druggist

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7. 1y

Notice to Non-Residents.

STATE of Indiana, DeKalb county, ss. In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882: Mary A. Wildasin, Jennie Schloss, Jonas Schloss impleaded with others are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage by John C. StClair as administrator of the estate of Daniel Till, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.

Witness, The Clerk of said court. this 22d day of December, 1881.
33-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of David and Phebe Monroe, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
LEWIS E. WASSON, Adm'r.
Jan. 4, 1882. 3w

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

The Origin of the Ivy.

BY CARLOTTA PERRY.

A rare old plant is the ivy green,
A wonderful plant it is I ween;
And just this very day it's been
My fortune to hear of the origin
Of this rare old plant. Its history
Is not put down in the botany;
But 'tis quite romantic, and, for aught that you
Or I can tell, it may be true.

Long, long ago, where the blue Rhine flows,
Close to its banks a castle rose.
There lived a noble of high degree;
A count at the very least was he,
Many a year 'gainst storm and flood
And many a siege had the castle stood,
Bravely and well; for on every side
Against assault it was fortified.
But one day something the walls did scale,
And 'gainst all cunning it did prevail;
Over and through, with the nicest art,
Till it reached the brave Count's manly heart.
It took the castle's strong defenses,
It almost took its owner's senses.
A little arrow and little bow,
A little archer, whose name you know,
Or will some day, were stronger far
Than all the engines of cruel war.
'Tis a fact beyond all contradiction
That truth is stranger far than fiction.
If this be fiction, then you can see
That strange, indeed, the truth would be.

The young Count loved. The maid was fair;
She had lovely masses of flaxen hair,
In many a plait. No doubt, upon it
He scribbled many a tender sonnet,
And eyes! oh, my! and lips! oh, me!
The very sweetest you ever "see."
Cream and peaches, cherries, lilies,
Roses, stars—her beauty still is
Unexpressed; but, without doubt,
Your fancy'll fill the picture out.
He sang her praise in rhymes. The same
Were well-intentioned, but rather lame,
And every zephyr breathed her name;
At least, he thought so, and he could hear,
Or he thought he could, as sweet and clear
The blue Rhine singing, swept along,
Her praises borne on its silvery song.
He saw her eyes, or he thouget he did,
In the blue of the violet shyly hid
In woodland ways. The saints forbid
That we sould doubt. It may be so;
For how are you and I to know?
And this I know, though I am not wise,
There's nothing so keen as a lover's eyes;
Unless it's his ears. A genuine lover
Is much the same the wide world over;
And every record goes to prove
That this one was very much in love.
And he told her so; but it seemes that she
Had more than a spice of coquetry,
And when he fell on his bended knee,
She said: "You have really given me
A great surprise. I'd no 'idee'!
I'm sure, I'm sorry. I like you, yes;
As a friend, of course. Nay, do not press
The question. Wait just a little year;
Then come again. I will be here,
And I will answer." In sore distress,
He went away. I suppose, in fact,
He displayed a manly want of tact;
But he thought she meant just what she said.
It never entered his stupid head
That he could urge when she bid him not,
And so he left her upon the spot.

A year came 'round; again he came.
Still his heart owned the tender flame.
The same reply: "Two years from now
I will answer you." With a courtly bow,
Like one who deems't a compliment
In his lady's service to be spent,
Away from her side again he went—
Away to wars. Two cruel years
He passed in alternate hopes and fears.
Then he came and asked; but he did not plead.
I think he must have held the creed
That love, to be just what it ought,
Must be freely given, not begged nor bought;
And she, with sweet unreasoning,
Seemed to think it was no such thing.
So she said again: "Go now for five
Long years to war. Come back alive;
Thee will I answer." He turned as one
Who sees his last sweet hope go down;
And the lady, because he had obeyed
Her hard command, like any maid,
Went off up-stairs, where none were nigh,
And just indulged in a real good cry.
The years rolled on. From her castle-tower
(I forgot to state at an early hour
That she lived in a castle, too,) as fine
A one as there was on the river Rhine,
She watched with eyes that love made keen,
To see, of course, what could be seen.
At last, with triumph, back he came,
And Reica (that was the lady's name)
Saw him enter his palace gate;
Then, with a heart that was all elate,
She robed herself in royal state,
She plaited her wonderfully silken hair,
Inwaving many a jewel there;
In silken gown and laces rare
She made herself most sweet and fair.
But alas! and alas! the brave Count came
No more to her. 'Twixt love and shame
She struggled long; and then she wrote,
And sent to the castle a little note.
It was nicely written and very polite;
Neither warm nor cold, but exactly right.
"Would he please to call at eight that night?"
She waited an answer. It came at last.
She went to her room, locked it fast,
And opened the note, as girls have done
In every country beneath the sun,
In every age. There was but one
Small word therein; that word was "Wait!"
You can imagine her wretched state
At this turn of the tables. A year and then
The lady thought she would try again.
The love that she had so long defied,
And sought from her heart and his to hide,
Rose up and would not be denied.
Again this answer: "Wait! Wait!" Beside
This there was nothing. She felt her cup
With punishment was brimming up.
It hadn't been so hard for the Baron
(I mean the Count); but the long days wear on
Slowly enough, as you understand,
To an aching heart and an idle hand.
He could go to war to relieve his lot;
And could work and fight, which she could not.
She couldn't sew, nor could she teach,
Nor practice medicine, neither preach.
She was not a lawyer, nor a cook;
She never thought of writing a book,
Nor children's stories. If she had, you see,
All would have ended differently
For her and the ivy, and you and me,
As you can perceive. I grieve to say
That under her sorrows she pined away.
At the two years' end she wrote: "I pray,
Come to me quickly; for day by day
I pine. Ere another year goes by,
Unless you come, I shall surely die."
You'll not believe it; but sure as fate,
All that man answered to her was "Wait!"
Five times repeated. A year or two—
Maybe three—poor Reica lingered through,
And then she died; and they burried her
Where the dear, blue Rhine could sing to her,
As it swept along. From her grave there grew,
When the springtime came, a strange and new
Green creeping plant. No man had seen
Its like before. None knew its name.
From the very heart of the grave it came,
And over the grave it spread its green,
Then away from the heart of the grave it sent
Its tendrils out. And on it went,
Over the meadow, over the bridge,
Over the yellow willow-ridge—
Straight as though some subtle sense,
Some strangely human intelligence,
Guided its going, straight over all—
Till it reached the stern Count's castle-wall,
As on and on the strange plant crept,
Till it reached the castle, cold and grim,
The village maidens said, as they wept:
"Her woman heart climbs up to him;
He has not known of the tears she's shed;
He would not list to her love and woe;
She cannot sleep in her narrow bed,
Unless she makes him know."
Plainly by them was the sweet truth seen
(Love is master of every art),
That the strange and beautiful ivy green
Was the speech of a woman's heart.

Lads and lasses, unto you
Comes a gentle warning:
If or not this tale is true,
Heed, nor think of scorning
What is written. Who hath eyes,
He will read and not despise;
Who hath ears, my little screed
He or she will hear and heed.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Profanity.

[Bluffton Banner.]

We are emphatically in the age of profanity, and it seems that we are on the topmost current. One cannot go on the streets anywhere without having his ears offended with the vilest of words, and his reverence shocked by the most profane use of sacred names. Nor does it come alone, from old or middle age, but it is an alarming fact, that the younger portion of the community are most proficient in the use of degrading language. Boys and young men have an idea it is smart to swear; that it makes them manly, but there is no greater mistake in the world. Men, even those who swear themselves, are disgusted with profanity in boys; because they know, of all the bad habits, this clings the most closely and increases with years. It is the most insidious of habits, growing on so invisibly, that almost before one is aware he becomes an habitual curser. We speak of this, asking all those who have an influence over the young, and use profane language, to desist immediately, and set a good example for the rising young men in our midst.

Electricity Outdone.

[Mechanical Enquirer.]

The somewhat startling prophecy is hazarded that in future lumber will be of straw instead of wood. Experiments already instituted show that it is possible to make "wood" or its substitute from straw, of a tensil strength surpassing ordinary woods. This material is capable of being carried through all the manipulation that wood is, does not shrink, takes a high polish, and is water proof. In short, it not only answers all the purposes of wood, but is vastly better than it. There are two waste substances which have never been made profitable, these are coal slack or dust, and wood dust, commonly called sawdust. If any one can utilize these and turn them into lumber or fuel, it will be a substantial advantage.

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases. We know of persons that have suffered for thirty years that have been permanently cured by taking Kidney-Wort a short time. Try it, either liquid or dry.—[Sun.

—Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets. 3-2w.

—No man can be wise on an empty stomach, nor happy when continually hacking and coughing. Then buy a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup and be cured.

All kinds of hardware at reduced prices at Kiblinger & Co's. tf

Scared by Dynamite.

THE AWFUL ADVENTURE THAT BEFELL A CROWD OF DOWN EASTERS.

[Boston Post.]

A crowd waiting for a train at an up country railroad station had a heap of fun the other day. An old man came there with a small tin can, which he sat down on the platform. There was quite a crowd present, and among the gang a party with a big yellow dog, and a boy with his satanic majesty in his heart: The boy set out to have what he considered fun. While the farmer and the owner of the can were not looking, he inveigled the unsuspicious canine over by the can. Then he produced a cord and tied the can to the dog's tail. These proceedings were watched by many of the bystanders with keen interest. When the job was done the boy drew away to give the dog a chance to run. But the animal didn't. It just stood and looked miserable. The crowd whooped to start him. The commotion attracted the notice of the farmer and the owner of the can. The farmer was awful mad. He wanted to wallop whoever tied the thing to his dog, and was about to release him. But the old man interposed. "Run for your lives!" he cried; "there's dynamite in that can, and the minute the dog starts things will be scattered round here like an earthquake had called." A great change came o'er the crowd. Their looks of mirthful interest faded. They turned and fled. The dog saw them going and started after them. The farmer was nearly frantic. He wanted to save his dog, but, after hesitation, turned and fled, too. After him went the dog, on the gallop, dragging the can. It didn't explode at first, but they knew it was liable to at any minute, and they ran like deer. The train came to the station, and the old man, who had not fled, boarded it and left. Finally the can got detached from the dog's tail. Then the terror of the mob had subsided. They returned to the station. Somebody discovered that the cover of the can had come off. The can contained only two eggs. Half the crowd had intended to take the train, but by fleeing had lost it. They were the maddest men alive. They couldn't get at the old man for he had gone on the train. But they took hold of that boy, and while two held him the others took turns with the shingle. His yells were heard two miles away, and the hide on certain parts of him is all tired out. He won't try to amuse a crowd again.

Wearing the Beard.

The fashion of the apostles, now almost universally restored among men, says the Daily Advertiser, was regarded with deep detestation by one of the merchant princes of Boston, whose name for three generations has been held in high honor. He had once made an appointment with a young artist, being himself confined to his house by infirmity of increasing years. When the artist appeared, his handsome face decorated then, as now, by a full beard, the gentleman gazed upon him with amazement for a moment, and then, forgetting his business and his infirmity, and with exceeding warmth of manner, ordered the young man out of his presence.

In 1850 a young man, who had contracted with a highly respectable Pine street (New York) merchant for twelve months' service, was seized with a desire to let the hair grow on his upper lip. His employer treated it as a breach of contract, insisting that it would be a great damage to his trade for a clerk "to exhibit such a heathenish face."

This was the common feeling in banks, insurance companies, and like institutions. But it was especially fervent and intolerant in the church. One of the members of Rev. Dr. Bethune's church, in Brooklyn, having met with an accident which interrupted his usual habit of shaving for two or three weeks, found so little discomfort from the growth of that time that he decided to give it further trial. When he appeared at church there was commotion among the good people, men and women. Several of them waited upon the doctor, after the service, to enlist him against this daring innovation. To their astonishment he had already gone over to the enemy, and quoted scripture and the church fathers in support of the heresy. "But imagine," said one old lady, "a Chalmers or a Newton with such an unsightly growth!" The doctor gently answered, "When you come to example, my dear woman, imagine St. Paul or our Savior without it, if you can!"

—I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—[A Distinguished Lawyer of Wayne Co., N. Y. 3-2w.

The Needle's Eye.

The passage from the new testament. "It is easier for a camel," etc., has perplexed many good men who have read it literally. In Oriental cities there are in the large gates, small and very low apertures, called metaphorically "needles' eye," just as we talk of windows on shipboard as "bull's eyes." These entrances are too narrow for a camel to pass through them in the ordinary manner, or even if loaded. When a loaded camel has to pass through one of these entrances, it kneels down, its load is removed, and then it shuffles through on its knees. "Yesterday," writes Lady Duff Gordon from Cairo, "I saw a camel go through the eye of a needle, that is, the low, arched door of an enclosure. He must kneel and bow his head to creep through; and thus the rich man must humble himself."

—The New Haven Register believes in treating a cold to something hot. We would recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup to the Register man for coughs, colds and all lung complaints. Druggists are agents.

Size Him Up as a Flat.

As Police Justice Wandell was walking on Broadway, near Tenth street, on Friday afternoon, a well-dressed man seized his hand and shook it heartily. "Why, you can't tell how delighted I am to see you," he said. "How is Mrs. ——a—Mrs.——. Do you know I have almost forgotton your name?" "My name is Wandell," said the justice, "and I am a police magistrate in this city." As the man's coat-tails disappeared around the corner the justice met a friend. "Do I look very green?" he inquired. "No," said the friend, "why do you ask?" "Nothing, only to-day, for the third time, a confidence man has tried to trap me."—[New York Sun.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

—For lap robes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These gooods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwithstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

ROOT & CO. - - - - Ft. Wayne

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

Founded 1784

BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of Season: Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. ☞ WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

PILES NO CURE NO PAY!

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

WHAT TIME IS IT?

What time is it?
Time to do well—
Time to live better—
Give up that grudge—
Answer that letter—
Speak that kind word, to sweeten a sorrow;
Do that good deed you would leave till to-morrow.
Time to try hard
In that new situation—
Time to build up on
A solid foundation,
Giving up needlessly, changing and drifting;
Leaving the quicksands that ever are shifting.

What time is it?
Time to be thrifty;
Farmers take warning—
Plow in the springtime—
Sow in the morning—
Spring rain is coming, zephyrs are blowing;
Heaven will attend to the quickening and growing.
Time to count cost—
Lessen expense—
Time to look well
To the gates and the fences,
Making and mending, as good workers should;
Shutting out evil and keeping the good.

What time is it?
Time to be earnest,
Laying up treasure,
Time to be thoughtful,
Choosing true pleasure;
Loving stern justice—of truth being fond;
Making your word just as good as your bond.
Time to be happy,
Doing your best—
Time to be truthful,
Leaving the rest,
Knowing in whatever country or clime
Ne'er can we call back one minute of time.

THE COUNTRY POSTMAN.

The Story of a Hero.

[Translated from the French of Louis Collas.]

You have often seen him pass through the fields with a hasty tread, recognizable not only by his blouse and his regulation hat, but also by the sustained activity of his movements, because for him the instants are counted and he has not the right to slacken his pace. An indefatigable walker, he accomplishes his task from the first to the last day of the year without even resting. No matter though a tropical sun invite all creatures to become motionless, though the cold be Siberian, though it blow and snow, he must go to the last village on his route to carry the letters, newspapers and prospectuses which trade confides by millions to the case of the post.

The highways are not made for him, and he must cross the country, passing through woods and marshes, to seek the hut lost in the depths of solitude, far removed from any public road.

He travels from eight to ten leagues daily, making circuits, crossing brooks, scaling rocks, venturing into ravines and wounding himself among the hedges and briars. Loitering is forbidden to him, for the official hour of return is fixed; the letters he brings back must depart by the next mail. They are waited for at the postoffice, and the least variation of his programme may have grave consequences.

We cannot, without ingratitude, forget the services of this incorruptible messenger, whose probity and zeal are constantly put to proof, who brings us at a certain hour our letters and our journals, the news, the expectation of which keeps us full of anxiety; who contribute to soften for us the bitterness of absence and distance. Imagine the void the disappearance of these humble functionaries would leave in our existence!

I knew a man who for twenty years filled this position. A former soldier, thanks to irreproachable records of service strengthened by a little influence, he had obtained the great favor of having placed to his credit fifty francs per month at the postoffice of the district.

Pere Martin was not very fond of this brilliant position, but he perfectly understood his responsibility and duties; he never complained.

Everybody in the district was acquainted with this little gray-haired man with bronzed features, whose limbs had the pliancy and strength of steel. He was highly appreciated, for, while a scrupulous observer of the regulations, he never refused to perform a service, provided it did not conflict with his duties.

There was not a corner of his route which he had not passed over accompanied by his wolf-dog. He knew to a meter the distance separating the smallest hamlet from the chief town of the district, and was familiar with all the paths and by-ways.

To spare himself half an hour's walk he never would have thrown into a ditch some silly prospectus or some printed matter bearing a doubtful address; if he returned anything to the postoffice it was because its destination could not be found. He was the slave of his orders, as punctual as the clock, and so discreet as to discourage the most curious. Everybody greeted him kindly when he arrived at a village; the children came to him, and even the dogs barked joyously at his approach. There was considerable rivalry as to who should offer him a glass of cider and a slice of bacon. But he rarely accepted anything. Time passed and he did not like to contract troublesome obligations.

Hence the notes made concerning him were excellent, and his chief regretted that the parsimony of the administration only permitted them to reward his loyal services with contemptible gifts.

One day in the middle of October he departed on his usual round. The weather was frightful; it had been raining incessantly for more than a week; the roads had become bogs, and the brooks had been transformed into torrents. What foliage remained on the trees was so impregnated with water that it could not offer a protecting shelter. The postman, wet to the skin, walked with the impassibility of an old soldier who does not discuss his orders.

He had distributed a portion of his mail, but his round was far from being finished, when he passed an inn, or rather a miserable drinking house, situated at the entrance of a wood. This place was mainly patronized by sabot makers, who found there alcoholic drinks and a few groceries.

"Ho! Monsieur, the postman, stop here for an instant; while you are giving me the information I need, the violence of the storm will abate."

This invitation was addressed to him by a man who, with a pipe in his mouth, was standing upon the threshold of the drinking house.

The rain was pouring down at that moment; a fierce blast swept it into Pere Martin's face, prevented him from walking and bent to the ground the stalwart trees.

The postman was a little ahead of time, and the demands of the service do not go so far as to forbid the acceptance of a momentary shelter when it offers itself under such circumstances.

He, therefore, went into the house and sat down beside the fire which crackled on the hearth. The man who had invited him to enter threw upon it some branches, which were soon in flames; a heavy vapor arose from Martin's soaked garments.

The stranger interrogated the postman as to the hours of the departure of the mails, and asked him a host of questions about himself, his service and everything concerning it.

"You know me, then?" said the postman.

"Parbleu! Everybody loves and esteems you here; Pere Martin's value is well known. I hope you will not refuse to drink with me. Ho! Madame Rosier, two glasses of your best brandy."

A woman waited on them and returned to her occupation.

"What a dog's trade you follow, Pere Martin!" said the man. "Will it take you much longer to finish your round? You doubtless have yet to go to the Landa Grise, to Plessis. I know some one who is impatiently waiting for you there. I am obliged to pass in the vicinity. If you wish it I will relieve you of your letters."

"Thank you; I will deliver them myself."

"That's yourself out and out. After all, you are right. It is your duty to deliver them."

While talking with eloquacity which did not encourage the postman, he took up the sack the latter had placed beside him, seemed to feel its weight, and turned it over and over.

"Let my sack alone, please," said Martin, coldly. "You have disarranged all my letters. I shall no longer know what to do.

The other humbly excused himself for this awkwardness.

"The evil is reparable," added he. "Seat yourself at this table and you will have no trouble to arrange the letters according to the route you should take."

The postman emptied his sack before him and began to arrange his letters. His questioner affected to keep discreetly at a distance, but found an opportunity to cast a furtive glance over his shoulder.

While Martin was busy with his work he heard furious growls behind him.

"Pere Martin, help me to prevent your dog from strangling mine," said his new acquaintance.

The postman arose and caught his dog by the skin of the neck. The animal's fury contrasted with its habitual gentleness.

This fact seemed strange to Martin. He felt distrust of the communicative stranger grow upon him. He was about to replace his papers in the sack, when the man, as if to see what was the state of the weather, opened the door.

At the same instant the wind swept impetuously into the room, which it filled with a thick smoke, and, lifting the letters spread out upon the table, scattered them in every direction.

The postman uttered an exclamation of anger.

"Bah! it is nothing," said the person who had caused the accident. "We two will speedily gather them up."

And without heeding the refusal of Martin, who wished to avoid his help and do the work alone, he began to search for the letters.

When they had collected all they could find, the postman carefully examined them; then he seemed worried, as if he had not the full number.

"Are there any missing?" asked his companion.

"It appears to me that there was another letter."

"Bah! Either you are deceived or you forgot it at the postoffice."

"That is quite possible."

He said to himself that it must be so. However, he resumed his hunt and searched beneath the furniture. He found nothing, and concluded that his memory had not served him faithfully, for he had watched his companion's movements, and it did not seem admissible to him that he had stolen a letter. Nevertheless he hastened to depart, regretting that he had entered the drinking house. The man who had chatted with him inspired in him a veritable repulsion, and it was his rule, because of the habits of discretion which the postoffice imposes upon all its agents, to keep at a distance all who did not appear to him worthy of confidence.

The storm had somewhat abated its fury, the rain soon ceased to fall, and bright sunshine lighted up the country when the postman reached the nearest village.

A woman was at the door of her house awaiting his passage. She was still young, and, without possessing remarkable beauty, had a neat and sympathetic countenance.

"Monsieur Martin," said she to the postman, "have you a letter for me?"

"No, Madame Andre, I have not."

"That's strange; my husband should have written to me to-day; you cannot imagine how much his silence troubles me."

She grew pale and seemed scarcely to have the strength to sustain herself.

The postman assisted her into the house and handed her a chair, upon which she let herself fall. Two charming children fixed on her sad and anxious looks.

"You will receive a letter to-morrow, Madame Andre," said Pere Martin; "the delay of a day is easily explained; your husband was disappointed, some unforeseen business suddenly demanded his attention and he missed the mail."

"No; I know him and cannot understand his silence. You are aware that he departed two months ago for the city. Some work was to be attended to which promised to bring him in a great deal of money; a small inheritance was also to be received. But all is concluded. He sent me word that he would return this evening; he has made his arrangements to that end. To-morrow the farm of La Mane is to be sold; he has decided to purchase either all or part of it. It is an opportunity which will never again present itself, but I would prefer a thousand times that he should miss it to have him returning without notifying me."

"Why?"

"Because some one has wicked designs against him, and at night a terrible blow is soon struck. You know that there are two routes by which to return he e; one is longer than the other, but safer. I am afraid lest he may return by way of the Moulin-Brule, the more so as there is some one to see that direction. I tremble at the mere thought of it. If I only knew—"

The postman strove to calm her fears, but she shook her head.

"You can't think," resumed she, "what certain men are capable of, when they have a grudge against anybody."

She seemed to hesitate, and then added:

"If I tremble it is not simply because my husband will have to pass through a dangerous spot with money in his pocket, but also because there is in the district a wretch whose dearest wish is to put five feet of earth between them.

"This hatred dates from long ago. When I was a young girl he wanted to marry me, but he filled me with horror. He has never pardoned me for having repulsed his offers, and has enveloped in the same animosity the man I preferred to him. He hates George and myself for being in easy circumstances, while he vegetates in want, as if honest people were responsible for the mistakes of idlers and drunkards. This is not all. A crime was recently committed; suspicions were aroused, but proofs were wanting. I possess them and the guilty man knows it. Ah! it is a dangerous secret for a woman who has only children around her!

"Yesterday he accosted me to sound me; I did not hide from him my contempt. He saw clearly that he was unmasked in my eyes; he overwhelmed me with insults and threats. I took the unfortunate notion to say to him that soon, when my husband returned, when he had a man before him, he would be less presumptuous. Oh! if you knew what glances his eyes shot at me, what an expression of hatred his features wore! I know that often during the night he haunts the ruins of Moulin-Brule. If this man should discover that my husband is to pass through that place, I tell you, Monsieur Martin, he is lost."

"What is the scoundrel's name?"

"Jean Bruno. It is not astonishing that you are unacquainted with him, for since his return to the district he has not publicly shown himself."

The postman was silent. He remembered having heard the woman at the drinking house call the man he had met there by that name. He asked himself in consternation if the letter had not been stolen from him, but he recalled all the circumstances and banished this supposition. He felt certain that the epistle had not been in his sack; he reassured himself and sought to reassure the woman; yet he resolved to wait her husband's arrival at the chief town of the district to advise him to be prudent.

He hastened away, and when he was alone his fears regained possession of him. He again began to doubt, and little by little was seized upon by a terror he could not explain. He increased his pace and leaped over the hedges and ditches with unusual nimbleness. Unfortunately, his round that day was exceptionally long, and the bad weather in advance had considerably delayed him.

He reached the postoffice a little later than was his custom. The woman who distributed the mails, on being consulted by him, affirmed that he had taken away a letter for Mme. Andre. One of her assistants confirmed this declaration.

The postman was thunderstruck. He saw with fright the heavy responsibility thrown upon him. His terror augmented when he remembered that time and again, at the moment of opening the mail bags, a man had presented himself, asking if there was anything for Mme. Andre!

He flew rather than ran to the office of the coach which carried passengers from the nearest station on the railway to the chief town. George Andre had arrived, but had set out immediately on foot for his village.

The news gave Martin a violent shock. The prospect of a catastrophe for which he would be responsible arose before him. He saw this man who had returned with joy in his heart, encountering death at the threshold of his home through his fault, and misfortune overtaking the widow and orphans. The darkest clouds troubled his imagination.

He did not hesitate, and, without taking time to enter his dwelling, started off again. Those who saw him pass, absorbed in his thoughts and noticing no one around him, asked themselves what grave affair could have caused this breathless haste on the part of a man who must have come back from his round broken by fatigue.

After having passed over a fourth of the distance he inquired concerning the traveler, and asked if he had been seen.

He had gone by some time before. The joy of return had given wings to his feet, as the thought of misfortune to be averted had increased the speed of the postman. There was no longer even the shadow of a doubt; the fated man had taken the path which led straight to the Moulin-Brule. Pere Martin calculated that, by crossing over another path, which, however, was rough and dangerous, he could yet arrive before him.

He hastened on and reached the fatal spot when the night was already advanced. The place was well fitted up for an ambuscade. There was a species of cut through the rocks. On both sides bushy trees formed an impenetrable shade, rapidly moving clouds at each instant veiled the moon, the wan rays of which added to the sinister character of the landscape.

He paused; amid the rustling of the foliage agitated by the wind he thought he heard the sound of approachin footsteps; it was doubtless George Andre, whom he had preceded only by a few instants; he was about going to meet him, when the report of a gun rang out and a ball struck him full in the breast.

The assassin emerged from a neighboring thicket, but on approaching his victim to finish and rob him he found himself in the presence of a new actor and vented his disappointment in a horrible oath; he had recognized George Andre. The blade of a knife flashed in his hand, but he was not allowed time to use it—a club descended vigorously upon his head and felled him to the ground.

A woman distracted with terror, at this moment threw herself on the postman's body.

"Oh! how wretched I am!" cried she. "I foresaw; he has killed him!"

Madame Andre had not been able to subdue her uneasiness, and, at the hour she supposed her husband ought to arrive, she had come to wait for him; at the report of the gun, she had run forward precipitately.

"Jeanne," said her husband to her, "reassure yourself; I am unhurt."

"It was not you? Who then has he assassinated?"

They bent over Martin's body and recognized him in the moonlight which at that instant illuminated his face and uniform.

The husband and wife carried him to their home, where he lived only twenty-four hours. He related how he had allowed to be stolen from him the letter in which George Andre had announced his return, and how he had decided to prevent at any price the consequences of his negligence, even if he should be compelled to offer his life in exchange for that of the father of a family whom he had involuntarily helped to place in peril.

Obscure victim of duty, he had added another act to the list of those unknown sacrifices which are made daily, without being encouraged by the hope of recompense, without even having for indemnification the remembrance they should leave behind them.

Such a Getting Up Stairs.

There is a man in the Seventh Ward that is probably the meanest man in this country. He had rather play a joke on his family than to pay a note. His people, the women folks, are as afraid as death of fire-arms, and when there was so much talk about toy pistols killing children, they worried their lives out nearly, for fear the little five-year-old would get hold of one of them and blow a lot of his thumbs off. The family was away for a week or two, leaving this mean man and the little boy at home, and from all reports the man and the boy had a healthy old time. This mean man is a great sportsman, and he has a neat little revolver that he can kill a rat with four times out of five. While the family was away he got a lot of blank cartridges for the revolver, and he and the young hopeful used to go down in the basement and fire blank cartridges at the furnace door. The little fellow got so he could shoot blank cartridges like a hero, and he promised not to tell anybody that papa had been teaching him to shoot, though he was as proud of his proficiency as could be. The family got back, and one evening there were two or three ladies in to spend the evening.

The party missed the mean man and the little boy. The mean man loaded the revolver with blank cartridges and told the little fellow they would have some fun. He fixed the little fellow up like an Indian, and told him to take the revolver and go in the sitting-room and yell, "whoop," and fire the whole seven cartridges. It was a picnic for the little fellow. He came up out of the basement, opened the door and "whooped," and began to fire. They were talking about trimming night gowns, or some such innocent pastime, when the firing commenced. The mother of the child recognized him, and started to take the revolver away, but he pointed at her and fired a second shot, and got behind a rocking chair and kept blazing away. The mother thought she was killed and fell over a hassock and rolled under a table. One of the lady callers got up on a sofa and pulled up her skirts so, if there had been bullets in the revolver every one of them would have hit her. Another got behind the stove and held an evening paper up before her, and they all yelled murder. The grandfather was sewing carpet-rags, and at the first fire he dropped a stitch and fell over a cuspidore and began to say his prayers. An old lady who had come in to borrow some goose oil, run up stairs and got into the bath-room and locked herself in. As the last shot was fired at the cat, which was trying to get under the stove, the mean man came in, and calling the boy by name said, "Hello, having some fun with the visitors, eh?" and he coolly took the revolver and put it in his pocket and asked if any of them were hit. They all said they were hit, and, do you know, that mean man actually pretended he thought they were wounded, and went probing around for the bullets. Then he told them it was only a lot of blank cartridges, and that he and the boy had been practicing for two weeks, and then the women went at him and came near pulling all the hair out of his head, because he was mean enough to search them for bullets. Some men, who have never run for office even, are meaner than Pusley.—*Peck's Sun*

A party of boys were sitting together telling yarns, when finally the conversation turned on promotions. A German cavalryman gave the following:

"I'll tell you something about that, boys. When I joined the cavalry I hadn't been long in this country and didn't understand English very well. We were sent up the valley at the battle of Winchester and ordered to charge a battery. Well, the Captain gave the order to charge and away we went in fine style. The Johnnies opened on us with grape and canister. Many a horse tumbled over, and plenty of saddles were emptied. That didn't make any difference; we went straight ahead. Suddenly the Captain gave the order to retreat. The whole company turned and went back as fast as they could except me. You see I didn't understand the order, so I kept on and charged right in amongst them; and, by Joe! I captured the whole battery and brought it off safe myself. Now I'll tell you how it turned out. The next day the Captain was made a Major. The First Lieutenant was made Captain, and—"

"Well, what did they do for you?" asked the listener.

"Why, they put me in the guard-house, because I wouldn't tell a lie."

Miss Alice Ilgenfritz stated in an address on journalism to the Fourth Iowa District Press Association, that she thinks there is still room at the top, and that a neglect of literary finish is one of the faults of our newspapers. Instead of dwelling on and polishing up their ideas, men think more of making advantageous sale of them. The following from Miss Alice's address exhibits the results of too much literary finish: "I am thankful for the inconoclastic spades which are rooting up old saws that have become stripped of all significance, like Cleopatra's Needle, by being removed from their natural surroundings." As the New York *Sun* remarks—"Fie, fie, Miss Alice."

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

Sir: My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city, surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet if, a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired, and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body, and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day, and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order, and my food often failed to digest, causing, at times, great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor from the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface and a sediment settled at the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the afflicted organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria, another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease, another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much, but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed, and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased, and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying-bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease, and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state deliberately and as a physician that I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms, it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and, if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. Henion, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1881.

Woman Held Responsible.

Recently the Indianapolis *Herald* contained a short paragraph to the effect that "the severest critics on woman's shortcomings are women" to which a lady reader of that paper has taken exception in the following sarcastic manner:

"Eve was blamed in the beginning, and her daughters will be blamed till the end for every misstep, and criticised for every fault by both her own and the opposite sex. Woman criticises woman severely, and for no other reason but to win favor in the eyes of the wretch who made her sister a subject of comment and to show her strength of mind. Had Adam been a *man*, as the Lord intended, and not a contemptible scoundrel, women's position in this world would have been different; she would not always be taking a back seat in the theatre of life, and dancing while somebody else whistled; she would not be shunned as a leper and hissed at as a counterfeit for the same sins man is guilty of, and publicly forgiven by virtuous, but narrow minded women, and lauded by men, who are so imbued with the faults of their ancestor that they forgot what they owe to women—for their mother's sake. If Adam had not been a coward and a knave, when the Lord called unto them to come out of their place of concealment, after having partaken of the fruit of knowledge, he would would have come boldly forth and said: "Lo, and behold, Master, I alone am to blame, being the stronger; let not thy wrath fall upon the wife Thou hast given ME!" But, instead, he crawled out, like a dog with wool in his teeth, and pointing derisively at Eve, said: "Lo, and behold the woman Thou gavest *to be* with me; she gave me of the tree and I did eat," and Eve, not wishing to make her husband out a liar, hung her head and said nothing, until the Lord said: "What *is this* thou hast done?" Then she replied: "The serpent (meaning Adam, of course) beguiled me, and I did eat." But, mind you, she did not lay the blame on her husband, as he, unchristian-like, had done upon her; which in my eyes prove her innocence. I never did believe, I never can believe, I never will believe that Eve ever pulled that miserable apple, all Bible translators to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, after the Lord cursed them, Eve, broken-hearted at the false accusation of her husband, never felt like holding up her head again, consequently he petted and tyrannized over her as suited his fancy, instilling in her mind the disgrace of weakness in woman, the nobility and generosity of man—the loyalty of his own heart and forbearance in not applying for a divorce as soon as cast out of Eden, until the poor woman was so muddled that she didn't know half the time if she stood on her head or heels, scourging herself for imaginary sins, while she loved and despised the man who accused her. No wonder that her daughters have inherited their traits. Like mother, like daughter; like father, like son.

"Adam and Eve will live throughout time—the woman will be cursed for the sins of the man, at least, for which he is equally or like guilty. But the better day is coming, even if it is after she is dead, for women. The Lord is finding out a thing or two, and knows he made a mistake when Adam was created first. Woman will inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, not for sins or forgiveness of sister woman, but for the ability and forbearance, love and honor she exhibits in shielding man, in tagging around after him, in smoothing over his weak points, and nursing the corrupt infant as if he were her own. The Lord is ashamed of his irreparable error, and woman will receive her reward."

Driving With the Parasol.

The other evening the Jester was bathing his eyes in cold water, and suspended the operation long enough to remark:

"If a woman can't take her parasol to heaven when she dies, she won't be happy there. She will come back after it."

An impressive quiet followed this dogmatic statement, and the parasols of the court knew some of them were in for it.

"We were driving this afternoon," the aggrieved Jester resumed, "and the princess kindly shaded my head with her parasol. It was very, kind indeed. It limited my view of the country, at times, to my knees and the dashboard of the wagon. Whenever we met a team, especially if the road was very narrow, the princess lowered the parasol between myself and the passing wagon, so that I turned out by faith, or stood on my head to get a glimpse of the colliding wheels. When we started down a steep hill she dropped the parasol between me and the horses, and I trusted to the good sense of the animals to keep out of the ditch. When we met any acquaintance to whom I wished to bow, she knocked my hat into my eyes. When she would point my admiring gaze to some exquisitely tinted autumn leaves, she jabbed a projecting parasol into my eye. When she turned to speak to any one in the rear seat, she rasped the back of my neck. Oft as the carriage struck a stone or lurched over a rut she prodded my long-suffering head with vicious little jabs. I drew my head down between my shoulders and sat crouched and bent, but the remorseless parasol still persued me. I have been pelted and rasped and prodded, and all from a mistaken sense of kindness. A woman's unselfishness and kindness of heart always prompts her to hold her parasol over the man who drives. And if the man who drives is allowed to choose for himself he will choose sunstroke in preference to the parasol every time. I do not complain, mind you; I merely make a simple statement of plain fact. Any man who has had to drive a pair of horses while some gentle-hearted woman held a parasol over him knows what I have suffered. And when she holds an umbrella it is infinitely worse. Then the man is utterly and hopelessly extinguished and the material world is to him only a wild blank chaos of alpaca and whalebone."
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The evil cannot brook delay.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

CERTAIN species of animals have regular cemeteries to which they repair to die. The South American llama, for instance, has its district cemeteries, in which bones are found in great numbers.

IN EXPERIMENTS to determine the depth beneath the surface of the sea to which sight could penetrate, twenty-five fathoms was found to be the limit of visibility. It was also found that the water is most transparent when its temperature is highest.

AN EXTRAORDINARY interest is manifested in the Polar regions this year, two expeditions being now *en route* to that locality from the United States, one each from Norway and Sweden and Denmark, a private one from England and an official one from France.

THE stinging hairs of the nettle contain glands at their bases which secrete the poison felt when a nettle is touched. The slightest touch breaks the point and allows the poison fluid to pass out. Under a microscope the contents of the hair are seen to be in a state of constant motion.

AN ENORMOUS electro-magnet has been made for the University of Greifswald. The case is formed of twenty-eight iron plates bent into horse-shoe shape and connected by rings so as to form a cylinder eight inches in diameter. The hight is four feet, and the weight about fourteen hundred pounds.

THE Rev. Dr. McCook has noticed a black "carpenter ant," which is capable of effecting great destruction in woodwork, contrary to the general belief that ants outside the tropics are harmless practically. He has seen a rafter in which this species, the *Formica Pennsylvanica* had penetrated to the extent of five or six feet of its length, completely honeycombing it. It is evident that such penetration of wooden structures, and especially bridges, might cause their disastrous and unexpected fall.

ONE of the most decided impressions which non-scientific people must receive from the visit of the great comet of 1881 is that of the ignorance of science concerning these mysterious visitants. Whence they come or whither they go are problems none can solve; while the unfulfilled predictions of the return of certain comets show that calculations in regard to the motions of these bodies partake much of the nature of guesses. With all the skill and telescopic penetration of our astronomers they cannot yet trace the course of the comet, which in a few days passes across the immeasurable expanse of space viewed from this earth and disappears in the depths beyond, to wander perhaps for thousands of years before completing the cycle of its journey and returning to a point in its orbit near the earth.

IN a recent paper Mr. C. Shaler Smith has given the results of extensive observations in relation to the pressure exerted by the wind. The most violent storm recorded by him was at East St. Louis, in 1871, when the wind overturned a locomotive, the maxium force developed in so doing being no less than 93 pounds to the square foot. At St. Charles, 1877, a jail was destroyed, the wind force required being 84 pounds per square foot. At Marshfield, in 1880, a brick mansion was leveled, the force necessary being 58 pounds per square foot. Below these extraordinary pressures, Mr. Smith instances numerous cases of trains blown off rails, bridges, etc., blown down by gales of wind of 24 to 31 pounds per square foot. In all the examples the lowest force required to do the observed damage has has been taken as the maxium force of the wind, although, of course, it may have been higher.

Alligators as Pets.

"I have some peculiar customers," the keeper of a bird and pet-animal store in Fulton street said. "There are some ladies that purchase nothing but white rats. I once asked one what she did with them. She blushed a little and said she let them sleep on her pillow with her. She fondled them and taught them little tricks. I have had quite a demand for young alligators recently. Most of the purchasers, curiously enough, are ladies. You wouldn't think there was anything particularly likeable in an alligator, with a mouth running nearly half the length of his body, but some ladies think so. I have seen them throw bits of meat into an aquarium containing a six-inch alligator, and, as his mouth flapped open and closed on the delicacy, they would raise their hands and exclaim; 'How perfectly lovely!' They use the alligators to look at and feed. An alligator looks very comical when about to swallow a fly. He rushes at it with open jaws, and brings them so violently together that the water spouts out at each side of his mouth. He gets himself in the most grotesque attitudes, and is always making unexpected moves. A woman came here from Hoboken, recently, and bought a ten-inch reptile. She also bought two dollars' worth of fishes. She went away apparently pleased with her purchases. Several days afterward she came again and said that all her fishes had mysteriously disappeared the night she took them home, but that the alligator still remained. She said she had put them all together in an aquarium. Of course I told her the alligator had swallowed the fishes. She said, 'Oh, my, the nasty thing!' and vowed she would sell it. An alligator over four inches long is dangerous in an acquarium. Most of those I sell are from Florida. It takes a long time—more than two years sometimes—for an aquarium-bred alligator to grow two inches. If they were left to burrow in a muddy pond or a swamp they would grow nearly twice their length in a year. Fresh water seems to stunt them."—*N. Y. Sun.*

New Boat's Mast.

To reduce the weight of masts of racing yachts, it has been the custom to bore out the heart of the stick for the whole or a part of its length. While lightness is thus gained, strength has been lost, and, to compensate for this loss, a new form of hollow mast has been recently tried. The stick was carefully cut into two equal parts, and then the interior was gouged out in short sections. Spaces were left uncut between the sections, so that when the two parts were put together the stick would be an exact copy of the interior of a rod of bamboo, the stem of which is hollow, and re-enforced at short distances by thick rings of woody matter that nearly close the tube made by the stem. This form of structure is light and yet very strong, and it is claimed that this form of mast will be stronger than the usual hollow mast, and very nearly as strong as a solid mast. The two parts are fastened together by putting in dowels at the re-enforced places. When finished, the mast is smooth on the outside, and gives no intimation of its internal structure.—*Century Magazine.*

A Trickster Tricked.

Even Hermann, the greatest of all living tricksters, and whose conversance with the black art should, one would think, place him beyond the possibility of being on the wrong side of a trick, is himself once in a while victimized in a manner that raises a loud laugh. In his programme he introduces his marvelous cabinet, a large institution like a two-story refrigerator, with double doors opening so as to expose the whole interior, which is cross-barred in the manner made familiar to the public in the construction of tables for living heads and half women. In this cabinet he secretes a sailor, who mysteriously disappears, although the audience can see under and all around the affair, and two gentlemen are sitting on the stage within three yards of it. The sailor cannot possibly leave the cabinet without being seen, and the trick consists in so disposing of the panels of the interior that, although the doors are swung wide, the eye cannot detect any change in the appearance of the compartment. There are several variations of the trick. The sailor instantly releases himself from a pair of stocks when looked inside. He also gets out of a securely fastened and rope-bound trunk, and there are numerous hands shown at the openings in the doors, but the most marvelous feature of the whole thing is the appearance of a little darkey in the auditorium less than a minute after he has been hustled into the cabinet. The trick went well enough until this stage of the performance was reached. The darkey was rushed into the cabinet; Hermann opened the doors a moment afterwards and the boy was gone.

"Bo-y! Bo-y!" the magician shouted. "W'ere you, bo-y?"

But no "bo-y" showed up in the auditorium. The call was repeated a number of times, and Hermann was at last almost in despair. At last one of the ushers ran up the parquet aisle, making directly for the magician.

"W'ere eez de bo-y?" Herman shouted, "You are not heem. You look too pale."

The usher grabbed the magician's left ear and whispered a few hurried words into it. He told him that the black boy was then on his way to the calaboose in the arms of a tall policeman, and would not be able to finish his share of the trick until he was bailed out. Hermann could not be more astonished if he had been struck with a brick. He slammed the doors of the cabinet angrily, told the audience that his "bo-y" had been arrested by a police officer, and he would have to bring the trick to a close without the usual triumphant *denouement.*

The explanation of the difficulty is very easy: The darkey, a smart fourteen-year-old boy, whom Hermann had secured in Memphis, in making his way out of the cabinet runs for the back door of the stage, and then, with the fleetness of a two-legged Iroquois, flies through the alley and around the corner into the entrance of the theater just in time to answer "Here I am" to the magician's "Bo-y, we're air you?" As he darted out of the alley the boy ran into an officer's arms. The policeman, imagining that the little fellow had stolen something, carried him off to the station, wholly unconscious of the fact that he had quite spoiled one of Hermann's best tricks.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Some Memorable Dark Days.

During the last hundred years there have been an unusually large number of dark days recorded. As has been suggested by several writers, this may have been the result of the careful scientific observations of modern times, as well as of the frequency of these phenomena. The dark day in the beginning of this century about which so much has been said and written occurred October 21, 1816. The first day of the same month and year is also represented as "a close dark day." Mr. Thomas Robie, who took observations at Cambridge, Mass., has this to offer in regard to the phenomenon: "On October 21 the day was so dark that people were forced to light candles to eat their dinners by; which could not be from an eclipse, the solar eclipse being the fourth of that month." The day is referred to by another writer as "a remarkable dark day in New England and New York," and it is noted, quaintly by a third that "in October, 1816, a dark day occurred after a severe winter in New England." November 26, 1816, was a dark day in London, and is described "in the neighborhood of Walworth and Camberwell so completely dark that some of the coachmen driving stages were obliged to get down and lead their horses with a lantern." The famous dark day in America was May 19, 1780. The phenomenon began about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The darkness increased rapidly, and "in many places it was impossible to read ordinary print." There was widespread fear. Many thought that the Day of Judgment was at hand. At that time the Legislature of Connecticut was in session at Hartford. The House of Representatives, being unable to transact their business, adjourned. A proposal to adjourn the council was under consideration. When the opinion of Colonel Davenport was asked, he answered: "I am against an adjournment. The day of judgment is approaching or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, that candles may be brought." In Whittier's "Tent on the Beach" is given a beautiful poetical version of this anecdote. It is suggested by several authorities that the cause of the dark day in 1780 should be attributed simply to the presence of ordinary clouds of very unusual volume and density. These instances are, of course, grouped with phenomena of which not a great deal is known, and can in no way be classed with those occurrences occasioned by the smoke from extensive forest fires, volcanic eruptions, or fogs.

A Deserted City.

Situated on a beautiful bay which sets in from the Gulf of Mexico, and indents the western coast of Florida writes a Florida correspondent, there flourished about 1817 the prosperous city of St. Joseph. It had many attractions. The location was charming and the climate delightful. At that time it was fast becoming a business centre. The first railroad in the State was built from St. Joseph to a point on the Chattahoochie river, the fine harbor for shipping being the inducement, and large quantities of cotton were sent from northern Florida and Alabama to be shipped to northern and European ports. Receiving and transferring these large amounts of cotton was the chief industry of the place, and made business very active during the winter months. Capital was invested in warehouses, stores, docks, etc. Just as prosperity and happiness seemed assured, the yellow fever made its appearance, sweeping the place like a scourge. This was the summer of 1841. Whole families died in the midst of their lonely surroundings. Many fled terrified and never returned, seeking their fortunes anew elsewhere. Business firms and families were broken up or wholly destroyed and the city was left a scene of wreck and ruin. Five years later it presented a melancholy spectacle and strikingly picturesque. The skeleton warehouses, costly and capacious houses, now doorless and windowless, rose like spectres on every side, many of the houses being almost buried in a tangled mass of vines, flowers and shrubs, cultivated and wild. Now and then parties of hunters from a distance would take possession of some one of these ruins as headquarters, while seeking deer and other game with which the woods not far off abounded. But after a while even these occasional visitors ceased, as the place became more and more isolated. The last residents were an old man and his daughter, who lived entirely alone, subsiting on the resources of their garden, the fish of the lake and the game of the woods, and depending for other necessaries on the sale of shell-work, made from the exquisitely fine shells found in abundance along the lovely beach to which they made occasional trips to a point twenty-five miles distant. At last the old man and his daughter left, and none now remain to tell the story of a once bright and promising city.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

A Truly Devoted Wife.

A woman in New Orleans found her husband lying in a state of intoxication in an alley. Instead of being exasperated, she gently turned him over to a comfortable position, and running her hand into his vest pocket, she extracted a twenty dollar bill, and remarked: "I reckon I've got the deadwood on that new bonnet I've been sufferin' for." She made a straight streak for the millinery shop. Strong men wiped the moisture from their eyes at her heroic devotion to a husband who had, by strong drink, brought himself so low as to neglect to provide his wife with the common necessaries of life.—*New Orleans Times.*

GET THE ORIGINAL.

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach and bilious attacks. By druggists.

"You are always kicking up a row," said a gentleman to a negro and his wife who were having a "muss." "Why is there no harmony in your house?" "Dat's jess what I was tellin' de lazy, wufless nigga," said the woman. "Dar ain't no hominy in de house, nor no meat, and de bacon's all eat up, and de meal bar'l is empty. He is de only ting in de house what's full all de time."

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequaled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing down" sensations yield to its strengthgiving properties. By druggists.

A FARM of 1,500 acres in Berry county, Mo., is devoted to the breeding of mules.

Almost Young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal.*

NOTHING will so increase and strengthen the virtues as practice and experience in them.

KIDNEY-WORT is nature's remedy for Kidney and Liver diseases, Piles and Constipation.

The Sphere of Woman.

As republican institutions continue to gain ground, women appear more conspicuous in the remodeling influences of civilization.

She, whose presence in this briery world is as a lily among thorns, whose smile is pleasant, like the light of morning, and whose eye is the gate of heaven; she whom nature so reveres that the lovely value of her spirit is the best terrestrial emblems of beauty, ceases to command armies or sit upon imperial thrones. But the world bows in homage to her scepter of forbearance and love.

The progress of liberty owes much to her self-sacrifice and devotion. It has also redeemed her into the possession of her nature, has made her not man's slave, but his companion, his counsellor and fellow martyr; and lifted her to domestic equality, and demands for her the same privileges in political affairs.

Although many of the avenues of public life are closed against her, she is demonstrating her worthiness to fill a wider sphere of usefulness than she has ever occupied. Truth in its purity finds no more honest or industrious interpreter.—*Bancroft.*

THERE is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snow-flake, but it always reminds us to look after our bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—our old stand-by in the days of Coughs and Colds—for we have always found it reliable.

Look Out for Sudden Changes

of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

An Excellent Suggestion.

The Literary World gives the following good advice to publishers:

"We have had occasion several times to commend the enterprise of publishers in providing historical and descriptive works with suitable maps of the territory concerned. We wish now to urge upon them the importance of providing novels of a certain class with maps likewise. A novel which is purely domestic in its interior and imaginative in its scope, needs no such equipment; but in a novel which has a geographical theater, and seeks to produce the effects of reality, a map may serve as a powerful aid to the reader. By all means, let publishers give us novels which have any geographical basis."

The same idea has probably suggested itself to many as they laid aside the historical novel to look up the locality in a large atlas.

Get Out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—*Christian Recorder.*

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

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TO MAKE new hair grow use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. This natural petroleum hair renewer, as recently improved, is the only thing that will really produce new hair. It is a delightful dressing.

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RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

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My second story illustrates only that attachment to places which is more commonly recognized as a feline property, but illustrates it in so singular a degree that it may, perhaps be thought worthy of this passing record. A favorite cat—I know not whether the same was the hero or heroine of the story just given—was conveyed to London from a country house in the depth of Northumberland, and missed immediately after arrival. About a week afterward it arrived at its old home, half starved and wholly fallen from its high estate as a cat of quality and distinction, but recognizable by the household left in charge, having smelt or inquired its way back on foot along a course of some 300 miles, which it had just before traversed in a carriage for the first time.

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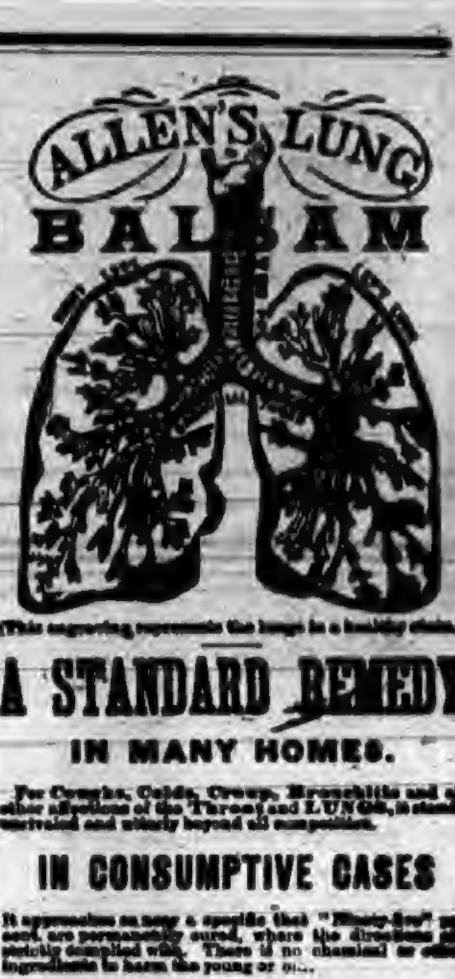

(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant mustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box [illegible], Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, [illegible]

[illegible] I give it the credit. J. P. [illegible]

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., January 19, 1882.

THE originator of those familiar words, "Hold the fort, for we are coming," Ex-Judge McKinzie, died last Monday at Hampton, Iowa.

THE Illinois state board of health has ordered all the scholars and teachers in that state to be vaccinated, as small-pox is on the increase.

IT is understood in political circles, that Ex-Congressman De La Matyr is anxious to make the race for congress again in his district this year.

LOGAN has introduced a bill into the senate, to have all the tax on whiskey turned into an educational fund, and distributed to the different states.

A BILL has been presented in the French Chamber of Deputies, containing regulations in regard to foreign pork. It excludes sausages and like meats.

REPUBLICAN members of congress from this state are fixing up the slates for the next election of governor of this state. It seems to us that this is either two years too early for the next election, or two years too late for the last one.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BALDWIN has decided that a resident of a town or city is ineligible to the office of road superintendent of the township in which the town or city is located. Town or city people can not vote for township road superintendent.

ACCORDING to the recent report of the superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, only 36 per cent. of the school population of that city attend the public schools. This is but a little more than one-third of those between six and twenty-one years of age.

SEVERAL hundred traveling men met in convention at the Bates House, Indianapolis, last Saturday. A grand banquet was given them by the wholesale men of that city. Speeches were delivered and poems read, and in the evening a ball closed the festivities.

THERE is great excitement at Hagerstown, this state, over the murder of David H. Smith, an old farmer of Wayne county. His wife and two sons are suspected of the crime, and have been taken to the Richmond jail for safe keeping. They narrowly escaped being lynched.

FARWELL, member from Chicago, has introduced a bill into congress, allowing Americans to purchase and use in foreign commerce iron and steel steamships built in foreign countries. He thinks this would enable our capitalists and seamen to reap a part of the benefits of one hundred millions now paid by Americans to foreign ship owners in the carrying trade.

THE latest news from the Artic steamer "Jeannette," whose crew we are now making such efforts to save, was that she was caught in the ice the first day of October, 1879, and drifted about until June, 1881, when she was abandoned, as it had become apparent that she could not be saved. The boat's crew already rescued, has reached Yakutsk, one of the largest towns in the settled portion of Siberia.

SCOVILLE, in his speech last Monday, charged District Attorney Corkhill, Judge Porter, Mr. Davidge and five of the government experts with conspiring to hang Guiteau. This is probably a ruse to secure the sympathy of the jury for the prisoner, in the hope that he may be leniently dealt with; but our impression may be wrong, as Mr. Scoville has been very fair and candid in his actions, and has conducted the case with great credit to himself.

THERE was a fearful accident on the Hudson River railroad last Friday evening. A train loaded with passengers from Albany to New York, and containing many members of the legislature, was run into, by a special train following them. The persons in the rear car, a sleeper, were jammed in between the seats and some of them killed. The car then took fire, and several were burned to death. At latest accounts, nine had died of their wounds, or been killed outright, and several others are not expected to survive.

A BILL has been introduced into congress, proposing to place all the telegraph lines of the country in the hands of the government. It provides a tariff of twenty-five cents for twenty-five words, including address and signature, for each 1,000 miles, and one-fifth of that rate for each additional ten words, for day telegrams, night messages to be transmitted for one-half of day rates. The bill also provides for the transmission of intelligence to the newspaper press at special rates, and for leasing wires to mercantile boards and other pub-

THE mother of the late Gen. Geo. A. Custer, died at her home, Monroe, Mich., last Saturday.

IN the Smith murder spoken of in another place, one of the sons of the murdered man, has confessed his guilt.

GUITEAU made a short speech on Tuesday. He says that neither Scoville nor Reed can do his case justice, and implores Judge Cox to allow him to address the jury in his own behalf.

A DELEGATION from the Dakota territorial legislature is in Washington trying to have the territory admitted as a state. They propose to divide the state into two parts, calling them North and south Dakota. The southern part is the most populous, and is the portion they wish made into a state.

A FREIGHT train on the Lake Shore road came very nearly being telescoped by a following section last week, near Ligonier. It was quite foggy, and the trains were nearly together before it was noticed. The engineer and fireman sought personal safety by jumping from the engine, but the conductor, happening to be "ahead," put on the steam brake, reversed the engine and brought the train to a stand-still, thereby saving a great amount of property, and, perhaps, several lives. Such pluck should be rewarded.

THERE was a well attended meeting of independent republicans at Philadelphia last week. Two or three hundred delegates were present, representing nearly every section of the state. The object of the meeting was to protest against the management of the republican bosses of the Cameron stripe, who have so long ruled the political field in that state. They adopted resolutions, asserting that they were still republicans, but protesting against the system of machine politics that has so long held sway over the independent voters of the country. They made arrangements to call a state convention, at which time they expect to put a full state ticket into the field.

THERE is a feeling that seems to be gaining ground in Washington, that the star route prosecutions will fall through. The guilty ones are too high up in political circles to run much risk of being punished. It will be remembered, that at a banquet in honor of Dorsey, Arthur, then vice-president, complimented that worthy upon his skillful use of "soap" in carrying the election in Indiana. Our readers, who remember the new two dollar bills with which Dorsey and other republican leaders managed to flood the state, can readily understand the kind of "soap" alluded to by the president of the United States. In view of all these things, it is scarcely to be expected that so useful a politician as Dorsey, Brady and the rest can be spared. And so the country will continue to be robbed with impunity.

THE ice men of Sandusky are now in the field with a petition to congress for a tariff on ice imported into this country. The fact is, our Canadian friends can run the mercury down a little lower than we can, and in an open winter like the present one, can cut ice when we cannot, and can then bring it into this country and sell it at a fair price. But dealers on this side have a certan quantity on hand, and if they can sell this at a high rate, they do not care a fig for the tariff or anything else. When their stock is all gone, the Canadians can come over with their ice, pay a duty on it, and sell it to our consumers. As is always the case, the consumer has the worst of it. He pays a high price for his ice as long as the American dealer has any to sell, and when that is gone, he pays a similar high price to the Canadians for theirs which has paid a high duty. Now, as the proposed duty is $1.00 a ton, that one dollar, and its percentage of profit comes out of the man who uses the ice. The tariff is always a part of the cost of an article, and as retail and other dealers estimate their profit on the cost of a thing, the one dollar per ton of tariff, will bring the dealer an increased profit, and of course, both profit and tariff come out of the consumer. And so on all other articles.

Fairfield Items.

Henry Bickel, who has been sick for some time, is slowly convalescing.

Michael Miller, our blacksmith, talks of locating at Lagrange in the spring.

Henry Kindlesbarger, who died of consumption, was buried at the Fairfield cemetery, Tuesday.

M. A. Boughman has connected his store and Dr. Rudolph's office by telephone. Something new and strange in this place.

Rev. Kelso has been holding a series of meetings at the Lutheran church of this place, and closed them on last sabbath with communion services.

Mr. John Zimmerman, of McPhearson Co., Kansas and his mother and her daughter, of Cass county, Mich., are the visitors of Mr. Michael Reinods and A. Weirichg.

The Richland and Fairfield township Sunday-school institute will be held at Corunna January 28, 1882. There will be brought up several topics on Sunday-school work that will be of interest [illegible] benefit to all those who may

Waterloo.

E. R. Blattner Sundayed at home.

Mrs. J. B. Taylor is lying quite ill.

Miss Fannie Clark returned Saturday from her trip east.

Perry Lower went to Fort Wayne this week, on a business trip.

Mrs. Olive McClure has returned from Toledo.

W. E. Crane, of Sedan, was on the streets Friday.

Mrs. P. Morell visited friends in Angola last week.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, of Auburn, was in town this week.

Miss Alice Draggoo, of Concord, is visiting in town.

Will Fisher is spending a few days with his parents.

Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and son were at Auburn Saturday.

John Buchanan, of Fairfield, was in town one day last week.

Miss Carrie Espy visited friends at Pleasant Lake last week.

C. H. Bangs, merchant at Summit, was in town last Saturday.

Daniel Zahner's sale went off lively A good crowd being present.

Will Dickinson is learning to manipulate the telegraph at the Jackson depot.

Mrs. F. Hoover, of Pleasant Lake, is visiting Mr. Hoover's parents.

J. W. Jackman, east of town, is in the white ash lumber business this winter.

H. K. Leas and wife have got settled down to housekeeping. Success to them.

Mrs. Heuston, of Flint, Mich., is visiting a few days with Mrs. H. D. Armstrong.

Isaiah Likens who has been quite sick for several days, is reported some better.

Miss Emma Waterman came home Saturday from Hillsdale, for a few days vacation.

M. Grueter and daughter, Amelia, went to Fort Wapne on the morning train Monday.

Associate editor Lowrey, of Auburn, was up this way Trout fishing last Saturday evening.

Miss Minnie Patterson, of Waterloo, was in Auburn several days last week, visiting friends.

Ed. Till came home Monday, reaching here just in time to attend his mother's funeral.

G. W. Miller received a quantity of stock from Fort Wayne last week, for use in his wagon shop.

C. W. Stroh came home Saturday to pass the time over Sunday. He is teaching in Concord township.

Rev. Kern, pastor of the Universalist church at Fort Wayne, had charge of the services at the Kelley funeral.

Quite a number were in town last Thursday, to attend the meeting of the directors of the agricultural association.

Thomas Kelley and daughter of Syracuse, reached here Sunday evening, having been called by the death of J. D. Kelley.

The L. S. & M. S. railroad put a new target house in position yesterday for the accommodation of Messrs. Crane & Grublky.

The Stewart Concert Co. gave an entertainment at Haines' hall Friday and Saturday evenings, under the auspicies of the Methodist church.

Miss Carrie Kelley came home Sunday from the Acadamie, where she is attending school, having been called here by the death of her father.

Mrs. Daniel Till died at her residence in this place last Saturday. She was an old resident of the place, and her loss will be felt by all classes of society.

The north bound train on the Jackson road at 1 p. m. last Thursday, had an extra car for the accommodation of the Widow Bedott troupe, who took train No. 1 on the Lake Shore, for South Bend.

Died Jan. 15, 1882, at his home in Smithfield township, J. D. Kelley, aged 53 years and 7 months. Mr. Kelley was one of our most esteemed citizens, having lived on his farm, two miles northeast of town, for many years. He was widely known, and universally respected by all. He leaves a wife, four children and a host of relations and friends to mourn his loss. His family have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

Wm. Lightner came up from Hicksville, to visit relatives here, January 1. He was taken sick at his brother-in-law's house, and died Jan. 15. He was buried at the Ridge school house. Funeral services by Rev. M. Klotz.

Miss Julia F. Lee will give a reading at Haines' hall to-night. This will be the first of a series of entertainments that the lecture association will furnish our people this winter. Let everybody turn out and encourage these gentlemen in their good work.

Mrs. Milo Zerkle, daughter of our former townsman, Mr. Minard, came home on Monday to spend a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Zerkle are now located in Bourbon, Marshall county, where he has a position as clerk in the extensive dry goods store of Lawrence & Machette.

The miserable condition of the Lake Shore passenger house at this place, is commented upon by nearly everybody having occasion to go there. It is certainly an outrage upon the traveling public, to be compelled to endure such facilities (?). It is to be hoped that the company will soon erect such a depot as the town merits.

The meeting at the agricultural rooms last week, adjourned to meet in four weeks, on February 9. This will be a general meeting of all who are interested in agricultural matters, and it is the intention of the society to keep them up for the discussion of appropriate topics. This meeting will be devoted to the discussion of the ditch and drainage laws, and matters pertaining to the improvement of highways. R. N. Crooks, C. A. O. McClellan, J. M. Brumback, and Cyrus Bowman were elected to serve the coming year on the executive committee.

Temperance Meetings.

Miss Auretta Hoyt, Secretary State, Central Temperance Committee, Grand Temperance Council, will speak to the young people next Sunday, at 3 o'clock, at the Presbyterian church, and in the evening a union meeting will be held at the M. E. church. She will speak at Sedan Monday night, at Corunna Tuesday night, at Waterloo Wednesday night, at Butler Thursday night and at Garrett Friday night of next week. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Every saw and ax sold by Kiblinger & Co., are fully warranted. tf

—The Bartlett ax is the king of the forest. For sale at Kiblinger's. tf

—Kiblinger & Co., sell the celebrated Bartlett ax.

—For good cigars and tobaccos, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

Hanging lamps and all kind of lamp goods at reduced prices, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware. tf

Notice of Insolvency.

In the matter of the estate of William Wyatt deceased.—In the DeKalb circuit court. Estate No. 95.

Notice is hereby given, that upon petition filed in said court by Elmore Y. Wyatt of said estate, setting up the insufficiency of the estate of said decedent to pay the debts and liabilities thereof the judge of said court did, on the 4th day of January, 1882, find said estate to be probably insolvent, and order the same to be settled accordingly. The creditors of said estate are therefore hereby notified of such insolvency, and required to file their claims against said estate for allowance, on or before the February term, 1882, of said court.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, at Auburn, Indiana, this 12th day of January 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 3-3w.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

THE

POPULAR STORE!

OF

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

T-19
W-18
T-17
M-16
M-15
S-14
S-14
F-13

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC,

Will sell goods at a BARGAIN for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

Preparatory to taking annual inventory of our stock. Customers should take advantage of this opportunity. Remember the place--east of Public Square.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C, YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.

P. O. Box, 123. 2-tf.

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, at the December term, 1881, on the 20th day of December, 1881, the same being the 2nd judicial day thereof, the undersigned executor of the estate of Joseph Boyer, deceased, will offer at private sale at the law office of Wm. H. Leas, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, A. D., 1882, the following premises towit:

The southwest quarter (¼) and the southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), all in township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen (14) east, in DeKalb county, in state of Indiana, except such interest as Franklin township has in the following described tracts. Commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of said section, (17) seventeen, running thence in a southeasterly course, along the center of said road, to a stake, thence north to the north line of said tract, thence west to the place of beginning. Also except the following tracts towit;

Beginning at the southwest corner of the said southwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), thence east along the south line of said section, thirty-two (32) rods to a stake, thence north on a line parallel with the west line of said section, thirty (30) rods thence west parallel with the south line of said section seventeen (17), thirty-two (32) rods to the section line, thence south on said section line, thirty (30) rods to the place of beginning. Also except the following: Beginning at the northeast corner of said southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17) and running thence south 45 degrees west, eight (8) chains and five (5) links, thence west fifty (50) links, thence north five (5) and eighty hundredths chains, thence east six (6) and ten hundredths chains to the place of beginning. All in DeKalb county, state of Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth (¼) cash on day of sale, one-fourth (¼) in six months from date of sale, one-fourth (¼) in 12 months from date of sale, and one-fourth (¼) in eighteen months from date of said sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Each note to waive valuation and appraisement laws, and include ten per cents. for attorneys fees. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN LEAS, Executor.

52-4w

Adjourned Term of Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned term of the DeKalb circuit court will be held at the court-house in Auburn, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1882.

The first day of such term will be devoted to the transaction of probate business, the next three days to the settling of issues and trials by the court, and the rest of the term will be occupied with trials by jury and by the court.

The petit jury will appear on Monday, January 30, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James McCrory, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

AMANDA MCCRORY, Administrator.

January 7th, 1882. 2-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Alonzo G. Coats, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC SPEER, Administrator.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The wood famine is "no more."

—For axes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

—The clerk has our thanks for favors.

—Mrs. J. E. Rose went to Waterloo Monday.

—Mrs. Dr. Swarts went to Ft. Wayne Monday.

—For horse blankets call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

—J. W. McKay has been on the sick list for a few days.

Kiblinger & Co. are almost giving away hardware. tf.

—Physicians certificates of vaccination for sale at this office.

—Tinware almost given away at Kiblinger & Co's hardware.

—We had a pleasant call from Daniel Moore, of Concord, this week.

—Ex-Commissioner Griffith was in town the fore part of the week.

—D. S. Purdy is the happy father of a new boy. It arrived last Friday night.

—Mrs. Dr. Spooner is here at present, visiting the family of her father, Dr. Ford.

—Call on Kiblinger & Co., for hardware. They are always at the bottom in prices. tf.

—Come to the COURIER office when you want any printing done. We guarantee a good job.

—Mrs. J. A. Denison, of Waterloo, was in the city last week visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Braun.

—The COURIER acknowledges a call from Mr. J. C. Loveland, the illuminator of the Corunna Headlight.

—John Robbins says it's a boy, and weighed ten pounds last Saturday morning. Of course he is proud.

—We printed some sale bills for Amanda McCrory, of Jackson township, last week. The sale occurs Jan. 21st.

—Our new postmaster, G. W. Gordon, took possession of the office last Monday. He has the COURIER's best wishes.

—Clerk Baxter and wife went to Waterloo last Saturday evening. Mrs. Baxter's sister, Mrs. R. Wes. McBride, is very sick.

—The great clearance sale of winter goods at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware to make room for spring hardware, for 30 days only. tf

—The Grove Bethel Cornet band gave an entertainment last Saturday night at Grove Bethel. A fine programme was given.

—Charles Eckhart, half mile east of Auburn, will entertain the soldiers' social on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24th. Everybody invited.

—Charley Huyck, of Garrett, was in town Monday, looking up matters in regard to the election of a new school district in his vicinity.

—Cyrus Smurr, of Wilmington township, came in last week and brought the COURIER some good, dry wood. Such fellows are welcome.

—The ventriloquial entertainment given by Signor Nevaro was not a financial success. Too many complimentary tickets were out.

—Mort. Olds, of St. Joe, made the COURIER a short visit on Monday. Mr. Olds is one of the flourishing merchants of that thrifty place.

—M. L. Hoffman has brought us the best load of wood we have had this season. M. L. knows that printers need a hot fire—even in this world.

—The Presbyterian social last week was well attended. These gatherings are becoming quite popular, and are gratifying sources of revenue to the church.

—Wm. Richmond, at one time commissioner of this county, died a few days ago in Michigan, where he was stopping at the time. His remains were brought back to this county for interment.

—Maysville, Allen county, will hold a joint institute for the three neighboring townships, begining to-day and ending Friday afternoon. Quite a number of the people of this county expect to attend.

—It is said that Mrs. Hebel will, next spring, erect a fine brick building on the corner of Main and Seventh streets. Wm. Groscop will furnish the brick, and Picker & Bumpus will place it in position.

—J. F. Jordan, of Corunna, went home last Saturday to spend a few days with his family. He has nearly recovered from his recent illness, and has returned to his post as boss bridge builder for the B. & O. company.

—Sheriff Leas slipped and fell Monday evening while assisting Mrs. Buchanan onto the south bound train, and dislocated his shoulder. He sustained no other serious injury. Mr. Leas was taking the lady to the insane asylum, as she has again become unmanageable.

—We learn from our Butler township friends, that A. M. Harkey, of that township, will soon be married to one of Auburn's prettiest girls. As there are fifty or sixty good-looking girls in town, we are puzzled to know just which is the lucky one.

—Harry Foster, of Syracuse, was in the city last week.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt passed through the city last Tuesday.

—Jeff Boyle, of Butler, was among the COURIER's callers this week.

For cross-cut saws, call on Kiblinger & Co. Every saw warranted. tf.

—Frank Zern, of LaOtto, has been in the city, visiting his friend, Dood Lanning.

—Jack Ralston has put in a stock of provisions on one side of his father's store room.

—Trackmaster McEnterfer went south on the Jackson road last Tuesday morning.

—Lap robes and horse blankets at less than manufacturers prices at Kiblinger & Co's.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. tf.

—C. C. Neidig, of Hudson, dropped into our sanctum this week and renewed his subscription to the COURIER.

—Every family in the county should subscribe for the COURIER. We aim to make the paper interesting to all.

—The post office has been moved from its former location, to the east room in the Odd Fellows' block. An advisable change.

—James McDowell, now residing in North Manchester, spent Sunday and the fore part of the week, visiting friends in this place.

—A number of old settlers are passing away. Among the deaths of the past week are noticed some of the most substantial citizens in the county.

—Snyder & Culbertson have just purchased a $1,000 hearse—the finest ever brought to the county. They will soon be ready to receive orders for undertaking.

—J. S. Dodge, of the Butler Record, called at the COURIER office last Tuesday. Mr. D. is a very pleasant gentleman, and we will be glad to see him again.

—Persons wanting printing of any description, will do well to call on us before going elsewhere. We do work for people in all parts of the county, and always give satisfaction.

—Jos. Rainier and Clint. Headley will start a general provision store in the room formerly occupied by the post office. They are both substantial citizens, and should receive their share of patronage.

—We want a good, live correspondent in every town and neighborhood in the county. People like to read home news, and we wish, as nearly as possible to make the COURIER popular with every one.

—We see by last week's Garrett Herald, that about $28,000 have been expended in that place, during the last year, in the erection of dwelling houses and for other improvements. A very good showing.

—Snyder & Culbertson have secured the services of Sam Buss in their cabinet shop. Sam is one of the best workmen in the county, and any one having work to be done in his line, will do well to call on the above firm.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn post office, Jan, 17, 1882: John H. Brims, R. M. Johnson, Christopher Keller, Wm. A. Meyer, Thomas Mercer, Mrs. Della Phillips, F. M. Phillips, William Smith, Johnathan Sunder. G. W. GORDON, P. M.

—We have received a copy of that excellent work on political parties, the Conspectus of Political Parties. The book is invaluable to the student of our political history, and besides opens a wide field for general historical knowledge. It is published by C. M. Smith & Co., Silver Lake, Ind.

—Simon Ochs returned from his western trip last week. He had a lengthy trip to Wisconsin, passing most of the time visiting his daughter, Linda, now Mrs. Adolph Kahn, who resides at Seymour, in that state. Mr. Ochs returns well pleased with his trip. His wife still remains there for a more extended visit.

—The following marriage licenses have been issued during the present month: James Bowers to Dora Wagoner, Francis Klinkel to Kate Neidig, Joseph Lower to Mary Alice Derthick, V. Arlington Humphrey to Clara Belle Stahl, Eli Parr to Anna Newsdurfer, George G. Cowhick to Rebecca Canon, Jos. Ezra Ensley to Nore Ellen Gilland.

—Dr. V. A. Humphrey, of the Physicians' Drug store, slipped gracefully into the matrimonial harness last Thursday, the fortunate lady being Miss Belle Stahl, daughter of the ever jolly G. W. Stahl. In the midst of their good fortune, they did not omit to treat the COURIER folks to a stock of nice cake.

—While at St. Joe recently, we had the pleasure of meeting many of our old time friends. Among the rest may be noted, Mr. and Mrs. Olds, B. A. Hadsell, J. Shutt, Trustee Lawhead and his estimable wife, C. Curie, C. J. Hadsell, J. D. Leighty, Sol. and Frank Barney, Frank Draggoo, James Boots, Solomon Shilling and a number of others, whose names escaped us. We extend them thanks for courtesies shown.

State Teachers' Certificates.

Examinations for state license will be held at the places mentioned below, and under the following conditions:

The applicant shall present to the examiner, at the time of the examination, a full statement, setting forth the name of the institution or institutions at which he has been educated, and the course of study he has pursued and completed. He shall also furnish satisfactory evidence, by reference, certificate or otherwise, that he has taught, or supervised school work for at least seven years (of eight months each), of which two years shall have been in Indiana; that, during this period, he has maintained, and does still maintain, a good character; that he has attained high distinction as a successful educator, showing superior ability to instruct, and marked tact as a disciplinarian. The bill for examination shall be $5.00.

Applicants will be examined in the following branches:

For certificate of second grade.—Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, including physical geography, United States history, physiology, elements of algebra, plane geometry, elements of physics, elements of zoology, elements of botany, constitution of the United States, moral science and the science of teaching.

For certificate of first grade.—In addition to the above named branches, complete algebra, elements of rhetoric, solid geometry, general history, English literature, elements of chemistry, Latin, embracing four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, and four books of Virgil's Æneid, or their equivalents.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the above plan, an examination for state certificates will be held in the following places:

Indianapolis, by Supt. H. S. Tarbell.
Evansville, by Supt. John Cooper.
Ft. Wayne, by Supt. John S. Irwin.
LaFayette, by Pres. E. E. White.
New Albany, by Pres. Lemuel Moss.
Terre Haute, by Pres. Geo. P. Brown.

The examination will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, June 30, 1882, at each of the above places and continue through Wednesday and Thursday.

JOHN M. BLOSS,
Supt. Public Instruction.

DeKalb County Orders.

Holders of DeKalb county orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to May 1st, 1880, will be redeemed if presented at the treasurer's office, in said county. No interest will be paid on said orders after January 20, 1882. L. J. MILLER, Treas.

—Dr. Casebeer, the newly appointed secretary of the county board of health, was absent at the time of his appointment. He has now returned and is making arrangements to go on with the work before him, as soon as definite plans are laid by the commissioners. These latter will be in session in a week or two, when some fixed plan will be adopted, and the entire matter laid before the public.

—We omitted to note the return of Elmer Bumpus last week, from his present stopping place, Kansas City. He came back to stay a while and reduce the swelling on his head, caused by being knocked over onto the caboose stove. He was standing in his caboose, when another car was run down, striking the one in which he was standing, so violently as to dump him against the stove. We are glad to note the fact, that he is all right now.

—To close out our stock of dress goods for the winter, we are now offering them at reduced prices on seasonable goods. 16 2-3 c. goods for 12 1-2 c.; 11 and 12 1-2 c. goods for 10 c. per yd.; $1.20 suitings for $1.00 per yd.; 45 c. colored all-wool cashmeres for 35 c. per yd.; 17 c. plaids for 14 c. per yd.; $4.00 blankets for $3.40 per pair; hoods, nubias and scarfs at cost. $3.00 fur caps for $2 50. Now is the time for close, cash buyers to get bargains at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—Friday evening of last week was the fifteenth anniversary of the marriage of John H. and Sarah Weaver, and a large number of their friends and neighbors assembled, and enjoyed one of the most pleasant evenings of the season. The presents were valuable and substantial, and everything passed off nicely. Dr. Ford made the presentation speech. Their guests left at a late hour, wishing them many anniversaries of a like character. We regret that our space will not permit a more extended notice.

—The small-pox scare is by no means diminishing. From almost every quarter, comes the statement that the disease is on the increase. In a county like ours, traversed by so many railroads, it is necessary to take extra pains to avert the threatened visitations. We believe the best policy for all to adopt, is to be vaccinated. At the same time, all should be cautioned to observe care, not only as to the selection of a competent physician to perform the work, but in taking precautions against taking cold. Children should be watched, lest their natural carelessness should lead them to unnecessary exposure. But if ordinary care is exercised, competent physicians all claim that there is no danger of any injury resulting.

Cross-cut saws for sale by Kiblinger & Co. tf.

The Boss Watch.

By this we mean the stiffened case watches of the Boss patent for sale at J. Abright's. As even editors must know the time of day, so as to meet the many bills against them on time, and to avoid, when necessary, the importunate "dun" who is to appear at "half-past ten sharp," we have been obliged to yield to the pressure and get a new watch also. We chose the "Boss," and if any one does not believe it a good one, let him take a look at it and the Miller movement within, and then go over to Joe Abright's and do likewise. He is selling them all the time.

Around About Us.

Mr. Husselman has retired from the Auburn Courier, and is succeeded by F. P. Blair, of Waterloo.—[Albion New Era.

D. Y. Husselman has severed his connection with the Auburn Courier, on account of ill health. Mr. F. P. Blair takes his place on that paper. We wish the new firm unbounded prosperity.—[Kendallville Standard.

We are sorry to be compelled to chronicle the fact that the continued ill health of Bro. Husselman has compelled his retirement from the Auburn Courier. Mr. H. is a genial, whole-souled gentleman and a good journalist, and in his retirement the craft loses one of her most energetic workers.—[Butler Record.

By the last issue of the Auburn Courier we notice that our old friend D. Y. Husselman, has quit the business of running a paper, and that a young gentleman, Mr. F. P. Blair takes Mr. H's. place on the Courier. Our best wishes for success to all concerned.—[Columbia City Herald.

At Miller's station, the crossing of the B. & O. and Lake Shore, this side of Chicago, quite a serious collesion occured last Friday night. A train on the Lake Shore road, ran across the track of the B. & O., at the crossing without waiting for the target, the engineer being apparently asleep. He ran directly into a B. & O. freight train that was crossing at the time, completely demolishing a number of cars. We believe no lives were lost.

F. P. Blair has taken up journalism by forming a partnership with Bro. J. A. Barns of the Courier. Mr. Blair although a young man evinces energy and ability, two of the essentials in his chosen calling. The connection with a gentleman of Bro. Barns' experience and ability will be of decided advantage, and no doubt is thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Blair. We wish the new firm success and may the shadow of the Courier never grow less.—[Butler Record.

An article supposed to have been written by a certain citizen, of Wawaka, Noble county, appeared in the Ligonier Leader, a few weeks ago. In it, he gives his reasons for leaving the democratic party, and warns young men of the danger of harboring democratic ideas. The Ligonier Banner of last week, contains quite a lengthy editorial and the efforts of two correspondents in answer to the article contained in the Leader. They make it quite uncomfortable for the old gentleman.

St. Joe Items.

J. C. Leighty was in Kendallville Friday last.

Wm. Vangilo was at home last week. Vaccination did it.

Mr. Clock, night operator here, has returned to Auburn.

The sidewalk brigade were doing duty two days last week.

Miss Viola Yarnell returned from her visit in Ohio Saturday.

Several of the Spencervile people were up here last Saturday.

Nearly all the scholars attending school here have been vaccinated.

Barney Bros. are doing a rushing business in the dry goods and hardware line.

J. D. Leighty will put up a fine brick residence on the lot east of his store next summer.

Five car loads of stock were shipped from this place last week—three of cattle and two of hogs.

"Prof." Willson was here last week and gave one of his characteristic concerts, at the old school house.

—St. Joe is rejoicing in her new two story school-house which is all done except finishing off the upper room.

Both parties are in the field after candidates for the spring election. Some one has got to fight a good fight if he does get left.

Hank seems to have the "drop" on some of the friends of the new road across the river. He is feeling exceedingly good since the view.

Frank Draggoo is wrapping up stoves, dress goods, groceries and other commodities for the Barney Bros., and makes himself useful generally.

The little promontory on the St. Joe has the satisfaction of handling all, or nearly so, the merchandise and mail that one of our sister burgs receives.

Henry Hornberger, who has been working here this summer, went home Monday to spend a few days in Waterloo with his family. Mr. H. has proven himself a number one mechanic.

D. M. Allen, of the Maysville Independent, attended the institute Saturday.

Mr. Curie had a number of Indian relics on exhibition at the institute; some of them are quite rare specimens. Such relics should be carefully preserved as mementoes of a race of people to whom this country once belonged.

Township institute here last Friday and Saturday. Nearly all of the teachers were present, and a very pleasant session was held. Teachers present were Misses Alice and Nettie Wise, Miss Laura Shutt, C. H. Brown, Eugene Carper, C. W. Stroh, Mr. Cheeseman, J. E. Dermott and Charles Wiley. Several visitors were present from Allen county, among these being Mr. Shull, the trustee of Scipio township.

As an evidence that the postoffice business for Concord township is not all done at the little burg south of St. Joe, the following is produced from the records of the postoffice at this place:

Stamps and stamped envelopes on hand at close of quarter..	$ 55.96
Received during quarter.......	100.64
Total................	$156.60
Amount on hand at close of quarter.....................	$ 77.04
Amount sold during quarter...	79.56

We do not sport a money order office, but with little difficulty we find that our merchants alone have sent through this office in registered letters, 4,970.-74 dollars. 117 letters were registered. One-half of the amount no account was kept of funds sent. Our postmaster is very modest and don't like to boast, but he thinks he is a head about 5 per cent. on sale of stamps during the quarter. How is it, John, about the little promontory on the St. Joe?

School Reports.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Report of district number 3, for the month ending Dec. 30, 1881: Number enrolled, 38; average attendance, 35; cases of tardiness, 20. The following are the names of those whose deportment is 100: H. E. Bowan, D. S. Gardner, C. Gardner, Harvey Gardner, Cyrus Gardner, E. Smith, W. Smith, W. Eckart, Spencer Eckert, Belle Eckert, A. Zeibell, Eddie Zeibell, J. Ewvel, H. Bechbarger, Lillie Bechtarger, Elmer Deetz, O. Deetz, Sindona Shaw, W. Watts, Emma Bush, Alma Fry, H. Helwick, E. Crossley, Arthur Bair, Adra Miller, Ambrose Miller. Parents are invited to visit the school.

J. P. KANDEL, Teacher.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the term ending Jan. 13, 1882: Anise Simons, Ella Hanson, Noah Sung, Charley Smith, Homer Hanson, Oscar Wiant, Benny Hawver, Wilbert Hawver, Annie Krumlanf, Mary Sung, Willie Keeler, Charley Dudley. No. enrolled, 29; average attendance, 27.

J. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 7. The following is a list of those who were neither absent nor tardy: Sherman Shreve, John Dunn, James Weeks, Allie Apple, Jerry, Carmer, Ida Keller, Clinton Lahnum, Clara Keller, Jefferson Lahnum, Ida Lahnum, Dora Lahnum, Wm. Ashelman, Lyman Ashelman, Frankie Ashelman, Wm. Kosht, Emmet Kosht, Emma Kosht, Cory Kosht, Justice Winslow, Wm. Metcalf, Marion Miller.

W. C. CARMER, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 9. Names of pupils who have not been absent nor tardy during the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: 5th grade, Ella Essig, Susie Hilkey, Mary Comesky, Bertha Smith, Rosa Myers and Morton Hilkey. 4th grade, Ida Zoller, Cilla Lyers and Wm. Depew. 3d grade, Charles Comesky, Ebbie Carnahan, John Moudy, Norman Donaldson, and Nowell Donaldson. 2nd grade, Mattie Hilkey, Nettie Comesky and Willy Moudy. 1st grade, Linas Hilkey, Anise Ferguson, James Carnahan, and Howard Hilkey. No. enrolled, 38; number belonging, 36; average attendance, 32.

OLIVE NELSON, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 7, for the month ending Jan. 10, 1882: No. pupils on roll, 47; Average attendance, 39. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, Della Furnish, Walla Shutt, Mary Stafford, Marion Shutt, Owen McGilvray, Andrew Shutt, Alice Kester. Names of pupils whose deportment for the month was 100: Della Furnish, Flora McGilvray, Cump Boots, Pearly Boots, Nancy Cramer, Wm. Kester, Sylvia Shutt.

S. M. HIGH, Teacher.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 2, for the month ending Jan. 13, 1882. No. of pupils enrolled, 36; average daily attendance, 30¼. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy: Geo. Smith, Daniel Lung, Sydie Wiant, Clara Miller, Perry Lung, John Noel, Norman Smith, John Holman, John Miller, Thomas Lung, Charles Miller, Willie Lung, Emma Heitz, Philip Holman, Alice Lung, Aaron Smith.

F. M. MASSER, Teacher.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The shipwrecked crew of the schooner Almon Bird, who were found afloat in an open boat off Cape Ann, had a fearful experience. The boat contained five living and two dead men, the survivors being almost frozen to death, and their faces smeared with the blood they had drawn and drank from the veins of one of their dead comrades. They had been three days and three nights adrift in the open sea in bitter winter weather, and their sufferings were almost beyond conception.

The sugar-house of Hon. Theodore A. Havemeyer, in Brooklyn, which was seven stories high and covered a space of 200x150 feet, was swept away by fire. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, with 60 per cent. insurance. One thousand men will, for the present, be thrown out of employment.... A loss of $70,000 was incurred by fire in the building No. 370 Broadway, N. Y., occupied by several dry-goods houses. .... The deaths are announced of Hon. Edward W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, at New York, and Judge Pierpont, of the Vermont Supreme Court.

Samuel W. Piercy, an actor of Booth's company, died in Boston from small-pox.... By the falling of the walls of a recently burned building in Syracuse, N. Y., three persons were killed and a number injured. The walls fell upon a restaurant adjoining and buried fifteen or twenty men and women.

The property of the Siemens-Anderson Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, has been levied upon by creditors for $424,000. Its assets are $1,000,000 and its liabilities $1,600,000. .... Miners in the anthracite region propose to restrict mining to three days a week until the present stock is materially curtailed.

THE WEST.

An unsuccessful attempt was made the other day to capture Jesse James, Ed Miller and Jim Cummings, three notorious members of the James gang. Word was received in Kansas City that the desperadoes were in Ray county, and a special train on the Wabash railroad carried a large party of officers well armed; but the gang had in some manner received an intimation of the raid, and when the officers arrived at their supposed hiding-place they had disappeared.

What with Apaches and cowboys, the settlers and prospectors in the region of Tombstone, Arizona, are having a serious time of it. The Indians have been murdering people, and the cowboys raiding the cattle ranches.

The reported massacre of a party of Chinese laborers by Apaches on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad in Arizona proves to have been a hoax. It is said the Chinamen employed in grading the railroad are always in sufficient numbers to repel an attack either by Indians or whites.... A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: American Consul Willard, of Guaymas, Mexico, has received a dispatch from Hermosillo giving an account of a raid by Apaches in the district near Orava, between Bronzes and Trinidad. A. M. Maynard and some sixteen others were among the killed and wounded.

The stage-coach running between Tombstone and Bisbie, Arizona, was attacked by five robbers, with whom the express messenger had a lively battle with a Winchester rifle. The thieves found $6,500 in the treasure-box.... In his report for the department of Dakota, Gen. Terry admits that the Indian outlook in Northern Montana is unfavorable. The buffalo are rapidly diminishing, the savages raid on the herds of cattle, and the ranchmen are organizing forces for protection.

Brave Bear, a Sioux chief, was arraigned in the Federal court at Yankton, and sentenced to be hanged on March 9, for the murder of Joseph Johnson, near Fort Sully.

The Flathead Indians, defying the authority of their chief, have driven the Northern Pacific surveyors from their reservation, and are gathering at a point thirty-five miles west of Missoula to take measures against the advent of the locomotive. The surveyors will be forced to leave unless military protection is afforded.... Fires at Denver, Col., and Los Angeles, Cal., caused losses of $200,000 and $100,000, respectively.

Joseph Posey and two children were burned to death in h's house near Knife Falls, Minn. Posey's wife and other children were absent and escaped. The children were girls, aged 7 and 13.... The citizens of Deadwood met and passed resolutions in favor of organizing the State of Dakota from the southern half of the Territory. A committee of fifty was appointed to proceed to Washington in the interest of the movement.

THE SOUTH.

There were seven hangings on Friday, the 6th inst., in various parts of the country, as follows: Martin Kankowski, at Jersey City, for killing his bride; Joseph Michael Kotovsky and Charles Ellis, at St. Louis, for separate murders; John A. Phelps, at Marshall, Mo., who killed his employer; Terrence Achille and Sterling Ben, two colored robbers and murderers, at Franklin, La.; Joseph Abbott, a convict, who killed another convict, at Elmira, N. Y.... Two thousand five hundred negroes have left South Carolina within a month.

On the application of Judge Brown, the Governor of Kentucky ordered the McCreary Guards and the Lexington and Maysville companies to report for ten days' duty in guarding the Gibbons murderers. The Legislature passed a special act to allow the Circuit Court of Boyd county to hold a special session to try the prisoners.

Died at Fayetteville, Washington county, Ark., Peter Mankins, aged 111 years, 3 months and 10 days. He voted for Thomas Jefferson, and at every Presidential election since.

A firm of contractors at Rock Island, Ill., has been awarded the contract for building the new State Capitol of Texas, agreeing to complete the structure within five years, and to accept in payment 3,000,000 acres of State land appropriated for that purpose. The new Capitol will be the second-highest building in the country.... Julien F. Scott, who was drowned, the other day, while fording Emory river, in Georgia, was the original of Mark Twain's Col. Sellers.

An extensive consolidation of iron-producing interests in Tennessee and Alabama into a few hands is in course of arrangement. Two great corporations will control the greater portion of the product of the two States, with a joint annual furnace capacity of 250,000 tons.

WASHINGTON.

It is rumored in Washington that Minister Bingham will return from Japan, to make room for John Russell Young (Grant's Boswell), and run for Congress in Ohio.

The appointment of a successor to Theophilus French as Commissioner of Railroads will be left to Senators Edmunds and Thurman, who framed the law creating the bureau. The salary is $5,000 per annum.... The chief offenders in the star-route ring will be proceeded against before the Grand Jury, and witnesses have been subpœnaed to appear on the 21st inst.

Gen. Grant has asked Senator Miller to withdraw his (Grant's) name from the Nicaraguan Canal bill. He believes that the Eads ship railway and the De Lesseps canal should be tried first.

There will be a further deficiency in the Census Bureau, the amount of $540,000 asked for by Gen. Walker being inadequate for the completion of the work.... Davidge, one of the lawyers for the Government in the Guiteau case, curiously enough, has been appointed by the President a Visitor to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

POLITICAL.

In his message to the Legislature of Virginia, Gov. Cameron explains that the people are willing to pay that portion of the principal of the debt properly chargeable to the present State, all agreeing that 3 per cent. is the highest rate of interest which can safely be promised.... The Ohio Legislature has anticipated the graveyard insurance business by considering a bill to make it a felony.

Those Republican members of the House who were dissatisfied with the organization of the committees now recognize Orth as their leader, and they evidently mean to make it unpleasant for Speaker Keifer if they can. They admit that the present organization cannot be upset or changed, but a determined movement for a change in the method of appointing committees hereafter will be made.... George H. Pendleton is in the field as the Democratic candidate for 1884. John G. Thompson is about to assume the editorship of the *Times*, at Columbus, Ohio, in his interest.

Washington telegram: A. B. Turner, of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, is a candidate for Public Printer, and is backed by the entire Michigan delegation and other Western Congressmen. His friends regard his prospects as favorable. The other candidates are Rounds, of Chicago, and Oyster, of Pennsylvania.

In the Republican caucus of the Iowa Legislature, on the 10th inst., James F. Wilson was nominated United States Senator for the long term, and J. W. McDill for the Kirkwood vacancy.

It is said that Senators Windom, Plumb and Teller are decided opponents of Sherman's 3-per-cent. Funding bill, claiming that double interest for three months will wipe out all profit by the change. The Democrats will support Vest's amendment, that the new bonds shall be the only ones receivable for national-bank circulation.

Dr. R. G. Dyrenforth, of Illinois, Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office, is mentioned as likely to be appointed as Commissioner of Patents. He has the support of Senators Logan, Jones, and Hill of Colorado.

GENERAL.

The Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service instructs Division Superintendents to suspend communication with infected localities without waiting to consult him, in order that the department shall not be responsible for the spread of contagious diseases.

An instructive statement of the composition of the Territorial Legislature of Utah has been prepared to be submitted to Congress for its information and guidance. It appears from this statement that, out of thirty-six members composing the General Assembly of Utah, and paid, like other Territorial Legislatures, out of the treasury of the United States, thirty-two are high officers of the Mormon Church, bound by their oaths to obey the doctrines of the church in all things, secular as well as spiritual, and twenty-eight are living in polygamy in violation of the law of Congress of 1862.... Advices from New Foundland report the loss on that coast of the steamer Lion, with all on board, consisting of over forty people.

Two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, taken twice a week, acts as a thorough preventive of small-pox. This is what the nurses in the pest house at Chicago use. A majority of them have never had the disease, and thus fortified they have no fears of catching it.

FOREIGN.

The Czar has pardoned the Polish Roman Catholic Bishops exiled in 1864.... Almost a year has elapsed since the death of Alexander II. of Russia, and his successor has not yet been crowned, although we hear of preparations being made for the event, on a scale of great magnificence.

A ghastly suggestion of the probable fate of the missing boat-load of the crew of the Jeannette is contained in a telegram from Saulkowski, a Russian navigator who went out in search of the Jeannette, announcing that word has been brought from the Captain of an American schooner that in an open boat stranded on Herald island had been seen a number of corpses, and also silver spoons and other articles marked "Jeannette.".... The Emperor of Germany has issued a "rescript," which is countersigned by Prince Bismarck, in which he informs his Ministers and all officials of the Government that, as King of Prussia, his right to dictate the policy of the Government must be unquestioned by them, and that he will insist on his prerogative as King. The rescript creates a decided sensation in Berlin, and will, it is asserted, precipitate the impending conflict in the Parliament. .... The rumor is confirmed that the King of Ashantee caused the massacre of 200 young girls captured from the neighboring tribes.

Louise Michel was arraigned before the correctional tribunal in Paris and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days for disorderly conduct during the Blanqui demonstration. Others implicated were given from eight to sixty days.... The largest steel sailing-ship afloat, named the Garfield, has been launched at Belfast, to ply between California and Australia.

The police of Cork dug up a case containing Snider rifles, dynamite, gun-cotton and ammunition. In a letter to the Town Clerk of Dublin, Parnell and Dillon express their thanks for the freedom of the city. Heavy seizures of arms have been made at Tralee and Clonmel. A warrant against the police has been issued at Dublin for seizing Irish-American papers at news stands.

A Paris dispatch states that Gambetta has decided to tender his resignation should the Chamber of Deputies reject the proposal for the re-establishment of the scrutin-de-liste system included in the bill for the revision of the constitution, which will be shortly introduced by the Government. Gambetta is anxious to bring matters to a crisis by bringing forward the bill at once.... Chief Secretary for Ireland Forster has resigned.

The Original Aesthete.

A New York dispatch says that Oscar Wilde lectured to a large and fashionable audience at Chickering Hall. He was dressed in a black dress coat, white vest extremely low cut, shirt, with flowing white silk cravat, black knee-breeches, brown stockings and slippers. He chose as his subject "The English Renaissance," which he said was the work of esthetics. Decoration, he said, was a science of art, and all teachings would amount to nothing if the workmen were not surrounded by beautiful things. For if they did not see them they could not make them. Art should not be, as in the past, only contrast with surrounding misery. In conclusion he said: "You have all heard of those two flowers dear to the esthetic's heart, the rose and lily; but we do not love them for the reason given by Gilbert, nor for any vegetable preference, but because they are the most perfect specimens of design—the rose, with its leonine beauty, and the lily, the emblem of chastity and purity. Then why look further for the secret of life when the secret of 'life is out?"

In one of the scenes of her play, *The Doctor of Lima*, Mme. Janauschek plays the part of a corps, and, naturally enough, some of the Eastern critics are abusing her because she does not throw more life into the character. New York critics always were hard to please.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

The proceedings consisted in an exposition by counsel of the instructions on law points which they asked the Judge to give the jury. Mr. Davidge opened by reading and then elaborating the prayers of the Government, which ask the Judge to instruct the jury that, if the prisoner knew, at the time of the shooting, the difference between right and wrong, he was at that time sane and responsible. Davidge, with the prayers in his hand, said in low but distinct tones and measured language: "And that they consisted first, of the above definition of sanity: second, of the declaration that if the prisoner possessed ability to distinguish between right and wrong, no irresistible passion or impulse, no uncontrollable desire, no normal depravity, would excuse his act; third, a declaration that the standard of insanity must be that of law; fourth, that no delusion, ability to distinguish between right and wrong being present, would excuse the prisoner." He said that the law drew a line of responsibility for crime somewhere. It had not been fully defined until the Judges of England in 1843, at the request of the House of Lords laid down the legal rule defining responsibility. This rule was the good old right-and-wrong test —the rule of common sense. The law drew no line between the low degree of intelligence on one hand and the highest on the other in the respect of the responsibility for crime.

Mr. Reed opened the argument for the defense in advocacy of the prayers presented by them. He premised his remarks by the concession that, in the use of a deadly weapon in such manner as to result in death, the law presumed malice. That need not be discussed. The question whether or not the killing of the President was done with malice was a question entirely and exclusively for the jury. The defense claimed the act was done without malice on the part of the defendant. If the jury had reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, it was their duty to acquit him. They had no discretion. As to insanity, the modern doctrine—the better doctrine —was that if the jury had reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused at the time of committing the act, it was their duty to find him not guilty. Formerly, the insanity had to be proved by defendant beyond any reasonable doubt.

FORTIETH DAY.

Guiteau opened business by stating that he had received some 800 letters, most of them from ladies, as well as a check for $1,000 from the stalwarts of Brooklyn, and another for $500 from the stalwarts of New York. [Scoville states that the papers are worthless, like one sent him for $15,000.] "I want," said the assassin, "this jury to understand how public opinion is on this case."

A bailiff tried to silence him, when he turned upon him in a most vicious manner and snarled out: "You keep quiet and mind your business. Do not interfere with me when I am talking. If you had any sense you would understand your place."

Scoville then proceeded with his argument. His remarks were listened to with marked attention. He laid stress upon the propositions that insane men often knew the difference between right and wrong, and for that reason conceal their plans, and that the benefit of the doubt should attach to the plea of insanity when raised with the same force as when urged in connection with the commission of a crime. His allusion to the decision of Judge Davis, "who went out of his way," he said, "to pass upon something not involved in the case he was then considering," brought Judge Porter to his feet with an indignant reply that the charge was false.

Scoville retorted that the opinion of a man who sat on the same bench with a Barnard and a Cardozo should not be received with much consideration.

Judge Porter, with even more vehemence, reiterated that the charge of counsel was absolutely false; that Judge Davis never sat on the bench with either of the gentlemen named. "If an honorable member of the Federal judiciary is to be put upon trial here, I demand," said Judge Porter, "that the record be produced here upon which this base charge is made."

Scoville insisted that when the style of proceedings best suited to a police court were introduced here by the prosecution, he should comment upon them as he deemed fitting. He should not be frightened by the tragic utterances of Judge Porter. He had heard the same notes years ago from owls at night in the woods of Ohio.

Alluding to his controversies with Judge Porter, Scoville disclaimed any intention to transgress the bounds of propriety or the rules of practice, but he should criticise the conduct of counsel when it merited criticism, and threats of prosecution would not intimidate him. Citing the custom of counsel upon the other side of bowing to the jury upon entering, Scoville said: "Sometimes it is three bows all round; sometimes more; never less than three. It has never been done by counsel upon this side, and I do not hesitate to criticise the pro[illegible]."

Judge Porter—"The gentleman is simply instancing his lack of politeness. If he has no apology to offer, I shall certainly not apologize for him."

Corkhill next proceeded to read from printed slips an exhaustive argument upon the subject of jurisdiction.

Davidge then discussed at length the question of malice. He also discussed seriatim the prayers of the defense, and pointed out "their sophistries and inconsistencies."

The prisoner followed the argument with the closest attention, and indulged in frequent and noisy comments.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

At the opening of the trial, Judge Porter began his argument, and at once commanded the attention of every person in the court-room. Writhing under the flagellations administered, the assassin shouted out that he is willing to go to the gallows if it be the Lord's will.

Judge Porter began his address with reference to the disorder which had characterized the proceedings of the defense, and then spoke of Mr. Reed's argument as lawyerlike and based on the only law points which, with any plausibility, could be adduced by the defense. Of Scoville's argument he said it could only have been delivered by one of the family of Guiteau, who, as he had himself boasted, had learned his law in the police courts, and acquired his manners among hooting owls in the woods of Western Ohio. Mr. Porter reviewed the argument of Mr. Davidge, pointing out its strong points. "Malice," Mr. Davidge had rightfully said, "was, in the presumption of law, a question for the Judge, not the jury. Should the Judge decide, as the defense desired, that malice was a question of fact for the jury, he would overturn the law. He would create a precedent in this famous case which would inevitably be condemned through all time to come."

Mr. Scoville had objected that decisions in support of the prosecution's postulate were as antiquated as his (Porter's) style of oratory.

"I never," said Porter, "imitated any man, and never commented on any one's oratory." "I never," said Porter, "sat at the feet of that Gamaliel, as Guiteau did. Whether my manners and morals would have been improved is for others to say. Judging from the disciple who is before you, he would scarcely seem to be an appropriate instructor for youth."

Proceeding to expound the law on the subject of malice, reading from the 1830 edition of Archibald's "Criminal Practice," Porter dwelt upon the premeditation of Guiteau. Referring to his lyings in wait and to his dodging the footsteps of the President, he said: "Was this worthless vagabond the man to be selected and inspired by God, a cheat, a swindler, a creature of vilest habit. He, then, is junior in the firm of Jesus Christ & Co. This murderer, tracking his victim at night, at church, at railroad station, everywhere, till the deed is done. But grant this hideous pretension, and allow him the inspiration of Paul, which he impiously quotes, that does not protect, as it did not protect Paul from stripes and death."

Porter went on to say that although the President had died the Government still lived, and his successor was prosecuting his assassin.

"Yes," said Guiteau, "and Arthur employed you under a misapprehension."

"Yes," said Judge Porter, "under a misapprehension that the law was stronger than Guiteau. Guiteau seems to think that he's stronger than the law."

"I do not claim to be stronger than the law, but God Almighty is stronger than the law," said Guiteau, sullenly.

"You will come before God Almighty presently," said Porter solemnly. Until then he would do well to refer but little to Him. He will feel soon what he has never felt before, the divine pressure in the form of a hangman's noose. The prisoner had sworn on the stand that he was predestined to remove the President. He had forgotten to say he was also predestined to be hung for it. Speaking again of his interruptions, and of the promptings of his family, Porter said he had a supreme contempt for all Guiteaus—not the respectable ones—but those who sympathized with the assassin.

Porter then took up the authorities cited by the defense, pronouncing them either misreported or bad law from obscure benches.

Judge Porter concluded his masterly argument by reading the now famous letter of President Garfield to Judge Payne, in which he complimented and thanked him for brushing away the network of sophistries with which it has of late years been customary to develop the plea of insanity when set up in excuse for crimes.

Judge Cox decided that jurisdiction is complete at the place where a wound is inflicted, and that an appreciation of the difference between right and wrong is the correct test of insanity.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Mr. Davidge addressed the jury in behalf of the prosecution. He began by commending the jury for its dignified deportment and patient attention to the evidence throughout the trial. The assassin began a series of interruptions, but, finding he could not disconcert the eloquent advocate, he gradually relapsed into silence.

"In the beginning," said Mr. Davidge, "it was sought to show that the prisoner was off his balance. Now the court tells you to look for that degree of insanity that disables a man from knowing that what he was doing was wrong. This is the test you are to apply. Upon the question of inspiration, I think I will be able to show to your satisfaction how little there is in this claim. The only question," he said, "was that of insanity." He then argued that the prisoner had that degree of intelligence, legal knowledge and the moral sense which rendered him responsible for his acts. In a telling passage he showed that the prisoner himself had the wit to see the fatal weakness of Scoville's line of defense, and repudiated it, arguing in his own behalf that he was no imbecile, but a sane man, whose intellect and will had been dominated during a specified period of time, rendering him irresponsible for this particular crime. He then reviewed the circumstances of the crime, and the victim and the criminal. His analysis of Guiteau's character was graphic and effective. "If," he exclaimed, "I were to sum up the moral and intellectual qualities of this man, I should say that he had the daring of a vulture, combined with the heart of a wolf." In speaking of Guiteau's plan, he remarked upon his greater fear of the mob than of the law, and exclaimed: "We must say, to our shame, that this estimate had a foundation. It rested," he added, "with the jury to show the world whether Guiteau's opinion was well founded. If he had feared the law as he feared the mob, our martyred head and chief would be alive to-day."

Mr. Davidge took up in order the case of each member of the Guiteau family upon whose mental condition evidence had been offered by defense, and recited in connection counter-evidence of the prosecution, summing up the force of this evidence with the remark: "But the unanswerable testimony of experts settles the question how much effect this collateral insanity could have upon the mental condition of the prisoner. It is but the merest mockery to discuss this question, in view of the undoubted ability of this man to distinguish between right and wrong."

Guiteau interrupted once, and shouted: "I have always been a Christian man, and for six years have been strictly virtuous. Don't forget that, either."

Davidge continued: "There is not a single fact, or single jot or tittle, to show that this prisoner was not perfectly responsible for his action on the 2d of July. The jury will find that the defense have carefully picked out and held up to view everything in the entire career of this man which may be considered odd or peculiar, and it is for you to consider how much value can be attached to this evidence, when you come to consider whether this man did not know on the 2d of July that it was wrong for him to kill the Chief Magistrate of the nation." Mr. Davidge then took up the Oneida Community, and spoke of Guiteau's wallowing there for six years.

Guiteau shouted: "And I say it is false. I didn't wallow. I'm just as pure as you are, Davidge, and a good deal purer. I went there to save my soul, not from lust. Put that down, Davidge, and don't you forget it."

Mr. Davidge discussed the evidence of Charles H. Reed, who conversed with the prisoner the Tuesday before the shooting, and who thought he appeared "a little off his balance." "And this, mark you," said Mr. Davidge, "is the extent of his evidence as to that day. He was never asked if he thought he was unable to distinguish between right and wrong. Is it so very strange, gentlemen, that this prisoner should have appeared queer, when at that very time he was carrying in his breast this monstrous crime?"

Counsel dissected, with startling perspicacity, the testimony of one witness after another, and pointed out the weakness and unreliability of those opinions of witnesses for the defense, which had been based in many instances upon the most meager acquaintance.

Before ordering an adjournment Judge Cox asked counsel their wishes in regard to a speech from Guiteau. District Attorney Corkhill protested against his again being allowed to take a seat at the counsel table. Mrs. Scoville wept hysterically. Judge Cox instructed Mr. Scoville to read over the prisoner's manuscript, and report to the court if it contained anything he desired to have go before the jury.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, has just received the following telegram from our Charge de Affaires at St. Petersburg, respecting the fate of the Jeannette and her crew: "Danenhower and five of the crew of the whale-boat arrived at Zakutsk, Dec. 17. They are comfortably lodged, and all their wants supplied. Melville and six men are expected soon. Capt. De Long and the crew of the first cutter had not been found up to Nov. 16, the last date Boulonenga reported. The Jeannette was caught in the pack Oct. 1, 1879, drifted with the winds and currents till June last, and was then abandoned. Hoffman."

In response to the call issued by Chairman J. D. McKee, of the Independent Republican State Committee, about 200 delegates, representing almost every county in Pennsylvania, met at Philadelphia, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of placing an Independent Republican ticket in the field for State officers, and to formulate some definite action to be pursued by Independent Republicans. It was resolved to hold a State Convention, on the 24th of May, for the nomination of an anti-Cameron ticket.

Two hundred soldiers and constabulary were sent from Dublin to Edenderry to protect persons carting oats bought at Sheriff's sale. The farmers threw trees across the road and destroyed four bridges. A large battalion of police and military evicted six families near Ballaghagrun. The bodies of a process-server and his nephew were found chained together in Lough Mask. The O'Conor Don remitted one-fourth the rent of his tenants. Gladstone abated one-tenth of his rentals at Hawarden.

The employes of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, which runs through Indian Territory, are greatly alarmed over the frequency of attempts to wreck trains and murder engineers and brakemen. An extra force of patrolmen was recently put on, and while cut-throats murdered two of them.

An officer of the Criminal Court in Washington estimates the cost of the trial of Guiteau at $50,000.

The city of Richmond, Va., generously remunerates its physicians with seven cents for each child vaccinated.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 6th inst., with Mr. Garland in the chair, Mr. Maxey offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a report of the survey of the Texas Boundary Commission in 1858. Mr. Sherman moved to take up his 3-per-cent. Bond bill, but was antagonized by Messrs. Beck and McPherson. A resolution calling for information relative to pension frauds was passed. An interesting and important document was sent to the Senate, accompanied by a communication from the President, calling the earnest attention of Congress to the desirableness of immediate legislation amending the postal laws relating to contracts for the star mail service. It has been discovered that the Government is practically without protection against a wholesale system of worthless bonds submitted by bidders along with their proposals, and that some legislation is necessary to enable the Postoffice Department to examine into the sufficiency of these bonds. During the Brady regime great numbers of these worthless bonds were accepted, and the Government was left without any remedy when the contractors failed to carry out their contracts. The necessity for additional protection in this matter of straw-bonds was brought to notice by Postmaster General James in his explorations in the domain of the star-route frauds, and the President is so strongly impressed with the importance of the subject as to urge upon Congress its immediate consideration. The President nominated to the Senate Samuel C. Parks, of New Mexico, to be Associate Justice in Wyoming, and Joseph Bell, of New York, to be Associate Justice in New Mexico. The Senate adjourned to Monday, 9th. The House was not in session.

The woman-suffrage question assumed a new phase in the Senate on the 9th inst., which may indicate that it is to become a live issue in American politics. On Bayard's amendment to refer the Hoar resolution to create a standing committee on woman suffrage to the Judiciary Committee, the Republicans voted "No" unanimously and the Democrats voted "Aye." Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans. Mr. Teller introduced a bill for the issue of certificates for bullion deposited in the treasury, and Mr. Rollins an act for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Sherman explained his 3-per-cent. bond bill, and earnestly urged its passage. Mr. Logan flung in a proposition to devote to general education all the moneys received by Internal Revenue Collectors from the manufacture or sale of liquors. The President nominated Maj. George B. Schofield to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, and Jack Wharton to be Marshal of the Eastern district of Louisiana. In the House bills were introduced, by Mr. Kasson, for a commission to investigate the tariff and internal revenue laws; by Mr. Caldwell, to repeal the arrears-of-pensions act; by Mr. Page, to make the anniversary of the discovery of America a legal holiday; by Mr. Smith, for the distribution of pure vaccine matter to the people; by Mr. Payson, to make polygamy a disqualification for office in the Territories; by Mr. Henderson, for the construction of the Mississippi and Illinois canal; by Mr. Willis, to reduce letter postage to 2 cents; and by Mr. Cassidy, to restore to the public domain land granted the Northern Pacific road.

In the Senate, on the 10th inst., Mr. Bayard reported favorably the Morrill tariff-commission bill, and pronounced against the Garland measure. He said he favored removing the tariff question from the arena of sectional feeling by selecting civilians for Commissioners. Mr. Beck opposed the Morrill bill as a scheme of monopolists to secure delay. The House took preliminary action on the Utah contest, referring it to the Committee on Elections. From the debate it was evident that among Republicans as well as Democrats there is a disposition to reject Gov. Campbell's certificate because it assumes to decide, not the question of election, but the question of qualification to serve as a member of the House.

A large number of petitions, asking for a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic, were presented in the Senate on the 11th inst., nearly every Senator submitting one or more. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Committee on Woman Suffrage to report a bill to annul any law conferring upon women in Utah the right to vote. The Sherman funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Vest declared that the Democratic measure of last year would have saved the people $15,000,000 annually in interest; that the payment of the public debt would wipe out national banks, and the latter do not intend to surrender their charters. Mr. Sherman replied that the banks were subject to the will of Congress, and that it is fortunate that the bill of last year failed. Mr. Brown offered a resolution to supply each Senator with a clerk. In the House, Mr. Orth offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil-Service Reform to report a different mode of appointing committees. After a spirited contest the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Haskell, as a question of privilege, presented a resolution declaring that no Polygamist is entitled to admission to the House as a delegate, but the House voted that the resolution did not present a privileged question. Mr. Burrows presented a bill to define the qualifications of Territorial delegates, making polygamists ineligible, but Gen. Singleton objected. Mr. Robeson introduced a bill which calls for a return to the Government of lands granted to railroads in those cases where the conditions of the grant have not been fulfilled.

A bill to authorize a bridge across the Missouri river, within five miles of St. Charles, was passed by the Senate on the 12th inst. Mr. Ingalls defended the Arrears-of-Pension act, and offered a resolution against its repeal, which was laid over at the request of Mr. Beck. Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans, and appropriating $200,000 to improve the harbor. A communication was presented from the Chicago Historical Society, asking co-operation in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle. A prolonged debate took place on the 3 per cent. funding bill. Mr. Plumb renewed his amendment requiring the redemption of all United States bonds from the treasury funds in excess of $100,000,000. In the House, Mr. Bayne introduced a bill to sweep away all the bank taxes, and Mr. Browne a measure for the issue and exchange of fractional treasury notes. An appropriation of $540,000 for work on the census was passed. Mr. Browne offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement of the amount annually required for pensions during the next quarter century. Both houses adjourned till Monday, the 16th.

Garfield's Physicians' Fees.

A recent telegram from Washington says, Dr. Bliss has returned from New York, where he met the other physicians of the late President Garfield for consultation relative to their fees. The various sums agreed upon foot up $110,000. It is said that Bliss has taken charge of the claims of all the physicians, and will present them to the Congressional committee. It is understood that he will ask for himself $50,000, for Drs. Agnew and Hamilton $16,000 each, for Dr. Reyburn $8,000, and for Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Dr. Edson $1,000 each. Dr. Woodward and Surgeon General Barnes get nothing, because they were in Government employ, and it is said they are to be promoted by way of recompense for their services. In answer to the question, what was to go to the railroads, a friend of Dr. Bliss remarked that he understood that the Pennsylvania railroad had refused to take anything, and that the State of Ohio would pay some other expenses, amounting to about $200,000.

"Who is Lucifer?" said the teacher to the infant class in Sunday-school. "I know," spoke up a brave 5-year-old girl in a very earnest tone. "Well, tell me, Katie," said the teacher. "W'y, Lucy's fer Bob Spriggs, who has such a funny little mustache, an' wears such a short toat; but papa don't like him at all, an' sez he ain't got no sense an' no money, an' he's fer ole Mr. Grip, an'——" "That will do, Katie," broke in the teacher; "I see you are posted. We will go on to another question," and it required the teacher five minutes to get through using her handkerchief wiping her eyes, she "had such a bad cold, you know," for Lucy was instructing another class near by. Lucy told her mother afterward that she thought Katie too young to go to school, the confinement was not good for her.

Wrestling With Classic Texts.

The story of the circus man who paid a collegian $10 for providing "monohippic aggregation" as a properly impressive title for his show, and then died of a broken heart at the end of the season, when he learned the true meaning thereof, is a story which seems likely to enjoy continued popularity in the following form: "A Boston man had just been showing all the sights of that charming city to a New Yorker. 'And now,' said he, 'tell me honestly, is not this city thoroughly unique?' 'Yes, indeed,' was the reply, '*unus*, one, *equus*, horse.'

With this may be compared the remark of the Sophomore at examination time that if he should lose his pony, he would lose his equilibrium; because,' as he explained to an awe-stricken Freshman, "the word comes from *equus* and *librum*, and therefore signifies a horse of books."

Perhaps it was the same Freshman who, in struggling with an ode of Horace, said: "*Care Mæcenas eques*, Mæcenas, take care of your horse; and was favored with the remark: "Oh, no, Mr. C., you pay too much attention to the horse."

It was another Freshman to whom the instructor said: "You seem to be evolving the translation from your inner consciousness;" and who responded: "Well, Professor, I read last evening that 'by faith Enoch was translated,' and I thought I would try it on Horace."

"Don't you think it would have been necessary to melt her first?" was the perhaps pardonable inquiry of the Professor when a heedless youth twisted the text to say: "And they poured Agrippina into the sea."

"Whose brother?" was the question put to a lady student who construed *Ego et frater ambulamus*, "I and brother walk;" and that lady student absently responded: "Oh, most anybody's," to the great glee of her co-educational comrades.

"Champagne," was the reckless reply of a Yale man to the inquiry: "In the expression *qui vinum fugiens vendat*, what does *vinum fugiens* mean?"

How the Courts Encourage Criminals.

A couple of cattle thieves at San Jose were convicted in 1879 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in San Quentin. In writing out the verdict a juryman improperly spelled the word defendants. The document read: "We find the defendances guilty." On this quibble the case of one of the thieves was appealed to the Supreme Court. After long pondering on the weighty subject, that august tribunal decided in the thief's favor. The case is not one of striking importance, save that it illustrates what is constantly occurring in our courts. The law no longer inquires: "Is this man a thief? Is he a swindler? Is he a murderer? Did he actually commit the crime he is charged with?" On the contrary, it turns its large manifying glass on the case and practically says: "Is there any possible technicality by means of which this worthless scoundrel can be shielded from punishment? If there is, we want to find it." The law seeks to exclude from the jury-box men who read the daily papers and who are wide awake and intelligent, and, in the case under discussion, nullifies a verdict because, naturally enough, a juryman is too ignorant to spell correctly. A thief is turned loose, not because he is innocent, but because a juryman proves to be ignorant. The juryman was really on trial, at great expense to the public, instead of the thief. The investigation was one concerning orthography and not cattle-stealing, as was erroneously supposed. And this is what they call law in California—an article that costs tax-payers and litigants vasts sums of money annually. Our courts have become arenas in which technical esthetes assemble to split hairs, strain at legal gnats and save the guilty from punishment.—*San Francisco Call*.

Our Foreign Commerce.

The value of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1881, as compared with the values for the corresponding months of the preceding year, is shown as follows:

Month.	1880.	1879.
December	$ 47,375,686	$ 59,802,961
	1881.	1880.
January	45,284,836	65,308,468
February	47,750,493	55,647,471
March	60,702,174	70,886,561
April	59,179,614	74,306,458
May	55,508,722	64,870,680
June	55,920,809	67,314,582
July	52,422,679	57,604,282
August	61,731,293	56,365,063
September	55,718,802	62,728,651
October	58,961,306	64,027,083
November	56,660,615	47,196,894
Total for 12 months ended Nov. 30	$660,243,069	$709,634,459

The value of the exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1881, as compared with the values for the corresponding months of the preceding year, is shown as follows:

Month.	1880.	1879.
December	$ 96,[illegible],214	$ 80,[illegible],002
	1881.	1880.
January	74,078,962	65,807,172
February	67,792,067	60,936,673
March	8[illegible],068,794	77,355,547
April	70,903,018	70,560,[illegible]
May	64,140,179	63,0[illegible],477
June	63,451,279	72,192,342
July	63,089,615	71,015,040
August	67,514,718	67,[illegible]93,656
September	62,491,079	71,725,807
October	68,0[illegible]8,846	85,097,254
November	70,000,054	83,008,129
Total for 12 months ended Nov. 30	$855,268,263	$871,073,211

Explosive Balloons

There has long been a suspicion that the pretty little toy balloons of various colors, which children love to convey about the streets at the end of a string, and flaunt in one's face in street cars and railway trains, are not as innocent and harmless as they look, and a recent mishap in London strengthens this suspicion. A gentleman was waiting for a tram car to approach, when one of these balloons, floating in the air behind its proprietor, touched the end of his lighted cigar. A loud explosion instantly followed, and simultaneously the beard, mustache and eyebrows disappeared from the gentleman's face, together with a considerable amount of exposed cuticle. If Providence had not afforded the eyes a better protection than sinful mortals deserve, the unfortunate smoker would have lost his sight also.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882.

ROBBERY BY RULE.

A Systematic Course of Stealing from the Treasury Contingent Fund—School Books and Story Papers for Officials' Children Paid for Out of Government Money.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.]

Senator Cockrell, the Democratic member of the Senate sub-committee engaged in the investigation of the treasury, remains in this city during the holiday week, examining vouchers furnished him from the department, covering disputed items in the expenditure of the contingent fund. He will make a report to the sub-committee when it meets next Tuesday. He is also engaged in scanning the reports of the expenditures of this fund for several years back. To arrive at all the petty thefts practiced upon this fund requires careful study. A system of concealment has been practiced. For instance, in one year six or eight fine carriage robes were purchased for the private use of certain bureau officials. These were charged up under the head of horses and carriages. These robes were of the first quality, and, according to the testimony of an expert, should have lasted fifteen or twenty years; yet the very next year a larger number of equally fine carriage robes was purchased. In the second case the robes were charged up under the head of miscellaneous. In the examination of another set of accounts the committee found numerous items of books. They could not find what books were meant until they took the vouchers and traced them back to the stores where they were purchased. It was then found that it was a pleasant custom of certain treasury officials to have school-books included in the general purchase of the department for the use of their children. One penurious thief had paid for a child's magazine, *St. Nicholas*, out of the treasury fund, and had had it charged up in the item of books. Indeed, it has been found to be the general practice that nearly every large purchase by the Treasury Department carried with it some item for the private use of the official or his family making the purchase. Items of expenditure for gas traced back through telltale vouchers reveal the interesting fact that the private gas bills of treasury officials have been paid out of the treasury. It will be proved before the close of this examination that practically all of the expenses of Mr. John Sherman in his canvass for the nomination at Chicago have been paid by the Treasury Department. In order to get at all of this, however, it will be necessary to widen the scope of the investigation so as to include all of the private pay-rolls in the department. The two rolls that will afford the most fruitful returns on examination are what are known as the fraud and lapsed rolls. None of the names of the people employed on these rolls appear in the official list of treasury appointments. The incidental expenses of Mr. Sherman's canvass appear throughout the items of the contingent fund, but it is in the expenditures of the rolls above named that the largest sums will be found. When Mr. Sherman went home to Ohio "to mend his fence," he took with him Mr. Babcock, his private secretary. They were gone three days; the audited items of the contingent fund show that Mr. Babcock was allowed a bill of $87 as expenses of his three days' trip. When it is considered that Mr. Babcock visited a small country town, and that he traveled upon a railroad pass going and coming, the bill is quite large enough to pay much more than the ligitimate expenses of himself and the then secretary. The number of incidental trips charged to the contingent fund, where favorites of the ring have gone about the country for mere pleasure, is very large. Something of the strength of the favorites in the treasury is also shown in the grip that Judge French, the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has upon the public purse. He has every one of his able-bodied relatives upon the pay-roll of the Government. Three sons and several nephews and nieces aggregate salaries amounting to $17,500 per annum; yet there is a rule in the Treasury Department that no two members of the same family shall be employed in that building. It is now probable that the Senate investigation will take a wide range, unless Senator Sherman can influence his Republican associates to shut down upon the new evidence that is coming forward nearly every day, begging to be heard.

Rich Disclosures of the Former Editor of John Sherman's Personal Organ.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.]

Very significant testimony was brought out in the Senate Treasury Investigating Committee. Judge Vail, of the Sherman hand-bill known as the Washington *World*, was upon the witness-stand for some time. It was stated before the committee that Vail was upon the rolls of the treasury at a salary of $5,000 a year, and that he was still upon the pay-rolls, drawing money for some political service rendered to John Sherman as editor of the paper above named. Judge Vail was asked first if he had been in the employ of the treasury at the time of the publication of the *World*. Judge Vail replied that he was well known as a special agent of customs for the Georgetown district. This reply made the members of the committee laugh. The office of Collector of Customs at Georgetown, in this district, is in itself a practical sinecure. The idea of having a special agent attached to it besides was about all the proof that was necessary of the original charge. Judge Vail told the committee that he held this office until the time of the appearance of the *World*, and then he resigned. He said he drew no pay from the treasury while he was editing this paper. After the campaign was closed, and the paper suspended, Judge Vail was again appointed as a special agent of customs. He now belongs to the Oswego, N. Y., district, although the resides in this city, and it is a question whether he was ever in Oswego in his life. His salary is $5,000 a year. He also has a nephew and a son in London. The further interesting fact was developed that the type and printing materials for the Washington *World* were furnished from the Government printing office. Judge Vail took great pains to say, however, that he paid for this type and printing material upon the 1st of January, 1880. The time of the payment was shortly after a certain publication, looking toward an investigation of Sherman's management of his campaign; but, granting Judge Vail's statement to be exactly true, there yet remains the act that the type and the printing material was furnished to him from the Government printing office and credit given for the same for nearly a year. Judge Vail was not asked where the press-work was done. It is probable that he will be recalled for cross-examination on this subject. It has been charged that the press-work of this paper was done in the printing office in the treasury. At any rate, the Government furnished all the material for the paper and paid the salary of its editor, and, so far as heard from, bore the entire burden of the publication. As far as the investigation has gone, it shows that every item of expense in Mr. Sherman's canvass was charged up to the Government.

The committee examined the contractor who furnished carriages for the department. Several of the wagons made by him were afterward transformed into sleighs, and from sleighs were altered into carriages. A certain bureau official who, under a doubtful construction of the law, is allowed a wagon for official business, had an additional sleigh furnished him for his private use, and had it charged up in the one item of the wagon allowed him. Mr. Paul Brown, the carpenter who worked quite a number of days upon Mr. Sherman's new house, and who was paid for it as a laborer of the Treasury Department, was aslo before the committee, and testified to the facts which have heretofore been stated. There was nothing, however, of a special or sensational character evolved, and there will not be until the resolution authorizing the investigation is amended so as to take in something more than the contingent fund.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Random Extracts from Leading Republican Journals—How Pleasant It Is to Dwell Together in Unity.

[Headlines in Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

John A. Logan's Treachery—Betrayal of Friends for the Spoils of Office—The Senator's Desertion of the Stalwart Leaders Unforgotten and Unforgiven—Chilling Attitude of the Administration Toward His Presidential Aspirations—A Severe Blow from Gen. Grant.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The same lot of persons—the same newspapers—that were abusing Garfield up to the day he was assassinated, the star-routers whose effort was to stain Garfield with their own dirt—are now abusing Blaine. They are determined to associate the ex-Secretary of State in every way with the murdered President.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

If, as is thought by some of President Arthur's friends as well as some of his opponents, it is his purpose to turn the old third-term or stalwart faction, which now forms only a small minority of the party, into a majority, or to subjugate the majority to it by giving it all the offices, it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that he will wretchedly fail in his purpose and wreck his administration upon that very point.

[From the New York Tribune.]

When Gen. Garfield took the oath of office as President, he seemed to those who knew him best, though in his 50th year, still in the prime of a splendid and vigorous youth. He was still growing. We hoped for him eight years of brilliant administration, and then in some form or place of service an old age like that of Adams, whom in variety of equipment alone of our Presidents be resembled. What was best and purest and loftiest in the aspiration of America seemed at last to have laid its hand on the helm. Under its beneficent rule we hoped, as our country entered on its career of peace and prosperity, a nobler liberty, a better friendship, a purer justice, a more lasting brotherhood.

[From the Boston Journal.]

There are tens of thousands of men in this country who believe in the exalted, progressive Republicanism devoted to the interests of the people to which the "Rock of Ohio" devoted his life, in contradistinction to that Republicanism which is satisfied with the victories of the past, and in the present is engrossed in a scramble for the spoils of office and in securing local appropriations. Those tens of thousands—fast increasing—have the right to call themselves Garfield Republicans.

[From the Denver Tribune.]

President Arthur has insulted the memory of Garfield by appointing as his Secretary of the Treasury a man whom Garfield positively refused to put in the Cabinet. He insulted his memory again when he appointed Howe, who had said that Garfield's nomination was a blunder which amounted to a crime. He insulted his memory again when he declined to recognize any of the men connected with the elected President, and took in their place the men who are part of the faction to which the accidental President belongs. His course, taking it from the beginning, has been an utter and a great mistake. It seems to be his intention to recognize only the minority faction in the Republican party. This is neither a wise course nor one to be commended. It is not a course which will win.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

An office-begging newspaper has invented this happy anecdote concerning the Acting President:

"When a Congressman goes to Acting-President Arthur to ask for the appointment of a Postmaster, or similar official in the smaller towns, the Acting President says: 'I want you to suggest the name of some young, active, progressive Republican. I want to encourage the young men.'"

It was this desire of the Acting President "to encourage the young men," no doubt, which induced him to choose for his Cabinet advisers four ancient politicians who will never see the sunny side of 65 again. Howe is a youth of budding promise. Frelinghuysen is a dashing young blade. Folger and Brewster are sprigs of the law. Edwin D. Morgan, who was invited to be Secretary of the Treasury and declined, was another youthful person. The next call will unquestionably be directed to Peter Cooper or Sojourner Truth.

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE citizens of Columbia City are making arrangements to take out a city charter.

M. E. GILLETT, of Rochester, Fulton county, captured a white or speckled owl the other day.

G. S. HALE, of Wabash, has sold his fine stallion, Gen. Knox, to T. H. Wilhite, of Emporia, Kan., for $1,800.

DURING the past year 1,104,371 cars were handled at Indianapolis, as against 859,391 in 1880. The number of loaded cars in 1881 was 816,767, and in 1880 727,383.

LEWIS J. BAKER, of Bedford, a prominent and respected citizen, dropped dead immediately after eating a hearty supper. Apoplexy. Moral: Don't eat a hearty supper.

DURING the past year $83,564.33 were expended in Indianapolis for street improvements, and $40,745.61 for sewers. About $800,000 were invested in building improvements during the year.

HON. CALVIN COWGILL, Indian paymaster, has begun disbursing the final payment due from the Government to the remnant of the band of Miami Indians living in the vicinity of Wabash. There are now but 375 members of the tribe left, and the amount to be paid them is $225,000, or about $600 each.

WHILE Lewis Green, a farmer living in Grant county, was digging a ditch on his farm he unearthed portions of a mastodon's skeleton. Seven years ago Green's brother, while digging in the same place, found several teeth weighing over four pounds each. Green says that he now proposes to search for the rest of the bones. This discovery is the third one of the kind made in the vicinity during the past three years.

A SESSION of the Woman's State Industrial Association was held at the State capital, the attendance being small. Papers were read by Mrs. Anderson, of Franklin, on "Child-Bearing as a Business;" by Mrs. George Merritt, of Indianapolis, on "Industrial Schools for Girls;" and by Mrs. A. B. Campbell, of Indianapolis, on "Woman's Work in Indiana." The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary E. Haggart; First Vice President, Mrs. Dr. Annie B. Campbell; Second Vice President, Mrs. F. W. Townsend; Secretary, Miss Florince M. Adkinson.

JUDGE D. D. BANTA, President of the State University at Bloomington, in his annual report to the Governor, shows receips, $31,461.90; expenditures, $30,045.43, leaving a balance of $1,416.58. The Financial Committee report the estimated receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1882, to be $35,866.58, including the cash balance of $1,416.58 and the State appropriation of $25,000. The Committee recommends the appropriation of $22,850 for the purch se of books and periodicals for the library, and other sums, aggregating in all $33,165, for the total expenses of the university for the current year.

THE Statistical Bureau of Indiana has completed a table showing the different vocations of women, and the number engaged therein, as returned by the various Township Trustees of the State. Women are engaged in fifty-two vocations, among which are the following: Apiarists, 37; authoresses and newspaper correspondents, 66; bar-tenders, as an occupation, 52; boarding-house proprietors, 533; book agents, as an occupation, 107; farmers, 2,252; clerks, as an occupation, 522; physicians, 98; printers as a trade, 51; preachers, 126; bookbinders, 57; basket makers, 10, and many other professions where women have not heretofore been known professionally.

A MEETING of the State Wool Growers' Association was held at Indianapolis, Fielding Beeler, President, in the chair, and J. W. Robe, Secretary. Papers were presented by C. Dawell, on "Sheep—How to Increase the Number and Quality in Indiana;" by the Hon. Robert Mitchell, on "How We Shall Supply the Looms of the United States With All the Wool They Manufacture," and by W. W. Sunman, on "Sugar Beets, Wurtzels, Rutabagas, Carrots and Parsnips in Relation to Sheep Husbandry." The following officers of the association were elected: President, Fielding Beeler, Indianapolis; Vice President, R. J. Farquhar, Trenton; Secretary, J. W. Robe, Green Castle; Treasurer, S. W. Dungan, Franklin.

A NUMBER of gentlemen met at the State capital for the purpose of forming a State association for the protection and propagation of food fish in the streams of Indiana. A State organization was formed by the election of Samuel E. Williams, of Laporte county, President, and Alexander C. Jameson, of Indianapolis, Secretary and Treasurer, and the selection of the following Executive Committee: J. D. Thurston, Seymour; John M. Stevens, Greensburg; George W. Grubbs, Martinsville; W. B. Engard, Cambridge City; Ignatius Brown, Indianapolis; Joseph Gilbert, Terre Haute; E. H. Waldron, Lafayette; George H. Forgy, Logansport; Col. Josiah Farrar, Peru; Col. Spencer, Fort Wayne, and Dr. Mulholland, Goshen. The association will be known as the Indiana Association for the Protection and Culture of Fish and Game, and a thorough organization of the State will be effected at once.

THE tables of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction showing the apportionment of the common-school revenue for tuition makes this interesting showing: Number of school children in the State, 714,343; amount derived from school tax, $607,611.14; interest collected on common school fund since last apportionment, $93,122.48. The amount derived from other sources, with the above, gives a total collection from the counties of $717,949.56. The balance in the treasury, ready for distribution, is $149,396.08, which, added to the county collections, makes an aggregate sum of $867,345.64 ready for apportionment. The State Normal School gets a semi-annual allowance of $7,500. Marion county reports the largest number of school children, 38,164, and Starke county the smallest number, 1,889. Ohio county has 1,986. The increase of school children over 1880 is 10,785 in the State, and the amount per capita for each enumerated child is $1.20.

THE Delegate Board of Agriculture, made up of about seventy-five Presidents of District Boards and the members of the State Board, met at Indianapolis. President R. M. Lockhart delivered his annual address, in which he said that by the assistance of the Governor and the favor of the Legislature an act had been passed, by which the board was enabled to refund the loan on its ground and buildings for five years, with the privilege of ten, at a much lower rate of interest. The board had paid off five of the original bonds out of the money earned by the fair. Instead of a bonded debt of $60,000, bearing 8 per cent. interest, as one year ago, there is now $55,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, making a saving of $1,500 annually on the interest account. He recommended a redistricting of the State for agricultural purposes, as the present law was totally inadequate to secure justice and equality. Alexander Heron, Secretary of the Board, submitted his annual report. It shows the total receipts for the year to have been $44,059.45, and expenditures of $24,061.43 in cash orders, and in premiums $6,885.50, leaving a balance of $13,142.52 in the treasury. The net surplus realized from the State fair was $2,212.85. The figures show an increase of $1,278 over the receipts of the State fair in 1880. The Secretary stated that the results of the fair were especially encouraging in view of the unusual discouragements at the time, among them the drought, the assassination of the President, and counter attractions. The other reports showed a very encouraging state of affairs. Prof. Stevenson, of Putnam county, read a paper on "Indiana's Inducements to Immigrants," and Prof. Campbell, of Wabash College, on "The Geodetic Survey of Indiana." Gov. Porter delivered an address. The week of Sept. 25 was chosen as the time for holding the State Fair. The following officers were elected: President, Henry C. Meredith, Cambridge City; Vice President, L. B. Custer, Logansport; Secretary, Alexander Herron, Indianapolis; General Superintendent, Fielding Beeler, Indianapolis; Executive Committee, Robert Mitchell, John P. Barnes, J. K. O'Neil and W. B. Seward.

A SIGN painter carried a bill to a lawyer for payment. The lawyer, after examining it, said: "Do you expect any painters will go to heaven, if they make such charges as these?" "I never heard of but one that went," said the painter, "and he behaved so bad that they determined to turn him out, but, there being no lawyer present to draw up a writ of ejectment, he remained."

A recently elected deputy, who hasn't had much cause to be grateful to the press from the biographic point of view, exclaims, "Yes, the press! It is responsible for a great deal of evil, especially certain penny papers which are spread abroad among the masses, and fall into the hands of thousands of people who do not know how to read or write."

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THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing afflictions of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

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Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

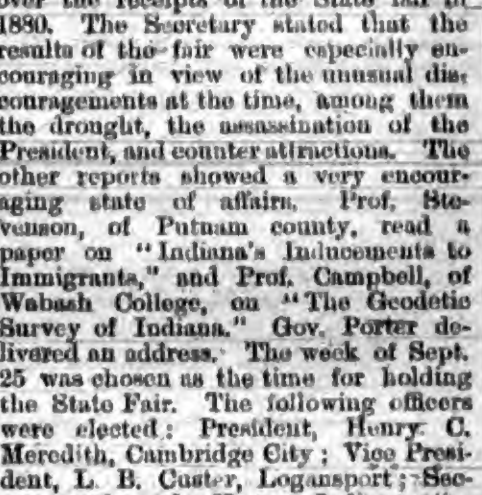

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Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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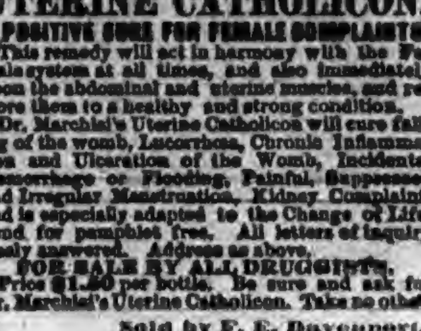

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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

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Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer of suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

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At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

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General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
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TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Billious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for

BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

BOOK FREE. Address

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
LANDRETH'S
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
SEEDS SENT BY MAIL.
DAVID. LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 183 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls, Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use!

Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50.

Send 6 cents for 100 pages.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

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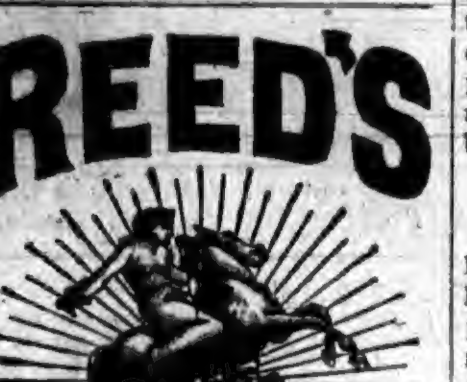

GILT EDGE TONIC

A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil often sold under the name of bitters.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS NATHAN &CO WHOLESALE AGENTS FORT WAYNE, IND.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

Lafayette at Yorktown.

The personal bravery of Lafayette is fitly illustrated in the following extract from a forthcoming publication by the Rev. A. B. Muzzey, of Cambridge:

"In the great struggle at Yorktown in the early part of October, 1781, the British were left masters of no external works except two large redoubts; these Washington determined to take. Lafayette, at the head of the American Light Infantry, was ordered to attack the redoubt on the left of the besieged troops. He thought nothing but a bold and rapid onset would enable young soldiers like his to carry intrenchments defended by disciplined troops. He ordered the whole of his division at the word of command to fire, and formed his men in solid column. He then headed them himself charged sword in hand through the mound, in the face of the enemy's fire, forced his way into the redoubt, and in a few minutes carried it with the loss of only a handful of men. After a five days' contest, in which it is said Washington fired the first gun himself, Cornwallis on the 17th of October demanded a parley, and on the 19th surrended his army, and in presence of Generals Rochambeau and Lafayette his sword was delivered to Washington. It is a singular coincidence that in 1824, forty-three years after this battle, Lafayette came to Yorktown, and stopped at the very house then occupied by Cornwallis, and the rooms were lighted by a remnant of the wax candles once used by him."

The Hell of the Hindoos.

The Hindoo idea of hell is different from those set forth in the confessions of faith and creeds of most of the denominations of christianity. Punishments for the most part are in the way of transformations into unpleasant creatures. Those who have been drunkards on earth are in the next world changed into frogs. This ought to be regarded as an improvement rather than a punishment, for a frog is a cold-water animal of commendable habits, and never goes staggering around with a red nose or bloated face. Dissenters from the true faith are turned into snakes. Backbiters are changed to tortoises, and misers to cranes, which seems infelicitous, as the crane is one of the few creatures that can conveniently bite its own back, and the tortoise, with its ability for shutting up, would serve as fit emblem of the miser's strong box. Flesh-eaters are to be eagles; thieves are to be deprived of the power of hearing, and debtors are to be bullocks. The last transmogrification probably has reference to the way in which poor debtors are sometimes slaughtered by their creditors in the present life. The Hindoo hell does not include the notions of brimstone and continuous combustion.

A Cheap Book Binding.

Pack the papers smoothly; hold firmly, and drive a thin chisel through the pile about half an inch from the back. Push strong tape through and leave out about two inches; put three or four tapes through at even intervals. Cut common thick paper boards large enough to project a little everywhere except that one edge must come front of the tapes. Draw the tapes tightly and glue down to the board outside. Skive a piece of leather—common sheepskin will answer—wide enough to cover the back and come on the boards an inch or two, and long enough to project a couple of inches at the end. Paste the leather well, put on the back; fold the ends in so as to come over the boards on each side. Paste any fancy or plain paper over the sides; and, lastly, paste the blank leaf down to the cover inside, and you have a presentable book and very durable. Trimming the edges can be done by clamping between boards, and cutting the edges with a thin sharp knife by a straightedge. Of course this is done before the boards are put on after the tapes are in. This makes a flat edge book, but for a thin book answers very well."

The Eccentric Squirt.

An up-town lad, whose pants were hanging by one button and whose nose had evidently recently been used to plow corn, decided to drain out the nozzle of a hose that was placidly coiled up in front of a store on Second street. He had just wrapped his features around the nozzle, and closed his eyes to take a long, invigorating pull at the dripping fountain, when a clerk inside who had been watching the thing a little, turned on the full pressure of one hundred and ten feet to the square inch.

There was a smothered gurgle and the sound of hissing waters for a moment, then all was still. The clerk came out with the door mat and wiped the water from the calm features of the boy as he lay there, then turned him over and opened his mouth so that the water could run out of him, tenderly spanked him with a pine board to restore animation, and sent him home.

We never bet except on a dead sure thing, but we are ready to lay a wager that the same lad will hereafter submit to the irksome customs of our modern civilization and drink out of a tin cup.

PITTSFORD, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.

SIR—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.—[Mrs. J. W. Tuller, Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union. 3-2w.

School Reports.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 9. The following are the names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: Sarah Keen, Amanda Leins, Perry Eldridge, Boyd Keen, Wes. Keen, Amos Keen, Edwin Lehner, Sidney Lehner, John Keen, Louis Lehner, Simpson Farrington, Dave Leins, Ad. Leins, Henry Keen, John Leins, Frank Eldridge, William Leins. No. pupils enrolled, 38; average attendance, 36.

H. B. McCORD, Teacher.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 3. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: Nellie Britton, Blanche Britton, Nettie Franks, Mattie Franks, Ida Fansler, Gertie Griffith, Isaac Shippy, Marion Shippy, Percy Alling, Oscar Nye, Sira Zimmerman. No. enrolled, 54; average attendance, 48.

WILL FRANKS, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 3. The following are the names of scholars neither absent nor tardy, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882: Henry Swisher, John Cool, Viola Cool, Allie Sheffer, James Sheffer, Cordelia Culver, Birdie Culver, Ida Culver, Will Culver, Perry Feagler, Cora Feagler, George Feagler, Aaron Carr, Nora Carr, George Shugers, Della Shugers, George Ditmars, Mary Ditmars, Sol. Truit. No. enrolled, 41.

MRS. J. B. SCOTT, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 4, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882. No. enrolled, 30. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Clara Freeman, James Dancer, Otho Boren, Miles Osborn, Jessie Dancer, Bentie Lawhead, Sarah Snyder, Marion Osburn, Queena Lawhead.

J. B. SCOTT, Teacher.

A Fatal Recommendation.

The Deadwood maiden is sometimes vivacious, never sentimental, and always frank. The shades of night were falling fast as she moved a little closer to him, and playfully toying with the lobe of his left ear, said: "I've a favor to ask of you, Ferdinand." "Any thing that I can do for you, Clara, darling, you know I'd be only too happy to undertake." She changed to the lobe of the right ear, and went on: "Well, then, I want you to leave off whiskey strai h for awhile, and try rock and rye." His looks expressed his astonishment as he uttered only the single monosyllable, "Why?" "Because," she answered, continuing her caresses. "Charlie Benton drinks nothing but rock and rye, and his moustache tastes so much sweeter than yours does." Three months later Ferdinand entered the holy state of matrimony, but Clara still pines upon the stem.

Shan't I Take a Blue Pill?

No, don't take it and run the risk of mercural poisons, but when billous and constipated get a package of the celebrated Kidney-Wort, and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases. It acts promptly on these great organs and so restores health, strength and vigor. It is put up in liquid and dry form, both acting with equal efficiency. Price $1. See adv.

—A Frenchman has leased a large tract of waste country in the south of Algeria, and proposes turning it into a lion and panther preserve. Old horses, mules and asses that have seen the end of their usefulness will be purchased and sent thither, and these will act as bait to lure into the preserve, the wild animals of the surrounding country. Those who wish to indulge in lion and panther hunting, not to speak of such small game as lynxes, jackals and tiger cats, will be supplied with the necessary outfit. Those who are bold can shoot at their game from the open, but for the nervous ambuscades will be provided, from which shooting can be done without the least danger of a counter attack. There will be on the estate a comfortable hotel, with a Parisian cook.

—From the Goshen Times we learn: "Mr. P. F. Nye's bedroom was entered by a sneak theif on last Thursday night who carried Mr. Nye's pants to the corn house close by, took some seventy dollars from his pocket book, and then made tracks in the direction of Goshen. Phil censures his wife for not taking better care of his breeches, and thinks that he will hereafter keep an eye on them himself when he goes to sleep! Mr. Nye, who is a liberal-minded man, expresses himself under obligations to the thief for leaving the pocket-knife unmolested, and invites him to come back and go through the same exploit a second time; and he wants us to caution other farmers to lock their doors."

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp.

For thirty days only, Kiblinger & Co. will sell the best champion cross cut saw in the market for $2.75 and $3.00, including handles and file, and warranted in every particular. tf.

He Had Done 'em Often.

Over in Jersey last week, the manager of a combination was applied to by a lanky-legged chap for an engagement. The fellow, who looked lugubrious enough to have been the shadow of a badly acted Hamlet, stumbled across the stage, and, unjointing himself, collapsed into a chair.

"Well, sir, what's your line of business?" queried the manager.

"Not particular—anything that pays."

"Ever been on the stage?"

"Often!" remarked the aspirant, throwing a quid of dog-leg at the head of the big fiddle, and his left leg over his right knee at one and the same time.

"D'ye s'pose you can do the landlord in the 'Lady of Lyons?'"

"Yes, sir-ree—I've done all the landlords in Camden."

And yet the aspirant wasn't engaged.

Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Saturday January 28, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company, in Jackson, Mich. The transfer books will close January 10, and remain closed until Jan. 30.

52-4w. R. G. ROLSTON,
New York, Dec. 26, 1881. Secretary.

—Spanish history says that a ship sent to South America in 1800 to collect tribute from the colonies of Spain was sunk near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, with $9,000,000 aboard. The money is supposed to lie to-day at the bottom of the ocean, in a strong iron safe. An expedition has just sailed from Philadelphia to recover this treasure. The leader is Captain Charles A Jones, who has already made a fortune in the South American wrecking business. He goes in an iron Steamship, supplied with apparatus for removing the deep mud supposed to cover the dollars.

CLOCKS.

WHELLERY
LOT 9053
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RODGERS & BROTHER'S

Plated Ware

SPOONS,
KNIVES,
AND FORKS,
RINGS,
VEST CHAINS,
CASTORS,

Necklaces, Ladies Gold Chains, and everything in the jewelry line.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS.

Special atteentention given to repairing fine watches.

Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silverware sold at my store.

JOE ABRIGHT.

Second door north of postoffice, Auburn Indiana.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

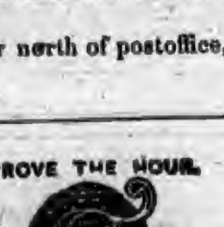

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188'.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 20	7 58	....
Lansing	8 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 32pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 16	12 55	8 00
Bankers	8 30	1 12	9 20
Reading	8 42	1 29	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 12	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 35am	7 30
St. Louis	....	8 44	....
Washington	....	9 06pm	....
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50am
Louisville	....	8 00am	....
Cincinnati	6 00	7 30am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	....
Ft Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 45	6 03	3 00
Waterloo	1 00	6 18	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 30
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 33pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 20	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 25am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 25	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays, not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 4 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 35, 11 03 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a. m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 16 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 21 a. m. 3:48 p. m.; west—11 26 am m., 7:31 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 00 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 21 a. m., 3 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 8 15 a. m. 2 00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 20 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 00, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r, Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM DECEMBER 18, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 40	1 38
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 20
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 20
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 40am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 40	6 20	7 10
Tiffin	2 05	6 40	7 46
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	5 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 45	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 50	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 26pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 15am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 38
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		2 05	4 30
Chicago ar	5 55	5 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 20am	5 20pm	6 20pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 03	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 40pm	6 45p
STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	8 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield	....	....	....	....
Crestline Lv	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft Wayne	12 56am	3 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar	6 50	10 20	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6:45 p. m.

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 00am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 53
7 47	12 28	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 25 m	6 25pm	Cincinnati	8 12a	4 55pm
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	Atl. Ex.	Way Fr't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 20	5 20	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 35	7 20	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 50	1 50	7 25pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 40	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 55	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 25	9 25	4 10
Chicago	6 00	6 25		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:20 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:48 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. B. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why It is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

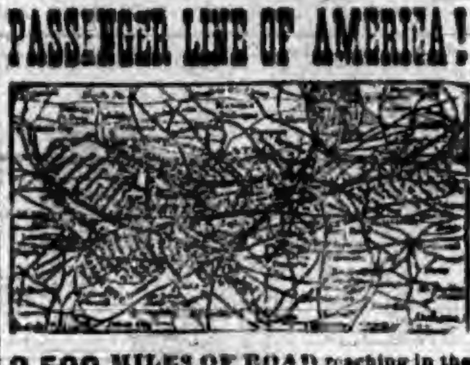

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

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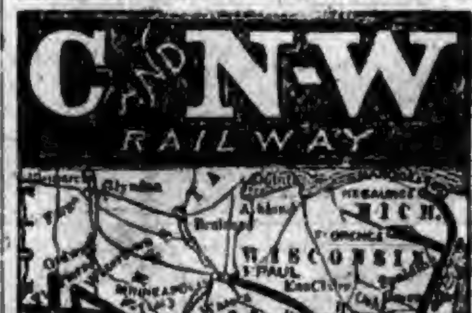

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City.

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 26. 1882. Number 4.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Bouquet's Store.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LAFES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor. Waterloo, Indiana.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

T. G. [illegible] & A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, [illegible] and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14. 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARHITE.
1-6m.

$1,000 Reward,

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 910 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa None genuine without his signature. Send for Circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Holloway' Pills.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

Notice of Insolvency.

In the matter of the estate of William Wyatt deceased.—In the DeKalb circuit court. Estate No. 86.

Notice is hereby given, that upon petition filed in said court by Elmore Y. Wyatt of said estate, setting up the insufficiency of the estate of said decedent to pay the debts and liabilities thereof, the judge of said court did, on the 4th day of January, 1882, find said estate to be probably insolvent, and order the same to be settled accordingly. The creditors of said estate are therefore hereby notified of such insolvency, and required to file their claims against said estate for allowance, on or before the February term, 1882, of said court.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, at Auburn, Indiana, this 12th day of January 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 3-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James McCrory, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
AMANDA McCRORY, Administrator.
January 7th, 1882. 3-3w.

Our Mother.

[Written on the death of Mrs. Isaac Hornberger, of Concord township.]

Dear mother, thou art now at rest,
No sorrows cloud thy brow.
We know that thou art with the blest,
No pain can reach thee now.

But oh, we miss thy tender care,
Tears will unbidden start,
Though t'was the Lord who called thee there
'Tis hard, 'tis hard to part.

We yet can see thy pleasant face,
On earth there is no other
Can ever fill the vacant place
Of our dear, angel mother.

Thy fond, thy loving smile we miss.
Thy voice we'll hear no more,
Until we gain that world of bliss
On Canaan's happy shore.

Then rest, dear mother, sweetly rest,
Till God shall bid the rise,
And with the saints forever blest.
We'll meet thee in the skies.

Help us, oh Lord, to bear our woe,
Our hearts with sorrow swell,
But, oh, 'tis sweet relief to know
That Thou doest all things well.

N. H.

Barbara Fritchie's True Story.

It was to her own troops that Barbara waved the flag, inspiring them on a march that involved some of the most intense sufferings of the war. The days were oppressive, the roads sunny and full of dust, and any moment might bring the contending forces face to face. It was the day before the South Mountain battle. South Mountain lies twelve miles west of Frederick, and to this point General Reno, under Burnside, was pressing when he passed Dame Barbara's door.

"They were passing all day," Mrs. H. went on to stay, "but in the morning I said to my daughter, Julia, there are so many soldiers around, go across the bridge; and bring Aunt over; she is alone and may feel afraid."

"And did you bring her back?" said I.

"Oh, no" laughed Julia, Aunt Fritchie was standing at the window, nodding and smiling to the troops, who were gathered all about her, and when I came she said, 'Child hand me my flag; you'll find it in my bible.'"

In between the pages that Barbara read daily the "silken scarf" was folded, a little flag of twisted silk, not two feet long. It was not on a staff, so Barbara waved it like a handkerchief. The throng increased, the men would not move on, but breaking ranks, were crowding around her with, "Why mother, how are you?" "Hurrah for 76!" "Let's shake hands, grandmother," etc. At this moment General Reno came up at the head of his brigade; the picture met his eye; the crowded artillery, the banners, horses, swords, muskets and men and in the midst, the veritable "old gray head," with its smooth, white cap, the folded muslin over the breast, now beating with young heart throbs, the bent figure in the black gown. He reined his horse before her. "And how old is grandmother?" he said. Some one replied, "Ninety-Six." "Ninety-Six!" Halt! Three cheers for the loyal old grandmother! A shout went up that had some sound in it; the general dismounted, entered the little house with one of his aids, shook hands with Barbara, was seated, and in few minutes the old lady was pouring him out a glass of wine of her own making. Good-bye was spoken and the troops passed on; but nearly all that day the aged figure could be seen cheering the passing soldiers by her enthusiasm. The next day came the word, "A flower on the union side has fallen." The brave Reno, respected by both sides alike, was killed at South Mountain, in an engagement whose details of fierce contest will never be fully known.

"The next day," Mrs. H——continued, "we were over at aunt's and went into the garden to attend to the flowers, charging her not to open the door if any one rapped while we were down there, for the town was full of strangers. When we returned to the parlor, she met us quivering with excitement. 'I couldn't help it, he would have it. I didn't want to give it, but he was a gentleman,' said she, 'he had things on his shoulders and wore a gold watch and chain. It was hard to draw from the old lady that she had responded at once to the tap upon the door. Then an officer entered and pleaded so persistently for the little cotton flag she had then about her, that the old woman gave way. 'He would have it, but it wasn't the one,' she said appealingly."

In passing to and from her house to her niece's Barbara would often find her steps thronged by soldiers, for a clear spring bubbled up just opposite her house, by the creek, refreshing many, both of the blue and the gray; if it chanced to be her "own soldiers" her tumblers and dipper were freely given, but if it happened that an array of gray uniforms were there, her staff would stir in among them as though they were dead leaves, and they would scatter in every direction, amused at the way she addressed them in language not at all disguised by superfluous rhetorical finish.

How Agates are Cut.

[Ward's Natural Science Bulletin.]

The variety of quartz known as Agate, is a variegated chalcedony, with the color distributed in clouds, spots or concentric layers. The variety called Moss Agate occurs in veins, while the banded agate is found in the form of geodes or balls, and occasionally there will be found in the side of these balls a sort of funnel through which was introduced the silicious matter forming the layers.

Judging from the number of these agates to be seen, one might be led into the error of supposing that they could be found almost anywhere along our shores, and as the prices at which they are sold are very low, it is evident that the cutting and polishing must be done in some country where labor is cheaper than here. However, the explanation is given when we are told that they are German Agates, for, although for a number of years comparatively few agates suitable for cutting have been found on German soil, yet we may safely say that, at the present time, nine-tenths of all the commercial agates are cut and polished at the mills of Oberstein The chief source of agates now is South America, where, especially in Brazil, they occur in great numbers. They are shipped thence as ballast in vessels bound for Hamburg, and from this port are forwarded by rail to Oberstein, where they are sorted into lots, usually in the yard of some well known inn, and sold at auction. When purchased, they are sent to the agate mills, where they are cut and polished on wheels turned by water power, though of late years steam has been introduced in a few mills.

Along the Idar river, between the towns of Idar and Oberstein, there were, in 1867, one hundred and fifty-three mills, working seven hundred and twenty-four stones. Each mill contains from three to five stones, set on a horizontal axle, one end running outside the workshop and communicating with the water-weel. The mill-stones are usually red sandstones, about five feet in diameter, and rotate in a vertical plane, the broad edge of the wheel being kept moist by a stream of water trickling down upon it from above. The choice agates are usually cut into shape with steel wheels and diamond powder. The common ones, however, are not sawn, but roughly dressed with hammer and chisel, the workmen acquiring, by long experience, dexterity in applying their blows so as to attain the desired fracture.

The grinding is done on the broad edge of the wheel, which is furrowed with channels corresponding in shape with the form which is desired to give the object in hand. The agate is usually attached to a small stick, and thus applied to the moving wheel.

Each stone accommodates two men, but these men, instead of sitting at the wheel, are stretched in an almost horizontal position upon a wooden stool made to fit the body. The limbs are thus left free, the hands holding the agate to the wheel, while the feet are strongly pressed against blocks of wood fastened to the floor. After being ground, the agates are polished on cylinders of hard wood, or on lead or zinc discs, fed with a mixture of Tripoli and water.

Many of the agates, beautiful as they are in nature, are artificially colored in the following manner: Having been well washed, they are placed in a syrup of honey and water, sometimes in olive oil; after this, they are exposed for some time to moderate heat in a vessel embedded in hot ashes, care being taken that the liquid does not boil. When removed, they are washed, placed in sulphuric acid, and exposed to gentle heat. After they have taken color, they are again washed, and it is often the practice finally to lay them in a bath of oil, which improves the lustre. Some layers of agate are quite porous, while others are dense and well nigh impervious. When steeped in oil, only the porous layers absorb the liquid, which, being deoxidized and blackened by the acid, makes the contrast between the layers more striking, thus enhancing greatly the beauty and value of the agate. Other colors are given agates by various processes; some, such as the reds, by simple exposure to heat; others by immersion in certain solutions, but these methods vary with the different lapidaries, and are more or less trade secrets.

H. L. PRESTON.

—I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—[A Distinguished Lawyer of Wayne Co., N. Y. 3-2w.

Our Proposed New Navy.

The Naval Advisory Board on reorganizing the navy, in their report to the Secretary of the Navy says:

We have only 31 ships of war which are either now efficient or worth repairing. In regard to the need of new ships the board takes the position that in order to put the navy upon a proper footing it is necessary to build at once 41 ships of various classes, as follows: 2 vessels of 5,300 tons displacement, which shall be able to steam 15 knots at sea; 6 vessels of 4,200 tons displacement, able to steam 14 knots; 13 vessels of 3,000 tons displacement, capable of 13 knots, and 20 gunboats, capable of making 10 knots, each of 770 tons. The material recommended for the gunboats is wood; for all the rest the board decides upon steel shells covered with wood and sheathed with copper. The idea is to have a navy of swift iron cruisers, it being thought best to defer for the present the building of ironclads. The construction of this latter class has been so rapidly changing of late that a decision may well be delayed until the navy is provided with ships of a class more needed for ordinary service. All of the ships the construction of which the board recommends, are of a little heavier tonnage and are stronger than the corresponding class of vessels in any other navy. Their rate is also a little faster, and they will all carry guns somewhat heavier than those now used on ships of corresponding grades in the best foreign navies. These ships are all to be fitted for full sailing power, and all are to carry six days' coal for full steaming. It is estimated by the board that the time of constructing this new navy, including the repair and refitting of such as are worth it of those now on hand, will be eight years. The cost is estimated at $31,000,000, and the navy would then consist of sixty-two vessels of all classes.

A minority report was submitted in regard to the six 14-knot vessels, recommending that they be constructed with one deck or without a spar deck.

Sinlaging.

Writes a correspondent: "The next competition was between women, and is called 'sinlaging.' Strings are thrown across the street from window to window, about eleven feet from the ground. From the center of each is suspended a potato, tied in a handkerchief, which the women, blindfolded, are to try and strike. The sport caused a great sensation. The street, one occupied by the poor and humble but respectable and hard-working people, was filled some time before the fun began. Two young stalwart men, with broad, round faces, emerged from a small doorway, holding aloft the prizes to be competed for. They were in pairs, the two highest being cheaply-silvered vases, the second being the same in blue china. The young men, holding one in each hand, danced and sang some Flemish song; then they entered a house where the string was and set the prizes in the window. This proceeding was repeated, there being two other pairs of prizes. The old women tried first. Each stood about ten steps off from the suspended potato, facing it. She was honestly blindfolded, then given a huge wooden ladle, with which she was to try and strike the potato. The first old lady struck in the air before she was more than half way. Two or three others, profiting by her failure, came nearer, but hit far aside, generally bringing down the ladle in such close proximity to some man's head as to excite shouts of laughter. The younger women, when their turn came, seemed strangely unable to follow their noses, and were apt to turn and rush suddenly into the crowd. One began to lay about her as if she had forgotten that the potato was on high, and caused much scampering and dodging. After a great many failures a success was gained, but it took some hours before all the prizes were won."

His Last Dose.

Said a sufferer from kidney troubles, when asked to try Kidney-Wort. "I'll try it but it will be my last dose." The man got well, and is now recommending the remedy to all. When derangement of the stomach acts upon the kidneys and liver bringing disease and pain, Kidney-Wort is the true remedy. It removes the cause and cures the disease. Liquid (very concentrated) or dry act equally efficiently.—[Am. Cultivator.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 49-1f.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches, Clocks, Clocks, Castors Castors,

Spoons, Spoons, Forks, Forks, Knives, Knives,

Chains, Chains, Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell your goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These gooods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwithstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

ROOT & CO. Ft. Wayne

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS Founded 1784

BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of Season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS Grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURE CONSUMPTION CURED Come Before TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

There were nine deaths by scarlet fever in nine days in one school in Buffalo, and fifty other pupils have been stricken....The long and [illegible] contest for the control of the Reading railroad terminated in the election of Franklin B. Gowen as President.

The World Mutual Relief Association, a graveyard insurance concern of Pennsylvania, has been dissolved by judicial process. It had issued policies representing over $15,000,000. The three largest companies in that State had previously been swept away by the courts. ....John Keen, the champion bicycle rider of England, won a race with John S. Prince, the champion of America, at Boston.....Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, sent fifteen of the Aldermen of that city to jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey an injunction restraining them for overriding the Mayor's veto of a series of resolutions conferring on the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company the right of extending its route so as to take in Fulton avenue, Myrtle avenue and other of the principal streets of the city.

Oscar Wilde went to Philadelphia last week, where he was tendered a reception by Robert Stewart Davis, an esthete. Two hundred leading citizens were in attendance. The house was profusely decorated with roses and calla lilies, and supper was served in two parlors throughout the evening.

A Grand Jury at New Haven found indictments against the Malleys and Blanche Douglass for the murder of Jennie Cramer. They will have a joint trial....Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Worcester....Samuel Cobb, an old resident of Bellows Falls, Vt., was frightened to death by the wild antics of a drunken son.

THE WEST.

The Apaches are at their old work of murder and rapine in the neighborhood of Socorro, N. M. The State troops and citizens of the Territory are chasing the red-skins, who are believed to number 200, under the leadership of Nana.

Gen. Carr, the gallant officer who was reported to have been massacred with his entire command by Indians at Fort Apache last summer, but whose bravery and ability found a way out of a perilous situation and averted a sickening horror like that of the Custer butchery, is under arrest at Fort Grant, by order of Gen. Wilcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, for trial by court-martial....Two freight trains on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad collided on the bridge at La Crosse, breaking away one span and precipitating five cars into the Mississippi river. The damage to the bridge is estimated at $50,000....The wholesale grocery firm of Sibley, Dudley & Co., of Chicago, has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities about $200,000, and it is said they will be able to pay 75 per cent. of them....Bishop Gilmour, of the Catholic diocese of Cleveland, who has heretofore opposed the Land League, declares himself in sympathy with the movement, with the exception of the cry of no rent.

Those admirable artists, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, are playing a remarkably-successful engagement at McVicker's Theater, appearing in a number of their favorite roles to large and delighted audiences.

Advices are received by way of Tombstone, Arizona, of an Indian battle near Yanyui river, in Mexico. A body of Mexican troops were pursuing a band of Apaches, by whom they were ambushed. After a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy, the troops were compelled to retreat. They lost five men killed and several wounded....The Illinois Supreme Court, in a case against the Board of Education of Quincy, decides that colored children have the right to attend the public schools and receive the benefit of the school fund the same as white children....A serious accident occurred on the Dubuque division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, near Lansing, Iowa, caused by the breaking of a wheel. The smoking and ladies' cars were precipitated down an embankment, and the occupants were all more or less injured, some seriously. One child was killed, and it is feared several of the injured will die. The train was running at a speed of only about fifteen miles an hour, and no blame is attached to any one concerned....The old railway bonds of Minnesota were burned in the Capitol at St. Paul, in presence of Gov. Hubbard and ex-Gov. Pillsbury. As they bore interest for twenty-three years, it required $4,103,000 in cash and new bonds to replace them....The daughter of Col. Gillespie, of Lodi, Col., was fatally wounded by a man named Leyden, who fired through the window. He then went to a haystack and shot himself dead. He had been discharged for paying her attention.

It is stated in a dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, that Gen. Carr was placed under arrest by order of the President. The cause is not definitely ascertained, but it is reported on good authority that it was on account of certain facts brought out at the recent trial of the Indian scouts....The product of precious metals last year in the region west of the Missouri river is estimated by Wells, Fargo & Co. at $31,809,886 in gold and $45,077,829 in silver....A very destructive fire occurred at Abilene, Kan. It originated in the business part of the town, and owing to the intense cold and the inadequate water supply the flames raged for two hours, destroying property to the amount of about $80,000.....Two failures in the wholesale trade are announced, in Chicago, of Meyer Bros. & Co., dry goods, with liabilities amounting to about $170,000, and of H. B. Lockwood, dealer in tea and tobacco, who owes $130,000. Bad collections and inadequate capital seem to have been the cause of the disaster in both instances.

Judge Zane, of the Sangamon County (Ill.) Court, has delivered an opinion of great importance and significance. He pronounces pooling contracts between railroad companies violations of law and contrary to the public interests, and declares them null and void. The case is a test one, and will, of course, be carried to the higher courts.

THE SOUTH.

A fire broke out in the cotton room of Moody & Co., at Galveston, Texas, and extended to the dry-goods house of Greenlove Black & Co., and several other establishments. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, with insurance to the amount of $900,000. Several persons were injured by flying bricks. The county library was burned, and the Judges of the Supreme Court lost their law books. At one time it was feared that the whole city would be destroyed.

After battling with the small-pox for thirteen days, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard died at Richmond, Va. She positively refused to be vaccinated. She was born in London forty-nine years ago, but came to the United States when an infant....It is proposed to establish locomotive works at Louisville, Ky. A company with [illegible] is to be organized.

Near Little Rock, Ark., five colored convicts were crossing a stream in a boat, when it was caught in the current and overturned, throwing the men into the water. All of the unfortunate men were drowned before assistance could be rendered. The bodies were recovered and buried....Jesse Williams, a negro, was hung at Savannah, Ga., for the murder of Toby Lake.

WASHINGTON.

Large amounts of mutilated silver have been sent to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption. Instead of being able to do this, he is compelled to send all consignments to the mint, to be purchased as bullion. Nothing less than $100 will hereafter be received at the mint, and the Treasurer can not accept any packages.

The House Banking and Currency Committee has resolved to report Mr. Crapo's bill extending the charters of national banks which expire this winter.

Phoebe Couzins and several other advocates of woman suffrage appeared at Washington before the House Committee on Rules to urge the appointment of a special committee to correspond with that ordered by the Senate on woman's rights....Public notice is given that all persons having claims for services rendered or materials furnished during President Garfield's illness and burial should present them to the special House committee for auditing on or before Feb. 10.

Congressman Springer thinks his bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi will go through, and will have the undivided support of the South and West....It is believed that Secretary Kirkwood will be appointed to one of the first-class foreign missions.

Attorney General Brewster has decided to revive the practice of appearing before the Supreme Court in all cases involving important public interests.

At a meeting in Washington to commemorate the centennial birthday of Daniel Webster, at which addresses were delivered by Senator Blair and S. J. Randall, it was announced that a sufficient sum had been subscribed to erect a statue to the Massachusetts statesman.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Keyes has been rejected by the President for re-appointment as Postmaster of Madison, Wis., because he is a member of the Legislature.

Senator Lamar was elected by both houses of the Mississippi Legislature to be his own successor as United States Senator from Mississippi....In the Iowa Legislature, James F. Wilson was chosen Senator for the long term, and Judge McDill for the Kirkwood vacancy.

A Washington dispatch says that "J. A. Emerson, formerly a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, was examined by the Treasury investigating committee. He is from Arkansas, and swore that ex-Secretary Sherman, in the spring of 1880, gave him a roving commission, ostensibly to visit the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue and other Treasury officials in Arkansas, and to inspect the operations thereof. The real object of his visit was to work up the Sherman boom. Mr. Emerson says that he had a perfect understanding with Mr. Sherman, having repeatedly conversed with him on the subject at his house in Washington, and the witness produced a number of letters written to him by Mr. Sherman's confidential advisers said to corroborate his statements. Emerson testified that he found all the leading Republicans of Arkansas and the South for Grant, and that he saw it would be impolitic for him to antagonize that sentiment; that, instead of working for Sherman, he gave his support to Grant, and went to the Chicago Convention in Grant's interest; that on the very day of his return from Chicago to Washington he was discharged from a position in the treasury which he had acceptably filled for three years."

GENERAL.

The penalty of capital punishment was inflicted on Friday, Jan. 13, in six instances—two at St. Louis—Thaddeus Baber, who killed his mistress and her mother, and William Ward, who killed his sweetheart; at Rimouski, Canada, one Moreau, a wife-murderer; and at Wentworth, N. C., two men and a woman (all colored), who murdered an old man.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Michigan Central railways have advanced the rate on grain and flour from Chicago to New York to 15 cents per 100 pounds.

The New York Central and Erie roads and the fast freight lines at Boston have reduced freight rates to Chicago nearly one third, the tariff on first-class goods being fixed at 30 cents per 100 pounds....The Mexican National railroad has been completed across Tamaulipas, and is being laid at the rate of one mile a day.

Seven lives were lost by the wrecking of the British schooner Weathergage, in the Gulf of Mexico....While a bull fight was in progress at Matanzas, Cuba, the fall of a scaffolding precipitated 300 persons into the stables, one being killed and many injured.

Lieut. McDonald, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, has been scouting with twenty Indians in Southern New Mexico. Having crossed the border into Chihuahua after Apaches, he was arrested for the invasion by the Mexicans and will be tried. The War Department at Washington has been apprised of his situation....Peace between Bolivia and Chili has been secured by the former surrendering her coast territory and breaking away from Peru.

For the better protection of American interests at Aspinwall, the United States steamship Yantic has been ordered thither from Jamaica.

FOREIGN.

The Porte has addressed a note to the powers, declaring that foreign Governments have no right of intervention in Egypt. Austria regards the Franco-English manifesto as a disturbance of European concert, and is actively engaged in consultations with Germany.

Gambetta ascended the tribune in the French Chamber of Deputies and read his bill for the revision of the French constitution. It provides for the election of life Senators by separate votes of the chambers, for the insertion of the principle of *scrutin de liste*; for depriving the Senate of the power to restore to the budget items stricken out by the Deputies, and for the abolition of public prayers at the opening of the Legislature....Prominent men in England are about to arouse public sympathy in that country in behalf of the Russian Jews, and to organize a scheme for their immigration. A well-known Israelite will head the subscription list with $10,000.

The German Ecclesiastical bill to be presented to the Landtag is entirely favorable to the resumption of their power by the German Catholic hierarchy. All the dispossessed Bishops will be allowed to return to their sees, and the Government grants to the church will be continued.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that an American circus-rider, of the Jewish persuasion, who was about to be expelled from the country on account of his creed, was allowed to remain after he had joined a Christian sect which most nearly resembled the faith of his fathers....A serious insurrection has broken out in the Balkan peninsula. It commenced in Herzegovina, and is extending to the border districts of Dalmatia, Bosnia, Albania, and, probably, Montenegro. It has been determined to dispatch an army corps to crush the insurrection. ....The St. Gothard tunnel will be opened for railroad traffic July 1.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Logan introduced in the Senate, on the 16th inst., a bill to pay Mrs. Abraham Lincoln $15,000 as arrears of pension for five years, and it was referred to the Pension Committee. The House bill appropriating $540,000 for the census deficiency was passed. The feature of the day was a debate on the resolution for the repeal of the Pension-Arrearages act. Mr. Voorhees declared the measure an honest one; Mr. Beck argued against the scheme at great length, and Mr. Ingalls expressed his willingness to vote $1,000,000,000 to the soldiers. In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Cullen, of Illinois, to appropriate $100,000 for the construction of locks and dams so as to insure six feet of water in the channel of the Illinois river at low water, and also for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal to a breadth of not less than 160 feet and a depth of not less than eight feet from Joliet to Chicago. Representative Townsend introduced a new national bankrupt law, which he claims is in every way superior to the old one. Mr. Wheeler presented a bill to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases, and Mr. Farwell an act to sweep away bank taxes. Mr. Hazeltine handed in a measure for the issue of fractional currency, and Mr. Williams a proposition for the erection of a monument over the grave of Zachary Taylor. Mr. Garrison moved to pass the bill for the erection of the Garfield Memorial Hospital in the District of Columbia, but a debate of half an hour developed strong objections, and the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 17th, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Freedmen's Bank property, and Mr. Davis offered a measure for the retirement of Justice Ward Hunt. Mr. Blair presented a bill granting a pension of $5,000 per year to Mrs. Garfield. Mr. Plumb presented a petition from citizens of Kansas favoring woman suffrage. Mr. Beck continued his criticism of the Ingalls resolution touching the Pension-Arrears law. He showed that in 1879 the Pension Commissioner had reported that frauds on the Pension Bureau had resulted from the Arrears-of-Pension law. The Sherman Funding bill was discussed. Mr. Plumb argued that the redemption fund for United States notes ought to be diminished, and all bonds redeemed up to the limits of $100,000,000. He advocated currency versus bank circulation. Mr. Teller was opposed to the bill because he disliked this "everlasting tinkering with the finances," and was in favor of silver coinage. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Thomas C. Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; Robert Huston, Braidwood, Ill.; John B. Hay, Belleville, Ill.; Warner L. Vestal, Storm Lake, Iowa; Lorenzo D. Myers, Columbus, Ohio; William S. Linge, Lafayette, Ind.; Milo Blair, Sedalia, Mo. To be Indian Agents—Cyrus P. Luse, of Illinois, White Earth Agency, Minn.; Jacob E. Mitchell, of Kansas, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada. In the House, Mr. Armfield offered a resolution for a committee to investigate internal-revenue abuses in the Sixth district of North Carolina. Mr. Belmont presented a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to efforts to secure peace between Chili, Peru and Bolivia. Mr. Harris called for similar information in regard to the Chiriqui coaling stations. Mr. Robeson called up the report of the Committee on Rules, and stated that the thirteen committees whose membership it was proposed to increase had before them nearly 90 per cent. of all the business of the House. A prolonged debate took place, after which a motion to table the report was lost.

A favorable report was made in the Senate, on the 18th inst., on the bill to permit the retirement of Justice Hunt. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the administration of the land laws and report recommendations. On his resolution against the withdrawal of silver certificates, Mr. Brown argued at great length in favor of bimetallism. The Sherman Funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan insisted that the Government can in eleven years take up the continued bonds without drawing a cent from the surplus revenues. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to fix the compensation of letter carriers. In the House, Mr. Haskell announced that the Committee on Claims had 600 bills under consideration. Mr. Neal offered a resolution for printing 8,000 copies of the report of the Guiteau trial, for the use of members. In the course of a debate on rules, Mr. Horr said that one-fifth of the session had been frittered away on technical questions.

The bill to retire from the United States Supreme Bench Justice Hunt, who has for a long time been totally incapable of discharging the duties of the position, passed the Senate, on the 19th, by a vote of 41 to 14. The President pro tem. submitted the response of the Secretary of the Interior to the resolution of inquiry as to the lapsing of the Northern Pacific land grant, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions from the Legislature of West Virginia were presented, asking that producers of leaf tobacco be not required to take out a license. After prolonged debate on the 3-per-cent. Funding bill, Mr. Ingalls moved to lay the measure on the table. Almost the entire day in the House was spent in discussing the report of the Committee on Rules contemplating additions to numerous standing committees, and the end of it was that the report, along with the amendments that had been offered, was recommitted to the same committee. A bill to appropriate $5,000 for transporting agricultural and mineral specimens from the Atlanta exposition was passed. Monday afternoon was set apart for eulogies upon Senator Burnside. The Speaker announced that two additional volumes of the speeches of President Theirs had been contributed to the library. Mr. Bayne reported a bill for a home for indigent soldiers and sailors at Erie, Pa.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Leading stalwarts of New York avow their intention to nominate ex-Senator Conkling for Governor next fall.

The steamship City of London, with a crew of forty-two men, which sailed from London for New York Nov. 13, is believed to have been wrecked, as is also the Henry Edye, which sailed from Antwerp for Boston Nov. 21, with a crew of thirty-five men. The cargo in each ship was worth $200,000....Gov. Terrazas, of Chihuahua, caused the release of Lieut. McDonald, of the Fourth United States cavalry, who was arrested for invading Mexican territory.

A decision of importance under the new Land act in Ireland was rendered in Belfast by three Commissioners of the Land Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. The case was that of an appeal from a decision of the Land Court reducing a tenant's rent from £36 10 shillings to £30, the chief claim of the dissatisfied landlord being that he was entitled to rent for improvements made prior to the expiration of the lease. Another point was that the landlord was entitled to rent for all improvements prior to the lease, and to some rent for improvements made during the lease. On all the points the decision of the court was against the appealing landlord and in favor of the tenant.... Flames broke out in the Circus Kremsier at Bucharest, and spread with such rapidity that many men and horses were burned to death. Some wild beasts in a menagerie opposite the inclosure made desperate efforts to escape, and were terribly scorched by the heat....A conspiracy to rise and massacre the British residents of Nipaul, East Indies, has been discovered at Katmandu, the capital, and twenty-one officers concerned therein have been executed....Vienna dispatches report the insurrection gradually spreading in Southern Herzegovina. The movement is attributed to foreign agitators....Schlagintweit, the Bavarian traveler and naturalist, is dead.

Railroad officials in Texas report a very heavy immigration from the Pacific slope. California capitalists are purchasing large tracts of land between the Rio Grande and the Staked Plains, for wheat-raising and grape-culture.... A Petersburg (Va.) merchant was sentenced to receive twenty stripes for receiving stolen manufactured tobacco.

In the inquest on the Spuyten Duyvil disaster the conductor of the unfortunate Wagner coach testified that he believed some passengers applied the air-brakes, as a party of Senators, Assemblymen and Aldermen were passing around bottles of whisky and smashing hats.

George Ladd, of Elmore, Ohio, sued Gov. R. K. Scott for $10,000 damages to his wife, whose son, Warren G. Drury, was killed by Gov. Scott at Napoleon, Ohio, on Christmas, 1880. The case has just been compromised by Scott paying costs and $3,000.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

Mr. Davidge resumed his argument for the prosecution, and spent the day in a matter-of-fact and, at times, rather tedious review of the evidence. Passing lightly over the more unimportant parts, he laid marked emphasis upon the damaging testimony of John W. Guiteau, who, he said, was a most unwilling witness against his brother, but who was obliged, as a man of truth and honor, to affirm the prisoner's sanity and his hateful, domineering, egotistic temper. John Guiteau's testimony, at the time it was rendered, was universally commented upon as very bad for the defense, and the skillful use made of it by Mr. Davidge shows what importance the prosecution attached to it. This witness was from the very first opposed to the plea of hereditary insanity, as it touched himself and his children as nearly as it did the prisoner. Hence he rendered the prosecution very material help in attacking this line of defense. It is understood that he feels very indignant at Mr. Scoville for making this theory so prominent, and that after the trial is concluded he will set himself right before the public on the matter.

Mr. Davidge, while he in no wise encouraged Guiteau's interruptions, noticed them where it served his purpose, and on several occasions made them the text for apropos and telling comment. His description of the prisoner's own testimony was given in graphic sentences. He had been put on the stand, said Mr. Davidge, as a last hope, but, so far from sustaining the defense, he had removed any doubt which remained as to his sanity. He then commented on Guiteau's character as testified to by several of the witnesses for the prosecution, showing that he was a thorough scoundrel, whose insanity consisted in an absurd idea of his own consequence, which led him to disregard all the rights of others which interfered with his own convenience.

"He may be a crank," said the speaker, scornfully, "but he is responsible enough to be hanged."

He proceeded to discuss the medical testimony, taking up the hypothetical question of the defense and claiming that its bases were not sustained by the evidence. He also pointed out that the inquiry begged the question at issue and was artfully incomplete and unfair. Then he turned to the inspiration theory. "If he was inspired," said Mr. Davidge, "it was from the devil—not from God. Substitute devil for God, and the meaning of much of this pressure is clear. Guiteau struggled against it as every man tempted of the devil struggles, but he did not resist. He succumbed, and sin brought forth death."

As the orator drew his speech to a close the prisoner made several of his spiteful demonstrations, and singled out Corkhill for another tirade of abuse, quoting, as he has often quoted before, the action of the mills of the gods. He said that they would, in their grinding, make slow but sure work of Corkhill.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

At the opening of court Guiteau stated that he had thirty checks, representing about $15,000, some of which were worthless, and that he wanted no more of the latter kind. When Mr. Scoville asked if the prisoner would be allowed to speak to the jury, the assassin exclaimed that he wouldn't trust his case in the hands of the best lawyer in America. Judge Cox said it was safe to assume that Guiteau would abuse the privilege of arguing in his own defense, for which reason it would not be granted. Mr. Reed then commenced an argument which consumed the day, and was subjected to frequent interruptions by the assassin. There were portions of the speech which seemed to considerably impress the jury—notably the very pathetic passages in which Mr. Reed denounced the crime for its atrocity, and pictured the widow nightly praying that the murderer of her husband might be pronounced insane. Those who closely watched the jury observed that there were tears in the eyes of some. Reed's method was earnest and deliberate. His expression was always serious. He fought to prove that, from the time of his birth, Guiteau was a victim of mental disease. Commencing with the period of his mother's maternity, he showed that all through the weary months she was an invalid, and argued that Guiteau was the sufferer from this. The boy could not talk till he was 6 years old, and was whipped by his father because he could not—whipped from boyhood, Reed argued, because the hand of God was on him. He led a blameless life from that hour; it was maintained, to the age of 19, when he struck his father. That, the counsel claimed, was an act of madness. Then Luther Guiteau, worthy man as he may have have been in all other respects, was insane upon religion, and he forced young Guiteau to enter the Oneida Community, which was the vestibule of hell. From that hour, Reed endeavored to show by Guiteau's letters, which the prosecution had introduced, and by the testimony of the Government witnesses, the prisoner was insane. The circumstances surrounding the shooting he dwelt upon with great emphasis, as indicating this. Reed drew a parallel favorable to Guiteau from the various prominent political assassinations of history, ending with William Lawrence's attack upon Andrew Jackson. He even quoted the case of Charlotte Corday as one of insanity.

Reed quoted Guiteau against himself to prove his insanity, and mildly characterized his outrageous outburst as "to some extent a boisterous manner." When Reed went so far as to predict that Guiteau would become a driveling idiot, the latter from the dock hissed out an indignant "Pish!"

In conclusion, Reed said: "Gentlemen of the jury, you all said, when you were sworn, that you would be governed by the evidence and stand up to it, without regard to the effect it might have upon you and your business. I adjure you to keep that oath. Falter not in the performance of the duty which shall save you and this fair land from eternal disgrace. I assert that the conviction of this man to the gallows, and his execution, would be an infamy beyond description—an indelible stain on American jurisprudence and American juries. Think of the scene if you condemn him to the gallows! Though not present in body to see the sight you cannot but be there in mind. If such a day shall ever come (and I do not believe it ever can come under this evidence) think of this man brought out from his cell with the same pale face and same weary, wandering eyes! The officers of the law gathering round him, pinioning him, binding him with cords so that his muscles stand out, covering him with the black hood, shutting out the light of day from him, and leading him to the scaffold. Think of him—a lunatic—condemned to the gallows—a lunatic whom the Savior, if He were on earth, would heal! The picture is not overdrawn! I am very much obliged to you for your attention. I only ask you, Pray do that which shall not, in after years, bring a blush of shame to your cheeks."

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

George Scoville began his argument for the defense, and consumed the day without finishing. He started by charging that there was a conspiracy to hang the prisoner. He then proceeded to name the conspirators: The District Attorney, Judge Porter, Mr. Davidge and five of the Government experts, namely, Drs. Gray, Hamilton, Kempster, MacDonald and Wooster. The counts of this indictment, twenty in number, are:

First—They have perverted the law in this case.

Scoville, in illustration or support of this count, alluded to the introduction by Judge Porter of the decision of Judge Davis in a New York case. He said: "Counsel upon the other side indignantly repudiated the suggestion that Judge Davis sat with Cardozo or Barnard, but I have yet to learn if either of them ever committed a more reprehensible act than that of Judge Davis."

Scoville warmed up with his subject, and denounced in severe language the extra-judicial act of Judge Davis. "Had a newspaper been guilty of such a bold-faced attempt to influence the decision in a pending cause, the editor would have been subject to arrest for contempt."

Judge Porter—"Don't let us turn this court-room into a town meeting."

Scoville resumed, but was soon interrupted by Davidge, who, with some impatience, said: "Oh, no, no, Scoville; that's not so."

Scoville—You may interrupt as much as you please; I shall not be deterred from saying just what I believe to be the truth.

Davidge—Well, well, I'll not interrupt again, and say what you may.

Guiteau—That's right, Davidge; you keep quiet. You talked for two days and didn't say anything either; now give some one else a show.

Scoville continued: When Judge Porter comes before this jury and undertakes to pervert evidence, I shall not keep quiet, as I did with Davidge, but I shall stop him.

Guiteau—So shall I.

Scoville—I shall stop him, and I shall correct him, if I find he is misstating evidence.

Guiteau—Never mind; I'll attend to him.

Judge Porter—There will be two Guiteaus then to attend to me.

Scoville continued: "The prosecution states that if the prisoner knew the fact was wrong on July 2, then he should hang. Now this is not by any means the whole of it, or a correct statement of the law. The court has added in substance as follows: 'Yet if in this act he was overpowered by a consciousness coming through his diseased mind that what he was doing was necessary for the good of the country and was specially approved by God, then you cannot convict him of murder.'"

Scoville proceeded to point out to the jury what he termed the perversions of evidence by Davidge. He attacked the theory of the prosecution that it was the prisoner's own innate or acquired depravity that naturally led up to the killing of the President, and discussed at some length the evidence introduced by them to show instances of the prisoner's meanness and depravity. "This evidence," said Scoville, "has in almost every instance been perverted. Counsel parade here the debts owed by the prisoner, and attempt to make much of them in this chain they are weaving."

Guiteau—I owe about $1,000, and I suppose that ought to hang a man. If these people will send in their bills now, I'll give them checks for them, and get them out of the way. I suppose I've got some money now. I'll get rid of these people, and then I won't owe anybody.

Scoville then alluded to the incident sworn to by Shaw of Guiteau pawning a worthless watch for $25.

Guiteau shouted: "Oh, you better stop on Shaw—'pshaw,' I mean." And added: "That was meant for a pun, but they don't seem to see it."

Scoville denounced the witness Shaw. He believed he had deliberately perjured himself in this case, as had also the contemptible little Jew clerk who came down here to help Shaw out.

Guiteau screamed out: "This whole testimony of Shaw is false, and no decent man would believe it for an instant."

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

Scoville resumed his argument for the defense, and was at once interrupted by Guiteau, who made one of his characteristic speeches, asking the court to instruct that if it appear that he was forced by the Deity to remove the President he may be acquitted on the ground of transitory mania. Sickles, McFarland and Hiscock, he said, were acquitted on the ground of transitory mania.

Scoville began with a general complaint of the alleged unfairness on the part of the prosecution, particularly of the Prosecuting Attorney. He had from the beginning proscribed who should visit the jail and who should not. He had introduced persons into the prisoner's cell under false guise, to worm out his secrets, and when the prisoner said anything which might inure to his benefit the Prosecuting Attorney has been very careful to let it become known. He complained of Corkhill's unfairness in destroying the notes of Stenographer Bailey, so that the defense could not have the benefit of them. The conduct of the prosecution in the court-room, he alleged, was not only unfair to the defense, but was often discourteous and more befitting a police court than this.

Scoville then criticised severely the course of the prosecution in refusing to permit the prisoner to address the jury for a brief hour or two, simply because they feared he might disclose by his manner or speech his true mental condition.

Scoville then called attention to the letter written by Guiteau to the District Attorney, and from which a portion had been clipped, as he claimed, by the prosecution, and in a spirit of unfairness.

Davidge (smiling)—"Oh, just assume that one of the conspirators cut it out."

Corkhill—"I suppose what you are driving at is that you want the jury to think I cut a slip out of that letter."

Scoville—"I believe it was done by you, or by your direction, for the reason that you believed it for the interest of the prosecution."

"So do I," shouted Guiteau.

Scoville then proceeded to give the jury his views upon Judge Porter, and to instruct them as to how much weight they should attach to his utterances, and as to the best means of counteracting the influence of his oratory. Porter, he said, was prostituting his fine attainments in an effort to hang an insane man.

Scoville then reviewed the prisoner's life, and said: "When he left the Oneida Community, he sought out Beecher's church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the society of Christian people. His tendencies at this time were not immoral, nor had he shown any indication of that awful (with sarcasm) crime of not paying his board-bills, for which this prosecution are trying to hang him."

Corkhill—"Oh, no. If he is hung at all, it will be for murder—not for owing board-bills."

Guiteau called out: "I guess there ain't much chance of my being hung, anyhow."

Scoville continued, up to the hour of adjournment, his review of the life of the prisoner, explaining his acts in the light of counsel's (Scoville's) theory upon the case. Guiteau occasionally commented, but never seriously disturbed the course of the argument.

Scoville spoke of the monumental assurance of the prisoner in naming himself in connection with Grant, Conkling and Arthur.

"I should say a pretty fine quartette," exclaimed the prisoner.

Later on, Scoville read from Guiteau's speech, when Guiteau again called out: "You better not read any more, Scoville; it goes dead against your 'fool' theory."

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Scoville resumed his address, taking up and discussing insane statistics introduced by the prosecution. Discussing the horrors of crime, as often shown in the acts of insane criminals, Scoville said there was nothing in this act to compare with some of these acts of insane criminals; "and, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "in my opinion, if there were not reasons, and powerful ones, at the back of this prosecution, this prisoner never would have been brought to trial. But I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, back of this prosecution is an influence which I have felt, and which you may feel, gentlemen, before this trial is concluded. There are politicians who seek to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this poor prisoner and make him a scapegoat for their crime. I did not intend, gentlemen of the jury, to take up this feature of the case, but when I find the power and influence of this Government used against me in denying the small pittance that I have asked for a fair and impartial trial, and the small facilities needed for a proper defense, I do not propose to keep quiet. I say that such men as Grant and Conkling and Arthur are morally and intellectually responsible for this crime. Mr. Conkling shall not escape, shall not shirk the responsibility of the state of things that led to this act, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people, if I can help it, for his share in this disgraceful scramble for office that led to a conflict with the chosen ruler of this great nation, and led this poor insane man to compass—what they would have hailed with satisfaction, as would, probably, hundreds of other politicians, if it could have occurred other than through assassination—the removal of Garfield, who stood in the way of their unrighteous and disgraceful struggle for office. Neither shall Grant escape that condemnation to which he is so justly subjected, when, coming from Mexico, and coming with undue haste to throw his own name into this petty quarrel about a small office in the Republican party, he sought to foment differences that had sprung up. I am not going to see the misdeeds of those men, high in power, visited upon the head of this poor insane man if I can help it. This clamor for his blood is not for the purpose of avenging Garfield or of satisfying justice. Their theory is that: If it can be shown that this was the act of a sane man, then these politicians in high places will say, 'Of course we are not responsible for the act of a sane man. To be sure, we had some differences, but then it could never have led a sane man to such an act;' but, on the contrary, gentlemen of the jury, what is the effect of your verdict if you acquit him as an insane man? Why, people will say, 'Some one is at fault;' they will say, 'We will fix the blame upon the heads and hearts of those men who waged the war upon our poor dead President until it drove this poor insane man, from reading daily in the papers what Grant says, what Conkling says, and from constantly thinking upon it, to his insane act of killing the President; and there are men in high places, the really culpable ones, who will go down to posterity with the stigma upon their names and the detestation of their countrymen fastened upon their memories.'"

Scoville's denunciation of Conkling and others created a profound sensation in the court-room.

The prisoner, who had been looking over the New York papers, called out: "I see the New York Court of Appeals has just decided in favor of our theory on the insanity question. I thank you, Messrs. Judges."

Scoville discussed the conduct and actions of Guiteau at the time and immediately after the shooting, and contended that they were entirely in keeping with the theory of insanity—that his coolness, his quietly going to bed and peacefully sleeping the night after the murder were characteristic incidents of crime such as would be expected from an insane man, and insane men.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Guiteau opened proceedings by thanking the New York Court of Appeals for its timely decision on the law of insanity. "Hitherto," said the assassin, "the law has been that the burden of proof was on the defendant, but the Court of Appeals, with grand magnanimity, says that the burden of proof is on this prosecution, to prove that the man not only committed the act, but also that he was sane at the time he committed it." After the prisoner had delivered himself of this little speech, Scoville resumed his argument, reading from the evidence of several witnesses who were at the depot and saw the shooting and subsequent arrest of Guiteau, his object being to show that the prisoner was perfectly calm and cool, and in a condition of nerves and intellect at variance with the hypothesis of sanity under such circumstances.

As Scoville proceeded, Corkhill made frequent and, as the speaker evidently thought, slighting comments, until, finally becoming irritated, he turned to the District Attorney and denounced in scathing terms his unfair conduct, and instanced his presentation as evidence in this case of a letter written by the prisoner, and which he (Corkhill) had intercepted and mutilated by cutting off the signature and such portion as he thought might benefit the prisoner, "a thing," said Scoville, "which was never before permitted in a court of justice, not even upon the trial of a civil suit."

Corkhill (sneeringly)—"That's your opinion merely, Mr. Scoville. It amounts to nothing as a fact."

Scoville—"Well, let it be my opinion. I presume I am entitled to one, and so is the jury."

Guiteau (with energy)—"It was a friendly allusion to President Arthur that he cut out—the mean, dirty whelp."

As Scoville continued, counsel for the prosecution frequently interrupted him, and a running fire was kept up between counsel for some time. The speaker disclaimed as his main motive the desire to shield the prisoner for the honor of the Guiteau family. His greatest desire was to save the American people and the American judiciary from the disgrace of hurrying to the gibbet an insane man.

Commenting upon, as he claims, the absence of motive on Guiteau's part, Scoville read: "You cannot find a case in history—you cannot suppose a case where a man 40 years of age, who has never committed crime, who has never for an hour associated with criminals or bad people; who, on the contrary, has always sought the society, not only of the better class of people, but of Christian people; you cannot conceive of such man's committing such a crime without motive. Nothing but the theory of insanity can possibly account for such an act as Guiteau's."

Scoville then discussed the assumption that Guiteau might have been actuated by desire for revenge, and argued the improbability of such assumption, from the fact if any ground for ill will existed on Guiteau's part it was against Secretary Blaine, and according to the inexorable laws of mind it would have been executed against him. There cannot possibly be shown, said Scoville, any ill-will on his part toward President Garfield.

Scoville next took up the hypothesis that the crime was committed from an overpowering desire for notoriety, and claimed history failed to point out a case where such a crime was committed purely and simply from such motive, and that it was incompatible with reason and impossible for the human mind to conceive such motive as sufficient to induce any sane man to commit such crime.

A YANKEE LAD.

How he Astonished the Teutonic Youth in a Stuttgart School.

When I was a little fellow, in Stuttgart, with yellow hair and wooden shoes, there came one day to the school which I attended an American boy named Jim Saunders, whose father was an American broker. He was a quiet, simple looking child, with great soulful brown eyes, and an innocent look in his face that made us all think he couldn't know much. We used to make fun of his peaked face and thin legs, because in Germany, you know, the children are all round-faced and fat. Little Jimmy never seemed to notice that we were enjoying ourselves at his expense, and this made us think he was too simple for any use. But after he had been in the school about six months, he could speak German pretty well. A circus came to town, and, of course, was the sole topic of conversation among the boys. One day we were discussing the matter, when Saunders, who had been sitting quietly in a corner of the room, said he should think a little boy might crowd in under the circus tent and see the show that way. We all laughed heartily at this exhibition of ignorance, because we all knew how closely the tent was watched, and more than one of us had been made temporarily delirious by having the boss canvassman's boot lean suddenly against the seat of our pants. So when little Jimmy said this, we laughed heartily, and Jacob Laudenheimer, who was the biggest boy in school, said that nobody but a Yankee would talk so foolishly. But Jimmy seemed to think he was right, and finally Jacob offered to bet him two marks that he couldn't get into the circus under the tent. Jimmy always had plenty of money, and he at once took the bet. Then several more of the boys began betting the little fellow until I felt sorry for him, and finally concluded to bet him six groshens myself, so that I could give the money back to him when all the others had won theirs, and do a noble act. Little James took the bet, and after all the money had been put up with Mr. Niersteiner, one of the teachers, the whole crowd went over to the circus ground to see James lose. He went right up to the ticket-wagon and bought a ticket. Then he said to the man: "I reckon there is no objection to my going under the canvass, as long as I have paid my way?" The man said certainly not; if anybody wanted to take that much trouble he had no objection. So Jimmy crawled under the tent and came out of the main entrance in a minute, looking just as solemn and innocent as ever. Of course Mr. Niersteiner had to give him the money, because he had won it fairly, and after he had put it in his pocket he winked at us and said: "If you little tow-headed Dutchmen think I knocked around New York for eight years for nothing, you will get left." This sad incident came near blighting my otherwise happy boyhood.—"*Pitfalls of Youth*," *by Carl Schurz.*

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882.

EX-SENATOR SARGENT has two daughters, both of whom are practicing physicians.

A YOUNG man named John W. Lotty was admitted to the city hospital at San Antonio, Texas, as a pauper, but when he died funds to the amount of $9,000 were found among his effects.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* printed last year the announcements of the death of 839 persons who had reached 80 years of age, 334 of whom were men and 505 women. Two of the men and ten of the women had passed 100 years.

DR. C. B. AGNEW writes from St. Johns, Fla., that there is a universal spirit of enterprise and industrial activity in that State. He says the country is being rapidly settled, and the planting of orange groves, and other vegetables and fruits, is going on with energy and an ardor that is amusing and instructive. The value of the crop is said to be immense, and the returns unquestionably satisfactory.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is the first American President to cut loose from the fashion of the fathers and shroud himself in a frock coat and gloves at a morning reception. It was doubtless the right thing to do, but it was a departure from the habit which had survived in the White House from the last generation, when full dress was the dress of ceremony at all hours, and precise lawyers and card-table-makers and dignified clergymen never wore anything else.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and her colored maid, and Mr. Pond, her business manager, sat down for dinner at a hotel in Milan, Tenn., recently. The proprietor stepped up and informed the maid that separate tables were reserved for servants. Miss Kellogg at once became very indignant; if the maid was not permitted to sit at the same table, the whole party would leave the dining-room. This argument was a clincher, and the meal was served without further objection on the part of the proprietor.

THIS year the Irish farmers are sending cargoes of potatoes to the western ports of Great Britain. Moreover, a considerable quantity of Irish potatoes is being shipped to the United States. Scotch and German potatoes are also being shipped to the United States. Scotch regents are very scarce in all the wholesale markets of the North, and champions are plentiful; champions are not liable to disease, whereas the best East Lothian regents have suffered considerably from it.

ACCORDING to the latest official information, vaccination is steadily advancing in favor with the people of India. During 1879-80 the operation was performed in Bengal in something like 500,000 more cases than in the previous year. Satisfactory returns were also obtained from the Bombay Presidency and the central provinces of Berar and British Burmah. The Burmese, indeed, are so ready to accept vaccination that it only remains to supply them with a competent staff of honest vaccinators, and to provide a regular supply of good lymph. In this respect they form an agreeable contrast to some of the people of the Punjab, who show considerable opposition, which, however, appears to be due partly to the ignorance and partly to the obstruction and apathy of the local authorities.

ADMIRERS of Judge Davis are becoming plentiful. He is said to rather like his position as presiding officer of the Senate and heir apparent to the Presidency, but not to care anything for style in connection with it. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* tells that ex-Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, was walking with Davis across the dusty fields of Yorktown, "when they met the Governor of South Carolina, who said that the South Carolina troops were encamped near there, and that he would have them out to salute the Vice President. Gov. Randolph was extremely pleased, and they agreed to have the troops out at once, and to give the distinguished visitor all the honors of war. In fifteen minutes the whole command was under arms, when the question came—where was the Vice President? And behold, in the dim distance was his portly figure, waddling away, with his thumbs in his waistcoat sleeves. Gov. Randolph rushed after him and captured him. 'Why, bless my soul!' said the rotund Judge, 'I forgot all about it.' So, after the troops had been standing ten or fifteen minutes, Gov. Randolph, as red as a beet, marched up the runaway Vice President, puffing like a whale, and the salute was gone through."

A FEW years ago Australia welcomed with many demonstrations of joy the arrival of a few pairs of English sparrows. To-day there is a premium of sixpence per dozen upon the heads of the little creatures, which have multiplied to an amazing extent amid their congenial surroundings, and are a source of great loss to fruit-growers. Before the commission appointed to inquire into the matter one witness said that in the short space of ten days the sparrows ate a ton and a half of grapes. They ravaged the figs off five trees and [illegible] fifteen acres of lucerne during the summer. Another complains that in the season they took £30 worth of fruit; while a third declares that he sowed peas three times and each time they were destroyed by the sparrows. Neither apricots, cherries, figs, apples, grapes, peaches, plums, pears, nectarines, loquats, olives, wheat, barley, oats, cabbages, cauliflowers, nor seeds, nor fruit of any kind are spared by the sparrow's carnivorous bill; and all means of defense tried against its depredations, whether scarecrows, traps, netting, shooting, or poisoning, are declared to be insufficient to cope with the enemy.

SINCE the destruction by fire of the Ring Theater, in Vienna, the municipal authorities of Chicago have been examining into the theaters and public halls of that city, with a view of enforcing such regulations as will prevent a repetition there of the Vienna horror. Nearly all of them were found extremely faulty in construction, and many of them are pronounced veritable fire-traps. Probably the only exception is McVicker's Theater. This house is disconnected, as all theaters should be, with any other building. It fronts on a broad street, and has wide alleyways on both sides and in the rear. It has ten exits, besides the main one in front. But, in addition to these, outside stairways are being constructed, leading from the galleries to the alleys, so that in case of a fire alarm each gallery will have separate exits, thus preventing the crowding of the people in the upper portion of the house upon those in the lower part, and insuring the almost instantaneous emptying of the auditorium. As additional precautions, the theater possesses an electric fire-alarm connected with the fire-patrol house; there are five fire-plugs to the house, with hose attached to each; fifty buckets are kept constantly filled with water; there are two stand-pipes, with fire-ladders, outside, extending to the roof, and every bit of scenery in the theater is treated with a solution that renders it almost absolutely fire-proof. If the same precautions were observed in all the theaters and public halls of the country, such calamities as those of Brooklyn and Vienna would be rendered impossible.

Patrons of Husbandry.

ILLINOIS.—The annual meeting of the Illinois State Grange was held at Mattoon, Coles county. A large number of delegates and visitors were present. The full number of delegates is 116, ninety-three of whom were present, quite a number being women. Senator Horace H. Clark delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Mattoon; the response was given by Maj. E. Miller, of Greene county. Mortimer Whitehead, Past Master of the New Jersey State Grange, made an eloquent and lengthy address explaining the "Aims and Objects of the Order." The next meeting will be held in December, 1882, at Belleville.

WISCONSIN.—The yearly meeting of the State Grange of Wisconsin convened at Milwaukee. The annual report of the Treasurer showed the total receipts during the year were $4,432.93; disbursements, $4,002.87; leaving a balance of $430.06 in the treasury. The Secretary's report shows that 121 granges are in existence in the State, having a membership of 3,060. Four subordinate granges were organized during the year, and 393 members acquired by initiating. The following officers were elected: Master, C. F. Carr, Beloit; Steward, A. Sprague; Chaplain, L. Brainerd; Treasurer, J. Cochrane; Secretary, C. L. Hurley; Gatekeeper, E. Wood; Correspondent, Mrs. C. Sherwin; Executive Committee, C. F. Carr, R. D. Forrest; Trustee, J. E. Williams; State Purchasing Agent, E. Nash.

Lynch Law in Washington Territory.

A telegram from Seattle, in Washington Territory, says: James Sullivan and William Howard were arrested here to-day on a charge of the murder of George R. Reynolds, a young man whom they waylaid and shot last night. The prisoners were brought before a magistrate for preliminary examination. Evidence of their guilt is most conclusive. The feeling was intense, and at the close of the examination a Committee of Safety forced its way into the court-room, and, overpowering the officers, took the prisoners. Sullivan and Howard were taken a short distance and hanged. Their bodies were left suspended, and a crowd numbering 400 then proceeded to the county jail, and, overpowering the guards and breaking down the doors of a cell, took out Benjamin Payne, who was confined for the murder of Police-Officer Sears. He was taken to the place where the bodies of Sullivan and Howard were suspended, and hanged.

The bodies were left hanging some time, and then given over to the Coroner. The Committee of Safety continues its organization, and have issued a notice that persons guilty of highway robbery in the city will, if arrested, receive the penalty of death in a summary manner.

A Madman's Butchery.

A blood-curdling tragedy was enacted near Lancaster, Gerrard county, Ky. James A. Wilmot, a farmer in good circumstances, was rendered temporarily insane by brooding over a debt of $400 which he owed to a neighbor. His insanity assumed the homicidal type, and culminated in the wholesale slaughter of the members of his family. Getting out of bed during the night, the maniac sought an ax, and with that weapon slew his aged mother, his wife, and two daughters, and wound up by hanging himself in his barn. A son, aged 20 years, escaped by outrunning the maniac father. He aroused the neighbors, who repaired to the Wilmot mansion and found the body of James A. Wilmot hanging in his barn, the dead bodies of Elizabeth Wilmot, his mother, aged [illegible] years; Mattie and Mary Wilmot, his daughters, aged 19 and [illegible] years, lying in their beds, with one awful cut across the neck and blows from a saw, sharp ax, found lying on the floor of the room; also the body of Elizabeth Wilmot, his wife, lying on her face on the floor, with three or four gashes in her head and back made with the same death-dealing ax. The deadly blows had evidently been dealt while the victims were sleeping.

FAITH evermore overlooks the difficulty of the way, and bends her eyes only to the certainty of the end.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE Vandalia & Terre Haute road earned $1,565,515 last year.

SEPT. 25 has been fixed upon as the date for opening the Indiana State Fair, this year.

BENJ. RISDALER, of Madison, is 82 years old, and is suing for a divorce from his wife.

ELLIS THURMAN, of Grandview, Spencer county, has eloped with his grandfather's young wife.

A YOUNG man of Fort Wayne died from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a small black-and-tan dog.

A MORMON preacher is holding a series of meetings in New Albany. He has large audiences but no converts thus far.

SEVERAL Jewish refugees from Russia have lately arrived at Indianapolis. They find no trouble in obtaining employment.

MISS ELLA TUMEY, a bright and intelligent young lady of 22 years, committed suicide at Seymour, being troubled about her debts.

THE Madison County Commissioners have voted an order for the erection of a new court house to cost not to exceed $150,000.

IT took five days to summon a man from Crawford county to the beside of his dying wife in Orange county, only fifty miles distant.

LAST year the various manufactories and other business interests of New Albany flourished as was never known before in the history of the city.

NICHOLAS TALHEIMER has brought suit against the city of Connersville, demanding $10,000 damages for the death of his child, crushed to death in the street.

A SOUTH BEND lad looked too closely to see a vaccinated arm dressed and got some virus in his eye. It "took" beautifully, and he is just recovering his sight.

MR. BLOSS, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has sustained the action of a County Superintendent in revoking a teacher's license for maltreating a pupil.

MISS JULIA TEST, of Richmond, has just recovered a watch lost on a Pullman sleeper three years ago. In rebuilding the car the workmen discovered it wedged in a corner of the berth, where it had escaped the notice of the porters.

LORENZO POMEROY, who embezzled the contents of valuable letters while Postmaster at Hebron, was sentenced by Judge Gresham to twenty years at hard labor. The culprit is an old man, and is completely crushed by his punishment.

THREE Greensburg roughs, William Welsh, William Mullen and James Gannon, went to Rushville, got drunk and tried to take the town. Welsh shot Charles Fisher, a barber, in the face. The Sheriff and a posse charged upon the gang, and Welsh was shot three times, fatally.

BY a decision of the State Supreme Court a large number of claims for bounty by volunteers who enlisted in the Union army are forever barred, the court holding that an offer of bounty by a Board of County Commissioners was not a contract in writing, and that actions to recover such bounty are barred by the statute of limitations.

HENRY C. SPAULDING, who was once famous as the inventor of liquid glue, was recently arrested at New Albany for drunkenness. He says that he sold the right to manufacture to a concern who made a round $1,000,000 out of it, but he got nothing, the buyer putting in a defense to the suit brought by Spaulding that the plaintiff was a minor when the contract was made.

JACOB CARTWRIGHT and Labuner Lundy, laborers in a Muncie sawmill, went into the engine-room to get a drink and commenced a playful scuffle, both plunging their heads under the connecting rod of the engine, which was running at a frightful speed. Both their heads were mashed to jelly, causing instant death. Cartwright was about 21 years of age; Lundy, 18.

DR. HAWN, Secretary of State, lately received a letter directed to "The Clerk of the State of Indiana," from a Justice of the Peace in a northern county, in which he says that "the Note of Republic" in his town has died, and his friends want him to apply for the position. He evidently thinks that there can be but one notary public in a town, and gives the Postmaster as reference as to his capabilities, etc.

A CLINTON county farmer went into Perrin's Bank at Lafayette, the other day, and informed Mr. Perrin that about twelve years ago, in paying out a lot of money to him over the counter of his bank, two bills had stuck together and hence he had received $10 more than the proper amount. The matter had been weighing on his conscience ever since, and he could not rest easy until he had made a clean breast of it, and restored the amount thus erroneously paid.

IN the case of the State vs. Creek, appealed to the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the question as to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to try criminal cases where imprisonment might be part of the punishment, it has been decided that Justices have jurisdiction in such cases. The court holds—Judge Worden delivering the opinion—that Justices have jurisdiction in all cases where a fine is the only punishment that must be inflicted, though imprisonment in the county jail might, but need not necessarily, be imposed, but that they have no jurisdiction in cases where both fine and imprisonment must be assessed in punishment. The decision is a surprise to lawyers generally, as it was supposed the Legislature at its last session had taken cases of the kind mentioned from the jurisdiction of Justices, and these officers were acting accordingly.

A HORRIBLE murder was recently perpetrated near St. Paul, Shelby county, John Walton, a wealthy farmer, being the victim. Mr. Walton, before retiring for the night, sat down near a window in his sitting-room, for the purpose of reading the papers. While in this position, in view of the road, he was foully murdered, some unknown person shooting him in the head with a gun heavily loaded with large shot. The household soon spread the alarm, and Dr. Howard, of St. Paul, was called on to attend the dying man. The physician, as soon as he heard of the affair, suspected Aaron Frasier, a negro. Search was commenced for the fellow, and he was shortly found and arrested. When he knew that his crime had been discovered, Frasier broke down and made a full confession. He said he had been promised a large reward by O. M. Garrett, a neighbor living near, if he would kill Walton. Garrett was arrested and taken to a Justice's office, where before his trial was begun he obtained permission to go to an outhouse with a guard, when suddenly drawing a revolver he shot himself in the head inflicting a mortal wound. Watson denied that he hired Frasier to do the killing, but seemed to indicate that Walton's wife was most likely to be the one. Mrs. Walton was arrested and held in $5,000 bail. The people of Shelby county were greatly excited over the tragedy.

Guiteau's Suppressed Speech.

Guiteau, the assassin, furnished the Associated Press with a brief of his proposed address to the jury. It is like his usual drivel about the Deity having inspired the dastardly act. It is a combination of bombast, egotism and blasphemy. He starts out by saying: "If the court please, gentlemen of the jury, I am a patriot. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot. Washington was a patriot; Grant was a patriot. Washington led the armies of the Revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and glory; Grant led the armies of the Union to victory and glory; and to-day the nation is prosperous and happy. To-day—Christmas, 1881—I suffer in bonds as a patriot because I had the inspiration and nerve to unite a great political party, to the end that the nation might be saved from another devastating war. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot. There is not the first element of murder in this case."

After harping at considerable length upon the old plea of inspiration, quoting Beecher, Talmage and other clergymen, and declaring that when he became President in 1884 he would clean out the Mormons right speedily, he closes thus to the jury:

"To hang a man in my mental condition on July 2, when I fired on the President, would be a lasting disgrace to the American people. The mothers and daughters of the republic are praying that you will vindicate my inspiration. I beg you do not get the Deity down on you by meddling with this case. I beg, for your own sake, and for the sake of the American people, and for the sake of generations yet unborn, that you let this case alone. You cannot afford to touch it. Let your verdict be that it was Deity's act, not mine. When the President was shot his Cabinet telegraphed to foreign nations that it was the act of a 'madman;' and it will be far better in every way that it be officially decided that it was the act of a 'madman.'"

Theater Fires.

The following is a record of the most disastrous theater fires:

		No. Persons.
1771.	Amsterdam	800
1772.	Saragossa	1,000
1781.	Paris, Palais Royal	500
1791.	Pisino, Istia	1,000
1807.	London, Sadler's Wells (false alarm)	18
1811.	Richmond, Va.	61
1846.	Quebec, Royal Theater	46
1853.	London, Coburg Theater (false alarm)	16
1865.	Edinburgh, Theater Royal	28
1867.	Philadelphia, American Varieties	15
1876.	Brooklyn Theater	284
1876.	Rouen, Theater des Arts	10
1876.	San Francisco, Chinese Theater (false alarm)	17
1878.	Calais, France	10
1878.	Ahmednugger, India	40
1881.	Cronstadt, Russia	8
1881.	Nice France	61
1881.	Vienna, Austria	984

Insurance satistics show that of the total of theater fires only 12 per cent. have taken place during a performance, and only 39 per cent. in the night time. But the disasters of Amsterdam, Saragossa, Pisino and Vienna are scarcely equaled in horror even by a wreck at sea.

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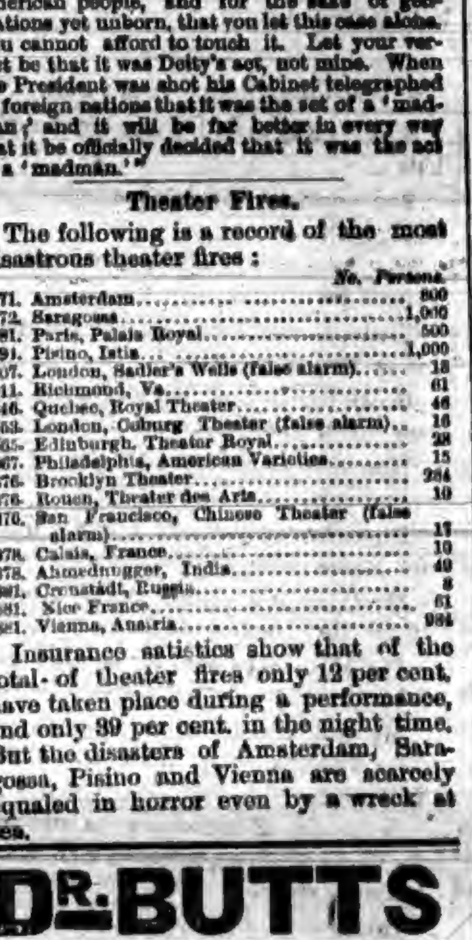

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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the [illegible] that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the [illegible] organizations wrecked from [illegible] and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. [illegible] Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO, MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. [illegible]

Iowa, Oct. 26th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1878.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $6. Please send me another box (No. 3) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 20.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to [illegible], is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
St. Paul
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
Chaska
Montevideo
St. Peter
Mankato
Albert Lea
Mason Cy.
COUNCIL BLUFFS
OMAHA
ATCHISON
Leavenworth
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY
ILLINOIS
PEORIA

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace *Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with [illegible] R. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with [illegible] R. Rds.

At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., January [illegible] 1882.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter died in New York last Monday.

Papers at Indianapolis complain of the frequency of street robberies in that moral burg.

One man in Cincinnati gave $200 for a box at the Patti concert last week. Pretty dear music, that.

It is currently reported in Washington, that Secretary Lincoln will retire from the cabinet in the spring.

It is rumored that Secretary Folger will be appointed to the supreme bench upon the retirement of Justice Hunt. It is thought that Congressman Crowley, of New York, will succeed Folger.

The subject of a canal across the state of Michigan, to connect Detroit with Lake Michigan, and thence west to the Mississippi river, is again being agitated in congress. But at present there seems to be no chance that the bill will pass.

There was a state meeting of county surveyors in Indianapolis last week. They have a complete organization and are to hold annual meetings for the discussion of questions and laws relating to their official duties. The next regular meeting will be on the second Tuesday in January, 1883.

The search for the lost Artic exploring vessel, "Jeannette," still goes on, and vessels are now fitting up to proceed to the northern waters as soon as the ice melts next spring. In the meantime, parties are out all along the accessible parts of the north coast of Siberia in the hope that the missing boats and their crews may come to land.

Scoville, last week, in his argument in the Guiteau case, made, the following pointed allusions to Conkling, Grant and Arthur: But I tell you gentlemen of the jury, back of this prosecution is an influence which I have felt and which you may feel, gentlemen, before this trial is concluded. There are politicians who seek to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this poor prisoner and make him a scapegoat for their crime. I did not intend, gentlemen of the jury, to take up this feature of the case, but when I find the power and influence of this government used against me in denying the small pittance that I have asked for a fair and impartial trial and the small facilities needed for a proper defense, I do not propose to keep quiet. I say that such men as Grant and Conkling and Arthur are morally and intellectually responsible for this crime. Mr. Conkling shall not escape, shall not shirk the responsibility of the state of things that led to this act, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people if I can help it, for his share in this disgraceful scramble for office that led to a conflict with the chosen ruler of this great nation and led this poor, insane man to compass what they would have hailed with satisfaction, as would probably hundreds of other politicians, if it could occur other than through assassination, the removal of Garfield who stood in the way of their unrighteous and disgraceful struggle for offices. Neither shall Grant escape that condemnation to which he is so justly subjected when coming from Mexico, and coming with undue haste to throw his own name into this petty quarrel about a small office in the republican party, and sought to foment the differences that had sprung up. I am not going to see the misdeeds of these men, high in power, visited upon the head of this poor, insane man, if I can help it. This clamor for his blood is not for the purpose of avenging Garfield, or of satisfying justice, but their theory is this: If it can be shown that this was an act of a sane man then these politicians in high places will say, "of course we are not responsible for the act of a sane man; to be sure, we had some differences, but then it could never have led a sane man to such an act." But on the contrary, gentlemen of the jury, what is the effect of your verdict if you acquit him as an insane man. Why the people will say some one is at fault; they say we will fix the blame upon the heads and hearts of those men who waged war upon our poor dead president until it drove this poor insane man from reading daily in the papers what Grant says, what Conkling says, and from constantly thinking upon it, to his insane act of killing the president. And there are men in high places, the really culpable ones, who will go down to posterity with a stigma upon their names and the detestation of their countrymen fastened upon their memories. Recess. Mr. Scoville's denunciation of Conkling and others created a profound sensation in the court room. Soon as the recess was announced Scoville was surrounded by ladies and gentlemen and congratulated upon his "fearless exposition."

County News.

THE COURIER'S STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS WIDE-A-WAKE.

WATERLOO.

Dr. Winslow is still quite ill.

Ezra Patterson is at home for a few days.

H. Leib was at home Saturday and Sunday.

C. P. Urie, of Corunna, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. S. A. Boone, of Angola, visited friends in town over Sunday.

The meetings at the U. B. church are still in progress and full of interest.

Miss Ola Leib came home from Hillsdale Friday and returned Monday.

Mrs. Webster, of Fairfield Center, is visiting a few days with Mrs. John Butt.

Joseph Landis and family, of Colorado, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. C. K. Baxter.

Mrs. J. Kahn, of Chicago, has been spending a few days with J. Lowenstein's family.

John Koons is tackling his new business, in the grocery line, as if he had always followed it.

Frank Hoover came down from Pleasant Lake Saturday to spend Sunday with his parents.

R. D. Lamson, of York, Nebraska, was in town last week shaking hands with his many friends.

Will. Fisher is back again for a short stay, and will pass a part of his vacation helping F. P. Haskin.

The L. S. & M. S. pay car passed through town last Saturday, leaving many happy hearts in its wake.

James Moore is the father of a fine baby. It is a girl, and Jim and his amiable wife are the happiest of the happy.

The market for green hides came to a sudden halt the other day. As the market reports say: "Green hides are quiet."

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Braun went to Fort Wayne last Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Braun's brother, Geo. Heldt.

Miss Lee's entertainment last Thursday evening was well attended, and the audience seemed to be well pleased with the reading.

Will. and Robert Patterson left Tuesday for Marion, Iowa, having been called there by sickness and death in their brother's family.

Misses Emma and Meda McEnterfer entertained a score or more of their young friends last Wednesday, and they all report having had a jolly time.

Smithfield and Union townships held their second joint institute in the high school building last Saturday. A majority of the teachers were in attendance.

The latest news in business circles, is the change in the drug firm of Boyer & Campbell, J. C. Boyer having disposed of his interest to the junior proprietor, J. D. Campbell.

Daniel Zahner returned from Syracuse on Monday. He has got fairly started in the butcher business and has returned for his family, and will move them out there as soon as he can get it done.

A recent letter from Mrs. Sadie Hosack, at Fredericktown, Ohio, represents her people all well. Her father and mother have gone to Springfield, Mass., where they will spend the rest of the winter. Walter went with his parents as far as Cleveland.

Died Jan. 24, 1882, at Marion, Iowa, Stella, oldest child of J. W. and Nellie Patterson. Stella was a bright, affectionate child, endearing herself by her many lovely traits and gracious deeds to her parents and friends. Mr. Patterson and family have but just left us, going to their western home about the first of last November, so that they are remembered by all, and have the sympathy of a host of friends here in this their great bereavement.

ST. JOE.

The Bell tolls—we mean the church bell.

J. A. Reed is out on the washing machine circuit again.

B. A. Woodcox was in Chicago one day and night last week.

Barney Bros. shipped another car load of clover seed last Thursday.

M. E. Olds sells sauer kraut by the bushel or by the quart, just as you like.

August Alschapella, our good-natured blacksmith, is kept busy almost day and night.

Frank Zern, of LeOtto, was in town Monday last visiting his father and mother, who reside here.

A little daughter of E. A. Dermott fell from her father's lap last Sunday evening and broke her arm above the elbow.

We hear it talked that R. G. C., over the river, will move to St. Joe shortly. Rustic has an idea that the people on this side of the water appreciate his services better than some nearer home. Come on, Rustic, there is always room for one more. Rustic can then vote at the promontory on the St. Joe.

Large quantities of timber in the shape of wood, stave bolts and saw logs were brought to town last week.

Barney has an idea that he is going to make some funds out of cider champagne. He bought what he calls a generator and corker and will proceed to business immediately.

A select party of a half dozen or less was entertained by Geo. Willmot and lady a few days ago, it being the anniversary of his birthday. What the programme was, or whether there was any presents, we know not. It is said that George has a secret society for which he is looking up members.

It does Hank an immense amount of good to tell him how beautifully Mort. M., R. G., C. C. and Marion got left the morning the viewers laid out the new road, or rather viewed it. Hank has it, that some of the friends of the new road had dinner waiting for the three gentlemen viewers till long after the view was made and the viewers were well on their road home. Hank would like to know if anything was spoiled waiting.

The court of Esquire J. B. White, was trying a civil case last Saturday, between a Ft Wayne furniture dealer and W. Volmar of this city. Attorney Emanuel of Spencerville, did the talking for the defendant. Some of the rulings of the court were objected to by Emanuel, on the ground that they sounded too much like the rulings of Judge Cox, in the Guiteau trial. Ed. White wanted to act as counsel in the above suit for plaintiff, but was ruled out by the court.

SPENCERVILLE.

S. Wise steps high. It is a girl.

Miss McKay is still trimming ladie's hats.

The merchant of a day has retired on his income.

The hardware clerk has retired to private life.

That attempted swindle did not pan out as well as expected.

Beeks Errick and Mark Barney are now full-fledged merchants.

Hon. S. S. Shutt has sold one of his valuable farms in Allen County.

Prof. Harrod and wife and Mr. Wiley are guests of the Palmer House.

Mr. Coats was a guest at the Pioneer House three or four days this week.

The Midnight Cabal is seeking new fields in which to gain fresh laurels.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Rhodes' golden wedding will take place next Thursday.

Benjamin Zimmerman is running the hardware department of Errick and Barney's store.

Goods sold at wholesale at one third of their value. There is a nigger in the wood pile.

It is rumored that the tonsorial artist of the town, C. Silberg, will be led to the altar by a blushing bride soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrod closed their winter school on Saturday evening giving general satisfaction to their patrons.

Miss Eva Shutt obtained the prize for finest specimen of penmanship at the writing school, and S. J. Zimmerman for most improvement.

Rev. Baker of the Lutheran church, delivered another of his excellent sermons, Sunday. He is a success as a scholar, gentleman, and minister.

Big law-suit before Squire White of Concord township. The brilliant and erratic attorney of Spencerville, M. C. Emanuel for defendant. Plaintiff pleads his own case. Plaintiff very Dutch and stuttering. R. & E. attorney has every thing his own way, pities D. & S. plaintiff and persuades an unsophisticated pedagogue to help plaintiff and to furnish more amusement. School teacher takes a hand, jury find for plaintiff; attorney had his laugh first, so subsides.

OCCASIONAL.

CONCORD.

H. Garrett entertains the ague every day.

Henry Jenkins has returned from Illinois.

G. W. Draggoo sat down quickly and got up slowly.

Mrs. Wm. Taylor and son have returned from Illinois.

Miss Emma Cline is recovering from her long and serious attack of rheumatism, under Dr. Murphey's skillful treatment.

Song of the little folks: "Oh, be careful of my left arm!"

A. Johnson and wife, of Spencerville, are visiting friends here.

Joseph Ferrell will soon move to his new home in Waterford.

C. W. Strch is progressing finely. He is teaching—not the boys.

Prof. Gillson has singing every Saturday evening at the church.

H. Garrett is doing quite a rushing business in the dry goods line.

H. Gerrett has a new clerk. Johnny is a wide-a-wake boy for business.

Daniel Wyatt is happy. A little girl has taken up her abode at his house.

S. Shilling and son have purchased the farm formerly owned be F. Buchanan.

Wm. Rymm and lady, of Waterloo, are visiting here, the guests of Daniel Morr.

Mrs. L. Baker was called to the sick bed of her sister, Mrs. A. H. Province, this week.

Last Saturday evening, Samuel Morr, an old resident, had a stroke of palsy. His recovery is very doubtful.

It is only fair that we should stretch a friendly greeting to the COURIER. It is a weekly feast which we all keenly relish.

DEAN.

ST. JOHN.

Mrs. Larimore has been sick for some time. She is now convalescent.

Mr. Quince & Son went to Ft. Wayne Saturday to purchase new goods.

Mr. Elroy and Miss Ellen Broughton, of Swan, were here visiting friends over Sunday.

The St. Johns band gave a concert at this place Saturday evening. The music was very good.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunsel went to Swan to pay Mr. Broughton, their old neighbor, a visit last Friday.

Mr. Daniel Terry celebrated his 82d birthday on the 13th inst. Quite a number of friends greeted Daniel a lively birthday.

—For horse blankets call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

Every saw and ax sold by Kiblinger & Co., are fully warranted. tf.

—The Bartlett ax is the king of the forest. For sale at Kiblinger's. tf

—Kiblinger & Co., sell the celebrated Bartlett ax.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will vaccinate all children within the corporated limits of the town of Auburn, whose circumstances are such that they are really not able to procure vaccination for themselves. This notice will continue in effect until the 15th of February next. By order of Board of Health.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, Secretary of town Board of Health.

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 25, 1882.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session, in March, 1882, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 4, block No. 19, in the town of Garrett, Indiana.

Jan. 27, 1882. GEORGE BEHLER.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of William Phillips, deceased,—Alexander Provines, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of January, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 26th day of January, 1882.

6-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Andrew Forsyth, deceased—Alexander Provines, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 26th day of January, 1882.

6-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

A $20 BIBLICAL PRIZE.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for February offer the following easy way for some one to make $20:

To the person telling us which is the shortest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1882, we will give $20 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March number of the Monthly, in which will by published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20 to you. Address:

RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
6-3w. Easton, Pennsylvania.

All kinds of hardware at reduced prices at Kiblinger & Co's. tf

GUITEAU EATS HARDTACK,

BUT

SHERM. HOLLISTER

Proposes to throw himself back on his "shanks" and furnish the citizens of Auburn with extra fine WHEAT, RYE, and CORN

BREAD.

He will start his bake-oven in motion this week, and he has secured the services of an artist who knows how to "FIRE UP, FIRE IN and FIRE OUT" every article kept in a city bakery. We ask our people generally to call on Sherm, and give his articles a trial. He will give you all

A SQUARE DEAL.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	24c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

COME BEFORE EVE. **AVOID THE JAM** GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000--sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM. PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY and
STAPLE GOODS,
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.,

Will sell goods at a BARGAIN for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

Preparatory to taking annual inventory of our stock. Customers should take advantage of this opportunity. Remember the place--east of Public Square.

SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 152. 3-tf.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

CORN AND WATERMELONS.

CORN.—Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is without the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS.—Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood-red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary,—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the
ACME IMPORTING CO.
4-4t Athens Ga.

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, at the December term, 1881, on the 30th day of December, 1881, the same being the 22nd judicial day thereof, the undersigned executor of the estate of Joseph Boyer, deceased, will offer at private sale at the law office of Wm. H. Leas, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana on Saturday, the 18th day of February, A. D., 1882, the following premises towit:

The southwest quarter (¼) and the southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), all in township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen (14) east, in DeKalb county, in state of Indiana, except such interest as Franklin township has in the following described tracts. Commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of said section, (17) seventeen, running thence in a southeasterly course, along the center of said road, to a stake, thence north to the north line of said tract, thence west to the place of beginning. Also except the following tracts towit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the said southwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), thence east along the south line of said section, thirty-two (32) rods to a stake, thence north on a line parallel with the west line of said section, thirty (30) rods, thence west parallel with the south line of said section, seventeen (17), thirty-two (32) rods to the section line, thence south on said section line, thirty (30) rods to the place of beginning. Also except the following: Beginning at the northeast corner of said southeast quarter (¼) of northwest quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17) and running thence south 45 degrees west, eight (8) chains and five (5) links, thence west fifty (50) links, thence north five (5) and eighty hundredths chains, thence east six (6) and ten hundredths chains to the place of beginning. All in DeKalb county, state of Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth (¼) cash on day of sale, one-fourth (¼) in six months from date of sale, one-fourth (¼) in 12 months from date of sale, and one-fourth (¼) in eighteen months from date of said sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Each note to waive valuation and appraisement laws, and [illegible] per cents. for attorneys fees. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock a. m.

JOHN LEAS,
Executor.
33-4w

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Cross-cut saws for sale by Kiblinger & Co. tf.

—Commissioner Shoub was in the city last Tuesday.

—J. A. Barnes, of Waterloo, called at our office last Tuesday.

—L. D. Nelson, of Jackson township, is the proud father of a new boy.

—For good cigars and tobacco, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—Judge Best went south Monday morning, on his way to Indianapolis.

—Mr. Sims Maloe, of the Ft. Wayne Daily Gazette, was in the city last week.

—J. C. Boyer and W. H. Leas, of Waterloo, were on our streets Monday.

—The Courier has received some splendid wood during the past two weeks.

—John Harvey, of Cedar Creek, was in town Monday, and gave us a friendly nod.

—We still have choice styles of calicoes at 4, 5 and 6 per yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—Take your choice of six good Insurance Companies by G. B. Zimmerman, Auburn.

—C. M. Phillips, of Waterloo, was on the south bound Jackson train, Monday morning.

—Lap robes and horse blankets at less than manufacturers prices at Kiblinger & Co's.

—W. H. Crane, the accommodating postmaster at Sedan, made us a friendly visit this week.

—A few choice pattern cloakings to sell regardless of cost, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—Mrs. Cyrus Kelley has been in the city several days, the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Barns.

Wanted.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. tf.

—Miss Mary Bevier and Miss Lida Phillips, of Waterloo, made us a pleasant call on Monday.

—Treasurer Miller and Auditor Boland spent last Sunday with friends at their former home, Corunna.

—Nine-quarter sheeting in bleached and unbleached cotton, and ten-quarter linen sheeting, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—W. H. Harms, of Smithfield, called at the Courier office last Friday and deposited a years subscription for the Courier.

—Ladies, gents and childrens underwear. Fascinators, woolen hosiery and blankets cheaper than ever at Mc. & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—The great clearance sale of winter goods at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware to make room for spring hardware, for 30 days only. tf

—Last Thursday night, thieves entered the store of W. B. Adams at Corunna, and carried away revolvers, cutlery, etc., to the amount of about $200.

—Quarterly meeting next Sabbath, at the M. E. church, Elder T. B. Meredith, of Fort Wayne, will fill the pulpit morning and evening. All are invited.

—Nottingham lace curtains at from 12½ to 18 cts. per yard. Lace curtains 3½ to 4 yards in length for from $2.00 to $6.00 per pair, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 3-3w.

—The M. E. social will be entertained at the lecture room of the church, next Wednesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 1. Refreshments at the usual hour. By order of sec'y.

—S. B. Rickel of Waterloo, was in town this week. Mr. R is selling monuments for H. Froehlich of the above place. He reports quite a successful trade.

—Geo. Clutter and Joseph Goodwin, of Waterloo, were in town with wood Monday. The wood was cut at a point between here and Waterloo, and is dry and of excellent quality.

—Joseph Rainier is now in his new meat market and prepared to deal out choice steaks and cuts to his customers. He proposes also to keep a choice stock of smoked meats on hand.

—Mr. John Ralston, formerly of this place, and now of Waxahatchie, Texas, called on the Courier last Saturday and deposited $6.00 on subscription. He returned to Waxahatchie last Monday.

—A. J. Carmer, living east of town, has passed through two weeks of great suffering, caused by an abscess on his back, which has so effected his left side that he cannot walk. He is feeling some better at present.

—R. D. Lamson, of York, Nebraska, has been visiting in the family of his brother-in-law, J. A. Barns, for a few days past. Mr. L. is greatly charmed with the boundless west, and intends to make that his future home.

—D. V. Husselman returned from his southern trip last Saturday, and seems to be feeling better and stronger. He was well pleased with his visit to the "Paris of America," as well as her sister city, Covington, on the Kentucky side of the great river.

—Hanging lamps and all kind of lamp goods at reduced prices, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware. tf.

A Fine Bible.

We were shown a new edition of the bible the other day, that is unquestionably the best ever sold in this part of the country. The type is large and clear, and the illustrations are of the very best, great pains having been taken to make them natural and correct. The costumes of the High Priests, the tabernacle with its furniture and coverings, are all drawn, so as to show not only the shape and make of these articles, but the color as well as the gold and the bronze vessels. There are 2,000 fine illustrations, and the book contains 2,080 pages. It has the celebrated Cruden's Concordance complete, a bible dictionary, the Apocrypha, the life of Christ, a history of the bible and of each of its books, the Psalms and an appendix in which is the new translation of the New Testament, so that readers can compare it with the common edition. It has an account of the recent explorations of the Bible Lands with maps and pictures of the leading cities. A new and valuable feature is the showing in natural colors, of the plants etc. mentioned in the bible, and illustrations of its natural history, antiquities etc. This splendid work is being sold by J. F. Morr, who will canvass the entire county. Every student of the bible or of bible history, and every Sunday school worker should have a copy of this great family work.

Presentation.

The pupils of district No. 7, Union township, made their teacher glad on Christmas, by the presentation of a nice album. W. C. Carmer, the recipient of the gift, wishes to tender through the columns of the Courier, his sincere thanks for the gift, together with the assurance that the donors will ever be gratefully remembered. The following are the names of those engaged in this pleasant conspiracy: Sherman Shreve, James Weeks, Jerry Carmer, Clinton Lahnum, Jefferson Lahnum, Ida Lahnum, Dora Lahnum, Wm. Ashelman, Lyman Ashelman, Frankie Ashelman, Wm. Kosht, Emmet Kosht, Emma Kosht, Cory Kosht, Justice Winslow, Wm. Metcalf, Marion Miller, John Dunn, Allie Apple, Ida Keller, Clara Keller. No. boys enrolled, 20; girls, 18; total, 38; average daily attendance, twenty-seven and ten nineteenths; No. neither absent nor tardy, 6.

W. C. Carmer, Teacher.

—Tinware almost given away at Kiblinger & Co's hardware.

Kiblinger & Co. are almost giving away hardware. tf.

—Will McDonald, one of Ligonier's substantial young men, was in the city last week and attended the Gordon concert. Will was formerly in the employ of J. W. Helmer & Co., at Corunna.

—The second session of the Union Township Sunday-school Institute will be held at the M. E. church in Auburn, Saturday Feb. 4, 1882, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. All Sunday-schools and all interested in the work are cordially invited to be present.

—Ice hauling has been quite brisk for a few days, and our dealers begin to feel a little easier. It is now pretty certain that they will have enough in store at home, to do them through the coming summer, unless it should prove an unusually hot season.

—The following persons have been given authority to wed, during the past week: Jefferson Goetschuis to Maria C. Osburn, Stephen Reed to Amanda Crooks, Levi Hartman to Eliza Zonker, William Baltz to Lizzie M. Engle and Clark Parker to Alice Platter.

—Married at the M. E. parsonage, Hamilton, Ind., Jan. 21, 1882: Mr. Isaac N. Aldrich, of DeKalb county, to Miss Mary L. Rummel, of Steuben county, Ind. Revival meetings at this place, still continues. Forty-three have thus far been at the altar.

—David Heckathorn, of Hudson, was in town last week. Mr. H. has been for several years an extensive lumber dealer, and he now informs us that he has an inexhaustible supply of dry lumber of every description. Parties wanting anything in his line will do well to call on him.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office, Jan. 28, 1882: J. A. Albert, B. Banet, Miss Ella Carpenter, Daniel S. Cripe, Miss Mary Herman, J. C. F. Miller, Hiram Rickey, Emma Reed, Elizabeth Reed, D. R. Smith, Emmet Swann, Wesley Willar, B. P. Webb, Mrs. Nan Webb.

G. W. Gordon, P. M.

—W. H. Dirrim and R. C. Baxter, of Smithfield, are agents for a choice work, the "Illustrated Museum of Antiquity." It is a work of rare interest and merit, and contains a lot of useful knowledge in regard to ancient times, manners and customs. Its illustrations are very useful as showing ancient furniture, arms, costumes, &c.

—The musical entertainment given a week ago last night under the supervision of Mr. Harry Gordon, was very fine. The class exhibited a knowledge of music which results only from continued application and good instruction. Mr. Gordon is to be especially congratulated upon the admirable way in which the younger scholars acquitted themselves.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Rhodes, of Spencerville, celebrate their golden wedding to-day. This aged couple are among the pioneers of our county, and during a long and eventful life have seen the many changes and improvements that time has brought about, and have done their full share to accomplish this great improvement. In common with their many friends who call on them to-day to assist at this eventful ceremony, we wish friend Rhodes and his amiable wife many happy returns of their wedding day.

—To close out our stock of dress goods for the winter, we are now offering them at reduced prices on seasonable goods. 16 2-3 c. goods for 12 1-2 c.; 11 and 12 1-2 c. goods for 10 c. per yd.; $1.20 suitings for $1.00 per yd.; 45 c. colored all-wool cashmeres for 35 c. per yd.; 17 c. plaids for 14 c. per yd.; $4.00 blankets for $3.20 per pair, hoods, nubias and scarfs at cost, $8.00 fur caps for $5.50. Now is the time for close, cash buyers to get bargains at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

For cross-cut saws, call on Kiblinger & Co. Every saw warranted. tf.

—Call on Kiblinger & Co., for hardware. They are always at the bottom in prices. tf.

THE SOUTH END.

A Small Grist Ground out at the Lower Mill.

—Venner: "January thaw."

—It rained in the south end yesterday.

—Elmer Bumpus' mouth has got well.

—Mrs. Wm. Lowry is said to be quite ill.

—The foundry is making some improvements.

—Charley Pommert has been on the sick list.

—Miss Ella Gordon makes a very good postoffice clerk.

—Geo. Ralston, jr. makes a very fair delivery wagon.

—Byron Hauler draws the lines over Vesley's team.

—Mich Houston sold his bay horse to parties in Fort Wayne.

—Billy Armstrong drove Scott's dray to the depot Monday.

—The profanity law has but little impression in this quarter.

—Mich. Dorwin, a guest of Mr. M. Sheets, will leave this week.

—The construction train on the Wabash has been abandoned.

—I notice the brick for Culbertson's new residence is arriving.

—I am glad to hear that the stave factory started up again Tuesday.

—Bill Schair is learning the blacksmith trade with Sam. Campbell.

—One of Mr. Saxton's boys broke his leg, last Monday, while skateing.

—Mrs. Rev. Johnson will spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. C. Hare.

—Sheriff Leas is recovering rapidly from the injury he received by falling.

—Its surprising what an amount of hay the farmers are bringing into the city.

—I noticed U. E. Babb, of Hicksville, O., alight from a B. & O. train Tuesday.

—Mrs. Jessie Douglas, now teaching school near Corunna, was home over Sunday.

—The Corunna elevators have been renovated and grain is coming in rapidly again.

—The German Reform congregation will have a resident minister in a few weeks.

—Some of our citizens down here complain of their mail matter being mixed up badly.

—Johnny Neal has returned from Fort Wayne, and will resume work at the stave factory.

—The boys have discarded the game of "shinny on your own side." Their left arms object.

—A. W. Allen has moved into the residence recently vacated by Rev. Rettig, of political fame.

—John Blany has recovered from the effects of that ten pound boy and has gone to work again.

—The Wabash elevator has been turned into a carpenter shop, with Col. Et. Watson as foreman.

—Clyde Moore has come home. He left the Board of Trade in Chicago—that's where he was employed.

—Tavy Baldock has thrown up his clerkship and will prepare to "double up" and her too share his fortunes.

—Where is Fatty Umber, of the scythe snath factory? Guess its been too cold for the little fellow to be out.

—Tom. Cool, that noisy Tom., is trying the Brinkerhoff patent. That is, he spends his time at home with mother.

—Doc. Ryan jumped from a Wabash train Saturday evening. His grip consisted of a bottle of milk and a toothpick.

—The protracted meeting at the Presbyterian church is yet progressing. The attendance is not as large as it should be.

—Myers & Brooks have dissolved partnership. We have the agricultural house in the south end that takes the cake.

—Charley Picker bought a new cab for his baby Saturday. Soothing syrup and catnip tea will "carry" 'em much more effectually.

—Mr. Humphrey and his new bride are keeping house in the rooms over the Physician's Drug Store. They are bound to live high.

—Geo. Staley, with Anderson Bros. at Waterloo, was on the streets Monday. Geo. is cultivating a base ball mustache—nine on a side.

—I am told that Jack Little will return to his old tramping ground and take control of the job work at the Republican office.

—Alf. Carter has a contract with C. C. Shaffer for furnishing hair material to stuff matresses, chairs, etc. He raises the crop on his upper lip.

—The Jackson township boys have organized a band. They were anxious to secure the services of a good teacher and I recommended my young friend Ora Shaffer, (Ora is leader of the Auburn band) and although they offered him $10 a night he refused. His business at the paint shop was too crowding. Chris. Baldock handled a "horn" very gracefully and probably he would be the "right man in the right place."

—The boys in this corner would like to see A. W. Allen nominated for sheriff. He'll slide into that office as though he was greased.

—Doc. Cowan vaccinated Chris. Baker's family last week which accounts for his not getting around to see his other patients, the same week.

—The hub and spoke factory whistle now disturbs the morning slumbers of the south end man who has his betterhalf build the fires with green hub blocks.

—Hod Kircher had a nice little dog but said dog undertook to ditch a Wabash train, and now he trips in the land where old dog Tray et. al. make their home.

—Miss Frankie Ryan has a splendid reputation in the south end as a first-class music instructor. My authority is so reliable that I can recommend her to all our citizens.

—Although the weather is quite bracing we occasionally have the festive book agent call on us. One of the la da dah fellows, in this line, called at the shop Monday.

—Frank N. Larimore, writes his friends from Chicago, that he arrived there, top side up, one day last week. Frank is certainly a conundrum unsolved.

—Two of our south end boys assisted a blind fiddler in getting up a dance at the Junction, last week, and we are told that they received "big pay" for their generosity.

—Mrs. Johnnie Specht and her son Eric are now stopping with their mother, Mrs. Lowry. I hear that Johnny is engaged as brakeman on the B. & O. road.

—Samuel Puffenberger is now stopping with the family of Chas. Klotz. He will probably go to Texas in the spring and make his home with John Ralston, esq., a brother-in-law.

—Meetings at the Baptist church are largely attended, and the usual crowd will soon follow the converts to Cedar creek where the ceremony of baptism is performed.

—I have my eye on a young masher holding fourth on Ninth street, and if this should meet his gaze I hope he will "stop that fooling;" otherwise I caution him to look a "lettle ou-dt."

—J. Shad. Rhodenbaugh drives a new horse down here. Shad is becoming quite a horse trader, and it is said that he looks over a horse remarkably well—that is over the back of them.

—Oat. Aultman has quit A. Stutz and a young Freshman from Fort Wayne steps in his shoes. We know he is a "Frenchy" as we heard a south end girl say, as she grasped his hand, mon ami boy.

—Geo. Foster came down Saturday to look up his interests in the lumber trade. Geo. was too utterly full to utter (of the promising future, of course) and said he would give away forty acres to be a boy again.

—Judge Rose on the bench (judge is good) and the extra session of court begins. While Mr. Rose is a nice gentleman, we have too many democrats in the south end for him to ever bloom at the polls.

—Mrs. Wm. Hoffman living west of town, a daughter of M. Sheets, is lying in a critical condition caused by vaccination. Her limbs are badly swollen and one eye is supposed to be ruined forever.

—The boys in the south end have struggled hard in fighting the "tiger" since "swearing off day;" but they got away with the tigar so far all the same, especially the writer—yum, yum!

—The south end has its share of female gossips. The voice of scandal should never be noticed. All vicious expressions in such manner disturb character, morals and educated sense in any community.

—Johnny Zollars, who recently had a large piece of glass taken from his foot that had been there several years, occasionally feels some pain in the limb in which the foot was fastened.

—Judge Picker lives in the south end. The judge splits his own wood and only having one arm, he made himself a maul. It was manufactured from a green hub block, and comes down with terrible force—but the greatest difficulty is to raise it up.

—I am told that Tarney's butcher is not a success in capturing bovines. It may be right occasionally to take a bull by the horns, but it is well to bear in mind that the horns belong to the bull.

—There was a wrangle among neighbors in the south end Sunday. One of them went over and said, "I have come to see you about your boy. He's been throwing rotten apples at my windows and calls my wife old Mrs Megooselum. Now, this makes me tired." "Is that so?" responded the other. "Well, I have a complaint to make against that young hopeful of yours. He chalked my wood-shed all over with a picture of my wife driving me out of the back door with a kettle of water and a broom."—"Thank! am in for civil service reform within our own families," and the boys don't know what they were "licked" for as yet.

—The boys down here give Jack Ralston a big patronage in his new enterprise. Jack is an old-timer among us, and although we miss his manly actions and "devilish tricks" we cannot but help wishing him a large trade and lots 'o fun.

—Many of the boys will remember Geo. Heidt, who about a year ago, was employed at Pommert's barber shop. One day last week George crossed the dark, unknow river, and is now enjoying that invisible home where sin and sorrow are not known.

—Young Doc Fox has been vaccinated five times, and he says, "No good yet." A good sized sprout from a weeping willow, applied to the spot where nature intended to bring the young lad to America, would be much more constitutional than a vaccination scab.

—I am glad to learn that Frank Leas has secured the position of baggage master on the B. & O. I have every wish to see Frank do well; but how he expects to handle a New York belle's Saratoga is beyond my comprehension, as he's shaped too much like the trunk—"wide through."

—Janitor Wolf, who keeps the county hub in order, don't like the new vaccination law. The teacher sent his boy home from school and if Hank could found time that morning this globe would have been turned upside down, and the state of Indiana pulverized with a stuffed club.

—The McKinley boys, well known as tough cusses all over the county, were raising a terrible racket on "Arsenic Avenue," Saturday evening and were arrested by Chas. Smith. D. Moody signed their bail bond, or otherwise they would have kept company with the b'hoys at the Leas house.

—John Bunch had a light attack of the "incubus ephialtes," last night, and imagined that another burglar was in the house. John reached for him; his arm projected through the window pane, and when he awoke he had a death grip on a cow's tail that was quietly "chewing her cud" on the opposite side of the street.—"Dreams are delightful."

—I hear it said that Tom. Gross will not embark in the saloon trade much longer. Tom. has no "stony" heart, no sah! When a lady gave him a temperance tract, Monday, he went across the way to a brother craftsman and read the entire contents (August can't read) and made some appropriate and touching remarks, after which August—set 'em up.

—Madame rumor tells me that one of our young men, whose father is well-to-do, will soon marry an intelligent, cultured lady of Fort Wayne. Our sympathies are with the female, and if this item should chance to meet the "apple of her eye" she will do well to take Diamond Jack's advice: Never marry a man who has nothing but money.

—Edward Orr, at Corunna, I am told, has twenty head of choice sheep that weigh together 3100 pounds. He had one killed by a worthless dog recently that he prized highly. L. J. Miller, esq., (the county treasurer now, and the next one too) is also said to have a splendid flock. This part of the county is rapidly growing in wealth and popularity; the farming community are the substantial "spokes to the wheel of enterprise."

—A meeting was held by the A B C organization last Saturday afternoon, in a rear room of Case's block, for the purpose of discussing the best and most efficient method of conducting the spring elections, and also the importance of vaccination. I intended to be present, but when I found I was tardy my first thought was to peep over the transom. There sat the president, pro tem. with his shanks spread all over a wood box, and bringing his hammer down cried out, "girls, go slow." This remark ended my interest, and I went down stairs and kicked myself full of holes.

—Revival meetings are the evening amusements for the festive youth and the Turban hat masher. After services they meet in convention and comment upon the remarks of some "converted sinner" in a criticising manner. They don't take much stock in them, so to speak. Its true some are good while others are not. My way of sorting them is: The man who talks sensibly, calmy and briefly does so from a good motive. Theone who makes his voice ring as though he was delivering a stump speech to an audience at Fort Wayne, and exerts every muscle in his frame to make a jumping-jack of himself—the man who is so good that he wants Gabriel to blow his trumpet right off, you will do well to find out as soon as possible what relation he is to your dry goods or grocery store.

Yours all over,
DIAMOND JACK.

THE ROCK TOMB OF BRADORE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

A drear and desolate shore!
Where no tree unfolds its leaves,
And never the spring wind weaves
Green grass for the hunter's tread;
A land forsaken and dead,
Where the ghostly icebergs go
And come with the ebb and flow
Of the waters of Bradore!

A wanderer, from a land
By summer breezes fanned,
Looked around him, awed, subdued,
By the dreadful solitude,
Hearing alone the cry
Of sea-birds clanging by,
The crash and grind of the floe,
Wail of wind and wash of tide.
"O wretched land!" he cried,
"Land of all lands the worst,
God forsaken and curst!
Thy gates of rock should show
The words of the Tuscan seer
Read in the realm of Wo!
Hope entereth not here!"

Lo! at his feet there stood
A block of smooth larch wood
Beside a rock-closed cave
By Nature fashioned for a grave,
Safe from the ravening bear
And fierce fowl of the air,
Wherein to rest was laid
A twenty summers' maid,
Whose blood had equal share
Of the lands of vine and snow,
Half-French, half-Esquimaux.
In letters uneffaced
Upon the block were traced
The grief and wo of man,
And thus the legend ran:
"We loved her!
Words cannot tell how well!
We loved her!
God loved her!
And called her home to peace and rest.
We love her!"

The stranger paused and read.
"O winter land!" he said,
"Thy right to be I own:
God leaves thee not alone.
And if thy fierce winds blow
Over thy wastes of rock and snow,
And at thy iron gates
The ghostly iceberg waits,
Thy homes and hearts are dear;
Thy [illegible] o'er thy sacred dust
Is sanctified by hope and trust.
God's love and man's are here.
Still wheresoe'er it goes
Love makes its atmosphere.
Its flowers of Paradise
Take root in the eternal ice,
And bloom through Polar snows!"

A MAN'S LOVE.

Hans Behren's picturesque home was high up among the lowlands of the Hartz mountains. Loving his profession of forester for its own sake, his contentment and happiness in the position fate had assigned him were complete; nor had he the shadow of an anxiety, save for his one motherless child, Kathleen. He had educated her in a city school, and during her absence her place had been filled by Fritz Linden, the orphan son of Hans' foster-sister, who, apprenticed to his uncle, was also studying the profession of forester.

Since Kathleen's return a strong attachment had grown up between the cousins, and Hans was glad to think that a young man he liked so much might become his son-in-law and relieve him of all further care for his daughter. He therefore brought the young people together as much as he could, and, now that a professional opening offered itself in a station some twenty miles distant, he hastened to secure it for Fritz, thus putting him in the way for further promotion.

As for the young man, though it separated him from his love, it made him glad, for would it not the sooner bring them together? It was not an advancement to marry on, but it was a step in that direction, and he was pleased and hopeful to have got so far.

So he had gathered together his slender possessions, and in a few days he was to depart for his new home, bidding farewell to the old home, so dear in all its associations.

It was then that he resolved not to leave Kathleen without speaking his mind, and securing his happiness from her own lips. He had been working steadily all the summer's afternoon in the forest, when he saw her coming toward him with a bunch of violets in her hands.

"See, Fritz," she said, "what a lot of dear violets I have found. Of all the flowers they are my favorites; they are so lowly, so unambitious. All unlike yourself in that," she added with a radiant smile.

"Do you dislike my ambition, Kathleen?" he asked.

"No," she answered a little sadly, "though it is taking you away from us."

"And for whose sake do you think I am going? For who do you think I work so hard?" he asked, eagerly.

"How can I tell?" she said saucily; but, meeting the gaze of his deep blue eyes, she dropped her head and blushed.

"Do you care to know?" he resumed, advancing a step nearer to her, and seizing the hand hanging listlessly at her side, while she buried her blushing face in the other, that held the flowers, neither speaking nor stirring. She knew what was coming; she longed for it yet she dreaded it; but she seemed rooted to the spot by some magic spell.

"Kathleen, I love you—I want to make you my wife. I seek some position where I could offer you as comfortable a home as the one you would leave, for I would not think it honorable to ask you to share a less comfortable one; but, once I have attained such a position, and a home and a range of my own, can you not give me a hope, Kathleen, that you will so supremely bless my life? Ah, answer me, dearest."

But she did not answer him a word, only buried her face deeper in the fragrant flowers; but neither did she resist him when, putting both his arms around her, he drew her closer to him, holding her in his strong embrace and pressing passionate kisses on her bowed head.

"Speak to me, love," he whispered; "only one tiny word, Kathleen."

With a passionate impulse she threw both arms around his neck, scattering a fragrant shower of white violets over him.

"I love you, Fritz," she murmured, and, breaking away from him, she ran to the house.

The next day the young man left for his new station. It was a full month before he found an opportunity to revisit his old home. All was as he had left it, except Kathleen, and she seemed changed—how he scarcely knew.

There was a shyness, a reserve about her manner, less of the girlish simplicity which had always charmed him, and much more of the lady; a certain constraint which he had never noticed before. When he spoke to Hans about it, the latter pooh-poohed it, saying that it was the way with girls, and that approaching matrimony always sobered them.

And, although Fritz left his old home with a certain anxious foreboding, youth is so hopeful and love so trustful that his fears were soon soothed, if not entirely forgotten, by the friendly letters which he received every week from old Hans, full of accounts of their welfare and tender messages from Kathleen.

But one autumn day he received two letters. The one in the cramped handwriting of his old master he laid aside, to tear the second, bearing a huge Governmental seal, eagerly open. Here at last was his dream realized, for his promotion had come. He was offered the fosterei of Langenfeld, with a good income and certain privileges on account of his lonely position.

For it was lonely, high up in the moorlands where the air is always impregnated with snow, the vegetation stunted and overgrown with lichen and hardy mosses, which are swept nine months in the year by wintry blasts. Far above the line of flowery meads or thriving corn fields this dreary home of cold weather harbored only stunted trees, starved sedges, or hardy lichen. His nearest neighbors would be five hours distant, in a small mining town, and the weather is seldom propitious for much intercourse.

"Will Kathleen be happy there?" was his only thought; as for himself, he thrilled with life and delight at the prospect of so lonely a position with her.

He stretched himself up to his full sturdy height and kissed the letter which brought him prospects of so great happiness. With his bronzed cheeks, his deep, piercing blue eyes, shadowed by overhanging brows which gave to his face a grave expression, Fritz Linden was a fine-looking man, and one not to be easily swerved from his steady purpose.

Full of eager joy for himself and hesitating consideration for Kathleen, he opened the other letter, and, as his eyes flew over its pages, his mouth set and his face grew hard and ashy pale. When he had come to the end he crushed the letter savagely in his hand, and, lifting his sugar-loaf-shaped green huntsman's hat from off a brow whose fairness contrasted strangely with the bronzed cheek beneath, he muttered to himself some solemn vow, and, throwing the letter far from him, he groveled on the earth in a passionate outburst of tears.

The letter that changed the whole current of Fritz's being, ran thus:

MY BELOVED SON: Where shall I find words to break so grievous news to you, for the grief is yours, poor boy, as well as mine. Our Kathleen is ours no longer. Yesterday she disappeared with the young Herr von Dona. All I can learn is that he has been seen much with her lately in the woods, and they were recognized at the I—— station together. So it all ends. To have deceived, not only her doting old father, but also her affianced husband, shows a lack of feeling and honor which I can never forgive, no more than you can, my poor Fritz; so we must neither attempt to follow nor to bring her back to us. She is dead to us, and henceforth I have only you, my dearly loved son, to lean upon. Come to me when you can leave, for the blow is mortal, and I feel I have not long to totter under its crushing weight. We can but grieve together, so come to your affectionate uncle,

HANS BEHRENS.

So there was a quiet meeting of the two men struck by the same blow; the one being so much nearer his grave by it, the other having formed through it a grave for his pride and hopes and youth. Fritz accepted the Government position; for what place could be too isolated, too lonely for him now? He craved some savage spot wherein to hide his grief, where he could pass the rest of his days far from a world he had always found so treacherous.

"Fritz," old Hans had said in parting with his nephew, "if she ever crosses your path in the future, when I am dead and gone, deal kindly with her for my sake, if you cannot for your own. And now farewell, and may we know resignation, if happiness is denied us, my son."

"Amen!" Fritz answered solemnly, as he gave his uncle the desired promise.

From that day forth Fritz Linden had lived in the lonely forester's lodge, and since that day there has passed nine long, uneventful years. Old Hans Behrens had died before the first one was out, and Fritz was left without a friend in the world. He did his duty scrupulously and conscientiously, and was respected and feared by his dependents; but no one came nearer the lonely man during all those long years. His charities were inexhaustible, and he was kind and even sympathetic if any one was sick or in trouble, but he was none the less unapproachable and cold, never relaxing in his stern demeanor, nor had his grief grown less by brooding over it as the weary years passed slowly away. One day sped with him like another. A frugal breakfast at daylight, and an equally frugal repast at night, after which he read and studied until 10, then went to bed. There were almost never any visitors to the isolated Forsthaus, and his visits to the nearest town were too rare and too brief to encourage sociability with his neighbors there.

The beginning of the winter 18— saw the snow set in earlier and more stormily than usual, and, after a steady fall for ten days, it lay so high upon the ground that the only way out of the house was by its roof. This was not unusual, and, after it had hardened over, the inmates turned out to their several vocations as though they challenged so slight a thing to incommode them.

One night it began to snow again, and the wind howled and beat against the house as though it would wrench it from the firm-set clamps and chains, and level it at one gust. Fritz had been belated at work with some of his men that night, and as they were fighting their way slowly and painfully through the storm and darkness he had suddenly stumbled against a crouching object half buried in the snow, which, when extricated, proved to be a woman clutching a child in her arms, and to all appearances dead.

The men hastily improvised a litter out of one of their wraps, and shortly afterward they were standing in the dark passage of the Forsthaus, and Fritz was giving directions to his female servants, commanding that a warm room and bed be made ready and all restoratives applied to the unfortunate travelers, if haply they might still be brought back to life.

"The child," he said, "is really showing signs of reviving, and let me know whether its mother be alive or dead. As for you, my brave fellows, come in here and get something hot to drink with your supper."

And so he turned the woman over to his female servants. Had the unfortunate been a man, Fritz would have been the first at his bedside, but he avoided women, and such a case as this had not occurred before.

Presently a woman servant came in and reported that the woman was alive, but very ill and delirious, and Fritz ordered, if it were possible, that some one should make his way over to the nearest station next day and fetch a doctor.

For weeks this woman lay in his house hovering between life and death. Daily he inquired for her, and allowed his women servants to give up their whole time to nursing her and the child, but otherwise she did not interfere with his life. Once the child had run in his way, holding out its arms in astonishment and delight at the forester's gay trappings, but Fritz had passed her by gloomily, and sternly ordered that "every care and attention should be bestowed on her, but that she should be kept out of his way." And it never happened again.

After months of illness and convalescence, the sick woman was completely restored to health, and with her restoration spring also had set in, and she was anxious to proceed on her way.

Before going she craved to see the master and thank him in person, and though warned and dissuaded by all the inmates of the Forsthaus, she could not be induced to leave without doing so.

So one evening at twilight, just after his return, as he was disincumbering himself of his gun, a timid tap was heard at the door of his room, and the interloper being bid to enter, a woman softly opened the door and crossed the threshold.

"Who is it?" Fritz asked, standing with his back to the window, intent on examining his gun.

"The woman whom you have sheltered so long, sir. May I not be privileged to speak to you, or to thank you, sir?"

"I have done no more than common humanity demanded, and I do not love thanks," answered the master, turning to look at her. But when he did so he gasped and stood spell-bound.

The last rays of the failing light fell full on her slender figure, partially turned aside from him. His eyes caught the superb outline of shoulders, bust and waist, revealed by the close-fitting black dress, and the glorious great knot of bright hair drawn back from her pale cheek and coiled behind. With a wild bound he was at her side, and she turned her face toward him.

"Kathleen! My God! is it you?"

"Fritz!" she stammered, growing deadly pale; "not Fritz Linden?"

"It is," he said, turning from her, his face hardening. "Now, that you are here, it is well, and I can deliver the message your dead father left for you!"

"My father dead!" she gasped. "O, God, this also!" And she fell fainting at his feet.

Fritz turned and looked at her, and then, as if afraid of himself, strode to the bell-rope, and, summoning a servant with apparent unconcern, bade him remove the fainting woman to her apartment, ordering that, should she ask for a message from him, she should be given a note he would presently write, and then be sped on her way with every comfort and dispatch.

Poor Kathleen! Her father dead, her one refuge gone, to whom, like a prodigal, she was returning to crave forgiveness, and to pray him to grant a home and his blessing, if not to her, at least to her unoffending child. Where should she now turn? Led away by childish vanity, she had listened to the promises of the young Count Dona that he would make her a lady and elevate her to his own rank. Firmly believing the mock ceremony that had taken place to have been a true marriage, on his subsequent desertion and her consequent cruel disillusion she had bravely struggled to gain her own and her child's living, and for years had sought by steady work and exemplary conduct to deaden the shame that preyed upon her heart, till the little story becoming known in the little community where she had sought refuge, she was forced in her despair to go away, which led her to seek once more the love and protection of her father's roof.

Without taking into account the rigorous season of the year, the impassable state of the roads, or her own slender resources, she had hastily put together her few belongings, and with her child in her arms had set forth in a condition of half-dream, with only sense enough to cover her little one from the cold and to ask her way, till, wandering she knew not how long, the snow clogged her footsteps, the chill air benumbed her, and she knew nothing till she found herself in the forester's house. "Fritz's house," she moaned, as she lay prostrate on her bed in an agony of grief and despair.

As she lay thus, Barbara, the servant, came into the room, carrying the child in her arms.

"Madame," she said, "the little one is surely very sick; her face burns with fever, and she is moaning, as if in pain. See, she does not even ask to go to you."

Kathleen was at her side instantly. She seized the child, and, pressing it convulsively to her heart, "Oh, my darling," she cried, "do not you, too, leave me! Barbara," she said, addressing the woman, "I cannot have her sick. I must leave this house this very night. I must go."

"Then, madame, you will imperil the little one's life, for she is sickening of child's illness, and will require careful nursing and rest. The Her Forster will never allow you to go, madame. You do not know how good he is. If he knows the child is sick he will insist on you remaining." And before Kathleen could prevent her the woman had gone.

Kathleen knelt down by the bed, encircling her child in her arms. Presently a firm step passed along the floor. She did not need to look up. She knew who stood there.

"Kathleen," he said, and his voice sounded softer and huskier than it had the short hour before; "Kathleen, you must stay. You must not imperil your child's life by going. We shall not meet any more than we did before, for had you not sought me we had neither of us known that the same roof sheltered us two."

There was silence in the room, save for the little one's moans; then: "If you have any—any one—whom your long absence will render anxious I will send a messenger, if you will tell me to whom."

The great beads stood on Fritz's forehead. It had cost him much to say this.

"I have no one but my child."

A thrill of joy transfixed him at this answer. He steadied his voice:

"You are, then, a widow?"

She raised her head slowly, with her eyes on his, which watched her with a nameless fascination.

"I was never a wife," she said, "though I believed I was," and dropped her head again.

He stood in silence over her. His firm-set mouth worked ominously; he clenched his hands; some storm was brewing within him, but he beat it down. Finally he said, gravely:

"The doctor will be here to-morrow. Your child shall lack for nothing. May she be spared to you. Farewell!" He turned to leave the room.

"Fritz," she cried, holding out her clasped hands imploringly toward him; "Fritz, do not leave me!" for she felt this to be a farewell forever, and yet she knew that he loved her still, and she clung to him and could not bear that he should leave her thus.

He paused with his hand on the lock of the door. Then, coming toward her and resting it gently on her head, "Hush," he said, "you will disturb your child," and opening the door he quietly left the room.

After this Fritz went steadily and sternly about his daily work. He never saw Kathleen, but he understood that a fearful time was ensuing, and that she battling with death for the possession of her child, whose disease had been pronounced scarlet-fever, of the most virulent type. He still loved her blindly, madly; the sight of her had brought him back from death to life; he knew her free and yet he hesitated. How could he forget all that was past with the child always before him? A fierce jealousy consumed him. The child might die! This thought he brooded over till it became his one wild hope and desire.

One day he met Kathleen in the passage. He was startled by the change in her. Her face was wan and pinched with care; her eyes, unnaturally large, were dim and sunken with sleeplessness and weeping. Her whole aspect was piteous. She clung for support against the walls as she slowly stumbled along.

When Fritz saw her grief he felt ashamed of his wicked hope. All his generous nature sprang up in love and protection toward her and her little one.

"Kathleen," he said, taking her hand, "let me nurse your child with you. I have had much experience with the sick; I may be able to help you."

She opened the door and drew him into the room. The nurse who watched the child motioned them to be quiet, and, as the mother took her place beside the couch, whispered, "She sleeps—this is the crisis," and left the room.

Kathleen knelt down by the bedside, leaning her wan cheek on the child's little hand. A lovely, tender expression rested on her face. She was praying. Fritz stood behind her and looked on. The child's little face, which he had seen last so radiant and sunny, was wan and deathlike. The silken, flaxen hair hung over the pillow, matted and damp, while the breath came so softly that she hardly seemed to breathe at all.

His breast heaved, and the scalding tears chased one another down his cheeks—the first he had shed since he had learned Kathleen's untruth toward him.

And so the hours passed in silence, while a blessed hope and joy crept into Fritz's heart; for was he not there alone with his beloved and the little one whose life he now craved as much as he hitherto wished for its death?

At the first gray streak of dawn the child opened her eyes.

"Mother," she said softly.

Kathleen arose.

"Saved!" she cried, "Oh, merciful God, I thank Thee."

"Amen!" answered a deep voice behind her.

"Fritz! you here?"

"I have been here all night, love. My prayers have gone up to heaven with yours for the recovery of your—our child. May it not be so, Kathleen?"

She disengaged one hand from the child's neck and passed it around his, while she laid the other, clasping the tiny hand, into his open palm.

"Yes, ours," she murmured, "our white violet."

Bob Burdette's Description of a Battle.

Freehold used to be called Monmouth Court-house. I don't know why the name was changed. I suppose to distinguish it from Monmouth, Illinois. The unpleasantness of Monmouth transpired on the 28th of June, 1778. Sir Henry Clinton was on his way from Philadelphia to New York, and being in somewhat of a hurry, took the branch at Monmouth Junction, and was going on by the Freehold and New York Agricultural Railway. At Freehold General Lee, with a select committee of the best citizens, overtook Sir Henry and began the hospitable task of destroying him and his friends from off the face of the earth. But by and by, General Lee became stricken with remorse and ordered his troops to get for the timber, and during the walking match that ensued George W. Washington came up and looked in amazement at the retreating, panic-stricken Americans, who were at that time whipped clean out of their boots. Approaching General Lee, the father of his country looked him right in the eye, and delivered the following remarks, in an earnest manner:

"——————! ——————!! —————— ——!!!"

Then he sailed in and rattled the British grenadiers, and whooped them along the road to New York like a house afire. Night put a stop to the picnic, and during the night the Sassenach folded his tents like the Modocs, and silently vamoosed the ranche.

A Boston man at a theater asked a Gainsborough hat with a girl in it whether she would not allow him to have a momentary view of the stage. The girl replied that it was the only hat she had. He gallantly offered to contribute a half-dollar toward a new one.

ONE of the latest applications of electricity is to the working of a forge hammer, much like a steam hammer in its arrangement.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* was reprinted in this paper recently, and has been a subject of much conversation, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known, not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headaches, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger, also. Why, there is no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it, go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject, and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts, there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first, Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realise it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in the New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe, then, that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years, but I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it, and saw that Dr. Craig was unable, with his facilities, to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store, and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it, and, upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused, and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing, and that it can be cured.

Modern Bravery.

A writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" believes that the invention of long-range fighting has brought into the world a type of fortitude which has been hitherto totally unknown, (excepting in occasional isolated cases,) which is just as much a product of our century as railways or electric telegraphs, and which is as distinguishable from the animal courage required for sword-work as is prophecy for fortune-telling. Instead of dashing at the enemy in fierce excitement, instead of the hot emotion of savage struggle, instead of furious muscular exasperation, instead of the intensest development of combative facilities, our soldiers have now to exhibit their intrepidity by remaining placid, motionless, undisturbed amidst a hail of death and wounds. They have to stay quiet under constant fire, to let themselves be knocked to pieces, without the chance or even the possibility of doing anything to defend themselves in an eager, efficient, satisfactory form; the one solution open to them is to treat the other people in the same fashion, and to pelt impersonal missiles at them from afar. Not a man on either side has the pleasure of identifying the particular opponent who slaughters him. There is scarcely any of that individuality of carnage which is so contenting in a hand-to-hand fight.

And, worse than all, there is none of the output of effort, of the bitter strain, which necessarily accompanies the exhibition of brute hardihood. The bravery of to-day is a mere matter of contemplative process; there is no action, no movement, no tug about it. It principally consists in waiting obediently until you are hit by a stray shot. Troops do not like it. They are always wanting to get out of it, to rush ahead, to strike, to do something violent and comforting on their own behalf. They feel that it is absolutely unnatural to stand still to be killed, that it is totally anomalous to rest unaggressive under a tempest of ambient peril, that it is contrary to all the tendencies of humanity to make no vigorous attempt to ward off destruction; and yet that is precisely what they have learned to do. They may use shelter, if they can find it (it is no longer cowardly to hide) but they may not use action. In one of Raffet's caricatures, a regiment is halted in the middle of the river, with the water up to the men's necks. The colonel says to them: "My children, I forbid you to smoke, but I permit you to sit down;" and that is very much the situation in which European soldiers are placed in battle now; it is permitted them to be killed, but it is forbidden them to fight.

In Asia, it is true, there is still a chance of getting to close quarters, and of using the right arm—as a good many Englishmen who have been in Afghanistan can testify. But in modern fighting on the continent, the rule is that the foe is so far off that no fighting can reach him. The consequence is that our new shape of courage is based upon the suppression of direct effort. It has become a passive process, in which we endure, instead of acting. The old sword-daring was impetuous, emotional and intuitive. The new gun-courage is deliberate, logical and subjective. The one was material and substantial; the other is abstract and theoretical. They are as different from each other as credulity and faith, as astrology and astronomy, as dreams and thought.

Bird Telegraphy.

On a number of occasions, says a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, I have closely observed the woodcock's system of telegraphy. The bird's mandibles are furnished with extremely sensitive nerves, so arranged that when the points of the bill rest upon the ground the slightest sounds are conveyed to its brain.

Standing upon the water-saturated earth of a spouty bog, our bird utters a faint, keen cry, scarcely audible at two rods' distance, then immediately lets fall his head till the tip of his bill touches the ground, and listens attentively. If his mate hears him she replies, puts her bill on the ground, and listens in turn. So the love messages go back and forth as long as the birds have anything to say.

This sort of thing usually happens in the soft twilights, from May to the middle of August, though occasionally I have seen and heard it in the broad light of a summer day. In June, 1868, I made the following note:

"To-day sketched a woodcock in the listening attitude. Shall try to get further studies."

Five years later I succeeded in getting three more sketches, and in 1880 I got four more. Many of these and kindred sketches have been obtained at the end of indescribable care and labor.

The woodcock is so shy, so attentive, so sensitive, that the least sound will cause it to skulk and hide—a thing it does with even greater cunning and success than the quail. The only way in which I have ever been able to get near enough to the bird to sketch its natural attitudes, has been to crawl on the wet ground, through tangled weeds and shrubs, until I reached a hiding place on the border of its feeding range, and there patiently and silently watch for its coming. This I have done over and over again for days together before getting sight of the bird.

"THAT land ought to be used a cemetery," remarked a gentleman as the train glided by a field in which sand and stones were the principal productions. "Excellent idea," returned his friend; "nothing but the dead could ever be raised there."

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Terrible Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The two rear cars of the Atlantic express, from the west, on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, were crushed and jammed together by the Tarrytown local train near Spuyten Duyvil creek, last night. The wrecked cars were set on fire, and nine persons are known to have perished in the flames. It is believed that at least three others must have been burned.

State Senator Webster Wagner is supposed to have been crushed between two of his own drawing-room cars, and to have perished with the other victims. The Atlantic express left Albany at 3:30 p. m. nearly three-quarters of an hour behind time. The train was a heavy one, comprising thirteen cars. Next to the locomotive were two mail cars and a baggage car. Behind them were three ordinary passenger cars. Five Wagner drawing-room cars completed the train. They were the Red Jacket, Sharon, Vanderbilt, Minnehaha and Empire. The Empire was the rear car. At Greenbush, on the opposite side of the river from Albany, the Wagner drawing-room car Idlewild, from Troy, was coupled to the engine and became the last car of the train. The train was in charge of Conductor George Hanford, an old employe on the road. The conductor of the drawing-room cars was Mr. Taylor. Two stops were made—one at Hudson and the other at Poughkeepsie. From this last point the train began to make up some of the lost time. A speed of at least forty miles an hour was maintained until the Spuyten Duyvil Creek Station was reached. Here the engineer slowed down, and the train suddenly came to a stop about midway between that station and the Kingsbridge Station. Something, it was said by the train attendants, was the matter with the air brake. For some reason it failed to work. It was then a few minutes past 7 o'clock. The delay must have continued between five and ten minutes. Suddenly one short blast from a locomotive was heard, then the sound of grinding wheels from the rear grated harshly on the ear. The next instant there was a shock which shivered the Idlewild to splinters, drove its heavy frame like a telescope into the Empire, and completely wrecked that car in an instant. Two minutes later the Idlewild was on fire from the stove in the forward end, which had been thrown over by the shock. The flames leaped upon the splintered Empire, and that, too, was filled with fire and smoke almost before the occupants could escape. At least a dozen persons who were in the Idlewild were cut off from escape, caught by the jagged timbers, and these had to be slowly roasted alive. In the Empire were the following persons, all of whom managed to save themselves, though a number who were in the rear and had miraculous escapes from the swift advancing flames:—State Senator John C. Jacobs and John W. Browning, Assemblyman Alfred C. Chapin, Dr. J. W. Monk, of Brooklyn; J. Hampden Robb, Louis L. Vanamen, James J. Costello, John McManus and Edward C. Sheehy, of New York—the three last Tammany men; Commissioner of Police Sidney Nicholas, Mr. Edward Kearney, Nicholas J. Holahan, Commissioner of Emigration Ulrich, Mr. Edward Cahill, Charles Swan, Messrs. Joseph Doyle and Augustus Abel, two ladies, A. W. Lyman, correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and the *Times'* Albany correspondent.

The three Tammany Assemblymen had just left a compartment at the rear of the Empire, where they had been making merry, and were going toward the front of the car when the crash came, which splintered the very compartment they had just abandoned. Senator Webster Wagner had just passed them on his way to the Idlewild. He was not ten feet from the newspaper correspondent, and must have just stepped upon the rear platform of the Empire when the Idlewild shot forward and telescoped the Empire.

The first indication that the Empire's passengers had of danger was the single whistle of the locomotive of the local train, the Tarrytown express. The shock hurled them from their seats, and they were flung along the car floor. The swivel chairs, wrenched from their fastenings, were thrown after them and lay piled on top of the struggling occupants. A shower of glass came down from overhead, and the roof of the Empire was crushed in upon them by the weight of the Idlewild's roof, which seemed to have been lifted bodily, and shot forward upon that of the Empire. To add to the confusion the lights began to glimmer and the darkness to deepen. Nearly all the occupants found their way out through windows whose sashes had been shattered by the shock. The ladies were buried in a heap of debris, and were extracted without having received any severe bruises. Assemblyman Monk was pinned between timbers close to the roof. The roof was pried off, and he was with great difficulty released. He was completely prostrated by the shock to his nervous system, and had to be assisted to the Minnehaha. The correspondents had, perhaps, as narrow an escape as anybody. They were in the rear of the car, at the side of the car which was inside of the curve which the track makes at this point. A gentleman who sat opposite them, and was consequently on the outside of the curve, was buried beneath the debris and was only released from his perilous position by the efforts of his two neighbors across the aisle. The fire was creeping slowly toward him and the smoke was stifling, when he was pulled out and pushed through the window. Whether there were more passengers in one of the rear compartments of the Empire cannot be determined. As the last newspaper man climbed through the window he heard the screams of two women and the shouts of a man proceeding from the extreme rear of the Empire. Whether they were among that car's passengers, or whether they were in the forward end of the Idlewild, which was launched far into the Empire, is not known. With the exception of Assemblyman Monk, the occupants of the Empire before mentioned all escaped with slight cuts or bruises.

The noise of the collision was heard half a mile away, and the glare of the burning cars illuminated the country far around. A crowd of the residents of King Bridge and Spuyten Duyvil soon gathered. Axes were brought, and heroic endeavors to chop a hole in the side of the Idlewild were made. Nearly all of the Idlewild's passengers were caught in the timbers, and were unable to move hand or foot. Their shrieks were appalling. The flames were gaining headway, and there was neither hose, nor pails, nor water at hand to quench them. Water there was enough in the creek, not 200 feet distant from the doomed cars, but in the absence of vessels of some description it could not be obtained.

Finally some of the neighbors, whose dwellings fronted on the railroad track, furnished a few wooden pails. Valuable time had been lost, and the flames were now beyond control. The villagers continued to throw water through the windows nearest those spots where a human voice could be heard, until the heat drove them far beyond a point where the primitive fire-apparatus could be utilized.

A new danger was meanwhile threatening the thousand persons in the vicinity. The locomotive of the Tarrytown express was imbedded in the wreck of the Idlewild, its headlight a dozen feet within the car, a heavy head of steam was on, a red-hot fire was blazing in the fire-box, and there were grave doubts expressed by the engineer and firemen about the boiler resisting the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon it. Water to quench the fire was called for. Then great shovelfuls of snow were piled into the furnace. The water-carriers ceased for a brief space to empty their pails upon the burning cars, and dashed their contents into the furnace. The dying persons in the ruins had to be abandoned to grapple with this danger, which promised death to so many of the living. The furnace fires were finally quenched, and attention was once more turned to the two burning cars, whose more solid timbers had by this time been eaten away by the fierce flames. Ten minutes had elapsed since the accident. The last sound from the entombed passengers had died away. Nothing was heard but the crackle of the fire and the shouts of the villagers, half mad with excitement at the thought of human beings dying before their eyes, and they unable to afford them succor. Suddenly the idea of throwing snow on the burning cars was suggested by somebody in the throng. Hundreds of hands began to roll up big balls. They were passed over the fence to those who, braving the heat, was alongside the fiery piles and tossed them through the windows to be licked up by the flames. Ladders were procured and efforts made to punch holes through the car panels. Never did men work with more desperate energy than did these Spuyten Duyvil and Kingsbridge villagers. The dead bodies were reached one after another as the fire died away. The first was that of a portly woman, perhaps about 50 years of age. The next two bodies were those of a groom and bride who were on their wedding trip. The husband was Park Valentine, a young man of 28, who was in business with his father in the manufacturing of knit goods in Bennington, Vt. The maiden name of his young wife was Louise Gaylord. They were married in North Adams, Mass., Thursday night, and were on their way to New York. The burned and mutilated bodies were found very near together, and it is supposed that they met death simultaneously. Both were evidently killed by the first shock of the collision. Six more bodies were found, but so charred and burned that there was nothing about them positively to find their identity.

A GRAND DOMAIN.

The Corrected Figures, Showing the Area of the United States.

[Washington Telegram to the Chicago Times.]

Mr. Henry Gannett, the geographer of the tenth census, has just issued a bulletin giving the areas of the several States and Territories by counties. The information furnished is given with greater detail, and presumably with far greater accuracy, than in any of the previous census reports or other publications which have pretended to give it, and I have no doubt the general public, even that part of it which finds it convenient to get along without a great deal of really exact information, will find much of it interesting. There are few people, I take it, who have any very definite idea of the comparative size of the several States, Territories and districts of this glorious country of ours, and doubtless a good many tolerably well-informed persons will be surprised to see how small some of our big States really are when compared with our little Territories. For example, it may astonish some to learn that Idaho is nearly as large as New York and Pennsylvania, and that we haven't a Territory in the world, save one, that isn't bigger than New England. Ohio doesn't begin to be half as big as Wyoming, and Illinois would be lost in either Dakota or Montana, while the thirteen original States together are less than a third larger than Texas. For the purpose of showing the order in which the States and Territories stand, when judged by their size, I have transposed Mr. Gannett's table, with the following result:

States and Territories.	*Gross Area.*	*Total Water Surface.*	*Total Land Surface.*
1. Texas	265,780	3,490	262,290
2. California	158,360	2,380	155,980
3. Dakota	149,100	1,400	147,700
4. Montana	146,080	770	145,310
5. New Mexico	122,580	120	122,460
6. Arizona	113,020	100	112,920
7. Nevada	110,700	960	109,740
8. Colorado	103,925	280	103,645
9. Wyoming	97,890	315	97,575
10. Oregon	96,030	1,470	94,560
11. Utah	84,970	2,780	82,190
12. Idaho	84,800	510	84,290
13. Minnesota	83,365	4,160	79,205
14. Kansas	82,080	380	81,700
15. Nebraska	76,855	670	76,185
16. Missouri	69,415	680	68,735
17. Washington Ter.	69,180	2,300	66,880
18. Indian Territory	64,690	600	64,090
19. Georgia	59,475	495	58,980
20. Michigan	58,915	1,485	57,430
21. Florida	58,680	4,440	54,240
22. Illinois	56,650	650	56,000
23. Wisconsin	56,040	1,590	54,450
24. Iowa	56,025	550	55,475
25. Arkansas	53,850	805	53,045
26. Alabama	52,250	710	51,540
27. North Carolina	52,250	3,670	48,580
28. New York	49,170	1,550	47,620
29. Louisiana	48,720	3,300	45,420
30. Mississippi	46,810	470	46,340
31. Pennsylvania	45,215	230	44,985
32. Virginia	42,450	2,325	40,125
33. Tennessee	42,050	300	41,750
34. Ohio	41,060	300	40,760
35. Kentucky	40,400	400	40,000
36. Indiana	36,350	440	35,910
37. Maine	33,040	3,145	29,895
38. South Carolina	30,570	400	30,170
39. West Virginia	24,780	135	24,645
40. Maryland	12,210	2,350	9,860
41. Vermont	9,565	430	9,135
42. New Hampshire	9,305	300	9, 05
43. Massachusetts	8,315	275	8,040
44. New Jersey	7,815	360	7,455
45. Connecticut	4,990	145	4,845
46. Delaware	2,050	90	1,960
47. Rhode Island	1,250	165	1,085
District of Columbia	70	10	60
Unorganized territory	5,740	......	5,740
Delaware bay	620	620	....
Raritan and Lower New York bay	100	100	....
Total area	3,025,600	55,600	2,970,000

The total area of the United States as reported by the census of 1850 was 2,980,959 square miles. The census of 1860 made it 3,026,494, and that of 1870, which included the newly-acquired territory of Alaska, some 577,390 square miles, gave it at 3,603,884. The figures for the States, and such of the Territories as still retained the same boundaries, are the same for 1870 as 1850, indicating that no new computation was made for either the eighth or ninth census, and a foot note appended to the table of areas in the report for 1870 states that the increase of the total area of 1860 over 1850 represents the territory acquired from Mexico, known as the Gadsden purchase. Another note says that "the land surface of the United States, 3,603,884 square miles, when increased by the water surface of the great lakes and rivers, brings the total area of the United States up to 4,000,000 square miles. But this, according to Mr. Gannett, who is a very careful calculator, is quite wide of the mark, since, without counting Alaska, he is only able to make it 3,025,600 square miles, which, minus the principal lakes, rivers and ponds, leaves us 2,970,000 square miles of fairly dry land. This ought to be enough to satisfy anybody, and Uncle Sam will probably be able to content himself with it, unless the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated, in which event the Lord only knows what he'll do.

But a careful study of these figures, more than anything else, will tend to convince one that there is indeed a world of country out West. In the ten prairie States, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, there are 616,775 square miles, only 10,818 of which are "water lots." There are, therefore, 605,940 square miles of more or less productive soil in this region, on the cultivated portion of which, in the year 1880, according to the reckoning of Mr. Robert P. Porter, of the Census Bureau, there was raised 326,720,466 bushels of wheat, 1,288,265,107 bushels of corn, 70,167,962 pounds of tobacco, nearly 5,000,000 horses, more than 8,000,000 cattle, over 13,000,000 sheep, and about 16,000,000 hogs. The total production of cereals of all kinds in these ten States, according to the same responsible authority, was 1,907,848,928 bushels, or more than two-thirds of the product of the entire country. These same States produced in 1880 1,912,639 tons of iron and steel, worth in the aggregate $76,933,686.

The progress of manufacturing industries of all kinds in these ten States during the last thirty years, is almost beyond belief. In 1850 there were 3,162 manufacturing establishments of all kinds in Illinois; in 1880 there were 19,026, which turned out a manufactured product worth $339,274,100. Wisconsin in 1850 had 1,262 factories of all kinds, in 1880 she had 57,083, and turned out manufactured articles worth $104,239,240. The progress of manufactures in all these States has been equally rapid.

PROF. PHELPS thus raps the crying clergyman: Tears are "sometimes nothing but a nervous luxury. In a public speaker tears are an infirmity to be got rid of, never a gift to be vain of." His advice to weeping clergymen is excellent [illegible]

Saved by an Elephant.

An "old showman" tells the following exciting story of his experience when connected with a well-known menagerie during an engagement at Smithland, Kentucky. "After the exhibition was over," he says, "I passed into the menagerie to talk to the watchman. From some cause he was absent from his post, and I walked across the amphitheatre toward the elephant, to give him an apple, for we were the best of friends. He was one of the largest elephants I ever saw, and was as good-natured as he was large. I was about half across the ring when I heard a growl, and looking around, saw to my horror one of the lions out of his cage and approaching me in a crouching manner, ready for a spring. I thought of a thousand things in a moment, and among them I must have regretted perpetrating so many old, worn-out jokes at the performance that night. I had sufficient presence of mind to realize my dangerous situation, and to know that it required the utmost caution to extricate myself from it. One hasty motion on my part and I would be in the jaws of the monster. I felt that my only hope was the elephant, if I could reach him, but he was chained by the foot, and could not reach me.

"Nearer and nearer came the lion, waving his tail in a manner that meant business. If I turned my back, he would spring; if I took my eyes from him, I was lost. It was a terrible moment. I glided backwards swiftly as I dared. I had another fear. I feared stumbling backwards, and I knew if I did fall I would never rise, but where I fell I would make a meal for that lion.

"As I neared the elephant I saw that the lion understood my movements, and fearing he would be balked of his prey, he prepared to bring the matter to a crisis. I then saw that I had but one hope, and that was to rush with all my speed to the elephant. I think I must have jumped twenty feet when I turned, and I know the lion jumped thirty, but he just missed me. How I completed the race I do not know. I only know that the elephant's trunk was around my waist, and he was lifting me upon his head. I only knew that I was saved."

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time, also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well. Very respectfully,

DELILAH B. MCMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

AN INVENTOR proposes to make machine gear wheels of raw buffalo hide by cementing and pressing together as many layers as are required for the breadth of the wheel. The blanks thus prepared are cut to form the teeth in the usual manner with suitable tools. The advantages claimed are, smooth and noiseless action at very high speeds and greater durability without lubrication.

CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

A GRAY hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours a few days ago. "Oh, pray, pull it out," she exclaimed. "If I pull it out ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel, "it's of no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral provided they all come in black."

FOR weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

BURDETTE is writing a life of William Penn. We shall wait to see if he can resist the temptation to begin the biography in the good old way: "I take my Penn in hand."—*Oil City Derrick.*

Certain Knowledge.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has performed more wonderful cures than any medicine ever brought before the American public.

CENSUS figures show that Illinois is fast increasing in population, and will soon rank third in that respect in the list of States. Ohio is now the third State, New York and Pennsylvania being first and second respectively.

IN another column will be found the advertisement of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. We do not often speak of any proprietary medicine, but from what we have seen and heard of this great family medicine, we would say to those suffering with any throat or lung disease, to take it and be cured.

A TERRIBLE tornado in Minnesota was the cause of six cases of insanity, the result of shock.

THE cures which daily result from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all female diseases are really surprising.

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, Ben Jonson was called "rare Ben Jonson" because his work was done well.

KIDNEY-WORT radically cures biliousness, piles and nervous diseases.

MRS. TRULYRURAL has been in the city with her daughter to arrange for the vocal instruction of the young lady. She has not yet engaged a teacher, and is now in terrible state of perplexity. "The first professor said," she explained to Mr. T. on her return, "that Almira sings too much with her borax. If she keeps on she will get digestion on the lungs. He said he ought to try the abominable breathing and practice solfudgery. Then the next teacher told me that she ought to sing more with her diagram and not smother her voice in the sarcophagus. Then the next he poked a looking glass down her throat and said that the phalanx was too small and the typhoid bone and the polyglotis were in a bad way, and I never knew that Almira had so many things down her throat, and I'm afraid to let her sing any more for fear it'll kill the poor girl." And that was the end of "voice building" in the Trulyrural family.—*Musical Herald.*

A MAN is wiser for his learning, and the sooner he learns that the only proper way to cure a Cough or Cold is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the better he is off.

At the beginning of his theatrical career, Mr. W. J. Florence, the popular comedian, played "general utility" at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, then under the management of Mr. John Brougham. Among the new pieces produced by that gentleman was one that created no little sensation at its first representation. It was called "A Row at the Lyceum Theatre, or Greenroom Secrets." Each member of the company appeared on the stage as himself or herself, wearing every-day costume, and the scene was the green-room of the theatre. The performance was exceedingly realistic, and went off capitally, until the entrance of Miss Buggins, a debutante, who—as previously arranged—after looking over the part allotted to her, objected to the "business," and insisted on having something more tragic. While she was making matters disagreeable on the stage, a stout middle-aged man, dressed in Quaker garb, rose in the centre of the stalls, and exclaimed:

"That woman looks for all the world like Clementina! Her voice is very like, the form is the same." After a pause, he added, "It is my wife!" and rushed toward the footlights, shouting, "Come off the stage, you miserable woman!"

The audience, at first amused, grew angry, and cries of "Put him out!" "Sit down!" "Police!" rang through the house. Up in the third tier, visible to all, was a red-shirted fireman, who loudly threatened he would give "Old Broadbrim" a sound thrashing if he attempted to lay a hand on the young woman, and was presently seen rushing down stairs to carry his threat into execution. The house was in an uproar; ladies tried to escape from the theatre, while gentlemen vainly endeavored to restore order. At last the irate husband clambered over the orchestra, the fireman close behind him, to be seized by a couple of police-officers, and dragged upon the stage. When there, they were made to face the house, and immediately the regulation semi-circle was formed, the rhymed "tag" spoken, and the curtain dropped, almost before the bewildered audience had time to recognize in the indignant husband, Mr. Brougham himself; in the recovered wife, Mrs. Brougham; in the red-shirted defender of the young woman, Mr. W. J. Florence; and to realize the fact that the whole scene had been previously rehearsed, and that they had been very cleverly hoaxed.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Universal Satisfaction.

Universal satisfaction—so every druggist reports about Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Messrs. Groesbeck & Wilkinson, of Harvard, Ill., write: "Your medicine gives universal satisfaction."

L. E. Sandon, of Kirby, Ohio, says: "I am selling Piso's Cure. It gives satisfaction and good results."

L. Volkers, of Dennison, Ill., reports that Piso's Cure sells rapidly and gives good satisfaction.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles.

FROM observing the effects of petroleum upon the heads of operatives at the wells came the shrewd Pittsburgher's great discovery CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum; this is the only article that will produce new hair on bald heads. It never fails.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents: square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $221.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use: Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in man and beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

DR BULLS COUGH SYRUP

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

YOUNG MEN! If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

A Good Family Remedy.

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate.

By its faithful use Consumption has been cured when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion county, W. Va., writes us that his wife had PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and was pronounced INCURABLE by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam ENTIRELY CURED HER. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

WM. C. DIGGES, Merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALSAM HAS CURED HIS MOTHER OF CONSUMPTION after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

DR. MEREDITH, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last STAGES OF CONSUMPTION and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough, and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. GRAHAM & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who has been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others, of BRONCHITIS.

—AS ALSO—

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup,

All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

C. S. MARTIN, Druggist, at Oakly, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for CROUP and WHOOPING COUGH.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child!

It contains no Opium in any form!

☞ Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact, by everybody who has given it a good trial. It Never Fails to Bring Relief.

As an EXPECTORANT it has No Equal.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

WANTED—50 girls; good wages; pay weekly. Light, steady work given, to be made at home. Work called for and delivered free. Globe Knitting Co., 167 South St., Boston, Mass.

$10 of Genuine CONFEDERATE MONEY and a 16 page Journal (ILLUSTRATED) sent free to any address for 10c. Dr. C. J. Lane, Jackson, Mich.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacey, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Our valuable Hand-Books, "Patents" and "Hints and Recipes," sent free.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

If you enjoy a laugh heartily Then read our Sciences in Strom, Of Sammy Tubbs and his Spouse, The Boy Doctor & Trick Monkey. The author, E. B. Foote, M. D. Illustrated contents free. But if you're fond of lots of fun, Just buy the Polyopticon; For Magic Lanterns are outdone. The Poly. is a picture-gun For photographs of any one. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO. Box 788, New York City.

This Riding Saw Machine cuts off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes, and warranted the best and cheapest that is made. We will not be undersold if we know it. We want the address of every one who intends to cut logs, wood or ties. The person sending us such names can buy our machine at wholesale price. Circular free. United States Manf'g Co., Washington, D. C.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., [illegible]

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Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

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M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coté of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. The "original and only" Prof. MARTINEZ the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 35 cents with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a CORRECT picture of your future husband or wife, with name, and date of marriage. [illegible]

S. N. U. No. 3

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Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

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WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

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The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[illegible]

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

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A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 187 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

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GILT EDGE TONIC

A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils often sold under the name of bitters. For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS NATHAN & CO WHOLESALE AGENTS FORT WAYNE, IND.

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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

Catching a Sea Tartar.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A large whale has just been reading a short lesson on the old theme to the inhabitants of Walls Island, Orkney, and even to mankind at large. This whale in his gambols ran himself ashore, when the islanders turned out in a body with knives, pitchforks and every accessible instrument of attack, and after satisfying themselves by inflicting innumerable stabs that he was dead, proceeded, by the rising tide, to tow him with their boats into harbor. The whale, however, with a union of stoical endurance and diplomatic craft hitherto unrecognized in the species, had been biding his time, and no sooner regained his own element than he rushed out to sea, dragging the feet of screaming Orcadians behind him. To be hoist with your own petard is bad enough, but to be abducted by your own is worse, and the people of Walls, after three miles of an involuntary voyage, managed to cut the ropes and escape from the formidable sea tartar whom they had caught. From this adventurous incident the Walls Islanders and all who are willing to profit by the experience of others may learn how unsafe it is to contend with whales in their own waters or with men on their own ground, and, generosity apart, how imprudent it is to be cruel to the helpless, since there is no telling how formidable they may become when their opportunity arrives.

Destruction of Cork Forests.

Salvador Ceron, of Madrid has recently published a work which calls attention to the wanton destruction of cork forests in Spain. The cork oaks from which the cork is obtained, will live for nearly a century, if no more than a certain portion of the bark good for cork is removed each year, but of late years the demand for the bark of this tree for tanning purposes has been increasing, and the owners of forests, finding that this article pays them better than cork, and being eager for rapid gains, have cut down their trees and seriously reduced the area of the cork forests, for the land cleared by the cutting has, in most instances, been plowed, and new forests thus prevented from growing. There is no good excuse for cutting down the cork oaks in this manner, for there are plenty of other trees in Spain whose bark is suitable for tanning. As illustrating the extent of the destruction may be given the fact that while the province of Andalusia, twenty years ago, produced 95,000 tons of cork-wood, the production now has decreased to 47,000 tons. As the consumption of cork in the world is continually increasing, the serious depletion of the cork forests in Spain must constantly enhance the price of the article. The subject is exciting much attention in Spain, and probably the government will take measures to prevent the destruction of the cork forests.

Foot Prints in the Rocks.

Mr. A. K. Frost has left at this office a specimen that is both unique and interesting; in fact, we should consider it quite valuable were it our property. It is a piece of common sandstone, nine inches in length, and one and one-half inches thick. One face of this stone is the imprint of a human foot, six inches long. The impression made by the sole of the foot is simply perfect. The five toes are plainly imprinted, the indentation made by the heel and ball of the foot are plainly shown. It is the foot print probably of an Indian child, and was no doubt made in the soft sand during the long ago. The specimen was found on the mesa this side of the Garden of the Gods. It may be that one of the little maiden gods was out playing on a hill side in her bare feet, and was caught by Noah's flood, which is supposed to have caused the extinction of the family of gods which inhabited our garden, and that is the print of her foot made in the wet sand. The specimen can be seen at this office.—[Colorado Springs Mountaineer.

Albert Leu an, familiarly known "Chicago," was arrested last Saturday in this place for forgery. In the latter part of December he presented at the Farmers' National Bank a check for $50, drawn in favor of Prof. Brown, and the money was paid by the bank. Last Saturday he presented at the First National Bank another check on Mr. Brown, this time for $160. The suspicions of the cashier were aroused, and the matter was referred to Mr. Brown, who pronounced the check a forgery, whereupon Mr. Leuman was arrested, and, upon preliminary examination bound over for trial; failing to give bond for his appearance he was placed in jail. Leuman is a young man about 17 years of age, and has been at the Normal for several months. His mother is reported to be a poor woman, and resides in Chicago. He has been a terror to the good people of College Hill for some time, and has been known to commit some very annoying acts during the time he has been in the city.—Porter County Vidette.

"I rise for information," said a consumptive member of a legislative body "Take Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup and stop coughing," was the reply. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The Meat Mines of Siberia.

It has often been stated that the inhabitants of Polar Siberia feed their dogs on mammoth meat, preserved in nature's ice house, and sliced off at the convenience of the dogs. How these tropical animals come to be so near the pole is an unsolved problem of the earth's history. There are various theories intended to explain the conditions, but none of them are quite convincing. The most reasonable one is that countless ages ago there must have been a sudden change of temperature at the poles from torrid to frigid. The animals were caught out of their latitude, frozen and buried in ice. A recent traveller in Siberia relates that, happening to drive in a sledge along the base of one of the monstrous ice-cliffs that overhang the estuary of the river Lena, he came upon a pack of wolves devouring the frozen flesh of a mammoth. The breaking away of a portion of the cliff had exposed the monster pile of preserved meat, and at the hands of nature the wolves were helping themselves. So nature brings recompense for her freaks, and takes care of her own. The meat mines of Siberia have not been developed, and no one knows what riches they may contain, or how they may yet be utilized in the economy of the world. The search may result in the delicacy of canned mammoth, warranted fresh from Siberia.—[English Paper.

Troy Items.

Protracted meeting has been commenced at the United Brethren church, Rev. Lower officiating.

John W. Robinet had a nervous fit last Wednesday night.

Some one stole Adam Dinins' dog last week.

Jacob Fisher, Sen., aged 83, died last Sunday night.

Timothy Aldrich is very sick with heart disease.

David Rosenbery, of Michigan, came home in response to a telegram to see his mother, who is very low sick with a stroke of paralysis.

Wanted, a missionary for the north east part of Troy. After a certain transient person leaves she thinks she will get them partly civilized before she has to depart for other fields of labor. We move she goes out to Sitting Bull's tribe.

The schools are all in a flourishing condition. No. 1 is in charge of Miss Lottie Brundige, No. 2 by Mr. Aldrich, No. 3 by Mr. Nimmons, No. 4 by Mr. Wiley, No. 5 by Miss Zella McCurdy, all thorough teachers.

"Mother Has Recovered"

wrote an Illinois girl to her eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved west. Since she has got well everyone about here is taking it."—[See Adv.

—Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets. 3-2w.

—The "utterly utter" kind of talk has infected the street gamins, one of whom, after picking up a more than usually fragrant cigar-stump, exclaimed to his friend, "Jack, this is quite too positively bully."

—What is that I see? That, my child, is the News interviewer, and he is now interviewing a man. But where is the man? I can see no man. The man, my child, is in his mind.—Denver Tribune Primer.

PITTSFORD, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.

SIR—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.—[Mrs. J. W. Tuller, Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union. 3-2w.

—A Nevada girl's love-letter: "Dear Jimmy, its all up. We ain't going to get married. Ma says you're too rough and I guess she's right. I'm sorry; but can't you go to Europe and get filed down?"

—"Is your father a Christian?" said a gentleman to a little boy on one occasion. "Yes, sir," said the little boy, "but I believe he has not worked much at it lately."

A good house-keeper—a watch-dog. A good cough and cold killer—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. Druggists sell it.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

S. J. BRANDON,

Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

For thirty days only, Kiblinger & Co. will sell the best champion cross cut saw in the market, for $2 75 and $3.00, including handles and file, and warranted in every particular. tf.

—For lap robes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

All kinds of hardware at reduced prices at Kiblinger & Co's. tf.

School Reports.

Report of Auburn public school, for the month ending Jan. 6, 1882:

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY.

No. enrolled	90
No. withdrawn	2
No. belonging	88
Average daily attendance	89
Per cent of attendance	90
No. of ½ days absence unexcused	8
No. neither absent nor tardy	50

MISS LILLY McTIGHE, Teacher.

1ST AND 2D PRIMARY.

No. enrolled	82
No. withdrawn	2
No. belonging	80
Average daily attendance	71
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. absent unexcused	4
No. ½ days absence unexcused	12
No. neither absent nor tardy	17

MISS PRISCILLA CODER, Teacher.

1ST INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	84
No. belonging	84
Average daily attendance	74
Per cent. of attendance	88
No. neither absent nor tardy	21

MISS LETITIA A COATS, Teacher.

2D INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	51
No. belonging	51
Average daily attendance	47
Per cent of attendance	92
No. ½ days absence unexcused	5
No. absent unexcused	2
No. neither absent nor tardy	7

MISS LAURA CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

No. enrolled	45
No. belonging	45
Average daily attendance	40
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. ½ days absence unexcused	4
No. absent unexcused	3

C. A. DUGAN, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

No. enrolled	47
No. belonging	46
No. withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	37
Per cent. of attendance	82
No. neither absent nor tardy	12

W. P. MYERS,
M. W. HARRISON, } Teachers.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

No. enrolled	404
No. withdrawn	5
No. belonging	399
Average daily attendance	358
Per cent. of attendance	89
No. ½ days absence unexcused	29
No. absent unexcused	8
No. neither absent nor tardy	107

W. P. MYERS, Teacher.

SEDAM SCHOOL.

Report of Sedan school, for the month ending Jan. 11, 1882. Names of pupils who were perfect in attendance: Mary Rohm, Edith Rohm, Lulu Gutherie, Etta Mathews, Viola Mathews, Josie Zeigler, Sopha Kruse, Willie Kruse, George Kruse, Albert Stout, Almon Stout, Nora Stout, Otta Odell, Tura Odell, Jessie Grate, Mila Delong, Marion Delong, Alice Delong, Lee Reinhart, Lee Hine, Emma Rohm, Albert Zeigler, George Lower, Berdie Seydel, Sherman Gutherie. Number enrolled, 56; number in actural attendance, 53; average attendance, 49.

J. A. McINTYRE, Teacher.

How to Distinguish Small-Pox.

Whenever you see pimples depressed in the center you may take that as a sign of small-pox. Small-pox postules appear first on the face, then on the neck and hands, and afterward on the body. At first they are the size and have the solidity of small shot, but a lay-man would not be able to judge of them until on and after the fourth day, when they become depressed in the center and surrounded by a circle of pink that turns a dark crimson. These pimples are often so thick that they run together. There is an odor accompanying the disease that once noticed cannot be forgotten.—Cincinnati Times Star.

J. W SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

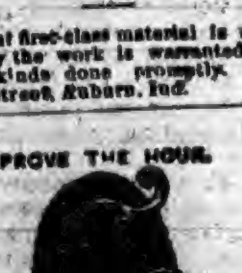

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GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Kennedy & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 18, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 35am	......
Saginaw	6 20	7 56	......
Lansing	9 25	10 25	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 40	11 30am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 20
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 10
Hanover	7 40	12 25pm	7 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 45	8 00
Bankers	8 20	1 12	8 30
Reading	8 42	1 28	8 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 45	10 22
Fremont	9 12	2 00	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 40
Waterloo	10 02	2 54	12 30am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 20
Indianapolis	3 20pm	10 50	2 10pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 30
Louisville	10 15	7 21am	7 20
St. Louis		8 31	
Washington		9 00pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	......	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	......	9 37
St. Louis	6 40pm	......	7 50am
Louisville		8 05am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 05	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 10am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	2 00
Auburn	12 48	6 05	2 10
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	2 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 30
Angola	1 30	7 08	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 23	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 58	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 06	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 20
Jackson	3 40	9 25pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 20	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 25am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 2[illegible]	8 30	......
Saginaw	8 29	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays, not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 30, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 25, 5 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 20, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east leave 2 30 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 32 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:16 p. m.; west —11:06 a m. m., 7:24 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P., east, 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 00 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2.00 p. m.; ar. 5 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 40 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODF(?) Gen'l Supt.

H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DECEMBER 18, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W.&B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10pm	9 [illegible]
Walkerton Junction		12 00am	12 [illegible]
Milford Junction		1 24	1 [illegible]
Syracuse		1 36	1 [illegible]
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 45	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 06	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 31
Defiance	11 52	4 20	5 12
Deshler	12 46am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 30	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 10	6 46	7 46
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	5 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 23	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 40	10 46
Defiance	12 50am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 23	12 15am	1 05
Garrett	2 40	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 30	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
CHICAGO ar.	5 55	5 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	5 30pm	5 20pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 40pm	6 55p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	6 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 50	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:15 am.; Warsaw, 8:35 a. m.; Columbia, 9:35 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:20 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:55 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:30 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 55pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 53
7 47	12 33	Hartford	3 18	7 47
8 40	1 50pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 51 m	5 20pm	Cincinnati	8 12a	4 55pm
10 55pm	9 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect MAY 15, 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 05am	7 05am
Kendallville	2 45	11 50	3 20	12 10pm
Corunna	2 56		3 36	
Sedan			7 00	1 50
Waterloo	3 10	12 05	7 30	2 25
Butler	3 28	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	3 15am	
Butler	1 28pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 15am
Waterloo	1 40	2 35	4 36	9 20
Sedan			5 20	9 [illegible]
Corunna	2 15		5 34	10 00
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 36	11 25
Elkhart	3 40		6 30	4 25
Chicago	8 00	5 27		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:20 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points both first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

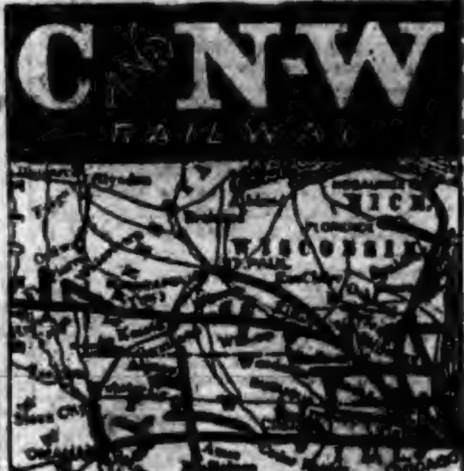

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Nort west.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction po

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

Recorders offic

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 2. 1882. **Number 5.**

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn. Indiana Office over Schaab & Beugnot's store.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 26 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good Sample Rooms, Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARHITE.
3-3m.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you, $1. Sold by Davenport the druggist.

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-17

Notice of Insolvency.

In the matter of the estate of William Wyatt deceased.—In the DeKalb circuit court. Estate No. 93.

Notice is hereby given, that upon petition filed in said court by Elmore Y. Wyatt of said estate, setting up the insufficiency of the estate of said decedent to pay the debts and liabilities thereof, the judge of said court did, on the 4th day of January, 1882, find said estate to be probably insolvent, and order the same to be settled accordingly. The creditors of said estate are therefore hereby notified of such insolvency, and required to file their claims against said estate for allowance, on or before the February term, 1882, of said court.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, at Auburn, Indiana, this 12th day of January 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 3-3w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will vaccinate all children within the corporated limits of the town of Auburn, whose circumstances are such that they are really not able to procure vaccination for themselves. This notice will continue in effect until the 15th of February next. By order of Board of Health.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, Secretary of town Board of Health.
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 25, 1882.

Neighborhood Notes.

—Mr. John Goodyer says that a poultice of grated carrot applied to the abdomen will quickly relieve the hardest case of constipation.—Porter county Vidette.

—Our community was shocked last week, on being apprised of the suicide of Charles H. Gilbert, residing six miles east of town, who, from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors and domestic troubles took a heavy dose of morphine which soon caused death.—LaGrange Democrat.

—The road-bed for the C. W. & M. railway, which is to be extended to Benton Harbor on Lake Michigan, was surveyed, and work is to be begun at an early day. This will give Warsaw and Kosciusko county people a route to the great lakes, that cannot but be very beneficial to everybody.—Indianism.

—Mr. John Soub showed us a copy of the Bible that was printed in the German language in 1744, and brought to this country by his father in 1816. The book has stood the wear and tear of nearly a century and a half in a manner that proves the binding to have been done in a manner superior to that of our day.—Butler Record.

—A ninety-seven pound Ligonier girl has a beau that tips the beam at 210. She keeps him in attendance every night up to 12 o'clock, seated comfortably in an arm chair. She explained to a companion under the seal of secrecy, that beneath the cushion she kept her autumn leaves in a book, and as soon as they were sufficiently pressed, she would give him the mitten.—Kendallville Review.

—A short time ago Rev. John Huffman had a fine horse and buggy stolen from the stable of a friend near Brunersburg, this county. The thief had entered several stables along the road and took a horse belonging to Mr. Ashberger, but when he came to Mr. Huffman's, knowing it was the best horse, he released the first stolen, hitched Huffman's to his buggy and drove towards Liepsic, O.—Hicksville News.

—A short time ago a German and his three daughters, the eldest 17, the next 10, and the third 7 years of age, arrived here from Arkansas, having walked the entire distance. They rented a house south of the railroad, purchased some furniture, and with a box of bedclothing, which subsequently arrived on a train, they have gone to housekeeping with the intention of remaining. The man's wife started with him but died off the way.—Elkhart Review.

—At last the telephone line between Goshen and Elkhart has been completed, and the Goshen branch will start out with forty-five subscribers. This line has been built by the Midland Telephone company, and will be under the management of C. M. Proctor, of Elkhart. The central office in Goshen is located in hubbell's Block. We had a talk through the telephone last Monday evening with a gentleman in Elkhart, and it seemed as though he was standing right by us, so distinct and clear was it.—Goshen Times.

—The law requiring owners of dogs to secure tags for them from the township trustee went in force on the first of January, and all dogs must be tagged and registered by the first of April. The tags are brass, and just the size of a silver quarter. One side is the state seal and above it Dog Tax, 1882. On the reverse is the number and the makers of the tags, B. W. Smith & Co., LaFayette. The tags cost nothing. The party owning a male dog pays $1 tax, and a female dog $2 tax and the trustee gives the tag as a receipt and also a ring to affix it to the dog's collar.—South Bend Tribune.

—A farmer's house near South Bend was burglarized by Edgar Christie, the hired man of the farmer. Christie was accused of the crime by the sheriff, and at once confessed. He was arrested, presented to circuit court on information, pleaded guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, all inside of an hour and a half, and on the day of the crime. This is swift justice, and worthy of imitation; but one mitigating circumstance is, that the court expired that day by limitation, and the case being so plain, there was no excuse whatever for postponing action to the next term of court.—Goshen Times.

—The C. W. & M. railway extension is rapidly approaching completion. The right-of-way has been procured along the entire route, except a short piece at Niles, which will undoubtedly be adjusted by the time the contractor is ready to work on it. The bridge across the river at Elkhart is rapidly going up, and the cut under the main line has been made. From Elkhart, the road will be built along the northeast side of the Lake Shore to this city. No difficulties have been encountered except at our cemetery, which is approached verp closely by the Lake Shore road; and here the new road had to condemn a part of the right-of-way of the Lake Shore, and the bank of the cemetery will have to be walled up. The weather permitting, it will not take long to build the bed from here to Elkhart.—Goshen Times.

—The Plymouth Democrat says:—"Drunkenness is bad at best, but when a husband becomes such a slave to strong drink as to make his wife almost a maniac, it is time that a stop was put to it. We heard of the wife of a husband who was in the habit of becoming intoxicated to such an extent that it became unendurable, who recently left her home in a neighboring town barefooted with the avowed intention of committing suicide by drowning herself in a body of water near by. When she thought of her little children, she abandoned her intention and started barefoot and alone at the dead hour of night, and walked a distance of sixteen miles to the home of some of her friends. Husbands who drink to excess little know the heartaches they cause their families and friends, and the only wonder is that more wives do not kill themselves than do.

A few years ago there was considerable excitement in the northern portion of the county over the reported drowning of a man named Elko, in Hog lake. The lake was dragged for nearly a week, and finally divers from Toledo searched for the body but never found it. Elko either sank down in the quicksand bottom, or as has been alleged by some, left the country, throwing some articles of clothing on the shore to give the people the idea that he had found a watery grave. Mrs. Elko soon gave up all hope of seeing her spouse again, and after a time gave her hand and heart to Wesley Furlong, living near Wilder's Mills, in Gilead township, just over the line in Michigan. A year ago last summer, while Mr. Furlong was engaged in threshing, he felt an attack of vertigo coming on, so climbed down from the stack, where he was pitching bundles, to the platform of the threshing machine. In trying to save himself from falling to the ground, he threw out one of his hands so that it was caught by the cylinder and terribly lacerated, rendering amputation necessary, the operation being performed by Dr. Bennett, of Orland. Last Wednesday morning Mr. Furlong took his gun, with the intention of going out rabbit hunting. As he was leaving the house he caught the weapon on a projecting window casing in such a manner that it was discharged, the shot entering the side of his head and face, instantly killing him. Those who saw the body say the head was literally blown to pieces. It would seem as though Mrs. Furlong has had more than her share of trouble.—Angola Republican.

Fairfield Center Items.

[Last Week.]

Harry Smith, aged 13 years, son of Widow Smith, living one and a half miles west of town, who suffered from necrosis of left knee joint, had his limb amputated at the thigh on Thursday. The operation was performed by Dr. Gilbert, assisted by Dr's. Williams, Greene and Rudolph. The patient is doing excellent, and hopes are entertained of speedy recovery.

Mr. Ely Paar and Miss Annie Nussdorfer were united in bonds of holy matrimony on Thursday, the 19th inst. They will soon leave for Michigan, intending to make it their future home.

Solomon Reinoehl is convalescing from an attack of diphtheria.

Henry Shaffer has purchased a farm in Osceola county, Michigan, and will move onto it in the spring.

Trade at this place is comparatively good at present.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. 5-2w.

—From the personal column of a New York paper, we learn that a great many women are traveling around lecturing this season. We know a women who lectures without traveling around. We had the sad pleasure of listening to one of her strongest efforts a few nights ago, on our return (1 P. M.) from the theatre.—[Texas Siftings.

Indian Relics in Maine.

One of the most interesting localities and one of the latest unearthed in this vicinity is the Indian place of execution or torture on Fort Island at the narrows, near the mouth of Damariscotta river. A few days ago, while Postmaster Gamage and Mr. Phelps were hunting for relics at the above named place, they discovered, among numerous fish spears, needles and arrowheads the remains of five skeletons, apparently Indians—the skull showing a very low order of intellect—one skull of which they were able to get out nearly perfect, which is now in the possession of Dr. Chapman. They found five underjaws, one of them nearly perfect, but none of them would fit the skulls. One skull was very large; they judged it to be nearly twice the size of the average, but so far decayed that with the utmost care it could not be moved from the place where it lay. These skeletons did not lie in any regular order, but appeared to have been burned at the stake, as a space of six feet square or more was covered with ashes, charcoal and rocks that had been exposed to fire. The skulls were nearly face down and but few other bones could be removed whole. The appearance indicated that there had been numerous victims burned at different times, and the whole was covered with an accumulation of earth and shells in four distinct layers one foot in depth. They also found pottery, the skulls of deer and jaws of bears, and one large stag or elk horn. There is no doubt but that dilligent search will reveal further evidence of a place of savage torture.—[Damariscotta, Me., Herald.

Norris Chapel Items.

[Last Week.]

The Methodists are holding a protracted meeting at the chapel.

Mr. Norris and lady were out here Sunday.

Full house every night at the chapel.

The girl who lost her hat Saturday evening had better tie a string to it; it made her fellow lots o' trouble to get a light and find it.

D. D. Metcalf is happy—it's a boy.

Addison Baughman is very sick with lung fever.

Gisinger & Zircle are running their sawmill.

A. B. Walsworth had a spelling school Friday evening. The house was full, and a good time had. Have another one, Amos.

MAX.

Guard Against Disease.

If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick. See large advertisement.

—A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to every one else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habits of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting room and the kitchen, as well as in the parlor—and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a graceful demeanor, it is a satisfaction to know these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.

A Kitten Freak in Georgia.

A most wonderful freak of nature and living curiosity may be seen at the home of Mr. Dennis Brosnan, in this city. The family cat gave birth to four kittens which are all joined together, Siamese twin fashion. Each kitten is perfectly formed, but they stand abreast, and are joined together by a substantial artery or a double skin extending from the side of one to the other. There are two males and two females in this wonderful family of kittens, and they are as lively as kittens of their age can be. Won't it be fun when they get large enough for business and try to dive into the same rat hole?

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches, Clocks, Clocks, Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons, Forks, Forks, Knives, Knives,
Chains, Cnains, Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell your goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These gooods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwihstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goous in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

AT Hampton, Pa., while William Cork was dying of small-pox, his wife placed a lighted candle in his hands and knelt beside the bed in prayer. She instantly succumbed to exhaustion, the bedding was set on fire, and she and her child were overcome by smoke. The neighbors saw the situation, but only one dared to enter the house. The flesh was burned from Cork's bones, and his wife and daughter will not recover.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has been presented with a purse of $90,000 to endow a new professorship, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., will probably be selected for the position.... Some prominent citizens of Albany are moving to secure the pardon of Tom Ballard, the famous counterfeiter, now serving a thirty-year term in the penitentiary, who offers to give the Government a secret method of preparing transparent fibrous paper from which figures cannot be obliterated.

TUESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1882, will long be remembered as one of the coldest days ever felt in New York and New England. At many points the thermometer was as low as 40 degrees below zero....In the Graves murder case at Newark, N. J., the Judge charged the jury that it was settled law in New Jersey that if the accused man had sufficient mind to distinguish between right and wrong and could control his conduct under ordinary circumstances, he could not acquit himself on the plea of irresistible impulse; thereupon the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree....Simply from lack of remunerative business, six fire insurance companies of New York have within the past five weeks retired from the field.

A FIRE in Woonsocket, R. I., destroyed the Providence and Worcester railroad depot, Edwards' block and Tolcott's machine shop. Loss, $130,000....Flames swept away $100,000 worth of property at Athol, Mass....The interest of John W. Pittock, deceased, in the Pittsburgh *Leader* was sold at public sale for the sum of $45,000 to the surviving partners. This places the value of the paper at $182,000. ....A Wall street rumor is to the effect that the syndicate controlling the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad scheme intend to run a line parallel with the Illinois Central.

THE WEST.

THE old editor of the Okolona *States* has settled in Sanborn, Iowa, and has issued the first number of the *Cycle*....Michael Mooney was executed at Franklin, Idaho, for the murder of Huyckley, an agent of the Union Pacific railroad....Detective Williams, of Pinkerton's Agency, Chicago, discovered that the fire at the Columbus (Ohio) Asylum for Feeble-minded Youth, on Nov. 18 last, was the work of two of the youthful inmates. The fire cost the State about $400,000....A mob at Ironton, Ohio, lynched John Wagoner for the murder of Dr. Joseph Beggs. Another of the suspected ones, named William Zeck, was made ready for execution, when he confessed that Beggs was killed for a silver dollar, and gave the names of those concerned. He was then taken back to jail.

AT a Joliet (Ill.) stone quarry a blast failed to explode, so that the hole had to be tamped, at which John and Charles Zossen and William Henline were put to work. They had been at it but a short time when their drill struck fire, igniting the powder, and an explosion followed, blowing the three men into the air and off the ledge. One of the men died almost immediately. The other two are believed to be fatally injured....In the United States Court at Keokuk, in the suit brought by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road against the Sioux City and St. Paul, involving land valued at $1,000,000, Judges Love and McCrary decided that it was the intention of Congress to divide the tract in controversy between the rival enterprises....A Monroe county (Ill.) school-teacher was stabbed and killed by a pupil, named McBride, whom he essayed to chastise.

AT Nimmon's stave factory, in Celina, Ohio, the standpipe in the boiler broke, causing steam and boiling water to escape, fatally scalding Bertie Kiefer, Mike Walters and Willie Smith, aged 12, 13 and 14.

ON Christmas eve at Minneota, Minn., raw ham was eaten by several persons at a party at the house of J. H. Peckels. Three have since died of trichiniasis, and twelve others are in a precarious condition....A. D. Brown, a respected citizen of Plymouth, Wis., who has long suffered from a malignant tumor in his stomach, actually starved to death. A fast of sixty-one days was almost unbroken.... Mrs. Garfield received from Tiffany, of New York, an elaborately-worked, bronzed leaf plate for the casket of the late President. It was inscribed, "Garfield, 1881."....The Ohio Legislature adopted a joint resolution asking Congress to pass a stringent law to abolish polygamy.

THE SOUTH.

ANDERSON JONES, a colored man of Augusta, Ga., was hanged in the jail-yard for the murder of John D. Harralson. He made a full confession.

THE thriving city of Atlanta, Ga., was visited by a conflagration that destroyed the large places of business and manufacture. The loss is estimated at $500,000, upon which there was insurance amounting to $300,000.... Enoch Pratt, a bank President of Baltimore, offers to establish a free circulating library, at a cost of $1,000,000, provided the city will create a perpetual annuity of $50,000 for its maintenance.

THE jury in the case of Neal, the first one of the murderers of the Gibbons family, at Ashland, Ky., who was placed on trial, brought in a verdict of guilty after seventeen minutes' deliberation.

FIVE prisoners escaped from the Dallas (Texas) jail by digging a hole through the wall with two Barlow knives passed into a cell while the guard were asleep.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram says the treasury investigation has practically reached an end. The majority report will not reflect upon Secretary Sherman, but will recommend that all purchases made from the contingent fund of the treasury shall be itemized.

SOME of the best lawyers in Congress, says a Washington dispatch, claim that the charters of the national banks can not be extended by legislation without the consent of every stockholder, as each person concerned can insist upon the return of his share of the capital on the expiration of the contract.

THE House Judiciary Committee has voted unanimously against the proposition to recognize the claims of the insurance companies to a portion of the Geneva award surplus, and has decided to recommend the creation of a court or commission to have exclusive jurisdiction over all pending claims.

POLITICAL.

A. A. WHISSEN, Postmaster at Dallas, Tex., telegraphs home from Washington that the administration will give a hearty support to the independent movement led by Washington Jones.

A WASHINGTON telegram says that the President's views on the pending proposition to create a Tariff Commission appear to have been misstated. He is not opposed to the creation of such a commission, but is of opinion that the best way to secure a revision of the tariff is to have the subject jointly considered by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the proposed Tariff Commission.

GENERAL.

THE Secretary of the Panama Canal Company says 1,000 men are at present employed on the work and eight excavators are in use. A vast quantity of material and machinery is on the way from France; dump and platform cars costing $40,000 were recently shipped from Massachusetts, and two steam fire engines have been sent from New York.... R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, in reporting failures among a more important class of traders in the South and West than usual, ascribe it to the unseasonable weather which has so far prevailed this winter....The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company is about to issue a call upon its stockholders for $16,500,000, with which to complete the line.

OVER $3,000,000 of the capital of the National Bank of Mexico have been paid in. Eighteen thousand shares are held at home, 12,000 in New York and 50,000 in Paris.

THE Canadian Parliament will strike off the duties on tea and coffee, and the Press Association will urge the abolition of postage on newspapers.

THE Coroner's jury in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster declared Brakeman Melius guilty of willful and culpable neglect in not warning the approaching train, and pronounced him responsible for the loss of life which followed. George P. Hanford, the conductor of the wrecked train, and Edward Stanford, Archibald Buchanan, and Frank Burr, engineers, were held responsible for neglect of duty, as was also Superintendent Toucey. These men are found guilty of causing the death of Webster Wagner and others by criminal negligence.

THE United States Commissioners, Trescott and Blaine, sent to South America by ex-Secretary Blaine, have left Lima for Valparaiso....Army officers in Washington who have examined the charges made by Gen. Wilcox against Gen. Carr, the noted Indian fighter, say they arose out of the hostility of the former to the latter.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT tidings relative to the crew of the Jeannette are given in a dispatch from Engineer Melville, at Irkutsk, to the United States Secretary of the Navy. It seems that Melville has returned to the Arctic ocean, and that his search has been rewarded by the discovery of the log-books, instruments and four records left by Lieut. De Long. He had obtained no tidings of the fate of that portion of the Jeannette's crew which left the wreck in the second cutter, in command of Lieut. Chipp. The Cossack commandant at Irkutsk, by direction of Gen. Tschirnieff, will continue the search during the winter. Melville requests orders to remain with two men and renew the search in March.

THE Herzegovinians slaughtered a squad of ten Austrian soldiers, near Dobar, and burned their quarters. Telegraphic communication with the disturbed districts is prohibited. The Austrian commander has his headquarters at Ragusa....Parnell, O'Kelley and O'Brien, Kilmainham prisoners, have been remanded for a further period of three months.

TWO THOUSAND delegates attended the conference of tenant farmers at Belfast. Resolutions were adopted protesting against landlords asserting class interest in regard to the equal interest of tenants, declaring the reductions of rent made by the sub-commissioners inadequate, and deprecating compensation to landlords....The insurrection in Herzegovina grows more formidable. Insurgent corps are forming in the mountains, and the orthodox Mohammedan population is in full sympathy with the revolt.

THE European powers continue to express themselves very forcibly relative to the Anglo-French note to the Khedive of Egypt, and the indications are of a threatening character. Italy has instructed her Ambassador in London to ignore the note. Bismarck has directed the Sultan of Turkey to await a reply from the two powers before he takes further action.

IN the German Parliament, the other day, in a debate on the budget, Bismarck said the imperial rescript remained unshaken by the attacks upon it; it was to the sovereign, and not to Parliament, that Germany owed the position she enjoyed. The Chancellor then twice asked if any one present could reproach him with cowardice.

TURKEY and Russia have reached an understanding. The former is to pay $2,000,000 annually on account of the war indemnity, payment being guaranteed by the tithes of some of the Turkish provinces.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

GEN. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, of Kansas, formerly a member of Congress, who won laurels as a Brigadier General of cavalry under Gen. Thomas, and became known as "Fighting Bob Mitchell," died suddenly at Washington, after an illness of only two days....The Ways and Means Committee has decided to admit free of duty a limited number of copies of the revised Bible from England....A Washington dispatch says the expenses of the trial of Guiteau, apart from the cost of his awful crime, are considerable. Just what they will amount to cannot be told, but, at the least calculation, $30,000 will not be in excess of the amount needed to settle the bill.

REFUSING to take warning from the ominous presage of certain defeat afforded in the almost unanimous opposition of the committee to which was referred the Ministerial programme of constitutional revision, Gambetta forced the question to a vote in the French Chamber of Deputies, and was beaten by the overwhelming majority of 305 to 117. The Premier and Cabinet thereupon tendered their resignations to President Grevy..... The insurgents of Herzegovina are concentrating in a mountainous angle in the upper head of the Narenta river, a position which is declared absolutely unassailable....The Bank of France has placed 100,000,000 francs to help the merchants and manufacturers of Lyons through the financial crisis.

THE Lancaster (Pa.) *Inquirer* Publishing Company's building was destroyed by fire. Loss, $115,000; insurance, $60,000. The adjoining buildings were damaged $20,000..... Four men were fatally burned by the overturning of a ladle of molten metal in a foundry at Burlington, Vt.

THE collapse of the Chicago, Portage and Superior railroad threw a large number of men out of work and left them almost penniless. In revenge, they set fire to the great bridge near Vilas, Wis., belonging to the Omaha company. A call was made on the Governor of Wisconsin for troops, but the rioters were soon pacified.

A COMMERCIAL traveler named Hudgins was being driven by a colored man in a buggy from Roxboro to Oxford, N. C. While crossing a swollen stream on a raft the horse jumped overboard, capsizing the raft, when Hudgins, the driver, and the ferryman were drowned.

Expectancy of Life.

Life insurance companies have, by the close study of vital statistics, come to the following conclusions as to what may be expected of the continuance of life: A person 1 year old may expect to live 39 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20 years, 41; of 30 years, 34; of 40 years, 28; of 50 years, 21; of 60 years, 14; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4.

DELIBERATE with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness or oppose with firmness.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Scoville resumed his argument, and produced a diagram showing a section of the prisoner's head. Taking up the diagram of the assassin's head, offered in evidence by Dr. Hamilton, Scoville said: "I propose to show you that Dr. Kempster lied when he told you that this diagram was a correct representation of the shape of Guiteau's head. He attempted to convince you that Guiteau had an unusually symmetrical head, and I propose to show you that his evidence in this respect was absolutely false."

Scoville contended that Dr. Gray's tables of homicides by insane persons were prepared for this case and do not correspond with tables for the same years in Gray's official reports. In reading the account of one case of homicide Scoville said: "Had the District Attorney been there he would have said, probably, put him on trial for murder and hang him. This is a case of devilish depravity."

Guiteau shouted exultingly: "Corkhill is an authority on the devil. Dr. Gray is a man with a big mouth. That's the way I mark him."

Scoville discussed at some length the demoralizing influence of the scaffold, and expressed the opinion that crime would be diminished by the abolition of capital punishment. He then proceeded to anticipate the argument of Judge Porter, and to point out to the jury the fallacy of the arguments which he predicted Judge Porter would advance to support the theory of the prosecution and to secure the hanging of Guiteau. In conclusion he said:

"It has often been said that our jury trials are a farce, and I have in my practice frequently heard it said that the jury system ought to be abolished, because juries make a mistake, because they are influenced by the eloquence of advocates, because they are influenced, not by justice, not by evidence, but by the last address. But, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my English ancestors stood up against wrong and injustice, and wrested from a despot the right of trial by jury, and I have never yet seen the time when I would wish to see that right abolished. I feel more secure and more safe in this mode of administering justice than in any other. So long as juries are honest it does not require that you should have read Kent or Blackstone. It requires that you should have honest hearts and clear heads, and, above all, that you should be fearless to find for the right, regardless of what may come, regardless of whether your fellow-man may approve it or not. This is what I shall expect of you, gentlemen, and I believe you will do it. I leave the case with you, gentlemen, thanking you for your kind attention."

As Guiteau was being taken out of the court-room he stopped to speak to Scoville, when Bailiff Tall attempted to move him along. Guiteau turned angrily, and said to Tall: "Behave yourself."

"Come, come," said Tall, impatiently, trying to push the prisoner.

"Let me alone!" shouted Guiteau. "Mind your own business."

Tall having applied some "pressure" to Guiteau, the latter, with his manacled hands, struck the officer in the breast, when he was at once seized by the officers and turned out of the court-room.

FIFTIETH DAY.

The assassin was given the fiftieth day of his trial to address the jury. He said:

"The prosecution pretend that I am a wicked man, Mr. Scoville and the rest think I am a lunatic, and I presume you think I am. I certainly was a lunatic July 2, when I fired on the President and the American people generally, and I presume you think I was. Can you imagine anything more insane than my going to that depot and shooting the President of the United States? You are here to say whether I was sane or insane at the moment I fired that shot. You have nothing to do with my condition before or since that shot was fired. You must say by your verdict sane or insane at the moment the shot was fired. If you have any doubt of my sanity at the moment you must give me the benefit of the doubt and acquit—that is, if you have any doubt whether I fired that shot as the agent of the Deity. If I fired it on my own account I was sane; if I fired it, supposing myself to be the agent of the Deity, I was insane, and you must acquit."

With this introduction the prisoner took up a newspaper and proceeded to read to the jury his published speech. His manner to the casual observer seemed completely self-possessed as usual, but behind the ostentatious affectation of composure was intense feeling, which was only held in control through his undoubted strength of will. His excitement was betrayed by a slight hectic spot, high upon each cheek, of his usually colorless face, and by the unusual deliberation with which he began and for some time continued to speak. Whether this excitement was from merely superficial effect upon his emotions, naturally incident to the occasion, or whether it proceeded from a deeper and more overpowering influence, the true realization of his position, an almost-convicted murderer pleading for his life, it were difficult to divine. Whatever the original character of feeling, it finally gained the ascendency over his powers of control, and as he reached that point in his speech—"I have always served the Lord, and whether I live or die"—he broke down completely, stopped, tried to choke down the rising lump in his throat, but found it impossible to keep back a genuine sob. Taking out his handkerchief, he buried his face in it for a few seconds, wiped his eyes, and with a determined effort started on again. He seemed to recover his composure so quickly that some believed the whole effort was manufactured. His sister, Mrs. Scoville, however, apparently thought otherwise. She was deeply affected, and wept and sobbed bitterly for some minutes. After this incident Guiteau continued to read, occasionally adding brief comments upon the text. As he proceeded with his reading all appearance of nervousness gradually wore off, and, with the utmost composure and an unction that bordered upon the ludicrous, the prisoner read on with an attempt at every conceivable form of oratorical and dramatic effect. His description of the taking off of the President was given with striking effect. At this time he closed his eyes or turned them heavenward, waved his body back and forth, sank his voice to a whisper or raised it to a high treble. At times the intensity of his utterances seemed to react upon himself, but the effect was but transitory, and with the exception of one instance there was no indication of breaking down. At frequent intervals he paused to emphasize some sentence or sentiment by repeating it or commenting upon it. At one time, pausing, he leaned toward the jury and, emphasizing with his head and hands, said, with an attempt at great solemnity of utterance:

"I tell you, gentlemen, just as sure as there is a God in heaven, if you harm a hair of my head this nation will go down in blood. You can put my body in the grave, but there will be a day of reckoning."

"The jury may put my body in the ground, but my soul will go marching on. The slaveholders put John Brown's body in the ground, but his soul goes marching on."

Here he chanted most weirdly one stanza of "John Brown's Body," closing with "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!"

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

The assassin began proceedings by announcing the receipt of several hundred letters, many of them tender missives from ladies. He then informed the audience that he did not think it proper that he should accept a Cabinet office from President Arthur, and that he would stop Judge Porter should he attempt to mislead the jury.

Judge Porter then commenced the closing argument to the jury for the prosecution. He opened with the remark that thus far the trial had practically been conducted by the prisoner and Mr. Scoville, and every one had been denounced at their will. He proceeded to sketch the career of the assassin as a beggar, a hypocrite and a scoundrel, and to depict the horrors of his crime.

As Judge Porter proceeded with a resistless torrent of denunciation and invective, the prisoner occasionally called out: "That's a lie!" "That's absolutely false;" or, "That ain't so." Passing in review the principal events of the prisoner's life, Judge Porter showed up in all its hideous deformity the infamous bent of his nature. Alluding to his dispute with his brother, John W. Guiteau, in Boston, where he struck the latter in the face, Judge Porter said this was the first and last time this coward ever struck any one a blow in the face. His coward hand always struck from behind. After showing who and what was the murderer, Judge Porter next described his victim, paying a glowing tribute to the character and services of the lamented President, and pronouncing a most touching eulogy, as it were, on his memory. The claims of the prisoner to be a praying man were considered, and the hollow mockery of the claim shown. Guiteau angrily shouted:

"I pray every night and morning and before every meal. If you did the same you would be a better man. You wouldn't be here looking for blood-money."

"The prisoner says he prayed for *six weeks*. Why, if he had made up his mind unalterably to murder the President on the 1st of June," said Judge Porter, "did he still continue to pray down to the very act of murder?"

Guiteau—"I prayed to see if the Lord wouldn't let me off from killing him."

"What was he praying for?" continued Judge Porter. "The man who claimed to have received divine inspiration himself prepares his defense in advance for an act to do which he was divinely inspired. The believer in inspiration, he would himself alter the inspired book and substitute for it a book of his own. That he did not shoot the President on the first occasion," said Judge Porter, "was due to his coward heart. Had he done it on that occasion he would have been torn to pieces, and he knew it. On this occasion the President was surrounded by his Cabinet and his friends. His son, not yet strong, but who would have been urged at such a time with a God-given strength to defend his father, was also by his side, and the assassin's craven heart failed him and he said, 'Not yet; at some other time.'"

With graphic picturing Judge Porter related the dogging of the President's footsteps to the little church, the incidents or accidents on each occasion which baffled him. President Garfield's visit to Secretary Blaine's house, dogged by the assassin, was vividly portrayed.

In the course of his speech Judge Porter adverted to the constant interruptions of the prisoner, his false claims of sympathy, and that the press was with him, and said in contradiction:

"I have yet to see a single American newspaper that has one word to say in his defense."

Scoville vainly strove to get the ear of the court, protesting that Judge Porter was exceeding the rules of the court by such statements. At length Judge Porter paused, and Scoville demanded that he be allowed to make similar statements in reply.

Judge Porter attempted to go on, but Scoville, reinforced by the clamor of the prisoner, succeeded in getting the floor, when, with much excitement, he demanded that his rights, and he claimed that he had rights, should be respected. He insisted that Judge Porter had no right to state what the newspapers said or what they didn't say, and he desired an exception duly noted.

Col. Corkhill insisted that counsel had no right to object. The prisoner had been allowed to state what he had received in the way of letters. He had been permitted to read them, to read extracts from papers and to make all sorts of statements as to what the American people and press were saying of him. Judge Porter was simply contradicting these statements.

Judge Cox intimated that the prisoner was not allowed to do as charged, but could not be restrained from doing so.

Scoville—"Well, can't Judge Porter be restrained?"

The Judge ruled that the speaker might contradict assertions of the kind made by the prisoner.

Judge Porter then read from printed evidence several of the more noted examples of this effort on the part of the prisoner to deceive the jury.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

As Judge Porter rose to resume his address, the assassin shouted out that two cranks had been hanging around the court-room, and if they undertake to harm him they will be shot down. Judge Porter opened by the assertion that the whole defense has been an imposture. When he spoke of the destruction of the notes of Stenographer Bailey, Mr. Scoville demanded to be heard, and Mr. Reed expressed the opinion that the court should arrest Judge Porter for contempt. Allusion having been made to President Arthur, Guiteau interrupted with the boast that his inspiration placed Arthur in the White House, adding, "And don't you forget it, Judge Porter." Replying to this taunt from the prisoner, Judge Porter described him as slippery as an orange peel, as venomous as a rattlesnake, and, speaking of the act of the murder, said this was a rattlesnake without a rattle, but not without fangs.

Judge Porter pointed out the cunning, the duplicity, the acting of the prisoner since the beginning of the trial. Referring to the oft-repeated assertion that he had sent Garfield prepared to meet his God, and he (Guiteau), too, was ready to die if God willed it, Judge Porter, with deliberate emphasis, said: "I do not believe, in all this assemblage, there is one soul that contemplates with such abject terror the possibility of facing his Maker as does this brazen murderer."

Guiteau whirled around with the ferocity of a wild beast and fairly yelled: "That's a miserable lie and you know it, Porter, and you are an infernal scoundrel! I hope God Almighty will send for you soon, both you and Corkhill. Such a miserable, sneaking whine as that is!"

"The law," said Judge Porter, "as it bears upon this case, is the Supreme Court, and you are but simply God-made men, under the obligation of a solemn oath to bring in your verdict under the law and facts." Summing up the question presented by the case upon which they were soon to be called upon to pass, Judge Porter said: "The first question for you to consider is: Was the prisoner insane on the 2d of July? If he was not, the case is at an end, and your sworn duty is ended. Second, if you reach that, if he was insane on that day, was he insane to that degree that on the 2d of July he did not know that murder was morally and legally wrong? If he was not insane to that degree, you are bound under your oaths to convict him. Third, if in utter disregard of his confession under oath you shall find that he actually and honestly believed that God had commanded him to kill President Garfield, and that he was under that delusion, unless you find the further fact that the delusion disabled him from knowing such act was morally and legally wrong, you are bound by your oaths to convict him. Fourth, if you find such delusion did not exist; that God commanded him to do the act, and that the delusion was the sole product of insanity, then, and then only, you can acquit him—when you find he was unable to control his own will—and you must remember that under oath he has sworn he was able to control it, for he said had Mrs. Garfield been with him at the depot on the 2d of July I would not have shot him. Fifth, if you find that even though he was partially insane it resulted from his own malignity, his own depravity; yet still you are bound, under the instructions of the court, to convict him. Sixth, if upon the whole case you have no reasonable doubt whether he was partially or wholly insane, if you believe that he knew his act was legally and morally wrong, you are, under your oaths, bound to convict him. The law is founded upon reason, and it must not be said that an American jury shall override law and establish a principle which will let murder and rape and arson run riot through the land.

FIFTY-THIRD AND LAST DAY.

As usual, Guiteau opened proceedings in court by announcing: "My sister has been doing some silly talk in Chicago. She means well; but she's no lawyer." Judge Porter immediately resumed his argument.

Reading from the evidence of J. W. Guiteau and commenting upon it, Judge Porter said of the prisoner: "He has two faces."

Guiteau—"How many have you got?"

Judge Porter—"He has two faces—one showing the sanctity of a pharisee, and the other the hideous grin of the fiend that possesses him."

As he continued to read from J. W. Guiteau's testimony, relative to his last interview with the prisoner, the latter continually interrupted with such comments as: "What I say is always true, Judge Porter. What you say is generally false." "I never said so." "That is absolutely false."

Proceeding, Judge Porter contrasted the life, conduct and deceitful practices of the prisoner with the Apostle Paul, in the light of the prisoner's assumption that he, like Paul, was honestly engaged in doing the Lord's work. Paul never palmed off brass watches for gold.

"Neither did I," spoke Guiteau.

"Paul never swindled his creditors out of their just dues."

"Oh, you are a blood man," retaliated Guiteau. "You belong to the Judas tribe."

The picture drawn by Judge Porter was anything but a lovely one, and provoked the prisoner to the most abusive retorts.

"You're a liar, and you know it; and I tell you so to your face, Judge Porter!" he called out.

As Judge Porter continued his arraignment of the prisoner, Guiteau winced and nervously twisted in his seat, and finally drowned the voice of Judge Porter, who gave way to his clamor. In savage tones he shouted: "A saint from heaven couldn't stand the abuse of that man Porter, and I won't stand it. I will relieve my mind. The idea of this man trying to make me out a fighting man, a man of bad character, and all that. It's a lie, and he knows it. He's a liar, and I'll call him so."

The interruptions of the prisoner grew in violence and frequency till, reinforced by an objection of Scoville, the clamor and din for the moment resembled a small Babel. Scoville finally made himself heard and desired an exception noted to the statement of the construction put on the evidence by Judge Porter. A sharp discussion ensued, during which the prisoner made himself heard from the dock, shouting: "It's an outrage for that man to be allowed to speak. He ought to be under arrest for his insolence. It has been nothing but one stream of abuse from him all morning. It's enough to provoke a saint from heaven. It's a disgrace upon a court of justice."

Judge Porter compared the prisoner to Wilkes Booth, and showed the latter to be almost a patriot compared with the cowardly assassin now on trial. "For Booth was actuated by a mistaken motive of patriotism, and was a man of manhood and manliness. But this sneaking, cowardly wretch, who could plan for his victim's death and his own safety at the same time, murdered his man for revenge and for notoriety."

Guiteau—"I shot my man in broad daylight and don't you forget it, Porter."

Pressing the assertion that Guiteau was actuated by revenge and a desire for notoriety, Judge Porter compared him to a noted criminal in Europe. "I don't recall his name," said Judge Porter, "but he said: 'I am the ugliest man in Europe.' 'I would rather be the ugliest man in Europe and have notoriety than remain in the ranks of mediocrity.'"

For the next half hour there was one continual stream of interruptions and abuse from the prisoner. A score of times he denounced Judge Porter as a liar, varying the expressions as adjectives suggested themselves. His vindictive disposition showed itself as never before, and for once his cunning was merged into his angry spite, and, as Judge Porter piled up an Ossa of invectives upon the Pelion of denunciation, the prisoner unwittingly emphasized and corroborated the diagnosis of depravity and wicked-heartedness which counsel was, with such telling effect, pronouncing upon him.

"You know that's all an absolute, desperate, wicked, devilish lie," finally shouted Guiteau, stammering with rage.

Judge Porter, in closing, said: "Gentlemen, the time has come when I must close. The Government has presented its case before you, and we have endeavored to discharge our duty to the best of our ability. His Honor has endeavored to discharge his. I know you will be faithful to your oaths and discharge yours. So discharge it that, by your action, at least, political assassination shall find no sanction to make it a precedent hereafter. He who has ordained that human life shall be shielded by human law from human crime presides over your deliberations, and the verdict which shall be given or withheld to-day will be recorded where we all have to appear. I trust that the verdict will be prompt, that it will represent the majesty of the law, your integrity and the honor of the country; and that this trial, which has so deeply interested all the nations of the earth, may result in a warning (to reach all lands) that political murder shall not be used as a means of promoting party ends or political revolutions. I trust also the time shall come in consequence of the attention that shall be called to the considerations growing out of this trial when, by an international arrangement between the various Governments, the law shall be so strengthened that political assassins shall find no refuge on the face of the earth."

Judge Cox then proceeded to charge the jury. He instructed them to pay no heed to the statements made by the prisoner as to public sentiment in his case, the only question being that of guilt or innocence. The jury spent thirty minutes in reaching a verdict of guilty. The assassin passed the time in a small waiting-room, and predicted his acquittal. When brought back to the dock he showed unusual pallor, but no nervousness. When the verdict was announced, he cried out: "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury, and don't you forget it." The audience shouted itself hoarse in approval of the conviction. Mr. Scoville at once gave notice of a motion for a new trial. Guiteau said: "God will avenge this outrage." Judge Cox paid the highest compliment to the jury. When the assassin was put in the van the crowd hooted until he was out of sight.

Juror Longley's Story.

Longley, the fourth juror impaneled, in telling the story of the verdict, said: "We were not long in getting our verdict ready. We were fifty minutes absent from the court-room, and half an hour of that time was taken up in reading the indictment. We took two ballots. On the first we stood eleven for conviction and one blank. That was cast by the German, who was a little doubtful on one point, and wanted to be instructed. He didn't understand the instructions as to the question of insanity thoroughly. It only took a moment to satisfy him, and then, when a ballot was taken, we were unanimous for conviction." He was asked if he had heard that the public were for a time fearful that one of the jurors was going to hang the jury. He said: "Yes, I have heard that since I left the court-room. We thought ourselves, for a while, that one man would stand out against all the others, but it was only for a time. We didn't express any opinions to each other during the time, but I think we all knew pretty well what the general feeling was." Being asked to give some idea as to how the events of the trial impressed the jury, particularly the interruptions of Guiteau and the speeches, he said: "It was all very tedious. There was so much that was gone over and over again. The lawyers kept telling us, day after day, of things we were tired of hearing. We didn't mind Guiteau's interruptions, and we understood that Judge Cox was giving him liberty so as not to have another trial. As to the speeches, I think Judge Porter's impressed the jury the most, but then none of the lawyers' speeches had any influence with us. We made up our minds from the evidence and from the instructions. We listened to Scoville with interest. He did very well, and stood up for Guiteau manfully; but he couldn't make anything out of the case. Judge Cox's instructions were clear and to the point. There was no mistaking them." Longley was asked what his personal opinion of Guiteau was. He replied: "I think he is a fanatic, but he is morally responsible for his actions. I have known lots of people who were fanatics, and they imagined all sorts of strange things. But they knew when they were doing what was wrong, and were accountable for it. We heard a great deal about moral depravity during the trial and about illusions. I have met some wicked people, and they have had all sorts of illusions; but if they killed a man I would have held them responsible. Guiteau may imagine things, but our instructions were, if we thought he knew the nature of his act, to bring him in guilty, and we did so." Longley was asked what effect the statements made by Guiteau that the press and public were on his side had upon the jury, and answered: "They made no impression upon us. We knew he was not telling the truth any more than when he said he had received a check for $25,000." In conclusion, Longley said: "Guiteau's prophecies have not come out true. He said that the Deity would clear him, if to do so would necessitate the taking away of a juryman. We all lived, and we didn't clear him. He wished for it, I have no doubt, but none of us died, although one or two of us were quite sick at times."

Mr. Longley also said that the jury were very tired after their ten weeks of seclusion without books, papers or company, and for his part he didn't want another such trial. Interviews have been had with other jurors, and they tell similar stories.

How Mrs. Garfield Received the News of the Verdict.

A Cleveland dispatch states that Mrs. Garfield and the dead President's aged mother were at home when the first intimation came in the shape of a dispatch from Capt. Henry at Washington. When a reporter called, three hours later, Mrs. Garfield was quite quiet and composed, but said that she had nothing to say in the line of comment for the public. It is said that she has read no report of the trial, and has kept the subject as much out of mind as possible.

A Cleveland journal, one of whose editors called on Mrs. Garfield after the receipt of the news, says: "The finding of the jury was immediately telegraphed from Washington to the family of the dead President. The widow and the mother of the illustrious victim had anticipated no other result. They could not bring themselves to believe that justice would fail to overtake the vile reptile whose infamous deed had overwhelmed them with grief. But they are women whose hearts are too full of sorrow to have room for revengeful feelings, and the news of the conviction of Guiteau comes to them rather as the vindication of natural justice than as the avenging of personal wrongs. They do not see how the result of the trial could have been different. They accept it as a foregone conclusion and more important to the public, who will have other Presidents to guard and protect, than to themselves, whose great stay and reliance was so causelessly taken from them."

How The Verdict Was Received.

The verdict of the jury was received with great satisfaction throughout the country. A salute of fifty guns was fired at Madison, Ind. In Detroit, Mich., when the audience in the opera-house applauded the verdict, one fellow hissed and was promptly thrown out of the house well pummeled for his temerity. A London dispatch says that "all the newspapers not only express one opinion as to the justice of the verdict, but are certain it will be unanimously approved. Scoville says the result was no surprise to him after he heard the charge of Judge Cox. John W. Guiteau still believes the assassin insane, but sees no escape from execution.

The Assassin Issues Another Address.

On the day after his conviction Guiteau, the assassin, sent to the press another "address to the American people," in which he arraigns the character of the jurors, especially charging that they were not "high-toned, Christian gentlemen," and therefore "did not appreciate the idea of inspiration."

He denies the authority of the court which tried him, relies upon the Deity, but, as usual, makes a demand for money. He looks for a reversal of the verdict by the court in banc. The following is the closing portion of the assassin's blasphemous screed:

"I am God's man in this matter, just as truly as the despised Gallilean was God's man. They said He was a blasphemer and a glutton, etc., etc., and it seemed a small thing for His acquaintances to kill Him. But His death stirred the wrath of the Almighty, and He got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and He will get even with the American people if a hair of my head is harmed. God will vindicate me, even if the nation rolls in blood. My physical death is nothing to me. Under the law I cannot be executed, in any event, until July. I may die a dozen times before then; so I have no trouble about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hung, so far as physical death is concerned, than die from painful illness or meet with a railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore give myself no thought on that. But I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need help, as herein mentioned. My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think I am the greatest man of this age, and that my name will go into history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant."

Anti-Polygamy.

A large mass meeting, to express abhorrence of the great crime of polygamy, and protest against its further tolerance under the laws of the United States Government, was held at Farwell Hall, Chicago. Hon. Thomas Hoyne presided, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was the chief speaker. He urged the meeting to resolve that the national law shall be obeyed, and stated that polygamy has grown even stronger since the death of Brigham Young. John Wentworth and William Bross also addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting that Congress has the power, and should exercise it, to wipe out this foul stain upon our national fame; telegrams and letters were read from persons and places, and an executive committee was appointed to further the objects of the meeting.

Gov. Hubbard presided at the anti-polygamy meeting at St. Paul, at which resolutions were passed asking Congress to disfranchise offenders in Utah.

"WHERE are you going, my little man?" "To school." "You learn to read?" "No." "To count?" "No." "What do you do?" "I wait for school to let out."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 00	@	11 50
HOGS	5 70	@	6 70
COTTON	11¾	@	12¼
FLOUR—Superfine	4 15	@	4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 28	@	1 40
No. Red	1 47	@	1 48
CORN—Ungraded	67	@	73
OATS—Mixed Western	47	@	51
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
LARD	11¼	@	11¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 50
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@	4 50
Medium to Fair	5 00	@	5 25
HOGS	5 00	@	7 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	7 00	@	7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 25	@	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 24	@	1 26
No. 3 Spring	1 19	@	1 20
CORN—No. 2	60	@	62
OATS—No. 2	43	@	44
RYE—No. 2	95	@	96
BARLEY—No. 2	1 05	@	1 06
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	36	@	39
EGGS—Fresh	17	@	18
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
LARD	11	@	11¼

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	1 27	@	1 28
CORN—No. 2	60	@	61
OATS—No. 2	42	@	42½
RYE—No. 1	94	@	95
BARLEY—No. 2	94	@	95
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
LARD	11	@	11¼

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 44	@	1 45
CORN—Mixed	64	@	65
OATS—No. 2	46	@	47
RYE	97	@	98
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
LARD	11	@	11¼

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 43	@	1 45
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	48	@	49
RYE	1 00	@	1 00
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
LARD	11	@	11¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 43	@	1 45
CORN	63	@	64
OATS	44	@	46

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	6 25	@	9 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 39	@	1 40
CORN—Mixed	65	@	66
OATS—Mixed	46	@	47
BARLEY (per cental)	2 00	@	2 20
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 42	@	1 43
CORN—No. 2	62	@	62
OATS	45	@	47

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 25	@	6 50
Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Common	3 00	@	4 00
HOGS	5 50	@	7 30
SHEEP	3 00	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

INDIANA ITEMS.

A WOMAN in Wells county has twenty-two children.

THE Indiana State Board of Agriculture has on hand $12,460.69.

RALPH S. THOMSON, one of the most extensive millers in Indiana, died at Terre Haute.

THE number of dogs in the State of Indiana, as shown by the reports filed in the Auditor of State's office, is nearly 180,000.

THE Democratic Central Committee of Shelby county met last week and decided to hold the County Convention as early as April 15.

A WILDCAT was killed near Hagerstown last week, the first that has been found in Wayne county for years; but the hunters are confident there are more of them in the woods.

A GERMAN with three daughters, aged 17, 10 and 7, has arrived at Elkhart, having walked all the way from Arkansas. His wife, who started with them, died on the road.

A PRETTY romance was about to be enacted in Fort Wayne. An 18-year-old boy made an attempt to elope with a 14-year-old girl, when the elder brother interfered.

MRS. CONROY, of Jeffersonville, mother of Sister Assumptia, killed by a railroad collision at Indianapolis Jan. 2, will sue the railroad companies for $10,000 damages.

JOHN BEGGS' distillery, in Shelby county, pays a revenue tax of $2,400 a day. It is said to make a larger yield of whisky to the bushel than any other distillery in the United States.

THE contracts for the enlargement of the Indiana cotton-mill at Cannelton, the first and largest in the State, have been let. The enlargement and additional machinery will cost $250,000.

A FARMER residing near Lynn, Randolph county, received from Cincinnati a letter containing two small-pox scabs. It was neither dated nor signed, but gave the advice to go home and die.

THE children of the late Gen. Benjamin J. Spooner have brought suit at Indianapolis against the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, for $10,000, the full value of the insurance.

THE wife of Charles C. Earl, a well-known citizen of Indianapolis, has filed a bill for divorce. They were severed by the courts in 1872, and remarried in 1877. Now she complains of cruelty and abandonment.

AT Eric, Lawrence county, a clergyman's daughter had her watch stolen while kneeling with penitent sinners at the altar. A young man who was suspected was next day caught in the act of digging up the timepiece in a pasture.

AT a district school in Hendricks township, Shelby county, two boys at recess secured a bow and arrow for the purpose of having some sport. In the play a son of John Hill was struck in the eye with an arrow, completely knocking the eye out.

THE development of the stone-quarrying interest in Indiana is proceeding so rapidly that there are now employed in the State eleven steam channelers, of which eight are in Lawrence county and three in Monroe county.

THE new plan for running faro in New Albany is said to be as follows: All persons visiting the faro-bank are to become members of a club and to take an oath not to reveal the names of persons they may meet in the room nor any of the proceedings.

THE Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road has adopted the name of "Monon Route," from the name of their new station, formerly Bradford Junction. The name is of Indian origin, and is said to mean "fast running," hence its significance.

SARAH GORHAM died in the County Asylum at Indianapolis, where she had resided for thirty-five years. She had of late taken daily ninety grains of opium, more or less morphine, and a pint of whisky. She has been known to consume 200 grains of opium in a day.

THE horses in Jennings county are rapidly dying off, and a number of farmers from that section report that their cattle are dying from the same disease, or something similar. The strange feature of the cattle plague, or whatever it is, is that it is only the good cattle, or those fed for market, that so far have been the victims. Farmers are alarmed.

LUKE FRANCES, a prominent farmer of Laporte county, has met with a remarkable series of afflictions within a few months. He fell last spring and broke his arm. Later, lightning struck his barn, consumed it and over $2,000 worth of property. Then rheumatism laid him up for a time. To cap the climax, a few mornings ago he fell on his doorstep, and broke both his arms and one leg.

A 4-YEAR-OLD boy at the Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, is undergoing treatment for spinal troubles, which have undoubtedly been brought about by much smoking of cigars and cigarettes. The father of the child, a respectable gentleman from Clay City, states that his son has been a heavy smoker for a year and a half, and that cigars were given to him from his infancy to keep him quiet. The little fellow will smoke twenty stoga cigars in a day, and still cry for more.

C. C. SHOWERS, a prominent citizen of Bloomington, met with a horrible death at the depot of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road in Greencastle. He was crossing the track of the former just in advance of the south-bound passenger train, and, having his hand up to shield his face from the storm, failed to see the train, which struck him and carried him about fifteen feet, when his foot went crushing into a frog and he fell. His legs were both cut off below the knee, his hip and side horribly mangled, and his head horribly bruised. He died in about twenty minutes.

JAMES SUBLETTE, of Putnam county, went to Greencastle and became intoxicated. In this condition he boarded the evening train for home. He was jostled off the front end of the rear coach unobserved and instantly killed. He lay in the track the whole night, and at least a dozen trains must have passed over his body. When found his remains were scattered everywhere, his head having been cut off and rolled four feet from the track, and the features of the face could with difficulty be recognized. Three of Sublette's brothers have previously met their deaths on the same road.

A HANDSOME woman, the wife of a merchant named Kirk, at Madison, told her husband that a clock-mender, who had called at the house that day, wanted to come again next day and talk with her. She told him she thought it wouldn't be proper, but would ask her husband about it. That gentleman told her it was absurd, and that the man mustn't come. But he did come; come several times, and, being a handsome man, made her madly infatuated with him. He left the neighborhood very suddenly, which threw Mrs. Kirk into a melancholy, ending in so violent a mania that she was sent to the insane asylum. The popular notion is that the clock man administered some drug which gave him his power over her, and the people would ornament a tree with him could they lay hands on him.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, on the 20th, and considered six bills. The Fortification Appropriation bill was reported, and an adjournment taken to Monday, 23d. The Senate was not in session.

No business was transacted in the Senate on Jan. 23, the time of that body being occupied in the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Burnside. The speakers were Senators Edmunds, Anthony, Maxey, Hawley, Harrison, Jones, Hale, Aldrich, Hampton and Ransom. In the House, after the transaction of some business, eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Chase, Spooner (R. I.), Browne (Ind.), Rice (Mass.) and Henderson (Ill.). Mr. Pacheco, of California, introduced a bill to repeal the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific road. Mr. Willis introduced an act to regulate Chinese immigration, and Mr. King one to stop three crevasses in the Mississippi levee. Mr. Bliss handed in a bill to pension soldiers of the late war confined in Confederate prisons. Mr. Warner introduced an act to reduce the salaries of the President and heads of departments. No less than 358 bills were presented during the day.

The bill giving Mrs. Lincoln $15,000 arrears of pension and increasing her allowance to $5,000 was passed by the Senate Jan. 24. Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the punishment of national-bank officers who illegally issue certified checks, stating that the practice is going on at the rate of $100,000,000 per day. Mr. Plumb proposed an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of liquors as a beverage. Mr. Teller submitted a joint resolution forfeiting land grants to twenty-two railroads. Mr Voorhees introduced a bill to compel railroads to heat mail cars by steam from the locomotive. The President transmitted drafts of bills to increase the salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and create the office of Assistant Commissioner; also to make the same changes in the office of the Indian Commissioner. James W. McDill, of Iowa, was sworn in for the unexpired term. In the House, Mr. Reed asked the immediate consideration of the Senate bill to retire Associate Justice Hunt, but Mr. Holman objected. A bill was passed to remit the duties on some clothing sent from Europe to colored settlers in Kansas. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the accounts of Capt. H. W. Howgate. The fortification appropriation of $375,000 was passed.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, submitted resolutions in the Senate, on Jan. 25, in memory of the late Matthew H. Carpenter. Tributes of respect were paid by several Senators, after which an adjournment was voted without the transaction of any business. In the House the most of the day was also devoted to the delivery of eulogies upon the dead Senator. After considerable opposition, the Senate bill to retire Justice Hunt was passed, the vote standing 137 to 80. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asked an appropriation of $23,159,690 to complete the service of the fiscal year in the various departments.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill in the Senate, Jan. 26, to provide a reserve fund for the redemption of United States bonds, one provision being for the retention in the treasury vaults of $20,000,000 in coin to take up legal tenders. Mr. Sherman closed the debate on his 3 per cent. funding bill, claiming that the large surplus of revenue was a constant temptation to jobbers, and that the tariff should be so revised that the charge of robbery could not be attached to it. A motion to table the bill was lost, by 23 to 45. In the House, Mr. Updegraff presented the petition of 4,000 citizens of Ohio for the creation of a liquor commission. Mr. Cox offered a resolution calling for the correspondence in regard to the expulsion of American Israelites from Russia. The bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the reclamation of the Potomac marshes was referred to the committee of the whole. The House adopted Mr. Browne's resolution of inquiry as to the amounts required for pensions for the next twenty-five years. Mr. Springer called up the Senate bill granting an additional pension to Mrs. Lincoln, which was passed. President Arthur nominated Frederick A. Tritle, of Nevada, to be Governor of Arizona, and Edwin H. Webster to be Collector of Customs at Baltimore. S. A. Whitfield was named for Postmaster at Cincinnati, W. H. Taft for Internal Revenue Collector, and Leopold Markbret for Assistant Treasurer. The President transmitted to Congress the diplomatic correspondence concerning Chili, Peru and Bolivia. Included in it was a letter of instructions from Secretary Blaine to Special Envoy Trescott. The arrest of President Calderon is called an intentional and unwarranted offense. Mr. Trescott is charged not to make to the Chilian Government any explanation of the conduct of Minister Hurlbut.

A Paris Wit's Performance.

One of Vivier's favorite performances: Having marked down his prey, an elderly citizen who has ordered a glass of beer and is preparing to assimilate it on the asphalt in front of a *cafe*, Vivier approaches and salutes him profoundly, then with mingled volubility and brusqueness thus addresses him:

"Monsieur, I am one of the inspectors of the new Department of Chemical Analysis, established for the purpose of detecting adulteration in articles of daily consumption. I have been detailed to the subject of beer. My face being know to the proprietors of the establishment, if I were to order anything they might take the alarm and serve me quite a different article and thus baffle me. Permit me, therefore, to taste your beer."

The stupefied victim offers no resistance and Vivier drains the glass at a draught and sets it down, remarking: "Excellent! excellent! You can drink that beer with impunity! I thank you in the name of science and the municipality for your unselfish co-operation. Good afternoon! Waiter, another beer for this gentleman!" and vanishes.

A BOY who takes his bow and arrow and shoots off the heads of a dozen English sparrows, is greater than the man who makes a Fourth of July oration.

Robeson Leads the Republican Party.

In the distribution of the bills to be reported from the Committee on Appropriations Secor Robeson will have charge of that of the navy. This is the place of all others which he most desired, and as the chief manager of Mr. Keifer's canvass for the Speakership he caused himself to be placed second on the Appropriations, second on Naval Affairs, and Chairman on Expenditures in the Navy Department.

Among the multitude of big jobs which have been nursed for the present Congress is one for building up a new navy, estimated at thirty millions to begin with; but which, under the manipulation of Secor Robeson and the rings that he fitly represents, will most naturally expand into eighty or a hundred millions. During the eight years that Secor Robeson served as Secretary, one hundred and eighty millions were squandered and stolen in that department, almost without a show of concealment.

Contracts and patronage were openly huckstered in the markets of Philadelphia and of New York to the highest bidder, and no honest trader had the remotest chance of being considered unless he subscribed to the terms of Cattell and other brokers of official favor representing Secor Robeson.

Promotions, choice stations, pleasant transfers and rotten claims were procured through female influence. It was a long carnival of open venality and robbery. Finally, when holding over for the coming of his successor, Robeson outraged all decency by awarding contracts for several millions, in flagrant violation of law.

He left behind him a lot of rotten hulks, of worthless machinery, and a demoralized service, to tell the story of an infamous administration, the sole aim of which was to steal the public money. Nothing like it had ever occurred in our history. Investigation confirmed the worst charges, and, when the proof was about to be submitted to Congress, Robeson's next friend, Murtagh, the proprietor of the Grant organ, and President of the Police Board at Washington, was instigated to have Mr. Whitthorne, the Chairman of the investigating committee, intrapped by regular detectives into a house of ill-repute, in order to break the moral effect of his then forthcoming report. One of the detectives refused to obey Murtagh's orders to commit this atrocious crime, and the conspiracy was thus exposed.

After all the revelations against Secor Robeson, his party stood by him at home and at Washington. He knew the secrets of the principal leaders, and he was familiar with the methods by which success was obtained. Hence he was sustained by the machine, and to-day he is the recognized Republican chief in the House. He stands forth as the organ of the party, and, of course, he intends to utilize it for his own profit.—*New York Sun.*

Democratic Societies.

Mr. George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, whose character, abilities and public services entitle him to a respectful hearing, writes to a Jefferson Democratic Association in Pennsylvania as follows:

> The principles of Democracy are immutable. New issues constantly present themselves; new principles never. The Democratic party is a party of principles, not of issues. Its opponent is a party of issues, not of principles. Hence Democrats find the rightful solution of political questions in the correct application of underlying principles; but their adversaries—avoiding discussions of fundamental doctrines—appeal to passion, to prejudice or to material interests. That they have frequently done so with success has, I venture to suggest, resulted from the fact that we—regarding only supposed expediency—have too often tolerated political heresy, instead of boldly asserting and fearlessly maintaining the faith delivered by Thomas Jefferson to his disciples.

Mr. Dallas advises the formation of Democratic societies like those which proved such powerful auxiliaries in the great struggle of the people for the overthrow of the Federalists in 1800. "Such societies," he says, "are the seminaries of sound political principles, and from them they may be most potently disseminated. Never has the necessity for them been more urgent than now." Mr. Tilden puts the same thought into a still stronger form of words:

> At the time when powerful tendencies are at work to subvert the original character of our Government—to break down the limitations of power established by the constitution—to centralize the action and influence of official authorities—to create a governing class, using the machinery of Government as a corrupt balance of power in the elections, and then shaping legislation and administration in the interests of the few against the many—the precepts and example of such a man as Mr. Jefferson cannot be too often invoked.
>
> The formation of societies which can act as centers of discussion, and as agencies for the propagation of the pure principles of the fathers of the republic, is a measure of great service to the people and to mankind.

Four years ago the Democratic party was inspired by the Jeffersonian spirit, and arrayed upon Jeffersonian principles, by the greatest popular leader and the greatest political philosopher since Jefferson himself. The result is known. That victory was traded away by traitors; but a few thousand Jeffersonian clubs, organized in every part of the country, and linked together by proper ties, would make very sure that another national triumph should not be lost in that way.—*New York Sun.*

Keifer's Committees.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press has undertaken a defense of Speaker Keifer's committee appointments. He says that there are fifty-two Chairmanships distributed among the Republicans, of which the East with 66 Republican members has 20, the West with 71 Republican members has 28, the South with 10 Republican members has 4. Pennsylvania, with 19 Republican members, has 6 Chairmanships; Ohio, with 15, received 5; Illinois, etc., etc. The design of all this is to create the impression that the utmost fairness was used, geographically, at least, in the distribution of these places. What would be said of a guardian who would distribute fifty pieces of money among his ten wards and claim that it was a fair division because each received five pieces, though John's were fifty-dollar gold pieces and James' were but copper coins? Now, it is notorious that the number of really important committees may be counted on one's fingers. Chief of these is the Committee on Ways and Means. Perhaps the Associated Press defender of Speaker Keifer's Cameron committees will explain why the Chairmanship of this committee was given to a Pennsylvanian; why he was reinforced by two Pennsylvania members, and why no New Yorker and only one New Englander was placed upon this committee. He packed it with protectionists and subsidy-granters, but he was not obliged to go to Pennsylvania for these. They could be found in the delegations of other States. Mr. Keifer's committees throughout escape gross partiality in their composition only when they are unimportant. The Cameron hand that made Keifer Speaker is visible in every committee of importance. In the important committees of Ways and Means, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Coinage, Foreign Affairs, Naval Affairs, and Postoffices, Pennsylvania has ten members, New York six, and all New England but five. This geographical inequality would not matter if the best use had been made of the material obtainable, but there was a noticeable desire upon the part of the Speaker to place strong men of the opposition in positions where they can be least useful to the country.—*Chicago Times.*

Dorsey in No Danger.

Bowen, who used to be an Arkansas politician, but is now a wealthy resident of Colorado, pronounces Dorsey, whom he knew in the Arkansas days, one of the smartest politicians in the United States. "I can say that with sincerity, because he beat me for the United States Senate when he had been at Little Rock only a few weeks. It was in the declining days of the Republican party, when the Democrats, under Garland, had a considerable showing in the Legislature. My competitor and myself were afraid to have a caucus, so we met and fought it in the open Legislature. Dorsey suddenly appeared, and in almost the twinkling of an eye he beat us both. Any man who sets Dorsey down for a fool is condemning himself for one. He did the work in the State of Indiana, from the beginning to the end. Though he did not know anything about the State, he just divided it up into townships and carried it. Do you suppose that such a man as that is going to be driven to the wall by a Republican administration? Nothing of the kind. It is not in politics nor gratitude to destroy a man as useful as that." Of course, no one supposes that Dorsey will ever see the inside of a penitentiary upon compulsion. This not to be the fate of the savior of Indiana and the Secretary of the National Republican Committee. He would not have been pressed to this state by Garfield, nor will he be by Arthur. Nothing short of a total change of administration; party as well as personal, will ever secure the punishment of serviceable rogues. Dorsey is not in any danger.

A FLASH of lightning made an Ohio boy cross-eyed, but one day when his mother boxed his ears his eyes flew back to their old positions and he was made so happy that he fainted away.

SOME people put stockings on their hens to keep them from scratching, but a better plan is to "shoo" them.

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THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also, in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

WHAT surprised Noah more than aught else was that he received no application for free passes. And what astonished the public after the flood was that the veteran navigator never tried to get up a complimentary benefit for himself.

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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

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THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 25, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.
Missouri, June 25.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.
Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY,
WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

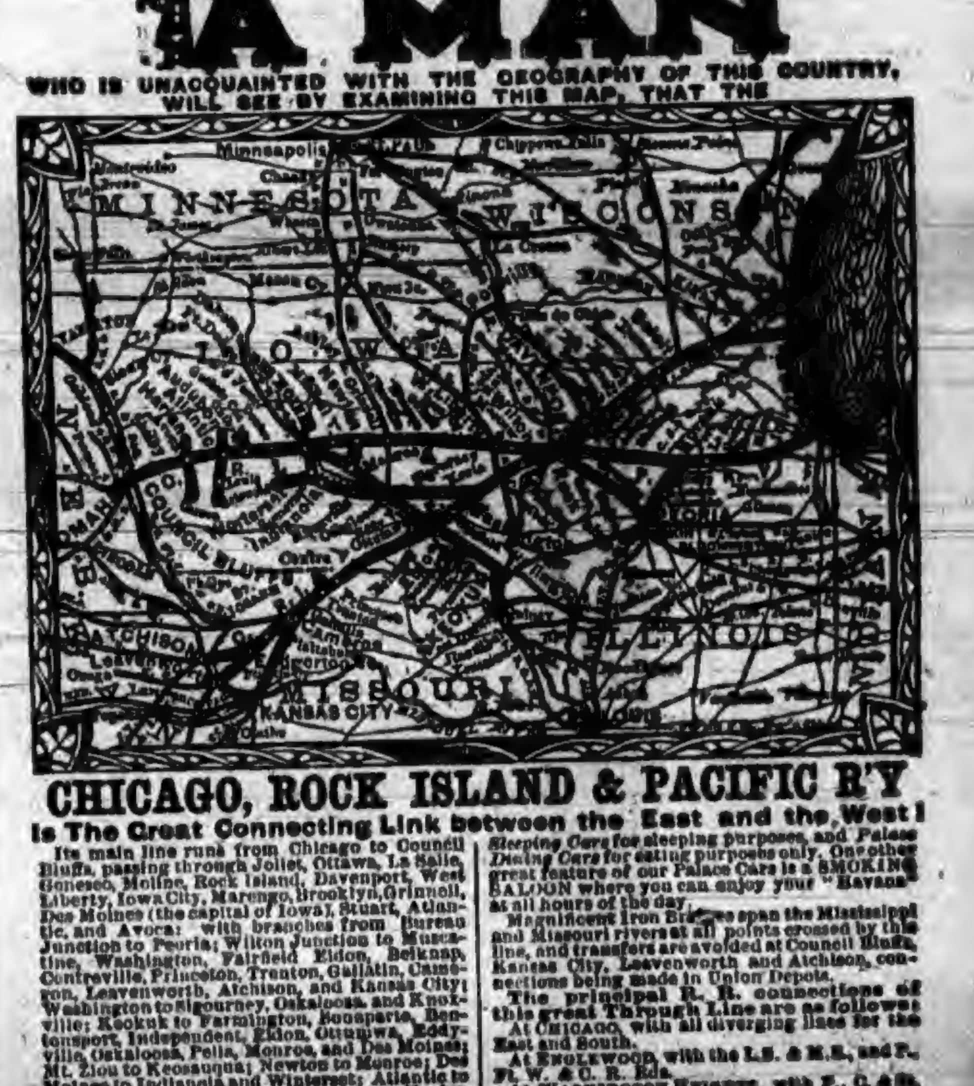

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Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

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At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
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At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
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PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

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Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB'Y. 2, 1882.

THE next morning after he was sentenced, Guiteau issued the following appeal for help.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:—Twelve men say I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker. My speech, they said, made no impression on them. I am not surprised at the verdict, considering their class. They do not pretend to be Christian men, and therefore did not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of the defense. According to one of them, "we had grog at each meal and cigars afterwards," which showed their style and habits. Men of this kind can not represent the great Christian nation of America. Had they been high toned, Christian gentlemen, their verdict would have been, "Not guilty." Not because of insanity, but the mere outward act of the shooting would have been the same, whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office-seeker, which is absolutely false, as I proved by my papers and Mr. Brooks' testimony, on July 2d and 3d, the outward act of the shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by the Deity to do it, or believed myself so directed to do it, which is the literal truth, as I proved by all my papers and talk on the subject. This jury has not sufficient intelligence to see that point, and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity of the act, which all Christian and intelligent people see. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial, if for no other, and we have a prodigious amount of exceptions. I want to employ two or three

FIRST-CLASS LAWYERS

to take charge of my case. The principal point is to show the non-jurisdiction of the court to try this indictment, because the president was removed to New Jersey. The authorities on this point are conflicting, but some of the best lawyers in America say the preponderance of the authorities are against the jurisdiction of the court. I desire the court in Banc to pass upon this question, and I have no doubt but that the high toned Christian gentlemen representing the Washington court in Banc will give it their most careful attention, to the end that, if the Deity intended to protest from the legal liability herein by allowing the president to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention. I consider it especially providential in my favor, and ask the court in Banc to so consider. I have received some checks, but many of them are worthless, which show the low character of the men that sent them. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America that believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I am a patriot. To you, men and women of America, I appeal. I ask you in the name of justice to come speedily to my relief.

COME IN PERSON.

or by letter. If you send money, send a postal order or check to my order. With competent legal help I can get out of this with the Lord's help, and I am sure of that. But good lawyers do not work for nothing. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to do my work before the court in Banc. If I had had competent counsel I should not have talked so much in court. But I disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, and it has made it unpleasant for both parties and has been a great damage to the defense.

Porter says I am a sight, and I agree with him, although I know he has abused and vilified me outrageously when I had no alternative, save to answer back, which I did in my usual, plain way. I have been convicted, but the verdict can not be enforced until July in any event, and probably not until September. I give myself

NO ANXIETY

on account of the verdict. I hardly expected acquittal. The most I expected was a disagreement. Then proposed to test the question of jurisdiction in the court of Banc. It is a purely legal question, and if the opinion of some of the best lawyers at the American bar is sustained by the Banc, will end the case. I can't get a hearing on this till April.

I make a special appeal to the ladies of America to come to my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters, and I ask each and every one of them to respond to the extent of their means and see me in person if possible. I return my sincere thanks for their letters and sympathy. You ladies believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I have really saved the nation great trouble and great expense, to-wit: Another war.

Last spring General Garfield had the republican party in a frightful condition, and it was getting worse every hour. To-day everybody of sense is satisfied with General Arthur's administration, and the country is happy and prosperous. Only good has come from Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that my inspiration was from the Deity. He has repeatedly confirmed my act since July 2. Therefore let all persons quietly acquiesce in the expressed will of the Deity. I am God's man in this matter, just as truly as the "Despised Galilean" was God's man. They said he was a blasphemer, glutton, etc., and it seemed a small thing for His acquaintances to kill Him, but His death stirred the wrath of the Almighty, and He got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and He

WILL GET EVEN

with the American people if a hair of my head is harmed. God will vindicate me, even if the nation rolls in blood. Mere physical death is nothing to me. Under the law, I can not be executed, in any event, until July. I may die a dozen times before then; also, I have no trouble about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hung so far as a physical death is concerned than die from painful illness or meet with a railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore give myself no thought on that, but I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need help as herein mentioned. My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think me a great man at this age, and that my name will go down to history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant.

CHARLES J. GUITEAU,
United States Jail.
Washington, D. C. Jan. 26, 1882.

Guiteau Sentenced.

GUITEAU FOUND GUILTY, AS INDICTED—THE SCENE IN THE COURT ROOM.

The Indianapolis Sentinel has the following closing scenes in the great trial, dated at Washington last Thursday evening:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At 5:25 the court was called to order, and at 5:36 the jury came in and rendered a verdict of "guilty, as indicted."

After the jury had been out about twenty minutes, recess was taken until 5:30 o'clock. Many of the audience, who had virtually been imprisoned since 9:30 in the morning, availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining air and lunch. The prisoner, at his request, had been allowed, soon after the jury left the court room, to retire to a little room he has occupied since the trial began as a waiting room during recess. Before leaving the court room he evinced considerable nervousness, but on getting away to comparative seclusion his usual composure and assurance soon returned. He sent out for some apples, with which he treated his attendants, meanwhile chatting familiarly and good-naturedly. He was asked what he thought the jury would do, and replied: "I think they will

ACQUIT ME OR DISAGREE,

don't you?"

Within ten minutes after recess had been taken the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict. They were informed recess had been taken and Judge Cox had left the room; so they remained in their room until the court assembled.

The rumor that the jury had agreed was quickly spread from one to another, and excited crowds surged back into the court room, and anxiously awaited what all seemed to expect—a verdict of guilty.

The musty, antique room is devoid of gas, and the [illegible] or more candles which had been placed upon the desks of the judge, counsel and reporters imparted a weird and fancifully unnatural aspect to the grim old place. The shadows thrown upon the dark backgrounds of the walls seemed like

FLITTING SPECTRES

to usher in the sombre procession of those who held in their hand the destiny of human life. First came the prisoner with a quick, nervous step, and as he seated himself in the dock, perhaps for the last time, the light of the solitary candle fell full upon his face and disclosed its more than usual palor.

Not a tremor of the limbs or movement of the muscles of the face was observed, as he threw back his head, and fixed his gaze upon the door through which the jury were to enter. Judge Cox soon afterward took his seat, the crier called "order," and the jury at 5:35 filed slowly into their seats. Every sound was hushed save the voice of the clerk as he propounded to the foreman the usual inquiry. Clear and distinct came the reply, "we have."

"What is your verdict, guilty or not guilty?"

With equal distinctness came the reply

"GUILTY, AS INDICTED."

The pent up feelings of the crowd found expression in uproarious demonstrations of applause and approval.

"Order!" "Order!" shouted the bailiff, Scoville and counsel for the prosecution were simultaneously upon their feet. Scoville attempted to address the court, but the district attorney shouted, "Wait till we have the verdict complete and in due form of law."

Order was at length restored, and the clerk again addressing the jury, said: "Your forman says guilty, as indicted. So say we all of us?"

"We do," all responded.

Another demonstration of approval followed this announcement, but not so prolonged as first.

THE JURY POLLED.

Scoville still upon his feet demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promptly responded, "Guilty."

As the last name was called the prisoner shrieked: "My blood will be upon the heads of the jury. Don't you forget it."

Scoville again addressed the court, saying: "Your honor, I do not desire to forfeit any right I may have under the law and practice in this district. If there is anything I ought to do now to save those rights I would be indebted to Your honor to indicate it to me."

Judge Cox, in reply, assured him that he should have every opportunity; that the charge would be furnished him in print to-morrow and that he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of judgement.

Guiteau (who, from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge, had dropped completely his air of insolent arrogance and sat with rigid features and compressed lips) called out in tones of desperation: "God will avenge this outrage."

THANKS TO THE JURY.

Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured yor will take with you to your homes the approval of you consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you."

With this announcement the court was declared adjourned, and now the famous trial, which has absorbed public interest and attention for more than ten weeks, ended. The crowd quickly left the court room, and the prisoner, gesticulating with his manacled hands, was led out. As he passed the reporters' tables, he leaned over and called out to an acquaintance: "The court in Banc will reverse this business." His appearance was that of a man deeply moved with indignation at some outrage or indignity which had been put upon him. As he was being put in the van, a crowd of men and boys yelled and shouted themselves hoarse, in mockery of the prisoner's constant boast: "The American press and people are all with me." The van was quickly driven away, followed till out of sight by the jeers and yells of the crowd.

WILL ASK FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Scoville will probably file a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial on exceptions. The law gives the defendant four days to file a motion and reasons for a new trial, and it is customary for the court to set some day to hear the argument thereon. Should this motion be overruled, the defendant will appeal to the general term, and under the law, the defendant is entitled to a suspension of sentence until after the next general term, not exceeding thirty days. The January general term is now in session, and the case can not go there, but will be appealable to the April term. It is the custom of the April term to run till September, taking recess over July and August, but should it be closed by the latter part of May, then if the judgment is affirmed the execution might take place in July.

THERE was a disastrous fire in the city of New York, Tuesday, which destroyed the whole space bounded by Park Row, Beekman, Spruce and Nassau streets, including the buildings of the Times, Mail, Scientific American, Observer, Turf, Field and Farm, Forest and Stream, and a large number of less valuable offices.

GUITEAU'S counsel will raise the point that he cannot be tried in the District of Columbia, as Garfield died in New Jersey. They have filed an application for a new trial.

THEY have now a company in Indianapolis to insure live stock. It is a sort of life insurance on horses, and is payable at death or in case the animal is stole. The company wants agents.

THE shops of the N. Y. C. & St. L railroad that were to have been located at Fort Wayne are now likely to be fixed at or near South Chicago.

TWENTY-SIX new cases of small-pox are reported at Cincinnati.

THE latest reports from Cincinnati show 72 cases of small-pox.

Waterloo.

—W. H. Leas went to Butler last Friday.

—The Lake Shore depot platform has been repaired.

—J. D. Porter, the new butcher, now occupies the Spencer property.

—The meetings are still in progress at the U. B. and M. E. churches.

—Miss Hoyt was the guest of R. M. Lockhart and wife while in town.

—Fremont Bachelor is clerking for J. D. Campbell, in the drug store.

—Quarterly meeting at the U. B church next Saturday and Sunday.

—Rev. Shaffer is holding meetings this week at the Husselman church.

—Mrs. Strauss of Butler was in town Saturday, the guest of Mrs. Lowenstein.

—Freeman Kelley and Douglas Kelley went to Auburn Saturday on business.

—We understand that Will. Fisher is to remain with F. P. Haskin permanently.

—John Fisher and Thad. Clark attended the masquerade ball at Butler last week.

—Several of our citizens are getting ready to attend the extra session of the court this week.

—Scholars are progressing finely, and our teachers deserve the best wishes of the community.

Ira Bachelor and family, of Steuben county, have been visiting their relatives for a few days.

—J. C. Boyer has purchased a stock of dry goods and groceries and will occupy the Patterson building.

—Sadie Zahner and Lena Crooks visited over Sunday with May Shoemaker, in Smithfield township.

—Miss Mary Sears left last Saturday for Hudson, Mich., having been called there by the serious illness of her mother.

—We are glad to record the fact that Phil. Morell is much better. He is now able to return to his work, and is full of business.

—Ann Eliza Young was on the south bound Jackson train yesterday morning. She spoke at Reading, Michigan, Tuesday night.

—Frank Fisher, night operator at Corunna, has been on the sick list for the past two weeks. He thinks he will be able to resume work this week.

—The school at Smithfield Center, Miss May Shoemaker teacher, gave an exhibition last Saturday evening, and it is reported to have been quite a success.

—S. Z. Dickinson and family, O. C. Dickinson and wife and C. M. Dickinson and wife returned Friday from Michigan, where they have been visiting for a week or so.

—Elder Carlton, of Ohio, will commence a series of meetings at the Diciple church to-morrow evening. He is an able preacher and the friends are all invited to come out and hear him.

—The lecture of Miss Auretta Hoyt at the M. E. Church, last Wednesday evening, in the interest of temperance, was well attended. Miss Hoyt is a good talker and understands her subject perfectly. The committee appointed for this place was, R. M. Lockhart, O. P. Smith and P. Morell.

—The old railroad woodshed has been purchas by R. M. Lockhart, and is being moved up to the corner of Maple and Center streets; and will be converted into a portion of the sawmill to be erected next spring.

—There was a lively runaway in town on Monday. A stranger from Steuben county was driving across the Lake Shore track, when his team became frightened and ran off, heading south along Main street. An employe at the livery of J. C. Brand mounted a horse and started in pursuit, hoping to give some assistance. The team managed to turn the corner at Arthur Edgerly's in safety, and kept on their wild career until they reached the highway bridge at Jery Plum's. Here the occupants of the buggy succeeded in stopping them just as Brand's man came up to their assistance. It turned out that the man in the buggy was a helpless cripple and the team was driven by his wife, who did her best to get them under control, and finally succeeded after a wild race of nearly a mile. The strangest part of the story is, no one was hurt, and the buggy was but a trifle injured.

Notice of Letters Testamentary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of last will and testament of Elizabeth McGown, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. V. HOAGLAND, Executor.
January 28th, 1882. 5-3w.

Notice to Non-residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.

In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882, Mary A. Wildasin, Jennie Schloss and and Jonas Schloss, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage and for damages by John Frick, Samuel Frick, Eliza E. Delong Lovina Parks and John McConkey, and the the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this first day of February 1882.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of George Slayman, deceased,—J. M. Brumbeck, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 28th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 1st day of February, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER,
5-2w. Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of William Phillips, deceased.—Alexander Provines, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of January, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 20th day of January, 1882.

4-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Andrew Forsyth, deceased—Alexander Provines, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 20th day of January, 1882.

4-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

A $20 BIBLICAL PRIZE.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for February offer the following easy way for some one to make $20:

To the person telling us which is the shortest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1882, we will give $20 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March number of the Monthly, in which will by published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20 to you. Address:

RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
4-2w. Easton, Pennsylvania.

Probate Cause.

Jesse M. Brumbeck administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, vs. Sally A. Messenger et al.—In the DeKalb circuit court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, February term, 1882.

To Sally A. Messenger, Nancy Wilson, John McCrum and William McCrum, impleaded with others: You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner, as administrator of the estate aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court, at the court-house in Auburn, Indiana, on the 8th judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court, the same being the 7th day of March, 1882.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, this 1st day of February, 1882.

5-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

—We still have choice styles of calicos at 4, 5 and 6 per yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

Spencerville Spice.

—Samuel Evans is convalescent.

—Miss McKay is the best milliner in town.

—Lena and Rebecca attended the golden wedding.

—Mrs. Johnson of Piqua, Ohio, is visiting friends here

Dr. Thomas H. Dills of Fort Wayne, was in town last week.

—Barney & Erick carry the best stock of hob-nailed shoes in town.

Mr. & Mrs. Hiram Wilson have returned home from Tennessee.

—Dr. Murphy and daughter, of Waterloo, are here visiting friends.

—Another couple assumed the yoke of matrimony with blessings(?) attendant.

—Alice, Bell, Laura and Olla met last last Thursday evening to form a literary society.

—Rev. Lewellen commenced a protracted meeting at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

—We saw Jas. Kinsey look upon an emaciated specimen of humanity with consummate satisfaction.

—A blind fiddler gave evening concerts at the stores here last week. The "Mocking Bird" was the favorite.

—Whoever thinks the citizens of Spencerville cannot appreciate talent of the highest order, should have been at the darkey exhibition last Saturday evening and seen them drink it in.

The boys gave William Baltz, a newly married man, a street concert, Friday evening. Cow bells and tin pans were in demand.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt has sold to John S. Hart, 240 acres of land in Newville township. Consideration, $9,600. This is the second farm Mr. Shutt has sold within the last ten days.

—The golden wedding of Mr. & Mrs. Jeremiah Rhodes was a grand affair. The assembly was large, the presents valuable, and the supper all that an epicure could desire.

—It has been suggested by the knowing that the young ladies of literary proclivities, have some other object in view besides literary culture but, of course, it is not so.

—A certain person in this place appears to have a troubled conscience. He was heard to exclaim: "Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake thy gory locks at me."

OCCASIONAL.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James D. Kelley, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent

AMY E. KELLEY. Administratrix.
January 21, 1882. 5-3w.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS . . . . . 5 cents
BEST SHIRTING . . . . . 10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN . . . . . 6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. perlb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. perlb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. perlb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store
ISAAC OCHS.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000—sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM. PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.,

Will sell goods at a BARGAIN for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

Preparatory to taking annual inventory of our stock. Customers should take advantage of this opportunity. Remember the place--east of Public Square.

Spencerville.

—Miss Mary Smith is at home.

—Wilson Sanders is at St. Joe this week.

—John Robbins, of Auburn, was on our streets last week.

—Dr. and Mrs. Emanuel went to Ft. Wayne last week.

—P. Logue, of Auburn, was in town Saturday, the guest of Geo. Baltz.

—Will. Baltz was married to Miss Ingel, of St. Joe, last Thursday.

—Dr. H. Emanuel, of Cecil, O., will probably locate here in the spring.

—C. Emanuel and wife visited for a short time under the parental roof last week.

—Joseph Conrad and family, from near Leo, were the guests of Mr. Summers last Wednesday.

—It is rumored that Prof. Herrod will have another writing class in Spencerville soon.

—The golden wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rhodes, at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Tyndall, last Thursday, was a happy affair. The aged couple were the recipients of many handsome presents from their numerous friends. Among the guests from abroad were Mrs. Johnson, from Pickway, O., sister of Mrs. Rhodes, Dr. Dills, of Ft. Wayne, C. Kutzner and wife and Wm. Dills and wife, of Auburn, and D. M. Allen and wife, of Maysville.

RUSTIC.

Complicated Diseases.

A prominent gentleman in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, writes us that he finds Kidney-Wort to be the best remedy he ever knew for a complication of diseases. It is the specific action which it has on the liver, kidneys and bowels, which give it such curative power, and it is the thousands of cures which it is performing which gives it its great celebrity. Liquid (very concentrated) or dry, both act efficiently.—[N. H. Journal and Courier.

—List of unclaimed letters in the Auburn postoffice, Feb. 1st, 1882: Mr. E. Sipes, Andrew Greenlee, Miss Liccey Cook, Margaret J. Beahman, Prinsale Barber, Adam Avey, James S. Dills and T. C. Harsey. G. W. GORDON, P. M.

—Nottingham lace curtains at from 12½ to 13 cts. per yard. Lace curtains 3½ to 4 yards in length for from $2.00 to $6.00 per pair, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 3-3w.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.

P. O. Box, '33. 2-tf.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

CORN AND WATERMELONS.

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the

ACME IMPORTING CO.

4-tf. Athens, Ga.,

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—J. A. Campbell, of Butler, was in Monday.

—J. D. Leigty, of St. Joe, was in town Saturday.

—For John Edward's queensware, go to A. J. Ralston's. 5-2w.

—Wesley Work was in town Saturday on business.

—G. A. Bishop, of Spencerville, was in town Monday.

—Golden syrup for 60 cents, at Jack Ralston's. 5-2w.

—A. E. Rowe, of Fairfield, was in town last Saturday.

—L. H. Klotz, Waterloo, will hereafter receive the COURIER.

—Best raisins for 12½ cents, at A. J. Ralston's.

—Geo. Larimore, of St. Johns, made us a pleasant call, last week.

—We noticed E. R. Blattner, of Waterloo, on our streets Monday.

—Coffee C sugar for 10 cents, at Jack Ralston's. 5-2w.

—The name of H. K. Leas, Waterloo, was added to our list last week.

—Granulated sugar for 11 cents, at A. J. Ralston's. 5-2w

—Quite a number of teachers attended the examination on Saturday.

—For good pickles go to A. J. Ralston's. 5-2w.

—Miss Lida Marshall went to Fort Wayne Tuesday to visit her parents.

—Best brown sugar in Auburn for 9 cents, at A. J. Ralston's. 5-2w.

—They claim to have discovered a diamond mine over in Whitley county.

—Best coffee in Auburn at A. J. Ralston's for 12½ cents per pound. 5-2w

—Will Brown bought an organ of F. B. Straw as a present for his wife.

—Mr. Flickinger, of Whitley county, is visiting his son-in-law, J. J. Martin.

—Hon. Freeman Kelley and Cyrus Bowman, of Smithfield, were in the city Tuesday.

—There have been nine accessions to the Baptist church during the recent meetings.

—Mr. J. J. Leavy, train dispacher Kelley's operator, of Butler, was in town last week.

—Miss Rose Mody, one of the wide-a-wake teachers of Keyser, called in to see us last week.

—The youngest child of Peter Ditmar is quite sick. The doctors pronounce it diphtheria.

—Robert McDougal has resigned his position in his school and will employed as assistant postmaster.

—Rev. Henry Johnson, of Grand Haven, Mich., has been shaking hands with his many friends here this week.

—F. K. Blake, of Dixon, Ill., was in the city last week. He was called here by the death of his uncle, J. D. Kelley

Esq. Walborn bought of F. B. Straw, one of the finest Domestic sewing machines ever brought to Auburn, as a present to his wife.

—Nine-quarter sheeting in bleached and unbleached cotton, and ten-quarter linen sheeting, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—Stephen Martin, who has been assisting his brother J. J. at the Junction returned to his home in Whitley county this week.

—We see by the Elkhart Monitor that Hon. S. S. Shutt has become a stockholder and director of the Elkhart car works.

—C. M. Merica, of Garrett, made us a brief call Saturday last. He was in town attending the funeral of the little daughter of J. L. Smith.

—French prunes at A. J. Ralston's for 12½ cents. 5-2w.

—Trustee Brandon visited the schools of his township last week and reports an almost universal success for the winter term. Glad to hear it.

—Ladies, gents and childrens underwear. Felt skirts, woolen hosiery and blankets cheaper than ever at Mc. & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—LOST:—Jan. 31 on the road between Auburn and Waterloo, or in the street in Auburn, a fur necklace. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office, or at Kahn's store in Waterloo.

For thirty days only, Kiblinger & Co. will sell the best champion cross cut saw in the market, for $2.75 and $3.00, including handles and file, and warranted in every particular. tf.

—The little daughter of J. L. Smith, of South Richland, who has been sick for a while back, died last week, and was burried in the Auburn cemetery on Saturday.

—Coffee sugar for 11 cents, at Jack Ralston's. 5-2w.

—Our kind hearted sheriff permitted old John Moore to go over to McQuiston & Ralston's to get a little tobacco for his "often infirmities." Of course he did'nt come back, but is now chewing the tobacco in parts unknown.

—Granulated hominy at A. J. Ralston's. 5-3w.

—I bought a fine Whitney organ of F. B. Straw. Any one wishing to purchase an organ will save money by seeing F. B. Straw before buying. I have tried the Esty and Smith-American and others—the Whitney being the sweetest tone and best combination.

JAMES ELDRIDGE.

—For good tea, go to A. J. Ralston's. 5-2w.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. tf.

—A few choice pattern cloakings to sell regardless of cost at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

Dr. Ford Severely (?) Caned

Friday evening last Sheriff Leas had some business that he would trust to no one (?) except Dr. Ford. The doctor and Mrs. Ford accordingly waited there until about eight o'clock in the evening, or until about two hundred of his friends could get possession of their handsome home on north Main street.—When everything was in readiness Mr. Shafer was dispatched to notify the doctor that one of his grand children was very sick up at his house. Upon hearing such news he had his wife get ready quick and they hurried home and when he reached the gate he made only two or three steps to reach the door and was about to rush in and see the sick child, but on opening the door he found the house so full of his friends that he had hard work to squeeze in. For several minutes all he could do was to stand there and scratch his head and batt his eyes, to the great amusement of those present. He finally realized the situation and, of course, made the best of it.—During the evening he and his wife were called up and Rev. Norris, in one of the neatest little speeches I have ever listened to, presented to the doctor a handsome gold-headed cane, and to Mrs. Ford a nice pair of gold spectacles. Mrs. A. S. Leas perpetrated the best joke on them of all. When the information came that the grandchild was sick, she bowed them out of her home and then hastily threw on her wraps and jumped into a buggy in waiting at the rear of the house and before Dr. & Mrs. Ford got home she got there and was all ready to received them on their arrival. The crowd dispersed at a late hour, all satisfied with the surprise, and amid many kind good nights. H.

MR. EDITOR: To the kind friends who contributed to the surprise and presentation on the occasion of the thirty-fifty anniversary of our wedding day, Jan. 28, we return our most grateful thanks. We desire to express our highest appreciation of the eloquent presentation speech of Mr. Norris made more eloquent by the presence of so many kind friends and confess to the awakening of emotions of which aroused and caused us to vibrate the chords of love and gratitude long untouched. The rememberance of that occasion will ever be regarded as a hallowed memory, to which we shall make frequent pilgrimage to kiss the sacred stone in the mousolem of freindship. In conclusion may the sorrows and pains of every guest be forgotten, the pleasure and joys of everyone multiplied a thousand fold.

DR. & MRS. FORD.

J. D KELLY.

We had expected a full obituary of the late J. D. Kelley, of Smithfield tp., in time for our last issue, but as it failed to reach us we give the following gathered from his brother, Hon. Freeman Kelly: James D. Kelly was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 11, 1828 and removed to this county in October of 1844. He continued to reside here, and take his full share in the labors and hardships of that early day until 1852 when in company with his brother, Freeman, he went to California during the gold excitement. He remained there two years taking an active part in the stirring scenes of that eventful time. In 1854 he returned to this county and was married in the fall of the same year. He settled down to farm life, and by his industry and good management, had acquired a handsome property. His farm is one of the best in the county and always kept in the best possible condition. Early in January of this year, he contracted a severe cold which terminated in his death Jan. 15, 1882. He was buried in the Waterloo Cemetery, Jan. 17. The funeral was largely attended, as Mr. Kelley was one of the most widely known citizens of our county.

Board of Health Meeting.

The commissioners met on Monday for the transaction of business, and on Monday evening had a session as a board of health. Brandon, trustee of Jackson township, and the county superintendent were present, and took some interest in the deliberations.—They adopted for this county the main points in the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, but extended the time so as to give the schools the oportunity to vaccinate at about the close of the term. They recommend that the schools make arrangements to have vaccination done the last week of the term, on some stated day. Then the children will be at home the next week and under the care of parents. We will publish their rules and regulations in full next week.

—We are under obligations to our friend J. L. Ferguson, of Columbia City, for a present that came by express. It is a granite paper weight, having for its handle a foot nicely carved in fine marble. The work shows artistic skill of a high order. Every part of the foot being perfect in form and dimention, and needs only to be seen, to convince anyone that Mr. Ferguson possesses rare talent in that direction. Most marble cutters confine their efforts to tombstones and monuments alone, and but few can, like our friend F., step into the higher paths of the art of sculpture.

—This week's issue of the COURIER is the largest ever issued since the paper was first established, and if any new subscribers are put on the books after the date of this local, we will still be short this week, as we have been for a week or two past. This state of things speaks more for the popularity of the COURIER as a local paper, than any words of self congratulation that we can give. Our friends all over the county and elsewhere have our thanks.

—On last Thursday the friends and neighbors of Mrs. Samuel Campbell, in the west part of town, gave her a most complete surprise in honor of her 82d birthday, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather. The company assembled about ten o'clock, each bringing a well filled basket which was spread upon a table that groaned under its load of delicacies. A number of valuable presents were also given. May she live to see many more such happy occasions.

J. J.

—Dr. Elson, the dentist, finished some fine work for Mrs. Steven Martin, at the Junction. It consists in finishing the point and edges of the front teeth with gold, thus saving a valuable tooth and making it as serviceable as ever.

MARRIED.—January 19, 1882, at the residence of the bride's parents in Jackson township, Mr. Jefferson Goetschius to Miss Maria C. Osborn, Rev. W. L. Meese officiating.

At the residence of Rev. Meese, the officiating minister, Jan. 26, 1882, Mr. Samuel Noel to Miss Susan A. Draine.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 26, 1882, dy Rev. F. F. Christine, Noble Barker and Miss Loretta Smith, both of this county.

—For good cigars and tobaccos, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w

THE SOUTH END.

Slabs Sawed out at Mitchell's Mill.

BY DIAMOND JACK.

—Theater wanted.

—Guiteau. Hemp!

—Did you jine church?

—Has thy arm healed?

—Kin. Lanning is home.

—Wipe off Coop Ralston's chin.

—Mich Dorlan leaves this week.

—"Where's the postoffice now?"

—Frank Leas is sheriff this term.

—Our doctors are not very busy.

—The band has again tooted out.

—Scrape the streets, Mr. Marshal.

—Dr. Littlefield, is city physician.

—Joe. Ashley's foot is healing rapidly.

—Mat. Zirves put up a new sign yesterday.

—Dr. J. A. Cowan has been sick with lung fever.

—Dr. Spooner returned to Peru, Monday evening.

—The county guardians are looking over matters.

—One of Geo. Kuhlman's boys is visiting in town.

—Dode Lanning has bid farwell to Auburn Junction.

—John Robbins was home over Sunday to see his boy.

—Detectives are still looking after Tommy Monk's frame.

—Wm. Hiler has started a shoe shop on Seventh street.

—I see by a Hot Springs paper that Tom. Mays has sold out.

—Mark Rush was home over Sunday doctoring a bad cold.

—Mrs. G. H. Forkner, now at Garrett, is reported quite sick.

—Joe. Hosack, of Churubusco, was visiting in town a few days.

—The meetings at the Presbyterian church closed last week.

—Jenk Eldridge did not buy a return ticket. He'll walk back.

—Will Bit. is aspiring to the foremanship at the stave factory.

—The latest brand of liquor sold on the Avenue is called "rattlebelly."

—The rumor that the small-pox is in Garrett, is without foundation.

—Joe. Rothenberger (that's a nice little name) has been ailing a week.

—A south end man is mad because I spoke of his patent. Sorry, indeed.

—Sunday was a cold, gloomy day, and church congregations were slim.

—I was mistaken about Jack Little's coming back. Auburn is dead to him.

—Harry Rush is cultivating a goatee, but its not as large as Goatee Stahl.

—The teamsters call this a "hard winter;" other people call it a "soft winter."

—The farmers had a bonanza in the wood trade Saturday—$1.75 an arm load.

—Has the sewing machine agent ever called on you? "No, never." What, never?

—Dr Allen has lost his purp, and offers a reward of fifty cents for its whereabouts.

—The presiding elder of the M. E. conference preached in the Methodist church Sunday.

—Byron Rainier found a bunch of keys which the owner can have by proving property.

—Mrs. C. A. Picker has been quite sick for two weeks, caused from vaccination. Poor child.

—The scarlet fever and diphtheria, in a limited form, are among the citizens in the south end.

—The board of health is working actively to keep any and all diseases from spreading in the town.

—The pump men are preparing for business, and Frank will soon be seen to Potter around lively.

—To-day is ground hog day. I wonder if Old Mother Shipton had anything to do with this prophecy.

—Prof. McIntosh has recovered from his injuries received by riding horseback. Did you ever see him ride?

—If the grand jury meets during this extra session of court, I move they be vaccinated. Some of 'em will catch it.

—I hear that Tom. Scott will hereafter be a "full fledged" drayman, and Erv will be the "handy man" with his own team.

—Deputy prosecutor Somers seems to have a good deal of business down here. The boys have an eye on you, Johnnie.

—Geo. Updyke, of Ohio, and Mr. Davis, of Newville, passed through this place Wednesday, on their way to Arizona.

—"Arsenic Avenue" did not receive its usual share of patronage Saturday. The bad roads probably had something to do with it.

—Bernard Miller and Mel. Tarney, two "young men" in the south end, were riding on broken cakes of ice Saturday that floated down the creek. They were enjoying the sport hugely, when the ice struck a stump, letting them down promiscuously through the broken pieces. They went in the water over their chins.

—Joe. Bengnot is equalizing bolts at the factory, not because he has to, but to while away the time—"that's all."

—The town dog, Banna, has at last made a "mash." He is now stopping at Rainier & Headley's new meat market.

—Bob Donalson the tailor, was so overcome with "spiritual emotion" at the creek Sunday, that he baptized himself.

—Elza Shaffer came in on the B. & O. ties Saturday evening and remained over Sunday. He is the same Elz. as of yore.

—A chimney on Davis' block took fire Monday evening and created some excitement. The bucket brigade were on their tip-toes.

—February. I long for gentle spring, when the flowers bloom and the warble of the birds and the song of the katydid greets the ear.

—It will be fashionable in the spring for ladies to wear toads on their hats. Sam. Pommert will have to keep a close watch on his Toad.

—Jim Steele and "H. C. H." Ryan will go west in the spring; or in other words, as soon as the B. & O. track dries enough for good walking.

—Several persons were baptized in the creek Sunday. It is strange that people will so impair their health, but then that is their "funeral" and not mine.

—Bab Lewis and James McClellan have got two fox hounds that measure two feet from tip to tip of ears. They were imported from York State, and cost $50 each.

—Postmaster Gordon distributes the mail altogether too rapidly. I hear he makes things so hot that wax on sealed packages melts like an icicle under the rays of old Sol.

—See the man. He is holding to the town pump handle. The man is as drunk as a boiled owl. Does his wife want to see him? Yes, she does, but the man would rather see the pump.

—There were not many teams come in from the south Saturday, owing to the muddy condition of the roads. A large number of the "hay fever brigade" walked into town on the Wabash ties.

—People near the elevator are complaining of having their poultry stolen. We are informed that the theives ring the chickens neck while in the coop, and let the blood stream along to their doors. How dare you?

—I am told that Snyder & Culbertson will erect a building joining the hub and spoke factory, and establish a wagon manufactory. This will give employment to a number men and enhance the interests somewhat of the south end.

—Last Saturday afternoon, with seventy-five pound of steam on, a hole was blown in the boiler at the hub and spoke factory, necessitating the entire force to lay off. The boiler is said to be unsafe.

—I hear that a large surprise party was given at the residence of Dr. J. H. Ford, Friday evening last. The doctor received a handsome gold-headed cane, and Mrs. Ford a tasty pair of gold spectacles.

—Wm. Ilher had the bad luck to loose $25, one day last week, in the south end. This was hard earned money, gathered together "by the sweat of his brow," and we hope the finder will not be an Ananias, but return the money to its owner.

—The ice was literally covered with truant boys Monday. When a south end parent learned that his boy had not been at school, he performed upon him with a barrel stave. But now

That little urchin is out again
And walking 'bout the streets;
Walks pigeon-toed, and makes a face
At every boy he meets.
He don't sit down—the boy ain't well,
And often gets a slur;
He bites his lips and says, "I ride
A bare-back mule too fur."

—I am glad to note the fact that Miss Jennie Cowan has recovered from a severe attack of diphtheria. Jennie seems to have more than her share of "trials and tribulations" in this country of free government and equal rights. It has been but a short time ago that she went through a case of the mumps; next the chicken-pox, and last, but not least, the diphtheria.

—The boys who were employed on the Wabash road, between Butler and Chicago, were brought before "Yer Honor" Monday, to explain why they worked in a town where several cases of small-pox were, and why they came home when they were out of work and lucre. The Board of Health is getting things down fine, very fine.

—Last Thursday evening Hollister's Birthday Anniversary Club met at his restaurant and passed a very pleasant evening. Four years ago this club was organized with Dr. J. H. Ford as prest., and T. C. Mays sec'y. At the meeting in question all the members were present except four, three of whom are not residents here at present. The entertainment was enjoyable and the supper excellent. I hope they may all live to enjoy the festivities of the meeting that awaits them in 1883.

—Mrs. McDowell, mother of Mrs. A. J. Little and Mrs. E. Eldridge, has become entirely helpless. She is waited upon the same as an infant, and her conversation is dotted with childish talk. She is in her eightieth year.

—Billy Murphy had business at Cedar creek, the other day, and by mistake got on a Wabash through freight. He says there are hundreds of ties between LaOtta and Auburn; darkness came on and he could'nt count the rest.

—John Bunch took a contract of cleaning Ed. Eldridge's eve troughs out, and Jack Ralston says he went way down to Stametstown to borrow a ladder. I don't like to be personal, but at the same time I don't believe it. What earthly use has John Bunch got for a ladder?

—A pleasant surprise party was given Monday evening, at the residence of A. J. Little, in honor of the departure of Jenk Eldridge, who left Wednes'y night for Wisconsin, where he will take up the stick and rule and continue to advance in the art preservative of all arts. I wish him well.

—Considerable talk has been wasted in regard to Jim. McDowell being exposed to the small-pox while at North Manchester. In a private conversation with him, he tells me it was nothing but the chicken-pox, and the lady who was afflicted with it where he boarded has entirely recovered.

—Auburn has a speculator and she should feel proud, indeed. He is a stranger among us, and I am not yet acquainted with the gentleman; however, I have overheard him tell of buying states, counties, sections, farms, brick houses, &c. (a good deal of the &c.) I have also heard of his intention to buy out Johnnie Hebel.

—I am sorry to learn that Samuel Puffenberger will leave Auburn this week and make Texas his future home. I join with a large circle of his friends in wishing him a prosperous journey, and I hope he will use great caution when he jumps astride his pony on his mission to the ranche where his dulcinea holds out.

The other day a big, clumsy looking cow came walking up Seventh street, when she spied a pile of sawdust in the road that had been emptied from the spittoons of a saloon. There was at least two bushel of it and she ate it up clean. The cow belongs to John Slifer and has not seen bran for so long that she mistook it for this article.

—The other evening while an exhorter was vigorously denouncing sin, and appealing to his hearers to flee from damnation before it was too late, some mischievous boys tied a tin can to the tail of Hank Shull's dog and sent him into the church. I am told that the dog and can put a quietus on the exercises, and the entire congregation took various ways of serving the dog instead of the Lord. Shull offers $10 reward for the "rioters.

—A lady friend writes me and asks: 'What do you think of a young man who tells his girl one night that he loves her so much he could eat her up, and the following evening presents the hired girl with a bottle of hair oil?" I might give a great many opinions of such a fellow, but a little experience that happened to myself might explain the matter more definitely: One beautiful summer evening, while the silvery moon spread its bright rays around me, I was resting my chin on the fence, thinking of the sweet bye-and-bye. My wife stood with both heels on a round stick of wood, a short distance from me, humming:

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand."

Presently the round stick of wood began to move southward, and my betterhalf moved northward. I heard a thud, groan and a yell. Turning, I saw that my "frau" had "taken a tumble," and I hurridly assisted her into the house, bathed the back of her head with camphor, and soon had her in talking order. She looked at me bias and said: "It was all your fault, so it was." I tried every way to convince her differently, but to no effect. She continued: "You know very well, Diamond Jack, that it is your place to pick up round sticks of wood when they lie about the yard, and if you had done your duty as a husband, the back of my head would not have been in this condition." I remained quiet and her words rolled on: "Just a few years ago—and you know it, too—you used to tell me you liked me so well you could eat me up." Well, I answered, my suffering gal (of a few years ago) perhaps I did say so, and if I felt like eating you up then, I am very sorry that I didn't do it. I've been married ten years.

Yours, &c.,

D. J.

A MEDITATION FOR HIS LOVE.

You are a tulip seen to-day,
But, dearest, of so short a stay,
That where you grew, scarce man can say.

You are a lovely July flower,
Yet one rude wind, or ruffling shower,
Will force you hence, and in an hour.

You are a sparkling rose i' th' bud,
Yet lost, ere that chaste flesh and blood
Can show where you, or grew, or stood.

You are a full-spread, faire-set vine,
And can with tendrils love entwine,
Yet dry'd ere you distil your wine.

You are the queen all flowers among,
But die you must, faire maid, ere long,
As he, the maker of this song.
—*Robert Herrick, 1600.*

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

During the summer of 1810 there might have been observed loitering about the Tuileries a spare, shabbily-dressed man, past the prime of life, restless and watchful in his movements, but wearing, in spite of his humble garb, an air of faded respectability and character. He was a decayed Spanish noble, Don Monsen Chavarri by name, and one thing noticeable about him was his persistency in endeavoring to obtain an audience of the Emperor. Foiled in every attempt, either through accident or the suspicions of the attendants, he invariably received his rebuffs in silence, and withdrew—merely to renew his importunities. Repulsed to-day, to-morrow found him at his post. He haunted the palace like a specter. Even the gamins soon grew familiar with the story of his hopeless quest, and he began in time to be treated with that sort of pitiful consideration which is usually accorded to those of unsound mind. At length, however, there came a day when, in the Rue de Rivoli, as the Emperor was returning from a review, a pistol-shot rang out from the corner of the court, and the bullet, whistling through the line of outsiders, buried itself in a panel of the imperial carriage. The police at once charged the crowd, and among the number arrested was our friend, the Spaniard. At the trial, there being no evidence against him, he was acquitted, but warned to instantly leave Paris. Acting upon the warning, he disappeared, and all traces of him were lost.

It was some two years after this occurrence that there began to circulate among *quidnuncs* of the capital reports of a marvelous clock to be seen in that city, which illustrated, by means of automatic figures, an episode in the life of the Emperor. It was designed for presentation to that personage. It was said to be the work of a famous artisan, who had lately arrived, incognito, from foreign parts, accompanied by a young lady, his daughter, who, in a supposed fit of eccentricity, had taken lodgings in a humble and obscure quarter of the Faubourg St. Antoine. The reports of the wonderful, almost supernatural performances of this piece of mechanism, and the mystery surrounding its owner and inventor, gave rise for a short time, and in certain circles, to no small amount of gossip. This gradually died away, and the artisan and his clock were alike forgotten, when an event occurred which restored them to more than their former prominence, and entitled them to a place in history.

Fouche, one morning in his office, received a letter from his secret agent in Spain, which contained information of a most startling and important character. Its perusal threw him into a state of unusual excitement, and its result was an immediate descent of the police upon the mysterious shop in the Faubourg St. Antoine, with orders to arrest the artisan and his daughter, secure the premises, and carefully guard all the stock, tools, implements and other contents from being touched or displaced till further opportunity offered for a thorough investigation. The party detailed for the duty having departed, Fouche reseated himself and waited, with ill-concealed anxiety, the arrival of the prisoners. After a considerable lapse of time, the officer charged with the arrest appeared empty-handed. His report was soon made. The lady in the case, the daughter, had that morning, at an early hour, left her house in the Faubourg, accompanied by a young lad, who bore a heavy black portmanteau. The two had been traced to the gates of Montmartre, beyond which point no clew to their movements could be obtained. The old workman himself had left the shop an hour before the visit of the police, locking doors and barring windows behind him. He bore in his arms what was apparently, according to the apple woman opposite, a great square box covered with oilskin. It seemed heavy. He sat down a while on his doorstep, when a caleche came by, into which he put himself and box, with the assistance of the driver, and was driven off at a rapid pace. The caleche was brown, the driver was in green livery. A gendarme was following him, and another was guarding the shop in the Faubourg, where, however, nothing remained but a piece of furniture and a great many scraps of brass and iron. Fouche reflected a moment, when his face suddenly whitened. Without a word, he dashed down the stairway to the street, and sprang into a passing fiacre.

"To the Tuileries!" he shouted. "Double wages for double speed!"

Arrived at the palace, he hastily alighted, and demanded to be at once shown into the presence of the Emperor. Napoleon was in the room in which he received private visitors, and thither the ushers immediately conducted Fouche, who, encountering some delay in the ante-room, impatiently pushed open the folding doors, and entered unannounced. The Emperor greeted the intrusion at first with a frown of displeasure, but, instantly recognizing his visitor, resumed his customary expression, and nodded affably. Fouche took in the situation at a single glance. Beside Napoleon there were five persons in the room. Four of these were officials of the palace—chamberlains and armed valets, who frequently attended when he gave audience, to prevent attempts at private assassination. The fifth was a man habited in a common workman's blouse, standing apart from the others, in a respectful attitude, and holding in his hand a workman's cap. It needed but a glance to assure Fouche that this person was none other than the old familiar goblin of the Tuileries—Don Monsen Chavarri. But how metamorphosed! His hair, formerly gray, was dyed to a glossy blackness; his face was despoiled of its mustache and pointed beard, and his once smooth hands were roughened as though by exposure and toil. At his side stood a large lacquer table, supporting an object on which Fouche's attention was immediately fixed. This was seen at once to be the exact model of the church of Notre Dame, wrought in metal, in the highest style of art, and serving evidently as the case for a clock, since just above the folding doors, which were perfect imitations of those which barred the principal entrance to Notre Dame, were two dials, on one of which the hours and minutes were measured, while on the other a long, sweeping hand described the seconds. Fouche, by a natural impulse, noticed the time indicated by the dials. It lacked a few minutes of noon.

Immediately thereafter he started with nervous alarm as the clock gave a warning note as though about to strike; then suddenly there was a clank of complicated machinery, and the great doors folded slowly inward, exposing the whole gorgeous interior to view. The mimic church was decorated as though for some great fete. Banners and hangings of the richest material and most costly workmanship fluttered from the ceilings and flaunted from the niches in the walls. The aisles were carpeted with tapestry and velvet, and the pillars were clustered with gold, and blazing with gems. On the opposite sides of the great nave two thrones were erected, the one being approached by a flight of velvet-covered steps, and canopied with cloth of gold and scarlet and velvet sprinkled with golden bees. And now the great bell in the tower struck once with a heavy, reverberating clang; there arose a swell of triumphal music, and a mimic procession, clad in gorgeous robes, moved into view from one of the hidden aisles. At the head of this cortege walked an old man wearing a triple crown, who, as the bell tolled for the second time, ascended the steps of the smaller throne. It was the coronation performed by automatons.

Napoleon looked on with unusual interest. "Confess, Fouche," said he, "that this is as admirable in its way as the police system in Paris. There is one mistake, however," he continued; "the great doors of Notre Dame were not open on that occasion. The throne was built against them, and the only entrance was through the transverse halls."

"True, sire," said the fictitious artisan, casting a side glance at Fouche, whose name he had just heard pronounced. "True, but your Majesty will see that it is a mistake unavoidable here. Like the rest of the world, we have been obliged to sacrifice truth in order to secure effect."

The Emperor smiled and remained silent. Meanwhile Fouche was revolving a dilemma in his mind with the rapidity of one accustomed to act in a dangerous crisis. There are situations in which a slight vantage in the hands of a dangerous man may set at naught the strength of thousands, and in which the most extraordinary means must be employed to secure what are apparently trifling results. Fouche adopted the course which seemed at first most speedily practicable, since the consideration of first importance was, in this instance, time.

"Your Majesty," said he, advancing and speaking rapidly, "may I request your immediate attendance in your cabinet for a matter of the utmost consequence—a matter which will not permit of a moment's delay?"

The Emperor turned in surprise, and frowned. Chavarri looked up sullenly and silently, and made a suspicious movement toward his clock. With the rapidity of thought, Fouche changed his plans.

"Your Majesty," said he, loudly and more rapidly than before, "Lady Isadore Chavarri has just been arrested near the Cemetery of Montmartre, charged with a capital crime. She has already been tried by a special tribunal and condemned to death. I come to implore your Majesty to grant her pardon."

As he spoke he fixed an intent, searching gaze upon the Spaniard. This time the bolt had struck. The old man's tawny face was taking on a sickly hue, and his limbs trembled.

"This is a most unusual proceeding," said the Emperor, in amazement. "Who is this lady, and what is the nature of her crime?"

Fouche, bent double with suspense, still keeping his eye riveted upon the tawny, changing face, spoke almost imploringly:

"You have trusted me before, sire. I beseech you, trust me now! Ask me no questions, but write the pardon."

There was an instant of silence, broken only by the ticking and low music of the clock. The second hand was measuring off the sixtieth minute with rapid, steady sweep. Almost unconsciously, Fouche drew a pistol from his pocket, cocked it unobserved, and, with a face as that of a corpse, was raising it to fire, with a cry to the Emperor on his lips, when Chavarri, whose mind seemed torn by contending emotions, bent suddenly over his mechanism, touched a spring concealed in the rear of the tower, and instantly the whole complicated machinery of the clock stopped with a sudden metallic clang. The music ceased, the automatons paused, standing like statues, each in his place, the mimic Emperor stretched out his hand for the crown of the Cæsars, and the great bell in the tower poised midway in its swing for the twelfth and final stroke.

"Parbleu!" muttered Fouche, pocketing the pistol, and wiping the perspiration from his brow. "Allow me, monsieur," he said, advancing to the table, "to inspect this wonderful specimen of art."

"It is so delicate, monsieur," said Chavarri, hurriedly, still keeping his finger on the secret spring, and warning Fouche off with his unengaged hand.

"Here is the pardon," said the Emperor, affixing his signature to a paper as he spoke. "I hold you, Fouche, responsible for results. Well, what next?"

"Our worthy friend's clock is broken, it appears," said Fouche.

"Broken, sire," said the Spaniard, "and with it the plans of a lifetime. And," he added, casting down his eyes, and speaking in a querulous, broken voice, "since, when one's hopes are broken one cares but little where he goes, I wish a passport to leave France."

Fouche took up the cue immediately. "I have to request, sire," said he, "that you also make out a full and free pardon for the accomplice of the Lady Isadore Chavarri—her father, Don Monsen Chavarri, of Seville."

The Emperor smiled bitterly. His active mind had already compassed the situation, and without a word, either of expostulation or inquiry, he seized a pen and wrote. Then, having finished and signed the double pardon, he advanced with it in his hand.

"Our friend here," said he, "doubtless knows where these persons are to be found, and to him I confide these papers."

The old man, still jealously keeping his hand on the spring of the mechanism, read aloud:

"A full permission to Don Monsen and Isadore Chavarri to leave France immediately, without hindrance or question."

"Add," said he, "'and alive.'"

"You would have made a good diplomist," said Napoleon, as he made the required addition.

Chavarri hesitated for a moment, removed his hand lingeringly from the spring, and, bowing his head, glided toward the door. Just upon the threshold he turned in sudden dismay.

"Where shall I find my daughter?" he asked.

"When she is found we will send Monsieur word," sneered Fouche.

An expression of the most intense malignity flashed across the old man's face, and with an oath he sprang toward the table in the room. But a pistol confronted him.

"The pardons are forfeited," said Fouche.

"No," said the Emperor, "let him pass."

Chavarri, with a look of wonder, wheeled slowly about and disappeared.

After his departure Napoleon stood for a short time in the center of the apartment in a profound reverie. Then, as his gaze fell upon the clock, and the automaton standing beneath the suspended crown within, he bent forward and regarded the figure attentively.

"So," he said, "this was to have been my successor."

It is scarcely necessary to add that the clock proved, on examination, to be an infernal machine of the most ingenious and deadly description. Concealed beneath the metallic slab which formed the pavements of the mimic chapel, and which was constructed to fold back at the proper moment, was found a triple row of small wrought iron barrels, loaded heavily with slugs and balls, arranged to cover an arc of forty-five degrees, at a distance of twenty yards from the machine. No one within that range could possibly have withstood their discharge, exploded simultaneously, exactly when the hands on the dial indicated the hour of noon; but a spring on the outside of the case gave the manipulator power to alter the "set" of the works, and discharge them sooner if necessary.

A few months after the occurrence of the incidents narrated above, Fouche received a letter from Chavarri, then in England, written in the vein in which men who have played a desperate game, and lost, write occasionally to those who have outwitted them. The writer stated that the clock was entirely the work of his own hands, and that he and his daughter alone were concerned in the plot, which had been frustrated by Fouche's promptness. As for himself, he had had little expectation of escaping, having freely resolved to involve himself, if necessary, in the destruction which should overwhelm the Emperor. His daughter, however, the only person on earth for whom he retained any affection, he could not afford thus to sacrifice. He had made provision elsewhere for her support and she had departed at as early an hour as possible, while he himself proceeded to the palace at eleven. No personal danger, no promised honor, nothing, in short, but the cunningly devised falsehood regarding his daughter, could have induced Chavarri to stop the hands of the fatal clock. He also confessed that it was he who, two years before, had fired the shot in the Rue de Rivoli. Chavarri subsequently died in extreme poverty in London. Of the after fate of his daughter nothing is known. His clock, despoiled of the murderous portion of its machinery, was preserved for several years in the Tuileries, and was finally destroyed by an accidental fire and the falling of a wall.

A NOCTURNAL RAMBLE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Some genius—we suspect him to belong to the jovial order of humanity—has said: "The day to drone and dream, the night to learn and ramble." We do not propose to dispute this worthy's view of the matter, but present herewith the experience of a Philadelphia journalist, Mr. William H. Cunningham, 1712, North Twentieth street, one of whose nocturnal rambles he thus refers to, beginning his narration rather peculiarly, however: "I am not a rheumatic, and have been troubled very little with bodily pains. Last Tuesday morning I experienced a very annoying stiffness of the neck, which grew worse as the day wore on. Toward evening it became very severe, and I could scarcely turn my head in any direction. Arriving home at tea time, it was with difficulty that I could eat my meal. My wife wanted to rub my neck with St. Jacobs Oil, but I refused, saying I thought the affliction would soon pass away. Tea over, against the remonstrances of my family, I left home to ramble toward the new Chestnut Street Opera House, about two and a half miles from my residence. I started in the midst of a heavy snow-storm, and remained at the theater until the close of the performance, although I could feel my neck getting worse and becoming very painful. Leaving the play the trouble came to reach home. The storm continued; the car in which I was became blocked in nearly every square, a cold current of air swept through the car, and I did not reach home until toward 2 a. m., by which time my neck had become absolutely rigid. Then I consented to the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which my wife applied two or three times before I arose. I continued its use that day, and by evening I was free from pain, and the next morning I amused myself by twisting my neck in any direction that suited me, and not a vestige of stiffness remained."—*Boston Herald.*

It has been asserted by Prof. Buckland that the most violent poisons have no effect on the hedgehog.

In a Cincinnati daily we notice that Mr. Tim Gleeson, ex-member of the Council from the Fourth ward of that city, says he suffered terribly from rheumatism all last winter and spring. He tried all kinds of liniments and medicines without any benefit until he used St. Jacobs Oil, the first application of which insured a full night's repose, and its subsequent use entirely cured him.—*Akron (Ohio) Beacon.*

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

An electric signal apparatus on a French railway causes the blowing of a steam whistle upon a locomotive approaching a danger signal. The engineer is thus warned. This apparatus is found valuable in fogs and snow-storms, when ordinary signals often escape notice.

The number of varieties of insects is vastly greater than that of all other living creatures. The oak supports 450 species of insects, and 200 are found in the pine. Humboldt, in 1849, calculated that between 150,000 and 170,000 species were preserved in collections, but recent estimates place the present number at about 750,000 species.

It is a very general belief that great burial places exert a noxious influence, which must render the localities very unhealthy as places of residence. This idea is shown to be a mistaken one by the results of any inquiry into the sanitary condition of the cemeteries of Paris. The composition of the air in the cemeteries is reported to be indistinguishable from that of arable lands.

Concerning the moon's effect on tides, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland recently stated that, while the day is gradually lengthening through lunar action tides, the earth reacts on the moon and drives it away farther and farther. Looking backward, the moon must have been nearer and nearer the earth, and at one epoch in the remote ages of the past—perhaps about 50,000,000 of years ago—the two bodies must have been very close together. Then the day was but three hours long instead of twenty-four. At that distant period, the earth rotated once every three hours, and the moon revolved with it in the same time. So near was the moon that, if there had been oceans in those days as now, the tides must have been 216 times as great as at the present time; and, rising to an immense height, would have swept over the whole of England.

Animal life in the Sahara is somewhat peculiar to the region, and, according to M. Vogt, the traveler is struck with the absence of all bright colors in the animals of the desert. As a rule, their hue approaches that of the ground, and the adaptation is most remarkable in birds, reptiles, grasshoppers, etc. Black and white exist in some animals—for instance, the male ostrich—which have nothing to fear from enemies; and a single exception to the rule occurs among insects—the Coleoptera are nearly all black. To explain the existance in safety of these insects whose color must make them conspicuous, M. Vogt states that they feign death on the approach of danger and in that state closely resemble the excrements of gazelles, goats, and sheep. This description, with their disagreeable odor, gives them sufficient protection. The general color of the ground to the desert is, of course that of sand.

At the Crystal Palace, London, a second international electrical exhibition is to follow closely on the heels of the first at Paris. The objects to be exhibited are chiefly compared in these classes: Apparatus used for the production and transmission of electricity and magnets, natural and artificial; mariners' compasses; lightning conductors, and applications of electricity to telegraphy and the transmission of sounds, to the production of heat, to lighting and the production of light, to the service of light-houses and signals, to apparatus giving warning to mines, railways and navigation, to military art, to fine arts, to electro-chemistry and chemical arts, to the production and transmission of motive power, the mechanical arts, to surgery and medicine, to horology, to astronomy, to meteorology, to geodesy, to agriculture, to apparatus for registering, and to domestic uses. It is expected that the exhibition will prove much more attractive to Americans than that at Paris.

The Stature of Different Races of Men

In comparing races as to their stature we concern ourselves not with the tallest or shortest men of each tribe, but with the ordinary or average-sized men who may be taken as fair representatives of their whole tribe. The difference of general stature is well shown where a tall and short people come together in one district. Thus in Australia the average English colonist of five feet eight inches looks clear over the heads of the five feet four-inch Chinese laborers.

Still more in Sweden does the Swede of five feet seven inches tower over the stunted Lapps, whose average measure is not much over five feet. Among the tallest of mankind are the Patagonians, who seemed a race of giants to the Europeans who first watched them striding along their cliffs draped in their skin cloaks; it was even declared that the heads of Magalhean's men hardly reached the waist of the first Patagonian they met. Modern travelers find on measuring them, that they really often reach six feet four inchs, their mean hight being about five feet eleven inches—three or four inches taller than the average Englishman.

The shortest of mankind are the Bushmen and related tribes in South Africa, with an average hight not far exceeding four feet six inches. As a fair contrast between the tallest and shortest races of mankind it may be stated that if a Patagonian and Bushman stood side by side, the latter's head would only reach to the breast of the former.

Thus, the tallest race of man is less than one-fourth taller than the shortest, a fact that seems surprising to those not used to measurements. In general, the stature of the women of any race may be taken as about one-sixteenth less than that of the men. Thus, in England, a man of five feet eight inches and a woman of five feet four inches look an ordinary well-matched couple.

Marked Progress.

The last census shows a rapid advancement in the growth of cotton and food products. In 1870 the amount of cotton produced was 4,352,317 bales; in 1880 more than 6,000,000 bales. In 1870 the amount of corn raised was 760,940,594 bushels; in 1880, 1,751,449,435 bushels. During the last decade our agricultural products were increased nearly 100 per cent. During the year from 1879 to 1880 our export trade largely increased. The cattle export rose from $18,000,000 to $14,000,000; wheat from $167,698,000 to $190,546,000; flour from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000; cotton from $209,852,000 to $245,536,991; and pork from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually.

English Flunkyism.

A late English paper says that the inherent flunkyism of English society was curiously illustrated at a recent fair in London. Princesses and "professional beauties" had agreed to keep stalls in fancy dresses, and the crowd which rushed to see them was so immense that it was impossible to move about, difficult to see anything, and the doors were closed to prevent a catastrophe. Nobody had any pleasure, but everybody was tired and ill-tempered, and brought away a few ridiculous things which they did not want, and for which they had paid absurdly extravagant prices. Yet the fair yielded nearly forty thousand dollars, and the paper sardonically advises the managers of "Hospital Sunday" to engage a few princesses and duchesses to hold the plates, and to be sure and advertise freely. It might be well to provide that nobody should be admitted to divine worship on that Sunday, who did not agree in advance to put a guinea on the plate. But that is probably needless. Franklyn emptied his pockets when he heard Whitefield's pathetic appeals; and no true Briton could refuse a guinea to a plate held by a princess or a "professional beauty."

Flunkys love a lord. But we know no more amusing illustration of it than a sermon that we lately saw, preached a hundred and twenty years ago. The clerical flunky is not the most uncommon, but he is the most disagreeable of the kind. We get glimpses of him at the levees of prime ministers at the very period to which the sermon belongs. They went begging for perferment, and were ready to do what was necessary to get it. Thackeray devotes three papers of his great book to clerical snobs. He would have enjoyed the one who composed and delivered this sermon, which was in commemoration of that precious ornament of his species, to whom Thackeray himself has done justice, King George II. It is edifying to turn from Hervey's memoirs of the court of that monarch, and from Thackeray's legend for his statue, to the sermon delivered at Nassau Hall, January 14, 1761, on the death of his late majesty, King George II.

"George is no more!" saith the preacher; "George, the Mighty, the Just, the Gentle and the Wise; George, the Father of Britain and her Colonies, the Guardian of Laws and Liberty; the Protector of the Oppressed, the Arbiter of Europe, the Terror of Tyrants and France; George, the Friend of Man, the Benefactor of Millions, is no more! Millions tremble at the alarm. Britain expresses her Sorrow in National Groans and Europe re-echoes to the melancholy sound; the melancholy sound circulates far and wide. This remote American Continent shares in the loyal sympathy. The wide intermediate Atlantic rolls the Tide of Grief to these distant shores. And even the recluse Sons of Nassau Hall feel the immense bereavement with all the sensibility of a filial heart, and must mourn with their Country, with Britain, with Europe, with the World. George was our Father too. In his Reign—a Reign so auspicious to Literature and all the Improvements of human Nature—was this Foundation laid, and the College of New Jersey received its Existence. And though, like the sun, he shone in a distant sphere, we felt (most sensibly felt) His benign Influences, cherishing Science and her votaries, in this, her new-born temple."

This was the way in which the Tory pulpit worshiped the throne of earthly grace and favor a hundred and twenty years ago.

Emotional Qualities of the Voice.

The following is a condensation of a lecture by Prof. Plumptre, of King's College: "We really in our speeches, as, indeed, in ordinary conversation, run up and down the musical scale without giving any heed to it—not, it is true, with separate and full notes of song, but with partially formed notes that melt or slide, as it were, into one another, either ascending or descending in the musical scale." In these words the great orator had well defined the nature of speech. The influence of the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone over his hearers is mainly to be attributed to his magnificent delivery and cultivated voice, more, even, than to his profound knowledge, and the earnestness with which he pleads the particular cause before him. Men speaking under emotion always make a difference in the length of the vowel, according to the depth of the emotion, and the real essence of language lies in the living utterance, a thought which can well be applied to the premier. The rises and falls in the musical scale are inherent to man, and every race on the earth indulges in them. Greek and Roman orators have warned their students against monotony, but it was not till the last century that speech was reduced to a system of notation, when Joshua Steele published a work on the subject. The author of this work, "Prosodia Rationalis," took down from the lips of Garrick and other eminent actors their chief speeches, and reduced them to a regular musical notation. Of course, though every note was there, they could not be reproduced with the same effect without the natural gifts of the orator. There is a law of antithesis in speech. The passions of love and hate, for instance, express themselves, the former by notes high in the musical scale, the latter low. Almost every speaker speaks under a different emotion; and, in brief, opposite emotions should be taken in opposite keys and inflections. According to Darwin's work, "Emotions of Men and Animals, as Indicated by the Voice," the voice alters, not only in resonance and quality, but in pitch. This modulation becomes expressive in the earliest period of life, and is intimately related to vocal and instrumental music, and to muscular action. Darwin believes that utterance was first associated with courtship, in its various phases of endearment, rivalry and triumph; and thought that the progenitors of man had the power of utterance of musical tones even before that of articulate speech.

A noted flirt of Akron, Ohio, is said to have all her love letters bound in a volume for her parlor table. It is a Him-book, in both long and short meeter. If this volume were to be produced to prove that she is a heartless creature she would have to plead jilty.—*New York Independent.*

A Good Family Remedy.

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate.

By its faithful use Consumption has been cured when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Jeremiah Wright, of Marion county, W. Va., writes us that his wife had Pulmonary Consumption, and was pronounced incurable by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

Wm. C. Digges, Merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam has cured his mother of Consumption after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

Dr. Meredith, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last stages of Consumption and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough, and that he was able to resume his practice.

Wm. A. Graham & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of [illegible] Freeman, a well-known citizen, who has been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others, of Bronchitis.

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Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup,

All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

C. S. Martin, Druggist, at Oakly, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for CROUP and WHOOPING COUGH.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child!

It contains no Opium in any form!

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Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

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ARE A SURE RELIEF for Cold Feet, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Defective Circulation, Nervous and General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Female Weakness, etc., and if not found as represented we will refund the price paid at any time. Sent by mail upon receipt of One Dollar per pair. Call or address, stating size wanted,

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This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—[illegible] Warranted 5 years. [illegible] 15 days' trial. [illegible] [illegible]

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE ostrich is liable to sudden fits of jealousy, and frequent quarrels occur when several birds are in one inclosure, resulting sometimes in the death of one of the contestants.

THE pawn is very particular about his toilet. He is one of the few crustacea which has been seen to brush himself up with great care. The front claws are fine and delicate, and carry little brushes on their tips.

THE largest steam hammer in the United States is in the Black Diamond steel works in Pittsburgh, Pa. The hammer weighs seventeen tons, while the anvil-block under it weighs 160 tons. With a full head of steam it will strike a blow of ninety tons.

THE human body is seven-eighths water. All the tissues owe their softness to it, and even the bones have a share of this fluid. No organ of the body could perform its duty, nor could life be sustained without it. Alcohol burns up the water, diseases and destroys the body.

THE hard, black German slate pencil has been superseded of late years by the round, white pencil of clay slate. At the quarry near Castleton, Vt., about thirty-five workmen produce 50,000 pencils daily, and it is proposed to increase the daily output to 100,000. The blocks when quarried are sawed into pieces seven by twelve inches, split to a thickness of a half-inch and smoothed by a planer. The block is passed under a semi-circular knife, and, after having been turned over, the process is repeated. The result is fifty seven-inch pencils. A particle of quartz in the block would break all the pencils. They are pointed by a grindstone, turned, assorted, and sent to market in boxes of 100.

WITHIN seventy-five miles of Prescott, Arizona, in the vicinity of Fort McDowell, has been found a large mound, 500 by 250 feet in extent, with walls of stone two feet thick surrounding; within and down to the depth of ten feet have been found some implements of all descriptions; also utensils of a peculiar material painted on the inside with Egyptian characters, ornaments of shell, needles of bone, and, in fact, a perfect museum of relics of the age and of a race now extinct. There were also found tombs three tier deep, and, underneath, cisterns of water. The walls are made of rock found six miles from the mound. Near the quarry are found paintings of beasts of burden, and a very large animal resembling the mastodon; also several unknown figures. The bones found in the tombs were partially destroyed by fire, and the walls showed disturbance by upheaval. This is probably the most important discovery made in Arizona.

A CERTAIN spider—found in the southern part of Europe—makes a curious cradle to preserve her babies through the cold winter, so that the spider family shall not be exterminated. She makes a silk case somewhat the shape of a balloon upside down, not quite half an inch long, and fitted with a door or cover, which may be opened, though she leaves it carefully closed. In this are placed the eggs, from which little spiders will come out in the spring. To protect them from enemies and the cold the anxious mamma makes an outer case of exactly the same shape, only about an inch long, and of course larger all around, also fitted with a closed door. Between the two cases the space is stuffed with a golden-brown colored silk, which she spins herself, and makes it warm and comfortable inside. The whole thing is hung to a bush, and left throughout the winter.

A Fumble of Expedients.

Do not attempt to keep house without a bottle of mucilage. There are hundreds of little things which may be neatly repaired by this simple treatment. It will quickly fasten this loose leaf in your school-boy's book; it speedily repairs a break in your wall paper; it will daintily secure this pretty frameless picture, or decorated card to the wall by simply touching it with a brush; a few drops will stiffen a linen collar if your laundress is tardy; with it and some pretty dado paper, or Japanese handkerchiefs from which to cut figures of flowers, birds, bamboo reeds, fans, and innumerable quaint designs, secured to a background of old gold, cardinal or any pretty tinted shade you may fancy, you may speedily and beautifully decorate all the fine stops in the house and have them match the hangings in every room. Care is to be had to make them as odd as possible and not to crowd the figures. Afterward apply a thin coat of varnish. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and even a common-place chimney stop is glorified and dignified by artistic taste. Handsomer ones are made by covering the stop with cloth or silesia and hand-painting them. The latter are unique testimonials for "tin weddings." Both are pretty, and by the side of them the common custom-painted ones look tawdry.

Another source of comfort is a small camel's-hair brush and a bottle of best varnish. With this potent spell you may charm away every unsightly scratch upon your furniture, by simply tracing over carefully the defect, until it is obliterated. A large brush is useful if it is desirable to varnish a whole article, and if the chemical smell is not objectionable, it is rather pleasant work, to renew the furniture throughout the house by touching it up in this way occasionally. And nothing is so cleanly, efficacious and healthy, for keeping bugs from beds, as this simple expedient of varnishing, in early spring, the whole inside frame, the ends of the slats, and the cavities where the frame unites, also cracks or knots in the wood. Repeat if necessary in midsummer.

Old tapestry Brussels carpets, which are worn and unsightly, may be utilized by ripping and turning the seams on the woolen side and finishing with a bright inexpensive border. This makes an elegant dining-room carpet.

About Worms.

Darwin, in his latest work, estimates that there are in gardens 53,767 worms to the acre, and that they would weigh 356 pounds. Having four or five gizzards apiece, each worm is able to digest a large amount of coarse food, and to bring sixteen tons per acre to the surface per annum. Mr. Darwin says that a field near his house has been cleared of cobble-stones within his remembrance, and this not so much from the fact that the pebbles have been undermined as because fine earth has been brought to the surface. Many of the foundations of Roman buildings recently discovered in Great Britain are preserved underneath this constantly-accumulating deposit of "earth mold," which is from two to three feet deep over the ruins at Wroxeter.

The Poor Sea Islanders.

"Here let me ask the sympathies of all people for the poor South Sea Islanders who are held as degraded slaves on the Sandwich Islands. The other serfs can in some way be heard. The Chinese coolies are, perhaps, better off than they were in China; anyway, they are able to take care of themselves, and they have more than once thrown defiance in the face of the Hawaiian Government. The Portuguese have a sort of Consul in Honolulu and also the Bishop of the Catholic Church to whom they can appeal in some respects; the Mexicans, and there are quite a number on the island now, have also a Consul. I do not know how it is about the Norwegians and others, but being white men they can probably be heard. But no hearing can alleviate their galling servitude. They may be simply counseled to obedience. It is different with the South Sea Islanders. They have no Consul, nobody to represent them, and as they are ignorant of both the Hawaiian and English languages, they are virtually deaf and dumb, and are driven about by signs, precisely like beasts of burden. In their own islands they never labored beyond fishing and picking cocoanuts enough to sustain life. They were free and independent men, subject alone to the call of their chief. When arriving on the plantations they find that they must work from daylight till dark and their food is not fit for hogs. They are a simple, child-like race, and not being inured to hardship they find their chains cutting into them. The mortality among them, both on the slaves while they are coming to the islands and on the plantations, is frightful. They at times die off like sheep that have the rot. They are a sad sight as they arrive, and to see them with tin labels around their necks, and numbers thereon to designate them, as they go along, dejected and aimless looking, is a sight that would move any heart (not hardened) with pity.

"I will narrate a touching incident connected with one of those poor creatures. He was working on one of the other islands, got sick, and by some means came to Honolulu to go to the hospital. The steamer on which he was on board arrived in Honolulu on Sunday, but the authorities took no steps to see into the case of the unfortunate South Sea Islander, as people there are very careful not to break the Sabbath. On Monday morning somebody made it his business to inform the authorities that there was a hospital patient on board the steamer, and when the proper authorities went on board they found the poor South Sea Islander dead. He was literally murdered through carelessness, through inhuman and brutal neglect. I was in Honolulu at the time, and I only heard one man who denounced this merciless indifference, and that was Dr. McKibben, jun., who did not hesitate to name the brutality in its proper terms. But I can not give you a perfect picture of the degradation that exists on the plantations, and of the utterly wretched condition of the serfs. The dead South Sea Islander is but one, no doubt, of many who die like dogs, and are put out of sight as soon as possible.—*Honolulu Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

Habit of Untruth.

Some men seem to have a constitutional inability to tell the simple truth. They may not mean to lie or tell an untruth. But they are careless—careless in hearing, careless in understanding, careless in repeating what is said to them. These well-meaning but reckless people do more mischief than those who intentionally foment strife by deliberate falsehood. There is no firebrand like your well-meaning busybody, who is continually in search of scandal, and by sheer habit misquotes everybody's statement.

This carelessness is a sin of no small magnitude. A man's duty to his fellows requires him to be careful—for what else were brains and common sense given him? Of course that other class, the malignant scandal mongers who take a fiendish pleasure in promoting strife, who deliberately garble men's words and twist their sentiments, is in the minority, and people have a very decided opinion regarding them. Most men misrepresent because they don't seem to think that care in speaking the truth is a pre-eminent duty.

The effects of this careless misrepresenting of others are seen everywhere. Its effect on the individual is to confirm him in a habit of loose, distorted and exaggerated statement, until telling the truth becomes a moral impossibility. No other thing causes so many long standing friendships to be broken, so many dissensions in churches, so much bitterness in communities and so much evil everywhere. It is an abuse that calls for the rebuke of every honorable man; a rebuke that shall be given not only in words whenever occasion demands, but in example. The Persians were said to teach their youth three things: to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth. A little more instruction on this latter head would do no harm to our "advanced civilization."—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

Surface Accomplishments.

That reading does not necessarily make a cultivated person is a truth not generally apparent, even to conscientious readers who suppose themselves to be going through a process of cultivation. There is comparatively small pleasure in talking of book and subjects connected with literature with an uncultured person, however he may be in the habit of reading; while in the presence of cultivated men and women, almost the first word reveals that the reading has been assimilated and become a part of their mental substance, so to speak, and there is felt at once a common ground to move upon, an unspoken understanding of each other's point of view. —*Atlantic Monthly.*

IT is generally observed that persons of about 40 years, especially young ladies of that age, are very forgetful of those with whom they were acquainted in childhood. This remarkable dimness of memory has been appropriately styled "The darkness of the middle ages."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

FOOD AND DISEASE.—It may be well to recollect that it is not the quality so much as the quantity of food which lays the foundation every year of innumerable diseases and death. Let it be remembered, also, that men need a variety of food; living on one or two kinds for a length of time will always undermine a healthy constitution. Milk only has all the elements of life; and any other one kind of aliment, used indefinitely as to time, will as certainly deteriorate the constitution, bodily and mentally. The popular notion that one or two kinds of food at a meal is most wholesome, is wholly untrue. On the contrary, several kinds at a meal, other things being equal, are more conducive to our well-being. Quantity and not quality is the measure of health.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SMALL-POX.—We again call the attention of our readers to the importance of early vaccination, in order that they may thereby secure the measurable protection it gives against small-pox, and because the degree of protection it gives may now be had without the danger of being inoculated with some terrible disease that has always attended the use of humanized vaccine. The thirty establishments in the United States where vaccine is taken direct from thoroughly healthy calves or young cattle afford an abundant supply, stored on ivory points, and obtainable by all druggists and physicians, at a very moderate cost. The fact of having been vaccinated years since does not afford proof of continued safety, and, while successful vaccination is not an infallible safeguard against small-pox, it renders its fatal termination, if contracted, highly improbable. Vaccination should be avoided when the system is suffering from manifestations of a tendency to erysipelas or inflammation of any kind. As a rule, children while teething should not be vaccinated. We also again remind our readers of the fact that a pinch of powdered sulphur put in the foot of each stocking whenever they are changed is, to a very considerable extent, absorbed by the system, and it is a most effective preventive against the contraction of very nearly all contagious diseases. Sulphur purified by precipitation (precipitated lac sulphur) is the best.—*American Sentry.*

BURNS AND SCALDS—IMPORTANT REMEDY.—Four years since this paper recommended the use of bicarbonate of soda, that is the common cooking soda, for most kinds of burns. Since then frequent experiments and observations, the opinions of physicians and the best medical journals have more than confirmed all we then said. As burns and scalds are always liable to occur, and as this remedy, though simple, has proved to be extraordinarily useful, it should be fixed in the mind of every one. The soda, and the carbonic acid so readily set at liberty from it, have anæsthetic, antiseptic and disinfecting properties—all highly beneficial for burns. For slight burns cover all the injured parts with a layer of powdered soda. For deeper burns, but where the skin is not broken, dip linen rags in a solution made by dissolving about one-third of an ounce of the soda in a pint of water; lay the rags on and keep them moist with the solution. For very severe burns, followed by suppuration (formation of pus), apply the rags in the same way, keeping them moist; but frequently exchange them when dry for fresh ones, and carefully wash off with the soda solution any matter that has accumulated underneath, so that it may not be absorbed into and poison the blood. Leading European medical journals give numerous instances in which, by the above treatment, extensive burns of a very severe character have healed speedily, leaving little scar.—*American Agriculturist.*

Peculiar Weddings.

Numerous peculiar weddings are happening nowadays. A girl at Coultersville, N. C., was locked in a room by a father, who chained a savage bull-dog under the window; but her lover poisoned the dog, pried open her window, and carried her to a clergyman.

Mrs. Reeder, on the death of her husband, in Baltimore, received the following letter from Franklin Broillar, of Carroll, Mo.: "I have just heard the news. Will you marry me now? Enclosed find $100 to bring you and your children here." Broillar and Mrs. Reeder had been engaged before the war; but an uncontradicted report that he had been killed in battle, led her to marry another man. When he learned that he had lost her he went West and and waited twenty years to renew the courtship. She said yes.

Old Edgerton, of Bellevue, Iowa, decided to get rid of his wife and marry a younger woman. This he accomplished by means of an irregular divorce and with the consent of the original wife, who remains in the Edgerton establishment as housekeeper, while the bride plays the idle lady.

A Nashville girl being forbidden to marry her lover, promised obedience, but one day requested her father to hand their pastor a note on his way to business. Thus he was unsuspectingly led to deliver an invitation to the clergyman to call at once and perform the prohibited ceremony; and the latter, presuming that parental consent had been obtained, readily obeyed the summons.

Wicked Tommy and His Poor Mother

"Mamma, come quick! The catsup on the shelf!" "Drast that snooping cat, I'll make fiddle-strings out of her in no time, if I ever lay my hands on her. She's forever into something," and the enraged materfamilias vigorously pounded her way to the cellar door. "Where is she, Tommy, I don't see her?" "See who?" "Why the cat you said was on the shelf." "I never said there was a cat on the shelf." "Yes, you did, too. You said the catsup on the shelf." "So I did, and I say so yet. The catsup on the shelf, right before your eyes. Don't you see it? There, in that old wine bottle!" and he quietly but very swiftly dodged out into the kitchen.—*Greenbush Gazette.*

AFTER all the arguments about cheapness and quality it appears that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for the cure of Coughs and Colds ever offered to the public. The price is only 25 cents a bottle, and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

"MADE NEW AGAIN."

MRS. WM. D. BYCKMAN, St. Catharines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., I have used your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' for the last three months, and find myself—(what shall I say?)—'*made new again*' are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work."

The Number of Public Schools.

According to the last report of the United States Commissioner of Education, General Eaton, Pennsylvania has the greatest number of public schools of any State in the Union. The following table is of interest. The reader's attention is invited to the letters opposite the names of States; "a," where the number of schools is indicated; "b," number of school-houses:

(a)	Alabama	4,671	(a)	Mississippi	89
(b)	Arkansas	706	(a)	Missouri	8,096
(a)	California	2,742	(a)	Nebraska	2,776
(b)	Colorado	249	(a)	Nevada	175
(a)	Connecticut	1,638	(a)	N. Hampshire	2,535
(a)	Delaware	460	(b)	New Jersey	1,558
(a)	Florida	902	(b)	New York	11,662
(a)	Georgia	5,735	(a)	N. Carolina	5,569
(a)	Illinois	12,824	(b)	Ohio	12,143
(b)	Indiana	9,543	(a)	Oregon	865
(b)	Iowa	10,791	(a)	Pennsylvania	18,386
(b)	Kansas	4,932	(a)	Rhode Island	819
(a)	Kentucky	6,456	(a)	S. Carolina	2,901
(a)	Louisiana	1,424	(a)	Tennessee	5,612
(b)	Maine	4,263	(a)	Texas	5,804
(a)	Maryland	2,009	(a)	Vermont	2,573
(a)	Massachusetts	5,538	(a)	Virginia	2,491
(b)	Michigan	6,325	(a)	West Virginia	3,723
(a)	Minnesota	3,925	(b)	Wisconsin	5,626

Massachusetts has 88 evening schools and Rhode Island 33, which are not counted in the above enumeration. In Mississippi, it is explained, that the school districts are the counties, with such cities of 1,000 or more inhabitants as may choose to organize separate districts. The figures given for Virginia count each grade of one teacher in the graded schools as one school.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," and it cured me. Yours respectfully, JUDITH BURNETT, Hillsdale Mich.

Cornish Prayer Meetings.

Many of the expressions used at Cornish prayer-meetings are extremely grotesque. For example, hardly any but a native would understand what a man meant when he prayed that he might be kept "from skirmishing into the holes and corners." This was simply the man's way of asking that he might be kept from doing anything wrong. Again, it is rather trying to one's gravity to hear a man allude to a certain unmentionable personage as "ould smutty face." About the time I heard this remark, and in the same parish, there was a good deal of rivalry between the Dissenting fisherman and those attending the church. The former annoyed the latter intensely by accusing them of praying at their meeting that "the devil might be hanged." Less primitive people would have laughed at such an absurd charge, but our friends regarded it quite seriously, and one of them took occasion to allude to it thus in his prayer: "They have been saying that we prayed that the devil might be hanged!" I mention this to show how unsophisticated these men are. They are wont to be very personal in their prayers. One evening a man brought two of his comrades with him, and in his prayer put forth this petition: "Lord, convert they two men over there in the corader."—*London Society.*

A Willing Endorser.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I can recommend your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and you can cheerfully use my name. MRS. ANN KELLY.

BAD manners disgraced the King of Sweden. "At supper," says Miss Knight, "his Majesty was seen to scratch his head with his fork, and also with his knife, and afterward go on eating with them."

PIERCE'S "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

THE slopes forming the base of the Sierra Nevada range are said to be adapted to the growing of the finest fruit in the Union.

SEDIMENT or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

IT is alleged that the oysters found off the Texas coast are the largest and best in the world.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles.

NO PREPARATION ever discovered except CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will really produce new hair on bald heads. It will be a happy day when the great army of bald heads fully understand this.

SEE advertisem't regarding Magnetic Insoles.

THE light-colored or petroleum grease penetrates through the hub and loosens the spokes. Use the Frazer Grease and avoid this injury to the wheel.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

Why He Drank.

"So you were drunk," said the Police Judge to an old toper.

"Yes, sir; but under palliating circumstances. I had not touched a drop of liquor for six months, and I became too respectable.

"I began to get proud. Sometimes I wouldn't even speak to my wife when I met her on the street. Now pride is dangerous. John G. Saxe tells us that all proud flesh, where'er it grows, is subject to irritation. When a man stays sober too long he becomes Pharisaical. Socrates, you know, said that a man should get drunk once a month. I did not wish to become a Pharisee, so I got drunk."

"But did Socrates tell you to go into a saloon and fight the proprietor?" asked the Judge.

"Yes, sir. I don't remember his exact words, but, as nearly as I can recall them, he said: 'Go therefore into the place where wines and liquors are sold and for the exercise of the muscle, which nature has given you, pound the bar tender.'"

"Did the old philosopher tell you to go into a boarding-house, seize the land lady and tear her clothes?"

"Yes, sir. 'Go you therefore'—page 321 revised dialogues—'into the boarding-house, lay hands upon the wardrobe of the mistress of the estatablisement and rend her garments, for vain is the landlady who has tender clothes and tough steaks.' Am I classically discharged?"

"No, sir. You will be assigned to the philosophical employment of breaking stones."—*Little Rock Gazette.*

He Was a Donkey Driver.

When an Austin schoolmaster entered his temple of learning, one morning, he read on the blackboard the touching legend:

"Our teacher is a donkey."

The pupils expected there would be a combined cyclone and earthquake, but the philosophic pedagogue contented himself with adding the word "driver" to the legend, and opened the school with prayer as usual.—*Texas Siftings.*

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

TO EGG Dealers. Preserving process cost 1c. per 100 doz. No boiling. Send for circular. W. J. Rinet, Dayton, O.

WATCHES catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circulars free. Address C. Bayless, Dubuque, Ia.

YOUNG MEN! If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED—50 girls; good wages; [illegible] Light, steady work given, to be made at home; [illegible] Knitting Co., 167 South [illegible]

$10 of Genuine CONFEDERATE MONEY and a 16 page Journal (ILLUSTRATED) sent free to any address for 10c. Dr. C. J. Lane, Jackson, Mich.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacey, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Our valuable Hand Books, "Patents" and "Hints and Recipes," sent free.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, &c. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

CHOICE NEW SEED POTATOES. The Lady Washington, White Elephant, Mammoth Pearl and Beauty of Hebron. Prices reduced. Send for illustrated catalogue. T. S. GARDNER, Rogers Park, near Chicago, Ill.

DON'T FAIL to send 3-ct. stamp for the most complete Catalogue of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, PRESSES, &C. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST VARIETY. NATIONAL TYPE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GREEN CORN PACKERS Get their Corn with Barker's Patent Machine; [illegible] VOLNEY BARKER, Box 80, Portland, Me.

TONY PASTOR IN TROUBLE.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination making a tour of the Union, is recognized as the leading character vocalist and variety performer of the United States. The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently, and found him as genial in private as he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that it was excellent. He had occasionally severe pains, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but any complaints of that character never trouble him long, as he had found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked what the remedy was and he replied, "ST. JACOBS OIL." Mr. Pastor said that he considered the Great German Remedy an excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles of it with him whenever he went traveling, and would not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. The foregoing, from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*, recalls to our mind an item wherein the editor of the Cairo (Ill.) *Evening Sun*, in paying a tribute to the enterprise of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and expressing his sorrow at the loss by fire which the latter paper sustained, says: "The whole office was knocked into ten thousand pieces—all except the ST. JACOBS OIL advertisement, which was mercifully preserved." The closing remarks in the above and the following incident are a true index of the unexampled popularity the Great German Remedy enjoys everywhere: At a St. Louis theatre recently whilst the play was in progress, one of the lady performers met with a painful mishap, which quite disabled her. The hero of the piece, equal to the emergency, called out to one of the ushers to "bring a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL quickly." The thundering applause throughout the entire house which promptly followed this happy suggestion was an unmistakable proof of the fact that the audience "had been there themselves," as the expression goes, and experienced the benefits of this wonderful article.

Mr. Charles A. Whitney, advertising agent of Park Garden, Providence, R. I., writes: "For three years I had inflammatory rheumatism in my right hip and knee. I employed many noted physicians, and tried numerous remedies for the ailment, but found nothing to help me until I used the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, which cured me at once. I am now entirely well."

Samples Free. *The Chicago Weekly Herald*—Hon. Frank W. Palmer, formerly of the *Inter Ocean*, now Postmaster of Chicago, editor. Eight pages, all the news, correct market reports, agricultural and household matter, etc. ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Send for it, and see how you like it. Address CHICAGO HERALD CO., Chicago, Ill.

SILVER WATCHES FREE

Every week Solid Silver Hunting-Case Watches are given away with The Boys' Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week. It is the Best Boys' Paper in the World. Send 5 cents for a sample copy to
CHAMPION PUBLISHING CO., 194 William St., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the LIFE, TRIAL and EXECUTION of GUITEAU The Assassin. Complete history of his shameful life; full record of the most notorious trial in the annals of crime. Profusely illustrated. Low priced. *Outfit 50 cents.* For circulars and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE
GUITEAU TRIAL

This is the only complete and fully-illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. *Agents Wanted.* Circulars free. Extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

FRESH, PURE & RELIABLE. Every variety SEEDS! Give them a trial. NO OLD STOCK IN STORE. Home-grown and Imported. Send for Catalogue. A. B. BARNES & CO., Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES—Magnificent holiday presents; [illegible] DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
Delivered on Trial, FREE OF CHARGE.
WILSON'S OSCILLATING
Shuttle Sewing Machine!
BUY NO OTHER!
LASTS A LIFE TIME. Warranted 5 Years.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR "B."
AGENTS WANTED in Unoccupied Territory.
Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 & 827 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

SIX [illegible] CTS [illegible]

C. N. U. No. 4

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. HARTER'S [illegible]
IRON TONIC.
[illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time **PERFECTLY CURED.**

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.* GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use **Hop B.**

Whoever you are, wherever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **Hop Bitters**

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters**

HOP
BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

HALL'S

Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a **positive guarantee that it will cure any case,** and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a **single instance.**

It is **unlike** any other Catarrh remedy, as it is **taken internally, acting upon the blood.** If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

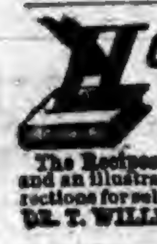

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for **Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.** The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, **sent free.** Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhœa, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI.

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease **CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA** in from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, **$1.00** a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO., 101 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

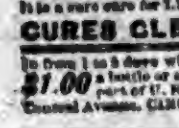

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls. Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

REED'S

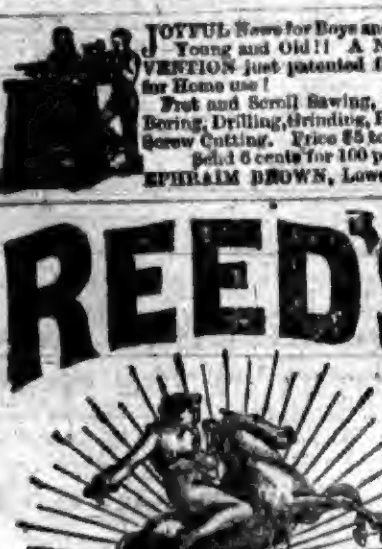

GILT EDGE TONIC

A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of bitters.

☞ For sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere

CHAS NATHAN & CO. — WHOLESALE AGENTS FORT WAYNE, IND.

PATENTS

We continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

The Atlanta exposition building was sold for $200,000, and will be converted into a cotton factory.

* * *

At Corning, Ohio, one day last week, two young darkies quarreled about their girl, and concluded to fight a duel. Everything was arranged according to he "code of honah," and two rounds were fired. One was hit both times, but the other was unhurt.

* * *

New York is never so hard up that they cannot afford some sort of political excitement. The most common amusement of this kind, is a dead lock. She has a double case of the kind now, and is correspondingly happy. The state senate has been struggling for several days, to elect a president pro. tem., and the house has so far been unable to elect a speaker. One of the senators, Wagner, was killed in the great railroad disaster on the Hudson River railroad a few days ago, but even that failed to break the tie (no fun intended). But it is thought some combination will soon be effected to get the legislature down to hard work.

* * *

The Western Union telegraph company has issued a new tariff book, which went into effect Jan. 1. This company's repeated swallowing of minor telegraph organizations, and the consequent changes in rates, necessitated this step. The tariff for day messages in most cases, remains the same as before, but night messages are no longer sent at half the day rate, an amount equal to about two-thirds of the day rate being charged for their transmission. It will be seen that the company will receive one-sixth more tariff than formerly, on every night message sent over its wires. This alone, is a potent cause for the revision of rates.

* * *

Senator Logan has introduced a bill into congress, to the effect that all revenue hereafter derived from the manufacture and sale of liquor, shall be turned into a national school fund for the education of all the children of the United States. The money must be divided to the several states and territories according to the population as shown by the censuses. There are some good features about the bill, and were it not that this revenue is needed to help keep up the expenses of the government and to pay off the national debt, it would, no doubt, become a law. As it is, however, but few believe it will pass, however good it might be under ordinary circumstances.

* * *

Orth, of this state, is trying to cut down the power of the speaker of the house of representatives, heretofore, the entire work of appointing and arranging the committees, rested with the speaker. He can arrange them to suit himself. By a proper arrangement, he can manage to defeat any bill to which he is opposed, provided he can foresee that such a bill will be brought up. He can also, by refusing to recognize a member who wishes the floor, exert a very powerful influence over legislation. The following ir Orth's bill in regard to the formation of the committies: The house after its organization at the commencement of each congress shall proceed to constitute a board to select committees to consist of eleven members to serve during such congress. The board shall be selected and constituted as follows: The roll of the members shall be called, and each member shall thereupon, by viva voce, designate some one member to serve as chairman of such board, and the person receiving the highest number of votes given of a majority of the whole house shall be such chairman; and at the same roll call each member shall name five members to serve on said board, and the ten persons receiving the highest number of votes shall, with such chairman, constitute such board, provided, however, if no person shall have received a majority of votes of the house for chairman there shall be, immediately subsequent, a vote or votes until a chairman is elected as aforesaid. Second. It shall be the duty of said board, within a reasonable time, to report to the house the standing of select and joint committees provided for by the rules or ordered by the house; the names of members of each committee, to be reported in order of their length of service i congress and where two or more are equal in length of service. The names of such shall be reported in alphabetical order, and when such report is agreed to by the house, either with or without amendment. Committees thus constituted shall be permanent committees of the house during such congress. Vacancies occuring in any committee shall be filled by such board subject alike to the election of the house. Third. At the first or subsequent meeting of any committee of the house, two-thirds at least of its members being present, it shall proceed to designate some one of its members to act as its chairman of each congress, and shall also have power to fill any permanent or temporary vacancy in such chairmanship.

* * *

—Dr. A. W. Brinserhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

* * *

—For lap robes call on Kiblinger & Co. tf

Thrilling Courtship.

"Don't contradict me," said the stern parent. "You have been holding secret interviews with Charles Mountserrat de Montmorenci."

He was a proud but fashionable tailor and not to be trifled with.

"How did you find it out?" sobbed the daughter. "You never saw us."

"No, I never saw you," he returned indignantly, "but my faithful Bruno came running to me this very evening with a mouthful of cloth. I recognized the pattern at once. I cut the piece to make a pair of pants for young Montmorenci two months ago, and he hasn't paid for them yet."

All she answered was, "Father, dear, it's too awfully too-too," and she fell like a little faded flower at his feet.—Brooklyn Eagle.

* * *

—Trifles light as hair spoil our appetite for butter.

—There is a divorceity of opinion between many men and their wives.

—The blockhead factory never shuts down. It always runs on foot time.

—Aphorism of a perfectly reckless belle: "Be flirtuous and you will be happy."

—The average life of a circus actor is forty years. The average age of a circus joke is 250 years.

—A married pair of Alabama deaf mutes have applied for a divorce. Free dumb is their battle cry.

—A minister whose sermons take more than half an hour, has generally a n-odd congregation to preach to.

—Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb; he knew that they were intended for each other as soon as he spider.

—It is a great risk marrying a bank president's daughter. You may be obliged to visit your father-in-law in jail.

—It does not always follow that a man is a sculptor because he chisels his tailor out of a suit of clothes.—N. Y Herald.

—It is terrible hard for a bachelor member of the Hay Fever Association to get married. No woman likes to be sneezed at.

—The fox whose tail was caught in the trap was one of the first individuals who "severed his connection,"—Boston Bulletin.

—Money often leads men astray. Some of them will run after a dollar; but a hound dog is more avaricious. He will follow a scent.

—A healthy man requires about a pint of air at a breath. A consumptive man requires a 25 or 50 cent bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, which will surely cure him.

—For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes there are a thousand who sincerely hate our success. All men use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs and colds. Ask your druggist.

—Young lady—"So you're better again, Mr. Grubbles?" Grubbles—"Well, no, miss. No, I can't say as I'm a bit better. Not a bit. I ain't maybe not quite so bad as I was though.—That's all I can say for it."

—The Star Route business could be easily settled and all the accused be got out of trouble, if the government would only induce a bank examiner to inspect the accounts, and would then act upon his report.—Puck.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular. 5-2w.

—"What do you call this thing?" asked the old lady at the opera last evening, to which she had gone with her daughter, and the husband of the same. "Patience," replied the dutiful son-in-law. "Patients? Well, I declare they do act sick!" said the old lady, putting on a loook of commiseration.—Lowell Citizen.

Colourless And Cold.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colourless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends. 5-2w.

—We clip the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel: A hasty, although somewhat accurate compilation of the cost in maintaining the House of Representatives of this country at the capital, shows it to be about $23 a minute. Probably no reader of the Sentinel ever thought that each little remark, objection or move made by a member of the House costs from $10 to $100. How many members indulge in $500 speeches every day! And yet how many there are who indulge in $10,000 speeches, too. Three days, almost, were taken up by the efforts of Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, to increase the number of members of standing committees. At $23 a minute, what a cost! Members often spend $10,000 in time by objecting to an appropriation of $100. The people of the country should learn to appreciate the proceedings of Congress for they are very high priced, very rare.

Practical Proverbs.

"I wouldn't gin a cent for de man who quotes old proverbs an' adopts second-han' mottoes," began Brother Gardner, of the Detroit limekiln club, as the crunching of harvest apples suddenly ceased. "Dis am an sige for ebery man to hold his own plow, an' who am content to let some one else hold it must be satisfied wid cobs in place of co'n. Ef I was so poo' an' low-down dat I had to pick rags, I would have my own maxims an' mottoes. Instead of sayin' 'Doan' put off till to-morrow what kin be dun to-day,' I would have it: 'Now, ole man, you git right up 'n dust, an' sling mo' rags dis week dan any odder chap kin in a month.' 'De odder day I met Come-back Jones You know he am 'bout sixty y'ars old, an' 'bout as hard up as a woodchuck in a b'ar's grip. I axed de ole man how he was keepin' up wid de purceshun, an' he replied, "Wall, ise mighty hard up; but dey say it am a long lane dat has no turn." Jist fink of an ole man wid one No. 13 in de grave waitin' fur a turn in de lane to bring him heaps to eat an' lots to w'ar!—All frew life he has carried dat second-han' sayin' wid him, an' am yet a believer in it. Why didn't he have one of his own? If he had said forty years ago: "Doan' foller any lane, but cut cross-lots," de wolf wouldn't be arter him to-day. A man who has de will to make a motto has de pluck to make it a success. 'Buckle down to bizness' am a better motto dan any book kin give ye. Let me, in closin', quote some of de mottoes an' maxims belongin' to members of dis club:

Sir Isaac Walpole—'Doan' drap fifteen cents in reachin' fur a dollar.'

Waydown Bebee—'When ye can't dig frew a wall climb ober it.'

Giveadam Jones—'Git dar,' if it takes a leg.

Pickles Smith—'Ye can't swim a ribber by sittin' on a bank.'

Samuel Shin—'Sot yer alarm-clock fur six in de mornin.'

Trustee Pullback—'If de road am up hill, stiffen yer back-bone a little mo.'

Kyan Johnson—'De man who w'ars his hat on his ear shows de empty side of his head.'

Brutus Jackson—'Hoe co'n wid yer hans and arms 'stead of yer mouf.'

Elder Toots—'Take a job at fust sight, but doan' trade hosses till yer fink it ober."

* * *

Important to Travelers.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue 19 1y.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m. Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running Wagon

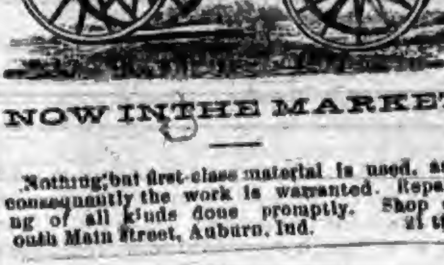

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main Street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

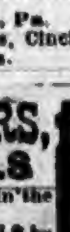

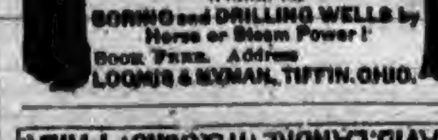
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
SEEDS BY MAIL
LANDRETH
OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec., 19, 188[illegible].

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 [illegible]pm	7 05am	
Saginaw	6 20	7 50	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	8 40	11 30am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 24
Jackson Lv	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 35pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 13	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 29	9 56
Montgomery	8 51	1 44	10 26
Fremont	9 12	2 05	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 40
Waterloo	10 02	2 53	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis		8 40	
Washington		9 05pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 30am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 02
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 28
Angola	1 30	7 06	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 30
Montgomery	2 08	7 43	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 06	7 06
Jonesville	2 49	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 20
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

Jackson.—M. C.: east—12 40, 3 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 20 p. m.; west—12 45, 3 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 00 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 20, 6 50 p. m.

Jonesville.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 39 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

Bankers.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

Waterloo.—L. S. & M. S. east, 3 00, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

Auburn Junction.—B. & O. east, 3 44 a. m., 4 20, 10 25 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 21 a. m. 2:48 p. m. west—11:06 am m., 7:34 p. m.

Ft. Wayne.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2:00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C, east, 5 20 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM DECEMBER 18, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 17pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 18
Deshler	12 46am	5 22	6 13
Fostoria	1 39	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 08	6 46	7 48
Chicago Junction ar	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	5 10pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 25	7 40	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 38	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 48	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 12am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
Chicago ar	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 20am	5 20pm	8 30pm	9 27p
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	9.15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 35p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	8 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 30am	5 55	6 45	1 00p
Chicago Ar	6 50	10 30	11 08	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:15 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:35 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:30 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 53
7 47	12 28	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 35pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 25 m	6 25pm	Cincinnati	8 12a	4 40pm
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	12 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. Campbell General Ticket Agt.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	[illegible] Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 2[illegible]pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 18	11 31	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 38		6 35	
Sedan			7 09	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 58	7 38	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 40	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	11 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 30pm	2 25	[illegible]pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 30	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 09	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	6 00	6 40		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 3:00 p. m. and arrives at Butler at 10:45 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. H. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
R'Y.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St Louis

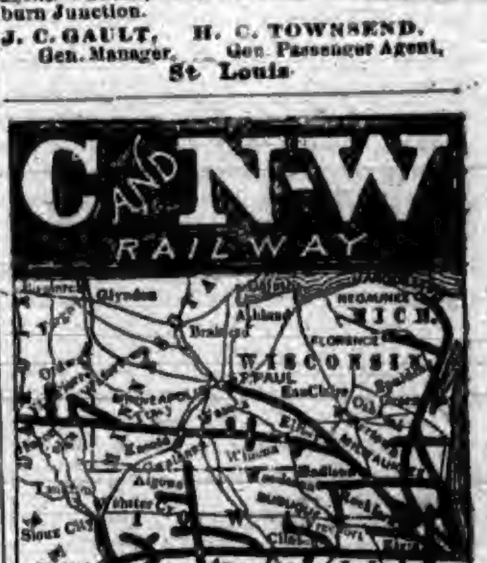

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Nort west.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction po

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorder's office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 9. 1882. Number 6.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

Rules of County Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of DeKalb county, Ind., the rules and regulations adopted by the State board were re-adopted by said board for the use and regulation of the health bureau of DeKalb county:

All "rules and regulations" of the State Board of Health are mandatory, and by provision of the law "establishing a State Board of Health," etc. (sec. 9) a fine not less than $5 is incurred by any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of such "rules and regulations" each day of such "failure or refusal" after proper notification, constituting a separate offense.

The local Boards of Health throughout the state are hereby required to "promulgate and enforce" the rules herewith issued, and to enforce the penalty in the case of "failure or refusal" of any person to comply with the requirements thereof.

The only safety against small pox is, to-wit: Avoid the special contagion of the disease, and vaccinate.

Vaccination, when successfully performed, with reliable virus, undoubtedly modifies, if it does not furnish absolute protection from small pox; but in view of the fact that there are many instances in which the vaccine disease (for some cause) does not pass regularly through all its stages, therefore becoming a spurious vaccination, the State Board earnestly recommend the re-vaccination of all persons, old and young, who are not known to have been successfully vaccinated at some former time with non-humanized bovine virus. More especially should this precaution be taken during the prevalence of small pox in a neighborhood. By the observance of this rule, and primary vaccination in youth, one of the most loathsome diseases may be effectually prevented.

Physicians shall certify as to successful vaccination upon blank forms, (physician's certificates) as issued by order of health officer, and school boards, township trustees, etc., shall see that teachers, upon receipt of such certificates, shall file the receipt and record in a book furnished by such school board, etc., the name of the child presenting such certificate, the date of such and name of physician certifying. This rule is made so that when a child is certified to once, the evidence can be had if it should remove to another health precinct or school, thus obviating a second examination.

Township trustees, school boards, or similar officers are to report to their several local boards of health the name and residence of any person under their supervision who refuses or neglects to obey the rules as promulgated by boards of health; but not to prosecute. All persons and corporations are to obey the rules of health boards, but such boards are the organizations that can enforce such rules or conduct prosecutions.

Upon notice being given of cases of small pox or varioloid, to the board of health of a county, city or town, or to the health physician thereof, or whenever any member of said board or the health physician shall have knowledge of any cases of small pox or varioloid within their jurisdiction, some member of the board or the health physician, shall cause a red cloth, or card having "small pox" conspiciously printed thereon, not less than twelve inches square, to be fastened upon the front door, or other conspicious place of each building in which such sickness prevails, said cloth or card to be maintained during the existence of the disease, and until such time as the health physician is satisfied the premises have been properly cleaned, disinfected and purified. In case of scarletina, diphtheria or rubeola, a yellow cloth or card should be used in the manner in which red is used in small pox. If said red or yellow cloth or card is removed without any authority from the health physician, the name of the person, or the head of the family, occupying the premises, together with the number of the street, or location, shall be published, and the person removing said cloth or card, or causing their removal without authority of the health physician, shall be fined a sum not less than $5 nor more than $25.

Every person affected with small pox or varioloid, shall be isolated as much as possible from all other persons, and shall occupy a room in which there are no unnecessary articles of furniture, as carpets, cushioned chairs, lounges, window curtains, clothing, etc. The rooms which have been occupied by such diseased person should, if papered, have the paper removed entirely from the walls; the walls should be whitewashed; the floor scrubbed; the room thoroughly fumigated, disinfected and ventilated before permission is granted to remove the cloth or card of warning.

SPECIAL RULES:

After April 1st, 1882, no person, until after they have been successfully vaccinated shall be admitted into any public or private school of learing within this county, either in the capacity of teacher or pupil, and all persons admitted therein shall present to the principal thereof the certificate of a reputable physician as to the fact of their being successfully vaccinated.

It shall be the duty of all unvaccinated persons within this county to be successfully vaccinated within 60 days from Feb. 1, 1882. And all unvaccinated persons coming into this county shall be required to be vaccinated within 60 days after coming into the county.

All children born within this county shall be successfully vaccinated within twelve months after birth. All vaccination shall be with reliable bovine virus.

—The health officer will see that vaccination is performed with non-humanized virus.

NOTE—An accoucheur is not recognized by the act creating the State Board of Health as a physician. Such must report birth and death, but can not give certificate of vaccination.

The board, after adopting these rules, added the following:

Provided, always, that no person shall be compelled to be vaccinated when in the opinion of a competent physician, such person is not in a physical condition to be vaccinated with safety.

Provided further, that these rules and regulations shall not be construed so as to conflict with the rules and regulations of incorporated towns in this county.

By order of
COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.
J. B. CANBERER, Sec'y.

Opinion of State Supt. Bloss.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1882.

Dr. Thad. M. Stevens, secretary State Board of Health.

SIR: Your statement in reference to vaccination in the public schools has been received, and I take pleasure in answering:

The township trustees and the school boards of cities and towns have the right to expel pupils from the schools. The teachers do not have such power. I have, when questioned on this subject by trustees and teachers, made the following statements:

1. It is the duty of the teachers to carry out the directions of school boards and township trustees in reference to vaccination.

2. School boards and township trustees, when legally notified by the local boards of health, may, if directed by said board, suspend all pupils who do not comply with the rules of said board in reference to vaccination.

3. That school boards and township trustees, in order to free themselves from liability to prosecution by the board of health, should report to the local board the names of all children (also the names of their parents or guardians) who refuse to comply with the law, and who have in consequence been suspended from school.

4. That it is not the duty of school trustees to institute criminal proceedings against those refusing to comply with the orders of the board of health.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN M. BLOSS.
Superintendent Pub. Inst.

COLOURLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colourless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends. 5-2w.

—Some of our local correspondence came in too late for publication, last week. Our correspondents will please send in their communications not later than Tuesday, at farthest.

—F. B. Straw, agent for the Domestic sewing machines and the celebrated Whitney organs, called on us this week. Mr. S. is working up a fine trade in his line and it will be an object to those wanting goods of this kind to read the notices in this issue.

VACCINATION.

Few persons correctly understand what the term really implies. It implies the production of a specific disease called vaccinia, which only can be perfectly produced by the introduction of pure non-humanized vaccine virus, which is first obtained from the cow where it is generated spontaneously; then by inoculation of a healthy heifer we obtain the pure bovine virus. At this time when there is so much being said upon this subject, both for and against vaccination, I thought it might not be amiss to offer a few words to the public upon this question. Nearly everybody has a notion and theory of their own relative to its protective power against small pox. Many instances have been cited where persons have had small pox and some have died of the disease, after having been vaccinated and hence they say that vaccination does not amount to much, or is no protection at all. I find that the matter is very imperfectly understood, and I am sure if it was, there could not be any considerable conflict of opinion nor hesitation about vaccination and re-vaccination. The fact that a vaccinated person in a particular instance is taken down with small pox is not a legitimate argument against vaccination in the true sense of the term.—There are several reasons why the operation has not been successful: The virus may not have been of good quality, although it may have caused a sore arm. In many instances, if examined by one competent to judge, it would be found not to possess the characteristics of the true vaccinia pustule. This I am satisfied from my own observations as well as that of many others, is a common occurrence. The effects of vaccination may have disappeared from the system; it certainly does pass from the system of some much sooner than from others, as shown by vaccination. Then again humanized virus, which has passed through the system of one or several persons, has been used and not only become deteriorated but in many instances contaminated, and is not as safe and complete a protection as when the true non-humanized virus is used. All of the above precautions may be strictly observed and still the vaccinated person may have small pox, because, while the individual may have been vaccinated, yet he has not been vaccinized—in other words his system has not been so completely charged with vaccinia as to entirely overcome the susceptibility to small pox. A very large proportion of the vaccinated have not been vaccinized, in many instances, because improper virus has been used, and in many more, because they have not been sufficiently re-vaccinated to completely overcome the susceptibility of their systems. If everybody would enjoy complete immunity from small pox, they must vaccinate and re-vaccinate so long as there is the slightest trace of the essential characters of the vaccine pustules at the point of insersertion.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.
Town of Auburn.

Richland Township S. S. Association.

The sabbath-school workers of Richland and Fairfield townships met at the U. B. church in Corunna, Saturday, January 28, 1882. After a song by the audience (with Mrs. Freed at the organ), Elder Harding led in prayer, and Wm. Parks delivered the welcome address. There were four subjects of sabbath-school work taken up and discussed in the presence of nearly three hundred hearers, by the following gentlemen: Rev. Paschall, Elder Harding, L. D. Britton and Rev. Kelso, of Auburn; each speaker being followed by voluntary speeches. Mrs. Ella Grate, of Sedan, delivered an essay on the first lesson of the present quarter. Written reports, six schools of Richland and one of Fairfield, were read and handed in, which showd a corps of 39 officers, 29 teachers and an average attendance of 379 scholars. The drawer box was then opened, containing 18 questions, which were read from the stand and answered by members of the society. The programme being carried out by our worthy president, the society adjourned to meet at Sedan on the last Saturday in April.

SECRETARY.

CAST IRON FELLOWS.—Men of endurance have healthy kidneys and liver. No aches in the back, no piles or constipation. The cure for these diseases is Kidney Wort. This great remedy keeps up the tone of the whole body by enabling the liver, bowels and kidneys to perform their functions perfectly. Both the Liquid and Dry are sold by druggists.—Pioneer Press.

—Golden syrup for 60 cents, at Jack Ralston's. 5-2w.

Golden Wedding.

Last Thursday, January 26th, at Spencerville, a large number, at least ninty persons, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Jeremiah Rhodes and his wife by calling upon them, extending their congratulations and partaking of a bountiful repast at the residence of their son-in-law, Wm. C. Tindall.

It was probably the most enjoyable occasion that ever the good people of that village experienced, all feeling too joyous and happy to ever think of the rain and inclement weather without. Tears of gladness, handshaking and blessings were the order of the afternoon and evening.

Among the presents there was a gold headed cane, a cake basket, napkin rings butter knife, a rocking chair, driving whip, eleven dollars in gold from Auburn friends and seventy seven dollars from friends at Spencerville and St Joe.

There were present at the marriage and the Golden anniversary the widow of Daniel Rhodes, an early settler of this county and a Mrs. Johnson a sister of Mr. Rhodes There was also present their only living child Mrs. Tindall, two grand children and two great grand children. Wm. H. Dills, Esq., of Auburn, made the presentation speech on the part of the donors in a few timely and appropriate remarks and Esq. Barney, of Spencerville, in a few happy words accepted the gifts on behalf of the old people.

Mr. Dills' presentation remarks were substantially as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes; Dear old uncle Jerry and aunt Ann. I have been selected by some of your friends who have seen proper by their generosity to make you a few presents to say a few words in their behalf. This is the golden or fiftieth anniversary of the day when when you in youth selected each other for companions for life and when you according to the laws of God and man plighted your honors and faith to love comfort and esteem each other as husband and wife. How short and yet how long has been that period, It is only to a few that this happy occasion is allotted by a kind Providence. Of the company present only a few have been premitted to live that length of time.

You my good old friends shortly after your Marriage removed to this county and near this place, then an almost unbroken wilderness. Your lives, your labors and your examples have been impressed upon this community and on the side of religion, morals, education and charity in the society in which you have so long lived, and we to-day are reaping the benefits of that religion that education and that example. You during that relation we to-day celebrate have seen generations born and pass away. We have been the play and school mates of your children and your grandchildren, we have seen you around the communion table with our parents and brothers and sisters, you have administered to the dying wants of our loved ones and you have mourned and mingled your tears with ours for our departed dead as we have with yours for your dead children and grand children. You have thus become a part of our community, our society and in fact a part of our own family. All who are here to-day and those for whom I speak have received your hospitalities at your table, with kind words of advise and affection from pour lips. Therefore we come to greet you and place crowns of honor upon your aged heads, and with our blessings and prayers that there may yet be allotted you by a kind Providence, many years of the relations you have so long and honorably sustained.

Therefore, now, my good old friends, in behalf of your friends at Auburn, I present you these coins of gold, and from friends at this place and St. Joe, these other coins of gold; this gold-headed cane: this rocking-chair, cake-basket, napkin rings and butter knife; and this whip by your neighbor, O. W. Rummel. Please accept them in the spirit they are given. Use, keep and enjoy them as you may deem proper. We know that you are not in affluent circumstances, nor in need. But the coin we give we do not desire you to hoard away to be lost or forgotten; we desire that you use it for your own comfort and enjoyment, and if the same will add one day or week to your earthly existence, or alleviate and free you from one pang of suffering or pain, we shall be well repaid for our act on this occasion.

Letters of regret and congratulation were received and read from Mrs. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dawson of Fort Wayne and Mr. and Mrs. Askew, of Auburn and many others.

"The doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever." Torpid kidneys and liver is the trouble, for which Kidney-Wort always proves to be the best remedy known.—Hartford Courant.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches, Clocks, Clocks, Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons, Forks, Forks, Knives, Knives,
Chains, Chains, Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell your goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

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WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These goods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwithstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS Founded 1784

BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of Season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application.

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PILES NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE
BY DR A.W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

VIOLENT gales caused great destruction of property throughout New England, on the 27th and 28th ult. Three persons were injured at Pittsfield, Mass., and a church steeple was blown down. Extensive brick buildings were toppled over at North Adams. A four-story shoe factory at Nashua, N. H., was moved two feet out of line, stampeding 300 workmen. A building filled with carriages was overturned at Rochester, N. Y. The roof of the gas house at Rockland, Me., was destroyed. Three buildings at Burlington, Vt., were robbed of coverings, and the ice was swept out of the bay almost in an instant.

AT the dumping ground in Ninety-ninth street, New York, a boy picked up what appeared to be a tomato can filled with grease. An explosion which resulted killed one person and seriously injured nine others....Theophilus Parsons, aged 85 years, a famous law writer and a Harvard professor, is dead.

THE woman Blanche Douglass has turned State's evidence at New Haven, Ct., and told how poor Jennie Cramer was inveigled to her ruin and death by the Malley boys and herself....In Allegheny county, Pa., a highly-respected young man named Lee, while out hunting, met two lady acquaintances in a grove of trees, and at once deliberately fired at them, inflicting slight wounds. On being pursued, he killed himself with his shot-gun, literally blowing his head to pieces. There is no explanation of the affair.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the eminent Unitarian clergyman and author. He was born in Boston in 1814, and was nearly 68 years of age.

OSCAR WILDE attracted to the Boston Music Hall an audience which filled every seat. Sixty Harvard students appeared in full-dress coats and knee-breeches, and carrying lilies and sunflowers. The esthete was heartily guyed, and showed unmistakable anger....Oscar L. Baldwin, late cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J., has been sentenced to fifteen years in State's prison....Hiram Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., father of the Senator, was killed by a Central train at a crossing near his home.

A FIRE which broke out in the flour-mill of Arnold & Little at Lockport, N. Y., extended to the mills of Thornton & Chester and Gibson & Purser. George F. Woods, assistant engineer of the fire department, was killed by leaping sixty feet from a window. The loss is estimated at $175,000.

THE WEST.

MRS. HIGH, teacher of a public school at West Jefferson, Ohio, called in John Butler, one of the Directors, to assist her in quelling a disturbance among the pupils, instigated by a boy named George Scott. Butler so enraged Scott that the latter struck Butler on the head with a piece of coal and crushed his skull....Small-pox among the clerks killed the patronage and caused the failure of a dry-goods firm in Mansfield, Ohio.

FOOT-PADS have bred a reign of terror in Indianapolis. The attendance at the theaters has fallen off one-fourth, and a leading clergyman advocated from his pulpit the carrying of arms in self-defense.

THE aged wife of Gen. George P. Dorris was murdered near St. Louis, Mo., by her grandson, Russell Brown, and a companion named Patrick McGlew. Brown made a full confession that they choked the old lady to death and stripped the rings from her fingers. Young Brown is the son of a prominent lawyer and Prosecuting Attorney in St. Louis county. The affair creates a great deal of comment, on account of the position of the parties concerned....Four men were drowned at New Westminster, British Columbia, while trying to cross a river in a canoe.

A YOUNG man who came forward at a revival meeting in New Carlisle, Ind., gave his name as Arthur Thomas, a Chicago burglar, and stated that he had selected two safes to be robbed that night, and had strayed into church to kill time. He surrendered his tools, and accompanied the Sheriff of Whitley county to Ormas, to be tried for a burglary committed at that place.

NEAR Logansport, Ind., a tramp named William Steele called on Mrs. Buell for supper. Finding the woman alone, he outraged her person, and fled. The neighbors immediately pursued, caught him, and, without delay, hung him. Then they piled brush about him, and burned the body past recognition. The Sheriff took possession of the body and turned it over to the Coroner.

FREIGHT and construction trains on the Scioto Valley road collided near Hanging Rock, Ohio. Two laborers were killed outright, and five others badly injured.

THE Governor of Michigan has called an extra session of the Legislature for Feb. 23, to provide relief for the fire sufferers, and to take action on Congressional apportionment and the report of the tax commission.

THE paymaster's special on the Union Pacific railway ran into the rear of a freight train near Fort Steele, Wyo. Ter. Brakeman Seeley was killed and Conductor Hobart and a fireman fatally injured.

THE SOUTH.

AUGUST DAVIS (colored) was hanged at New Orleans for outraging Mrs. Elizabeth Duffel in September last. He expressed himself confident of reaching heaven....A negro named Ed Belton was executed at Mansfield, La. He said he was firmly convinced he would go to heaven. He ate a hearty breakfast, and called for a preacher and a bottle of whisky....John Morris was hanged at Shelby, N. C.

THE damage by the recent flood in the Cumberland valley of Tennessee is estimated at $600,000. Near Knoxville, on Saturday, the tallest peak of the Buffalo mountains, having been undermined by the constant rains, fell from a height of 200 feet, alarming citizens for a distance of thirty miles.

POLITICAL.

THE President has yet over 1,000 appointments to make. In the list is a number of important diplomatic and consular positions. ....A Washington dispatch says the President has refused to accept the resignation of Defrees, the Public Printer. He has been requested to remain in office during Mr. Arthur's administration.

A LEADING Republican Senator predicts the failure of the Sherman Funding bill, for the reason that the rate of interest is too low to be fastened upon the private capital of the country, and that the situation as to the continued bonds is the best possible one.

THE House Committee on Elections has dismissed the contested case of Lanier against King, in the Fifth district of Louisiana. A sub-committee reported in favor of seating Mottrom D. Ball as delegate from Alaska.

THE Congressional delegation from Nebraska called on the President and urged that some important position be given to ex-Senator Paddock, the Secretaryship of the Interior being [illegible].

GENERAL.

AT Puerto Del Chocolate, in Mexico, two Mexican officers were wounded (Capt. Jose A. Romero fatally, and Lieut. F. Gonzales seriously) by their own drunken soldiers....In Temax, Yucatan, there are 1,700 cases of yellow-fever. Two hundred and twenty-two people have died.

IT has been ascertained that Lieut. McDonald, recently arrested with a party of Indian scouts at Ascension by one of the Mexican authorities, showed that he had crossed the frontier by permission of the town authorities to purchase forage, and was released after five days' detention, the arms and property returned, and the Mexicans who arrested them all placed in jail.

IN 1881 there were 822 deaths from small-pox in Chicago, 1,319 in Philadelphia, 454 in New York, and 444 in Pittsburgh, which had the greatest mortality in proportion to population.

A ST. JOHN (N. B.) dispatch announces the burning, at sea, of the ship Excelsior, with a loss of several lives.

IN regard to the disposition of Guiteau's body, Scoville says it remains to be decided by the prisoner's brother and sister. The remains could not be protected from resurrection, and the proceeds of their exhibition could be used in paying debts. Mrs. Scoville was interviewed in Chicago, and stated that the body should not be shown if she starved to death; beside, she said, Charles is not going to be hanged. Charles Reed denounces Scoville for proposing to exhibit the assassin's refrigerated corpse, and refuses to be associated with that worthy any longer.

WASHINGTON.

SCOVILLE and the Warden of the Washington jail have agreed that no more of Guiteau's blasphemous addresses to the public shall be given out, and that for the present no one shall be permitted to interview him.

THE bill introduced in the House by Mr. Smith, of Illinois, requiring the Surgeon General to furnish pure vaccine virus to the public at cost, has also been introduced in the Senate by Gen. Logan.

THE Anti-Polygamy bill reported by Senator Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee strikes out from the shoulder in every direction. It provides for the punishment of men in the Territories who marry more than one woman, or who live with more than one woman as wife; for the punishment of women who marry men who already have wives; prevents polygamists from serving on juries; disfranchises all polygamists, both men and women, and puts Utah for election purposes under the rule of a commission appointed by the President.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Guiteau is very much subdued, and says little except to his guards. District Attorney Corkhill has received from Cameron, Mo., a package of new rope with which to hang the assassin. Mr. Scoville has accepted a proposition from a manufacturer of refrigerators in Philadelphia to take Guiteau's body immediately after death, preserve it, and exhibit it in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe, half the receipts to go to the relatives.

CAPT. EADS believes that his ship-canal-railroad scheme is not receiving fair treatment in Congress, the trans-continental railroads working against it.

SECRETARY HUNT has instructed Danenhower, of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, to charter a ship in the spring and search the Russian coast, for which work two navy officers will be sent. De Long has been traced to a definite locality.

THE following is the public-debt statement for January:

Six per cent. bonds, extended		$ 179,479,908
Five per cents, extended		401,503,900
Four and one-half per cent. bonds		250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds		738,788,700
Refunding certificates		559,100
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,534,331,650
Matured debt		13,920,005
Legal tenders	$ 346,740,908	
Certificates of deposit	11,400,000	
Gold and silver certificates	74,187,790	
Fractional currency	7,069,423	
Total without interest		439,398,189
Total debt		$1,987,649,794
Total interest		10,868,564
Cash in treasury		246,025,468
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,752,512,880
Decrease during January		12,976,856
Decrease since June 30, 1881		88,065,931
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 1,953,000
Debt on which interest has ceased		13,920,005
Interest thereon		662,949
Gold and silver certificates		74,187,790
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		11,400,000
Cash balance available Feb. 1		143,901,663
Total		$ 246,025,468
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$ 246,025,468
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by United States		53,405,977
Interest repaid by companies—		
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		14,804,021
By cash payments 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		37,946,758

FOREIGN.

HEAVY failures have occurred on the Geneva (Switzerland) Bourse in connection with the French financial crisis. Nine firms in the London Stock Exchange failed, among them being the old house of Manners, Sutton & Graham, whose debts aggregate £80,000....Prince Bismarck has been thanked by his imperial master for his defense of the rescript. ....Gambetta retires from the French Ministry apparently without creating a profound impression. The radical changes proposed by Gambetta were unwelcome to the bulk of the people.

DE FREYCINET is to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet; Jules Ferry will have charge of public instruction, Goblet of the interior and worship, Varroy of finances, and Cochery of posts and telegraphs....A London correspondent says: "The news that Guiteau has been found guilty was received with satisfaction and with a feeling of great relief here, but the average Englishman, who is used to seeing a murderer hanged three weeks after his conviction, cannot understand why the execution of the assassin should be delayed until June or July. The whole case has been such a gross burlesque upon the administration of justice that lawyers here are at a loss to understand American procedure....A large force of military and police raided for arms at Athenry and Loughrea, County Galway. A number of treasonable papers were found and twenty arrests made. ....Engineer Melville, of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, has gone to the mouth of the Lena to search for Lieut. De Long, accompanied by two Russian officials....Dublin is suffering from a local panic. Failures have occurred on the stock exchange. Firms in the foundry and building business have also collapsed. Landlords are unable to meet their obligations to tradesmen. Heavy failures are also announced in Hamburg, Cologne and Frankfort.

THE persons arrested for outrages in the Millstreet district, Dublin, will be charged with treason and felony....In Astrakhan 600 fishermen have been drowned by a severe gale. ....Richard Brinsley Knowles, only surviving son of the dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles, is dead....The bursting of a reservoir in the ancient city of Calais, France, caused the destruction of a school-house and two other buildings, all occupied. Few inmates escaped. ....There are said to be plenty of informers again in Ireland.

MR. JOHN DILLON, writing to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, declines the offer of leaving Kilmainham jail for the continent, and asks that the Secretary address him no more communications....The Herzegovinian insurrection progresses rather unfavorably to the Austrian Government, who are unwilling to call out the Dalmatian landwehr, on account of their presumed disaffection. At Bilek twenty men on each side were killed in an engagement. Thirty thousand troops are to be poured into the disaffected province.

RUSSIA proposes the annexation of Corea, on the ground of its being a menace to her possessions in the Pacific, and also on account of the warlike disposition of the Chinese....At the call of the Lord Mayor of London a meeting of distinguished citizens was held to protest against the outrages committed upon Jews in Russia. Several members of the Rothschild family were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the laws of Russia concerning Hebrews tend to degrade her in the eyes of Christians. Some heavy subscriptions were made.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A GENTLEMAN who has taken much interest in the matter—telegraphs a Washington correspondent—says he is satisfied, after careful inquiry, that the President does not intend to do anything in regard to the Fitz John Porter case, not even to the extent of granting him a pardon, which would restore him to full citizenship again.

THE Grand Jury investigated the Spuyten Duyvil disaster and returned an indictment against George F. Hanford, conductor, and George Melius, brakeman, of the wrecked train, charging them with manslaughter in the fourth degree. The jury censure Superintendent Toucey and the managers of the New York Central railroad for not having the cut better guarded, and for allowing too high a rate of speed through it. They advocate some method for car illumination other than mineral oil, and say heating cars by fire should be abolished. They should be heated by hot air, steam or hot water.

CENTRAL ALABAMA has suffered severely from the overflow of the rivers Warrior, Bigbee and Tombigbee. The Alabama and Great Southern railroad has been damaged $120,000 worth, and ran no trains for ten days.

IT has been agreed by the House Committee on Commerce that the river-and-harbor grab this year shall be restricted to a total of $9,000,000, beside an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Mississippi river....Public Printer Defrees has resigned, to take effect April 1.

A FIRE on Lake street, Chicago, burned out C. R. Reynolds, dealer in paints, and Whitney & Johnson, crockery. Losses $125,000 and $40,000 respectively.

IN the New York Legislature, the deadlock which had existed for six weeks was broken by a compromise effected between the straight Democrats and the Tammanyites. The latter, in consequence, withdrew Costello, their candidate for Speaker, and voted solidly for Patterson, thus securing him the requisite number of votes to elect. The regular Democrats thereupon withdrew the balance of the regular ticket and acceded to John Kelly's demands for representation on important committees.

THE new French Ministerial programme has been received with general approval....A fire destroyed the Bulgarian National Assembly buildings. They were made of wood....A defalcation of $47,000,000 in the Custom House at Taganrog, Russia, is announced....The Rothschilds of London and Paris gave £5,000 each to the fund for the relief of Russian Jews, and the corporation of London subscribed £300....The Government officials have made a large number of arrests in the town of Lough Mask, Ireland, on account of the murder of the process servers, Huddy and his nephew.

THE promoters of the Mexican National railway state that 302 miles have been completed, 550 graded, and rails and rolling-stock purchased to cover the whole line, 720 miles. The stock of the construction company is to be increased $5,000,000....The trunk lines have raised passenger rates to $17 for second-class and $20 to $23.25 for first-class between New York and Chicago, and $26.50 by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore roads.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Garland presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 27, from Hot Springs, Ark., for an appropriation of $500,000 to improve the reservation and the streets. Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people by the National Board of Health at cost price. Mr. Edmunds presented a measure to prevent the counterfeiting of the securities of foreign Governments. Mr. Morrill reported favorably on the act to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to general education. When the 3 per cent. funding bill came up, the Davis amendment to make the bonds payable at the option of the Government was carried by 38 to 26, and an amendment by Mr. Sherman to make their duration three years was lost by 25 to 36. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill for pensions to inmates of Confederate prisons. The Senate adjourned to Monday, the 30th inst. The President nominated John Campbell for Surveyor of Customs at Omaha; William D. Lewis for Postmaster at Vincennes, Ind., and Theodore D. Wilson, of New York, to be Chief Constructor of the Navy. In the House, Mr. Townsend called on the Secretary of the Interior for any information at command in regard to Indian outrages in Arizona incited by the Mormons. Several private bills were passed, but the bill for the relief of the children of Gen. James H. Carleton was lost. The President transmitted a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, giving information in regard to the Chiriqui grant. An adjournment to Monday was taken.

A favorable committee report was made to the Senate, on the 30th ult., on the bill for a public building at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Edmunds reported favorably the bill to re-establish the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims and for the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva award. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill for a water route to facilitate transportation between Lakes Michigan and Erie. In the House, Mr. Berry introduced a bill to fix railroad fares at 3½ to 4½ cents per mile. Mr. Berry also introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment making any person holding the office of President of the United States ineligible for re-election, granting an annual pension of $6,000 to all ex-Presidents, and making Cabinet officers ineligible to election to the Presidency for the term following that during which they served as members of the Cabinet. Mr. Cobb handed in an act to repeal the land grants of several of the unfinished Pacific railroads. Measures were also presented for the admission of Arizona and Idaho as States. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, setting aside $1,198,530, was reported.

Mr. Windom reported a resolution to the Senate, on the 31st ult., requesting the President to transmit all correspondence with our diplomatic agents in Mexico and Guatemala since January, 1881. Mr. Harris introduced a bill for a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, and Mr. Morgan an act granting the right of way over public lands in Alabama to the Chicago Air-Line railroad. The Sherman funding bill was taken up, and the Vest amendment was defeated and that by Mr. Plumb was agreed to. The latter provides for a redemption fund of only $100,000,000. In the House, Mr. Springer introduced a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for copies of all correspondence in regard to the necessity of weighing the mails between New York and Chicago. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to obtain a list of American citizens confined in English prisons. Mr. Robeson modified his resolution as to railroad land grants to include all but the Pacific roads. The annual post-route bill was reported and passed. Mr. Colerick introduced an apportionment bill fixing the number of representatives at 316, and Mr. Cox presented one providing for 307.

Several petitions for the suppression of polygamy were reported in the Senate on the 1st inst. A favorable report was made on the bill appropriating $15,000 to the National Board of Health for supplying the people with vaccine virus at cost price. A resolution was adopted calling on the President to furnish copies of all correspondence relating to a congress of American nations. The Sherman Funding bill was taken up, and amendments were adopted recognizing as binding the agreement made for the extension of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, and providing that the act shall not be construed to authorize the increase of the public debt. Mr. Sherman said that if Mr. Plumb's amendment were not stricken out he should vote against the bill. The President nominated J. S. Runnels as United States District Attorney for Iowa; Marsden C. Burch, United States Attorney for the District of Michigan; Hugh J. Campbell, for the District of Dakota; W. H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Railroads. The House fixed upon February 27 for the Garfield memorial services. Mr. Hill introduced a bill for a reduction of letter postage to 2 cents per half ounce. In committee of the Whole the postoffice appropriation of $43,529,300 was discussed for three hours. In response to the call of the House for information, the Commissioner of Pensions estimates the amount of money required for the next twenty-five years at $1,247,051,500. The sums grow gradually less annually, ranging from $62,000,000 to $23,000,000.

The Sherman Funding bill being under consideration in the Senate on the 2d inst., Mr. Plumb's amendment to leave in the treasury only $100,000,000 for the redemption of greenbacks, was defeated by 25 to 27. An amendment by Mr. Hoar, asserting the legality of the action of Secretary Windom in extending the 5 and 6 per cents, was adopted, after a hot debate. Mr. Ferry reported adversely on the resolution to grant the franking privilege to Senators and Representatives for official business, and introduced a bill for postal cards with flexible covers to conceal the message written thereon. The President nominated George E. Bryant to be Postmaster at Madison, Wis., and George Fisher to be Surveyor of Customs at Cairo. In the House, Mr. Stephens reported back bills for a metric gold piece for international use, and for goloid coins of several denominations. Mr. Dunnell reported a measure to repeal the export tax on tobacco, and Mr. Belford an act to lease arid and desert land in Colorado. The postoffice appropriation was taken up in committee of the whole, and an attempt was made by Mr. Bingham to add $100,000 for expenses of the free-delivery system, but the House adjourned without voting on the proposition.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

Applying for a New Trial.

Mr. Scoville appeared in the Criminal Court at Washington Jan. 28, and filed papers on which he bases his motion for a new trial. F. H. Snyder and J. W. Guiteau made affidavits that a newspaper was found in the room occupied by the jurors, on which five of them had written their names. Mr. Scoville makes the points that the verdict was an uncertain one; that the trial was unlawfully extended into the December term of court, and that the court had no jurisdiction of the cause. The five jurors whose signatures are alleged to have been found on a newspaper in their room declare that a forgery has been committed. They are quite indignant, and denounce the charges of improper conduct on their part. Mr. Corkhill remarked to a party of gentlemen that Guiteau will be executed not later than June 10.

In the Criminal Court at Washington, on the 30th ult., District Attorney Corkhill asked Judge Cox to fix a day for hearing the arguments for a new trial of Guiteau. Mr. Scoville stated the rumors prevalent in regard to newspapers having been furnished the jurors, and asked that the latter be produced in court or their depositions be taken by a commission. Friday, Feb. 3, was fixed for a further hearing.

A prominent man in Washington predicts that the President will pardon the assassin on the ground of insanity.

Mr. Scoville issued an appeal to the American people for $2,000 to secure competent counsel to push the movement for a new trial. He says Guiteau's mail will hereafter be dumped into the Potomac, unopened.

The New Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The House Committee on Census has virtually agreed to increase the number of Representatives from the State of Illinois from twenty to twenty-one, which will make the total number of Representatives 320 instead of 319, as proposed by the McCord bill. The apportionment to each State under the bill is: Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 5, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 10, Illinois 21, Indiana 13, Iowa 11, Kansas 6, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 6, Maine 4, Maryland 6, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 7, Missouri 14, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 34, North Carolina 9, Ohio 21, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 10, Texas 10, Vermont 2, Virginia 10, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 8.

A Washington correspondent says the Apportionment bill agreed upon by the House committee "is cunningly contrived to obtain the united support of the big States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, having a total vote of ninety-nine in the House. To this number must be added Iowa with nine votes, Massachusetts with eleven, Michigan with nine, Kentucky with ten, Missouri with thirteen, Indiana with thirteen, Virginia with nine and Georgia with nine, all of which gain one member each, between 307 (Mr. Cox's number) and 320, which is the number agreed upon by the House committee. But it is not conceivable that the 320 bill will get through the Senate without amendment. It deprives Rhode Island, Florida and California of a member each. The whole Democratic vote will be cast against it in the Senate, and the Republican Senators from Rhode Island and California will not agree to it. A not improbable solution of the question is the passage of the present bill with an amendment giving an extra member each to Rhode Island, Florida and California."

Probable Fate of Lieut. De Long.

Interesting information concerning the fate of Lieut. De Long, commander of the Jeannette, comes from Lieut. Danenhower at Irkutsk. The record "cached" by Lieut. De Long shows that his party, consisting of fourteen officers and men, reached a deserted hut Sept. 24, and from thence proceeded in their endeavor to reach some settlement on the Lena river. Later records were found showing that on the 9th of October two men were sent ahead for relief, and that after marching south for fifteen days they were found in a starving condition by natives and taken to a settlement. Efforts to find Lieut. De Long's party had to be abandoned by reason of the refusal of the natives to go on further, and a Russian force was then organized, and is now searching. There is reason to fear that starvation may have been the fate of the De Long party, as they had but two days' provisions, and there was nothing to depend upon for subsistence but the precarious supply of game afforded by that desolate region. Secretary Hunt has selected Lieut. Giles B. Harber and Master W. H. Scheutze, of the navy, to proceed to Siberia and assist Lieut. Danenhower in his search for the missing explorers.

Ten Persons at Table.

Flammarion, in his latest work, "Les Etoiles" (The Stars), goes into a very singular calculation, which no one would believe unless it were susceptible of mathematical proof, as it is: Ten persons seated at the same table can change places so as to produce 3,628,800 different combinations! If, through modesty or vanity, any of the guests happened to disagree on the point of precedence, and if it were decided to continue the dinner day by day until all the combinations had been exhausted, these ten persons would have to dine together day after day for 9,888 years. Supposing the dinners to have begun as soon as Adam and Eve had eight descendants, the series of dinners would still have more than 3,000 years to run, since tradition places the first parents of the human race only 6,000 years back.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Loss $1,000,000—A Number of Persons Burned to Death.

A disastrous fire, entailing a loss of about $1,000,000 and the death of at least seven persons, occurred at New York in the five-story building with two cellars owned by Orlando B. Potter, and occupying the south half of the triangular block bounded by Park row and Nassau and Beekman streets. The building was almost exclusively occupied by people engaged directly or indirectly in the printing and publishing business. A number of weekly papers, among them the *Observer*, the *Scientific American*, the *Turf, Field and Farm*, the *Scottish American* and others, had their offices there, and there, too, several leading advertising agencies were located. Adjoining and separated by a party wall, was the office of the New York *Times*, which narrowly escaped complete destruction, and near by was the postoffice building, which was at one time thought to be in great danger. In the rickety old fire-trap in which the flames originated, and which should long ago have been remodeled or else pulled down as a dangerous structure, were employed 500 people, who were all at work when the fire broke out in the hall on the lower floor. The rush for safety through the narrow passage developed with terrible force the danger that had long been known to exist. The means of egress were shamefully insufficient, and an awful horror filled the hearts of the vast multitude which assembled in the City Hall Park as spectators of the frightful drama. The scenes as described in our dispatches were fearful almost beyond imagination—500 people penned up like rats in a blazing trap leaping from the windows to find death on the cruel pavement below, or falling back into the flames through fear of taking the appalling leap; 100,000 people gathered to watch the issue of life and death, powerless to save or succor. Six or seven persons were taken from the building by firemen or others on the Nassau street side, eight or ten on Beekman street, and five or six on Park Row. The number of deaths assured is five. Ellen Buck, a colored woman 34 years old, janitress of the building, who jumped from the fifth story and had her skull fractured. Joseph Cunningham, foreman of the *Observer* composing-room, 55 years old, who used to set type at the same stand with Horace Greeley, and was an intimate friend of both he and William Cullen Bryant, burned in the ruins. Richard S. Davey, an Englishman, a compositor in the *Scottish-American* office, fell from a fourth-story window; 40 years of age; left leg, left arm and lower jaw fractured, and severe internal injuries. Alfred W. Harris, 38 years old. The assistant foreman of the *Observer* composing room burned in the building. Mary Blount, New Jersey. Mary O'Connor, city. Mary Smith, city. William Stubbs, photographer, Brooklyn. Three others.

Four weekly newspapers were burned out. The postoffice escaped ignition by closing its iron shutters. Munn & Co., of the *Scientific American*, lost a large amount of patent models. A. M. Stewart, editor of the *Scottish American*, was rescued by one of his compositors.

Blaine and the State Department.

Washington dispatches say that the publication of the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the diplomatic representatives of the United States to Chili and Peru has produced a profound sensation at the national capitol, and may be expected to excite an equal degree of interest in other parts of the world. In this publication is made known for the first time the policy of the State Department in reference to the South American republics—a policy which has been completely reversed since the retirement of Secretary Blaine and the appointment of Secretary Frelinghuysen. Within the space of one month this important change has occurred, and the measures which Blaine originated and set on foot, presumably with the full assent and support of the President, give place to entirely different measures and plans, which have in their turn received the sanction of the President. It is claimed on one side that this change of attitude has averted a war with Chili, which President Arthur believed to be inevitable unless the United States abandoned the role of mediator and protector in the affairs of the South American republics; and on the other side, the friends and supporters of the vigorous measures inaugurated by Secretary Blaine see in this sensational reversal of the policy of pluck and energy a square backdown which will redound neither to the credit nor advantage of the United States as a nation in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Blaine, having been interviewed in Washington, has given his version of certain matters connected with the reigning diplomatic sensation. He pronounces as false and without foundation in truth the assertion that his instructions to Trescott were drafted and forwarded without the knowledge of the President, and states that not only were the instructions fully discussed between the President and himself, but after being written out they were no less than twice submitted to him for criticism and change, and he has in his possession the original draft bearing marks of the modifications desired by the President. Mr. Blaine recalls the fact that the President, in his inaugural message, specifically referred to Trescott's mission and instructions. He promptly acknowledges the right of the President to change his mind and reverse any policy previously agreed upon, but for himself says he can see no reason to take a different view of the wisdom of the prior course marked out. He fears that one result of the change will be the utter destruction of the commercial interests of the United States on the South Pacific coast. In the concluding portion of the interview, Mr. Blaine declares that the spoliation of Peru demanded by Chili is equivalent to the secession of the eleven States in rebellion in the years following 1861, and the loss to the Union of the Pacific States beside. "It amounts," says Mr. Blaine, "to the wholesale destruction of a friendly republic—a destruction as complete and as cruel as the partition of Poland."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S VERSION.

A statement is made, on authority traceable directly to the Executive Mansion, which contradicts the assertions of Mr. Blaine in essential particulars. It is stated that the President did not examine or approve the particular draft of instructions sent by Blaine to Trescott, and on the subsequent examination of the correspondence was astonished and alarmed to find that the important modifications ordered by him had not been made, and that the text of the instructions was such as to immediately invite, if not to provoke, a declaration of war by Chili. Upon the discovery of the precise character of Blaine's communication to Trescott the President directed the telegraphing of counter-instructions to ward off the impending mischief, and with the same object in view Secretary Frelinghuysen sought an interview with the Chilian Minister and gave personal assurances that the offensive language employed in Trescott's instructions did not correctly represent the sentiments of the President regarding the affair with Chili.

The President's desire in the whole matter was to protect the dignity of the United States without inviting the hostility of Chili and without endeavoring to act as an aggressive intermeddler in the affairs of other countries. The spirit and letter of Mr. Blaine, if they accomplished the one purpose, could not have done so without inviting the hostility of Chili, if not open war with that country. This, in substance, is the statement of those well informed as to the views of the administration, and it will be seen that this explanation leaves still a very sharp and well-defined issue with Mr. Blaine.

LIVING ON HUMAN FLESH.

Horrible Details of the Crimes of Beckwith, of Alford, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 30.

It is now believed that the murder of Simon A. Vandercook, near the town of Alford, this State, a few weeks ago was the result of the cannibalistic longings of a powerfully built man of fine personal appearance named Beckwith, between 55 and 60 years of age, and weighing something over two hundred pounds. On the day when the constable and posse broke into Beckwith's hut some sickening sights were presented. In the stove were discovered the head, feet and one hand of a human body, charred and blackened by fire. In an adjoining room was found the rest of the body, the trunk split through, several ribs split off, and the entrails taken out and lying in a basket near by. Great slices of flesh had been cut from the arms and legs, and there were evidences of a ghastly and fiendish purpose having been completed.

The theory is, and it is said to be well founded, that Beckwith is a cannibal. It is thought he intended to eat a portion of Vandercook's body, the liver of the victim having been found in his frying-pan and a portion of it gone. The murderer had also, it is said, washed his victim's remains and otherwise prepared them for salting down in a barrel, to serve for a supply of food during the winter. That Beckwith's stomach was not too fastidious for this sort of diet would seem to be implied by the remark of a stage-driver that "Beckwith ate one of his horses that died from disease early this winter."

Some of the people of Alford say they have heard the murderer boast that he had eaten human flesh in Australia, and that he could do it again, if necessary. It is called to mind that an old lady, named Mrs. Willaby Peck, went berrying on the mountains in the vicinity of Beckwith's cabin several years ago, and has never since been seen. At the time of her disappearance 100 men made search for her. Now Beckwith's recent crime gives color to a suspicion that he also murdered this woman, and, perhaps, ate portions of her flesh.

When Beckwith was last in Great Barrington, a few weeks ago, he inquired of one of the butchers whether the latter wished to purchase some pork. When the cabin was reached, soon after the murder, no pork or other provisions of any account could be found, and the startling query now raised among those possessed of vivid imaginations is whether he intended to sell human flesh as pork. Beckwith's cabin has been burned, and it is reported that there has been found beneath the rubbish a subterranean passage, in which it is thought that the remains of 100 persons have been burned.

Know Your Business Thoroughly.

A young man in a leather store used to feel very impatient with his employer for keeping him, year after year, handling hides. But he saw the use years after when in an establishment of his own he was able to tell by the touch the exact quality of the goods. It was only by those thousands of repetitions that the lesson was learned; and so it is with everything in which we acquire skill. The half-informed, the half-skilled, in every business outnumber the others, dozens to one. Daniel Webster once replied to a young man who asked him if there was any room in the legal profession. "There is always room at the top." The better your business, the better your chance to rise. You can gather much information by making a wise use of your eyes and ears, and perhaps be able to surprise your employer in an emergency by stepping into the "next man's" place, and discharging his duties satisfactorily; so, learn your business.

We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not strictly proper. Use no profane expression, allude to no sentence that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent or profane language. It may never be obliterated from your heart. When you grow up, you may find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was used when quite young. Good men have been taken sick and become delirious. In these moments they use the most vile, indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after their restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had caused. They had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood; and, though years had passed since, they had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, you who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourself or your friends.

The New French Ministry.

The new French Cabinet, as formed by De Freycinet, is as follows:

M. De Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Ferry, President of Public Instruction.

M. Goblet, Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship.

M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance.

M. Varroy, Minister of Public Works.

Gen. Billot, Minister of War.

Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine.

M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce.

M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Department of Agriculture is separated from that of Commerce.

M. De Mahy has accepted the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Post of Minister of Fine Arts, created by Gambetta, is suffered to fall in abeyance.

The programme of the new Ministry, as read to the Chamber of Deputies, met with great favor, and the new administration is in a fair way to get along smoothly with the element which put an extinguisher upon Gambetta's flaming ambition. Commencing with the assurance of peace at home and abroad, he announced that the laws relative to the press and to the right of public meeting will be applied in a liberal sense. It is thought best to postpone a revision of the constitution until the next Legislature meets, but the judicial, military and educational reforms already undertaken will be persevered with. An impetus will be given to labor, but there will be no compulsory conversion of the debt or purchase of railways.

The Coal of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The census office has just published a report on the production of bituminous coal, from which it appears the total amount mined in the United States during the census year 1880 was 42,420,580 tons, of which total 29,942,340 tons were produced in the Appalachian coal field. Allegheny county, Pa., furnished over one-tenth, and the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio nearly three-fourths of the entire product. The average price per ton at the mine in 1880 was $1.22, while in 1870 it was $1.92, at a cost of 88 cents. An average of 431 53-100 tons was raised per man and 16.8 per cent. of the year's working time, or about twenty days per man, was idle in strikes. Sufficient information was gathered to justify the assumption that the exhausted fields form but a very small fraction of the total available coal land. Attention is called to the fact that, although the value of the product has fallen, wages have not correspondingly decreased, and the totals prove again nearly a third of a million dollars annually in favor of labor. Anthracite product was 286,649,996 tons, nearly all furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, making the total product of the country for the census year 761,066,576 tons. England produced 746,818,122 tons in the same year.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

Senator Fair lives in Charles Sumner's old quarters at Washington. He is the richest man in Congress, and perhaps the richest officeholder in the world. His leisure is devoted to the study of finance.

Potter county, Pennsylvania, is the scene of a novel elopement case, in which a middle-aged woman, who is alleged to have two husbands living, induced a 14-year-old school-boy to run away with her.

The Marquis of Hurtly, who is just now sadly wanted by his money-lender, has ruined himself on the turf. At his majority he came into an estate of 85,000 acres, with a rent-roll of $100,000. He married the daughter of a wealthy banker; yet at only 34 years of age he is in the sore distress of poverty.

During the year 1881 there was published in England a total of 5,406 new books, of which 1,296 were new editions, books already known to the public. This shows a falling off, as compared with the year 1880, of about 300 books, which is attributed to the rapid development of the periodical press.

There is a movement in North Carolina to commemorate the first landing of Englishmen within the limits of the Union. It was about July 4, 1584, that Amidas and Barlowe came to anchor off Roanoke island, and the State Press Association propose to see to it that the event be celebrated on the Independence day of 1884.

The school population of Wisconsin is estimated at 489,142. Of this number, 296,428 during the past year attended the public schools, and 24,624 the private schools. The State has 10,040 public-school teachers, and her school property is valued at $5,543,049.61. The receipts for school purposes last year were $2,851,698.48, and her expenditures $2,303,038.34.

It is fortunate, says an exchange, that Mr. Oscar Wilde arrived here when he did, for we are now threatened with a visitation from another noodle who is much more utterly utter than the advocate of the dado now in New York. The new calamity is a Marquis de Lenville, who laces, pads and poses, and wears a romantic Byron lock, and a beard that trails esthetically in all directions. Instead of being soulful and abstract, like Wilde, he is said to be beefy and cheeky. As long as we have to endure these cranks, let us have a full-fledged one.

Five hundred locomotives were built in the three Paterson establishments during the past year, worth upward of $5,000,000. The price ranges from $6,000 to $14,000 according to size and character. This is the largest number ever turned out in Paterson in any one year. The business was conducted entirely on a cash basis. The prices obtained were very much lower than in former years, and the profits correspondingly less, but the losses were also much below the average, in consequence of the cash policy pursued. Fully 600 locomotives will be completed in the same city this year.

The lecture room of the Louisville Medical College is in the form of an amphitheater, the seats rising rapidly. A free-mannered Texan student in the highest row put his foot on the shoulder of a Kentuckian next in front. The Kentuckian resented the familiarity, and they went out in an alley to fight, the rest of the class accompanying them. Strange to say, the affair was not decided with six-shooters. The rules of pugilism were enforced by a referee, and thirty-two rounds fought in about an hour, when the vanquished Kentuckian was carried to a physician's office for treatment. The victorious Texan may now probably rest his feet just where he pleases.

Capt. Tyson, of the Polaris, has become a convert to Commander Cheyne's plan of reaching the North pole by balloon. He contends that there is no probability the pole can ever be reached by sailing there, and that this is the only mode left. He therefore is of opinion that if a balloon properly equipped were started from some station in the high latitudes in May when the wind was blowing northward, it might reach the pole in time to return in the autumn. He advises the carrying of a light boat to be used in case open water is found, and says eight months' provision can be taken in the balloon. The question is not whether the pole can be reached, but what is the use of reaching it? Suppose the balloon gets there, and that its voyagers return in safety, what then? What good will they have done? What useful purpose will they have accomplished during the six months of darkness and icy imprisonment? It is not at all unlikely that the balloon will start, and that there will be found men ready to go, but why? Have not lives enough been lost, has not money enough been sunk, on these vain, purposeless journeys?

Ex-President Hayes had his attention called the other day to an article attributing to his wife the sole authorship of the temperance legislation of the White House. He declared that this was untrue. "We mutually agreed," he said to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "before my inauguration, that the habits and customs of our private life should not be changed. We had never been in the habit of offering wine to our guests in our own house, and determined not to do so in the White House. During my whole term this rule was violated upon only one occasion; that was at the dinner given in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, and that was Secretary Evarts' dinner, given, according to custom, at my house, and paid for by me. Mr. Evarts came to me a day or two before the dinner and said, 'Mr. President, are we going to have wine at the diplomatic dinner?' to which I simply referred to our well-known domestic policy. The Secretary urged that it was his dinner, and that I ought to yield, which I did—that one time, and only that time."

In the pocket of a drunkard who died a few days ago in the city prison of San Francisco was found a curious document purporting to be in brief the autobiography of a man who began active life with more than the usual share of ambition and glory. In the worn and almost illegible page was found the following description of the famous charge at Balaklava, the writer at the age of 16 having apparently been one of the immortal Six Hundred: "The bugles rang out their shrill calls to charge, and we went right at the center of our foes. The shock was a fearful one. As we struck against the enemy a Muscovite cavalryman, with a look as black as hate on his face and his eye blazing, aimed his lance at my heart. I parried his blow and struck his weapon down, and then dispatched him. But it must have been from him I received a wound, for at night I found my left boot full of blood, and a lance wound right under the knee-cap. In striking down his lance, the point of it entered my leg, but in the excitement of the moment it passed unnoticed. I never could tell how we ever broke through the Russian lines, but we did. When we appeared on the other side I came to my senses. Then we met another line of the enemy, but our spirits were up and we passed through them like a sheet of lightning. It was a terrific work, and our troops suffered heavily. That wound under the knee-pan was all I received during the bloody work of the Crimean campaign. It fires me up a little, even now, when I think of those times, just like an old war-horse at the sound of a trumpet; but I don't think I would care to see or go through them again. I went into that charge a private and came out a corporal, beside receiving two distinguishing marks for bravery and good conduct.

Response to a Toast on Women.

Mr. President, I think the most sensible thing ever done in the world was the making of woman. It ought to have been done before it was. I presume that Adam, when the rib was taken out of him, thought it was pretty rough. He did not know what was going to become of him. But when the job was done and woman was sent down, and the meat put on in the right place, I am satisfied that he looked upon the job and said it was the boss. I say it should have been done before. The idea of Adam's remaining there all those years alone, without any one to welcome him home from Scotch banquets, and to ask him why he didn't stay out all night, and come home smelling like a smoke house? I can imagine Adam going to the grocery after codfish, and building fires himself, and cooking his own meals in the bachelor's hall. It has struck me that it would not be out of place for the legislature to pass resolutions of thanks for the making of woman. It is to be hoped that they will attend to it this season. If woman hadn't been made at that time, I am satisfied that a great many of us would not have been here to-night. If it had not occurred to the Almighty to make woman, I don't believe the Republicans could have got 15,000 majority in this state to-day. Women are "the boss." I don't know as I can explain it, but the most of you know how it is yourselves. There isn't a man who hasn't felt the electric influence of woman—when taken across her knee, or when in love. It beats all. Some of you probably know more than I about woman, though I have been exposed more or less. The highest ambitions of man are stimulated by love of woman. There is hardly anything good or noble that man does but what he receives his inspiration from woman. And in everything of that kind that we do, it is for the benefit of woman—of mothers, wives sisters, cousins—I won't go any farther than cousins, because they are the darlingest of all.

Every man has a guiding star, and a cousin makes a good star to look up to. It is good that it is so; and the lovelier guiding star he has the better. The man who has a pure good woman to feel proud of him, and love him, is indeed a happy man, and he can work harder, enjoy his work better, and be nobler if he knows there is one that he is responsible to for every thought—one whom he loves till his heart gets in a few extra beats when he thinks of her, and one who considers him "the boss." And all of you have such dear ones gazing on you always.—*Peck's Sun.*

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

ZEKE'S MAD RIDE.

How a Boy Tried to Count the Hairs in the Mane of a Frightened Horse.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Zeke was thought to be the dunce of the family. He wasn't dull exactly, but because of his quiet ways and his love of sleep he got to be known as the most backward of the bright Burnwell boys. Zeke was so lazy that he couldn't count, though twelve years of age. When, along about noon, his father would say: "Run, Zeke, and tell me what time it is," Zeke would look at the clock and remark: "Little hand's a stickin' straight up!" One day Jerry, the black man, made fun of Zeke, saying: "G'lang wid ye, ye do'an know yer foot from a hole in de ground; g'way from heah an larn to count up yer A B C's." What Jerry said made the lad feel ashamed. That night he covered his head with a quilt, and said to himself that he wished a bugaboo would catch him by the toes and take him to the bad place.

As he was feeding the horses next morning he asked his friend Joe, the stableman, how he could learn to count. Joe laughed and winked at a big horse named Bob. "Why, you pester you, why don't you get up onto Bob's back and count them air hairs in his mane?" That made Zeke's blood feel hot in his face. "All right," he said, and bounding from the hay-mow he lighted upon Bob's back. Bob was taken by surprise. He wasn't in the habit of having boys on his back at breakfast, so he started on a wild run. If Zeke couldn't count he could ride a horse as a swallow rides the air. Away went Bob out the lane and up the country road. Zeke grasped a handful of the mane and began to pick out the black threads.

"One, two, three, four, five—" but just as he was about to say six a violent jerk of the horse's head drew the mane from his hand. Nothing daunted, however, the boy began again. Bob was running up the road at full speed.

"Ha! ha!" hallooed a man by the roadside, "what are you doin'?"

"Countin' hairs," said Zeke.

"What a little fool!" exclaimed the man; "he might as well try to number the hairs of my head, but before he could get through with his job every hair would be gray."

But the dashing horse and his bold rider were out of hearing and out of sight. They went steadily on for nearly an hour. Zeke had counted a thousand and Bob's run had dropped into a swift trot.

"Hold on," said a gentleman whom they met on the bridge; "where are you going to without saddle or bridle?"

"Counting the hairs of the horse's mane," replied Zeke, never looking up.

"Why don't you count the hairs of his tail?" roared the gentleman, with much merriment; but on sped Bob with Zeke bending closely over his neck.

Soon afterward the frightened horse came to the Schuylkill River. Into the water he trotted, and soon he was swimming for the other shore. This Zeke had not expected. The shock of the cold water caused him to forget his count, and he was obliged to cling to the mane to save his life. "Anyhow," Zeke said, "I find the mane of some use." When Bob reached the other bank he kept on as madly as before, but seeing that his rider was more than a match for him, he at last stopped short and began to turn the head toward Zeke. Meanwhile Zeke had given over his attempt to count the hairs of the mane. What he was thinking about was how he could procure a bridle. His hands still grasped the hairs, which felt so smooth and strong that the lad decided to try and make a bridle out of them. With his jackknife he succeeded in cutting off several strands, which he tied and twisted together in a clumsy fashion. A stick of crooked oak, whittled smoothly, served as a bit. Zeke looked with pride upon his odd pieces of harness, and he was delighted when Bob, responding to a pull of the rein, trotted off homeward. That night Zeke ate his supper in pain in bed, but the strange adventure so worked upon his mind that it resulted in good. He applied himself to his books, and now he is professor in one of the best colleges of the country.

How Lace Paper is Made.

Lace paper is one of those things over which some people can afford to be romantic. It is the opposite of wrapping paper, at all events. However, here is what a Belgium paper has to say on the subject: "Who of us has not admired those fine outlines and wondrous paper arabesques which cover the smallest box of confectionery, and make the contents a hundred times more appetizing? A bouquet with its pretty collar of lace, a casket with its band of guipure, or a fine roast leg of mutton with a goffered sleeve—all seem to take on a new charm, so true is it that sometimes the manner in which an object is presented is better than the present itself. There are very few manufacturers of lace paper, and these almost exclusively in France and Germany. It dates only within the last fifty years, like so many other articles of luxury. Confectioners and pastry cooks, of course make great use of it; but butchers are now putting their choicest joints in lace paper. Then horticulturists, florists and cigar manufacturers employ it. A proof of the extension of the manufacture may be formed from the fact that, while not more than 100,000 francs' worth was turned out in Paris some thirty years ago, it is now sold to the yearly value of from 600,000 to 700,000 francs. It is exported all over the world, but principally to North and South America. Next in order come England, Spain, Italy, Russia, Austria, etc. The material is rather costly, and the paper has to be specially prepared by rubbing each sheet on both sides with soap powder, so that they may easily separate. Eight sheets are put on the matrix, and then the work girl beats with a small hammer until the design is cut out. Thirty blows are necessary to cut ten square centimeters. Efforts have been made to cut the paper with one stroke, but they have been unsuccessful, and the little lead hammers have to be retained. The little boxes for fruits and terrines, etc., are made, however, by machinery, but only within the last four years; and as they are fifty per cent. cheaper a great many of them are sold."

Flowers in Sleeping-Rooms.

The public are again warned against the use of flowers in sleeping apartments, and wonderful stories are told of the deleterious effects which have followed their presence in a limited atmosphere respired by invalids. Curious enough, these appalling "instances" of the evil influences of plants do not for the most part apply to flowers. Nevertheless we agree that it is safe to banish growing plants and flowers from bedrooms. They can do no good, and they may do some harm.—*London Lancet.*

Baiting With Minnows.

For a long time Mr. Furness studied upon some plan to crush the milkman and make him acknowledge the fraud he had been practicing for months, and at last an idea struck him. He hunted up his son's fish pole and started for the lake, and after some three hours of patient fishing on the Government breakwater returned home with half a dozen perch, that would average about four inches in length, and placed them in the aquarium. Then he told the hired girl to be sure and call him early enough in the morning so that he could go out and get the milk when the milkman came along. He said he wanted to see the milkman particularly, on business, and she said she would be sure and call him, and she did. About seven o'clock there was a rush of wheels, the jangle of a bell and the milkman was at the door. Mr. Furness seized the pitcher and then rushed to the aquarium. Only three of the fish were alive, the others having died during the night. Mr. Furness seized the live ones, thrust them into the pitcher and rushed out. By holding the pitcher pretty high up, the milkman was prevented from seeing what was in it, and he poured in the milk, all unconscious of the trap that was laid. Mr. Furness then handed over the milk ticket and said, it beat all what weather we were having this fall. The milkman said he never saw such weather since the fall of '47, when there was a period of seven weeks that the sun never shone.

"For goodness sake, my friend," said Mr. Furness, "what on earth is in this milk?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," said the milkman; "let's see." And he bent over and looked into the pitcher.

"Why, it's something alive!" exclaimed Mr. Furness.

"Here," said the milkman, "let's pour it out." And he took the top off a milk can and held it while Mr. Furness poured out the contents of the pitcher.

"Fish, by the Lord Harry!" said the astonished milkman.

"Well, I should *say* fish!" ejaculated Mr. Furness, indignantly, and looking at the milkman in a searching manner. "What does it mean?"

"I'm blessed if I know," said the poor milkman, helplessly.

"Well, I'm sure *I* don't," said Mr. Furness.

There was a long pause, and then Mr. Furness said:

"I want you to tell me candidly, now, just how much water you put in your milk, and whether you put in anything else besides water."

"Well, you see, sometimes I am a little short. When I have milk enough to go around to all my customers I don't put in any water; but when I have sale for—well say—a hundred quarts, and only have ninety or ninety-five quarts of milk—well, I can't afford to lose my customers, you know."

"Are you short very often?" Mr. Furness asked.

"Well, no—not very often," and the man blushed and moved uneasily on the seat.

"I see the subject is becoming painful," said Mr. Furness, stiffly, "and I will not pursue it further. But don't you think that hereafter you can furnish me with a little purer article of milk, and we will let by-gones be by-gones."

"Yes, sir. I think I can."

They bade each other good morning, and ever since then the milk furnished the Furness family has been almost pure cream.—*Peck's Sun.*

A Desperate Battle.

Danville, Va., Feb. 1.

A desperate, novel and fatal battle took place on the plantation of William Lanier, Pittsylvania county, between Thomas King, one of Mr. Lanier's tenants, and King's mother, on the one side, and George Slate and wife, hirelings of Mr. King, on the other. A complication of circumstances led to the difficulty, but it was mainly Slate's aggressive temper and his refusal to deal squarely about some property he had found and refused to advertise. Slate left King's employment and came back to demand his wages. Finding King in his stable, Slate drew a pistol and told him he would shoot him if he came out of there without bringing with him the disputed property. King called to his mother to bring him his shotgun. The old lady was approaching with the gun in one hand and a cane in the other. Slate, seeing this, told his wife, who was with him, to knock the old woman in the head. The old lady was thrown by the younger female, when Mr. King came running to the aid of his mother. Slate fired at him but missed. A desperate struggle ensued, in which all four were engaged. King secured the gun and shot Slate in the thigh. Slate's wife then got hold of the gun and knocked King senseless, when Slate himself drew a knife and stabbed him in eight places. Meantime the old lady had been seriously cut and beaten, and a large piece bitten out of her arm by the female. It was a desperate life-and-death struggle. All four of the combatants were covered with gore, and fought until they had to cease from loss of blood. When neighbors came on the scene they found King and his mother dying and Slate terribly mangled, so that life is despaired of. The wife was painfully hurt, but it is thought not fatally.

An elephant was knocked down the other day at Sheriff's sale for $7,000. This is considered very low, and as the price may advance in a few days it behooves poor families to purchase their winter's stock of elephants now.—*New York Herald.*

Teacher: "Feminine of friar?" First bright boy: "Hasn't any." Teacher: "Next." Second bright boy: "Nun." Teacher: "That's right." First bright boy indignantly ejaculates: "That's just what I said."

On slippery places take short steps and slow.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.
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PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
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Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Sold by F. E. Davenport.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
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A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.
NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.
Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
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THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE!
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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:
From a Physician and Surgeon.
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A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!
R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.
E. ST. JOHN,

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB'Y. 9, 1882.

THE Stalwarts have had a bronze medal struck, with the legend "301" to note the number who voted for Grant at the Chicago convention.

GEN. THOMAS J. BRADY, of star route fame, has disposed of his interest in the National Republican, a paper printed in Washington, to W. A. Patton, of N. Y. city.

THE New England and Middle states were subjected to a severe snow storm, last Sunday. At Carbondale, Pa., a depth of thirty six inches was reported. Trains were delayed several hours on account of the great snow fall.

—THE democracy of New York city are making earnest efforts to unite the different factions of the party in that place, and hope by this course to overthrow the influence of John Kelley in the democratic party in their state.

REPUBLICANS do not seem to think the national debt should be paid off, but that at least a thousand millions be allowed to remain unpaid, so that the national banks may have bonds to use as banking capital. Study this over.

POTATOES, celery and cabbages are now brought over from Europe and sold in New York and other sea board cities at prices lower than those demanded by home producers. Now, these latter demand a protective tariff, of course.

IT is thought by the Warden at the Washington jail and others who have watched Guiteau during his long and tedious trial, that he will not live to expiate his crime upon the gallows. He is said to have given upall hope and to be failing very fast.

IT has been suggested that Guiteau's body be publicly exhibited for purposes of speculation. His relatives denounce such a proposition as inhuman and as something to which they will never consent. Prominent lawyers have given it as their opinion that the government will control the disposition of the body. It is probable, however,that the remains will be delivered to Guiteau's relatives.

—Charles Landis, a worthy young man of this city,aged about 21, met with a horrible death last Monday afternoon while assisting to splice a belt in the basement of the Noble School Furniture and Oval Churn factory. He was aiding Frank Spangler. As Spangler was tying the belt he heard Landis cry out, "Frank, cut the belt," and he immediately did so, but too late to save, for Landis was already fast in the main shaft, Spangler at once gave the alarm and the engine was stopped, but not till life had been crushed out of the young man. The shaft makes 190 revolutions a minute, and had the steam been shut off on the spot the life could not have been saved. Both legs were torn off and the body horribly mangled. The deceased was a young man of great promise and universally respectd. He was a member of Triumph Hose No. 3. The remains were attended to their last resting place by a large number of friends yesterday.—Goshen Times.

A LATE number of the Butler Record finds fault with those democratic papers that commend Grant for his recent course in the Fitz John Porter case, and Orth in his attempting to weaken the power of the speaker of the house. The Record goes on to say: "It is not the principle that these journals are commending, but they are willing to favor anything that savors of jobbery." If Grant is willing to acknowledge that he made a mistake in taking sides against Porter, we would like to know what "jobbery" there is in that. If Orth opposes the action of Speaker Keifer in appointing committees that are intensely partisan and intensely republican, we fail to see any "jobbing" in his actions. If there is, any jobbery in cutting down the increasing power of the speaker, or in meting out tardy justice to an officer who has been, according to all accounts, falsely accused, we would like to have it explained. Democratic editors have given publicity to these two instances of a republican sense of justice, for the reason that their occurrence is like angels' visits—few and far between.

Blaine had, while he was secretary of state, worked up a feeling in favor of a general conference or congress of all the American powers, a plan similar to that practiced by the nations of Europe. Garfield favored the plan, but his assassination and final death put an end to the matter at the time. Then Blaine revived the scheme and with Arthur's consent, sent a circular to all the South American states and to Mexico inviting them to join in a congress for the purpose of preserving peace amog the nations on this continent. The plan was, no doubt, intended by Blaine himself as personal buncombe, but would have done no harm if carried out. Just as soon, however, as Blaine's successor, Freinghuysen, got into office he had the president rescind the order, or rather stop all further action in the matter. Now Blaine comes to the front with a public letter to the president, in which he complains that the latter has changed his mind, and refuses to call the proposed meeting from fear that it would be distasteful to the European powers. It places Arthur in a rather unpleasant predicament. But Blaine out of office, is not Blaine in office, and no doubt Arthur will go on and carry out any policy he pleases. And the people care but little whether Blaine's Bismark policy is introduced in American policies or not.

Waterloo.

—Koons & Son have a new awning.

—B. B. Long and wife were in town, Friday.

Emmet Bryeland went to Garrett last Saturday.

—T. H. Shoub of Butler, was in town, Thursday.

—Will Leas has embarked in the millinery business.

Libbie Bevier was home from her school over Sunday.

—Bert Yant is learning dentistry with Dr. S. B. Johnson.

—The meetings at the U. B. church closed Sunday evening.

C. B. Reed has been teaching a singing class at Salem Center.

—Meeings are still in progress at the M. E. and Disciple churches.

—Miss May Shoemaker left, Tuesday, for Ft. Wayne to attend school.

C. A. O. McClellan and W. H. Leas went to Sioux City, Iowa,last Satuaday.

—Dr. Chamberlain and wife attended the Leas reunion at Auburn, last week.

Miss Olie Lieb was last week visiting with Miss Josie Walter, at Middlebury.

—Dr. Nash and family left, Sunday evening, for Marshall, Mich., their future home.

—A letter from Frank Long states that he is well pleased with Peoria and its people.

James Blake went west on No. 1, last Thursday. He goes to visit relatives in Laporte county.

—Mrs. W. L. Blair, of Butler, was the guest of Mrs. L. J. Blair the fore part of the week.

Herman Hursh was in the city last Monday. He returned to Hicksville on Tuesday morning.

—Mrs. Freeman Kelley has so far recovered from her recent illness that she is able to ride out.

—L. H. Matson and wife of Pleasant Lake, were in town, Friday and attended the funeral of Mrs. E. H. Taylor.

J. & J. A. Shull are extending their store room the full length of the building. This will be a great improvement when done.

Miss Mattie Sowle, of Angola, well known by our young people, was recently married to Mr. John H. Wood, of Jackson, Michigan.

Harry Fisher has returned to this city from Toledo, where he has been employed in a wholesale drug house for the last five months.

Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Johnson spent a part of last week visiting friends in Auburn. Mr. J. has been having a short vacation, but resumes his place on the road this week.

—Died, in this place, Feb. 2, 1881, of consumption, Mrs. E. H. Taylor aged 71 years, 11 mon. & 11 days. She leaves a husband, two daughters and many friends to mourn her loss.

The other day, Mose Zerkle and Mike Frylinger made the fastest handcar time on record. They went from this place to Corunna, a distance of seven miles, in just 19 minutes. Their car was attached to the rear end of a a fast freight, however.

F. K. Blake returned to Dixon, Ill., last week, to resume his duties as professor of mathematics in the Normal school at that place. He reports the school in a flourishing condition, having already an enrollment of more than two hundred and fifty students. This speaks well for the energy with which these young men have entered upon their work. It is but a few years since Mr. Blake began his career as a teacher in Dist. No. 6, Butler township, at the early age of seventeen. Now he has a good position in what promises to be a first-class institution of learning. This is certainly a very gratifying success.

Spencerville.

—Protracted meeting still continues.

—S. M. Olds has disposed of his property in this place to Jeff. Walter.

—There was a family reunion at Isaiah Gibford's last Sunday.

—G. A. Bishop is keeping a kennel.

—Mrs. McKay was here last week visiting her daughter.

—Literary at Palmer House postponed two weeks.

—Our fellow-townsman, J. R. Nichols and wife are visiting near Auburn.

—Allie and Roa will appear as star actors in the tragic drama, Honey-Moon. Rehearsal last Tuesday evening.

—We notice Cash gets to church in time to escort his lady home.

—The probabilities are that Dr. H. J. Emanuel will locate here ere long.

—H. M. Leighty dined at the Pioneer House, Sunday.

Dr. J. Emanuel was visiting his son at Cecil, O., last week.

—Gerry Emanuel is traveling for the Brooks shoe manufactory.

—Donation at Rev. Hussey's this week-quite a success.

—Miss McKay has removed her millinery goods into the building recently occupied by Dr. Hull.

—Job C. Smith is the champion chess player of Spencerville.

—Miss Olla Oberholtzer is engaged in the dress making business.

—Rustic is mistaken in saying that Mrs. Johnson is a sister of Mrs. Jeremiah Rhodes. She is a sister of Mr. Rhodes.

—Florence and Elizabeth Buchanan have sold 80 acres of land in Concord township to Solomon Shilling. Consideration, $2,700.

—The COURIER is in good demand here on Fridays, and there are some who are very anxious to know who the correspondent is.

—Mr. Peter Bishop, our gentlemanly dry goods merchant, is doing a fine business.

—Professor Wiley and Miss Carrie Kinsey are giving general satisfaction as teachers in their respective school rooms.

—Billy Fales was perambulating the streets of Spencerville, last week.

—Cicero and Abe had a sparring match on a question of law.

—Barney and Errick had a very fine trade, last Saturday.

—G. A. Bishop has two very fine hounds well trained for hunting.

—Rev. Baker delivered a very able discourse at the Lutheran church, last Sabbath morning.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Levi J. Walsworth, deceased to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of William H. Hawkins, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Silas Noel, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of John W. Grate, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Peter Simon, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.

In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882, Mary A. Wildasin, Jennie Schloss and and Jonas Schloss, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage and for damages by John Frick, Samuel Frick, Eliza E. Delong Lovina Parks and John McConkey, and the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this first day of February 1882.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the executor of the will of Jacob Shull, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said testator; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 28th day of January, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Joseph Willard, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 27th day of December, 1881.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 19th day of December, 1881.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administratrix of the will of George B. Henning, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, her account current with the estate of of said testator; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 28th day of January, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why suce account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 19th day of December, 1881.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session in March, 1882, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. [illegible], block No. [illegible], in the town of Garrett, DeKalb county Indiana.

Feb. 6, 1882. REINHOLD BLUM

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said county and state, over the age of twenty-one years, will, at the March session in the year 1882, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for a license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Twenty (20) feet off the west end of lot No. sixty-seven (67) in the original plat of said town of Auburn. THOMAS D. GROSS

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKab county, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, at their next regular session, commencing March 6, 1882, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a quantity less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following described premises: The northeast one-fourth (¼), the same being thirty-five (35) feet east and west, and sixty (60) feet north and south, of lot number twenty-eight (28) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

Feb 9, 1882. AUGUST STUTZ.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said town, over the age of twenty-one years, will, at the March session (1882) of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on, the following premises, towit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. sixty-five (65), in the original plat of said town of Auburn, and running thence north forty-four (44) feet, thence east twenty-two (22) feet, thence south forty-four (44) feet, and thence west tohe place of beginning.

HENRY BASHELIER.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Ephraim C. Handy, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 6th day of January, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whenever any person dies of some contagious disease, such as Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc., no public funeral shall be hled within the incorporated limits of the town of Auburn.

By order of the town Board of Health,

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, Sec'y.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 6, 1882.

Notice of Letters Testamentary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of last will and testament of Elizabeth McGown, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. V. HOAGLAND, Executor.

January 28th, 1882. 5-3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James D. Kelley, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent

AMY R. KELLEY, Administratrix.

January 31, 1882. 5-3w.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of George Slayman, deceased,—J. M. Brumbeck, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 28th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 1st day of February, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER,

5-3w. Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Probate Cause.

Jesse M. Brumbeck administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, vs. Sally A. Messenger et al.—In the DeKalb circuit court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, February term, 1882.

To Sally A. Messenger, Nancy Wilson, John McCrum and William McCrum, impleaded with others: You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner, as administrator of the estate aforesaid has filed in the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court, at the court-house in Auburn, Indiana, on the 8th judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court, the same being the 7th day of March, 1882.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, this 1st day of February, 1882.

5-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

—On Friday evening,at New Carlisle, while the Rev. Mr. Tuck, of the Christian Church, was preaching, a young man who gave his name as Arthur Thomas, came forward to the mourner's bench. After the close of the meeting, he remained and confessed himself a professional burglar of two years experience, and that he came to that town to blow several safes, naming the proprietors. He was arrested by the sheriff and lodged in jail, where he made a more chmplete confession.

Neighborhood Notes.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Strauss, accompanied by their daughter Annie and Mr Henry Kahn, left for Chicago Monday morning, to complete arrangements for that grand wedding which is to take place the first week in March.—Lagrange Banner.

—Bryan Press: "There is a grand, good chance to get an extension of the Columbus & Lima railroad. Unless I have been misinformed by those who ought to know, that road will strike the state line somewhere in Williams county within a year and a half."

—Reading claims to do more business than any other town between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. Angola, Waterloo and Auburn will contest this claim.—(Ft. Wayne Gazette. Angola does a great deal more in the way of trade than any of the other towns named.—Angola Journal.

—While at Reading, last Friday, we took a look through the big tannery where the buffalo hides are tanned. It is a busy, as well as a striking place, and affords employment to a large force of hands. The pay-roll is about $1,000 per week. Company now have on hand about 40,000 untanned robes.—Angola Republican.

The Lagrange Democrat has had the following experience: Our Sanctum was invaded this week by an individual who desired to settle with some quill driver. Knew not whom, when or whither. We called court, proved ourself innocent and consequently the Democrat arrives on time.

—Byron E. Merritt, who has been treasuer of the Elkart Car Works, Co., since its recent organization, has sold out his interest to Samuel S. Shutt, of DeKalb county, and will again mingle with Bristolites as of yore. Sooner or later you see, they all "come marching home." We welcome Byron and hope much future success in store for him. —Bristol Banner,

—A hen killed not long since by Danford Ward, of Jamestown township, contained an egg about six inches in diameter, and perfectly shaped. The hen had been unable to walk but a few feet at the time, and her enormous size led to the killing in order that her ailment might be found out. There were seven layers in the egg, and after each layer was a thin shell. In addition to this large one several smaller eggs were fond in the hen. This information comes from a reliable source, ond though it is a remarkable story it may be relied upon. The hen was of the large Brama kind. Had the egg been preserved it would be quite a curiosity.—Angola Journal.

—Samuel Raymond, of Tarrytown, N. Y., has written Adjutant Gen. Smith that while on a visit recently to Sanlesbury, N. C., where one of the rebel prison pens was located during the war, he found in the hands of an old colored man a Bible, upon the fly leaf of which was "G. W. Hart, Co. C. 100th Ohio, taken prisoner on the 8th of Sept., 1863, paroled on the 7th of March, 1864." Mr. Raymond writes to obtain information of Mr. Hart, with a view to sending this "historic trifle." We learn from Wm. E Stough that G. W. Hart served with him in Co. C, 100th Ohio O. V. I., and now lives at West Unity, this county. Mr. Hart will undoubtely take steps to secure this valuable relic. —Bryan Press.

—A Valparaiso lady, being sociably inclined, went out calling a few weeks since, and the first place at which she stopped she found that small-pox was in the neighborhood. This was not very pleasant news and so she abandoned the idea of making other calls in that locality, consequently returned home. A few days afterward she concluded to pay a visit to a friend, and upon her arrival she was informed that a member of the family had the scarlet fever, but made her visit, however, and but a few days sice made her third call at the house of anothr neighbor where she found two of the inmates down with whooping cough. Our caller is at present in good health with the hope of remaining so.—Porter County Viddette.

Last Tuesday Dr. J. H. Ford. Secretary of the Wabash County Board of Health, visited North Manchester in his official capacity to verify the reports of a spread of smallpox in that town. His worst fears were realized. He ordered the closing of the churches and public meetings of all kinds and cautioned the citizens against unnecessarily exposing themselves to the fearful malady. Since the last issue of the Plain Dealer two cases have termininated fatal, and it is the belief of Dr. Ford that fully one hundred people have been exposed to this loathsome disease. Extraordinary precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, but from the present outlook it seems quite probable that North Manchester is to be thoroughly scourged.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,

Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

—Granulated sugar for 11 cents, at A. J. Ralston's. 5-3w

CLOSING OUT SALE!

The copartnership of

McQUISTON & RALSTON,

will be disolved April 1st, 1882, by mutual consent

During the remaining two months we desire to close out the ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Flannells, Cottonades, Shirting, Ticking, Towels, Toweling, Hosiery, Notions, Embroideries, Laces, &c.

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

Ingrain Extra Super and Tapestry Carpets, Stair Carpets, &c. Also stock of GROCERIES.

Bargains for Spot CASH.

McQUISTON & RALSTON.

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM. PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY and
STAPLE GOODS,
NOTIONS,
ETC., ETC.,

Will sell goods at a BARGAIN for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

Preparatory to taking annual inventory of our stock. Customers should take advantage of this opportunity. Remember the place--east of Public Square.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE !

J. C. BOYER,

Is opening up in the Patterson Building, a ... ock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, C'PS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS,
GLOVES, MITTENS,
NOTIONS,
ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying, for you can save money by buying of me,

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,
-THE-
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

Is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 128. 2-tf.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

CORN AND WATERMELONS.

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood-red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—Sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the ACME IMPORTING CO.

4-tf. Atlanta Ga.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt was in town last Monday.

—R. M. Lockhart was in the city Tuesday.

—Ex-treasurer Conser was in the city last Monday.

—G. O. Denison, of Waterloo, was on the streets Monday.

—Coffee sugar for 11 cents, at Jack Ralston's. 5-2w.

—Mrs. B. F. Kennedy, of Waterloo, was in the city Monday.

—Go and hear the New Orleans Minstrels, next Monday night.

—An excellent line of gents gloves and mittens, at Boyers. 6-2t

—Henry Dickerhoff and Mr. Miller, of Stafford, were in town Monday.

—We are nuder obligations to Sam. Beck, of Waterloo, for recent favors.

—Granulated hominy at A. J. Ralston's. 5-3w.

—Miss Libbie Parnell, of Smithfield, is visiting with the family of A. S. Leas.

—Mike Long spent last Sunday in Waterloo, the guest of J. R. Steves and E. Purinton.

—A large line of men's woolen shirts and drawers, at 35c to 75c. 6-2t

—For good cigars and tobaccos, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w

—Rev. R. McCorkle of Waterloo, will preach at the M. E. church, next Sabbath morning.

—No more extravagance in undertaking—Snyder & Culbertson have their new hearse.

—Mrs. Dr. Allen entertained a few of her friends very pleasantly at her residence last Friday afternoon.

—Mrs. Swineford has returned from Garrett where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. Forkner, of the DeKalb hotel.

—Coffee C sugar for 10 cents, at Jack Ralston's. 5-2w.

—The best sewing machine oil and all kinds of sewing machine needles can now be had at the Physician's drug store.

—Jery Boyer means business when he says goods will be sold cheap. 6-2t

—J. G. Johnson and wife and Mrs. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, were in the city a couple of days last week, calling on friends.

—French prunes at A. J. Ralston's for 12½ cents. 5-2w.

—The South Carolina Jubilee troupe will give an entertainment here Thursday evening at Ensley hall. They are well spoken of, and we have no doubt will be well patronized.

—Nine-quarter sheeting in bleached and unbleached cotton, and ten-quarter linen sheeting, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

—Best coffee in Auburn at A. J. Ralston's for 12½ cents per pound. 5-2w

—The Island Park Assembly will have a special department for teachers, at the meeting this year. It will consist of lectures on history, science, archaeology and kindred subjects, and will prove a new and attractive feature to these already popular gatherings.

—Mr. & Mrs. McDowell, of Richland, were coming into town last Tuesday, when, in turning a corner, the buggy upset, and Mrs. McDowell was thrown out and severely injured. She was too much hurt to return home and was taken to the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. J. Ralston, where she remained at last accounts.

—G. W. Downs, of Fairfield, has removed to Clay Co., Kansas, where he has a farm. He intends to remain in the west two or three years, believing that a sojourn in that part of the country, will be a benefit to Mrs. Downs, whose health has not been good for a number of years. Mr. Downs was one of our most reliable and intelligent farmers, and we regret to lose him from our county.

—We regret that we received too late last week, the manuscript of the celebration of Uncle Jerry Rhodes' golden wedding. Following are some additional facts which become detached from the copy: Jerimiah Rhodes, born March 6, 1807, in Ross Co., O; Ann J. Flemming born April 19, 1815, in same county, and were married at Clarksburgh, O. The presents received were $90 in gold, gold headed cane, silver cake basket, napkin rings and butter-knife, and many other articles,

—The introduction of large manufacturing establishments into our town is the one thing needed to promote its growth and wealth and develop, the natural resources of the county. There has been a considerable talk lately about the establishment of a large wagon manufactory here, with a capacity of employment for 150 men. This would add from five to eight hundred to our population, besides increasing largely the trade of our merchants. It is an enterprise that ought to receive the encouragement of all our town people and we understand that with proper inducement and encouragement the enterprise can be secured.

—Best brown sugar in Auburn for 9 cents, at A. J. Ralston's. 5-2w.

Special Examination.

—There will be a special examination for the benefit of teachers living in the north part of the county, held at Waterloo, Saturday March 4, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m. J. A. BARNS,
6-4t. Co. Supt.

Board of Health.

We publish on our first page the full text of the rules, adopted by the county board of health at their meeting last week. It appears that some action like this was necessary to induce those who had not yet been vaccinated to attend to the matter, and as the board has been quite lenient as to the time, we trust all will see how reasonable their action is, and have their children vaccinated before the given time expires. It seems to be not so much the intention of the board to force measures as to give sound advice as to what has now become a necessity. Small pox is daily coming nearer, and is in many instances proving unusually fatal. A great many children throughout the county, have been vaccinated and it is to be hoped that others will follow.

STRANGE RUNAWAY!—Last Thursday Mr. J. Swander, of Richland, was hauling wood, and on coming to the house with a load, hitched his team and left them a few minutes. They became frightened by some boards blowing down and started off for a wild run. They jumped a fence and took the the loaded wagon over with them and running into the barn yard, the tongue of the wagon came down and was plunged up to the evener in a frozen manure pile. Here the horses fell, one of them breaking his harness. It took hard pulling for the team to pull the tongue out of the pile. Fortunately no serious damage was done.

—The New Orleans Minstrels will appear at Ensley's hall, Feb. 13. This is said to be a first-class company and no doubt, will be greeted with a crowded house. The Daily Journal, at Ithaca N. Y. says: The New Orleans Minstrels gave their second performance in Ithaca last evening to a large and well pleased audiance. We characterise it one of the cleanest and most meritorious given upon this stage. Considered as musical and funny entertainment it was very enjoyable. The burnt cork features of the second part were natural, fresh and free from smut or doubble entendre. The persons composing the company are musicians and aspire to gentility on the stage in preference to skating close to the lines of indecency for the edification of the back seats in the hall. The organization merits full houses and warm applause wherever it goes.

—The Butler Record, of last week, fears we endorse Scovill's ideas of the Guiteau case because we published a part of his speech, and proceeds to go into a spasm of righteous indignation over the matter. Why bless your heart Brother Dodge, we often publish such things as railroad accidents, destructive fires, small pox and mismanagement and corruption of republican officials. But does it follow therefore, that we are in favor of railroad smash ups, incendiarism, small pox or republicanism? We hope not. The fact is, newspapers ought to be, in part at least, devoted to news, and the Record must not be surprised if something of the kind should happen in the COURIER. Brother Dodge must not set himself up as a chronic objector to such things, or as a general censor of the DeKalb Co. press. If he does, he will find the ground already occupied and the claim staked out.

—The Garrett Herald says: "Supt Barns was in Garrett one day last week and visited our schools, but failed to speak of the matter in his paper. Why is this thus?" The omission was not intended as a slight, for the Garrett schools are in a splendid condition, and we feel that the people of that place ought to be, and no doubt are, proud of them. The fact that the school is in competent hands, is of itself a guaranty that they will be well managed. C. M. Merica and his assistants, T. S. Merica, Miss Mills and Miss Dolan are doing a good work. But the truth is, Bro. Powell, we find so many good schools, with now and then at rare intervals a poor one, that to notice them all in the COURIER would crowd out everything else.

—As all physicians and accouchers are required by law to report all births, deaths and contagious diseases to this boartd once a month, I would be glad if they would immediately register so that I may legally supply them with blanks and circulars necessary. I am only authorised to furnished to those who register in the county Clerk's office in accordance with the law.

J. B. CASEBEER, Sec'y.

To avoid any misapprehension, notice is hereby given that Mr. Geo. B. Zimmerman, has charge of my Fire Insurance Agency business, in connection with his agency, and will call on my patrons before their policies expire, and I wish for him the kind treatment and liberal patronage in the future. Insure with Geo. B. Zimmerman. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's.

THOS. H. SPROTT.

—List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Auburn Post Office, Feb. 8, 1882. John Barton, Caroline Carto, William O, Feagler, Alvin W, Kline, Geo Lininger, Drnial Myers, nattie Mackey, Florie Miars, Henrig Neutzer, Geo. Oberhotzer.

—B. Goodman has some splendid brass dog collars with rings attached that look attractive. They can be purchased of Mr. Clark, trustee of Keyser and of Mr. Kutzner, trustee of Union townships, for from 15 to 20 cents each.

—For good pickles go to A. J. Ralston's. 5-2w.

—We still have choice styles of calicos at 4, 5 and 6 per yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

—A few choice pattern cloakings to sell regardless of cost, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 4-3w.

THE SOUTH END.

Moulded out at the Foundry During the week.

BY DIAMOND JACK.

—Farewell.

—Court this month.

—Beats all the winters.

—Full moon. Yes (hic) she is.

—Jenk Eldridge landed safely.

—Mrs. Osgoods little child is sick.

—Will Jno. Treesh run for marshal?

—H. C. Bell spent Sunday at home.

—Mitchell's yard is filled with saw-logs.

—Soon the green grass will grow all 'round.

—The hub and spoke is again in operation.

—The Junction is becoming famous for dances.

—Will Hoffman is now stationed at Gordon's gallery.

—Rev. Henry Johnson returned to Michigan last week.

—I hear the Baptist minister takes the lead as an orator.

—W. L. Penfield smiled upon the Garrett folks Tuesday.

—Night serenaders are preparing for their usual rambles.

—I noticed Joe. Loveland, Corunna on the streets last week.

—Fish are being caught through the ice in large numbers.

—Mrs. Charley Jackson has two sisters visiting with her.

—We'll have sleighing next month. Got a postal from Vennor.

—Considerable ice was taken out of Gibson's swamp last week.

—A glass ball shooting match was held at St. Joe, last Saturday.

—Ed. Booth will appear upon the Fort Wayne stage the 23d inst.

—Wm. Murphy is in Ohio, looking up the interests of his business.

—Peter Shaffer has partly recovered from a sever attack of rheumatism.

—Some enterprising fellow could sell Jack Ralston a delivery wagon.

—Whitmer Bros. have the carpenter work for Hebel's new building.

—Sheffer & Rush have as neat a harness shop as you generally see.

—Miss Lizzie Mahuran is attending school at the Academy of music.

—I noticed Billy Little, of Newville, get off a Wabash train Saturday.

—Major Sprott again occupies his old arm chair at Jim. Potter's shoe shop.

—Alfred Weirich, near Fairfield Center, will have a public sale the 17 inst.

—Simon Ochs is acknowledged to be the largest dealer in grain in the county.

—Dave Cochran left Wednesday for Defiance, O. Those were good cigars, Dave.

—Stougdecker wants to see a man that has sand enough to make a walking match.

—Miss Frankie Ryan is instructing quite a large class in music. She is an apt teacher.

—John Ray has shut up shop and now pounds pegs at Jas. Potter's shoe establishment.

—The Wabash pay car passed this place Tuesday, and the employes are in high spirits.

—I am told that Charley Pommert has already engaged a room in Heble's new block.

—J. C. Loveland will not move his office to Auburn as stated by some "know-all" fellows.

—I pencil items and my girl pencils her eye-brows. Who is the most useful to the public?

—It looks kind 'o natural to see Dr. Cowan and his pill bags moving to and fro upon the streets again.

—The Central House is booming. Judge Jenner is becoming one of the popular landlords of the day.

—An oyster supper was given last Saturday evening at the residence of Moses Ashelman, near Newville.

—The ground hog saw his "photo" and according to the old inhabitants, we will have six more weeks of winter.

—Quite a number of persons interested in the welfare of Sunday-schools, met in convention at the M. E. church Saturday.

—The relatives and a few friends of Sheriff Leas, met at his residence Friday afternoon, and passed some hours of enjoyment.

—I am informed by some of our contractors that a large amount of building will be transacted during the coming summer.

—The old adage "that every dog shall have his day," is now in accordance with the English language. April first will be their day.

—When a newspaper does not rebuke all evil by which the community is surrounded, it is but little consequence to its patrons.

—Mace Long, who tells public audiences that he has been the worst "pill" ever tramped American soil, is lecturing in Lagrange county.

—The case of small pox reported to be in T. D. Gross' family, has turned out to be the chicken pox. Auburn has not had a case of small pox or varioloid this winter. People should be more careful in circulating such rumors until they are acquainted with the facts.

—T. C. Mays sent a young deer home from Hot Springs. It arrived Tuesday and was dressed by "laughing Sim."

—I see by the Fort Wayne News that Fred Davis has accepted a clerkship with a Chicago harduware firm, Good luck go with you, Fred.

—The wood market was over run Saturday, and some of the speculators were compelled to come down in price, or draw their material back home.

—The two papers at Hot Springs have been consolidated, and are now called the Star-Sentinel. Tom. Mays will be employed on the editorial staff.

"Honesty is the best policy," says a south end boy. That may be true, but when a dead beat strikes you for a loan a square shaped lie is the best policy.

—Slim Jim's "pay-car" came near running over the local editor of the Republican Tuesday. Shad should put on the brakes while going over crossings.

—While smoking a pipe that was partly filled with powder, Charley Cotrell, at Newville, had his mustache, eye brows and lashes singed off. Moral: Smoke cigarettes.

—The south end was made lively Saturday night by the frantic yells of several young ladies, accompanied by an enthusiastic dialogue between two Thomas cats, in the back ground.

—Mr. John Miller, at one time Sheriff of this county, and who numbers back among the pioneer settlers that endured the hardships of early life, was buried at Newville, last Friday.

—Ladies are notified not to wear their membrandt hats (called flare-ups for brevity) to the Minstrels Monday night. The back-seat brigade intend to fire them out. A word to the wise, etc.

—Mrs. Johnnie Spacht was again called to the assistance of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Lowry, last Friday. I am sorry to hear that the friends of Mrs. Lowry have but little encouragement of her recovery

—The fellow who goes over the Rhine Saturday evenings, will do well to remember that in the back yard stays an imported blood hound, with "blood in his eye and gore in his jaws."

—The candidates for town elections are beginning to crawl out of their holes, and men that "did'nt know" you lived in town a month ago, now grasp you by the hand and inquire about the health of the whole family.

—I see the professional base ball nines are organizing, and Os. Allen should wake up to the interests of Auburn, and pick his nine. The "Haw Eaters" of Newville, will probably add Billy Little to their club the coming summer.

—A man giving his name as Wm. Johnson, presented a note at the First National Bank with Mr. Lawhead as security and drew out a $1,000. The transaction has proved to be a forgery, with the rascal two months in lead of the officers.

—There does not seem to be so much anxiety on the part of the average office aspirant for the marshalship. The board withdrawing the salary from our present marshal has made the office of little value. The marshal should receive pay for his time.

—The boss of the Republican office has passed a resolution "that no smoking shall be allowed during working hours." He says they take up too much time lighting pipes. I have heard of bosses going out of back windows, and taking the sash along with them.

—A. P. Foltz has surveyed the thing, looked over the ground, and come to the conclusion that it was a wife he wanted. Accordingly he asked a Miss Pepple to "cling to 'im," and she answered, "yea, Adolphos," and last Thursday night they started down the stream of life. I smoked to their joy and comfort.

—As the winter wears away and joyful spring approaches the distant murmur of marriage bells are heard and the fragrant scent of orange blossoms is wafted by Hymeneal wings through the frosty air. All indicates that some will get married and settle down. There are a few, just a few, that would do better to stay single and "settle up."

—An advocate "in the army of the Lord" asked me to publish the names of some boys and girls who behaved badly during protracted meetings. I don't propose to do any such a thing. I would like to see every boy and girl endeavor to do right, educate their heads and hearts, and be able to determine good from evil, learn that which is wise and that which is foolish, love what is good and hate evil; but I see no advantage derived by publishing their names in a newspaper, just because they acted a little improper during an excited revival. "Boys are boys," and while they are full of glee and high spirits their little hearts mean no particular wrong. Time will remedy the matter much better than to make them blush under the public finger of scorn.

—This month is short and when it is ended, dead and gone forever, the first month of spring dawns upon us. The present winter has been so open that it afforded no amusement in the way of sleigh riding, making the season a long, monotonous one, and all are anxiously looking for the spring time with its golden sunshine and wealth of flowers, the music of the birds and the beautiful fragrance of the orchard blossoms. Come, gentle spring, come.

—I had a young man count some paper for me the other day, and when he had finished I asked how many quires he had? "Seven quires and twenty-eight papers," he replied. Something wrong about that, Doc, I said, but he stood as firm as a balky mule hitched to a stump puller. After a long, convincing argument he finally agreed that he had counted the last four papers twice. This is a warning to young men of the "smart aleck" order. You see it's no trouble to explain these things, if you light up the mystery of nature with the lamp of reason and intelligence.

—A south end "professor," who borrows his reading matter, criticized one of my four-line items very thoroughly, last week. I did'nt pen the squib because I thought it was cute; neither did I write it for any-one to read who was not a subscriber to the COURIER. The "Prof." is what I term an artificial man, and, of course, his opinion on any matters would have but little weight upon me. He perhaps has no idea that

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men,"

but that every little item should be in the language of Webster and surrounded with historical facts. Now, "Prof.," take this advise while I hold you by the ear: Keep mum in the future, or otherwise I will shake you up as thoroughly as a peanut dealer does a red glass of lemonade.

—The old Swineford House, standing on the corner of Van Buren and Ninth streets, presents a sad and forlorn appearance. The windows have been broken and many other signs of neglect are visible. I can hardly realize that but a few years ago this old, worn and haggard looking structure was the popular hotel of our now industrious and thriving town. To the inhabitants of ten or fifteen years ago, who seated themselves by the bar-room fireside when the building stood boldly and prominently where the spacious brick is now located, have been entirely forgotten. The many jokes and tales that were recited on Sundays have left their memory, together with the comforts and enjoyment they recived within the inner walls of the old Swineford. To-day upon the same street I noticed one of her former visitors, who, I am sorry to say, has gone side by side with this hotel down the rugged path of life. Once lively, bright and useful, but now the picture of sorrow, sadness and pity. This man, but a few years ago, was an industrious mechanic, and possessed all the advantages of natural art to enable him to be master of his trade; but his habits led him astray, and the time is rapidly approaching when he will wend his way over the hill to the poor house. These thoughts are sad, but true, and if my mind's eye deceives me not, I know of several young men, now in the bloom of manhood, who are following in the foot steps of the above old veteran, slowly but surely, and their ending will be the same.

—The few sunshiny days of the week past I have noticed that the street masher made it a point to get in his "dirty work" with the female gender of the town. I am surprised to notice some of Auburn's fairest daughters, and of respectable families, flirt on the public highway with this class of frail humanity. I had occasion to step into the home of one of these girls last Saturday. She was at the fireside engaged in reading a magazine, and the mother in the kitchen putting life and vim into an ordinary mop. While I love to see young ladies have literary taste, I also like to see them have some domestic attainments, and for the benefit of those who are annoyed by the dead beat, dead busted masher, I will give a receipe, which, at least, will serve as a temporary cure, if not a permanent one: The lady has only to cast her eye modestly down and fix her gaze intently on the feet of the masher. The glance should be concentrated, yet full of pity, and should deepen as the lady passes by. Instantly the masher is affected with a profound disgust—the sympathetic look strikes terror to his soul, and he casts down his eyes and looks upon his own feet. The horrible fear that his shoes are not in the latest style takes possession of his bosom. He is shaken with the conviction that his foot is abnormally spacious, and that something has gone wrong with the set of his trousers at the ankle. The stoutest la-da-dah collapses at the mere possibility of such a thing—his nerve is gone, his arms lose their kimbo, and he feels that his pantloons are bagged at the knees, and suspects the cleanliness of his stockings. He will fly to some secluded spot and make a protracted investigation before he can satisfy himself that all is right. A glance of pity, mingled with a slight smile, cast at his feet will renew and aggravate all his paralytic symptoms.

Au Revoir,
D. J.

WHEN IT RAINS.

BY [illegible]

When it rains, and with the rain
 Never bird has heart to sing,
And across the window pane
 Is no sunlight glimmering;
When a pitiless refrain
 Brings a tremor to the lips,
Our tears are like the rain
 As it drips, drips, drips—
 Like the sad unceasing rain as it drips.

When the light of heaven's blue
 Is blurred and blotted quite,
And the dreary day to you
 Is but a long twilight;
When it seems that ne'er again
 Shall the sun break its eclipse,
Our tears are like the rain
 As it drips, drips, drips—
 Like the endless, friendless rain as it drips.

When it rains! weary heart,
 Oh, be of better cheer!
The leaden clouds will part
 And the morrow will be clear.
Take up your load again,
 With a prayer upon your lips,
Thanking heaven for the rain,
 As it drips, drips, drips—
 With the golden bow of promise as it drips.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE FATED KING.

A Romance of Scottish History.

It was the night of the 20th of February, 1438. The King and Queen of Scotland held their court in the abbey of Black Friars at Perth.

The apartment was filled with the noble and fair, among whom James I. and his lovely consort were distinguished by their personal beauty and grace of manner, as well as by their rank.

In the recess of one of the lofty windows stood Robert Stuart, the grandson and heir of the Earl of Athol, a kinsman of the King, and his betrothed bride, the young and beautiful Lady Ida Randolph.

The young man had a fine figure and handsome features, but there was an expression about the eyes and mouth that indicated at times that his prepossessing exterior concealed a bad heart and a cruel disposition.

His eyes were fixed on the King with so fierce a gaze that the Lady Ida started as she beheld it.

"Robert," said she, "of what are you dreaming? You look at the King as fiercely as though you were Sir Robert Grahame himself."

"It was of him I was thinking, Ida," replied Stuart. "My unhappy kinsman, condemned to wander an outlaw among the mountain fastnesses, through the injustice and tyrannical severity of James."

"Not so, Robert," said Ida; "the King was not unjust."

"He refused to bestow upon him the Earldom of Strathern, to which he laid claim," answered he; "and he condemned him to prison for a crime that he might have committed with impunity in the reign of his father and during the regency of Albany. I marvel not; that on being freed from such ignoble bondage, a man of so fiery and haughty a spirit should seek to be revenged on his oppressor."

"He had no right to the Earldom of Strathern," said Ida, "and as for his imprisonment, the crime for which he suffered well deserved such punishment.

"I know that many of the nobles blame the King because he metes out the same justice to all classes; because he does not deem that noble blood should entitle its possessor to commit every dark and evil deed with impunity."

"But surely, you cannot excuse him for seeking the life of the King, for sending him a defiance, renouncing his allegiance to him, and threatening to destroy him with his own hand?"

"He has many good qualities," answered Stuart, evasively.

"Robert! Robert!" said Ida, her voice trembling with the earnestness with which she spoke, "speak not thus! Let me not hear you say aught in praise of a traitor and a murderer! The King has ever been a warm friend and an affectionate kinsman to you; why should you speak harshly of him, and kindly of his enemy?"

"Nay, nay, you mistake me, Ida," replied the young man. "I wished not to speak harshly of the King; I know that he has ever treated me with great kindness, and that he has honored me with the greatest confidence on every occasion; but Grahame was one of my dearest friends; I pity his fate, my friendship for him leads me to find excuses for his conduct, and I cannot help thinking that James has acted toward him with great severity."

"Yet speak not thus," said Ida; "it is most imprudent—should your words be repeated to the King—"

"I would probably have to share Grahame's disgrace and exile," interrupted he. "But fear not; I will not do aught to expose myself to danger, and as for what I have said this night, no one has heard me but you, and I think not that my Ida will betray me."

The Lady Ida looked up into his face with a smile, but before she could answer an attendant came to inform him that the King desired his presence.

Ida remained standing for a few moments by the windows after he had left her, musing over his words.

He had never spoken either of the King or Grahame in the same manner before, and dark and undefined fears passed through her mind, but she quickly dismissed them, deeming herself unkind and unjust toward her affianced husband in harboring them for a moment.

It was late ere the company dispersed.

The King remained for some time after all had retired, conversing cheerfully with the Queen and her ladies.

Suddenly, however, a shade passed over his face, and he remained for some time in deep thought; at length, turning to the Queen, he said:

"Do you not remember that, when on my way here a few weeks since, I was met by an old Highland woman, who told me if I came to Perth I would never leave it alive? She was here this evening, and sought an interview with me, but she was informed that she could not be admitted to my presence at so late an hour. I regret that I did not see her. I know not why, but within the last few hours I have felt a strange presentiment of impending evil. There is an old prophecy that predicts that in this year a King will be killed in Scotland."

"And what, of whom do you fear, my lord?" asked the Queen.

"Robert Grahame has sworn to destroy me, as you know," replied James. "And I have cause to believe that there are many others in league with him to take my life, and there could not be a more favorable opportunity for him to make the attempt than the present."

The Queen shuddered.

She felt that there was every reason to fear that Grahame would endeavor to fulfill his oath ere long, for, owing to the small size of the abbey, the guards of the King were quartered among the citizens of Perth, and a few only of the personal attendants of the King and Queen were able to lodge in the monastery, so that James was much more exposed to danger while there than at any of the other royal residences.

Her eyes filled with tears.

"Nay, nay, my fair Queen, calm thyself," said James soothingly.

"I was wrong to say anything that could alarm you.

"There cannot be aught to fear—I bade my trusty kinsman, and gentleman of the bed-chamber, Robert Stuart, ere he retired for the night, to go over the abbey and look to bolt and bar.

"Should danger approach, the sentinels will give timely warning, and we will dispatch messengers to the city to summon our guard.

"So fear not, we can bid defiance to Robert Grahame and his troop of assassins."

As he spoke, strong light, apparently from the court-yard, flashed across the windows of the room.

The King sprang to the casement. The court-yard was filled with men, and by the light of the torches they carried he could see that they were armed, and among them he beheld his deadly foe.

"It is Grahame, he has come to perform his oath," said James calmly, turning from the window.

"Oh fly then, fly while there is yet time!" exclaimed the Queen, almost wild with terror.

"And whither shall I fly?" said the King. "It would be madness to attempt it, they must even now be in the abbey. Had I any place of concealment—but I know of none and I must even defend myself until aid arrives, or until my strength fails me."

"Not so, my lord," exclaimed the Lady Catharine Douglas, one of the ladies of honor of the Queen.

"I have heard there is a vault beneath this apartment that communicates with the court-yard, and I have been shown the plank in the floor which it is necessary to raise in order to descend into it. Once there, my lord, you can easily escape."

"You are right, fair lady," said the King. "I had forgotten the vault. I will descend into it; it may conceal me from my enemies, but unhappily I cannot escape from it, as the entrance into the court yard was walled up a few days ago by my order because when I played at ball, the ball frequently rolled down through the opening."

The plank was hastily raised, and the King descended. But before the plank was again lowered the voices and footsteps of the assassins were heard in the corridor, approaching the apartment.

The Lady Catharine Douglas flew to fasten the door, but the bar had been removed. Without a moment's hesitation she thrust her arm through the staples. But so frail an obstacle could not long keep out the intruders.

The door was soon burst open, but not until the arm of the heroic lady was broken.

The assassins rushed into the room. The plank had been lowered, and the terrified Queen and her ladies were standing together in a corner of the room. Grahame saw at a glance that his victim was not there, and was about ordering his followers to go with him to seek the King in the other apartments of the abbey, when one of the ruffians seized the Queen, and was about to plunge his dagger to her heart, when a son of Grahame interposed and saved her life.

At this moment the Lady Ida Randolph beheld among the conspirators her affianced husband, and, with a wild shriek, she pronounced his name.

"What, fair lady," said Grahame, with a fierce smile.

"Knew ye not that your betrothed was in league with us? Had it not been for his care in removing bolt, bar and sentinel, we had not gained entrance here to-night."

Ida covered her face with her hands, and turned away.

"Let us be gone, Grahame, and seek the King," exclaimed Stuart, crimsoning with anger and shame.

"Know you not that, notwithstanding our precautions, some of the attendants have escaped? They will alarm the city, and the Royal Guard will be upon us ere long."

"You are right," said Grahame, "and I should be loth to leave the abbey without accomplishing that for which I came.

"Yet hear me, Lady Ida, you will think less harshly of the deeds of this night when you see the crown of Scotland on the brow of the heir of Athol, for it is my intention, and that of the nobles leagued with me, to place Robert Stuart on the throne of the tyrant whose reign will end to-night."

So saying, he left the apartment, followed by the rest of the conspirators.

Ida uncovered her face, gazed after them wildly, and then, uttering a low cry, fell insensible on the floor.

After having sought their victim in vain through every part of the building, Robert Stuart, recollected the vault, and suggested that he might be concealed there.

They immediately returned to the apartment where the Queen and her ladies had passed the time of their absence in the most agonizing anxiety and suspense, and, tearing up the plank, beheld the unfortunate monarch standing below.

A demoniac yell burst from the conspirators at the sight, and two of the ruffians sprang down and threw themselves upon him.

James was unarmed, but, wrenching a dagger from one of his assailants, he dealt him a blow that laid him dead at his feet, and then, turning to the other assassin, he defended himself gallantly against him, when Grahame descended and stabbed him.

Weakened by loss of blood, unable to make any further resistance, the King sank on the floor of the vault, calling on his enemy to have mercy on him.

"Thou never hadst mercy on those of thine own blood, or any one else, therefore thou shalt find no mercy here," replied Grahame, plunging his sword into the body of his sovereign.

The vault was now filled with conspirators, and the unhappy Queen, throwing herself on the senseless form of her husband, sought to shield him from the blows with which his brutal enemies gratified their hatred by inflicting. It was not until she had been twice wounded, and now become insensible from terror, pain and distress, that she could be removed from the body.

The approach of the guard alarmed the conspirators, who sought safety in flight; but Grahame had fulfilled his oath; the King was dead.

The horrible deed excited the utmost indignation against its perpetrators among all classes in Scotland.

The King had been blamed by many, although without cause, for being unnecessarily strict and severe in the administration of justice, but his dreadful death caused all his faults to be forgotten.

So universal was the popular feeling against the conspirators, and so unceasing and energetic were the efforts made to capture them, that in less than a month every man connected with the conspiracy was a prisoner.

They were all put to death after undergoing the most horrible tortures.

Grahame protested, with his last breath, that he had only done his duty, in freeing his country from the yoke of a tyrant.

Robert Stuart died deeply penitent for his crime. When his dream of ambition had faded away, and he found that his treachery had conducted him to a murderer's cell instead of placing him on a King's throne, his conscience awoke, and he bitterly regretted the fearful deed that had brought upon him so terrible a punishment.

He wrote to Ida, telling her of his penitence and remorse, and beseeching her to forgive him.

Poor Lady Ida! the shock of finding that he she loved was capable of so fearful a crime added to her anxiety lest he should be captured; and her agony at his dreadful death was more than she could bear. She did not long survive him, but sank into an early grave a victim of his wild ambition and demoniac treachery.

Meat Versus Vegetable Diet.

The most plausible argument we have seen offered against the vegetarians for some time, is contained in a recent number of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*. It relates experiments of Professor Hoffman, which tend to show that a far greater proportion of a meat diet is assimilated than of vegetable diet. It is said "we must consider not merely how much nutriment each puts into the body, but how much of it remains there and how much goes to waste." Prof. Hoffman fed a servant on vegetable diet and found that not one half of the albuminous matter had been digested. The same man was next fed on beef, fat and flour, and only one-fifth of the albuminous substance passed off as waste.

Experiments of other physiologists are quoted that gave similar results. The writer then concludes that "the results of these experiments by independent investigators evidently agree in proving that a much larger fraction of nutriment is utilized in the case of animal than in that of vegetable food. They go far toward knocking away the very foundations of vegetarianism by showing that our digestive apparatus is better adapted to deal with the former than the latter."

The experiments referred to by the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* are not logically conclusive. There is a flaw in the premises—or lots of room for one. The men experimented upon had in all probability been raised upon a miscellaneous diet, and their digestive powers are an unknown quantity, and so the experiments cannot prove much until they are repeated upon a healthy person who has been raised as a vegetarian. As people are now, doubtless meats are digested with less waste than vegetables, and possibly it remains true for everybody; but to determine just how much advantage of this kind is to be credited to meat diet it will be necessary to make a large number of careful experiments upon fair specimens of meat eaters and vegetarians, trying each on the different kinds of diet and comparing results. The animal kingdom furnishes abundant material for such investigation in different classes of carniverous and herbivorous domesticated animals, which field invites the attention of practical physiologists who desire to settle [illegible] question.—*Dr. Foote's Health M*[illegible]

A SMILE OF SATISFACTION.

This, from the Cleveland (Ohio) *Penny Press*, carries its own suggestion: Recently meeting Mr. H. G. Keffer, treasurer of the Cleveland *Herald*, our representative inquired of that gentleman, after stating his mission, if he personally knew anything about the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. A smile played across Mr. Keffer's expressive face and his eyes twinkled merrily as he replied in the affirmative. I will not refuse to state my experience with it, and you may use it as you think best. Four years ago I sprained one of my ankles, an accident which, as you are aware, entails much suffering and sometimes leaves the limb in a condition to remind one frequently of the old hurt. Unfortunately this result ensued. Whenever the weather became damp or my system absorbed the slightest cold my ankles pained me. This went on at intervals for over three years, and I could not obtain relief. Last winter I applied the St. Jacobs Oil and it completely cured me. I have not since felt a return of the pain.

Our Army from 1789 to 1861.

The following exhibits the strength of the regular army of the United States from 1789 to 1861, as fixed by acts of Congress. The figures are fixed for the aggregate of officers and men:

Year.	*Strength of Army.*
1789—One regiment infantry, one battery artillery	840
1792—Indian border wars	5,120
1796—Peace establishment	3,629
1801	5,144
1807	3,278
1810	7,154
1812—War with Great Britain	11,831
1815	9,413
1817-1821—Peace establishment	9,980
1822-1832—Peace establishment	6,184
1833-1837—Peace establishment	7,168
1838-1842—Florida war	12,539
1843-1846—Peace establishment	8,613
1847—Mexican war	17,812
1848—Mexican war	30,890
1849-1855—Peace establishment	10,320
1856-1861—Peace establishment	12,931

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* mentions the case of Mr. John Wood, with the American Pottery Co., that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of an attack of rheumatism, which had confined him to his bed for seventeen weeks. He praises it unstintedly.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

BUTTER globules in milk may be seen under a microscope.

GASEOUS ammonia is exceedingly impervious to radiant heat.

IF A galvanic current pass through any conductor it evolves heat.

THE seeds containing the richest oils belong to the genus cruciferæ.

INTENSITY of color in flowers of the same species increases with the altitude.

THE human body is composed of fourteen or more of the common chemical elements.

VERMILLION is manufactured from red sulphuret of mercury, commonly known as cinnabar.

OF REPTILES possessing the snake-like form we have three species indigenous to this country.

IT IS estimated that a drop of human blood contans 1,000,000 corpuscles in a cubic millimeter.

IT IS said that the formation of fogs and clouds arises from the presence of dust in the atmosphere.

A NEW celluloid is said to be obtained from well peeled potatoes, treated with a solution of sulphuric acid.

THE raw materials of which dynamite is made are sulphuric acid, saltpeter, glycerine, and infusorial earth.

GRAPE sugar possess the property of fermenting or breaking up into alcohol and carbonic acid, on the addition of yeast.

IT HAS been suggested that noxious insects may be driven away by cultivating the fungi that are destructive to them.

THE raising of pyrethrum, from which insect powder is made, is carried on in California and various other parts of the country.

FROM the peats of Brittany have been obtained, by means of reagents, benzine, resinous matters, acetic acid, and other substances.

A MAN can live on seven meals a week, but his supply of gaseous nourishment has to be renewed at least 14,000 times in twenty-four hours.

IN DETERMINING the illuminating power of gas it should not be conducted through a rubber tube, since this diminishes the illuminating power.

THE vaccination of sheep against splenic fever, according to Pasteur's new method, is very successful, and is being practised with great vigor in France.

EXPLORATIONS in Spain and North Africa by Kobelt, of Frankfort, an authority on living and fossil shell-fish, have convinced him that the two continents were formerly connected not only at Gibraltar, but as far east as Oran and Carthagena.

A NEWLY described mineral, white and friable with a bitter astringent taste and readily soluble in cold water, has been named Ilesite after a gentleman of Leadville. It was discovered in Park County, Colorado, and contains manganese, iron, zinc, and sulphur.

A MEMOIR of much interest and importance upon the use of anæsthetics has been communicated to the Paris Academy of Science by Mons. Paul Bert. By experiment with different anæsthetic agents upon animals he has been able to ascertain in the case of each substance what is the quantity just sufficient to cause insensibility and how much suffices to produce death. He finds the fatal dose of chloroform, ether, amylene, bromide of ethyl and chloride of ethyl to be always exactly double the anæsthetic dose. The range between these extremes Mons. Bert terms the working zone, and he says that a mixture about the middle of this working zone, properly administered, will produce a safe state of insensibility, which may be maintained long enough for any surgical operation.

Public Politeness.

I was coming up town, and entered the stage in which five elegantly-dressed and fine-looking women were sitting on each side of it. They might be the lady patronesses of some society. There was room for another person on each side, but not one of those women moved to make room for me, and I rode a mile or more, while these ten women—I do not say ladies—declined to give me a seat, as they could have done any moment without rising or crowding. The most of them were probably mothers. But as the instinct of good manners—that is, of politeness, which is simply the law of kindness—was not in the breast of one of the ten, what is to be expected of their children? They cannot teach what they do not know, and, as they know nothing of politeness, their children will be boors.

Going to the omnibus again for a sample of manners, I opened the door to step in, the other day, when a boy took advantage of my holding it open, jumped in and took the only vacant seat, tickled that he got the start of me and got the seat. This was young America all over. The great Athenian philosopher said that democracy has the foundation in the principle that one man is as good as another, if not a little better. And many wise men have insisted that popular goverment tends to destroy reverence for superiors and deference to others, which are essential elements of refined manners. "In honor preferring one another," is the inspired religion of politeness.

It is not one of the highest virtues. It may be where there is no virtue. And I do not say the politest nations are the strongest, nor that it is impossible to get money, and power, and all that, with the manners of a pig. The very trait of character which the "gintleman who pays the rint" exhibits when he puts his foot into the trough to keep others away while he eats, is the trait of many who succeed in getting much money. But there is a better way. And it is the way that has few walking in it, in this day of ours.

Diet of the Japanese.

Of 36,000 cows slaughtered in Japan last year, more than one-half were consumed by foreigners on shore or ship. Few natives, except officers in the capital, sailors and soldiers, eat beef. Mutton and pork beyond the treaty ports are hardly yet known. About 200 varieties of fish are eaten, one-half of the people eating fish every day. The food of the masses is "90 per cent. vegetable." The list of food plants in use, not including sea plants, was prepared for the pamphlet, with their analyses, by Prof. Edward Kinch, of the Tokio University. A large number of these substances are unknown, or at least unused, in the United States. Of rice, which occupies in its culture one-half of the cultivated land, there are 250 varieties of seed in the country. Millet is extensively used, but bread raised from a "sponge" of yeast is hardly yet known in the popular diet, the old Latin-Portuguese word *pan* being, however, in use. The soybean, which in chemical composition closely approaches animal fiber, is extensively cultivated. Probably no country excels Japan in the variety of leguminous plants raised for food. Of tubers and roots, the sweet potato is the most popular, though, strange to say, as much tabooed by the aristocratic classes as onions are supposed to be among us. Sixteen million bushels of these "Satsuma potatoes" were produced last year, while the "Java" or "Dutch"—our common white potato—is left to foreigners, the native palate not liking it. Lily bulbs—sixteen varieties—serve as food, boiled and served with "drawn butter." The lotus root is eagerly eaten without oblivion of country or decay of patriotism. Poppy seeds powdered as condiment, infusions of salted cherry blossoms for drink, horse-chestnuts and acorns are among the articles of diet.

Letting a Dog Loose.

A saloon-keeper on Gratiot avenue paid certain parties in Chicago $25 for a stuffed lion to add to the attractions of his saloon, and as the place was being scrubbed out the lion was placed at the front door to keep him out of the wet. Half a block down the street a farmer was having his wagon repaired, and a big bulldog was chained to the axletree. He grew uneasy the minute the lion was rolled out, and it needed only a few encouraging words from the boys to render him half frantic. He growled and plunged and tore around and attracted quite a crowd, among which was a man who remarked:

"That's a purty brave dog of yours, stranger."

"Brave! I'd like to see the man or beast he wouldn't tackle!" replied the owner.

"I dunno about that. Never saw a dog yet who would stand before a lion."

"Well here's one who'd stand before two lions. See how anxious he is to get there?"

"Yes, but he puts that on because he's chained. If he was loose you couldn't get him within a rod of that specimen."

"Couldn't eh? Maybe you want to hear yourself talk."

"Well, I dunno. I'm opposed to betting, card-playing, dancing and all that, but seeing you are rather sassy about this, I've got half a dollar here which says that you can't get that dog to go within six feet of that lion."

"Put up the money—put up the money!" shouted the farmer as he went down into his own pockets for the coin.

The money was put up, the crowd fell back and the farmer's face wore a smile of triumph as he still further excited the dog and then slipped his collar. With a yell of rage the "canine" made a bee-line for the king of beasts, and in another moment there was reason for a terrific yell of applause. Dog and lion filled the air, so to say. The lion was rolled over and over, grabbed by the throat and shaken around, drawn across the street and back by the ear, and when the dog finally let up on the corpse the battle-ground was covered with hair and hay and saw-dust and glass-eyes. At that moment the saloon-keeper rushed out, a policeman came up, and for five minutes the air was rent with shouts and exclamations and expostulations.

"It was all in fun," explained the farmer.

"Dot lions cost me $25 in Sheecago!" protested the saloon man.

"Who put up this job?" demanded the officer as he glared around on the crowd.

By and by a deep silence fell upon the crowd, and in a voice which had only kindness in it the owner of the lion said he must have his $25 or he would start for the Police Court. The policeman said it was certainly a case for the courts, and the crowd said the farmer might have known what would happen. He protested but finally came to time, and when he had passed over a $10 bill and given his note for the balance, he had only one sentence to utter. That was:

"Now, then, I'll give any of you five acres of land to put me face to face with the outlaw who put up this job on a hard-working, innocent man!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Pewter Age in New England.

In the early New England days wooden ware was in far more common use than would be supposed, and a handsome set of pewter was an enviable possession. As for china, any amount of that betokened unusual prosperity. There was very little money in the farming districts of New England for many years and numerous persons live in vastly more comfortable fashion now on the same land which gave their ancestors a bare living fifty years ago. We can have no idea what a serious thing it was in the last century, or early in this present one, to undertake any new expense; for instance, sending a boy to college. To raise an extra two or three hundred a year meant that the men and women both should drudge early and late and deny themselves most cruelly. Any one who looks closely at the signs that are left us of the pewter-plate age in Massachusetts will find much that is interesting, and he may discover in the fields the nameless graves of many a hero and heroine, unmarked except by a rough lichened stone gathered from the abundant harvest of the soil. The building of so many mills and the rapid growth of the manufacturing villages have afforded better markets; and beside the money that the young people have earned and brought home, the income of the farms has been made larger year by year, and the farm houses and the way of living in them have steadily grown more comfortable. The pewter was not all melted into bullets wherewith to fight our foes, but it is fast disappearing in other ways; the great platters were one by one gathered to their rest by the tin peddlers when pewter was high in the war-time and the little plates have been melted on the stoves by careless cooks.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A REGULAR CIRCUS.

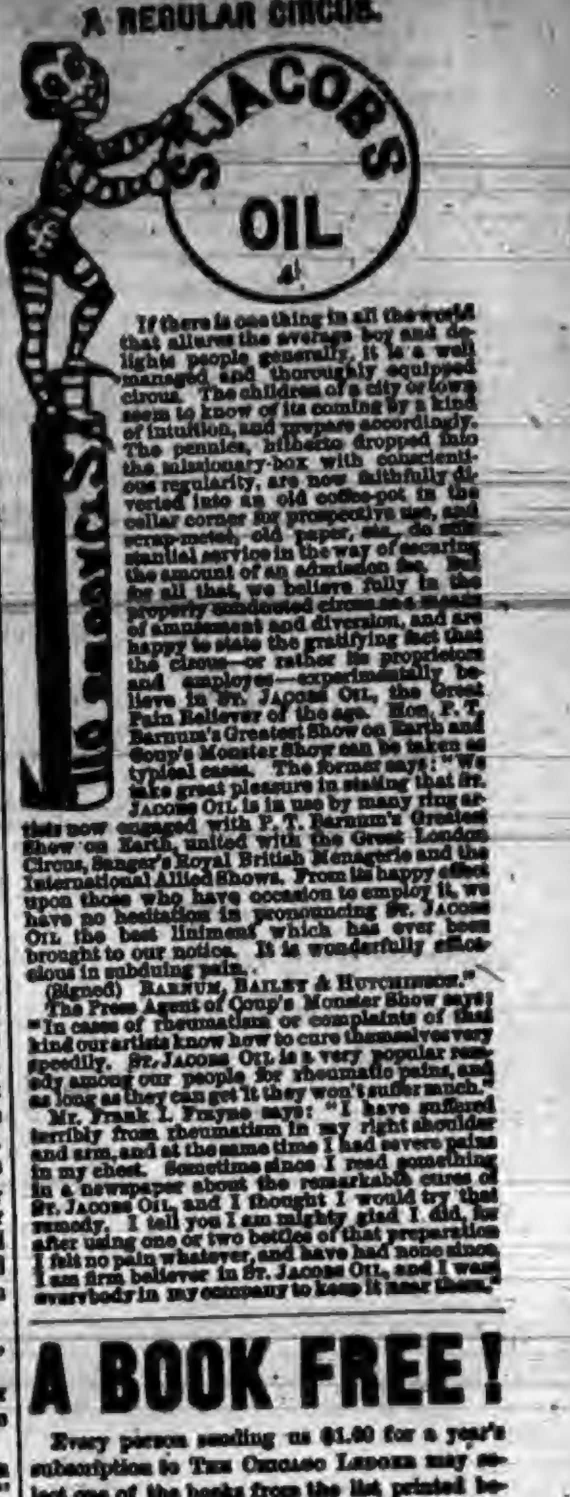

If there is one thing in all the world that allures the average boy and delights people generally, it is a well managed and thoroughly equipped circus. [illegible] ST. JACOBS OIL [illegible]

(Signed) BARNUM, BAILEY & HUTCHINSON.

[illegible]

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PITH AND POINT.

THE men with the biggest watch-chains usually have a silver watch at the end of it.

"ANOTHER lie nailed," as the wag remarked when the merchant tacked up the sign, "At cost."

"HOW MANY carriages shall you want to haul the grief?" is the way the undertakers put it in Deadwood.

A PATENT has been taken out in Boston for cleaning fish, by giving them snuff, when they sneeze their scales off.

THE alligator is certainly a sleepy-looking thing; but when awake for business it is found there is some snap to him.

AN Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay-kettle."

SOME one says talk is cheap. It is not when it comes in the extra session of a Legislature, and must be paid for by the State.

"You will find my mark on the black-bored," as the farmer said, after shooting the negro who had been robbing his hen-roost.

SPEAKING of the Lackawanna coal region, Mr. Duffy remarks that it is the lackawanna two tons of the anthracite that bothers him.

THE worst kind of rheumatism is the spare roomatism. Many an unhappy guest has crowded in between its icy sheets and died of it.

A YOUNG man who went West some years ago is now an undertaker in a populous Western city. He is undertaking a $10 a week living on a $7 a week salary.

NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser:* "Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up," and yet some men expect a puff every time they give a dollar to an indignant old woman's society.

"WHAT is the greatest charge on record?" asked the professor of history. And the absent-minded student answered: "Seventeen dollars for hack hire for self and girl for two hours."

A YOUNG Oil City lady recently visited New York, and when she returned related how she stopped at a "palatable hotel and went up and down stairs in a cultivator." Her parents should cultivate her.—*Oil City Derrick.*

BARON MUELLER, a botanist, says that in Australia there are trees 480 feet high. It would be interesting to have some information as to the height of the Baron's imagination and the depth of the whisky in the average Australian bar-tumbler.

WE don't know much about the opinion of the bearded lady, but we do know lots of girls—real nice ones, too—who are highly delighted with a full-blown mustache on their upper lip. Try this on your girl, young man; you'll surely find hirsuted.

"WHAT do you think of my article on the political situation?" inquired Fenderson. "Everybody I have heard speak of it," replied Fogg, "praises it very highly." "Do they?" said Fenderson, eagerly. "Whom have you heard speak of it?" Nobody but yourself," said Fogg, carelessly.

THE French are still "running" the mother-in-law jokes. *Le Figaro* says: "A traveler, turning to his neighbor, said: 'I think, sir, it would be prudent to shut the window on your side; it admits a current of air really dangerous to your mother-in-law.' To which the other, with a cruel smile, said: 'I know it.'"

WHILE an Idaho girl was sitting under a tree waiting her lover, a grizzly bear came along, and, approaching from behind, began to hug her. But she thought it was Tom, and so leaned back and enjoyed it heartily, and murmured "tighter." It broke the bear all up, and he went away and hid in the forest for three days to get over his shame.

As a Woodward avenue car was on its way down town it was halted by the vigorous shouts and gestures of a man nearly a block away. He finally reached the car, puffing and blowing, dropped into a seat for a minute, and then began feeling for his nickel to pay fare with. He went through every pocket twice over, he stood up and shook himself, and then bolted out of the car and dropped off into the mud, saying to a man on the platform: "If you hear of the sudden death of a fool you may know that it's me."—*Detroit Free Press.*

FRIENDS.

"We will be friends," she said, and smiled
  With that soft grace that pity lends;
A little of my pain beguiled,
  I kissed her hand, "We will be friends."
No law forbids a friend to love—
  My sweet forgot how pity ends—
Now when my patience she doth prove,
  "Fair wife," I whisper, "come, be friends."

The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China was built by Che Hwang-te, who has been named "the Universal Emperor." This ruler made many improvements, building roads, forming canals, and erecting numerous and handsome public buildings throughout his domains, as well as subduing his enemies, who were threatening him, and putting down several formidable rebellions. When he had strengthened himself and his empire, he discovered that the Northern States of Thsin, Chaou, and Yen were building lines of fortification along their northern frontier for protection against the incursions of the Heung-noo, and then he conceived the idea of building one great wall, which was to stretch across the entire northern limits of the vast empire from the sea to the farthest western corner of the modern province of Kan-suh. The year 214 before Christ witnessed the beginning of this work, which was under the immediate supervision of the Emperor. It was pushed forward very vigorously, but he died before its completion. It is pronounced by some as the most gigantic work of defense ever erected by man. In some places it is a simple rampart, in others a solid foundation of granite, while the eastern section has a height of from fifteen to twenty feet, and a breadth such that six horsemen may ride abreast upon it. At various distances there are towers of brick about forty feet in height. It is stated that, with its windings, it is from 1,200 to 1,500 miles in length.

Where We Get the Word "Bosh."

Says an English paper: Bois-le-Duc, or, as the Dutch called it, "Hertogenbosch," or "Bosch," a town of Dutch Brabant, has had the distinction of adding a new word to the English language, the word "bosh" signifying rubbish. Hertogenbosch is celebrated as manufacturing the very worst butter in all Europe, which at the present time is largely imported by the London buttermen, and the term "Bosh butter" came by degrees to be applied to all artificial butter, and even to rubbish of various other kinds.

The Cause of Mob Law.

The existence of mob law in a community indicates either a state of semi-civilization as displayed in our frontier settlements where government is still in embryo, or a lack of confidence in the justice meted out by the courts. When we find this disorder apparently increasing in old and conservative portions of the country, and when summary vengeance for crime is winked at if not openly approved by sober, respectable people, it is evident that something more than ordinary is wrong. They don't approve of mob law because they believe it to be right. They know it is all wrong, and a disgrace to the community even when the sufferer from it deserved his fate, instead of being, as is sometimes the case, an entirely innocent individual. Why is this? There can be only one answer. It is the delay and difficulty, if not impossibility in many cases, of punishing criminals through the ordinary methods. The Constitution was careful to guarantee to criminals the right to a speedy and impartial trial, but that in most cases is the last thing they want. The very first effort of a prisoner's attorneys, too often successful, is for delay, in the hope that new subjects may engross the attention of the public, witnesses become scattered and the most unfavorable facts forgotten. That the public has any right to a speedy trial is a fact too often ignored. This of itself tends to encourage crime, for the moral effect of punishment is largely lost when so long delayed, even if conviction is attained. Then the insanity dodge has been played so extensively of late years as to practically work a denial of justice. Men whose sanity had been trusted all through life in every sort of business transactions are suddenly found to have become irresponsible beings, and the law which would have held a man responsible in all ordinary matters suddenly finds him irresponsible should he take a notion to imbrue his hands in the blood of his fellow-man. To heighten the absurdity, if possible, a person whom twelve men have declared so insane that he can kill his brother without legal responsibility, is allowed to go forth a free man to carry out his deadly work on some one else. It would seem that even lunatics who go about killing people ought to be confined in the interests of society. The general public is entirely out of patience with all this, and the feeling has become very general that if the courts will not punish criminals the people will take the law in their own hands. This is not creditable, but dealing with facts, there is no use mincing things. When the people of this country conclude to abolish capital punishment they will do it through their Legislatures, and in the meantime they expect the courts to punish crime speedily and vigorously. With the certainty that punishment in a legal way is sure to follow crime the motive and excuse for mob action will disappear, and with it the acts themselves.—*Steubenville Herald.*

A Cheap Cologne Water.

The only perfume which never seems to offend any and which leaves no unpleasant tang behind it is that of cologne water, which stimulates while it soothes the senses, and suggests a pleasant wholesomeness, instead of any sickish sweetness, as the best of extracts and essences and bouquets are apt to do. We do not mean, of course, the cheap and common cologne water of the druggists, which is usually very much worse than none at all; and wont to leave, after drying, the smell of burned sugar where it has been used often, as it is made of the poorest spirit, and necessarily without subsequent distillation; without regard to the fact that it requires the strongest proof or rectified spirit to dissolve the combined oils properly where the process of distillation is not used. Indeed, with no trouble at all, any one can make in her own store room a better article of cologne than that which is usually bought, by thoroughly dissolving a fluid dram of the oil of bergamot, orange and rosemary each, with half a dram of neroli and a pint of rectified spirit. As good as can be made out of cologne itself, however, is also quite as comfortably prepared at home as at the chemist's—at so much less than the chemist's prices that one feels warranted in using it freely—simply by mixing with one quart of rectified spirit, two fluid drams each of the oils of bergamont and lemon, one of the oils of orange and half as much of that of rosemary, together with three-quarters of a dram of neroli and four drops each of the essences of ambergris and musk. If this is subsequently distilled it makes what may be called a perfect cologne, but it becomes exceedingly fine by being kept tightly stoppered for two or three months to ripen and mellow before use.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

The Purpose of Reading.

Every reader should know the purpose for which he reads. Usually this purpose is either rest, amusement, or what may be called improvement. A boy or girl, tired by work in the shop or house, takes up Hawthorne's "Wonder Book,"—that is reading for rest. Fretted by low marks at school, one becomes absorbed in "Swiss Family Robinson"—that is reading for amusement. Eager to instruct the mind, you read Bancroft's "History of the United States"—that is reading for improvement.

The three purposes are frequently combined. One may find in reading Macaulay's "Essay on Bacon," rest, amusement, and improvement.

Of these purposes that of improvement of mind and heart is most important. In all reading whose immediate aim is either recreation or pleasure, the remote aim should be the formation of a noble character. No one should read a book without resolving to be aided by it in every right endeavor.

The purpose for which one reads determines the choice of the book. If you are in doubt what to read, form a clear idea of the reason of your reading, and the selection of a proper book is made easy.—*Morgantown Press.*

Mrs. Barbauld's Childhood.

One can fancy the little assiduous girl, industrious, impulsive, interested in everything—in all life and all nature—drinking in, on every side, learning, eagerly wondering, listening to all around with bright and ready wit. There is a pretty little story told by Mrs. Ellis in her book about Mrs. Barbauld, how one day, when Dr. Aiken and a friend "were conversing on the passions," the doctor observes that joy cannot have place in a state of perfect felicity, since it supposes an accession of happiness. "I think you are mistaken, papa," says a little voice from the opposite side of the table. "Why so, my child?" says the doctor. "Because in the chapter I read to you this morning, in the Testament, it is said that 'there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance.'" Besides her English Testament and her early reading, the little girl was taught by her mother to do as little daughters did in those days—to obey a somewhat austere rule, to drop curtsies in the right place, to make beds, to preserve fruits. The father, after demur, but surely not without some paternal pride in her proficiency, taught the child Latin and French and Italian, and something of Greek, and gave her an acquaintance with English literature. One can imagine little Nancy, with her fair head bending over her lessons, or, when playing-time had come, perhaps a little lonely and listening to the distant voices of the schoolboys at their games. The mother, fearing she might acquire rough and boisterous manners, strictly forbade any communication with the schoolboys. Sometimes in after days, speaking of these early times and of the constraint of many by-gone rules and regulations, Mrs. Barbauld used to attribute to this early, formal training something of the hesitation and shyness which troubled her and never entirely wore off. She does not seem to have been in any great harmony with her mother. One could imagine a fanciful and high-spirited child, timid and dutiful, and yet strong-willed, secretly rebelling against the rigid order of her home, and feeling lonely for want of liberty and companionship. It was true she had birds and beasts and plants for her playfellows, but she was of a gregarious and sociable nature, and perhaps she was unconsciously longing for something more, and feeling a want in her early life which no silent company can supply.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Cropping the Hair.

At length it appears, says an exchange, that a radical change in the fashion of arranging woman's greatest glory, her hair, is really to take place. We hear rumors of impending innovation from headquarters—in other words, from Paris. It is probable, though, that they will here be simply voices in the air and nothing more for some time still. First, because a new fashion never gets fairly started with us until it is almost an old one on the other side (this statement may sound both unfair and unpleasant, but it is literally exact, nevertheless), and then become the close, prim, demure little *coiffure a l'Anglaise* which is now worn, and has been for the past two years or more, is exceptionally suited to the small, delicate head and slim face of the average American woman. It is not so well suited to the piquant, irregular-featured "minors" of the Parisiennes, however. Therefore they have begun to adopt a looser, softer, less severe style of *coiffure.*

The hair will, during the winter, it seems, be worn lower on the neck in coils, braids, or curls, and in the evening, when flowers are added, they will be mounted in trailing sprays and garlands, to fall gracely on the said coils, braids, or curls. The latter (the curls) are apparently destined again to most especial favor. And there have been recently a number of young ladies seen abroad with their hair cropped short like a boy's, and curled in fluffy rings all over the head, after that same fashion so very much in vogue about ten years ago.

There are faces to which it is an undeniably becoming *coiffure*, this. But as to its being generally becoming, or even remotely so—that is not, assuredly. A blonde, rather small and delicate and vivacious, with eyes soft, silky hair, and rather a child-like face, perhaps, looks most charming with her sunny halo of clustering rings, quite a cherub, and probably ten years younger than she is.

We knew a Polish lady some few years ago, with a pretty, pale, spirituelle face, ash-blonde hair, dark-brown eyes, and a mole on her left cheek, who had adopted this *coiffure*, with a black velvet and blue ribbon passed across the front occasionally, and it suited her to absolute perfection. But then there are hosts of women who, after they have made the sacrifice of hair for a passing of fashion, look anything but well with cropped and curly heads—in fact, look quite decidedly the opposite from well. And it is no small sacrifice for a woman with a fine suit of hair to have it cut off, either. The result should pay very well to make the performance at all satisfactory. It is one of those cases in which the immortal Shakespeare's counsel to look before we leap may be pondered with good effect.

IT IS said that those who wish to do any painting on or about their mills, will find the following an excellent and cheap recipe, which will last much longer than any ordinary whitewash: Three hundred parts washed and sieved white sand, forty parts of precipitated chalk, fifty parts of resin and four parts of linseed oil are mixed and boiled in an iron kettle, and then one part of oxide of copper and one part of sulphuric acid are added. This mass is applied with an ordinary paint brush while warm. If it is too thick it is diluted with linseed oil. This paint dries very rapidly and gets very hard, but protects the wood excellently.

A RURAL subscriber wants to know if it makes any difference in the lastingness of fence-posts whether you set them "top end up," or the same way the tree grew, or "top end down." Not a bit. A fence-post will last just as long set "top end up" or "top end down." In setting a hen, however, there is a vital importance in this distinction, which the careful poulterer will do wisely to observe.—*Hawk-Eye.*

The Mound of Mourning.

According to a Welsh legend there is a mound which is called the Mound of Mourning; and on the mound there is a cairn or heap of rocks, and in the cairn there is a serpent, and on the tail of the serpent there is a stone, and the virtue of the stone is such that whosoever holds it in one hand can have in the other as much gold as he wishes; but first he must fight with the serpent. To touch the magic stone many unfortunates have met their doom even while the yellow gold filled their itching palm. Some died, some lost an eye, some, terrified by the monster, became insane or returned to their homes, only to die because their sleep was disturbed by evil dreams.

Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self-treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

COUNTRY doctor to bereaved widow of late member of Georgia Legislature: "I cannot tell how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

"FIRST a cough carried me off,
And then a coffin they carried me off in!"

This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night sweats and the early stages of consumption. By all druggists.

A NEW law of New Hampshire requires selectmen of towns to cut off the ears of hawks and crows presented to them for the State bounty before paying it, the same as in the case of wolves.

LORD BYRON, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend: "Lady —— has been dangerously ill, but now she is *dangerously* well again." American belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept *killing* and avoid being killed by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.

THE two heaviest taxpayers of Boston are Moses Williams and Joshua M. Sears, the first named being assessed for $3,300,000, and the other for $3,244,000.

The Historian's Relative.

NORTH UNION "SHAKERS,"
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Friends*—I take pleasure in saying that I have used your celebrated Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and that it cured me of Bright's Disease after I was given up to die and all other remedies had failed.
JAMES S. PRESCOTT.

MRS. SMITH, Back of the Church, England, was the actual address of a letter found in an English postoffice.

KIDNEY-WORT in this season sustains the system and keeps up the strength.

IN life you can "go as you please," but you will be happier if you strive to please as you go.

LET the poor sufferer from female complaints take courage and rejoice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore you.

TOKIO, Japan, has 2,000 pickpockets.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs. 15c. boxes.

WE beg to call attention to the advertisement of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which will be found in another column. This medicine is a preparation of Iron and Calisaya bark, in combination with the phosphates, and is indorsed by the medical profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Complaints, Want of Vitality, etc. It is manufactured by the DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 213 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. It is certainly the most valuable remedy in the market, and no family should fail to keep it in the house.—*Toledo (Ohio) Northern Ohio Democrat.*

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

A GREAT improvement has recently been made in that useful product CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which is the only article that really cures baldness. It is now the finest of hair dressings.

R. R. BEARDSLEE, Druggist, of Odessa, Mo.: "I have handled Piso's Cure for years, and am never afraid to recommend it."

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

A Dare-Devil of the Georgia Mountains.

There are few men in Georgia, probably, who have given the officers more trouble than Jack Pugh, and we doubt if any one has been more successful in eluding them. Catch him and surround him as they would, he always managed to slide out from under their thumbs. Long, lank, lean, and wiry, and possessed of unusual activity for one of his build, he has kept up his dare-devil career with the fearlessness of a border ruffian. Pugh will fight a circular saw, and has never been afraid to meet the best armed officers, always being ready and on the alert. His wife, too, is a tough customer when on her muscle. Some time ago one Rawls said something to her about Jack at the house, when she took up a board and with true Amazonian courage cleaned him completely up, making him bite the dust in a jiffy. Pugh says he hasn't slept inside of a house in three years. If all his exploits in evading the law and swindling the government were dished up in dime-novel style, it would make the hair of the average boy stand wildly on end. Being an illicit distiller of the ardent is not his only reputation. He is said to be a clever counterfeiter.—*Griffin (Ga.) News.*

WE have heard both Democrats and Republicans say that there is nothing better for a Cough than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; this old reliable remedy never fails to cure a Cough or Cold at once, and may be obtained at any drug store for 25 cents a bottle.

PROF. STILLMAN has excavated at Gnosso, in Crete, the remains of what he supposes to be the historical labyrinth famous from the story of Theseus and the Minotaur.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A Sure Cure for Fits

Will be sent by mail to any address, post-paid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulator.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

TO EGG Dealers. Preserving process, cost 10c ℔ 100 doz. No handling. Send for circular. W. J. Hines, Dayton, O.

A BOOK on the proper treatment of the Throat and Lungs, by R. Hunter, M.D., 103 State St., Chicago, *free.*

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free.* Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$10 of Genuine CONFEDERATE MONEY and a 24 page Journal (ILLUSTRATED) sent free to any address for 10c. Dr. C. J. Lane, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—50 girls; good wages; pay weekly. Light, steady work given, to be made at home. Work called for and delivered free. Globe Knitting Co., 197 South St., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacey, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Our valuable Hand-Books, "Patents" and "Hints and Recipes," sent *free.*

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

THE FAMILY LIBRARY

Contains splendid new and complete Novels. Send 5 cents for sample number. INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., 29 and 31 Beekman St., New York.

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers of Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a sure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. WM. HANSCHE, Centreville, Ind.

DON'T FAIL to send 3-ct. stamp for the most complete Catalogue of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, PRESSES, &C. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST VARIETY. NATIONAL TYPE CO., 52 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Samples Free. *The Chicago Weekly Herald*—Hon. Frank W. Palmer, formerly of the *Inter Ocean*, now Postmaster of Chicago, editor. Eight pages, all the news, correct market reports, agricultural and household matter, etc. ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Send for it, and see how you like it. Address CHICAGO HERALD CO., Chicago, Ill.

SILVER WATCHES FREE

Every week Solid Silver Hunting-Case Watches are given away with The Boys' Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week. It is the Best Boys' Paper in the World. Send 5 cents for a sample copy to CHAMPION PUBLISHING CO., 194 William St., New York City.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE GUITEAU TRIAL

This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. *Agents Wanted.* Circulars free. Extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

IOWA Rail Road LAND. Over Half Million Acres. For Sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Congregationalist, one of our leading journals, says: "D. Lothrop & Co.'s Magazines for Young People are not only pure and educational in the best sense, but they are the MOST POPULAR in the language."

They consist of—

Wide Awake, $2.50 a year. Babyland, 50 cents a year. Little Folks' Reader, 75 cents a year. The Pansy (weekly), 50 cents a year. Send subscriptions to D. LOTHROP & CO., 32 Franklin St., Boston. Samples of the above Magazines sent postpaid on receipt of five 3c stamps. Terms and circulars to agents if desired.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

PRICE $20. NO PAY TILL TRIED. This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—sews fast, runs easy, very handsome, quiet, durable, simple, convenient, and powerful. Warranted 5 years. Sent anywhere on 5 days trial. Pay if pleased. 1,000,000 of this model machine have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. We risk to try us. Thousands do every year, and thank us for the $15 to $30 saved in buying direct. Cut this out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machine be sure to address Geo. Payne & Co., 47 Third Av., Chicago, Ill.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

SEEDS Cheap Wholesale To All. Many pkts 5c, some pkts, new sorts free. I defy competition. I will not be undersold. Beautiful BOOK Sent free to all. A beautiful Garden Guide illustr'd with $1000 worth of engravings FREE to all. Seed fresh, cheap, reliable. R. H. SHUMWAY, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

"JUST LET ME SHOW YOU" DR. FOOTE'S HAND-BOOK OF HEALTH HINTS AND READY RECIPES. Worth $25. Cost 25c. By the author of "PLAIN HOME TALK" AND "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE." 128 PAGES of Advice about Daily Habits, and Recipes for Cure of Common Ailments; a valuable Book of Reference for every family. Only 25 cts. The Hand-book contains chapters on Hygiene for all seasons, Common Sense on Common Ills, Hygienic Curative Measures, Knacks Worth Knowing, hints on Bathing, on Nursing the Sick, on Emergencies, together with some of the Private Formulæ of Dr. FOOTE, and other physicians of high repute, and for preparing food for invalids. AGENTS WANTED. Murray Hill Book Publishing Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York City.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.* GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. [illegible]

Dr HARTER'S IRON TONIC

[illegible]

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO.,
Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

HALL'S

Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls. Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Remedies used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 426 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 1 to 4 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 167 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

REED'S

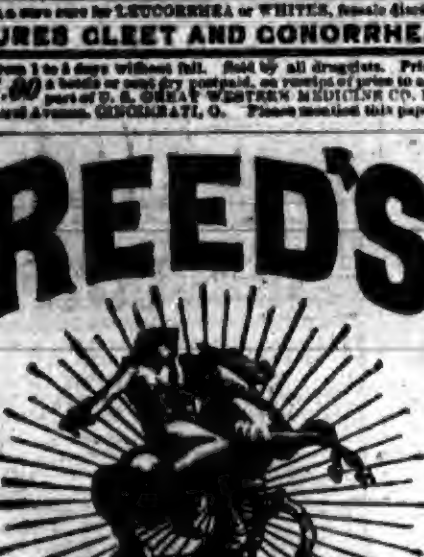

GILT EDGE TONIC

A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil, often sold under the name of bitters.

☞ For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS NATHAN & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS FORT WAYNE, IND.

PATENTS

We continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

A Nice Bible.

We were shown a new edition of the bible, the other day, that is unquestionably the best ever sold in this part of the country. The type is large and clear, and the illustrations are of the best, great pains having been taken to make them natural and correct. The costumes of the High Priests, the tabernacle with its furniture and covering are all drawn, so as to show not only the shape and make of these articles, but the color as well as the gold and the bronze vessels. There are 2000 fine illustrations, and the book contains 2,000 pages. It has the celebrated Cruden's Concordance complete, a bible dictionary, the Apocrypha, the life of Christ, a history of the bible and of each of its books, the Psalm and an appendix in which is the new translation of the New Testament, so that readers can compare it with the common edition. It has an account of the recent explorations of the Bible Lands with maps and pictures of the leading cities. A new and valuable feature is the showing in the natural colors, of the plants, etc. This splendid work is being sold by J. F. Morr, who will canvass the entire county. Every student of the bible or of bible history, and every Sunday school worker should have a copy of this great family work. 62t

Why He Objected.

A crude old farmer, living on the line of one of the recent railroad surveys, and who is owner of a barn of large dimensions, with huge swinging doors on both sides, observed a posse of surveyors busily engaged in driving a row of stakes through his premises that extended to the very center of his big barn. Sauntering leisurly toward the trespassers, with an air savoring somewhat of indignation, he addressed the leader of the gang as follows:

"Layin' out another railroad?"

"Surveying for one," was the reply.

"Goin' through my barn?"

"Don't see how we can avoid it."

"Well, now, mister," said the worthy farmer, "I calkerlate I've got sumthin' tew say 'bout that. I want you tew understan' that I've got sumthin' else tew dew besides runnin' out tew open and shet them doors every time a train wants tew go through."

—"This is very like a whale," as the school boy said when he received a merited castigation from the teacher.

"It's easy enough, after you get your hand in," was the reply of the criminal with the fetters on his wrist.—Meriden Recorder.

—If you expect to find purity in politics you are as unreasonable as the circus owner who sent his elephat up to the depot to get his trunk checked.

—"Let me see," said some one to Talfourd, on a cold winter day, "I believe you never wear a great coat?" "No," was the quick reply, "I never was."

—A sure cure for consumption, bronchial affections, sore lungs, whooping cough and all complaints of the throat, lungs or chest. We mean Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup.

—A New York man has discovered an "invisible soap." It is the same article that small boys have used in their morning ablutions from the most remote periods.—New Haven Register.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19 1y.

—Workingmen! look to your interests and save doctor bills, by using Dr Marshall's Lung Syrup for all cases of coughs, colds, etc. Price only twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular. 5-2w.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. 5-2w.

SOME of our exchanges are engaged in the very harmless pastime of making up slates for the next county election.

"ONE of the star routes in Arizona," says the Sentinel, "never had a mail bag carried over it. And yet nobody is punished."

AN ex-governor of Maine wanted an office, and as there seemed to be no vacancy, a new office was created for him. He was made a pension agent at Augusta, where no agency had existed up to that date.

JAMES, the ex-postmaster general, while claiming that he saved about a million on the star routes, allowed one and a half millions extra to the Vanderbilt lines for extra service. So his own party friends say.

—Ladies, gents and childrens underwear. Felt skirts, woolen hosiery and blankets cheaper than ever at Mc. & Ralston's. 4-3w.

Concord Items.

[Last Week.]

G. W. Morr has sold his farm to Mrs. H. Melton.

F. Buchanan and wife did Auburn Saturday last.

Rev. Thussy delivered quite an able sermon last sabbath.

Mrs. Stahl and son, of Kendallville, are visiting friends here.

Ira Ricketts was called to Ft. Wayne on business last Thursday.

Mr. John Garrett, of Cedarville, spent last Thursday with his son.

Mrs. H. Garrett is spending a few days with her mother at Leo.

Frank Smith came home to see his ma, (and oh!) that other female.

Miss Ricketts, of Indianapolis, is visiting her cousin, Nannie Ricketts.

Mr. Wm. Draggoo and wife, of Hart, Mich., was called here by the serious illness of her father.

Notwithstanding the bad roads, P. H. Sriner and Ira Ricketts are doing a rushing business in the lumber line.

DEAN.

Fairfield Center Items.

[Last Week.]

Miss Jennie Reynolds, who has been absent for some time at Waterloo, is home again.

Jerome Reynolds, our postmaster, talks of selling his property here and move to Corunna.

We have a new mail carrier about once a month on this route. Nothing like civil service reform.

Alfred Weirich has sold his farm in Oceola county, Mich., to Henry Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer will move onto it in the spring.

The Richland and Fairfield township Sunday-school institute held at Corunna, was well represented from this place. The meeting was very interesting.

While a party of gentlemen were crossing a stream on a log the other night, one of them lost his equilibrium and accepted a frigid bath, much to his discomfort. The bath, no doubt, proved a sedative to his nervous system.

QUILL.

School Reports.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 4 for the moth ending Jan. 27. No. scholars enrolled, 29; average attendance, 24. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Dora Jackson, Miles Embry, Harvey and Frederick Hall.

M. J. WELLER, Teacher.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Report of district number 3, for the month ending Jan. 13. No. enrolled, 35; average daily attendance, 31. No. of regular scholars, 12; viz.: Nancy Pintins, Emma Bair, G. M. Reinoehl, Wm. Hartman, Silvester Weirich, Royal Bair, John Reinoehl, Cora Bair, Florence Bair, Irvin Bair and Charlie Reinoehl.

O. BAIR, Teacher.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 6, for the month ending Jan. 13. Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Clara McClure, Orpha Stoops, Clara Hogue, Charley Stoops, Warren McClure, Samuel McClure, Frank Hough, Charley Hough, Samuel Hough, Dillman Hough. Those whose deportment was 100: Dora Hough, Clara McClure, Charley Stoops, Warren McClure, Orpha Stoops, Clara Hough, Minnie Lehmbeck, Louie Steffen, Annie Steffen. No. enrolled, 20; average attendance, 17.

ROSE MOODY, Teacher.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Report of district number 3, for the month ending December 30. Number enrolled, 39; average attendance, 35. The following are the names of those whose deportment is 100: Willie Bechberger, Elmer Deetz, Winnie Shipe, Dora Clinesmith, Cyrus Gardner, Alma Fry, Oliver Deetz, Wm. Watts, Henry Bechberger, H. E. Bowen, D. S. Gardner, C. Gardner, Albert Zeibell, Spencer Eckert, Wm. Eckert, Belle Eckert, J. Downs, Walter Smith, Edward Smith, Adra Miller and Benny Fry.

J. P. KANDEL, Teacher.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Report of district No. 11, for the month ending Jan. 20, 1882. Names of pupils enrolled in order in grades: Mary Fee, Maud Kepler, Cyrus Dixon, Henry Shultz, and Ella Beard in grade 5. Minnie Kepler, Lettie Dixon, Della Shultz, William Kugler, John Kugler, Jud Fee, Frank Fee, George Beard, Edson Beard, Rufus Abbett, Lincoln Bowlby, Eddie Sattison, Emma Fickle, in grade 4. Tommy Mason, Abner Kugler, Lola Kepler, Jimmy McCosh, in grade 3. Laura McCosh, Emma McCosh, Loma Shultz, Bertie Beard, Callie Kugler, Jimmie Dixon, Claton Abbott, Willie Carr, in grade 2. Montie Fee, Wilber Newcomer, Johnnie Mason, Delbert Newcomer, Benny Abbott, Charlie McCosh, in grade 1. Total number enrolled, 36; average attendance, 33.

WM. H. SHULTZ, Teacher.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Bouquet's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARHITE.
3-3m.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D. 913 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport the druggist

Holloway' Pills

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7-1y

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncaitis, Asthma, Cougas and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

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A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

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ROCK DRILLS

And the Best MACHINERY in the WORLD for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN LANDRETH'S SEEDS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
SEEDS BY MAIL
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

New Meat Market

Opposite Hef's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers as he has a good refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 20	7 56	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 25
Jackson Lv	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 25pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 12	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 03	2 52	12 20am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 20
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 30	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	....	8 40	
Washington	....	9 05pm	....
Baltimore	....	10 15	....
NORTH.	**Ex.**	**Ex.**	**Acc'm.**
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	2 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 25
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville	....	8 00am	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 20am	11 00	
Ft Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	5 40	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 00	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 03	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 41	6 18
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	6 35	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 8 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a. m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:18 p. m.; west —11:06 am m., 7:31 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 8 15 a. m. 2,00 p. m.; ar. 5 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 40 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l F't. & Pass'r. Agent

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 28	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	3 05
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 25	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:28 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California; rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 11, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 55
7 47	12 28	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	Muncie	2 17	6 30
9 25 am	6 25pm	Cincinnati	8 12a	4 55pm
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	5 55am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 20am	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	2 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 03	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 55p
STATIONS	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh	0 20am	7 00am	8 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv	7 15pm	2 0 pm	3 00am	7 25a
Ft Wayne	12 5 am	8 5	6 45	1 0p
Chicago Ar	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:15 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:15 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p. m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West.

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT. H. C. TOWNSEND.
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St. Louis.

C AND N-W
RAILWAY

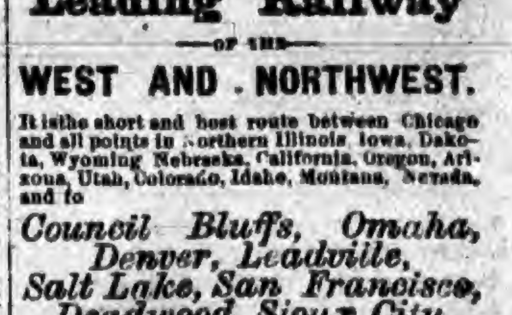

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 16, 1882. Number 7.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

—Downy way of putting it: Men are geese, women are ducks and birds of a feather flock together.

—The man who picked up a "well filled pocketbook," the other day, was disgusted to find it full of tracts on honesty.

—The Burlington Hawkeye admires a man who loses a nickle under a plank sidewalk, and feeling for it picks up a raw bumble bee by the rudder.

—He who despises praise will be happy. He who buys Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup can cure a cough, cold are bronchial affections. Druggists and agents.

—In the assurance of strength. Lung complaints are cured by Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup in a short time and strength returns. Twenty-five and fifty centsabottle.

—The ladies who sometimes since were unable to go out, having taken Lydie E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing. 7-2w

—When a Coston girl is presented with a boquet, she says, "Oh, how deliciously sweet; its fragrance impregnates the entire atmosphere of the room! A down east girl simply says, "It smells scrumptious; thanks, Reuben."

—The female plaintiff in a westenr divorce suit was asked, upon taking the stand and prior to be sworn, if she believed in a future life: "I used to," she answered; "but since I was married I've had all the nonsense taken out me."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"What luck did you have fishing, Breckenridge?" asked a Galveston gentleman of a well known impecunious character who owes everybody. "Splendid! While I was out on the wharf 20 men with bills called at my house to collect money."—News.

—A Cincinnati youth practiced smoking cigars and blowing the smoke from his nose, but just as everybody thought him smart he became deaf, and is likely to remain so.—Detroit Free Press. He must have had a very poor nose for hearing.—Ex.

"Ploughed Under" is the title of a book which it is claimed was written by Bright Eyes, the Indian girl. But people who are posted on the Indian question know that the daughters of the forest are too busy picking bugs out of their hair to write books.

—There is only one woman we know of in this city, who can let other women pass by without looking after them to see whether their polonaises are shirred in the elbow and cut bias to the watch-pocket. The woman in question is a sign at one of our stores.—Ex.

—When a man fails to laugh at one of the King of Burmah's jokes, he is knocked down and traveled over and strewed about. And its a great blessing that the King's jokes are always so funny that nobody ever seems able to help laughing at them.

—A soft voice in woman alwas goes with a gentle spirit. A gentleman sitting in a friend's parlor, engaged in conversation with him, was startled by a noise down stairs, and paused to ask: "What's that—a crash of crockery?" "No; that's only my wife calling to me."

—Mr. Joe. Beasley, an experimental gardner near Columbus, Ga., has succeeded in raising some melons with a delicious lemon flavor. He made an incision in the vine a short distance from the root, to which he attaches a lemon, and, by means of absorption, the juice is taken into the melons.

—"Necessity is the mother of invention." The high price of eggs this winter drove a cute Yankee to invent a nest in the bottom of which is a trap-door, through which the egg, when laid immediately drops, and the hen, looking around and perceiving none, immediately goes to work and lays another.

GENTLEMAN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. Stoetzel, 683 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. 7-2w

—Golden syrup for 60 cents, at Jack Ralston's. 5-2w.

For the Ladies.

—A lady who has made many infant's bands and thinks them the best she ever used, says she makes them of Saxony yarn, and knits two, and seams two, held loosely not to be stretched on the needles. Knit round like a stocking, twelve inches round and six inches long, a square piece is knitted on the front to pin to the diaper, and is one inch and a half wide and one inch long. If washed often, wash in cool water, with a little borax or ammonia, instead of soap, and wring so as to stretch up and down.

—A pretty tidy is made of alternate strips of velvet and aida canvass. These strips are all the same length, straight at the top but pointed at the bottom. Sew them together and embroider the edges of the velvet ones in feather or some other fancy stitch with bright hued silks. This is all the ornamentation necessary to produce a good effect but if greater elaboration is desired, work some pretty pattern in cross stitch on the canvas strips finish by blind-stitching all around and fastening a tassel on each point. The tassels can be made of Zephyr to correspond with colors used. After they are finished take a needle and separate the zephyr as much as possible without breaking. This gives a soft fleecy look.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS:

CROUP.—In croup or lung trouble, where there is difficulty in breathing, slack lime and let the patient inhale the steam.

SUGAR COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, small cup butter, three eggs and teaspoonful soda.

—CORN STARCH CAKE—One cup sugar, half cup butter; beat these to a cream then add the yolks of two eggs, one cup flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder, half cup milk, half cup cornstarch; lastly add the whites of two eggs flavored with lemon or vanilla.

—BUTTER SCOTCH.—One pound brown sugar, three ounces butter, put in a stew pan and stir often to prevent burning. Try a little in water; if brittle it is done. Pour out on buttered tins and mark in squares. A little grated lemon rind improves the flavor.

SCALLOPED POTATOES.— Pare and slice your potatoes. Cover the bottom of a baking dish with bread crumbs, then add a layer of the potatoes, then butter, salt and peper, so continue until the dish is filled. Wet the whole with milk, and bake for an hour and a half.

* * *

—Peter Henderson recommends the following mixture as a remedy for milden on rose bushed. Boil one pound of sulpher and also one pound of lime in two gallons of water until it is reduced to three quarts. After settling pour it into a bottle or jar to keep. Before using it add one hundred and fifty times as much water to each portion of the bottle so that it will not be so strong as to injure the leaves.

—A successful Boston florist gives the following as a method of starting slips of rare and tender plants. Underneath the usual layer of sand which the slips are planted, and covering the bottom of the pot or box, he places a layer of vats, which, when soaked with moisture, exude a mucilagenous substance, acting as a stimulant and feeder to the tender roots of the slip. By this method he seldom fails to root the slips.

—Indiana has 2,252 women engaged in the honorable occupation of farming against fifty-two who are put down among the statistics as barkeepers. The same state reports sixty-six authoresses, and 532 women who are keeping boarding houses. One hundred and seven Indiana females sell books, and the other vacations accessible to women are well represented. We notice that Indiana females, when thrown upon their own resources, have a habit of taking good care of themselves.—Cin. Enquirer.

In Newlin's Township, North Carolina, about ten days ago, Joe Woody contracted with a colored man, Ephraim Alston, to have some rails split. Near a school house Woody had allowed the pupils to cut a tree and use the top for firewood. Ephram went to work upon the butt cut of this tree, splitting it into rails. When it had been quartered, the next thing was to heart each section, as practical rail splitters understand. In doing the latter act he struck a regular bonanza, and twenty-six pieces of glittering gold coin fell out, worth $10 or more each. These coins were concealed in an inch and a quarter auger hole, over which the tree had grown in thickness about four inches. On the outside no traces of the hole could be seen. From the growth of the tree since the boaring of the hole it is supposed that the coins were put there not later than 1812. In diameter the tree was about two feet, and it is not likely that the concealing dates as far back as Revolutionary times.—Alamance Gleaner.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOE.

Public sales seem to be the order of the day.

Why does William Wise always go north from church when it is nearer to go west? Rise up Wm. and answer.

Look out for a wedding in Troy soon An Ohio boy is going to take one of our fairest daughters to his heart and home; so rumor has it.

—John Zigler, aged 81 years, of Lucas county, Ohio, has cut thirty cord of wood this winter. How many young men of our county has done as much?

Elias Bell has been quite sick for the last few days.

Dr W. K. Mitchell will move to Butler the coming week.

Solomon Woodcox and wife have moved to Metz, Steuben Co., Ind.

M. E. O. tried his hand at driving spikes in the frozen ground last Tuesday. What, a face.

J. W. Dills sold last week 700 bus. wheat for $1.25 per bushel. Had he waited a day longer he would have got $1.28, but then Jack don't squeal. He is one of those kind that believe what is to be will be.

James Sickler has sold his property to E. Fales and has moved into property owned by M. Cemot.

B. A. Hadsell's wife and mother who were seriously hurt a few days ago by falling out of the buggy are recovering.

We understand that Walt Cheesman has sold his interest in the cheese factory at Cheeseville, Ind., to Benjamin, his former partner.

FAIRFIELD CENTER.

Wheat is badly killed in some parts of this township, partly by the insects that worked in it during the fall, and unfavorable weather at that time and since.

Trustee Reinoehl is looking over his school and taking great interest in this work.

Our enterprising teachers have had another extra institute. This one was at No. 9, and and was held last Saturday. We learn that the attendance was good and good work was done. Supt. Barns was present and assisted. This makes two extra institutes held by our teachers, and speaks volumes in their favor as workers. Several teachers were present from other townships.

C. P. Houser, of Auburn attended the institute at No. 9.

The literary last Friday evening was well attended. A lesson on the globe was given by Mr. Barns, showing the cause of the changes of seasons, the diferent lengths of the day and night, the changes of the moon and other prolems of interest to the audience. After the president Mr. Ash. and secretary E. Buchanan, called up the regular programme. This consisted of declamations and a debate. The performances were very creditable. The laughable part was the programme for the next meeting. This was made up of only thirty-five exercises followed by recess, after which came the solitary debate.

Dr. Rudolf is kept pretty busy vaccinating the people, and attending to his other professional duties.

Misses Libbie and May Bevier, of Waterloo, and Will Parnell, of Hudson, attended the literary here last week.

Leander and Albert Buchanan and their families were at the institute Saturday, as was also Mr. Ernest and a number of others whose names we did not lean. This shows a healthy interest in the school work.

CONCORD.

The friends of Mrs. J. Koch gave her a grand birthday surprise. Many valuable presents were given.

Mrs. S. K. Randall, of Avilla, was the guest of Miss Alice Draggoo.

Mrs. Ira Ricketts and A. Thomas are visiting in Lagrange.

J. K. Culbertson called on some of his friends.

G. W. Draggoo made a flying business trip to Garrett, Thursday.

Donation party at Rev. Thuray's.

Forty-two of Lewis Thowery's schoolmates and friends met and celebrated his sixteenth birthday.

Mrs. Garrett has returned from her visit at Leo.

Lula Layman is on the sick list.

Mrs. L. C. Wasson and son spent Thursday in Butler.

A large attendance at singing school Saturday evening.

Mr. P. and G. W. Moore have returned to their homes in Ashland.

School Reports.

District No. 3, Fairfield tp. Names of those neither absent or tardy: Willie Bechbarger, Elmer Deets, Dora Clinesmith, Cyrus Gardner, Tillie Bechbarger, Gusta Shipe, Howard [illegible], Arthur Bair, Harvey Gardner, Oliver Deets, D. S. Gardner, Clarence Gardner, Bell Eckert, Adra Miller, Edward Smith. Number enrolled 37.

District No. 5, Richland township for the month ending Feb. 3. No. enrolled 31. Pupils not absent during the month: W. H. Chaney, Eda Chaney, Mattie McCague, G. M. Showers, Chas. Hartman, Stella Hartman, Artie Strow, Cora Chaney, Andrew Lower and Lewis Ram.

ST. JOE.

For the month ending Feb. 3, 1882. No. enrolled 63. Scholars neither absent nor tardy: Moris Curie, Artie Woodcox, Samuel Testison, Effie Dilley Cora Dilley, Cora White, Leona Testison, Addie Widney, Faith Hull, C. M. Lounsberry.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

District No. 6, for the month ending Feb. 3. Number of pupils on roll 26. Those who were perfect in attendance: Anna Treesh, Nettie Monroe, Ada Treesh, Mary Patterson, Ellen Patterson, Nettie Barker, Lestie Greenwalt, Emma Wert, Arthur Lipsett, John Monroe, Oscar Treesh, Nola Wert.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

District No. 4; the month ending Feb. 3. Number enrolled 27. Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month: Lorinda Lowe, Loesa Marks, Stella Kepler, Ameda Oster, Sam'l Haverstock, Sherman Kepler, Geo. Wagner, John Lowe, Marshal Lowe.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIPS.

District No. 3. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the month ending Feb. 2: Augustus Harding, Isaac Shippy, Nellie Britton, Blanch Britton Nettie Franks, Mattie Franks, Rosa Harper, Gertie Griffith, Ida Sullivan, Cora Nye, Orpha Nye.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 4, for the month ending Feb. 3: Number of scholars enrolled 39. Names of those neither absent nor tardy: Miller Osburn, Bentie Lawhead, Marion Osbun and Queena Lawhead.

JACKSON.

School No. 3. Scholars who were neither absent nor tardy for the month ending Feb. 3: John Cool, Viola Cool, George Cool, Cordelia Culver, Birdie Culver, Ida Culver, Will Culver, Allie Sheffer, James Sheffer, Nellie Sheffer, Perry Feagler, Cora Feagler, George Feagler. Susan Weaver, Della Shugers, Nora Carr, Sol Truit, John Ault, Addie Miller, Elmira Todd.

* * *

The Ligonier Banner has the following pointed remarks which we commend to such of our readers as may happen to be of the same oppinon as "Alexis:"

"Alexis," our versatile Rome City correspondent, undertook to show last week that there was no real difference at present between the two great political parties. He is evidently laboring under the very common mistake supposing that, because there is no so called "burning issue" to excite the popular mind, the aims and purposes of the two parties are substantially alike. In taking this superficial view of the situation, he entirely ignores the existence of fundamental principles. These will always be the real issue between the two great parties. He forgets that while the true Democrats desire a pure, simple, inexpensive government, administrated by a few well-chosen trusty servents, the Republicans want the extravagance and gorgeousness of royalty. Democrats will local self government; the Rebublicans want centralization and imperialism, Democrats want a tariff to raise a revenue, while Republicans want protection for a favored few, and would extort a tax from consumers for the benefit of the manufacturer. These are a few of the direct issues betweeu the democratic and republican parties.

* * *

RHEUMATIC DISEASES.

These ailments follow from torpid liver and costive bowels; the skin, bowels and kidneys failing in their proper work, an acrid poison is formed in the blood, which is the occasion of these acute diseases. Kidney-Wort produces healthy action of all secretive organs, and throws off the rheumatic poison. Equally efficient in Liquid or Dry form,—Inter Ocean.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 19-1y.

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply an Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These goods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwihstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

[illegible]

ROOT & CO. - - - Ft. Wayne

CLOSING OUT SALE!

The copartnership of

McQUISTON & RALSTON,

will be disolved April 1st, 1882, by mutual consent

During the remaining two months we desire to close out the ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Flannells, Cottonades, Shirting, Ticking, Towels, Toweling, Hosiery, Notions, Embroideries Laces, &c.

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

Ingrain Extra Super and Tapestry Carpets, Stair Carpets, &c. Also stock of GROCERIES.

Bargains for Spot CASH.

McQUISTON & RALSTON.

AT THE MESS TABLE.

BY GEORGE E. BASTRAM.

At the mess table brooded silence,
  And the fire flickered low,
And the guests seemed thinking sadly
  Of home and long ago;
And the General bade the Captain,
  Bearded and bronzed and hale,
"Come, give us one of your stories,"
  And the Captain told this tale:

"THE PHANTOM OF THE PECOS.

"It was a sultry summer, some twenty years ago,
When the emigrant train left Texas, bound for New Mexico.
Strong men and gentle women—threescore were in the band,
And nigh as many children left was foot-prints in the sand.

"Northward they traveled slowly, and bitter was the road.
The sun, a ball of fire, in the brazen heaven glowed;
The sands were like red plowshares beneath a martyr's feet;
And the thorny spikes of cactus drooped, shriveled in the heat.

"There was no wind till evening, and then its fevered breath
Like that was of the angel that bears the brand of death;
And the moon, a fiery crescent, swooned in the sky afar,
As it had been the reddened blade of his baleful cimetar.

"And as they traveled northward, within its sandy bed,
The river shrank away from them as if with guilty dread,
And narrower grew the water, and shallower, until
The river had dwindled to a creek, the creek to a muddy rill.

"Then here and there a languid pool in those accursed lands,
And then the river-bed was naught but rocks and arid sands,
And the little water that they found by digging long and deep
Was bitter as that on sea-side rocks when the tide is at the neap.

"And as into the thirsty earth the treacherous river sank,
Fewer the following foot-prints upon its burning bank;
Twenty beheld the red sun rise, fifteen flagged faint at noon,
And only ten went into camp under the lurid moon.

"And twice again the red moon sank, twice rose the copper sun,
And the ten that staggered on were eight, were five, were three, were one.
One man was left of the emigrant train that two short weeks ago
Had left the Texan valley bound for New Mexico.

"And as he tottered northward across the endless sands,
His blood-shot eyes still shading with thin and blistered hands,
Sudden from out the desert, up to the cloudless skies,
A vast and awful figure the traveler saw arise.

"It was the watery mirage. There shimmer to his view
Fleecy cascades down falling and lakes of deepest blue.
But though he strives to reach them, and desperate staggers on,
Ever a step beyond him the vision is withdrawn.

"Ever before him hovers, and seems to bar the way,
The Phantom of the Pecos, a cloud of dusty gray;
Its mocking eyes glare on him, and through the fervid air
Its voice of doom makes answer to his question of despair.

"The dying wanderer listens the Phantom speak his name,
And moves his crackling lips in vain one piteous prayer to frame;
And the awful vision mutters on the salt sand as he sinks,
'Don't you think that it's a long time—a long time between drinks?'"

The General started from his chair
  As he had felt a wound.
"Captain," he said, "you're right, I swear—
  Send the decanter round."

—*Harper's Magazine.*

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

In the winter of 1876 I had occasion to go from Green Bay to Chicago on the N. W. railway. At Oshkosh we were joined by a delegation of lawyers on their way to Madison, the capital, to attend the Legislature, then in session. They were all men of more than usual intellect, and of exceptional character. Two were ex-Judges of the Circuit Court, and one I had seen Chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association. The party found seats near together, and after the salutations were over and the news duly discussed they began to look about for means to while away the time. After awhile some one proposed a game of cards. No sooner said than done. Two seats were turned apart so as to face each other, a cushion improvised for a table, and three of our lawyers, including the Chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a Chicago runner, on good terms with them, were soon deep in the mysteries of a game of euchre.

I was surprised to see Christian gentlemen and Judges of law and equity, leaders of society, makers of public sentiment, lawgivers for a great State, directors of public morals, supposed to be public exemplars of all that is good and guides to the young, thus setting publicly their seal of approval to a most dangerous and evil practice. To be sure they played for stakes no higher than the cigars for the party. But it seems to me that, in the eyes of all discreet persons, this does not change the act nor lessen the danger of its example, but rather heightens it; as from the less to the greater is the invariable course of crime. But I did not intend to moralize on paper, but was about to say that while I was filled with such thoughts as these one of the party grew tired of the game, and our remaining Judge was invited to take his place. I saw the blood mount in an honest blush of disapproval to his manly face, and he hesitated and drew back. But the game had become interesting and his excited companions urged him. "Come, Judge, take a hand," they cried, "we can't go on without you." So the Judge slowly rose from his seat, inwardly condemning the act as I evidently saw, and stepping forward took a seat among the players and the game went on.

I had noticed an old lady in a seat to the rear of the players, who had got on board at Menasha, I believe. Gray and bent with age, she had sat abashed, and, with eyes closed, seemed asleep most of the time, until the train, stopping at Oshkosh, took on board the company of lawyers. She then underwent a change, and became greatly interested in the company, looking from one to the other, as if she recognized them all, or was trying to recall their faces. When the game of cards was started she became very restless, would hitch uneasily about in her seat, take up the hem of her faded apron and nervously bite the threads. Once or twice I thought she wiped her eyes under her "Shaker bonnet," but could not tell. She acted so strangely, I became more interested in her than in the players, and watched her closely. She got up after a time and tottered forward, holding on to the seats as she passed. She brushed against Judge —— in passing, but he had become interested in the game and did not notice her. Reaching the water tank at last, she drank a cup of water, and took a seat near the door, with her back to the players. But she did not long remain there; rising again with difficulty, she tottered back toward her former seat, but reaching the players she passed directly in front of them, and, now greatly excited, threw back her bonnet from her face and looked around the company. Her action at once arrested their attention, and pausing in their play they all looked up inquiringly.

Gazing directly in the face of Judge ——, she said in a tremulous voice, "Do you know me, Judge ——?"

"No, mother, I don't remember you," said the Judge, pleasantly. "Where have we met?"

"My name is Smith," said she; "I was with my poor boy three days, off and on, in the court-room in Oshkosh, when he was tried for—for—for robbing somebody, and you are the same man that sent him to prison for ten years, and he died there last June."

All faces were now sobered, and the passengers began to gather around and stand up, all over the car, to listen and see what was going on. She did not give the Judge time to answer her, but, becoming more and more excited, she went on: "He was a good boy, if you did send him to jail. He helped us clear the farm, and when father was took sick and died he done all the work, and we was getting along right smart, till he took to going to town and got to playing keards and drinking, and then, somehow, he didn't like to work after that, but used to stay out often till mornin', and he'd sleep so late, and I couldn't wake him when I knowed he'd been out so late the night afore. And then the farm kinder run down, and then we lost the team: one of them got killed when he'd bin to town one awful cold night. He stayed late, and I suppose they had got cold standin' out, and got skeered and broke loose, and run most home, but run agin the fence and a stake run into one of 'em, and when we found it the next mornin' it was dead, and the other was standin' under the shed. An' so after awhile he coaxed me to let him sell the farm and buy a house and lot in the village, and he'd work at carpenter work. And so I did, as we couldn't do nothin' on the farm. But he grew worse than ever, and after awhile he couldn't get any work, and wouldn't do anything but gamble and drink all the time. I used to do everything I could to get him to quit and be a good, industrious boy again, but he used to get mad after awhile, and once he struck me, and then in the morning I found that he had taken what little money there was left of the farm, and had run off. After that I got along as well as I could, cleanin' house for folks, and washin', but I didn't hear nothing of him for four or five years; but when he got arrested and was took up to Oshkosh for trial, he writ to me."

By this time there was not a dry eye in the car, and the cards had disappeared. The old lady herself was weeping silently and speaking in snatches. But, recovering herself, she went on:

"But what could I do? I sold the house and lot to get money to hire a lawyer, and I believe he is here somewhere," looking around. "Oh, yes, there he is, Mr. ——," pointing to Lawyer ——, who had not taken part in the play. "And this is the man, I am sure, who argued agin him," pointing to Mr. ——, the District Attorney. "And you Judge ——, sent him to prison for ten years; s'pose it was right, for the poor boy told me that he really did rob the bank, but he must have been drunk, for they had all been playing keards most all night and drinking. But, oh! dear, it seems to be kinder as though if he hadn't got to playing keards he might a been alive yet. But when I used to tell him it was wrong and bad to play, he used to say, 'Why, mother, everybody plays now. I never bet only for the candy, or the cigars, or something like that.' And when we heard that the young folks played keards down to Mr. Culver's donation party, and Squire Ring was goin' to get a billiard table for his young folks to play on at home, I couldn't do nothing at all with him. We used to think it awful to do that way when I was young, but it jist seems to me as if everybody nowadays was goin' wrong into something or other. But maybe it isn't right for me to talk to you, Judge, in this way, but it jist seemed to me as if the very sight of those keards would kill me, Judge; I thought if you only knew how I felt, you would not play on so; and then to think, right here before all these young folks! Maybe, Judge, you don't know how younger folks, especially boys, look up to such as you; and then I can't help thinking that, maybe that if them that ought to know better than to do so, and them as are higher larnt, and all that wouldn't set sich examples, my poor Tom would be alive and caring for his poor old mother; but now there ain't any of my family left but me and my poor little gran'chile, my dead darter's little girl, and we are going to stop with my brother in Illinoy."

Tongue of man or angel never preached a more eloquent sermon than that gray, withered old lady, trembling with old age, excitement and fear that she was doing wrong. I can't recall half she said, as she, poor, lone, beggared widow, stood before those noble-looking men, and pleaded the cause of the rising generation.

The look they bore as she poured forth her sorrowful tale was indescribable. To say that they looked like criminals at the bar, would be a faint description. I can imagine how they felt. The old lady tottered to her seat, and, taking her little grand child in her lap, hid her face on her neck. The little one stroked her gray hair with one hand and said: "Don't cry, ganma, don't cry, granma." Eyes unused to weeping were red for many a mile on that journey. And I can hardly believe that one who witnessed that scene ever touched a card again. It is but just to say that when the passengers came to themselves they generously responded to the Judge, who, hat in hand, silently passed through her little audience.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

MY experience makes me an enemy alike to premature marriage and to distant engagements. The first adds to our individual cares the responsibility for the beloved and helpless pledges of our affections, and the last are liable to the most cruel disappointments.

IT is now claimed that vaccination was discovered in China.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

CATARRH.—Those who in the cold and in the fogs wish to avoid catarrh should be careful to inspire only through the nose. With most this will require practice, but it will be well repaid. Those who are specially anxious to preserve their voices—as preachers, singers and Judges—stand in special need of this precaution, which is as effective as it is simple, and has many and great advantages over all the artificial respirators yet invented.

NEURALGIA.—Prevalence of neuralgia, or what commonly goes by that name, should be regarded as a warning indicative of a low condition of health, which must necessarily render its subjects peculiarly susceptible to the invasion of the diseases of an aggressive type. It is always essential that the vital forces should be vigorous, and the nerve power, in especial, in full development; but neuralgia indicates a low or depressed state of vitality—a poor and weak state, and should be promptly placed under treatment.

AN ARTICLE FOR THE SICK-ROOM.—One of the most convenient articles to be used in the sick-room is the sand-bag. Get some clean fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag, about eight inches square, of flannel, fill it with dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also allow of the bag being heated quickly by placing it in the oven or even on the top of the stove. After once using it, the possessor will never again attempt to warm the hands or feet of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them ready for use.

A COLD IN THE EYE.—This is a very common affection, and consists of an inflamed condition of the membrane covering the eyeball and lining the eyelids, and is often due, as the name implies, to exposure to a draught. The patient feels as if some dust had got into the eye, and can sometimes hardly be persuaded to the contrary; the white of the eye itself is seen to be reddened, and there is a constant flow of blinding and scalding tears. The best treatment is to foment the eyes with pure warm water, or better with water in which two or three crushed poppy heads have been boiled for half an hour to extract their sedative qualities. A shade should be worn over the eyes during the intervals of fomenting, and a dose of rhubarb and magnesia should be administered. If the inflammation does not subside in a day or two a doctor should be consulted if possible; but if this is not possible good will probably be done by dropping into the eyes two or three times a day some solution of sulphate of zinc or white vitriol, in the proportion of one grain to two table-spoonfuls of water.

MANAGEMENT OF SICK CHILDREN.—The vicissitudes necessarily incident to a primitive and outdoor mode of life are never the first causes of any disease, though they may often betray its presence. Bronchitis, nowadays perhaps the most frequent of infantile diseases, makes no exception to this rule; a draught of cold air may reveal the latent progress of the disorder, but its cause is long confinement in a vitiated and overheated atmosphere, and its proper remedy ventilation and a mild, phlegm-loosening diet, warm sweet milk, sweet oatmeal porridge, or honey water. Select an airy bedroom and do not be afraid to open the windows; among the children of the Indian tribes who brave in open tents the terrible winters of the Hudson bay territory, bronchitis, croup and diphtheria are wholly unknown, and what we call "taking cold" might often be described as taking hot; glowing stoves, and even open fires, in a night nursery, greatly aggravate the pernicious effects of an impure atmosphere. The first paroxysm of croup can be promptly relieved by very simple remedies—fresh air and a forward and backward movement of the arms, combined in urgent cases with the application of a flesh brush or piece of flannel to the neck or upper part of the chest. Paregoric and poppy sirup stop the cough by lethargizing the irritability and thus preventing the discharge of the phlegm till its accumulation produces a second and far more dangerous paroxysm. These second attacks of croup (after the administration of palliatives) are generally the fatal ones. When the child is convalescing, let him beware of stimulating food and overheated rooms. Do not give aperient medicines; costiveness as an after effect of pleuritic affections will soon yield to fresh air and a vegetable diet.

The Habit of Saving.

Children who have a little money ought to practice saving something. Many boys and girls of to-day hardly know a higher use for any money that comes into their hands than spending it for some foolish thing as quickly as possible. To such a lesson in self-denial and economy is very important. As go the boy's pennies and dimes, so, very likely, will go the man's dollars and hundreds by and by. Without having the spirit of a miser, the person accustomed to save has more pleasure in laying up than a spendthrift ever knows.

The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes without a fair and just equivalent, is almost certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few dollars a month and thriftily increases his store—every coin being a representative of good, solid work, honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last half of his life in affluence and comfort, than he who, in his haste to become rich, obtains money by dashing speculations, or the devious means which abound in the foggy region lying between fair dealing and actual fraud. Among the wisest and most thrifty men of wealth, the current proverb is, money goes as it comes. Let the young make a note of this, and see that their money comes fairly, that it may long abide with them.—*Exchange.*

BROWN slabs of unknown composition are sold about Paris labeled "English plum pudding."

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

In regard to the great curative properties of

DR. SCHENCK'S

MEDICINES

Undoubted Cures

OF

CONSUMPTION.

The Originals of the following Letters, as well as many thousand others, which lack of space in this paper prevents our publishing, can be seen by any one at the Office of Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, in Philadelphia.

We ask the afflicted to go and see the people who write these Letters. If this is impossible, write to them, inclosing a stamp for return postage.

For other Certificates of Cures, send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms; also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years of experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read not only by the afflicted, but by those who, from hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE,

POSTPAID, TO ALL APPLICANTS.

Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, No. 537 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—I have used your Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills in my family for years, and have always found them good and reliable medicines. I believe that they will do all that you claim for them.

W. H. BLAKE, Captain,
Steamer John B. Maude,
Memphis and St. Louis Packet Line.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15th, 1879.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In the fall of 1871 my son was taken sick, and several of the prominent doctors of this city pronounced his disease Consumption. By their advice I took him South, but the change of climate did him no good. Soon after this Captain Blake, an intimate friend, told me how good your medicines were in such diseases, and advised me to give them a trial. I did so, and he soon began to gain flesh and strength, and finally was entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend your medicines to all who are similarly afflicted. Yours truly,

PORTER LEONARD,
Corner Ninth and Pine Streets.

From a prominent Dry-Goods Merchant of Grass Lake, Michigan.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir—Some years ago I was told by several of the best physicians of this county that I had Consumption, and that I could live but a short time. I had all the symptoms—night sweats, a dry cough, with severe pain in my lungs at times, and I was very short of breath with the least exertion. My appetite was very poor, and I became so weak that I was unable to attend to any business. I received no benefit from the remedies given me by physicians, and I was at last induced to try your medicines by reading the certificates of cases published by you. I at once began to improve, and they finally made a perfect cure.

I am now in perfect health, and in active business in this place, where I am well known by all. I have advised many others to use your medicines, and can tell of some wonderful cures made by them, to those who may be interested. I believe that your remedies will cure Consumption, even in its advanced stages, as you claim.

Yours truly,
A. SHELLY,
Of the firm of Smith & Shelly, Dry-Goods Merchants,
OCT. 27th, 1880. Grass Lake, Mich.

From E. Narmandin, Jr., Esq., of Woonsocket, R. I.

DR. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia:

Dear Sirs—I have been cured of what I believe to have been Liver Complaint in its worst form, which, before I got relief, affected my lungs quite seriously. I had used the medicines prescribed by a physician of this place for a long time without benefit before I began to take your remedies. I first heard of them by your advertisement in the *Patriot* of this place, and, concluding to use them, I purchased a bottle of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. They gave me great relief, and by the time I had used them up I felt almost well. So I stopped using them for some time, but I soon found that the disease was not broken up. I then got more medicine, and continued using it until I was well.

My symptoms were continuous cough, night sweats, raising of matter streaked with blood, soreness in my lungs and at the pit of my stomach, which was also very much swollen at times. I was so weak that I could not go up-stairs without help, and was confined to the house for many weeks. I was very much reduced in flesh and had no appetite, and nothing I ate seemed to digest.

Since my recovery I have recommended your medicines to a great many; among others, a lady who had what every one supposed to be Consumption of the lungs for four years. She has entirely recovered by the use of them, and is now a strong, healthy woman. I can also refer to others in this place who have been greatly benefited by their use.

Yours truly,
E. NARMANDIN, JR.
WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 1st, 1881.

The Rev. Joseph S. Lame, Pastor of 18th Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, writes under date of Sept. 1st, 1881:

Five years ago I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, Bronchial Affection and Pulmonary trouble. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit. I was so sick that I thought many times that I should be compelled to give up preaching. I at last procured Dr. Schenck's remedies; in a short time they restored me to perfect health, and I have remained well to this day. I believe them to have great curative properties.

Why I have the Utmost Confidence in Dr. J. H. Schenck and his Medicines.

During the past two years my mother and brother have died of Consumption. I was myself quite unwell most of this time, and when, shortly after their death, I was attacked with cough and severe hemorrhages, I naturally concluded that I was destined to go with the same disease. I immediately consulted a physician who made a specialty of lung disease. After examining me, he said that he thought my lungs were [illegible] and that I would soon recover. In less than a week after this I had another severe hemorrhage. Thinking that my physician had made a mistake in my case, I consulted another doctor. He thought my lungs affected, and [illegible] for one [illegible] long time. I got no better under his treatment, but generally worse. My cough was very bad, my appetite entirely gone, I had severe pain in my right side, and for months I did not sleep more than two or three hours in a night. My tongue was heavily coated, and I had a bad taste in my mouth. I had the headache almost all the time.

Feeling that something must be done, I at last concluded to consult with Dr. Schenck, the physician who, I think, I have good reason to believe to be the best in the treatment of lung disease. I went to his office in Boston and was examined. He found my left lung quite badly diseased and my liver seriously affected. He told me that I could be cured if I would follow his directions. Of course I consented to do so, and I very soon saw that my confidence in his ability was well placed. I took the Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup all at one time, as directed by him, and within one month my worst symptoms were gone. I went to see the doctor on his next visit to Boston, which was one month after the first time I saw him, and he said, "Only continue with the medicine and you will surely get well." I did so, and kept on gaining in every way until I was perfectly well and able to work as usual. Since my recovery I have not lost a day's time except when I have made friendly visits to the doctor at his Boston office. My cough is gone, my appetite is good, I have no headache or pain in my side, I sleep better than I ever did in my life, and my lungs are apparently healed, as I have no hemorrhages.

These are the reasons why I believe in and recommend Dr. J. H. Schenck and his medicines. He did just what he said he would do for me, and I believe that I owe my life to his medicine and care.

FRED F. TRULL.

HUDSON, Mass., May 25th, 1881.

Hereditary Consumption Cured.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In the autumn of 1877 I had a severe cough, with terrible pain in my sides and between my shoulders. I had very little appetite, and what little I could eat only distressed me. I consulted physicians, who said my condition was a very bad one, and gave me five different cough syrups and tonics, from which I received no benefit, but seemed to grow worse, and kept losing flesh and strength. I had night sweats, and sweat most of the time during the day. I coughed and raised blood and a salt, foamy phlegm; my throat was filled with ulcers, I could hardly swallow; sometimes I could not speak a loud word for weeks; my lungs grew more painful every day with difficult breathing, while pleurisy pains would almost stop my breath. I had colic pains, sour stomach and vomiting up everything I ate. My whole body was filled with pain. I could not lie down, but had to recline in a sitting posture to breathe.

I gave up and did not think of ever getting up again, as it was hard moving myself; my feet and ankles began to swell badly, and my hips had given out long before.

In this sinking condition I thought I would try your remedy for consumption; it might do me some good; it could do me no harm, for I was certain I could not live a month longer the way I was.

At that time—May, 1878—I procured your Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Pills, and took them as directed. In a week I was better, and began to throw off from the lungs a greenish-yellow matter streaked with blood.

I could eat a little without throwing it up, the pains in my sides were not so severe, I could sleep an hour very soundly, and that was what I had not done for three months.

I took your medicines steadily six months, my cough got better, I did not sweat so bad at nights, kept gaining slowly, and in a year after I began your medicines I could say I felt well.

I began to gain flesh, and last September weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds, fifteen pounds more than I ever weighed before in my life.

Your medicines, I know, saved my life; and I would say, from my own experience, to all consumptives, take Dr. Schenck's medicines, for they will certainly cure you.

I had Consumption; it is hereditary in our family, my father and two brothers having died of it.

I have had better health the past winter than for ten years previous. Yours respectfully,

MRS. SARAH A. CARTER.

CARLISLE, Mass., April 8th, 1880.

From Mr. Peter Christopher, of Pawnee, Ill.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—If you will excuse the liberty, I would like to state to you how your medicines have cured me of what seemed a fatal case of Consumption.

Three years ago I was taken sick, and was told by my physicians—who were many and from all parts—that I could not live three months. I took, besides all their prescriptions, at least seventy-five bottles of Cod-Liver Oil. At last, after everything else had proven fruitless, I wrote to you to send me ten bottles of your medicine; to which you replied, advising me, for the sake of economy, to get it of the nearest druggist, which I did; and, after having taken two bottles, my cough, which had been very violent, became easier; my friends, who had been despondent, became encouraged, as I was, and I continued taking the medicine.

I had coughed up immense quantities of blood and was very much reduced, weighing less than one hundred pounds. To-day I am well and hearty; my weight has increased to one hundred and eighty pounds. It is, without doubt, to your medicines that I owe my life. I have no hesitation in declaring that they possess all the qualities you claim for them, and more too. I am still using them in my family as a preventive, for I have had no sickness for a long time. Yours respectfully,

PETER CHRISTOPHER.

PAWNEE, Ill., June 13, 1875.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir—Seeing one of your agents distributing your books in this village a few days ago, has reminded me of the past, and has made me feel that I ought to acknowledge with gratitude the benefit I once received from your medicines.

I was a soldier in the army from [illegible] to [illegible], and when mustered out was in a crippled state, having had, during my service, scurvy and camp fever, which, with the malaria of the swamps in which much of our operations were carried on, left me diseased all over. I was soon attacked with chronic diarrhea and a constant, hacking cough. My whole nervous system was completely prostrated. I was apparently fast approaching the grave. In looking over the newspapers to find something advertised that would do me good, I found the advertisement of your medicines. Though I had but little faith, I bought the Syrup and Tonic, and commenced their use. I soon found that what you said of your medicines was true, for they worked an entire revolution in my system—my cough gradually grew less, until it disappeared altogether, as did also my diarrhea and other alarming symptoms, and I was entirely cured.

I shall always hold in grateful remembrance two things—the "Cooper-Shop" Free-Refreshment Saloon for Soldiers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Schenck's Medicines, of Philadelphia. I believe the medicines saved my life, as I have stated. Pardon the late acknowledgment of the great benefit I have received from you.

Your obedient servant,
JOEL S. STEVENS,
18th Regiment Maine Volunteers, Army of the Potomac,
Present Residence—Orange, Franklin Co., Mass.
MAY 28th, 1881.

DR. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS!

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with a sick headache, sour stomach or pain in the bowels is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See American Dispensatory, page 731.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, where there is a general weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES:

MANDRAKE PILLS,

SEAWEED TONIC,

& PULMONIC SYRUP

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package.

Growth of Our Live Stock and Dairy Interests.

By the statistical returns of the census of 1880 there are in the United States 10,356,996 horses, 1,814,108 mules, 999,092 working oxen, 12,442,137 milch cows, 22,468,562 other cattle, 51,183,908 sheep, and 47,688,371 swine. Of these the increase has been in milch cows between 1870 and 1880 from 8,935,332 to 12,412,137; of other cattle from 13,566,005 to 22,466,562. The aggregate of cattle in 1870 was 23,830,008, and in 1880, 35,877,791; an increase of 12,057,183. In the ten Northwestern States the increase has been quite extraordinary in the last ten years:

	1870.	1880.
Michigan	250,859	384,578
Ohio	654,390	767,044
Indiana	396,726	504,944
Illinois	640,321	865,918
Wisconsin	308,371	478,374
Minnesota	121,467	275,559
Iowa	369,811	[illegible]
Missouri	398,515	661,405
Kansas	112,440	418,353
Nebraska	28,940	161,606
Total	[illegible]	5,271,881

Or an increase of 63.3 per cent. Ten years ago there were no more than 3,000,000 milch cows in the ten States of the Ohio valley and the trans-Mississippi. There has been in ten years in this territory an increase of more than 2,000,000. The enlargement of dairy interests in the West has been double that of the East. In 1870 the aggregate amount produced annually was: Of butter, 514,092,983 pounds; of cheese, 53,492,153 pounds; milk, 235,500,599 gallons sold in the market and to factories. In 1880 the product of the dairy had increased nearly threefold, and milk had increased more than twofold.

In Michigan the yield in 1870 was: Butter, 24,400,185 pounds; in 1880, about 73,200,355; cheese, 670,804 pounds; in 1880, 2,012,412; milk, 2,277,822 gallons; in 1880, 4,855,644.

In Ohio in 1870; Butter, 50,266,372 pounds; in 1880, 100,583,754; cheese, in 1870, 8,169,048 pounds; in 1880, 24,507,144; milk, in 1870, 22,275,304 gallons; in 1880, 44,550,608.

In Illinois, in 1870, butter, 36,083,405 pounds; in 1880, 108,250,215; cheese, in 1870, 1,664,708 pounds; in 1880, 4,984,109; milk, in 1870, 9,258,545 gallons; in 1880, 18,517,090.

In Indiana, in 1870, butter, 22,905,385 pounds; in 1880, 68,846,155; cheese, in 1870, 283,807 pounds; in 1880, 851,421; milk, in 1870, 936,983 gallons; in 1880, 1,873,966.

In Iowa, in 1870, butter, 25,519,179 pounds; in 1880, about 76,536,537; cheese, in 1870, 1,087,741 pounds; in 1880, 3,251,523; milk, in 1870, 588,800 gallons; in 1880, 1,377,600.

Reminiscences.

There is an old chest of drawers—an heir-loom. It is full of the dead years, laid away with withered rose-leaves and lavender. A grandmother's cap, a mother's wedding-comb, my own wedding-dress, a deep crape veil, worn for father and mother; baby frocks, shoes, and little pants, barlow knives, a school-girl album, full of forgotten names—names covered with lichens, in the only other place where they still remain, and old letters—great bundles of them. How these old letters comfort me oftentimes! No matter how the writers have changed, these words live. Mother, father, brothers, friends and lover, remain unchanged in the drawer among the withered roses of long ago. I will not weary you with the tale of the sorrows borne, the joys shared, in my own south room, overlooking the garden, so fair with flowers, or of the guest room, sacred to friendship. But there are tears and smiles for both, with all of the rest. Before I tell you good-bye at the door, let us go down, and sit for a moment in the dining-room. Ah! the good cheer that has smoked on that long table. The many times I have stood with tired body, but swelling heart over its tempting array. Each birthday, through all the years, from the first one when the baby began to talk, to the last one who left a bearded man, has been remembered in this room. How the brown turkeys, flanked by oysters and cranberries, have steamed on thanksgiving days—although we are Western folk—and what exultation has the room resounded with, on Christmas and New Year's, when not only the best cheer of winter, but love gifts, from and to, each and all, piled up the tables, and chairs. As I talk of it in its near recurrence, the old feeling comes back, and I feel as if all the dear little people were only out, at school, perhaps, and would burst in presently, to question and talk eagerly of the good things coming.

Oh yes, a woman's life is often a poem, and her home its binding, bright and gilded in youth, dark and worn with use in age!—*M. E. Banta in Indianapolis Herald.*

Punctuation.

Punctuation is an art, and one that has been learned in comparatively modern times. The Greeks did not know the meaning of it, and left no space between their words. The Romans put up a kind of division without any apparent method. Up to the end of the fifteenth century only the colon and the comma were introduced, and the latter at that time only as a perpendicular figure. We are indebted to Aldus Manutius, an eminent printer, for the comma as we have it now, and in 1790 he introduced the semi-colon into printing, and published a set of rules for the guidance of writers. It is not known by whom notes of interrogation or exclamation were first used, but inverted commas ("") were brought into common use by a French printer to supersede the use of italics but the English adopted them to specify quotation.

HISTORICAL.

The Spanish Celts raised temples and sang hymns of praise to death.

In a single day, at the dedication of the Colosseum by Titus, 5,000 animals perished.

Augustus solemnly degraded an overthrew the statue of Neptune because his fleet had been wrecked.

The favorite maxim of Philip II. of Spain was: "It is better not to reign at all than to reign over heretics."

Toward the end of the eighth century the sale of slaves beyond their native provinces was in most countries forbidden.

At the beginning of the fourteenth century the church for the first time gave permission for the dissection of human bodies.

Megret, the friend of Charles XII., exclaimed at the instant of the king's death: "The play is over; let us go to supper."

Marcus Aurelius, by compelling gladiators to fight with blunted swords, rendered the combats for a time comparatively harmless.

Some troubles seem to be brewing in Cashmere, the Maharajah of which has been suspected of intriguing with the Afghans and Russians.

In the year 630 A. U. C., Caius Gracchus caused a law to be made supplying the poor with corn at a price that was little more than nominal.

Sir Francis Drake called his own plunder of towns in the West Indies, and destruction of ships on the sea, "singeing the beard of the King of Spain."

At one porcelain manufactory in Japan the clay pits have been worked for more than 2,600 years, and the deposits seem scarcely more than scraped.

On the death of the Emperor Otho, who is said to have killed himself to avoid being the cause of a civil war, some of his soldiers, filled with grief and admiration, killed themselves before his corpse.

At the time of the introduction of postage stamps by Sir Rowland Hill, he estimated that the increase of letters posted on the 14th of February, was not less than half a million throughout the United Kingdom.

The triple wall which formerly surrounded Constantinople, and which finally fell before Mahomet II., formed an almost impregnable defence. The present Sultan must have its value in mind, as he is having his own palace and garden surrounded by three similar walls.

When Pope Pius IX. died in 1878, he bequeathed to his successor the conflict with Russia defeat of the French ultramontanes, opposition against Italy and Germany. The situation has now changed. Russia and Germany desire peace with the Vatican. The relations of the Pope to Italy and France are not greatly changed, although the former treats the Vatican as a municipal affair, and the French government has drifted into almost open hostility with it.

Poor Boys Who Have Become Presidents.

The second President of the United States, John Adams, was the son of a farmer of moderate means, who was compelled to work constantly for the support of his family. When at the age of twenty-one, the son graduated at Harvard College, his education was his own capital for his start in life.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in extreme poverty. He grew up in the woods of North Carolina, living in the home of a relative, where his mother worked to support herself and her three children.

James K. Polk, the eleventh President, spent his early years on a new farm in the wilderness of North Carolina. His father placed him in a store, with the intention that he should enter mercantile life: but his dislike for business was so great that, at the age of eighteen, he was sent to the Murfreesborough Academy to fit for college.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. When he was fourteen years old he was sent away from home to learn the business of a clothier. But five years latter he entered a law office, and at the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar.

James Buchanan was born in a small town of the Alleghany Mountains. His father was poor, and by his own ax built his home in the wilderness. When James was eight years old he was placed at school, and six years latter entered Dickinson College where he graduated with the highest honors.

It is well known that Abraham Lincoln was the son of parents who were the poorest of the poor. Till he was more than twenty-one his home was a log cabin. His attendance at school was limited to a few months. From early life he was compelled to depend on himself not only for his living, but also for his success in his business and his profession.

At the age of ten Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor. Previously his mother had supported him by her own labor. He was never able, it is said, to attend school. His education he gained by his own efforts at night, after working all day at his trade, and by the help of his wife.

The early home of General Grant, also on the banks of the Ohio, more than fifty years ago, was without many of the comforts of civilized life. Till he was seventeen, when he was sent to West Point, he lived the life of a common boy in a common home.

James A. Garfield, like so many of his predecessors, was born in a log hut. When he had hardly entered his teens he was doing a man's work in the harvest field. He learned the carpenter's trade. He worked on the Ohio Canal. He was determined, however, to have an education, and, leaving his plane and scythe, he worked his way through the preparatory school, and, with some help from friends, was able to graduate at Williams College.

The lives of many of the Presidents prove that no boy is so poor but that he may hope to attain the highest honors which the American people can give.

Newfoundland.

As England's oldest colony Newfoundland is worthy of notice. Discovered in the reign of Henry VII. and incorporated with the realm during the time of Elizabeth, its history is replete with curious facts and abounds in instances which illustrate the difficulties which are to be contended against in the colonization of a new district. According to the accounts left by those who were among the first to visit the new acquisition, the land was fruitful, the fishing wonderfully fine, and the presence of mineral ores which were discovered in the soil promised much for the subsequent prosperity and wealth of the country island. A railway in the interior, a system of general education and other modernizing modifications have been successfully introduced. As regards its mineral wealth Newfoundland now occupies the sixth place in the list of copper-producing regions, and other minerals, such as gold, silver, nickel, lead and iron ore, are found in moderate quantities. The fisheries are, however, the important object.

How Rugs Are Made.

How many who stop to admire the show windows of our carpet dealers know how the rug is made? That it is woven somehow is all that is apparent as it lies there, warm, soft, bright with a dozen colors, fruit, birds or figures. The rug is twice woven, and this is its history: First, the border and center that is to form the pattern is designed; then painted in straight lines upon paper containing a ruled scale, and in the proper colors that are afterward to appear on the rug. This paper rug is then cut up into strips, each containing two spaces of the scale, and these papers are the pattern that the first or weft weaver is to follow. In weaving weft a warp beam of say 200 threads in width, and a wheep beam of 100 threads in width are required. Two threads of the first and one of the second pass through the same split in the reed at regular intervals of, say one-third of an inch, the intervening splits of the reed being empty. The paper pattern is fastened to the middle of the work, and the weaver follows it exactly as it is painted; that is, the pattern may need six threads of crimson, two of black, twelve of ecru, ten of green olive, and so on, the weaver filling the "spot" exactly as to length and color. Having woven the full length of the paper as painted on the left-hand space the paper is begun again and the painting in the right-hand space is followed and when all the papers which, laid side by side, form the rug, have been thus gone over the weft for the rug is finished. The roll of weft-cloth is then run through the cutting machine, a 10-inch cylinder, around which a continuous thread of knife blades is wound. The cylinder is revolved at a high rate of speed, and the weft-cloth, passing within range of the knifes, is cut into strips by them. These strips do not unravel, because, in weaving, the wheep-thread, is twisted about the two warp-threads and the filling is locked in. After twisting each strip to change it from being a flat thread into a round thread, it is wound upon a bobbin, and is ready for the second weaver, who is called the setter.

The warp of the rug is black flax; and the setter uses two shuttles, alternately—a small one, containing a bobbin of two-ply or three-ply flax, and a large one for the unwieldy bobbin of weft. A white thread on each side, and one in the middle of the black wrap are the guides to the setter, who sees that certain parts of the weft-thread come under those white threads before he presses the weft in. Each bobbin of weft will weave about three inches of the rug; so, if the rug is one yard long it will require twelve bobbins, which mean twelve pieces of weft-cloth, to complete it. But these twelve pieces, having each been cut up into ninety-six identical strips, will make ninety-six similar rugs. Therefore should the weft-weaver put in, say, eight threads (one-half inch in length) of a wrong color or shade, that error would appear in ninety-six rugs. The setter having finished the ninety-six sets of twelve bobbins, the rugs are ready for finishing. The machine through which they pass cuts the surface off evenly, and brushes them free of fragments of the materials used. This treatment brings out every detail of the design and heightens the colors. Most of the rugs made here are of flax and wool; others are of silk and shoddy silk. The weft for the silk rugs has eight strips to the inch, and to cut it requires 288 knife blades, each one of which must have a razor edge. The weft cloth and the blades must be set to a nicety, since the variation of the sixteenth of an inch would make the knives cut the 288 threads instead of the filling between the threads. There is a firm in Glasgow, Scotland, who manufacture for the royal houses of Europe such elaborate designs, as the Lord's supper, the weft-weaver, in some cases, using 400 different shuttles.

Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter Insulted.

The Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter, an Austin colored clergyman, wished to hint to Uncle Nace, who is his near neighbor, that a gift of a cord of firewood would be very gratefully accepted. Uncle Nace by the way does not like Whangdoodle much. Finally, says Whangdoodle, insinuatingly, "Uncle Nace, I'se gwine ter be powerful hard up for firewood dis winter. Can't yer give me a load?"

Uncle Nace looked all around as if he was afraid of being overheard, and then he said—

"Parson, is you werry pertickler whar de wood comes from?"

Parson Whangdoodle supposed this to mean that Uncle Nace was going to give him some stolen wood, so he replied:

"Uncle Nace, as long as I gets de wood, I don't keer much where it comes from."

"Den Parson you don't keer whose wood you burns up."

"Hit's all de same ter me, Uncle Nace."

"Well, I am gwine," said Nace.

"War is ye gwine?"

"Ter lock up my wood shed."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Productive Battle Ground.

Hundreds and thousands of old soldiers, both Confederate and Federal, will remember Missionary ridge, near Chattanooga. It is the site of one of most decisive battles of the war—ragged, rocky, steep, poor in soil as any part of the table land, and was, until recently, regarded as worthless. For what purpose men held it was not known by themselves, or anybody else. Three or four years ago its lands would not bring over $2 or $4 an acre. Now the ridge is covered with orchards, and the profits are such that no land can be bought for less than $40 or $50 an acre. It is thus old ideas give way before new conditions and new infusions of brains and energy.

PITH AND POINT.

Cæsar was just as bitter as the Gaul he conquered.

A dog can keep up his pants without the use of suspenders.

When an old actress paints her face to look young she is making up for lost time.

Some men never go to church for fear their shoes may squeak as they walk down the aisles.

A Boston man proposed to start a paper and call it the *Umbrella*, because everybody will take it.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, has recently taken to American whisky, and is now addressed as "Your Ryeness."

The man who says that woman has never invented anything should listen for a few minutes at the keyhole of the sewing society.

A man in the suburbs calls his wife "Shadow," because she is continually following him around. He is afraid of his own shadow.

An exchange wants to know "whether our colleges turn out gentlemen." Certainly not; the gentlemen are allowed to go on and graduate.

There are seven school superintendents, twenty ministers, twenty-six physicians, four lawyers and three editors of the feminine sex in Kansas.

The Parisians have eaten 250 jackasses this year. If a Parisenne says you look good enough to eat, you will know how to value the compliment.

A German complaining of the overshadowing influence of militarism: "See the effect on your children; if we have handsome, well-made boys they join the military; if girls, the military join them."

A lazy man, having a wife named Hope, whose custom it was to pull off her husband's boots every evening, was wont to exclaim on such occasions: "How truly it is said that 'Hope is the yanker of the sole.'"

Smith—"I once possessed a splendid dog, which could always distinguish between a vagabond and a respectable person." Jones—"Well, what's become of him?" Smith—"Oh—I was obliged to give him away. He bit me."

A millionaire, who was looking at a level tract of land which he had just bought at an extravagant price, said to the agent who had sold it to him: "I do admire a rich green flat." "So do I!" significantly replied the agent.

The Canadian Indians are organizing brass bands, and can no longer be classed with the untootered savages. This may in a great measure account for the recent statement that Canada regards her Indian policy as a failure.

A young lady admitted to her mamma that her beau had kissed her on the cheek. "And what did you do?" asked the old lady in a tone of indignation. "Mother," said the young lady, "I cannot tell a lie; I turned the other cheek."

"One of the best presiding officers we ever saw," says the New York *Sun*, "was a page in the House of Representatives at Washington, who used to stand behind old Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, when he was Speaker, and tell him what to do."

A candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts was suddenly called upon for a speech. On rising, he commenced: "Fellow-citizens, you have called on me for a few remarks. I have none to make. I have no prepared speech. Indeed, I am no speaker; I have no desire to be a speaker—I only want to be Auditor."

Lady from the country—"I'm afraid my son keeps very irregular hours in town." Servant—"No, indeed, ma'am; my master retires at 9 and rises at 5." Lady—"Indeed! And what does he do with himself?" Servant—"Breakfasts, ma'am." Lady—"What! at 5 in the morning?" Servant—"Oh, no, ma'am; at 5 in the afternoon."

Moribund husband (to esthetic wife)—"Well, Jennie, the doctor says I must soon leave you. Do not grieve; I have provided handsomely in my will. You will keep my memory green, won't you, my love?" Esthetic wife (sobbing)—"Dearest, I will; and I will see that your grave is kept green also [reflectively], but not one of those horrid bright colors. A nice olive-gray green, with an old-gold tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything."

A young attorney, having delivered himself in a speech in court, asked the clerk if he could smoke in the room. "Yes," was the reply. A pipe was hauled out and the gentleman was busily engaged in building columns in the air, when the Judge laid a fine of $5 upon him. "I thought you said I could smoke here?" inquired he indignantly of the clerk as soon as he got his breath. "I did," was the reply, as that busy officer proceeded with his minutes, "didn't you smoke?"

Adventures of a Baby.

The Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman* relates the experience of a young mother in that town with her first baby. The mother, it seems, had been reared in luxury, and was lacking in practical experience: "She undertook to give the child a bath in a small foot tub. The lady's mother, who lives with her, passing through the room, dipped her finger in the water, and told her daughter it was too cold for the little one, and that she would have to warm it. Instead of adding a little warm water, she placed the bath-tub with the baby in it on a small gas stove, and awaited for further developments. The developments came as soon as the bottom of the tub began to get extra warm. The offspring gave one yell, when the fond mother, grandmother and the two servants rushed to the rescue. In the future, grandmother will look after the child, while the mother reads up on the cares of a mother and how to bring up children."

People who cannot spend the season of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for Colds and Coughs, and will relieve sufferers at once.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs, I'll None of It."

We do not feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great repulsive pills, enough to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets," he would not have uttered those words of contempt. By druggists.

Managing Mammas.

The "managing mother" is the natural product of a social system which refuses to honor single women independently supporting themselves, and which insists that matrimony is the only legitimate career for women. The managing mother is simply wise in her day and generation.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures female weakness and kindred affections. By druggists.

A story is told of a member of a certain theological seminary who was so sensitive as to any suspicion of plagiarism that he never allowed himself to make the slightest quotation without giving his authority. On one occasion he commenced grace at breakfast thus: "Lord, we thank Thee that we have awakened from the sleep which a writer in the Edinburgh *Review* has called 'the image of death.'"

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

She went into a store to buy some toilet soap, and when the clerk was expatiating on its merits about made up her mind to purchase; but, when he said "it would keep off chaps," she remarked that she didn't want that kind.

Almost Discouraged!

Such expressions are very common among those afflicted with a Cough or Cold. They have called on the doctor, and he has prescribed. They have used nearly everything which has been recommended, but are no better. Hope abandons them, and they look with distrust upon all medicines. But there is an old family remedy advertised in this paper which possesses true merit. Allen's Lung Balsam will cure your Cough or Cold. Try it, and you will receive new hope and a perfect cure. It is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless. The city druggists all sell it.

For Bad Breath.—Three hours after breakfast take a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Chlorate of potassa, two drachms; sweetened water, four ounces. Wash the mouth occasionally with the same mixture, and the breath will be as sweet as an infant's of two months.

A Statement from the Mayor.

Moline, Ill., July 14, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—My wife and self both unite in pronouncing your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure the best medicine we ever used.

S. W. Wheelock.

In the latitude 40° heavy snows are more likely to occur in the last half of January and first of February than earlier.

Why be so fearful over disordered kidneys? Kidney-Wort will cure you.

There is a long and wearisome step between admiration and imitation.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A Sure Cure for Fits

Will be sent by mail to any address, post-paid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility, dyspepsia, mental or physical decline. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

One Remedy for One Dollar—there is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural petroleum hair renewer. It will positively do the work, and it is the only article that will.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

A Boston Girl in Chicago.

I feel that I am very far from Boston. I realize that I am many miles nearer the line that separates civilization from the land of savages. And into these Western solitudes I have brought a volume of Herbert Spencer to refresh and cheer my mind. He always fascinates; and the fact of his being still unmarried has something to do with it, for you know there is a halo surrounding the celibate which marriage utterly destroys. As in most philosophical questions, it is useless to ask why this is so. We can only observe the working of the phenomena, but not its cause. But truly, of Spencer I never tire. His ideas of the higher life are so consoling—the development from an "indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity." What could be truer or more conclusive? Perhaps the illiterate mind might be staggered by the unusual combination of polysyllables, but we who are cultivated can appreciate the subtle significance of a definite, coherent heterogeneity. His ideas of love, however, are not extravagantly tinged with romance. Suppose that a man with tender eyes and raven-hued mustache, having seated himself by your side, should tenderly take your hand in his, and then assure in fervent tones that he is conscious of a molecular change in the vesicular nerve matter of his system, whose concomitant is love, and that you are the external object which has caused the change. Would an ice bath be more chilling? An hysterical woman would certainly lift up her voice and shriek aloud. No wonder that Herbert Spencer has lived to the age of sixty without marrying.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO EGG Dealers. Preserving process, cost 10c ☞ 100 doz. No handling. Send for circular. W. J. Hines, Dayton, O.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

A BOOK on the proper treatment of the Throat and Lungs, by R. Hunter, M.D., 103 State St., Chicago, *free.*

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circular free. Address C. Bayless, Dubuque, Ia.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

STONE'S HARDY BLACKBERRY. The hardiest in cultivation. For description and roots, address I. N. Stone, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

WANTED—50 girls; good wages; pay weekly. Light, steady work given, to be made at home. Work called for and delivered free. Globe Knitting Co., 167 South St., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacey, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Our valuable Hand-Books, "Patents" and "Hints and Recipes," *sent free.*

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

THE FAMILY LIBRARY

Contains splendid new and complete Novels. Send 5 cents for sample number. INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., 29 and 31 Beekman St., New York.

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers of Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a cure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. WM. HANSCOM, Centreville, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the LIFE, TRIAL and EXECUTION of GUITEAU The Assassin.

Complete history of his shameful life; full record of the most notorious trial in the annals of crime. Profusely illustrated. Low priced. *Outfit 50 cents.* For circulars and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

SILVER WATCHES FREE

Every week Solid Silver Hunting-Case Watches are given away with The Boys' Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week. It is the Best Boys' Paper in the World. Send 5 cents for a sample copy to

CHAMPION PUBLISHING CO., 194 William St., New York City.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE GUITEAU TRIAL

This is the only complete and fully-illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. *Agents Wanted.* Circulars free. Extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

The Herald says: "*Mr. Lothrop's ambition to do good through literature increases with his opportunity, and the opportunity goes to the extent of putting* 1,000,000 *books into circulation every year.*" Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, also publish Wide Awake, Babyland, Little Folks' Reader, and The Pansy. To every *Boy* and *Girl* sending *five* 3c. *stamps* for samples of these four pictorial magazines, promising to try to secure subscriptions for them, the publishers will send their new *illustrated* Game of Authors *free.* Book-Catalogue for Home and Town Libraries, *free.*

A Good Family Remedy.

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate.

By its faithful use Consumptives have been cured when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Jeremiah Wright, of Marion county, W. Va., writes us that his wife had Pulmonary Consumption, and was pronounced Incurable by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

Wm. C. Digges, Merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam has Cured his Mother of Consumption after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

Dr. Meredith, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last stages of Consumption and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough, and that he was able to resume his practice.

Wm. A. Graham & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who has been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others, of Bronchitis.

—AS ALSO—

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup,

All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

O. S. Martin, Druggist, at Oakly, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for CROUP and WHOOPING COUGH.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child!

It contains no Opium in any form!

☞ Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact, by everybody who has given it a good trial. It Never Fails to Bring Relief.

As an EXPECTORANT it has No Equal.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

FRESH, PURE & RELIABLE SEEDS! Every variety tested. Give them a trial. NO OLD STOCK IN STORE. Home-grown and Choice Imported. Send for Catalogue. A. B. Barnes, 46 & 48 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BEST IN THE WORLD! Delivered on Trial, FREE OF CHARGE! WILSON'S OSCILLATING Shuttle Sewing Machine! BUY NO OTHER! LASTS A LIFE TIME. Warranted 5 Years. SEND FOR CIRCULAR "B." *AGENTS WANTED in Unoccupied Territory.* Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., 255 & 257 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.

The Best Field FOR EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever Known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address

A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
82 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere, don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1652, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

O. N. U. No. 6

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of Iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preferance to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a necessity in my practice.

DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
2104 Wash Avenue.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Cottage Library-Popular Stories 1 Cent Each

1 Death or Marriage.
2 The Broken Dyke.
3 Saved by Telegraph.
4 How She Lost Him.
5 My Dead Wife and Aunt.
6 Simpkin's Revenge.
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8 Crimes of the Ocean.
9 Garith, the Norwegian Beauty.
10 Adeline, the Coquette.
11 A Terrible Story.
12 The Trapper's Death.
13 The Rivals.
14 Lynx Eye.
15 Under False Colors.
16 Adventures of a Bachelor.
17 A Race for Life.
18 Murderer's Hollow.
19 All's Well that Ends Well.
20 Cheated of the Prize.
21 The Father's Secret.
22 The Husband & the Lover.
23 A Sea Adventure.
24 Love Among the Dishes.
25 Salem Witchcraft.
26 A Mexican Adventure.
27 Good Friends Again.
28 No Beggars Need Apply.
29 A Nebraska Adventure.
30 The Meeting.
31 The Tale of [illegible].
32 Diamond Cut Diamond.
33 Left till Called For.
34 A Mustache, and What Came of It.
35 The Well of Destiny.
36 Making It Hot for them.
37 [illegible]
38 Left to Me.
39 May's Mistake.
40 [illegible]
41 Under the [illegible]
42 A Married Flirt.
43 [illegible]
44 Out Upon the Ice.
45 The Condemned [illegible]
46 A Strange Revenge.
47 I Alone Am Guilty.
48 [illegible]
49 The Old Miller's Daughter.
50 The [illegible] Cousin.

If you will name this paper and order at once, we will send [illegible] for Fifteen Cents, or all of the above for 25 Cents. We will not fill an order for less than FIFTEEN CENTS. Send One or Three Cent Postage Stamps. We have an immense stock and we must sell.

L. A. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Beekman Street, New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB'Y. 16, 1882.

It is now stated that Dorsey and Brady have both been indicted by the grand jury for complicity in the Star Route frauds.

* * *

Guiteau will have no visitors from this time forth. This will be a great deprivation. He will be no longer the civilized down that he was, and his overbearing conceit will suffer a collapse.

* * *

Cannon, the Mormon delegate to Congress from Utah threatens to retaliate if they do not admit him to his seat in the House. He claims that several of the honorable members from the other states have as many irregular wives as he has, and he will expose them.

* * *

We take the following item from one of our exchanges. It seems a little laughable to hear the able editor of the Elkhart Monitor called "young fellows," for although young in years, Mr. S. is not only a mature looking and dignified man; but possesses something of the "Falstaffian" in his figure. But the Wisconsin man starts off like this: "A young man at Elkhart, Ind., has started a six column weekly paper with the avowed object of "restoring to the public its wonted grandeur and prosperity." You can't do it young fellow. We tried for six years to restore the Republic to its wonted grandeur and prosperity, by publishing the ablest paper in the country, and taking turnips and slab wood on subscription, and never had money enough to buy a dog, but late years we have let the wonted grandeur of the Republic shirk for itself, and the first of January we had six dollars."

* * *

The following interesting item of Washington news we copy from the Cincinnati Times-Star: "Visitors at the Capital yesterday were treated to a very interesting test of the acoustics of the rotunda and dome. While people were hurrying to and fro along the rotunda, there suddenly broke upon their ears delicous melody from a thrilling contralto voice, and all paused, curious to know from whence the music came. After a little time they became conscious of the fact that some one was singing in the apex of the dome, and as the rich familiar air of "Suwanee River" echoed and reverberated through the vast structure all bustle ceased and the listeners were held breathless spellbound. Though the singer was elevated hundreds of feet above their heads, the song rendered was clearly audible and each word as distinct as though delivered from the stage of a place of public amusement, and the echoes were marvelously perfect, lingering long after the lips of the singer were closed. The possessor of the wondrous voice was a lady member of a party of visitors. Neither her friends nor the artiste herself would furnish her name nor any fact as to her identity, except that they came to Washington on a flying trip of sight-seeing from Baltimore yesterday morning. The fair singer was heartily applauded.

* * *

Congress is still working up the investigation of Sherman's record while secretary of the treasury. Pitney, the custodian of the treasury, it will be remembered, testified that Sherman had employed workmen to do work on his new residence, and had paid them out of public money of the United States known as the contingent fraud. As Sherman has been trying to disprove this, Pitney has been put upon the stand again and stated that he was prepared to prove not only that his statements were correct, but that Mr. and Mrs. Sherman both knew that these men had been paid out of the public treasury, this caused some excitement and brought out the following sharp dialogue:

Senator Hale sprang to his feet and, with indignation, asked: "How dare you charge that Mrs. Sherman knew this?"

Mr. Pitney replied: "Because I received notes from her asking me to send men to do certain work on different occasions, and I have the notes here now."

He then produced certain notes proving to have been written by Mrs. Sherman and requesting that workmen be sent to the Secretary's assistance. Mr. Pitney added that he had received notes from Secretary Sherman and also produced them.

Pitney then entered into details with regard to this work and maintained that he could prove by the books and records of the treasury that the work was paid for out of the contingent fund. The Committee finally decided to call Upton and Lamphere and confront them with Pitney, also to have the books and records of the contingent expenditures present for examination in connection with the testimony. Some of the leading Stalwarts have quietly taken a great deal of interest in this investigation, and great pressure was brought to bear on Senator Logan to persuade him to bring out all testimony calculated to embarrass and injure Senator Sherman. Mr. Logan, however, resisted this pressure on the ground that his personal relations with Sherman had not been very pleasant and agreeable, and that it was known they were not friendly and he did not want to do anything that would give color to the charge that he was actuated by personal motives.

Sanctums.

We clip the following lengthy article entire from the Middlebury Record, and make no excuses for its unusual length, as the sentiment will commend itself to a great many of the fraternity here and elsewhere: "Some of our exchanges are talking about the nice editorial rooms of some of our newspapers, Now we will bet two nickles that we can give any of those nice fellows ten points on looks of sanctums, and then beat them. The Record's editorial room is nicely situated on the second floor, and commands an elegant view of a burnt district covered with rubbish, from the north windows, and all the beauty and poetry that is contained in a solid brick wall on the east and south, while from the north can be seen tall towering hills dotted by trees, residences, waving fields of green, haystacks, and occasionally a few stray cattle, and also a busy street below. The walls of our sanctum are gaily festooned with calendars, patent medicine advertisements, sale bills, samples of job work, pictures of eminent authors, men of the hour, (the Record force among the number, circus posters and other artists, showing the æsthetic taste of the occupant, and interlaid at stated intervals by an ancient cob-web; the floor is richly covered by a beautiful layer of a rich brown dust, into whose luxuriant depths the feet of an intruder sink about two inches, while here and there a half decayed cigar stump rears its head, and by its side may be seen a cud of tobacco that has done good service. On shelves arrayed around the room in not altogether an artistic manner may be seen many things that would strike terror to the stoutest—moralist. On the shelf in the upper left hand corner, just to the right of the life-size oil painting of the beautiful ex-editor of the Record, you can see two bottles: full did did you say? well, not exactly, but they were and so was the person that received them, when they first reached this office. They were presented to the late editor of the Record by his most intimate friend, C. H. Chase of the Elkhart Review, and have ever since been kept as momentums of good feeling between the two. They contained if the Elder's experience is worth anything, beer, and what that is we don't know, but suppose that is used to help write political leaders, and to clean type, or perhaps may be used to clinch a campaign argument. To the right of these articles of war is a shelf and two pipes which we suppose came from the farm of Henry Clay, as the Elder refers to them as "clays." They are used only on great occassions, which is when an irate subscriber comes in to have his paper stopped. They are then taken down and loaded with something that is called tobacco; one of them is then handed to the offended person who after taking a whiff is carried home on a stretcher. Thus you see one of these "clays" can accomplish more than two men could, unless they were Sampsons. To the left of this is a shelf which contains a jug presented to the Record by a friend who has climbed the golden stairs. This jug is kept full at all times—of benzine, which all the brethern know is used to clean type, and to give our democratic friends when they call. On another shelf is a beautiful mahogany box in which is a psalm book, we suppose, as there are fifty two leaves in it, and there is something about kings and queens connected with it, but we don't remember what it is. We suppose the way it came to be in the office is that it was brought here to be bound, and the owner never called for it. There are many other things of lesser note hung around the sanctum, most of which are on file, being statements of accounts from creditors, which we are sorry to say are quite numerous. This is all for this time.

* * *

Notice to Physicians.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will receive bids or proposals until Wednesday, March 8, 1882, at 12 O'clock M, at which time will be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidders, the contract for furnishing medicine and rendering all medical and surgical aid to the actual poor of the county, or on the order of the overseers of the poor for a period of one year.

For this purpose the county will be divided into districts as follows: Butler and Keyser Townships shall constitute the first District. Richland and Fairfield townships shall constitute the second district. Smithfield and the north half of Union townships shall constitute the third district. Franklin and Troy townships shall constitute the fourth district, Wilmington and Stafford townships shall constitute the fifth district. Newville and Concord townships shall constitute the sixth district, Jackson and the south half of Union townships shall constitute the seventh district. The seventh district will include the county asylum or poor farm, and the county work house.

The towns are included in the districts in which they are situated.

Bids will be required for each district separately.

Successful bidders will be required to execute a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

7-3t Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
Feb. 13, 1882.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Levi J. Walsworth, deceased to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of William H. Hawkins, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Silas Noel, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of John W. Grate, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Peter Simon, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 6th day of February, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice to Non-residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.

In the DeKalb circuit court, February term, 1882, Mary A. Wildasin, Jennie Schloss and and Jonas Schloss, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage and for damages by John Frick, Samuel Frick, Eliza E. Delong Lovina Parks and John McConkey, and the the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences February 27, 1882.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this first day of February 1882.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the executor of the will of Jacob Shull, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said testator; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 24th day of January, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Joseph Willard, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 27th day of December, 1881.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 19th day of December, 1881.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administratrix of the will of George B. Henning, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, her account current with the estate of of said testator; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 28th day of January, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why suce account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 19th day of December, 1881.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Enos Smith, deceased, Peter Woody, administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn Indiana, on the 7th day of March 1882, and show cause if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 13th day of February, 1882.

7-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Robert Bell, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 8th day of February, 1882.

7-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James D. Kelley, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

AMY R. KELLEY, Administratrix.

January 31, 1882. 5-3w.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session in March, 1882, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on the following described premises, to wit: Lot No. 20, block No. 26, in the town of Garrett, DeKalb county Indiana.

Feb. 6, 1882. REINHOLD BLUM

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said county and state, over the age of twenty-one years, will, at the March session in the year 1882, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for a license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Twenty (20) feet off the west end of lot No. sixty-seven (67) in the original plat of said town of Auburn. THOMAS D. GROSS

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKab county, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, at their next regular session, commencing March 6, 1882, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a quantity less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following described premises: The northeast one-fourth (¼), the same being thirty-five (35) feet east and west, and sixty (60) feet north and south, of lot number twenty-eight (28) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

Feb 9, 1882. AUGUST STUTZ.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said town, over the age of twenty-one years, will, at the March session (1882) of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on, the following premises, towit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. sixty-five (65), in the original plat of said town of Auburn, and running thence north forty-four (44) feet, thence east twenty-two (22) feet, thence south forty-four (44) feet, and thence west to the place of beginning.

HENRY BASHELIER.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Ephraim C. Handy, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent; and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, my name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 6th day of January, 1882.

6-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Letters Testamentary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of last will and testament of Elizabeth McGown, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. V. HOAGLAND, Executor.

January 28th, 1882. 5-3w.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of George Slayman, deceased,—J. M. Brambeck, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 28th day of February, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 1st day of February, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER,

5-2w. Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Probate Cause.

Jesse M. Brumbeck administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, vs. Sally A. Messenger et al.—In the DeKalb circuit court, of DeKalb county, Indiana, February term, 1882.

To Sally A. Messenger, Nancy Wilson, John McCrum and William McCrum, impleaded with others: You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner, as administrator of the estate aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate, and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court, at the court-house in Auburn, Indiana, on the 6th judicial day of the February term, 1882, of said court, the same being the 7th day of March, 1882.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, this 1st day of February, 1882.

5-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Not a Figurehead.

(From the Burlington, Vt. Free Press.)

While in Boston recently, a representative of this paper went out to Lynn, for the special purpose of seeing if there was such a person living as Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, whose genial face adorns the otherwise tame advertising columns of over six thousand newspapers of the United States. Driving out to No. 225 Western avenue, a bright pleasant home was reached, where, sure enough, was found the veritable Lydia E., looking possibly a trifle thinner than the picture represents, but nevertheless a hale, hearty and sympathetic woman, who has done a great deal for her sex. She religiously devotes her entire time to the personal correspondence with ladies all over the world, who come to her with their troubles, as to an own mother and she is happiest when immersed in the great care and labor which an average of over one hundred letters per day necessarily bring. Two lady clerks assist in writing at her direction. Her son, Chas. H., attends to the manufacturing department, which is a large factory near the house. Her medicines have had a wonderful sale.

* * *

DeKalb County Orders.

Holders of DeKalb county orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to June 15, 1880, will be redeemed, if presented at the treasurer's office in said county. No interest will be paid on said orders after February 18, 1882. The above not to conflict with previous notices given.

I. J. MILLER, Treasurer.

* * *

Special Examination.

—There will be a special examination for the benefit of teachers living in the north part of the county, held at Waterloo, Saturday March 4, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m. J. A. BARNS,

6-4t. Co. Supt.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb.
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb.
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb.
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb.
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb.
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb.
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb.
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb.
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb.

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

BUY
LANDRETH'S
GARDEN SEEDS
Founded 1784

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of Season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. ☞ WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

COME BEFORE EVE. AVOID THE JAM GIVE ALL A CHANCE.

AN OPEN SECRET.

An open winter has caught us with 2,000 OVERCOATS, with 300 dozen Shirts and Drawers, $60,000---sixty thousand dollars worth of Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Seriously, we Must get rid of this Elephant. Do you understand? PROFIT out of the question. It is the PRINCIPAL we are after. Ask no questions, but call if you want to save money. CLOTHING WAY DOWN.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENSLEY & HARTER,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY and
STAPLE GOODS,
NOTIONS,
ETC., ETC.,

Will sell goods at a BARGAIN for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

Preparatory to taking annual inventory of our stock. Customers should take advantage of this opportunity. Remember the place—east of Public Square.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

J. C. BOYER

Is opening up in the Patterson Building a stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 30 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, GLOVES, MITTENS, NOTIONS, ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying, for you can save money by buying of me.

All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 3-13.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

CORN AND WATERMELONS.

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect, hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—Sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the
ACME IMPORTING CO.
6-tf. Athens Ga.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Good bye, old winter.

—Get your sugar camps ready.

—Court one week from next Monday.

—Snyder & Culbertson have their new hearse.

T. P. Fralika, of Corunna, was in town Monday.

—E. J. McOscar, of Summit, called on us Tuesday.

—Great reduction on furniture, at Snyder & Culbertson's.

—Only $6,00 for a good lounge, at Snyder & Culbertson's.

—For good cigars and tobaccos, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w

—C. M. Philips and Mr. Henning, of Waterloo, were in Auburn Monday.

—Jery Boyer means business when he says goods will be sold cheap. 6-2t

—Dr. Darby and R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, were in the city last Tuesday.

—Ab. and Charlie Kelley, of Waterloo, were in town Tuesday on business.

FOUND.—A silk handkerchief with money tied up in it. Call on Dr. Wilbarger.

—E. R. Shoemaker and Henry Hood, two substantial farmers of Smithfield, were in the city yesterday.

—We have a few more of those order books for trustees. Trustees can be supplied by calling on us.

—Mrs. B. Davis, about four miles east of here, will sell her personal property Febuary 24th. Jake McGinnis is auctioneer.

—The soldier's hard tack social will meet at the residence of E. D. Hartman, next Tuesday evening. All are cordially invited.

—Mr. Montgomery Hamilton, of the firm of Huestis and Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, was in the city last Tuesday and gave us a pleasant call.

—Dr. Yetter, the eye doctor of Butler, paid us a visit on Monday. We hear good reports of his work in his special line in different parts of the county.

—J. W. Wagner, of Garrett, made us a pleasant call Tuesday. He is well suited with the present conditions of the public schools there, of which he is now a trustee.

—Constables should clean up their old shot guns preparatory to the opening of the dog campaign. They are expected to collar every dog that does not sport a brass tag.

—The economical and fair dealing harness firm, of Shaffer and Rush, are preparing largely for the spring trade, and it will be to the interest of our farmers to deal with them.

—Miss Flora Brown, of Akron, Ohio, Miss Olive Peterman and Miss Callie Stroh, of Waterloo, were in town this week visiting Mrs. W. L. Braun. All of the above named ladies called at the COURIER office, as so many good-looking ladies do.

—Charley Klotz is now acting as agent for the Champion reapers and mowers for this part of the county. He is to assist Wm. Shutt in the agency here in the place of G. D. McGowan, who is now working in the company's shops.

—We call attention to the sale of real estate of the Boyer property in Franklin township, which takes place on Saturday of this week—February 18. This will be a splendid opportunity for parties wishing to secure a good farm at a reasonable rate.

—T. C. Mays remembered the COURIER, by sending over a choice piece of venison last week. But owing to absence we did not receive it. Tom has our thanks just the same, and if he will let us know when the next deer comes we will stay at home.

—The sparrows are twittering about the house eaves. and the birds have been singing in the woods for a week or more. Everything looks unusually springlike. A continuos season of warm sunshiny days like this, must be very discouraging on the ground hog.

—The social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained in the basement of the church on next Wednesday, by Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mrs. J. A. Barns, Mrs. C. Klotz and Mrs. R. Elson. Supper from five to six o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

SEC'Y.

—We are in receipt of a letter from Jink Eldridge, who was one of the COURIER boys for a long time. He is now working on the Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter, at Edgerton, in that state, and likes his job quite well. Jink is a good printer for one of his years, and a faithful, steady young man. The COURIER folks will always have a warm side for him.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office Auburn Ind., Feb. 14, 1882: W. C. Burgess, B. F. Bonnell, Samuel Brown, Mrs. R. E. Brooks, Mrs. F. E. Bros, John Orme, Mrs. Minnie Mason, Dr. Menlig, Mrs. Mandy McCrowry, Miss Isa Nicholes, Aron Pribe, Mrs. Edward Schneider, C. C. Wiles, Mrs. S. W. Widney, Miss Ida Bell Wyatt, Librannus Whitaker.

G. W. GORDON, P. M.

Sacrilegious Scoundrels.

A friendly letter from Rev. George A. Harter, pastor of St. John's church (Lutheran) at Avilla, gives an account of a most flagrant outrage that occurred in that place. Some time last week the corner stone of that church was broken open and all its contents stolen. These consisted of coins of money, medals and such other articles as are usually deposited in the corner stones of churches. It is not known at present who were the perpetrators of this sacrilegious act, but it would appear certain that the motive of the low-lived scoundrels was to secure the small sum of money that had been deposited. What makes the crime still more aggravating, is the fact that the same church was broken into less than a year ago, and its valuable silver altar vessels stolen. Any one who would commit so dastardly an act is a fit man to join the Guiteau procession, which is to take place the thirtieth of next June.

—B. F. Duncan, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.

—Mrs. Ehlers went to Pleasant Lake last week to assist in a protracted meeting in the Baptist church at that place.

—The Eckhart Carriage Works have now on hand the largest stock of buggies to be found in this part of Indiana, and at prices to defy competition.

MARRIED.—February 7, at the residence of the brides parents, in this township, Geo. W. Gorman, of Allen county, and Rosa Belle Hensinger.

MARRIED.—February 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, A. P. Foltz and Alice N. Pepple, both of this township. Rev. W. L. Meese officiated.

—John Leas, of Waterloo, made the COURIER folks a pleasant call this week. He is getting ready for the sale of the Boyer property, which takes place on Saturday.

—The Lagrange Democrat held its first annual picnic and reunion February 11, for the distribution of prizes to such of its patrons as have paid up their subscriptions.

—Blanche Long, daughter of our good-natured townsman, M. F. Long, has been spending a few days visiting her uncle, H. J. Long, of the Standard, at Kendallville.

—We have received the March number of Harper's Magazine, and as usual, it is full to the brim of interesting and valuable reading matter. No rarer literary treats come to our table than the Harper publications.

—C. E. VanAuken, brother of our worthy fellow townsman, J. J. VanAnken, had a dangerous fall about a week ago. His shoulder was put out of joint, and he was considerably shaken up, but is now doing well and will soon be as sound as ever.

—Oscar Wilde, the English aesthete, will lecture to-night at Fort Wayne, in the Academy of Music. Subject, "The English Renaissance." Mr. Wide will, no doubt, be greeted with a crowded house. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

—A detachment of the twenty-second regiment U. S. regular infantry went went west on the Wabash road Saturday evening. They go to relieve the men now at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, and expect to remain at that post a year or more. But the boys will find that service under Uncle Sam is rather uncertain, and they may be called on to tackle the noble red man on the western plains at any time.

—The Indianian publishes the delinquent tax list for Kosciusko county. It is about ten times as large as the list for this county now running in the Garrett Herald. It may also be noted that Kosciusko county is and has been for lo these many years, under the control of antedeluvian republicans, while our county finances are under the control of live, progressive democrats. They need L. J. Miller over there a little while.

The New Era gives our fellow townsman J. J. Martin the following send off: John B. Pepple has the job of putting in counters and shelving in Alvord's new brick building for the new hardware store that is to be opened there about the first of March. The gentleman who will engage in the business is a Mr. Martin, of Auburn Junction, present station agent at that place. He has had some experience in the business, and we see no good reason why he should not succeed in the business in Albion. He comes highly recommended by those who know him, as a first-class citizen, and such we are always glad to welcome to Albion.

—A false report was circulated last week in regard to the family of Mr. Wm Snell, living in the south part of town. It was reported that one of his children had the scarletina, and his other children were excluded from school. We learn from Dr. [illegible] that the child had nothing more than an attack of inflammatory sore throat and is now quite well. Children of other families have been excluded from school for the same reason, but we are credibly informed that there is no case of scarletina in town, except the one at Dr. Ford's and that in this case the patient is now convalescent. The town is in all respects, as healthy as usual.

Death of Mr. Dickinson.

Died, on Sunday evening, February 12, 1882, Timothy Y. Dickinson, in the 44th year of his age.

Mr. Dickinson was born in Randolph, Portage county, Ohio, October 8, 18[illegible] and removed to this county with his father, the late T. R. Dickinson, in the year 1847. Upon the establishment of a newspaper in Auburn, about the year 1852 he commenced learning the trade of a printer, and he afterwards worked at his trade in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Fort Wayne. On the first Thursday in February, 1859, he published the first of The Waterloo Press, and continued its publication either alone or in connection with the writer until 1865. He served one term, about this time, as County School Examiner. Upon the accession of a Republican administration in 1861, he was appointed Postmaster at Waterloo, and for a time served as Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue for the county, upon the passage of the internal revenue laws during the Rebellion. In the spring of 1865, he was appointed U. S. Consul to Leipsic, Germany, his commission receiving the last official signature of President Lincoln. He served in that capacity for two years, through the Austro-Prussian war period, and was removed by President Johnson for political reasons. Upon the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, he was appointed to a position in the Interior Department at Washington, and served as private Secretary to Commissioner Van Aernam of the Pension Office, for some time. After he returned from Washington, he was appointed to a Postal Clerkship, and was assigned to work on the through Lake Shore line, from Syracuse to Cleveland. The arduous duties of this position, combined with his desire to excel in the performance of his duties, broke down a not overstrong constitution, and finally, about 2½ years ago he was compelled to quit work entirely. He was held in so high esteem by his Superintendent, that in relieving him he voluntarily pledged himself to again place him upon the line, should his health admit. It was soon found, however, that he was suffering from what physicians term "softening of the brain," partial paralysis followed, and in a few months his mind was entirely destroyed. In time it became impossible to properly care for him in a private family, and Mrs. Dickinson was finally induced to consent to his being taken to the State Asylum for the Insane, at Indianapolis, for care and treatment. This was done about eighteen months ago, and he remained until his death receiving all the care it is possible to give persons in his condition.

Mr. Dickinson was married in April, 1860, to Miss Juliette D. Fox, of Orland, who survives him. There was born to this marriage a son and daughter, both living.—[Waterloo Press.

Obituary.

Mrs. O. T. Clark died at her home in Waterloo last Friday at 10 o'clock a. m. Her death was sudden and unexpected, although she has been sick for about a year and a half. She ate her breakfast, as usual, but soon complaining that she did not feel well, walked into the sitting-room and in a few minutes went from there to her bed. None of the family were at home at the time but her two daughters, Fanny and Lizzie; but noticing something strange about her condition, and being warned by Dr. Chamberlain, who arrived about this time, that she was dying, the family were hastily summoned, coming in time to see her pass quietly away. The deceased was well known to all in this community, was a kind parent, an active member of the Presbyterian church, and always energetic and generous in the performance of good works. The community will miss her as well as mourn her.

We add the following facts in regard to her history: Ellen S. Sanger was born in Troy Vt., Sept. 30, 1829. At the age of fourteen, she removed with her parents to Northwest Ohio. She was united in marriage to O. T. Clark, at Delta, Ohio, April 7, 1853. They moved to this state, locating in Waterloo, where they continued to reside to the time of her death. Six children were born to them, five of whom are still living.

Agricultural Meeting.

Pursuant to call, a meeting was held in Waterloo's hall by the stockholders of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association and others for the purpose of discussing the following propositions:

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS — BEST WAY OF IMPROVING THEM — UNDERDRAINING.

1st—Best material for, and proper dephts to secure best results.
2d—Width between drains.
3d—Best way to prevent closing of drain.
4th—Size of tile or other material best for practical purposes.
5th—Soil most benefitted by underdraining.

We, the members of the N.-E. I. A. A., and other citizens assembled to take into consideration the construction and maintaining of the public highways. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of having our roads piked up in a moderate elevation and with a bed of not less than 18 feet wide, and all ditches well cleared out and left in shape, and grade that no water can remain in such ditches.

Inasmuch as there will be no meeting of the directors of this society until April next, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That there be notice given that we recommend that the children's department at the next fair be organized, and liberal premiums awarded for meritorious exhibitions of their skill and labor.

A meeting was appointed at the same place to be held on Thursday, March 2, 1882, at one o'clock p. m., to discuss the question of Stocks.

1st—Which is best for the county [illegible].
2d—Is it advisable they should run at large.

Also other questions in relation thereto.

A. R. STEVENS, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

We have a new street lamp at the Disciple church.

Mrs. Richard Shull returned from Toledo Tuesday.

Hon. Freeman Kelley returned from Milford last Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Piper, of Angola, visited Mrs John Leas last week.

Cal. Husselman and family were in town Monday visiting his mother.

Miss Lizzie Dickinson, of Angola, is visiting her friends in town this week.

Miss Josie Cowan, of Hamilton, is the guest of Miss Fannie Clark this week.

Mrs. M. M. Mitchell, of Pleasant Lake, spent last week visiting her friends here.

Scott Loutzenhiser returned Friday from Toledo, where he has been for several months.

Many of our citizens expect to attend the sale of the Boyer property on Saturday of this week.

Mrs. O. T. Clark died last Friday forenoon. Her obituary will appear elsewhere in this paper.

T. Y. Dickinson, well known to the people of this place, died at the insane asylum last Sunday.

Miss Josie Thomas and T. H. Shoub, of Butler, visited with Dr. Chamberlain's family last Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Patterson, who has been quite ill for a week or two past, was at last reports getting better.

Miss Mintie Brown, of Edgerton, whom our young people will doubtless remember, was married recently.

Mrs. John Butt, of Butts's Hotel has been ill for some time. Disease is supposed to be some internal form of rheumatism.

Thomas Kelley, formerly of this county, but now of Kosciusko, intends to return in a short time and move onto the Fraker farm.

Della Shoner has been very sick for a few days past from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, but at last accounts was better.

Long's Hotel closed its doors last Monday. We understand Ed. will have a sale next Saturday, after which he will start for the west.

Mrs. Alice Johnson, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lockhart, for the past two weeks, has returned to her mother's, Mrs. L. M. Ensley, in Smithfield township.

Your correspondent called on Grandma Day, mother of Mrs R. M. Lockhart, at the residence of the latter one day last week, and found the old lady busy at work with her needle, and was surprised to find that she was able to do needle work without the aid of glasses. She will be ninety-four next June, and enjoys a fair degree of health. How many of us will be able to work without glasses at that age?

Mrs. Prentiss Gill died last Wednesday, and on Thursday morning a postmortem examination by Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, J. H. Stough, Murphy, Bevier, and others revealed the fact that she died of consumption the right lung being nearly all gone, and the left one completely diseased. Deceased had been a sufferer for many years, and it is a wonder that she lived so long with this important organ in such a condition.

BUTLER.

T. H Shoub will likely go into business again soon. It is said he will be cashier in the new bank that is to be established here.

Mr. Hubbell is making things hum at the school-house. No more energetic man ever had charge of our school, and what is still more to the point, his work is all thorough. He and his assistants are earning the gratitude of all who desire a higher standard of education.

Rev. D. F. Kain is holding a series of meetings at the Lutheran church near Dr. Milligan's, in Troy township, and is attracting good audiences. He has made a host of friends since his coming among us.

Mr. Wilkinson, pastor of the M. E. church, is holding a protracted meeting at the McCurdy church and is doing a good work by his effective style of preaching.

B. F. Corneilus, of Troy, was in town Friday on business.

Philip Plum still holds in the hollow of his hand, the destinies of the Lake Shore yard at this place during the night. And the company can rest assured that Phil. will always be found at his post.

Ira J. Shook is day yard man for the Lake Shore, and is doing well.

Wm. Wilson, trustee of Stafford, was in town Tuesday.

Al. Jennings and Wm. Whetsell, two of the teachers in Wilmington, met here on Saturday and had a good-natured old fashioned chat over their winter's school work.

Date and Curt Miller are still at Crane's popular grocery store, and are as busy and popular as ever.

A part of the twenty-second regiment of United States regular infantry stopped here a few minutes last Saturday. They were on their way to relieve the garrison at Jefferson barracks, Missouri.

The new passenger house of the Wabash road is now completed, and is a good, comfortable and tasty stopping place for the traveling public. It is finished off in the best style and with all the latest improvements. The eating house across the street, south of the passenger house, is a little too far away for convenience, but a hungry man will find it, and find a good, warm meal at any time.

Wood is a little plentier here now than it "used to was," but we have not yet heard of any one who had more than enough.

Jeff. Boyle is teaching Mr. Pugsley's school term, as the latter was obliged to remain at home on account of business and sickness in his family.

Trustee Tomlinson was in town several days last week, and among other things, reports affairs in his township all right now, and his schools prospering.

Some of our citizens begin to object to the new dog law, and also to the new road law. But we will all know more about them next year at this date.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Aaron Osburn, one of the oldest settlers of DeKalb county, died at his residence in the 90th year of his age. He came to this county in 1842 and endured the hardships of a pioneer life. He is the father of seven children, of whom only three are living. He also leaves forty-four grand-children, seventy-five great-grand-children, and two great-great-grand-children, making one hundred and twenty-eight descendants. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Harris [illegible]. He was a good citizen loved by all, and the community deeply feels his loss.

Miss Libbie Dove gave a birthday party last Tuesday evening. Quite a number of fine presents were received, after which the hostess invited her guests into the dining-room, where refreshments were served, after which an enjoyable time was had. The guests departed at an early hour, and will always remember the occasion with pleasure.

F. M.

CONCORD.

Adam Hay has sold his farm to J. H. St. Clair, of Waterloo. We extend to Mr. St. Clair and his estimable wife a hearty welcome to Concord township.

Last Saturday evening as the section men were coming home, Harlow Ulm met with a serious accident. He somehow lost his balance and fell from the car, receiving a fearful gash on his forehead. At last reports he was still unconscious.

W. R. Brown has bought out his brother C. H. Brown.

E. J. Boyle has sold his farm to C. H. Brown.

ST. JOHN.

Mr. Housel was surprised last Tuesday evening to see a lot of his neighbors walk in. We had a jolly time.

Mr. Quince was at Fort Wayne last Saturday to purchase new goods.

Mrs. Dr. Sturgis, of Huntertown, is visiting friends in this neighborhood. The Dr. expects to be home about the first of March.

The St. John's band gave an entertainment at Huntertown Saturday evening with good success.

Mrs. Larimore is able to be up most of the time.

Mrs. Moody and her two little girls were here on a visit for a few days.

Wanted a good shoe maker at this place. A shop and house can be had.

Mr. Quince is filling his store with new goods this week.

SEDAN.

Plenty of mud.

Since the meetings have closed the boys are having a rest.

The reform club held their regular meeting last Saturday night.

Miss Ella Kelso, of Auburn, is visiting friends in Sedan and vicinity.

Edward Brooks, of Edon, Ohio, is visiting his relatives at this place.

Our congenial grocer, W. H. Crane has received a new stock of groceries and is ready to wait upon his customers, which he knows well how to do.

Dr. A. B. Mathews has sold his stock of groceries to Adam Husselman. This is Adam's first experience in the business. He solicits the patronage of all.

J. A. M.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
Oct. 11-tf. S. F. [illegible], Trustee Jackson tp

A writer in the Indianapolis Sentinel declares his belief that Northern Indiana is without doubt the most fertile region on the continent. He thinks that if the future of our State were now told, it would not be credited, and that South Bend is one of the wonders of the age. He thinks that improvements are but just commenced, and that in the near future more than 2,000,000 acres of marshy land in Indiana will be redeemed.—[illegible] Banner.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

AT Grafton, N. Y., a man named Jacobs shot and killed his deceased wife's sister, and then suicided with a razor.

ONE of the victims of the New York holocaust, Joseph Cunningham, when he saw that he should have to burn to death, took off his coat and wrapped his face in the garment. That portion of his remains so inwrapped was found in a perfect state of preservation. The rest of his body was a crisp....New England has been visited by another violent snow-storm. ....The fire in a barrel factory at Jersey City caused a loss of $200,000.

OSCAR WILDE, the æsthetic philosopher, was lecturing in Rochester, N. Y., when a mob of about 200 students of the university behaved in so disgraceful a manner as to call for the intervention of the police.....Two Freshmen of Syracuse University were kidnapped by Sophomores and carried fifteen miles, to Oneida lake, where they were left to find their way back as best they might.

THE WEST.

A FIREMAN on a Northern Pacific freight train became insane, overpowered the engineer and fixed a mile a minute as the proper rate of speed. After having his clothing torn off, the engineer stopped the train just in time to avoid a collision. The maniac put off across the prairie.

AT Tunnelton, Lawrence county, Ind., three burglars who attempted to rob the saloon of Thomas Clark were killed. A confederate of the burglars, Ben Willoughby, gave them away, and ample provision had been made for giving a warm reception. The names of the men killed are Virgil Wilson, Nick Vaughan and S. Whitted. They all belonged in that vicinity, and had been under suspicion for a long time.

A DECISION of peculiar interest and import was rendered by the Kansas Supreme Court. It sets aside as unconstitutional that clause of the Prohibitory law fixing a punishment for drunkenness, on the ground that this provision was not expressed in the title of the bill. The decision covers still another point, the court holding that persons legally in possession of liquor may drink, burn or give it away.... Charles Miller, who was under sentence of death at Boston, Mo., for the murder of Franklin Hamilton, hanged himself in his cell with strips torn from his blanket....At Canton, Ohio, a patient suffering from cancer in the stomach, died of starvation after an involuntary fast of fifty-one days.

THE SOUTH.

FISHBURNE, the South Carolina duelist, entered the Senate chamber at Columbia in an intoxicated condition, and persisted in speaking. When Lieut. Gov. Kennedy left the chair Fishburne called him a liar, for which he was instantly knocked down, when friends interfered. The Lieutenant Governor was followed two blocks by his antagonist and struck at with a heavy cane, whereupon he commenced to whip Fishburne in earnest. Both were taken before a trial justice, where Kennedy was discharged and the duelist was committed to jail.

FOUR years ago the State of Texas set aside 3,000,000 acres of land to pay for erecting a Capitol, and recently a contract was made with three citizens of Rock Island, Ill., and a Texan. Efforts have of late been made to annul the award, and a Galveston firm offered the State $2,250,000 cash for the tract. The architect estimates the cost of the structure at $1,480,000, and six years will be required. The contractors have given a bond of $250,000 and commenced excavating at Austin.

A NEGRO named James Luckey, employed on the farm of Mr. Thomas Collins, in Randolph county, W. Va., fell in love with Collins' daughter, a beautiful girl of 20 years, and induced her to elope with and marry him. The father of the misguided girl visited the miserable cabin where the twain were enjoying their honeymoon, for the purpose of compelling his daughter to return home. A fight ensued between the two men, and during the struggle the colored man drew a revolver and shot Mr. Collins dead. Friends of Collins overpowered Luckey, took him to the woods in front of his cabin, and hanged him to the limb of a tree.

A PRIZE-FIGHT between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Paddy Ryan, of Albany, for the championship of the United States and $2,500 a side, was fought at Mississippi City, Miss. (sixty-five miles from New Orleans). Sullivan won the victory after nine rounds, fought in eleven minutes. Ryan had his jaw and nose broken, and was otherwise severely injured. The brutal spectacle was enjoyed by about 1,100 persons, including some municipal officers of Chicago and New Orleans. Immense sums of money were staked on the contest.

MAJ. D. W. WASHBURN, a prominent railroad man, together with a Mr. Stall, his wife and little boy and two negroes, were riding upon a hand-car, near Waco, Texas, when they were run down by a freight train and all of the party, with the exception of the negroes, crushed to death. Maj. Washburn was Chief Engineer of the Pacific Improvement Company, the International Construction Company and the Mexican Construction Company. He was, in short, at the head of the construction department of the Gould system in the Southwest. He was about 37 years old, and held the highest position in his line of service in the world. He was from Elmira, N. Y.

MORMON missionaries are actively at work in Union county, Tennessee, where they have succeeded in securing a number of negro converts.

WASHINGTON.

AT a meeting of the House Garfield auditing committee, last week, a communication was received from the doctors who attended the murdered President, saying they declined to set any value on their services, but simply made a statement of their labors, and referred the matter of compensation to the discretion of Congress. The committee voted to adopt their view of the case, and will not require an itemized statement of their visits. The other expenses must be based on items. The physicians made no reference to the services and proper compensation of Dr. Boynton or Mrs. Edson.

THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered the return to America of Lieut. Danenhower, of the Jeannette search expedition, and has sent two other officers to continue the search of Lieut. De Long and the missing boat.....The total value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1881, was $45,556,103; for the same period in 1880, $34,506,645....The President has appointed P. H. Conger, of Michigan, to succeed Norris as Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park....Thomas J. Durant, counsel on the part of the United States before the American and Spanish Claims Commission, is dead.

VANDERBILT has secured the Camden and Atlantic road, which the Pennsylvania people vainly tried to buy. It is stated that the Reading road, with Vanderbilt's backing, will within fifteen months have a through route from the coast to Chicago.

JOHN CEVIRN, John Mashka and Joseph Pachka were pushing a car-load of coal on a trestle-work at Locust Point, Md., when the trestle-work gave way and the men were killed.

THE House Committee on Railways and Canals held a meeting to consider the Hennepin canal scheme. On its behalf Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, made an extended argument showing that the proposed measure was thoroughly national in its character. It is believed that the committee are favorably disposed toward the measure.

THE House Judiciary Committee on the Geneva award recommended the payment, first, of exculpated war claims, and, secondly, of war premiums; leaving whatever balance may remain for future action by Congress.... A five-cent postage stamp bearing an excellent likeness of the late President will be issued March 1.

GENERAL.

THERE were two executions on Friday, Feb. 3, namely: John W. Berry, at Prescott, Arizona, and D. C. White at Canton, Texas.

A COIL of rope, bearing a tag with the following legend, was recently sent by express to Washington: "George Scoville, Esq., Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Seeing your appeal to the American people for contributions to aid in the justice of the Guiteau trial, we deem it our duty to contribute our portion. Hence we send you this small contribution, which we trust will show our appreciation of your course. Very respectfully yours, THE PEOPLE AND CITIZENS OF ZUMBROTA, MINN."

COL. BOUDINOT, chief of the Cherokees, states that Gould has drawn upon himself the bitter hostility of all the tribes of Indians. He thinks his people would be glad to give the right of way to any important road which would pursue an independent course.

FOREIGN.

THE international billiard match in Paris was won by Slosson, with a total of 3,000 points. Vignaux's total was 2,553.

RUSSIA advises England that, instead of wasting her sympathy upon the Jews within the dominion of the Czar, she should extend it to the suffering peasantry of Ireland....The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for the scrutin-de-liste system in elections—295 to 125. The Government made the adoption of the bill a Cabinet question.... ....Germany will not adopt an international bi-metallic standard without the concurrence of England.....Fresh outrages upon the Jews are reported from Russia, and in Warsaw a renewal of the violent scenes of a few days ago is feared.

THE Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 287 to 68, declared their confidence in the new De Freycinet Cabinet, and its intention to work for reforms when circumstances were favorable....In the palace of the Czar wood will be used as fuel, because the regicidal Nihilists are suspected of having fixed the coal with dynamite....Sir William Palliser, the inventor of a projectile that bears his name, is dead.

CHINESE advices, considerably overdue, received via San Francisco, report that on July 10 an earthquake, followed by a heavy rain-storm, destroyed many human lives, live stock and property in the Khannow district.... At the reassembling of Parliament the Queen's speech was read by Lord Selborne. Her Majesty announced approval of the contract of marriage between Prince Leopold and the Princess Helena of Waldeck; spoke of the cordial relations subsisting between England and all the powers; referred to the Egyptian question in a way showing that the joint convention with France to exercise a protectorate over the affairs of Egypt will be adhered to; and spoke hopefully regarding the prospect of concluding a satisfactory commercial treaty with France, of the trade of the country, and the improved outlook for the agricultural classes, and of the success which has attended the policy of the Government in respect of Irish affairs.

A FURTHER installment of details has been received regarding the cruise of the Jeannette in the Polar sea. The vessel drifted for twenty-one months along with her prison of ice, which at last closed in and crushed her hull like an egg-shell. The average winter temperature was 33 degrees below zero, and the coldest weather noted was 58 degrees below zero.

MR. GLADSTONE stated in the House of Commons that the reduction in rentals made by the Land Commissioners had been an average of 20 per cent. He said the Land League had been confronted, and there had been every indication that it had been defeated.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

EARL GRANVILLE, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a dispatch to Minister West, at Washington, takes the ground that a waterway which shall connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is a matter that concerns not only the United States but the entire civilized world. He is in favor of a convention of the maritime nations, and would gladly see the United States take the initiatory steps toward calling such a convention. Great Britain will indorse the action of that body, provided that it does not interfere with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty....Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated German novelist, is dead.

CHARLES F. KRING, of St. Louis, who has four times been convicted of the murder of Dora Broemser, has been granted a writ of error by Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court....William Miller, the oldest Freemason in the United States (and probably in the world), died at Caldwell, Ohio. He was 98 years old, and was initiated in 1801....The shrinkage in the price of grain has had a disastrous effect on a number of St. Louis firms which were carrying wheat for customers, and several houses have suspended.

A. M. SOTELDO, clerk to the Senate Committee on Railroads at Washington, who had been for some time the subject of criticism in the columns of the *National Republican*, went to the office of that paper with his younger brother and made an attack upon Mr. Clarence M. Barton, the news editor, in the course of which he received a bullet wound, which will probably prove fatal. Mr. Barton was wounded in the neck and breast, but neither are believed to be fatal.... Guiteau, says a Washington telegram, is becoming very much depressed. The Jail Warden says that he never assumes the confident air which he always has had, except in the presence of newspaper people. He is to be cut off from all communication, and that fact depresses him very much.

JUSTUS KOEHLER, manager of a German insurance company in New York, committed suicide while riding in Central Park....On the Pennsylvania railroad, near Huntington, Pa., three trains were wrecked, the engineer and conductor of one being killed, and the fireman fatally injured....Two men were killed at Newburgh, N. Y., by an explosion of giant powder.

ON the Louisville Short Line railroad a freight train was thrown from the track, killing the engineer....A colored member of the Virginia Legislature startled that body by the introduction of a bill designed to prevent white men from having mulatto mistresses, the penalty being the recognition of children as heirs-at-law.

HERRMANN, the famous prestidigitateur, is playing an engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, presenting his wonderful feats of deception. He is assisted by a party consisting of Mlle. Addie; the Lorellas in their sketch, "High Life in Impland;" Howell and Derwin, the illusionists; and Zoe, an automaton sketch artist. As a professor of the black art, Herrmann probably has no equal in the world.

A TOBACCO chewer who is constantly expectorating, is enough to make a sinful world believe in the existence of a bottomless spit.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THE ASSASSIN.

Guiteau was brought into the Criminal Court in Washington on the 3d inst., to hear the arguments on the motion for a new trial, and obtained permission to sit beside his counsel. He then undertook to address the Judge, but was promptly suppressed. Mr. Scoville brought forward the charge that newspapers had been furnished the jury, and Mr. Corkhill submitted an affidavit from each member of the jury in denial. Judge Cox said he would announce his decision on the 4th. Guiteau made two interruptions, and realized several dollars from the sale of autographs.

It is stated that the assassin is beginning to show much nervousness and irritability. He is suffering from a severe cold, which has inflamed his eyes. One jail official says he would not be surprised if Guiteau did not live to be hanged.

John W. Guiteau, last evening, spent an hour in his brother's cell, in company with Warden Crocker. The prisoner became very much excited, and denounced his brother and Scoville.

John W. Guiteau, in a card to the public, disavows all knowledge of the proposed exhibition of his brother's body, and says that, whether his brother dies by legal process or in the insane asylum, his body shall be disposed of in a manner that will not offend public decency.

In view of the recent proposition to make a public spectacle of Guiteau's remains, it is thought highly probable that Judge Cox will exercise the discretion given him by the Revised Statutes, and include in the death sentence the disposition of the body.

The Death-Sentence Passed Upon the Assassin.

In the Criminal Court at Washington, on Saturday, Feb. 4, Judge Cox overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the murderer of President Garfield. Scoville thereupon filed a motion in arrest of judgment. Judge Cox then asked the assassin if he had aught to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. The prisoner arose, pale, but with lips compressed, and desperate determination stamped upon his features. In a low and deliberate tone he began, but soon his manner became wild and violent, and, pounding upon the table, he delivered himself of the following harangue:

I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, not mine, and God will take care of it, and don't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it and of every officer of this Government, from the Executive down to that Marshal, taking in every man on that jury, and every member of this bench will pay for it, and the American nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground and I am hung. The Jews put the despised Galilean in the grave. For the time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterward, the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to-morrow if you want. I am God's man, and I have been from the start."

Judge Cox then proceeded to pass sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows: "You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances, and so far-reaching in its results, that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States treasury and of the Government in your service, to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merits the highest encomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people a satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country; but the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that the crime can be committed, and the court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code, to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that people might well, at times, have doubted your sanity, but one can not but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences"—[Guiteau—I was acting as God's man]—"and that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act."

The Prisoner—That's a matter of opinion.

"Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism or morbid desire for self-exaltation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained and thought, honestly, I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse. The testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that your deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as a willful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of trial passed upon by the court in banc; but, meanwhile, it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law—that you be taken hence to the common jail of the District, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken into the place prepared for your execution, within the walls of said jail, and there, between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where the jury does, and where your Honor stands. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel, Corkhill, will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

After apparently talking himself out the prisoner turned to his brother and, without the slightest trace of excitement, conversed for some minutes before being taken from the court-room.

George Scoville has returned to his home in Chicago. He will not prepare the appeal papers in the case before March. Guards watch the assassin night and day.

Guiteau was vaccinated in the jail on the day that he received his death sentence.

A Small-Pox Letter.

Deputy Warden Russ was opening Guiteau's mail in the jail office, when all of a sudden the officials scattered in every direction. The cause of the excitement was the opening of a letter from Marietta, Ill., which contained the following message:

"Here, I send you some small-pox. It is worse than the sentence of Judge Cox. Rub yourself with the scab, and it will surely stop your gab."

In the center of the sheet was pasted something that looked like a black wafer. Mr. Russ at once scratched a match and burned the sheet of paper. "I don't know," he said, "but people think these letters go right to Guiteau. His letters have to pass through the inspection officers, and if there is any small-pox virus in them it might spread through the whole jail." The prisoner's mail will hereafter be handled very carefully. Mr. Scoville says he has received four such letters, and has asked the Postmaster General to have his letters examined and fumigated. Mr. Scoville, upon the receipt of the first letter, had himself vaccinated. Guiteau, when he heard about Mr. Scoville's letters, was very anxious to be vaccinated, and his wishes were complied with.

THE SHERMAN BILL.

Full Text of the Three-per-Cent. Funding Act.

The following is the full text of the 3-per-cent. Funding bill, as passed by the Senate of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury and at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and at any postal money-order office, lawful money of the United States to the amount of $50, or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per centum interest, which are hereby declared valid, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $10,000, or such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, payable either quarterly or semi-annually at the treasury of the United States. Such bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by or under State authority, and be payable at the pleasure of the United States. *Provided*, that the bonds herein authorized shall not be called in and paid so long as any bonds of the United States heretofore issued bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per centum, and which shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, shall be outstanding and uncalled. The last of said bonds originally issued and their substitutes, under this act, shall be first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid. The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per centum interest; and the aggregate amount of deposits made and bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of $300,000,000. The amount of lawful money so received on deposit as aforesaid shall not exceed at any time the sum of $25,000,000. Before any such deposits are received at any such postal money-order office under this act, the Postmaster at such office shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury his bond with satisfactory security, conditioned he will promptly transmit to the Treasurer of the United States the money received by him in conformity with regulations to be prescribed by such Secretary; and the deposit with any Postmaster shall not at any time exceed the amount of his bond.

SEC. 2. Any national-banking association now organized, or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in section 4 of act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for redistribution of national-bank currency, and for other purposes," shall be required to give thirty days' notice to the Comptroller of the Currency of its intention to deposit lawful money and withdraw its circulating notes; *provided*, that not more than $5,000,000 in lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose; and, *provided further*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt.

Buried in a Coal-Mine.

COALFIELD, VA., Feb. 3.

Shortly after 1 o'clock to-day an explosion occurred in the Grave shaft of the Midlothian coal-pits. A volume of smoke, cinders, wood and bark burst from the shaft, which became choked up and closed. Intense excitement ensued, as it was known that a large number of men were at work in the pit, which is over 1,200 feet in depth, the galleries extending about three thousand feet under ground. The greatest efforts have been made to tap the pit and reach the injured workmen, but without success. People from all quarters are flocking to the scene of explosion. There are various reports as to the number of workmen in the pit. Some say there are thirty-five, others say that the correct number is probably thirty-two. There is now hardly a doubt entertained that the thirty-two men are dead. If any survived the immediate explosion they were suffocated very soon after. A majority of the intombed were married, and many leave large families. Most of these assembled at the mouth of the shaft, and the scene was heartrending in the extreme.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 6.

The men imprisoned in the Midlothian mine, at Coalfield, Chesterfield county, are believed to be dead. The means of ventilating the death-trap were destroyed in the explosion, and the pit was on fire for a time, at least. New apparatus of all kinds will have to be built before even the attempt to rescue the imprisoned persons can be made. The disaster leaves behind it twenty-seven widows and 108 orphan children, for whose relief subscriptions have been started in Richmond. One body has been taken out.

Apportionment—The Pending Bill.

Washington dispatches state that indications point very clearly to the rejection of the pending Apportionment bill in the House in the present shape. The Democrats are generally against it, and many Republicans are openly opposing it. Representative Blackburn says that it is an unjust measure, that it ignores the rapidly growing Western States, and gives an increase in the representation to the Eastern States that are declining in population. He says it will be rejected. Page, of California, says it is founded upon injustice, and it will be beaten badly. Blount says it is infamous, and the method of apportionment on which it is based is outrageous. He is satisfied it will be beaten. Pound, of Wisconsin, feels sure the bill will be rejected. Sparks, of Illinois, is opposed to it, and predicts its defeat. It was supposed that as the bill conferred the increase proposed upon the larger States it would get the support of the delegations from these States, but this is not so. Several members from Pennsylvania now do not think the bill ought to pass. One substitute that will be offered for the pending bill will propose to fix the membership of the House at 321, as that would distribute the representation, it is claimed, more equitably among the factions than any other number. Democrats generally favor the smaller number, and it will be proposed from their side to keep the House at its present figure, 293. Some of those who have studied the drift of opinion think 307 will be the number finally adopted.

A Queer Invention.

A detective machine has been invented in France, but it is hardly likely to take the place of the human kind in general use. It is simply a camera, so arranged that when a suspicious person enters a bank or other room, a clerk touches a little button. Presently, a concealed camera is brought into play, the sensitive plate is exposed, and in an instant the man's photograph is taken. Or, again, the head of the house leaves his business and confides it to his clerk. Some of the clerks go to sleep, or smoke cigars, or skylark, or do other things not exactly in keeping with their calling, when there comes in a series of plates, worked by clock-work, and every action of the clerks during a series of hours is recorded. There might be even a pleasing, though compromising use of this mechanical camera. With such an instrument all the handsomest women at a *soiree* might be photographed without their knowledge, and galleries of beauties be put up at any one's command.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate amended the Sherman Funding bill, on the 3d, by limiting the withdrawals of bank circulation to $3,000,000 per month, and requiring thirty days' notice. The measure was then passed by 36 to 18. A bill was passed to appropriate $300,000 for the erection of a fire-proof hall of records for the War Department. The Secretary of the Interior transmitted the draft of a bill to extend over Indian lands the act for the preservation of timber. Mr. Teller reported a bill granting life pensions of $5,000 per annum to the widows of Presidents Garfield, Polk and Tyler. The bill to extend the northern boundary of Nebraska was passed. The House devoted the day, in committee of the whole, to the private calendar.

A resolution was adopted by the House, on the 4th inst., to pay John G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms, $6,000 for expenses incurred in connection with the Garfield obsequies. In committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, it was agreed that $100,000 may be used in establishing the free-delivery system at new points, and that $25,000 per year shall not be paid for carrying mails across the bridge at St. Louis. The Senate was not in session.

The bill to grant lands in Alabama in aid of the Gulf and Chicago Air-Line railway was reported favorably to the Senate on the 6th inst. A bill was passed directing the purchase of the Freedmen's Bank property in Washington. Mr. Garland introduced an act for the erection of public buildings at Hot Springs. Mr. Ingalls called up his resolution declaring that the pension law ought not to be repealed. He stated that the rolls of the War Department showed 630,548 pensionable cases, and only 280,364 pensions had been granted by reason of death or disabilities. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Col. Daniel H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Quartermaster General, vice Gen. Meigs, retired; Maj. Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster General, vice Gen. Brown, retired. In the House, Mr. Belmont offered a resolution calling upon the President for a transcript of the letters of Jacob R. Shipherd, of New York, and of the replies made by the State Department. Mr. Springer introduced a resolution that the President be requested to give his authority for calling a congress of the American republics. Mr. Cobb offered a resolution of inquiry as to the names of land-grant roads and the number of acres given them. A bill was passed providing that no person guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat in Congress as a Delegate from any Territory. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of State to investigate the imprisonment in Mexico of three citizens of the United States for breach of civil contract. The bill to create a liquor commission was defeated.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 7th inst., to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Mississippi, Albuquerque and Interocean railway. A petition was presented asking unobstructed navigation of the Missouri in the construction of bridges. The bill to donate bronze cannon for a statue to Garfield was amended to authorize the Secretary of War to pay $700 to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland out of the sales of condemned ordnance. A report was made on the claims for depredations committed by the Utes at the White river massacre. In the House a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster General for information concerning the sub-letting of mail contracts. Majority and minority reports were presented on the bill to extend national bank charters. Mr. Ryan reported the Indian Appropriation bill, setting aside $1,920,208, and reducing the number of Agents to sixty. The Apportionment bill was taken up, and six amendments were offered, fixing the number of representatives at 319 to 365. Mr. Prescott asked that the wealth of the various States be taken into consideration, for which sentiment he was sharply rebuked by Mr. Horr.

Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, proposed in the Senate, on the 8th inst., a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor after 1900. Mr. McCall offered resolutions directing the Secretary of State to negotiate for a reciprocity treaty with the Central and South American states. Messrs. Vest and Maxey, in a debate on the matter of arrears of pensions, warmly eulogized the present law. Bills were passed to establish ports of delivery at Kansas City and St. Joseph. The President nominated Commodore John C. Febiger to be Rear Admiral, and Capt. John L. Davis to be Commodore. In the House, Mr. Randall gave notice of an amendment to the Tariff Commission bill, making the body consist of two Senators, three Representatives and four experts. Mr. Lacey reported a bill to establish a postal-savings depository. The Sherman Funding bill was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. After eulogies upon the late Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, the House adjourned. The House Banking Committee made a favorable report on the bill to extend the charters of national banks. President Arthur sent a special message to both houses transmitting letters from Secretary Kirkwood and the acting Governor of Arizona in regard to lawlessness in that Territory, and urges the amendment of the posse comitatus act to permit the use of troops in assisting the civil authorities.

Mr. Pendleton presented in the Senate, on the 9th inst., a petition from leading citizens of Pittsburgh asking that competitive examinations be held for appointments to offices, and that no removals be made on partisan grounds. A favorable report was made on the bill for the sale of portions of the reservation at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Saunders introduced a bill for a bridge across the Missouri near Omaha, and Mr. Grover an act for civil government for Southeastern Alaska. Neil Brown, of Tennessee, was nominated for Secretary of the Senate, but was defeated by the vote of Mr. Brown, of Georgia, who voted with the Republicans, much to the surprise and indignation of the Democrats. Eulogies were delivered upon the late Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, during which Mr. Bayard paid a glowing tribute to the Irish race. In the House, Mr. Hewitt introduced a bill to regulate the meeting of electors and the counting of the votes for President and Vice President. With Mr. Aldrich in the chair, some hours were spent on the Apportionment bill. Mr. McCoid advocated the Seaton plan, which fixes the number of Representatives from each State without regard to fractions. General sentiment seemed to favor provision for 319 members, which will divide the gain equally between the political parties. A bill was introduced to retire M. C. Meigs with the rank of Major General.

Blaine and the State Department.

BLAINE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Blaine, in a letter to President Arthur, expresses great surprise at the annulment of the invitations to the congress of nations, saying that the voluntary humiliation of the United States could only be made more complete by requesting the permission of Europe for the gathering. The ex-Secretary begs that the invitations extended by the President be not recalled, as the meeting is a necessity to the commercial interests of the country.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOYED.

A Washington telegram says "the publication of Mr. Blaine's letter to the President in relation to the proposed Peace Congress of American Republics has added fresh fuel to the flame of discussion that was inspired by the original publication of the State Department correspondence. It is understood that the President will answer Mr. Blaine's letter in a special message to Congress, laying the subject matter of the proposed Peace Conference before the two houses, and telling how the project was matured.

Horses 400 Years Ago.

It is curious to find that in 1435 the Queen of Navarre gave carrots to her horses. The ordinary price of horses in England, in the reign of Edward I., was from £1 to £10. When St. Louis returned from his captivity, the Abbot of Cluny presented to the King and Queen each a horse, the value of which Joinville estimated at 300 livres, about £400 of English money. In Henry VIII.'s time horses were shoed with felt; Shakespeare mentioned this in "Lear."

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Product of the Coal Fields of the Country.

The rank of the States east of the 100th meridian producing bituminous coal in the census year ending June 1, 1880, was as follows:

Name of State.	*Product of Regular Mines, Tons of 2,000 Pounds.*	*Per cent. of Total Product.*
1. Pennsylvania	18,0[illegible]	44.[illegible]
2. Illinois	6,099,514	15.16[illegible]
3. Ohio	5,932,353	14.718
4. Maryland	2,227,844	5.5[illegible]
5. West Virginia	1,792,570	4.44[illegible]
6. Indiana	1,449,[illegible]	3.5[illegible]
7. Iowa	1,442,333	3.578
8. Kentucky	936,957	2.[illegible]
9. Kansas	763,597	1.8[illegible]
10. Missouri	542,[illegible]	1.3[illegible]
11. Tennessee	494,491	1.22[illegible]
12. Alabama	322,934	0.801
13. Georgia	154,644	0.3[illegible]
14. Michigan	100,800	0.2[illegible]
15. Virginia	40,520	0.10[illegible]
16. Arkansas	14,778	0.03[illegible]
17. Nebraska	200	.....
18. North Carolina	350	.....
Total	40,311,469	100.00

The three leading States, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, produce nearly three-fourths, and the eight leading States nearly nineteen-twentieths of the entire product.

The production of coal in the United States for the year ending June 1, 1880, by coal fields, in tons of 2,000 pounds, was as follows:

Bituminous.		*Tons.*
Appalachian field		29,842,249
Western field (Illinois, Indiana, etc.)		8,721,101
Michigan field		100,800
Triassic field (Virginia and North Carolina)		45,348
Iowa and Kansas field		2,237,480
All fields west of the 100th meridian		1,447,758
Total bituminous		42,420,581
Anthracite.		
Pennsylvania	28,640,819	
Rhode Island	6,176	
Total anthracite		28,646,995
Grand total coal production of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1880		71,067,576
Grand total of hands employed in coal mining		170,585

The production of coal in England was in 1855 64,661,401 tons, and in 1877 it was 136,179,968 tons, and in 1880 it was 146,818,122 tons. The English ton is 2,240 pounds. The number of collieries in 1880 was, in England, 3,880, and in the United States 3,264. The production of English coal is in the proportion of 100 tons for every forty-five tons mined in America, which shows the enormous steam-power and iron-smelting in the little island of Great Britain.

The area of the coal fields of the United States is estimated by the Census Bureau as follows:

Countries.	*Square miles.*
ANTHRACITE.	
Pennsylvania	472
BITUMINOUS.	
Pennsylvania, scattered over	12,302
Ohio, scattered over	10,000
Illinois, scattered over	36,800
Maryland, scattered over	550
West Virginia, scattered over	16,000
Iowa, scattered over	18,000
Indiana, scattered over	6,450
Missouri, scattered over	26,887
Kentucky	12,841
Tennessee	5,100
Kansas	21,234
Alabama	5,330
Virginia	185
Michigan	6,700
Nebraska	3,000
Rhode Island	500
Arkansas	12,000
Texas	30,000
The United States, scattered over	316,400
Nova Scotia	1,800
Great Britain	11,900
Spain	3,000
France	1,800
Prussia	1,800
Austria	1,700
Belgium	900
Chili, Austria, India, China, etc.	20,000

Percentage of the United States to the total area, 76.21.

The Cat.

The cat is frankly, undisguisedly selfish; there is no denying that. It lives for self, and compasses its ends without scruple, patient to wait, skillful to feign and scheme, and utterly pitiless and unrelenting. But should sportsmen be very severe on the creature that evidently enjoys with a gusto keen as their own, the pursuit of the helpless prey which it hunts and toys with, often as much for diversion as hunger? One hopes, for the sake of the sportive birds and heedless mice, which it fascinates with basilisk eyes and captures with cruel paw, that there may be some occult provision of nature to disarm their fate of its terrors.

Perhaps the theory propounded by Dr. Livingstone when he records his feelings while in the lion's clutch—that the sensations of the prey are rather pleasing than otherwise—may be true. We hope so, but it must be confessed that appearances are not in its favor.

In early youth cat nature appears at its best. Once having emerged from the puling, sightless stage of its first nine days, the kitten becomes a winsome and attractive creature. "Cat like" is a reproachful epithet aptly applied to women of the Becky Sharp type; but it is not considered derogatory to the most fascinating girl to be credited with kitten-like ways—for the kitten is the embodiment of playfulness and grace. The cruel instincts of its tribe are not, however, slow to assert themselves, and it is comical to hear the mimic growl of puny thunder with which the tiny creature gloats over its first mouse.

In the pages of fable, Puss has ever figured largely, but rarely after a flattering manner. His guile and subtlety form the salient points in the representations and his character is painted akin to that of Master Reynard, the master of craft. He is depicted as a demure hypocrite, a false hermit, a deceitful counselor, the ensnarer of the unwary, the ally of wizards and witches. Rats in council debate vainly how to baffle him. It is hopeless, they find, to dream of "belling the cat." Noiseless himself on his gloved feet, his keen ear is not to be caught napping.—*Temple Bar.*

THE old Duke of Wellington carried his punctilliousness and sense of justice into every transaction. He was very desirous of purchasing a farm adjacent to his estate of Strathfieldsaye, and gave his agent orders to negotiate. A few days after he was congratulated by a friend upon having obtained a bargain, as the owner of the farm was in difficulties. "What sort of a bargain?" asked the Iron Duke. "Well, the property was valued at £11,000, but the man was glad to take £8,000." "Is that so?" asked Wellington, turning to his agent, and, receiving an affirmative reply, he said quickly, "Then take the extra £3,000 to the last owner, and never speak to me of cheap land again."

ALWAYS goes around with a long face—An alligator.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1882.

THERE'S nothing selfish about Chicago people. When a baker's family had the small-pox the baker divided his time between nursing the patients and waiting on the public. He was perfectly willing that others should have some of it.

A DOCTOR has been arrested at Louisville for stealing a woman's heart, and committed to prison. This does not seem so strange when it is known that the woman was dead, and that after he had made a post mortem examination he took the heart away with him.

IT is said to be a significant fact that the Irish newspapers contain an average of five advertisements each for young men to collect rent, where they have no advertisements at all from energetic young men anxious to secure those profitable and pleasant situations.

THE Chicago public libraries are having a curious annoyance in the form of an army of tramps who go in ostensibly to read the papers, but in reality to get out of the cold. The police are sometimes called in as often as four or five times a day to clean out the gang of unkempt loafers.

AN autograph letter of George Washington's, taking strong ground against slavery in this country, and expressing a fervent hope that it would soon be blotted out, is said to have been found among the papers of the late E. W. Stoughton. With it were other original and unpublished letters of Washington.

A RICH copper mine has been rediscovered in the vicinity of Tucson, Ari., within a few weeks. Nearly fifteen years ago it was first found, but the men who located the claim were driven from the mountains by hunger, and neglected to take accurate bearings of the spot. Since then four or five prolonged attempts to find the rich deposit have failed.

A STONE bridge to be built at Minneapolis, Minn., bids fair to become one of the notable structures of the world. It will consist of sixteen eighty-feet spans and four 100-feet spans, and, including the shore-pieces, will have a total length of 1,900 feet. It will support two railway tracks at a height of over sixty feet above the water, and will run diagonally across the river below St. Anthony's falls. The cost is estimated at nearly $500,000.

THE foremen of the engine companies of the St. Louis fire department have received instructions to visit all the large buildings in their respective districts and familiarize themselves with the location of the entrances, hallways, inside doors, etc., so that in case of a fire every foreman will know the best way to take a line into that portion of the building in which the stream will do the most good.

THE Denver *Tribune* says: "In 1860 Judge Sumner, now of Las Vegas, kept the Guy House at the foot of the big hill on the road to the Gregory diggins. He relates his first remembrance of George Pullman, of palace-car fame, in this wise: 'One morning as the coach came dashing down the hill at a breakneck speed, it wheeled up at the door for a change of horses, and a stout, red-faced man jumped from the box and called out: "Gin and sugar for twelve and a bottle of hair-oil for one." This was George Pullman, and the bald-headed man was Joe Chaffee. Henry Villard, the fifty-million man of the Northern Pacific, took soda.'"

SEVERAL American millionaires have during the past few years by their wills violated the spirit of American law and aped that of England. The spirit of republican law divides an estate among children alike, and knows no favorite elder son. That it provokes ill feeling and embitters those nearly related needs no facts to prove. Such attempts to build up a family name by money should meet the public disapproval. Commodore Vanderbilt's was a glaring case. Old John Anderson recently died, leaving an estate of about $5,000,000 to his son John, and an annuity to his daughters of $3,000 per year. Men who are making their wills should not allow their pride in a family name to persuade them to do so plain an act of injustice to their families, and so open a thrust at the unwritten law of the republic.

IN July last, George Sands, a well-to-do farmer living near Milan, Ohio, took home $300, and, handing it to his wife, requested her to take care of it. She, with the thoughtfulness of the average housewife, considered that the straw bed-tick would be about as safe a hiding place as she could find for the wealth. Accordingly she placed the roll of bills among the straw. The money not being needed for any purpose, it was forgotten, until several weeks after the house had been cleaned, when Mr. Sands inquired of his wife if she had that money. The thought came to her at once that she had emptied that straw bed in the orchard, and, of course, the roll of bills had been dumped out too. A visit to the orchard showed that the swine and poultry had been very industrious there, and ten and twenty-dollar bills were found scattered by the winds and torn by the aforesaid farm stock. Careful search brought back about $230, leaving $70 as the price of the carelessness. Mr. Sands does not put his money in straw-ticks any more.

INDIANA NEWS.

THERE were 10,048,675 cigars made in the Indianapolis district last year, an increase of about 1,000,000 over 1880.

A TABLE prepared by the Statistical Bureau shows that 1881 was much healthier for domestic animals in Indiana than 1880.

FRANK CHAMBERS and wife drove four miles to church in Edinburgh, Johnson county, taking their 4-weeks-old baby, and on the way home the child died.

IN an affray at Fort Wayne between gamblers, Jeff Morris crushed the skull of Harry Maxwell. Friends of the latter made an attempt to shoot Morris on his way to the jail.

A MINER in the Maple Valley mines, Daviess county, stepped on a snake of the spreading viper species, and his cries for help awoke the echoes. The serpent, when coiled, measured nearly twenty-four inches in diameter.

THE average yield of leaf tobacco in Indiana for the last three years has been 6,987,049 pounds, and the average home value of the crop, on the basis of prices in 1880, is $5,958,964. Southern Indiana produces nearly the entire crop.

THE widow of David S. Smith, who was employed as engineer in the construction of the new State House at Indianapolis, has sued the contractors for $10,000, alleging their responsibility for an accident whereby her husband lost his life.

JESSE and Rosanna Richmond, living in Johnson county, are supposed to be the oldest married couple in the State. The former was 105 years old the 8th of December last, and the latter was 104 the 10th of last month. They have been married over eighty years.

STATISTICS show that the total cubic feet of sandstone quarried in Indiana in 1881 was 946,047; cubic feet of limestone quarried, 2,743,453; bushels of lime burned, 1,128,250; bushels of cement manufactured, 144,599; tons of coal mined, 2,128,977; tons of fire-clay, 202,838.

A HALF day's time of the Circuit Court at Rockport was taken up in trying a case where the sum of 17 cents was involved. The parties traveled over twenty miles to attend court. The case was decided in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff now has a bill of costs amounting to about $50 to pay.

SOME Crawfordsville College boys had fun in one of the rural precincts, the other night, attending a lecture by one of their own number, who was advertised as the funny man of the Detroit *Free Press*, and afterward enjoying the sumptuous repast set out by leading citizens of the township in honor of the lecturer.

THE Indiana Supreme Court has rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Sunday-observance law, which was contested on the ground that in the exemption of the Hebrews from its penalties and provisions the law granted privileges and immunities to a distinct class or creed, and was, therefore, obnoxious to the Bill of Rights.

THE Indiana Bureau of Statistics has compiled a comparative statement of the hay crop for the last three years, which shows the total number of tons produced in 1878 to have been 1,189,368; in 1879, 1,001,029; in 1880, 1,217,942; total for three years, 3,408,289 tons. The average value, on the basis of prices in 1880, was $14,769,249 annually.

A VIOLENT wind-storm at Lafayette, the other night, displaced one of the smaller spires on the front of Trinity Church. The ornament, nearly a ton in weight and about twelve feet in height, twisted around on its foundation and fell, leaning up against one of the larger spires, where its peculiar position allowed it to remain until it was taken down before any further damage occurred.

THE Fort Wayne *Gazette* is responsible for the following: A gentleman in the West End, when the small-pox scare was first agitated in the city, purchased some vaccine matter for the purpose of vaccinating his family. He mixed the matter with some water on a piece of glass, and in doing so a portion of the mixture adhered to one of his finger-nails. Soon after, having occasion to pick his nose, he unfortunately used his finger, which had come in contact with the matter, and the consequence was, it "took" splendidly in his nasal organ. Coming in contact with the membranes in the nose, it spread all through his head, and as a result he has been confined to his bed for two weeks. There will be no question hereafter with this gentleman that if there is any virtue in vaccination he will never have the small-pox.

THE twenty-ninth annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. M. Bloss, has been filed with the Governor. The total enumeration of school children for the year in the State was 359,454 white males and 340,290 females, 7,386 colored males and 7,212 females; a total of 714,343 and an increase over the preceding year of 10,785. The common school fund amounts to $9,133,606. The school tuition revenues for the year were $2,962,742, and the total receipts from all sources $5,845,420, and expenditures $1,307,210. The average of school days in the year throughout the State is 135. Four hundred new school houses were built, making a total of 6,640, in which 13,418 teachers are employed. The school property of the State is valued at $12,024,180. Teachers are paid per day as follows, according to the average: In townships, males $1.92 and females $1.62; in towns, males $2.62 and females $1.62; in cities, males $3.67 and females $2.14. The Superintendent reports the school interests of the State in a satisfactory condition, and lays stress on the injunction that the school fund be strictly devoted to the purposes for which it is raised.

WHO ARE PROTECTED AND WHO NOT?

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The universal assertion by the persons who are demanding more taxation and more tariff and more protection is that every dollar of additional tax that is levied by Congress on consumers has the effect of benefiting the country at large, and especially the "laboring industry" of the United States. This story has been so often and so brazenly asserted in Congress and out of it by demagogues and monopolists, by Senators and Representatives, and by statesmen of high and low degree, that it is possible some of them believe what they say. Just at this time one of these "statesmen" who has courted envious fame by declaring that a tariff should always provide for protection, and only incidentally for revenue, has a bill pending in Congress demanding that the 45 per cent. duty now imposed on steel blooms imported by American manufacturers for making steel rails shall be increased to 180 per cent. This demand is, of course, made with the false pretense that it is for the purpose of benefiting the country, and especially to swell the earnings of the workingmen of the United States. There is no more false representation in this entire nonsense about so-called protection than that it substantially benefits the mass of workingmen, or, even theoretically, but a very small proportion of them. There is, in fact, no portion of the American people which is so sadly victimized by our excessive tariff as the people who work with their hands for a living, and who earn their daily bread literally by the sweat of their brows. To show this we invite our readers to the facts and figures following.

The census of 1880 has not been completed far enough to permit the publication of the tables showing the number of persons employed at labor in the United States and the number employed at each occupation. The census, however, of 1870 contains such a table. The general census shows that the increase of the whole population of the United States for the years between 1870 and 1880 averaged 30 per cent., so in the absence of the exact figures of 1880 we can approximate with reasonable accuracy the number engaged in each class of occupations in 1880 by adding 30 per cent. to the number employed in these several classes in 1870. Thus estimating, we present the number engaged in the several classes of occupations in 1870 as furnished by the census of 1870, and the same numbers increased by 30 per cent. as the probable number in each occupation in 1880, and these figures furnish the following result as to the industrial population at the two dates:

	1870.	1880.
Total, all occupations	12,505,923	16,256,699
Engaged in agriculture	5,922,471	7,699,303
In professional and personal services	2,684,793	3,490,230
In trade and transportation	1,192,238	1,549,909
In manufacture and mining	2,707,421	3,519,647

It will be readily acknowledged and admitted that none of the people engaged in these occupations have any special or direct interest in any tariff for bounty purposes, called protection, except those employed in manufactures, mechanical and mining occupations. All the others, instead of being benefited by protection—i. e., bounty taxes—are oppressed by a remorseless taxation which consumes or confiscates a large proportion of their incomes and earnings by adding at least 50 per cent. to their cost of living.

But an analysis of the list of occupations included under the general head of manufactures, mechanical and mining occupations shows a larger number of persons engaged in occupations which are not protected or benefited by the ultra tariff policy, or, if slightly benefited, are damaged ten times as much as they are helped by the enhanced price of articles caused by the excessive tariff.

NO PROTECTION.

Occupations.	*No. in 1870.*
Bakers	27,680
Blacksmiths	141,774
Blockers, dyers, etc	4,901
Bookbinders	9,104
Box-factory operatives	6,080
Brewers and malsters	11,246
Brickmakers	26,070
Bricklayers	18,192
Bridge-builders	1,029
Broommakers	5,816
Builders	7,511
Butchers	44,354
Cabinet-makers	42,835
Carmakers	2,298
Carpenters	344,596
Charcoal-burners	3,844
Cheesemakers	3,534
Cigarmakers	28,286
Coopers	41,787
Daguerreotypists	6,556
Distillers	2,874
Engineers and firemen	34,242
Engravers	4,226
Fishermen and oystermen	27,106
Gas works employes	9,086
Hairdressers	1,020
Gun and locksmiths	8,184
Housebuilders	3,899
Ice-cutters	1,143
Lumbermen and raftsmen	17,[illegible]
Machinists	54,755
Masons	89,718
Millers	41,582
Dress and mantuamakers	92,084
Miners	152,107
Oil-well operatives	3,008
Oyster-packers	448
Painters and varnishers	85,123
Paperhangers	2,490
Patternmakers	3,970
Plasterers	23,709
Plate-printers	201
Plumbers	11,148
Printers	39,860
Publishers	1,577
Pumpmakers	1,672
Rag-pickers	908
Railroad-builders	1,292
Roofers and slaters	2,7[illegible]
Sawmill operatives	47,298
Sewing machine operatives	4,900
Stonecutters	31,740
Tailors, tailoresses and seamstresses	161,820
Tinners	36,021
Tobacco operatives	11,985
Wheelwrights	20,942
Woodchoppers	5,308
Total in 1870	1,750,602
Add 30 per cent	525,180
Total in 1880 non-protected mechanics	2,275,782

In this list we have selected only those occupations which are not protected by any provision in the tariff. There are many others, as, for instance, shoemakers (171,127 in 1870), of whom those in the factories may claim to be in some measure "protected," but the great mass, those engaged in making shoes by hand, in all the cities, towns and villages of the country, instead of being protected are robbed and plundered of their earnings by that ultra tariff. There are many other occupations, such as lumbermen, where the protection, if any, is more sentimental than substantial, and therefore we have left them in the general list of non-protected occupations. Now we have the grand result of the industrial population of the United States in 1870 and in 1880, classified, or divided as between those who are directly or remotely, heavily or faintly, protected by the tariff and those who are unprotected, as follows:

UNPROTECTED CLASSES.

Occupations.	1870.	1880.
Agricultural	5,922,471	7,699,303
Professional or personal	2,684,793	3,490,230
Transportation and trade	1,192,238	1,549,909
Mechanical and mining trades	1,750,602	2,275,782
Totals	11,550,104	15,015,128

PROTECTED CLASSES.

	1870.	1880.
Mechanical, manufactures and mining	956,819	1,243,864

The reader will discover from this that, assuming the whole number of persons in the United States engaged in industrial occupations to be 15,015,128, it appears that only 1,243,864 of that number can even claim to be in any way "protected" by the tariff "for protection with incidental revenue." The percentage of the whole people, including every working man, woman and child in the land, shows that the protected class numbers less than 9 per cent. and the unprotected over 91 per cent.

But it should be clearly understood that even to this less than 9 per cent. protection is shameless fraud and mockery. The bulk of the protected classes work in shops and mills propelled by water or steam power, and take care of labor-saving machinery which operates automatically. It is the owners of the steam and water power propelled machines who receive the protection. These labor-saving mills turn out enormous quantities of high-price "protected" goods and wares by the labor and guidance of comparatively few and ill-paid employes. The American people have to pay 40 to 80 per cent. extra price for the goods of automatic-machine production, which is exacted from them under the name of protection to domestic industry.

What Conversion to Republicanism Does.

The purging and cleansing power of conversion to Republicanism is one of the most remarkable things about modern politics. It matters not how low and vile and contemptible an opponent may have been in Republican estimation. It matters not what his political or other heresies have been, or what abuse the Republican party has showered on him therefor. The moment he proclaims his intention—or manifests any indication of a disposition to vote the Republican ticket, he becomes invested with all the virtues in the Republican calendar, while his vices and shortcomings fall away from him and are heard of no more.

There are familiar instances of this along the whole line of Republican dealings with the ex-Confederates. So long as they vote the Democratic ticket they are "unreconstructed rebels," the "vile copperheads," and other terrible things. But let the charms of office beguile them—as they did in the case of Longstreet—into support of the Republican party, and they become at once trustworthy friends of the Union, bulwarks of the constitution—with all the amendments—and staunch supporters of the nation with a big "N."

It has been precisely the same with those who have come into the Republican camp by the Greenback gate. The moment they have fairly landed inside, their denunciation of the banks, which were once regarded as so wicked and communistic, and their belief in the 90-cent dollar, which was once an unpardonable crime, are forgotten and condoned. Solon Chase, of Maine, the great Greenback apostle who drove "them steers" in the last campaign, was reviled and ridiculed by every Republican newspaper and speaker in that State and every other where he lifted up his voice. Now that he is in full communion with the Republican party, the "steers" and the cowhide boots and the other objects, which seemed to that party so absurd and ridiculous, are only alluded to as worthy surroundings of a worthy man or ignored altogether. Similar illustrations might be made from the reception given to Republican converts from the Greenback party in this locality, but for the fact that such converts are, for the most part, only apparent converts. They are men who, being renegades from the Democratic party, merely professed to be Greenbackers in the belief that under that disguise they could aid the great and good Republican party more effectively than by open communion with the latter. Their being found now in such open communion cannot therefore be called a conversion from Greenbackery. It is worth noting, however, that the sins they committed, even when they were Democrats, or professed to be, are no longer laid up against them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IN THE reports on American and foreign patents relating to chemistry, published in the Proceedings of the American Chemical Society, we find the following inventions mentioned: A method of making articles from waste amber by treating the pieces with solvents and subjecting them to pressure; a process of obtaining the perfumes of natural flowers by absorption, the flowers being steeped in vaseline which takes up the essential oils and is thus transformed into a perfume; a new fuel consisting of coal-dust ground with lime and formed while moist into masses of convenient size and shape; an illuminating oil made up of petroleum and a small portion of chloroform; and a plastic mass called tripolith, which is a substitute for plaster of Paris and is said to have advantages over that substance, presumably for the use of sculptors.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through [illegible]

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE [illegible]

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

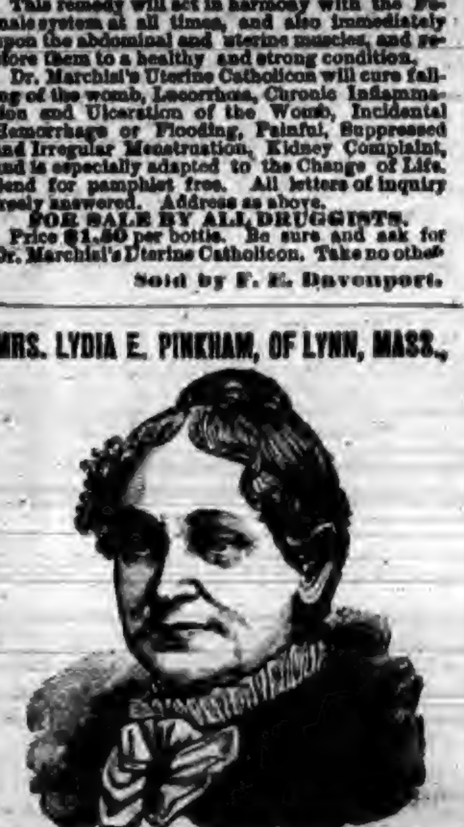

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

A STORY is told of a Jew of Tewksbury, in 1820, who fell into a well on Saturday—the Jewish Sabbath. Out of reverence for the day he would not suffer himself to be drawn out. The Earl of Glaston, on whose land the well was, would not allow him to be taken out the next day out of respect for Sunday, and before Monday came he died.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague Influences known to the world.

The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE
But an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature.

It supplies tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

Its highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best.

Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century.

Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH
A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to
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Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS BY YEARS OF USE!

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 2.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer as suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

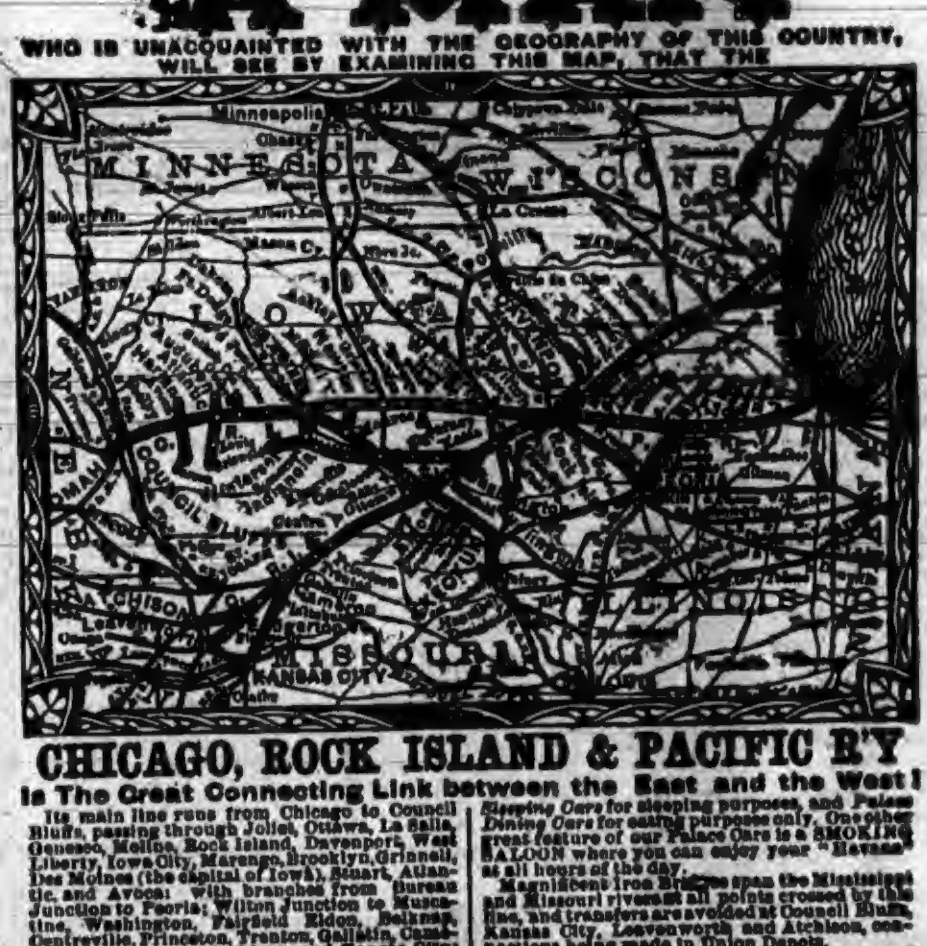

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; [illegible]

E. ST. JOHN, [illegible]
R. R. CABLE, [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Billious pains and aches! Why tormented with Piles, Constipation! Why frightened over disordered Kidneys! Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP
BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls, Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 187 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

HALL'S

Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

REED'S

GILT EDGE

TONIC

A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oil often sold under the name of bitters.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS NATHAN &CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS FORT WAYNE, IND.

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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address, MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

Something Strange—A Study for Physicians.

Hi. Studding, of Edwardsburg, Mich., was bitten by a rattle snake a few years ago. At the time of the occurrence, he received such medical treatment as to apparently effect a permanent eradication of the poison from the system, without much suffering or inconvenience on the part of the patient. Last Friday night, while attending some entertainment Mr. Studding was suddenly seized with a violent trembling in the leg which the rattle-snake had bitten, and continued until he was thrown into a most violent spasm, requiring the combined exertions of several men to hold him comparatively quiet. He was removed to his home, physicians were immediately summoned, and when last heard from, last evening was somewhat improved. Dr. Fisher, of this city, was summond. Monday to examine the case. In the interim from Friday to Saturday he was frequently seized with paroxysms and spasms, all of which were more or less severe than the first. The actions of the patient at such times were wonderful to behold. He would crawl and wriggle upon the floor like a snake, he would dart out his tongue, bite his hands and the pillows of the bed snap at his attendants, &c., embodying in the human form all the actions and characteristics of the serpent. The physicians assert that the sudden attack was caused by the vaccine (Mr. S. having recently been vacciated) arousing to action this poison with which the patient had been inoculated ten years previous and which had been dormant in the system all the time. Whatever be the decision of medical practitioners concerning the case in the future, the develoments so far indicated something reasonable in the assetion of the Edwardsburg physicians. — Elkart Monitor.

Miss Louise Eldredge, who has just returned from a visit near Ionia, relates a very amusing incident that took place on board the cars, while on her way to Adrian. Somewhere along the route a man entered, and, the cars being crowded, he took a seat beside Miss Eldredge and when the conductor came along tendered him a round trip ticket, the limit of which had expired. The conductor refused to receive it on the ground that it was void. The man insisted that it should pass for his fare and that the ticket had never been used. Without further parley the conductor jerked the bell, saying he would put the passenger off, who then tendered the fare in cash; but the railroad official had now got upon his dignity and replied that it was too late. Off he must go. The cars had stopped and the fun began. The conductor seized the passenger and the latter grasped the back of the seat with an arm each side of Miss Eldredge. who was thus firmly if not lovingly, surrounded. The fellow proved more than a match for the conductor who summoned the entire train force, and for several minutes the battle raged furiously, while so vigorous was the resistance that for a time the plucky victim of the assault bid fair to hold the fort in spite of the fearful odds. And all this while the Adrian young lady was encircled with the brawny arms of her fellow-passenger who clung to the seat with a book agent's tenacity. Frightened women and discreet men hurried from the car, and still the struggle went on, with Miss Eldredge firmly imprisoned between the arms of the doughty chap resisting expulsion. The odds prevailed and at length she was released from a not altogether loving embrace, the passenger's grip wrenched loose, and himself hustled from the train. The situation was doubtless exciting, but we venture that Miss Eldredge was not frightened, in which all will agree with us who remember the attempted escape of [illegible] from the Adrian jail when [illegible] Eldredge was sheriff, and of [illegible] bravery in facing the [illegible] with a cocked revolver.—Adrian (Mich.) Record.

[illegible] Wayne Gazette's astronomer [illegible] that Indiana is gradually [illegible] into the tropics, and [illegible] to prove it by the fact of a [illegible] yearly increase in the temperature since 1877. It looks to a man in the woods as if he could prove it more quickly by showing that a change had occurred in the altitude of the sun.—Lagrange Standard.

—An excellent line of gents gloves and mittens, at Boyers. 6-2t

Concord Items.

Last Thursday, many of Mrs. Joseph Koch's friends gave her a grand birth day surprise. As usual many valuable presents and a good dinner.

Mrs S. K. Randall, of Avilla, was the guest of Miss Alice Draggoo last Sunday.

Mrs. Ira Ricketts and her son-in-law A. Thomas are visiting friends in LaGrange.

J. K. Culbertson called on some of his friends.

Frank Herrick took in Auburn last Wednesday.

G. W. Draggoo made a flying business trip to Garrett, Thursday last.

Forty four of Lewis Howery's schoolmates and friends met to celebrate his sixteenth birth day. A pleasant time reported.

Donation party at Rev. Hursey last Friday.

Mrs. Garrett has returned from her visit at Leo.

Lula Layman is on the sick list.

Mrs. L. C. Watson and son spent Thursday in Butler.

A large attendance at singing school school Saturday evening

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.—I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had heped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother. 7-2w

"MY TORMENTED BACK."

is the exclamation of more than one poor, hard-working man and woman. Do you know how it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthing, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm." says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by Druggists.—Boston Post.

COLOURLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colourless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends. 5-2w.

—Some of our local correspondence came in too late for publication, last week. Our correspondents will please send in their communications not later than Tuesday, at farthest.

A Nice Bible.

We were shown a new edition of the bible, the other day, that is unquestionably the best ever sold in this part of the country. The type is large and clear, and the illustrations are of the best, great pains having been taken to make them natural and correct. The costumes of the High Priests, the tabernacle with its furniture and covering are all drawn, so as to show not only the shape and make of these articles, but the color as well as the gold and the bronze vessels. There are 2000 fine illustrations, and the book contains 2,000 pages. It has the celebrated Cruden's Concordance complete, a bible dictionary, the Apocrypha, the life of Christ, a history of the bible and of each of its books, the Psalm and an appendix in which is the new translation of the New Testament, so that readers can compare it with the common edition. It has an account of the recent explorations of the Bible Lands with maps and pictures of the leading cities. A new and valuable feature is the showing in the natural colors, of the plants, etc. This splendid work is being sold by J. F. Morr, who will canvass the entire county. Every student of the bible or of bible history, and every Sunday school worker should have a copy of this great family work. 6-2t

WANTED.—A competent woman cook, wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. tf.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,

Clocks,
Clocks,

Castors
Castors,

Spoons,
Spoons,

Forks,
Forks,

Knives,
Knives,

Chains,
Chains,

Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, "everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell your goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRICHT.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Bowman's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. Book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block. opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 32 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor. Waterloo, Indiana.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14. 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARRITE.
3-3m

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 825 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport. the druggist

Holloway' Pills.

Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.17

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Spitting of blood, Broncaltis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.

GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS

30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburh, Pa.

A. Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by all druggists.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS

And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! BOOK FREE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN [illegible]

SEND FOR LANDRETH'S SEEDS BY MAIL CATALOGUE TO DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

New Meat Market

Opposite Reif's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 44tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 15pm	7 0am	....
Saginaw	6 20	7 44	....
Lansing	9 12	10 26	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 40	11 50am
Detroit	....	8 40	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 00
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 35pm	8 00
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	8 00
Bankers	8 26	1 12	8 28
Reading	8 48	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 05	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 05	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 01	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55	....	6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	....	9 05pm	....
Baltimore	....	10 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50am
Louisville	....	8 00am	....
Cincinnati	8 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn June.	12 40pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 00	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 19	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 00	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 34
Montgomery	2 03	7 45	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 58	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 08	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 20
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	8 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 24
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 6 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 55 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 56, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 20 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 23 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:45 p. m. west—11:06 am. m., 7:31 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m, 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 30 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 8 15 a. m. 2,00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C, east, 5 30 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 30, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 20	
Sedan			7 00	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 58	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 30	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 30		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation freight leaves Butler at 9 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:35 a. m. Accommodation freight leaves Toledo at 5:35 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:45 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS, Supt. Mich. Div. Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second-class, emigrant and excursion—also tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent at Waterloo Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 11, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	6 10p	10 00am
6 47	11 30	...Bluffton...	4 10	8 59
7 47	12 32	...Hartford...	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 35pm	...Muncie...	2 17	6 50
9 35am	3 35pm	..Cincinnati..	8 12a	4 05pm
10 50pm	6 05	..Indianapolis..	11 00	6 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	5 30pm	6 30pm	9 30p
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	9 15	11 34	2 15a
Crestline	9 50	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00pm	6 57	1 40pm	6 35p
STATIONS.	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh	9 20am	7 00am	9 40pm	10 30p
Mansfield	....	....	....	....
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 00pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	5 55	6 45	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 20	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:56 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:46 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH,
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
R'y.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

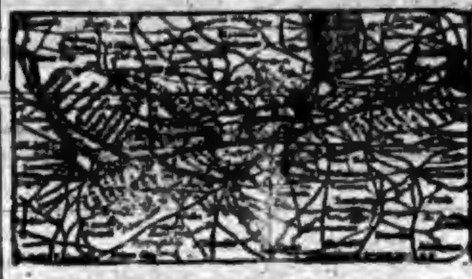

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis

C AND N-W RAILWAY

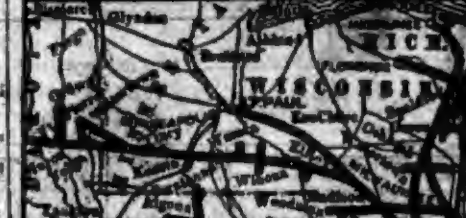

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Nort west.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points. It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 23, 1882. Number 8.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Bouguot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

LONG'S HOTEL

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains daily. Good sample Rooms. Waterloo, Indiana

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARHITE.
3-3m

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address, H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address, True and Co Augusta, Maine. [No. 7.1y

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 815 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

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Never dispair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispells doubt are the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

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☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., N. Y.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Robert Bell, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 9th day of February, 1882.
7-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Enos Smith, deceased, Peter Moody, administrator, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn Indiana, on the 7th day of March 1882, and show cause if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 13th day of Febuary, 1882.
7-2W. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

A Remedy for Smallpox.

LEMON JUICE TRIED AND FOUND TO BE A SPECIFIC.

The Scientific American publishes some interesting particulars respecting the practice of Dr. A. S. Payne, late professor in Southern Medical College Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Payne says that, as early as 1846, he noticed that the initial smallpox fever could be discovered by its peculiar pulse before any other symptom appeared. Having discovered this pulse, he proceeded to vaccinate. If this is done within ten or twelve hours after the inception of the fever the patient will have a slight indisposition, without a sign of eruption, and as positive exemption from a reoccurrence of the disease after it had passed through its stages. A remarkable feature of this experience is that if the patient is vaccinated early after the initial fever sets in he may be allowed to go where he pleases without fear of spreading the disease. Prof. Payne has tried his plan for thirty-four years on more than 100 cases, without failure He advised the discontinuance of smallpox hospitals, as tending to increase the ravages of the disease, and, instead, recommending isolation of patients, and, where parties are disposed to the smallpox, visit them twice a day, and as soon as the fever is recognized, vaccinate them. He believes this method would soon stamp out the disease, which is now becoming so prevalent.

Last April Dr. James Moore, of Ironton, O., published his experience with lemons as a

REMEDY FOR SMALLPOX.

It is as follows: I was taken sick April 14 with what I supposed was a severe cold, having had my hair shingled the previous Friday. The 14th I was quite feverish, with a severe pain in the head and back. Saturday, 16th, I was no better; Sunday somewhat reduced, I presume, by the aid of aconite, which had been administered to me by Dr. Morris and Dunn; eruption very indistinct underneath the skin.

Monday morning, 18th, eruption unmistakably that of small pox. Tuesday morning, eruption very abundant, crop increasing rapidly in size and number. Wednesday morning, a very dense crop all over the face, forehead, scalp and head, neck and soles of feet. Upon the arms, legs and body they were very evenly distributed, but not so closely packed as upon the above mentioned parts. By evening I was suffering intensely from those on the scalp. By 10:30 o'clock the pain was almost intolerable. My nurse had retired and was sound asleep in bed. My feet were so tender that I dared not let them touch the footboard of the bed. My head I could not suffer to lie on the pillow. I lay, raised up on my elbow, my neck resting on my hand. I had by this time become so nervous I dare not shut my eyes from fear of seeing unpleasant visions. Pulse about 90. I had upon the table at the bedside a pitcher of water and a drinking glass, a box of seidlitz powders and an ounce of chlorate of potash in crystals. I also had at my bedside a paper of lemons, also one orange.

These were all the agents within my reach.

I recollected that lemon juice in sufficient quantity was a sedative, and would lower the heart's action, and by so doing might relieve me of those

UNPLEASANT VISIONS.

I therefore squeezed all the juice I possibly could out of one of the lemons into the glass, to which I added about two tablespoonfuls of water, and drank it. I then opened the rind and sucked the balance of the juice. In about twenty minutes I took another lemon and used it in the same manner. In a short time I felt very cold, as if I were lying in close proximity to a large mass of snow or ice. My pulse had dropped to 60. I shut my eyes to see if the unpleasant visions were gone. I not only found that they were gone, but by placing my hand upon my head, I found the pox had gone also. My head was bathed with gummous like fluid, which had exuded from the pox. It stained the napkin I had applied to wipe it off It seemed as if such had given up its contents and wilted down to a level with the surface. The same had taken place with those upon my face. My beard was glued together with the same kind of fluid. Those upon my neck had not bursted, but had shrunk away and diminished in size considerably. I awoke, I presumed, from cold, although I had plenty of cover over me, and the fire was still burning in the grate. I felt so well pleased that I took a little more lemon juice. I kept my pulse at from 60 to 67 for thirty-six hours, when all eruptions, all elevations, had disappeared from my skin. I then bid good-bye to lemon juice and smallpox.

So strongly am I convinced of the power of lemon juice to abate any and every case of smallpox, if administered as I administered it, to myself, that I look upon it as a specific of as much certainty and power in smallpox as quinine is in intermittent fever. I therefore publish my experiments, hoping every physician having a case of smallpox will give it a fair trial and report the result to me.

Cleanliness.

The surface of the human body, and even the delicate membrane covering the eye, as well as the mucous lining of the internal passages of the animal body, may and often become diseased in such a manner, by neglect of purity and careful cleanliness, that they will give off contagious matter. The contagious disorders of the skin, the eyes and the mouth are results of neglect of cleanliness, and are justly esteemed very disgusting. Decaying matters, whether vegetable or animal, and not unfrequently the, still living but unhealthy and unclean surfaces and tissues of both animal and vegetable bodies, are apt to become infected with parasites which prey upon and injure or destroy the tissues. Even the tenderest parts and juices of vegetable substances and the skin, the muscles and blood of the animal, may be harmed in this way. It was a little invisable parasite which destroyed the potatoes at harvest time throughout the country many years ago, and there are some foul waters and infected kinds of meats which will breed diseases in persons who partake of them. Therefore, it is a duty to be cleanly in food and drink, as well as in our breathing and personal habits. It is doubtful if persons who become filthy in their habits and neglect to provide for the purification of their bodies, clothing and premises, will ever be found pure and sweet in their thoughts, language and influence.

Roman Remains in London.

Modern London is built on the debris of the London of the times of Julius Cæsar and Agricola, and it is by no means infrequently that 1800-year old relics of the Roman town are found many feet below the surface of the existing streets. There was a rich find recently in the vicinity of Warwick square at the depth of nineteen feet. The most interesting relic that came to light was hitherto unknwn coin, of the year 50, which lay alongside of about a dozen urns containing the products of cremation. Just think of the pangs which dying would have afflicted on those ancients if they had known that their ashes would have been seen and handled by an unknown race of eighteen centuries and a half, nearly, after their demise! The most aristocratic urn was of glass and fifteen inches high. Well executed leaden pots inclosed several of these depositores, and roofing tiles the rest. The use of lead, as well as tin, by the way, has great antiquity in Britain, Herodotus speaks of the production of tin there. Emblems of more or less significance touching the future state appeared on some of the receptacles. Along with the coin of the year 50 were others of dates between 46 and 300. But the Romans left something besides these useless things to be remembered by. They introduced into Great Britan its chestnut, walnut, peach, pear and cherry trees.

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.—I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had heped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother. 7-2w

—Whatever your sex or position, you are liable to coughs, colds and lung complaints. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is a sure cure. Price twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle. Ask your druggist.

—The ladies who sometimes since were unable to go out, having taken Lydie E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing. 7-2w

—The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow and the law of health requires a preventive for a cough, a cold, consumption, etc. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is the remedy wanted.

Neighborhood Notes.

The county superintendent of Kosciusko county, had his second runaway the other day. This horse took fright and he was thrown out, but received no serious injury.

The complaint of Frank B. VanAuken against Henry Aldrich for a partition of bounty in the case of Bennett, delivered to the officers of Williams county, has been withdrawn; Aldrick paying VanAukin's claim with costs.—Steuben Rebublican.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Murray received Saturday from their daughter, Mrs. T. J. Burnes, who is visiting in Ceres, Stanislaus county, California, a large potato hollowed out and filled with flowers plucked in the open air on the 8th of January.—South Bend Register.

A "reform" has commenced against the custom of surprise parties. A lady set the example at Elkart last week, for which she will please accept our sincere thanks. She refused to recognize them after sailing into her house at reasonable bed time, without any warning.—Elkart Democrat.

Grandma Slayman, mother of Samuel Slayman, who resides one mile and a half north of the village, died of paralysis at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ad. Kinney, in Elkart Indiana, on the 28th ult., at the advanced age of 80 years. Mrs. Slayman was one of the pioneer residents of this county, having settled in Auburn over 30 years ago. Interment in the village cemetery.—Headlight.

Saturday at 1.35 p. m. train No. 32 broke in two and ran together one mile west of South Bend. The rear end ran into the leader standing two oil tanks and one flat on ends. One of the oil tanks was also detached. The wrecking car was immediately sent for to clear the road. No. 7 was delayed at South Bend 3 hours and 2 minutes on account of the wreck. There were 52 drawbars broken throughout the wrecked train.—Elkhart Monitor.

Saturday evening about 9 o'clock as Mrs. Virgin and her sister were on their way house the former was robbed of her portmonnie containing about $5. The ladies live in the Fourth ward and as they were passing the Dwight house a burly negro grabbed hold of the book. Looking up and seeing that it was a black man, Mrs. Virgin loosed her hold and ran, leaving the thief in possession of the property and at liberty to run up an adjacent alley and escape with no clew to his identity.—South Bend Register.

While opening up a gravel pit near Bellefontain, O., last week, the workmen unearthed a human skeleton that had evidently been there many years. With it was a fife, parts of it, with the metal mouth-piece, being in a good state of preservation. Near the remains was a large cannon ball. The remains are supposed to be one of Hull's soldiers, a fifer. Hull marched through Logan county during the war of 1812 to Detroit, one of the finest pikes in the county being located on "Hull's Trace."—News.

Wet and Dry Thunderstorms.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from the Transvaal, says: "Every afternoon tremendous storms of thunder and lightning burst upon us. These were of two kinds, the wet and the dry. The first is harmless, though noisy; the second exceedingly dangerous. During the dry thunderstorms, which were prevalent toward the end of October, the lightning seemed quite stupefyng. It was accompaned by either wind or rain. The angry flashes were followed almost simultaneously by awful crashes of thunder, which seemed to shake the earth. One or two tents were struck, and the grass was set fire to in several places within sight of our camps, but no life was lost, only some arms damaged. The dry thunderstorms were soon followed by wet ones. The rain, mixed up with enormous hailstones, soused the thirsty earth, and every little crack on the veidt bore its burden of water to the Vaal, which rose and became impassable."

"MY TORMENTED BACK."

is the exclamation of more than one poor, hard-working man and woman. Do you know how it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthing, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm." says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by Druggists.—Boston Post.

WANTED.—A competent woman cook wages $4 a week. Apply at Butt's hotel, Waterloo, Ind. tf.

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply an Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These goods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwithstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

ROOT & CO. - - - - Ft. Wayne

CLOSING OUT SALE!

The copartnership of

McQUISTON & RALSTON,

will be disolved April 1st, 1882, by mutual consent

During the remaining two months we desire to close out the ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Flannells, Cottonades, Shirting, Ticking, Towels, Toweling, Hosiery, Notions, Embroideries Laces, &c.

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

Ingrain Extra Super and Tapestry Carpets, Stair Carpets, &c. Also stock of GROCERIES.

Bargains for Spot CASH.

MCQUISTON & RALSTON.

WILD WEATHER OUTSIDE.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Wild weather outside where the brave ships go,
And fierce from all quarters the four winds blow—
Wild weather and cold, and the great waves swell,
With chasms beneath them as black as hell.
The waters frolic in Titan-play,
They dash the decks with an icy spray,
The great sails shiver, the lithe masts reel,
And the sheeted ropes are as smooth as steel.
And oh that the sailor were safe once more
Where the sweet wife smiles in the cottage door!

The little cottage, it shines afar
O'er the lurid seas, like the polar-star.
The mariner tossed in the jaws of death
Hurls at the storm a defiant breath;
Shouts to his mates through the writhing foam,
"Courage! please God, we shall yet reach home!"
Frozen and haggard and wan and grey,
But resolute still: 'tis the sailor's way.
And perhaps—at the fancy the stern eyes dim—
Somebody's praying to-night for him.

Ah me, through the drench of the bitter rain,
How bright the picture that rises plain!
Sure he can see, with her merry look,
His little maid crooning her spelling-book;
The baby crows from the cradle fair;
The grandam nods in her easy-chair;
While hither and yon, with a quiet grace,
A woman flits with an earnest face.
The kitten purrs, and the kettle sings,
And a nameless comfort the picture brings.

Rough weather outside, but the winds of balm
Forever float o'er that isle of calm.
Oh, friends who read over tea and toast
Of the wild nights' work on the storm-swept coast,
Think, when the vessels are overdue,
Of the perilous voyage, the baffled crew,
Of stout hearts battling for love and home
'Mid the cruel blasts and the curdling foam,
And breathe a prayer from your happy lips
For those who must go "to the sea in ships;"
Ask that the sailor may stand once more
Where the sweet wife smiles in the cottage door.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE LOST PACKET.

It was drawing toward Christmas time, and Harry Wentworth was very busy—busy in behalf of his employers, and busy in his own behalf—for it had been arranged that on Christmas day he and Emma Dwight should be made man and wife.

Harry Wentworth was a young man of three-and-twenty—active, enterprising and possessed of intelligence far above the average; and not least of his good qualities was the unswerving, untiring and heartfelt zeal and faith with which he had appeared to serve his employers; for he was employed as head bookkeeper and confidential clerk of a heavy importing house in the city. He was the only child of a widow, who had looked to him for love and care since he had been old enough and strong enough to earn the wherewith for her support.

Emma Dwight was the daughter of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the commonwealth—a true-hearted, bright-faced, graceful girl, loving her Harry with all her strength of heart and soul. She was her mother's child in quality of spirit and general disposition—mild, unassuming, gentle and charitable. The father was of sterner stuff—an upright, religious man, but not so apt to smile as were his wife and daughter.

It was near the Christmas time, and in the house where Harry was engaged the hands were very busy. Country traders were buying for the holidays, and a large share of the custom of those who dealt in the class of goods carried by the concern came to that place. One day the regular messenger had been sent upon an important mission to the Custom House, and, as it drew near the time for the bank to close, Harry bethought him that if he did not make haste in some other way, he would miss the opportunity of reaching the paying-teller of the bank. He had upon his desk, or in his possession, the company's check for $30,000, and this check was to be cashed in bank notes for the use of another firm, the senior partner of which was the brother of the senior of Harry's firm. This other firm was engaged in the wool business, and the money was for the use of purchasing agents who were to go through three or four States of the Union.

The messenger had taken the bank-book and cash for deposit on his way to the Custom House, so that Harry had only the check to attend to. Having looked at the clock, and seen the brief space of time that was his, and having looked toward the street door and seen that no messenger was coming, he prepared to go upon the errand himself. He had on an old office coat, worn and ink stained, but he would not stop to exchange it. The capacious overcoat would cover such imperfection, and, having donned the latter garment, he hurried away.

It was past 2 o'clock when Harry reached the bank. The wicket of the receiving teller was closed and the paying teller was just in the act of closing his; but when he saw the newcomer, heated and puffing with exertion, he slid it open again and asked what he wanted. Harry stated the circumstances and produced the check. The teller turned to the bookkeeper, at his private desk, and, having found he could enter the new item without trouble, he turned again to the customer and, with a bland smile, informed him that he could have the money. Said he:

"We don't make a practice of doing this thing, but I don't think the officers would care to disappoint such customers as are your folks when it could be avoided."

Then he smoothed out the check before him, and counted out the money in such denominations of notes as the applicant had suggested would be convenient—fives, tens, twenties and fifties, mostly—there were ten $100 notes, ten $500 and two notes of $1,000 each. Harry ran it over after him, and then asked for an envelope in which to put it. The teller gave him an envelope of strong manila paper, such as the bank used for that same purpose. The notes—a goodly packet—were put carefully in, and the envelope sealed, after which Harry returned to his store.

Once more at his post, Harry Wentworth put away his overcoat, and then went to his desk, and put his hand into his pocket for the precious envelope—into the inner breast-pocket of his coat on the left side. The pocket was empty! He felt in other pockets—ran to his overcoat, and went through the pockets of that—but—the packet of bank-notes was gone!

Oh! he had forgotten his old office-coat—had not once thought that the old working-sack was upon him, with its breast-pocket torn more than half-way! Aye—the pocket—or the hole—into which he had put his sealed packet was not only minus a bottom seam, but fully one-half of the lower part of the pocket was torn away!

Once more Harry sprung into his overcoat, and away over the route by which he had come from the bank—his eyes fixed upon the sidewalk, and in the gutter—every possible space, nook, corner and gully, looked upon—but no packet such as he had lost. Up the stairs of the bank—the banking-rooms were on the second floor—he went slowly, peering into every corner—and thus he reached the bank counter empty-handed. The people of the bank were just coming out of the Directors' room, where they had been making up the accounts of the day, when Harry entered. He saw the paying-teller and told him of his loss.

"In mercy's name! Can you give me comfort?"

The teller was at first like a man thunderstruck; then he shook his head sorrowfully. He could give no comfort. And if he could not, of course, none of the others could; for he had been the last one in the banking-house.

With a heart heavy and sad—a heart sunken into an agony such as he had never before even dreamed of—Harry returned to his store, looking again on the way, and inquiring of men whose faces encouraged him—but his looking and his inquiries were in vain. At the store he went into the private office of the senior, and to that individual told the story of his mishap. The first effect upon the merchant, who was a man of quick and tender sympathies, was made by the outbursting grief and agony of his favorite clerk; and when he had heard the whole story, and had been shown the tattered fragments of a pocket, he said cheerily:

"Well, well, my boy, don't be broken-hearted. We'll make a general movement for the missing packet at once, and I guess we'll find it. Do you go directly to the Chief of Police, and set him at work first. I will see the printer. Ah! I have great faith in printer's ink, Harry. It is one of the seven mighty powers of the age in which we live."

And so the search commenced; and it was continued until Christmas day, without effect. Not a clew—not a sign—not a thing of any description had been discovered. It was as though the money never had been, or else—

Ah! poor Harry Wentworth was to know, sure enough, what else people thought might have been! He discovered the cloud first at the home of his beloved. He found her, on the evening of the second day before Christmas, with red and swollen eyes, and sobbing as though her heart would break. In terror he asked her what had happened.

"Oh, Harry! Harry! Ask papa! Ask papa! I cannot speak!"

The youth was thunderstruck. The truth burst upon him in that moment for the first time. The thought that it could ever enter into the mind of one who had been his true friend that he—Harry Wentworth—could do so wicked a thing had never come to him, even by so much as a shadow. He did not see Judge Dwight on that evening.

On the following morning—the morning of the day before Christmas—when Harry entered the counting-room, his senior employer called him into the private office, and pointed him to a seat. The old man's face was not hard, but sad and stern, as though he had put on the sternness for the occasion.

"Harry, I want you to tell me the truth—the simple, straightforward truth—and nothing else. Have you, within the last two or three months, purchased and paid for a house in the upper part of the city?"

The young man started and gasped for breath. The accusation was plainly made in those words! He had bought the house and paid for it. In a moment he had turned pale as death, and for that single moment every atom of strength seemed to forsake him.

"Harry Wentworth!" pursued the merchant, with a terrible look, "where did you get the $7,000 you paid, in cash, for that house?"

Poor Harry! He must tell the only thing he had ever done of which he could feel in any degree ashamed—must tell of the only dollar he had ever gained which he had not legitimately earned.

During the summer last passed he had been induced by a friend, who was just ready to start for Cuba, to invest $10 for a package of tickets in one of the Havana lotteries. He had bought the ticket, and had drawn a prize of $6,000. The other $1,000—and considerably more that—he had saved from his salary. He had never spoken of the lottery tickets, nor the prize, because he had felt that the operation was not such as he would wish to recommend. Still he had tried to flatter himself that a great portion of the wealth of the day was gained in a way no better—that the thousand-and-one bargains of almost every day, on the street, and at the brokers' board, were of the same character. He had told himself this, and had used the money.

And this story he told to his employer—the story of the lottery-ticket, the prize, and of the travail of his spirit.

"Where is the man who bought the tickets for you?"

Harry thought he had gone from Havana to Brazil.

"He sent to me by mail, sir, and wrote that he should go to South America before returning home."

"Ah!" said the old man, sadly and solemnly shaking his head, "I should not blame you for having bought a lottery ticket. I am sorry to say that much of the business of the day is done upon a basis no better. Only yesterday I purchased six tickets in six different lotteries to be drawn by religious and benevolent societies to-morrow evening. It is not that, Harry. I wish you could prove to me that it had been no worse."

Harry Wentworth arose to his feet, and laid his hand upon the merchant's shoulder.

"Mr. Lempierre, do you mean to tell me—that—that you believe I could have kept for myself that packet of money which I said I had lost?"

The merchant was certainly staggered by the youth's look, and by the heart-sent, fervent, honest speech. But the cloud returned upon his face, and, with another shake of the head, he said:

"Harry, I am not alone. The people at the bank declare it must have been so. Look at it for yourself. Think of the time of day—"

"Ah," cried Harry, breaking in upon him, "think of that thing—the time of day! Just the time when business men were almost entirely alone on the street, and when they were hurrying homeward, or office-ward, as swiftly as possible—their banking business done, and their thoughts given to dinner and luncheon. None were going to the banks, but all were going the other way; and how many of them were messengers long used to feasting their eyes upon wealth which they could not possess, but which they would possess if the opportunity should ever offer. Think of it, sir, and say if there might not have been many ways in which that packet could have been picked up and kept. And think of another thing: The very character of the packet—the way in which it was made up—so large a sum, in notes of such small denominations—would convince any person, at all versed in bank affairs, that the numbers of those notes had not been registered; so the money might be used at any time, and in any place, without fear of detection. Why, sir—one-half of that money might have been deposited in that same bank on the very next day, and the receiving-teller could not have sworn that a note of it had been paid out on your check."

Still the merchant was not convinced. A story of excuse was very easy to frame, he said; and no reliance could be placed upon unsupported testimony of that description.

On the evening of that day Harry saw Judge Dwight, and that man sternly forbade the youth to visit his daughter more. He could not listen—he had seen and heard too much of excuse and special pleading by guilty parties to be influenced by anything which did not clearly disprove the thing alleged. No, no—he would not listen. He was stern and harsh, and Harry Wentworth must consider the door of his house as closed to him thenceforth.

But Harry met Emma in the hall as he went out. She fell upon his bosom, and wept and moaned piteously. Her faith in her lover was not shaken; and when he had told her that he would not rest until the cloud had been lifted from his name and fame she told him she would wait for the time.

"Oh, Harry! take my love with you, and let my faith in your goodness give you strength!"

"I shall, darling! I know the truth will appear by-and-by. I feel it, deep down in my heart of hearts, that the cloud shall not always rest upon me. Pray for me, dear one! and I will both pray and work!"

Then Harry Wentworth went home to the one being on earth who knew him innocent and good—his mother!—and there he found rest!

Christmas day dawned—the day which had been set for his wedding! His new house, bought and paid for, he could not move into, and he let a friend have it for a season at a nominal rent. He did not wait to be discharged from the employment of those whom he had served so long; he went to the store on the morning after Christmas, and, calling the three partners into the office, he told them he would take himself out of their way.

"I do not think," he said, "that you intend to prosecute me, because, first—you are not assured in your own minds that I did the dreadful wrong of which I have been suspected; and, second, the crime would be difficult to prove against me. But, sirs, know that I will not rest until this thing is made clear; for I am firm in the faith that I am not to go to my grave with the stain upon me."

It is doubtful if they would have turned him away of their own accord; and yet his presence would have been a source of annoyance, from the fact that the second member of the firm absolutely believed in his guilt, and would have pushed him to the law had not the other two objected.

A remark made by Mr. Lempierre dwelt upon Harry's mind: "The power of printer's ink," and he did not fail to make use of it. He drew up a statement of his case, giving all the particulars—the date, the streets through which he passed, to and from the bank, on that day of misfortune, and, in short, every point that could tell—and at the end he begged that publishers who could feel for him, and who would help a suffering fellow-creature—helping the right at the same time—should copy. Even English or French papers might help him, if they would. This he carried to the publisher of his own favorite daily, and the man took the article as a favor, and would listen to no mention of payment.

The article was printed, and very soon Harry knew that it had been extensively copied. At the end of a month or a little more, Harry met one of the reporters of his daily paper, who informed him that at least two London dailies, and one of Liverpool, had copied his article.

The winter passed—a cold, cheerless winter without, and, to Harry Wentworth, cold and very near to cheerless within! It was very hard thus to live. He could not fail to see that the finger of suspicion was pointed at him, and more than once he heard, as he passed certain people who had once been proud to be classed among his friends, such words as these: "Poor fellow! I pity him, anyhow!" or "Ah! see. It wears on him, don't it? Well, I don't wonder!" And once he heard: "Bah! if I was in his place, I'd either clear out and make my money do me some good, or else I'd own up."

During these dark months he did not see Emma once; but he had a precious line from her that gave him courage and strength. She was as true as refined gold.

The spring opened and one day in early May Harry met Loren Barnett, the paying-teller of the M—— Bank—met him on the street—looking pale, thin and wretched. He had at first seemed inclined to avoid the youth, but, when he found he could not, he met him with seeming frankness and pleasure.

"You are looking poorly, Mr. Barnett. Have you been sick?"

So spoke Harry, after the opening salutations and a few casual remarks.

"I've had a bad turn," answered the teller, languidly. "In fact, I've got a sort of run down. The confinement of the bank is too much for me. I think of going into the country—on to a farm—in the course of a few months. Come up this summer and I'll give you some trouting. There are splendid streams in the neighborhood of my farm."

"Oh—you own a farm?"

"Yes—I've owned one for some time." And with this he turned away.

Two things surprised Harry: First—That any man holding the office of paying-teller should talk of the confinement of the business. And second—that a man possessing such health and vigor as Loren Barnett had possessed six months before could have become so reduced by any amount of legitimate labor. And these thoughts were not quick to leave the mind that had conceived them.

It was on Monday that Harry met Barnett on the street. On the following Wednesday he received a note from Mr. Lempierre, the chief sentence of which was, "Be at my private room at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Fail not!"

And Harry went. On entering the little private sanctum he found there the three members of the firm, and with them a man whom he at first took for an utter stranger, but whose countenance became familiar when he had been introduced as Mr. George Sefton, of London, England; and our hero then remembered of having met him and spoken with him, at a large city carpet store, a year or so previously. He was the son of a heavy carpet manufacturer of England, and acting as American agent.

"Come, come," cried Lempierre, as soon as Harry had taken the only spare seat at hand; "we have no time to waste. Harry, my boy, your printer's ink has served you, after all. But I won't anticipate. Let Sefton tell his story. We have heard it, Hal, so he may tell it to you as he pleases."

"It is very simple," said the young Englishman, turning to Harry. "Some time in February last—toward the last of the month—I took up a copy of a daily newspaper, and found therein the article which you had written, and caused to be printed; and you may imagine my feelings when the fact came home to me that I, very likely, was the one man in the world—and the only one—for whose eye it had been written. Ah! you start. Let me tell you—it is very simple, and can be told in a few words.

"On the 20th day of last December, in the afternoon, I was on my way, on foot, to the steamer in which I was to take passage for England. I had only an hour of my own, and you can imagine that time for me to waste was not then. I was walking rapidly, with my coat collar turned up and my hat pulled down, because a strong east wind set up the street and struck me in the face. Still, I kept my eyes open before me, and by-and-by I saw you come out upon the sidewalk from the M—— Bank, and as I looked I thought I saw something drop at your feet—something of a bright yellow color, and glistening in the light. You turned down a street to the left—your own left—before I met you; and when I had reached the spot where I had seen the object fall I found an envelope of bright manila paper, evidently filled with bank notes, and upon the face of the envelope was the imprint of the bank. Had my time been my own I should have followed you, but as I had none to spare I ran up into the bank and found the paying teller alone at his desk and alone in the room! I showed him the envelope and asked him if he recognized it. 'Certainly,' he said. 'I gave it not five minutes ago to Mr. Wentworth for Lempierre and Company.'

"Then I told the teller how I had seen you drop it, and how my need to reach the steamer had prevented me from following you. Ah! I can remember how eagerly—how heartlessly—he asked me if I was going to Europe! and then how earnestly he protested his gratitude to me in your behalf; and how he offered to give me any sum which I might be pleased to claim for my trouble, feeling warranted in the assurance that either you or your employers would cheerfully make it up. But you can imagine how I treated that. I only got the man's name—Loren Barnett—and then, having been assured that the packet should be faithfully delivered, I went my way.

"And that was the last until I saw your appeal in the paper. You can imagine my surprise. I saw it all in an instant. The temptation had been too strong for the teller's honesty. He had said to himself: 'That man is going to Europe. That may be the last of him in this country. Here are $30,000—to me a fortune! Ah, how easily I can hold on to it!' So he thought, and so he did; and—so he might have done to the end, but for your appeal in the paper. I have not put myself out at all in anything I have done. I was arranging for another visit to the United States when I saw the article, and the most I did was to expedite matters a little. And now, gentlemen, you have the matter in your own hands. Call upon me as you may feel to need my assistance."

Mr. Lempierre looked at his watch. It was just half-past 9. The bank would open at 10 for business; and if they should go thither at once they would be likely to find the working force at their posts.

Only three went to the bank—Mr. Lempierre, Mr. Sefton and Harry Wentworth. Arrived at the outer door of the institution they knocked at the door of the private room of the cashier, whom they found in. Mr. Lempierre was at once welcome, as were any whom he might bring in; so the three entered and were seated.

"Is Mr. Barnett in?" asked the merchant.

The cashier, with a swift glance at Harry and another at the stranger, seemed to comprehend. A tremor shook his frame, and his breath came with evident labor.

"Yes," he said, in a whisper. "And this is his last day with us. He is instructing his successor."

"Will you call him in?"

The cashier arose and opened the door communicating with the bank room and called Mr. Barnett's name, and added, "Will you step this way?"

Barnett came quickly. He had entered the room before looking to see whom he was to meet. He saw the old merchant and then saw Harry Wentworth, and then he saw another face. There was a moment's hesitation—a start—a flash—a light upon his countenance as the recognition came to him, and then, with a gasping groan, he tottered back against the wall and stared upon the Englishman with deadly terror and affright.

"Oh, Loren Barnett," spoke Mr. Lempierre, "what have you done? I would not have believed it possible. The taking of the money was nothing compared to the deadly sin of the murder! Ay, the murder of a young and hopeful reputation! Loren Barnett, what reparation can you make?"

Let us not attempt to picture the scene. It was dreadful. The wretch went down upon his knees and begged for mercy. The money he had withheld—stolen—ay, ten thousand times worse than stolen—had been a curse to him, and only a curse. From the moment that he had put that packet away next to his bosom, resolved to keep it as his own, and allow another to suffer for the crime—from that moment he had known no such thing as peace—had known no joy, no gladness—and not a natural smile had appeared upon his waning, fading face! Those who saw and understood would not punish him more. He had not spent the money—or he was able to make up the amount, and when that had been done he was suffered to depart to his far-away country home, there to drag out a weary existence, burdened by the memory of one deed that was sufficient to make dark and cheerless his pathway to the silent shore.

Need we tell of the result to Harry Wentworth? Need we tell how the old friends came flocking back, and how they all declared they had never believed him guilty?

But what cared he so long as the stern Judge, of his own free will, sought him out, and, with warm and generous impulse of love and good-will, asked his forgiveness, and led him like a son of his choice back to the side of his once smiling and happy daughter?

Fighting Trifles—Three Short Stories.

What a world of trouble, time, and nerve irritation would be saved if boys, and men too, would never mind trifling annoyances. Only the other day we overheard one boy telling another what a third boy had said about him, and urging him to "lick him." "Oh," said the second boy, "'tisn't worth minding. He knows it ain't so, and I won't stoop to his level by taking any notice of it." We inwardly thought, "that's a very wise head on young shoulders."

It reminded us of two men, one of whom started on a foot journey of 150 miles or so. Two days later the other man started on the same road, and on the fourth day overtook the first one. The latter remarked:

"This is the worst and slowest road I ever traveled. There is the greatest lot of snarling, barking little dogs I ever saw, and it has taken half my time to drive them off."

"Why," said the second man, "I didn't pay any attention to them, but came right along as if they weren't there." Half the time of many boys and men is wasted in fighting trifles.

A veteran Circuit Judge was always sure of meeting some cutting or sneering remarks from a self-conceited lawyer when he came to a certain town in his rounds. This was repeated one day at dinner, when a gentleman present said: "Judge, why don't you squelch that fellow?"

The Judge dropped his knife and fork, and placing his chin upon his hands, and his elbows upon the table, remarked:

"Up in our town a widow woman has a yallur dog that, whenever the moon shines, goes out upon the stoop and barks, and barks away at it all night." Stopping short, he quietly resumed eating. After waiting some time, it was asked: "Well, Judge, what of the dog and the moon?" "*Oh, the moon kept right on,*" he said.—*American Agriculturist.*

A BOY'S LUCK.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* in a recent issue referred, among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged 3 years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for sprains and pains of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

The Reason Snakes are Long.

"Do you see that fellow up there?" said Mr. Rivers, pointing to a huge red snake, some ten feet long and two inches thick, of the kind known as the gopher snake. "I'd rather have that fellow on my farm—if I had a farm—than ten dollars. You would be astonished at the amount of vermin, of all kinds, they can get away with—gophers, rabbits, squirrels, birds—anything in fact, that he is big enough to get himself outside of, and that means a good deal, although you might not think it to look at him. You are aware, I suppose, of the peculiar construction of the lower jaw. It can be unhinged, so to speak, and then the snake is nothing more than a long sack with the mouth open. I have watched one of them stow away a squirrel—long tail and all—without making any bones about it. He commenced at the head and slowly drew the squirrel in bit by bit, his teeth and jaws working on the animal somewhat as a man draws in a rope hand over hand. Finally the body was safely housed and then only the tail remained; that slipped down in the twinkling of an eye. I never realized till then why snakes were made so long—it is to make room for the inconvenient tails of other animals predestined to be snake meat. In an improved state of existence, when the tails have been evolutionized off the backs of the other animals, probably snakes will be cut shorter."

Its Equal Is Unknown.

A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. P. H. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed until he applied St. Jacobs Oil. "I never found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mr. Short.—*Lyons (Iowa) Mirror.*

I AM fully convinced that the soul is indestructible, and its activity will continue through eternity. It is like the sun which, to our eyes, seems to set in night; but it has in reality only gone to diffuse its light elsewhere.

ALWAYS KEEP COOL.

To stick to your subject and the truth is an excellent plan, and whether it be in questions of finance or fishing, or any topic whatever, social or political, always keep cool and tell the truth. However, there is a certain margin allowed for lying when it comes to fishing, that is permitted in no other subject, and no doubt our friends in the picture are indulging in that special employment, as well, perhaps, as in a little scientific swearing. Their bodies and tempers are hot and the air is cool (as they should be, but are not,) and they are apparently in the condition when it is much easier to catch rheumatism than fish, in which case it would be well for them that they be provided with a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy for this as well as other painful ailments.

WE'LL NAIL ITS COLORS TO THE MAST.

"Hello, Denny! what is the trouble?" "Oh, I'm all broke up," was the response to the inquiry of an old shipmate of William G. Denniston, one of Farragut's war-worn veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limping into the American office yesterday. "I thought I would go under the hatches this time," continued Denniston. "I never suffered so much in my life. I had the rheumatic gout so bad that I could not get off the bed or put my foot to the floor, and would have been there yet if a friend had not recommended ST. JACOBS OIL to me. I hesitated some time before getting a bottle, thinking it was another one of those advertised nostrums, but was finally induced to give it a trial, and a lucky day it was for me. Why, bless my stars! after bathing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief, and my faith was pinned to ST. JACOB and his Oil after that. I freely say that if it had not been for ST. JACOBS OIL I should, in all probability, be still housed. My foot pains me but little, and the swelling has entirely passed away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever heard of, and any person who doubts it send them to me at 1236 South Tenth st.—Philadelphia Times.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

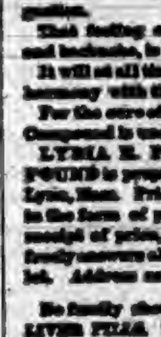

"JUST LET ME SHOW YOU"
DR. FOOTE'S
HAND-BOOK OF HEALTH HINTS
AND READY RECIPES.
Worth $25. Cost 25c.
By the author of "PLAIN HOME TALK" AND "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."

128 PAGES of Advice about Daily Habits, and Recipes for Cure of Common Ailments; a valuable Book of Reference for every family. Only 25 cts. The Hand-book contains chapters on Hygiene for all seasons, Common Sense on Common Ills, Hygienic Curative Measures, Knacks Worth Knowing, Hints on Bathing, on Nursing the Sick, on Emergencies, together with some of the Private Formulæ of Dr. Foote, and other physicians of high repute, and for preparing food for invalids. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Murray Hill Book Publishing Co.,
129 EAST 28TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Best Field
FOR
EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 150 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW AN AVERAGE YIELD OF 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address

A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
62 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Two million barrels of salt are annually exported from Michigan.

THE flesh of the manatee or sea cow is used for food and resembles beef.

THE fruit exports of America have increased a hundredfold in five years.

IT has been calculated that a single cat will devour twenty mice in one day.

IT is estimated that a quarter of a billion pounds of tea are used every year.

IN Liverpool, the only public elevators are those in the grain docks at Liverpool.

GALLANTS of the Court of Louis XIV. pulverized diamonds, to prove their lavish magnificence.

THE animals of the opposite sides of the Pacific Ocean are entirely unlike, no species being common to both sides.

XANTHUS, the historian, says that a man killed by a dragon will be restored to life by an herb which he calls *balin*.

THE Ojibways pulled down the house in which any one had died, and chose another place to live in as far off as possible.

IN Great Britain there are three sheep on every four acres of cultivated land; in the United States there is but one sheep on thirty-four acres.

ON THE Laramie Plains of the Rocky Mountains there are, at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, fresh and abundant pastures, often well watered.

INSECTS are proportionately stronger than animals. A cockchafer can draw a load fourteen times greater than his body; a bee twenty times; an ant thirty times.

SPIDERS have been seen as small as a grain of sand, and these spin a thread so fine that it takes four thousand of them put together to equal in size a single hair.

PUMICE dust, ejected from volcanoes, sometimes floats out upon the ocean and makes so thick an accumulation that boats find it difficult to force their way through it.

THE digestive process of a mosquito's stomach is so slowly performed that when the insect has dined on a human being it continues forty-eight hours to exhibit blood corpuscles.

"L'EMPIRE TSARS," M. ANTOINE LEROY-BEAULIEU, says that the weight of a woman's brain in Slavonic races is greater than that of a man's, while among the Germanic people the brain weight of the sexes is equal.

GENERAL patent laws have been lately passed and promulgated in Turkey and Liberia, in which countries inventors may now, for the first time, secure their new inventions. The Turkish patent law is substantially a copy of the French and German systems.

THE simple decoction of onion peel is said to produce upon glove-leather an orange-yellow superior in lustre to any other. It is also said to be suitable for mixing with light bark shades, especially willow bark, and as a yellow for modulating browns. The onion dye is said to fix itself readily, even upon leathers which resist colors, and colors them well and evenly.

THE horse is capable of exerting a stress of only sixty-seven per cent. of his own weight in his daily work. The ox about seventy; the mule seventy-five; the ass eighty; the goat can draw more than his own weight; the lion has been known to drag a slain ox a considerable distance. A fox gallops away with the largest goose at a rapid pace. Monkeys are wonderfully strong for their size. A turtle has been known to move with a man standing on his back six times its weight.

Another Literary Curiosity.

There is just now going the round of the American press "a literary curiosity," consisting merely of Gray's well-known line—

"Homeward the plowman plods his weary way."

The clauses in this sentence are shifted around thus:

The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
His weary way homeward the plowman plods,

etc., to the number of twenty-six lines, and this is thought to be sufficiently extraordinary to be widely circulated. As a matter of fact such transpositions are easy. Let the reader try it with almost any familiar line. We take, at random, the first line of Byron's "Waterloo," giving only such changes as will preserve both the sense and the meter:

There was a sound of revelry by night,
Of revelry there was a sound by night,
By night there was a sound of revelry,
A sound there was of revelry by night,
A sound was there of revelry by night,
There was a sound by night of revelry,
Of revelry there was by night a sound,
A sound there was by night of revelry,
By night there was of revelry a sound,
Of revelry was there a sound by night,
There was by night a sound of revelry,
Of revelry a sound there was by night,
A sound of revelry there was by night,
By night a sound there was of revelry,
Of revelry was there a sound by night,
There was by night of revelry a sound,
Of revelry a sound by night there was,
A sound of revelry by night there was,
By night a sound of revelry there was,
Of revelry a sound was there by night,
There was of revelry a sound by night,
By night of revelry there was a sound,
Of revelry by night a sound there was,
A sound by night there was of revelry,
Of revelry by night was there a sound,
A sound of revelry was there by night,
There was of revelry by night a sound,
A sound by night was there of revelry,
Of revelry by night there was a sound,
By night was there a sound of revelry,
A sound by night of revelry there was,
By night was there of revelry a sound,
A sound was there by night of revelry,
By night of revelry a sound there was.

Here we have thirty-four transpositions, eight more than the other. It is not difficult, either; anybody can do it, and some lines would no doubt yield far more.

Queer Ideas of Curative Oils.

Some people still hold to curious old superstitions concerning the curative properties of the oils of certain animals; and to hear the druggists tell of the strange articles called for by some of their customers is to be reminded of the vagaries indulged in by the aboriginal medicine man in his native wigwam. For instance, there are persons who pin great faith still to the virtues of rattlesnake oil, and who believe it is a specific for rheumatic afflictions. A traveling quack, who announced that his cure-all was partly compounded of rattlesnake, reaped a big harvest of silver coin from crowds on the square not long ago. There is a frequent demand for pickerel oil, which is said to be a cure for deafness, and which is fried from the livers of pickerel. Mudturtle oil is also frequently called for by people who have stiff joints. It has been but two or three years since all these oils were staple articles in drug stores. Pickerel oil sold for 50 cents an ounce, and turtle oil $1 a pint. These oils are rarely found to-day, and probably from this very reason are accredited the more wonderful qualities by the oracles.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

The Woman Market at Tunis.

A most impressive journey is to the palace of the Bey, the Bardo. Passing through the Marine Gate we enter the quarters of the town which lie between the ancient walls and the outer ramparts; we glide past a confused multitude of huts and houses and shops (which are a joke) filled with charming rubbish kept by wax-work figures; rows of sable women sitting against white-washed walls with piles of bread; youths with savage faces; bent old men leaning on their staffs; mangy children with scald heads—shirted, hooded, naked, with features black and yellow in all indefinable shades, in costume for the most part white, squatted in circles, asleep in corners, motionless as the rubbish-heaps which form the background, without a smile, without one movement of muscle, oppressed, weary, petrified, filling the bright air with mystery. We ride on amid a scene peaceful, silent, sad. In these wretched little imps and those horrible hags we see the children of lust and debris of the seraglio. Year by year the negro villages of Soudan are ransacked for girls of voluptuous beauty—who are stolen, or bought for a few beads or a bottle of rum—for the Mussulman market, where, unmoved by pity, swollen with savage passion, the drover knows eager buyers await his arrival. Beautiful women are the money monopoly, the luxury of the fat, fair-complexioned, majestic, lounging, lazy Moor. Over exceptional beauty caids, pashas, ministers and merchants wage a fierce money strife before it is determined in whose embraces it shall be used up. Thousands of both male and female children, from eight to ten years of age, are annually imported into Moorish markets. On their way many of them die of broken hearts. They are fattened prior to sale, and are treated to music to cure homesickness, it is said, and to give the look of contentment, for the Moor loves only the flesh. When worn with care or sorrow, or old age (which comes at thirty) a woman is worthless. Maybe that ghastly wretch, with toothless skull, now more like a fiend's than a woman's face, once smiled in a merchant's face, or wore the pretty necklace of a pasha; with used-up pipes and slippers, she has been cleared out to make room for new ones. The Moor is a hideous hot-bed of sensuality. He believes in the bottom of his heart that in his relations to women he was created to be first a beast, then a brute. Under the curse of such a character his land is a waste, his manhood a ruin. What the European owes to the now attained creed about woman, a glimpse at the empire of the Moor may help us to con-

The Long-Lost Brother.

James Oranston entered a store with hurried step and wild look and inquired for the proprietor.

"Do you vhants an ofercoat made in Baris for only four dollars?" queried the latter as he hurried forward.

"'Tis he!" muttered James as he steadied himself by hanging to the counter.

"Maybe you like to examine some undershirts for twenty-five cents?" continued the merchant.

"Henry, don't you known me?" called James.

"Or I can sell you der werry best socks in der market for only ten cents a pair. Shust look at 'em! Wanderbuilt and Shay Gould buy shust such socks as dose."

"You are my brother!"

"I sell baber collars for four cents a box!"

"My long lost brother!" and he rushed for him and both fell against the hot stove.

* * * * *

"Was he very drunk?" asked his Honor of the witness.

"He vhas, and he shoked me besides. But for my vhife he might have kilt me."

"It seems," continued the court as he turned to the prisoner, "that you have lost a brother?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long since?"

"He left home twenty years ago."

"Well, I think I know where he is. One day last week I sent a man, who looks just like you, to the Work House for sixty days."

"Yes, sir, but you—"

"And you can go up there and look for him. It is a great place for brothers to find each other."

"Your Honor, can't I—"

"Not to-day. Fall right back or you'll be too late for breakfast up there. Your sentence is the same—sixty days. All in the family, you see—call the next."

Home Influences Developing.

My Lady—"No, no, General. Do not talk to me of school and college! There's nothing like home influence for boys. My precious darling has never left my side since he was born—just twenty-one years ago this very day, General—and he has kept the heart of a child, and never given me an hour's anxiety in all his innocent life!"

The General—"Ah, he'll soon be wanting to marry the lady's maid, or something of that sort. See if he doesn't!"

My Lady—"Good Heavens. (To footman, who enters.) "Adams, where is Parker?"

The Footman—"She just stepped out for a minute this mornin', my Lady, to git some 'air-pins, she said. But they do say down stairs, as Master George were waiting for her round the corner with a four-wheel cab and a small porkmanteau. Leastwise, she never come home, nor Master George hasn't neither. Lunch is waiting, my Lady."—*London Punch.*

A SON of Brigham Young is an instructor at West Point.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES.

Poison from Mushrooms.—After general treatment, stimulants, unless inflammatory symptoms present themselves. Tannic acid has been recommended.

Poison from Ivy.—Application of diluted carbolic acid.

Bites from Rabid Animals.—Wash or suck out at once; cauterize with argenti nitrate, potassa or the mineral acids; keep up bleeding by cupping and warm water; when slough separates keep up suppuration; belladonna and opium may be given internally.

Apoplexy.—Palliative, as horizontal position, with head raised, cool air, quiet, constriction of clothing removed; if stomach full a non-depressing emetic; two or three drops of ol. tiglii on the tongue unless there is anaemia is good practice. Cold to the head in all stages. If from "shock," stimulating enemata and baths. "Bleeding" is uncalled for save in unquestionable cases of congestion; where coma is profound, showing considerable hemorrhage, do not bleed. Artificial respiration of use.

Convulsions; Epileptic.—Unloosen patient's clothes; horizontal posture; fresh air; only a partial confinement of motions; cold water sprinkled in face. These will generally be sufficient.

Convulsions: Hysterical.—Diagnose from other convulsions by sensibility being incomplete; pupils undilated and responsive to light; pulse normal; no biting of tongue, no lividity of face. Treat by loosening clothes thoroughly; dash *cold* water on face and breast; close mouth and nostrils firmly for a moment, so the patient cannot breathe. *Assafœtida*, valeriana, lq. am. acetatis may be given.

Frost-bite.—Keep all warmth away till natural warmth comes back; friction with snow or ice-water; cold enemata of spirits or ammonia; dry friction.

Hemorrhage from Teeth Extraction.—Empty the sockets of all coagulum and plug with cotton, moistened with subsulphate of iron; over this apply a pad of dry cotton cloth and close the jaws firmly.

Bleeding from the Nose.—Unless it goes too far, need not alarm you; nay, in many cases may prevent something much more serious; but when it requires to be stopped, let the person sit upright, bathe the neck and face with cold water, and, if you can get a little alum, dissolve that in water, and squirt it up the nostrils; if this does not succeed, send for the doctor. I would not advise you to plug the nostrils, for unless it be done properly you may think the bleeding has ceased, whereas it is only finding its way to the top of the throat, and being swallowed.

Syncope or Fainting.—Loosen clothes; fresh air; place patient in a horizontal posture, with head low; sprinkle cold water over the face, and apply volatile substances to the nose; stimulants internally.

Read This Now or Never.

The very best remedy ever invented for the cure of general ill-health, especially dyspepsia, bad blood, nervousness, universal lassitude, weak kidneys, liver troubles, etc., is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It will not harm the most delicate invalid. Its use wonderfully revives the mental faculties, increases the power of physical endurance, and makes the blood rich, red and pure, enabling it to counteract the effect of exhaustive and debilitating diseases. In localities where this remedy is best known, druggists find it difficult to supply the demand. It contains Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper, Iron, Buchu, Celery, Calisaya, etc. Every physician knows the merit of such ingredients.

The Idol of Hindoo Women.

Hindoo girls are taught to think of marriage almost as soon as they can talk; indeed, they are often contracted in marriage at six or seven years of age, and go to live with their husbands at twelve or thirteen. Before this, at the age of five, they are taught to propitiate the gods in order to secure a good husband, and their little minds are distracted by the idea of what a model husband ought to be. The orthodox conception is a husband like the god Siva, who was holy, austere, advanced in years, and faithful and devoted to one wife, the goddess Doorga. Good little girls revolt at the idea of a husband marrying a second wife while the first is alive, and will consequently confess their anxiety to marry a faithful spouse like Siva, and they learn from their elders to utter the most vindictive speeches against their rival wife. But, for all that, Krishna is the idol of Hindoo women, and he was anything but faithful to one wife. He not only kicked over her milk pans, ran away with the clothes of the milk-maids, but danced and flirted with other men's wives, eloped with royal damsels, and married an infinite number of beautiful women.

MR. E. B. ROLAND, of Covington, Ky., writes: "I had given up ever finding relief from the ills that afflicted me. I suffered greatly, both mentally and physically. Pimples and boils were all over me. The smallest cut or wound would cause a sore. My digestion troubled me, and my back and kidneys pained me severely. A friend recommended Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Thanks to its use, I am again in sound condition, and I never can grow weary of praising it to my acquaintances."

Natural Foes Living in Harmony.

Among other animal stories, Kingston relates the case of a parish or outcast dog that was thrown as food to a caged tiger in India. The dog stood on the defensive in a corner of the cage, and as often as the tiger attempted to molest him, seized it by the lip or neck. The tiger was hungry, but eventually, finding the dog so tough a customer to tackle, it relinquished its onslaughts, and came to an understanding with the foe. When a mess of rice and milk was put into his cage, the larger brute willingly shared it with its courageous opponent; and henceforth they became staunch friends; the dog would run in and out the cage, evidently looking upon it as his home, and indeed, making it such, until the tiger's death left it once more homeless and friendless.

THE daily price paid for intoxicating drinks in New York is estimated at $270,000—or $98,550,000 every year. There is said to be an alarming increase of drunkenness among the women.

HAVING used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family for the last three years, I find it the best preparation I have ever used for Coughs and Colds, giving almost immediate relief.
B. WALKER,
Gen'l. Com. Merchant, 118 Light st., Balto., Md.

"DO LIKEWISE."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—"Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' In three months I was perfectly cured. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and inclosing a *stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already."
MRS. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Me.

The Tramp.

[Ingersoll.]

I sympathize with the wanderer, with the vagrant out of employment, with the sad and weary men who are seeking for work. When I see one of these men, poor and friendless—no matter how bad he is, I think that somebody loved him once—that he once had a mother—that he slept beneath her loving eyes and wakened in the light of her smile. I see him in the cradle, listening to lullabies sung soft and low, and his little face is dimpled as though by the rosy fingers of joy. And then I think of the strange and winding paths—the weary road he has traveled, from that mother's arms to vagrancy and want.

"Beauty Unadorned (with Pimples) is Adorned the Most."

If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

VOLTAIRE was once affected with something which he called decay of the stomach but which would probably be better termed debility of the stomach, or paralysis of the digestive function. For nearly a year he took no other nourishment than yolks of eggs, beaten up with flour and water, and thus was cured. This diet is thus prepared: Beat up an egg in a bowl, add six tablespoonfuls of cold water, mixing well together. Then add two tablespoonfuls of farina of potatoes; mix again thoroughly, and add as much boiling water as is necessary to convert the whole into a jelly. It can be taken alone or with the addition of a little milk.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "Little Liver Pills" (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

A TENNESSEE girl who found a beau she liked better didn't snap the golden cord with the old one by suddenly returning his letters and lock of hair. She sent for him, told him how it was, gave him $5 in cash and 800 pounds of peanuts, and took his receipt in full of all demands.

Unquestionable Gratitude.

WARREN, Ohio, July 30, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has relieved me of a severe kidney difficulty which caused me much trouble and suffering.
P. W. SUTLIFF.

WILDNESS is a thing which girls cannot afford; delicacy a thing which they cannot lose or find.

WHY suffer such distress from piles and constipation? Kidney-Wort will cure you.

IF you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure of urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Ten Years' Experience.

CEDARVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1881.

Have used Piso's Cure for Consumption in my family for ten years, and want nothing better as a cough remedy.
J. A. HARKIND.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

FOR Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

LET it be understood once for all CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will positively restore hair to bald heads, and there is no other preparation under the face of the sun that can accomplish this work.

ONE greasing with Frazer Axle Grease lasts three weeks—others three days. The Frazer is the cheapest. Try it.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all druggists.

DR BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

A Punishment Worse Than Death.

An execution to which more than passing interest attaches will take place in Windsor, Vermont. The condemned person is Emeline M. Meaker, of Waterbury, who was convicted of the murder of an orphan girl thirteen years old, Alice Meaker by name, April 22, 1880. The wretched woman protested her innocence on the occasion to set aside the verdict, as she has always done, but was sentenced to be hanged in the prison at Windsor on the last Friday of May, 1882. The crime, for which a son of Mrs. Meaker, Almon Meaker, is already under sentence of death, was one of the most horrible in even the criminal history of Vermont. The child was a half-sister to E. O. Meaker, husband of Emeline, and was an inmate of their household, where she was severely abused and maltreated, being treated, indeed, as a slave by Mrs. Meaker and Almon. Almon was a half-witted, pliant tool in the hands of his mother. Mr. Meaker is believed to be innocent of all complicity in either the abuse or the murder of the child. The child was taken from bed and dressed, a sack was tied over her head, and she was taken in a wagon to a lonely spot in the woods, where a dose of strychnine was given her, and she was left to die in a swamp. The crime was conclusively fixed upon the two wretched prisoners, and nothing can now save them from the terrible consequences. The time allowed the condemned to prepare for death is so long that the execution will undoubtedly be welcomed as a termination of the feeling of terror that will possess them.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

A BOOK on the proper treatment of the Throat and Lungs, by R. Hunter, M.D., 103 State St., Chicago, Free

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STONE'S HARDY BLACKBERRY. The hardiest in cultivation. For description and roots, address I. H. STONE, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

THE FAMILY LIBRARY
Contains splendid new and complete Novels. Send 5 cents for sample number. INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., 29 and 31 Beekman St., New York.

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers of Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a sure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. WM. HANSCHE, Centreville, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the
LIFE, TRIAL and EXECUTION of GUITEAU
The Assassin.
Complete history of his shameful life; full record of the most notorious trial in the annals of crime. Profusely illustrated. Low priced. Outfit 50 cents. For circulars and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION!
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

SILVER WATCHES FREE
Every week Solid Silver Hunting-Case Watches are given away with The Boys' Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week. It is the Best Boys' Paper in the World. Send 5 cents for a sample copy to
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104 William St., New York City.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE
GUITEAU TRIAL
This is the only complete and fully-illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. *Agents Wanted.* Circulars free. Extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]
SAPONIFIER

A Good Family Remedy.
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate.

By its faithful use Consumption has been cured when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion county, W. Va., writes us that his wife had PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and was pronounced INCURABLE by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam ENTIRELY CURED HER. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

WM. C. DIGGES, Merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALSAM HAS CURED HIS MOTHER OF CONSUMPTION after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

DR. MEREDITH, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last STAGES OF CONSUMPTION and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough, and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. GRAHAM & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of [illegible], a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others, of Bronchitis.

—AS ALSO—

Consumption, Coughs, Colds,
Asthma, Croup,
All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

C. S. MARTIN, Druggist, at Oakly, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for CROUP and WHOOPING COUGH.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child!
It contains no Opium in any form!

☞ Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact, by everybody who has given it a good trial. It Never Fails to Bring Relief.

As an EXPECTORANT it has No Equal.
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PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. [illegible] Book" and "How to Procure Patents" sent free.

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Over Half Million Acres
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SEEDS Cheap Wholesale To All. [illegible]
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WITHIN ONE WEEK From Date
A 1-Cent Stamp for the PANSY,
A 2-Cent Stamp for BABYLAND,
A 3-Cent Stamp for LITTLE FOLKS' READER,
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To D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston, for samples of these Best Magazines in the World for Children. Brilliant Prospectus, Mem. of Prizes, and Illustrated Catalogue free.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

PENSIONS
Are due ALL SOLDIERS wholly or partially disabled by wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in the U.S. service in line of duty. Pensions are paid for loss of finger or toe, chronic diarrhea, disease of lungs, heart or eyes, rupture, varicose veins, total or partial deafness, etc. Widows, Orphan Children and Dependent Parents entitled. Thousands of pensioners are entitled to *Increased Rates. Neglected and Rejected* Claims taken up and collected. For blanks and information address H. C. WRIGHT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Reference, Indianapolis (Indiana) National Bank.

FITS! A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.
From Am. Journal of Medicine.
Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends, with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free to any sufferer who may send their express and post-office address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address
DR. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Prof. Martinez, the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 35 cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, [illegible] Address Prof. L. Martinez, 12 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 7

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of Iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other Iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an Impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
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ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. [illegible] [illegible] Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

SONGS, One Cent Each

Baby Mine.
The Old Cabin Home.
The Little Ones at Home.
See That My Grave's Kept Green.
Grandfather's Clock.
Where Was Moses when the Light Went Out.
Sweet By and By.
Whoa, Emma.
When you and I were Young Maggie.
When I Saw Sweet Nellie Home.
Take this Letter to My Mother.
A Model Love Letter,—comic.
Wife's Commandments,—comic.
Husband's Commandments.
Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane.
Marching Through Georgia.
Widow in the Cottage by the Sea.
The Minstrel Boy.
Take Back the Heart.
The Faded Coat of Blue.
My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night.
I'll be all Smiles to Night Love.
Listen to the Mocking Bird.
Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still.
Sunday Night When the Parlor's Full.
The Gypsy's Warning.
'Tis But a Little Faded Flower.
The Girl I Left Behind Me.
Little Buttercup.
Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.
The Old Man's Drunk Again.
I Am Waiting, Essie Dear.
Take Me Back to Home & Mother.
Come, Sit by My Side, Darling.
Kiss Me, Kiss Your Darling.
A Flower from Mother's Grave.
The Old Log Cabin on the Hill.
Coming Thro' the Rye.
Must We, Then, Meet as Strangers.
The Kiss Behind the Door.
I'll Remember You, Love, in My Prayers.
You May Look, but Musn't Touch.
There's Always a Seat in the Parlor for You.
I've no Mother Now, I'm Weeping.
Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground.
Say a Kind Word When You Can.
I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.
Norah O'Neal.
Waiting, My Darling, for Thee.
Jennie the Flower of Kildare.
I'm Lonely Since My Mother Died.
Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
Don't You Go, Tommy, Don't Go.
Willie, We have Missed You.
Over the Hills to the Poor House.
Don't be Angry with Me, Darling.
Flirtation of the Fan.
Why did She Leave Him? [illegible]
Thou Hast Learned to Love Another.
There's None Like a Mother.
You Were False, but I'll Forgive.
Whisper Softly, Mother's Dying.
Will You Love Me, When I'm Old.
Annie Laurie.
Sherman's March to the Sea.
Come, Birdie, Come.
Love Among the Roses.
Old Arm Chair (as sung by Barry.)
[illegible]
Farmer's Daughter; or Chickens.
[illegible]
Poor, but a Gentleman Still.
Nobody's Darling but Mine.
Put My Little Shoes Away.
Darling Nellie Gray.
Little Brown Jug.
[illegible]
Good-Bye Sweetheart.
Sadie Ray.
Tim Finigan's Wake.
The Hat My Father Wore.
I've Only Been Down to the Club.
Kiss Me Again.
The Vacant Chair.
The Sweet Sunny South.
Come Home Father.
Little Maggie May.
Molly Bawn.
Sally in Our Alley.
Poor Old Ned.
Man in the Moon is Looking.
Broken Down.
My Little One's Waiting for Me.
I'll Go Back to my Old Love Again.
The Butcher Boy.
I'se Gwine Back to Dixie.
Where is My Boy To-night.
The Five Cent Shave.
Linger, Not Darling.
Dancing in the Sunlight.

We will send by mail, post-paid, any ten of these songs for 10 cents; any twenty-five songs for 15 cents; any Fifty for 25 cents. Or we will send all the above one hundred songs, post-paid, for 40 cents. Remember, we will not send less than ten songs. Order songs by NUMBERS only. Send one or three cent postage stamps. Valuable Catalogue Free. Mention this paper. WORLD MANUF'G CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBY. 23, 1882.

PETER COOPER is now over ninety-two years old, and still hale and hearty.

A BILL has been introduced in congress to repay citizens of Indiana for damages sustained by the Morgan raid during the rebellion.

THE Tammany Hall democrats in the New York legislature have gone over to the republicans in a body. This gives the latter the control of the legislation at Albany.

MRS. SCOVILLE, Guiteau's sister, has written a very pathetic letter to Mrs. Garfield asking her to have mercy on her brother, and intercede with the president in his behalf.

WILL Dorsey be in penitentiry when he receives his new brass medal, with "306" on it? Hardly. He will likely be hob-a-nobbing at Washington with the other leaders of his party.

CONGRESS is still working at the Blaine correspondence in the Peru matter. It begins to look as if the country is fortunate in being well rid of Blaine. He wanted to be a Bismarck, but didn't succeed.

THE Indianapolis News has the following: The secretary of the state health board has received notice from the Cass county clerk that Mrs. Dr. Ralshousen has been elected county physician and secretary of the county health board. This is the first instance in the state of a woman holding the position.

THE bill for the suppression of polygamy, and which passed the senate last week, provides that for every wife more than one, each of the saints shall be liable to a fine of $300 or to imprisonment six months, either or both. This will make Mormonism an expensive luxury, in which only the wealthy can indulge.

THE large oil tanks of the Pipe Line Co., near Olean N. Y., caught fire from an engine last week. They contained 105,000 barrels of oil. Ditches were dug around it to keep it from flowing into the stream and firing property along its course. A cannon was then fired into the the burning tanks, and the oil ran out, enabling the men to stop the further spread of the flames.

ENGLISH butchers are playing a sharp game with their customers. They sell meats to them as English, which are mostly brought from this country, thus receiving a higher price than they could obtain if they called it by its right name. There is one consolation, however, it may be said, that it is now a well established fact, that the American beef is far superior to that produced in England.

THE governor has been up to Michigan City recently, investigating the charges against Warden Murdock, of the states prison there. It was charged that the warden was making too much money off the state, by using the garbage and offal of the prison, and for which he paid the state only $300 a year. The governor, after carefully inquiring into the matter, made a report exonerating Mr. Murdock from all blame.

THE car works of the Pullman company, situated at Chicago, have had more trouble in regard to the wages of the men. The company will hereafter pay its employes monthly, instead twice a month as heretofore. They will no longer carry them to and from their houses in Chicago on railway trains free, but will charge them ten cents a day for round trip tickets. The men are dissatisfied with both changes and are likely to strike. The company employs 2,400 men.

THE sale of government swamp lands near Toledo has been postponed. Messrs. Foster and Hitt, in behalf of the state of Ohio, objected to the sale, and claimed the land as swamp ground for the state. Several parties filed claims for homestead and timber culture entries. Commissioner McFarland rejected all these claims, and an appeal was taken to the secretary. This tract of land is only used for hunting purposes, and a number of gentlemen wish to purchase it from the government and have it as a sort of hunting park. This is opposed by those who have been accustomed to hunt, and are apprensive that the sale will curtail their rights.

THE tariff is a nice thing when you wish to protect a first-class monopoly. There are six establishments in the United States where plate glass is manufactured. These employ about 950 hands, at an average of about $1.00 per day. A tariff of 112 per cent. is levied on all plate glass imported into this country, and last year there was collected from this source $436,000. The government could have obtained this money by levying a low rate of tariff on the imported goods, and the people could have purchased their supply that much cheaper. But then, these six establishments would not have been "protected" at the expense of fifty millions of people.

SNOWDEN, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, has been urging congress to authorize superintendents of assay offices to receive both gold and silver bullion on deposits and to issue certificates therefore. These may be of denominations of $10 and upwards, and are to be used the same as other paper money now in circulation. Mr. Snowden thinks this plan will bring silver up to a par with gold. Possibly the accumulating coin in the United States vaults might be used the same way. Or why would it not be a good plan to take our accumulating specie as a security for the national bank circulation, as far as it would go, instead of having interest-bearing bonds used for that purpose.

DAKOTA is still asking admission into the Union. The latest bill proposed, changes the boundaries of the state so as to read: Commencing at a point on the west line of the state of Minnesota where forty-six degrees north latitude intersects the same, thence south along the west boundary line of the states of Minnesota and Iowa to a point at the intersection with the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska, thence westerly along the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska to the twenty-seventh meridian longitude west from Washington, thence north along the said twenty-seventh meridian to the forty-sixth degree north latitude, thence east along the forty-sixth degree north latitude to the place of beginning. The bill also provides for the organization of a state government.

IN response to a recent resolution of congress, the secretary of state sent to that body the correspondence between Blaine and our minister in Peru, in regard to the recent trouble into which he (Blaine) came so near getting us involved. It will be remembered that an American company claimed to have bought up the guano and saltpeter districts of Peru, and were trying to have our government establish a protectorate over the country so as to assist this company to hold its claims. These men have been asserting that Blaine and other public men in this country were favoring their claims. The following letter from Shipherd, the company's agent here, is now made public as stated above, and contains the names of the influential persons referred to. In a letter from Shipherd to Minister Hurlbut, dated New York, June 2, 1881, Shipherd says: "Among representative gentlemen with whom I have already, or shall soon be, in confidential negotiations in the premises, I may name such as these: E D Morgan, Wm. E Dodge, Hugh McCulloch, Norvin Green, W R. Garrison, A. Belmont, S. B. Chittenden, John Hay, Amasa Stone, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, John Sherman, Eugene Hale, Murat Halstead, Whitelaw Reid, Fisk & Hatch, Samuel Sloan, Marshall Jewell, H. L. Dawes, S. D. Babcock, John A. Stewart, Jay Cooke, Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, U. S. Grant, A. A. Lowe, J. H. Wade, H B. Payne, A. S. Hewitt, Joseph Medill, Horace White, David Dows & Co., W. L. Scott, J. D. Cameron, Howard Crosby, Hobson, Hurtado & Co., Sydney Dillon, Morton, Bliss & Co., H. B. Claflin, A. S Barnes, Henry Hilton, J. & W. Seligman & Co., M. K. Jessup & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Wm. W, Astor and Horace T. Caswell."

Caution to Sugar-Makers.

You should be careful in boiling sugar water after night; especially when your chums are with you, and not have them call on Mrs. H. P. Duck, as they were so large last year that the little children could ride them for horses, and as there are more this year. Be careful and do not take the Jersey bull in mistake for a duck, as the feathers are sharp.

BOB.

School Report.

Report of district number 2, Jackson township, for the month ending Feb. 3, 1882. Number enrolled, 28; average attendance, 26. The following are the names of those whose deportment is 100: Francis M. Hines, Lillie Hines, William Nelson, Wesley Hines, Clement Brandon, Clyde Brandon, Artie Hines, Frank Provines, John Elson, Ida Hough, Evalene Hamilton, James Hamilton, and Minnie Buhl.

JOHN W. MCCRORY, Teacher.

DIED.—At his residence in DeKalb county, Indiana, February 16, 1882, Mr. Wm. Cornell, aged 69 years, 1 month and 2 days. The deceased was born in Frederick county, Md., and removed to this county in 1836, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was highly respected as a citizen a good neighbor and a well-to-do farmer. His disease was dropsy, from which he suffered several years. He leaves an aged companion and several children to mourn their loss. The funeral was held at the Cedar Creek chapel. The services were conducted by Rev. Kelso.

K.

—The Boyer farm in Franklin township, was sold last week for $9417. O H. Taylor, was the purchaser. The mill and the four acres belonging to it, was not sold.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

To Whom it May Concern.

Be it remembered that on the 13th day of December, 1881, the same being the 8th day of the regular December term of the Commissioners' Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved April 21st, 1881, at this the first regular session held since the taking effect of said act, the Board now proceeds to designate places of holding elections, and to divide certain townships and precincts according to the provisions of said act, and to designate and describe the boundaries of said election precincts, as follows, to-wit:

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section thirty-one (31), thence east to the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), thence north to the northeast corner of section twenty-four (24), thence west to the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), thence south to the place of beginning, in township thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen (14) east, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as Spencerville precinct of Concord Township, and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in the village of Spencerville.

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section eighteen (18), thence east to the southeast corner of section thirteen (13), thence north to the northeast corner of section one (1), thence west to the northwest corner of section six (6), thence south to the place of beginning, in township thirty-three (33) north of range fourteen (14) east, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as St. Joe precinct of Concord Township, and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in the village of St. Joe.

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section thirty-one (31), thence east to the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), thence north to the northeast corner of section thirteen (13), thence west to the northeast corner of section fifteen (15), thence north to the northeast corner of section three (3), thence west to the northwest corner of section six (6) thence south to the place of beginning, in township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen (14) east, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as Wilmington precinct of Wilmington township, and the place of voting shall be at the center of said Wilmington township, at school-house No. seven (7).

The territory commencing at the south west corner of section eleven (11), thence east to the southeast corner of section twelve (12), thence north to the northeast corner of section one (1), thence west to the northwest corner of section two (2), thence south to the place of beginning, in township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen (14) east, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as Butler precinct of Wilmington township, and the place of voting shall be in the village of Butler, in said precinct.

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section fifteen (15), thence east to the southeast corner of section thirteen (13), thence north to the northeast corner of section one (1), thence west to the northwest corner of section three (3), thence south to the place of beginning, in township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as East Waterloo precinct of Union Township, and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in that part of the incorporated town of Waterloo lying in section three (3) in said township.

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section eighteen (18), thence east to the southeast corner of section sixteen (16), thence north to the northeast corner of section four (4), thence west to the northwest corner of section six (6), thence south to the place of beginning, in township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as West Waterloo precinct of Union Township, and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in that part of the incorporated town of Waterloo lying in section four (4) in said township.

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section thirty-one (31), thence east to the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), thence north to the northeast corner of section twenty-five (25), thence west to the northwest corner of section twenty-six (26), thence south to the southwest corner of section twenty-six (26), thence west to the east corporation line of the town of Auburn, thence west on Seventh street, in the town of Auburn, to the western limits of said corporation, thence west to the northwest corner of section thirty-one (31), thence south to the place of beginning, in township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east, embracing and including sections thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) thirty-six (36), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26) and all that part of the incorporated town of Auburn, in said township, lying south of Seventh street, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as South Auburn precinct of Union Township, and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in that part of the town of Auburn lying south of Seventh street.

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section thirty (30), thence east to the western limits of the incorporated town of Auburn, thence east on Seventh street in said town of Auburn to the east corporation line, thence east to the southeast corner of section twenty-seven (27), thence north to the northeast corner of said section twenty-seven (27), thence east to the southeast corner of section twenty-four (24), thence north to the northeast corner of said section twenty-four (24), thence west to the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), thence south to the place of beginning, embracing and including sections thirty (30), twenty-nine (29), twenty-eight (28), twenty-seven (27) twenty-four (24), twenty-three (23), twenty-two (22), twenty-one (21), twenty (20), nineteen (19) and all that part of the incorporated town of Auburn lying north of Seventh street, in township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as North Auburn precinct, and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in that part of the town of Auburn lying north of Seventh street.

The territory commencing at the southwest corner of section seven [7], in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, thence east to the south east corner of section nine [9], thence north to the corporation line of the town of Garrett, thence east to the center of Randolph street, thence north to the southeast corner of section thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east, thence north to the northeast corner of section twenty-eight [28], thence west to the northwest corner of section thirty [30], thence south to the place of beginning, embracing and including sections four [4], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8] and nine [9] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, and sections twenty-eight [28], twenty-nine [29], thirty [30], thirty-one [31], thirty-two [32] and thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east, and all that part of the town of Garrett situated and lying west of Randolph street, shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be known as West Keyser precinct and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in that part of the incorporated town of Garrett lying west of Randolph street.

The territory described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of section ten [10] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, and running thence east to the southeast corner of section twelve [12], thence north to the northeast corner of section twenty-five [25] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east, thence west to the northwest corner of section twenty-seven [27], thence south to the southeast corner of section thirty-three [33], thence south on Randolph street, in the town of Garrett, Indiana, to the south line of the corporation of said town, thence west on said corporation line to the section line between sections three [3] and four [4] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, thence south on said section line between said sections three [3] and four [4] and sections nine [9] and ten [10] in said township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east to the place of beginning, embracing and including sections one [1], two [2], three [3], ten [10], eleven [11] and twelve [12], in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve (12) east, and sections twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36), in township thirty-four (34) north of range twelve (12) east, and all that part of the incorporated town of Garrett lying east of Randolph street shall be one election precinct, and shall constitute and be designated as East Keyser precinct, and the place of voting in said precinct shall be in that part of the town of Garrett situated and lying east of Randolph street.

State of Indiana, } ss
DeKalb County }

I, Albert Robbins, Auditor within and for said county, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of an order made by the Board of Commissioners of said county, dividing certain townships and precincts for election purposes, as appears from the records in my office.

Witness, My name and official seal, this 21st day of February, 1882.

{ SEAL. } ALBERT ROBBINS,
County Auditor.

Notice to Physicians.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will receive bids or proposals until Wednesday, March 8, 1882 at 12 O'clock M at which time will be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidders, the contract for furnishing medicine and rendering all medical and surgical aid to the actual poor of the county, or on the order of the overseers of the poor for a period of one year.

For this purpose the county will be divided into districts as follows: Butler and Keyser Townships shall constitute the first District. Richland and Fairfield townships shall constitute the second district. Smithfield and the north half of Union townships shall constitute the third district. Franklin and Troy townships shall constitute the fourth district. Wilmington and Stafford townships shall constitute the fifth district Newville and Concord townships shall constitute the sixth district. Jackson and the south half of Union townships shall constitute the seventh district. The seventh district will include the county asylum or poor farm, and the county work house.

The towns are included in the districts in which they are situated.

Bids will be required for each district separately.

Successful bidders will be required to execute a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

7-3 Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS
Auditor.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. PRANSON
Oct. 11 tf. Trustee Jackson Twp.

Final Settlement

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors heirs and legatees of of Laurel [illegible], deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the [illegible] day of March, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship and receive their distributive shares. 8-3w JOHN W BAXTER Clerk

South Bend Register: Mrs. Abe Staples wrote a note to Mrs. D. S. Brownfield that she was coming down to spend the afternoon. The note was delivered by Mrs. Staple's little girl to Mrs. Brownfeld's little girl at school, but the latter lost it in attempting to deliver its contents orally, told her mother that Mrs. Staples wanted her to come up there and spend the afternoon. The result was that at about the same moment the ladies were ringing each others bells and receiving no response. Late in the afternoon they met by chance, the usual way, and an explanation followed.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS 5 cents
BEST SHIRTING 10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN 8 cents

Everything else in proportion

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb	Choice Japan Tea Dust	27c per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c per lb	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c per lb	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c per lb
Best Syrup	65c a gal	Choice Fig [illegible]	55c per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c per lb 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	75c per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c per lb 7 for	$1.00	Carolina Rice	8c per lb
Arbuckle's Arosia	18c per lb	Best Crackers	9c per lb
Best Saleratus	7c per lb	Corn Starch	9c per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c per pound

Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

JOS. ABRIGHT.

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Knives, Knives,
Forks, Forks,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"

Our man Nap Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES

-OF-

SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

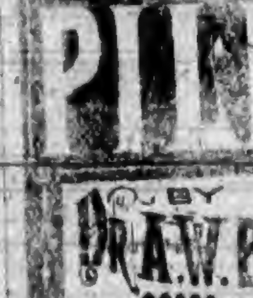

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA
ULCERS FISSURES
CONSUMPTION
CURED
BY DR A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S NEW SURE PAINLESS CURE PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DR BRINKERHOFF IN FOUR YEARS
CURE WARRANTED

ENSLEY & HARTER,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.,

Will sell goods at a BARGAIN for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

Preparatory to taking annual inventory of our stock. Customers should take advantage of this opportunity. Remember the place--east of Public Square.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

J. C. BOYER.

Is opening up in the Patterson Building a stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, GLOVES, MITTENS, NOTIONS, ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying, for you can save money by buying of me.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year '82, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, '33. 3tf

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD CORN AND WATERMELONS.

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is without the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the
ACME IMPORTING CO.
4 tf. Athens Ga.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Chantilly laces at Boyers, Waterloo.

—Mrs. Isaac Ochs returned from her visit yesterday.

—Look at Sam, Pete and Max's new advertisement.

—A. D. Moore, of Wilmington, was in town yesterday.

—E. D. Hartman, went to Fort Wayne last Saturday.

—Miss. Alice McKay, of Spencerville, called on us Tuesday.

—Mrs. Eliza Young, lectures at Waterloo, next Tuesday.

—Benton Henning, of Smithfield called on us last week.

—Johnny Gossage, a former typo on the Courier, is in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Yesbera returned from the east last Friday night.

—We notice a great many citizens of Waterloo on our streets every day.

—Will. McDonald, of Ligonier, passed Sunday with friends in this place.

—O. Z. Hubbell, principal of the Butler schools, was in the city last Saturday.

—The Kendallville Semi-Weekly Review will be issued weekly hereafter.

—Orrin Miller, son of our popular Treasurer, spent Sunday with his friends in Corunna.

—Mrs. J. J. Martin, of the Junction was the guest of Mrs. J. A. Barns, a few days last week.

—Mrs Rainey, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is here at present visiting her son, Rev. W. F. Matthews.

—Clothing still going cheap and at a rapid rate, at J. C Boyer's store. See his advertisement.

—Mrs. Hare, Miss Sadie Hare and Mrs. Henry Johnson visited at Pleasant Lake last week.

—Any one having a new milch cow for sale can find a purchaser by calling at this office. 8 2w.

—We received a call yesterday from Mr. Burnham, associate editor of the Steuben Republican.

—Call on Goodman or his agents for a reliable dog collar. S. Kutzner, of this township, also sells them.

—Whenever you want job printing of any description, remember that the COURIER office is ready to accommodate you.

—Miss Maggie Tower, at one time a teacher in our public schools, was in the city a couple of days last week visiting friends.

—A. M. Harkey, of Butler township, was in town over Sunday. Truly, there is some attraction in Auburn. We wonder what it can be.

—Our pressmen made the best time on record (on a hand press) last week. They worked off 1224 papers in four hours and fifteen minutes.

—Brand & Duncan, of Waterloo, sell the Goodman dog collars. The keys are soldered, making them perfectly sunstantial. Price 15 and 20 cents.

—J. J. Martin, B. & O. agent at the Junction, went to Detroit on business last week. He thinks the "City of the Straits" is a fine town, and he is right about that.

—Rev. F. F. Christine, of Waterloo, made us a call on Tuesday. He reports a great destruction of the telegraph lines along both the Lake Shore and the Jackson road.

—J. M. Somers, of Waterloo, passed through the city last Saturday on his way to Logansport to Sunday with his wife, who is visiting at that place.

—Last week, we saw several flocks of wild geese going about the country feeding on the growing wheat. But since the arrival of this week's blizzard, they must be having a rough time.

—Rev. S. Kelso, was in Fairfield over Sunday. He was called there to preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. Bair, whose obituary will be found in this issue.

—B. Goodman has a large lot of dog collars ready to "lap" on. They are made of brass, and are durable as well as attractive. Prices range from 15 to 30 cents each. Trustees of the different townships have them for sale.

—We received last week No. 1 of volume 1 of the Saturday Morning Telegram, published at South Bend, Ind., Frank E. Buckland, editor. Frank was formerly a Waterloo boy and we wish him abundant success in his new venture.

—The people of Fort Wayne were greatly disappointed with Oscar Wilde. The News says: "As a literary composition, Mr. Wilde's essay is a success; as a lecture, it is the most profound and disheartening failure any man ever stood up under."

—We have just learned that one of our most wealthy farmers recently gave to his children twenty thousand dollars of his property and kept a sufficiency for himself and wife. Such acts are very commendable and nice, keep out of litigations, and the courts and lawyers that much at least for his children.

The Relief Association

A REMARKABLY CREDITABLE RECORD OF THE OPERATION OF THIS B. & O. INSTITUTION.

(Baltimore American, Feb 18th.)

At a recent quarterly meeting of the B. & O. Relief Association, held at Relay Station, the secretary submitted a report which shows its affairs to be in a most flourishing condition. This organization is quietly but effectively performing most valuable service, not only among the employes by protecting them from want, but to the company itself and is constantly developing new methods of usefulness. Although only started in May, 1880, the report referred to showed the issue of 22,150 maintenance policies, and on December 31,1881, an actual membership of 13,105 persons; also the payment of 5,557 claims for sick benefits, aggregating $74,769.50; of benefits on account of disablement from accidents aggregating $83,017.87, and of 128 death policies aggregating $30,420.81. These sums, with the payment of 1,168 physicians bills, amounting to $11,688,48, made a total expenditure of $200,316,22, disbursed for the relief of members on lines extending from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Columbus, Sandusky, and Chicago. The association, through its corps of medical inspectors, not only superintends the hygienic and sanitary welfare of its members, but is also charged with a close supervision over the sanitary condition of the company's shops, stations, coaches, grounds, buildings, water, &c., to the manifest advantages of its service. The measure adapted by the association last fall to guard employes of the company from effects of malaria which was unusually prevalent everywhere and said to have been effective in neutralizing its effects. Pursuing the same policy immediately upon the discovery that small-pox was becoming epidemic in the United States, the society undertook the gratuitous vaccination of all its members, and in special cases of their families. Reports already show that the medical inspectors have vaccinated 5,170 persons; also that of the total number vaccinated fully 80 per cent, of operations were successful. In other words, out of 5,170 persons, over 4,000 were found to be exposed to the full effects of small-pox, which has been declared by the National Board of Health to be epidemic throughout the country. The employes referred to are not resident in any circumscribed locality, though probably half are residents in Maryland. The statistics, therefore, furnished a sad commentary upon the danger to which our entire population is exposed through a lack of proper precautionary measures. If other benevolent societies and corporations would recognize the fact that prevention is of far greater value than the cure of disease, and would follow the worthy example of the B. & O. Association, they would not only be acting humanely, but would also in many instances save their own funds from many depletion.

Clairvoyant and Female Physician

This most celebrated lady, gifted with second sight, will remain for a short time at the Swineford house, Auburn, Ind., where she can be consulted from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. This well-known medium is the wonder of the age. She tells you the past, present, and future, gives you correct information about all business matters, family affairs, lost or stolen property, etc. Locates all diseases, and gives entire satisfaction to all who consult her. Those who are sick or in trouble, will do well to call on this wonderful lady, as she remains but a short time. Everything strictly confidential. Charges ladies 50 cents, gents $1.00. English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian spoken.

Mrs. St. Clair is accompanied by her husband, the celebrated French specialist, who consults free of charge.

—In replying last week to what we said about his extraordinary objections to a recent item in this paper, the Butler Record comes out with a confused half colum of most remarkable and contradicting non-essentials. The only point we are able to distinguish is, that he don't want Conkling and the "306" sent "thundering down the ages." Well, we don't blame him for that. Our experience in that line has not been assuring. We remember a party of students who were "out on the hills away" geologizing. A sad-eyed youth broke his hold on a bush, and went "thundering down the (geologic) ages," and when he landed just below the azoic 'age,' in a mud hole, he looked very much like a lost cud that some ruminating cow had fired out. None of that party has ever cared about "thundering down the ages" since. Now, whether this article is any nearer to matter the Record is after than his own, we can't say, but are willing to leave the subject to an indulgent posterity, that may possibly care more about it than we do.

—Monday witnessed a marvelous change in the weather. The drizzly rain changed early in the evening to a cold sleet, followed next morning by a slight snow. The sleet was unusually heavy and did a considerable damage to trees, and some of our people fear it will injure the fruit buds. Telegraph poles are broken down on all the lines running through the county, and no doubt a good deal of damage will be the result.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPENCERVILLE.

Dr. Houghton has sold his town property to Samuel N. Olds. Whether the Doctor will remain here or seek an other field of labor, he has not fully decided. The Doctor is a graduate of the Medical College of Buffalo N. Y., is well posted in his profession and a successful practitioner. His gentlemanly deportment has secured for him many warm friends here, and while we are highly gratified in having Mr. Olds remain with us, we still wish to retain the Doctor and his esteemed lady in our midst.

Subscribe for the Courier if you want a live paper, and after you have read a copy I shall miss my guess if you don't halloo "Eureka."

Doc. McClaren, the telegraph operator at St. Joe, visited our town last Sunday evening.

Mr. Coats, of Newville, paid one of his periodical visits to our town last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Oberholtzer has been visiting with her daughter in Allen county for the last week or two.

John A. Provines has a very fine awning erected in front of his drug store.

Cicero Emanuel, attorney-at-law, was absent attending a law-suit before Justice Friedt, in Allen county, one day last week.

The social of the M. E. church, held at the residence of Dr. Houghton on last saturday evening, was well attended. The officers chosen for the ensuing six months were as follows: Mrs. J. A. Provines president, Mrs. Thomas Murray vice-president, Mrs. Henry Murray treasurer and S. Zimmerman secretary.

Mrs. Samuel Evens is on the sick list.

Messrs. Kinsey & Thomas, our enterprising undertakers, have one of the finest hearses in the county.

Prof. Harrod and his amiable lady are instructing another class in penmanship.

There will be no change in the proprietorship of the Palmer House as anybody knows of.

Rev. Baker, the Lutheran minister of this place, is holding a protracted meeting at St. Joe.

And now the dogs are beginning to play tag.

Becks and Mark are regular attendants at sabbath-school. That's right, boys, stick to it.

Isaiah Gifford has sold his town property to Thomas Murray.

Mr. Joseph Shutt, the urbane clerk of Pioneer House, still waves.

Prof. Wiley was absent from town over sabbath visiting friends in Troy township.

Wm. Wise is seriously ill at the residence of his son in this place.

There is a slight improvement in the health of Mrs. Case, who has been ill for a long time.

It is rumored that the Palmer House has a Scotch cook.

OCCASIONAL.

Mrs. Nichols' brother, from Auburn, is paying her a visit.

Miss Susie Kinsey has returned.

Lena Olds is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Dills.

Miss Minnie Provines entertained a number of her friends last Friday evening.

Mrs. J. R. Bollinger, of Ft. Wayne, has returned to her home.

Fred Davis was in town Monday.

Gerry Emanuel thinks the correspondent of last week's issue of the Republican is a "little off," and if Gerry meets aforesaid correspondent, he will see he is "well heeled."

Tot should be careful not to frighten people.

Cicero, our young attorney, tried a case near Maysville last week.

Mr. John Horn has beautified his property to the extent of a new fence.

Ben. Zimmerman thinks the correspondent here neglected him. Forgive.

The grounds about the Palmer are being gotten in order for the sounds of the croquet mallets.

Miss Alice McKay is spending her vacation at home.

Birthday parties are all the rage But, oh, give us a rest!

RUSTIC.

CORUNNA.

School is prospering.

F. S. McCullough attended the teachers' institute at Sedan last Saturday.

Mr. Dreyfus, the spectacle man, is now making his home here. He boards at the Union Hotel, and is a very agreeable and entertaining man.

Mr. Imes, of the Union Hotel, is still stepping around and looking after the bodily comforts of his patrons, and is doing a prosperous business.

Trustee Franks was in town Saturday looking up the interests of the schools and the institute.

C. C. Cissell has gone the way of all teachers. He was married last week to the daughter of Mr. Paschal, the M. E. minister. Shakespere says: "Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb." Our young friend has our hope that this may be true all his life.

H. B. McCord and Will. Franks, two of our enterprising teachers, came near being late at the institute. They blame the barber.

Job Reinoehl, of Fairfield, was in our village Saturday.

Joseph Conrad went to Sedan Saturday to attend the institute there.

Mrs. Cathcart, wife of our accommodating agent, went on a visit to friends in Laporte county Saturday.

Hon. L. D. Britton was on the streets Friday.

'Squire Finch is as jolly and social as ever, and trots around as lively as any of the young men.

Geo. Smith, boss on the Kendallville section, has the thanks of your correspondent for recent favors.

BOB.

ST. JOE.

Another glass ball shooting-match last Saturday.

J. D. Leighty was in Michigan last week laying in a stock of lumber for the spring trade.

M. T. Bishop, our modest but worthy postmaster, was housed up for a few days with a bad cold.

M. E undertook the other evening to convince one of his customers that it would be to his interest to attend church. Mort is considerable on the exhort, but Barney is not easily convinced.

Alvin Bair, of Syracuse, Ind., who formerly resided here, was in town last week.

B. A. Woodcox was in Ft. Wayne Saturday last.

Last week was valentine week, and we got ours all right and are glad to say that we did not try to hunt up the author. Give us another; we like our friends to see the pictures. And then they make such good cigar lighters when we are done perusing them. We are also glad that we did not have to go to the saloon after them.

Harlow Ulm, who was badly hurt a short time ago by jumping from a hand car, is slowly recovering.

A protracted meeting is in progress at the Lutheran church, under the management of Rev. Baker. The gentleman has been at the work but a few weeks, and in that time has made hosts of friends. Everybody speaks well of his discourses from time to time.

We understand (and have good authority for it) that there is a married man stopping in this town who entices young boys and others who call themselves men into sheds and out-of-way places on Sundays and then produces a dicebox for the purpose of gambling and taking what little loose change some of the boys may have. One of these days this Sunday gambling will get some one into trouble. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

BLUSTER.

WATERLOO.

Charlie Bassett, of Hicksville, was at home last week on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. J. A. Matson and daughter left for their home at Waterloo, Iowa, last week.

Miss Rosa Blair spent a few days in Butler last week visiting the family of her uncle, W. L. Blair.

Mrs. Malvina Sanders, of this place, was married last week to a Mr. Stevens of Angola.

Miss Mary Carleton, of Angola, cousin of Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson, was here last week for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Dickinson. She is assistant postmaster at Angola.

Mrs. Germ. Brown, of Angola, was in town last Tuesday.

W. H. Leas is the happy father of a bouncing boy, and Will. is obliged to stay at home and read law to him a part of the time.

J. B. Hoover was this week appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Smith, deceased, who lived a short distance south of town.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of the late Brigham Young, will lecture here, in Haines' hall, next Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Ira J. Shook, of Butler, passed through town Tuesday on his way to Angola.

Sam Beck took a trip to Auburn Tuesday.

The telegraph poles on the Lake Shore road blew down Tuesday morning just before daylight, owing to the load of ice on them. They had to be cut away at the Jackson crossing to let the trains pass. They were also cut at the different street crossings. The lines are down more or less from Toledo to Elkhart, and a large force is at work putting them up. At present no news can be sent through, and trains find difficulty in running.

John Campbell and J. Zimmerman have formed a partnership in the blacksmithing business at Zimmerman's shop. They will make a strong team.

It is stated that the Lake Shore road will build a depot this summer, at the railroad crossing. It is certainly needed.

They have an arrangement at the target house by which they can sit inside and turn the target. We haven't heard whether they have had the invention patented or not.

Quite a number of our citizens wend their way to the county seat every day.

J. A. Boozer went to Fort Wayne last Monday.

Herman Boozer is expected home next week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and B. A. Rothschild were at Fort Wayne last Thursday.

The roller skate fever has somewhat subsided.

McQUISTON & RALSTON'S

CLOSING OUT SALE

50 boys' vests	50 and 75c. each
100 men's vests from	50c, to $1.00 each
100 men's coats from	$1.50 to $5.00 "
[illegible] men's fine coats from	$5.00 to $8.00 "
50 prs. men's Cassimere pants	$1.00 to $4.00
40 prs white blankets from	$2.00 to $3.40
worth from	$1.50 to $4.00

BARGAINS IN

JEANS,
SKIRTS,
SHAWLS,
HATS,
CAPS,
FLANNELS,
ETC., ETC.

We are offering special bargains in

CARPETS
LACE CURTAINS,
BLACK SILKS.

It will pay to anticipate your wants and buy now. This opportunity will not last long.

McQUISTON & RALSTON.

—Full line of Spanish lace scarfs. J. C. Boyer, Waterloo.

—Good coffee for 11 cts. a pound at Boyer's, in Waterloo.

—Women's kid button shoes for $1.50 at Boyer's new store in Waterloo.

—Unclaimed letters remaining in Auburn, postoffice, Feb 21, 1882: Ellis Bartlett, Frank Cooper, S. U. Hine, Miss, Mattie Hunt, Mrs. Wm McClellan, George Norris, Allen McClellan.

GEO. W. GORDON, P. M.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to McQuiston & Ralston on book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle by March 10, 1882. We desire to have our accounts closed by that time.

8 3w. McQUISTON & RALSTON.

—Peter High, of Jackson township, has moved into town, and will occupy Mrs. Houghton's residence, on Main street. Mr. High is one of our substantial men, and we welcome him as a citizen of our town.

—Mrs. Smith, who lives on Jackson street, had a large evergreen tree blown down by the sleet storm Monday night. It fell uncomfortably close to the house, according to the view our reporter takes of such things.

DIED.—At St. Johns, Feb. 1, 1882, after a long and severe illness of heart disease and dropsy, Mrs. L. B. Haynes, wife of A. B. Haynes. Mrs. Haynes was a kind mother and affectionate wife, and died in the firm belief that her only Savior was Christ, the Lord Jesus. She leaves a husband, one son and two daughters to mourn her loss.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Kelly House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

—Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, will deliver her lecture on Mormonism, at Haines Hall in Waterloo, Feb. 28, which will be Tuesday, of next week. We give this notice, as many of our citizens have expressed a desire to attend at that time. We hope to see her lecture well patronized.

—We have received a circular of the Northern Illinois Normal School, and Business College, from our friend F. K. Blake, who is one of the faculty of the College. This school is located at Dixon, Ill., and is prospering finely. The people of the place have given it a hearty and substantial support, and it now gives promise of being, at no distant day, one of the leading institutions of that state.

—Mr. Wiley, principal of the Spencerville graded schools, made us a pleasant call on Monday. Mr. W is making the school a success, and will no doubt add to its already fine reputation as an institution of learning. It gives us all the great pleasure to note this as he is a graduate of our state university at Bloomington. We believe he was a member of the same class as I. A. Hoffman, of this place; both stood high in their class.

DIED.—At her home in Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Ind., Feb 14, 1882, suddenly from heart disease, Mrs. Elizabeth Bear, aged 64 years and 8 mos. The deceased was for many years a faithful and devoted christian, and her end was peace. Her sudden death is a sad affliction upon her family, since, that it was only five months since they were bereaved of their father. May they follow the Christian example of their mother and with her receive the reward of "well-done". She was buried at Fairfield Center on Sunday, the 19 inst., Rev. S. Kelso, officiating.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1882.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

FIVE leaders in a kidnapping case at Cornell University have been ordered to leave Ithaca, and President White declares that he will repress hazing at any cost.

PETER COOPER has just entered upon his 92d year, an event which was celebrated by a party of friends at his residence in New York, among whom were Hamilton Fish and the Rev. Robert Collyer.

IT costs $200,000 per year to maintain a force at Castle Garden, New York, to take charge of the tremendous immigration. A recent decision took from the Commissioners the power to tax the steamship companies, and renewed efforts will be made to have the Federal Government take control of the work. The ocean lines express a willingness to pay 25 cents head money.....Judy Powell, colored, died at Pittsburgh at the age of 112.

THE Chinese professor at Harvard University died at Cambridge of pneumonia.

AT a meeting in Philadelphia to make provision for Jewish refugees, $5,000 was subscribed.....John E. McDonough, the actor, died at Philadelphia, in the [illegible] year of his age.

THE WEST.

CROP reports gathered by the Chicago Times from every portion of the Northwest show that winter wheat is in excellent condition and that the area of spring wheat will be increased. Farmers in Southern Illinois and Indiana are buying corn for their own consumption, and the hog crop has been quite thoroughly marketed. Minnesota still has on hand 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and expects to raise a crop one-fourth larger than last year.... A young woman named Mary Beggan, residing with relatives on Michigan avenue, Chicago, was fatally shot by a worthless scoundrel named George Robinson, whose matrimonial overtures the poor girl had rejected. The murderer then took his own life.

ALBERT WILDE, an architect, once a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, of late imprisoned as a vagrant at Kansas City, hanged himself in his cell....A Deputy Sheriff's posse at Albuquerque, New Mexico, attacked a gang of highway robbers, three in number, and killed them all. One of the Sheriff's party was killed and two others seriously wounded.

THE people of Bismarck have organized a company with $2,000,000 capital to build a road of 150 miles toward Manitoba.... Oscar Wilde, the English esthete, delivered his lecture on the "English Renaissance" to an audience of over 2,000 persons at Central Music Hall in Chicago. He was given a respectful hearing.

THE Chicago papers print what purports to be a letter sent to Mrs. Garfield by Mrs. Scoville, praying forgiveness for the assassin of the President.

A LIGHT-WEIGHT prize-fight, for $200 a side, took place in Minnesota, across the river from Grand Forks, Dakota. There was only one round, in which John Cook knocked out the eye of Skinny Frost....H. O. Kenyon & Co., of Chicago, a well-known Board of Trade firm, has failed. The liabilities are said to exceed a quarter of a million.

THE SOUTH.

GEORGE ALLEN, cashier of the Savannah, Florida and Western road, is $6,000 short in his accounts, and has disappeared....An opinion of the Tennessee Supreme Court declares invalid and unconstitutional the act of April, 1881, to compromise the bonded indebtedness of Tennessee at par and 3 per cent. interest, the coupons receivable for taxes.

THE State of Texas has conveyed to Charles B. and John V. Farwell, Abner Taylor and C. A. Babcock, of Illinois, a tract of land larger than Connecticut, in return for a contract to erect a Capitol at Austin....Several firms of cotton brokers in New Orleans have suspended. All were speculative dealers.

A GANG of workmen were sent into the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel at Baltimore to repair the track. They had proceeded but a few yards when they heard the distant rumbling of an approaching train. Hardly had they caught the sound of the one train approaching when the glare of a locomotive headlight was seen in the opposite direction. The next instant the two trains came thundering along. Terror-stricken and confused, the unfortunate men jumped from one track to the other only to step into the yawning jaws of death. Several of them had the presence of mind to crouch up against the walls of the tunnel a couple of feet outside the track, and thus made their escape, but five of their companions were struck by the locomotives, hurled forward on the tracks and their bodies then torn and mutilated by the wheels of the cars. Two of the poor fellows had their heads severed from their bodies, and arms and legs were scattered for fifty yards along the tracks.

A SLICE half a mile square has fallen from the peak of Bald mountain, in North Carolina, to the fertile valley below.

THE town of Columbia, Texas, was inundated from the Brazos river. The inhabitants gathered in the churches and supplied with food by boats....The death of Bishop Wightman, of the M. E. Church South, is announced.

POLITICAL.

A CONFERENCE of between thirty and forty Democratic Congressmen was held at Washington last week. The chief object of the meeting was to discuss informally a plan of action regarding the coming tariff contest in the House. Those who were present are known as "tariff reformers." After a free interchange of views, it was determined to make a resolute opposition to the passage of the Tariff Commission bill as reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

AT last the dead-lock has been broken at Albany, the Tammanyites joining with the Republicans to defeat the Tilden men.

WASHINGTON.

CUSTODIAN PITNEY went before the treasury investigation, on the 10th inst., and asked to be informed of the nature of the testimony given by Upton and Lamphere. He then declared that John Sherman and his wife knew that employes of the treasury were paid from the contingent fund for work done for the ex-Secretary, and produced incriminating notes purporting to have been written by the Shermans. The committee has decided to recall Upton and Lamphere, and confront them with Pitney.

GEN. GRANT has written to Capt. Eads to complain of having been imposed upon in the ship-canal project, and withdrawing from the Board of Directors....J. W. Guiteau says his brother has no fear of death, and will meet it "with the air of a martyr."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has signed the commission of Frederick A. Tuttle as Governor of Arizona, in place of Gen. Fremont....Soteldo, who was shot by Clarence Barton in the office of the Washington *Republican*, died from his wound two days after receiving it....Senator Sherman issues a card to state that the testimony reflecting upon himself and his wife which was alleged to have been given by Custodian Pitney is a pure concoction, as will very soon be shown by the printed evidence....A Washington telegram says: It is possible, at least, to state the exact situation of the case against Gen. Carr. When the War Department ascertained the exact facts it was determined not to order a court of inquiry, but to submit the facts to Gen. Carr himself, knowing that he would ask for a court. The charges were these: First, mismanagement of the campaign; second, disobedience of orders; third, disrespect to a superior officer. This was communicated to Gen. Carr, and to-day a request has been received from him for a court of inquiry.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER was in Washington last week, and had a long interview with the President. They discussed together the Pope campaign, and Gen. Porter explained to the President how he had been, as he believes, misjudged for so long. He invited the President to as careful a perusal of the records as he claimed that Gen. Grant made before recently declaring his belief in Porter's innocence.

THE President has refused to entertain the charges preferred by Gen. Wilcox against Gen. Carr, and the latter has been released from arrest....The Coroner's jury find that Soteldo came to his death by a shot from his brother's pistol.

SECRETARY HUNT brought about a conference at his office of the naval committees of both houses, three Admirals and other officers of distinction. Chairman Harris, of the House committee, urged the immediate construction of seven vessels, at a cost of $10,000,000, two of them to be of the largest and fastest type. Admiral Porter gave a hearty indorsement to the plan.

GENERAL.

BY the spilling of coal-oil on the floor, the house of John Moreland, near Huntington, Ontario, took fire, and his wife, step-daughter and three children were burned to death, two young men also nearly losing their lives.... In reporting 131 failures for the past week, a mercantile agency of New York finds them generally caused by speculation or deliberate fraud and again urges the passage of a severe national bankrupt law. .....Jesse Barber, colored, was hanged at Winnsboro, S. C., for the murder of Mack Perry last July. Quirino Gaitan, a Mexican, graced a gallows at Brownsville, Texas, and died game.

IN order to extend her profitable concert tour, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has postponed for some weeks her marriage to a Philadelphia broker....The Globe foundry in London, Ont., burned, involving $75,000 loss.

BY the treaty of peace with Peru, Bolivia is left without a seaboard. The Chilian Government gave a cordial reception to Mr. Trescott, special envoy from the United States, who stated that an unfortunate misunderstanding had arisen, which explanation would dissipate. The Chilians are to occupy all minor ports north of Callao....The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company disavows any intention to make a claim for compensation for courtesies extended to President Garfield, his family or the Government, the service rendered being a duty and a pleasure.

ADVICES from Salinos, Mexico, state that an old man named Allen, a sub-contractor on the Sunset road, Charles Bowers, a blacksmith, and Fred Douglass, a cook, were murdered in their camp. They had received their money, and were returning to Texas.

THE steamship Bahama was lost on her trip from Porto Rico to New York. Twenty-five persons were drowned, and thirteen escaped in a small boat and were picked up and brought to New York by the Glenmorag.

THE iron steamer Onoko, which was launched at Cleveland is the largest on the lakes, having a length of over 300 feet, and a capacity of 100,000 bushels of corn. She will cost about $225,000.

FOREIGN.

OFFICIAL statistics show that in 1881 there were 17,341 persons evicted in Ireland. The number of ejectment decrees for non-payment of rent was 1,724, representing arrears of £47,000, or an average of less than $140 per head.

THE revolt in Herzegovina is increasing, and a provisional government has been established....Disturbances among the students caused the closing of the university at Charkoff, Russia.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attention of the Russian Government has been called to the atrocities perpetrated in the empire against the Jews, they continue, and fresh outrages are continually reported. An entire Jewish family were recently murdered at Ananieff by the peasants. Russia is heaping up a fearful score against herself which will some day be terribly avenged. Jewish money and Nihilistic weapons combined will be a hard foe for the Government to deal with.

THE Shah of Persia has granted a French company the right to construct a railroad in his dominions from Teheran, the capital, to Resho. They are to pay a heavy sum on the completion of the road, and a rental of 55,000 francs a year for sixty years.

IN Edinburgh, boxes containing infernal machines were delivered at two places, and eight persons were injured by the explosion. A mason named Castello has been arrested for the outrages.

A Remarkable Plant.

Anise grows wild in Egypt, in Syria, Palestine and all parts of the Levant, but the Romans considered the Egyptian and Cretan anise to be the best, especially for medicinal purposes. The product of Southern Europe is now looked upon with favor. Among the ancients anise seems to have been a common pot-herb in every garden. Although it is less used in medicine by the moderns than by the ancients, it still retains its former reputation as an excellent stomachic, particularly for delicate women and young children. The Romans showed it in order to keep up an agreeable moisture in the mouth, and to sweeten the breath, while some Orientals still do the same. Some of the Persian poets have sung the agreeable qualities of the anise, and a modern sweet ballad of Rome compares the slender grace of a young girl to the anise.

Anise is an annual plant growing to the height of one foot, carries a white flower, and blooms from June till August. The seeds are imported and used in large quantities on account of their aromatic and carminative properties. The distilled plant, when used in blossom, yields a sweeter and more gratful tincture than can be obtained from the seeds. Anise is extensively employed by the confectioner for the purpose of flavoring comfits and cordials. The anise seed cordial of the shops is a compound of alcohol, anise seed and angelica. The oil is obtained by distillation from the seeds, and though habitually mixed with a great many cattle medicines, and regarded by the farmers of former generations as one of the most potent drugs, it performs scarcely any other office than the communicating of an agreeable fragrance. The Chinese cultivate it for the seasoning of dishes; and the Japanese employ bundles and garlands of it in the ceremonies of their heathenish superstition. Its appearance, when out of flower, as well as when in bloom, is decidedly ornamental.

GAIL HAMILTON has only two hates. She hates a man with a white face and a woman who has dyspepsia. Outside of these she gets along quite peaceably with the world.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The measure for placing Gen. Grant on the retired list came up in the Senate on the 10th, but was laid over because Mr. Logan was absent. Mr. Maxey urged the enlargement of the Mexican-war list, and Mr. Beck expressed his willingness to aid needy and deserving veterans, but not to others. In the House Mr. Guenther reported a resolution of inquiry as to the practicability of lowering the dam constructed for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar and took up and passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint to a Captaincy in the army T. D. Kirby, who was cashiered for drunkenness when a brevet Brigadier General. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted a report showing that twenty-nine employes of the Internal Revenue Department had been killed and fifty wounded while enforcing the laws against moonshiners. Both houses adjourned to Monday, 13th. At a caucus of Republican Senators, held after adjournment, it was determined to resist any motion to bring up Harris' resolution for the appointment of Neil Brown as acting Chief Clerk of the Senate.

A bill for the sale of the Miami lands in Kansas was passed by the Senate on Feb. 13th, and a measure was introduced for the disposition of the Fort Larned reservation in Kansas. The bill for the relief of Samson Goliath, which involves the right of Congress to remit the sentence of a court-martial, was recommitted at the request of Mr. Logan. Mr. Ingalls introduced an act to adjust the claims of the confederated Peoria Indians of Kansas, and Mr. Hill a bill to provide suitable agricultural lands for the Southern Utes. Mr. Vest made a favorable report on the bill for a public building at Jefferson City, and Mr. Harris introduced a similar measure for Chattanooga. The Senate in executive session, after some discussion, confirmed the appointment of Col. Rucker as Quartermaster General. In the House Mr. Davis introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for correspondence and other information in regard to encroachments upon the harbor of Chicago. A resolution was adopted calling for facts concerning the perils of American missionaries in Persia. Mr. Young introduced a bill to create the office of Mining Commissioner, with a salary of $4,000. Mr. Herndon proposed a constitutional amendment limiting the number of members of the House to 325. The Supplemental Census bill was passed. For two and a half hours the clerks were kept busy reading bills. Among them were measures to prohibit polygamists from voting or holding office in the Territories, for a ship canal from Lake Ponchartrain to the Mississippi, to reduce the whisky tax to 50 cents per gallon, to aid in erecting monuments on Revolutionary battle-fields, to abolish the national banks, and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among cattle.

Mr. McDill introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 14th, appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of governors to regulate the flow of gas in public buildings. Mr. Edmunds was defeated in an attempt to take up the Anti-Polygamy bill out of its regular order. Mr. Vance made a speech deploring the high-protective policy of the Government as retarding the growth of the South. Among the nominations sent to the Senate by President Arthur were those of John C. New, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; E. H. Nevin, Jr., to be Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia; Moses M. Drew, to be Marshal for California; and H. M. Van Arman, of San Francisco, to be Secretary of the Territory of Arizona. In the House, Mr. Willetts reported a bill to prevent polygamists from holding civil office in the Territories or serving as Delegates in Congress. Mr. Orth made an adverse report on the resolution of Mr. Robinson calling on the Attorney General for an opinion as to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Great Britain. The Apportionment bill was taken up, and Mr. Oates argued in favor of fixing the number of Representatives at 250. Mr. Herbert desired to speak on the question, but the confusion in the hall prevented his being heard, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Jackson introduced a bill in the Senate on the 15th appropriating $150,000 to make good the loss sustained at the hands of Federal troops, in 1864, by the Methodist book-house at Nashville. A resolution was passed to provide messengers for seven leading committees at $1,400 per year. The Anti-polygamy bill was debated for two hours. The report of the commission on the cattle plague was sent to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows that no lung disease exists in the western centers of live-stock traffic. Four Dutch cows imported into Massachusetts brought a plague, which was eradicated in six years at a cost of $77,000. In the House a bill was introduced by the Committee on Agriculture making the Department of Agriculture an executive department of the Government, greatly extending its powers and duties, and providing for a Secretary of Agriculture who shall receive the same salary as is paid to chiefs of other executive departments. The Appropriation bill was discussed in the House.

The United States Senate took up the anti-polygamy bill on the 16th. Mr. Vest denounced it as a bill of attainder. Mr. Pendleton objected to the feature excluding known polygamists from the jury-box. Mr. Sherman thought it was nearly time for a revelation against polygamy. By a party vote, it was agreed that not more than three of the Commissioners to be selected shall belong to the same political organization. The bill was then passed by a unanimous vote. In the House of Representatives, a bill was passed granting Mrs. Garfield a pension of $5,000 per annum. Bills were favorably reported to regulate the collection of tax on weiss beer, to admit Dakota as a State, to provide additional training schools for Indian youth, to erect public buildings at Columbus, Erie, and Leavenworth, and to fix the term of internal revenue Collectors at four years. The Apportionment bill was taken up. Mr. Seaton's method was defeated by 9 to 148, and a resolution was passed that the basis of division shall be that used in the Forty-sixth Congress. Mr. Anderson's amendment to fix the number of Representatives at 325 was adopted by 162 to 104. After an unseemly wrangle it was discovered that no quorum was present.

Florence Nightingale.

Florence Nightingale was born at Florence, Italy, in the month of May, 1820. Her father was William E. Shore, a banker, who inherited the estates of Peter Nightingale, and, as the will provided, changed his name to that of the person whose property fell to him. Florence was the younger daughter. She enjoyed all the advantages, which were numerous, of persons in affluent circumstances, and early in life attained remarkable proficiency in several branches of education. Very soon her philanthropic instincts led her to study, systematically, the best ways and means to ameliorate the condition of the race, physically and morally. In the search for information, she took up her abode in 1851 in the institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, established at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Soon her activity showed itself, and we find her aiding personally and pecuniarily the Governesses, Sanatorium, which was restored and given a thorough reorganization. This work had scarcely been accomplished when Miss Nightingale had her attention directed to the inefficiency and mismanagement of the British military hospitals in the Crimea. One of the plans suggested for their reform was the formation of a select band of lady superintendents and of nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. Miss Nightingale, at the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary of War, undertook the organization and conduct of that body, and soon, where confusion had reigned, there was order, and, by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and received the benedictions of a nation. A testimonial fund of £50,000, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was, at her special request, devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Miss Nightingale has greatly assisted the cause by her writings. Her name is a household word in Great Britain, and, indeed, all over the Christian world it is the synonym of earnest, successful work in behalf of the sick and suffering.

GUITEAU'S PRESENTS.

The Curious Things That Have Been Sent to the Assassin.

The popular reprobation of the assassin's crime is still manifested in different ways. The common mode of expressing the feeling against the assassin, says a correspondent, is to send a rope suggestively noosed. These ropes began to come by express and mail before the trial, and are still coming in. They have been sent to the District Attorney, to Mr. Scoville, to the Warden of the jail, and to the assassin himself. A little room at the jail is strewn with ropes received from various parts of the country. Some of them are ropes such as are generally used in executions, with the conventional hangman's noose skillfully made. Many other little reminders of the fate that awaits him come in the mail to the assassin, but the Warden, as a rule, keeps them from his eyes.

Cheap comic valentines, representing the gallows with a dangling victim, are also sent to the assassin. In every nook in the District Attorney's office can be found some testimonial of popular feeling respecting the assassin. Many of the things received have been destroyed. In one corner of Mr. Corkhill's private office is a little heap of ropes. A bundle of switches was sent to the scoundrel from Florida. A citizen of Osceola, Iowa, in order to testify to his feeling in a unique way, invested $6.50 in a pair of white kids and a fine white satin tie, the tips of which he dyed blood red. He sent these with a request that they be worn by the culprit on the scaffold, the red marks to testify the innocent blood of his victim. They now form a part of the District Attorney's museum.

From Ohio came the little wooden box, opened on one side. It contained a miniature scaffold, on which a paper image of a man was hanging, while a score of paper women were hauling on the rope. They were, according to the inscription on the box, "the women of Ohio."

Among other curiosities saved by the District Attorney is a miniature scaffold and coffin, very neatly constructed, and a gallows-tree, with an effigy six or seven inches long suspended upon it. There is also a little coffin, the open lid of which exposes a death's head. The coffin is inscribed "*Strangulatus pro diabolo*, 1882."

All sorts of pictures, cartoons and letters have been received and destroyed. During the early part of the trial a great many gags of various patterns, the common form being a corncob with strings tied at each end, were received, with a request that they be applied to the prisoner. Some of these have been preserved. In the same connection may be mentioned various pots of glue and mucilage, sent with the suggestion that the villain's mouth be glued up. Many patent-medicine firms, doubtless with an eye to an advertisement, sent the District Attorney samples of their wares, proposing that he dose himself with the mixtures so that his health should not fail him until he had convicted the prisoner.

The District Attorney has also received a large amount of Confederate money to be turned over to the prisoner. One imposing testimonial letter, signed "Citizens," contained one copper penny to be given to Mr. Scoville to aid in the defense. A letter received from New Waterford, Conn., from a rope-maker, proposed to make for the assassin a red, white and blue rope out of silk or any other material the District Attorney might select. One of the most ghastly curiosities in the museum is a black cap sent by an unknown friend of justice.

A letter that came from Chicago suggested as the proper mode of execution that the assassin be fastened to a rope 300 feet long, the other end being attached to a balloon, which would give him a veritable "flight to glory."

The demon, according to Warden Crocker, has become as docile as a lamb; doesn't insist upon having his own way as he did during the trial, and does what he is ordered to do without a murmur. He has lost much of his accustomed bravado, and does not become so excited when in conversation. Gen. Crocker states that he does not believe any man under sentence of death ever more fully appreciated the awful situation than the condemned. He has become very much depressed in spirits, and shows it. He behaves with perfect decorum, and there is not a sign of insanity in his conversation or actions. He is denied the privilege of seeing visitors now altogether, and this seems to worry him.

Popular Names in New York.

The city has a variety of localities whose names sound strange to unfamiliar ears, and hence are among the peculiarities of the metropolis. There is "Mackerelville," and also "Cowboy," and many other spots noted in the police reports. Among the more notorious is "Hell's Kitchen," which was brought before the public by the Rooney murder. "Hell's Kitchen" is a series of rookeries inhabited by a class deeply sunk in misery, but notwithstanding poverty they always have money for whisky. Rooney only beat his wife to death—which is so common a thing here that it hardly calls for more than passing notice. "Hell's Kitchen" is no worse than "Murderer's Row" or "Devil's Eelpot," each of which has its record. Then, too, look at the fanciful names enjoyed by an important element in our population. There are the "Short Boys," the "Dead Rabbits," the "Man Eaters," and others, who not only vote, but often control elections, and also do their share to fill the penitentiary. "Hell's Kitchen" is a richly remunerative investment to the landlord, for the poor always pay highest rent, and the tenements of this city are immensely profitable. This class of property holders claim respectability, and may live in elegant style, while their wealth is wrung from the most miserable of mankind.—*New York Letter.*

Blaine and Arthur.

A Washington telegram says: A friend of the President said to-day that it always took two parties to make a quarrel, and that Mr. Blaine would not have very much success in keeping himself prominent before the country on the issue made with the President, because the President does not intend to take any further notice of the matter. In other words, the administration people propose to allow Mr. Blaine to go ahead and say and do what he pleases, and have it all his own way for a time. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine's friends claim that they will be able to make such a showing to the country in a short time that silence upon the part of the administration will suit them only too well.

DEATH is the tyrant of the imagination. His reign is in solitude and darkness; in tombs and prisons; over weak hearts and seething brains. He lives without shape or sound, a phantasm; inaccessible to sight or touch; a ghastly and terrible apprehension.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

IN the Virginia Senate, at Richmond, on the 16th, Mr. Newberry offered a resolution that, as the Legislature of Virginia, when elected, was undoubtedly believed by the people of the State fully competent to do the legislative work of the commonwealth, and as Senator Mahone had been elected to go to Washington, to act there as Senator for the State, instead of doing which he was spending his time in Richmond, interfering with the proceedings of the Legislature, the Legislature formally tender the said Senator Mahone a firm but polite invitation to go to Washington, and there to attend to his own business.

THE Minnesota grange has adopted resolutions that the new rules for buying and grading wheat put in force by the millers cut prices from 10 to 30 cents per bushel, and struck a blow at every interest in the State, and that the remedy lies in encouraging local buyers and in shipping wheat outside the State....Robinson, Kan., had a $[illegible] fire which destroyed the business portion of the town, including two hotels, the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Halls, the postoffice, and a dozen stores....A young lady jumped from a train on the Lake Shore railroad, near Ripley, Ohio, while it was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Strange to say, she was not hurt....Joseph Sabertin and his wife, residing at Evansville, Ind., were poisoned by their daughter, who dosed their breakfast with arsenic.

RUSSIAN Jews in a village near Kichinef were attacked by peasants, ten of the former being nearly beaten to death. A Vienna correspondent asserts that in seven important towns no less than 250 women were outraged by Jew-baiters. At Odessa petroleum was poured on a Hebrew's head and set on fire.... The Pope has addressed a letter to the Italian Bishops instructing them to encourage Catholic societies among the laity, to develop the Catholic press, and to advocate boldly the temporal independence of the Holy See....A French tribunal gave judgment against Emile Zola for using the name of a real personage in one of his novels....Mr. Parnell's spring plowing on his farm at Avondale, County Wicklow, was done by farmer-tenants of the neighborhood.

FIVE HUNDRED Hungarians who arrived at Boston by steamer were vaccinated by the quarantine physicians, much to the disgust and in spite of the resistance of the Magyars. ....Hon. Joseph E. Sheffield, projector of the New Haven and Northampton railway and founder of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, died after a long illness. He was born in 1797, and leaves an estate valued at $2,000,000.... Enos Sylvester, of Providence, R. I., under the hallucination that God had commanded him to do so, built a pyre of wood in his house, saturated it with oil, bound his infant son, and placed the child upon the pyre, while he himself knelt down to offer up a prayer for blessing on the intended sacrifice. Just before applying the match to the pile, he was discovered, and arrested before he could strike the match.

THE Panama correspondent of the New York *Herald* sends that paper the results of an interview with M. Hersent, who is charged with the preliminary works on the canal. The works proper—that is, digging, excavation, etc.—have not yet commenced. Everything thus far is preliminary. Labor has been devoted to clearing away the forests and jungles on either side the proposed route for a quarter of a mile back. This has been done to such an extent that from an elevated position on the line both boundaries of the isthmus can be seen. The preliminary operations, it is estimated, will occupy two years and then the real work will begin....A. B. Meacham, well known in connection with the Modoc outbreak, died of apoplexy in Washington.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends that a tax be placed on oleomargarine, glucose and cider champagne.... President Arthur had thirty-seven guests at his first State dinner. The White House was radiant with flowers....Colored jubilee singers were denied admission at every hotel in Washington.

A FIRE, which originated at the corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, destroyed the candy factory of Ehrman & Co. and damaged the carpet stock of W. H. McKnight, the loss being $100,000....The caterpillar destroyed 300,000 bales of cotton last year.

DOCTOR BILLS.

How the Congressional Committee Will Remunerate Garfield's Surgeons and Attendants.

The time in which bills could be filed with the Committee on Accounts of Garfield's Illness expired on the 10th inst. A Washington telegram says: There have been all sorts of claims presented, the only conceivable ones withheld being those of railroads for transportation, etc., they declining to make any charge for their services. The statements made by the surgeons as to the amount of labor and attention they gave to the case will not at present be made public, but, though they make no distinct charges, it is evident that Drs. Bliss, Hamilton and Agnew do not expect less than $25,000 or $30,000 each. A member of the committee, talking with a *Herald* correspondent this evening about the matter, gave it as his opinion that they would be awarded very much less. He could only speak for himself, but, from informal discussions of the matter among members of the committee, he was inclined to believe that the amounts for the leading surgeons would be from $7,000 to $10,000. Dr. Boynton's services are recognized as being very valuable in the case, and there is a disposition on the part of a large majority of the committee to class him with those receiving the greatest reward. Drs. Reyburn, Barnes and Woodward will not get so much. If the leading members of the staff get from $7,000 to $10,000, it is reasonable to infer that the others will receive from $3,000 to $5,000 each. Miss Dr. Edson's claim is not to be ignored, and she will probably get a sum not far from that awarded to Drs. Barnes, Woodward and Reyburn. Steward Crump, as well as Miss Edson, suffered greatly in health from his long watch, and, in fact, expended $600 in doctor's bills during his own illness in consequence; and these facts will not be overlooked by the committee in making awards. Drs. Barnes and Woodward were desirous of being promoted instead of receiving any reward of money. Dr. Barnes, who ranks as Brigadier General in the army, wants to retire with the rank of Major General, and Dr. Woodward wanted to be promoted from Major to Colonel. This in the long run would prove more remunerative than a simple cash payment of $5,000. One reason why the committee will classify the amounts to be awarded, is because some of the surgeons assumed more responsibility than others, and were naturally called upon to undertake more of the management of the case. In compensating Dr. Boynton, Miss Edson, Steward Crump and others, the committee is influenced by the feeling of great responsibility and the burden of care which they severally bore, not only because the President was to them an intimate friend, but because he was the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the results of his death might, in a measure, prove disastrous to the country. In that light the committee regard them not merely as nurses, but as ministering, with self-devotion, to the welfare of the nation.

A Real Need.

Amusement in itself is a real need, which always makes itself felt, and in some way or other is sure to get supplied. It is not, as some suppose, a sort of superfluous luxury which should be patiently waited for till all other desirable advantages are secured; it is rather a deep seated necessity, which, in all circumstances, must and will be satisfied, if not from fountains pure and sweet, then from sources unwholesome and corrupt. The young need it more than the old, the busy more than the idle, the poor more than the rich; but all need it, and all in some form obtain it.

Nursery Tales.

[Dinner Tribune.]

I.

What is the Man in the Big Coat and Broad Hat? It is a Hack-Driver. What is a Hack-Driver. He frequently is a Reformed Train-Robber. He does not rob Trains any more, but he robs poor young men who are too Full to Walk Home at Night. Does the Hack-Driver Drink? Yes, whenever he is Invited. He will also Smoke one of your Cigars if you will Urge him. Will the Hack-Driver stop the Hack at the Corner and let you Walk the Rest of the Way to the House so that you may Tell your Wife that you walked all the Way Home? He will by a Large Majority.

II.

Here we have an Oyster. It is going to a Church Fair. When it Gets to the Fair, it will Swim around in a big Kettle of Warm Water. A Lady will Stir it with a Spoon, and Sell the Warm Water for Two Bits a pint. Then the Oyster will Move on to the next Fair. In this way the Oyster will visit all the Church Fairs in town, and Bring a great many Dollars into the Treasury. The Oyster goes a great Way in a Good Cause.

III.

Is this a Locomotive Head-light? No. Then it must be a Drug Store Illuminated. No, it is a man's Nose. What a funny Nose it is. It looks like a Bonfire. Half a dozen such Noses would make a Gaudy Fourth of July Celebration. It is too bad that such a lovely-tinted Nose should have such a Homely Man Behind it. The Nose has cost the Man a great Deal of Borrowed Money. If it were not for the Nose a great many Breweries would Close and a great many Distilleries would Suspend. If the Man drinks too much Water, his Nose will lose its Color. He must be careful about this. How many such Noses would it Take to make a Rainbow half a Mile long? Ask the Man to let you Light your Cigar by his Nose.

IV.

This is a Contribution Plate. It has just been Handed around. What is there upon it? Now Count very Slow or you will make a Mistake. Four Buttons, one Nickel, a Blue Chip, and one Spectacle Glass. Yes, that is Right. What will be done with all these Nice Things? They will be sent to Foreign Countries for the good of the poor Heathens. How the poor Heathens will Rejoice.

V.

Here is a Man who has just stopped his Paper. What a Miserable looking Creature he is. He looks as if he had been stealing sheep. How will he know what is going on, now that he has Stopped his Paper? He will Borrow his Neighbor's Paper. One of these Days he will Break his leg, or be a Candidate for Office, and then the Paper will say nothing about it. That will be Treating him just Right, will it not, little Children?

VI.

This man is a School Teacher. He is going to Sit Down in the Chair. There is a Bent Pin in the Chair and it will Bite the School Teacher. The School Teacher is a very Able Man, and he will find it out as soon as the Bent Pin Tackles him. Will the School Teacher rise again? We should Smile. But the School Teacher will not Smile. He will Play a Sonata with the Ferrule on the Boy's Back. The boy put the Bent Pin in the Chair. He is trying to be a Humorist. When the School Teacher gets Through with him the Boy will eat his meals from the Mantel-Piece for a week.

VII.

The Dog looks Sick. He has been celebrating the Fourth of July. There is a bunch of Fire Crackers tied to his Tail; also a tin Dipper. The Dipper does not Seem to Bother him as much as the Fire Crackers. He is Wishing it was Christmas. We fear he is not a Patriotic Dog.

Comfort from Newspapers.

Many years ago, in one of the severe winters when there was much hardship among the poor, a city paper suggested that old newspapers, spread over the bed, would form an excellent substitute for blankets and coverlets. This brought upon the journal a great deal of harmless ridicule from other papers, but it brought comfort to many a poor family. In the matter of bed-clothing, especially, we are apt to associate warmth with weight, and do not consider that there is no warmth in the coverings themselves, but that they merely prevent the heat of the body from passing off. Whatever is a poor conductor of heat will make a warm covering. Paper itself is a poor conductor, but still poorer are the thin layers of air that are confined when two or three newspapers are laid upon one another. A few newspapers laid over the bed will keep one much warmer than some of the heavy, close-woven blankets. We do not propose newspapers as a substitute for blankets and comforters, but it is one of those make-shifts that it is well to know. In traveling one may, by the aid of a few papers, secure a comfortable rest in a thinly-clad bed, and if we cannot afford to give a destitute family a blanket or a comforter, we may show them how to increase the usefulness of their thin coverings by stitching a few layers of newspapers between them. It may be well to remind those who grow window-plants that, by removing them away from the window, and arranging a cover of newspapers over them, they may be preserved from harm in severely cold nights. With the plants, as with ourselves, it is not so much that cold comes in as that the heat goes off, and often a slight protection will prevent the escape of heat.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hyperbole of the Plains.

[Laramie City Boomerang.]

We flit through the dreamy hours of summer like swift-winged bumblebees amid the honeysuckle and pumpkin blossoms, storing away perhaps a little glucose honey and buckwheat pancakes for the future, but all at once, like a newspaper thief in the night, the king of frost and zipe, yellow chillblains is upon us, and we crouch beneath the wintry blast and hump our spinal column up into the crisp air like a Texas steer that has thoughtlessly swallowed a raw cactus.

INDIANA ITEMS.

HUNTINGTON county is about to build a jail modeled after that in Wells county.

TWELVE leading cities of Indiana have bonded debts of $6,958,700 and floating debts of $615,948.

A WIDOW near Shelbyville, aged 43, induced her daughter to discard a lover aged 23, and then married him herself.

THE wholesale dry goods firm of Evans, McDonald & Co., of Fort Wayne, has suspended, with liabilities of $150,000.

THE Commissioners of Clinton county have awarded the contract for building the new Court House to Farmen & Pierce for $169,999.

RETURNS to the Indiana Bureau of Statistics refute the general idea that the lands of the State are gradually absorbed by capitalists, showing to the contrary that the number of owners is increasing.

SOME of the students of the Indiana College dressed up a gawky, long-haired comrade as Oscar Wilde, accompanied him on a lecturing visit to Crawfordville, and dined with an æsthetic villager.

MRS. SPARKS, of Hensley township, Johnson county, is nearly 100 years old, and states that she has twelve children, eighty-five grandchildren, about 160 great-grandchildren, fifty great-great-grandchildren, and a few great-great-great-grandchildren.

J. M. WALTER, who carried the mail on horseback between St. Meinrad, Spencer county, and Leavenworth, was arrested for stealing several registered letters from the mail-sack. He escaped by jumping from the horse and dashing into the underbrush.

A SOMEWHAT singular proceeding was witnessed at Lafayette a few days ago. A man named Gellespie, who died from small-pox, had been conveyed to the burial spot on a dray, the body being in a coffin and the latter placed in a carefully-sealed box. The drayman's next load happened to be some bags, and, when the owner discovered the fact that the bags were on the dray which had been used for the small-pox patient, he threw them all into the canal.

PROF. HORACE S. GILLETTE, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, died at Indianapolis of rheumatic gout. Prof. Gillette was born in New York in 1810 and early in life was a lawyer. About 1840 he turned his attention to the education of deaf-mutes, and was engaged in the Columbus, (Ohio,(asylum. He afterward took charge of the Tennessee institute at Knoxville, where he remained until 1855, when he was employed in the Indiana institute, where he has since been.

THE noble Miamis are said to be fast blowing in the money paid them by the Government. When the Indians left Cogwill's office and went to the banks to cash their checks they were followed by their creditors, and as soon as the money was has handed over the pale-faces demanded their pounds of flesh. Most of the proud Miamis were cleaned out, and a large proportion of the money went into the tills of low groggeries. Of the $30,000 paid out in Wabash to the Indians, it is estimated $25,000 was squandered before nightfall.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

FORT WAYNE has been convulsed by a big social sensation. Miss Nellie Fleming, daughter of William Fleming, ex-State Treasurer, and Director of the Chicago, New York and St. Louis road, eloped with Tony Trentman, and went to Detroit, where they were married. Trentman is a notorious gambler and hard character generally, but is a member of a highly-respectable family, being a brother of Augustus C. Trentman, a well-known wholesale grocer of Fort Wayne. Miss Fleming is a beautiful brunette, and has for several years been a leader in Fort Wayne society.

A CORRESPONDENT sends from Bedford the following particulars of the killing of Nicholas Bawn, Zachariah Whitted and Virgil Wilcox, at Tunnelton, Lawrence county: For a long time Tunnelton and its vicinity has been infested by a band of thieves and burglars, who have done pretty much as they pleased. Travelers have been stopped on the highways and robbed, and farmers have had stock and feed stolen from them. Yet such was the horror the robbers created in the community that but few if any could be found who were willing to prosecute for fear of arson or bodily injury at the hands of the band. A few days ago, according to the story that Ben Willoughby, the man who betrayed his confederates, tells, four persons—himself, Nicholas Bawn, Virgil Wilcox and Zachariah Whitted—entered into a conspiracy to carry out a plan which embraced burglary, arson and murder, and but for Willoughby weakening and making a clean breast of the affair they might have been to a great extent successful. He says, in the first place, they were to burglarize the saloon of A. Myers on the supposition that a large amount of money was concealed in the building. From the saloon they were to go to the residence of Mr. Thos. Clark, a wealthy citizen, call him out if possible, kill him and then rob the house. If successful, after this the next thing on the programme was to fire a vacant building that stands on the outskirts of the village, and, while excited people were drawn to the scene of the conflagration, break open the store and office of Messrs. A. Guthrie & Son, pork-packers and merchants, and rob the safes of their contents. Then they were to leave the country. They did leave the country, but not as they intended. On Sunday morning Willoughby for some cause or other revealed the whole affair to Mr. Clark, Mr. Myers and one or two others, and measures were at once taken to capture or kill the burglars. It was agreed to place a number of men armed with shotguns in such a position that they could see the window of the saloon the thieves were to enter, and not be seen themselves. Promptly at the hour named the burglars appeared at the window, Willoughby with them, as agreed upon, wearing a pair of white pantaloons that he might be known and not injured. Bawn whistled, and Wilcox soon had the window opened and entered, then Willoughby stepped around the corner of the building out of the way. A pistol was fired by one of the citizens in ambush, and in a second almost the three frightened burglars got out of the window onto the platform, which is about three feet above the ground. They were no sooner out than a volley of shots was sent at them, prostrating all of them, but not preventing them from getting off and crawling under the platform. The citizens then called upon them to come out, throw away their arms and surrender. They agreed to do this if assured they would not be shot. It is said this assurance was given, and they came out and threw away their pistols some distance from them. No sooner had they done this than a perfect hail of shot and bullets was sent at them. Whitted dropped dead on the spot, Bawn fell mortally wounded, and Wilcox, although badly wounded, ran some distance, when he received another shot which brought him to the ground in a dying condition. It is asserted that just after he fell a young man stepped up, placed a shot-gun against his head and blew the top of it almost off. Bawn died next night. He was but a boy, being only about 18 years of age, but was a bad character. The other two, especially Wilcox, were noted for their lawlessness of character. Willoughby is by no means a saint, and was a few years ago in jail here charged with murder, but was acquitted. It is reported that Willoughby has fled the country through fear of vengeance on the part of the dead men's friends. The verdict of the Coroner is, "Came to death f.om the effect of gunshots fired by unknown persons."

Bombastes Blaine.

Mr. Blaine has plenty of leisure, and plenty of money, and an inexhaustible stock of assurance. Just now he is engaged in the active business of keeping himself before the public as a supposed candidate for the Presidency in 1884. The rings, the jobbers, the lobbyists and the schemers who cluster about Washington, and who call themselves Republicans and Democrats for convenience, are ardent advocates of the plumed knight, who, being on the retired list, has nothing to do but to set up windmills and attack them furiously.

No former Secretary of State ever wasted as much dispatch paper, in the same space of time, as this enterprising aspirant for the White House did in the eight months that he blustered and fumed about that department, to the terror of all Europe, Asia and Africa, and the Chilian part of the American continent. And he appears to have kept the clerks under him employed night and day, for he was so satisfied with his performances that he had copies of all the dynamite dispatches made, and carried them off, claiming, as he did in the case of the Mulligan letters, they were his private property.

In the midst of the terrible commotion caused by the alarming letter of the formidable ex-Secretary "To the *President* of the United States"—no longer "My dear Mr. President"—comes the news from Panama that the Congress of South American nations, which was to have met there on the 1st of December, had failed, and the few delegates who did meet had "returned to their homes much disgusted at the apathy displayed by their neighbors among the various republics along the coast."

These South American states of Latin origin evidently do not appreciate projects for a general congress. The splurging Secretary who invited them to come to Washington, to discuss terrapin and canvas-backs between the sherry and the champagne, must have known of this disinclination when he ordered Mr. Trescott to persuade them to accept his hospitality, for which Congress would be expected to foot the big bill.

This Bombastes Furioso of diplomacy, got up a project for a congress of "all the American nations to assemble in the city of Washington" next November. Not satisfied with a general circular, to make sure of the proposed guests he instructed Mr. Trescott, on his return to the United States, to call on some of them, and to repeat the invitation in person. Mr. Frelinghuysen thought his predecessor too hospitable by far, and revoked the instruction to Trescott. Whereupon the belligerent Blaine, with a blast of his war trumpet, calls the ringster clans to muster and to save this country from a surrender to the despots of the Old World.

Mr. Blaine is a very smart man as the world goes. The trouble with him is that he is much too smart for the common run of mankind. He is never content with being smart enough. This is a great misfortune for a patriot, a statesman, a hero in time of war, and a trading politician at all times.

Amid all the noise and confusion of this South American business, gotten up to divert public attention, the lobbery at the bottom of it may be said to stick out palpably to sharp eyes. Mr. Blaine made his Roman virtue manifest to all the world when he instructed his faithful minister, Hurlbut "not to extend the good offices of this Government in behalf of the Cochet claim" for a trifle of a thousand millions, more or less. That demand shocked him. He investigated it carefully, as he promised Shipherd's Peruvian Company to do. With the best intentions, he could not stand a thousand millions.

But when the same enterprising firm came in with the Landreau claim, modestly asking a few hundred millions, Mr. Blaine's "policy" was vigorously developed. He would allow no intrusion on this continent. The Monroe doctrine meant Landreau in full, and woe betide any European power, potentate or Prince that would deny it. Disinterested "Democratic" organs that had magnanimously defended Brady rushed to the support of the Secretary. First of all they were Americans, and politics must be discarded for great principles, and for Kemble's noble trinity of addition, division and silence.

Mr. Blaine therefore directed the ingenuous Hurlbut "to use his good offices with the Peruvian Government, to the end that it would designate one of its own courts or tribunals before which Landreau could appear and have the justice of his claim tested." Calderon was Provisional President, and he had been "seen." He was ready to do what the Commissioner of Venezuela did in making the ring awards. He would sign away all the territory the Landreau patriots wanted on afternoon, and then retire, rich and contented to Paris.

Chili got word of the intended job and carried off the Provisional President just before he could sell the remains of his unfortunate country. Then it was that the wrath of Hurlbut became absolutely heroic. And when the news of this "treachery" reached Washington the great pile of granite which the profane Mullett had dedicated to the hating architecture gods shook as if convulsed by a South American earthquake.

Chili had dared to interfere with the "American policy" of the Secretary, who stands alone. Chili had carried off Calderon. Chili would appropriate the guano and the nitrates that were intended for the Landreau party to indemnify her war expenses. Chili had committed a great "offense" against the United States and against Mr. Blaine in particular. We are free to admit that Mr. Blaine has a grievance, and he is not to be blamed for ventilating it every day in the week. Any man's feelings would be hurt at a Probate Judge who threw him out of a big share in a will of several hundred millions for want of a good codicil.

Mr. Blaine's indignation was natural, and from his standpoint he had no other recourse than to threaten Chili with war for seizing Calderon before he executed the deeds to Landreau and Company. If Chili had politely waited for a single day to pass away, and thus have put Mr. Blaine's self-sacrificing friends in possession of the nitrate beds and the guano deposits, his son would never have escorted Mr. Trescott on a special mission, there would have been no eructations from the war stomach of the belligerent Minister, and the remainder of poor Peru would have been transferred to the pockets that are now gaping in emptiness.—*Washington letter.*

A Disgraceful Union.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* looks with some concern upon the division of the Republican party. By way of advice to the factions which threaten to nullify its strength altogether, it points to an interesting bit of history:

"He is no friend of the party or of its principles who encourages dissension. It will require a united party to succeed in 1884, as it did in 1880 and 1876."

The Republicans were barely successful in 1880, no more. If the stalwarts had persisted in their idea of being sulky, New York, and with it the Presidency, would have been lost. In 1876 the party were successful only because they were united. But what a union!

The votes went against them, and their boldest, most shameless leaders conceived the plan of changing the result by fraud. The idea took. Some of them hesitated at the unheard-of enormity of the plan, for instance Senator Conkling and his friend Senator Jones; but they shrank from the responsibility of upholding truth and right against the passions of their party.

Zach Chandler managed the project, and Stoughton, Sherman, Garfield and all the other visiting statesmen went down to Louisiana and Florida and perfected it. Even then, if there had been any brave, outspoken Republican to condemn it, it might never have been consummated. The foulest stain ever put on a people would not have made its mark here. To the undying shame of the Republican party, it was as much of a unit in the determination to make Hayes President after Tilden had received the majority of the electoral votes as it was in voting for Hayes in the first place.

With regard to the crime of 1876, the Republicans seem now to be a unit on one other point. They have no other feeling than that of disgust for the base creature they put in the White House. Zach Chandler, the chief actor in the drama, was loudest in his expressions of contempt for Hayes. When even a Republican newspaper mentions him now, it is always with a slur, showing that his true character and position are receiving only a clearer recognition. They all turn from him as a horror-stricken criminal turns with rage and loathing from the instrument with which the crime was done.

The Republicans were a unit all through 1876, but now the two chief factions of the party have become so sharply defined and so hostile toward each other that our Cincinnati contemporary is alarmed for the unity of the party. It will be a fortunate thing when it is broken up. When a party is so perverted, so unflinching in its determination to keep the control of the Government, that the introduction of fraud as a party measure is not enough to break it up, but it requires the development of two ambitious and irreconcilable factions before there can come even the faintest sound of remonstrance or disapproval, that party is not worthy the support of honest, patriotic men.—*New York Sun.*

Defective Hearing in Children.

Dr. Weil, of Stuttgart, has during the last year examined 4,500 school-children in reference to their hearing. The examination, which included boys and girls of all social classes, yielded the following results; (1) A normal ear can in a quiet neighborhood hear whispering of ordinary loudness at a distance of twenty to twenty-five metres; (2) defects of hearing are exceedingly common—in the public schools 30 per cent of the children were found to have imperfect hearing in one ear, while a still larger percentage were found not normal; (3) among the children of well-to-do parents the figures are more favorable than among those of the poor; (4) the percentage of defective hearing increases with age; (5) country schools yield relatively better results than city schools. Most of those whose hearing had been found abnormal had never been subjected to any treatment, and many had no suspicion even of their failing, just as in cases of color-blindness. Not a few of these children had been considered and treated as "inattentive;" and justice demands that in future every "inattentive" child be examined with reference to its ears.—*Vienna Neue Freie Presse.*

TALMAGE believes in making murderers pull hemp, and he does not believe that any of them go to heaven.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

[From the Detroit Free Press "Household."]

AIR-SLACKED lime is an excellent polish for silver and tin ware.

ALWAYS flour your tins after greasing, before putting in cake. The cake will sleeve from the pans more readily.

TO ALWAYS insure light dumpling, mix and let stand two or three hours before rising; cut into thin strips, roll in flour and boil twenty minutes.

GOOD COOKIES WITHOUT EGGS.—One cup of very thick sour cream, one of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, one of baking powder, a little salt and nutmeg; mix with as little flour as possible and bake in a quick oven.

GARMENTS to be ironed in cold starch should be immediately dipped into boiling water, and ironed as soon as starched. You will, in this way, have no trouble with flats sticking to the cloth. Another good way is to wet the starch with weak, cold suds made from white soap.

HAM SANDWICHES.—Chop the ham fine and season it with salt, pepper and mustard. If the lean meat alone is used a little butter may be added. Spread between thin slices of bread. Cheese sandwitches are very thin; the cheese may be grated or cut in thin slices. Mustard is added or not as pleased.

PET POUND CAKE.—Beat one pound of butter and one pound of sugar to a cream, whisk ten eggs to a high froth and add one and a half pounds of flour, one wineglassful of vanilla; beat all until light and creamy. Put into a tin pan with buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven one and a half hours.

SEA BREEZE CAKE.—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream. Take six eggs; beat the whites to a stiff froth and the yolks with one half pound powdered sugar and ten ounces of flour. Beat all well together; add a glass of brandy and one-quarter pound of citron cut into thin slices. Bake it in small tins in a quick oven for twenty minutes.

CREAM BISCUITS.—Delicious little cream biscuits for afternoon tea are made by mixing self-raising flour with cream, which roll into a thin, smooth paste, prick, cut and bake immediately. They should be kept dry in a close tin box. If the flour is not self-raising, salt it lightly, and mix with it a dessertspoonful of baking powder.

SNOWDON CAKE.—This is a genuine Scotch recipe, and is a great favorite with Scotch-American families. Beat to a cream half a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar, the whites of six eggs, half a teacup of cream, and one pound of Bermuda arrowroot. Add the beaten yokes of two of the eggs and a very little salt. Bake in a mold one hour or more.

STAFFORDSHIRE CAKE.—Beat one pound of butter to a cream with a teaspoonful of orange-flower water; then add one pound of powdered sugar, ten eggs beaten very light, and one and one-quarter pounds of flour; beat the cake well together, then add half a pound of sweet almonds beaten to a paste; butter some tin molds, line them with white paper; put in the mixture one and a half inches deep and bake in a quick oven one hour.

ELEANOR MACAROONS.—Pulverize one pound of sweet almonds quite fine with the whites of four eggs; add two and a half pounds of sugar and rub them well together; put in by degrees ten more whites, working them well as you put them in; put the mixture into a biscuit funnel and lay them out on wafer paper in pieces about the size of a walnut; put three or four pieces of almonds cut into thin slips on each, and bake them on a baking-plate in a slow oven one-half hour.

TEMPEST CAKE.—Beat one pound butter to a cream and mix with it the whites and yolks of eight eggs, beaten separately; have ready warm by the fire one pound flour one pound sugar; mix them with a few cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, then gradually work the dry ingredients into the butter and eggs; when well beaten add a glass of wine and three-quarters of a pound of dried currants; beat well for one hour and put into a buttered tin and bake in a quick oven for one hour.

MASHED POTATOES.—Pare and boil the potatoes, and after every trace of the water has evaporated, mash them with your pestle, still in the kettle over the fire; they are naught if not kept hot. Get out every suggestion of a lump and as you mash put in a generous quantity of fresh butter, and, if you have it, some cream—if not cream, enough milk to make the potato rich and moist. Salt it to taste, and serve fresh and hot piled up and smoothed over in a hot dish with a little black pepper sifted on top. Mashed potatoes which has stood on the stove for a while before serving is poor stuff. If you want the top brown hold over it a salamander or a very hot stove lid—don't put the dish into the oven, that only makes the contents watery.

TRANSLATED from *The Omnibus*.—The Little Emma—"The dead must it very good have, dear mamma!" Mother, much struck—"And why so, dear child?" Emma—"Because the fleas them not more bite!" Lady—"Marie, go and see if the butcher calves feet has." Marie, back coming—"Madam, I know not. I have them not see could." Lady—"What?" Marie—"If he calves has. He has boots on." Visitress—"Thou appearest vexed, dear Emma." House Young Lady—"Oh, yes, think of it! Our girl has suddenly out of the service gone. Now must my old mother, with the rheumatism, the whole work do."

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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LET no one suppose that by acting a good part through life he will escape scandal. There will be those even who hate him for the very qualities that ought to procure esteem. There are some folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

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THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.
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We specially recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, is easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

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Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons.

Indiana, April 11, '81.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had spells from weakness for 3 years past.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

From a Druggist.

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E. ST. JOHN,
R. R. CABLE,

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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT
has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
As it has been proved by thousands that
KIDNEY-WORT
is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.
Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.
Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.
If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.
If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.
Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.
Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.
Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.
If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.
Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.
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BITTERS
NEVER
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Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!
We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance. It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls. Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.
The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and not published ... full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. E. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try
SANTINELI
It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease
CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA
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GILT EDGE TONIC
A THOROUGH REMEDY
in every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of bitters.
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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pubs. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

Gen. Hancock and his Servant.

Mr. Charles Brown, a resident of this city, at No. 262 Perry Street, at the commencement of the war was a slave in Falkill county, Va. He was pressed into the rebel service, but succeeded in escaping to the Union lines in October, 1862, and fell into the hands of General Hancock at Camp Griffin, Va. The General was so well pleased with him that he asked Mr. Brown to remain with him in the capacity of body-servant. He did so, and was with the General for nearly three years, passing through the great battles in which the General was engaged. When the war closed General Hancock wrote a personal letter to a friend in Washington recommending his old servant, first making him promise that whenever he should be out of a position he would let him know of it at once. Mr. Brown went to Washington, worked there for some time, and, becoming restless, came West, and after working for different people finally settled in Cleveland and began to follow his trade. Hearing that General Hancock was in the city, the guest of Colonel W. H Harris, Mr. Brown called upon him Sunday morning. He was informed by an aid that the General had gone to church. Mr. Brown stated that he was his servant during the war and expressed an earnest desire to see him. He was asked to take a seat and await the return from church. Soon a carriage drove up and the General alighted. The aid immediately informed him that his old servant who had been with him through the war was sitting on the lawn and desired to see him. General Hancock immediately proceeded to where Mr. Brown was seated, and, recognizing him long before he reached him, extended his hand and rushing up grasped the hand of his old servant, who had been with him during so many trying scenes, wrung it with every manifestation of delight, while tears filled the eyes of both and neither of them spoke for some time. At last the General had Mr. Brown sit down and made him relate every thing that the latter had done since the war, and again made him renew the old promise that if anything should happen to him he would inform the General, and that ample provision should be made for him.—Cleveland Herald.

The New Scientific American offices.

We are glad to announce that the Scientific American came out of the late fire in New York, like the fabled Phœnix, with renewed life. The subscription lists, account books, patent records, patent drawings, and correspondence were preserved in massive fire-proof safes. The printing of the Scientific American and supplement was done in another building; consequenty the types, plates, presses, paper, etc., were unharmed, and no interruption of business was occasioned.

The new Scientific American offices are located at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street, a very central and excellent situation. The new building fronts towards the City Hall, the Court House, and the new postoffice—a magnificent structure, which cost eight millions to build. Nearly opposite, and a few hundred feet distant from the Scientific American offices, is the great Suspension Bridge over East River, between New York and Brooklyn, which required ten years to construct and twenty millions of dollars to pay for. In front, also, of the Scientific American is the City Hall Park and Printing House Square, with its statue of Benjamin Franklin, and the homes of eminent editors and newspapers, such as the New York Tribune, New York Times, New York Sun, New York World, New York Herald, Mail and Express, Zeitung, and others.

The new Scientfic American offices are admirably chosen for active business. Here, in addition to the issuing of their interesting publication, Messrs. Munn & Co., aided by trained examiners and draughtsman, prepare specifications and drawings for American and Foreign patents. If any of our readers should happen to make a new discovery (we hope every one of them may do so, and gain a fortune), they have only to drop a line to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, New York, who will reply at once, without charge, stating whether the invention is probably novel and patentable. A handbook of instructions, with full particulars, will also be sent, free. Messrs. Munn & Co. have had over thirty-five years experience in the business.

The Curfew Bell.

It will be remembered that the curfew is commonly said to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror. By that monarch it was ordained, under severe penalties, that when the curfew bell rang at 8 o'clock in the evening all lights and fires should be extinguished. There are those who hold that this was merely the enforcing of an existing and very common police regulation to that effect. The absolute prohibition of lights after the ringing of the curfew bell was abolished by Henry I. in the year 1100, but the practice of tolling a bell at a fixed hour in the evening was continued, and this, wich is still extant in some places is a survival of the curfew of medievel times. At first the common hour was 7 o'clock, then it was gradually advanced to 8, and in some places to 9 o'clock: indeed, in Scotland, 10 o'clock was not an unusual hour. The curfew was a regulation most useful in those early days, when it was the custom to place the fire in a hole in the middle of the floor under an opening in the roof, to allow the escape of the smoke. When the family retired for the night, the fire was extinguished by covering it up; hence the term couvrefeu, or curfew. The regulation was also serviceable in obliging the people to keep in their houses, and thus preventing night brawl in the streets. It is believed that there is no historical authority for the popular tradition that the severity exhibited by the Conqueror in enforcing obedience to the curfew was more particularly designed to prevent the English from assembling in secret to plan schemes of rebellion against their Norman lords.

School Reports.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Report of Pleasant view school, Dist. No. 3. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the month ending Feb. 10, 1882: Ella Hanson, Charley Smith, Perry Ober, Oscar Maut, Benny Hawver, Perry Erwin, Wilber Bradenstine, Etta Ober, Willie Keeler, Charles Dadley, Rebecca Stonestreet, Ida Ober. Number enrolled 28, average attendance 25. Sickness has interfered with my average this month.

J. A. QUINCE, Teacher.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Report of school, Dist., No. 2, for the month ending Feb. 12, 1882: Number of scholars enrolled, 38, number in actual attendance 37, number of pupils neither absent nor tardy 15, viz: Nancy Pontins, Emma Bair, Orpheus Hartman, Spencer Bair, Elmina Weirich, Emma Henney, Wm. Hartman, Ezra Hartman, Royal Bair, Cora Bair, Mertie Hartman, Alma Henney, Florence Bair, Irvin Bair, Franklin Henney, Number of times tardy 2, time lost by tardiness thirty minutes. Average daily attendance 35.

ORON BAIR. Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending Feb. 6th, 1882. Number of pupils on roll 48, number of pupils belonging, 43, average attendance, 43. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Laura Means, Olive Furnish, Lona Furnish, Pearly Boots, Alice Kester, Mabel Henderson, Clyde Boots, Wallace Shutt.

S. M. High, Teacher.

Birthday Party.

A pleasant birthday party was given at the residence of James Swisher, on Monday evening, Feb. 6th, in honor of the twenty first birth day of Henry Swisher. The evening was spent pleasantly playing, until about eleven o'clock, when a supper was given to which all did justice. During the evening the guests were delighted with some fine music on the organ, by Miss Suda Hartle and Miss Laura Swisher. Henry was made the receiver of many presents, for which he returns thanks. He will start for Montana in a few days to seek his fortune, and may success go with him is the wish of his many friends. The party dispersed for their homes at a late hour, well pleased with the evening's fun. Following are the names of those present: Miss Jennie King, of Syracuse, Ind., Alta Ash, Eli Cochran, Wash Askew, Suda Hartle, Vina Hartle, Henry Lash, Silas Nugen, Mary Hough, Henry Grube, John Dudley, Dalla Waters, Ida Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Swisher, William Essig, Celia Miller, Cory Shugars, Ben Cochran, Mark Culver, Harv Culver, Mart Sheets, Thos. Cool and Wilson McClellan.

MURPHY.

Special Examination.

—There will be a special examination for the benefit of teachers living in the north part of the county, held at Waterloo, Saturday March 4, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m.

J. A. BARNS,
Co. Supt.
6-4t.

GENTLEMAN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. Stoetzel. 688 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. 7-2w.

—Dr. A W Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, is now devoting all his time to the cure of piles and similar diseases. He will be at the Swineford House November 16, December 14, and January 11. Those who wish, can consult him on those days. 43-tf.

SMALL POX
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria
Prevented and cured by the use of
BROMO-CHLORALUM
Used in Hospitals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities.
Patients should be sponged with it according to directions, several times a day. The virus of the disease is by this means neutralized, and contagion is prevented; pit marks are also prevented. One bottle diluted with water will make twelve pints of proper strength for use.
PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet.
BROMO CHEMICAL COMPANY.
24 Liberty St. New York City.

New Meat Market
Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.
He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.
Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf
W. L. BRAUN.

J. W SHAFFER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Best and Lightest-Running
Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET
Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
CURES CONSUMPTION,
Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price 50 Cents and One Dollar.
GUENTHER & CO. PROPRIETORS
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A Macready & Co., wholesale agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN
SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO
LANDRETH'S SEEDS SENT BY MAIL.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. PHILA.

USE KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

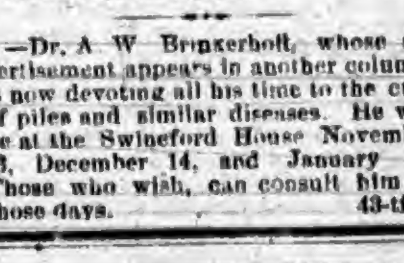

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It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNY POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.
If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools, so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.
Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

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Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	4 25pm	7 00am	......
Saginaw	6 20	7 50	......
Lansing	9 25	10 25	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 35pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 12	9 38
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 58	1 43	10 15
Fremont	9 12	2 00	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 40	11 45
Waterloo	10 03	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 35am	7 30
St. Louis	......	8 40	......
Washington	......	9 00pm	......
Baltimore	......	10 15	......

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	......	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	......	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	......	7 50am
Louisville	......	5 00am	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	......
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 10am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 06
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 00	7 43	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 06	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 38
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 35pm	9 35am
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 3 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 8 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 8 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 3 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a. m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 25 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 31 a. m. 2:18 p. m. west—11:36 am. m., 7:31 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 30 a. m., 3 10, 7 25 p m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 1 50 2 35 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 3 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 40 a. m., 3 35, 8 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 25 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 26	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 05	3 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	6 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 10		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 8 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 30pm	9 10pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 05am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 34
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 46am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 39	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	6 45	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	8 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 20	7 46	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 48	10 40
Defiance	12 55am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	3 25	12 13am	1 08
Garrett	3 40	12 26	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 23	2 45
Syracuse		1 38	3 02
Milford Junction		1 48	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 06	4 30
CHICAGO ar.	8 35	6 10	7 35

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 18, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 45pm	10 00am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 55
7 47	12 28	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	Muncie	2 17	6 55
9 25 m	6 25pm	Cincinnati	6 12a	4 30pm
10 55pm	5 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 30am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 20am	5 25pm	3 30pm	9 35p
Ft Wayne	3 35pm	9 15	11 55	6 12a
Crestline	9 05	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield	......		......	......
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 50pm	6 30p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 30am	7 00am	3 45pm	10 30p
Mansfield	......	......	......	......
Crestline Lv	7 15pm	2 00 pm	3 00am	7 30a
Ft. Wayne	12 30am	8 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar	6 50	10 20	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

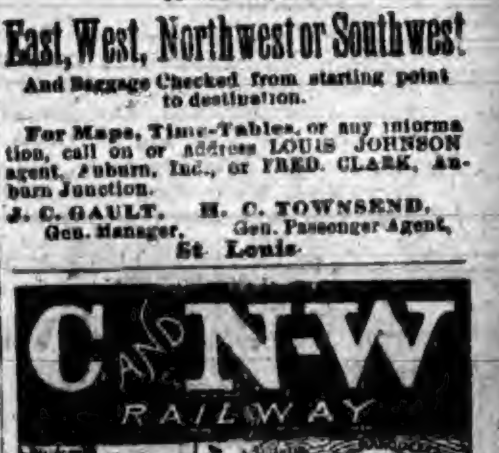

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and to

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Nort west.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction points.

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 2, 1882. Number 9.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARHITE.
3-3m

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of of Laura I. Sontrager, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 13th day of March, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares. 8-2w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

Special Examination.

—There will be a special examination for the benefit of teachers living in the north part of the county, held at Waterloo, Saturday March 4, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m. J. A. BARNS,
6-4t. Co. Supt.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speed and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by your return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped selfaddressed envelope to

DR. M. E. BELL,
161 N Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. 9tf.

Our Exchanges.

Elkhart Monitor: A son of Mr. Moses Pullman, of Adamsville, shot and killed a valuable dog belonging to a young man named Kraus. The boy was tried, found guilty, and bound over to court under a bond of $400. A serious ending of the matter is probable.

Kendallville Standard: We received a letter yesterdap from C. O. Myers, of Chattanooga, Tenn. He says, among other things: "New growth of honeysuckles four or five inches high and roses about same. Lots of flowers out, and some garden made, but the roads are fearfully muddy.

Wabash Plain Dealer: A misplaced switch at Ft. Wayne, Monday night threw the express train due here at 10. 10 p. m. off the track causing a delay of over an hour. The run from Ft. Wayne to this place, forty-three miles, was made in sixty-eight minutes, including those stops.

Plain Dealer: While the Wallace-Villa brass band were coming down Wabash street, a team drawing a large load of wood became frightened and started to run away, up the hill. They turned toward the court house fence, and a lady and little girl narrowly escaped being run over by jumping off the sidewalk into the street.

Kendallville Standard: We don't believe in praising persons for doing good acts, but do wish to make public the many acts of benevolence to the churches and poor of our city, by Mrs. S. W. Fish. We speak of this by the solicitation of persons who have been relieved at her hands; perhaps she won't thank us for publishing this item, but we know of the many good acts accomplished by this lady. We wish Kendallville had more of the kind that "would do good and say nothing about it.

Elkhart Monitor: The C., W. & M. Ry. company has purchased forty acres of land on the old canal at Benton Harbor, for the purpose of building wharfage and thus insure close connection with lake vessels. The government is dredging the canal, and widening it from its original width of 60 feet to 100 feet. The railway has 150 hands at work building the wharfage, utilizing the dirt thrown out of the canal by the government employes.

Bluffton Banner: On last Monday about 11 o'clock, Mr. Franklin Beard, a young man of bright prospects committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The jugular vein and main artery were severed. The young man was a bright scholar and always stood high in the community. There is something mysterious surrounding the matter. He had just returned home from Chicago, and it is supposed that his mind was somewhat unbalanced.

Fort Wayne News: This morning there registered at the Aveline House Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash, special agent to pay off the Miami tribe of Indians, and Mr. Gabriel Godfrey, or more properly Godfrey acts as interpreter, and a younger brother of the known Jim Godfrey, of Allen county, and the name of their father, the old war chief Godfrey, is found attached to the treaty made by the tribe, by which they accepted lands beyond the Mississippi and a few small reservations in Indiana, in lieu of their hunting grounds in the Wabash valley. A News reporter sought out those gentlemen this morning, and was given some facts of interest. Mr. Cowgill said to a News reporter that this payment was the principal due the Miamis by the treaty ratified by the U. S. Senate in the summer of 1854. An annual interest of five per cent. had been paid to the members of the tribe since then. At the time of the making of the roll in the hands of Mr. Cowgill, there were 318 decendants of this great tribe in the state, but one had just died. To each man, woman or child of the nation there falls a sum of $695.78. Where the person to receive this sum is not of age, guardians will receipt for the same after giving unincumbered free hold surety, in a sum three times as large as the amount received. There are about thirty Indians to be paid at Fort Wayne, and Mr. Cowgill hopes to finish by to-morrow, and leave for another point. The payments made here are by checks on the Hamilton National Bank. In Allen county the living members of the tribe are Jim Godfrey and wife and their immediate descendants. The Godfreys are of age. Two of the daughters are married their husbands being white. One is now Mrs. Chas. Stack, and the other Mrs. William Cass. Of the Indians who signed the treaty of 1854 but two are now living; Peter Bundy of Wabash county, who is married to a daughter of Mrs. Slocum, the famous white captive discovered by Hon. Washington Ewing, and Pimyotomah of Wabash county. After the money is paid by Mr. Cowgill, the Miamis lose their identity as a distinct nation, and cease to be pensioners on the government rolls.

THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE ACT.

An Outrage Upon the People of Indiana.

THE WORK OF THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

[Huntington Democrat.]

At the time the sweeping change was made in the decedent's estate law, we did not hesitate to condemn the law as expensive and burdensome to the people. Of these things, and after having an opportunity of inspecting the workings of the law, we have had no reason to change our minds, but again reiterate all we said, and solemnly say to our readers that not half was told. The law cannot be regarded in any other light than an outrage upon the widows and orphans of Indiana, and we so declare it, and invite any friend to the law to come forward and tell us wherein we misrepresent the facts. In the the first place, the law requires a change in books, blanks, etc., in every county in the state, and in Huntington county alone it costs the tax-payers from three to five hundred dollars in actual cash to procure books and blanks to put in operation the requirements of the law. As to how it works in the matter of settling estates, we will say there is not a statute in any state of the Union, so far as we have examined, that is more outrageous than the "Decedent's Estate Act" of Indiana. Under this infamous law (for we can call it by no other name) the widow, although she may become the administratrix of her husband's estate, yet she dare not settle any claim, even those that occur in her husband's last sickness, without first having the claim filed in court, and there docketed. To establish this claim it requires proof to the satisfaction of the court, or the statement of the poor widow that the claims are just, in which event the court will allow the claim. Although the claim is known to be just and owing from the start, yet the estate is required to go through the expense of the court and pay the costs of all this red tape, which is nothing more and nothing less than robbing the widow and orphans of the little pittance, perchance, there may be left them on the death of husband and father. To show still more pointedly how this "Decedent's Estate Act" works, suppose some man in Salamonie township was employed to dig the grave or attend and care for the dying man and the bill should be one dollar. This bill cannot be paid out of the estate, under the law, by the widow or administrator, but must be filed and docketed and the claim must be allowed by the court, making an expense upon the estate of at least half of the claim, besides that entailed upon the poor laborer in attending court or employing a lawyer to attend to it for him. We might go further into this law to show its workings by saying that the county clerk is required to give two weeks notice in some newspaper printed in the county every time a report is filed, (which is required every six months,) giving notice of the fact. Here is another expense of from three to four dollars to every estate every six months that is outrageous and of no use whatever to anyone except those who do the work. To state the case plainly, the title of act should be changed from the "Decedent's Estate Act" to that of "Benefit Act for Master Commisioners, County Clerks, Sheriffs and Printers." This is our opinion, plainly and unhesitatingly stated, and we care not who may except to our proposition, and we say furthur, that no man can defend the workings of the infamous law, in justice to the widows, orphans and claimants.

HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.
I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.
9-2w. C. B. MERCER, M. D.

—A soft voice in woman always goes with a gentle spirit. A gentleman sitting in a friend's parlor, engaged in conversation with him, was startled by a noise down stairs, and paused to ask: "What's that; a crash of crockery?" "No; that's only my wife calling to me."

—"What luck did you have fishing, Breckenridge," asked a Galveston gentleman of a well-known impecunious character who owes everybody. "Splendid! While I was out on the wharf twenty men with bills called at my house to collect money."—Galveston News.

Communication.

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, Feb. 24, 1882.

FRIEND JAMES: I will write you a few lines from our new home in the west. We reached Clay Center on the second day of this month, and found our goods here, had them hauled up to our farm and unloaded in what is called a door yard—that is as large as the farm. We found our house in bad shape, as the man who lived on the farm keeps "bach." Things looked rather discouraging, but by the use of the whitewash brush, broom and mop, things looked some better. We have to economize room, and while we stay, will have to put up with Kansas life till we can build an addition to our house. Our farm is well located, and is within about 90 rods of the corporation line of Clay Center. Can see about one-third of the town from our house. Clay Center is quite a business place, of about 3,000 inhabitants, and does a large trade. There are fifteen stores that sell dry goods, and about the same number of groceries, four hardware stores, four drug stores and four or five hotels. One which was finished since I came here cost $13,000. It is a brick three stories high and said to be first-class. There are several agricultural stores. There is one, Shultz Bros., that has more farm machinery than all the houses of the same kind in Auburn. Two good mills; one steam and the other water power. The water mill has been running day and night for the last four months, and runs from four to five run of buhrs. The steam mill runs from six in the morning till from six to nine at night, and runs three and four buhrs. The city is building a fine school-house, and when completed, will be a good building, and will cost about $25,000. It stands on a rising piece of land, and makes a fine show to the south and west. Main street runs north and south. The school-house is south of our place and a few rods west, one-half mile away, and almost at the east line of corporation. I think my property is going to make me some money, being close to town and good land. All it wants is to fix it in good shape, and it will sell well. Property in town is way high. There was a corner lot on Main street sold last week, 24x140 feet, for $1,700. Six business rooms will be built this spring. The cellar walls of three in one block are about completed. There are a number of other buildings going up, but I don't know what they are to be. There are are three banks, all exchange.

We have had the finest weather I ever saw, for winter. Roads good as we have in Indiana in summer. The wind changed to the north Thursday morning, and yesterday it was cold enough to put on an overcoat for the first time since we came. It sleeted a little last night and to-day the wind is in the southeast, and is trying to rain.

Wheat looks well. I have not been over the country but little yet. John is going to school. We are in usual health. Yours,

GEO. W. DOWNS.

Fairfield Center Items.

M. A. Boughman, our druggist, has gone home on a visit to the Buckeye state. He will remain but a short time.

Schools will close in about two weeks.

A. W. Bair went to Auburn on business this week, and reports the worst roads of the season.

Alfred Weirich has purchased the entire stock of goods and other property of Mr. George Gonser. They are invoicing this week; when done, Alf. will continue business at the old stand, and will merit the patronage of his numerous friends and customers. We wish him abundant success in his new enterprise.

Prof. Dawson and family, of Kendallville, are the guests of Mr. George Husselman. QUILL.

"MY TORMENTED BACK."
is the exclamation of more than one poor, hard-working man and woman. Do you know how it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthing, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm." says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by Druggists.—Boston Post.

—The female plaintiff in a western divorce suit was asked, upon taking the stand and prior to being sworn, if she believed in a future life. "I used to," she answered; "but since I was married I've had all the nonsense taken out of me."—Brooklyn Eagle.

ROOT & COMPANY.

We are prepared to show handsome lines of new Brussels, Tapestry, 3-ply an Ingrain

CARPETS.

MATS AND RUGS

—ALSO—

WOVEN AND FELT DRUGGETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

LACE CURTAINS

Of every description.

Cornices and Cornice Poles

STAIR RODS, STAIR RODS!

OTTOMANS AND HASSOCKS!

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

In Wool and Raw Silk.

These goods are superior to any we have before shown, both in design and quality.

Notwithstanding the large advance in all kinds of Carpetings, we shall continue to sell goods in our

Carpet Department!

At old prices, until after our annual inventory, the last of this month.

ROOT & CO. Ft. Wayne

CLOSING OUT SALE!

The copartnership of

McQUISTON & RALSTON,

will be disolved April 1st, 1882, by mutual consent

During the remaining two months we desire to close out the ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Flannells, Cottonades, Shirting, Ticking, Towels, Toweling, Hosiery, Notions, Embroideries, Laces, &c.

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

Ingrain Extra Super and Tapestry Carpets, Stair Carpets, &c. Also stock of GROCERIES.

Bargains for Spot CASH.

McQUISTON & RALSTON.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY BARNS & BLAIR.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

ALASKA, solitary and alone, reports a severe winter.

MARTIAL law has been declared in several localities of Ireland.

THE winter cut of lumber logs this year will not make half a crop.

A BLAZE in Cincinnati proved that the electric light can start a fire.

IT is understood that the caterpillar destroyed 300,000 bales of cotton last year.

PROPERTY valued at $108,610,524 is exempted from taxation in Pennsylvania.

ON the 28th of January, 1882, there were 4[illegible],080 post offices in the United States.

BABY insurance has taken the place of the graveyard swindle in Pennsylvania.

THE commission appointed in Germany to revise Luther's translation of the Bible has completed its work.

IT is stated "for a fact," that nineteen members of the New York Legislature have returned their railroad passes.

DECATUR county, Georgia, laments the absence of a tax collector with $6,000 of county funds in his possession.

THE important information that President Arthur has rented a cottage at Long Branch for the summer, is given to the world.

THE exodus fever has broken out among the plantation negroes of South Carolina, and thousands of them are moving to Arkansas.

NAVIN, the bond-swindler and absconding Mayor of Adrain, Mich., started out in life as an honest and industrious peddler of liver pads.

THE House of the Mississipi Legislature has passed a bill to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors without an order from their parents or guardians.

IT is stated by a high authority that the life-saving service on the sea coast lines of this country, has saved 10,000 lives and $11,000,000 worth of property.

TWENTY years ago Wisconsin abolished capital punishment. A few days ago, a bill for its restoration passed the Senate of the Legislature of that State.

THE Union League Club, of New York, has memorialized Congress in favor of Senator's Blair's bill to appropriate $15,000,000 for public education.

NEW potatoes, peas and strawberries have made their appearance from the far South in the market at Chicago. The first strawberries were sold at $1.50 per quart.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue proposes that a tax be imposed on glucose, oleomargarine and champagne cider, which will prevent their use as adulterants.

THE prospect of the establishment of the postal savings bank system in this country, by the present Congress, seems to be very encouraging to the friends of that measure.

THE entire New Jersey delegation, without regard to party, has united in asking President Arthur to review the findings of the court in the Fitz John Porter case, and restore him to the army.

While the British Consuls in Russia are rather lenient in their reports of the Jewish persecution, they admit that in Warsaw 100 Jews were maltreated, of whom ten or twelve have since died.

THE profits of the Methodist Book Concern in New York last year were $69,000, and of the Western Book Concern $25,000, after a reduction of the liabilities amounting to $25,000.

THE Senate of Congress has unanimously passed the anti-polygamy bill introduced by Senator Edmunds. It is iron-clad, and if it becomes a law, as it probably will, can not fail to wipe out the great disgrace of the Nation.

OFFICIAL statistics show that in 1881 there were 17,341 persons evicted in Ireland. The number of ejectment decrees for non-payment of rent was 1,724, representing arrears of £17,000, or an average of less than $140 per head.

THE Board of Health of St. Paul, Minn., has brought suit against two German shopkeepers on a charge of maintaining a nuisance detrimental to public health, by keeping quantities of Limberger and Swiss cheese in their rooms.

THE House of Congress has fixed the number of its members under the new apportionmedt on the census of 1880, at 325. In the present Congress the number is 293. The new deal gives Indiana her present number of 13 Representatives.

THE Director of the Mint decides that coin which has been mutilated, cannot be restored to its position as coin by merely filling up the holes made. It cannot become money again, properly speaking, without being recoined.

THERE are now about 365,000 cases before the Pension Commission for adudication. The present force at work just about turns out the same number of cases as come in. So basing the estimate on the present force at the Pension Bureau, the work is seven years behind.

Advices from Buenos Ayres represent that Colonel Nas with 600 Peruvian soldiers sacked the city of Pisco, which is about 130 miles south of Lima, Peru, killing 1,000 people, of whom 300 were foreigners, the French consul being among the number. It is also reported that Nas was shot by Garcia Calderon's trroops.

DURING last year 300 fewer books were published in Great Britain than in 1880. Of theology, sermons, etc., there were 945 works; of novels, 674; educational and philological, 682; juvenile, 500; history and biography, 437; voyages and travels, 291. The total was 5,406, of which 4,110 were new books.

THE expenses of the illness of President Garfield are estimated at $200,000. Among the bills presented it is said there are some by members of Congress for their expenses while attending the funeral. The names of such Congressmen should be made public at once, and every citizen should consider himself a committee of one appointed to lash the mean scallawag into his political grave.

THE report of the Territorial Committee of the House of Representatives on the growth and condition of Dakota shows the rapid progress made since the census of 1880 was taken. In population and productions it has made astonishing strides. And that Territory is not exceptional. The whole Northwest has developed in the last two or three years at an absolutely unprecedented rate.

INDICTMENTS have been returned against Thomas J. Brady, ex-Senator Dorsey, his brother, J. W. Dorsey, W. C. Reerdal, private secretary of Dorsey; W. H. Turner, formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department; John R. Minor and Henry M. Valle, of the firm of Minor & Valle; J. L. Sanderson and J. M. Peck, of the Dorsey firm, for complicity in the Star Route frauds.

As a condition precedent to the filling of a vacancy in the Custom House at New York the machinery of the Civil Service Board was set in operation, and 310 applicants were subjected to its processes. Of the lot 123 went through in good condition, and one got the appointment. The remaining 122 got the satisfaction of learning that their applications would be kept on file for a year, for consideration should another vacancy occur.

SERIOUS disturbances may soon be expected in Burmah. The King's recent illness was delirium tremens, and it was felt that his life was hardly worth a day's purchase. Should he die, there is certain to be a struggle for the throne, and even if he lives, an explosion of madness may occur at any time. Constant intrigues are reported. There are few English residents at Mandalay, but a considerable number of foreigners, chiefly Italians and French. Every man carries his life in his hand.

THE Rev. Father Scully, of Cambridge, Mass., is a severe condemner of church fairs. "They demoralize our girls," he says, "more than do our lowest theaters, for girls, armed with their church fair book, go forth under religious and parental sanction where they please and when they please, entering even bar-rooms to solicit chances and votes. The children think of nothing but the fair. Home, church, and school are banished. When lager beer is sold in our churches where fairs are held, how can we train our youth to look with horror on the evils of rum?"

THE contest of the native with the foreign merchants for the control of the Japanese silk market continues. The native direct exports to agents in England, France and America have very largely increased, and matters begin to look very serious for the foreigners, who are so boycotted by the Ring that their business is completely paralyzed. They will have to look forward to a time, not for distant if capital lasts, when the Janpese and the Chinese, too, will themselves send the greater part of their exports to fel-

MANY people find that the charms of music are much enhanced if combined with tobacco and beer. Recently an amateur concert of this variety hall sort was given by British swells in London, the orchestra being eighty aristocrats, with a clergyman, perhaps an expert pulpit pounder, as the drummer, and the Duke of Edingburgh as first violin. The audience and the performers smoked and drank their fill, and the concert was pronounced highly enjoyable. Thus the humble beer garden has upper society sanction for tickling the nostrils and palates of its patrons while appealing to their ears.

THE most gigantic matrimonial scheme ever devised is the English Woman's Emigration Society. The ladies of England, unwilling that their sisters should forever be unprovided with homes of their own, propose to send them where husbands are more easily captured than in the land of the rose. With this in view agencies for, disposing of the lorn English maidens have been established in Australia, Canada, South Africa and Iowa. It is stated that the bachelors of Queensland have offered to furnish free transportation for two hundred "comely women under 30" a month, but what inducements Iowa bachelors offer is not made public.

THE revolver, according to a London paper, is in all probability destined to be shortly discarded from use in the army, navy, Irish constabulary, and other government services in favor of a new weapon, the mitrailleuse pistol, in which there are four barrels, which are loaded at once by a patent quadruple cartridge big enough to afford good hold to the fingers. Forty shots per minute can be discharged, and the empty cartridges ejected automatically. As there is no opening through which any gas can escape, the weapon can be used gun fashion when aiming, and there are no screws, hammers, or projections to catch the clothing, reins, or accoutrements. Above all, there is no fear of a jam or the weapon becoming unserviceable from over heating. The pistol will take the ordinary Government cartridge.

A CHICAGO newspaper reporter has been investigating the sewing girl question, and discovers that the shirt makers receive from eight to twenty-five cents for each shirt made. A dress-maker stated that she was paid from 75 cents to $1 per day. The car fare cost her sixty cents per week. She paid $1.50 per week for her room. When anything was done wrong it must done over again. Any accidental damage to machines was charged to them. From talks with a number it was gathered that a girl who was alone in the world, and dependent upon her needle for support, was pretty badly off, but with those who had homes, and which form the large majority, it is not so bad. It is in the latter class that the sealskin caps and nobby cloaks are worn, with mayhap a flash of jewelry. The girls are moving in the matter of establishing a union, hoping thereby to better their condition. They do not seem to have considered the better plan of co-operation.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Senator Hill, who was reported dangerously ill, is now better.

Rush Medical College, Chicago, has just graduated 179 new doctors.

President Arthur has rented a cottage at Long Branch for the summer.

Another National Bank will soon be started in Nashville with a capital of $600.000.

Grasshoppers in midwinter is the latest novelty in Westchester county, New York.

Coal oil has been discovered at Litchfield, Ill. "Excitement is rife and speculation runs high."

Captain Selby, commanding H. M. S. Falcon, has died of the injuries he received from an Albanian ruffian.

A young man of Terrell county, Ga., sold his wife to a friend for fifty cents, believing he had the legal right to do so.

At Carlinville, Ill., and at Macoupin, damage to railroads, bridges, and farm property, by recent stroms, is very great.

At Painesville, Ohio, Martin Noonan was convicted of robbing the American Express Company of $21,000 in 1878.

A vein of pure cannel coal has been discovered on a farm in Marion county, Iowa, about thirty miles below Des Moines.

It is now estimated that the loss by the Haverhill (Mass.) fire is $2,250,000, of which all but $250,000 is covered by insurance.

Miss Hoover, of Wabash, Ind., has refused to marry that Polo, Ill., young man who missed the train and the wedding feast.

The Rev. Father O'Farrell suicided at St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, Ill. He was located at Monmouth for fifteen years.

Another sea serpent has appeared at Long Branch, N. J. It was a fish-like monster, forty feet long, and had horns on its head.

Father Agredi, of Winsted, Conn., loved Bridget Welsh better than he did the church, married her, and turned restaurant keeper.

The schooner Correna, from Grand Banks, arrived at Cloucester, Mass., reported the loss of six of her crew in a violent hurricane.

Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, has written a long and earnest letter to Mrs. Garfield, asking her to intercede to save his life.

In the Christiancy divorce suit counsel for the ex-Senator propose to show that Mrs. Christiancy's witnesses are unworthy of credence.

AMONG the freaks of marriage was the recent nuptials of a Minnesota man, aged 57, with the 17 year old daughter of his second wife.

The ice bridge at Niagara Falls, which has formed within the past few days, is said to be the longest and strongest seen for many years.

A saloonist named Wyatt, was fatally shot in Louisville, Ky., for resisting and firing at United States officers. He had been a deputy Marshal himself.

A Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch states that Mrs. Garfield has not received the letter alleged to have been written her by Mrs. Scoville, on behalf of Guiteau.

At the Georgia Car Works, near Atlanta, a boiler exploded, killing five men instantly and injuring a number of others, two of whom have since died.

At Paducah, Ky., five persons who lived on a flat-boat were drowned during a storm Tuesday, as was also a man named Little, who went out in a boat to their rescue.

At Milwaukee, Wis., a meeting was held to discuss the evils arising from obscene literature. The advertisements and circulars of quack doctors were condemned.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, reports the increase of acreage in cotton last year at about 3 per cent., the total acreage being estimated at 16,500,000.

The Utah election case, will, it is said, be decided by the House Committee adversely to both Cannon and Campbell, and the Territory will be instructed to send a non-polygamous delegate to Congress.

A young lady jumped from a train on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Ripley, Ohio, while it was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Strange to say she was not hurt.

A rotary cancelling stamping machine has been invented for the purpose of cancelling postage stamps on letters, which stamps them readily at the rate of 600 per minute.

Professor Greener, Whittaker's counsel, is endeavoring to secure speedy action on the question raised by the Judge Advocate General as to the illegal composition of the court martial.

The discussion in the Senate on the anti-polygamy bill ran all the ladies out of the galleries. One lady upon leaving remarked that she believed that the "Senators did it on purpose."

The cost of removing from the Boston streets the snow deposited in the last two storms is estimated at $50,000. All through last week 1,200 men and 126 teams were employed in the work.

Sullivan challenges Ryan through the New York Helald to spar him with boxing-gloves, and offers to wager $1,000 that he can get in a larger number of clean hits than Paddy can.

Twelve applications for appointment on the United States Supreme Bench and forty-seven applications for appointment on the Court of Claims are now on file in the Department of Justice.

A watchman on the steamship Niagara, at New York, saw a stranger come on board with twenty pounds of gunpowder, and an investigation revealed the presence of sixty pounds in the mess-room.

Mrs. Garfield has received Mrs. Scoville's letter. While she cherishes no malice against the assassin, and feels only pity for his sister, she leaves him to his God and the American people.

A modest headstone with the words, 'Mrs. Surratt" has been placed over the grave of Mrs. Surratt in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Washington. The grave was formerly unmarked save by the corner stones of the lot.

At Detroit, Mich., Mr. Crosby, Treasurer of Wayne County, was entertained by one thief on official business while a confederate deftly stole a roll of bills amounting to over $700 when both thieves escaped.

O. B. Potter, who owned the World Building in New York, which burned a few days ago owing to a defective flue, will have to answer before the Grand Jury for his neglect in not repairing it. He is on bail for $5,000.

The citizens' reform committee, of Philadelphia, has issued a proclamation, in which they offer rewards aggregating $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of election officers guilty of frauds, of intimidation of voters, and of bribery in elections.

Rev. M. Finerty, pastor of the Methodist Church at Mokena, Ill., was arrested in Chicago, Saturday, for attempted rape on Miss Mary Sheridan, a member of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church. Finerty is still in jail, awaiting examination.

Martin Placquette, who was to have been hanged at New Madrid, Mo., for the murder of a member of the Legislature named Barnes, over a year ago, has been granted a stay of execution by the Supreme Court, until that tribunal can hear his case.

The break in the levee near Helena, Ark., is about three hundred feet wide, and the water rushes through with great force, driving the inhabitants from their homes. Appeals have been made to the Governor of Mississippi for aid for the people.

The conorer's ury in the inquest on the victims of the World building in New York, returned a verdict censuring, O. B. Porter, owner of the building and his employes, and commending M. C. Taggart and the boot black Charles Wright.

The small farmers in the southwest portion of Illinois, including Wayne, Franklin, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, and White counties, are in great destitution, owing to the failure of the crops last fall. Efforts are being made for their relief.

A brutal fellow named C. C. Peterson, who keeps a cigar store and pool room at 601 West Indiana street, Chicago, was fined $100 and costs by Justice Morrison, for setting a bulldog to attack a lad of 15, who had turned to leave the place.

Ekward L. Merrifield, of New York, has entered a claim before the Commissioners of the General Land Office at Washington, for a large slice of the lake front of Chicago, part of which is now covered by the depot and tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Congress is receiving a large number of petitions citing that the railways are public highways, built for the benefit of the public, and that the people are entitled to receive them on equal terms, and praying for legislation to regulate inter-State commerce and prevent extortion.

During the year 1881, 31,772 arrests were made by the Chicago police force. Of these, 17,892 were American born, and of the balance, 13,881, there were 4,700 Irish, 3,800 Germans, about 1,400 Canadians, English and Scotch, 840 Scandinavins; and of other Europeans, about 1,100, of whom 50 per cent. were Poles.

Captain McGarigle, Superintendent of Police in Chicago, has completed his annual report, which contains some interesting crime statistics. The total force of officers and men is 505, of which only 272 are patrolmen. During the past year property stolen was valued at $147,000, of which $118,000 worth was recovered.

The Presbyterian Synod, composed of delegates from presbyteries in the adjoining parts of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, admitted a negro for several years, but in the present session the question of excluding him was raised, and a majority voted to turn him out. This action was based solely on his color.

The Pennsylvania Revenue Commission at Philadelphia has agreed to a report recommending taxing money at interest and personal property at 2 mills on the dollar, and that foreign corporations should be taxed upon the ratio of business done in the State, on the same basis as home institutions.

JOHN GYUMBER, who got a great deal of space in the newspapers last year, by his long sleep at Lehigh, Pa., is now well and at work in an iron mill. His first remarkable sleep was seventy days in unbroken duration. Then he awoke, leaped from a window, and fell a sleep again for four weeks. After that his sleep grew gradually shorter. His memory is left a little defective, but in other respects he has recovered from his ailment, whatever it was.

Joseph Wood and A. L. Brockey, prospectors, are reported to have struck the richest gold mine ever discovered in Colorado, near the town of Maysville. At a depth of eight feet an ore body was struck which runs $1,000 to the ton in gold. The pay streak in the vein is about six feet in width, and resembles sand carbonate, and it is spread with cobalt, iron and other minerals. The neighboring country has never been prospected to any extent, and there will be a tremendous rush in that direction.

Foreign.

The Herzegovinian revolt has com to a halt.

The insurrection at Yemen, Arabia, against the Porte is increasing.

The Egyptian Government has decided on the abolition of slavery.

The Russians will neither encourage nor oppose the emigration of the Jews.

The Czar of Russia and his Ministers are divided in opinion with regard to war with Austria.

The gay and wicked "Jardin Mabille" of Paris is no more. The land has been sold for building lots.

A late dispatch from London places the number of victims of the Durham colliery disaster at seventy.

Two Mexican rival editors at Guadalajara fought a duel with pistols, and both fell dead at the first fire.

The Hindoo pilgrims returning to their own cities from Allahabad, are carrying the cholera epidemic with them.

The steamship Sardinian, of the Allan Line, was found disabled in mid-ocean by the steamer Texas on the 15th inst.

The Austrian commander at the Herzegovinian frontier wants reinforcements and better weather before attacking the rebels.

Financial affairs in Egypt are declared by the British and French Comptrollers to be in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The Aeronauts' Society of London want to rescue Mr. Leigh Smith, the Arctic yachtsman, by a balloon expedition. It will cost $70,000.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Italian bishops on the subject of the increase of church work, and advocating the temporal independence of the Pope.

At Edinburg, Scotland, two boxe containing infernal machines were delivered to two different addresses, and upon being opened injured eight persons.

The Canadian Government have, it is alleged, found an immense revenue-swindling system at Marble Island, Hudson Bay, in which Massachusetts shippers are concerned.

Nearly three hundred women confined in the prison just outside of Montreal made a desperate attempt to escape, and were only suppressed by vigorous blows from the police.

Referring to General Skobeleff's recent buncombe speech, the London Times says that the Russian government, by allowing its officers to talk, is endangering the peace of Europe.

English merchants are agitating for cheaper telegraphic facilities The government controls the telegraphic system in Great Britain in conection with the Post-office Department.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons, in relation to the Jewish prosecution in Russia, that England's interference would do more harm than good.

At Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, the military custodians of a house, from which a "no-rent" tenant had been evicted, were fired at Saturday night. They responded with a volley which dispersed the mob.

Captain Sam Shoemaker, of Terre Haute, has produced a quantity of wild rice seed, which grows in the water, and which he intends to sow in the Wabash river to furnish food for wild ducks.

TABLE TALK.

Spanish laces are largely imported.

There are 207 chartered railroads in Texas.

The Russians call their convicts "unfortunates."

Black is much worn at washington receptions.

Vem is a new coined word to signify vegetable diet.

Dakota territory's cash valuation is almost $48,000,000.

The census of Egypt is to be taken on the 3d of May.

The Chilian bite proves to be much worse than the Peruvian bark.

The United States mail service covers an area of 2,970,000 square miles.

General Hancock recently purchased a large tract of land in Minnesota.

The St. Louis bridge is becoming a very popular place of resort for suicides.

Pennsylvania has only one copper mine. It turned out $8,000 worth last year.

It is said that the first requisite for an able-bodied æsthete is intense laziness.

John Shiefly and Mary Shiefly, of Reading, Pa., have been married 72 years.

David Dudley Field is 77 years old, and has practiced at the New York bar since 1828.

In nine months Boston has had fifty-four cases of small-pox, and only nine were fatal.

Two brothers in Missouri have sent six thousand wild turkeys to market this winter.

Three degrees of mining speculation—Positive, mine; comparative, miner; superlative, minus.

A mailed knight must have required a good many postage stamps to carry him through successfully.

New Hampshire has already had seventy-two inches of snow this winter, and is expecting more.

A man arrested in Louisville for carrying concealed deadly weapons had a cocked revolver in his hat.

A child was born without arms in Toronto, Canada, a few days ago. He is healthy and is expected to live.

In a slander suit in Oregon the court held that "an honest man is a man who won't steal firewood on a cold night."

"No, sir said the old gentleman, "my daughter will not marry just at present. I am not wealthy enough to support a son-in-law."

"You must make calls," said an uncle to his nephew, "whether you like it or not, for there's always pleasure to be derived—if not when you enter, at least when you come out."

Bishop Colenso's name has been struck from the list of the English clergy, and thus he is no longer officially recognized as bishop of Natal. A singular feature of the case is that his salary goes on as of old.

Captain Stone, the trainer and former owner of the mare, says Mr. Vanderbilt intends to make a road-horse of the phenomenal trotter, Maud S., the coming spring, and that she will never again trot against time.

Hiram Sibly, one of the wealthiest men Rochester, N. Y., is proprietor of a 40-000 acre farm in Illinois, which is said to be the largest cultivated farm in the world; 3,000 acres of it were last year devoted to seed-raising.

An old man broke through the ice at Bay City the other day. He had his hands in his pants' pockets when he fell in and as his pockets were wet he couldn't get his hands out, but he hung his chin on the edge the of the ice, and thus kept afloat till somebody pulled him out.

A rich copper mine has been rediscovered in the vacinity of Tucson, Arizona, within a few weeks. Nearly fifteen years ago it was first found, but the men who located the claim were driven from the mountains by hunger and neglected to take accurate bearings of the spot. Since then four or five prolonged attempts to find the rich deposit have failed.

Michael Dargan has been arrested in Providence for dragging his wife down stairs by her hair. "He is said to be a graduate of Dublin University, a hero who got $7,000 for helping capture the rebel ship Circassian, according to the report, which naively adds: "He married twelve years ago a belle of Providence, Nellie Atkinson, and though rum has since changed the noble hearted Irishman into a brute, she will not desert him, but gets drunk with him."

The Marquis of Huntly, against whom a warrant, precedent to extradition, has been applied for to the Mayor of London, is the premier Marquis of Scotland, and is 34 years old. His fall, which was owing to heavy losses on on the turf and a consequent plunge into the dead sea of Judaic discount, is much regretted, as he was personally very popular. He has been married twelve years to the daughter of Cunliffe Brooks, M. P. for East Cheshire, but has had no children.

A Quincy, Ill. special says: "A good deal of excitement has been occasioned among Jews here by the mysterious disappearance of Solomon L. Zahlkoff, a Russian Jewish fugitive, who arrived three weeks ago. He was twenty-three years old, and has a wife and child and is a laborer. On Monday a well-dressed stranger visited him and induced him to go, as is believed, to Chicago to get work. The Jews think the stranger was an agent of the Russian government here to extort certain secrets that Zahlkoff possesses.

A boy died in Philadelphia of hydrophobia. In one of his struggles a bit of from his lips flew into his father's eye. The man had a nervous temperament, and he imagined he had become inoculated with the disease. He felt all the symptoms, gave the peculiar coughs resembling barks, and writhed in agony. A physician assured him that hydrophobia could not possibly have developed in a few hours, nor from such a cause, but that made no difference. Powerful doses of chloral were required to quiet him, and he was left almost lifeless by the violence of the attack.

Man wants but little here below,
When little's to be had,
But when he wants that little, Oh,
He wants it mighty bad.

"I'm light of this menagerie!" cried the tapir. Then the other beast wanted to put him out.

FROM THE WIRES.

A Reproduction of Important Telegraphic Dispatches—Records of Fires, Crimes, Horrors, and Interesting Events.

A Cincinnati dispatch says:

A heavy rain has been falling al morning. The river at 11 o'clock is fifty-five feet above low-water mark, and rising two inches an hour. All the cellars below Third street are flooded, practically suspending business in that part of the city. A great force is kept busy removing goods. The Plum street passenger depot is inaccessible, and trains deliver passingers at Wood street. Maddux & Hobart's distillery and the Globe Rolling Mill have been compelled to close operations. The former has driven away all its stock. Other distilleries in the same locality will be compelled to close to-day. If the rain should stop now, it is estimated there will be, five feet more of a rise. What will come with more rain would make the highest water ever known.

The six large columns of the old State Bank building of Nashville Tenn., which is now being torn down, will be used for a monument to the Confederate dead. The monument will be erected in Mount Olive Cemetry. Another national bank will soon be started here, with a capital $200,000. Robert McIuley, sentenced to be hanged in the jail yard March 31, appealed to the Supreme Court. He was a convict in the Penitentary and murdered a fellow-convict named James R. McM'llan last Sepetember.

A St. Louis dispatch says:

Rain has fallen pretty steadily and heavily here since Saturday morning, measuring nearly six inches, and has done considerable damage. All trains were from four to eight hours late in arriving this morning. Several trains which left this morning were abandoned and obliged to return. At Lane Cliff, on the Iron Mountain road, there is an extensive washout, and two passenger trains that left the Union depot last night were obliged to lay over all night at Carondelet, and are still there.

The scaffolding erected for the use of the workmen, while repairing the St. Charles Bridge, on the Wabash road, was washed away by the sudden rise in the Mississippi river, and the country around is much flooded by the heavy rain, and the track of the Wabash, St. Souis and Pacific, between here and St. Peters, is flooded.

A fire in the Albion Print Works, on Water street, Philadelphia, destroyed the entire stock, worth $50,000, and the stocks of several other firms in the same building. Total loss, $150,000. The charred body of an unknown man was found on the second floor when the fire was subdued. A number of other persons are missing.

The east wing of the Kings County, New York, Insane Asylum, at Flatbush, burned the 21st. One patient was lost. He was a paralytic, and would scarcely have lived the day out. Loss, $15,000 Two or three inmates escaped from custody.

Winter cholera is alarmingly prevalent at Rock Island, Ill., and is atributed to impure water. A specimen of the water has been sent away for analysis, Judge Glenn was so prostrated with Winter cholera, contracted here, that he was unable to hold court on his return to Monmouth.

The Herzegovians have been successful in several minor engagements with the Austrians. Flatcha is surrounded by three insurgent divisions, the commandant is treating for its surrender.

After the 1st of March the Iron Mountain Railroad Company will charge all its employes working in its shops and yards in South St. Louis, six miles below the center of the city, full fare, 15 cents, for passage between the two points. Some 300 men are concerned in the order. Heretofore they have ridden free.

Advices from Panama state that Trescott seems to have made up his mind to remain in Chili, having rented a house there for six months. It is reported that Trescott is authorized to discuss the Blaine circular in reference to the Panama Canal, and endeavor to obtain a recognition by Chili and other Republics in the principles there enumerated.

James G. Allison, convicted of murdering his father at Indiana Pa., suffered the penalty of death by hangin at 11 o'clock. The prisoner arose at 6 this morning, having slept four hours. He ate a hearty breakfast, but preserved a stolid silence. At 10 o'clock his mother, sister and brother called but he positively refused to see them, and when they came into his cell would not recognize them. He also refused to be shaved, and would not allow the Sheriff to dress him in a new suit. At 11 o'clock exactly the trap was sprung, and the prisoner was launched into eternity. the only words he spoke were, I have been fetched here wrong." The body was allowed to hang until 11:30, when it was cut down and life pronounced extinct. No excitement prevailed. No one witnessed the execution excepting the officers of the law and newspaper men. The crime for which young Allison suffered was committed on the evening of June 18, 1880. Neighbors living in the vicinity of Allison's residence heard the report of the several pistol shots, and hurrying out to ascertain the cause found old Mr. Allison lying on the ground with four in his body. He died three days after, and before death said his son James had murdered him. James was arrested, tried and convicted, the evidence being strong against him, and showing that a bad feeling had existed among the members of the Allison family for a long time on account of the father's dissolute habits.

A Chester, Pa., dispatch says:

About 8 o'clock an explosion occurred at the pyrotechnic works of Professor Jackson, in this city. The building was badly shattered, and took fire, and was consumed. At least fifteen, and probably more, lives are lost, and many dangerously wounded. The building was the old homestead of Admiral Porter.

9:40 a. m.—A number of colored families lived in the old Porter mansion. It seems that, when it first took fire, and while the firemen were playing on the flames, and a large crowd surrounded them, an explosion occurred, scattering destruction far and wide. The number of killed is between fifteen and twenty. About twenty are dangerously and fifty more or less seriously wounded. The dead are being laid out in the City Hall, and the wounded are cared for in the various drug stores, so that no accurate list can be obtained now.

The following is a list of the killed: John Lamptugh, Thomas Dollison, Thomas Anderson, Alexander Philips, John Pollick, Joseph Kestner, Geo. Taylor, James Dougherty, Benjamin Gartside (colored) Anthony Barber, William Wood, John Daiers, Edward Stropschire. All the killed lived here.

1:30 p. m.—Fifty persons were more or less wounded, three fatally.

Part of the mansion had been used by Professor Jackson, a Pyrotechnist, for some years as a place of manufacturing explosive commodities. The firemen, after being assured that there were no explosives in the place went to work. After playing on the flames about half an hour a terrific explosion occurred. The bodies of the victims were thrown in every direction, the air was filled with rubbish, and the ground covered with mangled forms—some killed, some seriously injured, and others badly hurt. The dead bodies of the men lay coiled on the ground, others lay in the agonies of death, and a number, writhing in their blood, moaned and groaned piteously for help. Many lay insensible their surroundings, and others, bruised and bleeding, groped their way from the scene of the terrible accident.

The scene beggars description. The fire was abandoned, and everybody in condition to do so turned attention to alleviating the distress. The houses n the vicinity of the explosion were converted into hospitals, and the wounded removed thereto.

A Boston dispatch says:

Midnight—A fire broke out at Haverhill, Mass., at 11:45 and is now burning fiercely. The authorities have telegraphed for assistance to Lawrence, Newburyport, Lowell and other towns adjacent.

Haverhill was settled 242 years ago, and contains 15,000 inhabitants. It lies on the north bank of the Merrimack river, at the head of navigation, fifteen miles from the ocean, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, thirty-three miles north of Boston. It has from twenty to thirty churches, and a fine city hall. It is a great manufacturing town.

Haverhill, Mass., February 18.—The fire is under control. But one block remains on Wingate street and two at the upper end of Washington street. All else in the square bounded by the Merrimack river on the south, Washington Square and Essex street on the east, the north side of Wingate street on the north, and Railroad Square on the west, burned to the ground. This territory embraces the largest part of the boot and shoe manufactories.

Joseph Pratt, a fireman, was killed, and George Whittier was fatally injured.

What yesterday was the finest street in the city and the principal business mart, is to-day a smoldering mass of ruins. Some eighty shoe firms have been entirely burned out, and others suffered more or less damage. Two thousand people are thrown out of employment. Several families are homeless.

The loss is estimated at $2,500,000.

Engines are present from Newburyport, Lawrence and Lowell,

Men are already at work clearing away the debris.

Ober & Blake's and the Gardner block, on the north side of Wingate street, were several times on fire, but were saved.

The wind blew fresh from the northwest, which, with a scarcity of water, and the freezing of the hose, made it difficult to control the fire.

Several persons are reported to be missing, but nothing definite is known yet.

The Journal says the insurance men believe the loss by the Haverhill fire will fall almost entirely upon the insurance companies. The net loss to the firms will not exceed a quarter of a million.

In the Circuit Court of Milwaukee the Northern Transit Company has begun suit against the Grand Trunk Railway for damages at $500,000, upon breaches of contract. The Grand Trunk contracted with the Transportion Company to form its eastern connection, and it is alleged by the latter that the railway did not fulfill the contract by furnishing the requisite number of cars.

A dispatch from Battleford, Northwestern Territory, says the Blackfeet and other Indians in the vicinity of Forts Red Deer and South Branch are committing numerous depredations, and driving off and killing cattle. In the Bow River country several American whisky traders were killed by them, and several other Americans have been found dead in the neighborhood, are and supposed to have been killed by the same savages.

THE STORM.

GUARDING THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Memphis, Tenn., February 22.—The officers of the steamer City of Greenville confirm the report published of the sad condition of affairs now existing throughout the Mississippi valley. Thousands of men are on constant guard along the levees between here and Vicksburg, using every possible means to strengthen their power of resistance and elevate their crests and prevent the water from inundating the whole country. The Greenville brought up several thousand empty sacks, to be used by filling with earth, to aid in strengthening embankments. A batch of 3,000 were put off at Bolivar Landing, where the danger of a break was imminent.

Washington, Issaquena, Bolivar, Coahoma, and Tunica counties, Miss., in fact, the whole shore line between Memphis and Vicksburg, on the Mississippi side, and the whole eastern shore of Arkansas are either under water or threatened with inundation. The inhabitants of a vast area of country are in great distress. Many have been forced from their houses, and are subsisting as best they may on rafts, and some on knolls or parts of old levees. The destruction of live stock is beyond calculation.

The navigation of the river itself is regarded by steamboat men as dangerous at its present stage, on account of the great expanse of water in many localities and the billowy character of the waves when the surface is swept by heavy gusts of wind, and also because of the great difficulty of getting to a safe port, The Government lights along the river are maintained with admirable regularity. These lights prove of incalculable benefit to steamboat men now, since all landmarks have disappeared.

Arkansas City is completely submerged. Not a single house in the city is free from the presence of the muddy flood. The water there is represented as being eight inches higher than the flood of 1876. The houses were built so as to be above the high flood level of that year, but in all of them there is from seven to eight inches of water.

Between Cairo and Memphis the following points of land only are visible above the surging flood: The bluffs at Columbus Hills, back of Hickman, the land on the Tennessee side opposite Island Ten; New Madrid, Point Pleasant, Tiptonville, Fulton Bluffs, Randolph, Richardson's, Islands Thirty-five and Thirty-six, and Dean's Island, above the head of the Centennial cut-off, forty miles above Memphis.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., February 22.—The river has fallen nearly two feet from the highest mark, and is falling rapidly. The weather is clear and cold.

Advices from up the river show that the river is still rising, and it may rise again here, but the cold weather gives promise that the worst is over. There is no change in the general situation here.

AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Jacksonville, Ill., February 22.—This city has had no connection with St. Louis for two days on account of the freshet. Yesterday no trains arrived from the East over the Wabash, and this morning a bad break on the Chicago and Alton road near Petersburg has cut us off in a third direction. Superintendent Bates promises the restoration of the St. Louis connection to-day. The weather was severely cold last night.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, February 22.—The effects of the snow storm are fast disappearing, and the railroads are rapidly getting into good order again. All the tracks are not yet fully repaired, but enough of them are repaired to enable all the trains to move by the companies using each other's roads for short distances, except the Louisville and Nashville, whose track is still impassable at Silver Creek, some thirty miles from here. The Missouri Pacific sent out a train this morning over the St. Louis and San Francisco track to Springfield, Missouri, and thence to Kansas City, but will have its own road in order by to-morrow perhaps. The Wabash east will use the Chicago and Alton road to a point beyond the obstruction on its own track, and the Vandalia will continue to use the Ohio and Mississippi till its own repairs are completed. The river came to a stand this morning, and is now falling slowly. It is expected to go down with a rush, which will measurably relieve the pressure on the Mississippi below Cairo. The weather has moderated a good deal, and thawing has commenced.

Greenback Convention, Etc.

Indianapolis, February 22.

The Greenback Convention met at the Park theater this morning. Hon. Gilbert De LMatyr was elected permanent Chairman, and Walter H. Daniels, Secretary.

The convention nominated the following candidates for the State officers:

Secretary of State—H. Z. Leonard, of Cass County.

Treasurer of State—John Studebaker, of Wells county.

Auditor of State—J. A. Armantrout, of Clinton County.

Attorney General—M. W. Lee, of Delaware county.

Superintendent Public Instruction—T. J. Bull, of Howard county.

The meeting was large and harmonious.

About 100 Republican editors met in convention, and some important business relative to the political condition of the State, and a general discussion of State politics and other matters followed consuming most of the afternoon. A reception was tendered them this evening at the residence of Governor Porter.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 22.

The Greenback State Convention met at Indianapolis, with 200 delegates. Committees were appointed and a speech made by Colonel Jesse Harper. General Weaver came upon the platform, and was heartily cheered. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. Two reports on temperance will be presented, the majority in the favor of the constitutional amendments, and the minority opposing.

All trains are behind time, on account of the high water. Bridges have been washed away in all directions.

The annual encampment of the G. A. R. for this department is in progess, with thirty posts represented. Seventeen new posts have been organized within a year. The membership is now 2,300.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

		Opening.	High't.	Low't.	Clos'g
Wheat,	April,	$1 28⅝	$1 29¼	$1 27¾	$1 28⅝
Corn,	May,	63⅞	63⅞	63	63
Oats,	March,	—	—	—	—

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Lower, except city mills; western superfine, $4 75@4 90; extra, $5 00@5 85; family, $6 25@7 25.

WHEAT—½@1c better and less active; No. 2 red seller February, $1 34; seller March, $1 34½@1 34¾; seller April, $1 37⅛@1 37¾; seller May, $1 37⅛@1 37⅞; seller June, $1 36@1 35¾.

CORN—A shade better and very quiet; mixed Western, spot, 65@69¼c; future, 67¼@70¾c.

OATS—Without change; Western, 48@53c.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.

PORK—Dull and drooping; spot, new mess, $17 75@18 00; old $16 75@17 00

LARD—Heavy and lower; steam rendered, $10 75.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Dull and steady.

WHEAT—Western dull and higher; No. 2 winter red spot, $1 29¾@1 30¼; seller February, $1 29½@1 31; seller March, $1 3@1 31¼; seller April, $1 34¼@1 35; seller May, $1 35¼@1 35½; seller June, $1 31⅛@1 31⅛; seller July, $1 22⅛@1 24.

CORN—Firmer but inactive; spot, 66@66½c; seller March, 66½c bid; seller April, 68¼c; seller May, 70¼@70½c; seller June, 70@71c; steamer, 64c asked.

OATS—Easier; Western white, 47@49c; do mixed, 60c; Pennsylvania, 47@49c.

RYE—Dull at 90@95c.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,

UTICA, N. Y.,

Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Lucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER.

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.,
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the Greatest Antidote to Malaria and all other Ague influences known to the world. The only absolute cure for all Affections of the Kidneys, In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all Disorders of the Bowels, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally efficacious, while as a remedy for complaints peculiar to the female sex it has no equal.

NOT A BEVERAGE

but an old reliable Household Remedy, thoroughly adapted to easiest nature. It imparts tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and produces a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without intervention. The highest commendations come from those who have used it longest and known it best. Nowhere so popular as in Lancaster, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a quarter of a century. Highly recommended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH

A large sized paper descriptive of disease, its origin and cure, will be mailed free to any address on application to

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.

Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It never fails, easy to take, and no after-physic is required. Price, 25 cents.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

Trade Mark

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.

Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
St. Paul
Chippewa Falls
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
La Crosse
Madison
IOWA
Davenport
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Peoria
Keokuk
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas City
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
St. Louis

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.

IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST & THE WEST!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Lewis and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

THE PRINCIPAL R. R. CONNECTIONS OF THIS GREAT THROUGH LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee & Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B., C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B., C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C., B. & Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N.-W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb. and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Kan. Pac., and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,

A. KIMBALL,
Gen'l Superintendent.

E. ST. JOHN,
Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'r Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 2, 1882.

Baldwin's Fees.

The Warsaw union in a recent number called attention to the matter of Attorney General Baldwin's fees. As the article is of general interest, we quote it entire: "The Indianapolis evening News, an independent Republican paper, charges that the present Republican Attorney General of this state, Hon. D. P. Baldwin, is making an outrageous profit out of his office, on account of the law, which allows many opportunities for fee grabbing. He is allowed by the law $2,500 a year, with $600 for deputy hire and $10 in each case in which he appears for the state, besides a per cent. on all collections made. It is the last item that makes his profits. He has lynxeyed deputies in every county in the state, who are constantly on the look out for omissions and derelictions of county officers. For instance, very frequently county clerks neglect to pay over to the treasurers in the proper time, judgments which go to the credit of the school fund. When notified of this by the deputy the money is of course promptly paid, and the Attorney General gets 20 per cent. for the alleged collection. Likewise when justices of the peace neglect to settle in time, and the cases are numerous, the money goes to the state instead of the county, and the Attorney General gets another large fee. The worst feature of the whole business, however, is the loss of the county fund. For instance: Marion county has paid to him since the first of January, 1881, in two instances, over $1,000. The State Treasurer has no record of this collection and connot have, under the present interpretation of the law, until the Attorney General's term of office has expired. The money properly belongs to the general school fund, and should be expended for the schools. Attorney General Baldwin has the principal, and presumably is getting interest on it. What is true of Marion county must be true of other counties throughout the State. The collections are going on continually, and in counties like Marion, Allen Wayne, Tippecanoe, St. Joseph, La. Porte, Vanderburg, Clark, Knox, and a score of others that might be named, the aggregate by this time must reach a large sum. Some estimates place it as high as $3,000 now in the hands of the Attorney General. On this amount he gets his 6 per cent., amounting to $5,000, and interest on the rest, paying of course something to deputies for hunting out the cases. It is thought that Judge Baldwin in this manner is making at least $15, 000 a year out of his office, and, while probably there is strictly no illegality in his scheme, it was clearly a thing not anticipated when the law was passed.

◆

THE apportionment bill as it now stands will give the new house of representatives 325 members. Indiana will if the bill becomes a law, have the same number of members in the the new house as she had in the old. This will increase the electoral vote to 401, and if Dakota is admitted to 404. Between the sections the electoral vote will be divided as follows: Twenty Northern States, 197; sixteen Southern States, 153; New York, and Indiana, 51; total, 401; necessary to a choice, 201. New York will have 34 members, Pennslyvania 28, Ohio 21, and Illinois 20—each one more than present. The States that gain the largest number of new members are- Texas 5, Kansas 4, Minnesota, Iowa, California, Michigan, Nebraska, and South Carolina 2 each. The states to lose are Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

◆

THE Mormons are greatly excited in regard to the expected action of congress. Petitions setting forth their side of the question are being circulated all over the territory. Even the children in the schools are expected to sign these petitions. The church of the Latter Day Saints, is laboring hard to save itself.

◆

THE president of Mexico, Gonzales, is lying quite sick and fears are entertained that he will not, recover. In case of his death or continued disability, the chief justice takes his places as provided in the Mexican constitution.

◆

THE president has nominated Conkling to a place on the supreme bench. It took every one by surprise, but the prospects are he will be confirmed unanimously.

◆

A house on the mountain side near Big Cottonwood, Utah, was swept off by a snow slide recently and the entire family buried in the drift.

◆

GEO. C. WEST, of Laraca county Texas, bought 140,000 acres of land together with 28,000 head of cattle. The price paid was $600,000.

◆

JOEL P. HEATWOLE has retired from the Goshen Times, and Dr. Beyerle will manage the paper alone.

◆

THERE has been some talk of starting a new republican newspaper at Goshen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

The wires are all up once more on the Lake Shore road, and communication goes on as usual.

In spite of the bad roads this winter, the Lake Shore has managed to get in a few ties. Several hundred are now piled up on their ground near the crossing.

A. M. Jones, of Syracuse, was up here one day last week to see about the sale of his property on the north side.

Mrs. Robert Patterson is so much improved in health as to be around at work once more.

S. R. Rickel is out again working up the interest of Mr. Froelich in the marble business.

Eli Clark, who lived in Franklin township, died a few days ago.

W. H. Leas and J. R. Duncan attended the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor.

Geo. Shoner went to Auburn the first of the week to look up his interests in the criminal cases now on the docket, in regard to the hides he lost last winter.

C. M. Phillips was at the county seat this week. Court business.

James Booths' child died this week, and was buried Wednesday afternoon in the cemetery. We did not learn the particulars.

Esquire Walker, of Smithfield, was at the Ann Eliza Young lecture.

J. D. McAnally has built an addition to his already comfortable house.

W. B. Maxwell was home over night Tuesday.

The lecture of Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, was well attended. The lecture was well prepared and well delivered. She is a forcible and brilliant speaker, and handles the polygamous saints without gloves, and without mercy. Her exposition of the weak and cowardly manner in which our government has always dealt with the Mormons was especially good, as well as truthful. It is just such speeches as the one Mrs. Young delivered, that are needed to strengthen the backbone of congressmen and others in authority. When this can be done, they will be able to deal with this question a little more vigorously.

Mrs. Thomas Kelley and daughter came over from Syracuse last Thursday.

Ryan Clutter had a stroke paralysis Saturday night.

Miss Lillie Spencer went down to Ft. Wayne last Thursday to hear Hamlet played.

C. P. Urie, of Corunna, was in town Monday

Cyrus Kelley's little girl was very sick the last part of the week, but at last accounts was getting better.

John Markham is the new landlord at Long's hotel.

Ab. Kelley has the contract for furnishing wood at the school-house.

Herman Boozer has returned from Akron, Ohio, where he has been spending the winter.

Mrs. Williams and daughter, of Huntington, were the guests of Judge Best and family over Sunday.

D. R. Best and wife, of Angola, were visiting friends in town Monday.

ST. JOE.

School closes this week.

Exhibition at the school-house Friday night.

John Mitchell has charge of the drug store until the first of April, after that time a Mr. Patterson will have control.

J. D. Leighty purchased eleven car loads of lumber and shingles on his recent visit to Michigan.

O. H. Widney is now one of the city dads.

M. E. Olds has purchased a quarter interest in the mule which George Bieaks owned. Mort. will soon have to provide his share of the provender.

A brother of Geo. Barney from Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting with the family of Sol. Barney.

One of the Newville boys was around last Friday hunting up the correspondent of the Hicksville News. Perhaps it was better he did not find him. Don't think he was here, Joe.

Wm. Leighty was in Butler Saturday last.

O. H. Widney, Sol. Barney, W. K. Mitchell, Curtis Washler and Geo. W. Woodcox paid a visit to the superior court of Allen county last week.

Sol. B. took in the Booth entertainment while in Fort Wayne. S. I. is one of those timid kind and took his seat near one of the doors, so as to make his exit quick in case of an accident. While the play was progressing, the fire bell commenced to toll. We were sure Sol. would fly, so anxious was he to get out of doors. His fears were soon quieted, however, and he still survives.

C. K. Baxter, of the Waterloo Press, was one of the crowd who attended the Booth show at Ft. Wayne.

O. H. W. examined the relics of that old-timer, Peter Kiser, on his recent visit to Ft. Wayne. He saw the George Washington hatchet among the rest.

We understand that two of our promising young men boarded the cars one evening last week for Hicksville. By some means a quarrel was risen between the conductor and one of the two boys. A foul name was applied to the conductor which was resented by the said conductor. One of the foresaid boys got several hard knocks from which no doubt he will recover. Whiskey did it.

SEDAN.

Dr. A. B. Mathews has been confined to the house for a few days past, the result of a bad cold.

It is rumored that George Gonser, of Fairfield, is going to locate his store here.

The teachers of Richland held an institute at this place Feb. 18. Nearly all the teachers were present. A large number of the town people were in attendance, which shows that they are interested in the schools. A number of the Fairfield teachers were present. Trustee Franks and Supt. Barns assisted them in their work.

W. H. Crane spent Saturday and Sunday in Toledo,

Jesse Brumbeck is making considerable improvements on his farm, formerly the Green estate.

The Lutherans of this place made their pastor, Rev. Kelso, a donation last Friday.

Miss Jennie McIntyre and Brooks Hine attended the examination last Saturday.

The recent rains and freezing destroyed a large number of fruit trees. It also committed sad havock with the telegraph wires. A number of the poles were blown down.

The smallpox scare has reached Sedan. The doctor has vaccinated quite a number since they heard of the case at Auburn.

The red ribbon club elected new officers last Saturday night: L. W. Treesh, president; Henry Freetz, H. Getts and Mrs. Hine, vice-presidents; J. W. Bateman, secretary; Mrs. N. Chaney, treasurer; Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Grate and Mrs. Hine, financial committee.

J. A. M.

CONCORD.

Protracted meeting commenced at this place, conducted by Rev. Hussy.

Mrs. G. W. Draggoo is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

Mrs. Ida Ricketts has returned from Lagrange.

Merit Baker is on the sick list.

A goodly number attended the funeral of Hiram Wilsons at Spencerville last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett went to Fort Wayne this week.

Mrs. Park Grimes, of Bismark, Mich., is visiting under the parental roof this week.

Misses Lida and Laura Wyatt have returned from Huntertown.

C. W. Stroh's school closes next Friday.

George, Sol. and Henry do not thoroughly understand dead beating. George got left. Various ways contrived to find out the telegram expenses.

Mr. C. Hay and family will shortly remove to their northern home in Michigan.

Last week G. W. Draggoo lost his pocket-book, but had the good luck to find it again.

Y.

ST. JOHN.

Roads are very bad.

Schools are coming to a close, and every family should have their children well vaccinated before they close.

Soon time to see who will be candidates for township offices this spring.

Call and be vaccinated before spring work begins.

Mrs. Harriet Reaves and her daughter Ellen announced a birthday party to be at their house Monday evening last, as their birthdays came on the same day of the month. Many of their friends and neighbors called on them to enjoy with them a pleasant evening. Many presents were given, festivities were served, and a good time in general was had. And not until a late hour did they bid adieu.

◆

—The man who picked up a well-filled pocket-book the other day, was disgusted to find it full of tracts on honesty.

◆

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

Some Egg.

J. A. McClure, of Keyser township, left at this office last week a rather remarkable specimen of what a hen can do when left to her own sweet will. It is a monster egg, that measures 8½ inches around the largest way, and 6 inches around the short way. Its lenght is 3½ inches. What is also remarkable is, that McClure's hen don't seem at all stuck up by her achievement, but allows her chickens to play with the other "chicks" just as she always did in the days of her poverty, when she couldn't afford any better eggs than her neighbors.

Farmers' Institute.

A series of farmers' meetings will be held this year, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. The first one will be at Columbus, in Bartholomew county, March 8 and 9. H. C. Meredith, of Wayne county, is president, and Alex Heron, secretary of the State Board, is secretary. The exercises will be addresses, lectures and discussions. The meeting promises to be an interesting one. We hope to see our part of the state represented.

◆

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their monthly for March offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00:

To the person telling us the longest verse in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by March 10th, 1882, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. Should two or more correct answers be received the prize will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner March 15th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cts. in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answers, for which they will receive the April number of the Monthly, in which will be published the name address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address, Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Pa. 9-2t.

◆

—We ask you to read the advertisment of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, which appears in our issue of to-day. It is a wonderful healing remedy, a most powerful disinfectant, and a positive germ destroyer, and is perfectly safe to use even in the hands of the most inexperienced. It is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists, and endorsed by hundreds of others who have used it and know its valuable properties. It costs but a trifle, and will save much suffering, time and money. Darby's fluid has long been recognized as a household article for universal family use. Prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co, Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors 9-3t.

◆

The offer to send for 25 cents, in money or stamps, a Box of Vegetable Seeds containing one packet each of Sure-head Cabbage, Egyptian Turnip Beet, Trophy Tomato, Butter Lettuce, French Breakfast Radish, Excelsior Watermelon, Model Cucumber, White Egg Turnip, for trial, should be taken advantage of by every person who has a garden. The 8 varieties are put up in a neat box, and each packet is full size. This offer is made introduce our Seeds to new customers. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money returned Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free.
S. Y. HAINES & CO.
41 North Front St. Philadelphia, Pa.

◆

Special Examination.

—There will be a special examination for the benefit of teachers living in the north part of the county, held at Waterloo, Saturday March 4, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m. J. A. BARNS,
6-4t. Co. Supt.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Amos Britton, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
LEWIS D. BRITTON, Administrator.
February 28, 1882. 9-3w.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Richard Dearborn, deceased,—Solomon Harding, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 17th day of March, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of February, 1882.
9-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on March 25, 1882, at the residence of Amos Britton, late of DeKalb county deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, carpenter tools, and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest at six per cent. waiving valuation and appraisement laws.
LEWIS D. BRITTON, Administrator.
Feb. 28, 1882. 9-3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on April 1, 1882, the following described land: A parcel of land, containing forty acres, off the east side of a tract of land containing one hundred acres, off the west side of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms:—One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments, at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at six per cent, and to be secured by mortgage on the land and personal security. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.
JOHN HARVEY, Administrator.
March 1, 1882.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

—:o:—

FULL AGAIN!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS - 5 cents
BEST SHIRTING - 10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN - 6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

—:o:—

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

—:o:—

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

—:o:—

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. perlb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. perlb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. perlb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.

Everything Else in proportion.

—:o:—

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store
ISAAC OCHS.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors, Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives, Knives,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"

Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES

-OF-

SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS
Founded 1784.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

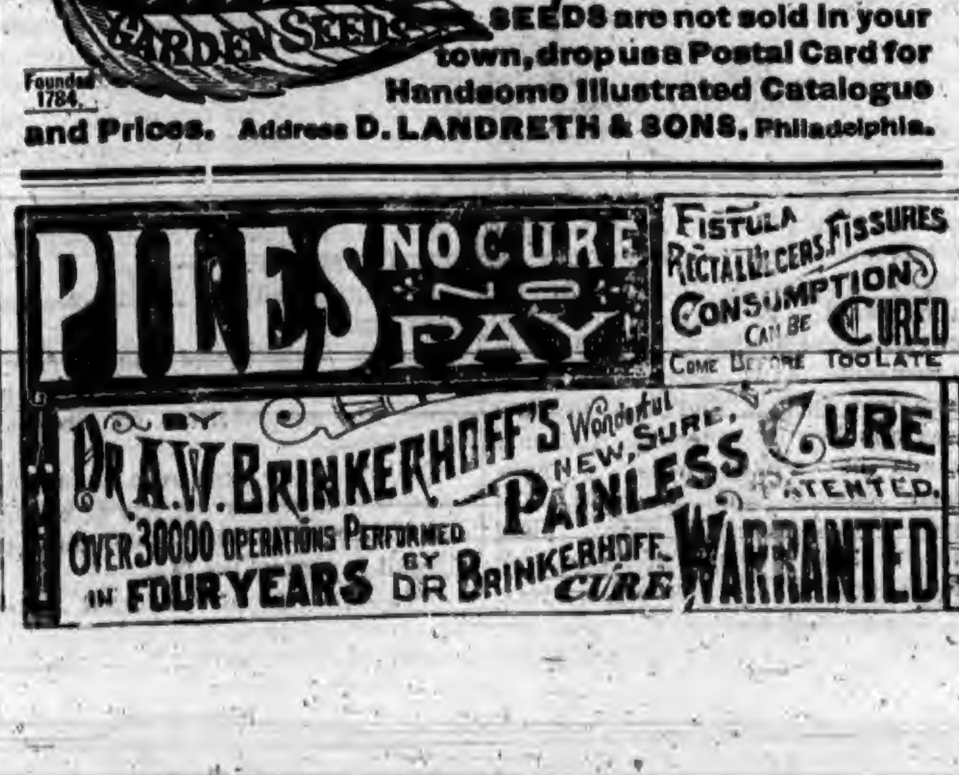
PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR A.W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF CURE WARRANTED

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Spring.

—Smallpox.

—Vaccinate.

—Court is dull this week.

—Spring has come at last, for one day anyhow.

—Dr. Neaderhiser, of St. John, called on us Tuesday.

—Dave Hampton attended the dance at Waterloo last week.

—A big scar on the arm is the most popular thing just now.

—Frank Zimmerman is putting a cupola on his new barn.

—B. F. Cornelius, of Troy, is in town as grand juror this week.

—Surveyor Foltz went to Butler Monday on a business trip.

—Orson Edge, of Waterloo, gave us a friendly call last Saturday.

—Hank Lesh is visiting among his friends in Louisville, Ohio.

—Charles Wanamaker, ex-commissioner, was in town last week.

—Miss Aurelia Larimore, of St. John, was in town last Saturday.

—J. A. McIntyre, of Sedan, was in town Saturday calling on his friends.

—Mrs. Roather is absent from the city this week visiting friends in Bluffton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trait gave us a brief but pleasant call on Monday. Call again, friends.

—Mrs. J. A. Denison, of Waterloo, was in town on Monday visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Braun.

—Mr. Miller and wife, of Hicksville, spent Sunday in town. They are visiting in the family of Mr. Kline.

—G. H. Munn, of Newville, was in town last week, and placed us under obligations for substantial favors.

—J. R. Thomas, of Sherwood, Ohio, has returned to this place, where he expects to locate and make it his future home.

—George Barney, Esq., of Spencerville, called on the Courier last week. Always glad to have a shake of the hand from that quarter.

—See our stock of carpets, and compare prices with other houses. We will not be undersold.

9-3t. Schaab & Beugnot.

—Vaccination is a little more popular just now than it was a short time ago. Possibly it may turn out that the state board of health was right after all.

Married.—At the residence of John Gardner, February 23, 1882, by Rev. S. Kelso, Mr. Joseph D. Gardner and Ida J. Ling, all of Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Ind.

—Isaac Speer, of Waterloo, was here the first of the week attending to some court matters. Mr. Speer is administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, Mr. Coats, of Troy township.

—The roads have been in such a condition since the sleet storm of last week, that we are threatened with another wood famine. Oh, spring, gentle spring, do hurry up!

—We are under obligations to J. A. McClure for a fine specimen of the tools used during the "stone age." It is a finely formed stone skinning knife or "flesher," and is still quite sharp.

—There were over thirty in attendance at the examination of teachers last Saturday. This was almost a wonder, when the frightful condition of the roads is taken into consideration.

—Hon. L. D. Britton has been appointed administrator of the estate of his brother, the late Amos Britton, of Richland township. He will sell the personal property of the estate March 25.

—We see by the Steuben county papers, that Rev. J. G. Slusser, of the M. E. church at Hamilton, has been the recipient of a generous donation from a part of his friends and co-laborers in the cause of Christianity.

—We have just received the largest and choicest stock of spring clothing, and the nobbiest line of hats ever brought to this market, with prices to defy competition.

9-3t. Schaab & Beugnot.

—Adam Conrad, of Garrett, was in to see the Courier folks Saturday. Mr. Conrad is now in charge of the B. & O. general supply office at Garrett, and likes his position well. The company will find in him an efficient and faithful assistant.

—Mr. McCord is now agent for a new step-ladder, and also a new common ladder. They both fold up so as to be easily put out of the way and can be carried about easily. Those who need articles of this kind should see him.

—Miss Sarah Zahner, one of Union township's most successful teachers, made us a pleasant visit one day last week. We regret to say that she expects to remove from the county, as her parents have now located at Syracuse, in Kosciusko county. Miss Zahner leaves a host of friends, all of whom wish her abundant success in her new home.

—Oh, the beautiful sunshine!

—People are raking up their door yards.

—Lawyers are plenty, but cases seem to drag.

—Theodore Reed, is expected home in a day or two.

—Joseph Sewell, of Franklin, was in town on business this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Leas, are visiting at Frank Baird's, east of town.

—Joseph Truit and his worthy wife made the Courier a call this week.

—J. B. Hoover, the efficient marshal of Waterloo, was in town last week.

—Willard Fee, of Smithfield, was in town on Tuesday, on business in court.

—J. D. Beard, is among those who are at court this week on probate business.

—Ephraim Shipe, of Fairfield, was in town this week. He is serving on the grand jury.

—Coroner Latson was called away Monday to attend the inquest of Solomon Simons, in Butler township.

—We acknowledge a brief but pleasant call from Miss Mollie Matheny and Miss Emma Roather, yesterday.

—We have a complete line of dress goods, dress trimmings, laces, and ribbons at prices way down.

9-3t. Schaab & Beugnot

—Judge Tousley, was in town a short time last Saturday. The judge is looking better than for a long time past, and hope he may eventually regain his health.

—Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson, and her daughter Hattie, were in town over Sunday visiting their former neighbors, the family of J. A. Barns. They have many friends here and will always be made welcome.

—The sixth annual commencement of the Fort Wayne medical college takes place this evening in the Academy of Music. Judge Lowry will deliver the address and Prof. T. J. Dills is to deliver the Faculty Valedictory.

—W. D. Boyle, of Wilmington, was up to see us a few minutes on Monday. Mr. Boyle, was at one time one of our teachers but has now settled down on a farm and thinks he prefers that to any uncertain trade or profession.

Notice.—I am going to move away from Auburn and locate in Quincy, Michigan. Will go about the 15th of March, 1882. All parties having accounts with me will please call and settle them.

9-2w. Dr. C. S. Sears.

—C. Beugnot took a trip a few days ago into northern Wisconsin, returning last week. He brings back news of a fine fall of snow in that region, makin first-class sleighing. To talk of good roads this winter, makes one almost wish the hard winter of a year ago were still running.

—W. H. Kiblinger is putting up a building on Seventh street, between Hoff's fruit house and Hyler's shoe shop, for use in storing agricultural implements the coming season. This part of his business will be in charge of Mr. Myers, formerly of the firm of Myers & Brooks. And they will make things lively the coming season.

—Orlando Kimmel, one of the leading republicans of Noble county, has been tried for bribing voters on election day. It appears by the evidence brought out at the trial, that he paid a Mr. Spangle $50.00 to vote the republican ticket. We hope to see such men as Kimmel punished to the full extent of the law. A few examples of this kind would do the politics of the country a great benefit.

—I desire to inform all those who wish to purchase a buggy, that I have the largest and best assortment in this part of the state, and at prices to suit the times. I will not be undersold by any one. Open buggies for $75.00; top buggies $100.00. Not Cincinnati buggies, but made at my own works. Call and see me before you purchase.

Charles Eckhart,
9-2t Prop. Eckhart Carriage Works.

—A. M. Jones, of Syracuse, made the Courier folks a friendly visit last week. He was on his way to Waterloo, on business. Mr. Jones expects to have his new place on Syracuse Lake running next summer. This will add to the accomodations of this pleasure resort. Syracuse and vicinity are bound to become the most popular resort in Indiana, and Mr. Jones, is doing his share to make it so.

—Capt. Louis Ochs, of Meridian, Miss., is visiting his brothers, Messrs. Simon and Isaac Ochs, this week. Mr. Ochs was in the Confederate service during the rebellion, and was captain in the Washington Artillery, which took part in so much of the hard fighting about Richmond. He was in both Bull Run battles, and experienced the vicissitudes of a soldier's fortune, having been severely wounded and taken prisoner.

—Messrs. Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, the special advertising agents for this paper, and doing a general business with a large number of other publishers, are thorough, practical, pushing men, and do a very large business satisfactory to themselves and to their customers throughout the United States. We speak a good word for this firm because we know they are reliable, honest and in every way competent to conduct an advertising agency.

Smallpox.

Lester Helms, a son of Mr. Helms who keeps a boarding house on Main street was taken sick last week, and on Thursday it was pronounced a clear case of smallpox. The family and boarders were at once ordered to remain in the house and not to leave the premises. A card was fastened up to one corner of the house, and subsequently a large red flag was added, both displaying the warning word, "Smallpox." On Saturday night, the sick boy was moved to a building in the north part of town, his father and mother accompanying him. They will remain with him until his convalescence. This building is quite a distance from any other dwellings; it is as safe from any contact with the outside world as if it were in the midst of an uncultivated field. Our citizens, though a little alarmed at the first announcement, have now quietly settled down to business, and everything moves on as before. No danger of a further spread of the disease is apprehended. Everything that can be done to assist the afflicted family is being attended to. The boarders at the boarding house will be kept in quarantine a week or two longer, until the authorties feel safe in releasing them. They will be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before they can leave the place. After removing the boy, the house, both outside and inside, was disinfected. Every precaution possible is being taken to prevent any escape of the disease in any way. The boy is getting along well. It is not known how or where he contracted the disease. It is claimed that he has at times been away from home of late, and it is supposed he was exposed either at Ft. Wayne or North Manchester.

* * *

—J. J. Martin, so long and favorably known to our people as the accommodating and reliable agent of the B. & O. road at the Junction, left the company's service this week on Tuesday, and is succeeded by his former assistant, Geo. C. Sheffer. Mr. Martin has held this important station so long that our people had begun to consider his connection with the road almost a part of the system itself. He will be greatly missed. No employe of the road between Chicago Junction, Ohio, and Chicago, has (as far as we are able to learn) held a position on the road as long as Mr. Martin. And even now he has not been removed, but resigned to enter mercantile life at Albion, where he goes to establish a hardware store this week. His family will remain here in his home at the Junction until he can find a suitable place for them in Albion. The citizens of Albion will by this change gain a very desirable and reliable citizen, and we bespeak for him a hearty welcome and a generous share of the business patronage of that vicinity, and hope he may be as prosperous and as popular as he was here.

* * *

—For the benefit of pupils and our public schools and the convenience of parents, I am arranging with physicians in different parts of the county to visit schools during the last week of their sessions, so that scholars who have been successfully vaccinated heretofore can be supplied with certificates, and that those not yet vaccinated can have the opportunity to comply with the law, and thus prepared to legally enter the public schools at their future sessions. The extra effort made by the County Board to extend the time of vaccination to the close of the schools, should certainly be appreciated, and now all should do what they can to comply with the law, and thus assist the Health Bureau in this county in their good and important work. Teachers will please see to it that a record of the vaccination certificates is kept in the district, and that the certificates themselves are placed in the hands of their township trustees, where they will be placed on file, so that scholars removing to other parts of the state can get their certificates to take with them. Township trustees will please keep such account of said certificates that they may be able to make a report to this office on blanks which will be furnished them in due time for that purpose.

J. B. Casebeer,
Sec'y. Co. B. of H.

* * *

—The social at the Presbyterian church last Wednesday evening was well attended in spite of the unfavorable weather. The net receipts were about $17.00. The ladies of the congregation are showing most praiseworthy energy and business tact in their endeavors to pay off the remaining debt of the church. May their labors be crowned with success. If a man's opinion is worth anything in matters of this kind, we might suggest that they set too good a table for ten cents.

* * *

—Unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice March 1, 1882: L. L. Beardsley, Patrick McGuire, Elizabeth Makin, George Sparks, Wm. Helms, and Mrs. Jennie Johnston.

G. W. Gordon, P. M.

* * *

—We would call special attention to to our new stock of clothing. Prices to suit everyone. Come and see for yourselves.

9-3t. Schaab & Beugnot.

Fatal Accident.

Solomon Simon, a prominent farmer living in the southwest part of Butler township, was killed on Monday by the falling of a tree. He was cutting down timber in company with his brother-in-law, Frank Smith, on the land of the latter. When the tree began to fall a large slab split from it, and the two men, dropping the saw, ran in different directions and stopped at what they thought a safe distance. The slab, however, flew in the direction in which Mr. Simon stood, and struck a dead stub, knocking it suddenly over. It struck Mr. Simon in falling and killed him instantly, although it did not fall upon him. Smith ran up and found him senseless, with the blood gushing from both his ears. His death was probably instantaneous. The coroner was summoned and the facts as above stated brought out. Mr. Simon was a man largely known and greatly respected. He leaves a wife and one daughter, a young lady, to mourn his untimely death. They have the sympathy of the entire community. He was buried yesterday.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

I, J. J. Latson, coroner of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, and legally authorized to enquire into and in what manner and by whom Solomon Simon came to his death, after having heard all the testimony, and examined the body, I do find that deceased came to his death by the falling of a tree, striking him on the side of the head and shoulder, causing instant death.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of February, 1882.

{ SEAL. } J. J. Latson,
Coroner.

* * *

Curious Carvings.

Isaac Farver, of Jackson township, showed us this week the finest specimens of carved wood we have ever seen. They are work of his own hands, and consist of three wooden towers. One has three stories, each supported by eight columns, and between these colums lie five balls. Above the third story, are five other stories, each containing a single ball. Another has five balls on the first floor, with seven single ones on as many stories above, and pendant from the top, hang four beautiful chains. The third tower is less elaborate but is still wonderful. A fine carved chain is also of the lot. All are carved in nice white basswood, and show an amount of skill and patience that are remarkable. They are works of which Mr. Farver, may well feel proud.

* * *

—Schaab & Beugnot have the neatest, nobbiest, line of hats just received. Boys come and see them. We can suit you, 9-3t.

Lost.—Hardie Mays lost a gold pen and case Tuesday, while passing along the streets. The handle is part wood. Any one finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.

Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflamation of kidneys and Bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

9-2w W. L. Carter.

—Court has not done much up to date of going to press. The time has been taken in making up cases &c. The grand jury met on Monday, and the petit jury will meet to day. The Cooke trial is expected to be brought up to day, and tried before J. A. Woodhull, of Angola.

—For the delicate and complicated difficulties peculiar to the female constitution, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sovereign remedy. It aims at the cause, and produces lasting results. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 9-tw.

—The Wittmer Bros. have the contract for putting up the fine residence of James Culbertson this season. It will stand at the corner of Main and Tenth streets, and will be one of the finest in the place. The Wittmer Bros. expect to do a job that will be a credit to them and to the town.

A Boss Well.—Billy Showalters and Arnold, two boss fellows, drove a well for Wm. Nelson, of Newville, Ind. They went down 127 feet, and got 65 feet of good soft water. He has got a mill attached to it. So you can call and get a good drink from China. It costs you nothing, and dont make you the least tipsy. W. N.

—Kiblinger is making some improvements on his residence on Seventh street. Among these we learn he will add a bay window to his house. "Kib." has one of the pleasant places in town, and these improvements he is making will, we hope, act as a reminder to several others we know of who are also abundantly able to make their homes attractive.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Neighborhood Notes.

Angola Herald: Hon. D. D. Moody, of Auburn, was the defendant's attorney in the case of the State vs. Sam Gochenaur. The case was managed very skillfully, we are told, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

Hicksville News: The time-honored mill stones for grinding wheat are giving away to the "new process," which consists of mashing the grain between rollers revolving at different rates of speed, which it is claimed makes much better flour. The best flour in use in this country is made by using the rollers.

Goshen Times: Work on the C., W. & M. railway, between here and Elkhart, is carried on whenever the weather permits, and at Elkhart the erection of a bridge across the St. Joe is in progress. The depot grounds in that city have been located on Jackson street, between Gore's planing mill and the railroad.

Steuben Co. Journal: The subject which won the Maggie Ambler prize at the Hillsdale college Friday evening, February 17th, was "Drifting——Steering." Miss Ruth Coe, of Angola, was the successful contestant. The prize was the "Maggie Ambler pin," the value of which is about $20. The entertainment must have been an interesting one, judging from the subjects given on the programme, all of which are suggestive of nice thoughts.

Goshen Times: The other evening a bully from Texas, who is serving out a term in the jail at South Bend, refused to go into his cell. Officer Logan was called in, who at once disarmed the fellow, taking from him an iron bar, his chair and his coats, then locked the cell door so he could not get in. He then shut off the pipe which heats the jail corridor and left "Texas" all night in the cold. By next morning the Southerner was in a condition to give up the contest, and he refuses no more to go into his cell.

Angola Herald: Some person attempted to burn the Hendrickson school house last Friday night. Some half a dozen or more books that lay upon the desk were burned. Oil had been poured upon some of the seats and on the floor and a few matches scattered in the same locality, but, luckily, neither the oil nor matches were ignited. There is no clue to the incendiary. No oil had been kept or used in the house, and the one who attempted the outrage must have brought the oil there for that purpose. But what could have been the motive no one knows.

Hicksville News: The latest swindler is the produce buyer. He calls on a farmer, and, purchasing $10 or $15 worth of butter, eggs, or poultry, he asks a farmer for a receipt, to show the firm he paid the money. In writing the receipt the swindler breaks the point of his pencil about the time the signature is reached, when he takes a fountain pen from his pocket and hands it to the farmer to sign his name. The swindler goes to town, disposes of his purchase, and, erasing the body of the receipt, writes a note for $50 or $100 above the farmer's signature, and the note thus made he disposes of at the bank.

The Elkhart Review says: About eight years ago a man from South Bend, in attempting to board a train at this place in the night, was thrown under the cars and cut to pieces. The greater part of his body was discovered the next morning and shipped to his friends for burial, but shortly afterwards some other portions of it were found by G. W. Moulton, at present an engineer in the yard here, but at the time a fireman, who made a hole near the place the accident occured and buried them there. Out of curiosity, Mr. Moulton a few days ago disinterred the pieces of the remains of the unfortunate man, and was surprised to find the parts in a petrified state.

Steuben Co. Journal: One day last week we were shown a butchering apparatus, patented the 10th of January by George F. Dickinson, of Orland, and now owned by him in connection with John Beaver, of the same place. It seems to be quite convenient arrangement, and at the small sum for which it is offered will doubtless come into quite extensive use. By means of a lever which is made to revolve upon a post the animals may be placed in a barrel and scalded and then lifted to any disired place or position. We understand that a number of counties have already been sold to agents; and that the castings and right to use the apparatus are given for $7.00. The apparatus is worthy of examination.

Register: As a Register reporter and John Frederickson were walking south on Michigan street Sunday night at 10:30 o'clock the former noticed that Buckland Bros. printing office in the basement of 92 Michigan street, under Mrs. Fox's millinery store was brightly illuminated and remarked that they were working late. Proceeding a few steps farther he smelled smoke and heard the cracking of the flames. Believing the establishment was on fire an investigation was made by Frederickson kicking in the doors when the smoke rolled out in dense volumes. Had a pail or two of water been handy the flames could have been extinguished without the calling out of the department but none could be found. No. 4 soon arrived in answer to the alarm and the fire was speedily drowned out. It originated in a pile of waste paper beneath a counter and from some unknown cause. Buckland Bros. are unable to give an estimate of the loss as much material was ruined by the water, the fire doing comparatively no damage. They had $1,000 insurance in L. G. Tonge's agency.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

CLOSING OUT SALE

50 boys' vests..................	50 and 75c. each
100 men's vests from..........	60c. to $1.00 each
100 men's coats from	$1.50 to $5.00
25 men's fine coats from.... .	$4.00 to $8.00
50 prs. men's Cassimere pants	$2.00 to $
40 prs. white blankets from..	$ 2.00 to $
worth from.....................	$2.50 to $

BARGAINS IN

JEANS,
SKIRTS,
SHAWLS,
HATS,
CAPS,
FLANNELS,
ETC., ETC.

We are offering special bargains in

CARPETS

LACE CURTAINS,

BLACK SILKS.

It will pay to anticipate your wants and buy now. This opportunity will not last long.

McQUISTON & RALSTON.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

J. C. BOYER,

Is opening up in the Patterson Building, a stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, GLOVES, MITTENS, NOTIONS, ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying, for you can save money by buying of me.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 3-tf.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

CORN AND WATERMELONS.

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIKON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood-red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—Sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the

ACME IMPORTING CO.
4-tf. Athens Ga.

SEVEN TIMES SIX.

By Jean Ingelow.

To bear, to nurse, to rear,
To watch and then to lose;
To see my bright ones disappear,
Drawn up like morning dews—
To bear, to nurse, to rear,
To watch and then to lose;
This have I done when God drew near
Among his own to chose.

To hear, to heed, to wed,
And with thy lord depart
In tears that he, as soon as shed,
Will let no longer smart—
To hear, to heed, to wed,
This while thou didst I smiled,
For now it was not God who said,
"Mother, give me my child."

O fond, O fool, and blind,
To God I gave with tears;
But when a man like grace would find,
My soul put by her fears—
O fond, O fool, and blind,
God guards in happier spheres;
That man will guard where he did bind
Is hope for unknown years.

To hear, to heed, to wed,
Fair lot that maidens choose,
Thy mother's tenderest words are said,
Thy face no more she views;
Thy mother's lot, my dear,
She doth in nought accuse;
Her lot to bear, to nurse, to rear,
To love—and then to lose.

ON A BLACKBOARD.

Mildred Parmenter sat in the little parlor, beating her foot impatiently on the striped red carpet. The August sun had poured into the window, and at the sides of the green paper curtains, perforated with pinholes and flapping in the breeze, she caught occasional glimpses of the mountains and the clouds, which made a marvelous picture in front of the old Vermont farmhouse. The neighbors had dropped in to see her aunt, and the three ladies, with their knitting work and occasional resort to their black paper-maiche snuff-boxes, were discussing the probable fate of a disagreeable farmer in the neighborhood, whose theft of a "yearling" was the chief topic of conversation in all the farmhouses within a dozen miles.

"An' they dew say" was one of the passing remarks that caught her ear, "that they haint never had an idee up to Goshen what sort of a critter 'twas he stole, til ole Miss Stevens, she said as haow she seen him agoin'—"

Miss Mildred's attention wandered. She found the conversation dull, but looked at the woman with a new curiosity. "And this is her life," she was thinking; "a clean apron, a pinch of snuff, and a neighbroly call after the dinner dishes are 'done up,' and discussion of old Mrs. Brown's paralytic stroke. Deacon Stebbin's third wife, Matilda Hine's success with her sage cheese, and the new bell on the town hall."

One of the thin, monotonous voices began again: "I'd just sot out to go with Mary Ann; you know she lives two miles from that there—"

Miss Mildred caught up to her hat, and sauntered out of the front door. Only a few rods away were the pine woods, cool, still, fragrant.

She seated herself at the foot of a gigantic tree, and, leaning her head against the trunk, went off into one of the reveries which lately seemed to fill the waking hours of her life.

A wagon came rattling along the crooked sandy road. Her uncle was returning from a trip to the village, and as he drove into the shed he called to her, Letters, darter."

It was always his name for her, she was so like a daughter he had lost. She waited for the letterr, not very impatiently. There were only two of them. The one from her sister she opened first.

"And Mr. Eison came yesterday," ran one of the paragraphs. "We told him of your fancy to bury yourself all summer in the rural districts, but assured him you would join us for a week, at least, before we returned to New York. Of course that is the only thing that prevents him from leaving springs at once. By the way, we heard before he came up that it was all over between you and Oscar, who is engaged to that cousin of his, Ella Hunt, who was always held up as amodle of all the virtues. I don't doubt that she is exactly suited to him. Mamma is delighted that Mr. Eison is going to stay with us. You know, Milly, what she has set her heart on, and of course you won't dissapoint us all. He has grown a little stouter than he was in the winter."

She threw the letter aside unfinished and sat perfectly still, her hands tightly clasped in her lap. Oscar Brant engaged to his cousin Ella! Well, that was according to the enternal fitness of things.

Ella had an amiable disposition, was dignified, serene and ladylike always. She never acted on impulse, never gave way to a quick temper, and had never done or said, in her whole life, a thing she had reason to be sorry for.

Yes, Mildred reflected she was altogether the proper person for Oscar Brant, and with a queer little laugh she thought of the hopeless difference between herself and this most admirable woman. But the laugh was so nearly akin to a sob that she dared not trust herself to go on thinking. She caught up the other letter from a young lady sojourning at Saratoga. It was addressed in a large, dashing hand, covering the entire envelope. "Why will she use violet ink?" was Mildred's thought as she opened it. It was as dashing inside as out.

"You are certainly a gay deceiver, my dear. To think that your health required rest and mountain air, so that you could neither give your family nor me the pleasure of your society. I understand it all now, and really I can't blame you. Oscar Brant is more entertaining than a hotel full of people, and handsomer than ever. I saw him just for a moment en route for Lake Champlain with his party. Camping out must be such fun. And to think you have an uncle living so conveniently near. Of course you see Oscar every day or two."

There was a four page description following of the costumes worn at a ball at the Grand Union. Mildred Parmenter to this day has never read a word of it.

"More news!" How little her Saratoga friend guessed at the truth of the case. And Oscar Brant was only four miles away. She could not help it now if the tears came. Why could they not let her alone, she thought. She had come up to the New England hills to gain some of the strength and peace she had lost after she and Oscar had parted. She must try for it harder than ever, now that the time drew near for her return to the city.

Her mother and sisters would wait for her at the Springs; Mr. Elson would wait, too; Mr. Elson, worth half a million, sixty years old, his head bald and shiny; a short, fat, fussy man, who had "grown a little stouter." Ugh! They would all go home together to the fall fashions, and dinner parties and formal calls. She thought suddenly of the stuffy parlor, and of the three ladies with their gossip about the new minister, and the neighborhood's mumps and measles. What was there to choose between these city and country lives? Despair at nineteen is a very hopeless sort of despair. Mildred laid her head on the ground with a great tearing sob. "Oh, how can I bear it?"

She went back to the house presently. She would conquer the foolishness, so she told herself, as she kept saying over and over again the whole summer long. She would conquer her temper, too; grow humble and docile and patient. If she tried hard, perhaps, before she grew to be a very old woman—and forty to her was an immense age—she might be amiable, too—serene, self-poised, and lovable. She was quite charmed with the ideal she immagined of herself. As for the great grief that had so worn upon her, it was righteous punishment for her pride and wilfulness. There was no one but herself to blame, and her sense of justice was keen. She must do her best to bear what she had brought upon herself.

Supper was nearly ready when she came in, a beautiful appeal to an artistic eye, with its heap of snow-white biscuits, deep golden butter, and purple grape jelly, but the flowers with which she always decked the table she had forgotten that afternoon. She went at once into the garden, meeting her uncle as he passed by with the foaming milk-pails.

"Don't forget my hollyhock, darter," he called out as he passed along.

Hollyhocks were a standing joke between them. She nodded brigthly. She had really a very and sound nature, for all her faults and shortcomings, and in the peaceful twilight time she fought a fight, in which she was helped by every outward condition.

When she came in again her uncle was carrying on a spasmodic conversation with his wife, who, out of sight in the buttery, was straining the milk.

"An' if they can't find some one to take the school," he was saying, it'll have to be shet up awhile."

"What school?" Mildred asked, caring less for the answer than for the effect of a great pansy she was settling among the china-asters.

"Here in our own deestrict. Teacher's sick, an' they can't seem to find no one to take her place."

Mildred had seen the teacher, a pale young girl, who went home every night by her uncle's house, with several little ones beside her. They were barefooted, to be sure, but bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked.

"How many scholars are there?" she asked, a sudden impulse taking possession of her.

"Not more'n twenty, I reckon. It's a summer school, so tain't never very large."

"Uncle, would they let me take it?"

"You, darter!"

"Yes, I believe I should enjoy it, and it would do me good, besides giving the teacher a little rest. She looks as if she needed it."

So it came about that Mildred Parmenter, meeting the children in the road the next morning, introduced herself to them as the lady who would take care of them till their teacher got well; and with a big key in her hand, went across the field with them with a more postive feeling of content and happiness than she had known for months.

It was a queer, little log school-house to which they went, one of the primitive sort; From all the windows were magnificent views of the mountains; but Mildred improved even on that advantage, by occasionally having recitations out of doors, a departure from the orthodox fashion very gratifying to the youthful mind. She had little contact with the country people, and the peculiar dialect, the homely simplicity of the life and marked characteristics of pupils, continually amused her. Bobby Williams, her youngest scholar, had a strong propensity for chewing gum, a habit which seriously interfered with a naturally defective articulation, but which he sacrified for the good graces of his teacher. With Maggie Wetherbee, her oldest pupil, she formed almost an intimacy, listening with interest to the long confidences twanged through a very pretty nose, of her trials in attending baby, picking "garden sass" and laying down pickles.

Poor Maggie, she learned, was also the victim of an ardent attachment, severely disapproved at home, for a "hand," employed during haying on her father's farm. Between these two extremes in age, she found almost every variety of taste and disposition, realizing that she had entered on a fertile field of usefullness and enjoyment.

She wrote to her sister a very comical account of her experiment, laughing aloud as she pictured the disgust of her lady mother, indulged in the wildest dreams of an independent career, and in a few weeks had become convinced that there was really a great deal in life worth living.

It was little Harley Jone's turn that week to "rig up" the school house, as he termed it, and Mildred wondered for two successive days at clusters of flowers which she found on her desk. The great double geraniums seemed to flash their scarlet glory all over the room; and the heliotropes, too, her favorite flower, in masses of purple beauty, filled the air with their fragrance. A spray of it, with a few delicate ferns, another of her delights, was laid upon the Bible opened at a chapter with which she began the day's exercise. Harley Jones had certainly a taste and appreciation for which she had never given him credit.

He was vigorusly cleaning the blackbord one morning as she came in just in time to see the last few words as he erased them. The writing struck her peculiarly.

"What did you rub out, Harley?" she asked, hanging up her hat in the corner.

"Something you writ yesterday, Miss Carpenter. I was writin' it over." She smiled at the name. He never could get it right, but she corrected the other slips in his speech.

"You mean something, Harley, and you should say I wrote it. Can you remember?"

"He jest done it hisself," piped up a voice behind them. I seen him when I come in."

"Oh, Johnnie Mack!" was the teacher's exclamation, "after I had told you so many times." Yet no possible mutilation of verbs seemed to affect her love for the offenders, or to diminish her patience with them, and in the course of the day she noticed that Harley Jones had really made improvements in his copy-book. But she had occasion to reprove Maggie Wetherbee as they walked home together that night.

"I saw you talking with a man this morning, Maggie, when I came across the lot. Is it possible that you meet anyone in that way outside your father's house?"

"But 'twasn't him," stammered Maggie, growing red.

"Him! Who?"

"Why, Bill, that I told you about. I didn't expect to meet him," she added, growing redder with the consciousness of how easily the stranger could make her false to Bill. "He's a boarding somewhere round, and just asked me how soon school would be out. He's drawing a picture of our school-house—and that's all. He had lots of pictures in a big flat book."

A stolling artist, Mildred thought. She knew nothing about artists, but had an idea thay were inoffensive people. Still she determined to watch Maggie. She must not drift into any danger.

Mildred went earlier to school the next morning, earlier even than Harley Jones. Fresh flowers were on the desk again, but with a start she saw the figure of a man at the blackboard writing. "I am here," were the words he was rapidly tracing with the chalk, "and must see you if—" Just then he turned, conscious of a presence, but not before she had recovered her self-possession.

"Good morning," she said quietly, extending her hand, and with a smile glanced from his face to the blackboard.

He caught her hand and held it.

"Mildred, are you ready to forgive me yet?"

She drew her hand away and stepped back.

"I have nothing to forgive in you, Oscar. I was angry when I saw you last, but I was the one to blame. Forgive me."

He looked at her in astonishment; she seemed so utterly unlike herself.

"And have you got over your love, as well as your anger, Mildred?"

The quick color flashed all over her face. She looked like herself once more, as she answered:

"That question is in poor taste, Oscar Brandt. I have not congratulated you on your engagement to your cousin Ella. I do so heartily," she went on, plunging along into a chaos of words, lest she should break down utterly; "she is good and gentle and—and anything that I am not. She—" her voice failed her after all.

"Why, Mildred, what in the world are you talking about?" His arms were around her. She was sobbing on his shoulder. "Where did you hear such a ridiculous story?"

Maggie Weatherbee entered breathlessly. "Miss Parmenter—" then she stopped, bewildered at the sight before her eyes. Bobby Whitman and Harley Jones had been quarreling. They came up behind Maggie, each eager to exonerate himself. But the wet eyes and flushed face of their teacher made friends of them instantly. "Is it her beau?" whispered Harley, as he nudged Bobby, but Maggie hustled them both out of the room without ceremony, hurrying after them herself, and before the teacher recalled them the question seemed to be satisfactorily answered.

It was well that the regular teacher could resume her duties the next week, for by that time Mildred was abundantly willing to give them up. Yet she always declared that teaching was the most delightful work in the world, and that she found the happiness of her life on a blackboard.

One of the Aborigines.

Troy Times.

Louis Watzeau, an Indian, who was born in 1776, is living at Lake George, in his one hundred and sixth year. He is in his second childhood in many respects. His health is good, he has a good appetite, and he enjoys his pipe in true Indian fashion. He was born at St. Francis, now known as Pierreville, Canada. For his bravery and superior qualifications as a warrior, he was commissioned by Queen Victoria, during the second year of her reign, the first or Grand Chief of the Banagwois Tribe of Indians in Canada. The commission was given at Quebec. It is on parchment, and is now in possession of one of the Chief's daughters, Mrs. Susan Camp, with whom he lives. He has two daughters and one son living. Mrs. Sophia Paul, in her eighty-second year, is the eldest of the three. Among the decendants of Mrs. Paul the fifth generation is represented by a young man nearly twenty years of age. The old Chief used to recieve yearly from the British Govenment a large quantity of clothing and amunition. His children left Canada Several years ago and settled in this State. The aged warrior became infirm, and his daughters took him to their home. A yearly pension of $25 has lately been assigned to him by the Dominion of Canada. There is an effort in progress by an officer of the Dominion to secure back pay due Watzeau. The old man stays in the house most of the time. He is quite cheerful and childlike.

Death from Eating Snow.

Richmond Whig.

Samuel Black, a young colored man, living near Abingdon, started with his cousin George, a few days ago, on a long walk. He was going to visit an uncle, it appears, where was making prepration to be married. On the way he remarked jocularly that he had eaten no breakfast and was hungry, but he added: "Here's plenty to eat lying around loose." So saying he began cramming the snow as he walked. His cousin protested, but he kept on eating the snow until he had swallowed a large quantity. In a little while he showed symptoms of illness, and as they were in a desert place his cousin finally had to carry him in his arms. He was taken to the nearest house, Mrs. McConnell's, when he began to be violently ill; a physician was sent for and, meantime, salt was administered to vomit him. Nothing availed, and in a few hours the young man breathed his last, after intense suffering.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Details of the Recent Horrible Crime at Grafton, N. Y.

Troy special to New York Herald.

The particulars of the murder of Caroline Loux by William Jacobs, and his subsequent suicide in the town of Grafton, show that the double crime was embellished with one almost unexampled incident. As was stated in yesterday's dispatch, Mrs. Loux was a sister-in-law of Jacobs, the latter and Adam Loux having married sisters. Mrs. Loux nearly two years ago refused to live with her husband because he was opposed to having Jacobs to come to their house. For several years there had been an ill-feeling existing between the brothers-in-law on account of family difficulties. Hence Loux's dislike to the calls which Jacobs made at his house. His wife always courted Jacobs's company, especially since the death of his wife, one year ago the 1st of last January. Owing to Loux's dislike to the intimacy between his wife and Jacobs, Mrs. Loux, who owns the farm, drove him from home, and he has since resided with one of his sons a couple of miles away.

The house of Mrs. Loux is about one-eighth of a mile from that of Jacobs. The house is a comely structure, divided into three apartments, and its interior, when I visited it, presented a neat and cozy appearance, when taking into consideration the horrible scenes that had been enacted within its walls a few hours previously. Upon the bed in one corner of the room lay Mrs. Loux, the victim of Jacobs's murderous assault. She was evidently suffering great agony. The medical examination of her case revealed a lacerated wound upon the forehead, about three inches long, sufficient to expose the bone, although not near enough to fracture the skull, and a bullet wound on the left side near the arm pit and beneath the clavicle. The bullet had taken a downward and inward course, and it is probably lodged in the upper lobe of the left lung. One or two blood clots were found on the neck. The left breast presented a badly discolored appearance, as though it had been struck with a heavy blunt instrument. Dr. Allen, by direction of Coroner Green, probed the bullet wound, and succeeded in penetrating over three inches. Mrs. Loux was several times through the day thought to be dead, but, upon the arrival of the Coroner and Jury, she had revived sufficiently to recognize Dr. Allen. It is believed by the physician and the Coroner that her case is an extremely critical one, and that it is only a matter of a few hours before death will ensue.

The night of Feb. 2d will long be fearfully remembered by little Libbie Loux. Libbie is twelve years of age, and was the youngest of the Loux family. She is a handsome, though illiterate, little person, and relates the circumstances of the sad tragedy vividly and with but little emotion. She gives the details of the affair as follows: "I was sitting here. I was sewing on some shirts, and mother was working about the room. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock, when we heard some one come to the window and look in. The first thought that struck me was that it was Uncle William, and I went to the door and said: 'You needn't try to scare us, for we know it is you, Uncle Will.' Uncle William then walked into the house. He has always been in the habit of visiting us in the evening, and we didn't think anything of his coming that evening. He took a seat near the stove on that side (pointing). I returned to my sewing and was sitting with my back toward him. He and mother were talking about grand mother and some of our relatives. Mother was asking him if they were well, and they talked about other things too. After talking about an hour he asked for a few matches, and I got him some. He said that was what he came after, as he had none at home. He sat down again and was talking to mother. Mother went on the opposite side of the stove and stooped down to take a loaf of bread out of the oven, when he got up and passed around to where she was, and in a moment I heard a shot. I looked around and saw him standing near mother. She said, 'William, I don't know what you want to kill me for, I never did you any harm.' He raised his revolver and fired again and then he took hold of mother and threw her on the floor. Then he went over there and picked up that ax and came over there to where mother was lying, and took it in one hand and struck her on the head with the back of it. I was so frightened that I ran to the window and broke the glass out, and tried to jump out, for the door was locked and he had the key in his pocket, and I thought perhaps he would murder me. He took hold of me as I was going to jump out. I pulled away from him, and he took his revolver and put it to his head and shot himself twice, and then laid it down and picked up the ax and tried to knock his brains out with it. He kept mumbling something to himself. I could not understand what he said. My brother Henry had gone to Grafton Center to attend a donation party, and I thought that if uncle William knew it was time for him to come he would go home. So I said to mother, who was lying on the floor, 'Mother, shall I be getting tea ready for Henry?' But that did not start him.

"I then thought to myself, I know how to get rid of him. So I set the clock ahead four hours when he was not looking. Then I said, 'Oh, mother! do you see what time it is?' As I said this Uncle William had a pair of scissors jabbing them into his head with all his might. Then he laid them down and got a large pair of shears, and tried to cut his throat with them. When I spoke of the time he looked at the clock and then ran out of the side door and down the road just as tight as he could go, leaving his hat and coat here in the house. I then stopped up the windows as best I could, for it was awful cold out doors, and then I didn't know what to do, for I thought mother was dying and I was all alone, a mile from any neighbor's, excepting Uncle William's. I took care of mother until most morning, when I dragged her up to the bed and got her upon it. It was hard work, for she did not know anything and could not help herself. About four o'clock brother Henry came home. I told him what had happened, and told him I guessed Uncle William had killed himself. He started for his house, and on his way he met Cousin William (the murderer's son), and he told Henry that his father was dead."

William Jacobs jr. told the following story: "I have not seen my father, alive, since last Tuesday. I attended the donation party last night and got home about 8:30. When I got in the house I found my father lying dead on the floor, surrounded by blood, and a razor in his hand. I took the razor out of his hand and laid it on the table, and gave the alarm."

It appears that Jacobs had contemplated self-distruction for several weeks, for his daughter Caroline says that recently her father asked her to mend his pantaloons, at the same time saying: "It will be the last time you'll have to mend them for me." He had told others that he intended to kill himself, and endeavroed to borrow a revolver from different persons for that purpose. Some time between Tuesday and Thursday he procured a revolver from a nephew. It is stated by members of the Jacobs family, and not denied by any of the Louxes, that since the death of Jacob's wife Mrs Loux has several time endevored to persuade him to leave his family, saying that she would dispose of her property and they could go to parts unknown. Jacobs was fifty-one years old, and had six children, and he told her that he dreaded to part from them. Mrs. Loux is fifty-two years old and the mother of five children, but notwithstanding these facts, he was infatuated with her. Being drawn in one direction by ties of family affection and in the other by the influence of a lewe woman, he determined to die by his own hand. It is not believed that the thought of murdering Mrs. Loux entered his mind before calling on her on Thursday night, but he did intend to end his life before morning, and the opportunity for him to go to his sister in-law's at the time when his mind was in this state suggested to him the double tragedy.

A Wonderful Tree.

Clinton, N. J., Cor. Philadelphia Times.

A farmer living near Schooley Mountain has greatly excited his neighbors by an account of a wonderful tree which he discovered several years since. He says that for three years it has gone through the cold weather without shedding a leaf. It is a maple tree, and its sap makes a very good maple sugar. The farmer noticed it first while following the trail of a fox over the mountain early in December, 1878. All the other trees, even of the same species, were entirely bare, while this tree had not, to all appearances, lost a single leaf. There were no dried leaves underneath it, and the leaves on the branches were all green. It was with great difficulty that a leaf could be pulled from the twig to which it was fastened, and a strong breeze, which was blowing at the time had no effect upon the leaves. So astonished was the discoverer at the phenomenon that he forgot all about the fox he was after and the cold character of the day, and spent several hours examining the tree. He went home greatly puzzled, and returned several days later with a clergyman living in the vicinity. They determined to mark several of the leaves, and see how long they remained where they were. They also resolved to keep the thing a secret, and watch its progress until Spring. This they did. When April arrived the leaves which they had marked were just as green and fresh as in December, and the tree itself was not affected in the least by the severity of the weather and the many windy blasts.

The bark was tapped every week and yielded a plentiful supply of sap; enough to keep the farmer and minister's families in syrup all Winter long. The same has been tried ever since; not a leaf has fallen to the best of their belief since the day the tree was noticed, and the sap has flowed with the same regularity and profusion. As far as can be ascertained there is no cause for the mysterious vitality of that particular maple. There is nothing in the soil or subsoil to render growth more available or make the trunk and branches better able to stand the storms and cold weather. A number of people have lately visited the curiosity, but each one comes away perfectly mystified. At the present time not another tree on the whole mountain, with the exception of several evergreens near the hotels, has a leaf on it, and the trunks and branches stand out bleak and bare. This maple is in an exposed spot, unprotected from the winds and surrounded by rocks. Just why it is as it is baffles the ingenuity of all beholders. Even the regular December fox hunt is cast in the shade by this perpetually green maple tree.

A Big Fish Story.

New York Times.

The steamship Newport, of Ward's line, which is now having her bottom scraped and painted on the dry dock at the foot of Market street, had an unusual experience during her recent outward trip to Havana. She sailed from this port on Thursday, October 27th, and before daylight the next morning she was off the capes of Delaware. At about 8 o'clock, when she was steaming at about the rate of fifteen miles an hour, she ran into an immense school of whales twenty miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. The animals were of all sizes, and disported themselves in the water as if they enjoyed it. Suddenly the ship shook from stern to stern as she struck a monster about sixty feet long which was attempting to cross the path of the Newport. The whale was cut in halves, while the water was dyed red with his blood. The steamer came to a standstill, and her stem was examined. It was found to have escaped injury, but the steering gear was found to be slightly deranged. This was soon repaired, and the Newport proceeded, but the passengers were not so delighted with the whales as they had been before the shock. The sight of the monster's head, as it shot upward from the water had been anything but pleasant to them. Ten minutes after the vessel started up there was another and a heavier shock, which almost threw the passengers from their feet. Another whale had been cut in two. The body of the animal passed under the vessel, and struck the propeller with great violence. The engineer rushed on deck, imagining that the ship had struck a submerged wreck. Captain Sundberg ordered the course of the ship changed, and she soon ran out of the troublesome whales. The oldest sea-going men on the Newport, and some of them had been on whaling vessels, could not remember such an experience.

JOCOSITIES.

They have a brand of whisky in Kentucky known as the "Horn of Plenty," because it will corn you copiously.

Do you see this young man? What makes the young man look unhappy? He has lately married a young woman who has cold feet.

"Make a will?" said the dying rich man. "No, sir! I don't leave any such article for my relatives to spend their fortunes and mine in trying to break."

A bridge over a stream in Missouri bears this legend: "Drive over as fast as you want to, and be durned!" Everybody, therefore, drives at a walk.

A dairyman furnished butter to a circus company recently, and wanted to get in on the strength of it. The ticket agent examined the butter and granted the request.

A Hoboken woman objects to having her life insured because she feels sure the money would be used to buy his second wife a sealskin cloak. There might be something in it.

An exchange prints an able article on "Hints on how to go to sleep." It is the most convincing article we ever read upon the subject. We were fast asleep before we had got half through it.

"Tommy," said a mother to her 7-year-old boy, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking with ladies. You must wait until we stop, and then you can talk." "But you never stop," retorted the boy.

A Philadelphia street car conductor held his car for three minutes waiting for a lady to finish saying good-bye to a female companion, and then, as he started again, was heard to mutter: 'Much adieu about nothing."

"Hinc Illæ Lacrymae." —Master Tommy (returning from the funeral)—Why did Uncle Jonas cry so for, aunt? He cried more than anybody." Aunt (grimly)— "Of course. Most of the property is left to him, my dear."

An agent for the sale of some household artice attempted to mount the steps of a house recently, but the dog came around the corner and took a half yard of cloth from the back of his coat. The man was sliding out, when the owner of the house came and asked: "Did doze dog bide you?" "He didn't bite me, but he ruined my coat," was the reply. "My goot friend, excuse doze dog if he didn't bite you. He ish a young dog now, but by and by he shall take hold of some agents and eat der bones ride out of dem. He bides a coat now, but he shall soon do petter!"

The champion mean man will walk six squares and sit an hour on the head of a barrel in a grocery store to read the morning paper, all because he cannot afford to take a paper of his own. He will also spend thirty cents a day on liquor for the purpose of influencing his health.

When Kathlene went to the doctor the other day, and was told to take a little iron to brace up her debilitated system, she replied: "Sure and indade, Sir, it's the ironing that has done it, and I wont take another flat-iron in me hand again this summer. Couldn't you send me to the say shore with a case of lager beer.

A little girl once said she would be very glad to go to heaven, because they have plenty of perserves there. On being cross-examined she took down her catechism, and triumphantly read: "Why ought the saints to love God? Answer: Because he makes, preserves and keeps them."

A Horse Story.

New York Star.

An incident which goes to show the sagacity of the horse occurred on Sunday night. Chief Bates had been out to a small fire, and on returning to Fire Headquarters, on Mercer street, alighted from his wagon and entered the building, leaving his horse unfastened. Before the Chief had climbed the stairs an alarm came from box No. 225, located on Stanton and Attorney streets. Persons who witnessed the scene say that the animal pricked up its ears as the gong sounded, and, before the last stroke had died away, was galloping away down Mercer street without its driver. On reaching Prince street it turned east, dashed through to the Bowery at breakneck speed, and then headed for Stanton street. At that point two heavy wagons were passing, and the horse ran into one, capsizing the vehicle to which it was attached. Policemen surrounded and captured the animal, which appeared frightened by the mishap. The officers recognized the horse, and fearing that an accident had happened Chief Bates, returned it to fire headquarters. As the well trained horse had never ran away before, the only solution to Sunday night's escapade advanced by the Fire Department is that the animal located the fire by the gong and set out for the scene of the alarm without awaiting the guiding hand of his master. When the collision occurred the horse was within a few blocks of the fire, and was going in the right direction to it.

A Revival Preacher.

The Rev. George O. Barnes has fairly outstripped the Boy Evangelist Harrison as a sensational revival preacher. His meetings attract crowds in Louisville. His bottle of oil is still in request, and with it he anoints the foreheads of all converts. But he is something more than grotesque. His power of oratory is remarkable. He can make his audience roar with his comical mimicry or weep by his pathos. Again, he carries their feelings by storm. "This is a poor body for an immortal soul," he exclaimed, indicating his by no means robust physique, "But I have in this breast the element of eternal life. It is a poor, hacked, worthless body, but the soul is there. I can feel it throbbing and throbbing like a big engine in a battered old ship. With every turn of the great wheels," and his hands, tremble with energy, his body shaking with suppressed strain, and his eyes lighted up with intense fire—"with every turn of the great wheels the old hulk trembles and groans and quivers; it may go to pieces, but the engine throbs on stronger and better than the hulk, full of power and life." He tells his his converts that they need never be ill if they will lead perfectly holy lives, in which case they would be caught up to heaven without dying.

Bonner, of the New York Ledger, is sixty.

FROM WASHINGTON

A decision has just been rendered by the Directors of the Mint regarding the habit of filling holes in punched coin, which will be of considerable interest. It is, in effect, that a coin once punched or mutilated can only be consider as bullion thereafter, even though the holes be filled with the same quality of metel. This will spoil what some jewelers have made quite a prosperous business of late.

It is said that the Grand Jury will report indictments against Dorsey, Garfly and other Star Routers, perhaps to-day.

An effort is making to give the Mississippi Committee primary jurisdiction of Mississippi river affairs instead of the Commerce Committee as heretofore. The river would fare much better.

Representative White, the only Republican member from Kentucky, says the report about his supporting the Independents in that State, is untrue.

It is generally conceded that the Shipherd Peruvian Company scheme is a great fraud. No importance is attached to Shipherd's sayings.

Forty-four ropes have been received at the jail to hang Guiteau—one each from the Carolinas, New Hampshire, Vermont and California. Eight are of silk. Guiteau, though seeing mention of these in print, never speaks of them. The Warden has been offered $1,000 by a showman for the lot. Guiteau is sullen and very crabbed. He deprecates his sister's letter to Mrs. Garfield.

It is stated that Senator Edmunds' name will be sent in in a few days to succeed Justice Hunt, lately retired.

A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis was introduced in the House by Mr. Bland. The bridge is to open for the passage of boats, and must permit any railroads desiring to cross to do so at reasonable and uniform rates. The bridge is to be built at or near the Chain of Rocks.

Senators and Representatives from New Jersey unite in a letter to the President requesting him to review the findings of the court in the Fitz John Porter case, and asking that the latter be restored to the army.

The Western Associated Press reporter asked Senator Voorhees about the story telegraphed from here recently to the effect that certain prominent Democrats, including Mr. Voorhes, Morgan, of Alabama, and Jere Black, were secretly scheming with Blaine to run Blaine and Voorhees as candidates for President and Vice President '84, and give them the support of the Democratic party. Voorhees said the story was too absurd to deserve even the deniel, that there was nothing in it, and he did not propose to dignify it by taking any notice of it. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said the whole thing was a fiction. He had seen Blaine twice in as as many months, and then only for a few minutes at a time, and no reference to politics was made in their conversation. Morgan said: "I don't think Mr. Blaine would ever trust his political fortunes to such Democrats as Voorhees, Jere Black and myself. I like Blaine very much personally, but he is not the man I would nominate for President. I believe in straight, unadulterated Democracy, and if I had my way, I would place the party upon Democratic principles. I would relieve it of Tammany in New York, of readjusterism in Virginia, and of repudiation everywhere, and I would nominate firm and true Democrats like Thurman and Hendricks, or a number of others that could be named, for President." Senator Morgan added that he did not believe in any political coalitions; that he would rather suffer defeat with a pure Democratic ticket and platform than to win victory by a coalition and mixture of principles. Among Democrats here this story is generally pronounced absurd and laughed at, but there are a few, comprising those who are not friendly to Blaine, who shake their heads and say that if this story is not literally true, they believe that machinations looking to Democratic support of Blaine in the next Presidential canvass are going on.

Secretary Hunt received a letter today from Mr. Hoffman, at St. Petersburg, requesting the relief of the expedition in search of the Jeannette survivors, and stating that the reason why Engineer Melville was placed in command of the party was that Lieut. Danenhower was physically unable to attend to the duties of the office, as, in addition to having lost his eyesight, his terrible afflictions had caused temporary aberration of mind. It is now believed that Danenhower has fully recovered his reason, and that his general health, as well as that of the other members of his party, is being gradually restored.

William F. Tucker, of Illinois, is to be appointed Paymaster in the United States army, vice Colonel Rochester promoted to be Paymaster General, and Forrest H. Hathaway was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, vice General Rucker promoted to be Quartermaster General.

General Rucker entered formally upon his new duties, Monday.

Paymaster General Rochester has been ordered to Washington to assume the puties of his new office.

General Grant is expected at the White House as a guest of the President for a few days.

Washington, February 22.

The indications are that the Grant Retirement bill will hardly pass.

Pinchback left for New Orleans today, commissioned as Surveyor of that Port.

Mr. Allen, member from St. Louis, continues very ill, and there is little prospect of his recovery. The report that he had sent in his resignation is stated to be untrue. His disease is connected with the bladder.

The Joint Committee on the Library held a meeting to consider the advisability of recommending the purchase of the Stevens collection of manuscripts and rare printed books, written by or relating to Benjamin Franklin, which are offered to the Government for £7,000 by their London possessor. They comprise all papers bequeathed by Franklin to his grandson, Wm. Temple Franklin, and include some 2,400 documents specially selected by Dr. Franklin for preservation after his retirement from public affairs, and never printed. Assistant Secretary Davis, Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Librarian Dwight, of the State Department, were present, and favored the purchase. The indications are that the joint committee will report favoring the purchase.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb., 15th

SENATE.—The Edmunds anti-poligamy bill was discussed without action.

HOUSE.—The apportionment bill was further considered without final action.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16th.

SENATE.—The Edmunds anti-polygamy bill was passed by a unanimous viva voce vote. The pension arrears resolution was laid over as unfinished business.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, or referred to the committee of the whole. A bill was passed giving a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Garfield. The previous question was called on the apportionment bill, and an amendment being the number of Representatives at 325 was agreed o. Pending the previous question the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb., 17th.

SENATE.—Several bills on the calender were considered without action. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The apportionment bill, after some skirmishing by its opponents, was passed without division. The bill authorizing the restoration of Thomas Little to the army with the rank of Captain was killed by striking out the enacting clause. The agricultural appropriation bill was reported om the committee of the whole.

SATURDAY, Feb., 18th.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The bill to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service was reported and placed on the calendar. The immediate deficiency bill was passed. It appropriates $1,-822,983.

MONDAY, Feb., 20th.

SENATE.—The House apportionment bill was reported favorably. A number of new bills were introduced. The bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list was considered without final action: also the arrears of pensions resolution.

HOUSE.—Two or three unimportant bills and joint resolutions were passed; also the bill to promote the efficiency of the life saving service, and the bill authorizing the payment of the Japanese indemnity fund—$1,770,314—less $254,000 to certain American naval officers. Several new bills were introduced. An evening session was held for the consideration of the District of Columbia ode bill.

TUESDAY, Feb., 21st.

SENATE.—Mr. Dawes presented a petition in behalf of the Indians, signed by 100,000 persons. The apportionment bill was taken up and passed by a viva voce vote. The resolution declaring that the law granting arrears of pensions ought to be repealed, again came up, and finally tabled. After an executive session, Senate adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE.—The House passed the day in committee of the whole in considering mail contracts and Star Route matters, but transacted no business of special public interest. Adjourned until Thursday.

THE STATE.

The wife of William Sea, of Waveland, fell dead while dressing.

James Hendrickson, an influential farmer of Noble township, Shelby county, has become violently insane.

The growing wheat of Indiana, according to reports from various parts of the State, never looked better or gave promise of a more luxuriant crop.

At Terre Haute, two thieves managed to steal $1,500 from Shannon's Bank. One of them, who hails from Chicago, was arrested, but the one with the cash escaped.

Dave Holler, who lived about thirty miles south of Carthage, who had gone to look after some traps he had set, was found dead in the woods. He is supposed to have died of epilepsy.

Samuel Sunderland, of Delaware county, has given a 120 acre farm to each of his eight children. He has a splendid home farm of 190 acres left, where he will reside and labor.

Dr. O. H. Thomas, a leading dentist of Pendleton, has disappeared suddenly under suspicion of being too intimate with a young servant girl named Carrie Collins. The girl attempted suicide a short time ago.

A four-months-old child of Frank and Laura Clements, of Crawfordsville, died Monday morning of strangulation, caused by a crying fit. The child was in unusual good health until the moment of its death.

Irwin Miller, a teacher in the public schools of Middletown, Henry county, was arrested on the charge of cruelly whipping a little girl, one of his scholars. He pleaded guilty in the circuit court and was fined heavily.

John Black, who was shot by Robinson, in Brown county on Monday, for traducing the character of Robinson's sister, died on Tuesday. Robinson is still at liberty, the sympathy of the community being with him.

Dr. J. C. Comstock, of Marietta Shelby county, called from his house recently and severely whipped by J. K. P. Shaw, Oscar Crawford and George Hunter, has brought suit for $2,000 damages against them on account of injuries received.

John P. Cravens, son of Hon. John R. Cravens, of Madison, died from an overdose of morphine taken to allay nervousness. Mr. Cravens was thirty-eight years of age, served with distinction throughout the late war. He leaves a wife and one child.

Some friends of the prisoners in the Warsaw calaboose threw coal oil into it and set it on fire Sunday, for the purpose of freeing the inmates. The plan did not work, however, for the prisoners, under a strong guard, were removed to a place of safety, but the jail was burned.

A daughter of Joseph Saberton, of Evansville, who has given her parents a good deal of trouble, having been in jail for stealing, and other misdemeanors, attempted to put an end to the chronic state of bobbery by mixing poison in the biscuit. She made her parents deathly sick, but they were pumped out and she escaped.

A wonderful religious revival is in progress at New Albany. It has been going on for the past six weeks, and sinners are being gathered in by scores every night. At the Centenary M. E. church about 160 have been converted; at Wesley chapel over sixty have professed; at the German M. E. church over fifty; at the Third Presbyterian church about a venty-five. The interest is on the increase, and promises to extend to all the churches.

Twelve or fifteen years ago an old man named Burke, who lived in Shelby county, near the Bartholomew line, went hunting, carrying with him a fine silver trimmed rifle—a weapon that was famous in that region. Since then he has never been heard from. Recently the rifle was discovered in the possession of a man named Jackson. It has passed through several hands before coming into Mr. Jackson's possession, and efforts are being made to trace its history, with a view to clearing up the mystery of Burke's disappearance.

In one of the German Lutheran churches of Harrison county there is an aggravated case of scandal. The pastor of this church last summer took a trip to Germany, leaving his wife and family at home while he made the visit. But it has leaked out that he took another woman with him, whom he passed off as his wife. The church members are indignant over the "social outrage," and have invited the preacher to resign, which he will do, and travel westward. He had previously stood very high with his congregation, and the church is greatly torn up over his moral derilliction.

Jake Painter had his own way in Brown county, for a number of years, and a bad way it was. His wife got a divorce and married again; but he drove away her husband and compelled her to return to him, frightening her so thoroughly that she remained. A neighbor offended him, and he retaliated by poisoning cattle, until the family moved away to avoid his persecution. He shot three men who at various times opposed him, and escaped punishment through the cowardice of the witnesses. A few days ago he went to Thomas Robinson'l house, near by, and demanded that Mrs. Robinson be given to him. It is not stated whether the woman regarded the proposed transfer favorably; but Robinson certainly did not, and, when Painter threatened him with death for refusing, shot the bully dead.

IT is said that the State Board of Health is preparing to establish a vaccine farm near Evansville.

AN encampment of the State militia will be held at Indianapolis sometime between June 20th and July 1st

ADJUTANT GENERAL CARNAHAN is counting the cost on a proposition to hold an encampment of the State militia in Indianapolis next June.

THE Directors of the Northern Prison, assisted by Governor Porter, have recently been investigating charges and complaints against Warden Murdock, to the effect that he was enriching himself upon contracts and perquisits at the expense of the people of the State. The investigation disclosed abuses of long standing, which fully sustained the charges and complaints, and the result was the annulment of contracts and cutting off of perquisites which will divert from $7,000 to $8,000 a year from the pockets of the the prison warden into the treasury of the State. Reform was necessary.

THE State Bureau of Statistics has compiled a statement showing the total expenditures in each county of the State for the years 1880 - 1881. A summing up of the statement of the B. of S. shows that the total expenditures of all the counties for 1881 (were made as follows: For the payment of county officers out of the county treasury, $483,327; for grand and pettit juries and bailiffs, $286,283, coroners' inquests, $19,197; enumerating and assessing, $242,968; road viewing and surveying, $46,978; county superintendents and institutes, $82,711; criminals and prisoners, $90,446; poor, $661,-313; State benevolent and reformatory institutions, $20,286; new public buildings, $205,577; repairing public buildings, $89,991; interest on county bonds, $178,256; interest on gravel road bonds, $20,794; county orders, $36,977; books and stationary, $128,623; printing and advertising, $92,397; new bridges, $312,-296; repairs on bridges, $41,322; redemption of county bonds, $280,206, and all other expenditures, $564,327; total, $4,070,589.

TRAVEL IN SIBERIA.

An Interesting Descripton of the Trials attending the Jeannette Arctic Expedition.

Col. Thomas W. Knox has written the following letter in regard to the search for the Jeannette sufferers:

"Lieut. Danenhower and his comrades are about to leave Irkutsk for St. Petersburg on their way to the United States, and two officers of our navy have just been ordered to Siberia to assist in the search for Capt. DeLong and the missing men. It has therefore been suggested to me that a brief discription of the Siberian post road which these parties will travel would be specially interesting at this time.

"In November, 1866, I left Irkutsk for St. Petersburg; the terminus of the railway was then at Nijni Novgorod, 3400 miles from the former city. Winter is the best time for travel in Siberia, as the roads are smoother than at other seasons of the year, and one is not annoyed by dust and mosquitoes. If you travel by the post vehicles belonging to the station masters you must change at every station, and transfe of yourself and baggage four or five times a day, with the thermometer below zero, is the reverse of pleasant. Consequently most persons prefer to buy a carriage or a sleigh at starting, and sell it for what it will bring at the end of the route, I became the owner of a 'kibitka,' or one half-open sleigh, which some what resembles a New England chaise, greatly elongated. There was abundant room for two of us, and we could be at full length on our furs and baggage, or sit half upright with pillows enough to wedge us closely into our places. At night or in a storm we could lower a hood at the top and fasten it to a thick apron from below, so that we were fairly protected from severe weather. Baggage is in flat valises of soft leather, and spread over the bottom of the sleigh; the crevices and chinks are filled with straw, a layer of furs or sheepskins covers the whole, and on this you sit or lie at your pleasure. It is judicious to lash it with ropes to preven its tumbling out on top of you in case of an upset.

The post stations are from 10 to 20 miles apart, and from Irkutsk to Nijni Novgorod I changed horses and drivers 206 times, and was drawn by not far from 1000 horses altogether. On arriving at a station you present your paderojina, or road pass, to the station master, and demand horses; if your pass is of a high order you will get them at once, but if there is no reason why he should expedite you, he may keep you waiting several hours, or until you bribe him into supplying your wants. The road pass is only obtainable from the authorities, and as horses cannot be supplied without it, there is no chane of an 'irregular' person traveling about the country. The pass states your name and residence, the number of horses you are entitled to demand and pay for, and also states very explicitly your destination. The ordinary team is three horses, and each horse is to be paid for at the rate of a kopeck a and half per verst—about a cent and half per mile. The driver expects a small fee at the end of his course, so that the expense of being drawn over a Siberian road is about five cents a mile for two persons. If the roads are good you are carried along at fine speed, especially if you hint that a liberal fee will be forthcoming. It is not unusual to make ten or twelve miles an hour, and not unfrequently thirteen miles would be covered in that time. The performance of a Russian driver is something rather trying to a nervous person; he descends hills at a breakneck speed and is utterly regardless of shaking you up. Late in winter the roads are full of hollows, or "hog-wallows," especially on the hill sides, and when a team is driven over them at a gallop the sleigh jumps in a manner a great deal more than exhilerating. As long as the vehicle preserves its integrity the driver pays it no attention. This sort of thing brings on what the Russians call the road fever; the pulse is high, and every bound of the sleigh forces the blood through the veins at a fearful pressure. Your head seems ready to burst, and the feeling at each jar of the vehicle, is very much as though somebody was trying to drive a railroad spike into your skull. The fever generally subsides in two or three days, but sometimes it is so severe that the traveler becomes delirious and must take several hours of rest at each stage.

"I followed the Russian plan in preparing for the journey. I had fur socks over my ordinary ones, fur stockings outside the socks, and fur boots inclosing all. Over my ordinary clothing I wore a sheepskin coat with the wool inside and fastening tight around the neck. Outside of this was a deerskin coat that touched the ground when I stood erect, and was large enough inside for a man and a boy; its collar was a foot wide, and the sleeves, six inches longer than the arms inside, were very inconvenient when I tried to pick up anything. Fur clothing in such amount is a personal incumbrance, but without it the traveler would suffer from the severe cold. The lowest temperature I experienced on the road was 40° below zero. A bottle of champagne became perfectly solid the first day of the sleigh ride, and I discovered a tendency to crystallization in a bottle of poor brandy that belonged to my companion.

"Though the frost cannot penetrate a traveler's furs, it constantly assails his face and congeals the moisture of his breath; beard and furs frequently freeze together and render sudden movements inconvenient. A moustache becomes a double ended icicle in a short time, and a lady will soon tell you that her veil is soon converted into a good counterfeit of a wire screen. It was a season of fasting when I made my journey, and the stations could not be relied on for any provisions, except bread and eggs, unless we include hot water for making tea. Russians drink vast quantities of tea while traveling, and many who are addicted to stimulating drinks while at home abstain from them altogether on the road and drink nothing but tea. We carried most of our provisions in a frozen state and thawed them out at the stations as we wanted them. Soup was in cakes like small bricks, and roast beef resembled red granite. We had a bag of pilmania—a Russian preparation of little meat balls covered with an envelope of dough—and this bag was our great reliance. The contents were like walnuts from the effects of the frost; a double handful dropped in a gallon of water and boiled for five minutes made a substantial soup or stew, and we found this article of sustenance more convenient than any other.

"Along the road there was little change of scenery. The country is undulating, but not broken, and in some places there are plains that resemble our western prairies. The landscape, or rather snowscape, is monotonous and wearisome, except where it is crossed by rivers and the few ranges of hills along the route. The villages containing the stations were from ten to twenty miles apart, and generally built in a single street. Out-side of nearly every village was a block-house, where exiles are lodged on their way to the places of their banishment; the movements of these involuntary emigrants are so timed that only a given number are lodged in any one house t the same time—not so much in consideration of the comfort of the exiles as through fear of attempts at revolt and escape. While the horses were changed at the stations, we had the option of entering the house or staying outside; we generally did the latter, except at meal times, as the change from several degrees below to sixty or seventy above is not altogether agreeable. The rooms of Russian houses are warmed by brick stoves, and among the peasants the top of the stove is the favorite sleeping place. At night we used to stir the drivers out from where they were being slowly baked; their toilets were quickly preformed, as it only included donning a sheepskin coat and buckling a belt around the waist, and then they were ready for a drive of two or three hours through an arctic temperature.

"The most perilous part of the journey is across the Balahinsky Steppe in Western Siberia, a plain a thousand miles wide, and often swept by severe storms. The snow is whirled in blinding masses, the wind, if blowing from the north, is bitter cold, and not infrequently men and horses perish. Travel ceases during these storms, and sometimes those who venture to brave them never reach their destination. Wolves abound here, and many stories are told of their ferocity, but they are less dangerous than in Western Russia, where the population is more dense and game less abundant than in Siberia; even there they never attack men except in the severest winters when hunger has made them desperate.

"A Siberian journey generally begins in the evening, and is continued day and night until its end. The government couriers will go from Irktusk to Moscow in fourteen or fifteen days under favorable circumstances, but a more dignified and less fatiguing pace will cover the distance in twenty-two or twenty five days. The larger the party the slower will be its progess, and it is not likely that Lieut. Danenhower and his comrades will arrive at St. Petersburgh in less than a month from their departure from Irktusk. They will be certain to receive all possible attention from Russians along the route, and it is by no means improbable that they may be detained a day or two in each of the half a dozen towns, in order that the inhabitants can have have an opportunity of showing their sympathy for the survivors of the lost Jeannette and their good will for all Americans.

* * *

Selecting Seeds.

If a little time is given to crops when growing to observe certain plants with careful memoranda of peculiarities of each during that time till the period of harvesting, and then selecting not only the best seeds, but from the most prolific plants, there is no limit to the improvement that would be made in our crops. At present, as a general thing, this work is left in the hands of a few enterprising farmers and seedmen, and with such a small number of experimenters so engaged, it is wonderful to observe the great progress made, and the benefit they have done the farmers. How important it is, then, that every one who cultivates a farm should give some attention to the selection of seeds.

It is not always by chance that good varieties are brought into notice. Instances can be mentioned in which careful selection of seed alone has more than doubled following crops. Colonel William Porcher Miles, of Nelson county, Virginia, formerly member of Congress from the Charleston district of South Carolina, a name well known, grew corn at the rate of 145 bushels to the acre by carefully selecting his seed each year. The stalks bore as many as seven ears—few less than four—and of the best quality, the weight of grains being very heavy and the cob small. This corn, however, grew on good bottom land, and had much in its favor; but common corn close by only gave the usual yield. The great yields of corn all over the country when unexceptionally large, were from selected seed; and the selection of seed so often done at random, is really one of the most important matters to observe. When a new variety is introduced and is tried by the farmer he should not relax vigilance in keeping it up to quality, for this negligence has been the cause of much dissatisfaction on the part of those who have experimented with introduced varieties, but who are prone to suppose that the seed must remain at the standard through successive generations without effort on their part to prevent its deterioration. And as this important matter applies not only to corn, but to every other vegetable, farmers should be as careful of seed and its selection as of the animals they desire to breed from and improve. If every farmer would make it a special object to improve his seed by careful selection, it would add to our national wealth to the extent of millions, lessening the expense of cultivation and adding to the individual possessions of each one who puts it into practice. Those who have been enterprising enough to improve certain varieties of plants have been well repaid for so doing, many realizing handsome sums therefrom; but this fact demonstrates that farmers do not object to improvement. What they should do, however, is to undertake such improvement as a class and make the object a special one.

* * *

Ebery provision ob nature may be wise, but I doan' see why a body should suffer so in cuttin' teeth. A dog doan' hab no trouble, neder does a coon, but natur gives fits to de baby. And dis, de preachers tell me, is on account ob de political trickery ob Adam. I'se glad dat he was counted out ob de garden ob Eden. Everybody what walks de flo' wid a teethin' chile is a natural enemy to dat man.

What the Funny Fellows Say.

Of all tradesmen the hat finisher is most frequently caught napping.—New York News.

A German astronomer has found a new planet. Anybody who misses any of his planets should make a note of this.—Texas Siftings.

Anna Dickinson spends considerable money on her personal wardrobe, but when she purchases her trousers no one can deny that she went to buy-for-Kate.—New York Star.

An Ohio man died after drinking a glass of water. An Illinois man would have died before drinking it.—Courier Journal. And a Kentucky man at sight of it.

Broken commandments cannot be mended.—New Orleans Picayune. No business to have any such things with you. A whole commandment is very easily kept.—New Haven Register.

It is said that strong drink is the curse of Ireland. It makes Pat's nerves so unsteady that it is almost impossible to hit the landlord when he takes a whim to shoot at him.—Turners Falls Reporter.

A Jersey City woman refused to allow a man doctor to vaccinate her on account of her excessive modesty, and then cried because her husband would not let her go to the masquerade ball as Puck.—Burlington Hawkeye.

"Whom shall we try next?" asked the district attorney. "Try Ginsing's root pills and porous pad for the liver," solemnly said a traveling medicine man in the audience, and the court room was cleared in a minute.—Burlington Hawkeye.

In an area of nine blocks in Chicago there are 500 liquor saloons, and 150 concert and gambling dens. Nothing like having all you want of such places at home. That's the reason Chicago people behave so well outside.—Detroit Free Press.

When a man's hair stands on end an ordinary person says his hair stands; but you can't get a doctor to talk that way. The doctor calls it horripilation. This makes the patient's hair stick up worse than ever, but it gives the family confidence in the doctor.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

Congressman Page, of California, wants the anniversary of the discovery of America made a legal holiday. That's right. What this country needs is more legal holidays. The day of the week on which America was discovered is not known, but the trouble might be overcome by making the entire year a legal holiday.—Norristown Herald.

An Irishman lately landed was hunting for two of his brothers whom he had not heard from since they left the old country. One day he stood in front of a large boiler on which was painted; "Patented, 1870." On seeing this he exclaimed: "An' sure, I've found them at last. 'Pat an'-Ted, 1870!' That's the very year they came out; they're both biler makers."

The Boston Times knows of a tramp who carries about with him a box of dead cockroaches. When he feels hungry he goes to a restaurant and orders a good dinner, nearly finishes it, puts a cockroach in the principal dish, and calling a waiter, points with horror at the object. Instead of being charged for his dinner he stands a chance of getting paid for keeping silent.

Big Nosed People.

Napoleon was not the first person to declare a preference for big nosed people. A century before his birth the author of "Nugæ Venales," in response to his own question, pronounced "the biggest nose the best nose," instancing the cases of the Roman Emperors. Numa's nose was half a foot, and earned for him the honorable surname of Pompilius. According to Pultarch, Lycurgus and Solon ran to nose, and so did all the Roman kings except Tarquinius Superbus, and he was dethroned. Homer's nose was seven inches. "Big Noses," says Vigneuil Marville, "are held in honor everywhere in the world, except among the Chinese and Tartars." Titus Livius, Ovid, Camons and St. Charles Borromeo may be enumerated among men of enviable nasal development. Henry III.'s brother, Francis duke of Alencon, had his nose fairly cleft in two by the ravages of small-pox, a fact which inspired the epigram, when in 1583 he made a perfidious attempt on the friendly City of Antwerp, concerning two noses befitting a double face. Cyrano de Begerac had so huge a nose that he went about perpetually with his hand on his sword, prepared to punish those who stared at him.

The Specter of the Vicksburg Siege.

[Gen. Landrum in a recent address.]

I remember to have been standing on a knoll in front of my headquarters on a beautiful night listening to the fire of the batteries. The moon was out in all its splendor, and the flashes that gleamed from the mouths of a hundred guns could be seen for miles to the right and left. Standing upon an adjacent hill to my right a tall figure was seen clothed in white. It seemed to be that of a man at least seven feet high, but the uniform was not that of a soldier. In tones never to be forgotten, and that echoed from hill to valley and from valley to hill, the words, "Cease firing," were heard from this unearthly looking figure, as though he was commanding the world and giving the order, "By kingdoms, right wheel." Summoning up all the courage at my command I hailed him with the inquiry, "Who on earth are you?" The prompt and emphatic response was, "I am Gen. Burbridge's orderly in my night shirt."

A Horse That Vanderbilt Wants.

Broklyn Eagle.

Sensation, since the departure of Tom Ochiltree, is sole monarch of the stud at Westbrook. Mr. Lorillard values him very highly. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt not long since came to look at him with a view of negotiating a purchase for a Western party.

"Well, what will you take for your horse George?"

"Fifty thousand dollars."

"I'll consider it."

Next morning Mr. Vandebilt comes over. "I'll take that horse, M. Lorillard."

"No you won't, Mr. Vander," was the reply, and Sensation's market value remains unfixed. Deene's brother declares that all England cannot produce so fine a horse.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Billiousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls, Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

SUFFERERS from Gleet and Gonorrhea, or ladies troubled with Whites, should by all means try

SANTINELI

It is a sure cure for LEUCORRHEA or WHITES, female disease

CURES GLEET AND GONORRHEA

In from 1 to 5 days without fail. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a bottle or sent dry postpaid, on receipt of price to any part of U. S. GREAT WESTERN MEDICINE CO. 199 Central Avenue, CINCINNATI, O. Please mention this paper.

REED'S

GILT EDGE
TONIC

A THOROUGH REMEDY

in every case of Malarial Fever, Fever and ague and Dumb Ague, while for Disordes of the stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal Forces, which debilitate it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essentials, all often sold under the name of bitters.

☞ For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

CHAS NATHAN & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Way To Go West.

This is frequently a very perplexing question to those who contemplate moving their families to the great West, the land of cheap farms and rich gold and silver mines. It can hardly be expeced that the farmer, mechanic or merchant can keep themselves fully posted on matters of transportation, so as to be able to select the cheapest, most comfortable, and at the same time the most direct line to the West, with the fewest changes of cars.

Frequent changes of cars means frequent connections to be made; to miss one of these connections causes a delay of many hours, and, of course, additional expense and trouble.

When a person once lets it become known that he contemplates moving his family West, he is astonished at the amount of interest that some people take in his prospective trip. They proffer advice freely, and tell of the wonderful rates they can procure if you will put yourself in their hands for consignment. Do they take all of this interest in your affairs for nothing, out of pure kindness to you? Oh, no; they are probably land agents, and will sell you out to some inferior line at so much per head. They will then write to the railroad company upon whose line you locate, and get a commission from them upon all the land you may purchase, which, of course, comes out of your pocket.

To all who comtemplate going West, either to settle or for a pleasure trip, deal directly with the authorized agents of a railroad company, where you can always do better than any one can do for you.

The Great Baltimore & Ohio runs their entire trains through to Chicago without change, making sure connections, and has fewer changes of cars than any other route. This old reliable through route would not permit one of its agents to deceive you, or to take any undue advantage of you. Their agents have instructions to always sell tickets via the most direct lines, and at the lowest rates. They have in their employ, as traveling agents, such men as John T. Lane, at Columbus, and J. A. Webb, at Tiffin, who will furnish you, free of charge, all information you may desire as to routes, rates, &c. Anything that these gentlemen may represent to you can be depended upon as being perfectly reliable, and we would advise all contemplating a trip West to write to them. They will reply by letter, or will call upon you in person. 9-2t.

The End of a Famous Rose Tree.

Recently a high wind destroyed the famous "Gold of Orphir" rose tree, in Grass Valley, California. A Santa Rosa paper says that the stem was 26 inches around, and the shrub itself had grown over and around an oak 50 feet high, only stopping in its upward progress from lack of something to climb upon. When in full bloom, nothing could be seen but a mass of golden flowers, forming an object of almost indescribable beauty and splendor. It was, as may well be supposed, the pride of its owner, who, when once before a strong wind partially uprooted the supporting oak, went to considerable expense to restore it to its upright position. But the recent injury was irremediable, and lovers of the beautiful in nature regret the loss.—Scientific American.

Mutilated Coins.

The director of the mint has authorized the purchase at the several mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson and New Orleans, of mutilated and uncurrent United States silver coin of standard fineness at the rate of one dollar per ounce troy, when presented in sums of three dollars and upwards.

Coins can be forwarded to those mints by registered mail or by express, charges prepaid, and the value will be returned at the seller's risk and expense by express, registered, mail, check or draft. Persons sending full weight

Director of the Mint Burchard has decided that mutilated coin must be considered as bullion only, and that refilling the holes with silver or gold does not make the coin fit for circulation as legal currency. Many coins have been so filled. The decision is approved by Secretary Folger.

Complimentary Notice.

We are in receipt of some beautifully executed chromo-lithographic seed packets from D. Landreth & Sons of Philadelphia, the pioneer Seedmen of this continent. The artistic designs and coloring are so true to nature and superior to the ordinary illustrations as to be beyond comparison. But the merit of illustration is not the most important feature, 'tis the contents of packets, and the quality of their Seeds has been proved by tests extending up to a century. Their Almanac and Catalogue is the best yet, and should be in every country house-hold. It is mailed, post-paid, to all who apply for it.

—The Burlington Hawkeye admires a man who loses a nickle under a plank sidewalk, and feeling for it, picks up a raw bumble bee by the rudder.

—"Downy" way of putting it: Men are geese, women are ducks, and birds of a feather flock together.

School Reports.

Report of Auburn public schools for the month ending Feb. 3, 1882.

FIRST AND SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

No. pupils enrolled	81
No. belonging	79
No. withdrawn	2
Average attendance	74
Per cent. of attendance	93
No. absent unexcused	9
No. half days absence	18
No. neither absent nor tardy	10

PRISCILLA CODER, Teacher.

FIRST AND SECOND PRIMARY.

No. enrolled	94
No. belonging	86
No. Withdrawn	8
Average daily attendance	84
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. half days absence unexcused	4
No. neither absent nor tardy	20

LILLY MCTIGHE, Teacher.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	85
No. withdrawn	1
No. belonging	84
Average attendance	63
No. neither absent nor tardy	15

LETITIA COATS, Teacher.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	52
No. belonging	52
Average daily attendance	48
Per cent. of attendance	92
No. half days absence unexcused	5
No. pupils absent unexcused	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	7

L. E. CLARK, Teacher.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. enrolled	45
No. belonging	45
No withdrawn	00
Average daily attendance	39
Per cent. of attendance	88
No. absent unexcused	1
No. half days absence unexcused	5
No. neither absent nor tardy	4

C. A. DUGAN, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

No. enrolled	47
No. belonging	45
No. withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	40
Per cent. of attendance	89
No. absent unexcused	2
No. half days absence unexcused	6
No. neither absent nor tardy	8

W. P. MYERS,
M. W. HARRISON, } Teachers.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

No. enrolled	404
No. belonging	391
No. withdrawn	13
Average daily attendance	348
Per cent. of attendance	88
No. absent unexcused	14
No. half days absence unexcused	38
No. neither absent nor tardy	73

W. P. MYERS.

KEYSER TOWSHIP.

Report of school No. 6, for the month ending Feb. 10th. Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Clara Hough, Orpha Stoops, Clara McClure, Charley Stoops, Warren McClure, Samuel McClure Frank Hough, Frank Lehmbeck, Samuel Hough, John Lehmbeck, Dillinan Hough, Charlie Hough. No. enrolled, 19; average attendance, 16. 8.

ROSE MOODY, Teacher.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 8, for the month ending Feb. 4, 1882. Names of pupils who were neither absent or tardy during the month: Annie Gerrig, Dora Bailey, Auna Lochner, Jennie Davis, Sadie Lochner, Hettie Swank, Ella Davis, Abbot McKinley, Bertie Kesler, Joseph Gerrig, John Lochner, Elmer Davis, Johnie Davis, Bennie Gerrig, Dessie Wyatt, Ida Gerrig. Number enrolled, 58; average attendence 44.

ROSA SHAFFER, Teacher.

Notice to Physicians.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will receive bids or proposals until Wednesday, March 8, 1882, at 12 O'clock M. at which time will be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidders, the contract for furnishing medicine and rendering all medical and surgical aid to the actual poor of the county, or on the order of the overseers of the poor for a period of one year.

For this purpose the county will be divided into districts as follows: Butler and Keyser Townships shall constitute the first District. Richland and Fairfield townships shall constitute the second district. Smithfield and the north half of Union townships shall constitute the third district, Fracklin and Troy townships shall constitute the fourth district. Wilmington and Stafford townships shall constitute the fifth district. Newville and Concord townships shall constitute the sixth district, Jackson and the south half of Union townships shall constitute the seventh district. The seventh district will include the county asylum or poor farm, and the county work house.

The towns are included in the districts in which they are situated.

Bids will be required for each district separately.

Successful bidders will be required to execute a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

7-3t Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

SMALL POX
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

Prevented and cured by the use of

BROMO CHLORALUM

Used in Hospitals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities.

Patients should be sponged with it, according to directions, several times a day. The virus of the disease is by this means neutralized, and contagion is prevented; pit marks are also prevented. One bottle diluted with water will make twelve pints of proper strength for use.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet.

BROMO CHEMICAL COMPANY.
24 Liberty St. New York City.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

J. W SHAFFER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running
Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER IN THE WORLD FOR REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best, Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNY POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself. Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 55	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 25
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 40
Hanover	7 50	12 32pm	8 08
Jonesville	8 10	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 18	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 13	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 08	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 00	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis		8 40	
Washington		9 05pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		6 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 25am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 08	3 15
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 20am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 3 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 25 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:18 p. m. west —11:26 am. m., 7:21 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 30 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 30 a m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 & 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2:00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 40 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l F. & Pass'r. Agent

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm	1 00am	7 00am
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	5 25	12 10pm
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	6 35	
Corunna	2 58		7 05	2 00
Sedan			7 30	40
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	8 20	3 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	7 35pm	
Toledo	5 40	2 45		

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5;05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 30pm	9 10pm	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 34
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 40am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 30	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 03	6 46	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 25	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 06
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 33
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 38	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 55	6 10	7 35

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 00am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 58
7 47	12 28	Hartford	3 10	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 25 m	4 35pm	Cincinnati	8 12a	4 55pm
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	5 25pm	6 20pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	9 10	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 07	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 10am	6 57	1 40pm	6 45p
STATIONS.	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	8 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	5 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:58 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

C AND N-W RAILWAY

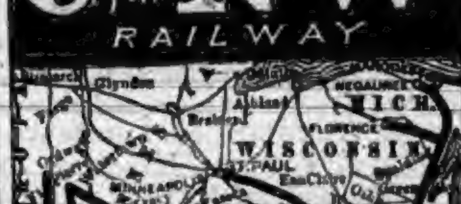

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
Denver, Leadville,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarc, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Nort west.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction po

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.

Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 9. 1882. Number 10.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

BARNS & BLAIR

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARHITE.
3-3m

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Amos Britton, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
LEWIS D. BRITTON, Administrator.
February 28, 1882. 9-3w.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Richard Dearborn, deceased,—Solomon Harding, Administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 17th day of March, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 28th day of February, 1882.
9-2w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on March 25, 1882, at the residence of Amos Britton, late of DeKalb county deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, carpenter tools, and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest at six per cent. waiving valuation and appraisement laws.
LEWIS D. BRITTON, Administrator.
Feb. 28, 1882. 9-3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on April 1, 1882, the following described land: A parcel of land, containing forty acres, off the east side of a tract of land containing one hundred acres, off the west side of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms:—One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments, at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at six per cent, and to be secured by mortgage on the land and personal security. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.
JOHN HARVEY, Administrator.
March 1, 1882.

Conkling.

The president last Friday sent to the senate the name of Roscoe Conkling for Judge of the United States supreme court in the place of Hunt. The nomination took the senate by surprise, and was a matter of great astonishment everywhere. The senate committee on judiciary, however, concluded to report favorably on the nomination, and the chances are that he will be confirmed. There are many who do not think he will accept. The matter has caused quite a stir in political circles, as it will retire him from politics if he should accept. Papers everywhere comment on the matter, some for him and some against. We add the opinions of two of these papers, one a democratic and the other a republican paper.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION.

The Tribune says: Guiteau has made a supreme court judge as well as president. He is not hung yet. There is no human being in the country so ignorant as to believe Conkling would have been awarded the highest judicial office in the gift of the president if a cold blooded assassin had not first murdered the president whom the people elected for that horrible murder. No man living is thought by the people of the United States more responsible than Mr. Conkling himself. The day after his resignation, his disciple, Guiteau, bought the pistol, and the very physician, who was afterward called in to probe the president's wound, went about saying that Garfield deserved to be shot.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Sun says: He is able, learned, independent, proud and incorruptible. His training has been political rather than judicial. We shall be surprised if he accepts. We have not supposed that he regarded himself as permanently withdrawn from political affairs.

* * *

Much Married Officers.

We copy the following from an article on Edmunds' Mormon bill: Senator Edmunds is particularly anxious for some action which will take the public schools out of Mormon control. As an illustration of the far reaching character of the senate bill, the following list of officers of San Pete county, one of the most populous and wealthy counties under the existing Mormon local government, is presented: Probate Judge Jas. A. Allred, three wives; Prosecuting Attorney David Cougland, three wives; Sheriff George P. Billings, two wives; County Clerk and Recorder Wm. T. Reed, two wives; Selectmen Aaron Hardy, two wives, and Henry Beal, two wives. Every officer in the county will be disqualified and disfranchised if Mr. Edmunds' bill becomes a law by the approval of the house.

* * *

A valuable hound belonging to a man near Rett's Station, Conn., was recently run over by the cars. Crawling under a pine tree, sheltered from the cold, he lay down and was there discovered by a little dog belonging to a Mr. Reeves, occupying the John White place, next to the cemetery. The same day the hound was missed, this young dog came into the house whining for something to eat, and was given a bone, with which he dashed away, repeating this action three days, when he was followed by Mr. Reeves, who saw him carry the bone to the injured dog, and this he had done for three days. The small dog is less than three years old, and would ordinarily be considered only worth kicking out of the way. This story can be vouched for in every particular.

Another equally good comes from Los Angeles, California: A man named Schweitzer died at the Los Angeles county hospital and was buried in the Evergreen cemetery. A black dog that he owned followed the body to the grave, and has remained there since, refusing to eat or drink, and will probably starve himself to death. This case of remarkable fidelity and affection has attracted deserved comment from the Los Angeles journals.

* * *

The second centennial of La Salle's voyage down the Mississippi is to be commemorated by a fete in New Orleans on the 2d of April next. Other cities in the Mississippi Valley will also mark the day by appropriate celebrations. La Salle's achievement is of so great historical importance as to deserve the recognition of the present and all succeeding generations on this continent. The brave explorer's enterprise and genius opened the way to the development of the vast basin whose fertile fields can now furnish food for nearly the whole civilized world.

Saddest of Sad Scenes.

A sad picture was presented yesterday on the road west of the city. A wagon on its way to the insane asylum contained a woman of unsound mind. In her arms, pressed to her bosom, was the lifeless body of an infant. Three other little ones, whose destiny was the poor house, were crouched in the wagon, shivering and cold. By the woman's side sat her husband, with his head bowed in sorrow. A pair of handcuffs were locked around his wrists. The family of six was to be rudely separated, perhaps forever. Their destinations were the asylum, the poor house, the jail and the grave. The mother, it is understood, would not consent to her removal unless she could take her dead child along. The father's crime was not found out.—Sentinel, Feb. 23.

* * *

Stories of a Cat and Hen.

Mrs. A. W. Brooks, of East Eliot, in the state of Maine, has a cat 13 years old, for which she has been vainly offered $50. This learned pussy will stand up at the word of command, bow slowly or quickly as directed, walk around the room on her hind legs only dance, turn somersaults, go through the motions of holding a jewsharp in her mouth with one paw and playing on it with the other, mew when ordered, speak, kiss her paws to visitors, hold a saucer of milk on her fore legs, and lap the milk, and stand on her hind feet and with here fore paws catch bits of bread or meat thrown to her, like a base-ball player. Her kitten, a year old, will turn somersalts. The same lady has a hen which always wipes her feet on the mat on entering the house, and if asked, "How do you get your living, Biddy?" will scratch on the floor, look to see if she has scratched out anything, and then look at the questioner to see if the answer is correct.

* * *

Don't Say,

Return as quick as you can.

The post stood firmly for The post stood firm.

She looks queerly for She looks queer.

The orange tastes sweetly for The orange tastes sweet.

The branch breaks easy for The branch breaks easily.

I feel tolerable well for I feel tolerably well.

This is a miserable poor pen.

The weather is horrid for The weather is disagreeable.

This is a tremendously hard lesson.

He jumped on the chair.

He fell into the stove for He fell upon the stove.

He went in the house for He went into the house.

I am angry at him for I am angry with him.

The two ate it among themselves.

The three ate it between themselves.

Air consists of oxygen and nitrogen.

He has did his problem for He has done his problem.

Mary has came late for Mary has come late.

John has ate the apple for John has eaten the apple.

He has sat down the gun.

She has already set down.

The horse was drove hard.

She hasn't spoke to me for She hasn't spoken to me.

The leaves have fell fast.

That is wrote obscurely.

The bird has flew away for The bird has flown away.

Henry was chose first for Henry was chosen first.

I have began to think so for I have begun to think so.

The mattress was shook up.

He has forsook us for He has forsaken us.

Henry has took it for Henry has taken it.

Do you think he has stole it?

I done it hastily for I did it hastily.

I come in late yesterday for I came in late yesterday.

He set down on my hat for He sat down on my hat.

He sat my hat on the table.—[Bulletin.

* * *

HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.
9-2w. C. B. MERCER, M. D.

* * *

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

A Mexican Interior.

The house had been originally built for an ecclesiastical college, and as may be imagined, was a very easy fit for a family of three. There was an agreeable sense of unexplored space in the vistas of high, airy rooms, opening one into another, and all opening on the corridors which surround the front and rear courts.

Instead of the bedside tray of coffee and rusks served by the waiter with the impenetrable head of hair, who never knocked at the door, one awakened to the luxury of a bath, a daintily served cup of chocolate, or a bumper of hot milk, fresh eggs, fresh fruit, in the flower-scented dining room, at whatever hour one chose to ask for it. The air of early morning was indescribably pure and cool—cool enough to suggest an open fire to an English or American constitution—but the sunny side of the corridor was a very good substitute. The flowers were freshly watered and fragrant. All the galleries in Mexico surrounding the inner courts are lined with flowers. It is one of the prettiest features of their domestic architecture. The vines festooned along the arches stirred a little of the breeze which lifted and let fall the heavy leaves of the banana-tree near the dining room door. Clear shadows slanted across the pale tinted stone facade of the cloistered gallery. There was a hammock of Panama grass, swinging empty, or cradling a little daughter of the house, always attended by a fluffy white poodle, whom she addressed as "Enrique! mi alma!" (My soul!)

A man-servant of the shade of complexion called moreno-chocolate with a little milk in it—and eyes of chocolate, unmixed, in a white linen blouse, with a red sash girding the waist, shuffled listlessly about the gallery at this hour, watering the plants or sweeping the red tile pavement with a broom made of palm splints. There was a parrot, like a great jewel, on his perch in the sun. The gray turtle-doves are guarded by Mexican servants as harbingers of evil to the house where their soft guttural note is heard, but the Casa C—— rejected this superstition of the country, and gave shelter to the doves. The noises of the house were very pleasant; loud, harsh voices or footsteps were unheard; no bell ever rang. If the young mistress had need of a servant she stepped into the corridor and clapped her hands. The signal was answered by Leonarda, or Rita, or Michaela, or the disconsolate Ascension, who did everything with a gloomy air, even to the carrying about on his shoulders of the little Jose, the child of Leonarda, the Camarista. Their mediaeval associations reconciled one to the only loud noises of the house—the deep-echoing of the two gaunt young blood-hounds chained to the wall of the court below, and the stamping of the horses' feet on the pavement of their halls under the arches.

The first ceremonious meal at which the family assembled was the midday breakfast, almuerzo. This was a succession of courses, chiefly meat, in surprising quantity and variety in a climate where a very little animal food is sufficient, ending with dulces and coffee. After the soup, rice cooked in the Mexican fashion, was invariably served and eaten with bananas. The game and poultry had the advantage of the most perfect cooking over a charcoal fire. A spit is used in roasting, and every Mexican kitchen is provided with a multitude of pottery vessels, even to pottery griddles, light and clean, which seemed to me far preferable to our heavy unappetizing metal ones. From time to time a national dish appeared, rather to humor the guests' fancy for a novelty than for a preference for them on the part of the family. One called turco, I was told, is of Moorish origin. It is composed of chicken, cooked slowly in a paste made of the flour of a very small and delicately dried pea, and served with a sauce of complex flavor. Raisins and olives are an incidental feature of it, and the whole dish tastes of the Arabian Nights.

* * *

—"Have some milk this morning?", asked the milkman of Toozer, who stood at the back door. "No, not this milk, some udder milk," said the little one. And the milkman walked a chalk line away from the house.

—A little child was addressed by a gentleman the other day: "How old are you, my dear?" he asked. "Old!" said the child indignantly, "I'm not old at all, I'm quite new."—[Glasgow Evening Times.

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Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb.	6 for $1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
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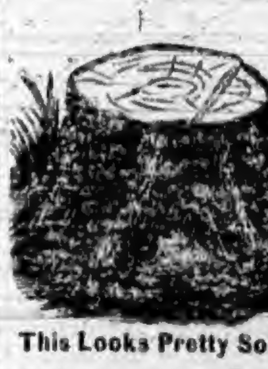

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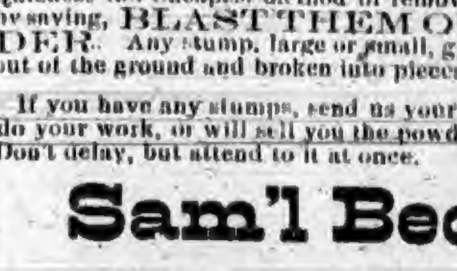

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THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

The dance is getting the cold shoulder in swell Parisian society.

Turkey is mobilizing an army of 150,000 troops in preparation for an emergency.

Robert Bonner recently purchased $15,000 worth of blooded colts at Lexington, Kentucky.

The Chicago Board of Trade has inaugurated a vigorous war against the "bucket shops" of that city.

At Chicago, the other day, 110 new homœopathic doctors were turned loose upon an innocent and confiding public.

Anna Dickinson is drawing large houses wherever she goes, and is making a pot of money. Good for plucky Anna.

The probabilities of a war between Russia and Austria, over the Balkan provinces dispute, are seriously discussed in Europe.

A wealthy farmer was arrested at Ahaspee, Wis., a few days since, on a charge of murdering his father-in-law three years ago.

A. C. Soteldo, who shot at Barton in a Washington newspaper office, and killed his brother, A. M. Soteldo, has been indicted for manslaughter.

The prospects of a good peach crop were never better at this season of the year than they are now. In fact there is promise all around of a year of plenty.

The United States buys nearly all the tea exported from Japan. The total amount exported last year was $7,950,000, of which $7,779,000 came to this country.

It is said that Gladstone threatens to resign on account of the investigation of the land act, and the consequent difficulty of continuing government in Ireland.

A boy reported to have lost his life in attempting to rescue a drowning person from the Ohio river at Paducah, was found alive with his arm frozen around a tree to which he had clung.

The famous Tennessee troupe of colored jubilee singers were recently denied admission to every hotel in Washington City, and did not find a place to sleep until after midnight.

Congress has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the drowned-out people of the Mississippi valley. It went through both Houses in three hours after its introduction in the Senate.

Dr. Carver, the shootest, after winning a good many matches with prizes, comparatively small prizes, was recently cleaned out of $5,000 by Englishmen who could shoot pigeons for big money.

Sergeant Mason complains that while the assassin of the President has been comfortably lodged ever since the commission of his monstrous crime, he (Mason) has, since September last, been confined in a dark, noisome, rat-infested cell.

Boycotting bachelors is the latest patriotic movement in Ireland, the ladies of one of the Leagues having solemnly pledged themselves that they will never marry a landlord, agent, bailiff, land grabber or peeler who is not a Land Leaguer.

Appearances indicate that the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war has been killed for the present session of Congress, in the Senate. The fact that it would give pensions to men who served in the Confederate army is the alleged cause of its languishing condition.

The Sprague divorce case has been settled by the divorce of the parties without a trial, on the grounds of "cruel treatment and failure to provide." Mrs. S. retains the custody of her three daughters, and Governor S keeps the son. The question of alimony is to be adjusted hereafter. This settlement is probably the best that could have been made.

Daniel Drawbaugh, of Harrisburg, Pa., whose claim to have been the original inventor of the telephone is being settled in the courts, has declared his ability and intention to so reduce the cost of the telephone service (his instruments being very simple and inexpensive), that it promises to become a formidable competitor of the postal service of the country.

The artillery group for the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, has arrived in that city, and will be placed in position during the approaching extra session of the Legislature with appropriate ceremonies. The group is packed in four boxes, each weighing about a ton. This completes the statuary to be placed on the monument.

The buildings of the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 are widely scattered. One is a Coney Island hotel, others are hotels at Long Branch and Atlantic City, a number are private summer residences, and now the main structure is being taken down, some of it to build stations along the Pennsylvania railroad, and the rest for an iron mill in Pittsburg. The Art Gallery and Horticultural Hall remain, as they were intended for permanent features of Fairmount Park.

Lately at Manchester, England, was held a general council of war of the Salvation Army. The proceedings throughout were of an enthusiastic but orderly character. General Booth remarked that last year they had 28 stations compared with 265 now. They had now 585 paid officers, and an income of £57,000 per annum. During the last year 9,000,000 copies of the Salvation Army literature were distributed; £20,000 was wanted for a hall at Clapton, of which they had already been promised £11,000.

A census of church attendance in seventeen large towns of England, excluding London, shows that of a population aggregating 2,000,000, about 36 per cent. attend church on a given Sunday. It must be said of the 64 per cent. of absentees that they belonged mostly to the laboring classes, who work so hard during the week as to take Sunday for a day of absolute rest. In six towns, viz: Liverpool, Sheffield, Bristol, Hull, Leicester and Wolverhampton, 270,802 persons attended dissenting churches, 177,332 those of the Establishment, and 37,880 those of the Church of Rome.

The Philadelphia Press, a successful advocate and promoter of municipal reform in that city, states the basis principle of its work as follows "The first purpose of citizens, therefore, should be to secure the best business administration. If this is promised through the success of their party, well and good; if not, there is no political stake to prevent them from seeking it through some other channel. To make the party cry the cover for choosing unworthy and dishonest men is a sham and an imposture. The first duty of citizens is to secure an honest government."

One of the worst cases of criminal depravity recently developed, is that of Maggie Sanaba, near Rock Rapids, Iowa, who deliberately shot her father dead. The murder was the outcome of an agreement between her mother, sister, and a fellow named Birch who wanted to marry one of the girls. After the shooting they arranged the body near the window, broke a pane of glass, and gave out the story that he had been shot by somebody from the outside, but being pressed to tell the truth, they confessed to the circumstances as narrated. It seems the old man had driven Birch from the house some time before, and the female portion of the household did not like it. The girls are said to be well educated and of good appearance. All the parties, including Birch, have been arrested.

A Spanish physician, Dr. Olive, deducts the following conclusions from 119 observations: 1. The cobweb, when taken as a powder, cures daily or tertian malaria fever. 2. When administered by two-gramme doses to men and one-gramme dose to children it stops fevers, usually after the second attack. 3. Its action is not so rapid as that of the sulphate of quinine, so until further researches, the cobweb powders ought not to be used in cases of pernicious fevers. 4. The powder, being tasteless, is easier to take than quinine, especially for children. 5. This remedy is a very good preservative. To make cobweb powder clean the cobwebs, dry them in the sun, and pound them in a mortar. One gets thus an ash brown powder, insoluble in water, and hardly soluble in alcohol.

A Missouri editor appreciates his profession, and states the case sensibly when he says that "people seldom realize what the world owes to editors who are preaching short sermons constantly for thousands who echo their views without a thought of the study or labor it represents. To be sure there is much matter that is weak as water, and the men who can write solidly, sensibly and concisely upon a thousand topics are not to be found in every pair of boots; yet they all work hard, and generally give more than they receive. The smallest country newspaper is worth more to its subscribers in one month than its price for a year, and does more in its neighborhood for nothing than many an official does for his munificent salary. The printing press may have an iron heart, but its work is benevolence itself; the world moves to its vibrating music. It can be used for ill, but it is generally true to its trust, and prompt to lead in every good word or work. Remember this the next time an editor fails to cut his writings so as to fit closely your particular views or fancy."

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

A Cleveland lawyer has been convicted of sheep stealing.

The face and left hand of General Garfield have been cast in bronze for his family.

The Ohio House of Representatives has passed a bill for the suppression of "bucket shops."

A man with horns on his head, was among the emigrants recently landed at Castle garden.

The Treasury will have $33,000,000 to disburse on interest account during the first half of March.

Residents of Northern Louisiana and Eastern Arkansas are again reported to be in a distressed condition.

The Readjuster nominees for Supreme Court Judges, in Virginia, have been elected by the Legislature.

The State Board of Health at Springfield, Ill., reports a general decrease of small pox throughout the State.

A Gloucester, Mass., dispatch announces the probable wreck of three schooners from that port, involving a loss of fifty lives.

All convicts sentenced by the courts in Wyoming Territory will be hereafter sent to the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet.

At Philadelphia, the five civil suits against Wiley's (the star route contractor sureties) were decided in favor of the government.

Secretary Hunt wants Congress to appropriate $85,000 to defray the expenses of the observation of the transit of Venus in 1883

News from the Wisconsin lumber districts is very discouraging, on account of the warm weather. Logging has been suspended.

Sergeant Mason complains that he has been confined in a dingy, rat-infected cell, and that he has not been treated as well as Guiteau.

Anti-Mormon meetings continue to be held in various parts of the country, at which resolutions are passed asking Congress to suppress polygamy.

At Decatur, Ind., during a saloon row, Daniel King, ex-Sheriff of Adams county, was so badly beaten that he died Tuesday night of his injuries.

Secretary Lincoln has ordered 100,000 rations to be sent from St. Louis for the benefit of the sufferers from the overflow in Mississippi and Arkansas.

Troy, New York, has a little girl, aged 11, who is an expert safe-robber. A large quanity of jewelry was found at her home, the result of her thievish skill.

At New Orleans, Monday, the first car of through freight from San Francisco without breaking bulk arrived. It was fourteen and a half days en route.

Nothing has been heard of the British steamship Titania, which left New York for Scotland, Jan. 24. She had a crew of 32 men and a cargo valued at $100,000.

In Harrisburg, Pa., that monster monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, was sued by the State to recover the sum of $3,145,541 due for taxes on its capital stock.

A proposition pending in Congress to appropriate $10,000,000 for the construction of seven first-class ships of war, of different styles, meets with general favor.

Davidge and Porter, who assisted the prosecution in the trial of the assassin Guiteau, have been allowed $2,500 on account. They are still retained in the case.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the Spiritualists are much excited over an exposure of a mediumistic family, who have been gulling a large number of otherwise intelligent people.

The steamship Illinois arrived at Philadelphia Thursday, from Liverpool, with 325 Russian Jewish refugees. During the voyage only one death, that of a child, occurred.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs, has agreed to recommend the ratification of the agreement for the sale of a portion of the lands of the Crow reservation in Montana.

General Rosecrans denies the assertion made by Mr. Blaine that when General Garfield became connected with the Army of the Cumberland he found "well developed troubles."

The House Naval Affairs Committee will report a bill to appropriate $10,000,000 for new ships, and $2,000,000 for the completion of the five new monitors now in course of construction.

A lady has sued a well known undertaker of Chicago for $5,000 damages for burying her infant, who died of smallpox, in a rough pine box worth $1, when she had paid $25 for a coffin.

An early opening of lake navigation is predicted this year. During the winter, says a Duluth, Minn., dispatch, there has not been ice in Lake Superior sufficient to interfere with navigation.

On Saturday morning, Wm. Leet, aged 12, in Crabb & Co.'s needle factory, at Newark, N. J., was passing a coil of wire through a machine, when the wire broke and coiled around him, cutting him in two.

Arkansas City, eight miles southeast of Little Rock, is completely submerged. It is the post village of Arkansas county. Between Memphis and Cairo the water has done and is doing immense damage.

The pastors of Chicago who are opposed to Sunday theatricals and the alleged immorality of the stage are organizing a committee of five ministers from each denomination to take measures to rectify these defects.

At Kenosha, Wis., a young lady teacher in one of the public schools delivered a lecture to the boys of her room on comparative anatomy, and illustratated it by vivisecting the pet kitten of a reverend citizen.

The crew of a wrecked British bark consisting of the captain, his wife and two children, and two seamen, were rescued from an open boat off the coast of California by the steamer Newburn. They were starving.

Mr. MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General, appeared before the House Commerce Committee on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose attorney he is, and made an argument against inter-State commerce legislation.

At Etna, Pa., a small town a few miles above Allegheny City, on Saturday night, two men were disputing, when a third interfered and stabbed one of the disputants to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was drunk.

The Canter county, Pennsylvania, woman who, two weeks ago, had a tumor weighing 112 pounds removed from her body, at Philadelphia, has entirely recovered, and will leave the University Hospital in a few days.

A terrible condition of things is reported from the overflow in the Mississippi Valley, where many lives have been lost, and the loss of livestock and farming property has already been incalculable. The outlook for the immediate future is very critical.

George Ellis, who confessed that was present when the Ashland girls were outraged and murdered, and declared the diabolical deed was done by Craft and Neal, has made another confession to the effect that he wasn't present and knows nothing about it.

Two Chicago cracksmen, Garrity and McCowan, who had been found guilty of burglary in La Salle county, were sentenced by the court at Ottawa to the Penitentiary for four years and six months each.

A decision of importance to board of trade brokers and their customers, was made on Monday by Judge Moran, of Chicago, who held that a promissory note given in settlement of differences on option trade could not be collected, in as much as the deal was illegal, and neither more nor less than gambling.

It is stated that the Auditing Committee on the Garfield illness, will allow Dr. Bliss $25,000; Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, $15,000 each; Drs. Reyburn and Boynton, $10,000; Mrs. Edson, $5,000; Steward Crump, $3,000, and the employes of the Executive Mansion two months' extra pay.

The Coroner's jury at Chester, Pa., returned a verdict holding Professor Jackson criminally responsible for the late explosion, by which eighteen lives were lost. Charles Vanhorn will also be held for leading firemen into danger upon the assurance that there was none.

Captain Stonington, of the steamer Newburn, has picked up a part of the crew of a wrecked British bark off the coast of Lower California. The rescued party consisted of the captain, wife and two children, and they were about to resort to cannibalism. A child and the two seamen died.

Between Memphis, Tenn., and Friar's Point, Miss., (120 miles), four breaks in the levee have occurred. The largest one, above Austin, Miss., is six miles long, and the plantations contiguous are flooded, entailing much loss to the planters and great suffering to live stock.

A survivor of the steamer Bahama, foundered February 10th, has arrived at New York. He went down with the steamer, came to the surface, and was so fortunate as to come across a big ice chest, into which he got, and floated around for six days before being picked up by a passing vessel.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia has finally presented an indictment against A. C. Soteldo for murder. The original finding of the jury was for manslaughter, but it was for the reason that the law declares the killing of a person by another—even unintentionally—while committing a felony is murder.

There is considerable excitement in railroad circles in the East over the veto, by the Governor of New Jersey, of the bill to enable the New Jersey Central railroad to increase its capital stock. It is a war between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Companies on the one hand and Garrett and Gowen on the other.

The Auditing Committee on the expenses attending the illness of President Garfield are reported to have ageed to grant Mrs. Garfield the balance of the salary due on the unfinished year. Surgeon Barnes is to be retired on the grade of a Major General, and Dr. Woodward raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Mrs. Garfield was visited at her home in Cleveland Wednesday by a committee appointed by the ex-Confederate soldiers of Cincinnati to present her with a series of resolutions, engrossed on parchment, handsomely framed in marble. The presentation speech was made by Colonel C. A. Withers. Mrs. Garfield and the mother of the late President were both deeply affected.

Charles Wright, a defaulting clerk, having lost $5,000 in various sums at the gambling den of Al Hankins, the employers of the defaulter, a well-known insurance firm in Chicago, have commenced action in the United States Circuit Court against Hankins to recover the amount, alleging that the gambler knew that the clerk was robbing his employers.

The first proof of the new five-cent postage stamp, containing a vignette o General Garfield, and known as the Garfield stamp, and which is intended as a present to Queen Victoria from the American Bank Note Company, reached Washington on Saturday. It is an excellent likeness, and is enclosed in a magnificent and costly frame of ebony, with matting of sterling silver and bordering of pure gold. It will be transmitted to Queen Victoria through the State Department. There is a movement on foot to have a duplicate made for Mrs. Garfield.

A special from Decatur, in Adams county, a station on the Richmond and Fort Wayne division of the Grand Rapids road, above Portland, says that Miss Emily Numbers, a 17-year-old school teacher, whose parents reside in that place, was outraged and brutally murdered in her school room, near Salem, a cross roads village five miles out of Decatur, Tuesday morning, by unknown parties. She graduated from the public schools at home last summer, and asked her parents to be allowed to accept a tempting offer to teach that had been made by a friend in the country. The family are in good circumstances, and move in the upper circles of society, but she was so persistent in her entreaties that she was allowed to go. It is customary in country schools for the teacher to build the fires, and she started out half an hour before the time to ring the bell for that purpose. When next seen she was lying on the floor near the stove with her tongue cut out and one arm severed from the body. Her entrails were exposed, and there were a dozen wounds on her person, any one of which would have caused her death. The clothing on the lower part of her body was torn, and there were unmistakable marks of a terrible struggle on every hand. The men had secreted themselves in the building and caught her on entering it. After forcing her to submit to them, they butchered her in the most inhuman manner, cutting her with an ax used in splitting wood for the school house stove, and stabbing her with a large knife that they carried. Their last act was to cut out her tongue, to make sure that she could tell no tales on them. The knife with which they left her pinned to the floor is the only clew by which they can be traced, but their work was so clumsily done that it is evident they are country ruffians, who can not easily cover their tracks.

Foreign.

Tunisian Arabs have burned the city of Hammah.

The military element in Egypt, backed by Steve Pasha, reigns supreme.

The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 8,600,000 marks.

M. Rouzaud, the husband of Mme. Christine Nilsson, died in a lunatic asylum.

Americans in Berlin celebrated the Washington Anniversary by a grand banquet.

A rumor comes from St. Petersburg that Skobeloff will be ordered to reside on his estate.

Parnell is undergoing a week of solitary confinement, for trying to smuggle a letter from his prison.

At the forthcoming congress of Danish-American antiquities, the King of Denmark will be the patron.

A German dispatch states that unless the condition of Russia improves, the Czar will abdicate after his coronation.

At Vienna it is reported that one of the rebel leaders of the Herzogovinians has fled, and that another one was captured.

The election of Davitt, the Irish patriot, as a member of the House of Commons, has been declared null and void by a vote of 208 to 20.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Railways, told the Dominion Parliament Tuesday that a protective policy was the best for Canada.

The axle of a hearse broke at the entrance to the Necropolis, Toronto, on Saturday. The coffin fell to the ground and broke open, letting the corpse roll out.

The severity of the weather has driven thousands of Herzegovinians into the adjoining State of Montenegro, where they are being relieved from Russian funds.

Lieut. Danenhower will not be allowed to leave Irkutsk for St. Petersburg until the weather moderates. Other survivors of the Jeannette will leave at once.

The Austrian army encountered the Herzegovinian rebels, 1,000 strong, on Thursday, February 23d, and after a nine hours' battle, defeated them, with a heavy loss to the latter. The Austrian loss was very small.

To show his friendship for Austria, the Sultan will concentrate several battalions of troops where they can prevent the Albanians aiding the Herzgovinian troops.

Gladstone will not allow any inquiry into the working of the land act in Ireland to be made, on the ground of its being prejudicial to the interests of the government.

A dispatch from Engineer Melville was received at Irkutsk, January 31, in which he said: "We are just entering the wilderness in search of De Long and his party."

At the Stettin railroad depot in Berlin, the explosion of and infernal machine shipped in a box of dry goods, caused a conflagration. The shipper of the box has been arrested.

Sir Leonard Tilley, the Canadian Minister of Finance, has estimated the cost of running the Dominion Government next year at $53,000,000, which is ten millions more than last year.

M. Davitt has been elected from the County Meath to the seat in Parliament rendered vacant by the resignation of A. M. Sullivan. This is considered an indorcement of the no-rent policy.

Senor Castelar, says a Madrid dispatch, commenting on the Skobeleff speech, thinks that the Latin races of Europe should unite with the Germans to resist the incoming invasion of the Slav race.

Cardinal Manning, the head of the Catholic hierarchy in Great Britain, presided at an "influential meeting" of the Mansion House (London) committe for the relief of the persecuted Russian Jews.

Bradlaugh, the English free-thinker, member of Parliament for Nottingham, took the Bible oath in the House of Commons Tuesday, but was not allowed to take his seat pending the decision of the House.

Eight persons, including Herr Newald, ex-Burgomaster of Vienna, Herr Jauner, manager of the Ring Theater, the Chief of Police, and Chief of the Municipal Board of Works, have been indicted and held for trial for contributing, by their negligence, to the catastrophe of the Ring Theater, December 8, whereby 650 people lost their lives.

Bradlaugh, the free-thinking member-elect from Nottingham, was expelled from the House of Commons by a vote of 291 to 84. Mr. Gladstone said that, while the House had exceeded its powers in refusing to allow Bradlaugh to take the oath, he, on the other hand, had been guilty of flagrant disobedience. Bradlaugh has gone to Nottingham to contest the election for a successor to himself. He will doubtless be re-elected.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Thursday, Feb., 23d.

Senate.—The Senate bill regulating Indian traders was passed; also the bill giving Gen. Grant the rank of General, and retiring him from the service with that rank and its pay. The vote was yeas 35, nays 17. Several Democrats voted for the bill with the Republicans. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to issue rations to needy sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river.

House.—The day was spent in Committee of the Whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. An evening session was held for the consideration of the District code.

Friday, Feb., 24th.

Senate.—After a long debate, the immediate deficiency bill was passed, with an amendment. Adjourned until Monday.

House.—The entire day was spent on private bills, and a number of bills granting back pensions were passed.

Saturday, Feb. 25th.

The Senate was not in session.

House.—A resolution for a select committee of nine to consider all questions relating to woman's rights was adopted—yeas, 115; nays, 85. The post-office appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole and passed.

Monday, Feb., 27th.

Both Houses spent the day in attendance upon the Garfield ceremonies in the hall of the House. The eulogy was delivered by the Hon. James G. Blaine, in the presence of both Houses, the President and his Cabinet the Supreme Judges, the diplomatic corpse and other distinguished persons.

Tuesday, Feb. 28th.

Senate.—A resolution was adopted providing for the investigation of the obstraction of certain documents from the Department of State. The usual post route bill was passed. Mr. Miller addressed the Senate on Chinese immigration.

House.—The Committee on Elections submitted a resolution declaring that neither Cannon nor Campbell were entitled to sit as delegates from Utah. The military academy appropriation bill was passed. A bill was introduced authorizing the construction of the National Labor League Railway from New York to Chicago and other Western cities, and providing for liberal aid to the enterprise by the Government.

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HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO.,
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In Memory of Garfield.

Blaine's Eulogy on the Life, Character and Services of the Dead.

WASHINGTON.

Prior to 10 o'clock this morning, admission to the Capitol was refused to all save members of the two houses of Congress and their employes, but at that hour the doors were thrown open to persons holding tickets to the memorial services of the late James A. Garfield, and soon the galleries of the House were filled to their utmost capacity. A large majority of the spectators were ladies, who, out of respect to the occasion, had, for the most part, discarded bright colors, and somber black was the prevailing hue. There were no signs of mourning in the hall. A full length portrait of the late President was hung just back of the chairs of the presiding officers, being itself undraped, the members of the House early in attendance all being arrayed in black. In the lobby, back of the Spaker's desk, the Marine Band was stationed, and at intervals from 10 o'clock until noon discoursed solemn music.

Among the distinguished guests first to arrive were Judge Bancroft, Cyrus W. Field and Admiral Worden, who took seats directly in front of the Clerk desk. Among the guests who at an early hour occupied seats upon the floor, were General Schenck and Governors Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Foster, of Ohio, and Hamilton, of Maryland, and Bigelow, of Connecticut. At 11:30 Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard and Meigs, and Admirals Ammen, Rogers and Rodgers entered, and were assigned seats to the left of the speaker's desk, and a few moments later the members of the Diplomatic Corps, in full regalia, were ushered in, headed by the Hawaiian Minister as the Dean of corps. Their brilliant costumes only served to throw into stronger relief the dark attire of the members of Congress, who sat immediately behind them. The members of the Supreme Court of the District headed by Marshal Henry, were the next arrivals. Dr. Bliss was also in attendance. Mrs. Blaine occupied a front seat in the gallery reserved for the friends of the President.

THE ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT: For the second time in this generation the great departments of the Government of the United States are assembled in the Hall of Representatives to do honor to the memory of a murdered President. Lincoln fell at the close of a mighty struggle, in which the passions of men had been deeply stirred. The tragical termination of his great life added but another to the lengthened succession of horrors which had marked so many lintels with the blood of the firstborn. Garfield was slain in a day of peace, when brother had been reconciled to brother, and when anger and hate had been banished from the land. "Whoever shall hereafter draw THE PORTRAIT OF MURDER, if he will show it as it has been exhibited, where such example was least to have been looked for, let him not give the grim visage of Molock, the brow knitted by revenge, the face black with settled hate. Let him draw rather a decorous, smooth-faced, bloodless demon, not so much an example of human nature in its depravity and in its paroxysms of crime, as an infernal being, a fiend in the ordinary display and development of his character."

FROM THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS at Plymouth till the uprising against Charles I., about 20,000 emigrants came from Old England to New England. As they came in pursuit of intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical independence rather than for wordly honor and profit, the emigration naturally ceased when the contest for religious liberty began in earnest at home. The man who struck his most effective blow for freedom of conscience by sailing for the colonies in 1620, would have been accounted a deserter to leave after 1640. The opportunity had then come on the soil of England for that great contest which established the authority of Parliament, gave religious freedom to the people, SENT CHARLES TO THE BLOCK and committed to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the supreme executive authority of England. The English emigration was never renewed, and from these 20,000 men, with a small emigration from Scotland and from France, are descended the vast numbers who have New England blood in their viens. In 1765 the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., scattered to other countries 400,000 Protestants, who were among the most intelligent and enterprising of French subjects. Merchants of capital, skilled manufacturers and handicrafts—men superior at the time to all others in Europe. A considerable number of these Huguenot French came to America. A few landed in New England and became HONORABLY PROMINENT IN ITS HISTORY. Their names have in large part become Anglicized, or have disappeared, but their blood is traceable in many of the most reputable families, and their fame is perpetuated in honorable memorials and useful institutions. From these two sources—the English Puritan and the French Huguenot—came the late President, his father, Abram Garfield, being descended from the one, and his mother, Eliza Ballou, from the other. It was GOOD STOCK ON BOTH SIDES—none better, none braver, none truer. There was in it an inheritance of courage, of manliness, of imperishable love of liberty, of undying adherence to principle. Garfield was proud of his blood, and, with as much satisfaction as if he were a British nobleman reading his stately ancestral record in Burke's Peerage, he spoke of himself as ninth in descent from those who would not endure the oppression of the Stuarts, and seventh in descent from the brave French Protestants who refused to submit to tyranny even from the Grand Monarque. General Garfield delighted to dwell on these traits, and during his only visit to England he busied himself in discovering EVERY TRACE OF HIS FOREFATHERS in parish registries and on ancient army roles. Sitting with a friend in the gallery of the House of Commons one night after a long day's labor in this field of research, he said with evident elation, that in every war in which for there centuries patriots of English blood had struck sturdy blows for constitutional government and human liberty his family had been represented. They were at Marston Moor, at Naseby and Preston; they were at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth, and his own person had battled for the same great cause in the war which preserved the Union of States. Losing his father before he was two years old THE EARLY LIFE OF GRTFIELD was one of privation, but its poverty has been made indelicately and unjustly prominent. Thousand of readers have imagined him as the ragged, starving child, whose reality too often greets the eye in the squalid sections of our great cities. General Garfield's infancy and youth had none of their destitution, none of the pitiful features appealing to the tender heart and to the open hand of charity. He was a poor boy in the same sense in which Henry Clay was a poor boy; in which Andrew Jackson was a poor boy; in which Daniel Webster was a poor boy; in the same sense in which a large majority of the eminent men of America in all generations have been poor boys. BEFORE A GREAT MULTITUDE of men, in a public speech, Mr. Webster bore this testimony: "It did not happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log-cabin, raised amid the snowdrifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke rose first from its crude chimney and curled over the frozen hills there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and these settlements on the rivers of Canada. It remains still. I make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and touching narratives and incidents which mingle wtih all."

I know of this primitive family abode, with the requisite change of scene, the same words would aptly portray THE EARLY DAYS OF GARFIELD. The poverty of the frontier, where all engaged in a common struggle, and where a common sympathy and hearty co-operation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different poverty—different in kind, different in influence and effect from that concious and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with neighboring wealth, on which it feels a sense of grinding dependence. The poverty of the frontier is indeed no poverty. It is but the beginning of wealth, and has the boundless possibilities of the future always opening before it. No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the West where a house raising or even a corn husking is a matter of common interest and helpfulness, with another feeling than that of BROAD MINDED, GENEROUS INDEPENDENCE. This honorable independence marked the youth of Garfield, as it marks the youth of millions of the best blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the Republic. Garfield was born heir to land, to the title of freeholder, which has been the patent and passport of self-respect with the Anglo-Saxon race ever since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of England. His adventure on the canal, an alternative between that and the deck of a Lake Erie schooner, was A FARMER BOY'S DEVICE for earning money, just as the New England lad begins a possible great career by sailing before the mast on a coasting vessel, or on a merchantman bound to the farther India, or to the China seas. No man feels anything of shame in looking back to early struggles with adverse circumstances, and no man feels a worthier pride than when he has conquered the obstacles to his progress. But no one of noble mould desires to be looked upon as having occupied a menial position, as having been repressed by a feeling of inferiority, or as having suffered the evils of poverty until relief was found at the hand of charity. General Garfield's youth presented no hardships which family love and family energy did not overcome, subjected him to no privations which he did not cheerfully accept, and let no memories save those which were recalled with delight and transmitted with profit and with pride. GARFIELD'S EARLY OPPORTUNITIES for securing an education were extremely limited, and yet were sufficient to develop in him an intense desire to learn. He could read at three years of age, and each winter he had the advantage of the district school. He read all the books he found within the circle of his acquaintance. Some of them he got by heart. While yet in childhood he was a constant student of the Bible, and became familiar with its liturature. The dignity and earnestness of his speech in his maturer life gave evidence of this early training. AT EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE he was able to teach school, and thenceforward his ambition was to obtain a college education. To this end he bent all his efforts, working in the harvest field, at the carpenter's bench, and in the winter season teaching the common schools of the neighborhood.

While thus laboriously occupied, he found time to prosecute his studies, and was so successful that at twenty-two he was able to enter the Junior class at Williams College, then under the Presidency of the venerable and honored Mark Hopkins, who, in the fullness of his powers, survives the eminent pupil to whom he was of inestimable service.

The history of Garfield's life to this period presents no novel features. He had undoubtedly shown perseverance, self-reliance, self-sacrifice and ambition—qualities which, be it said for the honor of our country, are everywhere to be found among the young men of America. But from HIS GRADUATING AT WILLIAMS, onward to the hour of his tragical death, Garfield's career was eminent and exceptional. Slowly working through his educational period, receiving his diploma when twenty-four years of age, he seemed at one bound to spring into conspicuous and brilliant success. Within six years he was successively President of a college, State Senator of Ohio, Major General of the army of the United States and Representative to the National Congress. A combination of honors so varied, so elevated, within a period so brief, and to a man so young, is without precedent or parallel in the history of the country. GARFIELD'S ARMY LIFE was begun with no other military knowledge than such as he had hastily gained from books in the few months preceding his march to the field. Stepping from civil life to the head of a regiment, the first order he received when ready to cross the Ohio was to assume command of a brigade, and to operate as an independent force in Eastern Kentucky. His immediate duty was to check the advance of Humphery Marshall, who was marching down the Big Sandy with the intention of occupying, in connection with other Confederate forces, the entire territory of Kentucky, and of precipitating the State into secession. This was at the close of the year 1861. Seldom if ever has a young college professor been thrown into a more EMBARRASSING AND DISCOURAGING POSITION. He knew just enough of military science, as he expressed it himself, to measure the extent of his ignorance, and with a handful of men he was marching in rough winter weather into a strange country, among a hostile population, to confront a largely superior force under the command of a distinguished graduate of West Point, who had seen active and important service in two preceding wars. The result of the campaign is matter of history. The skill, the endurance, the extraordinary energy shown by Garfield, the courage he imparted to his men, raw and untried as himself; the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create in the enemy's mind exaggerated estimates of his numbers, bore perfect fruit in THE ROUTING OF MARSHALL, the capture of his camp, the dispersion of his force, and the emancipation of an important territory from the control of the rebels. Coming at the close of the long series of disasters to the Union arms, Garfield's victory had an unusual and extraneous importance, and in the popular judgment elevated the young commander to the rank of amilitary hero. With less than 2,000 men in his entire command, with a mobilized force of only 1,100, without cannon, he had met an army of 5,000, and defeated them, driving Marshall's forces successfully from two strongholds of their own selection, fortified with abundant artillery. Major General Buell, commanding the department of the Ohio, an experienced and able soldier of the regular army, published an order of thanks and congratulations on the brilliant result of the Big Sandy campaign, which would have turned the head of a less cool and sensible man than Garfield. Buell declared that his services had called into action the HIGHEST QUALITIES OF A SOLDIER, and President Lincoln supplemented these words of praise by the more substantial reward of a Brigadier General's commission, to bear date from the day of his decisive victory over Marshall.

The subsequent military career of Garfield fully sustained its brilliant beginning. With his new commission he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of Ohio, and took part in the second and decisive day's fight in the great battle of Shiloh.

The remainder of the year 1862 was not especially eventful to Garfield, as it was not to the armies with which he was serving. His practical sense was called into exercise in contemplating the task assigned him by General Buell of reconstructing bridges and re-establishing lines of railway communication for the army. His occupation in this useful, but not brilliant field, was varied by service on courts-martial of importance, in which department of duty he won a valuable reputation, attracting the notice and securing the approval of the able and eminent Judge Advocate General of the army. That of itself was a warrant to honorable fame, for among the great men who in those trying days gave themselves, with entire devotion to the service of their country, one who brought to that service the respect, learning, the most fervid eloquence, the most varied attainments, who in the day of triumph sat reserved, and silent and grateful "as Francis Deak in the hour of Hungary's deliverance," was Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, and in his honorable retirement enjoys the respect and veneration of all who love the union of the States.

Early in 1863 Garfield was assigned to the highly important and RESPONSIBLE POST of Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans, then at the head of the Army of the Cumberland. Perhaps in a great military campaign no subordinate officer requires sounder judgment and quicker knowledge of men than the chief of staff to the commanding General. An indiscreet man in such a position can sow more discord, breed more jealousy and disseminate more strife than any other officer in the entire organization. When General Garfield assumed his new duties he found various troubles already well-developed, and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the Army of the Cumberland. The energy, the impartiality, and the tact with which he sought to allay these dissensions and to discharge the duties of his new and trying position will always remain one of the most striking proofs of his great versitility. His military duties closed on THE MEMORABLE FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA, a field which, however disastrous to the Union arms, gave to him the occasion of winning imperishable laurels. The very rare distinction was accorded him of a great promotion for his bravery on a field that was lost. President Lincoln appointed him a Major General in the army of the United States "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga." The Army of the Cumberland was reorganized under the command of General Thomas, who promptly offered Garfield one of its divisions. He was extremely desirous to accept the position, but was embarrassed by the fact that he had a year before been elected to Congress, and the time when he must take his seat was drawing near. He preferred to remain in the military service, and had within his own breast the largest confidence of success in the wider field which his new rank opened to him. Balancing the arguments on the one side and the other, anxious to determine what was for the best, desirous above all things to do his patriotic duty, he was decisively influenced by THE ADVICE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN and Secretary Stanton both of whom assured him that he could at that time be of special value in the House of Representatives. He resigned his commission of Major General on the 5th day of December, 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 17th. He had served two years and four months in the army, and had just completed his 32d year.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS is entitled in history to the designation of the War Congress. It was elected while the war was flagrant, and every member was chosen upon the issues involved in the continuance of the struggle. The Thirty-seventh Congress had indeed legislated to a large extent on war measures; but it was chosen before any one believed that secession of the States would be actually attempted. The magnitude of the work which fell upon its successor was unprecedented both in respect to the vast sum of money raised for support of the army and navy, and to the new and extraordinary powers of legislation which it was forced to exercise. Only twenty-four States were represented, and 182 were upon its rolls. Among these were DISTINGUISHED PARTY LEADERS, on both sides—veterans in the public service, with established reputations for ability, and with that skill which comes only from parlimentary experience. Into this assemblage of men Garfield entered, without special preparation, and, it might almost be said, unexpectedly. The question of taking command of a division of troops under General Thomas or taking his seat in Congress was kept open till the last moment—so late, indeed, that the resignation of his military commission and his appearance in the House were almost contemporaneous. He wore the uniform of a Major General of the United States army on Saturday, and on Monday in civilian's dress he answered to the roll-call as a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohip.

HE WAS ESPECIALLY FORTUNATE in the constituency which elected him. Descended almost entirely from New England stock, the men of the Ashtabula district were intensely radical on all questions relating to human rights, well educated, thrifty, thoroughly intelligent in affairs, acutely discerning of character, not quick to bestow confidence, and slow to withdraw it, they were at once the MOST HELPFUL AND MOST EXACTING OF SUPPORTERS. Their tenacious trust in men in whom they have once confided is illustrated by the unparalleled fact that Elisha Whittlesey, Joshua R. Giddings, and James A. Garfield represented the district for fifty-four years. There is no test of a man's ability in any department of public life more severe than service in the House of Representatives; there is no place where so little deference is paid to reputation previously acquired, or to eminence won outside; no place where so little consideration is shown for the feelings or failures of beginners. What a man gains in the House he gains by SHEER FORCE OF HIS OWN CHARACTER, and, if he loses and falls back, he must expect no mercy and will receive no sympathy. It is a field in which the survival of the strongest is the recognized rule, and where no pretense can deceived and no glamour can mislead. The real man is discovered, his worth is impartially weighed, his rank is irrevocably decided. With possibly a single exception, Garfield was the youngest member in the House when he entered, and was but seven years from his college graduation: but he had not been in his seat sixty days before HIS ABILITY WAS RECOGNIZED and his place conceded. He stepped to the front with the confidence of one who belonged there; the House was crowded with strong men of both parties; nineteen of them have since been transferred to the Senate, and many of them have served with distinction in the Gubernatorial chairs of their respective States, and on foreign missions of great consequence. But among all, none grew so rapidly, none so firmly, as Garfield. As is said by Tevelyan of his parlimentary hero, Garfield succeeded because all the world in concert could not have kept him in the background, and because, when once in the front, he played his part with a prompt intrepidity and a commanding ease that were but the outward symptoms of THE IMMENSE RESERVES OF ENERGY on which it was in his power to draw. Indeed, the apparently reserved force which Garfield possessed was one of his great characteristics. He never did so well but that it seemed he could easily have done better. He never expended so much strength but that he seemed to be holding additional power at call. This is one of the happiest and rarest distinctions of an effective leader, and often counts for as much in persuading an assembly as eloquent and elaborate argument.

HIS MILITARY LIFE, illustrated by honorable performance, and rich in promise, was, as he himself felt, prematurely terminated and necessarily incomplete. Speculation as to what he might have done in a field where the great prizes are so few cannot be profitable. It is sufficient to say that as a soldier he did his duty bravely, he did it intelligently, he won an enviable fame, and retired from the service without blot or breath against him. As a lawyer, though admirably equipped for the profession, he can scarcely be said to have entered on its practice. THE FEW EFFORTS MADE AT THE BAR were distinguished by the same high order of talent which he exhibited on every field where he was put to test, and, if a man may be accepted as competent judge of his own capacities and adaptations, the law was the profession to which Garfield should have devoted himself. But fate ordained otherwise, and his reputation in history

[Continued on Seventh Page.]

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Prphylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
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To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
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Wounds healed rapidly.
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It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

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An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 27.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

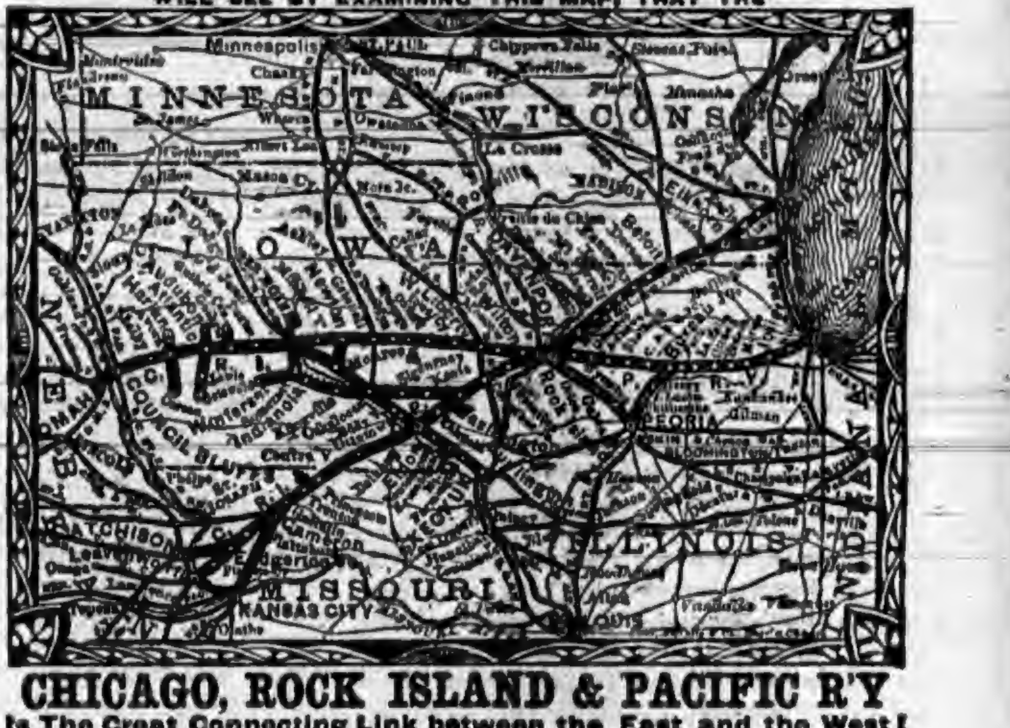

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab. St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 9, 1882

Conkling has declined the Judgeship, as many believed from the first that he would.

Scoville claims to have new evidence of Guiteau's insanity and will make it a reason for asking a new trial.

They are having great mass meetings of the Anti-Chinese politicians and others, in San Francisco, just at present.

The Apache Indians are again on the war path in Colorado and New Mexico. Two or three of the settlers have been killed.

And now they talk of starting a new paper in the City of New York, to be an Arthur organ, Arthur begins to hanker for an organ.

It has been decided to call a meeting of the democratic congressional committee of this district. It will be at Kendallville, March 21, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The pay car of the Wabash road was run onto a side track at Peoria last Friday by a number of employes of the company who demanded two months back pay.

They have a "Tall Man's Club" in New York city. At a recent dinner of the club, there were present seventy-three men, not one of whom was less than six feet two inches in height.

It will soon be a year since the prosecution of the star route swindlers has begun, and they are still unpunished. In fact Dorsey is still secretary of the republican national committee.

The floods in various parts of the country are still raging. In Arkansas and Mississippi, it is estimated that not less than thirty-five thousand people have been driven from their homes.

A recent statement seems to prove that Vanderbilt is the richest man in the whole world. He is said to be worth anywhere from two hundred millions to three hundred millions.

We publish on our first page a clipping from the New York Tribune, to show what that paper thinks of Conkling. We hope that some of our contemporaries will give it a careful perusal

Still more frauds have been discovered in the returns of the last November election in Philadelphia. The democrats have secured a warrant for the arrest of the republican judge and inspectors, but these worthies have escaped, and cannot be found.

The Indianians, of the republican persuasion, at Washington, will give a grand banquet and ball this week. Among those whom they intend to honor in this way, we find the name of Thomas J. Brady, one of the leading star routers. When such men are honored and toadied, is there any wonder that public thieving is popular.

Some one has defaced the monument which Cyrus W. Field erected to the memory of Major Andre. It is difficult to say who is more to blame, the fellows that defaced the monument, or the man who erected it to the memory of a man who was caught while assisting Benedict Arnold to deliver up his country bodily to the enemy. It shows bad taste on the part of both.

Queen Victoria was shot at on Thursday evening, as she was leaving the train at Windsor. Just as she was stepping into the carriage, a rough looking man, rushed up and fired a revolver close to her but fortunately without hitting her. He was immediately arrested and taken to jail. He gave his name as Roderick McLean. Great excitement prevailed all over the Kingdom.

It now appears that Roderick McLean, the crank who shot at Queen Victoria last week has been an inmate of at least three lunatic asylums. He claims that his motive for shooting at her, was not to kill her, but to draw public attention to his own destitute circumstances. Although not more than thirty paces distant he missed the entire carriage. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that the carriage had started and was moving away when he fired. The bullet was found lying on the ground some distance away.

Conkling's nomination was confirmed by the senate last Thursday, by a vote of 39 yeas to 12 nays. Four republicans and eight democrats voted in the negative. It has been the custom in the senate to confirm almost unanimously any of its former members who may receive a nomination from the president for any federal office. In this case however, a number of republicans voted against him from personal motives, while the democrats among other reasons did not wish to confirm him because they believed he would not accept, and that the president did not expect him to do, so nominated him merely as a compliment.

A Mystery.

Boston, March 2—A Marlboro, N. H., special says: Tuesday the help in the card room of the Monadnock Blanket Mills were taken suddenly with vomiting. A new set of hands were put in, and they were taken sick, and help in the other rooms were soon taken in the same way. Wednesday nearly the whole were out sick, and at noon so many were ill that the mills shut down. What is the cause of the sickness is a mystery, but probably it is something in the rags.

Blaine's eulogy of Garfield is too long to publish entire, but we give the following extract, in regard to the first week of Garfield's administration: "In the beginning of his Presidential life Garfield's experience did not yield him pleasure or satisfaction. The duties that engross so large a portoin of the President's time were distasteful to him, and were unfavorably contrasted with his legislative work.

"I have been dealing all these years with ideas," he impatiently exclamed one day, "and here I am dealing only with persons. I have been heretofore treating with the fundamental principals of the government, and here I am considering all day whether A or B shall be appointed to this or that office."

He was earnestly seeking some practical way of correcting the evils arising from the distribution of over-grown and unwieldy patronage—evils always appreciated and often discussed by him, but whose magnitude had been more deeply impressed upon his mind since his accession to the Presidency. Had he lived, a comprehensive improvement in the mode of appointment and in the tenure of office would have been proposed by him, and, with the aid of Congress, no doubt perfected. But while many of the Executive duties were not grateful to him, he was assiduous and conscientious in their discharge. From the very outset he exhibited admistrative talent of a high order. He grasped the helm of office with the hand of a master. In this, indeed, he constantly surprised many who were not most intimately associated with him in the Government, and especialty those who feared he might be lacking in the executive faculty. His disposition of business was orderly and rapid; his power of analysis and his skill in classification, enabled him to dispatch a vast mass of detail with singular promptness and ease; his cabinet meetings were admirably conducted; his clear presentations of official subjects, his well-considered suggestions of topics on which discussion was invited, his quick decision when all had heard, combined to show a thoroughness of mental training as rare as his natural ability and his facile adaptation to a new and enlarged field of labor."

The high water on the Mississippi continues. In many sections the people are fleeing for their lives. Several lives have been lost. No such flood has been known for years.

Office of the Pekin (Ill.) Daily Times.

One of the choicest toilet articles of the day is "Bromodyne" It is just the thing for tender skin and chapped hands. It makes the skin soft and smooth, and in all cutaneous irritations imparts immediate comfort. It is fragrant, antiseptic and emollient and is prepared only by the Bromo-Chemical Company, 24, Liberty street New York.

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their monthly for March offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00:

To the person telling us the longest verse in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by March 10th, 1882, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. Should two or more correct answers be received the prize will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner March 15th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cts. in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answers, for which they will receive the April number of the Monthly, in which will be published the name address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address, Rutledge Publishing Cmpany, Easton, Pa. 9-2t.

—For the delicate and complicated difficulties peculiar to the female constitution, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sovereign remedy. It aims at the cause, and produces lasting results. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 9-4w.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.

Sirs-I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflamation of kidneys and Bladder It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

9-2w W. L. Carter.

—Anderson Bros. will give prices that will astonish you. Single buggies, $70; top carriages go from $90 upwards. We use second growth hickory throughout, and all work guaranteed satisfactory. We sell on time per agreement.

10-4w. Anderson Bros., Waterloo.

—We have a complete line of dress goods, dress trimmings, laces, and ribbons at prices way down.

9-3t. Schaab & Beugnot

Neighborhood Notes.

Kendallville News: Pliny Taber, by mistake, took a large quanity of aqua ammonia last week, which gave him serious inconvenience, and for a time his life was almost despaired of. He, however, is now much improved and will probably be a little more cautious in the future, and pick up the right bottle of medicine. There has been several deaths throughout the country, recently, caused by such mistakes, and people cannot be too careful.

Kendallville News: While stopping at the Harmon House, in Fort Wayne, on Thursday night of last week, a man came down the stairs and informed the clerk that he could not sleep in his room, owing to a bad smell. The clerk asked him if he turned off the gas or blew it out. He replied: "I blew it out." The clerk hastened up to the room, and found the gas thick enough to ignite. The acute smell of the stranger probably saved him his life.

Vidette: Henry Hageman served on a jury here on an average of twice a year for 32 years previous to 1874, and then the fact received attention of the judge and jury-drawers and they resolved to give him a rest, which was done, and this might have been continued, but the jury commissioners under the new law were unadvised upon the subject and have put him on again.

Columbia City Commercial: To our citizens who take active interest in road improvements, we take pleasure in stating that we have recently examined a plan of road construction, which bears strong evidence of embracing all the essential principles necessary in securing a good, cheap and permanent system of roads, streets and sidewalks. The inventor and patentee of the aforesaid system throughfares is William B. Henning a farmer and resident of DeKalb county.

Vidette: On our Main street Monday last a lady passing was assaulted in a reckless, violent and threatening manner with an open pocket knife with stabbing motions, by a boy not more than five or six years old, and so persistent was he in his effort to alarm or injure her that the only way she could get by him safely was to sieze his arms and take the knife away. And this she did, but gave it back when she had talked with him until she thought it safe. She knew not who he was, nor would he tell, and no one was near by whom the question could be answered, but whoever has a boy of such age on the street with such a knife, would do well to instruct him better than to use it in a threatening way. The lady thinks if she had not shrunk back and caught his arm he would have stabbed her.

Bluffton Banner: On Friday night our neighboring little city, Decatur, was shocked over a wild rumor that ex-Sheriff David King was killed in John Tonelier's saloon; but further investigation proved that Mr. King was not dead, but fatally injured. The facts of the case, as near as we could gather them, are as follows; It appears that Mr. King went into the saloon, and while there took several drinks, then left, and when on the outside discovered that he had lost a $5 gold piece. Going back in search of his money he got into an altercation with the proprietor, when the younger Tonelier struck King with a billiard cue, almost killing him. Medical aid was immediately summoned and the injury pronounced fatal.

Later.—As we go to press news reached us that ex-Sheriff King died Monday evening.

—W. C. Carmer, has our thanks for substantial favors.

—A. W. Bair, and George Ling of Fairfield, were among those who called on us this week.

—Mrs. W. L. Braun, Mrs. Sam'l. Pommert and Mrs. Charlie Pommert called on the Courier yesterday and renewed old acquaintances.

Notice.—All persons indebted to McQuiston & Ralston on book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle by March 10, 1882. We desire to have our accounts closed by that time.

9-3w. McQuiston & Ralston.

—It is often said that you can't get "something for nothing." This rule does not hold good with subscribers to Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal, a musical and literary publication, printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated and containing over $20 worth of music, while every subscriber may receive large Cash Prizes. See adv. of "Music—Money in another column. 1t.

—John Koons, of Waterloo, was brought to Auburn last week on charge of violating the Sunday laws. He sold a boy one cigar, as was shown in court. He was fined one dollar, and that and costs amounted to $17.00. Pretty high priced cigar. J. A. Denison of the same place was hauled up on a similar charge. Both were evidently the result of malice, as it is well known that every one in town who has cigars on sale, sells them on Sundays or at any other time. While we would be pleased to see the Sunday laws properly enforced, this kind of discrimination savors more of malice than of morality.

Obituary.

Henry Alvin Gaerte was born August 12, 1872, and died March 3, 1882, aged 9 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Gathered 'round a narrow coffin,
  Stood a mourning funeral train,
While for him redeemed thus early,
  Tears are falling now like rain.

Hopes are crushed and hearts are bleeding,
  Drear the fireside now, and lone,
He, the best loved and the dearest,
  Far away to heaven has flown.

Long, long will they miss thee, Henry,
  Long, long days for thee they weep,
And through many nights of sorrow,
  Memory will his vigils keep.

The Way To Go West.

This is frequently a very perplexing question to those who contemplate moving their families to the great West, the land of cheap farms and rich gold and silver mines. It can hardly be expeced that the farmer, mechanic or merchant can keep themselves fully posted on matters of transportation, so as to be able to select the cheapest, most comfortable, and at the same time the most direct line to the West, with the fewest changes of cars.

Frequent changes of cars means frequent connections to be made; to miss one of these connections causes a delay of many hours, and, of course, additional expense and trouble.

When a person once lets it become known that he contemplates moving his family West, he is astonished at the amount of interest that some people take in his prospective trip. They proffer advice freely, and tell of the wonderful rates they can procure if you will put yourself in their hands for consignment. Do they take all of this interest in your affairs for nothing, out of pure kindness to you? Oh, no; they are probably land agents, and will sell you out to some inferior line at so much per head. They will then write to the railroad company upon whose line you locate, and get a commission from them upon all the land you may purchase, which, of course, comes out of your pocket.

To all who contemplate going West, either to settle or for a pleasure trip, deal directly with the authorized agents of a railroad company, where you can always do better than any one can do for you.

The Great Baltimore & Ohio runs their entire trains through to Chicago without change, making sure connections, and has fewer changes of cars than any other route. This old reliable through route would not permit one of its agents to deceive you, or to take any undue advantage of you. Their agents have instructions to always sell tickets via the most direct lines, and at the lowest rates. They have in their employ, as traveling agents, such men as John T. Lane, at Columbus, and J. A. Webb, at Tiffin, who will furnish you, free of charge, all information you may desire as to routes, rates, &c. Anything that these gentlemen may represent to you can be depended upon as being perfectly reliable, and we would advise all contemplating a trip West to write to them. They will reply by letter, or will call upon you in person. 9-2t.

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, will offer for for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, to-wit: The northeast quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34), north of range (12) twelve, east. Also a tract of land containing thirty-three acres situated in said section eleven (11), bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of said section eleven and running on the west boundary line of said section to a point eighty-eight (88) rods north, thence to a point sixty (60) rods east, thence south eighty-eight (88) rods to the south boundary line of said section, thence west on the south boundary line of said section to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months. Defered payments to be secured by notes at six per cent interest with approved personal security.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

McQUISTON &
RALSTON'S

CLOSING OUT SALE

50 boys' vests	50 and 75c. each
100 men's vests from	60c, to $1.00 each
100 men's coats from	$1.50 to $5.00 "
25 men's fine coats from	$4.00 to $8.00 "
50 prs. men's Cassimere pants	$3.00 to $4.00
40 prs. white blankets from	$2.00 to $3.40
worth from	$2.50 to $4.00

BARGAINS IN

JEANS,
SKIRTS,
SHAWLS,
HATS,
CAPS,
FLANNELS,
ETC., ETC.

We are offering special bargains in

CARPETS

LACE CURTAINS,

BLACK SILKS.

It will pay to anticipate your wants and buy now. This opportunity will not last long.

McQUISTON & RALSTON.

Being the only

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

in Northern Indiana, we make a specialty of handling the best and newest patterns of

TAPESTRY,
BODY BRUSSELS,
AND WOOL CARPETS

At lowest prices. We also keep a full line of

HOUSE FURFISHING GOODS!

MODERWELL AND STUDOR,

Successors to

S. W. ELLSWORTH AND CO

FT. WAYNE, IND.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

J. C. BOYER,

Is opening up in the Patterson Building, a stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc, etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS,
GLOVES, MITTENS,
NOTIONS,
ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying, for you can save money by buying of me.

All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 2-tf.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

CORN AND WATERMELONS.

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—Sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the

1-tf. ACME IMPORTING CO.: Athens Ga.

MUSIC MONEY

$35.00 FOR ONLY $1.00.

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $25 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide S

2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

SMALL POX

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

Prevented and cured by the use of

BROMO CHLORALUM

Used in Hospitals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities.

Patients should be sponged with it, according to directions, several times a day. The virus of the disease is by this means neutralized, and contagion is prevented; pit marks are also prevented. One bottle diluted with water will make twelve pints of proper strength for use.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet.

BROMO CHEMICAL COMPANY.

24 Liberty St. New York City.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives, Knives,
Chains, Cnains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"

Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES

—OF—

SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

THE BURCH PLOW.

SPECIAL REASONS WHY THE BURCH PLOW IS DEMONSTRATED TO BE THE BEST PLOW IN THE MARKET.

1st. No other plow will do the same work and do it as well with the same draft.

2nd. No other plow will work as well, both in soft and hard ground, working well in hard ground where other plows will not work at all.

3rd. No other plow holds as easy, runs as steadily or cleans the furrows out as nicely.

4th. No other plow is as cheap, taking into consideration all that pertains to a good plow. Our steel plows are made of the best quality of cast steel, the most costly steel put into plows, possessing the best scouring qualities and wearing from two to three times as long as common steel plows. Also have the same plow in chilled mettal. Call and see the Burch Plow.

W. H. KIBLINGER,
Auburn, Ind.

The White Mountains Excursions.

In the Detroit Evening News of March 3rd, an advance announcement is made of the sixth season of excursions "From Detroit to the Sea." They will be three in number and leave Detroit on the morning of July 5th, 20th and 27th, and tickets will be good to return any time before Sept. 4th. The route is to be via. the Grand Trunk R. R. and St. Lawrence River steamers, through the Thousand Islands and famous Rapids to Montreal, thence to the White Mountains and sea shore at Portland, Maine, (near Boston). On the return trip, Quebec Niagara Falls and Buffalo are to be included, making altogether a trip of over 2,000 miles for $20. Each of the excursions will be conducted by W. H. Brearley, who has taken seven parties over the same route in former years and who last year successfully managed three excursions. The trains are "special" trains of Pullman Palace cars, and upon the St. Lawrence river a special steamer will be used. A handsome guide book giving full descriptions and illustrations of this route, may be obtained for 30 cents by writing to Mr. Brearley, office Detroit Evening News. Over 40 maps have been engraved for this edition and the title page is an exact copy, in colors, of an oil painting of Glen Ellis Falls, near the Glen House, in the White Mountains.

* * *

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the members of this church and society was held in the audience room of the church Monday evening last. The report of the trustees showed the church to be in a very healthy financial condition. During the year the salary of Rev. Henry Johnson was increased from $1500 to $1700 and the report of the treasurer shows a balance in the treasurer of $800. The trustees recommended that steps be immediately taken to increase the seating capacity of the church.—Grand Haven News Journal.

Rev. Johnson was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place and his many friends here will be glad to learn that he has been installed as the pastor of that church where his talent and ability as a minister of the gospel are duly appreciated.

* * *

—Last Friday evening a very pleasant party of friends gathered at the residence of James E. Rose. Among those present, who are not residents of this place, were Judge Best and wife of Waterloo, W. S. Best and wife of Minneapolis, and Mrs. McNagny of Columbia city, whom our people will remember as Miss Effie Wunderlich, sister of Mrs. Theo. Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are pleasant entertainers, and their guests will remember them for the privilege of passing a few hours in their cosy home.

* * *

—I desire to inform all those who wish to purchase a buggy, that I have the largest and best assortment in this part of the state, and at prices to suit the times. I will not be undersold by any one. Open buggies for $75.00; top buggies $100.00. Not Cincinnati buggies, but made at my own works. Call and see me before you purchase.

CHARLES ECKHART,
9-2t Prop. Eckhart Carriage Works.

LOST.—Three weeks ago some "dog jumper" took a black, Newfoundland pup from town that belongs to an employe of the COURIER. The owner has a collar and tag ready for him and would like very much to get a hold on his dog—and the fellow, too.

* * *

—Don't fail to see Andersen Bros. before you buy your carriages. All those holding orders for the varnishing of their buggies will come to Waterloo.
10-4w. ANDERSON BROS., Waterloo.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Plant trees.

—Plant maple trees.

—Old Mr. Raut has started an ashery.

—No new cases of small-pox up to date.

—The Burch plow! The BURCH PLOW!! 10-4t

—The hacks run to the Junction again.

—Miss Hattie Baker is quite sick with fever.

—Work will begin on the school house shortly.

—The Burch plow is in steel or chilled metal. 10-4t.

—Cool's wagon shop has a new paint scaffold.

—No other plow holds as easy as the Burch plow. 10-4t

—We noticed Harry Stamets on the streets Tuesday.

—Look at the Burch plow before buying. It is boss. 10-4t

—E. R. Shoemaker, of Smithfield, was in town this week.

—The Burch plows are for sale by W. H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Ind.

—Billy Rainier will move his family to Denver, Col., in a few weeks.

—Edward Orr, of Corunna, is acting as a juryman on the Cook case.

—J. W. Zimmerman, of Waterloo made us a friendly call last Saturday.

—Our friend John Harvey dropped in to see us a few minutes last Friday.

—Miss Josie Rush has finished her school at Sedan, and is at home once more.

—Two days of the Cook trial have been occupied on a complaint of Mr. Watt.

—It is rumored that M. F. Long will purchase an interest in McQuiston's store.

—Frank Zimmerman is going to indulge in the very sensible luxury of a new porch.

—Mr. Myers will sell agricultural machinery for W. H. Kiblinger the coming summer.

—Miss Thompson, of Columbia City, is visiting in the family of W. A. Clark this week.

—It looks natural to see Judge Best in the court room again, even if he does not stay long.

—We learn that Mrs. John Rush will reside in Auburn after her school at Pleasant Lake closes.

—H. H. Keep, of Pleasant Lake, called on us last week. He is still principal of the school at that place.

—New lettuce in abundance at the green house of Mr. Fleming, next lot south of the Presbyterian church.

—There will be a farmers' institute at Crawfordsville, March 22 and 23. These meetings are becoming popular.

—People began to make up their gardens last week and dig about generally. We fear they are getting too rash.

—Mrs. McNagny of Columbia city, formerly Miss Effie Wunderlich is visiting her sister Mrs. Theodore Reed.

—Allmanritter, the Waterloo man who stole Shoner's hides, has been sentenced to one year in the state prison.

—Schaab & Beugnot have the neatest, nobbiest, line of hats just received Boys come and see them. We can suit you, 9-3t.

—Wilmington township Democrats will hold their caucus for the nomination of township officers, a Butler, on Saturday, March 25, at one o'clock p. m.
COMMITTEE.

—Hon. Freeman Kelley made us a brief call Tuesday. Think the special jury had something to do with his visit to the county seat.

—John Duncan, Willard Kee, Cyrus Kelley, Ab. Kelley and Cyrus Bowman, of Waterloo, are among those who put in an appearance at court last week.

—An extra number of jurymen were gathered in this week to assist in the Cook trial. But three of the regular panel remained when the trial began on Tuesday.

—The boy who is just now the subject of the greatest amount of discussion, is the small-pox patient. He has passed the crisis of the disease and is in a fair way to a speedy recovery.

—George Hazzard, whom many of our citizens may remember, was last week arrested in Chicago. We did not learn the exact nature of the charge against him but presume it is about the usual thing—a fraud of some kind.

—Rev. Henry Johnson made a short call at our office on Tuesday. He has been staying here a few days with his family, after which he returns to his charge at Grand Haven. He always meets with a hearty welcome from our people.

—The Burch plow.

—The Burch plow runs light 10-4t

—W. H. Kiblinger sells the Burch plow. 10-4t

—Grand jury adjourned Tuesday, after a busy session.

—Wm. Tyndall, of Spencerville, is in town serving on the jury.

—The largest stock of carriages in DeKalb county, is at Anderson Bros., Waterloo.

—Mrs. Abright and her daughter Maud are visiting friends in Warsaw this week.

—We learn that Mrs. Robert McDougall is quite ill from the effects of vaccination.

—H. Hood of Smithfield, was in town Saturday.

—The Burch plow is warranted in every particular. 10-4t

—For a fine shoe or boot made to order, some thing neat & nice, go to the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—Men's heavy boots & ladies' heavy shoes at your own prices, for 30 days, at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—See Moderwell & Studor's advertisement in to-day's paper. Carpets of all kinds for sale at bottom prices.

—The great carpet store at Ft. Wayne puts forth its prospectus this spring with greater inducements than ever before.

—Ladies' kid button shoes all prices from $1,75 to $3,00. Children's shoes all styles & prices at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—Parties wishing a large stock from which to select carpets, should call on Moderwell & Studor, in Ft. Wayne.

—James Culbertson has gone to Albion for a week or two to assist J. J. Martin in putting his new hardware store in running order. Mr. C. knows how to do it.

—Mrs. Espy who has been for some time visiting in the family of A. O. Espy of this place, has returned to her home in St. Louis.

—See our stock of carpets, and compare prices with other houses. We will not be undersold.

9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

—The M. E. social will be entertained at the lecture room of the church, Wednesday afternoon & evening March the 15th.

By order of Secy.

—We would call special attention to to our new stock of clothing. Prices to suit everyone. Come and see for yourselves.

9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

—We call attention to the advertisement of Root & Co. in this number. Their stock of carpets, curtains and other goods for the spring trade is unsurpassed by any stock in this section of the country.

—H. G. Zimmerman Esq., who is holding court this term, is highly spoken of by the legal fraternity for his impartiality and the industry and ability with which he keeps things moving.

NOTICE.—I am going to move away from Auburn and locate in Quincy, Michigan. Will go about the 15th of March, 1882. All parties having accounts with me will please call and settle them.

9-2w. DR. C. S. SEARS.

—We learn that Harvey Mills, a young married man living at the Junction, has resigned his position as the head of a family and left for parts unknown. The letter he left behind him stated that he had gone "forever and aye" and they need not look for him to return.

—Miss Ada Spangler was on our streets last week but is still in poor health. Her father, however, expresses himself as very hopeful, as her improvement has been so great that he believes she will fully recover. This will be good news to her many friends.

—The Bank of Butler has failed. We learn that a number of the citizens of that place are sufferers by the collapse. It seems that the firm had no capital on which to start a bank and had been running it on the faith people had in them. Not a very good capital for business of that kind.

—A. F. Fleming, the gardener, who is located just south of the Presbyterian church, has quite a nice establishment. In his green house he keeps flowers of all kinds, and has them at all times for sale. He also has early plants, such as cabbage, tomatoes, &c., large enough to plant at the present time. Those wishing anything in his line should not fail to give him a call.

—From our sanctum window yesterday morning we gazed upon the jovial, smiling countenance of T. C. Mays, esq., now located at Hot Springs, Ark. In a brief call from the Colonel we learn he will move his family to the above place the coming Monday. The COURIER, with their many friends, regrets to sever the social tie which has so long glided us down the stream of life together. May their new home be pleasant with a happy financial ending.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Miss Jennie McClellan is home for a few days.

Judge Best has been at home for a short vacation.

J. D. McAnally is giving his residence a coat of paint.

E. T. Bryaland visited Chicago and Indianapolis last week.

Mrs. Hamil is visiting friends in Fort Wayne this week.

Mrs. B. F. Kennedy made a business trip to Auburn last week.

A. L. Fausett is busy this week painting H. Leib's barn and house.

Many of our citizens went over to court to be present at the Cooke trial.

Mrs. H. Leib and her daughter Jennie spent Sunday in Hillsdale with Miss Ola.

Miss Kate Woodhull, of Angola, was the guest of Miss Carrie Morell Tuesday.

Those who missed hearing G. Paul Smith Tuesday evening, missed a rare treat.

Erston Bigler, of Goshen, was in town last Thursday calling on his friends.

R. J. Ettinger, of Angola, was in town Saturday visiting his daughter, Mrs. B. F. Kennedy.

Dr. Shepherd, formerly of this place, but now of Warren, Ohio, is in town calling on his friends.

Wallace Webester and family, of Minneapolis, Minn., are visiting with Mrs. W's. sister. Mrs. J. I. Best.

Isaiah Likens, who has been suffering with dropsy for several weeks, died Tuesday and was buried Wednesday.

Our musical people are enjoying a treat this week in a musical convention conducted by Prof. W. J. Harrington, of Chicago.

W. S. Best and family, who have been spending the winter with friends in this county, start for their home in Minneapolis to-day.

Pete Fisher and Ed. Long were at Auburn last week. The latter has a memorandum book that may prove as serviceable as that of Oakes Ames.

Wesley Zimmerman and John Campbell are making things move in the blacksmithing and wagon making line. The wood work department of the business is under the management of Mr. Klotz, who is highly spoken of as a mechanic.

Dr. Stough is about to remark to Detective McDonald, "You are another" or something to that effect. McDonald had Stough arrested for taking illegal fees in pension cases, and now the doctor is about to prove that McDonald has fallen hopelessly from virtue under the influence of the seductive smiles of a Waterloo widow. These things are very "too, too."

SPENCERVILLE.

Miss Lena Olds has returned.

Mr. S. Kelley has returned to the country.

Miss Ella Emanuel is soon expected to return.

Geo. Patterson, of Warsaw, was in town last week.

Our "glee club" was out serenading Saturday evening.

Sol. Barney and family spent Sunday in the village.

Mr. Stoffer and family will return to Spencerville this spring.

Mr. B. Zimmerman entertained the social Saturday evening.

Wm. Tyndall has been attending court at Auburn this week.

Misses Laura and Eva Shutt will soon leave to attend school at Valpariso.

A number of our young folks attended the concert at St. Joe Friday evening.

Rev. Baker commenced a series of meetings at the Lutheran church last Sunday evening.

The missionary society of the M. E. church was entertained by Mrs. Dr. Houghton last Friday afternoon.

School closes Friday. We are sorry to loose Mr. Wiley from our midst, as he has been a faithful teacher, and then, too, the proprietor of the Palmer will miss his society.

Gerry Emanuel has retired to private life, and Ed. Bishop now occupies the position formerly taken by himself, as his "sole" cannot stand the notoriety given by the Spencerville correspondents.

RUSTIC.

CONCORD.

John H. Gill deals only in high priced houses.

New goods and low prices. H. Garret has returned.

James Farwell's youngest child is quite sick with lung fever.

Mrs. F. Buchanan was visiting friends in Auburn last week.

Mr. G. W. Reed and wife were the guests of G. W. Draggoo last Sunday.

J. K. and H. R. Culbertson were here last Tuesday shaking hands with their many friends.

A great many of our young folks attended the exhibition at St. Joe last Friday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Draggoo was suddenly called home by the serious illness of her daughter Jennie.

It is rumored that one of our bachelors will soon sail out into the sea of matrimony. Success to H.

John D. Smith has moved back and purchased another farm adjoining his old one, and thinks Indiana is as good as Ohio.

Samuel Morr, who has been suffering from a stroke of paralysis for the last six weeks, is slowly recovering the use of his limbs and also his speech.

DEAN.

SEDAN.

Samuel Seydel spent Sunday in Butler.

Examine the dog law in Husselman's store.

R. M. Lockhart was in town last week looking after his lumber business.

Some of our boys had a severe attack of the spring fever for a few days back.

Adam Husselman is selling off his goods at auction. Dan Blucher does the talking for him. Dan is good at business.

Candidates for township offices are very quiet around here. It is time for them to give us the friendly shake, and inquire how the folks are.

James Jones spent the winter visiting his relatives and old acquaintances around Sedan. He returned to his home in Kansas Wednesday.

Mrs. Burnham, of Saginaw, Mich., and Mrs. Hine, of Milan, Ohio, who have been visiting their brother, Mr. Hine, of this place, returned home last week.

J. A. M.

FAIRFIELD.

Business is brisk, and our new merchant reports sales increasing.

Mr. Leslie Ash was suddenly called home last week to the bedside of his dying mother.

Prof. M. A. Boughman has returned from his old camping ground. He likes Indiana best yet.

George Gonser is negotiating for property in Sedan, intending to make that place his future home.

Miss Belle Galehouse, of Doylestown, Wayne county, Ohio, is visiting with Dr. O. F. Rudolph's family.

Harry Smith, whose limb was amputated some time ago, has entirely recovered, and is able to walk about with the aid of crutches.

DIED.—Charley A., son of Conrad and Harriet Snellenberger, on the 28th ult., of acute rheumatic fever, aged 7 years, 7 months and 19 days.

QUILL.

* * *

—Mr. Lewis Johnson, who for several years has held the position of local agent for the Wabash St. L. & P. R. R. Co. at this place, we regret to say, has been compelled on account of ill health to resign his position. His ill health being partially induced by too close attention to office duties. Mr. J. has made for himself and the company he represents many friends, and proved himself to be active, efficient and gentlemanly in the discharge. We anticipate it will be some time before the company will be successful in replacing a man in his late position who will give such general satisfaction. We hope that wherever Mr. Johnson may go, if he should conclude to leave, he will find as many friends as we know he leaves here.

Persons contemplating a trip to Chicago, should not miss the opportunity of visiting Haverly's new theater. This popular place of amusement is the finest in the city, and is the only one that does not keep open doors on Sunday. It contains twenty-seven private boxes finely furnished. All the employes are dressed in fine uniform, and will show visitors every attention necessary to their comfort and convenience.

—We see by the Fort Wayne papers that Mrs. Vesta M. Swartz, wife of Dr. Swartz of this place, graduated at the Fort Wayne Medical College last Wednesday. We believe she is the first lady of this county to graduate in any professional school. She expects to practice in connection with her husband and we predict for her a successful career.

—We have just received the largest and choicest stock of spring clothing, and the nobbiest line of hats ever brought to this market, with prices to defy competition.

9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

—You can save twenty per cent. at Anderson Bros., Waterloo. 10-4w.

—Good school shoes for spring wear cheap, at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

FARMERS— bring in your old dry bones. I will pay you $5.00 pr ton.

S. U. Terney.

—Men's fine boots, $2.50 to $2,75
10-3t. W. J. AUSTIN. & CO.

—The Burch plow, the king of the field. 10-4t

THE BALL OPENED.

In our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ROOT &
COMPANY

Have now opened up, and are displaying their entire spring purchase of

CARPETINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising large and choice assortments of

AXMINSTER CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
Extra SUPER INGRAINS,

SUPER ALL WOOL CARPETS,
DOUBLE COTTON CHAINS,
IRISH BRUSSELS,
FINE RAG CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,

COTTAGE CARPETS,
OFFICE CARPETS,
TURKISH RUGS,
SMYRNA RUGS,
COCOA AND
CHINA MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ANTIQUE CURTAINS,
SILK TAPESTRIES,
HOLLANDS, SHADES,

FIXTURES,
CRETONNES,
STAIR RODS,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
POLES, ETC., ETC.

HOUSEKEEPERS

About refurnishing their homes, are cordially invited to examine our stock of above goods before purchasing, as we are prepared to convince them that

OUR PRICES: Are Low.
STYLES: The Choicest.
QUALITY: The Best

Offered in this section of the State

ROOT AND
COMPANY.
46 and 48 Calhoun St.
FT. WAYNE.............INDIANA

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road;
If our lips could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load;
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be?
Would we wait with such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers,
Pressed against the window-pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again—
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah! these quiet, ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How these little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns, but roses,
For our reaping bye and bye.

Strange! we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird is flown;
Strange! that we should slight the violet
Till the lovely flowers are gone!
Strange! that Summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair,
As when Winter's snowy pinions
Shake the white down in the air.

Lips, from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day;
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us with sweetest accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path:
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day,
With the patient hand removing
All the briers from our way.

THAT PUMPKIN PIE FESTIVAL

"Come Cindy, hurry up them pies, and for mercy's sake don't keep that oven door open so long! A pusson would think you was one of them city gals by the way you go 'but doin' things. Hain't I larned you over and over again how to bake pumpkin pies? Hain't I 'stilled into your mind, Cindy the ups and downs of cookin'? I rather guess your par will begin to think he'd oughter have followed my 'vice and thought twice afore he'd let you go a-gallivantin off to that boardin school to the city."

She was a jolly-faced, ample-waisted matron, the speaker; and she unburdened herself of the forgoing with a considerable degree of short breath, jerky gestures, and frequent peeps over the steel-bowed spectacles. It was one of those story-and-a-half New England farm-houses, surrounded by a well-kept garden; and Cindy, the busy little body who flitted from the apple-paring pan to the stove, was a rosy-cheeked lass, with nut-brown hair, pretty dimpled chin, and a nose slightly of the piquant, turn-up order.

Cindy Brown's years numbered only seventeen, and the few short years reaching back when the new sunshine came to the little farm house had been filled with the pure calms which reach about and encircle a lovely girl in their fragrant meshes. No storm of passion had ever approached to stir the pool of her lot. All was joy in Cindy's life, and her goodhearted mother prayed to God nightly to temper the child's future with peace and content.

This was the seventeenth anniversary of Cindy's birthday, and it was the occasion of a fête; not such fetes as commonly arise from such occasions in the city—balls, gay parties and the like. Ah, no! Cindy's fete was a jolly, substantial, good, old-fashioned pumpkin-pie festival

A store of luscious yellow moons were put away on the pantry shelves, and a score or so more were in prospective ere the wonted amount was acquired. The long stretch of landscape, reaching afar off toward the west, was tinted with the bronzes and yellows of autumn; and the woods, too, had begun to put on their mantle of golden hue, and dot the undulatig plain here and there like gigantic money pieces.

A step on the gravel walk startled Cindy from her kneeling position by the stove; Mrs. Brown, too, was startled, for she dropped a couple of stitches as she peered over her spectacles at the intruder.

It was only a little, round-faced neighboring lad, with straw hat surmounting a freckled brow and a shock of yellow curls. His gingham shirt, open at the throat, disclosed the line of weather tan upon his neck. He pulled off his hat and nervously nibbled at its rim while he stuttered forth;

"M-M iss B-B-rown, them folks o-o-over in the—the big house sent—sent me to tell you if—if you would let—let 'em fetch some—some city folks w-w-with 'em to—to—to-night."

Before Cindy could reply, her mother laid down her knitting, and exclaimed:

Ikey Bruce, do you know what I'd do if you was my boy?"

"N-no; would you—you—you give me a p-piece of p-p-pie?" returned the youngster.

"I'd take a strap to you young man! That's what I'd do!"

"W-w-what f-for?"

"I'd strap you up so slick, young man, that you'd talk straight forever after," said Mrs. Brown.

She picked up her work again, and the needles recommenced their musical clicking.

Ike's eyes opened very wide, and he bit an entire piece out of the rim of his hat ere he replied:—

"M-ma s done it, but—but she hain't fo-fotched her y-yet."

"Never mind, Ikey; you'll get over it some day," broke in Cindy.

She cut a good sized piece from one of the pies and handed it to him, saying at the same time:

"You may tell the folks at the big house that I would like very much to have them bring their friends. Now run back, Ikey, and say what I have told you."

"Th-thank you, mum. G-good-bye, M-m-misses Brown."

"Good-bye to you, Ikey; don't let your tongue trip up your feet," returned Mrs. Brown, after Ikey's hurrying form.

The fragrant aroma of roses filled the low-ceiled kitchen, floated out of the doorway and greeted the nostrils of more than one passer-by.

"There, ma, the pies are all done," said Cindy, taking the last one from the oven and depositing it alongside the others in the pantry.

"Have you got the napkins all sorted out, Cindy? I don't think them white ones will be half as 'propriate as the yaller damask."

"Yes, ma, I have got them all arranged," said Cindy, as she dried her hands with the towel.

"What is it getting to be?" inquired Mrs. Brown.

"Half-past-five."

"Land sakes alive, child! You must fly about and get the house to rights. Cindy, it's getting late; half-past five! Girl, you don't seem to have no notion of the value of them minits that go speedin' along. If you was to get married now, why then some minits would be shorter than seconds. Cindy —Cindy Brown! What are you blushing for? I only mentioned about minits and marryin'—but, land sakes alive, g r', don't let them pop the wits clean out of your silly head and send the red o your face. Your time will come, darter, so don't let it bother you now."

Cindy did blush, though, and deeply, too. She blushed even deeper as she stood before the looking-glass arranging her hair.

What a pretty face it was, and how faithfully that glass reflected all the charming outlines and colorings! She was a plain little maid, yet she knew that the face smiling at her with sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, and soft lips with twin rows of pearls between them, was a pretty one.

wonder if any man had ever yet told her that she was handsome? Pshaw! such a question does no credit to the writer; flattery comes soon enough without tempting it; and he asks pardon for his silly question.

There they come, Cindy's friends; flocking over the close cropped pastures, strolling along the roads; some singly, some in groups of two, three, and four.

The invitations had been sent out a week ago; it was the main subject of conversation for a week past, and now the dear little maid's friends were gathering to help her celebrate the dawning of a new year just about to enter upon Cindy's life.

The small parlor was comfortably filled with the merry laughing crowd. The sitting-room was filled, and even the kitchen was brought into use.

In the sitting-room they were spinning the platter. Cindy sprang to catch it in response to her name, sung out by a very red-faced, awkward country lad. Too late! The platter began to lag and it wobbled over on its side ere Cindy could catch it.

"Forfeit, forfeit, Cindy! Let me be your judge!" exclaimed Myra Jinks, Cindy's bosom friend.

"Very well, Myra, you can be my judge.

"All right. Bow to the wittiest, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one you love best!"

"O my! Not that, Myra!"

"Yes, you've got to do it, and blindfolded, too," returned the merciless judge.

"Why, how can I bow to the wittiest, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one I love best, if I cannot see either of them?"

"Oh, guess at it, Cind; it will be such fun," exclaimed one of the boys; and he drew the back of his hand across his lips as if he'd fain be, without urging, the recipient of the "kiss the one you love best."

"Well, blindfold me, then."

Cindy's eyes were securely blindfolded with a hankerchief and she was placed in the middle of the room, turned thrice about, and then launched forth upon her interesting mission.

"The folks at the big house," whispered the boys and girls, as two young ladies in white, accompanied by two strange gentleman, came into the room.

Cindy, being blindfoldeded, was all unconscious of the new addition to her guests. The four stood in one corner, interested spectators of the merry scene. Arranged around the room were the country boys and, and there in the middle of the room was Cindy, blindfolded.

She reached out her hands—pretty little hands, by the way, though a trifle red. She walked a few yards forward and bowed.

A titter ran around the circle, for Zed Ludkins, the dullest fellow in the village, blushed even to the roots of his carroty hair as the girl bowed to him. Then she turned, walked straight in the opposite direction, and knelt upon one knee.

A loud peal of laughter, then "Oh, I'm sorry!" from many lips, greeted Cindy's second task.

Little Jane Bruce was a poor deformed girl of 14; her face was disfigured by a hair-lip, her features distorted by a blood-red birth-mark upon one cheek. She blushed painfully when Cindy knelt before her and, though she knew it was not meant for a stigma, still her face plainly showed the pain at her heart.

Then Cindy arose, turned anxiously about, and in her heart hoped that the recipient of her next favor would be some for whom she cared not a straw. It must have been fate that led her, for she walked straight to the corner where the "folks from the big house" stood with their city friends. She paused in front of the youngest of the latter, and lifted up her lovely face. The young man's face was a puzzle. Should he accept the invitation and kiss that rosebud mouth poised so very temptingly to him? Should he say "Not for me, pretty maid; I am a stranger?" He accepted the first proposition, bent his face and pressed a kiss upon the girl's lips.

She started back, and a warm flush suffused her face. Whom had she kissed? Could it be a stranger? Oh! her heart beat rapidly. Some one who had a mustache! And not any of her country friends gathered here to-night were possessors of such an affair.

She pulled the handkerchief from her eyes and a pair of very roguish ones, a frank face, looked down upon her blushing countenance.

"I'm so ashamed—I—I did not know—"

"No apologies, Cindy, are necessary," interrupted one of the young ladies.

Then followed the introduction to the two young gentleman, And after the peculiar incident as given was over, the affair glided along smoothly.

The pies were cut; napkins, plates and forks were provided. The rattle of the dishes and forks tended to drown conversation. However, the young city fellow who had kissed Cidny managed to get in a word now and then, the last remark on his part being:

"Miss Brown, who made these admirable pies?"

"Why, I—I made them," returned Cindy.

"By Jove! pumpkin pies are out of my city bill of fare. If you will permit me—just a small quarter, please."

"Our quarters are of a size, sir," returned the girl, and she took his plate into the pantry, returning with another—the third for him—quarter.

A short period of dancing, a great many kisses, a great many "good-nights," and Cindy Brown's pumpkin pie birthday anniversary had come to an end.

Friend reader, do you wish me to take you through a host of perplexities? Do you wish me to tell you of love spats, jealousies, and all that? I don't think it would be right—certainly not true—for Cindy married the young gentleman after a certain lapse of time. There was no jealousy, no vexation, no anything to mar their love passage.

Hence we will leave them as they now are, two middle-aged people, one writing about, the other tel ing the two children how, their mother, blind-fo ded, chose and "kissed the one s e lo ed best."

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Hugo's Joyous Faith.

Victor Hugo.

I feel in myself the future life. I am like the forest that has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but Heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal Spring is on my heart. Then I breathe, at this hour, the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others, "I have finished my day's work;" but I can not say, I have finished my life." My days were will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn. I improve every hour because I love this world as my fatherland, because the truth compels me as it did Voltaire, that human divinity. My work is only a beginning. My monument is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity.

Opera-Going Christians.

Bro. Barnes' Sermon in Louisville.

Many slack-twisted Christians are in the habit of calling things by their wrong names. The devil comes in and says, what is the meaning of opera? he calls it an æsthetical thing; tells you that God has given you an æsthetical taste, and that He wants you to go to the opera. The devil tells you that there will be music in heaven, and that here the opera affords the finest specimen of music. Oh, you dear heavenly minded Christians, what sweet-scented creatures you are. Oh, yes, you are æsthetic followers of the devil, that's what you are. Jesus Christ never told one of His chilren to go to the opera. I don't blame any you for going, but don't lay it on the the Lord; for it is the devil that tel's you to go. Dancing, that's another æsthetic performance; it is such good exercise for the limbs; but the devil never tells you how weary and jaded you will be next morning and the danger there is of your having dyspepsia. No, the devil says God has provided this æsthetic recreation for his creatures. You are a liar Mr. Devil. Am I scolding you? No. I know that away down in the bottom of your hearts you love Jesus. Jesus don't scold you; He calls thing by their right names, and then says if you love me keep my commandments. Poor children, you will have to find out all this for yourselves, but, not now for you have got the devil in you.

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Helping a Constable.

Detroit Free Press.

One day a Michigan constable, who had long been trying to collect a claim of $40 against a sharp citizen, went to a worthy burgher and said:

"See here, Jones, I've got a plan to collect $40 of that sharper, Perkins. All I want is a little help from you, and if you'll grant it I won't forget the favor."

"I'm willing— what's your plan?" replied Jones.

"Why, I want you to bet him $20 that he doesn't weigh 120 pounds. If you'll do that I can fix the rest."

"Oh I'll do anything to help you out," said Jones, and they walked around to the grocery where Perkins was known to hang out. After a little talk, the constable keeping in the shade, Jones began bluffing, and when he stated his fiendish desire to bet $20 that Perkins wouldn't tip the beam at 120 pounds, his greenbacks were covered before a mule could kick three times. As the money was put up the constable slipped out for a garnishee, and was back in time to serve it on the stakeholder eventually paid a claim against him; but it has never been made plain to Jones how he made anything out of it. It has always seemed to him that he was $20 out, and for fifteen long years he has refused to walk on the same side of the street with that constable.

A Long Outlook for the Heir.

From the Montreal Witness.

An old farmer living about twelve miles west of Guelph died recently, leaving a will of which the substance is as follows: The son works the farm till his stepmother's death, at the end of which time he has to commence paying installments on $3,000 to the rest of the family at a yearly rate of $50 a year, and when he gets all paid off he will get the farm in his own possession. It will be seen that after the stepmother's death it will be sixty years before the son gets the farm, and as the woman is yet in the prime of life and healthy, it is calculated she may live another forty years. The son is now 30 years of age, and when he can claim the farm, by this reckoning, he will be 130 years old. The old man must either have thought life much longer than it is, or else he was afraid his boy might turn a spendthrift if allowed to get the property sooner.

NEW YEAR AMONG THE UTES.

How the Customs of Calling Were Observed by the Red Men and Women.

Bill Nye's Boomerang.

New Year's day was pretty generally observed among the children of the forest at the Fort Thornburg reservation, as well as at the old White River headquarters.

Mrs Veni Vidi Vici Colorow, with her three charming daughters, received at the parental tepee from 1 p m. until further orders. Mrs. Colorow was dressed in plain ashes of sage brush, gunny sack cut a la robe de sleeping c ır, with ear ornaments of copper rive s and bracelets of mother of clamshell, strung on strips of brocaded buckskin.

Miss Cleopatra-Union-Forever-One-and-Inseparable Colorow wore a grossgrain army tent, with brass overcoat buttons and hand-painted, with the device "U. S." in Roman characters on the back. Her hair was frescoed with antelope tallow and bangles of grizzly bear toe-nails, held in place with tarred rope.

Miss Walk-Around-the-Block Colorow wore a husk door mat, put decollette, with embroidery across the shoulder blade, forming the letters "Welcome."

Miss Knock-Down-and-Drag-Out Colorow wore a pair of agency suspenders and a hectic flush. She was the only lady at the Colorow tepee in full evening dress. Refreshments were served here, consisting of cottonwood sandwiches and Mumm's Extra Dry Rat and Roach Destroyer.

Mrs. Shavano and several others received at the magnificent Shavano dugout, on Fine Cut avenue.

Mrs. Shavano wore a cavalry blouse and ear ornaments.

Mrs. Sighing-Mountain-Pine wore a plug hat and Queen Elizabeth bed-quilt held in place with a Roman safety pin, rescued from the ruins of White River agency.

Refreshments were served here, consisting of prairie dog pie with variations and a symphony in sage hen salad, with dressing a la Chinaman. No liquor was served here, the ladies in an unguarded moment having surrounded the supply.

At the palatial buffalo wallow of Chief Antelope the ladies were not receiving, but gentlemen callers were cordially invited to stop at the front door and kick the large and hospitable aggregation of yaller dogs in honor of the day.

Colorow, in a spike-tail coat and a pair of high-cut gum boots led the list of callers.

The Son-in-law-of the-Nebraska-blizzard was with him, and wore a cotton umbrella and a headache. He was very sociable, being on the borders of delirium tremens, so that his odd fancies and facetious attempts to scalp his hostess several times made him a welcome guest wherever he went.

Toward evening the gentleman callers became very frolicsome and mirth provoking, pulling over several royal edifices where the ladies were receiving calls, and in one instance tipping over a bed-room where The-Daughter-of-the-Wailing-Wind was paring a pet corn.

Everything passed of pleasently until a young chief, who had become excited by contact with the flowing bowl, attacked an old Ute on Fine Cut avenue with a three-year-old club and killed him because he was making calls in a state of beastly sobriety.

Of course the young man saw on the following day that he had, perhaps been too hasty, and said that, if he had to do it over again, he thought he would do it quite differently; but, in the hurry and confusion, he did not have time to consider what the result might be.

The most attractive street costume was that worn by a son of Colorow, who was dressed in a gray army shirt held in place by a broad band of Wamsutta muslin. He wore beaded moccasins without socks and hair ornaments of tar roofing and selections from a feather bed. He also wore a necklace made of the back teeth of the friendly whites, strung on the E string of a violin.

The most gorgeous costume noticed among the ladies was that of Mrs. Brazos DeSoto-Nom-de-Plume, a half-breed squaw, whose pedigree runs back into some of the best Spanish and Ute families. She had disguised herself by washing her face unbeknown to even her most intimate friends. Still, a few recognized her, she being the only Ute lady receiving calls who weighed over 350 pounds.

She wore two soldier overcoats, one buttoned in front and one laced down the back with a clothes line. She wore her hair negligently in the form of a rat's nest, the deception being perfect and the effect very much heightened by use of maple syrup as a bandoline.

The following day was characterized by the usual amount of unavailing remorse and several post mortem examinations.

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Justice to the Hog.

A recent number of the Ohio Farmer contained the following, which will commend itself to all breeders who believe cleanliness is next to Godliness, and who desire to see American pork produce freed from European restraint:

"At present I have time and space to notice only one vile slander continually hurled at the hog. Away back in the days of unadulterated cussedness, some conscienceless sinner used the expression "that dirty hog." and ever since too-unutterable-too people have said it over and over again—"that dirty hog." The truth of the matter is that a hog is a cleanly and well-disposed animal, and when he is given a chance, will keep himself ready to answer the front door bell at all hours. And this fact is all the more to the praise of the hog, because he keeps clean from principle and pure love for cleanliness, and not from policy and hope of prolonging his days in the land of his birth. He does not know hygiene from a temperance tract. If you were to talk to him on the evil likely to result from closed pores, he would probably think you were a returned missionary and wanted a chew of tobacco. It is not from any such base consideration, nor of such an earthly nature as health and long life that he is clean, but from an inordinate principle implanted in his soul, a virtue as bright as the inside of a brass kettle. When a hog is kept in a close sty and compelled to eat, sleep and wallow in its own manure, it can not keep clean, however hard it may try to mantain a presentable appearance I know that a hog will wallow. He likes it. He loves to bathe. And if you give him clean water to bathe in he will come out of a bath as clean as a new pin. He does not ask for hot and cold water reservoirs; for an intricate arrangements of tubes and faucets; for towels and flesh-brushes. All he wants is water, clean water, in which to perform his ablutions, and he will be content. More than this, the hog is the only large domestic animal that will build himself a bed and keep it clean. When a hog can get the materials, he will always make a warm nest, and no matter how cold the nights may be, never deposit and manure therin. More than this, it is always careful to deposit both solid and liquid droppings away from the place where it eats and this is a virtuous trait is possessed by very few animals. The hog is as cleanly about himself as either the horse or the ox, if not more so, and if as much care and straw were used in bedding him, as much labor in removing manure from his quarters or in rubbing it from his body, as are expended upon the horses and cattle' the expression "that dirty hog," would never be truthfully used.

A Gypsy's Funeral.

San Francisco Call.

"Singing, I plod
By wayward fancy led;
Trusting in God
Who the sparrows still hath fed."

A curious crowd of children and grown people filled the narrow limits of Grand avenue yesterday morning, opposite the vacant lots where the gypsy camp is located. A couple of police officers in ceaseless monotone ordered the crowd to "keep away from that fence." The body of the dead gypsy lay in one of the tents in a handsome and rich casket. His family and friends filled the tent, mourning their lost. They were none of them dressed in mourning, as it is understood by other Caucasians, but all were carefully dressed, and some even richly, in fabric and color.

Noticing the reporter's surprise at this, the man who rents lots to the gypsies said: "They are rich, some of them very rich. They pay a good rent in gold and in advance for the ground they occupy. There is one man who lives in yonder tent who is probably worth $100,000. Hard to believe? Well, the men carry on an extensive horse-trading and the women earn a great deal more money than is generally supposed telling fortunes. They live cheaply, but not meanly, and save much."

Shortly after 11 o'clock six young men of the tribe bore the casket from the tent to the hearse, waiting with a dozen carriages in the little street. The news that that was a gypsy funeral had quickly spread, and the police had some difficulty in making a passage way to the hearse for the pall bearers.

At the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where the burial took place, the simple services of the Lutheran Church were read by the Rev. J. M. Buehler. During the services the mourning tribe stood silent; at its conclusion the young people formed a line around the grave and waited until the grave-diggers hastily filled in the earth Then three girls of the tribe each planted a bunch of flowers at the head, foot and middle of the soft earth. That was their only ceremony. Everything that had ever been used by or upon the dead man before or after death his family burned. Even the undertaker's appliances, the pall, stools and shaving tools were purchased and burned after their return from the grave. "Some of the things they burned I can not replace this side of New York, but they would not let me take them away," the undertaker said. In the morning early, before the funeral, a robe, 1 a-ness, some wearing apparel, a watch and other jewelry which had belonged to the dead gypsy, were burned by his sisters. A number of gypsies from Oakland camps came over to the funeral.

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Vanderbilt's New House.

Gath.

Nobody knows how much Vanderbilt's house has cost, into which he has moved, and which he showed last night to private friends. It does not make the appearance of Mrs. Stewart's fine house, nearly a mile below, but seems more cheery and comfortable—in fact, reveals the difference between the warm Dutch temperment of the Vanderbilts and the severe Greek of a North Irish linen draper. Vanderbilt's house is made of the warm brown stone current in New York, elaborately dressed, as if a great belt of vines had turned into stone; and considerable bronze appears in the parapets, etc. There being two houses almost exactly alike, connected with each other by a covered gallery, the whole taking up the front of one block; the further idea of family harmony is conveyed; and it is said that all Vanderbilt's married daughters are to live with their husbands in one of these houses. There are three families of such. Six hundred men were employed in these houses a year and a half in making these decorations, one-tenth of them foreign carvers and sculptors, whose passage were paid both ways, and their pay 260 a week.

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Snow.

From the New Haven Register.

Scientifically: Water solidified in stellate crystals, veriously modified and floating in the atmosphere.

Esthetically: Beautiful. Covering the earth with infinite purity, filling the air with utterly consummate beauty.

Practically: a heavy, damp, cold mass reposing in tantalizing drifts upon sidewalks, in the deep cuts of railroads, and piled up in front of barn doors. A delayer of travel and traffic and a complete developer of the shoveling muscles.

Socially: Formed and spread about for the express purpose of taking your best girl on a sleigh ride, when the jingle of the bells adds a piquancy to the charming conversation appropriate to such a delightful occasion.

Scientifically, an interesting study; esthetically, a feast for the eyes, when properly shaded with smoked glasses; practically, a dead weight upon business; socially, the enlivener of Winter society.

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Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey towards it, casts the shadows of our burden behind us.

JOCOSITIES.

If one dog can be placed on a scent, how may dogs can be placed on a trade dollar.

Why are seeds, when sown, like gate posts? Because they are planted in earth to propagate.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald: "The baby elephant isn't an æsthetic but its front legs are two and its hind legs two too."

Le Duc used to believe that it was possible to raise bald-headed cocoanuts, and thereby avoid the trouble of husking them.

Kept her word—"If thought I was going to become gray, I know I should die!" exclaimed Miss Springle. When she turned gray, she did dye, sure enough.

An old sailor was observed to always hanging about the door of a church when a marriage was to take place. He explained that he might see the tide going out.

The young woman with red gloves has given her hand to the young man with the scarlet necktie. It is easy to imagine what color the town will be painted when the wedding comes off.

Bridget (looking over the mantelpiece)—"What's thim, mam?" Mrs. Dotonart—Those are cherubs, Bridget." Bridget—"Cheerups, is it? Mary Ann says as how they was bats, and I says twins, barrin' the wings."

A wretch's thrust: "Everything is as regular as clockwork about my house," said Brown, who was showing the splendors of his new residence to some of his friends. "Yes," said Fogg, "it is tick, tick all the time, I suppose."

Redundancy: A druggist at Belton Falls, Va., has been sent to prison for sixty days "for selling liquor as a beverage." Wonder what they would have done with him if he had sold it as a liver-pad or a wash for removing freckles?

Extract from a census paper sent in at Paris by the head of a household who is in favor of rigid accuracy in all statements: 4. Are married? Yes; but I wish I wasn't. 5. How many children have you? None. My wife has three.

A Philadelphia firm, a few days ago, drew their check for $6,767,766 75. It is supposed the parties published a newspaper, and wished to pay their editors two weeks' back salary. They must have cut down their force since last pay-day.

A Brooklyn policeman rescued six children from a burning building. He had been only two weeks on the force. By the time he has been there two years he will learn to come out of a burning house with a new overcoat on and the spoons in his pocket.

Said the man as he lay crushed under the fallen wall: "For heaven's sake, get me out of here!" "Are you suffering much pain?" they asked. "Yes," he replied, but I don't mind about that! it's the row my wife will make about my coming home so late, that worries me."

Her mistake: "Why do you suppose Rev. Johnson Reed is always driving over to Smithville?' asked one Austin gentleman of another. "His wife says he goes over to admire the beauty of the place," was the reply. "Yes, but does his wife know the beauty of the place is a young widow?"

Translated from the Omnibus: "Sixteen years married, and still happy!" cried a hen-pecked husband, incredulous. "Sixteen years married, and today happier than ever," answered the happy married man. "You set me in astonishment! Without reason. My wife ran six months after the wedding with another man away."

Couldn't see the fun: A Bucks county man, at a church fair, thought it would be a good joke to put up a leather medal to be voted to the most unpopular man in the ward at ten cents a vote. But he wasn't so tickled with the notion when he was unanimously elected to take it. He could not see anything funny in the result.

A young man who was "left out" of a Cleveland surprise party, invited the young lady who was to be surprised to go with him to the theatre that evening. She did so, and the company which called on her, after waiting around well nigh unto Sunday morning, when the young lady came back with him from the theater, understood exactly what had become of that "surprise" when the two walked in together.

Baptist Weekly: Tommy was a little rogue, whom his mother had hard work to manage. Their house in the country was raised a few feet from the ground, and Tommy, to escape a well-deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Presently the father came home, and hearing where the boy had taken refuge, crept under to bring him out. As he approached on his hands and knees, Tommy asked: "Is she after you, too."

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No Apologies for Dinner.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Apologies for poor dinners are generally out of place. But when a lady has a forgetful husband, who, without warning, brings home a dozen guests to sit down to a plain family dinner for three or four, it is not in human nature to keep absolute silence. What to say and how to say it form the problem. Mrs. Tucker, the wife of Judge Tucker, of Williamsburg, solved this problem years ago. She was the daughtr or niece (I am uncertain which) of Sir Peyton Skipworth, and celebrated for her beauty, wit, ease, and grace of manner. Her temper and tact were put to the proof one court day, when the Judge brought with him the accustomed half score or more of lawyers, for whom not the slightest preparation had been made, the Judge having quite forgotten to remind his wife that it was court-day, and she herself, strange to tell, having overlooked the fact.

The dinner was served with elegance, and Mrs. Tucker made herself very charming. Upon rising to leave the guests to their wine she said:

"Gentlemen, you have dined to-day with Judge Tucker; promise me that you will all dine to-morrow with me."

This was all her apology, whereupon the gentleman all swore that such a wife was beyond price. The Judge then explained the situation, and the next day there was a noble banquet,

Moral: Never worry a guest with apologies.

IN MEMORY OF GARFIELD.

[Continued from Third Page.]

will rest largely upon his service in the House of Representatives. That service was exceptionally long. He was nine times consecutive Congressman to the House an honor enjoyed by not more than six other Representives of the more than 1,000 who have been elected from the organization of the Government to this hour

AS A PARLIAMENTARY ORATOR, as a debater on an issue squarely joined, where the position had been chosen and the ground laid out, Garfield must be assigned a very high rank—higher perhaps than any man with whom he was associated in public life. He gave careful and systematic study to public questions, and he came to every discussion in which he took part with elaborate and complete preparations. He was a steady and indefatigable worker. Those who imagine that talent or genius can supply the place or achieve the results of labor will find no encouragement in Garfield's life. In preliminary work he was apt, rapid and skillful. He possessed in a high degree **THE POWER OF READILY ABSORBING IDEAS** and facts, and, like Dr. Johnson, had the art of getting from a book all that was of value in it by a reading apparently so quick and cursory that it seemed like a mere glance at the table of contents. He was pre eminently fair and candid man; in debate he took no petty advantage, stooped to no unworthy methods, avoided personal allusion, rarely appealed to prejudice, did not seek to inflame passion. He had a quicker eye for the strong point of his adversary than for his weak point, and on his own side he so marshaled his weighty arguments as to make his hearers forget any possible lack in the complete strength of his position. He had a habit of stating his opponent's side with **SUCH AMPLITUDE OF FAIRNESS,** and such liberality of concession, that his followers often complained that he was giving his case away. But never in his prolonged participation in the proceedings of the House did he give his case away, or fail, in the judgment of competent and impartial listeners, to gain the mastery. These characteristics which marked Garfield as a great debater did not, however, make him a great parliamentary leader. A parliamentary leader, as that term is understood wherever free representative government exists, is necessarily and very strictly the organ of his party. An ardent American defined the instinctive warmth of patriotism when he offered the toast, "Our country, always right, but, right or wrong, our country."

THE PARLIAMENTARY LEADER who has a body of followers that will do, and dare, and die for the cause is one who believes his party always right, but, right or wrong, is for his party. No more important or exacting duty devolved upon him than the selection of the field and the time for contest. He must know not merely how to strike, but where to strike and when to strike. He often skillfully avoids the strength of his opponent's position and scatters confusion in his ranks by attacking an exposed point, when really **THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE CAUSE** and the strength of the logical intrenchment are against him. He conquers often both against the right and the heavy battalions, as when young Charles Fox, in the days of his Toryism, carried the House of Commons against justice, against immemorial rights, against his own convictions—if, indeed, at that period Fox had convictions, and in the interest of a corrupt administration, in obedience to a tyrannical sovereign, drove Wilkes from the seat to which the electors of Middlesex had chosen him, and installed Luttrell, in defiance not merely of law but of public decency. For an achievement of that kind, Garfield was disqualified—disqualified by the texture of his mind, by **THE HONESTY OF HIS HEART,** by his conscience, and by every instinct and aspiration of his nature. The three most distinguished parliamentary leaders hitherto developed in this country are Mr. Clay, Mr. Douglas and Thaddeus Stevens. Each was a man of consummate ability, of great earnestness, of intense personality, differing widely each from the others, and yet with a signal trait in common—the power to command. In the give and take of daily discussions; in the art of controlling and consolidating reluctant and refractory followers; in the skill to overcome all forms of opposition and to meet with competency and courage the varying phases of unlooked for assault or unsuspected defection, it would be difficult to rank with these a fourth name in all our Congressional history. But of these Mr. Clay was the greatest. It would, perhaps, be impossible to find in **THE PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF THE WORLD** a parallel to Mr. Clay in 1841, when at [illegible] years of age he took the control of the Whig party from the President who had received their suffrages, against the power of Webster in the Cabinet, against the eloquence of Choate in the Senate, against the herculean efforts of Caleb Cushing and Henry A. Wise in the House. In unshared leadership, in the pride and plentitude of power, he hurled against John Tyler, with deepest scorn, the mass of that conquering column which had swept over the land in 1840, and drove his Administration to seek shelter behind the lines of his political foes. Mr. Douglas achieved a victory scarcely less wonderful when, in 1854, against the secret desires of a strong Administration, against the wise counsel of the older chiefs, against the conservative instincts and even the moral sense of the country, he **FORCED A RELUCTANT CONGRESS** into a repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, in his contest from 1865 to 1866, actually advanced his parliamentary leadership until Congress tied the hands of the President and governed the country by its own will, leaving only prefunctory duties to be discharged by the Executive. With two hundred millions of patronage in his hands at the opening of the contest, aided by the active force of Seward in the Cabinet, and the moral power of Chase on the bench, Andrew Johnson could not command the support of one-third in either house against the parliamentary uprising of which Thaddeus Stevens was the animating spirit and the unquestioned leader. From these three great men **GARFIELD DIFFERED RADICALLY**—differed in the quality of his mind, in temperhment, in the form and phase of ambition. He could not do what they did, but he could do what they could not, and in the breadth of his Congressional work he left that which will long exert a potential influence among men and which, measured by the severe test of posthumous criticism, will secure a more enduring and more enviable fame. Those unfamiliar with **GARFIELD'S INDUSTRY,** and ignorant of the details of his work may, in some degree, measure them by the annals of Congress. No one of the generation of public men to which he belonged, has contributed so much that will be valuable for future reference. His speeches are numerous, many of them brilliant, all of them well-studied, carefully phrased and exhaustive of the subject under consideration. Collected from the scattered pages of ninety royal octavo volumes of Congressional records, they would present an invaluable compendium of the political history of the most important era through which the national government has ever passed. When the history of this period shall be impartially written, when war, legislation, measures of reconstruction **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS,** amendments to the Constitution, maintenance of public credit, steps towards specie resumption, true theories of revenue may be reviewed unsurrounded by prejudice and disconnected from partisanship—the speeches of Garfield will be estimated at their true value, and will be found to comprise a vast magazine of fact and argument, of clear analysis and sound conclusion. Indeed, if no other authority were accessible, his speeches in the House of Representatives from December, 1862, to June, 1880, would give a well-connected history and complete self defense of the important legislation of the seventeen eventful years that constitute **HIS PARLIAMENTARY LIFE.** Far beyond that, his speeches would be found to forecast many great measures yet to be completed—measures which he knew were beyond the public opinion of the hour, but which he confidently believed would secure popular approval within the period of his own lifetime, and by the aid of his own efforts. Differing, as Garfield did, from the brilliant parliamentary leaders, it is not easy to find his counterpart anywhere in the record of American public life. He perhaps more nearly resembled Mr. Seward in his supreme faith in the all conquering power of principle. He had **THE LOVE OF LEARNING** and the patient industry of investigation to which John Quincy Adams owed his prominence and his Presidency. He had some of those ponderous elements of mind which distinguished Mr. Webster and which indeed in all our public life have left the great Massachusetts Senator without an intellectual peer. In English parliamentary history, as in our own, the leaders in the House of Commons present points of essential difference from Garfield. But some of his methods recall the best features in the strong, independent course of Sir Robert Peel, and striking resemblances are discernible in that most promising of modern Conservatives, who died too early for his country and his fame, Lord George Bentick. He had all of **BURKE'S LOVE OF THE SUBLIME** and the beautiful, with possibly something of his superabundance, and in his faith and in his magnanimity, in his power of statement, in his subtle analysis, in his faultless logic, in his love of literature, in his wealth and world of illustration, one is reminded of that great English statesmen of today, who, confronted with obstacles that would daunt any but the dauntless, reviled by those whose supposed rights he is forced to invade, still labors with serene courage for the amelioration of Ireland and for the honor of the English name.

GARFIELD'S NOMINATION TO THE PRESIDENCY, while not predicted or anticipated, was not a surprise to the country. His prominence in Congress, his solid qualities, his wide reputation, strengthened by his then recent election as Senator from Ohio, kept him in the public eye as a man occupying the very highest range among those entitled to be called statetmen. It was not mere chance that brought him this high honor. "We must," says Mr. Emerson, "reckon success a constitutional trait. If Eric is in robust health and has slept well, and is at the top of his condition and 30 years old at his departure from Greenland, he will steer west, and his ship will reach Newfoundland. But take out Eric and put in a stronger and bolder man, and the ships will sail 600, 1,000, 1,500 miles farther and reach Labrador and New England. There is no chance in results."

AS A CANDIDATE

Garfield steadily grew in popular favor. He was met with a storm of detraction at the very hour of his nomination, and it continued with increasing volume and momentum until the close of his victorious campaign:

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape, backwounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes. What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue.

Under it all he was **CALM AND STRONG AND CONFIDENT,** never lost his self possession, did no unwise act, spoke no hasty or ill-considered word. Indeed, nothing in his whole life is more remarkable or more creditable than his bearing through those five full months of vituperation—a prolonged agony of trial to a sensitive man, a constant and cruel draft upon the powers of moral endurance. The great mass of these unjust imputations passed unnoticed, and, with the general debris of the campaign, fell into oblivion. But in a few instances the iron entered his soul, and he **DIED WITH THE INJURY UNFORGOTTEN** if not unforgiven. One aspect of Garfield's candidacy was unprecedented. Never before in the history of partisan contests in this country had a successful Presidential candidate spoken freely on passing events and current issues. To attempt anything of the kind seemed novel, rash, and even desperate. The older class of voters recalled the unfortunate Alabama letter, in which Mr. Clay was supposed to have signed his political death-warrant. They remembered also the hot-tempered effusion by which General Scott lost a large share of his popularity before his nomination, and the unfortunate speeches which rapidly consumed the remainder. The younger voters had seen Mr. Greeley in a series of vigorous and original addresses preparing the pathway for his own defeat. Unmindful of these warnings, unheeding the advice of friends, Garfield spoke to large crowds, as he journeyed to and from New York in August, to a great multitude in that city, to delegations and deputations of every kind that called at Mentor, during the Summer and Autumn. With innumerable critics watchful and eager to catch a phrase that might be turned into odium or ridicule, or a sentence that might be distorted to his own or his party's injury.

GARFIELD DID NOT TRIP OR HALT in any one of his seventy speeches. This seems all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he did not write what he said, and yet spoke with such logical consecutiveness of thought and such admirable precision of praise as to defy the accident of misreports and the malignity of misrepresentation. **IN THE BEGINNING OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL LIFE** Garfield's experience did not yield him pleasure or satisfaction. The duties that engross so large a portion of the President's time were distasteful to him, and were unfarvorabley contracted with legislative work.

"I have been dealing all these years with ideas," he impatiently exclaimed one day "and here I'm dealing only with persons. I have been heretofore treating of the fundamental principles of Government, and here I am considering all day whether A or B shall be appointed to this or that office.

He was earnestly seeking some practical way of correcting the evils arising from the distribution of overgrown and unwieldy patronage—evils always appreciated and often discussed by him, but whose magnitude had been more deeply impressed upon his mind since his accession to the Presidency. Had he lived, a comprehensive improvement in the mode of appointment and in the tenure of office would have been proposed by him, and, with the aid of Congress, no doubt perfected. But while many of the Executive duties were not grateful to him, he was assiduous and conscientious in their discharge. From the very outset he exhibited administrative talent of a high order. He grasped the helm of office with the hand of a master. In this respect, indeed, he constantly surprised many who were not most intimately associated with him in the Government, and especially those who feared he might be lacking in the executive faculty. His disposition of business was orderly and rapid; his power of analysis and his skill in classification enabled him to dispatch a vast mass of detail with singular promptness and ease; his Cabinet meetings were admirably conducted; his clear presentation of official subjects, his well considered suggestions of topics on which discussion was invited, his quick decision when he had heard, combined to show a thoroughness of mental training as rare as his natural ability and his facile adapttion to a new and enlarged field of labor.

WITH PERFECT COMPREHENSION of all the inheritances of the war, with a cool calculation of the obstacles in the way, impelled always by a generous enthusiasm, Garfield conceived that much might be done by his Administration towards restoring harmony between the different sections of the Union. He was anxious to go South and speak to the people. As early as April he had ineffectually endeavored to arrange for a trip to Nashville, whither he had been cordially invited, and he was again disappointed a few weeks after to find he could not go to South Carolina to attend the the centennial commemoration of the victory of Cowpens; but for the Autumn, he definitely counted on being present at three memorable assemblies in the South—the celebration at Yorktown, the opening of the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, and the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. He was already turning over in his mind his address for each occasion, and the three taken together, he said to a friend, gave him the exact scope and verge he needed. At Yorktown he would have before him **THE ASSOCIATIONS OF A HUNDRED YEARS** that bound the South and the North in the sacred memory of a common danger and a common victory; at Atlanta he would present the material interests and the industrial development which appealed to the thrift and independence of every household, and which should unite the two sections by the instinct of self-interest and self-defense. At Chattanooga he would revive memories of the war only to show that, after all its disaster and all its suffering, the country was stronger and greater, the Union rendered indissoluble, and the future, through the agony and blood of one generation, made brighter and better for all. Garfield's ambition for **THE SUCCESS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION** was high. With strong caution and conservatism in his nature, he was in no danger of attempting rash experiments or of resorting to the empiricism of statesmanship; but he believed that renewed and closer attention should be given to questions affecting the material interests and commercial prosperity of 50,000,000 people. He believed that our continental relations, extensive and undeveloped as they are, involved responsibility, and could be cultivated in profitable friendship, or be abandoned to harmful indifference or lasting enmity. He believed with equal confidence that an essential forerunner to a new era of national progress must be a feeling of contentment in every section of the Union, and a general belief that **THE BENEFITS AND BURDENS OF GOVERNMENT** would be common to all. Himself a conspicious illustration of what ability and ambition may do under Republican institutions, he loved his country with a passion of patriotic devotion, and every waking thought was given to her advancement. He was an American in all his aspirations, and he looked to the destiny and influence of the United States with the philosophical composure of Jefferson and the demonstrative confidence of John Adams.

DISTURBING POLITICAL ELEMENTS.

The political events which disturbed the President's serenity for many weeks before that fateful day in July form an important chapter in his career, and in his own judgment involved matters of principle and of right which are virtually essential to the constitutional administration of Federal Government. It would be out of place here and now to speak the language of controversy, but the events referred to, however they may continue to be the source of contention with others, have become, so far as Garfield is concerned, as much a matter of history as his heroism at Chickamauga or his illustrious service in the House. Detail is not needed full and personal. Antagonism shall not be rekindled by any word uttered to-day.

THE MOTIVES OF THOSE OPPOSING HIM are not to be here adversely interpreted nor their course harshly characterized, but of the dead President this is to be said, and said because his own speech is not heard except through the fidelity and the love of surviving friends. From the beginning to the end of the controversy he so much deplored, the President was never for one moment actuated by moves of gain to himself or loss to others. Least of all did he harbor revenge; rarely did he ever show resentment; and malice was not in his nature. He was congenially employed only in the exchange of good offices and the doing of kindly deeds. There was not an hour from the beginning of the trouble until the fatal shot entered his body when the President would not gladly, **FOR THE SAKE OF RESTORING HARMONY,** have retraced any step he had taken, if such retracing had merely involved consequences personal to himself. The pride of consistency, or any supposed sense of humiliation that might result from surrendering his position, had not a feather's weight with him. No man was less subject to such influences, from within or without; but after most anxious deliberation, and the coolest survey of all circumstances, he solemnly believed that the true prerogatives of the Executive were involved in the issue which had been raised, and that he would be unfaithful to his supreme obligation if he failed to maintain in all their vigor the constitutional rights and dignities of the great office. He believed this in all convictions of conscience, when in sound and vigorous health, and he believed it in his suffering and prostration, in the last conscious thought which his wearied mind bestowed on the transitory struggles of life. More than this need not be said; less than this could not be said.

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD, the highest obligation that devolves upon the living, demands the declaration that in all the bearings of the subject, actual or possible, the President was content in his mind, justified in his conscience, immovable in his conclusions.

The religious element in Garfield's character was deep and earnest. In his youth he espoused the faith of the Disciples, a sect of that great Baptist communion which in ecclesiastical establishments is so numerous and so influential throughout all parts of the United States; but the broadening tendency of his mind and his active spirit of inquiry were early apparent, and carried him beyond the dogmas of sect and the restraints of association. In selecting a college in which to continue his education he rejected Bethany, though presided over by Alexander Campbell, the greatest preacher of his church. His reasons were characteristic; First, that Bethany leaned too heavily toward slavery; and, second, that being himself a Disciple and the son of Disciple parents, he had little acquaintance with people of other beliefs, and he **THOUGHT IT WOULD MAKE HIM MORE LIBERAL,** quoting his own words, both in his religious and general views, to go into a new circle and be under new influences. The liberal tendency which he anticipated as the result of wider culture was fully realized. He was emancipated from mere sectarian belief, and with eager interest pushed his investigation in the direction of modern progressive thought. He followed with quickening steps in the paths of exploration and speculation so fearlessly trodden by Darwin, by Huxley, by Tyndall, and by other living scientists of the radical and advanced type. His own church, binding its disciples by no formulated creed, but accepting the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God, with unbiased liberty of private interpretation, favored if it did not stimulate the spirit of investigation. Its members profess with sincerity, and profess only, to be of one mind and one faith, with those who followed the Master and who were **FIRST CALLED CHRISTIANS AT ANTIOCH.**

But however high Garfield reasoned of "fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute," he was never separated from the Church of the Disciples in his affections and in his associations. For him it held the Ark of the Covenant; to him was the gate of heaven. The world of religious belief is full of solecisms and contradictions. A philosophic observer declares that men by the thousands will die in defense of a creed whose doctrines they do not comprehend and whose tenets they habitually violate. It is equally true that men by the thousands will cling to church organizations with instinctive and undying fidelity when their belief in mature years is radically different from that which inspired them as neophytes. But after this range of speculation and this latitude of doubt, Garfield came back always with freshness and delight to **SIMPLER INSTINCTS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH** which, earliest implanted, longest survive. Not many weeks before his assassination, walking on the banks of the Potomac with a friend, and conversing on these topics of personal religion, concerning which noble natures have an unconquerable reserve, he said that he found the Lord's prayer and the simple petition learned in infancy infinitely restful to him, not merely in their stated repetition, but in their casual and frequent recall as he went about the daily duties of life. Certain texts of Scripture had a very strong hold on his memory and heart. He heard, while in Edinburgh some years ago, **AN EMINENT SCOTCH PREACHER,** who prefaced his sermon with reading the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, which book had been the subject of careful study with Garfield during all his religious life. He was greatly impressed by the elocution of the preacher, and declared that it had imparted a new and deeper meaning to the majestic utterances of St. Paul. He referred often in after years to that memorable service, and dwelt with exaltation of feeling upon the radiant promise and the assured hope with which the great apostle of the Gentiles was persuaded that "neither death nor life, nor angels nor principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor death, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." The crowning characteristic of **GENERAL GARFIELD'S RELIGIOUS OPINIONS,** as indeed of all his opinions, was his liberality. In all things he had charity. Tolerance was of his nature. He respected in others the qualities which he possessed himself, sincerity of conviction and frankness of expression. With him the inquiry was not so much what a man believes, but does he believe it? The lines of his friendship and his confidence encircled men of every creed, and men of no creed, and to the end of his life, on his ever-lengthening list of friends were to be found the names of a pious Catholic priest and an honest-minded and generous free-thinker. On the morning of Saturday, July 2, the President was **A CONTENTED AND HAPPY MAN,** not in an ordinary degree, but joyfully, almost boyishly happy. On his way to the railroad station, to which he drove slowly, in conscious enjoyment of the beautiful morning, with an unwonted sense of pleasure, his talk was all in the grateful and gratulatory vein. He felt that after four months of trial, his Administration was strong in his grasp of affairs, strong in popular favor, and destined to grow stronger; that grave difficulties confronting him at his inauguration have been safely passed; that trouble lay behind him, and not before him, that he was soon to meet **THE WIFE WHOM HE LOVED,** now recovering from an illness which had but lately disquieted and at times almost unnerved; that he was going to his alma mater to renew the most cherished associations of his young manhood, and to exchange greetings with those whose deepening interest had followed every step of his upward progress from the day he entered upon his college course until he had attained the loftiest position in the gift of his countrymen. Surely, if happiness can ever come from the honors or triumphs of this world, on that quiet July morning James A. Garfield may well have been a happy man.

NO FOREBODING OF EVIL HAUNTED HIM; not the slightest premonition of danger clouded his sky—his terrible fate was upon him in an instant. One moment he stood erect, strong, confident of the years stretching peacefully out before him. The next he lay wounded, bleeding, helpless, doomed to weary weeks of torture, to silence and the grave. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of murder, he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interest, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of Death; and **HE DID NOT QUAIL,** not alone for the one short moment in which, stunned and dazed, he could give up life, hardly aware of its relinquishment; but through days of deadly languor, through weeks of agony that was not less agony because silently borne with clear sight and calm courage, he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his anguished eyes? Whose lips may tell what brilliant broken plans, what baffled high ambitions, what sundering of strong, warm manhood friendships, what bitter rending of sweet household ties! Behind him a proud, expectant nation, a great host of sustaining friends, a cherished and happy mother, wearing the full, rich honors of her early toil and tears; the wife of his youth, whose whole life lay in his; the little boys not yet emerged from childhood's day of frolic; the fair young daughter; the sturdy sons just springing into closest companionship, claiming every day, and every day rewarding,

A FATHER'S LOVE AND CARE, and in his heart the eager, rejoicing power to meet all demand! Before him desolation and great darkness, and his soul was not shaken, his countrymen were thrilled with an instant, profound and universal sympathy. Masterful in his mortal weakness, he became the center of a nation's love, enshrined in the prayers of a world, but all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his suffering. He trod the wine-press alone. With unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above **THE DEMONIAC HISS OF THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET,** he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the Divine decree. As the end drew near, his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the weary hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or die as God should will. Within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices,

WITH WAN, FEVERED FACE tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders, on its fair sails whitening in the morning light, on its restless waves rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun, on the red clouds of evening reaching low to the horizon, on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world, he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already upon his brow the breath of the eternal morning.

IT is announced by authority that Dr. Hawn, Secretary of State, will not be a candidate for re-election. He finds the cares of office uncongenial and desires to return to the practice of his profession and the active over-sight of his private affairs.

◆

A person often repents of talking too much, but seldom of saying too little.

THE STATE.

A man by the name of Gilbert, of Dudley township, Henry county, while moving, was struck by a chain that broke, had his leg broken in two places, and was badly mangled.

J. H. Ballard, colored, for ten years school teacher at Jeffersonville, has been appointed, through Senator Harrison, mail agent on the J., M. and I. road, between Madison and Indianapolis.

Elijah Whitten, for thirty years a deputy sheriff and bailiff of Floyd county, was found dead in a gutter on Main street, into which he had fallen the previous night while intoxicated, and drowned.

Word has been received of the suicide of Samuel Miller, formerly an aged and respected citizen of Adams county, but lately of Topeka, Kansas. Bodily infirmity had weakened his mind. He was a man of considerable wealth.

A man hailing from Indianapolis has been levying a tax of one dollar on each of the saloons of Warsaw for the alleged purpose of taking a test case to the Supreme court, in the hope that the law requiring licenses to be paid may be declared void.

Robert Pierson, the party who took arsenic with suicidal intent at Shelbyville, died at seven o'clock the same night. From the first he resisted all efforts to render him any assistance, being anxious as he expressed it, "to die and be done with it."

Mrs. General Wm. McKee Dunn, of Washington city, has given Hanover college $100 for the purchase of physical apparatus for the science department of the college. Now a long felt want is a good magic lantern, and a set of the representative rocks of the world to the natural science department.

Argus Dean, the Madison peach grower, predicts that the peach blooms will be unusually full, and the only danger is from spring frosts. From the fact that two crops have been gathered in succession, the yield will be less in quantity and poor in quality, unless wise care has been taken of the trees. The prospect for all stone fruits is quite as good as for peaches.

Alex Arnold has just been sent to the penitentary for two years from Terre Haute for horse stealing. He confessed to stealing thirty-four horses since last June, and fifteen of them have been returned to their owners through his confession. A young man named Owens, who had been indicted and was almost sure to be sent to the penitentiary was found to be innocent and was released through Arnold's confession and the restoration of the stolen animals.

The stone to be placed over the grave of the late Governor Williams by James S. McCoy, one of the executors, is to be a shaft of Barre granite, a dark bluish gray stone, susceptible to very fine polish, twenty-eight feet nine inches in height, and the foundation will be seven feet square, and will be of limestone. The apex of the monument will be surmounted by an ornamental cap, and the sub-base bearing the tablet for the inscription will be very ornamental. The contractor is also to enclose the bodies of the deceased governor and wife by walls of stone at the sides of the coffins, and to cover them with a slab of stone ten inches in thickness. The work is to be done in June, and costs $2,000.

The grand jury of Wayne county have finished their investigation into the Smith murder case. The indictment returned against each of the murderers was, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The news has been received with much satisfaction. They were indicted separately, and, of course, there will be three separate trials. A contribution has been raised throughout the county, and a prominent criminal lawyer, retained to assist the prosecution. It is stated that the trial will begin in about two weeks. Mrs. Smith still seems sanguine as to the result, and she thinks that in a short time she will be at her old home again.

Notre Dame university is the fortunate possessor of probably the only original Van Dyke in this country. The painting was brought from England many years ago and presented to Very Rev. Father Sorin. It was supposed to be the work of of the masters, but which one could never be determined. When Signor Gregori came to Notre Dame from Rome, where he had charge of restoring many pictures in the Vatican, and was the highest authority in Rome on the genuineness of old painting, he took charge of the painting and restored it, and found it to be a genuine Van Dyke. The picture, if placed on sale in New York or any of the art centers of the old world, would bring anywhere from $20,000 to $30,000, but of course it will never be sold, but remain the most prominent of the art treasures of Notre Dame.

THERE are two hundred drinkeries in Fort Wayne.

IT appears that Mr. George B. Williams, of Lafayette, is deeply interested in the passage by Congress of the Japanese indemnity bill, which has passed the Senate. Mr. W. went to Japan and organized the internal revenue system of that country on the American plan, and if the bill above named passes will receive $300,000 for his services in that connection.

HON. T. J. FOSTER, of Ft. Wayne, ex-Senator and Representative of Allen county, is reported missing. He had been drinking heavily, and declared he was going away never to return, and at the present writing it is not known whether he has vamoosed, committed suicide or gone to visit his parents in the country. Meantime, Dr. McDowell, another notorious ex-Representative of that county, was recently put under bond on charges of criminal practice.

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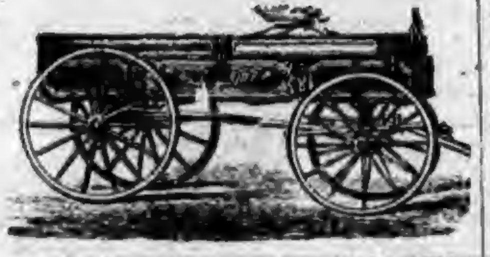

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Delays in Congress.

The systematic delays in the work in congress known as filibustering are this described: To the inexperianced observer the manner in which the average Congressman conducts himself on certain occasions makes his conduct appear very much like that of a boy, and a very bad dispositioned boy at that. The way in which members of the House may, and sometimes do, delay legislation, often for seeming trifles, is quite surprising to the person who is not familiar with the ways of great men. Does a member make a motion in favor of some pet measure and find himself in a minority on the viva voce vote, he may immediately demand a rising vote.

This granted, if he finds himself still in a minority, he may demand "tellers."

A rising vote is then taken on the demand, and a few of his party rallying to his support the demand is granted; he and a member from the opposite side are appointed "tellers;" they advance to the front of the Speaker's desk, and the members rising from their seats pass between them and are counted. Then, when the result is announced, the defeated party may demand the "ayes and noes," and if one-fifth of the members rise and vote to support him in the demand the vote must be taken by calling the roll.

Does the Chair decide that not a sufficient number have arisen to demand the ayes and noes, the member may demand "tellers" on the question whether the "ayes and noes" shall be taken, and the vote on this question be taken in that way. Does he obtain the necessary number (one-fifth), the roll must be called, each member's name being called distinctly with the prefix "Mr.," and the way each man voted be announced by the Clerk to his Assistant, who notes the fact. Then the names of those who failed to answer are called again, and those answering noted.

Then the names of those who are "paired" are announced by the Clerk, and, unless omitted on notice, the names of those voting in the affirmative and those in the negative are announced by the Clerk, and also the result of the vote. Even then the fight is not always at an end; for if it appears from the total number of votes cast that a quorum is not present, that point of order may be made, and a "call of the House" ordered. To bring about this state of affairs—the lack of a quorum—it is only necessary for one side to refrain from answering to their names when they are called and the cry of "no quorum" may be success fully raised.

Then can be demanded the "call of the House," in which the members' names are called and the names of the absentees noted, the doors locked, and the Sergeant-at Arms sent out after the absentees, leaving the House to sit inactive until a quorum is obtained, or until an adjournment can be had if the point of the quorum is still insisted upon.

When it is considered that there are about 300 members, and that it requires over a half hour to make a roll call alone, the amount of time that may be consumed in "filibustering" by a determined minority is quite surprising to the inexperianced observer. And the amount that is so consumed is also quite surprsing.

Soda For Burns.

For several years soda has been recommended for burns and scalds not only by the medical profession but much has been said about the remedy by newspapers. A solution of soda in water is undoubtly the best application known for these accidents, and the mode of its use ought to be understood by all. The March number of the Popular Science Monthly contains an article on this subject by Dr. F. Peppercorn, from which we make the following extract:

It is now many years ago that the author of this paper was fortunate enough to discover that a saline lotion, or saturated solution of the bicarbonated soda in either plain water or camphorated water, if applied speedily, or as soon as possible, to a burned or scalded part, was most effectual in immediately relieving the acute burning pain; and when the burn was only superficial, and not severe, removing all pain in the course of a very short time; having also the very great advantage of clealiness, and, if applied at once, of preventing the usual consequences—a blistering of the skin, separation of the epidermis, and perhaps of more or less suppuration.

For this purpose all that is necessary is to cut a piece of lint, or old soft rag, or even thick blotting paper, of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded parts, and to keep it constantly well wetted with the sodaic lotion so as to prevent its drying. By this means, it usually happens that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even much less time.

When the main part of a limb, such as the hand and fore-arm or the foot and leg, has been burned, it is best when practicable, to plunge the part at once into a jug, or pail, or other convenient vessle filled with the soda lotion, and keep it there until the pain subsides; or the limb may be swathed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously soaked in the saturated solution, and kept constantly wetted with it the relief being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold.

What is now usually sold as bicarbonate of soda is what I have commonly used and recommended; alhough this is well known to vary much in quality according to where it is manufactured—but it will be found to answer the purpose, although probably Howard's is most to be depended on.

A Prairie "Schooner."

Did we not know a great deal better we might be induced to think that Tom. Phelps is trying to discourage emigration to Dakota. From the story he tells of Bob Sweetzer's experience in locating his dwelling on a prairie town site, there is some uncertainty as to whether a house will remain where you put it for twenty four hours, especially if it is not anchored on a firm foundation. Mr. Sweetzer built his house before the town lots were marked off to the owners, and fearing that he might not be on his own ground, underpinned the building with rollers—in other words, "put the house on wheels"—that he might be able to move it with ease if he found he was not on the right ground. 'Twas a good scheme, he thought, but the first night he retired, he was impressed with the notion that the wind blew harder than he had ever known it to before, but the rocking of the house soon lulled him into a gentle sleep, and he pleasantly dreamed of his loved ones far away in the East. In an occasional wakeful moment he dwelt upon the good time coming when they, too, would share with him the joys of their new home. The night passed, and long after Sol had flooded the east with his golden rays, friend Sweetzer awoke. He woke to enter upon the enticing duties of another day in his bright home, and stepped forth from his new dwelling a proud and happy man. Taking a view of his surroundings he was suddenly startled by the strange appearance of the location. It all looked new to him. No house, no town, no lots were visible. His surprise was sudden, startling, and was soon succeeded with fear. He hastily left his abode and started on a tour of observation. After wandering about for nearly an entire day he finally got his proper bearings. It is easier to imagine than to describe his feelings when he found that his building had blown out into the prairie a distance of six miles, and the gentle rocking by which he had been lulled to sleep the night before, was the gliding over the smooth prairie of his dwelling on wheels. He is now waiting for the wind to shift and blow his domicile back to town, when he will purchase a forty ton anchor to throw out on retiring at night.—[Wabash Plain Dealer.

A Talk With Captain Eads Concerning the Mississippi River.

The House Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, gave a further hearing to-day to Captain James B. Eads, who occupied an hour in defense and explanation of the jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi River, by which, as he claims, the depth of water through the south pass has been increased from eight feet (the average depth before the work was commenced) to twenty-six and thirty feet at the present time. He laid great stress upon the importance of gradually closing up or lessening the discharge of the Mississippi River through Atchafalaya, a few miles below the mouth of the river, and predicted that otherwise the whole volume of the Mississippi River would, in the course of time, take that route to the sea. Captain Eads was asked by a member of the Committee whether he had any confident theory of a plan that would prevent such disastrous overflows as the present are, and he stated in reply, if the gaps in levees were repaired, which could be done at an expense of $2,000,000, such overflows would not occur, and low water navigation of the Mississippi, from Cairo down, would be greatly improved.—[Sentinel.

A Young Lady Who Read the Presidents Message.

"Have you read the president's message yet?" asked Erastus, as he gazed fondly and lovingly into the eyes of her through whom he hoped, at some time in the future, to capture a good bank account.

"Yes, dearest," replied she, "I completed it only a few days ago.

"And what do you think of it?"

"Oh, I think it is just too awfully splendid for anything."

"Yes, as a literary production it is very good."

"And wasn't it just too lovely to think that they got married at last, in spite of all the fuss."

Then followed a pause, and the young man's mind wandered out into the front yard of the future, and he asked himself what kind of a woman that would be to bring up and educate the family of which he hoped to be the father.—Oil City Derrick.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Dist. No 4, Keyser township, names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month ending February 24: Dora Jackson, John Lobdell, Clyde Fortner, Charles Kelham Harvey Embry, Harry Bloomfield. Names of pupils enrolled on Roll of Honor, Dora Jackson, Hattie Leeson, Frederic Hall, Clyde Fortner, Warren Hall, Charles Kelham, Bertie Steckoy, Samie Clark, Melissa Rakestraw, Cloe Probst, May Clark, Jane Bell, Joseph Leeson, John Lobdell, George Probst, Harry Bloomfield, Otho Fengler. No. of pupils enrolled 29, average attendance 25½.

M. J. WELLER, Teacher.

Prominent Generals in Council.

Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock were invited by the House Military Committee to attend its meeting recently, for the purpose of giving their opinions upon several bills now under consideration, affecting the interests of the Army. The talk of the Generals was entirely informal. They all favored a compulsory retirement bill, and were unanimous in representing the evils resulting from an almost entire stagnation of promotion in the lower grades of officers. They favored Mr. Maginnis' bill, which gives increased pay to such officers below the rank of Major as have served in one grade for fifteen consecutive years, as affording a measure of relief. General Hancock, in private conversation with members of the Committee, said for the first time since the War he saw Army matters discussed by politicians in Congress upon the merits of each question and apart from political complication. He was pleased to find there was no longer prejudice in the minds of men from any section against the Army, and Democrats and Republicans were evidently actuated by a desire to benefit the soldiers of the Republic. He had had more satisfaction in visiting Washington this time than for many years.—[Sentinel.

The Sea Serpent.

The sea serpent has again made his first annual appearance this year at Long Branch. While Mr. Frank M. Taylor and several other well known residents, whose names are not given, were strolling by the iron pier on Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, a monster about forty feet long rose above the water. The peculiarity about this serpent was the head. It had horns about four feet high and about six feet apart. Its mouth was of the same alarming dimensions. Mr. Taylor and the well known residents declare these were the first "horns" that they had seen during the day. The eyes were peaceful and had a sad, far-away look. Its color was slightly green and shone with a phosphorescent light. Mr. Taylor and the other well known residents became very much frightened and ran up the beach. At last, after gazing around for five minutes, the alleged monster sank slowly and disappeared. The iron pier is still standing.—[New York World.

—We ask you to read the advertisement of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, which appears in our issue of to-day. It is a wonderful healing remedy, a most powerful disinfectant, and a positive germ destroyer, and is perfectly safe to use even in the hands of the most inexperienced. It is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists, and endorsed by hundreds of others who have used it and know its valuable properties. It costs but a trifle, and will save much suffering, time and money. Darby's fluid has long been recognized as a household article for universal family use. Prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co, Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors 9-3t.

The offer to send for 25 cents, in money or stamps, a Box of Vegetable Seeds containing one packet each of Sure-head Cabbage, Egyptian Turnip Beet, Trophy Tomato, Butter Lettuce, French Breakfast Radish, Excelsior Watermelon, Model Cucumber, White Egg Turnip, for trial, should be taken advantage of by every person who has a garden. The 8 varieties are put up in a neat box, and each packet is full size. This offer is made introduce our Seeds to new customers. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money returned. Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free.

S. Y. HAINES & CO.
41 North Front St. Philadelphia, Pa.

"MY TORMENTED BACK."

is the exclamation of more than one poor, hard-working man and woman. Do you know how it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthing, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm." says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by Druggists.—Boston Post.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speed and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by your return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped selfaddressed envelope to

DR. M. E. BELL,
16 N. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. 9tf

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188¹.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	3 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 30	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	6 21
Jackson Lv	7 10am	12 40 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 33pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 13	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 53	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 10	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55	....	6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	....	9 05pm	....
Baltimore	....	10 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50am
Louisville	....	6 00am	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 25am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 10pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 10
Auburn	12 48	6 05	3 15
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 26 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p m. M. C. A. L west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a m., 12 30, 6 50 p m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 3 52 a. m. 2 36 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 27 p m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:48 p. m. west—11:36 am. m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 40 a m., 2 10, 7 55 p m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 3 50 & 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 6 15 a. m. 2,00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C, east 5 40 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm	1 00am	7 00am
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	5 25	12 10pm
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	6 35	
Corunna	2 58		7 06	2 00
Sedan				
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	6 20
Chicago	8 00	6 29		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 3:06 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 31, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 30pm	9 10am	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 26
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 31	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 45am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 29	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	6 46	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 10	9 49

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 55	6 10	7 38

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 0am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 53
7 43	12 28	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 35pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 25 m	6 25pm	Cincinnati	6 12a	4 55pm
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 20am	5 20pm	6 30pm	9 2?p
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	9 15	11 58	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 5?p
STATIONS.	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	8 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 35am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 9:50 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6 45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

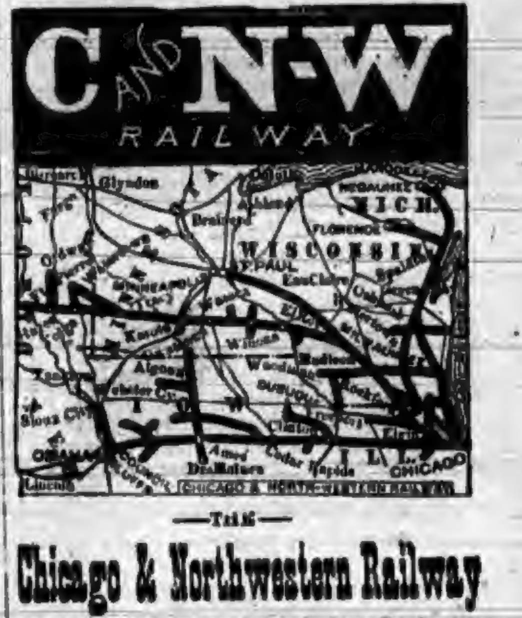

—THE—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Is the oldest, Best Constructed, Best Equipped and hence the

Leading Railway

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and fo

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the territories, and the west. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Nort west.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Close connections at Junction po

It is the only line running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

Between

Chicago & Council Bluffs

Pullman Sleepers on all night trains.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago and Northwestern railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line.
Marvin Hughitt, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager Chicago.

Record

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 16. 1882. Number 11.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JAMES A. BARNS, Editor.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post office as second-class matter.

Neighborhood Notes.

Ft. Wayne News: Down at Oberlin, O., a tidal wave of morality has set in, which is likely to sprout wings on the entire community. The Congregational church will not permit Beecher to lecture from its pulpit, and the college faculty has broken up a chess club among the students. This is too, too.

Goshen Democrat: On account of the Cedar Beach association, for stockholders, commencing at once, in behalf of the general public, commencing April 15th, 1882, the C. W. & M. road will sell round trip tickets to Milford Junction, not good after the 20th, for 45 cents. Return tickets must be countersigned at the club house by T. B. Wigthman.

A Dallas grocery firm has acquired an immense custom by adopting the very simple rule of ostentatiously ringing a bell and delivering the groceries at the front door, where the envious neighbors can not help seeing them, and in sending the collector to the back gate, where nobody could see him, to collect the bill on the first of the month. By adopting this simple rule any grocery firm can become very popular. But to deliver the groceries at the back gate and have the collector pounding on the front door with a fist full of bills is commercial suicide.—Milwaukee Sun.

Ft. Wayne News: Mr. New, of Indiana, enjoyed whatever advantages attach to the publication of an organ. He secures an office, but this long-hoped for fulfillment is not his only profit. As publisher of the Journal, at Indianapolis, he exacted from the state committee and received thirty cents a square for the publication of all matter desired by the committee, except local notices. For those he was paid thirty cents a line. The committee also paid the telegraph tolls on all specials concerning meetings, speeches, and so forth, and, in addition, paid for their publication at agreed rates. He himself was a member of the committee, and good republicans who poured money into Indiana will have the satisfaction of knowing that it was spent partly in spreading the news for the benefit of the party and J. C.

The above is an editorial in the Chicago Times, and seems to be a matter of some surprise to the innocent Chicago editor. It don't surprise Indiana republicans much though, and the Times would not have to seek any further than Fort Wayne for a parallel instance.

In your paper of yesterday (Sunday) you state that Mr. De La'Matyr "exhausted all his rhetoric in attempting to show why national banks should be done away with, and unlimited greenbacks issued." Three great oaths would scarce make that be believed. Every man, woman and child in that large and preeminently intelligent audience knows this assertion to be an able-bodied falsehood. No greenback speaker, platform or paper advocates "unlimited" greenbacks. Weaver and De La'Matyr told the people that the position of the national party is that "all money should be issued by the government," gold, silver and paper, and in amounts of a reasonable per capita sufficient to transact on a cash basis the business of the country. If the one great republican party be reduced to the extremity of defending itself by misrepresentations, then we might as well exclaim, "how hath the mighty fallen!" Yours,

CHRISTIAN ORFF.

* * *

—We ask you to read the advertisment of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, which appears in our issue of to-day. It is a wonderful healing remedy, a most powerful disinfectant, and a positive germ destroyer, and is perfectly safe to use even in the hands of the most inexperienced. It is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists, and endorsed by hundreds of others who have used it and know its valuable properties. It costs but a trifle, and will save much suffering, time and money. Darby's fluid has long been recognized as a household article for universal family use. Prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co, Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors 9-3t.

Capturing Whales.

TWO MONSTERS OF THE DEEP KILLED NEAR SAVANNAH.

[Times-Star.]

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8.—The whale which has been seen in these waters several times lately, has been captured and killed by the whaling schooner Lotta Cook, and now lies in deep water near Daufuskie Beach. It is estimated that she will produce about ninety barrels of oil. Her calf is near the same vicinity, and occasionally approaches its dead mother, and the whalers are confident of capturing it.

The calf is of large size, and it is estimated will produce about fifteen barrels of oil. The presence of these "Jonah swallowers" in our waters, promises to prove a bonanza to some cruisers, as it is estimated that the oil from an average size one will yield about $3,600. Another of these leviathans of the deep was recently captured near this port, which will yield fully 100 barrels of oil.

The method employed in dispatching these monsters now is more rapid and attended with less danger than formerly. A harpoon is driven into the body with a small torpedo attached, which explodes inside, making a fearful wound that quickly produces death. The lifeless body is then hauled to the side of the vessel, when ropes are tied around it near the head and tail and secured to the masts. The carcass is cut in large pieces with a sharp instrument shaped like a spade. These pieces are hauled upon deck with a block and tackle, and the flesh boiled down to oil.

Current Notes on Education.

[New York Tribune.]

THE QUINCY SYSTEM.—In response to repeated inquiries from teachers in various parts of the country for some account of the Quincy System of teaching, the following is condensed from various pamphlets and papers placed at our disposal.

The object of the Quincy System is to transform the public schools from machines to living organisms, to make growth take the place of drill, to put life and soul into routine, and make the school-room a pleasure house rather than a weary prison. "When a child leaves the Quincy grammar school, he should be able to read well and understandingly at sight ordinary reading, speak the English language correctly, write a letter in a neat, rapid and legible hand, perform any arithmetical problem he would be likely to meet in practical life, and be able to think and reason."

The methods by which this most desirable result is obtained can not be given in full here, but they may be suggested. The recitation in history is thus conducted: Each pupil writes in the form of a letter to a friend, all he knows concerning a certain topic, as for instance, the settlement of Virginia. This is not only an exercise in composition, but in penmanship, orthography, punctuation, capitalizing and letter writing. The mistakes are afterward pointed out and corrected, and the pupil, if apt, soon learns to write page after page correctly at first draft. The pen is used as freely by the student as the tongue in ordinary schools.

The recitations in geography in the grammar schools are sometimes thus conducted: A miniature wagon containing sand is wheeled before the class and the subject of the lesson practically illustrated by what may be called world-building. Suppose the subject is Africa. Teacher and pupils outline the continent, heap up mountains in one place, scoop out valleys in another, draw the lines of water-courses, locate cities, deserts, capes, until the real Africa seems to lie in little before them. They search with Livingston the sources of the Nile, they push their way with Stanley across the dark continent.

The knowledge of the pupil as to the significance of words is aided by "learning at least four lines of choice poetry each week." This exercise is seen to improve the pupil in reading and in use of language in a marked degree. It is also an excellent practice for the cultivation of the memory and a source of much pleasure to the pupil.

In nearly all the Quincy schools the children sing fifteen minutes each day. This furnishes a pleasant means of recreation, improves the voice, materially aids the instructor in the teaching of reading, and what is of far greater importance, is beneficial as an aid in securing to the children health.

* * *

—We have a complete line of dress goods, dress trimmings, laces, and ribbons at prices way down.
9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT

B. & O. in Olden Days.

Speaking of the B. & O. gives opportunity to present the views of an editor of fifty years ago on that road. The National Intelligencer of October, 1831, contains a description of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by Mr. Gales, editor of the Intelligencer. The article makes curious reading as showing how impossible it is, even to a man of superior intelligence, to forecast the possibilities of a great invention. It seems that the Washington editor made a trip to Ellicott's Mills in company with Dr. Gwynn, editor of the Baltimore Gazette, and Geo. L. Brown, an officer of the railroad company, and in recounting his experience, confesses that "for celerity of transportation of persons the railroad possesses advantages over every other mode," though he is at the same time careful to warn the "general reader" that "as a great highway of commerce" the canal is beyond comparison. Says Mr. Gales:

"We experienced in a very slight degree the jarring which we have heard spoken of, in the motion of the cars. It will require, to be sure, care to guard against accidents. For ourselves, we met with with no accident of any sort. One of the cows, indeed, which we overtook strolling or grazing along the edge of the road cast a suspicious glance towards it as the car rapidly passed her, which filled us with a momentary alarm lest she should attempt to cross our path. But, luckily, she forewith took a direction from the road.'

The Washington editor was unable to conceive that any rational mortal would wish to exceed a speed of thirteen miles an hour, especially at night He says;

"We traveled in a large car drawn by one horse, carrying eight or ten persons, and capable we suppose, of carrying thirty or forty. Indeed, the car was drawn with so much ease that we do not believe that had it been so loaded its progress would have been at all retarded by the additional weight of the load. In the distance between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills the horse was changed once, going and coming. In going we did not accurately reckon the time, but in returning the whole distance of thirteen miles was performed in 59 minutes—the limit to the speed being the capacity of the horse in trotting rather than the labor he was tasked to perform. The locomotive steam machine, in the train of which cars loaded with persons are occasionally drawn, as well as those loaded with materials of commerce, is propelled at about the same rate, and might be propelled much more rapidly if it were desirable. But for our own part we have no desire ever to be carried by any mode of conveyance more rapidly than at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

* * *

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.—Arrangements have been perfected for a great and popular excursion to California. The party will be composed of ministers, educators, scientists business men, health and pleasure seekers. They will leave Chicago May the 8th, by a special train of Pullman palace cars, via the Chicago Burlington & Quincy railroad to Kansas City; from there the route will be via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways to San Francisco, returning via the great Central and Union Pacific roads to Omaha, thence to Chicago via the great trunk line, the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The party will visit, among other points of interest, the mines of NewMexico and Arizona, the city of Santa Fe, the Los Vegas Angeles, San Diego, the ghastly, gurgling geysers, the stately "sequois" or big trees. Yosemite Valley, San Francisco and Salt Lake City. At San Francisco the party will disband and return home at pleasure within the limit of the ticket, ninety days. On the outward bound trip a daily paper will be published, a union church organization with a pastor and choir, a school of science established, and each day, at 11 a. m., in the "Temple Car" prepared for the occasion, able papers will be read, lectures delivered; followed by discussion. The details for this, the greatest event in the history of American travels, will be perfect, and everything first-class. Hotel rates and prices of detours will be greatly reduced. The price of a round trip ticket from Chicago will be $150. Those wishing to join the party should address at once, with stamp, "Manager of California Excursion," lock box 119, Minneapolis, Minn., and receive in due time full particulars.

* * *

FARMERS— bring in your old dry bones. I will pay you $5.00 pr ton.
S. U. Tarney.

Rain Drops.

[Written for the COURIER.]

The careless rain drops fall
  Through all the hours of night;
My waking eyes behold
  Gray mists for morning light.

Sweet songsters of the air
  Have fled in haste away,
Where golden sunbeams rest
  On leafy boughs to stay.

Another day has gone,
  And night comes on apace;
About her storm clouds whirl;
  The stars are hid in space.

My weary eyelids close
  To seek refreshing sleep;
In troubled dreams I see
  That all the angels weep.

The old clock sounds alarm;
  I waken with delight;
Through ritted rose clouds come
  Aurora's streets of white.

MRS. L. S. KILBOURNE,
Greencastle, Indiana.

A Fight with Car Thieves.

CLEVELAND March 3—Between 9 and 10 o' clock last night a conductor of the west bound Lake Shore freight train, which had just left Erie, discovered that two men had broken into a freight car loaded with valuable freight. He succeeded in fastening the door and at the first opportunity telegraphed to Ashtabula for officers to be at the station. Arrived at Ashtabula, the officers and train hands found that the men in the car had sawed the door and were preparing to escape. Seeing the demonstration to arrest them, the men in the car suddenly drew two revolvers each and began to shoot rapidly. The fire was returned, and some twenty shots were exchanged. The officers managed to secure one of the thieves and speedily hand-cuffed him. The other escaped and fled to the woods, dropping one revolver. The handcuffed man, when taken into the station made a sudden dash for liberty, jumping through a window carrying the sash along. He was immediately recaptured. The other robber went to Saybrook, a small village a few miles distant, and inquired for a doctor to dress his wounds. There being no doctor in the place, a telegram was sent to Ashtabula for a surgeon. The robber, however, bought a ticket for Cleveland, and took the first train. The freight officers at Ashtabula, suspecting from the telegram that the man was the escaped thief, and would be along, watched the train, and on its arrival surrounded the caboose and prepared for a repetition of the desperate fight. But the man surrendered and begged that he be not roughly handled, saying that he was wounded. Examination showed he had bullets in his right side, in one arm and in the neck, though neither wound was necessarily fatal. None of the officers or train hands seriously injured.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speed and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preperation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by your return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to

DR. M. E. BELL,
N. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. 9tw

* * *

The offer to send for 25 cents, in money or stamps, a Box of Vegetable Seeds containing one packet each of Sure-head Cabbage, Egyptian Turnip Beet, Trophy Tomato, Butter Lettuce, French Breakfast Radish, Excelsior Watermelon, Model Cucumber, White Egg Turnip, for trial, should be taken advantage of by every person who has a garden. The 8 varieties are put up in a neat box, and each packet is full size. This offer is made introduce our Seeds to new customers. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money returned.

Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free.

S. Y. HAINES & CO.
41 North Front St. Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

* * *

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

* * *

—The Burch plow, the king of the field. 10-4t

Being the only

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

in Northern Indiana, we make a specialty of handling the best and newest patterns of

TAPESTRY,
BODY BRUSSELS,
AND WOOL CARPETS

At lowest prices. We also keep a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

MODERWELL AND STUDOR,

Successors to

S. W. ELLSWORTH AND CO

FT. WAYNE, IND.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free Communications promptly responded to, Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C, YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 123. 3-tf.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

FULL AGAIN!

—THE—

POPULAR STORE!

—OF—

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS . . . 5 cents
BEST SHIRTING . . . 10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN . . . 6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. perlb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. perlb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. perlb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c, per lb. 7 for	$1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.
Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store
ISAAC OCHS.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERDIAN ST, INDIANAPOLIS.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

VANDERBILT gave a ball recently which cost him $20,000.

TENNESSEE negroes are still going to Arkansas in large numbers.

IMPORTED silk stockings cost people in this country $424,000 in 1881.

THE public debt was reduced $9,783,511 during the month of February.

THE Virginia House of Delegates has passed a local option liquor bill.

OVER $2,000,000 in gold was exported last week from New York to Europe.

THE net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the year 1881 were $15,902,166.

BROTHER-IN-LAW SCOVILLE proposes to go into politics as a Reformer, in the independent line.

SISTER SCOVILLE, in the name of the wretch, protests against the confirmation of Mr. Conkling.

HATS charged with dynamite are among the lastest finds in the custom house of Moscow, Russia.

THE game of billiards is said to be all the rage among New York ladies who have nothing else to do.

AN ordinance has been introduced in the City Council of Chicago, fixing the saloon license at $300 a year.

A MANITOBA immigration company is offering free tickets from any point in Canada to persons purchasing their lands.

IT is said that the German army will adopt the new revolving rifle which is used by many French regiments.

MRS. GARFIELD has received a message of condolence from the Queen of Spain, coveyed verbally by Minister Fairchild.

THE total losses by fire in the United States last year aggregated $81,280,900, of which the insurance companies paid $44,641,900.

A GIRL died the other night in a ball room at Georgetown, Colorado, from tight lacing, resulting from wearing her slenderer sister's dress.

GEN. BIDWELL has shipped 10,000,000 pounds of fruit during the last six months to the Eastern States, from his orchards around Chico, California.

THE young farmer in England who "ran most rapidly through his property," wore a red shirt which had attracted the attention of a cross bull.

SECRETARY FOLGER has placed all the appointing business in the hands of his Assistant, Col. New, and the latter is one of the busiest men in the United States.

IT is said that children in the Orphan Asylum at Buffalo, New York, are punished by letting the sash of a heavy window down upon their hands, and thus torturing and confining them for hours.

A SUMMING up of the recent anti-Jewish outrages in Russia shows 201 women violated, 56 killed and 70 wounded, 20,000 people made homeless, and $80,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

THE Grand Jury of the United States District Court for New York, has indicted General Curtis, special treasury agent, for requesting money for political purposes.

A GANG of scoundrels broke down and destroyed twenty-five grave stones in a Connecticut cemetery, the other night, causing a damage loss to the amount of one thousand dollars.

FEARFUL floods are causing loss of life, great destruction of property and terrible distress, among the people in various parts of the country, and especially in Arkansas and along the Mississippi river below Cairo.

IT is said that a movement has been organized by the liquor interest throughout the country to break down prohibition in Kansas, on the theory that disaster to the principle there will check and destroy its power and growth in all other States.

THE vote in the Senate on Mr. Conkling's confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was: Yeas, 39; nays, 12. Four of the "nays" were Republican votes. A number of Senators were paired, and others present refrained from voting.

MRS. GARFIELD has purchased Miss Ransom's portrait of the President, painted at the age of thirty-one, in uniform, with the colors of the Forty-second O. V. I. draped behind him. It is the only portrait for which the President ever gave sittings.

MR. MCPHERSON'S bill, now pending in Congress, provides for the indefinite extension of any national banking association organized under the various national banking laws, unless the association is sooner dissolved by the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

THE transit of Venus this year will be visible throughout the Western hemisphere, and the planet will occupy over six hours in making the solar passage. Astronomers have been preparing for it for a quarter of a century, during which period there have been many valuable mechanical inventions which will be of a great value and assistance to the observers.

THE Superintendent of Construction of the new State Capitol edifice at Albany, New York, states that it will require about $8,000,000 more to finish the stupendous structure in two years. This State House, which was originally to have been built for about $4,000,000, will cost, when completed, with the land around it, not less than $26,000,000.

WHEN Jasper Jones enlisted for the war in a Maine regiment, he was by mistake paid the bounty of $350 twice over. When he was recently on his death-bed, eighteen years afterward, he confessed his fault in keeping the money, and died bewailing his inability to refund it. The loss had not fallen on the town of Wells, Maine, as he supposed, but on the Rev. W. P. Merrill, who had acted as the town's agent in filling the quota.

PROFESSOR R. A. PROCTOR, the English astronomer, who was recently credited with the prediction that "somewhere about the year 1897, this earth will be dissolved by fervent heat," desires that "those newspapers which have spread the news of my supposed prediction would explain that I believe the world is more likely to last 15,000,000 of years than to be destroyed in fifteen." Those timid persons who have been unnecessarily alarmed by the alleged prediction of the eminent astronomer will now, no doubt, breathe easier.

THE best strawberries recently in the New York market were raised in Hackensack, N. J. The gardeners have immense hot houses, and thousands of plants in all stages of growth, some in bloom and some with ripened berries. The fruit sells readily in December at nine dollars a quart, the price being gradually reduced from that time until March, when the competition of Florida berries brings it down to $3. Raising strawberries under glass is so expensive that the profits are not so enormous as the prices would indicate.

ONE hundred and thirty-two million dollars is the lowest estimate of the cost of the proposed inter-oceanic ship canal across the isthmus of Panama. These are De Lesseps' figures. The Paris Convention put the cost at $250,000,000; the De Lesseps Technical Commission at $168,600,000; Major McAlpine, a distinguished civil engineer, at $500,000,000; Colonel G. M. Tallen, contractor of the Panama Railroad, at $400,000,000. Striking an average, we get about $300,000,000, and, this, perhaps, is not far from the sum required to construct the Panama canal.

THE convict camps of Keutucky have been described as places of barbarous torture. A committee of the Legislature is making an investigation. The testimony thus far taken seems to bear out the worst of charges. In one camp, only thirteen out of fifty convicts survived a year of excessive labor at lumbering, with insufficient food, scant clothing, and entire absence of medical attention. Suicides have been common among the prisoners, and deliberate murders by the keepers, under the plea of enforcing discipline, have come to light. In a coal mining camp, when the men protested against going into a dangerous tunnel, the keeper drove them in at the mouth of a cocked revolver. Three hours afterward, a fall of earth killed eleven of them. The lash and the thumbscrew have been in use.

"A PITCHED battle is certain to be fought very speedily," says the London Times, "over the revised version of the New Testament. Already a respectable organ of Conservative opinion has sounded the war cry against its new readings with as much feeling as if it thought Mr. Gladstone had been among the revisers. Vituperation and taunts will not arbitrate finally between contending scholars. If at the end of the wordy warfare the public be able to perceive what is the actual amount of questionable matter, something will have been gained. The high probability is that a majority of persons who speak the English language will be content to regard the uncertainties as still uncertain, provided they may keep so much as remains behind admitted."

THE bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Congress to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, provides that whenever any person without fraud shall become involved in debts and liabilities beyond the means of payment, amounting to $500 and upwards, he may apply, by petition in equity, to the United States District Court, setting forth the cause of his insolvency and giving a schedule of liabilities and assets, and may surrender his estate for the benefit of creditors, except such as may be exempt from execution, and, if good cause appear, the court shall adjudge him bankrupt, and appoint a receiver, and serve notice to all interested persons, and distribute the estate according to the rules of equity, and if there was no fraud, the petitioner shall be discharged as a bankrupt. That when a person runs away, or absents or conceals himself, or makes a fraudulent transfer of his property, or otherwise attempts to defraud his creditors, the latter may file a petition for bankrupt proceedings against him. Insolvency shall exist only when the debtor's liabilities exceed the value of his property. Powers to extend the time or to stay proceedings are conferred upon the court. Any conveyance, transfer or payment made and received in view of the bankruptcy, may be set aside if found to be contrary to the just right, of other creditors, but the money obtained and used in good faith, though unsuccessfully, to to avert an impending bankruptcy, or to save a threatened sacrifice of property, or for sickness or for other like necessity, may be preferred in payment or security by the court. If it appears that any creditor has oppressively sought to force a debtor into bankruptcy, or to obtain any fraudulent advantage over other creditors, the court may deny such creditor participation in the estate. District Courts shall be considered as always open for the consideration of bankrupt business, and all regular bankrupt business shall have precedence.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Minister Sargent will not sail until May.

Chicago lumber dealers have advanced prices.

Crop reports for the West and Northwest are unanimously good.

Bartley Campbell, the playwright, won $7,500 on Hazael the walkist.

Butter is being imported into this country, in large quantities, from Holstein.

During the month of February there were 108 deaths from smallpox in Chicago.

The liquor dealers of Kansas are organizing for an attack upon the prohibitory law.

The price of salt, at Saginaw, Mich., has been reduced from $1.15 to seventy cents per barrel.

David King's barn, near Somerset, O., was fired by lightning on Sunday night, and burned.

Mrs. J. W. Dickinson and Mrs. Sturgis, of Battle Creek, Mich., were killed by lightning on Monday.

Dead Shot, Dandy Jim and Skippy, three Indian scouts, were hanged at Fort Grant, A. T. Friday.

By a vote of 68 to 49, the Wisconsin Assembly refused to order to engrossment a prohibitive resolution.

The court house at Guthrie Center, Guthrie county, Iowa, was destroyed by fire Friday. Loss, $20,000.

A child with two feet on its head has been born near Elkhart, Ind. Its mother is a girl 14 years of age.

Secretary Lincoln reports that 654 Indians are held as prisoners under the orders of the War Department.

There is universal disbelief at Maysville, Ky., of all the recent stories about new confessions made by Ellis.

The coinage executed at the mints during February was $9,959,870, of which $2,800,000 was in standard dollars.

The Grand Jury at Washington Wednesday found true bills against a large number of star-route conspirators.

The Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Bench has been offered to Senator Edmunds, and he also has declined.

The Mormon Legislature of Utah has called a convention for April 10th to organize a State government in the Territory.

Bob Sarver, colored, was lynched at Franklin, Ky., Monday night for an attempt to rape a white girl, sixteen years old named Ruly.

It is asserted in Washington that Mr. Hoar's bitter personal attack on Conkling will cost him his seat in the Senate at the next election.

"The effects of the floods," says a Helena, Ark., correspondent, "will be to throw the country back financially for five years or longer."

Hazael won the six days go-as-you-please walking mach in New York city, making 600 miles. The gate money amounts to $30,000.

As Mrs. Harriet Bell, of Boston, was entering her house Tuesday morning a well dressed man ran up and cut her throat. She lived but two minutes.

A special from El Paso, Texas, reports a political emeute at Chihuahua, Mexico. Troops have been ordered thither from San Jose 140 miles south.

Secretary Frelinghuysen sent a congratulatory message to Minister Lowell at London, on behalf of the President and the people of the United States.

Joshua R. Surface, a lawyer and politician, of Easton, Pa., has been arrested for unlawfully procuring the vote of a colored man in the last Presidential election.

A great anti-Chinese demonstration, held in San Francisco Saturday, was attended by 30,000 people, who passed resolutions declaring that the Chinaman must go.

The Committee on Territories will report favorably a bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State. The population of the State in 1880 was 75,116.

A joint resolution has passed the Senate authorizing the Secretary of War to use army tents for giving temporary shelter to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow.

Attorney General Brewster believes that evidence is at the command of the government that will secure the conviction of many if not all of the star route conspirators.

The Dutch Reformed Church of Holland, Mich., will secede from the Reformed Protestant Church of America because that communion does not oppose secret societies.

The Congressional Committee on Commerce is considering a bill for a proposed bridge across the Missouri river between Omaha, Neb., and Bismarck, D. T., to cost $1,500,000.

The banking house of Charles Sweet & Co., of Boston, has suspended. Liabilities between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The firm will probably wind up, paying dollar for dollar.

The Illinois Legislature will meet in special session on the 23d to consider measures for the relief of the people in the southern portion of the State made destitute by the floods.

An old and blind soldier, named Culbertson Coombs, drew his pension the other day at Columbus, Ohio, and was soon after robbed by two men at a point nearly opposite the court house.

Mr. J. H. McVicker, the well-known theatrical manager, has challenged the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson to a public discussion regarding the morality of the play as given at McVicker's Theater.

The Baltimore Board of Trade wants the people of the United States to assist them in pushing the bill before Congres for the construction of a canal to connect the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

Two men charged with stealing cattle and imprisoned at Del Norte, Col., were taken from the jail by a band of 100 men and shot while attempting to escape. One was mortally wounded and the other killed outright.

Appeals for aid are being received by the Secretary of War from the sufferers from floods in Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. In Pulaski county, Ill., it is said 4,000 persons are in need of assistance.

Great excitement prevails in San Francisco over the report that, anticipating a stringent anti-Chinese emigration bill, there would be an enormous influx of Chinese to this country within the next few weeks. A raid on the Chinese quarter is feared.

Gen. John C. Fremont has filed a petition in the Senate asking that the Court of Claims adjudicate his claim to Bird Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, which he claims to have purchased in 1847, and which the government afterward unlawfully squatted upon.

Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, has affirmed the decision of Judge McCrary against the express company monopoly, and holds that no railroad can lawfully carry the freight of one express company to the exclusion of others.

Scoville says he will withdraw from the case of Guiteau as soon as he completes the record and files the bill of exceptions. He believed that Mr. Reed would also withdraw, and that John W. Guiteau and the prisoner were trying to secure the services of General B. F. Butler to argue the bill.

At a recent funeral in Iowa, a parrot which belonged to the deceased, and had been taught to repeat passages from Shakespeare, repeated, during an impressive pause in the services, the words, "To be or not to be," in such a manner as to cause a pecu impression upon the assemblage.

Captain McGarigle, Chief of the Chicago Police, interviewed by the Inter Ocean reporter, declared that it was his intention to carry out the Mayor's order prohibiting gambling to the letter, even if he had to detail men to stand in front of each gambling house.

Mr. Trescott, the Minister appointed by Mr. Blaine to negotiate peace between Chili and Peru, has made an important step in that direction by drawing up a protocol to serve as a treaty of peace. Chili will agree to sign it if Trescott can find a Peruvian government who will sign it within ninety days.

Lieutenant Danehower, of the Jeannette survivors, in a letter to his father at Washington, dated November 9, 1881, describes the terrible hardships endured by himself and party in their journey over 700 miles, from the scene of the wreck to the mouth of the River Lena. Christmas Day was spent in Yakoutsk.

Last Sunday some scoundrels got into the basement of the Shiloh (colored) Baptist church, at Columbus, Ohio, and removed the underpinning. The result was that when the congregation assembled for the evening service the floor began to give away and a panic was created. The congregation got out of the church, however, without any one being injured. Had the floor given way as the miscreants evidently planned it should, the loss of life would no doubt have been very great.

Foreign.

Prince Milan will soon be declared King of Servia.

Strong earthquake shocks occurred Saturday, around Bellonsavo, Italy.

A shaft, in a mine near Teplitz, Hungary, fell in, and forty persons were killed.

The attempt to assassinate the Queen caused a great sensation throughout British America.

A dispatch from the Cape of Good Hope says war is imminent between the colonists and Basutos.

Bismarck's tobacco monopoly bill is receiving the hearty opposition of the Prussian Economical Council.

On Saturday, the Austrians lost 200 men in an unsuccessful effort to force the Herzegovinians from the river Drin.

A new bank is proposed in Paris to represent the defunct Union Generale. It will have a capital of 80,000,000 francs.

Bradlaugh was again elected M. P. for Nottingham, by a vote of 3,798 against 3,687 received by Corbett, his opponent.

During a recent hurricane off the Shetland Islands, 300 whales were driven into the shallow water and all captured.

Bolivia is said to be awaiting the evacuation of the Districts of Tacna and Arica by the Chilian forces to wrest them from Peru.

Hessie Helfmann, the Nihilist, who received a respite from execution for the murder of the Czar, died in childbirth at St. Petersburg.

MacLain, the assassin, is a "crank" of the craziest type. It has been proved beyond a doubt, that he had been an inmate of several insane asylums.

Colonel Brim, of the British Royal Engineers, attempted to cross the channel in a balloon with a man named Simmons, but they fell into the sea near Dover.

A Port au Prince, W. I., dispatch states that small pox is raging there so severely that schools and churches have been closed. There were 197 deaths in four days.

The German newspapers assert that General Skobeleff's pro-Slavic speech was inspired by the Imperial court of Russia, and that his brother-in-law is continuing the same agitation in Paris.

The Nihilist prisoners recently sentenced to death, it is reported, have had their sentences commuted to penal servitude. They seem to have had a fair trial, and were ably defended by counsel.

A Panama dispatch states that Lima advices dated February 16th, report a battle between Chilian and Peruvian forces at Pucara, in which the Peruvians were defeated with considerable loss.

A deputation of persons representing thousands of unemployed Londoners waited upon the Lord Mayor, to ask his aid and advice relative to emigration. He referred them to Mr. Galt, the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration.

A special agent of the Jewish Alliance, who made an effort to secure the return of 1,300 Jews to their homes in Russia, reports that the attempt would subject them to great danger, and the sum of 100,000 florins will, therefore, be appropriated to defray the cost of their emigration to America.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st.

SENATE.—The Chinese immigration bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed to make Denver a port of entry. A number of bills were reported from committees. The Indian appropriation bill was considered without action in Committee of the Whole.

THURSDAY, March, 2nd.

SENATE.—Several bills were reported favorably and placed upon the calendar. The Chinnese immigration bill was further considered. The nomination of Roscoe Conkling as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed yeas—39, nays 12.

HOUSE.—The contested election case of McDonald versus George, of Oregon, was dismissed. The consular and diplomatic appropation bil was considered without action, committee of the whole.

FRIDAY, March, 3d.

SENATE.—Bills were passed, authorizing the compilation and publishing of the naval history of the late war; to reduce the charges for licenses to pilots, etc., on steam vessels and making Denver a port of delivery. The Chinese bill was further considered. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed reducing the rice of license to pilots, masters, etc,, on steam vessels.

SATURDAY, March, 4th.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the immedidate deficiency bill was agreed too. It increasees the appropriation $256,000. The contested election case of Smith vs Robertson, Sixth district of Lonisana, was dismissed. A bill was reported and placed on the calendar, to prevent the introduction in the United States of foreign adulterated food and drugs. The diplomatic appropropiation bill was considered in committee of the whole, reported to the House and the previous question on it ordered.

MONDAY, March, 6th.

SENATE.—A number of bills were reported from committees, among which was a bill for a bankruptcy act, and the House bill giving Mrs. Garfield a pension of $5,000 a year, with an amenment giving the same amount to Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. The alcoholic liquor commission bill was read the second time. The Chinese immigration bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—The counsular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. Night sessions for the consideration of pension matters were ordered for Fridays. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill permitting tobacco producers to sell their leaf tobacco to any purchaser evoked a long discussion, but the motion was not agreed to.

TUESDAY, March 7th.

SENATE.—A number of bills were reported from committees. The Chinese Immigration Bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for a statue to Chief Justice Marshal was passed. The tariff commission bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and by parliamentary strategy placed unprivileged in its place on the calendar. The agricultural appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. It appropriates $396,880.

A Shark of a Lawyer.

A San Francisco jury gave Catherine McKeever a verdict of $7,144 damages against the Market street railway company for the death of her husband by a collision of his coal cart with one of the defendant's engines about a year ago. Her attorney in the case was E. P. Cole, to whom the money was paid. It appears that the killing of her husband drove Mrs. McKeever crazy, and she is an inmate of the insane asylum. Her children being without means for their support, counsel was brought into court last week on an order to show cause why he should not surrender the amount of the Judgement. He claimed that he should be allowed to retain one-half, but the court awarded only $2,500

THE Irish Land League has a secured reserve fund of $287,000.

TABLE TALK.

Yokes on night gowns are going out of vogue.

"Where there's a will there's apt to be a contest."

Voile is the term this season for nun's veiling.

A woman caught stealing turnips at Quincy, Florida, pleaded insanity.

Twenty Michigan men, well armed with axes, ran away from one bear.

West Virginia makes twenty-one per cent. of all the nails in the United States.

It is possible for a man to be so very shrewd that in the long run he cheats himself.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, has continuously held his office since 1866.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has received the prize of 10,000 francs, for the best work on physiology.

An enormous rat, that a dog or cat would not tackle, was quickly killed by a New York game cock.

A philanthropic barber in Davis City, La., clips and combs gratis the hair of poor boys who will agree to attend school regularly.

Portland, Me., claims to have more telephones in proportion than any other city in the world. There is one to every sixty persons.

Trinity college, Dublin, has strange to say, nearly 800 English undergraduates. This is largely due to its special classes for the Indian service

A Texas judge knocked six months off a ninety-nine years' sentence in order to show the prisoner's friends that he was willing to give him a chance.

Surgeon General Woodward, whose health was impaired during his attendance on President Garfield, has been granted an eight months' leave of absence,

The Canadian town of Belleville possesses a lady who has just buried her pet dog in her husband's grave. The little carcass was laid away in a handsome coffin.

Mr. Hubert Jerningham, the only English Roman Catholic in the house of commons, was among those who declined to vote on Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to his seat.

Three thousand children of deceased wives' sisters are presently to assemble at Exeter hall, London, and clamor for the repeal of the law which makes them illegitimate.

The Priedang is en route to visit this country. He is one of the thirty half brothers of the king of Siam. He comes on diplomatic business, and also to inspect our national guard system.

Admiration—"By Shimminy, how dot poy studies grammar," was the remark of a German when his son called him a "knock-kneed, pigeon-toed, seven-sided, glass-eyed son of a saw horse."

This winter's fogs have revived linkboys in London, and they have run about to light people on their way as they did a hundred years ago. The torches are generally made of tarred rope ends.

In a breach of promise case recently tried at Dublin, the first love letter read by the plaintiff began as follows: "If any one reads this except Miss Helen McNulty I hold him accountable before God and the Justice."

"Pride's fall. "Yes," said Clara, "your Maltese cat is pretty enough, but he can never come up to my bird." That was all she knew about it. That kitty did come up to her bird that very day, and it was all day with the bird.

Translated from the Omnibus: Judge —"You are accused, by the Mr. Zwittlinger, while he bathed, one watch, of the value of 150 marks, and one vest, stolen to have." Prisoner—"Pardon, Mr. Judge—only the vest! How can I help it that a so dear watch therein stuck is?"

"Previous good character" counts in Texas. A man who was on trial for arson brought forward witnesses to prove that he had neglected two good chances to steal horses, and the Jury decided that no such man could be guilty of burning a barn.

The rope with which a convict descended from the window of his cell and escaped at Jackson, Mich., was made of small pieces of tarred twine, taken from bundles of staves in the cooper shop. To gather the material and form the rope required months of aly hard work.

Captain Percival, a Cape Cod mariner of the old school, was once awakened in his bunk by a shipmate with the announcement that the vessel was going to eternity. "Well," replied the captain, "I've got ten friends over there to one in this world; let her go." And he turned over and went to sleep again.

Since the murder of Mr. Gold by Lefroy in an English railway carriage last June, the facility for committing theft or murder under similar circumstances has been made more manifest to the criminal classes, and railway crime is increasing in that country. The use of American cars would put a stop to such lawlessness.

He was a young country fellow, a little awkward, and bashful, but of sterling worth of character. She was a Cincinnati belle, and had sense enough to appreciate his worth, despite his awkwardness and bashfulness, and was his fiancee. On a gloomy Sunday evening last winter they were standing in front of the window in the parlor of her home on East Walnut Hills, watching the snowflakes rapidly falling outside. He was not up in society small talk, and being hard up for something to say, remarked, as he watched the snow falling: "This will be hard on the old man's calves and sheep." "Never mind, dear," said she, slipping her arm around him, "I will take care of one of them."

A Thief's Curious Death.

[Hopkinsville South Kentuckian.]

A gentleman in the Newstead neighborhood had killed some hogs, and they were gambrelled and left hanging on a pole in the yard. During the night a negro stole one of the hogs and walked off with it. In attempting to pitch the hog over the fence, some distance from the house, the thief hung the gambrel stick over his head and broke his neck. He was found the following morning on one side of the fence and the pork on the other, hanging by his head.

Miss Dickens, the daughter of the novelist, has spent the past year in compiling a "Charles Dickens Birthday Book."

FROM THE WIRES.

A London dispatch says:

6:20 p. m.—The Press Association says Queen Victoria was fired at at Windsor Railway Station to-day. She escaped unhurt.

As the Queen was entering her carriage this evening, a man in the station yard deliberately fired a pistol at her. The man, who was a miserable looking object, was immediately seized by several policemen and taken to the Windsor Police Station. No one was hurt.

The miscreant was followed to the police station by a large crowd of people.

The newspaper hawkers are now crying the news on the London streets. It has caused a great sensation.

The man who fired at the Queen gives his name as Roderick MacLean. The miscreant gives his name as Roderick MacLean. He was with difficulty rescued from the crowd. The Queen arrived at Windsor about 5:25. She had been in London since Tuesay, where she gave a drawing-room party Wednesday in honor of Princess Helena, of Waldeck, who is to marry Prince Leopold. A crowd assembled at Buckingham Palace in hopes to see the Queen drive out. The demeanor of the people was as cordial as usual.

7:30 p. m.—The Queen drove off to the castle immediately after she was fired at.

From later accounts it appears that MacLean fired the shot after the carriage was in motion. Princess Beatrice and John Brown saw him point the pistol at the carriage. He was exactly thirty paces distant when he fired. Two of the four loaded chambers of the revolver contained blank cartridges.

MacLean walked from Portsmouth to London a week ago. Upon his person was found a purse containing a penny and three farthings, and a pocketbook containing the following entries:

Fourth path. A novel, by MacLean and Reynolds. Newspaper give as correct an idea of the wide difference that divides people of England as any newspaper in world. I venerate free and outspoken principles and an unbiased thinker.

MacLean was charged at the police station with shooting at the Queen, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He asked whether any one was hurt, but the police refused to give him any information.

The Times says: "If no more can be said for MacLean, the would-be assassin of the Queen, than could be said for Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, or Lefroy, the murderer of Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment."

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Secretary of State to Minister Lowell:

Washington, March 3.—To Lowell, Minister, London: The President and people of the United States congratulate Her Majesty on having been providentially protected from the assassin. Remembering the sympathy of Her Majesty and the British people in our recent national bereavement, the feeling of indignation and thankfulness for the Queen's safety is deep and universal.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

Syracuse dispatch says:

A passenger and and a freight train, on the Syracuse, Chenango and New York Railroad, collided last night, near Earlville. George Collins, the engineer, John Sullivan, the fireman of the north-bound tran, and John Blumenkrow, the fireman of the south-bound train, were all killed. Byron Atwood, the baggageman, was injured severely. The accident was caused by a mis'nterpretation of orders.

A Boston dispatch:

The banking house of Charles A. Sweet & Co. suspended Monday morning, causing considerable excitement in financial circles. The house has been advancing money, it is stated, to the Massachusetts Central Railroad, taking its bonds and placing them in the market. The road is a new one. Its bonds have shrunk in value, and the banks which have been carrying the bonds called on Sweet & Co. for additional funds. To this call the firm has been unable to respond. It is stated that C. A. Sweet & Co. borrowed about $2,000,000 from Boston banks on collateral recently, and that they hold $700,000 of Massachusetts Central bonds. A member of the firm states that they hope to pay in full.

Tuesday morning as Mrs. Harriet Bell was walking on Kirkland street, near her home, a well-dressed man ran up behind her, spoke to her, and then cut her throat. She lived but two minutes. She was heard to say to the man, just before the cutting: "I don't know you." The assassin has not been arrested.

There are many unfavorable comments on the inactivity of the police who allowed the man who murdered Mrs. Bell to walk away under their eyes, without stopping to inquire regarding the trouble at Mrs. Bell's residence. The murderer is still at large. Suspicion points to an ex-police officer of this city.

A Detroit dispatch says:

Tuesday evening Mrs. Thomas Gillem, wife of a farmer at Baker's Corner, four miles from Armada, was shot and almost instantly killed by her son Charles B., about 17 years old. The ball passed through her lungs. Mrs Gillem has been in poor health, and very irritable for some years past. At the time of the tragedy she was sitting up in bed, quarreling with her son who went to a closet, got a revolver and shot her through the body. When arrested, he said he was glad he had done it, because now there would be peace in the house.

A Marquette, Mich., dispatch:

The Lake Superior Powder Company's packing-house blew up at 9 o'clock Monday, killing four men—Peter Doyle, Charles Hatch, Herman Eckstrom, and one other, name not known.

A Cincinnati dispatch:

Charles Murray was killed in Hamden, Ohio, Saturday night, during a quarrel in a saloon with David Sands. They had begun with a fist fight, but when Murray had thrown Sands down, the latter drew a knife and stabbed him twice, causing death in twenty minutes. Sands gave himself up.

From a Memphis dispatch:

A fight occurred this morning between two young colored bootblacks, which resultedd in Henry Craig, aged 14, being stabbed to the heart with a penknife, dying instantly.

Captain Ed Postal, of the steamer Hard Cash, which arrived this morning, reports that the backwater from the Mississippi river extends up White river to Clarendon, Ark., a distance of 136 miles from the mouth. The entire country intervening is under water, which is two feet higher than was ever known before. Great loss of stock and damage to farming interests have occurred throughout the White river bottoms.

John Small, while attempting to board a freight train at Glendale Station, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, fell beneath the cars, and both legs were almost severed from his body near the thighs, he died in a few hours after. In the jar, recieved in passing over the body, the train was thrown from the track and six cars went over the trestle work and now lie in the ditch.

From a Little Rock, Ark., pispatch:

The Gazette's special from Arkansas City, via Tripp Station, says the water has fallen in all fifteen inches, caused by the weakening of the levees in the Mississippi river, opposite and above Riverton, Watch, Clay, Baggett and Williams bayous, and other points. All of Bolivar county, Miss., is under water, and most of Washington county, including Greenville. There is much suffering and want on both sides now. Families are huddled togther in such houses as they think safest. The government aid expected will reach us in good time. Many a heart is made happy by the approach of bread and meat for the hungry ones, who would otherwise starve. In this city the water has receded from many houses, which are being washed out, ready to receive the inhabitants from the garrets.

Terre Haute, Ind., telegram:

Tuesday morning blood, a piece of a human skull and brains were found on the grade through the river bottoms west of this city. Evidences of a struggle were visible from the top of the grade down to the water's ede. The police are unable to find the body, and are busy trying to connect the case. It is feared there has been foul play.

New York dispatch says:

The Times demands the publication of Conkling's letter to the President declining the Supreme Court Judgeship. It says: "Considering the time which has been devoted to its preparation, it must be one of his great efforts, and would undoubtedly prove a highly characteristic if not a decidedly valuable, contribution to the political literature of the time. There is some danger that the entire transaction will be regarded with unseemly levity by a public keenly perceptive of the farcical aspects of this very solemn pantomine. That can only be averted by the production of what we must assume to be the the stately and ponderous letter of declination before whose sesquipedalian verbiage and awe-inspiring periods the most irreverent of readers will forget to smile. A play which has required the aid of so many heavy characters, from Senator David Davis downward, to develop its somewhat obscure plot, ought not to be shorn of its epilogue."

At the approaching consistery the Pope will create seven new Cardinals, including the most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin. It is understood that this expresses the Pope's approval of the efforts that Archbishop McCabe has made in behalf of the cause of law and order in Ireland.

A dispatch from Salem, Va., says John Murphy beat his wife nearly to death with a boot-jack, and then chopped his own right hand off.

THE township assessors chosen at the pending April election will be elected to serve four years, or until their successors are elected and qualified. They can qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties within ten days after their election, and they are limited to sixty days of paid service in each year.

JOCOSITIES.

A cat when pursued by a ferocious og may not be feeling quite as well as usual, but nevertheless she presents a fur-straight appearance.

Mr. Milo says his church is to be the church of the future, and then he tells us in the same breath that there is no future. What is he giving us?

"Now, then, what's your papa's name Freddy?" "Dunno." "Don't know your papa's name! Why, what does your mamma call him?" "Brute."

"You will go down in history," said the impatient Spiffkins, "as the lowest of all mortals." Said Mrs. Spiffkins, gently, "I thought history was in the past."

A Murray Hill belle has ordered a pair of golden garter buckles, with diamond attachments. The New York crossings will be watched pretty closely this year.

"Do not marry a widower," said the old lady; "a ready-made family is like a plate of cold potatoes." "Oh, I'll soon warm them over," replied the damsel; and she did.

A wife who was somewhat exercised about hasty burials, said to her husband: "You attempt to bury me as soon as the breath is out of me, and you will hear from me."

"Is it true," she writes, "that all the funny men are sad?" Heaven bless you, Annie, no, they are not. But the people who read their funny pieces, Annie, they are sad. Ah, yes; theirs is the sorrow that mocks at sympathy.

"I don't mind the pi-anner much," said a fond but perplexed mother recently, "but when Marier gets to sailin' around in front of the lookin'-glass and disputin' in French with her own shadder, it makes me right nervous."

"There is nothing like settling down," said the retired merchant confidently to his neighbor. "When I gave up business I settled down and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I should not have a cent."

A canary bird had begun to twitter a little after moulting, but was unable to sing its entire tune. A little four-year-old, after listening to the bird's vain attempts to master his tune, said very composedly: "Mamma, birdie only sang half a verse."

Retranslated from the Omnibus: "Mary, why hast thou to the gentleman there above a kisshand to thrown?" "I have to him only that which he to me thrown has, back given, therewith he himself no false hopes may entertain."

A little Austin boy, whose impecunious parents are always moving from one house to another, was asked by the Sunday school teacher: "Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?" "Because they couldn't pay their rent, I reckon," was the reply.

"I say, ma'am," said a man on a country road, "did you see a bicycle pass here just now?" "No I didn't see any kind ot a sicle, mister, but just now I seed a a wagon wheel running away with a pair of legs and a linen collar. You kin believe it or not. I wouldn't if I hadn't seed it myself.

A boy's composition on girls: "Girls are the only folks that have their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one can be like several thousand girls if she wants anything. This all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am."

Yesterday the wife of one of our friends returning home, rang at her own door. Nobody coming she rang again. Still nobody. Finally at a louder, louder ring, the valet concluded to show himself. "Pray are you deaf?" said the lady. "I beg pardon, madam, said the velet, tranquilly, but I only heard the third ring."

Once upon a time a woman died, and as the mourners were carrying her to the grave they tripped against a stump and let the coffin fall. She revived, having been in a deep trance. Two years after she really died, and as they were carrying her down the same road and neared the same stump the disconsolate widower sobbed: "Steady, boys!" Steady there! Be very, very careful!"

A reasonable offer: Together they were looking over the paper. "Oh, my, how funny," she said. "What is it?" he said. "Why, here's an advertisement that says: 'No reasonable offer refused.'" "What's so odd about that?" "Nothing, nothing," she replied, trying to blush, "only those are exactly my sentiments." If that young man hadn't taken the hint and proposed right then and there she would have hated him.

What "Wife" Means.

Says Ruskin: "What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from?" It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that femme, but what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means 'a weaver.' You must either be house-wives or house-moths, remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night's cold grass may be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light for those who else are homeless. This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power."

How They Vote in Greece.

London Times.

The voting is literally by ballot, each candidate having a ballot-box marked with his name and divided into two chambers, with a tube large enough for the hand to be introduced through it, opening in such a way that the ball employed in voting may be thrown to the right or left—yes or no—without its being preceptible to the spectator which of the destinations it has taken. Behind or in front of each box stands the personal representative of the candidate, whose duty it is to present the ball to the voter and call out the name of the candidate, but no indication or persuasion as to the vote is permitted. The voters are registered and the registers printed, copies being furnished to the persons who represent the candidates or any other who may desire them, and the votes are cast, not in the districts where the voters reside, but according to an alphabetical arrangement, the voters whose names begin with A, B or C having their appropriate voting place, generally a church or a school house, the election taking place on Sunday. The voter presents himself at his quarter, gives his name, which is checked off on the printed catalogue and written down in a register by officials appointed by the tribunals, after which scrutiny the voter goes to the row of ballot-boxes, and votes at all in succession. If he is a man who has found it difficult to say "no" to the solicitation of the candidates, he may have promised to vote affirmatively for everybody, and keep his promise so that his vote is entirely thrown away. The election lasts one day, and with the safeguards I have described leaves slight room for fraud—the only form available being that of impersonation, presenting oneself in the place of another voter before he has voted and casting a vote in his name; but this is too dangerous to be often attempted. In case of any ballot-box contianing more balls than are accounted for by the register, the surplus votes are deducted from the affirmative vote for the candidate. The possibility of casting two votes in the same box is guarded against, as far as possible, by the Government furnishing the balls, which are given out one by one at the moment of voting. It is possible with collusion to commit frauds by casting two negative votes for a candidate, as the extra vote would then be deducted from the affirmative vote; but as each candidate has a friend who watches every vote cast, this possibility is reduced to a minimum.

A Flying Snake.

Los Angeles Times.

One of the most startling snake stories that has been told in these parts for some time was related by the engineer and fireman who came in last night on the Southern Pacific express, and was corroborated by the passengers. It seems that just after the train had passed Dos Palms, the engineer noticed, about half a mile ahead, what looked like a column of sand moving very slowly from east to west. At that time it was only a short distance from the track, and moving at such a pace that it was evident that train and column would come together. When the two monsters were but a short distance apart it was discovered that the column was not sand, but an animal of some kind. It was moving in almost a perpendicular position, the tail dragging on the ground, and propelled by two large wings near the head. The bird, snake, or whatever it was, seemed to be about thirty feet long and twelve feet in diameter. By this time everybody, almost, on the train, had put their heads out of the windows, and were hanging on the platform to get a look at the monster snake. The train and snake came together, but the snake's tail was not where it should have been, and a portion of his lower extremities was clipped off. This seemed to put this flying snake on his mettle, and he prepared for war. He wheeled around and gave chase to the flying train. The motion of the animal seemed to change in an instant, and he seemed to fly through the air two miles faster than chain lightning. In a few moments he, she or it, overtook the train, and began war after the latest snake style. The angry animal kept over the train and gave the train a lively thrashing, rearing like a cow in distress all the time. After breaking several windows and frightening the women and children almost to death, the monster sailed off, followed by a shower of leads from the pistols of the passengers, which seemed to have no effect at all, if any of the bullets hit him. This is vouched for by every one who was on the train, and is given for what it is worth.

Wit and Wisdom of Aunt Chloe.

"What we wants is, words what is got some nourishment in 'em; kwishins on mules' footr done gone out 'o fashin'."

"Women folks is like niggahs; can't have deir way much in dis yere world; gits along easier ef dey change deir minds."

"Nothin' sets wuss dan sour grapes [grapes unreachable]."

"Dar's no cure fur an empty head like an empty puss."

"Mule can't live on his own kickin'."

"Smart dog allays allow he can't bear sheep-meat."

"A husban's a mighty handy thing to have roun' a house, an' mighty comfo'ting for a body as has sense."

"Goes roun' a smirkin' like a niggah dat's stole a sheep an' got somebody else in jail fur it."

"D'aint nothin' so mean 'bout dem Yankees. Ef dey was mean, why didn't dey take us fur dar own niggahs, 'stead o' givin' us our freedom?"

"De Lawd ain't never in a hurry to shoot, but He's mighty sartin to hit."

"Grasshopper mus' be mighty drunk when he go roun' by hen-house."

"Crow an' corn don' grow in same fiel'."

"Chick'n nebber so wicked but he thinks grasshopper sent by de Lawd."

The Pointer's Joke.

New York Times.

The dog had pointed at snakes without ever once making a mistake for three years, when one day last September he accompanied his master on a walk through a particularly stony field where snakes were known to be plentiful. Suddenly the dog, who was walking just in front of the huntsman, stopped and pointed so earnestly that it was evident he had almost stepped on a snake. The huntsman sprang backward with immense celerity—for he was a very nervous man—and in so doing fell with a tremenduous crash. The dog merely glanced around to see what was the matter, resumed his point until his master had picked himself up, calmed his mind, and resolved to kill the snake. Advancing with that direful purpose, he discovered, not a snake, but a cast off snake's skin, at which the dog had pointed. The moment the man discovered the trick the dog threw himself on his back, rolled over in an uncontrollable fit of laughter, and finally, sitting down on his haunches, laughed until the tears rolled down his cheeks. He knew a snake's skin from a live snake perfectly well, and his purpose in pointing at the snake was simply to give his master a good fright.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER,

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Manufactoring Chemists, Sole Proprietors.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billiousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

REED'S

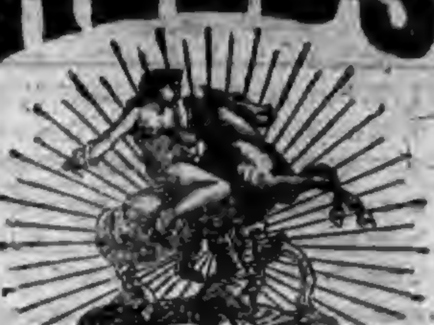

GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark

FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 2.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way and wish one No. 2 box.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
St. Paul
Chippewa Falls
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
La Crosse
IOWA
Davenport
Council Bluffs
Peoria
ILLINOIS
Atchison
Leavenworth
MISSOURI
Kansas City

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 16, 1882

Announcement.

With this issue of the COURIER Mr. F. P. Blair severs his connection with it, transferring his interest to the senior partner who will assume its entire management from this date. It is to be hoped that this change which is mutually satisfactory to us, will also be satisfactory to our patrons, and that the COURIER will continue to receive the same favorable consideration that it has had under our joint management.

JAMES A. BARNS.
F. P. BLAIR.

The above announcement is made in conformity to an agreement made by us. The feelings engendered by our brief business connection have been and still are of the most friendly character. Mr. Blair retires with the best wishes of every one connected with the COURIER and has our heartiest hopes for his future success.

◆

ONE of the signal service observers in this state is a lady.

◆

NEARLY all of the employes in the telegraph offices in London, Eng., are ladies.

◆

THE whisky manufacturers are thronging to Washington to lobby a bill for the reduction of the tax on whisky.

◆

BOTH the democratic and republican members of congress, are making up their congressional campaign committees.

◆

THE straits of Mackinaw are reported clear of ice, and vessels are freely passing through there on their spring trips.

◆

The Chilians now have entire control of the coast of Peru, and seem determined to make the most of their successful war.

◆

ARTHUR has six kinds of wine at his public dinners, and at his table may be found enjoying these things, scores of men who have for years railed at the democracy as the "whisky party."

◆

THE Secretary of War, has decided that the bridge across the St. Joseph near the town of that name in Michigan, is an obstruction to the free navigation of the river. But he cannot find out by whose authority it was built.

◆

IF the president can't find any one to take the vacant judgeship, let him cast his eyes this way. We have several very promising lawyers in this county who wouldn't object. And we have no doubt they are as well suited to the place, as those who are likely to get it. More so, perhaps.

◆

SERGEANT Mason, the soldier who shot at Guiteau, has been sentenced by the court martial that tried him, to lose all the pay now due him, be discharged from service and to serve at hard labor in prison for eight years. It is hoped however, that the president will reduce the severity of the sentence in some way.

◆

CHICAGO is now importing potatoes from Scotland and cabbage from Germany. But farmers are too intelligent to demand a tariff that will make these articles higher than they already are. The glass men and iron men, and manufacturers generally would begin to howl at once, for a tariff of about 100 per cent, Of course this would not make the article any plentier, but it would increase its price to the consumer. Just as any other protective high tariff will do.

◆

AN effort is being made in congress to have the lands of Indian reservation, surveyed, and given to the Indians separately, so each can own his land in the same way as the white people do. The essence of the bill is: that in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulations or by virtue of an act of congress or executive order, setting apart land for their use the president is authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservations of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural purposes, to cause said reservation to be surveyed and resurveyed, if necessary, and to allot the land on said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon, in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one quarter of a section: to each single person over 18 years of age, one-eight of a section: to each orphan child under 18 years of age one-eight of a section: and to each other person under 18 years of age, now living, or may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section.

COURT.

Court has been dragging somewhat during the week, but has a more lively appearance this morning. The criminal docket is about cleared up. The following cases were disposed of since our last issue.

Frank Swarts, who was charged with receiving stolen goods, was acquitted, and went home in high glee.

Pete Stutz, connected with a "gin mill" at the Junction, was fined $10 and costs in two cases, for selling liquor to minors.

Geo. Weamer, innocent George, who is the big one at the Butler temperance billiard hall, was hauled up before his Honor for allowing a minor to play temperance billiards, and raised the school fund about $40.

Wm. Shoemaker, of Butler, got on a "high-low" and the court relieved his financial box of two dollars besides the extra costs. It takes money to get drunk, William.

Alfred Shell, dealer in "pizen," etc., at St. Joe, did'nt conduct his every day ways according to Indiana laws and the "Boss" thought he had better leave $25 and enough extra change to pay off the boys who looked after the matter. Alfred put up.

Charlie Rainier got on a "wave," and placed $2 and costs in the till.

James Campbell invested too much in the "rosy," and put up $2 like a little man.

Shearer & Wilson vs. old Mr. Servoe, will try the Allen county courts in settling a building contract.

◆

Fiftieth Birthday.

A pleasant surprise awaited Squire Walborn Tuesday evening, as he was getting ready to retire on the eve of of his fiftieth birthday. He had just divested himself of his boots, and was tinkering the vaccination on his ankle, when the door suddenly opened, and a score or more of his friends walked into his cosy mansion. The Squire was utterly bewildered, but hastily arranging his disordered toilet, and stammering out a few incoherent excuses, he made his vistors welcome in his usual hearty style. A few hours were passed very pleasantly, and among its enlivening incidents was the presentation of a nice reclining chair. Rev. Mr. Kelso, made the presentation, speech which was very appropriate, sensible and touching. Mr. Walborn replied in a few brief remarks thanking the donors for their gift, but more especially for their friendship, which their gift was intended to show. The following gentlemen and their wives represent the donors on this pleasant occasion. Dr. Sebring, Mr. Espy, J. E Shilling, Frank Culbertson, Jerry Walborn, John Rice, J. H. Weaver, John Lessure, Geo. Apple, Capt. Sivers, Dr. Ford, Guy Plumb, Wm. McIntyre, W. E. Rush, L. Bowers, Rev. Kelso, Rev. Norris, D. Y. Husselman, C. C. Shaffer, and J. A. Barns.

◆

Insure with G. B. Zimmerman.

—The Burch plow, the king of the field. 10-4t

FARMERS— bring in your old dry bones. I will pay you $5.00 pr ton.
S. U. Tarney.

—The Burch plow is in steel or chilled metal. 10-4t.

—No other plow holds as easy as the Burch plow. 10-4t

—Look at the Burch plow before buying. It is boss. 10-4t

—Little Walter Baker, at the Junction, has been quite ill.

—The Burch plows are for sale by W.H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Ind.

Special bargians, houses and lots for sale cheap, enquire of Zimmerman & Sprott.

Ab. Kelly, of Waterloo, has a car load of seed potatoes, early rose, for sale.

—J. J. Martin, reports a booming business in Albion, since the opening of his new hardware store.

—We have a complete line of dress goods, dress trimmings, laces, and ribbons at prices way down.
9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT

—Quite a heavy snow storm fell Tuesday night, and had the roads been solid Vennor's prediction for sleighing would have been true.

—Our enterprising dentist, Elson, has been investing in a $150 dental-chair. Now I guess we can have our teeth repaired or extracted without pain—to the dentist.

—We would call special attention to to our new stock of clothing. Prices to suit everyone. Come and see for yourselves.
9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

—There will be a free lecture at Odd Fellows Hall on Friday evening, March 24, by Rev. H. J. Norris, subject: "Friendship, Love and Truth." Professor Gordon will enliven the occasion with some of his music.

—Parties are here this week investigating the pension business brought out by the arrest of Dr. Stough, of Waterloo, a short time ago. They propose to go to the bottom of the matter and if they find parties receiving pensions that are too high, or that they are not entitled to at all, will at once set the matter right.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

◆

"MY TORMENTED BACK."

is the exclamation of more than one poor, hard-working man and woman. Do you know how it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthing, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm," says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by Druggists.—Boston Post.

Personal Mention.

—Frank Leas is at home.

—Lew. Roth is on the streets.

—T. C. Elson walks lame on one side.

—W. H. Dills is among the list of sick.

—Joe. Rainier boasts of a new girl baby.

—We noticed J. A. McKay on the streets.

—Hank Altenburg was home over Sunday.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt was on the streets Monday.

—Edward Baker's little child has been quite sick.

—Mrs. Spencer Dills, of Butler, is visiting in town.

—S. P. Stroll, of Waterloo, called on us yesterday.

—Dr. Bowman, of Newville, was in town Monday.

—Tom. Sprott made a trip to Fort Wayne Monday.

—W. L. Blair, of Butler, called on us the other day.

—P. V. Hoffman took a trip to Huntington last Monday.

—Joe. Rothenberger is disabled with rheumatism.

—Mr. Edward Baker, living across the creek, is sick.

—Miss Millie Sechler, of Newville, gave us a call Monday.

—Cal. Husselman has been laid up with a vaccinated arm.

—Geo. Grund and wife left Monday for a visit at Bryan, Ohio.

—Enos Kuhlman has again taken his position n Isaac Och's store.

—Horace Greely Griswold cut his foot badly with an axe.

—Ed. and Frank Long, of Waterloo, were about town this week.

—Lawyer Tefft, of Auburn, was in town Tuesday.—Buter Record.

—Mrs. C. P. Houser has been quite sick, caused from vaccination.

—Doc. Ryan went to Waterloo Saturday. She had just stepped out.

William Sheffer's little daughter died yesterday morning of scarlet fever.

—Mother Rainier is said to be quite sick, with but little hope of recovery.

—Morris Widney can renew old acquaintances now. The "Helm is safe."

—Frank Altenburg has been vaccinated. We can tell by the way he walks.

—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schaab has been having the scarlet fever.

—Mrs. Sadie Cobb, daughter of Sherman Hollister, is at home on a visit to her parents.

—Mrs. Philip Fluke is lying in a critical condition at her residence on West Seventh street.

—It gives us pleasure to announce that Mrs. Wm. Lowry is gradually gaining health and strength.

—Jeff. Meyers, at one time a type slinger in this office, was in town Saturday. Jeff. is a hard pill.

—Mrs. B. Harris, now of Chicago, nee Annie Rainier, is in town, called by the sickness of her mother.

—Mrs. B. L. Williams and her two little daughters are suffering terribly, the result of vaccination.

—S. U. Tarney is in Detroit this week. It must be a business trip, as his cousin lives in Fort Wayne.

—We see by the Columbia City papers, that Rev. W. H. Daniels, has come into possession of a nice girl baby.

—Mrs Jones, of the fancy store, and Miss Hattie Baker, have been visiting friends at Elkhart, this week.

—Willis Randall, of Indianapolis, a favorite among the COURIER boys, stopped with us a day or two last week.

—Two gentlemen, relatives of Isaac Ochs, from Wisconsin, purchased some fine horses here for shipping, last week.

—Mrs. Frank Barclay was taken suddenly with bleeding at the lungs Tuesday evening, and at present is lying quite low.

—J. F. Kline, of Butte, Montana, sent us a neat specimen of typographical art in the shape of a pamphlet, called the Holliday Miner

—Billy Little, the Newville shoemaker, came over Saturday evening and will return this morning, being detained by the death of his grandmother, Mrs. McDowel

—O. J. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, called in to see us on Tuesday. We are glad to note the Heral's prosperity under the management of Mr. Powell.

—J. B. Scott has moved to Appleton City, Missouri. Mr. S. is a wide-a-wake young man, and we hope he will be received well at his new home.

—Byron Rainier is night clerk in the Crosby House at Defiance. This hotel is managed by Jno. Casebeer, and is a pleasant place to drop your baggage.

—Mr. Barhite removes his family to Kendallville, this week. Though his stay with us has been brief, he has made many friends, and we regret to lose him.

—James Culbertson, who has been assisting Jay Martin in arranging his hardware at Albion, Sundayed at home. He says Jay has an elegantly selected stock.

—A. J. Little, Jr., formerly foreman of the COURIER, and now of the Toledo Telegram, has been passing several days in town with friends. He returned to Toledo to-day.

—We are pleased to see the smiling countenance of Samuel Puffenberger on the streets again. Sam. has been to Texas, and came home to attend the minstrel show Monday evening.

—Christopher Baker and Dr. Greenwalt, of the Junction, gave us a call Tuesday. The doctor is permantly located at the above place and we bespeak for him a share of the general patronage.

—Phil. Plum, night yard master of the Lake Shore at Butler, made the COURIER folks a brief call on Tuesday. We learn by a recent visit to that town that Phil. is making friends there, as he does wherever he goes.

—Clark Long, formely of Waterloo, but now with Story and Camp, dealers in musical instruments in Chicago, was in town this week. He sold one of his fine organs to W. H. McIntosh. He will be in this county about two weeks, and will be pleased to receive orders for his instruments at any time.

—We clip the following personal matter from the Garrett Herald: W. L. Meese, of Auburn, was in Garrett yesterday. Mr. Myers, principal of the Auburn public schools, was in town Tuesday last, and visited our schools. Miss Nellie Potter, of Auburn, who was here visiting her aunt, Mrs. Potter, for several days, returned home Tuesday last. Miss Eliza Stahl, of Auburn, who was in Garrett visiting her aunt, Mrs. Carr, several days, returned home Tuesday last.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary McDowell was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1802, and died March 13, 1882, being 80 years, 2 months and 5 days old at the time of her decease. She was married to Robert McDowell in the year 1821, and spent her early life in Marietta, Pennsylvania. She afterwards moved to Williamsport, in the same state, and about the year 1844 united with the Presbyterian church at that place. After the death of her husband she removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and made her home with Mrs. Amanda Little, her eldest daughter. Some time afterward she moved to Auburn, and lived with her daughter Celinda Eldridge, until her death. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom survive her.

Next to her blessed Redeemer, the happiness and comfort of her children was her chief aim and end, for which she labored until her steps faltered and her eyes grew dim and finally closed in an eternal sleep.

She went down to her grave like a shock of corn, fully ripe, cheered with the blessed hope of a glorious immortality beyond the tomb.

Additional Local.

—The Burch plow.

—The Burch plow runs light 10-4t

—Men's fine boots, $2.50 to $2.75
10-3t. W. J. AUSTIN, & Co.

—The Burch plow! The BURCH PLOW!! 10-4t

—W. H. Kiblinger sells the Burch plow. 10-4t

—You can save twenty per cent. at Anderson Bros., Waterloo. 10-4w.

—Good school shoes for spring wear cheap, at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—The largest stock of carriages in DeKalb county, is at Anderson Bros, Waterloo.

—Men's heavy boots & ladies' heavy shoes at your own prices, for 30 days, at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—See our stock of carpets, and compare prices with other houses. We will not be undersold.
9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

—Schaab & Beugnot have the neatest, nobbiest, line of hats just received Boys come and see them. We can suit you. 9-3t.

—Ladies' kid button shoes all prices from $1,75 to $3,00. Children's shoes all styles & prices at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—Don't fail to see Anderson Bros. before you buy your carriages. All those holding orders for the varnishing of their buggies will come to Waterloo.
10-4w. ANDERSON BROS., Waterloo.

—We have just received the largest and choicest stock of spring clothing, and the nobbiest line of hats ever brought to this market, with prices to defy competition.
9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to McQuiston & Ralston on book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle by March 10, 1882. We desire to have our accounts closed by that time.
9-3w. McQuiston & Ralston.

—Anderson Bros. will give prices that will astonish you. Single buggies, $70; top carriages go from $90 upwards. We use second growth hickory throughout, and all work guaranteed satisfactory. We sell on time per agreement.
10-4w. ANDERSON BROS., Waterloo.

—Get down the rake and prepare to clean up the rubbish about your dooryards. There is nothing that speaks so well for the head of the family (that's generally the wife) as to have the premises present a neat, clean appearance.

◆

Township Caucuses.

The democrats and all others opposed to the republican party and its corrupt practices, are requested to meet in caucus at the school-house at Smithfield Center, on Saturday, March 25, 1882, at seven o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating township officers for the ensuing two years.

F. C. WATERMAN, Committee.

Wilmington township Democrats will hold their caucus for the nomination of township officers, at Butler, on Saturday, March 25, at one o'clock p. m.

COMMITTEE.

The democrats of Jackson township will hold a caucus at Center school house, March 25, 1 p. m.

◆

—For a fine shoe or boot made to order, some thing neat & nice, go to the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

◆

Sheep-Breeders' Association.

The Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders association met in convention in Butler, March 3, 1882, in accordance to a previous call, and organized by all present signing the constitution, and ratifying the election of officers as follows: President, W. H. Madden; vice-president, Ward Kenedy; treasurer, George Swarts; secretary, A. D. Moore. The following named gentlemen were chosen as the board of directors: W. L. Blair, J. S. Ridge, Ed. Treeman, Luther Knisley and John Willard. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Friday, March 17, 1882, at one o'clock p. m. A cordial invitation is given to all who feel interested in the growing of wool and the breeding of sheep, to meet with us on that day at Butler. Come one, come all, and old DeKalb will lead the state in well bred stock.

A. D. MOORE, Sec'y.

—The Burch plow is warranted in every particular. 10-4t

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—The Press, of last week, gives the county superintendent, unintentionally no doubt, quite a compliment when it speaks of the former scarcity of teachers, and the present supply. While admitting that the present superintendent has labored persistently to educate the teachers up to the required standard of excellence, and in this has been most ably assisted by the teachers of the county, we do not consider it an act of justice to take from his predecessor all the praise for the part he had in the work, as is done by the Press, nor to bestow all praise on the present incumbent. The facts are, and anyone who is well informed is aware of this, that there has never been the scarcity of which he complains, nor is there at the present time the abundant supply he supposes. In fact, there are not, at the present writing, teachers enough to fill the schools, and many heavy drafts are being made on the list of those who taught during the winter, and who usually follow some other business for the rest of the year. We feel it our duty, in justice to all concerned, to make this statement, and would at the same time suggest, that perhaps the multiplication table in use in the Press office, is out of gear. It should show: "Once one is one;" and not, "Once one is two."

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Schools No. one, two and six have closed with good success.

Schools No. three and four have a term of four months. No. three closes the seventh of April, and No. four about the first of April. They are progressing finely.

The trustee reports that the schools of this township, have met with good success so far.

The trustee is taking the numeration of this township. He thinks there will be more persons between the age of six and twenty-one than there were of last year's numeration.

The majority of the people of this township, are looking after the interest of health, and are nearly all vaccinated.

The St. Johns cornet band is still alive and are improving very fast under the direction of their leader Theron Hogue.

Adelbert Quinoe was home during last Sabbath as lively as ever. He says his school is progressing finely. They will have a concert soon after school is out.

There is a considerable discussion who shall be our next township officers. Let us be awake and vote, for the best men.

They say the Dr. is a candidate for justice of the peace,

There seems to be a greater interest in the coming election than usual.

We hear Phillip Noel and Jacob Miller's names spoken of, for road superintendent.

It is the custom for the people of this vicinity to have social gatherings and enjoy themselves. The last social was held at John Wildison's, which ended in good glee, especially by the ladies.

A BUD.

SEDAN.

School closed Friday.

Miss Nellie Hine is on the sick list.

Sam Beck's man made his regular trip gathering up the eggs Saturday, in spite of the roads. Nothing stops Sam.

W. H. Crane and Dan Blucher made a quick trip to Kendallville last week Ask the boys why they came back so soon.

Mr. C. H. Bangs, of Summit, spent Sunday with his parents. Charley is in the grocery business at that place.

The reform club held their regular meeting Saturday night. Quite a number of new members were secured to the pledge.

Mr. George Gonser has bought the old homestead house and lot of Mr. Hine and is going to locate here as soon as the roads are passable.

Lish Gutheni went back on the Hoosier girls by going to Mich. and getting married except our best wishes Lish.

J. A. M.

WATERLOO.

Rev. F. F. Christine went to Auburn on Monday.

We see by the South Bend papers that Mrs. N. Buckland has been called to the bedside of a sick sister, Mrs. Stone, in Ithaca, New York.

Mrs. Webster, who has been visiting in the family of Judge Best, has gone over to Auburn to see her sister, Mrs. J. E. Rose.

Jerry Boyer is making things move in his new store.

Butt's hotel was full from top to bottom last Thursday night, and there was no extra rush, either.

The two firms who had to pay a fine for selling cigars on Sunday, are not feeling in very good humor about it. They properly object to the discrimination that was made: Take all or none.

Thad. and Lizzie Clark spent a few days visiting friends at Angola last week.

Carson Edge and Ed. Till started on their trip west Monday.

Mr. Charles Cullen, of Delta, Ohio, has been spending a few days visiting in the family of O. T. Clark. He returned to his home Thursday.

Clark Long is back from Chicago for a week or two, and will pass the time while here selling organs for Story & Camp, for whom he has been agent several years.

The concert last Friday evening given by Prof. Harrington, and class was a success musically, the singing being a credit to the teacher and pupils alike. The Prof. has done a good work and we hope to have him with us again sometime in the near future.

Mrs. Cochran, and little son of Wolcottville, are visiting with Mrs. C. sister of Mrs. B. F. Kennedy.

Geo. Morell, returned last Saturday from the west where he has been since last November.

Mrs. Rose, of Auburn, was visiting with her sister Mrs. Best, last Friday and Saturday.

Had Darby, is here spending his vacation with his father Dr. Darby.

Ab. Kelly, has a fresh car load of early rose seed potatoes, for sale at reasonable prices.

James Till's wife died Tuesday morning and was buried next day.

THE BURCH PLOW.

SPECIAL REASONS WHY THE BURCH PLOW IS DEMONSTRATED TO BE THE BEST PLOW IN THE MARKET.

1st. No other plow will do the same work and do it as well with the same draft.

2nd. No other plow will work as well, both in soft and hard ground, working well in hard ground where other plows will not work at all.

3rd. No other plow holds as easy, runs as steadily or cleans the furrows out as nicely.

4th. No other plow is as cheap, taking into consideration all that pertains to a good plow. Our steel plows are made of the best quality of cast steel, the most costly steel put into plows, possessing the best scouring qualities and wearing from two to three times as long as common steel plows. Also have the same plow in chilled mettal. Call and see the Burch Plow.

W. H. KIBLINGER,
Auburn, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Amos Britton, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LEWIS D. BRITTON, Administrator.
February 28, 1882. 9-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANNA SIMON, Adm'x.
James E. Rose, Att'y for estate.
Auburn, March 11, 1882.

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the personal property of the decedent, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, farming implements, household furniture and various other articles Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS: Sums of five dollars and under, cash; over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note, at interest, waiving benefit of valuation, with good security.

ANN SIMON, Adm'x.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on April 1, 1882, the following described land: A parcel of land, containing forty acres, off the east side of a tract of land containing one hundred acres, off the west side of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms:—One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments, at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at six per cent, and to be secured by mortgage on the land and personal security. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HARVEY, Administrator.
March 1, 1882.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. tf

W. L. BRAUN.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"

Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES

—OF—

SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—No smallpox now.

—The weather brightens.

—Tom, scrape the streets.

—Talk up your favorite candidate.

—The maple sugar crop is a failure.

—"Smallpox." Yes, it was very small.

—The court-house "waiters" are busy.

—The oyster season will soon be gone.

—Untagged dogs, thy days are numbered.

—Township elections will be held April 3d.

—The beautiful came down rapidly Saturday.

—The "old hens" should get ready for Easter.

—The hog pound is in a dilapidated condition.

—Bab. Lewis has made some improvements.

—Save money for your first installment of taxes.

—The Herald says there is no smallpox in Garrett.

—The "smallpox" flags wave to the breeze no more.

—The chirp of the robin gives music to the ear.

—The mail is carried to and from the Junction by hand.

—Dave Hampton and Dave Cochran have a good orchestra.

—Snyder & Culbertson's new "dead wagon" looks attractive.

—The doctors are all "sick"—when they have a country call.

—Remember and call at the Courier office for election tickets.

—George Carter again slings the "rosy" at St. Locke's place.

—Bill Groscop will make a business of cutting wood for a while.

—The "collary infantum" will be among the dogs April first.

—Sam Weaver has a sewing machine wagon that takes the "scale."

—Tracy Little quit rattling bones for several days. Vaccination.

—Road superintendents will be satisfied with one term, no doubt.

—W. P. Harter is moderately breaking out with the base ball fever.

—The justice's courts are quiet. Plenty of plain drunks, however.

—The construction train on the Wabash will be set in motion next week.

—There are some prospects for the Auburn brass band to organize again.

—E. D. Hartman and lady gave a party to several couples Saturday evening.

—Vennor, Tice and the ground-hog all should crawl into one hole—a bung hole.

—The weather for the past two weeks has been like Butler bank stock—no good.

—Don't forget the bargains at McQuiston & Ralston's. This is the last month.

—Men are still at work making additional improvements to the Wabash elevators.

—George Weamer purchased the pool table at the Cabin and moved it to Butler.

—A horse belonging to Sam Fretz hurt its pastern joint and is in a bad condition.

—The young people of Butler are engaged in getting up a dramatic entertainment.

—J. W. Shaffer & Son have some nice finished wagons standing in front of their shop.

—T. D. Gross received a new license last week, to deal out the "rosy" for another year.

—Last year everybody wanted the marshalship, and this spring no one seems anxious.

—Select good men for the coming town election; men of good moral habits and "level heads."

—This is a good time to set out spring advertisements. The Courier is a sure fertilizer.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian social gave the first "taffy" festival of the season last week.

—For fear some of our readers have forgotten the fact, we will state that Guiteau will be hung.

—The fish business must be a paying investment, as no less than a half dozen dealers are engaged therein.

—It is rumored about town that Mrs. Helms, at the north end "pest house," has just recovered from a case of varioloid.

—The Methodist people will lose the main support of their church choir by the removal of Mrs. Mays to Hot Springs.

—Mr. Henry Gordon is here, preparatory to conducting a singing school. Our young folks seem to like him as an instructor.

—Sim. Tarney wants to buy all of the farmers' dry bones. We don't think any one has a right to sell the bones of the farmer.

—Court still in session.

—"Shake."—Candidate.

—Singing "skule" again.

—"Oh, do take care the bee!"

—Secure pasture for your stock.

—Soon be stovepipe time again.

—When shall we hold the caucus?

—This is the time of year to sow clover seed.

—Vegetation begins to show a green appearance.

—There are several cases of scarlet fever in town.

—Doc. Cowan has a Newfoundland dog. He "raised" it.

—The early gardener is beginning to scratch about the lot.

—The young ladies are looking up their summer schools.

—Judge Picker has forgotten all about the marshalship.

—The lands held for delinquent taxes were sold last week.

—Where is that sleighing that Vennor promised us in March?

—March came in like a lamb. Look out for her when she goes out.

—The republicans are beginning to organize and talk convention.

—We had about a dozen different kinds of weather last Saturday.

—The great dog massacre can be recorded in history April 1, 1882.

—This wouldn't be a bad time to agitate the gravel road question.

—We hear that Wm. Hyler talks of moving his shoe shop to St. Joe.

—E. D. Hartman is acting as judge during a part of this term of court.

—A large number of our older citizens are afflicted with rheumatism this winter.

—W. L. Penfield and wife entertained a party of friends last Saturday evening.

—When a couple make up their mind to get married it may be called a tie vote.

—The serenaders are beginning to "pull down their vests, wipe off their chins, etc."

—Every mother's son, from the wealthiest down to the meanest, is gathering bones.

—The country people are enjoying a splendid rest from the organ and sewing machine agents.

—Last week's Republican says, "The hum of the mosquito is heard in the land." That's immense.

—A pleasant dance party shook the fantastic toe at the residence of D. D. Snyder last Friday evening.

—The "smallpox watchers" were set free Saturday, and they capered around town with comfort and relief.

—The show next Monday evening will probably be the last of the season. Take your lady, young fellow.

—The Eagle Mills delivery wagon, with Doc. Beard on the seat, keeps moving despite the bad roads.

—Samuel Buss is now employed by Snyder & Culbertson. Sam. is among the best workmen in the state.

—D. D. Snyder will finish improving the surroundings of his residence and erect a brick barn this summer.

—The factories that need timber to keep their machinery running have shut down for want of material.

—Work on the Hebel building will begin next week. The contract for the brick work has not been let yet.

—The emigration fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the boys. Of course they are all going west.

—Everything looks favorable for a large fruit crop the coming season, unless a late frost should blight our expectations.

—The supreme court has decided that dogs are not recognized in law as property, and a charge of theft cannot be maintained.

—The funeral of Mrs. McDowell was held at the residence of Edward Eldridge, where she has made her home for a number of years.

—Sam. Pommert has invested in a hound dog that measures two feet across the ears. Hounds are fashionable in canine society now.

—The roads have been in a terrible condition the past week, and the teamsters' language is not exactly in accordance with the new revision.

—Old Mr. Watt will not be likely to deal with sharpers in the future. The farmer is generally selected as the victim for this class of dealers.

—Butler has a temperance billiard hall. Who ever heard of any other kind of a billiard hall? How can a fellow play when he is drunk?

—There is an abundance of hay in the country. The mild, open winter has furnished so much grazing that farmers had no use for their feed.

—The agricultural men are at work setting their machinery in order, and are jubilant over the fact that a large demand of this traffic awaits them.

—T. C. Mays received a telegram Saturday, requesting him to return immediately to Hot Springs, on business appertaining to his office affairs. He is consequently undecided when he will move his family.

—The trees are budding.

—The Georgia minstrels.

—Spring fashions are out.

—County order buyers are on the wing.

—Navigation will open on the lakes next week.

—Take in the minstrel show. They have a big reputation.

—There is a vacancy, at Newville, for an experienced lady teacher.

—The Kosciusko county fair will be held at Columbia City September 19, 20, 21 and 22 this year.

—The first tag that we have noticed in the canine family, dangles from the neck of J. C. Henry's dog.

—James Wantz will have a public auction next Saturday, at the building opposite the Auburn House.

—Our job printer has just turned out some very attractive blank mortgages. Those wanting them can be supplied.

—Cooke, whose case has been on the criminal docket two or three times, was on last Thursday sentenced to two years in the states prison.

—The Newfoundland pup that belongs to this office is harbored five or six miles east of town. There'll be trouble out east if he is not soon returned.

—Now is the time to clear away the debris which has collected during the winter. It not only makes home look more pleasant, but adds to health and comfort.

—G. S. McCord has some choice young evergreen trees that he raised himself, which he will set out and insure to grow. See him for further particulars.

—Joseph Abright deserves the praise of every citizen living south of Eleventh street. He has kept the crossing at his corner free from mud and snow all winter.

—The winter wheat throughout the country is in a flourishing condition, instead of having been injured by the open winter as current reports would have it.

—The family of Germans, composed of several boys and three or four girls, who came over the water the fore part of the winter, are what we might term Americanized already.

—Thrifty farmers are clearing up old work, fixing up their machinery and preparing for spring plowing. The industrious, go-a-head farmer is the one who lays away the lucre.

—M. T. Mathews has again taken the local responsibility of the Kendallville Standard. We are sorry to learn that H. J. Long, the proprietor, is badly afflicted with rheumatism.

—There was a dance party in the new room on Eighth street, recently erected by I. Cool, last Friday evening. A full attendance was present, and they all seemed to enjoy the sport very much.

—Tom Mays didn't want to move all of his goods, and accordingly last Saturday afternoon he mounted a store-box and auctioned off one jack-plane, a crock of soft soap and a delinquent subscription.

—Notwithstanding the "smallpox" scare, the Auburn merchants did a big trade last Saturday, and as soon as the roads get in good condition, we anticipate a larger business than was ever known here before.

—About this time of the year the average store clerk begins to lay away one dollar a week to pay his expenses while at a summer resort, and lets his salary of six dollars a week rest a limited length of time.

—The flock of English sparrows that had their winter quarters along the cornice of the Courier rooms have begun to build their nests. This signifies that there will be more little sparrows in the bye and bye.

—Sunday was a very unacceptable day for strolling. The air was bracing, although the day was dotted with sunshine, and the chirping of the robin and blue bird kept fresh in the mind that the springtime had come.

—The proper authorities should look after the interest of pedestranis, and have property holders repair their sidewalks. No one should be allowed to place a board over a hole or crack in a walk. It's hard on copper toes and also the proboscis.

—The oldest, and at one time the popular hotel of Auburn, was used to confine those said to be exposed to "small-pox." The building has recently been used as a boarding house, but under the circumstances the weary traveler will likely give it the go-by.

—Next month Auburn will begin to make substantial improvements Hebel's new block will be erected, Culbertson's brick dwelling, the new school house and a number of other structures. With a few more manufacturing enterprises we could put on city airs.

—Remember the state law, and not a town ordinance, requires that all stock, horses, cattle, swine, etc., be kept up after the first of April. Some of our citizens will remember the experience Uncle Ed. Baker gave them last summer.

—Parties wanting horse bills should call at the Courier office. We have several fine cuts, of draft and Norman horses, and we will guarantee a neat and tasty job.

—Yesterday the bright rays of old Sol shone down upon us in a spring-like way, giving new life and vigor to one and all. If there ever was a time when spring was anxiously looked for it is now.

—Once a week the young folks have a singing exercise at the Lutheran church. It is said to be pleasant and instructive. Auburn has a good octette of male singers—oh, yes, and of females, too.

—The particulars of the Cook land-swindle is another warning to farmers. Shun all propositions offered by strangers and deal exclusively with home traders. Read the Courier and live a happy life.

—We learn that our democratic friends in Butler township think of running D. D. Rowley for justice and A. M. Harkey for constable. J. Quince, who served the township so satisfactorily as trustee, will no doubt be the nominee for that office.

—Ira T. Eaton, once a residence of this place, is now engaged in selling school furniture for the Union School Furniture Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan. Mr. Eaton is an energetic business man, and our people will unite in wishing him success.

—The Courier will be found more interesting this week upon the inside pages. This part of the paper was monopolized last week with Blaine's eulogy on the life and character of President Garfield, deceased. The reading was appropriate and acceptable, yet it was long and tiresome.

—Many things in the provision line that have heretofore been considered indispensable articles in the daily diet are now only enjoyed by the poor and middle classes as luxuries. Never before have all table articles commanded such extraordinary high prices.

—The social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained in the basement of the church on next Wednesday afternoon, by Mrs. A. W. Allen, Mrs. S. W. Ralston, Mrs. S. C. Swineford and Mrs. A. J. Ralston. All are cordially invited. Sec'y.

—You may talk of unpolluted joy and all-wool bliss a yard wide, but its hard to lay over the keen, cool calm of the boy who rattles four mutton bones together and sings the latest negro melody, while he sits on a store box and swings his toes out carelessly to the sunlight.

—The excellent paper published in this city, and called the Sanitary Engineer, might add to its title that of the Practical Philanthropist, for such it proves itself to be, in its constant and clear exposure of the wrongs and dangers of many of our domestic and municipal arrangements.—[Harper's Weekly.

—A man who had been in the employ of Geo. Clark this winter got bounced, got drunk, got another man's overcoat at the Central House and got out of town. When he sobered up he thought the coat was too much of a "dandy" for him, and he returned it. This act of honesty saved landlord Jenner considerable trouble.

—Geo. P. Rowell, the advertising man, says that the witty papers are most hankered after by the general advertiser. Wisdom goes a begging while wit is at a premium. Benjaman Franklin's ghost should make a note of this statement. The man of proverbs, were he now alive, would either have to become a wit or forsake his calling.

—Master Frank Fanning is certainly the most gallant youth of Butler. Though but eight years old, he has his sweetheart, and like the little man that he is, he escorts her to and from church and public entertainments with much dignity and seeming pleasure.—Butler Review.

Hold on, Harry. Auburn is always ahead, you know. We have a young man here, who is but a little older, that escorts a grass widow to entertainments occasionally, and is the la-da-dah of the burg among the girls. He is called Hardy Mays.

—We give on our eighth page an account of the closing exercises of school No. 8, Concord township. It is one of the many evidences of the fact that our people are fully interested in the welfare of the schools. Social school gatherings like these are at all times a pleasure and an encouragement to teacher and to pupils, and serve to render our schools pleasant and attractive. We wish friend Dermott and his school a continuance of prosperity, and, while we regret our inability to be with them, we can say to parents, teacher and pupils, well done.

—The following is the way the press speaks of the troupe which plays at Ensley's hall next Monday evening:

"By all odds the finest house of the season thus far greeted the initial performance of the Georgia Minstrels at the Tabor Opera House last evening. Every available seat was filled, and standing room was at a decided premium. The performance was good, and in many particulars reached real excellence, while in no place was it tiresome or did it drag, and the troupe fully sustained its reputation as being composed of first-class artists. A little nonsense now and then is said to benefit the best of mortals, and no one will regret spending a couple of hours in listening to the Georgians.

—The democrats of Franklin township will hold a caucus for the nomination of township officers, on Saturday, March 25, at Center school house, 1 p. m.

—The scarlet fever is among the children in this place. Parents cannot be too cautious with their little ones. This disease is more to be feared than small pox, and is said to be difficult to overcome, unless taken in its first stages. According to the statistics more persons die from this disease than any other, and it is to the interests of all to be observing.

—The winter has past and gone and with it we have all had our hardships and misfortunes. The ones who seem to have suffered the most, are those that were dependent upon their teams for a livlihood. Many of this class had a hard time to "pull through," owing to the bad condition of the roads. We hope our people will favor these more unfortunate ones when the time for labor opens up.

—Rev. H. J. Norris, who has been engaged as minister at the M. E. church for three years, will deliver his valedictory sermon in a couple of weeks. Mr. Norris is said to be a splendid dispenser of the gospel, and is also quite a worker in the ranks of the republican "army," consequently his removal will be much regretted by this portion of our citizens, as well as his many friends and acquaintances throughout the town and vicinity.

—The latest reports from Richland is, that they have been having "music" in the church at Corunna. The chorister at the M. E. church sent in her "slip," and now an effort is being made to purchase an organ and organize a choir at the United Brethren church. Thirty or forty dollars have been raised by subscription, and the ladies of the church have arranged to entertain a sewing society to furnish the remaining amount. "Sisters should dwell, etc."

—Every democrat in the county should make it a point to subscribe for the Courier now. A lively campaign is opening and all believers in democracy should take the organ that upholds and defends the rights of the party to promote the interests of all. Not only this alone but we give the county and local news. We have a lively and able corps of correspondents and are enabled to chronicle all matters of interest. Heads of families should have it for their children as a home paper improves their taste for reading. Let every friend of the paper lend a helping hand to extend its circulation, and the sound of true democratic doctrine ring loud within the borders of old DeKalb.

—The spring time has come, gentle Annie; and we are very thankful to Ann. While we are pondering on this thought we wish to inform all of Annie's followers (sorry, of course) that we cannot make room for any effusions on the Courier staff, as we have more poets than we can comfortably manage. Everyone connected with the paper writes verse naturally, from the chief editor down to the devil, and the latter possesses the sweetest key and gets off the lovliest notes extant. If any of our rural poets can rival the devil, we will give them a big position, and furnish a young man of culture and refinement, who will sonnet the soft amethystine ripples of their hair, every rip.

—If you have goods to sell, advertise the fact. Hire a man with a lampblack kettle and a brush to paint your name on all the railroad fences. The cars go whizzing by so fast no one can read them to be sure, but perhaps the conductor will be obliging enough to stop the train for inquisitive passengers. Remember the fences by the road side as well.—Nothing is so attractive to the passer by as a well painted sign: "Mullington's Medical Mixture for Mumps." Have your card on the hotel register, by all means. Strangers stopping at the hotel for the night generally buy a cigar before leaving town, and they may need some inspiring literary food besides. If an advertising agent wants to advertise your business in a fancy frame at the depot, pay him about two hundred per cent, more than it is worth and let him put it there. When a man has three-quarters of a second in which to catch a train he invariably stops to read depot advertisements, and your card might take his eye. Of course the street thermometer dodge is excellent. When a man's fingers and ears are freezing or he is puffing and "phewing" at the heat, is the time above all others when he reads a thermometer advertisement. Print, in the blackest ink, a great sprawling card on all your wrapping paper. Ladies returning from shopping tours like to be walking bulletins, and if the ink rubs off and spoils some of their finery, no matter. Don't fail to advertise in every show program. Of course, nobody cares anything about the show, it's your advertisement they are after. Look to your interests, business men, and advertise in the Courier, the paper with the largest circulation in the county.

THE BALL OPENED

In our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now opened up, and are displaying their entire spring purchase of

CARPETINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Comprising large and choice assortments of

AXMINSTER CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
Extra SUPER INGRAINS,

SUPER ALL WOOL CARPETS,
DOUBLE COTTON CHAINS,
IRISH BRUSSELS,
FINE RAG CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,

COTTAGE CARPETS,
OFFICE CARPETS,
TURKISH RUGS,
SMYRNA RUGS,
COCOA AND
CHINA MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ANTIQUE CURTAINS,
SILK TAPESTRIES,
HOLLANDS, SHADES,

FIXTURES,
CRETONNES,
STAIR RODS,
CORNICES,
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MARCH.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild, stormy month! in praise of thee;
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou, to Northern lands again,
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,
And thou hast joined the gentle rain
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And in the reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills
And the full springs, from frost set free,
That, brightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to meet the sea.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies,
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wide bloom on earth that lies,
Seem of a brighter world than ours.
—Bryant.

A LESSON IN LOVE.

This is the way it happened: Constant Everton had paid very earnest and devoted attention to Elsie Rivers: and Elsie, admiring him, believing him the most splendid speciment of humanity she had ever seen, thinking all his devotion very true and real, imagined that she loved him most desperately.

Constant (I am sorry that I could not give him a name more suitable, he being so terrible a flirt that the girls declared he had a new ladylove every three months) loved Elsie as much as he ever did any one, but that was not a very great deal.

When Elsie found that his loverlike attentions were abating in their ardor, she felt very unhappy and said to herself:

"I never can love any one else, and if he cease to care for me I shall be quite broken hearted."

With a very fair prospect of becoming brokenhearted, Constant grew less and less attentive, she still went into society and seemed to enjoy its pleasures.

Possibly she went to the parties hoping to meet him, but, nevertheless, if he was not there, she danced with great apparent enjoyment; and although she sighed many times when by herself, and I think shed some tears, yet when in company she was certainly a very gay little creature

At one of the parties of the season she met Frank Stone, was introduced and danced with him several times. She met him twice more; she danced so often that I lost the count.

She liked him, oh, yes; but could never, never love him; was not all her heart given to Constant? So she said to herself, priding herself on her constancy, for he had neglected her for a month.

Did Frank like Elsie! Yes; but I do not believe a thought of her ever crossed his mind after he had said good night in the drawingroom. She was like all other girls to him—plesant, that was all; he was not thinking of any one particularly.

One day in January Elsie went skating; she looked decidedly pretty in her skating suit, and seeing her prettiness reflected in the glass, she wished she might meet Constant. She had a vague hope stowed away some place in her heart that some day she would meet him, and she would look so sweet and pretty that his love (I doubt if he had ever felt any) would come back, and he would make her the happiest girl alive by confessing his passion and asking her to be his wife. She forgot that he had seen her in her very prettiest times; for if a girl does not look well when dressed with the very best care in her most becoming robe, with the sparkle of anticipated pleasure shining in her eyes, when will she?

Well, she reached the pond, and was enjoying herself, notwithstanding she had not met Constant, when coming to a thin place, the ice broke, and she found herself going into the water. Just then, of course, just then, or I would not be writing this story, she saw Frank Stone's tall and erect form at some little distance. With all her strength she called:

"Oh, Frank, Frank, save me!"

When she had been weeping the tears over the inconsistency of Constant, she sometimes wished she was dead; but, with a girl's inconsistency, when the opportunity for dying arrived she wanted to be saved. Perhaps the coolness of the style was her objection.

Frank, hearing his name called so earnestly, looked up, saw a figure disappearing under the ice, and, with his most rapid skating, arrived in time to see her come up; but before he could do anything, for the ice was breaking all around, she went down again. By the time she came up again, he was ready with his scarf. Fortunately for Elsie, she caught it, and by slow degrees he drew her toward a spot where the ice was firmer, reached over, caught her hands, and safely landed her upon solid ice by the time five or six gallant gentlemen arrived to know what was the matter. Like the inconsiderateness of the feminine tribe, she was no sooner placed on a substantial base than she fainted.

"Who is she?" said one gentleman, looking at Frank.

Frank twirled his mustache and replied:

"Really, we did not have time for an introduction."

He did not recognize her, how should he? When he had seen her she was in party costume, fixed up with a multitude of little curls and flowers, a bright color glowing in her cheeks; now she lay in her short skating suit, looking almost a child in size, her face whiter than the ice and almost as frozen.

"We will have to carry her to a hotel," said gentleman number two.

"I will carry her myself," Frank answered; and stooping down took in his arms the wet and insensible form and skated away as rapidly as his burden permitted, the others following. Of course his arms ached when he reached the hotel, but somehow he felt a pleasure which repaid him for the ache. She was deposited upon a bed and Frank withdrew, while the ladies of the house undertook her restoration. He was soon informed that she was coming to; and finally, when an hour had passed, was told that he might go in to see her.

He found her perched on a very high sofa, by a bright fire; but when he came to her she stood up and extended both her hands. Then with a sudden stream of tears said:

"Oh, Frank, I cannot thank you, but I will kiss you!"

And, drawing his face to her with her hands, this impulsive maiden kissed him first upon one cheek then upon the other.

Frank declared afterward that although he had kissed many a pretty girl he never felt as he did while this small specimen was so demurely kissing him, the tears streaming down her cheeks the while. He was actually embrassed! he felt himself blushing! When she was through he looked down at her, and suddenly recognizing her, cried out:

"It is Elsie Rivers!"

She opened wide her pretty brown eyes as she said:

"Did you not know me until now?"

"Truly, I did not," replied Frank.

Then it was Elsie's turn to blush, and as he looked at her Frank wondered that he had never before discovered how pretty she was.

Then they talked the matter over; and Elsie declared her intention of remaining where she was until her clothes were thoroughly dried, for she did not wish her mother to know of the accident, as she would certainly put her to bed for a week, as a precaution against taking cold; that she was none the worse for her ducking and wanted to go to a party the next night, and if put to bed of course could not go.

Frank considered himself in duty bound to remain with her to see her safely home.

Upon discovering that he was invited to the same party, he went. Elsie was charmingly dressed, and looked at him so bewitchingly, while she put her hand on her pretty mouth as a signal for silence on yesterday's adventure, that he wanted to pick her up and carry her over again. I believe he whispered something to that effect for she blushed very vividly.

He danced with her many times that night, and went home to dream of shipwrecked maidens and kisses, and many more delightful and visionary things.

The next evening he went to see her, and found her as bright as ever.

She called him Mr. Stone at first; but he told her that if she ever said anything but Frank again he would let her drown the next time she went through the ice.

When bidding her good-night, he took her hands and said he wanted to be thanked all over again, that he did not think she had been grateful enough that two kisses were nothing like sufficient payment, and much more to the same effect

He must have succeeded in persuading her to increase his reward, for, whereas he had formely been particular about having his supper at precisely 6:30 p. m. once or twice a week, it soon became a regular thing, and Sundays he was never at home to supper any more.

He must also have convinced her that she could marry him and not be broken-hearted for Constant Everton, for she is now Mrs. Frank Stone, and I am her sister-in-law.

Constant is still flirting, so his name suits him in one respect.

If any maiden becomes as dismally inclined to call in the undertaker and sexton as Elsie was at one time on account of Constance or any other inconstant swain, let her select a small pond, when the water is very cold, and depend upon it, when she feels the chill, she will call out lustily for help.

A Stage Struck Dog.

When Haverly's new Mastodons were exhibiting at Atchison, Kansas, about ten months ago, a large and handsome bird dog followed the troupe away and traveled with the company several months. He seemed to be very much attached to all the members of the party, and was always the first on the train upon leaving, and the first at the hotel upon arriving at a city. Besides he proved an excellent worker in the field, as several sportsmen among the troupe had tried him, and so "Dick" became a favorite with the company. Nearly a year ago the company stopped at Grand Rapids, where the dog got lost by getting off at the wrong depot. The most diligent search was made, but the minstrel boys were obliged to depart without their canine friend. His loss was much regretted by the entire party as they had become very much attached to him. A few weeks ago the Mastodons again appeared at Grand Rapids and what was their surprise to find "Dick," the dog, sitting on the depot platform wagging his tail to welcome his old comrades upon their return to the city. He accompanied them to the hotel, followed them to the depot, jumped on the train with them, and is now with the company at their hotel. He led their parade to-day, and manager Clarke says that "Dick" is registered as a permanent member of the company.

Dear Old Mother.

Honor the dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowflakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheeks, but is she not sweet and beautiful now? the lips are thin and sunken, but those are the lips that have kissed many a hot tear from childish cheeks, and they are the sweetest lips in all the world. The eye is dim, yet it ever glows in the soft radiance of holy love which can never fade. Ah, yes, she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly run out, but feeble as she is she will go further and reach down lower than any other upon earth. You can not walk into a midnight where she can not see you; you can not enter a Prison whose bars will keep her out; you can not mount a scaffold too high for her to reach, that she may kiss and bless you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake, when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you all your virtues until you almost forget your soul is disfigured by vice. Love her tenderly and cheer her declining years with holy devotion.

Wanted Her Kept Going.

A Deadwood evangelist was called to help revive a Sunday-school that had been closed for two weeks. He perorated as follows: "When this yer Sunday-school closed, I wa'n't here, or I should a-bucked ag'in it. I believe there is a place in that ar Bible as says if a fellow is a fool and a wayfarin' man he kin understand some on, if he'll read it at all, and I am in favor startin' her up ag'in, superintender or no superintender, Christians or no Christians, and a-keepin' her runnin' the track hull year round; and that's the kind of a cat I am." There was a unanimous vote to "start her up agin."

Vaccenia a Prophylactic Against Variola.

BY DR. L. M. HANNA, GREENCASTLE INDIANA.

The origin of small-pox is involved in obscurity. The earliest authentic account we have of this disease is A.D. 544 at Pelusium, in Egypt from whence it spread to Constantinople, as shown by the writing of Procopius, who lived in the middle of the sixth century.

Medical writers usually date the beginning of this disease in the year of the birth of Mahomet A. D. 569.

In that year the Abyssinian Army appeared before Mecca, and was unexpectedly compeled to raise the seige. It is pretty well settled that the army was broken and disbanded on account of an out break of the small-pox, and the dreadful mortality attending it.

Small-pox stands at the head of contagious and infectious diseases; both in the case with which it may be communicated from one person to another, and its Cathsomeness, and fatality. At times it becomes epidemic, and exceedingly virulent and depopulates whole villages and large districts of country—and strikes terror into those who have not yet fallen victims to its ravages, a great number of those who have it and escape death are disfigured for life.

This is especially true of the dark skinned races, whole tribes of Indians and Africans having been destroyed by small-pox.

Medical writers make two varieties of this disease for the sake of description, discreta mild and confluent or Black small-pox. The distinction being mainly in the violence of the constitutional symptoms, and the number of pustules which make their appearance on the patient. The death rate betwen the two kinds is also marked. Several other varieties are spoken of, but they may all be considered as belonging to one or the other of the two classes, viz, mild or malignant.

It is thought by many men that small-pox had an early existence, certain it is from the date above given it has been known. It first appeared in Mexico A. D. 1527. In the city of Mexico alone it is said to have destroyed three and one-half millions of people in a short period of time. During the 18th century one tenth of the population of the globe died, and one-tenth more were disfigured by its ravages. In Europe 400,000 persons die annually from this cause alone. In England during 17th and 18th centuries seven to nine of all the deaths were from small-pox. In Berlin, from 1783 to 1797, one-half of the total mortality according to Casper was due to small-pox. In the 18th century 30,000 died annually from the disease in France alone.

A proverb in the middle ages attests its wide spread prevalence and fatality' from small-pox and love but few remain free.

This disease has been a terrible scourge to our races making all mankind shudder at times, at the ghostly spectacle produced, at the grim outlines of the hecatomes of the slain.

The malignant confluent and epidemic varieties kill about fifty per cent of the victims; while all varieties combined give a death rate of over thirty-three.

In the presence of figures so appalling, if some one would bring a remedy to motigte its severity, or banish it from the earth, he would be a benefactor. He, who relieves his fellow men of pain and distress, and gives in its stead health and happiness, approaches most nearly the God, was the motto of an ancient philosopher.

Whatever we may think of the germ theory as applied to typhoid fever, cholera, etc. If observation can establish any thing, there is a something emanating from persons sick with or dead on account of this disease which communicates this malady to others who have a susceptibility to it. That mysterious something innate in persons called the determinate cause, the susceptibility is very generally present in those, who have not had it burned up by an attack of this disease. The exceptions are so rare that all persons may be considered as liable. So tenacious of life is the contagion, so general is the innate susceptibility that neither race, country, age, sex, or constitutional vigor, or hygenic surrounding can claim exemption. This malady like, "impartial fate with equal pace, knocks at the palace and the cottage gate." Such a picture is enough to make the bravest hesitate.

It is only necessary to turn back the hands on the horologue of time one century to look it in the face and note its hideous deformity.

At this puncture when experience in its management philosophy, and rationals were alike impotnt to controls this pestilence which walked at noonday, an accidental discovery was made. The immortal Jenner in the year 1798 lifted up his voice and proclaimed, after he had exprimented sufficiently to satisfy himself twenty years that an attack of cow-pox would afford the same protection against small-pox itself would. Furthur more, that cow-pox is an exceedingly mild affection devoid of danger to the persons having it, and not communicable except by inoculation.

It is not strange that this doctrine of Jenner required time and confirmation by repeated experiments before it could be adopted as an article of faith and practice.

On first notice is seemes monstrous to assert, with the expectation that it would be accepted and acted upon, that by taking into your blood a brute disease, you would be exempt from the liability to a disease which is human. Actually take a lancet and force under the skin and into capillary blood vessels in a human being, the lymph from a pock on a cows teat. And tell him, submitting to this operation, that it will make a vesicle at the point where inserted similar to the one on the cow from which the lymph is taken, that he will be a little feverish, have some head-ache for three or four days; yes, and the sore will itch a little then he is as much protected as though he had had and recovered from veritable small-pox. It seems so foreign from any thing known or heard of hitherto, that it really appears to be incredible. It was only by observation and actual trial, accidental at first, that it came to be believed. The facts were treasured up and at length the doctrine was formulated.

So that this truth does not have for its basis preconceived and fanciful prejudices of a pleasurable character—does not rest on credulity gone to seed, neither in its origin or present matured proportions

But it has fought its way against its enemies, (mans priori reasoning and his feelings), which tried to strangle it at birth, and contested hotly every inch of ground—ceasless and merciless has been the warfare. It is to-day better established than ever before, and continues to confer its benificence upon all who will accept. The greatest discovery of modern times!

These sweeping statements sound well, but are they true?

Since a priori reasoning cannot lead us to the truth, let us turn to recorded experience. Since the crucible of actual trial is the highest test to which any proposition can be submitted as well as the most satisfactory, look at it. In the first place there are elements of uncertainty as touching a few propositions which it is important to know in this investigation, before we can certainly know just the kind and amount of protection afforded by vaccination against this disease.

1st. What per cent. of a given number of persons are insusceptible to small pox?

2nd. What per cent. are liable to a second and third attack of variola?

3d What per cent. of vaccinated persons are liable to modified small pox after vaccination, and what per cent. are exempt from any manifestation, protected completely?

With reference to the first question I have not found observations sufficiently extended to settle this question numerically.

It is held, furthermore, to vary some as the degree in which a person may be exposed to the infection and also as to the presence or absence of epidemic influences.

Certain it is that persons have been exposed one or more times and escaped, and then on exposure at a later time contract the disease.

In private practice some accidental circumstances have given data as to a limited number of persons, tending to show the degree of susceptibility in those unprotected by a single exposure to this contagion, members of families living, eating and sleeping in the same room, and the same bed sometimes, with infected cases. The result of such an inquiry by Mr. Cross, of Norwich, was that of 215 unprotected members of such families, 200 contracted the disease and 4.6 died.

A rather more extensive inquiry has been made by Marshall, of Chelsea, into the facts connected with 757 persons in infected families. He found that of 231 who had been vaccinated, 27 had contracted small-pox during an epidemic which had just subsided, and of those not vaccinated, 512, every one had the disease except seven. These classes taken during different epidemics, show an exemption varying from one to seven, making an average of a little over three of insusceptible persons in a single exposure.

With reference to the second and third questions we have some very precise data. The records of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, show that 5,774 boys were admitted into that place during forty-eight years, ending Dec. 1857, of whom 1,950 had an admission mark of small-pox, and 3,824 had good vaccination scars or were vaccinated on admission.

Of those who had had small-pox, 6.15 out of every thousand contracted the disease a second time; of the vaccinated, 7.6 per thousand.

An inquiry by the Epidemological society of England, with reference to medical men submitted to a high degree and frequent exposures, reveals the following: that of 347 who had been vaccinated, 44 or 12.16 contracted the disease, generally in its most modified form. Some of these had no cicatrix of their vaccination, in others the scars were indifferent or were only one or two, but of 57 who had three or more good scars, only two had small-pox. Of 82 medical men who had had variola, most of them by inoculation in infancy, three contracted variola in later life.

The statistics of most value are those collected by Mr. Marson during thirty years in a small-pox hospital.

In this hospital 15,000 cases have been under his personal care. It has been found that the unvaccinated have died at the rate of 35 per cent. and vaccinated at the rate of only 6.5 per cent.

The history of these 15,000 cases shows that those persons who have been vaccinated, if they do not escape the disease entirely, it is so modified and so mild that the death rate is only one-sixth of what it is in those who have not had cow-pox.

A practical question, and one very important, is disclosed as to the manner of vaccination and the proportion protected by having it done in a certain manner.

Facts appear to show that the number of true vaccine vesicles has a decided influence in lessening the death rate from small-pox.

Simon collected and analyzed nearly 6,000 cases of small-pox contracted after vaccination.

The ratio of deaths among those who stated that they had been vaccinated, but upon whom no scar could be found was 21½ per cent; among those who had two scars, 4½ per cent.; among those who had three scars, 1¾ per cent.; among those who had four scars the death rate was only three-fourths per cent.

It follows from this that in a primary vaccination four or more vesicles should be produced.

It appears from our statistics that two or three persons of every hundred unvaccinated will not contract small-pox by a single exposure.

Further, that of those who have had one attack of this disease, six of every thousand are liable to a second attack. Of those who have once been well vaccinated about seven of every thousand will have small-pox, and that of every hundred and thirty-three having it, being vaccinated in the best manner with four scars or more, one will die.

It seems then, from the foregoing, that if vaccination is performed under favorable circumstances and in the best manner, that the death rate may be lowered in this disease from 33, per hundred persons unprotected, to one in 19,000 persons having the greatest protection which can be given by vaccination.

This calculation assumes that all of the 5,774 boys admitted into the asylum at Chelsea during the forty-eight years were exposed to small-pox.

Our authority does not so state it, it is quoted to show that the liability is almost as great to have small-pox a second time as it is to have it at all if properly vaccinated.

But to make that deduction we must suppose that an equal number of both were classes equally exposed. If this applies to all who were in the Institution, well; but if the figures do not bleer out my calculation, neither do they settle the other point beyond question, but being mingled in the Institution promiscuously at the same time as they were, their history tends to establish the first proposition more strongly than the second, i. e., it almost proves the doctrine of Jenner, "that vaccination properly done is as much protection against small-pox as small-pox itself is."

Let us take the figures of those vaccinated, and frequently exposed: Out of the 347 medical men, 12.6 have contracted the disease, generally in its mildest form.

According to this, of every hundred vaccinated persons, 12.6 may have small-pox by repeated exposure, and of every 133 who have the disease so contracted.

The death rate by vaccination may be reduced from 1 in 2 or 3 at most, to 1 of 1,050. But the analysis of the cases of the medical men show that of 57 of them who had 3 or more good scars, only 2 or 3 and 5 per cent. had the disease at all.

Now from this, if vaccination is performed in the best manner, 3 or more scars of a high degree and repeated exposure, of every hundred of such persons, so exposed, 3½ will have small-pox and for every hundred so having it, three-fourths 1 per cent. will die. That is to say of 3,800 persons so vaccinated, 133 will have modified small-pox, or as we say in America, varioloid, and of that 133 one will be sick enough and will die. That is, vaccination can reduce the death rate from 1 in 3 as it is in small-pox without vaccination; to 1 in 1,800 persons.

It would seem from these figures, and they are trustworthy, they are a recitation of cold facts—a statement of things which have come to pass, that it would be a good thing to vaccinate well, to vaccinate early and often.

These figures are not for the elect only, but it is to be proclaimed to the whole world, that the protective power of vaccination against small-pox extends to every race of mankind, and is seen in every climate and in every part of the habitable globe. Wherever small-pox has been known to occur, exemption from attacks has been the rule among the vaccinated, and the exception among the unvaccinated.

Then, why not vaccinate? In no recorded case of which I have heard or read, well authenticated, has vaccination either destroyed life or limb. With humanized virus the danger of communitating diseases from one person to another, human in kind, such as syphilis, scrofula, etc., is exceedingly small and need not occur at all if care is taken, and healthy persons selected to vaccinate from. If bovine virus is used this infinitesimal possibility may be avoided.

Since all do not and have not made four scars in primary vaccination which our figures show afford the greatest protection,

How soon may a primary vaccination wear out and the person loose wholly, or partly, the protection which it affords?

These questions are sub judice. It is pretty generally believed, however, that a good vaccination never entirely looses its power, though it may do so in part, especially if the person was young when the operation was preformed, sufficiently so at least, as to render the person liable to an attack of varioloid on exposure.

Every person should be vaccinated in infancy and immediately (in one or two months) revaccinated, and then revaccinated when grown. This will render a person reasonably safe.

But the greatest protection can be given to vaccinate as above indicated, and then revaccinate every time there is an exposure or probability of exposure.

This is found to be true that the susceptibility to small-pox, whatever it is—the meat on which this great Cæsar feeds—is reproduced in the systems of a certain per cent. of individuals, after having had small pox as well as after having been vaccinated. Who these persons are no one can tell, cannot even guess with any degree of probability. Revaccination or exposure to small-pox is the only indicator.

If well vaccinated, i. e., as to manner and virus, and it does not take, and it will not if no susceptibility is present, neither will the persons if soon after exposed, contract small-pox nor varioloid, except in a wondrously small per cent. of instances.

It would appear then with a remedy at hand of such easy application, of so small a cost, producing no inconvenience except where actually necessary, and but little if any time, affording such a complete protection against such a fearful malady, that those who refuse to avail themselves of its benefits, both as to themselves and all with whom they may come in contact, under such circumstances, I say either to refuse or neglect it, deserve the censure of the Gods.

Newspaper Scandalists.

Washington letter in Baltimore Sun.

But true as this is, it is none the less true that Soteldo was simply receiving a dose of the same medicine which he had ruthlessly and habitually forced upon others. He was of that class of journalists to whose criticisms he excepted. There are many men and many families in this city whose peace has been destroyed and whose lives have been made miserable through this class. They, with others, hope that some good may come out of what has happened; that it may have a tendency to check the wide-spread and deplorable habit of pandering to the lower and baser instincts of the public by dragging to light the private faults and frailties, the peccadillos, the weaknesses of men. In the last ten years the custom has grown so that there is the most active rivalry and competition among the class referred to as to who shall dig deeper into the mire of personal scandal and gossip, and allegations of the most serious character, affecting the integrity of men and the honor and virtue of women, founded perhaps upon no more than a breath, are scattered broadcast. Every little detail of private life and movement is seized upon, if it can only be tortured into enough spice to whet the demoralized taste of scandal-lovers. In the discussion of public affairs, unbridled license is given, and there is no hesitation in charging men with crimes and felonies on the most insufficient foundation, or upon no foundation at all.

Mississippi has 1,738 Indians.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

Ordinary stable manure contains upward of 80 per cent. of water.

Connecticut established the first agricultural experiment station in America.

Poland China pigs are being sent from Illinois to Germany for breeding purposes.

Hoof and horn shavings contain more than twenty-five times as much nitrogen as is contained in average stable manure.

Onions will soon be "the first on the ground," closely followed by green peas. Now is a good time to sort out and select seeds.

Sheep fed on dry feed are frequently troubled with sore lips. An application of sulphur and lard once or twice will generally effect a cure.

It is stated that goats among the sheep afford them protection against dogs. The goat being pugnacious, attacks the dogs while the sheep escape.

The roads at this season are liable to be in bad condition. The horses' feet need watching, and the owner should be careful to see that they are properly shod.

For turning under a heavy sod there is nothing to equal a pair of good oxen. They may be a little slow at their work, but it will be well done if they are managed by a good driver.

Old newspapers can be used to good advantage in poultry houses, stables, etc., by being pasted (double thickness) on the walls to keep out draughts. They can easily be removed afterwards.

On the last two days of July, 1880, the rainfall over an area of 2,500 miles in the central part of England was three inches. A single inch in such an area amounts to 100,000,000,000 gallons.

An easy method of salting stock is to place a large lump of rock salt at different locations, to which the stock can resort whenever desired. It can also be placed in the troughs of the of the stable to good advantage.

If good clover or mixed hay is cut into half-inch lengths and steeped in hot water it makes an excellent, cheap and healthy food for fowls in winter, and, as with cattle, a little linseed meal sprinkled on it adds to its virtue.

As the influence of male animals is more strongly impressed on the offspring than that of the female, it is important that due care be exercised in the selection of males for improvement. One with a doubtful lineage should be avoided.

Cats on the farm do much damage in destroying useful birds, and they often play with the chickens when the master is at home, but they do not forget to appropriate a young one or two occasionally when not observed. They understand how to act much better than may be supposed.

Be careful about permitting cattle to drink from ditches or from pools in which their droppings are deposited. Such impure water is not only liable to injure the health of stock, but is also a fruitful cause of malarial and typhoid fever among those who use milk product from cows thus watered.

Manure heaps that are thickly covered with snow will get a leaching when the thaw comes. Those farmers who have gone to a little expense to protect their manure heaps will possess twice the amount of fertilizing properties as compared with those who have been careless in that respect.

It is as necessary to use precaution in cutting off limbs from trees as amputating the leg or arm of an individual, and it can only be done safely when the tree has sufficient strength to bear the shock. Trimming of trees should be done gradually, instead of cutting off all the diseased limbs at once.

The following is another of the many cures that have been recommended for chicken cholera: Charcoal, one pound; sulphur, one pound; copperas, half pound; calomel, ten grains; salicylic acid, one drachm. Grind to a fine powder and give a teaspoonful in moist meal to a dozen fowls once a day.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, who has made several visits to this country, states, in an article in an English magazine, that American mechanics are more honest and efficient than foreign, and that it is impossible not to foresee that the United States is about to become the great manufacturing country of the world.

Many dairymen practice milking their cows steadily without allowing the animals to go dry. They feed heavily on cornmeal and oil cake until the milk fails, when the cow is replaced by a fresh one. A dairyman who keeps 150 cows says such a practice is more profitable than to lose the time between their going dry and coming in.

Alsike clover (Trifolium Hybridia) in appearance, as well as in nature, occupies a position about midway between the white and red clover. The blossom is whitish and tinged with pink. It is a strong, rank grower, furnishes excellent pasture fully equaling, if not excelling, red clover in all which the farmers deem most valuable, and at the same time yields a large supply of delicious honey. The seed being only about half the size of red clover it requires but half the quantity of seed per acre,, viz., about six pounds. It is best adapted to a heavy, moist clay soil, where it will outlive any other clover, but if sown on dry, sandy soils it seldom outlives the second season. It will repay cultivation, not only for honey but for feeding stock.

Jesse Meharry's Namesake.

[Crawfordsville Journal.]

It will be remembered that the late honored Jesse Meharry, who was the wealthiest man on Shawnee prairie, and who died heirless, stipulated in his will that from and until one year after said will was probated $25 would be given to the parents of every child given his name, providing that the family was of good moral character. Our Shawnee representative informs us that this offer has been taken advantage of by Thomas Bluejacket, an Indian of the Indian Territory, who has just named his new-born daughter Jesse Meharry. Thomas Bluejacket belongs to the Shawnee tribe, now of Indian Territory, and his father once lived on the Langlois Reserve, adjoining Shawnee Mound, originally purchased by Mark Manlove, and was driven West about sixty-five years ago with the Shawnees. In asking the executors of the will for the $25 gift, Bluejacket says he will buy a cow with the money, and turn the proceeds over to his daughter when she arrives at her twenty-first birthday.

FROM WASHINGTON

There is said to be trouble brewing between President Arthur and the Stalwarts, the latter being dissatified with Conkling's appointment to the Supreme Bench instead of the Cabinet. It is believed by some Stalwarts that Arthur is exhibiting too much independence of them.

William Lewis died of smallpox. He had had a bad case of smallpox two years ago, but contracted it again while working at the smallpox hospital.

The signal service is being extended over the seas by making vessel masters signal officers, to take meteorological observations each day, and keep a record for the department.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill in the Senate this afternoon to deprive all national banks of power to issue circulation after July 1 of this year. He said he knew the Finance Committee was opposed to this legislation, and, therefore, he would beg it not to bury his bill, but to give him and the Senate a chance to vote upon it, even though they should report adversely.

General Wright's approval of the plan of the army engineer for the reclamation of the Potomac flats, together with certain developments in Congress, leads to the belief that this malaria-generator, which has been Washington's only drawback, will be removed. The outside limit of the cost is $2,500,000.

The fire department here is about to adopt the use of bows and arrows for carrying life-lines into the windows of burning buildings.

The absurd story afloat that Attorney General Brewster wears a white velvet coat at dinner parties is as untrue as it is ridiculous.

The glucose manufacturers of Peoria and Buffalo are to have a hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to the law to tax its manufacture. Nevertheless the tax is likely to pass.

The party of Mississippians who have been here some days asking a general overturning of the officers in that State, and the appointment of Stalwarts, visited the President yesterday and were set back several notches by the President, who informed them that he did not propose to foster party factions.

The bill to retire Alfred Pleasonton, late Major General, on full pay, is intended as a set-off to the Grant retirement scheme, and was introduced to test the sincerity of Congress regarding the subject. Senator Ingalls intends to push it, but t will hardly go through.

It is probable that the sentence of the Court Marshal, dismissing Lieutenant Flipper from the army, will be modified by the Secretary of War and the President.

Sergeant Mason has been returned to his cell, which has been materially improved in his absence. He will remain there until General Hancock acts on the verdict. It is generally believed in army circles that Mason will get three or four years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

The report of the minority in the Utah case is nearly completed. It declares Cannon eligible under the laws.

There has been considerable opposition worked up in the House to the bill to retire General Grant, and appearances are that the Democrats will ultimately oppose it. There is a good deal of talk of some Republican opposition, but it is thought in some quarters that the course of Democrats in taking stand against it, as if to make it a party measure, will have the effect of uniting the Republicans in its favor. Its passage, however, will be strongly resisted.

The indications are that the Chinese bill will pass the Senate, and probably the House also. The Democrats have indicated a determination to vote almost solidly for it, and many Republicans support it. Both parties are afraid to oppose it because of the power of the Pacific coast in the next Presidential election, and in the organization of the next Congress.

Mr. Scoville, who has withdrawn from the Guiteau case, expects to leave Wednesday, going to New York, and stopping at several places en route to Chicago to lecture. He places little confidence in the talk about new evidence, and says the court in banc wouldn't consider it any way. It will only consider errors in the rulings. This is equivalent to an admission of no hope for Guiteau. Judge Cox's errors, if any, were in favor of the prisoner. Scoville says there has been a conspiracy to hang Guiteau from the first, and it is bound to be carried out. He says the officials saw that Guiteau was breaking down mentally, when denied visitors after the trial, and so allowed them against Scoville's orders, hoping to keep him up until they could hang him. Guiteau has improved in condition of late. His complexion is better, and he bears the impression of being healthful. He still drives a good trade in selling his photographs and autographs, claiming his receipts to be $25 to $30 per day, which is probably an exaggeration. He has, however, ample money to buy newspapers and fruit, both of which he devours with great relish. Doubtless he is in easier circumstances now than ever before. He wears dark clothes and fresh linen, and declares himself comfortable and happy, wi no apprehensions regarding here or hereafter.

The President has received from ex-Senator Conkling his declination of the Associate Judgeship.

The Committee on Rules also had under consideration Mr. Reed's amendment to the rules, and the discussion was spirited. Blackburn and Randall, Democratic members of the committee, took the position that the proposed amendments would deprive the minority of the House of its rightful privileges, and tie its hands so as to make it powerless. The Democratic members generally take much the same view of these amendments as that expressed by Mr. Blackburn, and declare they will resist their adoption by all means in their power. They say the object of the majority is to render the minority comparatively powerless, and to push through election cases unseating Democrats and seating Republicans in their places; also to put through the bills to admit Dakota and to retire General Grant, and other measures which the Democrats are opposed to. It is now expected that these amendments will come up in the House next Tuesday, and the indications point to a lively struggle.

Mr. Blaine's statement that but six others had enjoyed as long a term in the House as General Garfield is criticised as somewhat "off," the number being about double the figure mentioned. The average term of a Congressman is about four years.

John C. Fremont has petitioned the House to allow him something for Bird Island, in San Francisco harbor, which, he says he purchased when Governor of California, and of which the Government has since taken possession.

The Republican members are responding promptly to-day to yesterday's calls for the return of the vote on the proposed change of the House rules. It is expected that the fight will be pretty vigorous, and the Democrats will take every possible effort to defeat it. It is expected that the the new rules will admit Dakota and Washington Territories as States.

The Postmaster General's reply to the House resolution regarding the appointments by ex-Postmaster General James, shows one appointment at the request of Mrs. Logan, one for Mrs. Mahone, one for Conkling, one for Garfield and four for Blaine.

The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill reducing the whisky tax to 50 cents per gallon, and removing the bank and patent medicine taxes, thereby reducing the internal revenue receipts $200,000 a day.

The Supreme Court yesterday upset Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, the remarkably smart First Comptroller of the Treasury. He had made a decision against Commissioner Raum and the Secretary of the Treasury, and the court reversed his decision.

Cononel Corkill is still at work on Scoville's bill of exceptions, and expects to complete his examination by the end of the present week. Nothing has been recived to indicate that General Butler will enter the case as counsel for the assassin. Warden Crocker says positively that Guiteau has no information either that Butler or Merrick will come to his assistance.

Telegrams continue to flow in calling for aid for the sufferers of the Mississippi valley. The Appropriation Committee will investigate, and probably recommend an additional appropriation.

Mr. Kassan, at 1:15, made a motion to go into Committee of the Whole, the object being to consider the Tariff Commission bill, and in a moment the Democrats were up in arms, ready to throw everything in the way. Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, also opposed, on the ground that the Agricultural Appropriation bill was more important. The motion was carried, however, and the House finally went into Committee of the Whole.

It is stated quite positively to-day that the President has tendered the Supreme Judge appointment to Senator Edmunds, and that the latter declined it. Mr. Edmunds said to several Senators, in conversation yesterday morning, when it was suggested that he might be offered this appointment, that he would not accept it. It is stated on good authority that soon after receiving Conkling's declination the President decided to offer the appointment to Edmunds, and desired to send his name to the Senate immediately; and that the offer of the appointment was made to Edmunds yesterday afternoon or evening and promptly declined.

A prominent Senator, in speaking of this matter, said he believed that Edmunds would have accepted it if the appointment had been originally tendered him.

The impression now seems to be that Judge Blatchford, of New York, will be appointed.

It is whispered that Conkling's declination may lead to a rupture between himself and Arthur, as it is believed he urged in his letter of declination the appointment of Clarence Seward, but that the President determined not to appoint him.

A bill has been reported by the committee for the appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars for aid to the Mississippi valley sufferers, who now number nearly 75,000 people. It will pass very promptly.

A letter received by W. W. Danenhower, of Washington, from his son, details the experience of the exploring party after leaving the Jeannette. They traveled 700 miles over the ice to reach Lena, and were at one time five days and four nights without sleep. The trip from the mouth of the Lena to Yakoutsk took a month. They found three log stations on the way, in the best one of which were twenty people around a dead horse thawing it out to cut up for food. The Governor ats Yakoutsk entertained the party Christmas Eve.

The memorials of the Iowa Legislature for $7,000,000 for improvements for the Missouri river have been presented to the Senate.

The rumor that Assistant Postmaster General Hatton is to succeed Postmaster General Howe, and that the latter is to succeed Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood, is revived.

There is to be a probability of unseating Shelley, Democrat, from the Fourth Alabama District, by the committee, and the seating of Smith, Republican.

There is a sharp fight in progress between the proprietors of Domestic mineral-waters and the owners and agents of Apollinaris water. Attorney General MacVeagh decided that Apollinaris is an artificial water, and therefore dutiable. Secretary Folger recently reversed this decision, and decided that Apollinaris was entitled to enter this country without payment of customs duty. A resolution is pending in Congress directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to take any steps toward carrying out his decision until there can be a thorough investigation of the question as to whether Apollinaris is entitled to be placed on the free list or not. Able legal talent has been employed on both sides. Ex-Senator Conkling is said to be counsel for the Apollinaris interests, and to have received a cash fee of $50,000.

Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, has submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States that will allow the people to elect all the Postmasters, Internal Revenue Officers, United States Marshals, and District Attorneys. Senator Saunders is a member of the committee on civil service reform, and he says that after studying this subject carefully, he is satisfied that his resolution embodies reform in its most practical shape. He claims that to make these officers elective by the people would relieve the President of much of the annoyance and vexation that now attaches to his office, and would also be a great relief to members of Congress.

The President has urged Senator Edmunds to reconsider his declination of the Supreme Judgeship, and has refrained from making another appointment, thinking he could persuade Mr. Edmunds to accept, but the friends of the latter who enjoy his confidence say he will not consent, under any circumstances to accept. Senator Davis, of Illinois, is very anxious to have Mr. Edmunds appointed to the Supreme bench, and it is said the request was made through him to Edmunds to reconsider. It is evident that Mr. Edmunds is firm in declining, and the President is now satisfied of this fact.

THE STATE.

Jerry Alwood, of Union township, St. Joseph county, while drinking from a bucket at a well, lost his balance and plunged head foremost into the water, forty-three feet below. He was found dead an hour or so later. He leaves a wife and five children.

Mrs. Smith, charged in connection with her sons, Jake and Dan, with the murder of her husband, in Wayne county, has been granted a change of venue to Randolph county. There is little doubt of the guilt of Jake and none at all of that of the mother and Dan.

A number of citizens of Hancock county have determined to resist the enforced compulsory vaccination law and are organizing for that purpose. Many have declared that they will suffer imprisonment before they will comply with the order of the board of health.

At New Albany, early on Saturday morning, James Joice, coming home drunk, attempted to enter a house occupied by a man named Bluss, mistaking it for his boarding house. Bluss tried to prevent him and finally shot him, inflicting two very dangerous wounds.

Ninety-six orchardists of this state have answered the request made by the secretary of the Indiana horticultural society by naming the variety of apples best suited for home use and market: Maiden Blush, Early Harvest, Ben Davis, Rambo, Winesap, and Rome Beauty.

The success of the project of creating a summer resort at Bloomingdale Glen is shown in the fact that the summer warblers refuse to leave there evenn winter, and robin redbreast, blue birds, singing sparrows, meadow larks, turtle doves, and all spring birds, besides the jay, woodpeck, and the crow are all there in force.

John Dunn, aged seventy-one, residing in Hanover, a brother of General William McKee Dunn, of Washidgton, D. C., was found dead in his cow-stable where he had gone to milk. It is thought death was the result of heart disease. He died within a hundred yards of the where he was born and where he lived all his life.

Deputy Sheriff, Joseph Cox, of Evansville, arrested some thieves in the act of robbing the corn crib of Harry Parker, of Union township. The owner of the crib discovered the thieves about the same time, and not knowing that the sheriff had them in custody, blazed away, shooting Cox, and inflicting a dangerous wound. The thieves escaped.

Nathan Lewis, of Columbia township, Fayette county, sleeps almost constantly. It is difficult to arouse him, and when aroused, he again falls asleep in a minute or two. Physicians who have investigated the case are generaly of the opinion that Mr. Lewis's trouble arises from softening of the brain, brought on, it is thought, by using poke root to cure rheumatism.

The Rev. George H. Austin went to the bank at madison, Ind., and asked for $280 on his own note. The cashier explained as delicately as possible so as not to wound the reverend gentleman's feelings, that an endorsement by some person of property was required. Mr. Austin inquired if the signatures of John and Perry Cotton would do, and was told that they would. After an hour's absence he returned, with their names forged on the note, got the $280, and absconded.

It is proposed that a convention of the County Commissioners of the State be held at Indianapolis, for the purpose of considering the best method of securing the most desirable uniform system for the management of county affairs.

A COLORADO HORSE RACE.

A Wild Ride for $95,000 in Gold, Followed by a Hideous Orgie.

The wildest horse race ever known, says the Denver News, took place on the Denver track on September 10th, 1860. The horses were "Border Ruffian" and Rocky Mountain Chief, the purse $95,000 in gold. Ruffian was backed by Tom Hunt, his owner, and Jim Harrison, notorious gamblers. Shortly before, Hunt had murdered a prominent Mormon, and after a brief trial he was condemned to hang for his crime. The scaffold was erected on the outskirts of Salt Lake, near the overland road, and the murderer was to swing amidst all the pomp of legal execution. In the excitement attending the preparations on the morning of the expected hanging, Harrison entered the Ruffian's stable unobserved, and spirited the racer away. Mounted on another horse and leading Ruffian, Harrison rode to the gallows unsuspected, slipping two six-shooters into Hunt's hands, and before the officials or multitude had recovered from their surprise the outlaws were charging down the Webber canyon trail at a speed which defied capture. One of a number of parting shots killed Harrison's horse, and it became necessary for Ruffian to carry both men. The Mormons pursued the desperadoes night and day, but were powerless to overtake them, so wonderful was the speed and endurance of the stolen bay. Not till 100 miles had been covered did did men or beast eat or rest, and on the morning of the tenth day they arrived at Denver, 600 miles from the Mormon capital. These facts once circulated, Ruffian became the hero of the hour.

In the Denver race, the Geer boys, who owned Chief, backed him. Thousands of men and women flocked to the track. There was long delay, but at last, amidst frenzied cheers, the horses got a start, Ruffian forging from the stand. Chief flew the track, went over a steep embankment, and before he could recover, the first heat was practically decided in Ruffian's lead. A yell of disappointment went up from the multitude, and a rush was made to lynch the man who started Chief. He succeeded in escaping unharmed, however. More than $100,000 changed hands on the heat.

An even start was obtained in the second heat, the two horses passing into the quarter stretch neck and neck. at the half pole, Ruffian, in response to hard whipping, slowly took the lead. All this time Chief had been given a free rein, but had been spared the lash. Charles Hamilton, a desperado, who had all his earthly possessions staked on Chief, stood at the back-stretch pole as the horses approached, a navy revolver in either hand. "Lay the whip to that horse or I'll drop you from the saddle," he shouted to Eugene Teats, Chief's rider, sighting both of his weapons. Teats knew that Hamilton would make good his word unless the order was obeyed, and, although he was confident that Chief would win the second heat without urging, he lost no time in applying the whip. He drew blood at every stroke, and Chief went under the wire a winner of the heat by 100 feet in 1:42.

Then commenced a riot and turmoil the like of which was never before or since witnessed on a race course. Men pulled their six shooters and fired madly, indiscriminately, and gold dust, in the quarrel for stakes, was scattered recklessly in the sand. Ruffian was completely boken down after this heat and the gamblers, appreciating that they were beaten, became frantic with rage. Con Oram and Charles Switz, who afterwar became noted prizefighters, stood at the door of the stand, and held the mob at bay until the judges made their decision. Chief was ordered on the track, and after making the half-mile, was declared winner of the race. The judges had to be escorted from the track to town by an armed escort composed of volunteers from the winning side.

Mounted on broncho ponies, with pistols and bowie-knives drawn, the Greer brothers and party of friends made their way to the $65,000 nugget, and cut it to the ground. It was loaded into a wagon and taken to town, a guard accompanying the precious freight. There were a large number of people stabbed and shot in the melee, but fortunately none died from their wonds. That night Denver was one blazing revelry, one gorgeous orgie. The immense nugget was cut up into smaller and more commercial commodities. Teats was presented with $5,000 worth of these. The balance of the winings was equally divided among the brothers, and in less than forty five hours they had squandered it all.

A Notable Country Residence.

American Agricultural Association Journal.

At Ringwood, in the Wyanockie Valley, is the residence of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, containing 1,000 acres, about equally divided between bottom land and mountain pasturage. The narrow valley in which it lies is fertile and beautiful. The mansion occupied by Mr. Hewett stands on an elevation in the midst of a beautiful park of elms and maples, and is further adorned by fine shurbbery and by a number of acres in a well-kept lawn. Here are also a valuable grapery and hot house and a large number of fruit trees and choice plants, the verandas, which are very spacious, being filled with rare plants and flowers. The house itself is built of wood, in the architecture of the Elizabethan period, and is recognized as one of the finest country residences in the United States. There are doubtless residences in the country built of stone that have cost more money, but none can present a more beautiful architectural picture or be more perfect in its interior arrangements. The main hall resembles that of Warwick Castle England. It is 28 by 40 feet, finished in hard wood. The walls are ornamented with specimens of nearly ever description of arms used in the late war. On the left is a capacious open fire-place, with antique andirons, cushioned settees here and there, unique chairs, tables, and other adornments. A staircase of marvellous beauty and elegance leads from the rear of the hall to the upper floors. Opening from the hall, on the right, is an elegant dining room. The music room, billiard room, sitting room, school room, and library adjoin. On the left are drawing rooms and Mr. Hewett's study, filled with a great collection of practical and scientific books. The rooms are furnished with every possible article for use and luxury, and the walls of every room in the house are adorned with pictures, steel plates, water colors, or oil paintings. On the first floor are fifteen rooms, the second nineteen, and in the attic eight. The older portion of the house is more than a century old. A hundred yards distant from it is a small brick building, still in a perfect state of preservation which during the Revolution was used by Washington as a blacksmith shop, and is still used for that purpose. The grounds surrounding the house are adorned by several small lakes.

Mr. Hewitt owns some carriage and saddle horses of thoroughbred stock, but his chief pride is in his Jersey and Holstein cattle. Of the former he has twenty-four cows, and of the latter four, one Jersey bull and one Holstein bull. The Holstein cows are very handsome, and were purchased from Judge Fullerton's stock. The dairy is a pretty building of the Swiss chalet style, and is one of the finest in the country. It is supplied with a large stream of running water drawn from a lake above, entering the building on the second floor and descending to the basement, after supplying power for a water wheel which does the work of the establishment, including the churning. The walls are stone, with a cement floor, tiled sides, and hardwood ceilings; the room measures 22 by 20 feet. Adjoining is the ice house, by means of which the temperature is kept at the proper point.

The principal production of the farm is butter, of which most is made in the winter months, when 575 to 600 pounds of butter are produced each week, and of so excellent a quality that a market has readily been found for it during the past ten years at the rate of ninety cents per pound. The dairy and all its appointments are perfect for the uses for which they are designed, the dairy room being absolutely clean. The cows are kept with the most scrupulous care, being fed with corn and meal in the summer, and in winter with meal and chopped hay, steamed. In this dairy the cream is set about twenty-four hours; and, if it sours, the milk and cream are churned together to prevent loss of cream. The churning is done at 50 degrees in the summer and 60 in the winter. The dairy is managed by Mrs. Hewitt, who is a daughter of Mr. Peter Cooper, and who justly takes great pride in her work, particularly as her mother and her mother's sister were expert butter makers before her. The practical work is done by an experienced Scotch dairy woman, whose husband, Mr. James Monnigan, a thoroughly experienced farmer, has the immediate management of the farm.

Mr. Hewitt, it is appropriate to state, is the largest individual employer of labor in the United States, having four hundred families on his estate at Ringwood, and employing three thousand hands at his different manufactories, and during the hard times from 1873 to 1870 he never discharged a man on the ground of "no work," although for three years he sunk in his business $100,000 per annum. He kept them employed, when necessary, by building stone walls and tearing them down again, and he is therefore esteemed by his employes as a most generous-hearted man. His firm, Cooper, Hewitt & Company, own between 20,000 and 22,000 acres of land in the neighborhood.

Vaccine Virus Points.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean records the presence, in that city, of Dr. Griffin, and says the prime object of the doctor's visit to Chicago was to purchase two car-loads of heifers for use in the manufacture of vaccine points. He selected ninety-one beautiful young animals, Short-horns and Devons, and with these he will vaccinate the other 916 he has already. A statement has been published that the same heifers were revaccinated many times. This is a mistake. The animal having once been vaccinated is impervious to the influence, like a human subject. The Fond du Lac farm is one of the oldest and most extensive for the purpose in the world. To show the production it is only necessary to state that Dr. Griffin has disposed of between 60,000 and and 70,000 points within the last three days. The whole Northwest, he says, is feverish with the small-pox excitement, and the disease seems to be the worst in Dakota, parts of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, probably originally introduced by emigrants. The number of vaccine points to be obtained from one animal varies greatly; sometimes but 50 points can be obtained; in other cases over 1,000. The cattle used are from three months to four years of age. Young new milch cows are the most susceptible and productive. The light red color is the best, and black the most objectionable. The innoculation is always with the cow-pox, never by small-pox as is stated by ignorant physicians and others opposed to vaccination. The sooner the points are used after preparation the better. The Fond du Lac farm sends its products to Turkey, China, Africa, and, in fact, to all quarters of the globe. The farm comprises but five or six acres, but is finely supplied were stables. The feed given is of the very best hay and oats. The very best stock are purchased—the calves bought yesterday came from New York State. It is impossible to get a good crop from a scrawny subject. The cattle are uninjured by the process, and can be used for any purpose after serving the farm. Dr. Griffin buys his cattle in Chicago because there he has his pick of many, and can buy cheaper than in Wisconsin, where the roads are practically impassible at present.

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Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

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HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DR BRINKERHOFF IN FOUR YEARS

CURE WARRANTED

FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

COME BEFORE TOO LATE

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
And an ornament for your home, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

A Pleasant Gathering.

March 7, 1882, came, and with it over one hundred persons assembled at Adam Hay's former residence, in Concord township, to bid them good-bys. Mr. Hay has long been a resident of this place, and he and companion have ever proven themselves models of the society in which they have been permitted to live. They will move in a short time to their new home in Michigan. While we regret the loss of all as citizens, neighbors and their church fellowship, what is our loss will be the gain of others. The old people on the occasion were presented with two very handsome chairs worth eighteen dollars, and sixty quilt blocks. The presentation speech was made by Robert Culbertson, which, in substance, was as follows: "Adam and Tena, in behalf of the people assembled, and others who are not present, I present to you these beautiful chairs and these sixty beautiful quilt blocks as tokens of our friendship to you for your kindness to us in ways too numerable to mention, hoping they will be received with as grateful hearts as given." Mr. and Mrs. Hay responded in very brief speeches, in which they expressed their gratitude for the highly prized tokens of friendship. The ladies now prepared a sumptuous dinner for all, a description of which I forebear. Below we give the names of those present:

James Baker and wife, Daniel Welch and wife, James Weeks, Isaac Hornberger, Joseph Wingard and wife, Thomas Krise and wife, P. Grines and wife, S. M. Brown and wife, John Hornberger and wife, James Sherwood and wife, John Lutz and wife, Myrtle Hornberger, Nannie Hornberger, Minnie Hornberger, Stephen Lutz and wife, Mrs. Sidney Brown, Mrs. Mary Siberts, Wm. Krise and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Lurendia Johnson, Joseph Koch and wife, Robert Culbertson, G. W. Evans, Mathew George, Charles Grim and wife, Anthony Swineford and wife, Mrs. Ann Evans, Lizzie Evans, Mrs. Jennie Batt, Mrs. Erehart, Libbie Erehart, Mrs. Jennie Nisewinter, Mrs. Caroline Culler, Mrs. Louisa Bradley, Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, Valentine Hay and wife, Samuel Morr and wife, Mrs. Mary Siberts jr., Mrs. Emeline Metcalf, Mrs. Mary Hogland, James Coleman and wife, Mrs. Kimer, Mrs. Elizabeth Krise, Mrs. Sarah Sanders, Eva Evans, Mary George, Mrs. Florence Siberts, Mrs. R. J. Morr, Mrs. Levina Johnson, Aerilla Kimer, Alice Kimer, Mrs. Delila Draggoo, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Mrs. Ellen Baker, Mrs. Sarah Sherck, Mrs. Nancy Wyatt, Mrs. Catherine Likens, Mrs. Fannie Shaffer, Mrs. Catherine Sherck, Maggie Kook, Elza Speer and wife, Frank Hay, Laura Hay, Lottie Hay, Mrs. Catherine Jenkins Cassie Click, C. P. Coleman, Pauline Ricketts, Mrs. Lydia Ricketts and Mr. Calvin Brown and wife.

And now, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, before we close let us say: Your lives, your labors and your examples have been impressed upon this community, and on the side of religion, morals, education and charity in the society in which you have so long lived, and we to-day reaping the benefits of that religion, that education and that example. We have been, a part of us, the play and schoolmates of your children; we have seen you around the communion table with our parents; you have administered to the dying wants of our loved ones, and you have mourned and mingled your tears with ours for departed dead; you have thus become a part of our community and our society. All those who are here to-day, and those for whom I speak, have received your hospitalities. Therefore we come to bid you a sorrowful good-bye, and may the blessing of that kind Providence which has been your friend still continue the same, is our best wish.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Closing Exercises.

BLAIR, IND., March 4, 1882.

EDITOR COURIER: I would like a space in the columns of your valuable paper to return my thanks to the parents of district number 8, Concord township, for their aid and encouragement, and also for their surprise dinner given on the last day of school. Arrangements had been made by parents to give scholars and teacher a surprise dinner. At 12 o'clock the parents arrived, bringing the dinner; and it was the very best the land could afford. They arranged three tables lengthwise of the school-house. First table, scholars and teacher; second table, visitors, among whom were Mr. Frank Scholes and wife. Space will not allow other names to be mentioned. Third table, parents. I must say it was the merriest dinner and surprise party that I ever met. Every one tried to outdo his neighbor in kindness and cheerfulness. Programme for the afternoon was as follows:

Dinner, one hour; ball play and social, one hour; reading, one hour; declamations, rehearsals, dialogues, singing and distribution of presents, one hour and a quarter.

This is my fifth winter, spent in the school-room at this place, and to receive such a grand display of good-will at the close, I feel it my duty to return my sincerest thanks to the parents of this place. It will be one of the happiest recollections of my life. When a school receives such aid and kindness from the parents, it would be one of the seven wonders if it did not prosper.

REPORT OF FIRST MONTH.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: George Abel, Merton Abel, Lula Abel, Cadmus Shull, Henry Shull, Harry Milliman, Willie Williams, Edith Dermott, Effie Hart, Clarence Hart, Ernest Furlong, Orla Benjamin and Clayton Benjamin. No. enrolled, 37; average daily attendance, 35.

SECOND MONTH.

Names of pupils neither tardy nor absent: George Abel, Merton Abel, Herbert Abel, Lula Abel Willie Shull, Kepler Shull, Harry Milliman, Edith Dermott, Effie Hart, Frank Hart, Clarence Hart, Adrian Hart, Amanda Beam, Ernest Furlong, Orla Benjamin Clayton Benjamin. No. pupils enrolled, 37; average daily attendance, 35½.

THIRD MONTH.

Names of pupils neither tardy nor absent: George Abel, Merton Abel, Herbert Abel, Willie Shull, Kepler Shull, Clement Shull, Willie Williams, Harry Milliman, Effie Hart, Myra Hart, Frank Hart, Adrian Hart, Clarence Hart, Orla Benjamin, Clayton Benjamin and Ernest furlong. No. pupils enrolled, 34; average daily attendance, 33⅓.

FOURTH MONTH.

Pupils neither tardy nor absent: Geo Abel, Merton Abel, Herbert Able, Henry Shull, Kepler Shull, Willie Shull, Willie Williams, Harry Milliman, Edith Dermott, Frank Hart, Effie Hart, Myra Hart, Adrian Hart, Clarence Hart, Amanda Beam, Ernest Furlong and Otis Coburn. No. enrolled, 30; average daily attendance, 29½.

J. E. DERMOTT, Teacher.

School Reports

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Report of school No. 1 for the month ending March 1st. Average attendance 31.15. Names of those neither absent nor tardy, Clark Hemstreet, Ellis McClish, Emma Rogers, Willie Work, Frank Austett, Ira Work, John Gettz, Jennie Gettz, Charlie Work, Sherman Austett, Frank McGlish. Absent on account of sickness: Joseph Zonker. Whole number enrolled during the term, 39; average number enrolled, 37; average daily attendance, 31.

LIBBIE BEVIER, Teacher.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Report of school district number 11 for the term ending March 3rd: Number enrolled 52; average daily attendance, 49; branches taught and number of pupils in each: Orthography, 52 reading, 53; arithmetic, 49; penmanship, 50; geography, 25; grammar, 20; composition, 20; declamation, 52; history, 6; physiology, 2.

FRANK SEILER, Teacher.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Report of school number 2 for the month ending February 24, 1882: Number of scholars enrolled 31; average attendance 27; scholars neither absent nor tardy: Wm. Myers, Curtis Draggoo, Cora Barnes, Sarah Mixer, Nancy Mixer, Mary Barnes, Chas. Myers, Sarah Myers, Emma Bolander, David Barnes, Lydie Long, Jackson Long, Addie Olinger, Oliver Hinman.

ANNICE COWAN.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Report of school district number 4 for the month ending March 3, 1882: Number of pupils enrolled 24; number attending 21; average attendance 16; names of pupils who have been neither absent nor tardy during the month: Lorinda Lowe, Mahala Rohrbaugh, Loeza Mark, Stella Kepler, Samuel Haverstock, Marshal Lowe, John Lowe. Names of those who have been neither absent nor tardy during the term: Lorinda Lowe, Loeza Mark, Stella Kepler, Marshal Lowe.

IRENE CAMPBELL, Teacher.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Report of district number 3, for the month ending March 3, 1882. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Luella Reed, Nellie Britton, Mattie Franks, Gertie Griffith, Isaac Shippy, Manon Shippy, Birdie Miller, Perry Ailing, Augustus Harding, Blanche Britton, Nettie Franks, number enrolled 55, average 48. Term reprot, number enrolled 55, average 47. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Nettie Franks, Mattie Franks, Nellie Britton, Blanche Britton, Gertie Griffith.

WILL Franks, Teacher.

"MY TORMENTED BACK."

is the exclamation of more than one poor, hard-working man and woman. Do you know how it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthing and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm," says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by Druggists.—Boston Post.

—We would call special attention to to our new stock of clothing. Prices to suit everyone. Come and see for yourselves.

9-3t. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first door. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. Y. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

June 14, 1882.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 913 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport the druggist.

Money to Loan.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Those wishing to borrow or let Money on good security will do well to see me. Office at Kiblinger's store. M. E. BARNHITE.
3-3m

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Amos Britton, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LEWIS D. BRITTON, Administrator.

February 28, 1882. 9-3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on March 25, 1882, at the residence of Amos Britton, late of DeKalb county deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, carpenter tools, and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest at six per cent. waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

LEWIS D. BRITTON, Administrator.

Feb. 28, 1882. 9-3w.

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, will offer for for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34), north of range (12) twelve, east. Also a tract of land containing thirty-three acres situated in said section eleven (11), bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of said section eleven and running on the west boundary line of said section to a point eighty-eight (88) rods north, thence to a point sixty (60) rods east, thence south eighty-eight (88) rods to the south boundary line of said section, thence west on the south boundary line of said section to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months. Defered payments to be secured by notes at six per cent interest with approved personal security.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

MUSIC MONEY

$35.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

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2 CARD COLLECTORS. Send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO. BOYS send a 10-13w.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

CORN AND WATERMELONS

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its merits. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the
ACME IMPORTING CO.
17 Athens Ga.

SMALL POX
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

Prevented and cured by the use of

BROMO CHLORALUM

Used in Hospitals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities.

Patients should be sponged with it, according to directions, several times a day. The virus of the disease is by this means neutralized, and contagion is prevented; pit marks are also prevented. One bottle diluted with water will make twelve pints of proper strength for use.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet.

BROMO-CHEMICAL COMPANY,
24 Liberty St. New York City.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'n.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	.....
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	.....
Lansing	9 25	10 35	.....
Grand Rapids	10 20	4 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 32
JacksonLv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 10
Hanover	7 50	12 35pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 18	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 24
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 30	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 23am	7 30
St. Louis		8 40	
Washington		9 05pm	
Baltimore		0 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'n.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 27
St. Louis	8 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 24
Detroit	6 20	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 25	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5.00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 31 a. m. 3:15 p. m. west—11:06 am m., 7:31 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2,00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 30 a. m., 3 30, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. Agent

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
6 47	11 30	..Bluffton..	4 10	8 53
7 47	12 28	..Hartford..	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	..Muncie..	2 17	6 50
9 25 m	2 25pm	..Cincinnati..	8 12a	4 55pm
10 55pm	6 05	..Indianapolis..	11 05	4,35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. H. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipmental Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	A. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7.00am
Kendallville	3 05	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	3 28		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 30pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 30	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:45 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10am	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 38
Cromwell		1 52	1 56
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 20
Auburn Junction	10 44	3 06	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 46am	5 23	6 15
Fostoria	1 39	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	6 46	7 48
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 25	7 46	9 19
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 10am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 10
Walkerton Junction		2 05	4 30
Chicago ar	6 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 20am	3 20pm	8 30pm	9 20p
Ft Wayne	3 35pm	8 15	11 55	5 15a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 50p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	8 45pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv	7 15pm	2 00pm	3 00am	7 25a
Ft Wayne	12 50am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar	6 50	10 20	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:30 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

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Why it is termed the Popular

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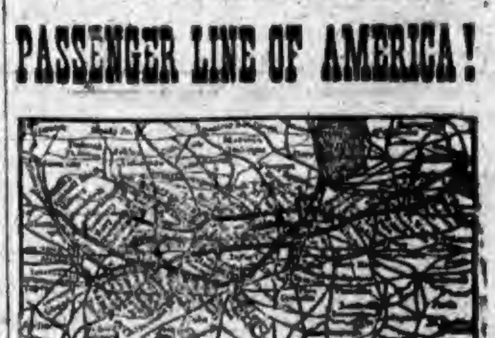

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
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St. Louis.

Recorder's

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 23, 1882. Number 12.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

D. D. MOODY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Schaab & Beugnot's Store.

F. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANNA SIMON, Adm'x.

James E. Rose, Att'y for estate.
Auburn, March 11, 1882.

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the personal property of the decedent, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, farming implements, household furniture and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS: Sums of five dollars and under, cash; over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note, at interest, waiving benefit of valuation, with good security. ANN SIMON, Adm'x.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on April 1, 1882, the following described land: A parcel of land, containing forty acres, off the east side of a tract of land containing one hundred acres, off the west side of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms:—One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments, at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at six per cent, and to be secured by mortgage on the land and personal security. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HARVEY, Administrator.
March 1, 1882.

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, will offer for for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34), north of range (12) twelve, east. Also a tract of land containing thirty-three acres situated in said section eleven (11), bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of said section eleven and running on the west boundary line of said section to a point eighty-eight (88) rods north, thence to a point sixty (60) rods east, thence south eighty-eight (88) rods to the south boundary line of said section, thence west on the south boundary line of said section to the place of beginning.

TERMS - One third cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months. Deferred payments to be secured by notes at six per cent interest with approved personal security.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Dorsey & Co.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

Dorsey, the man who carried Indiana, will now be required to walk up to the Captain's office and settle. Not long ago—less than two years—ex-Senator Dorsey, in all the pomp and pride and circumstances of political warfare, had his headquarters in this city. He was the observed of all observers. He had come to Indiana to carry the state for Porter and Garfield. He not only had money, but a wealth of resources that eclipsed all the home bosses. He promptly saw the importance of importing voters from Illinois and tried to arrange a conspiracy with one S. P. Conner to carry out the project. He saw with great prescience the importance of voting double tickets, and an accomplished professor was at once employed and lessons given in the rooms of the republican central committee. The election came off, Indiana was carried, and honors, rich and abundant, were showered upon Dorsey. He retired from the field of his grand exploits with all the insignia of triumph. From Indianapolis he went to New York, the great metropolis of the continent. A banquet was ordered at Delmonico's. Dorsey was the central figure. Around him clustered such illustrious men as U. S. Grant, "Me Too" Platt, George Bliss, General Tom Brady, Tom Murphy, Emory A. Storrs, Whitelaw Reed, William B. Astor, Henry Ward Beecher, W. H. Robinson, Chancey M. Depew, and last but not least, his Excellency Chester A. Arthur. All lands had been brought under contribution to make the Dorsey banquet recherche. The viands were such as to satisfy the palate of the most renowned epicure. The wines were choice, rosy and ruby. Every tongue was unlimbered and wit and mirth ruled the hour. The banquet was designed to be a monumental affair, to live forever in the memory as a thing of beauty and a joy forever. When the time came for Chester A. Arthur to speak, he said:

"Indiana was really, I suppose, a democratic state. It had been put down on the books as a state that might be carried by close and perfect organization and a great deal of—(Laughter.) I see the reporters are present, therefore I will simply say that everybody showed a great deal of interest in the occasion, and distributed tracts and political documents all through the state. The gentlemen in New York stood nobly behind the national committee and responded actively and enthusiastically, but Mr. Dorsey, with his power for organization, his tireless energy, his wonderful courage and his cool head, was able to accomplish the result which he did in Indiana; and that result saved more than anything else, New York to the republican party."

And thus it went forth to the country that ex-Senator Dorsey had "carried Indiana." Things have changed since then. Dorsey stands indicted as a thief; Brady is under bonds as a thief; Chester A. Arthur, having drawn the first prize in the lottery of assassination, is in Garfield's place; Conkling no longer startles the country with the "best efforts of his life;" Blaine is out of office browsing around among thorns and thistles, in fields where there are no spoils, and Dorsey, though still secretary of the national republican committee, is living under the shadow of crimes he was perpetrating when he was carrying Indiana. By all the gods of the Greeks, was there ever such a procession of living, breathing, shivering representatives of any political party since the morning stars sang together?

* * *

Tariff Absurdities.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, in a recent interview with a reporter of the New York Herald, furnishing some very sensible and incisive views in regard to our present tariff system. Mr. Hewitt among other things said:

I have interests in the manufacture of steel rails upon which there is a duty of $28 per ton. When it was imposed English steel rails were quoted at $15 per ton, and the duty was, therefore, about twenty per cent. The English rails are now $32 per ton, and hence the duty now amounts to about ninety per cent. Last year the demand was in excess of the supply, so that the American manufacturers could demand and receive about the entire protective duty of ninety per cent.; but with the inevitable domestic competition the cost of the home article will rapidly fall, until, as I am convinced, after the lapse of twelve months the increased price will be only $15 per ton, or forty per cent. duty. I had intended offering a bill reducing the duty, as the duty was reduced on quinine without reference to other features of the tariff, but frankly as I told you, the effect of domestic competition will practically be to reduce the price on rails within a year to the point at which my bill would bring it. I am, however, quite ready to advocate and to vote for a bill reducing the duty on steel rails to $14 a ton. This reduction would not interfere in the slightest degree with the growth of this manufacture. One mill for the manufacture of steel rails in this country, with a capital of $2,000,000, made a profit in one year of $5,000,000.

If there is anything more absurd than this eternal howl for "protection to American industry," we have yet to hear of it; and the fact stated by Mr. Hewitt, that "one mill" engaged in the manufacture of "steele rails," protected by a duty of ninety per cent. "with a capital of two millions, made a profit in one year, of five millions of dollars !" is conclusive evidence of the fraud which marks the whole system.

* * *

How Does He Sleep?

One of the most important things to know about any man upon whom you are going to place any dependence, is how he sleeps. Sleeplessness may sometimes be involuntary. There may have been some shock to the man's nerves which has made him insomnolent; but sleeplessness is more frequently voluntary. Men choose to push their studies or their work into those hours when they should sleep. It does not matter for what cause any man may do this, the mere fact of not sleeping spoils the case. He may spend his nights in the theater, in the study, or in the "protracted meeting." It will make no difference; the result to the body will be the same. The sleep was not had, and for that the man must pay.

One man may do with a little less sleep than another; but, as a general rule, if you want a clerk, a lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician, a legislator, a judge, a president or a pastor, do not trust your interests to any man that does not take eight good, solid hours of sleep out of twenty-four. Whatever may be his reason for it, if he does not give himself that, he will snap sometime just when you want him to be strong.

The intellectural and moral connections of sleeping have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated. Men and boys have been praised for "burning the midnight oil." Now this "midnight oil" is a delusion and a snare. The student who is fast asleep at eleven o'clock every night and wide awake every morning at seven o'clock is going to surpass another student of the same intellectural ability who goes to bed after twelve and rises before five. In sleep, the plate on which the picture is to be taken is receiving its chemical preparation, and it is plain that which is the best prepared will take the best picture.

Men who are the fastest asleep when they are asleep are the widest awake when they are awake.

Great workers must be great resters.

Every man who has clerks in his employ ought to know what their sleeping habits are. The young man who is up till two, three and four o'clock in the morning, and must put in his appearance at the bank or store by nine or ten o'clock and work all day, cannot repeat this process many days without a certain shakiness coming into his system, which he will endevor to steady by some delusive stimulus. It is this way that many a young man begins his course to ruin. He need not necessarily have been in bad company. He has lost his sleep; and losing sleep is losing strength and grace.—Rev. Dr. Deems.

* * *

The Sanitary Engineer.

The recognized authority on all matters relating to public health, food and drug adulteration, drainage and water supply, steam and hot water heating, plumbing and gas fitting, gas and electric lighting, heating and ventilation.

Questions on any of these subjects will be answered in the columns of The Sanitary Engineer, free of charge. The opinions of this journal upon all technical subjects are either prepared or revised by specialists. For sale by all newsdealers in the United States and Canada. Single copies 7 cents. Terms three dollars per year, in advance, postage paid. Published every Thursday at 140 William Street, New York.

* * *

—The Burch plow is in steel or chilled metal. 10-4t

Good Advice for Everybody.

1. Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility that you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

2. Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon on the cost.

3. Remember that self-interest is much more likely to wrap your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

4. Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

5. Be neither lavish nor niggardly. Of the two, avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment; therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

6. Say but little, think much and do more.

7. Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

8. Avoid borrowing and lending.

9. Wine drinking and cigar smoking are bad habits. They impair the health and pocket, and lead to waste of time.

10. Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

11. Cultivate promptness in deciding upon matters that come before you. There are few objects more disagreeable than an undecided, vacillating man. Consider thoughtfully, but decide promptly.

12. Never break a business engagement of any kind, if it be possible to meet it. Let nothing cause you to become careless of business etiquette, integrity and promptitude.

13. Let truth and unwavering faith in God underlie all your motives and actions.

* * *

In Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska there have been lately introduced so-called "prairie stoves." But few people ever saw one or know anything about them. Many settlers stick to the old way, going fifteen or twenty miles for half a cord of wood, which costs $2.20, hauling it home, sawing, splitting, carrying it into the house, and burning it; then, in two or three weeks doing the same thing over again. The hauling of the wood is worth more than the price of it.—Then, too, there is danger of being caught in a blizzard. The truth is, farmers might just as well throw away their sewing machines and and cling to the old needle as to continue to use the old wood stove. Even if the wood and hauling of it cost nothing, farmers had then better burn hay; for it makes a better fire with less attention, and will heat up a much larger space. A prairie stove must be set so as to have a good draft a stack of straw or worthless hay be placed near the door instead of a wood pile, and six cylinders made of sheet iron, two feet long and fifteen inches in diameter, and then sprung so as to be thirteen inches one way and seventeen the other, in order to more nearly correspond with the shape of the fire box in the hay stove These cylinders can be filled with hay as easily as an arm full of wood can be picked up and put into a wood stove. One cylinder of hay, put into my stove at 6 o'clock last night, lasted four hours and warmed two rooms; but when cooking is being done, about two cylinders of hay will be needed per hour. Nice, choice hay will burn and make a good fire but it is not necessary to burn hay fit for stock. Straw will make a hot fire. Even steam thrashers are run by burning straw. Old dried prairie grass, which can be cut now, will make an excellent fire. On December 5, I went out and found three acres of grass which had been cut in September, but having been rained upon, was left to rot on the ground. In five hours I had this raked up and hauled to the house, making fully three tons, which is the best of fire-wood. Now, how could one man in five hours saw and split three cords of wood? Hence I conclude that any man burning wood is throwing away his money. I am pleased to be in a country where there is wood, water and hay in abundance—hay being wood. Any man down east, owning a farm which produces hay without limit, would think he had an everlasting fortune.—Appleton Gazette.

* * *

NOTICE.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. BRANDON,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

* * *

—The Burch plows are for sale by W. H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Ind.

A Remarkable Race of Men.

[Popular Science.]

The Monakees, or inhabitants of the Western Moon mountains, appear to be unlike any other race of the known world. In mechanical arts advanced far beyond their neighbors, they are at the same time addicted to most preposterous habits and superstitions. With the aid of an interpreter, and his knowledge of the Fant-Arabian dialects, the Hakim interviewed their priests and medicine-men, inspected their dwellings, caves and temples, and visited many of their outlying villages, and continued his investigations even after his official duties had recalled him to Khundabad. For the Khandi chieftain, in the meanwhile, has ascertained the whereabouts of the captive traders, and finally effected their release, and after the end of the next rainy season the Tripolitans returned to Darfoor, where the Hakim took charge of the sick, and employed his leisure in writing the chronicle of his discovery. This chronicle addressed to his kinsman, the Mollah of Tripoli, gives a circumstantial description of the Monakee race, their habits, physical peculiarities and singular superstitions—interspersed with an account of his personal adventures and of the reflections which occured to him while traveling through their country. "The work abounds with incidents and graphic descriptions," says the reviewer of the first German translation, "as well as with scientific disclosures that throw a suggestive light of the origin of the customs and vices of civilized life." Besides his first professional trips across the frontier, the Hakim seems to have spent nearly eight months among the Monakees, collecting information on all possible topics, interviewing the just and watching the wicked, traveling from village to village, often at the risk of his life, but always sustained by the conviction that "Allah had appointed him to perform this work," and the hope that the world would recognize its importance.

* * *

You, reader, who are blessed with a comfortable home—who are well fed and warmly clad and sheltered—you can hardly realize to what straits and make-shifts many a poor mortal is reduced to live honestly, or even live at all. Women there are, delicate, cultured, refined and all unused to physical labor—women nursed often in the lap of luxury, but thrown suddenly and helplessly upon the world by some social or domestic volcano that engulfed home and friends and left them stranded and alone to struggle with the hard conditions of cruel and relentless poverty. We have seen them thinly and poorly clad, with pinched faces from lack of nourishing food, boarding themselves in cheerless rooms, and eking out a bare pittance honestly earned with needle or pen—patient, often and hopeful in their sad and lonely lot. Let their more fortunate sisters, born to affluence and comfort, with every luxury within their reach, imagine themselves suddenly reduced to such extremities, and can they wonder that many a tempted one is led into a gilded life of sin? Truly, society is out of joint, and there is need for a larger measure of charity in the world. We wonder if the favored ones of arth eare aware that there is but little virtue in the goodness of one who has never been sorely tempted.

* * *

Business Locals.

—The Burch plow.

—Men's fine boots, $2.50 to $2.75 10-3t. W. J. AUSTIN. & Co.

—The Burch plow! The BURCH PLOW!! 10-4t

—W. H. Kiblinger sells the Burch plow. 10-4t

—The Burch plow, the king of the field. 10-4t

—No other plow holds as easy as the Burch plow. 10-4t

—Look at the Burch plow before buying. It is boss. 10-4t

—The Burch plow is warranted in every particular. 10-4t

—You can save twenty per cent. at Anderson Bros., Waterloo. 10-4w.

FARMERS— bring in your old dry bones. I will pay you $5.00 pr ton. S. U. Tarney.

Ab. Kelly, of Waterloo, has a car load of seed potatoes, early rose, for sale.

—The largest stock of carriages in DeKalb county, is at Anderson Bros., Waterloo.

—Men's heavy boots & ladies' heavy shoes at your own prices, for 30 days, at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—For a fine shoe or boot made to order, some thing neat & nice, go to the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—Ladies' kid button shoes all prices from $1.75 to $3.00. Children's shoes all styles & prices at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

—Don't fail to see Anderson Bros. before you buy your carriages. All those holding orders for the varnishing of their buggies will come to Waterloo.
10-4w. ANDERSON BROS, Waterloo.

—Anderson Bros. will give prices that will astonish you. Single buggies, $70; top carriages go from $90 upwards. We use second growth hickory throughout, and all work guaranteed satisfactory. We sell on time per agreement.
10-4w. ANDERSON BROS., Waterloo.

THE BALL OPENED.

In our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now opened up, and are displaying their entire spring purchase of

CARPETINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising large and choice assortments of

AXMINSTER CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
Extra SUPER INGRAINS,

SUPER ALL WOOL CARPETS,
DOUBLE COTTON CHAINS,
IRISH BRUSSELS,
FINE RAG CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,

COTTAGE CARPETS,
OFFICE CARPETS,
TURKISH RUGS,
SMYRNA RUGS,
COCOA AND
CHINA MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
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SILK TAPESTRIES,
HOLLANDS, SHADES,

FIXTURES,
CRETONNES,
STAIR RODS,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
POLES, ETC., ETC.

HOUSEKEEPERS

About refurnishing their homes, are cordially invited to examine our stock of above goods before purchasing, as we are prepared to convince them that,

OUR PRICES: Are Low.

STYLES: The Choicest.

QUALITY: The Best

Offered in this section of the State

ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

FT. WAYNE.............INDIANA

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

GEN. TOM BRADY gives bail on Star Route indictments to the amount of $20,000.

IT is estimated that the expenses of the Guiteau trial will amount to about $15,000.

WESTERN TEXAS had a heavy and very unusual snow-storm the other day.

DURING the last five months of 1881, 1,500 converts to Mormonism were made in England.

FORTY-NINE million dollars worth of hogs, cattle and sheep, were marketed in Illinois in 1881.

INDICTMENTS have been found against nearly all of the city officials of Newark, New Jersey.

ACCORDING to the latest German census, the female population of the Empire exceeds the male by 863,165.

THE Michigan Legislature has appropriated $265,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in that State last fall.

A DEPUTY sheriff was killed at Jacksonville, Oregon, the other night, by a party of lynchers, while defending a murderer under his charge.

A KENTUCKY lecturer maintains that the Garden of Eden was the Mississippi Valley, and that Noah's ark started on its voyage from Manhattan Island.

THE surprising statement is "goin the rounds" that there are 100 per cent. more divorces granted yearly in Philadelphia than in any other city of the Union.

THE appointment of Judge Blatchford, of New York, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is generally regarded as an excellent settlement of the matter.

THE leaders of the labor-riot and strike in Omaha have been arrested, and are found to be a lawyer with an unsavory reputation, and the keeper of a low whisky den.

MISS ARMANDO, a St. Louis bycicilist, made one hundred miles in seven hours and forty-seven minutes, the other day, making a total of 416 miles in four days.

THE trotting stallion Piedmont, was purchased the other day by ex-Governor Stanford, of California. The price paid was $30,000. The horse has a record of 2:17¼.

A STATEMENT just prepared by the War Department, shows that the service of 20,000 men has been required for the past few years to watch the Indiana, with a total cost of $200,000,000.

Two car loads of scrap iron, loaded at Peoria, Ill., were found to consist entirely of things stolen from the railroad company over whose line the audacious thieves proposed to ship it to a market

A YOUNG and handsome girl has just returned to her home in Clinton, Ill., having served a term in the Joliet penitentiary. In the eighteen bright and busy years of her life, she has managed to steal sixteen horses.

THE next International Exhibition is to be held in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, in 1883. The capitalists, merchants and manufacturers of that country are already engaged in making extensive preparations for the event.

THE town of "Tin Cup," in Garrison county, Colorado, might have hung quietely suspended on a nail of the Rockies for ages, unhonored and unsung, but a genius came there and hung the "Garfield Banner" on the outer wall of journalism, and now "Tin Cup" is famous.

A LETTER has been received by D. C. Birdsall, of New York, from Patrick Egan, Ireland, in which he states that the trustees of the Land League have received from America $530,000 for general purposes, and that nearly $300,000 was contributed to the relief of distress in Ireland in 1880.

THE Senate amendments to the post-office appropriation bill increases the appropriation $1,090,000, of which amount $150,000 may be used for post-office clerks and $180,000 for route agents. The addition is, doubtless, necessary on account of the rapid increase of postal business in postoffices, and on mail routes.

WHEAT cultivation is the most important agricultural industry in France, occupying as it does one-fourth of the total cultivated land, and yielding a crop whose annual value exceeds two milliards of francs, or about one-third of the total agricultural production. The total yield has about doubled since 1820. From 1820 to 1864, the yield of wheat in France increased.

MR. JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM, Jr., drives leisurely around his gigantic peach orchard of 50,000 bearing trees near Griffin, Ga., and observes with satisfaction that the buds are not too precocious and complacently remarks: "I reckon this is my year." He says hat his is the biggest peach orchard in the world, but, lest some jealous grower should presume to dispute the assertion, he intends to set 200 more acres next fall. "This is the only region in the world," adds Mr. Cunningham, "where a perfect peach can be raised."

THE Governor of the Gold Coast says that nobody there has heard a word as to the King of Ashantee killing 200 girls to use their blood for mortar, and that such a proceeding would have been impossible for him. Mr. Bannerman, son of an Ashantee princess, told the Governor that "the King has no more power to kill 200, or even two, girls under such circumstances and for such purposes as those alleged than the Governor has himself, and that the whole story is a fabrication exported from Cape Coast.

THE Emperor of Brazil has been systematically visiting and examining the factories and workshops of Rio and its vicinity, with the object of judging, by personal investigation, and by hearing the views of the proprietors and of experts, of the claims put forward by the manufacturers for higher protective taxation of foreign products of a similar kind, and of a reduction of the import taxes on substances employed in the Brazilian manufactures.

THE combined Barnum and London circuses and menageries made a grand street parade Saturday night in New York city. There were in line thirty-three golded chariots, twenty-two elephants, twenty camels, ten giraffes, sixteen open dens of wild animals, two hundred mounted horsemen, and seventy cages of all kinds of birds, reptiles, etc. Along the line were scattered 1,200 men with torches, besides calcium and other lights.

A MAN rented a pew in a Canada church and then slept and snored so as to disturb the people. The congregation brought an action at law to compel him either to abate the nuisance of snoring or to stay away. After protracted litigation, the court has now decided that the man has a right to use his pew just as he would use a berth in a sleep-car. He may remain awake and listen to what is going on, or he may take his ease in slumber. Snoring is held to be an involuntary act, consequent on slumbering and involving no malicious intention of disturbing a congregation. The decision has created much astonishment.

A CURIOUS fact is made public for the first time in connection with the recent death of the widow of Daniel Webster. After the death of Mr. Webster, when it was ascertained that he left no estate for the support of his family, some of his devoted friends raised a fund of $60,000, the interest of which was applied as an annuity for the maintenance of his widow. Now that she is dead, the principal will revert to the surviving donors and the heirs of those who are not living. The profession of statesmanship which entails poverty of this sort upon its most distinguished practitioners does not hold out tempting allurement to young minds, however ambitious.

THE New York Sun touches a question that is bound to become important in the near future, as follows: "A remarkable feature of our public school system was developed at the last meeting of the Board of Education. It appeared that in some cases the primary departments are filled to overflowing so that pupils are turned away, while school rooms and teachers in the same buildings are unoccupied. The cause of this state of affairs is that the various departments are separate, and the system will not permit the teachers or the rooms set apart for grammar departments to be used for the primaries. It would be a sensible thing if the Board should disband the so-called Free College, and meet the unsupplied demand for primary schools."

THE Chinese immigration bill, as passed by the Senate of Congress, provides that from and after the expiration of ninety days after the passage of the act, and until the expiration of twenty years after its passage, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be suspended and prescribes a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one year, and a fine of not more than $500 against the master of any vessel who brings any Chinese laborer to this country during that period. It further provides that classes of Chinese exempt by treaty from such prohibition, such as merchants, teachers, students, travelers and diplomatic agents, and Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880, shall be required as a condition for their admission to produce passports from the government of China personally identifying them and showing that they individually belong to one of permitted class, which passport must be indorsed by the diplomatic representative of the United States in China, or by the United States Consul at the port of departure. It also provides elaborate machinery for carrying out the purposes of the act; and additional sections prohibit the admission of Chinese to citizenship by the United States or State courts, and construes the words "Chinese laborers" to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese laboring men.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Chattanooga, Tenn., is undergoing a smallpox scare.

A RECIPROCITY treaty between Mexico and the United States is suggested.

The country overflowed in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, supports 50,000 people.

For the eight months ending February 28, 375,091 immigrants arrived in the country.

At Maple Park, near Geneva, Ill., a lad aged 16 has married his sister-in-law, a woman of 40.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad will be damaged from $500,000 to $750,000 by the floods.

The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi favors the appropriation of $6,313,000 for that object.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court decides that the A. and W. Sprague property shall be sold by aution.

Mormon missionaries in Canton county, N. C., have been successful in proselyting sixty members of a Baptist church.

A young child of Ho Ken Kua, late Chinese Professor at Harvard, died at Cheyenne on Monday, while the family were en route to China.

It is not probable that a caucus will be called by Republican members of the House to consider amendments to the rules of the House.

The military officers delegated to report on the condition of the flooded regions, give a terrible account thereof. The worst is not reached yet.

Captain Benham has telegraphed the Secretary of War from Columbia, Ky., that 500 people are in need there. The Secretary will send 10,000 rations.

A number of western farmers will make an attempt to use the Scotch potatoes now being imported into this country for seed for the coming season.

Lord George Francis Montagu, an attache of the British Embassy at Washinton, died Sunday of diptheria after an illness of three days. He was born in 1855.

Guiteau is more taciturn and is only interested in the sale of his photographs, etc. He is actively engaged in correcting the proofs for the new edition of "Truth."

The Omaha strike troubles are about ended. The Coroner's Jury in the case of the man Armstrong, decided that he was killed by the soldiers in the faithful discharge of their duties.

Active preparations are being made to remove the *Division* headquarters of the Wabash Railroad from Ft. Wayne and Lafayette to Antioch, Ind. The new yard is said to be the finest in the West.

General Rosecrans says he believes there are other letters yet to come of the Garfield-Chase sample, recently published, and that when they have appeared he will be prepared to justify his military record.

Jumbo, (the elephant) Barnum's recent purchase from the zoological gardens in London, has been got into his cage for transfer to the steamer on which he will be brought to America.

A TRAVELING show fat-boy named David Navarro, died of small-pox at Pittsburg, the other day. The boy was 21 years of age, and weighed 720 pounds.

The Western Union Telegraph Company last year reported a gross revenue of $16,868,396. Their expenses were $9,489,269, and their net profits $7,379,127.

The sub-Committee on Internal Revenue at Washington, have agreed to a bill which lowers the tax on whisky to 50 cents a gallon, and by that and other reductions, will reduce the internal revenue about $60,000,000.

Gerhart, a railway postal clerk on the Lake Shore railroad, between Chicago and Cleveland, was arrested at South Bend, Ind., for stealing registered letters. He is an ex-soldier of good record, and respectably connected.

Austin, Miss., a town on the Mississippi river, between Helena, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., is being submerged by the flood, which is twenty-five feet deep around the principal buildings.

Negotiations for a copyright convention between Great Britain and the United States are suspended, President Arthur and Secretary of State Frelinghuysen not sharing General Garfield's views on the subject.

On Sunday afternoon, fourteen miles south of Liscon, Ill., Gordon Lord, a farmer, shot twice and killed a boy named Zerah Hall, working for him. Lord then cut his own throat and hanged himself. He is believed to have been temporarily insane.

Information reaches St. Paul, Minn., that the Manitoba Colonization Company, of London, has secured 2,000,000 acres of land in the northwest territory, and will bring 25,000 settlers. The Canadian government will defray a portion of the expenses of settlement.

The official report to the chamber of commerce shows that last season Cincinnati packed fewer hogs by 187,547 than during the season preceeding, with a decrease in aggregate gross weight of 36,728,647 pounds. Decrease in the yield of lard 6,455,576 pounds. Average cost per 100 pounds of gross weight of hogs, $6.38.94; an increase over the preceeding season of $1.62.

Foreign.

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to 4 per cent.

The Porte is seeking an alliance with Austria, in view of a possible war with Russia.

It is rumored that General Skobeleff has been arrested, and is confined in the fortress at Wilna.

A Panama dispatch states that the accounts of the Costa Rica earthquake are greatly exaggerated.

MacLean, the assassin, prowled around Windsor Castle last summer and acted suspiciously.

The Italian Consul General complains that the French cannot protect life and property in Tunis.

The Arabs have murdered nine European traders, and renewed the fighting around Kaiwan.

At Berlin 15,000 persons attended at six mass meetings, to protest against the tobacco monopoly bill.

Ali Kalifa, leader of the Arab-Tunisian insurgents, has been proclaimed Bey of Tunis by his followers.

It is rumored that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has abdicated in favor of his ten-year-old son.

His Boer countrymen will not allow President Brand to accept a decoration from the British Government.

Thirty Jews, possessing an aggregate capital of 36,000 roubles, have just left Kieff for Palestine to engage in farming.

In the recent engagement between the rebels and the Austrians near Jankow, Herzegovina, the latter lost 200 men.

At Feacle, County Clare, Ireland, a farmer named Connell and his wife, were fired at by patriots. It is expected they will die.

An important discovery of relics of the ancient lake dwellers in Switzerland has been made at Steckhorne, Canton Thurgan.

A Killarney correspondent writes that affairs in Ireland are improving, and tenants are availing themselves largely of the land act.

Crivosie, Herzegovina, has been occupied by the Austrian forces. The complete pacification of the province will speedily follow.

Queen Victoria has expressed her gratitude to the people for the outburst of loyalty and devotion, which resulted from the recent attempt on her life.

The St. Petersburg Golos (the most influential journal in Russia) makes an earnest protest against war, induced by the efforts of the Pan-Slavists.

For his kindly reference to the Queen in his recent pastoral, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, has been thanked by her Majesty and Mr. Gladstone.

The French Senate has refused to indorse Jules Simon's proposition that all school masters be required to teach their pupils their duty to God and their country.

It is stated that United States Minister Lowell will shortly visit Manchester to inquire into the allegations of cotton spinners regarding cotton adulteration.

POKER playing is the fashionable vice of aristocratic society in London, and the play is becoming so high that much alarm is expressed about its effects.

An American company, supported by General Walace, United States Minister, is endeavoring to obtain the concession for a railway in the Province of Bagdad.

A St. Perersburg dispatch to the London Times states that Skobeleff's famous speech was a put-up job between him and General Ignatieff for the benefit of the latter.

At Costa Rica, South America, four towns are reported to have been destroyed by an earthquake. Thousands of persons were killed, and the survivors are destitute and homeless.

That Ashantee story telegraphed from London some time ago, that the King had massacred 200 maidens to mix their blood with the mortar for his new palace, is denied by his son.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarras has engaged four spiritualists who are now at Danecht House, in Scotland, endeavoring by clairvoyance to detect the violators of the tomb of his father.

The Russian Nihilists in Switzerland, have issued a decaration that they will avenge their brethern condemned to death in St. Petersburg, if the sentence against them is executed.

A Prussian spy has been arrested at Broteaux, the suburb of Lyons. A number of maps and plans of the defensive works were found in his luggage. He stated that he was a Captain in the German army.

King Milan, the new monarch of Servia, has issued a proclamation thanking the European powers for their friendship, and promising, by way of platform, that his energies will be devoted to the dissemination of virtue and enlightenment.

One of the three men arrested at Brussels for complicity in the Hatton Garden (London) post office robbery is thought to be the pretended American Colonel Gaston. Another is thought to be his accomplice, in connection with whom he recently robbed a Paris jeweler of $280,000 worth of goods.

Sir Henry Halford calls upon the foremost shots among British volunteers to practice with special reference to participating in the international shooting match, and adds that nothing short of the best work of the best men the country can produce will insure success for the British at Creedmoor.

An immense metorite fell Saturday night, about fifty miles southeast of Fort Assinaboine, its glare lighting up the country for many miles around. Four minutes after striking the earth, the report was heard in Assinaboine, sounding like the discharge of a heavy gun, and the earth was perceptibly shaken. The shock was also felt at Fort Benton, nearly one hundred miles south.

THE British Lord Chancellor's bill defining married women's property has been printed. It makes married women liable to the parish for the relief of their husbands, and renders the wife liable also to criminal proceedings in the event of her committing any unlawful act against the property of her husband. It limits the liability of husbands in respect of debts incurred by their wives prior to marriage, and it strictly arranges the conditions under which a married woman can hold, acquire, and dispose of property.

FROM the Turkish province of Epirus the Christain (though not Greek) inhabitants have of late been emigrating in large numbers. Unable to endure, on the one hand, the depredations of the robber bands still infesting the country, and, on the other hand, the hardly less cruel treatment of their Mohammedan fellow subjects, the natives in question have for some time past been unobtrusively, and generally at night, abandoning their farms and villages, and crossing the frontier into the new Greek province of Thessaly for the purpose of taking up there their permanent residence.

THE STATE.

The "mangled remains" found on the railroad near Terre Haute, proved to be those of a dog.

Indications are that there will be more fruit of all kinds, and wheat, grown in Jackson county for 1882 than any other season for ten years.

Mrs. Walton, implicated in the St. Omer tragedy, where her husband was killed by the negro Frazier, has been denied bail and must remain in jail to await her trial.

A youthful tobacco chewer of Millville, Henry county, has been fined $13 and in default of bail was sent to jail ten days, for spitting tobacco juice upon the carpet in a church.

Major Trimble, formerly a prominent temperance and political orator, died on Monday night, a convict in the Jeffersonville prison, where he was serving a two years' sentence.

Wm. Evans and Edward Hunt, supposed to have been operating in the footpad buisness in Indianapolis, have been sent to the penitentiary for four years from Terre Haute, on a plea of guilty of robbery.

Hon. T. J. Foster, whose disappearance from Fort Wayne was noticed last week, has returned and taken control of his paper, the Journal. He has been at a hospital at Crestline, Ohio, recovering from the effects of drink.

John Fulton purchased of Ithamar Davison, at Shelbyville, his big steer for John Robinson's show. The price paid was $250. Although very thin in flesh he drew down the beam at 2,095 pounds. He is only five years old, and stands seven feet and four inches high.

Prof. John M. Coulter of Wabash college, who has made several trips to the Yellowstone park and is thoroughly familiar with it, would like to conduct a party there this summer. Here is a chance for a fine trip if any are disposed to visit this wonderful region.

The wife of Isaac Houghland, a prominent business man of Folsomville, six miles north of Boonville, committed suicide at her residence Tuesday night by shooting herself with a revolver. The ball entered her mouth angling back, and lodging near the occipital protuberance. What caused her to end her life is a mystery.

The quakers are holding revival meetings through the country, and one under the management of Elwood Scott, of Marion, has just closed at Richmond, at which there were one hundred and fifty conversions. The excitement ran so high in consequence of his millenial teaching, that Miss Maggie Kendall became insane, and will be sent to the asylum.

A young man named Lesner, residing in Rush county, while engaged at chopping cordwood, about one mile from home, accidentally cut his foot so severely that he was unable to walk. Being alone in the woods, he attempted to crawl home, and after traversing about one-half the distance, fell exhausted. He was not found until night. He was so weakened by loss of blood and exposure that he died before morning.

Making Newspapers.

Philadelphia Herald

"There in nothing in the paper," said a young friend, dashing it to the floor. "No news at all; its miserably stupid." Look again, my dear friend, at the carefully printed columns, the different headings, foreign, home and domestic news, the wit and humor. Think, for a moment, when you gaze at it, how the editor has tried to please you. There is probably no men more overworked than these, no labor more wearing than mental labor. It is so easy to cry out: "Nothing in the paper," for those who know little of the drudgery, the pains-taking, the hours of mental weariness, the tedious compositions. It is a common thing when a person is not exactly suited, to exclaim, "There is nothing in the paper." In a railroad car I once observed two gentlemen purchase of the same edition of a paper. One soon handed his to a neighbor, exclaiming, "Here, Sam, have the morning paper. There is nothing in it to-day; it is hardly worth reading." The other gentlemen continued to be absorbed. Presently the man by his side asked him what interested him. "Everything; the paper is well gotten up this morning; the editorials are especially fine." This proves that what pleases one does not suit the other. Be assured it is no child's play to edit and conduct a newspaper; it is a very tedious, important, responsible position, and the man who manages a well-circulated, satisfactory newspaper has almost the wisdom of a Solomon. Let those who doubt take the editor's place for a while; nothing more is needed for a grumbler. Our friend, when he is tempted to such silly remarks, had better pause to consider whether the fault be in the paper or his head.

Colonel John Miller, of Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md., was born and has slept in the same house and in the same room for ninety-seven years, and is still hale and hearty. He gained the title of colonel in the war of 1812.

A play bill dropped from the gallery of the Volk's theater, Copenhagen, took fire from a gas jet in its fall, and alighting on a lady's head, burned off her bonnet and nearly all her hair before the flames could be extinguished.

TABLE TALK.

The cat is the great American prima donna.

Last words of Webster: "Zythepsary sythum."

The Dakota boom is begining early this year.

"Going to Europe to study cookery" is the latest.

Florida has ten lodges of colored Good Templars.

There are 1,000 Indians in the everglades of Florida.

Prejudice makes an insincere friend and a weak critic.

Samarkand, in Central Asia, has the telephone in operation.

A new postoffice in Madison county, Ala., is named Too Toe.

Selling a vicious cow as "gentle" has cost a Wisconsinite $240.

Gladstone has been known to walk forty miles on a mild day.

Three hundred and fifty homœpathic physicians in New York State.

A flat-iron heated sizzing hot by chemicals is a Detroit invention.

Cyrus Field's new building at the Battery will be sixteen stories high.

Sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed in aid of an exposition at Denver.

The governor of Virginia caught rheumatism in chasing the oyster pirates.

The island of Elba, Napoleon I.'s old home, is being strongly fortified by Italy.

An English thief, on a stolen horse, was captured by a policeman on a bicycle.

Sullivan is said to have had three offers of marriage since he pummelled Ryan.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor sometimes clusters $260,000 worth of gems on her person.

Two hundred and fifty thousand cans of clams are put up in Maine yearly.

A Massachusetts baby has been born without eyeballs. Its other bawls are healthy.

The Union Pacific railroad will establish in Denver a hospital for maimed employes.

A clothing firm in New York distributed $4,000 worth of illuminated cards in one day.

The motto seems to be, never buy a gingham umbrella when you can borrow a silk one.

Dividends paid by Lake Superior copper mines so far this year represent a round $1,000,000.

It is not lucky to swallow a horse-shoe nail. A Pennsylvanian who tried it is on the sick list.

The secret of the snake charmers of India is said to be sewing up the mouths of their snakes.

Shakespeare seldom speaks of a stick in a cup of sack, but he says: "There's daggers in men's smiles."

Major Eaton, of Lowell, Mass., has for thirty years made $30,000 a year in popping and selling corn.

Virginians cook the roots of the common blue thistle and pronounce them a very palatable dish.

The wild horses pasturing in the pampas of the Argentine republic are estimated to number 2,300,000.

Two marriage notices in a recent number of a Philadelphia paper were "Brich-Twiggs" and "Price-Given."

Statistics of the German recruiting years 1876 80 show that the tallest men in the army come from Schleswig-Holstein.

In London is a "Directory of Directors." There are of directors 8,500, and in two years there has been an increase of 2,500.

A San Francisco burglar has been exposed by a button which was torn from his vest as he escaped from a window.

Newark is cleaned out of money and seems likely to stay so for awhile, and it is in that town that the office seeks the man.

A lady in Rochester, who is five feet four inches in height, has light brown hair which measures six feet six inches in length.

In Gold Hill, Nevada, houses and lots which a few years ago were valued at from $2,000 to $5,000 each are being raffled off.

Father Blair, the oldest minister in Pennsylvania, has just died at Indiana, where he preached forty-four years. He was aged 97.

A cow at Vicksburg ran her tongue through a lattice work, when an unneighborly mule made a snap and bit off four inches of it.

Andrew Paxton, of the citizens' league, says that there are 10,000 boys and girls in Chicago made homeless by rum-drinking parents.

The Greek Testament in the ancient tongue is now, by order of the Greek government, read in its 1,200 schools, which have 86,000 pupils.

"Is he good German scholar?" they asked of the Washington belle concerning her lover. "Splendid!" she replied. "He holds a lady beautifully, and knows all the figures."

The spot whereon President Garfield fell in the railway station at Washington, is marked not only by a little silver star, but by the regretful veneration of the passer-by. As they hurry to their trains, it is said that each steps aside lest a disrespectful foot should desecrate the spot.

A city home: Inquirer—"Are you the gentleman that owns this house and lot?" Citizen—"No, I don't own this house and lot. I only live here and pay the taxes on 'em."

Rochester, N. Y., whose greatest building boast has been "Power's block," is to have a new $500,000 hotel to be erected at the corner of West Main and North Fitzhugh streets.

The Puritan religion, according to an English writer, had a great effect on the manufactures of the United States, by producing an honest and efficient workmanship everywhere throughout the union.

An Irish servant-girl, a year over, was given macaroni by her mistress to prepare for the table. Noticing her surprise, the lady said: "Didn't you cook macaroni at your last place?" Cook it? We used them things to light the gas with."

FROM WASHINGTON

Dispatches from Commander Meade to the Secretary of the Navy showing that work on De Lesseps' Panama Canal is being really pushed, occasions a good deal of flutter among the promoters of the various subidy schemes. They had strong hopes of getting Government aid for the Tehuantepec Canal or Eads' road, but if the other is to go on, it is doubtful about getting aid for these.

The National Health Board and the Illinois Congressmen are earnestly co-operating with Messrs. DeWolfe, Camp and Gurney, of Chicago, regarding the prevention of the importation of small-pox. A bill will be formulated and presented to Congress covering the grounds.

The suit of G. W. C. Lee against Strong and Kaufman is before the Supreme Court. In the suit is involved the Arlington estate, worth about $300,000. Strong was in command of the fortifications, and Kaufman, Superintendent of the cemetery, when suit was instituted, and the question is, Can a suit in ejectment be maintained against officers of the United States who occupy the premises simply as said officers, and when the title involved is claimed by the United States.

A petition is being signed by the Illinois delegation to promote Colonel Carr, brother of Postmaster Carr, at Galesburg, to a Brigadier Generalship.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, says he has examined the bill for creating a United States District Court in Iowa, to the passage of which he objected, and finds that it is very objectionable. It fixes eight places for holding the United States Court, and gives thirty-two terms of court, while Illinois has but three, as have Ohio, and many other States. He will oppose it vigorously.

General Rosecrans declines to say anything in reply to the letter published, purporting to have been written by General Garfield in 1868. He says he is taking steps to ascertain whether or not the letter is genuine, and will await the result of these inquiries before saying anything upon the subject. General Rosecrans adds: "As the letletier gravely affects the character of General Garfield for truth and veracity, I deem it due to him to first ascertain if it is genuine."

The reports that Grant has lost heavily in New York stock speculations, are severely commented upon by Grant's enemies as a dodge to push the bill for retiring him.

Another call of bonds, probably for $20,000,000, will be made in a few days.

President Arthur attended Secretary Frelinghuysen's reception—the first time he has been out in society since he became President, except to attend the Corcoran reception.

The six months of mourning which the President fixed for observance for Garfield's death has nearly expired, and in a few days the heavy black bordered paper upon which all official communications have been written at the White House, and the other public tokens of the mourning, will disappear from public view.

Never before has there been such a pressure brought upon a Congress for the Mississippi river improvement. Delegations are here constantly urging action.

Applications for relief of the sufferers from the floods continue to pour in. It is believed that fully 100,000 persons are in need of relief.

M. Roustan, the newly appointed representative of France to this country, will not leave Paris for this city be'ore the middle of May. M. Outrey, the present Minister here, will remain until then.

Cobell and Miner gave bail in $5,000 each in the Star Route cases. Colonel Ingersoll came into court with his client, ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey. Colonel Bliss, counsel for the government, asked that the bail for the appearance of S. W. Dorsey and John W. Dorsey be fixed at $10,000 in each case. In the case of Rirdell, the government would ask for $5,000 surety. Ex-Senator Dorsey then offered J. W. Pumphrey as his bondsman, and he was accepted. On the name of John W. Dorsey being called, Colonel Ingersoll told the court that Dorsey was on his way here from New Mexico to furnish bail. The court granted a delay. The bail in the case of Rirdell was then fixed at $5,000. Ex-Assistant Postmaster General T. J. Brady offered N. W. Fitzgerald as surety, and Fitzgerald justified in the sum of $20,000 as bondsman for the appearance of Brady.

The Post (Democratic) publishes this a communication bitterly attacking and denouncing the late President Garfield. The Post editorially says the communication was written by a prominent Republican, and a delegate to the Chicago convention. The communication denounces Garfield as a "treacherous, hypocritical and professional office-seeker." The Post announces that it has the name of the author, and will give it to the friends of the late President, if they desire it.

The following is related by a prominent ex-Union General as a piece of unwritten history, in connection with the revival of the Rosecrans-Garfield letter. It brings to the surface a hitherto-forgotten fact, which will tend to strengthen the well-known friendship and affection, which existed between the two. It will be remembered that General Garfield was a delegate from Ohio, in 1864, to the Baltimore Convention, and nominated President Lincoln for his second term. After Lincoln had been nominated, Garfield telegraphed to Rosecrans, then in St. Louis, as follows:

Vice Presidency going a begging. Will you accept?

General Rosecrans, after consultation with a well known General, now in Washington, consented, and sent an answer to General Garfield, which, it is said, was suppressed by Stanton in the War Department, through whose hands all telegrams at that time went. As a consequence Andrew Johnson received the nomination which General Rosecrans would unquestionably have secured, and the following event of Lincoln's death would have placed him in the Presidential chair, which subsequently was filled by Johnson.

The system of espionage in the War Department at that time brought the train of disasters which followed under the Johnson regime, and which might happily have been averted in the placing of Garfield's friend Rosecrans in the Presidential chair.

The President has nominated Samuel Blatchford, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Also, John Russell Young, New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

A petition to the President to pardon Sergeant Mason will be signed by some of the members of the court-martial. The President will probably do nothing until after Guiteau's execution. Mason takes his sentence coolly. He says his greatest sorrow is leaving his wife and child.

Guiteau, the assassin, is pleased with the sentence, and says the law was made to apply to just such rascals, and should be carried out. Guiteau is allowed no visitors now. He gives most of his time to reading the proofs of his book, and to religious reading and thought.

Bill Jones, the other avenger, is still out on bail, and probably will not be tried before Fall.

Senator Hill is improving. He was able to go down stairs to dinner yesterday.

A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Robinson, of New York, to-day, to exclude the words "white" and "Colored" from the District of Columbia school laws.

The summer exodus to Europe promises to exceed anything ever known. Already nearly all the berths in the steamers sailing during May are taken.

The reports from South Carolina say that no lack of labor was caused by last winter's exodus.

It is said that General Rosecrans has withdrawn from the contest for the Chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and that Mr. Flower, the New York banker and member of Congress will get it.

Secretary of War Lincoln has telegraphed Governor Cullom, of Illinois, that Congressman Townsend has advices regarding the sufferings by the overflow at Shawneetown, and that if the Governor will appoint a Commissioner and say what is needed, the Secretary will send aid. The reports from Mound City show that there is a good deal of suffering there, and relief has been sent. Major Suter has been ordered to begin the distribution of supplies by Government steamers.

General Rosecrans was asked this afternoon if he had prepared anything for public delivery with regard to the Garfield-Chase letter. He replied that he had considered the matter carefully, and had concluded not to say a word or write a word about it.

The Republicans, after half an hour's struggle this morning, gracefully yielded to the minority's demand for the right to debate the anti-Polygamy bill, Burrows, of Michigan, and Kasson, of Iowa, leading the break on the Republican side, saying when the Republicans were in the minority they always demanded the right to discuss and offer amendments to any measure. Amendments are now being offered by the Democrats. Under the agreement, the right to amend must be submitted within an hour.

Much interest was manifested in the House debate on the polygamy question to-day, and the galleries were well filled at an early hour. The ladies especially displayed a lively interest, the ladies' gallery and the Members' gallery being better filled than at almost any time since the session began. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, is generally commended on both sides for his manly course in taking the lead to give the minority the same right always demanded by the Republicans, when in the minority—that of offering amendments.

Cannon, the Utah delegate, characterizes the attempt to pass the Anti-Polygamy bill, while he is kept out of his seat as unjust and unmanly. He says the church won't give up its doctrines. If the law is enforced they will have to accept the punishments, as other martyrs have done. He thinks the bill, if passed, will be tested in the Supreme Court.

Ex-Senator Cilley, aged 91, is lying at the point of death at his home in Maine. He is the oldest ex-Senator living, and is a brother of Jonathan Cilley, the Congressman, killed in a duel by Graves, the Kentucky member, in 1838.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued his call for $15,000,000 of bonds to-day. They are continued 6's.

Petitions for the pardon of Mason are coming in from every direction—probably none larger than that of Chicago.

Congressman Martin's resolution to abolish the Marine Corps causes much excitement among that class. Martin says the marines are useless under the present system of naval warfare.

Great sorrow and indignation is felt in the Internal Revenue Department over the assassination of Davis by the Tennessee moonshiners. No effort will be spared to punish the perpetrators.

The prospects for a fast mail on the Baltimore and Ohio, under the appropriation for mails, is reported good. President Garrett is interesting himself, and pushing for this service. Senator Gorman is aiding in the work. If successful it will make the time from Washington to Cincinnati in 18 hours, to Louisville 24, to Chicago 28, and to St. Louis 30.

Illinois took quite a prominent part in the Polygamy bill debate to-day. Mr. Townsend, though a Democrat, was the first man to speak, under the previous question, in favor of the bill, saying he could not agree with his side of the house, that the provisions of the bill were unconstitutional. Mr. Springer said he favored the suppression of polygamy, but could not think the provisions of the bill constitutional. Mr. Singleton raised a laugh by objecting to Springer's remarks being admitted in the half-hour allotted to the opposition, as he did not speak against it. Mr. Cannon sat in his seat all day during the discussion, having access to the floor by reason of his former membership of the House.

Colonel Moulton, of Cincinnati, brother-in-law of Senator Sherman, makes a sweeping denial of the charges of Smith, Pitney and others regarding "crookedness" in Sherman's campaign.

The business of the Patent office this year is nearly 25 per cent. greater than ever before.

Hon. Simon Cameron arrived to-day from the South, where he has been spending the Winter, and called on the President. He is hale and hearty, considering his advanced age.

This morning, Jacob R. Shipherd, accompanied by his wife, appeared at the rooms of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, investigating the Peruvian affairs, and was sworn. The Chairman inquired in relation to the four missing letters, and asked if he wrote such letters, describing them as indexed at the State Department, to the Secretary of State. Shipherd answered—"It is my recollection that I did." Witness stated that he had expected to prepare copies of the letters alluded to, but was unable to complete them before leaving New York. He had copies of the missing letters in his letter-books, and of all letters sent and received, and could prepare copies, but as some of the letters were quite lengthy, and he would naturally wish to look over and compare the copies he might have made, he would require some further time. The Chairman made several inquiries in relation to the letters, and asked if his subpœna did not require him to produce his books and papers. Shipherd replied: "I was not aware it did." Witness produced the subpœna and read from it. It required him to produce copies of all the letters written by him to Secretary Blaine under specified dates; for copies of all letters written to Secretary Evarts and James G. Blaine between June 1, 1879, and February 1, 1882; also copies of letters written to any Minister, Consul or official of the United States referring to the affairs of Peru, Bolivia or Chili, or on any matters of property or business in which he was interested in these states; also all letters received by him from either the Secretary of State or from any Minister, Consul or other United States official. Shipherd stated, as he understood the subpœna, it would take his Secretary at least two weeks to make copies of all correspondence called for.

The committee in secret session adopted an order to the effect that Shipherd be required to furnish the committee with copies of all correspondence addressed to any United States Minister or officials of the State Department, touching the subject matter of inquiry; also, of all letters addressed to the witness by such officers and relating thereto, and all correspondence and copies of correspondence passing between the aforesaid which will throw light on the subject matter of inquiry; also, all other correspondence and copies of correspondence in his possession which may tend to show any relation of such officers to the business transactions referred to in the resolution of the House, under which the investigation is being made. Further investigation has been postponed until Saturday. Shipherd will return to New York this afternoon to arrange the papers, in accordance with the decision of the committee.

The President has been notified that Judge Blatchford accepts the Associate Justiceship.

FLORIDA ALLIGATORS.

Their Food, Their Habits and Their Commercial Value.

Buffalo Courier.

The alligators are mostly of the red-eyed species, which are noted for their size and ferocity, and, when met on land, are not much disposed to turn out of their course for anything, so that not many people care to meet them in their rambles. An immense fellow who lay about 200 feet from the shore, allowed us to paddle within 200 feet of him, so I had a fine view of his vicious eyes and general ugliness. It was fully two feet from his nostrils to his eyes, and he must have been nearly, if not quite twelve feet long. As we approached nearer he settled slowly out of sight, sinking so easily as to not cause a ripple upon the almost glassy surface of the waters, as he disappeared. It seems that these strange creatures are almost as much at home on land as in the water and, contrary to my previous understanding of their habits, they are frequently found a mile from any body of water, especially at night, when they wander about from one pool or lake to another. They are very destructive of stock, and are, especially fond of hogs, and, as all stock runs at large in this country, they catch great numbers of them. Calves and yearlings are also a favorite diet of these monsters, and even full grown cows and steers are frequently pulled into the lake by them and devoured. Whenever you see a bob-tailed cow in Florida, which is not infrequently the case near the numerous lakes and ponds, it is safe to presume that she had been wrestling with an alligator, and would, if she could, "a tale unfold." A gentleman living about two miles from Lochloosa lake, told me that on one occasion he was driving a lot of cattle across a stream that empties into it, when all at once they began running and bellowing. Running forward, he saw an immense alligator had seized a fine yearling, not by the tail, but by the body, being so large that he had actually grasped the yearling's body in his mouth, as a pig would an ear of corn. And although he could not, of course, raise it from the ground he did by his weight and the strength of his huge jaws crush it to the earth. The owner of the cattle tried to make the 'gator let go his hold by striking him over the head with his cow whip. Failing in this, he rode rapidly back for his gun and was followed on his return by his dog. By this time the alligator had released his hold, and the yearling lay in the road nearly dead. Riding up within twenty feet, the gentleman discharged a heavy load of buckshot at the alligator's head, which only served to infuriate the brute, and he at once made a rush at the dog. Thereupon the gentleman approached until he could almost touch the 'gator with the muzzle of his gun and discharged the barrel at a point just back of the shoulder, causing the animal to retreat into the bushes, and he was found next morning on the shore of lake stiff and dead. He measured fifteen feet in length.

Alligators are being hunted very extensively of late for their teeth and hides. Their teeth are mounted with gold and made into ear-rings, necklaces, watch-charms, etc., and are worth from $1 to $5 per pound. The hides are worth $1 to $1.50 each, green. Over 400 have been killed in Lochloosa Lake alone. Firehunting at night is the most successful mode of capturing them, if not the safest. Two men and a boat are required. One paddles, while the other has an immense bull's-eye lantern fastened on top of his head, the light of which attracts the 'gators to the surface and blinds them, so that the boat can be run right against them. Then the man with the light thrusts the muzzle of a heavy caliber rifle within six inches of the creature's head and fires, immediately proceeding to haul him aboard, to which effort the 'gator lends what strength he may have left; his great desire on being mortally hurt is to get out of the water. And if he once feels the boat after being shot, he will attempt to climb in himself, if not entirely dead. A native alligator hunter whom I met on the shore of the lake yesterday, told me that he had seen as many as eighty 'gators at one time during one of these night hunts, and that he could hear and feel their noses "plump" against his boat as they swam rapidly toward the light, their eyes being too much dazzled to distinguish the boat until they ran against it. On coming so abruptly in contact with the boat's sides they would back off a little distance to investigate.

Nearly Killed by Cigarettes.

[Richmond Whig.]

The Whig published several days ago a telegram from Knoxville, stating that Cadet Parham Adams, of the academy at that place, was at the point of death in consequence of absorbing the poison of forty cigarettes which he had, on a wager, smoked one after another. The case turns out to be a most remarkable one. Adams died, as everybody supposed, at 8 o'clock Monday morning. The body was prepared for burial and a coffin purchased. Three hours after his supposed decease, and in the midst of active preparations for the entombment of the body, a bystander observed a peculiar spasmodic movement of one of the limbs. A doctor was quickly summoned; other evidences of vitality were discovered. In time, by the prompt and vigorous application of the proper restoratives, the supposed corpse was revived. His condition was, however still very precarious, but he continued to improve, and at last accounts strong hopes were entertained for his complete recovery. Cadet Adams will probably foreswear cigarettes after this. Coming so near being the cause of his burial alive, one would think the very sight or smell of a cigarette would send a cold shudder through his frame.

A large and valuable hen on the Bowers place, near West Rome, N. Y. was unable to eat and its crop became swollen to an enormous size. The crop was cut open and a large matted bunch of hog's bristles was removed. The crop was then sewed up and at the last accounts the hen was doing well.

Mr. W. J. Fowler, Henrietta, N. Y., realizes last year from his quince crop at the rate of $500 per acre.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER.

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER

PREPARED BY

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INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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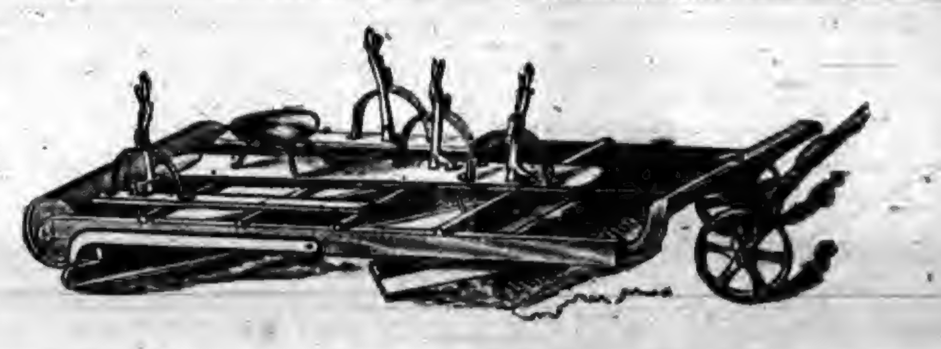

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A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

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MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY
ATCHISON
LEAVENWORTH
OMAHA
COUNCIL BLUFFS
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Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

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What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb. and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 23, 1882

STEUBEN county has lost an aged citizen, J. C. Hawk, who was a soldier under the First Napoleon in the wars between France and Russia. He was ninety-two years old at his death, and was born in Germany.

UNDER the new apportionment bill Vermont will have but one representative in congress. At one time it had six, but each time the ratio of representation as raised, the number of members from that state decreased, as their population has been at a stand still or worse.

ONLY about 250 or 300 of the Seminole Indians now remain in Florida, but they have the same wild, half savage habits they had when the great bulk of them were removed from the state in 1836. The only improvment seems to be in a better style of huts for homes, but they like whisky as well as ever.

COOKE, one of the assistant prosecuting attorneys in the star route cases, has resigned and quit. He claims that the others engaged in the prosecutions did not seem in a hurry to push things, and that Arthur himself does not seem to care about it. In short he says they evidently wished to freeze him out.

SCOVILLE is going to retire from all part in managing Guiteau's case immediately after the bill exceptions is filed. He is evidently of the opinion that he has done all that can be expected of him to do for his unworthy brother in-law, and will let the other lawyers who are associated with him in the case try what they can do.

THERE is likely to be trouble in the Indian Territory, especially with the Cherokees. They are greatly excited about the intentions of congress to grant the right of way through their lands, to certain railroads. They lay a great part of the blame to some of their own people who are in Washington, and who are giving the railroads encouragement.

A good minister at Kokomo preached a sermon on peace-making and aimed at two of the deacons of his church who had long been at sword's points, and such was his eloquence and earnestness that directly after the benediction was pronounced, one of the deacons went over to the other and remarked with tears in his eyes, "Brother Stiggins, after such a sermon there must be peace between us. Now I can,t give in, so you must."

THE congressional committee to which was referred the matter of making a special appropriation to pay the expense of the Garfield funeral, are having some trouble. They are all willing to have the government pay the car fare of the members of congress who composed the train, but a part of them refuse to allow the bill for wine and other soothing drinks consumed by the mourning members. If this bill is allowed, there should be invented a new tipple, a regular mourning beverage, that will be cheap enough to enable the poor congressman to pay for his own drunks.

"A FREE ballot" has been the cry of republicans for a while past, and to show the hollowness of these professions we take the following from one of our exchanges. "In republican Rhode Island foreignborn citizen can not vote unless he has been in this country twenty-one years and is the owner of real estate to the value of $134. This so-called republicanism as it really is. And in republican New Hampshire no person is eligible to any office however small, unless he be of the Protestant religion. Catholics, disbelievers and doubters are all proscribed and debarred from equal rights as citizens for the time of free thought. Verily what a progressive equal rights party this republican party is."

THE suffering in the flooded districts along the Mississippi and its lower tributaries is still increasing although it is now thought that it has reached its highest point, and is going down. Still it will be weeks at the very best before the waters subside so as to enable the people to return to their homes. And when they do return they will find every thing destroyed. Hundreds of families are still living on rafts eating the bodies of such dead animals as the waters bring within their reach. Steamboats and other craft are taking them away as fast as possible, but the great extent of the flooded districts makes it a doubtful question whether all can be reached in time to save them from starving. The War department is issuing tents and rations to those who can be reached, and the more fortunate people are helping their neighbors in every possible way.

AN exchange has the following: The old saying "Vengence is sweet" was illustrated recently in a singular manner. A party of young folks was assembled, one evening, at a private residence, and a general good time indulged in. When the hour to go home came, only one of the young gentlemen escorted a lady, the rest of the boys being ungallant enough to let the young ladies go home alone. Last Saturday night the same company assembled at another residence. Merriment ruled supreme. The boys were unusually jolly, in blissful ignorance of the plot about to be sprung upon them. Promptly at 10 o'clock there was a knock at the door and a little urchin appeared and asked for his sister, saying he had, come to take her home. She went. A few minutes later another lad arrived, also to escort his sister, and thus it continued until every young lady was gone—gone home with her brother. When the door had closed on the last feminine form, the outwitted boys formed a sad-looking procession, and marched home to slow music. It was a cruel joke on the boys.

Additional Local.

—Drummers are numerous.

—Court adjourned last week.

—Four-horse teams are a common thing.

—The butchers complain of the scarcity of stock.

The north end "pest house" will be renovated next week.

—Dr. Swartz and family will move to Butler in a short time.

—We notice that our merchants are receiving spring goods.

—Mrs. A. J. Little is receiving her spring stock of millinery goods.

—Ezra Ensley and wife returned from their visit in Smithfield Tuesday.

—Dr. Littlefield, city physician, waits upon the scarlet fever sufferers.

—Hank Shull turned himself into a milk wagon, and moved from one to another of his customers through the cold and mud, this week.

—J. J. Martin and family will probably take up their quarters in Albion this week. He will furnish a room in which to have a temporary home until a more suitable dwelling can be had.

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters. Will you let them suffer? when so easily cured.

—The assessors will meet in the office of Auditor Robbins March 31, at 10 o'clock a. m., to arrange for a uniform rate of assessment, and to consult about such other matters as are of interest to them.

—An Elkhart lady used flake white to beautify (?) her face and arms. She now suffers for her fashionable folly, as she was terribly poisoned. You girls that paint should take great care in selecting your "pizen."

The township trustees will meet to settle with the commissioners, April 10. They will also make their report of enumeration of school children, at the same time in the office of the county superintendent.

—We are indebted to R. D. Lamson, of York Nebraska for late numbers of the papers published there. Judging from these, we should say York is a lively place, with plenty of good business men.

—Our enterprising teachers have been spending part of their vacation in visiting the graded schools in the other towns in this county. This is as it should be. Teachers get a great deal of valuable information by comparing the work of others with their own.

—When a subscriber gets a good paper, one that is anxiously looked for each week, what a pleasant expression and a look of willingness they show in paying for it when the time expires. At least this is the experience with our patrons.

A law passed by the last Indiana legislature provides that any woman, married or single, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special laws of this State.

—Holders of DeKalb county orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to August 1st, 1880, will be redeemed if presented at the treasurers office in said county. No interest will be paid on said orders after the date of publication of this notice. L. J. MILLER, Treasurer.

A very large and unique present was given a Huntertown girl Tuesday evening by a well-known ex-railroad official. It consisted of twenty-four sections of Sidel's best ginger bread. A verbal message accompined the little token of regard to the effect the actions speak louder than words.—Sunday Mail.

—This is a boy's composition on girls: "Girls are the only folks that have their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds. And sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants anything. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am."

—We are under obligations to G. W. Downs for specimens of the papers published at his present home Clay Center, Kansas. Enclosed we also found a pair Jack rabbit ears, a sort of appendage that adorns the ears of a porton of the inhabitants of that famous state. Thanks G. W., we will keep them as a constant reminder of the editor with whom we had our last quarrel.

—J. P. Ensley closed his school at the Junction Friday last. A great many visitors were present and many of the people of the district. The closing exercises were speeches, declamations, and the reading of two school papers, one by Miss Valleau and the other by Wm. Link. Both were creditable productions, and were well received. By a letter from J. J. Martin, the money remaining on hand from the festival of last Christmas, was expended in candy for the little ones. This was distributed at the close of the school, after which Mr. Ensley gave each of his pupils a fine chromo card.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

GORHAM, N. H., July 14, 1879.

Gents—Whoever you are I don't know; but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulteration of medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind.

2t. TIM BURCH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

J. A. Boozer and Mr Spear have a nice new line fence.

Mrs. Sanders expects to move to her new home near Angola, in a short time.

Freeman Kelley, is reported to be quite sick, and fears are entertained as to his recovery.

The telegraph offices at the L. S. & M. S. and J. & F. W. are now connected by wire.

Geo. Morell has returned to Marion Iowa, after a pleasand visit with his parents and friends.

Miss Lou Patterson has returned from Ohio, where she has been spending the winter.

Miss Judd of Chicago, and Miss Low of Wolcotville, are visiting with Mrs. Uriah Zerkle this week.

R. M. Lockhart has sold his land near Summit, after deriving a fair profit from a part of the timber.

J. H. Moore, has secured a position in a mill at Goshen, and will remove his family there in a few weeks.

J. S. Bowers has sold his residence on south Wayne street, to Mr. Bowlby of Smithfield township consideration $1,000

R. M. Lockhart is about to make various improvements on his residence among which we learn will be a new slate roof.

John Leas, together with his two sons, Jacob and Obe, have gone to Canada to buy horses. They expect to return with some fine stock.

Mrs. L. M. Ensley, of Smithfield, has sold her farm and expects soon to move into town. She thinks some of buying Mr. Reiner's property.

Brand and Duncan have the thanks of the COURIER for a nice lot of apples. They evidently understood of the COURIER folks about this time of the year.

Rev. M. Baldwin, of the U. B. church is here on a visit, accompined by his wife, who is connected with the Woman's Board of Missions of that church.

Mr. Mergy found it hard sailing against the wind with a wheelbarrow loaded with brooms. All this happened Tuesday, but Mergy conquered as he generally does.

Fred Haskins says it rained Monday. If we did not know Fred to be a man of truth and veracity, we could hardly forgive him for trying to impose on our innocence.

Mrs. Keester of Dayton Ohio, editress of the Woman's Evangel, lectured in the U. B. church Sunday evening, in the interest of the Womens Board of Missions, of the U. B. church, organized a society with Mrs. Isaac Speer, as president.

J. D. Campbell, wishes to have it understood that he is not the Campbell, mentioned in last weeks COURIER as having been fined for getting drunk. The COURIER hastens to correct any impressions of this kind, as, our Mr. Campbell is not a drinking man, and never has been known to be drunk.

ST. JOE.

Richard Culbertson will move to Butler in a short time.

Joseph Lounbery and lady Sundayed in Hicksville.

A little child of J. A. Conrad is dangerously sick with brain fever.

As the time approaches for the spring election, the fire waxeth hot.

Shade tree planting has been the order of the day for the past week.

James Malone and daughter, who have been dangerously sick for some time, are slowly recovering.

M. E. O. would like to trade his share in a certain mule for sombody's farm. Don't all come at once.

Phi. Smith, of Newville, was in town last Saturday. By-the-way, we learn that our friend Philander has purchased a farm near Newville, and will henceforth devote his time to agriculture.

While out on a prospecting tour a few days ago, we chanced to pass the farm of C. C. Walters and found him busily engaged in the manufacture of maple sugar. Cy. is one of those whole-souled fellows, and always has plenty of company.

Lemuel Flint, one of DeKalb's oldest pioneers, has passed away. Uncle Flint, as he was familiarly called, has gone to reap his reward. He has been almost helpless for the past fifteen years, and in all that time was never heard to complain, but bore his affliction with true christian fortitude. He leaves four children, many grand-children and an army of friends to mourn his loss; but their loss is his gain. Peace to his ashes.

CONCORD.

Eliza Spears is whiling away a few days in Michigan.

Lewis Howy spent last week in Waterloo visiting friends.

John Jenkins sold one of his farms to Wm. Krise for $1,500.

Little Harvey Farwell is slowly recovering from lung fever.

Miss Josie Smith is home spending a few days with her ma.

Preaching at the church Friday evening and continues over Sunday.

H. Garrett is selling goods at reduced prices to make room for spring stock.

Mr. A. Johnson and family, of Spencerville, visited Miss Millie Morr last sabbath.

Mrs. E. Widney and Mrs. L. Bradley visited their sister at Auburn last Thursday.

Mrs. Bowman, of Butler, was the guest of Mrs. Jacob Baker last Saturday and Sunday.

The mud blockade and flour famine compelled the farmers to hitch up four-horse teams.

J. H. St. Clair and wife have relinquished their claims on school-rooms and settled on their farm.

Daniel and Jacoo Baker have made some nice improvements on their farms. If some of the other farmers would do likewise, their farms would not have such a dilapidated appearance.

TRUSTEES.—According to a recent discussion, trustees who are candidates for re-election cannot serve as inspectors at the township elections. An inspector may be appointed on the morning of the election, in the manner provided by law.

Township Caucuses.

Wilmington township Democrats will hold their caucus for the nomination of township officers, at Butler, on Saturday, March 25, at one o'clock p. m.
COMMITTEE.

The democrats of Jackson township will hold a caucus at Center school house, March 25, 1 p. m.

Union township democrats will hold their caucus for the nomination of township officers at Auburn on Wednesday March 29th, one p. m. COM.

The democrats of Butler township will hold their caucus, at the school house No. 2, Butler Center, on Saturday April 1, 1882, at 2 p. m. COM.

The democrats greenbackers, and all others who are willing to unite with them to secure an honest administration of public affairs, are requested to meet in caucus at Smithfield Center, school house on Friday March 14, 1882, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating township officers for the ensuing two years. COM.

The democrats of Richland township will meet at the school house one mile south of Corunna, on Monday March 27th, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. to nominate candidates for township officers and other business. COM.

The democrats of Concord township will hold their caucus at the school-house in St. Joe, April 1, 1882, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating township officers. COM.

The democrats of Franklin township will hold a caucus for the nomination of township officers, on Saturday, March 25, at Center school house, 1 p. m.

THE bill for the admission of Dakota now before the senate, and which they think will pass; provides that a census of the population of southern Dakota shall be taken during the coming summer, and if its population is sufficient to entitle that part of the territory to a representative in congress it shall be admitted as a state, the present territorial government to continue, and the territory remaining to be called North Dakota.

—The Burch plow! The BURCH PLOW!! 10-4t

THE BURCH PLOW.

SPECIAL REASONS WHY THE BURCH PLOW IS DEMONSTRATED TO BE THE BEST PLOW IN THE MARKET.

1st. No other plow will do the same work and do it as well with the same draft.

2nd. No other plow will work as well, both in soft and hard ground, working well in hard ground where other plows will not work at all.

3rd. No other plow holds as easy, runs as steadily or cleans the furrows out as nicely.

4th. No other plow is as cheap, taking into consideration all that pertains to a good plow. Our steel plows are made of the best quality of cast steel, the most costly steel put into plows, possessing the best scouring qualities and wearing from two to three times as long as common steel plows. Also have the same plow in chilled metal. Call and see the Burch Plow.

W. H. KIBLINGER,
Auburn, Ind.

Ditch Views.

The following are dates for viewers to meet at surveyor's office to make final reports on the following named drains:

Boren drain April 10, 1882.
Maxwell " " 11, "
Beinig " " 17, "
Barlet " " 20, "
Comesky " May 10, "
Smith " " 11, "
Sawvel " " 12, "

The following times set for making reviews with names of reviewers:

Peters drain, Keyser township, April 10, 1882. Reviewers, G. W. Hanes, Clark Parker and John Boyle.

Coyle drain, Fairfield township, May 9, 1882. Reviewers, Freeman Kelley, William Kennedy and Reuben Daniels.

The following new petitions were presented, viewers appointed and time set for making view:

Wilmington township—Viewers, Wm. Blair, Clark Parker and John Wilson, March 16, 1882.

Wilmington township—Viewers, Wm. Blair, G. W. Hanes and John Boyle, March 14, 1882.

Jackson township—Viewers, Silas Brandon, C. Sheets and Wm. Carr, March 20, 1882.

Jackson township—Viewers, Silas Brandon, C. Sheets and Wm. Carr, March 23, 1882.

Smithfield township—Viewers, William Kennedy, R. Daniels and J. R. Walker, March 27, 1882.

Richland and Union townships—Viewers, R. N. Crooks, R. S. S. Reed and J. J. Latson, March 30, 1882.

Ginder drain, Wilmington township—Viewers, Joseph Wilson, Henry Dinkerhoff and D. Bordner, April 4, 1882.

Baker drain, Concord township—Viewers, Wm. Blair, G. W. Hanes and John Boyle, April 7, 1882.

Fulk drain, Union township—Viewers, J. J. Latson, C. Sheets and Wm. Carr, April 10, 1882.

Baughman drain, Union township—Viewers, J. J. Latson, C. Sheets and Wm. Carr, April 12, 1882.

J. S. Barnes drain, Keyser township—Viewers, J. R. Moody, R. N. Crooks and R. S. S. Reed, April 24, 1882.

L. Hewit drain, Richland township—Viewers, J. R. Moody, R. N. Crooks and R. S. S. Reed, April 29, 1882.

The following meet at Auburn: Fulk, Rectenwalt and Boughman drains. The Barnes drain meets at Garrett, and all others at site.
A. P. FOLTZ, Surveyor.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1882.
Mary Hennessey and James Hennessey, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to declare a lien, by Lewis R. Wasson, administrator of the estate of Phebe Monroe, deceased; and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 15, 1882.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 21st day of March, 1882.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. Dills, Attorney. 12-3w.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS - - - - - 5 cents
BEST SHIRTING - - - - - 10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN - - - - - 6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terribl Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. perlb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. perlb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. perlb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.
Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store
ISAAC OCHS.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"

Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES
—OF—
SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives, Knives,
Chains, Cnains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Job work, cash.

—The jail is unoccupied.

—Shut up thoes porkers.

—Trim up the shade trees.

—A rainy night for the show.

—Joe Beugnot has "shed off."

—Days about twelve hours long.

—The new nickels, 1882, are out.

—It rains on the just and unjust.

—Save up the hen fruit for Easter.

—The building boom will soon begin.

—The B. & O. road runs a night mail.

—Joe Raimer has bought Rev. Norris' horse.

—Nice fish are being caught in Cedar Creek.

—We will soon March out of this month.

—George Baldock works with Knoder.

—We are entirely free from smallpox or varioloid.

—The road superintendent is good for two years.

—If you don't collar your dog, the constable will.

—The stallions receive extraordinary attention now.

—A number of our citizens are out of wood and feed.

—Has the weather been lingering in the lap of spring?

—The treasurer reports a good deal of taxes coming in.

—Will the court square have a new fence this summer?

—The custom of having a party every evening is dying away.

—The foundry, in the south end, is in a flourishing condition.

—There is talk of a knitting factory locating at Bristol, Indiana.

—Trade was dull last Saturday. It was a disagreeable, rainy day.

—Mr. Gordon will give a concert at the close of the singing school.

—Last Sunday was a beautiful day and every one was out walking.

—The Central House seems to be the favorite among show companies.

—Some of our tobacco dealers refused to sell the weed last Sunday.

—The grass in the court-house yard begins to show a green appearance.

—"They say" rain is good for crops. We ought to have good crops, sure.

—Guess the ground-hog was about right. We have had six weeks, sure.

—The census of Auburn shows a population of 1,706. Soon be a city, eh?

—Johnnie Hebel will move his little store by the side of Pommert's barber shop.

—An effort is being made through the supreme court to give Cooke a new trial.

—Some new iron fencing was unloaded at D. D. Snyder's residence this week.

—Milo Gunsenhouser, of the Republican, has moved to west Ninth street.

—The construction train on the Wabash is expected to be put on the road this week.

—But a few teams were in Saturday. A number of farmers came in on foot, however.

-A stock of organs has been put into the room recently vacated by Miss Cleveland.

—It will be no part of our next Assessor's duty to make any assessment of real estate.

—Fatty Umber has a patent on carrying babies. It must be seen to be appreciated.

—Don't forget the Courier when you want horse bills. Come up and see our cuts.

—And now they have an Oscar Wilde collar for "gentlemen." "I should slobber to smile."

—Several drunks in town Saturday. Thought it was against the law to get "over stocked."

—The auction Saturday had a large crowd. There's nothing like advertising thoroughly.

—We have neglected to state that Toad Latson has become a shaver—barber, we mean.

—The name of R. H. Rerick swings at the head of the Lagrange Standard as assistant editor.

—Watch the columns of the Courier closely. Spring advertisements will soon spring up.

—We have some prohibition temperance men. Dont know whether there is an office in it or not.

—We need more dwelling houses. Nearly every day we hear some one asking for a vacant house.

—The country schools are closing, judging from the number of pedagogues on the streets daily.

—We couldn't supply the demand for the Courier last week, although we worked off a number of extas.

—Did it ever rain fast enough or freeze hard enough to keep the young ladies at home on Saturday afternoon?

—They had an old fashioned spelling school at the Junction last Friday evening. We did not learn who came out ahead.

—The fireman at the hub and spoke factory got "bounced" for thrashing the foreman. He ought to have kept down his "steam."

—Look out for a big business boom in a few weeks. Prepare your advertisements and give the people an invitation to call on you.

—George Foster is not very particular where he tarries, and took up quarters in the "cooler." He paid $12 for his night's lodging.

—Billy Murphy has engaged a painter and will begin work in earnest now. Billy is a boss dauber, and one ob de best whitewasher in de land.'

—We hope the friends of temperance will encourage the movement of those who are now interesting themselves in organizing a temperance union.

—The stave factory, hub and spoke factory and scythe-snath factory, alike with our saw mills, have been shut down for two weeks for want of material.

—The parties who took two volumes of Medical Jurisprudence, either from the court house or office, will oblige Dr. J. A. Cowan by returning the same.

—Old Sol has stepped over the line, and we can now console ourselves with the fact that better weather will greet us. Vennor can have vacation now.

—Chris. Baldock has a young bull dog (untagged) which he takes considerable pride in. The owner can have the same by making the facts known.

—Kendallville is said to have a case of smallpox. If it does no more harm than the "case" we had, it will have but little weight upon the trade of the town.

—Mrs. Helen Beck, the wife of a prominent Methodist preacher at Fort Wayne, jumped the country with a postal clerk named J. C. Brackenridge last week.

—The livery men have had a big expense on their hands this winter. This is the campaign year, however, and business will be brisk during the summer and fall.

—There is a young married couple, in the north end, that should not deal so extensively in "taffy" in open daylight. The boys down town have a big laugh at their expense.

—Some reckless fellow distributed a deck of cards over Houston's sidewalk. It was a mean trick, as all the pious people in the west end walk up and down Seventh street.

—The force of men who manage the pile-driver on the Wabash road have been making Auburn their headquarters for a couple of weeks. The engine is a curiousity indeed.

—The singing school now going on at the Lutheran church is under a successful motion. We get our information from Ora Shaffer, who relishes a musical treat as well as he does a boiled dinner.

—Constable Smith has ordered a couple of cannons, and if you want to see the carcass of your "purp" lie moldering in the grave, just let him loose after the first of April without a collar and tag on.

—F. E. Davenport is tearing out the partition in his drug store, making one room the length of the building. We thought Frank was going to build a brick, but like some other "great men" we were mistaken.

—We learned that little Sammy Ralston entertained her young friends very courteously, one evening last week. Sammy is a bright little girl, full of mirth and life, and is an entertainer of some note for one so tender in years.

—The attorney general says that road superintendents to be elected this spring must live outside of any incorporated town in the township, and that people living in corporations cannot participate in their selection.

—T. D. Gross is papering, painting and otherwise fixing up his room for the convenience of his customers. Tom is full of life and enterprise and will not be outdone by his competitors. He is a good landlord and buys choice stock.

—Hod. Kircher, the barber over Tarney's meat market, it is rumored, has received a legacy of $5,000 from his father's estate. We opine that Hod. will gradually draw away from the razor and strap, lay back on his oars and put on "stile."

—The trial between Serfice vs. Shearer & Wilson, at Fort Wayne, seems to be of considerable interest. Auburn contractors are said to have gone back on each other, and loud talk is indulged in by the workmen who were employed on the job. J. E. Rose appeared for the defendants this week, assisted by Mr. Zollars, of Fort Wayne.

—Now while our patrons are paying their first installment of taxes, we hope they will not forget the little amount due the Courier. Many would pay more promptly if they came to Auburn oftener, and as each one has to come twice a year it would be a splendid time to settle. Printing offices experience a dull period through the summer months and the money that is due us would be very acceptable.

Growing Less.

There have been no new cases of scarlet fever reported up to this writing and the prospects are that we will soon be entirely free from the plague. Thus far it has all been confined to the citizens of the north end, and through their carefulness the disease will in no sense become epidemic.

Not Necessary.

The has been some talk of dismissing the schools on account of the scarlet fever. We don't see any necessity for this movement, as it is claimed by our best medical men that the disease is in the air, and some children who have had it were never exposed in anyway whatever. The worst has past now and but little fears of its spreading are entertained, there only being one case reported, and there has only been one death.

Burglary.

McQuiston & Ralston's dry goods and grocery store was entered by burglars last week, who relieved the safe of $113 and the show-case of four silk handkerchiefs. They gained an entrance at the rear door, and everything connected with the theft shows plainly that they had looked about the store previous to entering. We have been troubled so little with professional theives that this transaction created quite an excitement.

Wake up, Boys.

Is Charley Smith the only candidate for marshal? Must this old man, with wrinkled brow and silvery hair, march into the broad political field alone and unarmed? Will not some one "buck" against him at the caucus, just to try his strength, you know. However, Charley will make a good, faithful officer, and after a little taming and training by the b'hoys who have been under the Scott administration, he will be a general favorite among both democrats and republicans.

Gradually Leaving.

It is a noticable fact that we have been having an unusual number of deaths within the past few weeks, and the majority seem to be among those who are well along in years. What are all regrets compared with the anguish of having parted from a friend with unkind and cruel words? It may have been those words were uttered carelessly, lightly, as the wild and wanton breeze sweeps by; but they leave a pain, as the breeze leaves some scattered rose-leaves to mark its track. Be kind and respectful to the old.

Good-bye, John.

With an aching breast and a tear on our pencil, we are called upon to write a temporary obituary for our fellow citizen John Bunch. He has engaged himself for the summer to a show company who will exhibit him under a canvas for his peculiar make-up. He will be dressed in tights and his "knowledge box" adorned with the latest styled plug hat. John will look too awfully too too. He is about seven feet long, proportioned like a kite string and draws the scales at nearly 200 pounds. We hope he will find the show business pleasant, and leave a record that his children may look up to with dignity and pride.

Better Stop.

We hear of parties every week given to the little folks by their parents for amusement and to advance their social attainments. It is well enough for boys and girls to gather together and pass a pleasant evening in the way of a party; but just now, while the scarlet fever plague is among us, we do not think it prudent to allow children to indulge in entertainments of this character. Some of them may be unknowingly exposed, while on the other hand they may not have been, yet it is the better and safer way, for one and all, to abandon these socials until some future time when contageous diseases are not among us.

Accident.

Harry Henry shot himself through the hand while fooling with a loaded gun. He is not badly hurt, but the chances were only one out of a dozen that he didn't blow his hand entirely off. There are a number of young boys from ten to sixteen years old, who are shooting guns and pistols in a reckless manner every day, and if such things are not soon stopped by the parents, they will witness their "darling" coming home on a shutter some day. Last sabbath our attention was called to some boys who were firing off a gun, an act which the law of Indiana strictly forbids, and we hope to have the matter looked after by their overseers.

The Courier.

It would be pleasant for us to add a large number of names to the Courier list in the next month or two. We have so arranged our inside pages that we can give more reading matter than heretofore and of a better class, more interesting and instructive, and it is now just the paper that is wanted by the sturdy tiller of the soil. After they have labored hard all day, they can rest themselves in the evening by looking over the paper and learn what has happened during the week in the county and state. Many little items of interest each week will meet their gaze which will fully repay for the subscription price of the paper.

On the Road.

The tramp printer, from city offices, is now looking over the rural districts and taking a rest from the noise and "pleasures" of fast life. We have had no less than half a dozen strike us for a square meal in the past two weeks. Printers, however, are not like the ordinary tramp—they always ask for work first and "grub" last. If they miss a freight train by throwing in a "handful" they don't ask the editor to furnish them the wherewith to purchase a first-class ticket, but throw out their shanks and walk to the next station like a little soldier. Tramp printers are "solid" in sunshine or rain, but it is very seldom that we get a "fat take" in any of them.

A Little Slow.

It is not often that Judge Picker is behind time in anything, as he generally paces 'round with the rapidity of a Saginaw freight train—up grade. Last week Judge was on a jury, and taking a little too much time at noon to stow away hash, he came in after court had been called. Your Honor looked at him and said: "Why this tardiness, Mr. Picker?" "Well, yer honor" said Judge, "I got 'alf way 'ere and 'ad to go back again." "What did you have to back for?" questioned the court. "I forgot somethink," said Judge. "What did you forget?" demanded the Boss. "I forgot to kiss the hole woman, han I knew I wood feel bad hall afternoon, so I went back for the sake hov my 'own feelinks." He was excused.

Crossed the River.

Mrs. E. S. Lowrey, whose protracted illness has been mentioned in this paper several times, died last sabbath morning. Mrs Lowrey was a christian lady, a kind, affectionate and devoted mother to her children. Her husband died several years ago, and the family yet remaining is two sons and two daughters. She was 54 years and 11 months old. The funeral was preached by Rev. H. J. Norris on last Tuesday afternoon.

Farewell, mother, with bosoms aching
 We lay thee in the silent tomb;
And turn away, with wrung hearts breaking
 To home, and loneliness, and gloom.

The wintry winds will sigh above thee,
 And spring wreath flowers o'er thy bed;
But never more to those who loved thee,
 Can time restore the loved one dead.

Sudden Death.

Last Saturday morning old Mr. Bartles, whom many of our citizens are acquainted with, was found dead in the outhouse at Chas. Schnell's residence, on north Main street, where he came to visit for a few days. Mr. B. was an old gentleman with strictly temperate habits, and his sudden demise is attributed to heart disease, being apparently in good health a few hours before his death. He made his home with his son in Jackson township and was an industrious, hard working farmer.

INQUEST:

I, James J. Latson, coroner of De-Kalb county, hereby certify that I have made diligent inquiry as to the cause of the sudden decease of John Bartels at the residence of Charles Schnell, in Auburn, March 1882, and am satisfied that his death was not occasioned by violence or casualtty, but from natural cause, and thereupon the examination and professional opinion of Drs. J. H. Ford, J. A. Cowan and D. J. Swarts.

Near Death's Door.

We hear that Fred. Davis had quite a miraculous escape a few days since. The story goes that he was sleeping in the third story of a hotel, in Illinois, when the building took fire. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible for Fred. to escape, other than to jump from a window or slide down a lightning rod. He attempted the latter method and reached the ground in safety. A very wealthy man was in the same condition, but there were no lightning rods handy, and he offered the crowd below $5000 if they would arrange a ladder and save him from the wild flames which were then encircling him. The ladder got to him and he also was saved, and when he reached the ground the money was handed over. We give the rumor for what it is worth, but are a little afraid there is too much fire, too much lightning rod and too much money for us to swallow at one dose.

Temperance Meeting.

Last Thursday evening a man named J. W. Williams, of Fort Wayne, was billed to lecture on temperance at the Baptist church. Quite a crowd gathered but John didn't put in appearance—perhaps he couldn't reach the railroad fare. There were several reverend gentlemen present and each one was called upon to make a short speech. They excused themselves, however, saying that they had come there "without a thought on the subject and would not like to attempt a lecture without first collecting their thoughts." The time was then occupied in a business manner, selecting a committee to investigate each lecturer who offers to defend the rights of temperance—find out where he came from, what his former occupation was, etc. W. L. Meese was chosen chairman, and the committee consists of E. D. Hartman, Jacob Walborn, James Griswold and J. W. Baxter. Their object is to organize a temperance union and stand by the side of the prohibition movement, which will be a prominent feature before our next legislature.

About People.

Hank Leah has returned from his vacation trip.

H. C. Miller is troubled with neuralgia in the head.

Mrs. Ochs has had some lady friends visiting with her.

Nicholas Ensley's little son is quite sick with lung fever.

Miss Al. Bigelow, now of Garrett, was in town over Sunday.

F. D. Ryan, esq., is assisting treasurer Miller in his office.

Miss Nettie Baker, of the Junction, visited up town Sunday.

Mr. Cowick, the painter, has recovered from an attack of diphtheria.

It was talked on the streets yesterday that old Mr. Baker was dead.

John Treesh, not a candidate, has been sorely afflicted with boils.

R. H. Weamer, of the Butler Review made us a flying visit Monday.

Henry Maxwell, of Blair, brightened our money department, last week.

"Little Dick" B[illegible]ison, of Garrett, brought over the returns Sunday.

—Miss Jennie Cowan will teach the summer term of the Junction school.

David McNabb, one of the reliable Fairfield folks, was in town last week.

A young man named Cruse, living in the north end, is sick with scarlet fever.

Sim. Tarney has returned home, and says his trip was pleasant and profitable.

Mrs. Etta Casebeer, was visiting in Auburn, Ind., this week.—Edgerton Herald.

Milas Rhodes, of Newville, came upstairs, last Friday, and gave us a financial lift.

Charley Shepherd, insurance agent, now at Hicksville, was on the streets Monday.

We have neglected to mention that Jacob Thomas is again a resident of this place.

Wm. Merica and his son, T. S. Merica, of Garrett, were in town Friday laying in supplies.

Uncle Johnnie Brandon has not been down town this winter. He is getting well along in years.

Mrs. Balsley, of Illinois, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Allen, is visiting her parents and friends in town.

Mrs. W. L. Penfield and Mrs. J. K. Culbertson brightened the Courier office with a brief call Tuesday.

A. F. Martin, of Columbia City, was in town last Saturday visiting his son J. J. Martin and other relatives.

W. H. Dills is round again. It's hard for a lawyer to "buck" against a sick case but William gained the day.

S. M. High, of Jackson, called around and subscribed for a reliable paper, last week. We welcome him to our list.

H. G. Zimmerman, esq., of Albion, who has been holding court here this term made us a pleasant call last week.

Seme Rainier and wife, of Ohio, have been in town several days. They came home to attend a funeral in the family.

Wm. A. Goodrich, of Morenci, Mich., called in to see us last week. He likes his new home, but hankers after old DeKalb now and then.

Mrs. G. C. Ralston is engaged in "dishing up" soft food, soup and slob. Coop has had his ivories jerked out, preparatory to the erection of a new outfit.

J. F. Winter, of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., called on us Saturday. He is now preaching at the Reform church and will probably take the charge permantly.

Miss Maggie Dolan and Miss Emma Mills, teachers in the Garrett schools, were in town visiting the schools here. They also made a visit to the Butler schools. This shows the right spirit.

David McEntarfer, trackmaster of the Jackson road, was in town Monday. The road has no officer more pleasant and efficient than is Mr. McEntarfer, and what is of value to the company is that he understands his work.

Charley Yandes, son of ex-postmaster Yandes, was in town last week. His mother and Stella are living at Indianapolis, and Otie is with a show company at Cincinnati. Kate has received a divorce from her man, and that once happy family, who spent their more fortunate days in Auburn, are now scattered here and there to the mercies of strangers. Such is life.

We had a pleasant call from Dr. S. L. Williams, of Kendallville, Ind. The Doctor is a member of the board of examiners who are here to examine those now drawing pensions for disabilities incured in the service. The other members are Dr. J. B. Hood, of Washington, Dr. W. G. Gdbrect, a professor in the Fort Wayne Medical College, and two others who are of the U. S. detective service. The Dr. expresses himself pleased at the confidence the people put in the present board, and hopes that the work done will be such as to satisfy all, by its justice and impartiality.

Minstrel Hash.

—"Oh, Romeo!"

—Cal. Houser joined the peanut brigade.

—Bill Ryan swallowed his programme.

—Frank Leas couldn't get a seat on the stage.

—That coon's mouth reminds us that navigation is open.

—Pat Murphy says, "It's good house.' Yes, it's a brick house.

—John Beard was there. "Oh, the yaller gal dat winked at me."

—Judge Jenner wanted his girl to go home when the "elephant" came on the stage.

—The ministrel show made a nice street parade. It takes a "shine" to put on "stile."

Jimmy Baxter must have got "kissed off." He only got about 20 cents worth of the show.

—"Why is a woman like an umbrella?" You can shut up an umbrella and a woman you——.

—The manager was a white man; he parted his hair in the middle—no nigger would do that.

—The colored part of the ministrel show attracted considerable attention for the young tads while on the streets.

The Minstrels.

A good audience appeared at the hall Monday evening to hear the Georgia Minstrels, and all were satisfied with the entertainment. Their jokes are new and spicy, and many movements upon the stage went to show that they had appeared to city audiences. The dancing was fine, but hardly up to the standard of a professional clog and jig. Should the company favor us again in the future with a performance we guarantee them a crowded hall.

Ball and Bat.

If Auburn is to have a base ball club the coming summer, we hope those most interested will organize the nine early in the season, and adorn the champion belt before the weather gets so warm that it makes it difficult for the players to show their skill. (Skill is good). We have the material if they will work together, to "scoop" all amateur nines who dare throw up the copper. But if the organization is carried through the season with a repetition of last year, we may look forward for more defeats than victories. Select a man with vim, one who feels an interest in this sport, to act as manager and captain. If the Courier will be allowed the privilege, it would suggest Mr. W. P. Harter to your humble consideration as captain of the "Auburn Battlers."

A Sad Affair.

A man at Elkhart, named Montgomery, abortionist, plead guilty to manslaughter in the case of the murder of Alice Titus, and was sentenced to eight years imprisonment and $250 fine. The Elkhart Review says: "The transaction ought to impress itself upon the minds of other young women of this city, who are pursuing the course that led to her death. However irksome they may regard the restraints of their parents, they will find it better to submit to them than to follow their own inclinations and seek associations which debase them, if they do not lead to awful crime. We would that all who are traveling the road that she traveled, could have seen her upturned face as she lay ready for the coffin yesterday." If we are not mistaken the writer had a short acquaintance with Alice when she was virtuous and promising, full of glee and every hope for a bright future; but like many of her sex has been led astray by the promises of some vile wretch. It's all over now, however, and upon her tombstone let it be written, "Eternal Rest."

The Pension Question.

We are glad to know that official parties are interesting themselves in the pension business. We have several parties in this place who served their time and were honorably discharged, and who to-day are disabled and in a destitute condition, that have been trying for years to get a pension and as yet have failed. Others who are apparently strong and hearty have been drawing a pension for a number of years, and have had increase of pension, back pension, and are now living an easy life with money drawn from the government treasury. As far as we are concerned we would like to see every soldier, who endured the hardships occasioned by army life, receive a pension, especially those who are the most needy; but we dnot think it right or jus to furnish capital for them to lay back on their oars, when they are capable and strong enough to perform any kind of manual labor.

—How glad I am to see you, my dear. Do you know I'm anxious to know what you are to have new this season," said a society girl to her nearest and most intimate lady friend. "Everything is to be plush. Plush hat, plush pompon, plush basque, plush dress, plush overskirt, plush everything. Oh, I assure you, I shall be a plushing beauty." How Teutonic.

—Tom Scott had a touch of the base ball fever, Friday, and while performing some difficult "catches," and some lightning motions of how the underhanded throwing should be done; a coconut, which he used as a 'bawl,' slipped from his hand and cracked a window in Hollister's restaurant. French plate glass don't cost much, about $75, and makes a very attractive back-stop.

—We publish in to-day's paper a list of the commissioners allowances, which those who are interested in the financial matters of the county can refer to. The county guardians are acting very intelligently as to all things pertaining to public interests and Mr. Rummell, superintendent of the poor farm is alive to the welfare of that institution.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer has closed her winter term of school, in Jackson township. Rosa had a large school, to be managed by a lady teacher, but she handled it in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, and leaves the neighborhood with the good wishes of all.

—We hear that one of our contractors, who is now a witness at Fort Wayne, on the Shearer & Wilson suit, recently ordered 17,000 feet of lumber to side an ordinary farm barn. This amount of lumber would have sided the whole farm.

The Corunna Cornet Band attended Prof. Calkins' dance last Wednesday evening, and played some choice selections on our streets in the afternoon.—Kendallville Standard.

THE OLD STORY.

BY ANNA B. BENSEL.

I was weeping, sad and weary,
And the night was long and dreary,
Endless seeming to my child heart
Longing for the morning light.
Pain and woe full sore were o'er me,
And the shaded lamp before me
Seemed to moan my bitter yearning,
Long ago, one winter night.

Till my mother's soft caressing
Fell upon me like a blessing,
As she told of One who suffered
Bitter throes on Calvary;
Till I hushed my throbs and crying,
On her gentle bosom lying,
While she told me of the Savior
And His death upon the tree.

Told me o'er and o'er the story
Of the Christ-child and His glory,
Of the shepherds' wondrous vision
And the star of promise bright;
Of the humble shed and manger
Cradling the holy stranger;
Of the angels, praises singing,
Long ago one winter night.

Stiller grew my heart's quick beating
As she told me of the meeting
At the tomb, one Sabbath morning,
Of the angels fair and bright.
Then, at last, the story ended,
Up to God a prayer ascended—
Ah, it all comes back so plainly
To my fevered brain to-night!

As upon my couch I languish,
Soothingly upon my anguish,
Like a star that breaks the darkness,
Or a ray of morning light;
Comes the thought of that sweet story
Of the Christ-child and His glory,
That was told to hush my wailing
Long ago, one winter night.

Ah! my burden seemeth lighter,
And the darkness groweth brighter;
Pain and grief no longer o'er me
Their dark wings of sorrow cast;
Christ, my King, forever reigneth,
And my soul no more complaineth;
Christ hath raised the veil of shadows
From my weary heart at last.

—Boston Transcript.

MY DIAMONDS.

On the 9th of May, 1876, I arrived in Austin, Texas, with thirteen diamonds in my possession, the aggregate value of which was fully $100,000. They had been sent to a certain party in New York who had agreed to carry them to San Antonio, Texas, where the purchaser, a wealthy merchant, and the owner of several ranches, lived. They were intended as a present to his only daughter on her birthday, the 10th of May. Every probable provision had been made to get them to the Lone Star State several days in advance of the "auspicious occasion," which was ment to be such a memorable one in the life of the dark-eyed beauty of the romantic old town in which she was born and reared. The first hitch occurred in New York, immeditaely after the diamonds came into the hands of Fred Barrett, the cousin of Miss Barrett, and who, it was arranged, was to deliver them in person to the father. On the very day Fred Barrett opened the wonderful gems to feast his eyes on their beauty, he was taken violently ill. As he was an athletic, vigorous man, with no bad habits, he and his friends supposed that he would be himself in a brief while, but he showed no improvement for several days, and finally sent for me.

"The doctor says I have begun to mend, but that it will be impossible for me to leave my room under ten days. According to the original plan, I would have had ample time to reach uncle's before the 10th, but if those diamonds do not start to-morrow they will be too late for the interesting cermony, and uncle would rather lose a fortune than miss such a pleasure on which his heart it set."

"Why not send them by express? It is quite safe—that is as safe as anything can be in this world."

"I have thought of all that, but the imperative order from uncle was that under no circumstances should the diamonds go by public conveyance. You know that there have been many train and stage robberies in the West and Southwest lately, and these jewels would be too tempting a morsel for some of these gentry. The long and short of it is, I want you to take charge of and deliver them to uncle himself. You have been over the route several times and know the country more thoroughly than I do." To be brief, I accepted the proposal, and, as I stated at the beginning, I reached the capital of Texas on the afternoon of the 9th of May, in the centennial year.

I am naturally cool and free from nervousness, but there was excuse for considerable worriment on my part. Mr. Barrett had been notified by telegraph that a visitor would reach his house on the night of the 10th, which would be in time for the party, but when the preceding evening found the messenger in Austin, that messenger felt it was cutting things altogether too fine for his comfort. It is fully fifty miles from the Texan Capital to San Antonio, and the stage, which left the former city early in the morning, required the entire day to make the journey. The line had been established many years, and there were three changes of teams on the route, four horses always being hitched to the heavy but powerful coach, which very rarely indeed failed to rattle into San Antonio early in the evening. With the late completion of the railroad the Stage Company had found its occupation gone.

It would have been more pleasant for me had another twenty-four hours been at my command, but it was not that which caused so much uneasiness, as the conviction that amounted to an absolute certainty that two men were following me. How in the name of the seven wonders they learned or even suspected that I had such valuable property in my custody, passes my comprehension. The utmost secrecy was used in New York, and the fiery carbon points were carefully wrapped up in a piece of chamois skin, which was securely fastened to a small belt passing around my waist, beneath my clothing, and which was not to be removed until the end of my journey was reached. A person in my situation is naturally suspicious, but I am sure I conducted myself like the majority of the passengers, who were not supposed to be in possession of as much wealth as myself. I kept a close watch on them, observing nothing to cause alarm until after leaving St. Louis over the Iron Mountain Road. I then became so well satisfied that the two sinister looking and well-dressed men were shadowing me, that I declined to retire to my berth and sat up smoking most of the time and wide awake all the way to Texarkana. At that dilapidated town I made the best effort I could originate to throw the hounds off of my trail. I thought I had succeeded for a time, but they turned up at Dallas, and when I registered at the Commercial Hotel their names appeared under mine.

Long before this I had fully concluded that they had fixed on the road between Austin and San Antonio as the one where I should part company with my diamonds and most probably with my life. The chances were so favorable on that lonely route that they merely kept on my trail or rather my company from St Louis to the capital. The situation then was that I was due at a certain point fifty miles away and within twenty-four hours, and two men were determined that my property should never reach there.

After strongly securing the door of my room that night at the hotel I sat down to decide what should be done, for there could be no mistaking the fact that the crisis was at hand. Instead of being mentally tired and worn out from continual strain to which I had been subjected, I never was more prepared for intense thought in all my life. I tipped my chair against the door, sitting with my hand on my loaded revolver, in which position I knew it would be impossible to surprise me, and still thinking and turning over all sorts of plans, I finally dropped asleep and did not open my eyes until daylight. However, when I roused up and looked around me I had fixed upon a line of action. Whether it would take me through or not remained to be seen, but I did not hesitate to follow out the line that I had laid out for myself.

The next morning when the stage with the four vigorous horses halted in front of the hotel the landlord went out and told the driver that I, who had engaged a seat on the outside, was so ill I would not be able to go with them for several days. I was stealthily watching the proceedings from the upper window, and when the heavy vehicle lumbered off it took with it the two men who were following me for the purpose of robbery. My belief was that they would leave the stage at some point on the road and wait until it brought me along when the robbery would take place. There were quite a number of passengers, and I had meditated taking several of them into my confidence, but as they were strangers, perhaps it was well that I refrained.

An hour later I sauntered down Austin avenue and came upon an open wagon, in which a farmer was climbing, as if about to start homeward. As he gathered the the lines in one hand I asked where he lived.

"At New Braunfels—a long ways from here," he answered, in a decided German accent, while he politely paused to see if I had any more questions to ask.

New Braunfels is a German settlement somewhat more than half the distance to San Antonio, and was generally reached by the stage about the middle of the afternoon.

"Are you about to go home?"

He replied that he was.

"I'll give $10 to allow me to ride with you."

He sturdily refused to accept anything, but said I was welcome, though there would be little enjoyment in the trip, as his wagon was without springs and he expected to drive quite rapidly. This suited me, however, and I took my seat beside him. He had some more business after I had placed my valise inside and we drove over the high bridge which spans the Colorado and struck off through the rich lands of southwestern Texas.

I became convinced by the style of the team behind which I was riding that we would pass the stage before reaching New Braunfels, and as I was sure my German friend was an honest fellow I made a confident of him and told him of my dilemma. I had in my possession some very valuable jewelry, and there were two men in the stage ahead who had planned to rob me. He naturally asked how that could be done, when there were over a dozen passengers besides, who were doubtless armed, while I was able to do something in my own defense.

"I see," he answered; "they have an understanding with the James boys, who will stop the stage somewhere along the road."

"The dickens!" I exclaimed, "are the James boys in Texas?"

"I saw them ride through New Braunfels last week, and we shall meet them somewhere along the road."

This was rather disquieting information, but I could only make the best of it. I drew from my valise an old coat and damaged hat, which I donned. In the hat was some froway yellow hair, which I "banged" about my forehead and ears, so that my German friend broke out laughing at my changed appearance.

"Now," said I, "let me hold the reins and you can keep the team going. If I am driving less attention will be attracted to me."

The accommodating fellow complied at once and striking the spirited horse a sharp blow he rattled off over the country at a lively gait. I was considerably disturbed, for I could feel no assurance that the not over brilliant strategem of mine had thrown my dreaded acquaintances off the scent. At the first stopping place where the conveyance changed horses, we were less than an hour behind, so we expected to gain sight of it within a short time.

And sure enough we did. Only a few miles away we saw the stage standing still still on the top of the hill, as if the driver was giving his horses a rest after the heavy pull. There were eighteen passengers as we learned, so that the four animals had an unusually heavy load. So we pushed slowly up the long incline until within a hundred feet of the motionless stage, when my German friend exclaimed:

"Great thunder! That's Jesse James!"

There was one medium sized man sitting on a small Texan pony, with his Winchester rifle cocked and pointed toward the stage. On the other side was another robber, standing close to the vehicle with a cocked revolver in each hand, while a third was superintending the spoliation of the passengers, who were passing over watches, purses and valuables, with the alacrity always displayed on such occasions.

I was so startled by the sight that I drew out to hurry by when Jesse James called to me with a frightful oath to stop where I was and wait until the picnic was over. It is needless to say I complied, and was an absorbed spectator of the robbery. The passengers joked and laughed and tried to hide their possessions in all sorts of places. The James brothers indulged in a few coarse oaths, but offered no violence and were not very exacting in their demands. They took the gold gold watches, diamond rings and such money as was passed out to them, but no passenger was entirely "cleaned out."

When they were through it was plain to me that they were disappointed and they galloped away firing their pistols over their heads, quickly vanishing in the mesquit bush. We passed the stage and arrived at New Braunfels an hour ahead. There I donned my usual clothing, compelled my German friend to accept a gratuity and waited for the stage.

It was rare enjoyment to me when the latter drove up and I entered, to study the expression of the two men who had shadowed me all the way from St. Louis, and had doubtless arranged the robbery for the purpose of making sure of the diamonds I carried with me. They never heard, and unless they come across this sketch, they will never know how it was that the man who carried this concentrated wealth, and whom they left ill in Austin on the 16th of May, 1876, stood on the porch of the hotel in New Braunfels, on the afternoon of the same day when the stage drove up and journeyed with them to San Antonio, where the property was safely placed in the hands of the owner and by him presented to his daughter that same evening.

Prohibition in Maine.

Rev. Washington Gladden in Springfield Republican.

General Dow has much to say about the success of prohibition in preventing drunkenness throught the State of Maine. Other well-informed gentlemen bear the same testimony. This may be true. Certain statistics furnished by Governor Dingley, of the great increase of crime (not including drunkenness) in Maine during the last twenty years have led me to question this conclusion. If crime is the fruit of drunkenness, it is difficult to understand why crime in the whole State should increase so rapidly if there is no increase in drunkenness. I have asked to have these statistics explained, but have yet seen no satisfactory explanation. Perhaps General Dow can furnish one. However, I do not insist on this point. Possibly in the State of Maine as a whole, leaving out two or three of the larger towns, prohibition is successful. Possibly it may be the best law, on the whole, for the State of Maine. But it must not be forgotten that we have, according to the census of 1880, in the State of Massachusetts, a population of 692,863, all dwelling in cities larger than the largest city in Maine. If we add such cities as New Bedford, Taunton, Holyoke and Chelsea, the smallest of which is Haverhill, with a population of 18,475, we have a city population of 874,974. Besides these there are a great many manufacturing towns like North Adams, Brockton and Milford, where the foreign population is large, and where the conditions are much the same as in the cities. Now, the population of the whole State of Maine is 648,945. Our chief difficulty in enforcing liquor laws is in these large cities, whose population vastly exceeds that of the entire State of Maine. The small towns give us much less trouble. In about two-thirds of all the towns in the State we have practical prohibition, for no licenses are granted. The difficulty is in the cities. Now, anything that Gen. Dow can tell us about the methods of suppressing drunkenness in the cities, we shall be glad to hear. He may, perhaps, reflect that the people of Massachusetts have had much better opportunities than he has of studying this phase of the question. Some of them have been led by their studies to have less faith than he has in the method of prohibition; I trust this difference of opinion may not be attributed wholly to a reprobate mind or a depraved heart.

Indiana Leads.

Indianapolis Journal.

But few persons are aware that Indiana is the leading State for car-building, and has the largest manufactory in the world. Yet such are the facts. The Ohio Falls Car-works, at which both passenger and freight equipments are built, employ more men than does the much-talked of Pullman Car Company. There are now in this State eight extensive manufactories, at which cars are built, and attached to four of them are foundries, which cast the wheels and all other cast iron material used in their construction. These works give employment to 5,950 men, according to the January pay rolls, the Ohio Falls Car-works leading, giving employment to 2,160 men. Next comes the Haskell & Barker Car-works at Michigan City, which have more capital invested in their works than the Ohio Falls Car Company, but give employment to a less number of men. The next largest works are located at Terre Haute; fourth, at Cambridge City; fifth, at Indianapolis; sixth, at Lafayette; seventh, at Elkhart; eighth, at Laporte. It may be said that Pennsylvania builds more cars than does Indiana, but to support this statement it would be necessary to include car-works which are owned largely and operated chiefly by the Erie and Pennsylvania railroad companies, but not independent enterprises like the car establishments of Indiana.

The Specter of the Vicksburg Siege

General Landram in a Recent Address.

I remember to have been standing on a knoll in front of my headquarters on a beautiful night listening to the fire of batteries. The moon was out in all its splendor, and the flashes that gleamed from the mouths of a hundred guns could be seen for miles to the right and left. Standing on an adjacent hill to my right a tall figure was seen clothed in white. It seemed to be that of a man at least seven feet high, but the uniform was not that of a soldier. In tones never to be forgotten and that echoed from hill to valley and from valley to hill, the words "Cease firing" was heard from his unearthly-looking figure, as though he was commanding the world and giving the order, "By kingdoms, right wheel." Summoning up all the courage at my command, I hailed him with the inquiry, "Who on earth are you?" The prompt and emphatic response was: "I am General Burbrige's orderly in my night shirt."

The Chinese embassy's cook at Washington buys canvas backs often, and when he has got the birds, chops them up carefully into mince and simmers it slowly in sweet oil.

THE KING OF SIAM.

He Does Care for His Five White Elephants—A Look at the Beasts.

Prof. ward's letter to Rochester Democrat.

"Of course I did not leave the King's palace without going to see his famous white elephants, of which he now possesses five. They are in a long block of buildings at the rear of the arsenal. Here each elephant has an entire, distinct stable appointed to its use, with the sleeping apartments of its score of grooms and feeders in one end. The stable is a large, high hall, with plain floor and walls, and at one end a small, seated Buddah image with little lamps burning in front. The great beast stands on a handsomely built pedestal, raised about a foot from the floor, with it's top just large enough to hold him. On one side of this, near the front and the rear, are two high, stout posts, gilded and otherwise gaudily ornate. To these the royal captive is chained with velvet-covered ropes by one fore and one hind leg. He stands proudly yet restlessly on his contracted throne, and lashes his trunk and sways his heavy head and tusks around in an imperious, lordly manner, trumpeting now and then until the whole hall trembles with the deafening reverberation. His keepers are very attentive, and constantly deal out to him dainty mouthfulls of boananas, pineapples, short sticks of sugar-cane, and little bundles of sweet, fresh grass, from a huge pile of these which is heaped near by. Every one of his wants is assiduously attended to; when he is seen to itch in any part of his body his royal hide is promptly scratched with a small iron, rake-like instrument, with a long handle; his eyes are reverently wiped, and he has a cool sponge bath every hour or two of day or night during the hot season. Over the door of each stable is a large, richly ornamented sign of gold letters, giving the inmate's full regal name and title. This the guide reads to you in reverently hushed breath; indeed, these names, like that of the King, it is not proper for any Siamese to speak aloud.

"Nothing can equal the veneration of this people for the white elephant; the King must have at least one as a palladium for his own life and prosperity of the empire. The real cause of this reverence for the great albino pachyderm is that he is supposed to be the incarnation either of some past or some future Buddah, and will, therefore, bring blessings on the country which possesses and cherishes so great a treasure. Time was when these beasts were duly worshiped by king and people; their stables were palaces; they were fed from golden dishes, and wore heavy gold rings upon their tusks, and were fettered with golden chains. Even now the populace fall with their heads to the ground as they are led out richly caparisoned on state occasions, while the royal officers and even the King himself always make them obeisance in passing. The finder of a white elephant is loaded with honors and emoluments, taking his place at one step among the nobles of the kingdom. They come from the Laos territory far to the north, and are brought down the river on rafts magnificently decked out and accompanied by bands of music and guards of honor. At Agutha, sixty miles up the river, they are met by the King with his entire royal retinue, who in the grandly adorned stage barges, follow the noble beast to its future home, with great parade and rejoicing.

"It is a late moment for me to state that these 'white' elephants have not at all the fullness or the depth of that color which we usually understand, or which the adjective demands. Over most of their body they have the dull, muddy, lead color common to this beast. Only in spots upon their legs and in patches on shoulders, neck and sides of head, and inside of ears the skin is of a dirty cream color, not quite pleasant to look at, besides being abundantly splashed with coarse freckles. No one would think of calling them white. One only of their number, the fifth and last one obtained, is of a faint brick red over his entire body, which gives him an old and not altogether unpleasant appearance. He is, moreover, young, lively, and good-natured, and salaams by rasing his trunk straight and high above his head to all well-dressed visitors in a way which quite scandalizes his keepers, who have taught all the others to reserve that salute solely for the King. Were he not himsel too royal to be whipped, I dare say that this merry pachyderm might soon be taught to recognize the honor reserved to royalists. White animals of all kinds—albino accidents—seem to be rather frequent in Siam, and the people of all grades have a sort of religious feeling of respect toward them. White monkeys and white magpies are kept by the nobles in rich costly cages. The donezes or priests salute a white cock which they may meet in their walks, when they would not salute a prince on like occasions.

Dancing Presbyterians.

New York Sun.

Mr. Heber Donaldson, a member of the Presbyterian church at Emlenton, in Pennsylvania, was last April cited before the Session on the charge of having "engaged in dancing on several occasions, contrary to the law and usage" of the denomination. He was found guilty of the offence, and unanimously suspended from the communion until he gave satisfactory evidence of repentance.

But Mr. Donaldson did not repent. He defended his course in dancing as entirely proper, and consistent with Scriptural teaching and example. When he appealed to the Clarion Presbytery from the action of the Session, however, his appeal was not sustained, only one member voting in his favor, to twenty-two against him. The Presbytery declared that "the general sentiment of the Church has been always opposed to promiscuous dancing, as opposed to the Word of God and the best interests of the Church." It further said that "the General Assembly has many times condemned the practice, and warned professing Christians against indulging in such amusement."

Mr. Donaldson then carried his case up to the Synod of Erie, but there also the decision was against him. Though twenty of the members voted in his favor, seventy-three refused to sustain the appeal, on the ground that the action of the church and Session "was in accordance with the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, the deliverances of the General Assembly, and the teachings of the Word of God." But Mr. Donaldson is not yet discouraged. He has taken an appeal to the General Assembly, which meets at Springfield, Ill., next May.

It is very doubtful whether that body will promptly and definitively decide his case. The question involved is one of a sort which such bodies usually avoid. Yet there is no doubt that in past years the Assembly has specifically denounced dancing as unbecoming a Christian and as contrary to the precepts of Scripture. If it takes up Mr. Donaldson's case at all, it cannot do otherwise than sustain the action of the inferior bodies, unless it is prepared to make a new rule regarding dancing, and throw overboard its past deliverances concerning the amusement.

It is known that there is little heed paid nowdays to the repeated utterances of the General Assemby against dancing, especially among fashionable Presbyterians. Presbyterian young men and maidens in New York, for instance, do not hesitate to take part in what are called square and round dances at small and large entertainments, at public balls, and at private germans. Neither do their parents refrain from giving entertainmints of which dancing, "promiscuous dancing," is the chief feature. If, therefore, the condemnation of the General Assembly was not scouted by the clergy and laity both, very many of the leading members of the fashionable Presbyterian church here would be shut out from the communion as Mr. Donaldson has been. They have acted and will continue to act contrary to the "constitution of the Presbyterian Church, the deliverances of the General Assembly," and what the latter has declared to be "the teachings of the word of God." Of that there can be no doubt. The Presbyterian record is plainly and stongly against dancing.

Tue offences charged against Mr. Donaldson are indeed light as compared with those of many fashionable Presbyterians in New York. It seems that he went to a neighboring village with a party to go up for a sleigh ride only. The dance was an afterthought. Moreover, it occured at a temperance hotel, and lasted only an hour and a half. Besides, there were "five Presbyterians and three Methodists in the party," which contained, all told, only eighteen people, "as respectable as Borough of Emlenton possesses." On another occasion he danced a few quadrilles at a "select party at our hall or opera house." It was "in no sense a ball. There were no refreshments, and we kept no late hours." Mr. Donaldson also declared that while he is no devotee of dancing, that he "has become a lover of it." The probability, nay, the certainty, must be that he is a very indifferent dancer, for perfection in that gracefull art is only attained by much practice. He "never took a dancing lesson," and is able only to walk through a quadrille with the help of the calls of the figures by the fiddler, after the fashions prevalling in the country.

Yet Mr. Donaldson is condemned and ex-communicated, with the approval of Session and Synod, while fashionable Presbyterians in New York dance not only occasionally, but also almost nightly during the gay season. Nor are they content with the old quadrilles. They think them stupid, and their feet move only to the measures of the waltz or galop, or they follow the leader through the mysterious movements of the german. Moreover, refreshments are served at the parties and balls they frequent, champagne is drunk by men and women both, and the entertainments are only just opening at the early hour at which Mr. Donaldson and his friends retired from their dances at the temperance hotel and at the opera house, where not even an ice was given to the heated revellers.

No wonder, therefore, that the excommunicated member of the Emlenton church cries out against the injustice from which he suffers. If he deserves punishment, let the ecclesiastical rod be applied to the dancing Presbyterians of New York. What is wicked in the country is wicked in town.

Mr. Donaldson, in his published defence, argues that the condemnation of dancing by the General Assembly is not a rule requiring to be enforced in the churches, but that it is only uttered as an admonition. Perhaps the point is well taken. Yet it cannot be denied that he and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other Presbyterians indulge in an amusement which the high ecclesiastical tribunal of their Church has again and again pronounced to be "entirely unscriptural, eminently and exclusively of this world, and improper and injurious for professing Christians," and as belonging to a class of diversions "which are calculated to awaken thoughts and feelings inconsistent with the seventh commandment, as explained by our Saviour."

Let the General Assembly next May tell us definitively what are its present views regarding dancing. We ought to know whether, in its opinion, the dancing Presbyterians are behaving in away unbecoming Christians, or whether they are pursuing only an innocent diversion. One thing is certain. If an attempt is successfully made all along the line to prohibit dancing, the fashionable Presbyterian churches will close very many of their richest members, and their proportion of young people will fall off greatly.

A Pleasure Only Allowed Men.

Philadelphia Times.

One of the strangest accusations against the young woman who was arrested in New York the other day for wearing boys' clothes was that she made love to the girls. Making love to the girls is a very nice thing to do, and nearly everybody has done a little something in that line. The girls themselves rather like it, and it comes so natural for a young man to do it that it is little wonder that as soon as the girl found herself in trousers she should go off and make love to somebody. Unfortunately, however, she made love to a detective's girl, and he got jealous. That is what brought on the troubles of the young woman in trousers; it has brought a great many young men into trouble. If—but it is merely a waste of time to undertake to give advice on this subject. Boys and girls will do it, and it isn't regulated by any rules of common sense. If it were there wouldn't be half so much fun in it.

JOCOSITIES.

Why is a dog's tail a very great novelty?—because no one saw it before.

The man who has never uttered an untruth may lie at the point of death.

What fruit does a newly-married son plemost resemble?—a green pear.

When a couple make up their mind to get married it may be called a tie vote.

A proper remedy for a young lady who is short of stature is to get spliced as soon as possible.

Biblical student—Of course Ruth wanted a beau, but no one has been able to determine why she chose such a Boss she did.

What is the difference between an old tramp and a feather bed? There is a material difference. One is hard up and the other is soft down.

"How's business been with you, Brown?" asked his friend Pinery. "Not very lively," said Brown. "But you have made something, I suppose?" "Oh, yes; I made an assignment."

A member of a London club was standing on the club house steps when a gentleman came up to him and asked him if there was a gentleman with one eye named Walker in the club. "I don't know," was the answer. "What was the name of his other eye?"

He slipped quietly in at the door, but catching sight of an inquiring face over the stair rail, said: "Sorry so late, my dear; could'nt get a car before." "So the cars were full, too," said the lady, and further remarks were unnecessary.

Her lips were like the leaves, he said,
By autumn crimson tinted;
Some people autumn leaves preserve
By pressing them, and she hinted;
The meaning of the gentle hint
The lever did discern,
And so he clasped her round the neck
And glued his lips to her'n!

One of our friends advertised for a serving man, and the next day appeared a stout person of grave air, wearing enormous blue spectacles. "Have you weak eyes?" said our friend. "No, sir," said the applicant, "but I scour pots and things so thoroughly that the glitter of them hurts my sight."

Boston Courier—A young lady was noticed by her mother to be fondling and kissing a pet kitten. "Why, Mary, you have kissed that kitten more in five minutes than you have me in five years." "Don't you know why I had rather kiss the kitten than you, mother?" "No, my child." "You havn't got whiskers."

A small specimen of male humanity in a Springfield Sunday-school, lately undertook to memorize a remark of Solomon, but recited it in this way: "A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish son is just like his mother." A little girl in the same school rendered the golden text in this fashion: "Be ye homely as I am homely."

"Do you think, mamma," said a little one, "that Uncle Reuben is a good man?" "Why, my child, he is the best of all my brothers, and an excellent man." And will he go to heaven?" "I think so, my child. Why do you ask?" Oh, nothing much," replied the child, waking from a sort of reverie; "I was thinking what a homely angel he'd make."

The other evening a suburban debating society struggled with the question, "Is woman conducive to man's happiness?" After hearning the argument on both sides, the President rendered his decision according to the evidence, that "Woman can be conducive to man's happiness, but it fan't aften that she is." The case goes to a higher court on exceptions.

Mr. Ragbag was only twenty-three when his eldest son was born. We remember the day well. We congratulated him; but he didn't seem very jolly. Not but what it was a fine boy, and Ragbag was wealthy; so a family was no burden to him. But he said, "Good Lord, old friend, just think of it. Here at the age of twenty-three I've got to begin setting a good example!"

The Rev. Arthur Annicessed, of Utica, is a disciple of Wilde, and pronounced by his lady parishoners a very zephyr of poetic piety. His preaching is very delicate. Last Sunday he read a portion of sacred writ detailing a rehearsal of Jonah's submarine adventures. "We come now to Jonah," said Arthur, "who passed three days and three nights in the whale's—ahem—society."

Love in Chicago: "You must kiss me twice in the very same place, George, or I can never be your bride." "Are you certain of this, Myrtle? Is there no appeal from the decision?" "None whatever," answered the girl. Looking love into Myrtle's deep blue eyes, George bent over and kissed the sunny haired beauty on the right cheek, just aft of where a chunk of gum lay silently "And if I don't kiss you again we must part for ever?" he asked. "Yes," replied Myrtle. Then good evening," he said, in cold, cruel tones. "You have unwittingly released me from my vows," and with a hoarse, piratical laugh, he jumped over the front gate and was gone.

A sad affair: He was a proud old Pennsplvanian, and when Evangeline approached him on the subject of her marriage with young Augustus DeCourcy, he turned pale with anger, while the presperation stood out like soap bubbles on his high patrician brow. "Father," she pleaded, "there is nothing against him; he is of a good family; he is industrious; he never drinks nor chews nor smokes nor frequents billiard saloons, he has never been in jail." "No, but he ought to have been," fiercely exclaimed the pallid and trembling aristocrat. "This very morning I learned that he once held a position in the Philadelphia Tax Office." The fair girl, uttering a cry of horror, fell in a fit at his feet, and Augustus DeCourcey moved to Ohio.

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant-looking Irishman, and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant, they were about to go into the next car, when Patrick arose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies, with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, to accept it. "Niver mind that," said the gallant Hibernian. "I'd ride upon a cow-catcher to New York any time for a smile from such jintlemanly ladies."

By Telegraph.

A Panama dispatch says:

Intelligence has just reached here of an appalling earthquake in Costa Rica. Advices thus far received state that four towns have been destroyed. These are Alajuela, Sanramon, Grecia and Heridia. In Alajuela alone, several thousand lives were lost. Those left alive there are homeless.

The loss of life has been something fearful. Thousands of inhabitants are swallowed, and the destruction of property is widespread.

From a Memphis dispatch:

The breaks on the Mississippi and Tennessee, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, have not yet been repaired, and passengers on all three routes have to be transferred. All the lines expect to be running through trains without interruption by Wednesday at latest.

Mrs. F. A. Reynolds, a widow, aged 45 years, employed in the Cleveland hospital for the insane, drowned herself early this morning in a small creek running through the asylum grounds. About two years ago she removed from Vermont to Oberlin, where she attended college. Morbid sensitiveness appears to have been the cause of taking her own life. Mrs. Reynolds left a package addressed to be expressed to Miss Emma A. Hyde, Grand Isle, Vermont, and the following note dated Saturday, to be mailed:

MY DEAR EMMA: I send you a few books I have here, and a little money. I know that to you, too, life must often seem dreary and death better. To me it has become insupportable longer. I know that suicide is murder, but God has abandoned me, and it matters little now what I do. I have tried to pray since I have been here, but could not. Do not mourn for me, dear; but stand in your own lot and be strong. Have all the charity you can for me. Affectionately, F. A. REYNOLDS.

The water where the body was found was only three feet deep. She attended church Sunday, and taught a class in Sunday-school. uring the three months she had been at the asylum she often appeared melancholy, and spoke gloomily of her past life, as if it had been one of sorrow and struggle against adversity.

A Boston dispatch:

Sarah E. Howe, the President of the woman's bank known as Ladies' Deposit, which proved a swindle in October, 1880, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Mr. Vennor says: "I would warn New York and the contiguous seaboard, also the Middle States and possibly Newfoundland and the maritime provinces of the approach of a storm period on the 18th and 19th of the present month, probably with heavy rains and high winds in the former section, an' wind, snow and rainfalls in the latter."

The Czar, on receiving General Skobeleff, said: "I am displeased with you. You doubtless wished to glorify Russia. Look at the results obtained. Before your speech Russia enjoyed certain authority in Europe. Now you see her forsaken, Austria irritated, and France distant. Gladstone has his hands tied, and the Russophobist-English party triumphs at finding a foundation on which to base its invectives against what it regards as the bellicose disposition and grasping tendencies of Russia."

The Times' dispatch from St. Petersburg, says the Minister of War told Skobeleff that he was recalled for a breach of discipline, in creating disturbance and excitement abroad. General Ignatieff told Skobeleff that the Czar had nothing in particular to say to him.

A Berlin dispatch says "General Skobeleff delivered an address to a number of Russian officers, stating that the best Russian is the Czar. Europe knows, he said, what he thinks on the Slav question. His recall was only a new humiliation proceeding from the man who, with blood and iron, had founded an Empire which must be destroyed by Russian blood and iron.

MacLean, the Queen's assailant, has been committed for trial on the charge of high treason. MacLean, on being arraigned, said he would reserve his defense. He declined to cross examine witnesses. His interests were watched by a solicitor. The evidence given was merely a repetition of what is already known concerning his attempt on the life of the Queen. It was overwhelming, and confirmed the statement that his pistol was sufficiently elevated when he fired for the ball to have struck her Majesty.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says it is feared in official circles that war between Russia and Austria is inevitable. The question of calling out the reserve is being seriously discussed. It has at least been decided in principle that some preparatory measures should be taken. The exaggerated apprehensions of the palace party cause them to look favorably on an alliance with Austria.

A Lynn, Mass., dispatch:

The boiler in Goodwin Bros.' shoe factory exploded, leveling the building, and killing several men. The fire department was quickly called out, and immediately went to work to remove the debris from the end of the building near Exchange street. One poor fellow, badly mangled, was taken out. His first words were, "There are more in there." Soon after the dead body of John Moore, the engineer, terribly crushed, was recovered. Half an hour after another body was found. Four men, who usually came to work at 6 o'clock every morning, are missing.

The Times-Star special says the steam tow-boat Ætna exploded her boilers at three o'clock in the Great Kanawha river, three miles above Point Pleasant. Dunc Anderson, of Pomeroy, a colored fireman, was killed, and Captian Henderson and several others were severely injured. The steamer took fire and burned to the water's edge.

The Times-Star special reports that the steamer Sidney bust her steam pipe below Ravenswood, W. Va. Two persons were killed and fifteen wounded. Their names are not given.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March, 8th.

SENATE.—The bill for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic was briefly considered, and laid aside. The Chinese immigration bill was discussed at length but without final action.

HOUSE.—Amendments to the rules of the House were reported from the Committee on Rules. A bill was passed appropriating $200,000 to buy the Fredman's Bank at Washington; also the Senate bill authorizing the the payment of $7,500 in aid of the Army of the Cumberland monument to President Garfield. The Senate polygamy bill was taken up, and pending the decision of the point of order that the bill must go to the committee of the whole, the Hous adjourned.

THURSDAY, March, 9th.

SENATE.—Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted. The alcoholic liq mission bill was discussed. The Chinese immigration bill was passed—yeas 29, nays 15

HOUSE.—A number of bills were reported to the Committee of the Whole. The agricultural appropriation bill, with amendments, considerably increasing the amounts appropriated, especially for the distribution of seeds, was passed.

FRIDAY, March, 10th.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to use Government vessels in aid of sufferers by the floods. The alcoholic liquor commission bill, providing for a commission of seven persons, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 14. The Bayard tariff bill was taken up and informally laid aside. Mr Vorhees introduced a bill appropriating $125,000 for the improvement of the Wabash river.

HOUSE.—The Senate resolution above mentioned, was adopted. A few private bills were passed. At an evening session, seventy-seven pension bills were passed. Both houses adjourned 'till Monday.

MONDAY, March, 13th.

SENATE.—After the usual routine business, the tariff commission bill was taken up and discussed. An executive session of three hours was held.

HOUSE—A bill to establish a railway bridge right of way over the Mississippi at a point in Wisconsin was passed. The army appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $29,198,360. A number of new bills were introduced. Several hours were spent in filibustering to prevent a vote on the Senate bill to punish polygamy in Utah, pending which a recess was taken.

TUESDAY, March 14th.

SENATE—A joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the floods, was passed. The post-office appropriation bill was considered without action.

HOUSE—The Senate anti-polygamy bill was passed without amendment—yeas 199, nays 42. The anti-Chinese bill substituting that of the Senate for that of the House was taken up and discussed, without action.

The Marriage of Relations.

Alexander Dumas, in his "Memoirs of Louis XV and His Court," presents the following observations upon this subject, which are worthy the attention of law givers:

"Among men, marriage between persons too nearly related is one cause of the decay of individuals. Heroes founded all the great nations, and weak men ended them. Look at Henry III, the last of the Valois; look at Gaston, the last of the Medici; look at Cardinal York, the last of the Stuarts; look at Charles IX, the last of the Hapsburgs.

This first cause of the deterioration of races—namely, the intermarriages which are observed in all the families whose descendants we have just mentioned—is more perceptible among the Bourbons than in any other family, because nowhere else have these family alliances been more common. In fact the blood which reigned in France was considered so precious, so great, so sacred that it ought not to mingle with any inferior blood among the nobility: so that in obedience to this prejudice that the royal families of Europe should ally themselves only with their relations, the house of Bourbon was obliged to confine their marriages to the Houses of Florence, Savoy, Austria and Spain.

Thus, for instance, in going back from Louis XV to Henry IV and Mary de Medicis, Henry IV was the great-grandfather of Louis XV in five different lines, and Mary de Medicis his great-grandmother in five different lines.

Thus, in going back to Phillip III and to Margaret of Austria, Phillip III is his great-great-grandfather in three lines and Margaret of Austria his great-great-grandmother in three lines.

Thus, of the thirty-two great-great-grandfathers and great-great-grandmothers of Louis XV, we find six persons of the house of Bourbon, five of the house of Medicis, eleven of the house of Austria-Hapsburg, three of the house of Savoy, three of the house of Lorraine, two of the house of Bavaria, a prince of the Stuart family and a Danish princess.

The importance and value that a good orchard attaches to the farm can scarcely be over estimated; not only in a moral and refining influence, making the farmer and his sons proud of their calling, but behind this a continual and increasing cash income better and more reliable than a life insurance policy; besides, the satisfaction of plucking fruit direct from trees, all our own, ripe, clean and healthy, is pleasure not easily overestimated.

THE CROCUSES.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

Bright, yellow crocuses, last year
She was still here
And watched you growing,
Now scattered on her grave ye rest
Just o'er her breast,
Unknown, unknowing.

Ye must die ere set of sun,
Ere growth hath won
Its full completeness;
Yet busy bees are round you rife,
For all your life
Like her's, was sweetness.

A TEXAS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Searching for a Spindle, Shanked, Goggle Eyed Prodigal Son.

Galveston News.

A tall woman, wearing a sun-bonnet, came into the office of the chief of police, and, sitting down hard on the end of a bench, wiped her nose, snapped her eyes at the chief, and asked, in a voice that reminded one of the sharpening of a saw:

"Be you the galoot what locks folks up?"

"I regret to say that I am occasionally obliged to resort to such extreme measures with refractory persons."

"I know that: but be you the galoot?"

"Yes, madam."

"Why didn't you say so when I asked you?"

"I did."

"You didn't, sir; and if you don't treat me like a lady, I'll fold you up and sit down on you," and she snapped her eyes some more like a terrier.

"What do you want?" asked the official, looking as if he needed reinforcements right away, and plenty of them.

"I want that dirty little whelp what married my darter. I want to talk to him on business, but he evades me. If I could only get a chance to caress him once more!" and she breathed hard and gritted her teeth, until the official felt in his pocket for a police whistle.

"What did he do?"

"He told my darter that he would give 320 acres of land, with a gold mine on it, to anybody who would ampertate my jaw with a boot-jack. He said my mouth was like the gate at the Fair Grounds."

"He means, I suppose, it was never shut, I don't see how he came to make such a ridiculous comparison as that. Did you ever remonstate with him?"

"You bet I did. I drawed him across the kitchen table by the hair with one hand, while I basted him with a long-handled skillet, and you should have heard him calling me 'mother darling' and 'pet,' but Providence was agin me. His ear gave way, and he lit out before I could reason with him any more. Just as like as not we will never meet again," and she sighed heavily.

"Be calm, madam; do not excite yourself too much."

"I am calm. I like to talk about these family secrets. It calls up sacred recollections. It makes me think of my darter's fust husband. It was real fun to remonstrate with him. His har didn't give. He was game. He sassed back, but, Lord! what a time they had holding tne inquest. That was at Arkansas, before I moved to Galveston. There was some of his remains in one corner of the yard, a few more remains hanging on the fence and there was right peart of him wrapped around the axe-handle. The jury knew me, so they brought in a verdict of justifiable suicide, or homicide, or something like that. And now to think of this pesky little worthless, spindle-shanked, goggle-eyed whelp getting clear off, excepting a few pounds of har. I want you to find him for me. You can know him by the brands I made on him with the hot skillet. Wanted to ampertate my jaw, the little brassy whelp! Said my mouth was like a gate, did he?"

The official said he would hunt for him and let her know. As she went out, she snapped her eyes significently at the official, and remarked:

"You had better find that prodigal son, or thar'll be music at these headquarters."

A New Mormon Temple.

Pioche Record.

The construction of the Grand Temple of Worship now being erected by the Mormon Church at Manti, Utah, is being pushed ahead with as large a force of workmen as convenience will permit, and the walls of the building are beginning to loom up and are covered with scaffolding and derricks. We learn from Mr. D. Wilken, who has just returned from a trip out in the Manti country, that the temple is being constructed of white limestone. The building is situated on top of a mountain, a spur of the Wasatch range, that extends out in the town of Manti, and is called by the people of Utah the Mountain of the Lord. The foundation of the temple is sixty-three feet above the level of the road, and is set in solid rock; the top of the mountain having been excavated and removed, making it level, is 95 feet in width and 272 in length. From the ground to the square will be 82 feet in height. There will be two towers erected, one at the east and the other at the west corner of the building. The tower at the east corner will be 179 feet in height, while that of the west corner will be 10 feet lower, or 169 feet in height. They are 30 feet square at the base. There are four terrace walls around the mountain in front of the temple, which will average about 17 feet in height and are about 900 feet in length, and in all contain about 2,400 cords of rock as at present built, and 55,000 yards of debris has been excavated and hauled away. The stairway from the road to the upper terrace is 63 feet, and will contain 132 stone steps, 16 feet in width. In back of the terrace will be filled with rich soil, to the top of the stone-work, and trees and shrubbery planted, and the tops of the terraces are to be ornamented by neatly-dressed and cut stone, and statues will be placed at various and appropriate places. The water to supply the temple will be brought in wooden pipes from a spring situated about a mile and a quarter east of the temple, back in the mountains, and has a fall of 79 feet to the reservoir, and 188 feet from the reservoir to the lower terrace. The whole side of the mountain is to be planted with trees and flowers, and the crystal stream poured forth by the little spring, as it winds its way down the side of the mountain, will travel from root to root, quenching their thirst, thus assisting the trees to produce their foliage in the spring, the flowers to bloom and the grass to grow. The building of the temple was first commenced five years ago, and has been worked on ever since, and it is expected that it will be in such condition in about three years that it can be used, but it is estimated that it will take fully five years to complete the building. The building will be fifty feet in height, and the excavation at the east end for the basement is about forty-six feet in depth. Mr. Folsom is the architect, and as to his skill and ability as an architecturalist, the Manti Temple will speak for years after he has passed from the face of the earth. It was President Young's intention when he ordered the erection of the temple that it should be the grandest and most imposing structure erected on the American continent, and all indications point to such being the case.

Trade, Industrial and Farm Notes.

The number of sheep in Kansas has increased 200 fold within the last two years, and the wool clip this year will not fall short of 10,000,000 pounds.

Professor Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has 1 000 different grasses and clovers growing, each in a separate bed, in the garden at the College.

A Liverpool circular says that nearly 900,000 barrels of American apples have been received there this winter, and that good fruit is always salable and the demand almost without limit.

Mr. W. W. Dunham, North Paris, Mo., who has forty kinds of grapes under cultivation, mentions Eumelan, Salem, Delaware, Brighton and Lady as among those to be "especially commended for superior quality."

A trial was made last season in Scotland to test the feeding value of an acre of cabbage compared with an acre of Swedish turnips for fattening sheep, and it was found that the cabbages were worth nearly $30 the most.

Soda, which is now imported at a cost of from $52 to $55, can be taken from the soda lakes of Wyoming and placed in the Eastern markets at a cost not exceeding $25 per ton. The Wyoming soda is chemically purer tnan the imported, and of practical inexhaustibility.

In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, last season, one farmer sold his two-acres' yield of tobacco for $1,112; cost of labor, etc., $212; net profit, $900. Another farmer realized $430 an acre from three and a half acres, and another $550 an acre from one and a half acres. They think it pays.

Late estimates indicate that nearly a million acres of French vineyards have been turned to other uses, and that more than two-thirds of the remainder are more or less affected by the phylloxera. Everywhere in the wine districts windlasses are at work tearing up the shrivelled and blackened stalks of the vines to be carried away for firewood.

About 6,000,000 pounds of evaporated apples are at present exported to Europe annually. The fruit is sliced into pieces one-sixteenth of an inch in thicknes, and then exposed to the fumes of sulphur instead of drying in the sun. After drying, it is nearly as white as when first cut. The evaporated apples now sell for fifteen cents per pound in European markets.

Out of 157,588,521, the number of cattle estimated to be in the world, 35,907,791, including all kinds, were in this country at the taking of the last census. Out of 382,783 015 sheep we had 51,183,003 head. Out of 81,990,330 hogs we had 43,688,671, which would place the United States as the foremost hog country in the world, with more than one-half of the grand total.

Statistics show that the annual consumption of eggs in the United States is about 10,600,000 barrels. The poultry marketed or consumed is estimated at 680,000,000 pounds, at $68,000,000, and yet there are some that say that chickens don't pay them anyhow. If this is so, some one must be loosing money in disposing of the vast amount of chickens and eggs consumed in the United States.

It seems by the New York Produce Exchange that 8,000 barrels of eggs are sold weekly in that city, or about $4,000 000 worth in a year. Say 200,000,000 eggs, every one of which represents a day's work for some industrious hen. When the value of the chickens, ducks and game used in market is added to this the majestic dimensions of the poultry interests just begin to appear. The poultry and dairy business are most profitably carried on together, and in the North-western States the poultry product is valued at about one-third the dairy product. According to the estimates before the Northwestern Dairyman's Association the value of dairy products in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota last year was over $86,000 000, and the chickens produced $25,000,000.

Swine, as well as the finer animals, do far better if wisely and regularly fed than if served in the usual careless and wholesale way. In illustration of this, note the following experiment in feeding, made by a California farmer: On the 1st of December, 1880, he penned fourteen shoats, having a combined weight of 1,190 pounds. During the three months following he fed them 1,497 pounds of barley, boiled whole. In addition to this he gave them the skimmed milk from four cows and the house slops; and in connection with the feed about four pounds of charcoal a week. At the end of three months there was a gain of 1,700 pounds. The fact is not stated, but the natural inference is that the feed was judiciously administered, as well as carefully prepared, or so satisfactory results could hardly have been accomplished.

Married Under Difficulties.

Newport (R. I.) Mercury.

The rigorous Marriage law of Rhode Island, which has now been in operation six months, is an excellent statute, but it sometimes puts parties who propose matrimony to no end of vaxation in complying with its requirements. An incident that occurred this week illustrates this. A young man of legal age proposed to be united in wedlock to a miss of 20. The minister had informed the bridegroom-elect that all it was necessary for him to do was to file the usual intention at the City Clerk's office. The marriage was to occur on Tuesday evening, and in the morning of that day the young man appeared at the office and filled out the blank. The age of the lady was put at 20, and the City Clerk informed him that the writen consent of the father must be furnished. Here was a dilemma. The father dwells in New Brunswick, Can., and the marriage was to occur that evening. The license could not be issued, but a reception was set down for that evening, and a postponement could not be thought of. The City Clerk suggested that a reception be held, and that next morning the young folks could go to Fall River, Mass., or Stonington Conn., to be married. The reception was accordingly held on Tuesday evening, according to programme, and on Wednesday morning the interested parties proceeded to Fall River, where they were duly married. The Massachusetts law places the legal age of a woman at 18 years, and so the young woman of 20 could be married without the formal consent of the far-away parent, although there was no doubt about his willingness to welcome the young man as his son-in-law.

The Coming Encampment.

[Indianapolis News.]

It is proposed that the Indiana Legion and the Knights Templars of this city and State unite in a grand encampment on the fair grounds the coming summer. Committees from both bodies have consulted together, and many of the details are already arranged. Raper Commandery originally intended to celebrate June 24, but the idea was suggested of uniting with the State militia, and forming an encampment on a large scale. To further this intention, a committee consisting of N. R. Ruckle, J. W. Smith, A. H. Brown, Albert Gall, John Pendergast, J. T. Brush, Isaac Thalman, J. D. Steep, and H. S. Watson was appointed to confer with a committee from the Mercantile association and Adjutant General Carnahan. General Carnahan is now in the south, and will, if possible, make arrangements with the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, and the Porter Rifles of Nashville, to spend several days here during the encampment, which will probably be held from June 31 to July 5. Numerous other companies will be present, and it is the intention to make the entire occasion worthy of the nation holiday (July 4), and of Masonic anniversaries.

An Astonishing Bill of Fare.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The Americans set a better table for the working man than any other nation on the face of the earth. The bill of fare includes personal liberty, civil rights, self-government, free schools, social recognition, cheap lands, unparalled opportunities for improvement of his condition in life, varied industries, and a multitude of other advantages not elsewhere enjoyed.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

Something New under the Sun.

THE HOUSEHOLD GROCERY PACKAGE

Will please every household which tries it. Your Grocer will show it to you; examine it. Nothing in it but *just what you want.* The goods would cost you *double the money,* bought in the retail way. If your dealer does not keep the "Household Package," order from us a *Circular* and a *Sample of the Goods,* sent free by mail.

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO.,
CHICAGO.

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

THE HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE CHEST.

Is just what you want! Your druggist will show it to you. Every household needs it; you will pay twice the money and get less, somewhere else. The Chest will please you. Circular with full description of contents mailed free to any address if your Druggist does not have it on hand.

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO.,
CHICAGO.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

REED'S

GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practice or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 12th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June [illegible].—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. [illegible] '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

The First Mormon Sermon.

The first Mormon preacher was a man named Aldrich. I heard his first sermon, says a correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune. When he got up in the school-house he said that he would not preach the new gospel unless Gabriel blowed his horn as a sign that he endorsed his views. Just then a loud blast of a horn was heard, and then he began his preaching. The horn business had a peculiar effect upon some of the congregation, and as it sounded night after night, just before he preached, many of the ignorant were converted. I was only a schoolboy then, but myself and other schoolboys determined to watch the place where the sound came from, and in a grove of trees, not far from the school-house, we found the Gabriel up a tree, with a fish-horn under his coat. We made him come down and found him to be a worthless fellow whom Smith had hired to toot for him.

One day when Aldrich was preaching, he blew his horn, and a lot of old women came out, thinking the fish and clam wagon was coming. We exposed the horn trick, and it was the laughing-stock of the town. We used to tell the man to get a horn that was not a fish-horn, so that the people need not rush out expecting clams.

The most astonishing thing about the matter was, that although the fraud was fully exposed, and the man who played the part of Gabriel was caught dozens of times behind hedges and out-buildings, blowing his old horn for Aldrich to preach from, there were lots of people who believed that the religion was the only true religion, and plenty people joined the church, and even gave up all their property to it.

* * *

Brooklyn Eagle: "By-the-way, we think we have discovered the original of that dialogue between Capt. Corcoran and sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. Grattan was once asked, by a religious friend. "Do you say your prayers?" "Never," replied the great Irish orator. "What, never?" said his horrified examiner. "Well, hardly ever," answered Grattan.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.
OVER 3000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DR BRINKERHOFF IN FOUR YEARS
CURE WARRANTED.
FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
And an ornament for your house, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

School Reports

AUBURN SCHOOLS.

Report of Auburn public schools for the month ending March 3, 1882.

FIRST AND SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS:

No. pupils enrolled	78
No. belonging	75
No. withdrawn	3
Average daily attendance	58
Per cent. of attendance	77
No. absent unexcused	5
No. half days absence	14
No. neither absent nor tardy	12

Priscilla Coder.

FIRST AND SECOND PRIMARY:

No. enrolled	86
No. belonging	86
Average daily attendance	68
Per cent. of attendance	80
No. half days absence unexcused	3
No. neither absent nor tardy	14

Lilly McTighe.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE:

No. enrolled	88
No. belonging	76
No. withdrawn	12
Average attendance	55
Per cent. of attendance	74
No. neither tardy nor absent	15

Letitia Coats.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE:

No. enrolled	53
No. withdrawn	7
No. belonging	46
Average daily attendance	44
Per cent. of attendance	95
No. half days absence unexcused	5
No. pupils absent unexcused	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	12

L. E. Clark.

GRAMMAR:

No. enrolled	43
No. belonging	42
No. withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	38
Per cent. of attendance	90
No. half days absence unexcused	00
No. pupils absent unexcused	00
No. neither absent nor tardy	4

C. A. Dugan.

HIGH SCHOOL:

No. pupils enrolled	45
No. belonging	43
No. withdrawn	2
Average daily attendance	34
Per cent. of attendance	86
No. half days absence unexcused	10
No. pupils absent unexcused	2
No. neither tardy nor absent	14

W. P. Myers,
M. W. Harrison,

CONSOLIDATED REPORT:

No. pupils enrolled	393
No. withdrawn	25
No. belonging	368
Average daily attendance	297
Per cent. of attendance	84
No. half days absence unexcused	32
No. pupils absent unexcused	9
No. neither tardy nor absent	71

W. P. Myers, Principal.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Report of school number four for the month ending March 3, 1882. Number enrolled 26. Scholars neither tardy nor absent: Clara Freeman, Lean Robbins, Miles Osbun, Bentie Lawhead, Marion Osbun and Queana Lawhead.

The friends will please accept my thanks for their acts of kindness shown me during my stay with them.

J. B. Scott.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Report of Pleasant View school for the month ending March 10, 1882. Names of pupils neither tardy nor absent: Charley Smith, Perry Ober, Oscar Wiant, Perry Ervin, Wilber Hawver, Etta Ober, Mary Ling, Willie Keeler. Enrollment, 29; average, 20.

Spring work has interfered with my average. J. A. Quince.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Report for the month ending March 15. Number pupils enrolled, 40; average daily attendance, 39. Pupils neither tardy nor absent: David Henney, Wm. Birtnet, Ezra Hartman, Spencer Bair, Cora Bair, Florence Bair and Irvin Bair. Oron Bair, Teacher.

* * *

—A Saginaw man Thursday pleaded guilty to driving his horse faster than six miles and hour, and paid $5 fine. That puts us in mind of another Saginaw man who drove what he considered a fast horse, and one day he got a friend to complain on him for fast driving and then pleaded guilty and paid the fine. Being asked why he did that he said it would add $100 to the value of his horse to have it reported that he was arrested for fast driving. "But why did you plead guilty?" "Well, the fact is I was d—nably afraid it couldn't be proved by anybody else!"—Saginaw Courier.

* * *

Mrs. Daniel Webster, who died recently of pneumonia at New Rochelle, N. Y., had lately celebrated her 84th birthday. She became the wife of the great statesman in December, 1829. In appearance Mrs. Webster was tall proportioned, with a forehead high and broad and eyes dark and full. Her once brown hair was thickly spread with gray. The remaining members of the family are the children of her daughter Julia, Samuel Appleton, and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte.

Not a Minister.

AN AMUSING ADVENTURE OF A DRUMMER.

An Arkansas paper tells a story on John A. Meeks, a traveling man for Weil & Brother, of St. Louis. He had just stepped off a train at a small town in the southern part of the state, when he was accosted by a countryman, who asked, deferentially, "What is your name, please?"

"Meeks."

"Well, Brother Meeks, I am here with a spring-wagon, and at your service. Are you ready to go now? Where is your baggage?"

Meeks did not question the man who had addressed him, supposing him to be a merchant of the village not far distant. He had been wondering if any means of transportation would be within reach, and considered himself fortunate in securing a spring-wagon. The trip to the village was mainly characterized by silence. The driver made one or two allusions to religious matters, which Meeks answered laconically. When the spring-wagon arrived at the village, Meeks was driven to the residence of a prominent citizen, Mr. George Young, where an excellent supper was waiting. Mr. Young and his family were delighted to see the young man. Young laughingly alluded to the large trunks of his guest, remarking that the old saddle-bag days were over. Meeks smiled over a chicken bone, and affably agreed with his host.

After supper the party repaired to the parlor, where miscellaneous conversation, tempered by a religious tone, was engaged in. Finally Mr. Young, handing Meeks a Bible, requested him to read a certain chapter, which the young man did. Then Young, clearing his throat at one of the children, and nodding to another, remarked:

"Brother Meggs, lead us in prayer."

"Meggs, the deuse!" exclaimed Meeks, "My name isn't Meggs. What in thunder does all this mean, anyway? I am a St. Louis drummer—"

"What!" exclaimed Young; "Are you not the man who was sent here to preach for us to-morrow?"

"I am sent here to sell you goods, but hanged if I'll preach for anybody."

A rap at the door interrupted the conversation. A young man, fatigued and muddy, entered and introduced himself as Preacher Meggs. The mistake was then explained. The driver of the spring-wagon had taken the wrong man. Poor Meggs "hoofed" it seven miles.

* * *

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

* * *

—Good school shoes for spring wear cheap, at the Boot up-side Down. 10-3t.

* * *

—The Burch plow runs light 10-4t

Commissioners' Allowances

LIST OF ALLOWANCES MADE BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AT THEIR MARCH SESSION, 1882.

EXPENSE OF POOR:

A B Matthews	$ 20 00	S Reinoehl	$ 24 75
D J Swartz	261 00	J L Kindig	31 70
Jarvis Porter	5 00	Anna Dile	9 50
W H Kiblinger	28 70	M Houston & Co	3 25
J & J A Shull	23 19	H W Coburn	11 00
Geo Wagoner	6 10	J Kahn & Co	54 23
McQuiston & R	23 50	Mary Doab	31 46
J Emanuel	43 25	Emma Testison	5 00
V M Swartz	10 00	Daniel Tomlinson	20 66
J A Provines	1 05	Charles Imus	1 25
E Webb	7 46	J E Tohmson	3 50
Miller & Getrost	48 47	J S Ridge	3 00
D A Sebring	2 50	S Olmstead	35 40
Brand & Duncan	213 12	M Apple	6 00
John Otto	6 30	J Rummel	182 48
Casebeer & M	41 60	Jacob Heisey	51 06
F W Fanning	20 75	Crane & Co	10 52
Schaab B & Co	10 50	W P Carpenter	10 00
G L Lanning	42 82	J N Chamberlain	11 75
J L Davis	25 45	Thomas Rudd	14 33
P Bashelier	2 50	J B Bennett	8 00
M Boland	3 50	H W Bowman	48 45
J P McCague	18 00	Duncan Bros	6 00
Isaac Rose	27 50	A J Ralston	26 84
Rainier & Headly	12 00	H Lehman	5 75
Hague & Raut	65	F E Davenport	29 10
J R Neaderhiser	2 50	John Shoub	4 25
W J Austin & Co	19 55	D W Jenner	3 00
J J Littlefield	23 65	Leighty & B	38 38

EXPENSE OF COURT:

A S Leas	$ 68 60	A W Allen	$ 4 00

EXPENSE OF CRIMINALS:

A S Leas	$ 270 75	Miller & G	$ 8 73
J B Casebeer	$ 14 79		

EXPENSE OF ELECTION:

C K Baxter	$ 7 00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE:

M Boland	$ 110 45	C McClellan	$ 10 00
T H Sprott	75	J L Davis	108 35
L J Miller	2 61	Henry Wolf	3 40
J Abright	8 00	M B Willis	4 10
John Knoder	3 50	F E Davenport	14 95

EXPENSE OF ROADS:

A S Leas	$ 33 05	H Dickerhoff	$ 10 50
G L Row	20 00	Jas Wilson	9 00
F D Oberlin	10 50	D B Bordner	9 00
Casebeer & M	14 50	A P Foltz	4 00
E Kelham	24 00	Joseph Sewell	3 00
C Bowman	1 50	John Lowe	3 00
C Parker	1 50	D Stonestreet	10 00
J S Ridge	1 50	H Rogers	10 00
J M Goetschius	3 00	W I Work	10 00
J Kirkpatrick	3 00	John S Boots	6 50
N Griffith	1 50	Wm Henderson	5 00
J N Clark	$ 5 00		

EXPENSE OF DITCHES:

W Pepple	$ 1 50	J J Latson	$ 4 00
A S Leas	34 65	R S S Reed	4 00
A P Foltz	250 83	Samuel Hawver	8 00
F D Oberlin	17 50	R N Crooks	8 00
E Kelham	20 50	Wm Carr	6 00
John Shoob	7 00	S J Brandon	6 00
Wm Kennedy	11 50	Wm Whetsel	14 50
Freeman Kelley	7 50	C Sheets	11 50
R G Daniels	10 00	Joseph Wilson	10 00
D Stonestreet	8 00	Clark Parker	4 00
H Wanamaker	8 00	G W Hanes	26 00
H Dickerhoff	10 00	W L Blair	26 00

PRINTING:

C K Baxter	$ 12 25	J C Loveland	$ 20 00
J A Barns	88 40	W B Burford	773 74
C P Houser	40 70	O J Powel	52 10

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

Morrell Bros	$ 47 85

SALARY:

J A Barns	$ 210 00	John Shoub	$ 31 50
A Robbins	461 25	F D Oberlin	31 50
L J Miller	300 00	E Kelham	31 50
A S Leas	$ 19 00		

INQUEST:

J J Latson	$ 10 00	F Smith	$ 75
C B Jones	1 60	L S Ober	75

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
March 17, 1882.

SORE EYES.
DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,
is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries
SPECTACLES
of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:
Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box. 138. 2-tf.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!
J. C. BOYER,
Is opening up in the Patterson Building, a stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc., etc.
My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, GLOVES, MITTENS, NOTIONS, ETC.
At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying for you can save money by buying of me.
All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.
J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.
Manufacturers of the
Best and Lightest-Running
Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET
Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

New Meat Market
Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best
Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.
He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.
Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 41tf
W. L. BRAUN.

MUSIC MONEY
$35.00 FOR ONLY $1.00
THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.
Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ideas.

CARD COLLECTORS. Send a 3 cent stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO. 16-13w.

Being the only
EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE
in Northern Indiana, we make a specialty of handling the best and newest patterns of
TAPESTRY,
BODY BRUSSELS,
AND WOOL CARPETS
At lowest prices. We also keep a full line of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!
MODERWELL AND STUDOR,
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S. W. ELLSWORTH AND CO
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THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD
CORN AND WATERMELONS
CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.
WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance, and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.
Corn—Sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—Sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the
ACME IMPORTING CO.
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Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 21
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 40 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 52pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 13	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 35am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 28	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis		8 40	....
Washington		9 05pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 30am	2 20pm
Indianapolis	4 50am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	8 25	8 20	
Saginaw	9 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 50 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 5 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 5 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 45 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S., 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 5 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 3 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 23 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 31 a. m. 2 48 p. m. west —11 00 am m., 7 24 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 & 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 5 15 a. m. 2 00 p. m.; at 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 30 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 11, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail		No2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
8 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
[illegible]	11 30	..Bluffton..	3 10	8 53
7 47	12 38	..Hartford..	2 19	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	..Muncie..	2 17	8 50
9 20am	6 25pm	..Cincinnati..	11 10a	4 40pm
10 45pm	6 05	..Indianapolis..	11 45	4 45pm

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west. Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 45	11 20	5 26	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 26	
Sedan			7 06	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 20	2 40
Butler	3 25	12 10am	8 20	3 40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 06	10 00
Corunna	2 18		5 18	10 06
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 25	11 26
Elkhart	3 41	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 21		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:00 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. R. CURTIS,

Supt. M. ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10am	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 20
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 10
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 20
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 53	4 25	5 10
Deshler	12 46am	5 22	6 16
Fostoria	1 39	6 20	7 16
Tiffin	2 09	6 46	7 46
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 05	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 41	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 25pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 12am	1 06
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 33
Avilla		12 36	1 58
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 43
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
Chicago ar	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	5 30pm	8 30pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	3 25pm	9 15	11 35	5 12a
Crestline	9 05	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 00p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	9 45pm	10 40p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 05am	7 21a
Ft. Wayne	12 55am	5 55	8 40	1 05p
Chicago Ar.	5 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:35 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE
—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—
WILL DISCOVER
Why it is termed the Popular
PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

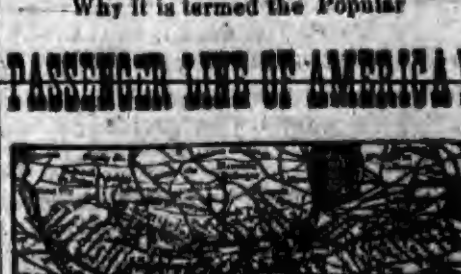

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the
Great Cities of the West
Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.
THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
East, West, Northwest or Southwest
And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.
For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.
J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Recorder's Off

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MARCH 30, 1882. Number 13.

Auburn Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

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Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 38 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANNA SIMON, Adm'x.

James E. Rose, Att'y for estate.
Auburn, March 11, 1882.

Administratrix's Slae.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the personal property of the decedent, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, farming implements, household furniture and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS: Sums of five dollars and under, cash; over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note, at interest, waiving benefit of valuation, with good security. ANN SIMON, Adm'x.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on April 1, 1882, the following described land: A parcel of land, containing forty acres, off the east side of a tract of land containing one hundred acres, off the west side of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms:—One-third cash, the residue in two equal payments, at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at six per cent, and to be secured by mortgage on the land and personal security. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HARVEY, Administrator.
March 1 1882.

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, will offer for for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34), north of range (12) twelve, east. Also a tract of land containing thirty-three acres situated in said section eleven (11), bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of said section eleven and running on the west boundary line of said section to a point eighty-eight (88) rods north, thence to a point sixty (60) rods east, thence south eighty-eight (88) rods to the south boundary line of said section, thence west on the south boundary line of said section to the place of beginning.

TERMS. One third cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months. Deferred payments to be secured by notes at six per cent interest with approved personal security.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

The Old Fireplace.

DEDICATED TO THE OLD SETTLERS OF THIS STATE.

Yes, the old fireplace must come down! And as I sit here alone and look into the dying embers and realize that it is perhaps for the last time, tears of genuine grief fill my eyes. Dear old fireplace—almost the last connecting link that lies between the past pioneer life and the present life of more advanced civilization. If these old bricks could speak, how much they could tell of the merry times that the little brother and sister used to have around its cheerful blaze, while mother sat near, patiently knitting the stockings and mittens to keep the busy little hands and feet warm; and of that other manly little fellow, who has gone out into the wide world alone to seek his fortune, if a mother's love and prayers could give him success, surely he would not fail. And it could tell of the merry laugh and many cheerful times, and oh! of the many times when we have sat and gazed into the glowing embers, while our hearts seemed almost bursting with anguish. God be thanked that these old bricks cannot talk, but like a good and faithful Mason, they will pass away into the everlasting future, and their secrets will be known only to the merciful Father in heaven. Farewell, dear old friend, an everlasting farewell! You had your faults, but they were few, and your virtues were many. I shall always regret your departure. No chilly looking old block stove will ever to me seem half so pleasant as thy cheerful open blaze; and as I think of thy coming and near destruction, I realize that perhaps when I get old, I, too, will be cast aside to make room for newer and more attractive friends, and I feel thankful that I ever learned to set my heart on things above and not on things of this earth, for they must all soon pass away, like the old fireplace.

MRS. B. A. DAVIS,
Hatch's Mills, Ind.

Mahogany.

This beautiful wood is brought chiefly from South America and Spain. The finest kind is imported from St. Domingo. We have all seen and heard of the beauty of mahogany wood. But we do not all know that mahogany was first employed in the repair of some of Sir Walter Raleigh's ships at Trinidad, in 1597. The discovery of the beauty of its grain for furniture and cabinet work was accidental. Dr. Gibbons, a physician of eminence, was building a house in King-street, Covent-garden. His brother, captain of a West Indiaman, had brought over some plank of mahogany as ballast, and he thought that the wood might be used in his brother's building, but the carpenters found the wood too hard for their tools, and objected to use it. Mrs. Gibbons shortly afterward wanted a small box made, so the doctor called upon his cabinet-maker and ordered him to make a box out of some wood that lay in his garden. The cabinet-maker also complained that the wood was too hard. But the doctor insisted upon its being used, as he wished to preserve it as a memento of his brother. When the box was completed, its fine color and polish attracted much attention, and he therefore ordered a bureau to be made of it. This was done, and it presented so fine an appearance that the cabinet-maker invited numerous persons to see it before it was sent home. Among the visitors was her Grace, the Duchess of Buckingham, who immediately begged some of the wood from Mr. Gibbons and employed the cabinet-maker to make her a bureau also.

Mahogany from this time became a fashionable wood, and the cabinet-maker, who at first objected to use it, made a great success by its introduction.

H. A. W.

* * *

Dakota

Is a territory double the size of England, and as large as France. All the New England states laid down on it would scarcely cover one third of it. New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland would not cover it. It is four times as large as Ohio, or Wisconsin, or Iowa. The population 200,000, of this number 40,000 live north of the 45 parallel (in what is known as northern Dakota), 25,000 in the Black Hills mining district, and the balance, 135,000 reside in southeastern Dakota.—Dakota News.

* * *

A small herd of four cattle were driven into the city to-day from DeKalb county, and will be slaughtered by a well known butcher. The combined weight of the four head was about 6,000. They were the finest specimens we have seen for many days. —[Fort Wayne News, March 22.

How Chase Became Chief Justice.

I am asked from Boston whether President Lincoln ever tendered the chief justiceship of the United States to Charles Sumner, and I answer, no! Chief Justice Taney died in October, 1864, and Mr. Sumner immediately urged the president to appoint as his successor Mr. Chase, who had resigned the secretaryship of the treasury some three months before. There was then much dissatisfaction with Lincoln's administration, and the friends of Mr. Chase were openly and secretly urging his nomination.

When Mr. Sumner came to Washington he renewed his request that Mr. Chase be appointed, and had several interviews with Mr. Lincoln on the subject. One day Mr. Lincoln suggested that he send for Mr. Chase and frankly tell him he wanted to nominate him as chief justice, and that he (Chase) would make the greatest and best chief justice the country had ever had, if he would only give up the idea of being elected president. Mr. Sumner replied that such a statement, however frank it might be, would never answer, as it would not only expose him (Mr. Lincoln) to criticisms as wanting to purchase an apponent, but it would be offensive to Mr. Chase, as an attempt to extort from him a pledge that he would never be a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Lincoln, who was quick-witted, saw the force of Mr. Sumner's argument, and pleasantly said: "Well, take this card and write on it the name of the man you desire to have appointed." Mr. Sumner wrote "Salmon P. Chase," and Salmon P. Chase was promptly nominated on the 6th of December, 1864. Sumner urged the immediate confirmation of the appointment, and, having carried it from the senate chamber, hastened to congratulate the new chief justice. As he came out of the room in which he conveyed the news, he met Mrs. Kate Sprague, who shook her index finger at him and said: "And you, too, Mr. Sumner? Are you in this business of shelving papa? But never mind. I will defeat you all!" Mr. Sumner used to relate this incident as showing how he had been rewarded for what he regarded as one of the most praiseworthy acts of his life. Beside, Mr. Lincoln was not the only candidate for the presidential chair who would lose a rival by the appointment of Judge Chase. Mr. Sumner had strong aspirations in that direction, but I don't think that he regarded the bench of the supreme court as a stepping-stone toward the White House. Had the senate found Mr. Johnson guilty on the impeachment charges, and had Ben Wade thus become president, Mr. Sumner would have been his secretary of state, and I am not sure that this did not influence Mr. Fessenden in his vote of "Not Guilty." Had General Grant offered Mr. Sumner the same position it would have been accepted, with the understanding that he was to manage the foreign policy untrammeled.—[Ben Perley Poore, in Boston Journal.

Origin of the Short-Horn.

The London Sive Stock Journal comments as follows on the only history of the Short-horn breed of cattle, lately published in book form in London by Rev. W. H. Beever:

"One is interested to learn that it was not till towards the close of the last century that systematic attempts were made to improve the breed of live stock. To Mr. Bakewell, of Dishly, who lived between 1726 and 1795, belongs the honor of having been the first to move in this direction. In former times the production of beef and mutton did not enter into the speculations of writers, or the calculations of agriculturists and it was not till a greatly increased demand for animal food came from the large manufacturing centers that farmers began to give attention to the all-important matter of breeding. After Mr. Bailey came Messrs. Cully & Charge and they were succeeded by Messrs. Colling, Mason, Taylor, Nesham, Seymour and others, by whose exertions this part of the country was vastly benefited. When the Messrs. Colling commenced operations there was undoubtedly a large store of old-fashioned material in the hands of the surrounding land-owners, notably the Rislabies, of Studley Royal. C. Colling's great move seems to have been the purchase of the cow Favorite and her daughter from Mr. Maynard, and his falling in with the historic Hubback. His other cows he picked up as opportunity offered from neighboring herds, as did his brother Robert. The great difference between the two brothers, who had so much in common, was that Robert kept all but clear of the "alloy" infusion which Charles, with such gratifying results, adopted.

A French Reporter's Trick.

One of the most brilliant feats of French reporting is the following. It happened at the time when the great Tropmann murder case was agitating Paris and France, and when everybody was eager for details.

A reporter who had the matter in hand left Paris for Cernay, where the father of Tropmann resided. He arrived, called upon the justice of the peace and the commissionaire de police, invited them to follow him to the Mairie, took his seat in the judge's chair, and there, with unparalleled audacity, ordered the guard champetre to go and bring before him the assassin's father. The officer did not say a word; the reporter had conquered them by his air and demeanor. When the father of Tropmann was brought before him the reporter interrogated him as though officially commissioned to do so. The result of the cross-questioning was that the son had written to his father on the eve and on the day of the crime. "Monsieur le Commissionaire," said the reporter, "please go to the witness's house and seize these letters." The functionary obeyed; the letters were brought, the reporter read them, and found them full of evidence of Tropmann's guilt, copied them carefully and with a solemn air. Then, with respect, he handed over the originals to the justice of the peace, asked him to seal them carefully and keep them for the furthur use of the court. The reporter put the copies into his pocket, saluted the gentlemen and left.

It was one o'clock in the afternoon, and the train that was to bear his letters to Paris would not leave before evening. If he sent his report by that train it would be too late for the morning edition of his paper. Besides, he met two other Paris reporters, who would soon learn the news at Cernay and send them on to Paris at the same time he did his report. What does he do? He goes up to his brother reporters and says: "I am dying of hunger, my friends. Let us breakfast together. You go to the tavern there and order a good Dejeuner, with plenty of wine, you know, and I'll come presently." The two reporters did as he bade them, while our friend jumped into a wagon and had himself driven to the station; after hard begging and giving money, was allowed to leave on a luggage train then about ready to start, caught a passenger train for Paris furthur on, and arrived at the office of his paper late at night. He communicated his information, and the first page, which was "closed up," was completely reset. The next morning eighty thousand copies of the paper were sold.

* * *

At the regular session of the Methodist Sunday-school of Auburn, Indiana, March 19, 1882, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, upon the death of Lura Sheffer, who was a member of the infant class of the school. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his all-wise providence to remove from us by death Lura Sheffer, therefore be it

Resolved, That in her death our shool has lost a most estimable, earnest and loving member, and the infant class one of its brightest and most regular attendants.

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the will of Providence, we tender our earnest and heartfelt sympathy to her sorrowing parents and relatives in their sad bereavement.

We leave, Lord, in Thy keeping,
Her precious dust; 'twill be
Safe where Thy saints are sleeping,
But still o'erwatched by Thee,
While the sweet bird from her prison
Soars to her Savior free.

Keep, Lord, our treasure, keep her,
Though our hearts are sore to-day;
Thou knowest while we weep for her,
We would say Thee nay;
For the free bird's song is singing
In the land of endless day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in city papers, also a copy kept in the minutes of the school.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

—Don't fail to see Anderson Bros. before you buy your carriages. All those holding orders for the varnishing of their buggies will come to Waterloo.
10-4w. ANDERSON BROS., Waterloo.

Town Elections.

Attorney General Baldwin yesterday gave the following opinion regarding the holding of town elections:

SIR—In reply to the question of your president of the board of town trustees, I find that March 30, 1881, (Acts 1881, p. 100), the legislature passed an act wherein it was provided that in town elections there should be but one place of voting in such town. April 21, 1881, the legislature passed the general election law, and according to section 60 (Acts 1881, p. 496) each ward is constituted a voting precinct. This section 50, being the last expression of the legislative will upon this subject, repeals the act of March 30, 1881. I find that the board of commissioners for the revision of the statutes have omitted the act of March 30, 1881, treating it as repealed by section 60. Section 60 must then be followed in all its provisions. If your town has five wards at the coming town election, each ward at least must constitute one voting precinct, but where any ward contains over 350 voters it must be divided into two or more precincts, if by such division the proposed precinct will have nearer the number of 350 voters than it has at the time of the proposed division; but no changes or divisions can be made without giving notice at least one month before any town election, either by publication in a newspaper or by properly posting notices."

What has been said in this letter refers only to town elections; the language is also applicable to city elections having a population of less than 15,000 voters. It does not apply to township or county elections.—Indianapolis Sentinel, March 21st.

The Term of County Officers.

[Indianapolis Sentinel].

Yesterday afternoon Attorney General Baldwin rendered the following opinion, which is of much interest and importance:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20, 1882.

J. A. McKnight, Boswell, Ind.

SIR—You put this very important question: The term of our county auditor will expire November 4, 1884, the day of the state and national election. Under the constitutional amendments, shall his successor be elected next fall or in 1884? I think as a matter of safety, the successor had better be chosen this fall (1882). Suppose it is not done by the political party to which your auditor belongs, and the day of election some man causes his name to be put upon the ticket of the opposite party, or procures a few friends to vote for him and November 4, 1884, early in the morning demands the office, I doubt whether the constitutional provision "that every officer, other than a member of the general assembly, shall hold his office for such term as shall be provided by law and until his successor is elected and qualified," would apply, for his successor was elected in 1882. No prudent lawyer would allow his client to take any such risk. "Early" is as good a political maxim for the candidate as for the voter.

D. P. BALDWIN.

An Important Matter.

As there has been a conciderable number of enquiries regarding township trustees who are candidates for re-election holding the position of inspector, the Attorney General yesterday rendered the following opinion.

Henry Worcum, Esq., Kendallville.

SIR—I do not see how a township trustee who is a candidate for re-election can act as inspector of elections. Section 10 of the election law, acts 1881, p. 438, expressly provides that no inspector who is a candidate for any office to be voted for at such elections can be an inspector. By virtue of his office every township trustee is inspector of elections in the precinct where he resides.

Where such trustees is a candidate I think there is a vacancy in the office of inspector of elections, and there should be chosen an inspector according to the provisions of section 14 of that act, which provides that the voters at the opening of the polls shall choose an inspector in certain cases.—Indianapolis Sentinel, March 21st.

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters. Will you let them suffer? when so easily cured.

—The Burch plow is in steel or chilled metal. 10-4t

—No other plow holds as easy as the Burch plow. 10-4t

THE BALL OPENED.

In our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now opened up, and are displaying their entire spring purchase of

CARPETINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising large and choice assortments of

AXMINSTER CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
Extra SUPER INGRAINS,

SUPER ALL WOOL CARPETS,
DOUBLE COTTON CHAINS,
IRISH BRUSSELS,
FINE RAG CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,

COTTAGE CARPETS,
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SMYRNA RUGS,
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CHINA MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAINS,
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CRETONNES,
STAIR RODS,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
POLES, ETC., ETC.

HOUSEKEEPERS

About refurnishing their homes, are cordially inviteq to examine our stock of above goods before purchasing, as we are prepared to convince them that

OUR PRICES: Are Low.
STYLES: The Choicest
QUALITY: The Best

Offered in this section of the State

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun St.
FT. WAYNE, ... INDIANA

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

SMALL-POX is spreading in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania.

DR. LEWIS, a Chicago opponent of vaccination, has died of small-pox.

A JEWISH rabbi at Waco, Texas, has become insane on the subject of spiritualism.

SWALLOWING a glass of hot water before meals is the latest "sure cure" for dyspepsia.

EX-GOVERNOR OGLESBY has entered the field as a candidate for Senator in Congress from Illinois.

THE Maryland Legislature has passed an act establishing the whipping-post for the benefit of wife-beaters.

CONDUCTORS by the score are being discharged from the Union Pacific Railroad for alleged dishonesty.

A COMPANY has been formed in London which proposes to deal exclusively in American railway shares.

THE late census of the German Empire shows a population of 45,234,061, being an increase of 2,506,689 in five years.

REPORTS of bank deposits in Ireland during the last year show that prosperity is increasing among the poorer classes.

MISS ARMAINDO has completed her bicycle race of 600 miles in six days, at St. Louis, with 17½ miles thrown in for good measure.

IT is said that a majority of the Committee on Woman's Suffrage in the Senate of Congress favors the abolition of woman suffrage in Utah.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN has demanded that the American citizens in British prisons, on charges of violating British laws, shall have trials without delay.

THE Committee on Territories of the Senate of Congress, is reported to be unanimously in favor of the bill for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State into the Union.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY is reported as saying that he is anxious for a speedy trial, and confident that he will be able to establish his innocene of participation in star route frauds.

A "DOWN EAST" paper thinks that "unkissed kisses" and "unthunk thoughts," are a mere matter of moonshine when compared with the mischief in politics of "unvoted votes."

THE Protestant Christian Chinamen have been relieved from taxation for religious festivals in China. They number about 15,000. The Roman Catholics secured such exemption many years ago.

A SENATE amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill restores the franking privilege in a modified form. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 15 nays, and was in no sense a party measure.

FOUR alien paupers were sent back to Europe from Buffalo recently, by the county authorities. The county saves $3,000 a head by this operation. In all, the authorities have sent back twenty-five persons.

A WOODEN shoe factory at Green Bay, Wis., is kept busy supplying the demand for that article. The shoes are made of green bass wood, smoked and dried after they are made, and are sold at thirty cents a pair.

Fifty-one teachers and scholars of the Chinese Sunday school which meets at Farwell Hall, in Chicago, have sent a petition to President Arthur asking him to veto the Chinese anti-immigration bill if passed by Congress.

THE President and Cabinet decide that the finding in the Whittaker case be set aside for irregularity, and that he shall be released from arrest, but dismissed from the service on the recommendation of the West Point Academic Board. So ends that case.

THE American Woman Suffrage Association has, this Winter, forwarded to Congress upwards of 4,000 names of petitioners for a sixteenth amendment. It has also circulated 4,000 petitions for Presidential suffrage for women, like municipal suffrage, can be established by act of legislature.

THE Iowa Senate has passed the Larabee bill, which provides that a minimum tax be collected of persons engaged in the sale of wine, beer, or alcoholic beverages. It provides $50 per annum for corporated towns, $100 in cities of the second-class, and $200 in cities of the first-class, payable quarterly in advance.

A FURIOUS snow storm raged along the line of the Union Pacific railroad Saturday and Sunday, the 18th and 19th insts, stopping trains and threatening much damage from resulting floods. At Geneva, Nevada, an avalanche of snow buried three whites and fifteen Indians. Score one good guess for Venner.

INSTEAD of any attempt being made by the military authorities to prevent the trial of Mason by the civil courts, it appears that General Hancock so long ago as September 16th, directed that the attorney for the district be consulted in the matter, and if he proposed to bring Mason before the district courts he should be handed over to the civil authorities for trial, instead of being tried by general court martial.

A FEW years ago it was estimated that, owing to the escape of water from the main channel of the Mississippi river, more than 30,000,000 of the richest lands bordering it were rendered unfit for cultivation, and these "drowned lands" were unsaleable. It is thought that cost of suitable levees from Cairo to the mouth of the river would be $33,000,000.

MORE success in converting the Chinese to Christianity has been achieved in Salt Lake than anywhere else in this country. The cause lies, according to the conductors of the work, in the use of stirring Methodist hymns. Little is done in these meetings except to sing. The music, so unlike his own, enraptures the Chinaman, and after that the conversion is easy.

THE question of peace or war in Europe is the all absorbing one in that country just now, in view of the threatening situation between Austria and Russia, with reference to the revolt of the Balkan nationalities against Austrian domination. Should there be war not only Austria and Russia will be involved, but Turkey and Germany would almost inevitably be drawn into the bloody contest. But the more intelligent sentiment of Europe appears to be that war will be averted, at least for the present.

SO MANY petty larcenies have been committed by visitors to the White House, that a new rule has been made in regard to admitting strangers and the public generally. They are no longer admitted into the whole suite of rooms on the ground floor. A permit is necessary to get into any but the east room. Recently four majolica ornaments were stolen from the mantle of the green room, and the President justifiably ordered that the promiscuous crowd who frequent the White House should be confined to the east room, where there is nothing much that can be taken away, except the chairs and sofas.

THE assassination of Davis, the noted raider of Tennessee moonshiners, was deliberate and cowardly, and was made the occasion of a jollification by the murderers. Davis had been bold and efficient as a government agent, and the proprietors of illicit whisky distilleries in the mountains concluded that he must die or they must go out of business. They chose the former alternative. About twenty of them got some oysters, crackers, and other food for a meal, took along plenty of whisky, and camped on a road which they knew Davis would take that night. Concealing themselves behind a pile of logs, and laying out their rifles in readiness, they diverted themselves with eating and drinking until Davis came along. Then they riddled his body with bullets.

THE Rugby colony is not a success, but Governor Hawkins, of Tennessee, says that it may not prove a complete failure. He regards it as having been unfortunately located and badly managed. "There are 200 persons still there," he adds; "a few are Germans and Americans. The great majority are Englishmen who are not workers. Many of them are younger sons of noble or wealthy families, and, as a rule, they are thriftless and dissipated. They have no liking for the kind of work required of them, or, for that matter, for any kind of work. They spend their time in hunting and in playing billiards, lawn tennis, and in other kinds of amusements." There is plenty of fine iron ore on the land, but the colonists make no efforts to mine it. Only about fifty acres of the original purchase of 30,000 are under cultivation.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Jay Gould has purchased $1,000,000 worth of real estate in New York city.

South Bethlehem, Pa., with a population of 4,000, has 120 cases of small-pox.

Guiteau is making nearly $50 a day by the sale of his autographs and portraits.

At Elgin, Ill., Mrs. Dora Miller became insane from attending a Methodist revival.

Crop reports from all parts of Central Illinois are very encouraging in regard to fall wheat.

The Adjutant General reports that for 1881 the militia of Illinois numbered 7,148 men.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $150,000 for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers.

Colonel Bliss promises that there shall be "no let-up" in the star-route conspiracy prosecution.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill permitting women to practice as attorneys at law.

The tide of immigration from Europe to this country, will, it is believed, exceed this year even the heavy figures of 1881.

Ellis, who made the confession regarding the murder of the Gibbons family at Ashland, Ky., now states that he lied.

A line of Bremen steamers has been chartered to bring 10,000 emigrants from that port to Baltimore at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Jay Gould denies the statement that Russell Sage and himself have quarreled regarding the conduct of the bull movement in Wall street.

Crow Dog, the Sioux Chief, is being tried at Deadwood, D. T., for the murder of Spotted Tail last August. He entered a plea of not guilty.

The Wisconsin Assembly by a vote of 49 to 43 refused to order the bill for the restoration of capital punishment in that State to a third reading.

At Lawrence, Mass., the strikers and others idle on their account number 3,000. They have refused to work at the Pacific Mill on reduced wages.

Governor Jerome, of Michigan, has issued a circular, thanking the donors to the relief fund for the sufferers by the fires in the Huron Peninsula.

At a Republican Congressional caucus held in Washington, it was unanimously agreed to oppose the bill to reduce the tax on whisky, tobacco, etc.

At Omaha the Grand Jury have found indictments against twenty of the leaders of the labor riots. Walsh, the President of the Labor Union, was jailed.

Great destruction has been caused at Milliken's Bend, where a crevasse has developed into a whirlpool, caused by meeting the back water from the Yazoo.

At Newport, Mich., a saloonist has sued the Catholic priest of the town for $10,000 damages for having in the church called him "a drunkard and a bad man."

James Fox, a blacksmith's helper in Troy, after driving in the head of a barrel with his fist, issued a challenge to John L. Sullivan to fight for $2,500 within six months.

New Orleans dispatches report that the breaking of the levee at Ship's Bayou has submerged most of the plantations in Tensas Parish, La. The water is 20 feet deep.

If the anti-Chinese bill is passed the Celestials propose to dissolve diplomatic relations between their country and this, and to discriminate against Americans trading in China.

Dr. Susan Edson denies that she furnished news from the late President's sick-room for the benefit of stock operators, but intimates that one of the male physicians did so.

At Utica, N. Y., a lunatic named Remshaw shot and dangerously wounded Dr. Gray, of the Lunatic Asylum. He believed he was an ambassador from heaven and Guiteau.

Parents at Fall River have been detected in issuing forged school cards misrepresenting the ages of their young children, so as to keep the little ones at work full time in the mills.

Minister Morton has replied to the Secretary of State with reference to the Chili-Peruvian affair, that he had nothing to do with the business of the guano and nitrate firm of which he was a member.

Father Ryan took a hand in the strike at Lawrence, Mass., denouncing from his pulpit the leaders in the movement, and urging the workmen to return to the mill. Many of his congregation left the church.

At Lynn, Mass., the explosion of the boiler in a shoe factory caused the death of six persons, and seriously injured a number of others. The proprietors were aware of the bad condition of the boiler, and will doubtless be held responsible for the catastrophe.

Elder Morgan, Presiding Elder of the Mormon Church of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, left for Utah with 100 converts, gathered in the above states. At Nashville they will be joined by fifty or seventy-five more.

Minister Lowell has responded to the inquiries made in response to a resolution in Congress relative to the imprisonment by the British Government of Irish-Americans that, as far as he could discover, the prisoners had broken the laws, and were therefore belligerents.

General Ben Butler, counsel for the Iowa Farmers' Association in the barb-wire suits brought by Washburn, Moen & Co., has interested Attorney General Brewster in the question of the validity of the various patents, which, he believes, will result in favor of the farmers.

The reports received at the War Department estimate that there are 80,000 destitute sufferers in the flooded regions between Cairo, Ill., and the Gulf of Mexico. It is believed that an appropriation of $1,000,000 by Congress will be required before these people can again become self-supporting.

Two women of good reputation at Ipswich, Mass., have been arrested for stealing knick knacks at a charity fair. They are not likely to be prosecuted, however, as their friends threaten to proceed against the fair managers for running a lottery unless they drop the matter.

Navin, the ex-Mayor of Adrian, Mich., is found to be much deeper in the mire of embezzlement than at first supposed. As agent for a number of private citizens he is alleged to have encumbered their property and appropriated to his own use the funds thus raised.

Scoville says that he can get no counsel to attend to Guiteau's case. The assassin is sure he will be released by the court in banc in which case he proposes to leave for Europe, and, after "doing" the continent, return to the United States to lecture. Scoville thinks it would be better for the cranks of the future that Guiteau should be hanged.

It has been recently discovered that the Mexican Claims Commission at Washington have been duped by a ring of conscienceless Jews, who have, by perjury and fraud, secured awards amounting to $1,200,000 for cotton alleged to have been seized by the Mexican Government. Further payments to the ring have been stopped, and the nefarious business is to be investigated.

The Garfield Monument Committee at Cleveland, Ohio, have issued a further appeal to the public on behalf of the fund. So far they have received $100,000, of which $75,000 has been contributed by Cleveland. To make the monument a national one, they desire $150,000 more from all the States and Territories, and have every confidence that the extra sum required will be easily raised throughout the country, the pro rata from each State and Territory being comparatively small.

The pistol idiot is again abroad. Last Saturday Miss Blake, of Wooster, O., took up an old pistol, and playfully snapped it at the 2-year-old daughter of A. N. Alcock to scare her. She snapped it two or three times, when it went off, the ball entering the child's left eye near the outer edge. Of course Miss Blake "never dreamed the thing was loaded," it was so very old, you knew, but some one had slipped a cartridge in and the child was shot. It is thought, however, she will recover.

Foreign.

Chios, Greece, is again afflicted with earthquakes.

The Tunisian tribes on the borders of Tripoli have again revolted.

The Government of Denmark will send out a polar expedition in July.

In event of a war Greece proposes to remain neutral, especially with regard to Turkey.

The Russians will send an expedition to explore Northern Siberia in the summer.

The son of Herr Busch, the German author, was drowned on the voyage home from this country.

Russia desires peace, and has so instructed her ambassadors to report to foreign governments.

Russian agents in Bosnia and Herzegovina are agitating the Slavs against the Austrians.

A Chilian official paper publishes a protocol of peace with Peru on terms arranged by Mr. Trescott.

In the event of an Austro-Prussian war, it is hinted that Germany would take an active part on behalf of Austria.

It is considered certain that the French Parliament will repeal the decree prohibitive of American salted meats.

At Odessa a Nihilist printing office has been discovered and seized, and several persons connected with it arrested.

A Roman journal recommends that preparations be made by Italy to unite with Germany and Austria against Russia and France.

The scandal case in Rome, in which the Countess Lambertini claims to be the daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli, will be retried.

The Empress of Austria did not hunt one day lately, because the weather looked threatening, but walked ten miles instead.

A memorial asking that greater leniency be shown the suspects in prison has been signed by fifty Liberal members of Parliament.

The Prussian Economic Council at Berlin, rejected the tobacco monopoly bill, but adopted one in favor of a higher tax on the fragrant weed.

In an interview with General Lew Wallace, the United States Ambassador, the Sultan of Turkey expressed the greatest friendship for America.

At Dublin, Ireland, a cannister of gunpowder was thrown into a house where several detectives lived. Property was badly damaged, but no one hurt.

The friends of Dr. Lamson, recently sentenced to death for the poisoning of his relative, Percy John, will endeavor to plead the insanity theory in his behalf.

The London Times believes that war between Austria and Russia is always a possibility, but that there is no immediate likelihood of an outbreak between those powers.

The London Daily News says that the lack of unanimity among American publishers is the cause of the suspension of negotiations of the Anglo-American copyright treaty.

Count Von Moltke, the Chief of the German army, will leave Berlin for Switzerland shortly, on furlough. This is accepted as an indication that there is no fear of war in Europe just now.

It is said that Prince Bismarck apologized to the German Parliament for not attending to national affairs, by stating that his time was fully occupied in preserving the peace of Europe.

The Queen has sent a message to Parliament asking for a provision for Prince Leopold on his approaching marriage. The Radicals, headed by Henry Labouchere, will oppose a grant.

A brace of French Canadian swindlers, by false representations, fleeced Montreal merchants of over $150,000 worth of goods, with which they fled to Chicago. A portion of the property has been seized there.

A rate collector and agent was shot and mortally wounded while driving with his family to church near Clonmellon, County West Meath, Ireland. Other members of his family were also wounded.

Skobeleff asserts that the Czar not only indorsed his Pan-Slavic speech, but in an audience with him, advised him not to withdraw a word of it. Since his return to St. Petersburg the Czar and the people have lionized him.

It is believed that the Czar has indirectly treated with the Nihilist leaders, they promising him immunity from assassination, and he extending imperial clemency to the prisoners now under various sentences.

The Costa Rica earthquake was true as regards the quake, and three churches and a number of buildings were destroyed in Cartago, but fortunately no lives were lost. The first dispatch from Panama said 8,000 persons were killed.

THE STATE.

The Evansville Majolica works have reorganized and increased their capital to $90,000. Active operations will be begun in about sixty days.

A telephone line connecting Rushville, Arlington, Carthage, New Castle, Knightstown, Dunreith, Spiceland, and eventually Indianapolis, is in course of construction, and it is said will be rapidly pushed.

The grocery of F. Moss, the dwelling of J. B. Morgan, and two other houses at New London, were burned by an incendiary on Monday. Loss about $5,000. Moss has been arrested for setting his store on fire to realize his insurance.

Elder Jacob Berkey, a Dunkard preacher, well known over the north part of this state, who moved to Texas a few years ago, was drowned near Gainesville, in that state, on the 5th inst. while crossing a swollen stream on horseback.

Wm. W. Crane, an old and wealthy farmer near Livonia, felt something about his bed that he supposed to be a cat. He arose partly up and sang out, "'Scat," when he received a terrific blow across the forehead from a club. The ruffian fled out the door, and no clew to his identity has been found.

The fruit buds of the southern part of the State are uninjured and there is a prospect of an immense crop of all kinds of fruit. Peach and plum trees in Floyd county are already full of bloom. The strawberry and raspberry plants look very promising for an abundant yield.

The jury in the case of James P. Lepecum, of New Albany, who was sued by George W. Avery, for the seduction of his wife, the damages being placed at $10,000, found Lepecum guilty but placed the damages at only one cent. Mrs. Avery confessed to her husband and committed suicide some months ago.

Timothy Russell, an inmate of the Wayne county poor-house, was found dying in the woods near Dalton, in the northern part of the county, Sunday evening. He had obtained permission of the Superintendent on Saturday morning to walk over to Dalton to see his sister. It is thought the old man lost his way in the darkness and wandered around until his strength was exhausted, and he laid down on the wet ground and died of exposure.

Miss Hermann died at the Cla county poor house, of mumps, after fasting sixty-four days. She began her long fast on January 11, since which time nothing but water has passed her lips, except on one occasion, soon after she commenced, when she took a very small piece of apple. Her hair turned entirely gray during the last three weeks. Otherwise she appeared no thinner than many living persons.

General De Witt Clinton Thomas died of dropsy at Salem, a few days ago, aged fiftysix years. He was a native of that place and a son of Judge Thomas. He was a corporal in Captain's Abraham De Witt's company, second Indiana regiment, in the Mexican war, and at the battle of Buena Vista was severely wounded by the Mexican Lancers and carried off the field by a comrad. He was lieutenant-colonel of the eighteenth Indiana, and was promoted colonel of the ninty-third Indiana regiment during the war of the rebellion. He was promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and was severely wounded and discharged on a pension. He was in the thirty battles and skirmishes.

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY has appointed Richard Duncan as Special Examiner of pension claims in Indiana.

ELECTRIC lights of 10,000 candle power, are to be placed forthwith on the tower of the court house at Indianapolis.

IT is believed by well-informed persons that the Vincennes lottery is making money for its operators at the rate of $100,000 a year.

JUDGE HARRINGTON, a leading attorney and prominent temperance worker, of Indianapolis, dropped dead in his office Monday morning.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BALDWIN, in response to inquiries, decides that where a county officer's term expires on November 4th, 1884, the day of the State and National election, it will be prudent to elect his successor at the election in 1882. In other words, in all cases where an officer's term will expire before his successor can be elected and qualified in 1884 it will be the safest policy to elect such successor in 1882. He also decides that a Township Trustee who is a candidate for re-election cannot act as an Inspector of such election.

A COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT in this State, wrote recently to Superintendent Bloss, complaining of the ignorance among teachers on the subject of history, and suggesting a reform. He says he visited a school where the teacher was ignorant of the present boundaries of Turkey. A teacher applied to him for a license. He was asked to name the present Governor of Indiana. The response promptly came, "Arthur." He was again asked how he came to be Governor, and the answer was equally prompt, "By the Greenback vote." He suggests that teachers be examined not only on text-book history, but on the unwritten history of to-day.

The fashion of adopting one particular flower and using its corresponding perfume has lost none of its prestige. Artificial flowers are still perfumed with the odor of the blossoms they imitate.

TABLE TALK.

Denver says she has 60,000.

Canada's debt is $154,000,000.

Pear buttons come from Vienna.

Red straw hats will be popular next season.

The prince of Wales drinks no wine but sherry.

At Harvard only one man in three has a perfect chest.

It cost a Cazenovia, N. Y., man $1,000 to steal a sack of flour.

Kansas has 200 Presbyterian churches with 12,044 members.

Jamica raises more fruit than her ships can bring us.

The pope has decided to send a papal delegate to Canada.

A down east florist has a camelia plantation seventy years old.

Dr. Morgan Dix has sixteen assistant ministers in the Trinity parish.

Baldwin county, Alabama, has no resident lawyer, nor has it a jail.

At Sing Sing, one thousand convicts make stoves for an Albany firm.

By becoming an Odd Fellow an old bachelor may become a grand sire.

John C. Calhoun is to have a costly monument and statue in Charleston.

It is estimated that 25,000 New Yorkers will "Yurrup" this summer.

Faber, the pencil man, gets the wood for his pencils from Ceader Key, Fla.,

Mr. Blackstock, of Jefferson, Ga., has nineteen children. Fertile stock.

The elopement of the Romeo and Juliet disbanded a dramatic troupe in Illinois.

One Michigan town has a brine vat 200 feet long, 125 feet wide and 18 feet deep.

When a man coins his own words he does not necessarily make sense of them.

The telegraph work of England has now been very largely confided to women.

Farmers of Wilson county, Kansas, will make a specialty of castor beans this year.

Maine has three Mormon churches and more than a dozen Mormon preachers.

The chief of the Cherokees is a polished gent in broadcloth, emerald shirt stud, etc.

Habits are soon assumed, but when we strive to strip them off 'tis being flayed alive.

Ten thousand plants from a Baltimore tea garden are being planted in Lolusia, Florida.

A great many men are like a rocking horse—they are always on the go, but never get ahead.

John Strauss, the waltz writer, has been engaged to conduct a musical performance in New York.

A royal college of music is to be founded in London, to which $200,000 has already been subscribed.

In Tensas and Madison parishes, La. buffalo gnats are killing the horses and mules to an alarming extent.

Benicia, Cal., whence John C. Heenan came, is now considered to be the intellectual center of California.

A photographer in Providence, R.I., has been fined $10 and cost for following his usual vocation on Sunday.

Eleven English clergymen recently exhibited their pets at a dog show, and many clergymen were among the spectators.

A Boston paper says that it never knew a detective to have a correct theory of a murder until after the culprit was caught.

Many a man, after marriage, wishes he had one-tenth of the money he had fooled away on other girls, to buy a baby carriage with.

The Christian Advocate mentions the case of an Irish girl who said she joined the Methodist church "on suspicion" for six months.

A soldier at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, caught 4,626 trout with hook and line during the year 1881. The largest one weighed ten pounds.

The city charter of Portland, Maine, which requires a candidate for mayor to have a majority of all the votes cast, has resulted in no choice ten times in past fifty years.

The Chicago exchange for woman's work reports total sales last year of $8,660; of that amount $4,987 was received for fruit, pickles and cakes, the remainder for sewing work.

One hundred thousand elephants are slaughtered every year to supply the ivory of the world. The 1,200,000 pounds of ivory used by England in a year requires a sacrifice of 30,000 of the beasts.

The new house which Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is building on the site of his former mansion, 15 Gramarcy Park, will be one of the costliest on Manhattan Island, the estimates running all the way from $400,000 to $600,000.

The scarcity and high price of cabbage the present winter should be a reminder of the increased vigilance needed in fighting the cabbage worm the coming season. Tar-water has been successfully used on these worms, currant worms, potato bugs and other insects. Put two quarts of gas tar in a pail, and fill the pail with water; stir it up well, and let the tar settle. Then sprinkle the plants with the water from a sprinkling pot. This has proven more effective than Paris green.

Young women who don't know how much influence you have over young men. If you would labor earnestly, we should not have so many dissipated young men in our land. Do not let them fill a drunkard's grave. I suppose you will say, "I am not to blame; I don't believe we have anything to do with young men's getting drunk." Think a moment. Did you ever do anything to prevent them? Did you ever go with a young man when he had been drinking a little? "I believe so." Well, did you think as much of him as you did before he drank? "No." You should have told him: "If you drink I will not go with you any more." You might have saved him from a drunkard's grave. Will you say to that young man who is attentive to you, that you do not mean to go with any young man who drinks one drop of liquor? He may shun you a few days, but he will think of it, and will make up his mind that you are right, for what woman wants a drunken husband.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The decision of the Republican caucus last night to oppose the reduction of the internal revenue tax, renders it improbable that Mr. Schufeldt's bill will get through. The reduction proposed by the committee's bill is $200,000 a day.

It is said the report of the Secretary of the Interior will show that millions of acres of railroad land grants have been forfeited, and, by act of Congress, should be returned to the people.

The rumor that Collector Robertson, of New York, will be sent abroad, and his place filled by Commissioner French, a New York Stalwart, is revived by his presence here, and is by many believed well founded. Secretary Folger is said to favor early action.

The course of the Republicans, in deciding to oppose the reduction of the internal revenue tax, continues to be subject of much comment. There is no doubt that they will be able to carry out their purpose, for they will not be strongly opposed by the Mississippi Valley representatives, who see it in the hope of large appropriations for the river.

The House resolution, demanding the production of all of Shipherd's correspondence on the Peruvian Company, is creating a stir among certain Congressmen. Important developments are expected.

St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated by a procession, etc. All the Irish in the departments were given a holiday. The President reviewed the procession as it passed the White House.

The Senate amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, giving $600,000 additional to the fast mail, is likely to be adopted by the House, as an increase in the service in all sections is needed, and nobody will be willing to vote against it, save some rural members. It will shorten the time from New York and Washington to Chicago and St. Louis materially.

The Chinese bill is almost sure to pass. The sober judgment of the House is against it, but the members are afraid to make a record to hurt their standing with workingmen.

Minister Lowell's course, regarding American citizens in British prisons is stirring up the friends of Irishmen a good deal, and they will probably take some action to express their disapproval of his course.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, says the statement published in the New York Truth to-day, that the forged Garfield-Morey letter was offered the New York Sun before it was sold to the Truth in 1880, is doubtless true, as Dana so informed him long since.

The vote taken in the House this afternoon shows the Chinese bill scarcely as strong as was supposed by its friends. Mr. Page wanted to suspend the regular order for the day (private bills) and discontinue the discussion on the Chinese bill, and thought the requisite two-thirds would vote for it. The motion was, however, voted down—67 for to 64 against.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day unanimously instructed Mr. Saunders to report a bill for the admission into the Union of Southern Dakota. The bill provides that the census of the population of Southern Dakota shall be taken during the coming Summer, and if the population is sufficient to entitle that part of the Territory to representation in Congress, it shall be admitted as a State, the present Territorial Government to continue, and the Territory remaining to be called North Dakota.

Dr. Rush, Secretary of the Distillers' Association, is here to see what can be done about the decision of the Republicans against the reduction of the whisky tax. He finds them very firm, and there is little prospect of a change in their policy.

There is a prospect of a very lively fight against the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories, but at least Dakota will probably be admitted.

The ocean mail attachment to the Post Office Appropriation bill will meet with flat opposition in the House, but it is not improbable that it may pass.

The House will probably adopt the resolution inquiring into Mason's sudden removal to New York, thereby evading legal proceedings. The sympathy for Mason and family is very great, and subscriptions for the latter are being made up.

The Chinese Minister refuses to express himself about the Chinese bill. He leaves next month for Spain, to which country he is also a minister.

An effort is to be made to pass the bill to reimburse Virginia and Maryland the money advanced by those States to erect public buildings in Washington when the Capitol was located here in the last century.

Representative Black is in a very critical condition.

Southern Congressmen say that it will take $1,000,000 to feed the sufferers in the Mississippi valley during the next sixty days.

A prominent Republican, a close and confidential friend of ex-Senator Conkling, and who stood by the latter faithfully while both were in Congress, and who has seen Conkling almost daily of late, says Conkling does not want and would not take any office at present. He says that had the President's letter offering Conkling the Supreme Judgeship reached the latter before the nomination was made, Conkling would have declined then and the public would have known nothing about it. He says Conkling's ambition is to return to the United States Senate from New York. His plan is to devote himself to law practice, and accumulate money enough to make him independently rich by the time of the next Senatorial election in New York. Meantime, he will keep out of politics. His friends approve this policy, and this gentleman says that the talk of Conkling accepting office under the present Administration is idle.

The talk of coming Cabinet changes is revived in all quarters, and the general belief seems to be that at least one Cabinet nomination will be sent in in a few days. It is claimed by friends of William Chandler that he will be nominated to be Secretary of the Navy this week. The best information to be obtained points to Chandler's nomination. There are rumors of a coming change also in the Interior Department, but Kirkwood's friends claim that he will remain.

The Garfield funeral bills are likely to cause a good deal of interesting discussion this week. The cocktail stories are doubtless true. They were the subject of a good deal of private remark among newspaper men at the time of the funeral, but it was decided as not best to make it public at such a time.

Scoville's announcement that he thinks it best that Guiteau should be hanged, troubles Guiteau. When he read it, it threw him into a rage, and then he became quite ill for a day or two. He thinks that Scoville should be hanged, and not himself. His appetite has faded, and he may become seriously ill over it. He evidently sees that there is little hope. Guiteau's bill of exceptions will probably not be heard in court for some weeks yet.

Kasson will offer an amendment to the Chinese bill to-day, limiting the prohibition to ten years. An amendment will also be offered making the prohibition apply only to coolie and servile labor. The better judgment of the House is against the bill, but the fear of the next election will probably pass it.

Everything points to a long and painful discussion of the tariff in the House. Every mention of the subject to either side is like a red rag to an infuriated bull. Mr. Kasson will demand consideration of the Commission bill next week.

Much interest is felt in the Paris Monetary Conference next month, and action on all silver measures is delayed until the result of the conference, which depends upon the attitude of Germany, is known. The latter it is stated, will favor the coinage of silver.

The Chicago petition for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, was presented to the President, this morning, by M. E. Dickson, accompanied by Senator Logan and the Chicago members of the House. The President will do nothing for six months or a year. The fund for Mrs. Mason will probably reach $5,000.

Ex-Senator Chaffee is again talked of for the Interior Department. It is believed that Chandler will be nominated for the Navy this week.

Senator Hill is much better. He hopes to ride out soon, if the weather will permit. His physicians say the cancer is entirely removed.

Jacob R. Shipherd accompanied by his wife, appeared this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. An arrangement was made that in case of objection to any evidence the committee would adhere to its custom of consulting in secret, but that no such evidence would be taken except in open session. Shipherd desired to make some explanation in regard to his non-appearance, and asserted his good faith in the matter. He desired to avoid the mortification of having another messenger sent to New York to discover whether or not he might be trifling with the committee. His reputation for truthfulness was too well established, and he did not desire to have it questioned. He then sent up to the Chairman the certificate of his physicians, and desired to be put under oath as to the facts.

The Chairman explained the position of the committee, and assured him they had now no suspicion of any trifling or discourtesy on his part.

Secretary Hunt has received a cable message from Lieutenant Harber, of the Jeannette search party, at Nischneudinsk, as follows:

"The dispatch to take charge of the Lena received. I met Danenhower here. Will report after further consultation. His five men are essential to the conduct of the search in the Lena. No other seamen can be obtained. They are in splendid condition, and very anxious to return with me. They earnestly request me to take them. Answer here direct."

Secretary Hunt telegraphed to Lieutenant Harber that Danenhower's men could accompany him if they were able and willing to go.

A lively debate is anticipated in the Utah contested seat case next Saturday, should Mr. Calkins of the House Elections Committee, who is favorable to Campbell, succeed in getting the case up. The Democrats will support Cannon on the grounds that he was fairly elected.

It is said the Chinese Legation will at once remove to Spain if the Chinese bill is passed, and official intercourse will be virtually ended. A member of the legation, a relative of the Emperor of China, says his Government would deprecate such a law. The result would naturally be the loss of commercial relations so advantageous to this country.

Mrs. Mason arrived to-day, to accept the funds raised in her behalf. The amount is about $2,000. She was surprised and overjoyed.

The action of the Cabinet in setting aside the finding of the court martial in the Whittaker case creates much excitement in army circles, and there is talk of appealing to Congress. If so, the army martinets will get thoroughly snubbed. Congress is out of patience with West Point snobbery.

Commissioner Raum reports the affairs of the revenue districts at the South much improved. There is little illicit distilling now.

The net earnings of the various Pacific railroads for the past thirteen years amount to $157,000,000.

The impression here is that Colfax will probably succeed Calkins in the Thirteenth Indiana District.

The Ways and Means Committee has directed the sub-committee to report the bill abolishing all internal taxes except on spirits, malt liquors, manufactured tobacco, bank circulation, and alcoholic medicine, reserving for its discretion a reduction of tax on cigars and special taxes on dealers, manufacturers, etc.

There is much unfavorable comment of Special Envoy Trescott's course in Chili. The propriety of his taking the position of dictator of terms is doubted, and the terms seem to have been all that Chili demanded, with no attempt to preserve the autonomy of Peru or Bolivia.

Asiatic "Honesty."

Last year Angora, in Asia Minor, was devastated by locusts, and, in order to avert a repitition of the calamity, the Governor decreed that every able-bodied peasant should, during a certain period preceding the locust-hatching season, collect locust eggs, at the rate of two pounds' weight per diem, and deliver them in person to the nearest local authorities. The minimum quantity of ova to be gathered in this manner was fixed at 1,400,000 pounds' weight, and it was prescribed that a daily fine of two piastres should be levied upon each peasant who should fail to fulfil the duty thus imposed upon him. The practical results were as follows: During the first day or two of the period appointed for the collection of the ova a few rustics brought in their quota of eggs; but the large majority of the peasantry, far too indolent to take the trouble of digging them up, compounded with the powers that be by privily purchasing the necessary quantity of eggs from the officials at one piastre per kilogram, and then making public delivery of that quantity to the employees empowered to receive it. Thus the 200 hundred or 300 kilos of eggs really collected and delivered by law abiding peasants were sold over and over again to the shirkers. These tricksters saved half the amount of their fines, the officials pocketed a piastre by each transaction, and the crop of locusts for the coming season will in all probability, turn out even finer than that which all but ruined Angora last year.

Roads and Taxes in Central America

Panama Letter in New York World.

Foreigners would be somewhat surprised to see how affairs are conducted in this country. Take the streets and public thoroughfares, for instance. A monthly tax of $252 on vehicles is collected by the junta or board for keeping the streets in order. The collection is strictly enforced. The streets are kept in an abominable condition; they are never watered, and when the members of the chain gang attempt to clean them they start in to work where people are attending to business, to the detriment and annoyance of everybody. Garbage and filth of every kind is deposited on streets which are frequented at all hours of the day, and the effluvium is enough to breed an epidemic. The roads to the savanna, the only place in the country where one can enjoy the fresh air after a day's labor in a warm climate, are almost impassable. Ruts and broken wooden bridges are encountered at every step. Complaints have been repeatedly made by the newspapers, but to no purpose. The collector continues his monthly rounds, but the streets and thoroughfares remain the same, and after half the money has been squandered, heaven knows where, the merchants and others are compelled to contribute hundreds of dollars to have the the streets put in order for public convenience.

The Female Lobbyist.

Washington Evening Critic.

The female lobbyist is to be found at the capitol from early morn till late in the evening. She understands the needs of our country better than any two statesmen in Congress. She can tell you more about the proposed ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec than Jim Eads can, and can in language more eloquent than Uncle John Roach portray the necessity of subsidizing ocean steamships. In person she is beautiful; in character and carriage dignified; in her affections tender; is pure as the snows which crown the Alpine heights, yet as melting and gentle as they are when the summer sun has taught them to flow in silent rivulets down the mountain side, giving life and vigor to the hills and valleys below.

The Fate of the Revised New Testament.

Brooklyn Eagle.

It must be a sad disappointment to the learned and self-denying scholars who, at the unfortunate suggestion of the late Bishop Wilberforce, undertook this "revision" to find that so many of their best years have been spent in bulding a house upon the sand which no one deems safe to live in. The common people refuse the far-fetched English substituted for the old familiar strains. The learned, including bishops, deans, archdeacons, canons and univerisity professors are all "down" upon the revised edition. The demand for it has ceased, and the pastrycooks seem likely to possess it instead of the booksellers.

EXPRESSIONS.

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

Moral decision is a virtue of the highest order.

Strive and encourage a mind and will of your own.

Little things console us because little things afflict us.

Idleness is the key of beggary and the root of all evil.

Never be persuaded contrary to your better judgment.

Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge.

The heart has reasons that the reason does not understand.

Opportunity, sooner or later, comes to all who work and wait.

Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow with them.

How we do love to shut our eyes to what we fear may be reality.

Choose those companions who administer to your improvement.

A miser is a man who may be truthfully described as criminally poor.

Allowing the "blues" to master you is a sure way of cutting your life short.

When a couple make up their minds to get married it may be called a tie vote.

Clothes are the best passport among strangers—character among acquaintances.

It is possible for a man to be so very shrewd that in the long run he cheats himself.

There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet the enemy.

Chapin once said beautifully: "The fatal fact about the hypocrite is that he is a hypocrite."

Put a drop of honey on your tongue before you speak, and see how easy it is to make friends.

It is wonderful to note the number of men who see the value of a thing after it is beyond their reach.

The hardest rock is made of the softest mud. Don't allow the sediment of habit to harden into vice.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

Impolitenees is derived from just two sources—indifference to the divine and contempt for the human.

Training the hand and the eye to do work well leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects.

Logic helps us to strip off the outward disguises of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature.

One of life's hardest lessons from the cradle to the grave is waiting. We send our ships out but cannot patiently wait their return.

A looking glass is kinder to us than the wine glass, because it reveals our defects to ourselves only, while the latter reveals them to our friends.

If you have a small salary and princely desires, remember the old saw: "Taking out often and never putting in soon comes to the bottom."

A man who is unable to discover any errors or mistakes in the opinions he formerly held, is not likely to advance very fast in the requirements of knowledge.

If you gain an advantage over your fellow-man, call it shrewd diplomacy. If your fellow-man gains an advantage over you, call it rascality. The terms are synonymous.

It is a certain sign of an evil heart to be inclined to defamation, for it ever arises from the lack of what is commendable in one's self and impatience of seeing it in others.

A Cosmopolitan College.

Notre Dame Scholastic.

Among the residents at Notre Dame University are grandsons of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky; James Otis, of Revolutionary fame and Hon. Thomas Ewing, sr.; nephews of Gen. W. T. Sherman; Major Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame; Donn Piatt, of Washington, and James G. Blaine; a son of a Potawattomie chief; and two sons of a Peoria chief; a son of Jewish rabbi; nephews of three Catholic Bishops; a lineal descendant of John Knox, founder of Scotch Presbyterianism; collateral decendants of Fenelon, John Rutlege of South Carolina, and Benedict Arnold; a priest 91 years of age, who was a surgeon in Napoleon's army at the battle at Waterloo; an ex-artilleryman who pointed the cannon that killed Gen. Zollicofer; and ex-marine who was in the chase of the Alabama and with the Admirals Farragut and Lardner; several brothers who were soldiers in the Mexican, Crimean, and the late civil war; Indians, Creoles, Yankees and Canadians; representatives from nearly all the states and territories; Israelites and natives of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Germany Sweden, France, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Australia.

Tea Culture in South Carolina.

Georgetown Enquirer.

We recently had the pleasure of examining the tea plants of Friendfield Plantation, the residence of Dr. Forster's family, and the place on which is a tea nursery, the leaves gathered from which have been submitted for inspection to a leading importing house in Baltimore. The tea produced therefrom is pronounced by them to be equal, if not superior, in pungency and in strength and in richness of flavor to the finest imported article. There are now on Friendfield 1,642 tea-plants, all exhibiting a splendid and vigorous development. Some of these plants, which have been allowed to grow without pruning, are six feet high, with a circumference of ten and twelve feet.

Marriage Anniversary

Cambridge City Tribune.

Abner M. and Mary Bradbury, celebrated their sixty-first marriage anniversary at their home in this city, on Wednesday, March 8th. Out of the fourteen children born unto them, eleven are still living, and the following ten children and their families were present: William, Daniel M., Albert W., Robert B., Samuel, James, Elizibeth Harned, Caroline Russell, Martha Mudell and Emma Bradbury. Dr. A. B. Bradbury was unable to come on account of sickness.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER
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MANUFACTURERS:
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1882.
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

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To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
KANSAS CITY
ATCHISON
Leavenworth

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Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

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Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

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At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
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At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MARCH 30, 1882

Township Nominations.

For Trustee,
J. C. ST. CLAIR,
For Assessor,
JOHN TREESH.
For Road Superintendent
A. J. CARMER.
For Justice of the Peace
O. P. SMITH, ORIS DANKS,
WM. M. BOUGHAN.
For Constables
JEREMIAH PLUM, J. B. HOOVER
CHARLES G. SMITH,
GRANT GRISWOLD.

KEYSER:
For Trustee,
HENRY PROBST.
For Assessor,
PERRY NOEL.
For Road Superintendent,
JOSEPH LEASON.
For Justice of the Peace,
F. M. BACON
JOHN GRUBE.
For Constables,
L. J. GENGLER.

SMITHFIELD:
For Trustee,
FREDERICK GFELLERS.
For Road Superintendent,
MATHIAS SHOUDEL.
For Justice of the Peace,
F. C WATERMAN.
For Assessor,
JOHN H. HORNBERGER.
For Constables
W. H. CLARK,
WM. F. TILL.

JACKSON:
For Trustee,
WILSON S. DANCER.
For Assessor,
JONH D. FERGUSON.
For Road Superintendent,
CHARLES P. GLASIER.
For Contables,
JAMES W. McCLELLAN,
MOLETUS A. HIGH.

WILMINGTON:
For Trustee,
MICHAEL E. KRONTZ.
For Road Superintendent.
CHARLES BUNDY.
For Assessor,
O. P. NOEL.
For Justice of the Peace.
J. J. SISE, L. C. BURGET,
JACOB TATE.
For Constables,
JOHN BRITZIUS, CYRUS SMURR,
WILLIAM EDWARDS,
JAMES CHAMBERS.

FAIRFIELD:
For Trustee,
HIRAM H. SLAYBAUGH.
For Assessor:
ISAAC HELWIG.
For Road Superintendent,
JONATHAN A. GUSHWA,
For Justice of the Peace,
NATHAN CROSSLEY.
For Constable, south,
J. C. WELLS,
For Constable, north,
HENRY BURTNET.

TROY:
For Trustee,
JOSEPH BELL.
For Assesor,
O. P. LEARNED.
For Road Superintendent,
JOHN STEARNS.
For Constables,
GEORGE WISE,
DAWSON CRONINGER.

RICHLAND:
For Trustee,
T. F. FRANKS.
For Assessor,
NELSON GRIFFITH.
For Road Superintendent
J. L. SMITH.
For Constables
JOSEPH CONRAD,
HENRY GETTZ.

CLOVER-SEED is being adulterated by mixing it with Hungarian seed.

THE poet, Longfellow, died last Friday, March 27. He was born February 27, 1807.

SIX murderers were hanged in different parts of the country on Friday of last week.

THE congressional convention for this district will meet at Kendallville June 1, at 10. a. m.

IT is said that certain epicures in New Orleans pay $1.25 a pound for a particular brand of New England butter.

CADET Whittaker has been dismissed from the military academy on account of not being able to keep up in his studies.

THE six New England states consume twenty millions of bushels of wheat, but they raise only one and a quarter millions.

THERE are only thirty-three Chinamen in Indiana. Twelve of them have been naturalized and have joined the Presbyterian church.

POTATOES brought over from Scotland are sold at Indianapolis at $1.10 per bushel. There is a sufficient amount brought in to keep the market supplied.

THE last number of the Columbia City Herald has an announcement to the effect that its editor, Col. I. B. McDonald, will be a candidate for the congressional nomination.

THE fifth musical festival at Cincinnati will begin May 16, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. For those who are musically inclined, this will be a rare treat.

THE average yield of wheat per acre in this country in 1881 was only 10⅙ bushels against 13⅙ bushels for 1880. This of itself would be equivalent to a falling off of 100,000,000 bushels in the total wheat crop of 1881.

THE excursions to the sea and other points, as given by the Detroit Evening News, will begin July 1. A guide book of the trips will be sent on receipt of thirty cents. It is a sixty-four page pamphlet, and gives an account of the different trips with illustrations. Address, Detriot Evening News.

THE republican members of congress who voted against the anti-Chinese bill are now trying to explain to their constituents how their action can be reconciled with their professions of love for the dear people. They vote for high tariff because they claim that will help the poor mechanic and the factory hand; and now they are willing to see the country flooded with Chinese cheap labor to underbid the aforesaid mechanic and shop hand so that he can get no work at all. It will probably take some time to make the matter clear to their constituents.

REPUBLICANS are pretending that only a reasonable amount of money was expended in Indiana by Dorsey and the other bosses to "carry" the state. Let us see. In the light of recent disclosures we have the following figures:

Sent to Dorsey by a messenger from the national republican committee	$200,000
Raised by Don Cameron and contributed	200,000
Raised and contributed by Harry Oliver, jr.	100,000
Total outside	$500,000
Home subscriptions, estimated	50,000
Total, so far as heard from	$550,000

It is said that only about $50,000 was expended. Now the question, with some of the republican bosses, is: What became of the half million sent into the state? If not expended in "carrying" the state, where is it? Who pocketed it? It is now known that Dorsey is a thief, and was a thief at the time he was arranging conspiracies to import voters from Illinois. Did Dorsey steal the $500,000? If he did not, did he expend the entire amount to corrupt the election? Dorsey is still secretary of the republican national committee. He is the custodian of its archives. He holds the vouchers. Why not put the screws to him and make him squeal? Arthur was on intimate terms with Dorsey at the time the "soap" was being distributed. It is said that Arthur is now willing that Dorsey should go to the penitentiary. If so, the inference is that Arthur believes Dorsey walked off with several hundred thousand dollars. It is a wonderful combination of scoundrelism, by the showing of republicans themselves. The people of Indiana do not fail to make a note of such infamous practices. A great many honest, upright republicans scorn such flagitious practices. They want honest victories or none at all. They are now confronted with rascalities, from the odium of which there is no escape. If the $500,000 was used to corrupt Indiana, the crime was colossal. If the bosses stole the money, after it had been contributed, to carry out nefarious plans, the condition of the party is in no wise improved. It is a dilemma with ten horns, and grab whichever they may, the result is ignominy.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

DURING the Garfield and Arthur campaign the employes of the great Phoenix iron mills in Pennsylvania were urged, by means of flaming circulars, to vote the republican ticket, as it promised them a high tariff and their consequent protection. They said if the democratic party won, it meant low wages and want of employment, but if the republicans were successful the employes were sure of good wages and steady work. The republicans won the day. But where are there promises to the workingman? Those same iron works have just had a strike—a big one. Their hands refused to work longer for the low wages paid, and finally struck. The company which in 1880 had such a high sense of its duty to protect its workmen and give them high wages, now turned right around when their votes were not needed and turned the men off or made them take the reduced rates. How long will it take the laboring man to learn that protection does not protect any one but the wealthy employer? There is no protection for the employe. His wishes are not consulted in the least, except when his vote is needed.

The Schools of the County.

I have waited until the winter schools closed before saying much through the paper in regard to their work during the term just passed. The bad roads and bad weather, as well as some hindrances arising from my business relations, have prevented my visiting all the schools during the winter term. But the great majority of those I have visited, were doing excellent work, and in some cases much better than I had reason to expect. There seemed to be a feeling of emulation among the teachers, and of an earnest desire to do better work than they had previously done. With such a spirit pervading the schools it will readily be seen that much good would be accomplished. Not only was this spirit of earnestness everywhere manifest, but there seemed to be a sort of "lifting up" process going on everywhere This secured a better grade of work, both in the methods used in teaching and the thoroughness of the study and drill in the branches taught. Teachers labored to make themselves better, and in this way to lead their classes, rather than send them on in advance of the teacher. With such a spirit it was to be expected that but few schools would fail. Then, too, trustees have worked harder and more intelligently than ever before to assist and encourage their teachers. They have generally visited the schools under their charge; assisting, advising and encouraging wherever they went.

This has been of great value to the practical working of the schools, and I think no thougtful person will object to the time thus spent. There is also another and most encouraging feature in the work of last winter. It is the unusual unanimity of sentiment, on the part of teachers, as to the great value of institute work. The township institutes have never been so well attended, nor has there been shown such a willingness to attend as has been the case during this term. The absence of a teacher, at an institute, became the subject of remark and was of rare occurrence. And the work done at the institutes has been more thorough, more interesting and has secured closer attention than heretofore. No doubt it has produced good results. There is also a growing tendency on the part of parents and others to be present at township institutes, and even to assist in them. Much good will be accomplished by this, as it will bring before the people the present working of this valuable feature of our school system. All these things have tended to render the winter's work a pleasant one to me, and I hope profitable to all concerned. It would be impossible in any article to enumerate those who have done much to assist me in this work, whether teachers or trustees, but I feel that their help has been valuable and am duly grateful to them for it. And it is to be hoped that the people will continue to show the growing interest they feel by continuing to attend the institutes and visiting schools whenever an opportunity occurs. They can do much to make the schools what they should be, and what they all hope they will be, at some day in the near future. Let the good work go steadily on.

JAMES A. BARNS,
County Superintendent.

Election—Candidates.

A beautiful piece of republican legislation is found in section 10 of the election law passed and approved April 21, 1881, which constitute the inspector and the two Judges of election a "board of election" and says: "No person shall be eligible as a member of the board of election * * * who is a candidate to be voted for at such election, or who is of kin to any candidate at such election. Also if either of the judges of the election should become disqualified under that act during the election, he shall be removed and another appointed." Now how easy it would be for one or more persons during election to make such judges candidatest or have candidates a person of "kin" to such judges, in order to displace them, and keep it by having such changes made every hour in the day of election. But, "of kin" means under the law, only blood relations within and including the sixth degree, and not those related by affinity or marriage. D.

Township Caucuses.

The democrats of Butler township will hold their caucus, at the school house No. 2, Butler Center, on Saturday April 1, 1882, at 2 p. m. COM.

The democrats of Concord township will hold their caucus at the schoolhouse in St. Joe, April 1, 1882, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating township officers. COM.

THE Press gets hot over our reply to his attack on the two county superintendents, and hinted that the present official is no better than he should be. Of course, brother Baxter knows more about these matters than we do. We do not say that brother B. lies, for that would be ungentlemanly, but in view of a number of things that have appeared in the Press lately, we feel certain that the little goddess who should preside over the "truth department" of that paper has been away on an extended visit.

—The Burch plow, the king of the field. 10-4t

THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE.—This magnificent weekly comes out March 23d enlarged to thirty-two pages, and filled with the very choicest of matter pertaining to the breeding and management of all kinds of stock, from horses to chickens. On the first page is a beautiful engraving, almost equal to a steel plate, showing a group of Short-horns. Another illustration is a plan, with building specifications, of a pen for breeding swine. Among the leading articles we notice the following: The Grand Duchess Tribe of Short-horns; Millet as a Cattle Food; Winter Food for Calves; The Holstein-Dutch-Friesing Controversy; Lambs for Spring Market; The Escutcheon Theory; Polled Angus, or Aberdeen Cattle; Butter Records of Jerseys; The coming Sheep; Successful Swine Breeding; Breeds of Swine; Line Breeding Value of Different Foods; Alfalfa; Millet and Hungarian; Sires of the 2:30 Trotters; Great Trotting Blood Mares; Mathematics of Trotting Blood; How to Breed Trotters; Lampus; Indigestion; How to Detect Lameness; Habitual Colic, etc., with some six pages of interesting news items about stock and stock breeders. It is beautifully printed on the very best of paper, and is published weekly by J. H. Sanders & Co., Chicago, Ill., at $3.00 a year.

Hon. W. C. Forrey, of Fayette county is being urged by his friends to become a candidate for Attorney General before the next democratic state convention. Mr. F. is a lawyer of ability and a sound democrat.—Richmond Democrat.

Correct. The name of Hon. W. C. Forrey will be presented to the next democratic state convention for the office of Attorney General, believing, as we do, that he posesses all the elements to make a popular and successful candidate. His qualifications for the place, none will dispute, and we are certain that he can poll as many votes as any other democrat in the state. He is of unblemished character, and his nomination would give entire satisfaction to the democracy of Eastern Indiana. Is it asking too much that the democracy of this part of Indiana should have a candidate on the ticket once in twenty-five years?—Connersville Examiner.

THE BURCH PLOW.

SPECIAL REASONS WHY THE BURCH PLOW IS DEMONSTRATED TO BE THE BEST PLOW IN THE MARKET.

1st. No other plow will do the same work and do it as well with the same draft.

2nd. No other plow will work as well, both in soft and hard ground, working well in hard ground where other plows will not work at all.

3rd. No other plow holds as easy, runs as steadily or cleans the furrows out as nicely.

4th. No other plow is as cheap, taking into consideration all that pertains to a good plow. Our steel plows are made of the best quality of cast steel, the most costly steel put into plows, possessing the best scouring qualities and wearing from two to three times as long as common steel plows. Also have the same plow in chilled metal. Call and see the Burch Plow.

W. H. KIBLINGER,
Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D . VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence. North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1882.

Mary Hennessey and James Hennessey, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to declare a lien, by Lewis R. Wasson, administrator of the estate of Phebe Monroe, deceased; and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 15, 1882.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 21st day of March, 1882.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk,
W. H. Dills, Attorney. 12-3w.

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34), north of range (12) twelve, east. Also a tract of land containing thirty-three acres situated in said section eleven (11), bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section 11 and running on the west boundary line of said section to a point eighty-eight (88) rods north thence to a point sixty (60) rods east, thence south eighty-eight (88) rods to the south boundary line of said northwest quarter of said section, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months. Deferred payments to be secured by notes at six per cent interest with approved personal security. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

-THE-

POPULAR STORE!

-OF-

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS - - - 5 cents
BEST SHIRTING - - - 10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN - - - 6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terribl Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	50c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb, 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.
Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store
ISAAC OCHS.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"

Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES
—OF—
SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,
Clocks,
Clocks,
Castors
Castors,
Spoons,
Spoons,
Forks,
Forks,
Knives,
Knives,
Chains,
Chains,
Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sel you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

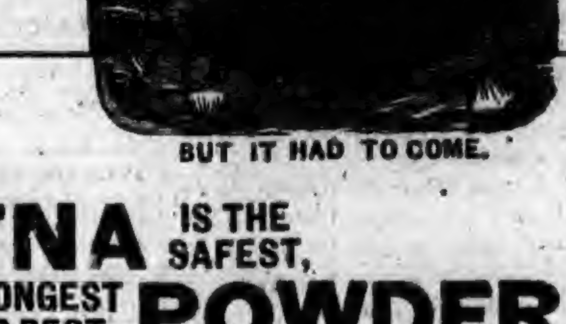

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Coop the cows.

—Lots of moving.

—Vote next Monday.

—Saturday is all fools day.

—Roads are drying nicely.

—Mitch Dorlan is in town.

—Bill Latson has gone west.

—Constable Porter again (?)

—Young chickens are chirping.

—Davenport has a nice room now.

—The "little men" are playing duck.

—She didn't go out a roarin' after all.

—Mrs. Little is at Fort Wayne, to-day.

—The organ men have erected a big sign.

—Billy and Frank Bainier have gone west.

—Billy Murphy sundayed at Fort Wayne.

—Mrs. J. C. Veeley is sick with scarlet fever.

—We hear that Theo. Reed is on his way home.

—Ab. Kelly, at Waterloo, has potatoes for sale.

—They have a blacksmith shop at the Junction.

—J. R. Lanning hurt his foot badly, the other day.

—Seed potatoes for sale by Ab. Kelly, Waterloo. 13-3t.

—The Ninth street picture gallery has been moved.

—Charley Picker has been improving his property.

—Mrs. T. C. Mays left for Hot Springs yesterday evening.

—Rev. Henry Johnson has been here this week on a visit.

—Somebody April-fool us with a load of wood next Saturday.

—Snyder & Culbertson have a new span of Lexi ngton horses.

—Charley Klotz has something new in the sewing machine line.

—J. L. Davis, esq., has quite a novelty in the way of an oil stove.

—T. J. Baxter, of Smithfield, called around to see us last Saturday.

—The Press was very thin last week. Too much mind-other-folks'-business.

—Early Rose seed potatoes can be had of Ab. Kelley at Waterloo. 13-3

—Trustees of different townships are busily engaged taking the numeration.

—Walter Hartman, who broke his arm last week, is getting along nicely.

—W. J. Austin had a brother and his wife from Wabash visiting him last week.

—Mrs. A. Dawson and Miss Josie Rush were visiting at Fort Wayne, this week.

WANTED.—One or two girls to learn the milliner trade. Apply to Mrs. A. J. Little.

—Plants of all kinds at the green house, first door south of Presbyterian church. 13-3.

—Stephen Omstead, trustee of Newville township, made us a short visit Monday.

—The next term of court commences Mry 15, that being the third Monday in that month.

—Mrs. Foster, a sister of Mrs. Hartman, is here on a visit. She resides in Bryan, Ohio.

—There was quite a number of teachers in town last Saturday to attend the examination.

—Mrs. T. C. Tyger, of Fort Wayne, was the guest of Mrs. Phil. Basbelier over Sunday.

—The Wabash pay car started at Fort Wayne, the other day, with 600 pounds of silver.

O. J. Powell, of the Garrett Herald was in town Saturday last. Always glad to see him.

—Mrs. Joseph Stafford and Mrs. J. P. Ensley made our office a pleasant call last Thursday.

—Election only comes three times this year, so don't fail to turn out. Only twice in the county.

—Moody & Husselman have formed a law partnership and located up-stairs in Mrs. C. Hare's building.

—Call at the green house, south of the Presbyterian church, when you want flowers, plants, &c. 13-3t

—The personal property of the late Solomon Simon will be sold April 8th, at his residence in Butler township.

—Connersville has a man named Nicholas December. But that's nothing. Our man's name is Fred. April.

—Voters who reside in incorporated towns cannot vote for road superintendent. They can scratch that name off.

—Dr. Swartz will not move to Butler as was rumored, but will remain in Auburn, at least for some time to come.

—Under a recent ruling of the attorney general, assessors who are elected this spring will hold office for four years.

—Rev. Kelso went this week to Albion, to attend the conference of the English Lutheran church at that place.

—The Presbyterian social will be held at the church next Wednesday afternoon. All are invited.

—George Becker of Corunna, dropped in to see us Friday. He is now working in Mr. Fried's store.

—R. J. Crozier, of Columbia City, has been blowing out, not only stumps, but live trees, with Hercules powder.

—Miss Rosa Shaffer went to Pierceton Tuesday to spend a few days visiting relatives and friends in that place.

—C. M. Merica, principal of the Garrett school was in town Saturday. He says the scarlet fever is about over

—Dr. Littlefield was not the physician who attended the scarlet fever patients as erroneously stated in our last issue.

—We urge our friends to send us early reports of the election news next week so we can give a full report from all the townships.

—Dr. Kelley, of Syracuse, was visiting in this part of the country last week, and did not forget to pay his regards the COURIER.

—Old Mr. Harding, who lives near Corunna, was stricken with paralysis last Sunday, and at last accounts was not expected to recover.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo, is selling a carload of choice early rose potatoes, just the thing for seed. Farmers should not fail to give him a call. 13-3t.

—The manager of the Emmett show company understands the "dead broke" dodge thoroughly. This is their game when they fail to draw a crowd.

—Veeley's cow walked up a pair of stairs into the second story of an old building, on north Main street. She was let down with rope and tackle.

NOTICE.—On and after April 1, 1882, I shall adopt the cash system, and will not trust anyone for meat after this date. W. L. BRAUN.

—The "much abused" farmer who has to pay so "much for groceries," is now receiving 28 cents a pounds for butter, and $1.85 cents a load for 18 inch wood.

—The Reform church is having a roof put on it this week. The shingles have been on the spot a long time, but there was not enough fair weather to undertake the work.

—J. R. Kling and his son Frank Kling, of Garrett, dropped in to see us last week. They soon leave for their new home in Nebraska City, Nebraska. We wish them both abundant success.

—The Indiana annual conference of the Evangelical association will begin its sessions on Thursday morning, April 6, in the Evangelical church at Waterloo. Bishop Fisher will preside.

—The McCrum farm, near Sedan, will be sold by J. M. Brumback, administrator, April 8th. All who want a good farm should watch this opportunity. See notice of sale in this paper. 13-2w.

—Miss Annice Cowan has closed her winter term of school. Her management has been very satisfactory to the parents and scholars, and she returns home with pedagogue honors of some note.

—We see by the Bryan papers that Miss Cunning ham, a sister of Mrs. E. D. Hartman expects to go to New York soon, to take a course of instruction in the system of teaching known as the Kindergarten.

—Some thieves broke open a store at Fremont, last week, and stole several hundred dollars worth of goods. They then stole a hand car and went to Hillsdale. At last accounts they had not been found.

—Eli Benzinger, of Moore's Station, went to Pennsylvania Tuesday to visit his sister, who lives near Port Carbon, in that state, and whom he has not seen for twenty-eight years. We wish him a happy trip.

—Joseph Ferrell, of Concord, has moved to Waterford, Elkhart county, and Miss Donnelly goes to reside with her brother at Sulphur Station, Texas. They all take the COURIER with them to their new homes.

—The recent election laws will add a considerable sum to the expense attending elections. In this township it will be doubled. And for the village elections in May it will be just five times as great as before.

—Bishop & Leighty, of St. Joe, have a car load of potatoes right from across the ocean, from Scotland. How is that for a great agricultural country like ours? Does the oldest inhabitant remember anything of the kind?

—J. P. Kandel, teacher in No. 3, Fairfield township, closed his school last Friday. The house was crowded with visitors all the afternoon. The exercises were reading, speaking and singing, and lasted to a late hour.

—I. O. Bachtel has put a new engine and new governor in his flouring mills The mill has been stopped for a few days to allow these changes to be made but will now be ready to run, and with these improvements Mr. Bachtel will be prepared to do better work than ever.

—John Rudolph, formerly of Auburn Junction, where he worked on Dave Cryder's section, was at home over Sunday. He is now at Reading, Mich., where he is section boss. We congratulate him on his promotion, and feel he will make a success as foreman.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on April 1st, 1882, the firm of W. J. Austin & Co., will be dissolved by mutual consent, and will be succeeded by Austin Bro's. The new firm assumes all liabilities of the old firm, and will continue the business at the old stand of the Boot Upside Down. All accounts due the old firm must be settled either by cash or note by May 1st, 1882. W. J. AUSTIN & Co.,

* * *

THANKS.—Thomas and Malinda Brown desire to thank their kind neighbors for the beautiful quilt presented them at their residence March the 21st 1882.

—We see by the daily papers that the reports in regard to Fred. Davis' narrow escape from death by fire, last week, were all true. He had a hard fight for his life, but succeeded in getting off without serious injury. He has since written a letter home describing the occurrence very much as it was given in brief in our last issue.

The Steward concert company of Wilberforce university, will give one of their pleasing entertainments at Ensley's hall next Monday evening, April 3. The fact alone that they are laboring in the interests of the above named University, ought to insure for them a full house. Yet in addition to their singing the celebrated elocutionist, Miss H. Q. Brown, will render several fine productions.

—Daniel and Josiah Shull, sons of our old friend Henry Shull, leave today for the far west. Daniel takes a wedding trip to find a home on the far off shores of Puget's Sound, probably at Port Townsend. We wish him and his new made bride all possible happiness in their distant home. Josiah goes to Montana, where he will stay for awhile at least. He is an enterprising young man, and will win his way wherever he goes.

—J. R. Lanning moved his stock of goods to Moore's Station this week and will continue the business at that place hereafter. To his groceries he will soon add a stock of dry goods, hardware and all other articles convenient for country trade. Mr. Lanning is well known to the people of that vicinity, as indeed he is to those in all parts of the county, and we hope to see him build up a fine trade.

—There has been a nigger in town for several days cleaning chimneys. He was giving the boys some of his past life, in which he said: "I was a slave, I was. My master had three hundred pigs, and dey weighed fifteen hundred pounds a piece; dat's de truf. One of dem he had twenty years—he was de bigges of dem all. I bet you neber saw such a large hog. Dat hog, sir, would weigh five hundred pounds, an' I go my last nickel on dem figures."

—By a recent statement sent out by the attorney general, we learn that the surplus dog fund will hereafter be turned over to the school fund on the first Monday in October instead of the first Monday in March as before. All of this fund over and above fifty dollars, that remains in his hands at the above date, must be turned over to the tuition fund, and if he has several school corporations within his township, he must divide the money in such a way that each will receive its proper share.

—D. E. C. Yetter, of Butler, Ind., who makes a speciality of the eyes has without doubt treated and cured more cases of sore eyes than any other physician. His success has simply been astonishing. We have heard of cases of over twenty-five years standing successfully cured by him with his new discoveries of medicine, and we think it is advisable for everybody so afflicted to give him a call before delaying too long, and entirely losing sight for life as a great many do. 1t

List of unclaimed letters remaining in Auburn post office, for the week ending March 30, 1882. Mr. L. Boots, Miss Ethe Bair, Jacob Carper, Joe Cruse, Miss Randiad Dillon, L. D. Forshey, Mrs. Kate Surface, Franklin Snyder, Geo. H. Oberhulser, John W. Sharp, Mrs. John Montgomery, Wilbur King, Sarah A Moor, J. A. McGonagle, Chas. E. McFarlan, Allen Sherwood, John R. Sitheus Mrs. Mary King, S. H. Graybill, J. C. Gonter, J. E. Tolling, Miss Jacob Fornecler, Thomas McDowell, Fred Cushman, Mrs. Almiria Bevjer, Rhoda M. Brown, D. Bowen, Miss Della Moor, C. E. J. McFarlan, M. M. Gurley, Mrs. L. Scott.

G. W. GORDON, P. M.

—List of marriage licenses issued by the county clerk during March:

Christian Martz and Susan Lehman, E. H. Strong and Martha J. Hayford, Frank L. Rempis and Mattie M. Frager, Orlando Elliott and Eliza A. Gramling, Levi Denison and Caroline Stroh, David G. Plowe and Francis A. Bordner, Horace Platt and Sarah A. Casebeer, Eugene Carper and Ella M. Clark, Eli Heckathorn and Lydia Leaper Geo. Parnell and Sarah E. Campbell Walter S. Maxwell and Alice E. Shoub John C. Smith and Hannah J. Loutzenheiser, John M. Luce and Rosetta Barnhart, Wm. C. Lee and Mary E. Mills, George Burkhart and Ida A. Robertson, Daniel R. Shull and Emmerellea Shade, Joseph A. Kelham and Margaret L. Simon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Freeman Kelley is considerably better.

Clark Long returned to Chicago last Saturday.

J. R. Steves took a trip over to Auburn, Tuesday.

A. S. Lees was in town awhile Tuesday on business.

R. Rothchild is in Chicago, buying their spring goods.

Ed. Long and family came up from the farm to spend Sunday.

General Blair is still making improvements on his residence.

Charley McClellan jr. spent a few days this week with his father.

Mrs. A. C. Gruhlky has a nice lot of hair goods for sale, at R. Shull's millinery store.

Dr. Chamberlain, who has been on the sick list a few days, is able to be around again.

Elknah Zerkle has returned with his family from Toledo, and they now occupy their old home.

Mrs. George Hevell, of Brimfield, died at her fathers, Mr. Echelbarger, Monday, and was buried Tuesday.

James Clifford and wife were called to Monroeville, Ohio, Monday, by the death of Mrs. C's. brother, W. S. Ruggles.

Mrs. Lizzie Kelley is one of the few women who have the courage to drive a team to town over these fearfully muddy roads.

The agricultural meeting for Thursday, April 6, convenes at one o'clock p. m. Let there be a full attendance and make the meeting a success.

Ed. Jackman has moved his meat market to Corunna, where he expects to continue the business in George McMillan's room. Mr. McMillan, we understand, is going out of the business.

We learn that there is some doubt connected with the report, that the editor of the Press wrote to Commissioner Dudley to call home his pension board, as it would "hurt the party." He has evidently got over his scare.

The greenbackers have nominated the following township ticket: Trustee, Levi S. Stoner; assessor, Calvin Kutzner; road superintendent, R. S. S. Reed; justices, Oris Danks, Wm. Wallace; constables, Elijah Hall, H. L. Shoemaker.

Mother Crawford, who was a resident of this place for many years, but has lived with her daughter at Kendallville for the past year, died at that place last Friday. The remains were brought here Saturday and buried on Sunday, Rev. Klotz officiating.

It may interest your readers to know that Joseph Daylong is now over 91 years old, having been born in Virginia January 24, 1791. His life has been an eventful one. He lived sometime in Ohio, and came to this county among the very first settlers—about 1833. He once owned a farm in Smithfield, but is now living in town, having lost it by some means; he also lived on a farm near Pleasant Lake.

ST. JOE.

Alex Donaldson, of Orangetown, has located in St. Joe,

Doc. Mitchell, of Butler, was in town Monday of last week.

Dr. Sturgis, of Huntertown, is looking for a location in this place.

Mr. Patterson, of Newville, will take possession of the drug store this week.

The firm of Leighty & Bishop have a car load of imported Scotch potatoes.

Hon. S. S. Shutt passed through town Saturday night en route home from Elkhart.

C. A. Jenkins and Fred. Johnson paid Auburn a visit Friday last. Rent had something to do with their trip.

M. E. had a very bad spell last Thursday from which he has finally recovered and has come out brighter than ever.

Jacob Dermott's plan of a union caucus does not meet with much success. The republicans do not like the way Jake divides up the officers.

George Willmot sold his spring crop of maple sugar to George Olds for 18 cents per pound. The whole amount was two pounds and four ounces.

The little boy of Mr. Conrad's, of whom we made mention last week, died last Friday and was buried on Sunday in the Spencerville cemetery. The funeral services were held in the Lutheran church at this place, Rev. Baker preached the funeral sermon.

St. Joe will be more than lively Saturday, as both democratic and republican caucuses will be held on that day—one at two o'clock and the other at three p. m. A lively time is anticipated. Both caucuses have been held off till the last day in the afternoon, so that neither party will have a chance to argue the case with the ever changing part of the voters.

VICTOR.

SUMMIT:

Mrs. Boyer has returned to Kansas.

Aaron Wolf has gone back to Kansas

Ed. Mortorff is proud. I guess it is a girl.

Miss Conrad will teach the Summit juveniles.

Samuel Mortoff will move on his farm soon.

Frank Grambling continues his visits to Summit.

Charley Bangs went up the railroad Saturday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Kynett, of Battle Creek is visiting friends here.

The republicans nominated H. D. Snowberger for Justice.

Miss Mina Rollan, of Stryker, Ohio is the guest of Mrs. Beard.

P. H. Grambling is getting out timber for a barn for C. Closson.

Mrs Henry Myers who has been visiting in York county, Penn., has come home.

CROSS CUT.

SEDAN:

Geo. Fretz is happy. It's a boy.

W. H. Crane has sold his grocery to Mr. Gonser.

Adam Husselman started for the west last week.

Squire Smith, of Waterloo, was in town last week.

Liah Guthrie and wife returned to their home in Michigan.

Andy Seydel and wife who have been spending the winter with their father returned to their home in Ohio.

A number of the young people met at Richard Fried's and passed a pleasant time, long to be remembered.

McBride and Phillips argued a few points in law before Squire McIntyre last week, for a new trial in the case of Mathews vs. Stout.

Our Squire staid at home last Saturday on purpose to unite a couple, but they failed to appear. Look 'em up 'squire. X.

FAIRFIELD CENTER.

Measles are plenty in this vicinity at present.

Frank Seiler has taken Alf. Weirich's place in the store, while Alf. is attending to a crop of measles.

Joel E. Hartman has purchased the Ensley place—a fine farm in Smithfield township—and is about to move there.

John Bear has sold his property to Dr. Rudolph. Mr. Bear and family will move to Fostoria, Ohio. We are loath to part with them, but wish them abundant success in their new home.

Wm. Nussdorfer's barn and contents burned on the 24th inst. Mrs. N. being sick, the fire was discovered in time to save all the stock. Barn and contents were insured in the Ohio Farmers. Tramps no doubt did the business.

TROY:

Spring plowing has commenced.

Mrs. Sarah Casebeer and Mr. Platt joined hands and hearts last week.

Wonder who Reuben A. Coats is going to law with that he has so much business at the squire's.

Frederick Gloy, of this township has fired an engine on a steamboat seven trips across the Atlantic.

Married, Thursday at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. E. Cole and Miss Ida Bwell. We wish them a happy and prosperous journey down the river of life.

TOM.

* * *

Surprise Party.

BEAR CREEK, IND., March 23, 1882.

There was a pleasant surprise at the residence of James Berry and his daughter, who have just begun keeping house on the farm owned by P. Layman, near the old Bear Creek church. At about 10 o'clock a. m. the neighbors began to come in with sacks and baskets filled with the necessaries of life, in the shape of wheat, corn, oats, flour, meat, potatoes, apples, butter lard and many other things too numerous to mention here, and swelled the measure to about $27.00, After all had done ample justice to a well filled table, there remained about seven basketfuls. About 3 o'clock p. m. the unexpected guests began to return to their homes, feeling like some of olden times, that it was good to be there, and that it is a christian act to help the poor. Names of those present: Mrs. M. M. Shearer, Mrs. Isabel Means, Mrs. Ann Tarney, N. J. Johnson and wife, T. Philips and wife, S. J. Tarney and wife, W. Bishop and wife, S. T. Steward and wife, L. D. Nelson and wife, P. Layman and wife, Mrs. H. Ervin, Mrs. J. Ferrel, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Mrs. J. Gibford, Mrs. Sam High, W. S. Berry, E. Berry and others. Taking it all together, it was a pleasant time. Signed by one who was there. S. J. T.

* * *

—W. H. Kiblinger sells the Burch plow. 10-4t

—The Burch plow! The BURCH PLOW!! 10-4t

—Dr. Swartz and his wife, Mrs. Vesta M. Swartz, have their joint professional card in this number of the COURIER. We believe the services of a lady practitioner will be acceptable to a great many people, and we wish her abundant success in her chosen profession.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Our Exchanges.

The name of Antioch, in Huntington county has been changed to Andrews.

Stories have been circulated lately that Jay Gould has been required to sell a large amount of his securities He was told of these reports, and invited several prominent financiers to meet him in his office, where he showed them in his own name $53,000,000 in government and other securities.—Indiana Farmer.

Washington county, Pa., is said to be the largest wool-growing county in the Union, and produces annually 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of wool worth in cash $1,000,000 for the wool alone besides the sale of fine sheep for breeding purposes, and mutton sheep and lambs for the meat market of the East.

The Commercial bank of New York city is the most successful financial institution in the country if not in the world. The capital is only $300,000, but its deposits aggregating $14,000,000, on which a discount business of $13,500,000, is transacted Its shareholders are paid a dividend of 25 per cent, quarterly. The stock is held at 2,000, the highest quotation of bank shares in the world.

In the boring of a well on Mr. Bronson's grounds, adjoining the state university at Urbana, Ill., a grand vein of gas was entered, which escapes with a strong and constant pressure. It will be of great value, as its illuminating qualities are said to be better than those of the gas company. It blazes high with a clear flame. There are several old gas-wells in the county which have been used for heating purposes only.

John Robbins, traveling for A. D. Brandriff & Co., a few days ago, sent one of his customers at Wilshire O., a card anouncing that he would swoop down on him about the 21st instant, and deliver a lecture on hardware. His customer who is quite a wag, immediately had a number of small bills printed, announcing that Robbins would lecture in that town on the 21st. Subject, "Hardware." When the innocent drummer arrived he found himself billed as a lecturer, from every bulletin board and dead wall in the town, and a large number of persons who were in the joke waiting to receive him. He was obliged to acknowledge himself beaten, and generously set 'em up, on condition that the matter should be kept quiet, so that it wouldn't reach this city. Of course nobody would give it away —Ft. Wayne News.

ONE MORE SWINDLE.—The Crawfordsville Journal tells of a new plan for "taking in the farmers" adopted by some of the sharpers in that vicinity. The scamps hunt in pairs and this is their game: Noticing the advertisements of stray horses or cows, one of them goes to the advertiser and asks to see the animal. His request being granted he informs the advertiser that the animal is not the one for which he was looking. The fellow goes back to his "pal," gives him a description of the animal, and the "pal" then goes to the advertiser and describes the horse or cow accurately and gets possession. Then the swindler tells the advertiser that he lives a long way off and does not want to be troubled with taking the animal home and offers to sell it for about half its worth. The advertiser generally makes the purchase, and in nine cases out of ten, subsequently has to give the animal into possession of the owner, losing the money he has paid the impostor. It ought to excite the farmer's suspicion, when the pretended owner, after coming a long distance to hunt his stray, should be willing to sell it at such a sacrifice.—Indiana Farmer.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Sunday evening witnessed one of the most peculiar accidents that we have ever been called upon to chronicle. While a freight train was standing at the station Orra Beyes boarded it for the purpose of taking a short ride—a luxury that is too often indulged in by our boys. While running along the tops of the cars he miscalculated the distance between two of them and fell down between them. In falling he struck against the end of the car in such a manner as to throw him directly in the center of the track. Eighteen cars passed over him while in that position and the only injury received was some severe scratches and a crushed shoulder blade. When we notice that but very little room can be found between the cross ties and brake bars of the cars, we can only wonder that he came out without being crushed into a shapeless mass, and the number of chances against his falling in such a way as to keep off the rails, as he had to miss the coupling arrangement and bumpers, which only gave him a few inches in which to make the decent so as to strike between the rails. This should be another warning to those boys who persist in riding and climbing on moving trains. Orra will be around in a few days, and we venture to say will give the railroad a wide berth for awhile, at least.—Ligonier Banner

AETER THE OPERA.

B W. DAVIS.

We stood, one night, on Beacon street,
Before her family mansion,
While in my heart the throbs of love
Were struggling for expansion;
We just had left the theater,
Had heard "Il Trovatore,"
And, on the door-step, talked about
The music and the story.

She raved about the wondrous voice
Of Signor Campanini,
She praised his acting and his face,
While I stood like a ninny—
I wanted to—but why explain,
(I half suspect she knew it),
I hemmed and twisted like a fool,
And hadn't pluck to do it.

I waited long, for some excuse
My stupid brain perplexing,
And then, at length, a silence fell,
So awkward and so vexing;
But suddenly she brightened up,
This loveliest of misses—
"Oh, by the way, did you observe
How gracefully he kisses?"
—[Boston Advertiser.

JACK BRANT'S DOOM.

Waverly.

It's no use, I tell you parson, no use! You need not talk to me, for I will not listen. The keeper did not want to let you in? No wonder! Haven't I hunted every one away who dared to look at me through prison bars? They need not come to me and tell me about heaven and—don't shudder at the word—I am in torture now. The black depths of the bottomless pit could not be worse. Heaven? My Mary is in heaven. Is it likely she will want to see me coming through the shining gates with my hands all dripping with her brother's blood and her's? No, no! Don't talk to me. It was something in the look of your eyes and your white hair that reminded me of one that married us, or I would not have listened so long to you.

Crying—an old man like you, that has never done an evil in his life? I could not shed a tear if I tried. You are crying for me, you say. Listen: do you know what you are talking to? A murderer! Yes, a man that murdered his own wife and her brother, and is to be hung for it just one month from today!

Aren't you afraid to talk to me now? It isn't every day you speak to one who knows the day and hour he is going to die. Hanging is too good for me, however. Once I saw a man lynched—how they tortured him!—and it was only for horse stealing, while I—I killed my darling, my own little Mary!

Tell you about it, parson? Do you care to listen to such a wretch? Something about you makes me think of her and afraid to swear at you.

You see I was raised in the mines, a bad place for a young man sometimes; but I worked hard, and studied nights, and by degrees the company came to trusting me more than the others.

About five years ago they sent me on business into the town. It was many a mile away from where I worked, and I always stayed several days. It was there I first met my Mary.

Do you know, everytime I say her name my brain goes round as if it would burst? If it only would do so I could forget!

She was an orphan and taught school there, a dainty little lady, not fit for me. How she ever took a fancy to such a great rough as I am, I cannot tell. Loved her? God knows I worshiped her as I should Him! I would have died even to save her one sorrow.

For three years I saw her off and on not very often; sometimes maybe it would be months before I went to town; but her face never left my mind for one instant. It grew into my life and every hard day's work was done for her, until one day I grew desperate, and dropped my work and went to her, and then I asked her to marry me.

If ever a man had a taste of heaven I had that moment, when she looked up at me and said,—

"John, in all the world there is nobody I love as I love you."

Happy! Was it any wonder I thought of heaven then? She was the only one that ever called me John; I was Jack to everybody else; but she was different.

I can see her now when I brought her home—such a contrast to anything she had been used to; but she smiled so brightly and talked so cheerily—I never heard a complaint from her lips.

She was so different from other men's wives! She tried hard to be pleasent with them, but there were some of them who were jealous of her from the first.

Our house was the nearest and best kept of them all. It was wonderfull what work those white fingers could do; but then she never lolled over the gate or gossiped with the others, and that made them angry.

"Where did you get your lady wife, Jack? Ain't you afraid somebody will run off with her?" they would say, until, sometimes, only they were women, I could have knocked them down. But she only jested smiled when I told her, and kissed my rough cheek or hard brown hand.

Once or twice a letter came for her, and she always seemed white for a while. I asked her who wrote, and she only said "A friend in town."

I never would have thought of them again only for Bill Herkins, who brought one of them from the post-office.

"A fine gentleman's hand-writing, Jack," he said laughingly. "You had better be watching your pretty wife."

Bill Harkins had been my friend all my life, but never said a thing like that to me again, for he saw something in my face that made him hastily add,—

"Never mind me Jack; it was only a joke."

It came upon me so gradually, that dark suspicion! Once, when I came home suddenly from work, Mary was talking to a dark-eyed stranger, with hands, I noticed in a moment, very different from mine, white and soft. He seemed worried, but turned gracefully to me and asked his way to the nearest town. His horse was tired—could I direct him where to stay?

I informed him, and he rode away. She told me he asked her the same question; but she had a headache, and did not seem to take much interest in him, and so I did not bother her.

Some weeks after that her aunt was taken sick, and wanted her to go to town, and would I bring her? I could not refuse, so I got leave of absence and took her there; but as I drove into the station I was sure I saw the face of that stranger, and she did, too, for a startled look came into her eyes.

She only stayed a week, but I missed her! It seemed as if my life was gone out from me, and yet Satan was busy with his dark suggestions. She was tired of me; I was too rough for her; and a thousand other thoughts.

There was no doubt even to me, that she was not the same that she was the first year; and that thought wore upon me. But she came home, and I was happier than ever.

One day I had forgotten something and came back early. On my way home I broke my promise to her, and drank a glass of whisky with Bill Harkins.

From the first moment of her coming she had set her face resolutely against drinking. You see they were a wild set, and not one but what would laugh at the idea of giving it up. But she grieved if I touched it.

As I entered the door there stood my Mary, and beside her, clasping both her hands in his, stood the dark-eyed stranger. He started from her, as I came in, and went to speak; but with one bound I sprang toward him. I was so much stronger that in a moment he lay at my feet, and at the same instant there came a flash and a report; my pistol had got loose from my belt and had fallen, and he lay with his life blood flowing from him.

With a cry that is still ringing in my ears she threw herself into my arms and gasped out,—

"Oh, John, my darling, it was my brother!"

A chill went over me like the blast of snow, for there was a gurgling sound and when I looked down at her she was dead in my arms.

'Heart disease,' they said; but I murdered both. The stranger was her brother, who, years before, had forged a note. She thought he was dead when she married me, but afterward he turned up and made her promise not to betray him, even to me, until he sailed away again. He was bidding her good by then. At the inquest it all came out, for her letters were found on him and read, begging him to let her tell her husband, as the secret was killing her. In his last letter he wrote as soon as the vessel had sailed she could tell him everything.

Do you know what happened in the awful silence that followed, when I crouched down on the floor with my darling in my arms? The man that lay beside, with the film over his eyes, put his hand out to try to touch me, and gasped out.—

"Brant, poor old fellow, you did not—mean it—" and died.

Now you know all, parson. Is it any wonder that no words of yours can help me? How could I plead for pardon, when my brain is burning and reeling with despair? Go talk to the other prisoners, who have not the blackest of murders to answer for. Is it any wonder that when they said I shot him I stood up in the court and said "Guilty?"

No, no, don't talk to me! You are coming again? You need not. You can not bring them back to life. In just one month I am to be hanged, and I wish it were to-day. You want to come to-morrow to see me? It's no use, I tell you—but yes—you—may come.

A Chautuaqua in Indiana.

The Gland Park Assembly, an institution patterned after the great Chautauqua Assembly, of New York, and located on a beautiful island, in Sylvan Lake, Rome City, Noble county this state, annunces the following out line of the program for the Session of 1882.

1.—Grand Temperance and Reform Council from June 30th to July 1st. Representatives of leading reform movements of the day will be in attendance. Lectures, conferences, and discussions on all the various phases of temperance and reform work.

2.—The Sunday-school Assembly. Grand opening, Tuesday evening, July 4th. There will be in addition to the usual Normal Class, Normal Lectures, Primary Teachers' Conferences, Teachers' Study Meetings, Superintendents' Councils and lectures on Palestine, Archaeology, &c.

3.—PASTORS' INSTITUTE,

with special reference to the work of the Chautauqua School of Theology, the details of which will be ready for announcement in the next number of the Assembly. The institute will open June 30th and close July 21st.

4.—SECULAR TEACHERS' CONGRESS.

The work in this department last year was not satisfactory on account of its fragmentary character, and we have decided this year to provide a full course of forty lectures, to be given by Prof. W. H. Payne, A. M., of the Michigan University. The plan of the course will be announced in the next number of the ASSEMBLY. We expect that besides this, there will be opportunities for studies in the languages, The Microscope, Elocution, Art, Music, and Kindergarten work as conducted by Mrs. M. H. Pass, of Chicago.

5.—THE MUSIC COLLEGE.

This department will be much better than hitherto. Three classes in vocal instruction will be organized:

1.—Adult and advance class, in charge of Prof. C. C. Case.

2.—Juvenile class, in charge of Prof. J. L. Kinsey.

3.—Tonic Solfa class in charge of Prof. Robertshaw, of Chicago.

There will be instruction on the Organ and Piano, Cornet and Sax-horn, Violin, Flute and other orchestral instruments. Persons interested in this department will please send their address to Rev. A. H. Gillet, Kalamazoo, Mich., and a special circular will be sent them as soon as ready.

6—THE TABERNACLE LECTURE COURSE.

As the correspondence proceeds in this department, we are confident that the program will excel in brilliancy and power anything ever presented at Island Park, or anywhere in the West. We expect that details will be perfected and ready for announcement in the April ASSEMBLY. An outline will appear in the March number.

7—THE ART SCHOOL.

Prof. Frank Beard, Esq., of Syracuse University, will this year, as last, conduct a school in Art.

NEW LECTURE HALLS.

Enough new Lecture Halls will be provided so that each department shall have its own regular place of meeting.

SPECIAL DAYS.

1. National Day, July 4.
2. Grand Opening, July 4—7:30p.m.
3. University Day, Friday, July 7.
4. Missionary Day, Sunday, July 9.
5. Children's Day—The March of the Look-Up Legion, Tuesday, July 11.
6. C. L. S. C. Day, Tuesday, July 18. Annual address by Dr. J. H. Vincent.

A Sad Tale.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Does your Father know?"

"He does not. Thank Heaven, that sorrow was spared him."

The crickets climbed under the flagstones, and the warm south wind came in soft puffs over the meadows, bearing upon its bosom the scent of the red topped clover and ox-eyed daisies, as Rupert Redingote and Aphrodite McGuire stood by the path that led from the farm to the village of Rassilion, Macoupin County, while the swallows circled around in the fastcoming twilight, giving forth now and then little sleepy twitters as if anxious for the warmth and comfort which their nests afforded. They were to be married in the fall, these two—in the merry hard cider and corn husking time—and, although scarce three months had passed since Rupert pressed upon her pulsing lips the solemn betrothal kiss, Aphrodite trusted him with a perfect faith that was almost sublime in its passionate intensity.

"So the old man didn't hear about my getting full?" said Rupert.

"No," was the girl's response, as with a little, happy take-it-away-for-ten-cent sob, she laid her gum-filled cheek upon Rupert's breast and twined her dimpled arms around his neck—"If any one had told him it would have been a cold day for you."

"You are singing on the right key now, Aphrodite," was Rupert's reply. "If the terrible fact had come to his knowledge, he would part us forever. His position as Deacon in the church would not allow him to overlook the fault, even should his stern, Puritan nature relent. No, darling, we must not let him know of this sin of mine."

As Rupert spoke a buggy was seen coming rapidly up the lane, and as it reached the gate the horse stopped suddenly, and the man in the vehicle came out over the animal's head and fell with a dull, sickening thud into a hotbed.

The Deacon had been taking a nip himself.

A Miserable Miami.

The Wabash Courier says: On Thursday of last week Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of this city, went to Ft. Wayne and paid out several thousand dollars to the Miami-Indians living in that locality. Among the Indians paid was Mary Goodboy, who once lived in this county. As a girl Mary was noted for her extraordinary beauty, and many a dusky brave paid court to her and employed all the arts of the ardent lover to induce her to become the light of his wigwam. But Mary was quite a coquette, and, while smiling upon her would-be suitors, she declined for a long time to give one any more encouragement than she did another. But at last she met her affinity in the person of a young brave, and she gave him her heart and hand. Four children resulted from this marriage, all of whom are minors and yet living. The husband died a few months ago, and on Thursday last Mr. Cowgill paid Mary, who had been appointed guardian of her four children, thus entitling her to draw the money due them, $3,900. Dr. Thmopson, who accompanied Mr. Cowgill to Ft. Wayne, informs us that in less than an hour after Mary had been paid off she returned to the Aveline House, where the payments were being made, as drunk as a tramp who had had the freedom of a distillery for a day. She acted as if "mashed" on Dock., and her bold manner of exhibiting her affection for him caused the red blushes of shame to mantle his fair cheeks. At last, however, he succeeded in giving her the "shake," and by taking an early train home he avoided a second meeting with the warm blooded descendant of Pocahontas. The Doctor says Mary yet retains much of the beauty which made her such a famous Indian belle in her younger days, though here and there on her evenly featured face is a hard line which indicates that Mary loves her toddy too well.

A Woman on Men's Trouser.

Kate Field, who is always startling the dull ones with her novel notions, advocates in Our Continent a return to the knee-breeches of our ancestors. She says: "There is nothing whatever to be brought forward in favor of trousers, except that they serve to cover up bad legs. Men without calves, when arrayed in the broadcloth of the period are as pleasing as Appallos. But shall all male beauty be sacrificed to the calfless? Cannot art assist nature and supplement proportions akin to the meager pipe-stem? Men on the stage are no better formed than those off, yet they creditably endure the ordeal of knee-breeches.

"Moreover small clothes can easily take the place of stockings, and thus overcome the objections of the lank and lean. Here let me ask why there are undeveloped legs? Do they not indicate physical degeneracy, neglect of athletic sports by which beauty of form is attained? Might not the revival of knee-breeches lead to greater physical culture, and thereby aid in advancing the human race? To be brought face to face, or, literally, leg to leg, with deficiencies, is the first step toward improvement."

Secrets of Newspaper Men.

Toledo Telegram.

There is probably no newspaper man of experience in the country who does not hold secrets of importance in his mind which if made public, would make a sensation, but would stamp him as being unreliable, and consequently unfit for his profession. The great race for precedence in the publication of news impels him to do his utmost to outstrip his contemporaries, but a higher feeling, the dictate of honor, keeps sacred the trusts reposed. Frequently a person would like to know the authorship of certain matters published, and whether his efforts are directed to "pumping" the managing editor or the galley-boy, they are alike fruitless. Every compositor on a paper, as a rule, knows the handwriting he sets up, but if any other persons think they can learn it from him—well, let them try it.

JERUSALEM.

How It Might Have Looked at the Time of Christ—Glimpses of the Holy City.

Edward E. Hale in March Atlantic.

Everybody knows the general aspect Jerusalem now. Ordance surveys, societies for exploration, Sunday-school teachers, and artistic friends have brought pictures of it for those of us who live in thes remote corners; Jerusalem itself, be it remembered, being in the "middle of the world." Indeed, such is the ease of travel now, that it is safe to take for granted, in any considerable assembly, that some one is present who has walked in the streets of Jerusalem, has seen the Jews weeping by its walls, and can describe from personal remembrance the Mosque of Omar.

This general aspect helps us in forming an idea of what it looked like eighteen hundred and fifty years ago—of which, by misfortune, there is no description. Of the temple and its glories, as all readers know, there is avery full description; but the indifference of the ancients to the picturesque, and even to topography, leaves us to construct for ourselves the Jerusalem of the gospel time. Still, the slopes of the hills are there, the olive trees and the anemones and the cyclamens, with the rest of the spring vegetation, are there. The wood has been destroyed from the country generally by the ravages o' Islam and Islam's wars. But the neighborhood of a city as large as Jerusalem was then is never heavily wooded. The population of the city itself was then six or eight times what it is now. Such a population requires dilligent farming and market gardening in the neighborhood; so that it is probable that the country around had more farm-houses and hamlets and other aspects of habitation than it has now. But, making such allowances for changes, the traveler to-day has a right to feel that he looks on much such a landscape as the traveler coming down to Jerusalem from Jericho saw in the days of Jesus Christ. A New Englander sometimes catches a bit of landscape in his own region which reminds him, if the conditions of sky and climate are right, of those rounded hills and those rounded olive trees and closer olive orchards. I have a photograph of a piece of the "hill country" near Jerusalem, which may easily be mistaken for a home scene in Northren Middlesex or Southern New Hampshire. You have only to select a bit of rolling country, well covered with orchards, without New England houses, forests, evergreens or pines, but with a fair share of stone walls, photograph it, and place the picture in your portfolio, between a view of Jaffa and one of the Dead Sea, and even an experienced pilgrim would take it up and say, "And this is somewhere near Jerusalem."

The city was built so long ago that nobody knows when. It is on the crest line between the waters of th Dead Sea valley and those which flow into the Mediterranean. The hills on which it stands were abrupt enough to make an admirable fortress; what has been said of rounded slopes does not apply to them. Fortress it was in the days of the Jebusies, when David took it. After his time it assumed the state and importance of a capital. And this was no little state and importance when it meant a capital to which "the tribes come up three times a year." Josephus says—in what is probably an unintentional exaggeration—that at the time of the Passover a million and a quarter people assembled in it, and in tents around it. Even if this is not true, it gives an idea of what an intelligent man thought true in times immediately after Christ's visit to the city.

It is not so much a matter of regret that we have not the physical picture of Jerusalem of that day, as we have from the Gospels and from many other writings of those times good glimpses of social order there, and of men's habits of life. All this recent delving into the Talmud and kindred writings, which has taught something even to superficial readers, gives local color for any picture of gospel times. And all the photography in the world would never help us to any knowledge of Jerusalem as it was then—though we had perspectives of Herod's temple, and elevations by Herod's architects—unless we could make real the moral perspective and moral elevations of the city. In an admirable paper by Mr. Francis Tiffany, he compares this city, the head of ecclesiastical machinery, with such a manufacturing place as Lowell or Holyoke. "Imagining all the mills in Lowell one vast corporation temple; the bulk of the operatives in it priests and temple servants; the fabrics turned out creeds, treatises or disquisitions; the tenement owners dependent on pilgrims for their lodgers; the neighboring farmers finding the market for their wood, cattle, and oil in selling them for the sacrifices, or for the maintenance of those performing the sacrifice—do all this, and you have a rough but palpable working idea of Jerusalem."

Circus Apparatus and Accidents.

"Men and Animal Shows," by W. O. Stoddard, in March St. Nicholas.

The most important business after the tents are up is the formation of the "ring" and the setting up of the gymnastic machinery for the performances of the acrobats.

The ring is generally a little more than forty feet in diameter, and it looks like a rude enough affair, but its preparation calls for both care and skill. The ground for it is leveled with nicety. The barrier, a circular mound of earth of about one hundred and twenty-five feet inside circumference, is raised to a height of somewhat over twenty inches on its inner face. It must be thick, firm and strong, to bear the hard blows of a horse's feet or the sudden leaning upon it of an elephant. It must therefore, be banked, and pounded with sledge hammers, until no strain to which it can be subjected will break it down, and it must retain no looseness nor unevenness, to trip a horse or endanger the life of a rider. It is the work of a few hours only, but there is a man busy upon almost every square yard of it while it is rising.

As to the machinery for the acrobats, simple as is the appearance of the uprights and cross bars, they must be set up with especial care, so as to leave no possibility of their breaking down. The performer using them must be able to trust his appliances absolutely, or he could never have the nerve and confidence to delight the crowd at the risk of his neck. All his feats of skill and daring, moreover, have relation to the exact distances at which he has practiced them, and there must be no variation from those precise measurements in the daily adjustments of his machinery. He, or she, as the case may be, is sure enough to meet with what are called "accidents." When a "great show" recently came to the city of Brooklyn, a family group of three persons sat down together in the breakfast tent. They were acrobats of unsurpassed ability and skill. A sad-faced woman, a young man of middle size, a girl just entering her teens. There had been four of them prior to a recent performance, but the star, an older girl, the most daring of them all, had "missed her motion" in a feat of uncommon peril, and had fallen upon the receiving net. "She was but slightly injured," all were told who cared or thought to ask, but the little group at the table knew that she was dying. They performed their parts that day as skillfully as ever, though with so much more weight than usual to carry, but when the evening exhibition was over there were, indeed, but three of them. The fourth had gone forever.

Such an "accident" may come to the best trained and most experienced performer, and yet it is a mistake to suppose that acrobats are necessarily a short-lived race. The constant exercise, the enforced temperance, the out-of-doors life, amount, in fact, to a careful observance of well-known laws of health. If a professional athlete escapes the more serious disasters which are constantly possible to him, it is his own fault if he does not remain for many years a man of comfortable body.

His worst perils do not come to him in the ring, but during the long months when he is necessarily unemployed, and when he has no immediate and pressing need for careful training. For, in this interval, he is in danger of relaxing his habits of careful living, and very little over indulgence will put out of order that wonderful machine,—his body,—on the perfect conditions of which depends his power to do the feats required of him.

A Talk With Mrs. Lincoln.

An interviewer has this to say of Mrs. Lincoln, whom he met in New York, where she is undergoing medical treatment: Her pension of $3,000 a year, her friends say, is about all the means she has. From this she is obliged to meet the cost of the eminent medical service which her case demands, and to keep at hand a skillful attendant. It is not sufficient to do this. She is therefore obliged to dispense with the services of a companion, which hinders her recovery, if it be not absolutely dangerous. She did not refer to her financial condition in any way, except to express her extreme regret that this matter had become the subject of discussion in the public prints. She seems to me to bear her sufferings with fortitude and cheerfulness, and to be endeavoring to extract all the comfort possible out of the remaining days left to her. "I am so glad to see you," she said very cheerfully. "How is General Cameron? How well I know him, and what a strong, positive man he is. I like Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvanians very much. I never knew his son Don. who is now in the Senate, and don't remember ever to have seen him. General Cameron, of all those strong men that were in the Senate when my husband was President, is about the only one left. How things have changed!" "Has Massachusetts erected a monument to Sumner yet?" she asked. "I believe not," I replied. "What a shame. He was a noble man, a great character. Mr. Lincoln was very fond of him. He lived at the White House half his time. Mr. Lincoln would often say to him, 'Sumner, there is always a place for you in my house.'" Mrs. Lincoln went over the list of statesmen she knew during the days of the war, and had a kind word to say of all of them. She spoke of Washington, its society and the people she knew there, with an interest which made her conversation exceedingly entertaining. "I do not pay much attention to public matters now," she said, regretfully, "because I can not read much. The white paper seems to hurt my eyes. They are better, though, some days than others, but I try to take good care of them. I hope to be much better soon," she said, cheerfully, "and am doing my best to help the doctors. They say that if I persevere with the baths they will benefit me. I can not have much company, but I have a few good friends who will call sometimes to cheer me up. I have great faith in Dr. Sayre, my physician. I have known him a long time, and I came to New York in September to consult him."

The New Dress-Reform Movement

Mr. Edmund Yates writes in the London World as follows about the new dress-reform movement which is reported to be fast assuming the dimensions of a social craze: "I had heard and read of the 'Ladies' Dress-Reform Association,' with Lady Haberton for its high priestess; but I had no idea the reform had made any practical progress in England last week, when I actually stumbled against ladies in the new garb in the streets of London—one in Bond street and the other in Cromwell road. Well, I am bound to say I like it. To be sure, the ladies I happened to see in it were both handsome and well set-up, carrying themselves like queens. But really, in itself there appears nothing objectionable, and the dress contributes to freedom of movement, and, I should imagine the comfort of the wearer. It is for all the world like a riding habit cut short just above the ankle, exhibiting merely the extremities of the trousers. I must mention them. Only instead of the dress and nether garments being in cloth, those I saw were of a black brocaded silk stuff that fell gracefully, and looked quite ladylike. Trousers worn thus, with a long skirt over them, are very different from the loud vulgar Bloomer costume of efforts in this direction; and it is just possible that the reform may spread. But to do so it must come from above, else society will not have it on any consideration. At the Ladies' Dress-Reform Association may be seen a specimen of this 'rational dress,' as it is called. In this the trousers are very wide, with a deep flounce at the extremity, which combines with the skirt worn over them, so that in all ordinary situations no person could possibly tell there was any difference from the present dress of a lady."

JOCOSITIES.

The little boy said, as he lay over his mother's knee in the woodshed; 'Ah! there's the rubber."

"The sassyest man I ever met," says Josh Billings, "is a hen pecked husband when he is away from home."

Michigan has a man with three arms. He is the only fellow alive who can take two girls riding and enjoy it.

A New Jersey man "couldn't see any danger in smoking while weighing powder." He can't see anything now.

"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the Court, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

A burglar got into the house of a country editor the other nights. After a desperate struggle the editor succeeded in robbing him.

Passenjaire: Why is it that these streetboys who catch on to the cars have not been fined before?" Drivaire: "Cause they've been found behind."

Stablekeeper—"By the way, shall I put in an extra buffalo?" English blood—"couldn't you let 'ave an 'orse you know? E-er rather not drive a buffalo first time, you know.

For heroic but vain endeavors to look pleased, says a crusty old bachelor, nothing can equal the facial expression of two girls compelled to dance with each other on account of the scarcity of men.

She was plump and beautiful,
And he was much in love;
She hated him, but, woman like,
To catch him well she strove.
But then, you see,
He was—afee.

A tart compliment: "Don't you think that Miss Brown is a very sweet girl?" asked Henry. "Oh, yes very sweet," replied Jane; "that is to say, she is well preserved."

"What's the difference," asked the teacher in arithmetic, "between one yard and two yards?" "A fence," said Tommy Beals. Then Tommy sat on the rule fourteen times.

An Illinois girl found that she must either give up her lover or her gum, and after one day spent in reflection, she pressed his hand good-bye, and said she would always be a sister to him.

A man who detected a piece of bark in his sausage visited the butcher's shop to know what had become of the rest of the dog. The butcher was so affected that he could give him only a part of the tale.

"Do you like to go to Church?" said a lady to Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. Partington, "nothing does me so much good as to get up Sunday morning and go to Church, and hear a populous minister dispense with the gospel.

Tyndall's theory that heat is simply motion in another form must be true. Strike a man and he immediately boils over. There is however, one exception to the rule: Strike a warm friend for a short loan, and he at once becomes as cold as an iceberg.

With whiskers thick upon his face,
I went my fair to see;
She told me she would never wed,
A bare-faced chap like me.
I shaved them clean, then called again,
And thought my trouble o'er.
She laughed outright, and said I was
More bare-faced than before.

Some folks they are so good themselves,
So pious and so holy,
They've naught to do but mark and tell,
Their neighbors' faults and folly.

How dear to my heart is the school I attended,
And how I remember, so distant and dim,
That red headed Bill and the pin that I bended,
And carefully put on the bench under him!
And how I recall the surprise of the master,
When Bill gave a yell and sprang up with the pin,
So high that his bullet head busted the plaster
Above, and the scholars all set up a grin.
That active boy Billy, that high leaping Billy!
That loud-shouting Billy that sat on a pin!

Schomburg, upon returning to his store on Galveston avenue, after dinner found his clerk very much excited. The clerk said that a stranger came in and, after asking and paying the price of a cravat, which was $2, picked up the entire box, containing a dozen and walked off with them. "Did he pay you de two dollar?" asked Mose. "Yes," responded the clerk. "Vell den we makes, anyhow, 50 per. cent. profit on de investment."

A young friend of mine, says Labouchere in the London Truth, was dining with his father a few nights ago. "George," said the fond parent, when they next met, "you took my overcoat instead of your own, and I regret to say I found the pocket of your coat full of cigarettes and matches." "I discovered my mistake, father," replied the son, "directly after I got outside, for I found the pocket of the coat I had on contained chocolate creams and three pairs of ladies' gloves."

The following comes from Georgia, and its accuracy is vouched for by the stenographer who took it down: Judge —— was noted for the way he got mixed in his charges to the Jury. On one occasion a case was tried before him, the point of which may be briefly stated thus: Smith brought suit against Jones upon a promissory note given for a horse. Jones' defense was failure of consideration, he averring that at the time of the purchase the horse had the glanders, of which he died, and that Smith knew it. Smith replied that the horse did not have the glanders, but the distemper, and that Jones knew it when he bought it. The Judge then charged the Jury. "Gentlemen of the Jury, pay attention to the Court! You have already made one mistrial of this case because you did not pay attention to the charge of the Court, and I don't want you to do it again. I intend to make it so clear to you that you can not possibly make any mistake. This suit is on a note given for a promissory horse. I hope you understand that. Now, if at the time of the sale Smith had the glanders, and Jones knew it, Jones can not recover. This is clear, gentlemen. I will state it again. If you find that at the time of the sale Jones had the distemper, and Smith knew it, then Smith can not recover. But, gentlemen, I will state it a third time, so that you can not possibly make a mistake. If at the time of the sale Smith had the glanders and Jones had the distemper, and the horse knew it, then neither Smith, Jones, nor the horse can recover. Let the record be given to the Jury.

Viole de Brahmine, a kind of nun's cloth, is very popularly combined with polka-dotted merveilleux in rich color.

By Telegraph.

The Republican's special from Gophier Station, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, says: Yesterday Section Foreman Thomas Pitman, his brother and John Ebbert's, were shot by two emigrants, Thomas Wooten and James McCollum. On Wednesday the section men and the emigrants had some trouble. This morning, while the section men were at breakfast, the two emigrants entered and ordered the men to hold up their hands. The order not being obeyed immediately, the emigrants opened fire. One of the Pitmans was wounded in the shoulder, the other in the thigh, and Ebberts was wounded in the face. Wooten was shot in the shoulder by one of the Pitmans. After the shooting the emigrants robbed the section men and escaped. It is not known whether any of the wounds are fatal.

Louisville, Ky. dispatch:

The large stern-wheel steamer Montana was blown over on the dam at the head of the canal, at about eleven o'clock this forenoon, and now lies in a precarious condition, with every probability of breaking in two. The accident was caused by a blockade of coal barges at the entrance of the canal. The Montana is an 1,000-ton boat, and was on her way from Pittsburg to St. Louis with a large miscellaneous cargo.

Captain Buesen has entered a protest here. A barge is at the steamer, and a large gang of men are removing her freight. The boat has some of her hull broken, and is hogged badly just under the boiler. It is hoped she can be released before dark. It will be necessary to dock her before she can proceed on her voyage.

San Francisco dispatch:

Several Chinese women, supposed to be courtesans, who arrived on the British steamer Anjear, and were held by the authorities to be sent back to China, were brought into the Superior Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Captain Roper of the Anjear, had testified to the great laxity on the part of the American Consul (Mosby) at Hong Kong in relation to Chinese immigrants. In proof, he produced blank printed forms signed by Mosby and bearing his consular seal, the same being certificates required to be produced by immigrants, which Captain Roper stated he could himself fill in as he chose.

Marseilles dispatch:

The Crystal Palace Theater burned this forenoon. Loss 1,000,000 francs. The actors had great difficulty in escaping from the burning building.

Philadelphia dispatch:

Yesterday workmen who were clearing out a grain bin at the Pennsylvania Railroad train depot, at Thirteenth and Market streets, found the dead body of a boy about 15 years old, who had been smothered in the grain. How he got there is a mystery. He was of dark complexion and neatly dressed. He had in his pocket several letters addressed to "William Ryan, St. Peter's College, Grand Street, Jersey City." The supposition is that he ran away from home and concealed himself in a grain car and was suffocated, and was dumped into the bin unperceived.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

Henry Lemans, aged 18 years, living near Augusta, became involved in a dispute with his stepmother, and when she attempted to strike him with a broom he split open her head with an ax. At the latest accounts Mrs. Lemans was in a dying condition. The boy is in jail.

Bismark, Dak., dispatch:

News has been received here of a railway wreck on the Northern Pacific. Three trains were en route east—the snow-plow, work train, and passenger train, in the order named. The scene of the accident was at the crossing of the Hart river, about thirty miles west of Mandan. The snow-plow crossed the bridge safely, but the work train, going about fifteen miles an hour, crashed through. About forty laborers were on board. The cars caught fire immediately, and two men were burned alive and seven others killed outright. Eleven others were seriously injured. The latter were placed on the snow plow and started for Mandan at 1 a. m. The passenger train was behind the work train, and narrowly escaped. The bridge was supposed to be a solid structure. Four bents were broken. The bridge was about thirty feet high. An engine came over from Mandan for physicians and assistance to attend the sufferers in the wreck. All the physicians of this place have left for the scene of the disaster. The wires are down between Bismarck and Mandan.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March, 15th.

SENATE—The bill appropriating $15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi levee system. The post-office appropriation bill and the tariff commission bill were severally discussed, without action.

HOUSE—A bill appropriating $291,000 for the payment of certain allowed war claims was passed. The senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the Western floods, was amended increasing the amount to $200,000 and passed. The Chinese immigration bill was further discussed.

THURSDAY, March 16th.

SENATE—The bill for the erection of a Government building at Terre Haute, was passed. Mr. Logan advocated his whisky-tax educational scheme. The post-office appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE—The Chinese immigration bill was further considered.

FRIDAY, March, 17th.

SENATE.—Bills were passed providing for Government buildings at Frankfort, Ky., Jefferson City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn. also the postoffice appropriation bill, with amendments. The fortification appropriation bill was reported, without amendment. The tariff commission bill was further considered. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Senate bills extending the northern boundary of Nebraska, and authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river were passed. The session of Saturday the 18th was for debate only on the Chinese immigration bill.

MONDAY, March 20th.

SENATE.—A resolution was passed allowing Senators Butler and Kellogg, respectively, $3,000 and $9,500 for expenses incurred in vindicating their titles to seats. The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—A number of new bills were introduced. Parliamentary maneuvering for precedence to certain measures brought business to a stand still.

TUESDAY, March, 21st.

SENATE—The life-saving service bill was further considered. The military academy appropriation bill was passed, with amendments; also, several House bills of no general interest. The tariff commission bill was further discussed. Mr. Pendleton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of postmasters and other ministerial and executive officers of the Government by the people.

HOUSE—The Chinese immigration bill was further discussed. A minority report against the admission of Dakota as a State, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Brother Gardner on Averaging.

Detroit Free Press.

"What I was gwine to remark," said Brother Gardner, as the back end of Paradise Hall grew quiet, "was to say to you dat de pusson who expects to enjoy dis life must make up his mind to strike de world on de gineral average. He who neglects to do so will meet with daily sorrow and disappintments. Doan' expect dat de man who happens to agree wid you on de weather am sartain to agree wid you on politicks. It doan' foller dat de man who agrees wid you on politicks will feel bound to accept your kind of religion. De fack dat you lend a naybur your shovel doan' bind him to lend you his wheelbarrer. He who looks for honesty whar he finds gray ha'rs will be as sadly disappointed as he who argues dat an old coat am de sign of a thief or beggar. Put faith in human natur' an' yet be eber ready to doubt.

"I expect to meet about so many mean men in de course of a y'ar.

"I expect de summer will be hot an' de winter cold.

"I expect to have chilblains in December an' shake of the ager in April.

"I expect dat a certain per cent. of dis world's populashun will lie to me, steal my cabbages, frow stones at my dog an' hit me wid a brickbat as I go home from de lodge.

"On de other hand, when I come to de average, I kin put my hand on men who will lend me money, go on my bond, speak well of me an' sot up all night to protec' me.

"No man am perfeck. He may strike you at fust sight as werry good or werry bad, but doan' decide until you average him. He may beat a Street Kyar Company an' yit be honest wid a butcher. He may crawl under de canvas to see a circus, an' yit pay his pew rent in advance. He may lie to you as to how he voted, an' yit tell de truf about a spavined hoss. He may cuss on de street, an' yit be a tender father at home. He may incourage a dog fight, an' yit walk a mile to restore a lost chile to its parents.

"Accept no man fur his fine talk—reject no man fur his old clothes; stand him out in de sunlight an' average him. You will be sartin to fin' sunthin' bad about him, but you will also be sartin to fin' sunthin good."

A Terrible Crime.

A servant girl at Stutgard, in Germany, had in the course of several years saved a handsome sum of money, which she deposited in a savings bank. One day, a few weeks ago, she drew the money and took the train for the town of Schneidemuhl, a few miles from home. She visited an old acquaintance, a butcher, and told in course of the conversation of the money she had in her pocket. The butcher advised her to wrap up the money and fasten it on her head, buried in the hair. The girl followed his advice and left for home, the way taking her over a deserted heath. Meeting a policeman she begged him to accompany her on account of her money. The policeman complied, and accompanied her the greater part of the way. Hardly, however, had he left her and turned back when he heard a piercing shriek. Hastening back, he found the girl lying dead in the street without her head, which had been carried off. As the girl had told the policeman of the butcher whom she had visited his suspicions were at once aroused, and he hastened to the butcher's house. After waiting half-an-hour the butcher came in with a bag under his arm. To the question what was in it he replied that it was a sheep's head, and threw it under the bed. The policeman left, and returned in a few minutes with some colleagues. The sack was demanded, and on being opened was found to contain the murdered girl's head.

Women's Best Advisor.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The advice of a minister is worth no more on matters outside of his peculiar province than that of any other sensible man. A woman's proper and best male confidant, when she needs one, is her husband, her father, or her brother; even a cousin, two fancy would do quite as well as a pastor, and an editor better than either, taking them as they run, for an editor could at least keep the scandal out of his paper.

Sleeves are padded to raise them above the shoulders.

THE BURDEN OF THE SEA.

T. WESTWOOD.

From deep mid-ocean in the solemn night,
No wandering sail abroad, no shore in sight,
What voice goes up sonorous through the spheres,
And what its burden that God only hears?

The burden of the sea! that infinite woe
Of ages, endless as its ebb and flow—
Endless and hopeless—hark, the mystic song!
"How long"—it seems to moan—"O Lord, how long!"

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

Josephine Ryman's Horrible Experience While Lying in a Trance.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 10.—Josephine Ryman, a fair-haired, blue-eyed young woman, is just recovering from a remarkable illness at the home of her sister, Mrs. Brown, in this place. Her parents died some years ago, and Josephine went to work in St. James, a little village near here. One Saturday night last winter she went with others to a singing school. She had not been in her seat long when she felt a very strange sensation about the head accompanied by pains in the back. She arose to her feet as if to start out of the church, when she fell in a dead faint, and was carried home. Her friends at first thought that the attack was but a mere fainting spell, and the usual restoratives were applied, but the girl continued to lie as if dead. Sunday came and went, and still there was no change. The body became colder and colder, the eyes were open and staring, the lips were apart, there was no perceptible pulse, and every indication pointed to death. Physicians pronounced life extinct. The priest was sent for to administer the last rites, and the weeping sisters and friends of the family prepared to bid Josephine the last farewell. The coffin was ordered, busy fingers began to prepare the white clothes in which to bury the corpse, and, in fact, every preparation was made for the final scene.

Thus passed Monday. On the evening of that day there was a slight change in the appearance of the body, which gave the startled watchers a faint hope that the girl lay in a trance, and this was but death's counterfeit. The body lay on its back, with arms folded, just as the attendants had placed it. There was not the least perceptible breathing; the eyes still had that stony unmeaning gaze; the face was as pallid as white marble; but the iciness of real death was wanting. The feet and limbs were not warm, but they did not have that chilly touch that is a sure accompaniment of actual dissolution. There was sufficient doubt in the minds of those in attendance to warrant caution, and so another day and night passed. On Wednesday, or the fourth day after the girl was stricken down, the priest was again sent for. After critically examining the case and consulting with the physician, he said: "It is a trance. She may come to herself, but it will be but momentary. When she relapses all will be over. She can't live." Accordingly the funeral was set for the next day. Imagine the feelings of horror which possessed this girl when it is known that she was cognizant of every word that was spoken in that room, and could see the forms of her friends and watchers about her couch. Her terrible situation is best told by herself. She said to me yesterday:

"Oh, sir, it was horrible. As I lay there on my back, stretched out on the boards, with my arms crossed and my feet tied together, with the lighted candles about my head, and could see my sisters and neighbors come and peer into my face, it was awful. I heard every word spoken. My body, limbs, and arms were as cold as ice. I thought of the agony of being buried alive, of being nailed in a coffin and lowered in the ground. I tried to make some noise, or move just a little, to let them know that I was alive, but it was impossible. I saw my sisters come in one by one and look into my face. 'Poor Josie, she's gone.' Their tears dropped on my hair, and their kisses were warm to my lips. As they turned to leave me, it seemed as if I must make an effort to attract their attention, if only by moving my eyelids. But I couldn't do it. I felt like screaming. I tried to, but I couldn't move a muscle. The priest came in, and felt my arms and wrists. He shook his head. Then he placed his ear to my heart. It was no use. He could not hear it beat. After saying a short prayer for my soul, he turned and left me, and my agony and horror were redoubled. 'Will no one find out that I live?' I said to myself. 'Must I be buried only to wake when it is too late? Must I come back to life when they put me in the vault, and all the people have gone away, only to die of fright and horror and suffocation? The thought was madness! Why doesn't the doctor do something to bring me to myself? I am not dead! It was no use. There I lay thinking and listening to every word that was said. I could hear a woman giving directions as to the making of the shroud. I heard the time set for the funeral and all. I could see every one who came to look at me. I tried to look conscious and let them know that I understood it all, but it was impossible. It is a wonder I did not die of fright and agony. I often think that I would sooner die, a thousand times sooner, than go through that experience again.

"Finally, when all was ready, when the shroud was finished, and all had left the room but two or three, some one said: 'Ain't you going to cut her hair off?' My hair was done up in long braids, and fell down my back. 'Yes,' said my sister, 'we'll cut it off now.' Then they got the scissors and came up to me. While one of them took hold of my head and turned it to one side, the one with the scissors began the cutting. I could feel the cold steel on my neck. I realized that this was about the last thing they'd do before putting me in the coffin. The woman began to clip, and in a second or two one long braid of hair was taken off and laid aside. My head was then turned the other way to allow them to get at the other braid, but this was not touched. Thank God! something in my condition, I don't know what it was, caused my sister to scream, and I was saved. The scissors dropped to the floor with a loud noise, the woman jumped back nearly scared to death, and I sat up. You should have seen that house a little while after that. I thought everybody has gone crazy. 'Venie's alive!' 'Venie's alive!' The whole neighborhood came rushing in as soon as they heard of it, and for several days there was nothing talked about but me. My folks thought I didn't know what had been going on. Little they thought that every word spoken in that room was heard and understood by me. They tried to keep everybody from referring to the fact that my shroud was bought, the coffin ordered and the funeral arranged. They made an excuse, too, for part of my hair being cut off. They told me the reason of it was that a plaster had been put on the back of my neck, and my hair got so tangled in it that it had to be cut away. I didn't say anything. One day my little brother said to me: 'Venie, you was going to be buried last Thursday, and they cut your hair off.' He never imagined that I knew more about it than he did. The recollection of those terrible days and nights will never leave me. I pray to God that I may never be called upon to pass through it again. I would rather die.

Mormon Temporalities.

The controversies in Congress over Polygamy have drawn out many facts relating to the action of the Mormon church in temporal matters which people generally do not understand. Thus, in a letter written by the Rev. J. D McMillan, of Utah, to Mr. Willits, of Michigan, a member of the Judiciary Committee, occurs the following paragraph:

The Mormon church inherits its right to control all temporal affairs. All causes, civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical, are to be brought alike before the Bishop's court, with the right to appeal to appeal to the High Council of the Church, where all justice terminates. These are not courts of record. Cases are simply brought up for trial; the presiding priest pronounces judgment, and enforces penalties arbitrarily. For instance, a man attempted to homestead a piece of land without asking the Bishop's permission. This enraged the Bishop, who at once appointed one of his faithful henchmen to reoccupy a home on the same land. A dispute arose between the two claimants, and the Bishop compelled both to appear before him. He decided at once against the lawful claimant, cut him off from the Church, and turned him over to the buffetings of Satan, which meant social ostracism and starvation for want of means of livelihood. In this particular case the man so wronged had the courage to appeal to the Land Office for redress, and obtained it. Whereupon the Bishop, on the Sabbath morning succeeding, publicly said:

"Brother——has shown himself to be an enemy to this people by ignoring the priesthood and entering as the Gentiles do. By the power of the holy priesthood which I possess I have cut him off and turned him over the buffetings of Satan, and I pronounce the curse of the Almighty upon him. His crops shall wither away and his lands shall not yield or increase, and he shall starve to death unless he repent and get baptized again to wash away the sins of his rebellion and pay up his tithing and begs pardon, and none of the saints are to show him any countenance or favor until he repents."

Even the water master of community, who is appointed by the Mayor, who generally the Bishop, is instructed to allow that man no water to irrigate his land, and as nothing can be raised from the soil without irrigation, of course the withered crops and starvation and the rest is experienced. For the sake of his suffering, starving family the man gave up his land, was rebaptized, asked pardon of the priests, and puts is neck to the yoke in silence.

A number of such cases can be easily produced. The water master is a mere thumbscrew for the Bishop, and the destinies of every man are in his hands.

A Star Actor.

A remarkable outrage was committed the other evening on Queen Anne's "mean and sooty" statue in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. A man of wild appearance was seen to clamber over the spiked railings enclosing the effigy. With the agility of a monkey he climbed the figures forming the base of the statue, and then, taking an axe from beneath his coat, began to hack away at the features of the royal presentment, chopping off what remained of her Majesty's nose, and smiting off the right ear. Passing round to the rear of the figure, he vigorously set to work on the back of the head, chipping the stone away in large flakes all round. Having exhausted his passion, the man calmly decended and again scaled the railings. When arrested, the prisoner explained to the police that "the stars told him to do it."

In consequence of a suicide occurring in a church in Lincolnshire, England, a solemn purification service took place.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

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UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

BOERHAAVE'S RECTAL REMEDY.
$1 00 A BOX

The knife and Ligature are the last resort for Protruding, Bleeding Piles. *All Ointments and Liniments Fail.* Boerhaave's Rectal Remedy makes the knife the ligature and the cautery unnecessary. It returns the Bowel, holds and heals it. The worst case of Piles will be relieved in ***Ten minutes.***

Send us by mail, ONE DOLLAR and we will mail you a box; after using half of it, if it fails to answer the recommendation, return the other half, by mail, and your dollar will be returned at once.

No one with Rectal Troubles should be without the Rectal Remedy.

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO.,
Agents for the U. S., Chicago

BOERHAAVE'S KIDNEY CURE.
$1 00 A BOTTLE.

"Fifty Years and upwards" seldom fail to induce various Kidney Troubles, Urinary Disturbences, and Inflammation of the Bladder, &c., leading—how often—to 'Bright's Disease.' It will cost One Dollar, sent by mail, to try a bottle of "BOERHAAVE'S KIDNEY CURE." Relief is warranted in every case. After using half the bottle, if you think it is not adapted to your disease, mail to us the half which is left, in the original Package, and your money will be returned at once.

It has done wonders during more than fifty years of use. Bougie, Catheter and Syringe are discarded as harsh and useless. Try Boerhaave's Kidney Cure.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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Catarrh Cure
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$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

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In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants every where.

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SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Bolls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3.0 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren,
740 West VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,400 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Fobes, West Potsdam, N Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall,
Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Suter,
St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell,
Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis,
Osakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured a friend of mine who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor,
Ridgway, Pa.

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Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
David Trembly, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

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Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head
E Graham, North Hope, Pa.

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Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis,
Woodburn, Macoupin, Co., Ill.

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THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness, for 5 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [No. 2] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 25.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

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Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or Marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

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Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Beef,
Pork,
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Stuffed Puddings,
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He will be found pleasant to customers, has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangement can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

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Nothing but first class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 41tf

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF

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FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES, CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

COME BEFORE TOO LATE

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
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And an ornament for your house, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

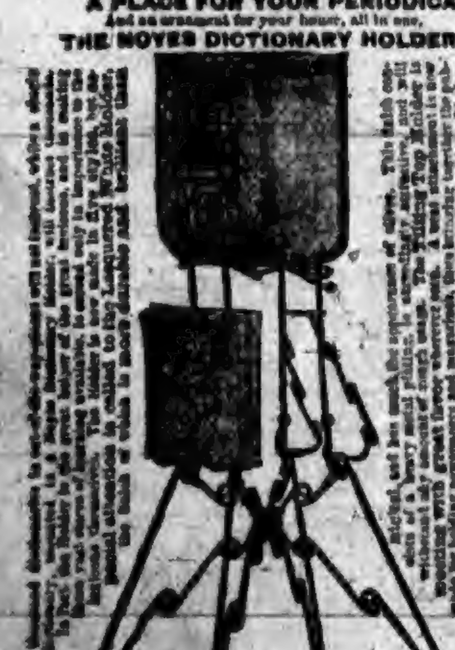

The Little Children's Watches.

An old man entered a Little Rock store, and taking from his pocket an old buckskin pouch, he emptied two coins on the counter, and then, after regarding the silver for a few moments said:

"Mister, I want to buy some goods to make a dress."

"That money is mutilated, old gentleman. This twenty-five cent piece has notches filled in it, and this fifty cent piece has been punched. You see they have been abused. I can't take them."

"Abused," said the old man. "Abused," and he took up the fifty cent piece and looked at it tenderly. "And you won't take it on account of the holes. Heaven grant that I did not have to offer it to you. Years ago, when my first child was a little girl I punched a hole in this coin and strung it around her neck. It was her constant plaything. At night when she went to bed we'd take it off, but early at morning she would call for her watch. When our John—you did'nt know John, did you? No. Well, John used to come to town a good deal."

"Where is he now," asked the merchant, not knowing what to say, but desiring to show appreciation of the old man's story.

"He was killed in the war. I say that when John was a little boy I strung this quarter around his neck. One day his watch got out of fix, he said, and he filed these notches in it. He and his sister Mary used to play in the yard and compare their watches to see if they were right. Sometimes John wouldn't like it because Mary's watch was bigger than his, but she would explain that she was bigger than him and ought to have a bigger watch. The children grew up, but as they had always lived in the woods, they were not ashamed to wear their watches. When a young man came to see Mary once she forgetfully looked at her fifty cents. "What are you doing?" asked the young man, and when she told him she was looking at her watch, he took it as a hint and went home. After that she did not wear her watch in company. Mary and the young man married. John went off in the army and got killed. Mary's husband died, and about two years ago Mary was taken sick. When her mother and I reached her house she was dying. Calling me to her bed she said: "Papa, lean over," and, taking somthing from under her pillow, she put it around my neck and said: "Papa, take care of my watch." The old man looked at the merchant. The eyes of both men were moist. "Do you see that boy out there on the wagon? Well, that is Mary's child. I wouldn't part with this money, but my old wife, who always loved me, died this morning, and I come to buy her a shroud." When the old man went out he carried a bundle in one hand and the "watches" in the other.

Complimentary Notice.

Among the new advertisements in this issue will be found one from Messrs. Rathbone, Sard, & Co., manufactures of the celebrated "Acorn Stoves and Ranges." The distinct lead which "Acorn" stoves have taken in all the markets of the world, is being emphasized each year by the fact that no live stove merchant who carefully studies the best interests considers his stock complete unless it embraces some numbers of these renowned goods. Every stove is fully warranted; and a special feature of the best grades of "Acorn" is their patent Asbestos lined oven doors for retaining the heat in the oven and economizing in fuel. The "Acorn Oil Stove," embracing many new features, has been added to the Acorn line for the season of 1882. For a fuller description of "Acorn" stoves, send for a sample copy of The Acron Times, puplished by Rathbone, Sard & Co., Detroit Mich. See their advertisements in another column. 3t

Dr. Casebeer last week removed a piece of pine wood about an inch in length, embedded in the flesh of the limb of Mrs. M. C. Smith, where it had deen carried some forty years, without material discomfort to her. The wood was found in a perfect state of preservation. It is strange how foreign substances may thus be carried in the body. Mr. Austin, a soldier of the war of 1812, was wounded in the face at one of th battles of that war, the ball lodging somewhere deep in the bones of the face, where he carried it until his death at Lima a few years ago. Just before he died, the ball slipped from its position into his mouth, and he spit it out, and had the satisfaction of seeing the deadly missile he had so long carried in its hidden recess before he expired.—Lagrange Standard.

Notice.—I will be in my office, at my residence, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. S. J. Brandon,
Oct. 11-tf. Trustee Jackson tp

—Anderson Bros. will give prices that will astonish you. Single buggies, $70; top carriages go from $90 upwards. We use second growth hickory throughout, and all work guaranteed satisfactory. We sell on time per agreement.
10-4w. Anderson Bros., Waterloo.

School Report.

School report of district number three, Wilmington township, for the month ending March 16th, 1882. Whole number of pupils enrolled during the month, 44; average daily attendance, 40; whole number neither absent nor tardy: Louisa Campbell, Minnie Lackey, Mellie Debose, Rosie Fetters, Hattie Smurr, Lusie Jennings, Ella Lackey, Hattie Moody, Clara Jennings, Elva Livergood, Laura Bechtel, Julia Lackey, Eliza Deems Willie Ocker, Willie Debose, Oliver Debose, Howard Copeland, Willie Fetters, Geo. Copeland, Harry Copeland, Hattie Campbell. The names of those who were not absent a day during a term of four months: Mellie Debose, Willie Debose, Willie Ocker, Wilmetta Hanes, Hattie Campbell, Howard Copeland, Elva Livergood, Laura Bechtel. Percent of attendance for the whole term, 90.

T. J. Baxter, Teacher

In the pockets of a drunkard who died a few days ago in the city prison of San Francisco was found a curious document purporting to be a brief autobiography of a man who began active life with more than the usual share of ambition and glory. In the worn and almost illegible pages was found the following description of the famous charge at Balaklava, the writer at the age of 16 having apparently been one of the immortal Six Hundred: "The bugles rang out their shrill calls to charge, and we went at the center of our foes. The shock was a fearful one. As we struck against the enemy a Muscovite cavalryman, with a look as black as hate on his face and his eyes blazing, aimed his lance at my heart. I parried his blow and struck his weapon down, and then dispatched him. But it must have been from him I received a wound, for at night I found my left boot full of blood, and a lance wound right under the knee-cap. In striking down his lance, the point of it entered my leg, but in the excitement of the moment it passed unnoticed. I never could tell how we ever broke through the Russian lines, but we did. When we appeared on the other side I came to my senses. Then we met another line of the enemy, but our spirits were up and we passed through them like a sheet of lightning. It was a terrific work, and our troops suffered heavily. The wound under the knee-pan was all I received during the bloody work of the Crimean campaign. It fires me up a little, even now, when I think of those times, just like an old war-horse at the sound of a trumpet; but I don't think I would care to see or go through them again. I went into that charge a private and came out a corporal, besides receiving two distinguishing marks for bravery and good conduct."

Trustee's report, Richland township, DeKalb county, for the past year, commencing June 9, 1881, and ending March 9, 1882:

TOWNSHIP FUND.	
Receipts	$ 341 95
Expenditures	339 65
Balance on hand	2 30
ROAD FUND.	
Receipts	526 24
Expenditures	526 24
SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.	
Receipts	2355 57
Expenditures	2246 82
Balance on hand	108 75
TUITION FUND.	
Receipts	2616 01
Expenditures	1066 50
Balance on hand	1549 51
DOG TAX.	
Receipts	247 04
Expenditures	113 50
Balance on hand	133 54

F. F. Franks, Trustee.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

Gorham, N. H., July 14, 1879.

Gents—Whoever you are I don't know; but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulteration of medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind.

2t. Tim Burch.

—The Burch plow.

—The Burch plow runs light. 10-4t

—The Burch plow is warranted in every particular. 10-4t

—Look at the Burch plow before buying. It is boss. 10-4t

—You can save twenty per cent. at Anderson Bros., Waterloo. 10-4w.

Farmers—bring in your old dry bones. I will pay you $5.00 pr ton.
S. U. Tarney.

Ab. Kelly, of Waterloo, has a car load of seed potatoes, early rose, for sale.

—The largest stock of carriages in DeKalb county, is at Anderson Bros., Waterloo.

SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 2-tf.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

J. C. BOYER.

Is opening up in the Patterson Building, a stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, GLOVES, MITTENS, NOTIONS, ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying for you can save money by buying of me.

All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

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—THE—

KING FORTUNE MAKER

The Only Practical Preservative of Perishable Articles, both Animal and Vegetable, Preventing Decay or Putrefaction.

Preserves Meats, Eggs, Fish, etc., indefinitely and with complete success.

EGGS can be purchased when cheapest, and preserved for any length of time, at a cost of One Mill per dozen, and other articles at same proportionate cost.

There is a Gold Mine in every County in this State for some live man.

TEST PACKAGES OF OZONE

Containing sufficient material to preserve from 500 to 1,000 dozen Eggs, sent to any address upon receipt of $2.00.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT
PRENTISS PRESERVING CO.

Address, JOSEPH BROWN,
La Fayette, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED
IN EVERY COUNTY,

Who should order a Test Package and secure County AT ONCE.

MUSIC MONEY

$35.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over Twenty Dollars in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The Journal is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby every subscriber receives cash prizes. Again the Musical Library, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the Journal and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send a 3-cent stamp to pay postage on premiums, to the Standard Music Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio.

Music Composers, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to Standard Music Publishing House, Geneva, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New Music

2 CARD COLLECTORS. Send 3c. stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards, photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address Sunshine Pub. House, Geneva, Ohio. BOYS send a 3c. stamp and receive by next mail a package including chromo cards. 10-13w.

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EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

in Northern Indiana, we make a specialty of handling the best and newest patterns of

TAPESTRY,
BODY BRUSSELS,
AND WOOL CARPETS

At lowest prices. We also keep a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

MODERWELL AND STUDOR,
Successors to
S. W. ELLSWORTH AND CO.
FT. WAYNE, IND.

SEED.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

CORN AND WATERMELONS

CORN. Our "GIANT" Corn is a new and distinct variety, and is withal the best that any farmer ever grew. The grains are as large as the average size chestnut; the finest white dent ever grown; full, rich in starch, perfect hardy, and never failing to grow a strong and vigorous stalk, with firm, deep roots. The ears are uniform and of very large size. It will yield more than any other variety that can be raised, averaging from THREE to SIX EARS to the stalk. It is taking the place of all other varieties upon its first trial. It is matured, and can be gathered in TEN WEEKS, and grows as successfully in the North as the South.

WATERMELONS. Our "MIXON" Watermelons are the largest and finest in the World in every instance and grow in any section of the country. Their average weight is from 75 to 125 POUNDS. The flesh is of a blood-red, very solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all other varieties, and, although a melon of such an enormous weight, there is barely half an inch rind. They are pronounced the finest shipping melon in the World. It will pay any farmer to try a sample package.

Corn—sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00, and $5.00 per bushel. Watermelons—Sample package 25 cents, or five packages for $1.00. Address all orders to the

ACME IMPORTING CO.
4-tf. Athens Ga.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINK from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 18[illegible].

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	......
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	......
Lansing	9 25	10 25	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 30am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 32pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 13	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 56	1 43	10 28
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 03	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 23	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55	......	6 26
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	......	8 40	......
Washington	......	9 05pm	......
Baltimore	......	10 15	......

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	......	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	......	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	......	7 50am
Louisville	......	8 00am	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	......
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 25pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 50am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

Jackson.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 23 p. m.; west—12 45, 5 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 00 p. m. J. L. & S., 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

Jonesville.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 50 p. m.

Bankers.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 00 p.m.

Waterloo.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 20 p. m.

Auburn Junction.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:48 p. m. west—11:06 am m., 7:34 p. m.

Ft. Wayne.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 56 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2,00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 00 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1, Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 00am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton, J.	4 10	8 53
7 47	12 28	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 25 m	6 20pm	Cincinnati	8 12a	4 50pm
10 50pm	6 05	Indianapolis	12 00	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. Campbell, General Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 16, 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 45	11 23	4 25	12 10pm
Corunna	3 00		6 25	
Sedan			7 00	3 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	5 00am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 05	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 30	9 25	4 50
Chicago	8 00	8 10		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:35 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:45 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10am	8 40am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 20
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 34
Defiance	11 53	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 45am	5 22	6 19
Fostoria	1 30	6 20	7 19
Tiffin	2 02	6 46	7 48
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 20pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 25	7 45	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 38	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 20pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 53
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 36	3 02
Milford Junction		1 46	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
Chicago ar.	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	3 20pm	4 30pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield	......	......	......	......
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 45p
STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	5 45pm	10 30p
Mansfield	......	......	......	......
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	3 00am	7 21a
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	6 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:15 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:15 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

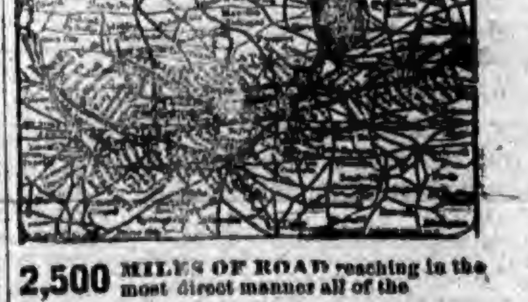

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, APRIL 6, 1882. Number 14.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Vaccine Virus Points.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean recordes the presence, in that city, of Dr. Griffin, and says the prime object of the doctor's visit to Chicago was to purchase two car loads of heifers for use in the manufacture of vaccine points. He selected 91 beautiful young animals, Short-horns and Devons, and with these he will vaccinate the other 916 he has already. A statement has been published that the same heifers were revaccinated many times. This is a mistake. The animal having once been vaccinated is impervious to the influence, like a human subject. The Fond du Lac farm is one of the oldest and most extensive for the purpose in the world. To show the production, it is only necessary to state that Dr. Griffin has disposed of between 60,000 and 70,000 points within the last three days. The whole northwest, he says, is feverish with the smallpox excitement, and the disease seems to be the worst in Dakota, parts of Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, probably originally introduced by emigrants. The number of vaccine points to be obtained from one animal varies greatly; sometimes but 50 points can be obtained; in other cases, over 1,000. The cattle used are from three months to four years of age. Young new milch cows are the most susceptible and productive. The light red color is the best, and black the most objectional. The innoculation is always with the cow-pox, never by small-pox, as is stated by ignorant physicians and others opposed to vaccination. The sooner the points are used after preparation the better. The Fond du Lac farm sends its products to Turkey, China, Africa, and, in fact, to all quarters of the globe. The farm comprises but five or six acres, but is finely supplied with stables. The feed given is of the very best hay and oats. The very best stock is purchased—the calves bought yesterday came from New York state. It is impossible to get a good crop from a scrawny subject. The cattle are uninjured by the process, and can be used for any purpose after serving the farm. Dr. Griffin buys his cattle in Chicago, because there he has his pick of many, and can buy cheaper than in Wisconsin, where the roads are practically impassable at present.

Birthday Party.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP, March 25.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please allow us space through your columns to insert the following: The 23d day of March being the 76th birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Krise, her many friends and neighbors concluded that it would be a token of respect to surprise her with a birthday party. Consequently, on the aforesaid morning, to her utmost surprise, a party of between forty and fifty of her neighbors and friends assembled at her residence with many presents and good wishes for her in the future. A very enjoyable time was the result. After chicken, cake, etc., and a social visit, the party dispersed with many thanks from Mother Krise for this mark of friendship. The following are the names of those present:

Joseph Wingard and wife, James Weeks, Mrs. Hay, John McBride and wife, Mrs. Geo. Swineford, Lizzie McBride, Mrs. J. B. Goldsmith, Delbert McBride, Mrs. Joseph Kock, Cora McBride, William Krise and wife, Cyrus King and wife, Mrs. J. Gunsenhouser, Mrs. T. D. Meese, Mrs. Thomas Ricketts, Mrs. A. Swineford, Mrs. Isaac Meese, Mrs. Henry Gunsenhouser, Elizabeth Krise, Mrs. Sanders, Sarah Meese, Dellie Krise, Allen Carter, T. Krise and wife, Aaron Nickerson, Icy Krise, L. Showalter and wife, Maggie Krise, Allie Goldsmith, Cora Krise, Maria Goldsmith, Gertie Krise, J. N. Hornberger, Manda Hullinger, Laura Krise, Mary McBride, Ada Swineford, Howard Krise, Nannie Hornberger, Charley Krise and Etta Ricketts.

Respectfully,

ONE OF THE PARTY.

Habitual Costiveness.

Is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort. It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidney and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either.—Boston Sunday Budget.

* * *

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the Kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn Mass., for phamphlets.

Running a Rival.

THE TACTICS EMPLOYED BY JACK HAVERLY TO PARALYZE EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.

[Courier-Journal.]

A reporter met "Master" Martin, the well-known minstrel man, recently, and entered into a conversation with him:

"You may talk about the rows between circus men, said "Master" Martin, "but there never was one which compared to the fight between Hooley and Haverly in 1880."

"What fight was that?" asked the reporter.

"I will tell you all about it," was the reply. "I was with Billy Emerson's minstrels that year, under the management of Hooley, and we played all over the south. About the same time Haverly's Mastodons came south, and we were thrown into opposition to them. Will. Strickler, Haverly's manager, made a date for his minstrels in St. Louis one week before we were to appear there. This alarmed Hooley, and he telegraphed to Nat. Homer, assistant agent, to proceed to St. Louis at once and clean Haverly out. This suited Homer exactly, and he went to St. Louis with another agent and worked the town up to the top of the ladder. Every available place that would hold paper was decorated with one of our bills. In many instances they were pasted over Haverly's. A large band wagon was procured and the streets paraded every day with flying colors. Haverly did not expect this, and was not prepared to meet it, and, in consequence, his week's business was ruined, while we turned people away every night. This enraged Haverly, and he determined to get even, which he did. He telegraphed Strickler to 'hunt Hooley to the wall; follow him up and break him, if it breaks me.' Strickler was only too anxious to proceed in this way, and started his six agents after us. We only had four agents, and in consequence were laboring under a disadvantage. Strickler and his five assistants took after us and followed us all over the south. Every town our agent went to, one of them would follow and proceed to bill the town for the week after we were billed. In nearly all these towns Haverly's ministrels never intended to appear. The way [illegible] worked was a caution. As they [illegible] along the street they would [illegible] Emerson's lithograph hanging in a window, and would rush in and say to the proprietor: 'Don't go to that show; it's no good. Have you ever heard of Haverly's ministrels?' 'Yes.' 'Well, how many have you got in your family?' pulling out his complimentary tickets. The man would tell him, and be given a ticket for each member of his family, and at the same time Haverly's ministrels never intended to appear in the town, and tickets, of course, were nothing. After getting the tickets, ten to one, the men would pull down Emerson's lithograph, and hang in its place a card, saying: 'Don't go to see Emerson; wait for Haverly's Mastodon Forty." Of course, every one who had received tickets, and nearly every man in town got one, would resolve to wait and see the Mastodons, and, in consequence, our business was nearly ruined. Hooley, who was a very profane and excitable man, was greatly aroused—in fact, paralyzed, at Haverly's audacity. We would reach a town one night and have it billed, and the next day Haverly's men would be in and clean us up. I walked down the street of one little town with Homer and Hooley one day, and was greatly amused at Hooley. We suddenly came to a store, in the window of which was one of Emerson's lithographs, and just below it was the card warning the people not to go to the show, and below this was one of Haverly's lithographs. Hooley, who wore a long gray beard, began to pull it vigorously, and swear like a trooper, saying between his oath: 'Well, the loafer; look at him now where he is, and he never intends to come here at all.' He then turned to Homer and asked why he did this. Homer replied that it was because he ran Haverly in St. Louis, and he was getting even. Every town we struck it was the same way, and Hooley used to swear himself black in the face. Haverly's instructions to 'push to the wall' were carried out to the very letter, and the show broke up in New Orleans, after losing considerable money. That is the way ministrel men carry on a war, and, although it cost Haverly heavily, he gained his point."

* * *

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! 14-2w

The History of Coinage.

[New York Times.]

Before a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological society, held at the New York university building, Dr. E. C. West delivered a lecture on the history of coinage, describing the Lydian, the Grecian and the Roman monetary system. When barter became no longer possible with relations of commerce, money was used. Strange to say, as was shown by Dr. West, Egypt, with its advanced civilization, never coined any money before the time of the Ptolemies, and then it was undoubtedly of Greek origin. Rings were used, made of the precious metal, portable bullion as it were, which had to be weighed after every transaction.

Aryandis, a Persian satrap, in the time of Darius, endeavored to introduce coins into Egypt, the silver darics, but they were not generally accepted. It is curious to relate that this issue of coins brought about the death of the satrap, as, having aroused the jealousy of the sovereign, he was killed. The daric exhibited was a small irregularly shaped coin, with the figure of a king on it, kneeling, holding a bow and arrow; on the reverse is a simple punch mark.

In treating the subject of the Greek, Jewish and Roman coinage, Dr. West presented many interesting facts in regard to the ancient methods of banking and money lending. Usury laws were enacted. Dr. West showed the great advantages to be derived from collecting coins, as they explained not only the arts, but the history and geography of ancient times. Throughout the lecture the subject was illustrated by a series of coins, and among them was a whole series of Jewish coins belonging to the Maccabæan family, as the shekels, half shekels in silver, with copper coins. One coin struck by Pontius Pilate was among those issued by the Roman procurators. The coins of the Herodian period were also shown, bearing for emblems an anchor, a bunch of grapes, a helmet and an umbrella.

The capture of Jerusalem was illustrated by coins of Vespasian and Titus, in commemoration of the event. The revolt of the Jews was indicated by coins struck by Simon, son of Gamaliel, and Simon Barcochab. In Greek coins a fine series was exhibited, beginning with the early Phœnician coins and concluding with those of the kings of Syria. One coin exhibited was quite unique in this country, being a piece of Marium, a city of Cyprus, representing a swain. A beautiful head of Philistis, and a fine Philip were also shown. In the Roman collection, Dr. West exhibited the gold and silver coins of the Roman emperors, commencing with Julius Cæsar and concluding with Constantine Poganatus. Thoroughly familiar with his subject, Dr. West's lecture was highly appreciated by the learned society

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George. I know hopes are good." 14-2w.

"How are You, My old Friend?"

Asked a bright looking man. "Oh? I feel miserable; I'm bilious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? that's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—Long Branch News.

Complimentary Notice.

Among the new advertisements in this issue will be found one from Messrs. Rathbone, Sard, & Co., manufactures of the celebrated "Acorn Stoves and Ranges." The distinct lead which "Acorn" stoves have taken in all the markets of the world is being emphasized each year by the fact that no live stove merchant who carefully studies the best interests considers his stock complete unless it embraces some numbers of these renowned goods. Every stove is fully warranted; and a special feature of the best grades of "Acorn" of their patent Asbestos lined oven doors for retaining the heat in the oven and economizing in fuel. The "Acorn Oil Stove," embracing many new features, has been added to the Acorn line for the season of 1882. For a fuller description of "Acorn" stoves, send for a sample copy of The Acron Times, puplished by Rathbone, Sard & Co., Detroit Mich. See their advertisements in another column.

THE BALL OPENED.

In our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now opened up, and are displaying their entire spring purchase of

CARPETINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Comprising large and choice assortments of

AXMINSTER CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
Extra SUPER INGRAINS,

SUPER ALL WOOL CARPETS,
DOUBLE COTTON CHAINS,
IRISH BRUSSELS,
FINE RAG CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,

COTTAGE CARPETS,
OFFICE CARPETS,
TURKISH RUGS,
SMYRNA RUGS,
COCOA AND
CHINA MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ANTIQUE CURTAINS,
SILK TAPESTRIES,
HOLLANDS, SHADES,

FIXTURES,
CRETONNES,
STAIR RODS,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
POLES, ETC., ETC.

HOUSEKEEPERS

About refurnishing their homes, are cordially invited to examine our stock of above goods before purchasing, as we are prepared to convince them that

OUR PRICES: Are Low.
STYLES: The Choicest.
QUALITY: The Best

Offered in this section of the State

ROOT AND COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St.
FT. WAYNE, INDIANA

STILL AT THE FRONT!

THE POPULAR STORE!

OF

ISAAC OCHS!

Has an IMMENSE STOCK of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

SAMPLE PRICES:

GOOD PRINTS	5 cents
BEST SHIRTING	10 cents
GOOD MUSLIN	6 cents

Everything else in proportion.

Big line of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, etc.—Elegant Styles and Terrible Cheap. Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. Immense Stock, and Nobody can

UNDERSELL ME!

Big line of Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps—CHEAP. Boots and Shoes Regardless of Cost. THEY MUST GO.

GROCERES--I'VE GOT THEM!

SAMPLE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar	11c. per lb.	Best Japan Tea	45c. per lb
Coffee A Sugar	10c. per lb.	Choice Japan Tea Dust	22c. per lb
Coffee C Sugar	9c. per lb.	Extra Choice Gunpowder	65c. per lb
Good Brown Sugar	8c. per lb.	Good Smoking Tobacco	30c. per lb
Best Syrup	65c. a gal.	Choice Fine Cut	60c. per lb
Best Rio Coffee 18c. per lb. 6 for	$1.00	Best Plug	70c. per lb
Good Rio Coffee 15c. per lb.	7 for $1.00	Carolina Rice	8c. per lb
Arbuckle's Ariosa	18c. per lb.	Best Crackers	8c. per lb
Best Saleratus	7c. per lb.	Corn Starch	9c. per lb

Silver Gloss Starch 9c. per pound.
Everything Else in proportion.

Pay Highest Prices for Produce at the Popular Store

ISAAC OCHS.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,
Clocks,
Clocks,
Castors
Castors,
Spoons,
Spoons,
Forks,
Forks,
Knives,
Knives,
Chains,
Chains,
Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA
RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE
BY DR A.W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE
PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF
CURE
WARRANTED

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THERE are rumors of war between China and Japan.

GOLD discoveries are reported in Japan, New South Wales and Queensland.

AN Indiana stone in the Vanderbilt residence is pronounced the handsomest in the building.

THE Mormons have six preaching places in London, and have been sending many English girls to Utah.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, very greatly improved in health, has returned to her home in Springfield, Ill.

SENATOR VOORHEES voted for the tariff commission bill passed by the Senate of Congress. The vote stood, yeas, 38; nays, 15.

THE consolidation of New York and Brooklyn under one municipal government is talked about. Can two evils make one good?

THE mosquito plague is not the least of the evils imposed upon the people of the Mississippi valley by the recent and now receding floods.

THE House of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill requiring manufacturing corporations to pay their employes as often as once in two weeks.

IOWA is no longer an "October State," the legislature having passed an act providing that all elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

IT is understood that boats on the Western lakes and the Erie canal, are contracting to carry grain from Chicago to New York at 2½ cents a bushel. The price last year was 6½ cents.

RECENT cases are noted in the medical journals of tetanus or "lockjaw," having occurred in infants on account of being bathed in too hot water. A single nurse reports several cases of the kind.

IN proportion to population there are more marriages in France than in England, but the steady decrease of the birth rate in the former country is considered very ominious by French economists and statisticians.

THE Legislature of Minnesota, as a court of impeachment, has concluded the trial of Cox, one of the Circuit Judges of that State, on charges of drunkenness and immorality. Verdict, guilty, and removal from office.

THE three great ports of the world are London, Liverpool and New York. During 1880 they reached their highest trade figures, the imports being at London about $700,000,000; Liverpool, $500,000,000, and New York, $539,000,000.

The clerical force of the pension office is to be increased by the appointment of 810 clerks at the close of the present year. They will be alloted to the states in proportion to the representative vote. Indiana will get thirty-six.

Henry W. Longfellow, the greatest of all American poets, died Friday afternoon, aged a few days over 75 years:

> Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time.

THE contributions toward the Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington, have so far increased of late that General Sherman and Senator Windom have called a meeting of the wives of Senators and Representatives to arrange for a National Board of Visitors, and select Vice Presidents.

THE Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington has agreed to a resolution directing the State Department to insist on the speedy trial of Daniel McSweeny and other naturalized Americans imprisoned in Ireland under the coercion act by the British Government.

THE Czar has refused to confirm the recommendations of the commission on the Jewish question, in favor of compelling the Jews to quit the rural districts on the grounds that such expulsion would almost ruin agriculture, and that the recommendations are generally conceived in a vindictive spirit.

MEXICO's total real estate valuation is only $330,901,888, which is less than that of Wisconsin or Missouri, and not half that of Massachusetts. Its population is about thrice that of those three States. Its exports last year were only $30,000,000, more than two-thirds of which was silver. Its total silver production for the year was $21,903,420; Colorado's, in the same time, was $14,000,000.

THE May festival at Cincinnati will consist of four night and three afternoon performances, to be given May 16-19. Among the soloists are Moterna, and Mrs. Osgood, soprano; Miss Cary, alto, and William Candidus, tenor. The programme, comprises Mozart's Requiem Mass, Handel's Destroyer Te Deum, Bach's Passion music, Schumann's Faust, and Wagnar's Meistersinger Von Nuernburg.

THE new comet discovered by Prof. Wells, of Albany, is approaching the earth at the rate of 2,000,000 miles a day. It promises to be fully as large and brilliant as the comet of 1880, and will be visible to the naked eye in about six weeks. When the starry visitor was first discovered it was 164,000,000 miles away. This comet is remarkable for its small perihelion distance. In many respects it resembles Donati's comet, 1858.

IN an interview with a reporter, the other day, Colonel Edward Richardson, of Mississippi, the richest man in the South, and the owner of over 20 sugar and cotton plantations, said that he regarded the overflow of the great river as likely to prove more calamitous in its effects upon those portions of the South than the war, not only in the destruction of property and the disorganization of labor, but in the widespread suffering which must result.

THE French savants have been examining Chicago pork with their microscopes, and the result is, that they recommend the admission of American pork with restrictions heretofore imposed upon it. They ask, however, that it be imported in whole half hogs, instead of being cut and packed in the form of "meats." A bill is to be presented by the government admitting American pork on the ground that the cheapness of these meats make them a necessity to the working classes of the country.

A FAMILY of paupers, a man, his wife and two children, who reached New York last week, have been sent back to Europe by the New York authorities. It appears that their ocean passage was paid by the commune of the Canton Berne, Switzerland, and they were sent over as a riddance. The city authorities of New York have adopted strict precautions for the prevention of such imposition by European countries. Two inspectors will in future board steamships at Quarantine, and prevent the landing of paupers, lunatics of other improper immigrants.

THE largest of all New England's financial corporations is the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, whose assets now reach $50,258,785. The position of this single institution, in comparison with Hartford's banks and fire insurance companies, is that its assets now are more than six times the combined aggregate capital of the national and State banks and trust companies of that city, and nearly five times the combined capital of Hartford's fire companies.

THE Cincinnati Price Current prints reports from the wheat crop, covering points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and from a few places in other Western States, from which it makes the conclusion that the winter crop of wheat now promises an outline equal to any previous year, and if the spring sowing is an average one, the wheat crop of 1882 may be counted on as reaching 500,000,000 bushels, and chances of even larger results than the great crop of 1880.

A BILL to make the Agricultural Bureau an executive department has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee of Congress. It provides that there shall be a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, both of whom shall be practical agriculturalists; that there shall be five bureaus in the department, as follows: Labor and Industry, Education, Agricultural Productions, Manufactur and Machinery, and Transportation, and provides the transfer of the Geological Surveys from the Interior Department to the new Department. An effort will also be made to transfer the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department.

THE tariff commission bill which has passed the Senate of Congress provides for a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who are to receive as compensation for their services $10 per day when actually employed, and traveling and other necessary expenses. They are to investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, or revision of the existing tariff and the existing system of internal revenue laws, upon a scale of justice to all interests, and are to report to Congress from time to time, and to make a final report not later than the first Monday of January.

IT seems that prohibition in Maine has a never ending battle for success, and is often defeated in the contest. Recently the liquor men in that State have discovered a new way to escape punishment for the traffic in ardent spirits. It appears that under an old decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which has since been reaffirmed in several instances, a man may import or may buy from a bonded warehouse any liquor in original packages, and that the importation, sale or purchase of liquor in such original packages cannot be interfered with under color of any State or municipal law or regulation. It is said that the Maine liquor sellers have opened a brisk trade with Canada, and are importing whisky and brandy in the original packages and one of the tricks of the trade is to keep almost any quantity in the original package that a customer is likely to want. Congressman Dingley, of Maine, expects to appear before the Ways and Means Committee and ask aid to put a stop to this practice, which he says is rapidly increasing the use and consumption of liquor in Maine, in defiance of State law, and at the same time discouraging American producers of ardent spirits.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

All vacancies in the interior and Postoffice Departments have been filled

Crow Dog, who murdered Spotted Tail, has been convicted at Deadwood.

The pension due to the veterans of Indian and Mexican wars prior to 1846 amount to $93,582,112.

Judge Advocate General Swaim has found mitigating circumstances in the case of Sergeant Mason.

Miss Phœbe Cozzens, the suffragist, wants the President to make her one of the Utah reorganizers.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has ordered the sale of the Sprague estate on the 4th of May.

Mrs. Garfield is annoyed by publishers of unauthorized biographies and portraits of the late President.

It is authoritatively denied that Mr. J. B. Haverly, the hydra-headed theatrical manager, is financially involved.

Rose Eytinge, the actress, has been granted an absolute divorce from her husband, the notorious George H. Butler.

The Socialists of Chicago propose to get up a mass meeting to symathize with the Irish and denounce Minister Lowell.

At the Vulcan Powder Factory, near San Francisco, an explosion killed eleven persons and mortally wounded four others.

Judge Advocate General Swaim has recommended to the President the pardon of Mason. He says his conviction was illegal.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of 12,000 postage stamps and then stole a hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

"Billy the Kid," a noted burglar and desperado, was taken from Minneapolis Wednesday on a requisition from the Governor of New York.

A druggist at Oberlin, Ohio, has sued an anti-whisky vigilance committee of that collegiate town for $10,000 for malicious prosecution.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., Ida Smith, aged 11, bought 5 cents worth of arsenic and committeed suicide with it because her mother had reproved her.

Richmond, Va., was visited by a $500,000 fire Sunday. One life was lost and several persons injured. Several tobacco factories were destroyed.

An Iowa crank has sent an impertinent memorial abusing President of the Senate David Davis. Strangely enough, Senator Sherman presented it in the Senate.

At Barnum's New York circus, Saturday, the performing elephant Pilot made a vicious attack on Morgan, his keeper, and would have killed him but for timely assistance.

J. M. Nash, a retired Cincinnati merchant, agrees to donate $40,000 worth of books for the new Memphis public library, and a friend of his $22,000 worth of pictures.

Colonel T. Lee Shute, a member of the staff of the Governor of Louisiana, is under arrest, charged with embezzling funds of the City Treasury of New Orleans, in which he is a clerk.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a cable message from Lieutenant Harber, of the Jeannette Search Expedition, announcing the arrival of himself and Master Scheutze at Irkutsk in good health.

D.T. Lawson has successfully proved, by his experiments with boiler explosions near Pittsburg, Pa., that they occur, not from low water, but by a sudden bursting of water into the steam.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat has purchased a steamboat and given it, together with a load of forage for stock to the State Commissioner for the relief of the sufferers in the flooded parishes.

Dispatches from the flooded Southland report a fearful amount of suffering. In Lousiana alone 7,000 persons are being supported by government rations, and the prospects for the future are very gloomy.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the famous New Orleans litigant, succeeded in clearing her son-in-law, J. Y. Christmas, on trial in the criminal Court at Washington, for the killing of W. G. Whitney, a son of Mrs. Gaines.

O'Leary attempted to walk twenty-five miles at Galveston, against five amateurs who were to come on the track in succession, and walk five miles each. At the end of the twelfth mile he abandoned the race and set out for home.

News from the submerged South continues to be of a distressing character. Steamboats are sailing over what were once wagon roads. Plantations are covered with the floods, and thousands of families are entirely dependent on government rations.

Foreign.

The Mansion House Jewish Relief Committee has received $320,000.

The Austrian Senate has passed the bill increasing the tax on petroleum.

The Pope will hold another consistory in May to create more Cardinals.

Eight hundred Jews were expelled from Moscow for not having passports.

A Russian anti-Nihilist paper proposes to use assassination to put down Nihilism.

The Czar of Russia is to be crowned after the closing of the national fair at Moscow in May.

British crops, according to the Mark Lane Express, "continue to look wonderfully well."

The British Government proposes to disfranchise certain boroughs for corrupt election practices.

By the wreck of the steamer Palton in the British Channel, eighteen persons were drowned.

Poulet won the Lincolnshire stakes (England), distancing, among others, two American horses.

Father Feehan, a priest at Rathdowney, Ireland, has been imprisoned for using seditious language

If the Austrian Emperor visits King Humbert in Rome, the Pope will not allow him to call at the Vatican.

Sara Bernhardt has been compelled to quit the stage temporarily again on account of hemorrhage from the lungs.

The French Chamber of Deputies have repealed the decree which prohibited the importation of American pork.

An Irish item: A candidate for an office in opposition to a Land Leaguer had his nose cut off by a disguised band o' patriots.

Colonel Burnaby, who started alone in a balloon from Dover, England, for France, landed safely five miles from Boulogne.

Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria gave a banquet at Vienna in honor of the birthday of the Emperor William of Germany.

France, Italy and Spain will send envoys to Morocco to insist that the Sultan redeem his pledges for better treatment of the Jews.

The race for the Liverpool spring cup was won by the American bred horse Wallenstein; Valour second, Dreamland a bad third.

At Havre, France, a life-boat, while attempting to rescue the crew of a ship in distress, was capsized, and her crew of nine men drowned.

King Humbert of Italy told the French Ambassador that he saw no cloud on the political horizon, and that his country desired peace.

A Geneva dispatch states that in consequence of agricultural depression 450 Swiss farmers will emigrate from Oberland to the United States.

Thirty Irish patriots, who attacked a farmer near Thurles, were fired upon by three policemen and fled, bearing one of their number mortally wounded.

It is believed that the Nihilists are concentrating in Moscow, preparing for an outbreak during the fair which opens in six weeks.

A London dispatch states that arrangements are nearly completed between the competing cable companies for increasing the tariff to America.

At St. Petersburg the Chief of the Nihilist Executive Committee, connected with the construction of the mine in Little Garder street, has been arrested.

The British Government has allowed Rourke, the partner of the Treasurer o Egan, to be removed from Naas Jail to Dublin, that he may transact private business.

The Governments of France and of the United States have agreed to notify the other Powers interested of the indefinite postponement of the Monetary Conference.

Mr. Foster told Parliament that the coercion act in Ireland had prevented many outrages and murders, by locking up agitators. His speech was frequently and warmly applauded.

The London Globe says the death of Longfellow is a national loss to England. A general and true appreciation was accorded him here, even at the time when America was anything but popular.

The night police force around the London docks numbers six hundred. It is believed the Fenians intended to blow up the tunnel to North Woolwich, which passes under the docks.

A decree has been issued by the Russian Government prohibiting the importation of salt pork from America, with a provison authorizing the Government to adopt whatsoever made of inspection may seem best

The Panama Canal Company, now at work, asks a protectorate by this Government. Colonel Ingersoll, the Company's attorney, says the work will probably be finished before Congress decides what to do.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March 22nd.

SENATE—The diplomatic appropration bill was passed with amendments. The lifesaving service bill was further considered.

HOUSE—The Chinese immigration bill was further discussed.

THURSDAY, March 23d.

SENATE.—A number of bills were reported and placed on the calendar. The Indian appropriation bill was reported, with amendments, and refered to the committee of the whole. The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The discussion of the Chinese immigration bill was continued. The Kasson amendments limiting the exclusion of the Chinese to ten years was rejected—yeas 100; nays 131. The bill was passed—yeas 167; nays 66.

FRIDAY, March, 24th.

SENATE—Several bills were reported. The joint resolution for printing Mr. Blaine's memorial address was adopted. The life saving service and the tariff commission bills were further discussed.

HOUSE—Private bills were considerd in Committee of the Whole, and one of them was reported and passed. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 27th.

SENATE.—The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—The special order of the day, being the District of Columbia bill, was considered without final action.

Man's Boasted Government.

Mrs Z G Wallace.

We see that the best results accomplished by the executive masculine element in government, are that they require a standing army of four millions and a half of men, and a thousand million of dollars annually to maintain their Government, even on a peace footing; and we, to-day, find ourselves confronted by great social problems, which men have as yet been unable to solve. Polygamy and kindred social evils owe their existence to, and derive their strength from, the unnatural position of woman and the false idea of her inferiority and subservience, and they will never be wiped out until woman's political equality is recognized, and we have a true Republic. Your only plans thus far, and the best fruits of your unaided wisdom, have been to compromise with the great social vices, attempt to regulate them through license, by which the State is to endeavor to increase her revenues, and then build penitentiaries, jails and pauper houses, in which to receive their criminals and victims. Can it be that these are to be the best results of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century? Or may it not be possible that there is some other element in human society, which will, if recognized as a factor in Government, bring about a better state of things? Is it not, at least, worth making the trial? Matters could not be much worse. When we realize that virtue, intelligence, patriotism and a love of liberty are the pillars which support our free institutions, will not the Government necessarily suffer loss while one-half of the people regard the other half with contempt and relegate them, at least so far as political equality is concerned, to the sphere of idiots, criminals and children, thereby rendering them ignorant of and indifferent to the best interests of the Government, especially as to them, as mothers and teachers, the education of the future citizen is largely intrusted. Can we reasonably be expected to teach our sons and pupils to honor a Government which first dishonors us?

The Growth of the Beard.

New York World.

How many people remember the time when a bearded man was a great curiosity in Broadway or in Picadilly as a bearded woman would now be? Yet it was but the other day, so to speak, that a respectable merchant would have been thought out of his mind had he appeared in his counting house wearing even a pair of mustaches, much more a full beard. England and the United States were clean shaven as to the mouth and chin down to the revolutions of 1848. Mr. Labouchere in Truth says that the "first bearded member of the House of Commons was George Frederick Muntz, the Representative from Brimingham, the father of the present member. He was regarded as very eccentric, rather crazy, and a great curiosity altogether. The first bearded peer was the Duke of Newcastle Lord Aberdeen's war minister, whose beard was a consequence of his visit to the seat of war in the Crimea. Presently he sat for his portrait to Mr. George Richmond, who lamented that his beard had spoiled the finest mouth in England." To this we may add that Prince Albert was the first person near the throne in England who wore mustaches from the days of King Charles I. to our own time, and that President Grant was the first bearded President of the United States. President Lincoln simply wore the detestable all-round chin-whiskers, which take so much away from the outline expression of the human face divine.

Negro Superstition.

A writer in the Louisville Courier-Journal gives some of the current superstitions of Kentucky negroes. If a person passes through a funeral procession he will die before the oldest one in it. If a dog lies on its back and howls it presages an early death in the family. If the longest snake killed in a day's search be suspended from the tree nearest to a peach field it will bring rain. If it be necessary to turn back after starting on an errand, the consequent bad luck may be averted by making a cross in the path with the left forefinger. A stutterer may be cured by creeping up behind him unawares and knocking him down with a raw beef tongue just taken from the beast by an unmarried butcher under 21. A bloody knife, a bottle of alcohol, and a bag of live lizards are an effective outfit for bewitching an enemy; but the intended victim is often warned of the danger by an owl's screech close to his cabin. The recipient of a poisonous snake's bite drinks a pint of whisky, and then, if sober enough, kills the first black chicken with white tail feathers he can find, picks the feathers out, and burns them.

History of the Smallpox.

Smallpox arose in the very darkest period of medieval times. It first invaded England in the ninth century; it was common in Arabia in the tenth; the crusades carried it through all southern Europe; it reached Norway in the fourteenth century; in 1517 it was carried to St. Domingo by the Spaniards along with slavery, the inquisition, the rack, and a host of the other blessings; three years later it crossed to Mexico and slew three millions; it invaded Iceland in 1707, and Greenland 1733, slaying a fourth part of the residents in the former, and a large proportion of those in the latter country, and desdite all that medical skill has done and is doing to cast it from the earth it bids fair to retain its hold, in some measure, as long as popular ignorance, destitution, negligence and carelessness continue to combat the physicians and the dictates of common sense.

There may be as much courage displayed in enduring with resignation the sufferings of the soul, as remaining firm under the showers of shot from a battery.

"Tyrian purple," as it is called, is the magenta color of old.

TABLE TALK.

St. Louis has 1,800 saloons.

Niagara is to have another bridge.

Omaha will shortly be twenty-five years old.

Polka dots are epidemic among spring styles.

An easy way to close an estate is to will it to a spendthrift.

Mr. Tilden really subscribed to the Garfield monument fund.

Kalamazoo's celery crop this season is put at 12,000,000 bunches.

A false charge of stealing 25 cents drove an Illinois girl insane.

Glass eggs for paper weights are among the seasonable conceits.

Mrs. Lincoln drew $15,000 extra pension in Chicago, a few days ago.

At Cairo, Ill., a huge catfish was caught in the parlor of the hotel.

Catching whales off Delaware bay was a good business in old times.

A Massachusetts goat whipped a Newfoundland dog in two rounds.

There are more Hebrews in Philadelphia than in all New England.

Finding $5 worth of gold ore on a Georgia farm raised the price $2,000.

John Brown's daughter Sarah asks a position in the treasury department.

A Florida railway man has invented a combined headlight and danger signal.

An observer reports that most of the northern guests in Florida have gray hair.

The City of Mexico is full of Americans, nearly every hotel being full of them.

The United States treasury has abolished discounting mutilated greenbacks.

A big cast iron dog in a Sacramento store frightened away three armed burglars.

Mr. Menges killed, near Fort Meade, Fla., a few days since, six alligators at one shot.

Dover, N. H., which had seventeen shoe factories ten years ago, now has only three.

The next dodge of the tramp will be in the role of a sufferer by the Mississippi overflow.

One Hartford church is connected by telephone with the houses of 100 members of the congregation.

"Take back the heart thou gavest." He was a butcher, and she wanted liver. They don't speak now.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is described as a little old woman who wears a brown wig and showy diamond ear-rings.

Roasting ears for dinner and ripe watermelons for desert is the present bill of fare in Manatee county, Florida.

A Mr. Pickens, of Colorado, has become the father of triplets, and has named them Grant, Hayes and Garfield.

Mr. Harry Garfield, son of the late president, is said to be engaged to Miss Lulu Rockwell, daughter of Col. Rockwell.

There is said to be a farm in Worcestershire, England, which stands in twelve parishes and pays fifty different rates.

Professor Ryder, of the United States fish commission, says that there 50,000,000 of young in a single female oyster.

A merchant in Jacksonville, Florida, advertises for 1,000 young alligators. They are wanted as pets by northern visitors.

The silver wedding of the King and Queen of Sweden will be celebrated with great pomp at Stockholm on June 6th.

New definition of a "private" secretary: One who gives away your correspondence after you are gathred to your fathers.

When a light-haired man's locks begin to turn gray he's getting on to fifty. When they beein to turn black he's getting on to sixty.

New Hampshire has a double or "Samese" male cat, and the native inhabitants think that for music it is hard to beat this Tom-Tom.

The following sentence of only thirty-four letters contains all the letters in the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags."

A great modiste issued the following directions for wearing a new style of headgear; "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

Bishop Harris, Methodist, recently ordained eight young men elders in Valparaiso, Chili. He left South America December 29, for Africa.

There was nothing peculiar about a recent Toronto wedding up to the point when the married couple quitted the church. Then the bride dropped her husband's arm, got into her father's carriage, and returned home alone. She refuses either to see him again or to make any explanation of her conduct.

An Italian boy was arrested in New York, charged with picking cigar stumps and old tobacco quids from the streets. When the boy was asked by the magistrate what he did with the stuff, he said that he sold it to a man who made cigarettes and plug chewing tobacco of it.

Mr. Bryce Wright has lately received a very remarkable historical stone. Previous to the fall of Delhi, at the time of the Indian mutiny and the looting which took place, this ring was kept in the treasury of the Mogul emperors for many years. The ring itself and the back of the oval shield-shaped table which is fixed to it, is most beautifully enameled with a foliated pattern red, green, blue and yellow on a white ground, the whole set in Indian gold frame work. The face, or upper surface of the the table, is composed of a floral or foliated design in green and blue enamel, having for its central ornament an engraved diamond surrounded by twelve others varying in size. The interest of the whole work centers upon this stone, it being one of the very few known diamonds that are cut or engraved; indeed, only about five are in existence, and of these it should be said that the European ones are more properly ground by the wheel than engraved by purely manual labor. The stone is the work of a Persian artist, and bears a monogram composed of two Arabic words interlocked together, making up the invocation, "O Ali!"

FROM WASHINGTON

John Russell Young, the Minister to China, called on the Chinese Minister for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for assuming his new position.

The prospect is that the five monitors which have been lying so long half finished at the navy yards will be completed soon. The Naval Committee will report in favor of it, and Congress will no doubt make the appropriation.

The nomination of A. L. Morrison, of Chicago, to United States Marshal of New Mexico, is very distasteful to the Chicago members of the House, some of whom are outspoken in their denunciation, and say they will call on the President and tell him their feelings. The appointment is understood to have been made at Senator Logan's request.

The report that Judge Advocate General Swaim has set aside the finding in the Mason case appears to be pretty well founded. There were doubtless a number of irregularities in the trial, and Swaim's feelings naturally prompt him to some leniency toward the attempted avenger of his murdered friend.

Blanton Duncan, in a letter to Congressman Gibson, estimates the area of the overflowed district at 32,000,000 acres, and 500,000 people will be compelled to seek other lands and employment. He says it will take $10,000,000 to relieve their necessities.

The number of rumors of the probable nomination of Senator Teller for the Cabinet may be true, but it is a recognized fact here that the President has never sent in the name of anybody already heralded as to be appointed. The proposed appointment is said to be in the interest of Grant, who wants Chaffee appointed Senator to succeed Teller.

General Atkins and Captain Richards, candidates for the Freeport Post Office, are here making a fight for the office. Representative Hawk has not yet declared himself in support of either. Atkins' prospects are said to be good.

Alex. Stephens appeared in the House in his little wheeled chair, for the first time in a week or two, having been confined to his room by illness. He says the reports that he has decided to withdraw from public life at the expiration of his present Congressional term are true, and that he had decided on this course four years ago.

The bill permitting the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Arrow Rock, Mo., passed the House as amended in the Senate.

The bill removing the limit from the time in which distillers are permitted to continue their product in bond, and which was reported favorably to the House by the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon, is a very gratifying one to the whisky manufacturing interests of the country, and particularly to Kentucky, where there are 1,000,000 gallons in bond, the owners of which, under the present law, would be required to take it out of bond within the next two years and throw it on the market, whether at a loss or gain. This, however, relieves them to a great extent. The bill will doubtless pass, as it is felt that at least this much should be done to relieve this great manufacturing interest of some of the very heavy burdens of taxation. The bill limits the "outage," by reason of evapration, etc., to thirteen gallons per barrel.

Secretary Hunt has received a cable dispatch, dated Montevideo, stating that Rear Admiral James H. Spotts, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, died at Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 9, of apoplexy, and was buried there. He was appointed to the navy from Kentucky in 1837, and was commissioned Rear Admiral May 5, 1881.

Shipherd, of Peruvian guano fame, is "flirting" with erysipelas now, and his physician says it will be several days before he can appear.

Scoville starts for home to-morrow. The final meeting before Judge Cox of Corkhill and Scoville, to consider the bill of exceptions, will be held this afternoon. There is no prospect that the bill of exceptions will be granted.

Ex-Senator Eaton says the President thinks the term of twenty years fixed by the Chinese bill too long, and is a virtual violation of the treaty. It is probable the President will veto the bill, and recommend a reduction of the time to ten years. This would not endanger the party's prospects on the Pacific coast, and would save us the shame of a violation of the treaty in spirit, if not in letter.

The Mason fund is growing rapidly. He never did so well for "Betty and the baby."

The Democrats say they will oppose the admission of Dakota and Washington by every parliamentary means.

Guiteau exhibits much interest in reading the accounts of executions. He read the reports of the seven hangings of last Friday, and, remarking that all died without showing fear, said, "I'll die without flinching, too, if I'm executed—see if I don't." He insists, however, that he will get a new trial.

Wendell Phillips has written a letter correcting the statement made in the House that he favored the Chinese bill, and saying he utterly opposed any resrictive measures.

The committee on the Lynch-Chalmers case from Mississippi will report to-morrow in favor of seating Lynch. The report will make a hot fight in the House.

Judge Advocate General Swaim's report in the Mason case is said to favor the release of Mason on the grounds of numerous irregularities.

Mr. Reagan spoke to the House Commerce Committee in favor of his railroad bill to-day, the argument of outsiders having closed. The bill appears to be very dead.

Mr. Bingham's substitute to the Postal bill, making 3 cents postage carry ounce, instead of half-ounce, letters, is likely to pass.

There is no confidence given here to the rumor that Walker Blaine is about to marry a Chilian lady.

The fact of Teller annoucing that he had been tendered a Cabinet position leads many to believe that he won't get it. Sargent did too much boasting, and went to Germany instead of into the Cabinet.

The selection of Mr. Davis, of Chicago, as a member of the Congressional Executive Committee, is counted an excellent one here. Mr. Davis is developing much ability as an adviser of party affairs and his assistance will be very valuable to the committee.

The nomination of Mr. Rounds is very gratifying to the Illinois delegation and all concerned here. The papers this morning speak in high terms of commendation. He will doubtless be confirmed without opposition.

The receiver of the Freedmen's Savings Bank will, on the transfer of the building to the Government, declare another divided of 20 per cent.

It is said on good authority to-day, that the President will within twenty-four hours send in his veto of the Chinese bill, with a statement of his objections, that the term is too long, and a broad intimation that he will sign it if it is reduced to ten years.

A story is afloat here, in effect that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum, who claimed to be a stout Grant man during the campaign, was really working for Sherman, and to his secret influence Grant's defeat can be traced. Thomas B. Keogh, late Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, professes to have been shown a letter by Mr. Wheeler, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifth North Carolina District, written to him by General Raum, asking him to use his influen for Sherman, and to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention for him. It is claimed by Grant's friends that the secret influence caused much loss to Grant in the South, and also in New York and Illinois.

Ben. Butler has refused to take the Guiteau case, and Scoville says to-day that he will probably remain in the case.

It is said the effect of Judge Advocate General Swaim's decision will be to remove Sergeant Mason from the penitentiary, and from all military jurisdiction.

Scoville now says that it is doubtful if he gets away until after the hearing in banc, as he probably will have to remain in the case.

A bill was decided upon by the House Ways and Means Committee to-day, removing the taxes on bank capital, checks, matches, and reducing the tax on rectifiers and dealers in liquors and tobacco, one-half. It will reduce the internal revenue receipts about $16,000,000. The bill will probably pass.

It seems that there will almost certainly be some Cabinet changes soon, though the nomination of Teller or Chandler is doubtful. Secretary Kirkwood is packing up, and has already sent a part of his goods home. Secretary Hunt told a friend yesterday that Beale will doubtless be his successor. Senator Teller, in the Senate yesterday, gave notice that he would speak soon on the silver question, which is taken as an indication that he don't expect to retire. It is said that Secretary Hunt is booked for the Russian mission.

Only one appropriation bill has yet become a law, and four months of the session are past.

Senor Zamacona, the retiring Mexican Minister, left for Mexico last evening, universally regretted. He was extremely popular.

Senator Sherman is said to be much annoyed at the removal of Wilson, the Revenue Collector at Louisville, and the appointment of a Grant man. He says if the Administration continues that course, he will make open war, and refuse to support its nominations. Other Senators are also dissatisfied, claiming that Logan, Cameron and Jones, of Nevada, control all the appointments.

Mr. Stephens presented a resolution in the House to-day, asking why the Speaker dismissed Mr. Hayes, an official stenographer of the House, without giving cause. The resolution was referred, Mr. Robeson objecting to the giving of unanimous consent for an explanation. Mr. Dawson, the man appointed in Hayes' place, was Grant's stenographer. The Speaker holds that while it is true that Hayes was a Democrat, and Dawson a soldier and good Republican, this is not the reason of his removal. Among other reasons was the controlling one that Hayes had outside employment on a salary for the New York Associated Press, the duties of which were often inconsistent and in conflict with those of confidential reporters of the House committees. He also holds that really all the House reporters are holding positions by consent only as a rule, and the constitution of the United States, strictly enforced, requires the House reporters to be approved by the Speaker in each Congress.

The following Democratic Congressional Executive Committee was appointed this morning: Congressman Rosecrans, of California; Flower, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Lefevre, of Ohio; Cobb, of Indiana; Thompson, of Kentucky; and Jones, of Arkansas.

The Senate Committee, consisting of Senators Davis, of West Virginia, Chairman; Morgan, Gorman, Coke, Harris, Grover and one vacancy, (McPherson having declined), expect to confer with the House Committee in a few days. The Senate Committee is in favor of leaving the management of the Congressional canvass to the House committee, inasmuch as the election is for members of the House only. It has been suggested that the Senate Committee shall, instead of forming part of the regular Executive Committee, confer and co-operate with the House Committee, and assist them wherever they can. It is now understood that Representative Flower will really have the management of the committee, General Rosecrans, it is said, being satisfied with the honor of holding the position of Chairman. He will go home and leave the direction of the canvass to Flower.

HUNTING FOR A TEXT.

How the Sensational Preacher Catches Hold of the Subject for Pulpit Discourses.

Our Continent.

The good pastor was known among his perhaps envious brethren as a "sensational" preacher. One day while he was sitting in his study, immersed in thought, with a heap of crumpled newspapers on the floor beside him, Deacon Bullit came in: After a few preliminary remarks, the pastor asked:

"Bullit, I want a subject for my next Sunday's sermon, and I cant think of a thing. Can you suggest a theme?"

"I don't know," said the deacon reflecting.

"I've been through the whole of that pile of newspaers, telegraph columns, police columns, even the advertising columns, and there is nothing striking among them."

"Let's see; you preached against the Mormons three weeks ago? That was the Sunday I was away."

"There's nothing in that. I've 'gone for' the Mormons twice since last fall. Then, you know, I preached last Sunday about the big railroad accident at Dunkard's creek, and in the afternoon I had a discourse about the big snow storm."

"Nothing more in the Guiteau case, is there?"

"No, the people are tired of it. Three sermons on that subject is as much as they can stand. Do you think I could stir things up with another discourse pitching into the city council or, say the management of the water works?"

"I don't know. Maybe you might. The last time you went for the council the church was crowded; all the councilmen came, and the collection was the largest since New Year's."

"But I couldn't repeat the story about the colored man and the mule, could I? That was the best thing in the sermon, I think."

"It brought down the house, that's certain."

"Laughed, didn't they? But I couldn't tell it again, and so I guess I won't take up councils. I have a half a notion to discuss the Panama canal question. Do you think the people would feel an interest in that? I might preach about the Panama canal in the morning and about the small-pox epidemic in the evening. The spread of the small-pox interests everybody."

"Yes; but why not devote the sermon chiefly to the history and value of vaccination?"

"It might answer. Nobody knows how hard it is to find fresh and interesting subjects. Things happen so inconveniently. Just as likely as not there will be a big fire in the city late Saturday night, after my two sermons are written, and when it will be too late to write another with the fire as a theme."

"You could extemporize about it."

"But not so well; not well. By the way, Bullitt, have you heard the rumors that Cashier Smith, of the Tenth National Bank, is a defaulter?"

"I believe there are reports of that kind afloat."

"That would be a lively theme! Suppose I take it up in a general sort of way, and make a sensation? That might do for the morning, and then I could give a blast at the variety theater in the evening. Or I could devote my evening sermon to the tariff and the morning one to the balloon expedition to the North Pole. You would be surprised how little help I get now from the newspapers. A man may skim over fifty without finding a single theme that will draw a full house and excite the curiosity of the congregation."

"Have you looked anywhere but in the newspapers?"

"N-n-no! Excepting in the report of the Board of Trade and in a couple of the reviews."

"Didn't refer to the Bible, of course?"

"Well, I'll tell you, Deacon, the people are tired of Scriptural subjects. They want something novel and exciting. Of course, it seems a little queer to throw the Bible over; but a man has to meet popular expectation, and my theory is to reach sinners one way if you can't reach them the other. That's sound, isn't it?"

Before the Deacon left, the pastor had it arranged to preach one sermon on the boiler explosion at Hackensack, and another upon the cultivation of the carp as a food fish.

Fist Fights of Statesmen.

Washington Letter in Augusta Chronicle.

Senator Lamar was knocked down the other day by coming into collision with a carriage horse. The Senator says this is the second time he was ever knocked down. The first event is thus narrated: Years ago, when he had just begun the political career that has become so glorious, Lamar had a dispute with a local celebrity at Covington, named Zacharie, familiarly called 'Uncle Jimmy.' This man was very powerful. When the war of words came on he was sitting in a chair, and Lamar confronted him erect. Knowing well enough that his only safety was in intimidating his gigantic antagonist, Lamar drew his pistol, and pointing it at the sitting man, calmly said: "Uncle Jimmy, if you attempt to rise from that chair I will kill you!" Uncle Jimmy concluded to obey, though with ill-suppressed wrath and profuse promises of future settlement.

Not long afterward, when Lamar was treating some Democratic fellow-citizens at a corner grocery to benzine or wine, he heard an exultant voice cry out behind him: "Lucius, I have got you now!" Suiting the action to the word, Uncle Jimmy let drive his muscular arm and fist, which, coming in contact with Lamar's head, caused the body to stagger and fall. Lamar arose and Uncle Jimmy precipitated his huge bulk against him like a catapult. Then the Democratic party present thought the time had come to interfere, and Uncle Jimmy was seized by sinewy grips and told to release his hold. Not satisfied with his method of doing so, he had a second peremptory admonition. At this juncture he plaintively squealed: "I ain't holding him, he's holding me." Sure enough on examination it was found that Lamar had Uncle Jimmy's finger in his mouth, and would not let it go. During the melee Lamar had seized a skillet and made quite a mess of his burly foeman's face and head. But this was the first time he had ever been knocked down, and the last time until Thursday afternoon.

General Wade Hampton says he never had but one fist-fight, and that was with a Columbia bully, who attempted to add him to the number of his conquests. "I was a good boxer," said the South Carolina Senator, "and every time the fellow rushed at me I floored him. The last lick I gave him broke his thumb. A policeman came up and arrested me. When I was pinioned the man rose up, and drew a knife, and was about to rush upon me. I asked the policeman to let me go and give me his club. He did so. Armed with that weapon, I faced the desperado, and warned him that though I did not wish to kill him I would surely do so if he advanced a step further. He took counsel of his fears, and prudently retired. I had not a scratch, but the other man was laid up for three weeks."

The Female Type-Setter.

Denver Tribune.

Of all the occupations in which a woman can engage for the purpose of making an honest living, the most thankless is that of setting type. The female compositor leads a dreary, weary life. She is never permitted to strike a fat take, she is denied the inestimable boon of setting up the thoughtful matter which eminates from the editorial room, she is never reckoned capable of handling manuscript, and the very idea of her being able to set up a display head is deemed atrocious. She is expected to hammer away at miscellaneous reprint, the only bonanza she ever strikes is solid minion, with an occasional oasis of leaded brevier when the business manager concludes that advertising is dull enough to admit of the biggest kind of type. But this is not all—no, the worst remains to be told. When the work is done for the day, it is not with the female printer as with others of the trade. She cannot adjourn to a convenient and comfortable saloon and play pedro and old sledge for the beer, or throw dice for five cent cigars, or jeff for the drinks. She must pick her way home through all sorts of weather to a dreary room and a cold bed. She has no wife to thrash, no children to scold, no furniture to break—none of those sweet luxuries which are supposed to be part and parcel of the glorious art preservative. As a class, female printers are diligent and worthy. They never "sojer," they never bother the editors for chewing tobacco, they never prowl around among the exchanges for the Police Gazette; they never get themselves full of budge and try to clean out rival print-shops; they never swear about the business manager; they do not smoke nasty old clay pipes; they never strike for more pay; they do not allude to editorial matter as "slush" or "hog-wash"—in short, they are patient, gentle, conscientious and reliable. They peg right along for seven dollars a week, dress tidily, keep solid with the foreman, and last of all, when the female compositor gets tired of her tread-mill, unceasing round of toil, she marries the best looking printer in the shop, and then she becomes a verier slave than before.

A Gilded Youth of New York.

Cincinnati Commercial.

I cannot refrain from giving you a picture of a society beau as he appeared in after-dinner costume to bid a young lady good-by before sailing for Europe. He is tall and very slender, and his chestnut hair is parted in the middle. His white vest is cut low, and his dress coat and trousers are of the freshest broadcloth. On the first finger of one large, shapely hand, sparkle diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and cat's eyes. On the other hand is a large red cat's-eye. His patent leather ties show embroidered silk hose. He enters the drawing-room with his opera hat in his hand, a jeweled match-box with his monogram upon it, and his cane with a large topaz in its head. The latter he is careful to keep in his hand, if he is unattended by his valet, although it is usual for that functionary to await him in the hall, holding coat and cane.

Loss of Eyesight through Impure Vaccine.

Fort Wayne Gazette

G. Warner, a gentleman from Antwerp, Ohio, is in the city and is a victim of impure vaccine. He says he was vaccinated ten weeks ago by Dr. A. C. McCann, of Antwerp, and, after being confined to his bed for two weeks with a badly swollen arm, his face commenced to swell in a horrible manner, which affected him to such an extent that he completely lost the sight of his left eye. He came to Fort Wayne for treatment some time since, and was under the care of Dr. Dills for a time at the County Hospital. He is now visiting his aunt, Mrs. Vincent Shaw, of 25 Smith street. His face is in a fearful condition, and the doctor is putting forth his strongest efforts to save the other eye. The unfortunate man suffers terrible agony, but bears up under his affliction wonderfully.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
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ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 23, 1882.
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
BRINGS A SEED STORE
LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS
Founded 1784.
To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

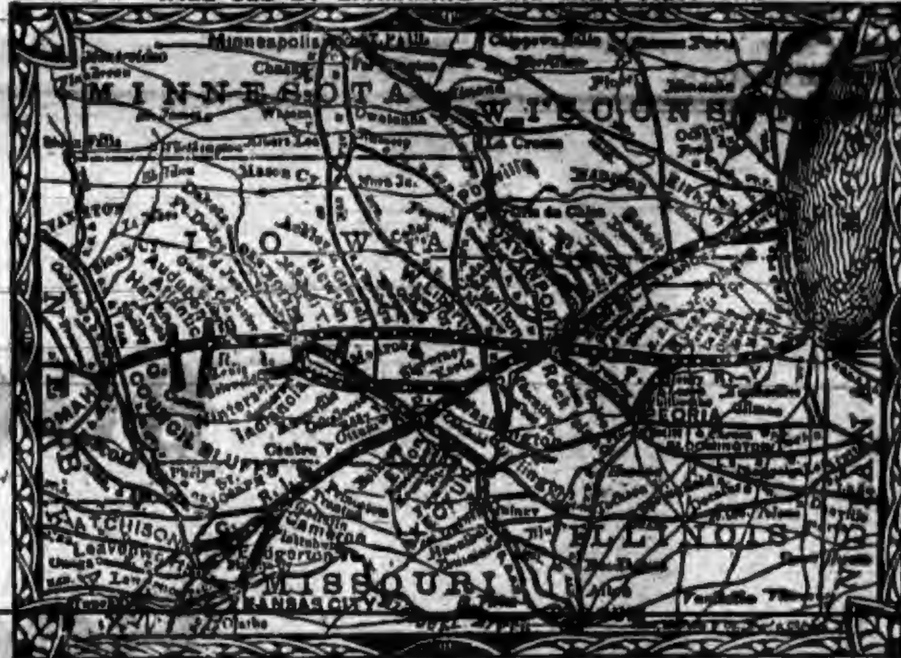

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:
At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L.S. & M.S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.
Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.
For information not obtainable at your home office, address,
R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.
E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 6, 1882

Nine to Four.

In the result of the election as far as trustees are concerned, Franklin elects a republican trustee by 28 majority. Troy and Wilmington are also republican, the latter by a greatly reduced majority, while Union gives the republican trustee a majority of only five, a road superintendent by 81. The rest of the ticket elected being democratic. Smithfield gives her usual majority for the democratic officers. Fairfield, Richland, Butler, Stafford and Jackson hold their own at least. Keyser wheels into line with a good round majority, and we make substantial gains in Wilmington. The most remarkable results were reached in Concord and Newville. Local issues and good work resulting in electing democratic officers in Newville, by about 40 majority, the republicans getting one constable. In Concord, the democratic officers ran away ahead of their party ticket, and where a close fight had been expected our men secured a most brilliant victory. Take it all in all we have made substantial gains. We have done more than this: we have put the party in good working order, and have developed an ability to organize and work, that never was excelled, if has been equaled by the party in this county. It has proved to us the value unanimity and harmonious action. It has shown to us the weakness by which we have been giving to our opponents, the best of the county offices, when our own candidates were as good men, or better than the republicans who succeeded in getting elected. We have always had a clear majority in the county, though a small one, and nothing but our weakness and dissensions have given a single office to republicans. It is the duty as it will no doubt be the desire, of every democrat to stand as firmly hereafter, as he has done this spring, and future success will be assured.

We are under obligations to Mr. [illegible] for a late copy of the Pueblo Daily Chieftain. By this we learn that Colorado is still undergoing the troubles that have beset so many of the newly organized mining states. The rough, wild and criminal element becomes too strong for ordinary laws and courts of justice, and vigilant committees take the law into their own hands, and by force secure that justice that they dare not trust to the courts. They are now making a raid on the cattle thieves. Two men Phebus, and McGlew were lynched last Friday night. They were in jail for cattle stealing, and about midnight the jail was broken open, and the two victims taken out and hanged to a Cottonwood tree standing near. The raid was entirely unlooked for, but its quietness made it more certain and deadly. Such lawlessness is to be deplored, but as society settles down to a better basis, it is to be hoped that the laws, and not brute force may be the safeguard of the people.

THE fine passenger steamer, "Golden City" was burned at the wharf at Memphis, last Thursday morning. About thirty-five persons lost their A part of Stowe's circus, was on board and was all destroyed.

IT is claimed that General Grant is urging the president to veto the Chinese bill.

THE treasury department last week made a purchase of 771,000 ounces of fine silver for coinage.

SOUTH BEND papers are just now getting up a boom for Schyler Colfax, for the next candidate for congress.

A HARD snow storm raged at St. Johns, in New Brunswick on Monday. The harbor is still full of ice.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, the new justice of the United States supreme court, was installed into office on Monday.

IT is claimed that the republicans of New York will run secretary Felger for their next candidate for governor.

THE new railroad at Fort Wayne, will proceed at once to haul in a sufficient amount of dirt to fill up the old canal bed.

STOWE, the owner of the show that was destroyed by the burning of the ill fated Golden City, has a number of relatives in Fort Wayne.

S. P. ROUNDS, of Chicago, is to be public printer at Washington. He is a man who understands the business, and will no doubt be a credit to the position.

THEY have caught a Yankee down in Texas, who has made a lively business vaccinating negroes with beeswax. But this benefactor of the race now languishes in jail.

THE delegation of Sac and Fox Indians now at Washington, fell in with some benevolent pale face last week, and got on a high old drunk. The pale faced brother has been arrested for his kindness.

THE Utah contested election case in congress is undecided. In the meantime both Cannon and Campbell hang around Washington, and look longingly at the vacant seat in the house of representatives.

MRS. SCOVILLE has visited Guiteau in prison. He seems hopeful, and does not appear to think the gallows will ever claim him as its own. Mrs. Scoville is represented as believing that the president will change the sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

HURLBURT, our minister to Peru, died at Lima in that country, March 27, of heart disease. A great deal has has been said during the recent Peruvian investigations as to his action in the matter of the guano claims, and he has been the subject of much adverse criticism. He was expected home soon.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, in his room at the Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue New York, April 2. He had been in ill health for some time, and had recently returned from Hot Springs. He has generally been considered as of unsound mind, and was so regarded by his father, Commodore Vanderbilt, and his brother W. H. Vanderbilt. He will be remembered by the people of Waterloo, Kendallville and Angola, as he has at different times made acquaintance during his visits to those places.

A MAN crazed with drink, was riding on a train on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad last Wednesday, and getting into a quarrel with a fellow, passenger, drew a revolver and shot the latter, killing him instantly. The murderer jumped from the train and escaped. His body was found next day in a stream near by. He had drowned himself.

INDIANAPOLIS gave a democratic majority of over 1500 at the election this week. The good work done by the Sentinel in digging up the frauds and corruptions of the republican township officials, produced good fruit. A township trustee and an assessor, who can get rich on the wages allowed by law, have a suspicious atmosphere about them. And even republican Indianapolis, with its 5000 majority spewed them out. The Sentinel has been probing the matter for some time and deserves great credit for the able and fearless manner in which it did its duty to the people.

JESSE JAMES, the infamous outlaw and murderer, was shot dead at St. Joseph, Mo., on Monday. He had been secreted there for some time, and officers were on his track, but could not manage to arrest him, as he always carried two or more revolvers, and was an ugly customer at all times. Two of his gang were finally engaged to assist in his capture. They were Charles and Robert Ford, and have been living in the same house with him for several months. All three were, to start on a raid in a day or two, but the Fords, had made up their mind to secure the $50,000 offered for Jesse James alive or dead. They watched their chance when he was unarmed, and shot him through the head, and then gave themselves up. They will no doubt be kept in jail till the excitement dies out, and then be set at liberty. Many parties who know the James brothers well, have been to see the body, and say there is no question but he is the right man. He was living under an assumed name, and no one dreamed that he was a resident of the place. He leaves a wife and two children.

Old Settlers.

The officers and executive committee of the Pioneer Association of DeKalb county are requested to meet at the secretary's office in Auburn, at one o'clock p. m., of April 21st, to make arrangements for the annual meeting of June 15, and to transact other business.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Philip Noel, Butler township; Wm. Carr, Jackson; R. Culbertson, Concord S. H. Bartlett, Newville; C. R. Wannemaker, Stafford; E. W. Fosdick, Wilmington; J. R. Cooper, Auburn; H. Willis, Waterloo; O. C. Clark, Keyser; T. D. Daily, Richland; Josiah Wells, Fairfield; J. E. Tompson, Smithfield; M. Waterman, Franklin; W. R. Emerson, Troy; Dr. J. H. Ford, president; John Butt, vice-president; Cyrus Bowman, treasurer; J. E. Rose, biographer. By order of the president.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

[Other papers in the county please copy.]

New Blacksmith Shop.

J. A. Marlett has opened a new blacksmith shop at Auburn Junction, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of custom work, including farm and machine work. All who have work to do or machines to repair, give him a call at Auburn Junction. 14-2t.

The Result.

Monday's election passed off very quietly, although in most cases hotly contested. We will give the results in full next week. At present it result may be summarized as follows:

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Trustee, James Quince, (dem.) 28 majority over Wm. Thrush, rep.; Perry Fitch and J. A. Wyant are elected justices by 41 and 58 majority over W. H. H. Cornell and Samuel Hawver. James Rowley, (dem.) has 19 over John Hall for assessor. For road superintendent, Henry L. Houser has 83 majority over Jacob Miller.

KEYSER.

Trustee, Henry Probst, 61 majority over Lyman Lockwood; assessor, Perry Noel, 87 over Devolzo Bruce; road superintendent, Joseph Leeson, 70 over Samuel Depew; Justices, F. M. Bacon 118 over Lewis Griffith, Henry Harvey 81 over Henry Gettell; constables, L. J. Gengler, 47 over Orson Tuttle, and Irvin Haag 77 over David Culver.

UNION.

Trustee, Isaac Hague, (rep.) has 5 majority over J. C. St. Clair; assessor, John Treesh, 171 over J. E. Dilgard; road superintendent, G. D. Denison, 31 over A. J. Carmer; Justices, O. P. Smith received a total of 420 votes, Oris Danks 437, Wm. Boughan 381. J. E. Shilling has a total of 371, F. W. Willis 337 and J. R. Steves 350.

FRANKLIN.

Goes republican. Trustee, Wm. Brown has 28 majority over Martin Hook; Milton Jones, for assessor, has 15 over Cyrus Platt. For road superintendent, Robert McCurdy has 8 majority over Reuben Sawvell, and Geo. B. Soule, for justice, has 29 over John Pierson.

CONCORD.

Trustee, C. H. Brown, has a majority of 89 over Solomon Shilling; justice, G. W. Woodcox, 7 over J. B. White; assessor, Moses Perry, 59 over Hugh Maxwell; road superintendent, G. W. Draggoo, has 16 over E. L. Dilly. F. Wise, democrat, and W. D. Johnton, republican, were elected constables. Mr. Johnson was the only man the republicans elected, but it is a consolation to know that he is a first-class man.

JACKSON.

Trustee, W. S. Dancer, 57 majority over A. H. Provines; assessor, J. J. Ferguson, 41 over Jeremiah Davis; superintendent, C. P. Glazier, 47 over Thomas Philips. James W. McClellan and Moletus A. High were elected constables. All democrats.

WILMINGTON.

We have no official figures, but the republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 24 to 50, except one justice, J. J. Sise being the successful candidate.

NEWVILLE.

Wm. Seely (dem.) was elected trustee; Sebrstian Testison, assessor, and John Cotrill road superintendent. The republicans elected one constable. This is the first democratic victory in that township for a long time.

RICHLAND.

T. F. Franks was elected trustee by a rousing majority. Assessor, Nelson Griffith; road superintendent, J. L. Smith. All democrats.

FAIRFIELD.

H. H. Staybaugh, trustee; Isaac Helwig, Assessor; J. A. Gushwa, road superintend, N. Crossley, Justice, J. C. Wells and Henry Burtnet, constables. All democrats.

STAFFORD.

Wm. Willson, trustee; Geo. Webster, assessor. All were democrats except Webster.

TROY.

W. S. Morgan was elected trustee, and John Bryant, justice. The latter is a democrat.

SMITHFIELD.

F. Gfeller, has 27 majority for trustee; M. Shoudel, 10 for road superintendend; F. C. Waterman, 17 for justice; J. H. Hornberger, 57 for assessor. All democrats.

—See here, your book account isn't worth a d—n to buy stock with.

S. U. TARNEY.

Probate Cause No. 261.

William Shutt, executor of the will of Asa Fletcher, deceased, vs. William W. Cary et al—In the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, May term 1882.

To J. Willard Fletcher, Harriet E. Austin, Henry Washburn, the unknown heirs of Milo Washburn, Herman Wilman, Louisa Olney, the unknown heirs of Minerva Welman, Maria Washburn, whose name is unknown, and Hannah Washburn, whose name is unknown, impleaded with others:

You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner as executor of the will aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court at the court-house in Auburn, Indiana, on the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court, the same being the 15th day of May, 1882.

Witness. The clerk and seal of said court, this 3d day of April, 1882.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

14-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANNA SIMON, Adm'x.

James E. Rose, Att'y for estate.
Auburn, March 11, 1882.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1882.

Mary Hennessey and James Hennessey, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to declare a lien, by Lewis H. Wasson, administrator of the estate of Phebe Monroe, deceased; and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 15, 1882.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 21st day of March, 1882.

JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

W. H. Dills, Attorney. 12-3w.

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34), north of range (12) twelve, east. Also a tract of land containing thirty-three acres situated in said section eleven (11), bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section 11 and running on the west boundary line of said section to a point eighty-eight (88) rods north thence to a point sixty (60) rods east, thence south eighty-eight (88) rods to the south boundary line of said northwest quarter of said section, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months. Deferred payments to be secured by notes at six per cent interest with approved personal security. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

On corner east of Postoffice.

New Material of all Kinds,

—AND—

GOOD WOORK

GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A CALL!

J. M. RICE & SON.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"

Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES

—OF—

SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For the Spring and Summer trade at the

Boot Up-Side Down.

We can and will save the Cash Buyers 20 per cent. on any and all kinds of foot wear.

READ:

Men's Buckle Plow Shoes for - $1.00 cash | Men's Calf Boots for - - $2.25 cash
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Slippers 50—$1.50

Men's Fine Shoes bargains for cash. Ladies' Fine Shoes bargains for cash. Fine Boots and Shoes made to order by the best workmen in the county. Repairing promptly done. We ask everybody to call and examine our Goods and Prices, and you will be convinced that the BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN is the place to invest your money.

AUSTIN BROS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Easter next Sunday.

—The grass looks green.

—Gaze at Austin Bros. "ad."

—George Clark is on the sick list.

—Mark Rush is improving rapidly.

—Rev. Henry Johnson is in the city.

—James Griswold drives a new horse.

—Plenty of wood in town last Saturday.

—J. J. Beecher was in town yesterday.

—Mrs. Charley Emanuel is quite sick.

—The string band is progressing finely.

—Dr. Wilbarger went to Elkhart last Friday.

—Voters seemed to have the scratches Monday.

—Seed potatoes for sale by Ab. Kelly, Waterloo. 13-3t

—Mrs. Veeley has entirely recovered from the scarlet fever.

—J. J. Eakright, of Mooresville, was in town Friday last.

—The stone masons have commenced work on Hebel's building.

—Look at Rice & Son's advertisement on the opposite page.

—The jubilee singers will be in Garrett Saturday, of this week.

—John Leas and Miles Waterman were in town last Saturday.

—Mrs. Little has a splendid assortment of spring millinery goods.

—We noticed Dr. Emanuel, of Spencerville, on the streets this week.

—Billy Little, of Newville, was in town a short time last Saturday.

—Elsa Shaffer, of Albion, came over to see his—parents last Saturday.

—Early Rose seed potatoes can be had of Ab. Kelley at Waterloo. 13-3

—Hague thinks there is luck in odd numbers, especially the number five.

—Election was rather a quiet one, and passed off very good naturedly.

—B.L. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan Bros, Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

—Mr. A. J. Little has improved his property to the extent of a new lattice fence.

—Rev. H. J. Norris preached his farewell sermon last sunday to a full house.

—Berry Lowrey, of the Republican, came home from his recent trip on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Frank Zimmerman and Mrs. G. W. Weamer were visiting in Angola last week.

—E. J. McOscar, of Summit, has gone to Valparaiso on a temporary business trip.

—Dry goods, groceries, notions, etc., always on hand at Weirick's store at Fairfield Center. 14-tf.

—J. G. Johnson, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday in the interests of the fancy goods trade.

—F. C. Francis, of Waterloo, was in town Monday. Always glad to meet our old neighbors.

—I. O. Bechtel went to Fort Wayne yesterday, to hurry up some of the new machinery for his mill.

—Frank Myers "takes the cake" as a musician. You ought to hear him play the mouth organ.

—Porter was the luckiest man on deck. He was so fortunate as to escape being elected constable.

—C. F. Mosier, of the Bristol Banner, lightened our sanctum with his smiling contenance last week.

—Rev. Henry Johnson, is the fortunate possessor of a new baby—a son, born in this place last Thursday.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, pays the highest prices for all kinds of produce. Give him a trial. 14-tf.

—No use talking, you must pay your old meat account before I can trust you any more. S. U. TARNEY.

—Peter Shull, took time to come to town Friday. He is a man who knows the value of time, and dont waste it.

—W. B. Williams, of Jackson township, will sell his personal property April 25th. He expects to move into town.

—Charlie Hoff is repairing his house near the Jackson depot, and will make it a comfortable and convenient residence.

—Mrs. J. A. Barns and daughter Nellie are in Pierceton visiting relatives. They expect to return in about a week.

—Al. Harris, a former typo, was in town Tuesday. Al. seems to think the railroad work beats upending type all to pieces.

—John Gulic, of Ohio, a relative of Mr. Mitchell, purchased the James Provines farm, in Jackson township, yesterday.

—A little child of Mr. and Mrs. D. McNabb, aged 8 months, died of brain fever last Monday, at Auburn Junction.

—Geo. Stealy, of Waterloo, was in town last Sunday. He had the misfortune of losing a very fine cameo ring while in the city.

—Frank Fisk of Smithfield was in town last Saturday. School having closed, he is now devoting his time to his farm.

—Rainier & Headley have now a fine lot of Early Rose potatoes from Michigan. Call and get some while they are going.

—The Presbyterian church had four accessions to its membership last Sunday. Communion services were also held there that day.

—Johny Hebel moved his little store to the north side of his lot this week, to make room for the new building to go up on the corner.

—The ladies missionary society of the Presbyterian church meets in the basement on Friday of this week at 3 p. m. All are invited.

—Gentlemen, how do you like the idea of having two polling places? Wait till the corporation election. Then we will give you five.

—Martin Arthur, of Kendallville but once a soldier from DeKalb county, was in town last week shaking hands with his old friends and comrades.

—Miss Mary Sprott, goes to Hudson this week to take charge of a millinery store there. The COURIER folks add their best wishes for her prosperity.

—J. M. Rice, the proprietor of the new photograph gallery, east of the postoffice, not only takes photographs, but does enlarging. Give him a trial.

—M. L. Jackman, of Franklin, is another of our live young democrats who have called on us lately and entered their names on the muster roll

—Remember Weirick's new store at Fairfield Center when you want anything in his line or have produce to sell. Give him a call and price his goods. 14-tf.

—McQuiston & Ralston have dissolved partnership, and M. F. Long goes into the business with Mr. McQuiston, the new firm name being McQuiston & Long.

—Several of our voters must have been indulging in buckwheat cakes all winter. They did nothing all day Monday but stand around the polls and scratch.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo is selling his nice early Rose potatoes at $1.25 per bushel if a man takes five bushels in a lot. Ab. is ahead in prices so far as heard from.

—Herman Boozer, of Waterloo, was in town Monday. He was on his way to St. Joe, to which place he goes in the interest of the agricultural machinery business.

—B. D. Harris came home from Chicago yesterday. He was called here by the continued illness of his mother. At last accounts, she was lying dangerously ill.

—J. H. StClair, now of Concord township was in town Tuesday. He lost his vote, under the new law, but he did the thing next best, he subscribed for the COURIER.

MARRIED.—On the 28th of March, 1882, at the Lutheran parsonage, Lagrange, Indiana, by Rev. L. Rice, Mr. Daniel B. Shull and Miss Emma Shade, both of DeKalb county.

—W. A. Clark has just received a letter from Miss Frank Clark whom our people will remember as one of our former teachers. She is now in Colorado and prospering.

—While at the Presbyterian social last evening, one of the employes of this office accidently wore off a better hat than he took there. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

—In view of the near approach of danger, we find several ownerless dogs hunting around for a master to get a tag for them. It will be a doleful game of tag too, if it isn't attended to pretty soon.

—Rainier & Headley have the nicest lot of fat beef cattle in the country. They have at present thirteen head of stall fed cattle. Don't forget the place, but go and get some of the best beef of the season.

—Charlie Bassett, of Hicksville, was in town last Saturday and attended the concert. Charley looks as if Hicksville agrees with him, and the people there treat him well. Come again when the roads are better.

—Dr. O. F. Rudolph, of Fairfield Center, dropped in to see us this week. It gives us pleasure to note the growing success of our friend Rudolph, and hope the people of his section will give him a hearty support.

—Ferguson & Elliott, granite and marble dealers, of Columbia City, have just completed and erected a fine Scotch granite cottage monument for Mr. G. A. Bishop, of Spencerville. Good work speaks loud.

—Jacob Garrison, of Waterloo, celebrated his 84th birthday by coming to Auburn and paying his taxes and squaring accounts with his old friends at the COURIER office. We wish him many happy returns of the day.

—We have received an invitation to attend the Conductor's ball at Garrett, but shall be obliged to ask the indulgence of the boys as it will be impossible for us to be there. We have no doubt it will be a most pleasant gathering.

—The McCrum farm, near Sedan, will be sold by J. M. Brumback, administrator, April 8th. All who want a good farm should watch this opportunity. See notice of sale in this paper. 13-2w.

—J. M. Rice, of North Manchester, has located in this place and will engage in the business of photographing. He will occupy the central gallery, which is now located east of the post office.

—The joke came near being on the Waterloo inspectors, who evidently almost forgot that ballot boxes were needed. They were sent up on Monday morning, and got there in the nick of time.

—J. R. Moody presented the COURIER folks with a mammouth beet last week, and it was not a dead beet either, but a very nice live one. If he keeps on raising such beets he will soon spoil the business.

—Mr. Michael Kline has returned from Corunna, where he has been working on Henry Becher's new house. Mr. Becher now has one of the very best houses in the county, both as to its arrangements and the quality of the work done.

—Emory Metz, so long employed in Fried's store at Corunna, was in town Monday. Like many of our other young business men, Mr. Metz was at one time a teacher, but has now turned his attention to something more permanent.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the brides mother, in Butler township, March 29, 1882. Mr. Joseph A. Kelham to Miss Margaret L. Simon. Rev. W. L. Meese officiated. The young couple have the heartiest good wishes of the COURIER.

—Hon. W. H. Colerick has our thanks for a fine set of books, the reports of the French Exposition of 1878. They are, as a whole much more valuable than any other puplic documents we have seen, that have been issued by the general government.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—There will be a special examination of teachers at Auburn, on Saturday, April 15. A request is made that only those apply who expect to teach during the spring, as the only reason for holding an examination is to supply deficiencies.

—Lewis Johnson, goes west this week, to Colorado, where under the exhilarating influence of the pure air of that climate, he hopes to regain his health. Mr. Johnson has the best wishes of a multitude of his friends here, that his brightest hopes may be realized.

—Miss Alice McKay, of Spencerville; was in town Monday. Had it been ten or fifteen years from now, when ladies have a right to vote, she would not have been allowed to go out of her township that day. There will always be some drawbacks, but we were glad to meet her.

—The ladies literary society met at sheriff Leas's on Monday afternoon, and elected officers, as follows president, Mrs. E. D. Hartman; vice president, Mrs. A. S. Leas; secretary, Mrs. A. J. Ralston; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. McQuiston; critics, Mrs. Dr. Swartz, and Mrs. Ehlers.

—Ryan Clutter, of Waterloo, passed through town last week, taking home a fine short horn bull just purchased at Churubusco. It is four and one half months old, and is one of the finest animals we have seen. The people of this county are determined to improve their stock.

—The entertainment given by Mr. Gordon's singing class last Saturday evening was a very creditable one. It proved Mr. Gordon's ability as an instructor, and spoke well for the class. There are some good voices among our young people, and it gives us pleasure to see them take pains in cultivating their talents in this direction.

—Mr. Daniel Shull gave us a shake of his friendly hand last week, before leaving for the far west. He has a long journey before him, but with the pleasant company of his wife, and his bright anticipations of future health and success, the journey will not be a tedious one. We hope to hear good news from him when he gets through.

—Our young friend, Fred. Yesbera, went to West Unity, Ohio, this week, and will look up a place to settle down permanently in the jewelry business. Fred. has been faithful in mastering a knowledge of the business under the instruction of our popular jeweler, Joseph Abright, and will be an addition to the business of any town in which he may locate.

—Mrs. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo Mrs. Smith, of Jackson, together with Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. Sutton and her son Robert Sutton, of Hillsdale, were visiting with Mrs. J. A. Barns, last Wednesday. Mrs. Smith is wife of "Curly" Smith, the well known conductor of the Jackson road. He is now street commissioner of the city of Jackson, and we are glad to learn is doing well.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Serenade.

Some of our young people, knowing what an extensive ear an editor has for music, gave us a serenade last Saturday evening. We had just dropped off into the slumber known only to those who have a clear conscience and vote the democratic ticket, when the sound of sweet music gradually stole upon our senses, bringing back a return of consciousness. It also brought back a reminder that we were no longer a young man, and that these sweet strains did not come from the fair-haired damsels who used to sing under our windows (in our mind) in the days of our early manhood. Following this came the question as to what to do in the present case. Editors are not accustomed to any serenade, other than the sweet sound of the shot gun or horsewhip and the new conditions rather puzzled us. How should we treat them? We knew they didn't drink, whoever it was, and we are inclined to a strict regimen of cold water, like all true democrats. So our thoughts turned lightly to cake. This necessitated calling into our counsel, the knowledge of our better half. And by the time she was sufficiently shaken and yelled at, to produce perfect consciousness, and a satisfactory answer in the affirmative a manly figure might have been seen stealing quietly down stairs grabbing for matches, pantaloons and slippers and other of the unfeeling inventions of this wayward age. By the time most unnecessary of these were found, and the door opened, it was only to discover that the boys had quietly stolen away and were now on W. J. Austin's porch, treating his sleeping ears to "linked melody long drawn out." They didn't wake him, and after shivering in the cold moonbeams for a brief season, in costume quite as brief, the poor editor walked back into his house murmuring faintly "Oh days of my youth, how much colder you are than you used to be." But the boys have our thanks just the same.

Stewart's Jubilee Singers.

This excellent company gave an entertainment here on Monday evening to a fair house. It was a good one—much above the ordinary run of these entertainments, and of a much higher moral tone than those generally given by other troupes. They represent a good cause, as they are laboring in the interests of the Welbirforce college for colored people, situated near Xenia, Ohio. They go from here to Pleasant Lake, then to Reading, Fremont, Angola, returning to Garrett, where they give a concert on Saturday evening of this week. We think it will pay the good people of Garrett to turn out and give them a liberal patronage.

Burglary at Butler.

Last Friday night a most successful and daring safe robbery occurred at Butler. The safe of a lumber merchant there was broken open, evidently to learn more fully how the thing was done. They then broke into Diehl's jewelry store, bored into both his safes and unbolted them. All the valuable goods and money in both were taken. It is reported that the loss will be about $2,500 in watches and jewelry and nearly $200 in money. No clue as yet to the perpetrators. Mr. Diehl has the sympathy of all in his misfortune, as the loss will fall very heavily on him.

State University.

We have received a number of copies of the Daily Sentinel, containing a very interesting and exhaustive article on the State University at Bloomington. These papers are intended for distribution, and may be had by calling at this office. Teachers, parents and others interested in this excellent institution should call and get a copy and read it. It will prove interesting. 14-3w.

—A COURIER representative had the pleasure of listening to Rev. H. J. Norris deliver his last sermon to the members and friends of the M. E. church sabbath morning. Mr. Norris is a highly cultured gentleman, and possesses more than ordinary requirements as a local preacher. His manner of delivery, his gestures and his easy flow of language entitle him to an advantageous and lucrative position and we bespeak for him a fair consideration at the hands of the conference, in whose care the matter rests. He is far superior to any minister who has heretofore graced the rostrum of this temple, and it will be no easy matter for our Methodist friends to get a man in every way qualified to fill his place. As a citizen he is generally liked, and especiallly among his congregation. The COURIER, together with our citizens in general, wish him a happy and pleasant future.

FREE.—Every subscriber to this paper, who will send us the names and address of 10 or more farmers and a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, we will mail them a sample of our new mamouth corn—the finest and largest grain corn on earth—bearing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk and ripens in 60 days, with price list and terms to agents. Address, EAST TENN. SEED Co., Cleveland, Tenn. 2t.

NOTICE.—On and after April 1, 1882 I shall adopt the cash system, and will not trust anyone for meat after this date. W. L. BRAUN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

H. Leib is having his house repainted.

Dr. Murphy moved to Leo last Monday.

The Evangelical conference convenes here to-day.

Charlie Lacy is home from Oberlin, Ohio, for a few days.

J. J. Imhoff is going to raise some of the new Russian oats.

Dr. Winslow has cut down the shade trees in front of his residence.

C. W. Gillett will occupy Dr. Murphy's residence on Center street.

The town is full of ministers, who are here attending the conference.

They are putting in a great many new ties on the Lake Shore road now.

Rev. Lacy is at Muncie this week attending the annual conference of the M. E. church.

Father McCurdy, of Butler, was shaking hands on the street with his old friends Monday.

H. D. Armstrong has resigned his position as freight agent for the Lake Shore road at this station.

Crane and Duncan are building an addition to their machine shop to make room for more machinery.

Ryan Clutter is going in for some fine short horn cattle from the herd of a celebrated breeder near Churubusco.

Mrs. Thomas Askey, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been spending the past week with her old friends and neighbors here.

Mr. Lamport will probably go elsewhere to teach after this term, as the wages paid here are too low. We are sorry to lose him.

Rev. Bair, formerly pastor of the Evangelical church at this place, is in town attending conference and visiting his many friends here.

J. D. McAnally brags on the new stock of paint at J. D. Campbell's drug store. He is trying it on his house, and indeed it does look well.

The west precinct voted at McNally's shop near the railroad crossing. Not a very big vote, however, but we suppose they did the best they could.

Mr. Essig, of Miami county, has been visiting his uncle, J. B. Hoover, for a few days. He is a teacher in that county, and has been engaged in that business for several years.

Samuel Miller was inspector in the west precinct, as Mr. Hoover could not serve, Mr. H. was on the ticket for constable, but refused to run, and had his name scratched off of all tickets he could get at.

CONCORD.

The meeting has closed.

Mrs. L. Bradle is visiting in Newville.

Elza Speers has returned from Michigan.

Nelson Moor, has returned from Ashland Ohio.

Daniel Baker and family spent last Sunday visiting Mr. E. Speers.

Cigar treating, shaking of hands, and friendly greeting will soon cease.

Miss Nannie and Minnie Hornberger, were at St. Joe last Monday.

Miss Laura Wyatt was visiting friends in Allen county last Saturday and Sunday.

John Fetters and Israel Wyatt. have gone to Penn., to rusticate among the mountains this summer.

Wm. Simonton and wife, Daniel Welch and wife and James Johnson and wife were the guests of Jacob Baker last Sunday.

G. W. Draggoo and wife spent last Sabbath at Union Chapel, the guests of G. W. Reed. They report their Sabbath school in a flourishing condition.

Wm. Baker says he contemplates matrimony, but will have his divorce granted before his license issued. He is afflicted with the Rickets—Miss Paulina.

Last Saturday a little daughter of Noah Moor met with quite a serious accident, Her pa had fired some brush heaps, Ollie's clothes caught fire but her screams brought her pa to her aid, She is quite badly burned, and Mr. Moors hands severely burned.

ST. JOE.

Mrs. A. B. Woodcox is quite sick from an attack of lung disease.

M. E. Olds printed the democratic tickets for the election Monday.

James Malone, who has been sick for the past two months, is again able to be out doors.

A good many republicans in town last Saturday, but a great many more of the democratic faith.

W. A. Simonton presided at the democratic caucus last Saturday, and R. G. Coburn held the gavel over the heads of the republicans.

Abraham Zern, our steady old shoemaker, has been confined to his room for the past week with rheumatism, but is getting better slowly.

We noticed one or two men who would like to be somebody, making fools of themselves at the saloon Saturday night; but, then, bad whiskey makes smart men smarter.

Geo. Blacks and Alex Filley, two of our jolly sawmill men, last Friday walked six miles, cut nineteen black walnut saw-logs and were back home again before five o'clock. Alex has had sore feet ever since.

Elias Bell has gone east to recover his lost health, while L. B. Sayler holds the fort at the St. Joe bridge, the railroad company having decided that one man was enough at the bridge, and Bell did not want the job. Good-bye, darling.

SEDAN.

Mrs. Kruse is quite sick.

School commenced Tuesday.

John Henry, of Auburn, called upon our merchant one day last week.

Mart Treesh and George Schultz started for the west last Tuesday.

Nellie Hine started for Oberlin Saturday, where she intends to attend college.

Miss Jennie McIntyre spent a few days last week with her friends at Auburn.

Miss Irene Campbell, of Butler, is visiting her friend Miss Jennie McIntyre.

Miss Ella Grate has been quite sick from the effects of vaccination. She is some better at present writing.

A number of cases of measles are in town. Beware of exposing the children while vaccination is working.

Our old friend John Dewit, of Ganoe City, Mo., is back to Indiana, and intends to stay during the summer.

Surveyor Foltz and a number of ditch viewers were in town Saturday. They report favorably upon the Hine ditch. J. A. M.

SUMMIT.

Farmers are busy plowing.

Cal. Noragon was on the war path Saturday.

S. B. Mottinger is repairing Wm. F. Till's house.

The republicans have long faces since the election.

Mrs. Zimmerman moved on her farm south of town.

Miss Blanche Conrad is teaching the school in district number one.

Sol. Grier is preparing to erect a new house on his farm south of town.

Miss Belle Dagget, is teaching in number six. Success to you, Belle.

Mrs. W. A. Kyle has returned to her home in Battle Creek, Michigan.

P. H. Gramling has about completed 'Squire [illegible]'s new brick house.

Messrs. Greiler and Bohm got a car load of pine lumber from Fremont for their new barn.

Ed. H. Boyer left Wednesday for Dodge City, Kansas, with five car loads of young cattle.

QUILL.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 1st day of April 1882. All the outstanding liabilities of the late firm will be settled by the firm of McQuiston & Long, and all persons who are indebted to the firm of McQuiston & Ralston, will please call on the firm of McQuiston & Long, and settle the same—April 3rd 1882.

WM. H. MCQUISTON.
14-2w. G.C. RALSTON.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on April 1st, 1882, the firm of W. J. Austin & Co., will be dissolved by mutual consent, and will be succeeded by Austin Bro's. The new firm assumes all liabilities of the old firm, and will continue the business at the old stand of the Boot Upside Down. All accounts due the old firm must be settled either by cash or note by May 1st, 1882. W. J. AUSTIN & Co.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctor gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George. I know hopes are good. 14-2w.

—Unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn post office, April 6th 1882 J. W. Bowman, James Willis Clarson, Samuel Fisher, Miss Sarah A. Morr, William Stockins, Miss Anna Talbert, S. Willard, M. D.

GEO. W. GORDON Postmaster.

MONEY TO LOAN.—The undersigned is desirous of loaning $16,000 at reasonable rates on good mortgage security. Applications for loans can be made to me at the office of James E. Rose, in Auburn.
14-tf. A. CONANT.

TAXES.—One week from next Monday, that is, April 17, is the last day for the payment of taxes. Every one should remember this, and not get caught in the delinquent list.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo, is selling a carload of choice early rose potatoes just the thing for seed. Farmers should not fail to give him a call. 13-3t

—Ab. Kelly, at Waterloo, has potatoes for sale.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 6, 1882

Nine to Four.

In the result of the election as far as trustees are concerned, Franklin elects a republican trustee by 28 majority. Troy and Wilmington are also republican,the latter by a greatly reduced majority, while Union gives the republican trustee a majority of only five, a road superintendent by 61. The rest of the ticket elected being democratic. Smithfield gives her usual majority for the democratic officers. Fairfield, Richland, Butler, Stafford and Jackson hold their own at least. Keyser wheels into line with a good round majority, and we make substantial gains in Wilmington. The most remarkable results were reached in Concord and Newville. Local issues and good work resulting in electing democratic officers in Newville, by about 40 majority, the republicans getting one constable. In Concord, the democratic officers ran away ahead of their party ticket, and where a close fight had been expected our men secured a most brilliant victory. Take it all in all we have made substantial gains. We have done more than this: we have put the party in good working order, and have developed an ability to organize and work, that never was excelled, if has been equaled by the party in this county. It has proved to us the value unanimity and harmonious action. It has shown to us the weakness by which we have been giving to our opponents, the best of the county offices, when our own candidates were as good men or better than the republicans who succeeded in getting elected. We have always had a clear majority in the county, though a small one, and nothing but our weakness and dissensions have given a single office to republicans. It is the duty as it will no doubt be the desire, of every democrat to stand as firmly hereafter, as he has done this spring, and future success will be assured.

We are under obligations to Mr. [illegible] for a late copy of the Pueblo Daily Chieftain. By this we learn that Colorado is still undergoing the troubles that have beset so many of the newly organized mining states. The rough, wild and criminal element becomes too strong for ordinary laws and courts of justice, and vigilant committees take the law into their own hands, and by force secure that justice that they dare not trust to the courts. They are now making a raid on the cattle thieves. Two men Phebus, and McGlew were lynched last Friday night. They were in jail for cattle stealing, and about midnight the jail was broken open, and the two victims taken out and hanged to a Cottonwood tree standing near. The raid was entirely unlooked for, but its quietness made it more certain and deadly. Such lawlessness is to be deplored, but as society settles down to a better basis, it is to be hoped that the laws, and not brute force may be the safeguard of the people.

The fine passenger steamer, "Golden City" was burned at the wharf at Memphis, last Thursday morning. About thirty-five persons lost their A part of Stowe's circus,was on board and was all destroyed,

It is claimed that General Grant is urging the president to veto the Chinese bill.

The treasury department last week made a purchase of 271,000 ounces of fine silver for coinage.

South Bend papers are just now getting up a boom for Schyler Colfax, for the next candidate for congress.

A hard snow storm raged at St. Johns, in New Brunswick on Monday. The harbor is still full of ice.

Judge Blatchford, the new justice of the United States supreme court, was installed into office on Monday.

It is claimed that the republicans of New York will run secretary Folger for their next candidate for governor.

The new railroad at Fort Wayne, will proceed at once to haul in a sufficient amount of dirt to fill up the old canal bed.

Stowe, the owner of the show that was destroyed by the burning of the ill fated Golden City,has a number of relatives in Fort Wayne.

S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, is to be public printer at Washington. He is a man who understands the business, and will no doubt be a credit to the position.

They have caught a Yankee down in Texas, who has made a lively business vaccinating negroes with beeswax. But this benefactor of the race now languishes in jail.

The delegation of Sac and Fox Indians now at Washington, fell in with some benevolent pale face last week, and got on a high old drunk. The pale faced brother has been arrested for his kindness.

The Utah contested election case in congress is undecided. In the meantime both Cannon and Campbell hang around Washington, and look longingly at the vacant seat in the house of representatives.

Mrs. Scoville has visited Guiteau in prison. He seems hopeful, and does not appear to think the gallows will ever claim him as its own. Mrs. Scoville is represented as believing that the president will change the sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

Hurlburt, our minister to Peru, died at Lima in that country, March 27, of heart disease. A great deal has been said during the recent Peruvian investigations as to his action in the matter of the guano claims, and he has been the subject of much adverse criticism. He was expected home soon.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, in his room at the Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue New York, April 2. He had been in ill health for some time, and had recently returned from Hot Springs. He has generally been considered as of unsound mind, and was so regarded by his father, Commodore Vanderbilt, and his brother W. H. Vanderbilt. He will be remembered by the people of Waterloo, Kendallville and Angola, as he has at different times made acquaintance during his visits to those places.

A man crazed with drink, was riding on a train on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad last Wednesday, and getting into a quarrel with a fellow, passenger, drew a revolver and shot the latter, killing him instantly. The murderer jumped from the train and escaped. His body was found next day in a stream near by. He had drowned himself.

Indianapolis gave a democratic majority of over 1500 at the election this week. The good work done by the Sentinel in digging up the frauds and corruptions of the republican township officials, produced good fruit. A township trustee and an assessor, who can get rich on the wages allowed by law, have a suspicious atmosphere about them. And even republican Indianapolis, with its 5000 majority spewed them out. The Sentinel has been probing the matter for some time and deserves great credit for the able and fearless manner in which it did its duty to the people.

Jesse James, the infamous outlaw and murderer, was shot dead at St. Joseph, Mo., on Monday. He had been secreted there for some time, and officers were on his track, but could not manage to arrest him, as he always carried two or more revolvers, and was an ugly customer at all times. Two of his gang were finally engaged to assist in his capture. They were Charles and Robert Ford, and have been living in the same house with him for several months. All three were, to start on a raid in a day or two, but the Fords, had made up their mind to secure the $50,000 offered for Jesse James alive or dead. They watched their chance when he was unarmed,and shot him through the head, and then gave themselves up. They will no doubt be kept in jail till the excitement dies out, and then be set at liberty. Many parties who know the James brothers well, have been to see the body, and say there is no question but he is the right man. He was living under an assumed name, and no one dreamed that he was a resident of the place. He leaves a wife and two children.

Old Settlers.

The officers and executive committee of the Pioneer Association of De-Kalb county are requested to meet at the secretary's office in Auburn, at one o'clock p. m., of April 21st, to make arrangements for the annual meeting of June 15, and to transact other business.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Philip Noel, Butler township; Wm. Carr, Jackson; R. Culbertson, Concord S. H. Bartlett, Newville; C. R. Wannemaker, Stafford; E. W. Fosdick, Wilmington; J. R. Cosper, Auburn; H. Willis, Waterloo; O. C. Clark, Keyser; T. D. Daily, Richland; Josiah Wells, Fairfield; J. E. Tompson, Smithfield; M. Waterman, Franklin; W. R. Emerson, Troy; Dr. J. H. Ford, president; John Butt, vice-president; Cyrus Bowman, treasurer; J. E. Rose, biographer. By order of the president.

W. H. Dills, Sec'y.

[Other papers in the county please copy.]

New Blacksmith Shop.

J. A. Marlett has opened a new blacksmith shop at Auburn Junction, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of custom work, including farm and machine work. All who have work to do or machines to repair, give him a call at Auburn Junction. 14-2t.

The Result.

Monday's election passed off very quietly, although in most cases hotly contested. We will give the results in full next week. At present it result may be summarized as follows:

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Trustee, James Quince, (dem.) 28 majority over Wm. Thrush, rep; Perry Fitch and J. A. Wyant are elected justices by 41 and 58 majority over W. H. H. Cornell and Samuel Hawver. James Rowley, (dem.) has 19 over John Hall for assessor. For road superintendent, Henry L. Houser has 60 majority over Jacob Miller.

KEYSER.

Trustee, Henry Probst, 61 majority over Lyman Lockwood; assessor, Perry Noel, 87 over Devolzo Bruce; road superintendent, Joseph Leeson, 70 over Samuel Depew; Justices, F. M. Bacon 118 over Lewis Griffith, Henry Harvey 81 over Henry Gettell; constables, L. J. Gengler, 47 over Orson Tuttle, and Irvin Haag 77 over David Culver.

UNION.

Trustee, Isaac Hague, (rep.) has 5 majority over J. C. St. Clair; assessor, John Treesh, 171 over J. E. Dilgard; road superintendent, G. D. Denison, 31 over A. J. Carmer; Justices, O. P. Smith received a total of 420 votes, Oris Danks 437, Wm. Boughan 381. J. E. Shilling has a total of 371, F. W. Willis 337 and J. R. Steves 350.

FRANKLIN.

Goes republican. Trustee, Wm. Brown has 28 majority over Martin Hook; Milton Jones, for assessor, has 15 over Cyrus Platt. For road superintendent, Robert McCurdy has 8 majority over Reuben Sawvell, and Geo. B. Soule, for justice, has 29 over John Pierson.

CONCORD.

Trustee, C. H. Brown, has a majority of 89 over Solomon Shilling; justice, G. W. Woodcox, 7 over J. B. White; assessor, Moses Perry, 59 over Hugh Maxwell; road superintendent, G. W. Draggoo, has 16 over E. L. Dilly. F. Wise, democrat, and W. D. Johnton, republican, were elected constables. Mr. Johnson was the only man the republicans elected, but it is a consolation to know that he is a first-class man.

JACKSON.

Trustee, W. S. Dancer, 57 majority over A. H. Provines; assessor, J. J. Ferguson, 41 over Jeremiah Davis; superintendent, C. P. Glazier, 47 over Thomas Philips. James W. McClellan and Moletus A. High were elected constables. All democrats.

WILMINGTON.

We have no official figures, but the republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 24 to 50, except one justice, J. J. Sise being the successful candidate.

NEWVILLE.

Wm. Seely (dem.) was elected trustee; Sebrstian Testison, assessor, and John Cotrill road superintendent. The republicans elected one constable. This is the first democratic victory in that township for a long time.

RICHLAND.

T. F. Franks was elected trustee by a rousing majority. Assessor, Nelson Griffith; road superintendent, J. L. Smith. All democrats.

FAIRFIELD.

H. H. Staybaugh, trustee; Isaac Helwig, Assessor; J. A. Gushwa, road superintend, N. Crossley, Justice, J. C. Wells and Henry Burtnet, constables. All democrats.

STAFFORD.

Wm. Willson, trustee; Geo. Webster, assessor. All were democrats except Webster.

TROY.

W. S. Morgan was elected trustee, and John Bryant, justice. The latter is a democrat.

SMITHFIELD.

F. Gfeller, has 27 majority for trustee; M. Shoudel, 10 for road superintendend; F. C. Waterman, 17 for justice; J. H. Hornberger, 57 for assessor. All democrats.

—See here, your book account isn't worth a d—n to buy stock with.

S. U. Tarney.

Probate Cause No. 261.

William Shutt, executor of the will of Asa Fletcher, deceased, vs. William W. Cary et al—In the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, May term 1882.

To J. Willard Fletcher, Harriet E. Austin, Henry Washburn, the unknown heirs of Milo Washburn, Herman Wilman, Louisa Olney, the unknown heirs of Minerva Welman, Maria Washburn, whose name is unknown, and Hannah Washburn, whose name is unknown, impleaded with others:

You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner as executor of the will aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court at the court-house in Auburn, Indiana, on the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court, the same being the 15th day of May, 1882.

Witness, The clerk and seal of said court, this 3d day of April, 1882.

John W. Baxter, Clerk.

14-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Solomon Simon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Anna Simon, Adm'x.

James E. Rose, Att'y for estate.
Auburn, March 11, 1882.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1882.

Mary Hennessey and James Hennessey, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to declare a lien, by Lewis R. Wasson, administrator of the estate of Phebe Monroe, deceased; and that the same will be heard and determined on the second juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences May 15, 1882.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 31st day of March, 1882.

John W. Baxter, Clerk.

W. H. Dills, Attorney. 12-3w.

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James McCrum, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1882, the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34), north of range (12) twelve, east. Also a tract of land containing thirty-three acres situated in said section eleven (11), bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section 11 and running on the west boundary line of said section to a point eighty-eight (88) rods north thence to a point sixty (60) rods east, thence south eighty-eight (88) rods to the south boundary line of said northwest quarter of said section, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months. Deferred payments to be secured by notes at six per cent interest with approved personal security. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
On corner east of Postoffice.
New Material of all Kinds,
—AND—
GOOD WOORK
GUARANTEED.
GIVE US A CALL!
J. M. RICE & SON.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED
The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed!"
Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of
BEAUTIFUL STYLES
—OF—
SPRING CLOTHING,
Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
For the Spring and Summer trade at the
Boot Up-Side Down.
We can and will save the Cash Buyers 20 per cent. on any and all kinds of foot wear.
READ.
Men's Buckle Plow Shoes for - $1.00 cash | Men's Calf Boots for - $2.25 cash
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Slippers 50—$1.50
Men's Fine Shoes bargains for cash. Ladies' Fine Shoes bargains for cash. Fine Boots and Shoes made to order by the best workmen in the county. Repairing promptly done. We ask everybody to call and examine our Goods and Prices, and you will be convinced that the BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN is the place to invest your money.
AUSTIN BROS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Easter next Sunday.

—The grass looks green.

—Gaze at Austin Bros. "ad."

—George Clark is on the sick list.

—Mark Rush is improving rapidly.

—Rev. Henry Johnson is in the city.

—James Griswold drives a new horse.

—Plenty of wood in town last Saturday.

—J. J. Beecher was in town yesterday.

—Mrs. Charley Emanuel is quite sick.

—The string band is progressing finely.

—Dr. Wilbarger went to Elkhart last Friday.

—Voters seemed to have the scratches Monday.

—Seed potatoes for sale by Ab. Kelly, Waterloo. 13-3t

—Mrs. Veeley has entirely recovered from the scarlet fever.

—J. J. Eakright, of Mooresville, was in town Friday last.

—The stone masons have commenced work on Hebel's building.

—Look at Rice & Son's advertisement on the opposite page.

—The jubilee singers will be in Garrett Saturday, of this week.

—John Leas and Miles Waterman were in town last Saturday.

—Mrs. Little has a splendid assortment of spring millinery goods.

—We noticed Dr. Emanuel, of Spencerville, on the streets this week.

—Billy Little, of Newville, was in town a short time last Saturday.

—Elza Shaffer, of Albion, came over to see his—parents last Saturday.

—Early Rose seed potatoes can be had of Ab. Kelley at Waterloo. 13-3

—Hague thinks there is luck in odd numbers, especially the number five.

—Election was rather a quiet one, and passed off very good naturedly.

—B.L. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan Bros, Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

—Mr. A. J. Little has improved his property to the extent of a new lattice fence.

—Rev. H. J. Norris preached his farewell sermon last sunday to a full house.

—Berry Lowrey, of the Republican, came home from his recent trip on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Frank Zimmerman and Mrs. G. W. Weamer were visiting in Angola last week.

—E. J. McOscar, of Summit, has gone to Valparaiso on a temporary business trip.

—Dry goods, groceries, notions, etc., always on hand at Weirick's stores at Fairfield Center. 14-tf.

—J. G. Johnson, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday in the interests of the fancy goods trade.

—F. C. Francis, of Waterloo, was in town Monday. Always glad to meet our old neighbors.

—I. O. Bechtel went to Fort Wayne yesterday, to hurry up some of the new machinery for his mill.

—Frank Myers "takes the cake" as a musician. You ought to hear him play the mouth organ.

—Porter was the luckiest man on deck. He was so fortunate as to escape being elected constable.

—C. F. Mosier, of the Bristol Banner, lightened our sanctum with his smiling countenance last week.

—Rev. Henry Johnson, is the fortunate possessor of a new baby—a son, born in this place last Thursday.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, pays the highest prices for all kinds of produce. Give him a trial. 14-tf.

—No use talking, you must pay your old meat account before I can trust you any more. S. U. Tarney.

—Peter Shull, took time to come to town Friday. He is a man who knows the value of time, and dont waste it.

—W. B. Williams, of Jackson township, will sell his personal property April 25th. He expects to move into town.

—Charlie Hoff is repairing his house near the Jackson depot, and will make it a comfortable and convenient residence.

—Mrs. J. A. Barns and daughter Nellie are in Pierceton visiting relatives. They expect to return in about a week.

—Al. Harris, a former typo, was in town Tuesday. Al. seems to think the railroad work beats upending type all to pieces.

—John Gulic, of Ohio, a relative of Mr. Mitchell, purchased the James Provines farm, in Jackson township, yesterday.

—A little child of Mr. and Mrs. D. McNabb, aged 8 months, died of brain fever last Monday, at Auburn Junction.

—Geo. Stealy, of Waterloo, was in town last Sunday. He had the misfortune of losing a very fine cameo ring while in the city.

—Frank Fisk of Steinfield was in town last Saturday. School having closed, he is now devoting his time to his farm.

—Rainier & Headley have now a fine lot of Early Rose potatoes from Michigan. Call and get some while they are going.

—The Presbyterian church had four accessions to its membership last Sunday. Communion services were also held there that day.

—Johny Hebel moved his little store to the north side of his lot this week, to make room for the new building to go up on the corner.

—The ladies missionary society of the Presbyterian church meets in the basement on Friday of this week at 3 p. m. All are invited.

—Gentlemen, how do you like the idea of having two polling places? Wait till the corporation election. Then we will give you five.

—Martin Arthur, of Kendallville but once a soldier from DeKalb county, was in town last week shaking hands with his old friends and comrades.

—Miss Mary Sprott, goes to Hudson this week to take charge of a millinery store there. The Courier folks add their best wishes for her prosperity.

—J. M. Rice, the proprietor of the new photograph gallery, east of the postoffice, not only takes photographs, but does enlarging. Give him a trial.

—M. L. Jackman, of Franklin, is another of our live young democrats who have called on us lately and entered their names on the muster roll

—Remember Weirick's new store at Fairfield Center when you want anything in his line or have produce to sell. Give him a call and price his goods. 14-tf.

—McQuiston & Ralston have dissolved partnership, and M. F. Long goes into the business with Mr. McQuiston, the new firm name being McQuiston & Long.

—Several of our voters must have been indulging in buckwheat cakes all winter. They did nothing all day Monday but stand around the polls and scratch.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo is selling his nice early Rose potatoes at $1.25 per bushel if a man takes five bushels in a lot. Ab. is ahead in prices so far as heard from.

—Herman Boozer, of Waterloo, was in town Monday. He was on his way to St. Joe, to which place he goes in the interest of the agricultural machinery business.

—B. D. Harris came home from Chicago yesterday. He was called here by the continued illness of his mother. At last accounts, she was lying dangerously ill.

—J. H. StClair, now of Concord township was in town Tuesday. He lost his vote, under the new law, but he did the thing next best, he subscribed for the Courier.

Married.—On the 28th of March, 1882, at the Lutheran parsonage, Lagrange, Indiana, by Rev. L. Rice, Mr. Daniel B. Shull and Miss Emma Shade, both of DeKalb county.

—W. A. Clark has just received a letter from Miss Frank Clark whom our people will remember as one of our former teachers. She is now in Colorado and prospering.

—While at the Presbyterian social last evening, one of the employes of this office accidently wore off a better hat than he took there. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

—In view of the near approach of danger, we find several ownerless dogs hunting around for a master to get a tag for them. It will be a doleful game of tag too, if it isn't attended to pretty soon.

—Rainier & Headley have the nicest lot of fat beef cattle in the country. They have at present thirteen head of stall fed cattle. Don't forget the place, but go and get some of the best beef of the season.

—Charlie Bassett, of Hicksville, was in town last Saturday and attended the concert. Charley looks as if Hicksville agrees with him, and the people there treat him well. Come again when the roads are better.

—Dr. O. F. Rudolph, of Fairfield Center, dropped in to see us this week. It gives us pleasure to note the growing success of our friend Rudolph, and hope the people of his section will give him a hearty support.

—Ferguson & Elliott, granite and marble dealers, of Columbia City, have just completed and erected a fine Scotch granite cottage monument for Mr. G. A. Bishop, of Spencerville. Good work speaks loud.

—Jacob Garrison, of Waterloo, celebrated his 84th birthday by coming to Auburn and paying his taxes and squaring accounts with his old friends at the Courier office. We wish him many happy returns of the day.

—We have received an invitation to attend the Conductor's ball at Garrett, but shall be obliged to ask the indulgence of the boys as it will be impossible for us to be there. We have no doubt it will be a most pleasant gathering.

—The McCrum farm, near Sedan, will be sold by J. M. Brumback, administrator, April 8th. All who want a good farm should watch this opportunity. See notice of sale in this paper. 13-2w.

—J. M. Rice, of North Manchester, has located in this place and will engage in the business of photographing. He will occupy the central gallery, which is now located east of the post office.

—The joke came near being on the Waterloo inspectors, who evidently almost forgot, that ballot boxes were needed. They were sent up on Monday morning, and got there in the nick of time.

—J. R. Moody presented the Courier folks with a mammouth beet last week, and it was not a dead beet either, but a very nice live one. If he keeps on raising such beets he will soon spoil the business.

—Mr. Michael Kline has returned from Corunna, where he has been working on Henry Becher's new house. Mr. Becher now has one of the very best houses in the county, both as to its arrangements and the quality of the work done.

—Emory Metz, so long employed in Fried's store at Corunna, was in town Monday. Like many of our other young business men, Mr. Metz was at one time a teacher, but has now turned his attention to something more permanent.

Married.—At the residence of the brides mother, in Butler township, March 29, 1882, Mr. Joseph A. Kelham to Miss Margaret L. Simon. Rev. W. L. Meese officiated. The young couple have the heartiest good wishes of the Courier.

—Hon. W. H. Colerick has our thanks for a fine set of books, the reports of the French Exposition of 1878. They are, as a whole much more valuable than any other puplic documents we have seen, that have been issued by the general government.

Special Examination.—There will be a special examination of teachers at Auburn, on Saturday, April 15. A request is made that only those apply who expect to teach during the spring, as the only reason for holding an examination is to supply deficiencies.

—Lewis Johnson, goes west this week, to Colorado, where under the exhilarating influence of the pure air of that climate, he hopes to regain his health. Mr. Johnson has the best wishes of a multitude of his friends here, that his brightest hopes may be realized.

—Miss Alice McKay, of Spencerville; was in town Monday. Had it been ten or fifteen years from now, when ladies have a right to vote, she would not have been allowed to go out of her township that day. There will always be some drawbacks. but we were glad to meet her.

—The ladies literary society met at sheriff Leas's on Monday afternoon, and elected officers, as follows president, Mrs. E. D. Hartman; vice president, Mrs. A. S. Leas; secretary, Mrs. A. J. Ralston; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. McQuiston; critics, Mrs. Dr. Swartz, and Mrs. Ehlers.

—Ryan Clutter, of Waterloo, passed through town last week, taking home a fine short horn bull just purchased at Churubusco. It is four and one half months old, and is one of the finest animals we have seen. The people of this county are determined to improve their stock.

—The entertainment given by Mr. Gordon's singing class last Saturday evening was a very creditable one. It proved Mr. Gordon's ability as an instructor, and spoke well for the class. There are some good voices among our young people, and it gives us pleasure to see them take pains in cultivating their talents in this direction.

—Mr. Daniel Shull gave us a shake of his friendly hand last week, before leaving for the far west. He has a long journey before him, but with the pleasant company of his wife, and his bright anticipations of future health and success, the journey will not be a tedious one. We hope to hear good news from him when he gets through.

—Our young friend, Fred. Yesbera, went to West Unity, Ohio, this week, and will look up a place to settle down permanently in the jewelry business. Fred. has been faithful in mastering a knowledge of the business under the instruction of our popular jeweler, Joseph Abright, and will be an addition to the business of any town in which he may locate.

—Mrs. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo Mrs. Smith, of Jackson, together with Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. Sutton and her son Robert Sutton, of Hillsdale, were visiting with Mrs. J. A. Barns, last Wednesday. Mrs. Smith is wife of "Curly" Smith, the well known conductor of the Jackson road. He is now street commissioner of the city of Jackson, and we are glad to learn is doing well.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Serenade.

Some of our young people, knowing what an extensive ear an editor has for music, gave us a serenade last Saturday evening. We had just dropped off into the slumber known only to those who have a clear conscience and vote the democratic ticket, when the sound of sweet music gradually stole upon our senses, bringing back a return of consciousness. It also brought back a reminder that we were no longer a young man, and that these sweet strains did not come from the fair-haired damsels who used to sing under our windows (in our mind) in the days of our early manhood. Following this came the question as to what to do in the present case. Editors are not accustomed to any serenade, other than the sweet sound of the shot gun or horsewhip and the new conditions rather puzzled us. How should we treat them? We knew they didn't drink, whoever it was, and we are inclined to a strict regimen of cold water, like all true democrats. So our thoughts turned lightly to cake. This necessitated calling into our counsel, the knowledge of our better half. And by the time she was sufficiently shaken and yelled at, to produce perfect consciousness, and a satisfactory answer in the affirmative a manly figure might have been seen stealing quietly down stairs grabbing for matches, pantaloons and slippers and other of the unfeeling inventions of this wayward age. By the time most unnecessary of these were found, and the door opened, it was only to discover that the boys had quietly stolen away and were now on W. J Austin's porch, treating his sleeping ears to "linked melody long drawn out." They didn't wake him, and after shivering in the cold moonbeams for a brief season, in costume quite as brief, the poor editor walked back into his house murmuring faintly "Oh days of my youth, how much colder you are than you used to be." But the boys have our thanks just the same.

Stewart's Jubilee Singers.

This excellent company gave an entertainment here on Monday evening to a fair house. It was a good one—much above the ordinary run of these entertainments, and of a much higher moral tone than those generally given by other troupes. They represent a good cause, as they are laboring in the interests of the Welbirforce college for colored people, situated near Xenia, Ohio. They go from here to Pleasant Lake, then to Reading, Fremont, Angola, returning to Garrett, where they give a concert on Saturday evening of this week. We think it will pay the good people of Garrett to turn out and give them a liberal patronage.

Burglary at Butler.

Last Friday night a most successful and daring safe robbery occurred at Butler. The safe of a lumber merchant there was broken open, evidently to learn more fully how the thing was done. They then broke into Diehl's jewelry store, bored into both his safes and unbolted them. All the valuable goods and money in both were taken. It is reported that the loss will be about $2,500 in watches and jewelry and nearly $200 in money. No clue as yet to the perpetrators. Mr. Diehl has the sympathy of all in his misfortune, as the loss will fall very heavily on him.

State University.

We have received a number of copies of the Daily Sentinel, containing a very interesting and exhaustive article on the State University at Bloomington. These papers are intended for distribution, and may be had by calling at this office. Teachers, parents and others interested in this excellent institution should call and get a copy and read it. It will prove interesting. 14-3w.

—A Courier representative had the pleasure of listening to Rev. H. J. Norris deliver his last sermon to the members and friends of the M. E. church sabbath morning. Mr. Norris is a highly cultured gentleman, and possesses more than ordinary requirements as a local preacher. His manner of delivery, his gestures and his easy flow of language entitle him to an advantageous and lucrative position and we bespeak for him a fair consideration at the hands of the conference, in whose care the matter rests. He is far superior to any minister who has heretofore graced the rostrum of this temple, and it will be no easy matter for our Methodist friends to get a man in every way qualified to fill his place. As a citizen he is generally liked, and especiallly among his congregation. The Courier, together with our citizens in general, wish him a happy and pleasant future.

Free.—Every subscriber to this paper, who will send us the names and address of 10 or more farmers and a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, we will mail them a sample of our new mammouth corn—the finest and largest grain corn on earth—bearing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk and ripens in 60 days, with price list and terms to agents. Address, East Tenn, Seed Co., Cleveland, Tenn. 2t.

Notice.—On and after April 1, 1882 I shall adopt the cash system, and will not trust anyone for meat after this date. W. L. Braun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

H. Leib is having his house repainted.

Dr. Murphy moved to Leo last Monday.

The Evangelical conference convenes here to-day.

Charlie Lacy is home from Oberlin, Ohio, for a few days.

J. J. Imhoff is going to raise some of the new Russian oats.

Dr. Winslow has cut down the shade trees in front of his residence.

C. W. Gillett will occupy Dr. Murphy's residence on Center street.

The town is full of ministers, who are here attending the conference.

They are putting in a great many new ties on the Lake Shore road now.

Rev. Lacy is at Muncie this week attending the annual conference of the M. E. church.

Father McCurdy, of Butler, was shaking hands on the streets with his old friends Monday.

H. D. Armstrong has resigned his position as freight agent for the Lake Shore road at this station.

Crane and Duncan are building an addition to their machine shop to make room for more machinery.

Ryan Clutter is going in for some fine short horn cattle from the herd of a celebrated breeder near Churubusco.

Mrs. Thomas Askey, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been spending the past week with her old friends and neighbors here.

Mr. Lamport will probably go elsewhere to teach after this term, as the wages paid here are too low. We are sorry to lose him.

Rev. Bair, formerly pastor of the Evangelical church at this place, is in town attending conference and visiting his many friends here.

J. D. McAnally brags on the new stock of paint at J. D. Campbell's drug store. He is trying it on his house, and indeed it does look well.

The west precinct voted at McNally's shop near the railroad crossing. Not a very big vote, however, but we suppose they did the best they could.

Mr. Essig, of Miami county, has been visiting his uncle, J. B. Hoover, for a few days. He is a teacher in that county, and has been engaged in that business for several years.

Samuel Miller was inspector in the west precinct, as Mr. Hoover could not serve. Mr. H. was on the ticket for constable, but refused to run, and had his name scratched off of all tickets he could get at.

CONCORD.

The meeting has closed.

Mrs. L. Bradle is visiting in Newville.

Elza Speers has returned from Michigan.

Nelson Moor, has returned from Ashland Ohio.

Daniel Baker and family spent last Sunday visiting Mr. E. Speers.

Cigar treating, shaking of hands, and friendly greeting will soon cease.

Miss Nannie and Minnie Hornberger, were at St. Joe last Monday.

Miss Laura Wyatt was visiting friends in Allen county last Saturday and Sunday.

John Fetters and Israel Wyatt have gone to Penn., to rusticate among the mountains this summer.

Wm. Simonton and wife, Daniel Welch and wife and James Johnson and wife were the guests of Jacob Baker last Sunday.

G. W. Draggoo and wife spent last Sabbath at Union Chapel, the guests of G. W. Reed. They report their Sabbath school in a flourishing condition.

Wm. Baker says he contemplates matrimony, but will have his divorce granted before his license issued. He is afflicted with the Rickets—Miss Paulina.

Last Saturday a little daughter of Noah Moor met with quite a serious accident, Her pa had fired some brush heaps, Ollie's clothes caught fire but her screams brought her pa to her aid, She is quite badly burned, and Mr. Moors hands severely burned.

ST. JOE.

Mrs. A. B. Woodcox is quite sick from an attack of lung disease.

M. E. Olds printed the democratic tickets for the election Monday.

James Malone, who has been sick for the past two months, is again able to be out doors.

A good many republicans in town last Saturday, but a great many more of the democratic faith.

W. A. Simonton presided at the democratic caucus last Saturday, and R. G. Coburn held the gavel over the heads of the republicans.

Abraham Zern, our steady old shoemaker, has been confined to his room for the past week with rheumatism, but is getting better slowly.

We noticed one or two men who would like to be somebody, making fools of themselves at the saloon Saturday night; but, then, bad whiskey makes smart men smarter.

Geo. Bleake and Alex Filley, two of our jolly sawmill men, last Friday walked six miles, cut nineteen black walnut saw-logs and were back home again before five o'clock. Alex has had sore feet ever since.

Elias Bell has gone east to recover his lost health, while L. S. Sayler holds the fort at the St. Joe bridge, the railroad company having decided that one man was enough at the bridge, and Bell did not want the job. Good-bye, darling.

SEDAN.

Mrs. Kruse is quite sick.

School commenced Tuesday.

John Henry, of Auburn, called upon our merchant one day last week.

Mart Treesh and George Schultz started for the west last Tuesday.

Nellie Hine started for Oberlin Saturday, where she intends to attend college.

Miss Jennie McIntyre spent a few days last week with her friends at Auburn.

Miss Irene Campbell, of Butler, is visiting her friend Miss Jennie McIntyre.

Miss Ella Grate has been quite sick from the effects of vaccination. She is some better at present writing.

A number of cases of measles are in town. Beware of exposing the children while vaccination is working.

Our old friend John Dewit, of Ganoe City, Mo., is back to Indiana, and intends to stay during the summer.

Surveyor Foltz and a number of ditch viewers were in town Saturday. They report favorably upon the Hine ditch. J. A. M.

SUMMIT.

Farmers are busy plowing.

Cal. Noragon was on the war path Saturday.

S. B. Mottinger is repairing Wm. F. Till's house.

The republicans have long faces since the election.

Mrs. Zimmerman moved on her farm south of town.

Miss Blanche Conrad is teaching the school in district number one.

Sol. Grier is preparing to erect a new house on his farm south of town.

Miss Belle Dagget, is teaching in number six. Success to you, Bella.

Mrs. W. A. Kynett has returned to her home in Battle Creek, Michigan.

P. H Graimling has about completed Squire Showberger's new brick house.

Messrs. Greiler and Rohm got a car load of pine lumber from Fremont for their new barn.

Ed. H. Boyer left Wednesday for Dodge City, Kansas, with five car loads of young cattle.

Quill.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 1st day of April 1882. All the outstanding liabilities of the late firm will be settled by the firm of McQuiston & Long, and all persons who are indebted to the firm of McQuiston & Ralston, will please call on the firm of McQuiston & Long, and settle the same—April 3rd 1882.

Wm. H. McQuiston,
14-2w. G.C. Ralston.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on April 1st, 1882, the firm of W. J. Austin & Co., will be dissolved by mutual consent, and will be succeeded by Austin Bro's. The new firm assumes all liabilities of the old firm, and will continue the business at the old stand of the Boot Upside Down. All accounts due the old firm must be settled either by cash or note by May 1st, 1882. W. J. Austin & Co.,

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctor gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good. 14-2w.

—Unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn post office, April 6th 1882 J. W. Bowman, James Willis Clarson, Samuel Fisher, Miss Sarah A. Morr, William Stockins, Miss Anna Talbert, S. Willard. M. D.

Geo. W. Gordon Postmaster.

Money to Loan.—The undersigned is desirous of loaning $16,000 at reasonable rates on good mortgage security. Applications for loans can be made to me at the office of James E. Rose, in Auburn,
14-tf. A. Conant.

Taxes.—One week from next Monday, that is, April 17, is the last day for the payment of taxes. Every one should remember this, and not get caught in the delinquent list.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo, is selling a carload of choice early rose potatoes, just the thing for seed. Farmers should not fail to give him a call. 13-2t.

—Ab. Kelly, at Waterloo, has potatoes for sale.

FOR A' THAT.

ROBT. BURNS.

Is there for honest poverty
Who hangs his head, and a' that?
The coward-slave, we pass him by;
We dare be poor for a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
Our toils obscure, and a' that;
The rank is but the guinea's stamp—
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What tho' on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hodden gray, and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine—
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that;
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

You see yon birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, and stares, and a' that—
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that,
For a' that and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that;
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might—
Guid faith, he manna fa' that!
For a' that and a' that.
Their dignities, and a' that;
The pith o' sense, and a pride o' worth,
Are higher ranks than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that;
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that—
When man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

"Rather a heavy burden, isn't it, my boy?"

Clarence Spencer, to whom the words were addressed, turned from the ledger and looked toward the speaker. Clarence was a young man—not more than five-and-twenty—and was bookkeeper to Mr. Solomon Wardle, a pleasant-faced, keen-eyed man of fifty, who had spoken.

"A heavy burden, isn't it, Clarence?" the merchant repeated.

And still the young man was silent. His look indicated that he did not understand. He had been for some time bending over the ledger, with his thoughts far away; and that his thoughts were not pleasant ones was evident enough from the gloom on his handsome face.

"My dear boy, the burden is not only heavy now, but it will grow heavier and heavier, the longer you carry it."

"Mr. Wardle, I do not comprehend you"

"Ah, Clarence!"

"I certainly do not."

"Didn't I call at your house for you this morning?"

Clarence nodded assent.

"And didn't I see and hear enough to reveal to me the burden that you took with you when you left? You must remember, my boy, that I am older than you are, and that I have been through the mill. You find your burden heavy; and I've no doubt that Sarah's heart is as heavy as your own."

And then Clarence Spencer understood, and the morning scene was present with him, as it had been present with him since leaving home. On that morning he had a dispute with his wife. It had occurred at the breakfast table: there is no need of reproducing the scene. Suffice it to say that it had come of a mere nothing, and had grown a cause of anger. The first had been a look and a tone; then a flash of impatience; then a rising of the voice; then another look; the voice grew higher; the reason was unhinged; passion gained sway, and the twain lost sight of the warm, enduring love that lay smitten and aching down deep in their hearts; and felt for the time only the passing tornado. And Clarence remembered that Mr. Wardle had entered the house and caught sight of the storm.

And Clarence Spencer thought of one thing more; he thought how miserably unhappy he had been all the morning; and he knew not how long his burden of unhappiness was to be borne.

"Honestly, Clarence, isn't it a heavy and thankless burden?"

The bookkeeper knew that his employer was his friend, and that he was a true-hearted, Christian man, and, after a pause, he answered:

"Yes, M[illegible] Wardle, it is a heavy burden."

"My b[illegible] I am going to venture upon a bi[illegible] [illegible]erly counsel. I hope I shall no[illegible] [illegible]"

"Not a[illegible] all," said Clarence. He winced a little, as though the probing gave him new pain.

"In the first place," pursued the old man, with a quiver of emotion in his voice, "you love your wife?"

"Love her? Yes, passionately"

"And do you think she loves you in return?"

"I don't think anything about it, I know it."

"You know she loves you?"

"Yes."

"Then you must admit that the trouble this morning came from no ill feeling at the heart."

"Of course not."

"It was but a surface squall, for which you at least are very sorry."

A moment's hesitation, and then, "Yes, I am heartily sorry."

"Now mark me, Clarence, and answer honestly. Don't you think your wife is as sorry as you are?"

"I cannot doubt it."

"And don't you think she is suffering all this time?"

"Perhaps."

"Very well. Let that pass. You know she is bearing her part of the heavy burden?"

"Yes, I know that."

"And now, my boy, do you comprehend where the heaviest part of this burden is lodged?"

Clarence looked upon his interlocutor wonderingly.

"If the storm had all blown over, and you knew the sun would shine when you next entered your home, you would not feel so unhappy?"

Clarence assented.

"But, continued Mr. Wardle, "you fear that there will be gloom in your home when you return?"

The young man bowed his head as he replied in the affirmative.

"Because," the merchant added, with a touch of paternal sternness in his tone, "you are resolved to carry it there."

Clarence looked up in surprise.

"I—I carry it?"

"Yes; you have the burden in heart, and you mean to carry it home. Remember, my boy, I have been there and know all about it. I have been very foolish in my lifetime, and I have suffered until I discovered my folly, and then I resolved that I would suffer no more. Upon looking the matter squarely and honestly in the face I found the burden which had so galled me self-imposed. Of course such burdens can be thrown off. Now you have resolved to go home with a heavy heart and dark face. You have no hopes that your wife will meet you with a smile. And why? Because you know that she has no particular cause for smiling. You know that her heart is burdened with affliction which gives you so much unrest. And you are fully assured that you are to find your home shrouded in gloom, and, furthermore, you don't know when that gloom will depart and when the blessed sunshine of love will burst in again. And why don't you know? Because it is not in your heart to sweep the cloud away. You say to yourself, 'I can bear it as long as she can.' Am I not right?"

Clarence did not answer in words.

"Am I not right," pursued the merchant. "And very likely your wife is saying to herself the same thing. So your hope of sunshine does not rest upon your willingness to forgive, but upon the inability to bear the burden. By and by it will happen, as it has happened before, that one of the twain will surrender from exhaustion, and will likely be the weaker party. Then there will be a collapse and reconciliation. Generally the wife falls first beneath the galling burden, because her love is keenest and most sensitive. The husband in such a case acts the part of a coward. When he might with a breath, blow the cloud away, he cringes and cowers until his wife is forced to let the beautiful sunlight through her breaking heart."

Clarence listened and was troubled. He saw the truth and felt its weight. He was not a fool nor was he a liar. During the silence that followed he reflected upon the past, and he called to his mind scenes just as Mr. Wardle had depicted. And this brought him to the remembrance of how he had seen his wife weep when she had failed and sank beneath the heavy burden; and how often she had sobbed upon his bosom in grief for the error.

The merchant read the young man's thoughts, and, after a time, he rose and touched him on the arm.

"Clarence, suppose you were to put on your hat now and go home. Suppose you should think on your way only of the love and blessing that might be; with this thought you should enter your abode with a smile on your face; and you should put your arms around your wife's neck and kiss her, and softly say to her: 'My darling I have come home to throw down the burden I took away with me this morning; it is greater than I can bear.' Suppose you were to do this, would your wife repulse you?"

"Repulse me!"

"Ah, my boy, you echo my words with an amazement which shows that you understand me. Now sir have the courage to try the experiment? Dare you be such a man? Or do you fear to let your dear wife know and respect you less for the deed? Tell me, do you think the cloud of happiness might thus be banished. Oh, Clarence, if you would but try it."

Sarah Spencer had finished her work in the kitchen and in the bed-chamber, and sat down with her work in her lap. But she could not ply her needle. Her heart was heavy and sad, and tears were in her eyes

Presently she heard the front door open and a step in the passage. Certainly she knew the step. Yes, her husband entered and a smile upon his face. She saw it through her gathered tears and her heavy heart leaped up. He came and put his arms around her neck and kissed her, and said to her in broken accents:

"Darling, I have come home to throw down the burden I took away with me this morning, It is greater than I can bear"

And she, trying to speak, pillowed her head on his bosom and sobbed and like a child. Oh, could he forgive her? His coming with the blessed offering had thrown the burden of reproach upon her self. She saw him noble and generous, and she worshiped him.

But Clarence would not allow her to take all the blame. He must share that.

"We will share it so evennly," said he, "that its weight shall be felt no more. And now, my darling be happy."

"Always"

Mr. Wardle had no need, when Clarence returned, to ask the result. He could read it in the young man's brimming eyes and in the joy-inspired face.

It was a year after this—and Clarence Spencer had become a partner in the house—that Mr. Wardle, by accident, referred to the event of that gloomy morning.

"Ah," said Clarence with a swelling bosom, "that was the most blessed lesson I ever received. My wife knows who gave it to me."

"And it serves you yet, my boy?"

"Aye, and it will serve us while we live. We have none of those old burdens of anger to bear now. They can not find lodgment with us. The flash and jar may come—for we are human, you know—but the heart will not be called to entertain it."

The United States Supreme Court

Philadelphia Press.

Talking of the Supreme Court is a reminder of the complaints that lawyers make about the bad manners of the bench. Arbitrary power, which its possessor expects to exercise during his life, is not conducive to politeness, and nowhere is this better illustrated than on the Supreme bench of the United States.

"What do you say, sir?" asked one of the justices the other day, to a very prominent lawyer from one of the great States of the great West.

"I say," answered the lawyer, and then he repeated a legal proposition which he had been making when he was interrupted.

"Well, sir," said the justice, "if you mean to state such a proposition, as a proposition of law, it is the most astonishing thing I ever heard of. It is worthy of the bar of——," naming the lawyer's city.

The lawyer grew angry, and defended his local bar from the aspersion, but all the comfort he received was a growling assurance that nothing personal had been intended.

The incident is only a sample of what is constantly going on in the court room. The lawyers often have a hard time in their dealing with the court, and the worst of it all is that the justices have the advantage popularly supposed to be possessed by the preachers—their hearers cannot answer back, at least, answering back might be detrimental to the interests of their clients.

Sometimes the lawyers give the judges cause enough for an exhibition of bad manners. One of the funniest scenes that the court-room ever saw was a display of temper by the usually placid Justice Bradley. Ordinarily briefs are bound in paper, and the judge was in the habit of folding up his copy with the papers for convenience of carrying the bundle. Once a magniloquent party from New Orleans made his appearance in a case involving a claim of his own. He had had his brief elegantly printed and bound in stiff boards. When his time came to speak he began reading: "When the bonny blue flag went down before the stars and stripes—"

There was a rustle of outraged dignity among the silken gowns, and each judge picked up his briefs. Justice Bradley looked at the stiff boards, and his dark face grew darker with wrath. He made a show of trying to fold up the book, and then, with an explosive epithet, which the court heard but did not heed, he ripped the book to pieces and threw it under the table. Perhaps it may not be necessary to add that the claimant did not win his case.

The bar here is looking for an outburst from Justice Gray. His reputation in Massachusetts has come here before him. His tirades against trembling deputy sheriffs and frightened witnesses have been told about over and over again. Only two lawyers in Boston have ever been able to turn the tables on him. One was Henry E. Payne and the other Sidney Bartlett.

"If your honor please," said Payne one day, beginning a motion.

"Sit down, sir; don't you see I am talking with another justice!" thundered the then chief justice.

Mr. Payne took his hat and walked out of the court room. A half hour afterwards a messenger reached his office with a note saying that Judge Gray was willing to hear him. "I am not willing to be heard," answered the old lawyer, "until Judge Gray apologizes." And apologize the Judge had to.

"Mr. Bartlett," said the chief justice one afternoon, throwing himself back in his chair, "that is not law and it never was law."

The veteran smiled, and looking over the bench said: "It was law, your honor, until your honor just spoke."

Sitting Down on a Dog.

Detroit Free Press.

A woman and a terrier dog reached the Union depot yesterday half an hour before the time of the Grand Trunk train for Buffalo, and while the woman sat down in the waiting room as the best thing she could do, the dog made a tour of the room several times and then curled up in a seat not far away to get a wink of sleep before being turned over to the tender care of the baggage man. All things were so-so when a young man with a good deal of cane and watch chain and necktie sauntered in and took a cool survey of the various females. The one nearest the dog not only had a young and pleasant face, but she was all alone. After satisfying himself of this the young man advanced, made a graceful bow and inquired:

"Beg your pardon, but do you go East?"

She nodded.

"Ah! I thought so. If you have any baggage I shall be most happy—ah—shall be most happy to—"

He had all the time been preparing to sit down beside her on the dog, and the sentence was not yet finished when he sank gracefully back. Some dogs have been sat down on so often that they do not mind it, but this terrier had always been a pampered pet, and had been given proper time to shake off sleep and get his legs under him. When suddenly burried under 140 pounds of masher his ideas must have been terribly confused, but not for long. A clock couldn't have ticked over eight times when the young man began to rise up and whoop, and he was scarcely up when he made a course for the door which upset every band box and satchel for a width of ten feet. As he went out of the door, a black object let go of him and trotted back, and it was only when the dog began rubbing himself against the baseboard to restore himself to his former round shape, that any one was able to discover why the frenzied young man had left in such a hurry.

Thad Steven's [illegible] Claimed.

Lancaster Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Most people familiar with the life of Thaddeus Stevens are also familiar with the fact that he left a peculiar will. In the event of his favorite nephew, Thad Stevens Jr, keeping sober five years he was to recive a certain amount of the estate; keeping sober for ten years longer, he was to receive a certain other amount, and, keeping sober for fifteen years he was to receive all the estate save a few small bequests. Not living up to these terms, young Thad was to receive $800 per annum during his life, and this he accepted burying his talents and his life in an instable indulgence in strong drink. In the event of young Thad receiving only $800 per annum, the residue of the estate—provided it amounted to $50,000—was to go to the founding of an orphan asylum, where all children who had lost either parent (regardless of color, creed or nationality) were to be admitted. The Hon. James P. McPherson, the Hon. A. E. Roberts and the Hon. O. J. Dickey were named as the executors. Mr. Dickey is dead, but the other two executors were about arranging for the transfer of the estate to the children's home, of this city, when Dr. Thaddeus N. Stevens, of Indiana, stepped in and filed a bill in equity which sets forth that he is entitled to the residue of the "Old Commoner's" estate because it does not reach $50,000. He claimes that he and his sister are heirs at law, and that his sister has transferred her claim to him. Able counsel has been retained by the claimant, and the case promises to be more than ordinarily interesting.

The value of cheese as a food is not properly understood in America. Beef steak free from bone is very similar in composition to cheese; both are muscle producers; beef, however, contains more than double the water which cheese contains, and, besides, the latter requires no cooking.

BRIDE OF A BRIGAND.

An Italian Who Said He Was a Count, but Turned Out a Robber.

St. Louis Republican.

Yesterday afternoon a woman heavily veiled and clad in neat fitting traveling costume, stepped into the Four Courts and asked for the Chief of Police. That dignitary's office was pointed out by a Republican reporter, but the Chief was not in, much to the disappointment of the lady, who could not conceal her agitation at the announcement. The reporter volunteered to go to Mr. Kennett's residence if the matter was important, but the woman would not hear of this, saying that she would call again. She seemed very nervous, and it was evident from her appearance that she was not of the ordinary run of callers who present themselves at the police headquarters. She was questioned regarding her business with the Chief, and, after much hesitation, she told substantially the following story:

"My name is Nellie Correggio, and at present I am living with my sister in Alton, Ill., In 1879 I lived in Boston, and attended a musical institution for the purpose of training my voice. I was then 19 years of age, and my intention was to go on the stage during the sesons of 1877-78. While in Boston I formed the acquaintance of Rocco Correggio, who professed to be an Italian nobleman. He was well educated, of polite address, and especially well versed in music. After a short acquaintance he asked me to marry him, and promised to take me to Milan and other Italian musical centers, and place me under the tutelage of the ablest professors of the art. I hesitated for two months, and then consented, and our marriage took place on January 14, 1877. In May of the same year we crossed the Atlantic, and after a short stay in London we took passage for the Continent. Early in June we arrived at Leghorn, and, after visiting Naples, Florence and Pisa, we took up our abode in Milan. My husband had plenty of money, and much against my wishes he insisted upon traveling in the most expensive manner. I was placed in the hands of Professor Ghio, of the Milan Conservatory, and studied for six months. About that time my husband told me that he was going to visit relatives in the small town of Pana, which was situated in the neighborhood of Naples. He left, promising to be back in a week. A week went by, but he did not come, and the week was lengthened into four when one day I received a letter stating that he was arrested for brigandage, and then confined in Naples. This news almost prostrated me, and, throwing up my studies, I packed a few necessary articles and took the first train for that city. I could speak Italian fluently, but being without an escort I met with many mishaps, and my appearance indicating that I was a stranger in the country, I attracted more or less attention. When I arrived at Naples, I found that I would not be allowed to see my husband, and this second blow almost drove me crazy. I went to the American Consul, and told him my story, and, through his influence, I obtained a permit to see my husband. He told me that he was innocent of the accusation, that it was the old charge, and that the crime had been comitted several years before. His bail was placed at such a high figure that I could not procure him bonds, and he stopped in prison four months. The Governor of the prison informed me that "Rocco" was undoubtely the man wanted, for he had fled the country soon after the offense was committed. He said I had been duped as well as the authorities, and that the best thing I could do was to go home and leave the man to his fate. I defended my husband from these aspersions, and once more laid the case before the Consul and asked his influence to help procure his release. He promised to do what he could, and at the end of four months the matter was fixed up and my husband was allowed to go upon the condition that he would never set foot in Italy upon pain of instant arrest. We returned to this country after a short stop in Paris, and I received an engagement at a good salary in a Brooklyn church choir.

"We lived in Brooklyn two years, and had saved nearly $2,000 during that time. Last June my husband took this money and deserted me, and I have not heard from him since. Last Summer I heard that he was in Cincinnati, and I went there, but could find no trace of him. Last week I received the following letter from a friend in Brooklyn:

"DEAR FRIEND: I heard from an Italian friend yesterday that your husband, Rocco Correggio, was in St. Louis, Mo., the gentleman stating that he had seen him on the streets of that city. We are all well and your daughter Nellie is still at the kinder-garten. Your friend,

MARY HALLAM.

"Upon receiving this at Alton I made up my mind to come over here and lay the matter before the Chief of Police, and see if he can find my husband, for I love him still. The money taken was all my own earnings, but I do not blame him so much for this as the desertion." And as the lady concluded she drew back her vail and placed a handkerchief to her eyes. She was extremely handsome, and to-morrow or Tuesday the matter will be laid before the club.

Grant as a Lover.

Keokuk Constitution.

Hearing that there was a lady living in this city who had once been courted by General U. S. Grant, and who had refused her hand in early womanhood to this noted American civil and military character, a Constitution reporter sought an interview with the lady, with very satisfactory results. The newspaper representative found the early sweetheart of Grant to be a lady considerably advanced in years, yet still large, active and buoyant, and not nearly so reticent as the General. She had not seen General Grant since 1850, she said, and then his father carried on a tannery in Portsmouth, Ohio. She once had occasion to reside for a time in the family of a farmer whose farm adjoined that of Grant's father—only a line of fence between—and it was during her stay here at this farm-house that she was courted by General Grant. It must have been in the spring time, or she says she and Grant would meet at the division fence, on each side of which were beautiful flowers.

"Ulick," said she, "would say to me 'Let's gather flowers, and see who will have the most kinds when we get through."

"You mean Grant when you say 'Ulick,'" interrupted the reporter; "his name is Ulysses."

"Yes," she replied, "we always called him 'Ulick,' and while he was courting me and wanted to marry me, father used to laugh at him and plague me, saying, 'he is the greenest looking boy I ever saw,'" and chuckling to herself she added: "And he was a green-looking fellow. I remember the last time I saw 'Ulick.' We had been buggy riding. We had alighted from the buggy, and he stood leaning one arm on the wheel of the vehicle, and looking into my face he said: 'Well, Ellen (my name is Eleanor, but they called me Ellen), if I ever find anybody that I love well enough to marry, and am so fortunate as to have a daughter, you know what that daughter's name will be.' The daughters's name is Nellie, a pretty contraction of Eleanor."

"We shall not publish your name," said the representative, "since you have been so kind and courteous to us, without permission. Can we use your name?"

Finally she remarked: "I am not ashamed of my father's name; it was Charles Brandon, and my maiden name was Eleanor Brandon. My first husband's name was John Spaulding. Further than this I will not go."

English Aristocracy's Amusements

London Letter.

The favorite amusements in country houses have been latterly bear fights and hare and hounds, not the out-door sports, or a reminiscence of gladiators—far from it. The scene is the drawing-room; the time, postprandial. Actors, men more or less—often more—flushed with wine; women, in full evening dress, flirting desperately, unceasingly, arduously with youths who steadfastly nurse their right leg and try to catch the reflection of their gardenia in the matchless luster of their shoes. Watching his opportunity, some cheerful, animated guest playfully hurls a small ornament at a "dear fellow's" head. This is the onset; promptly other missiles follow, ertages, tables, consoles are stripped of their articles of virtu, and a curious confusion follows. It is considered uncourteous in the mistress of the house to object to this destruction of her property. The housemaid is dismissed for breaking a china cup; the lords and ladies are smiled at for smashing the furniture. This is the bear fight. It has no fixed rules and no limitations.

For hare and hounds the preparations are still more simple. The lights are suddenly put out, and every man is supposed to possess a sufficiently keen scent to catch the hare he covets. In this novel chase the game rarely doubles, and soon falls a willing prey. At a second signal light floods the scene, and everyone is made judge of the success of everybody else. The escutcheons on the walls, the ancestral pictures in their frames, the armor-clad effigies in the old halls must tremble with dismay at these unhallowed sports but, could they lift their voices in reproach, one word would silence them all: "It is the fashion!"

Opening The Car Window.

Burdette, in Burlington Hawkeye.

Maybe a man feels happy and proud and flattered and envied and blessed among men when he sees a pretty girl trying to raise a window in a railway car, and he jumps up and gets ahead of the other boys and says: "Allow me?" Oh, so courteously, and she says: "Oh, if you please; I would be so glad," and the other male passengers turn green with envy, and he leans over the back of the seat and tackles the window in a knowing way with one hand, as if peradventure he may toss it airily with a simple turn of the wrist, but it kind of holds on, and he takes hold with both hands, but it sort of doesn't let go to any alarming extent, and then he pounds it with his fist, but it only seems to settle a "leetle closer into place," and then he comes around and she gets out out of the seat to give him a fair chance, and he grapples that window and bows up his back and tugs and pulls and sweats and grunts and strains, and his hat falls off, and his suspender buttons fetch loose, and his vest buckle parts, and his face gets red, and his feet slip, and the people laugh, and irreverent young men in remote seats grunt and groan every time he lifts and cry out, "Now then, all together," as if in mockery, and he bursts his collar at the forward button, and the pretty young lady, vexed at having been made so conspicous, says in her iciest manner, "Oh' never mind, thank you; it dosen,t make any difference," and then calmly goes away and sits down in another seat, and that wearied man gathers himself together and reads a book upside down—oh, doesn't he feel good, just? Maybe he isn't happy, but if you think he isn't don't be fool enough to extend any of your sympathy. He doesn't want it.

The Import of Potatoes.

New York Correspondence Utica Herald.

Potatoes from Scotland, cabbage from Holland, and butter from Denmark and Germany. How rapidly a scarcity in any part of the world starts shipments. Commerce is always vigilant, and the drouth in America gives a maket to distant producers. The Scotch potato is well liked by many of our consumers, and the imports averaged 75,000 bushels a month. They pay 15 cents a bushel duty, but this, as well as freight and commission, is met by the present high market. A Scottish vegetable house has been started here, with the expectation that this taffic will be permanent. It is probable, however, that an immense breadth of potatoes will be planted this season, and this will bring prices down to their former mark. A year ago potatoes were so dull that it hardly paid to send them here, and now they are so dear that we are glad to receive them from Scotland. Thus one extreme is followed by another. New York Consumes 10,000 bushels of potatoes every day, and hence the early crop from Florida and South Carolina is eagerly exected Potato speculators have made money, but only at the expense of suffering among the poor. There are thousands here who are almost famished, and even the well-paid working classes are pinched. How welcome to the city will be a resumption of old-fashioned prices at the potato market!

JOCOSITIES.

Though Adam's dress was a nude design,
He often would sadly grieve,
And sit on the limb of a tree and whine,
'Cause he couldn't laugh in his sleeve.

Rolling-pin is not æsthetic,
A dish-rag scarcely is divine,
A squalling kid is not pathetic,
A dirty floor is not leonine;
A drudging life is not supernal;
But flour is not a daffodil;
The weather is not alway vernal.
We have not mixed the good and ill.

The telephone has developed an entirely new school of hellocution.

When a pretty Irish girl is stolen away, they suspect some boycotter.

The shad is described as "fish that wears a fine comb for a backbone."

A lady of Oil City calls her husband Water, because he is drunk so often.

Speaking across the garden fence admits a good deal to be said on both sides.

A Dayton girl has named her deserting lover Conkling, because he voluntarily went back on sure things.

Why is the discovery of the North Pole like an illict whiskey manufactory? Because it is a secret still.

Detroit Free Press: The boy who said soda water tastes like your foot's asleep, now says Weiss beer is thawed sandpaper.

Oil City Derrick: Women's brains are smaller than men's An elephant is also larger than a mouse, yet he can't catch one.

A coal dealer recently received from a prominent shoddyite, who had been to Europe, an order for five tons of coal "delivered a la cart."

Teacher: Johnny tell me, instantly, what that word was it you just rubbed off your slate." Johnny "Please, ma'am, I was only wiping out polygamy."

What makes a man's heart glad is to wake up on Sunday morning and find a drizzling rain falling, just enough to prevent his wife from going to church and to make the fishing good.

Scientists say the best brain food is corn meal; so if you wish to flatter a scientist by some delicate allusion to his mental capacity, all you have to do is to call him a mushhead—then run.

Æsthetic wife sobbing: "Dearest, I'll see that your grave is kept green—but not one of those horrid bright greens. A nice olive grey green, with an old bronze tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything."

A Philadelphia boy was asked if he ever prayed in church, and answered: "Oh, I always say a prayer like the rest do, just before the sermon begins." "Indeed," responded the querist, "and what prayer do you say?" "Now I lap me down to sleep"

He—May I call you revenge? She—Why? He—Because "Revenge is Sweet." She—Certainly you may, provided though, you will let me call you Vengeance. He—And why would you call me Vengeance? She—Because "Vengeance is mine."

Asa Briggs died a few days ago at Shutesbury, Mass. Conscious of his approaching end, he desired that a certain minister living in a neighboring town shoul attend his burial service, giving as a reason: "They say he is a good hand at a funeral, and I'd like to hear him just once,"

Extract from a young lady's letter—"And do you know Maud and I are quite sure Captain Popple had taken too much champaign at the ball, for he took out his watch and looked hard at the back of it and then muttered. "Bless me soul, I hadn't any idea that it was that time o'night."

"Is there anything I can do for you, darling?" he said, indiscreetly getting his mouth in close proximity to her Grecian and highly sensitive nose, and then, as she averted her head with a shrug of disgust, hastily throwing a few fresh cardamon seeds into his mouth. "Yes," she answered, without turning round; "open the window and give me a little fresh air."

A Rara Avis.

New York Herald.

But whom have we here? Blithely tripping by the side of a tall and gallant escort appeared at the portal of the hotel a little lady, who hesitated a moment at the step of a coupe, shrugged her shoulder, said, "Oh, come along let's walk," and suited the action to the word. Far be it for any masculine pen to attempt to describe Adelinea Patti's costume. All that can be recalled is a red feather, a dark hat a seal-skin robe with different fur on the border, yellowish gloves and the daintiest boots, with real heels. She was in happy temper. Her hair was coal black, her eyes shone with health and contentment, and she did not profane the sunshine by wearing diamonds in her ears on the street and in the morning. A walk on Fifth avenue to-day means something different to Patti, the Diva, from a scamper down Bleecker street thirty years ago to Adelina, the child of poor and struggling parents. Then she had nothing but the germ of her wonderful power. To-day she has estates, villas, a castle, half a million dollars in diamonds alone, wealth that is computed in seven figures and a voice matchless this side of the gates of pearl. Then calico dresses, jet black braids of hair upon her back, flashing eyes and a gipsy skin were the possessions of one of a "lot of children." To-day she walks or drives, as suits her whim, exacts tribute from kings, and has the world of art and genius at her feet. But however this may be, she walked down the avenue looking at the houses, gazing at the people, explaining to her companion and absolutely unknown to any one whom she met for blocks and blocks.

We are not Turks.

W. P. Adkinson: It will not make woman any less refined to go to the polls than it does to the postoffice and deposit a letter, or to the exposition and hand in her ticket, or to the pump and drink with the crowd, or to the store and buy goods with the masses. God has placed woman in the world like man, with the good and the bad. She meets good men and women in stores, cars, hotels, on streets, fairs, funerals, Sunday-schools, Churches, at every turn in life; we are not Turks to keep women shut in houses.

The Boston Post tells of Massachusetts man who bought a Roman candle to light him to bed with, and who is now looking for the man who loaded it.

THE STATE.

Pofessor Peter V. Albright, a few years ago superintendent of the schools of Floyd county, is now driving street cars in Philadelphia.

Mack Welton, a colored man of Evansville, got into an altercation, and bit off the greater portion of Robert Frazier's lower lip. Previously, however, Frazier had struck him on the head with a billiard cue, inflicting an ugly wound.

J. C. Simpson, of Benton county, has filed in the clerk's office a suit against Moses Fowler, president of the National State bank of Lafayette, for $46,500 for superintending his Benton county farm from 1873 to 1878, and for raising corn and making ditches.

The Newlight and the United Brethren churches, at Veedersburg, have closed protracted meetings, which have resulted in nearly one hundred accessions to each church, and the Christian church has commenced a revival meeting, with no abatement of interest.

Cicero Watts, a young farmer of Greenfield, has received word that he is an heir to part of the celebrated Spangler estate of Germany, and will at once take steps to prove his heirship. The estate amounts to many millions. W. H. Snekell, of Kentucky, is also an heir. Their part will be over $100,000.

William Isley, a farmer, started from his home, a few miles south of Veedersburg, a few days ago, saying that he was going to see a neighbor about a half mile distant on business. He has not been seen or heard from since. He had been buying timber, and it was thought he had money with him when he left. Foul play is feared.

Edward R. Hill, long a resident of Fort Wayne, and formerly quite a large property owner, has been arrested for sending fraudulent orders through the mails. He had a desk room in a newspaper office, pretended to be a wholesale dealer in groceries, flour, etc., and was doing quite an extensive business. He is in jail in default of bail.

William Gordon, a prominent farmer of Randolph county, three and one-half miles southwest of of Winchester, was seriously, if not fatally, shot by Oliver Stetson, Sunday afternoon about three o'clock. Stetson was jealous of Gordon who at the time of the shooting was accompaning Mrs Stetson home from a neighbors. Stetson lives in Winchester, has a family, and has always borne a fair reputation. Gordon is a well-to-do farmer, and has always stood above reproach. Stetson was released on $2,000 bail.

Henry Coultice was arrested at Bourbon on two charges, one of bigamy and the other of murder. About a year ago Coultice married a young lady in Selma, Delaware county, whose family is highly connected. He afterwards eloped with his wife's youngest sister and came to Bourbon to reside. The second marriage has been anything but a happy one as a matter of course. He is known to have beaten his second wife in a brutal manner at different times. She gave birth to a child recently, and died in a mysterious manner, which caused the charge on which he was arrested. He was taken to Plymouth and lodged in jail.

THE Funeral Directors, (late undertakers), of Indiana, will hold a State convention at Indianapolis, on the 25th of May.

THE late Stoughton A. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, left a fortune of $1,000,000, apportioned by his will among his four children.

HON. THOMAS McSHEERY, editor and proprietor of the Western Citizen, of Indianapolis, has accepted a $1,500 clerkship at Washington.

CONGRESS sits down upon the ambition of Indianapolis to be made a port of delivery as well as a port of entry. The tidewater of Pogues Run is not sufficiently strong for so much port.

Dr. Hawn has reconsidered his determination not to be a candidate for re-election as Secretary of State this Fall, the Republican managers deeming it best to present the names of all the present incumbents of the State offices for re-election.

IF, as it is claimed, "an acre of fish will produce more food than five acres of ground," Indiana ought to be speedily dotted over with fish ponds. In a great many localities ground and water are both going to waste that might be utilized for this purpose. The subject is worthy the careful consideration of all who have water and ground that can be combined in fish pounds.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

An Indiana inventor has patented a straw-stacking machine.

The brown or rusty orange is sweeter and can be kept longer than the bright fruit.

Sorghum seed is readily eaten by poultry and is better for small chickens than corn.

Prices asked by American breeders of pure-blooded Polled Angus cattle are as high as $850 for cows and $1,500 for bulls.

Farmers in Southern Indiana state that the growing wheat crop looks stronger than ever before at this season.

Each year 12,000,000 heads of cabbage find sale in the Philadelphia markets, and 5,000,000 are converted into sour krout.

It is now claimed that potash in the shape of ashes, or the potash of salts, is excellent for grape vines if the fruit is defective in color.

Experiments are in progress in England for testing the adaptability of that country for the growth of American varieties of apples.

Plump and very saleable chickens can be procured by crossing a bantam rooster with ordinary common hens. They are not large but of good quality.

It is reported that a guano island has been discovered in the Gulf of California, near the Mexican coast, twenty-eight miles northwest of Point Lobos.

The Holsteins are rapidly pushing the Ayrshires aside, being hardier and better adapted for the butcher when their milking qualities are no longer desired.

If sulphur is well dusted around the sheds and hog pens it will effectually drive off lice. Dust it on the hogs, also, and leave a little in the troughs for them to eat.

A French chemist states that a hen consumes annually 374 pounds of food, of which it excretes 272 pounds, the remaining 162 pounds representing that serving for the sustenance of the body. Value of the manure twenty cents. His figures are probably too large.

"The hair tells," says an exchange, speaking of some scientific operations. We should warble that the hair tells. After a young man has been out late and comes home puffing his breath against the frosty atmosphere of morning, it is ten to one that the hair on his coat tells his wife all about it.

Fanatical Frenzy.

The Rev. D. L. Hayward was the Methodist Episcopal pastor at North Lewisburg, Ohio. In order to raise the money for a new church, he took charge of the boarding tent at a camp meeting, and conducted the business so well that $1,800 were realized. But in purely religious matters he has proved less rational. While the new house was being built he held revival services in the Town Hall, and from the start his conduct was so strange that he attracted crowds. He shouted, ran to and fro, sang wildly, and threw himself prostrate on the platform. A A number of women of the congregation fell into his extravagant ways, and the meetings grew more and more exciting. One sister threw her fashionable bonnet on the floor and rolled on it. Another hugged and kissed a male sinner whom she was laboring to convert. The pastor held a third up in his arms and blessed her. Trances and paroxysms were common. At length it was announced that Christ, in visible person, would be present on a certain evening. The community was by this time wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, and the hall was crowded. Several of the zealots declared that Christ did appear to them, and described the vision minutely. Next Hayward appointed a time for his sick wife to die. He said that he had decided to make her a sacrifice and that the Lord would raise her from the grave after three days. There was a concourse in and around the house when Presiding Elder Brewster arrived on the scene. He deposed Hayword and put another minister in his place.

Boys Will Be Boys.

An exchange says a boy will tramp 247 miles in one day on a rabbit hunt and be limber in the evening; when, if you ask him to go across the street and borrow Jones' two-inch auger, he will be as stiff as a meat-block. Of course he will. And he will go swimming all day, and stay in the water three hours at a time, and splash and dive and paddle and puff, and next morning he will feel that an unmeasured insult has been offered him when he is told by his mother to wash his face carefully so as not to leave the score of the ebb and flow so plain to be seen under the gill. And he'll wander around a dry creek bed all the afternoon piling up a pebble fort, and nearly die off when his big sister wants him to please pick up a basket of chips for the parlor stove. And he'll spend the biggest part of the day trying to corner a stray mule or a baire-backed horse for a ride, and feel that all life's charms have fled when it comes time to drive the cows home. And he'll turn a ten acre lot upside down for ten inches of angle worms, and wish for the voiceless tomb when the garden demands his attention. But all the same, when you want a friend who will stand by you, and sympathise with you, and be true to you in all kinds of weather, enlist one of these same boys.

Refusing a Benefit.

Senator Hoar in U S Senate.

I think myself that in determining the policies which shall govern our schools, the most important single question which comes before legislative bodies; in determining the policies which shall govern our civil service, which is so largely filled by women to-day; in determining the questions which concern the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all classes of questions where the sphere and the purity and morality of American citizenship are concerned, we may well, before we come to a conclusion, count the vote and ascertain the judgment and obey the wish of the women of America. Proud as I am of the history of this country, proud as I am of the history of the English race to which I belong, I do not think it has shown any absolute wisdom or inspiration in its capacity to provide for the Government of States, which enables it to look with disdain on the proposition to avail itself of feminine purity, of feminine instinct, or of feminine wisdom in dealing with the great subject with which States have to deal.

A Mystery Cleared.

Jacob Beble was murdered in a Wisconsin forest last January. He was a lumberman, and worked with a single companion. This person disappeared immediately after the deed, and was regarded as guilty of it, but could nowhere be found. Not even a trace of the fugitive was discovered, and the search was at length given up. A few days ago the widow of Beble fell dangerously ill at Neilsville, the nearest village to the place where he had been shot, and, in expectation of death, she confessed that she was his slayer. He had compelled her to dress as a man and work with him in the woods. Worn out by the heavy labor, and driven desperate by his cruelty, she murdered him. Then she hurried home, put on her own clothing, and nobody identified her as the fellow who had been her husband's assistant.

"I may differ from de religio I folks," says a colored sage, "whenus say dat I's got more respect fur de woodpecker den I has fur de dove. De dove is 'ceitful. He'll coo an' coax you into sympathy, but as soon as yer back is turned he goes ober inter de field and pulls up der young wheat. All dis time de woodpecker has been digging a worm out a tree.

Indiana.

The Chicago Times recently published a review of the progress made in in the past year in the great west, with excellent maps of the United States and of the city of Chicago. From the review we take the following concerning this State: Indiana, one of the great Western agricultural and manufacturing States, is situated east of Illinois, west of Ohio, south of Michigan and north of Kentuck.—Fully two thirds of its surface is level and undulating. The hills bordering the rivers inclose wooded bottom lands of the richest quality. The table lands of the interior are either vast level prairies interspersed with groves or hills rising from one hundred to three hundred feet. The greater part of the land in Indiana is very productive, the principal river valleys being exceedingly fertile. The climate is variable, and not unlike that of other western and northwestern States. The population has increased very rapidly, and is now placed at 1,978,362. As an agricultural State, Indiana ranks very high. The chief productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, wool, and hops. Dairying is carried on extensively and cattle and hog raising is also a large and profitable industry. The wheat crop of 1879 was placed at 47,284,000 bushels, that of 1880 at 48,400,000 bushels, and that of 1881 at 29,756,000 bushels, the falling off this year being attributable to the severe drought of last summer. The corn crop of 1879 was 115,482,000 bushels, that of 1880, 99,229,000 bushels, and that of 1881 75,950,000 bushels. Bituminous coal is found in the State in great abundance, and fuel is therefore always to be had at reasonable rates. Peat exists also in the northern part of the State. Quarries of building stone are estimated to cover an area of more than two hundred square miles. The stone is of great variety in color and grade, and of enduring strength. The Capital of the State is Indianapolis, a thrifty and handsome city of 76,000 inhabitants, and the other chief towns are Evansville, New Albany, Madison, Richmond, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, and Michigan City. The latter, which is situated on Lake Michigan, is the only port of Indiana, but has no direct foreign commerce. Its internal trade, by means of its rivers, canals and railroads, is of vast extent. There are now more than five thousand miles of railroad in the State, all the great trunk lines running from Chicago and St. Louis to the east crossing its territory. These roads are intersected at frequent points by lines running north and south, so that all parts of the state are easily accessible by rail. The manufacturing industries of Indiana are very extensive, the capital invested therein amounting to more than $100,000,000, and giving employment to thousands of men, women and children. The chief branches are agricultural implements, glass, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, railroad cars, clothing, flour, furniture, iron ware, leather, lumber, liquors, saddlery, woolen goods, and pork packing. The State has many Universities and Colleges, and a very complete and flourishing free school system, giving instruction without charge to all persons between 6 and 21 years of age. There are several thousand churches, and numerous public and private charitable institutions. There are no public lands in Indiana, but settlers may secure good farms at from $5 $20 per acre, and establish themselves in a neighborhood having all the advantages which long settlement and development bring. There are many people who are not qualified for pioneers, and many others who do not care to be. Any such who are not satisfied with their condition, will find good locations in many parts of Indiana.

Saved by a Shadow.

Philadelphia Times.

The scout was surrounded. He took in everything at a glance and determened to cut his way through and risk the chances. But the ladies represented to him that this was certain death, They could conceal him, and S—— assented. The young ladies acted promptly. One ran to the window and asked who was there, while another closed the back door, that in front being already fastened. S—— was then hurried up the staircase, one of the ladies accompanying him to show him his hiding place. All had taken place in a few moments, and the Federal troops gave sudden evidence of their estimate of S——. They fired a volley through the front door, and the bullets whistled by the young ladies. Then the door was burst in and the troopers swarmed into the house.

S—— had been conducted to a garret bare of all furniture, but some planks lay upon the sleepers of the ceiling, and by laying down on these a man might conceal himself. S—— mounted quietly and stretched himself at full length, and the young lady retired and returned to the lower floor. From his perch S—— then heard all that was said in the hall beneath.

"Where is the guerrilla?" exclaimed the federal officer commanding the detachment.

"What guerrilla?" asked one of the ladies.

"The rascal S——,"

"He was here, but he has gone."

"That is untrue," the officer said, "and I am not to be trifled with. I shall search the house. But, first, read the orders to the men," he added turning to a sergeant.

The sergeant obeyed, and S—— distinctly overheard the reading of his death-warrant. The paper chronicled his exploits, denounced him as a guerrilla and bush-whacker, and directed that he should not be taken alive; the men were expressly ordered to kill him, not to take him prisoner. This was not reassuring to the scout concealed under the rafters above. It was probable that he would be discovered, in which case death would follow. There was but one thing to do—to sell his life dearly. After ransacking every room on the first and second floors, the Federal troops ascended to the garret. The ladies had attempted to divert their attention from it, but one of them asked:

"What room is that up there?"

"The garret," was the reply.

"He may be there—show the way."

"You see the way," returned the returned the young lady, "I do not wish to go up in the dust; it would soil my dress."

"You go before, then," said the trooper, to a negro girl who had been made to carry about a lighted candle, for night had come now. The girl laughed, and said: "There is nobody up there," but at the order went upstairs to the garret, followed by the troopers. The decisive moment had come. S—— heard the tramping feet and cocked both his pistols. The light streamed into the garret, and looking over the edge of his plank he saw the garret fill with troopers. All seemed over and his discovery certain; he was about to spring down and fire, when the men growled: "Hell, there's nothing here," and went down the stairs again. The servant girl had saved him by a ruse. She had taken her stand directly beneath the broad plank upon which S—— was extended, and the deep shadow had concealed him. To this ruse he doubtless owed his life. An hour afterwards the Federal detachment left the house in extreme ill humor, and before morning S—— was miles away from the dangerous locality where he had overheard his sentence of death. S—— is now one of the leading clergymen of Virginia.

Alice Garland's Fate.

The Canadian papers say news from the Northwest Territory is to the following effect: An old and well-known Indian, who has just died, before his death made a confession which entirely cleared up what had been a painful mystery for a full half century. Fifty years ago Nicholas Garland, a pioneer, took a tract of land situated in what is now the township of Beckwith, in the county of Lanark, built a cabin on it, and proceeded to clear away the dense forest standing upon the tract. At that time he had a child named Alice. One day Alice did not return from the edge of the clearing, where she had been playing with two other children. An alarm was raised, and all the woodsmen in the country thereabout joined in a search, which lasted for many days, but resulted in no clew to the missing child, and the general verdict arrived at by the hunters was that Alice had been carried off and devoured by one of the bears with which the country then abounded. This conclusion seemed to be corroborated by the discovery of some clean, small bones a few months afterward in a deep hollow a couple of miles from Garland's cabin. They were gathered carefully together and buried by the father and mother of Alice near their home. All the people for miles around attended the funeral, which was the first ever held in this section by the whites. The loss of her child and the terrible strain of the long suspense and the gnastly discovery subsequently broke down the strong conitiution of Mrs. Garland, and she died with a broken heart not long after the funeral. Mr. Garland, after his wife's death became hard and ascetic, never referred to his trouble, never associated with his neighbors, and has ever since lived a hermit in the cabin he first built. The old Indian who died yesterday, however, says that he saw Alice on that day, when she was playing with her companions on the clearing, became fascinated with her and raised her as one of his own family. When she became marriageable she was thoroughly Indianized, and her abductor managed to have her married to one of his own sons. She is now living in Bruce county, and is the mother of a large family. She has never shown that she had any recollection of her parents or home, and appears to be happy. The dying Indian said that so well had she been cared for that he believed no one could have convinced her of her real origin or induced her to change her lot, and he added that no one but himself and the son who married her was ever made acquainted with her history. The story is believed to be true, and causes a profound sensation.

Things to be Remembered.

That parsley eaten with vinegar will remove the unpleasant effect of eating onions.

That cakes, puddings, etc., are improved by making the currants, sugar and flour hot before using them.

That lamp shades of ground glass should cleansed with soap or pearlash; these will not injure or discolor them.

That white satin shoes may be cleaned by rubbing them with blue and stone flannel, and afterwards cleaning them with bread.

That gold lace may be cleaned by rubbing it with a soft brush, dipped in rock alum, burnt and sifted to a very fine powder.

That earthy mould should never be washed from potatoes, carrots, or other roots, until immediately before they are to be cooked.

That cold boiled potatoes used as soap will clean the hands and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over boiled are the best.

That charcoal powder is good for polishing knives without destroying the blades. It is also a good tooth powder when finely pulverized.

That potato water in which potatoes have been scraped, the water being allowed to settle and afterwards strained, is good for sponging dirt out of silk.

That straw matting may be cleaned with a large coarse cloth dipped in salt and water, and then wiped dry. The salt prevents the straw from turning yellow.

That buttermilk is excellent for cleaning sponges. Steep the sponge in the milk for some hours, then squeeze it out, and wash it in cold water. Lemon juice is also good.

That tea leaves, used in keeping down dust when sweeping carpets, are apt to stain light colors; salt is the best in the winter, and new mown hay in the summer.

That a piece of linen cloth dipped in turpentine and wrapped around the toe on which a soft corn is situated, will give relief, and after a few days the corn will disappear.

That rusty black Italian crape may be restored by dipping in skimmed milk and water, with a bit of fine glue dissolved in it and made scalding hot. It should be clapped and pulled dry, like muslin.

That the white of an egg, into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly, is a capital remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain upon a piece of lint, and be chaged as often as it becomes dry.

That a lump of fresh lime, the size of a walnut, dropped onto a pint of water and allowed to stand over night, the water being poured off from the sediment and mixed with a qurter of pint of the best vinegar, forms a good wash for scurf in the head. It is to be applied to the roots of the hair.

Learn to say no! and it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

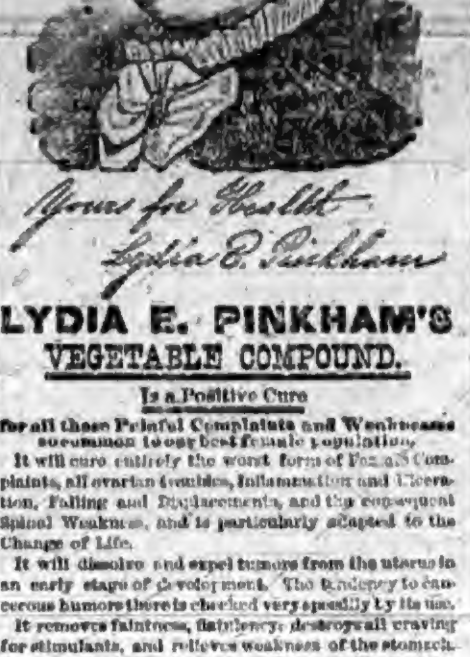

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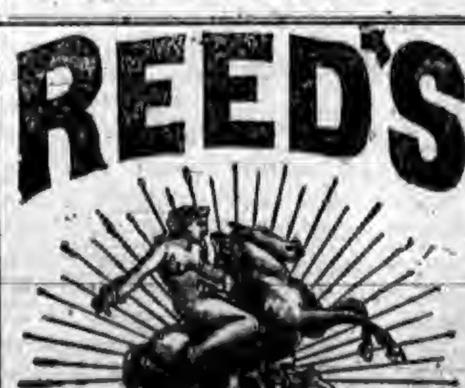

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

[illegible]

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE

[illegible]

Primitive Railroading.

PETER COOPER'S FIRST ENGINE—A TRIP ON WOODEN RAILS FIFTY YEARS AGO—THE MAN WHO RAN THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

June 9th, 1881, was the centennial anniversary of the birth of "Geordie" Stephenson the father of the railroad is being celebrated in elaborate style at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The fact that the real fathers of the American railroad system are still living in hale and honored old age, and that at this season the subject has a particular interest for Americans—for never was the work of railroad development more active than at present—has induced the New York World to print the recollections of Peter Cooper and Horatio Allen.

When Peter Cooper, now 86 years of age, was asked how he became connected with the early railroad interests of this country, and to what extent, he replied that in the year 1828 he purchased three thousand acres of land in the city of Baltimore and erected thereon Canton iron works. The legislature had granted a charter to a company to build a railroad for carrying passengers and merchandise. The capital stock of the company was $50,000. The route was from Baltimore through the Patapsco valley to Ellicott, Mills, a distance of thirteen miles. The construction of the road was very simple. There were several short turns which discouraged the projectors, who thought that no engine could be built to take these curves. They had determined to abandon the road when Peter Cooper told them that he believed he could overcome the difficulty. In his glue factory at New York he had an old stationary engine with a boiler about the size of a barrel, and a cylinder three and a half inches in diameter. The whole engine could easily be moved on a handbarrow. This engine he removed to Baltimore. He took it to a carriage-maker's, mounted it upon a truck, and connected it with the wheels by an ordinary crank. The day they made the trial trip there were thirty-six men on the car and six men on the engine, which carried its own fuel and water. The thirteen miles were made, up a grade eighteen feet to the mile, in one hour and twenty minutes and the return trip in fifty-seven minutes. This, said Mr. Cooper, was the first passenger engine built in America, and the first passenger train that was ever drawn by an engine on this continent. Mr. Cooper, said that he had no correspondence with Stephenson about building his engine. The engine was entirely of his own design, and four years afterward Mr. Gwynne, of Baltimore, who had previously compared the two engines, published the opinion that Cooper's engine was a greater success than Stephenson's. Mr. Cooper's connection with railroads ceased with the completion of the engine and its trial trip; but in a few years he built a railroad eight miles in length for the transportation of ore to his blast furnace at Philadelphia. He did not build the engine, however, and from that day he has no capital interest in railroads.

Horatio Allen, who was driver or engineer of the first locomotive in America, is still living in New Jersey. In conversation with the reporter, he laughed loudly as he recalled the warning of the prophets of those days concerning the absolute folly of attempting to propel a carriage by steam along two smooth rails. Mr. Allen went to Europe in 1827, for the Delaware and Hudson canal company, to report upon the prospect of steam locomotion in that country and the propriety of begining a similar work here. While there he superintended the construction of three locomotives, one of which was built by George Stephenson and one by Foster Rastrick & Co., of Stonebridge. The only railroads then in use were designed for horse-power, and the Delaware and Hudson canal company had such a road running from Honesdale to the terminus of their canal. Mr. Allen returned to America in 1829, bringing the three locomotives with him. He immediately went to Honesdale and determined to make the first trial trip with Messrs. Foster Rastrick's engine. This was called the "Stonebridge Lion," and looked like some prehistoric monster, with its boiler sixteen and one-half feet long, on four large oaken driving-wheels, tired with iron. The boiler was of then new multitubular model, and used the exhaust blast. The cylinders were upright at the back and each side of the furnace, with connecting rods to the crank pins in the wheels. The front of the boiler slightly convex and about four feet in diameter, was entirely covered with a painting of the head of the British Lion, and hence the name of the engine, "The Stonebridge Lion." Mr. Allen said that everybody was excited at the time, and both press and people predicted that the trial would prove a failure. The track was a "snake head"—that is, the rails were wooden strips capped with iron, fastened by spikes and when the spikes wore through the iron capping it would curl up at the ends, and frequently when struck by the wheels, it was forced up through the floor of the carriage. There was a very abrupt curve in the track where it ran on trestle work, twenty feet above the Lackawaxen creek, and the prophets agreed that if the weight of the locomotive did not break down the track before it reached the trestle work, it would then surely run off at the curve. The trial trip was made on August 28, 1829, and a great many people were present. Mr. Allen stepped up and told the fireman and stoker to get off. If the thing was to be a failure, the less the loss of life the better. "I got on the engine," said Mr. Allen, turned the lever, and slowly the animal began to move. Then I went a little faster, and faster. And, sir, I didn't break down the track; it didn't run off the curve, and with a cheer to the crowd I rushed on and was hidden in the woods. This was the first time I ever drove an engine and I have never one since. I said to a friend then that the event would be a pleasant recollection in the future, but it was not for twenty years after that I thought with pleasure, that I was the first man in America to take a locomotive ride. At the time of the experiment there was a little railroad four miles long, in use at Quincy, Mass., built for hauling stone from the quarries, and the Baltimore and Ohio had completed about sixteen miles of track to Ellicott Mills; but the carriages on both of these roads were hauled by horses.

It may interest the reader to know that there are completed and in operation to-day in the United States, nearly ninety thousand miles of railroads.

* * *

Mexican Veteran.

[San Antonio Express.]

There arrived in this city a few days ago an old Mexican veteran, eighty-seven years of age, who came all the way from Monterey, Mexico, on foot. His finances were very low, and he was granted the opportunity of resting a day or two at the county poor house. Yesterday he was in the city, and started out on the road again for Waco, where he has two sons living, whom he has not seen for many years.

The old man's name is Almoras, and in conversation with Mr. John Berrera, at the county clerk's office, it was learned that he had been a soldier with Santa Anna at the storming of the Alamo, and also at the memorable battle of San Jacinto, where the Mexican chieftain was captured. In this fight Almoras was wounded in the right shoulder, and also had three fingers shot off his right hand.

He says when Santa Anna invaded Texas he had with him forty thousand 'regular' Mexican troops, well drilled and equipped for fighting. The command divided into three divisions, the largest of which came straight to San Antonio, and engaged in the celebrated battle or massacre of the Alamo, where the brave Travis, Bowie and Crockett gave up their lives for Texan independence.

After the San Jacinto defeat, when Santa Anna was flying for his life and his command scattered to the four winds of heaven, a large detachment that was getting away from the Texans as fast as possible, was crossing a wooden bridge over a bayou, when it fell and all were killed. Our hero, Alamoras, was just about to step on the structure when it fell with a crash, carrying its load of human life to a speedy grave, and thus escaped from the same fate.

Almoras is a very hearty man, sound in mind and limb, and does not seem at all fatigued from his long and laborous tramp from Monterey here, and started out on his journey to Waco in the best of health and spirits.

* * *

The Earth's First Land.

If one wishes to see the oldest parts of the world, let him go to Trenton Falls, N. J., and, after visiting the excavation made by the natural action of a mountain torrent into the ancient rocks, go to the hotel and see the collection made by the landlord, at an expense of $10,000, of specimens which prove the record of geological age so remote that no imagination can grasp it. Professor Agassiz declared the land reaching from Trenton Falls to Saratoga was the first that appeared above the sea on the creation. Here are the trilobites in great variety, all modeled in black marble, so perfectly preserved in form that the multitudinous lenses on their eyes are as apparent under the microscope as are those of living flies. Millions of years before man walked the earth these creatures lived their life, the lime stone took on their forms, and here they are! What are scarabaei and ancient intaglio or any other engraved or modeled semblance of the old life, compared to the trilobites? These creatures not only lived, but had become everlasting stone millions of years before there was a living man to see them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store. Waterloo, Indiana.

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C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES AMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office, at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence, North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

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A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipes used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

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(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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All above sold by druggists.
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J. C. BOYER,

Is opening up in the Patterson Building, a stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 30 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, GLOVES, MITTENS, NOTIONS, ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying for you can save money by buying of me.

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KING FORTUNE MAKER

The Only Practical Preservative of Perishable Articles, both Animal and Vegetable, Preventing Decay or Putrefaction.

☞ Preserves Meats, Eggs, Fish, etc., indefinitely and with complete success.

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Who should order a Test Package and secure County AT ONCE.

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THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

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Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
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He will be found pleasant to customers, he has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 41f

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For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv	7 15am	12 00 m	7 10
Hanover	7 50	12 35pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 13	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 30am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 25pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 35
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis		8 40	
Washington		9 05pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 10am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 05	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 25
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 25pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 56
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays, not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C., east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 20 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 35, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A., L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 8 52 a. m., 2 58 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 10 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:21 a. m. 2:18 p. m. west—11:06 am m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2.00 p. m.; at. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 00 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 6 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W., & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to
M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r, Agent

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 10	8 53
7 47	12 28	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 25	6 25pm	Cincinnati	8 15p	4 55pm
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 30am	5 20pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	3 48	11 30	5 20	12 10pm
Corunna	2 08		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	3 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 20	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 25pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	6 30		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.
J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. M. ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 30pm	9 10am	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 48am	5 22	6 10
Fostoria	1 30	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	6 46	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 25	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 51	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 42	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 49	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 38	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 10	2 45
Syracuse		1 26	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 15
Walkerton Junction		3 06	4 20
CHICAGO ar	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 10am	5 20pm	8 20pm	9 25p
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar	6 00am	6 57	1 40pm	6 30p
STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	pm	10 30p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv	7 15pm	2 00pm	8 40am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	5 55		1 00p
Chicago Ar	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:30 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Records

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 13, 1882. Number 15.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first-class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Coel's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28-1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

J. B. CARBEKER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

[illegible] Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of each township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Probate Cause No. 261.

William Shutt, executor of the will of Asa Fletcher, deceased, vs. William W. Cary et al—In the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, May term 1882.

To J. Willard Fletcher, Harriet E. Austin, Henry Washburn, the unknown heirs of Milo Washburn, Herman Wilman, Louisa Olney, the unknown heirs of Minerva Welman, Maria Washburn, whose name is unknown, and Hannah Washburn, whose name is unknown, impleaded with others:

You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner as executor of the will aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court at the court-house in Auburn, Indiana, on the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court, the same being the 15th day of May, 1882.

Witness, The clerk and seal of said court, this 3d day of April, 1882.
14-3w. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

MUSIC MONEY

$35.00 FOR MONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month. Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide S

CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

Spring Poetry.

From off the running rivulet the icy chain is thawed,
And the flutter of the winglet of the dovelet is abroad;
The quacklet of the ducklet in the brooklet we can hear,
And the rootlet of the piglet will presently appear.

The lilacs bloom beside the fence,
And fill the goat with joy intense.

Hear the ki yi of the cur, lilac cur,
With righteous indignation all his fur
Stands up as he doth settle
For a gallop with a shudder,
With a copper-bottomed kettle
Neatly fastened to his rudder.

All the boys around him mingle,
And they shout and think it proper
As they hear the merry jingle
Of the poodle and the copper.

And they shout, shout, shout,
For they know what they're about,
And of their utter happiness there's little room for doubt.

'Tis now the rug
Resigns the bug,
The latter seeks the ugly pug,
The maiden paints upon the mug,
The little boys all try the tug
Of war; the gardens now are dug;
And now the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of hug.

Oh, luminous spring! Oh epoch of beautific efflorescence, when the dog rakes himself with his southwest foot and looks like a banjo player in action; Oh ethereal Aphrodite in flower-polonaise, flounced, tucked, turned, gored, shirred, cut on the bias permit us to drop the curtain before we compromise you.

Essay on Spring.

[New York Graphic.]

Spring is the time for sowing. In the city, women sew shirts at forty-five cents per dozen. In the city, also, the wicked sow tares and reap tears. And everywhere in the spring time men sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. Spring is a season much sung about by poets. It is a season that moves people—especially about the first of May.

It is the season for raising things. The first thing generally raised in the spring is the rent. After that comes spring radishes and greens.

Insects also come in the spring. The mosquito consults his ledger and makes out his bills for the summer. Earwigs lay in a fresh supply of legs. Domestic and household insects resuscitate themselves and crawl and bite in their little beds. All nature stirs.

Spring also stirs up the theatrical combinations and the menageries. The trained beasts and animals of all sorts are prepared to take the road. The tramp dreams of fresh fields and pastures new, lone farm houses where he may find the woman unprotected making strawberry shortcake.

Spring comes every year. It brings new clothes to some and new fashions to all—if they can afford them. Usually it brings more clothes than people can afford to buy, and fashions than they can afford to follow. Yet spring brings with it the old clothes people have worn all last winter and possibly the winter previous. These can be turned and dyed and made over; we will not say into new clothes, but in the semblance of the new.

American Newspapers in 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York —10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every state not mentioned above, and in the territories, there has been an increase.

My Good Woman.

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it is all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.—[Toledo Blade.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the Kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c., Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn Mass., for phamphlets.

Hon. B. S. Sutton.

OF SHELBY COUNTY, FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

[Shelby Democrat.]

We take pleasure in announcing to the many readers of the Democrat that our fellow-citizen, B. S. Sutton, has concluded to submit his name to the democracy of the state as a candidate for the office of clerk of the supreme court, subject to the decision of the next democratic state convention. So well and favorably known is Mr. Sutton to the democracy of Shelby county that any commendation on our part of his worth and merit as a citizen, an ex-official and a democrat, as well as his thorough qualifications for the high position to which he aspires, would seemingly be a waste of words and space. To the democrats of many counties in the state he is also well and favorably known as a genial and pleasant gentleman, possessing all the required elements to make him a popular, successful and efficient candidate. While Mr. Sutton is not what is termed a popular orator yet he speaks with ease, grace and force, captivating his audience by his earnestness and honesty rather than through the force of his words. His main element of strength is the pleasant and agreeable manner in which he passes through a crowd, captivating as he goes, all with whom he comes in contact. In this particular he has but few equals. In a word we can say to the democracy of Indiana that Mr. Sutton is the right man in the right place as a candidate on our state ticket, and that his genial, social qualities will add a power of strength to any ticket on which he may be placed His high personal integrity with his known zeal and ability, always point the road to success. While he has many honorable competitors to whom we can give a warm and cheerful support if nominated, yet we are free to say that the nomination of Mr. Sutton will be greatly in the interest of democratic success, which is, and ought to be, the object of all political campaigns. We can say to the democratic press of the state that Mr. Sutton possesses in an eminent degree the Jeffersonian requisites for office—honesty, capacity and qualification, and when that is truthfully said, the full measure of praise is accorded to our friend.

The Showman's Trade.

A showman, after assuring a reporter that nothing pleases the people more than something full of peril and bloodshed, gives the following accident of his career: but we don't vouch for his truthfulness—that is, not quite:

'I ran a whole season on a lion that had eaten a keeper. The people came in crowds, expecting every day to see him make a breakfast on his trainer. Was he actually dangerous? Dangerous! He ate another trainer, and then I lost him. His widder was actually in love with her husband, and she swore the animal should be killed and the people sided with her; and the beast was gettin' old, and the killin' made a paying sensation, I did it. I insisted that the husband shood have a gorgeous funeral. She sed there was nothing to bury, as the lion had eaten her husband. But ain't the dear departed in the lion? if we bury the lion, don't we bury the dear departed?"Cert," she said. And we had it, and it was georgeous. We had a persession with all our wagons in it, the regular street parade, only all our riders had black scarfs on'em, and the wagons and horses and elephants and sich were draped in black, and the band played a dead march. The widder was in an open carriage in full mourning, with a white hankerchief with a black border to her eyes, lookin' on his minatoor, there wasn't no minatoor but she held the case just the same. That night the canvass coodent hold the people, and we run that two weeks to splendid biz. When the woman got over her grief, she went into the lion trainin' herself, as "Senorita Aguardeinte, the Lion Queen." I gave her some old lions to practice on, and in less than a month she could do jest as well as the old man. She was a good woman, too. She rid in the grand entree, and rid in the halt in the desert, did the bar'l act, rid a good pad act, and is now practisin' bareback. She juggles tollable, and does a society song and dance in a side-show. When I get talent, I pay it and keep it. My treasurer changes the names of my people every season, so as to have fresh attractions. Oh, I know my biz."

—Remember Weirick's new store at Fairfield Center when you want anything in his line or have produce to sell. Give him a call and price his goods. 14-tf.

Something Moving in His Bolster.

[San Francisco Post.]

The other morning about two o'clock the night clerk at the Palace was aroused from a sweet dream of a diamond as big as a cocoanut by loud calls from somewhere in the cloud capped upper regions of that tavern. After listening for fifteen or twenty minutes to be sure there was no mistake, he crawled leisurely over the counter, and gazing up into the dim altitude of the court, he beheld the white-robed figure of a guest who was gesticulating wildly over the sixth-floor balcony, and yelling:

"I say, down there; send somebody up here, will you? There is something moving in my bolster!"

Arming himself with the usual half gallon of insect powder and the distributor used in such cases, the clerk proceeded to the room, number 9,006, accompanied by several porters.

"Oh, it isn't bugs," said the boarder, who was skating along the hall carpet so as to keep his feet warm. "It was something large, kinder like a burglar with a bad cold or something. Hello! why, its gone!" he continued, as the gas was lit in his room.

They searched everywhere—under the bed, in the closets, and even up the chimney, but the bolster could not be found. Presently one of the porters looked out of the window. There, on the little balcony outside, stood the bolster on one end.

"It's a ghost," exclaimed the guest."

"No, it isn't," said the night clerk, pointing to a pair of huge brogans that protuded from the bottom of the bolster. "It's only one of those Chronicle reporters. He took you for a 'distinguished arrival,' and crawled into your bolster to jot down anything you might say in your sleep."

"Let's go for him," said the roomer, and they made a rush for the unfortunate journalist, and despite his frantic struggles to escape from his bag, they dropped him over the rail. As he struck the street, a couple of hundred feet below, two terrible shrieks arose.

"Thank heaven!" said the guest, as he peered down into the abyss, "we have also killed a San Francisco hackman!" (Chord by the orchestra.)

"Texas Siftings."

The stage robbers out west seem to have given up their attempt to ferret out the authorities,

"There will be no more parting there," said the man when he looked into the mirror after having his hair shingled.

A most disgraceful affair recently occured in Kansas. Two prominent politicans fought a duel and neither of them was hurt.

The Louisville authorities have resolved to put down gambling and rowdyism, even if they have to arrest every policeman on the force.

We are gratified to learn that professor Tice, the weather prophet, is 80 years of age. We will soon get some weather we can depend on.

Several Texans are in jail at Leadville. We have always observed that no matter where Texans may be, they move in the very best society the place has.

A Houston paper says that the people of that city "drink St. Louis beer with preference." They drink it with preference or any other fellow who pays for it.

Talmage says "men of talent and commanding intellect are never good dancers." This is the first time we have seen any public allusions to our awkardness in dancing.

The most truthful and unobtrusive man in the community, will, in one week after he becomes the owner of a setter dog, develop into a talented, gaudy and ostentatious liar.

A Kentucky editor says "we are not responsible for the article in our inside. It was contributed by a friend," etc. In Texas it is the bar-keeper who is responsible for what is in many of the editor's insides.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctor gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George. I know hopes are good. 14-2w.

—Ab. Kelley, of Waterloo, is selling a carload of choice early rose potatoes, just the thing for seed. Farmers should not fail to give him a call. 13-3t.

—Dry goods, groceries, notions, etc., always on hand at Weirick's store at Fairfield Center. 14-tf.

—Seed potatoes for sale by Ab. Kelly, Waterloo. 13-3t.

Suffering Women.

There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation who do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life —[Watchman.

A young man is giving himself up to the agreeable occupation of ridiculing his uncle. "Confound it, what does the old guy dye his hair in that preposterous fashion for?" is his remark just as his venerable relative enters the room. "Sir," says his uncle, in a voice conveying the idea of codicils and alterations of wills, "if men of my age are compelled to dye, it is because men of your age, sir, have no respect for gray hairs!"

Hart, the publisher of the paper "Truth,"—the journal that first published the Morey letter—has been elected a member of the republican central committee of the Empire State. The republicans wanted to hang Hart less than a year ago; but then there's no accounting for changes in this world.

According to the directory of the forty-seventh congress, there are in that body 293 members:

One hundred and ninty-five lawyers.
Ninteen professional politicians.
Three railroad officers.
One capitalist.
One clergyman.
There are sixty-five members representing the employments of the country, as follows:
Seventeen merchants.
Eleven editors.
Eleven farmers.
Ten manufacturers.
Five physicians.
Two miners.
Two mechanics.
One metallurgist.

The useful employments are still worse represented in the senate, as the following shows. There are seventy-six members, whose professions are as follows:

Fifty-seven lawyers.
Five bank officers.
Three railroad officials.
Three professional politicians.
Of the useful professions there are eleven.
Three merchants.
Three manufacturers.
Two miners.
Two general business.
One farmer.
One editor.

State University.

We have received a number of copies of the Daily Sentinel, containing a very interesting and exhaustive article on the State University at Bloomington. These papers are intended for distribution, and may be had by calling at this office. Teachers, parents and others interested in this excellent institution should call and get a copy and read it It will prove interesting. 14-3w

FREE.—Every subscriber to this paper, who will send us the names and address of 10 or more farmers and a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, we will mail them a sample of our new mammoth corn—the finest and largest grain corn on earth—bearing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk and ripens in 60 days, with price list and terms to agents. Address, EAST TENN, SEED CO., Cleveland, Tenn. 2t.

Complimentary Notice.

Among the new advertisements in this issue will be found one from Messrs. Rathbone, Sard, & Co., manufactures of the celebrated "Acorn Stoves and Ranges." The distinct lead which "Acorn" stoves have taken in all the markets of the world is being emphasized each year by the fact that no live stove merchant who carefully studies the best interests considers his stock complete unless it embraces some numbers of these renowned goods. Every stove is fully warranted; and a special feature of the best grades of "Acorn" of their patent Asbestos lined oven doors for retaining the heat in the oven and economizing in fuel. The "Acorn Oil Stove," embracing many new features, has been added to the Acorn line for the season of 1882. For a fuller description of "Acorn" stoves, send for a sample copy of The Acron Times, puplished by Rathbone, Sard & Co., Detroit Mich. See their advertisements in another column.3t

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

THE BALL OPENED

In our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Have now opened up, and are displaying their entire spring purchase of

CARPETINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising large and choice assortments of

AXMINSTER CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
Extra SUPER INGRAINS,

SUPER ALL WOOL CARPETS,
DOUBLE COTTON CHAINS,
IRISH BRUSSELS,
FINE RAG CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,

COTTAGE CARPETS,
OFFICE CARPETS,
TURKISH RUGS,
SMYRNA RUGS,
COCOA AND
CHINA MATTINGS,

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ANTIQUE CURTAINS,
SILK TAPESTRIES,
HOLLANDS, SHADES,

FIXTURES,
CRETONNES,
STAIR RODS,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
POLES, ETC., ETC.

HOUSEKEEPERS

About refurnishing their homes, are cordially invited to examine our stock of above goods before purchasing, as we are prepared to convince them that

OUR PRICES: Are Low.
STYLES: The Choicest.
QUALITY: The Best

Offered in this section of the State

ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

FT. WAYNE.........INDIANA.

MY PORTION.

CARLOTTA PERRY.

Very little of gold have I,
Wealth and station have passed me by,
But something sweet in my life I hold
That I would not change for place or gold.
Beneath my feet the green earth lies,
Above my head are the tender skies.
I live between two heavens; my eyes
Look out to where, serene and sweet,
At the world's far rim the two heavens meet.

I hear the whisperings of the breeze,
The sweet, small tumults amid the trees;
And many a message comes to me
On the wing of bird, in the hum of bee,
From the mountain peak and the surging sea.
E'en silence speaks with voice so clear,
I lean my very heart to hear,
And all above me and all around
Light and darkness and sight and sound
To soul and sense such meanings bring,
I thrill with a rapturous wondering.

And I know by many a subtle sign
That the very best of life is mine,
And yet, as I spell each message o'er,
I long and long for a deeper lore;
I long to see and I long to hear
With a clearer vision and a truer ear;
And I pray with keenest of all desire
For lips that are touched by the altar fire.

Patience, oh, Soul! from a little field
There cometh often a gracious yield;
Who toucheth this garment's hem is healed.

THE HAUNTED WELL.

I am an old farmer, living in the oldest house in Oldtown. The trees about the place are the trees of the primeval forest. I have plenty of farming land, beyond their delightful shade, and the only thing new upon the place is my well. We have an ancient well with the old-fashioned sweep, but no one ever tastes the water there, though it is as cold and as clear as crystal.

I suppose the place is worth a great deal. It was valued at fifteen hundred pounds when I bought it years ago. The house is a handsome mansion; the sort of a place a gentleman retiring from business usually buys to end his days in, and city people come to see it and the grounds, and seem to be delighted. Now, when I tell you that I came into Oldtown with exactly one hundred and twenty pounds in my pocket, and that I had no idea what I should do when that was spent, you will feel surprised that, six months after, I owned this place. But I will tell you all about it. It was what folks called a haunted place, and for ten years it had stood vacant. People tried to live there, but were always frightened away. If it had only been the house, that could have been torn down but nobody would even farm the land on shares.

Twelve years before this, the proprietor had been a jealous old man, who had a young wife whom he could never permit out of his sight, if he could avoid it.

However, she was as sly as he was watchful, and she managed to flirt sufficiently to make herself talked about.

Being very pretty, she set one or two silly young fellows wild about her, and one used to follow her around, making great eyes and sighing desperately like a lover in a play.

The postmistress said that he wrote to her, and I suppose he did. And at last the news spread through the place that she had run away with him.

He was gone, and she was gone; and the old man came one morning to Lawyer Tantivy, and sold his property at a great loss to a man who had wanted it for years—a rich man, who liked to have it said that he owned the finest place in Oldtown.

It was plain that the poor old man did not care what became of him, and when he got the money he wandered away and was never seen again.

The new proprietor moved up to the great house in state, but at dawn the whole family—servants and all—returned to their old quarters.

What they had seen, or what they had not seen, it was hard to tell, but they were nearly frightened to death. The doctor was sent for the ladies, and they spoke of the most awful apparitions.

After this the head of the family and the constable spent a day and night there. They held their tongues, but those who saw them first knew that they had been well frightened, and the man put the place into the market at once.

Lawyer Tantivy privately told people that only a coward would have been frightened by rats in an old wall, and he sold it to a city man. Much the same thing happened; but this time the house was not sold again. The city man went elsewhere, and tried in vain to get rid of his bargain. It was let for the summer once, but the people did not stay a week. After a while nobody would farm the ground.

Some said they saw a woman with her throat cut. Some that they saw a man with a wound in his breast. Some both. Voices were heard; hands were felt: and there, when I came to the place, the old house stood, with moths and spiders for its only tenants.

I went up and looked at it, and then I talked to Jane. She had not a bit of superstition in her, and she agreed to what I proposed.

I went to old Tantivy and offered him twenty-five pounds a year for a four years' lease of the place, the hundred pounds to be paid in a lump.

"After that," said I, "I'll give you four hundred for the property. Wife and I are not afraid of ghosts."

The old lawyer shook his head.

"You say you've met with losses, friend," said he, "and have just one hundred and twenty pounds left? Keep it. You couldn't live in that house one week. I've tried it. I'd make a bargain with a rich man, but I'm not rascal enough to take a poor man's all."

"I'll risk it," said I. "I do it freely, but the papers must be made out fair and square—four hundred after my four years' lease."

And so I had my way. Jane and I went up to the house one day. I had nineteen pounds in my pocket and a wheelbarrow full of groceries. She carried a broom and a new scrubbing-brush. It was a wonderful, grand, dirty old place. We set to work to clean it—to drive out the insects and the rats; and we got some fresh straw to sleep on, for the beds were all mouldering away. That night at nine we lay down, with a lamp burning, and went to sleep like two tops; and I think it must have been twelve o'clock or nigh it, when Jane shook me violently. I started up, and, holding each other's hands, we both saw what had frightened her.

A man stood near the bed, a young man, with fair hair curling about his temples; his breast was bare, and we saw a great bleeding wound there. I had my pistol under my pillow, and I drew it out and looked at him.

"Go, or I fire," I said; "I'm not a fool to be tricked in this way."

Instead of obeying he slowly moved toward the bed. Jane shrieked and drew the counterpane over her head. I covered him with my pistol.

"One step more and I fire," said I.

He took the step. I fired. A shriek o' laughter followed, and there was no one there. I arose and searched the place. Every window was barred, every door locked. I unlocked one of doors, and entered the adjoining room. A great bed, with tester, and canopy, stood there, and upon it lay the figure of a woman, all in white, covered with blood. I rushed toward it, lamp in hand. Again those hollow shrieks of laughter, and nothing but the stained and yellow ticking of an old feather-bed lay under the canopy.

"Silas! Silas!" screamed my wife, who had followed me clinging to my arm. "It is all true. Let us leave the place."

"Jane," said I, "it seems to be true that this place is haunted, but we have risked our all on it. The things we have seen have not hurt us, and I propose to drive them away. I'll take you to the village, if you like, and leave you there to board, but here I stay until I beat these ghosts."

If you believe me, friend, day and night for three weeks we were haunted as people never were before—faces, voices, hands—in the house and in the field; and worse than all, we grew sick.

I sent for the doctor, who wouldn't come; and we went to him.

"You are poisoned," he said. "What have you eaten, or what have you been drinking?"

We thought it over, and I told him that we knew of nothing harmful, and that we cooked and prepared our own food.

"I never knew anyone to pass a day at the confounded house you live in without being affected in this way," said he; "even those who did not eat there. Constable Collins says he touched nothing but cold water, and he came near dying."

"It is the well, then," said I.

"They used to call it the best well in the country," said the doctor.

"It has a nasty taste now," said I; "I'll beg of my neighbors until I've cleaned it out."

And that day I began. We got better slowly, and I tried to hire two farm hands to help me with my well. Not one would be hired. I was weak from sickness, and, to tell the truth, it seemed as if the old boy himself was in the place. I was almost tired of living as I did, and feeling like a maniac; and one day I went down to the well, and sat there, wondering whether it might not be best to give up and go somewhere as farm-laborer, when I felt what seemed to be an icy hand on my head, and, looking up, saw my two ghosts, side by side. They were horrid enough, I can tell you, and they looked at me and pointed into the well; and then I heard two voices crying:

"Get us out! Get us out and bury us! The water is cold and our wounds are deep. Get us out!"

And then the truth came to me, Heaven knows how.

I went over to my neighbor's house, just able to crawl there, and I said to him:

"Mr. Jarvis, will you send one of your men to the people they ought to go to, and have the police sent up to my place? There's something in my well that ought not to be there."

Well, they came, and I was right. They took out of that well two bodies, rolled up in sheet lead. By bits of jewelry, and things of that sort, they found out that they were the bodies of the young wife of the old proprietor and the young man who used to run after her. The old man had killed them both, but he must have had help to bury them in their leaden coffins. And now people began to remember how two roofers, who had a good deal of this sheet led on hand, grew suddenly well off, and went from the place about the time the old man sold the estate, and they believed that he had paid them for helping him dispose of the bodies.

They buried them in the graveyard, and Jane and I never saw the ghosts again. The farm-land and summer-boarders brought me the price I had agreed upon for the place, and I've been a prosperous man ever since. And if you want anyone to tell you a good genuine ghost story, come to me.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

If the owner of a cow will realize that unless she pays him $50 yearly in clean cash she is kept at a loss he will soon become interested in the improvement of stock.

Horse-radish is a profitable crop to grow, as it finds sale at from five to six cents per pound unprepared. It is bought readily by manufacturers of the prepared article.

In Algeria is a school for the training shepherds. They are instructed in all that affects the breeding and rearing of sheep, including diseases and their treatment.

During the past year, from seven high grade cows and one Jersey, for three months, J. G. Embree, of West Bradford, Pa., sold butter and cheese to the value of $855 13.

Bluegrass is somewhat delicate when very young, but after it gets a good hold it usurps the soil, cleaning out all other grasses. It should not be pastured the first season.

Professor Riley thinks that immunity from the ravages of the Hessian fly may be expected for several years, as the heat and drought of last summer killed large numbers of them.

It has been ascertained that were eggs are sold by the pound that they are vary in weight from one to four ounces. The average weight of a dozen eggs is twenty-three and a half ounces.

One of the latest theories advanced is that apples are more nutritious than potatoes, and in Cornwall, England, workmen say they can work better on the fruit than on the vegetable.

During the week ending February 4 there were shipped from American and Canadian ports to England 601 live cattle, 900 sheep, 9,000 dressed quarters of beef and 2,155 carcasses of mutton.

It is proposed to prevent forest fires by regularly burning out the underbrush, etc., every autumn, while it is still so small that its burning can easily regulated, and will not endanger the grown trees.

With a population of but 25,000,000 England annually consumes 500,000,000 pounds of cheese, while the United States, with a population of 50,000,000, consumes but 275,000,000 pounds of cheese annually.

C. S. Paine, East Bethel, Vt., with a herd of eight well selected cows of common stock, made during the twelve months, ending December 1, 1881, 2,000 pounds of butter, an average of 250 pounds per cow. The average for the State is thought to be not far from 125 pounds per cow.

A celebrated French breeder, who for many years held first rank in the art of fattening sheep, when urged to divulge his secret, replied: "My secret? I have none; it is only a question of fare. Induce animals to eat abundantly of large, choice variety of well prepared food; that is all there is to it."

If you begin pruning fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery while young, and follow it up each year, you can form just such a top as you want. If your tree needs spreading out, cut the young shoots off just above a bud on the outside of a shoot; and if you want to train upward, leave a bud on the upper side of the limb where you cut it off.

The London Live Stock Journal gives two methods of starting a balky horse: "(1) Tire your steed out by remaining perfectly quiet until he starts of his own accord. (2) When a horse refuses to draw at all, put him in a cart in a shed and keep him there until he walks out. In one instance the obstinate one was thirty-six hours in the shafts before he gave in."

The "Colorado bug," or potato beetle, is now so nearly extinct in the State where it originated that Mr. William Saunders, President of the Entomological Society of Ontario, and editor of the Canadian Entomologist, who traveled extensively in Colorado in the height of bug season last summer was unable, after diligent search in the potato fields, to find even a trace of the ten-lined pest.

The Asiatic breeds, such as the Brahmas and Cochins, if overfed with rich grain and succulent roots, will soon become too fat to be serviceable as layers. Fowls need to be well fed in cold weather, but great care must be exercised with the breeding stock in particular; if they become too fat their eggs are often infertile. Allow plenty of chopped green vegetables, such as onions, cabbages and turnips.

It is not best to breed from turkeys the first year. Persons commencing with a pair of young birds can not well avoid this, but if you are going to make a purchase do not take birds less than two years old. Some breeds attain maturity at two years, but bronze turkeys not until they are three years old. If possible select those for breeders that are not only two years of age, but that have been bred from well matured birds.

Farmers are often at a loss how to clean an old pork barrel, making it fresh and sweet. We have seen the following plan recommended: It is simply to fill the tainted cask or barrel with fresh earth; let it stand a couple of days, when this should be emptied and more earth put in. After two or three days empty this out, and to make assurance doubly sure, invert the barrel and burn under it some bits of cloth saturated with solutions of sulphur or brimstone.

The Mistake of a Night.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is related of an absent-minded young lady that having been duly married, she started off on her bridal tour. The party stopped at a western city. So far so good. Some time in the night there came a succession of terrified shrieks from the room occupied by the bride and groom, and the clerks, porters and employes generally rushed up stairs, only to meet a frantic female figure, clad in white, fleeing in desperate haste from her apartment, crying: "Oh, there's a man in my room!"

The clerk rushed in and found the groom half disrobed standing in the middle of the floor, one boot on and the other in his hand, the picture of amazement. He explained that he had just come up stairs, and was in the act of undressing (his wife had previously retired) when she suddenly awoke with a shriek and fled.

"What was the matter?" asked the clerk.

"Damfino," said the husband.

Just then the bride, enveloped in a huge bedspread, procured for her by a chamber-maid, came back, looking very red and foolish, and in a half a minute she explained the mystery by saying:

"Oh, Fred, I forgot I was married, and when I awoke I was so frightened."

A Texas Product.

Texas Siftings.

To the traveler in Texas one of the strongest and most peculiar features of the landscape is the razor back hog. He is of the Swiss cottage style of architecture. His physical culture is angular to a degree unknown outside of a text book on the science of Geometry. His ears—or the few rags and tatters of them that the dogs have left—are curled back with a knowing, vagabondish air. His tail has no curl in it, but it hangs aft, limp as a dish-rag hung out of the back window to dry. The highest peak of his corrugated back is six inches above the level of the root of his tail. He does not walk with the slow and stately tread of the patrician Berkshire, but usually goes in a lively trot. He never gets fat, and from the day of his birth sometimes two years roll into eternity before he is big enough to kill. Crossing the razor back with blue-blooded stock makes but little improvement. The only effective way to improve him is to cross him with a railroad train. He then becomes an imported Berkshire or Poland China hog, and if he does not knock the train off the track the railroad company pays for him at the rate of $1 a pound; for which they are allowed the mournful privilege of shoveling the remains off the track. The ham of a country razor back is more juicy than the hind leg of an iron fire dog, but not quite so fat as a pine knot.

Lace frills are used inside of poke bonnets.

IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.

One of the Boldest Exploits of the War Recalled by Applications for Pensions.

New York Times.

The complete investigation of almost every one of the thousands of cases which come before the house committee on invalid pensions would reveal an affecting story of suffering and poverty, but in most cases the facts which would most strongly appeal for sympathy or attract attention find no place in the presentation of the legal points involved. Occasionally, however, the committee's examination brings to light pieces of history which give peculiar interest to an application. The bill granting a pension to "William W. Brown and others," recalls one of the most daring adventures of the civil war. In April, 1862, General Mitchell had advanced his forces as far south as Shelbyville, Tennessee. In the west the battle of Shiloh had just been fought, and in the east McClellan was threatening to advance upon Richmond. General Mitchell saw the vital importance of seizing and holding Chattanooga as a strategic point on the great railroad line between the east and the west, connecting the main armies of the confederacy. With Chattanooga he would gain East Tennessee. If he could burn the wooden bridges on the line between Chattanooga and Atlanta, he could prevent the advance of troops from the south while he moved down on Chattanooga with his army. He selected twenty-one men, commanded by J. J. Andrews, to undertake the desperate enterprise of penetrating nearly 200 miles south into the heart of the enemy's territory, with the intention of burning the bridges. "In the daring of its conception," said Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt, "it had the wildness of romance, while in the overwhelming results which it sought to accomplish, it was absolutely sublime." Dressed in citizen's clothes, and representing themselves to be secessionists, the soldiers of this forlorn hope set out on foot through the enemy's country by twos and threes, and after many adventures assembled at Marietta, a point on the railway north of Atlanta. They decided to take passage on some north-bound train, to overpower the guard, seize the engine, and drive on with all speed, burning bridges and tearing up the rails, leaving flames and destruction behind them. They would go through Chattanooga, and meet Mitchell as he advanced along the road north. The adventurous travelers bought tickets for different points, and on the morning of April 12 seated themselves in the same car. When a station called Big Shanty was reached the train stopped twenty minutes for breakfast. The passengers and trainmen poured into the eating-room, leaving the engine without a guard. The adventurers walked forward, and when a signal was given the passenger cars were uncoupled and, as two of the party started the engine, the remainder leaped into one of the three open cars which were still attached to it. If they had captured the the train one day earlier they might have been successful, but it was too late. The advance of Mitchell had so frightened the rebels that they had sent all the rolling stock from Chattanooga southward. As the adventurers proceeded they met many of these unscheduled trains and were greatly delayed in passing them. Andrews represented himself as a confederate officer who had impressed the train in order to carry powder through to Beauregard at Corinth, and excited no suspicion. But while he was losing time in passing the unexpected trains, the conductor who had been left in the Big Shanty eating house was not idle. Having no engine he began his pursuit on foot. He was soon lucky enough to reach a handcar, and not long after he got possession of a good locomotive which by rare good fortune had come down the road in the nick of time on a private track which extended to an iron factory. The raiders were then hotly pursued. For nearly 100 miles the desperate chase continued, until at last the captured locomotive, exhausted and shattered, was abandoned, and the captors fled to the woods. After much suffering these brave men were caught. They were denounced as spies and were dragged through the streets of Chattanooga, chained to each other by the neck. For nearly three weeks these twenty-one men were confined in a dungeon thirteen feet square, with scanty food, and without access to any other place. The horrors of this confinement were almost beyond description. For hours after their release from this dark and noisesome hole they were blinded by the light of day. Andrews, the leader, was hanged as a spy in Chatanooga. His companions were taken to Atlanta, where seven of them were tried, convicted and hanged as spies. One was given one hundred lashes. For six months some of the survivors, and for eleven months others, were constantly expecting death. Their sufferings and the indignities inflicted upon them are said to have been incredibly terrible. Nearly all of the survivors have received small pensions, either for wounds inflicted in the latter part of the war, or for disability caused by their imprisonment. Three have applied and not received pensions, and one has not applied. The prisoners were defended in the confederacy, by Judges Baxter and Temple, who assert that they clearly showed that the expedition was a military one, under General Mitchell's command, and that the men were not spies. It appears that the Confederate government did not regard them as spies, for the trial of the survivors was stopped after the execution of Andrews and his seven companions. The committee holds that they suffered an outrage in their treatment which justifies their appeal for consideration. One of them has had his pension increased to twenty dollars per month by special act. The committee recommends that all of the survivors of this daring expedition be allowed a pension of that amount.

A Queer Story.

Lucy Hooper's New York Letter to the St. Republican.

You know that I never write scandal and seldom repeat any of the stories that go the rounds of the city for many reasons, the first of them being a wholesome dread of libel suits, and the rest of them born from the generous impulses of my nature. Ahem! But there has been a little story going the rounds recently that bids fair to become a very big story soon, and yet it has the merit, if it is one, of being irresistibly funny. A lady and her husband, who have been married many years, live in an elegant home on Fifth avenue, but as there are no children they never keep but one servant, who is maid of all work and cook into the bargin. The present girl is an admirable cook, and an excellent servant altogether, such as is rarely found anywhere, and she is undeniably pretty. The lady had preferred a plainer face but at any rate, she kept her, as she was so valuable a servant, though the frequent praise her husband lavished on their household treasure vexed her inwardly, and the green-eyed monster began to ravage her heart. She did not like to send the girl away on suspicion, but she kept up a very close watch, for she felt almost sure she had heard stealthy steps upon the stairs leading to the girl's room two or three times when her husband was supposed to be at the "lodge."

One night her husband said incidentally that he had business which would keep him out very late, and told his wife she need not sit up for him. She at once saw a mouse, and determined on her course. As soon as the supper was over and the husband was gone, the lady went down stairs, and with her own hands put up a nice basket of dainties and gave them to the servant telling her to take it home to her mother, and that she had permission to stay all night. The girl was not anxious to go; in reality she preferred to remain where she was, but she found it was obligatory, and she went, though plainly unwilling.

The mistress waited a while to be sure the girl was gone, and then went up stairs to the servant's room and waited in the dark to satisfy herself. Sure enough, in about an hour she heard stealthy steps on the stairs, and directly some one came into the room and called the name of the girl. The angry wife at once lit the gas and turned it on full, and turned to upbraid her husband, but, lo! it was not her husband at all, but the owner of the house next door! They stood and looked at each without speaking, too astonished for words. At that very instant the lady's husband burst in and confronted them both, and then there was a general row. The husband had seen this neighbor leaving his house one night, and of course his suspicions were aroused, and he determined to watch. He saw his neighbor come in, and he followed him. He won't believe his wife's explanation, and the servant declares that it is all gotten up to injure an innocent, poor girl, and so the matter stands. The poor wife has gone home to her parents, and friends are trying to settle the difficulty, but the husband declares he will sue for a divorce. I don't know what moral could be deduced from such an awkward story, unless it is for neighbors not to take too much stock in other people's servant girls, for nobody except the jealous husband for one moment considers the wife to blame. She is, and always has been, thoroughly estimable.

Money Orders.

Chicago Journal.

Yesterday the American Express company put in operation its new money order system, designed particularly for the transmission of small amounts of money. Heretofore the express companies have sent money in packages at a minimum charge of fifteen cents for sums $20 and under. Under the system just inaugurated the charges are five cents for amounts of $5 and under, down to $1 (this being the limit), and eight cents for sums more than $5 and not exceeding $10. From this it is seen that the highest rate is two cents less than the post-office tolls for sums of $10 and less. The company limits the time during which payments will be made on presentation of order to three months from the date of its issue, but ample provision is made for the recovery of the money in case this requirement is not complied with. In event of the loss of the money order the company makes provision of the refunding of money. The company does not propose to pay orders at all of its 4,000 offices in the United States, but will issue orders from all. Orders will be paid at only 427 offices, and these are distributed in 19 different States, as follows: Maine, 16 paying offices; New Hampshire, 27; Vermont, 31, Massachusetts, 25; New York, 75; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 5; Ohio, 8; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 65; Minnesota, 16; Iowa, 45; Missouri, 14; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 3; Dakota, 4. The agents of the company are now all supplied with money orders bound in small sized books, each contaning five, fifteen, twenty-five or thirty orders. Each order can be issued for the maximum amount, $10, or for five cent fractional amounts down to $1, by the use of an ingenious form of coupon attached to each order. Orders are issued payable on presentation, or only according to advice of the remitter, or to the order of a certain person in the election of the remitter. When the money is sent payable per advice of the remitter, advice cards for mailing with the order are furnished the remitter without additional charge. The company will, in order to accommodate parties frequently sending small sums of money to a distant places, sell books directly to them so that orders may be filled out by them at any time and transmitted without visiting the company's office. Should the system work satisfactorily, it is quite probable that the books will be issued for larger separate orders than $10.

A Funeral Procession in Boats.

Report of Mississippi Flood.

Little Lulu Stone died at New Madrid a few days ago. The streets of the town were submerged, but as the cemetry on a knoll was high and dry, it was decided to bury the child there. It was impossible to use carriages, and therefore the friends of the family came to the house of mourning in boats. The funeral procession is described as the saddest sight ever witnessed in the town. The first skiff contained the casket, with Senator Morrisson, the grandfather, and an oarsman; in the second boat was the stricken mother and her children, with a stout oarsman, and then came a long line of boats loaded with friends and relatives. The procession moved slowly down Main street to Water street, and thence to the knoll, where the little one was left.

Satin ribbons are losing favor.

JOCOSITIES.

Why is a certain kind of window called a bay window? Because people go there when they look out to see.

Columbus made the egg stand, but we shall never know who the great discoverer was who first made the egg nogg.

"Oh, for a better half!" said the sorrowing widower when he found a counterfeit fifty cent piece among his change.

There are plenty of women who paint and powder." "Yes, but they don't wear corsets." "No; they use something else, in getting tight."

"My daughter," exclaimed a fashionable mother. "is innocence itself. You can't say anything in her presence that will make her blush."

Great truths are often said in the fewest words. For instance, when the Indian sat down on the wasps' nest he remarked: "Heap hell!!"

And here is a Boston Sunday school boy who, when asked to stand up and "say his verse," did it thus: "Be not overcome of evil, but come it over evil with good."

The New York boy who read his verse the other day: "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from girls," had no authority, perhaps, for his revised version, but the teaching was sound.

A German who had been a Lutheran, and had been sprinkled in his infancy, was asked, when he wished to join a Baptist Church, if he had not been baptized. His answer was: "Vell, now, shust a leedle."

An old couple were walking down the street the other day reading signs, when they ran across one which the old man read thus: "Johnson's Shirt Store." "Well, I declare!" exclaimed the old lady, "I wonder how he tore it!"

There is a story of Solomon not contained in the "Book of Kings." Two of his court damsels had a row as to precedence. Solomon looked kindly and said, "Let the oldest go first," and the damsels embraced, and went in together with entwined arms.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a blundering counsel in a suit about a lot of hogs, "there were just thirty-six in the drove. Please remember the fact—thirty-six hogs; just three times as many as in that jury box, gentlemen." That counsel didn't gain his suit.

A Methodist clergyman, who had been assigned to a congregation that began to criticise his preaching, said that they only ridiculed themselves. "Because, beloved friends, if I could preach well do you think I would have been sent out here to minister to a lot of lunkheaded ignoramuses like you?"

A Buffalo paper tells of a lover who began to propose to the girl just as his horse started to run with the sleigh. Being determined to have it over with, he got the question out at the moment the sleigh struck a mile post. The girl was thrown high into the air, but as she came down she uttered a firm "Yes, Charlie," and then fainted.

Old Mr. Hazlett, of Oregon, thought he was going to die, and in order that his heirs should have nothing to quarrel over he burned $22,000 in greenbacks. He didn't die after all, and now when his heirs see him sawing wood to earn his bread, they naturally feel that they are ahead of him.

Deer in the Louisiana Swamps.

From the Naches (Miss.) Democrat.

Few persons, we imagine, had any idea of the number of deer still left in the swamps of Louisiana until they were driven from their fastness by the high water of the present season. In the immediate vicinity of Naches there have been hundreds, and we may probably be speaking within bonds when we say thousands, of these beautiful animals, which have crossed the river within the space of a few miles above and below this city. Worn and exhausted as they have been after their long swim across the swollen river, they would have fallen an easy prey to the pot-hunters, who only hunt for profit, had it not been for the extraordinary exertions of the true sportsmen of the county and humane people, who despise wanton cruelty. On Sunday last several gentlemen, in their Sunday rambles, found a number of deer that had fallen into a ravine from which they found impossible to get out. With true humanity, they went to work and dug a pathway by which the little animals could find their way out of the ravine, helped them to mount to the top of the bank, and sent them on their way rejoicing to the green woods of the the country. Instances of the same kind of humane feeling have been, we are glad to say, the rule with the people of this vicinity, while the disposition to capture and kill the deer have been the exception.

A Gipsy Queen in a Divorce Suit.

Dayton Democrat.

A petition for divorce, which promises rather sensational developments, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, in behalf of Levi Leffman. The plaintiff in his petition, alleges that his wife, Matilda Leffman, nee Matilda Stanley, is the daughter of "Sugar" Stanley, the Gipsy king, well known in most of the Western States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He avers that he was legally married to her in Bolivar County, Mississippi, in January 1881, and that he came to Dayton, Ohio, later in the same year, with her tribe, and on the 23d of September she was given in marriage to one William Jeffrey, with whom she has been living since.

The Hotel Clerk.

Texas Siftings.

The hotel clerk is a young man who was originally created to fill an emperor's throne or adorn a dukedom, but when he grew up, there being fewer thrones and doms that there were emperors and dukes, he was temporarily forced to take a position behind a hotel register. His chief characteristics are dignity of bearing, radiant gorgeousness of apparel, haughtiness of manner and jewelry. His principle duties consist in hammering on the call bell, in handing guests the worng keys to their rooms, and in keeping a supply of toothpicks on the end of the desk.

Presbyterian blue is the very deepest and latest shade of that color.

FROM THE WIRES.

Natchez, Miss., dispatch:

Information has reached this city of the destruction of the Ralson gin, near Lake St. John, in Tensas Parish, La., by which 120 refugees lost their lives This gin was one of the largest in Northern Louisiana, and was packed to overflowing with negroes from adjoining plantations.

From a Memphis dispatch:

The Cincinnati and New Orleans packet Golden City, en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati burned at the wharf the 30th, at 4:30 o'clock. Between thirty and fifty lives were lost, principally women and children.

10 a. m.—The steamer, Golden City, of the Southern Transportation Company's line, when approaching the wharf at half past 4 o'clock, was discovered on fire by the Second Engineer, Robert Kelly, who immediately notified Brice Purcell, Sr., the pilot on watch. The boat's bow was at once headed for shore, and in four minutes afterwards she touched the wharf at the foot of Beale street, where the coal fleet is moored. A line was hastily thrown and made fast to one of the coal barges. The current being swift it soon parted, and the burning steamer floated on down the river, a mass of flames, with many of her passengers and crew aboard, who were unable to reach the shore, and were lost.

The Golden City left New Orleans last Saturday en route to Cincinnati. She carried a crew of about sixty. She had aboard forty cabin passengers, fifteen of whom were ladies, and nine children. Her cargo consisted of 300 tons, among which was a lot of jute. The fire is said to have its origin in this combustible material.

LOST PASSENGERS.

Among those known to have been lost are:

Dr. Monahan and wife, of Jackson, Ohio.

Mrs. Crary, of Cincinnati.

Miss Luella Crary, of Cincinnati.

W. H. Stowe, wife and two children.

Ollie Wood and wife, of Henderson, Kentucky.

Mrs. Anna Smith, of Massachusetts.

Miss Campbell.

Mrs. Helen Percival.

Mrs. L. E. Kouns and three children.

The books of the steamer were lost, so it is impossible to gather a complete list of the lost and saved.

All the officers of the steamer are safe, except the second engineer, Robert Kelly. He it was who first discovered the fire and gave the alarm, and remained at his post of duty until cut off by the flames, for the fire spread like lightning, and he sacrificed his life to save others.

Nearly all of the cabin and deck crews saved themselves.

Stowe's circus was taken on board at Vidalia, La. and six cages of animals and birds, together with the ticket and band wagons, and tents and horses, were lost.

Marion Purcell, one of the pilots, was in the clerks office when the alarm was first sounded, and he rushed through the cabin bursting in the stateroom doors, awakening the passengers. So rapidly did the flames spread, that within five minutes after discovering the fire, which broke out amidship, the aft part of the steamer was all ablaze. Those that were saved had to flee in their night-clothes.

When the burning steamer touched the wharf, the fire communicated to the coal fleet and the tug Oriole, which also burned.

11 a. m.—As near as can be ascertained, there were twenty-three ladies aboard the ill-fated steamer, but two of whom, so far as known, were saved.

J. H. Cronk, connected with Stow's circus, is missing, and is supposed to be lost.

John Devouse, his wife and three children, were saved and are at the City Hospital; also Senior Block. Mr. Devouse is slightly burned on the hands.

The Golden City was five years old, and cost $54,000. She was insured for $30,000 in Cincinnati companies. She was owned by Captain J. D. Hegler, W. F. McIntyre and S. C. McIntyre. She now lies sunk about three miles below here in the chute near the Tennessee shore.

When she floated off from the wharf, about twenty passengers and crew jumped aboard the barge, which floated down the stream, but they were rescued by one of the harbor boats, which towed the barge into a chute one mile below the city.

It is estimated that thirty-five lives were lost by the disaster, but at present no additional names can be learned. Robert Kelly, second engineer, and three roustabouts, are the only ones of the boat's crew that are known to be lost.

John Dreffer, steward; Peter Dreffer, cook; John Lamb, second cook; Billy Luxford, pastry cook; Mart Whalen, mess-room tender; John Hill, second mate; Charles Harvey, second watchman, and a passenger named Bloomfield were saved.

Captain S. C. McIntyre, of the ill-fated steamer Golden City, left with a party for the wreck. A diver accompanied the party, and search will be made for the dead bodies supposed to be in the cabin of the sunken vessel.

C. F. Neimeyer, of Indianapolis, who was a passenger on the boat, made his appearance on the street, badly burned on the hands and neck. He was on board when she drifted from the wharf, and was compelled to jump overboard. He was in the water for nearly half hour, and finally managed to reach the shore in an almost exhausted condition.

Joseph Smith, less than 10 years of age, was drowned in the canal at Lowell, Mass., under circumstances which led to the arrest of two boys, George Cook and Thomas Glynn, for manslaughter. Each boy accuses the other of having pushed Smith into the water because he refused to give up some trifle he had found. Another boy named Morrissey, only 7 years old, confirms Glynn's statement that Cook pushed Smith into the canal.

St. Louis dispatch:

Governor Crittenden, at the request of the police authorities, ordered out some of the St. Joseph militia last night to guard the body of the dead outlaw, as there seemed to be danger that there would be an attempt made to capture it. He has also ordered out parts of two companies at Kansas City, to serve as guards at that place. The Ford brothers, one of whom killed Jesse James yesterday, resides on a farm about two miles from Richmond, the county-seat of Ray county, this State. Robert, who did the shooting, is only about 20 years old. Their house is said to have been the rendezvous of some of the James gang, and it was there that Dick Little killed Wood Hite, brother of Clarence Hite, who was recently sentenced to twenty-five years in the Penitentiary, and is now in Prison. It is said that both belonged to the James gang at one time, but this statement does not seem to be verified. The family came from Virginia fifteen years ago and has always been considered very respectable. For some years past both brothers are believed to have been in the detective service and especially engaged in hunting out members of the James gang. Their aunt, Mrs. Bolt, is supposed to be the lady who recently had a secret interview with Governor Crittenden, at Jefferson City.

A special from St. Joseph to the Post-Dispatch says that Prosecuting Attorney Wallace, of Jackson county, and Mattie Collins, wife of Dick Little, have arrived in Kansas City. They both identified the remains of Jesse James, and Wallace will take charge of the dead outlaw's effects. The remains of James have been handsomely laid out and are now incased in an expensive casket, which is at the undertaker's awaiting the preparation of a special train which will bear them and a large party of friends and officials to the home of Mrs. Samuels, near Kearney, where the body will be buried. Captain E. Ford, a brother of Robert and Charles, arrived here this morning. In an interview he said, I have been in this thing since last Fall and tried for several months to get Charley and Bob into it. Jesse has said that if any of us went back on him he would kill us. We thought he was after us, and for that reason went into it. I knew the boys had him located, but did not know where. It was only a question of who should shoot first, Jesse or us. We tried to get him to our house, and he did come twice, but I was not at home either time, and nothing was done. I know where Frank James is, but don't propose to tell just now at least. He is somewhere East. Frank will revenge Jesse's death, and somebody connected with the affair will undoubtedly be killed. This matter is not yet ended.

Kansas City, Missouri, dispatch:

There are no new developments at this point to-day in regard to the killing of Jesse James. Governor Crittenden arrived here this morning and concluded not to go on to St. Joseph. He has ordered the officials at St. Joseph to turn over the body to his wife and mother, as it has been fully identified as that of Jesse James.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 5.—At the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Samuels, mother of Jesse James, testified that it was her son Jesse. Considerable excitement was created by her denunciation of the treachery of Dick Little.

Governor Crittenden has just arrived here. It is unknown at present what will be done with the body of the dead outlaw.

New York dispatch says:

The funeral of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt took place Tuesday morning from the Church of the Strangers. William H. Vanderbilt and wife and nearly all the members of the family were present. A delegation of the Associated Pioneers of California was also in attendance. The service for the burial of the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Deems, and at the close the remains were taken to the Grand Central Depot, where they were placed on a special train for removal to Hartford for final interment.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March, 29th.

SENATE—Mr Pendleton favorably reported his civil service bill. The Indian appropriation bill was considered without final action

HOUSE—Mr Kelsey reported the bill for the reduction of internal taxation from the committee of Ways and Means. The tariff commission bill was further considered.

THURSDAY, March 30th.

SENATE—A resolution recommending reciprocal trade relations with Mexico was favorably reported. The Indian appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE—The Senate bill reducing the license fees of officers of steam vessels, was passed. A resolution ordering the printing of 90,000 copies of the population census report, was adopted. A bill was reported to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution respecting the election of President and vice-President. The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

FRIDAY, March 31st.

SENATE.—A few bills of no general public interest were passed. The Indian appropriation bill, with several amendments was passed.

HOUSE—A joint resolution was passed appropriating $100,000 more in aid of the inundated sufferers in the Mississippi Valley. Consideration of the private calendar was dispensed with, and the army appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It appropriates $24,706,098.

SATURDAY, April 1st.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE—A Senate bill to facilitate the payment of dividends to creators of the Freedman's Bank was passed. Among the bills reported favorably was one making an appropriation of $150,000 to continue work on the Washington monument. The army appropriation bill was further discussed.

MONDAY, April 3d.

SENATE—A joint resolution was passed appropriating $10,000 for a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson. A number of bills were introduced and reported from committee's.

HOUSE—The effort to make the bill extending the charters of National banks failed. The rules were suspended and several bills were passed among which were bills providing for the erection of public buildings at Louisville, New York, Columbus and Minneapolis.

TUESDAY, April 4th.

SENATE.—The bill giving a railroad right of way through the Choctaw nation was considered. A bill admitting articles for the Denver mining exhibition, free of duty, was passed.

HOUSE.—The army appropriation bill was further discussed. A letter from the President showed that only three American citizens remain imprisoned in Ireland, and that several have recently been released in England, while negotiations are going on for the release of the remainder, with prospects of success.

JESSE JAMES.

End of the Notorious Freebooter—Assassinated in Cold Blood by Robert Ford, a Member of the Gang.

Jesse James, the eminent bandit, whose name has been a terror to the good people of Missouri, and a cause of paralysis to railroad officials, came to a bloody end Monday, April 3rd, in his house, in St. Joseph, Mo., at the cowardly hand of Robert Ford, one of the trusted members of his gang of cut-throats and robbers. It appears that ever since last November, James has been occupying a shanty in St. Joseph, not far from the World's hotel, which he rented under the name of Thomas Howard; and, so well was the secret of his identity kept, that the news of his killing produced not much more surprise than that of the fact that he had been so long in the midst of the people, with rewards aggregating $30,000 for his body, dead or alive, and escaped detection. With his wife and child James removed from Kansas City, which had been his home for several months prior to leaving for St. Joseph.

About ten days ago James was joined by Robert and Charles Ford, and together they lived in the house rented by the former, engaged in planning a robbery of the Platte City bank, Independence, Mo., the idea being to execute one of their favorite raids while the people were engrossed by the trial of Burger, one of their accomplices in the Blue Cut train robbery, and they were to start last night. Ever since last fall, the Fords had secretly determined to kill James; they concluded he could not be taken alive, and since their arrival at St. Joseph had been awaiting an opportunity to carry the murder into execution. The opportunity arrived yesterday morning. James came into the house and laying off his clothes and weapons, turned his back to the Fords, both of whom drew their revolvers; Robert was the quicker, however, and the bullet went crashing through James' skull from the rear, killing him instantly. It was a brutal, cowardly deed, as dastardly as any the dead robber is credited with, and morally, is entirely unjustifiable. It is supposed the men were incited to the act by the hope of gaining the reward offered for him, and the expectation that they would not be vigorously prosecuted.

Immediately after the killing they surrendered and were locked up. They claim to be detectives. It is said that they were employed by Police Commissioner Craig, of Kansas City, who, with Gov. Chittenden, is alleged to have worked up the scheme which has resulted in Little's and Lamb's confessions, and now the death of James himself. The rewards offered for the members of the gang aggregate $200,000—so that the speculation will prove a good one for Craig. Ford is a young man about twenty-two years old, and looking like a verdant youth from the country. In appearance he is a mere boy, and is the last person in the world to be taken as the slayer of the famous outlaw.

After the body of the outlaw had been removed to the undertaker's, it was photographed.

He was a fine looking man, apparently forty years old, with a broad forehead, and his physiognomy was that of an intelligent as well as a resolute daring man.

The house where James lived, and in which he was killed, had the appearance of an armory. A number of guns and pistols, including a repeating rifle, a needle-gun, and navy revolvers, with a good store of ammunition, were found there. Jesse James was in the habit of wearing two belts with a brace of very fine revolvers and twenty-five extra cartridges. In a small stable near by were discovered several fine horses, the property of James.

"Cold-pressed" flannels that require no further pressing are used for dresses.

Fur Seals.

The method followed by the natives of St. Paul's and St. George's islands, off the Alaska coast, in capturing the fur seals, is curious. During the summer season the seals frequent the shores of these islands and gather on the beach in vast numbers. The younger male or bull seals are the only ones that are killed, and they are found assembled by themselves away from the breeding rookeries. The natives go down to the beach in the early morning and quietly surround a group of 100 or more seals, getting between them and the water. The seals are then alarmed with shouts and cries, and, terrified, flee inland along the only way left open. They are driven in this way to the killing place near the village on the shores of the island. Driving them is a very easy thing, although it takes them some time to accomplish the distance; but they all blunder along, stimulated by the cries of their captors. The old bull seals that may be in the drove are apt to show fight, but if they do they are allowed to drop out of the crowd, as their skins are worthless. The young ones are as easy to drive as a flock of sheep.

The seals, when finally driven up on the flats between the east landing and village, and almost under the windows of the dwellings, are herded there until cool and rested. The drives are usually made very early in the morning, at the first breaking of day, which is 1 30 to 2 o'clock of June and July in these latitudes. They arrive and cool off on the slaughtering grounds, so that by 6 or 7 o'clock, after breakfast, the able-bodied male population turn out from the village and go down to engage in the work of slaughter. The men are dressed in their ordinary working garb of thick flannel shirts the "tarbossa" boots are drawn on; if it rains, they wear their "kamlakias" made of the intestines and throats of the sea lion and fur seal. Thus dressed they are armed with a club, a stout oaken or hickory bludgeon, which has been made particularly for the purpose at New London, Conn, and imported here for this special service. These sealing clubs are about five or six feet in length, three inches in diameter at their heads, and the thickness of a man's forearm where they are grasped by the hands. Each native also has his stabbing knife, his skinning knife and his whetstone; these are laid upon the grass convenient, when the work of braining or knocking the seals down is in progress. This is all the apparatus which they have for killing and skinning.

When the men gather for work they are under the control of their chosen foremen or chiefs; usually, on St. Paul, divided into two working parties at the village, and a sub-party at northeast point, where another salt house and slaughtering field is established. At the signal of the chief the work of the day begins by the men stepping into the drove, corraled on the flats, and driving out from it 100 or 150 seals at a time, make what they call a pod, which they surround in a circle, huddling the seals one on another as they narrow it down, until they are directly within reach and under their clubs. Then the chief, after he has cast his experienced eye over the struggling, writhing kanticle in the centre, passes the word that such and such a seal is bitten, and that such and such a seal is too young, and that such and such a seal is too old. The attention of his men being called to these points, he gives the word strike, and instantly the heavy clubs come down all around, and every one that is eligible is stretched out stunned and motionless in less time, really, than I take to tell it. Those seals spared by the chief, now struggle from under and over the bodies of their companions, and pass, hustled off by the natives, back to the sea. Then the carcasses are skinned, and the pelts prepared for shipment.

The common or popular notion in regard to seal skins is that they are worn by those animals just as they appear when offered for sale; that the fur seals swim about, exposing the soft coat with which our ladies of fashion so delight to cover their tender forms during inclement winter. This is a very great mistake. Few skins are less attractive than the seal skin when it is taken from the creature. The fur is not visible; it is concealed entirely by a coat of stiff overhair, dull, grey, brown and grizzled. It takes three of them to make a lady's sacque and boa. Fitting them for the market is a tedious, costly process, requiring great skill.

As the summer wanes the seals forsake the Islands, and old and young take to the sea, and, it is supposed, spend their intervening months until next season on the fishing banks of the North Pacific.

Resisted.

One must detest the atrocity of tempting a vicious appetite by bribes, as much as one admires the fidelity that resists and conquers it. A hack-driver's resistance to temptation is thus described in an English journal:

"There is a man on this stand," said a gentleman at the West End of London, "whom you can't get to touch a drop of drink!"

"I won't believe that," said one of the company. "I'll lay a wager that I'll make him drink a glass of grog."

The man was called, apparently to take a fare. The glass of gin was offered him, but respectfully declined. dropping a coin worth five dollars into it, the tempter said. "Drink it off and the sovereign is yours."

The cabman was unmoved. A second, a third, and even a fourth sovereign was dropped in by the wretched tempter, but the driver was as firm as ever.

"No," said he, "if you fill it with gold I'll not drink. I'm a happier, healthier and wealthier man since I gave up the drink. By God's help I'll never, no, never touch it again.

American Newspapers in 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and territories, which is a gain of 314 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is represented by a total of 966 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia have fallen behind in 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued, In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every state not mentioned above and in the territories there has been an increase.

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Yours for Health
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

NEVER FAILS

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

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UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

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In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

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SAMARITAN
NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, FortCollins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Ralls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $5,000 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren,
740 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,000 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Fobes, West Potsdam, N Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall, Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Suter, St., Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis, Oakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor, Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits, David Trembly, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head
S Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis, Woodburn, Macoupin, Co., Ill.

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Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidence of cures.
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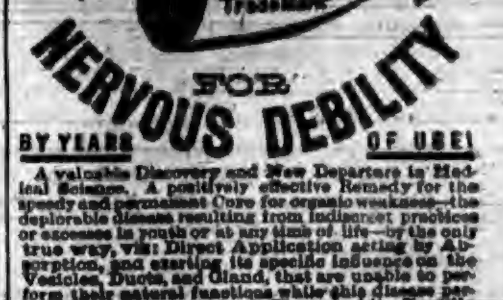

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value; and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 25, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

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DISPENSARY.

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THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but, where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

[illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 13, 1882

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in said town on

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882.

to elect the following officers for said town, to-wit:

One trustee first ward,
One trustee second ward,
One trustee third ward,
One trustee fourth ward,
One treasurer,
One clerk,
One marshal.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town this the 13th day of April, 1882.

{ Seal }

T. H. SPROTT,
Town Clerk

THERE is a rumor afloat, that the notorious old man Bender, the Kansas Butcher as he is called, has been captured.

* * *

A SPLENDID comet is coming this way, and according to good authority will be on hand in May or June. It will be a very large one and present a grand spectacle.

* * *

TEXAS is asking congress to help them settle the question of the northern boundry of that state. A whole county the county of Greene is in dispute and they would like to know who owns it.

* * *

THE advocates of a high tariff still assure their intelligent readers and hearers, that any addition to the cost of an article, makes it that much cheaper to the consumer. Plain case isn't it?

* * *

THE discussion of the Chinese bill has brought out the fact that nearly every nation of any importance except the United States, has prohibited them from settling within its limits or even in its territorial dependencies. But our own country having always welcomed foreigners of all kinds has hesitated to place any restrictions even on these Mongolians.

* * *

PRESIDENT ANGELL, of the Michigan university, was one of the American commissioners who negotiated the late Chinese treaty which Arthur fears will be broken if we pass the Chinese bill. Arthur takes the ground that the Chinese in making that treaty, did not contemplated, a time as long as twenty years, during which we could exclude the Chinese from this country. President Angell says, that there was no definite understanding about it. The Chinese commissioners he says, spoke of "a reasonable time," which he himself construed to mean five to ten years. Another of the American commissioners Mr. Swift, however, thinks the Chinese understood by the term a. reasonable time, a period even longer than twenty years, and that there was an understanding that thirty years, would not be considered unreasonable. So those who ought to understand the quesiton best, differ materially on these vital points. President Angell says the matter will not excite the Chinese nation at home, to any great extent, no matter which way it goes, as but a small part of the people themselves know anything about America. He says the Chinese who come here, are all from a strip of sea coast country about the size of New England, lying near Canton, and that the people of the interior care nothing about leaving their country. In fact they know nothing of the outside world.

* * *

THE Indianapolis Sentinel of last Friday has a most excellent "write up" of our state industrial school, Purdue university at Lafayette. We are sorry they try to illustrate the article by a cut that cannot be deciphered, as it gives one a very indistinct idea of what is in fact a very beautiful landscape. The buildings are fine and commodious, and stand on high ground giving a fine view of the city and a part of the surrounding country. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and arrangements of all kinds show care and ability. We advise our readers to study the article in question, as it will give all a good knowledge of this deserving institution and the work it is doing. We presume that copies of the Sentinel of April 7, can be had on application to the president, E. E. White. We append the following item of information taken from the article alluded to. "The six following schools have been organized in connection with the university: (1) school of agriculture and horticulture, (2) school of mechanics, (3) school of industrial art, (4) school of chemistry, (5) school of natural history, (6) school of mechanical and civil engineering.

By the law of 1877 the board of commissioners of each county of Indiana is authorized to appoint two students to Purdue university, who are exempt from the payment of entrance and incidental fees and the regular charges for room, heat and light. This reduction amounts to $33 a year. Sixty six of the students of the present year were appointed, representing forty-four counties."

For Congress.

We have been called on by a number of parties, including some of the candidates for the above named position, and can now sum up the congressional business with some degree of certainty as to aspiratoins at least. Judge Lowry comes first on the list, as he has been in the field the longest, and worked up his candidacy with the greatest care. He is also the best known throughout the district. Montgomery Hamilton, also of Ft. Wayne, will also be a candidate for the position. Col. I. B. McDonald of the Columbia City Herald, is the third and is quite extensively known throughout the district. There is also an understanding that our present able representative, Hon. W. G. Colerick, is willing to serve another term, but does not feel like pushing his chances, but would rather leave the matter to be determined by the people themselves. It is but due to him to say that he has served the people faithfully and well, and though a modest, unostentatious man, has proved a good representative in congress. In addition to the above, we must not omit to say, that there is in this county, a strong undercurrent among the most thoughtful democrats, that we owe something substantial to our own county, and to one of its honored citizens, Hon. S. S. Shutt, who has served us ably in the legislature, and there are many of our citizens who are strongly in favor of urging him for the position. Whether they will succeed in gaining his consent to this we cannot say, but are satisfied that our people would generally be pleased to have it so. The above are all the candidates, prospective, and even possible, as far as we have learned up to the present writing. It is safe to say that either of them would be satisfactory to the people of this county, and would make an honorable record in congress. As the convention meets the first day of June, in Kendallville, it will now be in order for the people to talk up the matter, and direct their delegates to vote accordingly, or if they have no especial choice, then send them there uninstructed, so they can cast their votes for such candidate as they deem most fit to represent this strongly democratic district.

* * *

SOME of our exchanges, of both political parties are getting rather mixed up on the question of the constitutional amendments. This is particulary the case, with the one relating to prohibtion. It is only fair to say that the question as it now stands is: Shall we send men to the next legislature, who will vote in favor of submitting the question of prohibition to the people, or shall we send men who will vote against submitting it to them? The last legislature passed a resolution in favor of doing this. If the next legislature does the same, then the question will be ready for a vote of the people. If, however, the next legislature does not vote to submit it to the people, that ends the matter, at least for the present. We for our part, are willing to submit these questions to the people, and if a majority of them wish to make the experiment, it ought to be tried. If a majority oppose the measure, it ought not become a law. We hold this to be sound doctrine. The trouble with all these constitutional amendments arises from the fact that only a small portion of the voters will turn out to the election, and then if a small majority of those who do so turn out happen to be in favor of the measure, a partisan court at once declares the amendments adopted. This is wrong. When an ordinary law, itself subject to the principles embodied in the constitution, is enacted by the legislature, the theory is that it has the backing of a majority of the votes of the state as represented by the members of the legislature. But when the constitution itself is changed, how much more reasonable it is that it should receive the assent of a majority of the people, and how ridiculous it is, to say it can be changed by the affirmative votes of a small minority. It is to be hoped that when these two amendments, now pending, shall be submitted to the votes of the people, interest enough will be felt in the matter to get out a full vote. Then if a majority of the people desire these changes, they ought to have them, and if only a minority favor them, they should not be made a part of the constitution.

* * *

THE president's veto of the Chinese bill has caused a great deal of comment. Republicans themselves are divided as to the effect it may have on the party, while the people generally seem to think his action was hasty and ill advised. He objected to the bill mainly because it put a stop to Chinese immigration for a period of twenty years. This he says is too long, and many think he would not have vetoed the bill if the time had been put at ten years only. But it is not likely that the bill can be passed over his veto, and will probably be left over till next session.

* * *

—Ab. Kelly, at Waterloo, has potatoes for sale.

Constitutional Amendments

THE OTHER SIDE.

So many of our contemporaries have been making arguments for and against prohibition, that we copy the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel of April 7, to show what at least a part of the Indiana democrats think of the matter. "An impromptu meeting of democrats now visiting the city was called yesterday at room No. 10, Grand Hotel, and the following are the proceedings of the meeting:

On motion of Judge William N. Tracewell, of Harrison county, Dr. J. W. F. Gerrish, of Jackson, was chosen chairman, and John R. East, secretary.

On motion a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, and consisting of William N. Tracewell as chairman, Peter Taylor, of Warrick county, S. Dobbins, of Martin; A. J. Taylor, of Allen; W. G. Wilson, of Henry; John R. East, of Monroe, and J. W. F. Gerrish, of Jackson, was appointed by the meeting.

The committee reported, and the meeting, by unanimous vote, adopted the following:

We, the undersigned citizens and members of the democratic party and residents of the counties of the state of Indiana placed opposite our names, at a meeting held at Indianapolis, April 9, 1882, earnestly declare, protest and say:

1. We deeply regret the course and action of a portain of the democracy of Center township, and of the city of Indianapolis, in Marion county, Indiana, in attempting by resolutions, letters and speeches to forestall the action of the state democratic convention, soon to be held in the city of Indianapolis, upon the question of the submission of the proposed and now pending amendments to our state constitution.

2. We believe in the time-honored democratic doctrine that the people have the right by ballot to change, alter or amend the constitution of our state in a constitutional way; and that when amendments have been proposed, and have received in their favor a majority of the votes of one legislature, the question as to whether they shall be adopted or rejected is one that should not be withheld from the people, but that they should have the privilege of settling such questions by a direct vote thereon.

3. And we furthur declare that we now, as ever before, have full and entire confidence in the people of the state of Indiana that they will deal with the fundamental and organic law of the state in such manner as to preserve and maintain the best interests of society and free government.

And we regret any attempt, from whatever source, to prevent a submission of such amendments to the people for a direct vote thereon as unwise, despotic and contrary to the teachings, doctrines and spirit of democracy, and that such attempt meets the disapproval of a large majority of the voters of the democratic party of Indiana and will be repudiated by them at the polls.

J. W. F. Gerrish, of Jackson county; John R. East, of Monroe county; Wm. N. Tracewell, of Harrison county; Smith Smiley, of Putman county; Wm. Washgamutt, of Wabash county; C. S. Dobbins of Martin county; A. J. Taylor, of Allen county; John H. Magee, of Porter county; J. M. Toner, of Vigo county; Timothy McDermott, of Johnson county; Henry Krick, of Adams county; Wm. M. Thomas, of Wills county; G. Hazelton, of Gibson county; James A. Modesett, of Clay county; W. B. Wilson and Joseph Fivecoat, of Henry county; Peter Taylor, of Warrick county; F. F. Williams, of Johnson county; George K. Bonham, of Marshall county; R. M. Parks, of Lawrence county; B. F. Stephens, of Elkhart county; A. P. Wortman, of Shelby county; J. E. Thomas, of Adams county; D. D. Johns, of Tipton county; Wm. Durham, of Jackson county; Samuel Coulter, of Montgomery county; C. C. Finley and W. P. Huffman, of Jackson county.

RESOLVED, That the Indianapolis Sentinel and all the democratic papers in the state be and they are respectfully requested to publish these proceedings.

J. W. F. GERRISH, Chairman.
John. R. EAST, Secretary.
Indianapolis, April 6, 1882.

* * *

April Election, 1882.

The following is the vote of the different precincts on trustee, taken from the official count:

PRECINCTS.	D.	R.	G.	D. m'j	R. m'j
Butler	103	61	....	42	....
Keyser East	135	92	....	43	....
Keyser West	136	118	....	18	....
Jackson	139	92	..	47	.
Concord North	157	70	....	81	....
Concord South	98	90	....	8	....
Newville	83	43	15	40	....
Stafford	70	64	....	6	....
Wilmington North	164	142	3	23	....
Wilmington South	93	139	26	....	46
Union East Waterloo	103	106	32	....	3
Union West Waterloo	55	46	9	9	....
Union North Auburn	129	122	....	6	....
Union South Auburn	95	112	....	....	17
Richland	147	84	18	63	....
Fairfield	161	70	....	91	....
Smithfield	137	110	....	27	....
Franklin	118	143	....	....	25
Troy	36	75	....	....	39

Evangelical Conference

The Indiana conference of the Evangelical association convened in Waterloo Indiana, April 6, 1882, to hold its thirty-first annual session. Bishop J. J. Esher, of Chicago, president, while Rev. D. S. Oakes acted as secretary. Brethren from abroad present were: Rev. W. Yost, publisher of the publishing house of the Evangelical association of Cleveland, Ohio, who reports the house in a flourishing condition—able to give us $750 as our share of the dividend—Rev. R. Yeakel, principal of the Union Biblical Institute, of Naperville, Ill., and Rev. J. Berger, of the German conference. The conference was also visited by the ministers of the various denominations of Waterloo. Into the ranks of the ministry were admitted: Louis Neitzel, W. H. Mygrant and Mr. Rummig as preachers on probation. Deacon's order was granted to Geo. Frederick and elder's order to Wm. Ackerman and A. O. Raber, the ordination of which took place on Sunday. Our statistical report gives us an increase of membership of over 300 for the past year. The preachers were appointed to the various fields of labor as follows:

1. Elkhart District.—E. L. Kiplinger, P. E.; South Bend, F. F. Myer; Elkhart, (German) C. F. Hansing; Elkhart, (English) A. O. Raber; Mishawaka, H. Breshtel; Bremen, J. Hoffman; New Paris, C. C. Beyrer; LaPorte, G. Schmoll; Wanatah, A. Iwanr Rochester, H. Arlen; Twin Lakes, H. E. Overmeyer and one to be supplied; Logansport and Royal Center, J. C. Schuh.

2. Fort Wayne District.—M. Krueger, P. E.; Fort Wayne, M. Hochn; Van Wert, J. E. Smith; Decatur, J. M. Dustman; St. Mary's, I. B. Fisher; Newville, George Roederer; Huntington, D. J. Pontiors; Kendallville, J. Wales; Waterloo, A. R. Shafer; Edgerton, S. S. Albert; Defiance, W. H. Mygrant; Celina, Wm. Koeing.

3. Indianapolis District.—C. C. Baumgardner P. E.; Indianapolis, Joseph Fisher; Dayton, Ohio, M. W. Steffey; Germantown, D. S. Oakes; Ft. Recovery, B. F. Dill; Winchester, F. Launer; Bunker Hill, J. Bruckert; Noblesville, D. Martz; Wabash, E. B. Treyer; Julietta, C. Tramer; Rev. J. M. Gomer, missionary to Galveston, Texas; Rev. William Ackermon goes to Oregon, and Lewis Neitzel to Wauloo, Nebraska.

Our next session of conference will be held at Germantown, Indiana, commencing Thursday, the 29th of March, 1883.

The missionary sermon preached by Rev. Wm. Yost on Saturday evening, resulted in cash and subscription to over $500. The ordination sermon was preached by the bishop with telling effect. The friends in Waterloo and environs had a vote of thanks tendered to them for the kindness and hospitality shown to us as a conference. May the Lord of Hosts reward you richly. We wish the inhabitants of Waterloo God's speed, a bright and flourishing future full of prosperity, which no doubt will bring good sidewalks, upon which the people can safely find their way to their respective churches.

* * *

A Pleasant Birthday Greeting.

On the evening of April 5th, the neighbors and friends began to gather in, and by eight o'clock the house was filled to overflow, numbering about seventy-five, the whole affair being a secret to Mr. Jonas Wildeson. The object of the surprise being the 59th birthday of Mr. Wildeson. We had a good social and pleasant time, and all seemed to enjoy themselves the best kind. About eleven o'clock the baskets well filled with nick-nacks were brought to the front, which consisted of biscuits and butter, roasted ham, pies and cakes, etc., justice being done to the same, I assure, after which the presents were presented—some silver coins and some wearing apparel, and a very fine silver watch and chain which was presented to him by his many friends, with the following remarks by Jared F. Housel, of St. John: "Mr. Wildeson, in behalf of the people assembled, and others who are not present, I present to you this beautiful watch and chain as tokens of our friendship to you for your kindness to us in ways too numerous to mention, hoping they will be received with as grateful hearts as given. And now, Mr. Wildeson, before we close let us say: Your life, your labor and your examples have been impressed upon this community and on the morals, education and charity in the society in which you have so long lived. We have been (a part of us) playmates and schoolmates of your children; we have seen you administering to the dying wants of our loved ones, and you have mourned and mingled your tears with ours for departed dead; you have thus become a part of our community and our society. All those who are here this evening, and those for whom I speak, have received your hospitality. Therefore, may the blessings of that kind Providence which has been your friend, still continue the same, is our best wish." Mr. W. A. Feagler responded in behalf of Mr. Wildeson: "Ladies and gentlemen, it affords me infinite pleasure to be greeted by your presence and cheerful manifestations on this occasion. I can but feebly express in language the deep and heartfelt gratitude to you for your presence to-night, and for the valuable articles which you have selected and bestowed upon me as testimonials of your friendship and high esteem in which I am held by you, for which, I, in return, thank you heartily, and pray that every act in my life in the future may continue to merit your approval; and that the ties of friendship may grow stronger, and that I may never be found guilty of an act which shall detract from or betray the confidence so many of you have bestowed upon me." J. F. H

THE president last Thursday, nominated Senator Teller, of Colorado, to be secretary of the interior, and Wm. E. Chandler, secretary of the navy. The present secretary of the navy Mr. Hunt is nominated as minister to Russia. Teller was confirmed at once. The others were taken under consideration.

THE Waterloo correspondent of the Butler Record, splinters the opening wedge of the judicial business as follows:

"The Kendallville correspondent of the Steuben Republican says, A. A. Chapin is the popular candidate for circuit judge. Not so in this part of the circuit, neighbor. Everybody prefers R. Wes. McBride, whose regard for justice, and ability as a lawyer, certainly qualify him for that position.
R."

Not just so either, in this neck of woods, Mr. R. Here, and in this vicinity, J. E. is the Rose that all are praising. It isn't our triangular fight, but it looks as if this town would get the judgeship this year.

* * *

New Blacksmith Shop.

J. A. Marlett has opened a new blacksmith shop at Auburn Junction, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of custom work, including farm and machine work. All who have work to do or machines to repair, give him a call at Auburn Junction. 14-2t.

* * *

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story frame dwelling just east of the lumber yard, at the Jackson depot, in Auburn. The house is in good repair, has eight rooms, a good cellar, and other conveniences. For terms, address,
15tf. JOHN ABER, Monroeville, Pa.

—McQuiston & Long are now receiving new goods and during this week and next will have their stock complete. We respectfully solicit the continued patronage of all the old customers of the house, and extend a cordial invitation to all the citizens of Auburn and vicinity to call and examine our goods and prices. 15-2t

* * *

A prescription clerk in one of the principal drug stores in this city is very much mashed on a certain young lady, and daily passes her house whistling a certain tune, which invariably brings the young lady to the front gate. It appears, however, that several young men have got onto the tune, and in consequence the young lady is frequently brought to the front door by the deceptive whistle of others, than her only true Charles Augustus. He is advised to change the air, before he can be entire happy.—News.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Bow deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
EMANUEL NEIDIG, Adm'r.
15-3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1882, Sallie Osborn is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for divorce by Benjamin F. Osborn and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 15, 1882.
Witness, the clerk of said court, this 13th day of April, 1882.
15-3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

OZONE

—THE—

KING FORTUNE MAKER

The Only Practical Preservative of Perishable Articles, both Animal and Vegetable, Preventing Decay or Putrefaction.

☞ Preserves Meats, Eggs, Fish, etc., indefinitely and with complete success.

EGGS can be purchased when cheapest, and preserved for any length of time, at a cost of One Mill per dozen, and other articles at same proportionate cost.

There is a Gold Mine in every County in this State for some live man.

TEST PACKAGES OF OZONE

Containing sufficient means to preserve from 500 to 1,000 dozen Eggs, sent to any address upon receipt of $2.00.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT
PRENTISS PRESERVING CO.
Address, JOSEPH BROWN,
La Fayette, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED
IN EVERY COUNTY,
Who should order a Test Package and secure County AT ONCE.

ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

Are now making a very attractive display of

SPRING GOODS.

—OUR—

SILK SUITS

Are represented in great variety, and cannot be surpassed in quality and finish.

—OUR—

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated

Elegant assortment of

PARASOLS

—AND SUN—

UMBRELLAS

Embracing all the Novelties of the season.

WHITE GOODS:

TIES,
LACES,
LINENS,
CRAPES,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
CURTAINS,
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES,
ETC., ETC.

The most extensive, varied and attractive assortment of

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

That we have never before been able to offer to our patrons, and at prices that must be satisfactory to the close cash buyer.

ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—McQuiston & Long.

—H. C. Bell is at home.

—A light snow Monday.

—Get your awnings ready.

—"More mort!"—Bumpes.

—The livery man feel proud.

—We have five Sundays in April.

—Court will convene next month.

—Tom. Scott talks of going west.

—Geo. Schaab had visitors this week.

—The business blockade is opening up.

—Our butchers do a cash business now.

—Obe Cool is improving his premises.

—This is curious spring weather, indeed.

—Men who move buildings are very busy.

—Sam. Puff will return to Texas soon.

—Coop Ralston talks of going west soon.

—The treasurer's office is crowded daily.

—Hiram Weaver is painting his residence.

—Rev. Norris has returned from conference.

—The "small pox" patient is marked lightly.

—Frank Latson, Butler, was in town this week.

—The stock law don't receive much attention.

—Dr. Matheny is re-arranging his residence.

—Sunday was a great day for pleasure riding.

—Brick yards will do a big business this season.

—Good prints for six cents, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—Next Monday closes the time for paying taxes.

—James Draggoo puts on style with a Norman colt.

—The Wabash elevator looks like a Chicago hotel.

—Have you seen her in her spring hat; Billy, boy?

—Carpenters are getting $3.00 a day at South Chicago.

—Clerk Baxter rejoiceth in the arrival of a fine boy.

—Johnny Hebel likes his new location very much.

—There will be a dance at the Junction to-night.

—Men have commenced work on the Hebel building.

—Henry Yeeborn and wife occupy rooms over his store.

—Jos. Rainier purchased a new refrigerator this week.

—Mr. Mitchell has his hoop factory ready for operation.

—The Presbyterian church was decorated Easter Sunday.

—The Harris boys have returned to their home in Chicago.

—Table linen from 25 cents to $1.00, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—Clerk Baxter is making improvements to his property.

—Lynx-eyed constables are on the track of untagged dogs.

—The streets are dusty enough to bring out the sprinkler.

—The organ store is a popular resort for lovers of music.

—P. J. Lockwood is out with his bicycle enjoying the sport.

—Mrs. A. Dawson attended the M. E. conference last week.

—Eight pounds of green coffee for $1 at McQuiston & Long's.

—Mr. Kendall is employed at McQuiston & Long's store.

—T. J. Cuppy, of Columbia City, was in town last Friday.

—Rainier & Headley are having a nice butcher wagon made.

—There seemed to be a change in church choirs last sabbath.

—The constable gets the same pay per mile as the sheriff does.

—Dried peaches, oranges and lemons at McQuiston & Long's.

—Billy Groscop is quite a horse trader as well as a farmer, etc.

—J. C. Loveland and sister, of Corunna, were in town Monday.

—The ladies are busy making their winter wraps into spring attire.

—Our manufacturers of buggies are cutting somewhat on prices.

—Is Sam. Weaver after the marshalship, or why so much hand shaking?

—A fine line of Jamestown and other dress goods at Schaab & Beugnot's. 2

—Charley Picker has received the brick contract for Hebel's building.

—Best Cheviot shirtings for 12½ cents, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—French Pete's wife has returned to town. We havn't noticed Pete around.

—A fine lot of passamenterie and cloak ornaments at McQuiston & Long's. 15-3

—Bring your butter and eggs to McQuiston & Long and get cash or trade.

—A nice lot of dress ginghams at 12½ cents per yard at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—Rev. Matthews now occupies the residence recently vacated by T. C. Mays.

—There were a number of strangers in town Tuesday from Garrett and Waterloo.

—Frank Borst and wife, of Corunna, dined with treasurer Miller over Sunday.

—There are some nice fish in Cedar creek. See Jacob Grogg for full particulars.

—Chas. Weaver has engaged himself to Austin to wrap up goods this summer.

—The best assorted lot of gent's neck wear at prices to suit, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—George Clark, who has been so seriously ill for a week or two, is slowly recovering.

—Rev. Daniells, of Columbia City, will take charge of the Methodist church here.

—The most complete stock of hats ever brought to this market, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

Bill Sthair has quite a force at work and they are making things lively in the buggy trade.

—Judge Jenner is a liberal fellow. He gives everybody a quarter of a dollar who asks him.

—The click of the hammer and hum of the saw is sounded in every portion of thriving Auburn.

—Those wanting spring clothing, can save ten per cent. by going to Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—Mrs. Beugnot, in the north end, is painting and fixing up her residence—or having it done, rather.

—We noticed old Mr. Baker, who has passed through a protracted illness, upon the streets yesterday.

—Jack Ralston and Mr. H. Martin, esq., in the ring, with sheriff Leas as referee. It was immense.

—Frank Hoff has put his team on the road and his "grocery on wheels" is accommodating the farmers.

—W. S. Purdy will accommodate all who wish to have graves dug. His residence is near the cemetery.

—Camel-hair brushes for dusting boys' hats are the latest style. Fo[r] full information see Cal. Houser.

—There seems to be some difficulty in obtaining coarse gravel, the building boom being so great in town.

—Just received a full line of Brussels and ingrain carpets at very low prices, at Schaab & Beugnots. 15-2w.

—Wm. Murphy fell from a scaffold while working at the Swineford House, Monday, and hurt himself somewhat.

—A funeral was preached at the Catholic church Tuesday, over the remains of a child whose parents reside at Garrett.

—Billy Stimely and Mark Sheets left for the west Monday—that land of gold and broad prairies. We wish them fortune.

—F. C. Waterman, of Smithfield, and Oris Danks, of Waterloo, two newly elected J. P's, were over to see us Tuesday. Call again.

—D. D. Snyder has planted some fine looking young evergreen trees, raised by G. H. McCord, that are certainly handsome.

—We are sorry to state the fact that Mrs. M. F. Long is in a delicate state of health, but better hopes are looked for by her friends.

—McQuiston & Long have just opened a new lot of black cashmeres at 65c and 75c per yard to which they call the attention of close buyers.

—Charley Smith purchased the right of Hank Wolf's constableship for a half dollar, and consequently Charley will "go it alone."

—J. M. Rice, the photographer, is getting up some nice pictures. His place is east of the postoffice, corner Seventh and Cedar streets.

—A recent letter from Prof. F. K. Blake, of Dixon, (Ill.) Normal school, represents that institution to be in a flourishing condition. Glad to hear it.

—We hear on the streets that Dr. Allyn, who went to Florida some time ago, will return soon. It Stahls the boys why he should come back so suddenly.

—O. C. Clark, of Keyser township, moved to this place last week. He expects to make this his permanent home, and our people will welcome him to our midst.

—The different towns in the county have organized their base ball clubs, and will soon open the fields of contest. Auburn will not likely be among the number.

—Mr. Balsley, of Illinois, son-in-law of A. W. Allen is in town. Mrs. B. has been here for some weeks, and the twain will return to the land of their choice this week.

—M. F. Long is now putting all his life and vim into the dry goods and grocery trade, having purchased G. C. Ralston's interest in the firm of McQuiston & Ralston. We hope the new firm will be prosperous and ask a deserving share of patronage for them from our people.

—Solomon Hoffman, brother to D. Z. Hoffman was here last week to attend the funeral of their mother. We believe he resides in Illinois.

—We are under obligations to many friends for their promptness in remembering the Courier when they came to town to pay taxes.

—Mr. Henry Shull, living northwest of town, has a sale of cattle, hogs and other personal property on Saturday of this week, April 15. Don't forget it.

—The livery stable in rear of the Swineford House lost a valuable horse last Sunday. Its death was caused by being severely kicked by another animal.

—William Showalter, now of Defiance, Ohio, passed through this place Tuesday, en route for Waterloo, where he was called to attend the funeral of a relative.

—The cemetery needs attention, and also the sidewalk leading thereto. The fences and gates are in a dilapidated condition, while many of the graves look sorely neglected.

—Black gros grain silks, satin De Lyon silk, satin griffon silk for dresses and dolmans at popular prices. Examine them before you buy, at McQuiston & Long's. 15-3t

—Nearly all the schools of the county are now supplied with teachers. The few that are without a "visible head" will not be supplied until after the next examination.

—They had a case of suicide at Butler last week. A young lady, an employe at one of the hotels, took strychnine, and died in a short time. Her name was Henderson.

—The building opposite the Auburn House, known as the Rainier property, has been purchased by Mr. Zimmerman, and will be used as an addition to his scroll factory.

—Not nine-tenths of the dogs in this place have been tagged. A number of them wear collars and trot about unlawfully, unmolested and independent. Our laws are truly "wonderful."

—Mrs. Charley Parker, of Waterloo, is at Clerk Baxter's for a short time, acting in the capacity of nurse. She has a great deal of experience and a a good reputation as a family nurse.

—Mrs. Little has received some very attractive styles in hats, flowers, etc, which are selling uncommonly low for the first invoice. Call and look at them, two doors north of the Auburn House.

—The maple trees along Main street are begining to leaf, and but a few more weeks they will be in their attractive form. Mother earth is clothed in her green foliage and beautiful flowers.

—Several window lights were broken in the Presbyterian church during the hail storm, last week. The panes are of a handsome pattern and so arranged that it will cause some difficulty to place in new ones.

—This is the season of the year when the best furniture is all piled out into the front yard, and when the head of the family goes home at noon his "darling" says: "Just black that stove while I set out a lunch."

—A number of our citizens have cleaned their streets and door yards, making them look pleasant and inviting. We hope everyone will do so, as a clean, cosy town welcomes strangers and is also more healthy.

—Modenwell & Studor, the great carpet merchants of Fort Wayne, are calling attention to their new stock of goods. Everything usually kept at a like establishment can be found, and when our people visit that city it would be well to call.

—E. Neidig, of Fairfield township, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Row, deceased. Mr. Neidig is one of the best known men in that township and will no doubt settle the estate to the satisfaction of all parties.

—Information is wanted for a stray black Newfoundland pup, with white breast and tip of tail, carried a broad brass collar with tag No. 189. He was taken from the Wabash depot last Monday by a dog thief supposed to live at Butler. Please leave word at this office.

—We are called upon to record the death of Ellen V. Henderson, who took the arsenic route to "that other country" last week. From the facts connected with the Coroner's inquest it is evident that she did so intentionally. Some time ago her mother shuffled off this mortal coil in a like manner.

—The Presbyterian sabbath school re-organized last Sunday with the following officers: E. D. Hartman, supt. R. Elson, asst.; Flora Hoffman, sec'y.; Lotta Osgood, treas.; Sadie Hare, chorister; Conger Little, asst.; Maud Abright, organist; Artie Miller and Frank Elson, librarians.

—Mel Tarney came near swamping their team while driving into the creek at what is known as the grave yard bridge. This place is often frequented for the purpose of watering horses and washing buggies, and those who are not acquainted with present surroundings should use caution in getting on the right road.

Obituary.

Mrs. Lydia Hoffman was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1802. She was married to David Hoffman and resided in Adams county, Pennsylvania, until the year 1845, when she with the family moved from there to DeKalb county, Indiana, where they arrived on May 4, 1845, living in Butler township until the year 1869, when she moved to Auburn, Indiana, where her husband died August 8, 1878, after which she lived with her son until her death, which occurred April 4, 1882, her age being 79 years and 4 months. She joined the Lutheran church when young, of which she was an ever faithful member. "Be ye faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."

Official Returns.

There were some errors in our last week's issue in regard to the majorities given in the different townships. They will be found corrected on the fourth page this week. Among others, we notice that Mr. Quince got 42 majority in Butler township, and Mr. Dancer 47 in Jackson. Other errors, no doubt, may be found, but have just now escaped our mind. We give the official figures this week on the vote for trustee. This, however, is like the vote on most of the other officers—no exact criterion to fix a party standing, as the vote on all officers was greatly mixed. Still be believe there is a healthy democratic gain.

—Our young friend G. R. Cote, agent of the Wabash road, at Auburn Junction, is off on a trip to Blooming, Nebraska.

—The young misses of Mary Sprott's Sunday school class will entertain the Presbyterian social next Wednesday evening. Let every one come out and encourage them in their efforts to assist the church.

—A number of trustees made their reports of enumeration to the county superintendent on Monday. So far as made, it shows a decrease in the number of persons of school age in the county.

Special Examination.—There will be a special examination of teachers at Auburn, on Saturday, April 15. A request is made that only those apply who expect to teach during the spring, as the only reason for holding an examination is to supply deficiencies.

—There was a slight snow fall in some parts of this state on Monday, April 10. The ice froze quite hard on the mornings of the tenth and eleventh, making the open peach buds look sick. But they are not probably killed, as they had not opened sufficiently.

Card of Thanks.—We, the undersigned, return sincere thanks to our many kind friends and neighbors for their sympathy and cordial assistance during the late fatal illness of Mother Hoffman. Their kindness will long be appreciated and held in memory.

D. Z. Hoffman.
Catharine Hoffman.

—'Squire, the fellow from "dark town," he who neither fears pitchforks nor Frenchmen, (how's that?) will again work for Doc. Cowan, and parties generally are hereby notified that whosoever "scares, frightens or causes dat dar black hose to see wrongfully shall hab his or her name written in letters ob blood."

—We recently received from D. P. Hale, so well known to the people of this place, samples of the work done at his Sioux City button factory. They are neat, solid and substantial specimens of work, and certainly appear equal to anything of the button kind we ever saw. The business and the work show well for the enterprise of that growing western city.

—There is a dangerous hole in the sidewalk on the north side of Seventh street that needs the attention of someone. The marshal cannot be expected to attend to such matters unless he receives equivalent for his services, and the consequences are that the town will have some damages to pay "when the moon don't shine bright."

—Suydam, who would like to have been elected police commissioner, was snowed under 1557 majority by Boland. He will now devote his time in selling Milburn wagons, which is more in his line than office aspirations.—Toledo Sunday Democrat.

The gentleman Boland referred to is a brother of recorder Roland, at this place, and from the large majority he controlled in this important contest, we may understand that he is a man of some ability, integrity and popularity.

—Our citizens will remember Bill Rickel's coach dog "Buster," and the extraordinary intelligence he possessed as an animal. Last week he fell from a shed roof and broke the femur bone of his left leg. In speaking of the affair the Rochester Sentinel says: * * One of our most eminent physicians, assisted by the owner of the purp and the editor of the Republican, splintered the fractured limb and we have reason to believe Buster will soon be able to make the rounds "on all fours." During the performance of this most difficult and scientific surgical operation, Buster lay quietly on his side with his eyes closed, suffering the excruciating pain without a groan or a tear. Buster has many friends and admirers who will be sorry to learn of this sad mishap to his dogship, and will hope for a speedy recovery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONCORD.

Mrs. P. Grimer was at St. Joe Thursday.

Ora Hatch is helping James Johnson to rush his farm work this summer.

Miss Josie Smith is spending a few days in Auburn before commencing her school.

Alice Draggoo left last Friday to spend a week or two visiting relatives in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Nancy Wyatt is erecting a nice barn, which will add very much to the looks of her farm.

The farmers and mechanics had a general moving about this spring, but have settled down to work.

W. B. Brown has rented his farm and will be agent for N. Ensley, of Auburn, selling agricultural implements.

Dean.

SUMMIT.

Philip Locke has moved to Michigan.

Mrs. Isaac Gramling, an aged lady is sick.

Cal. Noragon has returned from a visit to the lakes.

Sawdust ten cents a load at Samuel Mortorff's sawmill.

A little boy of J. H. Hornberger has the whooping cough.

George W. Crays has gone to Akron, Ohio, on an extended visit.

Samuel Hayman, of Michigan, is visiting his parents near Summit.

Ed. McOscar has gone to Valparaiso to emerge in the sale of books.

C. H. Bangs has a new supply of groceries and provisions. Give him a call.

R. C. Baxter is again slinging the mallet and chisel under the guidance of S. B. Mottinger.

Bangs, the Summit merchant, goes to Sedan regularly to visit his mother. That is right, Charley.

Quill.

SEDAN.

Mrs. Leydel is quite sick with erysipelas.

Kimball, of Kendallville, was in town last week.

Look out for your dogs, Henry Getts is constable.

The democrats of Sedan held the van Monday.

Mrs. Gonser, who has been quite sick with the measles, is much better at present.

Tally a clean sweep for the democrats in Richland.

The roads need the work of the road superintendent in this vicinity.

Robert Crooks and James Libson, ditch viewers, were in town Saturday.

The Dutherans held services on Good Friday, and also held their annual church election.

Mr. Gonser spent the most of last week in Toledo purchasing goods. He returned home Saturday.

Melville Gonser, who has been confined at Fairfield with measles for the past two weeks, in back home again.

A petition with the names of our prominent men in this vicinity has beee sent to J. E. Curtis, superintendent of this division, asking the repairing of our depot.

J. A. M.

ST. JOE.

King bee died last Monday.

Some fine fish are being caught in the river near this village.

Solomon's lamentations are, "Oh, that I had not been made an April fool of!"

School will commence about the first of May, with Josie Thomas at the helm.

A new Buckeye binder at M. E. Olds. Go and see it work. M. E. will show up its advantages.

C. H. Brown, our present trustee, is more than proud over the unlookedfor majority of 89. Thanks to scratchers.

The worst whipped man over last Monday's election, is J. Platto, candidate for assessor on the republican ticket in Newville township.

J. W. Dills paid his rent Friday. Jack has to much tax too pay, and we suppose he will donate some of his property to the needy to make his taxes less.

J. A. T. had the ropes all laid, as he supposed, but when the pulling time came there was no one to pull the end of the rope, and so it was left swinging in the dark.

The postmaster at this place informs us that the net proceeds of the postoffice for the quarter just ended was over $165. Four years ago it did not pay that much in four quarters.

Barney Bros. have laid in a big stock of hardware, and are prepared to give their customers the benefit of good goods and small prices. Faithful Doc. is always on hand to show you around.

Our east end friends, who were so sure that we could not get twenty votes in St. Joe, will please accept our thanks for what dirty work they did do, as it undoubtedly was the means of electing the writer. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. It certainly shows who has the most friends. Thanks to our many friends, both republicans and democrats.

WATERLOO.

H. Loib is still making improvements on his property.

E. Y. Williamson took a trip to Fort Wayne Monday.

Rev. Seist occupied the Presbyterian pulpit last Sunday.

The Germans had a ball in Haines' hall Monday night.

Bert Yant and wife are visiting friends at Vistula, Indiana.

Miss Savilla Kring was the guest of Mrs. J. Duncan over Sunday.

Miss Nannie Bensenderfer commenced school at Smithfield last Monday.

Dr. Darby and F. P. Haskins returned from their Iowa trip last week.

Mr. Duesler and wife have been visiting relatives in Elkhart county for a few days.

John Leas and W. H. Leas went to Auburn Tuesday on business connected with the Boyer estate.

Trackmaster McEnterfer and family, of Angola, spent Sunday with Mrs. M's. father, Jonathan Zerkle.

A child six years old of Geo. Sparks, of this place, died at Hudson last Sunday, and was brought home for interment.

Dr. Murphy has moved to Leo, Allen county, where he will continue the practice of medicine. We hope he will do well.

Jay Boyer is very sick. A consultation of physicians has been held, and he is considered in a dangerous condition.

Drs. Solomon and J. H. Stough, C. K. Baxter, and a number of others went to Fort Wayne Monday to attend the Stough trial.

Herman Hursh came up on the Jackson train Monday noon. They had the misfortune to come near losing their store by fire the other day.

The Jackson road is to be consolidated with the Grand Trunk of Canada. It looks as if the Grand Trunk is seeking an outlet to Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Braun returned from their visit to Fort Wayne on Monday. Mr. Braun captured a fine pair of Texas horns while there. They are beauties to look at, but would not be very attractive on the head of a wild steer in hot persuit of you, and no tree near.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Geo. Murphy has, after so long waiting, received his pension and its accrued payments, amounting in all to nearly $4,000. Dr. Murphy was first lieutenant in the 30th Indiana volunteers, and received three gunshot wounds while in the service, one of them being quite severe. He has been obliged to wait on account of some lack of necessary papers. He will get a good pension.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 1st day of April 1882. All the outstanding liabilities of the late firm will be settled by the firm of McQuiston & Long, and all persons who are indebted to the firm of McQuiston & Ralston, will please call on the firm of McQuiston & Long, and settle the same—April 3rd 1882.

Wm. H. McQuiston,
14-2w. G.C. Ralston.

—Early Rose seed potatoes can be had of Ab. Kelley at Waterloo. 13-3

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, pays the highest prices for all kinds of produce. Give him a trial. 14-tf.

Money to Loan.—The undersigned is desirous of loaning $16,000 at reasonable rates on good mortgage security. Applications for loans can be made to me at the office of James E. Rose, in Auburn.

14-tf. A. Conant.

—We call attention to the new advertisement of Root & Co., in this weeks paper. This house does a large trade in Whitley, Decatur, DeKalb and other counties, showing that they sell just as they advertise.

—The new Methodist minister at this place will be Rev. W. H. Daniels who was at one time at Waterloo. Rev. Norris goes to Goshen. Waterloo gets Rev. Waltz of Lima, Mr. Lacey goes to Pierceton where was stationed about fifteen years ago.

—Holders of DeKalb county orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to Oct. 1st 1881 will be redeemed if presented at the treasurer's office, in said county. No interest will be allowed after date of this issue.

L. J. MILLER, Treas.

New Spring Millinery.—Mrs. Clock has just received her new stock of millinery, and has a very nice assortment of trimmings, and the latest styles in hats and bonnets. Also a fine line of laces for dress trimmings. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store. 15-4t

—The B. & O. Reading Room at Garrett will be dedicated next Tuesday evening by a public opening. This is one of the finest reading rooms in the west, and has been fitted up at the expense of the company, who donate it to the club. It will make a pleasant resort for both residents and strangers.

—John Knoder is doing some fine work in wagons and buggies. He now has a nice bran new buggy just finished and a new two-seated spring wagon nearly ready. All his own work. It will pay parties to call and see him, as he will give them a bargain. He is ready to do all kinds of wood work in his line and all kinds of repairing. Give him a call.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

THE public debt was whittled away $10,462,946 during the month of March.

DIVORCED women are rigidly excluded from presentation to Queen Victoria.

OVER 10,000 persons are working in Montana on the Northern Pacific railroad.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S first reception, the other day, was attended by 10,000 persons.

THE flow of gold from this country to Europe continues, but the stream, as yet, is not very large.

THE tide of travel from this country to Europe has set in, and is expected to run high this season.

THE small-pox is again reported to be spreading at many places—notably Ft. Wayne and Cincinnati.

A NEW and dangerous counterfeit silver dollar is reported to be circulating in the Western States.

"BILLY the Kid" has been sentenced to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.

THE Wisconsin Legislature has repealed a law of that State, which makes insanity a ground for divorce.

A BILL has been favorably reported to the Senate of Congress increasing the pension for total disability from $50 to $72 per month.

EX-GOVERNOR MOSES, of South Carolina, has again been arrested, in New York City, for swindling, by means of worthless checks.

THE snow was over two feet deep at Quebec on Sunday night, April 2d, and the severe storm was general throughout the Dominion.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill giving women the right to practice as attorneys, and it will be approved by the Governor.

"CROW DOG," the Indian Chief, recently convicted of the murder of his brother Chief "Spotted Tail," is to be hanged on the 11th of May.

THE Emperor of Russia has found time while dodging the Nihilists to make his Empress quarrelsomely jealous of a pretty circus rider.

THE death of Hon. Stephen A. Hurlburt, United States Minister to Peru, is confirmed. He died very suddenly at Lima, on the 28th of March, of heart disease.

THIRTY-FOUR hundred dollars are in the hands of a committee appointed in 1878 by the Kentucky Legislature, to erect a monument over Zachary Taylor's grave, but $2,000 more are needed.

THE people of Salt Lake County, Utah, have chosen fifteen delegates to a constitutional convention, of whom two are Gentiles, two polygamists, three women, and eight monogamous Mormons.

A SCHEME is said to be under consideration by the Cabinet to replace the outstanding 3½ per cent. bonds with $200,000,000 of 2 per cent. legal tender notes, which the banks may include in their reserve.

THE national debt has been reduced in the amount of $1,000,000,000 since the close of the War of the Rebellion. The total debt now is $1,600,000,000. In 1865, the total annual interest of the debt was $150,000,000, now it is only $60,000,000.

A SHIPLOAD of Irish girls exclusively, none older than 23 years, landed at New York the other day. Situations had been secured for all of them as domestic, in advance, at New York, Boston and elsewhere.

IT is proposed in Congress to provide for the compensation of United States Marshals and Attorneys by fixed salaries instead of fees. It is said that under the fee system the compensation of some of these officials, ranges from $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

ARKANSAS will elect one Congressman-at-Large this year. Among the Democratic candidates for the honor is Colonel Clifton R. Breckenridge, a son of the late Vice President John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. He is credited with possessing as much political ability as his father.

ON the trial in a Chicago court of a juror who had been corrupted, it was discovered that a juror sitting in the case had also been tampered with, and the counsel on both sides refused to proceed before that jury. It seems that the manipulation of juries has been reduced to a fine art in that city.

SPURRED up, probably, by the action of the American Express Company, the Committee on Post Office business of the House of Congress has concluded to recommend the reduction of fees on money orders of less than $5 from ten to seven cents, and to increase the maximum money order issue from $50 to $100.

GOVERNOR MURRAY in his Utah article published in the North American Review of April, says Brigham Young wrote to the King of the Sandwich Islands a few years ago, offering to bring the "saints" to his realm on condition that there should never be any interference with their religious rites.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER ARMSTRONG has written a letter to Attorney General Brewster, recommending that the suit against the Central Pacific railroad be pressed, and that suits be instituted against all Pacific railroads for arrears of contributions to the sinking fund under the Thurman bill, and be vigorously prosecuted.

THE Secretary of the interior, in response to a resolution calling for an estimate of the amount required to pay pensions to survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars prior to 1846, estimated that $65,380,480 would be required to pay Mexican war pensions, and $28,201,632 to pay pensioners of Indian wars; aggregate, $93,582,112.

IT appears, according to a Washington special, that Guiteau has sold his old clothes to Coup's circus—the suit he wore at the time of shooting for $200, and the one he wore during his trial for $150. It is the intention of the circus man to have a model made of the late president and the assassin, and to exhibit the same "all under one tent," Guiteau being in the act of firing the fatal shot.

A CURRENT item says the electric light in New York is not what has been claimed for it. The Brush company asks for a continuance of street service 70 cents per lamp per night, while the gas companies offer their lamps at $17.50 per year, or 4-8 cents per lamp per night. This is in the proportion of one electric lamp to 14 gas lamps and the distribution and uniformity of the latter make them more desirable, the local papers say, at that ratio.

THE Chicago Times thinks "Arthur's administration thus far promises to be one of eminent respectability. It is chiefly remarkable for negative virtues. The extreme deliberativeness of the President will prevent him from approving rashly any of the schemes of robbery and plunder that will be pushed for sharp action at the close of this session. In this way it will probably commend itself more to the approval of the public than a more vigorous slap-dash policy, with a trail of subsidies and jobs to rob the Treasury following in its wake."

THERE are 20,000 barrels of petroleum oil produced in the southern counties of New York State daily, fully one-third of the total oil product of America. About one year ago only one-sixteenth was produced. It is predicted that the State of New York will furnish the world half its light within a year. Alleghany county produces 16,000 barrels of oil daily, and Cattaraugus county, 4,000. Bolivir, one of the new oil towns, within three months, has grown from 200 people to 2,000. There are now four railroads running into the place, and it promises to become a second Bradford.

THE Pond bill taxing saloons in Ohio from $100 to $300 a year, according to location, is creating almost as much of a sensation there as does the prohibition amendments in this State. The constitution of Ohio forbids license to saloons, but it is hoped that the tax expedient will pass the ordeal of the courts. More effective legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic is generally demanded by the people throughout the Union, and every experiment in that direction will be watched with great interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURER GILFILLAN says there is a pressing need of a fractional paper currency. The demands for it in small quantities are coming from all parts of the country. It is needed for transmission through the mails of sums less than $1, and for certain classes of business that have been wholly destroyed for want of this medium of exchange. The latter applies especially to certain manufactures in New England, which are sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents, coin being too heavy and uncertain for this light traffic. Mr. Gilfillan says a good many complaints come from newspaper publishers, who get so many postage stamps that they don't know what to do with them, the government not redeeming them. The Taesaurer claims the right to issue this fractional currency, but an appropriation to pay expenses is first necessary. He advocates the issue.

IT is said that the bill before Congress making a 3-cent postage carry an ounce instead of half an ounce is likely to become a law. If it does, it will be a law of very doubtful propriety. Its effect will be a considerable reduction of the postal revenues without any corresponding general benefit. The ordinary half ounce letter, especially by the use of light paper, answers the general demand of correspondence completely, while the ounce letter would be a benefit to only a comparative few in sending samples, business cards, and other mail matter now subject to a separate cheap postage rate. The policy of keeping the postal expenditures as nearly as possible within the postal revenues is now depriving thousands and tens of thousands of people in this country of reasonable mail facilities. Thousands and tens of thousands are compelled to go many miles to get their mail once a week. The business of other thousands and tens of thousands suffers on account of slow mails, and while these facts exist it is not wise to decrease the postal revenues for the sake of a small benefit to a comparative few. It is a case in which Congress should be just before it attempts to be generous. The plain people are not demanding that a six cent letter shall be carried for three cents, while there are so many in the land who can scarcely receive or send a three cent letter, for want of mail facilities.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Northern Texas crop prospects were never better.

The Guiteau bill of exceptions will be presented April 24th.

The shooting of Jesse James had been planned by the authorities.

Bowan, an ex-County Judge, assassinated Alf Hayes at St. James, Mo.

There are 4,698 vessels on the North American lakes, with a total of 180,998 tons.

Guiteau says he wants a free, full pardon from President Arthur or nothing.

The Guiteau bill of exceptions will, when completed, fill two quarto volumes of 1,000 pages each.

The House of Congress resolved to allow the publication of 90,000 copies of the first volume of the census report.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax has positively declined to run for Congress in his district of Northern Indiana.

At Palmyra, Arkansas, Mrs. J M. Ballard, supposed to have been insane, drowned her three little children and herself.

General Hurlbut, United States Minister to Peru, is reported to have died of heart disease at Lima on the 28th ult.

At Pittsburg the refinery of the Standard Oil Company took fire and was destroyed, involving a loss of $175,000.

A member of the New Jersey Legislature was given $500 to vote for the passage of a railroad bill. The affair will be investigated.

The President is waiting to hear from the Supreme court relative to the legality of Sergeant Mason's sentence, before he interferes.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of 12,000 postage stamps and then stole a hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay off their entire general mortgage bonds, amounting to $19,000,000, on July 18.

Elliott, a New York pugilist, who was getting ready to have a match with Sullivan, was arrested on an old charge of counterfeiting.

President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, the life-long friend of Garfield, will, it is believed, be appointed United States Minister at Honolulu.

At Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin, Thomas Trounson, while plowing, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, together with his horses.

Truman Dunham, a prominent business man of Cleveland, Ohio, was caught in the machinery at his Linseed Oil Works and instantly killed.

A St. Joseph (Mo.) dispatch states that Charles and Robert Ford, two ex-highwaymen of the James gang, shot and killed Jesse James in that city.

A physician from Fort Wayne, Ind., claims to be able to cure small-pox in three days. He was sent to experimentalize at the Chicago Pest House.

Scoville has prepared a petition to Congress asking that the bill for paying the witnesses in the Guiteau trial be amended to include fees for counsel for defense.

Jay Gould has not got enough of Mutual Union stock to secure the consolidation of that company with the Western Union, but he has enough to control things.

General Grant's only object in visiting the Senate was to secure the return of the Japanese indemnity fund, the holding of which is "a stain upon our national honor."

A man crazed with drink, shot and killed a fellow-passenger on a train between Sparksville and Medora, Ind. He then jumped from the train and drowned himself.

A Tucson, A. T., dispatch states that a party of fifty Chinese laborers who were going to work for a railroad contractor were fired at by a party of white workmen.

It is learned that Secretary Frelinghuysen has instructed Minister Lowell to apply to her Majesty's government for a stay of proceedings in the case of Dr. Lamson, the prisoner.

By the burning of the Territorial Insane Asylum at Yankton, D. T., Sunday, four of the patients who had been rescued ran back into the flames and were burned to death.

General Swaim is reported to be the authority for the statement that Dr. Susan Edson received $50 a day for giving bulletins to stock speculators from the late President's sick-room.

The Catholic Provincial Council in session in Cincinnati promulgated a pastoral, in which some very strong language is used and some "bad newspapers" indicated, the Irish World being specially mentioned.

In Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

At Hopkinton, Mass., the shoe factory of Bridges & Co., was incendiarized and burned to the ground, throwing 600 hands out of work. Thirteen residences, the Town Hall, and a church were destroyed.

Since the autum of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

A San Francisco dispatch gives the particulars of a desperate fight at Tombstone, A. T., between a deputy sheriff and a posse of three, and two cowboys, in which two men were killed and three wounded.

Arthur Mueller, for seven years Teller of the Central Bank of Indianapolis, has fled from that city, leaving behind him an indebtedness of $30,000. He is a prominent young German and church member.

The miscreants in Missouri who made the murderous career of Jesse James possible now propose to avenge his just and appropriate death, but Governor Crittenden has given orders to the militia to protect the Ford brothers who did the shooting.

The House Committee on Elections by a vote of 10 to 2 decided in favor of seating Lynch, the colored contestant from the "Shoe-string" District, Miss., in place of Chalmers, who is now in possession. When the report is presented a lively time is expected.

Colonel Dudley says his letter concerning appointments in his Bureau has been misunderstood. He does not desire that candidates for appointments should undergo a competitive examination. What he desires is that each should be tested as to his actual qualifications for the work he will will have to do.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, second son of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and brother of the railroad king, William H., suicided at the Glenham Hotel, New York, at 2 p. m. Sunday, by shooting himself, and died at 6 o'clock the same evening. Despondency, resulting from chronic epilepsy, is believed to have been the cause.

Foreign.

Ex-Dictator Pierola has embarked and left Peru.

The French newspapers publish reviews of Longfellow's career.

Emigrants are arriving at Winnipeg, Manitoba, at the rate of 1,000 a day.

The English Board of Trade has notified the Channel Company to stop boring.

Arthur Herbert, an active land-leaguer, was shot dead Thursday near Castle Island, Ireland.

At a consistory at Rome Thursday, the Pope made several appointments to German bishoprics.

That bill admitting American pork passed the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 256 to 216.

The Cape Assembly (at Cape Town, South Africa) have resolved to allow debate in the Dutch language.

Skobeleff, the pro-Slavic crank, has been named for a position which will take him away from Russia.

At Tunis Te Deum was sung in the French Cathedral in honor of Queen Victoria's escape from assassination.

The Calderon government of Peru is now firmly united, thanks to the statesmanship of the late Gen. Hurlbut.

The steamship Douro, wrecked off Cape Finistere by collision with the Yurac Bat, had on Board $265,000 in specie.

An influential party in England are opposed to the submarine tunnel, connecting the "tight little island" with France.

Sixty-one persons are reported drowned from the wrecks of the Spanish and Brazilian steamer in the Bay of Biscay.

The man who defrauded Mr. Evans (the American dentist at Paris) out of 1,000,000 francs has been extradited from Brussels.

Bradlaugh, the infidel contestant for a seat in Parliament, has been adjudged a bankrupt in the Court of Queen's Bench, London.

Two Egyptian Cabinet officers have been detected in a plot for the restoration of the ex-Khedive. Their heads are endangered.

At a petty session in County Galway, Ireland, a Roman Catholic priest was committed for trial on a charge of inciting to murder.

The coronation of the Czar will be attended by the Khan of Khiva with a grand retinue, and the Ameer of Bokhara will send a special embassy.

Two steamships, one Spanish, the other Brazilian, collided off Cape Finisterre, and both sank. A passing steamer rescued eighty-four persons.

The Havana municipality has awarded two American firms contracts for a municipal loan and construction of water works, involving over $9,000,000.

Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, won an easy victory over Boyd, the Newcastle champion, on the River Tyne, in the presence of an immense multitude.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamsen, the murderer.

The Egyptian Governor has ordered the depot of the English Railway Company at Alexandria to be destroyed. The company will appeal to their Consul General.

In Parliament Mr. Gladstone said that there was a strong presumption that the Land League was behind the awful crimes that had been committed by the Irish peasants.

Dr. Lamson, the sentenced murderer of Percy John, has been reprieved until the 18th inst., by the British Secretary of State, at the request of President Arthur, pending evidence as to his sanity to be sent to London from America.

A sensational dispatch from Paris states that General Ignatieff has learned that Sweden and Norway are pledged to support Germany in the event of war between that country and Russia, the restoration of Finland being the reward of the Scandinavians.

THE STATE.

A toll-gate keeper of Richmond named Hocket, who has spent twenty years in trying to solve the problem of perpetual motion, has at last struck what he thinks is a solution of it and he is sinking $500 in having a machine made.

The wife of Frank Whittaker, of Aurora, eloped the other night with Davis Lepper, of Seymour, leaving her infant asleep in its cradle and a note saying that she had gone with one she loved better. Lepper has a young wife at Seymour.

Eddie Fletcher, aged five years, living with his parents on Watt street, Jeffersonville, was impaled on a picket fence on Tuesday afternoon, and so very seriously injured about the abdomen that the attending physician does not think he can recover.

George Smith, a well-known trader of Palmyra, Harrison county, has turned up missing, and has not been seen for a month. He was last seen in the woods near Palmyra. As he had a large sum of money on his person it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

On Monday, while some neighbors were gathered to attend the funeral of Lee Beeson, near Omega, Hamilton county, the house was struck by lighting, postrating several persons and tearing the metal heel-plates from the shoes of two of the ladies present. No one suffered serious injury, but it was a close call.

Mrs. Jane Grace, of Richmond, put some benzine in a boiler of water on the stove preparatory to washing up a grease spot on the floor. The heat vaporized the benzine, and it took fire, the flames shooting up to the ceiling. To save the house she seized the boiler and carried it into the yard but the left side of her face and neck, and her left arm were ternibly burned.

The anti-vaccinationists of Indiana will hold a state convention in Kokomo on April 21. Dr. Haggart, of Indianapolis, will deliver the address.

The Methodist preachers of the Indianapolis district of the Indiana conference propose to hold, at Mooresville, April 24 and 25, a jubilee or thanksgiving convention in view of the recent revival, which has resulted in 1,400 additions to the church in that district. A good program has been prepared. The corner stone of the new church at Mooresville will be laid at the same time, with appropriate ceremonies.

On Tuesday evening the residence of Wesley Mauzy, four miles east of Rushville, was blown to pieces by an explosion of sixty-one pounds of Ætna giant powder. A brother-in-law of Mauzy's by the name of Kizer, had spread a lot of the material around the cooking stove, as it seemed to be damp, and had placed the other material near by. The powder caught fire from a spark and commenced smoking, when the hired girl, the only person in the house at the time, threw a bucket of water on the flames, and started to the well for another bucketful, when the explosion occurred. She is still in an unconscious condition, and will probably die. All the household goods, clothing, and everything was torn to pieces.

HON. "BILLY" WILLIAMS has been nominated by the President as Charge d' Affairs to Paraguay and Uruguay.

THE State Bureau of Statistics reports live stock in fine condition, and the wheat and rye crops above the average. Indiana never had better prospects of a plenteous and prosperous year.

Dr. Hawn has reconsidered his determination not to be a candidate for re-election as Secretary of State this Fall, the Republican managers deeming it best to present the names of all the present incumbents of the State offices for re-election.

Live Animals Thrown into a Crater

Hilo Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.

The boast of the missionaries and their friends as to the work accomplished by them in Christianizing the Kanakas received a rude rebuff about the end of October last. Ancient Hawaiian history attributes the periodical outburst of the volcano Kilauea to the power exercised by a mythical female, the goddess Pele. From time immemorial it has been the custom whenever a volcanic eruption took place for some notable chief or chieftainess to proceed to the mouth of the crater and throw various articles of food or drink into the burning mass as a species of offering. The eruption of 1856 passed over whitout any offering being made, but the avalanche of lava which threatened to destroy the town of Hilo during last fall having assumed gigantic proportions, the natives clamored for a repetition of the old custom. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the missionaries, and the religious advisers of the present royal family, the Princess Ruth—a sister of Kamehameha, accompanied by a number of Kanaka chiefs, came from Honolulu and ascended to the crater. Into the burning, seething mass of lava two or three dozen fowls were thrown, a couple of goats and pigs immolated. Some garlands of flowers, and a dozen bottles of whiskey, rum and Holland gin served to wash the solid matter down the insatiable maw of Pele. Strange to say, the day after this performance, which wound up with a hula-hula the lava stopped off a thousand yards from the town. The natives attributed this occurrence to the sacrifice made by the Princess, much to the digust of the gospel-spreaders, who had vainly interposed their objections.

TABLE TALK.

Sealing-wax red is a new hue.

It is Michigan's off year for maple sugar.

Florida grows twenty-seven varieties of oranges.

Winchester, Ky., has an Ornithorhynchus club.

Arabella.—No, powder will not make your hair bang.

This country eats $1,000,000 worth of popcorn yearly.

Nine per cent. of Yale graduates become clergymen.

Jeff Davis has received $21,000 from the sale of his book.

"Dried rose leaf," is the tint of pink through ashen gray.

Sweet potatoes are now grown in Maine and Michigan.

Mary Anderson is getting a steam yacht for summer cruises.

A new kind of cigar is called the atheist. It burns readily.

Mrs. Van Cott has converted six hundred sinners of Oswego.

The Bendetta is reported to be really a thing of the past in Corsica.

A new comet is coming this way at the rate of 3,000,000 miles a day.

Ninteen congressmen return themselves as "professional politicians."

San Francisco's old vigilance committee bell is a fire bell at Truckee now.

The Chinese population of Chicago is about 350; that of St. Louis about 150.

Bands of music are forbidden to play on iron bridges, even on the strongest ones.

At a Buffalo express package sale, a man got a nice cork leg for seventy-five cents.

"If I rest I rust," is a German proverb. "If I trust I bust," is the American version.

A dog weighing six pounds has more strength in his jaws than a man weighing 200.

During the season from November 1st to March 1st, St. Louis packed 316,379 hogs.

If there is anything an undertaker hates next to a cheap funeral it is a cremation.

India must have 1,000 missionaries to give one Christian teacher to 50,000 heathens.

A Paris letter says it is getting to be the style for young girls to wear their hair in curls again.

The servants at some of the watering places this summer will be uniformed in the English style.

Gladstone's father once said that his son William would "ruin his country and die in the madhouse."

They are trying to break a will in the Brooklyn court because the testator, when alive, compared Peter Cooper to Jesus Christ.

It is estimated that beef shipped direct from Texas to the London markets will, when sold at 4½d. a pound, yield a profit of 1d.

April is bonnet month, and Jay Gould and Vanderbilt are making herculean efforts to hold the money market steady.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman rode through Italy in one of their own palace cars, the first ever taken south of the Swiss lakes.

Monaco, whose 10,000 inhabitants live entirely on the profits of the gaming table, has 164 priests to look after its spiritual welfare.

A correspondent asks: Can hens be made too fat to lay?" That depends on the lay. If it is to lay inside of a lonesome stomach we don't think they can.

Teacher—"And how do you know, my dear, that you have been christened?" Scholar—"Please, mum, 'cos I got the marks on me arm now, mum."

Rochester's new hotel is to be called the Flower City, and the cost of the land is expected to be $200,000. The capital stock of the company is $500,000.

A circular is said to have been sent to all clergymen of New England asking them to preach on fast day upon the sanctity of marriage, and the present state of the divorce laws.

Fifty years ago no man considered himself well equipped for adventure or travel in the far West who did not carry with him a Hawkins Rocky Mountain rifle. The maker of these trusty weapons, Samuel Hawkins, is still alive and vigorous, though it is more than ninety years since he appeared in the world. His home is near St. Louis.

A roan Jersey short horn (cross breed) cow belonging to General Howard, of Buffalo, N. Y., is reported to have given 1,787 pounds of milk in one month, and to have yielded 21¼ pounds of butter in seven days. Her feed was grass and four quarts of ground corn and oats daily. This is extraordinary, if true.

The recent death of Mr. James Wyllie, the tenant of the farm of Mossgiel, near Muchline, Ayrshire, is noticeable from the fact that he occupied for forty years the land which Burns tilled, being the second tenant after the poet and his brother Gilbert. It was while at Mossgiel that the bard wrote some of his finest productions.

Encouragement.

One cold day three small children were left at home, with many cautions to be careful.

Hardly had the parents left, ere the woodwork near the stove-pipe was discovered to be on fire, and out of the children's reach; but with wonderful activity and energy, the eldest climbed the table and put out the flames.

When the father and mother returned, they shuddered to see danger to which their dear ones had been exposed, and with thankful hearts praised them for their courage.

"How did you manage, Tommy, to reach the fire?" asked their father.

"Why," said Tommy, I pushed the table up to the wall and got on that."

"And did you help brother, Jimmy?" to the next.

"Yes, sir; I brought him a pail of water and handed him the dipper."

"And what did you do?" said the proud father to his pet, the youngest of the group.

"Well, papa," said Artie, "you see I was too small to help put out the fire, so I just stood by and hollered 'Amen.'"

FROM WASHINGTON

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, an Iowa lawyer and temperance lecturer, addressed the committee having the bill in charge, this morning, in opposition to Logan's measure to give the whisky tax for schools. Her argument was able and eloquent, and was closely listened to.

The bills for public buildings introduced in this Congress aggregate $17,000,000. It is probable a date will be fixed in the House soon after action on the tariff bill to consider these.

The hearing of the motion to quash the Star Route cases attracted much attention to-day. The prosecution is represented by Attorney General Brewster, District Attorney Corkhill, George Bliss, R. T. Merrick and Mr. Kerr, of Philadelphia, who drew the indictments. Colonel Ingersoll represents Dorsey; ex-Congressman Shellabarger and Jeff Chandler are for General Brady. The principal grounds on which is asked the quashing of the indictments are: "First, that no crime is stated; second, the courts cannot supervise a purely executive act or inquire into the acts done by the Executive Department of the government; third, the law requires the Postmaster General to report all the reasons which controlled him in increasing the service to Congress, which he did, the action being approved by Congress, which appropriated the money required to sustain it; fourth, that the Postmaster General, and not his first or second assistant, performed the acts complained of." If the indictments are overruled for either of the reasons given, there is an end to the cases.

Alexander Stephen visited the jail and had a talk with Guiteau, having never seen him. Guiteau has gained twenty pounds since his incarceration.

The rumors that the Western Union had obtained a controlling interest in the Mutual Union are untrue; but if so, it would still have an active competitor in the Baltimore and Ohio, which now has about 25,000 miles of wire.

Captain Leathers, a well-known steamboat man, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning, to argue in favor of Captain Cowden's scheme of lowering the Mississippi by an outlet into Lake Borgne. He argued that outlets of this kind presented the only plan to prevent the overflow of the Mississippi. He claimed that the Eads jetties stopped up the mouth of the river and caused the overflow this season. This charge that the jetties are responsible for the overflow created something of a sensation, which was calmed by the showing of the fact that the Mississippi was lower below the mouth of Red river this year, with the jetties than it was in 1874 without the jetties. Cowden's outlet scheme stands but little show.

The Democrats are much stirred up at Brewster's letter, demanding the punishment of violators of the Election law in South Carolina. It is claimed to be an attempt to coerce the South into Republicanism. Senator Butler goes home to assist the Democrats in the trial cases.

Mr. Hill, of New Jersey, addressed the Postal Committee this morning in favor of the reduction of letter postage to two cents.

Huge petition for the pardon of Mason continue to come in. The President is expected to act on Judge Advocate General Swaim's decision soon. Mlle Rhea, the French actress, will give a benefit to Mrs. Mason Tuesday afternoon.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that 29 per cent. of the Illinois corn crop of last year is still on hand, and 19 per cent. of the wheat crop. The amount of grain in the country is 45 per cent. less than this time last year. The Department believes that the cotton prospects are not so damaged by the overflow as is supposed.

Guiteau continues to abuse Scoville, who is disgusted at the prospects of his having to continue in the case. Scoville proposes to get up a petition for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. He thinks it would be signed by two-thirds of the Congressmen and other persons of influence.

The reports from Mexico show the rapid progress of American railroads toward the city of Mexico. An important and favorable effect on the commercial and diplomatic relations of the two countries is anticipated.

It is said that Arthur is willing that Judge Folger should retire from the Cabinet to become a candidate for Governor of New York, and he probably will be nominated.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has telegraphed Mr. Lowell the President's personal desire that Dr. Lamson be reprieved until further facts are sent.

The bill for the sale of Indian lands in Minnesota is being opposed on the grounds that it permits the purchase of large quantities of valuable timber lands by one person or corporation.

The Secretary of War has ordered 250,000 rations to be delivered to-day to the State Commissioners of Louisiana. Secretary Lincoln has received $500 from the relief committee at Yankton Dakota, for the sufferers of the Mississippi Valley, with the request that it be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross organization.

Judge Blatchford took the oath and his place on the Supreme Bench to-day. It is the first time the bench has been full for several years.

There is much felicitation over the March reduction of the public debt—the largest, with one exception, of any month. The total reduction of the public debt since 1865 is $1,000,000,000. The total debt remaining is $1,500,000,000. The interest in 1865 was $150,000,000 per year; it is now $60,000,000.

General Raum, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, leaves Wednesday for Springfield, Ill., to see if he stands any show for the Senatorship.

The public printing office is much excited over the opposition that Mr. Rounds will make many changes. Senator Anthony, Chairman of the Printing Committee, is quite indignant at not having been consulted about Rounds' nomination. The owners of electric light and presses, who have been getting a royalty for their use in the printing office, are opposing Rounds' confirmation.

Senator Hampton says he doesn't intend to bring any complaints against Senator Sherman in the Senate, the facts being before the public now.

It is said the President will recommend the removal of the disabilities against Fitz John Porter, and an honorable mustering out with the rank of Major General, but no back pay.

Secretary Kirkwood says he is preparing to leave for home this week. He expects to hold office no more forever. He has been Governor, Senator and Cabinet officer, and feels now that he may rest.

The opposition to the incorporation of the Garfield Memorial Hospital inclines those in charge of the fund to change their plans and to use the fund for a monument. Mrs. Garfield is said to favor the change.

The death of General Hurlbut, United States Minister to Peru, complicates the affairs of the Shipherd investigation, and it now more than ever probable that the bottom will drop out of the whole affair.

Guiteau says that since the bill was completed he is sure of a new trial and of final dismissal. He says Judge Cox gave way to the blood-thirsty element when he sentenced him. Communism and nihilism will ruin the country, says Guiteau, and Chicago and New York are full of American nihilists.

The Department of State has received a dispatch confirmatory of the report of the death of General Hurlbut, United States Minister to Peru.

Secretary Hunt has received a cable message from Lieutenant Harber, at Irkutsk, as follows:

Subject to your approval and my inspection, have offered 10,000 roubles for a paddle steamer for the entire summer, with guarantee, if lost, of 40,000 paper roubles. If owner accepts, may I close? If not, how much may I offer and guarantee? Season advanced. Haste necessary.

The Public Lands Committee reported to the Senate to-day a bill to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands to $5,000 per year, and to allow him an Assistant Commissioner at $3,000 a year.

The Democrats are determined to oppose the tariff commission bill, and the bill for the admission of Dakota, by all methods possible. A long season of filibustering is expected.

The veto message was sent to the Senate at 1:15 this afternoon. The report that the veto had been sent in does not create much surprise. The California members say they are sorry, as they say it will lose the Republicans the Pacific coast. Mr. Pacheco said, in speaking to your correspondent on the subject, that he was very sorry the veto had been considered necessary, as it would creat great excitement on the Pacific coast and endanger the prospects of the party. If, however, it should be passed with the ten years clause, instead of twenty, it would not be so serious a matter, and he believed it would not cause the loss of the Pacific States to the party. He thought it would pass in that form and be signed. It is not considered probable that it will pass the Senate over the veto, and if it did, it would not pass the House. Mr. George, the Oregon member, is about the most disgusted member with the veto, as the election in his State comes very early—the first among the Congressional elections—and the result in that State, it is feared, may be disastrous to him. Mr. Berry, of California, is the maddest man of the lot. He is talking in an excited way to correspondents and members, denouncing the veto as a great outrage. The sentiment on the Republican side is that the President has done his duty, and the result will not hurt the party.

The President's veto of the Chinese bill was received at 1:20 p. m., and read immediately. The President said, that after careful consideration, he returned the bill with his objections. He held that it conflicted with the existing treaty obligations and violated the faith of the nation and hoped that Congress would endeavor to find another that would meet the expectations of the people of the United States, and not conflict with the rights of China. The President maintained that neither the representatives of the United States nor China, in making the treaty of 1880, contemplated any such prohibition of Chinese immigration as that proposed in the bill. He opposed the passport system proposed in the bill as undemocratic, and said he thought it unwise to introduce such a system in this country. The passport system, he said, is falling into disuse in Europe, and besides, he maintains that experience has shown that passports are easily borrowed or even forged.

The President said that Chinese labor had been of great value in this country, and that monuments to their industry existed. They had largely built the Pacific railroads across this continent, but it might wisely be considered now whether some limitation may be put upon the immigration of the labor, but if there be too much of it in one section of the country, the same labor may be needed in another section, and the law should consider this, and make such limitation as would permit this labor go where needed.

General Chalmers will not enter the Congressional race again, as his county, under the recent redistricting, has been placed in a district having 10,000 Republican majority.

Mr. Chalmers has presented a bill in the House by which he hopes to upset the scheme by which he was put into a Republican district. The bill provides that no district in any State shall have more than 10,000 population in excess of any other district except where it would require the division of the county, and, if so, it must not exceed by over 20,000; and if it does, the members shall be elected by the old district lines.

It is said the President, the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, disagree with General Swaim, and will probably overrule his decision and confirm Mason's sentence, though the time may be reduced by the President.

The President will send a pair of very handsome repeating rifles to the Sultan of Muscat and the Rajah of Tuluban, in recognition of their services to American seamen and other courtesies. The rifles are the finest ever made here.

Senator Logan leaves for Hot Springs, Arkansas, to-morrow. Senator Chaffee goes with him. His condition is still serious.

Shipherd, of Peruvian fame, says General Hurlbut's death cannot close his mouth, as he is forced to tell the facts in self defense. He says he has documents to show that General Hurlbut was a blackmailer, and he has charges against Blaine. The dispatches to the Peruvian Minister here indicate the highest regard for Hurlbut in Peru, and through his efforts Peru is likely to recover. A monument is to be erected to General Hurlbut as a friend of the Peruvian Republic. The ex-Dictator Pierola having left, Peru is in a more hopeful condition.

The veto message is generally commented on as able and just.

It is doubtful now if the bill extending the charters of the national banks is reached this session. If not, the banks whose charters expire can reorganize under the law.

A joint resolution passed the House, giving the use of tents to the Soldiers' Reunion at Rock Island, Ill.

The Democrats say they will carry Oregon at the June election, before the Republicans can recover from the effects of the veto of the Chinese bill; but they don't claim the other Pacific States.

The House is still struggling over the Army bill. It looks as though the committee's amendment transferring the Quartermaster's claims to the Court of Claims would scarcely get through. The compulsory retirement clause will probably pass.

The general belief is that Hurlbut's measurement of Shipherd as a knave and fool, is a pretty just one. His course before the committee this morning, justifies the belief that Shipherd's innuendoes about Blaine look very much as though Blaine had refusted to comply with some of his demands and that Shipherd was trying to bulldose him.

The friends of Irishmen are much relieved by Secretary Frelinghuysen's report. It is learned in addition that two of the three American suspects yet in prison are likely to be soon dismissed.

Senator Farley has prepared a bill to restrict Chinese immigration, which he will introduce to-day. It is the same as the veto bill except that it suspends Chinese immigration for ten instead of twenty years.

Senator Miller, of California, has introduced another Chinese bill. It is the same as the vetoed bill, except that it provides for the suspension of immigration for ten years. He says he expects other modifications to be made in the committee with a view of making the bill conform as nearly as practically to the President's views, as outlined in his veto. Mr. Miller says the opponents of the Chinese immigration will press a new bill with vigor, hoping to pass it at once, and to obtain the President's approval. He says the Pacific coast people now, if they can't have what they think is right, and what they want, will accept the best law they can get. There is an impression that the President will approved a bill that suspends immigration for only ten years, but nobody seems able to state how it originated. There is no good authority which assumes to have heard the President say so, and some members of Congress, who would support the vetoed bill, express a doubt as to the President's approval of a ten year bill. They say there is nothing in his veto to indicate a willingness to approve such a measure, but, upon the impression that he might do so, a bill containing a ten-year suspension, has been introduced.

Garfield and the Government Employes.

"Emma James" in Albany Evening Journal

To illustrate what I mean, in traveling through your State last Summer, on one of the days when President Garfield was reported as suddenly worse, a gentleman and his wife seated behind me were inclined to volunteer to me various particulars about the President's family, as if to enlighten the ignorance of a less favored human being. "You appear to be acquainted with them," I said with artless interest. "Probably, then, you are from Washington." "Yes," said the man readily, "and I know General Garfield very well indeed; I have held a $1,600 place in the Treasury Department for eleven years." Sorry to disappoint him by not being wilted by his grandeur, I said I was glad to hear that a department clerk held such pleasant relations with the White House people, that I had sometimes thought in several years' observation here that our public men were inclined to disparage the employes of the Government; and in conversations with General Garfield I had criticised him in my own mind as a little more than ordinarily disinclined to appreciate them as a class. "What are the circumstances of your acquaintance with him?" I added. "Well," he said, considerably nettled and flushing to his temples, "I have heard him speak several times in Congress. That's about the extent of my acquaintance with him." That which I referred to on General Garfield's part was the incident of a chance remark he made one day in meeting me in the corridor leading to the Secretary's office, Interior Department, where for five years I was a copyist, till the strength of my right hand failed me under its double duty. "Why don't you make a letter sometime about these Department clerks?" he said, in an amused way, as a sleek, slim young man with a pen over his ear, passed us on his way from one of the record rooms to his own desk, adding: "They all look alike. They havn't any backs to their heads." "I am a Department clerk myself, General," I replied, laughing. "Oh, well, I mean the men," he said, and hurried on. It is easy to understand how a full-brained, red-blooded, successful man of authority may feel just that half-contemptuous amusement in looking at these thousands of pigeon-holed and stranded men. I could heartily appreciate what I heard the General say on another occasion, "I would rather own a dray, or even a push-cart, and make an independent living with it than to be a hanger-on in a Government position, trembling with every change of the men in power over me."

Traffic in Chinese Women.

North China Herald.

An Australian Chinaman, when anxious to have a wife of his own nation, sends a letter to an agent in Hong Kong. The following is a translation of one of these epistles: "I want a wife. She must be a maiden under twenty years of age, and must not have left her father's house. She must have never read a book, and her eyelashes must be half an inch in length. Her teeth must be as sparkling as the pearls of Ceylon. Her breath must be like unto the scents of the magnificent odorous groves of Java, and her attire must be from the silken weavers of the Ka-Li Ching, which are on the banks of the greatest river in the world—the overflowing Yank-tse-Kiang." The price of a Chinese woman delivered in Sidney is £38; but two Chinese women only cost £52; therefore the heathen Chinese import the women in couples. The importer never sees his women before they arrive, and then he generally selects the best-looking one. The other is shown around to a number of well-to-do Chinamen, and after they have inspected her, she is submitted to what may be called a public auction. At a recent sale at Sidney a young girl, aged about nineteen, was offered, and, after some spirited bidding, she was purchased by a wealthy Chinese store-keeper, whose place of business was in one of the leading towns of New South Wales, for £120. The melancholy aspect of the Celestial girl, as she went away in company with the man who had purchased her, was deplorable to the last degree.

At the Great Battlefield.

Detroit Free Press.

After looking over the battlefield of Chancellorville I went back to the brick house for dinner. During my absence a little red-headed man arrived and he was introduced by the woman as her brother-in-law. As soon as I came in he began on:

"Vhas you under Sheneral Schackson in dis fight?"

"No."

"I tell you dot vhas an awful fight, my frendt. Blood poured out shust like it vhas raining. Maybe you vhas under Sheneral Lee, up der blank road?"

"No."

"Not under Lee? But dot Sheneral Lee vhas an awful fighter. May be you vhas mit Early, or at Fredericksburg?"

"No."

"So? Vhell, dat Early he vhas a splendid Sheneral, und he like to fight all der time. I feels sure you vhas mit Early. May be you vhas mit Hooker, eh?"

"No."

"Not mit Hooker down here! Den you vas mit Sedgwick up der road?"

"No."

"Vhell, by golly! Not mit Shackson nor Lee—not mit Hooker nor Sedgwick! Vhell! Vhell! Dot peats me all over!"

Both of us fell to and began eating, and nothing further was said until the meal was finished and we had gone out to look at some old cannon wheels in the yard. Then my friend put his hand on my shoulder, lowered his voice, and said:

"My frient, if you vhas not mit Lee, nor Schackson, nor Sedgwick, nor Hooker in dis fight, may be you unt me vhas in der same blace?"

"May be so. Where were you?"

"In Canada!" he whispered.

He called 'good-by' after me as I rode away, but I wouldn't have answered him for a hundred dollars.

The man who sells four quarts to to the gallon is the best product of the Christian religion.

Extremely long-skirted, tailor-made coats are to be much worn this spring.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat, it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.,
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

GET THE BEST!
RATHBONE, SARD & CO
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES
LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,
MANUFACTURERS
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1882.
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS
Founded 1784.
To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
ATCHISON
Leavenworth
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!
Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.
Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."
The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.
What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.
Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.
Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.
The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:
At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. and Q. R. Rds.
At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N.-W. R. Rds.
At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb., and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
At LEAVENWORTH, with Union Pac. and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.
Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.
For information not obtainable at your home office, address,
R. R. CABLE,
Vice President and General Manager.
E. ST. JOHN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
[illegible]

Funnygraphs.

Rifle practice—Pocket-picking.

A trance-action—Walking in your sleep.

Fact, really!—Some Scotchmen can live on Ayr.

If it takes ten mills to make a cent, where are the profits on a barrel of flour?

Cold weather wanted:

Here lies the man who beat the printer,
Oh, how his soul doth long for winter!
—[Whitehall Times.

Fogg says he never finishes a cigar, but he thinks "Another temptation removed from the young man of America."

That settles it: Who says it is unhealthy to sleep in feathers? Look at the spring chicken and see how tough he is.—[The Sanitarian.

A church pew was advertised for sale in Rochester, "commanding a beautiful view of the entire congregation."—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

A bride is reported to have lately said: "I told all my friends to have my name put on my presents, so that if divorced, George should not be able to claim them."

Notice at the door of a ready-made clothing establishments in one of the poorer quarters of Paris: "Do not go somewhere else to get robbed; walk in here.—[Argonaut.

"Can't you trust me," murmured Spilkens to the daughter of old Moneylender. "Not without real estate security," replied Isabella absent-mindedly.—[Keokuk Gate City.

The question is repeatedly asked: "Must the Chinese go?" Yes, we suppose they must. At least they seem to have had considerable go in them up to the present writing.

A Chicago woman while touring in Oregon, frightened off a bear simply by shaking her skirts at him. The motion probably brought her feet in view.—[Philadelphia News.

It is now claimed that Satan prevailed over Eve by imp-ortunity.—[N. Y. Herald, P. I. Has it been demonstrated?—[Commercial Bulletin. Yes, it is the latest devil-opment.

It knocks all the love out of a man to have the music suddenly stop and every man in the ball-room hear him ask his girl: "Can I hold you a little when we get home?"—[Cortland News.

"So your daughter has married a rich husband?" "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe he has married a rich husband, but I understand he is a very poor husband."—[Burlington Hawkeye.

A man who detected a piece of bark in his sausage, visited the butcher's shop to know what had become of the rest of the dog. The butcher was so affected that he could give him only a part of the tale.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Miss Henrietta Newcome — In answer to your question about "unkissed kisses," we may say we are prepared to unkiss any kisses we may have kissed outside the family for the last five years.—[Harvard Lampoon.

Æsthetic wife (sobbing)—"Dearest, I will; and I will see that your grave is kept green also, (reflectingly), but not one of those horrid bright colors. A nice olive gray green, with an old gold tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything."—[The Town.

A French newspaper informs its readers that a veterinary surgeon, residing at Charleville, has succeeded in amputating the gangrened leg of a cow, and replaced it by a wooden one. The cow, it is said, is now perfectly well, and walks easily upon the artificial limb.

They had been engaged to be married fifteen years, and still he had not mustered up resolutions enough to ask her to name the happy day. One evening he called in a particularly spoony frame of mind, and asked her to sing him something that would "move him." She sat down to the piano and sang: "Darling, I am growing old."

Bad case of consumption: "A more shocking spectacle," exclaimed the indignant old lady, "I never beheld." The simple fact was that she had surprised Julia's lover in the act of depositing his head upon Julia's shoulder, a proceeding to which the young lady was making no visible resistance. Mrs. Marrowfat has very strict notions of propriety and went on to say: "That a daughter of mine should be capable of permitting such liberty almost freezes my blood to think of. How do you explain it, Julia?" Julia suffers her parent to cool off a little and then, with a countenance as undaunted as that of the bronze gladiator on the mantelpiece, haughtily says: "Mother, you do both Frank and me an injustice. We weren't making love at all. I had complained of a pain in my chest, and he was only sounding my lungs."—[Brooklyn Eagle.

How To Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! 14-2w

---

NEW DRY GOODS STORE !

J. C. BOYER.

Is opening up in the Patterson Building, a stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, GLOVES, MITTENS, NOTIONS, ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying for you can save money by buying of me.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

J. C. BOYER,
WATERLOO, IND.

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 4tf

W. L. BRAUN.

KIDNEY WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[illegible]

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE WARRANTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF.

FISTULA, RECTAL [illegible] CONSULTATION [illegible] CURED

Being the only

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

in Northern Indiana, we make a specialty of handling the best and newest patterns of

TAPESTRY,
BODY BRUSSELS,
AND WOOL CARPETS

At lowest prices. We also keep a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS !

MODERWELL AND STUDOR,
Successors to
S. W. ELLSWORTH AND CO
FT. WAYNE, IND.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to affect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, '32. 2-tf.

THE WOOL CORNER BUSTED

—:o:—

The Cotton Market "Ker-flum-ixed !"

Our man Nap-Em-Quick has been quietly taking advantage of the situation. If you want to see the largest assortment of

BEAUTIFUL STYLES
—OF—
SPRING CLOTHING,

Sold Regardless of Cost of Manufacture. Examine what we offer.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

On corner east of Postoffice.

New Material of all Kinds,

—AND—

GOOD WOORK

GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A CALL !

J. M. RICE & SON, Auburn, Indiana.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,
Clocks,
Clocks,
Castors
Castors,
Spoons,
Spoons,
Forks,
Forks,
Knives,
Knives,
Chains,
Cnains,
Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES !

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S, ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERIDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

OZONE

—THE—

KING FORTUNE MAKER

The Only Practical Preservative of Perishable Articles, both Animal and Vegetable, Preventing Decay or Putrefaction.

☞ Preserves Meats, Eggs, Fish, etc., indefinitely and with complete success.

EGGS can be purchased when cheapest, and preserved for any length of time, at a cost of One Mill per dozen, and other articles at same proportionate cost.

There is a Gold Mine in every County in this State for some live man.

TEST PACKAGES OF OZONE

Containing sufficient material to preserve from 500 to 1,000 dozen Eggs, sent to any address upon receipt of $2.00.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT
PRENTISS PRESERVING CO.
Address, JOSEPH BROWN,
La Fayette, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY,
Who should order a Test Package and secure County AT ONCE.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on South Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. $1. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 18[illegible].

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 55	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 05	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 [illegible] pm	7 10
Hanover	7 50	12 32pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 18	9 28
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 05	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 03	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55	....	6 35
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	....	9 05pm	....
Baltimore	....	10 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	....	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	....	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50am
Louisville	....	8 00am	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	....
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 06	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	....	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 30am	4 30pm
Lansing	6 35	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 56am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 3 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:18 p. m. west—11:06 am. m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 30 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 35, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2.00 p. m.; ar. 2 06, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 00 a. m., 3 35, 8 15, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 50, 6 30, a. m., 12 40, 2 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as [illegible]

Through tickets to all points [illegible] information [illegible] connections apply [illegible]

H. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l F't & Pass'r Agent

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 25pm		
Elkhart	1 50pm	10 10	1 00am	1 00am
Kendallville	3 48	11 20	5 25	11 30pm
Corunna	3 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	4 10	11 50	7 30	[illegible]
Butler	4 24	12 10am	8 20	[illegible]
Toledo	6 40	2 40	1 50pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 06	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 18	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 25
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:[illegible] a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:4[illegible] p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. B. G. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10am	6 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 00am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 30
Syracuse		1 30	1 36
Cromwell		1 52	1 56
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 34	2 42
Garrett	10 33	2 53	3 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 09
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 12
Deshler	12 40am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 30	6 20	7 10
Tiffin	2 12	6 45	7 45
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	7 10	8 40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 30	7 44	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 32	9 42	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 28
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 34	3 03
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
Chicago ar	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	3 30pm	6 20pm	9 20p
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	9 15	11 56	5 15a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 40pm	6 55p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	am	7 25a
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 35p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:35 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

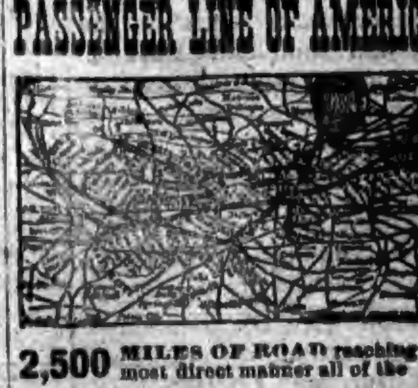

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON, Agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, APRIL 20, 1882. Number 16.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

P. V. HOFFMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the state courts, and in the United States courts. Office on west side of Main street over Ed. Eldridge's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Drs. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey [illegible] medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence, North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

June 14, 1881. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

Probate Cause No. 261.

William Shutt, executor of the will of Asa Fletcher, deceased, vs. William W. Cary et al—In the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, May term 1882.

To J. Willard Fletcher, Harriet E. Austin, Henry Washburn, the unknown heirs of Milo Washburn, Herman Wilman, Louisa Olney, the unknown heirs of Minerva Welman, Maria Washburn, whose name is unknown, and Hannah Washburn, whose name is unknown, impleaded with others:

You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner as executor of the will aforesaid, has filed in the DeKalb circuit court of DeKalb county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court at the court-house in Auburn, Indiana, on the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court, the same being the 15th day of May, 1882.

Witness, The clerk and seal of said court, this 3d day of April, 1882.

14-3w JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

MUSIC MONEY

$35.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send a 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide[illegible]

CARD COLLECTORS, send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards [illegible] Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO. 10-13w.

BOYS send a [illegible] mail a package including [illegible]

The Popular Creed.

[Charles P. Shiras, the author of the following poem, died in Alleghany City, Pa., some twenty-five years ago, at the early age of 39 years.]

Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man is down, give him a thrust!
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling,
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man is up, Oh! lift him higher—
Your soul's for sale and he's a buyer!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a poor, but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth;
But the maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose claims are these—
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face well tinged with the brandy red,
A soul well trained in villainy's school—
And Cash—sweet Cash—he knoweth the rule;
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a bold and an honest man,
Who strives to live on the Christian plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be;
A scorned and hated wretch is he—
At home he meeteth a starving wife,
Abroad he leadeth the leper's life—
They struggle against a fearful odds,
Who will not bow to the people's gods!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

So get ye wealth! no matter how!
"No question asked" of the rich, I trow!
Steal by night, and steal by day!
(Doing it all in a legal way).
Join the church, and never forsake her,
Learn to cant and insult your Maker;
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool;
But don't be poor! remember the rule;
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

The Thirty-Ninth Parallel.

BEDFORD, IND., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—A few miles north of here a company of United States surveyors are at present camped engaged in surveying the line of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. The survey was begun on the Pacific coast over two years since, and has been conducted by a number of detachments. Where one would stop work another would begin, and so on. The company alluded to commenced operations in Missouri, and will continue until they reach the eastern boundry line of Ohio. It will require another year to complete the work.

"Mother Has Recovered."

Wrote an Illinois girl to her eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved west. Since she has got well every one about here is taking it."—See Adv.

* * *

He was asking a conductor how he managed to build a house and buy a fast horse out of his fifty dollars a month. "You see," said this noble man, "we sometimes get a way passenger who pays a quarter or a half a dollar for his fare. Well, we flip the money up—heads for the conductor, tails for the company." "But," persisted the investigation after truth, "sometimes it must turn up tails. What do you do then?" "Oh," replied the conductor, with an ineffable contempt, "then we flip it up again." So that passenger went home and sold his railroad shares.

* * *

A WORLD OF GOOD.—One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned boneset tea, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—[Nunda News. 16-2w.

* * *

The quicksilver mines of California furnish more than one-half of the world's product. The estimated product for the current year throughout the world will be about the same as last year, or 115,000 flasks of which Spain and Italy are credited with 48,000 flasks, Austria 12,600 flasks, and California with 55,000 flasks.

* * *

Before the school geographies secure the information, we note the appearance of a island on the Russian coast, in the sea of Azoff, which is about one hundred feet in diameter and ten feet above the surface of the water. Its appearance was attended with a marine eruption and a fissure in the land on the shore near by.

* * *

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Home, Sweet Home.

THE MAGIC OF MUSIC ILLUSTRATED BY A REMINISCENCE OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 4.—From a gentleman who just reached this city from Indian territory, the Times correspondent learned of a new and interesting chapter in the history of the life of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." Payne was a warm personal friend of John Ross, who will be remembered as a celebrated chief of the Cherokees. At the time the Cherokees were removed from their homes in Georgia to their present possessions, west of the Mississippi river, Payne was spending a few weeks in Georgia with Ross, who was occupying a miserable cabin, having been forcibly ejected from his former home. A number of prominent Cherokees were in prison, and that portion of Georgia in which the tribe was located was scoured by armed squads of the Georgia militia, who had orders to arrest all who refused to leave the country.

While Ross and Payne were seated before the fire in the hut, the door was suddenly burst open and six or eight militia men sprang into the room. Ross' wife was seated on a trunk containing many valuable papers and a small amount of money, and at the unexpected intrusion she sprang up and screamed wildly. Ross spoke to her in the Cherokee language, telling her to be seated, as she would thus save the contents of the trunk, and, as she sat down again, the intruders told Ross that both he and Payne were under arrest and must prepare to accompany the squad to Milledgeville, where they would be imprisoned. The soldiers lost no time in taking their prisoners away. Ross was permitted to ride his own horse, while Payne was mounted on one led by a soldier. As the little party left the hovel, rain began falling, and continued until every man was drenched thoroughly. The journey lasted all night. Toward midnight Payne's escort, in order to keep himself awake, began humming: "Home—home—sweet—sweet—home," when Payne remarked: "Little did I expect to hear that song under such circumstances and at such a time. Do you know the author?"

"No," said the soldier, "do you?"

"Yes," Payne answered; "I composed it."

"The devil you did! You can tell that to some fellows, but not to me. Look here, you made that song, you say; if you did (and I know you didn't) you can say it all without stopping. It has something in it about pleasure and palaces. Now pitch in and read it off; and if you can't, I'll bounce you from your horse and lead you instead of it."

This threat was answered by Payne, who repeated the song in a slow, subdued tone, and then sang it, making the old woods ring with the tender melody and pathos of the words. It touched the heart of the rough soldier, who was not only captivated but convinced, and who said that the composer of such a song should never go to prison if he could help it. And when the party reached Milledgeville, they were, after a preliminary examination, discharged, much to their surprise. Payne insisted it was because the leader of the squad had been under the magnetic influence of Ross' conversation, and Ross insisted that they had been saved from insult and imprisonment by the power of "Home, Sweet Home," sung as only those who feel can sing it. The friendship existing between Ross and Payne endured until the grave closed over the mortal remains of the latter.

His Last Dose.

Said a sufferer from kidney troubles, when asked to try Kidney-Wort: "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." The man got well, and is now recommending the remedy to all. "When derangement of the stomach acts upon the kidneys and liver, bringing disease and pain, Kidney-Wort is the true remedy. It removes the cause and cures the disease. Liquid (very concentrated) or dry act equally efficient.—[Am. Cultivator.

State University.

We have received a number of copies of the Daily Sentinel, containing a very interesting and exhaustive article on the State University at Bloomington. These papers are intended for distribution, and may be had by calling at this office. Teachers, parents and others interested in this excellent institution should call and get a copy and read it. It will prove interesting. 14-3w

Trying His Own Case.

HOW HE GOT ON THE JURY—AN INCIDENT IN THE NEW YORK COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

An incident that is probably without a parallel in the records of jury trials in any country, took place at the February term of the court of common pleas in this city. At a trial term, before Judge Daly, an action to recover the value of goods alleged to have been obtained on false representations, was called in its proper order on the calendar, and counsel for both sides answering ready, the clerk began the drawing of a jury in regular form. Richard S. Newcombe, law partner of ex-Judge Cardozo, appeared for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer for the defendant. The drawing of the jury progressed very rapidly, while ex-Judge Dittenhoefer was busy looking over his papers and talking to his law clerk, with his client, David, at his side. Presently, looking up and seeing that one more juror was to be obtained, and that the trial was about to begin, he turned to ask David a question, but he was gone. Mr. Newcombe a few minutes later, began the opening statement of the plaintiff's case before the twelve jurors, and in the course of his remarks attacked David's reputation as a business man very savagely. The absence of David annoyed ex-Judge Dittenhoefer very much, as he desired to have his client present to listen to the charges made by the plaintiff's lawyer, and to ask him if they were facts. He sent his law clerk out into the corridors to look for David, but he could not be found. Disgusted and annoyed, he leaned back in his chair listening to Newcombe's tirade against the defendant, and as his eyes ran along the faces of the two tiers of jurymen, he could scarcely believe his senses when he recognized his client, David, seated as one of the "twelve good men and true"—a juror on the trial of his own case. David was listening in the most careful but unmoved sort of fashion to all that Newcombe was saying about him. When Newcombe had finished his address he called his first witness to be sworn; but just then the ex-judge rose and whispered in his ear: "Dick, I don't want to go on with the case now. Can't you, as a favor to me, let it go over to next term?"

Newcombe, with evident earnestness, replied sharply: "No, I can't do it; the case has got to be tried now and here. You've been hanging it up and holding it off long enough, and my client is impatient. He wants his money, and he thinks already that I'm not pushing the case. No, it's got to go on now."

"It can't go on now," replied Dittenhoefer.

"Oh, but it can, though, and it must go on!" was Newcombe's vehement rejoiner. "I cannot agree to any postponement at this stage."

"Well, it won't go on," said the ex-judge with some show of decision in his voice. Newcombe looked indignant, but before he could say anything more Dittenhoefer's mouth was close up to his ear whispering: "Look here, now, Dick, you had better not try this case with this jury."

Newcombe looked startled, and, facing the ex-judge, said eagerly: "What do you mean—you don't mean to say you've got a friend on the jury?

"I do," said the other, "and I can depend on him to stand by my client." Newcombe turned to the jury, and with his keen black eyes scanned their faces quickly and closely, and in an instant dropped back into his chair, utterly dumbfounded, as he recognized David among them. There was a quiet laugh between himself and the ex-judge, and then Newcombe asked, "How did he get there?" "I haven't the remotest idea," replied the Dittenhoefer. "I was more surprised than you are when I saw him there." The two lawyers held a consultation with Judge Daly, and as a result the jury was dismissed, and the case went over for trial at the March term.

When David came from the jury-box to where his lawyer was seated, the ex-judge asked him why he went into the jury-box. "Why? They called my name and told the jurors to take their seats in the box, and I did so." "Don't you know better than that?" asked the lawyer. "Do you suppose you could go there and give judgment in your own case?" "I do," replied David, "because I guess I know more about it than the other jurors do."

The explanation of the affair is, that David, who is a rather illiterate Polish Jew, is a citizen, and is on the jury of the court of common pleas, and his name happened to be drawn for the jury that was to try Blumgard vs. David, without the clerk or anyone else noticing that the names of the men were identical. It is, perhaps, proper to state that at the March term trial of case David did not get on the jury, and Blumgard recovered judgment against him.—N. Y. Times.

The London Dust Man.

There he goes! A dusty gloom hangs over the roofs of great London city, a similar gloom fills my room and seems to have touched all the furniture with smoky age, and as I look down from the window into the gloomy street, I see him coming along slowly, and crying in a voice like a plea for help in affliction: "Dust-oh!—dust-oh!—dust-oh!"

When the London fog is grey we cannot see him very far off, for he, too is gray from head to foot with dust, and as he approaches us he comes out of the mist like phantom, though in reality he is a substantial, square-built, deep-chested fellow, shod with enormous Blucher shoes (the soles of which are bright with nails), and clad in a loose, blouse and trousers that are tied up about the knees. The blouse is open at the chest, and is lifted to the wrists by his big, brown hands, which are thrust in his trouser pockets, and his head is covered by a kind of hat that sailors call a sou'wester. His only ornament is a pair of ear-rings; and with his head thrown back he saunters along the street by the side of his cart, repeating in measured tones his cry, "Dust-oh-oh!—dust-oh!"

Now and then he stops at a house, and his mate—he has a mate who is as much like him as a pea is like a pea—descends into the cellar, brings forth ashes and refuse that have accumulated in twenty-four hours, and when the cart, which is a square, box-like affair, is filled he starts for home with his load.

When a queer home it is! Far on the outskirts of the city, far away from the finer streets and buildings, a large space of ground is as gray and dusty as an African or western desert, and is broken by mountains of ashes, some only a few feet high, while others are almost as high as houses,—quite as high, in fact, as the dismal little shanties on the edge of the reservation, in which the dust-men and his fellows live. Other carts and other dust-men are constantly coming and going, dumping one load and then [illegible] the load is dumped it is attacked by a crowd of men, women and children, who with shovels, rakes and hooks, turn it over and over, and raise stifling clouds of dust.

The reader may think that the collections made by the dust-men are valueless, but such is not the case.

There are more than 300,000 inhabited houses in London, consuming more than 3,500,000 tons of coal in a year, and besides the ashes from this great quantity of fuel the dust-men gather the other refuse of the houses. He is employed by a contractor, who divides every load into six parts, as follows: Soil, or fine dust, which is sold to brickmakers for making bricks, and to farmers for manure; brieze, or cinders, sold to brickmakers for burning brick; rags, bones and old metals, sold to marine store dealers; old tin and iron vessels, sold to trunk makers for clamps; bricks, oysters and other shells, sold for foundation and road building; and old boots and shoes, sold to the manufacturers of Prussian blue.

It is in sifting the different parts of a load that the men, women and children are employed; they are as busy as ants; mere babies and wrinkled old dames take a part in the labor, and all of them are so covered with dust and ashes that they are anything but pleasant to contemplate, though as a rule, they are useful, honest and industrious members of society.

"Dustie" is what the Londoners familliary call the dust-men, and only a few know in what ignorance and poverty he lives. One would think that he would work himself into a better occupation, but his family have been dust-men for generations, and the generations after him are not likely to change.

* * *

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 16-2w.

* * *

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.—Mrs. Clock has just received her new stock of millinery, and has a very nice assortment of trimmings, and the latest styles in hats and bonnets. Also a fine line of laces for dress trimmings. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store. 15-4t

* * *

MONEY TO LOAN.—The undersigned is desirous of loaning $16,000 at reasonable rates on good mortgage security. Applications for loans can be made to me at the office of James E. Rose, in Auburn. 15-tf. A. CONANT.

ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

Are now making a [illegible]

SPRING GOODS.

—OUR—

SILK SUITS

Are represented [illegible]

—AND—

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated

[illegible]

PARASOLS

—AND SUN—

UMBRELLAS

Embracing all the Novelties of the season

WHITE GOODS:

TIES,
LACES,
LINENS,
CRAPES,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
CURTAINS,
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES,
ETC., ETC.

The most extensive, varied and attractive assortment of

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

That we have never before been able to offer to our patrons, and at prices that must be satisfactory to the close cash buyer.

ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, [illegible]

EASTER-EVEN.

HARRIET M'EWAN KIMBALL.

For Easter Day, O lilies white,
Your shrined splendor keep!
But while the sweet, and waning light
Of Easter Even fades,
Amid the sacred shade,
When Sorrow comes to weep,
Nor weeps in vain,
[illegible]
And Pain its pangs in joy forgets—
There breathe your balm, sweet violets!
Dear twilight-flowers whose lovely hue,
More tender than the tender blue,
[illegible]
[illegible] tears;

"A little while!" it seems to sigh,
"An[illegible] a little while!" ye say
"The stone shall noiseless roll away;
Unseen across the midnight sky,
[illegible]
Already angels throng the air,
And twain, descending, kneel,
Veiled in awe, at head and feet
Of that new tomb whose broken seal
The wondring Morning shall reveal,
And 'He is risen!' declare."

THE THREE GREENS.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Shortly after the Crimean war, an individual whose right arm was incased in splints and hung in a sling, entered a magnificent jewelry shop, the proprietor of which was a Mr. Joseph Green. The stranger had that in his appearance which is generally styled distingue; his carriage and garb revealed the military veteran, and his manners the finished gentleman. At the door halted an elegant cabriolet, and the gentility of its owner was made apparent by the plain but neat livery of the groom, and the choice trappings of the handsome blooded horse.

The stranger stated that he was desirous of procuring a complete silver table-service, rich, solid and elegant, but with little ornamentation. Could Mr. Green prepare such a one for him? The goldsmith answered, of course, in the affirmative, and showed several patterns to his visitor, who then described very minutely the style in which he wished the articles to be made, and asked by what time they could be got ready. At the same time he insisted on punctuality, saying he must use the set at a reception he would soon give at his residence in Leicester Square. Green promised to have it done in three weeks, and then the two parties discussed the terms.

The jeweller very carefully made all his calculations, and demanded £1200. The stranger reflected a few moments, then said he had determined upon getting a service at a cost of £1500, and requested Mr. Green to add as many more pieces to the set as would fix the price at the same. Mr. Green thanked the gentleman for this mark of confidence, and inquired of him to whose recommendation he owed his patronage.

"No one has recommended you to me," replied the stranger.

The jeweler looked up in surprise. The stranger, who had hitherto worn an air of dignity almost amounting to austerity, now became more friendly, and continued;

"I am a soldier. I have served for years in India, and more recently in the Crimea. At Balaklava I received a severe wound in my right arm and hand, which will perhaps disable the member for life. My patronage you owe to your parents, grandparents, and, in fact, to the whole line of your ancestors."

The jeweler was amazed and bewildered. His parents, and other ancestors, had long been dead, and could not have referred the soldier to him. The latter apparently enjoyed Mr. Green's perplexity, and smilingly continued:

"I will make myself clearer. When in consequence of this unfortunate wound,"—here a sudden twinge in his arm made him start painfully—"I was compelled to leave the service, I resolved to settle down in London. While riding out, the other day, my attention was attracted by the appearance of your splendidly-furnished shop, but more so by the name of your sign, for mine is precisely the same. To this simple circumstance you owe the present visit of Colonel James Green, of the Grenadier Guards.

The jeweler expressed his delight at the honor of being the namesake of so distinguished a warrior, and after a few more phrases of this sort the conversation reverted to the business in hand.

"May I now inform you," said the jeweller, with some hesitation, "of the conditions which must generally be complied with previous to making a sale?"

"No," said the colonel, sharply, "I have my way of doing business. You and I do not know each other; and although my order is not an uncommonly large one, still it amounts to a sum with which you cannot credit a stranger. I will, therefore, pay you £100 cash down, for surety; the remaining £1400 when I call for the service."

Mr. Green accepted the proffer with profuse thanks.

"You need not thank me," the officer interrupted. "As I remarked, I always have a way of my own, from which I never like to deviate. Now do me the favor, and take my portemonnaie from my coat-pocket; my unfortunate Balaklava wound"—the colonel again winced with pain—"has lamed my right arm and hand completely."

Mr. Green expressed his sympathy in the warmest terms, carefully pulled the portemonnie from the veteran's coat-pocket, opened it, at the latter's desire, and from four or five new £100 notes took one, which the colonel requested him to keep. Mr. Green wrote off a receipt, and placed it in the pocket-book, which he very carefully restored to its resting-place. He then assisted the colonel to enter the carriage, and the groom—Colonel Green could not drive on account of his injured arm—rapidly drove off in the direction of Leicester Square. The jeweler, though much overjoyed, was a cautious business man, and, notwithstanding the considerable deposit, proceeded to make his safety certain.

In the "War List" he readily found the name and rank of his customer, just as it had been given; and from the estate agent, who rented out the splendid mansion in Leicester Square, he had ascertained that it had recently been occupied by Colonel James Green, of the Guards, and that the latter had brought most excellent recommendations from his banker and sundry other distinguished personages.

In the course of the three weeks, at the end of which the set was to be done, the colonel often came into the shop to see how the work was going on, and always discoursed so affably with the goldsmith that the latter could not find sufficient words of praise for his genial customer when speaking to others about him. At last the service was completed. It was placed upon a large table in the counting-room, and covered with blue velvet. Punctually at the stipulated time in the afternoon, Colonel Green entered the shop, his elegant cabriolet with the blooded horses remaining before the door, in care of the groom.

The officer stepped into the counting-room, and Mr. Green, swelling with pride, removed the velvet cover from the service. The Colonel, though usually a quiet man, declared that it surpassed his most sanguine expectations, and greatly insisted upon paying the entire £1500, and also upon the jeweler retaining the deposited £100 as a douceur for the satisfaction he had given.

"You owe me no thanks my dear Mr. Green," warmly said the colonel to the delighted goldsmith. "Give me your hand and again receive my heartfelt acknowledgment for this superb masterpiece."

The jeweler's beaming countenance, on grasping his namesake's hand, can be better imagined than described.

"Now to business," said the colonel. "Be so kind as to take out my pocket-book, and count off your $1500, for I do not wish to tarry a moment before showing your chief-d'œuvre to my wife."

The jeweler hastened to comply. He took from the officer's breast coat pocket a card-case, a set of ivory tablets, and a silk purse, through whose meshes glittered some five or six sovereigns—but no pocket book. Upon the colonel's request, he then examined all of his pockets. The search was futile.

"Strange! Incomprehensible! Could I have lost it, or been robbed?" muttered the colonel, audibly, perplexed and provoked. "What o'clock is it?" he suddenly asked.

"Twenty minutes to five."

"Good! It is time enough. You must make yourself serviceable to me once more, my dear Mr. Green, and act as my secretary. You know I cannot use my right hand. Will you have the goodness to writes a few lines for me to my wife?

With these words, the colonel stepped to the jeweler's desk, on which lay some writing paper printed with the name of the firm. Taking a sheet he placed it before the jeweler, saying, "This will do. My wife knows that I am here." He then dictated, and the jeweller wrote:

"MY DEAR WIFE:—Have the goodness to send me at once £1500 through the bearer. You know where the money is kept. I am in immediate need of it; therefore do not detain the messenger, who is a trustworthy person.

"Your affectionate husband,
"JAMES GREEN."

"Thank you," said the colonel, after perusing the epistle. "Michael," he cried, stepping to the door and calling the groom, "take this letter, ride home as fast as you can, and return at once to this place with that which my wife will give you."

The groom took the letter, bowed, and quickly drove off.

Fifteen minutes, half an hour, nearly an hour passed away, and Michael did not return. The colonel waxed impatient, and wished that he had gone in person for the money. The jeweler essayed to tranquillize him, but ineffectually.

"I have always regarded the fellow as honest and trustworthy," said the colonel, "and have on several occasions intrusted him with large sums of money, though, it is true, never with as much as at this time. Fifteen hundred pounds may have proved too strong a temptation for him." Pulling out a magnificent gold watch, he continued, "I will wait just seven and a half minutes longer, for that is exactly the time it takes him to drive hither from Leicester Square."

The seven and a half minutes were gone, and the groom had not come. The colonel could contain himself no longer.

"Do me the favor, Mr. Green, to call a cab, he said, in the greatest impatience. "I shall go home myself, and will return within half an hour."

The cab was soon at the door.

"Quick to Leicester Square!" cried the colonel to the coachman. "A half-crown extra, if you drive well."

The cab drove off as rapidly as the horses could go. The goldsmith in the meantime had the service packed up, and waited for his patron's return. The clock struck six, seven, eight, nine. The colonel did not come! Something unusual must have detained him; but the jeweler felt no anxiety, for had he not still the service and a deposit £100?

Tired of waiting at last, he closed his shop at half after nine and went home. His wife, who had long been expecting him, had grown sleepy, and was slumbering peacefully on a sofa. An open letter lay in her lap. Mr Green stepped lightly to her side, intending to wake her with a kiss, when his eyes fell upon the letter.

"What is this he cried, dumfounded as he recognized his own handwriting and the letter which he had just written for the colonel.

The reader can readily guess the sequel and the connection.

True, there existed a Colonel Green who had served in India and the Crimea, and had been wounded at Balaklava, who had rented the house in Leicester Square, and who possessed a considerable fortune; but, alas! he was not the Colonel Green who had ordered the silver service. Heaven knows by what means the sharpers had gained knowledge of all the facts, and circumstances upon which they constructed their admirably ingenious plan.

The man personating the groom of course was an accomplice, and the letter which Mr. James Green had penned for the pseudo Colonel James Green was delivered by him to the jeweler's wife, who did not hesitate a minute to deliver to him the £1500, because she recognized her husband's handwriting upon the paper stamped with the name of the jewelry firm. Who the sly rogues were never came to light.

A brilliant black on iron and steel may be produced by applying, with a fine hair brush, a mixture of turpentine and sulphur boiled together. When the turpentine evaporates there remains on the metal a thin layer of sulphur, which unites closely with the iron when heated for a time over a spirit of gas flame. This varnish protects the metal perfectly, and is quite durable.

TALE OF A TRAMP.

A Chapter of Misery and Misfortune in Real Life Not Surpassed by Any Book of Fiction—A Secret Marriage that Brought Disgrace and Death to an Innocent Girl and Sank a Young Man of Great Promise to the Degradation of a Common Tramp.

St. Louis Republican.

"For God's sake, sir, will you assist me to obtain a meal and a night's lodging, for I'm actually starving in this great City of St. Louis."

Those were the words of supplication and entreaty addressed to a reporter of the Republican one evening last week at the corner of Fourth and Pine *sts.* The latter paused, and the speaker went on: "I have not tasted any thing for two days, although I have begged for it from door to door; and can not get even the most trivial kind of labor, though willing and anxious, God knows, to work if I can get it, no matter how menial or hard. I am not a beggar, sir, as it would seem, but I now have no other resort save to solicit assistance to appease my terrible pangs of hunger or succumb to starvation. If you can give me work I will gladly accept it, and bless you from the bottom of my heart to the last day of my life; but in the name of humanity I entreat you to help me to get something to eat."

The speaker's manner of address at once aroused the sympathy of the scribe as well as his imperative need, and, after a few words of explanation, the exhausted man was taken to the Commercial restaurant, and a substantial meal ordered. While the man was devouring with evident relish the victuals placed before him a study of his face was made. He appeared to be a man of about forty-five years of age, though the deep lines traced by time and care upon a still attractive face may have misled the closest observer. Long, dark lashes shaded a pair of dark, piercing eyes, while the contour of the face bespoke refinment. His shapely head was covered with dark hair slightly tinged with gray, and, despite soiled and tattered garments, there clung about him a certain air that spoke of

BETTER DAYS

and more prosperous circumstances, while his speech betrayed the gentleman, as did his manner. During the progress of the meal not a word was exchanged between the two who sat at the table. The one was engaged in satisfying the cravings of the inner man, while the other studied the external appearance of his strange companion. At last, the meal being finished and the hunger appeased, the man spoke!

"I am greatly indebted to you, sir, for your timely charity, and if I can in any way show my appreciation I shall only be too glad to do so."

It was intimated that his appearance and language indicated that at some period of his life he was not as destitute as the present found him, and that the circumstances to which he owed his present condition might be interesting. At this suggestion he colored slightly, and, after some hesitation and considerable persuasion on the part of the writer, related the story of his checkered career. Only in one or two instances did he refuse to give names of places and dates, excusing himself by stating that the publication of his story might cause pain those whom he wished to shield from the jibes and jeers of an unsympathetic world. The story ran about as follows, the language being given so far as it can being recalled:

"I was born amid those Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, 'rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,' immortalized in those lines of Bryant, in a quiet country village. My parents, Watson by name, were considered more than well-to-do, and belonged to the wealthy class. I was reared at the village school, and at an early age formed a strong attachment for the daughter of my father's nearest neighbor, Nellie——. I will not speak her name in full, though she is long since dead, for there are others living who would suffer keenly should they chance to see this story of a wrong committed and two lives wrecked years ago, after the matter has been so long buried within the sacred confines of their true hearts. But I will tell the story, now that you have requested me to do so, and tell it truly. Nellie was

MY FIRST LOVE.

As a school-boy I fought for her, ran her errands and brought her the choicest fruits and flowers. The years sped by and we grew strong in love and youth, looking forward to the time when the heighth of happiness should be compassed by our marriage. Nellie and myself were very anxious to be married before we were of age, but our parents refused to listen to our entreaties, saying that a year or two of waiting would not detract from the fullness of our happiness when the proper time came for us to shrae it. My father decided to make a lawyer out me, and during my nineteenth year I was sent to a preparatory college in a neighboring State. Before I went Nellie and I canvased the matter in our minds thoroughly, and strongly rebelled against being separated even or a short time. I was, of course, to return home during vacation weeks. During the last week of my stay at home previous to leaving for college Nellie and I were much together. We took long walks in calm moonlight nights, and planned how we could coax the old folks into letting me remain at home and study medicine with the old village doctor, just so as to be near Nellie. It was of no use, however. All our plans failed and the time drew near for my departure. With heavy hearts we separated, and for thirteen long weeks we never saw each other. We wrote to one another almost daily, but when vacation came I had made up my mind, with the advice of a friend, to marry Nellie clandestinely, if she would consent, for I grew desperately afraid that during my protracted absence at college I might lose her. The summer came and I returned home with high hopes. Looking back now, over the years of desolate and weary life, I can imagine that perhaps no two young people ever enjoyed themselves as Nellie and I did during the long summer days of my vacation. When it was about half gone, I broached the subject of a secret marriage to her, but at first she refused to listen to me. Poor girl! Had she only continued in the strength of her first resolution, how different our lives might have been!

"I pressed my suit with all the fervid ardor of a passionate lover, begging and pleading, until at last she consented, little dreaming that she was

SIGNING HER DEATH WARRANT

in assenting to my wild and romantic proposal. We arranged it all one beautiful summer afternoon beneath the shade of a noble old elm that stood in the front yard. I was to come the next evening and take her for a drive. We were to extend our drive to another State, where the marriage laws were not so strict, and where we were not known. At the appointed time the next evening I drove up to the door, and soon Nellie was by my side; but what a changed creature. She was pale as death and shook from head to foot. She told me of her fears at the step we were about to take, and urged me to give it up, but I only begged her the harder to grant my wish. To make a long story short, I will state that we were finally married that evening and returned to our homes. Nellie would not consent to retain the certificate of our marriage, which was made out in the regular order and contained our own names, for fear of detection. I must keep it and guard it well. We were to keep the marriage secret just a year, at the expiration of which it was to be made public. Is it possible for me to forget those days of joy and pain and misery? Poor Nellie! How she changed! There came into her eyes a wild, terrified look, and at a very sudden noise she started with fear. No one dreamed of our secret and we seemed safe, and we were happy in each other's love. But there came a change at last to us all, bringing death and desolating hearthstones.

"We were parted at last with many heart aches, I to return to college and Nellie to hug her secret close during the long days of my absence. Within her heart a double secret was now locked, and I can fully realize with what misgivings she saw me depart, and what agony she suffered. I carried our marriage certificate to college with me, believing it safer than at home, where prying eyes might accidentally find it, but stern fate followed me. In the trunk where I kept our treasured marriage certificate had collected a mass of old letters from home and friends, and one day I resolved to destroy all that were not worth preserving. I sat down to the task, and as fast as these old relics were condemned I cast them into the fire. Some I burned without looking at their contents. When my work was completed I looked for our certificate, but could not find it. I ransacked my trunk from top to bottom, but it was

NOT TO BE FOUND.

A terrible suspicion flashed across my mind that I had in some unaccountable manner burned it with the rest of the old refuse letters. I grew sick and faint at the thought. Again and again did I search that old trunk through, but without success. It was gone. For days I went to my recitations in a semi-unconscious condition. I thought of writing to the minister who married us, but dare not for fear of detection, but resolved to seek him out during vacation. Neither did I dare inform Nellie of my loss. This was only the beginning of the trouble that blasted our lives. Fate seemed bent on our destruction. Before vacation came a fire that

DESTROYED THE CHURCH

over which the minister who married us presided. The record of our marriages and deaths was kept in the study in the church, and also destroyed by the devouring flames. The minister who was old and feeble, was taken sick before I reached home, and, when I arrived, was too ill to see me. The great mental strain under which I at this time labored began to tell upon my own health, though I tried to be cheerful and happy in the presence of Nellie. Every day I called at the parsonage, but received the same reply—"too ill to see any one; come to-morrow." My vacation was a sad one to me, and Nellie was filled with an undefined dread, that was increased by my mysterious manner. I returned to the college with the information imparted to me by Nellie burning into my soul liked melted lead. I promised to return the second week and make public the fact of our clandestine marriage six months before. Here I was again doomed. During a game of ball I was unfortunately struck on the head and rendered unconscious. Friends carried me to my room.

BRAIN FEVER SET IN

and for four months I hovered beween life and death a raving lunatic. During my sickness what horrible events transpired! The only person who could give me the right to call Nellie my wife had died, and I had nothing to show that she was my wife. My marriage certificate was gone, the record consumed by fire and the minister dead who united us. But the worst I have yet to relate. During my sickness my letters had acumulated, and when I was able to read them they were handed me. Almost the first I opened contained a revelation that threw me into a relapse from which it took me weeks to recover. It was six weeks old when I opened it, and ran thus:

"I am soon to become a mother, but have been turned from my father's door, who will not believe one word of our marriage. Come to me at once.

"Your wife,
NELLIE."

"Well, I managed to reach home at last, only to be confronted by indignant and angry parents. My statements they would not believe, but branded me as a seducer and coward. I could find no trace of Nellie. I advertised in the papers, but without avail. Then I set out to hunt for my dear lost wife and child. It is needless to recount my wanderings. Suffice it to say that at last I found the grave that hid them both. Over the little monud I wept bitterly tears of grief and anguish at my cruel negligence in not securing proof of our marriage before it was too late, and a trusting, loving woman was driven into the cold world by stern, unforgiveng parents, without one word of explanation. Since then I have been a wanderer all over the world—sometimes a miner digging for gold, and sometimes a sailor, visiting the great ports of the globe. Since I left home I have never returned, and do not mean to. Of late I have been unfortunate. Lately I arrived in New York from a long voyage. Visiting Chicago I found no work of any account and went further west. I have wandered back here, and am as you found me to-night—destitute, but willing to work. These, sir, are the circumstances of my life."

Such was the story of this man who applied for food in the great City of St. Louis. Work he already has. The story of his life is given to the world, but none who meet him will know the depth of his misery and woe.

The Dead Desperado.

It is quit well established that the death of Jesse James was accomplished through an arrangement with Governor Crittenden and Police Commissioner Craig, of Kansas City. Governor Crittenden stated in Kansas City, yesterday, that the first meeting with Ford was at the St. James hotel there, on the 22d of February, and the arrangement by which Jesse James was to be either captured or killed was consumated. He was noncommittal as to the disposition to be made of Ford and Little, but admitted that their ultimate pardon was improbable. The Ford brothers are in jail on a charge of murder, sworn out by Mrs. James.

About two weeks ago, Jesse wrote to Dick Little that he would remain long enough to kill him, and then he and his brother would put the water between the United States and their families. Governor Crittenden says Frank James will be either captured or killed in the next two weeks.

Frank James is declared by his friends to be a helpless invalid.

The very briefest outline of the career of the James boys makes a long list of crimes. Jesse was born in Clay county, Mo., in 1845, the son of Rev. Robert James, a prominent and eloquent Baptist minister, who died in California in 1851, and Miss Zerelda Cate, of Scott county, Ky., a famous beauty. At the age of 16 he joined Quantrell's guerrillas, and took part in the Lawrence and Centralia massacres. After the war, with his brother Frank, he went to Texas. Since which time, the following robberies and crimes are laid to his gang: Russellville, Ky., bank, 1868, $14,000; Gallatin, (Mo.) bank, same year, killing Capt. Sheets, the cashier; Corydon, (Ia.) bank, 1870, $40,000; Columbus, (Ky.) bank, 1870, $200, killed the cashier; Kansas City agricultural society ticket office 1872, $10,000; St. Genevieve, (Mo.) bank 1874, $4,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train, 1874 $5,000; number of stage robberies in Arkansas' 1873; Iron Mountain train; Gads Hill 1874 $21,500. In attempting to capture the gang for this, John .W Wicks and Captain Hull, detectives, were killed; Kansas Pacific train, Muncie, $24,000 and a lot of jewelry; Duvall Askren, killed in Clay county, suspected of piloting detectives to the house of Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys. A shell thrown into the house to illuminate the interior expolded, killing Mrs. Samuel's 14 year old boy, and tearing off her right arm; Huntington, West Va., bank, 1874, $6,000; Texas Pacific train, Otterville, 1876 $25,000; Northfield, Minn., bank, 1875, attacked, the cashier killed. A fight esued between the robbers and citizens, Bob Younger and Frank James being shot, and the Younger brothers captured; Chicago and Alton train, Glendale, 1879, $30,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train, Winston, 1881, $50,000; Chicago and Alton train, Blue Cut, 1881, $28,000. It is estimated that the total of their robberies reached $1,000,000. Nearly all the gang are dead or in prison.

How the Gay Young Man Took in the Liveryman.

Waterbury American.

They are telling this story about town for a fact: One day recently a young man while apparently heavy with tanglefoot, presented himself to a certain liveryman and asked for a team to take a ride. "Never let teams to intoxicated parties," was the stiff reply. This blunt rebuff almost sobered the young man. It also provoked him to anger, and he went off into a profane whirlwind in the Bombastes Furiso style, ending with shaking a plethoric wad of greenbacks in the face of the astonished stable-keeper, and offering to buy the best single team in the barns. "Hitch up quick, and I'll pay you now," he said. "All right," was the reply, and a $300 team was prepared, the money paid over, and as the man drove away the generous liveryman, who was elated over a good bargain, said to the purchaser, "If you bring the team back all right you can have the money again." This ended the first act of the play. Three days after this, however, there came a climax. For then it happened that the man returned with the team and demanded that the stable-keeper look it over carefully and see it was all right. He did so and pronounced everything in perfect order. "Well give me my money and take your team back then," said the man. The stableman, who never goes back on his word, counted out the $300 promptly and returned it, and the man started to go. "Hold on," shouted the other, "you owe me $12 for the use of the team." "I never pay other people for using my own team," was the reply of the gay young man as he sauntered away and never returned.

Three Mad Cats Attack a Man.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Frank A. Small was sitting at the desk in A. B. Straunard's office, in the Essex yard, three cats, which have lived about the premises for some time past, came together into the building, and suddenly springing upon the desk, made a furious attack on Mr. Small's right hand; they pounced upon him as they might sieze a rat, biting and scratching the flesh in a savage manner. So vigorous and presistent were the three animals that Mr. Small had serious difficulty in defending himself and driving them off; the cats appeared perfectly wild, seizing, climbing upon and tearing the window curtains, overturning and breaking a lamp upon the desk, with other antics, until finally, two ran out of the shop, the third hiding under a pile of lumber. M. Small covered his lacerated hand with a handkerchief, and calling two of the workmen, succeded in dislodging the secreted cat, which thereupon made a dash for a window, going out through one of the lights of glass. Mr. Small had his hand dressed by Dr. Dow. The strange action of the cats is a matter of curious speculation.

JOCOSITIES.

The difference between a blonde and a locomotive is that one has a light head and the other a headlight.

Nothing so much destroys a man's peace of mind as to hear a woman express her intention of giving him a piece of hers.

A lady in reply to some guests who praised the mutton on the table, said: "Oh! yes, my husband always buys the best; he is a great epicure."

It takes but thirteen minutes to load an elephant on a railroad train, while it takes twenty for any sort of woman to kiss her friends good-bye and lose the check of her trunk.

"Aunt Jane," said an exasperated wife, "I wish it was a custom for women to change husbands, as it is for men to trade horses." "Why my dear?" "Because if it was, I'd cheat some woman before sundown."

"Prince Leopold"—Don't pay the minister over $20. You will need all your currency the first time Helena puts her dimpled arms around your twelve-inch neck and tries to trade off two kisses for a spring bonnet.

A Philadelphia paper which offered a prize for the best letter accepting an offer of marriage, didn't award it to the one which said: "Fetch on your clergyman." They don't appreciate terse common sense in Philadelphia.

A New York broker has recently been married to a "spirit bride" by a spirit clergyman. There's a gauziness about this that is unequaled by any bridal arrangement we have learned of. Well spirit brides do not require sealskin sacques and such like.

A young man calls himself an astronomer's assistant, and says he makes his observations "on her father's front gate." One of these days he will get the declination, and her father will come out and give him the right ascension in no minutes and three seconds.

"Well, now, Joe," said Gov. Vance, "do you really believe in this election by God what you speak of?" "Deed I do, Massa Vance," said the negro seriously, with a shake of the head. "Well do you think I am elected to be saved?" "Scasely know, Massa Vance, but I nebber heerd of any one being 'lected what wasn't a candidate."

A little satire is better than a great deal of argument. It's an old story, but, like an old sermon, it can be profitably used a second time, since it is good. A venerable and sedate Quaker was standing by the side of a lady at a fashionable reception who "had nothing to wear," and who wore it. Her dress was all right at the lower end—that is, it dragged on the floor for a couple of yards, tripped up just a dozen gentlemen during the evening, who apologized politely and then retired to the smoking room, where they expressed their opinion with proper freedom, but at the upper end it began very low. "Don't you think it very cold here?" she said to her companion. "What can I put on?" The Quaker looked at her for a moment and then said quietly, "I really don't know, Sarah, what thee can do, unless, perhaps, thee put on another breastpin."

EXPRESSIONS.

Prejudice is a despot.

Blood is the brute's victory.

This world belongs to the energetic.

The really beautiful is always beyond.

The way to get a start in life is to start.

You can be decided without being offensive.

He who throws dirt must soil his own hands.

Do not despise another because of poverty.

Do not hold the opinions of others in contempt.

Seek less to be recognized as great than be great.

He who seeks for pity must be content with tears.

The wisdom of ignorance is the the folly of the world.

Working for others is the short road to opportunity for self.

Justice may frown and be loved; but it is hateful if it squint.

The one answer to all criticism, the best test of all work is—result.

Our bravest lessons are not learned through success, but misadventure.

Conversation enriches the understanding but solitude is the school of genius.

Advice to wives—Man is very much like an egg; keep him in hot water and he is bound to become hardened.

The best advertisment of a workshop is first-class work. The strongest attraction to Christianity is a well-made Christian character.

If we keep well and cheerful and the mind constantly active we never grow old. By and by we get to the end of the journey but we never grow old.

Scorn not the slightest word or deed
Nor deem it void of power,
There's fruit in each wind-wafted seed
That waits its natural hour.
No act falls fruitless, none can tell
How vast its power may be,
Nor what results enfolded dwell
Within it silently.

No one need to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a penny because it is not a dollar.

A word that has been said may be unsaid; it is but air. But when the deed is done, it cannot be undone, nor can our thoughts reach out to all the mischief that may follow.

It is the habitual thought that frames itself into our minds. It affects us even more than our intimate social relations do. Our confidential friends have not as much to do in shaping our lives as the thoughts have which we harbor.

Filial affection is the corner-stone of good morals and the most essential element of order and discipline in the State. Even in the republics of antiquity the rulers were styled fathers. The very name "father" is itself a law of justice and imposes the highest obligations.

Mental emotions are as real as physical sensations. A thought is as real as a star, a sorrow is as real as a thunderstorm. Our joys and griefs are great revelations. Man has a spiritual perception whereby he apprehends the Almighty. "The pure in heart shall see God."

A FREEZING IDYL.

We stood on a bridge at evening,
Myself and the Lady Clare,
While the moon on the waters shimmered
In its mantle rich and rare.
And I swore by its silvery sadness,
By the stars in the heavenly blue,
That I loved the Lady Clare
With a love that was good and true.

But she gazed on the flowing river,
While her thoughts seemed far away,
And I saw by the moonbeams dancing
That her eyes looked cold and gray,
And on either side the mountains,
Like sentinels stern and drear,
Arose o'er the peaceful waters,
While their shadow gathered near.

"I have loved thee, Lady Clare,
These many changing years;
Thine eyes have been my polar-stars,
Thy smiles my hopes and fears.
Thou art my life, my love-light;
For thee I breathe alone:
Oh speak, fair Lady Clare,
One little word, my own!"

And then, where the moonbeams lingered
By the gently gliding stream,
I told the old, old story,
And it seemed like a happy dream.
Then she turned in her queenlike beauty,
While my heart for a moment froze,
As she whispered, "I think, good Captain
I ab getting a cold id by dose."

PARSON HITCHMAN'S SERMON.

The sun was setting, a band of orange brightness over the leafless woods. Around the door-stone the red October leaves rustled, like voices whispering mystic messages in the twilight, while on either side of a narrow gravel path the frost-bitten dahlias hung their black and wilted heads.

Rachel Hitchman gave a littleshiver as she put her shining brown head out of the door for an instant, looking vainly for Cordelia, her younger sister.

"How like the winter it seems!" she said, involuntarily. "And father out without his overcoat as usual. Not that it's of much use when has it on, for it's darned and mended, and worn as thin as a sieve—but still it is an overcoat."

Closing the door where the scent of the dead leaves and the chill frost came in like a baptismal touch, Rachel went back to the little study, at the rear of the house, where a fire of logs burned on the hearth. For Parson Hitchman was sensitive to cold, and was wont to declare that his ideas were like the current of the little brook in the woods between—they couldn't flow freely when there was the slightest suspicion of frost. And they were poor at the parsonage, and even gnarly pine-logs cost money, so that the study fire and the kitchen fire comprised the only warming arrangements that were allowed in the establishment.

By the window, seated in the deep, old-fashioned seat, with the faded Turkey-red curtains pushed away, so as to get the benefit of the last fading rays of sunset, was Cordelia Hitchman, with her old atlas in her lap by way of a desk, yellow hair wildly rumpled about her head, and white teeth nibbling the coarse wooden handle of her pen.

"Cordy!" cried the elder sister, "what are you doing?"

"How you frightened me!" said Cordelia, scrambling down from the window seat. "I thought it was papa. I came in here because it was so cruelly cold up in our room. What am I doing? I'm writing, of course. I've such an idea, Ray for a love story."

"It's no use, I'm afraid, Cordy," said Rachel, sadly shaking her head.

"But it shall be of use!" said Cordelia, impetuously. "And you know, Ray, we must earn something, if the committee have put papa's salary down. It's all very well for him to shake his dear old head and say that the young ravens are provided for; but we are not ravens, and consequently we can't dress in feathers, nor eat snails and cedar-berries. I say the committee is as mean as dirt, and I'd just like them to try the experiment of supporting three grown people on a salary of $350 a year. And if the Gossamer Magazine should pay me—. Goodness me, Ray! is that the front door?"

The rusty old latch at the parsonage was defective, the October wind blew fresh and crisp, and the consequence was that there was a general gush adown the drafty halls, a banging of doors, a flutter of Cordelia's manuscript all over the floor.

"Papa's papers, too!" cried out Rachel. Quick, Cordy, pick them up—papa does so hate to have his papers misplaced."

"Go to the door," said Cordelia. "I hear some one's voice talking with papa. I'll set things straight while you take them into the parlor."

"But the parlor is as cold as charity and as damp as a vault," pleaded Rachel.

"Serves peop'e right for coming here at this time of night," said merciless Cordelia.

But, fortunately, the guest, whoever he was, parted from Parson Hitchman on the doorstep, and the good man came cheerily in, rubbing his blue and ungloved hands.

"My girls," said he, "I think I see a glimmer of good fortune ahead—prospect of a call.

"Do you mean a call to convert heathen?" said Cordy, who had by this time hidden away the dilapidated old atlas, which was her only portofolio; "or to have your salary reduced yet another 10 per cent by the stay-at-home savages?"

"I am to preach at Waldham next Sunday," said the parson. "Always provided I can get Mr. Ross to take my place here for this once. And Mr. Meredith has asked permission to read one of my sermons.

"Give him that one about autumn leaves, papa! said Rachel, eagerly.

"No, papa," said Cordelia—"the one about the prodigal son!"

"I think, myself," replied Parson Hitchman, "that the one concerning 'Doctrine and Daily Life'——

"Oh, papa, that's a deal too prosy!" said Rachel.

"Papa, isn't the salary at Waldham $1,000, and the rent of the parsonage?" cried Cordelia.

"Children, children! don't take too much for granted," said the parson composedly. "Light the lamp, Cordelia. Bring me a cup of tea, Rachel, and leave me to myself a little while." And the parson sat down before the blazing pine logs, to warm his chilled frame and think.

* * * * * *

"So you call this man a genius?" said 'Squire Meredith, of Manor Waldham.

"Not only a genius, but, what is rarer still in these days, a consistent Christian man," said the "Reverend Robert Ross.

"But old?"

"None too old for active, exemplary usefulness."

"And a little cracked—symptoms of softening of the brain, eh?"

"Not in the least!" cried Mr. Ross, eagerly. What can you possibly mean, Meredith?"

"He gave me one of his sermons to read," replied Mr. Meredith. "The strangest jumble I ever read. Theology on one page, love and sentiment on another—jumping from one subject to another without any attempt at coherence or common sense."

"Impossible!" said Mr. Ross.

"You may see for yourself," said Mr. Meredith. "The man may possess a sort of erratic talent, but I can fancy how our sober old deacons would open their eyes to a sermon of this description, preached from our pulpit."

"Either I am dreaming or you are," said Mr. Ross, with a countenance of helpless perplexity. "Pray let me look at the sermon."

"Come up to the manor with me and I will show it to you," said Mr. Meredith. I am sorry this wild mass of incongruity developed itself, for I had really conceived quite a fancy for the man."

But when they reached Manor Waldham two girls sat there in the great reception hall, where a fire of cannel coal blazed behind the burnished grate, and a bronze statue of Minerva lifted its glittering spear on a marble pedestal in the middle of the room—Cordelia Hitchman and her sister.

Mr. Ross advanced and introduced them to the master of the manor.

"Please don't tell papa," said Cordelia, turning pink and white in a breath.

"He hasn't an idea that we have come," added Rachel. "But, oh, dear! the sermon—"

"What sermon?" asked Mr. Ross.

"And Cordy's story for the Gossamer Magazine," added she, hysterically.

Mr. Ross looked more puzzled than ever.

"They've somehow got mixed," said Cordelia, coming to the rescue. "You see, I was writing in papa's room, and there came one of those hateful blasts that are always tearing through that old house, and away went all my papers and papa's manuscript sermons from the desk; and I thought I had arranged it all right, but—"

Mr. Ross and 'Squire Meredith looked at each other and both burst out laughing.

"That accounts for it," said the latter.

"Perfectly," said the former.

And then Mr. Meredith explained to the parson's daughter how puzzled he had been over the incongruities of the parson's sermons.

The missing papers of the contribution to the Gossamer Magazine were speedily found, and replaced by the genuine theology that properly belonged to "Doctrine and Daily Life." And Cordelia and Rachel were taken into the glittering conservatories of the manor, and shown the antique picture gallery, and went home feeling as if they had caught a glimpse of the world.

"How beautiful it must be to be rich!" said Rachel, pensively looking down at the boquet of pink azalias and tea rosebuds in her hand.

"I wonder if I couldn't describe those high ceiling, superbly frescoed rooms in my next story," said Cordelia, reflectively. "I never saw anything so picturesque in my life—did you, Ray?"

While 'Squire Meredith, reading over "Doctrine and Daily Life" for the second time, saw it in quite a different light.

"There is talent here," said he, "and discrimination, in an unusual degree."

"Don't you think she is very beautiful?" said Mr. Ross abruptly.

'Squire Meredith looked up inquiringly.

"Rachel Hitchman, I meant, explained the young clergyman laughing. "I'll tell you a secret, Meredith—I am engaged to Parson Hitchman's eldest daughter."

"And I wish I was engaged to his youngest," said the 'squire. "They are the loveliest girls I ever have seen."

Parson Hitchman was duly "called" to the charge of Waldham Parish, and he never knew how near Cordelia's love-story had been to ousting him therefrom.

There is every prospect that the young lady will live a love-story before long, and that the hero will be 'Squire Meredith himself. At least, so gossip says.

Her Mistake.

Why should a young girl for the sake of amusement allow herself to be indiscreet, or to do improper things? That there is any real fun in such conduct is a mistake, and there certainly is a great deal of danger. Like all wrong doing, it leaves behind a tormenting record, and sometimes more serious results. How one reckless young miss received a lesson for her indiscretion in making advances to a stranger is thus told in the Philadelphia Mercury:

The seventeen-year o'd daughter of a respectable physician fell (or imagined she did) wildly in love with a mellow-voiced baritone in a well-known opera company. Under an assumed name she wrote him confiding and romantic little notes, and finally sent him her photograph.

The face was so lovely that it piqued the stranger's curiosity, but it was in vain that he plead for an opportunity to see her. The girl could only enjoy her escapade so long as she maintained her incognito.

Finally the baritone, noting the name of the photographer, visited his parlors and ascertained his correspondent's name. Then he wrote to her under her real name, saying that he had identified her, and she could take the choice of having her picture and notes back, and giving him two hundred dollars in cash, or he would tell a reporter of the Police Gazette the story and have the picture published. There is no likelihood that such a threat would have been carried out, but the girl was so terribly frightened that she sent him all the money she could scrape together, and the rest of the sum in jewelry.

If this cures her of making love to strange men—or to any other man—perhaps her experience was worth its price.

The funeral of the late Jesse James, the bank robber and murderer, at Kearney, Mo., was attended by an immense concourse of people. Three preachers conducted the obsequies.

Lace work in cotton goods this spring is an imitation of the various fashionable laces.

THE STATE.

The Barbed-wire and Metal-post company have purchased the ground near the junction, Crawfordsville, and will erect extensive manufacturing works.

Sylvester Minnis, a man working on a farm at the edge of Oakland City, Gibson county, was burning brush, and a tree that had caught fire fell on him, instatly killing him.

The barn of Enoch Smith, two miles east of Crawfordsville, was struck by lightning. Eight hundred bushels of wheat, eight horses and eleven head of cattle were destroyed. Loss about $6,000. No insurance.

The jury in the case of Joseph Forsee, on trial at Madison, for forging a post office money order, returned a verdict of guilty and sentenced the prisoner to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Milton woolen mills manufactured last year 44,000 pounds of stocking yarn, and have been compelled to add more machinery in order to meet the increased demand of their trade for trade for the coming year.

Mr. J. D Lovinger, of Madison, wil soon leave for Germany, for the purpose of procuring the extradition of "Prof." O R Halpert, who swindled him out of $1,500 some years ago. Other Madisonians suffered heavily at the same time.

A Rushville jury was out on a criminal case, and after deliberating found the defendant guilty, but before returning their verdict concluded to examine the indictment, which they pronounced bad, and consequently changed the verdict to acquittal.

The new window furnace at De Pauw's glassworks at New Albany, has been started, giving employment to an additional number of glass blowers. The demand for window glass has been unprecedented, and the glass works is manufacturing more material than ever.

Isaac and Joseph Deckard, of Daviess county, were arrested at Haselton by United States Detective Rathbone for having in their possession counterfeit coin. Isaac Deckard's residence was visited by officers and a quantity of metal used in making spurious coin was found. The Deckards have been counterfeiting for some time.

The police of Terre Haute have been notified that tramps have abducted John Fahl, aged eleven years, from the vicinity of his home, in the eastern porton of that city. The missing boy has long, light hair and gray eyes. At the time of abduction he wore gray jeans pants and white checkered shirt. The tramps are supposed to have gone east.

Mrs. Amos Lemons, nee Miss Caddie Sharpe, of Rockport, was fond drowned in a cistern at her residence, at Evansville. The indications are that she had stepped upon the cover of the cistern to reach for something and the cover gave way, precipitating her into the cistern. Her screams startled the family and neighbors, but before the cause of the alarm was ascertained she was drowned.

While some workmen were engaged in digging a ditch on Smith Ward's place, just south of Mishawaka, they exhumed pieces of the remains of a mastodon. When down in the marsh between three and four feet, they struck the remains, and secured a tusk four feet long and a part of a jaw bone containing three teeth firmly fixed in the jaw and one so loose that it was extracted by hand.

Nathanial Todd, sen., one of the oldest pioneers, a wealthy farmer and highly respected citizen, of Moore's Hill, committed suicide, by hanging, early Thursday morning. He arose abour four o'clock and went to the barn to feed his stock; not returning one of the family went to look for him a half hour later, and found him hanging to a post. Mr. Todd was aged about seventy-five years, and has been a resident of that community for half a century.

The house of W. W. Crane, an old citizen of Washington county, was entered by outlaws Wednesday night. Their purpose was robbery. They beat Mr. Crane over the head, nearly killing him. His cries frightened them away. George Lowery and his two sons are accused of the offense. They have escaped. The citizens have organized and will hang the Lowery's, if they can find them.

It is proposed at Indianapolis to establish a hospital for injured railroad men.

THE balance sheets made by experts who have been investigating the books show that the loss of the Central National Bank at Indianapolis, by the embezzlement of its teller, Arthur Mueller, is $35,000. The bank will be compelled to wind up its affairs, but it will probably be able to meet all of its obligations.

The Warsaw Republican tells of a wonderful meteor which was recently seen by a party of five men. A snow storm was prevailing when the meteor appeared, moving with inconceivable rapidity, and accompanied with a rushing, roaring noise, similar to that of a heavily-loaded train of cars at a high rate of speed. In color it was bright. When nearly overhead it exploded with a tremendous report, which was heard at a distance of eleven miles. The five men were prostrated by the concussion, and all were so blinded by the intensity of the light that some of them did not recover their sight until twenty-four hours had elapsed.

George Hazzard.

Richmond Palladium.

A number of persons have known George Hazzard personally, while a great many have heard of him, and in a manner not altogether to Mr. Hazzard's credit. He has been personally known to the writer since childhood, and though he is yet young in years, having been born in New Castle some thirty-five years ago, it must be said that his life has not been one of continual sunshine, nor his pathway always been strewn with roses. For much of this, however, he was not blameless, and from our own knowledge of his opportunities we know that it was in his power to have become a useful, honored and honorable citizen. He was a valiant soldier in the war of the rebellion, being a member of the old thirty-sixth Indiana regiment, and was severely wounded at the battle of Stone river, carrying the ball, a large sized minnie, until within the last three or four years. Recovering from this wound, and but little over age, he presented himself as a cadidate for treasurer of Henry county. He was nominated and elected, and came within only a few votes of being renominated for a second term. Retiring from the office of county treasurer he established the Citizen's bank of New Castle, which finally merged into the Citizen's State bank and is now the leading banking institution of that place. It is not necessary to go into a history of his connection with these banks, the subject being of local importance pirincipally, but quite well understood there. He was a prime mover in the organization of the first national bank of Crown Point, which concern was badly crippled by the failure of the Cook county national bank of Chicago, but which, we are happy to state, is now a well-managed and flourishing institution, and fully recovered from all difficulties under which it then labored.

His last venture in this line was the organization of the first national bank of Auburn, Indiana, from which time has dated most of the troubles which have beset him, and for alleged crime connected therewith, he was last week arrested in Chicago on a requisition from Governor Porter, brought to Indianapolis, but escaped, from the officers having him in charge, and is once more at liberty.

To give a full history of Hazzard would fill a volume, and much of it of a very interesting character. He has been arrested and in prison at Auburn, he has been behind the bars of the jail in Cass county; he has been hid from the sunshine and the clouds in the station house in Chicago; he has partaken of the hospitality of the jailor of Marion county, Ind.; and last though not the least, helped to swell the throng at the prison north, having been sent there by Judge Gresham on conviction for some alleged wrong in connection with the papers, etc., filed by him as a bankrupt.

Through the intercession of a sister, Mrs. Gear, who has never deserted him thruought all his difficulties, he was released from prison at Michigan City, reaching Chicago during the meeting of the last republican national convention, since which time he has been a resident of that delectable city, engaged for the most part, so we understand, in board of trade "bucket shop" speculation.

Conference Appointments.

Following is a list of the appointments for the ensuing years made at the session of the Norta Indiana Conference, at Muncie:

MUNCIE DISTRICT—R D ROBINSON, P E.

Muncie, F T Simpson; Albany, T Sells; Alexander, T C Neal; Anderson, J W Wilson; Anderson circuit, to be supplied; Dunkirk, P J Albright; Eaton, A C Gerard; Farmland, C E Bacon; Fishersburg, D D Powell; Fortville, J S McCarty; Hartford City, Nelson Gillam; Jonesborough, E M Baker; McCordsville, to be supplied; Montpelier, H C Smith; New Burlington, J F Fetro; New Corner, Benneville Sawyer; Northern Muncie circuit R H Smith; Pendleton, Chauncey King; Pennville, J M Woolpert, Red Key, W C McKaig; Selma, Reuben Toby; Winchester, H N Herrick; Perkinsville, A S Rogers.

FORT WAYNE DISTRICT—J B MEREDITH, P E.

Fort Wayne—Berry street, C G Hudson; Wayne street, W O Pierce; Centenary, C W Church; Third street, to be supplied; Auburn, W H Daniel; Bluffton, H J Meck; Cocesse, C H Church; Columbia City, Albert Cone; Decatur, M A Teague; Garrett, W E McCarty; Geneva, C H Murray; Harlan, H E Myers; Huntington, Milton Mahin; Huntertown, H S Cooke; Kelseyville, to be supplied, Leo, J A Lewellen; Markle, G S Clark; Monroe, D F Stright; Mouroeville, W R Jones; New Haven, J H Slack; Ossian, J L Ramsey; Poneto, Henry Bridge; Roanoke, J J Bicknell; Sheldon, to be supplied.

J S Carus, agent, and W F Yocum, president Fort Wayne College, and members of Wayne-street Quarterly Conference.

A Albro, East Greenwich Seminary, member of Wayne-street Quarterly Conference.

T W Lincoln, missionary to Utah.

KOKOMO DISTRICT—C E DISBRO, P E.

Kokomo, L A Betts; Alton, R B Powell; Boxley, A M Patterson; Bunker Hill, L J Naftzen; Cicero, T H C Beall; Elwood and Franklin, L A Beeks; Goldsmith, F G Browne; Jolietville, A G Mendenhall; Kempton, to be supplied; Logansport, Broadway, J H Ford; Union charge, M S Metts; New Britain, J J Cooper; New Waverly, T J Elkin; Noblesville, Thomas Stabler; S N Campbell, superannuated; Peru, C H Brown; Point Isabell, J S McElwee; Russiaville, C E White; Santa Fe, J B Cook; Sharpsville, F A Fish; Tipton, A S Wooten; Walton, Milton Wayman; Westfield, J W Cain; Windfall, F W Osborne; Xenia, J W Lowry.

C P Wright, agent Conference Tract Society and member of the Broadway Quarterly Conference.

RICHMOND DISTRICT—C SKINNER, P. E.

Richmond First Church, A W Lamport; Grace Church, Foster Crait; Cambridge City, Newton Wray; Cadiz, Charles Harvey; Centerville, W S Bosson; Charlottville, J N Rhodes; Dublin, James Leonard; Fountain City, E S Freeman; Greenfield, Enoch Holdstock; Hagerstown, N D Shackelford; Knightstown, J C Murray; Lewisville and Ogden, S S Cain; Lynn circuit, L C Harrison; Middletown, William Peck; New Castle, A E Mason; Philadelphia, H Woolpert; Portland, J F Rhodes; Portland circuit, J W Bowen; Ridgville, O S Harrison; Spiceland, F M Stone; Trenton, J W McDaniel; Union City, A Greenman; Whitewater, John Harrison Williamsburg, J W Miller.

J H Earp professor in Asbury University, member of Grace Church Quarterly Conference.

W F Walker, J H Pyke, Chen Te Young, Te Jui, missionaries to North China.

Charlie Bishop, missionary to Japan.

D M Brown, missionary to New Mexico.

WARSAW DISTRICT—W J VIGUS, P. E.

Warsaw, E N McKaig; Akron, J M Bush; Antioch, Madison Swadener; Bourbon, J W Lewellen; Inwood, H C Klingel; Lafontaine, T J Smith; Lagro, M S Molt; Larville, R S Reed; Leesburg, G B Work; Macy, A J Lewellen; Marion, W S Bruch; Mexico, G H Hill; Mount Etna, O V L Harbour; North Manchester, J S Carns; North Webster, M S Smith; Palestine, A J Carey; Pierceton, H J Lacy; Perrysburg, N B Petticord; Roann, C W Wade; Silver Lake, J A Tevis; South Whitley, South Whitley Circuit, David Kivet; S A Robinson; Wabash, C W Lynch; Warren, to be supplied.

L W Munson, agent Wabash county Bible Society, member Wabash Qarterly Conference.

GOSHEN DISTRICT—W. H. MENDENHALL, P. E.

Goshen, H J Morris; Albion, W B Stewart; Angola, J M Woolverton; Bristol, H M Lamport; Butler, C B Wilkinson; Corona, J W Paschall; Elkhart, E F Hasty; Elkhart circuit, J Thomas; Fremont, G W Howe; Hamilton, J G Stimer; Kendallville, J Greer; Lagrange, B A Kemp; Lima and Van Buren, D C Woolpert; Ligonier, J Erwin; Middlebury, A Lathrop; Milford, W Lash; Mishawaka, R F Brewington; Nappanee, Somerville Light; New Paris, W M Vanslick; Orland, A Currie; Osceola, J H Jackson; Valentine and Ontario, B Hunt; Waterloo, J K Waltz; Wawaka, J Johnson; Walcottville, W D Parr.

A W Greeman, missionary to Mexico.

Poland China swine carried off the main prizes at the last great agricultural fair in Denmark.

The growers of sweet corn for canning establishments recently met at Portland, Me. The low price paid by the packers of late years formed the basis for most of the talk. It was finally resolved to invite a conference of the packers to see what can be done. It was the sense of the convention that the price of sweet corn should be $2 50 per 100 pounds.

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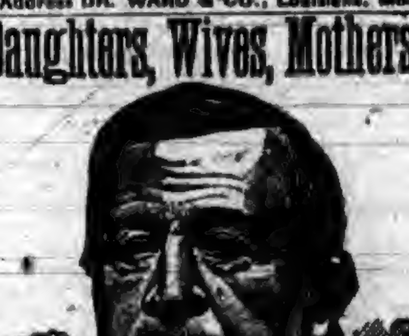

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Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep the secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properities of Samaritan Nervine will enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health. Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 20th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $3. Please send me another box No. 1 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2,'79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the Blood, Skin or Bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by mail and Express, where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

[illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 20, 1882

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in said town on

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882.

to elect the following officers for said town, to-wit;

One trustee first ward,
One trustee third ward,
One trustee fourth ward,
One treasurer,
One clerk,
One marshal.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town this the 18th day of April, 1882.

Seal

T. H. SPROTT,
Town Clerk

A MAN in Georgia has already planted three hundred acres of watermelons.

LET every Democrat stand by a straight ticket May 1, at the town election.

IT will satisfy Scoville if Congress allows him $25.00 a day for defending Guiteau.

THE republican papers of Noble county are booming for A. A. Chapin for the judgeship.

REPORTS from different parts of the country indicate, that the fruit crop is not wholly killed.

THE govenor of Ohio has issued a proclamation making April 27 the Arbor day for that state.

PARNELL, the imprisoned land leaguer, has been let out on parole for a short time, to enable him to visit a sick sister.

IT is now shown that the Indians on the different reservations in the United States and territories, at agencies, now number about 146,000, and about 20,000 are scattered around remaining wild.

THERE is considerable excitement about the new gold mines that have been discovered in Montana. As yet however, they are not sufficiently developed to make it certain how valuable they may be.

THE recent discovery of paying gold placers in Virginia is awakening the old Dominion wonderfully. It appears that the precious metal has been found in quite a number of places in the mountain districts.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE, who has been in prison at Washington for some time for embezzling funds belonging to the signal service department, escaped the other day, in a manner that would reflect credit on our own George Hazzard.

SUNNY ITALY is finding her wine getting so high that her citizens can,t afford to drink it. They are now taking to beer, which they import from Austria in great quanities. They consumed about 1200 barrels of this beverage last year.

SEVERAL ministers have written letters to the president congratulating him on his veto of the Chinese bill. They base their praises on the ground that no good or effective missionary work can be done in China, and the only way to convert pigtailed natives is to bring them over here where we can get at them.

MANY counties in this state are unable to loan their school funds at the rate required by law and are compelled to let these funds accumulate and remain idle. The next legislature should arrange for a lower rate of interest, so the schools can have the benefit of it.

ARTHUR'S cabinet, now stands as follows: F. T. Frelinghusen secretary of state; Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, secretary of war; Henry M. Teller, secretary of the interior; Timothy O. Howe, post-master; Benjamin H. Brewster, attorney general; William E. Chandler, secretary of the navy.

ELECTION contests in congress have become so expensive of late, that members are getting tired of it. Efforts are being made to have the expense limited in all cases to a sum of not over $2000. To an outsider this would appear to be enough. It will tend to prevent contests in hopeless cases.

IT is altogether laughable to see how many republican papers have been converted to anti-prohibitionism since the April election. And then to see that it is all for principle: A republican editor never knows how big a summersault he can turn unless an election comes off while he is getting ready.

THE readjusters in Virginia seem to be losing their grip. People are getting disgusted with their plan of repudiating a part of state debt, and with their disposition to boss everything. The same state of things is now growing up in Tennessee, where there is now a hopeful prospect that the democrats will be fully united on a debt-paying platform.

DETAILS of the voyage of the Jennette on her Arctic cruise, are of the most interesting character. She was frozen fast in the ice for a year and a half, and was all the time subjected to such a strain that the pumps had to be worked continuously. This gives some idea of the hardships her men endured. She finally sank June 11, 1881. Before reaching the shore they discovered a large island which they named Bennett Island, in honor of James Gordon Bennett who fitted out the expedition. They spent three weeks in exploring the island, and then started for the mainland at the mouth of the Lena river.

THE Waterloo Press of last week in speaking of the circuit judgeship and of Mr. Chapin's candidacy, gets off the following item among the rest: "It may also occur to others that Noble county has enjoyed the judgeship most of the time for the last twenty years, and a little modesty would incline her to permit it to be passed around. * * *" Now, it also occurs to us that said circuit judgeship was passed around, and the position given to a DeKalb county gentleman without opposition, but it was not quite good enough for him and he resigned it and tried to put the mantle on his brother-in-law, also a DeKalb county gentleman, but the sign was evidently in the crab, and the scheme went back on him. And if our courts have been out of "kelter" it is the fault of the gentleman from DeKalb and not Noble county. We are not mourners, however, as it is not our funeral. We have a good many other recollections about a Steuben county gentleman occupying the bench—a new circuit, etc.,—but everybody else no doubt has similar recollections. So what is the use to mention it. So good day, sir.

"PROOF."

Sedan.

Mrs. Meeds, a widow, bought the McCrum farm.

Adam Morrison, has left Sedan, and located at Corunna.

W. H. Crane is spending a few days with his brother at Toledo.

Several dogs in town have no tags on. Are the constables doing their duty?

Solomon Reinoehl was in town Monday. Sol. has made Fairfield a good trustee.

Joe Seydel went to Ohio last week where he intends to stay during the summer.

Mrs. Bloomfield who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Treesh returned home last week.

C. R. Usie the lightning slinger at Corunna, spent Sabbath with his relatives at this place.

J. A. Campbell, of Butler, was in town Friday, looking after the insurance business. J. A. C. knows how to talk up his business and can convince you in a short time that you ought to be insured.

By order of the temperance committee, a meeting was held Saturday night at the Lake school house. The temperance people are working for the prohibitory amendments. J. A. M.

CONCORD.

H Garrett has gone for new goods.

Little Mabel Baker, is convalescent.

Jmaes Farrell, has moved his family to Lawrence county Pennsylvania.

Mr. Garrett, of Cedarville, was here visiting her son the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Luther Hash, of Auburn Junction, is visiting her daughter Mrs. H. Garrett.

Mrs. P. Kennedy, of Waterloo, is lying very sick at her father's residence near Spencerville.

Hiram Bliler, of Michigan, is here visiting friends. He will shortly leave for Dakota Territory.

G. W. Druggoo, has lost his Meinser spectacles, the finder will leave them at the store and receive his reward.

Concord township has a democratic road superintendent instead of a republican as it was stated in last week's issue of the Republican.

Last Sabbath an infant son of Orange and Ida Herrick, was buried in the Spencerville cemetery, Rev. Baker officiating minister. The young parents have the heart felt sympathy of friends and neighbors in this the hour of their sad bereavement of little Benny. Age three months, two weeks, and one day.

HEATHEN Bob Ingersoll and the Brooklyn pastor Talmage, had a religious debate in Washington last Sunday. Probably it was a scheme to advertise themselves.

A MAN in New York is going to attempt to row a boat twelve feet long across the Atlantic. He expects to follow the north part of the Gulf Stream, and so have the assistance of its current.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.—I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging. —H. T., St. Paul. —[Pionere Press. 16-2w

THE New Era says: "The democrats of Perry township counted in their trustee by throwing out three republican tickets headed Republican Ticket. Had the honest expressed will of the people been observed, Mr. Cunnigham would have been seated." But the Banner says the tickets thrown out had the name of the democratic trustee written on them. But it should be kept constantly before the people, that not merely three votes, but the vote of three states was once thrown out, and that too without a reason as good as the one that troubles the Era, and the result unseated the chief magistrate of fifty millions of people. But up to date, no very great number of republican editors have wept over the great wrong.

Why Not Tempt Fortune!

Especially when it costs nothing. It is a well authenticated fact that the Louisiana Lottery association have paid our citizens sixty thousand dollars and over within the past fifteen months. Knowing this to be such a fair scheme, Messrs. Sam, Pete and Max, the "Boss" Clothiers, adopt the following most liberal plan to place a fortune within reach of their army of friends and patrons. To every one purchasing Clothing, Hats, etc., to the amount of ten dollars or more, will be presented a free ticket for the next drawing in the great Louisiana Lottery. Remember their stock is at all times the largest, newest and lowest in price.

An Interesting Photograph

We have received from W. H. Brearley, of Detroit, Mich., a large photograph of a gem of scenery near the Glen House in the White Mountains, and any one who desire to inspect it will find it adorning the sanctum sanctorum of this paper. This is one of the scores of interisting places visited by the popular annual excursions "From Detroit to the Sea," via the Grand Trunk R. R. and St. Lawrence River Steamers, and indicated the character of the scenery along this popular route of summer pleasure travel. These excursions have been carried on successfully for the last six years, and are each under the personal management of Mr. Brearley, from whom a circular of particulars can be obtained by addressing him enclosing a 3 cent stamp, or by sending 30 cents for illustrated guide book.

—Bring your butter and eggs to McQuiston & Long and get cash or trade.

—Just received a full line of Brussels and ingrain carpets at very low prices, at Schaab & Beugnots. 15-2w.

—Those wanting spring clothing, can save ten per cent. by going to Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—The most complete stock of hats ever brought to this market, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—A nice lot of dress ginghams at 12½ cents per yard at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—McQuiston & Long have just opened a new lot of black cashmeres at 65c and 75c per yard to which they call the attention of close buyers.

—Black gros grain silks, satin De Lyon silk, satin griffon silk for dresses and dolmans at popular prices. Examine them before you buy, at McQuiston & Long's. 15-3t

—Holders of DeKalb county orders are hereby notified that all orders registered prior to Oct. 1st 1880 will be redeemed if presented at the treasurer's office, in said county. No interest will be allowed after date of this issue.

L. J. MILLER, Treas.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GPILLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. tf.

CARPETS!

CARPETS! CARPETS!

RUGS!

RUGS!!

RUGS!!!

WINDOW SHADES!

IN ALL COLORS.

LACE

CURTAINS

—AT—

MODERWELL AND STUDOR'S,

CARPET HOUSE.

26 East Berry St., - Ft. Wayne

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE!

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

On corner east of Postoffice.

New Material of all Kinds,

—AND—

GOOD WOORK

GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A CALL!

J. M. RICE & SON, Auburn, Indiana.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.

SOLID GOLD
ONLY
$19.68

We have lately purchased a bankrupt stock of Watches and Jewelry, which we shall offer in our catalogue at about half the usual prices. As the stock is very large, and we wish to turn it into money quickly, we have determined, in order to arouse public interest and secure applications for our catalogue of fine goods, to make an offer of a SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH at a price much below the cost of production. Our offer is to send by registered mail (carefully packed in a wooden box) a SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE PATENT LEVER FULL JEWELED WATCH on receipt of $19.68. We warrant the massive cases to be solid gold and beautifully engraved as shown in cut. We warrant the movement to be a Swiss Patent Lever (which is the best movement known in the world) and full jeweled. These watches are not only the best time-keepers to be found now, but being full jeweled, will remain so and will be found as accurate 20 or 25 years hence as now, provided they have now had fair usage.

This is a startling offer, and that one cannot be made by any other firm, as the actual cost of the watches in Switzerland is about twice the price we ask for them. It must be taken advantage of at once, if at all. We make it only to secure customers for our other goods, catalogue of which will be sent to each purchaser. If any one on receiving the watch is dissatisfied, it can be returned at once and the money will be refunded. We sell all our goods on this condition, and have the largest jewelry trade of any house in America. To those who wish to see the watch before buying we offer to send C. O. D., if $1.00 is sent in advance as a guarantee of the express charges. Privilege of examination is given before paying the bill. If ordered C. O. D., however, the customer must pay all express charges, including return of money. We do not make a penny on this watch and cannot incur any expense beyond that of postage, which is provided for in the price named (19.68). If you want a watch for actual wear order this one. Watch speculators will readily see that such a watch as this which can be FULLY WARRANTED, can be sold or traded and immense profits made. The watch is really just as good as any $120 00 gold watch, and can be so represented. Do not buy brass, or composition metal watches, (really the same thing) with worthless movements, when by paying a little more you can have a solid gold watch which will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

LADIES' WATCHES. SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE, beautifully engraved, nickel movement, warranted good time-keepers, sent by registered mail to any address on receipt of $18.87. If not satisfied on its receipt, send it right back and get your money, C. O. D., on the same terms as the Patent Lever Watch.

Remember, we warrant these watches to be exactly as represented, and that they will give more satisfaction, and that we deliver them to you free of charge in good order, on receipt of price—or C. O. D., subject to charges, with privilege of examination if desired. Remit by postoffice order, registered letter, or bank check on New York, or send greenbacks by express.

Address plainly,

J. A. VAIL, Dealer in Jewelry,
1287 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A COMMON SENSE "SEND OFF!"

Lack of space will not permit us to explain our method in full, but we will illustrate the A B C of our business:

ATTRACTIVE STYLES. ADMIRABLE GOODS. ATTENTIVE CLERKS.

BIG ASSORTMENT. BEST GOODS. BOTTOM PRICES.

COMPARE OUR STOCK. CONSIDER THE SAVING. COME RIGHT ALONG.

Thousands of dollars can be saved the people of this vicinity by purchasing their BOOTS AND SHOES of us. We don't carry over any old stock, but slam them into a box and give the purchasers their choice at prices below cost. We do not use the papers to mislead you, but purchase this space simply to extend an invitation to every one to come and examine our stock. We have always kept the lead of our opponents by

Low Prices, Honest Goods and Square Dealing

and to-day the name of the famous

Boot Up-side Down

Is familiar in every household in DeKalb county. We have Ladies' Shoes in every style, Hightoned Shoes for the Dandy, Splendid Goods for the Laborer, Boss Shoes for the Sturdy Tiller of the Soil, and BOOTS AND SHOES for all from the Infant to the Great-grandmother.

AUSTIN BROS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Lettuce have peace.

—Nice growing weather.

—Get down your duster.

—Whet up the lawn mower.

—Peach trees are in blossom.

—Garden making is in order.

—Mark Bush improves slowly.

—Jay Van Auken is surveying.

—Our doctors seem to be busy.

—Whitewashers are in demand.

—Stock begins to feed on grass.

—Look at Austin's advertisement.

—Get the ice cream parlors ready.

—Fix up your shackling sidewalk.

—Get down the shovel and the hoe.

—Apples bring sixty cents per bushel.

—Col. Miller drives the stave factory team.

—Coop Ralston is building a new fence.

—Some of our fishermen are at the lakes

—The market is overstocked with potatoes.

—Sim. Tarney has a white rat on exhibition.

—Mich. Houston went to Hicksville, Tuesday.

—A number of colts have made their appearance.

—Are we to have a sprinkling wagon this summer.

—The Lowry heirs talk of selling their property.

—The Junction juvenile ball club has organized.

—J. H. Ehlers is around again, after a brief sickness.

—The farmers are busy getting their oats crop ready.

—The masons have begun work on Hebel's building.

—Auburn is becoming quite a point for horse trading.

—Charley Hoff has his residence about completed.

—There were no services at the M. E. church sabbath.

—Al. Weyer has come home to open up his summer work.

—D. Y. Husselman came out with the first straw hat on.

—Mr. Fleming, at the green house, has early plants to sell.

—The stave factory is running again. Also the hub and spoke.

—The weather is beautiful. We have no use for Vennor now.

—Will Charley Smith bang away at some of the tagless dogs?

—George Clark is improving slowly and will probably recover.

—Several of the newly elected trustees called on us last week.

—Now we can say with a clear conscious that spring has come.

—Mrs. Dr. Bevier, of Waterloo, made us a brief call last Saturday.

—Wheat in some parts of Ohio is said to be ready to head out.

—Don Lawrence has moved his family from Garrett to this place.

—J. C. Henry is building a porch along the front of his residence.

—Treasurer Miller, we are sorry to say, is experiencing poor health.

—J. D. McAnally and Sol. Fisher, of Waterloo, were in town Monday.

—Rev. Matthews delivered a sermon for young ladies Sunday evening.

—Men are at work on the foundation of Culbertson's new residence.

—Everybody can find employment now. There is no excuse for idleness.

—Get your spring hats of Mrs. Little. She has the best styles and lowest prices.

—Mrs. Bodine has returned and is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. D. D. Snyder.

—Charley Rainier and Charley Schrader left Tuesday for Kansas City. We drop a tear.

—The boys who were so ill during the session of the pension board, have all recovered.

—Billy Little was over from Newville, Saturday. The base ball fever is raging over there.

—Did we hear someone say gravel the roads? There never was a better time to talk about it.

—Dick Shreeves, of anvil fame, will leave this week for Fort Wayne, where he will work at his trade.

—The Democrats of Garrett held a caucus meeting last evening and nominated their town officers.

—Clothes-pin Jim has traded dray teams again, and now his pay car is drawn by a pair of grays.

—Greeley's hand has healed where Joe. Beugnot cut it. You must look out for Joe; he's been west.

—Rev. S. Kelso joined in matrimony this week, Henry Miller and Ella Strow, both of Fairfield township.

—There was someone who asked us to inform John McClellan that it is a good time to set out cabbage.

—Early Rose potatoes, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Buck Allen and Neal Decker trialed horses Monday. Oh, Buck; go off and hide thyself.

—Wm. Hyler has been unable to do any labor for some weeks, caused from a gun shot received in the army.

—A Mr. Miller, of Hicksville, Ohio, is now employed in the bakery department of Hollister's establishment.

—Sheriff Lees has a new horse that attracts attention as a roadster. It is a fine bay gelding, steps firm and carries well.

—S. W. Ralston, esq., has been cutting down the locust trees about his residence and planting young maples in their stead.

—Daniel Zeigler, of Syracuse, called to see us Monday. We are rejoiced to learn that he is prospering and likes his new home.

—There will be evening services at the English Lutheran church all next week, and communion services on the sabbath following.

—A sort of a family re-union was indulged in at Chris. Baker's residence, Auburn Junction, last sabbath. An enjoyable time was had.

—Mrs. Dr. Allen was taken sick on Monday evening and during the day Tuesday was quite ill—further than this we have not learned.

—Elmer Bumpus is acting as clerk at the Swineford house. Atwood Robinson, who has been there during the winter, will hie westward.

—Charley Klotz is a potato grower of some note. He exhibited one of this years growth the size of a hickory-nut upon the streets Monday.

—Fort Wayne has another new paper called the Saturday Item. It is a neat, spicy sheet, independent politically and we think it will "swim."

—Invitations were out this week for the friends of John W. Dills and wife, of Concord township, for this evening, the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. D's. birth.

—The county board of education, composed of the township trustees and presidents of the town school boards, meets at the county superintendent's office, Monday, May 1.

—The Junction school opened Monday. Jennie Cowan will give the little tads "pointers" how to conduct themselves so as to become lawyers, congressmen and so forth.

One of the Whitmore boys and Mrs. Bash had a little war in the north end, the other day. Whitmore retreated, owing to the size of the club that Mrs. Bash was in possession of.

—The Presbyterian social was presided over by the young ladies, Wednesday. The evening was pleasantly spent, and many praises were given the girls for their management.

—Gust. Stuts has a thorough bred rat terrier pup that killed four rats on the ground in one minute. He is named after the famous terrier "Sandy," and is highly prized by his owner.

—A brief letter from Josiah Shull, locates him at Warm Springs, Deer Lodge county, Montana, where he expects to stay at present. Let us hear from you "Joe" when you get settled.

—J. Gould passed through this place on the Wabash road Sunday. Quite a number gathered at the depot anxious to see the "make up" of this so-called railroad king, but he was slow to recognize the boys.

—There has been no clue, as yet, to the whereabouts of the Newfoundland pup advertised last week. His tag is number 189. Someone will fool around until they get themselves into trouble over this dog.

—Property owners along the west side of south Van Buren street are building a lot of sidewalk. This improvement was badly needed and will meet with approval from many pedestrains in "clay town."

—A one arm "bellows" pumped a number of drinks out of the boys Monday by giving them army talk. He is at Ft. Wayne now and as he uses printing offices for his "takes" we will put the boys on their guard.

—Several of our neighbors complain of hogs rooting up the grass in front of their lots. How does it happen that hogs are allowed to run at large? We have seen several grass plots entirely ruined by these porkers.

—The court house bell gave the alarm of fire Sunday afternoon, which hurried the pleasure walkers in the direction of the north end. The blaze came from the roof of a house occupied by John Ray, and the damage was small.

—The only log building, in our recollection, now within the town limits, stands upon south Van Buren street, and is the property of Mr. Weyer. It is a haggard looking structure and has no inviting look, yet we see it is occupied.

—Taxpaying time has gone by, and the foolish men who didn't get their lamps trimmed with greenbacks enough to supply the demands are now in mourning. We learn, however, that the taxes of 1881 have been quite successfuly gathered in and treasurer Miller is feeling that he has done his duty.

—John Zook, who slaughtered stock for Tarney last winter, was in town this week. It was rumored that John came back to take away one of our young ladies, living in the north end, but he must have postponed the matter as he purchased a single ticket on a Saginaw train Tuesday.

—The balmy days have come and the moonlight nights are here. Heads of families should see that the gate hinges are prepared to stand the pressure. And not only this but

Very soon the balmy rose
Will blossom in the dell
And linger 'twixt Cordelia's nose
And Jonathan's lapel.

—List of letters remaining unclaimed for the week ending April 19, 1882: B. E. Brown, C. Case, 2; Mr. L. Dove, Jerry Davis, W. H. Damar, John Gulick, Peter Hotte, C. R. Jones, Miss Josanna King, Mrs. Mary Nelson, Joseph Mathews, Horace Osborn, Ed. Packer, Lulu Quinn, Henry A. M. Shaffer, W. T. Smith, Martha Washington, J. W. Wilson.

—Tom & Jerry smoking tobacco, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Another brigade left for the west this week, composed of Geo. Cannon, E. Ashley, Frank Clock and several others whose names we can't spell. If every town sends west as moral and pious set of young men as Auburn does that country will be all churches and school houses in a few years. Kin Lanning goes next week.

House for Sale.—The two-story frame dwelling, on lots No. 13 and 14 in Gross & Dills' addition to the town of Auburn. The house is in good repair, has nine rooms, good cellar and cistern, has a summer kitchen and good stable. It stands just east of the lumber yard at the Jackson depot. Terms: One third down and the balance in two years, at 6 per cent. interest and secured by mortgage on the premises. Address, John Aber, Monroeville, Pa. 16-3.

—Mr. & Mrs. Bunch have strung the pile out. Mrs. Bunch told Mr. Bunch to pick up his bunch (not bed) and walk. John obeyed, as every obedient husband should do, and is now quartered at the spacious parlors of the Central. Domestic troubles happen in the best of families and after a little consideration upon the part of each they will renew old acquaintances and again pull in double harness.

—We mentioned in the Courier, a few weeks ago, that Snyder & Co., were agitating the question of adding a wagon manufactory in connection with the hub and spoke factory. We learn now that the brick have been contracted and the work of construction will proceed in the near future. The capacity of machinery will necessitate the employment of a number of men and, of course, this will benefit every business man in Auburn. Give encouragement to all manufacturing enterprises.

—"Windy Jack," who was engaged to attend Geo. Clark's horses this summer, got the g. b. (that stands for grand bounce) Saturday. Jack looked upon the wine, etc., so long that he didn't know a lemonade shaker from a smoke stack, and in arguing the matter he got too loud, and constable Smith gathered him under his wings, as a hen doth her brood. The fine and costs were only $9.75. It takes money to make the horse go, Jack.

—There is a mystery concealed in the sancto sanctorum of our neighbor print shop. The managing editor has disobeyed the command "to take up thy bed and walk." A curious spectacle met the gaze of the visitors to this establishment "early in de mornin'," and the boys in that block thought seriously of holding an inquest, but after a diligent search nothing could be found except a worn photograph and hair-pin. Cal says it was a put up job and could not be induced to set 'em up.

—A young man dropped off a local freight train, assisted by the conductor, Saturday evening. Sunday morning he was looking over the town for his baggage, which was left in the caboose. He had an honest appearance and acted like a square fellow, but he was so jam full of "red-eye," that he couldn't have found himself and baggage with the aid of a republican torch. He said he was a brother of Paul Clifford, at Waterloo, and headed for that town during the day. We all have our price.

—Seventh street is noted for her "gin mills" and sports. On this street dogs fight, roosters fight and sometimes human beings fight. Among the knockers last Saturday was Colonel Ihler. The Col. has gone back to the republican party again and to celebrate the occasion he got himself on the outside of a gallon of red-eye. The Colonel started home on a horse, but somehow the horse and the Colonel disagreed about the sitting position, and the old man gave the horse its own way. Presently the Colonel began to slide down the tail of the horse and sat on his neck in the dusty road. The horse went home—the Colonel followed

—There is a proposition offered the people of Butler, Waterloo, Auburn and Garrett to connect the four places by telephone with an exchange at Auburn, made by the Midland Telephone Co., upon condition that there shall be $850.00 stock subscribed, redeemable by the company at their pleasure, with the understanding that the company shall receive the stock as pay for use of line at the rate of 15 cents for each five minutes conversation. They further propose that at the same rate of subscription they will connect these four towns with Fort Wayne. The proposition seems to be fair and our business men should consider the matter.

—Mrs. Wm. Nelson, living about three miles southeast of this place, in Jackson township, died last Thursday and was buried in the cemetery at this place on Friday. Mrs. Nelson had been suffering for about nine months from a severe case of blood poisoning or something of that nature, supposed to have its origin in medicine used in treating a small cancer on her hand. Whatever the disease or its origin may have been, she suffered greatly, but was patient and resigned to it all. We have not received any obituary notice so as to unable us to give any facts in regard to deceased. She was a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and kindness of heart, and leaves a host of friends to mourn her loss.

—A Courier reporter had the pleasure of being shown through the mammoth establishment familiarly known as the Boot Upside Down, presided over by that jovial, lively gentleman W. J. Austin, one day this week. The stock is by far the largest and finest carried by any house in the county, and the fact that is particularly noticeable to the buyer is, that everything is so neatly arranged. Each department of goods is placed separate so that standing in any part of the store one can select the goods desired. The manufacturing department is also worthy of mention. Men are busily engaged "pegging" out home work, and large bundles of leather lying about indicate thrift and enterprise in this department, however, Mr. Austin's taste and pride are mostly confined to the salesroom. He is certainly a fine business man, and being polite, affable and enterprising he has built up a large and prosperous trade among the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, and we bespeak for him a long continuance of the same, and may his ending be prosperity and fame.

—Good prints for six cents, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

A fine lot of passamenterie and cloak ornaments at McQuiston & Long's 15-3

—A cold rain yesterday.

—Is your umbrella repaired?

—Where are our April showers.

—Does Wallager draw a pension?

—The awnings are all in their places.

—Agricultural agents are on the go.

—The town trustees' report will be found in this issue.

—Uncle Isaac Cool drives the nobby single horse.

—Frank Lees is at home this week rusticating. Frank is a hard worker.

—Dr. Chamberlain, of Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

—Great numbers of fine shade trees have been planted this spring.

—We hear that there will be services at the M. E. church next sabbath.

—Try our 25c Japan tea. McQuiston & Long. 16-3

—Choice new prints and dress goods, at McQuiston & Long's.

—Good fine cut tobacco for 50c and 90 per pound at McQuiston & Long's.

—Great bargains in wall paper, window shades and rollers at Davenport's

—F. D. Ryan is having his front fence brightened up with a coat of paint.

—Good rice 8c a pound. Prunes 3lb for 25c, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Four cakes of Bell's Buffalo or Kirk's soap for 25c, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Davenport, the druggist, has the finest stock of wall paper in town. Prices low. 16-3t

—W & P plug tobacco, the best for the money, sold by McQuiston & Long.

—Table linen from 25 cents to $1.00, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—A fine line of Jamestown and other dress goods at Schaab & Beugnot's. 2

—Five cakes of good soap for 25c at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Best Cheviot shirtings for 12½ cents, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—The best assorted lot of gent's neck wear at prices to suit, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 15-2w.

—Headquarters for new designs of wall paper and window shades, at the Physicians' Drug Store,

—Call and see the new and nobby designs of window shades and wall paper at the Physicians' Drug Store. 16-2

—J. L. Davis and wife, and Cal. P. Houser and wife, attended the reading room reception at Garrett, Tuesday evening.

—Remember Weirick's new store at Fairfield Center when you want anything in his line or have produce to sell. Give him a call and price his goods. 14-tf.

—We desire to return our sincere thanks to our friends for their kindness shown us during our sickness and bereavement.

Wm. Nelson.

—You can save money by buying your wall paper and window shades of Davenport. His stock is complete, patterns elegant and prices way down. Come and see. 16-3

—Drs. Casebeer, Matheny & Humphrey have greatly improved their store with the addition of a very fine new show case, which was necessary to accommodate their increased stock of fancy goods. 16-2t

House for Sale.—The two-story frame dwelling just east of the lumber yard, at the Jackson depot, in Auburn. The house is in good repair, has eight rooms, a good cellar, and other conveniences. For terms, address,
15tf. John Aber, Monroeville, Pa.

Dead.—That famous tramp who has been such a terror to the people of DeKalb county has at last succumbed, and died at the Physicians' Drug Store.—His name was High Price and low price has taken the place, at that store, and hereafter you will do well to buy your drugs, medicines, wall paper, window shades, shoulder braces, etc., of Casebeer, Matheny & Humphrey. 16-3

—Isaac Helwig and Henry Clinesmith, of Fairfield, were in our office the other day, and brought with them a specimen bone that was plowed up on Mr. Clinesmith's land in Kansas. We think we are indebted to G. W. Downs for the specimen, and have made ourself an intimate friend of the aforesaid bone every since it was left here. It looks more like a Chinese kite than anything else we can think of. But from the many loop holes in it, and the hardness of its cheek, it may be a member of the Louisiana returning board—that is, if any of them are left at home and have not received a foreign mission or been made members of the cabinet. These thoughts lead us to the inevitable conclusion that our "Kansas bone" is the cheek and face of a buffalo. Who can decide?

We had the pleasure attending the "house warming" of the B. & O. reading room at Garrett, Tuesday evening. The room is in the second story of the machine shop and is well fitted up and furnished in splendid style—in fact the nicest reading room we ever saw. The whole arrangement does great credit to the officers and employes of the road, through whose exertions it has been fitted up. Book cases, desks for reading and writing, files for newspapers and many other conveniences fill the room. At one end stands a model engine, a complete copy of the plan of engine "501," showing the principle on which the different parts work. This enables the boys of the road to study at leisure the workings of the machinery so important to the road and to the safety of the men themselves. In short everything about the reading room is well calculated to be profitable to those in whose interest it has been gotten up. Many of the officers of the road were present and helped to make the occasion pleasant. Speeches were made, an excellent supper was served in the engine room, which had been tidied up for the purpose. The band gave an excellent music and a part of the evening was spent in dancing. We venture the assertion that no more orderly and polite assembly ever met in the county. Our thanks are due to [illegible], W. J. Frederick, B. D. Thomas and many others for courtesies.

Waterloo.

Libbie Bevier is teaching district No. 11, in Fairfield.

Phil. Plum and wife of Butler, were in town Monday.

Ernie Stough, is teaching the Ridge school this summer.

Capt. Cutter and Frank Chandler, were in Butler Monday.

Mr. Watson will occupy Dr. Murphys residence on Center street.

C. C. Blair, of Butler, was the guest of F. P. Blair Friday and Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Brevier took a trip to Auburn Saturday in the tax-paying interests.

The R. R. company have rebuilt the east half of the freight house bridg and a new cattle shute.

J. R. Walt, the new M. E. minister preached his first sermon to this congregation last Sunday.

Dr. Shepard, of Ada Ohio, was here last week having been called here by the sickness of Mrs. Wm. Brand.

R. Reiner and family left Monday for Big Rapids Michigan, their future home. May success go with them.

Rev. Lacy and family left yesterday for their new home in Pierceton. The best wishes of many friends go with them.

Misses Ida and Rosa Blair went to Garrett Monday, to attend the reception at the opening of the B. & O. reading rooms.

James McCague left Sunday night for De Moines, Iowa, where he will engage in the lumber trade with R. M. Lockhart.

Elmer Goodwin, has sold his spotted colt to Frank Bowly, of Smithfield township. Frank now has a span of these colts which will make a fine team.

A brakeman on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. while coupling cars at this station Saturday night, had two of his fingers mashed. Dr. Chamberlain amputated them and dressed the wound.

Mary Bevier is teaching school in Fulton county, Ohio. Seven miles south of the village of North Fayette. She likes her new place very well, as her aunt, Mrs. Oswald lives there, and Mary makes that her home. She gets $20, a month and is boarded. Glad to hear she is doing well.

An uncle of J. C. Brand, died at the residence of the latter quite suddenly last Friday. He had been visiting relatives here, and was expecting to take the train east at three o'clock p. m. While at the dinner table he was taken very ill and died the same evening. He lived in Ohio, and his body was taken home for interment.

SPENCERVILLE.

Hurrah for Johnson!

Mite at Mrs. Bowman's Friday night.

Wm. Fales is carpentering at Maysville.

J. A. Provines is painting his new residence.

Barney & Frick have got some new nobby advertisements.

Mr. Hymen, from Waterloo, is buying a good many horses at this place.

Messrs. Thomas Fales and Cicero Emanuel visited Mayaville last Sunday.

Prof. Wiley has returned from Butler and commenced the school Monday.

Bennie Baltz is learning the barber trade, under the instructions of C. Silberg.

That elegant residence preparing for Hon. S. S. Shutt, is now approaching completion.

Miss McKay has retired from the millinery business. Who will be our nett milliner?

Dr. Murphy, formerly of this place, has moved to Leo. We wish him all sorts of success.

William Bishop has moved to the Gibford residence, which he purchased of Thomas Murray.

O. W. Rummel made a very nice set of harness for Wm. Leighty, of St. Joe. Mr. Rummel's many friends will be glad to learn that he has secured his pension

There was a grand concert at the Lutheran church sabbath evening. It opened with a song, "Coronation," followed by a prayer by Rev. Baker, pastor of the Lutheran church. Everything was very tastefully decorated, the most conspicuous of the decorations being a large white cross directly in front of the pulpit, which was decorated with ivy, ferns and flowers. On the cross were the words: "If a man die, shall he live again?" The letters were kindly furnished by Mr. M. E. Olds, of St. Joe, for which, thanks.

Grumbler.

GARRETT.

Payday on the B. & O. this week.

The prohibition movement is gaining ground in this place.

Mr. E. A. Metz and wife of Corunna, passed Sunday in Garrett, the guests of A. Conrad.

The Garrett Sabbath school, is in a very prosperous condition. The attendance of teachers and pupils is unusually large.

Twenty six car loads of emigrants consisting of Germans, Hollanders, Polanders, Scotch and Swedes passed through this place on the morning of the sixteenth on route to the far west where they go to seek homes and grow up with the country.

Mr. R. Barcus has been appointed foreman of the road department carpenter shops at Garrett, in the place of A. Styles resigned. Mr. Barcus is a good mechanic and will, undoubtedly fill the position with credit to himself and profit to the company.

The Auburn Courier, is the second county paper on file in the Garrett reading room and library association that is sent free for one year. This shows the high appreciation of its proprietor in the good work. The Courier will alwys be welcomed by its many friends. Thanks, brother Barns.

The members and friends of the M. E. church feel well pleased over the action of the last conference in returning to them Rev. McCarty as their pastor for another year. Mr. McCarty has won many warm friends during the past year in this place, and we bespeak for him a hearty welcome and a good and pleasant time during the present conference year. [illegible] McCarty.

A. B. C.

Trustees' Report.

Report of the trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, for the fiscal year commencing April 25th, 1881, and ending April 25th, 1882:

TOWN ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

F. Picker services as judge of election.	$ 2 00
John Tacoch services as clerk of election	[illegible]
R. McDougal services as clerk of election	[illegible]
E. Ashley services as judge of election	[illegible]
F. April services as judge of election	[illegible]
John Berg blacksmithing	[illegible]
Burns & Husselman printing	47 30
J. A. Barns printing	10 05
J. Fleming & Co. road scraper	[illegible]
D. S. Littlefield auditing books (employed by old board)	10 00
D. D. Moody auditing books (employed by old board)	20 10
A. M. Case special police	[illegible]
A. Umber special police	[illegible]
A. Robbins making road list	[illegible]
A. Robbins making duplicate	[illegible]
J. C. Yeeley lumber	[illegible]
I. N. Thomas lumber	[illegible]
W. A. Purdy repairing pump	[illegible]
Thos. J. B. Cool work on streets	[illegible]
A. Umber work on streets	[illegible]
Thos. Cool work on streets	[illegible]
H. Kelling work on streets	[illegible]
Sam Fretz work on streets	17 10
John Ervin work on streets	[illegible]
P. Wittmer work on streets	[illegible]
Sam Moore work on streets	[illegible]
S Poffenberger work on streets	[illegible]
G. F. Wittmer work on streets	10 00
G. S. McCord work on streets	[illegible]
John Eckenberger work on streets	[illegible]
Geo. Baldock work on streets	[illegible]
J. C. Henry work on streets	[illegible]
A. Umber work on crossings	22 25
Sam Buss work on crossings	1 75
C. Cloy work on gutter	4 25
T. P. Scott services as marshall	100 50
Thos. H. Sprott services as clerk	62 15
Chas. Beugnot services as treasurer	60 00
Isaac Cool services as viewer	[illegible]
G. S. McCord gravel	5 50
R. Elson gravel	15 00
J. C. St. Clair stone	[illegible]
John Shugar stone	1 60
M. A. Scott draying crossing lumber, etc.	25 45
G. Rhodenbaugh draying	5 00
J. Bouret hardware	2 50
John L. Davis hardware	26 12
Albert Fickes rent for pest house	75 00
Chris. Fell work on pest house	3 00
C. C. Shaffer furniture and mattress for pest house	10 00
C. C. Shaffer cash paid for wood for pest house	4 25
J. C. Yeeley work on pest house	1 50
John L. Davis stove, etc., for pest house	20 00
A. W. Allen team hire	2 50
	$ 1,246 04

PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS.

Thirteen school-house bonds not due, 5 per cent		$10000 00
Interest on school-house bonds due May 1, 1882		[illegible]
Fire bonds not due		1000 00
Fire bonds past due		[illegible]
Interest on fire bonds past due		160 00
Total bonded indebtedness		$12100 00
Outstanding orders 1876		[illegible]
" " 1877		[illegible]
" " 1878		[illegible]
" " 1879		[illegible]
" " 1880		[illegible]
" " 1881		[illegible]
" " 1882		[illegible]
Total amount of outstanding orders		$2483 [illegible]
Bonded indebtedness		12100 00
Outstanding orders		2483 [illegible]
Total present indebtedness		$ 14583 [illegible]

RESOURCES.

Tax duplicate of 1881		[illegible]
Divided as follows:		
Additional special	$ 2181 91	
Municipal	1700 [illegible]	
Bond sinking fund	421 34	
Delinquent tax of 1880		[illegible]
Cash in treasury		1696 07
Total resources providing the whole amount of duplicate is collected		[illegible]

M. Boland,
C. C. Shaffer
J. C. Henry
A. C. Wilson
D. Z. Hoffman
Trustees,

Attest: T. H. Sprott, Clerk.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana:

The undersigned treasurer of said town submits the following report of receipts and expenditures of the different funds of said town from the 12th day of May, 1881, to April 18, 1882, to-wit:

MUNICIPAL FUND.

May 12, 1881, received from Mitchell Houston, ex-treasurer	$ 23	
June 4, 1881, received of town marshal	10 30	
Oct. 15, 1881, received of town marshal	41	
Total receipts		$20 03

PAID OUT.

June 11, 1881, redeemed orders	$ 15 31	
Oct. 25, 1881, redeemed orders	50	
Total payments		$15 81
Municipal fund on hand		4 22

ROAD FUND.

May 12, 1881, received from Mitchell Houston, ex-treasurer	$ 12 80	
May 31, 1881, received from county treasurer	409 25	
Nov. 29, 1881, received from county treasurer	[illegible]	
Total receipts		$453 90
Paid out from June 6, 1881, to April 5, 1882		441 99
Road fund on hand		$11 91

SINKING FUND.

May 12, 1881, received from Mitchell Houston, ex-treasurer	$ 87 66	
June 4, 1881, received from town marshal	6 35	
On hand		$94 01

INTEREST FUND.

May 12, 1881, received from Mitchell Houston, ex-treasurer	$ 2 14	
June 4, 1881, received from town marshal	6 35	
On hand		$ 8 49

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.

May 12, 1881, received from Mitchell Houston, ex-treasurer	$ 196 87	
May 21, 1881, received from county treasurer	1910 24	
Nov. 29, 1881, received from county treasurer	108 33	
Total receipts		$2215 44
Paid out July 12, 1881, in redemption of bonds		500 00
Additional special school fund on hand		$1715 44

C. Beugnot, Treasurer,
Auburn, Ind., April 20, 1882.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Richland township, DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said township, over twenty-one years of age, will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their June session, 1882, for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilledge of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Lot no. three (3), in McMillen's first addition to the town of Corunna, in said township and county. JAMES W. GETTINGS. 16-3

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1882, Sallie Osborn is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for divorce by Benjamin F. Osborn and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 15, 1882.

Witness, the clerk of said court, this 18th day of April, 1882.

15-3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Bow deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

EMANUEL HEIDIG, Adm'r.
15-3t

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in [illegible] township, for the transaction of [illegible] township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

[illegible], Trustee.

April 19, 1882.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

FISH culture is a decided success among the farmers of Pennsylvania.

ARSENIC sufficient to kill has been found in the remains of Jennie Cramer.

THE loss on the sugar crop by the Mississippi floods is estimated at 40,000 hogsheads.

A SNOW-STORM in Northern Minnesota and Manitoba, Saturday, the 8th inst., blocaded the railroads.

IT is proposed in New York City to build an aqueduct from Lake George, in that State, at a cost of $50,000,000.

A NEPHEW of Henry Ward Beecher has been arrested for obtaining $15,000 in mining stock under false pretenses.

AN investigation at St. Louis shows that the fat of dead horses and dogs is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

DURING the year 1881 the meat markets of Paris, France, disposed of the flesh of 9,300 horses and 400 asses and mules.

MRS. LANGTRY, the "Jersey Lily,' has contracted an engagement for an extended theatrical tour in this country next season.

PROCTOR, the astronomer, worries sleepy-heads by the announcement that 150,000,000 years from now, the days will be 1,400 hours long.

THE jury in the Richland county, S. C., election cases consists of four white Republicans, five colored Republicans and three white Democrats.

A RECENT trial in court has developed and demonstrated the fact that the titles of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 acres of Missouri lands are tainted.

THE "old man Bender," who was reported found the other day, fails to materialize in that character, as usual, and justice still longs for the possession of the real criminal.

THE largest item of importation into this country during the seven months ended Jan. 31st was for sugar amounting to $30,527,866. Coffee came next at $26,943,324.

NAVIN, Adrian's absconding Mayor, is said to be in St. Louis, living with "Lorica," with whom he lived in Chicago for some time as man and wife, and to whose influence his downfall is attributed.

REPORTS continue to come in of the terrible destruction caused in Kansas and Michigan by last week's tornadoes. The extent and disastrous effects of the cyclones were much worse than at first supposed.

A MOB in Kansas City hung an innocent man the other day, acting under the conviction that the victim was the murderer of a popular policeman, but the real murderer has been discovered since the hanging.

THE bail of Dorsey, the accused Star Router, has been declared forfeited, and an order has been issued for his arrest. At last accounts he was at his ranche in New Mexico, where he had just sold 10,000 head of cattle.

MISS NELLIE EWING, a niece of General Thomas Ewing and General William T. Sherman, and two years ago a leading belle in Washington society, has taken the veil as a Sister of Mercy in Pittsburg, Pa.

IT is stated that the Committee on Education, of the House of Congress, will report a bill appropriating $10,000,000 for schools throughout the Union, to be apportioned according to the prevailing illiteracy.

CHARGES are made that the Holly Water Works Company sent several thousand dollars to Omaha in 1880 to influence the election, and secure the adoption of their system by the city. Prominent citizens are implicated in the conspiracy.

General Sherman wants no exception made in his favor in the new military officers' retirement scheme. General Pope is the only officer who will be affected by the forty years' continuous service clause. General Rufus Ingalls has an amended bill to propose.

RETURNS at the National Bureau of Statistics, of Washington, show that 240,537,375 gallons of petroleum and petroleum products were exported abroad from this country during the eight months ending February 28, the total value of which was $25,368,301.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions, at Boston, appeals for relief for the starving people of ancient Cappadocia and Port Phrygia, in the Turkish dominions, whose fields have been three times devastated by locusts. The people of Cesarea are dying of hunger.

SEVERAL bills on the subject of Chinese immigration, modified to meet the objections urged by the President in his veto message, have been introduced in Congress, and there is a strong probability that some one of them will be passed, and become the law.

DES MOINES, Iowa, has the largest distillery in the world. It has a daily capacity of 14,000 bushels, making 56,000 gallons of spirits each day, and requiring six store-keepers to take charge of it. When running to its full capacity it contributes to the United States $50,400 per day.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER ARMSTRONG has written a letter to Attorney General Brewster, recommending that the suit against the Central Pacific railroad be pressed, and that suits be instituted against all Pacific railroads for arrears of contributions to the sinking fund under the Thurman bill, and be vigorously prosecuted.

AN effort will be made to unite the two branches of the Methodist Church at the general conference of the church south in Nashville in May next, but it is not thought that it will be successful. The Northern branch has nearly all the wealth, and the more prominent members object to having their money drained to the South.

GENERALS SHERIDAN AND HANCOCK are not immediately affected by the retirement clause of the army appropriation bill, as Sheridan is only 55 or 56 years of age, and Hancock 59, while the retirement age is 62 years, or after 40 years of service. The latter clause strikes General Pope only, and may yet be modified in his behalf, as he does not wish to be retired.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT makes bequests amounting $352,000 to personal friends and relatives, (William H. not included in the latter, however,) the largest sum, $150,000, going to Major Edward D. Luxton, besides $130,000 to his friend and companion for years, George D. Terry, to whom the residue of the estate goes.

THE English papers say that "an English subject can be imprisoned without cause, and ill-treated in any way, and there is no one to complain, but let a man once claim American citizenship and the prison doors are open, no matter what crime he has committed." The Administration is evidently asserting and maintaining the dignity and glory of American citizenship.

A NEW YORK special says: "It is estimated by leading bankers that about the middle of April $100,000,000 will be seeking investment in Wall street. The financial houses are kept busy answering inquiries of customers as to the most advisable way for idle capital to seek return. The usually ready suggestion to buy government bonds is no longer listened to.

ALL but three of the American citizens who have been under arrest in Ireland, have been released, and the negotiations for the release of all such prisoners, both in England and Ireland, are being pushed with the greatest possible energy, and with good prospects of success. While demagogues have been frothing and declaiming, the Administration has been quietly but energetically working.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, the United States Minister to Turkey, and Hon. Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Austria, were granted a rare privilege in Constantinople, the other day—that of inspecting the Imperial treasury. They were surprised at the amount of treasure in the vaults, and the great number of precious stones displayed. Forty officials were in attendance, who opened the locks with many formalities.

THE National Mining and Industrial Exposition at Denver, Col., will be opened August 1. Forty acres of land in the most attractive suburb of Denver have been secured, a plan for the buildings has been accepted, and abundant funds to carry out the designs of the association which has the enterprise in charge are promised. As a display of all that pertains to the mining industry, this exposition will doubtless be exceedingly interesting and important.

THE Emperor William, on his 85th birthday just passed, made some serious remarks concerning himself. He recognized the fact that anyone who had reached his 86th year was far beyond the ordinary range of life, and hoped that if God granted him more days still he would not outlive himself. A long life was only to be wished for when accompanied with strength but, nevertheless, trusting in God, he entered a new year.

AN observant writer says: "About a dozen suicides are telegraphically reported in various parts of the country every day, but a careful scrutiny of the local newspapers, especially from the Eastern States, brings us to the conclusion that only a fraction of all the cases of suicide actually occurring from day to day are reported by the general telegraphic news-agencies. Self-killing is becoming more common in America that it used to be in France. Suicide is more frequent than murder, and that is saying a good deal.

The North Indiana M. E. Conference in session at Muncie, unanimously and enthusiastically passed the following:

Resolved, That the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, representing 160,000 citizens of Indiana, do hereby express to the President of the United States their congratulations and hearty thanks for interposing the Executive veto against the so-called anti-Chinese bill. That we earnestly hope and pray that the President may ever maintain the good name and honor of the Nation in the fulfillment of treaties, and as the friend of humanity and the rights of men, irrespective of distinction, to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That the Secretary of the Conference be instructed to forward by letter, to President Arthur, a copy of these resolutions.

BISHOP O'REILLY of the Roman Catholic diocese, of Springfield, Mass., has been preaching strongly against mixed marriage of Protestants and Roman Catholics. He says that a Roman Catholic woman who marries a Protestant endangers her own soul and those of her offspring, as the husband will not be likely to allow the children to be educated as Roman Catholics whatever he may promise. Neither should a Roman Catholic marry a Protestant woman, because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the children inherit the characteristics of the mother.

THE telephone has been so improved in the East, that conversation has been carried on with ease between New York and Boston. "By a chemical manipulation of the carbon, which is still a secret, and the use of a current four times as strong as the ordinary one, handphones, as we call them, can be be made to give forth sounds as loud and articulate as the human voice itself. By using what is known as a metallic circuit—two wires instead of one—conversations have been carried on with ease over four hundred and eighty miles of country. No change whatever will be necessary in the present apparatus, except in substituting four cells for one in differently prepared carbon."

REV. DR. MAX LILIENTHAL, the eminent Jewish Rabbi, of Cincinnati, who died on the 5th inst., aged 66 years, was a conspicuous leader of American Judiasm, and was identified from the beginning with what is known as the "reform" movement. A graduate as Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Munich, a teacher in St. Petersburg until driven from that country by the order of Emperor Nicholas for the conversion of the Jews to the Greek-Russian Church, he came to America, and in 1855 to Cincinnati, where his advent was the signal for the uprising of a new Judaism. He was the moving spirit of the council which, in Cleveland, in 1856, made the first effort to modernize the old faith, and this council declared that the Talmud was not an absolute authority. He was one of the movers in the work of organizing the American Union of Hebrew Congregations, was President of the Hebrew Rabbinical Society, and one of the founders of the American College for the Education of Hebrew Ra

A WASHINGTON special to the Indianapolis Times says: "The reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, recommended by the late Postmaster General James, has taken popular hold on the members of Congress, and there is a prospect that it will be recommended by the Postoffice Committee of the House, although it is antagonized by a proposition of General Bingham, chairman of the committee, who proposes to carry letters weighing one ounce for three cents instead of three cents for each half ounce. The latter would be practically no reduction at all, and would not increase the revenue of the Postoffice Department, but would probably diminish it. The history of all practical reductions of letter postage in all countries has been to increase the revenues of the department, and no doubt exists as to the increase of our postal revenues were letter postage reduced from three to two cents for each half ounce."

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

Navin, the fugitive Mayor of Adrian, narrowly escaped arrest at Denver the other day.

Mrs. Sergeant Mason has opened a bank account at Riggs', in Washington, with $2,000.

The societies in New York for helping Russo-Jewish refugees have decided to locate them in colonies.

James H. Rainey, a wealthy young man of Columbus, Ohio, has mysteriously disappeared in St. Louis.

The same enterprising Chicago firm which hired Sergeant Mason, has also engaged "Betty" as a clerk.

A Wabash, Ind., druggist gave a little child a dose of laudanum, mistaking it for paregoric. The child died.

Remonstrances against the extension of the patent of the steam grain shovel are being made to Congress.

Owen Maloney and James Weeden, the Pittsburg pugilists, will fight on June 18 in West Virginia, for a purse of $1,000.

The cashier of the Savings Bank of Washington, Pa., is short $30,000 to $60,000, which he ventured in grain speculation.

The Ford brothers, who killed Jesse James, have been threatened with the vendetta by the banditti of Missouri and Tennessee.

Guiteau publishes a card in which he repudiates Mrs. Scoville and her attempt to secure a conservator of his person and property.

At Bloomington, Ill., a boiler-maker named Stone was found dead and putrefying in his room. A case of chronic alcoholism.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of 12,000 postage stamps and then stole a hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

Mrs. Samuels, mother of Jesse James, the red-handed highwayman, says her son "is better off in heaven than he would be here with us!"

The Italian Government is considering a scheme for a submarine tunnel between Italy and Sicily, to cost 64,000,000 lire (about $12,800,000).

A rattlesnake in Sweetwater Valley, Cal., six feet long and twelve inches in girth, with twenty-two rattles, was stung to death by a swarm of bees.

Patrick Skelly, of Hopkinton, Mass., who was rendered insane by being thrown out of employment, killed his son at the breakfast table with an ax.

Mr. Hatton, Assistant Postmaster General, has somewhat modified the stringency of his letter, forbidding postmasters from participating in politics.

Guiteau begins to despair, and fears he will have to "go," unless the President commutes his sentence. He has lost five pounds in weight since the trial.

While removing the Forepaugh' Menagerie from their winter quarters at Philadelphia, the tiger burst into the lion's cage and killed the king of beasts.

Governor Vance, of Nebraska, has issued a proclamation urging that every person in that State shall plant a tree on Nebraska Arbor Day, the 9th inst.

Jumbo, the well-advertised elephant, was landed from the steamship on which it arrived from London, and was immediately treated to a quart of whisky.

Howard Newland, of Viola, Ia., while being taken to the insane asylum by his wife, sprang out of a car window, near Marion, and lost both feet.

Further details of the Michigan tornado from East Saginaw, report the killing of a minister, severe injuries to other persons, and additional damage to property.

It is said the apportionment bill agreed to by the Democratic caucus of the Kentucky Legislature gives the Republicans a fighting chance in three or four districts.

The Rev. Ira Slater, a Baptist preacher of Cherry Valley, Ill., was arrested at Steward, Lee county, on suspicion of being a horse thief and counterfeiter. He will sue for damages.

A man named Bovine, claiming to be a minister, armed with letters of indorsement from various rural congregations in Indiana and Illinois, is playing the rascal in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo.

IN Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

Another anti-Chinese bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Miller, of California, and another is to be sent in by Mr. Farley. Both make the taboo of immigration ten in lieu of twenty years.

The name of Louisa Bronson Alcott was the first registered at the voting precinct in which this popular authoress lives at Concord, Mass., at the recent election, which shows that Louisa gets up early in the morning.

SINCE the autum of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

In order to get his elephant Jumbo into this country without paying about $4,000 customs dues, Mr. Barnum will swear that he is importing him for breeding purposes—probably with a saving mental reservation.

A singular fact in regard to the orange trees of the Riverside colony, Los Angeles, is that the trees are loaded with fruit on the side exposed to the south, while on the north side not only are the leaves withered, but there is absolutely no fruit.

Talking about ducks, it is a curious fact that these birds did not leave Lake Ontario, as usual, last fall, but have remained all winter. Whether they knew it was going to be an open winter, and if so, how they knew, is a matter that remains to be found out.

The body of a child that had been buried twenty years in the village graveyard on Main street, Lawrenceville, Pa., was recently disinterred, and found to be perfectly preserved. It resembled a wax figure, and the hair, eyebrows, and teeth were perfect.

Shortly after General Steele, in 1863, took Little Rock, a Missouri guerilla named Robert A. Crowley was imprisoned in the State House. While a captive he secreted a $100 greenback in a chink of the walls. He came to that city recently and after a short search found the bill.

The fast approaching comet will likely come within sight of the naked eye early in May. It is approaching the earth with almost lightning speed. Many have prophesied that it will disarrange all predictions of weather prophets, and that unusual weather and violent storms may be expected.

Foreign.

The Austrian Government will not tolerate Jew-baiting.

The Barcelona (Spain) merchants are regaining confidence after the labor riots.

English steamship companies are obliged to put on extra boats for the emigrant trade.

In Rome the collection of "Peter's pence" (the annual tribute to the Pope) amounted to $48,000.

A Swedish paper says that Sweden intends to invade Finland in the event of a Russo-German war.

The latest anti-Jewish outrage was the murder of a family of nine persons by the Russian soldiers.

The German police force are considering means for separating Socialists from Russian Nihilists.

An American company is still negotiating the concession of a railroad from Stamboul to Bagdad.

Irish government officials are deliberating as to whether they will recommend a continuance or a repeal of the coercion act.

The German ecclesiastical bill is at rest temporarly. The Ultramontanes will take no amendments thereto from the upper house.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamsen, the murderer.

De Lesseps contradics the story that the Panama Canal Company proposes to take up the Nicaraguan land concession if the American grantees abandon it.

British Columbia was visited by a tornado on Saturday, which it is feared did considerable damage on the coast. In the harbor of Victoria six men were drowned.

The Austrian and German press regard the appointment of Dr. Giers as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs as a symptom of a policy of peace on the part of Russia.

Nothwithstanding the uncertainty in regard to the French inspection of American pork products, a quantity of bacon has been shipped from New York to Marseilles.

Only three Irish-American citizens remain in jail under the coercion act the others having been set free owing to the friendly interference of the United States government and Minister Lowell.

Patrick J. Symth, M. P. for Tipperary, in view of the outrages committed under the guise of patriotism, styles Parnell's following the "League of Hell," which, he says, has brought ruin shame and on Ireland.

Prince Gortschakoff has been relieved of the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Czar, on account of bad health and old age, but he retains the title of Imperial Chancellor and a seat in the Czar's Council.

Sarah Bernhardt, husband and all, arived in Madrid Sunday. She plays eight nights in that city for $19,000. Father Jarrett is with her, the possession of a husband not enabling her to dispense with the venerable impressario.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted calling for the number of pensioners on the rolls. New bills were introduced on the subject of Chinese immigration. The vetoed bill on Chinese immigation was taken up and failed to pass over the veto—yeas 29; nays 21.

HOUSE.—The army approppriton bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed.

THURSDAY, April 6th.

SENATE.—The Presidential count bill was considered and passed. In executive session Mr. Teller was confirmed as Secretary of the Interior.

HOUSE—The tariff commission bill was further considered. Three bills were introduced on Chinese immigration, suspending such immigration ten, fifteen and sixteen years respectively. Several new bills were reported by and from committees.

FRIDAY, April 7th.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE—The bill passed relieving from the charge of desertion soldiers in volunteer service during the late War on proof they serve faithful until the expiration of their time of enlistment, or until the 1st of May, 1865, but who failed to be mustered out and received honorable discharge. The tariff commission bill was further discussed. At an evening session nineteen private pension bills were passed.

SATURDAY, April 8st.

The Senate was not in session. A short session of the House was held for debate only and several buncombe speeches were made to empty benches.

MONDAY, April 9th.

SENATE—A bill amending the anti-polygamy law and fixing the salaries of the Commissioners at $5,000, was passed. The death of Representative Allen, was announced and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Among the bills introduced was one for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. A majority report of the committee on elections favored Mackey against O'Connor, in the South Carolina district contest.

TUESDAY, April 11th.

SENATE.—A bill restoring Capt. Corbin to his active list of the navy was passed

HOUSE.—A bill appropriating $50,000 for the subsistance of certain Indians, was passed. The Senate amendments to the post-office appropriation bill were considered, and the bill sent to a committee of conference.

Fruit and Frost.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 11.

Telegraphic reports from different parts of the State show that in the southern tier of counties the fruit is not seriously injured by frost, but further north it is feared that everything is killed. In this vicinity water froze. Much of the night was cloudy, and a light wind prevailed. The fruit trees here were in full bloom.

Madison, Wis., April 11.—The mercury fell to 24° in exposed places last night. Many fruit buds are killed, but blossoms are so profuse this season that enough will probably be left for a crop. Wheat was injured where it was jointed. Cherries and plums are safe. Early apples were damaged, and strawberries were killed.

Politeness is a wreath of flowers that adorns the world.

TABLE TALK.

Game is disappearing from Arizona.

The iceberg crop this year is immense.

Morgan county, Ga., has done away with fences.

Sumac fetches forty-five dollars a ton in Virginia.

Actions for breach of promise are rare in Germany.

Forty Chinamen make watches in San Francisco.

Umbrella making supports 15,000 Philadelphians.

Some well-to-do New Yorkers spend $3 a day on cigars.

It is decided to build the new opera house in New York.

The industry of raising geese is being introduced into Texas.

A locomotive lasts thirty years if nothing happens to it.

Niagara Falls buried a hackman the other day worth $33,000.

The wealthy Mormons have an average of twelve wives each.

Shouldn't the fish commission begin to plant some angle worms, too?

The present rage is for dark hose, dark hats and dark gloves, all matching.

Germans and English swear by God, the Latin races by the Virgin, Danes by the Devil.

Only one white woman—Mrs. Garfield's former maid—is employed at the White House.

In the recent sale of stock of the Boston Daily Advertiser the paper was valued at $225,000

A South Carolina lady has made feather fans of the value of $1,500 for a prominent New York firm.

All the original MSS. of Longfellow's works, both in prose and verse, have been preserved and bound by him.

There are 8,000 miles of telegraph wire carried overhead on the streets of Philadelphia and nearly 7,000 poles.

Moody and Sankey are drawing multitudes again in Glasgow, the city of their first great success, in revivalism.

Mrs. Sam. W. Small, wife of "Old Si," of the Florida Times, was badly burned recently in rescuing her children from a bed on fire.

The London Figaro of March 18 says that the prince and princess of Wales will, after the present season, pay a visit to Canada via New York.

It is proposed in Chicago to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system, on the 21st of next month.

A lady at Hamburg, the other day, ripped open a wool-stuffed needle cushion which she had used for thirteen years, and inside found 1,016 needles.

A Florida railroad company runs cars exclusively "for colored people;" but this is a great advance since the time when "colored people" were "niggers."

An Ia. farmer hid $500 in currency in his cellar, and the mice got at it and destroyed it, using it to make their nests. The farmer became insane at the loss and died.

The pawnbrokers in New York are greatly excited over the prospect of their shops under police surveillance and imposing largely augmented license fees.

"Temporay derangements of the mind," says Dr. Richardson, of London, "are frequently produced or increased by defects in the house inhabited by the sufferers."

A New York judge has sent to the penitentiary for six months a girl of sixteen who persisted in taking lessons in the song-and-dance business against the will of her mother.

Musical criticism: An Indian chief in Washington went to see the Ideal Opera company, when M. W. Whitney gave a particularly low note the chief said: "Ugh! him heap dug out."

Thomas Hood, driving in the country one day, observed a notice beside a fence: "Beware the dog." There not being any signs of a dog, Hood wrote on the board, "Ware be the dog?"

Denver is already getting ready to invite the national democratic convention to meet there two years hence, and promising to show the delegates everything, from the Rio Grande to Leadville.

The Boston Journal tells a good story of how in a street car a near-sighted, modest man picked up a washerwoman's dirty handkerchief and tried to pass it to every blushing young lady in the seats.

A four-year-old boy went into a saloon at Dallas City, Ill., tossed a five-cent piece on the bar, and called for a glass of beer, as he had seen his father do. Being refused the drink, he went out and smashed a window with a stone.

A prominent manufacturing firm in Massachusetts has recently subscribed for more than three-hundred copies of St. Nicholas, to be sent the children of its employees. They were paid for from a fund which had been set aside for educational purposes.

I S'll S'eep Wiv Him To-night.

Detroit Chaff.

Sometimes I believe the little ones say the best things after all. I knew a little family in Detroit who are heart-broken and sad this Saturday night. They were three last Saturday, but to-day only two are left. The tie that bound them more closely than that which the clergyman drew has lately been loosened, and the light of their lives went out with the red winter sun only the other night. The father is a railroad man, whose duties call him away from home nearly three-fourths of the time. It was his habit, whenever he was about to start for home to telegraph his wife apprising her of the fact. In these telegrams he never failed to mention the name of the little four year-old, and the dispatches usually ran as follows:

"Tell Arthur I shall sleep with him to-night."

The baby boy was very proud of these telegrams, which his mother would read over to him, and he considered the "teledraf" a great institution. The other night, when the fever had done its work and the mother was sobbing out her anguish, the little one turned calmly in his bed and said:

"Don't ky mamma; I s'all s'eep wiv Dod, 'oo know. Send Dod a teledraf and tell Him I s'all s'eep wiv Him to-night."

But the message went straight up there without the clicking of wires or the rustle of wings.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Democrats are preparing for a long struggle over the election cases and the admission of the Territories. They will use every parliamentary power possible to delay action. It is probable the Greenbackers will vote with the Republicans, as it is understood the latter support the claim of Lowe, in the Eighth Alabama District, who is a Greenbacker, to the seat. If so, the Republicans will have eleven over a quorum, and so be able to carry their measures.

Shipherd appears to be getting himself into a bad corner, and it is thought he may land in prison on a charge of attempting to corrupt officials.

Congratulations are pouring in on the President from all quarters on account of the veto. The indications are that even the Pacific coast is not a unit against it. The Democrats, desiring to make all the capital possible out of the veto, now talk of offering to pass another bill with a fifteen year clause, and so force another veto. This, they think, would insure them Oregon, and perhaps California.

J. H. Raymond, Secretary of the Western Railroad Association, of Chicago, addressed the House Committee on Patents, this morning, on the subject of extensions of seventeen-year patents, with special reference to the pending application for the extension of the steam grain-shovel patents.

The President has nominated Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, to be Secretary of the Interior; Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, to be Secretary of the Navy, and Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton's letter to the Cincinnati Postmaster, reversing President Hayes' civil service order, attracts much attention here.

It is pretty evident that Minister Lowell will be recalled soon. His course regarding American citizens imprisoned abroad is unsatisfactory to the Administration.

A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Dr. Mary Walker for tampering with the mails. She explains that a letter addressed to her landlady was opened by her by mistake.

The Democrats will favor the Chinese bill with the sixteen-years limit, in the hope that, if passed, it may force another veto. As some Republicans will refuse to vote for the ten-years bill, the Democratic scheme may succeed. Members are not at all anxious for the bill to come up again this session, and will oppose the taking of it out of its regular order, and action may be delayed for a long time.

The comments on the Cabinet nominations are generally favorable.

There was quite a tilt between Blackburn and Robeson to-day. Blackburn charged on the floor Wednesday, that the Quartermaster's clerks had been taking fees for claims allowed, and presented receipts. To-day he offered a resolution of investigation. Mr. Robeson offered a substitute with a preamble which referred to the fact that charges had been made by a member, thus putting upon Blackburn the burden of proof. Mr. Blackburn said that while he didn't want to shirk the responsibility, he didn't propose to make himself a public prosecutor, and opposed the substitute. A long colloquy followed, during which Reed read a letter showing that the clerk referred to by Blackburn as taking a fee for getting a claim through had resigned a year before the receipt was given, and was then acting as attorney. During the colloquy there was a sharp passage of words between Blackburn and Robeson, the former charging a want of courtesy, but Robeson insisted that he had not been, or intended to be, discourteous. Finally, Blackburn accepted Robeson's preamble, which was attached to Blackburn's resolution, and the double team was thus driven through.

Mississippi members are troubled over the gerrymander of that State, which is so outrageous as probably to react and give the Republicans two or three members from the State.

Senator Butler has returned from South Carolina, evidently impressed with the seriousness of the election cases, and thinks he had better keep out of them. He says, however, that Brewster's letter united the Democracy, and healed all wounds for the present at least.

The committee examining Shipherd has determined to go to the bottom, and his apparent determination to break into jail is likely to be gratified. His letters from General Hurlbut, exhibited yesterday afternoon, show that his attack on Hurlbut's character was entirely unfounded.

The bill to reissue $25,000,000 fractional currency, will probably be favorably reported by a sub-committee, but will be slaughtered if it ever gets to the House.

Secretary Kirkwood starts for home Thursday. He will make a tour of the South for his health during the Spring.

Pitkin will probably succeed Jack Wharton as Marshal in Louisiana, as the President was anxious to find a place for him. He has been clamoring for the Mexican mission, but the President is unwilling to change.

The Illinois appointments to West Point for this year are Wesley Merritt, Henry C. Newcomer, David W. Fulton, Charles H. Martin, Henry J. Gochenour, David J. Baker, Jr. Those of Iowa are Charles E. Lyon and Harry B. Wilkins.

The general feeling in army circles regarding the bill retiring all officers at 62, is that it is unwise, as engineers and surveyors are very valuable after that time of life.

Reports from the South indicate excellent crop prospects, and an unusual tendency to diversify the products instead of confining production to two or three articles.

The arrival of immigrants at New York is likely to greatly exceed, in the next two months, anything before known.

Judge Wylie this morning decided the Star Route indictments good and sufficient. The motion to quash was overruled, and the indictments stand.

Scoville has retired from the Guiteau case on account of the prisoner's persistent abuse. Charles H. Reed goes on with the case.

Maggie Mitchell visited the jail and bought five of Guiteau's photographs, giving him five dollars for them.

The New York Mail and Express, Cyrus W. Field's paper, says that Secretary Folger will not be a candidate for Governor, and that President Arthur favors Cornell as a peace measure. Abe Hewitt is quite likely to be the Democratic nominee.

Judge Wylie said this decision would dispose of the motion to quash in the Soteldo murder case. The recognisance of Stephen W. Dorsey was declared forfeited, and his arrest ordered.

The nominations of Wm. E. Chandler, to be Secretary of the Navy, and of William H. Hunt, to be Minister to Russia, will be favorably reported to the Senate.

The House will take up the Geneva Award bill to-day. There remains some $10,000,000 of the Geneva award undistributed. The bill provides for the payment, out of the fund, of the losses by the acts of the exculpated cruisers, and the extra premiums of insurance made necessary by the presence on the seas of these Confederate cruisers.

From present indications a vote will be reached on the Tariff Commission bill at the end of next week, and the bill will pass.

A delegation from Louisiana is here urging appropriations to rebuild the levees. It is estimated that it will cost $1,500,000, to rebuild those carried away.

Mrs. Mason has a letter from her husband. His health is good. She has received some $2,000 in donations, depositing most of the sum in the bank here.

The Chinese Minister left for Spain to-day, to which he is accredited a Minister. He is accompanied by an interpreter and two attaches.

Scoville has gone to Brooklyn, where he lectures Thursday on "Guiteauism, Its Uses and Abuses." Scoville seems in bad health and much depressed. The trial has been a terrible strain, mentally, physically and financially on him.

There seems to be doubt about Dorsey's return. Ingersoll insists that he is in New Mexico, and will have him here in a few days, but some believe that he will leave the country rather than stand a trial.

The Richmond Whig predicts the election of eight Readjuster Congressmen in Virginia on a platform indorsing Arthur and his Administration.

McLane's resolution to abrogate the fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame treaty is intended to pave the way for the passage of a Chinese bill without the violation of the treaty obligations. McLane was Minister to China under President Pierce, and basis his opinion on his experiences there.

The nomination of Lewis Buckner, to be Collector of Louisville, will be favorably reported.

The following has been furnished for publication:

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, according to newspaper report, has impudently filed a petition in Chicago for a conservator of my estate. The absurdity of her pretensions is apparent from the fact that I do not live in Illinois, and have not for nearly three years; besides I am not a lunatic. This was officially decided on my trial. I have lived in Washington for over a year, and this is my legal residence. The court had better dismiss the petition peremptorily. The Scovilles are nuisances, and I want nothing to do with them.

CHAS. GUITEAU.

The national Land League is in session here. It will appoint delegates to call on the President and both branches of Congress to demand Minister Lowell's return. It is also expected that a mass meeting will be held for the same purpose, to be addressed by Congressmen and others.

Mr. Rounds assumed the duties of his office to-day, visiting the printing office, and assuring the empoyes there would be no changes of importance.

Hewitt's tariff speech is attracting much attention. It may make him a candidate for Governor of New York, and perhaps a Presidential candidate. There have been 200,000 copies distributed.

Governor Crittenden says he didn't hire Ford to kill Jesse James or offer any inducements, except to state in reply to his question what was the amount of the standing reward offered, and that he would give him the benefit of his protection. He says the death of James will end the gang's operations.

The compulsory retirement clause of the Army bill is said to be the creation of General Sheridan, who wants General Sherman out of the way; that Sheridan is the favorite of Secretary Lincoln, who recognizes his father's regard for "Little Phil," and Sheridan, Lincoln, Logan and Bragg are said to have worked the plan through. All of which must be taken for what it is worth, with a strong leaning on the doubtful side, Sheridan and Lincon not being schemers.

The Hydrographic Office has issued a new Polar chart showing the course of the Jeannette and the islands discovered.

The number of appointments in the Treasury Department during Hayes' first year was 615; under the present administration, 212. Under Hayes, one of every two applicants were appointed; under the present administration, one out of ten.

A bill was favorably reported to the House to-day to prevent national banks issuing over 90 per cent. of the face value of the bonds deposited, and when the bonds fall below par, only 90 per cent. of the selling price.

It is whispered that Secretary of the Interior Teller will probably remove Assistant Secretary Bell, Chief Clerk Lockwood, and, perhaps, Indian Commissioner Price, having had some trouble on former occasions in getting his work attended to by these worthies as promptly as should have been done.

Collision on the Lake.

Detroit, Mich., April 12.

At three o'clock this morning the schooner Thomas Parsons, upward bound, collided with the schooner Clayton Belle, on the lake, ten miles north of Port Huron. The Belle was struck on the quarter and sank in a few minutes. The second mate, John Dillon, William Sullivan and Thomas Kirwin, of the crew of the Belle, were on deck at the time and are saved, but the captain and three others are lost. They were below, but came up and got into the small boat, which was sucked under the waves by the sinking of the vessel. The names of the lost are:

Captain Frank A. Colvin, who leaves a family at New Haven, Oswego county N. Y.

First Mate Nathaniel Brotherton, who leaves a family at Battle Creek, Mich.

Dell Brotherton, his son,

The female cook, named Kiverth.

The Parson was picked up by the tug Mocking Bird in a badly damaged condition, and towed to Port Huron with the survivors of the Belle.

The Divorce Mania.

Augusta Moore says in the Evangelist: "I took up a daily paper one day and saw nineteen divorces in it. I took up another and saw five. I went to a certain church and found there, in full communion, a woman who has two husbands. I visited the house of "a leading member" in a church, and found there a minister who had divorced one wife (a virtuous woman), and is married to another. I know a minister who married a doctor to a woman for whom he had divorced his excellent wife. This was in Clinton, Ct. Time would fail me to particularize the cases of this sort that I know, and I live among the best people that there are in this world. These cases are as plenty everywhere as they are about me—indeed, much more so in many localities. A friend writes me from Clifornia that is hardly safe to say 'divorce,' so many of 'the very highest people' have two or three husbands or wives living. Now, is not this an encouraging state of things? Is it any wonder that some ministers are telling us how fast the world is growing better, how the very milennium is upon us? It is to be feared we can hardly exert just the moral influence that is needed over the Mormons until the States are reformed. Prof. Austin Phelps says: 'We are not half awake to the fact that by our own laws of divorce and our toleration of the social evil, we are doing more to corrupt the nation's heart than Mormonism, ten-fold.'"

Not an Old Man's Darling.

Louisville (Ky.) Special.

Fannie Leonard, a very fascinating woman of twenty-two years of age, was married about two years ago to a man forty years her senior. The union proved a most unhappy one, and after a few months of wrangling a separation occured. The old man tried afterward to win her back, but without avail, and finally he became so persistent that she threatened suicide if he continued to follow her. No attention being paid to this threat, last September she attempted her on life on two occasions by drowing in the Ohio. She was rescued both times, the last with great difficulty, and on promising that she would make no further attempts was released by the authorties. Since then nothing has been heard of her until last night, when she appeared at the Central Station and asked permission to stay all night. Her request was granted, and she was placed in the witness room of the City Court. This morning, just before the court was opened a strange noise was heard in her room, and the officers, on opening the door, found she had gone raving mad. She had torn her clothes nearly off, and was snapping and snarling like a mad dog. A physician was summond, and she was removed to a hospital. It is thought she can not live but a few days.

All philosophy lies in two words—"sustain" and "abstain."

Hypocrisy admits the worth of what it mimics with such care.

It is chance, that makes brothers, but hearts that make friends.

The statliest building man can raise is the ivy's food at last.

FASHION NOTES.

A handsome spring walking-suit pattern is the "Sarolta" jacket and "Nettie" overskirt made over a box-plated underskirt.

Old shawls and scarfs are brought into conspicuous use this season. The bordering is utilized in decorating all wool promenade suits.

In print goods there are a number of exquisite of patterns that are entirely new, and many of these cotton goods are preferred to cheap silks.

All wool cheviots, in minute checks are very fasionable. Suitings come in a variety of patterns. This style of goods is very durable and effective.

A beautiful costume for street wear recently imported, has the pleated skirt made of reseda faille. The velvet tunique is disposed in velvet, with revers of moire.

The combinations in materials are diversified this season in a greater degree than formerly. The greens and reds are commingled with pink, olive and blue, and outlined with yellow and creamy white.

A cream ground chintz shows a print in flowers that is very beautiful. The colors are effectively blended. Those patterns having dark grounds are preferred for street wear; the trimming should not be of a too contrasting hue.

Flowers of all kinds are wrought upon fine dress materials. This innovation, introduced this spring, is very pronounced and replete with true art elegance. Embroidered ribbons have appeared among the latest importations for this season.

Warm browns, ruby, old gold, dull china blue, red graduating to pink, straw tint deepening into bright yellow, and yellow tinged with a faint crimson hue, various shade of greens, lichen tints, and mastic shades, also grays and purples, are the mode colors for this and next season.

Dancing as a Fine Art.

Interview with a New York Dancing-Master

"What is your idea of the modern mode of support in round-dancing?"

"My idea is that, as it is seen at public balls and Long Branch hops, it is most in-elegant, illbred immodest and unnecessary. A lady who dances well and gracefully maintains her independence of motion and a perfect balance. The moment she becomes a clinging vine, and allows her head to rest on a man's shoulder, and his arm to embrace instead of support her, she shows not only a shocking lack of refinement, but of good dancing, and impedes her partner's movements as well as her own."

"What do you consider the proper support?" "The gentleman should take the lady's right hand in his left and she place her left hand upon his shoulder, the fingers appearing in front. The gentleman should rest his right hand gently upon the lady's back near the waist, and both should stand on parallel lines looking over the other's shoulder, the lady turning her head slightly to the left. Both should bend the upper portion of the person slightly, so that the shoulders should not be more than four inches apart, and the hands that are clasped should remain only a few inches from the person, not allowing the wild sticking out of arms recently adopted. In this group there is no more contact of person than a lady taking a gentleman's arm for walking. But to put the whole matter in a nutshell, the vulgar and vicious dance vulgarly and viciously, and the refined in a refined and innocent manner."

"Among what nation do you find he best dancers?"

"Forty years' observation and experience has led me to conclude that American women are the best dancers in the world. The Germans are very correct and easy, but not graceful; the English put two much struggle into it; the French are inclined to angularity; but the American women is by nature supple and graceful, learns with facility and has the vitality that takes the place of strength."

The Aquatic Bicycle.

From The Baltimore Gazette.

Quite a novel aquatic contrivance, in the shape of a marine bicycle, was placed on exhibition in the harbor at the foot of South street yesterday, by Mr. S. T. Clark, in charge of the bicycle school. It consists of two long narrow flatboats connected by iron braces, and having an elevated seat in the center. The pedals are the same as those on a road bicycle, and by a cam wheel and proper gearing actuate a propeller which imparts the impetus to the machine, while the rudder is manipulated by an ordinary handle and rod. The marine bicycle rides smoothly and swiftly on the water, and, on account of its raft-like shape, cannot easily be upset. The position of the occupant is less cramped than that of an oarsman, and the propelling power is greater, because there is more muscular power in the legs than in the arms for the use of ladies it can be converted into a tricycle, and as it is divided into air-tight compatments, its safety would seem to be assured.

A Skeleton in a Tree.

North Georgia Citizen.

Two men in the northern part of Gilmer county chased a fox to his covert, which proved to be an immense hollow trunk, charred and blackened by forest fires. It was comparatively but a huge stump, being not more than twenty feet high. The wily robber of the hennery had entered an aperture near the base of the tree, and all efforts at smoking him out had proved futile. As a last resort one of them proposed barring the fox's mode of entrance and then felling the tree. This plan was adopted, and a few vigorous strokes of their axes sent the old shell crashing to the earth, and Reynard, in trying to escape, was summarily dispatched with an ax. As they were preparing to take their departure, one of the men discerned something white glistening in the old, hollow stump, and upon examination was horrified to behold the bleached bones of a dismembered human skeleton. On closer inspection a powder horn and bullet pouch were brought to light, together with a few mouldering articles of rayment, but nothing else was found that would testify as to who the person had been.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylacti Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft, White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
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Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
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It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.,
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated,

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER

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And the Best Machinery in the World for

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LEAD ALL OTHERS!

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Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

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ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,

ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 23, 1882.

Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.

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Founded 1784.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

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MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
COUNCIL BLUFFS
ATCHISON
LEAVENWORTH
MISSOURI

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

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At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, [illegible]

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa [illegible]

At DES MOINES, [illegible]

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, [illegible]

At OMAHA, [illegible]

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, [illegible]

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa [illegible]

At KEOKUK, [illegible]

At CAMERON, [illegible]

At ATCHISON, [illegible]

At LEAVENWORTH, [illegible]

At KANSAS CITY, [illegible]

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, [illegible]

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,

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Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN,
[illegible]

Capt. Robson's Discovery.

HE FINDS A NEW ISLAND IN THE ATLANTIC, AND ON THE ISLAND SOME CURIOUS REMAINS.

Yesterday the British steamship Jesmond, Capt. Robson, arrived at this port from Messina with a cargo of fruit. He says that when about two hundred miles to the westward of Madeira his attention was called to the singular appearance of the sea. The water had a dark, muddy look, and was covered with dead fish as far as the eye could reach. They were of mullet, cod and bass. Soon after entering this field of dead fish he observed a faint smoke on the horizon nearly ahead, on the course of the vessel. Early the next morning the captain was awakened by the second officer and informed that land had been sighted in the course of the steamer. He was greatly surprised at this information, knowing that there was no land in this part of the Atlantic. Upon going on deck, however, he found that the report was correct. The dim outlines of an island, broken by mountain peaks, were visible even without the use of the glass. Above it hung a cloud of smoke. The water was more turbid than on the previous day, and the shoal of dead fish thicker. Capt. Robson deemed it advisable to take soundings, not expecting, however, to get bottom, as the charts show a depth of from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms in that portion of the Atlantic. For some time the sounding was without result, but suddenly the line brought bottom at fifty fathoms. When about four leagues distant from the island the Jesmond came to anchor in seven fathoms of water. The island was located 28 degrees 40 minutes west, 25 degrees north. Capt. Robson determined to make an examination of the strange land, and the yawl was lowered and the captain and one of his officers were rowed to the island. A landing was effected on the low coast of the western border, where a convenient harbor was found for the yawl. The captain and several of the crew, with some difficulty, ascended the declivity.

The promontory seemed several miles in length, and joined an extensive tableau, which sloped gently back to a chain of mountains at a great distance off, from which rose light columns of smoke. The surface of the ground was covered with pumice-stone and volcanic debris and entirely destitute of vegetation. It was a desolate scene, where not a single living thing was to be perceived. The captain and his companions started on a tour inland, but soon found their progress impeded by yawning chasms. It was therefore determined to return to the beach and inspect the island from that side. While examining the base of the cliff where the rock was fractured and twisted as if in some tremendious convulsion and disclosed a bed of breccia, a surprising discovery was made by one of the sailors. On thrusting the prong of a boat-hook into the loosened mass of gravel, he dislodged a stone arrowhead. Excited by this incident, the search was continued, and other articles of stone were dicovered. A large excavation was made, and it was ascertained that the opening led between the crumbling remains of what must have been massive walls. A number of articles were exhumed, such as bronze swords, rings, hammers, carvings of heads and figures of birds and animals, and two vases or jars with fragments of bone, and one cranium almost entire. The most singular thing brought to view was what appeared to be a mummy, contained in a stone case. It was so incrusted with volcanic deposits as to be scarcely distinguished from the rock itself. Much difficulty was experienced in dislodging the sarcophagus, which was finally taken out whole and, with the fossils, transported to the steamer.

Capt. Robson would have continued this investigation, but as the aspect of the weather became less favorable, and he could not afford to spend more time at the island, he sailed for this port. He considers that the new island, has raised from the sea by volcanic action, and that the fish were killed by the poisonous gases from the volcano. The captain thinks that the new land is a section of the immense ridge known to exist in the Atlantic, and of which the Azores and Canaries are a part. He took pleasure in exhibiting the fossils and curious articles of which he was the fortunate finder. The carved heads are in the Egyptain style of sculpturing, being distinguished by the veil or hood which characterizes Egyptian figures. The urns and vases are spherical with large mouths, and upon them may be discerned inscriptions in hieroglyphics. The edges of the axes and arrow or spear-heads are blunted and jagged. The sword is straight weapon of bronze, with a cross-hilt.

"That is the mummy," remarked the captain, pointing to what the reporter had taken to be a long black stone. Scrutinizing closely the lidless case, the outlines of a human figure could be traced through the coating of smoke and pumice. It will require careful handling to remove the coating. Capt. Robson proposes to present the relics to the British museum at London upon his return to Liverpool.—New Orleans Picayune.

"A Bridal Package."

THE TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS WHICH IS HANDLED BY INSPECTORS OF THE TREASURY VAULTS.

Nearly every bridal couple that comes to Washington—and Washington is the national bridal Mecca—visits the treasury vaults. The young and invariably interesting couple want to closely inspect Uncle Sam's splendid shekels. When they enter the vault the man in charge of it, after a few preliminary words of explanation, hands down a package of notes from a shelf, and tells the bride to take it in her hands. He then explains that this package contains $20,000,000 in United States treasury notes. The young lady is delighted to go away and say that she has had so much money in her own hands. She is just too utterly pleased. The groom also wants to handle the package. They are furthur told that the notes are all of the denomination of $10,000. They constitute what is known as the "Bridal Package." Young married tourists, having heard of this package, often ask to handle it just as soon as they enter the vaults. This is all very pretty. But it is a fraud on the young people. The treasury here does not hold that amount of money. The bulk of the money is in the sub-treasury at New York. That "bridal package" is a gay deceiver. It does contain, however, notes of the denomination of $10,000, which would, in the aggregate, represent $20,000,000, if they were only signed. But they are worth no more in reality than the paper on which they are printed, being minus the necessary signatures.—[News.

Beating the Bar.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSE TO GET THE DRINKS AND CIGARS.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

"Times hev sadly changed since them days," said the tale-teller, with a sigh. "This is a generation of bums. Why, they devote more ingenuity in beatin' a bar than them men used to put in the greatest question of the day. I was jest a openin' up this mornin' when in come a couple of fellows. One of 'em says:

'Gimme a cocktail.'

'The same,' says the other.

"I mixed 'em up their drinks, and they says:

'That's all right, Mr. Barkeeper; we're workin' in the sewer.'

"I went out about an hour after, and I seen that the man-hole hadn't never been stirred. Them beats had jest muddied themselves up a little on purpose to gimme that game."

"You kin smile," he said mournfully; "but that ain't nothin' to the business they give a new bartender. I got it worst. He was from the best bar in town, and he thought himself pretty sharp, too. Ye see there's two doors to the place—one at the front and one at the rear of the bar there. Well, a fine-lookin,' well-dressed feller come in one evenin,' when things was quiet, and he says to the man at the bar:

'Gimme a drink.'

'Whisky?' says the barkeeper.

'Whisky,' says he.

'Is that your best?' he sez, looking scornfully at the bottle.

'Our best bit whisky,' sez the man; 'we've got better for two bits.'

'Well, allers gimme the best,' he sez, 'and join me, will ye?'

'We ain't 'lowed to drink on duty,' sez my man.

'Well, ye needn't be so short,' sez the feller.

"My man apologized, an' the feller sez, with one hand in his pocket, as if feelin' for the change:

'Now, gimme a cigar.'

'Bit cigar?' sez my man.

'Two bit,' sez he; 'I allers smoke the best.' An' he kinder turned round as if he wus ketchun sight o' that paintin,' an' he sez:

'Is that the great picture of Cleopatra that wus at the fair?'

'Yes, sir,' sez my man.

'Well,' sez he, 'I don't see nothin' for people to object to in that. It ain't indecent at all.'

'No,' sez my man, a tryin' to size his customer, for at first when he called for the two-bit bottle he thought he had a stray from the Palace bar, but now he made up his mind sure that he wus some feller in the business lookin' fur a good place to open a trade.

'Say,' sez the man, takin' his fingers out of his vest pocket, 'how long is this yer bar?'

''Bout sixteen or eighteen feet, I think,' sez my man, now dead sure that his last immpression wus correct.

'You kin be civil, can't ye?' sez the feller. 'If it's sixteen, say sixteen, an' if it's eighteen, say so. How wide is this place? Hold on, we'll measure it.' An' he took out a spool of thread, an' that innocent doughnut o' mine jest obligingly held one end while he measured the hull interior o' this establishment. Finally he run his thread out to the door, with my man behind the bar a holdin' his thumb on it, an' he goes outside.

"Well, to make a long story short, when the barkeeper went out after him, he wasn't to be seen, and the other end of the thread was tied to a lamp-post."

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, pays the highest prices for all kinds of produce. Give him a trial. 14tf.

$1,000 Reward.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. S. Sold by Davenport, the druggist.

KIDNEY-WORT

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IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

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Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!

Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!

Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!

Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS' FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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OVER 3000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF

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NEW DRY GOODS STORE !

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DRY GOODS,
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My stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is New and Large, and for the NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell goods at Fearful Low Prices, for I wish to close out this part of my stock. Now is your chance to buy goods cheap. Also a very large line of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS,
GLOVES, MITTENS,
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At Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock. Call and see me before buying for you can save money by buying of me.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

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☞ Preserves Meats, Eggs, Fish, etc., indefinitely and with complete success.

EGGS can be purchased when cheapest, and preserved for any length of time, at a cost of One Mill per dozen, and other articles at same proportionate cost.

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TEST PACKAGES OF OZONE

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Who should order a Test Package and secure County AT ONCE.

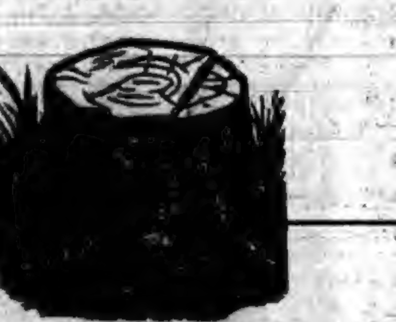

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST **POWDER** IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES !

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows' that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself. Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S, ÆTNA POWDER CO.

54 S. MERIDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.

P. O. Box, 132. 3-6.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

New Meat Market

Opposite Hoff's grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers, has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m.

Farmers having stock for sale should give him a call. 6tf

W. L. BRAUN.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 20pm	1 [illegible]am	......
Saginaw	6 20	7 28	......
Lansing	9 25	12 25	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 00	11 30am
Detroit	9 50	7 [illegible]	9 45pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 40	12 25pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 18	9 28
Reading	8 48	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 03	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 25am
Auburn	10 13	3 05	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 20
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis	......	8 45	......
Washington	......	9 05pm	......
Baltimore	......	10 15	......
NORTH.	**Ex.**	**Ex.**	**Acc'm.**
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	......	9 10pm
Washington	10 20	......	9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm	......	7 50am
Louisville	......	5 07am	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 25am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	......
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	5 50	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 05	3 07
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 05	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 35am
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a.m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 00, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 23 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:18 p. m.; west —11:06 am. m., 7:24 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C., leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 00 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2.00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C., east, 5 30 a. m., 3 25, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 50, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p.m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
M. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r, Agent

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 45pm	10 35am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 05am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 16	9 05
7 47	12 23	Hartford	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 55pm	Muncie	2 17	6 50
9 25 m	6 25pm	Cincinnati	8 12a	4 55pm
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	6 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 30am	5 30pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 20	5 24	12 10pm
Corunna	2 59		6 25	
Sedan			7 08	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 50	7 30	[illegible]
Butler	3 24	12 [illegible]am	8 20	[illegible]
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	1 00am	12 01am	5 00am	
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 30am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 [illegible]
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 36	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 [illegible]	8 20	4 00
Chicago	8 00	8 30		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:25 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:40 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 35pm	9 10am	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction		12 05am	[illegible]
Milford Junction		1 26	[illegible]
Syracuse		1 38	[illegible]
Cromwell		1 52	[illegible]
Albion		2 12	[illegible]
Avilla		2 34	[illegible]
Garrett	10 35	2 55	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	[illegible]
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	[illegible]
Defiance	11 52	4 25	[illegible]
Deshler	12 40am	[illegible]	6 10
Fostoria	1 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	2 0[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	[illegible]	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	3 30pm	6 10pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 25	7 42	[illegible]
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	[illegible]
Deshler	11 52	9 48	10 40
Defiance	12 55am	10 40	11 42
Hicksville		11 48	12 25pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 38	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 10	2 45
Syracuse		1 28	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		2 05	4 30
Chicago ar.	8 55	6 10	7 35

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 10am	3 30pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	8 15	11 55	[illegible]
Crestline	9 00	12 [illegible]am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	8 00am	6 57	1 10pm	[illegible]
STATIONS.	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 07pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	12 35am	3 55	8 40	[illegible]
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 50	[illegible]

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis.

Records

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, APRIL 27, 1882. Number 17.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & RUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shafer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Madison, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 26 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt, Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 18, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Bow deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
EMANUEL NEIDIG, Adm'r.
15-3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1882, Sallie Osborn is hereby notified that an action has been commenced against her in said court, for divorce by Benjamin F. Osborn and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court which commences May 15, 1882.
Witness, the clerk of said court, this 10th day of April, 1882.
15-3t JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Richland township, DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said township, over twenty-one years of age, will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their June session, 1882, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:
Lot no. three (3), in McMillen's first addition to the town of Corunna, in said township and county. JAMES W. GETTINGS. 16-3t

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story frame dwelling, on lots No. 13 and 14 in Gross & Dills' addition to the town of Auburn. The house is in good repair, has nine rooms, good cellar and cistern, has a summer kitchen and good stable. It stands just east of the lumber yard at the Jackson depot. Terms: One third down and the balance in two years, at 6 per cent. interest and secured by mortgage on the premises. Address, John Aber, Monroeville, Pa. 16-3.

—Remember Weirick's new store at Fairfield Center when you want anything in his line or have produce to sell. Give him a call and price his goods. 14-tf.

—Try our 25c Japan tea. McQuiston & Long. 16-3

Obituary.

William Beatty was born in Pennsylvania September the 10th, 1804, and at an early age he went Ohio, where he was married in 1829 to Rebecca Zeigler. He moved from there to Indiana, where his wife died March 9, 1864, leaving ten children. His second wife was Mrs. Rachel Thomas. He was a resident of Jackson township for 26 years, until the time of his death which occured March the 23rd 1882. He leaves a wife and 10 children to mourn his loss, he died in the triumph of the living faith.

Father is gone, yes he is gone
From the beautiful earth:
From its sorrow and all pain,
From its pleasures and mirth.

The parents whom we cherished;
And those we loved best.
Are gone to the grave
In its silence to rest.

Shall we meet them with smiles,
Yes, in the bright sunny morn,
In the tomb father lies;
To heaven his spirit has flown.

Correspondence.

MILPITOS, CAL., April 9, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Your letter was received last night, and I was indeed glad to hear from you once more, and will try to comply with a few of your requests. But they will be but few, as I could answer but few of them in one letter, as my operations are so varied. The result of my year's work was, barley, 3,000 bushels; hay, 100 tons; onions, 1,000 bushels; tomatoes, 5,000 bushels; cucumbers for pickles, 1,600 bushels. Our apple crop was light. We always sell apples here by the box, and everything above mentioned by the pound. A box of apples is 50 pounds; plums, 35 pounds; pears, 40 pounds. Of apples, I raised 800 boxes; pears, 600 boxes; plums, 1,000 boxes; and I also dried six tons of French prunes, which I have on hand now. My strawberry crop was light—800 chests of 20 pounds per chest. Of asparagus, I had 100 tons. Asparagus always sells by the pound. I have not given you the price of the stuff, as prices fluctuate so much through a season, and I would have to refer to my report of sales, which would necessitate some time and trouble. I have given you but little information in the above, save in quantity. Now I will turn to the subject your boy no doubt has been waiting for, viz.: "The Horses." Well, about 1870, I bought a stallion from England that came at a cost of $5,000. He was a thoroughbred, a racer. I then bought two mares, the old mare first, at a cost of $3,500. The other was an untried filly, which cost $700. Those on the start I made my first two brood mares. I have now about twenty thoroughbreds, and you may think strange when I tell you quite a number of horses here from four to ten years old that never have looked through a collar, and I suppose never will. I keep about sixteen work horses which are from one-half to three-fourths thoroughbred. You speak of Membrinos and Hambletonians. Neither are thoroughbred. They are trotters. We have lots of them here—some of the best in the United States. California is now ahead of the world in young trotters. Just think of an eleven month old colt trotting to harness and sulky in 2:26. It is wonderful. I had two horses last year that lowered the running record. Our nine year old Nathan Coombs ran two and one-fourth miles in four minutes, and our two year old Inauguration ran five-eights of a mile in one minute and three seconds. I have a mare that ran for the cup three-quarters of a mile, carrying 160 pounds, in one minute and twenty-two seconds. These that I have mentioned were fast winners. You know when a boy, I was a kind of horse fancier, but lived and worked for years before I could gratify myself, and I am not yet able to do so, for without plenty of money it is useless.
WM. BOOTS.

Mrs. Polk.

President Polk's widow was born in 1803, and married Polk, then a member of the Tennessee legislature, when she was nineteen years old. She joined the Presbyterian church in 1834, and upon entering the White House in 1845 made it her first business to abolish dancing there. She kept out of politics, and was one of the most dignified, exemplary and popular women ever known in Washington. At about the time of her leaving that city her husband bought from Felix Grundy the house and spacious grounds in Nashville which were thenceforth known as "Polk Place," and there she has lived in retirement ever since his death. His grave is in the yard near the house; and with her own hands she has kept his chamber in order, with his books, table, papers and writing materials just as he left them. She inherited from her father a considerable property, and President Polk left her well provided for; but she suffered losses in the war, and now, in her childish old age is without an income sufficient for comfort.

—Early Rose potatoes, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

Carp Culture.

SUCCESS WHICH HAS ATTENDED THE EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE THIS STYLE OF FISH.

The yearly draining off of the water from government carp ponds was commenced last Saturday and was continued Monday. Results show that the season for breeding has been successful, beyond the expectation of Prof. Baird. There are now three large ponds in which fish have been cultivated. In the group at the foot of the Washington monument, another, much larger than the others, will be added the coming season, containing eight acres. This pond will be completed in a few days, when the water will be let in and a stock of about 250 large carp will be put in, which, it is expected, will materially increase the annual supply to meet the orders received constantly by Prof. Baird. The number of young carp of last year's spawn thus far taken out of these ponds, and placed in the pools on the small island by the lakes, is estimated to be about 340,000. These are the young fish hatched out last season in May, June and July, and are now of nearly uniform size, healthy, and just in a condition to be shipped. The entire number sent from this city last year by Prof. Baird was about 300,000. That number will probably be doubled this year. The large pond will be stocked this spring for the first time, and it is thought will swell the number to be distributed next year to at least 1,000,000. There are about seventy of the original fish brought from Germany still alive in the sea ponds. They are about thirty inches in length and large in proportion. Some of them weigh from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Carp grow much faster during the first four years, while attaining the spawning age, after which the growth of the female is retarded. The young fish hatched out last May vary in length from three to seven inches.

When the lakes are drained each year all the eels and catfish are thrown out, as they devour the young carp. Dr. Hassel, who has charge of these lakes, told a reporter that last summer he put into one of the small ponds on the island, a large pumpkin weighing sixty pounds, first cutting a hole in the side of it, so that the small fish could get inside. He states that it was entirely devoured in eight days, rind and all, and during the whole time it was constantly in motion from the schools of young fish always at work upon it. They seemed exceedingly fond of the sweet morsel, and appeared to thrive on it.

The sides of these lakes, paved with stone, have to be repaved and the clay well packed at the lower edge, as every year the carp undermine the walls by burrowing and boring for small worms. One of the substances which the young fish seem to relish, is a sort of aqueous plant, always submerged, of a deep green color, and slimy. This, when seen through a microscope, is a mass of plants full of joints at regular intervals, and swarming with animalculæ all in constant motion. These are constantly devoured by the carp, and as constantly being reproduced, so that there seems to be no end to the crop of food.

As to the pecuniary success which has been attained by carp culture, thus far everything is promising. One gentleman, in one of the southern states, reports that from the twenty-five fish he received about two and a half years ago, he sold last year $600 worth of young carp from the first spawning. Dr. Hassel places the carp next to the shad in point of value as a food fish, but does not consider it equal to the salmon. The leather carp is the favorite, as it has no scales and is always thrifty and vigorous. The past winter has been quite favorable for these fish, as they have been able most of the time to feed. Hundreds of persons who have received fish from Prof. Baird give the most satisfactory accounts of success. Most of these accounts come from southern states, where the ponds are not so cold.

Dr. Hassel states that he hopes Prof. Baird's next crop will number at least a million, and he believes it will, should no accident happen to the propagating lakes. The entire area of water which will be given to carp raising the coming season will be twenty-five acres.—[Washington Star.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.—Mrs. Clock has just received her new stock of millinery, and has a very nice assortment of trimmings, and the latest styles in hats and bonnets. Also a fine line of laces for dress trimmings. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store. 15-4t

—Tom & Jerry smoking tobacco, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

Prehistoric Mining in Michigan.

The Lake Superior mines have the advantage of producing metal free from any alloy of antimony or nickel or arsenic. In many of the mines great masses of native metal are found so large that they must be cut in pieces with chisels.

All the more important mines are situated on the ancient workings of a prehistoric race. They seem to have been ignorant of the fact that copper could be melted, for they left behind them the fragments too small to use and the masses too heavy to lift. Every day they subjected it to a temperature nearly high enough, without making a discovery which would have lifted them out of the Stone Age into the Bronze Age, and perhaps have enabled them to survive the struggle in which they perished. They must have been very numerous, and have reached the point of development where they were capable of organizing industry.

In Isle Royale, near the Minong mine, their pits, excavated to a depth of from ten to twenty feet in the solid rock, cover an area of from three to four hundred feet wide and more than a mile and a half in length. The labor expended here cannot have been much short of that involved in building a pyramid. Isle Royale is ten miles from the nearest land, and is incapable of producing food, so that all supplies except fish must have been brought from distant points. Their excavations could of course never go below the point at which water would accumulate. Their hammers, frequently to the number of several thousand, are found in heaps where they were evidently placed at the end of the season. As no graves or evidences of habitation are found, we can hardly doubt that the ancient miners lived south of the great lakes, and made yearly journeys with fleets of canoes to the copper mines. The aggregate amount of the metal which they carried off must have been very great, and it has, I believe, been generally thought that the copper implements of the ancient Mexicans came from this source. M. Charnay, in a recent number of the North American, seems to think that the Mexicans reduced copper from its ores. A chemical analysis of their hatchets would solve the question, for Lake Superior copper is so free from alloys as to be unmistakable.

The superintendent of the old Caledonia mine in Ontonagon county kindly took me to the top of a cliff where three Cornish "tributers"—miners working not for wages but for a share of the product—had cleared out one of the ancient pits in the outcrop of the vein. They had brought out a quantity of copper, and had just uncovered a large mass which would weigh certainly not less than seven tons. Many battered stone hammers lay around the mouth of the pit. The active little Englishmen, belonging to a race of hereditary miners perhaps as old as the Mound-builders themselves, had come around the world from the east to finish the work of the departed Asiatic race who reached here from the west at a time to which no date can be assigned. Not far away another party had cut down a dead cedar to make props for their tunnel. As they were putting the log in position, from its center dropped a small but perfectly formed stone hammer which had never been used. It was made from a stone found, I believe, only on the north shore of the lake. This tree was not far from two hundred and fifty years old; but as cedar is almost indestructible in this climate, it may have been dead several hundred years. The axeman said that he had found several hammers in the center of cedars. It would seem barely possible that this hammer had been in a cleft of a tree, when it was a sapling, that the wood might grow around the groove and serve as a handle. At all events, this one, which I have was certainly placed where it was—about thirty inches from the ground—by human hands, undoubtedly by the ancient miner himself, when the tree was a twig.—F. Johnson, Jr., in Harper's Magazine for May.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured. In the dry form it is most economical, in the liquid the most convenient.—[Philadelphia Press.

—Bring your butter and eggs to McQuiston & Long and get cash or trade.

The "Gen. Armstrong" Claim.

The passage of the act to pay to the heirs of the owners, officers and crew of the brig "General Armstrong" some $70,000, recalls an interesting bit of history.

September 26, 1814, the American brig General Armstrong, of 230 tons, carrying seven guns and ninety men, commanded by Captain Samuel C. Reid, put into the neutral harbor of Fayal, Azore Islands, for water, and while there was attacked by the British ships, Plantagenet and Rota and the brig Carnation, carrying altogether 136 guns and 2,000 men. In the subsequent engagement, which lasted all night, the British lost 300 men, killed and wounded, while but two Americans were killed and seven wounded. The Armstrong was so badly disabled that Captain Reid scuttled and deserted her, whereupon the British burned her.

The British fleet was detained several days in repairing damages, and this delay prevented them from taking part in the battle of New Orleans, for which port they were bound, thus giving victory to the Americans. Captain Reid presented a claim against Portugal for relief of men and officers, which was the subject of diplomatic correspondence for forty years; caused the withdrawal once of our minister to Portugal; was submitted to Louis Napoleon, who decided against it because the claimants were not given opportunity to present evidence; was passed upon favorably by the court of claims, whose decision was reversed upon a technicality, and senate and house committees have many times reported in its favor and never against it, and it has been passed by one house or the other, but yesterday it passed the house, having already passed the senate, and the heirs of Captain Reid are anxiously awaiting the president's signature in order that they can draw from the treasury $70,739, the amount allowed in the claim.

"Two Tollar."

There was a slight blaze on the roof of a house on Russell street a few days ago, and when the insurance adjusters went up to make their survey they found that about two dollars would cover all the loss.

"Two tollar," exclaimed the owner, when he heard the decision, "I can't take no two tollar."

"But you see for yourself that a dozen shingles and an hour's work will make good all damages."

"Gentlemens, you doan' put me off like dot. Vhen my vhife finds dot we vhas on fire she screams bolεece, und murder, und falls down sthairs. Would you let your vhife fall down sthairs for dot sum? If so, I goes home mit you und sees der fun."

"We do not insure husbands and wives, but buildings," was the reply.

"I know; but mein oldest poy he runs for der fire-box und falls a picket fence oafer und breaks his good clothes all to pieces. Two tollar! Dot doan' bay me for goming op here."

"Yes, but we can only pay for actual damages."

"Dot's all I vhant. Who stole my dog vhen my house vhas on fire? Dot dog ish gone, und he vhas ten dollars wort."

"We didn't insure the dog."

"Und maybe you don't insure dem 'poys who sat on der fence und called out: 'Dot ole Dutchman's red nose has set his house on fire!' Do you expect I take such sass like dot for two dollar? Und vhen der firemens come here dey break mein clothes lines down mit der ladders, und spill wasser all oafer my carpets. Two dollar! Vell, vell! you go right avhay from here, und I takes dot old insurance policy und steps him into der mudt!"—Detroit Free Press.

A WORLD OF GOOD.—One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned boneset tea, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—[Nunda News. 16-2w.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

—McQuiston & Long have just opened a new lot of black cashmeres at 65c and 75c per yard to which they call the attention of close buyers.

ROOT AND

COMPANY.

44 and 46 Calhoun St.

Are now making a [illegible] display of

SPRING GOODS.

—OUR—

SILK

SUITS

Are represented in great variety, and cannot be surpassed in quality and finish.

—OUR—

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated.

Elegant assortment of

PARASOLS

—AND SUN—

UMBRELLAS

Embracing all the Novelties of the season

WHITE GOODS:

TIES,
LACES,
LINENS,
CRAPES,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
CURTAINS,
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES,
ETC., ETC.

The most extensive, varied and attractive assortment of

DRY

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

That we have never before been able to offer to our patrons, and at prices that must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer.

ROOT AND

COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE Ohio Legislature was in session three months.

CHINAMEN have organized a Masonic Lodge in Boston.

THERE were 122 business failures in this country last week.

IT is believed that the session of Congress will extend into July.

IT is expected by his physicians that Bishop Bowman will recover.

PATTI has contracted her notes for next season for fifty concerts at $1,400 each.

A MYSTERIOUS and fatal disease is creating a panic in portions of Pennsylvania.

IT is estimated that the robberies of Jesse James and his gang, aggregate about $250,000.

THE labors of Harrison, the revivalist, in Cincinnati, are credited with 1873 conversions.

A NEW Chinese giant, exhibited at the museum in New York, is eight feet six inches in height.

AFTER a long contest, Miss Ada C. Sweet has been reappointed as Pension Agent for the Chicago district.

IT is shown in the pending tariff discussion that one half of the $85,000,000 worth of silk goods used annually in this country is manufactured here.

IT is said that there is a growing sentiment in Congress in favor of the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars.

IN Seneca, Kan., all the saloonatics have given up their government licenses, and their places are closed as nuisances.

THE poet Longfellow was a Republican, and the only office he ever held was that of Elector on the Republican Presidential ticket some years ago.

THE New York dog show is in full blast, with over 1,200 purps on exhibition. They should pass resolutions of sympathy for the hard fate of their kindred in Indiana.

LATEST reports from Western Michigan, Northern and Central Indiana and Central Illinois, agree that the fruit crops have been very seriously damaged by the recent cold weather.

THE circus men have a new attraction. One of them purchased the two horses of "angel" Jesse James for exhibition, and of course every circus in the land will have the genuine original pair of steeds.

THE wife of Senator Mahone was welcomed home by her husband on her recent return from Europe by a gift of a set of diamonds valued at $40,000. What a jewel of a husband the little Senator must be!

THE Republicans of the Indianapolis district have unanimously nominated Hon. Stanton J. Peele, the present incumbent, as their candidate for Representative in Congress.

BISHOP GILMOUR, of the Roman Catholic Church, took part in a recent public meeting in Cleveland looking to the suppression of the liquor traffic, and enforcing a proper observance of the Sabbath.

THE recent conference of polygamous Mormons in Utah resolved to send out 200 missionaries, of whom seventy-two will go to Europe, and the remainder operate in this country. Polygamy is defiant and aggressive.

THE Canadian Senate has passed a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Its opponents give notice that they will appeal to the Governor General for a veto to the Queen to disallow the bill.

HORACE GREELEY devoted the better part of his life to fighting the Democratic party, but died a Democrat. His eldest daughter, recently dead, had been a Protestant nearly all her life, but was an ardent Catholic when she died.

THE worst storm of the season of snow and wind is reported in the Black Hills region of Dakota and Wyoming Territories, having been in progress for several days, and doing great damage. On the 17th of April the snow was two feet deep on the level.

MR. JACKSON, the Immigration Superintendent at New York, says the arrivals indicate an immigration of nearly a million this year. Through the efforts in Europe of the agents of new railways, a vast tide is being turned toward the Southwest.

INDICTMENTS have been found against two members of the Ohio Legislature for accepting bribes, and against the lobbyist who did all the bribing. All three of them were sent to jail until bail had been furnished for their appearance for trial.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has submitted the question of holding a Congress of the independent countries of North and South America next November, in Washington City, to the judgment of Congress, and proposes to be guided in the matter by the conclusions of that body.

THREE thousand dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the little son of W. W. Dickinson, abducted last November from a small town in Wisconsin. He was traced to Manassas, Va., where he was seen dressed as a little girl and cared for by a woodchopper.

ACCORDING to the New York press, the returns indicate that the general business interests of the city for the first three months of the year are on a good basis. The sales are much larger than for the same time in 1881. Prices have generally tended upward, so far, at least, as all manufactured goods are concerned.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER ARMSTRONG has written a letter to Attorney General Brewster, recommending that the suit against the Central Pacific railroad be pressed, and that suits be instituted against all Pacific railroads for arrears of contributions to the sinking fund under the Thurman bill, and be vigorously prosecuted.

The Vienna Presse says that trustworthy merchants from Moscow report that eighty workmen, employed on the Uspauski cathedral, were arrested on Holy Saturday in consequence of the discovery of a mine under that edifice, in which it is intended that the ceremony of the coronation of the Czar is to take place.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH advises the British government to handle the Irish with a firmer grip, and recommends the abolition of the jury trials in agrarian cases, the collection of the fair rents by summary process, suspension of representation of the rebel districts, suppression of the muderous press, and special legislation concerning foreign emissaries.

GOVERNOR PITKIN, of Colorado, has appointed George M. Chilcott, of Pueblo, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Teller's transfer to the Cabinet. Mr. Chilcott was a delegate in Congress from Colorado some years ago, before it became a State, and subsequently was a Representative in Congress.

The Italian railroad laborers who engaged in a riot at Fort Plain, New York, the other day, seem to have had a great provocation. Many of them had nothing to eat for several days after they were discharged, and no money to buy anything because they were not paid. Heartlessness or injustice on the part of employers is generally at the foundation of labor strikes and riots.

WASHINGTON is given a bad name as a very unhealthy place, on account of the frequent attacks of sickness upon members of Congress and visitors, attributed to malaria, even in midwinter, but it is believed by those who are familiar with the secrets of social life in that city that if whisky drinking, poker playing and other dissipations were abandoned, complaints of malaria would rarely be heard.

A MILWAUKEE special says: The man who "bunkoed" Charles Francis Adams out of $16,000 was Gilbert Fitzgerald. He was raised in this city, and has many wealthy relatives here. He was appointed to a government position in Washington a few years ago by Senator Matt Carpenter. About a year ago he "bunkoed" a Milwaukee banker out of $5,500, but was compelled to disgorge the greater part of it, and that is the biggest trick he was known to have "turned."

AT Cleveland, Ohio, during the auroral display of Sunday, several persons were much affected by the prevailing electrical conditions, particularly those troubled with nervous disorders. Rev. O. L. Binkley, pastor of Prospect street M. E. Church, was prostrated in the pulpit while praying, by what was at first supposed to be paralysis. Ladies fainted in churches during service, and people complained generally of strangely oppressive sensations, similar to those attendant upon earthquakes.

THE Woman's Silk Culture Association of America, will soon present Mrs. Garfield, the widow of the late President, with a piece of home-spun silk dress goods, the intention being that the goods shall be of American production in every respect. The silk was grown in the United States, and all the processes of manufacture are to be done in this country. The silk, as finished, is of extraordinary weight. The color is black, and the background of the design, which appears in raised figures, is satin. The figure is a combination of the patterns of Tefalle and Irish lace. The silk is twenty-two yards long, and of the usual width of dress-goods.

THERE is a new phase of home-rule agitation in Scotland. A convention of the Scottish burghs at Edinburgh has adopted unanimously a scheme for home rule, which contemplates that all legislation affecting Scotland alone shall be effected by a national assembly of Scotchmen, chosen triennially by the burghs and counties. All laws passed by this assembly are to be subject to the veto of the British Parliament and crown. The convention makes no complaint against imperial rule, but asks the establishment of the local legislature in the interests of better home government.

THE foreign trade figures of the port of New York, for March, bear testimony to the depressing influence of speculation and "corners." With ocean freights way down, and vessel agents in some cases paying for the privilege of carrying grain as ballast, exports, exclusive of specie, were more than $10,000,000 behind those of the same month last year. The value of exports (including $4,550,000 specie) was $29,929,501, and of imports $45,888,584—of which less than half a million was specie. Speculation has put, and holds, grain and cotton up to figures at which they cannot be exported. The foreign demand for these staples is supplied from other sources, and the United States is paying for its imports in gold and keeping its abundant products.

AN occasional instance of scrupulous honesty glitters like a huge diamond of the first water in the midst of the defalcations, adulterations and frauds which make a reeking muck of the business world in these degenerate days. Such an instance is described as follows: In 1878, John McAvery & Co., agents for the Duchess Iron Company, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on account of the depression in the iron trade, were compelled to make an assignment. A compromise was effected whereby the creditors received 20 cents on the dollar. Since then the iron business has prospered, and the firm has made money. Recently they sent a circular to their creditors stating the circumstances, and inclosing a check for the balance, with interest from the date of compromise. This is really what they ought to have done, as honest men, but how few there are who would have done as they did!

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

The English steel exports to this country are increasing.

Eighty families of Jewish Russians have sailed from London for this country.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

Oscar Wilde will spend the summer with Henry Ward Beecher and Julian Hawthorne.

The opium habit was what ailed Dr. Lamson, the American who murdered Percy John.

A special from Lexington, Ky., says one-half the peaches in that vicinity are unhurt.

General Fitz John Porter is preparing another petition to Congress for reinstatement.

The latest reports from the fruit-growing districts are not nearly so bad as at first feared.

A negro at Fort Wayne, Ind., shot and killed a tramp because he refused to drink with him.

The Secretary of War has ordered the distribution of 200,000 more rations at New Orleans.

A Chicago firm was fined $100 and costs for manufacturing spurious Worcestershire sauce.

Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, who died the other day, leaves an estate estimated at $15,000,000.

Thirteen seniors of Yale College have been suspended indefinitely for hazing three sophomores.

The death of Judge E. R. Porter, it is said, will necessitate a rehearing of the Sprague divorce case.

Lexington, Ky., has put in a bid of half a million for the removal of the State Capital to that city.

The choice of seats at the Cincinnati May Musical Festival, was sold to A. Burkhardt for $75 premium.

The prospects for a fine wheat crop in Illinois, gathered from reports made April 1, were very encouraging.

Several thousand dollars worth of beer was spoiled at Grand Forks, D. T., by the overflow of Red River.

R. W. Stubbs, Mayor of Polk City, Iowa, was shot and instantly killed, early Saturday morning by burglars.

Clara Brooks, a little girl of 11 years, jumped the rope 300 times last Monday, at Cincinnati, and is now dead.

In the House the Senate bill was passed, which appropriates $10,000 for a monument over the grave of Thos. Jefferson.

The Irish have commenced "boycotting" in America. The victim is a Grand Juryman at Turner's Falls, New York.

By a vote of 18 to 12, the Board of Harvard College declared its unwillingness to train female doctors in its medical school.

Exports of bread stuffs during the month of March amounted to $11,404,785, or ten millions less than in March last year.

Major Emil Frey, a veteran of the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, has been appointed Swiss Minister at Washington.

Miss Lizzie Barton, who has just served a term for horse-stealing, is in love with Patsy Devine, who is to be hanged May 10.

Shipherd, the Peruvian manipulator, declined to state the names of the directors of the Peruvian Company or of its stockholders.

The Crab Orchard Springs property in Kentucky, has been sold to Stanford parties for $22,535. It cost Isaac Shelby, Jr., $164,000.

AN Iowa paper nominates Ex-Secretary Kirkwood for President in 1884. The suggestion may be worth considering at the proper time.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of $[illegible] postage stamps and then stole a hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

John F. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., has decided to create a fund of $1,000,000 to give the freedmen the advantages of Christian education.

Father Healy, priest of St. Patrick's Church, Lawrence, Mass., and treasurer of the new church building fund, has disappeared with the money.

"Mambrino King," said to be the finest horse in the world, has been sold by Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington, Ky., to C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, for $15,000.

Thompson and Ruth, President and Cashier of the Washington (Pa.) Savings Bank, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the creditors.

The new (Garfield) Christian Church at Washington, to cost $40,000, will be commenced at once. The West will be asked for $15,000 to complete the amount.

An indignation meeting which was to have been held in Chicago to protest against the imprisonment of Irish-Americans in England, fizzled for want of an audience.

In Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

President Arthur promised to attend the opening of the National Mining and Industrial Exposition at Denver, Col., Aug. 1, unless prevented by public business of emergency.

A tornado visited Saline county, Mo., Tuesday afternoon, destroying a large portion of the town of Brownsville, killing eleven persons, and ruining a number of farms in the vicinity.

The grand jury at Philadelphia returned nine bills of indictment for voluntary manslaughter against Joseph Harvey, owner of the Randolph mills, which burned last spring with great loss of life.

Since the autumn of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

Captain Fred Normen, who crossed the Atlantic in the Little Western, the smallest vessel that ever made the passage, is now preparing to go across in a boat twelve feet long, four feet wide, and from two to two and a half feet deep.

A four-year-old son of Mrs. Dickerson, visiting Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, was abducted at Washington, on Friday afternoon. It is thought the man who took him has gone South with him.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the Ford boys, who murdered the bandit Jesse James, were tried and convicted of the crime and were sentenced to death. Whereupon Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, granted them an unconditional pardon.

Five thousand French employes, representing every trade connected with the manufacture of iron, struck against the proposal of the masters to deduct forty centimes on every 100 francs of wages, to be applied to the payment of the insurance premiums of the men against accidents.

John Land, the man who made a so-called "confession" at Kansas City, implicating several parties in the Blue Cut train robbery, which confession he subsequently recalled, was arraigned on a charge of perjury. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Foreign.

There were 531 outrages reported in Ireland last month.

The Boston steamship Manitoba is ashore at Greenock, Scotland.

A strong case is being made for the insanity theory for Dr. Lamson.

The Italian Parliament has passed a literary and dramatic copyright bill.

The Brazilian Emperor's family have been robbed of jewels valued at $100,000.

The people on the Labrador coast, both Canadians and Indians, are in a state of starvation.

At Sunderland, England, an explosion in a coal mine caused the death of thirty-five persons.

France has addressed a note to the Powers, asking for a reopening of the Monetary Conference.

On her way to Nice, the ex-Empress Eugene was met at Paris by a number of well-known Bonapartists.

The Canadian Parliament is considering a bill to prevent the employment of Chinese by railway contractors.

A plot to murder the Egyptian Minister of War was discovered, and the ringleaders were arrested at Cairo.

Spain is suffering from an unusually long drought. The government is helping the Andalusian peasants with work.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts bade Jumbo a friendly good-by, going to the dock to give him his final dose of English buns.

On Sunday the Temple Theater at Bolton, Lancashire, one of the largest places of amusement in England, was destroyed by fire.

O'Brien, the editor of the United Ireland, has been unconditionally released from prison, and Rev. Higgins released on bail.

The coronation of the Czar, which will occur in August, will cost 10,000,000 rubles (about $7,500,000) and will last two weeks.

At Paris thieves robbed the Post-office of letters, mostly from abroad the contents of which are estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

Lord Salisbury, the leader of the opposition, wants more privileges for Irish tenants and severer measures against the Land-League.

The Canadian Government has received a proposal from Captain James B. Eads for the construction of a serviceable harbor at Toronto.

It is related that an English artist has photographed swallows on the wing, and fixed the reflection they threw on a pond in passing over.

General Melikoff has been summoned to St. Petersburg, to advise measures for securing the personal safety of the Czar during his coronation.

The Catholic clergy of Cashel, Ireland, held a meeting and resolved to do their best to prevent the shooting of women and children in future.

A Vienna dispatch states that three persons who were ascending the Alps on Easter Sunday perished. Their bodies have not been recovered.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamson, the murderer.

The Turkish commission, presided over by the minister of marine, to examine the different proposals for supplying torpedoes, selected General Berdan's proposal.

The latest case of the "prayer cure" reported from St. Catharine's, Ont., where a Miss Atkins, a Quakeress, claims to have been cured of a tumor by divine interposition.

The London Times thinks that the union of Peru with Chili as the republic would be preferable to the intolerable relation which binds them together at present.

THE Jeannette survivors expect to arrive at St. Petersburg May 1. Private advices received at Salem, Mass., report the party in satisfactory condition as regards health.

The Sultan of Turkey is so slow in settling the Russian indemnity that the Ambassador from that county threatened to leave Constantinople, and the Sultan was obliged to conciliate him.

The cruel murder of the sister-in-law of Mr. Smythe, a prominent landlord, by Irish patriots, has aroused the indignation of the Queen's subjects. The authorities will seek to bring the assassins to justice.

A dispatch received at Vienna announces that eighteen Nihilists have escaped from Kara, in North Siberia, and that among them was Mikaleff, an accomplice in the assassination of Gen. Mezenthaff.

At a plowing match in Scotland the other day, a prize being offered to the plowman who had been a total abstainer for the longest period, was won by a man who had tasted nothing since dinner time that same day.

A letter from Cairo says that war is openly declared against all Europeans engaged in official functions in Egypt. The Arab papers advocate the absolute expulsion of the Europeans from the public service.

The German minister of worship has confirmed the election of Prof. Biendt as rector of the University of Griefswald, which election the Reactionaries maintained was illegal because Prof. Biendt is a Jew.

When remonstrated with by the American Government for expelling American Jews from Russia, the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs reminded the American State Department of the present aspect of the Chinese question here.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

One million six hundred thousand acres are devoted to beet cultivation in Europe.

It is now estimated that the deficiency in last year's hog crop will reach 1,000,000 head.

Common salt is a special manure for asparagus beds when used with rich barnyard composts.

The Manchester, a new variety of strawberry, is said to be better adapted to sandy soils than most others.

Encourage the little wrens to building suitable boxes for them. They are invaluable as insect destroyers.

Fruit is a regulator of the system. It will keep the blood in order, the bowels regular and tone up the stomach.

Orchard grass is very early in growth and furnishes good hay. It starts out fresh immediately after each mowing.

The best of Jerseys are being brought to this country. It would not be a surprise if the Jersey breeders resorted to us for cattle after we have further improved them.

In rotating vegetables, the land should not be used for crops having similarity to those preceding them. Cabbages, for instance, should follow peas, and celery follow cabbages.

A spoonful of Paris green in a pail of water is recommended for killing canker worms. It should not be sprinkled over plants of which the leaves are eaten, such as lettuce, etc.

Red raspberries should be set two feet apart in rows, and, when kept well worked the first year, they will fill up and form a continuous hedge of plants good for ten years or more.

Certain varieties of evergreens, such as arbor vitæ, are furnished with a thick mass of roots. These should be cut away somewhat, in order to admit of close contact of soil round the base on the plants.

A New York chemist declares that the refuse fat of a pork house in that city is sent to artificial butter factories. He has also found in oleomargarine horse grease and other refuse such as is used in making candles.

Soft coal ashes are used to prevent the ravages of the currant worm. They are scattered thickly around the currant and gooseberry bushes, care being taken to keep the bushes well supplied with them as long as there is danger.

A good polish for walnut wood is to mix two parts of good alcoholic shellac varnish with one part of good boiled linseed oil, and apply with a pad of woolen cloth. Rub briskly till the polish appears, using only a little at a time.

TABLE TALK.

The æsthetics speak of work as labure.

Tennyson has been a laureate for 32 years.

Sour kraut is peddled in Philadelphia streets.

The lightest shade of green is called lichen.

Long Island has over a hundred trout ponds.

General Butler is a firm believer in the Chinese.

A vase was sold for $11,500 in London the other day.

Proctor Knott aspires to the governorship of Kentucky.

Cin-sonata is the musical way of pronouncing that city.

Colored waiters are getting scarce in New York restaurants.

The Texas cattle drive of this season is estimated at 800,000 head.

The New York cotton exchange building will cost $800,000.

Rome, Ga., taxes traveling retail salesmen fifty dollars a month.

A $30,000 statue to John C. Calhoun will soon be erected at Charleston, S. C.

A landlord expects 2 per cent. more rent where the street is called an avenue.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, started in life as a reporter for a Louisville newspaper.

The Masonic temple at Adrian, Mich., was sold at auction for $20,000. It cost $80,000.

Virginia has a greater number of green pea vines than were ever before planted.

Charles D. Williams has been postmaster at Nacoochee, Geo., for fifty-one years.

The Pennsylvania railroad's summer excursion book will be very handsome, costing $21,000.

Fogy says his minister preaches anything but the Bible. He merely goes to it for a pre-text.

The Wisconsin legislature adjourned after a session of eighty days, in which 340 bills were passed.

General Stoneman, the famous cavalry commander, is talked of for governor of California.

A black Guiteau fired sixteen, shots at the President of San Domingo, lately, but without effect.

Ex-Postmaster General Key, of Tennessee, is lecturing in the south on "Our Yankee Cousins."

A piano an hour is the present product of the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Son in Boston.

The late Jacob Abbott found time to write 180 books, besides magazine articles, addresses, etc., innumerable.

The London fashion favors albums in which there are photographs of hands, and palmistry becomes the season's rage.

Barnum, it is said, would pay Jay Gould $1,000 a night to ride around the ring on Jumbo, and show his $53,000,000 of securities.

"Stubborn clients build fine houses for lawyers," was the sage remark made at a legislative hearing in Connecticut the other day.

It is estimated that in Great Britain 378,151 persons are engaged in underground work, conducted in galleries extending 58,744 miles.

Boston pays more per capita for the education of her youth than any other city in the union. Cincinnati comes next and Chicago third.

Four acres of land adjoining the Royal river at Yarmouth, Maine, slid into the river last week with trees and brush all standing upright.

The first part of Mr. Founde's biography of Carlyesle, covering the first forty years of his life, is very favorably received in England.

In Paris the bride who is past her youth does not wear pearl gray or lavender, these hues belonging to the widow who marries again.

During 1881 there were 13,630 deaths in Chicago.

Paris decides against flat sleeves with a puffed elbow.

The large old-fashioned polonaise has been revived in Paris.

Aleck Stephens has never entered the senate chamber at Washington.

Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, is laid up with rheumatism.

Switzerland is about to pass its first patent law.

The patent rubber tip on pencils yields an independent income.

The cottage President Arthur has engaged at Long Branch has forty rooms.

In his 32 years' service an engineer on the Reading railroad has traveled 1,497,600 miles.

The Baldwin works celebrated the golden wedding of their first locomotive, November 23.

A human devil at Central park garden threw a lighted cigar down the throat of the buffalo caged there, causing the poor brute intense pain.

Atlanta men are working up a southern Chautauqua, or centeral camp-meeting ground, for all benevolent institutions of the south.

Pianos afford a new field for amateur painters, and their smooth, fine surfaces are freely decorated with striking but simple designs.

At a house where they do a great deal of fancy work and keep a white poodle, an innocent gentleman asked: "Who knit the dog?"

The Rev. Hirman P. Arms, who died at his home, in Norwich, Conn., a few days ago, was pastor of the First Congregational church for fifty years.

Anna Dickinson is said to look not a bit queer or strong-minded on the street. She dresses fashionably in silk and velvet, wears a poke bonnet and is very stylish.

Tichborne claimant is sawing wood and unloading timber in the dockyard at Portsmouth. He weighs about 16 stone, as against 25 when he was first sentenced, but is in good health.

Although American butter has established an excellent reputation in Europe, where it is relatively as high as the best brands of home manufacture, the epicurean citizens of Brazil do not accord it the same position. In Rio Janeiro the Danish and French butter has the preference, though persons who have tested the different qualities in that country assert that the preference is simply one of prejudice.

FROM WASHINGTON

It is the growing impression that the tariff will be the prominent party issue in the next campaign. The discussion, besides showing a wide divergence of views, has brought the question more prominently to the front as an issue than for years. Only two speeches in the house favored party lines. Dunnell, who favored free trade, and Upson, of Texas, who favored the Kasson bill and moderate protection.

Secretary Chandler will assume the duties of his position as Secretary of the Navy Department next week. He will advocate vigorous work to increase the navy.

The Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department left for Chicago and St. Louis to purchase seeds for the over flowed region, under the recent appropriation.

Colonel Ingersoll has a dispatch from S. W. Dorsey that he will be here Monday. He wants an early trial.

The Delaware and Maryland peach crop is reported to be badly injured by the recent freeze.

The compulsory retirement bill is quite popular with the army. A petition was signed by a thousand officers asking its passage.

As several of the affidavits sent to England regarding Dr. Lamson, the convicted poisoner, will arrive too late, Secretary Frelinghuysen has cabled the substance of them, urging Mr. Lowell to deliver it to Earl Granville. Mr. Brewster, the Attorney General, thinks the new evidence very important.

The reports of the prospective removal of Secretary Lincoln seem to be entirely unfounded. The statement that army officers dislike him because of his overbearing manner, is denied. They say he is extremely courteous to all, and have no occasion to complain of him.

The reports from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indian Agency, where an outbreak is anticipated, show that the Indian Agent has borrowed 400 head of cattle and will thus be able to feed the starving Indians and bridge over the danger until the appropriation reaches him.

John M. Hubbard, of Chicago, who was appointed Agent at Seal Island, Alaska, has declined. The salary is $2,950 and $800 for expenses.

It is stated on good authority that Consul Carter, of Venezuela, will be recalled, and John Baker, of Illinois, his predecessor, returned.

It is also stated on good authority that Judge Taft is to be made Minister to Austria. This seems to be quite well founded.

Minister Lowell will not now be recalled, as it will look too much like yielding to clamor.

Walker Blaine has been recalled, and will probably tender his resignation on arrival.

The free-trade Democrats are making strenuous efforts to have the coming political campaign conducted upon the issue of tariff reform, but this is stoutly opposed by protectionists not only, but by others of the party, who, though themselves in favor of the tariff reform, are unwilling to make it an issue. Some of the party leaders who advocate making tariff reform prominent this year, with the view of fighting the next Presidential campaign upon it, are provoked at the disposition manifested to avoid this issue. One of these, a prominent member of Congress, said to-day that he had no hopes of Democratic success until the party declare itself upon distinctive principles; that he was in favor of the party planting itself squarely upon tariff reform, and of saying to those who do not agree with this issue, that they had better get out of the Democratic party. He said: "As long as one-half the Democrats in Congress continue to vote against the other half on questions in which the people are mostly interested, he will never succeed."

The escape of Captain Howgate, who yesterday slipped from the custody of a bailiff while visiting his family, is the principal topic of conversation to-day. No doubt too much leniency has been exercised by the officials in his case for months past. It is not probable that Howgate will be seen in this country again. Nellie Burrill, "the woman in the case," is still missing, and probably either joined him or preceded him to the place agreed upon. She has been in the habit of visiting him in the jail and spending hours of consultation with him. She was there Wednesday and had two hours' consultation with him in the Warden's office. Great indignation is felt at the loose manner in which so notorious a criminal and violater of social decency has been handled.

It is believed by many that Howgate is still hiding in the city. It is probable a large reward will be offered for his arrest in a day or two, as detectives are doing little now.

Scoville is more despondent than ever. His lecturing seems to have been a dead failure. Much sympathy is felt for him here, and it is not impossible that his petition to Congress for payment as counsel for Guiteau may receive some attention.

Florence, the actor, will be here next week to consult the President about an appointment abroad which has been asked for him. Those in a position to know say that his prospects are good.

Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, will probably be nominated Minister to Austria. The salary is $12,000 per year.

The Republican, the official organ, urges the passage of the Chinese bill, as modified, before the arrival of the 2,000 Chinese now en route to San Francisco. It will allay public feeling and prevent a possible riot. The bill will probably pass, under a suspension of the rules Monday, and be pushed through the Senate and signed.

The Secretary of War directed 200,000 more rations to be issued to New Orleans. The President and party returned this morning.

It is stated on pretty good authority that Howgate is en route to Cuba, thoroughly disguised. There is little doubt but that his escape was planned by the woman, Nellie Burrell.

Scoville writes to the Judges of the court in banc that he has concluded to continue in the Guiteau case, though he recognizes the fact that Guiteau is violently opposed to him. "Charley" Reed thinks that Guiteau's book will sell largely.

An attempt will be made to get up the Utah case, Tuesday, but it will probably be unsuccessful Cannon holds that his case is much strengthened by the recent act making polygamy a crime, as he is not living in polygamy, having but one wife here, and it is to be supposed that he will obey the law. At least he cannot be excluded on the ground that he is not obeying it.

Letters from Senator Logan report his improvement. He will return early in May.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, in a speech in the House on the Tariff bill, attacked the revenue system, and particularly the bill extending the bonded period, saying that it would greatly benefit the large distillers, but would injure the little ones. In speaking of the bill having been urged in committee by the late Marshal of Louisiana, Colonel Wharton, he said Wharton had a bad record, but yet was appointed by "His now retired Excellency, the late imbecile from Ohio, and confirmed by a Democratic Senate."

The withdrawal of A. T. Stewart & Co. from business creates much surprise here. It is believed here that Judge Hilton's snub of the Jews is largely the cause.

The reports that Lincoln will succeed Lowell as Minister to England is without the slightest foundation. There is no prospect of an immediate recall of Lowell or the removal of Lincoln from the Cabinet.

The figures of the nationality of New York's population, just completed, shows 200,000 of Irish birth and 165,000 Germans—one third of the total population.

Secretary Hunt has received a dispatch from Hoffman, Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, under date of March 31, inclosing a letter from Chief Engineer Melville, dated January 31, and written at a point on his way to the mouth of the Lena, 334 miles beyond Yakutsk. Hoffman says:

"The Governor of this part appears to have shown much good will in sending your orders of January 15, to Melville as Estafette had been ordered and paid for to Yakutsk only. The speed with which it went through is quite remarkable. Lieutenant Danenhower telegraphs me, under date of January 28, from Krasnojarsk, about 4,600 versts from St. Petersburg, that he may be expected here about April 20. Chief Engineer Melville, in the letter referred to, says he has every reason to hope to find De Long and his people."

Secretary Folger has approved the appointment of Camden O. Rockwell, of Missouri, brother-in-law of President Garfield, as Deputy Collector at the port of New York.

The expense of administering the Land act thus far is £9,000. The reductions of rent made by the Land Commissioners are estimated at £30,000.

Rear Admiral John Rodgers is seriously ill of Bright's disease.

The motion in the case of Sergeant Mason was called up in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, and counsel for the Warden of Albany Penitentiary stated that his client had not been yet placed in possession of the papers in the case. The Chief Justice, with his consent of the Attorney General, then announced that the further hearing would be postponed, and the case would be placed at the end of the assigned case. It will not be reached now before the end of the present term of court.

The Post (Democratic) says the Republican Executive Committee was more united at its recent meeting than it has been for a long period. It views with alarm the prospects of Republican success in the South.

The reports of the prospective removal of Secretary Frelinghuysen are unfounded.

Ex-Senator and ex-Minister Christiancy has returned to Lansing, Mich., which will be his future home.

A letter has been received at the Navy Department from Melville, of the Jeannette, in which he says he believes De Long's party and his books, papers, etc., will be found.

The discussion on the printing appropriation to-day showed that the cost of printing for Congress runs up into the millions annually, the present deficiency being nearly three-fourths of a million.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day reported a bill to the committee to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars.

In the Criminal court the consideration of the Star Routes case was resumed. Ex-Senator Dorsey made his appearance in court. Mr. Williams, for the defense, filed a motion calling upon the government to furnish a bill of particulars, describing in detail all the papers and petitions alleged to have been forged, the false affidavits made, and other information which, the defense claims, should have been included in the indictments. After some little argument, the forfeiture of Dorsey's recognizance was stricken from the record.

The prosecution resisted the motion for the bill of particulars, and a long argument ensued. At its conclusion Mr. Bliss asked that the court decide as early as possible whether the Government will be required to furnish a bill of particulars, and then Mr. Merrick called for the arraignment of Stephen W. Dorsey, who entered a plea of not guilty, and the court adjourned.

The President in his message to-day recommended an appropriation of $2,000,000 for restoring the Mississippi river levees, instead of $1,000,000 heretofore recommended.

Bently and Jones, the revivalist, visited Guiteau and prayed with him. This is the first movement of this kind, except one by a colored minister. Guiteau welcomed them, but evidently didn't appreciate their reference to his approaching end.

The President's message relating to the levees of the Mississippi river is regarded as an extremely shrewd stroke to gain strength in the South, and will be the key note for the Republicans in Congress to manifest a liberal policy toward the South.

The President took his children to Annapolis, Md., to-day, to view the monument to Commander Herndon, the father of the late Mrs. Arthur. Captain Herndon, it will be remembered was the commander of the vessel Central America, and lost his life by heroically remaining with the vessel until she sank, September 12, 1857.

Officials of the German Government here are gratified at the information that their Government is about to lay a cable between Emden, in Germany, and Valentia, in Ireland, to connect with the Anglo-American cable and which will be used for American business.

The report of the committee on the Garfield sickness is commented upon as quite satisfactory. It does not include the questionable expenses of Congressmen to the funeral. This has been already paid in the bill granting Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson $8,000 for expenses of the trip.

A Reformed Man.

It has been supposed in Iowa that the Flynn recently appointed to a consulate in Germany was John J. Flynn, formerly of the Stuart Locomotive, and later of the Greenfield Transcript and Dubuque Times. Such an impression is wrong. The Denver Tribune gives the history of the Chicago Flynn, who has the consul's commission as follows:

Two years ago Flynn was a reporter in St. Joseph. His habits were very dissolute, and he was generally regarded as an undesirable character to have around a newspaper office. One day he married a very pretty St. Joseph girl and the girl's parents refused to recognize the marriage, keeping the girl locked up at home till Flynn promised to give her up. Flynn wound up his career in St. Joseph by getting uproariously drunk and and being immured in the calaboose, from which he contrived to make his escape between two days. He made his way to Chicago, and once there, he determined to brace up and lead a respectable life. He spent a brief season in an inebriate asylum, and then entered the employ of the Chicago Evening News, at that time a struggling institution. His fine abilities soon asserted themselves; and step by step he fairly won his way to the editorial control of the paper. Then he went back to St. Joseph, claiming his young wife, and she was restored to him among the congratulations of all. Now he is appointed to the Foreign Consulship, and there is none who will not rejoice at his good fortune. Mr. Flynn's career illustrates what determination can accomplish even when bad habits seem to have doomed a man to irredeemable ruin.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

Detroit Free Press.

At the battle of Groveton, Stonewall Jackson tried an experiment which nearly frightened a federal division out of their boots. Bars of railroad iron were cut up into foot lengths and fired from some of his heaviest guns, and the noise these missiles made as they went sailing through the air a sort of cross between the shriek of a woman and the bray of a mule. The federals listened in wonder at the first few which banged trough the tree tops, and presently one of the pieces fell just in front of a Pennsylvania regiment. A captain stepped forward to inspect it and after turning it over he rushed to his colonel with the news:

"Colonel, them infernal rebs are firing railroad iron at us!"

"No!"

"They are, for a fact!"

"Captain, advance your company to that ridge and the minute you find Jackson is getting ready to fire freight cars at us send me word. I don't propose to have my regiment mashed into the ground when it can just as well be decently exterminated in the regular way!"

EXPRESSIONS.

There are no footprints backward.

Fidelity is seven-tenths of business success.

Better bend the neck promptly than to bruise the forehead.

The more virtuous a man is the more virtue he sees in others.

Nothing so buttresses character as a great victory over a great foe.

An ill reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.

A fool may have his coat embroidered with gold, but its a fool's coat still.

That man shall be immortal who liveth until stoned by another without fault.

Every cloud has a silver lining. The boy who has the mumps can stay away from school.

The great battle-fields of the world are in the hearts of men; the great struggles are within.

Mankind are always happier for having been happy once; the memory of happiness is happiness.

If the stream in which you wish to drink is muddy, go higher! the fountain is clear.

"He has a Florentine, fourteenth century frenzy," said the æsthete as he beheld the man with the jim-jams.

A good deed is never lost; he who shows courtesy reaps friendship and he who plants kindness gathers love.

Some men smoke for dyspepsia, some for toothache, corpulency, etc. Smoke will cure most anything. It will cure even a "ham."

What help is a comrade's bugle blast
When the peril of Alpine heights is past?
What need the spurring pæan roll
When the runner is safe beyond the goal?
Nay, if thou hast a word of cheer,
Speak it while I am alive to hear.

"A man would be a heap better off ef he was as particular 'bout de whisky he drinks as he is 'bout de water," remarks an observant old darkey.

The golden harvest lies in the future, not in the past. The true eden is to come. Out of seemingly chaotic elements God is evolving His kingdom of righteousness and joy and peace

The tale of Divine pity was never believed from lips that were not felt to be moved by human pity.

One of the mistakes in the conduct of human life is to suppose that other men's opinions are to make us happy.

He is self-poised who is able to keep his equilibrium when he is the victim of scandal and the petty annoyances of life.

True happiness never flows into a man, but always out of him. Hence heaven is sometimes found in cottages and hell in palaces. Heaven itself is more internal than external.

None come so near being "independent" as those who make their own fortune. None are so heavy a burden to the world as those who wait for luck to make them rich, or complain that they were not born so.

J. Ruskin: Was any woman, do you suppose, ever the better for possessing diamonds? But how many have been made base, frivolous, and miserable by desiring them? was ever man the better for having coffers full of gold? But who will measure the guilt that is incurred to fill them? Look into the history of civilized nations; analyze, with reference to this one cause of crime and misery, the lives and thoughts of our nobles, priests, merchants, and men of luxurious life. Every other temptation is at last concentrated into this: pride and lust, and envy and anger, all give up their strength to avarice. The sin of the whole world is essentially the sin of Judas. Men do not disbelieve their Christ, but they sell Him.

Masculine and Feminine Morality.

Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D.

I could never understand the opposite systems of weights and measure which have been establised for guaging morality among men and women. The strictest among us allow that a young man should sow his wild oats; but who ever admited the same necessity in the case of girls? We say that man should have amusements—his clubs, cigars, horse races, flirtations and liquorings; but supposing our women and girls came to us reeking of tobacco? Supposing they addicted themselves openly to nips of grog and absinthe when their spirits were low? Supposing they sat down to quiet rubbers of whist or ecarte, gambling away their household money to while off the dull hours?

We demand so much excellence of our women that the worst of them are still better than the average men. I have known some women who were social outcasts, and who in point of heart, conduct and general moral rectitude, might have furnished stuff for the making of upright gentlemen. They had fallen once, it is true, but what a fearful penalty they had been made to pay for that one slip, while, by comparison, the kindred penalties of men are so slight.

If a young man gets mixed up in some disgraceful entanglement, breaks a heart, and throws a young girl on the streets after having ruined her life, people say of him, compassionately by and by, "He was so young when he did it, and now he has turned over a new leaf;" but if an inexperienced girl, a mere child of sixteen or seventeen, comes to harm through a moment's weakness, born of too much love and over confidence in her betrayer, who ever thinks of pleading her youth as an excuse? Who ever urges seriously that a girl has "turned over a new leaf?"

The Misrepresented Mole.

Who is there among dwellers in the country who has not seen dead moles hanging on sticks in the field, or has not heard of farmers paying money for their capture? A correspondent, however, suggests that farmers may have been making a serious and cruel mistake. "I have had," he says, "a field of wheat full of moles all the year without doing it the least possible injury; but, on the contrary, I verily believe that up to harvest they did my crop good. Again, it is said moles eat seed corn, but this is a great mistake, for I have examined the stomachs of scores, but never found a single grain of corn in one of them. I believe 60,000 bushels of seed corn are annually destroyed by wire-worms." The mole, of course, is a great enemy of this subterranean pest.

—It will be noticed that our page is set solid this week, and although we have considerable space taken by advertisers, the usual amount of reading matter is given our subscribers.

—There is nothing so judicious as advertising. The Newfoundland dog that was advertised in these columns last week, had strayed over to Leo, Allen county, and was brought back Monday, in answer to the notice we gave for his whereabouts, three days after the paper was published.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice for the week ending April 26: J. W. Brown, Miss Kate Boyer, Mrs. Laura Billman, Mrs. Bele H. Briggs, Mrs. Isabell Brown, J. W. Bowman, B. B. Barnes, W. T. Bush, German Baptist church care of J. F. Kramer, James Donaldson, Jakob Klein, M. Melaughy, Geo. W. A. Smith and W. H. Whiteside.

—Worth Coats and Miss Alice McKay were married at the home of her parents, in this place, last Thursday. Our readers will remember her as one of our most faithful and sprightly correspondents. We hope "Rustic" will not forget the COURIER in the happiness of her wedded life, but will rusticate somewhere in this county, where she can be heard from. We wish them both all happiness and all our force give thanks for a supply of nice cake.

—It is almost impossible for a lady to walk along Seventh street in the evening without having her ears assailed by [illegible] obscene remarks that can [illegible]

GREAT GERM DESTROYE

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL-POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.

Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.

Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.

To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.

Catarrh relieved and cured.

Erysipelas cured.

Burns relieved instantly.

Scars prevented.

Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevente

Ulcers purified and healed.

Gangrene prevented and cured.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly.

Scurvy cured in short time.

Tetter dried up.

It is perfectly harmless.

For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED

Cholera dissipated.

Ship Fever prevented by its use.

In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.

Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.

Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AN [illegible]

PREPARED BY

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WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
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LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
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Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE. ↓
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,

MANUFACTURERS

ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,

ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April [illegible]

Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.

Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE

LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS. Founded 1784.

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.

At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B. C. R. & N. R. R.

At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; [illegible]

At KEOKUK, with [illegible]

At CAMERON, with [illegible]

At ATCHISON, with [illegible]

At LEAVENWORTH, with [illegible]

At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS [illegible] COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, [illegible]

[illegible]

R. R. CABLE, [illegible]

E. ST. JOHN, [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE Ohio Legislature was in session three months.

CHINAMEN have organized a Masonic Lodge in Boston.

THERE were 122 business failures in this country last week.

IT is believed that the session of Congress will extend into July.

IT is expected by his physicians that Bishop Bowman will recover.

PATTI has contracted her notes for next season for fifty concerts at $1,400 each.

A MYSTERIOUS and fatal disease is creating a panic in portions of Pennsylvania.

IT is estimated that the robberies of Jesse James and his gang, aggregate about $256,000.

THE labors of Harrison, the revivalist, in Cincinnati, are credited with 1373 conversions.

Old Settlers.

April 21, 1882. A majority of the executive committee and officials of the DeKalb county Pioneer association met at the office of the secretary, and a motion was carried to hold the next annual meeting June 15, at Auburn. O. C. Clark, was appointed to select speakers for the occasion. J. E. Rose, was chosen a committee on transportation by railroads. Dr. J. H. Ford was appointed as general superintendent, and with the following persons, viz: E. D. Hartman, T. D. Gross, O. C. Clark, J. A. Barns, C. P. Houser, J. W. Baxter, L. J. Miller and J. E. Rose were authorized to devise and carry out all means and measures that he or they may deem necessary to secure and accomplish the object of the association, and for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of all who may attend the next annual meeting of the society. On motion Messrs. H. Willis, J. E. Thompson and P. B. Nimmons were appointed to confer with the officers of the Northeastern Agricultural Society in regard to the admission of the old settlers to the annual fair at Waterloo, and that they report at our next annual meeting on June 15.

J. H. FORD, President.
W. H. DILLS, Secretary.

Cor[illegible] was cut out

An Anniversary.

As stated in our last issue the fiftieth anniversary of the birth day of John W. Dills, of Concord, was celebrated at his residence last Thursday, April 20, at which his commodious farm house was filled to overflowing by his neighbors and personal friends, although it was by his wife and a few others, intended for a surprise to him. John took in the situation of affairs a day or two in advance, and as a consequence very meekly and quietly submitted to the inevitable. A more enjoyable occasion could not even be imagined and it was after the "wee sma' hours" had arrived before the company even desired to disperse. Presents were not expected but in fact ignored for the occasion, yet a large rocking chair, a marble top center table and a bag of fifty silver coined dollars were smuggled into and left at his house.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Wilson D. Widney, deceased,—Oliver H. Widney, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
17-2w.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

J. A. Boozer, is rushing about, as full as full of business as ever, and evidently anticipates a good summers work.

Emma Fisher started to her school on Monday. She teaches at No. 5, in Butler township.

Lowenstein and Rothschild are looking out for a big summer trade.

Anderson Bros. are making some fine work now. They have their ware room full of new carriages.

F. W. Willis has added a new fence to his property which is, quite an improvement.

J. G. Boyer, is having a boom in business and proposes to keep it up.

J. A. Shull has been on the sick list some time with a severe cold.

R. Stevens, who has been lying quite low, is reported some better.

Joe Stamets is helping Day Bros. in a sale of agricultural machinery this summer. They start their new wagon this week.

Mrs. Aaron Ash was taken to the asylum at Indianapolis on Monday. Herson Alan had charge of her. It is hoped that under skillful treatment, she may recover her reason.

Geo. Walker is putting a new coat of paint on his house and barn and making other important improvments.

The north bound morning freight train, had its engine off the track at this station last week. That switch seems to be unlucky.

Billy Fisher was on our streets the other day, but he is still looking very poorly.

Miss Bateson is filling up her store with bran new millinery goods. Give her a call.

ST. JOE.

O. H. and town life do not agree.

Dr. Sager, of Hicksville, would like to locate here.

Dr. Sheffer, of Kendallvill, has located here. The Dr. comes well recommended.

Chaney & Leighty, have their meat market in running order.

M. E. Olds, is building an addition to his store room. Enlargement means prosperity.

A shooting affray on the streets of our sister village, of Spencerville, caused some little excitement the fore part of last week.

John Long a fruit tree peddler was fined $10 and cost by Esq. Barney, last Tuesday, for assault.

A. B. Shell, was in the same boat on Wednesday, and was let down with a fine of $15 and cost. To much whisky and late hours did the work.

Some of the Newville whisky bummers paid a visit to one of our saloons Saturday night, and did not leave until nearly two o'clock Sunday morning. From the amount of noise they made they must have been full and overflowing. We withhold their names for this time but you will be wanted about court time next month.

Some low down sneak thief while prowling around Friday night, took it into his Guiteau like head to destroy the shade trees that were set out this spring. The cowardly sneak managed to girdle and destroy fourteen or fifteen of the best ones. What caused the cur to stop there is not known but we know that if he could have been caught he would now want a new underpinning.

SEDAN.

Squire McIntyre and daughter went to Auburn Saturday.

We noticed John Henry with his notion wagon in town Saturday.

Mrs. Crane, returned from Toledo Saturday, where she has been visiting.

Henry Miller and Miss Ella Strow, have agreed to take each other for good or bad. They were married at Auburn, the 18th.

Mr. Cooper and his son Charles went to Fort Wayne, last week for more new goods.

The farmers in this vicinity have finished their sowing and are getting ready for planting.

Nelson Griffith, the assessor, was around last week, looking after the county's business.

Mr. Hine has been putting shade trees around his house. Mr. H. is bound to make his premises as attractive as possible.

Miss Almine Blucher, who has been staying at Avilla, the past winter is back home again.

W. H. Crane is visiting his uncle at Burr Oak Mich. He goes to Toledo from there where he intends to clerk for his brother who is in the grocery business.

Mr. David Delong, came very near having a serious accident last week. His team ran away from his boy while dragging in the field. Fortunately no damage was done except breaking the harness.

J. A. M.

GARRETT.

The "house warming" at this place panned out well. So say all who attended.

It is feared that the cold weather the past week has damaged the fruit in this part of the county.

Henry Nagle has purchased the lot adjoining his property and is making some substantial improvements on it, which will add considerable to his already neat little residence.

The new passenger engine, No. 537, being rebuilt at the Garret shops, will be on the road in a few days. Charley Babbitt is the lucky engineer who will conduct her over the iron rail.

Brakemen's ball at the DeKalb House tonight.

Mr. Jenkins, paymaster on the B. & O. road, distributed about $12,000 among the employes at this station the 21st inst. This amount will make business lively in this place for another month.

The infant class in the M. E. sabbath school has an average attendance of about forty pupils, and under the management of Mrs. F. M. Bacon, is truly a model class, Mrs. B. appears to know just how to manage the little folks so as to keep them wide-a-wake and interested in the work.

The democratic caucus for city offices in this place resulted in the nomination of the following gentlemen. Trustee first ward, H. Moody; second ward, Jos. Singler; third ward, Frank Bembower; treasurer, B. Hunsel; clerk, Henry Schnitzer; marshal, Henry Houser. This is a good ticket and we trust that the democrats will see to it that the entire ticket is elected.

William Anderson, engineer on the transfer between Kingston and Chicago, on the B. & O. R. R. died very suddenly at Kingston, on the 22, while going to his engine, of heart disease. Mr. Anderson was a good and trusty engineer, respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a wife and many warm friends who mourn his loss.

Charley Livensperger, a young man, helper in the boiler shop at this place, is lying very sick with typhus fever for some time past, and of late his recoverery has been considered very doubtful. A subscription was passed around by the boys in the shop and the handsome little sum of ten dollars, was raised in a short time for his benefit. This amount was paid to his widowed mother who was very grateful, and will undoubtedly long remember the act of kindness.

A. B. C.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Ephraim C. Handy, deceased,—George W. Swartz, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 17th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 25th day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
17-2w.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Samuel Tarney, deceased,—Peter High, executor,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
17-2w.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Timothy R. Dickinson, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23rd day of April, 1882.
[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:
Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.
It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Daniel Till, deceased,—John C. St. Clair, administrator—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 12th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
17-2w.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of William J. Wyatt, deceased,—Elmore Y. Wyatt, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
17-2w.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Levi Nelson, deceased, —Daniel Tomlinson, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 24th day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
17-2w.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23rd day of April, 1882.
[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Daugherty, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23rd day of April, 1882.
[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that John Leas, executor of the will of Joseph Boyer, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1882, the same being the third judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 25th day of April, 1882.
[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?
ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.
SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS !
And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the
Louisiana Lottery Association !
LISTEN ! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY !
EVERY PURCHASER OF
CLOTHING,
HATS, ETC., ETC.
Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
On corner east of Postoffice.
New Material of all Kinds,
—AND—
GOOD WOORK
GUARANTEED.
GIVE US A CALL !
J. M. RICE & SON, Auburn, Indiana.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES.
THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.

SOLID
GOLD
ONLY
$19 65/100

We have lately purchased a bankrupt stock of Watches and Jewelry, which we shall offer in our catalogue at about half the usual prices: As the stock is very large, and we wish to turn it into money quickly, we have determined, in order to arouse public interest and secure applications for our catalogue of fine goods, to make an offer of a SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH at a price much below the cost of production. Our offer is to send by registered mail (carefully packed in a wooden box) a SOLID GOLD, HUNTING CASE PATENT LEVER FULL JEWELED WATCH on receipt of $19.65. We warrant the massive cases to be solid gold and beautifully engraved as shown in cut. We warrant the movement to be a Swiss Patent Lever (which is the best movement known in the world) and full jeweled. These watches are not only the best time-keepers to be found now, but being full jeweled, will remain so and will be found as accurate 20 or 25 years hence as now, provided they have now had fair usage.

This is a startling offer, and that one cannot be made by any other firm, as the actual cost of the watches in Switzerland is about twice the price we ask for them. It must be taken advantage of at once, if at all. We make it only to secure customers for our other goods, catalogue of which will be sent to each purchaser. If any one on receiving the watch is dissatisfied, it can be returned at once and the money will be refunded. We sell all our goods on this condition, and have the largest jewelry trade of any house in America. To those who wish to see the watch before buying we offer to send C. O. D., if $1.00 is sent in advance as a guarantee of the express charges. Privilege of examination is given before paying the bill. If ordered C. O. D., however, the customer must pay all express charges, including return of money. We do not make a penny on this watch and cannot incur any expense beyond that of postage, which is provided for in the price named (19.65). If you want a watch for actual wear order this one. Watch speculators will readily see that such a watch as this which can be FULLY WARRANTED, can be sold or traded and immense profits made. The watch is really just as good as any $100 00 gold watch, and can be so represented. Do not buy brass, or composition metal watches, (really the same thing) with worthless movements, when by paying a little more you can have a solid gold watch which will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

LADIES' WATCHES. SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE, beautifully engraved, nickel movement, warranted good time-keepers, sent by registered mail to any address on receipt of $13 87. If not satisfied on its receipt, send it right back and get your money, C. O. D., on the same terms as the Patent Lever Watch.

Remember, we warrant these watches to be exactly as represented, and that they will give more satisfaction, and that we deliver them to you free of charge in good order, on receipt of price—or C. O. D., subject to charges, with privilege of examination if desired. Remit by postoffice order, registered letter, or bank check on New York, or send greenbacks by express.

Address plainly, J. A. VAIL, Dealer in Jewelry, 1237 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A COMMON SENSE
"SEND OFF!"
Lack of space will not permit us to exdlain our method in full, but we will illustrate the A B C of our business:

ATTRACTIVE STYLES.
ADMIRABLE GOODS.
ATTENTIVE CLERKS.

BIG ASSORTMENT.
BEST GOODS.
BOTTOM PRICES.

COMPARE OUR STOCK.
CONSIDER THE SAVING.
COME RIGHT ALONG.

Thousands of dollars can be saved the people of this vicinity by purchasing their BOOTS AND SHOES of us. We don't carry over any old stock, but slam them into a box and give the purchasers their choice at prices below cost. We do not use the papers to mislead you, but purchase this space simply to extend an invitation to every one to come and examine our stock. We have always kept the lead of our opponents by

Low Prices, Honest Goods and Square Dealing
and to-day the name of the famous
Boot Up-side Down
Is familiar in every household in DeKalb county. We have Ladies' Shoes in every style, Hightoned Shoes for the Dandy, Splendid Goods for the Laborer, Boss Shoes for the Sturdy Tiller of the Soil, and BOOTS AND SHOES for all from the Infant to the Great-grandmother.

AUSTIN BROS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Cool nights.

—Vote Monday.

—May parties come next.

—Hang up the hammock.

—H. Yesbera has visitors.

—Get out the croquet set.

—Eggs still bring 12 cents.

—Coop Ralston is painting.

—The Hebel block looms up.

—Hank Altenburg is at home.

—See the horse advertisement.

—A new clerk at Allen's livery.

—Spring fever days have come.

—Trade was dull last Saturday.

—Wood has come down in price.

—Delicate girls carry a parasol.

—Tom. Scott is at Bryan this week.

—Frank Lees has gone on duty again.

—Ice houses will be opened this week.

—The court house yard looks beautiful.

—O. C. Clark went to Waterloo, Monday.

—Hod. Kircher has an assistant barber.

John Robbins was home over Sunday.

—Get ready to work out your road tax.

—Elsa Shaffer was home over Sunday.

—Turn out at the election next Monday.

—The Angola Journal has a power press.

—The new methodist minister has arrived.

—Charley Constable Marshal Smith. Whew!

Scott Bros. will run out a new dray to-day.

—There will only be one voting place Monday.

—Our April showers all came at once yesterday.

—Dave Hampton started on the road Monday.

—Butcher Braun has purchased a new horse.

—Holly Lawrence, Garrett, is in town this week.

—Harry Rannier is learning the harness trade.

—W. E. Eldridge talks of visiting at home soon.

—Harry Bush is trimming carriages for Obe Cool.

—There will be a party in the west end to-night.

—Jack Little will drop down on us in a few weeks.

—Mike Gallagher, of Corunna, was in town Monday.

—Mrs. Gordon is conducting the picture gallery.

—Mrs. Sherm. Hollister has been very sick this week.

—Young shoats are said to be scarce in the market.

—Jim. Everly "rubs down" George Clark's horses.

—Berry Lowrey made a trip to Chicago, Saturday.

—The temperance question is beginning to "bile."

—Commissioner Kelham was on the streets Tuesday.

—Advertising is the pole that knocks the persimmons.

—Joe. Ruffner has taken unto himself another bride.

—Steel & Son are now alone in the painting business.

—Daniel Gonser was in town this week on business.

—Trustee Hague went to Waterloo, Monday, on business.

—Ex-marshal Scott is now working at the carpenter trade.

—Stop on your way from labor at noon and vote Monday.

—A horse and buggy is a luxury at this season of the year.

—Guess we will not say anything about spring this week.

—D. D. Moody had a legal argument at Garrett, the other day.

—A young man named White sundayed with Jim. Culbertson.

—John Shugars' oldest son is assisting in the treasure's office.

—The treasurer turned his books over to the Auditor Tuesday.

—Strangers are located in Ward's building repairing furniture.

—Mrs. W. H. McQuiston is visiting friends in Chicago, this week.

—Mr. Miller, of Hicksville, O., is engaged at Hollister's as baker.

—Rev. Johnson, of Grand Haven, Mich., was in town this week.

—We are under obligations to J. A. McIntyre, of Sedan, for favors.

—Prosecutor Peterson went north on the Saginaw Tuesday morning.

—John Rush and wife are boarding with the family of W. E. Rush.

—Dr. Allen, on south Main street, is making an attractive door yard.

—The county dog "Dixey" has taken up his abode with Ed. Eldridge.

—A special train went north on the Jackson road yesterday morning.

—The boys all remember Al. Wells. He is now marshal of Warsaw, Ind.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt passed through here Monday on his way to Elkhart.

—Jep Orr passed through this place on his way to Corunna, last Saturday.

—The new Oscar Wilde jewelry at Abright's.

—Our drive well men are working in Steuben county.

—Mr. Gilford is assisting his son in the plastering trade this summer.

—Charley Smith will do well by you, boys. Give him a vote Monday.

—Miss Ida Cunningham, of Bryan, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. D. Hartman.

—G. C. Shaffer is at Albion this week looking up the interests of his business.

—Relatives from abroad are visiting in the family of E. Baker, east of town.

—The constables don't carry a very big string of dog scalps in their belts.

—Elect Geo. Lanning. If he is defeated we will have a suicide to write up.

—Miss Frankie Ryan and Mrs. G. C. Ralston took a trip to Waterloo, Monday.

—Sam. Weaver and Frank Strebe have formed a partnership in a barrel of fish.

—The court house janitor is asking the commissioners to buy a new lawn mower.

—One of the horses belonging to the stave factory has an ugly gash out in its hip.

—Treasurer Miller has been at Corunna taking in taxes for the past several days.

—The Auburn postoffice is an immense institution. It takes three hands to run it.

—Give Obe Cool a full vote. If he is beaten he will go off and kick himself full of holes.

—Elmer Bumpus, clerk at the Swineford, is cultivating a very nice little too too mustache.

—G. H. Forkner, formerly a resident of this place, has opened a grocery store at Albion.

—Men from Clark's saw mill, south of town, were loading Wabash cars with lumber Saturday.

—Anice Cowan drills the juveniles in English language two miles west of town this summer.

Abright, the jeweler sold five clocks on Monday, and has plenty more of the same kind left.

—Miss Alice Depew, of Altona, called on us Tuesday. She intends to teach again this summer.

—Parties must order the constables to kill any dog before this officer will do so. That's law.

—A. P. Foltz' oldest boy tried his face against the hardness of a crowbar, and the lad was outdone.

—Wes. Weyer has been talking all winter about going west, and will probably start this week.

—You can't eat enough in one week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

Wm. Fleming, who worked at Yesbera's last winter, is now under the guiding hand of Gugerli.

—Johnny Cool, who is now at Battle Creek, Michigan, running an engine, was in town over Sunday.

—Look out for your pet poodle and flop-eared hounds. The double barreled officer is on their track.

—Peter Fisher, the jolly clothing man, of Waterloo, called on us Saturday and had a pleasant chat.

—Cyrus A. Crabill and Miss. Rosa Walter, of Jackson township, were married by Rev. Mease April 20th.

—We hope the new board, whoever they may be, will have style enough about them to pay the marshal.

—John McClellan says his cabbage will be ready in October, and at that time he will set up the oysters.

—Wes. Weyer should "pull down the blind," and not give the boys so much laugh at his and her expense.

—We learn by Rev. Mease that his son Orrin is now at work in a factory at Mishawaka, where he is doing well.

—Frank Culbertson has taken back the horse he sold to old Mr. Rant. It was too spirited for the ash business.

—W. P. Myers, principal of our public schools, attended the state convention of teachers held at Toledo, last week.

—Sewing machine agents, organ clerks, egg hucksters, lightning rod swindlers and tin peddlers are now on the road.

—Mrs. Philip Plum, of Butler, is in town visiting relatives. She made a brief call on her old neighbors of the COURIER.

—Mrs. J. J. Martin returned from her visit to Whitley county last week. They will soon move to their new home in Albion.

—A burglar got into the house of a country editor in Michigan. After a terrible struggle the editor succeeded in robbing him.

—If Mich. Houston has not got enterprise enough to repair that hole in his sidewalk, will he please sell out to someone who has.

—Rev. W. H. Daniels joined in wedlock, sabbath last, Frank M. Tuttle, of Pleasant Lake, and Miss Dora Lower, of Union township.

—Josie Rush will not teach school this summer. It is rumored that Josie will oversee a household in the vicinity of Spencerville, shortly.

—Fred. Davis came home on Monday. He has been taking quite an extended trip lately, having just made a trip to the city of Washington.

—Johnny Picker has been having his jaw tied up in the remains of a calico apron for several days. An aching tooth caused the trouble.

—Doc. Ryan is learning the painting trade under the supervision of himself. His advertisement will appear in the New York papers after harvest.

—Mrs. Scoville went east on the B. & O. last Wednesday evening, on the fast train. She was on her way to Washington to see her brother, Guiteau.

—Young Groscup and Ludwig received all the western experience they needed in a very short time, and both have returned to the old home again.

—B. Goodman, says he don't have to cut down on prices in order to get work.

—We are receiving new subscribers every week. Parties should come in and take the paper before the fall campaign comes up.

—The attention of contractors and those contemplating building the coming season, is called to the advertisement of Hughes & Humphrey in this issue.

—A juvenile base ball club has been organized. It will be remembered that this club carried the belt last season, and are quite confident of doing so this summer.

—There will be a normal school in Auburn this summer. Details are not yet settled, but we make this statement in reply to several who have asked about the matter.

—A. W. Bear and J. M. Brumback are in town, helping survey the new Cedar Creek ditch. J. J. VanAuken is doing the surveying as surveyor Foltz is engaged elsewhere.

—J. J. Walter has now moved to Albion, where he goes to engage in the sale of agricultural implements. Joe. is a number one man, and will make his business boom.

—We noticed a young lady on south VanBuren street, perched upon the house-top cleaning a chimney under the directions of her "fellah." This girl takes the cranberry tart.

—We had a lively skirmish in one of our saloons last night. There were more hard names than hard knocks, hence there were no funeral obsequies to celebrate this morning.

—John Baker, of Corunna, formerly of this place, dropped in to see us this week. John is a good workman and gets lots of blacksmithing to do, still he turns longingly to Auburn.

—Joseph Hyman shipped a car load of horses from Waterloo, Saturday. Mr. H. purchased a number of horses at this place and speaks highly of the stock raised in DeKalb county.

—Billy Little, the Newville shoepegger, left that burg this week to return no more. He will follow the latest scheme now indulged in by the Auburn boys, and move west in box-car style.

—The editor of the Corunna Headlight is special correspondent for the Toledo Daily Bee. At least the "ring" of the items remind us very much of our able friend Joe.

—Corunna has a night watch. That town needs watching, as some of these fine evenings Oscar Wilde will pass through there and carry the burg off in his overcoat pocket.

—Constable Smith was marching about town with a rifle on his shoulder, the other day. Does this officer know that "it's five dollars fine for shooting inside of the corporation?"

—Sarah Bernhart has married a Greek gentleman. Their united capital will foot up $1,200,000. Just think of that, boys. There is some style to that kind of marrying, if there is no beauty.

—Our people should be prepared to meet burglars. A safe was blown open at Edergton, the other night. It looks very much as though a gang of professional theives were working in this vicinity.

—Uncle Tom. Cool has engaged himself as a wagon maker for the coming year. He is now busy making dashboards and fancy wagon tongues over a pattern that was sent him from the old country.

—J. G. Johnson, the popular millinery goods dealer, was in town Monday. He prolonged his visit here to enable his wife, who was with him, to visit her relatives at this place. We are pleased to see that he is prospering.

—Rev. W. H. Daniels, the new pastor of the M. E. church, preached his first sermon here last sabbath. He does not come as a stranger among us, as he had made many acquaintances in this place while in charge at Waterloo.

—Mr. Umber, at the scythe snath factory, has a large number of young chickens. Whether he is raising them for the market or not we do not know, but are confident that Fatty will find a market for them next fall if he is alive and 'earty.

—Sherm. Hollister called our attention, the other day, to a young lady who was walking leisurely along covered with a large umbrella, and it hadn't rained for three hours previous. She was probably thinking of her Gwarge and forgot herself.

—John Bear, of Fairfield, was in town last week, on his way to Fostoria, Ohio, where he expects to have his future home. He is a brother of A. W. Bear and the family once resided near Fostoria. Mr. B. is a worthy man and we are sorry to lose him.

—The Sioux City Daily Journal contains the following announcement: "D. P. Hale was made glad on Tuesday morning by the advent of a son, weight 10¼ pounds. All well." Now, Dan., we didn't think that of you. There must be something in the climate of the far west.

—It is reported that George Sowers, a trustee at LaOtto, has absconded with the township funds amounting to $4,500. George was beaten at the last election for this office and having squandered the above amount it behoved him very much to "get up and git." Creditors in other business transactions are also left by the slippery trustee.

—In speaking of Rev. Daniels the Columbia City Herald says: "Our Auburn friends will find Bro. Daniels to be a gentleman of more than ordinary abilities as a minister of the gospel, a true gentleman, a good citizen and devoted christian. We wish him, his family and his charge long life and success."

—William Murphy has been at the poor house this week and next week he will go to jail. But wait. At the former place he painted the inside of the entire building, papered, whitewashed, and otherwise improved the looks of this institution. While he is at the latter place a similar transction will be performed and these two public buildings will be ready to welcome gentle spring.

Young people beginning housekeeping, should go to Abright's for their clocks, and all other articles in his line that they may need. You can't start in life without a time piece.

"Dog Days"

The constable shot a female dog belonging to Mrs. Jos. Davis, in the south end, last Friday. There are other dogs that need shooting as well as this woman's did, and the constable should not listen to the "whines" of every body but consider the matter and use his own judgment in the case. This was a valuable dog and did considerable in assisting this poor family to get a livelihood.

"Coming Again."

John Bunch and wife have "sized" up their faults and concluded to let bygones be by-gones. They went together last Friday, and are now as joyful as a pair of colts in a green pasture. The trouble came through a business transaction, in which Mr. Bunch was to go with a show company and Mrs. Bunch run a dress making establishment this summer at Home City. It was wealth they were after.

Naughty Boys

Some mischievous boys entered the basement rooms of the Presbyterian church last Saturday evening, and literly turned things upside down. The furniture was misplaced and other devilishness performed that there was no fun in nor nothing cute about. Boys of this disposition should be thoroughly handled by their fathers, assisted by a substantial branch from the tough side of a weeping willow.

The Caucus.

The democratic caucus was held last Monday evening. No general notice was given, but the ticket nominated, however, could have been no better, and we hope everything will be satisfactory at the election. The candidates are as follows: Charles Smith, marshal; Obe Cool, treasurer; Geo. Lanning, clerk; W. H. McQuiston trustee first ward; A. J. Ralston, trustee third ward, and E. Berry, trustee for the fourth ward.

The Election.

Next Monday our citizens will be called to the ballot box to elect a corporation ticket. We hope to see a full vote polled and every democrat stand firm and true to their ticket. We will have no trouble in electing our men if each one does his duty. From appearances, both at present and since the April election, little, if any, interest has been taken in the one next Monday. Heretofore the marshalship was sought after, but Auburn, sweet burg, cannot afford to pay anything to this officer, and the consequence is that it will be a hard matter to get anyone to accept it if they are elected.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

The temperance people of this county are invited to meet at Ensley's hall, Auburn, Ind., May 6, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of effecting an organization in the interests of the prohibitory constitutional amendments. All churches, Sunday-schools and temperance societies are urged to send at least one delegate. If you are not interested in the object come out hear, see and get interested. A conference meeting will be held previous to the organization in which all are invited to participate. Short speeches will be made, and we hope to see a grand outpouring of all who love the temperance cause.

COMMITTEE.

The Sprinkler.

We are informed by B. L. Williams that it is almost impossible for him to raise enough subscription to pay for running the sprinkling wagon this summer. This sprinkler is not only a public convenience, but is more or less beneficial to the merchants. It saves the accumulation of dust on their stock and keeps their show windows clean, rendering them more attractive and saving lots of labor for the "weary" clerks. Is Auburn losing instead of gaining enterprise, and shall we go back to the style of twenty years ago? Thrift and ambition have been leading us onward for a number of years, and we hope the spirit will be manifested in the future to all enterprises of a public good. Give us the spinkler by all means.

Barber's Convention

This would be a splendid time to open a revival meeting. Our barbers have held a convention (Toad in the chair) and passed resolutions not to shave on Sundays. Bill Edgerton's speech was sublime and affecting. He pictured out the terrible fate of those who labored on the Lord's day, and convinced the assembly that the beautiful gates ajar would instantly close when this army of tonsorial artists shall go marching up at Gabriel's command. Geo. Grund was sick and could not be present, but Sam. Pommert signed the article of "independence" for him. All those who want to get barbered must be on hand between the hours of six p. m. and three a. m.—they don't shave on Sunday.

Talk of Organizing.

A few months ago Auburn had a good band, and the boys were advancing in their different parts remarkably well. The citizens, as well as the members, began to fell interested and "strut" proudly in the anticipation of a thoroughly organized brass band. But when our hopes were the brightest all of a sudden she collapsed, busted higher 'an kite; and since then nothing has been said or done to establish a new organization. At present, however, some are agitating the question of getting up another band, and if a situation can be procured for a baker, who will play the e-flat horn, the band will again amuse Mr. Swineford and the guests at this popular hotel. Auburn should have a good band, and as we have the material, horns and music let the enterprise be crowded forward and every citizen in the place contribute something to encourage it.

—B. Goodman, says he left jour work at an average of $80 per month and in 1874 came to Auburn, his first five years he did not make expenses. To-day as well as the past he is working almost every day and night, he has not forced his way in any job without the consent of the owner, contractors or both parties.

—Joseph Abright has just received a lot of the new Oscar Wilde jewelry, the nicest designs ever seen in this place. Call and see for yourself.

That Horse Swap.

"The saddest thoughts of word or pen
Is the terribleness of these men."

Last week Noel Decker and a "retired conductor" from Garrett came over here to trade horses with Buck Allen. Buck had a pair of Texas ponies that suited their taste very much. They had a horse which they recommended to be a splendid driver and as gentle as Mary's little lamb. He gave the span of ponies for the loudly praised animal, and this horse is one of the kind that is "too numerous to mention." He takes the cake from any horse that ever looked through a collar. This horse can kick the eave-troughs off a three-story building without an extra effort, and tumble the best rider on record when he makes up his mind to do so. The trade was such a clear case of swindle that Decker and his pal, fearing the law, gave the ponies back, and now Buck can put his hair up in gimlets and ride to and fro over Cedar street, a wiser and a richer man.

Obituary.

Died peacefully at his home in Sacramento, Cal., Tuesday evening, April 4, 1882, Egbert B. Mott, jr., oldest and dearly beloved son of Mary W. and the late Hon. E. B. Mott, of Auburn, Indiana. From his earliest childhood an obedient and devoted son, an affectionate, sympathizing brother, a faithful, considerate friend, he became in manhood a loyal, patriotic citizen, an upright, energetic and able business man, a tender husband, a loving and judicious parent. To a very unusual memory, he united a vivid imagination, a quick sense of humor, a sound and discriminating judgment, and the habit of logical deduction strengthened by intimate acquaintance with the best authors. A man of fixed principles and decided opinions, he never hesitated to contend earnestly for them, yet, while from his mental stores he drew argument, anecdote or repartee, his conversation was characterized by such winning courtesy of manner as charmed even those whom he opposed. His letters were remarkably bright and genial, carrying with them the same atmosphere of tender, unselfish interest in all that concerned the welfare of his friends, which made personal association with him so delightful. Charitable in word, thought and deed. He bore no malice or hatred in his heart, and never wilfully inflicted a pang upon any human being. Loyal to duty in every relation of life, those who knew him best, valued most highly the simple integrity, the rare unselfishness, the noble generosity which lifted his nature above the lower plane of ordinary lives. At the time of his death, Mr. Mott was secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance company, to the affairs of which he was devoting all his energies. Unsuspected by any human being except himself, the end drew near. He came home from San Francisco on Saturday evening, April 1, "to die," he said. His condition was a surprise to every one. Heart, lungs, kidneys were all affected. With cheerful resignation he acquiesced in the Divine will, and to his last peaceful breath showed the same endearing qualities which made the influence of his whole life as beneficent as the dews of heaven. God's mercy made his path "very smooth and easy," and with no severe pain or distressing weakness, he went peacefully to his rest.

Of Mr. Mott's family in Indiana, his aged mother, one brother and a sister survive him. In Sacramento he left a beloved wife, two sons and three daughters, one little son having preceded him to the next world. To all these, their loss is irreparable. They never suffered a grief which his loving sympathy did not have power to alleviate, until the last fatal pang, which, stilling his faithful heart, pierced theirs also.

Many friends came from a distance to unite with the citizens of Sacramento in paying the last attention to him who was for the first time unresponsive. The floral tributes were many and of rare designs, "and his grave was literally covered with flowers."

J.

DIED.—April 12, 1882, Mrs. Margaret Nelson, aged 61 years, 1 month and 15 days. Mrs. Nelson was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., February 26, 1821. When about two years of age, her parents, Joseph and Margaret Williams, removed to Richland, the present site of Ashland county, Ohio. She was married to William Nelson, December 31, 1850, and in the spring of 1851 together they removed to De Kalb county, Indiana, where she remained until her death. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom survive her. At the age of twenty-one, she united with the Evangelical Lutheran church and remained a devoted Christian until called from the church on earth to the church triumphant. She was a loving companion, an affectionate mother and kind neighbor, and was held in high esteem by all who knew her, as was attested by the large concourse of people assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to her memory. During her protracted illness she bore intense suffering with a patience and resignation rarely witnessed, and her last intelligible words to her family were, "Put your trust in God. He is our Savior, our staff and our guide." Though her life seems to have been an unusually happy one, and her home was ever the welcome abode of the weary itinerant, she was called from her mission of love on earth to roam the amaranthine bowers of purity—the abiding place of the pure in heart and such as love His coming. Death severs to unite, unchains to bind; and, although we may no more receive her friendly greeting or listen to her words of kindly counsel, we hope to meet her again on the Golden Strand.

H E.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the harness business under the firm name of Sheffer & Rush is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Wm. Sheffer is authorized to settle up the business of said firm.

W. SHEFFER.
S. H. RUSH.

I will continue the business at the old stand. Thanking my friends for their patronage in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. SHEFFER.

Auburn, Indiana, April 24, 1882.

FAIRFIELD CENTER, Ind., April 19, 1882.

J. W. SWAYSGOOD: You can state through the papers if you wish that I have this day been called on by T. F. Sawyer, your state agent, who adjusted my loss very satisfactory, and gave me a draft for the full amount of my claim—$712.00—which leaves me still another friend to advise our neighbors to patronize you and the old Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co., as this money has been paid within a month from the time of the fire, which I think should be satisfactory to any reasonable man.

WM. NUSBORFER.

LOST.—A long brown vail. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Any kind of work done in the metal line. The only shop in the county and the eleventh in the state where galvanized iron fronts, cornices, window caps etc, are made to order. No extra draftsman, to lay out patterns to whom high salaries are paid or no charges made for drawing, as in the case in all these shops. Any thing in the metal line made to order by B. Goodman.

—It will be noticed that our type is set solid this week, and although we have considerable space taken by advertisers, the usual amount of reading matter is given our subscribers.

—There is nothing so judicious as advertising. The Newfoundland dog that was advertised in these columns last week, had strayed over to Leo, Allen county, and was brought back Monday, in answer to the notice we gave for his whereabouts, three days after the paper was published.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in this postoffice for the week ending April 26: J. W. Brown, Miss Kate Boyer, Mrs. Laura Hillman, Mrs. Bela H. Briggs, Mrs. Isabell Brown, J. W. Bowman, B. B. Barnes, W. T. Bush, German Baptist church care of J. F. Kramer, James Donaldson, Jakob Klein, M. Melamphy, Geo. W. A. Smith and W. H. Whiteside.

—Worth Coats and Miss Alice McKay were married at the home of her parents, in this place, last Thursday. Our readers will remember her as one of our most faithful and sprightly correspondents. We hope "Rustic" will not forget the COURIER, in the happiness of her wedded life, but will rusticate somewhere in this county, where she can be heard from. We wish them both all happiness and all our force give thanks for a supply of nice cake.

—It is almost impossible for a lady to walk along Seventh street in the evening without having her ears assailed by oaths and obscene remarks that can only issue from the lips long since given to slang, vulgarity and profanity. Not only this but a lady has to run a gauntlet of rough, ill-visaged looking men stationed along this street. If the saloon men would place their pop-boxes and beer kegs at the rear of the buildings, where they properly belong, these crowds would not collect and ladies could have the same privilege on this thoroughfare as other citizens have.

—Mr. E. B. Mott, whose recent death in Sacramento, is given in his obituary in this number, was well known to many of the older citizens of this place. He went to California in 1852, when a mere lad, but soon rose to an honorable standing among the people of that state. At his funeral, and acting as pall-bearers, were Hon. John F. Swift, one of the late commissioners to China, and ex-senator Newton Booth, who will also be remembered as an Indianian, he having attended the well known old Washington Academy at Salem, in this state.

An Interesting Photograph.

We have received from W. H. Brearley, of Detroit, Mich., a large photograph of a gem of scenery near the Glen House in the White Mountains, and any one who desire to inspect it will find it adorning the sanctum sanctorum of this paper. This is one of the scores of interesting places visited by the popular annual excursions "From Detroit to the Sea," via the Grand Trunk R. R. and St. Lawrence River Steamers, and indicated the character of the scenery along this popular route of summer pleasure travel. These excursions have been carried on successfully for the last six years, and are each under the personal management of Mr. Brearley, from whom a circular of particulars can be obtained by addressing him enclosing a 3 cent stamp, or by sending 30 cents for illustrated guide book.

B. Goodman says he has done some simple work that the parties were told they could not do it, or could it be done any place else. Say you fellows I did the work they wanted, and the same kind when I was at my trade some eight months, nearly fifteen years ago, and can do work that they have never seen and the less ever able to accomplish yourselves, when seen. In conclusion will say any time you are ready to beat the drum now I am ready with thee, and can walk away from you on work and prices.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.—I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging. — H. T., St. Paul. — [Pioneer Press. 16-2w

DEAD.—That famous tramp who has been such a terror to the people of De-Kalb county has at last succumbed, and died at the Physicians' Drug Store.—His name was High Price and low price has taken the place at that store, and hereafter you will do well to buy your drugs, medicines, wall paper, window shades, shoulder braces, etc., of Casebeer, Matheny & Humphrey. 16-3

—B. Goodman, says he has no boys to do the work, does it all himself and guarantees every inch of his work, or has he ever left a job go out of his shop that could not be done in first class style as has been the case with a competitor of mine.

—Drs. Casebeer, Matheny & Humphrey have greatly improved their store with the addition of a very fine new show case, which was necessary to accommodate their increased stock of fancy goods. 16-2t

—B. Goodman, says when he gets hard up for work he is not looking or sneaking around to take work or do it for less when the contractor has the job of letting and had let it to others. "Live and let live."

—You can save money by buying your wall paper and window shades of Davenport. His stock is complete, patterns elegant and prices way down. Come and see. 16-3

—Black-gros grain silks, satin De Lyon silk, satin griffon silk for dresses and dolmans at popular prices. Examine them before you buy, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3t

—Headquarters for new designs of wall paper and window shades, at the Physicians' Drug Store.

—Call and see the new and nobby designs of window shades and wall paper at the Physicians' Drug Store. 16-3

—Five cakes of good soap for 25c at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Great bargains in wall paper, window shades and rollers at Davenport's.

EVER-DAY HEROES.

S. D. [illegible]

Oh, yes! they are all around us,
And in every walk of life;
Heroes the best, that stand the test
In many an unmarked strife;
Heroes of home, of shop, of farm,
And at duty's call alone,
Though unaware of honor's share,
And by noisy fame unblown.

From a flame-girt loft window
Wild faces and hands entreat
Vast crowds agape, that no means can shape,
For aid from the icy street;
When a bootblack climbs an adjacent pole,
And swift from its peak impels
A rope of wire down the wall of fire,
And the cry, They are saved! upswells.

High swaying his danger signal,
The under-paid switchman speeds
O'er the quivering ridge of a broken bridge,
That to death and destruction leads,
To sink, as the thundering train slows up,
O'er taxed, in the headlight's glare,
While but few can know what to him they owe,
Then [illegible] he should be dying there.

O, yes! they are all around us,
And to instance their deeds were vain,
So hidden away in the crowds are they,
In the paths obscure and plain;
From those whose chivalry, unesteemed,
Through a lowly lifetime shines,
To such in the route whose acts stand out
From the rest like starry signs.

And nothing is lost, though hidden,
That springs from heroic seed;
In that larger force, and the higher course
That are shaped from a single deed,
The environment of a mass of men
May brighten and spread space,
Till the deeds shall throng all paths along
To the glory of all the race.

FOUND OUT.

"I wish I could do something for you Mr. Clare," said Imogen Lee softly, "you do so much for me!"

The young clergyman smiled. It was not in human nature not to be flattered at the wistful earnestness of this pretty young creature with the black eye brows and soft dark eyes, the pink cheeks and round chin, just indented by a dimple. Miss Lee's minature drawing room was the prettiest and most restful place in the world, and its portieres of dark-blue plush, its stand of love-birds, wax-bills, and Java sparrows, its open boudoir piano, and the vase of cape-jasmines, which filled all the air with sweetness; and Imogen herself was the fitting empress of this fairy domain, daintly picturesque in her blue silk dress and the blue flowers in her hair.

"You are doing a great work for me, Miss Lee," he said, "when you visit the poor and sick in my district, and constitute yourself my representative at the many places I have not time to attend."

"Oh, but I mean something for you yourself," persisted Imogen. "To wear—or to use—or to do decorate that little octagon study of yours that I have such a curiosity to see. Of course you have dozens of slippers, and pen wipers enough for a whole pen factory, and ash trays and smoking jackets, and all that sort of things; but" her eyes brightening with a sudden inspiration, "do you wear a smoking-cap? I'm sure one would be very becoming to you."

"I never had one," said Mr. Clare, laughing. He knew she was making a fool of him, but the process was very pleasant and he did not object to it.

"Oh, you must have one," said Imogen, clasping her pretty hands. "And I'll embroider it myself. Tell me, now, which is your favorite flower!"

"How can a man decide such a bewilderment of beauty?" he asked dreamily "But I think I have always liked the gold-blossomed mimosa best.

"A sensitive plant in a garden grew,
And the sweet winds fed it with silver dew'.

Somewhere—I am not certain where—I have seen a wreath of mimosas embroidered in gold and emerald," he added thoughtfully.

"And you like it?" said Imogen, nodding her head archly. "Well, your taste shall be consulted; And now here comes the tea—real orange-scented Pekoe—just such as you like!"

Mimosas? They had no such pattern at the fancy emporiums. They had never heard of the flower, some of them. They had never seen it embroidered. An ugly, tufty little bossom, which would produce no effect at all. For their parts, they would recommend daisies, or pomegranates, or passion flowers. Nowhere could Miss Lee find the design she wanted.

And consequently, when she turned off from the brilliant thoroughfare into the squalid streets where vice, poverty and starvation rally their innumeration army, to visit the poor of St. Winifreda's Parish, her heart was not by any means in her work.

"These poor people are all lonesome," said she to herself, all the stories are just alike, and the rooms smell so close and sickening, and there is always bread and molasses or half-eaten apples on the chairs. I hate the poor, and I don't see why I should be compelled to seek after them. There's no real way of helping them. Do what you will for them to-day, they're just as badly off to-morrow, and will be to the end of the chapter. And when I am once Mrs. Fernando Clare I'll declare war against the whole thankless tribe and generation of 'em!"

Miss Lee was short and brusque in her [illegible] that day. She told Mrs. Purgill that it was all her own fault that Purgill had got drunk and been carried off to the station-house. "You keep your rooms so dirty that he can't stay in 'em!" said she. She cut short the Widow Mellick's detail of her woes with "Well, well, I've heard all of this before. If you talked less and worked more, you'd be able to support yourself." She declined to supply tea and snuff to old Mrs. Dodge. "You are getting to be a regular beggar," said she. "Don't you know that you ought to think of your Bible more and of your tea less."

At last she came to Mrs. Hyde's, the pale young widow of the [illegible] sea-captain.

"Not up yet?" she said tartly. "[illegible] a little too lazy, [illegible] less, [illegible], Hyde. You can't exactly expect to spend all your time on the sofa, like a fine lady."

"I am not yet able to walk around much as yet, Miss Lee," said Mrs. Hyde, coloring. When she had confided her trouble to the young rector of St. Winifreda's, she had not expected to be taken to task for idleness and lack of thrift by any sharp-tongued young woman.

"But this will never do," said Miss, Lee. "You must go up and go to work. Poor people can't afford to indulge in [illegible] lady whims. St. Winifreda's won't support you for ever!"

Mrs Hyde bit her lips.

"I have only had twelve shillings from the parish," said she, "and—"

But at this minute Miss Lee, whose keen black eyes had been wandering around the apartment, uttered a little cry of pleased surprise.

"Oh, what a beautiful violet velvet cap," said she. "That one, I mean, hanging against the wall, with the little yellow star of flowers on it, and the feathery green leaves."

"They are mimosa," said Mrs Hyde.

"Mimosas!' Miss Lee drew a long breath. It was to her excited mind exactly as if heaven had opened, and some good angel had flung down into her arms the possession she most coveted in all the world!

"It is all that I have left of my poor husband," said Mrs. Hyde. "It was a piece of Persian embroidery given to him in Cabul—he only wore it a few times, and——"

"I'll give you five shillings for it," said Miss Lee, feeling mechanically for her pocket-book.

Miss Hyde bit her lips.

"It is not for sale," said she. "Nothing would induce me to sell it!"

"Then you must be very ungrateful," said Imogen, "after all we have done for you! I don't believe in people who put false sentiments before reason and common-sense!"

Mrs. Hyde was silent.

"I don't mind if I say ten scillings," said Imogen. "Come, if you are really so very poor ten shillings ought to be an object to you."

"Poor as I am," said Mrs. Hyde with dignity, which quelled even the parish visitress of St. Winifreda's, "I am not yet poor enough to endure unprovoked insults. I have stated my determination, and I shall adhere to it. I wish you good afternoon."

And Imogen, feeling herself politely turned out, flounced from the room with burning cheeks and flashing eyes. She had hardly got down to the house, however, before she missed one of her gloves.

"Six-button," she said to herself," and the newest shade of myrtle-green. I can't afford to lose it!"

So, unwilling enough, she went back.

Mrs. Hayde was not there. She had dragged herself from the calico-covered lounge into a neighbor's room at the summon's of a terrified young mother, whose child was in a fit—but the myrtle-green glove lay close to the chair which Imogen had so recently occupied. She caught it up, rather relieved not to have to face the dignified young widow again and glanced hurriedly at the wall by the window where the violet velvet smoking-cap had hung.

When Mrs. Hyde returned in about fifteen minutes, the nail was empty. The pretty wreath of mimosa was gone.

* * * * * * *

"I hope you will like it," said Imogen, with her pretty head drooping, her eyes cast down. "It is all my own work; I designed it myself."

"It is beautiful,' said the young clergyman, as he looked at the violet velvet cap, with its circlet of rare Eastern embroidery, its binding of gold cord and golden tassels. "But——"

He stopped abruptly. Where had he seen one so exactly like it before?

Everyone knows how impossible it is to locate these Will-o'-the-wisps of the brain. And Mr. Clare left off trying for the present.

"It was very kind of you to think of me," said Mr. Clare. "Bless me—two o'clock all ready. And I have an engagement at a quarter past."

And he bade Miss Imogen Lee goodbye, and went off with the little rose perfumed paper-box in his hand.

"Really," said Imogen with a pout, "I think he might have displayed a little more enthusiasm. And after all the trouble I had too!"

Mrs. Hyde was sitting in his little reception parlor when the young man entered it—Mrs. Hyde, pale, slight and looking unusually interesting in her deep mourning dress.

"I have come to thank you for all your kindness, Mr. Clare," said she, "and to tell you that I have now opened a little school in Court-street, by the aid of which I hope to support myself for the future."

Mr. Clare looked kindly down upon the sweet white face.

"But are you sure that you are well enough?" said he.

"I cannot endure always to be dependent," said Mrs. Hyde, blushing. "And—but oh, Mr. Clare, pardon my seeming abruptness, but where did you get that velvet cap?"

For in his absent pre-occupation Mr. Clare had taken the velvet mimosa cap out of the rose-scented box and hung it on one of the antlers of the deer's head over his mantel.

"It was a present from one of my parishioners," said he—"Miss Imogen Lee."

"Mrs. Hyde bit her lip. "Do you know where she got it."

"She embroidered it herself," said unconscious Mr. Clare.

"Pardon me," said Mrs. Hyde thoroughly aroused and indigant by this time; and she told Mr. Clare the true history of the wreath of mimosas.

"Then it was in your room that I saw it," said the rector with a long breath. "but who could have believed that Imogen Lee would be guilty of a crime—yes, a crime—like this!'

He went to the young lady, and talked gravely to her that afternoon. Imogen had never been so impressed in her life,—and yet she knew that her chance for the young clergyman's affections was over. He could have forgiven any fault but deceit.

"I suppose he will marry Mrs. Hyde now," thought Miss Lee bitterly. "Widows seem to carry a peculiar spell with them!"

Imogen was right. He did marry Mrs. Hyde, finally. But Imogen Lee had herself to thank for it. Before the episode of the violet velvet cap Mr. Clare had never had his attention called [illegible] to the young sea-captain's widow.

"But when I once got fairly acquainted with her," he said, "I could not help admiring her."

And Imogen Lee does no more parish visiting for St. Winifreda's now.

A Convict's Life.

One of the staff of the Crawfordsville Journal paid a visit to the Nothern Prison last week, and in an interesting article describing the institution gives the routine of a convict's daily life:

A convict's daily life is, if anything, monotonous, not excepting Sunday. At half-past five o'clock in the morning the convicts are awakened by the ringing of a large bell, and after a sufficient time allowed for dressing, the lever that locks all the cells is drawn, and the men forming into line march to the messroom, where breakfast is awaiting them. Each convict carries his own knife and fork. Talking is prohibited at meals, as at work. Breakfast consists of coffee or tea, meat, potatoes, and good wheat bread. Many prisoners by making what is termed "overwork" are enabled to buy butter or molasses. Such purchases they carry in little tin pails. The tables are not decked with tablecloths, and napkins are unknown, but the dishes are neat in appearance and always scrupulously clean. Pepper, salt and vinegar are always to be had. The convicts sit on long benches, and when all have finished eating they arise at a signal by the Deputy Warden and are marched to their respective workshops, when the labor of the day commences. Work is carried on in the shops until 11:50, when the Steward pulls a cord that blows a whistle, and then labor is suspended. At 11:55 another whistle is blown, and the respective gangs of convicts are marched out of the shops to dinner. The men are marched immediately to the shops as soon as dinner is over, and go to their tasks. Supper is served at 5:40, and good tea and bread are served. At 6 o'clock the convicts are marched from the supper table to the cell houses and locked up. An account is then taken, and if all the prisoners are present or accounted for the big whistle is sounded, the cells are locked for the night and the day's labor is ended. The prisoners can have candles in their cells and pass the time in reading or writing until 9 o'clock, when a bell is rung and all lights must be extinguished. In cold weather the cells are heated by steam pipes, and the ventilation is always perfect.

The Apple Crop of the State.

Indianapolis News.

The bureau of statistics has some curious and interesting figures on the apple product of Indiana, and while in some respects they seem very inconsistent at first glance, a careful analysis of the statements and circumstances under which they are severally made, show after all, that the two statements are both approximately correct. The estimated apple product, by the bureau, was 35 302 180 bushels, yet this was only an average of 5.4 bushels per bearing tree reported, while it is not uncommon for good trees to bear twenty bushels. At this rate, six acres of orchard will produce as many bushels as 100 acres of wheat land. Any one who has observed the piles of apples in orchards of a fair fruit year will not doubt the above figures. For the report of 1881, the question is again asked by the assessor: "How many bushels of apples did you raise last year (meaning in 1880)? the sum of these answers foot up only 6,986,698 bushels, or less than one-fifth of the amount produced by the trees, for it must be borne in mind that the first figures are what the trees produced, and the latter is what the farmers saved, or put up for winter or marketed. About one-fourth to one-third of the apple crop falls and rots on the ground. One-half to two-fifths of the remainder is made into cider and fed to live stock, while some more is dried and canned, so that, allowing for what has been forgotten at the time of reporting the following spring, and the number who fail to answer the question, margin enough is allowed to credit the first statement of 35,992,180 bushels. It is notorious that a large per cent of the fruit crop goes to waste every year of plenty, and by efficient drying and canning and otherwise preserving, could and should be saved. How many boys are in the house of refuge for stealing from apple trees, the fruit of which was doomed at last to go to waste.

Heat and Ice-Water.

If any of the miners who work in the Comstock mines have ever read "Paradise Lost," they must have been reminded of Milton's lines:

"For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce, strive here for mastery."

There are some points where the workmen encounter a temperature of one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty degrees, and their thirst becomes excessive. No ice-water is too cold to be swallowed with a relish. Indeed, it often does not satisfy, and the miners chew and swallow lumps of ice. Yet it does not hurt them. They often swallow such quantities of ice-water that their stomachs will not retain it.

The temperature of the station where they go to cool off is about one hundred degrees. This temperature—which would almost roast a surface man—appears cool to a man who has come from a place where the thermometer marks one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen degrees.

Where the temperature is ninety the man will feel so cold as to shiver. Often at the cooling-off station the perspiration will cease, and the men will begin to feel very uncomfortable.

On leaving and going back to where the temperature is from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty, as the perspiration begins to start, there is for a minute or two an intolerable itching over the whole body.

As each closed pore reopens, it produces a tingling sensation. However, as soon as there is a free flow of perspiration all this trouble ceases, and the man feels quite comfortable, and so remains until the whole body—blood, flesh and bones—again reaches a tembeature of from one hunderd and ten to one hundred and twenty, when he becomes wild for ice-water and ice.

A Discriminating Simian.

Laramie Boomerang.

Mr. Brodie, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the possessor of a monkey, purchased of an old sea captain some years ago, and the animal has got a good deal of sense, as the following little incident will show: Mr. Brodie gets the Times of this city and also the Boomerang. When the pet from the tropics is told to bring either of these papers to Mr. Brodie's mother, he knows which is which and brings the one desired. When he gets the times for the old lady, however, he very thoughtfully brings her spectacles also. This shows that even the brute creation can distinguish between a clear, legible print and that which is the reverse. We do not make any comment on this little incident, but simply give the bare facts. When a paper gets so dim typographically and editorially that a bobtail babboon from a heathen land begins to notice it, there ought to be a reform.

LAW vs. JAW.

"You are old," said the youth, "and your jaws are too weak
For anything tougher than suet;
Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the beak—
Pray how did you manage to do it?"
"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law,
And argued each case with my wife;
And the muscular strength which it gave to my jaw
Has lasted the rest of my life."

HOSPITAL FIGHTERS.

The Brave Exploit of a Handful Men who Wanted Active Service.

Indianapolis Journal, by Dr. J. W. Hervey.

After the Union troops occupied Nashville, it became necessary to guard the railroad from Louisville to that point, as Forrest, Morgan and Vandorn, with a large cavalry force, were constantly burning bridges, tearing up track and taking supply trains, which endangered the army very much. The history of these bold dashes upon this line, and the amount of injury done to our army, is familiar to all who have kept posted on the subject; yet, many incidents connected with the men who did guard-duty have never been written, and some which have been were not fully stated.

We had charge of the sick and wounded, during the summer of 1863, from Gallatin to Edgefield, on the banks of the Cumberland river, opposite Nashville. Among the men who did guard duty was a detachment of the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers and the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Many of the men belonging to the Fiftieth were old Mexican veterans. It was very difficult to get many of them to do camp, guard or any duty about camp. They were most of them old men, and would go to the guard-house, in some instances, rather than do camp duty or drill. To avoid duty they would report sick every morning at surgeon's roll. Many who were not old soldiers soon learned the same trick. Being short of men, it was determined to put all the men not necessarily confined in hospital in a stockade at Edgefield Junction to guard the bridges on the railroad at that point. This they were very willing to do, for they had some hopes of getting into a fight. They said they enlisted for the purpose, and not to drill or do camp duty; that they had been drilled enough; they were brave 'men' and would leave the hospital to get into a fight every time.

Morgan soon found out that the stockade was defended by a few dirty-looking troops, who never drilled and who had been sent there from the hospital. He determined to come upon them and scoop them up, as they called it, at some time that suited his convenience. If I have not forgotten, it was about the time the paymaster was to be down the road that he undertook to carry out his designs. He expected to take the stockade, burn the dridge and take the 4 o'clock train from Louisville and rob the paymaster. He supposed this would be an easy job; that he would surprise the men and gobble them up before they could be organized and put in fighting trim.

Major Alkain, of the Fiftieth, was in command of this hospital brigade, as he called his forces, consisting, I think, of only sixty or sixty-five men. The Major had served in Mexico, and he was not the kind of a man to be surprised. Morgan attacked him about 1:30 in the afternoon, with something near 1,000 of his choice forces, and made an attempt to storm the stockade. He was repulsed, with considerable loss. Part of the men guarded the entrance with fixed bayonets, while the others kept up a steady and destructive fire from the port-holes, and but few shots missed their aim. After several attempts to storm the stockade, with disastrous consequences, Morgan drew off to a piece of woods and put sharpshooters up trees to shoot above the timbers, or to take deliberate aim at the port-holes. The Union men saw the maneuver, and commenced picking the Johnnies off the trees. The fight lasted, as near as I remember, about two or two and a half hours, when Morgan made a hasty retreat, leaving his adjutant and sixty men dead upon the field, and the wounded he took with him, most of them, so that we do know the entire number of the disabled. Many were found dead along the line of the march afterward. By the time the train arrived this band of brave men had whipped Morgan, without the loss of a single man, and the greenbacks went into circulation on the next day.

As soon as General Nelson heard of this, one of the bravest fights and most complete victories for the size of it during the war, he had medals of silver made for every man engaged in the fight, with the name of each one stamped upon them; after which he visited the stockade, called the men out in line, made a speech to them complimenting their bravery, and then presented each with a medal weighing over one ounce of pure silver. Some of this fighting brigade are yet alive, and if this report does any of them injustice, or if any of the statements are wrong, I assure them it was not intended. I write from memory, and was on the spot a few minutes after Morgan withdrew. I think my report is correct in the main.

P. S.—I forgot to state in the proper place that Morgan, after failing to storm the stockade, and before he went to the wood, set three large hay-stacks on fire for the purpose of smoking and burning the brave boys out, and they were desperately scorched and nearly blinded by the effects of the smoke.

Madame, the Heathen.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes from Washington as follows: At the Chinese Legation, one of the handsomest residences in the city, lives a lady of rank in that country, the wife of the present Minister Chen [illegible] Ja. She lives in as strict seclusion here in the national capital of our free country as if still in the capital of her native land. Even here she must obey the national law which compels women of her rank to keep within their homes. She has never been out since she removed from the Arlington Hotel, where her husband and his suite were until the legation was made ready for their occupancy, which was before the middle of January.

While the names of the wives of other gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps who are married, and the names of the wife and daughter of Mr. Bartlett, the American Secretary of the Chinese Legation, appear always on the offical diplomatic list published by the State Department, the name of the Chinese Minister's wife is not thereon. She receives no company at all, and must not be allowed to see any man except her husband. Consequently, she being alone with her Chinese women attendants, has no opportunity to learn English. She is the fourth wife (the other three, I hear, are living in China,) and she, it is said, was permitted to accompany her husband on his travels because she is the youngest and comeliest of the number. I hear they have not been married long. She is under 25 years of age.

The Chinese Minister visits and attends parties daily, and although he as yet knows no English no one seems to enjoy society more than he. Through his interpreter, who always accompanies him, he talks merrily with ladies. He thinks Miss West, the British Minister's young daughter, very bright, because she has memorised some Chinese phrases taught her by the interpreter, and repeated them to him. Two Philadelphia ladies at a recent reception kept up an animated conversation with him through the interpreter, and he laughed heartily over some of their sallies.

As no one below the grade of a Minister or Charge d'Affaires is ever invited to dine with one of our Presidents, the Chinese interpreter could not accompany the Minister to the dinner at the White House, and thus, where all the languages of the civilized world were spoken, he was the only one present who did not understand any of them. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires who attended (there being no Minister here now to represent that nation) communicated with the Chinese gentleman in writing on this occasion, though he could not speak his language. The Chinese Minister did not appear to feel lonely at the dinner, but ate and drank heartily, and as he closely watched the others about him committed no faux pas. He afterward told the President that he thought the wine very good and he enjoyed it.

How to Apply the Soda Remedy in Burns and Scalds.

Popular Science Monthly.

It is now many years ago that the author of this paper, while engaged in some investigations as to the qualities and effects of the alkalies in inflammations of the skin, etc., was fortunate enough to discover that a saline lotion or saturated solution of the bicarbonated soda in either plain water or camphorated water, if applied speedily, or as soon as possible, to a burned or scalded part, was most effectual in immediately relieving the acute buring pain and when the burn was only superficial, or not severe, removing all pain in the course of a very short time having also the very great advantage of cleanliness, and, if applied at once, of preventing the usual consequences—a painful blistering of the skin, seperation of the epidermis, and perhaps more or less suppuration.

For this purpose, all that is necessary is to cut a piece of lint, or old soft rag, or even thick blotting-paper, of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded parts, and to keep it constantly well wetted with the sodaic lotion so as to prevent its drying. By this means, it usually happens that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even in much less time.

When the main part of a limb, such as the hand and fore-arm or the foot and leg, has been burned, it is best, when practicable, to plunge the part at once into a jug, or pail, or other convenient vessel filled with the soda lotion, and keep it there until the pain subsides; or the limb may be swathed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously soaked in the saturated solution, and kept constantly wetted with it, the relief being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold.

What is now usually sold as bicarbonate of soda is what I have commonly used and recommended; although this is well know to vary much in quality according to where it is manufactured, but will it be found to answer the purpose, although Howard's is most to be depended on, the common carbonate being too caustic. It is believed that a large proportion of medical practitioners are still unware of the remarkable qualities of this easily applied remedy, which recommends itself for obvious reasons.

Western Missouri Barbarism.

From the New York Herald.

Reports from the scenes around the remains of the outlaw, Jesse James, throw bright but unpleasant light upon some sections of Western society. At least one noted desperado, with a select party of friends, dropped in to view the remains, and nobody molested him, although the Sheriff who effected the outlaw's death was present with his deputies. The remains were carried to the bedside of the outlaw's brother, who was lying at the the point of death, but who, nevertheless, was able to indulge in some touching remarks. The Sheriff who had been chasing the redoubtable Jesse had an informal chat with the dead man's mother, and, although the old lady used some hard language, public sympathy seemed about equally divided between her and the Sheriff. Among the six pall-bearers were at least three who had taken part in the work of hunting the outlaw down, and the burial service began with the hymn, 'What a friend we have in Jesus!" Mr. James' children, like good children everywhere else, say their prayers every night, and among other petitions, they always put up one that their Uncle Frank, who is no slouch in the outlaw business, may be saved from the officers of the law. As every one above mentioned was in most serious earnest, the question naturally arises as to how much security there is for life and property in a country where a dead ruffian is held in higher regard than any living man in the neighborhood could hope for.

There are ninety halls in Michigan owned by the Granges. One of them is valued at $3,000, another $2,000, several at $1,500 each, thirty-eight at $1,000 and over, the balance ranging from $200 to $900 each.

A Spanish company of bull-fighters has arrived at Vera Cruz, and will travel through the country showing the natives how they kill bulls in Spain.

JOCOSITIES.

A lady says a good lawn dress should wash well. What else is a good lawn dress fit for?

The reason that a baggageman recently hurled himself from a fourth-story window was that he was insane and thought he was a trunk.

An elderly minister, at social party where the young people were dancing, being asked if he danced, replied: No, I am not educated on that end.

"I declare," said Julia, "you take the words right out of my mouth." "No wonder, they are so sweet," said Harry. The day was set that week.

The meanest man on record sent through a post office presided over by a woman, a postal-card on which was written: "Dear Jack: Here's the details of that scandal." And then the rest was Greek.

"How are you getting a long?" asked a widow of her late husband, who appeared to her at midnight as a ghost. Ghost: "Very well, indeed—much better than during my twenty years married life on earth." Widow: (delighted):—"Then you are in heaven." "Oh, no."

"Edward, what do I hear—that you have disobeyed your grandmother, who told you just now not to jump down these steps?" "Grandma didn't tell us not to, papa; she only came to the door and said: 'I wouldn't jump down those steps, boys;' and I wouldn't think she would—an 'old lady like her!"

A young man who thought he had won the heart and now asked the hand in marriage of a certain young widow, was asked by her, "What is the difference between myself and Mr. Bakley's Durham cow?" He naturally replied, "Well I don't know." "Then," said the widow, "you had better marry the cow."

Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,
The garden needs spading for peas,
The boys should be picking up stones in lot,
And you should be trimming the trees,
When will you get through with bills and resolves,
Stop talking of license and rum,
Of railroads and bridges and other such things,
And 'tend to your business at home.

Mr. Editor: Tell me why colonel
Is spelled in a stile so infolonel?
Shed one ray of light
On a sorrowful wight
Who for years has subscribed for the "Jolonel,".

One by one the roses fall;
One by one the cablers go;
Mince pies fade away in spring;
Boys begin to play base ball.
When the gentle summer comes,
With its wealth of blooming flowers,
Then a picnic gently sprouts,
In the sylvan dells and bowers.

The Brighton (England) Dolphin, viewing society at the seashore, has the following:

"A red or green plush young girl,
A Russian hare muff young girl,
A little fur capery
Æsthetic drapery,
Ten acre hat young girl."

"Dose chillen of mine, said an old First Ward colored man, 'am gittin' too high minded goin' to de public school. Guess I'll go ober to de alley back ob de grocery an' git 'lasses or fo' bar'l hoops. I'll edicate 'em a little myself."

"Let's illustrate it," hiccoughed a political orator. "It's beautiful. You see, an old farmer comes to town loaded with new wheat, an' he goes home loaded with old rye."

Translated from the Omnibus: Lady—"It is just awful—two washbasins and neither is clean!" Cookess—"O, my lady, that is the housemaid; I wash myself the whole day not!"

Class in history: Teacher—"Who was the first boy?" First boy—George Washington." Teacher—Next."Second boy—"Adam." First boy (indigantly)—"I diden't know you meant furigners."

Henry Ward Beecher told Burdett the other day that, as old as he is, he can not overcome his stage fright for a few moments when he goes on the platform. We don't blame Hank for feeling a little shy, says Bill Nye. If we had established the reputation he has, we would go on the stage disguised as a rain-water barrel or a wooden Indian.

A Texas Youth's Complaint.

Texas Siftings

There was a disagreeable scene over at the Palmer mansion last night, between Col. Floyd Palmer and his son William. Bill Palmer is an Austin boy of the modern type, who always tells his parents just what he thinks about them, regardless of their feelings. Not long since he wanted to celebrate his birthday with one of his youthful companions, so he applied to his father for an adequate appropriation. Col. Palmer, who is a close relation of William's, being his penurious father, responded with a quarter of a dollar, which bore about the same proportion to the need and expectation of Bill as did Galveston's Congressional appropriation to the one she applied for.

Billy looked at the quarter, sneered at it, and finally said to the author of his existence:

"That's a mighty slim appropriation to celebrate his thirteenth birthday of an Austin boy on; but still I dont reproach you. You are not to blame for my birthday."

"What do you mean, sir?" whooped the now thoroughly aroused father.

"I mean just what I say. If mother hadn't married such a close relation as you are, I wouldn't never have have had any birthday to celebrate, and I would be all the better off. She is the one who is to blame. She should have married a man of more liberal views, and then my father would have afforded me the means of celebrating my birthday in accordance with my social status.

Two Fat Queens.

London Letter to Inter Ocean.

There are some of Victoria's loyal subjects who say that there is no doubt that her Majesty is altogether too fond of beer, porter and sherry, and that to the frequent imbibing of these gentle potions she owes the color of her nose and the ugly spots which mar the texture of her queenly complexion. Queen Isabella of Spain is an extremely large, coarse-looking woman, without the slightest trace of true nobility in face or carriage. To see her in decollette dress at the opera, waving the fan before her red face, and gazing complacently at her big fat arms loaded with jewelry, is enough to make one shudder.

FROM THE WIRES.

Found Dead.

Moline, Ill., April 14.

Nels Cederberg, an old hermit, who lived on Rock river, and subsisted by fishing, was found dead in his skiff, entangled in some drift wood to-day. He had probably been dead several days. His dog was seen in the boat Tuesday last, but was compelled by hunger to abandon his master and swim to shore.

Clarinda, Iowa, April 14.

An old man named Montgomery, who has lived here for some time, apparently very poor, was found dead this morning at his house. On examination $2,700 was found sewed up in small quantities in his clothes.

Storms in Louisiana.

New Iberia, La., April 15.

There is general destruction in this parish; a violent storm is blowing from the Northwest, which has continued since the night of the 12th. Houses have been torn to pieces, and the fences are gone. Everything that was saved from the flood is now destroyed, and great distress prevails. Immediate relief is needed. The storm swept away forty houses at Fausse point. At least 1,500 persons are left homeless, without means of support or shelter.

Morgan City, La., April 15.—Wednesday night's storm destroyed two negro churches, several dwellings, and two or three warehouses at Atchafalaya, Cypremort, and other points in the neighborhood. At Pendely station stores and dwellings were carried away.

Financial Crash.

A Buffalo, N. Y., dispatch.

The First National Bank has closed its doors. A large number of drafts issued to live-stock dealers, drawn on the Fourth National Bank of New York on the 4th instant and since that date, were yesterday dishonored in New York. The extent of the drafts unpaid cannot be ascertained now, but it is thought to be large. The failure will seriously affect a large number of cattle-dealers, who sent their drafts in payment for stock sold by them. It is believed that the depositors will be paid in full.

Jennie Cramer's Murderers on Trial.

New Haven, Conn., April 18.

The trial of Walter E. Malley, James Malley and Annie Kearns, alias Blache Douglass, charged with the murder Jennie E. Cramer, opened in the Superior Court, this afternoon, before Judge Granger. The court assigned ex-Judge Wm. B. Stoddard and E. C. Dow to defend Blanche Douglass. It is expected that some days will be consumed in impaneling a jury.

Another Mining Horror.

Sunderland, Eng., April 18.

An explosion occurred to-day in the Blockhouse colliery. It is feared that twenty-three persons are killed. Seven have been rescued, badly burned.

Another Cyclone.

Sedalia, Mo., April 19.

A terrible cyclone visited this section last night. At Brownsville, twenty-eight brick business buildings were completely wrecked. The section house, which was about 100 yards from the depot, was blown across the track and riddled to atoms. Mrs. John Halpin and six children were occupants of the structure at the time, and they were carried with it and suffered injury more or less. Mrs. Halpin's right arm is broken, her scalp lacerated in several places, and her shoulder dislocated. A number of farm-houses in the vicinity of Brownsville are reported to have been blown down.

The total number of persons wounded and injured foots up over 150.

The City Hotel block is a complete wreck, nothing being left but a pile of bricks, mortar and debris. The body of a farmer named Matt Williams was taken from the ruins at 1:30 this afternoon. His head was mashed to a pulp.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—The Post Dispatch special says: At Montrose, Henry county, last night, the storm entirely demolished the Baptist and Christian Churches, and did more or less damage to twenty other buildings. The Farmers' Institue school building was struck by the cyclone. There were thirty-five children in the building, and the wind carried the structure entirely away. The children in some instance were carried a long distance and a number of them were seriously hurt. The damage to the town will be nearly $20,000

At Calhoun, Henri county, a pottery building was blown in and a large amount of stock damaged.

Specials from Jefferson City say the damage at Brownsville will sum up $150,000.

THE STATE.

The Indianapolis Central Bank has closed. This is caused by a loss of $30,000 through the dishonesty of the late teller, Arthur Mueller.

While Mrs. Julius Beyers, of Butlerville, was attending the funeral of her husband, thieves forced an entrance into her house and robbed it of every thing of value.

Notre Dame university, near South Bend, claims the largest bell in the United States, (17,000 pounds) and the largest and best chime (twenty-three bells) of any college on this hemisphere.

Wm. Miller, of Knightstown, was hauling saw logs, and as he was passing through a bridge he leaned forward to evade the top of it, but was caught and crushed in such a manner that he died the same evening.

John Bodewald, an old citizen of Allen county, killed himself by putting a rifle ball into his abdomen, during a fit of insanity. He was sixty years old and leaves a wife and nine children, two of whom reside in Indianapolis.

The Supreme Court has decided that Mrs. Ellen V. Walton, accused of being a party to the murder of her husband, should be let to bail. It is said that the citizens of Greensburg are gratly incensed over this decision.

One day last week, says the Attica Ledger, a woman living a few miles south of town, whose name we could not learn, went to a neighbor's leaving her six months' babe sitting on the floor with a piece of dried beef in its hands. The house cat took possession of the beef, and the smell on the babe's fingers caused it to commence eating them. The two first fingers were badly lacerated, and the cat was still at work when the mother returned. The child is not seriously injured.

The Greenfield Democrat says: "Some days ago, at the funeral of his father, a son wanted the silver plate, marked "Our Father," removed from the casket, saying that he did not want that much silver buried. This same son, when asked for two silver half dollars to be placed over his father's eyes to close them, said that if he let them go he wanted some one to be responsible for them. He marked the money, so he could indentify it. This remarkable individual lives east of this city.

During the year ended September 4th, 1881, 14,446 pensioners in this State were paid the aggregate sum of $2,045,634.

The Central National Bank at Indianapolis turns out to be badly insolvent, so much so that it is believed that the depositors will not receive five cents on the dollar.

The fact that an outrage was perpetrated upon the child of Ed Pritchard, at Kokomo, is established beyond a doubt by the revelations of a microscope. The chain of circumstantial evidence points with almost equal certainty to Long, the man who was lynched for the crime, as the perpetrator of the outrage, and if lynching ever could be entirely justified it would be in just such a case as that was.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Wednesday, April 12th.

Senate.—Two bills of no general interest were discussed and p

House.—A number of bills were introduced and reported. The tariff commission bill was further discussed

Thursday, April 13th.

Senate.—Bills were passed to adjust an old claim; to rectify certain duties on coffee; the Indian Territory railroad right-of way bill; the House bill appropriating $50,000 for the subsistence of certain Indians; the printing deficiency appropriation bill; to authorize a bridge across the Mississippi river; to establish an assay office in Omaha.

House.—Bills were passed to ratify an agreement with certain Indians; and the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson The tariff commission bill was further considered.

Friday, April 14th.

Senate.—Mr Voorhees delivered an address on the protection rights of American citizens in foreign countries, to which Mr. Sherman briefly replied.

House.—The day was spent in the consideration of a bill on private callendar, and the bill was finally killed by striking out the enacting clause.

Saturday, April 15th.

The Senate was not in session.

House.—The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

Monday, April 17.

Senate.—A number of bills were reported and introduced. One bill of no general interest was passed. The bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river, was considered and laid over.

House.—A resolution to meet one hour earlier each day was adopted. A number of bills were reported and introduced. A motion to suspend the rules and provide for night sessions was not agreed to. A motion to suspend the rules and make the National Bank charter bill a special order, failed for want of a two-thirds vote. After a fierce battle and commotion the rules were suspended and the bill prohibiting Chinese immigration for ten years was passed—yeas, 201; nays, 37.

Tuesday, April 18th.

Senate.—A message from the President recommended an additional appropriation of $1,010,000 for closing the gaps in the Mississippi levees. A bill to ratify a treaty with the Crow Indians, ceding a portion of their reservations in Montana was passed; also, the agricultural appropriation bill. It appropriates $414,780. The Mississippi and Missouri river improvement bill was discussed.

House.—A bill was reported appropriating $465,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for printing and binding for the current year. The Utah contested election case of Campbell vs. Cannon was considered

Self-Salting Beef.

A new process of preserving meat has been introduced into England, in which, instead of steeping the carcass in an antiseptic, the preservative chemical, boracic acid, is introduced into the live animal, and by the action of the heart is sent through the blood vessels and capillaries into every part of the body. The animal is first stunned, whereupon its left jugular vein is laid bare and the liquid injected after which it takes about two minutes for it to go through the whole vascular system. Meat treated in this way can be preserved at ordinary summer temperature for five or six weeks.

Several business men of New York having identified ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, as a swindler, his picture has been placed in the rogue's gallery.

THE KOKOMO LYNCHING.

A Letter from Mr. Pritchard, the Father of the Little Girl Whom Long Outraged.

Chicago Herald.

The card that appeared in yesterday's Herald was evidently the joint production of a mistaken correspondent and a physician already in his dotage, or else prompted by a morbid desire to create a sensation by championing the innocence of the miserable wretch who paid the penalty of his infamous crime on Maine street bridge by hanging.

Six of the oldest and best doctors of the city examined my little child, and pronounced it an attempt to outrage before the villain who did it was known or arrested. On Tuesday after it was done, Dr. Williams, of Grant county, was called in to see her. He is a physician of twenty-one year's experience, and at the head of his profession. He said that, a few years ago, he was called to examine a little girl six years old, on whom an outrage had been committed by her father. On his testimony that man was sent to State's prison for twenty one years, but yet there were not near the evidences that the deed was done, that there were on my little girl over forty-eight hours after the outrage.

More than that, the chain of circumstances that gathered around the villain from Sunday morning to Monday night was such as to fasten the crime upon him beyond any shadow of doubt. He was seen going into the house—was identified as the man by parties who saw him. The two garments speak volumes. The little child was terribly bruised on the back, the hips and the back of the head—injuries that were not discovered until Monday, when she was so stiff as to not move her limbs without an utterance of pain.

The card in yesterday's Herald does not reflect credit on the man who wrote it. As to the opinion of Dr. Armstrong, I will say that his most intimate friends have for over a year past been more solicitous concerning his mental condition than they have about this case. Also it is but justice to add that the evidence of six reputable doctors against one recognized crank in the profession ought to satisfy the most skeptical. Aside from any opinion of the medical men, there was testimony enough to convince any sensible person of the act having been done. Would to God any doctor could tell me that my little girl was not outraged.

As to the man himself, aside from this deed. At twelve years of age his father toook him from one saloon to another in Franklin, Ind., exhibiting him as a prodigy in drinking whisky and profanity. At sixteen he attempted to rape a little German girl ten years old near that place, but was prevented by the timely intervention of other parties. At sixteen he was sentenced to the House of Refuge for robbing a saloon; at twenty-one sentenced to the Southern prison for stealing a horse, and at the time of committing the outrage here he was just ten days out of the Northern prison, and had in his possession a stolen horse, a stolen watch and a pair of stolen boots—all of which property was indentified and returned to its rightful owners. A correspondent from Franklin stated that, while his crime excited surprise, yet his violent death had been predicted by those who knew him.

Now let those who want to gush, slop over on this record. The people here, however, think the man justly hanged.

Ed Pritchard.

Sculptors' Stories.

[Chambers' Journal.]

Sculptors who execute busts often hear droll things said. Here are two anecdotes taken from a French newspaper: A sculptor had produced the likeness of a celebrated personage, in whose biography it is mentioned that he regarded architecture as a very secondary art. The son of this personage visited the artist's studio for the purpose of examining the bust, when, after considering it with the air of a connoisseur, he said: "Could you not express more clearly his contempt for architecture?"

Another time it was the husband of a beloved deceased wife, who came to see her bust. "Pray, study it well," said the artist; "it is only in the clay, and I can still alter it." The widower looked at it with the most tender interest. "It is her very self!" he exclaimed; "her large nose—the sign of goodness!" Then, bursting into tears, he added: "She was so good! Make the nose a little larger!"

The above seems capped by the personal recollection of a correspondent, who writes as follows: "Quite fifty years ago—for it was at the time that the exhibition of the Royal Academy was held in Somerset House—I was paying a visit to the room, devoted to sculpture. There were but three or four persons in the room, and the silence was complete, until it was broken by the exclamation of a girl of about 14, who was evidently under the care of a motherly sort of a woman of about 50 years of age. 'Oh, there's Lord—B!' cried the young girl; 'how like!' pointing to a bust which was, in truth, an excellent representation of a well-known statesman. 'Like!' retorted the elder personage in a tone of ineffable scorn—'like! Why, don't I know his face as well as I know yours, and isn't his nose always twitching!'"

Agriculture in America.

Most prominent among the factors that have contributed toward the extraordinary development and prosperity of agriculture in the United States is, unquestionably, the great native fertility of soils, as yet unexhausted in the newer States and Territories, which are thus enabled to pour out upon the East and upon Europe the accumulated soil treasures of many ages. That these cannot hold but forever, or even for many years to come, is an inexorable law of nature; and the steady diminution of production per acre in the States east of the Mississippi River, resulting in their increasing in ability to compete in the growing of cereals with a newer State, has long given warning that the experience of the Old World is being repeated on the new continent, and that the old and ever-recurring question is upon us of maintaining profitable productiveness by means of systematic culture and return to the soil.

Whether this question shall be allowed to assume the aspect of the menace that annually confronts the European agriculturist,—"No manure, no crops,"—or whether an ounce of intelligent prevention shall forestall the heavy burdens that will otherwise rest upon the coming generation and its industries, is the issue that must largely be determined by enlightened government action, in the face of the already inveterate bad habits of the vast majority of American farmers, that are, as usual, promptly adopted by the European immigrant. The ravaging of the virgin soils by cropping without change or even the slightest attempt at returns, followed by the "turning-out" of the "tired" land, and, too often, by the washing away of the surface soil from the hard plow sole formed by shallow tillage, not uncommonly resulting in the definitive ruin of the land for agricultural purposes, is repeated more or less in every newly settled region. Deserted homesteads, and melancholy old fields scarred with gullies, mar the face of the land in the rear of the pioneer farmer, and impose upon his steadier successor a heavy tax, in the way of reclamation, on soils that, if rationally cultivated, would not have felt the need of manure for scores of years. For the want of the most rudimentary knowledge of agricultural facts and principles, the planters of the South have for three-quarters of a century wasted nine crops of cotton for every one made, by failing to utilize the chief product of their fields—cotton seed—for returns to the soil, which needs but little more to maintain its full productiveness forever. Such a crying evil as this would hardly have been allowed to exist so long in any country less averse to the least semblance of paternal government, without something more than the faint warnings and remonstrances uttered from time to time in the periodical press, or in government documents. The great perfection attained by agricultural implements for large-scale culture, under the hands of American inventive skill, serves but to add to the rapidity with which the process of soil devastation is carried forward into new fields.

A Wife's Practical Joke.

Burlington Hawkeye.

A Burlington man recently wedded a young wife. The lady became enthused over Will Carleton's tale of the elopement of a handsome young woman with a "handsome man," and determined to try the same thing herself. She wrote a neat little note, stating that she had left home with a gentleman whom she had dearly loved before she had met her husband, and that he need not trouble himself to look for them.

Then she called in her younger brother and went calling with him, arranging to return and hide where she could witness her liege lord's dismay when he came to read of her flight. She from her place of concealment saw him enter, saw him look all around in surprise at her absence, and finally saw him discover the note. He opened and read it, while her heart beat high with excitement in anticipation of the breaking out she expected to hear.

The poor fellow finished the cruel missive, tore it up and threw the fragments on the floor, and then, without a moment's warning, drew a pistol and fired point blank at his breast, and fell without a sign of life to the carpet.

With a terrified scream the woman was at her husband's side in a moment, lifting his head, rolling him, shaking him, turning him, and hunting for blood, all the time shrieking for her William to speak to her, to forgive her, to only look at her. William lay motionless, however, and the neighborhood, aroused by the shot and screams, came flocking in to learn of the excitement, when suddenly, when a score or more had gathered, the dead leaped up from the floor as well as ever, at which the wife fainted away. She soon revived, however, and then it all came out that the younger brother, being in sympathy with William, had let him into the scheme, and he had chosen that mode of punishing his joking wife. She jokes no more, but her husband has compromised on a pony phaeton to keep peace in the family.

American Women the Best Dressed.

From the London Daily News.

American women are unquestionably the best dressed nowadays. Why it should be so is a question too profound to enter on here. Much and subtle analysis would have to be expended on that problem. One explanation which seems to lie on the surface may be that while deciding with authorities on questions of taste, and fully competent to judge them, they bring to the business a certain originality of conception and national freshness of idea which pervades the result, making it not only charming in itself but exactly suitable to the wearer. American women—those at least who visit Europe—have generally the pull over the English women in money matters, and, as we said before, they not only have the money to spend, but like spending it on dress. But besides that, there is a discernment of the fitting, a happiness of choice, which they bring to, rather than find in, the studies of the high art of dress. High art, by the way, is woefully wanted just now to ward off certain deformities the feminine part of human race is threatened with. Tight lacing, a vice always lying in wait, is now openly advocated and enjoined. The waist is to resemble in roundness and harshness the mainmast of a ship, only it must not be thicker than a spar. High, square shoulders are "in;" and the ladies whose graceful sloping lines were once the admiration of the world, now insert hoops of whalebone in their sleeves, to preserve unbroken the straight line from the neck to the top of the arm.

Masonry in France.

To be a high Mason in France is a matter of much time. They are not allowed to climb the ladder to preferment in a few weeks or months, to its topmost round, but have to wait with patience until they have progressed in knowledge before taking an advanced step in each instance. Hence all, or nearly all, those who have attained to the chapter, council or consistory are men of solid habits, of high moral principle, who practice what they profess, and have reached and passed the middle of the stream of life. To be a master mason there is to have obtained an honorable distinction which is not to be despised, and a master is looked up to by an apprentice with respect far greater than one in a similar position would show a 33° in America.

The blessed work of helping the world forward happily does wait for perfect men.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

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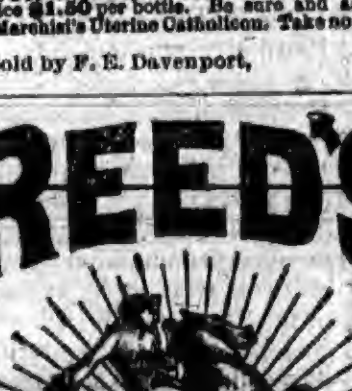

GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

[illegible] Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SAMARITAN
NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Ralls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren,
740 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Kner, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Fobes, West Potsdam, N Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall,
Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Suter,
St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell,
Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis,
Osakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured a friend of mine who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor,
Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits,
David Trembly, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head
E Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis,
Woodburn, Macoupin Co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
IS FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidence of cures.

Address
DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY.

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another [illegible] for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will cure him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE [illegible] of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success on scientific principles, without using mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]

OZONE
—THE—
KING FORTUNE MAKER

The Only Practical Preservative of Perishable Articles, both Animal and Vegetable, Preventing Decay or Putrefaction.

[illegible] Preserves Meats, Eggs, Fish, etc., indefinitely and with complete success.

EGGS can be purchased when cheapest, and preserved for any length of time, at a cost of One Mill per dozen, and other articles at same proportionate cost.

There is a Gold Mine in every County in this State for some live man.

TEST PACKAGES OF OZONE

Containing sufficient material to preserve from 500 to 1,000 dozen Eggs, sent to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO.

Address, JOSEPH BROWN,
La Fayette, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED
IN EVERY COUNTY,

Who should order a Test Package and secure County AT ONCE.

CARPETS!
CARPETS! CARPETS!

RUGS!
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RUGS!!!

WINDOW SHADES
IN ALL COLORS.

LACE
CURTAINS
—AT—
MODERWELL AND STUDOR'S,
CARPET HOUSE.
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SORE EYES.
Dr. E. C. Yetter,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

Is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 188[illegible], for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He [illegible]

SPECTACLES

[illegible]

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box 1[illegible]. 3-tf.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.
Manufacturers of the
Best and Lightest-Running
Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on [illegible] Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

New Meat Market
[illegible] grocery store, where he will keep at all times the very best

Beef,
Pork,
Bologna,
Stuffed Puddings,
Etc.

He will be found pleasant to customers. He has a good Refrigerator, and his customers can always feel sure of getting cool, fresh meats. Any one making previous arrangements can get their meat on Sunday by calling for it from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

Persons having stock for sale should give him a call. tf

W. L. BRAUN.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	3 30am	8 30am	3 30pm	9 30p
Ft. Wayne	2 30pm	2 15	11 35	5 15a
Crestline	9 25	12 45am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 40pm	6 3p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	8 00am	7 00am	pm	10 5?p
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 01pm	am	7 a
Ft. Wayne	12 30am	8 35	5 40	1 ??p
Chicago Ar.	6 30	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:15 am.; Warsaw, 8:15 a. m.; Columbia, 7:35 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:15 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 5:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:50 p.m.; Plymouth, 6:8 p. m.

Paved with Extinct Stars.

In a recent scientific paper Sir John Lubbock says: "Like the sand of the sea, the stars of heaven have ever been used as effective symbols of number, and the improvements in our methods of observations have added fresh force to our original observations. We know that our earth is but a fraction of one out of at least 75,000,000 worlds. But this is not all. In addition to the luminous heavenly bodies, we can not doubt that there are countless others, invisible to us from their great distance, smaller size, or feebler light; indeed, we know that there are many dark bodies which now emit no light or comparatively little. Thus in the case of Procyon, the existence of an invisible body is proved by the movement of the visible star. Again I may refer to the curious phenomena presented by Algol, a bright star in the head of Medusa. This star shines without change for two days and thirteen hours; then, in three hours and a half, dwindles from a star of the second to one of the fourth magnitude; and then, in another three and a half hours, reassumes its original brilliancy. These changes seem certainly to indicate the presence of an opaque body which intercepts at regular intervals part of the light emitted by Algol. Thus the floor of Heaven is not only "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold," but studded also with extinct stars—once probably as brilliant as our own sun, but now dead cold, as Helmholt tells us that our sun itself will be, some seventeen millions of years hence."

Another Boom for Indiana.

Plain Dealer: In 1879 the wheat crop of Indiana placed her in the front rank as the first state in the Union for wheat. In 1882, if appearances are not deceitful, the state will again walk off with the honors. A few weeks ago the prospect in northern Indiana was not the brightest, but other sections of the state reported favorably and the general average was considered good. Since then the condition in this section of the state has changed, favorable weather bringing forward the wheat rapidly, and now, from one side of the state to the other, the fields are green and rich-looking, and the earth is rolling in fatness. With another large wheat crop this year, business in the state will receive a boom that will place us on a secure financial foundation that will endure for years to come.

* * *

General Longstreet, who commanded the confederate brigade that held the rebel lines before Petersburgh at the time General Grant fired the mine beneath it, gave us the following account of the affair: The upburst of earth at the explosion was accompanied by a terrific noise. At the same moment, there opened along the entire federal line a tremendous fire of artillery. The heavens were darkened with dust and smoke. A panic ensued, and, looking around him, General Longstreet found his had disappeared; not a soldier to be seen. He knew that they had not been killed, but that, in the panic, they had found shelter. Reviewing the position, he rode his horse to a prominence overlooking the field. Deliberately he dismounted, ungirthed his saddle, adjusted its cloth, resaddled his horse and mounted. From out their hiding-places, then, came his men, one by one, then in [illegible], till, in a short time, no word having been spoken, no command having been given, there, silently, in companies and in regiments, was reformed his broken command. He gave the word to retire, and carried off his battalion in good order.

* * *

Elkhart Monitor: At noon to day, while engineer Jack Cummins was at dinner, two boys, one white and one colored, boarded his engine for the purpose of having some fun, playing fireman and engineer. They took their respective stations and assumed their respective duties. The amateur engineer opened the throttle and backed the engine into a car and that car into three more, throwing them all off the track and wrecking them badly. A closed switch turned the engine upon a side track, thus avoiding collision with other trains. The engine finally brought up against the backing post. The boys hastily left the scene of their experiments and it is not known conclusively who they are.

* * *

Kendallville Standard: By a recent letter from our old-time friend, J. F. Radcliffe, formerly of this place and Waterloo, we learn that he is prospering finely at his home in Hersey, Mich. He owns 200 acres of land, runs a printing office, has a nice home in the town, is justice of the peace, express agent, etc. The good part of it is, that he is out of debt. Rad's many friends in Kendallville, and DeKalb county, will be glad to learn of his prosperity.

* * *

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 16-2w.

A pound of Cotton.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a correspondent who asks "how far a pound of upland cotton would extend if each filament were placed end to end? In other words, what is the maximum fineness of cotton yarn mathematically? How many filaments of middling uplands could be laid side by side within an inch? Or what is the diameter of each filament? I would like to know the same as to Sea Island cotton." And in replying says that "a pound of middling upland cotton would extend on an average, each filament being laid end to end, about 600 miles. Forty years ago yarn was spun at Houldsworth's mill, at Manchester, No. 460 fine, and out of a single pound of cotton, of course finer than upland, a thread was made about 230 miles in length. For the exhibition of 1851 another Manchester spinner made from a pound of cotton a thread of 332 miles and 1,120 yards. Still finer threads have since been spun, but we have not the exact dimensions. The fibers of cotton are flat, and the surface is not straight, but twisted. From 500,000 to 3,000,000 could be laid side by side within an inch, according to the fineness and the way the fibers were adjusted." According to the foregoing estimates, the filaments of forty-one pounds of cotton, laid end to end, would reach around the world.

* * *

CUTTING STONE WITH STONE.—It has been held by some archæologists that various sculpturings could not have been cut without the use of iron tools; but others have of late years succeeded in reproducing similar markings on granite slabs, using solely stone implements; and in doing so they found that diorite and other such tough stones cut the granite better than flint. This corresponds with the practice of the stonecutters of the present time, whose steel tools for cutting granite are of a much softer temper than those they use for cutting sandstone. The great sculptured stone of Montezuma, in Mexico, is a striking proof of the extent to which granite can be sculptured with stone implements. Gama, in his work describing this stone, states that 10,000 Indians were employed in transporting it to the city of Mexico, where it was sculptured by thirty workmen with stone axes.

* * *

MONEY TO LOAN.—The undersigned is desirous of loaning $16,000 at reasonable rates on good mortgage security. Applications for loans can be made to me at the office of James E. Rose, in Auburn.
14-tf. A. CONANT.

Affection of a Dog and a Cat.

The strange friendship that is often formed between animals of different species finds a good illustration in the actions of a dog and cat belonging to a family residing on the east side of the river. The dog is an intelligent specimen of the brown spaniel breed, and the cat is an ordinary maltese of the feminine gender. During the winter the cat and dog occupy the same bed in the kitchen, the latter drawing himself together after the manner of canines, and the former nestling into the space between the dog's legs and head. In this manner the cat's body is concealed from sight, her head projecting form the—to her—comfortable bed. Early in the morning the dog leaves the cat and goes to another room for a short nap. When the members of the family arise the cat arises also, and, seeking out the dog, proceeds to wash his face. The dog lying down, the cat takes her position in front of him, and by means of her fore paws and tongue makes the dog's toilet in good shape. If the latter attempts to get up before his face is nicely washed, the cat gently fastens one set of claws to the dog's ear, and holds him until the toilet-making is complete. The facial expression of the canine while undergoing the tonsorial treatment of his feline friend is a study, and has proved a great source of amusement to the family and to friends who have chanced to see the performance of the two animals.—Rochester Union.

James Bird, of Perry's Victory.

A recent gale uprooted a tree on Presque Isle, and the roots dragged up two skeletons. The owner of one James Bird, who "died on Lake Erie's distant shore," has been the subject of sentimental poetry all through Pennsylvania for the last seventy years. During the war of 1812 James Bird and Ed. Rankin were buried at the spot over which the tree grew and flourished. Bird's death was poetized, and he was considered a hero and martyr, falling beneath a dozen bullets a moment before his pardon arrived. He was tried and shot for desertion.

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—[Pittsburgh Post.

JOS. ABRIGHT,
—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,		Castors Castors,
	Clocks, Clocks,	
Spoons, Spoons,		Knives, Knives,
	Forks, Forks,	
Chains, Chains,		Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sel you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

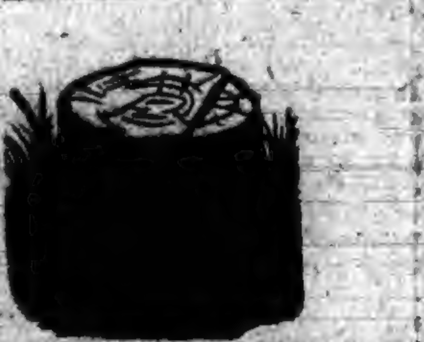

This Looks Pretty Solid.

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER
IN THE WORLD FOR
REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
51 S. MERIDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS
SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work.
All Work Guaranteed Water Proof. } FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[illegible]

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALID'S FRIEND and HOPE," and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00 WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

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$35.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Fester's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $25 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send a 3-cent stamp to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide

2 CARD COLLECTORS! Send a stamp and receive by return mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards, photograph, picture & chromo.

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Sixth Season DETROIT EVENING NEWS' EXCURSIONS
From Detroit to the Sea,

Via Grand Trunk R. R. and St. Lawrence River Steamers, through the THOUSAND ISLANDS and FAMOUS RAPIDS, to MONTREAL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, and SEA SHORE at PORTLAND, ME., near Boston; thence back to Detroit, via Quebec, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, will leave Detroit July 5, 20 & 27.

$30.00 for the round trip of over 2,000 miles.

Special trains on the G. T. R. R., and special Steamers on the St. Lawrence River.

Each tour personally conducted by W. H. BREARLEY, of the DETROIT EVENING NEWS.

All tickets good to September 3d.

Send 3-cent stamp for circular.

A superb new Illustrated Guide Book, with descriptions and information, over 40 maps engraved especially for this edition, and a perfect copy of an oil painting, in 10 colors, of Glen Ellis Falls (near Glen House) for the first page of cover, will be sent to any address for 30 cents. Address W. H. BREARLEY, Office Detroit Evening News.

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BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S NEW, SURE, PAINLESS METHOD PATENTED

OVER 3,000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

FISTULA, FISSURES, ULCERS, CONSTIPATION CAN BE CURED

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 35am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 45	11 30	5 30	12 10pm
Corunna	2 55		6 25	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	[illegible]
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	[illegible]
Toledo	5 40	2 40	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 25pm	2 20	4 30pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 40	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 10	10 30
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 30
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	6 35	4 20
Chicago	7 00	8 [illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:30 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:00 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:30 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and baggage checked to passengers and baggage. J. H. CURTISS, Supt. [illegible] Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to [illegible] ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT [illegible] JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & O. Ex.
Chicago		8 30pm	9 10pm	8 00am
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell		[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla		[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	10 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	10 46	[illegible]	3 40
St. Joe		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville		[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	10 54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	11 58	[illegible]	10 00
Defiance	12 56am	[illegible]	11 40
Hicksville		11 48	12 30pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 20	12 ??am	1 20
Garrett	2 45	12 32	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 30
Cromwell		[illegible]	2 48
Syracuse		1 30	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 00	4 [illegible]
Chicago ar.	[illegible]	5 30	7 [illegible]

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.
SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 35pm	7 35am	
Saginaw	6 20	7 55	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 00	11 35am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	6 35pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	[illegible]
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 35pm	7 40
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	8 00
Bankers	8 20	1 12	8 30
Reading	8 42	1 22	9 15
Montgomery	8 55	1 40	10 05
Fremont	9 12	2 00	10 35
Angola	9 30	2 10	11 05
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 20	11 40
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 35am
Auburn	10 12	3 02	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 22	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 00
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 35		7 30
Louisville	10 15	7 35am	
St. Louis		8 45	
Washington		9 00pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 35
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 25am	2 10pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 08	3 20
Waterloo	1 00	6 21	4 00
Pleasant Lake	1 20	6 51	4 30
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 20
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 50
Montgomery	2 00	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 20
Jackson	3 40	9 25pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 54
Detroit	6 20	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 20	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 50am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C. east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 23 p. m.; west—12 45, 3 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 35, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 20 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 10 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 5 35 a. m., 12 30, 5 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S. east 5 53 a. m. 3 55 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m. 12 30, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S. east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m. freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 3 30, 11 35 p. m. west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 3 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m., 2:49 p. m.; west—11:06 am. m., 7:31 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 30 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 & 05 p. m. G. R. & I. [illegible] Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2 00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 00 a. m., 3 35, 5 00, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 30, a. m., 12 40, 3 35, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Rec'r Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l F'r & Pass'r Agent

$1,000 Reward.

for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 918 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it, or will get it for you. Sold by Davenport the druggist.

Recorder

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 4, 1882. Number 18.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line [illegible] cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. bank room, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. [illegible] in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Auburn, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to [illegible] practice, estates, municipal, railroad [illegible] supreme court practice in Indiana, [illegible] New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEMMING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and [illegible]. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Auburn, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite R. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 ly

HUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor [illegible], Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES INUS, Proprietor.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.

T. G. MAHENEY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Drs. Casebeer, Maheney and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and [illegible] business. They are prepared to answer every [illegible]. Office at the Physicians' Drug Store, [illegible].

D. J. SWARTS M. D. VESTA M. SWARTS M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence, North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swarts at home from four p. m. to six p. m. [illegible] on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swarts speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee. June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILLIAM S. DANCER, Trustee. tf

April 18, 1882.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK OPLIGER, Trustee, April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Richland township, DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said township, over twenty-one years of age, will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their June session, 1882, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit: Lot No. three (3), in McMillan's first addition to the town of Corunna, in said township and county. JAMES W. OPLINGER. 16

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of William J. Wyatt, deceased,—Elmore Y. Wyatt, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares. Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 17-3w.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Levi Nelson, deceased, —Daniel Tomlinson, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares. Witness, The clerk of said court, this 24th day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 17-3w.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Elisha W. Beard, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 22nd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. [SEAL.]

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The democracy of the 12th congressional district are hereby notified to meet in delegate convention, as ordered by the democratic congressional committee of said district, at Kendallville, Noble county, on

THURSDAY JUNE 1ST, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organization, the appointment of committees, the nomination of a candidate for congress, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary to perfect the work of the convention. The basis of representation fixed by the committee, will consist of one delegate for every 200 votes cast for the democratic candidate for governor in 1880, and one vote for every fraction of 100 and over.

The following is the apportionment of delegate votes to the several counties in the district, in said convention:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	DELEGATES.
Allen	7444	37
DeKalb	2530	13
Lagrange	1374	7
Noble	2926	14
Steuben	1290	6
Whitley	2402	12
Total number of delegate votes		89

Necessary to a choice, 45 votes.

The congressional committee is requested to meet at 9 o'clock a. m., prior to the convention, meeting on the day and at the place fixed for the holding of said convention.

CHARLES A. MUNSON, Chairman.

E. W. BROWN, Secretary.

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

Mr. S. C. Martin captured a litter of eight wolf cubs last Sunday, accidentally running upon them while viewing his crops. He delivered them to the county on Tuesday at five dollars a head.—[Valparaiso Vidette.

A good story is told of the students of an institute which is located in the New England States. A year or two since, just before lent, the principal of the school lectured the boys upon the propriety of abstaining from some accustomed article of diet during lent, and desired each one to write the name of the article upon a slip of paper, and hand them to him the next morning at the opening of the school. The papers were handed in, and upon every one was written the significant word "Hash."

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from east to west and from north to south or vice versa, in search of a healthy state. If they would learn to be contented, and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick, they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large advertisement.

Work on the creamery building has been commenced, and it is expected to be ready for business by May 1. It is situated just west of Dr. McConnell's. The main building will be 20x40, one story and basement, and there will also be an engine house about 12x16. The establishment will be managed by J. B. Boon, late of Independence, Iowa, who has had a large amount of experience in the business. It is expected the cream from at least 500 cows will be collected. There will be six routes and the collectors will drive out about ten miles. Cans in which to place the milk will be furnished the farmers at a nominal price. These cans are about eighteen inches deep and eight and a quarter inches in diameter. A glass gauge near the top shows the thickness of the cream which will be paid for by the inch, the price varying according to the price of butter in the New York market. Two inches of cream will make a pound of butter. We trust that the creamery will be liberally patronized, for we are certain that the owners of cows will find it much more profitable than to try to convert the cream into butter themselves.—[Steuben Republican.

Blood Will Tell.

Having arrived on the Fort Wayne fair grounds, with forty Short Horn Kentucky cattle, consisting of the fashionable and popular families: Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Desdemona, Lady Jane, Frantic, Fashions, Rosamonds, Stattella, Rosemary, Anabella, Ianthia, Beauty, Flora, Ruby, Snowdrop, Pansy, Emma, Cleopatra, Adelaide, Arabella, White Rose. All highly bred out at top of pedigrees with Oxfords and Dukes, crosses. Sixteen of which are young bull ready for service; twenty-four cows and heifers, several with young calves by their side. All of which I will sell low according to blood and breeding. Will keep constantly on hand representatives of the best bloods of Kentucky. Farmers please call and see me. D. T. STANTON. 15-2w

Franklin Items.

[Last Week.]

MR. EDITOR: How is it that Franklin cannot find an itemiser for your valuable paper? I have looked "frequently if not oftener" for news items from this corner of the vineyard, but to no purpose; and, if acceptable, I will "semi-occasionally if not oftener," jot down items of news, with occasionally a digression on fancies, opinions, etc. This undertaking may continue until some one better qualified for the task takes up the faber.

Jay B. Boyer's health continues poor. One day this week, the doctor—Brown, of Hamilton,—concluded it was not necessary to continue his visits, but the next day he was sent for again.

Oliver Boyer, of Kansas, is here waiting on his brother Jay.

We have met the enemy and they are not ours.

The old Boyer place, on the Waterloo and Hamilton road, in section 17, has finally passed into the hands of strangers. Peter Boyer, with his son Joseph, lately deceased, settled on this place in 1836, and it has been owned by the family until it was sold lately, by the executor of the will of said Joseph. The purchasers are Oscar Taylor and M. J. Waterman. While speaking of the Boyer place, it might not be improper to say that Peter Boyer died, or was killed in 1838. He with Elijah Waterman had been out to the prairies, the Egypt of those days, for corn, and bought some young apple trees, and in returning Mr. Boyer fell from his load, and the injuries received by the fall caused his death. The trees bought at that time were set out, and produced the old orchards on the Boyer and Waterman places.

The northwest part of this township has been sorely afflicted the latter part of winter and early spring. There has been much sickness and several deaths. The sickness has been lung fever. Those who have died were Mrs. Ira Nelson and two of her children, Daniel Stambaugh, Eli Clark, and lately, in the same vicinity, in the edge of Steuben county, a daughter of William Thrush.

Andy VanWagoner's wife is enjoying very poor health.

The aged Mrs. Philip Mann, Sr., has become entirely helpless and speechless. She is with her son Edwin.

The past has been rather a mild winter, but there has been some cold spells that has made it a regular "shiver de freeze," with youngsters whose parents could not save enough out of their daily wages of seventy-five cents, after buying sufficient food to keep the wolf from the door, to pay the eight per cent. tribute to the manufacturing nabobs in order to procure blankets to keep them warm.

Oh, for a Jackson, a Benton, a Wright to meet those leeches, instead of our temporizing Hendricks and Vorhees.

Cal. Thurston, the veteran teacher, who had lately built a large bank barn on his farm near the Center, has thrown up the sponge and moved to Butler and gone to railroading.

J. A. S. (Alex) Hammond has built a large bank barn.

Oscar Taylor has been having some extra fixings (as our old friend Hutcheson would say, "fub dubs,) put on his porches.

Alfred Kepler has commenced work on his new brick house. The walls for the cellar are now being built.

The wheat on the ground looks rather poorly in this township, but the farmers must pay tribute to the manufactories "allee samee.

John Taylor has bought back the old Edward Taylor place. John is one of our most thrifty farmers.

It is believed that the late hard freezes have killed at least a portion of the cherries and peaches.

Oat sowing is about over.

That energetic farmer, Jeff Betz, says he has all his oats sown and a large share of his corn ground plowed.

M. Brown continues on the Andy Smith place another year.

James A. Hammond has bought and moved on a farm near the old Dirrin school-house. He is a son of Eli Hammond.

James Kelley, Jr., son of Thomas Kelley, has left this township and moved down on the old Richmond place near Newville.

F. T.

—You can save money by buying your wall paper and window shades of Davenport. His stock is complete, patterns elegant and prices way down. Come and see. 16-3

Additional Local.

—The election is over.

—Hank Leah has made a mash.

—A favorite exclamation—A lass!

—Nature's tailoring—A potato patch.

—A powder-mill—A duel with pistols.

—A bad policy—One that has expired.

—The real yellow fever—Greed for gold.

—Can a pretty woman be a plain cook?

—Try our 25c Japan tea. McQuiston & Long. 6-3

—Early Rose potatoes, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—When is a cat like a tea-pot—When you're teasin it.

—Billy Little talks of starting a shoe shop here again.

—Now the fair sex can clean house with some comfort.

—Five cakes of good soap for 25c at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—When is a woman as cold as ice—When she is a scold.

—Jem a Jerry smoking tobacco, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—At last gentle spring has wiggled out of the lap of old winter.

—Good rice 8c a pound. Prunes 3lb for 25c, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Great bargains in wall paper, window shades and rollers at Davenport's

—Jerry Lowrey, local editor of the Republican, was at Waterloo Sunday.

—Bring your butter and eggs to McQuiston & Long and get cash or trade.

—Four cakes of Bell's Buffalo or Kirk's soap for 25c, at McQuiston & Long's. 16-3

—Davenport, the druggist, has the finest stock of wall paper in town. Prices low. 16-3

—Go and see Weirick's new stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., at Fairfield Center. 16-tf

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 16-tf

—Headquarters for new designs of wall paper and window shades, at the Physicians' Drug Store.

—Call and see the new and nobby designs of window shades and wall paper at the Physicians' Drug Store. 16-3

—Beck Allen and VanAuken, from [illegible] Lake, traded ponies. If you want to drive a good team, ask for the "Yata."

—Farmers, look to your interests, and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 16-tf

—Remember Weirick's new store at Fairfield Center when you want anything in his line or have produce to sell. Give him a call and price his goods. 14-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN.—The undersigned is desirous of loaning $16,000 at reasonable rates on good mortgage security. Applications for loans can be made to me at the office of James E. Rose, in Auburn. A. CONANT 14-tf

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.—Mrs. Clock has just received her new stock of millinery, and has a very nice assortment of trimmings, and the latest styles in hats and bonnets. Also a fine line of laces for dress trimmings. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store. 15-4t

DEAD.—That famous tramp who has been such a terror to the people of DeKalb county has at last succumbed and died at the Physicians' Drug Store.—His name was High Price and low price has taken the place at that store, and hereafter you will do well to buy your drugs, medicines, wall paper, window shades, shoulder braces, etc., of Casebeer, Maheney & Humphrey. 16-3

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story frame dwelling, on lots No. 13 and 14 in Cross & Dills' addition to the town of Auburn. The house is in good repair, has nine rooms, good cellar and cistern, has a summer kitchen and good stable. It stands just east of the lumber yard at the Jackson depot. Terms: One third down and the balance in two years, at 6 per cent. interest and secured by mortgage on the premises. Address, John Aber, Monroeville, Pa. 16-3.

THE wife of Senator Brigham used to tell a pleasant story of the time when her husband was trying to get votes in the Pennsylvania legislature. He gave a dinner party to a number of the members, one of whom managed to break a plate—one of an exquisite set of sevres of great value. The unhappy guest fell into an agony which Mrs. Brigham at once soothed by saying, with a careless air: "It is of no sort of consequence, for this ware is exceedingly brittle, and breaks very easily; just look"—and to illustrate her statement she took up another of the priceless plates and placidly broke it into bits with a knife. Fresh plates were brought, and the clumsy member was so pleased and relieved that, as soon as might be, he voted for the husband of this woman of tact.

School Report.

Report of Auburn public schools for the month ending April 7, 1882:

FIRST AND SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS.

No. enrolled	[illegible]
No. belonging	[illegible]
Average daily attendance	[illegible]
Per cent. of attendance	[illegible]
No. Half days absence unexcused	[illegible]
No. cases corporal punishment	1
No. neither absent nor tardy	8

Lilly McTighe

FIRST AND SECOND PRIMARY.

No. enrolled	73
No. belonging	68
No. withdrawn	4
Average daily attendance	55
Per cent. of attendance	81
No. absent unexcused	6
No. half days absence unexcused	18
No. neither tardy nor absent	16

Pricilla Coder.

INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	68
No. belonging	65
Average daily attendance	62
Per cent. of attendance	95
No. neither tardy nor absent	18

Letitia A. Coats.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

No. enrolled	32
No. belonging	30
No. withdrawn	1
Average daily attendance	[illegible]
Per cent. of attendance	[illegible]
No. half days absence unexcused	[illegible]
No. absent unexcused	3
No. neither tardy nor absent	7

Laura Coats.

GRAMMAR.

No. enrolled	48
No. belonging	45
Average daily attendance	40
Per cent. of attendance	95
No. half days absence unexcused	5
No. absent unexcused	4
No. neither absent nor tardy	11

C. A. Dugan.

HIGH SCHOOL.

No. enrolled	30
No. belonging	34
No. withdrawn	4
Per cent. of attendance	[illegible]
No. half days absence unexcused	6
No. pupils absent unexcused	3
No. neither tardy nor absent	7

W. P. Myers.

M. W. Harrison.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

No. pupils enrolled	342
No. belonging	281
No. withdrawn	11
Average daily attendance	257
Per cent. of of attendance	93
No. half days absence unexcused	46
No. pupils absent unexcused	19
No. cases corporal punishment	1
No. neither tardy nor absent	54

W. P. MYERS, Supt.

The Nation.

Since its consolidation with the New York Evening Post, has increased its facilities in every department, enlarged its size to twenty-four pages, and added many able writers to its previous list. It is now pronounced by many able readers to be better than ever before.

Established in 1865, the Nation was a pioneer in this country as a weekly journal of literary and political criticism of the highest order, conducted free from the control of party or interest of any sort. Despite a precarious support during the first few years, it has held to its original aim, and has long been a recognised authority at home and abroad. Its editorial management has been unchanged from the first, and its projectors intend that with the present facilities, the Nation shall become more than ever before the medium of the ablest thought of the time.

The form and style of the paper are chosen with a view to the most suitable shape for binding, and a set of the Nation preserved, bound, and indexed, makes the most complete and dependable record of current events of importance in the political and literary world available for the American public. The subscription has been reduced to $3 per annum. Specimen copies sent on request. Address the Publisher, 210 Broadway New York. 16-3.

THE Scots have lately unveiled a statue of Burns at Dumfries, but in the same city they permit his granddaughter, the only child of the poet's eldest son, to struggle in poverty. A recent visitor to a Dumfries church found Mrs. Burns and her daughter dusting the pews. The greatgranddaughter, Jean Armour Burns, is an interesting girl of about sixteen or seventeen years, and bears a striking resemblance to the poet.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

Are now making a very attractive display of

SPRING GOODS.

SILK SUITS

[illegible]

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated

Elegant assortment of

PARASOLS

—AND SUN—

UMBRELLAS

Embracing all the Novelties of the season

WHITE GOODS:

TIES,
LACES,
[illegible]
CRAPES,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
CURTAINS,
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES,
ETC., ETC.

The most extensive, varied, and attractive assortment of

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

That we have never before been able to offer to our patrons, and at prices that must be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, ... INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE President of the New York City Council is a saloon-keeper.

WASHINGTON gossip "books" Hon. James N. Tyner for a foreign appointment.

IMMIGRANTS are arriving in this country at the rate of over 70,000 per month.

AT a recent date there had been 2,000 cases of small-pox in Cincinnati, since January 1st.

A TWO-YEAR OLD baby and its mother were found beastly drunk in Boston, the other day.

THE friends of General John A. Logan are seriously alarmed about the condition of his health.

THE Chicago Driving Park Association offers purses aggregating $52,000 for its summers races.

A NEW monster steam barge has been chartered at Chicago to carry 100,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo, New York.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated in Philadelphia against pew renting, which is almost universal in the churches of that city.

THE council of the Russian Empire has been instructed to draft a law defining the position of Jews in that country.

A COMPANY composed of Chinamen has been organized and is preparing to furnish San Francisco with its water supply.

THERE seems to be a fair prospect of the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, at the present session of Congress.

THE first day of the new Sunday law in Cincinnati produced only eight [illegible], the smallest number on the [illegible] for many years.

THE official investigation into the accounts of the late State Treasurer of Arkansas—now Governor Churchill—shows a deficiency of about $125,000.

A JURY has been secured in the Jennie Cramer case, at New Haven, Conn., and now it is strongly hinted that one of the jurors is "fixed" for the defense.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY traveled all the way from New Mexico to Washington to meet an order for his arrest, and pleads not guilty to the Star Route indictments.

GOV. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, expresses the belief that Frank James, brother of saint Jesse, is dead, and all the rumors about "vendetta" and "vengeance," are mere sensationalism.

THE death of Mr. Darwin without the discovery of the "missing link" between man and his antecedent monkey, leaves the life work of the great scientist incomplete, if not inconsequent.

THE speculating President and the principal stockholder of the plundered and collapsed First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., have been arrested on the charge of misappropriation of the bank's deposits.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S grave on every pleasant Sunday, is visited by thousands of quiet people. The sentinels still pace about the vault, the bronze doors of which are thrown back, revealing the coffin.

THE Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature has figured the matter down to a fine point, and decrees that there shall only be one saloon for each 1,000 inhabitants in the cities and towns of the old Bay State.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Senator Davis, of West Virginia, have formed a syndicate to purchase the Washington and Ohio Railroad, which is intended to be a short line between Washington and Cincinnati.

A THIEF stole from the Senate chamber at Washington the old Bible—a venerable relic—which had been in use for the swearing in of Senators for the past fifty-three years. It is thought that a relic hunting crank committed the theft.

FOLKS around here probably have cause to be grateful to Vennor, the weather fraud, as he predicts a cold, wet summer for considerable portions of the South and West, and this section may be included in the sure failure of his prediction.

THE cyclone which was recently reported in Mississippi, swept through portions of Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, doing great damage and attended by a considerable loss of life. Fifteen persons wear killed at Monticello, Miss., and thirty seriously injured.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S faculty of talking a great deal without saying much is humorously portrayed by a Senator who stayed with him until 2 o'clock in the morning talking about a matter of interest, and afterwards said that "Arthur learned lots, but I didn't find out a thing."

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER ARMSTRONG has written a letter to Attorney General Brewster, recommending that the suit against the Central Pacific railroad be pressed, and that suits be instituted against all Pacific railroads for arrears of contributions to the sinking fund under the Thurman bill, and be vigorously prosecuted.

IN the United States Circuit Court of Charleston, South Carolina, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against David James Winn and Henry J. McLaurin, Commissioners of Election for Sumter county, on an indictment charging them with refusing to count three of the polls in Sumter county.

IF a New York special dispatch can be credited, the name of Vanderbilt has been sunk to lower depths of disgrace by the death of Samuel Carr, uncle of the hundred millionaire, in the Brooklyn poor house, at the age of 73 years. The Vanderbilts seem to have literal "hearts of gold" which are utterly incapable of human feeling.

IT is claimed that the proposed Congress of the North and South American governments, which has attracted so much attention recently, and the holding of which now depends upon the decision of the Congress of the United States, was suggested some years ago in the Senate by Roscoe Conkling.

LEWIS SWIFT, the Rochester astronomer, says the present comet is approaching us at the rate 1,500,000 miles a day, and is already four times as bright as when first discovered, though still telescopic. He believes it will prove one of the brightest ever seen in our times, and will be visible in full sunshine after a few weeks.

THE value of pure short-horn cattle is still far beyond that of any other breed. At a recent sale in Chicago, the fourth Duchess of Airdrie brought $7,100; the second Marchioness of Kirklington, $8,525; the ninth Duchess of Hilhurst, $8,500; the tenth Duchess of Hilhurst, $7,100; the eleventh Duchess of Hilhurst, $4,700; the eighth Duke of Hilhurst, $3,025.

THE committee of investigation appointed by the Cotton Exchange of New York, to examine into the charge that American cotton shipped to Europe last year was adulterated with sand, to increase its weight, reports that the frauds complained of arose solely from the wet picking season of last year, when the staple was more or less sandy.

BUSINESS is lively in St. Louis judicial circles. The judge of the Criminal Court is physically disabled, the clerk of the court is under indictment for embezzlement, the bailiff is in the same fix for slandering the police authorities and the circuit prosecutor is fighting the gamblers, who are trying to have him arrested for performing his duty.

THE canvassers of Sumpter county, S. C., indicted for neglecting and refusing to count the votes of three precincts of the county, pleaded guilty in the United States court. They were released without sentence, Judge Bond saying all the government wanted was to vindicate the law. Jos. Bates, indicted for voting more than once was acquitted.

JACOB BADGER, a wealty retired merchant of New York, was supposed by his acquaintances and relatives to be a bachelor until after his death, when a woman claimed that she had lived with him in Brooklyn as his wife for thirty-five years, he bearing the name of John Baker. The New York Court of Appeals has just sustained her claim to dower interest in his estate valued at $135,000.

HALLETT KILBOURN, who was awarded $100,000 by a jury, at Washington last week, as damages for having been imprisoned by order of the House of Representatives, for refusing to answer the questions of a Congressional investigation committee, made a nice thing of it, provided he gets the money. He was in custody forty-five days, and is awarded at the rate of $2,222.22 a day. This award is very decidedly "too two."

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Hon. John C. New is acting vigorously to protect clerks in the Treasury Department from the money sharks, of whom they are at times compelled to borrow money. The custom of some of these brokers has been to charge 10 per cent. a month, and, in case of nonpayment, to go to the Treasury and try to have the sum due stopped on the pay rolls. Mr. New has given the brokers notice that they will hereafter have no protection from the officers of the department.

AS REGARDS the new comet, it is learned from correct data prepared by those in charge of the National Almanac at the Government observatory at Washington, that its nearest approach to the earth will be in the latter part of May. The comet will reach its perihelion June 12. It will not be visible to the naked eye before the 10th of May. It gives indications of being very large. It will first appear in the north, about 30° above the horizon, about 5 o'clock in the evening. The increase of brilliancy will probably be very marked from May [illegible] to June 12.

IN a scathing criticism of such popular heroes as Sergeant Mason, "Betty and the baby," and Jesse James, the Indianapolis Journal pays just tribute to Robert Kelly, the brave pilot of the steamer Golden City, and concludes with earnest protest and warning as follows: "Having in one month canonized a dead assassin, lionized a living pretender, and ignored a hero who nobly perished in the discharge of duty, it would seem that the American people are leaving little on record to excite a love for the good and true, while teaching the oncoming generation to applaud lawlessness when crowned with a glamour of false glory. It may be we are sowing the wind to reap a whirlwind. We may rest assured that these pernicious lessons will not be lost; neither may we expect to escape the consequences of national folly."

THE committee of the House of Congress appointed to audit the expenses of the illness and death of President Garfield, has reported a bill which appropriates for the relief of Lucretia R. Garfield $50,000; less any sum paid the late President Garfield on account of his salary as President. It pays Dr. Bliss, $35,000, Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, $15,000; Drs. Rayburn, Boynton and Susan Edson, $10,000 each; William J. Crump, $8,000; to the Secretary of the Navy, $10,882, for expenses, etc.; Wm. R. Spears (undertaker), $1,835; to C. N. Jones, of Elberon, $1,912; and to various merchants and others sums varying from 5 cents to $1,000. It provides that when Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes be retired form active service, he is placed on the retired list with the rank and pay of Major General. It further provides there shall be added to the medical corps of the army one surgeon, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel, and authorizes the President to promote James J. Woodward to that position.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Ex-Senator Dorsey is in poor health.

The small pox is spreading at Atlanta, Ga.

An earthquake shock was felt at Fredericksford, Texas.

Dr. Max Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, left an estate worth $100,000.

Iowa will vote on the prohibition question on the 27th of June.

The Connecticut Prohibitionists have put a ticket in the field.

A water spout flooded Garner, Miss., doing considerable damage.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

A free religious convention will be held in Chicago May 10th and 11th.

The direct cable between Germany and the United States is open for business.

The horses in Chicago are suffering from an epidemic disease similar to pinkeye.

Four hundred horses have died in Chicago in the past two months from epidemic influenza.

Spinal meningitis prevails at Springfield, Ill., and vicinity, and several deaths are reported.

Governor Cullom is declared to be out of the race for the Senatorship to succeed David Davis.

Monticello, Miss., was destroyed by a tornado Sunday, ten persons being killed and many injured.

The wife and daughter of Nana, the Chief of the Apaches, have been arrested at Fort Stanton.

The wife of B. Pierce, of Dallas, Texas, strangled her three children and then hung himself.

Gualleyesville, A. T., is reported to have been burned by the Indians, and thirty-five persons killed.

Sunday night's frost killed the cotton in some parts of Tennessee and Arkansas, necessitating replanting.

The Virginia Readjusters will issue a pronunciamento announcing their adhesion to President Arthur as a leader.

In New York a machine has been invented which will facilitate the separation of gold dust in placer mining.

Mr. Charles Garfield, a cousin of the late President, is an applicant for the Marshalship of Idaho.

William Calhoun is in jail at Mexico, Mo., for hitting Billy Patterson. The blow proved fatal.

Fish eight or ten inches long frequently get into the stand pipes of elevators in Chicago, and block the valves.

Harrison, the Evangelist, was compelled to cancel his engagement at Tiffin on account of physical exhaustion.

Sullivan, the pugilist, appeared in the dock of the Police Court in Boston Monday as the result of an affray in a saloon.

The Governor of Iowa offers $5,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Mayor Stubbs, of Polk City.

Judge Gary fined a number of Chicago gamblers in sums varying from $100 to $500. They all gave bond and appealed.

The Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company has been refused permission to operate in the State of Missouri.

Henry Alwardt, a prominent merchant of Little Rock, was found dead in his bed room, having died of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The Mayor of Long Island City was taken into custody on Sunday, charged with having embezzled $113,000 of the city's funds.

At Greenfield, Mass., a party of bridge builders took possession of the town, committing many outrages and killing one man.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has arranged for a series of agricultural institutes in the Congressional districts of that State.

Indictments have been returned against thirty-eight citizens of Barnwell county, South Carolina, for violating the election laws.

Circulars offering a reward of $6,000 for Howgate have been issued. They contain a good photograph in description of the fugitive.

The Apaches at San Carlos Agency, A. T., are on the war path. The territorial officers and military are prepared for them.

Arizona dispatches give rumors of excesses committed by the hostile Indians, who are being closely pursued by the military.

Lake City, Minn., was visited by a destructive fire early Saturday morning. Loss about $250,000. Insurance about $100,000.

Deputy Sheriff King, while attempting to arrest a horse thief named Bond, at Freeman, Ill., was shot and mortally wounded.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of 12,000 postage stamps and then stole hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

Twenty-five houses in Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, were ruined by a tornado on Wednesday, and fifteen persons were injured.

The body of Lizzie Hardy, of St. Joseph, Mo., aged seventeen, who disappeared on the 16th of December, was found in the river the other day.

Mr. V. Davis, Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans, is alleged to have been guilty of fraud on the government involving large sums.

An unmarried woman named Ella Heck, has been arrested at Ottawa, Ill., on a charge of murdering her newborn twin babes in the town of Dayton.

A Bohemian named Mosig has been arrested in Texas for having forged $100,000 worth of bank paper in Austria two years ago. He will be extradited.

An ordinance for allowing a new gas company to operate in Chicago who would supply cheaper gas was voted down by a majority of the City Council.

The United States steamer Iroquios, now at Mare's Island, is to be sent to the relief of the crew and officers of the search steamer Rodgers, in the Arctic circle.

The "Low Church" Episcopalians of Bloomington, Ill., are petitioning Bishop Seymour to repress the High Church tendencies of their Rector, Father Simpson.

Four masked men blew the outside doors off the safe of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank, at Somers, New York. They were defeated by time-locks on the inner doors, and got nothing.

Miss Phoebe Couzins, of St. Louis, the suffragist, has secured a number of influential Missourians to indorse her application to the President for a seat in the Utah organizing commission.

Tom Smurr, a married man with grown-up children, was up for hearing on Wednesday, at Lancaster, Ohio, before Judge White, charged with raping Mary Shuttleworth, an 11-year old girl.

Judge Wylie has granted the motion to quash the indictment against Riedell, one of the Star Route conspirators, on the ground that the full name should have been set out in the indictment.

In Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

Eau Claire, Wis., lost sixty-three residences and stores by fire, communicated by sparks from a river steamer. The loss is $250,000, half of which is insured.

Graham, inventor of the rocking or tilting of the sickle-bar in harvesters, has won a victory over the McCormick and other companies for infringement of his patent. The damages will be very heavy.

Horse Shoe Canyon, A. T., was the scene of a fight Sunday between Indians and Indian scouts and troops. The Indians were repulsed, but the troops lost seventeen men, eleven of whom were whites.

Depere, Wis., was destroyed early Sunday morning by fire, which originated in a saloon, where a man who was intoxicated was burned to death. The loss was $180,000, with insurance of about $48,000.

The wife of Rev. S. J. Gray, a colored preacher of Lexington, Ky., recovered a verdict for $1,000 against the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company for refusing her admittance to a lady's car on a first-class ticket.

SINCE the autumn of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

Five hundred and fifty bricklayers, of Canada, have been engaged to work in Pullman City, Ill. They are paid $65 to $80 a month, for a six-months' term, and furnished transportation to and from their destination.

THE House of Congress has settled the Utah contested seat by declaring it vacant. Pending the action, seventy-nine of the Democratic members manifested their sympathy for polygamy by voting to seat Cannon.

THE newspapers in Wisconsin are urging the propriety of applying the Logansport plan of requiring all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jails of that State, to be employed in breaking stone for use on the public highways.

In Cincinnati the saloon-keepers and whisky dealers held a meeting to devise ways and means to fight the Smith liquor bill, which requires the closing of saloons on Sunday. At Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, the new law will be obeyed.

THE high-toned circles of the city of Denver, Col., have the biggest kind of a sensation. The wife of Lieutenant Governor Tator, worth his millions, has instituted a suit for separate maintenance, charging gross marital infidelity on his part.

The Republicans of Oregon have nominated M. C. George for Congress and F. B. Moody for Governor. The platform demands the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and denounces the veto of the anti-Chinese bill.

THE dress pattern made for Mrs. Garfield by the Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States, contains twenty-two yards of brocaded satin. It was made from fifty pounds of cocoons, presented from fourteen States, and weighs fourteen pounds.

A dispatch has been received by the New York Herald from Irkutsk, Siberia, announcing that the search steamer Rodgers had been burned and sunk and that Lieutenant Berry, and the officers and crew are at Tiapka, near Cape Serdze, in need of immediate relief.

Wm. Stull, who shot Mrs. Sommers, near Georgetown, Ohio, Sunday, was cornered in a dense woods, near Franklin, by the Sheriff of Columbiana county, and killed himself rather than surrender. His dastardly crime created the greatest excitement, and had he been taken alive he would have been lynched.

A most diabolical outrage is reported as having been perpetrated near Fremont, O., on Sunday. Theodore Morske went to town to attend church, leaving a son aged 11, and a daughter aged 9, at home. During his absence a strange man appeared at his house. He scattered a lot of loose powder on the ground and compelled the children to stand on it. He then touched it off, the flash setting fire to the children's clothing and burning them in a shocking manner. It is thought the boy's eyes are destroyed. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the hellish deed.

Foreign.

Cetewayo will soon visit England.

A book printed in 1457 sold in London for $3,950.

The dreaded Asiatic plague has appeared in Persian Kurdistan.

Under Ignatieff's orders 500 Nihilists have been arrested in Russia.

By the West Stanley, Eng., colliery explosion, twenty persons were killed.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise is expected to arrive in Canada the latter end of May.

A Bombay dispatch states that twenty regiments of natives of the Anglo-Indian army will be disbanded.

Another murder is reported from Ireland. A bailiff of Lord Leconfield, who had been guilty of serving writs, was the victim.

Herculo Huob, a clerk in the Quebec post office, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for stealing money letters.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamsen, the murderer.

A London newspaper states that the Irish-American "suspects" will be allowed to return to the United States this week.

Lieutenant Danenhower, with a portion of the crew of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, have arrived at Ordenburg, all in good health.

Threats have been made to blow up the government buildings in Glasgow, because of the arrest of a prominent member of the Scotch "No-rent" party.

A number of prominent persons, ex-Cabinet Ministers, and army officers, have been arrested at Cairo, in connection with the plot to assassinate Arabi Bey, the Egyptian Minister of War.

Smith, who is implicated in the extensive postoffice robbery in London, was about to start for St. Petersburg with $15,000 worth of plunder when he was rearrested with two accomplices.

The French Cabinet Council approved the De Lesseps scheme for cutting a canal through the land which divides the Gulf of Gabes from the salt marshes north of the Great Desert of Sahara. It will cost 65,000,000 francs.

Chili, according to a Washington special, had for an object in the war with Peru the annexation of Tarapaca, in which the guano and nitrate deposits are located. It now transpires that the prize is not nearly so valuable as anticipated.

In an interview between Mr. Lowell and Mr. Foster, the latter renewed the offer to release the Irish-American suspects provided they left Ireland and remained away during the operation of the coercion act. The suspects now claim that they are Americans; but it is asserted that several of them were never out of Ireland.

The trial of McLain, the man who fired at Queen Victoria, was held at Reading, Berks (near Windsor Castle). Lord Chief Justice Coleridge presided, and Mr. Montague Williams defended the prisoner and pleaded insanity for him. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says 1,000 Jews who had settled in Moscow have been expelled. Prince Dolgouski, Governor of Moscow, in replying to a deputation who waited upon him, said he was powerless to aid them, having received direct orders not to assist them in any manner whatsoever, and he must obey.

TABLE TALK.

Organs were first used in church [illegible] A. D.

Richmond, Va., doesn't employ one-half of her water power.

Frogs' legs make a delicate and restorative soup for invalids.

Of the 3,735,686 people in Scotland, 231,606 speak Gaelic.

Three quarters of the buildings now put up Detroit are of wood.

The Peruvians will find that our new minister, Partridge, is game.

Seven New York firemen died last year from exposure on duty.

Two trains with but a single track, two boilers that burst as one.

Chinese leave a string of young clothes amateurs in their wake.

Esthetes say the plug hat will be as extinct as the mastodon by 1900.

St. Louis beef is selling at Hot Springs for thirty cents a pound retail.

At Iowa balls, "change partners" is thought to stiff; they say "git yer gal."

Over 7,000 pictures have already been sent into the Paris salon this year.

There is a fresh air mission, a flower mission and an ice mission in St. Louis.

In Candelaria, Nevada, the water company sells water at five cents per gallon.

The salaries of West Virginia's supreme court judges are $2,250 per each annum.

Steel works, to cost $400,000, are to be erected in Batesville, Arkansas, during this year.

Of the four Misses Kollocks of Wisconsin, three are doctors and the other is a clergyman.

Judge Blatchford is said to be the wealthiest man that ever sat upon the supreme bench.

"Mr. Chairman," shouted a delegate in a Florida convention, "I evaporate what I said before."

The difference between a blond and a locomotive is that one has a light head and the other a head light.

"Self-raising flour is a wonderful invention. See how much plowing and harvesting and manure it must save.

Twenty Methodist churches of the New York East conference have removed their indebtedness within a year.

In Paris gardens the rhubarb or pieplant is raised for ornament, its green leaves and red leaves growing with the peonies.

A frisky colt shied so violently, at Harrison, Mich., as to break the neck of the young man who was holding the halter.

Rochester University has just received a gift of $100,000 for the purpose of adding a ladies' department to the institution.

The business of catching muskrats, the skins of which are sold for fifteen cents apiece, is carried on extensively in New York.

It was Sydney Smith who retorted upon some one who had called him an every-day man: "Well, if I am an every-day man, you are week one."

Mr. O'Sullivan, M. P., has introduced a bill into parliament by the terms of which no spirits can be drank in England until they are a year old.

Professor in psychology—"Can we conceive of anything as being out of time and still occupying space?" Musical student, thoughtfully—"Yes, sir; a poor singer in a chorus."

"Doctor" is part of the name of Garfield's Dr. Bliss, he having been named "Doctor Willard" Bliss in honor of the physician who presided at the natal matinee when the infant Bliss arrived.

The English magazinists continue to analyze the life of Carlyle, a man about one of whose points of greatness all persons seem to agree; he was brave enough to shut his door in the face of bores.

In Pittsboro, North Carolina, last week, Mr. Dallas P. Drake was married to Miss Tiny Sparrow.

General Beauregard has been engaged for some time on a book about the war, and his MS. is now almost complete. The work covers his whole military career. It is not conciliatory in tone. It assumes throughout the fundamental justice of the confederate cause.

Count Geza Zichy, the one-armed Hungarian pianist, is about to give a series of concerts in London, by invitation of the Prince of Wales. He plays in public only for charitable purposes, and has thus earned and distributed to the poor $80,000 within the past two years.

An exchange states that a curiosity has been discovered in the Gulf of Mexico. It is a harbor in the open gulf some fifteen miles from the land. A kind of oil is thown up, and resting on the surface of the water forms a thick scum, the effect of which is stated to be so great that even in the most severe storm the sea is comparatively smooth in this spot. This is so well known that when a storm approaches small vessels run for the "oil pond" as it is called, and ride out the gale in safety.

Off-Hand Way to Measure an Acre.

Few farmers know the size of their fields or how many acres they contain. A field of the writer's, before it came into his possession, had been plowed and reaped by contract for fifteen acres. It is desirable, in fact indispensable for good work, that a farmer should know how many acres each field contains, for otherwise he cannot apportion seed or manure for it, nor can he tell how much time it would require to be plowed. A measuring cord should be part of the furniture on every farm. To make one, procure seventy-seven feet of strong rope, one inch around; make a loop or fasten a ring or a bar at each end, and make these precisely sixty-six feet apart. This is four rods. Then tie a piece of red red rag in the center. One acre of ground will be a piece four of the cords (chains) long and two and one-half wide, equal to sixteen by ten rods, making 160 square rods to one acre. The advantage of the ring or loop is that one person can measure alone by driving a stake in the ground to hold the rope while he stretches it out. The rope should be soaked in tar and dried, which will prevent it from shrinking when wet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chairman of the House and Senate appropriation committees say the indications are that Congress can adjourn by June 15. The naval appropriation bill will likely take the most time, as there will be opposition from the Democrats [illegible] improvement of the navy.

Nelly Burrill, who planned Howgate's escape, and was supposed to have gone with him, has reappeared here, probably to throw the officers off the scent or gain information of their views. The reward offered will be of little effect, as it is accounted too small by the detectives.

The Civil S[illegible] Committee has reported a bill creating a Department of Agriculture, with its head a Cabinet officer. The bill will probably pass, as the majority of the members like to please the farmers.

The President has nominated Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Minister resident of the United States to the Netherlands; Nicholas Fish, of New York, Minister resident to Belgium, and John M. Francis, of New York, Charge d'Affaires to Portugal; J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires to Denmark; Adam Badeau, of New York, to be Consul General to Havana; Harry L. [illegible], of New York, to be United States Consul at Prescott.

The [illegible] to complete the iron-clads now lying unfinished at the navy yards will probably not succeed this session. Mr. Robeson is not succeeding [illegible] in his efforts in vindication of his career in the Cabinet.

Minister Taft will be confirmed at a very early day, and probably without opposition.

It is probable that Senator Mitchell will take Teller's place at the head of the Pensions Committee.

It is not impossible that the Navy Department may conclude to wait for the Iroquois to be got ready, as the news from the Rodgers crew shows that they are not suffering for food. The crew saved three months' food when [illegible] burned January 1, and with what they can obtain from the natives it is thought they will not suffer.

It is probable Cobb's bill in regard to unearned railroad lands will be reported to the Committee of the Whole without recommendation of any sort, as there's a little ill-feeling between the various committees as to which should consider it.

The Senate adopted Vance's resolution creating a special committee of three to investigate alleged revenue frauds in North Carolina, with power to sit during the recess of the Senate and send for persons and papers. It is alleged that the revenue officers of North Carolina have engaged in frauds for election purposes, and that the revenue has been diverted from its proper channel. It is also charged that the revenue officials of that State are arranging to help along the anti-Democratic movement this year, and the intended investigation may, so it is said in some quarters, break this up.

The National Republican, which is supposed to speak for the administration, is urging active work in the contested election cases. It is probably that some interesting proceedings will take place in Congress during the next few weeks.

Representatives Flower and Hardenburg, Democrats, have succeeded in gaining sufficient Democratic pledges in favor of extending the charters of national banks to insure the passage of the bill.

A delegation is here urging a tax on white-wine vinegar manufacturers, claiming that they make a gallon of whisky to every five gallons of vinegar.

Ex-Secretary Blaine goes on the stand Monday, and it is expected he will put the finishing touch on Shipherd. Mr. Blaine leaves for Europe about th[illegible] month.

The verdict in the Kilbourne case causes a sensation among Congressmen. It will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court, and, if sustained, the sum will be paid by Congress. The verdict was rendered on the sixth anniversary of Kilbourne's discharge from jail by Chief Justice Carter.

John G. Thomson, the ex-Sergeant-at-Arms, is a good deal stirred up over the verdict. Many Congressmen are opposed to paying the damages assessed on the ground that Thompson made a weak defense, virtually permitting the case to go by default, under the supposition that Congress would pay.

The new cable connecting Emden with the Anglo-American cable system at Valentia, enabling messages to be transmitted directly between Germany and America, was opened to-day with the following message from the German Emperor to the President of the United States:

"I am very happy to express to you, Mr. President, by the first direct telegraphic transit between Germany and America, my satisfaction on the completion of work by which the friendly relations between both nations will be furthermore enlarged."

The following is President Arthur's message in reply to Emperor William's greeting on the opening of the direct communication by telegraph between Germany and the United States:

To His Majesty William, Emperor of Germany:

I have received with much satisfaction, as the first dispatch over the new line of telegraph between Germany and the United States, Your Majesty's kind message. In common with all peoples of the United States, so many of whom still speak the German tongue in their homes, I share in the pleasure which Your Majesty expresses at the opening of this new line of communication, and in the faith that it will serve to promote the friendly relations which we desire, and which it will be my aim to preserve and increase.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
President United States.

Guiteau seems entirely satisfied with Charles H. Reed as counsel. Mr. Reed to-day asked two weeks to prepare for hearing, which was granted by the court.

The Zuni Indians, on leaving, took sacred water from the ocean, and shells to be ground into sacred meal. They also took away everything given them, even to a scrap of paper containing a name.

The fact that Secretary Folger's letter to the Senate Finance Committee opposes the extension of the bonded period of whisky, will hardly prevent the passage of the bill in the Senate. The general sentiment of the party is that the extension of the bonded period is the least that can be done to relieve this industry from the burden of taxation.

The bill for the improvement of the Potomac flats has been laid over by the House Committee, to see how it strikes the Senate when it comes up there.

The Kilbourne-Thompson verdict is still the subject of much comment. Congressmen avow openly their unwillingness to pay the damages assessed, and assert that Thompson didn't make sufficient effort to protect himself and Congress. It is not improbable the verdict may be set aside on grounds of excessive damages and one of $25,000.

It is generally felt to-day that Blaine came out triumphant in the Shipherd affair. Belmont's attack upon him is recognized as indirectly the work of Blaine's political enemies in his own party. Blaine is evidently coming out of the investigation in excellent shape.

The Supreme Court in banc decided to hear the argument on the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case on Monday, May 8. That portion of Scoville's letter announcing his withdrawal from the case was read.

The talk of Lawrence as the prospective successor of Congressman Keifer has little foundation. His position as First Comptroller of the Treasury is better than that of Congressman, and if he has any ambition outside of that, it is to succeed Foster as Governor. He has been in Congress and had all the glory to be made there.

There is little hope of the recovery of Admiral Rodgers. His condition is very critical.

Congressman White, of Kentucky, is enthusiastic over his vindication in opposing the bill for the extension of the whisky bonded period. Secretary Folger's letter takes practically the same views which he had the nerve to speak out, in spite of the caucus decision in favor of the bonded period.

The Agricultural Department, says it doesn't think the fruit is injured by the recent cold weather. The Commissioner of Agriculture is packing seeds for the people in the overflow district. The packages will be sent out in the mails.

It is pretty evident that the bill extending the bonded period must be amended before it can pass the Senate, by reducing the amount allowed for leakage, and, perhaps, limiting the period in which whisky may remain in bond.

It is possible the Mississippi river bill will pass the Senate as it now stands.

Hillyer and Sunderland, of California, have brought suit against the real estate pool of which Kilbourne was the head, and whose refusal to produce his books caused his imprisonment. They claim they have been defrauded by the company, and this suit may compel the production of the books which Kilbourne refused.

President pro tem Davis of the Senate created a laugh at his own expense in the Senate this afternoon. The Japanese indemnity fund bill was up, and, being objected to, it was agreed that it might go over without prejudice. President Davis, said: "That goes over without prejudice. Call the next case." For the moment he apparently thought himself back on the bench once more.

All the Republicans in the House to-day voted to take up the Lynch-Chalmers case. The matter had been pretty thoroughly talked over last night, and an agreement reached by all concerned. One reason for the consent of the Tariff-bill men to take up these cases was the fear that if they pushed their objection too far it might result in the hostility of Southern Republicans to the bill, and it does not carry any very heavy majority at the best. Nearly all the Greenbackers voted with the Republicans in regard to the election cases, as it is understood the Republicans will vote to seat one or more contesting Greenbackers. Even Jones, the Texas Greenbacker, who has a seat on the Democratic side, voted with the Republicans, and was seen over on the Republican side this afternoon in consultation with Robeson, presumably on matters connected with the election cases.

The arguments in the Mason case are closed, and a decision will be given May 8. The court adjourns at that date until October, so if the petition is granted, the case will not be heard before fall. Mr. Lyddy, Mason's counsel, is very sanguine, and thinks he will get a verdict. If the prayer is granted, it will require the warden of the Albany penitentiary to bring Mason here for a rehearing of the whole case by the Supreme Court on its merits.

A good deal of opposition is developing to the bill extending the bonded period. The National Republican, which is supposed to represent the Administration's views, has a long editorial this morning opposing the bill, and urging that enough has been given the distillers now.

General Hazen, of the Weather Bureau, is causing an examination into the causes and results of the overflow of the Mississippi, and will present an exhaustive report.

The silk dress pattern to be presented to Mrs. Garfield by the Woman's Silk Culture Association, arrived to-day, and will be placed on exhibition in the rotunda of the Capitol. It is entirely of American production and manufacture.

The Interior Department has information that many railroad companies are in the habit of abusing their privileges greatly regarding the use of timber along the lines in the West, taking advantage of the privilege given them to obtain timber for adjacent roads. They have been in the habit of going as much as a hundred miles from the road to take it.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Senate Committee on Commerce will to-morrow take up the nomination of Worthington to be Collector of Customs at Boston, and they expect to act upon it. Senators Hoar and Dawes will appear before the committee and make arguments against Worthington's confirmation. The burden of their argument will be that Worthington would convert the Custom House and its patronage into a political machine, and that the people of Massachusetts are opposed to that. Representatives Bowman, Harris and Norcross, of Massachusetts, and ex-Senator Boutwell will make arguments in favor of Worthington. Hoar and Dawes mean to carry their fight into the Senate, but, unless they get very considerable Democratic aid, they will be defeated and Worthington confirmed. The present indications are that most of the Democrats will vote for confirmation.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, April 19th.

SENATE—The Mississippi River improvement bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The Utah contested election case was considered. The minority report in favor of seating Cannon, was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 123. The majority report declaring that neither contestant was entitled to his seat, was adopted without division.

THURSDAY, April 20th.

SENATE—Bills were passed for the sale of Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas; also, the House printing deficiency appropriation bill. The Missippi river improvement bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a public library building in Frankfort Ky., was passed. Fifty-eight committee reports were presented. The tariff commission bill was further considered.

FRIDAY, April 21th.

SENATE—Several bills were reported favorably including the bill to aid in the establishment and support of common schools. The bill to protect the manufacture of salt in the Territories was passed. The Mississippi river improvement bill was further discussed. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The bill to provide relief for Congress and the Departments in the adjustment of claims was discussed. At the evening session twenty private pension bills were passed.

SATURDAY, April 21st.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE—A bill was passed authorizing the erection of a light on the Chicago waterworks crib. The bill providing for the judicial ascertainment of private claims was amended to death, and finally laid over.

MONDAY, April 24th.

SENATE—A number of bills were introduced. The Mississippi improvement bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—Bills were passed appropriating $60,000 for the removal of obstructions from Hell Gate, New York harbor; for the muster and pay of certain officers of volunteers; to increase the police force of the District of Columbia. The latter bill caused a red-hot political wrangle among the talking members.

TUESDAY, April 25th.

SENATE—Bill to permit grain from Canada to come free in the "States" to be ground, was passed; also, the bill appropriating $8,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The House Chinese immigration bill was taken up and discussed, without final action.

HOUSE—After some unimportant routine business, the House refused to consider the Lynch-Chalmers contested election case and took up the resolution concerning the imprisonment of American citizens abroad. A substitute for the resolution was adopted without division.

One hundred and sixty acres of land will be given to the person securing the largest number of articles for exhibition at the Florida State fair.

Farm and Workshop Notes

There are forty-five creameries in Iowa; all established since 1872.

No system of farming is complete that dispenses with clover as a rotation crop.

A horse's hoof is of the same nature as horn. A hot shoe makes the hoof brittle instead of tough.

It is getting rather late for onions. They do not thrive if overtaken by hot weather before getting rooted.

Melons, cucumbers, and squashes are cultivated in the same manner, but they should never be planted near each other.

An amateur botanist in Wisconsin is said to have prepared 939 specimens of flowering plants, all of which have been identified.

A strong cement is made by dissolving caustic lime with boiling hot water. When dry mix with white of egg to a thick paste. It sets instantly.

No class of real property is appreciating in value so rapidly as forest land or well wooded areas. They will also be rich legacies to future generations.

The flour made from sorgo seed is nutritive and healthy, and many Western experts claim that in the near future it will be largely used for human food.

The coffee plant has the general appearance of a cherry tree. It grows to a height of twenty or thirty feet, but in the course of culture is kept cut down to five or six feet.

An old orchard can never be made young again, but by good care, pruning and cultivating it can be made to bear a fair crop until a young orchard can be set out and brought into bearing.

It is not proper to keep ducks and chickens in the same yard. The broad bill of the duck enables it to gormandize, and, being a voracious feeder, it is likely to deprive other fowls of their share of food.

Salsify, or vegetable oyster, is cultivated the same as carrots or parsnips, and is considered by many as a luxury. It is used for soup, boiled, or can be sliced and fried in butter, when it makes a fair substitute for oysters.

The following formula is a good one for a tobacco fertilizer: Ammonia, 6 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent.; potash, 3 per cent.; plaster, 50 per cent. Plaster may be put in in any desired quantity.

A German paper says that a roof can be made fire-proof by covering it with a mixture of lime, salt and wood ashes, adding a little lamp-black to give a dark color. This not only guards against fire, it is claimed, but also in a measure prevents decay.

Paint, to last long, should be put on early in winter or spring, when it is cold and no dust flying. Paint put on in cold weather forms a body or coat upon the surface of the wood and becomes hard and resists weather, or an edged tool, even like slate.

Waterproof muslin is better for coverings to chicken coops in cold weather than boards, and it admits heat from the sun. To render fabrics waterproof dip them into water which contains one-fifth of its bulk of soap in solution. Let the cloth dry and then immerse in water containing 20 per cent. of sulphate of copper in solution.

Impure Water.

In an article on drinking water the British Medical Journal says: "America is suffering in a very marked degree from the pollution of drinking water. The water of Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken has become suddenly noticeable for the highly marked flavor of carbolic acid, indicating that the pollution of that particular water supply was of an especially chemical nature. Boston is suffering from what is described as a striking peculiarity of its water. It contains albuminoid amonia in considerable quantities, which is due in part to the pollution of a few manufacturing towns, and in part to a growth of algæ. Another source of pollution of the Boston water is Pegan brook, which flows through a town of 10,000 inhabitants, almost entirely devoted to the dressing of leather and and the manufacture of shoes. Philadelphia and New York also, it appears, receive their water from polluted sources. The feeders which empty themselves into Croton lake, the principal reservoir of the New York water, pass through a settled country, with numerous tanneries, factories, etc., along their banks. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that apollinaris water is stated to have become so general a favorite in the United States that its consumption there as a daily table water equals that of Great Britain."

Starting a Newspaper

In a recent sermon, Mr. Talmage said: On the theory that anybody can make a newspaper, inexperienced capitalists every year are entering the lists, and it is a simple statistic that there is an everage of dead newspapers every day of the year. The average of newspaper life is five years. Most of them die of cholera infantum. It is high time it were understood that the most successful way of sinking a fortune and keeping it sunk, is to start a newspaper. Almost every intelligent man during his life is smitten with the newspaper mania; start a newspaper or have stock in one he must or die. But let me tell you, oh man, that if you have an idea on any moral, social, political or religious subject, you had better charge on the columns already established. Do not take the idea so prevalent that when a man can do nothing else he can edit a newspaper. To man and to propel a newspaper requires more realities than any business on earth. If you feel called on to start a newspaper, take it for granted you are threatened with softening of the brain.

Bob Jackson was missed from Winnepeg, having last been seen going away from a bar-room drunk. After a week he was found dead, with his feet and ankles imbedded in frozen earth, and his body leaning against a fence. He had stepped into deep mud, and, too incapacitated by rum to extricate himself had stood there until a cold snap fastened him.

It is better to yield a little than quarrel a good deal. The habit of "standing up," as people call it, for their little rights, is one of the most disagreeable and undignified in the world.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX
ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed,
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET
FEVER
CURED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore-Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA
PREVENTED

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.,
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AN RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
BOOK FREE. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES.

LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,
MANUFACTURERS;
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 21, 1882.
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
BRINGS A
SEED STORE

LANDRETH'S
GARDEN SEEDS

Founded 1784.
To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

Minneapolis
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MISSOURI
Atchison
Leavenworth
Omaha
Council Bluffs

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any [illegible] hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

The principal R. R. connections of this great Through Line are as follows:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
At PEORIA, with [illegible]
At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the B. C. R. & N. R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
At DES MOINES, with [illegible]
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with [illegible]
At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with [illegible]
At OTTUMWA, with [illegible]
At KEOKUK, with [illegible]
At CAMERON, with [illegible]
At ATCHISON, with [illegible]
At LEAVENWORTH, with [illegible]
At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.
Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.
For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,
R. R. CABLE, [illegible]
E. ST. JOHN, [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 4, 1882

We see in this country about one million postal cards a day.

The Rev. Blakemore, of the Middlebury Record, is out as a candidate for congress.

The democrats in Whitley county, are in a disgraceful wrangle. Too much leader.

Guiteau's case will be heard by the Court in Banc May 8th. Scoville has quit the case.

Snow fell in considerable quantities last week in the northern parts of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Fort Wayne gets an appropriation for a government building to be erected there. It is to cost $50,000

Emerson, the poet and Essayist is dead. His death took place at his home in Concord, Mass., last Thursday.

It has been ordered that the recent war of words between Blaine and young Belmont, be stricken from the records.

Belmont, the member of congress, is a son of that August Belmont who has been so long a prominent man in New York financial circles.

There were about one thousand Odd Fellows in attendance at South Bend last week to celebrate the 63d anniversary of Odd-fellowship in this this country.

There was a democratic convention in Albion last Saturday to select delegates to the congressional convention that meets in Kendallville June 1st.

Landreau, the man who figures prominently in the Peru investigation, is United States consul at Santiago, in Cuba. He claims about a thousand millions from Peru.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Molloy well known to the editorial and temperance people, have been divorced by the Laporte courts. The matter is a surprise to those who know them.

If Arthur and his friends keep on increasing their capacity for strong tipple, there will be no need of a prohibitory amendment. There will not be enough whisky left to go around.

There will not be any great changes in the tariff soon, if we are to judge by present appearances. If the bill authorizing the creation of a tariff commission passes, the chances are that a majority of its members will be high tariff men, and if it does not pass, it will probly get no attention at all.

Some unknown persons of the city of New York, have been sending infernal machines to prominent and wealthy citizens of that place. Cyrus W. Field, W. H. Vanderbilt and John M. Davenport are among the number thus honored. No one has been seriously hurt so far, but they came near setting Mr. Field's house on fire. It seems that the intention is, not to kill, but to burn these gentlemen out.

Newspapers throughout the country are commenting on the recent quarrel of Blaine and Belmont. While they are divided as to the merits of the quarrel, it is generally, agreed that Blaine's style of bullying every one, with whom he comes in contact has received a wholesome set back. This is all the more favorably received, when the fact of Belmont's youth is taken into consideration. He is comparatively a young man, and is serving his first term in congress.

The high tariff organs of this country, are still making the assertion that the tariff cheapens all articles on which it is laid. While we do not suppose any one believes this, we would like to have them tell how ten cent cloth will be cheapened by putting on it a tax of five cents. That is, we believe that ten and five are fifteen, while they wish their readers to believe that ten and five are eight. We venture to say their readers don't believe them.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire, whose name has been so frequently mentioned by Shipherd in connection with the Peru-Chili matter now under investigation, has appeared before the committee, and read the following general statement: "I know nothing of the membership of the Peruvian company except President Shipherd. I do not know of any member of either house being in any way whatever connected with it, except myself, and my connection with it was purely as counsel, with no pecuniary interest whatever in the company, and with no expectation whatever of pecuniary reward." He added as far as he knew, the claims of Landreau, and the schemes of Shipherd, had nothing whatever to do in shaping our South American policy.

Election in Butler.

The following persons were elected at the corporation election in Butler on Monday: Democrats, J. J. Wilkinson trustee in the first ward; S. G. Stone in the second, and A. J. Baxter clerk; of republicans, L. J. Diehl was elected treasurer, and George Spacht marshal. The result is very gratifying to our friends of Butler, especially so to our good friend Simon Ochs, who enjoys anything in the shape of democratic success, most heartily.

The funeral of Ralph Waldo Emerson, at his home in Concord on Sunday, was a most imposing and solemn affair. Extra trains were run from Boston and other neighboring towns, and some of our most eminent literary men, like Holmes, Curtis, Cooke, Sargent and General Banks were prominent figures in the procession.

By a report from the Indiana Bureau of statistics we see that the wheat crop of DeKalb county, for this year, as rated at 72 per cent of what it usually is at this season in any year. Oats is stated at 101 per cent., showing that the crop is good for the time of year. Of, course, the intelligent farmer knows that while some favored localities have a good stand of wheat this spring, in other places the crop is nearly a failure.

For the advancement of the cause of woman Suffrage in Indiana, and for the purpose of submitting and discussing plans and methods for securing the ratification of the woman suffrage amendments by the next legislature, and its ultimate approval by the votes at the polls, it is proposed to call a mass meeting in the city of Indianapolis, May 10, 1882 of the women of the state who want to vote. Reduced rates on railroads and at hotels have been secured, and the committee in charge of the meeting hope for a good attendance.

Although the builders of this Union begin by erecting such ridiculously small states as Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut and Massachusetts, thier successors in the business have rushed to the other extreme and admitted a number of states, any one of which would easily swallow up the whole of the original thirteen. Beginning with Arkansas, there are twenty-four new States and territories, ten of which are more than one-third larger than Ohio, ten others more than twice as large, and one, Texas, about seven times larger. The latter, carved up into states the size of Rhode Island, would give us a Union with two hundred and eleven little Rhodies.—Times-Star.

Last Thursday there was an exciting scene in the committee on Foreign Relations, before which Mr. Blaine was giving his explanations in regard to the Shipherd business in the troubles of Peru and Chili. Mr. Belmont had been questioning him in regard to the nature of the instructions he had given to our representative, Trescott, who was sent to assist in settling the difficulty. Blaine said that Belmont had purposely misquoted his instructions to Trescott and must apologize. This Belmont refused to do. Blaine said the other was no gentleman, and Belmont called him a bully and a coward. They were both called to order and made to stop the disgraceful scene.

The House of Representatives at Washington was the scene of a disgraceful row on Saturday last. At the conclusion of the debate on the contested election case of Lynch and Chalmer from Mississippi, and just as a vote on the question was about to be taken, about one third of the members on each side arose and began a regular old jamboree of howls, motions and points of order, with the intentions on one side, of preventing a vote and on the other a determination to bring on a vote at once. The speaker rapped in vain for silence. The howling mob of statesmen paid no attention to him but kept on firing his shot at each other for some time. The principal speech was made by Representative Calkins of this state, and at its close a vote was finally taken which resulted in seating Lynch, the republican contestant. It was however, some minutes before the excitement subsided.

In a story which comes from St. Louis there is a valuable lesson for persons of the male persuasion who contemplate suicide. A young man walked to the middle arch of the big bridge, tied his legs together with a piece of twine, and jumped into the river. The mistake he made was in tying his legs. The would-be suicide shot down like an arrow and disappeared. But he soon reappeared, and despite his frantic efforts to sink himself, he remained on the surface. The legs of his pantaloons imprisoned a fair quantity of air and made a first-class life-preserver. The inflated breeches served another purpose too; for when the captain of the tug, which speeded to the rescue, skillfully threw a grappling hook at the floating man it caught firmly in the most conspicuous part of his apparel, and he was pulled on board heels first.—Times-Star.

Committee Meeting.

The central committee of the democratic party met at the court-house on May 2d, 1882, Wm. L. Blair, chairman presiding. On motion, L. D. Britton was chosen secretary, who declined, thereupon W. H. Dills was chosen such secretary.

The townships and precincts were called, and all responded.

On motion of Mr. Britton, it was resolved to select delegates to the congressional, judicial and joint representative conventions, and that all be upon the same basis; that is, of one vote for each two hundred votes given for governor in 1880.

On motion of Mr. Walters, it was resolved that the committeemen select the delegates from each township.

On motion of Mr. Dills, it was carried that the several townships and precincts be represented in said conventions, and be entitled to votes therein as follows:

Butler, Jackson, Concord, Wilmington, Waterloo, Richland, Fairfied, Smithfield and Keyser, each one vote; Auburn precinct two votes; Newville and Stafford one vote, and Frankin and Troy one vote.

And thereupon the following names were selected as delegates to the several conventions, viz:

Butler—Congressional, W. L. Work; judicial, Jas. D. Rowley; joint representative, Wm. Merica.

Jackson—Cong., Wm. Carr; jud., C. Sheets; joint rep., John Cool.

Concord—Cong., Sol. Barney; jud., J. W. Dills; joint rep., Wm. Shutt.

Newville—Cong., G. H. Munn; jud. B. F. Blair; joint rep., Wm. Seeley.

Stafford—Cong., Jacob Christoffel; jud., Jos. Wilson; joint rep., John Shoub.

Wilmington—Cong., E. Treenan; jud., A. J. Baxter; joint rep., C. S. Stoy.

Richland—Cong., L. D. Britton; jud., J. M. Goetschius; joint rep., M. Franks.

Fairfield—Cong., J. M. Brumback; jud., John Potts; joint rep., Moses Deetz.

Smithfield—Cong., F. Kelly; jud. Jas. W. Clark; joint rep., M. P. Harker.

Franklin—Cong., Jos. Sewell; jud., T. H. Tomlinson; joint rep., Jacob Stutz.

Troy—Cong., B. F. Cornelius jud., John Strauss; joint rep., Leverett Williams.

Keyser—Cong., B. D. Thomas jud., J. W. Wagner; joint rep., W. Teeters.

Waterloo—Cong., B. F. Duncan jud., O. P. Smith; joint rep., John Bu[illegible].

Auburn—Cong., Jacob Walburn, J. J. Vanauken; jud., W. H. Dills, Guy Plumb; joint rep., D. Y. Husselman, M. Houston.

On motion of J. B. Hoover, Michael Boland was chosen chairman of the central committee for the next two years.

On motion of L. D. Britton, the following preamble and resolution was adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, DeKalb county will not this year present the name of any person as a candidate for congress, and whereas, we heartily endorse and approve the course of our present member of congress, the Hon. W. G. Colerick; and, whereas, we have no presonal preference for the several persons whose names have been suggested for the honors of that high office, we do, as a just recognition of the life-time efforts and services for the democratic party, rendered by the Hon. Robert Lowry, and the gallant race he more than once made in the face of an overwhelming majority,

Resolve, That our representatives and delegates to the congressional convention at Kendallville on June1, next, be instructed to vote as a unit for the Hon. Robert Lowry as our cadidate for congress.

On motion of Mr. G. H. Munn, the following resolution was adoped, to-wit:

Resolved, That in case of vacancies in the delegates to the congressional, judicial and joint representative conventions on June 1, next, the majority of delegates present shall fill such vacancies from other democrats of this county, and in the absence of such, the delegates present vote for the whole county.

Mr. Blair then vacated the chair, and Mr. Boland, the newly-elected chairman, took his place.

On motion of Mr. Hoover, the thanks of this committee and the democracy of this county are hereby extended to Wm. L. Blair, our late chairman, for the honorable and active service for the party for the last two years, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Tresh, J. A. Barns was chosen secretary of the committee for the next two years.

On motion of Mr. Daniel Tomlinson, F. Kelly, J. Koontz, J. D. Beard and C. C. Walters were appointed a committee to designate the day of holding the county convention, who thereupon reported the second Saturday of June, next, as such time; and on motion of A. J. Baxter, said report was accepted, adopted, and the committee was discharged.

Adjourned.

M. Boland, Chairman.

W. H. Dills, Secretary.

Commencement at Butler.

The commencement exercises of the Butler High school last Friday evening were well attended. In fact there were more people present than could be accommodated. The exercises were highly interesting, although the graduating class was small. There were but two in the class—Miss Detie Bolan and Mr. Jay C. Oberlin. The Alumni exercises included essays and orations by members of the class of "78," "80" and "81." The order of exercises was as follows:

INVOCATION.

Graduating Exercises, class of 1882.—Essay, "Day-break," Detie Bolan; oration, "Moral Courage," Jay C. Oberlin; music.

Alumni Exercises.—Essay, "Industry, The True Source of Wealth," Hattie Hanes, class '81; essay, "Indulgence of a Spirit of Censure," Eva Mason, class '81; music; essay, "No Excellence Without Great Labor," Irene Campbell, class '80; oration, "The Modern Good," James B. Boyle, class '78; music; toasts by citizens and friends; music; presentations of diplomas by principal; music; benediction.

The orations and essays were good, and showed care and thought in their preparation. Miss Bolan at the close of her essay was made the recipient of a handsome boquet. Her friends were highly pleased with her effort. Mr. Oberlin, though somewhat rapid in his utterance, produced some fine thoughts; Miss Hanes' essay was especially rich in good ideas; Miss Mason's was well read and scholarly; Miss Campbell's was bright, pointed and well read, but part of its effect was lost by reason of the confusion made by boys going down stairs just then. It is the same sort of unruly boys that will somehow manage to mar every gathering of this kind. Mr. Boyle's oration was in excellent taste and well delivered. Then followed remarks and responses to sentiments. Rev. D. F. Kain responded in a few well selected remarks to the "High Schools of our Land;" Dr. Dodge, of the Record, on "True Education;" Mr. Hosser, of the Auburn Republican, made a good hit on "Hoosier Instructors," and Supt. Barns responded briefly to the sentiment, "Schools and Scholars of Indiana." Rev. Mr. Oviatt, in talking up the subject of "Public Opinion," turned most happily into another train of thought, and presented Mr. Hubbell, the principal of the school, a fine, gold headed cane. The presentation was a complete surprise to the recipient. For once Mr. H. was so taken back that his usual readiness and ability to express his thoughts with fluency and ease forsook him. He rallied, however, and thanked the donors in a few well chosen words. The diplomas were then given to the graduating class. The exercises were interesting throughout and well appreciated, being interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The room was tastefully decorated, and all the preparations and methods of carrying them into effect were well done and successfully carried out.

A Republican Straw.

The school children who have been studying "political economy," and who have been taught to revere the name of Longfellow, may not be aware of the fact that Longfellow was a staunch Republican. It is a fact that most of the great and good men are Republicans.—[Ligonier Leader.

We do not wish to cast a shadow of reflection on the fair name of the poet. But children, when studying "political economy," and hunting for the great and good men of the Republican party, must not forget Chas. Julius Guiteau, Col. Brady, Boss Shepard, Capt. Howgate, Secretary Dorsey, Lize Pinkston, and E. G. Thompson.—[La-Grange Democrat.

Enumeration, 1882.

The following table shows the enumeration of children of school age in the different townships and towns for 1882. The enumeration of 1881 is also given, and the gain or loss of the different corporations during the past year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	1881	1882	G'n.	L's.
Butler	234	260	26	....
Keyser	253	244	....	9
Jackson	483	516	33	....
Concord	409	526	27	....
Newville	270	266	....	4
Stafford	200	198	....	2
Wilmington	544	532	....	12
Union	391	372	....	19
Richland	605	599	....	6
Fairfield	546	535	....	11
Smithfield	487	478	....	9
Franklin	409	416	7	....
Troy	299	290	....	9
Auburn town	564	567	3	....
Waterloo town	534	514	....	20
Butler town	374	434	60	....
Garrett town	418	381	....	37
Total	7080	7109	145	128
Net Gain	.....	.....	18	....

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—Before John Finch, a justice of the peace, for Richland township.—Frederick G. Fried vs. Humprey E. Chilcoat.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the 28th day of June 1882 at nine o'clock a. m. in Richland township in said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My hand and seal this the second day of May 1882.

John Finch,
Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

C. H. Brown, Trustee.

TOWN ELECTION.

The following table shows the vote of the election on Monday. Democratic candidates were: Treasurer, I. N. Cool; clerk, George Lanning; marshal, C. C. Smith; trustee first ward, W. H. McQuiston; third ward, A. J. Ralston; fourth ward, E. Berry. Republican candidates were: Treasurer, C. Bengnot; clerk, George Zimmerman; marshal Thomas Hallam; trustee first ward, William Shoffer; third ward, J. J. Littlefield; fourth ward, Solomon Shearer:

WARDS.	Treas.		Clerk.		Marshal		Tr. 1st.		Tr. 3rd.		Tr. 4th	
	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R
First ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	24	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	17	11	12	[illegible]
Fifth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	169	156	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	162	182	141	162	[illegible]
Majority	....	[illegible]	13	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	41	....	....	1

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

—o—

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

On corner east of Postoffice.

New Material of all Kinds,

—AND—

GOOD WOORK

GUARANTEED

GIVE US A CALL!

J. M. RICE & SON, Auburn, Indiana.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER IN THE WORLD FOR REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.

SOLID GOLD
ONLY $19 65/100

We have lately purchased a bankrupt stock of Watches and Jewelry, which we shall offer in our catalogue at about half the usual prices. As the stock is very large, and we wish to turn it into money quickly, we have determined, in order to arouse public interest and secure applications for our catalogue of fine goods, to make an offer of a Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch at a price much below the cost of production. Our offer is to send by registered mail (carefully packed in a wooden box) a Solid Gold Hunting Case Patent Lever Full Jeweled Watch on receipt of $19.65. We warrant the massive cases to be solid gold and beautifully engraved as shown in cut. We warrant the movement to be a Swiss Patent Lever (which is the best movement known in the world) and full jeweled. These watches are not only the best time-keepers to be found now, but being full jeweled, will remain so and will be found as accurate 20 or 25 years hence as now, provided they have now had fair usage.

This is a startling offer, and that one cannot be made by any other firm, as the actual cost of the watches in Switzerland is about twice the price we ask for them. It must be taken advantage of at once, if at all. We make it only to secure customers for our other goods, catalogue of which will be sent to each purchaser. If any one on receiving the watch is dissatisfied, it can be returned at once and the money will be refunded. We sell all our goods on this condition, and have the largest jewelry trade of any house in America. To those who wish to see the watch before buying we offer to send C. O. D., if $1.00 is sent in advance as a guarantee of the express charges. Privilege of examination is given before paying the bill. If ordered C. O. D., however, the customer must pay all express charges, including return of money. We do not make a penny on this watch and cannot incur any expense beyond that of postage, which is provided for in the price named (19.65). If you want a watch for actual wear order this one. Watch speculators will readily see that such a watch as this which can be FULLY WARRANTED, can be sold or traded and immense profits made. The watch is really just as good as any $150 00 gold watch, and can be so represented. Do not buy brass, or composition metal watches, (really the same thing) with worthless movements, when by paying a little more you can have a solid gold watch which will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

LADIES' WATCHES. Solid Gold Hunting Case, beautifully engraved nickel movement, warranted good time-keepers, sent by registered mail to any address on receipt of $18.87. If not satisfied on its receipt, send it right back and get your money, C. O. D., on the same terms as the Patent Lever Watch.

Remember, we warrant these watches to be exactly as represented, and that they will give more satisfaction, and that we deliver them to you free of charge in good order, on receipt of price—or C. O. D., subject to charges, with privilege of examination if desired. Remit by postoffice order, registered letter, or bank check on New York, or send greenbacks by express.

Address plainly,

J. A. VAIL, Dealer in Jewelry,
1327 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—"Don't you know me?"

—Another frost yesterday morning.

—Ice on May 2d. How is that for a mild winter?

—O. H. Widney, of St. Joe, was in town this week.

—The Normal school will begin sometime in July.

—The brick work on the Hebel building is nearly done.

—The court-house is proud with its freshly-painted stairs.

—Chris. Baker is authorized to collect taxes in his township.

—Only fifteen teachers attended examination last Saturday.

—Ryan Clutter, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday on business.

—Give Murphy a call when you want fine work in kalsomining.

—Judge Lowry was in town last Monday looking over the ground.

—Fred. Yesbera spent the sabbath with his friends in this place.

—A new invoice of choice patterns in wall paper, cheap, at Willis' Book Store.

—For the best assortment of wall paper, call on Willis, at the Book Store.

—C. K. Baxter, of the Press, was at the funeral of George Clark last Sunday.

—Billy Little quitted the last long enough to help work off the COURIER this week.

—David Maxwell, one of the solid men of Wilmington township, called on us Tuesday.

—Miss Annie Teeters is teaching school in the Cattell district, northwest of Altona.

—Wagons for all the boys in the county, at the very lowest prices, at the Book Store.

—N. McIntyre, of Sedan, was in town Tuesday and did not forget the COURIER folks.

—Five voting places in a town the size of Auburn made business pretty thin on Monday.

—Only one member was absent from the meeting of the County Board of Education Monday.

—A. J. Little has adorned the grounds around his residence with a new and tasty fence.

—Graining, painting and papering done in a neat and artistic manner by Canon & Cowhick.

—Commissioner Kelham and wife were in attendance at the funeral of Mr. Clark Sunday last.

—Mrs. A. J. Little left for the east yesterday to purchase her summer stock of millinery goods.

—Don't forget that you can get your pictures framed in the best style, for the least money, at the Book Store.

—Lay aside the little ballot;
Paste it gently on the wall;
Put a mourning border 'round it;
You can't vote again till fall.

—Window curtains and fixtures can be bought for less money at the Book Store than any other place. Call and see.

—Quite a number of new buildings are going up in town, and the sound of the saw and hammer is heard in the land.

—We publish this week a statement of the enumeration of school children of the county, which will be read with interest.

—W. S. Purdy & Co. are the best well men in the county, having the first and only three and a half foot well auger in the state.

—Joseph Bell, one of the most enterprising young farmers of Troy township, called in while here this week. Always glad to see him.

—Mrs. Mary Boyer is at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walsworth, a few miles east of town. Her health is greatly improved.

—Rev. Mr. Winter, of the Reform church, and Rev. W. H. Schultz, pastor of the Reform church at Denver, in this state, were among our callers Saturday.

—Jefferson Seery, of Smithfield, is now a resident of Concord township. He moved to the latter place some two months ago, and will devote his time to farming.

—Frank Culbertson is putting up a nice residence on North Jackson street, which will add greatly to the beauty of that part of town, as well as to Frank's personal comfort.

—Wm. Murphy is at the head of the faculty in the matter of painting, graining and kalsomining. Business hours from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. Consultations on business in his line solicited.

—Dr. Z. W. Shepherd formerly of this county advertises to be in Waterloo Tuesday and Wednesday, May 9 and 10 for medical treatment of all who desire his services in chronic diseases.

—Canon & Cowhick are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line such as painting, graining and papering. Mr Canon makes graining a specialty, and Mr. Cowhick makes carriage painting and work in that line, his particular study.

—T. F. Franks and Manoah Franks were in town last Thursday. They were accompanied by their father, Peter Franks, now eighty-five years old. The old gentleman is a resident of Wayne county, Ohio, and has been visiting his sons in this county. T. F. Franks accompanied his father home.

—Wm. Murphy is kept constantly busy these days. Kalsomining, whitewashing, paper-hanging and such other work as comes in his line. An inspection of his work will satisfy the most fastidious lady, that "neatness follows in his path." Give him a call when you need work in his line.

—In the town electon at Waterloo, politics was as usual ignored. A light vote was cast, the total being 203 or about 50 to 75 short of a full vote. J. B. Hoover was elected marshal by 30 majority. J. C. Boyer trustee of 2nd ward and J. A Shull for treasurer were elected without opposition.

—George Clark, one of the most prominent and best known farmers of this section, died last Saturday morning and was buried on Sunday. His funeral was at the Presbyterian church. Rev. W. H. Daniels, of the M. E church, officiated. The attendance was very great. Over 450 persons were in the church and many could not get in.

—We see by the papers that Miss Ida Carpender has been confirmed by the senate as postmistress at Butler. This is certainly, a compliment to a worthy lady, and insures to the people of Butler a continuance of the good management that has characterized her administration of the affairs of the office heretofore.

—We see by a dispatch to the Fort Wayne papers, that the delegation from DeKalb county is solid for Judge Lowry. This is a slight mistake, as some of the delegates prefer some other man, and will not follow instructions. We say this merely to set the people right on the real position of the delegates from this county.

—"The Glades of the Alleghanies" is a handsome and interesting book, giving full description of the famous summer resorts—Deer Park and Oakland—situated in the heart of the Alleghany mountains. This book will be mailed free to any one making application to W. E. Reppert, passenger agent of the B. & O. road, Columbus, Ohio.

—A Greenback meeting will be held in Winslow's Hall, in Waterloo, Ind., on Thursday, May 11, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of arranging for a camp meeting to be held at some place in this Congressional district. Greenbackers and all who are in favor of reform are invited to attend. Good speakers will be in attendance. Turn out. By order of State Central Committee.

J. D. MCANALLY,
Township Committee.

—A CARD.—Permit me to extend to the neighbors and friends of my late husband, George Clark, and myself, my humble and heartfelt thanks for their many acts of kindness, attention and solicitude so generously given during his long and fatal illness. In an especial manner would I also thank the choir for their services at the funeral, and the pall-bearers and old family friends for their sympathies and services on that sad occasion in burying my dead.

MAGGIE CLARK.

—We took the liberty the other day to inspect the improvements recently made on the residence of W. H. Kiblinger Esq. of this place, and feel free to say he will have one of the nicest and posiest homes in the place. The papering and painting were done by Canon & Cowhick and show great artistic skill and ability. The outside work in graining the doors is in walnut imitation, and the inside work is to represent butternut grain. The papering is in fine taste, and we congratulate our friend "Kib" on having so cosy an abiding place.

—The retirement of S. J. Brandon from the trusteeship of Jackson township after a faithful service of four years, recalls to mind the misfortune he met with during his first year. We allude to the robbery of the funds in his hands. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Brandon, in common with several other trustees, drew out the public money on deposit in the First National bank at this place as it was feared that the losses the bank was likely to sustain in the Hazzard matter rendered it unsafe for depositors. Soon after this, on the 10th of October, his house was entered during his absence and the money, amounting to $504.36, stolen. Every possible means was taken to discover the thief, but without success. Nothing has been heard of the money or the thief to this day. Mr. Brandon had to replace the money out of his own pocket. The loss, to a man in his circumstances, is a very heavy one, but he has replaced the money to the last cent. An effort was made in the last legislature to have him released from the payment of this loss. It went through the house, with but little opposition, and was ready for a third reading and final vote in the senate. But from some cause was not called up. Every committee to which it was referred, reported favorably, and recommended its passage, but it was not reached. As above stated Mr. Brandon has made the loss good, and we make this explanation to set the public right in the matter.

Twenty-first Anniversary.

A pleasant party gathered at the residence of Wm. McIntyre, cashier of the First National Bank, last Thursday evening. The occasion was the twenty-first birthday of his son, Henry. The house, though large, was packed full of the friends who had gathered from far and near to be present on the occasion. It was intended to be a surprise, but Henry had snuffed the danger afar off, and was therefore not greatly taken aback when he saw his friends come trooping in. The evening was passed very pleasantly in a social way, the conversation being interspersed with charades and similar amusements. At an appropriate hour all partook of a generous supper. Then followed a short season of dancing, and the company retired to their homes after a most enjoyable evening. Quite a number of Mr. McIntyre's young friends from Sedan were in attendance.

Another Youthful Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. S. Dancer, trustee of Jackson township, DeKalb county, came to the city to report to Sheriff Cosgrove that his son James, thirteen years of age, had left his father's farm on Thursday last, and it was believed had come to Ft. Wayne from Auburn on a Fort Wayne and Jackson freight train. The sheriff ascertained that the lad had an aunt living at 69 Fourth street, and detailed Deputy Sam Miller to go there and to other points where information might be gathered. So far the search has been in vain. Mr. Dancer is a benevolent looking gentleman, and states that from the uniform kindness the boy received he is at a loss to divine the reason of his running away. The boy is described as rather undersized for his age, has blue eyes, and is fair, but his face is slightly freckled. He wore a heavy plush cap, blue shirt and an ash colored coat. Mr. Dancer's postoffice address is Auburn.—[Ft. Wayne News April 27.

Mr. Dancer informs us that the boy ran off April 20, and up to date he has received no news from him. Papers in this section of the country are requested to make a notice of the matter, and any information may be sent direct to Mr. Dancer at this place. No reason is known for the boy's strange freak.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wright, of Fairfield township, celebrated their golden wedding and Mrs. Wright's birthday April 27th. The intention was to celebrate on the 26th, but circumstances prevented some from meeting on that day. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were married in the State of New York in 1832, and emigrated to Indiana in 1835, where they since have lived. The four children and their families all met for the first time at their aged parents' home since they left to do for themselves. All the grand-children were there except Mr. Elsworth Wright, of Colorado. The children, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Gonser, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. Park Sebert, Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, seventeen grand-children, two great-grand-children, Mrs. Ezekiel Brown, sister of Mrs. Wright, distant relatives, Mrs. Emily Wright, Mrs. M. Odell, and Mr. I. Wright and family were present. Forty-five dollars in gold was presented to the parents by the children. A tea set and other valuable presents were made by the grand-children. An ample repast was prepared by Mrs. Sebert and Mrs. Ringer. The grand-children enjoyed themselves by having a taffy pulling and plenty of warm maple sugar. All enjoyed themselves, and will long remember the 50th anniversary of their parents. May the snows of age fall light upon their heads, is the wish of all.

Birthday Party.

April 25th, 1882, came, and with it came the friends and neighbors of Geo Johnston. By nine o'clock they began to arrive, and continued to come until the house was filled, there being about fifty present. It was the 63d anniversary of his birth. He was taken by complete surprise, but bustled around and made them as comfortable as possible. The bell rang out the tidings that dinner was ready, and the friends repaired to the house and found awaiting them tables well spread with the choicest of pies and cakes, roasted chicken, etc., which the ladies are capable of preparing on such occasions. Ample justice was done to the many good things prepared, after which a good time was enjoyed by all present. A collection was taken up, and all responded promptly; money was raised and a chair was purchased and presented to Mr. Johnston by the many friends present. His estimable lady also received a nice set of glass dishes, and other presents were also presented. Those present were John Leighty and lady, Samuel Lawhead and lady, Franklin Herrick and lady, Bennett Leighty and lady, John Davis and lady, Evans McFadden and lady of Waterloo, Chas. Widney, William Shutt, Mrs. Henry Jenkins, Mrs. John Engle, Mrs. William Balls, Mrs. Gus. Hull, Mrs. Dead Grile, Mrs. Robert Davis, Mrs. Geo. Metcalf, Mrs. Gill Barbeen, Mrs. Jacob White and others, which time and space will not permit mentioning. The time passed away pleasantly until five o'clock, when your correspondent, with many others, retired to their homes, feeling that it was good to be there, hoping that Mr. and Mrs. Johnston may live to enjoy many such occasions.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in this place, on Saturday, April 29, 1882, after a long and painful illness of typhoid pneumonia, George Clark, aged sixty-one years, five months and seven days.

Mr. Clark was born in Richland county, Ohio, and in early manhood removed to this county and settled upon his home residence near Auburn Junction, where he lived over thirty years, from whence he removed to this place only last fall. By his industry and frugality in farming and stock raising, he became from a poor young man one among our most well-to-do citizens, and as showing his forethought and manner of using his family and property, only three months ago he distributed to his children over twenty thousand dollars worth of real estate, reserving for himself and his now widow a liberal competency.

Being a man of more than common liberality, with a large, warm heart, of undoubted integrity and honesty, enterprising, and sparing neither time nor money in the improvement of live stock in our farming community, the poor of his neighborhood and the people of our county have lost a true friend and benefactor, whose place will long be vacant.

The funeral services of Mr. Clark were held at the Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Daniels, the pastor of the M. E. Church in this place, of which Mr. Clark was a member, officiating. The church, although a large one, could not accommodate more than half who attended, and the concourse of people, many of whom came from distant parts of the county, was among the largest ever witnessed in our city.

The afflicted widow and children have the heartfelt sympathy of our whole community.

May he rest in peace. W. H.

County Board of Education.

The board met in the office of the county superintendent at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday. Though some were late, all finally answered to their names except one. The following is a list of those present: Butler township, Jas. Quince; Keyser, Henry Probst; Jackson, W. S. Dancer; Concord, C. H. Brown; Newville, Wm. Seely; Stafford, Wm. Willson; Wilmington, Henry Crooks; Union, Isaac Hague; Fairfield; H. H. Slaybaugh; Smithfield, Frederick Gfeller; Franklin, Wm. Brown; Troy, W. S. Morgan; town of Auburn, John Treash; town of Waterloo, J. N. Chamberlain; town of Butler, H. S. Madden; town of Garrett, C. Reyher; absent, T. F. Franks, of Richland township. The forenoon session was occupied in miscellaneous work, including an examination of transfers for school purposes, arrangements for township institutes, and a discussion of similar matters pertaining to the school work of the different townships. At the afternoon session, the adoption of a new spelling book was discussed at considerable length. A motion was made to adopt Patterson's Common School Speller. Every trustee but one voted in favor of the measure, but as a unanimous vote was necessary in order to make a legal adoption, the motion was lost. A motion to re-consider was afterwards carried and was followed by a motion to postpone action thereon until the September meeting, which, being carried it was left over to that time, to be brought up then if thought best, as unfinished business. After a few remarks of a general nature, the board adjourned. The meeting was one of unusual interest, and the proceedings throughout were characterized by the best of feeling.

The Election.

But little interest was manifested in the election by many of our citizens. Hence the vote was a light one, as will be seen by the tabular statement in this issue. One cause of this was the new arrangement of voting in five different places, which occasioned some dissatisfaction as well as some confusion. But it is clear that this was the only legal course the board could take as the law is plain on the subject. There are so many contingencies that may arise that no other course would have been safe. Of course the extra expense is to be regretted, but the fault is in the law, and not in the town officers.

An Extraordinary Offer.

There are a large number of persons out of employment in every county who could be making from $100 to $300 a month working for us. There are many who have employment who could make a much larger amount by obtaining the agency of their county of an article of great merit that will sell well in all well-to-do families, and pay a profit of over 100 per cent. One agent in Pennsylvania sold 32 in two days and made over $60 clear. Any man with energy enough to call and show our invention can make $1,500 to $3,000 a year. We only want one good man in each county, to whom we will give the exclusive sale. The business is pleasant, permanent and profitable. We wish to hear at once from those who are out of employment, or desire to get better. Send stamp and address and receive our large descriptive circular, giving full information.

BENNER MANUFACTURING Co.,
116 Smithfield Street,
18-3t Pittsburgh, Pa.

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. C. R. Reed spent Sunday with friends at New Era.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knott were visiting in Auburn last Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Crane visited friends at the county seat on Tuesday last.

Born to the wife of E. Trout April 27th, a daughter weight 9½ pounds.

Mrs. Coe, the mother of H. E. Coe, died Monday night, at his residence.

J. Imhoff has put a new roof on his house on Union street, occupied by F. P. Day.

J. B. Hoover came out of the race for marshalship again with flying colors as usual.

Milo Brate of Butler, was visiting the family of Geo. Blair a couple of days this week.

Jacob Saltzman has the contract for the stone work on Culbertson's new residence in Auburn.

C. R. Reed closed his second musical convention at New Era Saturday evening and returned home Monday.

Those who are having their residences painted this week are R. M. Lockhart, J. Shull, Geo. Shoner and W. B. Duncan.

Orson Edge has gone to his school, No. 9 in Jackson township. We are pleased to learn that his foot is getting so he can use it.

C. W. Gillett has moved to his new place, west of the Jackson depot. He has put up a new fence, and otherwise improved his property.

The election Monday resulted as follows: For councilmen, J. C. Boyer, W. B. Duncan and A. L. McEntarfer; marshal, J. B. Hoover; treasurer, J. A. Shull; clerk, E. T. Brysland.

Mrs. Coe, mother of H. E. Coe, is lying dangerously ill. Mr. Coe has been obliged to be absent from his school to attend at her bedside. Dell Clutter took charge of his department during his absence.

BUTLER.

Rev. D. F. Kain has been in ill health for some time, but is improving.

Butler is everywhere showing signs of life. Improvements are going on and greater ones are contemplated.

Brother Weamer and his wife attended the commencement exercises, and were looking as bright and happy as ever.

We had the pleasure of meeting our friend F. H. Shoub, now cashier in the new bank at butler. He likes his new business very much.

J. B. Boyle is succeeding well in the law practice, and, with increasing years and experience, will no doubt be an honor to the profession.

Dr. Dodge and Mr. Garrison, of the Record, were in attendance at the commencement exercises. The doctor made a brief speech in response to one of the toasts.

Dr. and Mrs. Bolan were well pleased with the appearance and success of their daughter Desie in her graduating exercises. Mrs. B. took a mother's pride in assisting to make everything a success.

Phil Plum, night yardmaster of the Lake Shore road, is on the sick list, but we hope there is nothing serious. Mr. Shook, the day yardmaster, performed his duties during his sickness.

Miss Josie Thomas was agreeably surprised on Friday. Her scholars made her a present of a nice easy chair. Miss Thomas makes teaching a success wherever she is, and this compliment to her ability and kindness in her chosen profession was well deserved and gratefully received.

SEDAN.

Mrs. Park Sebert is on the sick list.

Remember that Gonser sells cheap.

C. H. Bangs was in town last week.

Mr. Gonser pays the highest price for produce.

The Sunday school elected new officers Sunday.

Mrs. Seydel, who has been quite sick, is around again.

Mr. Chaney's dog went the way all dogs must which have no tag.

Mrs. Ella Grate is tending the depot and postoffice while her brother is away.

Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder returned from Ohio Saturday, where they have been visiting.

Dr. A. B. [illegible] has left Butler and located at [illegible], where he intends to practice. There is an opening for a good doctor in Butler now.

J. W. Bateman is canvassing the county in the interest of the Johnston Harvester Company. Mr. B. has a good machine, and it would pay farmers to examine it before buying.

The Richland township Sunday school institute was held here Saturday. A number of Sunday school workers from abroad were present. A good and profitable time was had, and all went away feeling stronger in the Sunday school work. J. A. M.

CONCORD.

Mrs. C. A. Jenkins has been quite ill for a few days.

Mrs. L. Thrush has returned to her home in Auburn Junction.

Henry Baker will soon have his new Buffalo scales in running order.

W. B. Brown is a wide awake agent. He is at work both early and late.

Ira Ricketts and F. H. Grimes are doing a good business in the lumber trade.

We are glad to record the fact that Mrs. Jacob Baker is regaining her health.

We noticed James Culbertson driving over the country last Friday and Saturday.

Lyman Knight is lying dangerously ill. Dr. Johnson, of St. Joe, is his attending physician.

Last Sabbath Miss Ella Culbertson became Mrs. Frank White. We congratulate. Success.

I. H McClure, wife and little daughter Halla, of Ft. Wayne, were the guests of G. W. Draggoo last week.

Our Sabbath school was reorganized last Sunday. Great interest is manifested in officers, teachers and scholars.

Notwithstanding the rain showers of last Monday afternoon, there was an old time barn raising at Mrs. Nancy Wyatt's. Over one hundred people took supper there. No accidents to complete the May day party.

GARRETT.

Judge Carpenter's health has been very poor lately.

David Ocker is the new landlord at the Sargent House.

Dr. Barr chief inspector of the B. & O. relief association, is in the city looking after the interests of the association.

Garrett is to have a new blacksmith shop, on Cowen street. A. M. Haines from St. John, is the principal manager.

Certain would be democrats here turned a double summersault and flopped square into the republican traces last Monday.

It is the current report than John W. Garrett president of the B. & O. R. R. with other officers of the road will be at Garrett the coming week.

H. M. Poul has returned from Creston Iowa where he has been working for a short time. Mr. Poul does not speak very favorably of that part of the west, and thinks Garrett is not the worst place there is after all.

William Galloway, foreman in the machine shops has moved into the Prouty Building on Cowen street, formerly occupied by Mr. Riegel, he having removed to Springfield, Mo.

The city election in this place passed off quietly last Monday. The republicans elected the three trustees, clerk and treasurer, while the democrats elected Henry Houser marshal by 28 majority. But for a few disappointed office seekers the entire democratic ticket could have been elected.

The entertainment given at Hunsel's Hall on Saturday evening, was well patronized. The characters Tim Gleason and Rose Cranberry were greeted with frequent applause and with the occasional longing look from the assistant manager from behind the curtain, were the attractions of the evening. A. B. C.

THE
EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED!
—THE—
CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.—Elegant line Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes, etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northern Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag,—Latest patterns and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

THE LONG JOURNEY.

When [illegible]
In the valleys and mountains of life,
And the road has grown dusty and [illegible],
And [illegible]
We [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
To travel the journey again.

For [illegible]
And [illegible]
While [illegible] of laughing and [illegible],
And [illegible] of the [illegible]
All bright [illegible] we remember—
How little we thought [illegible]
But now we are looking and longing
To [illegible] again.

But vain [illegible] is sighing,
Our course must be forward and on;
We can [illegible] back on the journey,
We cannot [illegible].
Let us hope, then, as onward we travel,
That [illegible] the plain,
That our road be beside the sweet waters,
Though we may not begin it again.

For existence forever goes upward—
From the hill to the mountain does rise,
On, on, o'er invisible summits,
To a [illegible]
Strive on, then, with courage unshaken—
True labor is never in vain—
For [illegible]
No mortal can travel again.

THE CAPTAIN'S BODY GUARD

Our Continent.

"Well, yes," said my host, Captain Stanley, as brave a soldier as ever drew a saber, "I have seen some hard times since I have been out here and so have we all. A man in our profession can't pass five years of his life on the plains without getting some hard knocks, I tell you."

We had just finished a late supper, and having drawn our chairs about the wide fire-place, had filled our pipes preparatory to indulging in a social smoke. There were a dozen of us in the room, all except myself wearing Uncle Sam's "honored blue." I was at that time correspondent for an eastern paper, and had been ordered to the frontier to write up the campaign which General Crook was about to undertake against the Cheyennes who had broken away from their reservation. Finding that a detachment led by Captain Stanley, the commander of Fort Frasier, was expected to bear the brunt of the work, I joined my fortunes with it, accompanied it on a perilous scout of 1,400 miles, and we had but just returned to the fort.

We had got back, too, just in time to escape what Western men call a "blizzard." And what is that? It is an old-fashioned New England snow storm a dozen times intensified. The wind blows as if it would sweep everything before it, the cold is so cold and piercing that one shivers over the hottest fire, and the air is filled, not with snow, but with sharp needles of ice, which seem to threaten destruction to every living thing exposed to its fury. We were all snugly housed, our jaded horses were munching their barley in their warm stables, the sentries were standing grim and silent in their boxes, and those of us who were fortunate enough to have no duty to call us out into the storm, spread our hands over the cheerful wood fire and congratulated ourselves on the safe ending of our tedious scout.

I said there were a dozen of us in the room; but I must not forget to mention Captain Stanley's body guard, four magnificent Scotch deer hounds, which lay stretched out before the fire. They were large shaggy animals, with immense bone and muscle, and bore on their bodies numerous evidences of the battles through which they had passed. They were terrible fighters, and the ease with which they could overtake and pull down an antelope was surprising. They accompanied us on the scout, and I could not tell why it was that they were treated with so much kindness and consideration by every member of the company. On this particular night I was to find out.

"How the wind blows!" exclaimed a young Lieutenant from his seat in the chimney corner. "I declare it will tear the stockade up by the roots."

"Yes, it is a wild night; and I hadn't been on the plains as long as you have, Jack," said the Captain, addressing himself to the Lieutenant, "before I was called upon to face just such a storm as this without shelter of any kind, except what was to be found in the hills and under circumstances that were calculated to freeze the blood in the veins of the bravest man that ever stepped. Those hours of horror turned my [illegible] and made me an old man before my time. I can not recall them without shuddering."

The Captain puffed vigorously at his well blackened brier root for a few minutes, and after making sure that it was well lighted continued:

"I always was fond of horses, dogs, and guns, and I can scarcely remember the time when I did not own some of the very best. My pointers could not be beaten, my pony would take a fence almost as well as any of my father's thoroughbreds, and my little fowling-piece was sure death to any bird that got up within any reasonable distance. When I left home to go to West Point it almost broke my heart to part frrm my pets; but my uncle, who was an ardent sportsman, assured me that if I would pass a creditable examination at the end of my school term, he would present me with a pack of dogs that would more than take the place of the ones I left behind; my father, a veteran of the Mexican War and a great admirer of cavalry, told me that if I would fit myself to enter that branch of the service, he would give me the finest horse in his stable, and my mother said she would give me another. Encouraged by these promises, and ambitious to distinguish myself in my chosen profession, I worked hard and stood among the first five at the end of the course. Here are the dogs my uncle gave me," said the Captain, his stern face softening as he gazed almost lovingly at the splendid animals before him, "and the horses—well, one was killed during a fight on the Sweetwater, and the other—poor Gipsy! She was my mother's gift.

As soon as I received my commission I was ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Scott for duty. The officers were all lovers of the chase, and at the sight of my horses and hounds they received me with open arms. In company with the neighboring ranchmen we hunted almost constantly; there was little scouting to be done, for the Indians were quietly settled on their reservation, and when winter came and the first snow covered the ground, the sport we had [illegible] antelope was simply mag[illegible] one morning, while I was returning to the post with a freshly killed antelope slung across my saddle, I noticed that my eyes burned and that the surface of the snow, from which the bright rays of the sun were reflected with almost dazzling brilliancy, seemed to be covered with floating specks. Now and then something that looked like a distant chain danced across the range of my vision, and this would be followed by multitudes of miniature pin wheels and sky rockets. I knew that the glare of the sun on the snow had affected my eyes, but I thought nothing of it, for I was foolish enough to believe that it would wear off in time.

"When I reached the fort I found there was a runner from the Red Eagle Agency who had brought information which rendered it necessary that a courier should be sent with dispatches to Fort Morris. The dispatches were ready and the Colonel was waiting for me. I changed horses, received my instructions and set out at once with my Henry rifle slung at my back, and my hounds trotting along before me. For two or three days I had noticed a suspicious bank of clouds hanging in the northern horizon, and the Colonel had warned me to make haste, for a storm was brewing. Acting upon his advice I pushed forward as rapidly as possible, shading my burning eyes with my hand, and now and then calling to my dogs, which seemed inclined to turn about and give battle to a pack of gaunt and hungry wolves that was following along behind me. I saw with no little uneasiness that although the south wind was blowing very strongly, that threatening bank of clouds in the north was rising rapidly against it. The Arctic King was coming in his might, and I knew that the storm would overtake me long before I could reach my destination. I began to feel timid. I did not like the persistency with which those famine breeders hung on my trail. There was something ominous in it.

"Just before dark I reached my camping ground. It was a sheltered nook among the hills, bare of snow, and there was a spring of good water close by. After putting the blankets on the mare and feeding her, and making her as comfortable as I could for the night, I built a fire under the lee of a rock, and with my dogs around me sat down to my supper. Just then the war of the elements began. With a roar and a rush that were terrific, the advance guard of the Arctic forces struck the south wind and drove it back. Then there was a lull, such as sometimes occurs in battle when the opposing forces are gathering themselves for a decisive effort, and with another mighty roar the final onslaught was made. The air was literally filled with ice. It grew colder and colder every minute, and my fire seemed to give out no heat. I could not look at the blaze, for the pain in my eyes had increased until it was almost unbearable. Finally I wrapped my blankets around me and lay down to sleep.

"How long I slumbered I do not know. I was awakened by one of my dogs, which came up and licked my face, and I started up and threw off the blankets. It was pitch dark. The blizzard was still raging fearfully, and the wolves had approached so close to my camp that I could hear the patter of their feet as they ran about among the scrub oaks, and my faithful dogs now and then gave a growl to warn them off. A stamping among the brutes told me that my mare was rendered uneasy by their presence, and I thought I would go out and speak to her. I looked toward the place where my fire had been kindled, but could not see a single coal. It had burned itself completely out. Groping my way on my hands and knees to the pile of fuel I had gathered before going to sleep, I picked up a stick and began poking around for the coals. Presently a sharp stinging sensation in my hand told me that I had found one. I could feel the pain, but I could not see the coal, and yet it must have been a live one, or else it could not have burned me. With trembling hands and a terrible sinking at my heart, I took out a match and lighted it. I could distinctly hear it burning, but I could not see the blaze, although I held the match until my fingers were scorched. Then I dropped it, and with a scream of terror jumped to my feet. Great Heaven! I was snow blind.

"With the experience I now have I know that my situation would have been desperate if I had been in full possession of my sight; as it was I gave myself up for lost. I was parlyzed with horror, and for a time I could not move. The actions of one of my dogs aroused me. He bounded forward and began a terrible battle with one of the wolves. With another cry of terror I groped my way back to my bed, and catching up my rifle succeeded after a terrible struggle in placing myself on the top of the rock. By this time the battle between my dogs and the wolves was in full progress, and a fierce one it was too. I fired shot after shot into the air in the hope of frightening the famine-breeders, but they were rendered too desperate by hunger to fear the smell of gunpowder. How earnestly I prayed that my noble dogs might succeed in fighting off their savage foes. I shouted to them words of encouragement to which they had never failed to respond during a hunt, and finally I knew that they were gaining the victory.

"They drove the wolves away from me but the ravenous animals were not to be cheated. They turned their attention to my horse. I fairly cried as I stood their sightless and helpless, on my rock and listened to the struggles of the frightened beast as she strove with desperate energy to break her fastenings. To my great joy she succeeded, and with a shrill neigh of terror set off up the valley. I heard her hoofs clattering over the bare ground and the snarls and yells of the savage pack as it followed close at her heels, and then all was still.

I called my faithful guardians, and each one answered to his name by a joyful bark, all except Major, whose reponse was a mournful whine. Poor fellow! He had been severely handled.

"I did not delude myself with the hope that I had seen the last of the wolves. I knew that my steed, fleet and enduring as she was, would in the end be overtaken and torn in pieces by her tireless pursuers, and that having whetted their appetites they would return in sufficient numbers to overpower my guards and make an end of me. I had always prayed for a soldier's death, and the thought that I must give up my life in this horrible way was agonizing.

"I can not tell how long I stood there waiting for the wolves to come back and put me out of my misery, for I was dazed with terror. I fell into a sort of a stupor from which I was aroused by a bark from one of my hounds, and—I knew every note uttered by those animals as well as I know the sound of my own voice—it was a bark of welcome. Help was near. My first feeling was one of amazement, and before I had recovered from it I heard a rifle shot and then another and another. The whole pack broke out into a joyous baying. I cocked my rifle with my benumbed hands and fired all the remaining cartridges in the air. I tried to shout, but could not utter a sound. My head reeled and I fell from the rock.

"I remained a full month at Mr. Butler's hospitable rancho, before I was able to return to the post. He and two of his neighbors had been out after black-tails and were caught in the blizzard, but knowing that they must reach home or run the risk of being snowed up in the hills they boldly faced it, and a fortunate thing it was for me that they did so. They saw the wolves devouring my mare and took the back trail expecting to find my mangled body. When they discovered me lying there behind that rock surrounded by my bleeding hounds no words could express their astonishment. Close by there were seven dead wolves and three disabled ones that were trying to crawl off. These they shot. That these dead and wounded members of the pack were not devoured by their comrades was owing to the fierceness with which my brave dogs fought them. They were badly cut up, but they received the same kind nursing that I did, and here they are as ready for a fight as they ever were. Do you know now why everybody in the fort thinks so much of my body-guard, Harry?"

I thought I did.

Jumbo Meets His Fellows.

New York Tribune.

As Jumbo passed along he was greeted with uplifted trunks. He returned the salute and shook trunks with the party in a friendly but rather bored manner. After exchanging civilities with Jumbo, an elephant would run his trunk along the monster's back. One ill-bred little elephant, not used to good society, gave his tail a pull just as he got past, and then looked innocent, and appeared to be searching intently for peanuts in the saw-dust. There was no sign of fear among the elephants, and Jumbo seemed to consider the whole thing "an awful bore, you know," until he came to the elephantine damsel Baby. When he saw her he stopped, and reaching out his trunk just touched her and drew it back again all the time looking at her in a most interested and loving manner. It was evidently a clear and decided case of love at first sight. Baby was very naturally thrown into an extreme flutter of excitement, but she managed to keep up a decent appearance of coyness. She finally consented, however, to shake trunks with her admirer, and after awhile allowed herself to be caressed, even going so far as to return her lover's endearments. The other female elephants present were scandalized, and wound their trunks together, as if saying: "Oh, the bold faced thing, did you ever!"

Jumbo was walked up and down the line several times, the elephants doing their best to attract his his attention as he passed, but he had eyes only for Baby, and when at length they were all started around the track, that giddy damsel ran on ahead, disdaining to walk with the others, so proud was she, apparently, of her gigantic lover. When Jumbo was finally led out of the ring to his stable, he cast a long, lingering look over his shoulder that gave evidence that he had ceased to mourn for his English Alice.

White House Conservatories

Providence Journal

The White House conservatores, under the charge of five gardeners, are forced their utmost all of the time to provide the decorative plants and flowers for the regular use. In the rose-house built for Mrs. Hayes, some 200 blossoms are cut each day, but for extra occasions other government green-houses are levied upon, as at the last state dinner 900 roses were used on the tables alone, besides the oceans of violets and heliotropes over which the primrose ships sailed. A few orange and lemon trees are kept in the hot-houses, and a month or so later the grape-vines produce their immense clusters of fruit. The White House conservatory has the most complete collection of double geraniums in the city, and some of the finest cinerarias, or cape asters, in the country, the most of the flowers measuring an inch and a half and two inches across their disks of shaded purple and white. The matter of flowers is now a social necessity that no one dares to disregard, and the florist's bill about matches the caterer's on any great occasion. A Jacqueminot rose costs as much as a beefsteak, and if the lily-lunching æsthetes live a la carte, there is no economy in their craze.

What Iowa Girls are Taught.

At the Iowa agricultural college every girl in the junior class has learned to make good bread, weighing and measuring their ingredients, mixing, kneading, and baking and regulating her fire. Each also has been taught to make yeast and to bake biscuits, puddings, pies, and cakes of various kinds; how to cook a roast, broil a steak and make a cup of coffee; how to stuff and roast a turkey, make oyster soup, prepare materials for other soups, steam and mash potatoes so that they will melt in the mouth, and, in short, to prepare a first-class meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes, in good style. Theory and manual skill have gone hand in hand. Vast stores of learning have been accumulated in the arts of canning, preserving, and pickling fruits, and they have taken practical lessons in the details of household management, such as house furnishing, care of beds and bedding, washing, ironing, care of the sick, etc. The girls, we are informed, are also thoroughly grounded in science, mathematics and English literature. If there is anything that challenges the unlimited respect and devotion of the masculine mind it is the ability in woman to manage well her own household.

WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

The Latter Not Responsible for the Former's Misdoings—Interesting Decision of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

Boston Herald

Up in New Hampshire Mrs. Harris and her husband sued Mrs. Webster and her husband because the latter had spoken slanderous words of the former. Mr. Webster demurred, saying he had done no wrong, and didn't care to be brought into court because his wife was alleged to have used her tongue too freely, and the Supreme Court has sustained the demurrer. The decision, which involves the rights of married men as well as the wrongs of married women, is long and interesting. Judge Foster, who drew it, discusses the changes which have taken place in the legal relations of husband and wife, and the responsibilities therefrom arising.

Under the English common law the wife could neither sue nor be sued apart form her husband. The old doctrine was that "man and wife are the same flesh." Herein an old writer said: "The common law shaketh hands with divinitie," as illustration, says Judge Foster, "of the habit of presenting every established fact which is too bad to admit of any other defense, as an injunction of religion." So, under the common law, the married woman's contracts were void, her legal personality being extinguished. Petruchio has said:

> "I will be master of what is mine own:
> She is my goods, my chattels; she is my house,
> My household stuff, my field, my barn;
> My house, my ox, my ass, my anything."

As Judge Foster states it, the woman being thus utterly within her husband's control, his cattle, his "ox," he became personally and solely answerable for her torts, as for the trespasses of his other domestic cattle; and, of course, the law could pursue no other consistent system than that which declared all her acts absolutely void. Such was the social and legal status of a married woman centuries ago; and the change of her condition before the law seems to be much less in England than in New Hampshire. The influences of Christianity and a more highly diffused and higher system of moral and religious education have gradually ameliorated woman's social condition, and elevated her to the state of dignity and importance she possesses to-day. Like all the changes of advancing civilization, this change has been very gradual, but it has been a steady march from slavery to freedom. Herbert Spencer says that in the United States women have reached a higher status in the social structure than anywhere else, and Judge Foster adds that it is equally true that in many of the States, certainly in New Hampshire more than any where else, have the legal distinctions between the sexes been swept away. He continues:

"Thus, by progress in the same direction, by changes religious, socil, customary, legislative and judicial, the rule of the common law has been abolished and obliterated; and it is no longer possible to say that in New Hampshire a married woman is a household slave or a chattel, or that in New Hampshire the conjugal unity is represented solely by the husband. By custom and by statute the wife is now a joint master of the household, and not a slave or servant. The rule now is that her legal existence is not suspended. So practically has the ancient unity become dissolved and dissolved that the wife may not only have her separate property, contracts, credits, debts, wages, causes of seperate action growing out of a violation of her personal rights, but she may enter into legal contracts with her husband and enforce it by any suit against him.

What follows? Simply that, since the wife's property is not her husband's her earnings are not his, her legal subjection to him no greater than his to her, no reason remains for holding him liable for her wrong-doing any more than making her responsible for his. So when the court came to pass upon the case before it, the question being why Mr. Webster, an innocent man, should be held responsible for the torts of Mrs. Webster, the court was obliged to say that, having done no wrong, neither he nor his property could be holden for any act of his wife, and, "that the husbands of these female parties are strangers, in law, to the proceedings, and that the demurrer should be sustained." In New Hampshire, then, if nowhere else, the hen-pecked husband can sit quietly and watch the triumphal progress of the female suffrage movement and all other movements. If he does lose a little something he also gains. His wife is not his "slave," as she might be if he lived in some more conservative States, but if she lets her tongue run at its highest rate of vibration against her neighbors he cannot be sued. Happy Mr. Webster. Unfortunate Mrs. Harris.

The Decatur County Mob.

Indianapolis Journal, April 23d.

The people of Indiana are again brought face to face with the reality of mob law. For the second time this month has a crowd of enraged men take the law into its own hands and execute summary justice upon a presumed criminal. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, masked men broke in to the Greensburg jail, and taking Oscar M. Garrett from one of the cells, hanged him to a tree. The history of his offense, as generally accepted, is as follows: Garrett had for a number of years been criminally intimate with a Mrs. Walton, the liaison being the subject of general talk in the neighborhood. Walton had some knowledge of the true state of affairs, but was, it seems, unable to rid himself of his wife or her paramour. On the night of the 7th of January last Walton was assassinated while sitting by his fireside, the murderer firing through a window. The perpetrator of this crime proved to be a negro named Adam Frasier, who, upon being arrested, confessed the deed and declared that he had been instigated to its commission by Mrs. Walton and Garrett, who wished to rid themselves of the only obstacle between them and their desires. He afterward said Garrett had nothing to do with it, but that Mrs. Walton alone had persuaded him to the murder, and had left the shutter open and arranged the lamp near her husband, so he could see to take a deadly aim. But what seemed to place Garrett's complicity with the crime apparently beyond question was the fact that when he heard that Frasier had confessed he attempted suicide by shooting. This is a brief history of the case up to the time that all three of the supposed guilty parties were arrested. About a month ago Garrett was brought to trial at North Vernon, on a change of venue. There, after a legal trial, he was acquitted by a jury composed of citizens of Jennings county. The verdict was received with unbounded astonishment, as it was almost the universal opinion that the very least penalty he would receive would be a life sentence. He was released, but was afterward arrested on a charge of arson, and was in jail awaiting trial when the mob wreaked their vengeance upon him.

This case is very different from the Kokomo affair in several important particulars. Long's offense was the most heinous in the calendar of crime, and was committed, or attempted, on a mere babe. It was a crime for which Indiana laws afford no suitable penalty. With the enormity of such an outrage fresh upon their minds, and with the knowledge that the courts of justice were powerless to inflict suitable punishment, the infuriated populace broke in upon the villain and speedily dispatched him whose revolting atrocity had forfeited all claim upon mercy and delay. With Garrett, the case was different. Even admitting all charged against him up to the time of the murder, there is a possibility that he had nothing whatever, directly, to do with it. But be this as it may, he had met all the requirements of law and a sworn jury, after a full investigation of his case, declared that his guilt was not clearly proven. And not only are the two crimes widely different, but the two lynchings are very dissimilar. That at Kokomo was done in the white heat of passion, when reason was well nigh wrecked in the storm of indignation against such an unnatural wretch. That at Greensburg was wrought out with cold-blooded deliberation, and after the law had had its way without, so far as it appears, any unfair hindrance.

Tom Corwin's Canvass.

Anecdote by General Garfield.

When Corwin was nominated for Congress he had no more idea of an election than the dead. But he went out to canvass on horseback, through the settlements, from log cabin to log cabin and solicit votes. His competitor was almost sure of his election, for the district was strongly with his party. One night Corwin stopped at a log hut where all the family, etc., slept in one room and lived in it, after the simple habits of that day. The occupant was a Democrat and Corwin said he never dreamed of getting his vote. But that night as they gathered around the fireside, he asked the fellow if he knew Mr. ——, his competitor. "Well," replied the farmer, "I rather guess I do—I'll never vote for him." This was a sensation to Corwin. He was now on the trail to find something that might prove beneficial in his canvass—something that he might use at his next meeting to set the house in a roar. "May I ask your reason for not voting for him?" said Mr. Corwin. "I am sure Mr. —— is a good old Locofoco." "Wall," drawled the old man, "you see it was this way: He was here one night just as you be to-night, and mam and I went into that bed right here. Afore he got in he stooped down as if he was gwine to pray. 'Hisht!' sez I, 'mam, our congressman is kinder pious.' Jist then he opened his saddlebags, and I peeped out to see what it was, and I'll be goll darned if it wasn't a shirt, and into it he clim and popped into bed, and jist like an old woman for all the world. You and I," droned the farmer, "Mr. Corwin, works hard all day in our old shirts, and they is all fired sweaty sometimes, but we thinks nothing of sleeping in them. But that darned cuss is so aristocratic that he hes to put on airs and kerry his wife's shirt along with him and sleeps in hit, durn him. I'll never vote for no such man." Tom had it. He slept little that night. Next day day he went forth on his errand of drumming up a crowd for his night meeting. Night after night he told the yarn to crowds who serenaded it with yells of laughter. Tom carried the district and went to Congress. While Tom Corwin was telling that very story, and just as it reached the climax and was on his feet vociferating that comical speech about the shirt, his head drooped a little, his countenance turned ashy and he started to fall, but I caught him in my arms, and so Tom Corwin died.

Poor Pay For a Pair of Legs.

Boston Post.

A case is expected soon to come to trial in this city, before the United States Court, in which a young man sues the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, for damages for cutting off both his legs several years ago. He was going West with his father's family at the time, and the road offered to pay $1,300 cash or to educate the boy and then give him a place in its service. The father accepted the latter offer and the boy was sent to school for two years. He was then taught telegraphing, and then became one of the most expert operators on the line. He was paid $30 per month, but others doing the same work received $40. The young man applied for an increase, but was refused, and left. He now brings the suit for damages, alleging that the agreement at the time of the accident was made without authority, and that, even if it was valid, the terms of the contract have not been fulfilled. He claims that two years' schooling does not constitute an education, and that $30 a month does not make a living. He has secured General B. F. Butler as counsel.

An Intelligent Jury.

Texas Siftings.

Johnson L. Colt has more self-conceit than Oscar Wilde and Charles Francis Adams combined. Not long since one of the Sifters, while taking a ride out in the suburbs, came across "Jud" Colt, as he is familiarly called, hiding behind a tree.

"What are you doing out there?" we asked.

"I am afraid the Sheriff will put me on the Jury in the big land case."

"But you are exempt because you are a fireman."

"I know that, but I'm afraid they will take me anyhow. I heard one of the lawyers in the case say he was going to have an intelligent Jury if it took the last man in Austin."

[illegible]

If it takes a small boy twelve years of age twenty-two minutes to bring in six small sticks of wood, how long will it take him to walk a mile and a half to see a circus procession.

Barnum will not permit Jumbo to be taught how to imbibe a barrel of catawba cobbler through a section of gas-pipe. But if the pampered beast ever gets a sniff of American mixed drinks, there will be a riot.

Old Abram's wisest remark: "Et de descendants of de rooster what crowed at Peter was to make a noise every time a lie is tole dare would be such a noise in de world dat yer couldn't hear de hens cackle."

The Texas Christian Advocate says that thousands of good men are spoiled by marrying the wrong woman. The women who marries thousand of good men must be very wrong, and no wonder the good men are spoiled.

A refined lady of this city, describing the illness of a neighbor who was afflicted with lung trouble, said the doctor called it new-mown-hay. She is a probably relative of the lady, who complained of "a terrible Nashua in the stomach."

A man in passing a country churchyard, saw the sexton digging a grave, and inquired: "Who's dead?" Sexton: "Old 'Squire Bumblebee." Man: "What complaint?" Sexton (without looking up): "No complaint; everybody satisfied."

"Mr. Schlimhaus, I hear you have had an interesting occurrence at your house this morning; not twins again, I hope?" "Mine gracious, I hopes not; but I do not know so pretty well about dot, for I hear dot doctor say dot Mrs. Schlimhaus she might haff a relapse some more already."

"And so you love June better than any other month," she said, gazing at the young farmer the from blue abysses of her soft, dreamy eyes. "Beautiful, leafy June, with its roses and its song-birds and its fragrance ladened zephyrs?" "Yes," he replied, nonchalantly. "It's the best month to wean calves."

Uncle Nace and Aunt Sukey, his wife, were out on Austin avenue buying some things a few days ago. The old woman bought a handkerchief, the color of which did not suit Uncle Nace, and he said angrily: "Yer has made a poor choice. Your hain't got no taste." "I know I has bad taste, but de first poor selecshun I made was when I tuck you."

There had been a seeming coolness between the lovers. One day Emily's schoolmate ventured to refer to the subject and asked her: "When did you see Charley last?" "Two weeks ago to-night." "What was he doing?" "Trying to get over the fence." "Did he appear to be much agitated?" "So greatly," returned Emily, "That it took all the strength of papa's new bulldog to hold him."

Interpretation of motive: A Sunday school teacher was exhibiting his specimen pupil to a company of visitors, and in the course of some questions propounded to elicit evidence of the child's precosity, asked: "Now tell me, why does the Lord love your mother, Samuel?" "'Cause she's a sinner." "Very good; and why does she come to Church on Sunday?" "'Cause she has a new bonnet almost every week."

"I am not an astronomer," remarked old man Jones to his wife the other night, coming in off the porch, where he had interrupted the moonlight festivities of his daughter and her young man. "I am not an astronomer, as I said before, and I cannot explain it, but I am sure I saw the son rise a few minutes ago, and it is now midnight." Then he looked reflectively down at the toe of his boot, and sent the girl off to bed.

Curiosities of Trade.

Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The demand for eye-stones has fallen off very largely, but they are kept still, and in considerable quantities. The eye-stone will clear the eye. There is no doubt about that, but its movements are regulated by its shape and by a formation on the flat side or base of the stone, similar to a blade in a turbine water wheel. The whole resembles a shell just begun—before the cavity was formed, but are not. The stone is composed of lime, and vinegar or any acid by its action upon it causes motion. The stones are found on the seashore on the Pacific coast. Sailors gather them by the quart, and vend in trade centers. The price is 10 cents.

Bloodstones are also called for, not the kind known to seal rings and sleeve buttons, but glass stones or beads of the color of blood dark red. These are worn to prevent the nose-bleed, although the old plan to prevent namely, to keep the nose out of other persons' business, is in use still and works well. With a string through the glass bead and the string around the owner's neck the liability to nose-bleed is removed. The bloodstones, some of them, come from Germany.

Rattlesnake oil will unlimber joints afflicted with certain lamenesses, as all other oils or preparations will. It is called for often, and the buyers may get rattlesnake oil and they may not. It is said to be a business of considerable importance in North Carolina, to capture rattlesnakes and from the fat to produce the oil. At all events, rattlesnake oil is sold, and it is supposed to cure marvelously. Skunk oil is another cure-all for certain maladies.

Fools and Their Money.

A St. Joseph special says: The personal effects and household goods of Jesse James, the dead outlaw, were sold yesterday at 2 o'clock at the old home in the south part of the city. A very large crowd of people assembled on the ground, and when the auctioneer began the bidding was decidedly lively. About $10 worth of old rubbish brought almost $200. The outlaw's dog, a very common animal, brought $15; the chair on which he was standing when shot, $5; five other plain cane chairs, $2 each; a half-dozen stone china plates, $1 each; a half-dozen saucers, 50 cents each; knives and forks, $1 each; an old wash-basin, $4.75; the duster the outlaw was brushing off the picture with at the fatal moment, $5; a worthless jack-knife, $6; an old satchel, $21; a wash-stand, $11; a crippled revolver, $17; a pair of old mits, $2. Many other articles brought similar prices.

FROM THE WIRES.

The Times-Star's Greensburg, Ind., special says: A mob of fifty masked men at 3 o'clock this morning called on the jailer at this place, and by choking him tried to get the keys, but failed. They then knocked in the jail door, took out G. M. Garret, hung him to a silver maple tree ten feet from the jail, and left, after placing the following placard on his body: "This is greeting to the Jennings county jury." Garrett had been acquitted in Jennings county, where his case was taken on a change of venue, of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Walton by a negro, named Fraser, and after acquittal had been arrested on another charge. There are fears that the mob will next hang Fraser and Mrs. Walton.

A dispatch from Kansas City says: "A passenger from the West reports that the east-bound passenger train on the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe road, was ditched last Sunday night near Rincon, N. M., and that five heavily armed men attempted to rob the express, but got into the baggage instead of the express car, and before they could rectify their mistake and get into the right car, the train men and passengers appeared in such numbers that the robbers fled. The engine and baggage and express cars were thrown from the track. The fireman was killed, and the engineer and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger badly wounded. The express is supposed to have had $200,000 in silver from the Arizona mines, bound for New York, and it is thought the would-be robbers were informed of the fact by telegraph at Rincon, and that they belong to the band of desperadoes which has been committing all kinds of depredations in New Mexico and Arizona for months past.

New York dispatch says:

William Sindram was hanged this morning in the yard of the city prison for the murder of his landlady, Mrs. Margaret Crane, in January, 1881. The criminal met his fate with fortitude, and never showed any signs of fear from the moment the hangman called upon him until the black cap was drawn over his eyes. He was swung into eternity at 8:33. The procession emerged from the prison, led by Sheriff Bowe and Under-Sheriff Stevens. After them walked Dr. Morgan, praying aloud, and immediately behind him came the prisoner, walking firmly, having on either side a Deputy Sheriff. Sindram was calm, and nodded to those he knew, as he passed on his way to the gallows. The hangman's assistant was nervous, and forgot to lower the cap until reminded to do so. Sindram's face twitched, but he merely said, "Hurry up." Pulling the cap down with a jerk, the assistant stepped in front of the peep-hole, and when Sheriff Stevens gave the signals, it could be seen by the hangman, and it was many seconds before the difficulty was discovered, and the signal again given, when the body shot up in the air five feet and settled back six inches, the arms and legs twitching convulsively. In six minutes after the pulse ceased to beat.

Salem, O., dispatch:

On Sunday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, Mrs. Calvin Summers, living a mile and a half southwest of Georgetown, while milking, was shot and terribly wounded by a young man named William Stull, a farm laborer. The villain went to the barn where she was working, and said: "Good morning." She replied, "Good morning; you're early." He made no reply, but at once drew his pistol, when she said: "Oh, don't; don't shoot me." He said: "You are the cause of part of my trouble, and I am going to kill you," and commenced firing, shooting three times, the first shot striking her in the small of the back, cutting the spinal marrow and paralyzing the lower part of the body. The second shot struck back of the left armpit, passing forward under the skin and was cut out near the breast-bone. The third and last shot struck her about three inches above the right knee on the inside. She died yesterday. The villian succeeded in making his escape, but people are scouring the country in hope of capturing him. No cause can be assigned for this terrible crime, other than the victim discharged him this spring.

The Cleveland Herald's special from Canton states that about sunrise this morning, William Stull, the Georgetown murderer, was cornered in a dense woods near New Franklin, fourteen miles southeast of Canton, by the Columbiana county Sheriff and his posse of deputies, who had been following him since Sunday. Finding escape impossible, he drew the revolver with which he murdered Mrs. Summers and fired two shots into his head in quick succession, producing instant death. The excitement is intense in Stark and Columbiana counties.

Joliet, Ill., dispatch:

It is useless longer to attempt to disguise the fact that this city is terribly afflicted with small-pox, the number of cases having rapidly increased within the past few days. Some thirty cases are reported this morning. All the schools and churches have been closed, and no assembling of people is permitted. The Board of Health, the city authorities and the physicians are doing their utmost to isolate the premises where small-pox cases are known to exist, and to check the further spreading of the pestilence. Many citizens have left the city, closing up their houses until all danger is past. The community is panic stricken, and not without good cause. Everybody is being vaccinated, and it is hoped that the worst is over.

THE STATE.

The farmers of Rush county are pasturing their wheat fields, on account of the havoc played by the freeze.

A rod of iron belonging to the Webster saw mill, at Richmond, at which the explosion occurred last month, has been found firmly imbedded in a tree a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident.

Joseph Bogardus, a farmer, living near Lafontaine, Wabash county, has skipped out in company with Susie Grant, an eighteen-year-old girl, and a sister-in-law of Bogardus, leaving his wife to get a divorce.

Letta Skinner, a young lady of eighteen years, daughter of Major Skinner, of Valparaiso, has been restored to speech after a silence of eight years. Her voice failed her in a single night, and is coming back gradually.

Word has been received at Crawfordsville, that the body of J. M. Griffin, the absconding trustee of Sugar creek township, Montgomery county, had been found near Humbolt, Kan., and identified. The report, however, has not been confirmed.

Early Monday morning the large and fine barn of Jefferson Flora, in Heth township, Harrison county, was burned. Thirty-eight head of blooded sheep, and all Mr. Flora's farming impliments, were destroyed in the flames. Loss, $3,800, with $1,800 insurance. Incendiary.

William Kahn, a Madison butcher, slaughtered a steer the other day, around whose tongue he found firmly fixed an iron ring, which was once one the handle of a large pair of scissors, and could not be moved forward or backward. This animal was fat and had apparently suffered little inconvenience from the iron loop on its tongue.

James Ferrel, postmaster at Somerset, Wabash county, believing that, by virtue of his office, he was authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, married a couple, whose names are Jacob Lamb and Electa Seward. The contracting parties were very green, and as no one who was empowered to act was in town, they innocently went to the postmaster, who, to all intents, made them one, and the blunder was not discovered until next morning.

Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond, have received orders through a prominent New York house, from the director and manager of the estate of His Majesty the Emperor Franz Joseph, of Austria, and of Prince Furstenburg, for their grand gold medal separator, of large size, for the requirements of these estates, which are located in the upper grain producing portion of Europe, Hungary.

THE woman suffragists of Indianapolis, are asking the nomination of two prominent ladies as candidates for School Commissioners of that city.

A STATE Methodist Convention will be held at Indianapolis, June 27-29, to celebrate the semi-centennial of the Methodist Conference organization in Indiana.

APPEARANCES indicate that the military encampment at Indianapolis in July, will be "the biggest thing of the season." Among the many organizations inclined to "be there" are the famous New York Seventh, the Washington Light Infantry and the Washington Commandery, Knights Templar.

A SALOON-KEEPER at Warsaw was fined $700 and the costs, the other day, for violating the law and keeping a disorderly place. He couldn't pay, and hence will be compelled to serve out his penalty in jail, which will require two years and thirteen days of his valuable time. He could earn the cost of his board on a "stone-pile."

The Turkish Way.

One day the Sultan's Prime Minister came to him with an anxious face and said:

"Oh, Sultan, we are short for cash. What can we do?"

"Raise the taxes, oh, catiff."

"But the people can pay no more."

"Then we will increase the duty on imports."

"We can't, for we have no imports to increase on."

"Then make another European loan."

"It is impossible. We can not pay the interest on the loan we have already made."

"Are the crown jewels in soak."

"They are, oh, Sultan."

"Have we nothing to mortgage or sell?"

"Nothing, oh, great ruler, except our sacred honor."

"Then go and sell that, you ass! A Prime Minister with any fodder in his head would have thought of that in the first place!"

Autograph Quilt.

Denver Tribune

A Leadville lady is getting up a novelty in the line of an autograph quilt, which she proposes to raffle off for the benefit of Mrs. Sam Townsend, the widow of the officer shot the other day. She has sent a square of cloth and a pencil of indelible ink to all the American celebrities, with the request that they return the same with their autographs, and sentiment indorsed thereon. The result has been flattering, as she has amassed already quite a collection. Some of the returns have been witty, and some fraught with good common sense.

THE EAGLE AND THE SERPENT.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

A serpent saw an eagle gain,
On soaring wing, a mountain hight,
And envied him, and crawled with pain
To where he saw the bird alight.
So fickle fortune oftentimes
Befriends the cunning and the base,
And oft the groveling reptile climbs
Up to the eagle's lofty place.

A TRIFLE SCANDALOUS.

A Triangular Trouble in Washington in which a Beautiful Widow Figures Prominently.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The first faint odors of a scandal way up in society are just beginning to percolate through the veil of secrecy that surrounds it, and set the tongues of all the old gossipers wagging as only the sneerwells and backbiters of society can gossip.

The dramatis personæ are a gentleman of marked prominence in official life, a government clerk, and a dashing New York widow. The latter made her debut in Washington society late last autumn. She was a beautiful woman of 28, a perfect brunette, and so wonderfully fascinating that not only the men, but the women as well, worshiped at the shrine of her beauty. She brought letters of introduction to well-known people, and society at once opened its arms to her. A few months ago she moved to a swell boarding house on ——— street, where the two gentlemen above mentioned resided. The former is married and has the reputation of being a model husband. That is, he did have, but he enjoys the proud distinction no longer. The government clerk is an ordinary chap, as such people go. He belongs to the boating club of this city, and is quite an athlete. From the first the widow regarded him with favorable eyes, but to the surprise of everybody, the clerk, so far from reciprocating, treated the widow so cavalierly that many of her admirers regarded it as unparalleled rudeness.

But if the clerk was unimpressionable, the official was not, and his fondness for the widow became so apparent that loud and frequent were the curtain lectures that ensued when he and his wife retired for the night. One night, shortly after midnight, sounds were heard proceeding from the direction of the widow's room. At first it was a dull thud, followed by the overturning of tables and chairs, and ending at last, in a series of piercing screams.

Gradually the corridors were filled with a white-sheeted crowd of men and women. Each looked at the other with faces expressive of surprise, and many were the whispered conjectures as to what the end would be. Finally one more bold that the rest turned the knob of the door. It yielded to the pressure, and a curious spectacle was presented to their astonished gaze. The official lay flat on the floor, with the government clerk, dressed only in the most abbreviated of undergarments, sitting astride of him and pounding him vigorously with both fists. The widow, more charming than ever in her undress costume, was vainly endeavoring to separate them.

Subsequent investigation elicited the fact that the widow was an adventuress, who had procured her letters of introduction, in many cases, through blackmailing the writers. She had bled the official, who was completely infatuated with her, to the tune of several thousand dollars. But for the clerk she entertained the strongest affection. In order to more thoroughly carry out the intrigue and hoodwink the official, it was decided that the clerk should receive the widow's advances coldly. This deceived everyone but the official, whose eyes, sharpened by jealousy, soon discovered the little game. One night he laid a trap for them, and they fell into it with an innocence surprising when their duplicity is remembered. When at last he confronted them with his presence, instead of falling at his feet and imploring his forgiveness, the widow buried her head under the pillow, but the clerk, jumped from the bed, struck his superior a rattling blow full in the face. In falling, he grabbed a heavy table, which came to the floor with a crash. Here followed the scene above narrated. And now the dashing widow has fled to parts unknown, proceedings for a divorce suit are talked of, and a government clerk is out of a job.

A Downhill Fight.

[Leadville Democrat.]

One of those curious and dangerous episodes that characterise the miner's life in the snowy mountains of Colorado was brought to the attention of the reporter yesterday. Tom Cox and Jim Null are two miners working far up on the black, snowy slopes of Mount Elbert, near Twin Lakes. They sleep in a tent near the mouth of the Golden lode, in which they are working. Yesterday morning the two men, who had been working all night, went in the tent for the purpose of going to sleep. One of them got in a bed, and, enveloping himself with the blankets, was snug and comfortable and drowsy in a moment. The other, not in so great a hurry, noticed that the melting snow was dripping through the roof of the tent and right on the spot where he had to sleep. He couldn't stand a wet couch, and arousing his companion, asked him to get up so that the bed could be moved to a position where the melting snow would not touch it. His sleepy partner growled out a refusal. There was a hot reply, and in less time than it takes to write it the two were engaged in a fierce personal encounter. They were both clad in their night shirts alone, and a small tent is but limited space for two angry men to fight with each other. They had hardly clinched before one carried the other though the front flaps of the tent. Right here it is necessary to say that the tent was pitched on the fearfully steep slope of Mount Elbert, and there wasn't more than two feet of level ground between the front of the tent and the precipitous slope of the mountian. This slope was covered with four feet of soft snow, and it extended down for 2,000 feet before there was a resting place. In the fierce fight between the two miners they were carried down the dizzy slope, and with their hands upon each other's throats, they went whirling down the mountain like a pair of bowlders. They had gone but a short distance when anger vanished in the presence of a possible death, and each man turned his attention to the paramount work of saving his life. Down they went along the fearful slant of the great mountain, and on each revolution they sank in the soft snow, sometimes head first and sometimes [illegible] first. They were paralyzed [illegible] fright, and no [illegible] escaped [illegible] lips. The further [illegible] they [illegible] greater the mo[illegible] of th[illegible] when [illegible] feet f[illegible] they b[illegible] in snow [illegible] arduous [illegible] to extricate themsel[illegible] tent, bruised [illegible] quarrel heal[illegible] future has in [illegible] these two men, they will n[illegible] the time when they whirl[illegible] of the Continent[illegible] of North America, and a s[illegible] landing 1,500 feet below in a condition in which none but the coroner and undertaker would feel any practical interest in them. They are the best of friends now, and will doubtless remain so.

Queer Capers of a Mule.

Philadelphia Times.

On Saturday night the members of the Carpenter family heard a ghost performing all sorts of capers in the old vacant house which adjoins their tenament, on the rear of John Finney's coal yard, on the southeast corner of Washington avenue and Passyunk road. The ghostly visitor was first heard clattering around in the lower rooms, shaking the entire building with his ponderous footsteps. Then came a pause, during which the affrighted Carpenters sat up in the bed, and, with curdling blood and pimpling skins, awaited further developments. The silence was soon broken by the measured tread of the supernatural stranger, and a few moments later they heard him mounting the stairs leading to the second story. The stairs cracked and groaned under the bogie's weight, and he could be heard breathing like a steam engine. This was more than the Carpenters could stand, and the entire family left the house and aroused the neighbors, to whome they told their hairraising story, and it was in some degree substantiated by the strange sounds which were wafted through the coal yard from the upper part of the haunted dwelling. Finally one daring man called for volunteers to explore the house, suggesting as a precautionary measure the advisability of procuring lanterns before entering. A band of courageous men responded to the call and a lantern was fetched from a neighboring saloon. The front door of the house was locked and barred, and while the explorers were talking about breaking it in Mr. Carpenter said the back door was wide open, but that it could only be reached by going through the coal yard. The crowd surged into the yard and came out in the yard attached to the haunted house. They advanced up stairs, and in the second-story room were startled to see outlined against the wall a strange and apparently unearthly form. They stood their ground stoutly, however, and the man with the light walked boldly into the apartment and discovered to the satisfaction of his comrades and himself that the strange figure was that of a mule. The news was soon transmitted to the anxious waiters below and they swarmed into the place. The mule belonged in the coal yard, and had during the night left his corral, entered the empty house, and in investigating the premises clambered up stairs. After finding the animal, the next question was how to get him down stairs again. No one was bold enough to attempt to lead the beast down, for fear it would stumble and precipitate itself upon him. The brute was locked in the room and remained their until yesterday when it was coaxed down stairs by means of a bait consisting of two heads of green lettuce tied on the end of a fishing pole and held seductively in front of his nose. The holder of the pole stood safely in the room below, and the mule picked his way slowly to the bottom and was led out of the house.

Edison and the Gooses Eggs.

Indianapolis Sun.

I have spoken about Edison's patience and preseverance. A funny story, the truth of which several of his friends attest, has been told me by one of his enthusiastic admirers to throw into relief these qualities. Ganders, as rural folk will know, flog with their wings children who show themselves disposed to interfere with hatching geese. When Edison was a boy of 7 or 8, and still wearing petticoats, boys' clothing being thought by his people too dear, it was observed by them, at the farm in Michigan where he was brought up, that his bare legs were often badly beaten by the gander. He was told to keep out of that bird's way and to let the geese alone. The next spring hostilities were again declared between him and the gander. One fine morning Edison disappeared. It was ascertained that he took with him a store of food. As he was still missing at night great uneasiness was felt. A search was begun next day. The child was found in a wood, sitting down and holding out his skirts over a sort of straw nest that he had made and filled with eggs which he had taken from under an incubating goose. He wanted to see whether he could not hatch just as well as that bird. The idea had set him in a fever twelve months previously, and he had not abandoned it. Unphilosophical parents whipped and scolded him.

An acquaintance, to whom a Michigan farmer had told this curious anecdote, went to Edison and asked whether it was not fabulous. "No, it is quite true," he replied. "I was terribly disappointed when they pulled me off my nest, and had not the courage to try again. But if I went now to hatch those goose's eggs I should succeed. I have more perseverance."

Pretty Girls and Their Gallants.

Washington Letter in Chicago Times.

Mrs. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has introduced a very pretty hospitality this winter which will be imitated. She invites twenty pretty young ladies to an afternoon lunch, having the edibles temptingly displayed on a center table. Ten little side tables or teapoys are ranged around the walls of an adjoining parlor. There are no servants visible, each cavalier waiting upon the maiden of his choice and enjoying a tete a tete with her for his reward. After the eating, the clever ones of both sexes amuse the others by solos, duets, recitations and readings.

To the enormous mass of artillery already in her possession Germany is constantly adding more. Since 1871 Prussia alone has added 2,000 guns to her stock. Many of them are of the heaviest caliber.

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For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

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Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

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RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

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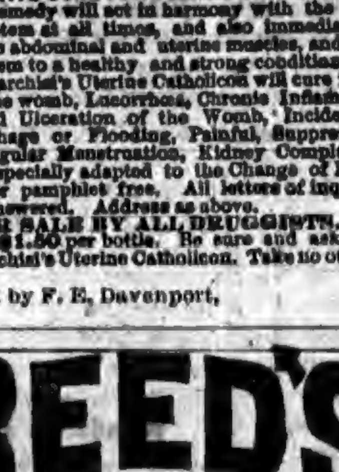

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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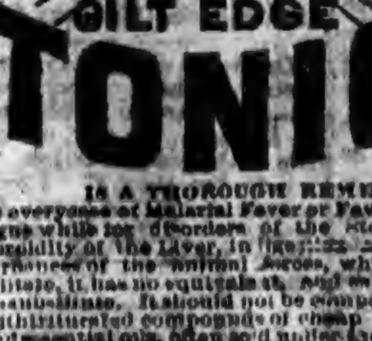

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In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

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Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruations, Ulceration, of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at Night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on the road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its craving until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of Opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerve, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep the secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had [illegible] from weakness for 5 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was [illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1878.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '78.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY,

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing [illegible]

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age [illegible]

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express [illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Balky Horses.

As long as we can remember we have read of remedies for balky horses, and they have been pretty much of the same nature, to wit: To examine the harness on one side and then on the other, then jump into the wagon and drive off. Very nice, but try it. Next, take the horse out of the shafts, and make him go round and round until he is giddy, etc. Rather difficult to make a horse giddy. Next, to place the hand over the horse's nose and hold it there preventing him from breathing until he wants to go. Easy to try. Next, take a couple of turns of stout twine and tie around his foreleg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel and tie in a bow-knot. He will at once start, and the string can be removed. Next, take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie by a cord to the saddle-girth. Next, tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head. There is another which we know frequently answers, which is to catch up a handful of dirt and forcing it into the mouth of the animal. But there is still another, the one we have adopted in all cases, and have never yet known it to fail. It is to pass a twine around the lower jaw, and of course below the tongue, and tie it quite tight over the top of the head, leaving an end of two or three feet by which to pull at, walking in front of the horse. This will be found to be a remedy in all cases if properly done.—Germantown Telegraph.

The appointment of Mr. Chandler to the naval portfolio has developed an interesting phase of Washington social life which sets the gossips agog with speculation. It will be remembered that when J. Wilkes Booth was shot, the picture of a beautiful young lady, a reigning society belle, was found on his person. The original of this picture was recognized in the person of Miss Hale, the daughter of a leading politician and statesman, and a lady of whom Booth had become deeply and seriously enamored. What encouragement he had received was not precisely known, but there was enough between them to form the basis of a good many romances, which afterward appeared in the public press. Miss Hale afterward became Mrs. Chandler, and is now the wife of the secretary of the navy. The same whirligig of time which has brought this about has also made the then young son of the martyred Lincoln secretary of the war. It now appears, according to the official etiquette, that it is the duty of the secretary of the war to escort the wife of he next in rank to dinner on state occasions. He must take the wife of the secretary of the navy. Secretary Lincoln, in short, must escort the one-time sweetheart of the assassin of his distinguished father. Therefore society is shocked.

A Skeleton in a Tree.

[North Georgia Citizen.]

Two men in the northern part of Gilmer county chased a fox to his covert, which proved to be an immense hollow trunk, charred and blackened by forest fires. It was comparatively but a huge stump, being not more than twenty feet high. The wily robber of the hennery had entered an aperture near the base of the tree, and all efforts at smoking him out had proved futile. As a last resort one of them proposed baring the fox's mode of entrance and then falling the tree. This plan was adopted, and a few vigorous strokes of their axes sent the old shell crashing to the earth, and Reynard, in trying to make his escape, was summarily dispatched with an axe. As they were preparing to take their departure, one of the men discerned something white glistening in the old, hollow stump, and upon examination was horrified to behold the bleached bones of a dismembered human skeleton. On closer inspection a powder horn and bullet pouch were brought to light, together with a few moldering articles of raiment but nothing else was found that would testify as to who the person had been.

A pretty mantlepiece ornament may be obtained by suspending an acorn, by a thread tied around it, within half an inch of water in a vase, tumbler or saucer, and allowing it to remain for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and small roots will seek the water a straight and tapering stem, with beautiful glossy green leaves will shoot upward and present a very pleasing appearance. Chestnut trees may be grown in the same manner, but their leaves are not so beautiful as those of the oak. The water should be changed once a month for water of the same warmth; bits of charcoal added to it will prevent it from souring. If the little leaves turn yellow put one drop of ammonia in the water, and they will renew their luxuriance. Another pretty ornament is made by wetting a sponge and sprinkling it with canary, hemp, grass and other seeds. In a few days the seeds will germinate, and the sponge will soon be covered with a mass of green foliage if kept moist.

Facts, Curious and Historical.

The earliest known nails were made of copper.

The scepter of Charlemagne, was seven feet long.

Bracelets were given as a reward of bravery to soldiers in the Middle Ages.

Queen Elizabeth left three thousand changes of dress in the royal wardrobe.

It is estimated that a quarter of a billion pounds of tea is used every year.

Egyptian sieves were made of papyrus, or rushes; those of horsehair were first used by the Gauls.

The Persians swore by the sun; the Scythians by the air and their scimeters; the Greeks and Romans by their gods.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

[Detroit Free Press.]

At the battle of Groveton Stonewall Jackson tried an experiment which nearly frightened a Federal division out of their boots. Bars of railroad iron were cut up into foot lengths and fired from some of his heaviest guns, and the noise these missiles made as they went steeling through the air was a sort of cross between the shriek of a woman and the bray of a mule. The Federals listened in wonder at the first few which banged through the tree tops, and presently one of the pieces fell just in front of a Pennsylvania regiment. A captain stepped forward to inspect it, and after turning it over he rushed to his colonel with the news:

"Colonel, them infernal rebs are firing railroad iron at us!"

"No!"

"They are, for a fact!"

"Captain advance your company to that ridge and deploy, and the minute you find Jackson is getting ready to fire freight cars at us send me word. I don't propose to have my regiment mashed into the ground when it can just as well be decently exterminated in the regular way!"

Brother Jonathan.

The origin of this term as applied to the United States, is as follows: When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary War, went to Massachusetts to organize it, he found a great want of ammunition and other means of defense: and on one occasion it seemed that no means could be devised for the necessary safety. Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then governor of the state of Connecticut; and the general, placing the greatest reliance on his excellency's judgment, remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The general did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army, and thenceforward, when difficulties arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-phrase, "we must consult Brother Jonathan;" and the name has now become a designation for the whole country, as John Bull has for England.

The Retort Sarcastic.

Clermont Courier.

Judge Tarbell tells the following good joke on himself; A short time after his retirement from the bench he happened to meet an old friend whom he had not seen for some time. The judge, all smiles and heartiness, effervesced over his "dear friend" in such a way as to provoke the inquiry:

"What office are you a candidate for now, judge?"

The judge made a deprecatory movement with an outward-turned palm, and said: "For none at all, my dear brother; I'm simply a candidate for the Kingdom of Heaven."

His friend regarded him sorrowfully for an instant, and then with more wit than politeness, and more profanity than either, said: "I'll bet you don't carry a d—d township."

Doubtless the judge lost sight of the man's profanity in admiration of his sublimely truthful candor.

Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all who are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form. [Danbury News.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly and cheerful.

A had 10 apples, B had 30 apples, C had 50 apples. They all three sold their apples at the same rate, and yet they all realized the same amount of money. Answer [illegible]

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows: Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on north Main street, Auburn, Ind. 31 tf

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. [illegible] \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. [illegible] Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; [illegible] D. I. C. [illegible] All sold by druggists. [illegible] Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches! Why tormented with Piles, Constipation! Why frightened over disordered Kidneys! Why endure nervous or sick headaches! Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health. It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form [illegible]

CARPETS!

CARPETS! CARPETS!

RUGS!

RUGS!!

RUGS!!!

WINDOW SHADES!

IN ALL COLORS.

LACE CURTAINS

—AT—

MODERWELL AND STUDOR'S

CARPET HOUSE.

26 East Berry St. - Ft. Wayne

SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind

P. O. Box 128 [illegible]

MUSIC MONEY

\$35.00 FOR ONLY \$1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply alike the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES [illegible] the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about \$15 worth of the latest and choicest music will be given as a premium. [illegible] there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult, choose which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our taste, one of our latest sec. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send a 3-cent stamp to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide[illegible]

CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by return mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including chromo cards, photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 16-13w.

CIDER

PRESS, (hand and power) GRATER, Elevator, Jelly Pans, Sorghum Mills, Circular Saw Mills. All Cider Mill Supplies. Illustrated catalogue free. Address C. G. HAMPTON Detroit, Mich

DETROIT EVENING NEWS' EXCURSIONS

[illegible]

JOS. ABRIGHT.

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,

Castors Castors,

Clocks, Clocks,

Spoons, Spoons,

Knives, Knives,

Forks, Forks,

Chains, Chains,

Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

[illegible] | FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

South.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

North.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays and Saturdays.

CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Supt.

H. FROMLEY, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Ephraim C. Hardy, deceased,—George W. Swartz, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 17th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares. Witness, The clerk of said court, this 26th day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 17-3w.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Samuel Tarney, deceased,—Peter High, executor,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares. Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 17-3w.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Daniel Till, deceased,—John C. St. Clair, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares. Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk. 17-3w.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Wilson D. Widney, deceased,—Oliver M. Widney, administrator,—to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares. Witness, The clerk of said court, this 23rd day of April, 1881. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Timothy R. Dickinson, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23rd day of April, 1882.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Dougherty, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court, on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23rd day of April, 1882.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that John Lees, executor of the will of [illegible], deceased, has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, his account current with the estate of said decedent, and that the same will be heard by the DeKalb circuit court on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1882, the same being the first judicial day of the May term, 1882, of said court. Creditors, heirs and legatees of said decedent, therefore, are hereby notified to appear in said court on said day, and show cause why such account should not be approved.

Witness, My name and seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23rd day of April, 1882.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

Stations.	Going East.			
Chicago Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stations.	**Going West.**			
Pittsburgh Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, at [illegible]; Warsaw, [illegible]; Columbia, [illegible]; Ft. Wayne, [illegible]

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at [illegible] Arrives at Columbia [illegible] Warsaw, [illegible] Plymouth, [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15, 1881.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way Ft.	Way Ft.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way Ft.	Way Ft.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. [illegible] Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., [illegible] at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation freight leaves Toledo at 1:30 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:25 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. H. CURTIS, Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

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CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	N. Y. Fast.	W. A. B. Express	W. A. B. Ex.
Chicago lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TAKE A RIDE

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[illegible] AND [illegible] Ry.

—AND YOU—

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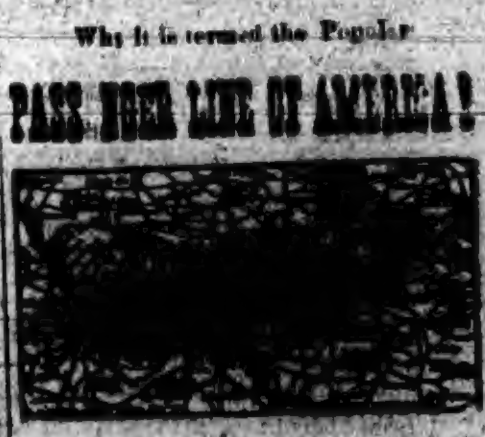

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 11, 1882. Number 19

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

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AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

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T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

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NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14. 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. O. H. BROWN, Trustee.

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—Farmers, look to your interests, and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

Southern Letter.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., May 1st, 1882.

DEAR COURIER:—The madam informs me that she promised a number of our friends at our old Hoosier home to write them as to her home in the sunny south, and I am brought in as a second party to do the work. Of course, we both have a very warm regard for many of your readers, and shall always feel a great interest their welfare. The columns of the COURIER are largely scanned each week, and their contents devoured with a relish, as we note the doings and happenings among those with whom we were so long associated. Then, to be brief, we are pleasantly domiciled on the side of the mountain, just far enough up to overlook the city and across the beautiful valley of the Ouachita (pronounced Washitaw), beyond which the summits of mountains blue are outlined against the sky. We can hear the music of the band marching along the street at our feet, while the glare of many street-lamps defines the course of the valley, and the base of the mountains as they turn abruptly from the valley below. A soft, balmy air floats in from the distant peaks, freighted with the perfume of numerous flowers that thrive and bloom here in luxurious extravagance. The great bath houses have closed for the day, and the sidewalks are swarmed with human beings as they promenade up and down the narrow valley, connecting the city above with the city below. There are thousands of visitors here now, and our hotels are crowded. It is our busy season, and Central Avenue almost resembles a Broadway.

Mrs. M. says she never slept so sound or ate so heartily as she has since her arrival here. She is delighted with the warm baths, and is already benefitted. She was surprised to see so many handsome residences and cottages so cosily and beautifully situated at the base and along the sides of the mountains. She had an idea that it was a rough, rude place, but across the valley and up the slope beyond, you can see as handsome houses as human heart could wish. She likes the climate, too; a little warm in the day, but deliciously cool and pleasant at night. She hasn't got onto the hang of nigger servants yet, but thinks they could know a good deal more than they do. Hardie is clerk at the Palace bath house—an edifice that cost $30,000—and is giving satisfaction. He has captured all the girls, and they call him the handsomest boy in the state. I am at newspaper work again, and am as busy as a nailer. So that will give you all an idea of the family, except the baby who is having a circus every day.

Mrs. Mays regrets that the short time she had to pack up, and that prevented her from acknowledging in a formal way, the very elegant present made her by her friends a few days before she left. Though many miles separate her from these kind people, yet she often looks across those mountain peaks in the direction of sweet Auburn, and in her heart there wells up a feeling of grateful remembrances that enshrines them all, so that the least among them shall never be forgotten. Those are grand, good people in your good old Hoosier town, and at least in one hearth-stone in the sunny south will their good deeds be ever remembered, and their kind faces never forgotten. T. C. MAYS.

National Banks and National Debt.

It is stated that there are in operation 2,248 national banks. These banks, on the first of October, 1881, had resources amounting to $2,358,400,000—an amount exceeding the entire national debt. The power exercised by these banks over the business affairs of the country is practically unlimited. They can expand or contract the currency at will. Nor is this all, nor possibly the worst feature of the national bank system. Through their Bankers' Association they can bring the vast money power into operation and concentrate it for the purpose of affecting either state or national legislation. When the bill was before congress to reduce the interest on the national debt to 3 per cent., the national banks were prompt to interpose their influence and to demand that the interest should not be reduced. Failing in congress, they brought their power to bear upon a poor, weak, venal fraudulent president, and secured a veto. The threats they made to intimidate the people's representatives in congress were carried out to some extent, and the currency was contracted. They evinced a disposition to bring on a panic and create universal demoralization if congress should dare to act contrary to a policy which they dictated. These banks are now asking for congressional legislation to perpetuate their corporate existence. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, in a speech recently delivered in congress upon a resolution to fix a day for the consideration of a bill to extend the corporate existence of national banks, said:

"Mr. Speaker, this bill is a vain and useless effort to galvanize into a short-lived and spasmodic existence a system that contains within its own organism the seeds of decay and death. The breath of its life is debt, and without debt it ceases to live. National banks and national debt are the Siamese twins of our financial system. The one cannot exist without the other. The right to continue their existence for another period of twenty years, as proposed by the committee's bill, can not add a day to their duration or prolong the period of their final dissolution. That depends entirely upon the rapidity with which the people are willing to discharge the bonds which guarantee their circulation. The president of the American Bankers' Association and president of one of the leading banks of New York City said, in an address before the Niagara Convention of Bankers of last August:

'It is very obvious that the continued reduction of the public debt is fast removing the foundation of the national banking currency, and that the system itself, thus losing its characteristic basis, is approaching dissolution, and it is evident that the existence of the present system of banking can not be long protracted, and that very soon substantial changes in the basis of our national currency will be inevitable.'

This sagacious and intelligent banker advocated the substitution of some other basis than United States bonds for the bank note circulation, and neither he nor any other member of that convention even hinted at the necessity or desirability of the law now before the house. Whether expiring banks go into liquidation by operation of law or by the vote of their shareholders, or some or all of the shareholders organize a new bank under the same or a different name, or whether their charters are extended by the provisions of this bill, the foundations of the system will in either contingency continue to be underminded and destroyed as long as debt redemption is continued; and no such patent nostrum as prescribed by this bill will exempt the national banks from their inevitable doom. I say inevitable, because there is no more universal sentiment in this country than the fixed and determined purpose to discharge the last dollor of the public debt-bearing interest as rapidly as the resources of the country will permit. What the banks need, therefore, is not deceptive and unnecessary legislaton, such as we have in this bill, but something to restore the constituent element of the system, and to secure a firmer and stronger foundation for their mischievous and vicious note circulation."

By the foregoing it will be observed that the banks expect by the perpetuation of their corporate existance to perpetuate so much of the national debt as may be requirred as a basis for the circulation of their notes. The sum of $1,000,000,000 has been named; that is to say when the national debt has been reduced to that amount it is to be regarded as a permanent debt existing for the benefit of the national banks, since as the law now stands, the national banks and the national debt are the "Siamese twins of our financial system." To pay the debt is to get rid of the banks, and they are now bringing all their influence to bear to perpetute their existance, and those who favor national banks will be in due time be clamoring for the perpetuation of the national debt. Those who favor national banks also favor the retirement of the greenback currency and the demonetization of silver. With greenbacks out of the way, with silver demonetized or its coinage stopped, there will be a demand for at least $1,000,000,000 of bank bills, which the national banks would supply, and, these things accomplished, the entire business of the country would be at the mercy of the national banks. To this arrangements the people of the United States will not consent.

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.—Albany Argus.

A Brazilian Snake.

A very unpleasant account is given by a Brazilian paper of the proceeding of a huge water snake called the "sucuruyu," which is to be found in some of the rivers of Brazil. An accident occured the other day on the banks of the Rio Arassuahy, owing to the voracity of one of these reptiles. A slave, with some companions, was fishing with a net in the river, when he was suddenly seized by a sucuruyu, and, in spite of his resistance, was dragged under the water in the presence of the horrified spectators. He never appeared again, and no doubt is entertained that he was swallowed by the sucuruyu, who made an effort with his hinder coils to carry off at the same time another of the fishing party. It is the exception for the sucuruyu to attack human beings, but it loses no opportunity of seizing deer, calves and other quadrupeds when they come to drink.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR recently had a few of his old New York bummer friends to dine at the White House. They had a high old time. It was on Sunday, of course, for Arthur is at the head of the great morality party After the regular feast, which was rare and costly, a choice variety of the rarest wines and liquors, aided to complete the jollification. And being at the head of the prohibition and only temperance party, of course the president and his friends, drank and caroused until, three o' clock next morning. And all this happened on a Sunday, and in the very, same building in which Garfield suffered so long, only a few months ago, and the head personage in the disgraceful business, was the man, who was made president, by the act of the assassin whose bullet removed Garfield and made it possible for these disgraceful scenes to take place in the president's mansion once more. It will now be in order for some republican to talk about the "whisky party."

They were very fond of each other and had been engaged; but they quarreled, and were too proud to make it up. He called a few days ago at his father's house to see the old gentleman on business, of course. She was at the door. Said he: "Ah, Miss Blank, I believe; is your father in?" "No, sir," she replied, "pa is not in at present. Did you wish to see him personally?" "Yes," was the bluff responce, feeling that she was yielding, "and very particular personal business," and he turned proudly to go away. "I beg your pardon," she called after him, as he struck the lower step, "but who shall I say called?" He never smilled again. This was too cruel.

A forgotton exchange gives us the following information concerning fauna and flora of New Holland: "The Kangaroo, an animal between a squirrel and a deer, has five claws on its fore-paws, and three talons on its hind-legs, and hops on its tail; the Mole lays eggs, and has a duck's bill; there is a bird with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; there is a fish, one-half belonging to the genus Raia and the other half belonging to that of Squalus; the pears are made of wood with the stalk at the broader end; and the cherry grows with the cherry-stone outside,"

It is a good thing for Noah that he had the only ark afloat in all the universe at the time of the flood. If there had been just one more ark there would have been a collison the third day out, unless those things were managed better then than they are now. And probably they were not, as it seemed to be considered dangerous to send out more than one ark at a time.

While the Cambridge elephant was being placed on its flat car for shipment from here, a little street Arab in the crowd, noticing the animal's huge toe-nails, called out, "Oh! Jimmy, just lookee here! Blamed if he hain't got teeth on his feet!"

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—Globe.

Geographical Puzzle.

While visiting a friend in the most northeastern state of the Union, I determined to arise with a city of Indiana, and was invited by a city in the eastern part of Colorado to row on a lake of Maine. The water was a cape off the coast of Ireland; all was quiet, and the waves seemed to murmur a mount of Asia.

We soon felt a country of Europe, and as we had provided ourselves with a city of Italy, that part of a lake of California which is situated in the northern part of France, and a river of Montana, we had dinner, and for dessert we had a lake of New York, and also grapes from a city of Spain.

We then proceeded to shore and built an Island of New York. After lunch we began fishing, and threw in a river of France, and caught a peak of Colorado; but soon tiring of this, my companion lay down to rest, while I wandered off and found an island south of Cuba combined with a river of Virginia, and proceeded to gather some more.

My companion told me he was much annoyed by a small bay of Florida. Soon after we were startled by a bay in the southern part of Canada, and knowing that it would be a lake north of Minnesota, we hastened homeward.

As we proceeded we passed two men who were on a river of Germany, and whose clothes were two cities of France.

We stopped in at a mount of Washington Territory, and purchased a city of Ceylon for a little river of Australia at home.

As we parted at the door we bade each other a cape off the coast of Newfoundland. We found that though our fort in Georgia had not been great, our pleasures had not been a city of Michigan.

JEANNETTE C[illegible].

The Nation.

Since its consolidation with the New York Evening Post, has increased its facilities in every department, enlarged its size to twenty-four pages, and added many able writers to its previous list. It is now pronounced by many able readers to be better than ever before.

Established in 1865, the Nation was a pioneer in this country as a weekly journal of literary and political criticism of the highest order, conducted free from the control of party or interest of any sort. Despite a precarious support during the first few years, it has held to its original aim, and has long been a recognized authority at home and abroad. Its editorial management has been unchanged from the first, and its projectors intend that with the present facilities, the Nation shall become more than ever before the medium of the ablest thought of the time.

The form and style of the paper are chosen with a view to the most suitable shape for binding, and a set of the Nation preserved, bound, and indexed, makes the most complete and readable record of current events of importance in the political and literary world available for the American public. The subscriptian has been reduced to $3 per annum. Specimen copies sent on request. Address the Publisher, 210 Broadway New York. 18-2t.

LONE JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

An Extraordinary Offer.

There are a large number of persons out of employment in every county who could be making from $100 to $300 a month working for us. There are many who have employment who could make a much larger amount by obtaining the agency of their county of an article of great merit that will sell well in all well-to-do families, and pay a profit of over 100 per cent. One agent in Pennsylvania sold 32 in two days and made over $60 clear. Any man with energy enough to call and show our invention can make $1,500 to $3,000 a year. We only want one good man in each county, to whom we will give the exclusive sale. The business is pleasant, permanent and profitable. We wish to hear at once from those who are out of employment, or desire to get better. Send stamp and address and receive our large descriptive circular, giving full information.

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ROOT AND COMPANY,

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Are now making a very attractive display of

SPRING GOODS.

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SILK SUITS

Are represented in great variety, and cannot be surpassed in quality and finish

—OUR—

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated.

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FT. WAYNE, INDIANA

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

The city of Ottumwa, Iowa, has raised its liquor license fee to $1,000.

The liquor dealers of Ohio have organized a "State Protective Association."

Torchlight processions are the style this season for circuses in large cities.

The authorities of Brooklyn, N. Y., refuse permission to Socialist Sunday parades.

It is believed that the Indian war in Arizona is ended by the flight of the savages into Mexico.

A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared by the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

The balance due on the salary of President Garfield at the time of his death, amounting to $2,672, was paid a few days ago.

Chicago thieves claim the entire bake-shop. They stole a United States expresswagon and its load in that city, the other day.

The old Bible of the Senate of Congress, which was stolen sometime ago, has been secretly returned by the conscience smitten thief.

Col. Ingersoll has offered to wager $1,000 that the Government hasn't evidence enough to convict ex-Senator Dorsey of star-route crookedness.

The national debt was reduced in the amount of $14,415,823 during the month of April, making a reduction of over $120,000,000 in the last ten months.

Mr. Gladstone has risen to the occasion by liberating the Irish Land League members of Parliament, and proclaiming a policy of reform and conciliation in Ireland.

The attempt to assassinate Jay Gould and Vanderbilt by the use of infernal machines sent through the mails shows that Nihilism is taking deep root in this country.

The title to 1,800 farms, or about 130,000 acres, in Hardin county, Ohio, occupied for upwards of fifty years, is being contested by Virginia claimants before the Land Commissioner in Washington.

Gladstone thinks he sees a "gleam of hope" for the settlement of the Irish land question upon a basis of mutual satisfaction. He has in preparation a bill, which he hopes will prove an effectual compromise.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great poet, essayist and philosopher, whose fame in the world sheds lustre upon his country, died at his home in Concord, Massachusetts, on Thursday evening, aged nearly 79 years.

Railroad Commissioner Armstrong has written a letter to Attorney General Brewster, recommending that the suit against the Central Pacific railroad be pressed, and that suits be instituted against all Pacific railroads for arrears of contributions to the sinking fund under the Thurman bill, and be vigorously prosecuted.

The bill which Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has introduced in the Senate of Congress, providing for the construction of a new railway from New York to the Pacific, does not ask for any subsidy or grant of land, but simply requests the right of way. The friends of the new scheme declare that the project has American and European capital behind it to the amount of $150,000,000.

Co-operation is very successful in France, and mutual relief societies prosper well. Their present number is no fewer than 6,525, of which 1,916 are authorized by the government, and 4,165 have been otherwise approved. The membership is more than a million, and the women members alone number upward of 100,000. The total capital exceeds 90,000,000f.

A horrible affair is reported from Georgia. A gang of 100 State convicts, chained together, were being transported on platform cars, en route for work at wood-cutting. The train stopped at a station, a portion of the gang getting off of the cars still chained fast to those on board. The train started suddenly, and those who had got off, being unable to get on the cars. Were dragged over the rails and ties for some distance, feet foremost. Six of the unfortunates were so badly mangled that they are not expected to survive.

The United States Senate has passed an important bill, having in view a radical change in our policy toward the Indians. It provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on various reservations, and for the extention of the laws of States and Territories over Indians. This looks to making the Indians individual land-owners, with a view to inducing them to become cultivators of the soil, self-supporting and independent of Governmental reliance for protection and subsistance. It is a step in the direction of Indian Civilization.

The question of an electric railway for Berlin is being considered. The railway would run from the west to the east of the city, and would establish direct communication with the Metropolitan Railway. It is to be constructed overhead, and supported on high columns. The trains are to lower themselves on arriving at each station to the level of the street for passengers to get out and enter, and will then again be elevated to the level of the line overhead, all this being accomplished by power supplied by means of electricity.

In a discussion of the question of American citizens in English prisons, in the House of Congress, the other day, Mr. Orth made a strong showing of the abuses that are practiced under the name of American citizenship. He referred especially to the O'Mahoney case, which is the basis of much of the blustering demagogism prevalent on the subject, and showed that O'Mahoney had come to this country and remained long enough to get out his naturalization papers, when he had returned to Ireland, established a public house and whisky shop, accepted a public office under the government, and was now attempting to use his naturalization papers to shield himself in certain covert attacks upon the English Government.

The new school laws of Iowa provide that the salaries of County Superintendents shall be increased to $4 a day; that Boards of Directors shall set out and properly protect twelve or more shade trees on each school house site, and that a State Educational Board of Examiners shall be created. This board is to have power to issue State certificates valid for five years, and State diplomas good for life, and its members are to be the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State University, the Principal of the State Normal School, and two persons to be appointed by the Executive Council, one of whom shall be a woman. The object of this law is to do away with the annual examination of well-qualified teachers.

The Philadelphia Ledger has been investigating the subject and finds that coffee-houses for the promotion of temperance seem to meet with much greater success in England than in this country. The coffee-houses are financially successful, and in two years fifty-three companies were incorporated, the number of houses now open for business being between 2,500 and 3,000. London, at the close of 1879, had thirty-nine houses, owned by four societies, that paid four per cent. on their capital; in Liverpool there were thirty-five houses, paying ten per cent., and so on throughout the kingdom, the profit ranging from four to ten per cent. in all the larger cities. Some of the houses are fitted up in the most attractive style, as "palaces," the purpose being to compete as far as possible with all classes of liquor saloons. The Manchester Coffee Tavern Company report an average daily attendance at their eight houses of 1,160 persons, and some of these, it may fairly be presumed, would be led to seek intoxicating liquors for refreshment but for the existence of the coffee-houses.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Mr. Crump has resigned the stewardship of the White House.

The Michigan fruit crop was badly injured by Monday night's frost.

The assassin Guiteau has grown very sullen and taciturn, and is losing flesh.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

Heavy storms of wind, hail and rain have done much damage in Northern Texas.

It is announced that there will be no more state dinners at the White House this season.

At Omaha, Neb., a Swedish woman, aged 35, died in a dentist's chair from the effects of chloroform.

The arrivals in and sailings from the port of Chicago last month were 2,401 vessels, with a total of 717,788 tons.

Three colored men were hanged at Greenville, South Carolina, Friday, for burning a theatre in that town in 1879.

John Gray, aged 18, of Lawrenceville, Pa., died of hydrophobia on Wednesday. He was bitten by a dog last fall.

Massachusetts Republicans have concluded not to re-district the State, but run Governor Long for Congressman at Large.

A location has been chosen between Miles City and Glendive, in the Yellowstone region, for 5,000 Jewish refugees.

Captain Jack, a murderous Ute, was killed by a mountain howitzer in the vicinity of Fort Washakie, on the 29th inst.

At the first concert of the May festival in New York, Frau Materna was recalled seven times, and was accorded an ovation.

A Roman Catholic Asylum for homeless boys in New York, built by twenty-five cent subscriptions, was dedicated Sunday.

Eugene L. Brown obtained a $6,000 verdict against the city of Aurora, Ill., for injuries from a fall on a bad sidewalk in 1878.

Another steamship line, the Beaver, will withdraw its Liverpool steamers from New York for the season and send them to Montreal.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of 12,000 postage stamps and then stole a hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

A scheme is proposed by Rochester, N. Y., parties to use Niagara Falls as a generator of electricity to light Chicago and New York.

Dr. Mary Walker, the little woman who likes to dress in a gentlemanly manner, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department.

The annual round-up of cattle is in progress in the Indian Territory, and grass-fed stock will be placed on the market a month earlier than usual.

Dr. Dewees, of Fleetwood, Pa., is suspected of having caused the death of his father by poison, after having effected a large insurance on his life.

William Dressell, of Leighton, Pa., was surrounded by four men on an Erie train at Hornellsville, N. Y., and robbed of $639. The thieves escaped.

General Armstrong, the Indian college principal, of Hampton, Va., is in favor of employing Indians as police instead of the military at the frontier.

At Philadelphia two colored men, Anderson and Green, fought in the ring for over an hour. Both were badly used up, though Green was defeated.

The President sent a message to Congress Thursday, relative to the lawless condition of Arizona, and suggesting the use of the military as a posse comitatus.

Gen. Grant says he had made but one request of President Arthur in behalf of an applicant for office, and that was a simple act of justice to an old army comrade.

The fastest time on record, from New York to Queenstown, Ireland, was made by the Guion steamship Alaska, viz., six days, twenty-one hours, forty-six minutes.

Mr. Dezendorf, of Virginia, is preparing a bill asking the government to appropriate $25,000 for the purchase of the Yorktown battle ground and the Moore House.

The poor Jews are said to be marrying at Odessa, Russia, at the rate of 150 couples per day. They imagine, if they are married, that land will be given them free in America or Palestine.

Robert Scott, one of the famous Northampton, Mass., bank robbers, has just died in prison at Concord. He left $15,000 to his wife and $5,000 to his old "pal," Dunlap, but failed to locate the funds.

In Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

Since the autumn of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

A package of watch jewels shipped from London to the Elgin Watch Company, intrusted to the American Express Company for transportation from New York to Chicago, and valued at from $3,000 to $5,000, is missing.

Charles H. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, sanguinely asserts that "if" the court rules "according to the law and the evidence" regarding the bill of exceptions, the hanging verdict will be set aside and a new trial ordered.

The trial of Alderman Harry O. Jones, of Brooklyn, on a charge of aiding his brother-in-law, Stuart, to embezzle $250,000 of school funds, resulted in the jury rendering a verdict of acquittal. The jury was out forty minutes.

John Mitchell, of Edwards county, Texas, was tied to a tree and beaten nearly to death, and his two sons shot dead, by two men named O'Brien and Field. There had been a quarrel between them about the title to some property.

The Chicago City Council, reconsidering the Brush electric light ordinance, decided that all wires be laid under ground, but that poles may be used temporarily until the system is completed. The ordinance passed by a vote of 24 to 9.

Frank McManus, the tramp who outraged the four-year-old child at Minneapolis, on Thursday morning, was taken out of jail Friday morning at ten o'clock, and after being identified by his victim, hung to a tree in front of the high school building by a mob. He confessed his guilt.

Alexander Swift, of Cincinnati, en route to Europe with his family, was robbed by a female street-walker in New York. The woman secured his pocket-book, which contained $125 in cash, checks to the amount of $6,800, and his passage tickets, worth $970.

The Grand Jury of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, has found true bills for conspiracy against H. L. Acker, Geo. Hoverter, E. S. Meals, A. L. Bowers, Cornelius Smith and Henry Hoverter, officers of the State Capital Mutual Assessment (or graveyard) Association, which was dissolved a few months ago, after having issued policies representing about $15,000,000.

Foreign.

The Polish Jews want to emigrante to Palestine.

An outbreak of the Zulus is feared in South Africa.

African pirates on the Gaboon captured a French cutter.

Seven persons were killed by colliery explosion at Leeds, England.

Five "suspects" were released from Naas Jail, Ireland, Tuesday.

The Russian Jews are being urged by the Nihilists to join them.

France is at war with Anam and has bombarded and taken the city of Hanoy.

The Sultan has sent Hakki Bey to London to buy torpedoes and torpedo launches.

Senor Castelar promises his friendly support to a liberal university like that of Sagasta.

Orders have been issued in Russia to prevent the emigration of the richer class of Russian Jews.

The English Government will not renew the coercion act, but will adopt other remedial measures.

Earl Cowper is to retire from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Lord Spencer will succeed him.

It is believed the Parnellites are negotiating with the government for their release from jail.

General Ignatieff denies that the Russian Government is tolerating the persecution of the Jews.

Brazil, annoyed at the maltreatment of her citizens in Uruguay, is about to make a demand for redress.

Previous to his execution, Dr. Lamson confessed his crime, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

A Moscow dispatch states that the Governor General of that province has prohibited the expulsion of the Jews.

Viscount Carlingford will, in the absence of Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, be President of the Council.

A Berlin official journal states that Great Britain and Germany are favorable to Turkish intervention in Egypt, but France is opposed.

The Colonial Government of Capetown has had enough of Basutoland and wants to hand it over to the Imperial (British) Government.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamson, the murderer.

African dispatches report a battle between natives of New Calabar and followers of Oko Jumbo, in which 2,000 persons were slaughtered.

Dr. Lamson, who poisoned his brother-in-law, to secure an inheritance of $17,000, was hanged for the crime, Friday. He was 35 years old.

Mr. Forster, Secretary of State for Ireland, will, it is believed, tender his resignation shortly, which will cause a rupture of the Liberal Cabinet.

At St. Petersburg four noblemen found guilty of embezzling money in the Government Land Office were degraded from their rank and exiled.

A company of Mexican dragoons was badly defeated by a band of banditti near Yarmora, Monday, and their commander, Capitanoga, killed.

At Frankford, Ireland, a number of persons whose crime consisted in the payment of rent, were fearfully beaten by a gang of patriots, thirty of whom were arrested.

In the London Police Court an American named Fredericks, who claimed that he had been a captain in the American navy, was charged with attempting suicide.

In the House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade announced that the Government had decided to stop work on the British Channel tunnel until further action had been taken by Parliament in the matter.

Five convicts in the Quebec provincial penitentiary, while working outside the walls, tied the warden and started off. He released one hand and alarmed the guards with his revolver, but he was fatally shot in the struggle which ensued.

Canon Farrar, in his sermon at Westminster Abbey Sunday, eulogized the late Professor Darwin. He said there was reason to believe that attacks made upon religion in his name were contrary to his solemn convictions, and maintained that religious faith rests upon foundations which no physical discoveries can impair.

THE STATE.

A Madison cat habitually adopts a young chick every year and rears it as tenderly as if it was her own offspring.

The First National Bank of Fort Wayne, was the first chartered in the State under the banking act. Its charter expires May 24th, but it will be continued as a new organization.

Fred Schwartz and Michael Rubrecht, farmers near Vincennes, got into a fight over a fence and Schwartz broke Rubrecht's arm with a rail and beat him up so badly that it is feared he will die.

Harry Boggs, a harness maker of Fort Wayne, in a fit of despondency, swallowed laudanum with fatal effect. He had been drinking, and was arrested twice, which made him desperate. He was aged 30, unmarried, and has relatives at Camden, New Jersey.

Miss Emma Davis is a young school teacher near Gwynneville, and has for a year been attentively waited on by James Lemmons. He recently packed his carpet-bag and started for the west, hearing which she tried to drown herself in a drain, but was rescued just in time.

A. Milligan, a liquor dealer of Muncie, is in trouble for shipping eighty-five whiskey barrels to Cincinnati without removing the brand of the inspector. The penalty is severe unless he can show conclusively that there was no intent to commit fraud.

John E. Corwin, of Anderson, who several years ago had a difficulty with Thomas N. Stillwell, which ended in the death of the latter, has gone to Middletown, New York, with his family to reside permanently.

Elisha Hyattvery, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Washington, was reprimanding his son Elisha, Jr., who is wayward and given to drink. The boy became enraged, and fired three shots from a revolver at his father, fortunately inflicting no injury. Young Hyatt was disarmed and permitted to go in peace.

A sensation has been caused at Mount Vernon by the confession of William Morgan, that his evidence was false on which Francis Moore and John Reed were convicted of, and are now serving terms in the penitentiary for, assaulting and robbing Dr. Spencer near his own gate. Morgan now says that himself and a man named Phanix committed the deed.

A Richmond firm has just shipped to a Chattanooga church a third set of furniture manufactured for it within two years. The first two sets were burned before they left the shops, and the church has been destroyed by fire twice since the order was given. It will be a defiant insurance company that will write a policy for the church and furniture now that they are together.

The foundation of the new Minim's home at Notre Dame university, near South Bend is laid, and the building will be erected at once. The new music hall, which is to be the finest in State, will be completed about the 12th of June, when it will be dedicated with the production of a Shakespearean play by Prof. Lyons. The work of painting the scenery begins next week. The hall, with all modern improvements and conveniences, will have a seating capacity of 1,200.

The women of the State who want to vote are called to meet in mass convention at Indianapolis on the 18th inst.

The Attorney General writes to the Auditor of Elkhart county: "Under section twelve of the act concerning drainage, approved April 8, 1881, (Acts of 1881, p. 40), the services of the Commissioners of drainage, engineers, chainmen, axemen and rodmen, by them employed, must be paid for out of the county treasury. It was not the intention of the law to reimburse the county for the expenditure. No provision was made for taxing up these costs against the land benefited by the drain. The costs are put upon the same footing as the costs of road viewers."

The Supreme Court has decided, in a late case, that the lottery schemes which have been common in this State, are unlawful, and those who advertise them are subject to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $500. The Indianapolis Journal says: "This, as will be seen, is a direct decision against all such advertising in newspapers or on hand bills. It reaches the advertising of church raffles as well as dealers in any kind of merchandise who give away prizes to be distributed by chance. In the case mentioned the appellant was convicted and find $10. Section 171 of the same act prohibits any one engaging in or operating such schemes, and the same penalty is prescribed for its violation.

Vanderbilt's Family Mausoleum.

New York World.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt spent nearly all day yesterday on Staten Island, where he resided for many years, selecting a site for a large family mausoleum. He finally decided on a spot lying just outside the old cemetery and facing the Moravian church in which the Vanderbilts of the island worshiped for generations. The site is a large knoll separated from the cemetery by a ravine, which will be made into a roadway. Mr. Vanderbilt also means to put the whole cemetery in order and to beautify it by planting trees and evergreens. The paths are to be graded, and the spot is to be made as lovely as the most scientific landscape gardening can make it. Carte blanche has been given as to the expense by Mr. Vanderbilt. The spot to be occupied by the mausoleum of the family contains about one and one-half acres. It is to be seventy feet high, and on any clear day the buildings will be visible twenty miles off at sea. He is also building a new parsonage for the pastor of the church and will furnish it handsomely. The mausoleum is to be built of Westbury granite, which has a grain nearly as fine as marble, and is much more durable than Quincy granite. It will cost $200,000. The church and cemetery are near the old Vanderbilt homestead, which contains 200 acres, all of which was but recently given by Mr. Vanderbilt to his son, George Vanderbilt, with the understanding that at some future day the young man will build a magnificent cottage upon the grounds. Mr. Vanderbilt means to sail for Europe, May 6th, on the steamer Britanica, his intention being to return on the same vessel.

Sarah Bernhardt's Husband.

Paris Evenement

M. Aristides Ambrose Damalas is the third son of M. Damalas, who was formerly Mayor of Syra, a post which he renounced after the Greek Revolution of 1862, and who afterward with his wife, a daughter of M. Lucas Ralli, Mayor of Piraeus and a wealthy merchant, settled at Marseilles, where he died. M. Damalas had four children, three boys and a girl. One of his sons is now established as a broker at Alexandria; another resides sometimes in Paris and occasionally in London; and the third is Sarah Bernhardt's husband. The daughter is married to a Smyrna medical man of Irish extraction, and, although separated from her husband, lives in the East. M. Damalas, senior, left some 300,000f to each child. M. Aristides Damalas did not practice any profession, but had a strong inclination for the stage, and much frequented the company of actors and actresses. Four years ago, when war between Greece and Turkey seemed imminent, he took service in the Greek cavalry, but soon left it and obtained a post as Chancellor at the Greek Consulate at Moscow. This, too, he soon gave up, and returned to Paris, where he spent the last 1,000 francs of his fortune. He took a few lessons from Delaunay and entered Sarah Bernhardt's Company. The rest is known. As regards the great fortune he is reported to expect, the Evenement says his mother is wealthy, but she is only fifty-four years of age, and is not likely to part with anything in her lifetime.

TABLE TALK.

Invitations are the sincerest flattery.

Saratoga will have one new hotel this season.

At Niagara Falls the season commences May 4.

A fowl in a hen coop is worth two in the base ball field.

Mr. Darwin had intended to visit America next fall.

John S. Clarke, the comedian, has gone back to England.

There are eighty cotton and woolen mills in North Carolina.

Baltimore ladies and gentlemen go on gudgeon fishing trips.

General Hurlbut's life is said to have been insured for $100,000.

A Kentucky dog has been trained to build fires in an open grate.

A Georgia man has papered his house with confederate bonds.

Why are all the women in the fashion journal cuts tall and slim?

The Faithists, a new sect in New York, eat nothing but vegetables.

Pullman cars will run through to the city of Mexico in eight days, by 1884.

Des Moines has sixty-five saloons. They pay an annual license of $250 each.

Total contribution of New York city to the Michigan fire sufferers was $147,940.16.

A church at Port Huron, Michigan, has been fitted with "comfortable opera chairs."

Kansas is now exporting hay by the hundreds of tons to the fertile State of Illinois.

A southern item says a mule was killed by lightning, "being taken unawares."

A Vicksburg firm has sold 3,000 barrels of oil to be used on cattle to keep off gnats.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, and Governor Murray, of Utah, are half brothers.

Seven sergeants and corporals have just been made second lieutenants in the regular army.

When a man is in a tight place the time has come for him to drop bitterness and try taffy.

Forty per cent. of the population of Dakota, according to the census returns, are foreigners.

During the past year upward of ten thousand deer have been killed in Jackson county, Oregon.

Intelligence has been received at Dundee that the Greenland seal fishery has been a complete failure.

The hero of one of the stories in a New York story paper swears that he will never again enter a faro bank.

A boy says in his composition that "onions are the vegetable that makes you sick if you don't eat them yourself."

It took two doctors several hours to get a billiard ball out of the mouth of an experimenting young man of New Jersey.

Senator Frye, of Maine, is said to be the youngest looking grandfather in Washington. He has seven grandchildren.

The country uses over 300,000,000 postal cards a year. This is a million a day, or several tons every twenty-four hours.

A bill for creating a public park of 600,000 acres in the Adirondack region has been introduced in the New York legislature.

General Toombs' eyesight is rapidly failing. He thinks of having an operation performed on one of his eyes for a cataract.

Guiteau has accumulated about $1,300, fully $800 of which is from the sale of autographs. On a recent Saturday he took in $38.

When glass bonnets become the fashion, as it seems they are to be, it will be dangerous for ladies to get their heads together.

A colored woman in Columbus, Georgia, pierced her hand with a codfish fin, and died a few days after from blood poisoning.

Last year the gambling houses of New Orleans paid $80,000 to the city for licenses, which sum was devoted by the city to public charities.

A heavy Italian emigration is drifting toward Mexico, seven colonies, numbering 2,500 persons, having recently settled in that country.

A. M. Cleghorn, of Philadelphia, who recently died, was a devoted friend of the late T. Buchanan Reed, and willed Mrs. Reed $100,000.

In Germany railroad conductors get about $340 a year. In America the roads havn't been able yet to find out how much the conductors do get.

"It's no use to feel of me wrist, docter," said Pat, when the physician began taking his pulse: "the pain is not there, sur; it's in me hid entoirely."

Jesse James was partaker in robberies of over $250,000, and yet left only about $200 to his widow. Evidently a life of crime doesn't pay, in any sense.

Speaking of the deceptive appearance of artificial flowers, a young lady remarks, "They have no sentiment, because you know that they never die."

A resident of Biddleford, Me. is reported to have made the trip from that place to Boston, something over ninety miles, on his bicycle, seventy-four times.

A hen doesn't scratch up an onion bed in order to get at the onions and eat them. She simply wants to convince herself that it is not corn you are wasting.

Felix Adler says that "in the eye of morality" the great palaces built by railroad barons out of the spoils of monopoly are "an eye-sore and a shame."

A patent grain binder for use after cradles is being extensively manufactured at Norristown, Pa., It is about as large as a hay rake, and will do the work of five men. The price is $150.

Two Californians in partnership have on their various ranches 95,000 head of cattle and 110,000 head of sheep. To take care of these flocks 500 men are now employed.

An English baronet, Sir Horatio Henry Wraxall, died in a workhouse the other day, and the heir to the baronetcy has been a pawnbroker's apprentice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is probable that a day will be fixed Monday for the discussion of the bill extending bank charters. The Republicans decide that it is best to allow the amendment to be offered, as many on their side of the House desire the bill to be amended in some particulars.

Blaine's friends are highly pleased over his course in the Investigating Committee. It is felt that he has fairly succeeded in putting his administration of the State Department in a proper light, an opportunity for which he had not before had.

The scene between Belmont and Blaine is the principal topic of conversation at the Capitol to-day, and the general impression is that it is fitting climax to the long farce. The scene, while the most exciting of anything ever seen here for many months, yet was rather ridiculous in many respects. Blaine, as every one knows, is a man of fine physique, while Belmont is a very small, rather insignificant looking man of perhaps 30, weighing a little over 100 pounds. He is, however, an accomplished boxer and fencer, having taken prizes in New York for excellence in this line of athletic accomplishments.

The War Department has dispatches confirming the reports of the Indian depredations There is much indignation outside of army circles that nothing more has been accomplished to protect the people of Arizona. At the department it is explained that it is impossible to use the cavalry to any advantage in the mountains and canons, and that infantry are entirely worthless. The whole number of troops in the Department of Arizona is about 1,500, one-half cavalry and Indian scouts.

Mrs. Mason leaves for her home in Virginia soon. The total subscriptions for "Betty and the baby" amount to about $8,000. There is no possibility that Mason will be released before the fall term of court, even should Lyddy's petition be allowed.

Attorney General Brewster has given a decision that where mail contractors fail to make trips by reason of the floods or any cause, the price of the trip must be deducted from the pay.

It is probable the discussion of the tariff bill will end with the close of next week, and on the week following the other election cases will come up. The Tariff Commission bill is pretty sure to pass.

Should the bill pass increasing the strength of the signal corps, its workings will be extended in the South, where the increase is greatly needed.

The bill removing the stamp tax seems likely to pass with little opposition, and will probably come up immediately after the election cases are disposed of.

Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of Brooklyn, has challenged Ingersoll to a debate on Ingersoll's disputed points regarding the Bible, the debate to be held in Washington, and to continue until one backs down.

Augustus M. Soteldo was arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering his brother, and also with assault with intent to kill. Barton was remanded for trial.

Mr. Davis, in the House, obtained unanimous consent to call up his bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Colonel W. H. Thompson $490 80 duties paid to the Collector of the port on fifty-four uniforms imported for Company G, Sixth Illinois National Guard, and it was passed.

The Lynch-Chalmers case being under consideration, Mr. Calkins spoke for nearly two hours, and was frequently applauded by his party friends. In conclusion he reviewed the benefits granted the colored people by the Republican party, and assured that people that the party would continue to educate them, and, standing by them in each advancing step in civilization, would invoke's God's blessing upon them and their children. The conclusion of his speech was greeted with loud and long-continued applause on the Republican side and in the galleries, in which a large number of colored men were assembled.

The vote was then taken on the resolution of the minority of the Committee on Elections, declaring Chalmers to be entitled to retain his seat. This was rejected—yeas, 104; noes, 125—a party vote. About thirty pairs were announced on this vote.

The question then recurred on the first resolution of the majority, declaring Chalmers not entitled to his seat. At first there was a disposition shown on the Democratic side to refrain from voting, and on the first roll call not more that twenty Democrats voted, among them Randall and House, Tucker, Carlisle and Holman. This, however, was enough to make a quorum, and upon the second roll call the remaining Democrats cast their votes in the negative. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 124; noes, 71.

The second resolution declaring Lynch entitled to the seat was agreed —yeas, 125; nays, 83.

Lynch then appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by Mr. Calkins, and the oath of office was administered him by the Speaker.

Judge Wylie quashed the indictments against Miss Armstrong, on the straw bond cases on the ground of misnomer. The prosecution gave notice of an intention to reindict her. Argument is now being heard on the motion to quash the indictment against Boone.

Representatives Kasson, Dunnell, Wilson and Belmont will constitute the sub-committee to take testimony in New York in the Chili-Peru investigation.

Judge McArthur set aside the verdict for $100,000 damages rendered in the Kilbourne case for false imprisonment on the ground of excessive damages, and gave each side twenty days in which to make further motions.

The public debt reduction during the past month was over $14,000,000, making the total reduction for the ten months of the fiscal year about $120,000,000, or nearly double that of the corresponding months last year. It would have been greater but for the decreased internal revenue receipts, caused by the agitation of the whisky tax question.

J. S. Mills makes an argument before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-morrow, opposing the extension of the bonded debt period. The friends of the bill, however, claim strength enough to pass it in the Senate. Mills favors a tax on the white wine vinegar men, as he claims they make a low grade of whisky.

Blaine's friends are enthusiastic over the result of his bout with the Foreign Affairs Committee, and say he is stronger for the Presidency than ever before. He goes to Maine soon to take an active hand in the canvass there, which has been one of the most important in the State for several years, as three Congressmen are to be elected at large, and a Legislature elected which will chose a Senator. Blaine will not be a candidate for the Senate, as he has found it not so pleasant a place as the House. He is doubtless massing strength for the race of 1884.

Comptroller Knox's letter to the Cincinnati National Bank, showing how it might reorganize by a roundabout process, causes much unfavorable comment among the opponents of the National Banking system. The discussion in the house this morning, on fixing the date for the consideration of the bill extending the charters of banks, showed much feeling on the subject, though more of the consistent Democrats, like Randall and others, admit that the system, with some amendments, is the best than can be had.

The debt reduction for the ten months of the fiscal year exceeds that of any previous full year. It will reach about $150,000,000 for the year.

A letter has been received from Captain Howgate, the escaped embezzler, by a friend here, asking for money for personal expenses. He says he expects to return when the Government is ready for trial. He says his health is improved, but he is as much a prisoner now as when in jail.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who left yesterday for Chicago, will spend some weeks west, where he has not been for some years.

The friends of the Tariff bill have counted noses, and claim they will pass it by forty majority.

The Military Committee will hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider the bill for the compulsory retirement of army officers over 62 years of age. The committee have 400 private bills on their calendar, and in order to dispose of them, will ask leave to hold meetings during the sessions of the Senate.

Representative Hatch this afternoon got a bill through the House appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Hannibal, Mo.

Considerable feeling has arisen between Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi river, and Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, regarding the appropriation for the Mississippi, Thomas claiming that Gibson is favoring a clause which would prohibit the use of the funds for levees to protect lands from overflow. Gibson holds that the section of the River bill which he favors would not prohibit the use of the money for that purpose.

The Senate Finance Committee today decided to make a favorable report on Buckner's nomination, recommending that he be confirmed for Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville, Kentucky.

The vote in the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day, on the nomination of Mr. Worthington for Collector of Customs at Boston, was as follows: For confirmation—McMillian, Conger and Jones, of Nevada, Republicans; Farley and Vest, Democrats. Against confirmation—Miller, of New York, and Kellogg, Republicans; Coke and Ransom, Democrats. Its said Kellogg voted "no" to oblige Senator Hoar, because of favors and assistance rendered him by Mr. Hoar when his (Kellog's) seat was contested.

Much interest is felt in whisky manufacturing circles in regard to Friday's meeting of the Senate Finance Committee on the bill extending the bonded period. Those best posted believe that in order to pass the bill and get the President's signature it will be necessary to amend it by at least reducing the amount allowed for "outage" and perhaps make other modifications.

Some of the strongest opponents of the Chinese bill say they believe the President will veto the bill as it passed the House last night; but it is generally believed he will concede something and sign it, rather than endanger the party's chances on the Pacific coast by further delay.

Archbishop Cocchie, of South America and the West Indies diocese, is here, en route to Rome, where he will urge the consolidation of all Catholic America under one head, and the removal of Papal residence to this country.

It is stated that the recent suit by parties against the old real estate pool shows that Kilbourne's refusal to produce the books to the committee in 1876 was for self-protection instead of the company's protection, as the entries in the books would have looked extremely bad for himself. Kilbourne will probably not get over $25,000 in the next suit.

Senator Voorhees is a good deal agitated over the talk floating about in the newspapers that parties have been trying to blackmail the whisky men, on the ground they could control votes in the Senate. A resolution of investigation will probably be offered in the Senate to see who these alleged blackmailers are.

It is announced by the Garfield Monument Commission that responses to their appeal have been so liberal as to warrant the assurance that their proposed work will be consummated, but subscription lists will be opened in every city and town in the United States on Decoration Day, May 30, in order to allow the general public to contribute to a more elaborate monument.

Captain George L. Browning, of the Seventh United States Infantry, died at Paris, yesterday.

The committee did not reach the question of compulsory retirement of army officers, but directed Senator Hawley to submit a resolution to formally and fully send that subject to the Military Committee, they deeming it a question that should go to that committee rather than the Appropriation Committee.

Catching a Rat, Under Difficulties.

Boston Globe.

A cat, a rat, a pretty and stylish young lady and an intrepid and valorous clerk form the dramatis personæ of this narrative. It all happened last week in one of the most fashionable shoe stores in this city, located on Washington street. For some time past the store has been troubled by an inroad of rats, causing great detriment to the stock and annoyance to the proprietor. A cat was then procured which at once began to catch them, to the great joy of all concerned. One day last week she brought up a vigorous rodent from the cellar and began to toy with it, before killing, after the manner of her kind. Suddenly it was discovered that it had made its escape, and almost simultaneously the persons in the store were startled by a feminine shriek emanating from a nice looking young lady who had been in the act of trying on a pair of boots. The look of horror and disgust on her face bore ample testimony to the truth of her assertion: "Oh, heavens! something has bitten me!" One of the clerks, a young man justly noted for his courtesy and gallantry to the fair sex, and whose identity will be effectually concealed under the name of Smith, sprang forward and grasped the lady's dress-skirt at a point she indicated just below the waist. It was the missing rat, who had there sought an asylum from his feline foe. Mr. Smith held him tightly and invited the lady to the rear of the store, where, with as much delicacy as the circumstances would permit, he removed his ratship from beneath the dress by the tail and dashed it on the floor. At this point the lady fainted from fright and nervous strain. By the kind attention of those present she was soon restored and able to depart, which she did, but not without first learning the name of her preserver. For a day or two after this Mr. Smith was subjected to a great variety of teasing remarks from his fellow clerks, some even asserting that he would now have rats caught and brought there, and other remarks equally ill-natured and unjustifiable. On the third day a large package was left at the store for Mr. Smith, who for a long time refused to open it, being appehensive that the aforesaid jokers had sent him a half-dozen rats of assorted sizes. His curiosity eventually triumphed over his fears, and amid great, though suppressed excitement on the part of all present, the package was opened and found to contain an elegant and costly cigar stand, fashioned in ebony and gilt. Thus were the foolish jesters silenced, and thus courtesy and daring rewarded.

Just in Time.

Detroit Free Press.

It was also an Ohio man, who, when a terrible storm set in one night, rushed into a house of a neighbor and cried out:

"Jones, this is the ending up of earth!"

"I'm afraid so—I'm afraid so!" was the reply.

"And what shall we do?"

"Make our peace with heaven."

The wind blew still stronger, the house began to shake, and the excited man exclaimed:

"Jones, you lost five bushels of wheat last Fall!"

"Yes."

"And you have your suspicions?"

"I have; the man who took my wheat had better own up."

"Can you forgive him?"

"I can."

"Well—"

Here the wind suddenly dropped, and after a look through the window, the conscience-stricken man turned and finished:

"Yes if I ever meet him I'll advise him to call around!"

Curious, Useful and Scientific.

The function of yeast is to change starch into sugar and that into alcohol.

Mulder asserts that certain butterflies will only visit blossoms of primitive tints.

Cords stretched in a network near the ceiling have been satisfactorily tried for destroying echoes in churches and public halls.

Wild geese have appeared in great numbers in the upper San Joaquin valley, California, where they pull up the young wheat by the roots and cause much loss to the farmers.

Wood piled in a tank and covered with quicklime which is gradually slacked with water is said to acquire great hardness and consistency after the lime had acted upon it for a week or more.

Dr. Charles Doremus says the milk of the elephant is the richest he ever examined. It contains more butter and sugar and less water than any other milk, and it possesses a very agreeable taste and odor.

Professor Schlager, of Vienna, has been experimenting for three years on the influence of blue light in the treatment of the insane, and records a quieting and soothing influence in cases of an abnormally excitable temperament.

A scientist, who has been experimenting for twenty-five years on the variations of plants, admits that he has gradually lost the idea of species, inclining to the opinion that variation takes place in definite directions, and that its cause is internal.

The average height of the Japanese is five feet three inches. Climate can scarcely account for their smallness, since that is temperate, though subject to violent changes. The use of charcoal braziers for heating may affect their growth by causing them to inhale the carbonic oxides.

Almost all volcanoes are found in proximity to large bodies of water. The greater number are situated on islands, and the rest, with very few exceptions, near the borders of the sea or on lacustrine basins. This gives rise to the opinion that pressure of steam is the force which expells the lava torrents.

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color & prevents baldness.

50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston COLOGNE.

An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties.

25 and 75 cents.

Parker's Ginger Tonic

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure.

50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N. Y.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.

Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.

Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.

To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.

Catarrh relieved and cured.

Erysipelas cured.

Burns relieved instantly.

Scars prevented.

Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.

Gangrene prevented and cured.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly.

Scurvey cured in a short time.

Tetter dried up.

It is perfectly harmless.

For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.

Ship Fever prevented by its use.

In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.

Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.

Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER

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BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

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LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR

OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,

MANUFACTURERS;

ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,

ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1882.

Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.

Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE

LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS

Founded 1784.

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MISSOURI

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

[illegible]

R. R. CABLE, [illegible] E. ST. JOHN, [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 11, 1882

Democratic County Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court house in Auburn,

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Representative in the legislature,
County Clerk, County Auditor
County Treasurer, County Sheriff,
County Recorder, County Surveyor,
County Coroner,
Commissioner southwest district,
County Commissioner southeast district,
County Commissioner north district.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES:

All Democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting places as they existed in their respective townships prior to the late division of townships and precincts, Saturday, June 3, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment based upon the number of Democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election.

Butler Township	12	delegates.
Jackson "	19	"
Concord "	22	"
Newville "	7	"
Stafford "	7	"
Wilmington	26	"
Auburn prec't	35	"
Waterloo prec't	18	"
Richland	18	"
Fairfield	25	"
Smithfield	16	"
Franklin	16	"
Troy	8	"
Keyser	30	"
Total,	265	

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

By order of the Committee
M. BOLAN, Chairman.
J. A. BARNS, Sec'y.

MRS. SCOVILLE, sister of Guiteau will apply for a divorce from her husband.

PARNELL and several other persons confined in Irish jails by the English government, have been released.

JOHN J. COOPER of Indianapolis, will be a candidate before the democratic state convention for treasurer of state.

SIMON P. SHEERIN, of Logansport, is favorably mentioned as a candidate in the democratic convention for clerk of the supreme court.

A LARGE iceberg has for some days been visible off Charlotte, in Lake Ontario. It formed, at Niagara Falls, and had floated out into the lake. It is the first large one remembered there in twenty-eight years.

THE Columbia City Post, came out last week in a new dress. We congratulate Bro. Adams on the improved appearance of his paper. The Post is a sound paper and well conducted, and we are glad to mark its success.

THE Post, says, that Col. McDonald keeps a bottle of "pizen" in his house for the benefit of tramps. We know of families in this place who keep bottles of "pizen" but they regard them too highly to waste any on tramps.

AT the gate of the cemetery at Avignon, in France, the parents of a child certified to have died of croup insisted on having the coffin opened to take a last look. The child was found breathing, and was expected to recover.

BOB INGERSOLL is one of the lawyers now defending the star route swindlers. He recently had a spirited discussion with Mr. Merrick, of the prosecution, in which he excitedly called the latter a liar. No blood shed, however.

ABLE bodied opinons, from leading men in Kansas, do not seem to agree as to the success of prohibition in that state. One will claim that all is lovely, and the next man is certain there are more saloons running now than ever before.

A CURIOUS strike is reported from Vienna. The beer drinkers of that easy going capital have determined to drink no more beer until the local brewers consent to revise their prices, which were lately raised without any satisfactory reason.

PETITIONS are being sent to congress to prevent the repeal of the tax on matches. These articles are so cheap that even with the tax on them they do not constitute a very heavy burden, and there are many who think, the reduction ought to begin at some other point.

IT has been demonstrated by a Detroit journal that Kernan, who, during the campaign of 1876, was deputy sub-assistant paragraphic fire-eater of the Okalona States, was paid for stirring up the northern heart by the Michigan republican committee.

IT is believed that over two thousand Indians, are on the war path in Wyoming territory, and fears are rife that further trouble may be expected. The military force in the territory is not large, but active measures are being taken to keep the trouble in check as far as possible. The outbreak in Arizona, is believed to be over.

A MEXICAN living at Jalisco in that country was found with some extra mules in his pasture last week. As some one was reported to have lost mules of that description, he was accused of the theft. This he stoutly denied, but to no purpose. He was taken out and shot by soldiers. Within two hours after his death it was found out that he was innocent.

JESSE JAMES' widow is out in a card, denying any connection with the proposed biography of her late husband. She insists that any book publisher, who says she is furnishing material or in any way helping to get up a life of Jesse James, states a falsehood.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD of Tennessee, died at his home in Knoxville last week, of heart disease. He had been a prominent man in public affairs for some years. The last public position he held was that of postmaster general at the close of Hayes' administration.

SOME one is sending us the Essex Eagle, a live nine column folio paper published at Lawrence Mass. It is unusually wide awake for a down east weekly, and is ably edited. Some one is entitled to our thanks for our friendly eastern visitor, but until more definite information, we can only thank him in a general way.

ONE of the Elkhart editors has been pluming himself on finding out that Mr. Stoll writes all the correspondence in the Monitor. He knew the composition, and all that sort of thing. The feeling of this astute editor may be imagined when Mr. Stoll makes the plain declaration that he never wrote a word of the articles named.

AMERICANS are pushing their trade in Australia, so successfully that many articles of British manufacture are entirely crowded out of the market. That is, we can compete in quality of goods, and in prices in that distant land, but need a tariff at home, to protect us against goods imported into this country from Great Britain. Tariff is a queer institution.

LAST Sunday evening Mr. Norman Beckley had a talk with parties in Wabash by telephone, a distance of 68 miles, after which there was a connection made between Goshen and Wabash via. Elkhart, a distance of 78 miles. Every word was distinctly understood by both parties, and a long social chat was had all around. Soon we may expect telephone communication with Indianapolis and other smaller places that may wish to communicate with Elkhart.—*Elkhart Monitor.*

THE Ohio "idea" has taken a new phase. It is in the line of temperance reform this time. At Cedarville in that state, a saloon keeper was blown out of his bed at an early hour last Thursday morning by a charge of dynamite that some hot headed temperance reformer had placed in the saloon. The moral of all this is that saloon men must sleep farther away from their places of business or else temperance men will have to adopt a more enlightened and humane way of dealing, with their erring neighbors.

THE astronomers of the Dudley observatory in Albany say that to keen-sighted persons the comet discovered March 18 will be in sight May 5, but to ordinary observers in will attract no attention till the middle and last of that month. In June it may be visible in daytime. Its greatest peculiarity is its very close approach to the sun. June 10 it will pass the perihelion and at that time will approach to within seven times the sun's own diameter from that body. Whatever its constituent parts the comet will then be larger in gaseous form.

DISPATCHES have reached this country, that Lieut. DeLong, the commander of the ill fated Jeannette, has been found. He and the ten men with him, all perished near the mouth of the Lena river. All their papers have been discovered. The third boat and its crew, under Lieut. Chip, has not yet been heard from. Two of DeLong's crew were saved when they first reached land. They were sent ahead to find some way to get to the inhabited part of the country, and fell in with some fishermen who took them to the settlements. These two men, with the boat's crew under Dannehauer, are probably all the lives saved from the unfortunate expedition.

THE Indianapolis Journal has the following savage article on the greenback people: "General J. B. Weaver has written a letter to Senator Vorhees, proposing a coalition between the democratic and greenback parties. The indecent, unprincipled, shameless, open trafficking in their votes and "honor" constantly carried on by the leaders of the so-called greenback party is a scandal that would be infamous, if it were not so amusing. There has never been a day since the greenback party was formed that the men who assumed to lead it were not in the market. They could always be bought by either party that would give the price asked. Let the democratic party have the monopoly of all negotiations." After reading such articles as the above, we do not wonder that so little love is lost between nationals and the republican party.

A MAN named Newton, living at Philadelphia, has originated a new plan for dealing with Indians. It certainly has its good points. This new departure can be stated in brief as follows: The government shall keep faith with the Indians. All intruders shall be rigorously excluded from the Indian Territory. The semi-civilized tribes shall govern themselves and regulate their own land tenure. Laws shall be administered through department orders, for the protection of life and property, and an efficient Indian police maintained. Indian agents are to have permanent positions and liberal salaries, and to be under the control of an Indian department, which is to be a separate branch of the government. Paid inspectors of the agencies, unconnected with the department, shall be appointed by the president. No liquor, but a limited supply of arms and ammunition, and no privileged persons to be allowed on the reservation. The entire reservation population to be educated—the children taught trades in manual labor schools. The lands on the reservation to be divided in severalty as the exigencies, demand, and made inalienable and non-taxable for a fixed period. Any surplus lands to be sold for the benefit of the whole tribe. Government lands outside the reservation are to be granted in severalty to all Indians who will cultivate them.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH chief secretary of the British government in Ireland, and Mr. Burke assistant secretary, were brutally murdered in the streets of Dublin, on Sunday last in broad daylight and on the public street. The crime was committed with such suddeness, that the murderers escaped. Great excitement prevails all over the Kingdom.

School Reports.

Report of school district number 5, for the month commencing April 10th, and ending May 10th. Number of pupils enrolled 23; Average daily attendance 21; Average age 10 years. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Mattie McCague, Celia McCague, Edith Chaney, Stella Hartman, Charles Hartman, Artie Strow, Martha Lower, Willie Lower, Martha Hartman, George Vian, Louie Rohm, Norman Dull, James Dull.

REBECCA SHULL, Teacher.

UNION.

Report of school district number 6, Union township, for the month commencing April 10th, and ending May 5th, 1882: Enrollment, 31; general average, 28. Names of those not absent during the month: Chulla Walsworth, Ocelia Walsworth Lula Reasoner, Clyde Cosper, Willie Metcalf, Theopholis Reasoner, Dola Sibert, Ertus Likens, Joe Springer, Ona Nicewonder, Willie Blodgett, Etna Sherwood, Homer Likens, Willie Speer, Ola Cobler, Clarence Cobler, Nora Likens, Lawrence Monroe, Twight Hoodlemire, Johnnie Speer, Levi Walsworth, Ettie Metcalf, Frank Pyle.

ALICE KINER, Teacher,

RICHLAND.

Report of school district number 11. Richland township, for the month ending May 5, 1882. Number of scholars enrolled 23; Average daily attendance 16. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Amos Loutzenhiser, Frank Loutzenhiser, George Ober, Lizzie Loutzenhiser, Cora Lockwood, Ida Olinger.

IDA SWIHART, Teacher.

CORUNNA.

Report of Corunna school for the month ending Abril 28, 1885. Number enrolled 35; Average attendance 30. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: David Shook, Tommy Orr, Clarence Freid, Heber Freid, Sammy Jordan, Lizzie Jordan, Bertha Orr, Millie Knauer.

WILL FRANKS Teacher.

KINDERGARTEN.

I will open a Kindergarten school in the upper room of the ward building, commencing on the 12th day of June, 1882, to continue eight weeks. I would be pleased to see all of my old class and as many new scholars as wish to come. Terms will be one dollar per month to be paid in advance.

tf. MRS. W. P. MYERS.

—Ben Goodman: "Oh, say, John Weaver, who did you say has been down at Charley Hoff's house and took the measure for his roof, with the intention of putting it on?"

"Well, Ben, I should say you ought to know from past experience. No, did he think he was going to put on this roof?"

"Well, John, whenever they come again without authority, let them put it on and I will collect it at his expense."

GREENBACK SPEECH.—There will be a greenback meeting in Auburn, on Saturday of this week. Hon. H. Z. Leonard, who is candidate for secretary of state on the national ticket, will address the people on subjects of interest.

—Unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice for the week ending May 10, 1882: Mrs. W. Cooke, Henry Frick, Albert Sutton, F. A. Stewart, Nathan Sebring, Sarah Talbert, Erastus S. McIntyre and Levi Wilke.

G. W. GORDON, Postmaster.

—Don't buy your brocade satin and black dress silks until you see those at Mc & Mike's.

—PARASOLS from a cheap cotton to a fine silk at Mac & Mike's.

Announcements.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Samuel M. High as a candidate for the nomination for recorder, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of A. D. Moore, of Wilmington township, as a candidate for commissioner from the southeast district.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Charles Comesky, of Jackson township, as the democratic candidate for county commissioner from the southwest district, subject to the decision of the county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of John Butt, of Waterloo, as candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of recorder, and greatly oblige his many friends.

DIED—At his home in Butler township, Marshall Keeran, aged 40 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The deceased was born in Newton township Licking county, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1841, and moved to Indiana in May 1848, where he lived with his parents most of the time. For many years he has suffered from liver and pulmonary afflictions rendering him unfit for arduous labor. Thus with a slighted and gloomy prospect before him, the dread disease taking a firmer grasp each succeeding day, death came at last on Sunday morning, April 30, 1882, and on Tuesday, May 2, he was followed to the tomb by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Cook.

DIED.—April 29, 1882, Mrs. Lydia A. Heitz, aged thirty-four years, ten months and fourteen days.

She was married to John H. Heitz February 7, 1869, in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where they have resided until her death. She was the mother of five children, three of whom survive her. She united with the Methodist church twelve years ago last winter, and remained a devoted Christian until called from labor to rest. She was a loving companion, and affectionate mother and a kind neighbor, and loved by all who knew her, as was attested by the large concourse of friends who followed her to her last resting place.

X.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Sarah A. McClure, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and their make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 5th day of May, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER,
Clerk.
19-2w.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1882, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number 27, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west 23¼ feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east 23¼ feet, thence south along the line of said lot number 27, to the place of beginning.

THOMAS SOMERS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WASHINGTON TEETERS,
Administrator.
May 5, 1882.
W. H. Dills attorney for estate. 16-3w

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his lifetime.

W. TEETERS, Administrator.
May 6, 1882.

—The tinner who has had "twenty-five years experience" in the work and "knows just how to do it," may be all right from his standpoint, but Ben Goodman says you can bet your bottom dollar, that when I have had twenty-five years experience, I will know how to do the work my own way and not try to imitate any of my competitors. I have not done it yet, and never expect to copy from any one.

—New Saginaw salt in new barrels for $1.15 per barrel at McQuiston & Long's.

—The best tobacco and cigars at Mac & Mike's.

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This firm has some splendid open and top

BUGGIES,
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made by home mechanics, and does not buy gearing and bodies at Cincinnati, as some other firms do. The work is all WARRANTED AND PRICES AS LOW AS ANY RESPONSIBLE HOUSE.

Notes with good security will answer the same purpose as the money. They cordially invite you to call and look at the buggies, their styles, finish and prices. They do all kind of iron and wood repairing, painting, etc., and guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

Works located on corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, near Baker's bakery.

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WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

On corner east of Postoffice.

New Material of all Kinds,

—AND—

GOOD WOORK

GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A CALL!

J M. RICE & SON, Auburn, Indiana.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives, Knives,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sel you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Summer days.

—Take the COURIER.

—J. H. Ehlers is still ailing.

—Court begins next Monday.

—Cedar Creek is on a big high.

—Mrs. M. F. Long is slowly recovering.

—The Swineford House has a new clerk.

—The carpet-tack hammers are on a strike.

—Frank Benedict is learning to be a baker.

—Now marshal Smith oil up the road scraper.

—White fish, trout, mackerel at Mac & Mike's.

—"Shoot your own ball."[Presbyterian billiards.

—Mitchell's hoop factory is now in operation.

—Dave Snyder is preparing to build a new fence.

—A lady clerk is now engaged at the organ store.

—Gibson & Krueger have disolved partnership.

—Look for the buggy advertisement in this issue.

—Byron Rainier is in the shoe pattern business.

—The trees show no indication of not yielding fruit.

—The brick work on Hebel's building is finished.

—The Scott boys have a nice "accommodation car."

—Mrs. Little has splendid new styles in spring goods.

—The attorneys are making preparations for court.

—Jack Ralston is getting up a new delivery wagon.

—The brick layers put in their "final report" Monday.

—John Ray has opened a shoe shop on Seventh street.

—We have been having some April showers this week.

—Go and see those Canton hats for 35c at Mrs. Little's.

—There seems to be a big stir in the lumber trade this week.

—Mrs. Hague, of Waterloo, is in this place visiting her son Isaac Hague.

—The Canton hat "takes the doughnut." Mrs. Little sells them for 35c.

—Piles on piles of new carpets at Ochs' store. Go and get their prices.

—Brother Dodge, of the Record, and Prof. Hubbell were in town Saturday.

—See those hose at 5c, 10c, and 12c a pair at Mac & Mike's before you buy.

—Teachers' institute in Jackson tp., on Saturday of this week, at the center.

—The court yard fence is used by the boys as a resting place these fine evenings.

—Go and see Mrs. Little's new goods. She has "Oscar Wilde hats" for the ladies.

—Dried Peaches, English Currants and choice prunes, 3lb for 25c at Mac & Mike's.

—The boys are wearing Oscar Wilde ha's. Even Sim. Tarney flourishes one on Sunday.

—Vennor advertises a cold summer, and bases his prediction on the recent auroral display.

—Geo. Braun, Waterloo, was in town Tuesday assisting his brother Will in the meat market.

—Conductor Murch, of the Wabash road, paid a visit to his friends of the COURIER Tuesday.

—A portable engine was exhibited on the streets Monday, advertising for Snyder & Culbertson.

—W. B. Brown, recently of Concord township, is selling agricultural implements for Mr. Ensley.

—Sherm. Hollister has placed a new French-plate glass in his store front at a cost of over $100.00.

—Mrs. John Leasure has returned home from an extended visit to Ohio. How John smiles now.

—The stone for the foundation of Culbertson's residence was delayed and work stopped last week.

—Eight pounds of good green coffee for $1 and good tea at from 25c to 60c per pound at Mac & Mike's.

—Samuel Puffenberger has purchased property in Texas and will make that place his future home.

—Dave Weamer, formerly a resident here passed through this place Tuesday on his way to Leadville.

—Uncle Tom. Cool is a blacksmith instead of a wagon maker. The best of men will make mistakes, Eli.

—Canned lima beans, succotash, tomatoes, corn, pineapples, straw berries, etc., etc., at McQuiston & Long's.

—Johnnie Gossage is in town. Auburn seems to have attraction for the boys who handle the stick and rule.

—You don't have to "fold back your ears" when you wear a Canton hat. Stop in at Mrs. Little's and see them.

—John D. Rinehart, of Sedan, called to see his friends of the COURIER last Saturday.

—Remember Mac & Mike sell you calicos at from 4c to 6c per yard, and good ginghams at 8c and 10c per yard.

—The temperance meeting on Saturday was not as well attended as we could wish owing to the bad weather.

—We hear that Eugene Trout, of Waterloo, is talking of buying Casebeer & Matheny's livery stock at this place.

—Cyrus Kelly, of Smithfield, called on us this week. He reports things going on smoothly in that part of the county.

—We are indebted to our friend Geo. W. Swank, of Jackson township for recent favors. He never does things by halves.

—Ora Shaffer's customers have been so numerous that the stairway became worn out, and it was necessary to erect a new pair.

—Newton Henderson, of Concord township, has been visiting his uncle, Joseph Henderson, at Syracuse for a few day past.

—Mrs. Murch, wife of conductor H. H. Murch, of the Wabash road, has been visiting the family of J. A. Barns for a few days.

—The grass in the court square is accumulating on Henry. It stands the commissioners in hand to furnish him a "steam scythe."

—Toad Latson found a small key supposed to be used for the inside of a safe drawer. The finder can have the same on application.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian social will give a strawberry and May festival in a short time, when a good time may be expected.

—A small republican caucus was held at the court house gate Tuesday evening and Harry Weamer's voice could be plainly distinguished above all others.

—J. B. Lanning was in town Saturday. We are glad to learn that he is having a good run of business at Moor's Station, where he is now doing business.

—Jake McGinness, the good looking auctioneer from Jackson township, was in town Tuesday. He has been running a brick yard for parties in Spencerville.

—O. P. Smith, R. M. Lockhart, S. Z. Dickinson and others, whose names we did not learn, came over from Waterloo, Saturday, to attending the temperance meeting.

—The friends of Mr. Jack Little and lady are invited to call at his father's residence and extend the hand of welcome usually given upon an occasion of that kind.

—Mr. A. Obendorf, one of our enterprising young teachers, made us a friendly call a few days ago. Though recently from Ohio he is fast making acquaintances and friends.

—A fellow craftsman refers B. F. Goodman to a tin shop at Fort Wayne, and if he does not care to act wrongfully to his "working chums" he will certainly "cheese the racket."

—Edward Baker is making substantial improvements on his residence near the Jackson depot. It will not look like the same place when he has finished his contemplated changes.

—Frank Zimmerman has given his house and barn a fresh coat of paint. If any one wishes to see a nice job as well as a fine residence it will pay to take a walk in that direction.

—A glance at the contents of Ochs' store will settle the matter. Business is business and every man should go where he can get the most for the money he has to invest. Cut this out and keep it.

—Frank Latson works for Charley Pommert. The two make a good pair and those of our citizens who want a first-class shave or hair cut should call in. Rooms next to Braun's meat market, Seventh street.

—The firm of McQuiston & Long are having their delivery wagon repaired over—it wasn't large enough to deliver the goods that their trade demands. This is no ff. local.

—We were shown some early rose potatoes at McQuiston & Long's that are the nicest we ever saw. They have 500 bushel all of a bright color and extraordinary size, and no better ones could be found for eating or planting.

—Township institutes are again at work. No better indications need be given that our educational interests will be carefully watched than is to be found in the interest shown by teachers and parents in the institute work.

—While strolling through the court house we came across deputy clerk James Baxter and struck him for an item or two. Jim. is a wholesouled fellow, stands "high in his boots," and will not be forgotten by the COURIER boys.

—At last we have teachers enough to fill all the schools. The last districts began their spring term on Monday of this week. Let us have some good Normal schools again this summer and this scarcity of teachers will soon be over.

—Just received at McQuiston & Long's four hundred bushels early rose potatoes.

—J. J. Martin takes his final departure from his home at the Junction this week, having removed his family to Albion. It is with many regrets that we see him go, as no better citizen ever resided in Auburn.

—The newly elected marshal gives indications of being a good officer, but then there is nothing astonishing about this as straight democrats, who have the confidence of the party, always make good officers.

—T. C. Mays has one of his characteristic and chatty letters in this issue of the COURIER. It will seem natural to the people of this county to read Tom's articles once more and will revive many pleasant memories.

DRESS MAKING.—Mrs. Dr. Sebring and her niece have located in the rooms over Mrs. Clock's millinery store where they expect to carry on the business of dressmaking. They expect to do first-class work and a share of public patronage is solicited.

—Luther Roth died Monday afternoon of consumption. There have been several in the family who have met death with the same disease. Luther was a steady, temperate young man and leaves many friends who regret his untimely death.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Mr. Harrison, so long connected with the public schools of Auburn, will open a Normal school here, beginning Monday, August 7, and continuing eight weeks. Any further information can be had by applying to him at this place.

—C. P. Glasier, road superintendent of Jackson township, was in town last week. He is entering on the duties of his office with great earnestness, John Weaver, in the west part of the township and Henry Hines in the east, have been appointed assistants.

—The temperance meeting held here last Saturday completed its organization by electing a permanent president, vice presidents, secretaries, and committeemen for each township. We did not receive the report in time to give it in full, but understand the meeting was quite an interesting one.

—Auburn can boast of a first-class carriage manufactory. Obe Cool is at the head of it and his ability for enterprise cannot be questioned. He is turning out nice nobby buggies made of good material for about the same as a "Cincinnati" can be purchased for. The works are located on Eight street.

—By a private letter we learn that all the teachers of the Garrett school have been engaged for the next year. As this action of the school board was unanimous it speaks well for the work done by the teachers during the past year. School closes for this year, on May 12. C. M. Merica is principal, while T. S. Merica, Miss Emma Mills and Miss Maggie Dolan are assistants.

—A. J. Little, jr., and Miss Mary Pitcher were married at her home near Bellvue, Ohio, yesterday. Jack, as he is familiary known, is a first-class printer, now engaged on the Toledo Daily Telegram at which place he will make his home. He was for some time foreman of the COURIER and left with much regret upon the part of the entire force. We hope their lives will be pleasant and prosperous, and that no obstacles will come in their way to check them from traveling smoothly along the rugged path of life.

—Our young friend Frank Lees had a narrow escape from this "world's good," last week, at Kingston, Ill. The train, in which he is express messenger, ran off the track hurting him badly but not seriously. Many thoughts pass through the mind at a time like that—the weeping of a father and mother, (another fellow's daughter) brothers, sisters and friends, never to see the old home again and many things that we might call fresh to our memory. Together with his comrads we are thankful that his injuries are light and may the misfortune never happen him again.

—We have received the May number of the Original English Chatterbox from the American publishers, Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass. This is the children's magazine, par excellence; containing 32 pages, and 16 full page illustrations each month. It has more than a million readers in England and America. For one dollar sent by a new subscriber they will send, postpaid, Chatterbox for one year and a beautiful steel engraving of a little girl puzzling over her first sum, and entitled "Ought and Carry One." The engraving is 18x24 inches, and sells for $3.00, thus giving every new subscriber $4.00 worth for $1.00.

—A thoroughbred bum named Williams, known well at this place as a writing school teacher, while on a drunk was making arrangements with an ignorant old man living near Huntertown to deliver a temperance lecture there for his board and the proceeds of the collection. A loan of a little money was his object, and whether he succeed ed or not we do not know. However, as long as temperance and religious people uphold reformed gamblers, reformed drunkards, reformed clowns and many other kind of reformers who tell the people what mean, low debased characters they have been, just so long these people will get left. The strange part of it is that they board, clothe and pay them for such work while at the same time they know that they are doing wrong "in the sight of men."

Birthday Party.

May 3d the friends and relatives of A. J. Carmer and wife visited them for the purpose of celebrating the fiftieth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Carmer. By one o'clock p. m. forty or fifty persons were present, and by request Chas Eckhart, on behalf of friends and relatives, presented the following articles: Folding chair to A. J. Carmer, hanging lamp, two sets of glass ware, gold collar pin, cake and fruit dishes and other valuable presents to Mrs. E. Carmer. Mr. Carmer and wife, in a few appropriate remarks, acknowledged the receipt of the above, after which the friends were invited to the dining room where refreshments were served in first-class style. After dinner all had a good social time. The father of Mrs. Carmer—John U. Ashleman—moved to this county from Ohio about forty years ago. There are nine children, Mrs. Carmer being the oldest and Mrs. Saxton the youngest. Up to the present time death has not visited this family, which is very remarkable. The following persons were present: Moses Ashleman and wife, Wm. Ashleman and wife, Christopher Ashleman and wife, Charles Eckhart and wife, Mrs. Mary Raut, Mrs. Ragina Weaver, Mrs. Annie Walker, Mrs. Rosa Saxton, Wm. Carmer and wife, Frank Thomas and wife, C. P. Coleman and wife, James Coleman and wife, Wm. Demanville and wife, Daniel Krum and wife, Fred. Krum and wife, Mrs. A. Moser. In addition to the above, there were fifteen or twenty children belonging to various members of the family. This occasion will be remembered for a long time, and it is hardly probable that such a meeting will take place again, where the whole family can be present. However, we trust that many such meetings may be enjoyed in the future. C.

Sunday-School Institute.

The Sunday-school institute of Richland and Fairfield townships met at Sedan, Indiana, April 29, 1882, at nine o'clock a. m. Devotional exercises conducted by Henry Seiler, of Fairfield; welcome address by Joseph Raab. Three topics pertaining to the Sunday-school work were taken up and discussed by Rev. L. Harding, of Corunna, Rev. S. Kelso and James Griswold, of Auburn, followed by volunteer speeches and songs, which occupied the time until about twelve o'clock, when a recess of one hour was taken. During this time tables were prepared and furnished with the good things of the land, by the citizens of Sedan and vicinity, and all were invited to partake without price or money.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Paschal, Rev. A. R. Shaffer, of Waterloo, then took up the subject assigned to him. J. H. Pascall was next called on to fill his part of the programe. Mrs. T. L. Hines, of Sedan, then used one-half hour in teaching a normal class. The question box was then opened containing twenty questions which were then read from the stand and answered by members of the society. Written reports of six schools in Richland township were read and handed in. These showed a corps of 37 officers, 24 teachers and an average attendance of 257 scholars. Fairfield S. S. was reported to be in a good condition. The association then determined to hold their annual pic-nic at Showers' Corners, June 10th, 1882. Dismissed by the benediction.

L. W. TREESH, Pres.
G. I. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

Franklin Items.

Early sowed oats and peas are just coming up.

Ben. Funk has built a large, handsome residence.

A long and much felt want—A newspaper with the date on every page.

Solomon Sattison has lately built a large brick house on the old Jason Hubbell place.

But little corn planted, and a large amount of ground to prepare. The backwardness is owing to so much wet weather.

Isaac Lautzenhiser, one of our most industrious and money-making farmers, has lately left our township and moved near Edgerton, Ohio. What is our loss is their gain.

It is ardently hoped that the new road system will pan out better than the old, but fears are expressed. It depends on the superintendents elected this spring as to whether the new system is continued or not.

Road Superintendent McCurdy was viewing the roads one day last week, to determine where the money could be put to do the most good. He expects to have three or four hundred dollars cash, paid on last year's road tax, to expend on our roads this year.

The question is often asked, "How can we keep the boys on the farm?" That old veteran farmer and bee keeper, John Menser, has answered the question pretty effectually by giving his boys a part of his lands to work with the understanding that they are to have it after his death.

How things change! A few years ago the idea of a county central committee appointing delegates to all the district conventions would not have been entertained for a moment. Whose representatives are those delegates? Are they to represent the central committee or the people of the township? If the people, have they been consulted? When was the power conferred on the committee to appoint delegates or the duty imposed on it? Does not the action of the committee violate the very first principle of democracy? If the action of the committee is unauthorized, are democrats in any way bound by it? The action of the committee seems strange to an old democrat, and I ask the question because I want to know. F. T.

JACKSON.

Preaching next sabbath at Hopewell.

Brother Overs, of Mount Hope, joined church at Hopewell class.

John Boots has built a new board fence in front of his house.

James Henderson says this is not a very good spring on young lambs.

Preaching next sabbath at Hurshtown by Rev. Baker, of Spencerville.

Wooden wedding across the county line next Saturday and Saturday evening.

Miss Etta Lochner and Miss Ida Bailey think of spending the summer in Auburn.

Miss Mary Watson is no better at present. She is lying very low with consumption.

Thomas McNamara is going to commence work on George Kine's barn the first of next week.

Newton Henderson has gone to Syracuse on a fishing spree and to visit his uncle Joe and family.

Miss Amy Bailey and Miss Hattie Sponhower have gone to Red Cloud, Nebraska, where they think of residing in the future.

Newton Henderson has given up the idea of working at the wagon making trade. Peter gave it up first and Tom carried off the prize.

John Boots has forbidden any person hunting on his farm unless they kill hawks, owls and crows. He has been hunting all spring and has killed one hawk and one crow's nest. A. M.

SEDAN.

Thomas McCrum has moved into town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hine spent Sunday at Edon.

W. H. Crane spent Sunday and Monday with his folks.

Saturday was a good day for the boys. They say, "More rain more rest."

Charles Schroeder has bought Geo Wetzel's farm and is fixing it up nicely.

Temperance meeting was postponed Saturday night on account of the weather.

Samuel Amstutz sold his farm to Jake Rinehart. Samuel is living at Waterloo.

The teachers of Richland should remember the institute next Saturday, at Corunna.

George Wetzel intends to locate at Fort Wayne, where he will take charge of a grist mill.

Tom Kennes, of Corunna, is painting Mr. Schroeder's house. Tom understands his business.

Melville Gonser has purchased a horse and wagon and gone into the butter and egg business.

Early fruit in this vicinity is about all killed. The farmers think there is some hope for apples yet.

Wm. Kruse, our wagon maker, has gone into the farming business. He is going to plant two acres of potatoes.

Quite a number of our temperance workers expected to attend the mass meeting at Auburn, but were prevented on account of the rain.

SYRACUSE.

Uncle "Ev" is around, as lively, and as lean as ever.

Fishing has begun in earnest, and sportsmen are meeting with good success.

Alvin Bair, the present pumper for the B. & O. is also in charge of the grain weighing department.

Frank Landis has put up a new business room just below Dr. Ihrig's office and is running a furniture store.

Ed. Hill formerly of Fort Wayne does the agreeable as clerk at the Kelley House, where he has been for six months past.

The B. & O. have been filling the long bridge, the next one east of the outlet. This will render the passage over that rickety structure less dangerous.

Dr. Kelley has bought out the grocery store of Joe Lowe, and our friend Warren Kelley is in charge thereof. By the way, Warren is cultivating his cheek most successfully. It is a boil.

Stub Bushong is getting his fishing tackle in order for the summer campaign. They do say that when "Stub" throws out his line, fishes will come into the boat, without further discussion. They say it amounts to that any way and is cheaper.

The Kelley House under charge of its genial proprietor and lady-like mistress, is full as ever, as it ought to be with such pleasant surroundings. Miss Maud and Miss Gertie are attending school and making themselves useful generally.

The boys at the station have arranged a pipe from the tank to the passenger room, and will utilize it for a water supply. They will have a cut off outside which will feed a nice fountain. The boys are determined to make every thing pleasant, if it does go hard on pants to do such work.

The boys at the station have another new wrinkle. They have a wire connected with the battery and running along under the cap of the half door on which lazy people lean when talking to the operator. The lazy ones put their fingers over the cap, touch the wire, and after a brief season of æsthetic jerks, retire to some shady nook to mourn over man's unkindness to his fellow man. And the boys inside pour on a little more lightning, and go on with their business.

WATERLOO.

Dr. Shepard is in town this week.

F. P. Blair spent Sunday with friends in Wawaka.

Isaac George's family is suffering with measles.

Roland Edge started for Colorado Tuesday night.

Commencement exercises one week from to-morrow evening.

J. A. Boozer and Mr. Bemenderfer are having their residences painted.

Rev. Waltz received a pounding from his friends on Tuesday evening.

Quarterly meeting of the U. B. church at Green's Corners next Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Christine and family returned Saturday from Pa., where they have been visiting for the past few weeks.

Mrs. Thomas Segner who has been an invalid for the past two years has been much worse the last two weeks.

Miss Bateson has returned from the east with a full stock of new goods, to which she invites the attention of all who wish the latest and best styles of millinery and fancy goods.

Old Mr. Koons, father of Jno. Koons, died at Kalamazoo, Mich., last Monday and the remains was brought here for interment Tuesday. Mr. Koons was 82 years old at the time of his death.

THE
EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED.
—THE—
CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant fine Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northern Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF'S CURE WARRANTED
FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES CONSTIPATION CURED

OUR RAILROADS.

He stood in the station; she at his side,
(She his fair, young, blushing bride;
For their honeymoon they're starting now;
It always follows the marriage vow.
She looks at the flaring railroad maps,
At the train of cars and his baggage traps,
And whispers, "Pettie, how shall we go—
By the Kankakee or the Kokomo?"

"These railroad maps confuse the eye;
There's the C B Q and the R N Y.,
And this one says your life is at stake
On any road but the Slaye Blue Lake,
The N E R L P Q J.
Have sleepers on the entire way;
But I've heard these trains are much more slow
Than the Kankakee or the Kokomo."

She murmured, "Sweetie, I've heard pa say
What a fine old road is the P G E,
But mamma seemed to disagree,
And prefers the X S H O P.
On the Texas-Cowboy Mustang line;
But still, perhaps, we'd better go
On the Kankakee or the Kokomo."

A conductor chanced to pass them by,
And the bridegroom caught his gentle eye;
He said, "Oh, man with the cap of blue,
Inform me quick, inform me true,
Which road is best for a blushing, pure,
Young, timid bride on her wedding tour?
And tell us quickly what you know
Of the Kankakee and the Kokomo."

The conductor's eyes gave a savage gleam,
These words rolled out in a limped stream:
"There's the A B J D V R Z,
Connects with the Flip-Flap-Biff-Bang-B,
You can change on the Leg-off-Sueville Grand,
And go through on the Pan-cake-Ace-Full-Hand,
That road you named is blocked by snow,
(The Kankakee and the Kokomo.)

"The Pennsylvania, Pittsburg Through,
Connects with the Oshkosh Kalamazoo,
With a smoking car all afternoon,
Just the think for a honeymoon,
And the Central Scalp Tooth Bungville Switch
Goes through a vine-clad country rich.
Of the road you named I nothing know,
The Kankakee and the Kokomo.

The bride said: "Baby, 'tis best by far
Like the dollar, we return to pa,
(That's a pun I heard while on a train
On the U R F G Jersey main,)
The conductor smiled; his eye-teeth showed,
He had spoiled the trade of a rival road,
He knew in his heart there was no show
On the Kankakee and the Kokomo,

And the bride and groom returned to pa,
Who heard it all and then said 'Pshaw!
If you found that you couldn't go that way,
Why didn't you go on the Cross-eyed-Bay?'
The bridegroom gave a howl of pain;
The railroad names had turned his brain.
He raves, insane, for ever more,
In a mad-house, chained unto the floor,
He gibbers, "Tootsie, shall we go
By the Kankakee or the Kokomo!"
—[Dramatic Times.

A BRAVE IRISH BOY.

A STORY OF KENTUCKY.

In the month of May, 1864, a boy of fifteen, with a small bundle under his arm, might have been seen walking wearily over a rough Kentucky road. His hair was brown, his eyes were gray, and there was a good humored expression on his broad Celtic face, for our hero was an Irish boy, who had gone out into the world to seek his fortune.

"Where will I sleep to-night:" was the thought of Pat Roach, for that was his name. "Last night I slept on the ground, and it's stiff I was this morning."

At this moment his eyes fell upon a large and imposing mansion, on a little eminence to the right.

"Maybe they'll let me sleep in the barn," he thought. "Anyhow I will give them the chance."

He turned into the front gate and walked up to the front door and knocked, for there was no bell.

The door was opened by a colored woman.

"Well, child, what do you want?" she asked not unkindly.

"Can you let me sleep in the barn?" asked Pat.

"What does the boy want, Chloe?" asked a young lady who had just entered from the broad hall.

"He wants to sleep in the barn, Miss Jennie."

The young lady came forward and looked pleasantly at the boy.

"What is your name?" she asked.

"Pat Roach, Miss."

"Where are you going?"

"To seek my fortune, Miss."

"Haven't you a home?"

"Yes, Miss, but there's more of us than father can keep, and I am the oldest. So I am going out for myself."

"Where did you sleep last night?"

"On the ground."

"That was a pity. You didn't enjoy, did you?"

"Not much," answered Pat, shrugging his shoulders. "It was cheap."

"I suppose you havn't much money?" said the young lady, smiling.

"Not a cent, Miss."

"Have you had any supper?"

"Yes, Miss, I,ve had a cracker."

"You must still be hungry?"

"Try me and see," said Pat, drolly.

"I will, said the young lady, smiling. "Chloe, take the boy into the kitchen and give him a good supper."

"And may I sleep in the barn afterward, Miss?"

"No, but you may sleep in the house. Chloe let him occupy the little back room on the second floor." Thank you, Miss, said Pat gratefully. "It will be a fine thing to sleep in a real bed again."

Chloe was well disposed to second the benevolent intentions of her young mistress. She gave Pat the best meal he had eaten for months, and drew out the boy's story, which Pat was quite ready to tell. In return she told the boy that the estate was owned by Mrs. Stanton, and her daughter, who were left wealthy by the late Mr. Stanton, who had died during the last year. Besides her self there was a man-servant, but he was lying sick with fever.

"You'd better hire me," suggested Pat, "while he's sick."

"You can't do a man's work, chile."

"Try me and see," said Pat. "I can ate a man's supper, anyhow."

"You're right there, honey," said Chloe, showing her teeth.

A little after eight o'clock, Pat, being fatigued with his long tramp, went to bed and was soon fast asleep. Mrs. Stanton and her daughter sat in a room on the second floor, one working and the other reading aloud, when the daughter approaching the window descried to her alarm, a company of ten men, approaching the house.

At this time it was not uncommon for small roving bands, passing themselves off as Confederate soldiers, but really only robbers, intent upon plunder, to scour the country, forcing their entrance into lonely houses, and carrying off whatever of value they found.

Now it happened that Mrs. Stanton, who had recently received a large payment, had no less than two thousand dollars in Northern greenbacks in her house, and these she feared would be discovered in ransacking the house, and carried off. This money was uppermost in her mind and that of her daughter.

"What shall we do with the money, Jennie?" she asked in a tone of distress. "Where can we hide it?"

"I know of no safe place. The house will be thoroughly searched."

"But I can't afford to lose it," said Mrs. Stanton in dismay.

"Give it to me, mother. I have thought of a way of saving it. There may be some risk about it but it may do."

"From a bureau drawer the mother took a roll of large bills, and with trembling hands delivered it to her daughter.

"What are you going to do, Jennie?"

"I will tell you afterwards. Now there is no time."

The young lady summoned Chloe, briefly explained her purpose, and proceeded to the room occupied by Pat Roach.

Pat awoke, on being shaken, and stared in surprise at his visitors.

"What's wanted?" he asked.

"Are you an honest boy? Can I trust you? asked the young lady abruptly.

"I never stole a cent in my life," said Pat proudly.

"I will trust you, then," said Jennie briefly. There are some robbers approaching the house, who will carry off all they can find. Now we have $2,000 in the house."

"Two thousand dollars!" ejaculated Pat in amazement.

"Yes. The only place they won't think of searching is in your pocket. Dress as quickly as possible, and put this money in your pocket."

"Yes, Miss; what will I do then?"

"These men will probably stay all night. Early in the morning—before sunrise—you must leave the house and stay away till ten or eleven o'clock. Chloe will give you some food to take with you. Do you understand?"

"Yes, Miss."

By ten probably those men will be gone, and you can bring the money back."

"Yes, Miss. I'll bring it back faithfully." Loud knocks were heard at the door, and the two hurried away. Opening the front door they confronted the troop of marauders.

"What do you want at this late hour?" asked Jennie.

"Supper and shelter for the night," answered the leader.

"Who are you, sir?"

"Captain Jones, of the Confederate army."

"Why are you away from the main army, sir?"

"That's my business," answered the so-called Capt. Jones, impudently.

"If you insist upon entering, you must, but we object to turning our house into a camp."

"Can't help it, Miss. It's one of the necessities of war. File in men."

Chloe was obliged to produce from the pantry all the cooked food in the house, and the men did justice to it. Jennie Stanton remained up feeling in no humor to go to bed. When the repast was over, Captain Jones said:

"Miss Stanton, I learn you have a large sum of money in the house. We must have it."

"What, would you plunder us?" asked the young lady indignantly.

"We don't take it for ourselves, it is for the cause," said the leader hypocritically. "You may as well bring it at once and save the trouble of a search. You can't deny that the money was paid you last Monday."

"I don't deny it," said the young lady intrepidly, "but it has already passed out of my possession."

"I don't believe it," said the Captain looking very much disappointed.

"Then you may search the house," said Jennie, outwardly bold, but inwardly trembling, lest the money be discovered.

"I will," said Captain Jones. "Of course where such a large sum of money is concerned we can not trust the word of any one."

"Very well, sir, proceed. Chloe go with these gentlemen."

She slipped away to inform her mother of what she had done, and put her on her guard.

In the course of their search they came to Pat's room.

"Who sleeps here?" asked the leader.

"A poor Irish boy who asked for a lodging."

"Let me see him."

The door was thrown open, and Pat stared at his new visitor.

"What is your name, boy?" asked Jones.

"Pat Roach."

"Do you live here?"

"No, sir; the ladies let me sleep here to-night. They gave me a good supper besides."

"Where are you traveling?"

"In seeking my fortune."

"Are these your clothes?"

"Yes, sir."

To Chloe's great alarm, Capt. Jones took up Pat's poor garments, and thrust his hands into the pockets. But she need not have been alarmed. Pat had taken out the bills, and put them under the sheet upon which he was lying. Only a cent was found in the pockets.

"You are not very rich," said Jones.

Pat laughed.

"If I was, what would I be seeking my fortune for?" he answered.

"There's nothing here," said Jones unsuspiciously.

The search continued, and a few articles of small value were discovered but the great prize was not to be found. Capt. Jones concluded that Miss Stanton was right after all, and contented himself with what he had found.

About four o'clock in the morning Pat was called by Chloe, who gave him some provisions in a paper, and let him out.

"You'll come back?"

"Never fear," said Pat.

About nine o'clock Jones and his party, after an ample breakfast, left the house. Still Mrs. Stanton felt nervous and anxious about the money.

"Jennie," she said, "that boy will never come back."

"I think he will mother.

"It was a crazy idea trusting a poor Irish boy, whom we had never seen before last night with so large a sum."

"It was the only thing we could do, mother. If we lose it, it will be no worse than having Capt. Jones take it."

"Two thousand dollars will be a great temptation to a boy like that."

"Mother, I like the boy's face, and I will stake a great deal on his honesty."

"When you have lived as long as I have, Jennie, you won't be so ready to trust a stranger. Why, the boy is only a tramp."

"Even a tramp may be honest." Mrs. Stanton sighed.

"Depend upon it," she said, "we shall never see the money again."

Two hours passed. It was after eleven, and still nothing was to be seen of Pat. The young lady herself grew nervous. After all, perhaps her mother was right.

But at half-past eleven there was a knock at the door. It was opened, and there stood Pat.

"Have you got the money" asked Chloe breathlessly.

"Every dollar of it," said Pat promptly.

"What made you stay so long?"

Pat explained that he had met Capt. Jones and his men, who made him black all their boots, and thus detained him an hour. For this service they gave him a five-dollar Confederate note, which was far from being extravagant renumeration for his labor, depreciated as it was.

"He didn't think I had such a pile of money in my pocket," chukled Pat. "I could have paid him better for blacking my boots."

"Did you come here directly after you left him?"

"No, Miss, I didn't dare, for fear he would suspect something. I came as soon as I could. Here,s the money, and I'll bid you good-by."

Jennie said a few words to her mother. Then she turnde to Pat.

"How would you like to live with us?" She asked.

"Tip-Top!" answered Pat promptly.

Then you shall do so. You shall not be wholly a servant, but we will see that you are educated and prepared for a good position hereafter. You have shown yourself worthy of confidence, and will find us not ungrateful."

So Pat found a home and friends. He had sought his fortune and found it. He is now a prosperous and triving man, and has been able to provide for his parents, and help along his younger brothers and sisters. Had he abused the confidence reposed in him and carried off the two thousand dollars, it is hardly likely that his future would have been as bright.

An Honest Man.

Detroit Free Press.

One day in the years agone a stranger arrived at Dearborn, in this county, and inquired for a citizen commonly known as Uncle Ike. The old man was soon found in a grocery, and after the usual "how-de-do" the stranger said:

"Do I addres Uncle Ike Barlow?"

"You dew," was the reply.

"Well, my name is Thorburn, of Ann Arbor."

"Jess so."

"They tell me that you are a great horse trader."

"Wall, I dew make a trade now and then. What ye got?"

"I've got a horse I brought along on purpose to trade with you. Let us first understand each other. You are a member of the church?"

"Y-e-s; I expect I be."

"Then of course I shall expect you to to be honest with me. I've been looking at your old nag over there by the post. How old is he?"

"That 'ere hoss," slowly replied Uncle Ike as he puckered his lips and squinted his left eye—"let's see—let's see! Wall now, I quite forgit whether he is 9 or 10 years old, but wee'l say 10.

"Uncle Ike, isn't that horse all of 20 years old? Come now, as a member of the church, give me an honest answer."

"Look a-here, mister," said the old man, after a strong gaze at the stranger, "I never trade horses but one way."

"How's that?,,

"When I'm buying of a hoss I'm a purty good member of the church. When I'm a-selling of a hoss I rekon on skipping two prayer meetings. When I'm a trading hosses then I calkerlate on backsliding altogether for a hull month, or until I know the victim won't begin no law suit. Now, stranger, that's me, and if you have come to trade hosses don't reckon that Matthew, Mark, Luke or John ever writ a line advising a church member to come right down and give away the ringbones on his own anamile!"

The History of Tomato Canning.

New York Sun.

In 1850 H. W. Crosby was steward in Lafayette college, Pennsylvania. He began stewing tomatoes. The putting up of meat in cans suggested to him that tomatoes might be safely and securely canned in a similar fashion. He put up seven cans and brought them to this city. Mr. Crosby left a can with each of the principal hotel-keepers here in 1851. They expressed their satisfaction with the sample. In 1852 he put up 1,000 cans, and found some difficulty in getting rid of them. They were sold by wholesale at $3,50 per dozen and by retail at fifty cents a can. Crosby sent some to the president, through Senator Broadhead, during the holidays of 1853. The publication of the fact that tomatoes were preserved in cans in good condition at Christmas helped sale wonderfully, and the demand became firm. The number of cans prepare last year was 36,771,600 and the brought $3,381,870 to packers. Ther are now more than 250 factories, in a the states, engaged in packing for the market.

Claim Allowed After Twenty Years

Janesville (Wis) Gazette

At the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863, Colonel Britton had the misfortune to have a horse killed, and applied to the Government for pay for his loss, the horse being his private property. The necessary papers and vouchers were forwarded to Washington and placed in the hands of a claim agent. Time flew on, the war closed, and no word of settlement of the claim was received by the Colonel, and he finally gave up all hope of receiving pay for the animal. To his great surprise he received a letter from the national capital conveying the intelligence that his claim had been allowed, but that he would have to wait until next December for his pay, as a bill would have to be presented to Congress for an appropriation to pay his claim, and it could not be reached before that time. The Colonel is well satisfied, and the matter of waiting six months for the settlement of an account twenty years old will not make any difference with his financial business.

LIVING CURIOS.

The Demand and Supply of Giants, Midgets—Preferring Rural Wanderings to a Sedentary City Life—Snake Charmers and Wild Men.

New York Mail

This is the time when the circus managers complete their arrangements for the spring and summer season with human curiosities. The freaks of nature become restless in anticipation of saw dust rings and side shows, as they prefer to travel with a circus to staying at stationary museums, because larger salaries are given them, their hotel bills are paid by the management, the fat woman rides in a hack instead of a street car, enjoying, as she enters, the expression which mantles cabby's face. He little dreamed, probably, what was before him when he contracted to convey the fat woman to the show, from her hotel to the tent for two circus tickets. Woe to the vehicle if she takes her seat energetically. The Albino looks to his better advantage as his fair skin and pink eyes receive the light of the matinee sunbeams dancing through the openings in the canvas. The Circassian girl, her hair freshly brushed with sour beer, lays in a new supply of powdered chalk and rouge, and with beating heart contemplates the havoc she will create in the rural breast. The giant can pick cherries along the country roads without borrowing ladders from the farmers, or amuse themselves by lifting the rustic lassies from the ground with agility. As there is usually but one set of human curiosities in each circus, considerable competition exists among these freaks of nature. There is, for instance, but one giant, one fat woman, one Circassian girl, one brace of dwarfs, male and female, etc. The knowing curiosities generally wait to the last and take up with the smaller shows, preferring money to notoriety, something which they probably have already gained.

The large show, pay smaller salaries than their diminutive competitors, because, as the managers of the former claim, they partly pay the exhibits by giving them a chance to become famous. This season circus managers are very anxious to obtain fine specimens of abnormal developments and other things of that sort, the success of the museum on Broadway and those in Brooklyn and elsewhere having demonstrated that the people are just as anxious to obtain a fat woman as a thin acrobat, a female skeleton as an elephant. Formerly the circus relied upon the the huge crude paintings placed at the entrance of the side show to attract the public eye, but during the past few years the giant has been honored with eight-foot paper posters, his cuts have disgraced the columns of the rural press, while lithographs of the bearded woman, or wild men of Borneo, are placed side by side with those of Edwin Booth or Clara Morris in the town shop windows, and we may see the melancholy eye of Anna Dickinson trying to decipher the hieroglyphic countenance of the What Is It. There is something else which cheers the human curiosities. The supply of them does not meet the demand, and the salaries have consequently incarased. Indeed, circuses have depleted many of the museums of their giants, bearded woman, etc., causing museum managers to seek new fields, and to substitute for fat woman and living male skeletons such attractions as a tattooed lady, long-haired damsels, female phantoms and electric boys. Thus necessity is the mother of invention, even in the show business. To show the value of metropolitan notoriety to living curiosities, it may be instanced that Cheemah, the Chinese dwarf, and Bruestand, the Norwegian giant, were imported to this country at a cost of $75 per week. At the conclusion of their short contract with Bunnell they were engaged by a circus man and paid $200 apiece. The famous living skeleton, who up to this year never received a higher salary than $40 a week, now grows fat on double that amount. But notwithstanding the prosperity of human curiosities, there is nothing on record to prove that a female skeleton ever became an attraction as a fat woman. There is but one genuine Hindoo snake charmer in America, yet every show has its snake enchantress. A boa-constrictor, usually kept in a blue box with a glass top, is looked after generally by a fat woman or Circassian girl, who handles the snakes without extra pay. Her only danger is from constriction, but the only boa is almost invariably too delicate to "constrict."

THE SALARIES PAID TO FREAKS OF NATURE.

The pay of fat women runs from $15 to $75 per week, according to weight and personal beauty. There is one attraction in the business who, in addition to being a fat woman, is besides a bearded lady, and also charms the snake. Her salary is the smallest in the show, because she is cross-eyed. The highest price paid to a fat woman is received by Hanna Battersby. Her face is very pretty, and she weighs 790 pounds. Her height is six feet. She has, however, a dangerous rival in the fifteen-year-old giantess, Jessie Warner, who now tilts the beam at 500 pounds and stands six feet four inches. The ever increasing thirst of the public for novelties has made museum managers send into the wilds of Africa and to the out-of-the way islands of the Pacific for interesting samples of humanity, to whom they have to offer special inducements to come to this country. A band of Zulus recently exhibited in this city costs $400 per week and expenses. This line of curiosities is different from home monstrosities, inasmuch as the longer they stay here the less their salaries grow. In other words, a savage ceases to attract quicker than armless, legless men or a five-legged calf. The highest salaries paid to giants go to Captain Bates and wife, who are eight feet high. They are very wealthy, and it is difficult to get them to exhibit themselves. They will sometimes, however, stand before the vulgar gaze at $500 per week and expenses on short contracts. Within recent years the Tom Thumb school of dwarfs has been replaced to a great extent by the Midgets. The two which attracted so much attention at Masonic Hall received together $500 per week. Dudley Foster, the five pound midget, though only ten years old, gives his parents $100 every Saturday. Two-headed girls are extremely rare and are worth $600 per week and expenses. Their rarity makes them very conservative and sensitive as to bogus two-headed curiosities. Giants are very sensitive, also, and a seven-foot five-inch man has been known to cry like a baby because the printer cut off one inch from his stature.

The Vaccine Farms.

Philadelphia Record.

Probably the largest vaccine farm in the United States, is that of the New England Company, which is located at Chelsea, Mass. Its product is prepared for the physician's use in different ways. The one most generally in use is an ivory point tipped with virus. Another is a vial containing lymph which has been treated by a process of brine to keep it in a fresh condition, and by means of which physicians are enabled to charge their own points. A third method is a small glass cone covered with a button-shaped lump of dried matter. This can be filed off by the doctors to the amount required, and after being dissolved in a little matter is ready for the blank point. The "buttons" can be kept in a perfect condition for months, and the plan is a great convenience to doctors residing in rural districts where the ordinary points are not easily accessible, as the whole arrangement, which can be carried in the vest pocket, is available at all hours, and in all places. Heavy daily consignments of this New England virus, in its different forms, are being received daily at Eighth and Walnut streets, but they are not enough to supply the demand. In one large drug store 3,500 points were sold in one day before 3 p. m.

The Jenner Vaccine farm, at Chambersburg, Pa., which is conducted by Drs. J. L. and L. F. Sheeserott, has an agency on Seventh street, above Sansom. This place has also experienced a rush. Up to the close of the last year the demand was so gradual and moderate that a supply was always on hand, but of late it has been found a matter of impossibility to keep pace with the orders, and it has been necessary to distribute the receipts on a smaller scale than called for by the orders, in order that the preventive of disease may cover as wide a radius as possible. The Chambersburg virus is put up in quills each sufficient for two vaccinations, ivory points charged on both sides, and also in tubes about the thickness and half the length of a penholder. There are also crusts about the size of a penny piece, which are mixed with glycerine.

The Impossible Girl.

From Puck.

He offered her a handsome opal ring. "Excuse me," she said, while a blush crept over her velvety cheek: "opals are unlucky." Then he fished a package of caramels out of his pocket and attempted to present it to her. "I never touch them," she murmured, languidly, "as they destroy the teeth, and draw the fillings out. My mother got some between her teeth the other day, and her jaws were held together so tight for two hours that she couldn't talk." "You must have had quiet in the house." "Sir?" "I say you must have had a riot in the house. I mean that your mother must have been so provoked that she could'nt preserve her usual state of beautiful serenity, but was obliged to give way to her feelings in spite of her heroic efforts to appear calm. Would you like to go to the minstrels to-night?" "No, I thank you," she whispered feelingly. "I am always saddened by such woeful dramas as Camille, Hamlet, and Miss Multon, and the last time I was at the minstrels I saw how those plays could be made more heartrendering with jokes of the minstrels worked into them." He then invited her to take a walk, and partake of ice-cream and other luxuries calculated to thrill the feminine mind with ecstasy. But she refused each and all of them. And the young man danced around with his pocket-book in his hands, and thought what expense men would be saved if all the girls were like this one. And he sang:

I've found me the wife of the future,
I've found the impossible Girl.

Then he woke up and ascertained that he had been dreaming. The Impossible Girl has yet to be discovered.

Secretary Teller's Indian Policy.

Special to New York Graphic.

The new Secretary of the Interior gave expression to his views on one point of the Indian question to-day that indicates a modification of Secretary Kirkwood's policy. He was asked what he thought of the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians. Said he: "The allotment in severalty I do not regard as practicable, except in cases where the Indians are partially civilized. It is no use to put wild Indians on land parceled out to them, because they will not stay on it if we do. They do not want a lot laid off for themselves, because they do realize the worth of it. If Indians are somewhat civilized, so as to know the value of land and what it can be made to produce, and then are broken in to work, it may do to give them a farm, but the wild Indians do not want a farm, and wont stay on it if it is given to them."

It is believed that the Indian policy under the new Secretary will be characterized by more firmness in practical dealing with the Indians than for some years. He has been among them, and has had experience with the worst of them in Colorado.

Lincoln as a Peace-maker.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Rev. Dr. W. N. Miner, of Trenton, N. J., relates an anecdote of Abraham Lincoln which places him among the peace-makers. Dr. Miner was a resident in springfield, and gives the narrative in the words of another resident: "I had some trouble with a neighbor, and determined to go to law with him. When I got to Lincoln's office, I found my opponent was already there and had stated his case. I told my side of the story, and Lincoln then said: 'You have a good cause to go to court; but if you do you will both loose all your money and make yourselves lifelong enemies. Why don't you settle the matter right here?' We argued for some time without coming to an agreement, and finally Lincoln said: 'Well, I'm going to dinner. Try and settle it before I get back; and, in order that you shall not be disturbed, I'll lock the door.' He locked us in and left us there, and when he returned we had compromised our trouble."

JOCOSITIES.

"Woman," says Mr. Eastman, "is a problem we can never hope to solve, it is one we shall never, never be willing to give up."

A San Francisco man has been arrested for deceiving a widow. While his crime is to be abhorred, it must be admitted that his genius commands admiration.

She confided to him that she never wore anything but silk stockings when she went to dances. He said he had no doubt the costume was becoming, but—ought there not be a little more of it?"

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at San Antonio, passed some resolutions the other day, one of which is to the effect that, "Thousands of widows sit in hopeless weeds on account of strong drink."

A chinaman stepped into a jewelry shop in San Francisco and asked for some "consistencies." Being asked to explain himself, he said he didn't know what consistency was, but he had been told it was a jewel.

"O Henry, aren't his eyes lovely?" she murmured, gazing into the face of a very homely poodle. "So liquid." "I thought he'd lick-wid his tongue," replied Harry. The match was broken and the dog gets all the petting now.

Twenty years ago a Louisville man swore that he would never marry until woman should acquire sufficent good manners to go abreast over a crossing, and not occupy the entire width of the sidewalk. The horrid wretch is still single.

The religious education of the young is terribly neglected in this country. "Are you a Methodist?" "No sir." "A Presbyterian?" "No, sir." "Well, what are you?" "Why, if anything, I am just a little Episcopalian on my mother's side.

A person in New York has written a story entitled: "The Soul as a Star." We are anxiously awaiting "The Liver of a Comet," and "The Lungs of a Meteor" will soon appear. We will not sleep again until "The Stomach of an Asteroid" is laid upon our table.

Dialogue in a market: "Have you any fresh eggs?" "Yes mum, plenty; them with the hen on 'em." "With the hen on them?" "Yes mum; we always put a hen on our fresh eggs to distinguish 'em. Beg pardon, mum, don't think you understand. Hen the letter, not tne the bird. Hen for noolaid, mum! Take a dozen? Thank you!"

Under the laws of the pilgrim fathers a man could not kiss his wife on Sunday, and after somewhat critical examination of portraits of wives of those days, we think the laws were eminently just, if not in the main lenient. The pilgrim fathers should have been fined for kissing such homely wives, any day of the week.

About twenty-five years ago there presided over one of the eastern circuit of Indiana a Judge whose ignorance of the law was most profound. He was dubbed "Old Necessity" by the younger members of the bar, because, they said, "necessity knows no law." On one occasion, at the close of a long and learned argument on a demurrer, he delivered himself of the following impartial decision: "In the opinion of the Court," drawing himself forward upon his desk, and trying to look very wise—"In the the opinion of the Court, either propositton would be equally preferable."

The Electric Corset.

Texas Siftings.

Wicked Clara Bell says: "One of the literally sensational novelties is the electric corset, of which rival manufacturers display a variety. All are made on the principle of substituting magnetized steel strips for the usual metal or bone. One enterprising exhibitor has his contrivance most neatly fitted on a pretty girl, and illustrates how completely she is lightning-bound by touching her corset here and there with a piece of steel. A spark drops out at every contact. What would happen if a magnetic kind of a chap hugged her can only be conjectured. As she is on exhibition in a dim room, the display of fireworks is excellent, considering that it doesn't cost anything. But it is for women only, not that there is anything indelicate about it, either, for the girl is all covered but her arms and neck, and is far less bare than the average belle at the ball. Still, I suppose that men would jam that store, and fight like mad to get into the front row, if she was made visible to their sex, just because she is arrayed in her dimimity. There seems to be a vast difference, to men's eyes between the tweedledee of an outer dress and the tweedledum of underclothing. I can't understand why, but it is so. Nine men out of ten will rush wildly to a window to see a woman in flowing white cross the way, and turn away disappointed when they find that the snowy garment is a wrapper instead of a chemise."

Brewster's Ruffles.

Louisville Courier-Journal

Attorney General Brewster's dainty ruffles at his wrist have often been noticed because unusual in man's attire, but no one seems to understand the beautiful sentiment which prompts him to continue to wear them, as he has done for over forty years, in spite of unpleasant remarks on the subject.

When he was first assuming the toga virilis, his mother, whose name he cannot even now mention without emotion, called him to her, and asked him to grant a request of hers. She then explained that her father, whom she had always venerated, and who was a very distinguished divine, had always worn ruffled shirts, and she would like her son, for whom she anticipated an equally brillant future as a lawyer, to wear ruffles in memory of his grandsire. She said she would not require him to wear them on the bosom of his shirt, as they would be very conspicuous, since ruffles had been so long out of fashion for men's apparel, but she thought that the wrists they were becoming to a man's hands, so she wished to make some herself and put them on her son's shirt. He acceded to her request, and for some years she always made his ruffles for him. He has worn them always since, and thus his ruffled shirts became an exponent not only of his love for his mother, of hers for her father.

FROM THE WIRES.

Lake City, Col., dispatch:

Sheriff E. N. Campbell was killed about 8 o'clock this morning. He and City Marshal Smith were on duty in a house guarding the contents of the building against the approach of George Betts and Jim Browning, keepers of a dance-house, who were suspected of stealing from the premises. About 2 this morning Bett and Browning entered the back door of the premises and struck a flashing match and were recognized in that light. Campbell ordered them to throw up their hands, at the same moment cocking his pistol. Two shots followed, one from the thieves and one from the Sheriff, the Sheriff immediately saying: "Oh, I am shot." The bullet entered Campbell's left breast above the heart. The deceased was about 40 years old. Betts and Browning were both arrested about two hours after the shooting.

This morning at one o'clock 100 masked men overpowered the guard and took from jail George Betts and Jim Browning, who shot and killed Sheriff Campbell yesterday morning, while attempting to arrest them. The men were taken to a bridge in the lower part of town and hanged. Both men died game, Betts asking some of the men for a chew of tobacco just before the rope was placed around his neck.

A London dispatch says:

The marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helen of Waldeck took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to-day. A large crowd gathered at the station to witness the departure of the wedding guests. Windsor was gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the event. The shops were closed and the town was crowded with visitors. Salutes were fired during the day. The war ships at Portsmouth and other places were decorated with flags. The marriage ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, concluded shortly after 1 o'clock. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the chief officiating clergyman.

In the Hanlon-Trickett rowing match, this morning, Hanlon won by four lengths, and with the greatest ease. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, and the stakes were £1,000.

Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch:

While a balky horse was standing at the crossing of the Burlington Railroad, in East Des Moines, at 9 o'clock this morning, the wagon containing five persons, was struck by a switch engine, and a colored bricklayer named McGuire was killed, and a man named Graham, the latter white, mortally hurt. A child had a leg broken, and two women in the wagon were hurt.

St. Louis dispatch:

The first new wheat of this year's crop was received here this morning by S. W. Cobb & Co, and sold at the noon call at $4 50 per bushel, the highest price ever paid here. It consists of 100 sacks, is a little damp, but is plump, and grades No. 2. It was raised in Johnson county, Arkansas, and is the earliest shipment, by just one month, ever made to this point.

From a Memphis dispatch:

The dead bodies of a man and a woman, supposed to be victims of the Golden City disaster, were recovered yesterday, one at Cow Island, eighteen miles below here, and the other at Burdeaux Point, sixty miles below. W. F. McIntyre, clerk of the ill-fated steamer, leaves this afternoon to identify the remains.

Keokuk, Iowa, dispatch:

The Keokuk Constitution's special from its representative in the chase after Poke Wells, gives an account of a fight at the Winterbotham farm, three miles from Fort Madison. The telegram says: "Yesterday, at 1 p. m., the news was brought to a farmer by the name of Winterbotham, living three miles west of here, of the tragedy at the State prison, and his wife on being told became frightened and exclaimed: 'They are surely about these premises.' Her husband, in order to please her, immediatly set about to search the barn, and in probing through a pile of hay with a fork, struck Poke Wells in the shoulder, piercing him pretty sharply. The three men jumped up and sprang at Winterbotham, who is an elderly gentleman, and of course he retreated, knowing that they were desperate men, and would not spare his life. They rushed on him, when he dealt Wells a heavy blow with the back of the pitchfork on the left side of the head, which stunned him. He then cried aloud for his hired hand, who rushed in with a stick in his hand. Wells ran in and took the fork and went after Winterbotham, when the hired hand, who is a mulatto, threw a stick at Wells, who then started for the hired man. This party then ran, when the convicts caught a horse and all three rode about a mile, where they left it and took to the woods. One of them gave himself up (Fitzgerald). He stated to your representative to-day that Wells was suffering intensely from the wound in his lung received about one month ago, and said that he would stay close by Cook, the other one who is with him, as he (Wells) had to have assistance. We traced them this morning to the farm of Sample F. Hays, where two horses are missing, evidently taken by them last night. Men are scouring the country and doing all they can to rearrest the criminals. Mr. Hays lives three miles west of Weaver."

Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch:

Hon. Horace Maynard died suddenly this morning of heart disease. He got out of bed, telling his wife he felt unwell, and then dropped dead on the floor.

Horace Maynard was born at Westborough, Mass., August 30, 1814; graduated at Amherst College in 1838; removed to Tennessee, and studied law in Knoxville; was professor in the University of East Tennessee; was Attorney-General of the State from 1863 to 1865; was Presidential elector in 1852 and 1864; was elected to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. Was appointed Minister to Turkey by General Grant, in 1875, and subsequently was Postmaster General in Hayes' Cabinet, being succeeded in office by Thomas L. James.

Kankakee, Ill., dispatch:

A license for the marriage of a girl 18 years of age and a boy 19 years of age, both of French extraction, was issued by the County Clerk this week, and the marriage has been consummated. The girl's father first made application in his own county (Iroquois), but was refused, as the girl had not attained the statutory age, but he afterward came to Kankakee county, and made affidavit that she was 14 years old, and thus obtained the license.

Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch:

Edgar Chittenden, son of Dr. Chittenden, of Anderson, Ind., was shot last night and probably fatally wounded by a man named Ryan, the defeated candidate for town marshal. The cause of the shooting was Chittenden hurrahing for the successful candidate in the presence of Ryan. Three shots were fired. Ryan has been arrested and is in jail.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, April 26th.

SENATE—The anti-Chinese bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The sitting was spent in the consideration of the Lynch-Chalmers contested election case. No action.

THURSDAY April 27th.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to regulate the coinage of silver dollars. It repeals the act of February 1878, and restricts the coinage to the demand for public use and convenience. The bill to repeal certain political disabilities, and the Chinese immigration bill were discussed, without action.

HOUSE—The Lynch-Chalmers contested election case was further discussed. A message was received from the President respecting the Indian troubles in Arizona.

FRIDAY, April 28th.

SENATE.—The House bill fixing the time for holding elections in West Virginia was passed; also, the House bill prohibiting Chinese immigration—yeas 32, nays 15. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—The Lynch-Chalmers contest case was further considered. Pending a demand for the previous question, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 29th.

SENATE—The Lynch-Chalmers contest was decided by giving Lynch the seat: yeas, 125; nays, 82. Conference report on the Post office appropriation bill, agreeing to the Senate amendments for increased text-mail facilities was considered, without action.

MONDAY, May 1st.

SENATE—The business transacted was routine in its character and of no general interest.

HOUSE—The rules were suspended and May 9th designated as the day for the consideration of the bill extending the charter of national banks. A proposition to suspend the treaty with China with reference to immigration was voted down, yeas, 60; nays, 100. A bill was passed dividing Iowa into two judicial districts; also, the Senate bill providing for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians, in Kansas. The rules were suspended and bills passed for the erection of public buildings at Detroit, Mich, $600,000; at Jackson, Tenn, $50,000; at Denver, Colorado, $300,000; at Greensboro, N. C., $80,000; at Council Bluffs, Ia, $100,000; at Peoria, Ill, $225,000. The above sums represent the maximum cost of the buildings when completed.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, opposed these bills.

The next bill on which a suspension of the rules was asked was one for the erection of a public building at Galveston, Tex, $125,000. It was opened by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who fought it every step, and it was only passed by the vote of the Speaker, who cast his vote in the affirmative in order to make a quorum, the vote standing—yeas, 131; nays, 16.

TUESDAY, May 2d.

SENATE—A bill was passed granting twelve condemned cannon to the Morton Monument Association of Indiana. The bill to establish a court of appeals, was considered.

HOUSE—Bills for public buildings at Quincy, Ill, and Hannibal, Mo, were passed. The Senate amendments to the Chinese bill were concurred in. The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

An Odd Fatality.

A strange accident happened on the railroad between Rouen and Amiens, France, during the storm which raged there on the 25th ult. A workman named Deteaut, had taken tempoporary refuge in a cutting close to the line. The telegraph wires were just then blown down and Deteaut got entangled in them. A few minutes after, before he could extricate himself, a train came along, and the wires catching in the wheels the unfortunate man was dragged under the wheels and crushed to death.

Finley McKenny, supposed to be very poor, was dying at Morgantown, Ky. With his last breath he told his wife to break an old jug that had long stood in the grime of the smokehouse. She did so, and $1,200 in gold and silver rolled out.

THE TABOR DOMESTIC BROIL

Early Love and Life of Mr. and Mrs. Tabor—Characteristics of the Millionaire.

Letter in Chicago Times

Twenty-five years ago Horace A. W. Tabor took Augusta Pierce "for better, for worse," winning her away from wealthier suitors; took her from her pleasant Maine home, and brought her to the then wilderness of Kansas. Here they pre-empted a farm, but they were too poor to stock it. So they started for Colorado, amid the gold excitement, he hoped for a stroke of luck that would enable them to make enough to fit up their farm. She followed uncomplainingly wherever he went. And for twenty years they labored together in Colorado, she bearing her half of the burdens; the first white woman in many a region, living all the time beyond the limits of culture, cooking and working not only for her family, but for the men her husband employed, assisting him to wait upon the customers of the little mountain store of which he was proprietor. A life such as this for twenty years! Then the waiting, and working and hoping brought their reward. Presto! the Little Pittsburg was discovered in California gulch, where they had so long looked for gold, and found none. Mr. Tabor became a rich man. A State election was held. Mr. Tabor became a lieutenant-governor.

In fairy books, or novels, this would be the delightful climax of the story; it is the juncture where the chronicler should stop, but this tale didn't. True, they bought a handsome house, and lived very happily for awhile. But the Governor began to display a penchant for the society of ballet girls and other pretty but naughty females. At last his attentions to this class became so open that his wife could no longer live with him, so he transferred his residence to the Windsor Hotel; and, it is stated quite reliably, that he has several times offered her money if she would sue for a divorce, but the spunky wife would not gratify him by acceding. And for a year and a half they have lived openly apart, both going in the best circles of Denver society.

Now, Tabor is not otherwise a bad sort of a fellow. He has built elegant buildings for Denver and Leadville. He is always doing odd, generous sorts of things. I remember, when he intended building his opera-house, he met one day a stone-mason whose only fault was poverty, as he was both capable and honest. Tabor, who is himself a mason by trade, and knew the young man, said to him: "Are you not going to bid on my opera-house?" "No," replied the other, "for if I should win it, I have no friends who are able to go on the bond required of me." The amount was $20,000. "Bid on it," said Tabor, "and if you are the lowest, I will go on your bond myself." And, as the young fellow was the lowest he really went on his bond, and the happy mason did the work. Every once in a while he throws open his opera-house doors for a free matinee to the children of Denver. He is ever doing something generous, and indeed, it is partially through this very generosity and good nature that he has sinned.

But when he comes forward and pleads that he has given his wife $100,000, while he himself is worth $10,000,000, I have no patience with him. Granting that he has given it to her, about which I do not know, it is a very paltry sum, when by every unwritten decree of just humanity, she is entitled to much more. "The apple raised by the mutual industry of the pair should be equally divided between them." Oh! it will not be; you may be certain of that. Men do not not usually agree to a division of that kind; but it is a keen disgrace, I take it, to the Lieutenant-governor of Colorado that his wife should be compelled to go before the courts and ask for maintenance, and that he shall pay the taxes on the house she lives in, which is still in his name. But then, there were no taxes to be paid in the little log-cabin of yore, unless it were to the Indians, who sometimes constituted themselves collectors, anyhow, and were ones not to be despised.

The suit is the talk of the hour just now in Denver, and sympathy is all on the side of the wife. They have but one son, a young fellow of twenty-four now in Europe. He treats his parents with equal effection, and both are equally fond him. It is said, however, that the Colorado law makes no provision for a suit of Mrs. Tabor's kind, unaccompanied by a plea for divorce. So it remains to be seen what will be the outcome of it all.

A Strange Occurrance at Sea.

A dispatch from Baltimore, Md., says: Capt. G. H. C. Horner, of the the German ship Stella, which arrived last Saturday from Bremen, gives an account of a singular phenomenon which he witnessed while he was on his way to this port. On the morning of March 18 Chief Officer Deboer had charge of the morning watch. The weather was serene and clear, and the sea smooth and calm. The ship was bowling along at the rate of two miles an hour by the wind. At about 5:30 o'clock the vessel suddenly halted in her course, quivering from keel to keelson, and conveying the impression to those below that the ship had struck a rock. Captain Horner, who was below looking over his chart, at once ran on deck to ascertain the cause of the shock, and finding the weather clear and the sea tranquil, was puzzled. Neither the chief mate, who was on the quarter deck at the time, nor the look out could account for the strange occurrence. The Captain then ordered the heaving of the lead, but found no bottom at 100 fathoms. The pumps were sounded and the ship found to be tight. The shock lasted only half a minute, after which the ship went on as before. Captain Horner himself went aloft, but could discover no signs of any obstruction. He expresses the opinion that he encountered a tremor of submarine volcanic eruption. The ship's position at the time was in latitude 37° 21' north, longitude 23° 21' west. He found the rate of the chronometer correct, observation being taken 56 minutes after the shock.

A Legacy of Jesse James.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The owner of the house in which Jesse James was killed has filed a most singular claim against the state with the governor, asking for $2,600. She is a widow named Henrietta Salzwan, and she represents that her house was worth $3,000 before the state, by its agents, killed one Jessie James therein; that the said James being a notorious person, morbid curiosity-seekers, in their desire to secure mementoes of him, have wrecked and carried off the greater part of her house, so that she could not to-day sell the place for more than $1,000. Being damaged by the act of the state's agents, she comes to the state for reimbursement.

The Brown Divorce Case.

"I see," said Mrs. Smyth, looking over the evening paper, "that the Brown divorce case has gotten into the Courts."

"It has, eh?" said Mr. Smyth. "And now I suppose the papers will be filled with the disgusting details of the trial. These divorce cases ought to be heard by the Courts with closed doors. It is disgraceful that the public journals should be permitted to cater to the depraved appetites of the people. What does the report have to say, Ellen?"

"Mrs. Brown, it says, brought the suit, and Mr. Brown is the defendant."

"I know, but what does it say about the proceedings? Go on and read it."

"Mrs Brown came into the Court room, heavily veiled, with her counsel, and sat right in front of the Jury box. It is a very short report."

"That's queer. The Evening Sunbeam usually has such things in full. Well, go on."

"Mr. Brown sat with his counsel, and after the Jury was selected the counsel for Mrs. Brown rose to present his case. He spoke for half an hour, going over all the charges, which were of a revolting character, and"—

"Doesn't it give what the man said?"

"Apparently not. Too bad, is it not?"

"That's the poorest newspaper I ever saw. I'll buy the Argus after this. However, the Gimlet will have a verbatim report in the morning. Read what is there anyway."

"After the case had been thus opened the counsel said that he had twenty-three witnesses present, each of whom would unfold under oath a portion of this most painful story."

"Ah! now we are coming to it!"

"Here seems to be the testimony of the first witness in full. Perhaps, Henry, I'd better not read it. It is probably very shocking."

"Oh, well, of course such things ought not to be printed; but if the newspapers will insert them and thrust them into decent families, we might as well look over them. What did he swear to?"

"The paragraph is full of asterisks, as if some of the most unplesant revelations have been omitted."

"Mutilated, hey? Pshaw! How annoying! When I want a thing I want it. I don't want a few scraps of it. Read it anyhow."

"'The witness said'—but no, I was mistaken. 'Just as the witness began to testify the counsel for the defence rose to interrupt him.'"

"What on earth was he meddling with it for?"

"'The counsel urged upon the Court the desirability of preventing so much scandal, and he offered to consent that Mrs. Brown should have a simple decree of divorce upon the ground of desertion.'"

"Not accepted, of course? These lawyers are a nuisance."

"'This was agreed to by the counsel for the plaintiff, and the decree being promptly granted by the Court, the witnesses and the Jury were dismissed.'"

"And the whole thing dropped?"

"So the report says."

"Not a line of testimony?"

"No."

"It's outrageous. And a case that excited so much public interest, too."

"Shameful!" said Mrs. Smyth.

"But I'll get it in spite of the Court." said Mr. Smyth, "I know Simpson, one of the witnesses, and I'll call to-morrow and ask him to give me all the facts. Then we can pass them around."

Then Mrs. Smyth threaded her needle and Mr. Smyth stretched himself on the lounge for a nap. MAX ADELER

A Hard-Pressed Poet.

The Independent.

Examples like Edgar A. Poe make genius appear a dangerous gift. One would rather posess the honest mediocrity that makes steady and comfortable earnings possible than the erratic brightness which is forever repeating the extremities of plenty and want. George H. Boker tells this story about Poe:

One day I was sitting at a bookseller's who also published a serial, when Poe came in. If shabby, he was generally genteel and had the inherent look of a man of the world, out of place and ostracised, yet with a compensating pride in his sense of finer intellect. After some little while, he said to the publisher:

"Lend me $10."

"I can't do it."

He was already in debt to his friends a hundred or two.

"Lend me five then," said Poe.

"I can't do it, Poe. I have made up my mind not to lend any more.'

"Well," said Poe, "will you give me $10 for a poem!"

"Yes, I will be glad to do that." Poe sat down and almost without hesitation wrote a sonnet, exquisite in its wording, tender in its feeling. He handed it over to the publisher, who paid the money.

A Rival to the Mammoth Cave.

Prescott (Arizona) Miner

Near Winslow, in the Sunset Mountains, a cave has been discovered which is one of the greatest wonders of Arizona Territory. It is of unknown proportions, having never been explored, and the phenomenon connected with it that causes the wonder of beholders is the fact that a strong current of air rushes into the cave, of sufficent force to draw down into the depths all light articles placed near the entrance. The roaring of the winds into the cavern may be heard 200 yards away from the opening.

Digitated stockings, or stockings having a seperate compartment for each toe, is the latest feminine foolishness in London.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

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IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. N athan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

SAMARITAN
NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Ralls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of asthma after spending over $5,000 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren,
740 West VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Forbes, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall,
Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Suter,
St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell,
Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis,
Osakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured a friend of mine who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor,
Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
David Trembly, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head.
E Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis,
Woodburn, Macoupin Co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

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BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidence of cures.

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Worlds Epileptic Institute,
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THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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FOR
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BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 14, '82.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '82.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1882.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '82.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE [illegible] of the blood, [illegible] treated with [illegible] on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other [illegible] Medicines [illegible]

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits the victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Wayne Creamery.

ONE YEAR'S OPERATIONS AND THE OUTLOOK FOR THIS SEASON.

About one year ago the Wayne creamery began operations in this city, manufacturing pure butter from cream gathered from cans, on the Fairlamb plan. The result of the first year's work is very satisfactory to its patrons, and the enterprise begins the second season under the most favorable circumstances, and enjoying the fullest confidence of the people. By the latter part of last June the creamery was manufacturing over three hundred pounds of butter per day. About that time the severe drouth of last season set in, drying up the grazing and the cows as well. All remember its severity. Hundreds of cows belonging to the patrons of the creamery for want of grass and pure water went dry, and the season, though unfavorable one, those who sold cream to the creamery have abundance of reason to be gratified with their experience, and have increased their number of cows for this season. Patrons of the creamery who kept accounts of the butter sold in the old way, of their own making, have made comparisons with the new plan of selling cream, and find that their profit from the same number of cows on the new plan is much larger, besides it saves them the labor of churning and marketing. Not only so, but they say that when they made their own butter and sold it, they could rarely obtain cash for their product but had to take trade. Under the new plan they are promptly paid cash for their cream, and can buy goods where they please. In this it has proven a great advantage to the farmers who sold cream.

The following statement will give the readers an idea of the profit under the new plan of selling cream. It must be remembered, however, that these statements embrace the period of the great drouth, and would have been much better but for that fact:

LETIS ALLEN, WAYNE COUNTY, IND.

Cream accounts with Wayne creamery Co., Cr.

Average of three cows eleven months........................$131 60

BENJAMIN MARTIN, WAYNE CO., IND.

Average of two cows eight months received for cream....$56 48

HENRY MILLER, DARKE CO., OHIO.

Average of four cows seven months, received for cream ..$91 52

Mr. Miller will sell cream this season from twenty-five cows, and finding it profitable, will continue to add cows to his herd.

MRS. E. KING, WAYNE CO., IND.

Average of eight cows for eleven months, received for cream........................$213 11

This lady claims that she can take twenty cows and make them net her one thousand dollars per year, and she is doubtless low enough in her estimate. There are many other patrons of the creamery whose accounts the past year show as well as s a.

The company will this season pay to the farmers of Wayne and adjoining counties $50,000, which were it not for the creamery, the same cream would be made into butter and sold as county butter is sold, and it would not realize them over $30,000 at the outside. So there is an advantage of $20,000 annually in having the creamery here.

This enterprise, like all other manufacturing, has its secret of success in improved facilities and skilled labor. In the old way of making cloth the country loom way produced a yard of woolen goods from fine wool that sold for one dollar per yard, but a factory with improved facilities and skilled labor will take one-fourth less wool of the same kind and produce a cloth that will sell for four dollars per yard. It is the same way with all manufacturing where the best facilities and skilled labor are employed.

PREMIUMS OFFERED THIS YEAR.

The creamery this year offers the following cash premiums to its patrons who sell them the largest number of inches of cream for the season beginning May 1:

First premium, cash............$50 00
Second premium, cash..........$25 00
Third premium, cash............$15 00
Fourth premium, cash..........$10 00

As an evidence of the market interest shown in the business by farmers, it may be said that the demand for cows is better here than for many years, and during the past few months there has been a decided advance in their selling price.

At the beginning of the season last spring the company guaranteed that the cream should not fall below a yearly average of seventeen cents. It is now found that the company's average price for the past year has been nearly twenty-three cents per inch, showing that they have more than kept faith with their customers. —Richmond Palladium.

One day last week R. Wes. McBride, while taking a walk around the western side of Center Lake, found almost imbedded in the ground, a deer's horn. Part of the skull was in good preservation, and over it quite a good sized shrub was growing.—Steuben County Journal.

Blood Will Tell.

Having arrived on the Fort Wayne fair grounds, with forty Short Horn Kentucky cattle, consisting of the fashionable and popular families: Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Desdemons, Lady Jane, Frantic, Fashions, Rosemonds, Stattella, Rosemary, Ameha, Ianthia, Beauty, Flora, Ruby, Snowdrop, Pansy, Emma, Cleopatra, Adelaide, Arabella, White Rose. All highly bred out at top of pedigrees with Oxfords and Dukes, crosses. Sixteen of which are young bull ready for service; twenty-four cows and heifers, several with young calves by their side. All of which I will sell low according to blood and breeding. Will keep constantly on hand representatives of the best bloods of Kentucky. Farmers please call and see me.

18-2t. D. T. SPRIGGS.

THE LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.—A reprint of Chamber's Encyclopædia, with 3500 pages of new and original American matter added. 1800pp. 15vols. S. W. Green's Son New York.

When the publisher undertook to furnish the American people with a "Library of Universal Knowledge" that should excel all other Cyclopædias, in quanity and variety of information, and at a cost which has no rival in cheapness, the choice of Chambers' Encyclopædia as a basis was wisely made. That work hits the happy medium between the elaborate treatises of the Britannica and the dictionary-like definitions of Encyclopædias of one or two volumes. Its information is succinctly presented, yet with sufficient fullness for all practical purposes, and the information is brought down to the latest date. There is, however, one serious defect in the Chamber's work, as in all foreign Cyclopædias. American subjects are not treated with sufficient fulness, and a large amount of information which every American reader would naturally look for in a work of reference of this character is "conspicuous by its absence." Here is where the American "Library of Universal Knowledge" has such marked advantage. The additional articles, either enlargements or wholly new, number over 15,000, bringing the whole number of titles up to more than 40,000, and the volumes from 10 of the Encyclopædia to 15 of the Universal Knowledge. The character of the additions and the increased value of the work may be judged by two illustrations. Opening the first volume accidently at "Allen," we found in the Chamber's text but one person of that name mentioned, and he a little-known literateur of Edinburgh, while the American biographical additions comprise thirteen Allens, all of whom merited record in an American Encyclopædia far more than did the Scots Allen. Opening at random the 6th volume at the article "Geology," there is found an article of four pages from the Chambers' edition with an added American article of 27 pages.

To give some furthur idea of the throughness with which the American editors have performed their labors, it may be mentioned that the first 10 pages of the first volume contain 90 subjects, and of this number 35 are transferred from Chambers' and 55 are furnished by the editors.

Our readers are invited to inspect this great work at our office.

England's Prime Ministers.

Below we give a list of the prime ministers of England since 1762, which is worth preservation for reference. The resignation of the Duke of Newcastle, in 1762, ended the long rule of the whig party, which had continued uninterruptely from the death of Queen Anne.

Since Palmerston, no prime minister has held that important trust so long as has Beaconsfield.

	1762—Earl of Bute.
	1763—George Grenville.
	1765—Marquis of Rockingham.
	1766—Duke of Grafton.
	1770—Lord North.
April,	1782—Marquis of Rockingham, died in office.
June,	1782—Earl of Shelburne.
March,	1783—Duke of Portland.
Dec.,	1783—William Pitt.
	1801—Henry Addington.
	1804—William Pitt, died in office, January 23, 1806.
	1806—Lord Greuville.
	1807—Duke of Portland.
	1809—Mr. Parcival, assassinated.
	1812—Earl of Liverpool.
April,	1827—Mr. Canning, died.
Aug.,	1827—Viscount Goderich.
	1828—Duke of Wellington.
	1830—Earl Grey.
May,	1834—Viscount Melbourne.
Nov.,	1834—Duke of Wellington, (temporary appointment.
Dec.,	1834—Sir Robert Peel.
	1835—Viscount Melbourne.
	1841—Sir Robert Peel.
	1846—Lord John Russell.
Feb.,	1852—Earl of Derby.
Dec.,	1852—Earl of Aberdeen.
	1855—Viscount Palmerston.
	1858—Earl of Derby.
	1859—Viscount Palmerston—died Oct. 18, 1865.
Oct.,	1865—Earl of Russell (Lord John).
	1866—Earl of Derby.
Feb.,	1868—Benjamin Disraeli, resigned Dec. 4, 1868.
Dec.,	1868—Wm. E. Gladstone.
Feb.,	1874—Earl of Beaconsfield (Disraeli).

In looking over the foregoing list, it will be noticed that William Pitt held office much longer than any prime minister before or after him, that the average tenue of office has been five years to each, and that five prime ministers have died in office.

This Looks Pretty Solid.

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.

SOLID GOLD
ONLY $19 65/100

We have lately purchased a bankrupt stock of Watches and Jewelry, which we shall offer in our catalogue at about half the usual prices: As the stock is very large, and we wish to turn it into money quickly, we have determined, in order to arouse public interest and secure applications for our catalogue of fine goods, to make an offer of a SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH at a price much below the cost of production. Our offer is to send by registered mail (carefully packed in a wooden box) a SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE PATENT LEVER FULL JEWELED WATCH on receipt of $19.63. We warrant the massive cases to be solid gold and beautifully engraved as shown in cut. We warrant the movement to be a Swiss Patent Lever (which is the best movement known in the world) and full jeweled. These watches are not only the best time-keepers to be found now, but being full jeweled, will remain so and will be found as accurate 20 or 25 years hence as now, provided they have now had fair usage.

This is a startling offer, and that one cannot be made by any other firm, as the actual cost of the watches in Switzerland is about twice the price we ask for them. It must be taken advantage of at once, if at all. We make it only to secure customers for our other goods, catalogue of which will be sent to each purchaser. If any one on receiving the watch is dissatisfied, it can be returned at once and the money will be refunded. We sell all our goods on this condition, and have the largest jewelry trade of any house in America. To those who wish to see the watch before buying we offer to send C. O. D., if $1.00 is sent in advance as a guarantee of the express charges. Privilege of examination is given before paying the bill. If ordered C. O. D., however, the customer must pay all express charges, including return of money. We do not make a penny on this watch and cannot incur any expense beyound that of postage, which is provided for in the price named (19.63). If you want a watch for actual wear order this one. Watch speculators will readily see that such a watch as this which can be FULLY WARRANTED, can be sold or traded and immense profits made. The watch is really just as good as any $120 00 gold watch, and can be so represented. Do not buy brass, or composition metal watches, (really the same thing) with worthless movements, when by paying a little more you can have a solid gold watch which will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

LADIES' WATCHES. SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE, beautifully engraved nickel movement, warranted good time-keepers, sent by registered mail to any address on receipt of $13.87. If not satisfied on its receipt, send it right back and get your money, C. O. D., on the same terms as the Patent Lever Watch.

Remember, we warrant these watches to be exactly as represented, and that they will give more satisfaction, and that we deliver them to you free of charge in good order, on receipt of price—or C. O. D., subject to charges, with privilege of examination if desired. Remit by postoffice order, registered letter, or bank check on New York, or send greenbacks by express.

Address plainly,

J. A. VAIL, Dealer in Jewelry,
1237 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work. All Work Guaranteed Water Proof. FORT WAYNE, IND.

KIDNEY WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:

Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

—Go and see Weirick's new stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., at Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

CARPETS!

CARPETS! CARPETS!

RUGS!

RUGS!!

RUGS!!!

WINDOW SHADES!

IN ALL COLORS.

LACE

CURTAINS

—AT—

MODERWELL AND STUDOR'S

CARPET HOUSE.

28 East-Berry St., - Ft. Wayne

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.

P. O. Box, '33. 2-tf.

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—Before John Finch, a justice of the peace, for Richland township—Frederick G. Fried vs. Humphrey E. Chilcoat.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the 26th day of June 1882 at nine o'clock a. m. in Richland township in said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My, hand and seal this the second day of May 1882.

JOHN FINCH,
Justice of the Peace.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188'

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	3 25pm	7 00am	
Saginaw	4 20	7 50	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 30	5 25
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 25pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 15	9 25
Reading	8 42	1 26	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 42	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 05	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 53	12 35am
Auburn	10 13	3 00	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 25	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 40	4 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis		8 45	
Washington		9 05pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 47
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 28
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 38
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 30	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 30am	6 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 2 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 5 55, 11 05 p. m. M. O. & L. west—10 25 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 9 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 33 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 30, 10 22 p. m.; west, 3 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:33 a. m. 2:48 p. m. west—11:06 am. m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne. M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 3 10, 7 34 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. G. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 3,00 p. m.; ar. 8 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 30 a. m., 3 35, 5 15, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 30, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r, Agent

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect December 12, 1881.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	10 00am
6 47	11 30	...Bluffton J...	4 10	8 53
7 47	12 25	...Hartford...	3 12	7 47
8 40	1 50pm	...Muncie...	2 17	6 50
[illegible]	6 25pm	..Cincinnati..	8 12a	4 55pm
10 15pm	6 05	..Indianapolis..	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. D. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 9:00 a. m., Columbia, 9:40 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:30 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia, 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 30am	5 15pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 45	11 30	6 30	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	[illegible]
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 35	[illegible]
Butler	3 25	12 15am	8 20	[illegible]
Toledo	5 40	[illegible]	7 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	3 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 40	3 30
Sedan			5 05	10 05
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 30
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arriving at Toledo at 10:30 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 6:30 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:45 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. H. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div. Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W.A.B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv.	5 30pm	9 10am	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction.		12 00m	[illegible]
Milford Junction		1 26	[illegible]
Syracuse		1 35	[illegible]
Cromwell		1 52	[illegible]
Albion		2 12	[illegible]
Avilla		2 24	[illegible]
Garrett	10 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	10 43	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 18, 1882. Number 20

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

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Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week.
HENRY PROBST. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice.
FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
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—Farmers, look to your interests, and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

Cutting the Key Log.

A MOMENT OF GREAT DANGER—PERILS OF LUMBERING.

[The Field.]

The first thing to be done is to find out where the jam occurred, and then to discover what is called the "key log," that is to say, the log which holds the base of the "jam." An old experienced "steam driver" is soon on the spot, for the news is soon carried up stream that there is a "jam" below. Every minute is of consequence, as there are logs coming down and the "jam" increasing in strength. The "key log" being found, there is a cry for volunteers to cut it. Now, when you consider that there are some hundred big logs of timber forming a dam, and the instant the "key log" is cut the whole fabric comes rushing down with a crush, you will see that unless the axeman gets instantly away, he is crushed to death. There are usually in camp plenty of men ready to volunteer, for a man who cuts a "key log" is looked upon by the rest of the loggers just as a soldier is by his regiment when he has done an act of bravery.

The man I saw cut away a log which brought down the whole jam of logs was a quiet young fellow, some 20 years of age. He stripped everything save his drawers; a strong rope was placed under his arms, and a gang of smart young fellows held the end. The man shook hands with his comrades and quietly walked out on the logs, axe in hand. I do not know how the loggy-road one felt, but I shall never forget my feelings. The man was quietly walking to what very likely might be his death. At any moment the jam might break of its own accord, and also if he cut the key log, unless he instantly got out of the way, he would be crushed by the falling timbers.

There was a dead silence while the keen axe was dropped with force and skill on the pine log. Now the notch was half way through the log, one or two more blows and a crack was heard. The men got in all the slack of the rope that held the axeman; one more blow and there was a crack like thunder, and down came the wall to all appearances on the axeman.

Like many others I rushed to help haul away the poor fellow, but to my great joy I saw him safe on the bank, certainly sadly bruised and bleeding from sundry wounds, but safe.

One of the Six Hundred.

[Globe-Democrat, May 7.]

Last night the friends of Captain E. M. Haynes one of the 600 who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, assembled at No. 718 Olive street and presented the old soldier with a steel engraving representing the return of what was left of the 600 as they rode "out of the jaws of death." J. Edwin Cope made the presentation speech. Haynes had enlisted in the British army when but sixteen years of age, and a year later had with his regiment, the Eleventh Hussars, taken part in the memorable charge. "His horse was shot from under him," said the speaker, "and he fell, wounded in the arm, head and knee. A less hardy man would have died, but the captain came of Bedfordshire stock and stood the fiery ordeal, coming out of the battle only when the smoke cleared away and comrades lent a helping hand." Mr Cope said he knew Haynes' father and grandfather. They came from the spot in England that had sheltered John Bunyan and Cowper, the poet, and Captain Cook, the great navigator. Mr. Cope said America was the home of two soldiers who had "come out of the jaws of death," and that St. Louis held one of these. The other was George Aldrich of New York. Captain Haynes, in accepting the gift from his friends, had but little to say, but said that little well.

For Fence Posts.

A writer in an exchange says: I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years which were as sound when taken out as when first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than 2 cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot.—Indiana Farmer.

Hanged for Six Hours.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A MEXICAN HORSE THIEF.

[San Antonio Express.]

A Mexican by the name of Senobio Martines was brought to this city recently from the Medina, in Bexar county, who had a thrilling tale of horror to tell, rivaling some of the desperate acts of the Bexar county Vigilante Committee in its palmiest days, when Mexican horse thieves might be seen hanging from the limbs of adjacent trees on almost any day in the week. During those times, too, several well known gentlemen were even accused of going to church on Sunday with hangman's ropes in their pockets.

He lives on the Medina, and for a long time past has incurred the displeasure of his neighbors from the fact that Senobio has been suspected of appropriating other people's horseflesh to his own use and disposing of the same for private gain. On Tuesday night of unknown men went to the house of Martines, took him away and hung him to a tree, leaving him shortly after for dead. The mob, however, neglected to tie the man's hands behind his back, and by holding the rope around his neck with both hands for six hours he succeeded in saving his life, and was cut down the next day by friends. The poor fellow can not tell who the parties were who committed the outrageous act, nor how many there were in the gang. He only knows that he went through the horrors of death, and is still much bruised about the face and neck. He was brought to this city and is now out on the Alazan creek, near town, with friends.

The Use of the Lemon.

A writer in the London Lancet remarks that few people know the value of lemon juice. A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will cure it in a few days; it should be renewed night and morning. A free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough. Most people feel poorly in the spring, but if they would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week—with or without sugar, as they like—they would find it better than any medicine.

Lemon juice used according to this receipt will sometimes cure consumption: Put a dozen lemons into cold water and slowly bring to a boil; boil slowly until the lemons are soft, but not too soft, then squeeze until all the juice is extracted, add sugar to your taste, and drink. In this way use one dozen lemons a day. If they cause pain or loosen the bowels too much, lessen the quantity and use only five or six a day until you are better, and then begin again with a dozen a day. After using five or six dozen, the patient will begin to gain flesh and enjoy food. Hold on to the lemons, and still use them very freely several weeks more.

Another use for lemons is for a refreshing drink in the summer, or in sickness at any time. Prepare as directed above, and add water and sugar. But in order to have this keep well, after boiling the lemons, squeeze them and strain carefully; then to every half pint of juice add one pound of loaf or crushed sugar, boil and stir a few minutes more until the sugar is dissolved, skim carefully, and bottle. You will get more juice from the lemons by boiling them, and the preparation keeps better.

* * *

The Buddhists stick to their religion with great tenacity in spite of all efforts to christianize them. They have a bible in many respects, and a savior, born of a virgin, who fasted forty days in the desert, and was crucified to save sinners. The name of their savior was Jesu Chrisna. They claim greater antiquity for their bible, which is the reason that it is so hard to argue them into accepting christianity, which they maintain was simply copied from Buddhism. In numbers they claim to exceed the christians.

* * *

A strange accident, one that may prove fatal, occurred at Orland, Steuben county, last week. A lady named Vail had a pet cat which took sick and soon appeared to be dead. Mrs. Vail then put her hand on the cat's side, when it suddenly turned and bit her finger, tearing the flesh from it. Her arm soon became entirely swollen, the flesh turning black to the elbow. It is feared that even amputating the arm will not save the woman's life.—[Ligonier Banner.

* * *

—Go and see Weirick's new stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., at Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

—White fish, trout, mackerel at Mac & Mike's.

An Ohio Cave.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

An exploring party has made wonderful discoveries in a cave in Adams county, Ohio, supposed to be the work of the mound-builders. In Tiffin township is a plateau of 200 acres surrounded by hills. At a depression in the plateau there is a well three feet in diameter and twenty-five feet deep. Persons have frequently descended into the well and explored cavernous chambers of mathematical regularity to which it leads. On the walls of the chambers may be seen among other writings the inscription "Von Brody, 1786," made by that Indian hunter, who preceded the "Ohio Company" in 1776. In the fourth chamber, reached through a narrow passage, had long ago been found a well, ten feet in diameter and of unknown depth. It was to learn the secret of this well that two merchants, a lawyer and two newspaper writers provided themselves with a rope, ladder, implements for breaking stone and lanterns. They decended fifty feet into the well, where they found a narrow gallery fifty feet long, leading by a gradual descent to a chamber 225 feet long, 110 feet wide and 24 feet high.

In the center of the chamber was a large mausoleum, carved out of the solid rock and covered with devices, inscriptions and bas-reliefs. On a stone couch, in its center, lay the stone figure of a man of giant proportions and well carved. A carved winged cap or helmet covered the head. Carved vases, decorated with flowers and leaves, stood at the corners of the couch. A copper lamp hung suspended above the head of the figure. Twenty smaller tombs were found against the walls of the chamber, and twenty-five faces had been painted on the wall near the entrance. A tomb was broken open and revealed a well preserved mummy 9 feet 1 inch in length.—The hair was of fine texture, black and curly. A copper spear head, almost as hard as a file, several copper utensils, a cup, two plates and a small urn were also found in the tomb. Wrapped in varnish cloth, at the head of the mummy, lay a book of 100 thin copper leaves, on which characters had been engraved.

What a Menagerie Costs.

An untrained elephant at the age of 28 or 30 is worth $10,000, and a performing elephant $15,000.

The value of a male lion is about $2,000, and of a female about $1,000.

A fine specimen of the royal Bengal tiger is worth $2,500. The female is much less valuable.

The striped hyena is rated at $500, the spotted at $200.

A South American panther costs from $100 to $200. A male is worth about twice as much as a female.

The prices of sea-lions range from $100 to $200.

Seals cost from $300 to $400.

A polar bear is worth $1,000.

Black bears can be bought in any number for $100 each.

A poonah bear, from Hindoostan, is worth $500.

The South American tapir costs from $600 to $800.

The cost of a rhinoceros is from $6,000 to $10,000.

The value of the hippopotamus is from $3,000 to $5,000.

A giraffe 18 feet high is worth $25,000.

Camels cost $300 and $400.

The sacred cow can be purchased for $700 or $800.

The zebra is worth $700 or $800.

A gazelle costs $1,000; a nylghau, $1,500; an eland, $3,000; and a hartebeest, $3,500.

The ordinary oryx costs $1,000.

The llama is valued at $500.

The yak, from Sibira and Tartary, ranges from $1,000 to $1,500.

The one blesbok in this country cost $3,000.

The oudode, a strange-looking beast from the north of Africa, costs from $600 to $800.

Kangaroos are rated at from $500 to $1,000.

The price fixed for ostriches is from $2,000 to $2,500.

The prices of the different kinds of birds range from $5 to $100.

The big snakes are worth $200 to $500.

Monkeys are valued at from $50 to $200.

Some of the large menageries are worth $1,000,000. A small one would cost at the lowest estimate $50,000.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Raising Walnut Trees.

I saw in a recent number of the Farmer an inquiry in regard to propagating the walnut. As I have had some experience in that line, I will give it for the benefit of such as may wish to start a grove of them. Two years ago last fall, I gathered a quanity of walnuts, laid them on the ground and covered with leaves, so as to keep them moist. The next spring when I planted my potatoes, I took up the walnuts which were then cracking open and the sprouts beginning to show, and dropped them in the rows with the potatoes, covered and cultivated the same as potatoes. Some came up immediately, others not until late in the summer. They made a growth of from one to two feet that season. I had not enough walnuts to plant the grounds I wished, so I went into the woods and gathered those that had laid under the trees all winter and finished my planting. They were partially dry. Some of these came up that season, but many did not until the next summer. I have now 300 trees on one acre, ranging from one foot to four or five in highth, those that came up first making the strongest and thriftiest trees. Seeds with hard shells, intended for planting, should never be allowed to get dry. Plant close, then thin out.

WM. S. [illegible]
HOWARD CO. Ind. Farmer.

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THE BARD AND THE BUMBLE BEE.

CLARENCE A. BUSKIRK.

(One summer day, a pleasant hour
I spent within my garden bower,
While Burns, with sly and pungent power
My soul elated;
When came a bee to rob a flower,
And thus I prated:)

Aha! thou nasty, noisy thing!
Am I a clover-top, to bring
About my face thy saucy wing
And draggled breeches?
Be off now with that facile sting—
Too lithe it switches!

Because thy lazy legs are wet
With sweets which some poor flowret
Hath yielded to thy robber set,
Thou needst not swagger!
Thou'rt but a thieving villain yet,
Armed with thy dagger!

Thy vaunted business is a cheat;
Thy honied stores a gross deceit;
And thou, thyself, a vile dead-beat,
And worthless braggart!
Keep off! I'll own that in one feat
Thou art no laggart!

Egad! who'd think that thou could'st make
Big men like me to jump and quake?
Egad! much freedom thou dost take,
Thou buzzing sinner!
I show more spryness for thy sake,
Than for my dinner!

Keep off, I say! Take care, take care!
Jehosaphat! but that's not fair,
To fly so near a fellow's hair,
With mimic thunder!
Thou Satan's imp! to sting me there,
My coat tails under!

* * * * * * *

Alas! as age comes on, I find
It does not pay to speak one's mind
Always, because one feels inclined;
And that too many
Vile things insult our human kind,
Too fleet away with any.

"A word is but an idle thing"—
To keep away a hornet's sting;
But stones and sticks to break his wing
Are efficacious.
Protests in vain at wasps we fling,
But clubs are gracious.
—[Indianapolis News.

A COOL SCOUNDREL.

My profession isn't a popular one. There is considerable prejudice against it. I don't myself think it's much worse than a good many others. However, that's nothing to do with my story. Some time ago me and the gentleman who was at that time connected with me in the business—he's met with reverses since then, and at present isn't able to get out—was looking around for a job, being at that time rather hard up, as you might say. We struck a small country town—I ain't a going to give it away by telling where it was, or what the name of it was. There was one bank there; the president was a rich old duffer; owned the mills, owned the bank, owned most of the town. There was no other officer but the cashier, and they had a boy who used to sweep out and run errands.

The bank was on the main street, pretty well up one end of it—nice, snug place, on the corner of a cross street, with nothing very near it. We took our observations, and found there was not any trouble about it. There was an old watchman that walked up and down the street at nights, when he didn't fall asleep and forget it. The vault had two doors; the outside one was chilled iron and had a three-wheel combination lock; the inner door was not any door at all; you could kick it open. It didn't pretend to be nothing but fire-proof, and it wasn't even that. The first thing we done, of course, was to fit the key to the outside door. As the lock on the outside door was an old-fashioned Bacon lock, any gentleman of my profession who chances to read this article will know just how easy that job was, and how we done it. I may say here that the gentlemen in my line of business having at times a great deal of leisure on their hands, do considerable reading, and are particularly fond of a neat bit of writing. In fact, in the way of literature, I have found among them—however, this being digression, I drop it and go on with the main job again.

This was our plan: After the key was fitted I was to go into the bank, and Jim—that wasn't his name, of course, but let it pass—was to keep watch on the outside. When any one passed he was to tip me a whistle, and then I doused the glim and lay low; and after they go by, I goes on again. Simple and easy, you see. Well, the night as we selected, the president happened to be out of town; gone down to the city, as he often did. I got inside all right, with a slide lantern, a greast drill, a small steal jimmy, a bunch of skeleton keys and a green baise bag, to stow the swag. I fixed my light, and rigged my breast drill, and got to work on the door right over the lock.

Probably a great many of your readers are not so well posted as me about bank locks, and I may say for them that a three wheel combination has three wheels in it, and a slot in each wheel. In order to unlock the door, you have to get the slots opposite to each other, at the top of the lock. Of course, if you know the number the is lock set on, you can do this; but if you don't you have to depend on your ingenuity. There is in each of these small wheels a small hole, through which you put a wire through the back of the lock, when you change the combination. Now, if you can bore a hole through the door, and pick up those wheels by running a wire through those holes, why you can open the door. I hope I make myself clear. I was boring that hole. The door was chilled iron; about the neatest stuff I ever worked on. I went on steady enough; only stopped when Jim—which as, I said, wasn't his real name—whistled outside, and the watchman toddled by. By-and-by, when I'd got pretty near through I heard Jim—so to speak—whistle again. I stopped, and pretty soon heard footsteps outside, and I'm blowed if they didn't come right up the bank steps, and I heard a key in the lock. I was so dumbfoundered when I heard that, that you could have slipped the bracelets right on me. I picked up my lantern, and I'll be hanged if I didn't let the slid down and throw the light right on the door, and there was the President. Instead of calling help, as I thought he would, he took a step inside the door, and shaded his eyes with his hands and looked at me. I knew I ought to knock him down and get out, but I'm blest if I could, I was that surprised.

"Who are you?" says he.

"Who are you?" says I, thinking that was an innocent remark as he commenced it, and a trying all the time to collect myself.

"I'm the President of the bank," says he kinder short; "something's the matter with the lock?"

By George! the idea came to me then.

"Yes, sir," says I touching my cap; "Mr. Jennings, he telegraphed this morning as the lock was out of order and he couldn't get in, and I'm come on to open it for him."

"I told Jennings a week ago," says he, "that he ought to get that lock fixed. Where is he?"

"He's been a writing letters and he's gone up to the house to get another the letter he wanted to answer."

"Well, why dont you go right on?" says he.

"I've got almost through," says I; "and I didn't want to finish up and open the vault till there was somebody here."

"That's very creditable to you," says he, "a very proper sentiment, my man. You can't," he goes on, coming round by the door, "be too particular about avoiding the very suspicion of evil."

"No, sir," says I, kinder modest like.

"What do you suppose is the matter with the lock?" says he.

"I dont rightly know yet," says I; "but I rather think it's a little wore on account of not being oiled enough. These 'ere locks ought to be oiled once a year."

"Well," says he "you might as well go right on, now I'm here; I will stay till Jennings comes. Can't I help you?—hold your lantern, or something of that sort?"

The thought came to me like a flash, and I turned around and says:

"How do I know you're the president? I ain't ever seen you before, and you may be a-trying to crack this bank, for all I know?"

"That's a very proper inquiry, my man," said he, "and shows a remarkable degree of discretion. I confess that I should not have thought of the position in which I was placing you. However, I can easily convince you that it's all right. Do you know what the president's name is?"

"No, I dont," says I sorter surly.

"Well, you will find it on that bill," said he' taking a bill out of his pocket, "and you see the same name on these letters," and he took some letters from his pocket.

I suppose I ought to have gone right on then, but I was beginning to feel interested in making him prove who he was, so I says:

"You might have got them letters to put up a job on me."

"Your'e a very honest man," says he: "one among a thousand. Don't think I'm at all offended at your persistence. No, my good fellow, I like it," and he laid his hand on my shoulder. "Now here," says he, taking a bundle out of his pocket, "is a package of $10,000 in bonds. A burglar wouldd't be apt to carry these around with him, would he? I bought them in the city yesterday, and stopped here to-night on my way home to place them in the vault, and, I may add, that your simple, and manly honesty has so touched me, that I would willingly leave them in your hands for safe keeping. You needn't blush at my praise."

I suppose I did turn sorter red when I see them bonds.

"Are you satisfied now?" says he.

I told him I was, thoroughly, and so I was. So I picked up my drill again, and gave him my lantern to hold so I could see the door. I heard Jim, as I called him, outside once or twice, and I like to have burst out laughing once or twice, thinking how he must be wondering what was going on inside. I worked away, and kept explaining to him what I was trying to do. He was very much interested in mechanics, he said, and he knowed as I was a man as was up in my business, and took quite a fancy to me. I turned around once in awhile and looked at him a setting up there as solemn as a biled owl, with my lantern in his blessed hand, and I'm blamed if I didn't think I should have to holler right out.

I got through the lock pretty soon, and put in my wire and opened it. Then he took hold of the door and opened the vault.

"I'll put my bonds in" said he, "and go home. You can lock up and wait until Mr. Jennings comes. I do not suppose you will try and fix the lock to-night."

I told him I should'nt do anything more with it now, as we could get in before morning.

"Well, I'll bid you good night, my man," said he, and I swung the door to again.

Just then I heard Jim, by name, whistle, and I guessed the watchman was a coming up the street.

"Ah," says I, "you might speak to the watchman, if you see him and tell him to keep an extra look-out to-night."

"I will," says he, and we both went to the front door.

"There comes the watchman up the street," says he. "Watchman, this man has been fixing the bank lock, and I want you to keep a sharp look-out to-night. He will stay here until Mr. Jennings returns."

"Good night," again says he, and we shook hands again, and he went up the street.

I saw Jim, so-called, in the shadow on the other side of the street, as I stood on the step talking with the watchman.

"Well," says I to the watchman, "I'll go and pick up my tools and get ready to go."

I went back into the bank, and it didn't take long to throw the door open and stuff them bonds into the bag. There was some boxes lying around, and a safe as I should like to have tackled, but it seemed like tempting Providence after the luck we'd had. I looked at my watch and see it was just quarter past 12. There was an express went through at half-past 12. I tucked my tools in the bag on the top of the bonds, and walked out to the front door. The watchman was the steps.

"I don't believe I'll wait for Mr. Jennings," says I. "I suppose it will be all right if I give you his keys."

"That's all right," says the watchman.

"I wouldn't go away very far from the bank," says I.

"No, I won't," says he; "I'll stay right about here all night."

"Good night," says I, and shook hands with him, and me and Jim—which wasn't his right name, you understand—took the 12:30 express, and the best part of that job was we never heard nothing of it. It never got into the papers.

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night—the little lips touch ours
And little arms enfold us;
And, O, that thus through coming years
They might forever hold us.

Good night! we answer back and smile
And kiss the drooping eyes,
But in our trembling hearts the while
The wistful queries rise,

Who, in the weary years to come,
When we are hid from sight,
Will clasp these little hands and kiss
These little lips "good night!"

RURAL LIFE OF ENGLAND.

English Farms and the Homesteads of English Farmers.

Captain Mayne Reed in N Y Tribune

English farms are generally of large acreage; if I mistake not, larger than the Americans suppose them to be. Holdings of 1,000 acres are not uncommon, and there are some of 2,000 or even more. This depends a good deal on the country; farms in the strictly agricultural shires being the largest, and on some of these the live and dead stock will be valued at £10,000 or £15,000. On the other hand there are farms of fifty acres or even twenty-five, though they are not numerous enough. For small farm holdings and "peasant proprietorship" have been unpopular in England, the powers that be not liking them. Yet are they just the thing England wants, though her people, strange to say, are little aware of it. The land owners do all they can to discourage the practice, preferring to let their land in large tracts and get their rents in a lump sum, with certain other conveniences accruing. Up to the present time they have had their own way about this, the farmers playing into their hands. For if one of these came to grief and had to turn out there was no fear of his farm lying unoccupied. The farmer bordering upon it was only too ready to take it in, as an addendum to that he already held, at the same or at even an increased rental. In the way of land the English farmer is an Oliver, "ever asking for more." Never knew I one who, in his own estimation, had enough, and scarce know I one who has not already double the quantity he is capable of cultivating as it should be cultivated. I could point to many who, year after year, have large fields lying fallow and unproductive, simply because they lack the strength in hands and horses to crop them at the required time. England's weather is proverbially fickle, and he who has not the means to take advantage of its favoring spells may lose largely by the want of them. Money will nearly always accomplish this—the ready cash to pay laborers' wages and call them up as by drum beat. But if the money be not there, and a week of fine weather be missed, or sometimes only a single day, there may be no other chance for the seed to go into the ground as it should be, or crop taken off it. From such cause I have seen £100 worth of hay lying rotten on the meadows of a single farm, and in a season by no means exceptionally unfavorable for hay-making. In point of fact, the holders of small farms, not thus handicapped, are they who succeed best, though it be only in a small way. And better is it for them in the end than for those with large ones without the capital to work them. This truth, almost self-evident, is at length beginning to dawn on the perception of the English farmer—not a very acute one. But his present difficulties and necessities have summoned up the strength of his intellect, and should he succeed in mastering the problem—and find out the mistake under which he has been long laboring—then a new state of things will arise; and large farms will be subdivided into small ones, with a separate homestead erected on each. When this comes to pass—if it ever does—your emigration commissioners at Castle Garden will have less work on their hands, at least as regards looking after emigrants from England. Taking English farms as they are now, one of 500 acres; and to such, be it understood, are the remarks that follow chiefly confined.

Approaching the homestead of an English farmer, the traveler, if a stranger to the country, will be surprised to see it placed in seemingly the very worst spot on the farm, the most inconvenient for its purposes. Nor is this a seeming, but a reality; the site in a majority of cases being against a steep declivity, where there is barely enough level ground to turn a wagon about upon. Why this is I cannot tell, nor can anyone else whom I have consulted on the subject. It is one of those obscure and perverse things whose very perversity courts inquiry while defying explanation. English roads often run straight up the steepest face of a hill, when a slight turn to right or left would conveniently avoid it. But for this there is an assignable reason; they are on the routes of the ancient "trackways," before wheels came into use, traversed only by the pack-horse, and that under the saddle. But the farmhouse, hung as it was on the hillside, where it has been hanging for a period beyond memory, is a puzzle even to the archæologist. In itself it is a structure sui generis, unlike anything else in the way of a dwelling-place. The eye encounters a grand array of walls, six to ten feet high, with several red tiled roofs, sometimes slated, rising above them; one of these being the barn, often as big as a town hall or church. Others of less dimensions are the stable, cow-house and cattle sheds, all set around and partially inclosing the farmyard or "fodder." This is a large, unpaved space, littered all over with straw, in which cattle and cart horses stand knee-deep. In Winter and wet weather it becomes "muck," when the farm laborers, who must needs pass through, walk in it up to their ankles. Outside is the rick-yard, or "rick-fodder," where the eye is feasted on like prodigality of straw, but to a still less profitable use; or rather to no use at all—stacks of it left unthatched, and rotting under the winter's rain! Yet taken to market when in good condition, or offered for sale where it stands, it would command a price of £2 10s per ton, almost as much as hay. But there is a clause in the farmer's agreement of tenancy which hinders his selling the straw "off the land." It must be consumed on it; and the cottager, living close by, who wants a "bottling" to bed his pig, or bait his donkey with, cannot get it there, but must often go miles for the commodity, to some other farmer who chances to be a freeholder. This withholding the right to dispose of his straw as he pleases—the reason, to prevent impoverishment of the land—is one of the English farmer's grievances; no slight one, either, and may often be the "straw which breaks the camel's back," forcing him into bankruptcy.

In the midst of the farm buildings, or a little to one side of them, is the dwelling itself, inconspicuous and generally of mean appearance. Enter it, and if a stranger you will be ushered into the parlor, small and fairly well furnished, though with a somewhat cold, uncomfortable aspect, fires being only kept up in it when there is a guest. But the real abode and common sitting-room of the family is the kitchen, a more ample apartment, with tiled or flagged floor, covered by a spread of cocoa-fiber matting. A high-backed "settle," slightly curved in shape, occupies one side of the fire-place, and possibly a stout, heavy arm-chair the other. The common culinary utensils will not be seen here, but in the scullery or smaller kitchen at the back, where most of the cooking is also done. Meals are served in the cocoa-carpeted sitting-room, on a table neither splendidly appointed nor luxuriously spread. The American who has read Harriet Martineau and the Howitts (William and Mary) will no doubt imagine that the English farmer fares of the best—old yeomanry style—grand joints of roast beef, venison pasties, plum puddings and the like. All fanciful—authors' fancies. Never was their description of life more unlike its reality; or, if it ever was real, I can emphatically affirm it is not so now. The farmer's fare may be plenteous, but it is aught but nice, and barely palatable. Plain roasting and boiling are all of the culinary art known to his wife and her one—their is usually only one—female domestic. Among the country people of England there is absolutely nothing that deserves to be called a cuisine. The Scotch and Irish have their "dishes," some of them appetizing and excellent, but with the English it is roast or boiled, chop, steak and rasher of bacon—nothing besides.

As already said, the farmer ordinarily keeps only one female servant, a rough country girl, little trained, and having slight knowledge of household duties in the "genteel" way. Where there is a large family of children there may be a second, half-house, half-nurse maid. Of men-servants, who eat and sleep on the premises, there are none save sometimes a lout of a boy, who has his bed in the "toilet," or some such roost over barn, stable or grainary. All man-service about the place is performed by the farm-laborers, who, being on board-wages, have no residential footing in the establishment. They come to it at 6 o'clock a. m., and go away at 6 o'clock p. m., these being their hours in most districts. And as the greater part of the work is done by horses, the men-laborers are few, three or four with a wagoner-boy being thought sufficent for a farm of 200 acres, even with a dozen milch cows, and a flock of sheep on it. In England men do the milking, and though the dairy or butter maid may still exist, the poetical milkmaid, pretty or plain, is obsolete.

The Circus Season.

The following circuses will take the road, forty in all, during April:

Adam Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie.

Adam Forepaugh, jr.'s Circus and Menagerie.

A. A. Beckett's Great Interior Circus.

Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson's Great London Consolidated Circus, Museum and Menagerie.

Batchellor & Dorris' Great Inter-Ocean Circus, Museum and Menagerie.

Blits & Wiggins' Dime Museum and Menagerie.

Bartholomew's "Equine Paradox."

Cooper, Jackson & Co's New Gigantic Railroad Circus and Menagerie.

Cole's New Great Southern Circus, Menagerie and Museum.

Champlin's Southern Pavillion Show

Charles Hunter's Parisian Exposition Show.

Dockrill & Leon's Circus, "Havana, Cuba."

DeHaven's National Balloon Show.

Dr. James Hobbs' Great Aerial Exposition.

Ed T Basye's Big Show.

Englehart's Great Whale Show.

Frank A. Robbins' Zoological and Equestrian Exposition.

Homer Davis' Great Circus.

Hilbard's Great Pacific Circus and Menagerie.

Henderson, Pullman & Hamilton's Grand United Mastodon Show.

J. W. Couche's Railroad Circus.

L. W. Washburn's United Monster Shows for 1882.

M. A. Ashton's Pavilion Show.

Myers & Shorb's Big United States Circus, Museum and Menagerie.

Main's Great International Show.

Miles Orton's New Mastadon Shows.

Nathans, Jukes & Colvin's Railroad Circus.

Orrin Bro.'s Circus.

O'Brien's Grand "Circus Royal"

"Old" John Robinson's Great World's Exposition

Pat Ryan's Brand New Railroad Circus and Menagerie

Sells Bro's Great Railroad Circus and Menagerie

S H Barnet & Co's Great Pacific Circus and Menagerie

Traux's Variety Show

Van Amburg & Frost's New Great Golden Menagerie and Circus

Valkinburg & Co's Circus and Menagerie

W W Cole's Five-Continent Show

W H Stowe's United Exposition

W H Davis' Great Western Variety Show

W C Coup's United Shows

William O'Dale Stevens' Australian Circus

"Yankee" Robinson & Co's Great Consolidated Railroad Shows.

Drugs in Patent Medicines.

An analyst of the New York State board of health, Dr. Hoffman, says in his late report that: "The trade list of secret and proprietary remedies embraces at present a much larger number of articles than all the legitimate preparations of the pharmacopœia. A number of them have been analyzed, and some have been found to contain potent drugs, the dispensation of which would hardly be risked in the practice of legitimate medication."

JOCOSITIES.

A Chinese baby, in Sacramento, has been named Arthur, and the little pagan has V toes on each foot.

It takes more than ten mills to make a cent, the Lynn Item says, when the operatives are on a strike.

All sorts of sleeves are admissible for ladies' dresses, but the coat sleeve, round the waist, remains the favorite.

One year ago a needle entered the wrist of a young lady in Elmira, and the other day it was removed from the right arm of the fellow who is her steady company.

She had been in the country only a short time, coming from the Emerald Isle, so her empoyer was not surprised when she causally asked if he'd have his eggs boiled in hot or cold water.

The remark of an exchange that "many of our successful lawyers began life as preachers" is gracefully corrected by one of the legal gentlemen referred to, who begs leave to state that he began life as an infant.

Sarah Bernhardt is married. When Charles Mathews married Madame Vestris there was much amusement. "She told him everything," and one pretty actress. "What courage!" said another. "But what a memory!" said a third.

I bend my knee in the sand;
My heart—she has gone before;
The prints of her foot is before me, and
I measure it o'er and o'er.
Look how the lines of strength
Cross it from side to side;
Just a short eighteen inches in length
And eight and three-quarters wide.

"Yes," she said. "My husband has treated me brutally, but I'll be revenged! I'll begin cleaning house at once, and he'll sleep in a room with the carpets up and loose tacks on the cold floor; he'll eat his meals on the top of the ice chest in the woodshed for ten days."

Rose McWhortlesberry heard her master remark that "Kismet" meant "fate," and this was the reason why she so much astonished her mistress by remarking the next day to Bellinda the chambermaid: "Oh, Belindy, I can scarcely walk wid de chilblains all over me two kismets."

She was sorry she spoke. Young farmer (surveying the stock)—"A pretty tidy lot, Maria." Wife (considerably the senior)—"Aye, but they would na be there maybe warn' it for my brass!" Husband (nettled)—"Why, lass, gin it be come to that wit ye, if it had no' been for your money, mayhap ye wid na been here yerself!"

The Charm of Manner.

A man died a violent death in New York, a few years ago, who was known to all the country as a thief, a libertine, a speculative gambler in the most exaggerated degree, and who priced himself in being known as such; yet when he was dead there was a sudden hush of regret.

One person told how fond a son he had been to his father. Another how generous was his care of the poor. This man had a story to tell of his jumping from his carriage to help a fallen horse in the road; that, of the pet birds who followed the gambler from room to room of his house, perched on his shoulder, eating from his lips.

Even good men were so dazzled by the sunny generosity, the warm sympathy and general good comradship of the man, that they were almost blind, or at least were silent as to his crimes, until the secular press boldly denounced their false charity, showed its probable effect upon the boys who were just entering life, and labeled the dead man as only a successful, openhanded swindler.

Now the point is, if geniality and generosity are such good qualities as to lend a gloss to a debased and vicious character, why do not good people use them oftener to adorn their real virtues?

Nothing is so rare in the world as that unselfish, cordial, good fellowship; that quick throwing of ourselves into the interests and feeling of others, which gave to this unprincipled man his magnetism and influence. Nothing is so attractive or powerful with every rank or class. Not beauty, or money, or intellect, has its irresistable charm. Simply because the most interesting thing to every man is his own self, and the more concern you show in that the greater will be your influence with him.

Besides this, it is the right feeling to cultivate towards others, and the right manner to show. Many high principled people do their duty all through life, but with as hard and callous a temper and face as if they were paying a debt of of which they begrudged every penny.

They render their dues, perhaps, to God and to Cæsar, but in rusty black metal, instead of shining, jingling coins. They march alone along the pathway of life wrapped in their own thoughts and purposes, when they ought to be singing in good company.

Many girls who lack beauty of face, many dull boys, who will read this, who are tempted to envy the beauty and cleverness of their companions, but who do not realize that they have within their own reach a real Aladdin's lamp—a sincere, cordial manner, an unselfish interest in others—which will not only command friends for them but will brighten their own inner lives as no other gift can brighten them.

Facts About The Pension Roll.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate on April 5, calling for the total number of pensioners upon the roll, annual value of the pension roll, and the amount actually paid, including arrears, for the year ending September 4, 1881. The Secretary of the Interior, through Commissioner Dudley, has obtained the information called for and has sent it to the Senate. The number of pensioners on the roll in September, 1881, was 179,851, the annual value of whose pensions was $29,268,460. Of these, 15,000 were not paid, and the pensioners not having called for their pensions within three years, they have lapsed; 5,000 were sailors, whose residences were not known, and 252,751 pensioners were paid, the amount required to pay their annual pensions and arrears being $51,525,236. In New York State there were 32,024 pensioners on the roll, the annual value of whose pensions was $4,426,468 and to whom $9,210,611 was given in annual payment and arrears. Pennsylvania comes next in importance to New York, with 28,292 pensioners; annual value of pensions, $3,028,292, and annual payments and arrears, $5,747,862. Ohio is a good third in order, with 24,668 pensioners, the annual value of whose pensions were $5,626,900, but to whom were paid in annual payment and arrears $2,941,550. Pensioners in Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan received upwards of $2,000,000 in annual payments and arrears, and in Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey and Wisconsin, they received upward of $1,000,000. Alaska has one pensioner, who received $175. The most populous Congressional district is the First of Kansas, which has 2,930 pensioners, and the district in which the largest amount was paid to pensioners was the Third of Maine, which has 2,645 pensioners, who were paid $641,359. The comparative gain subsequent to September, 1881, will be generally distributed among the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and in Tennessee and West Virginia, while in the remaining Southern States the losses by death of 1,812 pensioners will not vary matrially from additions to the rolls for these localities.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

The number of registered shorthorn bulls in England is over 45,000.

Too much water in a flower pot is injurious. Keep the earth moist only.

Cabbage will thrive on any soil that produces corn, but the stronger the soil the better.

Underground silos of 500 tons capacity, with proper ventilation, are now the rage in Germany.

Over 4,000 hams, specially cured for the purpose, were shipped from New York to Cuba last month.

The Herefords are gradually gaining on the shorthorns in favor, and are considered by some superior to them.

Never feed decayed roots to stock, especially sheep, as they have been known to seriously injure some flocks.

In highly bred and liberally fed animals the teeth are produced earlier than in those living under the reverse conditions.

To cement leather to metal: Wash the metal with hot gelatine; steep the leather in an infusion of nut galls (hot), and bring the two together.

Those who have spaded their gardens will find the action of the frost the few cold nights of this week beneficial in assisting to pulverize the soil.

An English horticulturist, who is a careful observer of insect life, has noticed that honey-bees rarely go near those flowers which bumble-bees like best.

A Minneapolis inventor is introducing a method of conveying grain in pipes, in which a current of air is produced by exhaustion pumps at intervals along the line.

Small yolkless eggs, sometimes observed in case of the fowls, denotes overfeeding, most likely an exclusive diet of indian corn, with little exercise and no green food.

To insure success in bee-keeping, it requires a vigilant eye and a proper amount of industry, together with a good location for bees, a good movable frame hive and plenty of bee pasture.

Hen manure carries less water than stable manure, but more nitrogen and organic matter. As to potash and phosphoric acid, there is a great similarity in the constituents of both materials.

Ex-secretary Evarts, who is increasing the size of his Vermont farm, is the man who, when asked by a friend for something from his pen, sent the gentleman a fine young porker.

A new slate frame is made from strips of pasteboard, hard felting or the like, molded and cemented together, and which is designed to obviate the disagreeable noise made by pupils in using the ordinary wooden frame.

The produce of young mares are apt to be the most healthy and vigorous. There can be no greater error than that of putting a mare to the stud when she is incapacitated for work, either from age or accident.

It is not desirable to breed animals that will eat but little, as it is not reasonable to expect such to give as large a proportionate return for feed consumed as those which have efficient digestive organs of greater capacity.

The exports of pork, meats and lard from all points in the United States and Canada, from November 1, 1881, to January 21, 1882, were 323,595,825 pounds, a decrease of 97,908,503 pounds for the same time the previous year.

Intelligent breeders make rigorous selections of breeding stock. The late Edwin Hammond was once asked what proportion of the rams bred by himself he would be willing to use in his own flock, and he answered promptly: "Not one in three hundred."

To get a gear wheel off a shaft upon which it has been shrunk, it is recommended to pour some melted iron around the hub, by which operation the latter will expand so quickly that there will be no time for the shaft to get hot, and the gear will come off easily.

Superphosphates are naturally more speedy in their effects than manures consisting of undissolved phosphate. A small quantity of phosphoric acid applied as superphosphate will have as great an effect as a considerable quantity applied as bones or ground phosphate.

Illegitimate tampering with exhibition animals is practiced at English live stock shows. A glaring instance of this offence was brought to notice at a recent show, at which a Clydesdale horse was disqualified for having had false hair ingeniously added to his heavy feet.

The following is recommended as a cure for colic or stretches in sheep: One-half pint of lard to which one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper has been added. The attack can always be prevented, however, by feeding of potatoes or turnips every day.

A new method of beet sugar manufacture consists of submitting the juice to some chemical (yet a secret), after which it is filtered. Evaporation and granulation follow, and this ends the process, which is said to be reduced to extreme simplicity. This is a German discovery.

The Great Crime.

The Assassination of Cavendish and Burke Denounced on All Sides.

The Dublin Detectives Endeavoring to Gain a Clew to the Murderers.

Dublin Murder.

Lord Frederick Cavendish recently appointed Secretary for Ireland to succeed Foster, and Burk, Under Secretary were murdered in a park at Dublin Saturday night, by four men, who drove off and were not apprehended.

COMMENTS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Paris, May 8.—Gambett's organ says it will be difficult for Gladstone to maintain the policy of conciliation toward the party resorting to the dagger and revolver as an argument.

The Legitimist and other party organs dwell upon the blow to Gladstone's policy.

The Marseillaise, while pitying the victims, says the situation of the Irish policy forbids an expression of too much sympathy.

The National expresses sorrow and sympathy with Gladstone.

EXAMINING DRIVERS.

Dublin, May 8.—The detectives have a register of all the car-drivers here, and are examining the drivers individually in order to ascertain their whereabouts on Saturday.

A special messenger left London for Dublin this morning.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SHOCKED.

Berlin, May 8.—Emperor William, on hearing the news of the murder of Cavendish and Burke, was as much shocked as he was when the Czar was assassinated.

REWARD OFFERED.

Boston, Mass., May 8.—John Boyle O'Reilley and Patrick A. Collins have telegraphed Parnell authorizing a reward of $5,000, on behalf of the Irishmen of Boston, for the apprehension of the murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

DENOUNCING THE CRIME.

West Chester, Pa., May 8.—The Michael Davitt Land League of this place passed resolutions expressing abhorrence at the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, and calling upon all true leaguers to aid in bringing the murderers to justice.

Boston, Mass., May 8.—The Irishmen of this city will hold a meeting to-morrow evening in Faneuil Hall, to express their detestation of the assassinations.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 8.—The Land League organization of this city last night, denounced as cowardly and infamous the assassination of the Chief and Under Secretary of Ireland.

WHAT FORSTER SAYS.

London, May 8.—Forster says he believes the murders were accomplished in order to show that it is impossible to conciliate the Fenians.

"MISCHIEVIOUS ADVISORS."

The Times says: "Forster was the victim of intrigue worked from within the Cabinet. The cowardly machinations against him paralysed the forces of order. Gladstone must cut his Cabinet loose from mischievous advisers, whose imbecility, malignity and presumption led to this result."

DEPRECATES MARTIAL LAW.

Cork, May 8.—The Herald deprecates the idea of martial law, in view of the tremendous manifestations of public feeling in Ireland, showing that there is absolutely no sympathy for the assassins.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP.

London, May 8.—Johnson, the Attorney General for Ireland, temporarily takes the Chief Secretaryship.

AN OLD SPEECH REPRINTED.

The Conservative papers reprint the speech of Biggar, M. P., to the Cork Farmers' Club in March, 1880, extolling the example of the Nihilist Hartmann.

THE INQUEST.

At the resumed inquest in Dublin to-day, Johnson represented the Government, and spoke with considerable emotion.

IRISH BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It is understood the Ministry intends to postpone the procedure rules, and the whole of the rest of the session will be occupied with Irish business."

IN MOURNING.

Dublin, May. 8.—The Freeman's Journal appears in mourning.

CHARGED TO THE FENIANS.

London, May 8.—The Manchester Guardian says the crime is traceable to the Fenian party, recruited mainly from America, who again interfered when they saw conciliation probable. It says it is a desperate and malignant conspiracy limited to a small number of persons.

GLADSTONE TO THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

Gladstone to-day, replying to the condolences of the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, telegraphs: "The object of this black act is plainly to arouse the indignant passions and embitter the relations between Great Britain and Ireland."

PETITION TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.

The St. James Gazette says: A requisition has been made to the Lord Mayor of London to call a meeting in Guildhall to petition the Queen to dissolve Parliament on the ground of the belief that many Liberals and Conservatives desire to elect another Parliament to deal more successfully with the reign of murder in Ireland.

REWARD OFFERED.

New York, May 8.—The British Government will offer a large reward through the British Consul General of this city to any one in America furnishing a clew to the murders of Cavendish and Burke.

Dublin, May 9.

An important arrest has just been made at Tuam of a man believed to be the car-man who drove the assassins. He cannot account for himself. He gives the name Cloonan, and he closely resembles the description circulated by the police. An order has been issued to arrest all strangers and tramps unable to account for their movements during the last three days.

All the Dublin newspapers are in mourning.

It is stated that the police are hopeful of capturing the assassins. They have received evidence which will enable them to identify the murderers. It is also said that the car in which they escaped has been traced to Leixlip, ten miles northwest of Dublin, where the men alighted to procure liquor. Charles Moore, arrested at Maynooth, on suspicion of being one the assassins, has been brought to Dublin. The evidence against him is weak.

George Otto Trevelyn has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Immediately on his acceptance of the office, special policeman will be placed before his office.

San Francisco, Cal., May 9.—The Land League last night adopted resolutions that the executive of the league here telegraph to Parnell offering a special purse of $5.000 for the apprehension of the assassins.

FROM THE WIRES.

Keokuk, Iowa, dispatch:

The Constitution's Fort Madison special says: "The notorious Polk Wells and Cook were arrested this morning. They were found in Mr. Stinger's barn, about six miles from here, and surrendered at the muzzles of two double-barreled guns in the hands of Stinger and his son. They have just been brought in by Stinger and a posse of men in a wagon.

Louisville, Ky. dispatch:

L. H. Newton, an engineer on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, residing at 1,022 Thirteenth street, returned home this morning from a trip on the road and found his wife in bed unconscious and at her side a 4-year-old adopted child dead. A note on the table written by Mrs. Newton was to the effect that she had given morphine to the child and taken a dose herself for the purpose of destroying the life of each. The father of the boy, a Mr. Stusser, husband of Mrs. Newton's deceased sister, was to have been married to-day and she was apprehensive that the father would take the child from her, and this prompted the act for the destruction of both lives. Mrs. Newton, it is thought, will recover.

Fall River, Mass., May 9.

Green, who perpetrated the swindle on the cotton men here, has probably left the country with $280,000. Some Mobile banks may be the losers. It is stated that five or six mills here l o sums varying from $5,000 to $15,000

A Cincinnati dispatch:

Charles B. Hildreth shot and killed Hiram R. Knapp at Beech Grove, near this city, this morning, in a quarrel about a trivial matter.

The Land-League of this city have called a meeting for to-morrow night to deplore the killing of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke.

New York dispatch says:

No gold was engaged for shipment yesterday, but foreign houses expect from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 to go Saturday. One house says it is cheaper to buy sixty day bills than to ship gold, and thinks this fact will materially lessen shipments this week.

The Evening Post's Washington special says: "Alexander H. Stephens, upon entering the Capitol, slipped and fell this morning, and was considerably hurt. Owing to his feeble state, there are fears that the shock to his nervous system may prove serious."

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

Willis Pettit was hanged at Talaquah, Indian Territory, at noon today for the murder of Margaret Ford. The execution was private.

Dubuque, Iowa, dispatch:

The residents of East Dubuque, Ill., are excited over a horrible suicide, the facts of which are as follows: Several days ago a stranger put up at Sutter's hotel. His manner was cold and reserved, and his actions indicated a heavy weight upon his mind. At times he would be communicative, and stated that he was a circus man, and lost his wife on the ill-fated Golden City, that burned up at Memphis several weeks ago. He was a fine looking man, well dressed, and about 40 years of age. This morning at 6 o'clock he went into the railway tunnel for some distance, braced himself against the wall, drew out a revolver and sent a bullet crashing through his brain, the ball entering at the temple. His condition was soon discovered, and his body was taken to the hotel, where an inquest was held, disclosing his name to be H. T. Wensel, a resident of Fennimore, Wis. He lived six hours after receiving the wound.

A mob of 400 or more excited people assembled at the calaboose last night to wreak vengeance upon J. Peters, a scoundrel who was confined there on the charge of attempting to assault two little girls on Monday afternoon. The crowd wanted him to string him up and make an example of. By a strategic movement the officers and police ran him out of a rear window to the jail for more secure quarters. Peters' examination comes off to-day. Threats are made to wrench him from the officers while on the route to the court room.

St. Louis dispatch:

The Post-Dispatch's special from Warrenton, Mo., says a cyclone struck the Central Wesleyan College building at that place a little after 12 o'clock last night, tearing out the east wall, and parts of the roof, which were carried half a mile away. Seven persons sleeping in the building had a narrow escape. The loss is estimated from $10,000 to $15,000.

Brook Haven, Miss., May 8.

The county jail was destroyed by fire last night, burning to death three colored prisoners. It is believed they fired the building for the purpose of escape.

The Vatican has forwarded formal instructions to Cardinal McCane, Archbishop of Dublin, directing him to call upon all Irish Catholics to declare in public document that their cause is distinctly separate from sectaries.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the treaty of commerce with France.

The ex-Mayor of Vienna, accused of neglect at the burning of the Ring Theater, has been acquitted.

The Moors stoned the English Minister at the Court of Morocco. The Sultan imprisoned 600 men for connection with the assault.

Madrid, May 9.

It is reported that the Government will introduce in the Cortes a bill providing for the public, instead of written and secret, procedure in law courts. The bill is intended as a preliminary step to the institution of trial by jury. The Democrats and influential Liberals advocate the latter.

Cruelties of the Priesthood.

Salt Lake Brigunn.

Among the batch of missionaries sent out by the Mormon church to make proselytes in Europe, was a young man who has only been married a little over a year. All Mormons look forward with dread to the semi-annual conference meeting when they expect to hear their names read off in the tabernacle, and receive the solemn summons to leave home and friends to wander in strange lands where they expect to be maltreated and imprisoned. There is no appeal from their appointment, and when a man's name is read off, he has nothing to do but to pack up his things and set out. It is generally understood that the men sent abroad are in some way specially fitted to spread the bogus gospel to the world, but the Mormons know well enough that a man who is a bishop's rival in love affairs is more likely than any other to be ordered to go. At the last conference a young man was ordered to England who had not been married much over a year. He was horror-stricken when he was appointed, and, going to the council, he begged to be excused on the ground that his wife would be heart-broken if he left her. The only reply he got was that there were plenty more wives to be had, and that he ought to take another wife to keep her company. He went home and told his wife the worst, and the poor woman became almost frantic with grief and apprehension. On Saturday last he bade her good by, kissed his child, but a few moths old, and started out on a two years' trip to help enslave others as he was enslaved. Since his departure his wife has been almost crazed and is inconsolable with grief. These are miseries which a cold and heartless priesthood are continually inflicting upon their benighted followers. The man who thus left a young wife at the bidding of the priests deserves no sympathy. Had he been possessed of the right sort of a heart and a little backbone, he would have cut loose from the rotten church, and when a priest came to expostulate kicked him down the steps.

Too Much Osculation.

New York Sun.

At an evening party in Kelkheim, in Germany, a few weeks ago, the question arose how many kisses could be exchanged between two lovers within a certain space of time. A youth offered to bet anybody present $50 that he and his betrothed would kiss one another 10,000 times within ten hours, provided they were permitted to partake of some slight refreshments at intervals of half an hour during the performance. His wager having been accepted, the affianced couple addressed themselves to the achievement of the task. At the expiration of the first hour their account stood accredited with 2,000 kisses. During the second they added another 1,000, and during the third 750 to that number. Then they both broke down. The youth's lips were stricken with cramp and the maiden fainted away. Later in the evening she was compelled to take to her bed with a sharp attack of neuralgia. An even more distressing result ensued, for it led too the breaking off of the matrimonial engagement.

THE LONE FISHERMAN.

The Traits of the Sportful Angler Narrated by One Who Evidently Knows Them.

R. J. Burdette.

Patient is the man who fishes, long suffering, addicted to malaria, lonely in his habits; he smelleth of the swamps; the odor of the alders clings to his raiment, and the truth is not in him. The patience of his life is its great charm. The sun that beats upon his unmurmuring head at noontide moves him not; the long afternoon only makes him sleepy; the threatening bank of clouds in the distant West has no terrors for him; the breath of the passing cyclone could not move him if it should happen to strike him just as he felt a bite. He is patient beyond all appreciation. From early morn till the dewy eve he fishes for something that he cannot see, and if he ever gives way to the slightest expression of impatience it is when the shadows of night fall upon him, and compel him to return home and leave the brook or pond or creek "just when they begin to bite."

He knows the habits and haunts of fish. He is a connoisseur in nibbles and a judge of bites. He knows there are rock bass close under the dam and sunfish among the tangled roots of the fallen cottonwood that lies bleached and naked, like a dead giant, looking as though it had swam ashore and then died before it could pull its roots out of the water. In the quiet pools under the high bank there are big suckers, and in the middle of the creek he can fish on the bottom for bull pout. And there are "punkin seeds" and "goggle eyes" in the dark holes just below the shallows, and there is a tradition about a "croppy," five inches long, that was caught down near the stone quarry; for the fish of the Western waters are not measured by weight as the liars of the Middle and New England States exaggerate their tiny trout, but by inches and feet, even as the seaserpent of the Jersey coast.

Moreover, the man who fishes knows how to allure the wily inhabitants of the deep. He spitteth upon his bait and refraineth from accustomed profanity. He knoweth that the "snake-feeders" circle in many colored lines above the place where abided the most fish. He knoweth that you cannot drown a "skeeter" or water spider, and that it is in vain that any man trieth to splash water on the back of the gregarious "stink-bug." When the worms are all used up, or by some heartbreaking mischance spilled into the creek, he baiteth with the mussel which passeth under the alias of clam, or he ensnareth, with many outspread fingers, much grass and few grasshoppers, or the after legs of the active frog supply him with the needful bait.

But he never catches any fish, no any to speak of. He has nibbles unnumbered, but not untold; he has big bites that thrill the blood of the man to whom he describes them; he pulls up three splendid fellows "clear out of the water!" he sees a dozen or more jump up in the middle of the creek; he could have caught two dozen if he could have got over on the other side of the creek, and fifty if he had had a boat. But for the wind being in the south, he would have eaten fish for the ensuing week; the sun was too hot or the day was too dark, or something or other. With a score of possibilities, and with numberless narrow escapes, he catches no fish.

But somehow, while he comes home fishless, he smells like a fish market. He has fallen into the creek twice or thrice, and has caught frogs or carried clams, and comes home wet to the neck, with weariness in his frame, aches in his joints, a smell of fish all about him, and not a fish near him. And thus year after year he fishes, and considers that he has had a holiday. He enjoys it, and it requires only a very few fish to satisfy his wild ambitions. If he can't fish he can lie, and the most successful fisher can tell no larger stories than the greatest failure.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and what God gives him He gives him for mankind.

Behind the snowy loaf is the mill wheel, behind the mill is the wheat-field, on the wheat-field falls the sunlight, above the sun is God.

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED

BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

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SEABURY & JOHNSON,

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A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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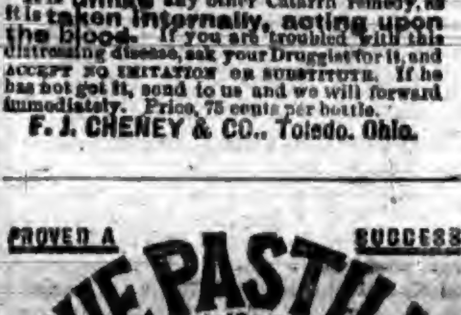

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 2, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 25.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

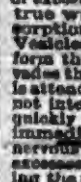

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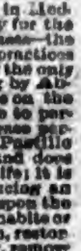

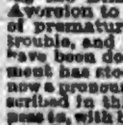

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A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

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Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysteria, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruations, Ulceration, of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at Night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on the road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its craving until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the glutinous tape-worm, it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerve, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep the secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health. Address

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TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. [illegible] Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 18, 1882

Democratic Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court house in Auburn,

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Representative in the legislature.
County Clerk, County Auditor
County Treasurer, County Sheriff,
County Recorder, County Surveyor,
County Coroner.
Commissioner southwest district.
County Commissioner southeast district,
County Commissioner north district.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES:

All Democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting places as they existed in their respective townships prior to the late division of townships and precincts, Saturday, June 3, 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment based upon the number of Democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election.

Butler Township	12	delegates,
Jackson "	19	"
Concord "	23	"
Newville "	7	"
Stafford "	7	"
Wilmington	29	"
Auburn prec't	35	"
Waterloo prec't	18	"
Richland	16	"
Fairfield	[illegible]	"
Smithfield	18	"
Franklin	15	"
Troy	8	"
Keyser	30	"
Total,	255	

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

By order of the Committee
M. BOLAND, Chairman.
J. A. BARNS, Sec'y.

THE Postoffice department will show over a million excess of receipts over expenditures this year, so it is said.

THERE is a rumor afloat, that a company has been formed to improve and utilize the vast water power now going to waste at Niagara Falls.

A BILL is before congress to reduce postage on letters to two cents, instead of three. It is confidently believed the bill will pass though it may not be reached this season.

THE people of this country, pay nearly double prices for their cups and saucers, plates and bowls, to help private corporations put more profits into their pockets. They do it with their little tariff.

JUDGE CARPENTER, of Garrett, died last Thursday morning at his home in that place. Mr. Carpenter had been a prominent citizen of Warsaw for many years and since his removal to his late home in Garrett, he has been so intimately connected with the business interests of that place, that his death will be severely felt.

OUR list of announcements is increasing in volume. Those who feared a dearth of candidates will be likely to be disappointed. Fortunately they are all good men, and such as can command the entire strength of the party. It is also to be noticed, that there is the best of feeling among the rival candidates, no bickering, no clashing, and no matter who are the lucky ones, those who get "downed" at the convention will do no whining.

THERE is another trouble about these constitutional amendments. You never can tell when they are adopted. If all the voters would come out and vote on the questions submitted to them it might do. But to have about one half of the voters turn out, and of these, about two-thirds vote for, and one-third against, and then to have this one-third of the voters of the state, declared a constitutional majority, that's what don't take so well. But that is the way it is done.

THERE has been a little complaint in regard to the appointing of delegates at the recent meeting of the central committee. We have talked with a great many of the committee, and they all regret that any trouble has arisen, as the appointment of these delegates was made in good faith and no intention of doing a thing that could be improperly construed. The records of the committee show that the same thing was done two years ago. And further, to show that no wrong intention was entertained, many of these same committeemen are now calling caucuses in their townships, so that if dissatisfaction exists, new delegates may be chosen. Richland, Fairfield and Concord have their caucuses for this purpose on Saturday of next week. See the call in another column.

THE outlook for the congressional convention which meets June 6, is very satisfactory, and people are quietly discussing the chances of their favorite candidates. As far as this county is concerned, Judge Lowry is undoubtedly the choice of a great majority of the democrats, and they are quietly and good naturedly working to keep their favorite in the lead. Mr. Colerick, also, has many warm friends, in fact is very popular every where, for all feel that he has been a most excellent representative in congress. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. McDonald have also the good will of our people, but all concede that the chances are with the the two first named. But no matter on whom the choice of the convention falls, our people will be satisfied and give him a united support. There is no harm in discussing the merits of men as good as those who will be before the convention, and the district may well feel proud that it can bring to the front four such men for us to choose from.

Additional Local.

—It's all convention now.

—New announcements this week.

—"Put 'er there" ☞.—[Candidate.

Mr. Chaffey is in town buying cattle.

—Table linens at 25, 35, 75 and $1.00, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

—Dried Peaches, English Currants and choice prunes, 3lb for 25c at Mac & Mike's.

The old Eckenberger property, on Cedar street, has been touched off with a new fence.

—The best assorted stock of spring clothing ever brought to this market at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

—Our friend Joseph Kelham was in town Monday in company with Mrs. Anna Simon, to attend to business connected with the estate of the late Solomon Simon.

—Henry Shull lost a fine cow this week by milk fever. The disease does not seem to be well understood, and we shall endeavor to have some competent person explain it in some future number.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, Henry Fails, Spencerville, Indiana, May 7, 1882, by Rev. E. K. Baker, Mr. Daniel Herrick, of St. Joe, and Miss Ida Spitler, of Spencerville.

—The ladies' social of the M. E. church will be entertained at the lecture room, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Refreshments at the usual hour. All are cordially invited.

M. J. DAWSON, Secretary.

—Miss Maggie Sibert made her annual call on the COURIER and renewed her two subscriptions, always in advance. That's business. She is now making Spencerville her home and likes the place very much.

—It's hard to buy cigars or chewing tobacco in Auburn on Sunday. The barbers won't shave, the saloon men close the back doors at 9 o'clock a. m. and indeed, we are enjoying a quiet, peaceable time from the once wicked transactions in these affairs.

—Fred. Forshey, an old Auburn shoemaker, passed through town last Saturday. Fred. looked like the breaking up of a hard winter, but we are glad to learn there are better days coming for the old b'hoy. He is expecting a back pension of about $1,200.

—Horse trading is becoming quite a feature in the Auburn market of late. Several years ago this place was noted for a swapping point, but for some time back the "art" has been neglected. Buck Allen claims to be the boss trader when he deals with Pleasant Lake people.

—Theo. Reed was at home this week for a few days getting things in order for his western journey. He moved his family to his present home at Brainard, Minnesota, this week. During Mr. Reed's residence here, he made many warm friends who greatly regret the departure from our place of so worthy a citizen.

—Notice is hereby given that a meeting for the election of officers of the DeKalb county, Farmers Mutual insurance company, will be held at Ensley's Hall in Auburn, on Saturday May 27th. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order of the board of directors. S. KUTZNER, Sec'y.

MR. EDITOR.—One night last week I noticed a man of medium height, stooped shoulders, dark complexion and with both ears pinned to the back of his neck crawling out of Ed. Baker's barn with a bundle of tin on his back. I don't think he was stealing it as he had the appearance of an upright, honest fellow—in fact I would feel more like saying that he was a Good-man, yet the surroundings caused the query of this item. And yet we wonder.

JACK.

Renew Your Lease.

There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symtoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort.—Advocate. 20-4t.

KINDERGARTEN.

I will open a Kindergarten school in the upper room of the Ward building, commencing on the 12th day of June, 1882, to cotinue eight weeks. I would be pleased to see all of my class and as many new scholars as wish to come. Terms will be one dollar per month to be paid in advance. MRS. W. P. MYERS.

DRESS MAKING.—Mrs. Dr. Sebring and her niece have located in the rooms over Mrs. Clock's millinery store where they expect to carry on the business of dressmaking. They expect to do first-class work and a share of public patronage is solicited.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Wayer, Orland, Indiana. 20-4t.

—We are closing out our stock of carpets. Come and secure a bargain.
20-3w. S. & B.

—See those hose at 5c, 10c, and 12c a pair at Mac & Mike's before you buy.

—We have just received our spring and summer stock of cottonades, which will be sold away down.
20-3w. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

—Don't buy your brocade satin and black dress silks until you see those at Mc & Mike's.

—The best line of gents' ties, cheap, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

Announcements.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Samuel M. High as a candidate for the nomination for recorder, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of A. D. Moore, of Wilmington township, as a candidate for commissioner from the southeast district.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Charles Comesky, of Jackson township, as the democratic candidate for county commissioner from the southwest district, subject to the decision of the county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of John Butt, of Waterloo, as candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of recorder, and greatly oblige his many friends.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce Thomas Murray as a candidate for recorder of DeKalb county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of John C. Henry as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of DeKalb county, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

J. J. Van Auken will be a candidate for the office of sheriff. If the convention nominates him he will prove a true official, if they decide to the contrary he can be counted on as a firm worker for the "other fellow."

EDITOR COURIER,—Please say that A. W. Allen will be a candidate for the nomination for sheriff. before the democratic convention subject to the decision of that body.

IT begins to look as if the whole prohibition business was only a dodge to get votes, and people are becoming disgusted with it, as this becomes more apparent.

HERE is an exact copy of a bill rendered by a Massachusetts man recently:

To a os a af a da $2.00; a fechin of im om agin 50.

This must be the sad effects of slavery, or the slave trade, which the ancient pilgrim indulged in during the early days of the Republic. These little peculiarities will crop out for two or three generations, so the philosophers tell us.—Sentinel.

DURING the recent rise in pork, some dealers in New York had a cargo of American bacon in the port of Havre, France, awaiting the pleasure of government officials to permit it to be sold, as they feared it contained trichinæ. The New York dealers, tired of the useless delay, ordered it shipped back to this country, which was done, and they sold it at a profit of 1½ cents a pound, after this long journey over the sea and back again.

FROM the twenty-ninth annual report of the superintendent of public instruction, just received, we learn that the total enumeration of children of school age in this state in 1881 was 714,343, being an increase over the previous year of 10,785. The number of children in the schools in 1881, was 509,855. By the way, can any one tell why a report of this kind should not be published until more than a year after the data are all in the hands of the state superintendent? We presume he could to-day give us the entire enumeration for 1882.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in the praises of Floreston Cologne. 20-4t.

—To the following, which appeared last week: A fellow craftsman refers B. F. Goodman to a tin shop at Fort Wayne, and if he does not care to act wrongfully to his "working chums" he will certainly "cheese the racket." B. Goodman answers:" Come ye out of that fort or I will take it by storm, I am alone in the field you are many, I carry no flag of truce about me and never had, but have seen one hoisted the other day and thought the civil war was over, but being threatened with a general outbreak, I will find out, if it is only boys' talk, (Business before pleasure.) I will return. If not, you will hear from me in my next.

Well, well, now see here, Mr. I am only having a business racket, and not a personal affair, nor miles away, but right here at our own place of business. Please give your signature as I have done, and I will answer in my next.

MR. EDITOR: Please insert for the benefit of the patrons of the Auburn postoffice that additional mail facilities have been established by pouching for N. Y. & C. R. P. O. east of Waterloo to be forwarded on train No. 3 Ft. W. & J. R. R. going north at 6:20 p. m. N. Y. & C. R. P. O. train No. 4 will pouch for Auburn at Waterloo Junction on train going south arriving at Auburn at 3:23 p. m. G. W. GORDON.

—The American express company has made an arrangement with the drayman to have all goods delivered as soon as they arrive. The company is also prepared to issue money orders, at from 5 to 10 cents, for sums under ten dollars. This will be a very desirable and cheap way to transmit money.

J. L. DAVIS, Agent.

—Splendid cretonnes at 15 cents per yard, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

—New Saginaw salt in new barrels for $1.15 per barrel at McQuiston & Long's.

—John D. Rinehart, of Sedan, called to see his friends of the COURIER last Saturday.

—Remember Mac & Mike sell you calicos at from 4c to 6c per yard, and good ginghams at 8c and 10c per yard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHNS.

James Quince, our trustee, is on the sick list.

Our doctor was on the streets of Ft. Wayne last week.

Miss Cora Farnsworth is teaching the St. John's school.

Professor Rhodes preaches at this place every two weeks.

Mr. C. R. Reed will organize a sing-school at this place this week.

Aid Quince is on the streets again. We heard his melodious voice.

If you want a good job of whitewashing done, call on Tony Sithens.

There was a temperance lecture held here last week by Rev. W. L. Mecse.

Mr. W. I. Work was on the streets of this place this week, we understand.

Miss Aurelia Larimore is teaching school this summer in district No. 6.

Freddy Hogue's voice was heard on the streets of this place last sabbath.

James Quince has a good Champion reaper and mower to trade or sell. Call and see it.

The people of this place organized a sabbath-school at the school-house last Sunday, and singing here every sabbath morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Quince was at Fort Wayne last week and got on a new supply of spring and summer goods. Give him a call. BIRD.

CONCORD.

Lyman Knight is still lying very sick.

Byron Height is kept busy painting buggies.

Mrs. Garrett is spending a few days in Cedarville.

Last week Mrs. Nancy Wyatt spent a few days with her sister.

High prices for produce and low prices for goods, at H. Garrett's.

D. W. Baker will shortly begin work on John Moore's barn, in Jackson township.

Mrs. C. A. Jenkens has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. K. Culbertson, at Auburn.

Mrs. N. Testison and Mrs. J. Herrod, of St. Joe, were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Baker last sabbath.

We wish Worth Coats had minded his own business and left us our fancy milliner at Spencerville.

Owing to the recent rains and bad roads, there was not a very large attendance at Sunday-school last sabbath.

Will. Baker has fully recovered from his Ricketts and is now waltzing around with the gay young widow. Ahem!

Mrs. S. Brown has lost a shoat about 100 pounds or over, six months old, spotted, mostly black, with hole in right ear.

Rosa Shaffer, Lizzie Erehart and Nettie Wise are progressing finely with their schools. This rainy weather gives a large attendance in the country school room.

SEDAN.

It was very quiet in town last week.

Mrs. Ella Grate has been staying at Waterloo, the past week.

Miss Jennie McIntyre attended an institute at Fairfield last Friday.

George Gonser has just received a fine lot of dried and canned fruits.

On account of the rain the institute was not held at Corunna Saturday.

Dan. Steckley spent the latter part of last week at Butler visiting his friends.

While gumming a saw a piece of steel flew in Dan. Blucher's eye, and caused it to be quite sore.

Henry must watch out, when he goes to kill dogs, or that man with a big foot will step on him.

On the account of rain last Saturday, quartely meeting was postponed at Green's Corners until the 10, of June.

Farmers that wish their old plow points sharpened, should remember Brooks Hine. He can do a good job.

Richard Fried has bought Mr. Schroeder's house and lot, and intends to move as soon as Mr. Schroeder vacate.

The farmers in this vicinity are complaining of the scarcity of hay. If the weather does not soon change stock will suffer for want of feed.

It was reported that Wm. Kruse had a new son-in-law. But the rumor proved to be false, folks are not always married when they go away from home.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. Robert Patterson is on the sick list again this week.

Will Patterson spent Sunday at home.

Geo. Shoner is putting window blinds on his house.

Our people will observe decoration day this year as usual.

Will Getts is working at his trade in Butler for a short time.

Mrs. Emma Wagner, is visiting her mother, Mrs. L. M. Ensley.

Mrs. Dr. Darby is expected home next week for a visit during vacation.

C. B. Reed is adding a new fence to his property in the west part of town.

Miss Maggie Bateson is opening out her new goods, and having a fine trade.

Will Fisher returned from Ann Arbor last Thursday, where he had been for medical treatment.

Lizzie Clark, Minnie Patterson and Hattie Dickinson visited over Sunday with friends in Angola.

Mrs. Feagler, of Crawfordsville was visiting the fore part of the week with her sister Mrs. T. C. Francis.

H. L. Armstrong has been appointed district agent for the Union Pacific railroad, with his headquarters at this place.

Judge Best and wife have gone to Minneapolis to see W. S. Best, who is very sick with inflammatory rheumatism.

Geo. Blair has got his Jersey cow, Daisy home and she is attracting considerable attention, from lovers of fine stock.

Mis Sadie Refner, is visiting a few days before leaving for Big Rapids Michigan.

C. A. O. McClellan's sister, Mrs. Villa Miles of Otisville Michigan and his daughter Jennie visited with him over Sunday.

W. B. Hall and mother were at Lagrange last week attending at the bedside of Mrs. O. L. Hall, who is very low with consumption at that place.

Mrs. Jennie Patterson and Miss Emma Patterson go this week to visit the family of J. W. Patterson at Marion, Iowa, whose youngest child is reported dangerously ill.

—Eight pounds of good green coffee for $1 and good tea at from 25c to 60c per pound at Mac & Mike's.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the former residence of said decedent about one half-mile west of Auburn Junction, in Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Friday, June 9th, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of cows, wagons, top buggy, farming implements and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, sums of five dollars and under, cash, over five dollars a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note at interest waving valuation laws with good security.

20 3t. WASHINGTON TRITTER Adm'r.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Lewis Cole, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn Indiana, on the first day of June, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 10th day of May, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER,
20-3w. Clerk.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Sarah A. McClure, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn, Indiana, on the 27th day of May, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and their make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 5th day of May, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER,
19-3w. Clerk.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court-house in said county, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1882, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot number [illegible], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, running thence west [illegible] feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east [illegible] feet, thence south along the line of said lot number [illegible], to the place of beginning. THOMAS [illegible].

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—Before John Simon, a justice of the peace, for Richland township.—[illegible] vs. Humphrey E. Chilcoat.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the 26th day of June 1882 at nine o'clock a. m. in Richland township in said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My hand and seal this the second day of May 1882.

JOHN SIMON,
Justice of the Peace.

Town Ordinance.

An ordinance to compel the owners of lots and parts of lots in the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, therein named to construct certain sidewalks, whereas it is the opinion of the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, that public convenience requires the construction of sidewalks along the streets and adjoining the lots and parts of lots hereinafter mentioned; therefore,

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, that the owners and persons in possession of and claiming to own as hereinafter named, the hereinafter described lots and parts of lots in said town, shall, within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance, build and construct along and adjoining the lots and parts of lots they may own or are in possession of and claiming to own where the said lots or parts of lots front upon and adjoin the street named, a sidewalk of good and sound pine plank one and one-half inches thick and twelve inches wide, to be laid lengthwise and to be placed upon sleepers of sound white oak timber not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and placed not more than three feet apart; said walks to be four feet wide and built on a grade with the street and alley crossings; said walks to be built along the street and in front of and adjoining the following named lots and parts of lots, to-wit:

The west end of lot No. one (1) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Alex M. Richards.

The west end of lot No. two (2) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Alfred Kelley and Julia A. Sherlock.

The west side of the west one-half of lot No. five (5) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Winfield S. Runge and Charles Groscop.

The west end of lot No. ten (10) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Caleb Neal.

The west end of lot No. eleven (11) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John Miser.

The west end of lot No. twelve (12) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by James Moore.

The west end of lot No. thirteen (13) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John Hartman.

The west end of lot No. fourteen (14) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John N. Meyers.

The west end of lot No. fifteen (15) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Mary Seward.

The west end of lot No. sixteen (16) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Henrietta Shultz.

The west end of lots No. seventeen (17) and and eighteen (18) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Mary A. Smith.

SECTION 2.—This ordinance shall be in force ten days from and after its publication in the Auburn Courier.

W. H. McQUISTON, Pres. Town Board.
Attest: GEO. L. LANNING, Town Clerk.

THE

EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED.

—THE—

CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northern Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag,—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

—:o:—

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—"Shoo fly."

—Court week.

—Roads dusty again.

—Put up your screens.

—Steel & Son are pards.

—Soon be picnic season.

—Rice, the photographer.

—Dare we say, summer days.

—Strawberry festivals come next.

—Political matters are running high.

—See Mrs Little if you want a stylish hat.

—Court started out rather thin on Monday.

—Our butchers and saloon men are using ice.

—The farmers have commenced plowing again.

—G. W. Stahl has friends visiting in his family.

—All the county offices will be elected this fall.

—Dave Snyder is building a new board fence.

—Sam. Puff talks of taking Jesse James' place.

—Judge Tousley is "sick" again this term of court.

—Jas. Clifford, Waterloo, was on the streets Monday.

—Things Bob around lively at Yesbera's this week.

—Mr. Cochran, west of town, is repairing his barn.

—They have a new clerk at the Physicians' drug store.

—Jesse Brumback, of Corunna, was in town this week.

—Mike Boland is re-modeling the inside of his residence.

—Geo. McCord has traded his mules for a span of horses.

—The Central House is crowded with guests this week.

—Sam Maxfield runs the pump business on his own hook.

—Mrs. Houghton and her son will make a visit west soon.

—The late summer makes it bad for the agricultural dealer.

—The tin peddlers have had on their brakes for a few weeks.

—House cleaning days have past—The saddest of the year.

—Elmer Bumpus will make another trip westward this week.

—Mrs. Cook Ford was visiting friends near Hicksville last week.

—The market is overstocked with butter and eggs this week.

—Fort Wayne will have a circus company exhibit their the 20th.

—A candidate will shake now if he sees you every-five minutes.

—The recent heavy rains have stopped the county surveyor's work.

—Charley Jackson has engaged himself with J. H. Ehlers for a year.

—The regular session of the commissioners will meet the 6th of June.

—The late spring has not stopped the "springing up" of candidates.

—Mr. W. Brown and wife, returned from their wedding tour Monday.

—Mrs. Emily Dills went to Fort Wayne last week on a business trip.

—If "ignorance is bliss" there are a great many happy people in the world.

—John Gossage has gone to Fort Wayne, where he will strike for a position.

—The farmer who pays his debts "after harvest" will be a little behind this year.

—A new awning has been put up on the Shull building, occupied by Mrs. Clock.

—John Robbins was home over Sunday. He came in hummnig, "Baby Mine."

—A neatly executed counterfeit of the standard dollar of 1880 is in circulation.

—The county Sunday-school convention will be held at St. Joe this year, June 13.

—Hod Kircher will fit up a barber shop next fall not surpassed by any in the state.

—Judge Lowry is said to have solid delegations from Whitley and Noble counties.

—We have received more new type, making the body of the Courier all one "face."

—Mrs. Jack Little visited her intimate friend Mrs. Cleveland, at Angola, Monday last.

—The grand jury is in session and the "back-door dives" had better look a "leetle oudt."

—Geo. Weamer, the "temperance billiard" man at Butler, was in town over Sunday.

—The society young man is not very charming when the greatest charm is on his watch.

—The assessor is at work, and some tall lying is being done by so-called good people.

—A new dressmaking establishment has been started in the front room of Ward's building.

Lives of picnickers remind us
  We can wear our white pants high,
And their bodies leave behind us
  In the huckleberry pie.

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—John Loss, W. H. Loss and J. C. Boyer, of Waterloo, were on our streets Monday.

—Marshal Smith feels larger than a ten-year-old boy with a new pair of red top boots.

—Butcher Braun's horse became sick while standing in front of the market yesterday.

—This is court week, and business with our hotel and restaurant men is flourishing.

—Last Saturday was the dullest day that Auburn business men have experienced for some time.

—Jed. Bittner, brother of our satan, has gone to Michigan where he will labor in a stave factory.

—A society young belle has in her parlor a beatiful embroidered motto, "E Plur I bus, yum, yum."

—Calf meat is now plenty, yet there is a demand in the market for them rom ten days old upward.

—Fresh beef was never known to be higher in the market, except when the cow "jumped over the moon."

—Frost on Monday morning and a very hard one on Tuesday. Winter seems to be fond of lingering.

—Billy Murphy has a painter's suit that makes him appear like a "dish rattler" in a third rate restaurant.

—Do not fail to read the call for the democratic county convention, and govern yourselves accordingly.

—Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, of Kearney Nebraska, has been at home a few days, visiting her mother Mrs. Ensley.

—Lots for sale: On North Van Buren street. For terms, apply to Miss Maggie Sibert. Spencerville Indiana.

—We learn that a railroad employe at the Junction is building a small engine and doing all of his own casting.

—The new Methodist minister gives good satisfaction to the large congregations that attend services at this church.

—Mrs. Emma Molloy has received a divorce from her husband, and thus another editor is without a "left tenant."

—Mr. Saipe has had a hard time of it during the rainy period, but is pulling in the stake this week at a lively rate.

—Antwerp had nine saloons, and last week they all suspended. The Pond bill did the work. Thirsty Antwerp.

—Mrs. Johnny Spacht will join her husband at Rochester, Ind., next week where they will make their future home.

—Mrs. Geo. Ensley, who has been lying seriously ill for some time, is reported better, with strong hopes of her recovery.

—W. K. Sheffer, esq., the center-pole of the Angola Herald, dropped in to look over the Courier rooms one day last week.

—D. McNabb of the Junction has been absent a few days visiting his mother, who is quite sick at her home in Canada.

—The Columbia City Post is printed with new type. It is a good local paper and we are glad to see that it is prospering.

—We hear it talked that a north end society girl is soon to marry. In our opinion it will be her funeral instead of a marriage.

—Straw hat time has been slow coming in, but it is something that is always certain and there is some consolation in that.

—Morris Widney returned from the Michigan woods last week, bringing back with him some buck horns and other relics.

—The barefoot boy now stubs his toe on the raised nail in the sidewalk and places his heel upon the sharp end of a bumble-bee.

—B. J. Lowrey, so long connected with the Republican office, has accepted a situation as foreman of the Elkhart Monitor.

—A party was given last evening at the residence of D. D. Snyder, in honor of the departure of Theo. Reed and family to-day.

—Charley Beugnot has been shipping in stave bolts on the railroad recently. Don't believe in waiting for roads to improve.

—Pete Stutz tells us that Toad Latson is looking up a location at the Junction with the anticipation of starting a barber shop.

—H. C. Millier, better known as Hooker, left for Iowa, last Saturday, and will engage to handle logs there during the summer.

—Many familiar faces are seen on the streets this week. We are sorry that we cannot mention all; to do so would occupy too much space.

—David Hodge, from the land where the Buckeyes grow, is learning the jewelry trade with Joseph Abright. He appears as a bright boy.

—A letter from Josiah Shull to his father represents him as hard at work as usual, and making everything hum in his new home at Warm Springs, M. T. Hague & Rent shiped, him a pair of boots this week. They are for a friend of his.

The winter months have just "lit out,"
  And summer is already here;
The surprise party now makes way
  For the picnic's gentle cheer.

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—Our democratic friends all over the county will read with interest the call for the county convention in this issue of the Courier.

—Charley Klotz is a hightoned sewing machine agent. He has three or four machines sold but will not deliver them on account of the bad roads.

—Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Norris went to Auburn yesterday and will return this evening or to-morrow. Mr. N. officiated there at the wedding of some friends. —[Goshen Times.

—Mrs. Villie Mills, of Otisville, Mich., in company with her neice, Miss Jennie McClellan, made us a brief call on Tuesday. They both took the noon train for Ann Arbor.

—Wm. Ensley, came near losing two of his fingers in the jointer at McNabb's stave factory at the Junction last week. As it was, the ends only were slicked off. It was a "close shave."

—In another part of the paper will be seen an ordinance for the construction of new sidewalks. We hope the law will be strictly enforced in this particular, as good side walks speak well for a town.

—We now only have two bakeries, Gibson pulling off. Two is all that our town will support and a third one only divides the trade up so that there is no money in the business for any of them.

—Frank Culbertson has sold his hack line to Casebeer & Matheny, who now have control. He still holds the contract for carrying the mails which he lugs on his back to and from the trains daily.

—Eugene Trout, of Waterloo, has purchased an interest in the Ninth street livery stable. Gene is a nice fellow and has had some experience in the business. We hope he will meet with success.

—We notice that Mrs. Jones has put up a sign showing that she will furnish boarding. Her residence is nicely located on north Van Buren street and we bespeak for her a share of the patronage.

—Its too bad that they can't get a full republican band. This is campaign year, you know, and the "honest party" is well aware of the fact that it will require considerable music to get them through.

—The Fairfield and Richland township caucuses will be held the last Saturday in this month. The latter will convene at the school house one mile south of Corunna, and the former at the usual place, at 2 o'clock

—We pity the man who has no sense of the ludicrous. We like the man who laughs. The former goes through life like the chief mourner at a funeral; the latter is continually finding and dispensing enjoyment.

—Old Mr. Canon died Monday night He was well along in years and one of the early settlers. He has been a member of the Methodist church a for number of years, was a good citizen and had many warm friends and acquaintances.

—Washington Teeters, administrator, is busy at work settling up the affairs of the George Clark estate. The property involved is quite large, embracing a great variety of interests, but Mr. Teeters will no doubt bring everything into shape, in a business like way.

—Two bear cubs, passed through this place on their way to Newark, O. Tuesday. They came from some place in Wisconsin, and during their stay in this place, won the affections of a host of our boys, who watched their departure with great sorrow.

—Our stores have some garden stuff, but we havn't noticed any peas, beans or cabbage. These articles are being shipped from the south in large quantities to neighboring towns around us. They bring high prices, but fill "a long felt want," all the same.

—Billy Forsney has at last got there, and is now what we all term a married man; or in other words, he furnishes provisions for two, does not dare to go to the club Saturday nights, gets his recreation with a buck-saw, etc. He found the idol of his heart at Ligonier, Indiana.

—The new band is making slow progress in getting thoroughly organized. It seems strange that while we have the horns and men who have played them for years that we cannot have an organization. A town without a brass band now-a-days displays considerable fogyism.

—J. A. Boozer, the lively general agent of the Buckey machines was in town this week. He says business in agricultural machinery is good, in all parts of the country except in the lower and clayey parts where wheat is poor. In sandy ground wheat is looking well, and has been helped by the recent rains.

D. S. Irish, formerly of this county, but now of Lake Park, Minnesota, is rejoicing over the arrival of a bran new boy. He says it is the standard Minnesota weight of nine pounds, and he thinks he had better call it "Minnesota Chief." His friends in this county, will be pleased to learn his good fortune.

Brains, intelligence and a name
All make up an honest fame;
But fame without the name or brains
Scarcely a bit of honor gains.

Religious Notes.

A FEW ITEMS GATHERED DURING OUR SUNDAY ROUNDS.

Sunday morning opened gloomy with a slow drizzly rain giving every indication of a long, lonely day; but about ten o'clock the sun came out warm and bright, and throngs of people could be seen making their way to the several places of worship. In the afternoon pedestrians were wandering to and fro seeking some interesting sights to attract the eye and please the heart. This is the first opportunity for several weeks that our people have been favored with a pleasant Sunday and one all seem to be thankful and enjoy the day very much, indeed.

The M. E. Sunday-school is held in the afternoon, and enjoys a very large attendance.

Our reporter visited the Methodist church in the evening and listened to a well illustrated and well delivered sermon by Rev. Daniels. The gentleman is a good speaker and has chosen his legitimate business; Rev. Kelso delivered the closing prayer and the services ended very satisfactorily.

A meeting of the M. E. social was held at the residence of Dr. Casebeer Monday evening, at which time officers were elected and other business attended to.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school is in a splendid working condition, and both teachers and scholars manifest a deep interest in its success.

Next Sunday evening Rev. Daniels will deliver a lecture especially to young men. We hope to see a large attendance and will vouch for the sermon as being instructive and entertaining.

There were no services at the Lutheran church sabbath evening.

Any matters pertaining to church affairs will be published in the Courier gratis.

The Presbyterian church was crowded last sabbath forenoon (to see the bride) and our mothers who forgot their "specks" missed a good sermon.

The Sunday evening lectures by Rev. Matthews at the Presbyterian church are not only very able but highly interesting and instructive. It will pay to turn out and hear them. No man who values useful knowledge can afford to stay away.

According to Law.

THE MINOR COURTS "ROPED THEM IN" LIVELY LAST WEEK.

The "justice mill" got some extraordinary streak on last week, and made matters lively for a few days.

Byron Rainier and Billy Little engaged in a little "bumb-bell" practice, and were made to put up $9.50 each for their amusement. Tom. Gross and Bob Donalson were interested in the sport but they couldn't get enough men together at one time to "pull" them—Bob is a terror.

Mike Galagher was looking up a company to engage themselves for the season in the play of Ten Nights in a Bar Room, but he gave up the job and paid sheriff Leas for fourteen days in advance. He has boarded it about half out.

Mrs. Hi. Palmer and her son were arrested. The boy for striking a lad of Charley Smith's and the woman for slander (we didn't think that Mrs. Palmer ever talked much). The warrant was placed in John McClellan's hands but Mrs. P. made him "climb" out of the yard lively—and there wasn't a cabbage head within a mile.

A dog fight on "Arsenic Avenue" created quite a stir Monday. Is it not lawful to arrest men for fighting dogs as well as for fighting among themselves? There is but little difference between the two. A dog fight creates the same sensation, collects the same crowd, the same kind of oaths are indulged in and as far as the disturbance and racket is concerned the dog fight takes the lead, because it lasts the longest. Perhaps our marshal had better look into all sides before he "goes off" so fluently.

Lucky Fellow.

A YOUNG MAN'S INGENUITY SECURES HIM A GOOD POSITION.

Many of our readers are familiar with the name Ike Grogg, a young man whom Jacob Grogg adopted and raised from childhood. Ike is a peculiar genius, being quiet, attentive and industrious, with about as graceful a motion as a portable road engine. Everyone looked upon Ike as a promising plow hand and that is about all. But has he come out of the kinks. He made a pattern of a railroad engine out of an ordinary oyster can so that it would run at his command. While having it on exhibition one day it attracted the attention of a railroad man who was in search of a man to perform the duty of car repairing on the Wabash line. He says to Ike, "You are just the fellow I've been looking for," and made him an offer of 20 cents per hour, wet or dry which was accepted and thus far he has proven satisfactory to the company.

In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove;
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.—Tennyson.

Gala Days Ahead.

THE AMUSEMENT PART OF THE YEAR NOW DAWNING.

The season for large crowds, shows and lemonade stands is fast coming, when the rural lassie can adorn her white dress and shake the fantastic toe to bower dance music, and the town dandy give the livery men the "big finger" for the best rig in the stable and ride with some fellow's sister over the picnic grounds.

First on the programme is decoration day, which takes place the 30th inst. We have heard of no arrangements being made as yet, but as it has been the custom in the past to have ceremonies and strew flowers over the graves of deceased soldiers, we take it for granted that a repetition of the same will be indulged in this year. Honor the dead, and let every friend of the boys in blue lend a helping hand to make the occasion a worthy one.

Next comes the democratic convention. (Auburn band will not be out) the biggest occasion of the season. The different candidates are working zealously for their nomination and the party in general is wide-a-wake to their interests. The time is set for June 10th.

Then comes the republican convention. but time, space and so forth—

The old settlers have their day June 15, when "short" speeches will be made and long stories told about the tricky red men, the old cabins, the fight with the grizzly bear, etc. We hope to see the old settlers have a big crowd and a pleasant meeting.

And soon after the glorious fourth will greet us, when we can all put on "spread eagle" style and fasten a bunch fire-crackers to the untagged dog's tail. Oh, there'll be lots o' fun. Henry Wolf will play the bass-drum and Hank Altenberg touch off the anvil, and we will have fire-works in the evening. Some great man will get on a platform, backed by a church choir, and lie for two hours and a half about George Washington and his hatchet. But it will be the 4th of July, and nothing counts on the fourth except plain drunks.

On the last quarter we wind up with the fair, buy a little balloon and "go up" for the season.

In the Cogs.

AN AUBURN MERCHANT IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

John Getrost, a Main street merchant was investigating the different departments at the machine shop, the other day, and in stooping forward to get a good view of his object his coat-tail got tangled up in the "jaws" of two cog-wheels. He felt something tugging and pull harder and more of it, but he was so infatuated in the working of a piece of machinery that he just carelessly slapped his hand backward and cried out: "Let up, back there." But the wheels wouldn't have it that way, and kept drawing John a little closer as rapidly as they could devour the cloth in his coat-tail. Presently it got nonotonous and John took time to turn around and look into the matter. "Horror" he yelled, "shut off steam," and after some movements that would put to shame a jumping-jack on a Christmas morning, he succeeded in saving himself, but the coat-tail was terribly mangled.

Divorce Granted.

ALL THE FUN AMONG THE JACKSON BOYS.

Dennis Dove and his wife, living in Jackson township, couldn't pull even in double harness and Mrs. Dove applied for a divorce. The first trial was called but Dennis' boy was "sick" and he could not appear. During the time between the first and second trials a very essential and prominent witness was found whose testimony could be used in the lady's behalf. Dennis is said to be a "fly old man" and as tricky as a hand-organ monkey. Upon hearing of this new testimony Dennis wilted like a morning-glory at night fall, and immediately wended his way to the residence of Rev. Elson, and there upon bended knees confessed all his sins and prayed for directions of a brighter and better road to travel. Mrs. Dove received a divorce, however, and Dennis put up $500.00 alimony "just as hard."

Burglary.

THIEVES ENTER A DWELLING ON JACKSON STREET.

It has been a number of months since our town has been disturbed by burglars, either professional or amateur, yet during this time of safety and peace the Courier has constantly warned its readers to be on the watch and use every possible means to protect themselves against these light-fingered sinners. Last Sunday night thieves entered the residence of Rev. Matthews, the Presbyterian minister, and took his "Sunday-go-to-meetin'-suit" and a five dollar gold coin. It was more than likely the work of tramps as first-class burglars don't deal much in second-hand clothing.

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—A. R. Marvin, editor of the Reading Telephone, was among our callers this week. We are pleased to learn that he is flourishing.

When falls the soulful moonbeam
  Upon the back yard fence,
    And tuneful feline choristers
  Their serenade commence,
    The suffering aesthete,
  His utterness forgot,
    Hurls madly through the midnight air
  His tea-too sunflower pot. [Puck]

Railroad Accident.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE AIR LINE ROAD NEAR BUTLER.

A deaf and dumb man leisurely walking on the Air Line railroad track a short distance east of Butler was instantly killed by the engine striking him last Thursday afternoon. The engineer gave the usual signal of danger but, of course, the poor fellow could not hear the whistle. The mute's name was John McDannells, and we are informed that he has been in the habit of walking on the track for sometime past. The train was stopped and the remains taken to Butler, to which place he was undoubtedly making his way.

Tea Party.

It appears that evening feasts have taken the place of the former style of noon entertainments among elite society of this place. An enjoyable time was had at the residence of F. D. Ryan, esq., last Saturday evening, and the following good looking lads and lassies were seated around the table in the refectory of that mansion: A. J. Little jr. and wife, Misses Jennie and Anice Cowan, C. A. Dugan and M. W. Harrison. Of course the supper, under the supervision of Mrs. Ryan, was excellent as she knows thoroughly how to cater to the tastes of young palates—practice "they say" makes one perfect.

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—Jack Little and wife will return to Toledo to-day. After boarding a short time they will begin housekeeping, and it will be worth a V to see Jack lay in first supply of articles. He enters the largest grocery in the city and says—"Say boss, wrap me up a ton of prunes, a barrel of rice and a cake of Labor-saving soap." "Anything else?" asks the clerk with a grin. "Well, lets see. Yes, pard; just send your entire grocery store up to my house!" after which he will quiet down and never forget the day that

A Pitcher at the fountain high
  Stood waiting to be filled,
A Little thirsty man came by,
  At once his heart was thrilled.

He took the Pitcher in his hand
  And quenched his raging thirst;
The happiest man in all the land,
  He thought his heart would burst.

—The Buckland Brothers, at South Bend, Indiana, did not find the printing business very lucrative and turned their material over to the foundry from which it was purchased. Whenever a printing office cuts down the prices of job work to a basis where there is no profit to speak of, it is time to go over the dam. The job department of a printing office is the main stay of the institution, and when this part of the business is weakened by no profit and inferior work, there is but little chance for a very long existence.

—Mr. Vennor isn't nowhere. Michael Kline now takes the cranberry tart as a weather prophet. Last Saturday his sign gave us a continuous, cold rain for Monday, and he was so certain of his prediction that he contracted with recorder Boland for some inside work. Well, Michael got beautifully left as Old Sol woke up Monday morning at his usual time and during the entire day spread his bright rays over the face of the earth. It's now in order for him and Jacob Grogg to call an extra meeting.

—We had a large lot of English sparrows making their home along the cornice of the Courier office, until Sharp Hollister purchased a target gun for Frank Benedict to play with, and he banged away at the little birds until he drove them all away. There are lots of untagged dogs that would make good targets and also some beech trees in the creek bottom.

—Willis Brown, of Spencerville, and Miss Jessie Rush, of this place were united in marriage at her home last week. Rev. Mr. Norris, of Goshen, performed the ceremony and we are told Rush(ed) the matter through and did it up Brown. We congratulate the couple and hope their life will be pleasant and profitable, and also return thanks for samples of wedding cake.

—Frank Hoff and Alonzo Lockwood made a trade the other day. Frank swapped a pair of horses for span of mules. These mules have the two characteristics of the race that make things lively and interesting—eating and kicking. They are warranted to work well, after the harness is on them, and live in the interest of whip manufactories.

—Among the lookers-on this week was a boy named Albert Smith, living in Jackson township. Albert is 12 years old and tells us that he put out 20 acres of wheat last fall without any assistance. He has a set of carpenter tools with which he keeps the machinery, wagons, etc., in repair. Quite a lad, indeed.

—The farmer has been in low spirits for several weeks past, caused from the cold, wet weather. But few oats have been put into the ground and no preparations whatever have been made for planting corn. Steady, industrious labor, however, will accomplish much, and all will come about satisfactory in the end.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE value of our lake marine is estimated at $100,000,000

AND now the cotton worm is getting in its disastrous work.

A GENERAL exodus of the Jews from all parts of Russia has commenced.

THERE was a snow fall in Colorado and Wyoming on Monday, May 8th.

THERE are still twenty-nine localities in Illinois afflicted with small, pox.

THE flow of gold from this country continues, but the stream is not yet very steady or large.

THE United States Supreme Court denies the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Sergeant Mason.

IT is said that Mr. Blaine agrees to run for Congress if the Republicans of his district want him to.

THE Treasury vaults of the United States contain the vast sum of $267,-382,875.54 in coin and bullion.

A PETITION is being circulated in Maine asking James G. Blaine to become a candidate for Congress.

A STEAMER and two sailing vessels recently landed 2,100 Chinamen on the Pacific coast in British Columbia.

THE tariff commission bill was passed by the House of Congress last Saturday by a vote of yeas 151; nays 83.

IT is reported from Washington that Senators Brown and Hill, of Georgia are about to resign on account of ill health.

AT several points on the Pacific coast the people fired salutes in honor of the signing of the anti-Chinese bill by the President.

A PROPOSED woman suffrage amendment to the constitution has been introduced in the Senate of Congress, by Senator Lapham.

Two violations of the Sunday law and eleven arrests for all causes is the astonishing police report of Cincinnati Sunday, May 7th.

DURING the recent Indian outbreak 141 citizens of New Mexico and Northern Mexico were assassinated, and $75,000 worth of property was stolen or destroyed.

SENATOR BEN HILL, of Georgia, whose early death from cancer is predicted by his physicians, has lost a sister, a brother and two aunts by the same disease.

THE President has signed the anti-Chinese immigration bill which prohibits the immigration of Chinese laborers and artisans to this country for the next ten years.

FRANCE has 5,000,000 rural proprietors, and four-fifths of them are actual tillers of the soil. The average amount of land owned by 2,000,000 proprietors is less than 2½ acres.

ON Sunday, the 7th inst., 164 new members were received into the Brooklyn Tabernacle church, fifty-four of whom were baptised by Dr. Talmage. The total membership of this church is 2,751.

AFTER all the ridicule that has been heaped upon him, it is now deemed probable that ex-Commissioner Le Duc's experimental efforts to cultivate tea in the South, as a staple, will prove successful.

THE will of Mrs. Edwin Booth should settle all controversy with reference to his treatment of and relations with her during their married association. She leaves all of her property to him except her personal effects.

AT Cincinnati, in the first case brought for trial under the new Ohio Sunday-closing law, the defendant, who persisted in opening his saloon Sundays, was sentenced to $100 fine, and thirty days imprisonment.

THE Secretary of War has detailed Col. Casey to superintend the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., for which Congress has appropriated $10,000, and work will begin at once.

THE compensation for the damage caused by recent heavy rains is found in the fact that they have drowned and completely destroyed chinch-bugs and other insect pests which, in many localities, threatened the wheat crop.

REV. DR. BARTLETT, of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Indianapolis, has accepted a call to the New York Avenue Church in Washington, at a salary of $5,000 a year, with a parsonage and $1,000 for his expenses in moving.

HIGH rents and dear food are causing great distress in the families of laboring people at Chicago and in other large cities. Shrinking wages and advancing prices are not the most cheerful signs of a peaceful and prosperous future.

THE President has pardoned Fitz John Porter, the effect of which act of mercy is to remove his disability to hold office, but not to restore him to the army. It simply places him on an equality with the amnestied rebels. Congress alone has the power to restore him to the army.

A NEW YORK special says the relics of Saint Prophyrus, granted by Cardinal De Falloux to Very Reverend E. Sorin, superior of the holy cross, Notre Dame, Ind., arrived in this city from Rome, yesterday, and were dispatched to their destination to-day.

THE twenty-fourth annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, just issued, says: "It is apparent to close observers that the United States is entering upon a critical period of its progress, when economic and financial questions require most careful examination."

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that the Catholic Archbishop Cocchie, of South America and West Indies, is now in that city, en route for Rome, whither he is going to urge upon the Papal authorities the consolidation of all Catholic America, and the transfer of the Pope to this country.

THE National committees of the two parties, composed of members of Congress, will probably take chief charge of the pending Congressional campaign, and a red hot fight all over the country may be expected. Hon. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, has been selected as the Secretary of the Republican committee.

A LAW has just passed the New York Legislature which provides that on the trial of capital offenses or crimes involving a liability to imprisonment for life, the right to make the closing argument to the jury, immediately before the judge's charge, shall belong to the counsel for the defendant, instead of for the prosecution, as heretofore.

A CURRENT item says young Curtis and Mrs. Dixon, who eloped from St. Louis, and flaunted their crime in Chicago, are in New Orleans, in poverty as well as disgrace. Mr. Dixon's cup of revenge will be about full when the couple are sent to the house of correction for vagrancy—which is only a question of time. The road in crime is always down hill, and the hill is steep.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean makes a mysterious announcement that an advanced step in railroading has been discovered, which will revolutionize that science and put it fifty years ahead of the age. It says the officers of six of the largest and most enterprising roads in the Mississippi valley, have been for two days discussing the new improvement, the nature of which will be announced in a few days.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH has been appointed as Chief Secretary of Ireland, to succeed Mr. Forster, who resigned because he could not indorse Gladstone's change of policy with respect to Ireland. Lord Cavendish has been the Financial Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and his appointment to Ireland, while not liked by the Home Rulers, is deemed to a concession to the Whigs.

THE recent conflagration at Racine, Wis., swept over seven and a half acres, including seven blocks. Forty-four buildings of various sizes and descriptions were destroyed, many of them of little value. One of the chief items of loss was in lumber, 10,000,000 feet being consumed. The total loss by the conflagration is computed at $578,000. The stocks and contents of many of the buildings were saved. The total insurance is about $250,000.

A CURRENT editorial comment says the besetting sin of clergymen appears to be plagiarism. There have been some notable transgressions in Chicago, and the punishment has been invariably light. In Louisville the suspicion grew that the Rev. Mr. Adams wasn't giving his congregation his own compositions, though they passed as such. Wherefore the grave elders had stenographic reports made of the pastor's deliverances, and their worst suspicions were confirmed. The reverend gentleman resigned. The deception is reprehensible, but the sermons, perhaps, were much better than the clergyman could compose.

A WASHINGTON special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat explains the counterfeit bond sensation as follows: "As near as can be ascertained, the facts are that 5-20 and 7-30 $1,000 bonds, produced, in part, and possibly wholly, from the engraving stock in the bureau of engraving and printing, were put in circulation and passed as genuine first about seventeen years ago, and again about fifteen years ago; that some of these spurious bonds, probably several hundred thousand dollars' worth of them, were taken as genuine by banks and bankers throughout the country, and that $80,000 of these bonds were redeemed by the United States treasurer's assistants and the main office here. The original stock has been captured in the hands of persons heretofore suspected, and the proof is that some, if not all, of the stock was taken by them from the bureau of engraving and printing. Arrests will be made when the grand jury has concluded the examination of witnesses."

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

During the month of April 918 persons died in Chicago.

General James B. Steedman has been elected Chief of Police of Toledo, Ohio.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

Last month Peoria, Ill., manufactured 1,280,924 gallons of ardent spirits.

At Charleston, S. C., the jury disagreed in the case of the ballot-box stuffers.

Sheriff Bowman and one of his deputies of Gunnison, Col., were killed by cattle thieves.

Over 7,000 people were present at the fourth concert of the New York Musical Festival.

Nearly one-half of the burned property at Racine, Wisconsin, is covered by insurance.

The increased importation of American products is alarming the Italian Government.

Governor Lowry telegraphs that no more rations are needed for the flood sufferers in Mississippi.

The Rev. E. Dane, of Deerfield, Mich., has been arrested for burning his house a year ago.

At Philadelphia, John Davidson killed his aged mother by crushing her skull with a hatchet.

THE City Council of Kansas City, Mo., has raised the license tax on saloons from $100 to $250.

Dr. E. A. Burke, of Indianapolis, is said to be a brother of the Under Secretary assassinated Saturday.

Creditors of the First National Bank of Newark, N. J., have received payment in full for their claims.

The Adrian, Mich., city council has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and return of ex-Mayor Navin.

The peach growers in the region of Grand Haven, Mich., estimate that the crop will be less than half the usual one.

About $5,000 was cleared by the Capitol reception on Saturday evening in behalf of the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Lieutenant Danenhower thinks that Lieutenant DeLong's party all perished, and that Chipp's boat never got to land.

Fosteral, a bay colt of Lexington, Ky., has been sold for $5,000 to A. J. Scott, of Chicago, and Colb Harlan, of Cincinnati.

At Flushing, L. I., Prof. Dare, a tight rope performer, was fatally injured while giving an open air exhibition, the rope breaking.

John Shaw, colored, has been sentenced to be hanged January 19, 1883, at Washington, for murdering his sister last March.

Thomas Rodgers, of Philadelphia, was sent to jail for wife-beating, and, on being discharged, went home and fatally shot his wife.

A fellow at a Pittsburg boarding house put poison in the bread. Nine persons are poisoned, of whom one or two may not survive.

A mortgage on personal property, which was recorded in Boston the other day, provided for a rate of interest of 60 per cent. per annum.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of 12,000 postage stamps and then stole hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

Philemonia Lang, aged sixty-four, tried to rescue a pet dog from in front of a Chicago and Northwestern train, and was run over and killed.

Mr. Christiancy's counsel will recall Chester, a former witness, to prove criminal relations between G. E. Haight and Mrs. Christiancy.

Israel Cohen, of Cincinnati, made a determined effort to drown himself Sunday in Lincoln Park, in that city, but was rescued against his will.

Comptroller Lawrence has concluded not to oppose Speaker Kiefer for Congressional nomination this year. He may be a candidate for Governor.

A dividend of 15 per cent. will shortly be declared to the creditors of the Freedman's Bank. The number of creditors to be paid is some 30,000.

A Grand Rapids special states that two-thirds of the peach crop and other small fruits were destroyed by the recent frosts in the Michigan fruit belt.

The trial of George W. Naylor, for embezzling $8,000 of the funds of White county, D. T., while Treasurer, ended in a disagreement of the jury.

All reports about the fruit crop being seriously damaged by the late frosts in Central Illinois are gammon. The prospects for a large crop were never better.

Professor Doremus, of New York, finds that the gun-cotton sent to W. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field was the toughest kind of foreign manufacture.

In the case against the election managers of Charleston, charged with stuffing the ballott-box, the jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

The law against the use of instruments in United Presbyterian Churches is repealed. The votes of all presbyteries is as follows: For repeal, 616; against, 606.

A fine portrait of Blaine has been painted by order of the Venezuelan government, and will soon be forwarded there, to be placed in the State Department.

The Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States at Philadelphia has given notice of its willingness to purchase cocoons from all parts of the country.

At Albany, N. Y., the State Board of Health report that adulterated sugar is not sold to any considerable extent in that State, but is "prepared for the Western market."

The Menominee Mining Company, of Milwaukee, has sold to the Cambria Iron Company, of Philadelphia, five iron mines in Northern Michigan for $1,600,000, four-fifths cash.

It is said that Nellie Burrill is taking care of Howgate's pile, that neither he nor his family are in want, and that he is getting ready to jump the country when he can do so safely.

At a recent council of Yankton Indians, it was resolved to sell to the government, for the use of Sitting Bull and his forty lodges, a tract of 6,400 acres near Fort Randall.

As Governor Plaisted refuses to call the Legislature in special session to redistrict the State of Maine, four Congressional candidates of each party will be voted for on a general ticket.

THE poor Jews are said to be marrying at Odessa, Russia, at the rate of 150 couples per day. They imagine, if they are married, that land will be given them free in America or Palestine.

There is no decrease in the number of small-pox cases in Cincinnati, but the disease is confined to districts remote from business, and mostly to Germans, who refused to be vaccinated.

IN Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

A man named Ira Sherman, of Milwaukee, jumped or fell into the river. On being rescued he asserted that it was caused by temporary abberation of the mind. He had about $500 on his person.

H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., announces three scientific prizes, one for the discovery of comets in Great Britain and America, and two for the meteoric stones seen to fall during the present year.

The New York Grand Jury have returned another indictment against Curtiss, formerly Special Agent of the Treasury Department, for collecting assessments from office-holders for political purposes.

A huge iceburg was recently visible from the summit of Spruce mountain in Massachusetts. A steamer which arrived at Boston on Sunday reports having passed through a field of ice three hundred miles in length.

SINCE the autum of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

Havervold, the man arrested for complicity in the land frauds, has reached Yankton, D. T., and, turning State's evidence, has given evidence which implicates J. D. Cameron as the principal operator in the fraudulent land script.

William E. Dodge was re-elected President of the National Temperance Society at its annual meeting in New York. Receipts for the year, $60,000. Friends of the cause are congratulated upon the marked progress of temperance reform.

McAllister, a mining settlement, was visited by a terrible cyclone, which passed over the Indian Territory on Sunday evening last. Seven persons were killed, and fifty more or less injured. Great damage was done to houses and property.

The Committee of the Garfield Memorial Commission say the responses to their appeal have been so liberal as to warrant the assurance that their proposed work will be consummated. Subscription lists will be opened in every city and town in the United States on Decoration Day, in order to allow the general public to contribute to a more elaborate monument.

The latest mathematical genius turns up at Eureka, Georgia. He is a boy scarcely five years old, who does not know one letter of the alphabet from another, yet he can add, subtract, multiply and divide sums with wonderful accuracy. He gives correct answers to all mathematical questions with but little hesitation.

Joseph K. Emmett, the actor, recently purchased a huge St. Bernard dog named Bayard, for which he paid to Mr. Pope, of Boston, the fancy price of $2,500. The dog measures seven feet from nose to tail tip, and weighs 200 pounds. Emmett introduced him in the first scene of "Fritz in Ireland" one night last week, but Bayard made such a confounded objection to the villain stealing the little girl that the performance came to a stand still until the dog could be coaxed off.

The River and Harbor appropriation bill, gives to the Mississippi river the following sums: Below the mouth of the Ohio, $4,123,000; between the Ohio and Illinois, $500,000; from the Illinois to Minneapolis, $230,000; above Minneapolis, $175,000; to the reservoirs at the bend of the river, $150,000. The Missouri gets $800,000. For harbor improvements it makes allowances as follows: Chicago, $200,000; Detroit river, $50,000; Milwaukee, $100,000; Duluth, $40,000; Superior, $35,000; Philadelphia, $465,000; Baltimore, $450,000; Boston, $96,000; Cleveland, $200,000; Grand Haven, $40,000; Saginaw, River, $25,000; Illinois River, $175,000; Kentucky River, $175,000; Tennessee River, $300,000; Ohio River, $400,000; Michigan City Harbor, nothing; Wabash River, nothing.

Foreign.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise will sail from England for Canada May 25.

Granada, Spain, had several houses destroyed by a shock of earthquake.

The Land Leaguers have promised to withdraw the "no rent" manifestoes.

In Berlin, the lower house of the Prussian Diet adopted the ecclesiastical bill.

Owing to the unusually large amount of ice the Labrador seal fishery is unsuccessful.

England will co-operate with other nations to establish a chain of meteorological observations.

Conservatives in the British Parliament ridicule Gladstone for his weak-kneed policy in Ireland.

The Russian peasantry have wrecked the Jewish town of Gombin, near Warsaw, and 3,000 people are homeless.

The friends of Parnell, Dillon et al, in this country express deep sympathy with them in the matter of the assassination.

The Land Leaguers are anxious to explain that the release of their leader was done without any concession on their part.

The Liberal press in England approves of the liberation of the Irish members of Parliament, the Conservatives oppose it.

The bill to abolish the sale of railway tickets by scalpers has passed the Canadian Senate, and will become a law on July 1.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamson, the murderer.

At Montevideo the United State steamer Brooklyn was run into and badly damaged by the Liverpool steamer Mozart. No lives were lost.

Another insurrection has broken out in Soudan. A false prophet named Mahdi has defeated the Egyptian troops and taken Mudir prisoner.

Lieutenant Berry states in a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Irkutsk, 4th ult., that the Rodgers was destroyed by fire originating in the forehold Nov. 30.

General Ignatieff proposed to hasten the exodus of the Jews from Russia, and was very indignant because the Cabinet Ministers unanimously rejected his proposal.

The Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, son of the late Sir Charles Trevelyan, K. C. B., and nephew of Lord Macauley, has been appointed to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, the recently appointed Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thomas H. Burke, Under Secretary, were butchered to death in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Saturday evening.

A Dublin dispatch states that Mr. Burke was the intended victim, the Nationalists being the murderers and instigators, and that Lord F. Cavendish was attacked while defending the Under Secretary.

A dispatch from Engineer Melville to Secretary Hunt from the delta of the River Lena, dated March 24th, states that he had "found" Lieutenant DeLong and party dead. Mr. Melville will continue the search for Chipp and his comrades.

In the Lower Egypt provinces the flag of the rebellion raised by the false prophet has been joined by the natives of the provinces of Darfur and Kordofan. He is advancing on Khartoum, where probably he will be attacked by the Egyptian ofrces.

With remarkable unanimity Irish patriots and Land Leaguers deprecate the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Parnell and his comrades lately liberated from jail have issued a manifesto expressing their horror, etc.

The Ontario House of Commons has passed a bill to amend the act to make provision against the improper use of firearms. The bill provides that a pistol taken from a person illegally carrying such a weapon shall not be destroyed, but kept by the municipality for the use of the constables.

THE STATE.

New Albany has two knitting manufacturies just established and another in prospect.

The house of Thomas B. Hedkin, in Fort Wayne, was burglarized, and silverware valued at over $500 carried away.

One of the five camp-meetings projected by the temperance people will be held at Muncie. The date is not yet fixed, but the meeting will take place in August or September.

The track at the fair grounds, at Terre Haute, has been dug out and filled in with clay, which makes it one of the best in the state. It has also been fenced clear around on both sides.

Michael Owens, who lives five miles southeast of Reynolds, in boring a well, struck a vein of gas at the depth of one hundred feet, which now issues constantly through a two-inch pipe, and burns brilliantly.

Some one invaded the premises of Peter Weber, of Richmond, while he and his family were visiting friends, and dug up and carried away a three year-old pear tree, for which he paid a good price at the time of planting, and which he valued very highly.

A number of the saloon-keepers of New Albany, who pay city license, have retained attorneys to make a test case as to the right of the city to levy and collect license from them. They claim that after they pay county license no more can be collected of them.

The ten-months-old babe of Hamilton Stickland, of Greenfield, whilst sitting in a high chair, tipped over and was thrown into a bucket of whitewash head foremost. Its eyes, mouth and ears were filled, and it is feared that it will lose its eyesight even if it lives. Its face and neck were badly blistered.

Mrs. Conrad, wife of Emanuel Conrad, of New Albany, eloped the other day with John Nichols, a carpenter and a single man. Mrs. Conrad's husband is over seventy years old, she was about thirty. She married the old man when but fourteen. She left her two children to the care of her husband.

Several weeks ago Joseph Bogardus, of Wabash county, eloped with his sister-in-law, Susie Grant, leaving his wife and two children. News has been received of the arrest of the guilty pair in Ohio, and Joseph, promising to return to his wronged wife and live an upright life, was released and allowed to return. Joseph and his paramour were both church members, but after their disgraceful escapade were cut off the roll.

George Salig, of Madison, is afflicted with asthma and has been in the habit of inhaling the fumes of a preparation, obtained by pouring it upon hot coals. The medicine was kept in a can. He made a mistake the other day and used his powder flask. A terrific explosion followed, hurling him several feet against the door. His mother, who was nursing a child near the stove was, together with her babe, blown backwards against a wall. Young Salig's face, neck and hands were badly burned and he is black from the powder blown into the skin. His finger ends and nails are almost burned off.

THE Franklin Life Insurance Company of this State has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditor-policy-holders, to Judge James S. Frasier.

THE Indiana Bureau of Statistics reports that the wheat crop of this State as a whole averages five per cent. better than it did this time last year, while in the southern counties it is thirty-five to forty per cent. better. In the northern counties the crop is below the average of last year.

THE Catholic Knights of America have perfected a State organization in this State by forming a State Council with Dr. J. E. Brennan, President; Peter Muhl, Vice President; T. F. Gilligan, Secretary, and C. F. Murphy, Treasurer. The Supreme Council of the United States meets in St. Louis, the second Tuesday in May, 1883.

THE Assignee of the Indianapolis Central Bank has at last footed up the assets and liabilities of the defunct bank with the following result: He finds that as about $80,000 of the indebtedness was discharged before the assignment, by the transfer of notes and securities to parties desiring to accept payment of their claims, the actual condition of the bank partnership at the time the doors were closed was: Assets, $120,000; liabilities, $140,-000. This, however, includes—besides the bank property—the individual assets of the partners, without which there would be a much larger deficit.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, May 3d.

SENATE—The political disabilities and court of appeals bills were further considered.

HOUSE—A number of bills were reported among which was the bill respecting the election of President and vice-President The tariff commission bill was further considered.

THURSDAY May 4th.

SENATE.—A proposition to investigate alleged corrupt influences in favor of the bill extending the bonded period of distilled spirits was discussed, and a resolution by Mr Voorhees on the subject, indefinitely postponed. The bill to renew the disabilities of ex-Confederates for army service was recommitted.

HOUSE.—The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

FRIDAY, May 5th.

SENATE.—A resolution for the investigation of an alleged corrupt whisky ring at Washington, was adopted. The court of appeals bill was further discussed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The tariff commission bill was further discussed.

SATURDAY, May 9th.

SENATE.—The tariff commission bill was further discussed amended and and passed—yeas 157; nays 83.

MONDAY, May 8th.

SENATE—A bill was introduced to restore Fitz John Porter to his rank in the army. A bill was reported appropriating $800,000 for the extension of the Executive Mansion. The Court of Appeals bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—A number of new bills were introduced and referred, among which was one by Mr. Calkins to provide for a new Arctic exploration. The bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture was discussed.

TUESDAY, May 9th.

SENATE—Several House bills donating cannon for monumental purposes were passed; also the House tariff commission bill—yeas 35; nays 19. The Court of Appeals bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The bill enlarging the powers of the Agricultural Department and making its head a member of the Cabinet, was further discussed. Pending the previous question the House adjourned.

Illustrious Women.

Harper's Bazar.

Have there been, in government, more illustrious rulers, among all the men of the world, than Semiramis. Zenobia, Elizabeth, Maria Therisa, Catherine of Russia, Isabella of Castile? Who has led forces to victory better than Jeanne d'Arc? Have there, in science, been more renowned names than those of Mary Sommerville, Caroline Herschel, Maria Mitchell, to cite but a few? In poetry, will not Sappho rival any of the Greeks? Will not Elizabeth Browning sing in the great choir where the first lift up their voices? Is there a novelist of whom Marian Evans is not the peer? Did any other novel ever move heaven and earth with its mighty engine as Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom did? Did not Sarah Siddons sway all emotions as much as Charles Kemble did? Have not the male sculptors of to-day their equals in the female ones? And do we need to recount the orators, physicians, and the bright host among the writers in belles-lettres, mounting quite to the level of their brothers.

From some experiments made by Felix Masure it appears that when arable soil is very wet it throws off more watery vapor than a sheet of free water. If the land is only moderately moist the quantities are about equal, and if the soil is dry its evaporation is less.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is announced here that the Chesapeake and Ohio will begin running trains on its new road to Newport News in a few days, and put on through trains from that point to Western cities, giving Chicago another direct line to the seaboard.

The work of a few Mexican troops in killing and capturing the Indian band that our army could not catch, causes much ill-concealed mortification in army circles.

Shufeldt's statements regarding alleged lobby demands on the whisky bill confirms the general impression here that there is very little in the story of attempted blackmail. It is probable, however, that Voorhees' resolution to investigate will be adopted.

Ex-Public Printer Defrees is very ill here, and probably will not recover.

Little hope is entertained in the Navy Department of Chipp and DeLong or their parties being found alive. Particularly is this the case regarding the first mentioned. This impression, which has existed some time, is confirmed by the Herald's publication of Danenhower's story.

The first shipment of seeds to the overflowed districts was made yesterday, and will be continued as rapidly as possible.

The work of the erection of a monument at Jefferson's grave at Monticello, Va., under the recent appropriation, will begin soon. The monument will probably be a square granite shaft, surrounded by an iron fence.

The carriage-makers of the country are somewhat excited over the effort being made by certain parties to obtain admission of steel axles as "unfinished goods," and at very low rates of tariff. A large number of these manufacturers are here, among them one or more from Chicago urging Secretary Folger to refuse the request.

The reports of trouble in Wyoming Territory by the Snake and Bannock Indians are considered here as much more serious than the Arizona troubles. The Snakes and Bannocks are about 2,000 strong, and very shrewd, hard fighters, and if the reports of their determined outbreak are not exaggerated, may take considerable force to put them down. The dispatches from Arizona indicate that the Indian trouble there is about ended by the killing and capture of the band by the Mexican troops.

Guiteau seems to be realizing his condition more fully than before. He wept freely yesterday when visited by a party of people from the church here, who sang and prayed with him.

It is understood Randall, of Pennsylvania, will make a speech in the House in support of the Tariff Commission bill as the quickest way to settle the question, and favoring a middle course in revision.

It is reported here that the resignation of Senator Hill, of Georgia, has been sent to the Governor of that State, and that Senator Brown contemplates resigning. Bad health is given as the reason for this action on the part of both Senators. It is also said that ex-Senator Gordon will be appointed to the Senate to fill one of the vacancies.

In the Senate, speeches were made against Voorhees' resolution for the appointment of a committee of investigation, and the resolution was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Windom made a speech saying he believed there is a big whisky ring in existence formed for the purpose of controlling legislation. Other Senators said if that was true he ought to offer a resolution to investigate. He then said he would offer such a resolution to-morrow. He said he considered the ring the most gigantic ever known in connection with the Government. His remarks created much excitement.

Much interest is felt here in the developments regarding "sugar meal," in view of the fact that a Congressional committee is now investigating the glucose question, with the view of placing a tax of $1 per gallon on glucose. The bill was introduced by General Young, of Ohio, who believes the use of glucose to be very injurious.

A fine portrait of Blaine has been painted by order of the Venezuelan Government, and will soon be forwarded there, to be placed in the State Department.

Yesterday's developments regarding John W. Dorsey confirm the predictions of these dispatches that he would not appear. Nothing can be learned as to his whereabouts, and it is by no means certain that he will be found by the 16th, the date set for trial.

Figures recently received here show Illinois to be the leading wheat-producing State.

Some Democratic Congressmen are inclined to rebel against a committee's assessment of $50 apiece for carrying on the campaign. One Mississippi member refused to pay the assessment, and said that he didn't want any documents sent to the district by the committee.

Johnny Davenport claims that the Morey letter originated in a Hancock club in New York; that it was palmed off by H. H. Hadley, and that Barnum knew it was a forgery, and that he will succeed in bringing the parties to justice yet.

Senator Logan is expected here next week, when the Military Committee will take up the compulsory retirement bill. General Sherman is said to have changed his views since he left for the west, and is now opposing the bill.

The Iowa delegation is receiving many letters from the State regarding the prohibitory question. Most of them fight shy of an expression of their views, and all efforts to get them to commit themselves meet with little success. The general belief is that the vote will be very close, and that the amendment will hardly be adopted.

The Republicans of Maine are circulating a petition asking Blaine to run for Membership of the House, but it is not probable he will do so, as his Presidential prospects will require all of his time after the coming summer.

It is generally believed now that a bill extending the bonded period on whisky cannot pass the Senate as it stands, though it may with material modifications.

The Navy Department now frankly admits that there is little hope of finding Chipp and his comrades of the Jeannette expedition.

Captain Eads, who has been in bad health for some time, has gone to Fortress Monroe to rest.

It is believed the Pennsylvania stalwarts will succeed in getting Wolf entirely out of their way by running him for Congress.

The bill for the extension of bank charters comes up in the House Tuesday, and will occasian much discussion, but will pass both branches of Congress.

The posting of a dispatch in the leading hotels last evening from Chief Engineer Melville to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Irkutsk, March 24th, caused a profound feeling of regret and sorrow at the fate of the brave party of explorers, although their sad fate had been somewhat anticipated by previous news. Engineer Melville's exploit was spoken of in the warmest terms and admiration, and his courage and bravery highly praised. His wife and children were informed of the contents of the following telegram:

"Lena Delta, March 24, 1882.—Found DeLong and party dead. Found all papers and books. Will continue the search for Chipp. "MELVILLE."

The following composed the party who manned the first cutter of the lost Jeannette, and who were separated from the other two boats in the storm of September 12, 1881: George W. De Long, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, commanding the expedition; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Ambler; Jerome J. Collins, correspondent New York Herald; A. Gartz; H. H. Kooh, seaman; C. W. Boyd, seaman; H. P. Erickson, seaman; Walter Lee, machinist; N. Iversen, seaman; Adolph Dressler, seaman; Ah Sam, Chinaman; Alexy, Esquimaux.

The New York Herald has received the following by cable:

Forty Miles Beyond Kenubach, April 12, 1882.—A Cossack estafette (special express) has just arrived here with dispatches bringing the news that the bodies of Captain DeLong and ten men have been found all in one spot. He takes sealed dispatches, which you will receive with this.

JACKSON.

NOTE.—The above dispatch was received at Irkutsk by a special courier from Jackson. The Herald correspondent is on his way north to the mouth of the Lena. MARTIN.

A corrected dispatch from Hoffman, St. Petersburg, says no lives were lost by the burning of the United States steamer Rodgers at St. Lawrence bay.

Much interest centers in the Guiteau case, which begins before the court in banc to-morrow. Charles H. Reed, counsel for the assassin, says he thinks his case very strong, and Guiteau expresses confidence, though it is easy to see that neither has much hope. Guiteau seems nervous, and, at times, depressed, evidently realising that little hope remains.

The President signed the Chinese bill to-day.

Edward O'Meagher Coodin, of Cincinnati, the Fenian so long imprisoned in England, says that he thinks the murder of Cavendish and Burke to be the work of "Emergency Men," a low class of Irishmen who do the work of landlords, even to oppressing the Irish who refuse to pay rent.

There seems to be some doubt now whether the Chinese bill will be an effective law—whether, notwithstanding its prohibition, Chinese may not land in the British Possessions or in Mexico, and come in by land with little difficulty, and little prospect of being sent back.

Very warm expressions of kindly feeling toward Secretary Lincoln, for his kindness during the floods of the Mississippi valley, come from the South; also similar expressions touching the President's Mississippi river message. The course of these two men in the past sixty days has done much to conciliate the South.

Senator Hoar has apologized to Senator Rollins for his discourteous personal remarks addressed to him in the Senate Chamber about the Boston Collectorship recently. "No blood."

The news that Scoville, the brother-in-law of the assassin, has served a writ of habeas corpus upon John W. Guiteau, in New York, requiring him to produce Mrs. Scoville, creates much comment here. The statement that Scoville believes that his wife's mind is affected since the trial, corresponds with the belief of many here, especially the correspondents who had an opportunity to observe her course while here. John Guiteau says he believes that Schoville wants to take away her child and send her to an asylum. Scoville says John Guiteau and others have a scheme to trot her round the country and make money by her lecturing.

Cincinnati distillers have written to Secretary Folger, urging him to withdraw his objections to the whisky bill.

Nothing has been heard of John Dorsey yet. Warrants are out in the hands of officers in Texas, New York, Vermont and the District of Columbia.

It is understood an attempt will be made to pass the river and harbor bill under suspension of the rules Monday, and this will probably be successful, as nearly every member is bound to vote for it, by reason of the fact that there is some appropriation in it for his section. It is understood the section relating to the Mississippi will permit the use of a portion of the $6,000,000 given the river for building levees to protect the lands from overflow.

It is pretty evident from the course of the officers of the court in banc that there is little probability of Guiteau getting a new trial, and that his career will end seven weeks from next Friday.

A final dividend will be paid the depositors of the Freedmen's Bank soon, and will make the total dividens 60 per cent. on the deposts, barely what the interests would have been to the present time, had the bank contined to exist.

Secretary Chandler does not favor the proposed new Arctic expedition.

The House passed, by a vote of 172 to 7, without amendment, the bill creating an executive Department of Agriculture, which provides that the department shall be under the control of a Secretary who is an experienced and practical agriculturist, and establishes Bureaus of Agricultural Products, of Animal Industry, of Lands, and of Statistics.

Distillers here, who are looking after the prospects of the bill extending the bonded period, say that they believe the bill will pass when the real facts are understood. The suspicion against the distillers' association grews out of the fact that large assessments have been made on members, which some supposed were to be used as a corruption fund. The real facts are that this fund is used to reimburse members of the association whose products were shipped abroad at a loss. By the rules of the association, the amount of spirits manufactured is reported to headquarters, and whenever this exceeds the consumptive demand in the United States, the remainder is shipped abroad to prevent its being put on the markets here and reducing the prices.

It is impossible for the association to reduce the quantity being made because the distillers are feeding stock, and must continue running to do so, and the only plan to prevent a reduction of prices is to ship the product out of the country. Usually there is a profit on this, but just now, owing to the large crop of potatoes and beets abroad, from which spirits are made, alcohol is exported at a loss. It is to pay this loss to the distillers, whose products are sent abroad, that the fund is collected, and not for current purposes. The distillers say when this is understood they believe the strongest objection to the bill will be overcome.

Never Recovered.

M. Quad.

"You see," he explained, as we sat on the steps at Sharpsburg and looked around, "this town has never recovered from the war."

"What did you have here before the war?"

"Everything, almost. It was the liveliest little town you ever saw. Why sir, I sat on these very steps before the war, and counted six fights going on at once. Then we had a cooper shop, three saloons, a tannery and four shoe shops."

"All are gone now, I observe."

"Every one of 'em, and what's wuss, you can't start a fight to save your life. If you should jump out there and crow and crack your heels, and offer to fight the best man in Sharpsburg, no one would raise a hand."

"They wouldn't, eh?"

"Not a one. We are a humble people. Here it is, sixteen years after the close of the war, and we are still so downcast that a tin peddler comes in here and bluffs the Mayor, licks the Clerk, sasses the Postmaster, and runs away with the only good-looking woman we ever had, and not a man threw a brickbat!"

Pullman Cars in Europe.

Cincinnati Enquirer

I met George M. Pullman a few minutes, who has just returned from Europe. He told me that he took a Pullman car, which has been running on the India mail route from Bologna to Brindisi, at the southeastren extremity of Italy, and is running it over the railroad to Naples and to Pompeii. This car, I believe, was put on at Susa, near the termination of the French tunnel under the Alps, and made the run as the railroads are continued down the west coast of Italy. Mr. Pullman said he had made contracts to run these cars, not only as far as the Straits of Messina, opposite Sicily, but also on the Island of Sicily. The Italians, he said, had become alive to the idea that foreign tourists were necessary to life and trade in the winter time, and they wanted the improvements to bring them there. The Pullman cars are also to run on the Western railroad of France, from Paris to Dieppe, Havre, Brest and other points.

TABLE TALK.

Philadelphia has 1,000 shoe stores.

An Illinois parrot existed 82 years.

Luminous match-boxes have come out.

England has paid $900,000 for "Patience."

Des Moines is the champion town for dogs.

North Carolina has only nine daily papers.

Princess Louise will reach Canada this month.

Immilligable was Hawthorne's favorite adjective.

Lawn tennis stripes come in the æsthetic color.

Forty-two circuses have taken the road this season.

There are twenty diffrent styles of spring bonnets.

Maine ice is selling at nine dollar a ton in England.

The new Spanish hat is all black and is called the Dolores.

The heels of ladies' shoes are now worn low in England.

Since 1821 10,000,000 foreigners have arrived in this country.

The inhabitants of Scio have begun to rebuild their towns.

Ammonia is the best antidote for the poison of a bee sting.

Food for reflection—Mince pie, cheese, and lobster salds.

Ee-Govenor Chamberlain, of Maine is threatened with pararlysis.

A Chinaman in Sacramento has christened a boy "Arthur."

Ninety-one Illinois cities are incorporated under the general law.

Mad dogs seem to be common throughout Nouth Alabama.

A craze for putting laces on anything in the habilament line exists.

Eleven Canadian cricketers will traverse this country in June.

Burglars say Washington is the finest field in the United States.

Ocar Wilde's sunflower flourishes in this country yielded him $25,000.

There are no less than 19 "Bald mountains" in the United States.

A fine representation of still life is to be found among the moonshiners.

There are only 20 000 negroes in Canada, in a population of 4,325,610.

The first colored visitor on 'change on Cincinnati was recorded this week.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., a live industrial place, has been free of strikes for years.

An East Lynn actress stopped dying to rebuke a Sarnton churl who guffawed.

A fountain pen for 25 cents is a late triumph by the an ingenons inventor.

An Athens (Ga.) man carries a double-barrel shotgun when out collecting.

Long stocking mitts will be much worn with light costumes in midsummer.

Hereafter horses in Chicago will not be allowed to eat their dinners in the streets.

An exhibition of gas heating apparatus is to open Brussels on the 1st of August.

There have so far been five fatal accidents on the cable street railroad in Chicago.

There are 4,000 volumes on political science in the library of Columbia college.

Atlanta is just introducing pennies. Nickles have been the smallest pieces used as change.

It is estimated that there are about 150 varieties of timber in Murray county, Georgia.

Austin (Nev.) squaws wear boots, partronize the bootblack and pay two bits for a shine.

A pew in Grace church, New York, with a ground rent of $78 on it, has just been sold for $8,000.

The poet who asserts that life is but a dream was never called in to help move the cook stove.

Nearly 1,000 convicts are annually discharged from prisons and penitentiaries of New York.

Of 1,583,544 persons who left Europe for New York between 1870 and 1880 2,618 died in transit.

Patients do more for doctors than doctors do for patients. The patients enable doctors to live.

A $25,000 piano, of unparalleled splendor, is the Prince of Wales's wedding present to Leopold.

A twenty-three pound Kennebeck salmon, the first of the season received in New York, sold for $1.75 a pound.

Two bicyclists will start from Washington on a trip to the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, a distance of 700 miles.

A colored female preacher is carrying on a revival in the colored Baptist church at Anderson, South Carolina.

A silver cake basket full of $20 gold pieces was among the presents at a wedding in Providence, R. I., last week.

Tan-bark, ground, compressed and putu p in half-barrel packages, promises to become an important American export to Europe.

Ex-Senator Thurman withdrew from a law case twenty years ago. He has again been engaged, all the other lawyers having died.

A Spanish proverb has it that "Man is the child of his own deeds." The American version should be that "Man is often the slave of his own mortgages."

A great many people in this country are under the impression that Billy Emerson, the song and dance man, is dead. They overlooked the philosopher while living.

A paper watch has been exhibited by a Dresden watch-maker. The paper is prepared in such a manner that the watch is said to be as serviceable as those in ordinary use.

A European firm has patented a newspaper press which, it is claimed, prints in four or five different colors at the same time. It is somewhat similar to presses used in printing wall paper.

A bell weighing 2,000 pounds was smuggled into tower of Plymouth church, Lansing, Michigan, a few days ago, and the people thereabouts knew nothing of it until they were startled by its ringing for service.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvy cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color & prevents baldness.
50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston COLOGNE.
An exquisitely fragrant perfume with unusually lasting properties.
25 and 75 cents.

Parker's
Ginger Tonic
An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure.
50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N. Y.

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH [illegible]

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y.

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express [illegible] but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,
MANUFACTURERS;
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 28, 1882.

Griffin Road Machine Co.; Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.

Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
BRINGS A
SEED STORE

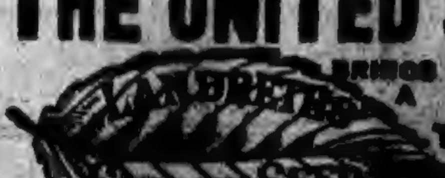

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

Fate of the Gang.

Sometimes it has seemed as if there was no retribution for those train and bank robbers, who shook their bloody hands in defiance of justice while they shouted over their work. A recapitulation of the manner in which they have, one by one, met a terrible fate, will go very far toward establishing the correctness of the idea that, every now and then justice takes charge of matters himself, and, in his own way, gets even.

Dick Little, who was one of the saddle gang, tired out, killed Hite, his most intimate companion, and then turned over the whereabouts of Jeff Hite, a brother, to the authorities. This Hite was sentenced to a term of twenty-five years in the Missouri penitentiary. Little has come off lucky by resorting to the process known as "squealing."

John Younger was shot to death by Capt. Lull.

Bud McDaniel, who was in the Winston robbery, was handed over to the Kansas authorities and escaped from jail. He was secreted in a swamp by an old negro, who gave him away, and he was shot down like a mad dog. He fought until he fell. His Brother, Tom McDaniel, was tracked by two Kentucky farmers and killed for a part he took in a bank robbery.

Bill Berry was killed in Mexico, Mo., by a sheriff's posse and one of Pinkerton's men.

A squad of soldiers and a deputy United States marshal overtook Joe Collins and Bill Heffren near Buffalo, Kansas. A fight ensued and the two outlaws were left dead on the grass.

Arkansas Johnson was snapped up by a bullet fired by a citizen of Denton, Texas.

Sam Bass had a shot that cut off his existence in Round Rock, Texas.

Henry Collins was overtaken in Sherman, Texas, and killed on the street by the sheriff.

On the northern boundary of the United States Billie Collins came face to face with Deputy Marshal Anderson. The two fired and fell simultaneously.

In the raid into Minnesota, where the Youngers were captured, and where Frank James received a wound from which he never recovered, Bill Chadwell, Charlie Pitts and Chel Miller were killed.

Ed. Miller, as stated, was left for the coffin by Jesse James, and now the leader of the most fearless banditti of modern times is plucked by one of his own company, to whom he administered the bandit's oath; to whom he presented the weapon that did the work; to whom he proffered the hospitalities of his home, and dies in the arms of his wife.

There are in the penitentiary Pipes and Herndon, for ninety-nine years, in Albany, for robbing the mails in Texas; Jack Keene is serving out a fourteen years' sentence for a bank robbery in West Virginia; Jeff Hite, twenty-five years in Missouri for a train robbery, and Tucker Bashan and Billy Ryan, twenty-five years each, for the same offense.

Four are on trial in Independence, Mo., for train robberies, and two are awaiting trial in the same place: Arthur McCoy is the only one of this band who has died a natural death, thus far.

Frank James, it is believed, is not in Kentucky, but in the pan-handle section of Texas, where he and Jesse invested in a ranch some years ago.

One of the most vivid pictures which some writer will have to portray one of these days, is the ride of Frank James from the borders of Minnesota to Kentucky, tied to spirited horses, of which there were relays, his life-blood staining the grass of the prairies and the leaves of the woods, as he dashed for life for his old haunts. From the effects of this wound and ride he has never recovered.

The bank and train robberies committed by this gang are as follows:

Columbus, Ky.	$ 15,000
Elizabethtown	20,000
Huntingtyn, W. Va.	19,000
Liberty, Mo.	12,000
Corydon, Iowa	9,000
St. Genevieve, Mo	17,000
Corinth, Miss	9,000
Jewelry at Corinth	5,000
Gad's Hill	20,000
Muncie	20,000
Big Spring, gold	60,000
Total	$206,000

This does not include stage and other robberies, which are estimated at over $50,000. There is on file in Chicago, an anonymous letter from a person in Jefferson City, which predicted the death of Jesse James in the manner described. There is a dark hint in it which has never been printed, and which may form an interesting chapter in the career of the outlaw some day. It is to the effect that Jesse James seduced the wife of a friend of his, and that the outraged husband took an oath that he would live to go to Jesse James' funeral. It is believed that the writer of this letter has had some part in a deed which has removed a cowardly heart from this world.

—Just received at McQuiston & Long's four hundred bushels early rose potatoes.

No Sooner Said Than Done.

Jeremy White, one of the Oliver Cromwell's domestic chaplains, paid his addresses to the Lady Frances, the Protector's youngest daughter.

Oliver was told of it by a spy, who followed the matter so closely, that he hunted Jerry to the lady's chamber, and ran immediately to the Protector with the news. Oliver, in a rage, hastened thither himself, and going in hastily, found Jerry on his knees, kissing the lady's hand. In a fury, he asked what was the meaning of that posture before his daughter.

"May it please your highness," said White, "I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail. I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me."

The protector, turning to the young woman, cried:

"What is the meaning of this, hussey? Why do you refuse the honor Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you shall treat him as such."

My lady's woman, who desired nothing more, with a very low courtsey, replied:

"If Mr. White intends me that honor, I shall not be against him."

"Say you so, my lass? cried Cromwell; "call Godwyn; this business shall be done presently; before I go out of the room."

Mr. White had gone too far to retreat, the parson came, and Jerry and my lady's woman were married in the presence of the protector.

An Extraordinary Offer.

There are a large number of persons out of employment in every county who could be making from $160 to $300 a month working for us. There are many who have employment who could make a much larger amount by obtaining the agency of their county of an article of great merit that will sell well in all well-to-do families, and pay a profit of over 100 per cent. One agent in Pennsylvania sold 32 in two days and made over $60 clear. Any man with energy enough to call and show our invention can make $1,500 to $3,000 a year. We only want one good man in each county, to whom we will give the exclusive sale. The business is pleasant, permanent and profitable. We wish to hear at once from those who are out of employment, or desire to get better. Send stamp and address and receive our large descriptive circular, giving full information.

RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
116 Smithfield Street,
18-3t Pittsburgh, Pa.

Living Witnesses.

The hundreds of hearty and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

LaPorte furnishes a case of what might be called "misplaced generosity." A negro broke into the Jewish synagogue and robbed the contribution box of its contents, and, seeing some little girls on the street, gave them some money. This led to an investigation, and the negro now plays checkers with his nose.—[Ligonier Banner.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

—PARASOLS from a cheap cotton to a fine silk at Mac & Mike's.

—The best tobacco and cigars at Mac & Mike's.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad.

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188[illegible]

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 35pm	7 00am	
Saginaw	6 20	7 55	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 35
Jackson Lv.	7 10am	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Hanover	7 50	12 25pm	6 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 12	9 28
Reading	8 48	1 38	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 25
Fremont	9 13	2 [illegible]	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 46	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 25pm
Auburn	10 13	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 40
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 [illegible]pm
Cincinnati	8 50		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 30
St. Louis		8 40	
Washington		9 05pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 30am	9 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 45	6 00	3 10
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 28
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 00
Fremont	1 46	7 22	5 30
Montgomery	2 03	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 30
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 56
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 25	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays—not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 36 p. m.; west—12 45, 3 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 56, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 8 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 59, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 3 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 23 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:48 p. m. west—11:06 am m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 & 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2,00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 20 a. m., 3 38, 8 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail		No2 Mail	No 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 26
7 50	12 18pm	Hartford	3 04	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 16	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

Manufacturers of the

Best and Lightest-Running

Wagon

NOW IN THE MARKET

Nothing but first-class material is used, and consequently the work is warranted. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Shop on south Main street, Auburn, Ind. 21 tf

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows;

Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his life-time.

W. TEETERS, Administrator.

May 6, 1882.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WASHINGTON TEETERS,
May 5, 1882. Administrator.
W. H. Dills attorney for estate, 16-3w

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 16, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 10am	5 25pm	3 30pm	9 20
Ft. Wayne	3 25pm	9 15	11 05	5 19a
Crestline	9 00	12 00am	5 20am	10 20
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	3 00am	6 57	1 [illegible]pm	6 20p
STATIONS.	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh	9 30am	7 00am	pm	10 50p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 10pm	2 0[illegible]pm	am	7 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	5 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 20	11 00	7 20p

NOTE:—accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday at 7:45 a.m.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth 6.40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 50	5 26	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 58	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 30am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	3 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 30pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 30	2 32	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 38	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 3:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,

Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 22, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10am	8 45am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 07pm
Milford Junction		2 24	1 25
Syracuse		1 36	1 20
Cromwell		1 52	1 50
Albion		2 12	2 20
Avilla		2 35	2 48
Garrett	10 35	2 56	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 04	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 24
Defiance	11 52	4 23	5 12
Deshler	12 46am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 32	6 20	7 18
Tiffin	2 02	6 46	7 48
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 10pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 26	7 48	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 57	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 20
Cromwell		1 20	2 45
Syracuse		1 38	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 14
Walkerton Junction		2 55	4 30
Chicago ar.	8 55	6 10	7 36

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

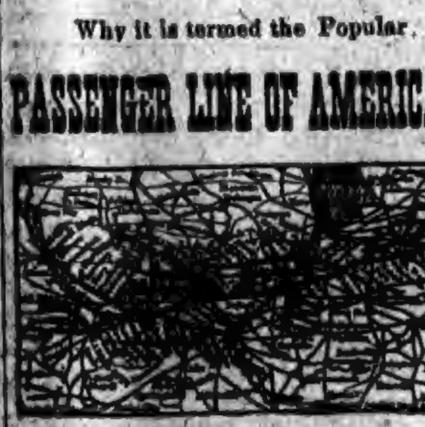

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agen
St. Louis

I. N. COOL'S

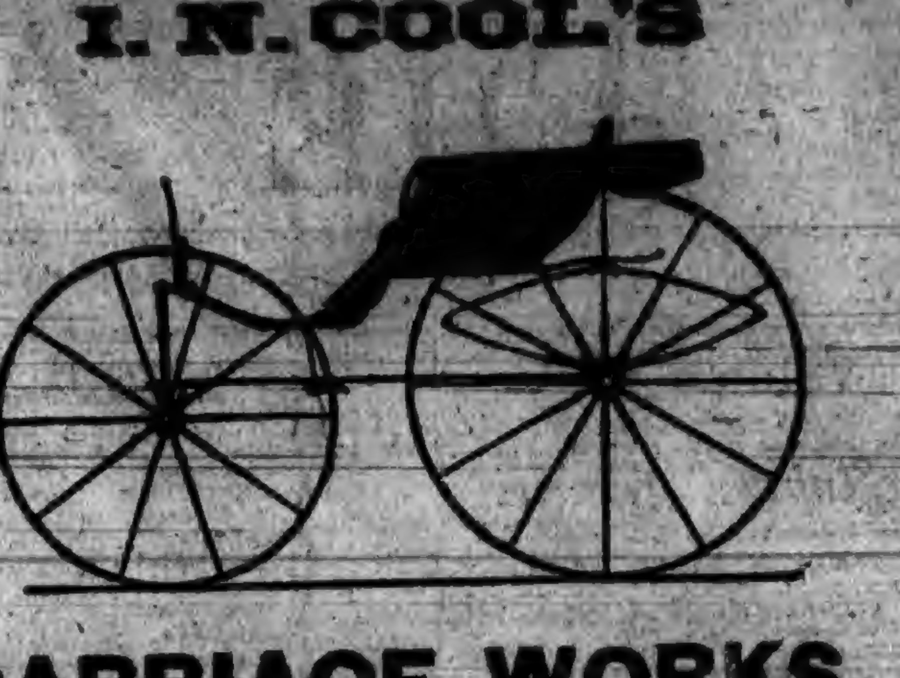

CARRIAGE WORKS.

This firm has some splendid open and top

BUGGIES,
PHAETONS,
SULKIES,
ETC., ETC.

made by home mechanics, and does not buy gearing and bodies at Cincinnati, as some other firms do. The work is all WARRANTED AND PRICES AS LOW AS ANY RESPONSIBLE HOUSE.

Notes with good security will answer the same purpose as the money. They cordially invite you to call and look at the buggies, their styles, finish and prices. They do all kind of iron and wood repairing, painting, etc., and guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

Works located on corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, near Baker's bakery.

I. N. COOL.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Castors Castors,
Clocks, Clocks,
Spoons, Spoons,
Knives, Knives,
Forks, Forks,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid.

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF'S CURE WARRANTED.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work.
All Work Guaranteed Water Proof. } FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 25, 1882. Number 21

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first-class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 18 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey Have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week HENRY PROBST, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GEILLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. G. H. BROWN, Trustee.

MUSIC MONEY

$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 2 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide

2 CARD COLLECTORS, send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO.

BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package including chromo cards. 10-13w.

—Farmers, look to your interests, and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

CHANGE.

Shady tree,
  Babbling brook,
Girl in hammock,
  Reading book,
Golden curls,
  Tiny feet,
Girl in hammock
  Looks so sweet,
Man rides past,
  Big mustache,
Girl in hammock
  Makes a mash.
Mash is mutual,
  Day is set,
Man and maiden
  Wed, you bet.

II.

Married now,
  One year ago,
Keeping house
  On Baxter Row.
Red hot stove,
  Breakfast frying,
Girl got married,
  Cooking trying,
Cheeks all burning,
  Eyes look red;
Girl got married,
  Nearly dead.
Biscuit burnt up,
  Breakfast charry.
Girl got married,
  Awful sorry.
Man comes home,
  Tears moustache,
Mad as blazes;
  Got no hash,
Thinks of hammock
  In the lane,
Wishes maiden
  Back again.
Maiden also
  Thinks of swing,
Wants to go back,
  Too, poor thing!

III.

Hour of midnight,
  Baby squalking,
Man in sock feet
  Brusquely walking,
Baby yells on.
  Now the other
Twin he strikes up,
  Like his brother.
Paregoric,
  By the bottle,
Emptied into
  Baby's throttle.
Naughty tack.
  Point in the air,
Waiting some one's
  Foot to tear.
Man in sock feet—
  See him—there!
Holy Moses!
  Hear him swear!
Raving crazy,
  Gets the gun,
Blows his head off,
  Dead and gone.

IV.

Pretty widow,
  With a book,
In the hammock,
  By the brook.

* * * *

Man rides past,
Big mustache,
  Keeps on riding,
Nary mash.

Good Advice.

SOMETHING THAT SHOULD BE HEEDED BY EVERY YOUNG MAN.

H. G. Eastman, superintendent of the Business College at Poukeepsie, New York, delivered the following address to his students which we think would be a good "pointer" for a number of our young men to follow:

"My students, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely on your own strength of body and soul. Select some specialty for your life's work, and adhere to Paul's precept: 'This one thing I do.' Let your star be industry, self-reliance, faith and honesty, and inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Earnest effort in one direction is the surest road to wealth and high position. Don't take too much advice. Keep at the helm, steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take upon yourself the largest share of the work. Don't practice too much humility. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your position. It is the jostling and joltings of life that bring great men to the surface Put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small potatoes go to the bottom. Turn a raft of logs down a mill-race, and the large logs come on top. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read injurious novels. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. There are two sides to every balance, and favors thrown on one side of the scales are sure to be reciprocated in the other. Be civil. Be a gentleman. It is a foolish man that does not understand that molasses will catch more flies than vinegar. Read the papers; they are the great educators of the people. Advertise your business. Keep your own counsels, and superintend your own business. Make money and do good with it. Love God and your fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

"Calico Gals."

THEY ARE BOUND TO VOTE WHETHER THERE IS ANY PIE IN THE HOUSE OR NOT.

The women of the great state of Indiana are pushing forward in the advocacy of the amendment to the constitution that will enable them to deposit a freeman's ballot. In a circular issued before the convention reads:

"Our opponents must be driven from their last fortresses, namely: 'Women do not want to vote,' and we call upon our friends all over the state to help us make this meeting a conclusive answer to this last objection standing between the women of Indiana and their right to say how and by whom they shall be governed."

The Colorado Desert.

Mr. Joseph F. James, who spent some four weeks in traveling over the Colorado desert, in California, gives rather an unpromising account of it in an article communicated by him to the Popular Science Monthly.

The desert occupies almost the whole of the large county of San Diego. It is some 150 miles long and fifty miles wide, and the Southern Pacific railroad runs through its center. At about sixty miles from Los Angeles the railroad encounters a very heavy grade 100 to 110 feet to the mile, and it continues for twenty two miles. At the summit, known as San Gorgonia Pass, begins the descent into the desert, and every mile brings you to a more desolate country. At Whitewater Station, twenty miles from the summit, the desert begins in earnest. First a few flowers enliven the scene. Large Ænothera, three or four inches in diameter, grow on small stalks five or six inches in height. Large plants of Albronia maritma, with clusters of brilliant purple flowers, spread over the ground. A little Gilia (G. lemmoni), with white corolla and yellow center, adds its beauty to the scene; and the shrub, Larrea Mexicana, or "creosote plant," with yellow flowers and sticky leaves and branches, reminds you of the forests you have left behind.

During the seven miles to the next station, Seven Palms, the vegetation gradually thins out. Progressing beyond this the flowers disappear, and the Cacti predominate; and further on these are replaced by the stunted "grease wood." Finally, even the latter vanishes, and when Dos Palmas is reached we come to a country where there is absolutely nothing in the shape of vegetation. Every one knows how a well-kept field looks when it has been plowed and harrowed and cultivated until not a stick nor stone nor weed shows itself above ground. In order to form a picture of this part of the Colorado desert, imagine a field such as this extending for miles and miles, level as a floor, with no signs of life visible, and no indications of man's presence save the railroad track and the telegraph poles. Imagine the ground covered with an incrustation of alkali, which, when stepped on, breaks and lets one sink ankle deep into soil as soft and fine as powder. Picture a gale of wind blowing over the waste, the air filled with fine particles of sand, the sun obscured, and no objects visible 100 feet away, and you will have formed a faint idea of the worst aspect of the desert. It is hard to imagine anything so fearful as the reality; and, unless one can see the ground, and feel the sand, and experience a heat of 120 degrees in the sun, we can have only a poor conception of the desert.

Pleasant Birthday Greeting.

On the morning of May 8th, 1882, the neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cahill began to gather in, and by eleven o'clock the house was filled to overflow, numbering about fifty-five. The affair was a secret to Mrs. Cahill; the object of the surprise being the fifty-first birthday of Mrs. Cahill. The surprise was a complete success and all who were present seemed to enjoy a good social and pleasant time. About twelve o'clock the baskets which were well filled and contained roasted chicken, cakes, pies, biscuits, and many other good things were brought out, and to which all did justice. After this the presents were given and which consisted of a set of glass dishes, dress pattern, glass water pitcher, canned fruit, a nice chromo, and many other articles which time and space will not permit mentioning. Those present were Mr. John Nicols and lady, Mr. John Nelson and lady, Mr. Samuel Nelson and lady, Mr. Isaiah Davis and lady, Mr. James W. Platter and lady, Mr. Winfield Nelson and lady, Mr. Man Hart and lady, Mr. B. F. Nelson and lady, Mr. C. H. Husselman and lady, Mr. Mullenix and lady, Mrs. F. Nelson, Mr. Wm. Nelson, Mrs. M. C. Moody, Mrs. M. Baird, Mr. M. M. Baird, Mrs. J. Evans, Mrs. Martha Davis, Mrs. Rosana Ginther, Mother Franks, Miss Effie Davis, Mr. Walter Hart, Miss Nora Presler, Miss Rosa Mullenix, Mis Bertha Moody, Miss Rebecca Cahill, Mr. Isaiah Cahill, Mr. Ulysee Platter, Miss Cornelia Davis, Mr. Earl Nelson, Miss Nannie Crom, Miss Lyda Baird, Miss Emma Baird, Miss Ophie Cahill, Miss Mullenix, Miss Cora Presler, Mrs. E. Presler, Mrs. Metret, Mr. James Mullenix, Miss Ines Nelson, Minnie Davis, and others which time and space will not permit mentioning. The time passed away pleasantly until five o'clock, when we all returned to their homes feeling that we had enjoyed a pleasant time.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

The Yarmouth Bloater.

The glory of Yarmouth and its bloater, but the highest qualities of the bloater are so fleeting that only those who live in or near town can know how deserved the glory is. Take one of the primest of these herrings, "spit" it, and smoke it for between eighteen and twenty-four hours; thus the common herring is transmuted into the delicate and incomparable bloater. The arsenal-like red brick buildings seen in many parts of the town are used for this purpose. The choicest of the herrings, technically "bloated stuff," are selected, threaded through the gills on sticks or "spits" about a yard long, and placed in racks, one above the other, to a height of thirty feet or more, in a building called the smoke-house. One man stands in the racks with his legs astraddle, and puts "spit" after "spit" in position, about twenty-five herrings being on each "spit," until thousands of the fish are hanging like stalactites under the high roof. "We call these loves," an old man told us as he climbed up the racks: "I'm up among the loves."

"Loves?" we repeated incredulously.

"Yes, l-o-v-e with a hes," he replied, positively, though we afterward found out that he was mistaken, and that the proper but inexplicable name of the racks is louvres. When they are filled a log of oak is lighted and left to smoulder, and in about eighteen hours the herring have absorbed a certain proportion of the smoke, and become perfect bloters with an unmatched delicacy of flavor. They have so little salt in them and are so finely cured that they are too perishable to be sent any distance, and thus it is that in this condition the bloter is only known to those who are in or near Yarmouth. Smoked for longer period, and salted, they are prepared for the foreign markets, and an exposure of twelve or thirteen days to the fumes of the oak produces the vulgar red herring. The stale fish, and those which have lost their heads or are in any way disfigured, are packed in barrels and compressed by a machine like a cheese-press, in which form they are sent to Italy, where they may often be seen in the shop windows adding a shining disk to the glitter of a Venetian day.—W. H. RIDELING, in Harper's Magazine for June.

The Highest Building in Europe.

[Builder.]

Hitherto the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, which stands 8,200 feet above the level of the sea, has enjoyed the distinction of being the most elevated inhabitable building in Europe. This honor it can now no longer claim. During the past year the city authorities of Cantania, in Sicily, have caused to be erected near the summit of the great volcano, Mt. Etna, an astronomical observatory which stands 2,954 meters above the sea level, or fully 1,000 feet higher than the Hospice of St. Bernard. The structure is nine meters in height, and covers an area of 200 square meters. It consists of an upper and lower story, and is built in a circular form. In the lower story there rises a massive pillar upon which is placed the great refracting telescope. The lower story is divided into a dinning-room and kitchen and store-rooms. In the upper story there are three bedrooms, intended for the accommodation of astronomers and tourists visiting the establishment. The roof consists of a movable cupola or dome. From the balconies of the upper story a prospect of vast extent and grandeur is presented. The spectator is able to see over half the island of Sicily, and island of Malta, the Libari Isles, and the province of Claboria on the mainland of Italy. The observatory is erected upon a small cone, which will, in the case of eruption, protect it completely from the lava stream which always flows down the side of the volcano.

Living Witnesses.

The hundreds of hearty and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

AT Ossian, in Wells county, last Wednesday night a dynamite cartridge was let down the chimney of a saloon there, and exploded. No one was hurt. Temperance people will some day learn that converts are not made with dynamite.

—Eight pounds of good green coffee for $1 and good tea at from 25c to 80c per pound at Mac & Mike's.

—The best line of gents' ties, cheap, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

Tilden and Hayes.

[Buffalo Courier.

The experience of Hayes ought to teach us all how little there is in mere official station and how much in strength of character. He has been president of the United States, the successor of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and yet there is not a country school mistress from Maine to California that doesn't possess as much influence as the ex-president. He is seldom mentioned without a sneer. His opinions are laughed at. Nobody believes a word he utters to the public. The man whom he supplanted, though old and worn, perplexed by the hatreds of those who wronged him, and apparently intent only on spending the remainder of his days in retirement, is still a power in the land. Parties watch his movements, study his words, speculate on his designs. Friends lean on his council and foes dread his possible activity. In a word, Samuel J Tilden is a great citizen, though he failed to reach the presidency. Rutherford B. Hayes has sunk into the condition of a nonentity, which nature intended him to fill. It may be a greater misfortune to attain to an office for which we are unfit than to miss an honor which we have fairly won.

Senatorial Shirks.

[Courier-Journal.]

Mahone, of Virginia, has been in his seat about forty-eight hours all told during the session; Cameron has been out of his seat nearly all the time; Lamar is at home with a sick wife; Logan is at the Hot Springs with his lame back; Edmunds has been away with a sick daughter, and Garland has been much in his own state. Hill is said not to be so near death as reported. The doctor says that if he had abstained from too free use of his mouth in eating and talking, and so given his wounds a chance to heal, he would not have been sent back to bed. He is now under treatment to keep him quiet, with some hope of recovery. His colleague, Mr. Brown, is reported very ill, but it is thought not dangerously so. Speaking of him in the room of the sergeant-at-arms to-day, [illegible] said: "He is the sort of man who will get sick and drop out of public life, and when everybody has forgotten him, there will appear a notice of his death at ninety-two years, with the explanation that he was once governor of his state and a senator."

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their permature appearence is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Final Settlement Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Lewis Cole, deceased, to appear in the DeKalb circuit court, held at Auburn Indiana, on the first day of June, 1882, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The clerk of said court, this 10th day of May, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
20-2w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the former residence of said decedent about one half-mile west of Auburn Junction, in Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Friday, June 9th, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of cows, wagons, top buggy, farming implements and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, sums of five dollars and under, cash, over five dollars a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note at interest waying valuation laws with good security.
20-3t. WASHINGTON TEETERS Adm'r.

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—Before John Finch, a justice of the peace, for Richland township — Frederick G. Fried vs. Humprey E. Chilcoat.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the 26th day of June 1882 at nine o'clock a. m. in Richland township in said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My hand and seal this the second day of May 1882.

JOHN FINCH.
Justice of the Peace.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

Are now making a very attractive display of

SPRING GOODS.

—OUR—

SILK SUITS

Are represented in great variety, and cannot be surpassed in quality and finish

—OUR—

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated.

Elegant assortment of

PARASOLS

—AND SUN—

UMBRELLAS

Embracing all the Novelties of the season.

WHITE GOODS:

TIES,
LACES,
LINENS,
CRAPES,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY
CURTAINS;
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES,
ETC., ETC.

The most extensive, varied and attractive assortment of

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

That we have never before been able to offer to our patrons, and at prices that must be satisfactory to the close cash buyer.

ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA

VOICES OF THE SEA.

Wakeful I lay at night and heard
The pulsings of the restless sea,
The mourning surges
Sounded like dirges
From some far-back eternity,
Whose spirits from the deep are stirred.

Awaking with the morning light,
Again I listened to the sea;
But with its surges
We hear no dirges,
But only life's activity,
Morning dispelled the gloom of night.

At noon I sauntered forth to view
The throbbing of the living sea;
Still it was surging,
But only urging
All men to be both strong and free—
Strong in soul with conscience true.

At closing day once more I stood,
Gazing across the mighty sea;
Far ships were sailing;
The night was falling;
Time lost in immortality,
Was the reflection of my mood.

It is the mind, and not the place,
Our moods, and not a varying voice,
That fills with sadness,
Or thrills with gladness,
A soul whose one great ruling choice
Reflects in all things its own face.
—Little's Living Age.

ROMA.

From Tinsley's Magazine.

It was certainly a veritable antique, not absolutely perfect, still more valuable. Professor Buchanan contemplated it with all the satisfaction of an antiquary confirmed in an original opinion.

It was, after all, a poor thing, at first sight—only a dilapidated-looking ornament, an old bracelet spoiled by sea-sand and sea-water.

But in the eye of an antiquarian the disfigurements of age are so many signs of beauty. That the bracelet was bent, that its gold was tarnished and the mosaics with which it was inlaid were partly wanting, was nothing; its antique shape, with the magic word "Roma," with which its ancient maker had cunningly engraved it, were quite enough for the Professor.

Moreover, had he not always maintained that the remains on that part of the coast were Roman? His brother professor, Mr. Naughton, had constantly endeavored to prove that that mighty nation had never penetrated so far north.

The ocean itself was to witness for the truth, and only ten days ago this precious relic had been offered to him by a fisherman who had brought it to shore in his net.

It was with some difficulty that the Professor could conceal his sense of the value of the bracelet sufficiently to drive a reasonable bargain; but his Scotch prudence prevailed, and in his heart he congratulated himself.

For some years he had spent part of his holiday on this coast, where a far-famed river widened to the sea, and the passing to and fro of the little steamer across its mouth was one of the great events of the day. To-day was stormy, and the waves ran high, and even the Professor had been watching the somewhat rough passage of the boat.

"Overdue," he had said, and then he had turned again to inspect his treasure. "I only regret"—so ran his professional thoughts—"that that paragraph got into the Modern Athenian of yesterday; that booby Andrew was just premature in sending it. It will anticipate what I was writing to the Antiquary."

"Here's a gentleman speering for ye," said his rough Scotch domestic at this moment, recalling him rudely to every-day life.

The Professor instinctively replaced the bracelet in an open drawer, and closed the latter quickly before he turned to receive his guest, who proved to be a young man about 20, short, fair and frank-looking.

"Professor Buchanan, I think?" said this young man, with a bow. "I must apologize, Sir, for intruding on you. I have called upon you in consequence of a paragraph in the Modern Athenian."

"Deed," said the Professor, "I am glad to hear it, sir. At your age lads are not always so much interested as all that in antiquities. And what will your name be?"

"My name?"—there was, perhaps, a moment's hesitation on the part of the visitor; his color deepened—"Oh, my name is Henderson, and I—"

"Well, I am very glad it was put in," was the reply, "for it has led to a discovery—"

"A discovery you may well call it, Mr. Henderson," said the Professor, rising, and holding the lappels of his coat with both hands. "A discovery confirming that which I have for years maintained, and that is that the remains hereabout are Roman, and that if we could get leave to excavate we should find—"

"Nay, sir," interrupted Mr. Henderson, with a smile intended to disarm and propitiate; "I am afraid I am not here to confirm your antiquarian theories. I am here—in fact, I am come to tell you that the bracelet described in the Modern Athenian belonged to a lady who wishes to claim it."

"To a leddy!" ejaculated the Professor, becoming more Scotch in his surprise "To a leddy! Na, na, Mr. Henderson. The leddy that wore that bracelet is a way to her grave, and will na claim it."

"But, Sir," was the rejoinder. "I assure you I have often seen this lady wear the bracelet described in the paragraph, and she herself has no doubt it is hers. It was brought to her some years ago from Rome. You know they make them on the antique model still. The lady is very anxious to have the bracelet restored to her; and Professor Buchanan is so well known in the antiquarian world that we felt sure he would wish to be undeceived as to the value of an ornament which has no claim to antiquity."

This last sentiment was certainly a delicate piece of flattery. The Professor accepted it as a literal statement of the truth.

"'Deed, Mr. Henderson," said he, "and that's a fact. But how will I know," continued the cautious Scotchman, "that the leddy have sent you after it? And how will she have dropped it into the sea?"

"Well, sir," said Mr. Henderson, "I have brought my credentials with me. Here is my card, and here is an exact description of the bracelet."

He handed a card and a piece of paper to the Professor, whose last hopes faded away as he read the minute description of his treasures. He knitted his brows to gain time.

"Of course," said the young man, "it must have become injured by being in the sea."

Though a man of theories, the Professor was candid.

"I am satisfied young sir; I was mistaken," said he resuming his ordinary manner. "And now, may I ask who was the lady who lost it?"

"The lady—Oh, well, sir, the lady who sent me here, I will tell you between ourselves, is my sister." Mr. Henderson reddened again. "And, sir, you will not, I hope, mind my asking you to keep this to yourself. There are reasons—"

"Say no more, Mr. Henderson; say no more; you may be sure I will not be ready to tell my mistake. Pretorian here, Pretorian there. There's no lack of Edie Ochiltrees, though the King's bedesmen are extinct."

He opened the drawer, and taking out the bracelet surveyed it rather ruefully.

"Yes, that is it," said Mr. Henderson; "but it is a good deal the worse for water. I don't wonder, sir, you were misled. It looks as old as the hills."

The Professor slowly wrapped it in paper, and said as he handed it to the young man—

"And will the lady have dropped it into the sea, young sir?"

"Well, she knew it was here; directly she read the paragraph, and—"

"Well, I'm no asking to know more," said the elder man.

"And now I must be off, sir, with many thanks from my sister and myself for your kindness; but first, you must be good enough to let me know what I owe you. I know what these fishing fellows are, and how they swindle one."

The Professor, however, obdurately refused to satisfy Mr. Henderson's curiosity on this point, and he found it impossible to urge the matter further. It might have been that he now blushed to own to having given a sum which at the time seemed moderate, but anyway, the Professor would only restore the bracelet as a gift to Miss Henderson.

It pleased him evidently to have his way on this point. And if he was left alone with a shattered theory, he was not without a compensating gleam of modern interest.

"I like the laddie well," thought he, as he again watched the tossing boat, "and if his sister had been as wise-like she would not have lost her jewels in the sea."

II.

Our friend, the Professor, did not always take his holiday in Scotland. There are other parts of the world in which the remains are undoubtedly Roman, and in which, if there is nothing for an antiquarian to prove, there is everything for him to enjoy. Such a place the good Professor found in the land of Provence, where he was disposed to linger about sixteen months after the date of his interview with Mr. Henderson. He arrived at Nimes one day, having, with great difficulty, torn himself away from Arles—Arles, where the pagan relics confirm, as it were, the Christian traditions, being of necessity so much older.

He had been—low be it spoken—to a course de taureaux on Sunday in the amphitheater; he had inspected St. Tropheme, and done justice to the Forum. He had lingered yet longer for the sake of the library of Mont Majeur; but on the evening of a hot day in May he found himself at Nimes, too late for anything in the way of sight-seeing, but in time for the table d'hote. The places on his right hand were empty; that on his left was occupied by a French gentleman, who spoke such good English that he and the Professor were soon engaged in a discussion on the language of Provence. Between discussing this topic and discussing his dinner, he was for some time so deeply engaged that he hardly noticed that the seats next to him had become filled, and that his immediate neighbor was a lady, until his friend, finding one of his assertions disputed by a spectacled savant opposite, burst into a stream of French so fluent, rapid, imperative and idiomatic that the Professor lost the thread. Not till then, I say, did our friend become conscious of a memory—not altogether pleasant—the memory of a mistake. Even as he sat down his glass of vin ordinaire, what was it that made him recall what he had so long forgotten—Mr. Henderson, Edie Ochiltree, Pregorian here, Pregorian there?

It was only a bracelet. What was it that immediately convinced the Professor that it was the bracelet? I hardly know, unless it was the sensitiveness of his antiquarian conscience. From whatever cause it arose, it is certain that he at once jumped to a conclusion, and glanced behind the lady, who was so composedly taking her soup to her companion.

Not Mr. Henderson. It is a question whether the Professor was more puzzled or relieved. Not Mr. Henderson; a man older, darker, handsomer. Well, the "laddie" had said it was from her sister he came, and, after all, was not this lady like him? A bride, no doubt. He had the curiosity to look at her third finger, as well as her wrist. There was a magic circle, and young, too, and pretty, with an air of composed happiness which it did him good to see.

He made a little advance in handing her the salt. She turned and looked at him with the sweetest eyes he had ever seen, and a few minutes after they had entered into conversation. She and her husband had spent the winter in Italy, she told him, and were soon going into the Pyrenees. That day they had been to the Roman baths and to the amphitheater, and she grew merry over the recital of the way she had teased the cicerone of the latter.

"I told him," she said, "that the amphitheatre at Verona was far more perfect, and hurt his feelings dreadfully. You must really take pity on him to-morrow, and restore his self-esteem, for he is quite a part of the show."

As she spoke her eyes sparkled, and the Professor began to think it would be interesting to have his conjecture confirmed.

He led the conversation further and further into the realm of the past, and the young husband and wife followed him with intelligence. He was deep in his favorite tropic, when he was both amused and nonplussed by the gentleman's referring to a paper on Roman antiquities, read before the Society of Antquaries, and asking him if he agreed with one of the theories put forward.

"Deed," said the Professor, "I more than agree. I originated it."

"Indeed!" replied the gentleman, with an interested air. "I fancied it has been organized on the Professor's part."

"That it was," said our friend, with dry humor. "I was the originator."

"Oh, then I am speaking to Professor Buchanan," said the young man. "I beg your pardon, sir."

"No, indeed, sir," replied the Professor, with a polite bow.

Instinctively at this moment his eyes fell on the bracelet. Was it the same association of ideas which caused it to be nervously turned by its wearer, and which called so becoming a blush to her cheek? She glanced at her husband, and he, too, seemed to have some consciousness connected with the Professor's name, shown, however, only by a moment's pause before he said:

"We are, indeed, fortunate to meet such a distinguished countryman. Do you remain here any time?"

"I am not limited to time," said the Professor, "that is not my idea of enjoyment."

The lad had somehow become silent; she was engaged with her poulet. The French gentleman again opened fire, and the Professor's attention was distracted from his righthand neighbors. He noticed their departure, for they bowed with pointed politeness, and he shortly after passed into the salon de lecture to look at Galignani.

It was, perhaps, an hour later, that the young husband returned, and, again entering into conversation, asked him if he would like to come into their salon and look at some photographs, as he and his wife were leaving Nimes next morning they would both like to see him again.

"My name is Montrevor," said he, as he led the way to their room; "and we are at the end of a long wedding tour."

Mrs. Montrevor greeted the Professor with a smile. She ordered coffee, and as the three sat near the open window the Professor could not but admire the sweet face and fresh grace of the young wife.

He looked over the photographs, and might have become too discursive on their merits had not Mrs. Montrevor, with a glance at her husband said:

"I have whished to thank you myself, Professor Buchanan, for restoring to me what I so much value."

As she spoke she handed to him the ornament to which I have so often referred, and her husband said:

"I do not wonder you took it for a true antique, it was so much injured Now you see it has a more modern air."

"'Deed," said the Professor, who was handling the trinket, "we will, if you please, say no more of my mistake. Then, Madame," with his old-fashioned courteous bow, "I had a theory which I was too glad to have confirmed, and I must confess that the word 'Roma' was too much for me. Now I see it a fresh light, and I assure you it pleases me more than any discovery to find I have been of slight service to you."

Mrs. Montrevor smiled. She certainly had a wonderful smile, and there was an indescribable air of quiet content in the way in which she said, as she reclasped her bracelet:

"Yes, I was very glad to have it again."

"And how did you lose it in the sea?" asked the Professor, who had always felt a great curiosity on this point.

The lady did not answer; she was arranging the lace at her wrist.

"She did not lose it," said her husband. "I threw it into the sea myself. Well, my dear," in answer to a glance from her, "you would thank the Professor yourself, so he may as well hear the whole story, and that is, sir," said Mr. Montrevor, "that I pitched it in myself—I did indeed. I had parted from this lady, who is now my wife; I was in wretched spirits, and I was determined that at least no one else should ever wear the present she had returned to me. And then she saw the paragraph in the paper, and guessed what I had done; and so, by your means, it came back to her."

"It was an omen," said a bright voice.

The husband's eyes brightened; he gave a short laugh.

"The omen is fulfilled, you see, or we should not have met you here."

"Thanks to the word 'Roma,'" said the Professor.

Scene at a Wedding.

Richmond Whig

A singular spectacle took place in an adjoining county about ten days ago during a marriage ceremony. In the very midst of the service the preacher stopped short. His agitation had been noticed from the first. His voice, which had been shaky, now gave way entirely. He tried to speak, but could not; his face was deadly pale. He trembled visibly, and finally swooned, and would have fallen to the floor but for the supporting arms of those around him. The marriage being of a strictly private character, there were but few who witnessed the scene.

This took place at 6 o'clock. The ceremony was deferred until the minister recovered, which happened about 9 o'clock, when the anxious pair were united.

The singular circumstance attending the marriage has been much talked of. The minister's agitation, his swoon and failure to complete the ceremony, are variously accounted for. There are not wanting some who trace a relation between between this impressive scene and the fact that the bride was a former sweetheart (and fiancee, it is thought) of the minister, who had been called upon to unite her to another man. The minister is still a bachelor.

Just the Same.

There was a crowd of carriages in front of a church when a man came along, discovered that something was going on, and, leaning against a hitching post, he asked of a pedestrian:

"Was it very sudden?"

"I don't know."

"Presume it was. Well, we've all got to go that way. Do you know, sir, that—that—"

Here his voice broke down and he reached for his handkerchief.

"What is the matter?" inquired the other.

"Young woman's funeral in there."

"That's no funeral; that's a marriage!"

"Marriage! ah—yes—marriage—I see. Well, it's all the same to me. Give me the young man's name and I'll weep over him!"

INGERSOLL AND TALMAGE.

A Proper and Scathing Characterization of the Blatant Infidel.

Dramatic Times.

We class Mr. Ingersoll and Dr. Talmage in the same category. They can both talk more incisive flapdoodle than any two men who have secured a mortgage on public attention.

We are not religionists, and never meddle with the subject in this paper, but we do try to criticise all public entertainments that are offered, and if any reputable theater should fail as utterly to do what it promised as these men do in their shows, we should not hesitate to condemn it as fraudulent.

The injury which an indiscreet and voluble man like Talmage does to the religion he tries to defend is only equaled by the odium which Mr. Ingersoll throws upon what is called liberal thought.

One of these champions undertakes to explain in a literal manner all the old myths and poetic licenses of the Hebrew scriptures—things that intelligent Christians ceased contending for fifty years ago.

The other champion turns into ridicule all the sacred things which, from association and tradition, are treated with respect if not with reverence by most men—Christian or infidel—and after telling funny stories about God for two hours, and heaping hilarious contumely upon everybody who pretends to have any belief at all, winds up by telling his listeners that he does not know whether there is any God or not—that we are all on the same craft together, without being on speaking terms with the captain, without knowing what harbor we sailed out of or what port we are sailing into, and the only thing we can do is to have as good a time as possible on the voyage.

Why rational, sensible human beings should pay a dollar and half to hear this old epicurean say that, we cannot for the life of us understand.

Men may doubt that they have such a thing about them as an immortal soul. Very many intelligent men do doubt it. But they do not go to the edge of the grave to howl it in the ears of mourners.

Many may doubt the existance of a personal God—many gifted and honored men do doubt it. But they do not get up public exhibitions of their doubts, and turn somersaults in the face of heaven.

Honest doubt is entitled to respect. But a noisy, catchpenny conscience is very apt to create ennui and contempt.

Mr. Ingersoll is in the habit of referring to science in a vague but laudatory manner. Why does he not trot out a little science occasionally? He has an overpowering respect for reason. Why not stimulate our respect for it by an occasional exhibition of a little of it?

If he is going to overturn religion and emancipate the priest-ridden sons of earth from the thraldom of creeds, he'd better let that ark story and snake story rest and get on to some new jokes.

If Christianity is going to be uprooted with humor, the humor has to be freshened once in seven years, at least.

If mankind is bleeding under the yoke of the church, it is high time that this high priest of hilarity got down to some solid work, and provide himself with some new weapons of emancipation.

His large visceral system moves with an antiquated horror at the thumbscrew and the rack. He believes that Cardinal McCloskey keeps the tools in the house handy, waiting for an opportunity to have an auto-da-fe in Union Square, and to lay the cornerstone of an inquisition in the Central Park.

We don't believe that he can strike a single chain from the limbs of religious slavery with the sledge-hammer of Illinois fun. We don't believe that the talk about science is worth two cents to the bleeding sons of toil, unless you know something about it. We don't believe that even an infidel wants an end-man to play a tambourine in his service.

It is as an irreverent ribald that he makes his hit. Let him break into the sanctuary, where he can tumble on the mercy seat, shawl his humor on the alter-rail and hang his cartoons on the cross—and bring down the house. And, good God! what a house! The sensation seekers of Sunday night, the moral debauchees and moralists of the cafes, whom you will see, on less secular occasions, standing up in the rear on first nights of the theater, whose moral sensibilities are so outraged at the obscenity of the old comedy that they retire in disgust at the end of the second act and go up to the lecherous dives of the Sixth-avenue; long-haired cranks winking and blinking in the gaslight and blaze of Ingersoll combined; scraggy women who have free love instead of comeliness wrought in the wrinkles of their alabaster brows; Communists, Socialists, agritators, youngsters not yet out of the shell of egotism and audacity; manufacturers of patent gods and new systems and fresh religions, with a crowd of belly worshipers and sensualists, chiefly anxious to welcome any new apostle who will furnish a new defense for their own appetites.

All these elements linked in a Sunday-night brotherhood, by the flaming doctrine of nohow and nowhere, and roused to insane unity of approval by the creed that virtue consits in not having anything to believe, and making as much game as possible of the poor wretch who desires to have something.

Andersonville

Corr, Portland Press,

A few private stones have been erected by friends of the departed, and stand in long white lines like mounted officers among the infantry, and it takes but little stretch of imagination to make reality out of the picture set forth in the beginning. Many have come hither to remove the bodies of relatives but the grounds are so well kept and cared for that few removals have taken place. The marble slabs are some of them beautiful, being mottled and variegated, and among so many thousand some exquisite specimens occur. Here and there appears a square stone shorter than the rest, with a simple number, marking an unknown grave. It strikes one with mournful interest to see the frequency of ages nineteen, twenty, which appear to be the average of ages.

But little is now left of the stockade; the line of red clay breastworks is, however, yet intact, and worn smooth by the tramp of the sentinels in gray, who a score of years ago trod the weary beat, scarcely better fed or clothed than the poor wretches within. A field of oats has been planted in the enclosure, which is full of old wells, sunk by the prisoners, who tried to tunnel the breast works and escape. Few succeeded, and if the outer works were reached, the rifles of sentinels or baying of bloodhounds gave the alarm, and recapture was almost a certainty.

"What about Wirs, the keeper?" I inquired of a soldierly looking man in butternut.

"He ought to have been burned," was the reply.

"Were the atrocities perpetrated here by him at all exagerated?"

"No, d—n him! and the half was never told."

"Yes, and was a guard at the prison for three years during the war."

"Have you any objections to giving me your name for publication?"

"No; my name is J. F. Wood, and I was a corporal in the Second Georgia infantry, regular army of the confederacy."

Bill Nye Talks to Young Men.

Young man, what are you living for? Have you an object dear to you as life, and without the attainment of which you feel that your life will have been a wide, shoreless waste, peopled by the spectres of dead ambitions? You can take your choice in the great battle of life, whether you will bristle up and win a deathless name and owe almost everybody, or be satisfied with scabs and mediocrity. Many of those who now stand at the head of the nation as statesmen and logicians were once unknown, unhonored and unsung. Now they saw the air in the halls of Congress, and their names are plastered on the temple of fame.

You can win some laurels, too, if you will brace up and secure them when they are ripe. Daniel Webster and President Garfield and Dr. Tanner and George Eliot were all, at one time, poor boys. They struggled against poverty and public opinion bravely on till they won a name in the annals of history, and secured to their loved ones palatial homes, with lightning rods and mortgages on them. So may you if you make the effort.

All these things are within your reach. Live temperately on $9 per month. That's the way we got our start. Burn the midnight oil if necessary. Get some true, noble-minded young lady of your acquaintance to assist you. Tell her of your troubles and she will tell you what to do. She will gladly advise you. Then you can marry her, and she will advise you some more. After that she will lay aside her work any time to advise you. You needn't be out of advice at all unless you want to. She, too, will tell you when you have made a mistake. She will come to you frankly and acknowledge that you have made a jackass of yourself.

As she gets more acquainted with you she will be more candid with you, and in her unstudied, girlish way, she will point out your errors, and gradually convince you, with an old chair-leg and other arguments, that you were wrong, and your past life will come up before you like a panorama, and you will tell her so, and she will let you up again. *Life is indeed a mighty struggle.* It is business. We can't all be editors and lounge around all the time, and wear good clothes, and have our names in the papers, and draw a princely salary. Some one must do the work and drudgery of life, or it won't be done.

Fate of a Female Nihilist.

St. Petersburg Letter.

A prominent preacher in one of the orthodox churches at Samera, a town in the Volga government, gave umbrage to the revolutionary committee of that city by vehemently inveighing against the murderers of the late Czar. A few hours later the committee held a meeting for the purpose of deciding what punishment should be inflicted upon the priest. The committee resolved that he should be put to death, and their members drew lots for the office of executioner, which fell to a girl of nineteen, affiliated to the organization only a few days previously. Upon drawing the fatal lot she exhibited some agitation, but accepted her murderous mission with these words: "The committee will have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which its decree will be carried out." Next morning the doomed priest was awakened shortly after daybreak by the report of a firearm, discharged in a room contiguous to his own bedchamber. Upon entering the room in question, he beheld his only daughter stretched out at full length upon the floor near the foot of the bed and weltering in her blood. She had just strength enough left before expiring to confess to him that she had pledged herself to take his life, but preferred killing herself to fulfilling her oath. Exhorted to reveal the names of her fellow conspirators, she refused to do so, and died without having afforded any clue that could lead to their detection.

Edison's Railway.

New York Special.

Several miles of Mr. Edison's electric railway, at Menlo park, are now completed and a few days ago the pupils of Prof. A. E. Sloan's school, of Bergen Point, N. J., about thirty in number, were carried over this road by electricity at the rate of twenty miles per hour. At the experiments in Berlin last year, on nine miles of the Siemen's road, the speed attained was only ten miles per hour. Mr. Edison's track is like that of any ordinary railway, involving curves, grades (one over thirty feet to the mile), with the various obstacles of ravines, streams and rocks. The car resembles our modern horse-car. The electricity is communicated from the generators, some 300 yards away, by two heavy wires, one connecting with each track. The tracks are insulated by covering the ends of the ties with a non-conducting compound. The wheels take up the electricity from the tracks and communicate with the dynamo-electric machine and gearing in the locomotive. Thus is given to the train a noiseless, rapid, pleasant motion, unattended with smoke, cinders and clatter.

JOCOSITIES.

"Oh! for a better half!" said the sorrowing widower when he found a counterfeit fifty cent piece among his coins.

The following ominous "Notis" is posted in a Texas saw-mill: "Dosent munky with the bus saw when in moshun."

A Chinaman will steal a dog quicker than he would a woman, and considering the style of female beauty, we don't blame him.

Bernhardt's next appearance will probably be in the line of carpentering. She'll doubtless achieve the feat of making a Greek cross.

Loaded to the muzzle: "What is this man charged with?" asked the judge. "With whisky, yer Honor," replied the sententious policeman.

The Russians have a proverb which says: "Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

Deep voiced guzzler: "Hi, waiter! bring me three more schooners!" Awe-struck spectator, whispering: "That must be the new Secretary of the Navy!"

An Illinois young man has just killed himself after failing in love with a young woman who wrote poetry. He knew when it was best for him to die.

It is rather unpleasant to hear a speaker remark, "My friends-ur, I wish to say a few words-ur on this occasion-ur," etc.; but then we must remember that to ur is human.

"What if right in the concrete may be left in the abstract," remarked Seinor Alley as he pulled his foot out of his shoes and left that article sticking to a new made pavement.

A fashion item says that "Titian-red hair is to be the favorite shade during the season." It differs from the poli-titian red. One is worn on the nose and the other on the head.

Carl Schurz—Your poem, "Papa's Corn Will Ache in Springtime," is declined. To insure publication in the Tribune you must posses originality of thought. Mere word-painting will not do.

"No," said Mrs. Goodington, casting her eyes over her specs to the silhoutte of her lamented Daniel. "I can't say as I like to see a man too stout, but just a little inclined to petulancy, you know."

A Posey County Justice concluded a recent marriage ceremony thusly: Them as this Court has joined together let no man put asunder, but suffer little children to come unto them, so help you God."

A pretty girl in Sweden turned up her nose at a poor but deserving lover, and it froze in that position. Now she don't know whether to go into a convent or hire out to stand in somebody's hall as a hatrack.

"I do so like to talk to you," she says softly, in a pause of a conversation, beaming on him and sighing. "Why," asks the unsuspecting youth. "Because," she answers gently—"because you are all ears!"

Count Zichy, the Hungarian pianist, has but one arm. Send him over here. Let us make him the fashion. Let it be the thing for pianists to cut off one arm. Then it will be an easy thing to break the other with a club, and the republic will be at peace.

"Millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed an' hundreds o' lives lost by the raging waters in the (hic) West," remarked old Guzzler, draining his tumbler and setting it down on the counter, "an' yet temperance people want us to drink the destructive stuff! Not much, Mr. (hic) Ferguson!"

"How profoundly still and beautiful is the night," she whispered, resting her finely veined temple against his coat collar, and fixing her dreamy eyes on the far-off Pleiades. "How soothing, how restful." "Yes," he replied, toying with the golden aureola of her hair, "and what a night to shoot cats."

"A boy said to a gentleman, 'My father and mother have a daughter, but she is not my sister.' Now how do you explain that?" asked Molecule. Atom reflected, but in vain. To every suggestion Molecule replied by a mild but decided negative. At length Atom was forced to give it up. "Why, its simple enough," said Molecule, with an exasperating smile, "the boy lied!"

The Rev. Mr. Dodd relates that once when riding on the circuit, he breakfasted at a house where johnny cakes were served. Observing a feather protruding from his cake, he remarked: "Sister, your johnny cake seems to be feathering out." "Yes," responded the lady unabashed; "I told John no longer ago than yesterday that he must get a cover for the meal barrel or move the henroost.

A theological student from New Brunswick, New Jersey, was journeying by rail in the western part of the State. While the train was waiting at one of the stations he took advantage of the delay to make some inquiries of a native on the platform as to the moral condition of the population of that section. "We're a doin' purty well," said the man; "there was a religious revolution in our village only last week." "And may I ask more particularly as to the nature of it?" continued the candidate for holy orders, his face exhibiting no little satisfaction at the news. "You may," answered the native. "It was a fight at the Methodist prayer meeting."

A Poor Man to Follow.

Burlington Hawkeye

When a man can stand up in public and say that life will be a burden too grievous to be borne, if he cannot live in a saloon seven days in the week; when a man is willing to admit that the closing of a saloon four times a month is going to destroy his moral happiness and peace of mind; when he confesses that every day he lives he must spend a certain number hours in the inspired atmosphere and elevating society of a gin-mill; that man ceases to be a correct moral guide, and society should not listen to his siren voice, pleading for free whisky, lots of it, and all the time.

Paris has now forty-five English or American bars.

THE STATE.

By actual count there are 235 persons in Wabash at the head of and conducting business on their own account.

The water in the lakes about Laporte is higher than for many years, so that the principal ones are again united, and passage from one to the others by boat is made easy.

W. N. Mahon, cashier of the First National bank of New Albany, mysteriously disappeared, and a defalcation was feared, but his accounts proved al correct, and he had only gone over to Louisville with the boys.

An album given to an aged pair, who celebrated their golden wedding at Muncie the other day, contained a poem, in which occur these rather ambiguous lines:

Fifty years of married life,
Fifty years of earnest strife.

While ex-Postmaster Tinsley, of Nottingham, was in the woods chopping wood he felt a severe pain about his heart, and immediately went to the house, spoke a few words to his wife, and lay down on the bed and expired in a few moments.

A $3,000 school house, at New Corner, Delaware county, was demolished by the recent gale. It will cost $1,500 to reconstruct it.

Mrs. Matilda Gregg, mother of Dr. Gregg, of Connersville, dropped dead at Shelbyville. She was eighty-two years old, and had been a faithful member of the Methodist church for fifty years.

The lands in Kansas belonging to the Miami Indians have been ordered sold by congress. The proceeds of the sale will be divided among the members of the tribe. The major portion of the Miamis live in the vicinity of Wabash, and most of the money will therefore be distributed there. As the land is valuable the sum realized from the sale will be large.

Manson, a little 3-year old child of H. Hunt, of Clinton county, while playing in the yard near a hole which its father had dug for the purpose of holding rain water, fell into the hole and dorwned. The hole was two feet deep and contained only eight inches of water.

Somebody shot at Lemuel Long, a resident of Cementville, near Jeffersonville, Saturday night, while he was in his house standing near a light. Long is the man who killed Mitchell, a negro, in the hamlet a few months ago. It is charged that Mitchell's wife did the shooting. Long was not hit.

An error made by the enumerato of school children at Richmond makes a falling off of 661 from the returns of last year—probably 1,500 short of the real number, and would make the school fund apportionment for that city fully $8,751 less than it should be A new enumeration will soon be taken.

Miss Lavina Forester, living five miles from Laporte, was induced to leave home at midnight, several days ago, by a bogus telegram announcing that her sister was dying in Chicago. En route to the depot the pretended messenger attempted to outrage her but failed. Louis Ladue has been arrested for the crime.

A quantity of counterfeit coin has been circulated in Peru of late. An employe of the Bearss hotel was suspected, and left the town a day or two ago. A mold and other evidences of his guilt were found in his room. Several other parties in town are implicated. A government detective has started in search of the principal.

A romantic marriage was solemnized in Waterloo township, Fayette county, a few days since, the parties being Dr. Nathan Hamilton, of Randolph county, aged sixty-five, and Mrs. Anna Lynch, Fayette county, aged sixty-four. The couples were lovers nearly a century ago, but were separated by the opposition of relatives. In the years that have followed he has twice been husband and widower, and she has buried the one who gave her the name above written.

The river and harbor appropiation bill for the next year, gives Michigan City $80,000.

The famous New York Seventh regiment has about decided to attend the military encampment at Indianapolis, next July.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, May 10th.

SENATE—The principal business was the discussion of the court of appeals bill.

HOUSE—The bill creating an executive department of agriculture was passed—yeas 182, nays 7. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed. The Geneva award bill was discussed.

THURSDAY May 11th.

SENATE.—The court of appeals bill was further discussed,

HOUSE.—A bill was reported appropriating $10,000,000 per annum for the next five years in support of free schools, the money to be appropriated among the States and Territories according to their illitorate population in ten years of age

FRIDAY, May 12.

SENATE—Consideration of the Appellate Court bill was continued, and the bill was passed—yeas, 32: nays, 18. The bill creates nine intermediate courts, or one in each circuit, and eighteen new circuit judges, or two additional for each circuit, who are to be appointed by the President. The court of each circuit will then consist of the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to that circuit, three circuit judges and two of the district judges. The latter will be designated at each term for the succeeding term, and, if practicable, in rotation, and four of the judges will constitute a quorum. Appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon the new court over the decrees of the Circuit or District Court in causes involving more than $500, or where the circuit or district judge shall certify that adjudication involves a question of general importance. Decisions of the Appellate Court on questions of fact to be conclusive, but review on points of law may be had on writs of error to the Supreme Court when the matter in controversy exceeds $10,000, the present limit being $5,000.

HOUSE—A bill was passed providing for the removal of the remains of General Fitzpatrick from Chili to the United States. The conference report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill was agreed to; also, on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The Geneva Award bill was passed—yeas, 132; nays, 86.

SATURDAY, May 13th.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The river and harbor bill was reported. The bill extending the charters of National banks was taken up and discussed without action.

MONDAY, May 15th.

SENATE.—Favorable reports were made on a number of bills providing for the erection of public buildings. The House bill for the return of the remains of Gen. Kilpatrick to this country was passed. The House bonded-spirits bill was discussed, without action.

HOUSE.—Several new bills were introduced. The rules were suspended and the House bill to prevent patent frauds on farmers was passed.

TUESDAY, May 16th.

SENATE.—A Senate bridge bill, and a joint resolution were passed. A substitute for the House bonded-spirits bill was reported from the Finance committee. The five per cent. land bill was discussed.

HOUSE—The national bank charter bill was further discussed, and speeches upon it were made at an evening session, with ten members present.

FROM THE WIRES.

New Albany, Ind., dispatch:

The heavy and continuous rains of the past few days have wrought great destruction along the valleys of the White and Moscattan rivers. The entire country in the valleys of these rivers is inundated, and farmers in Jackson, Lawrence and Martin counties are heavy losers. Fifteen miles of track of the Bedford Narrow Gauge Railroad was washed out, and the fencing carried away, and in some places the crops are destroyed.

Clinton, Ill., dispatch:

Patsey Devine was hanged in the jail here shorty before noon, for the murder of Aaron Goodfellow, in 1879. The gallows was in the old debtor's cell, and a stone was taken up in the floor, and at 11 o'clock Devine's body dropped through five feet to the corridor beneath. At 11:45 o'clock he was pronounced dead, and seven minutes afterward was cut down. His body was then put into a coffin and taken from the jail to the Court House, where it was exhibited for a short time. Early this morning he said he was ready to die. He marched boldly to the scaffold and died game. None were admitted to the execution but officials and reporters. All was quiet.

Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn died at Eureka Springs, Ark., at half-past 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The remains in charge of relatives, left this morning for La Crosse, where the funeral will occur on Thursday. Flags are at half-mast. Demonstrations of profound sorrow are abundant. Arrangements are being made for appropriate obsequies.

A special from Monticello, in Southeastern Arkansas, says: "Saturday night while Joe Caviness, a prominent merchant, was going from his store to his residence, five miles from Conersville, he was shot by an unknown person from the roadside, and wounded in the left arm and side, though not fatally.

The steamship Peruvian was spoken on the 13th instant, fourteen miles from Cape North, with the loss of her propeller and drifting in a fog.

The shipments of tea to America and Australia the present year will probably amount to 2,000,000 pounds.

Valuable New Citizens.

New York Tribune.

Over 70,000 immigrants arrived at this port during the month of April, and nearly all of them were sturdy, well to-do people, who, almost from the moment they land, begin to work and thus augment the productive capacity of the country. About 40 per cent. of all arrivals were Germans, and the character of this most valuable of all nationalities represented in the newcomers steadily improves. The women among them are excellent domestics and mill operatives, and the men are either skilled mechanics or farmers who have sufficient money with them to take them West and purchase unoccupied lands upon which to build new homes. In a shipload of 622 Germans which arrived on Saturday, each had a good supply of household furniture and money, varying in amount from $60 to $2,500. Another valuable class are the Scandanavians who, while bringing smaller sums of money, are no less fitted for useful and productive work. They are a thrifty, rugged people who make sober and valuable citizens.

Quick Steps from A to Izzard.

Roses bloom in Sacramento at Christmas. In March, ninety-six miles from Sacramento and 7,000 feet above it, messengers on snow shoes, carry the mail across Summit Valley over the tops of the telegraph poles, and in two-story houses the windows are shut tight by snow, and they burn lights up stairs and down, night and day, for two weeks. When this great body of stow melts, and the short rivers, varying from seventy to 200 hundred miles, are overfilled, there are great freshets. Yet, perhaps, 100 miles the other way a drouth will be prevailing. In Sacramento the thermometer stands in July at 95 degrees. In San Francisco, seventy miles away, ladies will be out in their sealskins, and the fuchsias and passion flowers and camellias will swing and thrash in a wind that seems to come from Alaska.

AN ECHO OF BYGONE YEARS.

FOSTER COATES.

A song comes back from the bygone years
Whose melody never grows old,
And I listen again, through my smiles and tears,
Though the singer lay dead and cold.
'Tis a song so sweet, by a voice so rare,
Far purer than any other,
And I hear it again, though troubled by care,
The lullaby sung me by mother.

There are times, it seems when all alone,
The singer is by my side,
And I hear her voice in a monotone,
Like the rise and fall of the tide.
While the days go by, till the end of time
And the struggle of life is ended,
May the singer never forget her rhyme
Till her bliss and mine are blended.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Views of Captain Hooper, of the Cutter Corwin—The Open Polar Sea a Myth, Summer Voyages Not Uncomfortable.

Washington Special Chicago Times

Captain Hooper, of the Corwin, who is here waiting orders, has filed with the treasury department a report embracing the particulars of his recent explorations of the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette. Captain Hooper is one of the most practical of the northern explorers, as he is one of the most careful. He has a better record, so far as bringing his vessel and crew safely is concerned, than any of the men who have visited the north. Capt. Hooper, on his last visit north, settled quite a number of interesting questions. It has been the theory upon the part of some that Wrangell land possibly extended to the pole. Scientific men in Washington have contemplated an expediton overland from the coast of Siberia to Wrangell land, and thence onward as far north as that explored section would permit. The Siberian coast was to be used as a base of supplies. Capt. Hooper settled the fact that Wrangell land, so-called, is an island. The captain says that the theory of an open polar sea will have to be given up. The records of expeditions show that when a certain point in the north is reached, ice is found in such quantities as to make navigation impossible. No matter how far north a vessel may be in midsummer, an ice-barrier always comes between it and further progress north, when a certain limit is reached. The Nares expedition reached the highest point. It made the last forty miles over ice of such character that it required an entire day to make one mile. Captain Hooper believes that any further attempt to reach these extreme northern regions is a needless waste of life and property. There is no object in any vessel going north and wintering in the ice. All that is practical can be accomplished by a swift vessel during the summer season. The moment a vessel is locked in the ice, exploration is at an end Captain Hooper strips off many of the illusions of Arctic exploration with his plain, common sense descriptions. It has been a favorite romance of northern explorers to picture terrific contests with the savage polar bear. Captain Hooper says that there is no more credit, so far as valor is concerned, in killing a polar bear than there is in assassinating a cow in a pasture. The polar bear runs at the approach of man, and under no circumstances fights unless wounded so badley that it can not get away. All that the Arctic sportsmans has to do is to blaze away until the bear gives up the ghost. He says he has seen the natives kill them with the ordinary bow and arrow and spear. He has rowed through droves of them in the water with an ordinary boat's crew, with the same safety one would experience in moving through a flock of sheep, the bear scattering to the left and right at the approach of the boat. Capt. Hooper gives up De Long and his associates. He says that too long a time has elapsed without word from him to reasonably expect news of their safety. He says that after what they have endured it seems almost incredible that they should not have reached, finally, a port of safety. Their failure to reach some point where help could be administered must be attributed largely to their exhaustion in their preliminary fight for life before they reached land. He says that there are very few that can appreciate the terrible agony and suffering of the Jeanette crew for the twenty-two months they were locked in the floating ice, and during the twenty-two months there was no time when death through the crushing of the vessel was not to be apprehended. After this long period of agonized suspense there came the fight across the ice and through the water to land. That any escaped was one of the miracles of Arctic exploration. He says there is not much discomfort connected with a summer exploration of the Arctic region. Food and game are plenty, and with ordinary precautions there is no suffering from the cold, even in the vicinity of Wrangell land. The mosquitoes, in summer, swarm in great numbers, and are one of the most serious drawbacks.

A Vienna Sensation.

[Correspondent San Francisco Chronicle.]

"Society" among the noblesse would stagnate were it not for some scandal and piquant gossip. The last and best is triumph of a feminine decendant of a Paladin over a pretty actress. In one of the cities of this Austrian empire an actress of immense talent and acknowledged charms won the heart, and, what is better, the purse of a grand-titled personage. Her home was the abode of luxury and art, her jewels fit for a princess. Of course they belonged to a princess, but she did not know it. One thing alone failed her—a faithful maid, a trustworthy, reliable Abigail, who would unlock the private staircase door certain evenings and admit "nobility." The newspaper announcements brought her no proper person. At last her nobleman, in a fit of despair asked his wife's maid if she knew any one, saying his sister was looking for a "Kammerjungfer." It was a lie, of course, but as the sister in question lived in the mountains, he knew she could not speak for herself. But she did. She came to town unexpectedly, not to seek a maid, but to know if reports of her brother's devotion to the actress were true. A jealous wife, an angry sister, an accomplished "maid" can ferret out the most mysterious secret. These did, and when the wife found who it was who desrid the services of a discreet, matronly maid, she canceived the heroic design of taking the position.

The idea of a Paladin's decendan's becoming servant to her own husband's mistress never daunted her. She concealed her stately form with artificial deformities, wore a wig, and put wax moles on her aristocratic face, and went for the situation. She was accepted, and, more, she gave immense satisfaction. She was intrusted with sundry keys, and among them those of the jewel casket containing her own ancestral dimonds, which her noble husband had lavished upon the lovely actress. At last the appointed evening came. "After the play to-night," said the star of the stage, "be in the dark corridor; unlock the door at the end; a friend will come up the staircase; show him into the boudoir; then you can retire; I shall not need you." The actress departed to her role so did the Princess. The former entranced an audience, the latter entranced herself. She went home and dressed herself in her most beautiful reception toilet, drove back to the house of the actress, entered, covered with her usual lady's maid cloak, and ascended to the secret corridor.

She had not long to wait. The impatient nobleman rushed from the theatre as soon as his idol had left the boards, and, with his hands full of bonbons and more of his wife's jewelry, came up the staircase. The door was unlocked, the dark corridor was a blaze of light, and his wife stood before him, and beyond her, at the door of her boudoir, the actress just home from the theater. It was, has been, and is settled. The star restores the ancestral gems and leaves the city. Gossip says she refused to keep the latter agreement, but the aristocracy informed theater managers that if they engaged "that woman" they would desert his theater. Of course nothing can succeed without Paladin progeny smiles, and so the poor star fell from theatrical constellations in the imperial land, but she is going to do brilliant service in the clearer atmosphere of the Western hemisphere, and "one don't regret very-much-married princes and ancestral diamonds in the land of millionaires," she said as the western express bore her to Paris, en route for ——, the other side of the Atlantic. The Prince has taken to billiards and tarok, and the family gems repose in their ancestral caskets, of which the stoops-to-conquer Furstin keeps the key.

Going Him One Better.

Terre Haute Gazette.

This is a true story. An ingenious tramp thinking to wring tears and money assistance from the stoniest hearts with a new scheme, gave it an experimental trial in the north end. He has decided not to patent the invention. He told a north end lady of his unfortunate condition, and asked if he might eat some of the grass in the yard. The lady, no less amused than surprised, said:

"Certainly."

He went out, and getting down on all fours, commenced on the grass after the neglected and never popular fashion of Nebuchadnezzar, and apparently not enjoying the diet any more than that ancient sinner of olden time. Presently the tramp's anxious eye caught sight of the servant girl beckoning to him from the back yard. He thought a rich reward for his humility was in store, and instantly responded.

"Did you motion to me?" said he.

"Yes."

"What do you want?" He wore a look of most hopeful expectancy.

"You may go in the back yard if you want to. The grass is taller."

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. '82

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE.

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

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POSITIVELY CURED
BY
Benson's Capcine
Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
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Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness for 9 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 3, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another one [illegible] suffering in the same way, and will one No. 2 box.

SAMARITAN
NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits, she was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Balls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs. Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of asthma, after spending over $2,000 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren.
740 West VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured our child of fits, after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Forbes, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall,
Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Suter,
St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell,
Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis,
Osakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured a friend of mine who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor,
Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
David Trembly, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head
E Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis,
Woodburn, Macoupin, Co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
IS FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidence of cures.
Address
DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

REED'S

GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY
In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.
Chas. N athan, & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope, free. Druggists can fill it.
Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 25, 1882

Democratic Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court house in Auburn,

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Representative in the legislature,
County Clerk, County Auditor
County Treasurer, County Sheriff,
County Recorder, County Surveyor,
County Coroner,
Commissioner southwest district,
County Commissioner southeast district,
County Commissioner north district.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES:

All Democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting places as they existed in their respective townships prior to the late division of townships and precincts, Saturday, June 3, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment based upon the number of Democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election.

Butler Township	12	delegates,
Jackson "	19	"
Concord "	22	"
Newville "	7	"
Stafford "	7	"
Wilmington	28	"
Auburn prec't	35	"
Waterloo prec't	18	"
Richland	18	"
Fairfield	25	"
Smithfield	16	"
Franklin	15	"
Troy	8	"
Keyser	20	"
Total,	258	

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

By order of the Committee
M. BOLAND, Chairman.
J. A. BARNS, Sec'y.

Announcements.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of A. D. Moore, of Wilmington township, as a candidate for commissioner from the southeast district.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Charles Comesky, of Jackson township, as the democratic candidate for county commissioner from the southwest district, subject to the decision of the county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of John Butt, of Waterloo, as candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of recorder, and greatly oblige hi many friends.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce Thomas Murray as a candidate for recorder of DeKalb county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

J. J. VanAuken will be a candidate for the office of sheriff. I the convention nominates him he will prove a true official, if they decide to the contrary he can be counted on as a firm worker for the "other fellow."

EDITOR COURIER.—Please say that A. W. Allen will be a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, before the democratic convention subject to the decision of that body.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of John H Gill, of Concord township, for the nomination of sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

Editor Courier: Please announce that J. W. Boyle, of Butler will be a candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of sheriff, subject to the will of the convention.

Please say to the democrats of DeKalb county, that W. H. Dills will be a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

Please announce A. P. Foltz as a candidate for re-election to the office of surveyor, if such should be the wishes of the convention.

O. H. Widney, of Concord, will be a candidate for commissioner from the southwest district, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Samuel M. High, of Jackson Tp., as a candidate for the nomination for recorder, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of John C. Henry, Auburn, as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of DeKalb county, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

* * *

MAY 20 was the centennial of the Mecklenberg, N. C. declaration of independence.

* * *

GUITEAU announces that he will not accept anything short of unconditional pardon. He evidently is bracing up his courage for the final scene.

* * *

SHIPHERD was brought before the investigation committee last week, and on being asked to produce all papers and other evidence in his possession bearing on the Peruvian matter, refused to do so. He was then dismissed.

* * *

THE tariff is a nice thing. We have been trying the other side of it. The potatoes, cabbage, and beans imported into the United States from the old country during the winter and spring cost the consumers in this country over three hundred thousand dollars extra in the duty collected on them. Yet according to the theory of high tariff men, this would make them so much cheaper.

* * *

A mass temperance convention will be held at Ensley's Hall, Auburn Indiana, June 2nd, 1882. Morning session at 10:30 o'clock, afternoon session 2 o'clock. Every well wisher of the cause of temperance in DeKalb county whatever may be his political or religious affiliations is earnestly invited. Let all who are not in sympathy with the temperance movement feel, also, that a cordial invitation is extended to them. A number of good speakers will deliver addresses. By order of Central Committee.

* * *

—The best assorted stock of spring clothing ever brought to this market at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

—Table linens at 25, 35, 75 and $1.00, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

—Dried Peaches, English Currants and choice prunes, 3lb for 25c at Mac & Mike's.

—Remember Mac & Mike sell you calicoes at from 4c to 6c per yard, and good ginghams at 8c and 10c per yard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKLIN.

Ezra Lautzenheizer has a new wind-mill.

M. J. Waterman has been embellishing his residence with a tasty front porch.

Jeff Beard has been putting on style by erecting a picket fence in front of his residence.

Simeon Hamman is to do the carpenter and joiner work on Alfred Kepler's new brick house.

Frank Shultz is about to remove his sawmill west, and he is going with it to grow up with the country.

Miss Olive Jackman is still poorly, but believed to be convalescing slowly, The same may be said of Jay B. Boyer.

I believe it has been understood for several years that one term of a four year county office was all one man could have. How is it to be this time?

It is surmised—and the indications are quite strong—that a pair of weddings will shortly take place in this township, the fair ones living not a thousand miles north of the Center school-house.

I think that action of the county committee should be sanctioned by the people of this township. This action might keep peace in the family, which would be an important thing in a close contest. I give this advice gratis, not claiming any right to do so.

I see that candidates are coming forward thick and fast, but don't you think, Mr. Editor, that a "leetle" too large a proportion are from the little towns? Give the country boys their proportion, taking the population as a criterion to go by. The country boys should demand this and take nothing less. This would aid very much in solving the question so often asked, "How can we keep the boys on the farm?" If they—the boys—see that the farmers get their full share of the positions of honor and profit, it will be a strong inducement for them to stay on the farm, but when they see all of the places of honor and trust conferred on the sleek fellows that stalk about town, it will operate otherwise. The Headlight to the contrary.

The farm have had a most discouraging time. It has rained about two weeks and kept the ground so wet that no plowing for corn could be done, and the weather does not appear to be settled yet; still, there is no great loss without some gain. The slack time has given that portion of us farmers who are in favor of protective tariff time to consider plans to aid our brother farmers in England in furthering their schemes for protecting themselves against our produce being entered free of duty into their country. Although that would reduce the price of our wheat, corn, pork, beef, etc., still we must not complain. If we tax their products don't we invite retaliation? And it must, of course, be a good thing for us, for don't our protection journals rejoice when protectionists are elected to the parliament of England? We are having such a good time, for don't the protectionists' papers say that we were never so prosperous as now, that we can afford to have prices reduced?

F. T.

SEDAN.

Dr. Mathews was in town last week.

Sedan seems to be infested with egg buyers.

Melville Gonser spent last week at Fairfield.

Farmers are improving the weather by planting their corn.

Miss Jones and Miss McIntyre attended the institute at Corunna last Saturday.

Wm. Crane has taken the western fever. He started for Illinois last Wednesday.

We would like to see the road superintendent around this way. Our roads are in a terrible condition.

Sedan is not manifesting much anxiety over the candidates for congress. It is either Lowry or Colerick.

The prospects are flattering for building a new school-house here this fall. We need one, and hope the trustee will not forget us.

Mrs. Mike Treesh is quite sick. Dr. Sebring, of Auburn, is attending her. He pronounces her disease the first stage of quick consumption.

The temperance meeting last Saturday night was poorly attended. Is the interest dying out? If not, the temperance workers must wake up.

Josiah Chaney, of Ashland, Ohio, was looking up good cattle for shipping purposes. Mr. C. understands his business, and always pays the highest price.

Steckly Bros. have bought one of the celebrated Richmond threshers of Snyder & Culbertson. The boys understand the threshing business and deserve the patronage of all farmers.

ST. JOE.

Quite a goodly number were in attendance at the institute Saturday.

S. S. Shutt, T. H. and H. Murray, of Spencerville, were in town Saturday.

C. W. Widney is having his residence repainted, which adds greatly to its beauty.

J. A. Barns, of Corunna, was in town Saturday last attending township institute.

Mrs. F. Harding and Mrs. H. Mann, of Lagrange county, have been visiting friends in this city.

Quite a number of St. Joe people had a polite invitation from A. S. Leas to attend court Friday last.

Geo. Bell, who used to preside at the bridge shanty, has made himself scarce, and we yet live to tell the story.

Sol. Barney took in the capital of the state the fore part of last week attending the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows.

Mrs. A. F. Woodcox, who has been so long sick, is still confined to her room, with little prospects of recovery.

T. S. Saylor has Elkhart on his brain, and we fear that unless something serious happens, the place that now knows him so well will soon know him no more.

Mac. Leighty has a patient on the east side of the river whom he visits at least once in two weeks. We suspect the disease is curable from the fact of his going so seldom.

Sol. and Frank will make some additions to their store building this summer. Elce Donaldson is chief architect. Our merchants find that more room is needed as time progresses, and yet we are the little promontory on the St. Joe.

WATERLOO.

Nellie Barns spent Sunday with her friends in town.

O. T. Clark left Monday for Iowa on a business trip.

Miss Ella Young, of Angola, was the guest of Carrie Abby Tuesday.

Geo. Crane and family left yesterday for Michigan, to visit friends.

John Koons has moved into the Ab. Kelly house in the south part of town.

We noticed Messrs. Little and Bittner of the COURIER office in town Sunday.

Charles Voss and his daughter spent Sunday with his relatives in Auburn.

A. B. Richards and family left last Monday for Mishawaka their future home.

B. F. Kennedy, A. T. Smith and Mrs. Trout are painting their residences this week.

J. W. Peters, foreman in the office of the Ligonier Banner, was in town last Friday.

Miss Emma Segner, of Warsaw visited her grand father Thomas Segner last week.

Miss Lena Blair of Butler, visited a few days last week with her uncle L. J. Blair's family.

Mrs. A. B. Darby and the boys have returned from Oberlin to spend their summer vacation.

Miss Christia Blaker, of Butler, attended the commencement exercises here last Friday.

Rev. Waltz and wife and T. N. Beidler attended the district conference at Wolcottville this week.

James R. Freed and Parmelia Till, of Smithfield, were married at Reading, Michigan, last week.

Mr. Watson's wife has arrived and they have gone to house keeping in the Geo. Smith's property on Franklin St.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Best returned from Minneapolis Tuesday night. Measles in their family hastened their return.

Mrs. Baily, of Toledo Ohio a relative of the Ash family is with them having been called here by the death o, Mrs. Ash.

A. R. Stephens is so much improved that he walked out Tuesday. We hope he may soon be able to attend to business again.

Mr. Chillcote and family are with friends in town having been called here by the death of Mrs. C's. mother, Mrs. H. Lydecker.

J. A. Boozer was taken very suddenly sick Monday noon, and for a time his life was dispaired of, but he is some better at this writing.

Miss Lizzie Dickinson, of Angola, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Gillett. She left Tuesday night for Kansas to visit for a couple of months.

Phillip Morell was at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows at Indianapolis last week. We are glad to see that his health is improving.

Mrs. Aaron Ash, who was taken to Indianapolis to the insane asylum, died at that institution last Sunday, and the remains were brought here Tuesday and interred in the cemetery. Funeral services were held at the U. B. church. Conducted by Rev. Klotz.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Penfield, of Auburn, were over here last Friday evening to attend the commencement exercises of the high school. Mr Penfield's address was in his usual good style, and was listened to with marked attention.

Died, at Marion Iowa May 20, Nina youngest child of J. W. and Nellie Patterson aged 9 months. This trouble seems greater for Mr. and Mrs. Patterson to bear as they lost their oldest child only four months ago. They have the sympathies of their friends here in this bereavement.

Mrs. H. Lydecker, died at her home in this place last Monday morning, of consumption, Mrs. Lydecker was a very great but patient sufferer, she had been an invalid for many years. She leaves a husband and four daughters to mourn her loss. The remains were interred Tuesday but the funeral services will be at the M. E. Church next Sunday at half past ten.

Commencement exercises last Friday evening were well attended and quite interesting. Dr. Chamberlain, president of the school board, presided, the other members being conspicuous by their absence. There were but two in the graduating class, Miss Lillie Spencer and Miss Mattie Maxson. Miss Maxson's subject for her graduating essay was "Small Causes, Great Results," and was a well composed and finely delivered production. She is very graceful and natural in her position, reading and manner, and her effort was well received. Miss Spencer's subject was "Waiting for the Tide." Upon this she had bestowed a great deal of thought and research, and all her points were well taken and ably handled. Her style is womanly and dignified, and impressed her hearers with the feeling that she had mastered her subject. Both ladies were applauded, and both received fine bouquets from admiring friends. The Alumni exercises consisted in essays by two members of the class of '79, Mr. M. W. Johnson and Mr. Adelbert Clutter. Mr. Johnson spoke on the subject of "The Advantages of Disadvantages." The effort was a manly and straightforward production, full of good thoughts well expressed. Mr. Clutter's subject was "Mind," and was a sensible production, though rather difficult for a person so young to handle successfully; still he made the most of it, and created a very good impression. Some parts of both of these essays were lost to the COURIER reporter by reason of the great crowd near the door and the confusion made there, and the usual small boy coming up and going down stairs. The order in the rest of the crowded audience was excellent. Mr. Penfield, of Auburn, delivered a short address on the subject, "Rome was not built in a day." It was given in his usual able and polished style. Supt. J. A. Barns responded to the sentiment, "Schools of DeKalb County." R. Wes. McBride responded to "The Supremacy of Mind." F. W. Willis spoke on the subject, "Our Graduates," and made several happy hits which were well received. The superintendent, Mr. Lamport, then presented the diplomas with a few well chosen and feeling remarks. He then bid adieu to his pupils and to the audience, as he was to leave for his new home, Mishwaka, the next day. His labors in our school have been in every way pleasant and successful, and he and his estimable wife go hence with the regrets and the best wishes of all.

Additional Local.

—Braun, the butcher.

—Braun does "carry the steak."

—Ice cream and strawberries to-morrow night.

—Frank Rush, of Orland, Ind., is in town this week.

—Charley Hoff will move in his new house this week.

—Ice formed yesterday morning, as thick as window glass.

—If you want something neat in the meat line call on Braun.

—Last week the Eckhart Carriage works shipped to Oregon a one seated Top Carriage.

—We learn that Sherm. Holister has sold his restaurant and building for the consideration of $6,800.

—Court items are of no material interest this week. Nothing has been transacted outside of the old cases on the docket.

—With A. J. Ralston at the head of the movement, Rev. Mathews received a donation of upwards of $50.

—The genial proprietor of the Swineford found Mr. Mathews' stolen clothes in Fluke's woods, near the Junction.

—Mrs. John Butt, Mrs. A. B. Richards and Mrs. McCorkle of Waterloo were visiting friends in this city last Friday.

—Mrs. C. K. Baxter and Mrs. Adam Shull, of Waterloo, were over here this week to purchase house plants at Fleming's greenhouse.

—Mrs. R. Wes McBride of Waterloo, and Mrs. F. A. Brink of Butler, were visiting their sister, Mrs. J. W. Baxter this week. Mr. and Mrs. Brink will soon remove to Churubusco, where they expect to make their future home.

—White fish, trout, mackerel at Mac Mike's.

—New Saginaw salt in new barrels for $1.15 per barrel at McQuiston & Long's.

—Don't buy your brocade satin and black dress silks until you see those at Mc & Mike's.

—Hague & Raut have just sent a pair of boots by mail to Warm Springs Montana to Josiah Shull.

—The social at the M. E. church last evening was well attended and passed off pleasantly, as they always do.

Unclaimed letters: Harrison Smith, E. O. Rose, John McNall, Mrs. J. K. Fowler, T. J. McCormick.

—Josiah Shull, now in Montana, writes that women are quite scarce there, and the few they have are kept busy, doing house work. His landlady expects to send the cloth for two dresses, to Anburn to have them made by some of our dress makers.

The Governor, the Jack and the Docter.

Now you think you are a governor,
But I tell you I am doctor,
You will tell ye I'll cure Jack,
So the governor can ride on his back.
They go down to see Hoff's house,
And it happened Jack got roust,
Then you ought to see Jack's mouth,
As he came near swallowing the house.

Chorus:

Now see here my chum, chum, chum,
What can I do for my yum, yum, yum?
Give Jack oats to chew, chew, chew,
You eat toads, for I am a docter, docter, doctor.

And did he measure that ere roof?
Yes, Ben, and ye ought to see Jack's hoof,
For John Weaver crawled on top of main roof;
He was awful scared at Jack's great hoof.
Now, Jerry, did Jack work himself in?
Yes, Ben, he wanted to put on that ere tin,
Ye bet, John, we would have tinned him.
So governor, would need no more tin,
Chorus: Now, see here, chum, etc.
Now, Jack, you are sore on your hoof,
For Jerry tells you can't come on my roof,
Or Ben will knock the bottom of them hoofs,
That ye Jack can't put on any more roofs.
How is governor? Oh, he's got a new dress!
Where's the doctor? He is putting this to press.
You Jack, open your mouth and flop your ears,
For the doctor, Ben Goodman, can fight it out here.
Chorus: Now see here, chum, etc.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of the will of Samuel Campbell, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent, EDGAR FREEMAN, Ex'r.
May 18th, 1882. 21-3w.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT,

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

TALK ABOUT YOUR

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY,

And other small matters, but you can never benefit yourself and family better than to call on

SNYDER AND CULBERTSON

And Examine and Buy

FURNITURE,
HARDWARE AND
FARM IMPLEMENTS

It is the place to trade, and there is no mistake about it. Try them.

THE

EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED.

—THE—

CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringe etc.—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northeran Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—"How's your candidate?"

—Hoff the popular grocerer.

—When will the harvest be?

—Nights and mornings chilly.

—Go in and see Schaab & Beugnot.

—Get your screen doors in position.

—Frank Hoff keeps the boss grocery.

—Harry Rush was home over Sunday

—The strawberry festival is all the talk.

—Strawberries Friday night. Yum, yum.

—Joe Rainier will cut you off a good steak.

—Schaab & Beugnot, the double store.

—Scarlet fever now infests the Helm house.

—Genuine W. & P. tobacco at A. J. Ralstons.

—Davenport has his drug store looking tasty.

—Go over to F. B. Straw's and hear some music.

—Court does not liven trade to any great extent.

—Elza Shaffer has been in town for several days.

—Drop in at Ochs apposite Abright's Jewelry store.

—Tea at 25 to 80 cents per pound at A. J. Ralstons.

—Hoff has nice glass-ware, chinaware, etc, cheap.

—Rev. N. F. Crary, of Hicksville, was in town Monday.

—Rainier & Headley now take the lead in fine meat.

—Wall paper: lots of it at Davenport's drug store.

—Don't take any music from the "republican camp."

—Give Steel & Son a call when you want paper "hung."

—Steel & Son now take the "sign" for general painting.

Mrs. Little will give you a good deal in hats, bonnets, etc.

—7 pounds of good brown coffee for $1, at A. J. Ralstons.

—Give Schaab & Beugnot a call if you want a good deal.

—Frank Till, of Waterloo, is sewing up clothing for Yesbera.

—Mrs. C. E. Emanuel visited her parents at Ossian, last week.

—If Charley Smith is marshal why don't he scrape the streets.

—Painting is a nice art and Steel & Son know how to get there.

—Johnny Hebel is adding new fancy candies and nuts to his store.

—Good smoking tobacco for 25 cents per pound at A. J. Ralstons.

—Schaab & Beugnot have a stock of goods that are worth looking at.

—W. J. Austin had a brother from Wabash visiting him last week.

—Don't miss the strawberry festival Friday evening at Ensley's Hall.

—Everybody is going to Hoff's now. The reason is that he sells so cheap.

—A daughter of Rev. Kelso is learning the millinery trade with Mrs. Little.

—Go and see Johnny or Ene, at Och's popular store if you want a bargain.

—J. A. Martell, the Junction blacksmith, is doing some nice work on the anvil.

—Several young couples from Waterloo, were driving on level streets Sunday.

—For genial clerks, reliable goods and low prices Schaab & Beugnot take the lead.

—The grand jury has accomplished a "grand benefit" and have retired for the present.

—If you want to paper a small bed room cheap look over the remnants at Davenport's.

—Johnny Canon has the foundation laid for a new residence on south Van-Buren street.

—Call in at F. B. Straw's and look over his selections of instruments. It won't cost a cent.

—Davenport the druggist has a fine assortment of window shades and fixtures at bottom prices.

—The best stocked music store in the country is located one door south of Abright's jewelry store.

—A few last years patterns of wall paper at Davenport's which will be sold regardless of cost.

—We are glad to use a line or two by informing our citizens that the street sprinkler will soon be out.

—No use talking for S. U. Tarney slings more meat over the counter than any other shop in town.

—F. Palmer, the Garrett hardware man, and Fred. Davis were pleasure riding about town Sunday.

—Select your wall paper at Davenport's now the weather will be warm enough to use it before August.

—We heartily recommend Mr. F. B. Straw as a reliable and fair dealer in organs, pianos, and sheet music.

—For glass ware go to A. J. Ralstons.

—13 pounds of sugar for $1, at Jack Ralstons.

—If you want carpets, clothing, dry goods or groceries be sure and call on Isaac Ochs.

—The Methodist church has a choir which the minister and members should feel proud of.

—Mark Rush was so low Monday night that visitors were not allowed to interview him.

—John Eckenberger was in town this week, wrapped up in the best suit the county house afforded.

—Mrs. G. C. Ralston will make her stay with Obe Cool and wife during the absence of her husband.

—Isaac Ochs, with his usual enterprise, has filled his store in splendid style. Its a good place to buy.

—Mrs. W. J. Austin is in Richmond Indiana, where she expects to spend a few weeks visiting her parents.

—Buy your tombstones and monuments of all kinds, of W. L. Moese first dore west of Davis's hardware store. 3t.

—Parties wanting a good shave or hair cut will be satisfied by calling on Hod. Kircher, over Tarney's meat market.

—Repairing of any kind of instruments will be promptly attended to by applying to F. B. Straw. Also sewing machines.

—If our readers want good meat, fresh, pickled or smoked they will save money by calling on Rainier & Headley.

—A. W. St. Clair, of this township has a two year old short horn bull that tips the beam at 1400 pounds. Who can beat it?

—F. B. Straw received a fine stock of pianos and organs last week. Lovers of first-class instruments are invited to inspect them.

—Telephone Jim, has purchased the bull-dog of the pop man to watch his pay car while he is dreaming of the north end girl.

—The grand jury has performed its "arduous" labor and returned to the fields where the green corn grows. Good bye, boys.

—The man who will deliberately and maliciously misrepresent another is capable of almost any meaness known to the totally depraved. B. G.

—We notice a great improvement in the general appearance of the rigs going out from the Swineford livery barn since Mr. Trout presides.

—Mrs. Clark started to Missouri last Saturday night. She goes to make a visit to her son F. L. Clark, who is now residing in that state.

—When our readers come in decoration day they must not forget that Hoff, located on seventh street, is selling goods at bottom prices.

—Schaab & Beugnot's store is over stocked with all kinds of goods and they are selling them low to make room upon their shelves. Call in.

—Walter Olds, Esq, of Columbia City, who has been holding court here this term, seems to have won the good opinion of the members of the bar.

—F. B. Straw, the organ and piano man, seems to be wide-a-wake. He is a genial, clever fellow and we are glad to note that his business is prospering.

—Grant Fisk of Waterloo, was among our visitors last week. He is one of the promising young men of that place, and will always have a warm welcome here.

—The day set apart for the boys in blue, May 30, 1882, will have the usual programme. We are sorry that space crowds us from publishing in full the doings of the day.

—The finest stock of ceiling decorations centers, corners and etc., ever in the county can be seen at Davenport's. His prices are low his patterns all new and his assortment complete.

—Will Murphy now proposes to put his time in the painting art. He is a good, steady, reliable contractor and our people in general will manage to their interest by calling on him.

—Miss Lizzie Dove of Jackson township tooka trip this week to Partland Michigan, where she goes to spend the summer with her brother William. The Courier wishes her a pleasant visit.

—Lafe Miller has a communication on the subject of taking down and putting up stovepipe which will appear in some future issue. Particulars, however will be cheerfully given by the applicant calling at the "county till."

—Dr. Orr, well known throughout Indiana, is stopping here for the purpose of treating disabled horses. His recommendations show him to be a professor and a veterinary surgeon of some note. He makes headquarters at Frank E. Davenport's drug store.

—How does it come that Mr. Helm's family is not allowed to come on the street during a scarlet fever sickness when the custom has been vice versa in the past. Will the health board place their their thumbs in their vest holes and tell us why it should be thus?

—10 pounds of good coffee for $1. at A. J. Ralstons.

—Gen. Blair drove a fine two-year-old colt down here Monday. The General takes a considerable pride in fast horses and is a very competent judge of a good roadster.

—I wish through your paper to thank Mr. A. J. Ralston and all the kind friends who have been so generous to me. I expect now to be well clothed for some time. W. F. Matthews.

—August Stutz has done away with all manner of games in his saloon. If other dealers in spirits would do likewise there would be little use for grand juries and a lean take for prosecuting attorneys.

—Charley Smith has put in his bond and is now acknowledged as the marshal of Auburn, DeKalb county, state of Indiana, etc. A little Rip Van Winkle snooze wouldn't hurt our darling Charley.

—We are indebted to the Ligonier school board for a finely illuminated programme of the commencement exercises of the school at that place. Prof. Luke is making the school there, one of the finest in the state.

—Mrs Alex Kinmont returned from Florida Saturday. She has had enough of the sunny south, where nothing can be grown but oranges, and where hogs have such attenuated snouts, that they can drink out of a jug.

—We listened to the sermon for the consideration of young men delivered by Rev. Daniels last Sabbath evening. It was paragraphed in fine style and should be heeded not only by young people but the old as well.

—S. G. Flint, of Newville, is in town serving on the jury. He has had the misfortune to have his shoulder dislocated by falling out of a wagon. But even that may be a sort of consolation when a man has to sit on a jury.

—The postoffice officials have started a new depot in the large room now occupied by this "government stamp" and have filled things up nicely. It may fill a "long felt want" and our wish for the gentlemen is success.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a strawberry and ice cream festival at Ensley's Hall on next Friday evening. Literary exercises and music will be furnished for the occasion, 25 cents pays the bill. Come everybody and have a good time.

—F. M. Leader associate editor of the Austin Daily Dispatch, who is visiting friends in Garrett, called on us last week, in company with W. M. McCarty, of the latter place. Mr. Leader is greatly pleased with Texas and its future prospects, and both are pleasant gentlemen.

—We are sorry to learn by a recent letter from our friend Leander Buchanan of Corunna, that his daughter, Vienna is lying quite ill of a most painful and strange disease known to physicians by the technical name of "necrosis." The afflicted family have our sincere sympathies.

—Mr. McNagny, of Columbia City, will go to Dakota soon, to make that growing country his future home. Mrs. M. has been here for a short time past, to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Theo. Reed, previous to Mrs. Reed's removal to her new home at Brainerd, Minn.

—Obe Cool has erected a large water tank in rear of his carriage works which will be used to furnish water for the street sprinkler. The engine which does the pumping wil also run machinery connected with the carriage factory, where different kinds of buz-saw work will be turned out—fingers not burned out.

—A recent letter from Charles Jackman, now attending the Normal school at Danville, Indiana, speaks highly of the school there, and of his own future prospects. His father, Wesley Jackman, has located there for the present in order to give his children the benefit of attending the normal school.

—It is not very often that we give "comps," to exchanges, but it certainly is our duty to acknowledge the Wabash Courier (our name sake) as the best local paper and political paper in northern Indiana. We hope Lee will not take this as a left-handed compliment as our pencil does its own work in accordance with our sentiments.

—We had a pleasant call from Charles E. McDonald, of the Columbia City Herald, last Saturday. He is a son, of Col. I. B. McDonald, a staunch democrat, and as pleasant a gentleman, as the press of Indiana numbers among its members. Of course he favors the nomination of his father for congress, but he will be no kicker in any event. His talk has the correct ring.

—This week Hagne & Rant bow to the citizens of the county through the colums of the Courier. We made a brief examination of their stock and cannot give them too much praise in their selections and general style. Both being practical workmen they control considerable advantage over most dealers, and being square, upright gentlemen they are pushing forward rapidly in the business.

—Farmers bring in the bones soon as I want to ship by the 15th of June,

S. U. Tarney.

—For Hansfield crackers go to A. J. Ralston's.

Obituary.

Alexander M. Canon was born in Fayette county, Pa., January 9th, 1809, died at his residence in Auburn, Ind., May 15th, 1882, aged seventy-three years, four months and six days.

From his home in Pennsylvania he removed to Richland county, Ohio, where, on August 6th, 1835, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Littler, his now bereaved widow. This union was blessed with eleven children, four of whom have preceded the father to the silent city of the dead. On June 8th, 1851, Mr. Canon united with the Evangelical Lutheran church at his home in Ohio. In 1862, soon after coming to Auburn, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he remained a worthy member until death.

For about twenty years he had lived in this community. As a citizen, he was dutiful; as a husband, affectionate and provident; as a father, kind and exemplary; as a Christian, devout and consistent. During his illness he was a great sufferer, but he endured all without complaint. The Scriptures, of which he had been a devout student, and which he quoted much, and the Savior whom they present, were the source of his comfort and victory in the hours of death. He repeatedly declared his preparations for death and his perfect willingness to depart.

"As gently shuts the eye of day;
As dies a wave along the shore;
Did he sink away from the scenes of earth
To begin a life in heaven?

Its Settled.

Guiteau has nothing farther to hope from the court in banc, as that body has passed upon his case and rendered a decison sustaining the action of the court below. President Arthur is now the only living man who can legally save Julius from dancing between heaven and earth on June 30th, 1882. But what has that got to do with the enormous stock of boots and shoes, both fine and coarse, at Austin & Co's. Simply nothing. That lively Austin don't care for Guiteau nor his crazy sister-in-law, but puts his whole time and ambition in the interests of the men, women and children of DeKalb county. His aim is to sell them boots and shoes cheaper than they can "go barefooted" and when his ending comes he can stand before Gabriel with a smile. Everybody is welcome at the Boot up-side Down.

Select School.

I will open a select school in the lower room of the ward school building, commencing on the 12 day of June 1882, to continue eight weeks. Would solicit the patronage of all. Terms will be 75 cents per month in advance.

Miss Lucy M. Hatch.

—That fellow that signed his name as Jack in last weeks, and may also in to days paper, having reference to tinning or myself personally permit me to say that I always have considered it a disgrace to associate or correspond with that kind of stock, and I have never known him yet to tell the truth until he submitted and signed himself as Jack, which means Jackass and a mighty big one at that. I, say, governor, give ye dat ere Jack by my order a pint of neats foot oil for a moral physic or he will bust. B. G.

—G. C. Ralston, esq, one of the substantial and well-to-do citizens of our burg, has pulled out his wallet and purchased a ticket for Montana. While we know that he has a number of friends and relatives who regret his departure, there is at the same time a warm feeling for his future fortune wrapped up in the composing rooms of the Courier. We would like to have had him remained long enough to touch off a "canon fire-cracker" for the benefit of treasuer Miller, it being about the time of year for the occasion. Coop, here is our of friendship and may you return a Vanderbilt No. 2.

—Miss Laura Fair, whom our young people will remember well, has met with the final ending of giddy marriages. We hear that her husband has jumped the country line and left her a "widow by the sea." This was one of the "jines" that was made on sight and the result of such only has to be waited for a short time to make things mournful. We migh occupy the entire paper in dictating to young ladies, but nature teaches us that we might just as well waste our "wind" talking to an underhill lamp-post as to advise or instruct the average girl of to-day. We have a warm feeling in Laura's behalf and hope that the lesson now taught in experience will be a grand "pointer" for her in the future.

Renew Your Lease.

There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symtoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort.—Advocate. 20-4t.

—The best tobacco and cigars at Mac & Mike's.

—Green coffee from 10 to 18 cents at A. J. Ralstons.

—Lots for sale: On North Van Buren street. For terms, apply to Miss Maggie Sibert, Spencerville Indiana.

Old Settlers' Committee.

The committee of arrangements, consisting of Dr. Ford, E. D. Hartman, T. D. Gross, J. W. Baxter, O. C. Clark, J. A. Barnes, C. P. Houser, L. J. Miller and J. E. Rose are requested to meet at the secretary's office at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday May 27. A prompt and full attendance is desired. By order of the chairman. W. H. Dills Secy.

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in the praises of Floreston Cologne. 20-4t.

—See those hose at 5c, 10c, and 12c a pair at Mac & Mike's before you buy.

—We are closing out our stock of carpets. Come and secure a bargain.
20-3w. S. & B.

House for Sale.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-tf.

—We have just received our spring and summer stock of cottonades, which will be sold away down.
20-3w. Schaab & Beugnot.

—Splendid cretonnes at 15 cents per yard, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

THE

POPULAR

LIVERY

BARN!

Located on the corner of Ninth and Jackson Streets, or in rear of the Swineford Nothing but

GOOD DRIVERS

—AND—

FIRST-CLASS RIGS SENT OUT

Parties attenning court or "rally days" will find this a good place to feed. Hacks to and from all trains.

H. E. TROUT,
MANAGER.

THE

PIONEER HARDWARE

Is now making a specialty of

COOKING

STOVES!

Purchased before the advance in iron, and a five hundred dollar stock is now nicely set out for the inspection of every one. Farmers should not fail to examine the

RENOWNED
CHURN
THE BEST.

Which takes the cream from all others.

WHITE LEAD!

—AND—

MIXED PAINTS!

Can also be had at this

POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT!

At prices that will be of benefit to the purchaser.

☞Remember the place—the Solid Hardware house.

J. L. DAVIS,
Proprietor.

ENSLEY & HARTER

are showing a

BIG ASSORTMENT!

of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS
AND MILLINERY.

We are selling a great many more goods this spring than we ever did, and the reason for this is, that we are selling goods cheap, and are keeping what the people want.

Cash or Trade FOR Butter AND Eggs

THIS IS

CIRCUS SEASON!

—AND THE—

COUNTY CONVENTION

Booms on the 10th of June. Of course for both occasions everybody wants BOOTS AND SHOES that show off to a good advantage in a large crowd.

AUSTIN BROS.

have them, and don't you neglect it. How does the following suit you French and Curacoa Kid Shoes, Vassal Slippers, Toe Slippers, New York Tie Low Shoes, Walking Shoes of all varieties and of the best quality.

IN MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, they have the latest styles in High and Low Shoes. Call and see them, and if they don't satisfy you in prices and goods, nobody in Northern Indiana can. Next door to Pioneer Hardware Store, Auburn, Indiana. Keep your eye on the BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE crops in England are reported to be looking well.

ST. LOUIS has had 86 suicides and 39 murders within a year.

WISCONSIN enjoyed a May snow storm on the 10th inst.

THE House of Congress has passed the Geneva award bill.

JOHN W. DORSEY, star-router, appears to be a fugitive from justice.

NEARLY $200,000 of specie was shipped to Europe from New York, last week.

TWO NEW volumes of Bancroft's History of the United States have just been published.

JAMES P., son of Senator Voorhees, has written a play which he hopes soon to produce.

THE army worm is reported to be doing much damage to the wheat in Southern Illinois.

OVER 90,000 paupers are fed and kept at the public expense from year to year in the city of London.

IT is now asserted that the peaches and small fruit in Michigan are still safe, and promise a full crop.

THE crusade against the use of tobacco is not indorsed by the General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

GUITEAU'S receptions have been suspended by the authorities, preparatory to his closing suspension performance.

THE proprietors of the Washington, D. C., Sunday Chronicle have been sent to jail for publishing a criminal libel.

THE water of the Ohio river has run into the houses on Main street, Cincinnati, seven times during the present year.

THE Committee on Elections of the House of Congress has voted—9 to 2—to seat Lowe, Greenbacker, from the Eighth District of Alabama.

THE Pope has instructed the Irish Bishops to request the clergy to execrate the assassination of Cavendish and Burke from their pulpits.

THE Irishmen of Massachusetts have united the Orange and the Green upon the platform of the Land League, and denunciation of the Dublin murderers.

A NEW bill to meet the land troubles in Ireland has been agreed upon by the Gladstone Ministry, and is understood to have the approval of Mr. Parnell.

THE pension appropriation bill for the next fiscal year appropriates $100,000,000, the largest sum devoted to such a purpose in one year in this or any other country.

SEVEN saloon-keepers of Elgin, Ill., have been mulcted in $2,804 damages in behalf of Mrs. Sarah Naughton, for the death of her husband at the Fox river depot, while attempting to board a train when intoxicated.

THE pastor of the Catholic Church at Chariton, Iowa, last Sunday, in the pulpit, openly justified the recent assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in Dublin, Ireland.

A VEIN of coal eighteen inches thick has just been struck at a depth of 192 feet at the Niantic shaft, near Decatur, Ill. A six foot vein will probably be struck at a depth of 400 feet.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that the present notary law is unconstitutional, and the legality of the acts of all notaries for the past eighteen months is thereby clouded.

THUS far this year 2,503 miles of new railroad have been constructed in this country—more than twice the mileage constructed during the corresponding time last year or any preceding year.

A SUGGESTION for Decoration Day is made that instead of strewing flowers upon the graves of soldiers, perennials should be planted to bloom from year to year under the care of a grateful people.

AFTER the 15th of June there will be no postage on newspapers in Canada, the Government having decided to abolish that unpopular tax upon the circulators of intelligence among the masses.

WILLIAM BROCKWAY and Charles Smith have been indicted for stealing from the Treasury Department the plates, dies, etc., from which were printed the spurious bonds thrown by them upon the market.

THE sufferings of the Jews who are trying to get away from Russia are heart rending. Seven thousand of them are congregated at one seaport, and the number is rapidly increasing, while only a comparative few can be taken away.

MR. LYNCH, the colored Mississippi Congressman, was born in Louisiana, where a Mississippian bought his mother and her children. Mr. Lynch's former owner is still living, and is a firm friend of the clever legislator, who was once his slave.

THE courts of Pennsylvania are rapidly ridding that State of its accursed swindling insurance companies. Eighty-eight of these companies have been recently dissolved by judicial decrees, and proceedings are pending against one hundred and fifty others.

THE Intermediate Appellate Court bill passed in the Senate of Congress by a vote of 32 to 18. It creates nine intermediate courts, or one in each existing circuit, and eighteen new circuit judges, who are to be appointed by the President. The first term will begin in November of this year.

IT is a common practice in Philadelphia to take children to the gas-works to be treated for whooping cough. There the little ones are held over the purifying pans to breathe the mingled fumes of amonia and sulphur. This affords relief by clearing the air passages, and the physicians recommend it.

THE Select Committee on Woman Suffrage in the United States Senate—Mr. Lapham, of New York, Chairman—has agreed to report favorably a proposition to amend the constitution so as to permit women to vote. The adoption of the report is not expected at the present session of Congress.

THE May report of the condition of the winter wheat by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington makes the average for the entire breadth 100. The standard is of undiminished vitality and medium growth. The average condition for April was 102, higher than reported for many years; in April last year, 80.

THE Committee on Education of the House of Congress has reported a bill for the promotion of popular intelligence. It proposes to appropriate out of the national Treasury $10,000,000 annually for five years for the support of free schools, to be apportioned among the several States and Territories in the ratio of the illiteracy of their population over 10 years of age.

EX-CONGRESSMAN James B. Weaver, the Iowa Greenbacker, contradicts the report that he has been having political negotiations with Senator Voorhees and other prominent Democrats. "I did write Senator Voorhees," he says, "a personal letter concerning Iowa politics, but it is not of the character indicated in the dispatches, nor of any interest whatever to the public."

THE Chicago News thinks that "such naval officers as desire to meet the hard fate of Lieut. De Long and his brave companions ought to be provided with a Government ice-house, where they can crawl in and be frozen to death at far less expense than is attendant upon such an arctic expedition. They will be just as certain of discovering the northwest passage in the one case as the other."

THE House of Congress has passed the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Governmental Agricultural Department, which provides for making it a separate department, with a Secretary at the head of it who shall be a practical farmer, and he is to be a member of the President's Cabinet. The new department will have four bureaus—one of Agricultural Products, one of Animal Industry (live stock), one of Lands, and one of Statistics, with a Commissioner at the head of each bureau.

MR. GLADSTONE has introduced his new bill for the relief of the tenant farmers of Ireland. The tenants will be obliged to prove to the Land Commission that they are not able to pay their arrears of rent. The bill only deals with two years' arrears and requires the tenant to pay one years' arrears, from November, 1880, to November, 1881. When that is paid, the whole remaining arrears will be canceled. The Government will contribute the remaining rent from the residue of the Irish Church surplus fund, the estimated amount of which is £1,500,000.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Cumberland, Mayland, says that "Frank Brady, an important witness in the Morey letter case, has gone to New York, and will, it is understood, testify there to what he knows about the connection of certain Cumberland politicians with the famous letter. Brady is said to be the man who went before W. M. Price and offered to swear to affidavits that he was Robert Lindsey. Next day Brady backed out and refused to swear before a magistrate, when James O'Brien, of Washington, was induced to swear to a similar affidavit, which was forwarded to Barnum the day before the election. Davenport has obtained from W. H. Barnum the original affidavit of the fictitious Robert Lindsey, in the handwriting of Price; also, Price's receipts for money received from Barnum, and other original papers.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

There are 20,000 dogs in Chicago.

Dubuque, Iowa, has a meat famine.

Ross offers to row Hanlan for $5,000.

Ex-Governor Washburn's condition is very critical.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

Jacksonport, Ark., is under three feet of water and the river is still rising.

Secretary Teller is in favor of opening the Ute Indian lands to white settlers.

The Pope has consented to the division of the See of Detroit into two dioceses.

Peoria, Ill., up to the 1st of July, will have contributed over $12,000,000 of revenue.

A Des Moines, Iowa, journalist has sued the Chicago Herald for $25,000 damages for libel.

Miss Burr, who died recently in New York, lived a miser's life and left $6,400,000 to charities.

At Bloomington Ill., twenty Sheriffs of that State held a meeting to consider the criminal law.

At Peoria, the C., B. & Q. Railroad is about to build a million-bushel elevator, to cost $300,000.

Eight steamships which arrived in New York Thursday, brought 4,162 immigrants from Europe.

A SAILING party of twelve persons were drowned Monday evening in Lake Calumet, near Chicago.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR sent a $50 boquet to the recent Ladies' Garfield Hospital Fair in Washington.

IT is estimated that American tourists will, this year, spend from twenty-five to thirty millions abroad.

The Tennessee Senate passed the bill to fund the State debt at 60 cents, and from 3 to 6 per cent interest.

Ex-Secretary Kirkwood has requested the Iowa City Republican to announce his retirement to private life.

A petition is being circulated in Boston for a stay of execution in the case of Guiteau, on the ground of insanity.

Prominent sports in New York say that Sullivan has positively determined never to engage in another prize-fight.

The Brush electric light patentees claim that the Faure system of electric lighting is an infringement of their rights.

The United States Custom House at New Orleans, was damaged $60,000 on Thursday night, by a fire across the street.

It is said that one of the leading Illinois Congressmen has not served two consecutive weeks in the House this session.

The Southern Baptist Convention, now in session at Greenville, S. C., propose to publish a new translation of the Bible.

The employes of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, numbering 4,000 men, are on a strike, and the works are shut down.

At Arlington, Iowa, Will McDaniel, aged 18, intoxicated, laid down on a railroad track and was killed by the midnight train.

Ex Governor C. C. Washburn died at Eureka Springs, Ark., at 5:20 p. m. Sunday, of paralysis and Bright's disease, aged 65 years.

At Canton, Ohio, fourteen persons were poisoned with canned corned beef. Three are in a critical condition, the rest are recovering.

Irwin Mann, a well-to-do young farmer of Carmel, Mich., hung himself forty-eight hours after marriage. No reason known.

At Maurepas Island, La., England Griffin and wife tied their little son up by his heels, beat him to death, and buried him in a swamp.

People around Clinton, Ill., made pilgrimages to the grave of Patsey Devine, the murderer, and some of them left bouquets thereon.

A. H. Cochran, of West Virginia, has been elected Supreme Dictator of the Knights of Honor, and F. S. Sloat, of Connecticut, Reporter.

A bill has passed in the House of Congress for the removal of the remains of the late Gen. Kilpatrick from Chili to the United States.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Angola, Ind., of 12,000 postage stamps and then stole a hand-car, with which they rode out of town.

The Hon. John B. Finch, the noted temperance orator, is charged by an Iowa City, Iowa, clergyman, with gross immorality and other misdoings.

General Robert C. Schenck has been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys by the use of skimmed milk, which he believes is a specific for that disease.

Three thousand dollars reward is offered by the authorities at Adrain, Mich., for the arrest of T. J. Navin, the absconded forger and ex-Mayor of that city.

Congressman Speer, of Georgia, advises the Committee of Independent Democrats that if the Hon. Alex. Stephens is nominated for Governor he will accept.

Dennis Leary, a politician and saloon-keeper of Rochester, N. Y., has been placed under bonds of $2,000 to answer the charge of burning the Spencer House, at Charlotte.

A large number of Western and Northwestern National Banks are giving up their old charters and being rechartered under the present law by the Comptroler of the Currency.

Mrs. Garfield has donated $500 to the building fund of the Memorial Christian Church at Washington, and has promised $500 more when it is needed. The church will cost $40,000.

In a dense pine forest, ten miles northeast of Sparta, Wis., wild pigeons have established a roost half a mile wide and ten miles long, every tree containing twenty or more nests.

THE poor Jews are said to be marrying at Odessa, Russia, at the rate of 150 couples per day. They imagine, if they are married, that land will be given them free in America or Palestine.

IN Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

In obedience to public sentiment, Mr. James Gordon Bennett will abandon his proposed arctic expedition, which was to have been on a much grander scale than that of the ill-fated Jeannette.

SINCE the autumn of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

Some of the Russian Jews recently arrived in New York cruelly beat A. Bernbaum, Superintendent of the Hebrew Emigration Society, because he would not supply them with the funds they wanted.

At Nashville, Tenn., the conference of the Methodist Church South reported that during the past four years there had been an increase of 78,609 Sunday school pupils, making the present total 462,821.

At Ossian, Ind., fifteen miles from Fort Wayne, the saloon of William Boden was entirely destroyed by a dynamite cartridge, which was thrown down the chimney. The saloonist had been warned to quit.

General James A. Beaver was nominated by acclamation for Governor of Pennsylvania by the State Republican Convention at Harrisburg. Wm. Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The death of Allen J. Cummings, of New York, was from a most singular cause. Mr. Cumming pricked his thumb on a thorn, on April 24. Erysipelas set in, and blood poisoning resulted. He died in great pain.

The German Saloon Keepers' Association of Chicago held a meeting and framed an ordinance to be submitted to the City Council looking to the fining of minors and drunkards who, by false representations, purchase liquor at saloons.

A large number of fraudulent United States certificates of deposit purporting to have been issued by the Assistant Treasurer of Santa Fe, New Mexico, have been discovered. The person who printed the blanks at Canton, D. T., was arrested at Omaha, Neb.

At the session of the conference of the Methodist Church South, at Nashville, Tenn., the committee on revival recommended a new chapter in the discipline, which would forbid members dancing promiscuously, or visits to theater, opera, or circus.

At Minneapolis, Minn., a student named Paine, who was out "on a lark," was pursued by one of the Professors. Paine having aimed a revolver at his pursuer, the latter promptly returned the compliment by shooting Paine in the leg. No arrests.

George Hyatt, manager of the Strakosch Italian Opera, at Boston, disappeared with the proceeds of Saturday's matinee performance—$4,000—leaving Strakosch and his stars, Gerster, Hauck, Kellogg and others in the lurch. The week's business was a failure.

Apropos of the extensive movement among the iron workers in Philadelphia for an advance in wages, a number of prominent manufacturers say they can not afford it, and if the demand is persisted in the mills will be closed until there is an improvement in business.

The Faure system of electric light and force seems to be a successful application of the new light for house illumination. On her voyage from France the steamship Labrador, which used six electric lights continously, only used one-fiftieth of the electricity stored in the accumulators.

At Fort Garland, Dick Rodgers, a cow-boy, was shot dead by soldiers, and Jim Catton, the Paghas Spring stage robber, fatally wounded. These desperadoes had got drunk, terrified the town, and were trying to run the soldiers out of the Fort. Large rewards were offered for Catton in Texas.

The Pennsylvania State Republican Convention adopted a platform favoring civil service-reform, fair treatment of the Indians, and the inviolability of their lands. They heartily indorse the administrations of President Arthur and Governor Hoyt, and deprecate the untimely death of General Garfield.

Mrs. Scoville, in an interview with a reporter, announced her intention of lecturing till she secured 100,000 signatures to a petition for the commutation of Guiteau's sentence from hanging to imprisonment. She threatens to apply for a divorce from her husband, and alleges that Moody and Sankey's revival made her brother insane.

THE last bulletin of the National Board of Health reports the following as the death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants in the cities named: New York, 34.4; Brooklyn, 27.8; Boston, 24; Philadelphia, 26.4; Cincinnati, [illegible]; Chicago, 22.2. The lowest rate reported was at Rock Island, Ill., 8.7; and the highest, Jacksonville, Fla., 39.

Ex-Secretary Kirkwood declines to be a candidate for Congress. Should his "old friends and long-time supporters" unanimously desire his services he could not refuse, but he wishes to "lay down the burdens of his official life and leave them to the many able and deserving young men of the State."

Foreign.

Turkey is preparing to send 30,000 troops to Egypt.

The Egyptian Ministry have submitted to the Khedive.

During the month of April, 462 agrarian outrages were committed in Ireland.

THE City of Cork offers a reward of $25,000 for the arrest of the Dublin assassins.

During the first quarter of this year 1,417 outrages had been committed in Ireland.

German land-owners in Russia are under military protection from agrarian outrages.

It is believed that twelve men were concerned in the Cavendish-Burke assassination.

Three arrests have been made in Dublin and Belfast of men supposed to be the assassins.

Six murders in Ireland during the first three months of this year without a single conviction.

The Dublin car-drivers, in mass meeting, pledged themselves to aid in discovering the assassins.

Parnell's friends have appealed to the government for police protection for him against Irish assassins.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, states his determination to vigorously root out treason in Ireland.

It is said that the Irish police now suspect some Ribbon Lodge being implicated in the double assassination.

THE salary of the Chief Secretary of Ireland is $20,000 a year, and there is little danger that assassins will keep the office vacant.

The English and French will uphold the suzerainty of the Sultan in Egypt and security of liberty for the Christian population.

Davitt telegraphs his friends in New York, that he fears the Irish landlords want a sacrifice of vengeance, and that he is the one selected.

Egypt is in a turmoil. The Ministry are on a strike against the Khedive and repudiate his authority, but he has the support of the Turkish Sultan.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamson, the murderer.

Lady Frederick Cavendish has written to Earl Spencer that she would not grudge the sacrifice of her husband's life if it only leads to the pacification of Ireland.

The Dominion has promised to consider the subject of Chinese immigration in British Columbia. The Chinese population is expected to reach 31,000 by August, outnumbering the whites.

Michael Davitt, in a letter to the London Standard, acknowledges the failure of the appeal to force on the part of the Irish, and states his willingness to advocate a peaceful solution of the question at issue between England and Ireland.

The managers of the Ring Theater, the burning of which recently caused the loss of so many lives, were sentenced to four and eight months' imprisonment, with one day's fast each month. The Director, Jauner, received a sentence of four months' simple arrest.

King David Kalakaua opened the Hawaiian Legislature at Honolulu on the 26th ult. He spoke of his reception during his recent tour of the world, and congratulated his Parliament on the flourishing condition of the country.

The Irish Republican Brotherhood have issued a proclamation in Dublin justifying the Cavendish-Burke murder on the ground that "the monster Burke had preyed upon the lives and liberties of his countrymen for many years," and that Lord Cavendish was one of a family who, as landlords, had been guilty of wholesale evictions. Parnell is accused of injuring the cause of Irish freedom.

The Horse on the Prairie.

R. J. Burdette, in Burlington Hawkeye.

A young farmer came galloping over the prairie to us while we trotted along. Now, if you have never seen the horse on the prairies, you have never seen him at all. He belongs there. Until you see him in his home, you can never realize how tame a picture he makes curveting in the streets of a city, or prancing through the thronged drives of a park. But out here—the day is full of sunshine, the air of December is bracing and pure, and on these plains it is exhilarating as champagne. As far out on the pale brown prairie as you can distinguish objects you can see the moving speck on the horizon, and watch it coming into clearer view as you see a ship sail in sight at sea. The figure of the man and horse seem one; the motion of the easy gallop is regular as music, rising and falling in perfect cadence. As they come nearer, the figure of the horse, perfect in outline and graceful in every movement, the long tossing mane, the easy seat of the rider, riding with straight knees and long stirrups, and by-and-by the muffled flutter, rather than clatter, of the hoofs on the turf, and back of and around all this the back-ground of a far-reaching prairie dimpling in all shades of brown, and the setting of a sky blue as turquoise, with the wide, wild sense of perfect freedom, a universe in sight, makes a picture that you never want to forget, and could not forget if you would. We all wanted to shout as the rider galloped up, and, with a cheery "Hello" to our driver, went swinging on. I have seen beautiful saddle horses in Fairmont park, and have watched riders in Central park pounding their saddles with the trip-hammer ease of the English riding-school; I have seen the "flyers" and their wonderful jockeys, throwing the miles away like so many seconds, in Jerome; I have seen armies of cavalry sweep across the battle-field, while the ground fairly rocked and trembled under their charging feet; I have watched, thrilled with excitement, a six-gun battery go wheeling and thundering into position in the very face of a charging column at a time when minutes meant hours—but I think I never saw the horse when he seemed so much a part of the landscape; when all the freedom and beauty of earth and air and sky seemed to be made to harmonize with him, his strength and beauty and grace, until I watched him sweeping over the great sky-encircled prairies of the west.

* * *

Keep doing, always doing. Wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing and repining, are idle and profitless employments.

TABLE TALK.

Illinois has 2,200 postoffices.

Homer said: "Wine leads to folly."

Twine lace is becoming a sort of rage, fashion letters say.

At Hot Springs, Ark., the arrival of a visitor is unusual.

A man in Heard county Ga., has a gander 110 years old.

Playing football by electric light is all the rage in England.

Business rolls up Fifth avenue, New York, at a steadily rapid rate.

Only eight farmers have ever been elected to Congress from Maine.

There are sixty-two babies in one block of a residence street in Erie, Pa.

Fred. Douglass will leave Washington soon for an extended tour of Europe.

The Hoosac tunnel has cost Massachusetts $4,000,000 since it was "finished."

In New Zealand the women wear their hair short, and the men wear theirs long.

The idle man travels so slowly that even poverty overtakes him at the first turn of the road.

Profs. Huxley and Donaldson will probably accompany Lord Rosebery to America this year.

The ladies' Calhoun monument association, of South Carolina, has raised a fund of $70,000.

Sergeant Mason, who is in good health, is employed in the shoe factory of the Albany Penitentiary.

Gath describe Phil. Sheridan as "a little man with a red face, and something of the expression of Punch."

Mlle. Aimee, of opera bouffe fame, will return to America next season, at the head of a new company of singers.

We censure the inconsistency of women when we are the victims; we find it charming when we are the subject.

Thirty years ago Theodore Parker, King, Holmes and Emerson were glad to lecture anywhere for fifty dollars a night.

Senator Chilcott, of Colorado, was a day laborer in 1860. He owns now some of the most valuable property in Pueblo.

"Parliamentary agent" has been imported to describe the lobbyist. It doesn't sound so harsh to the uneducated ear.

A girl aged thirteen, and a boy aged nineteen, belonging to French families, were married at Kankakee Co., Ill., the other day.

One archbishop, six bishops and one hundred priests assisted in the consecration of Bishop Gallagher of Galveston, Texas.

Mr. Parnell's Easter egg had a shell of silver, and the contents were 100 guineas from London sympathizers, to buy comforts for the prisoners in Kilmainham.

Watch-making machinery has been brought to such perfection that screws are made with it having nearly 600 threads to the inch. It takes 144,000 of them to weigh a pound.

Rochester claims the oldest lawyer in the country. His name is Azgill Gibbs, and his age is about ninety-five. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and engaged in active practice fifty-five years.

The Y. M. C. A., of Boston distributed among the 4,000 persons who attended Ingersoll's lecture, Sunday night, an extract from Washington's farewell address in regard to the necessity of religion to a State.

Mr. J. H. Goldbern, of Philadelphia, has made a pen manuscript of the memorial services of the late President Garfield. It covers eight columns of pen printing, the original of which is to be sent to Mrs. Garfield.

"Where do people go who deceive their fellow men?" inquired a Sunday school teacher. "Sometimes to Canada, but mostly they goes to Europe," was the reply of a youngster whose uncle had recently been a trusted officer in a local bank.

The other day a book agent took refuge under a hay mow during a severe thunder storm. The lightning played round his hiding place for half an hour and then struck a church a hundred paces off and set it on fire. This shows beyond a doubt that natural forces are blind, and that there is very little intelligence in the operations of nature.

Denver Tribune Primer: Is this a Corner Lot? No, it is a Towel. It has Been serving an Apprenticeship in a Printing Office for the Past four Years. The horses are dragging it away. A man will Take an Ax and Break the Towel into Pieces and Boil it for Soap Grease. Then he will boil the Towel for Tripe. If you Find a Piece of Tripe with a Monogram in one Corner you may Know Its the Towel.

An Old Swindle Revived.

The Indianapolis Times, describes an old swindle which has been revived and has been successfully worked in several parts of the State as follows:

"A new swindle, or an old one revived, has turned up among the farmers. It is worked by two men, who go to a County Auditor's office, look over the records of estray animals, get their points and select their game. One will go to a farmer who has taken up stray animals, examine them and offer to buy, but take good care not to bring the trade to a focus. His object is to get a correct description of the animals which he delivers to his partner, who at once goes and claims the animals as owner. He gives a minute description of the animals, which satisfies the farmer, and the estrays are surrendered after payment of expenses for taking up and keeping them. The farmer learns of his mistake when the real owner comes and he is called upon to pay for the estray.

And Will Remain So.

Courier-Journal

Twenty years ago a Louisville man swore that he would never marry until women should acquire sufficient good manners not to go abreast over a crossing, and not to occupy the entire width of the sidewalk. The horrid wretch is still single.

* * *

The patient pursuance of a high ideal is nature's crucial test; desperately to miss it may be the final discipline of character.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is probable that ex-Senator Buckalew will be nominated for Governor by the Pennsylvania Democrats.

It is said the bill creating the Department of Agriculture will have a hard time in the Senate. Few Representatives felt willing to vote against it, as they are too near the farmers; but the Senators will not be afraid to criticise the bill, which many claim is purely in the interest of Commissioner Losing. It is believed the bill will finally pass, but probably much amended.

Mr. Crapo hopes to get up his bill for the extension of bank charters as soon as the Geneva Award bill is out of the way, which will be to-day or to-morrow.

The President is being pestered for the position of Tariff Commissioner. He will be in no hurry to make these very important appointments.

The condition of Congressman Black, of Georgia, continues serious. His illness seems to have taken the form of partial paralysis. He is unable to move himself in bed, or even to feed himself. His mind continues bright, and he reads books and newspapers placed on a little rack before him, and turned as he requires.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, is expected back soon. His health has improved.

Congressman Stockslager, of Indiana, has introduced a bill in the House, which, should the project which it suggests be carried successfully into operation, seems likely to be an initial step to a great improvement of the low water navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His bill provides for the removal or cutting through of the "bars" or shoals of those rivers during the low water season, and appropriates $50,000 to try the experiment across some designated shoal in the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Louisville.

The President has appointed Major Garret J. Lydecker, at present on duty in Chicago, as the engineer in charge of the harbor improvements, to be a Commissioner of the Distaict of Columbia, in place of the late Major Twining.

The House Committee on Elections, has voted, 9 to 2, to seat W. M. Lowe, contestant of the seat of Joseph Wheeler, from the Eighth Alabama District. Lowe is a Greenbacker.

The Fish Commission to-day is shipping 4,000,000 of young shad and herring to various points in the South. There is a great demand for these fish from all sections. The commission will distribute this season about 75,000,000 shad and 250,000,000 herring. The fish production in the Potomac has quadrupled under the Commission.

The President has expressed a desire to the War and Interior Departments that the Indians be very firmly dealt with, and the annual uprisings ended.

Mrs. Mason starts home much encouraged at the result of her interview with the President. Her receipts of donations amount to about $3,500. A petition of 3,000 employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and others, was presented to the President to-day for the pardon of Mason.

Secretary Frelinghuysen's course in continuing the Spanish Claims Commission is keenly criticised. Blaine refused to permit it to consider the remaining claims, because of the decision of Count Lewenhaupt, in the Buz[illegible] case, that the commission had power to ignore the certificates of naturalization held by claimants, and thus nullify the action of United States courts. Now Frelinghuysen refuses to let the commission die a natural death, but continues its existence eight months, and turns over the remaining cases to it.

The Ohio brewers visited the jail to see Guiteau to-day, and saw him in his cell. He was very mad because the Warden did not permit him to hold a reception, and sell his photographs and autographs. He usually objects to seeing Ohio people, seeming to have an aversion for them.

The report that General Chalmers will be an independent candidate in the Second Mississippi District is confirmed. Mr. Manning, Democrat, who now represents the district, says that if the Independents, Greenbackers and Republicans unite, they can elect Mr. Chalmers. He went away quite mad, because he thought the Democrats did not do their duty by him in his case against Lynch, and seems to have "gone back" on the party.

Ben Hill is very low at Eureka Springs. His daughter has gone to join him.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to construct a road at Mound City to the National Cemetery has passed the House.

The pension bill agreed upon in the Appropriations Committee, appropriates $100,000,000.

The Senate Finance Committee took action on the Bonded Spirits bill by referring it to Messrs. Merrill and Bayard, as a sub-committee to prepare a substitute which will not permit the indefinite retention of spirits in bond. It will provide for a maximum bonded period of about five years. The substitute will also provide that bonds shall be given for the full amount of the tax, and will extend the proposed benefits to spirits made from proof, such as apple or grape brandies.

Senator Sherman has received the following:

My Dear Sir! I have received your note with inclosed notice of pension granted me, for my husband's sake. I am truly mindful of the generous kindness shown the family of General Garfield not only by friends, but by the national legislature, and may I ask that you make acknowlegement of this in whatever way and by whatever expression of my gratitude seems to you appropriate.

With sentiments of high regard, very truly yours,

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

The Senate Select Committee on Woman Suffrage, by a vote of 3 to 2, agreed to recommend to the Senate for adoption, Senator Lapham's joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution:

Article XVI. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

The vote was: Ayes—Lapham, Blair and Jackson—3; noes—George and Fair—2; absent, Anthony and Ferry.

The proposed changes in the bill extending the bonded period of whisky will probably be accepted by the Senate and the bill sent back to the House. It is probable quite a wrangle will occur over it there, as many members will consider it a square blow between the eyes from the Senate.

It is probable, however, by that time the talk of fraud will be found unfounded, which will greatly modify the present feelings on the subject.

J. Q. Smith, Republican contestant of the seat of Shelly, of Alabama, died late last night of pneumonia. It is said he had a good case, and it is probable the Republicans will declare the seat vacant, and order a new election.

The United States Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has arrived here. He says he doesn't think the situation there as grave as reported, but believes it will probably affect the finances.

Doctor Franklin Stewart, of Philadelphia, says: "Shipherd's claim in Peru is just one dollar. Stewart and others owned a claim, and Shipherd got his share in his hands with an agreement that he would get the others and organize a company. He never got the others; never returned his; never paid but one dollar; but organized a company, elected himself President, and that is the size of the wonderful Peruvian Company."

It is stated on good authority that the President has determined to appoint ex-Secretary Kirkwood a member of the Tariff Commission.

It is pretty well understood that the decision of the court in banc will be against Guiteau, and that he must hang. The assassin, however, professes great hope, and says that if the court refuses a new trial the President will come to the rescue.

It is learned positively that the Supreme Court of the District will, on Monday next, render a unanimous decision affirming the decision of the court below.

S. P. Rounds, the Government Printer, has arrived with his family from Chicago.

Mr. Defrees is very low. His recovery is considered impossible.

Bishop Miles, of the colored Methodist Church, preached yesterday in the Southern Methodist Church here. This is the church attended by most of the leading Southern Congressmen.

The State Department has advices from Brazil proposing the removal of 10 per cent. export tax on coffee to the United States.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, will probably succeed Senator Hill, who, it is feared, will not be seen in Washington again.

Judge Wylie has directed the Grand Jury to receive as evidence certain reports submitted by Woodard, the special agent in the star-route cases, and his statements concerning them.

The vote in the House to-day shows a determined opposition on the part of the Democrats to the proposition to strengthen the army. The bill up was to place the militia of all the States in the national organization, giving the President power to appoint officers.

The President is experiencing great difficulty in selecting the Tariff Commission. The majority will be moderate protectionists, and probably ex-Secretary Kirkwood will be Chairman.

Mr. Teller's course relating to the Indians is meeting with general approval, and it is believed that life in the Indian country will be rendered more nearly safe under his course than ever before.

It is said that Blaine is supporting Senator Mitchell in his revolt against the Stalwarts in Pennsylvania, and that he will be also heard from in the canvass in Ohio, New York and many other States, making things lively for the Stalwarts generally.

The House passed a bill to-day of great importance to farming communities in the West. The bill was introduced by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to protect persons who have innocently purchased patented articles. Mr. Burrows explained that parties of rascals have a way of travelling through the rural districts selling patented articles, after which the owner of the patent follows, threatening buyers with suits. The bill provides that no action for damages or proceeding in equity shall be sustained, nor shall a party be held liable under Section 4,919 or 4,921, Revised Statutes, for the use of any patented article or device, unless it shall appear on trial that the defendant in such action or proceeding purchased said article for a valuable consideration in open market.

There is a rumor that Queen Victoria has been assassinated, but the State Department here has received nothing in confirmation of the report.

The Guiteau defense is preparing to ask the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus for Guiteau, on the grounds that the District Court has no jurisdiction, in case the decision is against them, as it now seems it will be. Guiteau is much depressed by the report that the decision of the court is against him. Guiteau's publishers say that not over 100 copies of his book have been sold.

The Postmaster General is preparing a schedule for fast mails, under the new appropriation. The plan is to have one fast train from New York to San Francisco, and another from Boston to New Orleans.

"Tom" Ochiltree announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Galveston District, Texas.

J. Hale Sypher will probably be appointed on the Tariff Commission as a representative of the Sugar interests.

The reports from South Carolina show an excellent condition of the crops. Labor is plentiful, in spite of the alarm some months ago regarding the movement of laborers West.

Attorney General Brewster was in court this morning when the Star Route cases came up. The Deputy Marshal reported that he had been unable to arrest John W. Dorsey, and had no information of his whereabouts.

Judge Wylie suggested that perhaps Dorsey might be in court and directed that his name be called.

As the crier called his name, Mr. Carpenter rose, and, to the surprise of the spectators, said that John W. Dorsey was in court, and had been in the city ten days. He added that it had been Dorsey's intention from the first to attend when wanted. Mr. Dorsey was then arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Merrick said the Government was ready to proceed, but stated that the Grand Jury was now considering Berdell's case, and if Berdell was not tried with the other defendants it would necessitate another trial of his case.

The hearing was then adjourned until the 25th instant, Judge Wylie reminding the Marshal that he was responsible for the person of Dorsey until bail was furnished.

Ex-Postmaster General James was before the Grand Jury to-day in connection with the Star Route cases.

The events transpiring in the trial of the Star Route cases this morning cause a good deal of comment here, and they are looked upon as very unfortunate for the Government, to say the least. That numbers of Government officials should have been scouring the country everywhere for Dorsey, and then come into court and say he couldn't be found, and that he should then immediately present himself and demand trial, turns the Government methods into ridicule. It is remarked here that every step in the cases thus far has been a comparitive failure, and many fear the result will be very unsatisfactory.

The rumor afloat here this afternoon that the Queen of England has been assassinated, creates much excitement, and inquiries are heard in every direction as to the truth or falsity of the report. There is much feeling manifested, and the kind words of the Queen when our national calamity was upon us are spoken of in earnest terms.

Shipherd appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee this morning with a hand bag, said to contain numerous documents, and a prepared statement, covering fifty pages or more, and was addressed by the Chairman as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs is directed by the House to demand from you copies of all correspondence between yourself and any persons whomsoever, and all papers and other evidences in your possession tending to show what you did or attempted to do, to enforce the claim of the Peruvian Company, or induce the United States to enforce this claim against Peru. Are you now prepared to furnish the documents here called for?

Shipherd—I am not.

Chairman—Are you prepared to furnish, and will you furnish, all papers and other evidences in your possesion, tending to show what you did or attempted to do to enforce the claim of the Peruvian Company, or to induce the United States to enforce this claim against Peru?

Shipherd—I will not. I positively decline to produce the papers and evidence called for.

The committee went into executive session. After about ten minutes, the doors reopened and it was learned that the committee had agreed to inform the Sergeant-at-Arms that it had no further need for the attendance of Shipherd, and he might be discharged until further notification. No time was fixed for any future meeting of the committee in regard to the Chilian-Peruvian matter.

The Elections Committee will report soon in the case of Wetherspoon, the colored contestant for the seat of Davidson from Florida, asking permission for him to withdraw the case and to send the committee to Florida to investigate.

Blaine says that the supposition that he will become a candidate for the House from Maine is unfounded. He has no such intention. It is believed, however, that he would not refuse if demanded by the people.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Maggie Mitchell has made $40,000 during the season.

Prince Bismarck is confined to his bed with neuralgia.

Mr. Edwin Booth is said to be worth over half a million.

Of 920,177 children born in France in 1880, 68,227 were illegitimate.

Sarah Winne, "the Circassian girl" in a New York museum, has eloped.

Ex-Govenor Stanford, of California, will spend $1,000,000 on his vineyard.

Grapes at $3 a pound were served at a Delmoico dinner party the other day.

It is said that John McCullough's net gain by this season's acting will be $50,000.

An old builder asserts that fully half of Boston proper is now built on piles.

Mr. Mackay, it is said, will build a hotel in London five times as large as any of the present London hotels.

The old home of Henry Clay, in Lexington, Ky., has been sold for $60,000. It includes 324 acres of choice land.

Susan B. Anthony is a cousin of United States Senator Lapham, of New York. He is a woman's rights man.

When Hawthorne was buried, his unfinished romance was placed on his coffin, and his grave was filled with flowers.

The courage of the heretical Rev. Mr. Miln as a come-outer is now explained. He has a very rich brother-in-law in Dakota.

George I. Seney, the railroad magnate and philanthropist, has given altogether $100,000 to the Long Island Historical Society.

In acknowledgment of the pension recently granted her, Mrs. Garfield has written to Senator Sherman to express her gratitude to Congress.

Luciano Bizarri, of Rome, has made a statuette of the Queen of Italy from solid gold. It is forty-one centimeters in hight, and is woth $5,000.

The Pope, it is said, has lost his appetite, and is constantly in a state of weariness. His physicians have ordered an immediate change of air.

Mrs. Marillia M. Ricker, who has been admitted to the bar at Washington, is said to be a woman of fine attainments and unquestioned legal ability.

Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, of Philadelphia, recently completed a series of 626 lectures on the New Testament, which he began eighteen years ago.

General Corse, who was General Sherman's daring Chief of Staff on the march to the sea, is about to marry Miss McNeil, a grandniece of Prendent Pierce.

Mr. Whittier is quoted as saying that as Emerson left his house one morning he said to him: "I cannot conceive of a greater soul than Jesus Christ."

Ralph Alcorn, an eight-year-old Broome (N. Y.) county boy, wears an eight and a quarter hat, his head measuring twenty-eight inches in circumference.

Josheph W. Coburn, a Boston builder who stood beside Lafayette fifty-seven years ago at Bunker Hill and laid the corner-stone of the monument, is still in active life.

Jay Gould "wears a pair of magnificent Florentine mosaic sleeve-buttons, an inch and a quarter in diameter, surrounded with a border of costly set diamonds."

Miss Anna Foster, the youngest daughter of Governor Foster, of Ohio, is to be married in a few weeks to Mr. Mussey, the Governor's private secretary. They will take a bridal journey to Europe.

Buffalo Bill, who already owns an extensive cattle ranch near North Platte, Neb., is pressing a suit to recover lands at Cleveland, belonging to his grandfather, and has been offered $300,000 to compromise.

Quite a breeze was stirred up among the colored people of Boston by the alleged refusal, at the Revere house, of a room for occupancy by ex-Congressman Robt. Small, of South Carolina on account of his color.

Considerable excitement has been caused among the Southwestern people by the report that Texas has issued land certificates for 18,000,000 more acres of land than can be found subject to possession under them.

Mrs. Matilda Fletcher, the popular Iowa lecturer, has canceled all her lecture engagements, and will devote every day remaining in the temperance campaign to the service of the prohibition amendment in that State.

S. V. Essick, an attorney of Alliance, (O.) has patented a telegraphic type writer, which transmits the letters from one end of the wire and prints them at the other with a single motion thereby tripling the capacity of a wire. It is said to have been successfully tested on the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad.

Madame Janauschek came near losing her life while decending a shaft in a mine at Leadville the other day. The car caught upon a projection, and the alarmed engineer finding the ropes had slackened reversed his engine and brought the car to the surface. It was found that the siding of the shaft had given way, and that if the car had not been stopped by one of the fallen timbers its occupants must have been killed by falling debris.

Let the child-life dwell as long as it will in the heart of the child. Care and the sense of burdened responsibility will come all too swiftly. But the lingering glow and gladness of early years will touch with softness their hard lines.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

Parker's Hair Balsam

Restores the natural color to grey hair. A perfect Hair Restorer & Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness & elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

GET THE BEST.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia & many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & The Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Send for circular.
LARGE SAVING BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

A MAN

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
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RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
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FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE

YOUNG MEN

PATIENTS TREATED

DR. BUTTS, St. Louis, Mo.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 3, 188
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. B. FARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
BRINGS A
SEED STORE

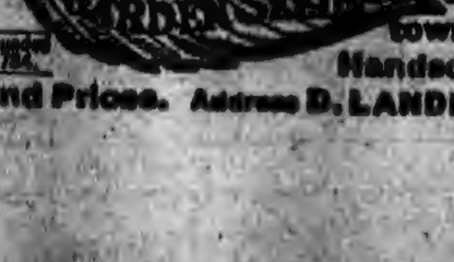

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS
Founded 1784.
To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

Old Inhabitants.

INVESTIGATIONS AS TO THE AGES OF THE PATRIARCHS.

[Popular Science.]

On a full examination of the question of patriarchal longevity, the disparity of their ages with those of latter times disappears. A very slight error in the translation of the Hebrew numbers was the cause of all this disparity. The age of the antediluvians was not to exceed 120 years. Genesis vi, 3: "And the Lord said: My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he is also flesh, yet his days shall be one hundred and twenty." This was the regular good old age of man, with special variations, both before and for some time after the days of Abraham.

In reading concrete numbers the Hebrews gave the large numbers first, thus: Ninety and seven for 97, forty and seven for 47. The reversal of this rule in the translation of Genesis v., 3-5, as an illustration, will show the error in all similar cases. "Adam lived 130 years and begat a son," etc. This is correct, according to the rule. Seth was born when Adam was 130 years old and was his last child. But if the rule were not reversed as it is in the authorized version, it would read thus: Adam lived 3,000 years and begat a son! This shocked the conciousness of the christian translator, and he was driven to the true rule of the Hebrew uses in case of concrete numerals.

In the fifth verse we have the force of the violated rule, thus: "And all the days that Adam lived were 930 years, and he died!" A. V. The true reading of the rule would be," and all the days of Adam, which he lived were a hundred years and thirty and nine years, and he died," making the entire age of Adam 139 years instead of 930 years.

It will be seen on examination that concrete numeral adjectives in Hebrew, as in other languages, agree in number with their nouns. In the case cited in the A. V. the nine is made to agree with hundred in the singular, and not with years in the plural. The difference is seen at a glance, for the difference between "nine years" and "nine hundred years" is too great to be overlooked in any careful translation of a sacred book. The translation assumed that nine here agreed with the hundred, when it had no such agreement; hundred, in the text, is itself a concrete number and separately agrees with years, meaning a hundred of years; at the date of this waiting, "nine hundred," or any number of hundreds above one, without repetition or circumlocution. There were none of the masoretic points in use. In the case of the age of Terah, the father of Abraham, the translators have made the attempt to make two hundred out of one hundred in the word mathim, used in the plural as it might be to agree with years, thus making Terah 205 instead of 105 years old at his death; holding the theory that the word mae (or one hundred) would in the plural, mathim, make twenty. This is contrary to all rules. The Hebrews could, by pluralising a number less than ten, add tenfold to the unit, thus: hamesh, five; hamushim, fifty. This rule applied in the case of Terah would make him ten times 105 years old, or 1,050 years old. In the case of Terah the historic record conclusively contradicts the translation, and hence demonstrates the rule that pluralizing one hundred does not, in the Hebrew tongue, make two hundred, while as to the numerals between two and ten, the rule might apply thus: Shelosh, three; Sheloshim, thirty, and in like manner to ten. With these corrections, referring to the ages of the patriarchs before the Noachin deluge, the article of M. de Solaville would show a wonderful uniformity in the age of man since the dawn of history.

From Adam to the flood the ages would read as in the table below, subject to a few uncertainties in the numbers below one hundred, as the numerals are sometimes pluralized for purposes of agreement when they were not increased tenfold. The cases are not always certain; the table to the flood is substantially true. The table is added, giving the ages of each at the time of his death:

1. Adam, 139 years, and not 930 years.
2. Seth, 121 years, and not 910 years.
3. Enos, 1 years, and not 835 years.
4. Cain, 119 years, and not 910 years.
5. Mahalaleel, 123 years, and not 895 years.
6. Jared, 117 years, and not 962 years.
7. Enoch, 114 years, and not 365 years.
8. Methuselah, 124 years and not 966 years.
9. Lamech, 117 years, and not 777 years.
10. Noah, 158 years, and not 950 years. Average, 120 plus years.

KINDERGARTEN.

I will open a Kindergarten school in the upper room of the Ward building, commencing on the 12th day of June, 1882, to continue eight weeks. I would be pleased to see all of my old class and as many new scholars as wish to come. Terms will be one dollar per month to be paid in advance.

MRS. W. P. MYERS.

—White fish, trout, mackerel at Mac Mike's.

How to Advertise.

A Hartford, Conn., man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners.

"Last week," said he, "I had an umbrella stolen from the vestibule of the church. It was a gift, and, valuing it very highly, I spent double the worth in advertising, but I have not recovered it."

"How did you word the advertisement?" asked a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, producing a slip cut from a newspaper.

The merchant took it and read:

"Lost from the vestibule of the church, last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at No. —San Fernando street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I am a liberal advertiser, and have always found it paid me well. A great deal depends upon the manner in which an advertisement is put. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if you do not then acknowledge that advertising pays, I will purchase you a new one."

The merchant then took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote:

"If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the vestibule of the— church, last Sunday, does not wish to get into trouble, and have a stain cast on the Christian character which he values so highly, he will return it at once to No.—San Fernando street. He is well known."

This duly appeared in the paper, and the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas, of all shades and sizes, that had been thrown in from the sidewalk, while the front yard was literally paved with umbrellas. Many of them had notes attached to them, saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.

The Devil come up to Cool Off.

"One evening, above Lewisberg, on the Arkansas," said Capt. Paul Boyton, "I was on the lookout for some place where I could stop, or for some person from whom I could obtain information, when, near the bank of the river, I discovered smoke issuing from the chimney of a small cabin. I hauled to and blew my bugle. For some time the smoke issuing from the chimney was the only sign of life. Finally a man, an easy kind of individual, came walking down leisurely, regarding me curiously.

"How far is it to Lewisburg?" I asked.

"It is a putty good distance."

"But how far do you call it?"

"I don't call it."

"Confound it, man, is it two, three or four thousand miles?"

"I reckon it's one of the numbers."

"Then I realized that I had met a kinsman of the Arkansas Traveler. My irritation, which had at first been exhibited, subsided, and desiring to get as much information as possible, I asked, pointing to a bar:

"Which side of the channel shall I take?"

"Either side you please!"

"Which do you consider the better?"

"I am not attendin' to other people's business."

"Which side do the steamboats take?"

"It's owin' to what Captain is aboard."

"Well, bringing the thing down to a point, how long will it take me to get to Lewisburg?"

"It's owin' ter how fast you travel."

"My friend, I think you are the biggest fool in Arkansas."

"An', stranger, I think you are the divil! come up to cool off. Go home."

School Reports.

AUBURN SCHOOLS.

Report of Auburn public schools for the month ending May 5, 1882:

Whole number enrolled	340
No. withdrawn	13
No. belonging	327
Average daily attendance	295
Per cent. of attendance	88
No. half days absence unexcused	21
No. absent unexcused	12
No. neither absent nor tardy	58

W. P. MYERS, Sup't.

CONCORD.

Report of school district No. three, Concord township, for the month ending May 5th, 1882: Enrollment, 29; general average, 26. Names of those neither absent nor tardy during the month: Evie May, Dessie Johnson, Minnie Campbell, Andrew Campbell, Henry Campbell, Belle Melton, Lena Melton, Anna Smith, Eugene White, Bertie Dawson and Effa Fretz.

LIBBIE EBERHART, Teacher.

KEYSER.

Report of school district No. six, Keyser township, for the month ending May 12th, 1882. Those neither absent nor tardy: Clara McClure, Chas. Hough, Samuel McClure, Dillman Hough and Samuel Hough. Those whose deportment was 100: Clara Hough, Clara McClure, Mary Culver and Samuel McClure. No. enrolled, 16.

ROSE MOODY, Teacher.

—PARASOLS from a cheap cotton to a fine silk at Mac & Mike's.

CARPETS!

CARPETS! CARPETS!

RUGS!

RUGS!!

RUGS!!!

WINDOW SHADES

IN ALL COLORS.

LACE

CURTAINS

—AT—

MODERWELL AND STUDOR'S,

CARPET HOUSE.

26 East Berry St, - Ft. Wayne

13,299 Pages, 15 Vols., $15.

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The Best, Cheapest and Handiest Encyclopedia in the market.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent post paid on receipt of the price, packed in a handsome box, by

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,

74 and 76 Beekman St. N. Y.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.

P. O. Box, '33. 2-tf.

Town Ordinance.

An ordinance to compel the owners of lots and parts of lots in the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, therein named to construct certain sidewalks, whereas it is the opinion of the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, that public convenience requires the construction of sidewalks along the streets and adjoining the lots and parts of lots hereinafter mentioned; therefore,

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, that the owners and persons in possession of and claiming to own as hereinafter named, thereinafter described lots and parts of lots in said town, shall, within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance, build and construct along and adjoining the lots and parts of lots they may own or are in possession of and claiming to own where the said lots or parts of lots front upon and adjoin the street named, a sidewalk of good and sound pine plank one and one-half inches thick and twelve inches wide, to be laid lengthwise and to be placed upon sleepers of sound white oak timber not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and placed not more than three feet apart; said walks to be four feet wide and built on a grade with the street and alley crossings; said walks to be built along the street and in front of and adjoining the following named lots and parts of lots, to-wit:

The west end of lot No. one (1) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Alex M. Richards.

The west end of lot No. two (2) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Alfred Kelley and Julia A. Sherlock.

The west side of the west one-half of lot No. five (5) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Winfield S. Bangs and Charles Groscop.

The west end of lot No. ten (10) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Caleb Neal.

The west end of lot No. eleven (11) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John Miser.

The west end of lot No. twelve (12) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by James Moore.

The west end of lot No. thirteen (13) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John Hartman.

The west end of lot No. fourteen (14) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John N. Meyers.

The west end of lot No. fifteen (15) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Mary Seward.

The west end of lot No. sixteen (16) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Henrietta Shutt.

The west end of lots No. seventeen (17) and and eighteen (18) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Mary A. Smith.

SECTION 2.—This ordinance shall be in force ten days from and after its publication in the Auburn Courier.

W. H. MCQUISTON, Pres. Town Board.

Attest: GEO. L. LANNING, Town Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	5 [illegible]pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	3 25pm	9 15	11 45	5 12a
Crestline	[illegible]	12 40am	[illegible]	10 2[illegible]
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	8 00am	6 0[illegible]	1 [illegible]pm	6 [illegible]p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 [illegible]am	7 00am	pm	10 30p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 10pm	2 05pm	pm	7 [illegible]am
Ft. Wayne	12 [illegible]am	6 [illegible]	6 40	1 [illegible]p
Chicago Ar.	8 50	10 30	11 00	7 20p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 a.m.; Warsaw, [illegible]; Columbia, [illegible] a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 1:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia [illegible] p. m.; Warsaw, [illegible] p. m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

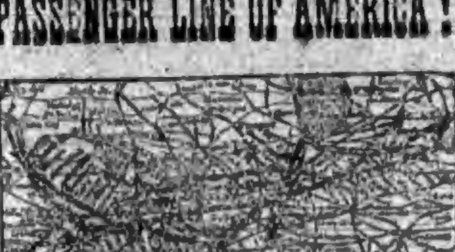

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent St. Louis.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:

Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his lifetime.

W. TEETERS, Administrator.

May 6, 1882.

PILES

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful PAINLESS CURE

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF

CURE WARRANTED

NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA, FISSURES, ULCERATION, CONSTIPATION CURED

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 20pm	7 [illegible]am	
Saginaw	6 20	7 55	
Lansing	8 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	8 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 40pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 00	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 35pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	1 00	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 15	9 23
Reading	8 42	1 28	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 41	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 05	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 52	12 35am
Auburn	10 12	3 03	7 30
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 25	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 20
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55		6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 25am	7 20
St. Louis		8 45	
Washington		9 00pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	5 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 27
St. Louis	6 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		6 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 25am	9 25pm
Indianapolis	4 20am	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 40	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 16	6 31	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 48	7 25	5 40
Montgomery	2 05	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 58	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 25pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20	11 55am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 2 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S., 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 5 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 5 36 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 30, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 20 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 2:55 p.m.; west —11:06 a.m. m., 7:34 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 6 30 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P., east, 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 16 p. m., west, 5 36, 10 40 a. m.; 4 30 8 56 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2.00 p. m.; ar. 6 00, 7 16 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 30 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 5 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD, [illegible] Supt.

H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent.

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and West. Steel rail track! superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 [illegible]am	9 30pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	3 00am
Kendallville	2 40	11 30	5 [illegible]	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 00	3 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	[illegible]
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 00	7 25pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 [illegible]pm	2 30	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 30	9 25	4 30
Chicago	8 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 3:25 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY [illegible], 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 30pm	9 10am	[illegible] am
Walkerton Junction		12 06am	12 [illegible]pm
Milford Junction		1 24	1 20
Syracuse		1 36	1 [illegible]
Cromwell		1 52	1 55
Albion		2 12	2 10
Avilla		2 44	2 46
Garrett	10 35	2 55	3 30
Auburn Junction	10 42	3 08	3 40
St. Joe			
Hicksville		3 40	4 34
Defiance	11 52	4 25	5 18
Deshler	12 40am	5 22	6 15
Fostoria	1 30	6 20	7 12
Tiffin	2 02	6 46	7 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 10	9 00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 [illegible]pm	6 10pm	[illegible] am
Tiffin	10 15	7 [illegible]	9 10
Fostoria	10 54	[illegible]	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville		11 42	12 20pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 28	12 18am	1 08
Garrett	2 45	12 55	1 35
Avilla		12 36	1 52
Albion		12 58	2 30
Cromwell		1 10	2 45
Syracuse		1 30	3 02
Milford Junction		1 45	3 15
Walkerton Junction		3 05	4 30
CHICAGO ar.	6 55	6 10	7 35

—Go and see Weirick's new stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., at Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,

Clocks, Clocks,

Castors Castors,

Spoons, Spoons,

Forks, Forks,

Knives Knives,

Chains, Chains,

Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

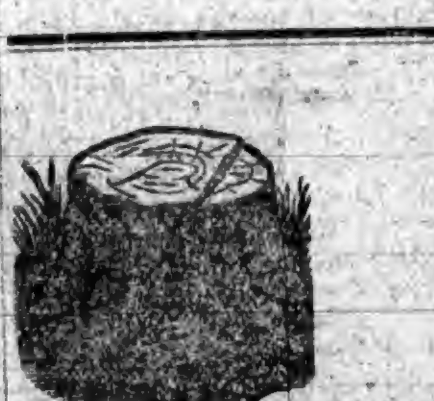

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER IN THE WORLD FOR REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself. Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work. All Work Guaranteed Water-Proof.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 1, 1882. Number 22.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

The Uses of Paper.

HOW PAPER CAR WHEELS ARE MADE—SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

Paper car wheels are composed entirely of paper rings pressed together under a weight of six tons, and then fastened by means of bolts and steel tire put on them, when they are ready for use. Laid loosely, the rings stack as high as the shoulders of an ordinary man. Under treatment, they sink to the thickness required. If the tire should wear or fall off the wheel, or the train run from the track, there would be no danger of their breaking, as they are very flexible, and would spring. A paper ball can be rendered so solid that nothing but a diamond tool can cause an indentation in it. At the mill is a square block of compressed paper fastened on a turning lathe, and so hard that, if a fine steel chisel is held against it when moving, instead of cutting the paper it will break the chisel into a hundred pieces. The strength is astonishing. You can take a £5 note of the bank of England, twist it into a rope, suspend 339 pounds upon one end of it, and not injure it in the slightest degree. Bath tubs and pots are formed by compressing paper made out of linen fibers and annealed—that is, painted over with a composition which becomes a part thereof, and is fireproof. The tubs last indefinitely, never leak, and, put into the fire, will not burn up. You can beat on them with a hammer and not injure them. Plates compressed and annealed are very durable. You can not only wash them, but drop them upon the floor and stand upon them. The fork can be used for any practical purpose, and the knife can always be kept sharp. Paper can be substituted for wood, converted into picture frames and colored like walnut, cherry and the like. Bedsteads are fashioned the same as car wheels, only of long stripe instead of rings. They are very beautiful and lasting. Cooking or heating stoves are also annealed, and it is impossible to burn them out. They are less costly than iron. A house can be literally constructed of, and furnished with every convenience, in paper. The printing press, type and all the fixtures of the office could be concocted of this material, and more cheaply than of the ordinary kind. A complete steam engine can be thus manufactured and do all required duty. Clothes and shoes will come in the future. Twenty-nine hours are needed to transfer linen fiber into a car wheel.

Solid card-like paper was made as early as the fifth century, but it is stated on the authority of the Arabian historians, and largely conceded, that linen paper did not come into use until 1270, or, at most, but a short time before. The cotton card or paper known previously was of a thick, coarse, woolly texture, brittle and inferior.

July Encampment Matters.

The Military Encampment to be held at Indianapolis the first week in July is not a local affair. It is a gathering in which the whole state is interested, beyond the mere passing interest of a holiday parade. The very proposition of the idea of its holding, had origin in a desire to encourage and advance the interest of the militia organizations throughout the state, and inspire such a spirit of emulation as shall result in showing the law-makers that a respectable recognition of the national reserve police force is entirely worth their while and attention, until Indiana in this regard shall rank equal with her sister states. This Encampment is peculiarly a state affair, from the fact that upwards of seventeen companies of Indiana militia will be present, several of which will enter the lists with the companies from abroad to contend for the palm of victory and the consequent cash, as the reward of excellence in the execution of military maneuvers. Should one of these companies, no matter where the location of its armory, be so fortunate as to win either first or second place, it will be a subject in which every Indianian will have a right to feel a just pride. Upon that week the capital will welcome the world at large, not as the corporation of Indianapolis, but as the representative city of Hoosierdom, and the host of the state's guests.

—The best line of gents' ties, cheap, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

Springfield Spirit-Writing.

PECULIAR POWERS AND REMARKABLE HIEROGLYPHICS.

A lady on South Yellow Spring street, in this city, is developing alleged spiritualistic powers in a remarkable degree, especially in spirit-writing. Your correspondent was favored with an interview with the lady—who, by the way, is extremely intelligent and a good talker—in which he was shown several slates and books full of writing dictated through the lady. The writing appears to be a system of hieroglyphics, with here and there a French word, and must be read by being reflected into a looking-glass so as to make it read in the right direction. Some of the writing is now being translated by two learned pupils of Wittenberg college, and a book of it has been sent to a distinguished Congregational minister in Philadelphia, who is translating it. He states that it is the language spoken by the French of 200 years ago, and has several interesting stories relating to the siege of Troy in it. This lady herself is a member of the Congregational church and discovered her spiritualistic powers by chance about two years ago. She states that her power is continually on the increase, and that things in the spirit world are gradually becoming more distinct. When the instinct to write comes to her, she says some power seems to seize her hand and dictate the words. At such times she can hardly see, and is entirely unconscious of the writing. She says she forsaw the death of Garfield a year before it happened, and often hears the spirits talk confusedly of Guiteau. She is also able to take spirit photographs by placing her hand on a sensative plate while in a spiritualistic cabinet.—[Springfield Cor. Times-Star.

* * *

Some persons are finding fault with Mr. John Sherman's incidental expense account against the United States government while he was secretary of the treasury. Some persons are always finding fault. To show how little reason there is for all this complaining, we select at random a few items from Mr. Sherman's expense book. It is found, first, that the government is charged $3,50 "for cleaning a driver's coat." If it happened that the driver's coat was considerably soiled—and that is no doubt just what did happen—$3 50 will be regarded by all good business men as bed-rock figures. There is really no ground for complaint here. The next item is 318 pounds of camphor, which foots up $105 10. Financiers know what Mr. Sherman did with the camphor. He used it to keep moths out of the bank notes. It is simply out of the question to run a United States treasury without camphor. The third item $750 for three photographs of the electoral commission. We have no doubt some person will say Mr. Sherman might have got along with two photographs of the electoral commission. Here and there may be found a creature who will say he might have got along with one. They forget that had there been no electoral commission there wold have been no Mr. Sherman in the treasury. Three gross of buttons are set down at $27, and "dye for same $35." Do we hear any objections to United States government dyeing its buttons? We do not, and it is well. This government can dye its buttons pea-green or a sky-blue and it is nobody's business, that we are aware of. Suppose the dye does cost more than the buttons? But we have no patience to discuss this matter. If there is any nation of people who desire to buy their buttons already dyed we presume it is their privilege to do so. American people come down stairs differently. We will pass over $34 25 for palm-leaf fans and $30 17 for Day & Martin's blacking, and go on to the item of 248 dozen monogram towels, aggregating $1,384,50 for monogram towels is pretty steep. They may even quibble about the monogram, and since there was a monogram, want to know whether it was U. S. A. or J. S. Two dozen cuspadors, decorated, cost $42; four and a half gallons deodorized alcohol cost $12; one hundred gross assorted toilet soaps cost $1,961,65, and so on and so forth, from fine-tooth combs to empty mackerel kits. Footing up a total of $25,000. And yet people murmur and complain. However, the platform of a man is what that man has done.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

Excelsior Springs.

These valuable mineral waters were discovered but little over a year ago; yet they have already taken rank with noted springs which have been advertised and frequented for the last decade.

Where a few months since stood a solitary farm house, there is now found a beautiful little city of 2,000 inhabitants; and the delightful little valley of Fishing River is rapidly becoming known as one of the favorite summer resorts of the west. The medicinal qualities of the water, the charming country which surrounds the springs, the healthfulness of the region, and its accessibility, all contribute to make the place popular and prominent, and at once explain why Excelsior Springs has so suddenly acquired such notoriety. The mineral waters have been thoroughly tested by hundreds of invalids, and have effected many astonishing cures of dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, liver complaints, sore eyes, chronic malaria, many forms of female diseases, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and various skin diseases. The water is very useful as a tonic, on account of the large quantity of iron contained in it, and becomes especially useful in cases of general debility and nervous prostration.

Excelsior Springs are located in Clay county, Missouri, eight miles from Missouri City, on the main line, and five miles from Vibbard or Lawrence, on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. First-class coaches connected at these stations, with all trains, making the Springs very easy by access and nearer by several hours than any other similar resort. A very handsome pamphlet, containing several views of the scenery, and much valuable information in regard to the Springs, will be sent free to any address by applying to J. E. Jones, Henrie & Fish, or V. B. Flack, D. D., Excelsior Springs [Viginti P. O.] Clay county, Mo., or to H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Origin of the Merino Sheep.

As the ancient Greeks had no cotton nor silk, and very little linen, and as sheep's wool was the principal texture from which their clothes were made, they took peculiar care to cultivate with especial care such breeds of sheep as produce very fine wool. Such breeds were those of the Greek city of Tarentum, situated on the Tarentine gulf. In order to improve the fine quality of the wool still more, the sheep were covered with clothes in cold weather and it was found by experience that exposure to cold made the wool coarser. Thus clothing these sheep from generation to generation resulted in a very delicate breed with exceedingly fine wool, according to the law established by Darwin in regard to selections and adaption to exterior conditions.

This product of Greek industry was transmitted by them to the Romans, whose great agricultural author, Columella, states that his uncle in Spain crosed the fine Tarentine sheep with rams imported from Africa, and obtained a stronger, combining the whiteness of fleece of the father with the fineness of the fleece of the mother, and having obtained such results the race was perpetuated. The absence of other fine textures made these Spanish sheep so valuable that in the beginning of our era they were sold in Rome for $1,000 in gold a head, an enormous price for those times, when money had much more value than now.

When the barbarians invaded Italy these sheep were all exterminated, while the greater portions of the Roman possesson were laid waste. But in the less accessible mountains of Spain the Moors preserved the breed, and it is to them that modern Spain owes the merino sheep, which are the direct descendants of this cross breed of the Greek and African ancestors referred to. It is a valuable inheritance too, which that country owes to the combined Greek, Roman, and Moorish civilization, and of which our California wool-growers also earn the advantages, by the prosperity of this breed of sheep, which was there a few years ago.

KINDERGARTEN.

I will open a Kindergarten school in the upper room of the Ward building, commencing on the 12th day of June, 1882, to continue eight weeks. I would be pleased to see all of my old class and as many new scholars as wish to come. Terms will be one dollar per month to be paid in advance.

MRS. W. P. MYERS.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

This Happened in the Ark.

"Draw near thine ear, I pray thee," said Noah, as he sat smoking his good clay pipe by the fire, after having fed the animals their evening meal and shaken up their bedding. "What would my lord?" replied Mrs. N., drawing near her ear, as commanded. Noah smoked in silence for the space of a minute or two, and then opened his mouth and spake as follows: "I preceive by the indications, mother, that the storm which was central over the Euphrates will move westerly to the Nile Valley on the morrow, with areas of low barometer and northeasterly winds, and showery weather on the Arabian coast. I have been moved, therefore, to jettison a part of our cargo, fearing that our supplies should give out ere the floods shall subside. What animal thinkest thou can best be spared, love?" And Mrs. N. looked out at the window, listened a moment to the pattering drops on the roof, and replied sweetly: "The rain, dear." And at the sound of her voice Noah wept like a child, and the animals wailed in unison, and there was misery unspeakable where all had been so calm and tranquil.—[Boston Transcript.

* * *

LONDON, April 28.—Dr. Lamson was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning. He was calm and composed. Only three reporters were present at the hanging. The procession entered the yard of the prison at 8:55, when the prison bell was tolling the death-knell. The chaplain headed the procession. He was followed by two prison officials with their wands. The prisoner, who until the time of starting had been calm and composed, looked awfully pale and dejected, and was very nervous. He was supported by Wardens on either side and was with dificulty able to decend the steps to the yard. He was met by Marwood, the famous executioner, at the foot of the steps.

The prisoner was bareheaded, and the operation of pinioning him seemed [illegible]. He [illegible] without a word, and hardly seemed to appreciate what was going on.

From the steps there was a distance of about sixty yards to traverse to the gallows. Lamson was supported with dificulty from this point to the scaffold. He swayed backward and forward, and stared wildly around him when placed under the noose.

The chaplain who appeared much affected then began reading the burial service. Lamson in the meanwhile was supported by the gaolers. Just before the cap was adjusted he cast down his eyes with a look of extreme despair.

Death was instantaneous. The drop was nine feet. The chaplain remained by the gallows repeating the Lord's prayer. The body remained hanging one hour.

LAMSON'S CRIME

The crime for which Lamson was executed was the murder of his brother-in-law. Dr. Lamson was a man of good presence and social position. He was the son of the popular American pastor at Florence, and had himself served with distinction in the Franco-German and the Russo-Turkish wars. After the last war he married an English lady, and commenced practice at Bournemouth, a health resort not far from London. It appears that on the death of a brother who was at school at Wimbleton, and had for years been a cripple and otherwise a confirmed invalid, Dr. Lamson's wife would become entitled to a sum of about $20,000.

This, according to English law, would, in the absence of special settlements, belong equally to the husband and to the wife. It was the theory of the prosecution that Dr. Lamson in order to obtain this money, deliberately poisoned his brother-in-law. It was shown in the evidence that he called on him at school, ostensibly to say good-bye, prior to his departure for Paris. While at the table he offered him a capsule filled apparently with white sugar, giving one at the same time to the head master and taking one himself. He left hastily, and had not been gone ten minutes before his brother-in-law was taken violently ill, and he actually expired a few hours afterward. It transpired that Dr. Lamson purchased, just before the occurrence, two grains of aconitia, the medicinal dose of which of which is from 120th to one-sixtieth of a grain.

The stomach of the deceased was analyzed by Drs. Dupre and Stevenson, who demonstrated that death was due to aconite, and the evidence against Dr. Lamson was very damaging. The accused voluntarily gave himself up while still out of the reach of the law, and strongly protested his innocence.—Times-Star.

CARPETS!
CARPETS! CARPETS!

RUGS!
RUGS!!
RUGS!!!

WINDOW SHADES
IN ALL COLORS,
LACE
CURTAINS
—AT—
MODERWELL AND STUDOR'S,
CARPET HOUSE.
26 East Berry St. - Ft. Wayne

THE
POPULAR
LIVERY
BARN!

Located on the corner of Ninth and [illegible] Streets, or in rear of the Swinehart Bathing hut

Good Drivers

—AND—

FIRST-CLASS RIGS SENT OUT

Parties attenning court or "rally days" will find this a good place [illegible] trains.

H. E. TROUT.
MANAGER.

THE

PIONEER HARDWARE

Is now making a specialty of

COOKING
STOVES!

Purchased before the advance in iron, and a five hundred dollar stock is now nicely set out for the inspection of every one. Farmers should not fail to examine the

RENOWNED
CHURN
THE BEST.

Which takes the cream from all others.

WHITE LEAD!
—AND—
MIXED PAINTS!

Can also be had at this

POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT!

At prices that will be of benefit to the purchaser.

☞Remember the place—the Solid Hardware house.

J. L. DAVIS,
Proprietor.

ROOT AND
COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St.

Are now making a very attractive display of

SPRING GOODS.

—OUR—

SILK
SUITS

Are represented in great variety, and cannot be surpassed in quality and finish

—OUR—

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated

Elegant assortment of

PARASOLS
—AND SUN—
UMBRELLAS

Embracing all the Novelties of the season

WHITE GOODS:
TIES,
LACES,
LINENS,
CRAPES,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY
CURTAINS,
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES,
ETC., ETC.

The most extensive, varied and attractive assortment of

DRY
GOODS
OF ALL KINDS

That we have never before been able to offer to our patrons, and at prices that must be satisfactory to the close cash buyer.

ROOT AND
COMPANY
FT. WAYNE, INDIANA

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : INDIANA.

[illegible] THINGS.

THE execution of Guiteau is to be strictly private.

IOWA and Ohio will hold October elections this year.

SNOW an inch deep fell in Berkshire, Mass., Thursday, May 18th.

QUEEN VICTORIA was sixty-three years old Wednesday, May 24th.

HEAVY damage to the fruit crop by the frost on the 15th, is reported from Michigan.

WORK on the tunnel under the English channel has been temporarily abandoned.

THE Mormons are working with might and main to get Utah into the Union as a State.

ABOUT $600,000,000 have been paid by the Government in pensions on account of the late war.

BITTER opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Blaine for Congress in Maine has spoiled that scheme.

CHOICE specimens of copper ore recently discovered at Laramie assay $8,000 in silver to the ton of ore.

THE frost and cold of May 21st and 22nd did much damage to the growing crops, especially in the Northwest.

A SALOON KEEPER in Seymour, Ill., has been fined $1,860, and sent to jail for seventy days for violations of the liquor laws.

THE number of immigrants arrived in the United States during April was 108,328; during the ten months ending the 30th of April, 584,569.

A BILL has been passed by the New York Assembly to permit call loans to be made at any rate of interest agreed upon by the borrower and lender.

IT is said that James Gordon Bennett proposes to make ample provision for the families of those who perished in the Jeannette expedition.

THE Court of Appeals at St. Louis has decided that the manufacture and sale of such compounds as oleomargarine is prohibited by the law of Missouri.

CARDINAL McCABE, of Ireland, who has opposed the Land League, continues to receive threatening letters, and his house in the city of Dublin is guarded by the police.

THE crop reports from Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas are very encouraging. In Texas and Arkansas, where the wheat harvest is in progress, the yield is excellent.

IT is said that astronomers have recently become convinced, contrary to the belief of centuries, that the moon has an atmosphere, and is consequently admirably adapted to human habitation.

THE effort to establish the principle of trial by jury has proved a failure in Spain. The Spanish Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 181 to 55, has rejected the amendment to the judicial procedure proposing trial by jury. The Government opposed the amendment.

A LARGE number of evicted Irish tenants are arriving in this country, landing in a famish condition, and without a cent of money to support themselves upon. Here is one of the best subjects of a "fund" that could be presented.

THE people of the burnt district of Michigan have not been idle since the fires. Thousands of neat, comfortable houses are being built, and hundreds of acres which were covered with thick underbrush before the fire are now green with wheat and other crops.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly met at Springfield, Ill., Thursday, and after the usual opening services, was organized by the election of Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, as Moderator, on the first ballot. Dr. Johnson represents the former New School branch of the church.

THE North American Silk Exchange, recently incorporated in New York, is negotiating for 350 acres on Long Island for a nursery of mulberry trees, and for 2,000 acres in Kentucky on which to raise silk worms. The principal supply of eggs has been obtained at Corinth, Mississippi.

AT the recent meeting of the national board of fire underwriters, President Heald said that if the average rate of fire insurance premiums for the last twenty-two years had been twenty cents less on each $100 insured, the entire capital and assets of the 293 companies embraced in the tables of the board would long ago have been swept out of existence.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent estimates that Mr. Gladstone's Arrears bill will relieve the Irish tenant farmers of a large sum. The most trustworthy calculation makes the aggregate of arrears of rent due to the landlords from tenants who profess to be unable to pay their debts about $30,000,000. On this basis the tenants would pay, under the Arrears bill, $10,000,000, the Government would expend $10,000,000, and the landlords would lose $10,000,000. The loss to the landlords is not so great as it seems, when it is considered that without the intervention of some such bill as this they would receive very little, after the failure of the crops for three successive years.

THE condition of the United States navy is known to be dangerously disgraceful. Secretary Chandler states, in an elaborate report, that no one of the sixty-seven serviceable vessels in the American navy is in condition to engage in battle with an enemy of the general classification. Two of them can be put in that condition, except as to ordnance, in one month each. Others will require, except as to ordnance, one and two years. To manufacture the guns, ammunition, and equipments required for re-arming the sixty-seven vessels, would require from five to seven years, the first light gun and carriage being delivered in about one year, and the first heavy gun in about three years. It would require an expenditure of $22,514,141 to put these vessels in the desired condition. The Secretary further states that forty-five vessels, storeships, tugs, etc., are utterly unserviceable for war purposes.

AS WAS foreshadowed several days ago, the court in banc refuses a new trial to Guiteau. According to a Washington authority he will now be taken to a solitary cell in the jail, where he is now confined, and placed under continued guard, better known as the death watch. Every action will be observed up to the fatal moment, and not a word will be permitted to be spoken to him except by his spiritual adviser, or by persons specially authorized by the warden, General Crocker, who has entire charge of and responsibility for the assassin from this time on until his dead body is ready to be consigned to the doctors for post mortem examination. District Attorney Corkhill has determined upon an examination of the brain of the assassin by a board of the most eminent medical experts in the United States, to put at rest, as he believes forever, the question of his sanity. After the autopsy the body will be delivered to the relatives of the doomed man, if any of them call for it.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Chicago has begun exporting tobacco cuttings to Europe.

South Chicago is to be a Presidential Postoffice from July 1.

The Senate of Congress has passed the five per cent. land bill.

[illegible], the special envoy, is on his way to Washington from Peru.

Col. W. R. Holloway has become the sole owner of the Indianapolis Times.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

The Senate of Congress passed the Geneva award bill as it came from the House.

The House of Congress has passed the bill extending the charters of the National Banks.

A stranger was found in the street of Charleston, W. Va., with his throat cut from ear to ear.

It is asserted that Navin, the forger Mayor of Adrain, Mich., swindled the Clark estate out of $93,000.

Reports from Kansas are unanimous to the effect that the growing wheat is in an unusually fine condition.

The official report places the total immigration for April at 104,274—10,000 in excess of April last year.

Walton, the New York landlord, is said to have lost $40,000 in England this spring, on American horses.

Trustee Chaffee, at the advertised auction sale of the Sprague estate, was unable to obtain a bid for the property.

The Sheriff of Creston, Iowa, levied on the circus and menagerie of Cooper & Jackson to satisfy claims for $20,000.

A vigorous war on the gamblers is being made by the St. Louis authorities. Lottery men are included in this deal.

The steamship Rio Grande, with a valuable cargo of cotton, arrived at Delaware Breakwater on fire. Loss, $370,000.

Jay Gould sent $100 for the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum fete, in lieu of rare flowers, for which he had been solicited.

The petition sent to Mr. Moody from Chicago, asking him to come and "revive" evangelical churches, bore 1,500 signatures.

Governor Sherman, of Iowa, declares himself in favor of the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution.

The $900,000 left by Mr. Lewis, of New York, to reduce the public debt, has been placed at the disposal of the government.

Mrs. Eva Humphrey, named in connection with the alleged wife of Navin, the Adrian forger, committed suicide at Toledo, Ohio.

An ovarian tumor weighing twenty-five pounds, was successfully removed from Miss Pierce, a suburban resident of Lafayette, Ind.

The monuments and headstones in the Jewish Cemetery at Columbus, S. C., were thrown down or demolished by unknown persons.

The Delaware Temperance Alliance passed resolutions condemning Senator Logan's bill for applying liquor taxes for educational purposes.

An intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden asks the public to believe that his letter to the Cincinnati convention terminated his political career.

It is rumored that the President has decided to transfer Secretary Frelinghuysen to the English mission, in place of James Russell Lowell.

GENERAL BEAVER, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is a farmer, and cultivates a fine farm near Bellefonte in that State.

Michael Turner, a passenger on the steamer Wisconsin, was arrested, at New York, on suspicion of being connected with the Dublin assassination.

THE booming petroleum market has received a set-back in the discovery of of a well at Warren, Pa., which yields from four to six hundred barrels a day.

Congressman Speer, of Georgia, advises the Committee of Independent Democrats that if the Hon. Alex. Stephens is nominated for Governor he will accept.

Brave Bear, of Yankton, Thomas Eagan, of Sioux Falls, and James Leighton, of Deadwood, all sentenced to be hung for murder, have been refused new trials.

The District Grand Jury has been asked to take prompt action on new indictments against the Star Routers. Brady gave bail in $20,000 on one of the fresh charges.

A bill in the Senate and House Committees of Postoffices and Post-roads provides for a private message-card that will replace the open postal now in use.

Reports from all over Northern Dakota confirm the estimate of the increased acreage of wheat in that region. Weather is favorable and work is progressing finely.

Mrs. J. M. Fox, of Jefferson City, Mo., has obtained $5,000 from the Missouri Pacific Railway for the death of her husband, who was killed by the cars last October.

The National Rifle association has issued an address to the militia of the State, asking that they bring to the front their choicest shots for the international contest at Creedmoor.

In August, 1879, Mrs. George Fromm, of New York, gave birth to a boy baby weighing eleven ounces, and on Friday evening she gave birth to another boy baby weighing ten ounces.

THE poor Jews are said to be marrying at Odessa, Russia, at the rate of 150 couples per day. They imagine, if they are married, that land will be given them free in America or Palestine.

The Grand Jury have returned three true bills against Charles Emery Smith, editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia Press, charged with libelling Mr. Wey, the District Attorney's detective.

The striking cigar-makers of Milwaukee, have been "out" for seven months. As they are supported by the Union men throughout the United States, of course they will remain "out."

A negro woman at Amissville, Rappahannock county, Virginia, tied her son, nine years old, hand and foot, to her cabin floor, made a fire over him with splinters and burned him to death.

IN Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

The strike of the Milwaukee cigar makers, who have now been out for twenty-seven weeks, has cost the National Union $60,000. Of this amount, $4,000 was furnished by the Cincinnati unions.

Counsel for ex-Governor R. F. Moses made application in the New York Court for a further continuation of his case, saying they would plead insanity. Under the code this necessitates a medical examination.

John McMenomon, living near Muscatine, Iowa, quarreled with his fifteen-year-old daughter about some property, when her eighteen-year-old brother handed her a revolver, with which she shot her father and killed him.

SINCE the autum of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

At Lawrence, Mass., the Catholic Priest would not accord religious burial to ex-Representative Nichol, because the funeral was escorted by a temperance lodge who refused to remove their regalia on entering the church.

M. J. Eviston, of Milwaukee, a former city official, who four years ago sued the Evening Wisconsin newspaper for $20,000 damages for criminal libel, has been awarded damages to the amount of $2,000.

Crop reports from forty-one townships in Iowa, centering about Oskaloosa, show that fall and spring wheat, oats and rye are in first-class condition. The corn ground is nearly all plowed, and early planting is assured, with greatly increased acreage.

In the case of Legrau Ensign and Christian Price, against whom verdicts for $20,000 each were recently found in the United States Court at Philadelphia for non-fulfillment of Star Route contracts, a new trial has been refused and judgment entered.

A Washington dispatch says that a project is on foot to build a railroad from Baltimore to Ohio, along the south side of the Ohio river. Jay Gould and Blair are said to be at the head of the enterprise, which will involve the expenditure of $15,000,000.

The official correspondence relating to American "suspects" imprisoned in Ireland, was sent to the House of Representatives. Minister Lowell says £40 was offered each prisoner to induce him to leave the jail and the country at the same time.

The Peruvian minister called upon President Arthur to present an autograph letter from President Montero, expressing the grief of his government and people at the death of Minister Hurlbut, to whom reference was made as "the truest and noblest champion of Peru's cause."

Bob Ford, for the murder of Wood Hite, gave bond in $6,000 at Richmond, Mo., Wednesday, to appear for trial in October. He is now in Kansas City, and is being exhibited on the stage of a variety theater on a contract of $5,000 for six nights' appearance.

The Coroner's jury, at Chicago, decided that the shooting of a tramp by the freight train brakeman, on the Chicago and Alton Railway, Joseph Ledwith, was justifiable. The dead man was identified as Charles Garnish, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged 22, a tramp by profession.

An Indianapolis youth and his sweetheart grew tired of life and wished to die. They hired a buggy, drove to the suburb, and imbibed laudnum, but without avail. Then they purchased and ate another poison; with fatal results to the youth. The girl returned to Indianapolis and narrated the events.

While the widow of James Quigley was filing her account as administratrix in a court at Erie, Pa., she was startled by the appearance of another widow of the same man, who laid claim to the entire estate. It appears that the latter was married in Buffalo twenty years ago, and that Quigley deserted her with four children on her hands.

A remarkable disappearance of Zoe Watkins, a young lady, en route from Denver to New Orleans, is reported. With her sister she stopped at St. Louis to visit the family of Mr. Martin, City Weigher. On Thursday afternoon she left the house to make a call and post a letter, since which time she has not been heard of.

A man named J. R. Dutton, who has been deaf and dumb for sixteen years, was on the steamer Wilder (on the Upper Tennessee), asleep in his berth a few days ago, when it struck a snag and he was thrown out. He was overcome with fright and became sick, and in a few days his speech and hearing were entirely restored. He lost them by disease.

THE 8,800,000 farms in the United States produce food for 50,000,000 of people at home and nearly as many more abroad. Hence it is not strange that a partial failure of the crops in this country makes provisions high priced. The regulator of these prices is better crops and more farms and farmers, which means increased prosperity for all.

Dr. Henry W. Kendall, jr., a prominent young physician of Syracuse, N. Y., was found unconscious in a meadow near the Onondaga County (N. Y.) Poor House, on Thursday morning, with a bullet in his head. By his side was a bag containing a complete resurrectionist's outfit, and in his hands he grasped a couple of revolvers, one of which had been partially discharged. The affair is completely shrouded in mystery.

Colonel Henry Hadley, a lawyer of New York City, has commenced suit in the Supreme Court, claiming $25,000 damages, against the Mail and Express, for publishing, a few days ago, an article charging plaintiff with being a ringleader in the Morey letter conspiracy, and that Hadley and his associates palmed off the letter as an original document, written by Garfield, upon the Democratic National Committee.

Several members of Pinkerton's detective force are in North Texas, traveling about stealing horses, with an understanding with the owners and the officers for immunity, the plan being to entrap Frank James and his pals, who are known to be in this section, with their place of rendezvous near Dallas. Frank James, it is said, was seen in the streets of Dallas Saturday, but by a man who would not betray him for any consideration. The detectives expect to make developments shortly that will be news to the country.

Foreign.

Four hundred houses were recently burned at Beyabab, Asia Minor.

The burning of the village of Marcilly, France, rendered 650 people homeless.

Three hundred Russian Jewish students are en route from Brody for Canada.

Moscow merchants are much opposed to the expulsion of the Jews from that city.

Lorillard's Massasoit was beaten at the Epsom spring meeting for the Woodcote stakes.

A recent conflagration in the Jewish quarter of the city of Kovno, Russia, destroyed 105 houses.

The Sultan has demanded the withdrawal of the Anglo-French squadrons from Alexandria.

An outbreak is imminent in Egypt, and the presence of Turkish troops is deemed necessary as a peace preservative.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, has been warned not to attend the Russian Emperor's coronation.

A mandate has been issued to the Russian press to forego reports of Jewish massacres, or even discuss the question.

In a crush of Jewish refugees at Brody, who were clamoring for assistance to emigrate to America, one man was killed.

Two of the members of the British Royal Geographical Society will undertake a voyage in search of the Leigh Smith Arctic expedition.

Bismark, though still very ill, intends to be present at the second reading of the tobacco monopoly bill, even if he has to be carried to the House.

Starvation and sickness are increasing among the Jewish refugees at Brody. The unfortunate people are leaving Russian territory in large numbers.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamson, the murderer.

The Mexican Congress has passed an important law, giving the President power to issue patents. Heretofore Congress has reserved the power to itself.

The printers of the Freiheit, the Socialist paper in London, have been arrested, charged with publishing a libel concerning the two murdered Irish officials.

Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave will be revoked should he indulge in any inflammatory speeches. Home Secretary Harcourt so announced in the British Parliament.

The Fenian Brotherhood is apparently nearly out of funds. Another stirring appeal has been made to all secret Irish organizations to rally in support of the cause of free Ireland.

The Irish party in Parliament has determined to strenuously oppose the repression bill. Dillon, Parnell, and others were commissioned to draft amendments to the measure.

Ten men secreted in various parts of the National steamer Egypt, were arrested by the Liverpool police just before she sailed. They are suspected of being concerned in the murder of Cavendish and Burke.

James Russell Lowell, United States Minister to England, formally opened the Garfield House in London, a home for working girls. A luncheon was served, at which a number of prominent people were present.

Specials give details of the burning of the lake propeller Manitoulin, on Georgia Bay. The disaster proves to have been a horrible holocaust. Twenty to twenty-five persons perished in the flames or were drowned.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, May 17th.

SENATE—The five per cent. land bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The debate on the bank charter extension bill was closed, and the bill was read by sections for amendment pending which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY May 18th.

SENATE.—The House bill authorizing the receipt of U. S. gold coin in exchange for gold bars, was passed. The five per cent. land bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr. Kasson, a bill was passed providing that any person being originally a citizen of the United States, who has been naturalized as a subject of Great Britain, may publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization and resume his character and privileges as a citizen of the United States by signing an instrument to that effect. The bank charter extension bill was futher discussed on proposed amendments.

FRIDAY, May 19th.

SENATE—House bills for public buildings at Louisville, Hannibal, Detroit and Council Bluffs were passed, also the Senate bill for a building at La Crosse, Wis. Amount appropriated $1,275,000. The Senate five per cent. land bill was passed—yeas 23; nays 17.

HOUSE.—The National bank charter extension bill was passed—yeas 125; nays 67. A joint resolution appropriating $16,000,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for army pensions was passed.

SATURDAY, May 20th

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE—The day was lost in filibustering over the contested election of McKay vs O'Connor, those opposed to the consideration of the case breaking a quorum in every test vote.

MONDAY, May 22.

SENATE—The House bill increasing the pension to Col D C Thomas, of Indiana, was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Pugh entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the five per cent land bill. The Geneva award bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—The priviliged contested election case of Mackey vs O'Connor came up and developed another bolt, leaving no quorum for the transaction of business.

TUESDAY, May 23d.

SENATE.—The vote passing the four per cent land bill was reconsidered—yeas, 26; nays, 22. The Geneva award bill was passed—yeas, 38; nays, 12.

HOUSE.—The no-quorum dead-lock was continued.

Disagreeable Weather.

Washington, Iowa, May 23.—A few days of disagreeable weather, in which overcoats and furs felt comfortable, terminated this morning in three inches of snow. Everything is white with snow, and birds singing in the early morning from underneath the snow-weighted forest trees and blooming rosebushes is something unusual in this part of the country.

Marshalltown, Iowa, May 23.—The second snow-storm of the spring occurred last night between 12 and 1 o'clock. The snow fell heavily for some time, and then the weather grew clear and clod, and there was another heavy frost, doing a great deal of damage. Small fruit are mostly ruined, and other damage is feared.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 23.—There were rain, snow and a heavy frost here last night.

Davenport, Iowa, May 23.—At 2 o'clock this morning a heavy snow storm set in and continued for four and a half hours. Fully three inches of snow fell, but at daylight only about an inch was on the ground because of the melting. No such storm is remembered as having occurred here before. The frost of yesterday morning damaged vegetables and small fruits in this region.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 24.

The State Register of this morning gives a report of Monday night's polar wave from nearly every county in the State. In some localities there was a cold rain, and in others ice formed, and snow fell to the depth of two inches. The result is discouraging to the farmers. Small fruits are cut off entirely.

TABLE TALK.

Nilsson is paler and stouter.

Paupers cost Ohio $800,000 yearly.

Profanity is the masculine of tears.

Alligators are sold in Florida by the foot.

The Baptists number 200,000 in Virginia.

The Reading car shops built 1,650 cars last year.

Penny walking sticks are being sold in London.

Fashion is partial to fancy buttons this season.

It is more recherche to eat ice cream with a fork.

Red velvet parasols are the latest idiosyncrasy.

The toy pistol is resuming its havoc in Savannah.

A three-year-old robin in Hartford is turning white.

Large flowers on dresses; small flowers on bonnets.

Not even a tight rope is now to be seen in Cincinnati.

"Ficelle" is the name of a new wine-color in dresses.

The wildest combinations of color are the most popular.

6462 persons are employed in the Pittsburg glass works.

More than 50,000 Americans will be in Europe this summer.

Boaz of the Bible had his Ruth, but modern bores are ruthless.

The Arizona Navajoes report an active volcano in their country.

Nearly all the berths for Europe are engaged till the middle of July.

Two hundred and ninety-five flouring mills supply flour to Kansas.

Every false alarm of fire in New York costs two hundred dollars.

Bad weather is spoiling the halibut and menhaden fishing down east.

Senator Vest lives in a little yellow one-story frame house not worth $600.

Excursions to gather May flowers for the hospitals are a Boston notion.

Large shipments of transatlantic potatoes have lately reached Gotham.

A man with three wives is arrested for "trigamy" down in Scottsville, Va.

The best corset contains no less than five hundred bones, not counting the ribs.

The Harvard law school building will cost $125,000, all the gift of one man.

Oscar Wilde does not find any fault with the form and color of our greenbacks.

The Chicago Times puts this tasteful head on an execution: "Joined the Jerked."

The man who shaves himself is spared a vast deal of unnecessary conversation.

Texas used to feed its pecans to the hogs, but now sells the crop for $2,000,000 a year.

Coal from Westmoreland county, Pa., is being shipped to the Havana gas company.

Mr. Howe recently married Miss Ling, of Cincinnati. It was a Howe-Ling good time.

The Wyoming Territory coal fields cover a wider area than the whole state of Pennsylvania.

The saddest consequences of a great man's death are the verses that are written to his memory.

Bombay's shipments of teas to the United States and Australia this year will be 2,000,000 pounds.

Rev. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, is disgusted with congressional life, and yearns for a quiet pulpit.

John L. Clem, "the drummer boy of Chickamauga," has been appointed captain and assistant quartermaster.

Why will the postage stamp never become familiar with the alphabet? Because it always gets stuck on a letter.

A hackman in Constantinople is required to show a certificate that he is a good driver and a man of good character.

Enfeeblement of memory is called aphasia, and it wonderful how aphasia grows upon a man that owes you $10.

A bee flying into the open mouth of a Colorado man, stung him in the throat. The swelling choked him to death.

A sign-board in Switzerland reads: "Repairs hung with stage-coach." It means repairs executed with diligence.

"Pa" says: "My boy has swallowed a tack. How shall I remove it?" Walk around on his stomach in your bare feet.

Chicago thieves work what they call "the furnished-room racket." They hire a room and "clean out" the adjoining rooms.

Wherever there is power there is age. Don't be deceived by dimples and curls. I tell you that babe is a thousand years old.—[Emerson.

Walt Whitman characterizes Emerson, in the Critic as "a just man poised on himself, all-loving, all-enclosing, and sane and clear as the sun."

The Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph gives as an extra copy of a bill rendered in Massachusetts the following: "To a os a af a da $2.00, a fechin or im om agin 40."

A woman died recently in Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, from snake poison contracted by washing a blanket in which a boa constrictor, belonging to a circus, had died.

Marie Henriette, queen of the Belgians, is a comely middle-aged woman, more sad than joyous, though she takes an interest in many things. She thinks a good deal about her two grandchildren, and writes every day to one or the other of her married daughters.

Mr. Lincoln's Death-Bed

Report of Lecture in Chicago.

Judge Usher described the death-bed scene graphically. Mrs. Lincoln was in the front room with some lady friends, and every few moments she would come to the bedside and give vent to the most fearful screams, that were painful and even appalling to hear. Thus it continued through the night, and just as the dawn of the coming day was breaking, the soul of the great martyr passed to its final rest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressman Davis has received telegrams from Chicago parties urging the defeat of the bill creating an abattoir and rendering company, and prohibiting the sending of fresh meat into this district, which, it was thought, would come up to-day. Mr. Davis says that the bill is still in the District Committee, and cannot probably be reached for some time.

The President and Secretary of the Treasurer went to Harper's Ferry to-day to examine the government property there formerly occupied by the arsenal which John Brown captured, and which was burned by the rebels during the war. Parties in Baltimore have offered to buy or lease the property, which is valuable for the water power, and it will probably be sold to them. It is raid the power will be used to generate electricity for Washington and Baltimore.

The President has been asking about Robert P. Porter, with a view of placing him on the Tariff Commission. It is believed ex-Secretary Kirkwood and ex-Vice President Wheeler have been determined upon.

General Raum has returned, and is very cheerful regarding his Senatorial prospects.

The report of the House Committee on White's resolution touching the Whisky Bond bill will state that the bill was drafted by the committee after much labor and with the recommendation of the Internal Revenue Department, and, in the opinion of the committee it shouldn't be meddled with.

The House Committee on Patents, by a vote of 7 against 2, decided to report adversely the pending bill which proposes to grant an extension of patent for a steam grain shovel to Milsom, Spendelow & Watson.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning heard the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Representative John D. White, of Kentucky, in connection with the Bonded Period Whisky bill. The report is unanimous, and exonerates General Raum, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from the imputations made against him.

The principal topic outside of Congressional proceedings to-day is the story that Congressman Blackburn and Senator Williams are to fight a duel. Blackburn and Williams refuse to say anything about it, but friends say that, as the offensive correspondence has been withdrawn, there will be no further trouble. The whole matter grows out of the claim of each that he is the author and finisher of the bill for the erection of a public building at Frankfort, the capital of the State. Williams, in a letter published in Kentucky, criticises Blackburn for claiming too much credit, and Blackburn, in a letter to Williams, calls him a "liar." Friends have persuaded each to withdraw the offensive correspondence, and it is generally believed there will be no blood, though it is rumored to-day that Williams is still determined to challenge Blackburn.

A story is afloat that the item of $23,000 in the Yorktown celebration was half of it for a steamer which was chartered for certain members of Congress, who took a good many friends, and all drank and smoked at government expense for several days at a most disgraceful rate. It is probable there will be an investigation by the House committee.

Senator Mahone has written a letter explaining his course on the proposition to permit ex-Confederates to enter the army. He says he simply voted to recommit the bill to the committee to save a profitless agitation. He don't think it wise for ex-Confederates to ask to enter the army until invited by the voluntary removal of the disqualification by Congress. The breach is slowly but surely closing, and will soon be closed if not reopened by useless war words.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, United States Minister to St. Petersburg, sails for Europe Wednesday.

J. B. Syphax, colored, announces himself as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Virginia, against Wise, the Mahone candidate.

The President has granted a further respite, till June 23d, to Edward M. Kelley, who was to have been hanged at Santa Fe, N. M., to-day.

The General Deficiency Appropriation bill will appropriate about $21,000,000, $16,000,000 of which is to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year.

It is stated that the Distillers' Association has spotted the fellows who are opposing the bill for the extension of the bonded period, and will work to defeat their election. It is alleged that the association is putting up money to aid the Congressional committee in working certain districts in various parts of the country, to effect the election of such men as they desire, and defeat others. It is reported that a member of the Republican Congressional Committee said that the Congressional days of White, of Kentucky, who opposed the bill in the House, are numbered.

It is announced in Baltimore that Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio, made arrangements for important changes and terminal facilities at Chicago while there, both as to depot and other matters.

Business statistics, gathered from all parts of the country, show a rather unsatisfactory condition of trade, probably caused in part, however, by the backward spring.

The Red Cross Society is now closing up its work in the Mississippi valley, where it has done a great deal of quiet work in aiding suffering and distributing seeds since the flood.

Congressman Phelps, of Connecticut, is said to have fallen heir to a large fortune, and will retire from Congress.

The Grand Jury has returned new presentments against General Thomas S. Brady, John Dorsey, Stephen W. Dorsey, Montfort C. Rerdell, Henry M. Turner, J. R. Miller, J. M. Peck and Harvey M. Valle, charging them with conspiring to defraud the United States in connection with awards in the Star Route contracts. Four allegations of overt acts committed outside of the statute limitations have been omitted. Twelve new overt acts have been inserted, the acts being in making fraudulent claims against the government based on fraudulent allowance for increase allowed by Brady. A number of letters and petitions are incorporated, and, finally, the date of the conspiracy is brought forward to May 23, 1879. The court issued warrants for the arrest of defendants, returnable Tuesday next.

Among subscriptions recieved by Treasurer Gilfillan for the Garfield Memorial Hospital are $3,352 contributed in London and Paris.

Justice James this morning anounced the decision of the court in banc upon the exceptions in the Guiteau case, denying a new trial and affirming the judgement below. Justice Hagner, in a separate opinion, discussing the bearings of the old Maryland law, and held that even under the Maryland act of 1785, the indictment would have been good in this district, and Judge Carter stated that the opinions given were the unanimous opinions of the court. The court holds that jurisdiction is complete where a fatal blow is struck, without regard to the locality of actual demise; that the bullet fired at the President by Guiteau on the 2d of July, in this city, was the cause of his death, and that the trial could only have been held in Washington; that the death of the President in New Jersey, except as affected by local statutes, could not change jurisdiction. The assassin had not been in New Jersey, had committed no offense against New Jersey laws, and the mere fact of the victim being removed to Elberon to prolong his life or save it, if possible, could not be made to affect the character of the crime. Adjourned.

Mr. Reed still refuses to say what he will do after the refusal of the court to grant a new trial to Guiteau is made, but insists that he will yet save his client's neck.

Kilbourne has amended his suit against Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson and now asks $350,000 damages.

Senator Logan appeared in his seat to-day in excellent health.

"Boss" Shipherd, ex-Commissioner of the District, writes from Mexico that he is too busy to return here as he expected. It is said he is making a fortune in mines there.

J. Hyatt Smith, the Brooklyn preacher elected to Congress as a Greenbacker, but now voting with the Republicans, even on financial matters, denies the report that he contemplates resigning. He says he is much pleased with his experience here.

South Carolina Republicans are clamoring for the report in the case of Smalls, the Republican claimant for the seat occupied by Tillman, of the Fifth South Carolina District. They claim the case is a very strong one, and should have been reported and acted on long since.

Reports from Delaware show a prospect of the largest peach crop since the phenomenal peach year of 1875.

The reports from Eureka Springs show no improvement in Ben Hill's condition.

It now turns out that Phillips, the Agent of the New York Associated Press here, was removed for permitting Mr. Blaine to revise his testimony before the Foregn Affairs Committee before it was sent out.

The House Committee on Judiciary adopted the report of the sub-committee declaring that the lands granted the Northern Pacific Railway were non-forfeitable. The minority of four will present a dissenting report. Chairman Reed was authorized to submit the majority report to the House.

The latest Polar scheme is by J. Palmarts, of the Belgian Geographical Society, now visiting this country. He has devoted much time to Arctic study, and he proposes to explore the Polar regions with a cigar-shaped steel vessel, running under the water, and obtaining oxygen by the decomposition of water. Palmarts says the experiments he has made develop the practicability of his scheme. He proposes a sixty days voyage north from Spitzbergen.

The Commerce Committee presents a report accompanying the River and Harbor bill, excusing the size of the bill, and saying that the demand for improvement is unusually great, and that it believes the people prefer to continue the revenue tax on luxuries and use the money in internal improvements.

The decision of the Massachusetts Attorney General against the further publication of Walt Whitman's book—"Leaves of Grass"—brings to the surface the fact not general known that Whitman was dismissed from a position in the Interior Department here for the publication of this book, which was then deemed indecent.

The statement that Castlear, the government engraver, was connected with the bond counterfeiting case, and that the delay was occasioned for the purpose of convicting him, is not credited here. Wood has been trying to convince every Secretary of the Treasury since McCulloch of the correctness of his theory, but failed.

The prospect of ending the Congressional session by July 1 is not cheerful. It is now evident that the election cases in the House must last nearly the remainder of this month, and the work on the Appropriation bills is only about half completed.

Edward Stabler, appointed Postmaster at Sandy Springs, Md., by Jackson fifty years ago, still holds the same office.

Postmaster General Howe will arrange to put on a fast mail train west from Chicago while on his trip to the West.

The advocates of Inter-state Commerce bill have little hope of getting consideration of the bill this session.

The Foreign Affairs Committee are arranging to pick up Trescott as soon as he arrives and examine him on Peru-Chili affairs.

Governor Crittenden, in an interview says: "Missouri's prospects have brightened much since Jesse James' death, travel having increased and immigration improved.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, is en route here. He will lay before the Government the official details of the boundary troubles with Mexico, and ask the influence of this country in a peaceable settlement. He also has the outlines of a proposition for the union of all the States of Central America in one confederation, which he is preparing to push.

The President is having a very serious time selecting the tariff commission. The discovery made yesterday that Kirkwood is not eligible by reason of having been elected a Senator of the Congress which passed the bill, disconcerts the President, who, it is said, introduced him as a nucleus around which to form the commission.

The President is still considering the court-martial case of Flipper, the only colored officer in the army, and will probably modify the finding of the court martial, so as not to dismiss Flipper from the service.

Independent Republican Convention.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 24.

George Lear, who presided at the regular Republican Convention, occupied a seat on the platform when the Independent Convention was called to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Babcock, a noted prohibitionist, and Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Association.

United States Senator Mitchell was chosen temporary Chairman by acclamation amidst cheers and applause.

The Committee on Rules reported a platform, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by the applause which certain planks, especially those condemning "bossism" and spoils system elicited.

The platform being adopted unanimously, and nominations for the state ticket being declared in order, Major Merrick said he desired to be a private in the fight, and desired no place on the ticket. Major Merrick closed by nominating for Governor ex-Chief Justice Agnew.

Dr. Doane nominated Senator John Stewart.

Hon. Wayne McVeagh's name was proposed, but was withdrawn after several delegates declared that McVeagh would not accept.

The nominations then closed, and the convention adjourned for an hour.

Later the Independents nominated Senator Stewart for Governor. Agnew's name was withdrawn.

Bishop Foss Improving.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 24.

The condition of Bishop Foss this morning is much more favorable. His pulse and temperature are better, his mind is clear, and the swelling of the parotid gland is lessening. His physicians are very hopeful.

Law Reforms in New York.

The new general code of New York, which goes into effect May 1, provides that train men and steamboat hands who get drunk may be sent to the penitentary; that it shall be a misdemeanor to place a baggage or freight immediately after a passenger car, or to employ a locomotive engineer who can not read ordinary hand-writing; that railroad employes must wear uniforms on pain of imprisonment; that eavesdropping and subsequent vexing talk may be punished, and that women shall not be sent to the state prison, but may be confined in county penitentaries. Something is also done for the protection of convicts against brutal keepers by a provision that their rights shall be precisely like those of other men except as to the punishments provided by law.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

The Kindergarten of St. Louis educates 6,000 children.

New York seedsmen are overrun with applications for sunflower seeds.

The late Lord Frederick Cavendish made a tour of the United State in 1859.

Anna Dickinson has abandoned her project of appearing on the London stage.

The number thirteen has been vindicated by the survivors of the Jennette expedition.

A man 80 years old is on trial for murder in Rhode Island. Still sowing his wild oats.

It is now the fashion among the French aristocrats to wear black silk underclothing.

Seven hundred and eighty thousand corsets were imported into this country from Bavaria last year.

It is said that twelve or more persons were directly concerned in the murder of Cavendish and Burke.

Mr. Bradlaugh, the English atheist, has been offered $10,000 in advance, he says, to lecture in this country.

The present value of the property of the Trinity Church corporation in New York is estimated at $50,000,000.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was offered the English mission by Grant, but he was and is afraid of the ocean voyage.

An eccentric fancy in hosiery is the stocking of green silk with a peacock's feather in tinted gold on the instep.

M. Labouchere speaks of an American young lady whose bonnet was as rampantly picturesque as her ruffle.

Edward Richardson, of Mississippi, is the largest cotton-raiser in the world, the Khedive of Egypt being second.

It is intimated that President Arthur will shortly gratify William E. Florence's desire for a place in diplomatic service.

He who courts and goes away
May live to court another day;
But he who weds and courts girls still
May get in court against his will.

Alexander H. Stephens says Attorney General Brewster is the ablest man who has filled the office since William Wirt held it.

Queen Victoria's servants doffed their crape armlets on Prince Leopold's wedding day, for the first time since his father's death.

Miss Gladstone, daughter of the English Premier, will probably be elected principal of the flourishing Ladies' College at Cambridge.

A proposition is now before Congress for purchasing the dwelling house in Washington it which President Lincoln breathed his last.

When ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish had his children's portraits painted, they were spoken of as sardines—little Fishes done up in oil.

In Cincinnati the great Sunday drink is "Niagra Foam." It is closely related to the well known "Sea Foam" of prohibition Kansas.

The two sons of the Prince of Wales have been around the world as midshipmen in Her Majesty's navy, and are soon to arrive home.

May 12th the Washington monument reached its 260 feet in height, and is growing up at the rate a foot a day. The full height is to be 500 feet.

A Lawyer, explaining the meaning of "a contingent fee" to his client, said: "If the lawyer loses the case he gets nothing. If he wins you get nothing."

The daughter of Judge Salmon P. Chase is preparing to remove his remains from their temporary resting place at Georgetown to Spring Grove, Ohio.

James Gordon Bennett has given Mrs. De Long $50,000 in United States Government bonds. Liberal, to be sure, but none too much for the loss of a good husband.

Mancero, the famous Mexican brigand, was found with twenty-six bullets in his carcass. He probably blundered upon some Kentucky gentleman traveling in Mexico.

Charles Ross, a son of the woman who made the first United States flag as adopted by the committee of the Continental Congress, is in a poor-house in San Francisco.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, has a bran new Reid instrument in his house. The tone is said to be good, and he is reported to lie awake half the night listening to it.

The family Bible belonging to Augustine Washington, containing the record of births and deaths, has been presented to the Senate by Bettie B. Bassett, who has owned it for forty-six years.

The people of Adrain Michigan,
Are possessed of a desperate wish again
To see their late mayor, named Navin;
And from the amount that they offer
To get a good look at the duffer,
He is certainly a mayor worth havin.

If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbors, though he builds his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Prof. T. W. Tobin made an address in Louisville the other night, in which he demonstrated that flour is about as explosive as gunpowder. The absence of humidity in the atmosphere of a flour mill is, he said favorable for an explosion.

Miss Hattie Hurd, General Butler's niece, and Washington's most popular belle, whose beauty has given her almost a national reputation, will soon marry Mr. Lanier Dunn, the son of Assistant Judge Advocate Dunn, of the War Department.

Mr. Whittier told the Boston correspondent of the Providence Press that one day he was driving with Emerson down one of the Concord roads and talking about theology. "As we drove past a certain house, Mr. Emerson said, turning his head toward it, 'there lives a good Calvinist woman who prays for me every day,' and then, with his fine, indescribable smile, 'I'm glad of it.'"

In London it is remarked, with graceful appreciation of the fact, that one of the last acts in the life of Ralph Waldo Emerson was to cable a message of sympathy to the family of the late Darwin. It was of Darwin that the American philosopher wrote, "Earnest, honest and wrong." Portraits of Emerson, Darwin and Longfellow on one card are seen everywhere now.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft, White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

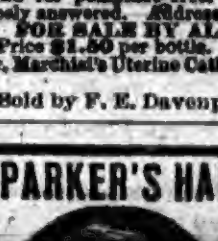

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne.

A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate & build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

USE

ZANG'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r,
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GET THE BEST!

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LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing [illegible] of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but, where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,

MANUFACTURERS;

ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,

ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1882.

Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.

Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

WHOLESALE LIST

TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!

SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 1, 1882

DEMOCRATIC

BOOM!

June 10th, 82.

Let the People turn out en masse.

Have Harmony and Good Feeling Prevail.

We hope one and all will make the Democratic Convention one long to be throught of.

Democratic Convention.

Delegates from the several townships in DeKalb county will meet at the court house in Auburn,

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Representative in the legislature.
County Clerk, County Auditor
County Treasurer, County Sheriff,
County Recorder, County Surveyor,
County Coroner,
Commissioner southwest district.
County Commissioner southeast district.
County Commissioner north district.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES:

All Democrats and others who intend to support the ticket nominated by the convention above named, are requested to meet at the usual voting places as they existed in their respective townships prior to the late division of townships and precincts, Saturday, June 3, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, in accordance with the following apportionment based upon the number of Democratic votes cast for secretary of state at the last state election:

Butler Township	12	delegates,
Jackson "	19	"
Concord "	22	"
Newville "	7	"
Stafford "	7	"
Wilmington	26	"
Auburn prec't	35	"
Waterloo prec't	18	"
Richland	12	"
Fairfield	22	"
Smithfield	16	"
Franklin	15	"
Troy	8	"
Keyser	[illegible]	"
Total,	[illegible]	

The convention will transact such other business as may come before it.

By order of the Committee
[illegible] ROLAND, Chairman.
J. A. BARNS, Sec'y.

Commissioners.

In view of the importance of this office to the people of this county, would it not be a good plan to have the nominations for commissioners come first on the list of work before the convention. As far as we know, the names already announced represent good men, who would fill the offices to which they aspire, with credit to themselves and to the county. But if there is any choice among the candidates it can be made available by having the order of nominating so changed that commissioners will be first and not last. If brought up the last on the list, many delegates will be absent. Then, too, there will be the usual amount of soreness on the part of disappointed aspirants, and their friends will not care who gets the nomination. What do you say gentleman? Shall we have the commissioners first?

FORTRESS MONROE, is the largest single fortification in the world.

LAST week there were snow storms in various parts of the west and northwest.

THE May appointment of school fund for DeKalb county, is in all $10,103,30.

A PART of the survivors of the Jeannette have arrived in New York. The meeting with their friends was very affecting.

JAMES VICK, the well known seedsman, is dead. He was in early life, a printer, and once worked in the same office with Horace Greely.

THE largest cargo of wheat ever shipped from Baltimore, left this port last week. The steamer Bordeaux, had on board, 102,000 bushels.

DURING the recent Indian troubles in Arizona about 150 whites have been killed. These were mostly settlers and miners. But few soldiers were killed in actual combat.

THE primary election at Fort Wayne Tuesday, resulted in 14 delegates for Coldrick and 28 for Lowry. To-day's contest at Kendallville promises to be a very spirited one.

THE Times-Star in its answers to correspondents, says: The latest puzzle directory in use is the American Puzzlers' Directory, by "Gus," price 6 cents. Address A. C. Grublky, Waterloo, Ind.

IT never was discovered until Tuesday that the grounds upon which the Huntington court house stands was deeded to the county on condition that no Negro or Indian ever be allowed to live within the city limits. So far the conditions have not been violated.—Richmond Palladium.

THE widow of Lieut. DeLong, as well as the families of the others who lost their lives in the Jeannette expedition will be cared for and supported by Mr. Bennett during their lives. This is in fact, the only redeeming thing about these arctic expeditions. They have so far been of little or no value to science or commerce, and many valuable lives have been lost. It is high time they were stopped.

THE Waterloo fair seems to be thought of such importance as to have mention made of it in a list given in the Cincinnati Commercial of state and independent fairs where mention is made of none others in the state except the state fair and one at Cambridge City. Sometimes there seems to be something in the name. "The Northeastern Indiana" sounds well and seems to carry with it a suggestion of something quite above ordinary fairs.—Steuben County Journal.

IF, as is claimed, the national debt is now being reduced at the rate of $150,000,000 a year, how long will it be possible for the present system of national banks to keep in business. The amount of bonds held by these banks, as security for their circulation, is said to reach over $400,000,000. In twelve years, we can, by paying at the rate above named, wipe out the entire debt. So, the matter comes to just this: We must either close up the national banks gradually, as the debt is paid off, or we must let the debt remain a burden on the people for all time to come. In view of these facts, the recent action on the subject, in congress will be seen in its true colors.

LAST Wednesday, was the centennial of the massacre of Gnadenhutten, Ohio. Contrary to the usual course of Indian warfare, it was the Indians who suffered. They were a band of Delawares who had been converted to christianity by German Moravian missionaries. In the fall of 1781 they were driven from their homes by a force of British and tories, and passed the winter at Sandusky where they suffered fearful privations. In March they returned to their homes to gather the corn that was still standing. Some hostile Indians followed, and committed several murders on the white settlers near the Indian town. This so enraged the whites that believing the christain Indians were the guilty parties, they came on them on the 8th, of March, and murdered ninety-six in cold blood by beating out their brains. It is the darkest chapter in the history of our Indian troubles.

Announcements.

EDITOR COURIER:—Please announce the name of A. D. Moore, of Wilmington township, as a candidate for commissioner from the southeast district.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Charles Comesky, of Jackson township, as the democratic candidate for county commissioner from the southwest district, subject to the decision of the county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of John Batt, of Waterloo, as candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of recorder, and greatly oblige hi many friends.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce Thomas Murray as a candidate for recorder of DeKalb county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

J. J. Van Auken will be a candidate for the office of sheriff. I the convention nominates him he will prove a true official, if they decide to the contrary he can be counted on as a firm worker for the "other fellow."

EDITOR COURIER.—Please say that A. W. Allen will be a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, before the democratic convention subject to the decision of that body.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of John H. Gill, of Concord township, for the nomination of sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

Editor Courier: Please announce that J. W. Boyle, of Butler will be a candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of sheriff, subject to the will of the convention.

Please say to the democrats of DeKalb county, that W. H. Dills will be a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

Please announce A. P. Foltz as a candidate for re-election to the office of surveyor, if such should be the wishes of the convention.

O. H. Widney, of Concord, will be a candidate for commissioner from the southeast district, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of Samuel M. High, of Jackson Tp., as a candidate for the nomination for recorder, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

EDITOR COURIER: Please announce the name of John C. Henry, Auburn, as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of DeKalb county, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

At the solicitation of many democrats, the name of Manoah Franks will be presented to the democratic convention for commissioner of the southwest district.

EDITOR COURIER, Please announce the name of Lucius C. Loveland of Stafford township as a candidate for recorder of DeKalb county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

David Maxwell will be a candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of surveyor subject to the decision of that body.

MARRIED.—On May 28th, 1882, at the Reformed parsonage in Waterloo, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Oren Sair and Miss Melia Krahn, both of this county.

Butler Items.

O. L. Young and his wife have settled down to housekeeping and are getting along nicely.

Al. Harris and Will Getts, of Waterloo, are living here at present. The former is clerking for Isaac Hirschler, and the latter working at the tinner's trade.

The masons here, gave an ice cream and strawberry festival on the evening of the 20th. Ample preparations were made, and a fair attendance given. We did not learn the receipts.

Post 44, department of Indiana, at this place decorated the soldiers graves in accordance with the beautiful service of the order. No public or elaborate ceremonies were held, in honor of our departed heroes.

Ira J. Shook, one of the L. S. yardmasters here was arrested last week for enforcing the order of the company in regard to hotel men soliciting at the depot. As an employe of the company he was simply doing his duty, and no doubt will be reimbursed for his trouble and expense.

SEDAN.

W. I. Work was in town last week.

L. D. Britton was around last week.

Farmers are about through planting.

The sawmill has shut down for want of logs.

The candidates do not favor Sedan a great deal with their presence.

The Dunkards held their semi-yearly meeting last Thursday and Friday.

John Gate has concluded to learn the carpenter trade, and is serving under Mart Reinhart.

On account of an accident on the railroad, we did not receive any western mail last Thursday.

Wm. Kruse is putting up a nice one horse wagon for Charles Schroeder. Wm. knows how to do it.

W. H. McIntosh passed through own last week on his road home from visiting his daughter, who is teaching in Fairfield.

Quite a number of the temperance workers from Sedan attended the temperance meeting last Friday night at Corunna. The object of the meeting was to present the amendments before the people. A number of speakers were present.

The democratic caucus went off smoothly last Saturday. All the delegates were appointed. They all felt like working for the best interest of the party, and have chosen good men who are willing to stand up for the candidate that gets the nomination

—Yesbera now takes the lead in merchant tailoring.

—The best line of gents' ties, cheap at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

Fairfield Caucus.

The legal voters of Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, met in democratic caucus at the Center school house, May 27, 1882, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the county convention, to be held at Auburn, June 10th, 1882, Mr. J. M. Brumbock presiding. The following delegates were appointed: First district, E. Shipe, W. H. Shatto; second, Samuel Heaney, Alfred Weirick, David Sair; third, S. Eckhart, N. Crossley, Daniel Deets; fourth, John Gardner, J. M. Marts; fifth, John Marts, Solomon Deets, Hiram Slaybaugh, Anthony Zonker; sixth, William Heaney, S. Williams, Peter Gonser; seventh, T. W. Grey, John Potts; eighth, Lewis Hosler, Solomon Reinoehl; ninth, David McNabb, Jonathan Shook; tenth, Frank Beuchat, Peter Emerick.

On motion, which was unanimously sustained, the delegates appointed to attend the the congressional convention at Kendallville, June 1, 1882, were confirmed by this caucus.

On motion, a ballot was taken, by which it was declared that the Hon. R. Lowry was the unanimous choice of this caucus as candidate for congress. The meeting then adjourned.

Caucuses.

Every township in the county, that has not already done so, will hold a caucus at the usual place, on Saturday of this week, to select delegates to the county convention. We are glad to note that the different candidates, are in most cases, working up their interest with the utmost good feeling. Let the delegates be chosen in as fair a manner as possible, and then, may the best man win, is our motto.

School Reports.

Report of Corunna school for the month ending May 26th, 1882. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: David Shook, Ira Quince, Irwin Raichart, Abbie Lipsett, Sammy Jordan, Tommy Orr, Bennie Heist, Etta Heist, Eugene Fried, Clarence Fried, Heber Fried.

WILL FRANKS Teacher.

UNION.

Report of district number 7, for the month ending May 26th, 1882. Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy: Emma Bachtel, Philoma Miser, Simon Rohm, Ezra Rohm, Laura Husselman. Number enrolled 19.

DANIEL SHOWER, Teacher.

Report of school district No. 9, Wilmington township, for the month ending May 12, 1882: Enrollment, 30; general average, 22. Names of those not absent during the month: Edith Kiner, Charley Kiner, Bertha Neiswender, May Neiswander, Addie Steward, Jennie Steward, Frankie Morr, Johanie Shaw, Zora Luce and Della Wilson. RINA M. STRON.

Renew Your Lease.

There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symtoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the stomach, liver and kidevs, purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort.—Advocate. 20-4t.

Select School.

I will open a select school in the lower room of the ward school building, commencing on the 12 day of June 1882, to continue eight weeks. Would solicit the patronage o all. Terms will be 75 cents per month in advance.

MISS LUCY M. HATCH.

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in the praises of Floreston Cologne. 20-4t.

—The best assorted stock of spring clothing ever brought to this market at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

—We have just received our spring and summer stock of cottonades, which will be sold away down.
20-3w. SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-tf.

—Friends of education should read the advertisement of Wabash college in this number. The college commends itself to all.

—The strawberry and ice cream festival at the Presbyterian church last week was well attended. The receipts were about $52,00 and will net about $32,00.

—The undersigned, expects to commence a writing school in a few days, in this place. Be ready to attend young and old and learn a good system of penmanship. Definite notice will be given of time and place, hereafter. Respectfully. G. B. ZIMMERMAN, Teacher.

—Decoration services were well attended and of an unusually impressive character. The oration by Mr. McBride was pronounced a fine effort, and gave general satisfaction. Many were in attendance from the surrounding country.

—W. H. Kiblinger made a trip to LaOtto yesterday.

—All kind of stock must be shut up after eight o'clock. Otherwise the marshal will put them in the pound.

—Farmers, look to your interests, and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

—We are closing out our stock of carpets. Come and secure a bargain.
20-3w. S. & B.

HONEST WAGONS!!

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

and see their home-made

WAGONS!

GIVE THEM A CALL.

—See Obe Cool if you want a good buggy.

—McQuiston & Long have coffee for 15c a paper. How's that?

—Table linens at 25, 35, 75 and $1.00, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

—Splendid cretonnes at 15 cents per yard, at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the former residence of said decedent about one half-mile west of Auburn Junction, in Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Friday, June 9th, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of cows, wagons, top buggy, farming implements and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, sums of five dollars and under, cash, over five dollars a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note at interest waving valuation laws with good security.

20 3t. WASHINGTON TEETERS Adm'r.

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—Before John Finch, a justice of the peace, for Richland township — Frederick G. Fried vs. Humprey E. Chilcoat.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the 26th day of June 1882 at nine o'clock a. m. in Richland township in said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My hand and seal this the second day of May 1882.

JOHN FINCH.
Justice of the Peace.

THE

EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED!

—THE—

CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northern Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT.

North Side Public Square.

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Mack & Mike.

—Wanted—[illegible].

—Give Yesbera a call.

—Isaac Ochs. Call in.

—Convention the 10th.

—Show day to-morrow.

—Dr. Orr is successful.

—Gibson opens up again.

—Come to the convention.

—Murphy, the boss painter.

—Navy plug at Mc. & Mike's.

—Obe Cool—carriage builder.

—The new sprinkler looks well.

—Shad has sold his dog "Pedro."

—Yesbera carries the nobby hats.

—The boss buggies at Obe Cool's.

—All of the dandies go to Yesbera's.

—Butter and eggs at Ensley & Harter's.

—Decoration day is numbered in the past.

—Spring chickens and new potatoes next.

—Straw carries the "bow" in musical circles.

—Frank Hoff now runs a delivery wagon.

—Fred Yesbera was at home over Sunday.

—There will be a big crowd at the convention.

—For a good job of painting see Billy Murphy.

—The street sprinkler went on the road Friday.

—Navy plug at the popular store of Mc & Mike's.

—Mrs. Bates, living east of town, was buried Tuesday.

—Bab Lewis will give you a good deal in lumber.

—Frank Rush was at home several days last week.

—Jack Ralston has a very tasty new delivery wagon.

—Give us a subscription through the "campagne."

—J. H. Ehlers seems to be in a dangerous condition.

—A lot of new organs unloaded at Straw's Monday.

—Billy Little is sending out boot's and shoes lively.

—Judge Best was on the streets the first of this week.

—Hubbell, of Butler, will take charge of the Republican.

—If you want an organ or piano tuned see F. B. Straw.

—Mrs. W. H. McQuiston has returned from a recent visit.

—Lewis & Widney are making things lively in lumber trade.

—Go to the Saginaw depot for lumber, flooring and shingles.

—Go to Mc & Mike's and try their different grades of tobacco.

—Joe Rainier cut a small steak off of his thumb, the other day.

—Go to Ensley & Harter for your butter as they have lots of it.

—We have a big lot of new and very choice butter, Ensley & Harter.

—Mrs. A. C. Gruhlkey, of Waterloo, was in town Saturday on business.

—Mel. Tarney now supplies the want of a jour at his father's meat market.

—Mrs. W. P. Myers made a trip to Ann Arbor last week to visit relatives.

—The beer portion of the citizens are invited to call on Tom Sommer's.

—Miss Maud Metcalf, of Union township, was among our callers last week.

—Don't fail to call in at the cabin saloon. Uncle Tom will do well by you.

—Charley Smith is performing the duties of his new office like a gentleman.

—Look out for the new delivery wagon this week. It belongs to Mc & Mike.

—Jed. Bitting is home. He had no ma in Michigan and didn't like the "layout."

—Charley Hoff will move into his new house this week. He has a cozy residence.

John Kreuger will quit the grocery trade and put in his time at the ashery business.

—William Murphy employs several workman and can hardly supply his customers.

—Rev. Mathews feels as big as a candidate for congress, since he found his stolen clothes.

—Mc & Mike have plug tobacco that takes the huckleberry pie. Everyone should try it.

—Call on Straw to buy or have repaired, musical instruments, sewing machines, etc.

—McQuiston & Long has coffee for 15cents a pound and it will suit the oldest inhabitant.

—Mr. Geo. Gaund's wife went east on the Wabash this week, making a visit with friends.

—Charley Poumart, tonsorial designer, is complaining of lung disease. We hope he will recover.

—Stuts, in the Hulsenbeck building, will dish you out anything to "wake up the nerve."

—When our friends come to the convention drop in at Gibson's for a good lunch.

—Picker & Bumpus, contractors in brick work, are now erecting Culbertson's dwelling.

—Mrs. Dave Matheny, now living at Decatur, Ind., is visiting with the family of Dr. Matheny.

—Coffee 15c a pound at Mack & Mike's. No wonder their trade is increasing so radidly.

—Miss Frankie Ryan and Mrs. A. W. Allen brightened our office rooms by their presence Friday last.

—The old residents of the county must not forget Ed. Eldridge when they want goods to "suit the taste."

—D. S. Cochran has gone to Sandusky, Ohio, to assist Mr. Hollopeter in building an elevator at that place.

—The subject of the discourse at the Presbyterian church next sabbath evening will be, "Has the Bible Mistakes?"

—Buy your tombstones and monuments of all kinds, of W. L. Meese first dore west of Davis's hardware store. 3t

—A collar and tag was lost last week. The former was brass, heavy, and tag No. 189. Please leave the same at this office.

—Elza Shaffer came over from Albion to attend the festival, and after making a "three corner" decision went home via Waterloo.

—Joe. Hosack, of Churbusco, at one time in the employ of J. W. Shaffer & Son at this place, was in town a short time last week.

—The family of Rev. Johnson, who have been residing here for some time past, have gone to their home at Grand Haven, Michigan.

—Political and business matters are crowding our columns this week and the Courier may appear a little backward in local affairs.

—Obe Cool is selling buggies faster than he can manufacture them. He is furnishing good outfits and, of course, the demand is great.

—Charley Mercer, of Corunna, is engaged in buying butter and eggs. He is a fellow that pushes business and will no doubt succeed.

—Billy Little has started a new shoe shop near Hoff's grocery where ready-made work and repairing will be attended to immediately.

—Among those in attendance at the festival last Friday evening were Misses Fanny and Lizzie Clark and Miss Hattie Dickinson, of Waterloo.

—Complaints are being made that one of our butchers is not careful enough to keep the ground at the rear of his meat market clean.

—Tom Sommers buys choice liquors, cigars, etc, by the large quantities and consequently he can sell better, cheaper goods than any other dealer.

—A. M. Harkey, constable in Butler township, has killed four untagged dogs as early in the season as May 19, and has his eye on several others.

Lost.—Some place in Auburn, on last Friday evening, a moss-agate sleeve button. Finder will please leave the same at Ed. Baker's and get reward.

—When Billy Beatte pounds up another item for us we would like to have the proper credit. The Courier is the name of our paper and not "Exchange."

—Fin Gibson will open the bakery again on South main street. Everyone knows that he is a practical workman and dealers in bread stuff will do well to call on him.

—Chris. Baker went to Fort Wayne, the other day, to do business and see his friends. Chris. is well liked at the Junction and we are glad to know that he is prospering.

—The only and original Yankee Robinson is coming and will be in Auburn, Friday, June 2nd. Two performances only afternoon and evening with Hans' great Pavilion show.

—The Fry concert company, that will be here next Tuesday evening, have no superiors, as we can testify. Don't fail to come out and hear them. You will never regret it.

Hans' great Pavilion show, female brass band and lady orchestra. For particulars see small bills, will exhibit near the Wabash R. R. depot, Friday June 2nd, for one day only.

—We are under obligations to Miss Edith Jackman for recent numbers of the Normal Quarterly, a school journal published at the Southern Indiana Normal College, at Mitchell, Indiana.

—The only orignal Yankee Robinson with Hans' Pavilion show, will exhibit in Auburn, June 2nd, one day only. Two performances, good seats for all, tight rope ascension afternoon, free to all.

—H. B. Forney of Smithfield was in town Wednesday on business. Which reminds us that the Forney band have been much in demand during the past spring in assisting at school entertainments.

—Miss York, of the south end, is engaged as an apprentice in the millinery trade. She certainly has the taste of a good workman, after experience and practice gives her the necessary advantages.

—The roads near town are still in a bad condition. They ought to be scraped and leveled. The trouble seems to be that the new road superintendents have no funds to use for this purpose.

—Business local matters are crowding this week and our duty as a newspaper man finds us in an embarrassing condition, of course the rights of everyone, when money is offered, must be recognised.

Notice.—Until further notice I will be in my office at my home in Keyser township for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Friday of each week.

Henry Probst, Trustee.

—There was quite a musical concert at Austin's Sunday. The lovers of fine music gathered about the street and filled the doorways of adjacent dwellings and enjoyed the treat thus afforded them.

—A [illegible] sent from Albion last week to C. C. Shaffer, ordering a casket sent to his son at Albion, has not yet been delivered. Elza came down and got the goods Friday, but feels justly indignant about it.

—Unclaimed letters in Auburn post-office for the week ending May 31st, 82: Abbey Barton, Etrick & Lemkey, James Hines, Geo. Olinger, Jennie Neiwinter, A. A. Nall, Annie Ward, C. M. Reynolds.

G. W. Gordon, P. M.

—McQuiston and Long are leading in the general dry goods and grocery trade. For a nice parasol, or anything to make the going young lady appear according to the style of the day, this popular house has the outfit.

—We learn by the Fort Wayne News that our friend, O. L. Young of Butler, was married last week to a young lady in the former city, a Miss Jennie Walker. The happy couple have our best wishes for all possible happiness.

Caucus.—The democrats of Franklin township will hold a caucus at the Center school house, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, on Saturday, June 3, at five o'clock p. m. Let there be a full turn out.

—J. A. Gushwa and H. H. Slaybaugh, of Fairfield were in town Monday. The former is road superintendent in his township, and will do the best he can to make the new law a success. He drew only $42 for road purposes, but expects to have plenty next year.

—J. L. Davis, the popular pioneer hardware man, is crowding his usual enterprise in the way of a first-class stock in both hardware and agricultural implements. He has an exclusive right of a churn which "takes the cream" and our farmer friends praise it highly.

—We hear that Sherm. Hollister will erect a building between the depot and target house at the Junction and engage in the restaurant business. The gentleman understands his "knitting" and the big men of the B. & O. will act to their interests in encouraging the enterprise.

—The new music house located next door to Rainier & Headley's meat market, is quite a substantial institution. All kinds of musical instruments are kept in stock, together with the latest and finest selections of sheet music. We welcome Mr. F. B. Straw to our business circles and commend him to the public as an honest, upright business man.

—Decoration day was observed in good style at this place, and the brave heroes who gave their lives for us to enjoy freedom and equal rights were honored grandly. The citizens in general gathered at the cemetary and the countenance of all indicated that they had a warm feeling wrapped within their breasts for the deceased soldier boys.

—Don't fail to attend the entertainment at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Fry and her daughters are ladies of the highest character, and their songs are among the choicest gems to be found. We heard them at Waterloo last year, and do not hesitate to endorse them fully. The proceeds go in part to benefit the church. All come.

—Having a short period of leisure we dropped in to see what McQuiston & Long were "up to." For several weeks past we have noticed a number of people going in and out when other stores were apparently idle, and the secret is that they are selling goods from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than any house in the state. We ask both town and rural people to call in and learn whether these facts are substantial or not.

—Jackson township has a revival of the George-Washington-and-his-little-hatchet business. Some one, whose name we did not learn, has a lot of fine cherry trees that he is cultivating with great care. Some of these had given off sprouts that forced their way up on the other side of the fence, on the land of a neighbor. To these was given the same care and attention as to "the ninety and nine that went not astray." But the tempter came and whispered into some one's ear, and the little hatchet came forth and the trees were girdled in a manner that would have made the immortal G. W. turn green with envy, and now there is mourning that household.

Dreadful Accident Near Hudson.

Jonathan Crays and Dan Frederick were preparing ground to plant corn last Friday. In the evening Louis Crays came from school and wanted to drive the horses that were hauling the roller. The boy took up one line, and in trying to get the other line he was caught by the roller and forced down between the cross-bar and roller. The cross-bar is a 2x4 piece of oak and runs parallel with the roller, at a distance of two inches from it. In this narrow space was little Louis, aged seven years, forced. His back was to the roller and his abdomen on the ground, and his entire body was forced through up to his chin, which caught on the cross-bar. Thus he seemed to be crushed by the weight of the roller and almost pulled in two, by his head refusing to go through so narrow a space. While in this terrible condition, blood was forced from his ears, eyes, nose and mouth. Moments of eternal length seemed to roll on until he was relieved by axes and prys. Dr. T. R. Morrison, of Hudson, was sent for to attend the suffering child, and the doctor thinks little Louie will live, notwithstanding his terrible condition.

T.

* * *

McDonald, the thief, was sent over for fifteen days.

Beaty and Wise settled up their affairs with a judgment of $80.

Benjamin Osborne and wife received a divorce.

—Our "left-bower" looked over the stock of Snyder & Culbertson's mammoth establishment, Tuesday, and found matters lively notwithstanding the dull season now in vogue. They keep a general supply store and young married people as well as others, can save money by buying at this popular house.

—The annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held at St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday, June 6. To parties desiring to attend this convention, the B. & O. railroad will sell round-trip tickets on June 4th, at the low rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets must be procured at the general office, 205½ N. High street, Columbus, Ohio; or can be procured by notifying the agent of the company or treasurer Ohio division in time to notify this office and procure them.

—A box of fine assorted candies was stolen, or in some manner lost at the Presbyterian festival. It was brought to the foot of the stairs and left there a few moments, while assistants were carrying such articles up into the hall. When they came to look for the box, it failed to put in an appearance. Some ignorant sneak had no doubt taken it. The patient and over-worked ladies of the association will be apt to reward the scamp in a very energetic way, should he fall into their hands.

—Robert Donaldson, of this place, and Miss Florence Taylor, of Waterloo, were united in marriage last Saturday evening. Rev. Mathews, of the first Presbyterian church, made the loop. Bob is a nice gentleman, an intelligent, industrious young man with recommendations of being a master workman and the entire Courier force wishes them a happy, prosperous ending and one that will be applauded by their many friends of to-day. Let little Tailor's Bob. around in glee with bright hopes of a happy future. We close this paragraph wishing the welfare of all.

—It has been mentioned several times in the Courier that the Wabash company were making substantial improvements in the elevators at this place. Upon inquiry we find that between five and six thousand dollars have been expended to improve the advantages of this grain depot. The gentlemen connected with it are polite and accommodating. John Deck is largely experienced in all grades of grain and stock and will deal fairly by everyone. Ef. Watson is known throughout the county as a man of integrity and mechanical faculties. He runs the machinery as well as deals with his friends, of whom he has many, when they desire. Our readers will make it pay in dealing at this establishment.

—It is not very often that a buyer or business visitor will notice the genius and taste displayed in a thriving retail house. While we have been here and there at different times our attention has never been more attracted, without solicitation than it was when we entered the mammoth millinery and fancy store of Ensley & Harter, located in rear of court square. The goods were nicely arranged and of the latest patterns. The millinery department presented a thriving appearance under the management of Miss Lydia Hogue. Their basement story has a stone floor which is more particularly used for the keeping of butter, eggs, etc., and hereafter our farmer friends will find a ready market to dispose of their weekly sale at top prices, and the town trade a place where they can buy at reasonable prices and get nice clean, cool articles for table use.

—Howard McCord, at the Pioneer drug store, is suffering with an aching tooth.

—Mrs. Jones, at the popular fancy store, has ladies' and gentlemen's hose t the latest patern.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. Phillip Morell is visiting relatives in Ft. Wayne.

Judge Best has been at home for a few days taking a rest.

J. C. Boyer and wife have relatives from Ohio visiting them.

Mrs. A. C. Gruhiky made a business trip to Auburn Saturday.

John Shull has placed a new iron fence around his premises.

E. T. Brysland and Bert Yant and wife took a trip to Toledo Tuesday.

Koons & Son express themselves as well pleased with their spring trade.

Frank Adams is still doing the agreeable in the Lake Shore freight office.

Mrs. A. S. Stough, of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Stough.

Brand & Duncan are starting out their spring trade with their usual vim.

The L. S. railroad ground is partly plowed up, for what purpose, we did not learn.

A. S. Roberts, of the M. E. college at Ft. Wayne, was the guest of Miss Jennie Leib over Sunday.

Capt. A. R. Stevens presided at the decoration services Tuesday instead of S. B. Johnson, as announced.

J. B. Hoover is again setting a good example, by scraping and improving the streets under his charge.

Ben Bacon, one of the Kendallville base ball players, had his eye badly hurt while playing here Monday.

Misses Clara Ettinger, Fannie Stroh and Lizzie Franks visited over Sunday at Wolcotville with Mrs. Orpha Gochran.

Miss Savilla King gave two interesting discourses at the Evangelical church last Sunday. She always receives a warm welcome here.

Bert Yant is still studying dentistry under Dr. Johnson. With such instruction he will make a first-class workman in this difficult trade.

The Kendallville and Cedar Lake base ball clubs played a [illegible] game at this place Monday. Kendallville took the lead, if your reporter got the right idea, at the rate of about [illegible].

Decoration services were well attended, not only by the town people, but largely by those living in the country. Mr. Hartman, of Auburn, delivered the address, which was well received.

Dr. E. W. Shepherd, of Ada, Ohio will be in Waterloo June 6 and 7, for consultation and treatment of all suffering from chronic diseases of every description. Rooms over [illegible] jewelry store.

ST. JOE.

Wm. Vanaile is on the sick list.

School commenced last Monday.

Another car load of lime at J. M. Leighty's.

Hugh Maxwell thinks the fox trade a good one.

J. D. Leighty was in Fort Wayne one day last week.

M. Terry, our popular assessor, is somewhat indisposed.

O. H. wavers between two opinions. Which will win is hard to tell.

C. C. Walters is making some needed improvements on his farm this summer.

Wm. Leighty has a lot of [illegible] sale. Call on Bill when you want a bargain.

Chas. Bell is again on the streets, after being confined to his room for a few days.

J. W. Dills and Chris. Curls had their sheep pens raided by the dogs last week. For J. W. they killed and wounded 18, appraised at [illegible]; for Chris. they killed and wounded 21, valued at $75.60. Dogs will soon become as big a nuisance as something else we could mention.

Call on M. E. Olds for the [illegible] of the Burch plow and the [illegible] cultivator. He's got 'em.

THIS IS

CIRCUS SEASON !

—AND THE—

COUNTY CONVENTION

Booms on the 10th of June. Of course for both occasions everybody [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES that show off to a good advantage in a large [illegible]

AUSTIN BROS.

have them, and don't you neglect it. How does the following suit you? French and Curacoa Kid Shoes, Vessel Slippers, Toe Slippers, [illegible] Tie Low Shoes, Walking shoes of all varieties and of the best quality. IN MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR they have the latest styles in High and Low Shoes. Call and see them, and if they don't satisfy you in prices and goods, nobody in Northern Indiana can. Next door to Pioneer Hardware Store, Auburn, Indiana. Keep your eye on the BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.
]

GOOD BYE, PROUD WORLD.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, 1823.

Good by, proud world! I'm going home;
Thou art not my friend and I'm not thine.
Long through the weary crowds I roam,
A river ark on the ocean brine!
Long I've been tossed like the driven foam;
But now, proud world, I'm going home!

Good by to Flattery's fawning face;
To Grandeur, with his wise grimace;
To upstart Wealth's averted eye;
To supple office, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street;
To frozen hearts and hasting feet;
To those who go and those who come;
Good by, proud world, I'm going home.

I'm going to my own hearthstone,
Bosomed in your green hills alone,
A sweet nook in a pleasant land,
Whose groves the frolic fairies planned;
Where arches green the livelong day
Echo the blackbird's roundelay,
And vulgar feet have never trod
A spot that's sacred to thought and God.

O, when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome,
And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and pride of man,
At the sophist schools, and the learned clan;
For what are they all in their high conceit,
When man in the brush with God may meet?

JOHN'S TRAIN.

Then you never heard what brought John and me together? Just hitch your chair close up to the fire, for there's a rain falling outside, and this wind from the sea sounds cold and feels cold. If you'll believe it, when John is foolish he says that fire is like the light in my black eyes. John talks a lot of nonsense. But there, I havn't started that story. I think John and I always fancied one another ever since we went barefooted to the little yellow schoolhouse at the corners, but then we did have so many fallings out, hot one day and cold the next! The makings up, though, were nice, and I fancied sometimes that John did it all purposely, that he would have a falling-out time that there might be a falling-in one.

There was one thing, though, that did make me mad—the way John would show attentions to Sase Cullis. She was a little snipper-snapper sort of a blue-eyed thing. She had a pretty, milky kind of a complexion, a lot of curls pasted together over night, and she knew how to put blue, yellow, and red together, and come out some Sunday as gay as a rainbow. But I knew the girl was hollow as a pumpkin stem. She had little brains, but a heap of self, and I knew she could not make John happy. So unlike him!

There had been a coolness between John and me, but when I saw John Gray and Sase Cullis walk away from the harvesting at Uncle Tobias's I was not cool a bit; I was hot. If any one had touched me with a wet finger I should have sizzled. "That John," I said, "is a fool. She is not fit for him, and yet she's a-winding him around her little finger, as she does one of those pasted-up curls around a stick. He was a smart, enterprising young fellow, was my John. Why, he started brakeman on our road only a few years ago, and was at the tail end of the train. The next thing people knew he was handling baggage at the forward end. Then—well, I don't know all the steps, but one day John had a bit of gold ribbon tied around his blue cap, and he looked real foolish under it. I asked him what it meant, and he blushed and said he was "conductor."

"I am real glad," I said.

"Are you?" and he spoke to me in a quick surprised way. "I didn't know that you cared nowadays?"

"Why, John," I told him, "of course I do."

Then he turned to me like a flash, and looked at me just the very same way he did whe he sat on the old log and made up after a quarrel. But then I was not going to have any of that after he had been cutting up so with Sase Cullis; and I knew, too, that I was needed at home, and I broke out, "Why, John, I believe I have lost my mind, for I haven't skimmed the milk at home." It is real handy to have some such thought near you in an emergency, and I used it to good effect, and turning left the conductor to his reflections. About a week after that I wanted to go to the Mills and do some shopping. I thought I would take the first afternoon train down, and come back on the train reaching home about seven. It would be dark, then, I well knew, and I could have had an earlier start, but I knew it was John's train, and I wanted to see what kind of a conductor he made. I did not want him to see who I was, so I borrowed sister Cynthy's veil. This and my own would make a screen he could not see through. Then I wore some of mother's fixings, and I knew John could not tell me from Methuselah. Well, every thing passed off just as I had planned it. My lord, the new, nobby conductor, came up to me and took my ticket. He suspected nothing. Behind that thick fence of veils I was as safe as Adam

"Good mother," he said.

The idea of it, calling me good mother.

"Good mother," he remarked, "are you going far?"

I cracked my voice and pitched it high, all r ezing, "a lietle way, sir, but I'm skittish as I'm alone."

"Don't worry! I'll look after you."

"Well," I said to myself, "John makes a good conductor."

In two minutes from that time, I was saying "John don't make a good conductor." That fellow went and sat down by the side of a young woman who seemed to turn her head, and there was Sase Cullis! Now, it is no part of a conductor's business to be flirting with young girls, though Sase was hardly that, being several years older than John, and a kind of aged bird, I used to think.

All of a sudden, just then, the engine gave the danger-signal and whistled down brakes. My! didn't John drop Sase like a hot potato, and how he sprang for the door of the car!

"What is the matter?" I thought, raising the window near me and looking out. As I looked, my blood seemed to turn to ice and refused to flow. Coming round the curve beyond us, winking horridly, was the headlight of the evening express! How it came there, it was of no use to imagine. I thought of a hundred dismal, dreadful things all at once, of a terrible crash, of people scalded by the hot steam, of people mangled, of people shot down the bank into Mud Creek close by! Above all, there was John. What if anything should happen to him? And there he was, back again. He had come to the car door and shouted "Brakes!" I knew what he meant. He supposed that a brakeman was on hand, but I had seen him leave the car and go forward. John did not know it. He only shouted, "brakes!" and then tore across the platform to the next car whose brakes he began to swing round.

Was I going to sit still there? Sase Cullis might, but the next moment I was flying to the rear of the car.

As I went the old lady's things flew to right and left, even as a tree sheds its leaves in October, and I stood at the brake not as an old woman, but as Sue Plympton, young and lively. As I seized the wheel and began to turn it, trying to do as I had often seen John, how I thanked God for any strength he had put in my arms. Didn't I, when turning the brake-wheel, thank Him for all the times I had pulled on the oar out on the water when the spray wet my face and the wind would rush up to wipe it; for every summer that I had helped father pitch hay into the barn; for every day when, alongside mother, I had tried my muscles on the old churn-handle.

I thought of John, and any natural strength I had seemed to grow into a giant's. And the engines of the two trains—they stopped.

Mercy, what an escape that was! Those engines came so near that John afterwards told me that he did not think you could have laid a hair between the two cowcatchers. There the locomotives stood, their headlights flaring, and they glared at one another on the track like mad buffalos, snorting and puffing and eying one another real demon like.

I held on to the brake, for I didn't know what those critters might take it into their heads to do. There John found me on the platform, as he afterwards said, my arm gripping the brake, my cloak throw back, my eyes flashing, my teeth set! You see he had come out of the car hurriedly to look after thing. Seeing me, he said, "Why, Sue!" Then he exclaimed, "You darling!" and kissed me. In a moment he spoke again. "There, dear, that will do; I want to start the train back, and we have all been wondering what made her hitch so. There, dear, you step into the car, and I will come and see you soon!"

One "darling," two "dears" and a kiss! I could have gripped that brake a century just to help John. I went back to my seat. I was all gone, though I did have strength enough to look around and see where Sase Cullis was. She had left the train.

Though we were three and a half miles from the station in our town, she declared that she would rather walk it than be another minute in the frisky old train. I would have stayed there with John, if the next minute we had gone over into Mud Creek. Our train was now backing down to the side track three miles off, to let the express train pass (it was the express conductor's fault that night, and not John's everybody said). John said he had two minutes to spare, as he came and sat down beside me. "Heavens!" he exclaimed, jumping up as if he had dropped down on a percussion cap. "Where is that old woman I promised to look after?" I could but laugh; "Don't worry, John, here she is?"

"Why, Sue!"

He did not ask for any explanation, but put his arm about me and said he promised to look aftre that old lady, and he guessed he would on the spot!

Then he spoke of the time we went to school together, and how he loved me, and that I didn't love him, he thought, but now—now, how many foolish things he did say! And I—I—was so weak after my tug at the brake, that my will was like a snow-flake on John's coat sleeve, and it melted all away—and—and, but there! You can't expect me to tell you everything!

When John said good-bye to me at the station that night, he kissed me before all the train hands, and he did it too, as if not ashamed of it, but having the best right in the world to do it. In two months we were married.

Making Millions.

New York Graphic.

One of the sights of Washington is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, where government bonds, greenbacks, and national bank notes are made. This bureau, formerly located in the Treasury building itself, has now a home of its own, which ranks among the most expensive, if not the most imposing structures in the capital. Here every process necessary to the production of the bonds or notes may be seen except the manufactue of the paper. The bureau is in charge of Mr. O. H. Irish. The first step needful to the production of a note or bond after the paper has been made is to engrave the design on a steel plate. For this purpose the government employs the most skillful engravers to be obtained. The plate must be properly tempered—neither too hard nor too soft. It is then covered with a thin coating of blackened wax, after which the engraver begins his work on it. The vignettes and lettering are invariably engraved by hand, but the borders and medallions containing the number of the denomination are produced by delicate machines, which rule the lines in the fanciful curves we see in the finished notes. Some of these machines are very expensive, and require even greater construction than the finest watch.

As a rule, the vignettes, the lettering, the medallions and the borders are engraved on separate plates, and then when the steel has been hardened they are pressed in their proper positions on the surface of a soft steel roller, which is next also hardened. The impression on this roller is, of course, the reverse of that on the plates, the engraved portions rising above the surface instead of being sunk in it. The plates from which the notes are printed are produced by placing another sheet of softened steel under this roller and forcing the raised portions down into the plate. This produces the engravings in their original form again. This process is known as "transferring," and from the plate to which the roller has transferred the impression it received from the original engraved plates the printing is done.

Generally four or more notes are printed from one plate at the same time, and in order to do this four impressions of the die on the roller are transferred side by side at proper intervals on the plate. The printing is all done by hand, the ink being rubbed into the sunken lines by the printer, and the paper placed on the plate by an assistant, generally a girl. The printer then forces the plate, with the sheet of paper on it, between two rollers, a soft woolen blanket being put between the sheet and upper rollers.

The sheet containing the front side of four or more notes being printed goes through the hands of an examiner, who must see that it is perfect in every way. It then goes elsewhere to have the back printed, after which it is examined again. Then it is cut into four parts by means of a machine having three exceedingly fine and sharp knives placed in a row. Next the separate bills are numbered consecutively by a most intricate piece of mechanism. Being numbered they have to be finally counted and put up into packages ready for delivery.

When Treasury or bank notes are worn out they are cut into small bits and worn into pulp, which is afterwards cast into various shapes, each shape representing—or is said to represent—so many thousand dollars worth of old notes. These things are bought as souvenirs by visitors, and quite a large trade is done in them.

Limekiln Club Astronomy.

Detroit Free Press.

"I hold here in my han'," began brother Gardner, as the thermometer showed the usual 120 degrees in the vicinity of the stove, "a letter from Philadelphia axin' me if I believe wid Rev. Jasper, of Richmond, dat de sun do move? Sartin I do. I know de white folks claim dat it am de airth which am movin', while the sun stands still, but right dar we split. Joshua was about as nigh as bein' an angel as any white man will eber git, an' when he ordered de sun to stan' still he knew what he was talkin' 'bout. It would have been just as easy fur him to have commanded de airth to stan' still, but he didn't do it. If Joshua didn't know his business de rest of us might as well hang up.

"An' now, you cull'd folkses, min' what I'se gwine to say. Doan' let de 'stronomy bizness keep you awake nights. De sun am up dar by day, an' de moon an' stars am up dar by night. De Lawd put de sun dar to thaw de ice off de back door step, make cucumbers grow an' fetch up de grass an' de co'n. It didn't do any wuss when astronomy was unknown, as it would not do any better if ebary family in the kentry had a telescope fo' hundred feet long. De moon was hung up dar that folks might see to move by night when the rent got too high; dat lost cows could to fin' dar way home; dat folks could see to chop wood an' empty bar'ls of ashes on de street; dat wimin comin' home from pray'r meetin' could avoid de nail heads stickin' up in de planks, an' fur varus odder reasons. You jist take de sun as he runs, an' de moon as you fin' it, an' de less you worry bout 'em de mo' meat an' taters you'll have in de winter. De poorest colored man I eber knowed was an ole man down in Varginny who was always wonderin' if dey had a regular lock on de gates of heben, or only a latch-string. While his nayburs war' plantin' he was worderin'; while dey war' hoin' he was theorizin'; while dey was reapin' he was ragged an' hungry. Let the sun move or stan' still—let de moon be made of old silver or green cheese—let de stars be ten miles or 10,000,000 miles away—keep de whitewash brush gwine an' de buck-saw in good order an' you'll be all right."

Engineer Irving's Heroism.

Staunton Valley Virginian.

Now and then, in quiet times of peace, emergencies spring up which demand the highest order of heroism. One of these emergencies occurred at Waynesboro on Wednesday a few days ago. Trains Nos. 25, 14, 12 and 16, on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, going east, had orders to meet and pass four sections of extra trains, coming west, at Blue Ridge. The extras were late, and as a consequence eleven trains were blocked on the main track above Waynesboro awaiting their arrival. After three of the extra trains had passed, the first section of No. 14 started out, and commenced ascending the heavy grade to the tunnel. Rain and sleet were falling, and the engine of No. 14 beng unable to draw its cars, the engineer of the train immediately following it, Mr. R. P. Irving, detached his engine from his own train, and coupling on the rear car of No. 14, aided the ascent After pushing the first train nearly a half a mile and giving it a good start, Mr. Irving reversed his engine and started to return to his own train, but ere he had reached it he saw a detachment of the train he had left coming down the mountain at a rapid rate, it having become uncoupled from the engine. In an instant the intrepid engineer realized the peril of the situation. Thirteen heavily-loaded cars were coming down a seventy-five foot grade, and each revolution of the wheels was adding velocity to its speed. With rare presence of mind and an iron nerve that few men possess, Irving started his engine to meet the descending mass and break the force of the collision. He ran up to within a short distance of the cars, and then reversing to lighten the shock, clutched the lever in his firm grasp, and, bracing every nerve in his body, awaited the catastrophe. A moment, and the crash came. The shock of an an avalanche could scarcely have been greater. One of the cars climbed up on the boiler of the engine and another was wrecked. But the brave man had accomplished his purpose. The wild train was stopped, and the engineer had saved many precious lives and thousands of dollars worth of property.

Muscle Reading for Deaf and Dumb.

New York World.

There was celebrated last night at Chickering hall, before a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the fifteenth anniversary of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street. Professor Greinberger, at one time a teacher in the Vienna institution for deaf mutes, who is the principal of the New York institution, gave a number of examples of lip-language. A little girl of six years, who had been in the institution but two weeks, was perfectly able, by feeling the muscles of the throat of her instructor, to repeat after him small words, such as "bad," "ma" and "pa." The institution teaches its inmates to read from the lips and speak by the study of the movements of the muscles of the throat and of the lips.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

The Remarkable Recovery of a Cincinnati Lady from a Deadly Malady.

Cincinnati Special.

Mrs. M. E. Snowdon Washburn, residing with her mother on College Hill, is well known in Cincinnati, especially in art circles. She was born in the city, graduated at Hughes High-school, and afterward at the McMicken Art-school. For some time she has had a studio in Dayton, Ohio, where she has many friends. From there she returned to Cincinnati and opened a studio in 1875, confining herself principally to portrait painting. It was while here that her health gave way, and she was compelled to seek rest. The family are all sincere Christians, active in all church matters, and they belong to the good, old-fashioned school who receive Christianity as a heart faith, and not as a mere system of philosophy. They are members of the College Hill Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Washburn's health continued to decline rapidly, and nothing that could be done seemed to give her any material aid. The physicians were not aware of the precise nature of her malady until, when she was just at death's door, an examination revealed the fact that she was afflicted with internal cancer of the malignant type which, running its course, invariably kills its victims in, at the most, three years. All hope was now abandoned, her medical advisers telling her that, at the furthest, death would come in a few weeks. Her friends paid her their last calls; her pastor came and prayed with her, and she herself, desponding, made all preparations for leaving this world, when all at once the people of the neighborhood, who had been in hourly expectation of her death, were surprised to hear that she was getting well, and stranger still, only through the medium of prayer and a simple faith in its efficacy. To the Times correspondent Mrs. Washburn told her story, as follows: "My mother has always been a great believer in faith cures, and has wished me to try them. I had no faith, however, and gloomily looked forward to the end. One evening, when all the family had gone to prayer-meeting, I suddenly felt like getting well. I had faith that I would recover. That was on 8th of February of this year. When mother returned I told her of my determination to test the efficacy of prayer. She was overjoyed and sent for Miss Lillard, a missionary in this city, who recovered, while in Kentucky, from a severe sickness by faith alone, and who since then often prays with the sick and is instrumental in their recovery. She came, prayed with me, annointed my forehead with oil, and asked the Lord that his healing power be complete. She asked that I be made whole, and I believe that God will finish the work He has begun. After that there was no change in my condition for two days, though I felt less pain, but I was still very weak. Then I was suddenly seized with great pains. My head seemed on fire, my feet tingled and my blood burned. That passed away and I felt myself growing drowsy, and, as usual, I lay down on the sofa but I could not sleep. Then the most curicus features of my case were displayed. All my limbs were put in the most violent motion. My muscles twitched, my limbs were jerked forcibly backward and forward, and my hands moved convulsively."

"Were those motions involuntary?" asked the reporter.

"I do not know. When they came on I felt the Lord was at work, and I never attempted resistance. Since then I have grown stronger. The pain of seven years has gone. I am able to walk around the yard, and on one occasion I drove down to Cumminsville, while several times I have driven to the Mount Airy Sunday-school. I grew bright and felt better than I had for years. At times the motions returned, more violent than at first. They generally occurred at night. Sometimes their strenght was such as to throw me entirely out of bed upon the floor. At other times I would beat my breast with my arms in the most furious manner; but, strange as it may seem, I never hurt myself."

"Does your will exercise any control over these motions?" inquired the reporter.

"It does not. Something without me controls them. Occasionally I have tried to produce them myself, but in vain. At first these motions were not in the presence of the family, but latterly are at all times. Then I grew discouraged. I thought the Lord ought to cure me all at once, and I doubted. The moment my faith grew weak I felt my bodily health failing. Then hope returned, and since then I have been constantly growing stronger. My cancer has decreased in size one-half, and it is fast disappearing, I am not entirely well yet but I feel—I know—that I am on the high road to recovery."

Mrs. Washburn spoke with that calm enthusiasm that springs from eanest conviction. She seemed to feel every word she uttered. Her appearance is not that of a sick woman. Her cheeks are full, and bear the rosy tinge of health, while her eyes are bright, and she speaks with none of the weariness of an invalid.

These are the plain facts in the case. Mrs. Washburn, who, a few months ago, was scarcely able to leave her bed, is now up and around, in the enjoyment of better health than she ever had for years. The reporter has related the story exactly as it was given to him, and every one is at liberty to draw his own conclusions from these indubitable facts. Several life-long friends of the family were also interviewed, who have intimately known Mrs. Washburn from youth up, and all united in corroborating the substantial correctness of the foregoing statement.

A Terrible Disguise.

St. Louis Republican

"I don't want you to mention my name," said a gentleman at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, "because a smallpox notoriety is not an enviable one, and it is now some years since I had much to do with the disease. I was a young man with a mania for a study of medicine, and, having no means, I was compelled to earn my living at the same time I was reading. It occurred to me that if I could get a clerkship at one of the hospitals I might study to much better advantage and watch the course of disease as well as assist in surgical operations. I got a job at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and worked as an orderly, or nurse. Then smallpox became prevalent, and I was sent down to the smallpox hospital on the end of Blackwell's Island, opposite Yorkville. Among the patients was one man who had the worst case I ever saw. It was frightful to see him and hear him rave. When he began to recover I paid him a good deal of attention, and we became quite friendly. There was an air of mystery about the man which rather puzzled me, but as he did not tell me much about his affairs I did not ask him to enlighten me. One day he took very sick and grew rapidly worse. I sat by his bed-side by the hour, but he had made up his mind that his time had come, and he was very uneasy. I was about to go off watch in the evening, when he motioned for me to bend over him. He grasped my hand in both his own:

"Promise not to divulge what I am about to tell you until after I am dead."

"'I promise.'

"'Swear it,' said he, faintly.

"'I swear it.'

He was very weak, and I could barely hear what he said, when his hot breath burned my ear.

"'I am—the bank-robber.'

"'What?' I asked dumbfounded.

"'Yes; I've been tracked for two years, and just hounded until I was compelled to embrace this expedient.'

"'What expedient?, I asked.

"'The detectives knew me so well that I could not disguise myself, and I deliberately contracted smallpox in order to get my face pitted and thus alter my looks. You know how well I have succeeded, my face is hideously pocked, and I might have had some rest from the detectives, but I am going to die here, and—

"He was too much exhausted to speak farther, and I bade him lie still and tell me more in the morning. On the morrow he was sinking rapidly and hardly able to speak, but he described a spot near Astoria where he buried $5,000 a year priviously, and asked me to accept it as a mark of his friendship. He died at noon, and two days later I went out to Astoria and found the money, just as as he had said I would. At first I did not know what to do with it, as it was undoubtedly the result of some bank robbery, but I finally concluded to keep it for my own use. I have never told the story before, but those who know the determination of the man would not doubt the veracity of my statement. No, I will not tell you his name."

Millionaire Manners.

Spectator.

The wonder about millionaires is, not that they should be sometimes eccentric, but they are usually so ordinary. Power turns all heads more or less, and the absence of resistance develops wilfulness, till, as we often see in the east, it becomes monstrous caprice. Now, there is no power in modern times which is so like executive volition as that of the millionaire—of the man, we mean, with a really great fortune to use outside his usual wants. He has only to will strongly enough to draw his check, and all mankind is eager to carry out his wishes. Architects, builders, gardeners in hundreds, workmen in tribes, are only too glad that he has been graciously pleased to will. If he is a European, there is hardly anything he cannot obtain, and even time may, with adequate expenditure, be made to give way. It is supposed that the one thing unattainable is a park if there are no trees; but Louis XIV. created a park in a bare plain, with old trees and verdure and silent glades, in a few weeks, though at a cost, which, it is said, daunted even him. The very rich man must know this quite well, and must be aware that there is in him a potentiality of patronage greater than that of most ministers, must recognize his own capacity for sudden and unexplained acquisition; yet millionaires very rarely do anything which at all interests the world, or rouses its horror of the unusual. They are a little obstinate, sometimes, about "making" places. They will spend unheard of sums in perfecting an interior, which would be far more perfect were much less money wasted. They will collect at great cost, something which, when collected, interests no one but themselves. But they very rarely do anything that is striking or magnificent, or even exceptionally odd. Nobody in our days feeds horses out of gold, as Nero did; though one man did build a set of pig-sties of polished mahogany—and kept them polished, too. There is, we believe, one noble in Europe, whose daily dinner is served in Spain, as if he were present, although he is absent in Russia; but that, though so bizarre, is not really exceptional. Scores of men keep up places in such a condition that if they arrived without notice all would be ready, though they know, as well as they know anything, that they are not going there. The readiness gratifies some internal desire to be free upon the subject of going or not, but the money is not regarded. Such freaks pass unnoticed, unless the whim costs something which men with moderate incomes think great, and then the spenders are pronounced half-cracked. Some of our readers know what it costs to keep a steam yacht in harbor in such a condition that on receipt of a telegram steam can be got up, yet that is done in more than one or two cases. It is or may be atrocious waste, but it no more indicates mental aberration than the boat of the retired tradesman which is always painted and washed, and ready, though nothing would induce its proprietor to enter it. The pressure of the usual is felt by the millionaire as much as by everybody else, perhaps more so, because they have in our modern society such a dislike to be conspicuous, and such a self-distrust of their own capability to be original. It will be from America, where fortunes are vast and individuality respected, that we shall before long import millionaires with genuinely savage wills, whose caprices in brick and mortar will make those of the duke of Portland seem very tame.

At the recent royal wedding in England the golden apple for beauty was carried off very easily by the Princess Victoria of Hesse, a charming blonde of 19, daughter of the late Princess Alice of England.

JOCOSITIES.

Three periods of life—youth, mumps; middle age, bumps; old age, dumps.

A famous race-horse is named "Little Brown Jug." He is always full of spirit.

A lawyer is about the only man that ever made anything by opposing a woman's will.

It was Longfellow who slyly described the lady as wearing flowers "on the congregation side of her bonnet."

A boy who was kept after school for bad orthography excused himself to his parents by saying he was spell-bound.

When the man with the bad breath helped himself to butter, the boarders all paused to witness the trial of strength.

Patrick (dressing for a party)—"Be dad, now, and I shan't be able to git on these boots till I've worn them a toime or two."

Young man, don't marry a "gilded butterfly." Marry a good-looking girl. The butter will fly fast enough when you get to housekeeping.

A bald-headed Harlem man, in anticipation of the summer season, has had a spider painted on the top of his head to frighten off the flies.

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted to eight hundred different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit in when he goes to church.

A great modiste issued the following direction for wearing a new style head gear: "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

"The health of Washington!" exclaimed old Mrs. Pinaphor, reading a big headline in a newspaper. "Why, I thought Washington was dead."

It is said that the course of a cannon ball may be turned by contract with a shingle. The shingle likewise has an effect upon the bawl of early childhood.

"Don't you believe in a future life, in which we shall renew the ties that bind us together?" "I do," said the henpecked husband sadly, "but I don't want to."

Arkansas has a mule that will stop kicking if the Lord's Prayer is recited to him. It so amazes him to hear an Arkansas man pray that he forgets all about kicking.

The Topeka Capital says: "Fishing with dynamite has not proved a success." We never thought it would. A flask of rye whisky is the best thing to go fishing with.

It was a man from the great State of Ohio who unpinned a tidy from a chair in a Washington parlor and wiped his nose upon it. We are glad to hear of a man who knew what to do with a tidy.

"You was never hitched into harness with a balky mule, was ye?" said the farmer to a young man who had come to ask his daughter's hand. "No," responded the candidate, doubtfully. "Well, then, don't act as if ye was spilin' for a chance," was all the satisfaction he got.

New York Post: Professor to classical student—"If Atlas supported the world, who supported Atlas?" Student—"The question, sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as I am aware, satisfactorily answered. I have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife, and got his support from her father."

J. M., Memphis: "Would you please tell me if you ever had a bone-felon; and, if so, how did you treat it?" We have never had one; and, if we had, we would not have treated it. Newspaper men never treat. It would be unprofessional to do so. It is the privilege of newspaper men to be treated.

A Philadelphia girl was so thoughtless as to tell a friend that at her wedding the names of the donors would not be displayed with the presents. Of course the friend told. Her wedding came off the other day, and the presents were not displayed either. They consisted of 732 plated sugar spoons and 1,380 salt cellars.

"But why did you leave your last place?" asked Mrs. Brown. "Och, mum," replied the young person, with a toss of her shapeless head, "they was that mean that there was no livin' wid 'em. If you'll belave it, mum, 'twas only yisterday that I wint intil the parlor, and there was two of the gurruls a playing on the one peany, and their father rich enough to buy a dozen and never fale it."

Mr. Diedric Van Prouk was put, in professional parlance, "under board," and everybody said that the widow, in spite of her youth and beauty, would not last long. Her grief was of the Niagara sort, and flowed prodigally and endlessly. She even had her departed carved in wood, life size, and spent many months in its mute companionship. At last, however, the fated successor arrived. The irresistible conqueror made his plea and was accepted. One morning when the servant announced that there was no kindling wood in the house, the widow quietly remarked, in sweetly broken English, "Maype it ish well enough now to split up old Van Prouk vat ish up-stairs."

A Hint to the Wise.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The Warsaw Indianian very properly calls attention to the rights of county papers, and inveighs against the growing custom of sending patronage of any kind to other cities, when the work can be as well done here as elsewhere. There has been a marked advance in the character of the county newspapers of this State within the past ten or fifteen years. It has more than kept pace with the improvements in city journalism. Connected with these papers there is nearly always a completely equipped printing office. A community is largely judged by its papers. A publisher who has invested his time and means in a good printing establishment, and in putting in his energy, enterprise, and ability in the publication of a creditable newspaper, is entitled to the generous support of the people whose interest he is espousing, and with whose prosperity he is identified. There can be nothing higher than the obligation resting upon every community to accord full support to its local press. That is the way to make it better. Support your own paper first.

THE STATE.

By a change in the channel of White river, a fine flouring mill near Mayesville has been left standing on an island.

Shelby county has abolished the system of holding "teachers' institutes," and will hereafter hold what are called "model schools."

The report of the Richmond city treasurer shows a cash balance of $70,204.52, a sum almost sufficent to pay off the bonded indebtedness of the city.

Dixon M. Hays, a heretofore reputable farmer, living near Brownstown, has been sent to jail on a charge of forging the name of Levi Bridgewater to a note for $82.

Joseph Bryant, aged twelve, was badly, and perhaps fatally hurt, while sliding down the banisters at a New Albany school house, contrary to rules. He fell from the banister to the floor below, a distance of ten feet, striking on the side of the head.

Judge Ferguson, of the New Albany circuit court, has decided that if a note is made drawing ten per cent. interest the holder cannot collect the eight per cent. allowable under agreement, but only the six per cent. legal rate.

Private letters indicate that the remains recently found in a soap-vat at Terre Haute were those of Sylvanus Tate, a former resident of Madison. The theory is that Tate was assaulted, killed, robbed and thrown into the soap boiler to prevent identification.

Colonel Robert Pattison, of Evansville, now at New York, announces that he has just completed arrangements to secure the capital necessary to build the road of which he is vice-president, the Evansville, Seymour & Bellefontaine. Work is to begin at Indianapolis at once.

The Democratic caucus of the city council of New Albany has nominated Sherman Frisbie, an old citizen and Republican, worth $150,000, for chief of police. They went upon the theory that a man of wealth and high standing could not be bought up by the gambling houses and saloons to permit them to run in open violation of law.

Joseph Tridle, of Silver Lake, fired several shots at Dr. Strode the other day, but failed to kill by the interference of outside parties. Strode had left his family and skipped to Warsaw with Tridle's wife. The doctor confessed his intimacy with Mrs. Tridle, and after sending his wife and children to their relatives, decamped for parts unkown.

Charles H. Roberts, a young timber merchant, and Tom Nicholson, a clerk in Nicholson & Brother's book store, at Richmond, put up $5 a-piece that they could each eat the most oranges. At the end of an hour Nicholson had eaten fifty-five and Roberts fifty-three, and Roberts acknowledged himself beaten.

About four miles east of Goshen, in Elkhart county, is a very peculiar case of what may be termed unconscious preaching. Some two years ago Mr. John Kauffman, a farmer, was taken by an illness every Wednesday evening, in which he becomes very nervous and convulsive, after which total unconsciousness would follow, which passes away during the night. During these paroxysms he preaches in German and English with great power. These attacks continue weekly, and his house is, at such times, thronged with visitors.

Judge Horatio C. Newcomb died at Indianapolis Tuesday, aged 61 years. He was one of the best known and most highly esteemed lawyers and public men in the State.

It is reported that Professor Smart, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, is contemplating the establishment of a normal school on a large scale, at Hope, in Bartholomew county.

The Supreme Court has decided that the act of March 17th, 1875, which provides that a person holding public office under the constitution or laws of this State, who becomes intoxicated during office hours, or becomes intoxicated habitually, will thereby forfeit his office, is a constitutional and valid act, and that any citizen of the county where such public officer resides, is entitled to file a complaint in the Circuit Court to have the forfeiture declared.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction sums up the current school enumeration, and school revenues, as follows: School children in the State, 709,424; amount derived from tax, $787,804.32; interest collected on common school fund since last apportionment, $104,169.09; amount derived from unclaimed fees, $810.86; total amount reported by counties ready for apportionment, $892,804.27. The enumeration of 1881 showed 714,223 school children in the State. The decrease in the number for 1882, the Superintendent attributes to the more reliable plan of making the enumeration this year than heretofore. Neither the state tax nor the interest is so large as a year ago, showing the valuation to be less. The Attorney General turned over to the Superintendent $6,000 of school revenue for apportionment.

FROM THE WIRES.

St. Louis dispatch:

Zoe Watkins, the young lady from Denver who so mysteriously disappeared on Thursday night, is now believed to have gone to Kansas City. Two girls purchased tickets for Kansas City from Claude Wilson, a ticket agent, yesterday morning. On reading an account of the girl's disappearance, Wilson informed the detective who showed him a photograph of the young lady, which he identified. He said her companion had rather a disreputable appearance. It is now believed that the two girls went to Kansas City on last night's train.

The war on the gamblers here now promises to be actively prosecuted. The decision of the Supreme Court of the State in declaring the act making gambling a felony is a great blow to the gamblers. The Sheriff to-day is serving over 450 capiases and lottery men, some of whom have been indicted sixty times by the Grand Jury. At the latest the cases will come up in court early in July. There are over 800 cases altogether on the docket against lottery men and gamblers, and the acting Circuit Attorney says they will be pushed.

A letter from J. S. Oakford, Collector of Customs at Wrangell, Alaska, reports fighting between parties of white men. Several have been killed, and a canoe has been sent to Sitka to ask aid from the United States ship Wachusetts.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch:

At Edwardsville yesterday, during a tight-rope performance, the chimney to which one end of the rope was attached gave way, and the performer and debris fell on the heads of the crowd below. Six boys were injured, two of them, Eddie Berger and Chas. Weber, fatally, their skulls being fractured. The tight-rope performer, although badly hurt, left town.

John McMenemon, a farmer living twelve miles west of Muscatine, Iowa, aged 65, was shot and killed by his 15-year-old daughter yesterday. The father and daughter were quarelling, when the girl's brother, aged 18 years, handed her a revolver, with which she shot her father through the breast. The supposed cause of the murder is that the children desired to get possession of their father's property. The mother is in the insane asylum.

There are new and startling developments in the McMenomon parricide, twelve miles west of here, telegraphed on Saturday. The girl, Mary, who on Saturday declared that she shot her father in self-defense, and her brother and older sister are here in jail. A full confession from the two girls, showing that the murder was committed by the brother, in order that the children might have things their own way at home, and that it was arranged that the youngest sister should acknowledge the shooting, with the idea that the plea of self-defense and extreme youth would save her from punishment, and thus her sister and brother escape punishment also.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

Private advices from Kirbyville, an inland town on the borders of Missouri, report the almost complete extermination of the gang of horse thieves, who for months past have been operating in that section. Some weeks ago three of the gang were lynched in the pinaries. In a recent fight with a posse, one was reported captured, one killed and one fatally wounded. Two survivors are still at large, but are believed to be hemmed in by pursuers along the White river, and cannot escape capture and lynching.

Hartford, Conn., dispatch:

The Faculty of Trinity College last month suspended thirteen members of the Senior class for severely hazing a trio of Sophomores who had published uncomplimentary references to them in a college paper. Now the Faculty has decided that the punishment has been sufficient, and the Seniors will be notified that they will be received back on the 6th of June, in time to prepare themselves for graduation.

Advices from Soham, Upper Egypt, state that the eclipse of the sun was successfully observed at that place yesterday, by English, French and Italian astronomers. A fine comet was discovered close to the sun. Its position was determined by photography. The spectroscopic and ocular observations just before and during the period of totality gave most valuable results. The darkening of the lines observed by the French astronomers, indicating the lunar-atmosphere spectrum of the corona, was successfully photographed for the first time.

Last night an attempt was made to throw a passenger train on the Shore Line road from the track near Madison, Conn. A number of ties were placed on the track and nailed down, and a disaster would have occured to the mail train from New York to Boston, had not a Station Agent, Way, succeeded in signaling the train and stopping it. Parties who obstructed the train fired on Way while he was attempting to remove the obstructions, wounding him slightly.

James C. Hueston, General Agent of the New York Associated Press, has received through the Department of State from the German Government the "Medal for saving from imminent danger." Mr. Hueston rescued Therese Enke from death by drowning, while he was sojourning at Ems, Germany. The medal has on one side a wreath surrounding the words, "Fur rettung aus gefahr." On the reverse side is the head of the Emperor William.

Shenandoah, Pa., May 24.

A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon at R. Heckscher & Co.'s Kohinoor colliery. Six miners have been taken out dead.

ONLY THE DEAD.

PAUL STONE.

Only the dead are great;
While they are here envy and strife
And jealous pride, too surely hide
The good work of their life.
The truly great earn sure, tho' late,
Their praise.

Only the dead are blest—
They earn by death that blessed bourne,
Where shade of eve, nor light of morn,
Can ever bring us rest.
Peace deep and strong to them belongs
Through endless days.

Only the dead are dear;
The best of all surely let fall
The angry word while here.
But dead lips plead for gentle thought
Of tasks now folded hands have wrought.
Dearest the dead of all.

A STORY ABOUT EARS.

An Admirable Substitute for the Snake Romance—The Wonderful Ears of a Tippecanoe County boy

Lafayette Courier.

A strange and wonderful phenomenon has just been brought to our office in the person of little Willie Lester, whose father is a well-to-do farmer on the Wea plains. Willie is only about 10 years old, unusually bright and intelligent for his age, and has always been remarkable in the neighborhood for his wonderful ears. His right one is perfectly immense, being, we should judge, as large as a palm leaf fan, whilst the other is no bigger than the ear of an ordinary-sized wax doll. Until quite recently nothing unusual had ever been noticed in his hearing, but lately he has developed wonderful powers in that direction. With his small ear he can hear the faintest buzzing of the smallest bugs and insects, and can even detect sounds uttered by the minutest animalculæ—so small that they are not even visible to the naked eye. A fly running along a window pane, a caterpillar crawling across a sheet of paper, make sufficient noise to attract his attention, even when his back is turned. The sense of hearing is so acute in this ear that it is absolutely painful to him, and he is compelled to wear a cork in it at all times. The right and large ear is quite the reverse of its little companion in both its powers and properties. To it those minute and near sounds so painfully discernable to the other are lost, but distant noises are readily heard. Although residing fifteen and a quarter miles from any railroad—Lafayette being the nearest point—yet Willie can distinctly hear the trains and mills blowing their whistles, and can easily distinguish between the engine bells. When the Wabash round house blew up some weeks since Willie felt the shock as though he had been in the building itself. He had been unwell for some days and was sleeping later than usual that morning, and when the explosion occurred he sprang from the bed with a frightened scream and holding his ear with both hands stood for some time trembling in the middle of the room. On clear days he has often heard Sheriff Taylor summoning witnesses from the court-house window. He distinctly heard the noise of the mob at Kokomo, Monday night, which was a very clear night. Although unable to make out what they were doing, yet he heard the shouts "Rope's down!" "Time's up!" and heard poor Long sing "See That My Grave is Kept Green," the tune of which Willie at once recognized, and in a low, sweet voice sang the accompaniment, it being quite familiar to him. He can hear the coming of a storm long before there is any sight of it in the air, and even long before the weather bureau gives notice of its approach. At a suggestion of a neighbor, Mr. Lester had a wire gauze lid, with a tin rim, made to fit over Willie's ear. It consists of two thicknesses of gauze, the outer one being of larger mesh than the inner one; between the two there is an intervening thickness of loose flannel to soften sounds. Willie wears it continually, and this with the cork in the small ear has the effect of reducing his hearing to a normal condition. Willie is a handsome, fair-faced, golden-haired little man, exceedingly shy and timid, and any notice taken of him seems to be quite painful to the little fellow. His father and uncle, Mr. Henry Torlburg, brought him to town this morning and to the Courier office this noon. The physicians being apprised of the fact have just been testing his powers, and are in a state of wild excitement over this wonderful freak of nature. Further comment is unnecessary and useless. The imagination has nothing left to add—we cannot gild refined gold or paint the sunbeam. To us the truth is stranger than fiction. We can only write the facts; our pen fails us further than this.

State Assassins and Defense of Insanity.

James W. Clarke, in December Atlantic.

The tragedy of the 2d of July last suddenly revived public interest in an old topic—the defense of insanity in capital cases. It is a well-worn theme, much discussed, and always with an unsatisfactory result. What is moral insanity? What is legal insanity? Conclusive answers to both these questions have often been attempted, but never given with such definiteness and decisiveness as to shut of debate. Every day the controversy is resumed in our courts, and apparently will go on to the end of time. It is settled one day, and the day after we find it not settled at all. "What," said the late Dr. Forbes Winslow, "is my test of insanity? I have none. I know of no unerring, infallible, and safe rule or standard applicable to all cases." So, too, the British judges whose efforts to define the undefinable we shall presently examine at length, after all their elaboration of statement touching what does not constitute legal insanity, finally confessed that "the facts of each particular case must of necessity present themselves with endless diversity, and with every shade of difference in each case." But if it is difficult to define what is legal insanity, which is a mere matter of human law, how much more difficult is it to determine and define what is moral insanity? Dr. Sam Johnson declares that "all power of fancy over reason is a degree of insanity," and Montaigne asserts that between genius and madness there is but "a half turn of the toe." M. Taine concurs in this dictum, and philosophically avers that "insanity is not a distinct and separate empire; our ordinary life borders upon it, and we cross the frontier in some part of our nature."

It has been the periodic mission of the assassin to revive this moot question. One day the world stands and shudders with an unanimous horror, and the next divides upon the old issue—Was he insane? It is oppressively monotonous, in looking back over these historical tragedies, to find how invariably the modern imitator of Brutus comes down to the footlights with a pistol in one hand and a plea of insanity in the other. In American history, so far, we have had only two creatures corresponding to what, in the vocabulary of Europe, would be called regicides. In the first case there was no opportunity offered to the assassin to plead insanity. A vast amount of legal lore and medical metaphysics was forestalled by the summary shooting of Wilkes Booth in the barn where he was brought to bay.

It is, perhaps, worthy of note that not one of the men who have of late murdered, or attempted to murder, Czars or Emperors, have offered the plea of insanity. In Great Britain and the United States it seems to be the assassin's inevitable defense, And in both countries counsel for the accused start with the advantage of being able to ask the jury, as Mr. Cockburn did in the cases both of Pate and McNaughten: "Could they believe that any sane man could have committed such an act?" And that is the question which the tragic event that has recently shocked and saddened both hemispheres once more invests with melancholy importance, and presents for decision to an American jury.

Lucky Sons-in-Law.

[New York letter Post-Dispatch]

The journalistic sons-in-law of rich fathers-in-law are in clover. Whitelaw Reid is said to own the Tribune now independently of Gould with the money of his father-in-law, D. O. Mills, and the story goes that Cyrus W. Field has sold the Express and Mail to John H. Starin, the excursion steamboat man, who will let his son-in-law, Howard Carroll, formerly of the Times, run the paper. It is further reported that Field, disgusted with being called a swindler by newspapers who have attacked the Manhattan Elevated robbery, and with having his Andre monument blown up, has been selling out all his interest in this country to go abroad and to take up his permanent residence among the baronial pleasure seats of the English nobility.

Mineral Deposits in Nevada.

In the barren wastes of Nevada discoveries are constantly being made of vast deposits of salt, soda, nitre, sulphur, etc.; on the desert plains and in the desert hills that are destitute of vegetation, except scattering, stunted sage-brush and grease-wood, 10,000 of which would scarcely sustain an ox, and where a horned toad can scarcely live, are also found gypsum, abestos, silica, kaolin, cinnabar, plumbago, bituminous shale, indications of coal, iron, and many other deposits, as well as veins of copper, antimony, galena, gold, silver, and other metals, all of which, when fully developed, will constitute immense sources of wealth. But little progress has been made of the developement of these valuable deposits solely on account of the want of some cheaper means of transportation than has yet been afforded. But they are coming. Already narrow-guage railroads are being projected and constructed to reach these valuable deposits.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

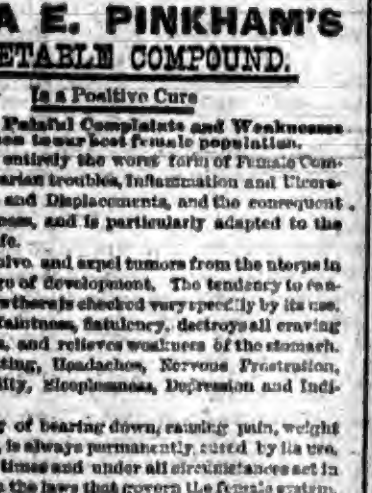

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and accept no imitation or substitute. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Beware
OF
Fraud
BENSON'S
CAPCINE
PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness, five years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June [illegible].—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

SAMARITAN
NERVINE

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysteria, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease and utterly destroys the case.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration, of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at Night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on the road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its craving until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerve, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep the secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health. Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

REED'S

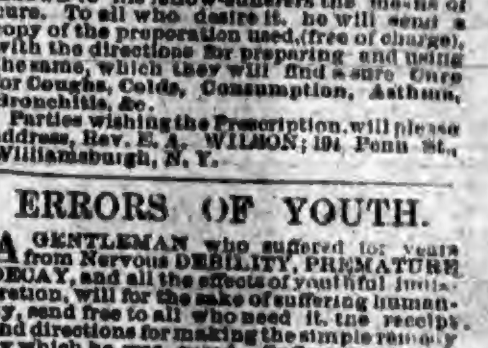

GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In everycase of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

[illegible]

Address Dr. WARD & CO., [illegible]

MUSIC MONEY

$ 3.00 FOR MONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Poster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the grandest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 1-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide S

2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 1325 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We wil give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-planted teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executer of the will of Samuel Campbell, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. EDGAR TREEMAN, Ex'r.
May 18th, 1882. 21-3w.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:
Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his lifetime. W. TREEMAN, Administrator.
May 6, 1882.

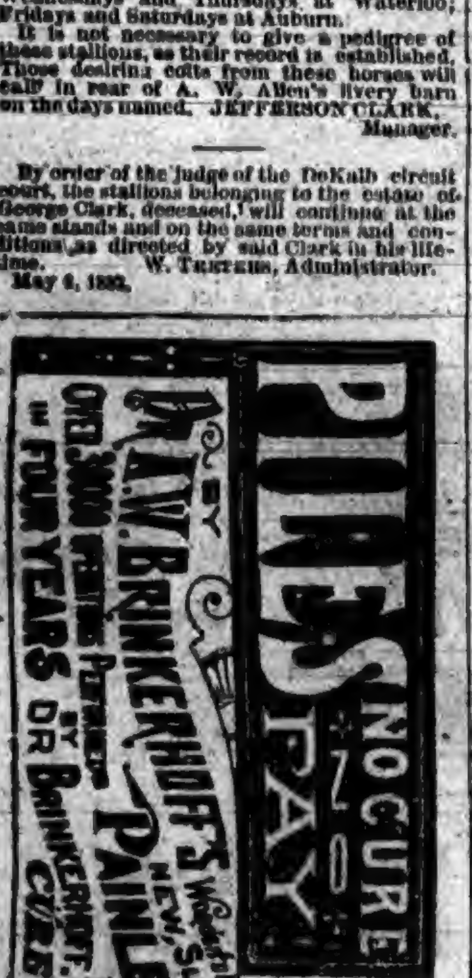
PILES
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S
OVER 3000 PATIENTS PERMANENTLY CURED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF'S
PAINLESS CURE WARRANTED
NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
CURE

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

Frank James in St. Louis.

It was reported last evening, on reliable authority, that Frank James, brother of the dead Jesse James, was in the city stopping at the house of a friend. It was said that he arrived Friday evening, in advance of Mrs. Jesse James, who is now at the Southern. It is known almost to a certainty, that he communicated with her yesterday, not only a letter having been received by Mrs. James from him, but a check or draft for $50. The latter was borne for delivery to her by an old member of the James gang, by the name of Monyhan, while the message was left at the hotel by a boy. Monyhan was recognized while leaving the Southern by a gentleman who has met him in the past and knows him well. No words were exchanged, Monyhan hurrying out as though anxious to avoid scrutiny.

The young lady with Mrs. James, registered as Miss Blake, is now said positively, is not the wife of Frank James, as supposed, but a half-sister of a resident of Kansas City. The whereabouts of Frank James is a profound mystery, although from the best information, it would seem that he is in the south part of the city. Mrs. Jesse James refuses to speak of him in any way, saying that she does not think it would be right for her to do so.—Globe Democrat.

A Beautiful Tribute.

The following is a description of the floral offerings which were placed upon the casket that contained the remains of Judge Jas. H. Carpenter, during the funeral exercises Sunday last:

The pillow prepared by the business men of the railroad of this place manifested excellent taste in the arrangement.

It was composed of a variety of most beautiful flowers. The back-ground was of carnation-pinks and was surrounded with white roses. In each corner a beautiful calla-lily, and in the center of each side and end there was a white-lily. In the center of the pillow was the significant motto in purple myrtle blossoms: "At Rest."

A raised wreath of rose geraniums, white roses, calla-lilies and white blossoms, tastefully arranged, so as to form the letter C. was prepared by Miss Bliss and Miss Addie McCarty.—Garrett Herald.

The repuplicans have at last accomplished their work of gerrymandering in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. One million, eight hundred and sixty-six thousand, four hundred republican voters will have 90 congressman, while one million six hundred and forty-one thousand, twohundred voting democrats have twenty-one congressmen. Only by disfranchisement, protection of thieves who gave freely of their swag to buy the principle of purchaseable men, and perjury black as night, does that party expect to maintain itself in power. Its great secretary stands a convicted and recognized felon, while the greatest infidel of the age defends him and laughs with scorn and defiance at the courts that pretend to mete out justice and even his dismissal from the management of the party is not asked. Belknap goes free. Howgat has been allowed, to escape, Robeson wields the party lash in congress, and Boss Shepherd breathes free air as well as every perjured villian who helped steal the presidency for Hays. The picture is complete. No shades could make it darker. Will the people allow it to go on until they drink the bitterest drop from the cup of the destroying angel?—[Columbia City Post.

"Brick" Pomeroy is making his 8 page paper—"Pomeroy's Great West"—hotter, livelier, better and meaner than ever. He has made a big hit with it in Denver, the wonderful city of Colorado, and appears to be spending much of the money he is making out of his mines on the paper. His Saturday Chapters are the best of its great features and open up new fields of thought. His Parson Pomeroy's Sermons are red hot, and if published in book form, will outsell Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress, or the Innocents Abroad. How he dare print such sermons is a mystery, but he does. But little that is going on escapes his attention. The mining interests of Colorado receive extra attention, as this great and profitable industry in that state is so rapidly looming up. Pomeroy's Great West is worth more than the price—$2.00 per year—and if you wish something original, independent and very interesting, send for it. Address, MARK M. POMEROY, Denver, Colorado.

Land in the more common streets of New York is worth $250,000 to $350,000 per acre. In the best part of Broadway it is $2,000,000 per acre, and the corner of Wall and Broad streets, the most valuable corner on the continent, was recently sold at the rate of $14,000,000 per acre. Values are even greater in London. In New York property is sold by the foot front; in London by the square foot.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets. 22-2

School Report.

Report of School district No. 2, Concord township, for the month ending May 12, 1882. The following are the names of those who have been neither absent nor tardy: George DeMaranville, Ella Tappen, Nannie Tappen, Willie Jackson, Otto Widney, Bertie Jackson, Lonsa Jackson. Whole number enrolled, 22; average daily attendance, 19. MARTHA A. HOWARD.

Living Witnesses.

The hundreds of hearty and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

A man was once asked how he and his wife got along with so little friction in the family machinery. "Well," said he, "when we were first married we both wanted our own way. I wanted to sleep on linen sheets, my wife preferred cotton, and we couldn't agree. Finally we talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that it was unchristian to live in constant bickering; so we compromised on linen, and have got along all right ever since.—[Quiz.

Dr. E. C. Yetter, the oculist, who visits this village at stated intervals, is having good success. Mrs. J. M. Reade of South Milford who has for the last ten or fifteen years, has been afflicted with sore eyes, and for a number of years nearly blind, has been entirely cured by this practice.—Lagrange Register.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

—Farmers, look to your interests, and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

—We are closing out our stock of carpets. Come and secure a bargain.
20-3w. S. & B.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state, Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BECKER, Attorney and Counselor at law. Special attention given to criminal practice, estates, municipal, railroad supreme court practice in Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states. Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 38 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.
AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.
Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D
Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 13, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GEISLER, Trustee, April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv.	9 20am	5 35pm	3 30pm	9 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	2 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 15a
Crestline	9 50	12 [illegible]	4 30am	10 00
Mansfield				
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 [illegible]	1 10pm	6 50p

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	9 15am	7 00am	pm	10 30p
Mansfield				
Crestline Lv.	7 15pm	2 05pm	am	7 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	12 50am	6 55	6 40	1 [illegible]
Chicago Ar.	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw 8:30 a. m., Columbia, 9:45 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:45 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:30 p.m.; Plymouth, 6:45 p. m

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
Ry.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent St. Louis

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 128. 2-tf.

Town Ordinance.

An ordinance to compel the owners of lots and parts of lots in the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, therein named to construct certain sidewalks, whereas it is the opinion of the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, that public convenience requires the construction of sidewalks along the streets and adjoining the lots and parts of lots hereinafter mentioned; therefore,

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, that the owners and persons in possession of and claiming to own as hereinafter named, thereinafter described lots and parts of lots in said town, shall, within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance, build and construct along and adjoining the lots and parts of lots they may own or are in possession of and claiming to own where the said lots or parts of lots front upon and adjoin the street named, a sidewalk of good and sound pine plank one and one-half inches thick and twelve inches wide, to be laid lengthwise and to be placed upon sleepers of sound white oak timber not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and placed not more than three feet apart; said walks to be four feet wide and built on a grade with the street and alley crossings; said walks to be built along the street and in front of and adjoining the following named lots and parts of lots, to-wit:

The west end of lot No. one (1) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Alex M. Richards.

The west end of lot No. two (2) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Alfred Kelley and Julia A. Sherlock.

The west side of the west one-half of lot No. five (5) in Kuhlman's second addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Winfield S. Bangs and Charles Groscop.

The west end of lot No. ten (10) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Caleb Neal.

The west end of lot No. eleven (11) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John Miser.

The west end of lot No. twelve (12) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by James Moore.

The west end of lot No. thirteen (13) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John Hartman.

The west end of lot No. fourteen (14) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by John N. Meyers.

The west end of lot No. fifteen (15) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Mary Seward.

The west end of lot No. sixteen (16) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Henrietta Shutt.

The west end of lots No. seventeen (17) and and eighteen (18) in Kuhlman's first addition, on VanBuren street, owned by Mary A. Smith.

SECTION 2.—This ordinance shall be in force ten days from and after its publication in the Auburn Courier.

W. H. McQUISTON, Pres. Town Board.
Attest: GEO. L. LANNING, Town Clerk.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 188[illegible]

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 35am	7 05am	
Saginaw	6 [illegible]	7 35	
Lansing	6 [illegible]	10 35	
Grand Rapids	10 30	5 40	11 50am
Detroit	9 [illegible]	7 00	6 05am
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson Lv.	7 15am	11 00 m	7 10
Hanover	7 50	12 25pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 [illegible]	9 20
Reading	8 42	1 [illegible]	9 35
Montgomery	8 55	1 45	10 25
Fremont	9 12	2 05	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 25
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 02	2 55	12 50am
Auburn	10 12	3 04	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 30	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 30		6 10
Louisville	10 15	7 05am	7 30
St. Louis		8 [illegible]	
Washington		6 05pm	
Baltimore		10 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore	9 10am		8 10pm
Washington	10 20		9 37
St. Louis	8 40pm		7 50am
Louisville		8 00am	
Cincinnati	9 00	7 25am	9 25pm
Indianapolis	4 [illegible]	11 00	
Ft. Wayne	11 55	5 00pm	1 05am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 00	8 00
Auburn	12 [illegible]	6 05	8 05
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	2 30
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 05	5 05
Fremont	1 45	7 22	5 35
Montgomery	2 05	7 42	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 55	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 05	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 20
Jackson	3 40	9 25pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07		10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 30
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 [illegible]	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 [illegible]	
Bay City	9 20	11 15am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 15, 9 30 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 25 p. m.; west—12 40, 5 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 4 35, 11 05 p. m. G. & A. L. west, 10 35 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S., 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 6 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 55 a. m.; 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12.50, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 20 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m.; west 2 15 a. m., 1 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 9 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 21 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.: east—7:51 a. m. 3:42 p. m.; west—11:06 am. m., 7:31 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 3 30 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 6 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 00 a. m., 3 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 5 30, 10 40 a. m. 6 30 5 55 pm. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 6 15 a. m. 2.00 p. m.; ar. 3 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C., east, 5 30 a. m., 3 25, 5 15, 9 00, 11.41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 5 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	6 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	3 00am	7 05am
Kendallville	2 43	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 50	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 38	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 48
Butler	3 24	12 14am	8 20	[illegible] 07
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 25pm	2 20	4 10pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 16		5 15	10 20
Kendallville	2 30	3 [illegible]	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 [illegible]	4 20	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Chicago	8 00	8 [illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:35 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:25 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. H. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & O. Express	W. & O. Ex.
Chicago lv.	5 10pm	10 30pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 1[illegible]	1 08am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 10	2 10	12 25
Syracuse		2 22	12 35pm
Cromwell			12 [illegible]
Albion		4 00	1 13
Avilla		4 28	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 08	8 35	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 60

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	5 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 30	7 50	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 28	9 10
Deshler	11 53	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 32	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 30	12 18 m	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 35	1 45
Avilla		12 58	1 50
Albion		1 08	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 05
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	5 35	5 55	7 30

—Go and see Weirick's new stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., at Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer in—

Watches, Watches,		Castors, Castors,
	Clocks, Clocks,	
Spoons, Spoons,		Knives Knives,
	Forks, Forks,	
Chains, Chains,		Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work.
All Work Guaranteed Water Proof.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 8, 1882. Number 23.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

Pre-Electric Telegraphs.

When it was signalling as a mode of communication was first adopted, no amount of research can ascertain. We find it difficult to conceive of a time when it was not convenient, if not necessary, and when human ingenuity was incapable of providing it.

One of the earliest recorded systems of telegraphy for signalling over long distances originated among the African negroes, and has been practiced by them from time immemorial. The means used were telephonic, the signals being read by sound, and not by the eye.

The "ellicmbic," as the instrument is termed, is still in existance, and used in the Cameroons country, on the west coast of Africa. By the sounds produced on striking it, the natives carry on conversation with great rapidity, and at several miles distance. The noises are made to produce a perfect and distinct language, as intelligible to the operator as that uttered by the human voise.

It is hardly necessary to add that the existance of this contrivance, capable of such useful effects, implies evolution probably carried on through a series of ages, from devices which, we may presume, originated in the very infancy of human society.

One of these still prevails in Montenegro, where, when a shepherd in the mountains finds himself in want of society, he sends out at random a peculiar kind of a yell, with a view of attracting the attention of any one similarly situated who may chance to be within hearing. It is well known at what a distance shrill sounds may be distinctly heard in the mountainous regions. The unseen friend, whose ears have caught the sound, responds the same way, and then begins a dialogue about their flocks and herds, or any other country gossip.

In saying that signalling by sound probably anticipated all other methods of telegraphing, we are simply saying that the most natural and obvious mode of communication, namely, that by means of the voice, was the first made of service in the rapid transmission of intelligence over long distance.

The employment of objects to be seen was a later expression of human ingenuity, intended to better answer the demand for easy and far-reaching communication. And what better for this purpose than fire—a ready servant and the most available for its conspicuousness; real even in the glare of day, and made intense by surrounding darkness during the night.

Semaphoric signalling contrivances were in use in various countries down to within a half century of the present year (1880). That employed by the English admiralty was not abolished until the end of the year 1847.

In contrast with the convenience of the electric telegraph it was cumbrous and costly. The expense of working and mounting the line from London to Portsmouth was three thousand three hundred pounds ($16,500) per annum.

Though of great service to the government, it was, of course only available in clear weather. Vexations interruptions continually took place, and droll accidents occasionly resulted from the sudden cessations of communication, because of a fog or similar cause, during the transmission of a message.

When, for example, the British army was fighting under Wellington, in Spain, news was anxiously expected from that great commander through the admiralty signals. The public was in a feverish excitement, when one day the disastrous message was received: "Wellington defeated".

The funds were violently agitated, the people and the government were bewildered and terrible rumors of enormous slaughter and great loss of guns, colors, and ammunition were heard on all sides. It turned out, however, that just as the word "defeated" had been deciphered at some part of the line, a sudden mist had come on and cut off the remainder of the message. When this inopportune visitor had passed away, the public mind was instantly relieved with the news that the message was not "Wellington defeated," but "Wellington defeated the French."—From Telegraphic Tales and Telegraphic History.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their permature appearence is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Seasonable Subjects.

THE RADICAL AND POPULAR CHANGES THE B. & O. HAS MADE IN ITS SCHEDULE OF EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

The change of time which went into effect May 21st on the B. & O. is quite a radical one. The morning train which heretofore has been more of an accommodation than an express train now becomes a flyer—one of the fastest in fact in the country. Leaving Chicago at 8:10 in the morning so rapidly is distance annihilated that Washington is reached the following day shortly after noon and seven hours in advance of any other day train out of Chicago. This new order of things will be of an immense advantage to those who desire to spend a half day in Washington en route to New York. By taking this Washington flyer one may have an entire afternoon and evening at the National Capital and then taking the B. & O. night train for New York arrive in the metropolis bright and early the next morning. Or should the desire be to keep right on he may have the pleasure of passing through Washington in full sight of the capitol and other public buildings and reach New York the same evening. To this train will be attached the magnificent new B. & O. sleepers and parlor cars. The afternoon train under the new schedule leaves at ten minutes past five. This is the noted solid train there being no change of cars any class whatever from Chicago to New York via Washinfton, Baltimore and Philadelphia. This train is also a daisy when it comes to making time as it arrives in Washingtc the succeeding evening an entire night ahead of the late afternoon trains on other lines. To it are attached not only spacious elegant sleepers but perfectly appointed dining cars as well and in which are served meals famed as being beyond all comparison the finest known on wheels in the north-west. The night train under the new schedule will at once gain a popularity which will [illegible] of putting it on. Heretofore the great inconvenience has been all the eastern lines that trains left at an hour which prevented one from getting any benefit or pleasure whatever out of the evening. Now the B. & O. will have a train leaving at ten minutes of eleven at night in good times to afford all who so choose to spend the evening with friends or at places of amusement. In common with the trains named this late train will not let grass grow under her as she arrives at Washington early the second morning, Baltimore an hour later, Philadelphia before noon and New York in a fine season for dinner. Of course this train has sleeping cars attached and every convenience and luxury which money can command.

This new schedule is without question the best in every way the B. & O. has ever had out of Chicago and in many respects cannot be equaled by any other trunk line. There is no gainsaying the fact that when it comes to Washington as an objective point there is no line that can compare with the B. & O. and can ever beat the other into the National Capital all the way from a half day to an entire night. As for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York travel it certainly has no reason to take a back seat as the saying goes as it possesses advantages in reaching the cities named which are unsurpassed. From a picturesque stand point its attractions are equalled by no line in existance and being the only route between the east and the west via Washington it is by the B. & O. only that a visit be made at the National Capital en route to New York without an extra expense as to fare and increased hours of travel.

* * *

A converted Indian chief gave his sixty-four pale-face scalps to his son with the remark that it almost severed his heart strings to part with these cheerful mementoes of the happy days agone; but he was growing old apace—the sundown of his life was almost at hand, and he would turn to the Bible for that sweet peace that passeth all understanding—and, besides, the pale-face government foisted so many bald-headed Indian agents upon the dusky child of the forest that he was disgusted with the whole scalping business. And yet some editors libel the noble red man by declaring that the only good Indian is a dead Indian.

* * *

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-4t.

Mount Vernon.

During the war, says a Washington letter, while the bloodiest battles on the Potomac were being fought, the southern and northern troops fraternized on this spot, and not a shot was fired nor a blow exchanged on the domain of Mount Vernon. It was neutral ground. The soldiers exchanged coffee and tobacco and lolled amicably together under the trees, then went back to shooting and killing each other as soon as they were off the sacred ground. The most irreverent scoffer must walk with reverence through the ancient frame house in which so much of our history is embalmed. Hanging in the hall is the great key of the Bastile, sent to Washington by Lafayette, and near it is the General's field-glass hung on its rack by Washington himself and never disturbed. Of all the memories of Mount Vernon, none are more interesting than those of Eleanor Curtis—poor Nelly, who died at 22, and was her stepfather's pet. In one room stands her harpsichord, an immense machine, just the size of a grand piano of the present day, with two banks of keys like an organ. Beside it are some ancient blue chairs embroidered by her dead fingers a century ago. In the grounds stands her rose-bush, beside which, tradition says, she received her first offer, and which the guileless and credulous of her sex are persuaded to walk around six times, to bring a similar event about. One of the ingenuities of the Regents of Mount Vernon was to have magnificent Turkish rugs made to resemble, as far as possible, the rag carpets which were the floor coverings in Martha Washington's day, and for that purpose scraps of the rag carpets were sent abroad to be as nearly simulated as possible. And way up high, under the roof, in a little hip-roofed, dormer-windowed rookery, which, after Gen. Washington's death, his widow chose as her own room, because it was from that window only, that a view could be had of the hideous brick tomb in which the mortal part of the General lay.

* * *

The national banks aspire to the control of the entire currency of the republic. They favor the demonetization of the silver dollar, and if they can accomplish that they are determined to bring their vast money power to bear upon congress and arrest the coinage of the standard dollar. They are opposed to reducing the interest on the public debt because they want to collect a high rate of interest on their bonds deposited for their circulation and they do not hesitate to intimidate congress or attempt intimidation, and when that fails they seek to accomplish their purpose by purchasing votes of such venial villains as R. B. Hayes. It is said, in regard to the special privileges granted to national banks, that

1. The government holds their bonds in safe-keeping for them without charging them a cent for the favor.

2. It collects the interest on their bonds from the people and pays it over to them free of charge.

3. It furnishes them with $900 of band notes as a free gift to loan out for every $1,000 of bonds they deposited with the government.

4. It allows them to draw interest on their bonds (i. e. the people's bonds) and their own bank notes at the same time—a twofold interest.

5. It imposes no tax either on their bonds or on their money, but exacts that much more off the people.

6. It places $800,000,000 of the people's money, called "the deposits," in their possession to speculate on and establish banks on.

7. It allows them to draw interest both on what the government (the people) owe them and what they owe the people.

8; It authorizes the treasurer to pay them one year's interest in advance that they may have it to speculate on.

9. A law enacted for their special benefit on June 20, 1874, authorizes them, after they have flooded the country with their notes, and inflated prices of all property to high figures, to suddenly contract their circulation, and thus contract and prostrate business and ruin the country.

10. The law (January 19, 1875,) authorized them, after they have invested very largely in the property they have thus reduced to half price, to inflate their circulation again and raise prices so that they can make larger fortunes by selling at high prices the property they had bought up for a trifling sum.—Sentinel.

* * *

—We have just received our spring and summer stock of cottonades, which will be sold away down.
20-3w. SCHAAB & BERNHOFT.

Siberia.

No country in the world, except, perhaps, the valleys of the Amazon and the Mississippi, has such a perfect system of water communication as Siberia. The Lena is the third greatest river in Asia. It flows for 2,500 miles, draining a region of 800,000 square miles. The The Obi is still longer. It flows for 3,000 miles, draining an area of 1,300,000 square miles—1,900 miles long, and 1,200 miles across—a country only inferior in extent to that through which roll the Amazon and La Plata, in South America. But the Yenessei is the river to which in the future most commerce will resort; for, though rather less than the Obi, and farther to the east, it is more easily reached from Europe. It rises among the hills on the confines of China, and after coursing through half of Asia, falls into the Arctic ocean, 2,000 miles away. All of these rivers are navigable, even for large vessels, and their valleys are abundant in wheat, minerals, cattle, timber and other products.

How to Cook Rice.

Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits of any kind. In preparing it only just enough cold water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moister allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a fine mealy potato is superior to the water-soaked article.

Sitting Down on Mrs. Simpson.

[Little Rock Gazette.]

The other day a colored lady of standing, Mrs. Simpson, purchased a Gainsborough [illegible] Mrs. Fennel. It was evident that Mrs. Simpson possessed a few airs which she wished to display over Mrs. Fennel. "My husband," said Mrs. Simpson, "wanted me ter get a finer hat den dis, but reflecting dat de $20 bills in de bottom of de drawer was gettin' sorter scarce like, I concluded to content myself wid a $5 hat." Wall, yer was savin'," remarked Mrs. Fennel, and then stepping to the door, exclaimed, "Tiddy, take dat $1,000 bill away from dat chile. He tore up two yesterday. Dar ain't no sense in allowin' chillun ter 'stroy money in dat way." Mrs. Simpson retired, realizing that her hat was a failure.

* * *

A slight mistake: He came up a little late, stepped in without ringing, and striding softly along into the parlor, dropped into an easy chair with the careless grace of a young man who is accustomed to the programme. "By Jove!" he said to the figure sitting in dim obscurity on the sofa, "By Jove! I thought I was never going to see you again. Your mother never goes away from the house nowadays. Does she Minnie?" "Well not amazingly frequently," cheerfully replied the old lady from the sofa. Minnie's away so much of her time now that I have to stay in."—Rubber Era.

* * *

A sad story of Cannibalism comes from New Britain. A Fijian teacher's wife and two children set out for the house of a friend, about three miles distant from their residence, and the natives killed and roasted the children preparatory to eating them at one of their "feasts." The woman escaped into the bushes, and was found, after roaming about for eighteen days, a living skeleton.

KINDERGARTEN.

I will open a Kindergarten school in the upper room of the Ward building, commencing on the 12th day of June, 1882, to continue eight weeks. I would be pleased to see all of my old class and as many new scholars as wish to come. Terms will be one dollar per month to be paid in advance.
MRS. W. P. MYERS.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

HONEST WAGONS!!

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

and see their home-made

WAGONS!

GIVE THEM A CALL.

THE

POPULAR LIVERY BARN!

Located on the corner of Ninth and Jackson Streets, or in rear of the Swineford Nothing but

GOOD DRIVERS

—AND—

FIRST-CLASS RIGS SENT OUT

Parties attending [illegible] will find this [illegible] trains.

H. E. TROUT.
MANAGER.

THE

PIONEER HARDWARE

Is now making a specialty of

COOKING STOVES!

Purchased before the advance in iron, and a five hundred dollar stock is now nicely set out for the inspection of every one. Farmers should not fail to examine the

RENOWNED CHURN THE BEST.

Which takes the cream from all others.

WHITE LEAD!

—AND—

MIXED PAINTS!

Can also be had at this

POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT!

At prices that will be of benefit to the purchaser.

Remember the place—the Solid Hardware house.

J. L. DAVIS,
Proprietor.

ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

Are now making a very attractive display of

SPRING GOODS.

—OUR—

SILK SUITS

Are represented in great variety, and cannot be surpassed in quality and finish.

—OUR—

SATIN MARVEILLEUX SUITS

Need only to be seen to be appreciated.

Elegant assortment of

PARASOLS

—AND SUN—

UMBRELLAS

Embracing all the Novelties of the season.

WHITE GOODS.

TIES,
LACES,
LINENS,
CRAPES,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY
CURTAINS,
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES,
ETC., ETC.

The most extensive, varied and attractive assortment of

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

That we have never before been able to offer to our patrons, and at prices that must be satisfactory to the closest buyer.

ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE spring poet is a prisoner in the ground hog's den.

DECORATION DAY was more generally observed this year than ever before.

THERE are now eighty-one railroads under constructionin this country by sixty-five companies.

THE fruit crop of Western Michigan and Southern Illinois, defies frost and freeze, and is still "a thing of beauty," etc.

IT seems to be probable that Alaska will be attached to Oregan for judicial purposes.

A SCHOOL census shows the population of the proposed new State of Dakota to be 211,159.

IMMENSE receipts of cattle have sent the price of meat down to more reasonable figures at Chicago.

THE peach growers of the Hudson river valley, New York, lose a million dollars this year by the total failure of their crops.

IT is believed that late Vice President William A. Wheeler, of New York, will be Chairman of the Tariff Commission.

THE Chicago Music Festival account stands: Expenses $68.000; receipts $57.000. The loss is charged up to Vennor and his weather.

THE wheat crop of Georgia was nearly all harvested on the 20th of May, while the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota were sowing theirs.

THE acreage of wheat sown in the grain belt from the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wis., through Minnesota to Dakota, is 30 per cent. less than it was in 1881.

THE War Department has issued an order setting forth the scheme of competition for prizes, intending to raise the standard of marksmanship of both officers and men.

FRATERNAL delegates for next year have been appointed by the Presbyterian Assemblies North and South, and peace and brotnernood is once more established.

THE best known lawyer in Western Massachusetts was put in jail, the other day, to get him sober enough to be brought to trial in the United States Court for over-charging a pension applicant.

THE census credits Chicago with 3,479 establishments, using $66,177,355 of capital, employing 77,601 hands, who receive $33,795,496 annually as wages, and turn out $241,045,008 worth of manufacturing goods annually.

MR. TELLER, the new Secretary of the Interior, announces his Indian policy to be the disarming of the tribes, their education, and making them self-supporting by encouraging them to become farmers, stock-raisers, etc.

BY a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Texas, the titles to several hundred residences in Dallas are changed—the Grigsby heirs securing judgment for possession of the "Grigsby survey." The attorneys for the heirs made $73,000 apiece in the suit.

VENNOR'S weather for June is not a superfine article. He predicts sharp frosts between the 5th and 8th in Northern Mississippi, and a possible similar visitation in some places about the 25th or 29th. A great deal of rain, with brief hot muggy periods, is promised in Ohio and Missouri.

SPEAKING of the Donaldson dancing case which has given the Presbyterian Church so much trouble, the Chicago Cheek says: "The best place for a minister to dance is by himself, in a store where the proprietor does not believe in advertising. Nobody will see him there."

THE subject of removing the remains of Thomas Jefferson to Glenwood Cemetery, at Washington, is being discussed. The estate of Monticello, where he formerly resided and where he was buried, has passed from his descendants, and the wish of these now is that his remains be reintered at the National Capitol.

MR. TRESCOTT has succeeded in finding Montero, the alleged head of the Peruvian government, and presented the Chilian terms of peace. These terms were rejected, as they involve the cession of the provinces of Tarapaca and the sale of Arica to Chili, and the war will probably be resumed, if Peru is able to carry it on.

A STATISTICAL abstract just issued by the Treasury Department contains statistics of the annual production of gold and silver in the United States, from 1857 to 1881, inclusive. These figures show that the production of gold has declined from $55,000,000 in 1857 to [illegible] in 1881, and that the production of silver has increased from nothing in 1857 to $42,000,000 in 1881. The total production of gold and silver for 1881 was [illegible], an increase of $9,000,000 over the year previous. The largest production recorded in any one year was in 1873, when over $96,000,000 was produced of gold.

MISS HELEN MAGILL, a graduate from the Philosophical Department of Cambridge University, declares that a woman can now do almost all that a man can in all the departments of that institution, classical and scientific. Almost all the university and a number of the college lectures are open to women. Miss Magill thinks that for post-graduate study in this country, Michigan University is to be preferred for historical and political science, Cornell and the Institute of Technology for the natural sciences, and the Harvard College annex for the classics and mathematics.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

Congressmen of both parties are inclined to favor the issue of gold certificates.

There are said to be a million and a half acres of winter wheat four feet high in Kansas.

THE Standard Oil Company offers the Government $80,000,000 for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Georgia fruit growers are devising ways to get peaches to Western and Northern markets, quickly and cheaply.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly has resolved to raise $40,000 in bonds in order to re-open its publishing house.

Lewis T. Frye, champion bicyclist of the United States, was thrown from his wheel at Marlboro, Mass., and fatally injured.

John S. Prince at Boston, rode fifty miles on a bicycle in 3 hours, 12 minutes and 38¼ seconds, beating the American record.

James A. Wood, a Rochester (N. Y.,) commercial traveler, was horribly mutilated by a barber at Akron, Ohio. His injuries may prove fatal.

Six Antwerp pigeons flew from Bordentown, N. J., to Northampton, Mass., in seven hours, an average of thirty-seven miles an hour.

Charles Burdett, a dwarf, only 32 inches high, an employe of Forepaugh's circus, died of congestion of the lungs at Pontiac, Mich., Thursday.

Saturday the Rev. D. Eglinston Barr, the St. Louis divine who was suspended from the ministry for drunkenness, died from an overdose of poison.

Secretary Folger has issued a call for $15,000,000 of the continued sixes of the series of March 3, 1863—of which there are $47,000,000 yet outstanding.

Congressman Speer, of Georgia, advises the Committee of Independent Democrats that if the Hon. Alex. Stephens is nominated for Governor he will accept.

It is announced that Carter Harrison will enter the race for the Illinois Senatorship, to succeed David Davis. He is backed by the distillers and liquor dealers.

The Louisiana Legislature passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale sugar or molasses adulterated with glucose, unless properly marked.

Colorado steers, fattened in Iowa, sold at $8.70 per 100 pounds in the Chicago market Thursday—the highest price beef has reached since Chicago has been a city.

The Governor of Wyoming Territory sent a letter to the New England Woman's Suffrage Association stating woman's suffrage in his Territory was a great success.

Forest fires in Clare county, Mich., are playing havoc with pine timber lands. No rain has fallen there for some time and the undergrowth is parched and dry.

Eugene V. Clad, of Philadelphia, was found guilty of mutilating gold coins and thereby reaping a handsome harvest. He used platinum as a substitute for the bullion extracted.

THE poor Jews are said to be marrying at Odessa, Russia, at the rate of 150 couples per day. They imagine, if they are married, that land will be given them free in America or Palestine.

IN Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

SINCE the autum of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

St. Paul, Minn., is greatly excited anent alleged crooked transactions of J. F. A. Stoddart, agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. He is charged with insuring fictitious persons, and drawing on the company for the money.

Reports to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture show that there is a good prospect for a yield of at least 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, of superior quality. There is a large increase in the acreage of corn planted.

The United States Government has obtained judgment, at Topeka, against the Pacific Express Company for $22,883.33, being for the principal and interest of a package of money lost from the company's safe while in transit from Leavenworth.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office says that the investigation into the fraudulent pre-emptions in the Duluth land district had developed the fact that much land entered has been sold from $5 to $10 an acre, and some of it for much more.

Senator Ben Hill's physicians say his health has been greatly improved by drinking the waters of Eureka Springs, Ark., where he has been located for several weeks. If he will not be permanently cured, his life will be prolonged.

In the Supreme Court at Worcester, Mass., Jesse J. Colburn was fined $2,500 for manslaughter, on account of the death of Capills and two children by the late disaster, July 4, 1870. Coburn owned a boat which was overloaded and tipped over at the wharf.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has notified the owners of property rented to gamblers that unless these tenants are at once evited they (the landlords) will be proceeded against. The notice has caused considerable commotion, as many high-toned sports are interested.

The body of Zoe Watkins, who mysteriously disappeared from St. Louis about two weeks since, was found in the river at Carondelet by an old wood-gatherer. The corpse was swollen and disfigured, but bore no marks of violence.

Georgia claims a genuine Bluebeard in a man 100 years old, who has had seven wives and has killed them all. A Southern paper calmly adds that "he has not yet been apprehended, but the officers are tracking him through the mountains."

The Brooklyn police authorities announce that they have finally given up anything like a systematic search for George A. W. Stuart, the absconding secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education, who fled last September, after stealing in the course of ten or twelve years over $250,000.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States, in session at Springfield, Ill., is now nearing a final adjournment. Both this assembly and that of the South, in session at Atlanta, Ga., have appointed specail delegates to next year's meetings, with a view of consolidating the two.

Private telegrams received at Denver, prove conclusively that Zoe Watkins the Denver girl lost in St. Louis, and supposed to have been abducted, has been found. The officers discovered her six miles below St. Louis, and upon trying to arrest her, she attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river.

"CHILDREN'S DAY" is one of the greatest days of all the year in the city of Brooklyn, being the Sunday School anniversary. It occurred May 24th, and there were some 60,000 children in the procession. The weather was fine, and the occasion very successful. The Sunday Schools marched in ten divisions, and all the brass bands of New York and Brooklyn were on hand. The exercises wound up with cake and ice cream.

A terrible tragedy has been enacted in Deerfield township, Lake county, Illinois. Thursday night the residence of John McCarthy, a farmer, was burned, and it is believed the occupant was first murdered and his body thrown into the blazing ruins. The charred and unrecognizable corpse was taken from the smoking debris. It is claimed, he possessed a little money, and that was the temptation the murderers had to perform the hideous act. Three persons are under arrest.

The Independent Republican Convention which met in Philadelphia placed the following ticket in the field: For Governor, Senator Stewart; Lieutenant Governor, Levi Bird Duff; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Major Merrick; Congressman-at-Large, Colonel William McMichael; Judge of the Supreme Court, George Junkin. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Legislature to submit to the popular vote the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

Foreign.

Lorillard's horse Mistake was sold in England for £500.

Shotover won the Derby in 2:44¾. Lorillard's Sachem and third.

Four hundred Jewish residences were recently burned by the populace at Vasilshki, Russia.

The French and English squadrons in Egyptian waters are contracting for three months' provisions.

Herefordshire (Eng.) farmers, to the number of one hundred and twenty, have immigrated to Canada.

Albert Young, for threatening the life of Queen victoria, was sentenced at London to penal servitude for ten years.

Immediate repression of outrages has been promised by the Chief of Police of Balta, to the persecuted Hebrews.

It is officially announced by the Russian Government that outrages against the persons and property of Jews will surely be punished.

Large numbers of Russian Jews, sent over by the London committee, are arriving in Montreal, each having enough funds for a start in life.

England and France have informed the Porte that their war vessels will quit Egyptian waters when a lasting normal state of affairs has be re-established.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamson, the murderer.

Carlists, in small bands, have arisen in Catalonia, Spain, and disturbing symptoms are also evident in the Basque provinces. The government is not alarmed.

O'Donnell, Home Ruler, in denouncing the repression bill, said the Irish ought never rest until the administrative affairs of their country were disenthralled from British interference.

Much surprise is expressed at Berlin that the American war vessels were dispatched to Alexandria. The Germans consider the movement unnecessary.

Michael Davitt cables that he will arrive at Boston June 17, and will return to Ireland in twelve days. His purpose is to attend the great Irish centennial celebration.

Gladstone, in the Commons, said no good could result from a prolonged discussion of the repression bill, unless it was the intention of members to further inflame the ill-feeling between England and Ireland.

Spanish ministerial journals assert that the leading Democrats and Liberals insist that Premier Sagasta, at this session of the Cortes, shall introduce measures abolishing parliamentary oaths and those of personal allegiance.

Bishop Nulty, of the Meath diocese Ireland, read a letter which he received from Michael Davitt to his assembled clergy. It violently denounced landlordism, declared in favor of home rule, and was enthusiastically received.

Sir Wilfred Lawson protested in Parliament against the Liberal Cabinet upholding the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and demanded a pledge that force should not be used in Egypt. Gladstone said it was impossible to comply with the demand, and intimated it was unlikely that force would be necessary.

The condition of Egypt is extremely critical, owing to the absence of an administrative government. All precautions for watering the crops have been abandoned, and farm laborers are scarce, being carried away under conscriptions. The soldiery have terrorized the rural districts, and the protection of the English Consul General has been asked for by the fear-stricken people.

A lively tilt occurred in the House of Commons between Gladstone and Dillon. The Premier spoke with great warmth, and accused Dillon of indorsing outrages in Ireland by refusing to aid the government in passing the repression bill. Dillon retorted that he had always denounced the outrages, and asserted that evictions only incited to the commission of crime.

THE STATE.

Job Winslp, in Rush county, has a mare that gave birth, last week, to twins—one a mule and the other a horse colt.

John Woodard, charged with outraging a small girl at Decatur, has been held to answer in $5,000 and safely locked up. It is not his first offense, it is said.

Noah Hagerman, a married man of Warsaw, aged fifty years, has been arrested on a charge of outraging a little German girl nine years of age. The evidence is very damaging.

It is reported that oil in paying quantities has been discovered at a depth of six hundred feet in Washington township, Carrol county. The alleged "strike" was made on the farm of Mr. Appleton.

The jury in the case of the negro Mabry, who killed Pat O'Meara near Fort Wayne the other day, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The negro was set upon by three unknown men, and did the killing in self-defense.

Henry Hart, employed in the machine shop of the Ohio Falls car-works, at Jeffersonville, while at work became entangled in the machinery, and all of the clothing was torn from his body. He managed to escape further injury, excepting a few scratches on the arm.

Louis Kuhns, confined in the county jail at Anderson for shooting Samuel Young, escaped on Sunday. His wife and a colored man visited him in jail and blacked him up as a darkey, and the turnkey allowed him to pass out with his wife without suspicion.

A black bear in the zoological garden at Glen Miller park, Richmond, broke from its quarters and joined a picnic party from one of the public schools. It played with the children until the teachers saw it and called some men, who chased it into an enclosure with pitchforks and then shot it.

Job Kramer, a sixteen-year-old son of one of the leading citizens of Laporte, while attempting an experiment in the chemistry class of the high school, was terribly injured by a jar of potassium which exploded, destroying his eyesight and horribly disfiguring him.

A bachelor named Tait, residing near Wabash, has for many years declined to dispose of any of the wheat produced on his farm, believeing that a famine will visit the land in the distant future, and that he will then need every pound of his wheat to supply the wants of the family he expects to have by that time.

Mrs. S. H. Chase, of Bristol, Elkhar county, seems to be a desperately plucky woman. An officer attempted to arrested her when she produced a revolver and attempted to shoot him. She was disarmed, and then she escaped from custody and jumped into the river, where she was found with her feet on the bank and her head under water. She was resuscitated, and held for trial.

Monday night, Mr. Richley, of Circleville, was aroused from his slumbers by a burglar going through his rooms. He pretended sleep till the fellow turned his back, and then, seizing a pistol, captured him. The thief had $500 in money and several bank drafts. He is a German, and claims to be the erring boy of a father who put up the money found on his person. He is in jail waiting the grand jury.

In the case of Russell, who was hanged till he was half dead by vigilants in Floyd county, the jury brought in a verdict in his favor and against Ludwell Elliott, Wm. A. Elliott, James Elliott and Lemuel Hays for $1,500. Samuel Taylor was found innocent of participation in the outrage. The jury, with one exception, was in favor of an $8,000 verdict, but the one held out and carried his point. The costs willamount to $2,500.

THE banking house of Woolen, Webb & Co., at Indianapolis, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Hon. Frank Landers is the assignee.

THE Supreme Court has decided, in a test case, that $2,000,000 may be expended in the erection of the new State house directly, and that incidental expenses, such as salaries, rents, etc., are not to be deducted from that amount.

THE project of dividing the Episcopal Church in Indiana into two dioceses, which was agitated sometime ago, is again under consideration, with a strong probability of being carried into effect. The plan is to locate the second see at Fort Wayne, with Trinity Church of that city as the Cathedral, and a fund of $30,000 for the endowment of the Episcopate is now being raised.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, May 24th.

SENATE.—The Senate bill for the relief of the officers and seamen of the U S steamer Monitor, that fought the rebel iron-clad Merrimac, was passed. It appropriates $200,000, the value of the Merrimac.

HOUSE.—The five per cent land bill was returned to the Senate by request. The no-quorum filibustering was successfully continued, with debate on the merits of the controversy.

THURSDAY May 25th.

SENATE.—Two unimportant bills were passed.

HOUSE.—The filibustering deadlock was continued.

FRIDAY, May 26th.

SENATE.—A substitute for the House bonded spirits bill was reported from the Finance Committee. The Japanese indemnity fund bill was further considered.

HOUSE.—The contested seat dead-lock was continued.

SATURDAY, May 27th

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The election contest dead-lock continued.

MONDAY, May 29.

SENATE.—Considerable routine business was disposed of including a favorable report on the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Agricultural Department. The Japanese indemnity bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—The election contest dead-lock was broken by a decision of the chair, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the case—yeas 150; nays 2.

TUESDAY May 30th.

SENATE.—Nothing was done of any genera interest or importance.

HOUSE.—A little progress was made in the consideration of the contested election case of Mackey vs Dibble.

Selected Miscellany.

Make each day a critic on the last.

Every man is the son of his own deeds.

Love has the instinct of immortality.

Set not too high a value on your own abilities.

The biggest grain elevator in the world—whisky.

Hope is desire melted through the sieve of belief.

Affliction, like the iron smith, shapes as it smites.

Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without.

If you can talk like Appolus try to work like Dorcas.

A wag says of a toper: "His nose has passed the rubicun."

People's intentions can only be decided by their conduct.

If a dog has money he is called "Your lordship the dog."

When you meet a heart that is true, don't be afraid to trust it.

He who waits to do a good deal of good at once will never do any.

There are troubles enough in life without adding our own manufacturing.

The whole of our life depends upon the persons with whom we live familiarly.

The noblest and the most useful lives are made up of small acts well done.

Surmises are not facts; Suspicions which may be unjust need not be stated.

Circumstances are the rules of the weak; they are but the instruments of the wise.

There are some wicked people who would be less dangerous if they had no good qualities.

Devote each day to the object then in time, and the evening will find something done.

We do not judge men by what they are in themselves, but by what they are relatively to us.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

How to procure a telling effect—Communicate a secret to a woman.

The man who works without recompense gets no hire in his profession.

God meant us to do good work, but leaves us the power to do evil if we choose.

To have the reputation of a bitter tongue gets you enemies invitations to dinner.

Experience is a trophy composed of all the weapons that we have been wounded with.

In memory's mellowed light we behold not the thorns, we see only the beautiful flowers.

The lowliest, not less than the loftiest life, may have the element of an infinite dignity.

There never were in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains. The most universal quality is diversity.

The most splendid creation of God is a good great man; higher is he than the sun, or the stars, or the glory of the firmament.

Hope is like the sun, which as we journey towards it casts the shadow of our burdens behind us.

The hardest rocks are made of the softest mud just as the biggest swells are made from the smallest men.

Take your stand by the altar of truth and be not led or driven thence by sophistry or by ridicule.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, but we can yield to them in such a way as to be greater than if we could.

TABLE TALK.

Lawn tennis is more popular than croquet.

The world moves because it cannot pay rent.

The treacherous banana skin is being made into paper.

St. Patrick's cathedral, N. Y., will hold 5,000 persons.

The Standard Oil company think of going into banking.

Hymen's torch is lighted by those who make the match.

It is prophesied this will be a great season for horse races.

Already the obituary list of 1882 takes high historic rank.

There will be thirty steamers on Lake George this summer.

Cape Colony exported, last year $22,000,000 worth of diamonds.

Tiffin O., is to have a band instrument factory, with 100 hands.

A pear tree in New York, over 200 years old, is blossoming again.

Sunflower seeds are made into meal in Portugal and used for bread.

New mown hay and putty are two new shades lately brought out.

The contribution plate in church often comes back nickle-plated.

"Mio" is the cat-sounding name of a new county seat in Michigan.

All Indians use the nose as a musical instrument, in getting high notes.

New York has some male swells who eat arsenic to beautify themselves.

An Italian has a colony of 60,000 silk worms in a room in St. Louis.

A Dennisport, Massachusetts, factory is canning herring with a scotch flavor.

The Connellsville, Pa., coke region, covers an area of about forty miles wide.

A lazy Bostonian likes custard better than shad, "because it isn't so bony."

There but thirty-three vessels in the navy ready for immediate use in case of war.

Within a year St. Louis has had sixty-eight suicides and thirty-nine murders.

They say that Secretay Frelinghuysen never had a good fitting suit of clothes in his life.

In England brewers receive from 25 to 50 shillings per week and get their drinks free.

It is now the fashion among the French aristocracy to wear black silk underclothing.

The manufacture of gold watch-cases is an important and growing industry at Providence, R. I.

Nevada has only two Indian tribes, the Piutes and Shoshones, who number about 7,811 combined.

"He asked for bread, and received a stone." He was a tramp, and the boys did not like him.

A century plant eighteen years old is preparing to blossom in a bower garden at Watsonville, Cal.

A lily brought from Bermuda and now on exhibition in New York, has 145 blossoms on one stem.

Seth Green found 1,500 black flies in the stomach of the first North Woods trout he caught this year.

Dr. Lawrence Washington, the grandnephew and nearest living relative of George Washington, is a farmer and fruitgrower near Denison Texas.

Mr. Emerson is said to have left an estate valued at about $300,000. Much of this was accumulated and preserved through the thrift of his admirable wife.

A modest disclaimer—Self-satisfied amateur (showing his drawings to our artist, R. A.) —"And recollect I'm not in the trade mind yer. I'm a hosier, by profession."

A letter mailed seventeen years ago was found the other day in the casing of a car in chicago. It was addressed to a lady in Joliet, Ill., and, being forward, found its owner.

An Oregon man fell on an icy walk and broke his nose, and when he came to sue for damages the jury held that his looks had been improved 30 per cent. He therefore got nothing.

On Good Friday the parish priest of Inbach, near Krems, in Lower Austria, was preaching to his congregation, and had just uttered the words, "We must all die," when he sank down and expired.

Egan, "the Troy terror," has shown unexpected sense. After the clever knockdown he received at the hands of Elliott he made up his mind to quit boxing for a living and go back to blacksmithing.

The German Catholics of Williamsburg, N. Y., on Friday laid the corner stone of a new church, which is to cost $225,000, and the money was all in the hands of the pastor before the work was begun.

A Kansas paper says: "What is known as Texas itch is bothering the horses a good deal down below Eureka." We suppose the Texas itch cause horses to suddenly change owners during the night.

He sat at the piano, and she stood beside him, her hand lying lovingly on his shoulder. He was running over the accompaniment to "The Lost Chord." "How I do love Sullivan's work; don't you, Julia, dear?" he asked, looking up in her eyes. "Yes, I do, Gus—didn't he just pound the life out of Ryan, though?" Then he kissed her.

"Angel" Jesse's Widow.

The widow of the late murderer and robber, Jesse James, of Missouri, proposes to make a nice thing out of that villain's notoriety. It is reported that she has signed a contract to furnish facts for a lecture on the life and adventures of her husband. She will accompany the lecturer, and, with her two children, sit upon the stage while the lecture is being delivered. The funds so raised, it is stated, will be used to educate the children, one a boy named after his father and aged 7, and the other a girl aged 5. Mrs. James is now keeping house in Kansas City, Mo. Recently she had pictures of her two children taken. These, with pictures of her husband, are being extensively sold, and are bringing considerable money to her.

FROM WASHINGTON

The figures furnished by the Census Bureau show Chicago to be the [illegible] manufacturing city in America. Its annual product is double that of boastful Boston; more than double that of St. Louis; two and a half times that of Cincinnati; three times that of Baltimore, and nearly equal to that of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh combined.

There is a good deal of criticism of the Geneva Award bill by disinterested parties. It is said it will permit the payment of money to parties with no equitable claim.

Blaine's trip to Cincinnati is supposed to be in reference to the new railroad line from Baltimore to Cincinnati, in which he is said to have a large interest. The first payment on the section of road purchased was made yesterday.

There is a good deal of indignation among Republicans, here over General Young's course in absenting himself at this time, when so great an effort is being made to get a quorum. He was brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms a few days ago to help make a quorum, and, it is said, went home much annoyed, and declared he wouldn't return until after Decoration Day. The Republicans are talking seriously of sending the Sergeant-at-Arms to Cincinnati for him. The Congressional Committee is stirred up over his course, and it is broadly intimated that if Young is nominated or elected again in his district, it will be without the aid of the committee.

Pay Inspector Joseph A. Smith is to be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the rank and pay of Paymaster General of the Navy.

Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan will be appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, vice Rear Admiral Rodgers, deceased.

It is said that the report of the committee investigating Blackburn's charges of crookedness in the collection of war claims through War Department clerks, that while it will show fraudulent practices of some years past, it develops nothing of recent occurrence.

It is pretty well settled that Felker's effort to get Doyle's sentence set aside will not be successful, and that Doyle will go to the Penitentiary when the month expires. Felker's caim that the vignettes turned over to the department are originals stolen from the department is not believed, but it is suspected of being a dodge to save Doyle.

The reports from South America show that the Peruvian Government is still clinging to the hope that this Government will come to the front to prevent Chili swallowing that republic.

It is believed here that Blaine's new railroad to Cincinnati will make an alliance with the new owners of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis, thus giving a new through line from Baltimore to Cincinnati.

It is quite probable that the remains of Thomas Jefferson will be removed from Monticello to the cemetery here, as the ground where they now lie is claimed by private parties, and the government is unwilling to erect the proposed monument under such circumstances.

Mrs. Christiancy is reported flying about the city in a rather questionable manner with parties who have been charged with too near relations to her

Shipherd is still here, trying to draw mileage and witness fees. He threatens publications that will make a sensation, but nobody is alarmed.

The public begins to realize that its chance at Guiteau will soon be over. Many are anxious to see him, and as $10 is offered for that privilage, but without avail.

It is said that ex-Vice President Wheeler, of New York; Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin; J. L. Hayes, of Massachusetts; H. W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, Pa.; J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, and R. B. Porter, are the gentlemen determined upon for the Tariff Commission.

Senator Butler, just returned from South Carolina, says that he has never seen such a large crop of wheat and fruit there as now.

Hon. Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, met with quite a serious accident this morning, by being thrown from a coach. He was about alighting from the coach at the entrance to the House, when the driver started his horse suddenly, causing Errett to lose his balance, and he was thrown head first against the granite stone under the archway, receiving a very severe cut across the nose and cheeks. It is thought his nose is broken. Mr. Errett is lying in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means. Physicians have been summoned to attend him.

There is an earnest demand on the part of the sugar and railroad interests for a tariff bill to be passed this session to relieve them. Particularly is this true of the duty on Bessemer steel, which the West is clamoring to have removed, that railroad building may be pushed. It is urged that everything is known after the Tariff Commission had done its work. It is probable that a bill to this effect will be introduced, but it is scarcely likely to pass.

The bill providing for a Territorial government in Alaska comes up in the Senate Tuesday, and will probably pass.

The contents of that "mysterious room" at Cononhet have arrived, addressed "Kate Chase Sprague." Her friends denounce as untrue the extravagant statement as to the value of these articles. They say that instead of being worth thousands, they don't amount to over $100, as she was unwilling to spend money while laborers were suffering for money due from the bankrupt estate of her husband.

Judge Curtis, of New York, the chief counsel in the defense in the celebrated Buford trial in Kentucky, has been engaged to defend Solteldo, who is charged with killing his brother in the fight at the Republican office, in this city some time ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued a call for $15,000,000 continued sixes of the series of March 3, 1863, which mature August 1. There are about $47,000000 in bonds of this issue outstanding, and after this amount is exhausted, calls will be issued for the continued fives.

Secretary Teller announces his policy regarding the Indians as adverse to dictation from church or philanthropic organizations. He favors liberal expenditures for education, the granting of patents to the tribes for their lands, and the making of the Indian self-supporting, but relieving him of his gun, and issuing lumber instead of tent materials.

Captain Eads has given up hope of getting his ship railway project through this session. He left a representative here to attend to his interests during his absence in Europe, but there is no hope that the bill will get through this session. He will make a preliminary effort to enlist European capital in support of the project while abroad.

Secretary Folger says he expects to continue to call in the bonds at the rate of fifteen millions per month. He has not yet determined on his course regarding the forty-nine millions outstanding of 6 per cents., as he may fund them at 3 per cent. instead of calling them in, and thus help out the banks. He will decide on this in a few days.

Germany is about to take lessons of the United States regarding its postal management. The Post Director of Bremen is on his way here to study our system. The Postal Committee is being urged to adopt a postal card with flexible cover to conceal the message. It is claimed it will not cost more than the present system.

The Senate committee to investigate the alleged whisky ring held its first session this morning. Only one witness, William H. Thomas, of Kentucky, was examined, and nothing was elicited to sustain the charges of corruption against the distillers. Mr. Thomas went into a long statement of the difference between highwines and bourbon and rye whiskies, and then gave some facts in regard to the National Distillers' Association, which was organized in 1880, to secure the passage of the Carlisle bill. It has no money on hand. The President was paid $600, the Treasurer $600, and the Secretary $1,500 a year. The witness stated emphatically that no newspaper correspondent had ever approached him for money to support the bill extending the bonded period, nor did he know of any lobbyist working in its interest. He had no knowledge of any money being used improperly. Col. Wharton was the only representative of the association at the Capitol. It is generally believed that the investigation will amount to nothing. Mr. Widom is by no means as confident as when he demanded an investigation. It is rumored that his informant of alleged corruption does not come up with his promised facts, and the ex-Secretary appears to think he may have been deceived.

The President had received so many communications urging the veto of the Geneva Award bill that he referred the bill to the Attorney General for his opinion before he left for New York. It is rumored that certain Congressmen who urged the passing of the bill have a personal interest in having brought up the claims at low rate years ago.

Reports from Senator Ben Hill show that his condition is improved, and his physicians hope for his recovery. He is able to sit up and take solid food, and there are no signs of the cancer returning.

Ex-Public Printer Defrees is reported better, with a possibility of recovery.

Congressman Black is slightly improved, and is now able to use his hand to write his name.

It is rumored here that General Hancock will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The matter has been quietly canvassed for some days past, and the proposition is favorably looked upon all around.

There is a great demand for laborers at the South. The Bureau of Immigration says these requests come especially from Louisiana and Alabama, and call for men with families.

Many now say that Congress will be here until August. Only four of the fourteen appropriation bills have been yet sent to the President, and six of them have not yet even been reported to the House by the committee.

The Treasury Department states that the reports that there are large quantities of counterfeit currency and bonds afloat, are utterly untrue. The location of every counterfeit bond printed is known, and as no counterfeit currency reaches the Treasury in the redemption constantly going on, it is good evidence that there is none afloat.

It is said the Democrats in the House are preparing to offer a resolution censuring Keifer for his course Monday, and declaring it a violation of the constitution. There is more partisan feeling exhibited in the House just now than at any time during the session.

Guiteau yesterday sent for Rev. Mr. Gaines, a colored clergyman, to pray with him. He said in conversation, that he was not at all certain of being hanged, but if he was, he believed his soul was safe, as he did the deed at God's command, to save the country. He showed much feeling.

Signal Officer Nelson has returned from Northern Alaska, where he spent four and a half years studying the country, its mineralogy, productions and inhabitants. He has a very valuable stock of information of that almost unknown county.

The appointment of ex-Chinese Minister to the United States, Chin Lan Pin, to be Assistant Secretary of State in China, is recognized here as an excellent one, and as an evidence of the desire to introduce the American system there.

The remains of Thomas Jefferson will be brought here as soon as practicable, and buried in Glenwood cemetery.

General Drum has returned from the West. He says the new military training school at Fort Leavenworth is a great success, and will be of great value to the army.

The estimated decrease in the public debt for May is about $10,000,000, being less than usual, on account of the heavy pension payments during the month.

The Clerk Who Knows Everything.

Hotel Gazette

A newly-arrived and singularly assorted couple at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, consisting of a Londoner and an out-and-out American Western man, stood watching the throng of people coming and going at the marble counter the other evening, and listening with surprise to the endless number of quick questions made to the hotel clerk about trains, rooms and individuals, and his instantaneous replies, when the Englishman broke out with;

"Most extraordinary man, seems to know everybody and everything—wonder if there is any question about a railway train or any person he can't answer?"

"I'll bet half a dozen champagne I'll put him a question about a train he can't answer," said the Westerner.

"Done! I'll stand six to see him go to grass," said her Majesty's subject.

"Well, here goes, then," and Westerner stepped up to the marble counter

"Say! You appear to know everything and everybody; who is there that's going to h——l, and when'll the train start?"

"Charles J. Guiteau; starts June 30, sir," replied the clerk, looking the querist right in the eye without moving a muscle.

"Well, I reckon you are about right, but you can't tell me where I can go to get a ticket, can you?"

"Go to the devil!" said the clerk, turning away.

"Mister," said the Western guest, looking over to the blonde book-keeper after the laughter had subsided, "you can charge six bottles of 'Fiz' in my bill for the use of them gentlemen, for I must weaken on this bet—it's agin me." He withdrew, and the clerk kept answering questions about other more familiar routes with perfect equanimity.

Arthur and the Girls.

Cor Baltimore Sun

While all this was going on the President seemed to be deeply interested in the target-firing, but, in fact, he was flirting with a handsome brunette, the belle of the occasion. Think of the President actually flirting! After eyeing His Excellency for some time this charming girl spoke to General Getty, who was conversing with the President and General Hancock. Of course, an introduction followed. In a few moments the President and the young lady were chatting together quite friendly. Thus it continued for several minutes, until the young lady's parents said they were going back to the hotel, and were waiting for her. After lingering for several minutes longer she said, "farewell," and started down the hill, looking back as she went. The President followed her with his eyes, and when she was some distance she smiled and bowed, which the President immediately recognised and returned by lifting his hat, as much as to say "Tah-tah."

The Cost of Revenge.

Wall Street News.

It is reported of one of the great capitalists of Gotham that once upon a time he found an article in one of the dailies which rather peeled the man off his spots, and he called in his confidential secretary and said:

"James, go out and see what the Daily Blaster can be bought for. I'll buy it and throw everything into the bay."

James went out on the errand and returned and reported the price at $700,000.

"Too much—too much," replied the magnate. "James, go out and see what it will cost me to start an opposition daily."

James sailed forth to get the figures, and on his return reported that half a million dollars would perhaps run it for a year or so.

"Too much—too infernal much!" was the decided reply. "James go out and buy a dollar bouquet and send it to the editor with my compliments. ——'im! James, ——'im! if revenge costs that much money we've got to knuckle and let him take the trick!"

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

General Grant wears "a rusty old ulster."

The dandelion is becoming a fashionable flower.

Next season Anna Dickinson expects to play "Othello."

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, will probably remain in England another year.

It is now reported that the fund raised for "Betty and the Baby" amounts to nearly $7,000.

The late Mr. Darwin was one of the first to sign petitions in favor of woman's suffrage in England.

Secretary Folger has received a conscience contribution of $3,787 in an envelope postmarked St. Joseph, Mo.

The manager of the Boston Ideal Opera Company is a church member and a woman—Miss E. H. Ober.

"It is," says the London Court Journal, "astonishing what advanced steps the Americans are taking in music."

James Vick was a playmate of Chas. Dickens and used to set type side of Horace Greeley. He died of pneumonia.

Ex-Vice President William Wheeler offers $10,000 towards a new Congregational church in Malone, New York, where he resides.

President Arthur was accompanied on his yachting trip with Mr. Bennett by Mrs Craig Wadsworth, the lady to whom he is reported engaged.

Ex-President Grant's son-in-law, Algernon Sartoris, is to swim a friendly race in the Thames (England) in June, with another gentleman—stakes $1,000.

Simon Frasier, a Scotchman, who shortened his days by the constant and excessive use of tobacco, died in Albany last week, aged 115 years.

The Rev. Peter Lewis, pastor of the Enow Baptist church, Washington, has been fined two dollars for drunkenness. More of the bad effects of Rockin' Rye.

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" has been banned for obscenity by Attorney General Marston, of Massachusetts, and Osgood & Co. have suspended its publication.

Vennor may be called the modern June-know, because he says there will be frost next month. He is a May-be, at any rate, for didn't he predict that we would have frost this month.

The wife of the ex-Govenor Washburne, of Wisconsin, has been for many years an inmate of an asylum. Her children, two daughters, are both married, one living in St. Louis and the other in Washington,

James Watson Webb is an incessant smoker and eighty-one years old. Thurlow Weed drinks large quantities of Santa Cruz rum and is eighty-four. Peter Cooper mkas oatmeal his principal diet and is ninety-one.

Mary Clemmer, it is said, will soon unite her fortunes with those of a Washington correspondent of a Boston paper. Her first husband, Mr. Ames, from whom she has been divorced was a Methodist minister.

The Queen of Italy has a nice sense of the picturesque, and in Summer never wears a bonnet if she can help it. She takes her afternoon drives with her beautiful head covered only by the mantilla or black lace veil.

At Ems, the ex-Empress Eugenie lives in great retirement, and avoids all society as well as unnecessary appearance in public. She occupies the residence which was inhabited by her in 1878, which was often the abode of the Princess Dolgorouki.

Charlotte Cushman's cottage at Newport has been let for the summer season of three months for $5,000. All her beautiful antique furniture, her statuary and her pictures are let with the house.

Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton) is accredited with a neat postscript in a letter to a friend: "Anna Dickinson is playing Hamlet. She ought to play his uncle, for she murders Hamlet. Nothing else new. With love."

J. Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala, will shortly visit this country. Senor Barrios has been President of Guatemala for nine years, and keeps a firm hand on the reins of Goverment. He is reputed to be worth $8,000,000.

Uncle George Kilmer and Aunt Betsy Kilmer, he 93, and she 89, attended a circus the other day in Albany, New York, for the first time in their lives, though they have been married seventy years. How much fun they have lost.

Princess Beatrice is now twenty-six years old—older than the nuptial-age of any of her sisters, the Princess Victoria having been married at eighteen, the late Princess Alice at ninteen, the Princess Helena at twenty, and the Princess Louise at twenty-three.

A Boston minister has settled it. He says a husband who is in the enjoyment of celestial bliss will not mourn because his wife is tortured in Hades. Such time as he has to spare from praise and song he will devote to thanksgiving that he is not with her.

She married a railroad man
A locomotive spark;
He told her of his little plan
At the gate out in the dark.
But long ere a year had gone,
The fire it died, alack!
Their coupling apart was drawn
And he switched her off the track!

When the venerable Mr. Toy, of Connecticut, was married to a youthful bride some weeks ago, he gave the Rev. Mr. Dodge, of Yarmouth, Mass, $1,500 as a wedding fee, and added another $1,500 to enable Mr. Dodge to visit Europe. That's the kind of Toy that ministers like to see on wedding occasions.

Richard King, known all over Texas and the West as "The Cattle King," is a small, swarthy Irishman. His flocks of sheep and goats, his herds of cattle and his troops of horses and mules are estimated at 500,000 head in all. His ranche, the Santa Gertrudes, is seventy-five miles in length, and includes nearly the whole of two counties in Southwestern Texas.

Fred Archer, the celebrated English jockey, is described as a tall, emaciated, cadaverous man, with projecting lips, slight stoop, decidedly round shoulders, and long, misshapen legs. To keep his weight down to 117 pounds he often breakfasts on two seidlitz powders, eschews meat and vegetables, and subsists almost entirely upon bread and unsweetened tea. He is worth $550,000, though.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color & prevents baldness.
50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston COLOGNE.
An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties.
25 and 75 cents.

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Ginger Tonic
An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure.
50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N.Y.

USE
[illegible] MAGIC TOOTH
[illegible] CURE.

IA MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

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For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

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Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE [illegible] of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. [illegible] Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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ROAD & TRACK MACHINES
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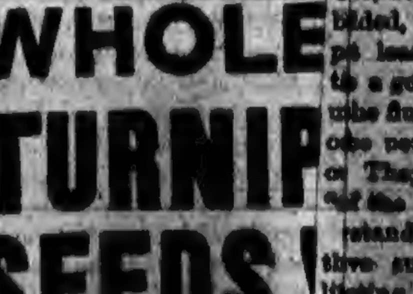

Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentle[illegible] chased of you. The dressing given [illegible] the quickest time. Every road [illegible] your machines. A. M. PARSONS, [illegible] Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, [illegible]
Address inqu[illegible]

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—Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 20-21.

—Farmers, look to your interests and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 16-tf

—We are closing out our stock of carpets. Come and secure a bargain. 20-3w. S. & R.

The Summer meeting of the Chicago Driving Park Association will be held in Chicago June 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and July 1 and 4. The meeting promises to be well attended.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of [illegible] Roberts, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on Saturday, the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1882, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided [illegible] of the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township number thirty-three (33) north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS. One-third cash, one-third in [illegible] one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months, the deferred payments to draw interest, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. [illegible] o'clock P. M. WILLIAM [illegible]
James E. [illegible], attorney for estate. [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 8,1882

DEMOCRATIC

BOOM!

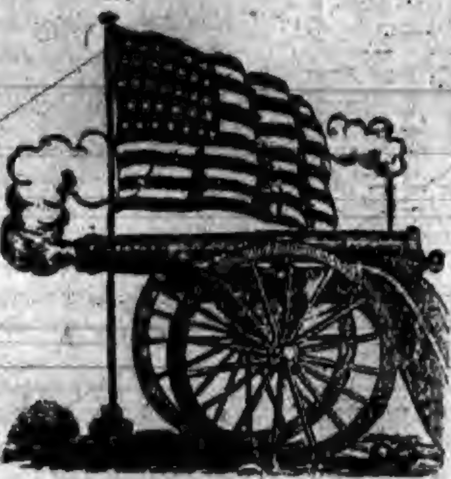

June 10th, 82.

Let the People turn out en masse.

Have Harmony and Good Feeling Prevail.

We hope one and all will make the Democratic Convention one long to be throught of.

The subject of removing the remains of Thomas Jefferson to Glenwood Cemetery, at Washington, is being discussed. The estate of Monticello, where he formerly resided and where he was buried, has passed from his descendants, and the wish of these now is that his remains be reintered at the National Capitol.

Mr. Trescott has succeeded in finding Montero, the alleged head of the Peruvian government, and presented the Chilian terms of peace. These terms were rejected, as they involve the cession of the provinces of Tarapaca and the sale of Arica to Chili, and the war will probably be resumed, if Peru is able to carry it on.

A statistical abstract just issued by the Treasury Department contains statistics of the annual production of gold and silver in the United States, from 1867 to 1881, inclusive. These figures show that the production of gold has declined from $55,000,000 in 1867 to [illegible] in 1881, and that the production of silver has increased from nothing in 1867 to $42,000,000 in 1881. The total production of gold and silver for 1881 was [illegible], an increase

Clerk.

As no regular announcements have been received for this office up to date of going to press, we think it advisable to state the names of those now before the people. They are D. Y. Husselman, T. H. Sprott and James A. Barns, of this place, and Ashford W. Bair, of Fairfield township. The friends of each are working up their candidacy, and no doubt all the above names will be before the convention.

The congressional convention, which met at Kendallville last Thursday, proved to be rather wide awake affair. Judge Lowry, as every one knew had almost a certain prospect of success, there being more than enough votes pledged to him in advance to secure his nomination. The number required was forty-five and there were about fifty already promised. The candidate with the next chance was Mr. Colerick, our present efficient member. Next came Andy Ellison, of Lagrange with the seven votes of that county. When the convention was called to order, a struggle ensued over the election of a permanent chairman, and this resulted in the choice of our old-time friend, J. W. Adair of Columbia City. An attempt was next made to have the convention put off until August or September, and failing to secure this, an adjournment was had until 1 p. m. When the convention assembled in the afternoon, there was some sparring between Col. McDonald, of Whitley county and Hon. Freeman Kelley of this county, in regard to the different methods by which delegates had been selected in the several counties. This seemed to be a bone of contention all the way through, or rather it seemed to be made the excuse by which Judge Lowry's opponent would try to defeat his nomination or else have the convention postponed. Several of these exciteable gentlemen, evidently forgot, that each county had a right to select its delegates in any manner it pleased until such time as some uniform method can be agreed upon, by all the counties in the district. When all the fillibustering motions had failed, the delegations from Steuben and Lagrange counties withdrew from the hall. The convention then proceeded to vote for the different candidates, Col. McDonald, having withdrawn, the result stood Lowry 52½ and Colerick 19½. This showed that Lowry had 7½ more than were necessary to nominate him, and makes the action of the seceding delegations appear all the more unworthy and uncalled for. If Lagrange preferred Ellison and Steuben favored Mr. Colerick they had a right to do so, and should have remained in the convention and voted for the men of their choice. Then, failing to have their men nominated they should have done just what thousands of other men have done, assist to elect the man who was the choice of the majority. That would have been sensible and democratic, and we believe that the democrats of those counties will repudiate the hasty and unwarranted course of their delegates. Judge Lowry was evidently the choice of a majority of the democrats of this district, and as such, every true democrats will abide by the decision of the convention.

"Married:—At the residence of Dr. Carscadden in York, Thursday May 18, by the Rev. G. A. Smith, Mr. R. D. Lamson of York Neb., and Miss Lillian B. Farlin of Wisconsin. The wedding was very quiet and unostentatious, but was a very pleasant and agreeable occasion, as well to the small party of spectators as to the contracting parties. Everyone seemed perfectly at ease, not excepting the happy bride and groom and the lives thus peacefully and happily united will, we trust and believe, flow tranquilly and happily on through many years. After the ceremony and, congratulations, the party adjourned to the dining-room, where an excellent supper awaited them. Not a china ware and tooth-pick lunch, but real genuine victuals of the most tempting kind. The evening was spent in social conversation, and music of a very superior quality was furnished by Miss Mamie Smith. So well pleased were the guests with the hospitality of the house, that they actually cast up the chances of another wedding at the same place, but came to no satisfactory conclusion. About nine o'clock the guests withdrew, and Mr. and Mrs. Lamson repaired to their neat and cozy little house on Sixth Street. Mr. Lamson is one of the most prosperous young business men, and highly respected for his energy and integrity. The bride is one of Wisconsin's fairest daughters, and is an appropriate companion for her worthy husband." We copy the above notice from the York Neb. Times, of May 2?, 1882. The groom who is a brother of Mrs. J. A. Barns, of this place will be remembered by many of the young people here and in Waterloo. And they, together with ye editor's family the couple in extending congratulations on the happy event. Dell we extend [illegible] some eight hundred miles over the way."

Since the above was in type, we have had news that the bride's young life has ended. She died suddenly about two weeks after her wedding. Will give in full next week.

Delegates.

The following are the delegates to the county convention, as far as received:

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

John Wildasin, M. L. Hoffman, John Heitz, Frederick Smith, Wm. Merica, Joseph Weller, John Wiant, Pierce Hostler, Milton Clark, Amos Fitch, Perry Fitch, Charles Bugman.

KEYSER.

Daniel Swihart, I. N. Askew, Harrison Long, Edward Texter, John Cattell, Edward Kelham Sen, James Downend, Edward Kelham Jr., John Bell, Julius Marsh, B. F. Pence, Adam Conrad, Joseph Bectenwald, Henry Harvey, John Haag, John Stoop, Calvin Grube, Fred. Shultrem, Chas. Lukenhelt, J. H. Houser, Robert Ward, James Campbell, David Beaber, J. F. Thomson, P. K. David, J. H. Merica, Harvey Moody, Henry Schnitzer, F. M. Bacon, Nathan McNamara.

JACKSON.

Peter Wyrick, J. W. McCrory, S. J. Brandon, T. S. Brown, John Shugars, H. L. Sheets, Charles Cool, J. B. Grabe, Benjamin Moffett, S. J. Tarney, Wm. Wise, Willis Bishop, Samuel Foltz, A. J. Shutt, John Metcalf, Jacob Lockner, Charles Glasier, John Ferguson, O. Sheets.

CONCORD.

Mark Barney, G. W. Woodcox, Geo. Bleeks, A. M. Dermott, W. H. Simonton, Henry Hall, Fred. Johnson, Geo. Morr, Frank Herrick, Joseph Koch, C. A. Jenkins, Ira Richett, J. W. Dills, George Wise, J. R. Nichols, Wm. Shutt, John Moody, Levi Shutt, David Andrews, Evans Dermott, Ira Smith, August Kinsey.

NEWVILLE.

J. B. Clark, D. G. Bell, Quince Fusselman, Byron Franks, Warren Miller, Geo. N. Rex. Charles Headley.

STAFFORD.

John Shull, Henry Dickerhoff, D. B. Bordner, Thos. L. Strole, James Kelley, Daniel Greenwald, Washington Cannon.

WILMINGTON.

A. W. Quackenbush, H. Coffinberry, Philip Plum, O. P. Noel, W. H. Madden, C. Killmyer, J. H. Baxter, C. S. Stoy, Isaac Hirschler, J. S. Barnett, A. Stone, A. J. Baxter, L. Burgett, W. C. Aldrich, Wm. Campbell, Irvin Daniels, Fred. Bungay, M. Krontz, D. Tomlinson, John Hoblawetz, Jacob Ginder, A. Swineford, J. Culler, Andrew Smith, W. Wallace, R. Chambers.

AUBURN.

Peter Shaffer, James McClellan, Wm. Sherwood, J. Mitchell, D. T. Smith, A. Blodgett, David Krider, Calvin Kutzner, E. F. Metcalf, Frank Baird, Chas. Fulks, I. B. Brandon, Geo. Wagoner, M. Kline, I. N. Cool, J. [illegible], W. S. Sthair, C. Reesoh, J. H. Weaver, Samuel Campbell, A. J. Little, F. E. Davenport, W. H. Kiblinger, C. C. Shaffer, J. R. Lanning, Capt. Wm. Baughn, E. J. Codet, James Potter, T. D. Gross, T. G. Matheny, A. C. Wilson, Geo. Ensley, D. Z. Hoffman, Wm. Snyder, D. D. Moody.

WATERLOO.

J. Spencer, W. H. Leas, Ab. Kelley, Jerry Plum, W. J. Jackman, Jacob Amstutz, David Link, G. W. Pepple, Leb. Anderson, John Peterman, O. P. Smith, M. Kiplinger, J. W. Miser, Jacob McEnterfer, George Wolf, Josiah Imhoff, J. A. Boozer, Charles Kelley.

RICHLAND.

N. McIntyre, M. Seydel, Levi Treesh, Levi Hewitt, B. B. Dearborn, John Finch, Ed. Orr, James Dunfee, Jacob Fansler, J. Kirkpatrick, G. B. Monroe, J. M. Goetschius, G. I. Patterson, Jas. Smith, J. J. Becher, Godfrey Matthews. Peter Treesh, C. B. Kagey.

FAIRFIELD.

Ephriam Shipe, W. H. Shatto, Samuel Henney, Alfred Weirich, David Bair, Sebastian Eckhart, Nathan Crossley, Daniel Deetz, John Gardner, J. M. Martz, Solomon Deetz, H. H. Slaybaugh, Anthony Zonker, Wm. Henney, Samuel Williams, Peter Gonser, T. W. Gray, John Potts, Lewis Haler, Solomon Reinoehl, David McNabb, Jonathan Shook, Francis Bauchat, Peter Emerick.

SMITHFIELD.

John Baxter, E. J. McOscar, David Heckathorn, A. McClish, E. R. Shoemaker, Curtis Shultz, Lon. Barnes, Frederich Gfeller, Thos. Kelley, John Leas, G. H. Duncan, Jacob Myers, S. B. Mottinger, Willard Fee, Freeman Kelley, J. Wilhelm.

FRANKLIN.

Martin Hook, Reuben Sawvel, J. D. Beard, Bronson Snyder, T. French, John Houlton, Isaac Sawvel, John N. Clark, Jacob Slentz, Jacob Mark, Cyrus Platt, Chas. Wagoner, Adam Hamman, George Pierson, Washington Farley.

While at Kendallville last week we had the good fortune to meet Hon. John R. Porter, of Peru, who is a prospective candidate for state treasurer on the democratic ticket. Mr. Porter is an old-time friend and schoolmate of Daniel Gonser, of this county, and is evidently a most worthy man. We believe DeKalb county can do no better than to give him her votes at this coming state convention.

DeKalb county gave Judge Lowry eleven votes at the convention at Kendallville and Colerick two.

Announcements.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of A. D. Moore, of Wilmington township, as a candidate for commissioner from the southeast district.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of Charles Comesky, of Jackson township, as the democratic candidate for county commissioner from the southwest district, subject to the decision of the county convention.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of John Butt, of Waterloo, as candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of recorder, and greatly oblige his many friends.

Editor Courier: Please announce Thomas Murray as a candidate for recorder of DeKalb county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

J. J. Van Auken will be a candidate for the office of sheriff. If the convention nominates him he will prove a true official, if they decide to the contrary he can be counted on as a firm worker for the "other fellow."

Editor Courier.—Please say that A. W. Allen will be a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, before the democratic convention subject to the decision of that body.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of John H. Gill, of Concord township, for the nomination of sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

Editor Courier: Please announce that J. W. Boyle, of Butler will be a candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of sheriff, subject to the will of the convention.

Please say to the democrats of DeKalb county, that W. H. Dills will be a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

Please announce A. P. Foltz as a candidate for re-election to the office of surveyor, if such should be the wishes of the convention.

O. H. Widney, of Concord, will be a candidate for commissioner from the southeast district, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of Samuel M. High, of Jackson Tp., as a candidate for the nomination for recorder, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

Editor Courier: Please announce the name of John C. Henry, Auburn, as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of DeKalb county, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

At the solicitation of many democrats, the name of Manoah Franks will be presented to the democratic convention for commissioner of the southwest district.

Editor Courier. Please announce the name of Lucius C. Loveland of Stafford township as a candidate for recorder of DeKalb county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

David Maxwell will be a candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of surveyor subject to the decision of that body.

Editor Courier: Please say to the democrats of DeKalb county, that the name of E. R. Shoemaker, of Smithfield township is hereby announced as a candidate for commissioner from the north district, subject to the action of the democratic county convention.

Editor Courier: The name of Burton Brown, of Jackson township will be presented to the democratic county convention for the office of recorder.

In accordance with the request of many friends, Mr. Christian Sheets, of Jackson township will be a candidate for the office of commissioner from the south west district.

A salt mine has been found near Manistee, Michigan, by boring down a depth of 2,000 feet. Its great depth, however, will render it of little value as long as the present abundant supply holds out.

Hon. J. J. Cooper, now an aspirant for the nomination for state treasurer, was a candidate for this office before the state convention in 1878, and was beaten by Mr. Fleming, of Ft. Wayne, by only one vote.

Indictments have been found against Dr. Stough, of Waterloo, by the United Stated grand jury at Indianapolis, in regard to the pension business. They are to be brought up at the June session of that court, in Ft. Wayne.

It is a noticeable fact that the great great state of Massachusetts, has never elected a soldier for its governor at least no soldier who took part in the recent rebellion. Are we to infer from this that she had no soldiers in the field? But she is reliably republican.

Mr. Colerick has made a most excellent record in congress, and has the respect of every man in his district. He would no doubt have received a renomination, but for the fact of Judge Lowry's long services and his sacrifices for the party.

Jesse Snow, of Edgerton, Ohio, left that vicinity twenty-three years ago, since which time his friends have heard no word from him. Last week he returned with as little ceremony as he left, but only to find his family all dead and most of those who once knew him laid away in the same silent home, in the grave yard.

We see by exchanges that the price of beef cattle is advancing every where with an almost certain prospect, the present difficulty in obtaining meats of all kinds, will be continued through the summer. Even the government finds great difficulty in getting the necessary supply for the army, and the Indians to whom it is still sending rations.

There is a general strike among the workmen in the iron mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and fears are expressed that it may spread to other parts of the country. All of the great mills affected have closed for the present, and it seems more than probable that high prices and a scarcity of all iron products may be looked for soon. In a few mills, the increased wages demanded by the men, will be paid for a short time to enable the mill owners to fill existing contracts.

Indians trying the Law.

Montreal, June 1.—The Caughnawaga Indians entered suit against Seminary St. Sulpice to recover $3,500 lent on mortgage. The money was originally obtained from the United States for Iroquois lands in New York state.

The Valpo. Messenger has its first page of last weeks issue fully occupied by the essays of the graduating class of the high school at that place. They are mostly fine productions. The titles are especially good. Among them we notice, "The world's tomorrow," which is the title of the Latin oration. "Let it Wave;" "Can you build a hen-coop?" "Character Building;" and "For Value Received I Promise to Pay." It will be noticed that some of these are entirely out of the stereotyped style of commencement subjects.

Notice.—Until further notice I will be in my office at my home in Keyser township for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Friday of each week.

Henry Probst, Trustee.

OLD SETTLER'S

FIFTH REUNION!

—AT—

AUBURN

—ON—

JUNE 15, '82.

A splendid programme has been arranged, and we hope that everybody will honor the occasion by their presence.

THE

EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED.

—THE—

CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northern Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag,—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS,

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT.

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

—:0:—

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—"Many Friends."

—Billy Little the shoemaker.

—Salt $1.15—Schaab & Beugnot.

—Charley Klein is "some" on a horse trade.

—The marshal is at work upon the streets.

—Mrs. George Ensley is still lying quite ill.

—F. D. Childs, Corunna, was in town Tuesday.

—Everybody come out to convention Saturday.

—Our people begin to talk of pleasure resorts.

—Remember the Old Settlers day at Auburn.

—Byron Raisler will not be at the convention.

—There is some talk of scarlet fever being in town.

—The Hans combination did not get rich in Auburn.

—Mrs. Robt. McDonald went to Waterloo Monday.

—The tin roof was put on Hebel's block this week.

—Mrs. Moss is building an addition to her residence.

—Mrs Jones is taking the lead in general merchandise.

—Mrs. J. W. Baxter is visiting relatives in Churubusco.

—Mrs. W. H. Dills is visiting with friends at Kendallville.

—Call in at Mrs. Jone's and look at their new stock of ginghams.

—F. D. Ryan has a new and tasty lattice division in hay ard.

—Geo. Trout has moved his family from Waterloo to this place.

—Henry Saylor, of Concord, was among our callers this week.

—Dr. Matheny is erecting a new porch in front of his residence.

—Mrs. E. D. Hartman is at present visiting friends in Bryan, Ohio.

—A great reduction on the price of pictures at Rice & Son's gallery.

—The hand of the candidate waxeth lame, by reason of much shaking.

—Parties have paid as high as five cents a pound for seed potatoes.

—W. P. Harrison is rusticating at LaGrange, Ohio, during vacation.

—Miss Alsa Ralston was visiting relatives at Cedar Creek last week.

—Rev. Matthews preached a most excellent sermon Sunday forenoon.

—Mrs. W. I Work was in town Monday, the guest of Mrs. A. J. Ralston.

—Dr. J. W. Squires, of Churubusco favored us with a pleasant call yester day.

—Mrs. John Brand and Mrs. Samuel Moody, of Waterloo, were in town last week.

—Good, durable hats of all kinds, at a very small margin, at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—The marshal asks for all stock to be shut up after eight o'clock each evening.

—Call at J. M. Rice & Son's gallery and see that fine cottage window it is grand.

—It would take a fellow all day to locate the front of Culbertson's new house.

—Can the oldest inhabitant "remember when potatoes were two dollars a bushel?

—The concert given Tuesday evening is highly spoken of by those who attended.

—Look here, have you seen J. M. Rice & Son's cottage window and accessories.

—New hitching posts have been put along Sixth street for the convenience of farmers.

—It is generally acknowledged that Mrs. Little "takes the feather" in the millinery line.

—A new lot of hitching posts have again been placed along the west side of the square.

—Billy Baldock and wife, of Fort Wayne, were the guests of Chris. Baldock over Sunday.

—Clarence Shell, of Fort Wayne, has been in town several days. Clarence wears a "necktie."

—Kiblinger, the lightning hardware man, has placed a fire door in rear of his business room.

—A public sale is an expensive concern compared with the prices at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—We hear that over two hundred meals have been ordered at one place for visitors at the convention.

—Grandmother Orr, of Corunna, is lying dangerously ill, and little hopes of her recovery are looked for.

—M. W. Johnston and Herman Boozer of Waterloo, attended Madame Fry's concert Tuesday evening.

—Pictures taken at J. M. Rice & Son's gallery cheaper than ever before now is the time to get a bargain.

House for Sale.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-4t

—Our young friend George Larimore, of St. Johns, made us a brief call Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bearst and daughter Carrie were visiting friends in Fort Wayne over Sunday.

—The recent cold weather was a severe test on the endurance of sheep that had been sheared.

—Little Walter Baker, son of Chris. Baker at the Junction, fell and broke his arm the other day.

—Mrs. J. S. McTighe, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is visiting her relatives here, the family of Wm. McIntyre.

Mrs. H. Bashelier and Cass Showers had stolen goods found in their possession, but both have avoided the law.

—Rice & Son's cottage window is the grandest accessory for a gallery in northern Indiana. Call and see it.

—Ed. C. Borgegrain left for his home in Ohio Wednesday, and will return with a legacy of "government bonds."

—Sherm. Hollister made some ice cream, the other day, and pedestrains were moving about with overcoats on.

—Mr. Hensinger's son who received an injury recently while working in Michigan, died from the effects Monday.

—The Stamets House, at the Junction was burglarized to the amount of about the amount of $30 Tuesday evening.

—Farmers will save their financial box by buying salt of Schaab & Beugnot. A nice fresh article for $1.15 a barrel.

—We neglected to item the fact that Mr. & Mrs. Obe Cool were presented with a handsome baby. Obe is doing well.

—Miss Frankie Ryan and Miss Maud Allen went to St. Louis, Michigan, Tuesday. They will remain there a week or two.

—Hans' Pavilion Show that exhibited here last week is entitled to public patronage. The tent is small but the show is big.

—Hod Kircher has been fixing up his tonsorial rooms and with his first-class work has an inviting place for his customers to tarry.

—Potatoes at two dollars a bushel. This will make hash scarce, especially as the constable has already killed so many of the dogs.

—Mrs. Moss has returned to town to live. She will hereafter, together with her father and mother, occupy her residence on Main street.

—Brandriff & Co, of Fort Wayne, for whom John Robbins is drummer, made an indorsement this week. Johnny will likely "come marching home again."

—Two coach loads of half frozen picnickers went from Fort Wayne to Pleasant Lake Sunday. Ice cream must have been a rather exciting diet that day.

—If our people want better or cheaper goods than will be furnished them by Schaab & Beugnot, they will have to deal with a foreign wholesale house, that's all.

—Mrs. Jones has received a fine lot of new goods which are simply excellent. Beautiful ginghams at from 8c to 12½c a yard. Next door to Boot upside Down.

—Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a never failing cure for Nervous Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Overworked Brain, &c. Sold at F. E. Davenports.

—Mrs. Dr. Casebeer is in Lagrange for treatment of her eyes. The doctor has a brother there who is considered successful in the treatment of diseases of this kind.

—Johnnie Haskins, of Waterloo, is now employed at Charley Pommert's barber rooms, next door to Braun's meat market. He is said to be a splendid workman.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leas and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gruhlky, all of Waterloo, were in Auburn this week.

—Quite a row occured in a Seventh street saloon last Friday between the Junction blacksmith, Byron Rainer and Will Baldock. Rainier has caused considerable trouble by fighting and urging the same to be indulged in.

—We see by a late copy of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, that Will. Schryock has established himself in the dentistry business in Fort Wayne. His friends will find him in the Shoaff art gallery building, No. 21 West Berry street.

—There is no business house in the state that is gaining in popularity so rapidly as the mammoth double store of Schaab & Beugnot. Their quality of goods and low prices have made them business men of considerable note.

—Rosa and Carrie Shaffer have returned to the parental roof, having finished their spring terms of school. They speak very encouraging of their school work this spring, in spite of bad roads and bad weather.

—J. Thomson, the Smithfield dairyman has our thanks for a big quarter section of his May cheese. It is the finest make of cheese we have yet seen, and does credit to Mr. Thomson's skill in the manufacture of this toothsome food.

Caucus.

The democrats of Auburn precinct, Union township, held a caucus in the court-house at 2 o'clock p. m. last Saturday, June 3, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention. Hon. D. D. Moody was made chairman and J. A. Barns secretary. A motion was made by Mr. Dills and after some changes adopted, fixing the ratio of delegates according to the democratic vote on justice at the April election and on town clerk at the May election. This gave to the country in the north precinct, six delegates; to the country in the south precinct, seven; to the first ward in town, eight; second ward, five; third ward, three; fourth ward, two, and to the fifth ward, four, making thirty-five in all. This motion was carried by a vote of twenty-one to eighteen, as ascertained by a rising vote. Those living in the different precincts and wards retired to separate rooms and to different parts of the court-room, and each division selected its own delegates according to instructions in the resolution. The delegates in the north precincts, outside of town, were: C. Kutzner, E. F. Metcalf, Frank Baird, Charles Fulks, I. B. Brandon and George Wagoner; in the south precinct, outside of town, were: Peter Shaffer, James McClellan, Wm. Sherwood, J. Mitchell, D. T. Smith, A. Blodgett and David Krider; in the first ward were: I. N. Cool, Justin Girardot, W. S. Sthair, C. Boesch, J. H. Weaver, Samuel Campbell and A. J. Little; second ward: F. E. Davenport, W. H. Kiblinger. C. C. Shaffer, J. R. Lanning and Wm. Baughn; third ward: E. J. Coder, James Potter and T. D. Gross; fourth ward: Dr. T. G. Matheny and A. C. Wilson; fifth ward: Geo. Ensley, D. Z. Hoffman, Wm. Snyder and D. D. Moody. After the caucus re-assembled, these names were submitted to the entire caucus, which ratified the selections thus made by a unanimous vote. The caucus then proceeded to elect two delegates to the state convention, which is to meet at Indianapolis August 2. The delegates selected were M. Boland and D. D. Moody. Caucus then adjourned. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout, and everything was done in a spirit of fairness.

Strange Freak of a Cat.

A strange thing happened in Concord township, in this county, recently. It seems that a Mr. Grill, who lives not far from Spencerville, had discovered a nest of minks in a hollow tree, and after killing the old one, took the young minks home with him, thinking that perhaps he could by some means keep them alive for pets. As good fortune would have it, a cat belonging in the family had just lost part of her family of kittens and at once took the little minks under her care, nursing them and caring for them in every respect as she would do for her own offspring. We learn that the happy family are getting along finely, and the little minks will soon be a sore temptation to hunters who have an eye to the fur trade. They will make nice pets, but it will be well enough to keep an eye on the chicken coop when they get their growth.

Cancers Cured.

A. O. Espy is having great success in the treatment of cancers and cancerous tumors. He has treated quite a number of cases in our town and vicinity and has not failed in a single instance. Parties afflicted or having symptoms of these dreaded diseases would do well to consult Mr. Espy. Residence on North Jackson street, Auburn, Indiana. 23-3w.

—Our friends will please excuse us for not publishing all the reports of the different township' caucuses, as it was impossible to do so. We publish instead the names of the delegates. All the caucuses passed off quietly, and a universal disposition to have a fair and honest representation was shown.

—Dr. Cowan has a curiosity in his yard, in the strange form of a bird that has hanged itself. The bird was evidently engaged in building a nest, when it became entangled by a thread getting around its neck. In struggling to free itself, it must have fallen from the nest and now hangs there dead, with the thread drawn tightly around its throat.

—We acknowledge a very pleasant call from Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, of Kearney, Neb., Mrs. Joseph Stafford and Miss Laura Ensley, of this place. Mrs. Mitchell is here at present to be in attendance at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Ensley, who has been sick so long. We are indebted to her for late copies of the Buffalo County Journal, a paper published in her western home.

—A visit to Willow Run herd of Jerseys, Spencerville, Indiana, the property of J. M. Cahill, is a real treat to an admirer of these valuable and beautiful animals. Amber of Cottage Grove No. 14,225, a fine bred animal and carries an udder for a yearling unsurpassed. She gives every promise of a large butter yield if put to the test. Marcia Belle No. 18,224, another beautiful animal, possessing all the markings and points that distinguish the Jerseys, while Cash Boy Jr., son of old Cash Boy 2,248, the finest bred bull in the west, and which sold for $3,000, heads this herd. The above animals were selected from good butter strains. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

Temperance.

AN ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF DEKALB COUNTY BY THE DEKALB TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

We address you in the interests of liberty and public safety. You are the conservators of the one and the guardians of the other; for with you is deposited the sovereignty of our commonwealth. We gratefully recognize your supremacy in the arbitrament of all questions of justice and morality. In the true spirit of American freedom we confidently appeal to you in the issue that is now presented upon the temperance question. The last general assembly in response to the petitions of nearly fifty thousand voters, voted to submit an amendment to the people for adoption or rejection, that should prohibit forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within our state, except for medical, scientific, mechanical and wines for sacramental purposes. This action must be repeated by the next legislature before it can be submitted to the people for the verdict of a popular vote. The one issue now presented is, shall the people exercise this constitutional right? The purpose of this address is to remind you of your legal privilege, and to point out the fact that your right is being denied by men who fear the voice of a popular majority upon a great moral question. We claim that this is a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," and that no man or set of men has a right to deny your suffrage upon any public question. Yet in spite of the clearness and justice of this prerogative, it is being denied by men who claim to be acting in the interest of freedom and right.

Americans are not afraid of majorities being "autocratic," they will continue to rule, and that, too, in such a way that no minority will suffer loss in "life, liberty, or pursuit of happiness." Nobody will find their dominion oppressive except selfish men who put their own advancement against the welfare of the whole people. Anybody who opposes the rule of a popular majority is at war with the very charter of American liberty. You will observe at once that this is not a party question. It has no reference to your political affiliations. No party is asked to adopt prohibition as a platform principal, but we do demand that the representative to the legislature from this county shall be pledged to vote for the submission of the proposed prohibitory constitutional amendments to the people for a popular vote.

The temperance counsel simply requests that this question be submitted to the people. This is a constitutional right but it can only be secured by electing men for the next legislature who will vote for the submission of this amendment to the people. It is your privilege to vote for such men, hence it is your duty to see that only such men are nominated and elected as your representative. You must not risk your rights by sending men to represent you who are opposed to giving the people a voice on this question.

This is your present political duty no matter what may be your party affiliations. The principle is larger than any party. It is as broad as the whole law o' liberty; it is a question of popular freedom. In the present issue the temperance people say to all parties, in the very spirit of liberty, submit the question to the people, and then stand by the arbitrament of a fair election and a popular majority. Whatever shuns this is trickery; whatever resists this is tyranny. We are consequently bold in this appeal, having confidence that our sense of duty will impel the discharge of every obligation, and that you will stand with us in every effort to maintain the supremacy of the people.

John W. Baxter,
W. H. Daniels,
Levi W. Treesh, } Committee.

Sunday School Institute Organization.

Through a special announcement a number of delegates and Sunday school workers of Fairfield township, met at the Lutheran church at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, June 3rd, 1882. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Solomon Reinoehl, president of this township, who stated the object of the meeting and was followed by a number of short addresses. The organization then adopted a constitution, and then elected the following necessary officers with the following results: Vice president, Mr. John Seiler; secretary, M. A. Boughman; treasurer, Geo. Husselman; marshal, Alfred Weirich. The time and place of holding the institute was decided to be held at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, October 7th, 1882.

The sabbath-school of this place on last Sabbath elected Messrs Henry Gardner, J. B. Bower, H. H. Slaybaugh and M. A. Boughman as delegates to the county institute to be held at St. Joe, DeKalb county, Indiana, June 13, and 14 1882.

—Our esteemed friend Simon Ochs has just returned from a visit to his daughter Linda, now Mrs. Adolph Kahn who resides in Seymour Wisconsin. She is now the happy mother of a fine boy, and Mr. Ochs is happy accordingly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

J. J. Duncan has a new picket fence.

The festival of the Presbyterian church here will be June 14.

Henry Zerkle is turning target during the absence of Geo. Crane.

Louie Kahn, of Chicago, is here visiting in the family of Mr. Lowenstein.

Dr. Darby is putting a foundation under his residence and otherwise improving it.

Loewenstein & Rothschild are selling stacks of goods and are still bringing on more.

Georgie Kennedy is visiting in the country with his grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Maxwell.

Miss Nannie Leas of Auburn, is spending the week with Miss Nettie Chamberlain.

Childrens day will be observed at the M. E. church by a concert next Sunday evening.

Jacob Brown is tying up goods for Brand & Duncan, and makes a good showing behind a counter.

Miss Mattie Maxson leaves to-morrow for an extended visit with friends in Adrian, Coldwater and Jackson.

Jerry Boyer thinks that new stock of summer hats and goods in that line may wait a few days till the next thaw.

Ab. Kelley found no difficulty in getting rid of his potatoes. He might possibly be able to sell another car load.

J. G. Johnson is the proudest man in the fancy goods trade. We omitted to mention the cause of it last week. It is a boy and is now over a week old.

Jacob Saltzman has finished the stone work on James Culbertson's house in Auburn and is now about home once more. He says that Mr. C. will have, when completed, one of the finest residences in the county.

We received an invitation to the wedding of Miss Mary Zwilling to Edward W. Bishop, which took place at State Center, Iowa, on Thursday morning, May 25th. The bride will be remembered as a resident of this place until within a few years. Her many friends here will be pleased to hear of her good fortune, and wish her many long years of future happiness.

The institute for Fairfield and Union, that should have been held last Saturday, was a failure, owing to the severe rain during the forenoon. Four teachers were present, however, in despite the weather: Ernest Stough, Ollie Peterman, Mary Potters and Daniel Segner. Trustee Hague and Mr. J. A. Barns came over from Auburn, and Mr Gfeller, the trustee of Smithfield was also present.

FRANKLIN.

Uncle Abe Meyers is off an a two or three weeks' visit to Ohio.

Here it is the 8th of June and corn not all planted, and but little of the first planting up.

Oats and wheat are doing pretty well on the highest ground, but on the low ground the water is putting in its damaging work.

A people's convention is talked of, so the old parties had better look a "leedle" out and do the fair thing with town and country.

Last year on the 15th of June potatoes were quite plenty, but now the tops are hardly above the ground. They are frozen down every few days.

One of those weddings that I prophisied would take place soon has already come about. John H. Rogers was married to Katy Hamman on Sunday, June 4. "All the world and the rest of mankind" wish them God's speed, undoubtedly.

I hear it frequently mentioned that it is proposed to run a non-professional man for judge. There appears to be a very general disgust of the way court matters are run. They appear to be conducted with especial reference to preventing justice and annul the right of trial by jury, by the judge assuming the right to set aside verdicts as often as he pleases in the same case.

Some of our merchants that are protectionists tell their customers that a protection tariff does not make the protected goods dearer. Now, I would like to have some one tell me why the manufacturers of such goods are so very anxious to have a tariff or tax on foreign goods before they can be sold in this country? Could the editor of the Courier give some light on the subject.

What the editor of the Courier said in last week's issue, concerning the office of county commissioner, was well said, but he might have added, that it is very important that at least one member of the board be a good accountant, so that all of the financial affairs of the county could be perfectly understood by the board. They have the control of the finances of the county and they should understand every detail. Other counties have suffered heavy losses by neglecting this, and it would be much better to keep our county matters straight, than to straighten them after they get crooked.

Free Trade.

Sunday-School Institute.

Union township Sunday-school institute to be held at Union Chapel, east of Auburn, Saturday, June 17, 1882.

PROGRAMME:

Devotional exercises at 9:30 a. m.

Words of welcome by James Wicks, 9:45.

Response by W. L. Moses, 9:55.

Reading report of previous institute, 10:05.

Song, 10:10.

The duty of all Christians to attend and assist in the work of the Sunday-school, by Rev. Caligan, pastor Union Chapel, 10:15.

General discussion, 10:35.

Song, 10:50

Practical suggestions from observation and experience by F. W. Willis, of Waterloo, 10:55.

General discussion, 11:25.

Song, 11:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Song and devotional exercises, led by J. Hubbard, 1:30 p. m.

Explain and illustrate the phrase, "Apt to teach"—2d Timothy 2-24 — by Rev. W. H. Daniels, of Auburn, 2:00.

General discussion, 2:20.

Song, 2:35.

What are the qualities necessary to be the winner of souls?—Proverbs 11-30 —by E. D. Hartman, of Auburn, 2:40.

General remarks, 3:00.

Song, 3:15.

How shall the young convert be kept and trained for Christian service? by Rev. Kelso, 3:20.

General discussion, 3:40.

Song, 3:55.

Question drawer, 4:00.

Miscellaneous business, including election of officers for the ensuing year, 4:15.

Wabash College.

This excellent institution of learning has just entered on the fiftieth year of its work. It has a reputation for thorough work, second to none in the country. The ability and high standing of its faculty, the character of work done, and the favorable location should be considerations to which those who expect to attend college should give their full thoughts. Many young men in this county, we are aware, expect to attend a college somewhere and take a more or less thorough course of instruction. To such, we say, give Old Wabash a trial. Write to the secretary, John L. Campbell, at Crawfordsville, and obtain full information as to the merits of this institution. 22-4t.

School Report.

Consolidated report of the Auburn schools for the month ending June 2, 1882:

No. pupils enrolled	380
No. belonging	337
No. withdrawn	3
Average daily attendance	303
Per cent. of attendance	96
No. half days absence unexcused	37
No. pupils absent unexcused	18
No. neither absent nor tardy	105

W. P. Myers, Supt.

A Woman's Experience.

Mothers and daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic, gives quick relief. It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."—[Buffalo lady. 23-4w.

Writing School.

G. B. Zimmerman, will open his writing classes in the school building, south of the jail, next Monday, June 12. Two separate classes, day class at 2 o'clock p. m. night class at 7½ o'clock p. m. 12 lessons, terms $1,50, payable during the last week of the term. Do not miss the first lesson.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker,s Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hairs to its original color, beauty and lustre.

—Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. for pamphlets. 23-2t.

—Farmers, look to your interests and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

—We are closing out our stock of carpets. Come and secure a bargain. 20-3w. S. & B.

The Summer meeting of the Chicago Driving Park Association will be held in Chicago June 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and July 1 and 4. The meeting promises to be well attended.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Roberts, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on [illegible] the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1882, the following [illegible] in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to wit: The undivided eight-ninths of the [illegible] half of the northeast quarter of section [illegible] six (36), in township number [illegible] north of range fourteen (14) east.

Terms: One-third cash [illegible] one-third in nine months and [illegible] eighteen months, the deferred [illegible] draw interest, and to be secured [illegible] gage on the premises. Sale [illegible] 10 o'clock p. m. William [illegible]

James E. Rose attorney for estate.

THE THIRTIETH OF MAY.

Through the elm-shadowed, dusty village way,
To martial music and the cannon's roar,
A long procession moves in close array,
Flower-laden wains slow creaking on before.

Now where the Silent City 'neath the shade
Uprears its white monitions of decay,
Aside they turn, the shadowy realm invade,
And many a mound bestrew with blossoms gay.

What means it? Hark upon the tremulous air
A sound of voices breaks, and wave on wave,
Rolls o'er the dead who calmly slumber there,
In swelling notes, now glad, now sweetly grave:

Hail, hero-martyrs! ye
Who for sweet liberty
Your heart's blood gave.
Hail, every honored name!
Let all, with loud acclaim,
Sing high your noble fame,
Ye heroes brave!

Strong were the chords ye brake
For Freedom's holy sake,
In that dread hour
When War, with fierce alarms,
Roused Freedom's sons to arms,
O'er your true hearts Love's charms
Had then no power.

Long o'er the land afar
Flamed the red battle-star,
Rolled War's red wave.
Ah, for the thousands slain!
Ah, for the tears and pain!
But, patriots, not in vain
Your lives they gave.

On your green graves anew
Fair flowers we proudly strew,
'Mid smiles and tears,
And though these flowers decay,
The names we laud this day
Shall never fade away
Through countless years.

The music ceases. From the realm of Death
Slow pass the throng, dispersing as they go,
And of the valiant dead, with bated breath,
They speak in whispers, tenderly and low.

"So will we keep forever green," they say,
"The glorious memory of our patriot band;
And o'er their ashes, on this sacred day,
Sing the old song, God bless our native land!"

—[Harper's Weekly.

A BOARDING-HOUSE EPISODE

I am an old maid, and live in a second-rate boarding-house, and probably the world at large would agree with my niece Elinor when she says,—

"Such a dreadful life, auntie! How can you bear the monotony, to say nothing of the annoyances?"

Elinor has always eaten cream from a silver spoon, so to speak, and having just married, and being consequently surrounded by a deeper rose-colored atmosphere than usual, it is hardly to be wondered at that she cannot appreciate the advantages of my situation.

"Bless you, child," I say to her, "it isn't so very bad after one gets accustomed to boarding-house steak and muddy coffee; and I've had more experience in these twelve years than you in the whole twenty-four of your life."

It is true, there have been such funny incidents at No. 12 Blank street than I could have given Dickens points for a dozen better tales than Pickwick. I must say, however, that two years ago this very month something happened which more nearly demoralized the tranquil course of affairs at No. 12 than anything else.

Brother William and I had been there for years, and were as nearly domesticated as it is possible to be in a boarding-house. William is somewhere in the thirties, and always so staid and quite that he has the credit of ten additional years. He came home at night—he is a clerk on a moderate salary—and after tea drops into his room with the evening paper to read, while I knit or darn his socks. We are neither of us brilliant conversationalists, so that after we have talked half an hour or so he says good-night and goes off to his own room. It is a trifle humdrum, perhaps, but we've never been used to gayeties, and on the whole rather enjoy vegetating. Sometimes William suggests that a pipe or cigar would add to his happiness, judging from the comfort some men derive from smoking, but I say to him:

"No, William, you haven't one bad habit, and why should you cultivate one now? When a man is growing bald he is too old to begin something."

To begin my story. One night a carriage drove up to No. 12, a large trunk was lifted off, and a girlish figure came up the steps. I was in the bare parlor waiting for tea and saw the arrival. In a boarding-house there are so few occurrences that one cannot help fostering a little curiosity, and I waited with some impatience for the new-comer's appearance. But she did not come, and as William did and the tea-bell rang, I proceeded to the dining-room.

The long table was nearly filled and tea was half over when a girl appeared in the doorway, and no one noticing her for an instant said in a bright and charming voice:

"Will you give me a seat?"

Then the little maid servant whom she addressed turned and placed her opposite me. I cannot begin, by any description, to tell how pretty she was. She had that plump, peachblossom beauty which reminds one so irresistibly of summer bloom and brightness. Her eyes were large, brown, and appealing, her hair full of little curly knots and rings, and when she looked down the long lashes resting on her cheeks, and made her prettier than ever. I could see that the eyes of the gentlemen were furtively directed toward her, and I knew they were filled with admiration, but no one spoke, and I believe she did not look at any of us.

To cut the story of several days short we did not succeed for that length of time in making her acquaintance. I learned from Maggie, the chambermaid, that her name was Miss Archibald, and that she had come to the city for a visit, choosing No. 12 as a stopping place, because her father had known Mrs. Ford, the landlady, before she moved to Boston.

For several days, as I said, she came to breakfast, dinner and tea, and gave none of us even the chance of saying "Good morning," until it happened that her eyes met mine by chance, and I said it boldly. Then the ice was broken. That noon when William came to dinner, he lingered in my room before going down, and says, finally:

"Smith says you were lucky this morning."

Smith is the bank cashier who sits at the end of the table.

"Why," asked I curtly, breaking my thread, although I knew well enough what he meant.

"Because you have had the first chance of speaking to Miss Archibald."

"Small honor," said I curtly.

"Well, I don't know," said William. "It depends on what you consider an honor," and by that I knew he was as much interested in Miss Archibald as the others.

All our gentlemen are of that uncertain age at which, if the follies of youth crop out, they are much more apparent than at an earlier period. William, however, seemed to be the one among them most favored by fortune. We were at dinner, and Miss Archibald, nearly opposite, was screened from us by a tall glass of celery. William, ostensibly to help himself to that vegetable, but as I still think to remove it from his range of vision, put his hand out, and instead of lifting the glass, nervously overturned it in Miss Archibald's plate. For the first time since we had known her, her face relaxed into a most charming smile. William was too much confused to do anything beyond asking incoherently to be excused, at the same time growing more and more scarlet, and Miss Archibald said, laughingly:

"I thank you for helping me so bountifully."

William made an extravagant bow, and smilingly answered:

"If I had had the pleasure of helping you, I should not have done it in so awkward a manner."

After that there was no more ceremony. Miss Archibald soon went into the little parlor after tea, and played a little on the cracked piano, sung some simple ballads in a fresh young voice, and finally it was the usual thing to see William standing, raptly attentive at one side of the piano, Smith behind her, Morrison, the newspaper reporter, in a lounging chair wheeled so that he could watch her face, and Timmins, the hardware dealer, turning her music. To be sure, he did not know one note from another, and she was obliged to stop her song and say "Now!" as a signal at every page.

I found that the gentlemen regarded William with a certain coolness, as, owing to the affair of the celery, he was on a more familiar footing with her than any of them.

As for me, I liked Miss Archibald very much. She seemed a sensible little thing, and, beyond that, she was so extravagantly pretty that one could but admire her.

She invited me to go on shopping expeditions, and I found she was having a number of elaborate dresses made, about which my advice was asked, and, of course, that deference to my opinion in the matter of dry goods, had a mollifying effect on me.

William became more and more infatuated, as did the others, and I grew provoked. As if men of their age ought not to have something better to think of than being at the beck and call of a child in her teens.

One night I went into the parlor to wait for Mrs. Jerrolds, who had invited me to a lecture, and in the darkness—for Mrs. Ford was too economical to encourage the lighting of more than one gas-jet—saw Miss Archibald on the piano-stool with her hands resting on the keys, while William was standing beside her, looking eagerly in her face.

"Yes, Miss Bessie," he was saying, 'friendship is such noble, such an elevating thing! How it lifts us above petty common places to know there is one heart will be true to us!'

"Charming indeed!" said I dryly. "Yes, William, as you say, there is nothing like friendship."

It was wicked of me, I know, but I was abundantly repaid by the start he gave and the expression I could imagine but could not see on his countenance. Miss Archibald was undisturbed, and began playing softly as I went out.

Well, things went on in the same ratio until I used to see William coming in with little white parcels, unmistakably from the florist's, and Miss Archibald wore violets and daisies at her throat.

One morning we came down to breakfast and her seat was vacant. Timmins lingered over his breakfast but she did not appear; Smith was silent and preoccupied; Morrison read the morning paper nervously, and William played with his biscuit.

At noon she did not come, and the four lunatics became more still more agitated. In the meanwhile I had ascertained that she went to Dorchester the previous afternoon and had spent the night there, but my opinion was not asked and of course I did not volunteer information. After dinner, William, instead of going out as usual, waited for me in the hall and said:

"Deborah, won't you go up-stairs and see if Miss Archibald is ill?"

"No, I'm sure I shan't," said I coolly. "Not even to oblige you."

"Deborah, how unkind you are!" cried he, dramatically. "Is this all the sympathy one woman has for an, other? Why, a person might die in a boarding-house without a soul near."

"William," said I, impressively, "take my word for it, you're making a decided simpleton of yourself." But William had shut the door forcibly and was gone.

In the middle of the afternoon Miss Archibald came into the room fresh and rosy.

"Such a nice time, dear Miss Fraser," she said. "And may I tell you a secret?"

"To be sure my dear," said I, stroking her soft cheek as she knelt beside me, for I couldn't help liking her.

"Well, all my shopping is done, and I am going home unexpectedly to-night at 6. Harry has come for me and insists that I shall go back with him. He said papa gave him full liberty to take me whether I was willing or not."

"And who is Harry?"

"That's the secret, Miss Fraser though after I am gone you may tell it. He is Harry Starr, and we're to be married in three weeks."

"So that was why you had so much shopping to do," said I. "Well, my dear, I hope you may be very happy."

I helped her pack, was introduced to Harry when he called for her—a handsome, broad-shouldered fellow—and said good-by with a blessing.

That night at tea I felt that I had a mission to perform. All were early, and the gentlemen as they came in glanced quickly at Miss Archibald's seat only to find it vacant. A general gloom settled over the table. Finally Timmins could bear it no longer and said to me:

"Is Miss Archibald ill?"

"Oh, no," said I, coolly, "she has gone home rather suddenly. The gentleman to whom she is engaged was in town, and thought it would be pleasant for her to go down on the same train with him."

I cast a glance around the table. Smith and Morrison were eating rapidly, William pushed back his chair and left the room, but only Timmins could not be satisfied.

"The gentleman to whom she is engaged?" he repeated feebly.

"Yes," said I, helping myself to butter with the utmost cheerfulness. "She is to be married in three weeks."

William never mentioned the name of Miss Archibald, and I noticed that the four gentlemen settled back immediately into their former staid and sober ways, and gave up cultivating the graces of youth.

My brother has been quite humble since the occurrence, and I am sure has more respect for his sister's common sense than before. I only enjoyed the situation, especially as he took me to the opera that week, evidently as a tacit bribe to restrain me from saying, "I told you so." But I am not above accepting a bribe, even though I am tolerably well convinced that the tickets were purchased for Bessie Archibald.

The Cow-Boy.

A correspondent of the New York Times explains to the uninitiated what the cow-boy is. He is a gentleman that at the present moment affects the frontier of Arizona and New Mexico. Tombstone has latterly been their headquarters, from whence they take their departure over the line or elsewhere, as the case may be, and raid upon Mexicans and their own people indiscriminately, stealing cattle, robbing stages, and all who come in their way, not stopping at murder, any resistance or refusal to "throw up your hand" being followed by a pistol-shot, and they as often shoot first.

Returning from their raids, they sel the stolen cattle to butchers, who make no inquiries, and as long as the proceeds last they hang around the gambling saloons and swagger through the streets armed to the teeth, ready for a fight with anybody that may look askance at them. They are a terror to the traveler and citizen. Recently they have been a little more quiet, as the citizens of Tombstone have organized a vigilance committee, and seemed determined to abate the presence of these genelemen. Many, fearing the consequences, have taken themselves off, but they are not far away and are still about the country. There is at present an opposing party, consisting of the Earp brothers and friends.

A feud led to the recent shooting of one of the Earps by one of the opposite party, and a day or two later the leader, who was supposed to have shot Earp, was himself shot dead. I visited a friend in Tombstone laid up with a bullet hole through the leg, which he get by being in the saloon at the time Earp was shot, the ball passing through Earp's body. It is to be hoped that the Kilkenny cat principle will prevail until both sides are used up; at the present moment they are a serious obstacle to the comfort and feeling of security of the traveler. Between cow-boys and Apaches things are decidedly lively, the doubt in your mind as to which you will meet before the day is over giving a pleasant excitement and serving to relieve the monotony of the road.

He Had no Fun in Him.

One of the members of the Methodist Conference held in Detroit was out for a walk at an early hour one morning, and encountered a strapping big fellow, who was drawing a wagon to the blacksmith shop.

"Catch hold here and help me down to the shop with this wagon, and I'll buy the whisky," called the big fellow.

"I never drink," solemnly replied the good man.

"Well, you can take a cigar."

"I never smoke."

"The man dropped the wagon tongue, looked hard at the member, and said:

"Don't you chew?"

"No, sir," was the decided reply.

"You must get mighty lonesome," mused the teamster.

"I guess I'm all right; I feel first-rate."

"I bet you even that I can lay you on your back," said teamster.

"I never bet," said the clergyman.

"Come, now, let's warm up a little.

"I'm in a hurry."

"Well, let's take each other down for fun, then. you are as big as I am, and I'll give you the under hold."

"I never have fun," solemnly replied the member.

"Well, I'm going to tackle you anyhow. Here we go."

The teamster slid up and endeavored to get a back hold but he had only just commenced his fun, when he was lifted clear off the grass and slammed against a tree-box with such force that he gasped half a dozen times before he could catch his breath.

"Now, you keep away from me," exclaimed the minister, picking up his cane.

"Bust me if I don't," replied the teamster as he edged off.

"What's the use in lying and saying you didn't have any fun in you, when you are chuck full of it? You wanted to break my back, didn't you?"

A Classical Joke.

Boston Transcript.

"Canst tell me, Brutus," queried Cassius, removing his havana from his lips to say it, "why our mutual friend Antonia, who yesterday feasted upon fatted Bramah chickens, resembles the valiant Spartacus?"

"Go to," replied Brutus, toying with his revolver in a menacing way. "I pray you trifle not with me. Thou knowest I am not given to these trivialties."

"Nay, but tell me," continued Cassius.

"Away, slight man," exclaimed Brutus. "When Cæsar lived he dared not thus have moved me."

"So you give it up!"

"By my troth I do, and instantly."

"Well, then," said Cassius, it is because he is glad he ate her." And Cassius tripped lightly out of the tent just in time to escape the tip of the enraged Brutus' sandal.

ELECTRICITY ON TAP

Stored in Boxes to be Used When Occasion Requires—A Novel Contrivance.

On board the steamship Labradore, of the French line, which arrived yesterday, several wooden cases of about the size of soap boxes were stored. Mr. William Lockland, an electrical engineer, under whose care the case came, connected an Edison lamp with a series of them by means of wires, and, on turning a button, the lamp shone brightly. In the boxes electricity is kept, to be drawn off as needed.

"The electricity was stored in them as far back as April 24," he said. "They were then shipped from Paris to Havre, and taken aboard the Labradore. On Saturday evening April 29, we lighted some electric lamps from them have used them all the way across the ocean and have drawn off only a small quantity of the electricity stored in them. The lamps ranged from 5 to 58 candal power."

The apparatus is known as the Faure accumulator. Its function is simply to store up electricity for use when it is not wanted. The accumulator is placed in circuit with an electric "dynamo," and the electricity transmitted to it is stored up. The packed-up electricity can then be sent anywhere, kept any necessary length of time, and will be gradually and equitably discharged along any circuit that may be attached to the apparatus.

The fact that the storage of electricity is possible has long been known. The Leyden jar stores electricity, but gives it nearly all off in one discharge as soon as a circuit is made. About twenty years ago Gascon Plante found that lead plates, frequently charged with electricity under certain conditions, acquired the power of storing electricity and parting with it gradually. But he could not get his discovery into the shape of a practical apparatus. This was something over a year ago. It did not attract public attention until May 1881, when Sir Wm Thompson published a description of it. The apparatus is simple in construction. A sheet of lead, perforated with small holes, is coated with a layer of red lead on both sides. Against each face of red lead is laid a sheet of parchment. This plate thus overlaid is sewn up in a cloth jacket, with the exception of a small portion of one corner, left bare for the purpose of connecting the plates together in a metallic circuit. A wooden case, such as one of those on the Labradore, contained fourteen such plates. They are arranged like voltaic piles, seven of the plates being connected by a metal strip at one end of the box to form the positive pole, and the seven alternate plates connected at the other end of the box to form the negative pole. There are several forms of accumulators, but all are constructed upon this principle. Acidulated water is poured over the plates so as to cover them, and the apparatus is ready for use. There is no waste of substance, and the same cell may be charged and recharged. A fourteen-plate cell, like those on the Labradore, is charged with 300 amphores of electricity of two volts tension. A sixty-cell battery would keep a fifteen-candle power Edison light burning for 400 continuous hours. One of the merits claimed for the invention is that the current given off is a steady, even flow, so that electric lights fed by it do not fluctuate in intensity. The quantity of power stored can be multiplied indefinitely by increasing the number of cells.

A Faure Company has been formed for the United States with a capital of $10,000,000, $200,000 paid up. Mr. Walter B. Whiting is one of the promoters.

"What are you going to do?" he was asked.

"We are going to sell force for any purpose. We can drive locomotives, steamboats, or train cars, and can light streets or buildings. We can drive a locomotive 200 miles an hour with ease and with smoothness, for there will be no piston rod to rack the machinery. In Paris last July we ran a train-way car carrying fifty people with the force supplied from forty Faure accumulators placed under the seats. We lifted a wheel and got the car off the track. Its motor was strong enough to turn it around on the cobble-stones and put it back on the track again. Any rate of speed can be obtained. The power is self-regulating, and can take any gradient."

"What about the cost?"

"We will contract to run any number of street cars eighteen hours a day at $4 a day each. We have submitted an offer to light the Labradore at the rate of $10 a day, which is less than the oil lamps cost. The uses to which portable electricity can be put are endless—from lighting a stand-lamp, rocking a cradle or running a sewing machine, to driving a railway train or illuminating a city. The systems of electric supply which convert steam power into electric force require machinery of the best construction, as inequalities of action cause corresponding fluctuations of force. An arc light supplied from an unsteady machine is in a constant waver. It does not matter how unsteadily the supply comes to an accumulator, and water-power can be utilized as well as steam-power. The force is stored, and given off in a steady stream."

Opium Eaters.

Brooklyn Eagle

The opium habit is infinitely worse and infinitely better than the alcoholic habit—it is infinitely worse, because its bondage is escaped only after the most intense anguish and suffering. No man can stop it without assistance; he who takes even five grains a day may think so, but he never tried it. Let him pass twenty-six hours without taking his daily dose, and he will have the most convincing proof to the contrary. At that time he is not a rational being. He is ready, I had almost said, for anything, from murder down through the whole catalogue of crime, to obtain the drug that will give the relief he seeks from the intense agony he endures. I would as soon face a tiger in its jungle as to attempt to stop an opium eater on his way for his drug when the influence of the previous dose has entirely passed away. The man suffering from the effects of a wild debauch in alcohol, intense as is his suffering, cannot form a comprehension of the opium eater's agony in the moments of reaction. How then is he cured? By diminishing his dose by a descending scale. It is a long process, in which the patient is continually deceived. The imagination plays a large part in the suffering, and none the less painful because imaginative. He knows that his doses are being diminished, but he is soon confused, because the attending physician keeps his scale to himself. For instance, he gives him fifty grains on Monday, forty-eight on Tuesday, forty-nine on Wednesday, fifty on Thursday, forty-six on Friday. I do not say that this is the process, but certainly it is managed in a capricious way in the beginning, so that the patient who has endeavored to follow the physician's scheme of treatment by the effect of the doses upon himself, finally becoming utterly confused abandons the effort in this direction and simply endeavors to make himself as comfortable as possible. In due course of time he gets down to his two or three grains a day. Now if he were informed of this such are the peculiar conditions surrounding the person and so strong the imagination, his sufferings would be intensified. The physician experienced in this treatment would immediately increase the dose and again gradually approach the end through deception. One day he presents a dose which has not a particle of opium in it. The patient is in agony, shaking and nervous; he drains the glass, almost immediately he feels the effect of the drug, and becomes more comfortable. It is pure imagination. He has endured the agony and experienced the relief. The next day the farce is repeated—that is, a farce to the physician—a serious drama to the patient. The physician, finding no ill results from the total cessation of the drug, says to himself it is a cure, but he will continue to give the dose of harmless decoctions, which resemble in taste the opium, for a month or six weeks longer. One day he laughs at the patient after he has taken a dose, and is showing signs of great relief, "You are a fool; you haven't had any opium in six weeks." The patient is disgusted and perhaps angry.

The White House Mail.

Chicago Times

Several hundred letters are received every day at the White House. They are delivered by a special messenger. The correspondence addressed to the President is not opened by him, and it is very rare that he reads one of the thousands of letters addressed to him. All of his letters are first opened by his Private Secretary. The majority of them are simply referred elsewhere, and never in any form come to the attention of the President. It makes no difference how "personal, private, or confidential" an envelope may be marked, it does not go by the desk of the Private Secretary unopened. Letters from relatives or intimate friends are sent to the President just as received, but all other letters of a character worthy of being called to his attention are simply "briefed," so that the President can see at a glance what is wanted. Applicants for office who write to the White House are always refered to the departments. It has been the custom of late years to send out to every such applicant a polite formula, saying that the applicant has been referred to such and such a department. Some of the simple minded correspondents of the Executive construe the receipt of this formula as one of the most important steps in the way of securing the desired office. One happy man recently received one of these formulas wrote in reply that his gratitude over the receipt of the same was "as Big as an Elefant." He then added that when he should get his place his gratitude would be "as big as 2 Elefants." This formula of answer is in reality as full of encouragement as the editor's polite "rejected with thanks," sent under seal with a pile of returned manuscript. But no amount of ill success has any discouraging effect upon the people who write to the President for information, advice, money, or office. Out of the 50,000,000 of people in this country there is always a daily number who flatter themselves that they are not wasting good paper, pens, and ink by writing to the President.

Ice on the Atlantic.

The vessels arriving in the last few days at New York bring reports of large quantities of ice floating about on the ocean highway between here and Europe. The German ship Magdalene, which arrived on Friday, thirty-five days out from Bremen, encountered many large icebergs. The two largest bergs seen on the voyage were encountered on the 11th. They were two immense masses of cold and glitter, fully two hundred feet high. They came within 7 or eight feet of the Magdalene, and caused much anxiety to her officers. Some of the largest covering an area of nearly 1,000 feet. The ship Senator, also from Bremen, brings accounts of vast fields and mountains of floating ice extending in some instances as far as the eye could reach. Shortly after getting clear of the ice the ship lost two seamen who fell from the topgallant yard. The steamer Ailsa, of the Atlas line, reports strange and unusual sights. On May 7, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it suddenly became so dark that the lights had to be lit. Then came a terrific thunder storm. The flashes of lightning revealed a dozen water-spouts in different directions, all whirling and gyrating in dangerous proximity to the ship. The commotion lasted for twenty minutes, then the skies cleared, and a bright sun shown on a sea as smooth as glass.

About Fish.

To a gentleman who remarked upon the bad luck he had in trolling in the St. Lawrence for pickerel, Seth Green said: "The pickerel in that river around Alexandria Bay see so many of those spoons that they know the names of all the spoon makers. People should get out of the beaten track. When I am fishing for pickerel my daily take runs from 60 to 125."

"Do fish sleep?"

"No, sir. I have had an aquarium in a dim light by my bed for years. Always when I open my eyes the fish were in motion. Another point about fish is that they can not shut their eyes."

"What is the average age of trout?"

"Fifteen years."

"Do all fish float after they die?"

"Not one in ten."

JOCOSITIES.

It looks suspicious when the woman who had [illegible] with her husband at breakfast puts a big dish of cucumbers on the dinner table.

Lord Byron, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend—"Lady—has been dangerously ill, but now she is dangerously well again."

A Kentucky girl was struck by lightning and killed while dressing for her wedding. It seems that even in Kentucky a man occasionally gets away.

There was a young woman at Worcester
So scared by the crow of a rooster,
That her mother cried "Hannah—
I'm surprised at your mannah!
Why don't you behave as you useter?"

Mistress—"Forget it? Why, I told you to impress it on your mind." Bridget—"It was on my moind I put it, mum, an' me moind wint astray wid it."

The clergymen in Philadelphia supply the prisoners in jail with manuscript sermons to read during their leisure hours. "The way of the transgressor is hard," very hard.

It is understood that Eli Perkins rode Apollo, the horse that won the Derby at Louisville, Tuesday. In the pictures and statues Apollo is always represented as carrying a lyre.

"Ah, my friend," said a clergyman to a parishioner who was the husband of a termagant, and who had made application for a divorce, "we should be yielding and forgiving. There are no divorces in heaven." "That's the reason," said the sufferer, "why I am so anxious to get a divorce here."

The German Fliegende Blaetter reports the following conversation: "Who is the gentleman escorting Miss Amelia?" "That's her fiance—cashier in a bank—very rich—splendid match." "Indeed! what may he be worth?" "Well, that can't be said now—don't know with what amount he'll manage to get away."

Teacher—Mr. A. and Mr. B. were candidates for Congress. There were 2,045 votes cast for Mr. A., and Mr. B. got as many more, twice as many more, and a vote and a half. How many votes did Mr. B. have?" Pupil—"Fifteen hundred." Teacher—How do you make that out?" Pupil—"Mr. A.'s party did the counting."

A wicked boy got into a fight with his uncle, and biting off his nose swallowed it. He was brought before the police court, his uncle appearing against him. "This is your nephew, is he?" asked the magistrate. "I am sorry to say he is." "I think I detect some resemblance," said the judge. "Yes," replied the uncle, mournfully, "he has my nose."

Mrs. O'Flannigan: "Shure now, Biddy—(hic), they're the foinest twins ol've seen these twenty yearsh, darlint." Biddy: "But it's not twins at all at all Mrs. O'Flannigan, only one." Mrs. O'Flannigan: "Just give me a drap o' the craythur, Biddy, darlint, an' mayhap ol'll be seein' three twinsh thin; an' if I do, bedad! ol'll appale to the queen, and send in my afferdavish, (hic), an' you'll have three goulden guineas sint ye in the twinklin' of a pig's whisper, begorra!"

Country girl—How can you tell an editor? Why it's the easiest thing in the world. You can tell him by his distinguished air, by the perfect fit of his clothes; by the elegance of his manners, and his winning ways. You may also know him by the lavish way he slings around his money; by the atmosphere of elegant leisure which always surrounds him. He generally dwives a dwag, and keeps a pet bull-dog with a brunette nose. He wears nothing but the most expensive jewelry, and invariably speaks the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Mr. Emmet's New Dog.

Mr. Joseph K. Emmet was a constant visitor to the late dog show and spent most of his time while there looking at a huge St. Bernard dog, named Bayard, Jr., the property of Mr. Pepe, of Boston, who imported him last year. Bayard measures seven feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. He is thirty-two and one-half inces high and weighs nearly two hundred pounds. His color is white and red, with a white collar and nose, and he has the much prized "sacred cross." He is only twenty months old and has a massive and beautiful head, with the kindest face imaginable, and great intelligent brown eyes. Mr. Emmet is playing "Fritz in Ireland," at the Grand Opera House, and last night a reporter of the World called there to ask him if he intended to train Bayard for the stage. The reporter was shown into Mr. Emmet's dressing room and there found Mrs. Emmet sitting on the floor, supporting Bayard's head in her lap, while his body almost filled the little apartment. In a few minutes Mr. Emmet entered from the stage. "You want to know what I'm going to do with Bayard?" said he. "Well, I don't know exactly. I bought him as a present for my wife, and it remains with her to decide. Wherever we go Bayard goes, so if he is in the theatre he might just as well be on the stage. Bayard has already made his debut. He went on twice last week—the first time was in the last act, where I am a mountain guide. He looked so handsome and so appropriate in that scene and was so well received that I made up my mind that I would let him appear in every scene I could. So the next night he went on in the first act, and behaved splendidly until the villain came on to steal 'Lena.' You know on this incident the whole play hinges. This Bayard did not clearly understand, and when the villain attempted to steal the child Bayard saw all was not right and drove him back to the wings. Then, standing guard over the child, he would not let any one approach until I went on and took him off so as to let the play proceed."

The Wise Editor.

Boomerang.

A Western editor offered a prize of $50 and a year's subscription for the best written proposal of marriage from a lady. He picked out a nice proposal from a beautiful and wealthy widow, answered it accepting the proposal, and with the threat of a breach of promise suit, actually captured her. Editors may not acquire wealth by writing twenty-three hours a day but when their genius takes the right shoot, they procure the persimmons.

FROM THE WIRES.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

A letter written by a gentleman of Eureka Springs to a friend in this city, says that United States Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, is not improving to the extent hoped for by his friends, and his death appears to be only a question of time. He keeps his room as much as possible, and avoids prolonged conversations or interviews. His friends throughout the South are daily advised of his condition.

Saturday, in Lafayette county, on the Louisiana border, a negro named Wade Reed was reprimanded by Mrs. Reeves for passing through the yard and leaving the fence gate down. He left, but returned soon after with a gun, evidently looking for the lady, but not finding her found Mr. Reeves and fired both barrels, riddling Reeves' body with shot, and producing instant death.

At 1 o'clock to-day Ruben Lucas was executed near the Court House of Sans Bois county, Cherokee Nation, for the murder of Thompson McKerray in December last. All the parties are highly connected. Lucas was shot, according to Indian law.

Denver, Col., dispatch:

United States Marshal Smith yesterday arrested the third and last member of the Fuller family, charged with robbing the mails at Gunther, Ark., while in charge of the Postoffice. The elder Fuller was arrested at Pueblo, Mrs. Fuller in Denver, and young Fuller in Boulder.

New York dispatch says:

The jury in the case of General Curtis, Special Treasury Agent, rendered a verdict of guilty on the first and eighth counts, which charged the defendant with receiving, while in the the employ of the United States, money or other things of value for political purposes. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, and June 2d, fixed for the argumen.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch:

To-day was the most lively session yet held by the Presbyterian General Assembly, the question being on the reply to be made to the overtures for the exchange of delegates by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the South. The discussion showed that while the Presbyterians of the North are more than axious for a union with the church South, and are ready to recall anything offensive that may have been said by former assemblies, they will not, under any circumstances, admit that the war was wrong or change the position taken by the church on the political questions involved in the war. They are willing to recant whatever may have been said about schism, heresy and blasphemy, but not what was said about loyalty and rebellion. The outcome of the morning's debate was the addition of a resolution explaining that the assembly, by its message, disclaimed any reference to the action of any preceding assembly as to loyalty and rebellion, but simply meant to withdraw anything said about schism, heresy, and blasphemy that was offensive to the brethren of the South. A message was then agreed upon similar to the one received from Atlanta.

The Bulletin publishes the following: "Edward Schieffelin, a well-known Arizona prospector and frontiersman, has organized a party of five experienced men, himself included, to make a thorough prospecting tour of the valley of the Yukon river, Alaska. The party has ample means. A small tight-draught sternwheel steamer has been built for river navigation, and will be taken on the deck of a schooner chartered for the purpose. The expedition will leave in a few days. Schieffelin believes that Alaska is within the mineral belt which extends through South America, Mexico, the United States and British Columbia, as far north as prospectors have explored, and leaving Alaska unexplored, is again disclosed in Siberia. The party expect to be absent three years."

Columbus, O., dispatch:

The Supreme Court room was crowded this morning by prominent attorneys from various parts of the State and representative liquor dealers, who had come to hear the result of the decision in the Pond Liquor law case. The court refused the writ of mandamus, and declared the law unconstitutional, on the ground that it is in the nature of a license. Judge Johnson dissented.

Springfield, Mo., dispatch:

The trial of Taylor Underwood for the murder of City Marshal J. P. McElrath, at Greenfield, terminated last night. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, assessing punishment of ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. Underwood was tried once before, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung; but, on appeal, got a rehearing, which resulted as above.

Louisville, Ky., dispatch:

The forty-fourth drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company took place to-day. The following prizes were drawn: Ticket 51,817 drew the capital prize of $30,000; ticket 8,947 drew the second prize of $10,000; ticket 65,175 the third prize, $5,000. The following tickets drew $1,000 each, viz.: numbers 4,416, 14,575, 20,802, 41,068, 57,022, 94,847.

Cleveland, O., dispatch:

The Coroner returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of Frederick Jackson, who killed Thomas Merriam, in Olmstead Falls, Sunday night. Merriam was a farm hand, 27 years old, unmarried, and bore the reputation of a bully. Jackson who fired he fatal shot, is a peaceable farmer, who was much annoyed by Merriam, and when the fatal shot was fired Merriam was advancing upon Jackson in threatening manner, at the residence of the latter.

Wheeling, W. Va., dispatch:

One of the heaviest fires occuring here for years broke out shortly before 4 o'clock this morning in the wholesale grocery and liquor store of M. Reilly, on Main street, north of 14th. Impetus was given the fire by the large quantity of whisky and other liquor in the building, and in an incredibly short time the flames, which originated in the elevator way, had mounted to the roof and enveloped the whole building, and in spite of the herculean efforts of the fire department, the building, a three-story brick was completely gutted, and the stock nearly all destroyed. The loss on the building will be $10,000. The stock at the inventory on Jan. 4, was $79,000, but this included the meat in the pork house, powder in the magazine, whisky in bond, salt in the yard, and horse and wagon, etc., amounting in all to about $21,000. The total loss is about $60,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch:

After midnight last night an announcement was made that the firm of Woolen, Webb & Co., of this city, had made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Hon. Franklin Landers as the asignee. The following formal announcement is made to the public:

"Our business having become unprofitable we have determined to close it that all our creditors may fare alike. We have assigned our estate to Hon. Franklin Landers for their benefit. We trust enough will be realized from it to pay our creditors in full.

"WOOLEN, WEBB & Co."

It is stated by one of the firm that the liabilities will not exceed $72,000. The assets consist of real estate valued at $76,000, and bills receivable at $25,000. The failure will not affect any of the other banks in the city. Mr. Woolen states that since the failure of the Central Bank, their deposits have run down, and the firm concluded to discontinue business, but, in order that all creditors should fare alike, made an assignment of their property.

Love of the Sun in California.

San Francisco Call.

The houses of San Francisco are well adapted to the climate. Thick walls of brick or stone would keep out the sunlight, which is what the Californian wants more than anything else. That is why every house is studded and embossed with bay windows until all semblance of architectural beauty is lost. Every bay window increases the capacity for sunlight and air, and makes the house so much more pleasant and healthful. A house with bay windows always commands from $5 to $10 a month more than one of the same kind without them. Scientists say there is a certain actinic property in the sunlight here which is lacking in the East; so that a sun-bath every day is one of the best preservers of health and strength. Certainly Californians have the Spanish-American love of the sun, which is shown in the rich olive complexions that one sees in many of the faces of women on the streets. The men would probably show the same features, but the tendency to shorten the time between drinks gives to a great many that glowing hue known as the "burning Moscow" complexion. In fact, if the truth must be told, there is an immense amount of liquor absorbed in the city.

Couldn't Get Her Money.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision in a case possessing some romantic features. Mr. DeBildt, Secretary of the Sweedish Legation, a figure of considerable prominence in social circles, married the daughter of a wealthy Philadelphian, who inherited a large fortune in her own right, in 1879. Mrs. DeBildt, fortunately, possessed a careful disposition, and instead, of placing her fortune at the disposal of her husband, invested it in 4 per cents, registered in her own name. Last year she was committed to an insane asylum, on application of her husband, who has since tried in every way to get possession of her money. Judge Lawrence holds, however, that when, after marriage, bonds are bought with the wife's money and are registered in her name, under the laws of the District of Columbia the husband can in no way control the bonds. A guardian or committee must be appointed to collect and receive the interest in case the wife is insane.

Grace Before Meat.

Brooklyn Eagle

In the good old times it would have been considered a breach of good breeding, if not open sin, to have sat down to a meal without returning thanks. But the times are now so greatly changed that the religious rite referred to is much more honored in the breach than in the observance. The change which has within the last half-century or so taken place in the boarding system, in houses as well as restaurants, has doubtless had something to do with bringing about a change, as in a promiscuous company it would provoke risibility to ask a blessing on the viands laid on the table, more especially in a saloon.

Clara Belle (Frank File, of the New York Sun,) is a father.

HOW QUEEN VICTORIA IS ATTENDED.

The Mistress of the Robes and Maids of Honor to Her Majesty.

An article in Chamber's Journal says:

"In the Lord Chamberlain's department are the Mistress of the Robes, with a salary of £500; the Groom of the Robes, with £800 (and a clerk, a messenger, and a furrier as assistants), and eight Ladies of the Bed-Chamber. The duties of the latter consist in waiting on Her Majesty for a fortnight at a time in rotation; thus each lady would be called upon three times a year for this duty. Following these in rank are the eight Maids of Honor, who represent a very old institution in connection with royalty. In 1625, shortly after his marriage with Henrietta, of France, Charles I. issued the following rules for the guidance of the Maids: 'The Queen's Maids of Honor are to come into the Presence Chamber before 11 of the clock, and to go to prayers; and after prayers to attend until the Queen be set at dinner. Again, at 2 o'clock to return into the said chamber, and there to remain until supper-time. And when they shall be retired into their chamber, they admit of no man to come there, and that they go not at any time out of the court without leave of the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty, and that the Mother of the Maids see all these duties concerning the Maids duly observed, as she will answer to the contrary.' Nowadays, the Queen's Maids of Honor do not have such restrictions placed on their liberty, and merely take their turn, two at a time, for one month, to attend on Her Majesty. After these in rank stand the eight Bedchamber Women, who serve in rotation in the same manner, and are only expected to figure on State occasions. Henrietta, Duchess of Suffolk, in one of her letters, gives an interesting account of the duties of these 'women' in her time. 'The Bedchamber Women came into waiting before the Queen's prayers, which was before she was dressed. The Queen often shifted in a morning. If Her Majesty shifted at noon, the Bedchamber Lady being by, the Bedchamber Woman gave the shift to the Lady without any ceremony, and the Lady put it on. Sometimes, likewise, the Bedchamber Woman gave the fan to the Lady in the same manner; and this was all that the Bedchamber Lady did about the Queen when she was dressing. When the Queen washed her hands, the Page of the Back Stairs brought and set down on the side-table the basin and ewer. Then the Bedchamber Woman set it before the Queen, and knelt on the other side of the table over against the Queen, the Bedchamber Lady only looking on. The Bedchamber Woman poured the water out of the ewer upon the Queen's hands. The Bedchamber Woman pulled on the Queen's gloves when she could not do it herself. The Page of the Back Stairs was called in to put on the Queen's shoes,' etc. All this is now obsolete; the situations are quite honorary so far as work is concerned. The salaries of the Maids of Honor and the Bedchamber Women are £300 per annum each."

Male and Female.

Popular Science.

Students of physiology see that a final and conclusive law cannot yet be drawn from differences in brain weights and measurements, because of the present imperfection of such data. But there is an even broader and better foundation from which to build up a conclusion, and I propose to stand on this more general ground. In order, however, that such physiological details may have due influence upon the general argument, I give you a few of the best established facts. Prof. Bastian's work on the brain, published in 1880, sums up his studies of this organ as affected by sex. I condense or quote from him the following statements: "Difference of sex, in its influence over capacity of skull, is often greater than difference of race. * * * Difference of cranial capacity between the sexes increases with the development of the race, so that the male European excels much more the female than the negro the negress. The difference in the average capacity of the skulls of male and female among the modern Parisians is almost double that between the skulls of the male and female inhabitants of ancient Egypt. * * * The general superiority, in absolute weight, of the male over the female brain exists at every period of development. In new born infants the brain was found by Tiedmann to weigh from 14½ ounces to 15½ ounces in the male, and from 10 ounces to 13½ ounces in the female. The maximum weight of the adult male brain, in a series of 278 cases was 65 ounces; the minimum weight 37 ounces. The maximum weight of the adult female brain in a series of 191 cases, was 56 ounces: the minimum, 31 ounces. In a large proportion the male brain ranges between 46 and 53 ounces, and the female between 41 and 47 ounces. A mean average weight of 49½ ounces may be deduced from the male, and of 44 ounces for the female brain." It is further given, on the authority of Gratiolet and others, that the male brain cannot fall below 37 ounces without involving idiocy; while the female may fall to 32 ounces without such a result. All accepted authorities agree that the average male in brain exceeds the average female brain weight by 10 per cent. Professor Thurman also adds; "The brain weight of the male negro is the same as that of the female European."

Present and Prospective Prices of Food.

The important advances in the prices of staple articles of food, adding materially to what is termed the cost of living, has been treated at some length by the New York Financial Chronicle. It says the speculations in staples of agriculture have received their most active impulse from the apprehension that had been excited in the minds of many that there was danger of very high prices for many articles of food, before the proceeds of another harvest will become available; so that it is quite worth while to inquire what is the real situation and the probabilities as to supplies. The rapid growth of our cities and manufacturing communities during the past twenty or thirty years gives to the question of the cost of living, in its relation to and effect upon general trade, an importance scarcely less than that which it has for a long time held in Great Britain and other densely populated countries.

That the wheat crop in the United States in 1881 was 118,000,000 bushels or nearly 25 per cent. smaller than in 1880 (as estimated at the Agricultural Bureau at Washington), there is now no room to question. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as recently made up, was 9,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. less than last year, and there is no likelihood that any considerable quantities are yet in the hands of the growers. The consumption is larger than last year, owing to dearer corn and other causes. Yet the Chronicle can see little to justify apprehensions of extreme high prices for wheat. "Stocks of wheat in English markets are generally larger than one year ago. And finally the prospects for the growing crop of winter is almost everywhere good. In middle latitudes of the United States it is much earlier than usual, and in a very few weeks we shall have flour rom new wheat in sufficient quantities to at least check the demand upon distributing points. This will be an important gain to supplies. Our ability to respond to an export demand in July and August will depend upon the favorable or unfavorable weather during harvest, affecting the shipping condition of the crop. But we may repeat there is no present danger of great scarcity and excessively high prices.

"With Indian corn by its correlatives, bacon, pork and lard, the conditions are different. We are yet a long way from a new crop of corn. To a large extent it has not yet been planted. Under the most favorable circumstances, the new crop cannot come upon the great market before December next, though it may become available to the immediate uses of growers early in the Autumn. The Agricultural Bureau estimates that quite recently there was only 52 per cent. as much corn in the hands of growers as at the corresponding date of 1881. The drouth last year was peculiary disastrous to corn. The visible supply is about 26 per cent. of last year. There is a scarcity of roots which might be substituted for it for feeding purposes, and oats are equally dear. We are pretty certain to have a forcible remainder of how valuable a crop of Indian corn is to our people.

"But with regard to the home demand for food we are to remember that high prices of any of the foregoing articles will induce extreme economy in consumption. And from this time on, throughout the most of the South this economy will be possible, the gardens there supplying all their needs. The North has also, through the South, and very soon will have in its own production, a supply of many vegetables. The deficiency in the growth last season of potatoes and some other vegetables has been made good by importations from Europe. This Spring our supplies from Bermuda, as well as from the South are likely to be large. There remains, consequently, no ground for apprehension on these points.

"It is probable, therefore, that while price of meats may be high for some months to come, bread and other necessaries may be expected to rule at prices little if any above the average of seasons. The American people eat too much meat, and any exigency that will cause a reduction in the quantity consumed by them will not be wholly a misfortune."

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION or SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Beware
OF
Fraud
BENSON'S
CAPCINE
PLASTERS
HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowl Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 9 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 20th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no hope for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 23, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and who uses No. 1 box.

SAMARITAN
NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Balls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of asthma, after spending over $5,000 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren,
740 West VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Knee, Verville, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Forbes, West Potsdam, N Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall,
Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Suter,
St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell,
Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis,
Osakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured a friend of mine, who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor,
Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
David Tremby, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head
E Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis,
Woodburn, Macoupin, Co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
IS FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidence of cures.

Address
DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

REED'S
GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

MUSIC MONEY
$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide[illegible]

2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-plated teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of the will of Samuel Campbell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. EDGAR TREEMAN, Ex'r.
May 18th, 1882. 21-3w.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:

Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his life-time. W. TEETERS, Administrator.
May 4, 1882.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 3000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DR BRINKERHOFF IN FOUR YEARS CURE WARRANTED

FISTULA FISSURES RECTAL ULCERS CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
And an ornament for your home, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

How He Won Her.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Do you dance?"

"No, I dropped on myself two seasons ago," was the response, in a strong, manly voice.

Veronica McGuire looked up at Geo. W. Simpson, with an expression of wonder and surprise in her soft, velvety eyes.

"I am sorry you do not dance, Mr. Simpson," said Veronica, after a momentary pause, "because is is really the one thing in which I may truthfully lay claim to being proficient. As you have no doubt discovered before this, I am a wretched hand at conversation, an original idea never seeming to find birth in this empty head of mine."

George looked fondly down upon her bang.

"I am afraid you are rather inclined to depreciate your own ability," he said, throwing just a shade of tenderness into the rich tones of his pure voice. "You play nicely and you certainly sing well."

"Only passably, my dear Mr. Simpson," was the laughing reply; "you really must not flatter me too much, because I am vain enough already. But, by the way, have you heard 'Over the Garden Wall' yet."

"No," was the reply, in tones that were tremulous with emotion. "I never heard the tune, but I have had occasion to go over the wall once or twice."

"It is a beautiful thing," said Veronica. "There is a weird sadness and yet joy about the music that carries one completely away. Do you not find it so oftentimes?"

"Yes," replied George, "it is pretty darn weird to get over a wall on a dark night and dive down into an alley that you don't know anything about."

"You are just too funny!" exclaimed the girl, looking at him steadily. As she did so his eyes met hers, and the rich color flooded her cheeks, making them more radiantly beautiful than ever. Turning quickly, she stood with averted face and downcast eye, and for a moment no word was spoken. Finally George stepped to Veronica's side and took the little hand that was toying with a rose into his broad palm. She did not start, nor seek to withdraw it.

[Right here it might be stated that Chicago girls are warranted not to shy.]

George held the dimpled prisoner for a moment, and then raised it to his lips.

"Mr. Simpson!" exclaimed the girl, "you do not seem to know what you are doing. Remember, sir, that—"

"Oh, I know all about it, said George. I know that you are rich and uneducated, and that you can never hope to soar in the empyrean heights of literature and knowledge where I reside permanently. But my love for your father's check-book will overcome all this. I appreciate fully the sacrifice I am making, but you must not seek to dissuade me."

"And do you then love me so dearly, George?" the girl asked.

"Certainly, my darling. Without your love, life would be nothing but a four flush to me. All my happiness is centered in my love for you. Can you deliberately cast that love aside, darling?"

For answer she raised her pure, sweet face to his, and placed a large three-for-fifty cents kiss on his innocent Wabash avenue lips.

WHY THE BEAR IS STUMPY-TAILED.—"One day the bear met the fox, who came slinking along with a string of fish he had stolen.

"Whence did you get those from?" asked the bear.

"Oh, my lord bruin, I'v been out fishing, and caught them," said the fox.

"So the bear had a mind to learn to fish, too, and bade the fox tell him how he was to set about it.

"Oh, it's an easy craft for you," answered the fox, and soon learnt; you've only got to go upon the ice and cut a hole, and stick your tail down into it; and so you must go on holding it there as long as you can. You're not to mind if your tail smarts a little,—that's when the fish bite; the longer you hold it there the more fish you'll get; and then, all at once, out with it, with a cross-pull sideways, and with a strong pull too."

"Yes, the bear did as the fox said and held his tail a long, long time down in the hole, till it was fast frozen in; then he pulled it out with a cross-pull, and it snapped short off; that's why bruin goes about with a stumpy tail this very day."

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

—Farmers, look to your interests, and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

—We are closing out our stock of carpets. Come and secure a bargain. 20-3w. S. & B.

Wabash College.

This excellent institution of learning has just entered on the fiftieth year of its work. It has a reputation for thorough work, second to none in the country. The ability and high standing of its faculty, the character of work done, and the favorable location should be considerations to which those who expect to attend college should give their full thoughts. Many young men in this county, we are aware, expect to attend a college somewhere and take a more or less thorough course of instruction. To such, we say, give Old Wabash a trial. Write to the secretary, John L. Campbell, at Crawfordsville, and obtain full information as to the merits of this institution. 22-4t.

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in the praises of Floreston Cologne. 20-4t.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the State. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night, Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON E. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GRILLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

CARPETS!
CARPETS! CARPETS!

RUGS!
RUGS!!
RUGS!!!

WINDOW SHADES
IN ALL COLORS.

LACE
CURTAINS
—AT—
MODERWELL AND STUDOR'S,
CARPET HOUSE,
26 East Berry St, Ft. Wayne

SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 153. 2-tf.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the former residence of said decedent about one half-mile west of Auburn Junction; in Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Friday, June 9th, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of cows, wagons, top buggy, farming implements and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, sums of five dollars and under, cash, over five dollars a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note at interest waiving valuation laws with good security.
20-3t. WASHINGTON TEETERS Adm'r.

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county—Before John Finch, a justice of the peace, for Richland township—Frederick G. Fried vs. Humprey E. Chilcoat.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the 28th day of June 1882 at nine o'clock a. m. in Richland township in said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My hand and seal this the second day of May 1882.

JOHN FINCH.
Justice of the Peace.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv	9 10am	5 30pm	5 30pm	9 20
Ft. Wayne	3 35pm	9 15	11 55	5 12a
Crestline	9 00	12 40am	4 30am	10 20
Mansfield	......	......	......	......
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 57	1 10pm	6 35p
STATIONS.	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh	9 25am	7 00am	pm	10 50p
Mansfield	......	......		
Crestline Lv	7 15pm	2 05pm	am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne	12 54am	8 55	6 40	1 00p
Chicago Ar	6 50	10 30	11 00	7 30p

NOTE: accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:15 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:46 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p. m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

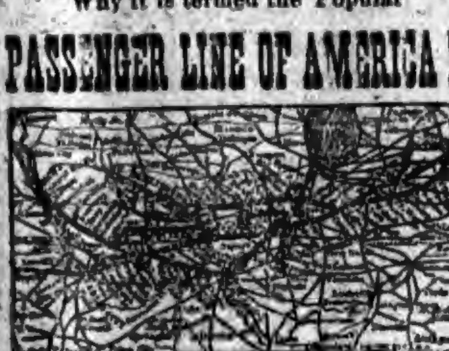

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agen St. Louis.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Direct Route to Baltimore and Washington via Auburn Junction and the B. & O. R. R.

Time-Card takes effect Dec. 19, 1881

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm
Lv. Bay City	5 [illegible]pm	7 00am	......
Saginaw	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	......
Lansing	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	5 40	12 30am
Detroit	9 50	7 00	6 00pm
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 00	5 [illegible]
Jackson Lv	7 15am	12 00 m	7 00
Hanover	7 50	12 30pm	8 05
Jonesville	8 15	12 55	9 00
Bankers	8 30	1 12	9 26
Reading	8 48	1 25	9 55
Montgomery	8 55	1 43	10 15
Fremont	9 15	2 05	10 55
Angola	9 30	2 20	11 20
Pleasant Lake	9 40	2 30	11 45
Waterloo	10 00	2 55	12 30am
Auburn	10 15	3 03	7 35
Auburn Junction	10 17	3 26	8 00
Arrive Ft. Wayne	11 15	4 20	9 30
Indianapolis	5 20pm	10 50	5 20pm
Cincinnati	8 55	......	6 25
Louisville	10 15	7 15am	7 30
St. Louis	......	8 46	......
Washington	......	9 05pm	......
Baltimore	......	10 25	......
NORTH.	**Ex.**	**Ex.**	**Acc'm.**
Leave Baltimore	9 10am	......	8 10pm
Washington	10 20	......	9 27
St. Louis	8 40pm	......	7 20am
Louisville	......	6 00am	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 35am	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 30am	11 00	......
Ft Wayne	11 48	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	6 06	3 00
Auburn	12 46	6 08	3 06
Waterloo	1 00	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 18	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 30	7 06	5 05
Fremont	1 46	7 22	6 38
Montgomery	2 05	7 40	6 15
Reading	2 15	7 53	6 40
Bankers	2 27	8 06	7 05
Jonesville	2 42	8 20	7 35
Hanover	3 07	8 47	8 30
Jackson	3 40	9 23pm	9 25am
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 20	11 40	11 56
Grand Rapids	10 20	7 20am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 30	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 50am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C. east—12 50, 5 00, 7 15, 9 50 a. m., 3 45, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 8 50, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 35 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 6 35 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 38 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 12 50, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 50, 11 35 p. m; west 2 15 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 2 44 a. m., 3 20, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 00 a. m., 12 45 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 20 a. m. 2:40 p. m.; west—11:06 am. m., 7:24 p. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 10 a. m., 5 30 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 15 p. m., west, 6 30, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 5 15 a. m. 2.00 p. m.; ar. 1 00, 7 15 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 30 a. m., 3 35, 5 10, 9 00, 11 41 p. m.; west 12 30, 6 20, a. m., 12 40, 3 40, 6 35 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r. Agent

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y Ex.	Atl Ex.	Way Ft.	Way Ft.
Chicago	9 20am	5 15pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	3 05		6 20	
Sedan			7 00	2 [illegible]
Waterloo	3 16	11 50	7 30	[illegible] 40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	[illegible] 40
Toledo	5 40	2 40	1 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way Ft.	Way Ft.
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 28pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 30	2 33	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 00	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 25	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 25	9 20	6 20
Chicago	7 00	[illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:00 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. H. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points over first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N Y Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & O Ex.
Chicago lv	8 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	[illegible] 12	1 00am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	2 10	12 26
Syracuse		2 22	12 30pm
Cromwell		3 39	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 30	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 48	4 54	2 [illegible]
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 08	8 35	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 40pm	[illegible]am
Tiffin	10 30	7 56	[illegible]
Fostoria	11 02	8 37	9 10
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 48
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 29pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18 m	1 06
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 [illegible]	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 48
Syracuse		1 48	3 02
Milford Junction		1 58	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 20
Chicago ar	8 25	6 55	7 50

—The best assorted stock of spring clothing ever brought to this market at Schaab & Beugnot's. 20-3w.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,	Clocks, Clocks,	Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,	Forks, Forks,	Knives Knives,
Chains, Chains,		Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sel you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

Is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERIDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS, SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work. All Work Guaranteed Water Proof. } FORT WAYNE, IND.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1882. Number 24.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Baltimore, June 21, 22, 23, 24, 1882. The programme of the entertainment of this encampment is on a more extensive scale than ever before, the city of Baltimore has appropriated thousands of dollars to entertain the old veterans, on June 21, the grand parade takes place, in which the Maryland state troops, 14th, regiment of Brooklyn, Richmond Blues, Charleston S. C. Light Infantry, and detachments from the United States army will act as escort for the Grand Army of the Republic, from present indications there will be 10,000, uniformed members of the Grand Army of the Republic in line, the other days will be devoted to pleasure excursions to Washington. Mt. Vernon, and the battle fields. The B. & O. R. R. offers special inducements to all members taking its line, three through trains daily to Baltimore, via Washington, with the new B. & O. palace sleeping cars attached, this picturesque route over the Allegheany mountains and through the valley of the Potomac, and its many points of interest, made historic by the late war, makes the route most desirable for the old soldier, round trip tickets will be on sale on June 18, 19, 20 and 21st, for all regular trains. The department of Ohio, head quarters, and the delegates from the various posts, will leave on June 19th, on train No. 5, crossing the mountains in day light and arriving at Baltimore at 4:20 p. m. parties desiring tickets, and sleeping car accomodations, can procure the same by applying to the agents of the B. & O. R. R. Co. or addressing W. E. Reppert, Pass Agt, No. 205½ North High street, Columbus Ohio. 24-3t.

* * *

The LaGrange Register has the following "phat" item which takes in some one of our fair pedagogues on a "root or die" investment: "There's a young lady schoolmarm in DeKalb county who, if she don't exactly believe that 'all flesh is grass, is thoroughly satisfied that all kinds of pork are mighty uncertain, a delusion and a snare. It seems that some rich old farmer had told her that there was money in the hog and cattle business, and of how fast the stock raisers of the great west accumulated wealth. So the young schoomarm determined to do a little in that way herself, and she bought a two months old pig of a neighbor about a mile away. She carries the pig home in her arms, and it kicked the buttons all off the front of her dress, and ripped off three yards of steel bead trimming, besides knocking the huge lace bow under her chin clear around under her left ear. She got the pork home, however, and put it under a tub with one side raised with a stick of stove wood to let in a little fresh oxygen while she built a pig pen. And while she was building the pen the pig rooted the stick out, and the tub fell down, and when the schoomarm raised the temporary corall, she found the pig dead as a box of herrrings, smothered to make a schoolmarm's holiday."

* * *

The Detroit Free Press says this in regard to the Saginaw road which sent the first engine that ever passed through Auburn over the rail: We fear, however, that the editor's views of the pool freight over the Jackson will not be borne out by the facts: "The probable gobbling up of the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad is now talked of as an event which the next few weeks is sure to see consummated. It is a remarkable fact, that although some of the greatest trunk lines in the country pass through Fort Wayne, three-fifths of the traffic of the place, as reported on the books of the trunk line pool, goes to the little Fort Wayne & Jackson. This speaks better for M. D. Woodford's management than anything that could be said. But then Woodford, modest, quiet and unassuming as he is, always had a way of imbuing his subordinates with a part of his indefatigability.

* * *

Warren Mason, of Lagro township, prides himself on owning the boss cow, and she is not a Jersey or Short Horn, either. For some time she has given sixty pounds of milk daily, and in fourteen days, milk weighing as much as the brute herself was taken from her. Mr. Mason says she is of the "Pennyroyal" breed, and states that he wouldn't trade even, so far as actual value as a milker is concerned, for any Jersey in the country.—[Wabash Courier.

Humors of the Tariff.

The following from the Indianapolis Sentinel is too good to be overlooked. "Hon. S. S. Cox is known to be a wit as well as a statesman, and to possess the happy faculty of making his wit available when discussing subjects of the highest moment to the people. As, for instance, says Mr. Cox: "The little girl can not play with the doll, nor the boy whip the top, nor the mother wash her offspring with soap, except at an expense from one-third to one-half of their cost for the domestic privilege. If the mother gives her child castor oil, she pours down 148 per cent advalorem, if the child does not enjoy the dose there is a 25 per cent. bowl as a recipient of the contents of its tender stomach. And though she 'wash it with niter and take to it much soap, yet the iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord,' for the soap is marked 40 per centum. God help the child. If she wraps the little dear in a plain bleached cotton night shirt it has to pay 5¼ cents per square yard, and when the child awakes in the morning fretful she combs its little head at 35 cents ad valorem; if she would amuse it, she rolls it over Brussels carpet at 90 cents per square yard, or gives it confectonary made of refined sugar at 4 cents a pound tax, and 25 per cent. ad valorem; if it tears its little panties, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) sews them up with spool-thread taxed at three quarters of its value. Why, if she used a shingle to bring the little 'toddling wee thing' to its senses, as the honorable gentleman can recall, the cost would be enhanced at the rate of 17 per cent. taxation. If the youngster has a patriotic inclination on our Fourth of July, his fire-crackers are taxed as a patriotic luxury at $1 extra a box, and the bunting which furnishes the flag, though but twenty-three cents a pound, costs 121 per cent. extra, while the band plays on instruments taxed at thirty cents. She takes him to the menagerie to study natural history. There is the zebra, symbolic of a mixed ad valorem and specific, and the stately giraffe, high protection, the royal tiger and unicorn of Holy Writ, 25 per cent. And the procession of elephants. Every one 20 per cent. True, Jumbo, for purposes not to be mentioned, is excluded by the affidavit of a consistent protectionist! but the log-chain that holds his huge legs binds the monster in protective chains." Such facts, however playfully presented, come home to every family in the land, and in these days, when mothers as well as fathers discuss public affairs, the tariff, as it touches home interests, is deserving of attention".

"J. N." on Guiteau.

"J. N." arrived in town this morning and assures us that he assumes the pressure respecting Guiteau's relation toward the nation at this time. Guiteau, "J. N." says, is perfectly sane except on one idea, i. e. that God impelled him on Garfield, in order to make Arthur president. On this idea he took Garfield's life, and by the act, as he claims, influenced by God, made him president, and, of course Arthur must be pleased that he is president of the Nation. He should now suspend Guiteau's execution at least one hundred days. He should summon together the superintendents of the insane asylum and examine into the condition of the man's brain who might be dangerous to the community if discharged in his present condition. "J. N." submits these views with the greatest of respect to others who may be of different opinion.—Fort Wayne News.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers should remember that it is a most important duty at this season to look after the health of their families and cleanse the malaria and impurities from their systems, and that nothing will tone up the stomach and liver, regulate the bowels and purify the blood so perfectly as Parker's Ginger Tonic, advertised in our columns.—[Post. See other column. 24-4t.

* * *

The management of the insane asylum of Illinois, if the half that Joel Henry Wells relates is true, is a disgrace to the age and a foul blot upon our much boasted civilization. "Physical, mental and moral terrorism" characterizes the management of the institution.

* * *

Wild geese are eating up the California wheat crop in a way that gives farmers no little trouble. One farmer, who has 75,000 acres in wheat keeps forty men mounted with shot guns patrolling his fields every day and moonlight nights to scare away the geese.

The Teaching of Hygeine in Schools.

Prof. S. E. Chaille, of the University of Louisiana, has a paper on the above subject, in the April number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, from which we take the following extract:

"A single generation instructed in hygeine would greatly increase the number of sensible parents, who, heeding less the foolish counsel of ignorant nurses, of prejudiced grand-mothers, and of silly and officious neighbors, would cease to take part, as so many parents now do, in killing their own children, to such an extent, that one-fourth of all the babies born in New Orleans are hurried to the grave during the first year of life. Such parents would better enforce the domestic sanitation, and that home education of children, without which, there can be no fundamental and lasting reform in hygeine. And such parents would at last get on the right road to learn, and to teach their children, what actions are physically detrimental, and that all such actions should be shunned as sins, inasmuch as whatever injures health impaires the discharge of all duties.

"Other important benefits would also be conferred. The number of citizens deeply impressed with the danger to themselves would become so large that they would no longer suffer any one to be deterred, as is now often the case, by the threats of ignorant or selfish neighbors, from complaining of the foulest and most unhealthy nuisances. Such citizens would see to it, that sanitary ordinances were not simply enacted but also executed. A sounder public opinion, due to such citizens, would force all doctors, promptly to report to the sanitary authorities as many doctors, to the great injury of the public, now do not, every case of communicable disease. Sanitarians would be provided with a constituency which could appreciate and would heed their judicious warnings.

"The high officials, authorised thereto, would no longer venture, as they now sometimes do, to appoint, as sanitary officers charged with the arduous and responsible duty of guarding the public health, men(medical as well as nonmedical) who know nothing about the preventation of disease; who, in fact, are destitute of every claim, except that due to personal friendship or political partizanship; and who neither deserve or receive the public confidence without which sanitary officers are apt to cause more harm than good. Such appointments would no longer receive the tacit approval on an ignorant and indifferent public. Competent officers would no longer be forced to plead before such a public, that it ought not hold them resposible for evils, which it gives them neither power nor means to correct.

"In addition, New Orleans would at last cease to show a balance so unfavorable, between its death rate and its birth rate, that its increase of population depends on its immigrants from the healthier air of the country; as is also the case with most other large cities, their inhabitants, like ours, still continuing too ignorant to secure themselves the most important requisite to health, pure air. Not only would all these benefits be more fully secured with each succeeding generation, but the day would at last dawn here, as it has dawned in England, when any citizen struck down by preventable disease, due to another's ignorance or negligence, can recover heavy damages. Eventually, all would understand, that disease and premature death are not due to the vindictiveness of God, but are unavoidable penalities for the violation of nature's immutable sanitary laws which the Creator, who regulates all things with the wondrous order which is Heaven's first laws, should not be expected to set aside, however piteously implored by those who have neglected to learn and to obey these laws."—Sanitary Engineer.

Always Refreshing.

A delicious odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne, which is always refreshing, no matter how freely used. 4t

* * *

A wagon load of misery excited pity at Ottawa, Kansas. It was a handcuffed thief on his way to prison; his insane wife, who was being taken to the asylum; two children going to the poorhouse, and a dead baby bound for a graveyard. The object in taking them all in one vehicle was to manage the woman easily, as she refused to part from the rest.—Chicago Herald.

Sunday-School Convention.

The Jackson township convention, in pursuance to notice given, met at the Hopewell church on the 4th day of June, 1882. The following schools were present: Bear Creek, Hopewell and Grove Bethel. The meeting was called to order by the vice-president Andrew Sponhauer, at eleven o'clock a. m.

1st—By motion, James K. Stafford was elected chairman of the meeting, and Francis M. Hines secretary of the convention.

2nd—Singing, "Little Coronation."

3rd—Prayer by Amos Hilkey.

4th—Welcome address by Rev. Cyrus Moury.

5th—Song by Hopewell school.

6th—General address by Rev. Husey.

7th—Song by Bear Creek school

8th—Declamation by Susie Hilkey "Painting for Eternity."

9th—Song by Grove Bethel school.

10th—Declamation by Bertha Boughman, "My Mother's Bible."

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at two o'clock. Convention at two o'clock was called to order by the chairman.

1st—Song by Bear Creek school.

2nd—Temperance address by Rev. Husey.

3rd—Temperance song by Grove Bethel school.

4th—Essay by Miss Depew, "Foot Prints on the Sand of Time."

5th—Song by Hopewell school.

6th—Address by Mr. Owen Hensinger, "How to induce parents to attend Sunday-school."

7th—Song by Bear Creek school.

8th—Essay by Alice Boughman, "Beautiful Water."

9th—Reading by Miss McCnamor, "Cling to Christ."

10th—Song by Grove Bethel school.

11th—Declamation by Miss Dora Baily, "The Lips that touch Liquor shall never touch Mine."

12th—Declamation by L. Jones, "Death of a Drunkard."

13th—Song by Hopewell school.

14th—Declamation by Bertha Smith, "Don't Crowd."

15th—Declamation by Callie Cupp.

16th—Song by Bear Creek school.

17th—Addresses by superintendent, Owen Hensinger and Simon Moury.

18th—Song by Grove Bethel school.

19th—Addresses by superintendent, Theron Clark and Daniel Shearer.

Francis M. Hines was chosen secretary for the unexpired term and James K. Stafford was chosen treasurer.

One delegate was elected from each school to appoint a time and place to hold the next township convention.

DELEGATES CHOSEN:

Bear Creek school, Samuel Galaway; Grove Bethel, T. A. Clark; Hopewell, A. J. Shutt; Lockwood, Owen Hensinger.

Convention closed by singing on page 49, out of "Redeemer's Praise."

F. M. HINES, Sec'y.

* * *

The organs and bosses of the republican party are not so eloquent as formerly in charging the democratic party with blundering. The Nashville Banner is of the opinion that the republican party, without reference to its stealings, which are crimes instead of blunders, has become the great blunderer. And side by side the opinions of the COURIER and Banner walk down the political path together.

* * *

The Fort Wayne Gazette says: "Judge Lowry's reception here was an enthusiastic one. A band of music and hundreds of citizens met him at the depot and escorted him to his residence on West Main street. The procession was quite a large one, and cheer after cheer rolled up as the popular Judge passed."

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

* * *

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

* * *

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-tf.

ROOT AND COMPANY

Call your attention to a new and beautiful line of Sheet and Pillow

SHAMS

In match setts of

ANTIQUE LACES

At one-half real value.

ROOT AND COMPANY

Show in great variety new

ANTIQUE TIDIES ! ! !

Square and Oblong

NOTTINGHAM TIDIES,

APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES,

IM. RUSSIAN TIDIES.

ROOT AND COMPANY

Exibit New

LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS,

BLACK SATIN PARASOLS,

CARDINAL SATIN PARASOLS,

OLIVETTE PARASOLS,

CARRIAGE PARASOLS,

MISSES' PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

SCHOOL UMBRELLAS,

GENTS' UMBRELLAS

In styles surpassing that of any former season

ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

FT. WAYNE, - - INDIANA.

HONEST WAGONS ! !

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

and see their home-made

WAGONS !

GIVE THEM A CALL.

THE

POPULAR LIVERY BARN !

Located on the corner of Ninth and Jackson Streets, or in rear of the Swineford [illegible] Nothing but

GOOD DRIVERS

—AND—

FIRST-CLASS RIGS SENT OUT

Parties [illegible] will [illegible] Hacks to and from all trains.

M. E. TROUT.

MANAGER.

THE

PIONEER HARDWARE

Is now making a specialty of

COOKING STOVES !

Purchased before the advance in iron, and a five hundred dollar stock is now nicely set out for the inspection of every one. Farmers should not fail to examine the

RENOWNED CHURN THE BEST.

Which takes the cream from all others.

WHITE LEAD !

—AND—

MIXED PAINTS !

Can also be had at this

POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT !

At prices that will be of benefit to the purchaser.

Remember the place—the Pioneer Hardware house.

J. L. DAVIS,

Proprietor.

"LIFE HATH ITS BARREN YEARS."

Life hath its barren years,
When blossoms fall untimely down,
When ripened fruitage fails to crown
The summer's toil; when nature's frown
Looks only on its fears.

Life hath its fruitless days,
The golden promise of the morn,
That seemed for light and gladness born,
Meant only noontide wreck and scorn,
Hushed harp instead of praise.

Life hath its valleys, too,
Where we must walk with vain regret,
With mourning clothed, with wild rain wet,
Toward sunlight hopes that soon must set,
All quenched in pitying dew.

Life hath its harvest moons,
Its tasseled corn and purple-weighted wine;
Its gathered sheaves of grain, the blessed sign
Of plenteous ripening bread and pure rich wine,
Full hearts for harvest tunes.

Life hath its hopes fulfilled;
Its glad fruitions, its best answered prayer,
Sweeter for waiting long, whose holy air,
Indrawn to silent souls, breathes forth its rare,
Grand speech by joy distilled.

FALSE OR TRUE?

"Only a home; I ask nothing more, Miss Burton; but I must have a home, or die. I will be maid, seamstress, anything you wish, for a home."

Miss Burton's beautiful brown eyes had never left the speaker's face; for twenty years she had steeled her heart against all pertaining to this girl, and yet now she found it hard to withstand those lovely, pleading eyes.

"If you take me, Miss Burton," continued the sad young voice, "I will serve you so gladly. I have battled for myself two years, ever since poor papa died, and now I could wish to die myself."

"Hush, girl! No one dares to wish that. You know my story, Jeannette Moore, mine, your father's and your mother's and you cannot wonder that, although I will keep you, I expect only ingratitude."

"I thank you," said Jeannette Moore, slowly. "Perhaps sometime I can prove that I am not ungrateful."

Miss Burton waved her white hand, commanding silence; then she rang a bell, and said to the maid who answered it:

"Open Miss Florence's room and have it arranged, for Miss Moore will occupy it henceforth."

When Jeannette Burton was 16 (she was almost 37 now), she was a vision of beauty seldom seen; those calm, powerful brown eyes and classical features made her pre-eminently glorious. They had called her "Gloria" in those days, but now it was only Miss Jeannette or Miss Burton.

The family had then consisted of Mr. Burton, his son Roy, and Gloria, beside Florence, the child of his only brother. Florence Burton was not beautiful, but she was a thousand times more attractive than the stately Gloria, and Roy was madly in love with her; so much so that Mr. Burton reluctantly consented to their engagement when Roy was 18, and his cousin two years younger.

Gloria had been promised to Harry Moore, a handsome young artist, as aristocratic as he was poor, ever since her childhood. On her 17th birthday she was to be married, and great preparations were made for the wedding. One week before the time Florence started poor the village with Harry Moore, to make some trifling purchase for the bride, and never returned. The next morning word came that they were married.

The shock killed Mr. Burton, and sent for Roy, the gay, care-free Roy of old, away from the loved home of his childhood, where he might forget Florence's perfidy. But Jeannette Burton reigned calmly on at Burton Hill.

Only a year after the runaway bride died, leaving a tender baby girl, whose name she asked might be Jeannette, for the girl they had wronged.

Jeanie Moore was happy indeed until her father died and left her penniless; but she took up the burden bravely, and, worked for her bread with all her might. She struggled for two years, and then, worn out and disheartened, applied to Miss Burton for aid. I think even then the lady would have refused her request but for the girl's eloquent, violet eyes, so like Florence Burton's that she could not resist.

"False!" Miss Jeannette whispered bitterly, half angry with herself. "Like mother, like child."

Yes, Jennie Moore was fair and fascinating, with diamond-like eyes, like the Florence of long ago; but whether she, too, were false, only time would tell. She was at least true to her word; she asked only a home, and she had gotten it. She secured pupils and gave lessons in drawing and painting, and soon won her tiny share of fame. She became a general favorite, too, for she had a pleasant word or a smiling glance from those wonderful violet eyes for everyone.

She took a deep interest in Burton Hill, where she found so many mementos of her dead, reverenced mother. In the art gallery, seldom entered now, hung that mother's picture, away from the rest of the Burton's, of whose faces Roy's pleased Jennie best. There was something in the brilliant, proud, and yet kindly brown eyes that made her pity him. He had loved her mother, and she (Jennie always sighed here) had betrayed his love.

The old wound in Jeannette Burton's heart had healed, and Harry was utterly forgotten in the deep womanly love which, in her maturer years she gave to Captain Whittmore. He, a grave man of 40, loved her as a man only once loves, and his heart warmed as he read her letter, asking him to come to Burton Hill, and telling him of its new inmate, Jennie Moore, and yet he shivered.

When he met the girl he seemed perplexed and his face paled as he looked into the bright eyes and took one little hand.

"So you are Jennie Moore?" he asked.

"Yes."

Jennie faltered, with flushed cheeks and downcast eyes, which did not escape Miss Burton's notice.

"Here are some views that arrived yesterday from Scotland, Laurence," she remarked. "If you will come into the west parlor you can see them in a good light."

"I mean to try the picture," the girl whispered, when they left her alone. "Roy Burton's eyes would look lovely sad, and I must try it. But why did he come here? I thought he meant to stay in France, where he was when we knew him. Well, it cannot matter.

But she found it did matter, when it was too late. Capt. Whittmore watched Jennie more than half the time and talked to her, it seemed, the other half. Miss Burton grew anxious. Had not Florence taken Harry from her? Was it not for her child to win Laurence Whittmore? No, no! Heaven was unkind to her.

It was a dark, stormy night in November, the third month of Jennie's stay at Burton Hill. They were sitting in the library, Jennie apart from the others, painting on a head of the old watch-dog, Hero, and Capt. Whittmore and Miss Burton talking easily, and a little confidentally, until the latter was called away.

When she returned, some fifteen minutes later, she found the Captain bending over Jennie, who had risen, both of her hands clasped in his.

"Jennie, you will never tell her," he was saying, and Miss Burton stopped.

"No, I will be true to you," was the answer bravely given. "And she, dear, good Miss Burton, will never, never know."

"She does know!" exclaimed the listener, entering with a square piece of canvas in her hands. "You are false, too, Jennette Moore! False as Florence herself! And now I ask you to explain this."

She turned the canvas toward them, and disclosed a picture; a scene familiar to them all, Miss Jeannette's father, with a paper in his hands, his head bowed with grief—she herself kneeling with her piteous face lifted to the sky, while Ray stood at a distance, calm and white, with a terrible agony in his brown eyes. This was Jeanie's idea of how they had looked on that dreadful morning, twenty years before, and she had written, in tender, girlish pity, the name, 'Gloria's Desertion,' in one corner.

"You painted it?"

"Yes," Jeanie found voice to reply.

"You are false to me, to all. Now take this vile thing and leave my house! You are to wait for nothing—go immediately! Will you stand aside, Laurence?"

She seized the shivering form, led her to the door, and put her outside. Capt. Wittmore followed her.

"You are mad, Jeannette," he exclaimed, as the door closed on poor Jeanie. "Let me me explain. I—"

"You will not say a word!" The brown eyes looked their defiance. "Neither will you follow her until morning. I command it, and I will see that my commands are enforced.

The morning broke clear. Jeanette Burton stood at the low window in the library, her sunken eyes turned without, where a figure toiled its way to the gate of Burton Hill. It was a man, tall and majestic, whose eyes never left the limp, helpless figure he held.

Miss Burton threw open the window as he approached.

"She cannot be brough there!" cried she.

He lifted a pair of dark, stern eyes to her face, and stepped over the casement with his burden, which he placed upon the lounge by the grate. Poor Jeanie was wet through, and utterly unconscious. Her lashes rested upon her white cheeks, and her long, soft hair fell like a veil half over them.

"You are Jeannette Burton?" the stranger asked abruptly.

"I am"

"And she is—"

"Jeannette Moor."

"Florence Burton's daughter?"

"Yes."

"I thought so! I recognized the picture. It is sadly defaced. Do you know what it is?"

He held up Jeanie's picture, all wet and soiled.

"I do. But who are you?"

"I am Robert Burton, the Roy of this."

He pointed to the canvas.

"My brother!" Miss Jennette exclaimed.

Jennie stirred and lifted her violet eyes.

"I meant no harm, Miss Burton," she said faintly. "His eyes were so beautiful, and I wanted to see how they would look sorrowful. So I painted it, and then I put in the others, you and Mr. Burton. Please forgive me."

Miss Burton left the room and returned with Capt. Whittmore, who looked with frightened eyes at Jennie.

"Jennette," he said huskily, turning to her, "you must hear me now for her sake, whether you will or not. I wanted her to keep my secret. Five years ago I was a gambler—no inoffensive player, but a desperate gambler, with no higher employment. They saved me, Harry Moore and his gentle, violet-eyed child. I loved you, Jennette, and did not want you to know. Poor little Jennie, she kept my secret well."

"Thanks," whispered the girl, feebly, and fainted dead away.

She had not been false after all, but she had paid for her truth almost with her life.

When at last she recovered there was a quiet wedding at the Hill, and "Gloria" (everybody called her that now) took her away with the Captain and herself to their own home. After a little while Jeanie went back to Burton Hill with Roy, as his wife.

"Jennie, the true," Roy calls her laughingly, sometimes, and then, with a tender clasp of the slender form, he assures her that the child has atoned a thousand times for all the pain the mother caused him.

Wants to Marry Arthur.

"Yes, I've come to Washington to marry the President."

"And pray, madame," said the Washington Post reporter, "how will marrying the President save Guiteau from the halter?"

"I shall marry the President," she repeated, "and we will live together at the White House. I will pray with him. Together we will seek the Lord in supplication. My husband (the President) will become inspired just as I am. Then he will pardon Guiteau."

"Are you already married?"

"Yes. Once I was a widow, but now I am married. My husband's name is John Gaylord. Strike the first part of the name off and you have lord left. If I cling to the Lord I must forsake the gay, but if I cleave to the gay I must leave the Lord. That's what I tell 'em up our way."

"Where do you live?"

"I live at Gaylordsville, Conn. I left my home yesterday morning. I came straight on through to New York, where I stopped over night, as I am not very rugged and needed rest. To-day I arrived here. I brought a banner of holiness with me. I wanted to call on the President, and announced my intention as soon as I stepped off the cars, but an officer brought me over here and told me to wait and one of the Lieutenants would take me up and introduce me to-morrow morning."

And then Mrs. Gaylord showed the reporter her banner. It was made of foolscap paper. One side was covered with gilt stars and scriptural quotations, the latter being patched out of black letters, cut out and pasted on the foolscap one by one.

The woman who was, it is painfully evident, a religious crank of a mild character, was sitting in the Lieutenant's room at police headquarters. She had reached the city about 5 o'clock, and had been taken in charge upon her arrival at the Baltimore and Potomac depot by officer Kearney. She was elderly in appearance and very neatly dressed. A difficulty of hearing causing her to put her hands up to her ear when accosted, was more than compensated by an intelligent countenance, and a bright restless eye. She was a curious mixture of the sane and insane. Upon commonplace matters she conversed fluently and coherently, but as soon as religion would be mentioned she branched off into the most unintelligable nonsense, claiming that her husband was a near relative of one of the twelve apostles, "because his name is John, as I have often told our people up where I come from," as she kept repeating.

"Does your husband know you have come on to Washington to marry the President?" asked the reporter, wondering if it was customary for Connecticut husbands to submit to this sort of grass-widowhood without a murmur.

"Me and my old man have come to an understanding on this point. We've fussed and fussed together for a good while. He's a Baptist and I'm a Methodist. So when we have protracted meeting in our town he clings to Paul and I sit down by Peter. Yes," she continued, "he knew I was making my banner. He knew it was no use to interfere with me. My name is Gaylord," she suddenly broke in after a moment's silence, "the first part is Gay and the last part is—" but before she could finish the reporter softly slipped out of the room; and when he looked in a moment afterward, she was sitting in a chair, her elbows resting on her knees, her head sunk on her bosom, and her eyes half closed, as if in deep thought, while the gloom seemed to envelop her in a half sort of mystery.

Viewed in this latter light she did not look much like a woman who could brighten up the White House to any appreciable degree. It was found upon inquiry at the depot that she had afforded the passengers considerable amusement by pacing up and down the aisle, and expounding the Scriptures in her own peculiar way.

Rammy, Rammy, Ram.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Mollie had a little ram as black as a rubber shoe, and everywhere that Mary went he emigrated too.

He went with her to church one day—the folks hilarious grew to see him walk demurely into Deacon Allen's pew.

The worthy deacon quickly let his angry passions rise, and gave it an unchristian kick between the sad brown eyes,

This landed rammy in the isle; the deacon followed fast, and raised his foot again; alas! that first kick was his last.

For Mr. Sheep walked slowly back, about a rod 'tis said, and ere the deacon could retreat it stood him on his head.

The congregation then arose and went for that 'ere sheep. Several well directed butts just piled them in a heap.

Then rushed they straightway for the door with curses long and loud, while rammy struck the hindmost man and shoved him through the crowd.

The minister had often heard that kindness will subdue the fiercest beast. "Aha!" he says, "I'll try that game on you."

And so he kindly, gently called: "Come rammy, rammy, ram; to see the folks abuse you so I grieved and sorry am."

With kind and gentle words he came from that tall pulpit down, saying. "Rammy, rammy, ram—best sheepy in the town."

The ram quite dropped his humble air and rose from off his feet, and when the parson landed he was beneath the hindmost seat.

As he shot out of the door and closed it with a slam he named a California town—I think 'twas "Yuba Dam."

How "Injuns" Farm.

Bismarck Tribune

A gentleman just up from Standing Rock Agency said the Indians were engaged in planting. In answer to an inquiry as to how the reds were progressing in the peaceful ways of Grangering, he smiled and said their manner was odd. Every year they seem to know less how to farm. This is attributed to the fact that they are learning the ways of the whites too rapidly. They begin to understand that as soon as they can grow crops their rations will be cut off, and hence their growing ignorance of agriculture. If they are given a bushel of beans to plant, they will eat nine-tenths of the amount and plant one-tenth, and the one-tenth will be dumped in three or four holes in the ground. Last Spring they were furnished with five bushels of onion seeds. They couldn't eat them, and consequently planted the entire five bushels on a piece of fifty by 100 feet. They were too lazy to prepare a larger patch; besides, it would have been contrary to their policy of maintaining the ration system. When the onions came up it was a curious sight to see the young stinkers crowd each other. The whole dry, naked surface of the ground was raised up on top of the sprouting plants. It is our informant's opinion that the present generation of Injuns will not make successful Grangers.

Oh, Ain't You Ashamed!

Burlington Hawkeye

Ah, ha, ah, ha, We know something you don't know! You know that coffin Sarah Bernhardt used to sleep in? Well, she has had rockers put on it.

NOT QUITE CLEAR.

The Average Brooklyn Man's Idea of Style and Fashion.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Is the gentleman who knows everything in?" stammered a vision of golden hair and sea-blue eyes, as she stood timidly beside the managing editor's desk yesterday afternoon.

"Everything about what?" asked the editor, clawing around under his desk for his shoes and trying to hide his stocking feet under him. "Upon which particular branch do you seek information?"

"I don't exactly know what to do," pouted the strawberry lips. "Pa says I can only have one dress this spring, and I don't know how to make it up. I thought the gentleman who answers questions could tell me."

"H'm!" muttered the managing editor, "He has gone up in Maine to find out why the geese always walk in single file. An 'Anxious Inquirer' wants to know. What kind of a dress had you thought of getting?"

"That's what I want to know. I want something that would look well with terra cotta gloves."

"Yes, yes," murmured the editor. "Then you should get one of these green things with beads that turn all kinds of colors, and some fringe and fixings of that kind."

"Would you have it cut princess or wear it with a polonaise?" she inquired, looking at him searchingly.

"You—might have it

PRINCESS AROUD THE NECK

and a row of polonaises at the bottom," suggested the editor. "That's going to be very fashionable, and a couple of hip pockets would set it off royally."

"I don't know," murmured the beauty. "I haven't seen any of that style. Do you know whether panniers are worn bouffant this season, or whether the skirt is tight?"

"Oh, certainly!" replied the editor. "They are made with all the bouffants you can get on 'em. Some have even sixteen-button bouffants, and there was a lady in here yesterday who had a pannier that came clean up to her neck. I should have it pretty bouffant if it was my dress.

"Well," stammered the blushing blossom, "would you box plait the skirt or shirr it?"

"Shirr it, by all means!" exclaimed the editor. "Shirr it straight up and down, and fasten it with these loops of black tape."

"You mean frogs?" asked the beauty.

"No, no. These big loops that slip over two buttons. That sets off the shirrs and gives a sort of tout to the ensemble," and the editor leaned back and smiled superior.

"Don't you think revers of a light shade would look pretty?" she inquired.

"They'll do to fix up the back, but I wouldn't put 'em on the front," answered the editor sagely. "Revers are very well to trim a hat with, but they don't set off a dress front."

"How would you have the corsage?"

"I wouldn't have any at all. You would look much better without one."

"Sir!" she exclaimed, rising.

"Oh, if you insist, you might have a small one, certainly not over three inches long, for short dresses are the style now."

"You—you don't seem to understand—" she commenced.

"Oh, don't I?" he retorted. "That's what I'm here for. I think there is nothing so lamentable as to see a young lady dragging her corsage through the mud and dust. Still, if you want one, you should have it, so you can take it off on the street and only wear it at home. They are hard to handle and but one woman out of a hundred can kick her corsage gracefully."

"I—I am very much obliged to you," she murmured. "You are very good, I'm sure."

"Don't mention it," replied the editor politely, "I think when you get it shirred and reversed and polonaised and princessed, you'll like it very much. You might get a sash and some big buttons to put on behind, or if you'd like another style better, you might trim the whole front with bouffants and wear the pannier for a hat"

"Oh, thank you, sir!" exclaimed the blushing bud, as she scuttled down stairs.

"Swipes!" roared the managing editor with a complacent smile and a glance of approval at himself in the glass, "Swipes, you may tell the foreman to send me a proof of the fashion notes as soon as they come in. I have observed that a great many errors, have crept in lately."

Women in Russia.

Fortnightly Review

In Russia, where in the middle class the seclusion of women was even a few years ago nearly as great as in a harem, the advocate of women's rights would to-day find little to demand for any class of females above the level of the peasantry. The moujik still administers corporal punishment to his wife as he would to his child, and his right to do so, though denied by the written law, is tacitly acknowledged in practice. The girl, however, whose brother has been described as going to the Lycee and subsequently to the university, is nearly as independent as her male relations. Like her brother, and from similar causes, she too often becomes disgusted with her home, and determines to seek what she imagines to be the delights of the independent life led by the numerous female students who follow various university courses, and particularly that of medicine. Sometimes, when her parents refuse her permission to leave home, she simply runs away, and having no passport, her position at once becomes illegal, and she naturally finds her companions among those who, like herself, have got into trouble with the authorities. In some cases enthusiasts like Solovieff, who fired at the late Czar in April, 1879, marry girls with whom they have scarcely any acquaintance, and for whom they have no feeling of affection, merely to free them from the obligation of obtaining a passport from their parents, and their consent to leave home. The young husband and wife proceed together to the university town, and there, having no particular taste for each other's society, they often seperate immediately, and even where they would desire to maintain their mutual connection, the pressure of poverty and the difficulties of their position frequently oblige them to part company.

Even without the specially demoralizing effect of such circumstances as I have just mentioned, the general influences of life at the universities are most injurious to the majority of the young men who frequent them. The ideas of family ties and obligations of married life which prevail in the homes of the students are probably lax enough, but even these are cast to the winds by the young men and women, who adopt a code of morals of their own in the Bohemian society of which they have become members. Parental authority, which a few years ago was such a marked feature in domestic life in Russia, has become a thing of the past so far as regards the majority of the students, and university and government officials are equally condemned. The mystic reverence for the Czar appears absurd to the young philosophers, and the church itself is despised by those who have learned to recognize the ignorance of its ministers and the superstition with which its rites are practiced by the ignorant masses.

The Triumph of Christianity.

The following passage is quoted by the London Quarterly Review, with the remark in "commendation of its wide historic survey, and its vigorous and glowing eloquence, it is one of the finest in the whole range of literature:"

"It rose in an enlightened and skeptical age; but among a despised and narrow minded people. It earned hatred and persecution at home by its liberal genius and opposition to the national prejudecis; it earned contempt abroad by its connection with the country where it was born, but which sought to strangle it in its birth—Asia Minor, Egypt, Greece, Rome—and in all it attracted notice and provoked hostily. Successive massacres and attempts at extermination, persecuted for ages by the whole force of the Roman Empire, it bore without resistance, and seemed to draw fresh vigor from the axe; assaults in the way of argument, from whatever quarter, it was never ashamed or unable to repel, and whether attacked or not, it was resolutely aggressive.

"In four centuries it had pervaded the civilized world; it had mounted the throne of the Cæsars; it had spread beyond the limits of their sway, and had made inroads upon barbarian nations whom their eagles had never visited; it had gathered all genius and all learning in itself, and made the literature of the world its own; it survived the inundation of the barbarian tribes, and conquered the world once more by converting its conquerors to the faith; it survived the restoration of letters; it survived an age of free iniquity and skepticism, and has long stood its ground in the field of argument, and commanded the intelligent assent of the greatest minds that ever were; it has been the parent of civilization, and nurse of learning, and if light, and humanity, and freedom be the boast of modern Europe, it is to Christianity that she owes them. Exhibiting in the life of Jesus a picture, varied and minute, of the perfect human united with the divine, in which the mind of man has not been able to find a deficiency or detect a blemish—a picture copied from no model and rivalled by no copy— it has accommodated itself to every clim te; it has retained through every change a salient spring of life, which enables it to throw off corruption and repair decay, and renew its youth amid outward hostility and inward divisions."

A Faithful Elephant.

There is a beautiful story of an old elephant engaged in battle on the plains of India. He was a standard-bearer, and carried on his huge back the royal ensign, the rallying point of the Poona host. At the beginning of the fight he lost his master. The mahout, or driver, had just given him the word to halt when he received a fatal wound and fell to the ground, where he lay under a heap of slain. The obedient elephant stood still while the battle closed around him and the standard he carried. He never stirred a foot, refusing either to advance or retire as the conflict became hotter and fiercer, until the Mahrattas, seeing the standard still flying steadily in its place, refused to believe that they were being beaten, and rallied again and again round the colors. All this while, amid the din of battle, the patient animal stood, straining its ears to catch the sound of that voice it would never hear again.

At length the tide of conquest left the field deserted, The Mahrattas swept on in pursuit of the flying foe, but the elephant, like a rock, stood there, with the dead and dying around, and the ensign waving in its place.

For three days and nights it remained where its master had given the command to halt. No bribe nor threat could move him. They then sent to a village 100 miles away and brought the mahout's little son. The noble hero seemed then to remember how his driver had sometimes given his authority to the little child, and immediately, with all the shattered trappings clinging as he went, paced slowly and quitly away. What a lesson of fidelity is taught us by the faithfulness of this dumb creature to his master! "One is your master, even Christ." Do you stay where he puts you till his voice calls you away?—Anon.

Spiritualists Exposed.

Toledo Telegram.

While a party of mediums were giving a seance at Clyde, Saturday night, some people who suspected they were frauds exposed them. One of them, called Elsie Crindle, by the aid of a low burning light to favor deception, and array herself in ghostly attire (i. e., in chemise only), as well as by the addition of wigs and beards, tubes to blow the horns at a distance, and light sticks to rattle a suspended tambourine etc., was enabled to deceive her auditors quite successfully for a time, but as one or two of them had suspected her and prepared to expose her the adulence did not remain long deceived. She was grasped by one portly gentlemen of the company as she was impersonating the spirit of Julia Dean Hayne, at which her son, Henry Crindle, rushed to her assistance and struck the gentleman aforesaid. In the confusion which followed, the medium and her son escaped from the house and made their way to the late westbound train, leaving behind their masks, wigs, beards, satin sack, gauge, necklace, etc., being the paraphernalia with which they worked their deception.

JOCOSITIES.

The editors have struck. So we are informed by a gentleman with a spring poem and a black eye.

"Misery may like company," says a colored philosopher: "but I'd rader hab de rhumatiz in one leg den ter hab it in bofe."

"In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail," says Bulwer, but Bulwer never tried to crawl under a circus tent.

Spring pants are so attenuated in style that when a young man of the period sits down in them he will wish that he stood up and saved rent.

The Canadian Parliament has legalized marriage with a dead wife's sister. Well, one would know what kind of a mother-in-law he was to have.

One year ago a needle entered the wrist of a young lady in Elmira, and the other day it was removed from the right arm of the fellow who is her "steady company."

"You are as full of airs as a music box," is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be," was the reply, "but I don't go off with a crank."

"Women are so contrary," remarked Blobs. "I thought when I got married my wife would darn my socks, and let me alone; instead of that, she lets my socks alone and darns me."

When it was known that a woman at Franklin, Ky., was promenading the street with a revolver in hand 125 different men had business up stairs and down in the cellar, and could not be disturbed.

"Yes, I've got a horrid cold," said Mrs. Jenkison. "I've dosed and dosed and I don't get one bit better. 'Pon my word I believe I've taken no less than thirty-nine articles and I begin to feel like an Episcopalian."

One can readily excuse the error made by the little church-going maiden who asked her mother the species of a "consecrated cross-eyed bear." She had heard the hymn commencing, "A consecrated cross I'd bear."

It was in the time of Cromwell, we believe, that an illiterate soldier contrived to spell the word "usage" without a single letter properly belonging to it. He wrote it "yowziteh," and when told that the spelling was incorrect declared that nobody could spell with a quill pen from an Irish goose.

"Does hoss racin' hurt anybody?" exclaimed a Blue Grass turfman, as he whiled away the rainy Sunday in a pious endeavor to uphold General Buford's hands in his great work of reconciling the church and the turf. "Hoss racin' hurt anybody? Why, a clean, square race, run from eend to eend, with no pullin' and no pocketin', there's no more danger in a Christian attending that sort of a race, than there is in —in—than there is in a duel between two Congressmen."

When a Nebraska paper wishes to insinuate that a prominent citizen is going to the bad through liquor, it says: "The Honorable Mr. Murphy is making a valuable collections of snakes." Western editors know how to express themselves poetically.

"They tell me Brown has a great ear for music," said Fenderson. "Yes," replied Fogg, "I knew he had a great ear, two of them, in fact; but I did not know that they were for music. I supposed they were for brushing the flies off the top of his head."

A city chap who had escorted a country girl to the theater, thinking to please her her, went out and bought some apples. When he placed them in her lap, she spoke up loud enough to be heard all about, "What do you take me for—a cider mill." City chap collapsed; he couldn't stand the press.

"Nellie, my dear," said Mrs. Slobson to her daughter, "did you read Oscar Wilde's lecture and note his observations regarding the desirability of having beautiful surroundings?" "Yes, mamma." "Then tell me what you think are the most beautiful surroundings?" "But I wont." "Yes you will." "Well, then, if you must know, I think Gus Singletree's arms the most beautiful surroundings in the wide world." The girl went to bed supperless, and poor Gus whistled at the gate for an hour without getting the usual response.

One day, last winter a well-dressed young lady was passing along Washington street, in Boston, and the pavement being coated with ice, she slipped and fell. An æsthetic youth of refinement and culture had the bad taste to indulge in a loud laugh. The young lady arose and indignantly exclaimed: "Your conduct shocks me. I have seen enough of you to convince me you are no gentleman." "Ya-as," retorted the reproved youth, hesitatingly, "and I—I've seen enough of you to convince me you are no gentleman.

A Double Advance.

Wall Street Daily News.

In the ante-bellum days a New York State grocer raised the price of a certain grade of tea from "three shillings" to forty-five cents; and an old farmer who came in with a barrel of cider-vinegar to sell could hardly credit his senses when told that his favorite brand of tea had advanced several cents per pound.

"What on airth is the reason for this sudden raise?" he inquired.

"Scarcity of tea-chests," was the brief answer.

"Well, do you want my vinegar?"

"How much?"

"Eight cents a gallon."

"I only paid you seven for the last."

"Yes, but cider has riz, you see."

"What has brought cider up?" asked the astonished grocer.

"Scarcity of bung-hole plugs," was the quiet but serious reply.

They looked at each other without winking, and the tea dropped back to thirty eight and cider to seven cents.

Warts.

To destroy warts, make a strong solution of common washing soda and water. Wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let it dry on them. Repeat the washing several times a day until the warts disappear. Or, rub them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such white mark as follows their depression with lunar caustic.

Ohio is the second coal producing State.

FROM THE WIRES.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

Saturday, in Lafayette county, on the Louisiana border, a negro named Wade Reed was reprimanded by Mrs. Reeves for passing through the yard and leaving the fence gate down. He left, but returned soon after with a gun, evidently looking for the lady, but not finding her found Mr. Reeves and fired both barrels, riddling Reeves' body with shot, and producing instant death.

At 1 o'clock to-day Ruben Lucas was executed near the Court House of Sans Bois county, Cherokee Nation, for the murder of Thompson McKerrey in December last. All the parties are highly connected. Lucas was shot, according to Indian law.

Cleveland, O., dispatch:

The threatened strike will probably not change affairs in this city. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's works have been shut down for some time, and are expected to resume before long as non-union works. The Forest City Iron Company's employes, 150 men, and the Union Rolling Mill Company, having 260, have signed the scale, and are running as usual.

Virginia City, Nev., dispatch:

This morning the pump column in the Alta mine broke, and soon after the bulk-head in the east drift gave way, letting in a heavy rush of water. Six men working in the west end were cut off. The pumps are running to clear the shaft of water, and save the men if possible.

The latest from the Alta mine gives no hope of saving the men in the drift. The height of the water at the station shows that the drift must be completely filled.

Dispatches from Jefferson City say that Governor Crittenden denies having offered Frank James a pardon, or of having any proposition from Attorney Hair in regard to a pardon or other form of executive clemency in behalf of James. He further denies having made any proposals to the Governors of other States asking them to join him in extending clemency to James, and adds that James has never applied to him for clemency or pardon. It will be observed that while Governor Crittenden denies that he has been in communication with Attorney Hair on the subject, he does not deny having received proposals from other friends of his noted bandit, and the opinion still prevails that negotiations for surrender and clemency are pending.

New York dispatch says:

John D. Brumley, a painter, 35 years of age, weight 160 pounds, married, to-day jumped from the top of High Bridge over the Harlem river. His jump was the result of a bet of the drinks for the crowd. He struck the water with his arms close to his sides, his feet were slightly crossed, and he cut through the water like a ball from a cannon. During his descent he turned two somersaults. He was taken from the water in an unconscious condition, but was not hurt either internally or externally. He was intoxicated, and the police arrested him and will prefer charges. The crown of the highest arch of High Bridge is 116 feet above the river surface.

F. J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, to-day pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Rochester, N. Y., dispatch:

Yesterday afternoon two boys, named Derrick Pike and Fred Reusch, aged 14 and 15 respectively, were playing in a boat a few rods above the middle Genesee Falls. The boat by some means became loose, and difted into the stream which is very much swollen. The boat was seen to go over the middle falls containing the two boys and a dog, and the empty boat was seen to go over the brink of the lower falls. The boys did not come to the surface. The dog, which was in the boat, swam to a rock below the middle falls, where he remains out of reach.

The failures reported to New York for seven days were 135, against 136 last week, and 134 the week previous. The increase is in the West and South principally. New York city is still remarkably free from business disasters. The most significant failure in the country is that of Lionel Simpson, of Denver, Col. This is an exemplification of the temptation afforded by too liberal credit. The geographical distribution of the failures is as follows: Eastern States, [illegible]; Western, 42; Middle, 27; Southern, 39; Pacific States and Territories, 11; New York City, 2.

The boiler in Edward Dickerson's sawmill, at Dickersville, Va., exploded yesterday, instantly killing young Davis, the engineer, and James Carpenter (colored). John Garvell, a one-armed man, had his remaining arm broken, and will probably lose it by amputation. Several other employes were severely injured.

The announcement of the death of General Garibaldi, at his island home at Caprera, produced an immense impression here. The sessions of the Municipal Council adjourned on the arrival of the news, and the performances in the various theaters were stopped. A great popular demonstration of sorrow will be arranged. The Chamber of Deputies will adjourn. King Humbert has sent a dispatch to Menotti Garibaldi, expressing his grief at the death of General Garibaldi and deploring the loss his family and country have sustained.

The Times-Star special from Catlettsburg, Ky., says: "A masked mob, at 3 o'clock this morning, came by rail from Ashland, took George Ellis out of jail at Catlettsburg, took him to Ashland near the scene of the murder and outrage of the Gibbons girls last December, and hanged him to a sycamore tree. The mob was masked. George Ellis was convicted of manslaughter yesterday on an indictment of murder of these girls. It was his testimony that convicted William Neal and Ellis Craft, who are now in jail at Lexington, Ky."

The steamer Evansville, en route from Evansville to Bowling Green, blew up this morning near Calhoun, fatally injuring her mate, Owen Gilmore, and a fireman, and scalding nine or ten others. No passengers were injured. No particulars.

Fatal Flames.

Leadville, Col., June 6.—Early this morning fire broke out in the shaft of he Mike and Starr mine. The derrick was consumed before the fire was extinguished. Firemen working in the drift fail to respond to the call-bell, and it is feared that they have been suffocated.

St. Louis, June 6.—A heart-rending accident occurred near Harris Station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, in this State, on Sunday last. John Jackson and his wife went to church, leaving their four children, the eldest 14 and the youngest 2 years old, locked in the house. From some unknown cause the house caught fire, and when the parents returned they found their dwelling in ruins, and their children dead and burned to a crisp.

Memphis, Tenn., June 6.—A private telegram from Pocahontas, Ark., says the entire town is now in ashes.

Odenburg, N. Y., June 6.—The flouring mills of Henry Rode, the largest in Northern New York, burned last night. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $43,000.

The Code.

New Orleans, June 7.

A duel was fought this morning at the "Slaughter House" between Major E. A. Burke, of the Times-Democrat, and C. H. Parker, editor of the Picayune. Pistols were used, and five shots exchanged. At the fifth exchange Burke was shot through the thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

The Home of the Horse.

Popular Science Monthly

There is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not in Europe, but central Asia; for since the horse in its natural state depends upon grass for its nourishment and fleetness for i's weapon, it could not in the beginning have thriven and multiplied in the thick forest grown territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in those steppes where it still roams about in a wild state. Here, too, arose the first nations of riders of which we have historic knowledge, the Mongolians, and the Turks, whose existence even at this day is as it were combined with that of the horse. From these regions the horse spread in all directions, especially into the steppes of southern and southeastern Russia and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into the other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is, at least, strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic steppes, i. e., from the original home of the horse, the later does the tamed horse seem to have made its historic appearance in it. The supposition is further confirmed by the fact that horse raising among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the east or northeast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as the draught animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse must originally have depended on its fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the description of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speak most of its swiftness.

Living on Mount Ætna.

London Builder.

Hitherto the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, which stands 8,200 feet above the level of the sea, has enjoyed the distinction of being the most elevated inhabited building in Europe. This honor it can now no longer claim. During the past year the civil authorities of Catania, in Sicily, have caused to be erected near the summit of the great volcano, Mount Ætna, an astronomical observatory, which stands 2,943 metres above the sea level, or fully 1,000 feet higher than the Hospice of St. Bernard. The structure is nine metres in height, and covers an area of 200 square metres. It consists of an upper and a lower story, and is built in a circular form. In the lower story there rises a massive pillar, upon which is placed the great refracting telescope. The lower story is divided into a dining room, kitchen and store-rooms. In the upper story there are three bedrooms, intended for the accommodation of astronomers and tourists visiting the establishment. The roof consists of a movable cupola or dome. From the balconies of the upper story a prospect of vast extent and grandeur is presented. The spectator is able to see over half the Island of Sicily, the Island of Malta, the Lipari Isles, and the Province of Calabria, on the mainland of Italy. The observatory is erected upon a small cone, which will, in the case of eruption, protect it completely from the lava stream which always flows down on the opposite side of the volcano.

Adulterations in Our Food.

The Committee on Commerce, of the House of Representatives, has presented a very interesting report upon the bill to impose restrictions upon adulterated food and medicines. The committee says:

"Commercial cream of tartar contains tartrate of lime, which must, within limits, be accepted as natural to it. Cases have been recently tried in England in which the adulteration charged was the lime tartrate present in this salt, but the Magistrate properly refused to convict. Yet this is an article which is subject to gross adulteration. Among eighteen samples examined by experts, six were found to be of satisfactory purity. Eleven of them contained lime, varying from 17 to 90 per cent., three of them having nearly the latter figure. Two contained no cream of tartar at all, but consisted, the one of lime, alum, and acid phosphate of lime, and the other of alum, acid phosphate, and potato starch. Corn starch was also found in large proportion in one of the limesulphate powders. Considering the use of cream of tartar in baking, its impure condition is a serious evil. We all know, this article enters into the manufactures of the world, and certainly such adulterations should be, if possible, stopped. Of nine samples examined in New York, one had 96 per cent. of terra alba, one 61 per cent., and the others contained lime salt.

Again as to black pepper, the dealers appear to have lost all knowledge of the pure article, as out of four samples examined, taken from respectable houses in the city of New York, only one was found pure. The others contained baked flour and rice, with sand enough to prove the unclean condition of the peppers when milled. Dr. Hassall in 1855, reported forty-three specimens taken from English stores, sixteen of which were adulterated. The chemist of the National Board of Health gave the result of a large experience. Of 1,116 peppers 579 were adulterated with rice, sago, potato starch, brown and white mustard, wood, wheat, bran, flour, oat flour, and ground gypsum. The Commissary General supplied sixteen unopened sample cans for investigation. Of these two were adulterated with fresh flour, while six showed from the quantity of sand present the unclean and probable inferior quality of the peppers. Of thirty-two samples which were purchased, four were pure. The remaining twenty-eight samples were mixed with ingredients which weakened their strength and impaired their usefulness.

Alspice, which has been found in England to be generally pure, in this country is mixed with such articles as bread crusts, beans, corn-starch, woody tissues, and turmeric. Of ground ginger, fifteen specimens out of twenty-one were adulterated. Chinese teas are dusted with Prussian blue, and Japan teas with indigo, along with finely pulverized sulphate of lime and silicates. In the preparation of teas for market such drugs are used as black lead, indigo, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, Venetian red, carbonate of copper, and arsenite of copper. In the manufacture of confectionery different poisonous preparations are used containing Prussian Blue, carbonate of copper, and red lead.

It is useless to increase the number of these samples. It is believed by persons who have examined this subject for the past five years that a large proportion of the substances shipped from the old world to the new, and which enter so largely into the manufacturing of the foods of this country, are adulterated and impure. It is easy for one to see that this state of things must affect the general health of our communities. While this is a very important subject when taken in connection with the food and drink of the Nation, it becomes very much more important when taken in connection with the drugs sold by our apothecaries, which are made up so largely of adulterated and inferior materials. Attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that these powdered drugs are offered in the market at the same, or even at less price than the crude drug, notwithstanding the loss involved in drying and powdering.

Among the principal adulterations recently observed in drugs may be mentioned spurious barks imported for angostura, cascarilla and cinchona barks; spurious senega, sarsaparilla, arnica, etc.; opium, adulterated with clay, cherry gum, extract of licorice, starch, etc.; castor oil made of lard oil, with a little croton oil, cod liver oil made of lard, oil of lemon adulterated with petroleum, etc. Morphia has been found substituted by mineral matter and quina; iron for medicinal use adulterated with carbon; quinine adulterated with salicin and other cheap and inferior alkaloids; santonin adulterated with borax, or in one case, entirely substituted by picric acid."

Mohammedan Sensualism.

Saturday Review.

No one of the Mohammedan races has carried out the license given to sensual passions by the Koran and the adhering to tradition to such an extent as have the Ottoman Turks, and no race have suffered so much from that license. The evil consequences are far-reaching and baleful in the extreme. It is to feed Turkish sensuality that the slave trade throughout the Empire and the interior of Africa is maintained. The beautiful, fair daughters who are purchased from the Georgians and the Circassians also find their way at last to the harems of Constantinople, Brusa, Smyrna, Adrianople, Aleppo, Bagdad, and other towns and cities of Asia Minor. One of the direct results of this sensuality is that the Turks have degenerated physically during the past two hundred years. That the conquerors of Constantinople were a hardy race, of great physical strength, there can be no doubt; that the great majority of modern Turks are of an effeminate type is equally certain; very many of them are persons of fine appearance, but they are physically weak, without elasticity, giving the impression of men who have lost their vitality. The same may be said even more emphatically of Turkish women; they are small in stature, of a sickly complexion, easily fatigued by slight exertion, and become prematurely old. After the age of 40 all feminine beauty is gone; the eyes have become sunken, the cheeks hollow and the face wrinkled; and there remains no trace of the activity and physical strength often seen in English women of 65 and 70 years of age. Another immediate result of the prevailing sensuality is the mental imbecility of multitudes of the Ottoman Turks. Great numbers among them are intellectually stupid. Many even of the young men have the vacant look which borders close on the idiotic stare. Severe mental application is for them almost a physical impossibility. It is well known that in most all branches of business where considerable mental activity is required the Turks employ Christians to work for them. This is owing not so much to a lack of education or to a general want of energy as in many cases to a mental incapacity, which often amounts to real imbecility. Obvious illustrations of the special topic now discussed is furnished by the royal family itself. Sultan Abdul Mejid, Sultan Abdul Aziz, and the deposed Sultan Murad were all men of depraved minds, vicious habits, intemperate and sensual in the extreme, and were alike devoid of moral character and mental capacity. Mental incapacity, however, is not confined by any means to the wealthy and aristocratic classes; it is found in all grades of society.

Advice to Young Men.

My son, enjoy yourself. Have a good time; pleasure is eminently right and proper, but a good time isn't secured by a headache that lasts all the next day. The simplest pleasures are the most lasting. After you have spent two years in Europe you will come back and sit down by your own fireside and think of a picnic you went down to at the Cascade one afternoon in June, that cost you sixty-five cents. The "good times" that you daren't take your wife to, my son, that you would lie about rather than have your sister know about them, the "goodness" of them never comes back to refresh you and gladden your heart as does the memory of that sixty-five cent picnic, when you chattered nonesense with the girl you loved, and laughed just as the leaves rustled, because you couldn't help it. The "good time" that wakes in the morning and wonders where is was and who saw it and where all its money is gone; the good time that tails itself off with a headache, there's precious little fun in that. And it only takes a very little bitterness of that kind to poison the memories of your past. It doesn't take many such good times, my boy, to mingle tears with your bread and gall with your drink. The sting is the smallest part of the bee, but when you pick him up by it, though the rest of the bee were as long as an omnibus horse, yet would the sting out-weigh all the good, sweet, harmless, honey-laden portion of the bee, and you would think about it oftener and longer.

Telling Tales Out of School.

Among the arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden Monday were a number of manufacturers of English jams and preserves. Speaking of the extent to which adulteration of food is carried on in the old country, one of them said: "People are ignorant how so-called family preserves are made. It is no unusual thing for unscrupulous manufacturers to make them from all kinds of faded fruits and decomposed vegetables. More than one-half of the "raspberry" jam made in England is from decayed figs, which are boiled down with sugar and a little essence and other chemicals added. The pips of the figs represent those of the raspberry, so the fraud is scarcely apparent." It is to be hoped that in this county, where fruit is usually so abundant and cheap, the ways exposed by these English immigants will have no imitators.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Beware
OF
Fraud
BENSON'S
CAPCINE
PLASTERS
HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organisations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 5 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon!

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

SAMARITAN
NERVINE
[illegible]

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysteria, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease and utterly destroys the case.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruations, Ulceration, of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at Night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on the road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its craving until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerve, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep the secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health. Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

REED'S

GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
and the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

[illegible] in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1882.

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.

COUNTY TICKET:

For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

Democratic County Convention.

The convention met in the courtroom at 10:30 a. m., June 10, 1882, and was called to order by M. Boland, chairman of the central committee, who read the call for the convention. On motion of Hon. L. D. Britton, C. A. O. McClellan was made permanent chairmen and J. C. Loveland and M. Boland secretaries. The following resolutions were then adopted, on motion by Hon. Freeman Kelley:

Resolved, That the order of business of this convention, after its organization, be as follows:

1st—Announcements of names of candidates for all offices to be filled.

2d—Appointment of two tellers.

3d—Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

4th—Naming of delegates to the state convention.

5th—balloting for candidates in the following order:

1st—For Representative.
2d—For Clerk.
3d—For Auditor.
4th—For Treasurer.
5th—For Sheriff.
6th—For Recorder.
7th—For Surveyor.
8th—For Coroner.
9th—For commissioner for north district.
10th—For Commissioner for southwest district.
11th—For Commissioner for southeast district.

W. L. Blair then introduced the following resolutions, which were also adopted, by suspending the regular order of business:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the course and action in congress of our present representative the Hon. W. G. Colerick; and also

Resolved, That we heartily ratify and endorse the action of the democratic congressional convention, held at Kendallville, in the nomination of the Hon. Robert Lowry as the candidate for congress, and we hereby pledge our hearty support to said nominee.

Announcements were then made of the candidates for the different offices.

Representative—W. H. Dills, of Auburn; D. D. Moody, of Auburn; Edward Kelham, of Keyser; Freeman Kelley, of Smithfield.

Clerk—T. H. Sprott, of Auburn; D. Y. Husselman, of Waterloo; A. W. Bair, of Fairfield; J. A. Barns, of Auburn.

Auditor—T. H. Tomlinson, of Franklin.

Treasurer—L. J. Miller, of Richland.

Sheriff—J. C. Henry, of Auburn; A. W. Allen, of Auburn; W. I. Work, of Butler; J. W. Boyle, of Wilmington; J. H. Gill, of Concord.

Recorder—John Butt, of Waterloo; Sam'l High, of Jackson; L. Loveland, of Stafford; Burton Brown, of Jackson; E. A. Metz, of Richland; T. S. Murray, of Concord.

Surveyor—David Maxwell, of Wilmington; S. B. Mottinger, of Smithfield; J. P. Ensley, of Union; A. P. Foltz, of Auburn; Franklin Scholes, of Newville; J. J. VanAuken, of Auburn.

Coroner—J. J. Latson, of Auburn.

Commissioner North District—Joseph Sewell, of Franklin; E. R. Shoemaker, of Smithfield; John Lees, of Smithfield.

Commissioner Southwest District—C. Sheets, of Jackson; Manoah Franks, of Richland; Charles Comesky, of Jackson.

Commissioner Southeast District—A. D. Moore, of Wilmington; Edgar Treeman, of Wilmington; O. H. Widney, of Concord.

R. H. Weamer and John Robbins were then appointed tellers, when the convention adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Convention was called at 1:30 and proceeded to select delegates to the state convention. They were: Butler township, W. I. Work; Jackson, Henry Hine; Concord, Hon. S. S. Shutt; Newville, Moses Ashelman; Stafford, Joseph Wilson; Wilmington, D. Tomlinson; Union, Auburn precinct, D. D. Moody and M. Boland; Waterloo, C. A. O. McClellan; Richland, Hon. L. D. Britton; Fairfield, J. M. Brumbeck; Smithfield, Freeman Kelley; Franklin, Hon. Miles Waterman; Troy, O. P. Learned; Keyser, W. Teeters. On motion of M. Boland, the several candidates arose and pledged themselves to support the nominees of the convention. The convention then proceeded to ballot. The total number of delegates was 255; necessary to a choice, 128. Mr. Kelley had withdrawn his name for representative, and the first ballot for that office stood:

D. D. Moody	149
E. Kelham	71
W. H. Dills	35

For clerk, the first ballot was:

D. Y. Husselman	98
J. A. Barns	89
T. H. Sprott	34
A. W. Bair	34

Bair then withdrew, and the second ballot resulted in

Husselman	140
Barns	93
Sprott	22

and Mr. Husselman was declared the nominee. Thos. H. Tomlinson having no opposition was made the nominee for auditor by acclamation. L. J. Miller was also nominated for treasurer by acclamation, he having no opposition.

The first ballot for sheriff was:

J. W. Boyle	90
W. I. Work	54
J. C. Henry	48
John H. Gill	33
A. W. Allen	28

Second ballot:

Boyle	124
Work	53
Henry	45
Gill	18
Allen	15

Gill was then withdrawn. Third ballot:

Boyle	148
Work	50
Henry	54
Allen	3

and Boyle was declared the nominee.

RECORDER.

Mr. Loveland and Mr. Metz's names being withdrawn, the vote stood:

John Butt	145
S. M. High	41
Burton Brown	28
Thomas Murray	31

Mr. Butt having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

SURVEYOR—FIRST BALLOT:

J. J. VanAuken	105
A. P. Foltz	68
David Maxwell	31
S. B. Mottinger	23
Franklin Scholes	15
J. P. Ensley	13

The names of Ensley and Scholes were withdrawn. Second ballot:

VanAuken	160
Foltz	69
Mottinger	26

VanAuken was declared nominated.

CORONER:

J. J. Latson was then nominated by acclamation, as has become the custom, and made a few remarks in his usual good-natured vein.

COMMISSIONER NORTH DISTRICT:

Joseph Sewell	206
E. R. Shoemaker	29
John Lees	20

Sewell was declared the nominee.

COMMISSIONER SOUTHWEST DISTRICT:

Christian Sheets	148
Manoah Franks	85
Charles Comesky	22

Sheets having received the necessary majority, was made the nominee.

COMMISSIONER SOUTHEAST DISTRICT:

O. H. Widney	132
A. D. Moore	64
Edgar Treeman	58

Franklin township was one vote short. Widney having a majority, was declared nominated.

A resolution was then passed, that all democrats who attend the state convention be entitled to act as delegates from this county.

Judge McClellan then, in a few brief remarks, thanked the convention for the good order and decorum maintained throughout the day. Convention then adjourned.

THE supreme court of Indiana has decided that the act of March 17, 1875, which provides "that a person holding public office under the constitution or laws of this state, who becomes intoxicated during office hours, or becomes intoxicated habitually, will thereby forfeit his office, is a constitutional and valid act, and that any citizen of a county where such public officer resides is entitled to file a complaint in the circuit court to have the forfeiture declared.—Sentinel

THE monument which Cyrus W. Field erected over the grave of Maj. Andre, has at last been tumbled over and nearly destroyed. Our readers will remember that several attempts have been made to destroy it with nitro-glycerine, and these repeated attacks have so shattered it, that it now lies upon the ground, and is likely to remain there.

Everybody's Going to Kendallville!

TO SEE THE HANDSOMEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD, AND 22 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, 1,000 WILD BEASTS, COLOSSAL CIRCUS IN TWO RINGS, AND GRAND FREE PROCESSION OF INDUSTRY, AT KENDALLVILLE.

The Great Forepaugh Show exhibits at Kendallville.

FRIDAY JUNE 23rd.

In addition to a grandly great circus in two great rings, and a monster menagerie of 1,000 wild beasts, all transported by four great railway trains, there is to be a great, grand, free procession on the day Forepaugh exhibits there. Every town in this county will be represented in this huge, highway holiday parade. In addition to this, the great pageants of "Cleopatra" and the "Lalla Rookh" will be presented in the show parade. This spectacle is described as being the most gorgeous ever seen upon the streets of an American city. The loveliest lady in the land has been secured to personify the beautiful Eastern Princess, Lalla Rookh, whom poets describe as "more beautiful than any of those heroines whose names and loves embellish the songs of Persia and Hindostan; more perfect than the divinest images of the House of Azor." In this gorgeous, glittering, oriental pageant, Lalla Rookh is seen reclining in her sumptuous howdah, borne aloft upon the back of a ponderous and kingly elephant, the largest on this continent whose embroidered velvet trappings touch the ground; a fair young female slave sits fanning the Princess through the rose-colored veils, with feathers of argus-pheasant's wings, and the lovely troupe of Tartarian and Cashmerean maids of honor ride upon each side of the Princess upon small Arabian horses. Rajahs and Mogul Lords follow, accompanied by Cavaliers in costly armor, mounted upon

"Steeds with their housings of rich silver spun;
Their chains and poitrels glittering in the sun;
And Camels, tufted o'er with Yemen's shells,
Shaking in every breeze their light-toned bells."

In keeping with the author of Lalla Rookh's description of this grand, glittering, lavish and luxurious spectacle, are seen the Guards of the Great Kedar Kahn, with their silver battle-axes, and maces of gold, followed by the Great Nazir, or Chamberlain of the Harem, and the retinue of the Court of Delhi, mounted upon elephants, camels and Arabian horses decorated in oriental trappings, and bearing aloft the royal standards,—the entire scene recalling to the beholder the glories and the grandeur of the distant Indies; the whole forming the most magnificent, picturesque and realistic oriental spectacle ever presented in the New World, requiring the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars in its preparation, eclipsing all displays of pageantry ever produced by any exhibition, and in itself worth miles of travel to behold. Remember, this superb spectacle is presented daily, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. and is a great, grand, gorgeous, free public festival for all to look at and admire.

Ditches.

The following items may be of interest to our readers. The viewers on the Dixon drain in Franklin township are J. S. Riuge R. G. Daniels and Wm. Kennedy. They will meet at the site of the drain, June 20. Reviewers on the Hine drain are Chas. Rugman, W. I. Work and Wm. Whetsell. They meet at the auditor's office June 28. The reviewers on the Geo. Swarts ditch meet in the auditors office August 17. They are O. C Clark, Christ. Sheets and Wm Carr. Final reports on the following ditches will be made at the auditor's office on the dates named. J. Ferguson ditch July 10; Bachtel ditch August 10; the J. Rectenwalt ditch August 12; the Chas. Fulk ditch August 20; the J. Baughman ditch August 23; and the Lawhead ditch August 24.

THE democratic editorial association meets in Indianapolis, June 29.

THE people of Iowa vote on their prohibition amendment on the 27th of this month.

AN ice house at Indianapolis was burned last week. Loss supposed to be over $30,000. Supposed to be th work of an incendiary.

JOHN J. COOPER of Indianapolis, is still working up his chances for treasurer of state. We learn that his candidacy is favorably received.

HON. W. G. COLERICK has introduced a bill into congress, to grant a pension to Elmer Wyatt, late of company H, 88th Indiana. Also, a bill to reimburse W. W. Wilkinson assistant postmaster at Fremont, Steuben county, $247,11 stolen from that office last March.

THE ninety-three delegates who gave us their support last Saturday have our thanks and our gratitude, especially the plucky little Troy. Gentlemen, we hope you will some day be suitably rewarded by the democracy of this county, for doing what was believed to be for the best.

Convention Item.

On Saturday last, at the democratic convention held at Auburn, I saw a man very earnestly engaged in showing the bad points of one of the candidates. Seeing him in such deep earnest, I made it my business to get a position suitable to hear the conversation. His gestures were noticeable; and the person taking such a stand for an electioneering scheme should be very careful for fear of exposing himself. He elaborately poured forth volumes of misrepresentations of his would-be unneighborly candidate, and said, "Who would support such a man?" His statement would have left a very bad impression if it had not been falsely represented. Upon inquiry (which is very necessary on such occasions) it was found that he was a pretended minister of the gospel. He frequently takes his toddy, and such a history of his career as I received, I think he had better keep his mouth shut.

ONE AMONG THE HUNDREDS.

From Detroit to the Sea.

W. H. Brearley of the Detroit Evening News has issued and sent to this office, a copy of his new tourists' guide book for the three $20, July excursions "From Detroit to the Sea," and return, via. the Grank trunk R. R. The book is a decided improvement upon the former issues published annually during the six years that these excursions have been carried on, having 64 well edited and illustrated pages, and containing 43 maps engraved expressly for this year's edition. The title page of the cover is an extract copy in 10 colors of an oil painting of Glen Ellis Falls, near the Glen House, in the White Mountains, and is beautiful enough to frame.

Every one contemplating a trip east this summer whether they intend going on these excursions or not, should send 30 cents and secure one. Those who do not wish to invest ten three cent stamps, in this guide book, should send one stamp for a circular.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-running stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawign thread same as hand-work. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Woolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 44

Card of Thanks.

We take this means to return our heart felt thanks to our neighbors and friends, who so kindly rendered us sympathy and assistance during the late illnes and death of our son Mark. Also to the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad company for special train to enable employes of the road to attend the funeral; and to the employes in the Jackson freight house at Fort Wayne for their beautiful token of respect in the shape of a handsome floral cross. W. E. RUSH AND FAMILY.

JACKSON.

Wm. Depew is cutting a lot of logs for Beugnot.

J. A. Miller's wife has recovered from her sick bed again.

John Harvey is going to move onto his father's place, so he can take care of him.

Jacob Klink had a runaway last Sunday, he and the horse receiving some injuries.

Give Butler Center the medal, for some of the inhabitants bother with other's business more than their own.

Oron Hensinger mourns the loss of his son who was brought home dead last week, and was buried in Auburn on Friday. FRANCIS.

—F. B. Straw the organ dealer sold Mr. Swihart, east of town, one of his fine organs this week. Mr. Straw's business is increasing rapidly and all who want a first class instrument should not fail to call on him and see his splendid stock. Next door south of Abright's jewelry store.

—STEAM WASHERS.—Miss Amelia H. Garrison, of Wabash, will be in town for the next week or ten days selling the Triumph Steam Washer. She will sell either individual townships or county rights. She may be seen by calling at Mrs. Bittner's, on west Fourth street.

—The ladies, social of the M. E. church will be entertained by the ladies of the Third Division next Wednesday afternoon and evening, at the residence of Mr. Hollister. Refreshments to consist of strawberries, ice-cream and cake. Mite 25 cents. All are invited.

M. J. DAWSON.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hairs to its original color, beauty and lustre.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Lockwood class of the M. E. church will hold their quarterly meeting at the barn of James G. Lawhead in district number 4, Jackson township, Saturday June 17 and 18, 1882. All are invited.

FIVE thousand persons are reported starving in Patrick county Virginia. It is an inland county, and last years crops were destroyed by the drouth.

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Wejrick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

A Women's Experience.

Mothers and daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic, gives quick relief. It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."—[Buffalo lady. 22-4w.

Nervous Prostration, Permature Old Age, either caused by tobacco, alcohol, overwork or excesses, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenports'.

THE
EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED.
—THE—
CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northeran Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT,

North Side Public Square.

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Dr HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

DR. ROBERT HARDING, [illegible] Wash. Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. [illegible], 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Frank A. Hoff, the grocer.

—How is the potato market?

—Side walks are beginning to show their ribs.

—Highest prices always paid for butter and eggs at Hoff's

—Jacob Dermott of Concord township was in town Tuesday.

—N. A. Beard of Richland was in town this week on business.

—E. T. Brysland, of Waterloo, was among our callers Tuesday.

—For fresh sugars, tea and coffee give Schaab & Beugnot a call.

—Dr. Elson has repainted his iron fence, and it looks as tasty as ever.

—The Fair at Waterloo, will this year be held October 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

—The Tain club met at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Barns on Monday.

—G. A. Scott, of Larwill, was in Auburn this week visiting the COURIER folks.

—New styles of summer suits at Schaab & Beugnots, and plenty of them.

—Hoff has some very nice German prunes right from the Fatherland. Try them.

—Nicest lot of canned corn and other canned goods in the country at Frank A. Hoff's.

—A special train went to Pleasant Lake over the Jackson road yesterday morning.

—J. L. Ferguson the popular marble dealer of Columbia City was in town Saturday.

—The crowd last Saturday was very orderly and but little drinking was indulged in.

—Photographs a specialty at J. M. Rice & Son's.

—B. Hornberger, of Mt. Hope, renewed his acquaintance with the COURIER this week.

—Mrs. Benney, of Kalamazoo Mich., is in town visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Matthews.

—E. B. Blattner, of Waterloo, was in town on Monday, accompained by his daughter, Gertie.

—Hoff's Fruit House, is bulging out with the immense stock of groceries, crockery and glassware.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have a full line of groceries, all fresh and new. Call and see for yourselves.

—Late letters from Josiah and Daniel Shull represent them to be doing well in their far off homes.

—Mr. G. A. Scott, of Larwill spent a few days this week, visiting his relatives here, ye editor and family.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews and his estimable wife rejoice in the arrival at their house, of a fine boy, last Saturday.

—Prof. C. P. Hodge, of LaGrange, is in town visiting his relatives. We acknowledge a very pleasant call from him.

—W. B. Maxwell, of Waterloo, traveling salesman for A. D. Streight & Co. of Indianapolis, called on us last week.

—Miss C. Woolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, do shirring by the yard, for all who desire. Call on them at their room.

—E. P. Dickinson, of the Waterloo Press, spent Sunday in town with his former neighbors, the family of J. A. Barns.

—Summer hats, and other seasonable goods, at the mammouth double store of Schaab & Beugnot, Auburn Indiana.

—Dr. James W. Squires, of Churubusco, was in town last Saturday looking over the familiar faces at the convention.

—Go to Fleming's greenhouse, just south of the Presbyterian church, if you want to get choice plants and fine blooming flowers.

—Misses Ida and Rose Blair of Waterloo, were in town this week, on their way to attend the Sunday school convention at St. Joe.

—Prof. W. P. Wherry, of the medical college at Fort Wayne, was in town last Friday to consult with Dr. Swartz in Mr. Ehlers' case.

—Judge Picker puts plenty of paint on picket fences. Where is the prickly, picket fence, that Picker, with his pink pint paint pot cannot paint?

—An extra train brought from Fort Wayne on Sunday, over twenty telegraph operators and other railroad employe's to attend the funeral of Mark Rush.

—Miss Fannie Clark and Herman Booser, of Waterloo, were in town Tuesday in the interest of the Presbyterian strawberry festival held there last evening.

—Jonathan Edwards, trustee of the Equitable Trust Company of New London, Con., a money-lending corporation some what known in this county, died in New York City last week.

—FOR SALE.—A blacksmith shop and full set of tools. This shop is in a flourishing village in this county, and is having a good run of work. For particulars inquire at this office. 24-3t.

—Mrs. James Blain, of Whitley county and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Scott Blain, of Fort Wayne, are in town visiting their relatives Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barns.

—Miss Garrison will call on the ladies this week to talk about the new steam washers. She comes with good recommendations, both for herself and the machine she represents.

—The Corunna Band called at the COURIER office Saturday, and favored the occupants with some of their choicest music. The boys play like angels, and we hope to hear them again.

—J. H. Baird is now a resident of Albion to which place he moved several days ago. He will be in the livery business there. John is a good reliable man and we wish him abundant success.

MARRIED.—At the Reformed parsonage, in Waterloo, by Rev. F. F. Christine, on the 8th of June, 1882, Mr. Joseph Huet, of Stark county, Ohio, to Miss Lydia Freed, of DeKalb county, Indiana.

—M. L. Hoffman has returned from Bloomington, where he has been attending at the university. He is now in the Freshman class, and likes his work, but prefers northern Indiana to any other place.

—There is a letter here, in our office for Howard Coe, once an editor in this place. If any one knows his present whereabouts, we should be pleased to learn it, as the letter is of value to him and we wish to forward it.

—Young men when you get married you should strike a bee line for Frank A. Hoff's and lay in a stock of dishes and glassware to start housekeeping. Don't forget the place, on 7th street, west of Kiblinger's hardware store.

—We will give our readers next week an interesting article on Lake Chatauqua and its Literary Circle next week. It is from the pen of a resident of this county who is now taking the course of study prescribed by the Circle.

—All the old settlers should call on J. M. Rice and Son, and have their pictures taken. Their children and children's children, will be pleased to see their faces. Don't forget the place, on the corner east of the post-office.

—Rev. Matthews gave a good lecture Sunday evening on Bob Ingersol's "Mistakes of Moses." Some of Bob's admirers, would have been profited by it, had they been present. The same subject will be continued next Sabbath evening.

—Samuel Pepple, well known to all the young people about here, is now located in the City of Mexico. We do not know whether he is now running a locomotive or not, but predict that Sam will take care of himself any way. May the "Halls of the Montezumas" agree with him.

—Mrs. Lamson, of Pierceton and her daughter Mrs. E. W. Smith and the little son of the latter are visiting the editor's family at present. Mrs. Smith will visit in this part of the country a few weeks, before taking her departure for the west, where she goes to join her husband at their new home at York Nebraska.

—Bertie Shaffer, daughter of John W. Shaffer, had the misfortune to run a needle into her foot Saturday last, and up to date, it has not been extracted. Dr. Littlefield was called and she was put under the influence of chloroform when a deep incision was made in the hope of finding the needle, but with no success. The shock to her system was so great, that fears were entertained that the accident would result in serious illness. But at last accounts she was getting along very comfortably.

—The funeral service of Mark Rush at the M. E. church last Sunday was a very impressive one. Rev. W. H Daniels delivered the funeral discourse, and Recorder Boland and Elza Shaffer took charge of the arrangements at the house and along the route to the cemetery. A special train on the Jackson road brought up from Fort Wayne over twenty of the employes of that line, including Conductor Cooper. Mark had been in the company's service as operator, and the boys showed their respect for the memory of their young friend by attending his funeral in a body. The arrangements of Mr. Boland and Mr. Shaffer had been carefully made, and were carried out with a thoughtful exactness that was very gratifying to all present. A large concourse of people attended both at the church and the grave. The pall-bearers were J. C. Little, C. Baut, George Miller, Elmer Lowrey, Henry McIntyre and George Ralston. The following are the names of those who came on the special train of the Jackson road: Conductor H. Cooper, E. S. Philley, agent at Fort Wayne; J. A. Pullen, Charles Hill, John Porter, Allen B. Snider, George Markey, T. Owens, T. Crighton, D. W. Stonecifer, G. M. Evans, George Robinson, C. Kampe, J. R. Furste, John Devlin, E. H. Yerick. Of the Pittsburg road, were: R. [illegible] Rossington, treasurer; George E. [illegible], J. E. Ross and Jay McCooke; [illegible] W. J. Dawson and wife, Wayne; R. [illegible] jr. of Muncie, and M. D. [illegible], of Toledo, Ohio.

OBITUARY.

MARK L. RUSH died at the residence of his parents, in Auburn, Indiana, June 8th, 1882, aged 22 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Having lived about all his life in Auburn, he was intimately known in the community, and occupied a high place in the esteem and affectionate regards of all. He had not yielded to the allurements of evil habits of which many young men become the victims. His life was one that commended itself, in the beauty and strength of its moral tone. He had a laudable ambition to make the most of himself. Much of the period of his life was spent in acquiring mental culture and other qualifications for his vocation. In the discharge of his business duties, he was faithful and entirely trustworthy. The society of home was always most congenial to his feelings. In his associations with the loved ones of the home circle, his natural buoyancy of spirit and constant readiness to aid in their tasks did much to make home a place of joy. In his illness of many months' duration, he was a great but patient sufferer. He often expressed an earnest desire to recover. Life, with all its allurements, acquisitions and victories, was yet before him. To cling to life with almost an unyielding tenacity was but natural, yet, when informed of his exceedingly critical condition with the probabilities of recovery against him, he expressed his submission to God's will, and the belief that all was well. In the mysterious operations of the inhabitants of the spirit realm, it is sometimes given to souls on the borders of eternity to behold about them the spirits passed over before. Such, in a measure, was his experience. Only a few moments before his death, and as his last words, he uttered in tones of apparent recognition the name of a neighbor and friend who had but recently passed away.

Grand Public Parade at Kendallville

TWENTY-TWO ELEPHANTS IN LINE—THE MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTS OF "LALLA ROOKH" AND "CLEOPATRA"—JUBILEE SINGERS—FOUR HUNDRED GAILY CAPARISONED HORSES—A MILE OF CHARIOTS, TABLEAU CARS, CAGES, ETC.

On Friday, June 23d, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Adam Forepaugh's Great Railroad Show will appear upon the streets of Kendallville in processional order. Our exchanges from the places where the establishment has exhibited, assert that in extent and magnificence this display exceeds all spectacular or show parades ever made by any exhibition in the United States.

The procession is led by the beautiful pageant illustrating the departure of Lalla Rookh from Delhi. The lovely princess, who is personified by the handsomest woman in America, and for whose services in this pageant Mr. Forepaugh pays the sum of

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

is seen seated in a genuine East Indian Howdah, upon the back of a kingly elephant. Maids of honor, servitors, and all the pomp and wealth of an Eastern monarch's court, surround her.

Another most attractive and novel feature of the parade is the presentation, for the first time in America, of the fascinating Egyptian spectacle, "Cleopatra Journeying to Meet Mark Antony." The famous and beautiful queen is personated, seated in a magnificent barge ablaze with gold, and all the surroundings are in keeping with the account given by the most reliable historians of this remarkable regal journey. Then follow

TWENTY-TWO HUGE ELEPHANTS,

attached to chariots ablaze with gold and glitter; two martial bands enliven the occasion; the "Grand Bashaw," with his retinue of slaves, cupbearers, sultanas, etc., is represented, riding upon white camels and black dromedaries; upon a colossal chariot, designated as the "Car of India," a monster living lion is placed, and by his side sits a youthful maiden, with her hand resting on the head of the savage brute. A monster cage with glass sides and ends, is filled with anacondas and pythons, and in the midst of this wiggling mess of serpents the spectators behold an East Indian Snake Charmer dallying with the shining, slimy monsters.

TEN CEYLON ELEPHANTS

draw another chariot, followed by the "Car of the Seasons" and the "Chariot of Olympus," which is embellished with representations of the fates, furies, graces, nymphs, gods, heroes and men. Next the Leo De Westes' Hanovarian Stud of twenty-two performing stallions and ponies in elegant and elaborate trappings, followed by

OPEN DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS

are to be seen at intervals. A mammoth steam orchestra mingles its shrill notes with those of the bands, and at intervals are to be seen mardigras masqueraders in fanciful and mirth-provoking costumes.

An instructive as well as humorous feature of the pageant is the appearance of a real slave-singing band of old-time old plantation darkies. All were formerly slaves, not one of them has ever been away from the south, and, seated upon cotton bales, in a genuine southern mule team, this band of freedmen sing, as the procession moves, the camp-meeting melodies and songs of the slave cabins, as was customary in slavery days.

THREE GREAT BANDS OF MUSIC

are in position along the line of the cavalcade; droves of camels, diminutive ponies, ornate tableau cars, and nearly a mile of statuary-adorned and beautifully-embellished animal cages, all drawn by hundreds of plumed steeds, drivers uniformed, constitute some of the attractive features of this princely pageant. Our readers should reach Kendallville by nine o'clock in the forenoon, in order to behold this free-for-all holiday parade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEDAN.

Farmers are working their corn.

Harrison Jones attended the convention.

When are we going to have warm weather?

Wherley Bros. raised their bank barn last week.

Miss Viola Mathews was visiting her friends in town last week.

Miss Jennie McIntyre made a quick trip to Waterloo Saturday.

Duncan Bros. delivered a load of flour at our store last week.

Sedan will be devoid of strangers for awhile—the convention is over.

George Schoster, who has been working on the west end, came home Sunday.

Rev. Kelso and wife were visiting friends around Sedan a few days last week.

Clarence Reynolds sold some of his walnut lumber to a Goshen firm last week.

Mrs. Mike Treesh is some better, and the doctor speaks encouragingly of her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews passed through town on their way home from Auburn last week.

J. W. Buteman is disposing of a number of Buckeye corn plows. They are the kind.

A number of the temperance workers and others attended the mass meeting at Auburn.

Quite a number of strangers happen in town lately. Two delegates are here; that explains it.

J. L. Smith, the road superintendent, was around inspecting the roads last week. Sedan will receive some work on its roads.

The speakers that expected to meet the red ribbon club last Saturday night did not put in appearance. Suppose it was on account of the rain.

The temperance meeting held last Thursday was well attended. Rev. Kain delivered a good argumentative speech, and the audience went away feeling good.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Steckly, who have been visiting their son at this place, are now visiting their daughter south of town. They go from there home, at Butler.

CONCORD.

Emma Testison has returned home.

Frank Draggoo was home Sunday last.

James Johnson lost one of his fine colts.

E. J. Boyle will soon be a resident of St. Joe.

John Fetters has returned from Pennsylvania.

Uncle Samuel Morr is no better the last report.

Several of the farmers went to the lake fishing.

Mrs. Wm. F. Knight and son are rapidly improving.

The sheep are all sheared. Where is Uncle Simon.

Mr. Garrett, of Cedarville visited his brother Monday last.

The first question of the farmer, "Have your hogs the cholera?"

Mr. Wyatt visited friends in Jackson township Sunday last.

Frank Smith is able to resume his work again on the B. & O. road.

Abe Culbertson takes the cake on meeting school marms on the street.

Miss Nannie Hornberger and two sisters attended the convention at St. Joe.

James Gifford and family were the guests of H. A. Simonton Sunday last.

Mr. Wenrick and wife of Waterloo, visited her invalid father last Sunday.

Lewis Thowey and George Layman drive nobby rigs for sixteen year old boys.

We noticed that one of our stylish widowers made his usual calls on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Erastus White has added quite an improvement to his residence in the way of shutters.

Miss Martha George returned home from Ohio last week where she made twenty months stay.

WATERLOO.

Thad Clark visited Detroit Wednesday.

O. T. Clark, returned from the west last Friday.

Misses Dora and Mannie Beck had company from Ligonier.

Sam Beck was called to Ohio last week by the death of his mother.

Mrs. E. R. Blattner and her son Frank went to Detroit Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Y. Williamson and daughter Ada are visiting friends in Decatur.

Bert Yant and wife left Tuesday for Mo., where they will make their future home.

Frank Blair and Charlie Clark attended commencement at Kendallville last week.

Miss May Homer left Tuesday for Toledo to visit friends and attend commencement.

Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and master Georgie spent Sunday with relatives in Kendallville.

Miss Lilly Shoner returned last week from Ohio where she has been visiting friends.

W. B. Hale and mother were called to Mishawaka last Saturday by the death of a relative.

ST. JOE.

W. K. Mitchell and wife were in town Thursday last.

Armenas Woodcox returned last Tuesday from Ohio.

"If they could only die," was Benny's prayer. If any one wishes to know how Benny feels, ask Jack; he can tell.

Married, by Geo. W. Woodcox, justice of the peace, June 11, at the residence of Wm. Moore, in Concord township, Wilson J. Lawhead and Matilda Roach, both of St. Joe.

The prospect for a smooth canvass for the democratic nominees, as far as we can hear, is excellent, with but few exceptions, and if the right means are used no doubt of the final issue need be had.

L. J. Blair, of Waterloo, E. D. Hartman and W. L. Penfield, of Auburn, and Baxter, of Butler, were in town last Monday attending the suit of Nelson vs. Wyatt. Scores of people visited the of 'Squire's office on June 5th, to hear the law in regard to stock running at large.

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THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

THE Republicans were victorious in the Oregon election, Tuesday.

THE amount of United States currency outstanding is $362,466,953.

OVER $53,500,000 in gold has been sent from this country to Europe since the 1st of February.

A BALE of cotton recently sold for the benefit of the Mississippi overflow sufferers, brought $2 000.

GOSSIP says that Mr. Conkling did not call on President Arthur during the latter's recent visit to New York.

IT is estimated that the Pennsylvania railroad has $30,000,000 invested in shops and machinery at Altoona.

GARIBALDI'S will requires that his body be burned, and his ashes to be preserved in an urn near the tomb of his child at Caprera.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HOWE asks Congress for an appropriation of $2,000,000 to cover a postoffice Department deficiency for this year.

A STEAMSHIP recently landed 1,000 young English farmers at Montreal, Canada, who brought with them an aggregate cash capital of $750,000.

THE people of [illegible], California are excited over the discovery of placer gold in that place. It was brought to light by digging a telegraph post-hole.

EXCELLENT crop prospects in Ireland are reported. The landlords generally have reduced the rent rates to farm tenants, and the rents are being paid.

THE bottom has dropped out of the whisky ring investigation for want of proof to sustain the charges of corrupt lobbying in the interest of whisky distillers.

THE monthly debt statement of the City Comptroller of New York shows that the net debt of that city on May 31 was $97,592,052.01. This is the lowest since 1874.

THE United States Court at Boston has decided that a lead-plugged silver coin is counterfeit, and has put the screws to B. L. Lisner as a counterfeiter for passing the n.

OUT of twenty-two contested election cases in the House of Congress, five have been acted upon and settled, seven have been reported and await action and ten are pending in the committee.

A DECREE abolishing the export duties on gold and silver coin, bars and ore, and increasing the importation duties on all foreign goods 2 per cent., goes into force in Mexico on the 1st of November.

THE Field monument to the British spy, Major Andre, has been almost totally destroyed. It now lies on the sod defaced and mutilated, and is being carried off piecemeal by relic-lovers.

THE soldiers' monument on the grounds of the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., was bespattered with ink and other compounds by unknown parties Tuesday night, and is supposed to be permanently ruined.

A FORT WORTH, Texas, dispatch says: "Nearly one hundred thousand head of cattle and twenty thousand head of horses have been driven through this place, so far this spring, for points North and East. Great numbers are yet to come."

Wine seems to have become unpopular at Washington parties. At several very fashionable private parties, including the wedding reception given by the British Minister, Mr. West, at his legation, to Mr. Drummond and his bride, there was no wine at all, nor even punch, nor was there any at the President's card reception last week.

THE increase in receipts of the Government's internal revenue for May, compared with the same month last year, is $1,590,865. Receipts for eleven months ending Friday, June 2d, $138,740,319; increase for eleven months, $10,222,600; receipts for May, $16,347,-273, being more than was collected in any one month since the bulk of the war taxes was abolished.

THE way of the Irish land law courts out of the work now on hand is not clear. On the 16th of April last no fewer than 76,387 cases had been entered for hearing of which 664 had been dismissed and 469 had been withdrawn, thus leaving 75,256 to be dealt with. Of these latter, 7,443 have been decided, but nearly 1,500 went afterward to appeal, and only 247 of the appeals have been settled. Hence about 72 000 cases remain untouched.

The value of the American dairy products exported to Europe during the year ending April 30 was $5,405,409 less than during the previous year. During the last year the shipments of butter were 15,985,290 pounds, and of cheese 136,241,919 pounds: during the preceding year the shipments of butter were 35,637,438 pounds, and cheese 145,679,812 pounds. The falling off in butter exports was nearly one-half.

THE "Knights of Labor" is an organization that bids fair to make a good deal of trouble in the labor market, if its action in a recent case is to be taken as a sample of its interference. It recently turned its attention to the brick-makers of Delaware, and advised the workmen to demand $4 per day, instead of $3. This large advance was refused, of course, and another big strike is the result. Employers prefer to stop work altogether rather than carry it on at a loss.

THE recent increase in ocean telegraph rates has resulted in the formation of an English company, which intends to lay two new cables between England and the United States. There has been subscribed in London $4,000,000 toward the capital stock. An arrangement has been made with Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore, to operate the new cables in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. The tariff to the public will be 25 cents a word. The new cables will have an entry in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other centers of commerce. The cost of the two cables is estimated at $9,000,000.

THE following extract from a speech by Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, challenges the attention and careful consideration of every thoughtful citizen. Is it true that "if our form of goverment shall ever fail, the historian will have no difficulty in tracing the cause to the municipal governments of our cities. And when he reaches that point he will find that the saloon system was the foundation from which disaster flowed. It is a permanently organized and an efficiently aggressive force. It stands for itself, regardless of the character of issues involved in municipal elections. It cares not how much corruption creeps into the municipal government provided no restraint be put upon it."

A CHATTANOOGA dispatch of June 1st, says: "On the day after the news was received of Hancock's defeat for President, a wealthy citizen of Jeffersonville, Ind., named Harry Anderson, jumped from his seat, placed $3,000 in his boots, and disappeared from home in a demented state of mind. Nothing was heard of his whereabouts until yesterday, when he was arrested here by officers for lunacy, and $1,700 found on his person. Mrs. Kate Wallace, of Jeffersonville, arrived here and took charge of him. They left last night for his home. He has been wandering over the country ever since Hancock's defeat. He was a strong Democrat, and it is supposed the result of the election caused his derangement.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Three thousand Chinese have just sailed from Hong Kong for America.

IT is probable that Congress will remain in session until about the 20th of July.

President Arthur approved the act for the distribution of the Geneva award.

The Commissioner of Pensions favors Representative Pond's bill to establish a Board of Review of Pensions.

Ex-Secretary Blaine, in a letter to prominent Maine Republicans, declines to stand for Congressman-at-large.

Counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Bank Nationale are said to be in the possession of west-bound Canadian immigrants.

Attorney General Brewster is of the opinion that new legislation is necessary to make the present eight-hour law effective.

Reed's last effort for the behalf of Guiteau was an utter failure, the district judges refusing to reopen the case for argument.

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, was sentenced at New York to six months in the penitentiary for petit larceny.

A Baptist preacher named Barnes, well-known in Shannon county, Mo., outraged his 13-year-old step-granddaughter and fled.

Central Illinois farmers feel encouraged at the condition of their crops. Canadian agriculturists also have much cause to be elated.

George Ellis, one of the Gibson children murderers in Kentucky, was awarded punishment by the jury to the penitentiary for life.

Canada vessels in large numbers are creeping into the American coasting trades on the lakes. An investigation by the government officials is suggested.

Congressman Speer, of Georgia, advises the Committee of Independent Democrats that if the Hon. Alex. Stephens is nominated for Governor he will accept.

Mercantile business at New York is much restricted, but, with the exception of the labor troubles, no adverse elements to retard improvement are apparent.

In the Florida contested election case of Witherspoon vs. Davidson, the committee will declare Davidson (Democrat), the sitting member, entitled to the seat.

The negro refugees in Kansas and the West memorialize Congress to appropriate a portion of the public domain for a home for the freedmen of the United States.

Horton J. Drake, ex-chief engineer of the Coldwater, Mich., fire department, was held for trial in the Criminal Court on a charge of arson. His bail was fixed at $1,000.

The infant daughter of J. M. Brown, of Fort Wayne, Ind., fell into a cistern Saturday, and the mother, unable to rescue her child, was compelled to stand by and see her drown.

THE poor Jews are said to be marrying at Odessa, Russia, at the rate of 150 couples per day. They imagine, if they are married, that land will be given them free in America or Palestine.

IN Vermont women who pay taxes have the right to vote for school officers, and to be elected such officers, but it is said that only five women in the State exercised the right to vote this year.

The Rev. J. E. Richards, a Detroit Congregationalist pastor, has sued a local infidel for libel, because the latter asserted the pastor would preach Ingersollism if it paid better than Christianity.

A Grand Rapids German journalist recently bought a ticket in the Hamburg lottery, but disposed of two-thirds of it on being bantered by friends. The other day the ticket drew 138,000 marks, but the journalist is not happy.

SINCE the autumn of 1878, an act closing saloons has been enforced in Ireland, and it is claimed that the result is a decrease of $15,000,000 in the amount expended for intoxicants and 22,000 fewer cases of drunkenness.

During the first year of its existence the Dairy Board of Trade of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sold nearly a million and a half pounds of butter, receiving therefor more than half a million dollars.

Fifteen thousand men are thrown out of employment in the Mahoning Valley by the refusal of the proprietors of the mines, mills, and blast-furnaces to accept the operatives' terms. A protracted strike is expected.

Shipments of California grain to Europe via New Orleans will soon be made. An examination of the terminal facilities at the latter city and arrangements with the railroads are progressing.

The St. Louis gamblers numerously petitioned to have the indictments against them continued, on condition of their leaving town or closing their places, but the Criminal Court Judge and the Circuit Attorney refused to receive the document.

IT is alleged that gold in paying quantities has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Maxwell, in the town of Stockbridge, Calumet county, Eastern Wisconsin, and machinery to operate the mines has already been purchased.

Further trouble with the Indians is expected at the San Carlos Agency, and orders have been given for the concentration of troops there at once. Good authority has it that the disarming of bucks at that agency has been ordered.

An attempt was made to rob a Missouri Pacific train near Denton, Tex., early the other morning. The four robbers were received with a load of buckshot, one of them killed, and three escaped. One of the latter surrendered to the authorities.

The Ju band of Apache Indians suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of General Fuero, the Mexican commander in Chihuahua. Thirty-seven Indians were killed, ten taken prisoners, and their entire camp outfit captured.

A furious hailstorm Sunday afternoon in Virginia and North Carolina wrecked houses, leveled trees and fences, and ruined crops. Two children were killed by falling debris, and railway travel was retarded by the falling timber.

Anna Stevenson shot and killed her husband in Billings township, Gladwin county, Mich., last Saturday night. They had quarreled, and the husband had been away from home, and was entering the house against her wishes when the fatal shot was fired.

Lieutenant Hewitt, of the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, who died at San Antonio, Texas, Saturday, was married a few hours previously to the eldest daughter of Colonel Blanton Duncan, who is herself in bad health and not expected to live.

One of Forepaugh's lion-keepers ventured into the cage of the Monarch of the Forest, at Lansing, Mich., for the purpose of cleaning it. He was attacked by the animal, which fastened its jaws upon the keeper's arm, and the lion had to be killed and the jaws pried open before the man was released.

A thrilling story touching brutalities practiced by the Onondaga county, (N. Y.) Penitentiary officials on unfortunate prisoners is published by the New York Herald. One man incarcerated for public drunkenness was cruelly whipped, though suffering from delirium tremens, because he would not work, and other abuses of an immoral nature have been disclosed.

The lady land-leaguers of Cleveland appear to set at defiance the threat of excommunication uttered against them by Bishop Gilmore should they continue in their work for Ireland. The breach between the Bishop and his flock is widening, and Miss Mary Rowland, President of the ladies' branch of the league, has written a bitter open letter to the prelate.

President Miller, of the Western Export Association, explained to the Senate committee investigating the Bonded Spirits bill, the workings of his association. Its purpose was to protect Western distillers from the evil effects of over production, and the funds of the association were collected solely from distillers, and expended among those who were losers by the operations of the pool. Not a dollar, he said, had been paid for the purpose of influencing legislation. He intimated that it would be a disastrous blow to the whisky interest should Congress refuse to extend the bonded period.

Foreign.

There were 396 outrages perpetrated in Ireland during the month of May.

Prince Charles, of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, is laid up with a fractured leg.

From Dublin comes the rumor that the release of all the "suspects" is near at hand.

The international monetary conference has been further postponed till April, 1883.

The proposed increase in the customs duties was rejected by the German Reichstag.

The Spanish Abolition Society denounces the outrages and cruelties practiced on slaves in Cuba.

Bismarck has been invited by the Kaiser to act as sponsor for the infant son of Prince William of Prussia.

Refugee Jews arriving at Brody without passports are being sent back by the authorities of that town, their purpose being to restrict immigration.

The crops in the central counties of Ireland are in an excellent condition. Rents are being paid, and fair reductions are granted by the landlords.

French crops, according to the Finance Minister, will yield an abundant harvest, and prevent a large amount of capital from leaving the country.

The London Times notes the fact that four months elapse before his American friends put in the insane plea on behalf of Dr. Lamson, the murderer.

Arabi Bey said to an interviewer that he cared little for England's threats or promises, and European aggression would be met with his whole strength.

A bloody war has broken out between the tribes of Central India. The blood and hair of murdered victims are being distributed as incentives to take up arms.

England has protested to the Sultan against the war-like preparations of Arabi Bey in Egypt, and the Khedive has been instructed to request that they be discontinued.

Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy have instructed their representatives at Constantinople that they acquiesce in the Egyptian policy pursued by England and France.

Harcourt, the British Home Secretary, maintains that an English subject who commits treasonable acts abroad, when he returns to the Queen's dominions should be punished for such practice.

Harcourt has consented to slight modifications in the repression bill. Prompt trials of the accused, and the selection of the judges of the commission by ballot, are among the changes permitted.

A Berlin correspondent intimates that the great European powers favor a project to have Italy supply troops to restore order in Egypt. It is stated Russia would much prefer this scheme to English occupation.

According to the London Times, the pressing question touching the Egyptian problem is, what is to be done to get Arabi Bey out of the country? If the insurrection were subdued the problem would solve itself.

Pope Leo exclaimed, on hearing of the death of Garibaldi: "There has gone another figure of the revolution. Oh, God, be merciful unto him!" The Vatican organ says the dead patriot was one of the frankest of their adversaries, and was no hypocrite.

Many Italian cities have subscribed funds for the erection of monuments to Garibaldi. Victor Hugo telegraphed to Caprera that his death was a catastrophe; the Cobden Club of London passed a resolution of regret, and the Hungarian Diet expressed sympathy for Italy's loss.

Three vessels will take part in the search for the Leigh Smith expedition, and instructions have already been issued to them by the British government. Professor Nordenskjold thinks Smith will be found on the north coast of Spitzenbergen.

General Garibaldi died at Caprera Friday evening. He for a long time suffered with bronchitis, but his illness took a sudden and fatal turn, and many friends who otherwise would have been present, were thus prevented from soothing his dying moments.

John Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, favorably noticed the growth of literature in America, and recommended the study of the American poets and Bancroft's history of the United States to his auditors. Whittier's genius was particularly lauded by the orator.

Forwood, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, in a letter to the London Times, expresses the belief that outrages in Ireland are committed by the hirelings of American Fenians, and that the British Government has the right to request the United States "to strangle Fenianism in the place of its birth."

Arabi Bey informs the Sultan that the construction of earthworks at Alexandria was carried on with the purpose of allaying the fears of the natives, who were excited at the menacing attitude of the foreign squadrons. An early withdrawal of the latter, he says, would tend to tranquility.

The Porte has informed the foreign embassies that it has dispatched commissioners to Egypt for the purpose of effecting a settlement between Arabi Bey and the Khedive. The Sultan, by circular, has also intimated to the powers that the proposed conference is now inopportune, and Lord Dufferin has telegraphed the English Foreign Secretary that a postponement of the conference is desirable. It is said that the military party in Egypt and the Sultan have arrived at an understanding through the mediation of Achmet Urzad.

THE STATE.

A catfish weighing eighty-two pounds was caught at Lawrenceburg the other day.

Mr. C. G. Powell, a veteran editor and lately postmaster at Laporte, has received an appointment in the treasury department at Washington.

At a meeting of the conference trustees of the Tippecanoe camp-meeting association, it was decided that the camp-meeting exercises should begin on the 20th of July, 1882.

The bill donating two condemned castiron cannon and four cannon balls to Gen. Schenck Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Marion, has become a law.

Two unknown men met a little son of Chris. Bunner, of Luray, in the road near that place, and placing his hand on a fence rail deliberately cut off one of his his fingers. If discovered the miscreants will be apt to fare badly.

The wool clip of southern Indiana is the largest and the wool the best this spring of any previous year. Prices range at 18@20c per pound for the commonest; 20@22c for second class; 24@25c for finer fiber, and 28@33c for fine and tub-washed.

Ed. Wolfe, a senior in the New Albany high school, and son of Judge Wolfe, was badly beaten while attempting, with other seniors, to haze the juniors, in imitation of the silly and dangerous practice in colleges. The juniors came off victorious.

Dennis Donovan, an inmate of the Allen county poor house, has a que freak of insanity. He imagines every few minutes that somebody is talking to him through a telephone and responds sharply, "Hello!" several times. That seems to be the extent of his insanity.

Miss Hannah Cullen, daughter of Judge Cullen, of Rushville, shot a man who attempted to break into her room on Tuesday night. It is not known how badly he was hurt, as he was able to leave the premises. Miss Cullen and a colored domestic were the only occupants of the house.

Mrs. Theodore Yutzler, of New Albany, sat down on the floor to remove her stockings preparatory to going to bed. This brought her eyes so near the floor that she discovered a dark object under the bed, which immediately materialized into a vicious looking man. Mrs. Y. caught the nearest available weapon which happened to be a burning coal-oil lamp and thumped him vigorously with it, the while yelling murder. The fellow got out of the window and escaped down over the kitchen roof. The lamp, though it was loaded, didn't go off, but went out.

HON. ROBERT LOWRY, of Ft. Wayne, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY June 1st.

SENATE—After passing two bills of no general interest, the army appropriation bill was taken up and discussed.

HOUSE—Election contests were considered resulting in the seating of the contestants Bisbee and Lowe, Republicans.

FRIDAY June 2d.

SENATE.—No session was held on account of the absence of the presiding officer.

HOUSE.—The day was spent in the consideration of the Lowe-Wheeler contested seat case.

SATURDAY, June 3d.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE—The Lowe-Wheeler contest was settled by giving Lowe the seat of Wheeler.

MONDAY, June 5th.

SENATE.—A number of resolutions were offered and laid over. A majority report in favor of a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution was presented. Among the new bills introduced was one giving $10,000 to the widow of General Kilpatrick. The army appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE—New bills were introduced. Several abortive attempts were made to pass bills under a suspension of the rules. Bills were passed making appropriations for two more public buildings.

TUESDAY June 6th.

SENATE.—The army appropriation bill was with the compulsory retirement clause passed—yeas, 42, nays, 6.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were reported from committees, including the river and harbor appropriation bill. The general deficiency appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Garibaldi were adopted.

The Soldiers of France.

New York Sun.

Most people who see that 286,000 young men are brought forward annually for military service in France attach an exaggerated significance to this large number. As a matter of fact, not one-third of them go just now into the ranks for five years' service. Out of every hundred of these youths, seventeen serve only a year or for six months, twenty-four are exempted for family or educational reasons, five or six are set aside for auxiliary service because of minor bodily defects, nine of extra small and weakly make are put back for two years, and twelve are declared totally unfit for service. Thus we have the significant fact that the large production of 27 per cent. of the young men of France are, at the age of twenty, more or less physically unfitted for military service. The standard of education may be judged from the fact that one in every seven recruits can neither read nor write. Ten years ago the proportion of the illiterate was about one in every five, and fifty years ago it was 50 per cent. As to height—or rather the want of it—36 per cent. of the recruits are between 5 feet and half and inch (the minimum army height) and 5 feet 4 inches, and the general average is less than 5 feet 5 inches.

From observations made during many years in Senegal and other intertropical regions in Africa, Dr. A. Corre is inclined to believe that the African blacks are destined in course of time to disappear and be supplanted by the superior race of European immigrants. Beyond the possession of immunity against yellow fever and malaria, he thinks the blacks in every way inferior to the whites.

TABLE TALK.

Paul Boyton has gone to exhibiting whales.

In the music of the Hindoos there are quarter tones.

The marriage insurance craze is having a Southern run.

One hundred and twenty-five papers are published in N. C.

The demand for white hats in New York can hardly be filled.

Fields of buckwheat or rye are rarely seen in central Ohio now.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

Calling for a division of the House—filing a petition for a divorce.

Cocoanut growing is becoming an important industry in Florida.

The highest salary paid to a primary shool teacher in France is $440.

The popular form of suicide in Michigan is to go to work in a sawmill.

Always ready to take a hand in conversation—deaf and dumb people.

A street in Philadelphia has been named in honor of President Garfield.

Colonel Mapleson is said to have cleared $60,000 by his late opera season.

New York estimates that it gains 1,000 inhabitants a week by immigration.

The correct pronunciation of the English proper name Cavendish is "Candish."

A Syracuse man has given his farm to the city for a park, and offers to help in preparing it.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is said to have received $8 a line for his poem on Garfield's death.

The Chinese government has just issued a handsome edition of the Code Napoleon in Chinese.

A census of church goers in Augusta, Me., showed that about half the population are attendants.

A chair which was once the property of Louis XVI., of France, graces the office of a Florida lawyer.

Gambling at the clubs in New York is now carried to extremes that result in a great deal of unhappiness.

The old mansion of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, is nearly reproduced and restored by the Ladies' association.

The will of Ralph Waldo Emerson makes no public gifts. James Elliott Cabot is appointed literary executor.

In a western mine there is this notice: "Do not fall down this shaft, as there are men at work at the bottom of it."

The city of Peoria covers 6,800 acres of land, 4,800 acres of which lie under the bluffs and form what is termed the plateau.

Robert Buchanan, the author, has just married Miss Jay, his sister-in-law and author of the "Queen of Connaught."

This old German proverb is worth practicing: "Honor the old, instruct the young, consult the wise, and bear with the foolish."

The death of Admiral Rodgers places Admiral Worden, of Monitor, fame, at the head of the list of rear Admirals of our navy.

A New Mexico paper says that in that section the term "cowboy" is now applied to thieves, cut-throats and the lawless classes generally.

It has been an intensely cold spring in Austria and the Tyrol, and 30 to 50 per cent. loss is feared in Austrian and Hungraian wine districts.

A Brooklyn paper reports that most of the young ladies of that city, of high and low degree alike, are frequent patrons of trance mediums.

Typhus fever has assumed an epidemic form in New York city, and the sanitary authorities have not as yet been able to prevent its spread.

In the May day procession at Newcastle, England, appeared a blind mining pony, aged twenty-two, which had never till then been above ground.

Mrs. Harris, of Buffalo, was recently treated in Troy, N. Y., for cancer, and no less than nine separate and distinct cancers were removed from her breast.

Among many signs of changed tendencies at St. Petersburg is the recent decision to stop the publication of the letters and papers of Peter the Great.

The hides of all the cats in America would be worth $10,000,000 to commerce. Every man get out his bootjack, and let us realize on this latent capital.

Darwin is remembered in England as a man who never quarreled with those who disagreed with him. His controversies were always conducted courteously.

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Waal, yes," said John, "but he's dreadfully freckled, ain't he?"

The trustee's of Southbridge, Mass., have limited the shows in town this year to an average of one a week, "so as to reduce the temptation to foolishly squander money."

Applicant for situation as house maid: "Well, you see, mum, the missus at my last place was a very nice person but I couldn't get on with the cook, so I was obliged to leave."

"Yes," said the country member, "I went to the variety show because I felt sure there'd be nobody there who knew me! Durned if pretty much the whole legislature wasn't there!"

A letter addressed "gin o shed, mastusit," mailed in Champlain, New York, was forwarded by a sharp-witted clerk to Indian Orchard, Mass., and found its owner.

A lady lecturer in Chicago asserts that a chicken should be boiled an hour for every year of its life. The ordinary restaurant fowl would by this rule simmer in the pot about twenty-four hours.

A quack doctor heads his advertisement "Ho, all ye dyspeptics!" That's just what dyspeptics wont do. If they all would hoe vigorously they might not need any other medicine."

A Dubuque lumber company boasts the largest and longest smoke-stack in the country. It runs up the side of a bluff and ends at a distance of 430 feet from the furnace.

Humboldt told Sir John Bowring that all the dahlias of Europe were the descendants of a few seeds he had gathered in Mexico and sent in a letter to Lady Holland.

FROM WASHINGTON

Cablegrams from London say that the Duke of Manchester, now in this country, is backed by a Scotch company which proposes to send a number of Scotch farmers to occupy Canada Pacific lands.

The owner of the estate at Monticello, Va., from which it is proposed to take Jefferson's remains, says Jefferson was buried there at his own request. He and a young friend made an agreement in early manhood that whichever died first the other should bury him at the favorite spot Monticello. The friend was killed in the Mexican war, and Jefferson had the remains brought home and buried there, and before his own death asked to be buried beside them.

Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland Leader, will, it is said, be nominated Consul General to Egypt to-morrow, to succeed Wolfe, of Pennsylvania, who recently returned from that post.

In the Star Route trials, this morning, Mr. Ingersoll asked leave on behalf of his clients, the Dorseys, to withdraw their pleas of not guilty and enter a motion to quash, on the ground that the Grand Jury was not selected in accordance with Section 2 of the act of June, 1879. The motion was denied, and the defense announced its readiness to call the jury.

The public debt reduction for eleven months is about $140,000,000, and will be for the year over $150,000,000. At this rate the debt will be paid off in ten years. The reduction for May is 50 per cent. more than for May last year.

Major W. H. H. Benyaurd leaves for Chicago to-morrow to take the place of Major Lydecker in charge of the government works in improving the harbor there.

Mr. Hubbell is receiving very satisfactory responses to his circular calling for a campaign fund. The responses are very prompt, and, in many cases, exceed the amount asked for.

It looks as though the railroads west of Chicago have killed the goose that lays the golden egg, by asking Postmaster General Howe too much for a fast train. He is in doubt about putting it on.

Messrs. Walker, Blaine and Trescott are back. Peru received them with open arms, and were hopeful as to the mission, but Chili's course was very cool. Peru refused Chili's terms offered through Mr. Trescott. They say that little result from their trip is apparent, but it may finally lead to compromise and peace. They also say that Montero, Vice President of Peru, has but 600 troops. They have made no report to the State Department yet.

This morning Charles H. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, presented a petition to the District Supreme Court in general term, asking a rehearing of the case of his client. The application is upon purely technical grounds, and embodies liberal citations from the official record of the trial. Judge Carter said a decision would be rendered upon the petition as soon as the Judges could consult upon it, which will probably be to-morrow morning.

Lieutenant Danenhower's assignment to special duty at Washington to write his report, means an opportunity for a long rest. He draws full pay while on special duty, but had he been placed on waiting orders, he would only have had half pay.

There is much anxiety respecting Commissioner Raum's report about glucose. The Ways and Means Committee contemplate imposing a tax of 5 cents per pound on glucose. General Raum has had an analysis made for the committee, but has not yet reported it. Some suppose the delay is caused by an unwillingness to make enemies of the Illinois manufacturers during the pendency of the Senatorial contest.

The reports from the Southwest show that the crop prospects are unusually fine. The Mississippi overflow is not so injurious as was supposed. The shipments of stock from the Southwest to New York are unusually large.

Chief Justice Cartter and Judges James and Hagner, constituting the court in banc, to-day rendered the decision upon the last motion filed by Mr. Charles H. Reed in Guiteau's behalf. The Chief Justice delivered the decision, as follows:

In the case of Guiteau, the judges who listened to the argument in that case have come to the conclusion that they have exhausted their powers upon it; that they heard it patiently, fully and fairly, and that a re-argument would bring no other conclusion than that already arrived at, and they decline to reopen the case for the argument.

It is stated as sure that either Secretary Folger or ex-Congressman Starin will be the candidate for Governor of New York. Both are Stalwarts.

Attorney General Brewster has decided that more legislation is necessary before the Eight-Hour law can be enforced at the navy yards and other Government works.

The War Department has reports showing the number of lives lost by the late Indian raid in Arizona to have been forty-two. The damage to property is stated at $32,000.

General Phil Sheridan and John McCullough are preparing to spend the summer in the Yellowstone country.

Phœbe Couzins has written Postmaster General Howe, protesting against the proposition to compel carriers to deliver letters on Sunday.

The figures prepared on the price of labor in this country by the Census Bureau show that American workmen receive nearly 100 per cent. more than those of Great Britain.

Attorney General Brewster appeared in the Star Route [illegible] this morning. He evidently means to have the cases pushed.

It is said ex-Senator Harlan will be made member of the Alabama Claims Commission.

The general impression is now that Congress will adjourn about the 10th of July. The House manifests a disposition to go to work, and as the Senate keeps up, the work will probably be got through with in about a month. The friends of the River and Harbor bill now propose to let it in as a privileged report the first time they catch the House in good humor, if that is possible. They saw that everybody was sour yesterday, and that it was unsafe to take it up.

The report that Blaine is to stump Pennsylvania for the Republican ticket is denied here. He is giving all his time to private business.

Mr. Reed made his motion before Judge Wylie to-day, the same made before the court in banc last week, and it was promptly denied. He went out to the jail, and told Guiteau the situation, and the two had quite a long consultation. Mr. Reed says that he has still another resort, though he refuses to state what it is. It is probably that indicated in the dispatches yesterday—to apply for a writ of habeas corpus on the morning of June 30, in the hope of delaying the execution past the day set. Guiteau is somewhat depressed, but professes to hope at least for Executive clemency.

Secretary Folger has about decided the question of quarantining cattle imported and exported from districts infected with pleuro pneumonia. Canada admits cattle from infected districts ninety days from shipment from Liverpool, while the United States quarantines them ninety days from date of landing, thus giving the Canadians two weeks' advantage. The Secretary has modified the order, which was a recent one, to conform to the regulations of the Dominion. Congress will be asked for a large appropriation to stamp out the disease in the few districts where the disease is prevalent, which are only in New York and New Jersey, the disease not having reached the West.

The Deficiency bill brought up in the House to-day revived some of the scandals of the Yorktown Centennial. The bill showed a deficiency in the fund for the expenses of entertaining the French and German guests while here of $80,000, or nearly double what was authorized to be spent. It leaked out, a little at a time, in statements from Holman and Sparks, and admissions from Hiscock, that the money was largely expended for wines and in a high old time generally. Eighteen thousand dollars of it was for hotel bills in New York and Washington, and several thousand for the use of the steamboat on which the committee took the parties to Yorktown. Hiscock tried to keep the matter as quiet as possible, saying it would be an insult to our guests to quibble over the bills for their entertainment. But he didn't succeed.

Much interest is felt in the convention of the Independents of North Carolina, which meets to-day. It is expected they will make a ticket which the Republicans will indorse in part at their convention next week, and, in return, receive the Independent support for a Republican Congressman.

Ex-Delegate Cannon, of Utah, still lingers here looking after his personal interests. He says Hon. A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is likely to be one of the Utah commission.

Phebe Couzins is here, renewing the struggle for a membership of the Utah commission for herself. She thinks the prospects are good.

It is said General Beale, Minister to Austria under Grant, will be a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District.

J. J. Woodward, President of the National Grange, is being urged for membership of the Tariff Commission.

Another bond call will be made soon. But $31,000,000 of the 6 per cent. are now outstanding. All will be called in by August.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still hopeful of getting at the bottom of the counterfeiting cases, though somewhat disappointed in getting nothing from Brockway. He is determined to give no quarter to any of the party.

A new industry is reported in South Carolina, in the building of a fine steamer at Charleston. Another evidence of diversity of industry South is found in the increase of the number of spindles of cotton factories, which is nearly 400,000 for the past year.

Guiteau has received a letter from Mrs. Scoville, in which she urges him to keep up courage, and comments upon Mr. Reed's energetic movements in his behalf. She urges that everything possible be done in his behalf; expresses the warmest sympathy with him, and speaks of him as a martyr. Mr. Reed will make no new move for a few days.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

N. Y. Weekly.

If a man iz absolutely wise he kan git along with a very little gravity. Gravity is the very best kard a dull phool kan play.

One grate man in the world at a time is enuff; they are a great nuisance; if they could be kut up into four medium ones it would be better.

All genuine humorists are as reddy to weep as to laf; humor and pathos grow on the same bush.

Hypokrasy is more weak and wicked than infidelity; it iz possible for an infidel to be only a dupe to his folly, while a hypokrite iz always an ignominious fraud.

Ideality iz the smoke of an idea.

It would be difficult to name a single thing we possess that has not cost us more than it iz worth.

Honesty iz a principle, while honor seems more like a sentiment, often a very refined sentiment, it iz true.

The ladder of fame iz free to all, but to many it is like climbing a greased pole, one foot up, then slip back three.

There ain't much hypokarsy in hate; it is a thousand times more honest than flattery, but we kan't always give good reasons for our hate.

A well-balanced man iz not one who parts hiz hair in the middle, but one who has a level head and a broad heart, that never interfere with each other's bizness.

Honesty iz money at interest.

No grate suckcess has ever been reached yet without a martyrdom ov sum kind.

Grate things and grate men should be looked at from a distance; you kan't see the spots on them then.

If you kan't educate but one, let it be the harte; with a well edukated harte the head kan't git far amiss.

Habits are a hair at first, at last a cable.

It is very difficult to define happiness, or to mezzure them in any way; the best way is to guess at the amount and let them slide.

Haste and hurry are a couple of vagrants, enny how, but haste iz more ov the nature ov dispatch. Hurry will tangle enny man's legs.

Hope hez no favorites, and often plays a konfidence game with those she deals with.

A Father's Plan to Save His Son

London Telegraph.

Originality of conception and vigor in execution alike characterize the expedient adopted a few years ago by a Parisan father to obtain his only son's exemption from the conscription of 1882. The youth, it appears, had drawn a "bad number", and the prospect of his exposure to the perils and and fatigues of military service plunged his mother into such dark depths of despair that her husband, unable to endure the contemplation of her sore affliction, made up his mind one day to take a measure that could not fail to avert the threatened separation of mother and son. While they were weeping in one another's arms he suddenly clasped them both in a convulsive embrace, murmured the word "Adieu!" and rushed from the house to the nearest bridge over the Seine, whence he sprang head foremost into the river. Fortunately some boatmen, who saw him fall, promptly put off from the quay and succeeded with considerable difficulty in rescuing him alive but insensible. He was conveyed to the morgue and there stripped in order to be subjected to the usual restorative process of violent friction. In accordance with the regulations of that institution his clothes were searched, with a view of establishing his identity, in his pocketbook was found a sheet of note paper, upon which he had written down his name, address, and the following touching sentence: "The child shall not be parted from his mother; he is a widow's only son." Never yet, in all probability, has a tale of sublime self-sacrifice been told in so [illegible] words.

In the Sleeper.

Detroit Free Press.

As the train was about to leave the Union Depot, for the East the other night, a man with satchel said he'd heard a heap about "them sleeping cars," and he guessed he'd try one once. Making the necessary arrangements, he was admitted to the car, and soon settled himself into a seat. Before reaching Trenton he was asleep, feet on the opposite cushion, and his satchel for a pillow. The porter finally got ready to make his bed and gave him a shake to rouse him.

"Who the blazes be you!" growled the man as he opened his eyes.

"De Porter, sah."

"You are, eh! Well, now you look here! I never saw you before, and never shall again, but I want you to understand that I'm no chicken. I paid $2.00 for the privilege of sleeping in this car, and just as I get into my first snooze along you come and wake me up! If you want a chaw of tobacco or a match you can have it, but don't break on my dreams again if you want to be alive when we get to Buffalo! When I buy certain rights I'm going to have 'em or bust!"

Mob Law.

Indianapolis Journal.

A law abiding community cannot countenance a mob. Mob law is no law. Our statutes are established to restrain both court and criminal; to mete out justice from one to the other; to stand between passion and its victim, between prejudice and equity. That is hardly possible that a murderous and iresponsible mob will conserve public interests to a better advantage than will a jury of men of known character sworn to act with strict impartiality. Let it once be acknowledged that mobs may usurp the prerogatives of courts and all safety is at an end. The worst elements of society are certain to take advantage of such a state of affairs and work to their own nefarious ends, to the overthrow of social order and the permanent injury of the community in all respects.

Driven Off By Bees.

"The little busy bee" was once used in a naval fight in the Mediterranean. A small vessel, which was suspected of belonging to pirates, was chased by a Turkish man-of-war, on board of which were 500 seamen and soldiers. As soon as the man-of-war came up to the privateer, several hundred men were sent in small boats to take possession of her. When the small boats got alongside the privateer, the latter's crew mounted the rigging, taking with them a dozen hives of bees, which they had stolen to sell on the Italian coast. At the word of command the bees were thrown into the boats among the Turks. The terrible time that followed was beyond description. Some of the soldiers jumped overboard to escape the furious insects, and in the excitement the privateer escaped. The scene was witnessed from the deck of an approaching English ship, which picked up two of the Turkish boats.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

The fire of vanity is fed by the fuel of flattery.

The hello of the telephone is heard now in the halls of Montezuma.

The new Union League Club building in Chicago will cost $150,000.

The chief advocate of free beer and on Sunday in Ohio, is appropriately named Schwill.

The cost of a recent foggy day in London was $60,000 for 75,000,000 feet of extra gas.

New York city has three new incorporated clubs—the Putnam, the Parole and the Railroad.

There are now forty vessels in port at San Francisco under engagement for wheat.

A journey around the world now takes about ninety days, and the cost can be reduced to $800.

The United States Fish Commissioner has recently placed in the rivers of Arkansas and Texas 1,500,000 shad.

John C. Fremont, the pathfinder, lives in New York. He is seventy years old, very gray, but little and erect.

Now they say that Pope Leo XIII, instead of being a miserable invalid, is as tough as a sinner and as wiry as a barbed fence.

Boston Post: There is a kick in some quarters against tight trowsers. It is generally a quarter when it hurts, too, if the old man is very mad.

Major George N. Bliss, of Providence, R. I., who was last week elected a State Senator, has become insane from the excitement of the contest.

By doing good with his money, a man, as it were, stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass curren for the merchandise of heaven.

A Brown county man, arrested for sheep stealing, says that the Justice of the Peace is prejudiced against him, and he means to take a change of vengence.

A little grand daughter of Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, has just been born in Paris and inflicted with the congomen of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

E1 Yankuren, of Brookside station, Wis., cut down a tree and found two bears secreted in a hollow limb at the top. E1 and the bears enjoyed a mutual surprise.

William H. Vanderbilt recently paid $20,000 for a blue-white diamond weighing fifteen carats. It is pronounced the finest stone of its size ever brought to America.

A woman who died in Albany a few days bequeathed $4,000 to the Methodist Church, $1,000 each to her two doctors and two lawyers, and $800 to her servants.

On the menu at Queen Victoria's dinners the name of the cook who is responsible for each dish is written opposite to it, so that praise and blame can be equitably dispensed.

An Indianapolis letter says: "Rev. George Chainey, now of Boston, was expelled from the Masonic order by the Grand Lodge, for having given up his belief in a Supreme Being."

Nilsson's reason for resuming her own name is that she is indignant that the property which she accumulated by her exertions should pass to her husband's relatives on his death.

Maria Hogenmeyer, of Brooklyn, left property valued at $4,000, bequeathed $2 to each of her three sons, and the residue to the Catholic Church, to pay for masses for the repose of her soul.

Father Gleason, of the church of the Holy name, St. Louis, suspended by Archbishop Kenrick on the charge of being father of a child by his housekeeper, in Louisiana, Mo., has gone to Rome to lay his case before the Pope.

There is a probability that General Grant will have some difficulty in securing a clear title to his $90,000 residence in New York, an old colored woman putting in a previous claim.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has placed at the disposal of Bishop Littlejohn a furnished residence nearly opposite St. Paul's School, in Garden city, L. I., and he will occupy it this Summer.

A new kid glove, having a tiny pocket fitted into the palm of the hand, fastened with a button, has been invented for people to carry their car tickets or a small sum of money.

Among the immigrants that reached New York recently were twenty comely Swedish servant girls. They were neatly dressed, intelligent, and had some knowledge of English. In Sweden they had been receiving $40 a year. Their terms for Americ were $16 a month.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, is now is now in command of the Belgian West African Expedition. He has again surmounted the Congo Falls, and reached Stanley Pool, where he is building a Belgian station.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham is an applicant for taking the poor debtor's oath at Lynn. She says that the business which has been advertised under her name now belongs to her children, and that she has had no interest in it since 1876.

A St. Louis man, named Baby, languishes to change his name and asks the Legislature to ratify his desire. He can't bear to have his wife call him "Baby mine."

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India, over the river Kistnah, between Bezorrh and [illegible]. It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between to hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

Charles H. Reed has not given up all hope of saving Guiteau. He says he has not made application to any of the United States Supreme Judges for a writ of habes corpus, but will do so when the papers are all ready.

A Grand Rapids woman had a sick child. She consulted a superstitious old negro woman, who advised killing a black cat, and wrapping the child in the warm, bloody skin. The prescription was followed out, and the child immediately died.

England and France have agreed to recommend to the powers the holding of a conference at Constantinople to settle the Egyptian question on the basis of the maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan and the position of the Khedive. Under Foreign Secretary Dilk said in the British Parliament, the proposed conference would expedite a settlement.

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Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated

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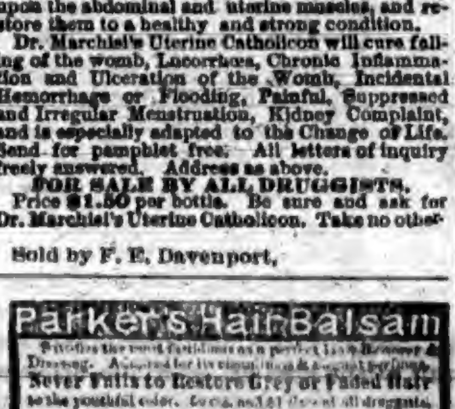

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Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. [illegible] at all druggists.

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The Griffin Road Machine Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 26, 1882.
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!
MERCHANTS!
SEND IN YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

MUSIC MONEY

$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. THE JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send a 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. [illegible]

2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-planted teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, executor of the will of Samuel Campbell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. EDGAR THEEMAN, Ex'r.
May 18th, 1882. 21-3w.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:
Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna;
Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo;
Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his lifetime. W. TEETERS, Administrator.
May 6, 1882.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS & PATENTED CURE

OVER 3000 PATIENTS CURED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES, CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. COME BEFORE TOO LATE.

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
And an ornament for your house, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

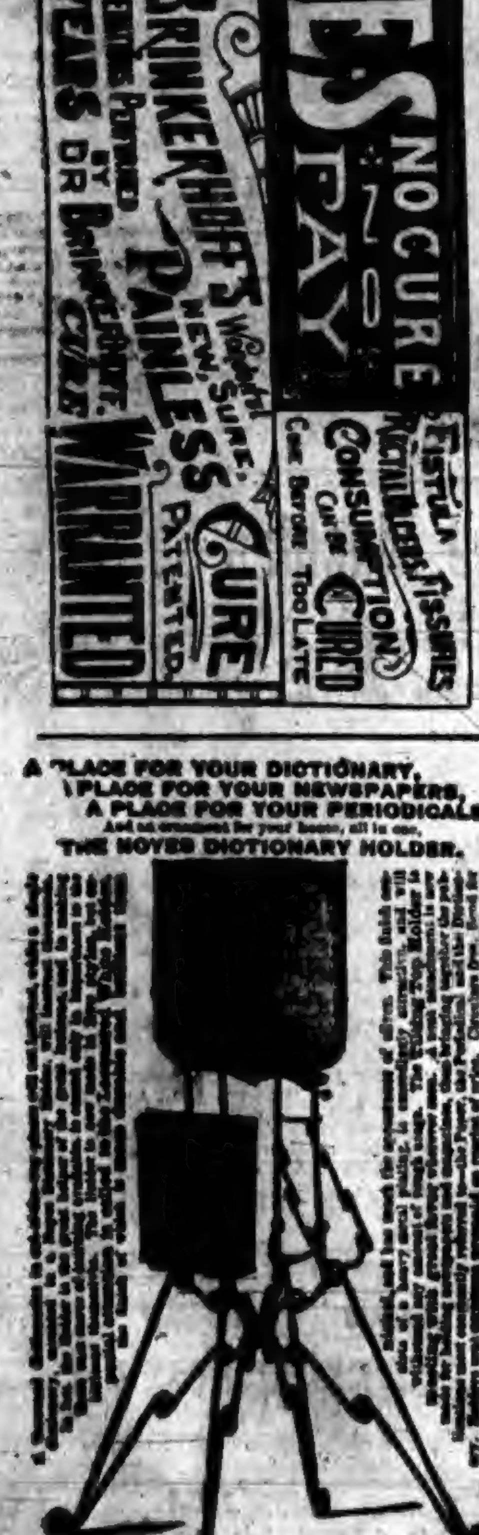

How the Suckers Bite.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Myrtle dear?"

"Yes, George, what is it?" replied the girl, glancing shyly upward.

The radiant glory of a summer moon shone down upon the earth this June night, bathing in all its mellow splendor the leafy branches of the sturdy old oaks that had for centuries shaded the entrance to Castle McMurtry and laughed defiance to the fierce gales that every winter came howling down in all their cruel force and fury from the moorlands lying to the westward of the castle. On the edge of the broad demesne that stretched away to the south stood a large brindle cow, and as the moonlight flecked with silvery lustre her starboard ribs, she seemed to Myrtle a perfect picture of sweet content and almost holy calm.

"Is it not a beautiful night, dearest?" murmured the girl. "See how the moonbeams flutter down through the trees, making strange lights and shadows that flit among the shrubs and flowers in such a weird, ghost-like fashion. The dell is indeed clothed in loveliness to-night, sweetheart."

"Yes," said George W. Simpson, "this is the boss dell"—and then, looking down into the pure, innocent face that was lifted to his, he took in his own broad, third-base palm the little hand that erstwhile held up Myrtle's polonaise. As they stood there silently in the bosky glade, George passed his arm silently but firmly around Myrtle's waist.

The noble girl did not shy.

"Do you love me, sweetheart?" he asked in accents that were tremulous with tremulousness.

Myrtle's head was drooping now, and the rosy blushes of Calumet Avenue innocence were chasing each other across her peachy cheeks.

George drew her more closely to him. If a mosquito had tried to pass between them then it would have been bad for the mosquito.

"Can you doubt me, darling?" he whispered. "You surely must know that I love you with a wild, passionate, whoa-Emma love that can never die. Do you not love me a little in return?"

For an instant the girl did not speak. George heard the whisking of the brindle cow's tail break in rudely upon the solemn stillness of the night, and ever and anon came the dull thud of the bullfrog as he jumped into a neighboring pond. Presently Myrtle placed her arms around his neck, and with a wistful, baby's-got-the-cramp look in her sweet face, she said to him: "I love you, George, with a deathless devotion that will eventually keep you broke." And with these fateful words she adjusted her rumpled bang and fearlessly led the way to an ice-cream lair.

Notes of the Day.

Wise gossups estimate Blaine's possessions now at $10,000,000.

An enthusiastic Frenchman proposes to build a bridge over the English Channel.

The most popular slang expression in the Western Reserve of Ohio is "Cheese it."

Michigan fire sufferers have received cash and contributions of goods to the amount of $1,500,000.

The New York Observer says there is no more sense in having a bell on a church than on a theater.

Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, who is troubled a great deal with the gout, has been sick for some time.

The Sultan of Mascati has prohibited the use of beer in his realm. Needless to say he is not an Ohio man.

Some of the portions used in making a watch are so minute that it takes 150,000 of them to weigh one pound.

The majority of London newspapers are warning their readers against investing money in the electric companies.

It is estimated that the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish was attended by between 30,000 and 40,000 people.

Twenty-three years ago yesterday (June 5th, 1859), the heavy frost killed the wheat, vegetables and everything of the kind. The loss on wheat was very severe.

Down House, the home of Darwin for forty years, is an old red brick mansion, square and three stories high, with a pyramidic roof. It is almost completely covered with ivy, as also is the high stone wall surrounding it and the small lawn.

Ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, has, since his retirement from public life, been devoting himself closely to the practice of law and the development of the bituminous coal interests of his vast estate in the Clearfield region.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the well known writer on co-operation and kindred subjects, has been commissioned by the British government to visit this country and Canada and report upon the chances offered here to immigrant working people.

—Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 21 2t.

Wabash College.

This excellent institution of learning has just entered on the fiftieth year of its work. It has a reputation for thorough work, second to none in the country. The ability and high standing of its faculty, the character of work done, and the favorable location should be considerations to which those who expect to attend college should give their full thoughts. Many young men in this county, we are aware, expect to attend a college somewhere and take a more or less thorough course of instruction. To such, we say, give Old Wabash a trial. Write to the secretary, John L. Campbell, at Crawfordsville, and obtain full information as to the merits of this institution. 23-4t.

Cancers Cured.

A. O. Espy is having great success in the treatment of cancers and cancerous tumors. He has treated quite a number of cases in our town and vicinity and has not failed in a single instance. Parties afflicted or having symptoms of these dreaded diseases would do well to consult Mr. Espy. Residence on North Jackson street, Auburn, Indiana. 23-3w.

—A visit to Willow Run herd of Jerseys, Spencerville, Indiana, the property of J. M. Cahill, is a real treat to an admirer of these valuable and beautiful animals. Amber of Cottage Grove No. 14,225, a fine bred animal and carries an udder for a yearling unsurpassed. She gives every promise of a large butter yield if put to the test. Marcia Belle No. 13,224, another beautiful animal, possessing all the markings and points that distinguish the Jerseys, while Cash Boy jr., son of old Cash Boy 2,248, the finest bred bull in the west, and which sold for $3,000, heads this herd. The above animals were selected from good butter strains. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 36 1y

SUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Sutt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence: North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GYSELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box [illegible]. 3-tf.

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
[illegible]	10 [illegible]	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 [illegible]p	9 [illegible]am
6 47	11 [illegible]	....Bluffton....	6 [illegible]	8 30
7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]pm	....Hartford....	3 05	7 47
8 40	1 [illegible]pm	....Muncie....	3 [illegible]	6 50
		....Cincinnati....		
10 45pm	6 00	.Indianapolis.	11 00	4 30am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Condensed time-card in effect Dec. 18, 1881.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.			
Chicago Lv....	9 10am	5 35pm	[illegible]pm	9 20
Ft. Wayne....	2 25pm	9 15	11 55	5 15a
Crestline.....	7 50	[illegible] 00am	4 30am	10 [illegible]p
Mansfield.....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh Ar.	6 00am	6 07	1 40pm	6 30p
STATIONS.	**GOING WEST.**			
Pittsburgh....	6 25am	7 00am	pm	10 50p
Mansfield....		....		....
Crestline Lv..	7 15pm	2 10pm	am	7 20a
Ft. Wayne....	12 54 am	5 45	6 40	1 05p
Chicago Ar....	6 50	10 30	11 10	7 30p

NOTE: Accommodation train leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday at 7:45 am.; Warsaw, 8:55 a. m., Columbia, 9:30 a. m.; Ft. Wayne, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation train leaves Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 4:00 p. m.; Arrives at Columbia 4:45 p. m.; Warsaw, 5:40 p.m.; Plymouth, 6.45 p. m.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

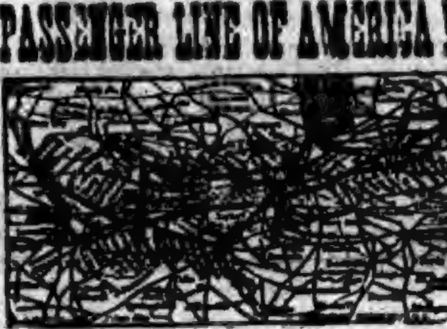

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent. St. Louis.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness, we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

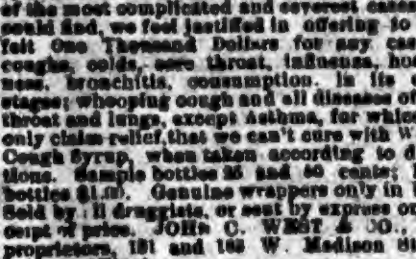

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Roberts, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on Saturday, the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1882, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided eight-ninths of the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS:—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months, the deferred payments to draw interest, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. WILLIAM NELSON, Adm'r.
James E. Rose attorney for estate. 23-4w.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect June 5, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm
Lv. Bay City.......	5 30pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw.......	6 27	7 32	....
Lansing.......	8 30	10 12	....
Grand Rapids.......	10 20	6 00	12 35pm
Detroit.......	7 50	7 40	4 05
Ann Arbor.......	11 15	8 45	5 21
Jackson Lv.......	6 30am	12 01pm	6 45
Hanover.......	7 05	12 27	8 00
Jonesville.......	7 25	1 02	8 55
Bankers.......	7 36	1 18	9 20
Reading.......	7 50	1 37	9 45
Montgomery.......	8 03	1 49	10 18
Fremont.......	8 17	1 58	10 40
Angola.......	8 35	2 15	11 10
Pleasant Lake.......	8 45	2 33	11 30
Waterloo.......	9 05	2 43	7 00am
Auburn.......	9 15	2 53	7 25
Auburn Junction.......	9 20	2 57	7 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne.......	10 15	3 50	9 30
Indianapolis.......	5 40pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati.......	6 05	7 00am	....
Louisville.......	7 30	7 25	....
St. Louis.......	....	8 40	....
Washington.......	2 10	6 47	....
Baltimore.......	3 20	8 18	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Leave Baltimore.......	11 05am	....	1 30am
Washington.......	10 40	....	8 35
St. Louis.......	6 40pm	....	7 50
Louisville.......	7 12	7 05am	....
Cincinnati.......	9 00	7 45	3 25pm
Indianapolis.......	4 25am	10 45	....
Ft. Wayne.......	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 4 pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn.......	12 45	6 05	3 05
Waterloo.......	12 55	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake.......	1 15	6 37	4 25
Angola.......	1 27	7 05	5 00
Fremont.......	1 42	7 22	5 35
Montgomery.......	1 55	7 40	6 07
Reading.......	2 10	7 52	6 30
Bankers.......	2 22	8 04	6 55
Jonesville.......	2 38	8 18	7 25
Hanover.......	3 05	8 45	8 20
Jackson.......	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor.......	5 07	10 28	10 34
Detroit.......	6 20	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids.......	10 30	7 10am	4 30pm
Lansing.......	8 35	8 00	....
Saginaw.......	9 25	10 55	....
Bay City.......	9 30	11 55	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays and Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a.m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 25 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. O. A. L. west—10 20 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 55, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1107, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 30 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 [illegible]; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, [illegible] p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east [illegible] a. m., 1 05, 10 25 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., [illegible] 11 51p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m., [illegible] p. m. west —1:27, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive [illegible] a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05p.m., P., Ft. W. & C. east 3 25 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 45, 11 45 a. m., 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l F'r. & Pass'r. Agent

—Farmers, look to your interests and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago.....	9 30am	5 35pm		
Elkhart.....	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville.	2 42	11 30	5 26	12 10pm
Corunna.....	2 56		6 35	
Sedan.....			7 05	3 00
Waterloo ..	3 10	11 48	7 30	40
Butler.....	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo.....	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler.....	1 35pm	2 20	4 00pm	9 10am
Waterloo....	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan.....			5 05	10 00
Corunna....	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville.	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart......	3 40	4 20	8 30	4 30
Chicago.....	8 00	6 30		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:25 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N.Y. Fast.	W. Bs. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv..........	5 10pm	10 40pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction.	8 11	1 50am	11 16
Milford Junction....	9 10	3 10	12 30
Syracuse..........		3 22	12 36pm
Cromwell..........		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 36
Garrett..........	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction....	10 45	4 54	2 08
St. Joe..........			
Hicksville..........	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance..........	11 42	6 13	3 26
Deshler..........	12 40am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria..........	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin..........	2 05	8 [illegible]	5 42
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 45	6 15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 00am
Tiffin..........	10 25	7 05	8 34
Fostoria..........	11 02	8 25	9 10
Deshler..........	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance..........	12 56am	10 38	11 42
Hicksville..........	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe..........			
Auburn Junction....	2 35	12 18 m	1 05
Garrett..........	2 45	12 [illegible]	1 45
Avilla..........		12 [illegible]	1 58
Albion..........		1 02	2 21
Cromwell..........		1 28	2 45
Syracuse..........		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction....		1 59	3 14
Walkerton Junction.		3 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar..........	8 35	5 55	7 10

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives Knives,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid.

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

[illegible] unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERIDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

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First Premium on Ornamental Work. All Work Guaranteed Water Proof. FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kiernan's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

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OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

An Address Delivered By James E. Rose, at Auburn, June 15, 1882.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Reunions have become of frequent occurrence. Those who have been associated together in any particular relationship, especially if the object of the association has been for a philanthropic purpose, after a long separation, or after the objects of the association have been realized, greatly enjoy meeting together and exchanging congratulations over the accomplishment of their common purpose or over each others' personal success; or condoling each others' sorrows and sympathizing with each other in whatever there has been of life, through which they have been called to pass that has been unpleasant and hard to bear. Our joys are increased by recounting them to our friends, and the burdens of life are diminished, when the sympathy of old time friends is extended toward us in our afflictions. The spirit's burden that weighs down old age, becomes as a feather when we realize the presence and encouragement of the friends of our early lives. These reunions afford us an opportunity for the time being, of living over again the long past, and drawing from it lessons which enable us the better to enjoy the present. The men, who, in the hour of their country's peril, bared their breasts to the leaden hail of rebel bullets to save their country's flag and their country's honor, hold their annual reunions, and live over again all the pleasurable excitement of the march, the bivouac and the battle. The shrieking fife and the rolling drum, the rifle's sharp crack and the cannon's reverberating roar, as the mimic battle rages, recalls all the enjoyable qualities of the real battle, relieved of its attendant dangers and suffering. And, for the time being, the halting, limping step that has characterized the unfortunate patriot for a score of years is forgotten by himself, and unnoticed by others, as he marches side by side with the comrades, by whose side he fought real battles years ago.

The college students, who for four years, during the incubation of their manhood, racked their overtaxed minds over difficult mathematical problems until reason almost tottered on her throne, or conned Greek roots, prefixes and suffixes until in their wearied frenzy they would gladly attend the obsequies of a language that has been dead for centuries, hold their reunions, at which they recount the experiences of college, and live over again their youth. And the most dignified men of the age at their alumni gatherings, in their recitals of college life experiences, prove the truthfulness of the old adage that "boys are boys the world around." For a time the elasticity of youth returns and reanimates the trembling frame of the venerable sage, and lends to life a buoyancy and pleasure that could not flow from any other source. The pilgrims, while living, and their descendants after their death, from the time of their landing on Plymouth Rock to the present time have had their annual reunions on the anniversary in this country, and at these reunions they gather the relics of two centuries ago in honor of the names of their noble ancestry, whose love of freedom, and independence, and devotion to principle, did so much to make New England, in morality and industry what it is to-day. These reunions are induced by the friendly feeling which grows up among those engaged in a common work where hardships are undergone, and sacrifices made to accomplish a common purpose,

"When our lives
"Were linked together, and our young hearts blossomed out
"Like violet bells upon the self-same stem,
"Pouring the dewy odors of life's spring
"Into each others' bosoms.

In imitation of this custom, the pioneers of the county, those by whose personal efforts and personal sacrifices, the vast and apparently impenetrable wilderness has been subdued and, as if by magic, the cultivated farm with its palatial home, and wide stretching fields, its lowing herds and waving grain; the school house, the church, the village and the busy city have appeared, meet in annual reunions, in their several localities to revere the memories of the long past, and to greet each other again on this side of the mysterious river that forms the boundary line between time and eternity. Yes we meet to take each other by the hand, as in the "long ago" when in our home spun garb we met at the log cabin raising, or the meeting in the log school house, and renew our poineer associations, and rekindle the fires of friendship, and paternal feeling that burned so brightly nearly half a century ago. The pioneer's fire was emblematical of his friendship, although covered for a time, the covering was not to extinguish, but to preserve, and it required but a breath to start it into a flame; and it requires but a moment for memory to go back to the pioneer days of this country, and from its store house of sacred relics bring forth for our consideration and enjoyment pictures of things that then existed, and by comparing them with what exists to day determine what advancements we have made in the time that has intervened. Professor Swing in the preface to his lectures, entitled, "Motive of Life" expresses the following beautiful thought. "Visiting a large forest in June, you cannot bear home with you all its great old trees; you may carry back only a few boughs from elm and oak." So with us, to day. I cannot bring back, from memory's store house all the noble deeds of the poineers. I cannot recount all that would be interesting to hear, of the experiences and incidents of pioneer life in the time allotted to me; but I hope to be able to present to your consideration a few reminders of the great and noble achievements of the pioneers, and some of the peculiarities of their mode of life, which may instruct the young and interest the old. And, looking back over the history of this county from its first settlement, for I have witnessed the facts from which most of that history has been made; and contemplating the vast field of labor and sacrifices and incidents that might be made subservient to my purpose on this occasion, it is difficult for me to determine with what branch of the work of the pioneers to commence this examination of what they have accomplished. As the friendly greetings of to day so vividly remind me of those at the religious meetings held by the pioneers in the log school house, I will ask you to go with me to one of them and consider its surroundings. We had no church edifices then, with cushioned pews and carpeted aisles, with deep toned organ and voice trained choir. No white gloved usher to conduct you to a seat, with a soft and easy grace, all assumed, that would have made a fairy blush. No gilded carriage, no liveried coachman to convey you to the palatial church at the call of the deep toned bell, pealing out its reverberating notes of welcome in the mellow air of the sabbath morning. No vestibule with its French mirror, at whose shrine every fashionable lady must do homage before entering the place dedicated to the worship of God. No cushioned and tasselated pulpit and upholstered chairs.

No, we had none of these luxuries connected with the worship of God in those pioneer days. The log school house answered the tripple purpose of school-house, church, and town hall. The congregation consisted of the neighborhood for miles around. The minister "rode the circuit" which comprised a territory embracing several counties, and equal in area to the whole state of Rhode Island. These trips were made on horseback, and the circuit rider carried with him a huge pair of saddle-bags, in which was stowed away his bible and hymn-book, a clean shirt and few copies of Baxter's Saints rest, for sale. He was made to feel himself at home wherever he stopped by the homely and heart-felt hospitality with which he was entertained by the pioneers in their log-cabin-homes. The coming of the preacher, was a welcome event in the household, as he brought the news from other neighborhoods, which he visited on his circuit. It would amuse, and probably, in some things, instruct, the young man and young woman of the present day to witness a "quarterly meeting" such as we had among the pioneers.

Now, no young man can think of entering society until he becomes the possessor of a covered carriage, nickle-plated harness and a fine horse, and until he is supplied with this outfit he receives but little consideration from the average young lady; but in those pioneer days the young man on whom such paternal kindness was bestowed as to be favored with the use of the family horse to attend quarterly meeting with, was a desirable catch for the most ambitious young lady of his acquaintance. Equipped with horse, saddle and bridle and coverlet or quilt thrown over the saddle and extending back to the horse's hips, he went to the house of the most popular young lady in the neighborhood, with as much pride as the kid-gloved young man of to-day drives his 2:40 horse and gilded carriage to the palatial home of his lady friend; and with his girl mounted behind him, her arms around his waist to prevent falling off, the journey was commenced. As these meetings were attended by people who came several miles, it was not an unusual sight to see a procession of eighteen or twenty couples, thus mounted two on one horse, wending their way to the place of worship. A horse that would not carry double could not be sold to a pioneer in those days at any price, if the young men of the family were consulted in regard to the purchase.

There are before me to-day, men now well down the sunny side of life whom I have seen on their way to meeting on horseback with their girls behind them. Farm wagons drawn by oxen was the usual mode of conveyance to meetings and other places to which the pioneers went if the distance was great; but to walk three or four miles to meeting or to form an acquaintance of an emigrant recently arrived, was not regarded as much of a task by the pioneers' wife and daughters.

The first school house built in the county, I think was in the Handy settlement, three miles south of the place where the town of Butler now is. It would be a curiosity now. Permit me to describe it to-day as it stood more than forty years ago. It was built of round logs, that is unhewn logs, and sixteen feet wide and twenty-four long, with a puncheon floor, and a sled-runner chimney; a fire place extending across one end of the building and a door near the corner in the side. The chimney was made of mud and sticks and was so large at the top that much of the light that illuminated the literary path of the students during the weeks; or the spiritual path of the church goer on Sunday, came down the chimney through the smoke. At the end of the room opposite the fire place, was the window which consisted of a row of "seven by nine" glass, occupying the place of a log that had been left out when the house was raised. The window was nine inches high and sixteen feet long, and when a snow ball passing through the air without the aid of human agency, for no boy ever threw a snow ball that hit a window, and a pane of glass was broken its place was supplied by a piece of oiled paper. These were usually supplanted with glass at the commencement of a term; the number of accidents of that mysterious nature that transpired during the term could be determined by the number of greased papers in the window, and as these improvised panes of glass became numerous in the window and were not exceedingly translucent during cold cloudy days, when the doors must be kept shut, the whole school literally groped in darkness. The writing desk was a hewn puncheon placed against the wall, at an angle of forty-five degrees, in front of the window, and a seat at the writing desk was a post of honor enjoyed only by the large scholars, and those who occupied it were envied as bitterly by the balance of the school as the senior class in college is by the freshmen. The cracks between the logs were chinked with pieces of wood and daubed with mud outside and in. The ceiling was made of round poles extending from one side of the room to the other, the ends resting in cracks made large for that purpose in each side. Over the poles mud was spread in copious profusion, which, when dried, formed a ceiling that bid defiance alike to piercing winds of winter, and sorching heat of the summer sun. The roof was made of clap-boards, held to their place by logs laid on top of them, called weight-poles. The seats were made of sasafras poles about six inches in diameter, split in two, the heart side up, and wooden pins or legs in the bottom or oval sides. These were made to suit the comfort of full-grown men, and hence, were so high from the floor, that the aid of the teacher was necessary to place the small scholars on the seat, and when there no little care was required on their part to avoid falling off. The text books used were the Western spelling book, the new testament and for advanced scholars the Old English Reader. The scholars who ciphered used such arithmetics as they could procure, but Dabold's predominated; and when an industrious and studious scholar had reached the "Rule of Three" (now called Proportion) the teacher to avoid an exposition of his ignorance of the mysteries beyond, prudently required a review and the mathematical ardor of the ambitious youth was cooled by being turned back to Notation and compelled to memorize the fine print and foot notes. As there was not a uniformity of books there were no classes except spelling and reading classes, and each student studied arithmetic "on his own hook." The advent of such a man as my friend Houser or Keeran, into the neighborhood at that time, with their sample desks and ink wells, slate blackboards and crayon pensils, terresterial and celestial globes, Spencerian copy-books and a trunk full of eclectic spellers, readers, mental and practical arithmetics, grammars, geographies, histories, steel pens, pointers would have attracted more attention and created more excitement among the pioneers, than did the Rev. Lewis Hickman, lecturing on Millerism, with his illustrated map, as large as a bed blanket, on which were pictures of the great Dragon that John, the Revelator saw, with its seven crowned heads and ten horns; with its glowing mouth and red-hot fangs through which blue, sickening and sulphureous flames seethingly issued; with its serpentine caudal appendage drawing in its train one-third of the stars of heaven. There too, was the fair woman standing on the moon, clothed with the sun and crowned with stars. There, too, was Michael and his angels, chafing for a fight with his dragonship as soon as orders could be obtained from headquarters to open out on the enemy. And last but not least of the hideous things on that chart, was the devil with his cloven foot. There are many here to-day who heard those lectures in the log-cabin school houses, and yet remember that horrid chart, and the blood-curdling harrangue of the Reverend gentleman as he tried to terrify men, women and children into repentance, on the same principle that the bee-keeper scares an out-going swarm of bees into a new hive, by the hideous noise produced by the united efforts of his entire family on tin pans, cow-bells and dinner horns. One could almost hear the approaching echoes of Gabriel's trumpet while looking at that chart and listening to the speaker's terrifying portraiture of the horrors of the "last day." None of the modern improvements and discoveries, to aid in the cause of a practical education were then known in this county. No graded reading books or spellers, no blackboards, steel pens or mathematical frames, no globes or varnished pointers. Then we had pointers, fresh hickories cut from the adjacent thicket, with the jack-knife of the teacher. But they were not used as the ornamented pointers now are, to demonstrate mathematical problems on the blackboard, and trace out the course of rivers and mountains, and the most practical and direct route across the continent, or around the globe, upon an outline map suspended on the wall, but they were applied to the backs of the wayward youth to demonstrate the propriety of searching for the most direct route to obedience. And those pointers were effective, too. Two of the qualifications for teaching that were indispensable then are now entirely obsolete—the applicant for the position of school teacher must then be able to make a goose quill pen, and possess the muscular power to wield a hickory whip. But the educational facilities of this country have changed since then. The old log-cabin school-house has disappeared, and now beautiful structures of frame or brick dot our county thickly over. The sasafras benches have given place to easy and convenient seats and desks, Aparatus by which the intelligent teacher may illustrate the sciences, adorn the school room in abundance. The crack of the hickory over the shoulders of the disodedient pupil is now but seldom heard and Professor Barnes does not now inquire of applicants for license to teach, whether they can whittle a goosequill pen or not.

It is a fact however that some of the most useful and prominent of the citizens of our county, to day, recieved their education in the old log-cabin-school-house, with the meager facilities that I have enumerated. It should be remembered, however, that men, steady, relible men cannot be made from books alone, you might be able to put a dazzling polish on a paper boot, but a moment's walk in the dewey grass would leave you barefooted. A little of the rough-and-tumble of life such as the pioneer experienced is requisite to develop the courage, the moral back bone, the self reliance and industry, the patience and perseverance necessary to usefulness in life. The meetings in the old log-cabin school house were conducted with a zeal and pathos that we do not witness now in the fashionable church. The average congregation then, did not comprise more then twenty five or thirty persons, on ordinary occasions, but their earnestness and zeal would exceed the aggregate zeal of an ordinary congregation of three hundred persons of the present day. There is many a gray-haired and sun-bowned pioneer before me to day, who near a half century ago has assisted in the singing of "Old Hundred" "Lenox Mear" or the long meter doxology in those old time meetings until the very atmosphere around them was filled with such a spirit of goodness, that every one, who inhald it, was made to feel, that it was good for him to be there.

There was more real solid, soul stirring hallelujahs in one of those log-cabin-protracted meetings, on a cold winter night, under the management of some of the pioneer preachers, than Moody and Sankey ever produced, when at the acme of their fame as revivalists. The early preachers have nearly all gone, to their reward. Gabriel Williams, Lewis Hicklin, Henry Kunler, Ladd Thomas, Cyrus Alton and James Hadsell, are numbered with those who have passed through the chilly waters of the mysterious river. Jonathan Thomas, Elder Ward, Jno. McCurdy, and Jas. Cather, who were among the pioneer preachers, are yet with us, and continue their life work in trying to better the condition of those around them by both precept and example.

The pioneer merchants, store keepers we then called them, were N. L. Thomas, of Newville, whom we familiarly called "Uncle Ladd" and Thomas J. Freeman, of Auburn, both men of some consequence in their time, have long since gone to that country from which no traveler returns. But, during their time, they served their day and generation in a landable manner. Great changes in mercantile business have occurred since then, as well as in the educational and religious institutions of the country. Now we find in our midst double front brick stores, carrying a stock of goods worth twenty-five thousand dollars, embracing every article of merchandise that the most fastidious could desire, supplied from the jobbing houses of the great cities that have grown up within a few hours travel from our homes, transported on railroads running in every direction through our county, over which trains of cars are passing almost every hour. These towns, with their mammoth stores, these railroads with their thundering locomotives and apparently living trains of cars, these great cities with numerous wholesale houses, where millions of dollars worth of goods are sold each year, have all been built since the pioneers of this county began the work of subduing the wilderness. These beautiful stores with their large stocks of costly goods were not even dreamed of by the pioneers. The pioneer store in the eastern part of this county, the one kept by Ladd Thomas, occupied a room about fifteen feet square and $200.00 would have purchased every article he had to sell. He made his regular trips to Fort Wayne at stated periods, riding an old black horse familiarly known as "Old Jack" by all the early settlers, and carrying with him his purchases of produce, consisting of deer and coon skins, beeswax and ginseng roots. These he exchanged for such articles as he kept for sale, and freighted Old Jack with his purchases on his return trip. I said Old Jack was familiarly known to the settlers. Uncle Ladd, as he was called, was a Methodist preacher, and in addition to his business as a merchant and his services in the pulpit, he preached the funerals and solemnized the marriages for all the settlers in the east part of the county, and when he went from home to attend to these duties Old Jack was his only mode of conveyance. The old horse seemed to have the ability to determine the difference between a funeral and a wedding, and it is not strange that he had, when we consider the fact that when Uncle Ladd attended a funeral he went alone, but when called to officiate at a wedding the whole family went with him, and Old Jack's burden, like Job's, was grievous to be borne, and like one of olden times, he might have exclaimed: "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." I have often seen Old Jack, on Sunday mornings, passing my father's cabin home, on his way to a wedding with the whole family, consisting of Uncle Ladd, his wife and two sons, David, who died at early manhood, and Newton, now a prominent lawyer in a western city, all perched upon his back. Pardon this digression, but as the old horse will be remembered by so many persons, he deserves a passing notice. The store keepers in the pioneer days were required to procure a license from the county commissioners before commencing business, and in their applications for the license they were required to enumerate the articles they proposed to sell and state the amount of capital invested in the business. And in compliance with the law, Thomas J. Freeman, the first merchant of Auburn, on March 7th, 1838, applied for a license to sell foreign merchandise and domestic groceries, with a capital of $175.00, and was required to pay for that privilege the sum of $5.00, and his traffic in time pieces was restricted to one dozen for the year. That number of sales would hardly be a paying business for our friend Abright. The opinions of the people have changed greatly since then, for at that time Mr. Freeman was permitted to sell intoxicating liquor without a license, but was not allowed to sell tea, coffee and sugar without a permit. Now the dealer may sell the latter without a license but must pay for the privilege of engaging in the liquor traffic. In the pioneer days there were no boot and shoe stores as now, and the "Boot Up-side Down" establishment of our townsman would have been a curiosity. Then the shoemaker, following the example of the itinerant preacher, went from house to house with his kit of tools and made the shoes for the several families comprising his list of patrons. The ladies had not then acquired the habit of crowding a number four foot into a number three French kid shoe, but the shoes were manufactured to fit the foot and not the eye, and were made of substantial material, impervious to wet and cold. And equipped with a pair of these shoes, the pioneer's wife could walk a mile through the snow without being placed under the doctor's care for weeks following. But these pioneer customs, together with the log-cabin homes, and log school houses, have passed away and now live only in the fond recollections of the few old settlers who survive. The wilderness we then loved for its native grandeur has disappeared, and in its stead the cultivated field with its waving grain, the beautiful homes, and pleasant little towns have sprung up. The winding wagon road, meandering around the swamps and creeks through the woods, can no longer be traced by the "oldest inhabitant." The old Indian trail can no longer be found, but the commodious highways permeating every part of the county furnish a comfortable route for every man to travel upon. The "mail carrier," with his horn and saddle bags, bringing us the news of important events, at the rate of three miles per hour, has been supplanted by the elegantly equipped mail coach, carrying the news of the world, at the rate of sixty miles per hour. And not contented with even that rate of speed, science now supplies us with the telegraph; and later with the telephone, by which we may converse with our friends at a distance of what was in pioneer days a four days' journey. Yes, indeed, great changes have taken place since the pioneer days. Suppose some pioneer, like Rip Van Winkle, had gone to sleep in this county in 1838 or 1840, and had been awakened to-day by the shrill whistle of the railroad locomotive, by which you were drawn here this morning, what strange sights would he see. He would be as ignorant of the things surrounding him as is the little child. The railroad with its long trains of cars; the telegraph with its mysteries; the telephone faithfully conveying a whisper a hundred miles; the audiphone reproducing a lecture or a sermon after the speaker has died and been forgotten, would be mysteries to him. Since then the cooking range and its appurtenances has taken the place of the old trammel, and crane, and skillets, and Dutch ovens. The horseback riders, in their home spun garb, dismounted and transformed into elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen riding in gilded carriages with upholstered cushions and glittering polish, dazzling the eye as they move in the sunlight. Yes, all has changed since the pioneer days, and we, too, who yet survive, of the early settlers, have changed. I well remember these old men and women here to-day, now with white hairs and trembling and uncertain step, when in the vigor of early manhood and womanhood, with a courage scarcely excelled by the man who braves the cannon's mouth, they left the tender associations of their early lives, and came to this county, then a wilderness, cheerfully and uncomplainingly, enduring its dangers and its privations for a grand and noble purpose. A few of the old pioneers yet remain with us. They are the true heroes of this country—more deserving of adulation—more worthy of laudotory honors than the heroes of the battle-field. To them we owe a debt of gratitude that we can never pay. As they go down to the grave, one by one, we see the land marks of the civilization of this country disappear. The civilization remains for us to enjoy, but the motive power that planted it, is fast receding from our midst. Each year, as we meet, we notice the ranks are being thinned. Here and there we see vacancies, where the year before sat a pioneer. To-day, we will no doubt for the last time, take the hand of some one of this noble band of heroes, and ere another annual reunion shall take place, it may be said of some of these good old people present to-day, "Their life work is done, and they have gone to their reward." My friends, let us remember that we owe a duty to these old pioneers; that to them, to their sacrifices, and patient and unremitting industry, we are indebted for all there is of the blessings of civilization that surrounds us. Let us spare no pains to make the remainder of their paths through life pleasant and enjoyable. Let us imitate their industry and integrity, their virtue and frugality, laboring to make our lives as worthy of imitation by those who follow us when we are gone; and hoping that it may be said of us, truthfully, when our life work has been finished, as it can now be said of the pioneers, that the world has been made better by our having lived in it.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

Good crop prospects are reported throughout Europe.

A church at Lynn, Mass., recently celebrated its 250th anniversary.

Seven persons have been killed by the Cable street cars on State Street, Chicago.

General Grant says he has not invested or lost a single cent in stock speculation.

During the summer months the Government Departments will close at 3 o'clock p. m.

The House of Congress has decided that Alaska is not entitled to representation in that body.

Herzegovina is again in revolt against Austria, and there has been some fierce fighting.

Much regret is expressed that Vice President Wheeler declines to serve on the Tariff Commission.

It is expected that the Postoffice department will show a surplus of $1,000,000 for the fiscal year.

Ashland, once the home and property of Henry Clay, has been sold by the Kentucky University for $60,000.

The Empress of all the Russias has presented a daughter to her lord and master, and the little Princess is named Olga.

Mother St. Bernard, of Montreal, has been chosen superior of convents throughout Canada and the United States.

The Montreal conference of the Methodist Church of Canada has unanimously voted in favor of Methodist union.

The Ladies' League of Cleveland, O., is reported to be thriving under its ex-communication from the Catholic Church.

At Red Wing, Minn., recently, Little Brown Jug paced a mile in 2:16¼, the fastest time on record, on a half-mile track.

The harvest of the best wheat crops ever known in that Egyption region commenced about the 10th of June in Southern Illinois.

Jewish refugees from Russia are flocking to this country in such large numbers that great difficulty is experienced in taking care of them.

The cost of draping the public building in Washington at the time of the death of Garfeld was $5,000, according to the deficiency appropriation bill.

The New York Legislature, at its recent session, passed a very stringent law against the sale of oleomargarine under the pretense that it is genuine butter.

The bottom has dropped out of the whisky ring investigation for want of proof to sustain the charges of corrupt lobbying in the interest of whisky distillers.

A party of well-to-do Mississippi negroes are en route to Chihuahua, Mexico, for the purpose of prospecting the country. If they can secure property cheap they intend to establish a colony.

At a recent banquet and excursion, members of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York City, passed resolutions urging President Arthur to exert his good offices in behalf of ex-Governor Fitz John Porter.

Attorney General Brewster states that the counterfeiter Brockway was indicted at the instance of private parties, for what purpose he did not know. The government and nothing, whatever, to do with his arrest.

A terrible fire occurred at Montreal on the 13th. Property valued at about $1,500,000 was destroyed. The blaze originated in Victoria Square, and for a long time was unsubdued, there being but three fire engines in the place.

The first lager beer saloon was opened in New York by John Bechtel in 1840. It is currently reported that the business has increased, for taxes to the amount of $14,000,000 a year are now paid upon the lager beer consumed in that city.

Mob executions are becoming the rule, instead of the rare exception, in this country. Three murderers were hung by a mob at Lawrence, Kan., on the 10th, and a negro ravisher was served the same way at Charleston, S. C., on the 12th.

From various parts of the country, where strikes have been in progress, comes the pleasing report that there is a better feeling existing between employers and their workmen, and that the indications are of a speedy adjustment of differences, and a probable resumption of work.

The value of the American dairy products exported to Europe during the year ending April 30 was $5,405,400 less than during the previous year. During the last year the shipments of butter were 15,985,289 pounds, and of cheese 136,241,919 pounds; during the preceding year the shipments of butter were 35,637,488 pounds, and cheese 145,679,812 pounds. The falling off in butter exports was nearly one-half.

The Madison Courier states the case and argument tersely and forcibly. It says: "Sunday delivery of mails is the refinement of snobbery and injustice. In the first place those who want their letters on that day should go for them, and secondly the carriers ought to have their rest. Furthermore, there is too much money lavished on city mail facilities already. The towns and the country deserve better service and the city less."

Advices from the great grain-growing centers of the Northwest are highly encouraging in regard to the coming harvest. The farmers are in the best of spirits, and the apprehension that the crops would be a failure on account of the wet and backward spring has been succeeded by a feeling of confidence. The prospect of a bountiful harvest has also had its effect upon country trade and travel, and the mercantile and other interests are already giving indications of renewed life and activity.

The House Committee on Judiciary has authorized Representative Humphrey, of Wisconsin, to report a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Creditors in cases of involuntary bankruptcy shall give security before instituting action, and if the suit be decided in favor of the alleged bankrupt damages shall be recoverable. In case of fraud any person may be adjudged bankrupt; but for failure to pay within a limited time, or dissolve attachment, farmers shall not be so adjudged.

The musical question in the United Presbyterian Church is likely to prove difficult of settlement. The first split has already occurred in Canada. The Presbytery of Toronto has refused to sanction the constitution of the anti-organists, who recently seceded from Cooke's Presbyterian Church, in that city. This body, at present worshiping in a hall in Toronto, separated from the parent church on account of the objections of its members to hymns and instrumental music. The constitution contained a clause prohibiting the discussion of the church and organ question in the congregation.

Is Henry Ward Beecher a prophet, or only a frightened hobby-rider? In his morning sermon Sunday he said: "If the rich men are wise, they will lay aside at once this devilish idea that they can swell before the community in vast array and not attach themselves to the humblest of the community. If the rich men by and by are overwhelmed and sacked, it will be their own fault. There is a storm in the sky, and if by and by there should come revolution and massacre and misrule, it will be because the spirit of the gospel has been set at naught by the men who had the power in their own hands."

Mr. Richard Parsons says to a Washington correspondent in regard to the means of Mrs. Garfield: "She has $3000,000 in Government bonds, the result of the subscription. Then, her husband's life was insured for $50,000, which she promptly received. She also was paid the salary of the President for the unoccupied first year, amounting to about $20,000. Then add to it about $30,000, the total value of Garfield's estate. That was the total amount, after all the abuse that was received, that he was able to accumulate in a life of fifty years. That makes $400,000, does it not? I suppose that the income from this total of more than $400,000 will be perhaps $16,000 a year. She is also put on the pension list at $5,000 a year. So she is comfortable, and can raise her children well."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

A great exodus of colored people from Mississippi to Mexico has begun.

Mrs. Byer, 78 years old, was killed by a ram in Ovid township, Branch county, Michigan.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention will be held at Columbus, July 20th.

Five children of one family were killed by a train on the New Haven Road, near Cos Cob, Conn.

The wife of one of the Brookfield bank robbers, has returned $1,300 in gold taken in the recent raid from the bank.

It has been ascertained by observations at the Dudley Observatory at Albany that Wells' comet has a real nucleus.

The bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Colonel Mulligan, of Chicago, to $50 a month was passed by the House of Congress.

Mr. E. Bainbridge and Mrs. Emma Lewis, aged respectively 77 and 70 years, were married at Winchester, Kentucky.

President Arthur will not appoint the Utah Commission until Congress appropriates money to pay the salaries of the Board.

The Brookfield bank robbers were surrounded in the woods northwest of Kirksville, Mo., early Friday morning and surrendered.

Postoffice officials assert that the surplus of receipts over expenditures of the department for the past year, will reach nearly $1,000,000.

Many lives were lost and crops and property destroyed by a terrific hail-storm in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, Indian Territory, Monday.

John Tibbetts, the boy murderer, was taken from Perham (Minn.) jail Thursday night by a mob and lynched. He confessed to a double assassination.

A Decision has been made by the Ohio Supreme Court involving the fact that money paid to county officials under the Fond law can be recovered.

The House Committee on Judiciary has authorized Representative Humphrey, of Wisconsin, to report a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

A Florida paper estimates that there are 165,000 orange trees in that State, and the product this year is 50,000,000 oranges. That is one for each inhabitant of the Union.

Mrs. Henry Coburn, the Republican candidate, was defeated by J. P. Frenzel, a popular Democrat, for member of the School Board of Indianapolis. The vote was 805 to 741.

In the House of Congress a bill passed increasing to $40 per month the pension of any person who in the late war lost an arm, leg, hand, or received disability equal thereto.

The friends of the Hennepin Canal are more confident of success than ever, the Senate Committee on Commerce having agreed to report a bill for $500,000 to begin the work.

The Senate has passed the Japanese indemnity bill. The bill as passed provides for the return of the principal taken from Japan, and the payment of $140,000 to the crew of the Wyoming.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, directed Representative Dingley to report, with favorable recommendation, the bill introduced by him to provide for the issue of gold certificates.

A negro named Beckett, for attempting to outrage a 7-year-old girl in Monroe county, Miss., was pursued, wounded and captured, placed in jail, and then taken therefrom by a mob and hanged.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Neillsville, Clark county, Wis. F. D. Lindsey's logging camp has been destroyed, and the village of Hewittville is in danger. The entire population is fighting the fire.

The Sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections in the South Carolina contested election cases of Small (Republican) against Tillman (Democrat), has decided that Tillman, the sitting member, was not elected.

Leonard Tracey, a peddler, and Alexander Brown, a bar-tender, fought thirty-seven rounds with bare fists at Coney Island, Sunday morning. The fight took place in a bar-room lighted with lamps, lasted an hour and a half, and broke up in an incipient row.

Senator Ben Hill has arrived at his home in Atlanta to die, as there is very little hope of his recovery; but his death will be slow and painful. His jaw is rapidly decaying from the inexorable cancer, and for some time he has been unable to partake of solid food.

Frightful results were achieved by a fierce cyclone in Polk county, Arkansas. Farmers' dwellings were lifted in the air and blown to splinters, while the unfortunate inmates were either killed or badly maimed. The storm raged just before midnight, thus adding the terrors of darkness to the other horrors.

The litigation in the celebrated Emma Mine suit has been discontinued by a decision of Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit, throwing the case out of court. The case has been in the courts for several years, and was brought to recover $25,000,000, which the Emma Silver Mining Company (limited), of London, paid for the Emma Mine property in Utah, in 1874.

Guiteau has lost faith in his counsel, but still relies on President Arthur's clemency. His appetite is not impaired, and his jailers believe he will "die game." The prisoner studies his bible more closely, and has shown a strong friendship for his spiritual adviser. The preparations for the execution are nearly all completed.

John McCrary, a middle aged citizen of Fairview, near Connersville, died last Sunday from the effects of blood-poisoning received seven years ago while eating ice cream at a grange supper. About twenty others were poisoned at the same time, and though none died from its immediate effects, several of them sustained permanent injury to their health.

The Hartsville University has got judgment against the estate of Wm. Llewellyn, of Jennings county, for $2,080 for a note of $1,000 which he gave to the institution, but which he subsequently got possession of and destroyed by chewing it up and swallowing it. After Llewellyn's death suit was brought and the case was transferred to Shelby county, where judgment has been rendered.

Seventeen carrier pigeons, belonging in Cleveland, were turned loose at the depot in Winchester at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. They circled around for twenty minutes before they took their departure, but at 10 o'clock they arrived in Cleveland, having made the distance, 208 miles, in three hours from the time the cages were opened, or from the time when they took their final leave, only two hours and forty minutes, which is at the rate of 78 miles per hour.

Foreign.

The brother of Burke, assassinated in Galway, claims £10,000 compensation.

Two hundred and sixty-three "suspects" are still immured in Irish prisons.

Prince William's son has been christened Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernst.

It is now stated that 100 persons were killed during the rioting at Alexandria, Sunday.

The Russian Emperor favors the founding of a bank to aid his peasants in acquiring land.

Walter M. Burke, a Galway landlord, and his soldier escort, were shot dead, near Gort, Ireland.

A number of houses and bridges were destroyed and several persons drowned by a flood at Versecz, Hungary.

Three cabinet ministers and eighteen conservative candidates were returned to the Canadian Parliament recently.

In the British House of Lords the second reading of the bill legalizing marriage with a dead wife's sister was rejected—132 to 128.

During May British imports increased £3,500,000 as compared with the same month last year. The exports increased £960,000.

"How joyful it is," were the last words Garibaldi uttered, as the setting sun cast its radience into his bed-room, where death stood waiting.

General Ignatieff, at his own request, has been released of the portfolio of the Russian Ministry of the Interior, and is succeeded by Count Tolsto.

The Austrian troops in Dalmatia suffered two defeats at the hands of the surgents recently. About one hundred and twenty Austrians were killed.

Michael Davitt before embarking for America, said the Irish cause was to be won by justice, but not by a resort to wild revenge.

The holding of trials without juries is strongly opposed by the Irish judges. Baron Fitzgerald will resign if this obnoxious clause of the repression bill becomes a law.

Bismarck's influence decided the Sultan to send the pacificatory commission to Egypt. The German Chancellor was opposed to a resort to war.

Crop reports from France, Holland and Germany, are highly favorable. Vegetation has been checked in England the past few days by extraordinarily cold weather.

The French column has been obliged to retire from the Tripolitan frontier because of lack of water, and fighting has been resumed between the French and insurgent Arabs.

Five hundred head of cattle were poisoned by eating a noxious weed on a farm near Montreal, and a large number died. They were brought from the West, en route to England.

Thirty thousand persons attended the democratic meeting at Hyde Park, London, Sunday afternoon, to protest against the Irish repression bill. English and Irish members of Parliament attended.

A horrible atrocity is reported from Smorgone, a Russian village. The place was destroyed by fire, and Jewish children and property, placed for safety in a cemetery, were burned by the populace.

Engineer Melville has written the details of the finding of Lieutenant DeLong and party. In a memorandum found on Lieutenant DeLong's body and bearing the date October 18, it is stated that four of the party were dead and Collins was dying.

The object of the Alexandria riots of Sunday appears to have been simply for plunder. The dispatches are conflicting, and one telegram places the number of Europeans killed at sixty-seven. The London Times' correspondent holds Arabi Pasha responsible for the outrages.

An address has been issued by the Irish Catholic Bishops touching the course of political affairs in that country. The seeking of redress by lawful means is encouraged; but crime and secret socities are condemned, and the support of the clergy is promised to peaceful agitation by tenant farmers and laborers for the procurement of their rights.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Wednesday, June 7th.

Senate—Another public building bill was passed. The House Garibaldi resolutions were agreed to. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was considered. It appropriates $2,367,767.

House—The general deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Thursday June 8th.

Senate—The District of Columbia appropriation bill was discussed and passed.

House—A bill was passed increasing the pension for the loss of an arm, leg, hand or foot to $40 a month. The general deficiency bill was further considered, amended, and passed—yeas, 118; nays, 51. A joint resolution was passed to lend 1,000 tents to Russian Jewish refugees, at Vineland, New Jersey. The Legislative judicial, etc., appropriation bill was further conlidered in Committe of the Whole.

Fridar, June 9th

Senate—A bill was passed authorizing the Postmaster General to extend certain mail routes. The Japanese indemnity bill was further discussed. Adjourned.

House—The Legislative, etc., appropriation bill was further considered.

Saturday, June 10th.

Senate.—The legislature etc., appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

Monday, June 12th.

Senate—House bills deviding Iowa into two judicial destricts, and authorizing a bridg over the Missouri river were passed. The Japanese indemnity bill was further considred.

House.—A number of bills were reported from committees. The Senate amendment to the army appropriation bill providing compulsory retirement from the army at the age of 64 years was agreed to—yeas 101; nays 75. A bill to increase the water supply of the D of C, was amended and passed.

Tuesday, June 13th.

Senate.—The resolution to supply each Senator with a $1,200 clerk was reported. The Japanese indemnity bill was passed—yeas 35; nays 12.

House—A resolution was adopted authorizing $10,000 memorial column at Washington's headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y. The D of C water supply bill was passed. The legislative etc., appropriation bill was further considered.

THE STATE.

By the death of an aunt in Paris, France, Mr. Joseph Pierard, of New Albany, and his sister, Mrs. John Moutsey, of Franklin township, have fallen heir to $50,000, which they will receive within a few weeks.

Nicholas Thalheimer has refiled his suit against the city of Connersville for $5,000 damages for the death of his child, who was killed in a street accident last fall. The suit was dismissed at the last term of court on account of a defect in the complaint.

Steve Meyer, of Lawrenceburg, undertook to get rid of some troublesome pigeons with his shot gun. The shot scattered, and his daughter, coming in range just as he pulled the trigger, received a number in her side and breast. Her injuries are painful but not mortal.

Late Thursday night Marshal Edward, of New Albany, waylaid and made a murderous assault with a butcher knife on David Kelly, inflicting three severe and dangerous wounds. Edwards was arrested and held to answer for assault with intent to murder.

The population of South Bend in 1880, according to the census, was 13,279. That year the vote was 2.504. At the city election last month the vote was 3,511. This indicates a population, as compared with the vote and population in 1880, of 18,619, and a very flattering growth.

Dr. Motogomery's (the colored abortionist) third trial has just ended at Elkhart. He received three years in the penitentiary, and is fined $50. His first sentence was eight years. It was throught his instrumentality that Alice Titus, a young woman eighteen years of age, came to her death.

Charlie Harden, whose home is in Brown county near the "weed patch," is only four years old, yet can give the number of states and territories, name their capitals, give the number of counties and townships in each, the names of the principal cities in the world, and other feats of memory equally surprising.

Mrs. Ann Porter, who resides in Etna township, Kosciusko county, wrapped $840 in a handkerchief, then wrapped the handkerchief in a skirt and placed it in a drawer of her bureau. The money has disappeared. Several persons are suspected of the theft, and detectives have been employed to ferret out the guilty.

Samuel Meade, alias Sam Robertson, who recently got out of a case of forgery, was before Justice Huckeby at New Albany, on Saturday, on the charge of attempting an outrage on the little seven-year-old-daughter of Mr. George Shrader, and was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer in the circuit court. In default he was committed.

The famous cheese case of Martin Murphy vs. Elisha Carr, brought from Clark county and which has been in the courts for four years, has been decided in the Floyd circuit court by special Judge Wolfe in favor of Carr. Murphy brought suit to recover $2,000 due for milk furnished Carr's cheese factory at Charleston. The defendant, on two trials lasting eight days each, found that the milk furnished was full of blood, hair, dirt and filth of all kinds, since which proof the sale of the cheese in that section has largely decreased. The cost in the case against Murphy will amount to about $2,000.

Another Well Developed Ear.

Texas Siftings.

Kosciusko Murphy, who is remarkable for his large, generous ear, has had a falling out with Miss Esmerelda Longcoffin, an Austin belle towards whom he had been suspected of entertaining matrimonial intentions. Somebody asked him, the other day, why he and Miss Longcoffin were not out buggy riding as much as usual, to which Kosciusko replied that he did not propose to pay buggy hire for any woman who called him a donkey.

"I can't believe that Miss Longcoffin would call any gentleman a donkey," was the reply.

"Well, she didn't come right out and say I was a donkey, but she might just as well have said so. She hinted that much."

"What did she say?"

"We were out riding, and it looked very much like rain, and I said it was going to rain on us, as I felt a rain drop on my ear, and what do you suppose she said?"

"I have no idea."

"Well," she said, "that rain you felt on your ear may be two or three miles off."

A Manly Religion.

Beecher's Sunday Sermon

Don't crawl before the dignitaries of heaven. I never crawl on my belly before God; I never say I am so filthy and sinful. I am not so. We are all sinners, but not criminals. I have no remorse because I do not love God enough. I don't love anybody as I ought. God is not a crabbed judge to say when he has heard a confession, "Open the prison door and shove him in." I go before God as a nobleman and say, "Nevertheless, I am Thy son." He has the best clothes brought out and the ring put on my finger. The true theory of life is to rejoice always.

Boom for Sorghum Cane.

The committee appointed by the National academy of sciences to investigate and report on the sorghum sugar industry, especially in reference to the methods employed and the results obtained in experiments made by Prof. Colliar during the past three or four years at the department of agriculture, have made a report. It approves the work done by the department and Prof. C., and declares sorghum to be a sugar-producing plant next to the sugar cane of Louisiana and the tropics; that it is so in actual sugar contents, and that it has a continental spread of variability and adaptation to various soils and climates of the United States.

TABLE TALK.

Lotta will spend the summer in Europe.

The Virginia agricultural college has 154 students.

Texas has nearly 2,400 convicts in her penitentiary.

Kentucky allows President Taylor's grave to lie unmarked.

The consumption of sugar this year is 17,000 tons a head of last year.

Flordia shipped 29,948,640 oranges during the season ending June 1.

Garfield's biography still sell in England at the rate of 2,000 a month.

In Boston society sausage is esthetically alluded to as "pig-croquets."

A littled Philadelphia girl defined [illegible] as the things people forget.

The sunrise and sunset guns fired by the United States cost $18,250 a year.

An iron furnace that will employ 400 men, is to be establihed at Gadsden.

Twelve circum-polar observing stations be in will operation this summer.

Bashful young men should address their sweethearts with sealed proposals.

A brick house in Philadelphia was moved the other day distance of forty feet.

Water is to be two cents a hundred gallons in Boston, under the meter plan.

The postmaster at Charleston, S. C., has been arrested for intimidating voters.

Plainfield, N. J., has had a thousand cases of measles and nine deaths in a month.

Oscar Wilde was the first to discover that there are greenbacks to sunflowers.

The cane is almost an indispensable article of attire with the dressy New Yorkers.

A Pittsburgh African, is getting up a charity ball to buy a tombstone for his daughter.

The 120 itinerate Methodist ministers who died last year averaged about 32 years of age.

The first keg of beer ever manufactured in Nort Carolina was brewed a few days ago.

They are trying to substitute celluloid eyes for glass eyes. We shall see what we shall see.

Funerals are inexpensive luxuries in Japan. The cost of cremating a body is about sixty cents.

A gentleman of St. Louis, named Baby, has applied for leave to change his name to Barbee.

Lord Shaftsbury presided at fifty of the 250 May meetings in London, although he is 81 years of age.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South is next to the largest of all Methodist bodies in the world.

William Peak, the father and leader of the Peak family bell-ringers, is a drunken vagrant in New York.

Some London jewelers are exhibiting a late Hungarian noble's scarf pins, 750 in number, and very valuable.

Don't throw away your old flour barrels. They are useful. It has been found that an ordinary flour barrel will hold 678,900 silver dollars.

The census shows that the average number of persons in a family in this country is a small fraction over five.

A New Hampshire man has borrowed water from a neighbor's well, 100 rods away, for twenty-two years.

Land is cheap in South Australia. For a tract of nearly 5,000 square miles, only $1,65 a mile was offered.

Alexander III. has presented the German emperor with the horses which were drawing his father, the czar, when he was assassinated.

Count de Lesseps, who is now in his seventy-seventh year, was presented a few days ago by his young wife with another child—the tenth.

A "People's Church," to cost $150,000, to be erected in Boston, will be the largest religious edifice in New England.

Robson and Crane have played "Our Bachelors" 600 times, "Sharps and Flats', 480 times, and the "Comedy of Errors" 565 times.

Miss Ober, the manageress of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, will not allow the ladies of the chorus to wear any jewelry on the stage.

The smallest baby in the world was recently born in a mining camp at Candelaria, Nev. The father is a miner and weighs 190 pounds the mother is a stout, healthy woman, weighing perhaps 160 pounds. The child is a male and perfectly formed as any human being can be, but upon its birth it only weighed eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse chestnut, and a ring worn on the little finger of its mother was easily slipped over its foot nearly up to the knee. In the opinion of the attending physician the child will live and prosper in good health, notwithstanding its diminutive proportions. The midget is so small that three of its size could play hide-and-seek in a cigar box.

Wanted to Pool.

Wall Street News.

A New Yorker, who had business in one of the mountain villages last week, was followed to the depot, when ready to take the train, by a native, who continually inquired:

"Are you an undertaker?"

"Oh, no."

"Didn't know but you was an undertaker looking for an opening here, and I'd like to pool with you. I own the graveyard here, and we could run the business to suit ourselves. Are you a doctor?"

"No."

"Didn't know but you was. I've got the best plat in town for a drug store, and I'd furnish the medicines and you do the doctoring, and we'd pool. Maybe you are a lawyer?"

"No, my friend."

"I thought if you was we could fix it all right, one of my brothers being the justice of the peace and the other the constable. I'd be the silent partner and sue every man in town to make business. Like enough you are a preacher."

"Wrong again."

"Wrong, I'm sorry. I've got a mortgag on the best church building here, and if you was only the right kind of a preacher we'd pool in, and in less'n three months we'd have the dead wood on every soul worth saving.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Elections Committee will consider the case of Samuel Lee (Republican) against J. T. Richardson, the sitting Democratic member from the First South Carolina District to-morrow. Lee's case is said to be an exceedingly strong one, and the probabilities are that Richardson will be unseated.

Lowe, of Alabama, Greenbacker, recently seated in place of ex-Confederate General Wheeler, works with the Republicans, and will probably be re-elected by their aid. He says he hopes Wheeler will be a candidate against him again.

General Scoville, author of the temperance plank in the Ohio platform, is here. He says the Republicans will carry Ohio in spite of the recent unfavorable predictions.

Special Agent Chamberlain, of the Treasury Department, reports that the disturbed condition of the sugar trade is due to the artificial coloration of imported sugars, by which high grades are imported at a low tariff, and being refined, are exported with a large drawback to importers and refiners. The system is driving honest operators out of the business.

The House adopted the amendment to the Appropriation bill of equalizing the salaries of the Senate and House employes. The salaries of the Senate employes are about 20 per cent higher than those of the House, and many efforts have been made by the House to equalize by reducing the Senate salaries, but the Senate always resisted. McCold, of Iowa, argued for an increase of the House employes' salaries, saying they are maimed soldiers. Others favored making a strong fight to reduce the Senate employes even if it causes a long deadlock over the bill.

It is understood that Trescott will refuse to testify regarding his instructions without the consent of the State Department and the President. Blaine's enemies have been attacking him over the request made for $90,000 for secret service abroad, supposing that there was some dark business about the Peruvian affairs. It now turns out that the money was asked by Mr. Frelinghuysen for the purpose of watching American interests in the Panama Canal scheme.

William McCauge, L. Pease, Thomas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. Watson, were regeistered in Paris yesterday.

At the conclusion of Cononel Ingersoll's argument in the Star Route trials this morning, Judge Wylie decided that the evidence offered by Mr. MacVeagh was not admissible at this stage of the trial. When he was satisfied from the evidence of the existence of a conspiracy, he would allow this testimony to be introduced. Judge W. concluded by saying that a person could only convict himself by confession, and could not even do that until the crime was first made out.

Mr. Merrick remarked that of course this decision would compel him to postpone the introduction of the testimony he had proposed, and Mr. MacVeagh was then excused.

The committees having in charge Representative Voorhis' bill, which provides for the collection of a tax of 50 cents on each emigrant who arrives in this country by vessel, will report it favorably. The money collected is to be paid into the United States Treasury to constitute a fund to be used under the direction of the Secretary, to defray expenses regulating immigration, for the use of emigrants, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the return to the countries from whence they came of criminals, lunatics and paupers.

Guiteau has given up hope of the law, but hopes for Presidential clemency. He says he had no confidence in Reed's last moves, and told him he wouldn't succeed. He spends much time in reading the Bible, and takes but little exercise, saying he is getting lazy.

Mr. Helper is much troubled over the committee's unfavorable report on his bill for a commission to inquire into the practicability of a railroad to South America. He says the committee gave him no opportunity to explain his project, and treated him unjustly.

The Post Office Committee will probably report in favor of a postal card with a flexible flap, to conceal the message, to take the place of the present card.

"Johnny" Davenport is said to be discouraged about the authorship of the forged Morey Chinese cheap-labor letter. He has not been as successful as he hoped in solving the mystery.

Secretary Folger has as yet reached no conclusion regarding Doyle's case. Doyle's friends claim that his bonds were not counterfeit, but were printed from the genuine plate, and agree to tell how it was obtained and all about it if he is released.

Utah Cannon is still here waiting, unable to get his salary for the time served or his mileage. A report will be made from the committee to-day in favor of paying him off and letting him go.

It is understood that Secretary Folger has determined upon a change in the office of Superintendent of Engraving and Printing.

A number of new names have been suggested for Tariff Commissioners in place of Messrs. Wheeler and Phelps, but it is probable that nothing will be done until the Senate acts on those who stick.

Mr. Robinson's proposition for a delivery of the mail Sundays is not received with much favor at the department. The carriers are hard-worked, and porly paid now.

The Pacific railroads are making an effort to prevent the passage in the House of the bill which passed the Senate Friday, compelling the payment of State taxes on lands granted to the roads. They have heretofore only obtained patents for their lands when the bargain is made to sell them to settlers, thus avoiding the payment of millions of dollars of taxes. The bill compels the payment on all lands granted them, whether there is a prospect of sale or not.

The decision of the Pension Commissioner against the employment of female clerks among the thousand or more new ones to be employed is creating much complaint. Female clerks have been found in many cases to be quite as useful as the other sex and more worthy.

Guiteau is getting very anxious to communicate with the President, who, he believes, will interfere in his behalf. He offered the guard $50 to get a letter to the President but was refused.

Experts who have examined the plate furnished by Doyle's friends to the Treasury Department, are unable to determine whether it is a counterfeit or not. A grand pow-wow will be held over it soon by three experts, and a final decision reached.

The Senate amendment to the Army bill, fixing the age of retirement at 64, passed the House, 101 to 75, most of the Democrats voting in favor of it. Their object in favoring the extension of the time to 64 is to keep out Sheridan, whom they recognize as a more active Republican than Sherman, and hope by the time he gets in to be able to reduce the time to 62 years, so as to give Sheridan as little service as possible as chief of the army.

A bill was offered in the House today by Mr. Beach, of New York, permitting parties to dig for treasure on the Government ground at West Point. He does this at the request of three of his constituents, old residents in that vicinity, who believe that Captain Kidd's buried treasures rest within the Government grounds at West Point. The Commandant at West Point is willing to permit the men to dig if they desire, but Secretary Lincoln says if they should find anything, it would revert to the Government. It is hardly probable the bill will ever see daylight, as it is now buried under about 5,000 others.

Guiteau at his last interview with Reed, exacted a promise that he (Reed) would call on the President and urge a commutation of his sentence. He instructed Reed to shake his fist in the President's face and demand protection for him as a God's man, who saved the country and made Arthur President. Reed's last appeal for Guiteau has been placed in the hands of Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court. It is practically the same as that made before Justice Gray and refused by him. There is no probability that a writ of habeas corpus will be granted.

The Boss Milkmaid From Coulson Bottom.

Helena (Mont.) Herald.

A Yellowstone dairy hand struck on his employer and quit work on the difference of $10 a month wages. Yesterday he rolled in through the bottomless mud on the westward-coming coach, and to-day was looking about town and inquiring the nearest cut to the Prickly Pear milk ranch.

"I'm the boss milkmaid of Coulson Bottom, I am," he explained to a crowd gathered about the foot of Broadway enjoying an after April shower sunbath.

"What's that I hear?" put in a corner listener, whose curiosity was touched by the rather queer remark.

I'm just what I claim to be, you bet your squeezers," replied the stranger, putting his muscular paws through what was taken for an exercise motion; "I kin strip more milk out of a cow in less time than any 'udder' man in these or any other parts, and don't any of you make the mistake to say I can't."

An idler suggested that he had milked cows to some extent himself when a youngster.

"Likely enough, but you don't 'pear to me to be a man much in practice now. Down at Coulson I handled fifty cows a day which went eight quarts to the head to the milking, and sold to customers 1,200 quarts every night and morning."

"Twelve hundred quarts of milk out of fifty cows? That strikes me as about twenty-four quarts to the cow," remarked one of the crowd.

"O, I'm no liar," retorted the stranger; "milk from the cow and milk from the can ain't always the same article, if you hear me talk. Down along the railroad grade it's one part of one thing and two parts of another, and the boss and the Scandenvas and the Yellowstone River all know it."

"That's a pretty thin story, stranger."

"Think so, do you? Well, it isn't near as thin as the milk that old reprobate I worked for at Coulson furnished the railroaders. He gets twenty cents for water for every ten cents he gets for milk. And the old fraud wanted me to work for $30 when I asked for $40, and I skipped the ranch and am up here for a new engagement."

The stranger stepped out toward the valley, repeating over again his boast of being "the best milkmaid of Coulson Bottom."

Behind the Veil.

From David Swing

Great and infinite in the beginning, the Creator must be equally wonderful in the end—that is, in that strange "Omega" beyond the tomb. Out of that cloud which surrounds the origin of our race there issued at last that order and peace we now call humanity. Our passing world sails like a ship at noon in a sunlit sea. It has journeyed away from its primeval clouds. Passing into the shadow of death man will emerge again, because progress is the most evident of all the processes of the Creator. The death and annihilation of man—the noblest of all created things—the death of this brilliant form of life at all ages, from a month or a year to three score and ten, the sweeping away of all the race at the age of thirty-five would indicate that the progress of man is to be resumed in some other scene than this. The immensity of the universe tells us how possible is another home for us all; and the millions and millions of years which enter into the scheme of the suns and planets remind us that man's stay on earth is too brief to be the all of life allotted to one whose Father fills eternity. It would seem that God would rather have his children in life than in death, would rather see their joy in paradise than their dust in a grave. Yes, He is the first and the last; but the last part is greater and more enduring than the first.

There falls upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin,
And softly from the hush'd and darkened room
Two angels issue, where but one goes in.

"Behind mountains," "overdark seas," "in the awful beyond," "behind the veil," "across the dark valley"—these are all terms which describe to us the journey we are all to make, but in the years around the feet there is plenty of sunshine, that of Christ and of all righteousness and charity, and as for all else God, the Author of the beginning, is the loving and wise Author of the end.

The Miracle of Nature.

Harper's Bazar

The luxury of a thread-and-needll tree! Wro can estimate the comfor of such helpfulness at one's very door? Fancy the delight of matron or maiden dwelling under such overshadowing!

Odd as it may seem to us, there is upon Mexican plains just such a forest growth. Imagine a "sewing bee" gathered under such fair foliage! No need of spools forever rolling hitl er and thither; no call for dainty reels, compactly wound with snowy thread, or purchase of "Milward's best." Is there a seam ready for busy fingers, or an appealing rent, just step outside the door of the much-favored Mexican house-mother, lay your hand upon a slender thorn-needle pushing itself persuasively from the tip of a rich dark green leaf, draw it carefully from its delicate sheath, slowly unwinding with your hand the thread, a strong, well-rounded fibre, already attached to the needle, and oh! so tenderly folded away by generous Mother Nature as to hold within itself possibilities of a long stretch of the cord.

"Travelers are enthusiastic over the resources of the maguey-tree; and of its beauty no less, telling us of "clustering pyramids of flowers towering above dark coronals of leaves."

The roots, well prepared, are a most savory dish; with its leaves may be made a "thatching fit for a queen," and no prettier sight can be met than the cottage of Mexican peasants so exquisitly crowned. The rich leaves afford material for paper, and from the juice is distilled a favorite beverage. From its heavier fibres the natives manufacture strong cords and coarse, strong cloth. No wonder the maguey-tree of tropical climes has attained a world-wide fame.

What Any Hoss Could Do.

Detroit Free Press.

At the Union depot the other day, an old man who had borrowed a match, then a chew of tobacco, then a postage stamp, and lastly besought the loan of a key to open his old satchel, came back the first time and said to the stranger he had most annoyed:

"My friend, can you tell me how many times the human heart beats per minute?"

"No, sir!"

"Can you tell me who first discovered the circulation of the blood?"

"No, sir!"

"Do you know whether the pulse should beat seventy or seven hundred times a minute?"

"No, I don't! All I know about the human system is the fact that if you bother me two seconds longer I shall exert a pessure of 5,000 pounds in the endeavor to raise you about six feet from the floor!"

"Just so—just so," growled the old man as he sidled off; "but don't try to pass that off on me for physical science. That's nothing but what any hoss could do!"

The Parisians Boycott Mrs. Mackay

[London World.

You may remember that recently Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the Bonanza King, incurred the wrath of the petticoated gazetteer of high life in the Figaio by refusing to invite her to her fetes. The gazetteer in question thereupon demolished Mrs. Mackay in the Figaro, turned up her nose at her vulgar manners, her flashy dresses, her ridiculously large diamonds, and finally declared that Mrs. Mackay could never aspire to elegance or chic. Thereupon Mrs. Mackay proclaimed that she did not wish to make any new acquaintances, that she had enough of people around her who were attracted by her nuggets, and that, for the guidance of suitors, she wished to have it known that she meant to give her daughter no dowry. Last Tuesday Mrs. Mackay gave a fancy dress ball, at which there were hardly three Parisians present. The manifesto had its effect. The consequence was that the swarm of American girls, each more eccentric, more elegant and more shrill-voiced than the other, did not amuse themselves so much as in the old days, when Mrs. Mackay did not put on airs.

The Republic of Costa Rica has accredited a lady—Mme. Beatrice—as her Envoy Extraordinary at Washington.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria ought to be satisfied. Her income amounts to $6,270 a day.

General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is in failing health, and nearly blind.

Gentlemen's patent leather shoes, with silk tops, cost only $18 a pair in New York.

A Paris manufacturer claims to have found an excellent cigar wrapper in eucalyptus leaves.

Mr. R. R. Hitt, recently Assistant Secretary of State, will write a life of Oliver P. Morton.

Maggie Mitchell has ordered 15,000 photographs of herself for use as souvenirs next season.

Laura Vest, a brave girl of Lincoln county, West Virginia, has saved five children from drowning.

The Iowa man who buys a glass of beer on Sunday is liable to a fine of from one to five dollars.

Cardinal McCloskey is physically the thinnest of the sixty-five cardinals but intellectually one of the ablest.

Count de Lesseps, who is now in his 77th year, was presented a few days ago by his young wife with another child—the tenth.

Suicides in London averaged last year one per diem. The bodies reclaimed from the Thames were two per week.

A twelve year old girl named Rice died at Poughkeepsie, a few days ago, after jumping the rope 500 times in succession.

It is said that Mrs. Garfield has declined the offer of a house in Williamstown, made by some gentlemen of Washington.

It is now understood that "negotiations with Frank James have progressed so far that he has agreed, in case of pardon, not to run for Governor of Missouri.

The Presbyterian General Assembly may not know much about dancing but their knowledge in dodging proves that they might become experts on the floor of the ball room.

James Dolan, alias Fatty Dolan, known to the detective force as the "king of pickpockets," has just died of heart disease in Sing Sing prison, New York.

Madame Modjeska wears in a ring a large diamond, cut with a flat face and rising with a spring. Under it is a portrait of her son. She calls the ornament her two jewels.

Worth, the Paris man-killer, has pronounced that black is to be the only color for stays, stockings, corset and petticoat. All are to be of silk of the thin fabric called Surah.

Robert Collyer admits having smoked his first cigar to celebrate the fall of Richmond, when "we all felt in duty bound to do something tremenduous on receipt of the news from the seat of war."

Thomas A. Edison must be the despair of hatters. He wears a "stovepipe" of colossal proportions, usually balanced on the back of his head, while the generous brim descends before and behind with the effect of a sunshade.

Miss Mary Anderson's steam yacht the Galatea, was launched May 31st. Several relatives and friends of the actress saw the launch. There were no ceremonies, except that Dr. Griffin's daughter, Blanche, named the yacht on behalf of her sister, who was absent.

Mr. Holden, the successor of Lord Frederick Cavendish in the House of Commons, began business as bookkeeper in a Yorkshire worsted spinning mill. He afterwards became a local preacher among the Wesleyans, but though prominent was never popular, being "strongly Puritanic, often bitter, and always stern." He is now a rich and prosperous wollen manufacturer.

Bishop Foss (Methodist) is one of the finest specimens of physical manhood in America. Tall, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, he has a complexion as fair as a woman's and a blue eye as clear as can be found in the mountains or on the prairies. He has always believed that no honest man can have too much gospel, roast-beef, conscience and air, and has by his personal life proved the soundness of his theories.

A Nation of Handsome People.

An American lady, who has spent some time in Hungary, writes enthusiastically about the beauty of the people. The men are simply gorgeous creatures—the handsomest in the world. The first of them she saw, the Captain of a Danube steamer, was "a very god in physique," and she soon found that he was only a fair specimen of the race. These grand fellows dress with taste magnificence. In describing one of them who visited her, she says: "He came in a robe as splendid as the robes in an Eastern tale. He wore the costliest of velvets, the richest of satins, and the rarest of furs. He wore a girdle of precious stones, and his superb mantle was fastened across his breast by large rosettes composed of jewels. I am willing to confess that I was impressed. Never have I seen a man so splendidly arrayed and so worthy of it. You can fancy how imposing a company of these nobles are on a state occasion. I attended a requiem mass at which the nobles were all present in this magnificence, and they were simply dazzling. Costly jewels are sometimes worn at the knee or adorn the tops of the high boots, which are always worn outside of the trowsers." The women are pronounced nearly a match to the men.

Not the Same Party.

[Texas Siftings]

The Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter has the most flourishing Sunday-school in Austin. A few Sundays ago he asked one of his pupils:

"Who is dat ar mysterious bein' from whom nuffin' am hid, who sees and knows ebery ding what happens. I axed yer dat queshun las' Sunday, and now I wants de answer."

"I knows hit. My fodder tole me de right answer," said one boy.

"Well den, who does yer fodder say am dat mysterious bein' who knows all things what happens?"

"De Foehman ob de gran' jury."

"My dear boy," wrote an Irishman to his son, "never put off till to-morrow what you have done to-day."

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft, White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing.
Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne.
A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC
A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate & build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.
GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r.
E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
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DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
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The Griffin Road Machine Co.,
MANUFACTURERS:
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

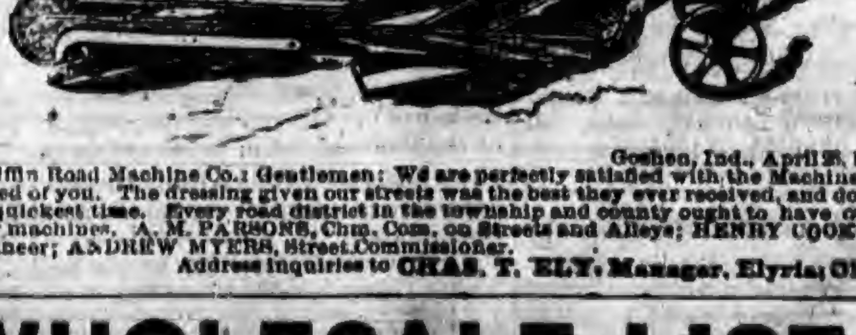

Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1882.

Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.

Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 22, 1882.

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.

COUNTY TICKET:

For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

Grand Public Parade at Kendallville

TWENTY-TWO ELEPHANTS IN LINE—THE MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTS OF "LALLA ROOKH" AND "CLEOPATRA"—JUBILEE SINGERS—FOUR HUNDRED GAILY CAPARISONED HORSES—A MILE OF CHARIOTS, TABLEAU CARS, CAGES, ETC.

On Friday, June 23d. between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Adam Forepaugh's Great Railroad Show will appear upon the streets of Kendallville in processional order. Our exchanges from the places where the establishment has exhibited, assert that in extent and magnificance this display exceeds all spectacular or show parades ever made by any exhibition in the United States.

The procession is led by the beautiful pageant illustrating the departure of Lalla Rookh from Delhi. The lovely princess, who is personified by the handsomest woman in America, and for whose services in this pagent Mr. Forepaugh pays the sum of

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

is seen seated in a genuine East Indian Howdah, upon the back of a kingly elephant. Maids of honor, servitors, and all the pomp and wealth of an Eastern monarch's court, surround her.

Another most attractive and novel feature of the parade is the presentation, for the first time in America, of the fascinating Egyptian spectacle, "Cleopatra Journeying to Meet Mark Antony." The famous and beautiful queen is personated, seated in a magnificant barge ablaze with gold, and all the surroundings are in keeping with the account given by the most reliable historians of this remarkable regal journey. Then follow

TWENTY-TWO HUGE ELEPHANTS,

attached to chariots ablaze with gold and glitter; two martial bands enliven the occasion; the "Grand Bashaw," with his retinue of slaves, cupbearers, sultanas, etc., is represented, riding upon white camels and black dromedaries; upon a colossal chariot, designated as the "Car of India," a monster living lion is placed, and by his side sits a youthful maiden, with her hand resting on the head of the savage brute. A monster cage with glass sides and ends, is filled with anacondas and pythons, and in the midst of this wiggling mess of serpents the spectators behold an East Indian Snake Charmer dallying with the shining, slimy monsters.

TEN CEYLON ELEPHANTS

draw another chariot, followed by the "Car of the Seasons" and the "Chariot of Olympus," which is embellished with representations of the fates, furies, graces, nymphs, gods, heroes and men. Next the Leo De Westes' Hanovarian Stud of twenty-two performing stallions and ponies in elegant and elaborate trappings, followed by

OPEN DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS

are to be seen at intervals. A mammoth steam orchestra mingles its shrill notes with those of the bands, and at intervals are to be seen mardigras masqueraders in fanciful and mirth-provoking costumes.

An instructive as well as humorous feature of the pageant is the appearance of a real slave-singing band of old-time old plantation darkies. All were formerly slaves, not one of them has ever been away from the south, and, seated upon cotton bales, in a genuine southern mule team, this band of freedmen sing, as the procession moves, the camp-meeting melodies and songs of the slave cabins, as was customary in slavery days.

THREE GREAT BANDS OF MUSIC

are in position along the line of the cavalcade; droves of camels, diminutive ponies, ornate tableau cars, and nearly a mile of statuary-adorned and beautifully-embellished animal cages, all drawn by hundreds of plumed steeds, drivers uniformed, constitute some of the attractive features of this princely pageant. Our readers should reach Kendallville by nine o'clock in the forenoon, in order to behold this free-for-all holiday parade.

* * *

Mr Fountain, of Keyser township, has a two-year old short horn bull, that weighs seventeen hundred pounds. It was imported from Illinois. Mr. Fountain is justly proud of his success in raising fine stock.

—We have an interesting letter from Josiah Shull, which we will publish next week. We hope our readers and correspondents will be patient, and we will try and get even soon.

What Shall it be?

The COURIER has always taken the ground that the people of DeKalb county are too intelligent and too well bred, to tolerate, much less to enjoy personal articles of any kind. We have always advocated decency and decorum in all that relates to our intercourse with our fellow editors. But from numerous articles that have appeared in some of the other papers published in the county, we are led to infer that our course has not been appreciated by the other members of the press. In fact they seem to take special pains to pander to the lowest instincts of the least worthy of their readers. So to ascertain whether we are right in our judgment as to the tastes of these gentlemen, we ask the above question: What shall it be? Shall this campaign be a contest of vituperation and personal slush, or a fair and manly fight for the principles of party? Shall it be Chipmuck Cal, Schoolmaster Jim, Whisky Joe, Sunflower Charley and Daffodil Garrison, or shall we have a contest in which decency and a manly self respect, coupled with a respect for the opinions and feelings of our opponents, shall be at least an element in the struggle? We believe that an editor who cannot rise to a level with the people who patronize him is unfit to conduct a newspaper. He either lacks the ability and courage to do otherwise, or his instincts are too low to be of any service to society as it is at present constituted. In either case the only gracious thing he can do is to take himself out of a position in which the defects in his character, whether natural or acquired, are too glaringly conspicuous.

* * *

ALL our exchanges in the northern part of the state are speaking of the candidacy of J. W. Holcombe, of Valparaiso, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. We are slightly acquainted with Mr. Holcombe, and believe him to be a man well qualified to fill this difficult position. He has had a great deal of experience in the work, as he was Mr. Smart's secretary during a portion of the time Mr. S. was superintendent, and is therefore well posted in the duties of the office.

* * *

Everybody's Going to Kendallville!

TO SEE THE HANDSOMEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD, AND 22 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, 1,000 WILD BEASTS, COLOSSAL CIRCUS IN TWO RINGS, AND GRAND FREE PROCESSION OF INDUSTRY, AT KENDALLVILLE.

The Great Forepaugh Show exhibits at Kendallville.
FRIDAY JUNE 23rd.

In addition to a grandly great circus in two great rings, and a monster menagerie of 1,000 wild beasts, all transported by four great rail way trains, there is to be a great, grand, free procession on the day Forepaugh exhibits there. Every town in this county will be represented in this huge, highway holiday parade. In addition to this, the great pageants of "Cleopatra" and the "Lalla Rookh" will be presented in the show parade. This spectacle is described as being the most gorgeour ever seen upon the streets of an American city. The loveliest lady in the land has been secured to personify the beautiful Eastern Princess, Lalla Rookh, whom poets describe as "more beautiful than any of those heroines whose names and loves embellish the songs of Persia and Hindostan; more perfect than the divinest images of the House of Azor." In this gorgeous glittering, oriental pageant, Lalla Rookh is seen reclining in her sumptuous howdah, borne aloft upon the back of a ponderous and kingly elephant, the largest on this continent whose embroidered velvet trappings touch the ground; a fair young female slave sits fanning the Princess through the rose-colored veils, with feathers of argus-pheasant's wings, and the lovely troupe of Tartarian and Cashmerean maids of honor ride upon each side of the Princess upon small Arabian horses. Rajahs and Mogul Lords follow, accompained by Cavaliers in costly armor, mounted upon

"Steeds with their housings of rich silver spun;
Their chains and poitrels glittering in the sun;
And Camels, tufted o'er with Yemen's shells,
Shaking in every breeze their light-toned bells."

In keeping with the author of Lalla Rookh's description of this grand, glittering, lavish and luxurious spectacle, are seen the Guards of the Great Kedar Kahn, with their silver battle-axes and maces of gold, followed by the Great Nazir, or Chamberlain of the Harem, and the retinue of the Court of Delhi, mounted upon elephants, camels and Arabian horses decorated in oriental trappings, and bearing aloft the royal standards,—the entire scene recalling to the beholder the glories and the grandeur of the distant Indies; the whole forming the most magnificent, picturesque and realistic oriental spectacle ever presented in the New World, requiring the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars in its preparation, eclipsing all displays of pageantry ever produced by any exhibition, and in itself worth miles of travel to behold. Remember, this superb spectacle is presented daily, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. and is a great, grand, gorgeous, free public festival for all to look at and admire.

Waterloo Items.

Mrs. Dr. Darby and children are visiting friends in Bryan.

Mrs. James Bowman visited her son near Elkhart last week.

R. M. Lockhart, is hobbling around with a cane. It is rheumatism.

Sunday-school concert at the Evangelical church, next Monday evening.

Mrs. Ed. Jackman was visiting relatives in Franklin township last week.

Jessie Belt, of Washington D. C. was the guest of Miss Dora Beck last Monday.

O. T. Clark and daughter Fannie, spent Sunday with his son Brown at Angola.

Mr. H. C. Day and wife of Mansfield Ohio are visiting their sons F. P. and Craig Day.

The wind Sunday blew down one of H. Leib's shade trees in front of his residence.

The family of our freight agent A. H. Tucker, has come and is stopping at Butt's hotel.

Miss Mamie Best is visiting her grandfather, P. B. Nimmons, in Wilmington township.

Mrs. J. L. Best and her son Gene, were at Auburn last week to attend the meeting of the old settlers.

Mrs. J. W. Patterson is expected here this week, on her return from the funeral of her father in New York.

Bessie Bassett returned from her visit to Hillsdale, on the Tuesday p. m. train, after a very pleasant trip.

Grant Fisk, Dora Trout and Cora Fisher were among the number of our young people who took in the pioneers' meeting at Auburn. Of course they visited the COURIER office.

Crane & Duncan are now making and shipping hoops to Chicago. The hoops are made by a machine, and then rolled up into coils of a proper size, and in this form are sent to market. It bids fair to be a paying business.

Mrs. Sears, who has been staying for a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. S. Z. Dickinson returned last week to her home at Hudson, Michigan, accompained by her daughter Miss Mary Sears.

The festival last week given by the young ladies of the Presbyterian Sunday-school was a very pleasant affair and we hope they may give us more such entertainments in the near future. We believe they cleared about fifteen dollars.

SEDAN.

About all the boys went a fishing in Steuben county last week.

W. H. Crane, has returned from Illinois, he reports the crops looking well there.

The democrat ticket seems to suit in this place. All live democrats are sure of a victory this fall.

Dan Blucher, is doing the crying for C. H. Sang's auction at Summit. Dan is at home in that business.

L. W. Treesh, Mrs. Ella Grate and Mrs. McIntyre attended the Sunday-school convention at St. Joe.

Wm. Urie an old time resident of Sedan, now a resident of Burr Oak Michigan, is visiting friends here.

John Henry passed through town last week with his notion wagon, supplying our merchant with necessary articles.

A number of friends were invited to a surprise supper in honor of Mr. Harrison Jones' 70th, birthday, June 10th. Mr. Jones was taken by surprise and seemed as happy as a young boy. The supper was one not to be forgoten. All went away hoping for another invitation next year.

A perfect surprise party, was held at Mr. Bateman's Thursday night, in honor of Andrew Bateman's 67th, birthday. Wm. McIntyre wife and son of Auburn, Miss Lilly McTighe and sister, Nicholas McIntyre and family, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Wellowman, Mrs. Sebert and Mrs. Wright were present. They took Mr. Bateman unawares and had a complete surprise. Supper was served at seven o'clock. All enjoyed a hearty meal, which the ladies knew how to serve. They then went home wishing Mr. Bateman many happy birthdays.

* * *

—Many patterns of wall paper will be closed out in the next thirty days at a sacrifice. Don't miss this opportunity. At the book store.

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago.....	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart.....	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville.	2 48	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna.....	2 58		6 35	
Sedan.....			7 06	2 00
Waterloo.....	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler.....	3 24	12 10am	8 20	46
Toledo.....	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo.....	11 05am	12 01am	8 30am	
Butler.....	1 35pm	2 30	4 05pm	8 15am
Waterloo.....	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan.....			5 05	10 00
Corunna.....	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville.	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 28
Elkhart.....	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago.....	6 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1882.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-running stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as hand-work. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Woolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 44.

ROOT AND

COMPANY

Call your attention to a new and beautiful line of Sheet and Pillow

SHAMS

In match setts of

ANTIQUE LACES

At one-half real value.

ROOT AND

COMPANY

Show in great variety new

ANTIQUE TIDIES ! ! !

Square and Oblong

NOTTINGHAM TIDIES,
APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES,
IM. RUSSIAN TIDIES.

ROOT AND

COMPANY

Exhibit New

LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS,
BLACK SATIN PARASOLS,
CARDINAL SATIN PARASOLS,

OLIVETTE PARASOLS,
CARRIAGE PARASOLS,
MISSES' PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,
SCHOOL UMBRELLAS,
GENTS' UMBRELLAS

In styles surpassing that of any former season

ROOT AND

COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.,

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hairs to its original color, beauty and lustre.

* * *

—FOR SALE.—A blacksmith shop and full set of tools. This shop is in a flourishing village in this county, and is having a good run of work. For particulars inquire at this office. 24-3t.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the building of a Howe Truss Bridge, about one-half mile north of the village of St. Joe; said bridge to be forty-five (45) feet long, and to be built on pile abutments.

Also on the same day at 2 o'clock p. m. said Board of Commissioners will let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge one and a half miles east of the town of Butler; said bridge to be fifty-five (55) feet in length and placed upon pile abutments.

Said lettings will take place at the site of the proposed work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to file a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board.
Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
June 20th, 1882.

Stallions for Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, I will at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on or after Wednesday, July [illegible], 1882, offer to sell at private sale four valuable stallions, described below, with their bridles, halters, sulkies, blankets, etc., and also the stallion barn, situated in the rear of Allen's livery stable, being a part of the personal estate of said decedent.

TERMS: No bid received for less than the appraised value. One-third of the purchase money to be cash in hand, and balance at one year, with interest secured by note with personal or real estate security, waiving valuation laws and payable at First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana. Said stallions are,

First.—"Hildare," a beautiful dapple gray, six years old, weight 1,800 pounds, and is a full blooded, imported Norman. Was imported by Dunham, the celebrated importer of horses, of Dupage county, Illinois.

Second.—"Prince," a blood bay, imported Canadian Norman, eight years old, weight 1,500 pounds.

Third.—"Frank," a bay Mambrino, seven years old, weight 1,250 pounds, and is a fine roadster.

Fourth.—"Jim," a half blooded gray Norman, nine years old, weight 1,800 pounds, and has the finest herd of colts of any horse in northern Indiana.

Pedigrees can be furnished if desired. All these horses are tractable, sound in every particular, and sure foal getters.

The administrator will take pleasure in showing stock of any and all of the horses, and answer by mail or otherwise all inquiries about them. All are making the season and have all the business they can do. They can be seen at Auburn, after July 6th, next. Private offers are respectfully asked, and the confidence of such will be kept. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.
Auburn, Ind. June 17, 1882. 25-4w.

—Good hammocks cheap, at the book store.

THE

EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED.

—THE—

CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS—Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northeran Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT.

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—I scream.

—Where is Tom. Scott?

—The boys are bathing.

—Main street is beautiful.

—When will the harvest be?

—Soda fountains are fizzing.

—The Red Front meat market.

—Joe. Cullers bosses the sprinkler.

—Has John Harvey moved to town?

—Dr. Allen is laying a new sidewalk.

—Guiteau will have a red hot Fourth.

—The little "tads" are enjoying vacation.

—Gust. Stutz is fixing up his "gin mill."

—Have a lawn festival, ye social folks.

—It was cold enough Monday for snow.

—A. W. Allen has sold his team of grey horses.

—No vegetables to speak of in the market yet.

—Hank Mader has his buggy nicely overhauled.

—Mrs. Mary Rohm was in town Friday on business.

—M. F. Long is building a new fence around his premises.

—S. U. Tarney is erecting a shed in rear of his meat market.

—A juvenile show was exhibited in the hall Monday evening.

—The old Swineford hotel, on Van Buren street, has been painted.

—Mrs. Sherlock has opened a millinery shop, on south Jackson street.

—Mr. Vesley buys lots of lumber and makes his country rounds on foot.

—Purdy has his monster well auger completed and is ready to do work.

—The festive hammock has at last been erected. "Swing me aisy, dear."

—Another lot of new hitching posts were placed along the square this week.

—Chris. Baldock has a terrier dog that attracts some attention among dog men.

—A. J. Little's building, occupied by Rainier & Headley, has had a coat of paint.

—Wm. Hyler the defunct shoemaker, is working at the carpenter trade.

—Wool is coming in quite freely at 25 to 35 cents a pound according to quality.

—W. H. Dills, esq., has been appointed attorney for the estate of Geo. Clark, deceased.

—A handsome galvanized cornice now surrounds Jim Culbertson's new residence.

—A family of Germans, from over the water, have leased Mrs. Fox's frame residence.

—U. E. Babb, of Hicksville, was in town Friday last, renewing his former acquaintance.

—Harry Rush is trimming buggies for Obe Cool's factory. His work gives good satisfaction.

—There were no extra police appointed last Thursday, therefore Fatty Umber was not up town.

—Geo. Weamer can't work for twenty cents per thousand, and the Republican is short a hand.

—Murphy, not the temperance lecturer, is using a large force of hands in the painting business.

—Our Catholic friends had a two day's holiday, last week, and enjoyed themselves splendidly.

—Beefsteak fifteen cents a pound and potatoes two dollars a bushel. This is a poor town for an Irishman.

—Bob Matheny is painting their residence. He makes the brush fly on the shady side of the house.

—Our good natured old friend Jacob Lochener, of Jackson township, called around to see us last week.

—About all the sheep have had their fleece removed. We haven't heard, however, from Mary's little sheep.

—Hogue's brass band, from St. John's station, came here Tuesday evening to furnish music for the soldier's social.

—A sudden change in the weather Sunday night occasioned the necessity of changing dusters for woolen coats.

—The commissioners have purchased a new lawn mower for the court square and Hank Wolf makes things "smoke."

—We hear that Peter Stutz will sever his connection with the Junction saloon, and open up a like business in Fort Wayne.

—Waterloo turns out a handsome ice wagon. Several citizens of this place patronize the company at that village.

—John Eckenberger has moved from the county farm to town. John had to work "over the hill" and in the city he does not.

—Dode Lanning is now stationed behind the counter of Mo & Mike's popular store. Dode is a good boy around a store.

—We doubt somewhat whether Job ever had more patience than the average juvenile who holds a fish pole over the banks of Cedar creek.

—Miss Eliza Stahl is teaching a successful term of school at Feagler's corners. She has established good a reputation as a teacher.

—The Auburn and Hogue bands joined together, Tuesday evening, and "dished out" more music than could be put in a collar box.

—John Hartman has moved to town and engaged in teaming. Also Mr. Smith, of Corunna, is doing a like business and resides here.

—The criminal docket for the next term of court will be large, judging from the unlawful transactions that have occurred recently.

—The Island Park Assembly, at Rome City, will open June 30, and close July 21. Arrangements have been made to make it pleasant for visitors.

—A large number of Germans were surrounding a sick cow belonging to Peters, in the south end, last Sunday evening. Obituary next week.

MARRIED.—By Rev. W. L. Meese, at his residence in this place, June 15, 1882, Mr. Thomas C. Stafford to Miss Celia Miller, both of Jackson township.

—In this issue the administrator of Geo. Clark's estate offers his stallions for sale. They are fine horses and will undoubtedly bring a good price.

—Will some fashion writer inform us what use the young ladies make of so many newspapers? Its impossible for us to supply the demand.

—E. P. Dickinson, M. W. Johnson and Herman Boozer, of Waterloo, were in town Sunday evening. Yes, the Auburn girls are rather good looking.

—With corn at seventy-five cents, and very difficult to find at that price, noone but a bloated bond-holder can indulge in the luxury of a corn dodger.

—A petition was circulated Tuesday asking for the pardon of Dr. Stough, of Waterloo, from the county jail. A large number of our citizens signed the paper.

—In the future we hope George, the teamster, will not get so infatuated over one evening's spark, as to leave the gate open and make a stock yard out of a town lot.

—We notice that an extra acreage of potatoes have been planted this year. They will be about 15 cents a bushel next fall, and our poor folks can make up for lost time.

—Through communication from T. C. Mays, esq., we learn that the people at Hot Springs are enjoying all kinds of vegetables. We wish Tom. would "telegraph" us a watermelon.

—Late advices from Russell Kansas, represent our friend Simon McEnterfer, and family as in a prosperous condition. Simon don't let the grass grow under his feet wherever he is.

—Bill Stahr put on his broad cloth and prepared to take in the convention at Fort Wayne, Saturday last. Sorry for Bill, and the convention, too, that the train wouldn't wait on him.

—Mental depression and all nervous diseases of whatever nature or cause, in old or young, male or female, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenports.

—Every town in the county has a base ball club except Auburn. Even the Junction boys show a spirit of life and vim in the national game, and have a nine that's not to be "sneezed at"

—Miss Emma Stahl goes this week to spend a part of the summer with friends in Ashland Ohio. The COURIER joins her many friends in wishing her a pleasant visit and a safe return.

—The pictures in last week's Republican, the "handwork" of Bob McDougall, were taken from photographs of himself, and not wanting the public in general to be aware of the fact he left off the limbs.

—The ladies' social of the Presbyterian church, will be entertained in the basement of their church on next Wednesday afternoon. Strawberries, ice cream and cake. Mite 25 cents. Everybody invited. Secretary.

—The water tank, in rear of the cemetery, which the Wabash put so much work on last summer, is in a dilapidated condition. We are told, however, that another force of men will soon resume work again.

—Liberty-pole Jim will take a load to Kendallville to-morrow, the round trip costing but fifty cents. He will drive six plumed horses, and use the collateral he takes in measuring mouths with Forepaugh's giant.

—Little Walter Baker, at the Junction, fell last week and broke his arm again. This is twice that it has been broken in the space of three weeks, and this last misfortune will probably necitate the amputation of the limb.

—McDougall evidently has an itching for fame. He would like to be the Nast of the Republican. But his last job of engraving is too much like his last job of teaching, a label being needed in each case to explain just what the thing was.

—We are crowded for space this week again on account of matter from the doings of the old settler's meeting. In the future the COURIER will contain its usual amount of local matter and we hope our patrons will bear with us a little longer.

—Blank and pass books, memorandum and miscellaneous books at lowest prices, at the book store.

—Col. Watson was as busy as he could be at the elevators Monday. He was managing the engine and the grain department at the same time, but he has that peculiar faculty of taking advantage of his work and his services are almost equal to two men.

—A number of our citizens who enjoy the sport of "shooting on the fly" have been practicing with glass balls, thrown into the air from a spring trap. We have not learned who carries the belt, nor who the "huckleberry" is, but will find out some evening, and publish a score of the contest.

—The brick masons have finished their work on Culbertson's new residence, and started Monday morning for St. Joe, where they will erect a fine farm house. Picker & Bumpus are gaining quite a reputation as contracters and builders, and their work is highly spoken of by those who employ them.

—A young lad from Waterloo, working at the tailor trade in this place, came near being arrested and placed in the Till for running a span of ponies down Main street on the occasion of the old settler's gathering. Two young ladies were in the buggy with him, and it was a very risky transaction to say the least.

—H. A. Hoffman, is home from Bloomington for his summer vacation. Having been a teacher in the university during the year just closed, he very justly feels himself identified with the institution and will devote a part of the vacation to looking up DeKalb students who would like to take a course there. We hope he will succeed.

—We are reliably informed that Mrs. H. Bashelier and Cass Showers did not steal any articles of merchandise, but received them honestly and squarly. From the talk of our informant Auburn is on the verge of an interesting scandal suit, wherein some of our la-da-dah young men and business men will be the "shining lights."

—The agricultural department of W. H. Kiblinger & Co's. hardware, made a grand display-sale of mowers last Saturday. Twenty-five or thirty wagons were loaded with machinery, completly monopolizing the south half of Seventh street. The purchasers were all invited to partake of a free dinner and quite an interesting and enjoyable day was passed.

—Fourth of July, the day of America's independence, will not be recognized in this place as far as our information extends. Fort Wayne and other small towns around us are preparing to honor the day. It is a noticeable fact that public gatherings in Auburn, of late, draw immense crowds, and so it would be were our citizens to arrange for a celebration on this national holiday.

—Zeke Jones' team took a lively turn down Van Buren street Monday. They turned in on the sidewalk in front of Charley Klotz' residence, and running along, tore nearly every picket off his fence, tore Hugh Culbertson's fence and gate half to pieces, and brought up suddenly against a maple tree. Here they got loose, but were soon caught. No one hurt, but we understand, one of the horses was a trifle injured.

—John Davis, an old pioneer of this county, died quite suddenly at his home two miles north of town, last Friday. We are not much acquainted with the gentleman's life, only that he was a thriving, industrious farmer and an upright, honest citizen. He was buried in the cemetery here last sabbath, and a large number of his neighbors and friends formed the procession which followed the remains to its eternal resting place.

—H. S. Smith, of Union township comes down on the cut worms like death on his pale horse. He reports a total slaughter of fifteen thousand two hundred and fifteen on a five acre field in ten days time. He says he catches them with the branches and leaves of green elders. We suggest that Mr. Smith might find it profitable to set a few green elders in front of the Republican office. He might catch the "cut worm" that gets up the cuts for that illustrated paper.

—The Marshal has a large force of men and teams working the streets. The quality of dirt is about the same used last year (blue clay) and cannot be appreciated only in wet weather. It strikes us that the town board could make some arrangements to furnish gravel and have the labor and time of these men and teams result in some good. The Marshal is doing good work for the material furnished him, yet he could make a big improvement if he had access to a gravel pit.

—One blind man and one that wasn't blind, gave a street concert to a large audiance, last Friday evening. The main part of the performance was telling what they could do, and showing what they couldn't do. The songs were good enough, but the singer had a voice like a lake bullfrog. The bone rattler was a little above the average, yet if the blind man could have seen motions and jestures there would be a division in that company immediately. After stopping at the Cabin the next morning they headed for Garrett, where they gave another "grand free concert."

—Dr. Stough, of Waterloo, was sentenced last Saturday, by Judge Gresham of the United States Court, at Ft. Wayne, to serve one year in the jail at Auburn. The trial had resulted in his acquittal on the charge of receiving bribes, but he was found guilty of issuing false certificates of disability by which pensions were obtained. It is believed the president will pardon him.

—The lumber business being a trifle dull Bab Lewis considered matters and came to the conclusion that a crop of tomatoes wouldn't come amiss this fall. Accordingly he "took down the shovel and the hoe" and prepared a spot to set 'em in. The ground was nicely arranged, well fertalized and the plants received his undivided attention. Time rolled on and they were doing splendly, when a more experienced gardner chanced to pass by and informed Bab that he was cultivating rag-weed. Anyone who is in need of a hoe can find one near the center of a ten acre field west of his residence.

—Forepaugh's show exhibits at Kendallville to-morrow, and some from this place will attend. It is said by daily papers that he will go as far as Cleveland and then come back on the Baltimore when he will drop down on us and exhibit his trained elephants. It will be remembered when Forepaugh was here last that the rain fell in torrents, making matters in general very unpleasant. It will also renew the fact to many minds that Doc. Dancer ditched the lion wagon near the old jail, and many other "funny" incidents come fresh to us when we turn our thoughts a few years in the past.

—Taking into consideration the large crowd that gathered at the old settler's rally the bumming element was every quiet. We noticed a number who had taken one "old settler" too many, yet it didn't seem to produce the usual fighting spirit. The only row that came under our observation was the Marshal and Billy Edgington. The latter resisted when the officer undertook to arrest him and quite a struggle ensued. Billy was overpowered, however, by the Marshal striking him a powerful blow over the eye. He has had no hearing as yet, and will probably be held over to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court. He is stopping at the Leas hotel for the present.

—We hear that Tim. Rhodabaugh has jumped the town leaving his other half behind. After a brief courtship he won the confidence of Mr. Helm's daughter and they "jined." Tim. was very considerate, however: After he reached the Michigan pineries he "took his pen in hand" and informed his little wife that she would never see him more, and if she desired a divorce he would send her a draft on a New York bank for $10. These "hop-step-and-jump" marriages generally end in this manner, and we hope to see the day when girls and boys alike will endeavor to mate themselves as nature teaches them. Study the subject thoroughly, judge from hundreds of giddy marriages that surround you daily and there will be no occasion for unhappy homes nor divorce cases.

—The temperance people are working earnestly in the interests of the cause. "Blue lightning slingers" will have to conduct their business a little more in accordance with the laws, or otherwise they will be "pulled." Those who hold themselves up before the people as temperance advocates are firmly determined to have the sale of spirits on the sabbath day and legal holidays stopped. While the procession was following Mark Rush's remains to its last resting place, a Seventh street saloon had its doors wide open, and talk and tramping of feet could be plainly heard upon the outside. These things become monotonous with the other class of citizens and if our saloon men are brought before the circuit court and made to pay a fine they have no one to blame but themselves.

* * *

THE TRIUMPH DOUBLE-ACTING WASHING MACHINE OR STEAM BOILER.

This is without doubt the best Washing Machine in use, or in other words the only successful machine ever offered to the public. It is the best for the following reasons: Cheapness, ease, convenience and durability. It will wash any article of wearing apparel or other goods perfectly clean, and will wash 15 shirts in 20 minutes. It will wash its full capacity of towels and napkins in 15 minutes, and every other kind of goods in the same proportion; will wash woolen goods without shrinkage, or one article at a time. It does away with the common wash boiler and board. There is no wearing of fiber or breaking of buttons, and a child of ten years can turn it. This machine is a perfect bleacher, requiring nothing but soap and soft water. It is superior for washing bed spreads and quilts. All machines when properly used will last for years. They are made with copper boilers, and sold for $14. For county and township rights and machines, apply to Miss A. Garrison, at Mrs. Bitner's boarding house, near the Catholic church, Auburn, Ind.

—CEDAR CREEK CHURCH.—There will be communion services at the Evangelical Lutheran church at Cedar Creek Sunday June 25. Rev. Geo. A. Harter will deliver his farewell sermon that day. He has accepted a call to Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church, at Goshen.

—The Chicago Morning News is a large newsy paper, containg the most reading matter of any of its price we have seen. It is furnished by our popular book seller, M. B. Willis, at two cents per copy, or fifty cents per month. Try it.

—Before you buy a baby carriage or boy's wagon, see me and learn what I can do for you, as I have the largest stock and lowest prices.

M. B. WILLIS.

Personal.

Erve Scott had visitors over Sunday.

Al. Mackie, of Hudson, was in town over Sunday.

Clyde Moore is home again after an absence of several months.

—J. H. Ehlers is not expected to survive long at this writing.

Ike Horshler and Geo. Maxwell, of Butler, were in town yesterday.

C. M. Phillips, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday on legal business.

F. Palmer, the genial hardware dealer at Garrett, spent Sunday in town.

Joseph Kirkpatrick, of Richland, made the COURIER his annual call this week.

S. H. Snyder is home from Ann Arbor taking a rest from the study of medicine.

We learn that J. A. McKay will move with his family from Auburn the coming fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Jackson, of Butler township, attended the old settlers' meeting.

Mrs. Sade Ruffner has returned home and will probably remain during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Beugnot and Mrs. William McIntyre took a trip to Fort Wayne last Saturday.

D. B. Sordner, of Stafford, called in to see his old acquaintances of the COURIER last week.

W. L. Penfield and family came home Tuesday. They were absent attending the funeral his mother.

Johnny McKay left for Toledo, Saturday, and will assist his father in erecting a bridge near that place.

We notice Tom Cuppy on the streets this week. He is interested in the grain department of the Wabash elevators.

Mrs. C. S. Hare and her daughter Sadie are at Fort Wayne this week paying a visit to Mrs. Teeters, a sister of the former.

—We notice George Kuhlman, formerly county auditor at this place, is about the streets enjoying himself among his friends.

John Picker went to Churubusco Saturday to enjoy a fish on the lake there. Johnnie "don't swear" and of course he will catch one.

We noticed Hank Long, editor of the Kendallville Standard, among the crowd on old settlers' day. He forgot to come up and see us.

Jimmy McClellan is home again. We haven't felt of him, and cannot say whether he brought a gold mine home or not—guess not.

Mrs. D. D. Snyder has been suffering for some weeks with a boil in her ear, the effects of which has caused her much pain and annoyance.

Minnie Hoover, of South Bend, and her cousin Hattie, of Waterloo, were paying a visit to the families of Charles Haut and Isaac Hague this week.

Miss Lottie Henry, who has been going to school at the Academy, between here and Fort Wayne, finished her term Tuesday and will remain at home for the present.

J. J. Martin and family took a run down from Albion, Thursday last, to attend the old settlers' meeting and shake hands all 'round. "John J." has a host of friends here who are pleased to learn that he is doing well.

Dr. Elson will be absent next week Wednesday and Thursday, as he will be at Indianapolis attending the meeting of the State Dental Association. If there is anything to be learned in his profession, the doctor is going to know it.

Miss Jennie Cowan has closed her summer term of school at the Junction, and the little ones who were entrusted under her care advanced in their studies remarkably well.—Miss Anise has also proven a faithful instructor and closed her school, two miles west of town, honored by all interested.

* * *

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The fifth annual meeting of the Pioneer Association of DeKalb county met in the grove on Baker's land, at the north end of Auburn, on Thursday, June 15, 1882. Present, all the officers and executive committee, and also a large number of old settlers and other citizens of DeKalb county, estimated at over three thousand persons. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. J. H. Ford, at 10:30 a. m., and after music by the band and choir, the Rev. S. B. Ward, chaplain for the occasion, addressed the Throne of Grace. J. E. Rose, Esq., of Auburn, heretofore selected to address the meeting entertained the audience for nearly an hour with an interesting, instructive, and most appropriate address which was highly appreciated and complimented by all present. After a motion instructing the executive committee to report the names of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m. for refreshments. The recess was most enjoyable, a great portion of the crowd remaining in the grove, renewing old or forming new acquaintances and partaking of each other's hospitalities and well-filled baskets, while others repaired to the houses in the town for similar enjoyments.

At 2 o'clock the reports of the several officers were read and adopted, and the executive committee reported the following named persons as officers for the coming year:

For president, Dr. J. H. Ford; vice-president, Wm. Henderson; secretary, W. H. Dills; biographer, D. Z. Hoffman; treasurer, Cyrus Bowman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Butler township, P. Noel; Jackson, Wm. Carr; Concord, R. Culbertson; Newville, Jas. Platter; Stafford, C. B. Wanamaker; Wilmington south, P. B. Nimmons; Wilmington north, W. L. Blair; Auburn, J. R. Cosper; Waterloo, John Butt; Keyser, B. F. Moody; Richland, N. Griffith; Fairfield, G. W. Husselman; Smithfield, J. E. Thompson; Franklin, M. Waterman; Troy, W. B. Emerson; which report was accepted and adopted. Upon the request of several members, W. H. Dills, secretary, moved the adoption of the following amendments to the constitution of the society.

1st, That section 9 be amended to read as follows: "All who were residents of northern Indiana thirty-three years prior to any annual meeting of the society, and who are residents of DeKalb county, shall be considered members of the society."

2nd, "That the president and secretary of this society shall be members of the executive committee. The president shall be chairman and the secretary clerk of such committee," which were voted upon separately and adopted.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this society be and are hereby tendered to the members of the band and choir for the music and singing rendered on the present occasion; and also to Mr. F. B. Straw for the use of an excellent organ.

RESOLVED, That J. E. Rose be requested to furnish the secretary of this society with a copy of his address delivered at this meeting, and the secretary request its publication in the county papers.

The following is a list of the old settlers reported to the biographer who have died during the last year:

NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.
Henry Feagler..	May 24, 1816.	June 16, 1881.
John Platter.....	Nov. 23, [illegible]	Oct. 28, 1881.
Aaron Osborn...	Feb. 12, [illegible]	Feb. 8, 1882.
John Osborn	April 10, 1817.	Dec. 23, 1881.
Daniel McClellan	1816.	"
Louisa McClellan	1831.	"
Sarah Strohl.....	Sept. 5, 1810	Sept. 30, "
D. Harding......	Sept. 12, 1802.	April 23, 1882.
John N. Miller ..	1814.	Jan. 31, "
Sarah Learned ..	April 30, 1818.	Sept. 13, 1881.
Lemuel Flint ..	April 6, 1798.	March 14, 1882.
Samuel Headly ..	Jan. 30, 1808.	July 22, 1881.
D. Stambaugh...		
Eveline Houlton..	Feb. 29, 1807.	Oct. 13, 1881.

Among the notable ones present were Mrs. Maria Smith, widow of Francis Smith, who was the bride of the first marriage, by virtue of a license issued in this county, September 7, 1836. She is the daughter of J. J. Gunsenhouser, still a resident of Stafford township; and the last marriage license, issued June 14, 1882, was A. B. Countryman to Mary Gunsenhouser, a niece of Mrs. Smith. There were also present the second white child born in the county, now Mrs. John B. Moody; also the first white male child, James Platter, a nice little cherub of 225 pounds.

Taken all together—the pleasent weather, beautiful grove, the address, singing, large number present and the general hand-shaking and cordial greetings—the meeting was a decided success. It is expected now that the next annual meeting (with its enlarged membership) which will be semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of this county, will prove the largest of any yet held, or that will be held for several years to come.

J. H. FORD, Pres. W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

* * *

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HONEST WAGONS!!

Is what you want. Call on

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22 Trained Elephants

And "BOLIVAR,"

LARGEST ELEPHANT IN THE WORLD

Coming, on Eighteenth Annual Tour, and will Exhibit at

KENDALLVILLE,

Friday June 23

Greatest of all, the GREAT

Forepaugh Show!

1,500 WILD BEASTS

COLOSSAL

CIRCUS IN TWO RINGS

1,000 MEN AND HORSES

Coming with 2, 3, and often 4

Great Railroad Trains

All Europe's Great Riders,

Special Circus for Boys and Girls

THE GRAND

PROCESSION of INDUSTRY

In which many of the leading Mechanics, Merchants and Manufacturers will take part, and the

COLOSSAL ORIENTAL PAGEANTS

Illustrating the Beautiful Eastern Romance of

"LALLA ROOKH"

Departing from Delhi. The Princess personated by the

HANDSOMEST WOMAN

IN THE WORLD,

Who gets Ten Thousand Dollars for her Beauty and appearing in this Grand Parade, and the Greatly Grand Egyptian Pageant as Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.

3 GREAT BANDS 3

WILD BEASTS LOOSE IN THE STREETS.

A Genuine Band of Southern Negro Camp Meeting Methodists.

Absolutely the Greatest, Grandest

FREE STREET PROCESSION

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ADMISSION, - - ONLY 50 CTS

Children under 9 years, 25 cents

Extra Trains! Low Rates!

To and from town to see the Great Forepaugh Show. Don't forget the DAY and DATE; it is never changed.

ADAM FOREPAUGH,

Sole Proprietor.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—There will be a meeting of the medical fraternity of DeKalb county, in Auburn, Wednesday, June 28, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of organizing a county medical association. All physicians in the county are requested to attend.

—A. P. Sheaf, of Churubusco, will sell the Steinway piano in this county. This instrument ranks high and those wanting an instrument that is musical and durable should see him before buying.

SAINTS WHO NEVER LEARNED TO PRAY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The waves unbuild the wasting shore;
Where mountains toward the billows sweep,
Yet still their borrowed spoils restore
And raise new empires from the deep.

So, while the floods of thought lay waste
The old domain of chartered creeds,
Its Heaven-appointed tides will haste
To shape new homes for human needs.

Be ours to mark with hearts unchilled
The change an out-worn age deplores;
The legend sinks, but faith shall build
A fairer throne on new-found shores.

The star shall glow in western skies
That shone o'er Bethlehem's hallowed shrine,
And once again the temple rise
That crowned the rock of Palestine.

Not when the wandering shepherds bowed
Did angels sing their latest song,
Nor yet to Israel's kneeling crowd
Did Heaven's one sacred dome belong.

Let priest and prophet have their dues,
The Levite counts but half a man,
Whose proud salvation of the Jews
Shuts out the Good Samaritan.

Though scattered far the flock may stray,
His own the Shepherd still shall claim
The saints who never learned to pray,
The friends who never spoke his name.

Dear Master, while we hear Thy voice,
That says "The truth shall make you free,"
Thy servants still, by loving choice,
O, keep us faithful unto Thee!"

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.

"I say, Paul, what do you think? You know Deep Dell—"

"Why, Charlie, of course I do," interrupted a bright voice, as the impatient news-carrier, in the form of a restless lad of 14, clattered noisily into the quiet, sunny kitchen, and checked the important work of cake making with his abrupt inquiry.

"Well, you can't go there any more. The owner's come back, and stuck up bills all over everything, that trespassing won't be allowed. It's a shame, I think."

And Charlie sat astride of a kitchen chair and looked dolefully at his sister, as she put down the cake pan, and regarded him in turn.

"The owner of Deep Dell has come back," she repeated, musingly.

"Yes, and locked up all the gates, and stuck up notices that he will punish trespassing on the property. And, just as strawberries are just ripe," added Charlie, suggestively, at the throughful face of the girl, as she still considered the startling news of the 'squire's return, after so many years of absence.

The word strawberries aroused her.

"It's a shame!" she flashed out then, stamping a strongly-clad foot on the brick hearth as she poked her cake-pan into the oven. "And I shall not mind his notices. Notices, indeed!" she scoffed with a high head. "I've picked strawberries from Deep Dell farm ever since I was a little child; and I mean to pick them again to-day."

"But he'll punish tespassers," urged Charlie, with secret delight, thinking af the cake and strawberries for supper.

"Let him!"

"What would you do?" wickedly urged the spirit of mischief, rocking his chair.

"Let him!" laconically retorted Pauline, as she made things tidy about the kitchen, and reached up for a basket beside the dresser.

"But look here, Paul, you're the minister's sister, you know, and ought to set an example of—of—"

The boy floundered in a moral slough as the steady eyes of his sister settled on his face.

"If you say honesty, Charlie Kirk," she said, calmly, tying her sun-bonnet strings under her round chin, "you shall not have one berry—no, nor cake either. Minister's sister or not, I consider I have the right to these berries, when I gathered them years and years and years before he ever knew anything about them."

And she walked resolutely to the door.

"Well, if he runs across your bow," advised Charlie from the gate, watching her resolute face with satisfaction, "just put up your boarding nets and give him a broadside."

Charlie had naval aspirations for the next year, and was gleaning knowledge from a course of Marryatt's novels as a useful preliminary.

Paul trudged away in silence, pondering upon two subjects—the squire's return from his roving life, and the indignity he had put upon the village by his notices and barred gates.

"I will look out for my rights," she concluded, illogically, as she climbed the fence into the strawberry patch, "and the people can take care of theirs."

No thought of the squire's rights entered her incautious little head, as she filled her basket with his luscious fruit.

"David always brings home company on Friday evening," she soliloquized, as she picked industriously, "and whoever it is will enjoy these berries, I know."

She filled her basket evenly to the brim, and arose with flushed cheeks, disheveled hair, sun-bonnet hanging down by the strings tied under her chin, to find herself face to face with a stranger—a man who stood regarding her quietly.

Paul stood motionless. He must be a tramp, in that old brown coat, slouch hat, and dusty top-boots.

"If you please," he said, very politely for a tramp, "is this trespassing?"

Paul thought of the notice and the punishment attending the act, and was sorry for the man.

"It is," she said calmly "and you had better leave at once, for there is no knowing what the owner might do, if he caught you."

And she lifted her basket majestically.

"Is he so very hard, then?" asked the tramp, with humble deference to her manner.

"I fancy he is a —tyrant," replied Paul, superbly, "and means to institute reforms in all its severest and disagreeable phases at Deep Dell. So, my good man, you had better take yourself off."

With which advice the minister's sister went her way across the fence, down into the lane, and home to Charlie, waiting at the gate, and bracing a main yard, according to his idea of the thing.

"Well," he cried out eagerly, "did your enemy show himself?"

Paul lifted the lid of her basket.

"I saw no one but a tramp—a very gentlemanly tramp, I must say; and I advised the poor fellow to keep out of harm."

Charlie whistled a bar of "A Life on the Ocean Wave."

"Here comes David with a gentleman," he said, with sudden gravity. "I wonder who his Friday night companion is this time? Say, Paul, if it should be the 'squire!"

But the girl had fled within to her tea-table to see if the little maid-of-all work had watched the cake carefully.

Everything was right, and a daintier or better served table was never presented to hungry mortals than that to which the minister invited his guest within an incredible short time after Paul had disappeared from the gate.

Charlie was right—it was the 'squire.

The young girl bowed calmly to the grave, courteous man her brother presented, her eyes resting the while upon the dish of ripe, red berries, with an indignant thought of his barred gates and notices.

A puzzled look came into her face as the stranger talked on, and she glanced furtively at him only to meet his grave eyes fall upon her and to feel the floor rock beneath her feet.

"So they protest against my claiming my own," he was saying, in answer to the minister's report of the discontent in the village. "They will become obedient when they find out I am not a tyrant."

Paul could stand no more. She dared not look up as the minister helped his guest to the strawberries, but, with a hurried excuse for the cream (which was in a little silver mug beside the berries all the while), she left the room with eager steps.

She was gone so long that Charlie came to hunt her up, and found her disconsolate and miserable, on the back step.

"Oh, Charlie!" she cried. "He was the tramp!"

"The gentlemanly tramp!" and the boy sat down beside her, aghast.

"What shall I do?"

She was so wretched and pale that Charlie arose to the situation at once.

"I wouldn't mind, Pauline!" he said, consolingly.

"Oh, but I must mind! He is going to raise David's salary, which means so much for you, Charlie, and to repair the church. And, after all, he is right. I didn't see it until I heard him tell David his plans and ideas, and—and what does he think of me?"

Here a miserable little sob choked the pretty voice, and Charlie grew desperate.

"Just come in and have it out with him," he urged. Make a clean breast of it, and he'll have to be polite then."

But Paul lacked the courage to confess her fault, and only when the 'squire was a frequent guest at the cottage and a kind friend to the whole village, could she gain strength to speak, and ask for some little of the kindness he gave others and denied to her.

The strawberries were ripe again at Deep Dell, and Paul was walking sadly down the lane past the corner she used to climb so deftly, thinking not of the berries, not of Charlie away at college, nor of the cottage down in the village, but of her own unpardoned fault, which lay like a heavy cloud upon her, when a shadow fell upon her path, and looking up, she saw the 'Squire quietly regarding her. She paused humbly.

"Have you nothing to say to me, Paul?" he asked, in a strange tone. "After one long year, have no word for me?"

With a break in her voice that seemed a part of the tears that would come, Paul forgot her defiance, and thought only of the heavy heart she had carried so long, and made her confession then and there.

"The accused pleads guilty, and is recommended for mercy," said the 'squire, with a bright laugh; "but, Paul, I did not mean that." She look-ep so eagerly as he took both hands. "And if I give you free pardon for trespassing on my property and stealing my fruit, what shall I ask in return for the peace of mind you have robbed me of in this last year?"

Paul thought of Charlie's advice, "to have it out with him," and so said softly but earnestly:

"The heartache you have given me by your coldness."

She looked at him fearlessly now, smiling and flushing, and he crushed her hand.

"Will you hear your sentence?" he cried.

"Yes," she softly laughed.

"Then you are henceforth and forever to be mistress, not only of Deep Dell, but owner and manager of the heart and devotion of—"

"The gentlemanly tramp!" said Paul, saucy with happiness.

Bill Nye's Philosophical Reflections

Boomerang.

We find that no apology is due from us to Hon. William G. Le Duc, the great promoter of the cold tea vine. After years of study and attention to the agricultural department, he has succeeded at last in growing tea at the south, and we look back upon the cruel words we have said of him from time to time with unavailing regret. It is true that his efforts to grafty the dough-nut on the pieplant were a failure. He did not succeed, either, in crossing the vegetable oyster with the cove oyster so as to make a hardy bivalve that would grow in a northern latitude; but his tea move is said to be a grand triumph. While we may have spoken lightly of his enterprise, we had the utmost respect for him, personally, and although we never believed that the horse-rake could be bred up to a high moral plane, we still admit the scholarly mind of Mr. Le Duc and his wonderful genius as a statesman. All men are more or less prone to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world, but they should not despair. They should not allow their keen sense of propriety and impropriety to intrude upon them, nor should they become discouraged because the public may jeer at their enterprise and hoot at their schemes.

Nature may frown upon the idea of producing a new and desirable domestic animal by the crossing of the cashmere goat and the hydraulic ram, and yet she may smile pleasantly upon the propagation of iced tea. The two ideas are widely segregated and the same principles do no prevail in the one case that might in the other. The world moves and civilization advances as the result of progressions in new channels, and things which may at first be sneered at may at last be looked upon as national blessings. These movements must be gradual and made by easy degrees, not sudden and in violation of known natural laws. In this way philosophical sequences or logical scoops are attained and humanity benefited. If we attempt to domesticate the battering ram and make a pet of him we fail, but if we make the domestic pump tributary to the new-milch cow, we thus largely increase the product of the cow without injury, and nature is not insulted.

Again, if we try to trace the origin of man downward to the brute creation through the monkey-wrench family, we find ourselves adrift on a mighty sea of uncertainty; but if we desire to restrain a setting hen from hatching out a croquet mallet, we know by experience that we should tie a red flannel rag around her tail and thus, by an interruption of her course of study, turn her attention to the duties which devolve upon her.

All these things are successes or failures, according to their degree of adherence to a known theorem, and men are philosophers or jackasses in proportion as they adhere to the internal clamoring of what is known as horse sense, or on the contrary to a vague yearning after a home in the insane asylum.

When Mr. LeDuc began in a practical way to promote the growth of a plant, and left off trying to kill the army worm, by rigid orders from the war department, he at once laid hold upon victory and we are not going to deny him the glory he has worked so hard to attain.

Natural History.

Detroit Free Press.

"What sort of a bird is this?"

"This is an English sparrow. He cannot carry off a lamb, like the eagle, nor is he provided with teeth and claws like the tiger, but he leaves his mark all the same."

"How did he get here?"

"A philanthropist brought him over from England."

"What is a philanthropist?"

"He is a cross between a lunatic and and an idiot."

"What did he bring the sparrows to America for?"

"Because he hated the country and wanted revenge. It wasn't enough for him that we have small-pox, yellow-fever, cholera, droughts, floods, cyclones, and forest fires and grasshopper plagues."

"What are the chief merits of the sparrow?"

"His beautiful voice and lovable nature. His song is so much sweeter than a file rasping over cast iron that people have died after hearing it."

"How does he employ his time?"

"In screaming, fighting, and voting early and often."

"Where does he build his nest?"

"In the cornices of houses. If he could have the use of 1,000 trees, rent free, he would turn up his nose at the offer. He couldn't damage a tree any, but he can make it necessary to paint a house every month."

"Of what is his nest composed?"

"Of everything he can handle, except old oyster cans and empty beer bottles."

"Does the hard-hearted citizen ever destroy these nests?"

"He does. When his family clothes line, or crow bar, or long-handled shovel is missing he pulls down a nest and recovers the lost article."

"What does the poor sparrow do then?"

"He rebuilds."

"Can he be discouraged?"

"If his nest was pulled down 15,000 or 20,000 times he might commence to feel down-hearted, but those who have routed him out 500 or 600 times have not seen him change countenance."

"What other birds does he agree with?"

"The buzzard and the polecat. He is too proud to take up with every stranger who comes along. He has driven away our robins and bluebirds, and larks and chickadees, and even the hens are looking for another opening."

"Would it be wicked to kill one of these sparrows?"

"Awful wicked. The philanthropist would raise such a howl that the killer would have to skip the country. Besides, you can't shoot them, they won't be poisoned and no one ever yet trapped one. A man down in Ohio thinks a blow with a barn door might fetch them, but it is yet an untried experiment."

"That is all for this time. Let us now lay away our books and sit on the steps and listen to the ravishing melody of the sparrow's evening song."

The "Year Without a Summer."

The weather of the present month revives chilling memories of the famous "year without a summer" of 1816. There are old people still living who remember it well and all its dreary incidents. There was a sharp frost in every month, and so disastrous was it to the crops that the farmers used to refer to the year as "eighteen hundered and starved to death." January was mild as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. A cold northerly wind prevailed all summer. Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England and scarcely any even in the middle states. Farmers were obliged to pay $4 and $5 a bushel for corn of 1815 for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild and the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable.

LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

Interesting Story of Her Death—The Love Borne by the Statesman for His Aged Parent—The Log-Cabin and the Days of Poverty—The Last Sad Scenes.

Washington Republican.

The following interesting chapter is from the historical novel, just published at Stutgart, Germany, by Dr. Theadore Canisius and entitled "Abraham Lincoln," and translated for the National Republican by Miss Eda Canisius, daughter of the author. Dr. Canisius was an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and has come into possession of many interesting facts relating to the Lincoln family which would tend to make him a faithful biographer.

Unfortunately Abe was not allowed to follow his own inclination. The summer season again called him from his studies. Not only was there work in abundance in the woods and fields, but the state of his mother's health became more and more hopeless so that he was again compelled to perform the hardest work of the household, which his sister could not accomplish alone. The noble-hearted Mrs. Lincoln had became the shadow of her former self. Pale and emaciated, she glided about the house and when she attempted now and then to perform with weak and trembling hands some little task she felt as though the exertion had exhausted all her energies. She seemed like a moving corpse, and only her strong will appeared to shield her body from total dissolution. She would not yet depart from her loving ones, and—she lived. But how miserable that life during the whole of that summer! What a torture it had become to her! How many sleepless, feverish nights succeeded each other.

At last she could no longer even move about the hut to direct and superintend the household affairs. For days she lay prostate on her bed, with eyes closed, only now and then lisping feebly a few words, yet whatever she uttered in such sad moments was filled with tender care for her family. Even in the occasional feverish wanderings of her mind her thoughts lingered on that which her laborous existence had formed the very essence of her life, and disclosed the once untiring activity of a worthy, excellent, and industrious house wife. On warm sunny days Father Thomas would carry the weak and now feather-light sufferer into the shade of a tree in front of the little house, where Abe and his sister prepared with loving hands a couch of pillows and bedding. There Mother Nacy often sat for hours together, the chills creeping through her frame even in the glowing sunheat. Even then she looked with a faint smile toward her husband, who worked in the adjoining field, who cast at intervals a careworn and anxious look toward his suffering wife; or her eyes followed the flight of birds that seemeg to ascend to a higher world, to that far unknown land toward which her soul was striving, for Mother Nancy was about to close her earthly existence, although she struggled against her approaching dissolution.

How beautiful in such moments, the sunlight transformed the mild countenance of the parent and dying woman! How distinctly was it then revealed that a pure, God-fearing soul was departing this life! The quiet and pious expression of her face was truly spiritual, the beautiful, eloquent eyes were clearer than ever, and over her entire figure was poured that holiness with which the nature of a just person in the last hours of life, like a presentment of eternal happiness, is endowed. And when Sarah, who so early had to take the housewife's place, left the hut and her work now and then to attend her mother's wants—when Abe awkward and slovenly as he was, crept with sorrowful face toward the sufferer's side, and looked with his large intelligent eyes tearfully upon invalid, often plucking shyly but tenderly at the pillows upon which she rested, overcome with grief, bent over her powerless and emacited hands, mingled the scalding tears with his burning kisses—even then she had a smile for them, and no worldly anxiety was visible in her pale, sweet face; for as Heaven shed its glorious light over her features faith and hope filled her heart and robbed the thought of death of its horrors.

A lovely autumn day was drawing to an end. The sun had just disappeared, behind the tops of the forest trees; the ether, with its light, motionless clouds, glowing in rosy hues and shed a soft, golden light over the cabin of the Lincolns. It was yet daylight, and the little family formed a quiet and sad group before the house. Legrand, who durning the first stage of Nancy's illness had repeatedly called at the house of our settlers, now wandering among the Indians of the Far West. No one was present but the father, the suffering mother, and her two children. It was Sunday evening, too. Abe had already, on many a Sabbath, undertaking his mother's holy office of reading the Scriptures to the pious and goodly family. Now, again, he sat upon a log near Mother Nancy, the old family Bible upon his knees, reading the Gospel in a soft but clear voice. His little sister beside the roughly-improvised couch of the mother, looking dreamly into her pale face and sunken eyes, while one of the thin hands of the patient woman rested upon the daughter's curly head. Father Thomas leaned against the tall sycamore, where mighty branches shadowed the log-cabin and the sorrowing little group. His broad chest, across which his arms were folded, heaved and betrayed the feelings of the husband. He gazed motionless into his wife's almost transfigured coutenance, over which at that moment the evening cast a roseate hue. At time his lips moved convulsively, as if unable to repress the anguish that cramped his heart. His tearful eyes expressed the terrible grief and awful solicitude of that plain but deeply-feeling pioneer. Mother Nancy's earthly moments were numbered. This Thomas could not disguise from himself. He saw it by the momentary, light, scarcely perceptible convulsions of the emaciated body; by the change that had taken place in the last hour in her beautified, gentle face; by the eyes that became more and more glanced, and now and then lit up with an expression of love and anxiety for her dear ones.

"Stop reading, Abe," he murmured, trembling with apprehension; "it worries your mother."

"No," breathed Mrs. Lincoln, in broken sentences, "it seems as though angels—were singing psalms—as though the entire glory—of the other world were disclosed to me—yes, thus—thus I always wished to die—the blue heaven above me, you at my side—and God's words on my lips. Your hand, Thomas."

The husband bent over his wife and took her right hand, which she was unable to lift.

Abe had been silent. He now looked into his mother's face, hastly closed the Bible and sprang up from the log.

"Gracious God! my mother is dying!" he stammered, and reeled, pale and trembling, to her side, while Sarah uttered a cry, and, falling on her knees, buried her face, over which the tears were streaming, in the lap of the dying woman. But Abe embraced his mother and held her in his arms as though, poor boy, he could in that way stay the soul of the so dearly loved mother.

"Don't cry," she whispered: "is not death a relief to me? I am prepared—I feel that I shall remain with you even when I am gone. I shall pray for you in Heaven—and shall see you all again. Be virtuous, Sarah. Remain honest and true, my Abe—honor and love your father—he will bring you up as Christians—I can die contentedly—and you—Thomas—"

"My Nancy, my wife!" stammered the strong man now thoroughly overcome.

"I have been faithful to you," she continued, in a feeble tone, "and you have done your duty. Thanks for all your kindness to me! And now—God be with—you all"—

The noble woman endeavored to utter a few more words of love, but they were lost in an unintelligible murmur. One more glance she cast on all around her, and then her beautiful eyes, formerly so radiant with love, became dim, the lips trembled for the last time. Death had come to her like sweet sleep; serene and holy transfiguration lay over her quiet features; a smile hovered around the lips. Life had fled; but Nancy Lincoln resembled a softly-sleeping one over which the last faint rays of the sun shed their mild rosy hue. The children fell weeping at the feet of the lifeless body. Thomas Lincoln still retained the now cold hand within his own.

"Let us pray, children," he muttered in deepest agony, "that God may not forsake us in the hour of our greatest trial and need—you have no mother now!"

Superstition in Paris.

Letter to Boston Journal.

A curious instance of the force of superstition occurred in a street in our quarter the other day. An aged woman who had no friends or relatives had lived for a quarter of a century in a small room, reached by a spiral staircase, at the extreme top of the vast house inhabited by at least 100 families. One morning the venerable woman was found dead in her bed and the agents of the Funeral Company were sent for to prepare the body for burial. They came with the humble bier, which is the last bed, before the grave, of the poor; and with the simple pine coffin. Next day the funeral was to take place—i. e., the body was to be carried by two-men to the cemetery. To their surprise they found that they could not get the bier, encumbered with the the coffin, down the spiral staircase. Every effort was in vain. But communicating with the tiny room in which the woman had died was another tenement, which had an entrance opening on the main staircase of the house. The bearers of the bier applied for permission to pass through with their ghastly burden, but the occupants, an elderly lady and her daughter, refused. Never could they permit death to cross their threshold in such a form. The bearers of the bier then went down stairs, sought the intervention of the Commissary of Police. That functionary came, and requested the mother and daughter obligingly to waive their superstition, and to give right of way through their room. But they were as firm in their refusal as before. The Commissary knew of no law by which he could insist, in such circumstances, upon the violation of domicile; so he said to the professional funeral men: "You must take the body out through the dormer window on the roof, and from thence have it lowered to the street." The services of half a dozen firemen from a neighboring post were called in, pulleys were rigged, the coffin was securely fastened to the bier ropes, and after some hours' work the body descended slowly to the street. A crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 persons had collected to witness the operation. As the bier touched the sidewalk, the bearers appeared at the street door and took up their burden. A fireman swung aside the ropes; the throng parted to right and left; the men removed their hats; the women crossed themselves, and the journey to the cemetery began. No attempt was made at remonstrance with the recalcitrant tenants who would not yield a passage—it being considered that they had an unquestionable right to their opinion.

From a Russian Railway Carriage.

Galenger in Russia.

A dead flat, hardly broken at distant intervals by a wave of the ground, by some long, low ridge, or small, scrubby knoll; interminable, monotonous woodland; not primeval forest, but more young birch and fir, stunted and rugged, with here and there a bit of rough clearing, a patch of course pasture. Anon, great rye fields, stretching beyond man's ken, checkered here and there by more or less abortive attempts at wheat, barley, or potato crops, the ground as a rule, without hedge, fence or wall—nobody's or everybody's ground—open to the inroads of cattle; a sandy, salty, to all appearance, irreclaimable soil; a backward slovenly civilization; the cattle neither well bred nor well fed, everywhere a sense of loneliness; only at vast distances dog-houses and barns mostly untenanted; horses, cows, sheep, turkeys and geese in flocks, unattended; and, further off, straggling towns and villages, with high-domed churches and tall factory chimneys; and near the stations great piles of wood, solidly ranged in rows of logs of different sizes and various colors, as high as houses, and not without some architectural pretensions and some artistic attempts at quaint, tasteful patterns.

JOCOSITIES.

There is a face that haunts me ever,
There are eyes mine always meet,
As I read the morning papers,
As I walk the crowded street,
Ay! she knows not how I suffer,
Hers is a world-wide fame,
But till death that face shall greet me—
Lydia Pinkham is her name.

"Are those men brothers?" "Well, one of them is, but I am not quite so sure whether the other is or not."

Judge Hilton's failure in Stewart's dry goods business suggests the ancient reason—that he couldn't get Jews to it.

My son, you ask who and what a nobody is. Well, my dear young man a nobody is a prominent woman's husband.

Once they started a girl's seminary in Utah. It flourished well, but just in the height of its prosperity the principal eloped with the whole school.

Not too funny: "Dwo vas schoost enough, but dree vas too blendy," remarked Hans, when his best girl asked him to take her mother along with them to a dance.

Indianola has the meanest woman in Iowa. A few nights since, when her daughter's best beau was in the parlor, the old lady came in with a setting of eggs and asked him to hatch them for her.

"Is this the front of the capitol?" asked a newly arrived stranger of a darkey. "No, sah, dis heah side in front am de rear. Ef yer want to see the front you must go around dar behind on de udder side."

In an editor's room in Fleet street, London, a skull is nailed up against one of the desks. Underneath is written in large letters: "This is Smith, who did not like an article about himself, and was rash enough to say so."

"The meanest job I ever undertook," said a Colorado man, "was that of apologizing to a widow on behalf of a Vigilance Committee which had hanged her husband by mistake. It was hard to find just the excuse that would satisfy her."

An English bishop querulously remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place." "John," replied the prelate with an air of conviction, "there's no place like old England!"

It is all very well for health journals to tell people who are restless and unable to sleep at night to place the head of their bed toward the north, but it does no good unless you take the baby to the other end of the house and place his head towards the south.

It rather disturbs the unities for a lover to hear his girl talk about etherialized friendship, the gossamer wings of love, the thin and permeable texture of affection and that sort of things, and see her sit down and eat a big hunk of roast beef, four biscuits and an apple pie.

"Does the world miss any one?" queried a disconsolate maiden of some thirty-six summers and eight moons. "The world will very likely continue to "Miss" you," said her younger sister. "As for me, I shall be a 'Mrs.' before the cherries are ripe." Oh, the depths of sisterly affection.

Two of a kind, sir: "Hi! hello! Stop there," shouted Sozzle, as he ran along the sidewalk wildly gesticulating at a loaded Herdic. "That Herdic is full, sir," said a bystander. "Wa' of it?" said the old gentleman, sustaining himself with great dignity and a lamp-post; "Sho' am I."

Yonkers Gazette: Logic—"Pa, am I a little sinner?" "Yes, my son, we are all sinners." "And, papa, the bible says the devil is the father of all sinners, doesn't it?" "Yes, dear, I believe it does." "Then, papa, are you the devil?" His offspring's logic was too much for him, and he slipped out of the room without answering.

These Oakland girls are getting to be too innocent for anything. "Where have you been all day?" thundeerd a stern parent to his daughter, as she slid into the house one night after supper. "Why, pa, I have only been fishing with George." "What, alone?" "Oh dear, no, sir. George took his dog Ranger along as a chaperon." Papa drops dead in an apoplectic fit.

Translated from the Omnibus: Miller's little Helen haid a cat in the bird-cage. A school friendess, who her visited, saw it and asked frightened, "Mein Gott, little Helen, what is that nasty beast?" "It is my canary bird." "But that is a cat." "Yes, but the canary bird sticks therein—she has my loveling eaten, and when I now her onlook, think I of him. My Fritz pinches her in the tail and makes her sing."

The Pope.

British Medical Journal.

Leo VIII. is a thin, ascetic, and delicate man, liable to slight temporary ailments, and with too sensitive a nervous system for all the brain work he has to do. He is, in consequence, often tired and depressed, and unable to receive the many visitors who throng to see him, and it is well known that he dislikes receiving all and sundry, being in this respect just the opposite of his predecessor, who had the greatest pleasure in seeing his audience-rooms crowded with visitors. He is not, however, suffering from any organic disease, is free, just at present from even temporary indisposition, and is probably quite as fit to bear his confinement to the Vatican and its grounds now as he was at the date of his election.

No Excuse for Drowning.

New York Herald.

The general ability of human beings to be drowned on slight provocation does not seem to be justified by the weight and structure of the ordinary physique. A man attempted yesterday to swim across the East river with hands and feet tied. He did not succeed, but as he started from a Fulton ferry pier and drifted almost to Governor's Island it seems unnecessary that any one with hands and feet free should drown. Of course the expert, while not merely floating, kept himself from sinking by moving his tied limbs. If he could thus keep his head above water no novice at swimming need fear drowning while he can have two hands and two feet in motion.

FROM THE WIRES.

Louisville, Ky. dispatch:

The steamer Evansville, en route from Evansville to Bowling Green blew up this morning near Calhoun, fatally injuring her mate, Owen Gilmore, and a fireman, and scalding nine or ten others. No passengers were injured. No particulars.

The most horrible tragedy that has ever occurred in Chicago was reported to the police Saturday. Chicago has not been wanting in terrible occurrences; but the crime of to-day overshadows them all. An unhappy mother, driven to desperation by the burden of domestic difficulties, poisoned her entire family of four children, and then partook of the fatal draught herself.

In a humble home at 51 Finnell street resided the family of Casper Seyboldt, a German by nativity and a journeyman baker by occupation.

His family consisted of his wife Mary, aged 35, and four children. The eldest of these was Matilda, aged 12, and the others were Anton, aged 7 years; Annie, aged 2½ years, and Agnes, aged 3½ months. The father, Caspar Seyboldt, worked at his trade in Kimball's bakery, 401 South Clark street. His occupation kept him at work all night, and it appears from what could be learned this morning that his absence from home made his wife melancholy. Her neighbors hav thought her to be partially demented, but like her husband, were of course utterly unprepared for the awful crime of to-day.

About daylight this morning Caspar Seyboldt emerged from the work-room in Kimball's bakery, 401 South Clark street, and wended his way towards his home at 51 Finnell street. He arrived there shortly after 5 o'clock, and was met at the threshold by his wife, who had been waiting for him at the door. She had a wild look in her eyes, and was wan and pale to an extreme degree. He asked her what the matter was, and she replied that she had poisoned the children and herself, and that three of them were dead. With an exclamation of horror the man rushed by his wife into the house, and there, to his horror, saw the three youngest children laid out on a table cold in death. Their hands were crossed, and in each the maniac mother had placed with strange fancy a bunch of flowers. The eldest child, the girl Matilda, was writhing in horrible agony in a bed in an adjoining room, and, after pointing out the terrible sight to her husband, the mother sank to the floor herself in convulsions. The screams of the husband and father soon attracted the attention of the neighbors, and they came rushing into the house. Some of them were at once dispatched for a physician, and they soon returned with Dr. Moe. When he arrived the mother had joined her murdered children and crossed to the other shore. He at once pronounced the eldest girl beyond the help of medical skill. He had not been in the house ten minutes before she was also dead. Mr. Seyboldt was almost frantic, and he was beside himself with grief all the morning. The scene at the house was indeed a sad one. The little 3-and-a-half-months old baby, with its little hands folded over its tiny breast, and the flowers which the lunatic mother had placed between them lying there, looked inexpressibly sad. All of the faces wore expressions of the most acute pain, because a death by strychnine is the most horrible of all deaths that can be experienced, except that caused by fire.

Shortly after midnight a masked mob of 100 appeared at the jail in Lawrence, demanded the keys, and when refused burst in the door and took from the cell Peter Vinegar, Isaac King, and George Robertson. They took them to the bridge and hung them. All three were colored, and their crime was the murder of Daniel Bausman a week ago yesterday. Bausman was a farmer from Ohio, who arrived in Lawrence the day before with a large sum of money, the proceeds of the sale of his farm. The negroes found he had the money and got a common prostitute, the daughter of Peter Vinegar, who enticed Bausman to the vicinity of the ice-houses. While he was enjoying her embraces he was knocked in the head with a hammer, and killed. The body was then thrown in the river, where it was found next day. The men were captured, and yesterday confessed. The mob seemed to sprin from the ground, so quickly did they come, and after being assured their victims were dead left in the same mysterious manner. Their is much excitement, but no attempt will be made to discover the lynchers' identity.

A London cablegram, June 9:

Walter M. Bourke, Galway landlord residing at Rahasan, was shot dead Thursday, when returning from Gort. His escort, a soldier, was also killed. The murder occurred at Adraham, seven miles north of Gort. Mr Burke was riding in front of his dragoon escort, when a volley from rifles was fired at them from behind a stone wall, and both fell dead. Mr. Burke was a magistrate and the [illegible] for the late crown solicitor for Mayo. He was a barrister by profession, and had amassed a fortune in India. He possessed two estates in Ireland, one at Curraleagh, and the other, the largest, at Rahassn. After returning from India he contested a seat in parliament for Mayo against Mr. Nelson. He had had several disputes with his tenants, and had recently left London to carry out evictions. He took an active part in the prosecution of Father Conway some years since. A few months ago he entered the Church at Carraro armed with a repeating rifle while mass was being celebrated. The priest ordered him to leave the church and he escaped by a side door in order to avoid being mobbed. Mr. Bourke was not a relative of the late Under-Secretary Burke. Gort bears the character of being one of the worst places in Ireland for rent disputes. Bourke recently informed the authorities that he knew he would be shot. When the news [illegible] London his brother went into the [illegible] of the commons and accused [illegible] and Biggar as being the the [illegible] thereof.

St. Louis, Mo., special.—The robbers of the Brookfield Bank were overhauled about sundown last evening, some twenty miles from Brookfield. A fight ensued, in which one of the robbers was wounded. It is believed in Kansas City that Jim Cummings or Bill Morris, formerly of the James gang, was the leader of the robbers.

Kansas City, special.—The bank robbers, four in number, were surrounded in the woods, about thirteen miles northwest of Kirksville, at 6 a. m., and finding resistance useless, surrendered. They were taken to Kirksville, and from there will be taken to Brookfield at 2 p. m. under a heavy guard. Two of the prisoners are recognized as Fox and Morris. The other two will not give their names. Friends of the robbers are congregated at Kirksville, and say the prisoners shall not be taken to Brookfield. A fight is looked for.

Charleston, S. C., dispatch:

The negro, John Johnson, 17 years of age, who outraged Miss McDowell at Rockhill yesterday, was lynched this morning.

Indianapolis, Ind, dispatch:

A furious storm raged last night, causing a great rise in Pogue's run, which flows through the city, and under the union depot, causing it to overflow, and damaging property to the extent of $100,000, not reckoning minor losses. Early this morning a platform over the run east of the union depot gave way, precipitating fifty persons into the raging flood. Six or more of those who were on the bridge are supposed to have been drowned. The bodies of Tom Daily, Mattie Geldermann, John Manny, and John H. Scoville, of Colorado, have been recovered. The culvert under the depot, through which some of them were swept, is 400 feet long. The search for bodies is still going on.

SARATOGA, N. Y., dispatch:

William Miliken, of Boston, Mass., was literally torn to pieces by a black bear that he recklessly attacked at Lake Piseco, in the Adirondacks, last Saturday. Mr. Milliken was enjoying himself in the North Woods hunting and fishing with a party of business men which included W. Wilkinson, of Birmingham, Conn., and Messrs. Dixon, Fountain, and Watson, of Philadelphia. A guide named James Shires was also present. They had four dogs with them, and they struck the trail of a bear, which they followed up. The guide warned them that bears were ugly at this time of the year, and it was very hazardous to attack one singly. Milliken announced he was not afraid and could get out of the way of any bear. He followed the dogs closely, and they found two big bears and three cubs in a few minutes. The bears attacked the dogs and soon tore them in pieces, while Miliken fired at them in vain. The shaggy monsters then gave their attention to their human assailant, and in a very few minutes literally tore him to pieces. The guide rushed to his rescue and was badly lacerated, but not fatally injured; Watson brought his trusty rifle to bare, and shot the male bear dead, while almost simultaneously Fountain and Wilkinson dispatched the female. The cubs were captured alive. The male bear weighed 400 pounds and the female 300. The remains of the unfortunate Mr. Milliken were brought out of the woods by his companions and forwarded to Boston. He leaves a wife and three children. This is the worst tragedy which has occurred in the Adirondacks for many years.

I Will Not.

[London Telegraph.]

A certain Dean of Chester was called upon to perform the wedding ceremonial for a pair of happy lovers. The position of both parties was of the highest rank, and the guests who were bidden to the church were of the most fashionable and exalted. The day arrived, and with it the hour. The edifice was packed, and all was in readiness. The Dean expectant awaited the coming of the bride, and the groom, with his best man, was in the vestry.

The hours passed on, and still the bride did not arrive. After a long delay she drove up to the church door, and with her bridesmaids swept up the large middle aisle towards the altar. In the meantime the groom advanced to meet her, and, receiving her half way, escorted her to the dean. After the opening words of exhortation the Dean turned to the man and asked him the usual set of questions, whether he would have the woman for his wedded wife, etc., etc., to which he answered, "I will." The question being in turn asked of the woman, to the astonishment and amazement of all she distinctly said, looking the groom in the face, "I will not!" The next moment she said in a low voice. "Mr. Dean, no one can more regret the words I have just uttered than myself, and if you dismiss the congregation and take me into your vestry-room I will apologise, and at the same time fully and satisfactorily explain what may seem to all my strange conduct." The Dean seeing that she was in earnest, in a few words dismissed the bewildered congregation and directed the bridegroom to await him.

The congregation having departed, the lady and Dean being together, she said, "I can not tell you how bad I feel. I had loved my fiance truly and devotedly, and had looked forward to a life of perfect happiness and joy. This morning, as you know, I was late at my marriage ceremony, but it was not through any fault of mine. I arrived as soon as I could. Instead of receiving looks of love and words of full happiness from my future husband, he paralyzed my beating heart by saying, when he met me half way up the aisle, 'G—d—you! If you expect to begin life this way, by keeping me waiting for you, you will find out after you are my wife!'" My decision was instantly made. I have been told that, sooner than suffer unhappiness through my own actions, it were better to renounce even at the alter a union that would bring misery and grief thereafter. Had I turned back, he would have followed me; and there would have been a scene, and he might have persuaded me to return and marry him. It also might have looked like temper, and I had fully time during your few words of prayer to make up my mind. I know that I have disappointed friends, my family, but no one more than myself. Do not ask me to reconsider his late action. Inform my would-have-been husband of my determination and let me go." The Dean, seeing she was resolved, could not but approve, and gently led her through the church back to her anxious parents, not as a smiling wife, but as a woman whose present is shattered and whose future is blighted.

Fighting Women.

Lumberton (S. C.) Special.

St. Paul's township was yesterday evening the scene of a deadly hand-to-hand coflict between two young women, Jane McKellar and Frances McNair, in which the victorious one sent a dirk into her rival's heart. It seems that for a long time there has been a bad feeling between the two women, although they had lately as much as possible avoided each other. There was a young gallant in the case, and it said that Frances McNair had won his affection, although at first he seemed to have preferred the other. During the last three days hostile messages had passed between the two women, the exact tenor of which has not leaked out, although important and sensational developments are looked for before the officer gets through with the affair. At any rate, whether by appointment or not, the two women met last evening in a secluded dell, not far from the main road, and began to settle the trouble between themselves.

Jane McKellar was the larger and more muscular, though her antagonist, while spare, was lithe and quick of motion. They fought each other like tigers, and finally Jane McKellar succeeded in throwing her small but plucky opponent, and, with her heavy knee pressed in the stomach of the prostrate woman, grasped her by the throat with the fury of a tigress, and well nigh choked her life from her.

Finally, by a last, terrible effort, Frances McNair, who had been wriggling upon the ground like a serpent, in agony, gave a sudden twist of the body, forcing her antagonist to lose her seat and fall sideways to the ground. Before she could recover herself, Frances, with great agility, got on her feet, and with a cry of hate and revenge, drew a bowie-knife and plunged it into the heart of Jane Kellar, who died with one grasp. Then, on sight of the gaping wound, the victor in the flight fell in a swoon across the dead body, where she was found. A party had followed them, but too late to prevent the terrible tragedy.

A Boston Experiment.

W. M. F. Round in Christian Union.

The Oriental Palace coffee house is a Boston notion, and one to which temperance reformers and capitalists may well turn their attention. In one of the busiest parts of Washington street there is a very showy building, with plate glass windows and much new paint, where the attractions of the corner gin palace are all set forth—minus the gin. Entering from the street one finds a long bar, at which nothing stronger is sold than most perfectly prepared maleberry Java coffee, and such edibles as usually tempt the patrons of the more spirituous lunch counter. Coffee is sold at two, four and six cents a cup, according to the size of the cups. In the same room with this coffee bar are billiard and pool tables, where the games are furnished at about 33 per cent. lower prices than in the liquor shops. Smoking is allowed and the daily papers are furnished gratuitously to those who wish to read. In another part of the building is a concert hall, where entertainments are given twice a week to the patrons of the house. There is a room for small games, checkers, dominoes, chess, etc., which can be used on payment of fifteen cents an hour. I visited the coffee house at eleven in the morning, and found it full of patrons. Full of young men, many of whom would have been lounging in pool and bar rooms if they had not been there. That the institution is a success is clearly shown from the fact that no less than eighty gallons of coffee are sold there every day, and that the place is not empty of patrons from morning till night. This is a common sense move in the temperance reform. It pays for itself as it goes, and its benefits are already so manifest that similar cafes are to be put up in different quarters of the city.

Among the contributors to the porcelain department of the Paris salon this year are three American ladies, namely, Miss Baker, Miss Robbins, and Miss Dana.

CHURCH NOTES AND NEWS

The Baptists in the South number altogether 1,715,704, of whom 974,100 are white, and 741,694 colored.

The Church Missionary Society (Anglican) reports its largest annual income this year. It is $1,060,000.

The planters of the Sandwich Islands have unanimously declared in favor of the prohibition of the importation and sale of spiritous liquors.

The present number of Presbyterian churches in New England is twenty-four—New Hampshire having six, Vermont and Rhode Island one each, Massachusetts nine, and Connecticut seven.

Under the guidance of Professor Harper, of Morgan Park Seminary, Chicago, 400 ministers in thirty-five States and of thirteen denominations have, within a year, taken up the study of Hebrew.

Another effort has been made toward the reconciliation of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Bishop Strossmayer, of Austria, has written a letter to the Russian Holy Synod on the subject.

Bishop Granberry, of the M. E. Church South, was a Confederate chaplain in the late war, and in one of the seven-day battles around Richmond, he was wounded in one eye, while attempting to minister to the wounded.

A Protestant society held its anniversary this year in the Mairie of the First Arrondissement, Paris, which is part of the church, from the belfry of which was tolled the signal death-knell of the victims of Black Bartholomew.

The late James Vick was a member and a trustee of the First M. E. Church in Rochester, and was the Superintendent of its Sunday-school for twenty-five years. He had also been superintendent of the Hedding mission school since its organization.

At the recent meeting of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, it was stated that the temperance movement in the past four years had had unprecedented success. The temperance society now counted 60 000 members, or more than one-tenth of the whole church.

The British and Foreign Bible Society continues to be remarkably prosperous. Since its organization it has circulated 94 000,000 copies of the Scriptures in 246 languages and dialects. The Earl of Shaftsbury, who is in great demand as chairman in May anniversaries, is president of the society.

Baptist missionaries in Burma are required to impress upon their disciples the idea that baptism means immersion, and this strict adherence to the matter and the elevation of the form of the rite into such importance is giving them trouble. At the meeting of the Baptist Bible Society in New York last week, the Rev. A. T. Rose, of Rangoon, reported that great injury was being done in converting the heathen over there, because, while the word 'immerse' was used in translating into the Senacular, it neglected to use it in the English edition.

SELECTED MISCELLANEY.

Every unpleasant felling is a sign that I have become untrue to my resolution.

Pain must enter into its glorified life of memory before it can turn into compassion.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

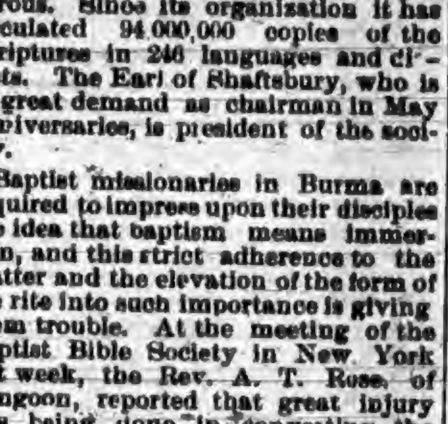

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They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. [illegible]

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

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Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlete giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 8th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me, I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 23, 1878.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 23.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 1 '78.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made [illegible]

SAMARITAN
NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, FortCollins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Ralls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren,
740 West VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Fobes, West Potsdam, N Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall,
Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration, Jacob Suter,
St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell,
Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis,
Osakis, Douglas Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured a friend of mine who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O Connor,
Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
David Trembly, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head
E Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis,
Woodburn, Macoupin, Co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
IS FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidence of cures.

Address
DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
Worlds Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

REED'S
TRADE MARK
GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. N athan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
BOOK FREE. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

A Woman's Experience.

Mothers and daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic, gives quick relief. It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."—[Buffalo lady. 23-1w.

—Farmers, look to your interests and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

House for Sale.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-tf.

MUSIC MONEY
$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send a 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

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2 CARD COLLECTORS, BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including a photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-plated teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for ...

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Love Making Solved
Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will easily reclaim him to his first love. It proves that failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have researched every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open ... Love's Pathway clear. ... Address

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library and Encyclopedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of Reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $8.00, and the American Popular Dictionary costs only $1. "Worth ten times the money."—N. Y. Adv. ... "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference."—Leslie's Illus. News, N. Y. One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, post-paid to any address on receipt of $1. ... Order at once. This offer is good for 60 days only, and will never be made again. Six copies for Five Dollars. Get five of your friends to send with you and get your own book free.

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Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

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A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
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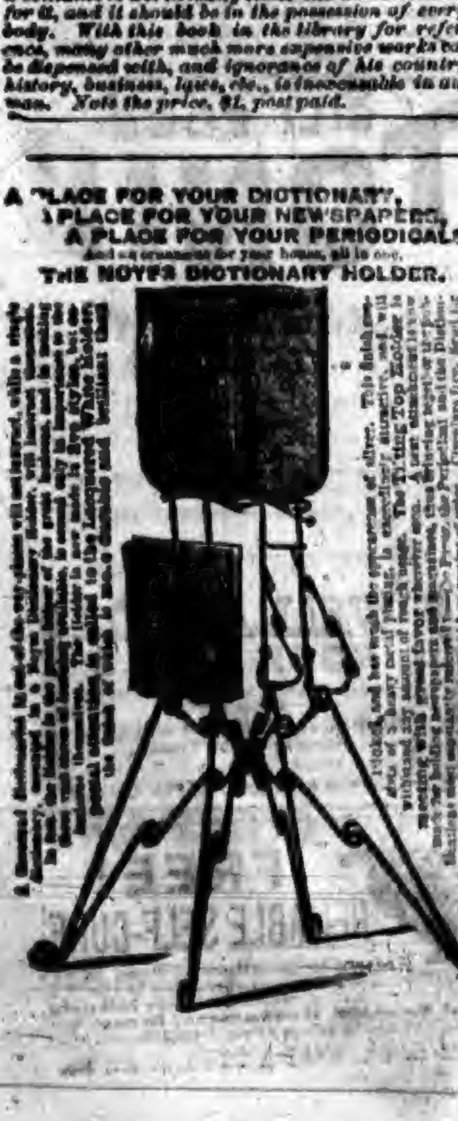

Chautauqua Course; Or, C. L. S. C.

[Written for the COURIER.]

Through a personal invitation and earnest request of the editor of the COURIER, I have consented to write a sketch or outline history of the C. L. S. C. (Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle), and also a partial list of topics and subjects contained in the Chautauqua Course for the columns of the COURIER, and for the benefit and interest of its many readers.

As an introductory to the above subject, I shall state the discovery of the northwestern part of New York state, where Chautauqua is situated, and the means through which it received its renown and reputation as a place of resort, and a fountain from which floweth an unceasing stream of wisdom and knowledge to supply and nourish the mental faculties of humanity all over our land and country.

The original name that was applied to this lake or its outlet was, "Tchadakoin," which was inscribed upon a leaden plate, which the Indians by stealth obtained from the French who had traversed a portion of country lying south of Lake Erie, as far as the Miami river. From general history we are informed that a company of explorers, consisting of two hundred and four soldiers and fifty-five Iriquois Indians left the southern shore of Canada, and sailed down the rivers and lakes, arriving at Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 16th, 1749, and there established its name. The word "Chautauqua" has been spelled in various forms and ways by different tribes and races, and was only known as a common portion of country until the year 1874, when a high and lofty idea germinated in the mind of an eastern divine, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., then of New York, but now of Plainfield, N. J., and also in the mind of a western man, of Akron, Ohio, viz.: Lewis Miller Esq. These two sages ascended to the lofty plains of Chautauqua and there organized and established a Sunday-School Assembly and launched forth the great Chautauqua idea by fitting up a school, yea, a university for the revelation and study of the Bible doctrines and the advancement of natural science, art and literature. In the assembly, ministers are instructed how to preach and expound the sacred law, enabling them to advance the work of God's church with speed and rapidity. They also instruct Sunday-school teachers and workers in the best methods of instructing and training the minds of the people and revealing the Bible doctrines and preparing them for the future duties that will devolve upon them. Thousands upon thousands who have visited this renowned place of resort do only know the real value and information that can be obtained at these annual meetings, and can realize that its foundation was laid by wise men, and its growth and widespread influence as being wonderful and miraculous in all of its departments. Although to unnumbered thousands who are unable to attend these annual meetings, this association has provided for them by organizing various classes, which they may join and become a member, and by so doing, receive many rich ideas that drop as "diamonds" from the pens of the most noted and able writers of the present day and age of the world, and which may be gathered and treasured by our mental faculties, by employing and devoting our spare moments in this direction.

The most noted, popular and successful of all classes organized at "Chautauqua," is the C. L. S. C. class, which gives its members a "college student's" general outlook upon the world and life and also develops the habit of close, connected, persistent thinking and promotes habits of reading and study in art, science, nature and in secular and sacred literature in connection with the regular duties of daily life.

The course of study prescribed by the C. L. S. C. continues through a period of four years, and requires of its members an average of forty minutes reading each week-day to enable them in nine months to complete the required reading for the year, and granting them a vacation of three months during the summer season, although many of its members read more than the above specified time. The reading course of each year begins with the first of October and ends with the last of June of the following year.

The first class of the C. L. S. C. was organized in November, 1878, designating them as the class of 1882, classing them for the year in which they would graduate, which is announced for August 12th, 1882. At present there are four classes with the following membership, viz: "class of 1882," eight thousand members, "class of 1883," nine thousand members, "class of 1884," six thousand eight hundred, class of 1885 not yet published. These classes are so arranged that they read the same books, topics and subjects each year, whether it be the first, second, third or fourth year's reading of the four years course.

Take for example the class of 1885, organized last year instead of beginning October 1st, 1881, with the same studies which were perused in 1880-81 by the class of 1884, will fall in with the class of 1884, and take for their first year, the second year's reading of the 1883 class. The first years reading of the class of 1884, will thus in due time become the fourth years reading for the class of 1885. Anyone may by applying to Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D. at Plainfield N. J., obtain circulars and information in regard to the C. L. S. C. and a blank sheet containing ten questions which must be filled out by applicants for membership and be returned to him, and if approved be registered as a student C. L. S. C. and are continued on condition of success in their examinations. If they complete the required reading of the prescribed course in four years, and pass a satisfactory examination they will be granted a diploma by the association. The annual examinations are held at the house of the members and in writing. Memoranda sheets are forwarded to the students who fill them out, and by their written replies the committee on examination can judge whether the students have thoughtfully read the required topics or not. Members should attend the annual meeting at Chautauqua, but attendance there is not necessary to graduates in the C. L. S. C.

To defray the expenses of correspondence, monthly reports, etc., an annual membership fee of fifty cent fee is required of its members. It is also estimated that the required books will not cost each member more than five or six dollars a year. As I have been a member of the C. L. S. C. for the past two years I will here state the subjects and topics that have been read by its members, and also the authors and prices of each book. The Chautauquan is a magazine containing seventy-two pages, and is published from October to July, is devoted to the promotion of true culture and is the organ of the C. L. S. C. in which almost one-half of the required reading is published, and all members are requested to take it, as it reduces their expense of books almost one-half. Price of Chautauquan $1,50. The course of study for 1880-81, comprised readings on the following subjects or divisions published in the Chautauquan viz. 1. "History of early Civilization." "History of the World." "Origin of Nations, and Conversations on Creation.' In books of ancient biography, Cyrus and Alexander, 80 cents. "Church History," by J. F. Hurst, D. D. 50 cents. 2. Literature. Art of speech, vol. 2. L. T. Townsend, 50 cents. "Ancient Classics." Chautauqua text book No. 25, 10 cents. "Tongue of Fire," Wm. Arthur, 35 cents. "Hypathia." Charles Kingsley, 15 cents. English history and literature, Vol. 2, 80 cents, and also other subjects of equal interest and importance. The course of 1881-82 comprises reading in history, literature, science and philosophy, art and religion, and have the following topics annexed to each, viz. 1. History, "Man's Antiquity and Language," Dr. M. S. Terry Chautauqua text book No. 29, 10 cents. "Outlines of General History," J. H. Vincent, D. D. Ch-text book No. 35 20 cents. Mosaics of History, by Arthur Gilman A. M. in Chautauqua readings from Mackenzie's Nineteenth Century, 15 cents. 2. Literature. Art of speech, vol. 4. L. T. Townsend D. D. 50 cents. History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical, J. D. Quackenbos, A. M. $1,00. English History and Literature. vol. 8. 50 cents 3. Science and Philosophy. Readings concerning mathematics, geology, chemistry, laws of health, mental science and moral philosophy, published in the Chautauquan. 4. Art. Outline Lessons on Art, Miss Julia R. B. Forest, Chautauqua text book, No. 32 10 cents. History of art, Miss Forest, $1,50. 5. Religion. God in history and religion in art, Chautauqua. Also other subjects not mentioned above but equally as good. From above statement of prescribed course for the past two years you will observe that my required reading has cost me $10,15; including membership fee $11,15. We could not attend any other school of learning that would take us over the same course of study for ten times the above expense, and give us the same advantages for obtaining wisdom and knowledge as the C. L. S. C. offers to its members. By attending a college a student may receive a better idea of many technical terms in nature and the sciences, and yet if the student fails to realize and establish the fact it profits him nothing. The C. L. S. C. endeavors to present to its members the plainest and richest statements of literature and the various sciences in all of its prescribed course of reading, and if any student fails to thoroughly master any point in reading, he can obtain the desired information by sending his query to the editor of the Chautauquan, Rev. Theo. L. Flood, A. M. Meadville, Pa., and he will answer it in a section of the Chautauquan which is reserved for the above purpose. It is the object of the C. L. S. C. to offer to those who have not had the means to attend college and obtain a good education, the privilege and opportunity of educating themselves, and becoming wiser in the arts and sciences, and to be able to engage in the active duties of daily life. If we closely examine the reports of many of its members, we learn that this circle has on its record students of all nations, tribes and races, as well as ministers, college graduates and those whose education is of a limited character, and these all searching after wisdom and knowledge. This circle has members in all the states in the Union, in Alaska, Mexico, Canada and South America, and across the Ocean in China, Japan and India, yea in almost every nation of our habitable globe. Many other features could be penned concerning this great "Chautauqua course" but I deem the foregoing remarks sufficient for the present time, and shall in concluding say to the readers of this sketch who desire to become more familiar with this great Chautauqua movement, to come and join the ranks of the C. L. S. C. and by partaking of its rich feasts of knowledge and wisdom, be more enabled to prove yourselves a help to the nation, an honor to your country and a blessing to society.

M. A. BOUGHMAN,
MEMBER OF C. L. S. C
CLASS OF 1884.

Wabash College.

This excellent institution of learning has just entered on the fiftieth year of its work. It has a reputation for thorough work, second to none in the country. The ability and high standing of its faculty, the character of work done, and the favorable location should be considerations to which those who expect to attend college should give their full thought. Many young men in this county, we are aware, expect to attend a college somewhere and take a more or less thorough course of instruction. To such, we say, give Old Wabash a trial. Write to the secretary, John L. Campbell, at Crawfordsville, and obtain full information as to the merits of this institution. 22-4t.

Cancers Cured.

A. O. Espy is having great success in the treatment of cancers and cancerous tumors. He has treated quite a number of cases in our town and vicinity and has not failed in a single instance. Parties afflicted or having symptoms of these dreaded diseases would do well to consult Mr. Espy. Residence on North Jackson street, Auburn, Indiana. 23-3w.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers should remember that it is a most important duty at this season to look after the health of their families and cleanse the malaria and impurities from their systems, and that nothing will tone up the stomach and liver, regulate the bowels and purify the blood so perfectly as Parker's Ginger Tonic, advertised in our columns.—[Post. See other column. 24-4t.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff, whose advertisement appears in another column, has made the following appointments for March, April and May, viz: Defiance, Russell House, March 3 and 31, April 28, May 26; Bryan, Fountain House, March 7, April 4, May 2 and 30; Kendallville, Best House, March 9, April 6, May 4; Ft. Wayne, Mayer House, March 10, April 7, May 5. tf.

Always Refreshing.

A delicious odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne, which is always refreshing, no matter how freely used. 4t

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo. Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

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Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square. Auburn, Indiana. Residence: North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week BENNY PROBST. —Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 13, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

SORE EYES.
DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box. '38. 2-tf.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:

Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named, JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his life-time. W. TEETERS, Administrator.
May 6, 1882.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Roberts, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on Saturday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1882, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided eight-ninths of the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months, the deferred payments to draw interest, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. WILLIAM NELSON, Ad'r.
James E. Rose attorney for estate. 25-4t.

JOS. ABRIGHT.
—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,

Clocks,
Clocks,

Castors
Castors,

Spoons,
Spoons,

Forks,
Forks,

Knives
Knives,

Chains,
Chains,

Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sel you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER
IN THE WORLD FOR
REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERIDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,
SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work.
All Work Guaranteed Water Proof.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED CURE BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 38000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JUNE 29, 1882. Number 26.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square, Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SENNING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 20-1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

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NOTICE.

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June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON S. DAVOIS, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

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April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the building of a Howe Truss Bridge, about one-half mile north of the village of St. Joe; said bridge to be forty-five (45) feet long, and to be built on pile abutments.

Also on the same day at 2 o'clock p. m. said Board of Commissioners will let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge one and a half miles east of the town of Butler; said bridge to be fifty-five (55) feet in length and placed upon pile abutments.

Said lettings will take place at the site of the proposed work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to file a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board.
Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
June 20th, 1882.

HONEST WAGONS!!

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

and see their home-made

WAGONS!

GIVE THEM A CALL.

Surprise Party.

There was a pleasant surprize birthday party at Uncle David B. Olinger's, June 17. The ladies of the Cedar Creek Valley concluded to have a day of rest and pleasure. They came down on the old gentleman like a hawk on a June bug, with a suit of clothes from head to foot, excepting a shirt. I suppose they thought it is warm weather and he did not need any at this time. Mr. Olinger is sixty-nine years old. He is young. Mathusaleh was only nine hundred years older than he. I hired him to take me to the capital of North America, Garrett, to see the sights and arrived at his home at eleven o'clock and he was taken into the room where the ladies were waiting that brought the suit of clothes, to-wit: Mrs. W. Teeters, Mrs. J. Loveland, Mrs. S. Feagler, Mrs. J. Clark, Mrs. A. Bolinger, Mrs. Mary Walborn, Mrs. J. Cupp, Miss Tillie Smith, Mrs. Cal. Olinger, Mrs. G. W. Olinger, Mrs. T. Cochran, Mrs. Joe Cochran, Mrs. P. Miser, Mrs. A. Rakestraw, Mrs. D. Swihart, Mrs. J. S. Olinger, Mrs. D. B. Olinger and Mrs. Sol. Olinger. Cost of suit fifteen dollars and five cents, the amount of other presents and names to-wit: Mrs. M. Houston, of Auburn cash; Mrs. Lew. Bowers, of Auburn cash; Mrs. F. Norris, of Richland township spoon holder; Mr. W. Norris, cash; Mrs. Eli Shull, pair of slippers and two pair of socks; Mrs. N. Askew, cash; Mr. and Mrs. E. Olinger, cash; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burns, of Wilmington township handkerchief. Mrs. Mike Good, of Noble county and Miss Sarah Bratton, of Bluffton, made their appearances in due time to save the union by bringing in the flying artillery in the shape of material to make a splendid shirt. The cost of these articles and cash were $5,65; total amount $20.70. The next in order was prayer by the Rev. William Burns, of Wilmington township, and the next trying the suit of clothes on, splendid fit. Next dinner in splendid style, first table 19, second table 20, third table 18, fourth table 21, total 79. Mr. Editor I have heard of the tables groaning under the heavy loads of good victuals, there was none here they were made of good material and loaded with the best the country can afford. Talk about the preachers eating the yellow legged chickens, if they can beat this neighborhood I would like to know how they would do it. The old chickens and young ones, pullets and roosters were cooked splendid, and frosted cakes and pies and other things to numerous to mention. By the time all got around the table and finished eating it looked as though there had been a tornado, and if there was any groaning done it was after dinner. W. TEETERS.

Surprise Party.

The sixth day of the present month, being the sixty-sixth birthday, of our esteemed friend and neighbor, Mrs. Alsina Glasier. Her children determined to surprise her. Every thing possible was done in secret. The eventful day arrived, and to make the surprise more complete, the old lady's son-in-law, Mr. Milton Carnahan persuaded her to accompany him to Spencerville, on a shopping expedition, Mr. Carnahan properly delaying the return until evening. Then judge of her surprise, to find the house brilliantly lighted and rapidly filling with guests. Taking in the situation at a glance, and quickly recovering from her surprise, she presided over the occasion with her usual grace and cordiality. The old lady surrounded by her children, grandchildren and a large concourse of friends, all wishing her many returns of this most happy day, really presented a beautiful and touching sight. The St. Johns Cornet band, delivered the most excellent music of which they are master. The Hogue Orchestra being in attendance, mirth and music ruled the hour, and all went merry as a marriage bell. At ten o'clock, light refreshment of ice cream and cake was served, Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan flitting around among their guests, contributing to their enjoyment as only a kind host and hostess can. At twelve o'clock a delicious supper consisting of six courses, was served on plates, eighty-four guests partook, and ample justice was done the good things set before them. Mr. W. H. H. Carnell, delivered the presentation speech, and was replied to in a few well chosen words by Mr. John Hall. The occasion is one long to be remembered, and was equally enjoyed by old and young. At two o'clock, after expressing their best wishes and hoping this happy old lady, her children, grandchildren and friends might live long and enjoy many such occasions, the guests departed well pleased to their several homes.

LOOKER ON.

Communicated.

WARM SPRINGS, June 12, 1882.

EDITOR COURIER: By your request I will write to you concerning my home in the west. I am pleasantly located on the north bank of an ever flowing mountain stream, and surrounded by snow capped mountains, which of course was a novelty to me at first, but it soon became old. The climate here, tempered by the cool air from the mountains, is delightful, and the atmosphere being so clear and transparent, that small objects can be seen at a great distance and seem but a mile or two away. In this country large tracts of land are yet open, upon which hundreds of horses, sheep and cattle feed during the summer season. In the fall they are turned into the fields where they are fed on hay during the winter. Agriculture is also carried on quite extremely. Oats, hay and potatoes are the chief products. Irrigation is generally neccessary, owing to the porous character of the soil, scarcity of rain and rapid evaporation in high altitudes. In some seasons, however, crops grow without irrigation along the streams. Most of the rain falls in June and July and is soon absorbed, but as the streams all have their sources in the mountains every valley can be easily irrigated from these. The Utah Northern R. R. which is already completed as far as Butte, is to be finished through this place in July, the most of the work on this road is done by men from Utah. I have enjoyed splendid health since I came out here, and think by fall I will be fattened up. JOSIAH SHULL.

"Up in a Balloon."

The writer of the following, in the Steuben Republican, has been there some time during his rugged existence. Do not understand us that he has been "up in a balloon, but that he has joined hands and gone through the tingling ordeal of being mated:

"There's a plot in Fort Wayne to have a couple married on the Fourth of July up in a balloon. The event has already been extensively advertised, but we have no idea that the affair will come off as per bill-board announcement. The groom will weaken at the last moment, and beg to be excused, or get through a motion for adjournment to some church where he can have the ceremony performed with his feet on the ground. The fact is a man needs about all the nerve and gall he's got to go thro' the trying ordeal afoot, without being slung up in a basket and married neither in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. He'll find it will take all the moral courage and stamina he's got to be married in a cathedral instead of a basket tied to a bag of gas. Then again, even if the groom doesn't lose his grip and is willing to risk his neck in the insane project, the minister will, likely enough, demur and hem and haw around a good deal, and talk about tempting providence, and flying in the face of danger, and he will want to get excused, or change pulpits with some other brother or argue that some one else would be a better man in his place. No, this Ft. Wayne balloon marriage will hardly come off on schedule time. If the groom don't kick, the preacher will, and the whole thing might as well be called a draw. But it will be no fault of the lady in the case. Not much. She will be right on hand with her gloves buttoned and her dress hooked up in the back. Women never back out on such occasions. She might jump fourteen feet at the sight of a mouse, but she won't shy the least at a balloon when there's the ghost of a chance of her getting married in it. Women are made of sterner stuff.

The Mails.

The postoffice department has at last become self-sustaining, and the estimate is that it will pay its way and have a surplus of about $2,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year. The fact shows that postage is too high and ought to be reduced at once. Reduce letter postage to two cents, and do away with newspaper postage entirely. Suppose such changes should reduce the revenues of the department. What of it? Let the deficiency be made up out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Whose money is it? The people's, to be sure; and it is far better to take a few millions of it to increase the circulation of newspapers and reduce the cost of correspondence, that to pay it out, as is now being done, to enrich a set of ring masters who live by preying upon the treasury of the country.

Always Refreshing.

A delicious odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne, which is always refreshing, no matter how freely used. 4t

Torturing Teams.

The following will apply very appropriately to some of our teamsters, and also to a certain fellow who drives his turn on the sprinkler line:

The season of the year when a few Wabash teamsters make a display of their brutal instincts by whipping their horses has arrived. It might be well for Marshal Burrier to keep his eyes open and take in these fellows for cruelty to animals. Every day horses attached to over-loaded wagons pass the Courier office and the poor brutes, having all they can do to drag the burden on level ground, struggle painfully up any little ascent which may be in their road. If they do not pull the enormous loads their taskmakers flay them with their "blacksnakes" until they are driven with wild pain and fright. Horses appreciate kind treatment. When they are well fed and properly dealt with, they pull every pound they can stand, but let an ignorant driver undertake to force them to exert themselves by swearing and using the whip, and they are sure to balk or lunge forward without accomplishing anything toward moving the load. The great trouble with these men who do most of the ranting in this city is, that their animals are poorly fed. Many of the beasts are walking skeletons, and though they may be willing to work, they are unable, from sheer weakness, to do that which is expected of them. Their barbarous masters seem to think that they can exact the same amount of service from a half-starved animal that they would from a strong, high fed horse, and when the creatures do not pull according to the notions of the teamsters, the lash is resorted to. The matter is one which deserves the attention of the authorities. In some cases the treatment of the brutes is outrageous, and the fellows who affect to be "horsemen" and to openly brag of what their teams have done, ought to serve a term on the chain gang. The Courier, now that the attention of the officers has been called to the subject, will watch with interest the effect of the warning upon the owners of teams.—[Wabash Courier.

A Summer Visitor.

What with April frosts, chilly spells in May, and other abnormal meteorological phenomena, the seasons of the year 1882 are in such a confused state, that anything which may be interpreted as a sign of their regular sequence is welcome on that account alone. This is one reason why we are glad to receive the summer number of "Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly." Another reason is, that the book is full of interesting matter, and is decidedly the most agreeable melange of literature and fashion that has been issued from the press in a long time. The costumes illustrated are sufficiently diversified in style and cost to enable every lady reader to suit both her taste and pocket; and a host of well-executed wood cuts serves to show each fair subscriber the last sweet things in bonnets, the latest efforts in parasols, the prevailing styles of fans, and so on, through the entire range of that delightful science which the fair denominate "Shopping."

The purely literary features of the magazine are excellent. Eben E. Rexford's poem, "The Patter of Little Feet," has a tender pathos of which the greatest of our poets might have felt proud. "The Editor at Home" discusses current topics with a quaint humor in which a strain of earnest purpose is unobtrusively apparent; and a charming illustrated story, entitled "Hard Times" enchains the reader's interest from end to end. Nor is purely instructive literature neglected. The lessons in China-painting are continued, and a beautiful design for a tile is illustrated, with full directions for execution; an illustrated article on outline embroidery introduces a pleasing occupation for summer afternoons; and the laws and methods of archery and lawn tennis are described in a brace of well written articles.

Altogether, we think the "Fashion Quarterly" is a success. Its cost is only fifteen cents a year, and if the publishers propose to give for that price four books of equal merit with the one before us, they quite deserve the success we wish them. The magazine is issued by Ehrich Bros., Eighth Avenue, New York.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

School Reports.

Report of Butler Center school, district number 2, for the month ending June 9, 1882. Number enrolled 30; General average 28; Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month: Clara Miller, Amanda Smith, Dolly Harvey, Jennie Harvey, Emma Heitz, Cora Heitz, Cally Heitz, Ally Lung, Dora Baber, Johny Miller, Johny Noel, Willie Lung, Jerry Lung, Charley Lung. EMMA C. GRUBB Teacher.

RICHLAND.

Report of school, district number 11, Richland township, for the month commencing May 8th, and ending June 2, 1882. Number of scholars enrolled 28; Average daily attendance 19; Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy during the month: Walter Lockwood, Frank Lountzenhiser, Amos Lountzenhiser, Dakota Matthews, Nora Lountzenhiser, Cora Lockwood, Lizzie Lountzenhiser. IDA SWIHART, Teacher.

UNION.

Report of school, district number 5, Union township, for the month ending June 9th, 1882. Number of scholars enrolled, 34; Average daily attendance, 30; Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy during the month: Jennie Oberholtzer, Will Oberholtzer, Willis Baughman, Laura Baughman, Annie Baughman, Bessie Oiler, Allie Oiler, Ettie Oiler, Lula Baughman, Emma Baughman, Canida Baughman, Minnie Krueger, Louise Krueger, Rica Krueger, Guy Baughman, John Baurth, Julia Baurth, George Pepple, Eugene Hubbard. MAUD METCALF, Teacher.

—Many patterns of wall paper will be closed out in the next thirty days at a sacrifice. Don't miss this opportunity. At the book store.

Commissioners' Allowances.

The following is a list of allowances made by the Board of Commissioners at their June term, 1882:

EXPENSES OF POOR.			
Shaffer & Co	$ 1 [illegible]	A J [illegible]	[illegible]
S U Tarney	1 7[illegible]	Schaab & [illegible]	[illegible]
John Knoder	1 50	J L Davis	[illegible] 71
F Tilberg	6 00	Wm Murphy	27 80
Ensley & Harter	26 40	Rosina Gruster	9 71
Mary Doub	[illegible]	Brand & Duncan	107 80
Harris Rogers	9 50	D J Swartz	[illegible] 70
J B Hoover	4 40	J W Laltagiver	[illegible] 25
Isaac Hague	5 00	J A Potter	[illegible]
Jno Growcock	7 00	Vesta Swartz	[illegible]
W H Kitlinger	9 45	J J Wilkinson	49 50
Hague & Haut	10 20	H E Gettel	25 79
D Stonestreet	24 00	W H Muser	5 50
Strauss & Wolf	3 00	J Rummel	102 58
A Hall	20 00	J P McCrory	28 38
C C Shaffer	26 80	John Otto	6 80
Speer & Co	28 40	J & J A Shull	19 14
M L Duck	10 00	C H & W E Crane	8 14
F E Davenport	10 7[illegible]	Otis & Son	10 00
J H Ehlers	2 [illegible]	J D Likens	3 00
Miller & Getrost	19 [illegible]	Henry Probel	10 15
Rainier & H	11 71	Duncan Bros	5 70
Austin Bros	14 50	Casebeer & Co	3 75
I O Bachtel	5 85	E Kelham	3 40
Isaac Ochs	85	John Shoub	7 80
Snyder & C	18 90	F D Oberlin	3 80
A B Darby	11 00	E M Jackman	6 11
McQuiston & Long	20 45	J F Johnson	4 00
ASSESSING REVENUE.			
Rob't Culbertson	$[illegible] 00	Nelson Griffith	$120 00
John Stafford	80 00	S Z Dickinson	48 00
J Plum	108 00	Isaac Helwig	100 00
E Ocker	120 00	J D Webster	[illegible]
J H Hornberger	120 00	J D Bowler	[illegible]
M C Jones	120 00	Perry Noel	[illegible]
E J McOscar	10 00	E Kelham	[illegible]
Moses Perry	120 00	Miles Waterman	[illegible]
Henry Deets	20 00	B D Thomas	[illegible]
John McDonald	[illegible]	W L Blair	[illegible]
J D Ferguson	90 00	John L Davis	6 00
S Testison	84 00	John Treesh	92 00
INQUEST.			
J J Latson	$ 10 50	A J Baxter	$ 3 00
James Gaff	$ .75		
CRIMINALS.			
W D Johnson	$ 1 80	Miller & G	$ 4 35
A S Leas	60 20	C Bowman	137 13
COURT.			
A S Leas	$ 28 60		
INSANE.			
Ensley & Harter	$ 3 25		
SALARY.			
A Robbins	$451 25	E Kelham	$ 26 00
L J Miller	200 00	John Shoub	25 00
J A Barns	116 00	F D Oberlin	20 00
A S Leas	$ 16 00		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
Lewis & Widney	$ 2 70	J L Davis	$ 21 12
Canon & Cowhick	61 25	W S Purdy	7 00
Crow & Crockett	21 62	Snyder & C	58 48
W H Kiblinger	19 55	Wm Murphy	22 20
I N Cool	$ 6 00		
PRINTING, ETC.			
C P Houser	$ 2 70	W D Burford	372 85
J A Barns	$9 15		
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.			
L J Miller	$210 56		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
L J Miller	$ 5 00	F E Davenport	$ 14 66
T F Randolph	175 75	W H Dills	25 00
W E Edwards	15 00	J L Davis	19 [illegible]
C C Shaffer	[illegible]	N Ensley	[illegible] 57
M Boland	9 15	E Kuhlman	15 00
A Robbins	$ [illegible]		
ROADS.			
G W Sebert	$ 3 00	Wm Brown	$ 1 [illegible]
A S Leas	[illegible]	G E Snyder	[illegible]
Casebeer & Co	16 [illegible]	F Kelley	[illegible]
John Lawhead	[illegible]	Geo Walker	[illegible]
A Shultz	[illegible]	Cyrus Bowman	[illegible]
E Kelham	[illegible]	Cyrus Walters	[illegible]
F D Oberlin	31 50	O H Widney	[illegible]
F Lemon	[illegible]	David Maxwell	[illegible]
J B Casey	[illegible]	C C Clark	[illegible]
Jacob Welborn	[illegible]	W Teeters	[illegible]
J McClellan	[illegible]	F Imler	[illegible]
H S S Reed	[illegible]	G W Swartz	[illegible]
Joseph Brown	27 [illegible]	G Tomlinson	[illegible]
Jacob Crise	67 [illegible]	Ward Kennedy	[illegible]
J A McClure	[illegible]	J E Shilling	[illegible]
Silas Brandon	[illegible]	Samuel Swihart	[illegible]
Wm Whetsel	[illegible]	John R Moody	[illegible]
Eber M Cole	[illegible]	Joseph Wilson	[illegible]
J Lewis	1 50	D R Gardner	[illegible]
J Shoub	[illegible]	S H Wannemacher	[illegible]
DITCHES.			
A P Woltz	[illegible]	John R Moody	$ [illegible]
A S Leas	[illegible]	S J Brandon	[illegible]
David Stewart	[illegible]	Clark Parker	[illegible]
E Kelham	12 [illegible]	Joseph Wilson	14 00
J Shoub	10 [illegible]	Wm Carr	[illegible]
F D Oberlin	[illegible]	C Shook	[illegible]
J B Casey	14 [illegible]	J J Latson	[illegible]
W L Blair	[illegible]	S G Daniels	[illegible]
E N Crooks	[illegible]	J S Ridge	[illegible]
H S S Reed	24 00	G W Haines	[illegible]
John Boyle	12 00		

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ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

HAYTI sends $221 to the Garfield monument fund.

THE natives of Zululand, in South Africa, are at war among themselves.

THE Garfield monument fund recently received [illegible] from the [illegible] schools of Kansas.

ROSCOE CONKLING will deliver an address at the [illegible] September.

IT is said that ex-Secretary Hunt is suffering [illegible] liver, and cannot live long.

IT is estimated that 160,000 Chinese die every year *from* the effects of opium-smoking.

A PRETTY little girl at Dedham, Massachusetts, has been practicing burglary as a profession.

AT a recent date 32,000 Europeans had exodusted from Egypt and as many more were preparing to follow.

THE House of Congress has refused to make four years the term of office of Collectors of Internal Revenue.

THE first new wheat of the season, a cargo of 8,000 bushels from Texas, was sold in New York at $1.50 per bushel.

THE New York Court of Appeals recently [illegible] that hogs are property, and that "it is larceny to steal them."

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Congress making the tax on whiskey 50 cents a gallon, and on beer 80 cents a barrel.

THE river and harbor bill as passed by the House of Congress contains an appropriation of $70,000 for the improvement of the Wabash river.

CHICAGO had 14,203 deaths in the year ending May 1, [illegible] were of children under five years old, and 3,917 of consumption and kindred diseases.

TWELVE [illegible] corn were used in making glucose in this country during the last year, and the brewers were the principle consumers of the glucose.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. payable June 15, after the payment of which a surplus of $1,693,081 will still remain.

The House refused to change the existing law on the subject of counting electoral votes for President and Vice President, which practically settles the matter for this Congress.

Gladstone has agreed to an amendment to the repression bill, by which evicted tenants who re-enter their holdings shall not be punished, unless the re-entry is effected by force.

A BOSTON dispatch reports numerous counterfeit $10 Treasury notes of 1875 (greenbacks) in circulation there. They are so like the genuine that it is almost impossible to tell the difference.

MR. KELLY has introduced a bill in Congress to abolish the internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars. If the bill should pass it would cut off about $45,000,000 of [illegible] taxes.

Oppressive plans against the Irish secret societies [illegible] by the new criminal investigation department. Investigations pursued in America are made the basis of the projects.

THE police of London made a big find the other night. They discovered in a stable four hundred bayonet rifles, twenty-five boxes of pistols, and one hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, intended for clandestine transportation to Ireland.

HON. HORATIO C. BURCHARD, the Director of the United States Mint, reports the gold product for 1881 at $34,700,000, and that of silver at [illegible],000. Colorado leads the list, with California second, while Nevada shows less than $9,000,000.

THE four captured bank robbers who raided Brookfield, Mo., recently at noonday, were yesterday sent to the State Prison for twenty-five years each. Such prompt work is something new for Missouri, and encourages the rest of the world to have some hope for civilization in that State.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, denied the application of Guiteau for a writ of habeas corpus, holding that the court of the District of Columbia had full jurisdiction of the case, and that there were no reasons for granting the writ.

THE New York committee [illegible] for Russian Jews has been obliged to notify the European committee that no more can be [illegible] at present. Eighty vicious or incurably idle Jews have been sent back to Europe as a warning to the European society not to send such people.

THE purpose of the [illegible] Prohibitionists, as declared at their recent State Convention, is to get control of the Legislature in order to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people. They will make independent nominations in every Legislative district where the regular candidates refuse to give a pledge to support such an amendment. The fight will also be carried into the Congressional elections.

[illegible] passed by the House of Congress provides that a duty of fifty cents shall be paid for each passenger, not a citizen of the United States, who shall come by vessel from any foreign port to any port within the United States. The proceeds of this duty will be used in caring for sick and destitute immigrants and sending back paupers and felons.

It is rumored at St. Louis that the visit of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railway, to that burg last week is fraught with interest to railroad men. It is intimated the project of building another bridge across the Mississippi was discussed, earnestly, and that the Pennsylvania Company, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Alton, and Indianapolis and St. Louis Roads are participants in the enterprise.

THE Chicago News shows a singular coincidence which occurred recently in that city. "Being children's day, christening was in order, and a father and son each marched into a church bearing in his arms twins for baptism. Twins are not uncommon in this glorious climate; in fact, nearly every family here has more or less of them; but the appearance at the altar of a father and son, each presenting twins for baptism, does not happen oftener than once in a month or so."

THE new army retirement law takes effect on December 1, next. Twenty-three officers will then be retired. About forty-five would have been retired under the sixty-two-year provision had it become a law. Among those who will be retired on December 1, next, are Surgeon General Barnes and Major General McDowell. Among those granted a year or two more of active army life by the provisions adopted, are General Sherman, Quartermaster General Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General Ekin, Chief Engineer H. G. Wright, General Geo. W. Getty and General H. J. Hunt. General Sheridan will, unless he dies, command the army yet, and for several years, too.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

The grain crop of Tennessee is the best she has ever harvested.

The Ohio lawyers who fought the Pond bill pocketed $35,000 in fees.

The license tax imposed by New Orleans on commercial travelers has been declared unconstitutional.

Counterfeit $10 bills in great numbers are passing current in New England. They are very deceptive.

The Rev. Cornelius Brett has sailed for Europe, bearing the Garfield memorial volume prepared for Queen Victoria.

Over fifteen hundred pigeons were killed at the first day's meeting of the Louisville Sportsmen's Association.

Alfred Pease, the pianist, disappeared from a New York hotel ten days ago, and his whereabouts is still unknown.

The President has approved the finding in the case of Lieutenant Flipper, sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

[illegible] Fernandez Criado bequeathed $400,000 to endow a Cuban college in New York. Criado is a rich Cuban planter.

Hon. George H. Chapman, State Senator from Marion county, died suddenly at Indianapolis on the evening of June 16.

New York, New Jersey, and the New England States were the scenes of violent storms Monday. Buildings were blown down and railroad tracks washed out.

A cabin in the vicinity of Winchester, Ky., was swept away by floods Wednesday night, and ten persons were drowned.

Advices received at LaCrosse, Wis., are to the effect that the reports of damage by the forest fires in Clark county, have been exaggerated.

The Tariff Commission was completed by the selection of William H. McMahon, of New York, and Alexander B. Boteler, of West Virginia.

Captain John S. Wise was the unanimous choice of the joint committee of Republicans and Readjusters of Virginia for Congressman-at-Large.

Major H. J. Waldron, accused of bribery in connection with the Star Route cases, was acquitted in the United States District Court at Memphis.

Annie King, the daughter of a leading farmer near Wabash, Ind., eloped with a married man. She had been a school teacher and was much respected.

Mrs. Sisler, who was only married last Sunday evening at Plattville, [illegible] shot herself dead Wednesday morning. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.

A battle with Winchester rifles occurred between two parties at Llano, Texas, Thursday. Two of the belligerents were killed and half a dozen were wounded.

Owing to some trouble about the removal of stock, a fight occurred between cowboys and Indians on the borders of the Indian Territory. Four of the former were killed.

A terrific wind and rain-storm struck Bay City and vicinity Sunday, demolishing buildings, killing horses and injuring the residents. The lightning added its work of devastation.

Dr. Jarvis Gay, a physician, of Norwood, Mass., and William Waggner, a resident of Ithaca, N. Y., were shot dead Sunday at the respective places mentioned, being mistaken for burglars.

George McMillan was found in his house at Canton, Ohio, with a bullet-hole in his breast. His wife lay in bed, dead, shot through the head. McMillen says an unknown woman committed the deed. He is under arrest.

Five of the principal gamblers of St. Louis, who have been making a bitter fight against the Johnson law, and have recently been indicted, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months in jail.

Seventy-five persons at Adrian, Mich., experienced serious suffering by partaking of cheese, alleged to have been poisoned. Violent vomiting was caused in most cases, but fortunately no fatal results are reported.

Dr. Solomon Slough, of Waterloo City, Ind., was found guilty in the United States Court at Fort Wayne, of issuing fraudulent pension certificates, and elected to pay a fine of $1,000 and costs rather than go to the penitentiary for one year.

The Secretary of War is authorized to erect at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y., a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held in that city in 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, of the Tenth Cavalry, will take effect June 30, 1882, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the army.

A brutal prize-fight took place on Ohio soil between parties named Malony and Weeden. The contest lasted seventy minutes, during which time forty-one rounds were fought, and ended in a drawn battle. Maloney was severely punished.

Secretary and Mrs. Teller visited the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., Sunday, and were present at the marriage of a dusky educator and his bronze-hued sweetheart. The Secretary addressed the students, and pointed out to them the great advantages of education.

Milwaukee Episcopalian circles are agitated at the non-participation of three wealthy parishes in the annual diocesan council. The ritualistic question has been raised, and it appears Bishop Welles is not very popular with his co-religionists.

The labor faction in Pennsylvania, who are dissatisfied with the Greenback Labor ticket, have been urging J. M. Manion, editor of the Labor World, to call an independent State labor convention, but that gentleman positively declines to do so.

The Utah Commission agreed upon is as follows: Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota; ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska; G. F. Godfrey, of Iowa; Ambrose B. Carleton, of Indiana, and James R. Pettigrew, of Arkansas. In politics the Board stands three Republicans and two Democrats.

Miss Lillie Wagner, of Tiffin, Ohio, while returning from church Sunday evening was so frightened by an approaching thunder-storm that she dropped dead. Miss Zingler, of Dubuque, was terrorized by the hail-storm of Friday night, fell in a paralytic fit, and died Sunday evening.

The household goods of the Brookfield Bank robbers were sold at auction on the streets of Kirksville and almost everything brought enormous prices. One robber was either a doctor or well advanced in the study of medicine. He had a fine medical library, apparatus, and all complete, including the skeleton of a child.

Cairo, Ill., was invaded by a wind and rain storm Sunday afternoon, resulting in serious damage to property. Roofs suffered severely and trees were laid low. Twenty box cars in the Illinois Central yards were overturned. Metropolis was also visited by the storm. Boats in the river were injured and the steamer Jennie Walker sunk.

Fuller particulars of the Iowa cyclone disaster show the destruction is more widespread than at first reported. The storm traveled nearly three hundred miles through the center of the State, everywhere killing, maiming, and destroying. The death list has been increased at Grinnell, Malcom, and other points. Governor Sherman has issued a proclamation calling for aid for needy sufferers, and already subscriptions are pouring in.

Michael Davitt arrived at New York at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and was immediately driven to the Everett House. The Germanic, upon which he took passage, was detained by fogs and icebergs, and the committee of reception failed to meet him at the proper place. To the members of the press he explained the status of affairs in Ireland, and his plans for a two weeks' lecture tour in America.

Mr. Pierce, President of the National Butter and Egg Association, has recently made an extensive tour in Northern Iowa, principally to guage the outlook for dairy products. Pasturage, he finds, has been affected by the unseasonable weather, and a favorable spell is much needed. The season's output of butter will be large, but prices will not be changed unless there is an increased export demand. Farmers in many sections have given up wheat-growing, and attend solely to stock-raising and dairy farming.

Foreign.

The divorce bill passed the French Chamber of Deputies, but its success in the Senate is doubtful.

By special license, the Earl of Shrewsbury espoused Mrs. Mundy, who was recently divorced.

An international exhibition at Rome in 1883 is much desired by many members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Gladstone has decided to introduce a bill in the House of Commons for a temporary suspension of evictions in Ireland.

Fighting is progressing in Zululand between rival chiefs. A brother of Cetewayo thus far has crushed his opponents.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has tacitly agreed to vote funds to purchase proper apparatus for the cremation of Garibaldi's body.

The sale of pictures at Hamilton Palace, London, realized £41,308. For the picture of "Daniel in the Den of Lions" £5,145 was paid.

At the Hamilton Palace sale of porcelains a black laquer box, which was formerly owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, brought 700 guineas.

The committee for inquiring into the condition of the Russian peasants, has been dissolved by the Czar, and the duties transferred to another body.

Dr. Jules Crevaux and his party of seventeen, who were exploring the northern tributaries of the Amazon, were murdered by Obah Indians in Bolivia.

The Czar has sanctioned a resolution passed by the Holy Synod prohibiting persons not Christians from trading in pictures, crosses, or other insignia of religion.

The German Reichstag, after a lively debate, and notwithstanding Bismarck's protests, rejected the tobacco monopoly bill. The Reichstag will soon be prorogued until fall.

Twenty-seven Apache prisoners were shot by the Mexican authorities at Chihuahua Monday. They had been captured in recent fights, and met their doom in a defiant manner.

The greatest precautions are being taken in Ireland in the military barracks. The admission of civilians has been prohibited, the sentries doubled, and the night patrols quadrupled.

Thirty-four thousand pounds was collected for the maintenance of the Irish suspects. Of this amount £16,000 was expended, and Miss Parnell writes that the fund should now be closed.

An exodus from Egypt has set in among the resident Europeans amounting almost to a panic. Many persons are leaving valuable property behind, and all classes are begging for passage. The soldierly openly demand the deposition of the Khedive, and even declare, if it becomes necessary, they will oppose the Sultan himself. It is stated the French Consul General informed his countrymen that he could not guarantee them security.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY June 14th.

SENATE.—The House bill to amend the law for bonding spirits was considered.

HOUSE.—The Legislative etc. appropriation bill was passed—yeas 125; nays 45. The river harbor appropritation bill was briefly considered.

THURSDAY June 15th.

SENATE—The bonded spirits bill was discussed and finally indefinitely postponed—yeas 32; nays 20.

HOUSE—The river and harbor appropriation bill was further considered.

FRIDAY, June 16th

SENATE—Several new bills were introduced The Committee amendments to the bill to extend the charters of National Banks, were discussed.

HOUSE—The river and harbor appropriation bill was discussed.

SATURDAY, June 17th.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE—The river and harbor appropriation bill was further discussed and finally passed—yeas 119; nays 47.

MONDAY, June 19th.

SENATE.—A considerable amount of routine business was transacted. The House bill regulating the carrying of passengers at sea was passed; also the House joint resolution appropriating $275,000 to pay certain Southern mail contractors. The national bank charter bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Kelly to abolish the internal taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars. A bill was passed providing for the retirement of trade dollars. The House bill to provide a four year tenure of office, for Collectors of internal revenue was defeated. The pension appropriation bill, which appropriates $100,000,000; was taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules; also two other bills of no general interest.

TUESDAY, June 20th.

SENATE.—A number of bills of no general interest was passed. The bank charter bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The Senate bill for a public building at Erie, Penn., was amended and passed.

THE STATE.

The Elkhart Review gives the number of employes in the different manufactories of the city, who are residents of the place, showing an aggregate of 2,070.

At the sales of shorthorn cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, thirty-nine head from the herd of Henry C. Meredith Cambridge City, most of them descended from celebrated families, realized $7,450, an average of $191.

Wilkerson Rodgers, of Scipio, attemed to commit suicide by hanging, but after he had adjusted the noose and was in the act of swinging off, he was discovered by neighbors and rescued. He had made an unsuccessful effort to get a divorce from his wife.

On Friday Treasurer Brittan made a levy on the personal property of the president and vice president of the Evansville national bank, to collect delinquent taxes due from stockholders. In return, a trespass suit was filed against Treasurer Brittan.

Lightning rod sharps are taking in the Miami county farmers. Charles Brown, a veteran farmer, finds a six-hundred-dollar note in bank, when he says he never signed but one, and that was for $60. Wm. Izzard, of Jefferson township, is in the same boat.

The steamer which was building at South Bend was successfully launched in the presence of several thousand persons. It is 128 feet long, 24 feet beam, and will ply on the river as a pleasure boat. It is owned by the South Bend and Mishawaka Boating company.

On Friday Captain David Allen forced open the door of the Zion A. M. E. church at Jeffersonville, and took therefrom all of the benches, they being the property of Captain A. Howard, in the absence of Elder Tucker, the pastor of that church. As a consequence, services in that church will have to be postponed until the Elder and his congregation can raise sufficient funds to buy new ones.

Daniel H. Weaver, who mysteriously disappeared from Madison on May 18, thus accounts for his absence. He came to town seeking work, was decoyed to the stateroom of a steamboat, was knocked on the back of the head and remained insensible, or but semi-conscious, until he reached Evansville. There he got off the boat penniless, the money he had on leaving home being taken by his unknown assailant. Weaver is a young farmer of good character, and his story is believed.

IT is said that Captain M. H. McKay, of Indianapolis, will soon be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of that district.

THE city authorities of Indianapolis are enforcing the Sunday and eleven o'clock closing law against saloon keepers, with vigor and effect.

A Preliminary Caucus.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.

One hundred and eighty delegates have arrived. A caucus to determine action will be held this morning.

The Republican caucus was called to order in the State Library room, at noon, by Alexander P. Brown, of Philadelphia, and Judge Fetterman, of Allegheny county was made president.

Judge Jessop offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee, when organized, be requested to issue a call for a new convention under new rules to complete the State ticket, with full power to take such action on the ticket already nominated as shall be for the best interests of the Republican party of the State.

He believed that unless something was done towards patching up the grievances of the Independents, the Democrats would carry the State, both on the Legislative as well as on the State ticket. He said the charge that nominations in this convention were dictated by one man would have to be met. He denied it also, but yet the Independents made the charge, and it was believed in many places. He was in favor of a new convention out and out. It was no sign of weakness on the part of this convention to endeavor to heal the breaches in the party.

M. Huey, of Philadelphia, spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Carnahan, of Allegheny, opposed the attempt to placate the Independents.

Congressman Fisher favored the completing of the present ticket, which he believed would sweep the State.

After further interchange of views, General McCleary offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That this convention proceed to complete its ticket by the nomination of a Congressman-at-Large, and that we recommend the Republican State Committee to adopt all honorable means to harmonize the Republican party so as to secure success in November.

It was carried with only a few dissenting votes.

A resolution, empowering the State committee to fill any vacancy occurring upon the ticket, was adopted.

On the first ballot Marriot Brosius, of Lancaster, was nominated for Congressman-at-Large. The vote was as as follows: Brosius, 161; Lilly, 25; Todd, 17; Jacobs, 29.

Lincoln, Neb., June 21.

A mass convention of anti-monopolists is in progress in this city to-day. The purpose is to centralize the anti-monopoly power of the State and organize for action in the approaching political campaign. The representation is not very large, and so far there is a dearth of enthusiasm.

The State Druggists' Association meets to-day. About 100 of the members of the trade are now on hand.

Yesterday William Robom, Lewis Salemna and Barto Santmeyer were killed, and Jacob Baker and Frank Patterson seriously injured, by the falling of a bank of earth and stone at the Mt. Vernon cotton mills, in Baltimore county.

Emigrant Horrors.

Erie (Pa) Dispatch.

On Thursday night about 800 German and Irish emigrants passed through Erie for the West. They were packed in like cattle, and many of them were suffering dreadfully from the overcrowded state of the cars, dirt, tobacco smoke and the hundred other discomforts that these poor people have to endure. One unhappy woman sat with a dead baby pressed to her breast, refusing all consolation, and resisting all efforts to get it from her. She had left the old country to join her husband, who had only preceded her a few months, and the baby, straggled and poisoned by the reeking atmosphere of the cars, had sickened and died. Its little life went out at noon, the reporter was informed, but at the late hour of the train's arrival in this city she was still holding it in her lap, and gazing out of the car-window with a wild look, piteous to behold.

Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, is at Newport, and his 82 years do not interfere with his indulgence in horse-back exercise.

TABLE TALK.

Spangled jet is nice on lace.

Liverpool has about fifty coffee rooms.

Fifty San Francisco *Hebrews* are lawyers.

Domestic surah comes in all the delicate shades.

Dressy shoes for ladies are remarkably short-toed.

The man with horse sense is the one that doesn't bet.

Germans are gradually becoming the bakers of London.

The Jewish population is increasing in the Holy Land.

A good many of the bonnets have two sets of strings.

Whittier's idea of heaven is "progress and harmony."

Skim cheese has twice the nutrient power of fresh beef.

The latest tile decoration craze—Buying a new straw hat.

Alabama's oat crop, just harvested, was the largest for years.

Immigrants are rapidly swelling the Jewish coloney at Vineland.

Five millionaire will cases are pending in and about New York.

Kentucky breeders are paying more attention of late to saddle horses.

Mr. Bret Harte has dramatized a new play called "Thankful Blossom."

A buzzard sailing around the capitol dome was a late Washington sight.

Solomon was the first man who proposed to part the heir in the middle.

At least a thousand pearl divers are working on the lower California shore.

The quarrying interest in East Tennessee has doubled in the last seven years.

Græco-Roman wrestles between green apples and little boys will soon begin.

The house of commons had not until this year sat on the Derby day for thirty-six years.

Mr. Gladstone is still younger by seven years than Palmerston when premier.

A cool Sabbath at this time of year is regarded as a curse by the watering-place men.

Engineers are said to believe the proposed Mont Blanc tunnel to be impracticable.

In the poorest dictionary lie many poems entombed, or, rather, stored up like corn in a bin.

In the opinion of London Truth Edison is the most practical man connected with electrical lighting.

Stock of the Bank of Ireland is selling at 319—that is, higher than the stock of the Bank of England.

"Make the surroundings of your home attractive," but don't make them too far away from the house.

A brother of Wilbur F. Story, of the Chicago Times, occupies the pulpit of the Methodist church at Chester, Ill.

Judge Thurman believes a stringent license law to be the only proper method of regulating the liquor traffic.

London is said to be so crowded with American visitors that there is scarcely a bedroom to be had for any consideration.

A volume of manuscript notes by Lord Bacon, written about 1594, but never published, are soon to be made public.

An eccentrice fancy in hosiery is the stocking of green silk, with a peacock's feather in tinted gold on the instep.

Frank L. Harris, the only survivor of Dr. Hayes's Arctic expedition, is janitor of one of the Boston public schools.

Some Berlin naturalists have been dining on scrambled snakes eggs, and say that this delicacy tastes like mashed potatoes.

The boom in confederate bonds was the work of one single individual in Charleston, S. C., and he had made $26,000 out of it.

A Brooklyn girl, who contemplated suicide, wrote a note to her parents beginning, "I take pleasure in writing a few lines to you."

The "kist o' wistles" is likely to gain the day among the Presbyterians of Ireland. As the old leaders died off the organs come.

M. Zola's profits from his books alone have been $70,000. He has received even more his from dramatization and newspaper stories.

The vineyards of Los Angeles county, Cal., will pay between $280,000 and $300,000 internal revenue taxes on their product this season.

The publishers of the Rochester, N. Y., city directory estimate the population of that city to exceed 100,000 making it the fourth city in the state in size.

An Ohio man unpinned a tidy from a chair and wiped his nose upon it. It takes an Ohio man to solve mysteries. Now we know what in thunder a tidy is.

Musical maiden—I hope I am not boring you, playing so much? Enamored youth—Oh, no! Pray go on! I—I'd much sooner hear you play than talk.

The Chinese in San Francisco are turning their attention to type-setting, and two weekly papers have Chinese compositors. They will be called rat-eating "rats."

Dave S. Thomas, who has been Barnum's press agent for the last ten years, will leave him at the close of this season to go into the printing business at New Haven.

A new hotel is to be erected on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third street, New York. The structure will cost $300,000. It is to be called the Barret house.

A Rich Soil.

Wall Street Daily News.

"How is soil in Kansas?" asked one of the group as the traveler passed.

"Richest in the world, sir," was the reply. "I know a New York State man who went to Kansas several years ago with only $15 in cash, and he is now worth $20,000."

"Whew! What did he raise, principally?"

"I believe it was a check, sir; but they couldn't exactly prove it on him! Think of a soil that will raise a bank check for $190 to $19,000, and a backward season at that!"

FROM WASHINGTON.

Much interest is felt in the Maine campaign. It is expected that the Democrats will endorse the Greenback nominations, and a strong fight be made, though the Democrats admit that the chances are against them.

The Republicans are delighted at the result of the North Carolina convention yesterday, and say they are sure of six members from North Carolina in the next Congress.

The President has confirmed the verdict of the court-martial in the Flipper case, and West Point swells are happy. Flipper was the only colored officer in the army, and the military snobs who compose the rank of under officers, were bound to to see him out, and did. The charge against him was the misappropriation of funds and conduct unbecoming an officer.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to hold a meeting Tuesday next to talk about the date of adjournment. Kelley hopes to get the Internal Revenue bill up before that date, and test the sense of the House upon it. If it passes, he will interpose no further objection, and it is probable the date of adjournment may be fixed at about July 15.

The President is somewhat embarrassed to find satisfactory parties for the Tariff Commission who will accept. The expression of those who have accepted leads to the belief that the work of the commission will be more satisfactory than anticipated.

An active opposition to Robeson is developing in his district, and the indications are that [illegible] may be returned in his stead.

Mr. Bigelow, counsel for Mason, called on the Presidennt to-day, and presented a plea for the pardon of Mason. The points presented were presented to the Supreme Court.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, confirms the report of a new cable to be laid, to be operated in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph. Work will begin soon.

The indications are that the star-route cases will run well through the Summer, with little prospect of serious results to Dorsey or Brady.

The figures from the Patent Office show that 250,000 patents have been issued by that office, against 150,000 in England during a much longer period.

General Rosecrans, speaking of the Garfield-Chase letter furnished by Mr. Schuckers, says he believes them to be genuine, and that Garfield was "an untrue man;" and his course shaped with the hope of being able to succeed Rosecrans in command of the army.

The Consular reports indicate that the failure of the Tobacco Monopoly bill in Germany will prevent a large influx of tobacco-workers from that country which would surely have occurred immediately upon the passage of the bill.

General Chalmers, of Mississippi, is here. He says if the Republicans make no nomination in his district, he is sure of an election, and frankly says he will have nothing more to do with the Democrats.

It is expected that the combination of Independents and Republicans in North [illegible] will [illegible] in the election [illegible] to succeed Ransom.

The International Revenue Bureau has information that the whisky men are little troubled over the failure of the bill in the Senate, as it really was of little advantage to them in its amended form. The result of the failure to extend the bonded period indefinitely, however, must, they say, be very disastrous, unless Congress can be persuaded to consider it next session and pass the bill as passed by the House this session. Whether it will do so is very doubtful, as it will be a short session. No immediate result is expected, because many distilleries in Kentucky close soon, feeling the season to be ended. Treasury officials say the amount that will be forced out of bond during the year in the [illegible] whisky section will be little over $1,000,000. This will not seriously damage the trade, but if no measure of relief is granted by next session the result will be very serious to the distillers, as it will force very large quantities of whisky to be [illegible] and sold a any price that can be had.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Aldrich [illegible] for a larger appropriation for the Calumet river, the River and Harbor bill giving but $20,000. He showed that the business of the [illegible] as much as other harbors which received a much greater sum. As it is now it is impossible for vessels to get in with a load. The [illegible] navigable fifty miles if properly treated, and is being lined with manufactories up as far as Hamilton, Ind., yet practically nothing is being done to give boats an opportunity to get in with material for them. This improvement is badly needed to make the harbor a refuge for vessels driven past the [illegible] in storms. He moved to amend by making the sum $100,000 instead of $20,000, but the amendment was lost by a vote of 21 yeas to 52 nays.

Nothing is yet determined regarding successors of Wheeler and Phelps on the Tariff Commission. The President's private secretary said this morning that the President still had great difficulty in finding proper persons willing to accept.

Senator Don Cameron has left the city ostensibly for New York, but is supposed to have stopped off at Philadelphia to fix up the plan for the new convention. Nearly all of the Stalwart newspapers in the country are advising a new convention, and Senator Mitchell says the report that the President has so advised is probably true.

President Garrett is here arranging for a fast mail on the Baltimore and Ohio to Chicago and St. Louis.

Opposition to the confirmation of the Tariff Commission is oozing out in the Senate, and the general belief is that the nominations will be confirmed without great opposition.

Lawyer Reed's latest motion in Guiteau's behalf is still in the hands of Justice Bradley, Reed's denial notwithstanding. It is probable there will be a decision next week.

It is said the Grand Jury has found another indictment against General Brady, the alleged Star Route ringster.

A petition has been offered in Congress from the colored people of Kansas, asking that lands in the Indian Territory be thrown open to them.

During the consideration of the River and Harbor bill, Mr. Clark, of Missouri, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Missouri river $20,000. Mr. Holeman, of Indiana, opposed, and offered an amendment reducing the appropriation to $100,000. Messrs. Clark and Clardy spoke earnestly in favor of the increase and Messrs. Page and Holman opposed. Mr. Holman withdrew his amendment and Clark's was voted down. The appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Missouri river was passed.

The talk of the President visiting Chicago seems to be entirely without foundation. Private Secretary Phillips says that there is no probability of the President going, as he finds it impossible to get away anywhere. The talk of a visit to Long Branch is also untrue. He will remove to the Soldiers' Home soon, and remain until the adjournment of Congress, after which he has no definite plans.

The number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House and Senate this session is 9,000, and will probably reach 10,000 before adjournment.

Congressman Kelley is attempting to get another consideration for the bill correcting the error in the tariff law on woolen knit goods. As the law now stands, the closing up of the manufactories in this country is inevitable.

A deal of interest is felt in Pendleton's attempt to get a consideration of his Civil Service bill, as the real object is an attack upon the Republican Executive Committee's assessment circular.

Guiteau takes his situation coolly. He still professes a belief that the President will come to his rescue at the last moment. Mr. Hicks, his spirtual adviser, says he believes he will go to the gallows without flinching.

Congressman Kelley is much disappointed over the result of the Republican caucus last night. He thinks the determination to cut out so much of his bill reducing the internal revenue a bad move. He says the income of the Government is dangerously large, and thinks that a large proportion of the internal revenue should be abolished. The bill as agreed to by the caucus, however, is all that could be got through the Senate.

Lawyer Reed says petitions are being prepared in all parts of the country, asking delay in the Guiteau case, and an examination by a commission of insanity experts. One was presented to the President from Boston, signed by a dozen officials of the Insane Asylum.

Government officials find great difficulty in enforcing the Chinese bill. The passport system is difficult to apply to the Chinese, as all look alike, and it is impossible to specifically describe them except as to height.

Census statistics just published show that there are 4,000,000 persons in the United States over 21 years of age who are unable to write. The number is equally divided between white and colored.

Farm and Workshop Notes

New York has just shipped 17,000 bushels of wheat to Cape Town, Africa.

Bees can be improved as easily as dairy or other stock if, by careful selection, the best queens are chosen.

Mutton breeds of sheep are rapidly coming to the front, and America is likely to take a front rank for good mutton.

The future for profitable sheep business is good. The stock in England is small, and good mutton sheep will be in great demand.

Of seventy-three creameries that reported to the New York Board of Health, it was found that sixty-three sent skimmed milk to New York City.

The Australian Colonies have a population of 3,000,000, but they own 80,000,000 sheep, or an average of nearly thirty sheep to each inhabitant.

It is claimed for linseed that it is more similar to milk in composition than any other food used for stock, and on that accout is much more desirable for young animals.

Cucumbers and mellons that have been grown in beds for tansplanting should not be set out until after the 5th of June, or until surely out of danger of cold nights which check their growth.

Steeping corn in a strong solution of saltpetre twenty-four to forty-eight hours before planting is said to be a protection against mice, squirrels and worms. Copperas in strong solution is also recomended. As a protection against worms, mix half a pint of boiling tar to each peck of corn; stir briskly, so as to give a thin coating to each kernel.

Mr. Bradley, an English writer, recounts an account kept of a pair of birds bringing caterpillars to their nest to feed their young. The calculation made on the count showed that one brood consumed no less than 500 caterpillars in a day. This would dispose of 15,000 a month, and if there were a hundred such nests in a township, the death of 1,500,000 caterpillars would contribute to the life of some 300 birds.

Dandelions are becoming more and more popular. The seed is sown at any time in the spring when the ground can be made ready. The seed is small and delicate, and will not come up well on land that is rough or lumpy, and it is at all times slow in germinating. After the plants are well up thin out, to stand two or three inches apart in the rows. The tops are used for "greens," and the root for root beer and medicine. The yield is from ten to twenty bushels to the square rod, and the price varies from twenty-five cents to one dollar per bushel.

A compost made up largely of soot or wood ashes, with plenty of pulverized hen manure and a little sulphur, is highly recommended by some gardners who have tried it for strawberries that have had their roots partly eaten by the grubs. Some recommend stool or hill culture as making it easier for one to hunt out and find the grubs. The grub usually works but a short distance under ground, and is easily found by one who knows how to hunt. The middle of a warm, sunny day is a good time to look for the grubs, as the leaves from the affected plants will soon make themselves known by their drooping appearance.

Preserving potatoes for the table in summer by slightly heating the surface and thus destroying the eyes was recently suggested in the New England Farmer as a method worthy of experiment. Mr. J. G. Adams, Greene county, Penn., writes the New York Tribune that the plan is practiced in his country to a considerable extent. The eyes are destroyed by simply pouring scalding water over the tubers, which are then immediately dried and put away, when "they will keep indefinitely." Mr. Adams says he knows whereof he speaks, for, being engaged in the grocery business, he has bought and sold potatoes treated by this process repeatedly. It is not too late for housekeepers to give the germ-destroying process a trial the present season

Dancing the Csardas.

Lady Walderglade's Travels.

The Hungarians dance for their very lives. To them the practice of the terpsichorean art is no mere languid and graceful undulation of the figure, but a perfect wild abandon of mirth, and they whirl and spin, and gyrate with the velocity of dervishes, until their long black locks stand out straight, and their faces are ablaze with heat and excitement. Watch them as they preform the csardas—their national dance—to the strange, wild harmony of the cziganok! Watch them as they balance themselves backward and forward while adapting their subtle movements to the measure of the animating strain.

The csardas is essentially pantomimic, and describes by mute action the "unquiet course of true love." The music is at first slow, and the couples walk up and down the room together in a stately manner, and affecting to have made each other's acquaintance and fallen victims to the tender passion, the music grows more lively, and "the courtship" begins in earnest. The lover advances toward his inamorata, she coyly responds, and they spin round together for a few seconds, when, as if thinking she had given him too much encouragement, the maiden retires pouting, whereupon he approaches, but this time she turns her back upon him and dances off in a contary direction.

Following her, however, he overtakes and seizes her round her waist, and away they go again whirling deliciously, until she manages to extracte herself from his grasp. Shy and friendly by turns, now encouraging her partner and now retreating with offended dignity, the lover at length becomes chargined at her caprices, turns his back upon her, with indignant gestures, till the maid, with signs of repentiacne, seeks reconciliation. The music grows faster and faster; the lovers, in the ecstacy of reunion, whirl and twirl madly, nor do they stop until both are quite giddy and out of breath, when, retiring from the scene, another couple takes their place and the performance begins again.

A Wild Man of the Sierra Nevada.

Bodie Free Press.

The wild man of Lake and Bloody canons was in town on Monday. This is his first trip out of the mountains since last December. He has grown much older in appearance since he was last seen and his hair is nearly white. It is said that this man lives in a cave that is entered by a winding, dangerous passage, over one hundred feet in length. Upon this occasion he wears a huge overcoat made from the skin of a brown bear, a buckskin pair of pants and a fur cap. This fierce-looking individual always goes heavily armed and talks as little as possible. He always has a few dollars when he comes into town. Where he gets his money and how he lives are mysteries no one has yet been able to solve It would not be safe to insult him in his mountain haunts.

What the Boy is Doing.

Chicago Inter-Ocean

In Belleville he killed a girl who wouldn't have him; in Arkansas he slew with an ax a comrade who quarreled over a rabbit with him; in St. Louis he dirked a playmate who made fun of his English; in Virginia he poisoned a couple of people; in Texas he shot a little girl for not dropping a nail where he bade her; in Kansas he drowned a playfellow; in Iowa he committed forgery; in Missouri he fired a house; in Mexico he shot a baby; in Colorado he stole a horse; in Kansas two of them beat a child to death.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

General Sherman has served forty years in the army.

Mrs. Garfield has been elected a Trustee of Hiram College.

Ross R. Winans, the Baltimore capitalist, is to buid a $200,000 residence.

Mr. W. H. English pays taxes at Indianapolis on $332,856 personal property.

The two grand childern of Garibaldi bear the names Abraham Lincoln and John Brown.

A Cape May paper says the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are expected there in August.

William H. Falconer, of New York city, recently purchased 500,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land in Colorado.

Theodore C. Dickson is only 54 years old, and yet he was the first settler on the site of Denver City, Col. He is poor, and lives in Cheyenne.

The Trustees of the Ohio University, at Athens, have elected Cynthia M. Wild, of Genesee, N. Y., to the professorship in rhetoric and history.

Prince Bismarck has recently presented to the Dusseldorf Botanical and Zoological Gardens a large tame wolf, which was given to him by a Russian Prince.

The room in the Francklyn cottage, Elberon, in which President Garfield died, is closed, and draped heavily in mourning. In this condition it is stated it will always remain.

John Morrill, of Maine, is recorded as one who, for fifty-eight years, has followed the sole and single occupation of cooking pork and beans for the lumber-men of his State.

Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, widow of a New York journalist, has presented a $7,0000-building to the New York German Hospital.

Wise gossips, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, estimate ex-Secretary Blaine's wealth at $10,000,000.

Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, the Englis actors, will come to America in October for a six-months dramatic season under the managment of Henry Abbey.

Alice Ramsdel, a 16-year-old girl, of Traverse City, Mich., recently rode on horseback from her home in Mainstee eighty miles through the woods. She took her rifle for pleasure.

The wife of John Harriman, of Moretown, Vt., recently gave birth to four children, three boys and a girl, weighing four pounds each. All were alive and doing well twenty-four hours after birth.

Alexander III has kindly presented the German Emperor with the horses which were drawing the carriage of his father, the Czar, when he was assassinated. Kaiser William must be very grateful for the gift.

Garibaldi was of middle stature, square-shouldered, strong-limbed, wearing long brown-gray hair and full gray beard, florid of complexion, eyes brown and tender, and was frank and communicative in disposition.

A London letter says John Brown, Victoria's stewart, is about to knighted by the Queen. He already has a beautiful house, at Balmoral, and resplendant apartments at Windsor and Osborne.

Major Daniel Simpson, the oldest drummer living, has a happy home at City Point, near Boston, and lives in comfort, surrounded by children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. He was born in 1790.

Miss Jennie Chamberlain, an Ohio girl, presented at the Queen's last drawing-room, is said to be the most beautiful American who ever had that honor.

The Boston Advertiser calls Michael Davitt the Kossuth of Ireland. He refuses all compromise with his enemies and all material rewards from his friends.

The horse of Col. Ellsworth, one of the first to shed his blood in the war of the rebellion, is still alive, and recetnly appeared in the procession at Mechanicsville. The horse is now twenty-nine years old.

The London Tablet (Roman Catholic) quotes from the Tuam (county Galaway) News in testimony of Under Secretary Burk's kindness as a landlord. Meetings were held in Galway to express respect and regard for him.

The Duches of Albany, Prince Leopold's bride, is a short, flat-faced, homely young German woman, ungraceful, but healty and good natured. She is simple in her dress, fond of wearing a few flowers, and is very much liked by the people of Claremont.

Mrs. Laura Andrews, a St. Louis lady who appeared in court arrayed "in an elegent dress of brown silk and a more elegant polonaise of light brown brocaded silk," was sentenced to four months in jail for stealing Mrs. Collins' poodle dog.

Miss Mary Anderson visited Mount Auburn Cemetry on Decoration Day, and placed a beautiful wreath of flowers upon the grave of the poet Longfellow, who was one of her kindest and most valued friends. She also decorated the grave of Charlotte Cushman.

"One dollar and natural love and affection" were the considerations for which Judge Hilton, of New York, a few days ago transferred to his daughter, Mrs. Russell, the title to a beautiful residence on Thirty-fourth street.

The heirs of the Jumel estate in New York are obliged to pay about $700,000 in lawyer's fees. Of that amount Charles O'Conor gets $100,000. The estate was in litigation fifteen years, and about two millions were involved.

Among the gifts presented to Miss Annie Foster, daughter of Governor Foster, of Ohio, upon the occasion of her marriage, was one from Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by the sentiment, "May you be the Queen of marriage—a perfect wife."

There are 1,150 convicts in the Ohio penitentiary. Only seventeen of these are women. Less than one-third of the convicts are married men, another solemn warning to old bachelors. In the list there are seventeen college graduates and fourteen graduates of high schools.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICATED

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

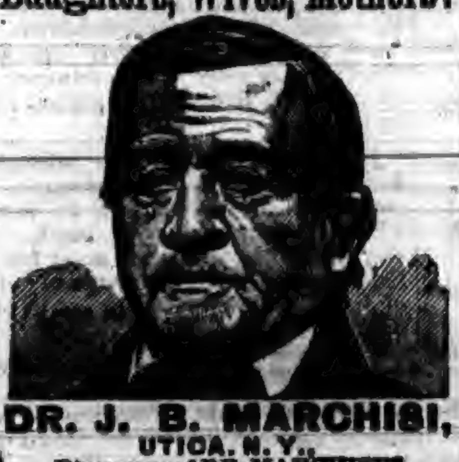

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr. BUTTS
long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. [illegible]
Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF
YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 35 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address
THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
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Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

The Griffin Road Machine Co.,
MANUFACTURERS
ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1882.
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was all that was desired, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. [illegible]

GENTLEMEN: I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of [illegible] years in medicine, have never found anything [illegible] Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, [illegible]
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. [illegible], 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 22, 1882.

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

WATERLOO.

Will Patterson Sundayed at home.

General Blair is indulging in a new sidewalk.

Mrs. Geo. Shoner is visiting friends in Toledo.

John Butt is treating his hotel to a coat of paint.

L. J. Blair was at Kendallville, on business Tuesday.

R. Wm. McBride left Tuesday for Wahsington, D. C.

The M. E. Sunday-school now convenes at nine a. m.

Fred Haskins is putting up an awning in front of his shop.

J. A. Barns was shaking hands with his friends here Tuesday.

Mrs. James Anderson is visiting friends in Mendon, Michigan.

Charlie Bassett Jr. of Hicksville Ohio, spent Sunday with his parents.

Judge Lowry and Hon. S. S. Shutt, passed through town yesterday.

Miss Carrie Shaffer, of Auburn was taking a drive up this way Sunday.

Mrs. Hickson and children of St. Johns, are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. A.C. Gruhlky is in Bryan, Ohio, this week working up the hair trade.

Frank Miller and wife of Conal, Fulton county Ohio, are the guests of H. K. Lees.

Mr. Noelton our new bright clerk spent Sunday in Toledo, with his parents.

J. A. Campbell has a new street lamp in froint of his residence, on Maple street.

Mrs. A. C. Jackman, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is visiting her friends in this place.

We have a new bright clerk at the L. S. & M. S. office, a Mr. Nolton, of Toledo.

Mrs. Ed. Smith of York, Nebraska, is visiting her sister Mrs. C. Kelly north of town.

Miss Mary Eberly started yesterday for Hiawatha, Kansas, to visit Mrs. W. P. Myers.

Miss May Carlton, of Angola, visited over Sunday with Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson and family.

Mrs. and Miss Patterson, of Decatur, Indiana, are visiting with friends at this place.

Charlie Clark went to Hillsdale on business Tuesday, and will return by way of Toledo.

C. W. Gillett is on the move again, occupies the Jackman house on South Wayne street.

Miss Pet McAnally has returned from St. Johns, where she has been visiting friends.

The band was on the streets Tuesday evening and treated our citizens to some fine music.

Mrs. J. A. Barns and her mother, of Auburn, visited their friends here Sunday and Monday.

Miss Lydia Bowman was called to Garrett, this week by the serious sickness of her sister.

Mrs. J. W. Patterson and children, of Marion, Iowa, are here visiting their relatives and friends.

The Maple grove milk wagon is at the wagon shop for repairs again. The effects of a bad runaway.

Mrs. Gilla Bower, of Kendallville, was the guest of Mrs. B. F. Kennedy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Freight agent Tucker is moving into Mrs. Nash's building on Wayne street, which he will occupy as a residence.

Miss Alice Draggoo of Concord, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday visiting her cousins Ida and Rose Blair.

Miss Bessie Bassett returned from Hillsdale, yesterday where she has been visiting friends for the past two weeks.

Miss Ola Leib returned last Friday from Hillsdale, Michigan, where she has been attending school for the past year.

Mrs. Wm. Ettinger and children returned Monday from Angola, where they had been with friends for several days.

Lewis Kahn returned to Chicago, last Wednesday after an extended visit with friends in Angola, Edgerton and this place.

Allen Schultz caught an eel in the lake, at Hamilton, last week, which measures 4 feet in length, and its weight is 19 pounds.

Mrs. Howel Buckland of South Bend, and her mother Mrs. Howell, of New York, was in town calling on friends a couple of days last week.

Dr. Wood of Chicago, and a niece from Knox county Ohio, brother-in-law and niece of J. C. Boyer visited with his family Tuesday and Wednesday.

Charley Lacey passed through here last week on his way home to Pierceton. He has been attending college at Oberlin, and only stopped here long enough to call on a few of his most intimate friends.

J. A. Slaybaugh now devotes all his time and attention to the manufacture of ax handles. During the last ten months his shipments have amounted to $909. These are sent in various directions. Some shipments of handles for axes and picks have been consigned to parties in Silver Cliff, Colorado.

ST. JOE.

Simon Winebrenner sold another car load of handles this week.

E. Case has purchased the Fales property. Consideration even $500.

Dick Barney overhauled his buggy last Saturday. Water and a flat piece of iron are his weapons.

Bleaks, Filley and Co. are kept busy at the saw mill. More saw logs arriving than they are able to get away with.

Rumor has it, so says Mr. Shell, that there is to be a change at the elevator soon. We understand that Eliza Bell has spoken.

Miss Josie Thomas is teaching a successful term of school at this place, notwithstanding there is some trouble among the larger boys and girls.

The residence of J. D. Leighty is well under way, and will be when completed one of the finest residence in the county. Wise and Kelender are doing the stone and brick work.

Picker & Bumpus, brick masons of Auburn, were busy last week on the house of Joseph Schlatten, they have the brick work nearly completed. The boys are jolly good fellows and they know how to do a good job of work.

Fifty dollars reward is offered by John Widney for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who stole four hams of meat. The above reward will stand good for any length of time. For particulars inquire of John Widney, one mile south of St. Joe.

J. W. Dills says that seventeen thousand million little ants, not aunts infest his corn fields. They are so very small that Jack has to get down very flat before he can detect them. Jack is of the opinion that his corn crop is sure to be small on the account of the little insects. Jack were your faith as large as a grain of mustard seed you could say to those ants go, and they would have to git. Don't you see?

SEDAN.

A number of the boys attended the show.

Kimball, of Kendallville, was in town Monday.

The pay car made W. H. Crane happy last week.

Wm. Urie and W. H. Crane went to Wauseon, Saturday.

Brooks Hise had the kindness to treat the boys to ice cream, Saturday night.

Miss Anna Schroeder started for Vermallion, Ohio, Tuesday to visit friends.

Will Franks made his farewell call Saturday, and started for Valparaiso Sunday night.

There is a law to punish those that cruelly beat dumb animals, and it is liable to be put in force in this place.

School closed Friday. The teacher wishes to thank the patrons for their kindness, while teaching their school.

This will close our correspondence for a while. Will some one kindly take up the quill and let Sedan be represented in the columns of the COURIER while we are gone?

Dan Stickly and Carrie Wilson have concluded to travel together in matrimonial harness. They were married last Friday. May they have a bright road to travel is the wish of all.

Jennie McIntyre closed her school in Fairfield township Friday. The scholars had a picnic, and at noon the parents brought the baskets filled with eatables and they all enjoyed a good dinner. She thanks them all for their kindness showed her while with them.

* * *

—Johnny Slifer's oldest son came near being drowned in Cedar Creek, the other day.

—The Wabash will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip on July 4th.—Tickets good from 3d to 5th.

—Ben. Goodman has been losing some valuable chickens for a while back and to stop it he offers $5 for the apprehension of the theif. Boys, don't all speak at once.

—A sister of William and Charley Sthair, died at Detroit, Michigan, last Monday. The remains were taken to Fairfield Center, this county, and intered yesterday.

—The strawberry and ice cream social of the Presbyterian church has been postponed from Wednesday until Friday evening of this week. Mite 25 cents. Come all. Secretary.

—There will be an excursion form Fort Wayne to Pleasant Lake next Sunday, over the Jackson road. Train will leave Auburn at 9:15 a. m., and return at 6 p. m. Round trip tickets 50c.

—FOR SALE.—A blacksmith shop and full set of tools. This shop is in a flourishing village in this county, and is having a good run of work. For particulars inquire at this office. 24-3t.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff has made the following appointments: Defiance, Thursday, June 29, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, at Russell House. Bryan, Mondays June 26, July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, at Fountain House. Fort Wayne, Fridays, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sep. 22, at Mayer House.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hairs to its original color, beauty and lustre.

Personal.

Wm. Spangler is home for a short rest.

"Dr." Snyder has returned to his studies.

Dave Hampton has been in town for several days.

Eliza Shaffer was at home several days last week.

Mr. York, the sewing machine man, is in town.

Mr. Foster, of Bryan, is visiting Mr. Hartman this week.

Peter Lochoner, of Jackson township, called on us this week.

Bruce Miller has relatives from Hicksville visiting with him.

Jack Brown, the pugilist, is back from his Pennsylvania trip.

J. A. Shull, of Waterloo, was driving about our streets Tuesday.

Herb. and Charley Weaver paid a visit to Elkhart last Sunday.

Frank McDowell is home on vacation from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Cordy Ward and wife, of Kendallville, were in town over Sunday.

Miss Louie Henry entertained a few friends one evening last week.

Miss Ella McIntosh has finished her term of school and is at home.

Mrs. M. F. Long was taking the fresh breezes of country air last week.

I. O. Bachtel of the Eagle flouring mills, made a trip to Michigan Monday.

Archie McIntyre, of Sedan City, was in the COURIER rooms Saturday.

Mr. Hartman has been visiting a few days among his friends in Bryan.

Mrs. G. A. Porter is recovering from her recent attack of rheumatism.

H. C. Shull's little girl has been quite low with bronchitis but is now better.

John Beard came over from Albion to spend Sunday on his old tramping ground.

Joe Loveland was in town Thursday last, accompanied by his "body guards."

Mrs. S. C. Hare and daughter have come home from their visit to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Mattie Birdsall, of Wabash, Ind., is a visitor in the family of W. J. Austin, esq.

C. C. Shaffer was at Albion several days last week looking up his furniture business.

D. S. Cochran came home to spend Sunday here. He is now working in Sandusky, Ohio.

Butler Record: "We noticed Judge James E. Rose, of Auburn, on our streets Monday last."

Charley Beugnot tripped over to St. Joe, yesterday, in the "interest of the stave factory."

Mrs. Sade Hosack, of Churubusco, was visiting her parents and friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Long, of Waterloo, were here Saturday to attend the funeral of Mr. Ehlers.

Mrs. E. D. Hartman and Mrs. A. J. Ralston spent Sunday at Columbia City visiting T. J. Cuppy and wife.

Miss Alice Doagoo, of Concord, and Miss Allie Goldsmith, of Wilmington, were among our callers this week.

Mrs. Silas Patten, of Otisville, Mich., sister of Judge McClellan, is visiting in town with her sister, Mrs. R. D. Tefft.

Miss Frankie Ryan is at home again, after sojourning several weeks at the pleasant town of St. Louis, Michigan.

J. E. Dermott, Marion Dermott and Chris. Curie, of Concord, were in town Monday getting things in shape for harvest.

Mrs. Lottie Osgood has returned from her trip to Peru, where she passed a few days with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Spooner.

McCord and Casebeer, who have been for some time engaged in putting up telephones in Fort Wayne, returned Saturday evening.

Miss Maud Allen will spend the summer at St. Louis, Michigan. That place is said to be quite a pleasant resort for pleasure seekers, and we hope her visit will be passed agreeably.

Chris. Ashelman has been to Montana and back. He met Coop. Ralston, and says that Coop. likes the country, climate and everything except the society, that being too hard for him.

We clip the following from the columns of the Fort Wayne News: "John Robbins, formerly traveling salesman for A. D. Brandriff & Co., has accepted a position with Messrs. Morgan & Beach."

The following sprightly young ladies, Miss Fannie Clark, Miss Lydia North and Miss Lida Beck, from Waterloo, were in town last week. They visited friends, ice-creamed, drove about town and enjoyed themselves like sensible girls as they are.

Chris. Baldock, Charley Groscop, Tibe Roth and Chris. Fell made up one crew who attended the circus at Kendallville last Friday. They say that Forepaugh has a large show, and are willing to swear that he had seventy-five tents instead of two.

The following personal items appeared in the last issue of the Headlight: T. H. Sprott, of Auburn, was in town one day last week and gave us a call. Tommy was a candidate for clerk before the county convention, and although he was outstripped in the race by his more successful competitor, D. Y. Husselman, he is none the less a fighting democrat and will work for the triumph of the ticket at the polls.........Recorder M. Boland and family spent last sabbath in the village.

The Columbia City Post of the 21st inst. has the following: "A. S. Leas, sheriff of DeKalb county, was in town last Saturday. Mr. Leas was on his way to Valparaiso after an offender of the law, and on reaching this city telegraphed the sheriff of Porter county to arrest his man receiving an answer to the effect that the culprit was lying very low with typhoid fever and could not be moved. On receiving this information the sheriff remained here until Saturday evening and returned to Auburn."

* * *

—Young man, do not give up the ship. There is still hope. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain treatment will cure you. A cure guaranteed. Sold at F. E. Davenports'.

—There will be dedication services at the new M. E. church near S. J. Tarney's, one mile east of Jackson Center, on Saturday July 30. Let all interested remember the date. 2t

—Social next Monday evening, July 3rd. Will be entertained by the ladies of the M. E. church, on the lawn at Mr. Kiblinger's residence. Refreshments, ice cream, cake rolls, and coffee. Mite 15 cents.

—The Chicago Morning News is a large newsy paper, containing the most reading matter of any of its price we have seen. It is furnished by our popular book seller, M. B. Willis, at two cents per copy, or fifty cents per month. Try it.

Annual Report of the Auditor of DeKalb County, Indiana.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, State of Indiana.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present you herewith the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of State, County, Township, School and other funds, and the financial condition of DeKalb County for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1882, to-wit:

COUNTY REVENUE.

Balance in treasury June 1st, 1881	$ 6478 05	
Received from duplicate of 1880	16541 83	
" " " " 1881	27441 54	
" " Ditch Tax	2901 67	
" " all other sources	747 42	54110 51
Disbursed as follows:		
Expense of Court	3907 44	
Poor and Poor farm	6831 51	
Books, Stationery, etc	1069 60	
Assessing Revenue	3336 00	
Criminals	2063 73	
Inquests	63 15	
Benevolent Institutions	155 56	
Insane	1180 56	
Roads and Bridges	10245 72	
Fees and Salaries of Officers	2172 49	
Public Buildings	908 52	
Ditches	5363 45	
Illegal Tax	51 05	
Elections	29 40	
Interest on Orders	3788 34	
Miscellaneous	2555 95	
Balance in Treasury June 1st, 1882	5778 11	
COUNTY REVENUE 1881-1882.	54110 51	54110 51
Total Amount of Receipts for year as above	47632 46	
Total amount of orders drawn		45063 96
Receipts in excess of expenditures		2568 50
		47632 46

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTY.

Orders outstanding June 1st, 1881		56267 48
During year ending June 1st, 1882, warrants were drawn on treasury, viz:		
On account of Fees and Salaries	4665 50	
" " " Court	4620 08	
" " " Illegal Tax	36 62	
" " " Miscellaneous Expense	3004 77	
" " " Poor and Poor farm	6780 28	
" " " Insane	1306 73	
" " " Criminals	1346 73	
" " " Public Buildings	709 96	
" " " Inquests	121 65	
" " " Roads and Bridges	7341 46	
" " " Elections	7 00	
" " " Books, Stationery, etc.	2267 83	
" " " Assessing Revenue	1579 00	
" " " Interest on Orders	3788 34	
" " " Interest on Bonds	100 00	
" " " Benevolent Institutions	105 78	
" " " Ditches	6270 96	45063 96
		102331 44
Of which there has been redeemed during year by treasurer		48328 40
Orders now outstanding		54003 04
Cash in Treasury		5778 11
		48230 93

JAIL BONDS.

Outstanding June 1st, 1881	12000	
Redeemed since	6000	
Outstanding June 1st, 1882	6000	
Jail fund overpaid	37 30	
		6037 30
Total net indebtedness of the county		$55226 23

BALANCE SHEET of funds raised by taxation.

Balance June 1, 1881	Rec'd since including bal's	FUNDS.	Disbursed.	Balances.
....	9044 45	State Tax	9044 45	....
....	1866 37	New State House Tax	1866 37	....
....	12788 90	State School "	12788 90	....
6478 05	54110 51	County Revenue "	48332 40	5778 11
....	4577 48	Township "	4577 48	....
....	4262 67	Tuition "	4262 67	....
....	14444 45	Special School "	14444 45	....
....	3930 94	Additional School "	3930 94	....
....	10626 67	Road "	10626 67	....
....	1304 53	Dog "	1304 53	....
380 20	7380 57	Jail Bonds "	7417 78	*37 30
....	1495 10	Corporation "	1495 10	....
....	496 43	Bond Sinking Fund "	496 43	....
		Of Miscellaneous and Trust Funds.		
128 94	1306 60	Cong'l School Fund Prin.	1150 00	156 60
480 66	2839 79	Com " " "	2560 00	279 79
773 17	2133 08	Cong'l " " Int.	1614 73	118 35
261 17	2187 24	Com " " "	2140 97	46 27
....	10570 83	State School Revenue	10899 12	671 71
....	36 00	Agricultural Fund	36 00	....
105 89	1984 38	Redemption of Land	1755 63	228 75
700 00	3100 00	Liquor License	2250 00	850 00
....	123 25	C. C. Docket Fees	123 25	....
6 15	6 15	Estray Fund	6 15	....
9433 39	199516 11		190864 09	8672 11

*Overpaid.
Examined and approved, June 14th, 1882.

JOHN SHOUR,
P. D. OBERLIN,
E. KELHAM,
Commissioners.

Respectfully Submitted,
ALBERT ROBBINS,
Auditor.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.
(Improved March 1, 1882.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-running stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as hand-work. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Woolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 4t.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber at my home, one-half mile south of Hopewell church, in Jackson township, on June 16, 1882, a two-year-old colt, sorrel, with light mane and tail. The owner can have same by calling on me and paying for this notice.

16-3w. MRS. REBECCA MAURER.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

For the convenience and the saving of expense to parties owing delinquent taxes, I will be at the following places at the time named herein: St. Joe, Monday, July 10; Newville, Tuesday, July 11; town of Butler, Wednesday, July 12; town of Waterloo, Thursday, July 13; town of Corunna, Friday, July 14; town of Garrett, Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20. Any one living at or nearer any of the above named places than they do the county seat, can meet me at the time specified and pay without incurring collector's expense. Please avail yourselves of this privilege. L. J. MILLER, Treas.

Auburn, June 27, 1882. 3w.

Stallions for Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, I will at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on or after Wednesday, July 12th, 1882, offer to sell at private sale four valuable stallions, described below, with their bridles, halters, sulkies, blankets, etc., and also the stallion barn, situated in the rear of Allen's livery stable, being a part of the personal estate of said decedent.

TERMS: No bid received for less than the appraised value. One-third of the purchase money to be cash in hand, and balance at one year, with interest secured by note with personal or real estate security, waiving valuation laws and payable at First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana. Said stallions are,

First.—"Hiklare," a beautiful dapple gray, six years old, weight 1,800 pounds, and is a full blooded, imported Norman. Was imported by Dunham, the celebrated importer of horses, of Dupage county, Illinois.

Second.—"Prince," a blood bay, imported Canadian Norman, eight years old, weight 1,500 pounds.

Third.—"Frank," a bay Mambrino, seven years old, weight 1,250 pounds, and is a fine roadster.

Fourth.—"Jim," a half blooded gray Norman, nine years old, weight 1,500 pounds, and has the finest herd of colts of any horse in northern Indiana.

Pedigrees can be furnished if desired. All these horses are tractable, sound in every particular, and sure foal getters.

The administrator will take pleasure in showing stock of any and all of the horses, and answer by mail or otherwise all inquiries about them. All are making the season and have all the business they can do. They can be seen at Auburn, after July 4th, next. Private offers are respectfully asked, and the confidence of such will be kept. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.
Auburn, Ind. June 17, 1882. 25-4w.

—Good hammocks cheap, at the book store.

THE
EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED!
—THE—
CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's, Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line, Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northeran Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT.

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

WHY NOT TEMPT FORTUNE?

ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COSTS NOTHING.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

And over paid to our citizens within a short time by the

Louisiana Lottery Association!

LISTEN! TICKETS GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

Amounting to ten dollars or more, presented with a ticket gratis.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Road taxes are due.

—Readers, can you keep warm?

—Wanted—Subscription money.

—Guitean will soon be a "goner."

—Make hay while the sun shines.

—The horse season will end July 1st.

—Its too warm for anything but corn.

—There is some talk of a Iowa festival.

—No spring chickens in the market yet.

—Our "natal" day comes on Tuesday.

—Examination of teachers last Saturday.

—Fred April is peddling strawberries.

—The stave factory now runs on full time.

—Business has been quiet during the week.

—The Swineford House has a new clerk.

—The dog tag howl has entirely died away.

—Vegetables of all kinds are growing nicely.

—Its time new potatoes were in the market.

—The whortleberry crop will be big this year.

—The cherry crop is said to be slim this year.

—Uncle Tom. Cool is boss No. 2 at the cabin.

—The plasterers have more work than they can do.

—Joe Beugnot talks of dealing in the "rosy" again.

—Hebel's block will be done—when its completed.

—The Colorado beetles are lunching in potato fields.

—When is the cemetery to receive some attention?

—The Wabash road runs a number of Sunday trains.

—Butler is making a weak effort to celebrate the 4th.

—The latest style shoes for ladies have "short toes."

—The troublesome fly is slow getting around this season.

—The building boom, in town, has subsided somewhat.

—Kib. has quite an agricultural display on the side walk.

—The grain depots are at a standstill, so to say, at present.

—"Tally" Haskins, of Waterloo, is working for Sheriff Leas.

—The rain last Saturday was a big help to the growing corn.

—The harvest hand is getting ready to bind the "golden grain."

—Take a walk down to Fin. Gibson's and get a dish of ice cream.

—The republican "demonstration" will rally the 12th of August.

—Mr. Zimmerman has quite a large writing class under training.

—Charley Hoff has built a new fence along the north side of his lot.

—Fort Wayne men are making the log business lively in this place.

—Gardeners think we will have potatoes about the Fourth of July.

—This isn't a bad time of year to lay in your winter's supply of wood.

—The Fourth of July is like a fellows underclothing—bound to come off.

—"Presbyterian tilly" glides the north end girls around in fine style.

—Tramps are said to be increasing. Probably caused from the late strikes.

—The stores closed Saturday during the ceremonies of J. H. Ehlers' funeral.

—The oil stove seems to be a favorite among the ladies this warm weather.

—Geo. Grund occupies G. C. Ralston's residence, on west Jackson street.

—Mr. Jacob Mitchell is making business lively in patent-coiled hoop trade.

—An insect is literally trimming the leaves from currant and gooseberry bushes.

—Thirteenth street has been filled up with dirt, which was badly needed in places.

—Isaac Ochs has bought a large lot of wool within two weeks past. Isaac is business.

—Why wouldn't it be appropriate for the ladies to name their big hats, "Hammock?"

—The farmers, with their teams, are drawing a large quantity of bolts to the stave factory.

—A number of towns will celebrate Guitean's great "mid air act" performance on the 30th inst.

—If we can judge from present indications, there will be considerable independent voting this fall.

—If the sprinkler don't "fill a long felt want," then we are not acquainted with the meaning of the term.

—When you want a barber, furniture man or a cork-eyed clerk, direct your whistle toward the organ store.

—P. J. Lockwood must do an immense pension business, judging from the amount of printing he has done.

—Charley Jackson will be manager of the Ehlers' drug store for the present.

—The mad dog season is near at hand. Will the tags be any preventative?

—Kendallville has a base ball club named Oscar Wilde. That's too too, boys.

—The side street near the residence of Joe. Abright is used as a croquet ground.

—An "industrious" hand organ man furnished music for the little fellows Tuesday.

—Zeke Jones' team supports a bran new harness. That team fit itself out running away.

—Mrs. Geo. Moss has added much beauty to her residence by placing a wing thereto.

—Jos. Abright has exchanged his safe for one larger and more convenient to his business.

—That comet is turning "cart-wheels" away from the earth at the rate of a million miles a minute.

—The sprinkler is kept pretty busy this warm, dusty weather. The streets are "wet down," however.

—Chris. Baker's little boy is having a serious time with his broken arm, but it is hoped he will recover.

—The commissioners have appointed W. H. Dill, esq. their counsel and attorney for the coming year.

—The bricklayers came home Monday from St. Joe, and their next trip will be to Leo, Allen county.

—H. L. Sheets has sold his mill and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the threshing business.

—Uncle James Latson will now take a rest from sheep shearing, that "harvest" being numbered in the past.

—The citizens ought to give a strawberry festival to the town board. Those hitching posts are a "nice thing."

—Hank Wolf feels so proud over his new lawn mower that he has put it away to keep it from wearing out.

—When Shad makes one more horse trade he will have to carry the express goods from the Junction on his back.

—The Methodist social entertained at Sherm. Hollister's, last week, was enjoyed by the large crowd assembled.

—According to the new postal law, any subscriber who refuses to pay for his paper can be prosecuted for theft.

—We have a lot of very tasty calling cards which we will furnish at 25 cents a pack, "to make room for a new stock."

—Would it be out of order to enact an ordinance prohibiting the running of bicycles upon the public pavements?

—If John Ray should happen to get caught in a rain storm a half mile from home, he would certainly get drowned.

—Mr. Helms, the present night-watch, is one of the most efficient officers, in this capacity, that Auburn has ever had.

—Before the wedding day she was dear and he was her treasure, but afterward she became dearer and he treasurer.

—Fin. Gibson opened his ice cream parlors last Saturday. He understands the art of making the "frozen stuff."

—A number of our Odd Fellows went to Butler, Sunday, to attend the funeral of Mr. Ocker, who was a member of the order.

—Dave Cochran, who purchased several lots in Mader's addition, has the material on the ground for a new residence.

—The farmers will have their corn plowed this week, and our merchants can prepare for a large deal next Saturday.

—The Courier office was packed with pretty school mams Saturday, who were figuring out the way to pedagogue honors.

—Cannon & Co. have been painting the cornice of the court house and jail. It is an unhandy job, yet the work is well done.

—C. F. Mosier, of the Bristol Banner, was nominated by the republicans of Elkhart county as a candidate for the legislature.

—A suburb town near Chicago, has been named Garfield, and $300,000 have been subscribed to locate locomotive works there.

—Now if some enterprising "forefather" would establish a wood yard, there would be "millions in it" for him next winter.

—The lectures upon Jesse James don't pan out very well. The audiences, in most places, are small and not appreciative.

—A drunken corn doctor, of the "Mickey" persuasion, was directed out of town Saturday, where corns are more abundant.

—Doc. Cowan has purchased a new horse, and the old black mare will be fitted for the rounds at the N. E. I. A. Ass'n. this fall.

—Auburn has only one "culled pusson" within her borders. How many towns with a population of 3000 can can say the same?

—Trade will be somewhat dull until after harvest, but the boys "always pay up" at this time, you know, and we can stand a few weeks of idleness.

—Those of our citizens who attended Forepaugh's show at Kendallville, praise the performance highly.

—At the dispensaries of justice, over which Messrs. Walborn and Ober preside, matters have been dull this week.

—The court house officers stand four democratic and two republicans. After the election there'll be no republicans there.

—Jefferson Grube is still pushing the fanning mill business. A look at his well-filled store room would convince any one.

—Wouldn't it look a little more manly if one of our prohibition temperance "workers" would pay up his last campaign saloon bill.

—Fresh fish in the market. They seem to have lost their "flavor." The meat is hard and dry, and they are not what they "used to was."

—It is easy enough to set up ∴∵ a job so it will look like a fly had ∴∵ settled down on it casually. There might be quite a spec., in trying it.

—If China should really retaliate and shut us out, what a confounded barren ideality the Fourth of July would be without fire crackers.

—A tire came lose on one of Decker's wagons while he was passing through town Tuesday with a load of household goods. It caused some delay.

—The price of stave splints has been raised to two cents a bunch. Even at these figures they are the cheapest kindling in the market.

—Waterloo has a good brass band. The boys don't furnish the ordinary music so difficult to understand, but play the popular pieces of the day.

—The young folks of Waterloo, use our streets for pleasure driving. We are not altogether certain whether it is our level roads or our dandy boys that bring them down here.

—Our citizens do not seem to hanker after pleasure resorts and flat-car excursions so much this season as they did a year ago. Few, if any, have made the "round trip" as yet.

—Now let the town dads make some laws, regarding the firecracker nuisance. It is well enough to fire them on the 4th, but before or after this day it should not be tolerated.

—Surveyor Foltz showed us some fine specimens of mica. It was found in a large stone on the farm of George Pepple, north of town. Specimens of this size are rare hereabouts.

—The warm weather has wilted the Auburn correspondence of the Butler Record. Its a pity that old Sol didn't boil down on him several months ago—its a relief at this late date, however.

—The "Immortal J. N." is pushing himself toward us. We would be very much obliged to him if he would send a dispatch ahead, so our business will call us out of town the day he arrives.

—The American people would do a more providential act by sending money to the Iowa sufferers, instead of "firing it away" on Fourth of July rallies.

—We have neglected to say that Mr. Lobmiller is engaged at C. C. Shaffer's furniture store. Mr. L. has had large experience and certainly understands the trade.

—The Edgerton Herald says, "that a tablespoonful of saltpeter dissolved in a bucket of water and sprinkled on cabbage will destroy the worms without injuring the plants."

—The Montreal Herald building was gutted with a fire last week. The printers escaped in their slippers. They ought to "stick to the rule" and left their slippers under the rack.

—The postoffice and grocery store at Wawaka was burglarized last week. A man named Harry Millin was arrested, and a large lot of the stolen booty found at his residence.

—If about two-thirds of our citizens would either repair or build new sidewalks, the transaction would be more generally appreciated than a free excursion to some pleasure resort.

—If our memory don't deceive us this is about the time of year when cannons go off in the county treasurer's office. Coop Ralston's absence may alter matters this year, however.

—There is a piece of road, on south Jackson street, from Samuel Swihart's to Mr. Ensley's that never has any work put on it, and its the best sixty rods of street within the corporated limits of Auburn.

—Rev. J. F. Winters is now pastor of the Reformed church in this place. He also preaches a part of the time in Springfield township, Allen county, and in district No. 2, Concord township, in this county.

—Dr. Houghton, of Spencerville, whom Jacob Baltz beat so terribly a short time ago, is said to be in a doubtful way to recover. There have been no arrests made as yet. Baltz and his pal should suffer the consequences of the law.

—J. M. Zent is now agent at the Wabash depot.

—Don't fail to secure one of those dollar mirrors at the Book Store.

—Corn is worth eighty cents a bushel wholesale, and oats fifty cents. It is expensive to keep stock in town.

—When the Garrett boys walk down the Baltimore to this place they say, "We're going down town," and after taking a few schooners they go up town again.

—The Columbia City papers complain of their business men not having the enterprise to advertise, and the consequence is that the most of the dealers go to Fort Wayne to make their purchases.

—Our saloon men did not open the back doors last Sunday, but the boys took time by the forelock and got their flasks filled Saturday night. It was a little more quiet than usual on the streets Sunday.

—Angola, according to the local papers, will only have preaching in one of the three churches in a short time. That must be a terribly wicked town. Auburn has seven churches and each have services regularly every Sabbath.

—The temperance meeting that was announced for Waterloo, Friday next, has been postponed to a more convenient season, so as to allow all who wish to go to Rome City to attend the temperance meeting there.

—We were shown a pair of sewed double decker shoes made for Buck Allen, at Billy Little's shop that were a fine piece of workmanship. Buck has got a foot like an "eartquake" but he takes pride in showing the shoes.

—Go some where and honor the day of Americas independence. Don't get drunk and make a public jackass of yourselves, but "hook on" to a "gal" with a white dress and carry a camp chair on the other arm for her convenience.

The Elm tree that stands in the center of Thirteenth street, between Main and Jackson, is certainly a beauty. Its branches reach from one side of the road to the other, and it is the most exact and properly shaped tree that we have ever noticed.

—The new school house is going up gradually. The building will be twenty feet larger than it was originally, makikg one of the finest structures in the state when completed. Parties from Butler have the contract for laying the brick.

—Through a special invitation the writer gazed upon Bab Lewis' tomato patch, and we have come to the conclusion that it is lawyer Shaffer who don't know the difference between tomatoes and rag-weed. Bab has got the best garden in town.

—Samuel Ralston, esq., has withdrawn from the cares and toils of business life. He retires with the honors of a shrewd and energetic man, and now in his old days of grey hairs and worn limbs the Courier wishes him much comfort and enjoyment.

—How doth the little rooster-roach, around the sanctum roam. He eats our paste and drinks our ink, and makes himself at home. But editors should not resent, the pretty creature's whim; their able pens were never meant to put a head on him.

—The most dilapidated, rickety, old side walk on Main street is along the Knoor property. If the owner of this real estate has not style enough to either repair or build a new one, it is the duty of the town board to have the marshal do so.

—When hard times overtake a man; when he has been unfortunate or indiscreet in his business matters; when he is generally down at the heel, in debt and out of money, nothing will get him out of the suds so easily as to sit down, twiddle his thumbs and complain.

—The strawberry crop in and around this place seems to be somewhat short. If a man wants to let a quart of this delicious fruit melt in his mouth he must put up sixteen cents, while they are quoted at towns surrounding us for eight and ten cents. Why this difference?

—The sun fish brigade covered the banks of Cedar creek again last Sunday. If the marshal would walk down there with a double-barrelled shot gun, loaded with "cannon balls," he might induce some of those youngsters to be a permanent member of a thriving Sabbath-school.

—The sidewalk in front of the court square is now dirty from the stamping of horses feet. Ladies with trains are obliged to elbow their way through the crowd on the opposite side, or hire a cheap boy to carry the rear end of a dry goods store over the most public walk in town.

—Those who want to speed their horses can find a good piece of road, nearly eighty rods in lenght and free from crossings, on South Jackson street. The inhabitants may "kick" a little about raising the dust, but you can inform them, in a polite and pleasing way, to "pull down the blinds."

—Quite a sensation is being had at Treaty, near Wabash, wherein a reformed temperance clown named Wm. Wohlgamuth has fallen in love with Mrs. Emma Malloy and proposes to leave his wife, family and home, and make stringent efforts to wed Emma. Mrs. Malloy is going to have the fellow arrested.

—Blank and pass books, memorandum and miscellaneous books at lowest prices, at the book store.

DIED.

J. H. Ehlers, a prominent druggist of this place, died last Thursday. We have not had time to get a correct statement as to the cause of his death, but we are of the opinion that it was occasioned by close confinement to business and hard study. Mr. Ehlers was thoroughly educated in his profession, an honest, peaceable citizen and by zeal, industry and good management accumulated considerable property. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and labored earnestly for its growth and prosperity.

Harvest.

From interviews with several farmers we learn that the golden grain will be harvested about the fifteenth of July. The fields generally throughout this county, that were well fertilized and planted, give indication of a promising crop. There are some, however, that will fall short of the average, owing to the fact that the ground was not in a condition to produce anything. Since the recent rains corn is doing spendidly and our farmers look forward for an average crop. Oats appear well and in fact all kind of grain and vegetables look thrifty.

The Fourth.

The 106th national anniversary of America's independence will receive its usual honors next Tuesday. There is no doubt but that many accidents will take place on that day as has been invaribly the experience of the past—however, the Courier hopes they will be few, especially in the villages of DeKalb. The largest portion of our citizens anticipate "taking in" Fort Wayne, to see the "fire works" and hear the bands send ringing thro' the air,

> The star spangled banner,
> O, long may it wave,
> O'er the land of the free, and
> The home of the brave.

There are lots of advantages in Wayne, where the festive youth can find "fun" and the gray-haired granger have a day of recreation and enjoyment. The railroads will furnish half fare tickets.

A Vicious Horse.

Last Monday morning while James Everly was riding one of Clark's stallions to Corunna the saddle turned, when near the stave factory, and Jim. "took a tumble." After he had wiggled himself in standing position he proceeded to "thump" the horse because the saddle turned; but the animal wouldn't have it that way and resented the blows. During the battle the stallion got Mr. Everly's thumb between his ivories and amputated the same with "neatness and dispatch." Jim. postponed his Corunna trip, and is now giving his time and attention to a deceased member of the right hand.

Potato Bugs.

The festive little animals are crawling about the potato vines in job lots, doing their annual mischief. The gardner, with a tin pan and a hickory club, is gathering them in, yet they do considerable damage after a fellow is willing to swear that he's got 'em all. Potota bugs don't stay single and are getting down to the Indiana style of doubling up. It will be seen by the following that they understand the "catch:"

> A tender young potato bug
> Sat swinging on a vine,
> And sighed unto a maiden bug:
> "I pray, won't you be mine?"
>
> Then softly spake the maiden bug,
> "I love you fond and true,
> But oh! my cruel-hearted Par
> Won't let me marry you."
>
> With scorn upon his buggy brow,
> With glances cold and keen,
> That haughty lover answered her.
> "I thing your Par is—green."

They jumped the country.

Explanatory.

We have been informed, in an indirect way, that one or two of the boys feel somewhat hurt over the item in last week's Courier regarding the stolen goods. We stated several weeks ago that the articles were stolen and we were threatened with prosecution if we did not rectifiy our assertion. We don't wish to uphold anything but veracity and virtue, neither do we care to misuse or trample down those who have been so unfortunate as to slip from the honored path of life. In the sense of manhood, free from partiality and the duty of an editor we recalled our incorrect statement, and if the writer of that item harmed the feelings of a single individual, we humbly beg their pardon. We were just as innocent of any personal point as was Mary's little lamb when it trotted into the school room.

Farmers, Read.

We learn by the Wabash Courier, a reliable and out-spoken paper, that a gang of theives and swindlers are preambulating the country selling sulky plows. In Wabash county a large number of farmers have been duped from one to five hundred dollars. One Cahill is the manager of the gang and is said to be a fraud "in the first degree." It is not necessary for our farmers to deal with traveling swindlers. Auburn has three first-class agricultural houses namely, Ensley & Harter, Snyder & Culbertson and Kiblinger & Co. These firms are headed by gentlemen of ability, honesty and uprightness, and send out agents who can be relied upon for truthful statements regarding the machinery they offer for sale to the innocent tiller of the soil. We hope our rural readers will remember this warning and deal altogether with home tradesmen.

Taken In.

The Courier has time and again insisted upon its readers to "steer clear" of all kind of gaming sharks; but it seems as though our good advice is not appreciated nor adhered to very closely. One day last week a minister of the gospel was waiting for a train at the Junction, and, we suppose, being divided from his flock became weary and lonesome. He laid aside his "Godly morality" and interested himself in the tricks of some three-card monte men who were also waiting for a (sucker) train. The divine said it was beyond his comprehension (and we think it was) to see through the game. He was induced to stroll to the woods, and there beneath the shade of some huge oak tricks were shown him that the heart must believe when the eye is deceived. He became so interested that he wagered his gold watch and, of course, the light-fingered curs "raked it in." We could not learn his name, but are told that he came from the Buckeye state, and the people over there will please join in prayer, after which they may sing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Let 'im Swing.

Charley Guiteau will dance a double jig between heaven and earth to-morrow. When Booth assasinated Lincoln the democratic party had to shoulder the responsibility, and he was followed and slain in a short time after the deed was committed. Guiteau, a stalwart republican, shot Garfield and this "great" party have kept him for a year, during which time money, talent and every other means have been used to set the villian at liberty. We hope these truths will be considered by the former voters of this organization.

—If the demand for the Courier keeps up its present rate we will have to employ a full-grown Coon to pull off the edition. Each week, for some time past, we have been obliged to send half sheets to our exchanges, which, we know, is not highly enterprising, yet it beats none at all considerable. We will endeavor, however, to run our list in full size, if we have to start a paper factory to accomplish our end.

—During the "heated term" the stream of water, coming from the town pump hardly ceases. As fast as one party gets his supply of God's beverage another is holding out his hand for the cup to quench the "raging thirst." Probably there is no well in the country that supplies the amount of water the "town pump" does.

—A crowd of men congregated in front of the postoffice Saturday evening and held a spirited argument in regard to the tight-rope performance to be given by Charles Guiteau, tomorrow, at Washington. We are sorry to state that the cowardly assassin had one man in the party who thought it would be a gross injustice to hang him.

—There was a festival at Erick Chapel, Allen county, last Saturday, for the benefit of the band at that place. Ice cream and other refreshments were served. They cleared about $15. The following are the names of the members of Erick Chapel Band: W. H. McCrory, leader; J. L. Grub, 2nd E flat; Oliver McCrory, 1st B flat; Wm. Muller, 2nd B flat; Frank Yahney, 1st alto; Joseph Garman, 2nd alto; Chas. Nettlehurst, 1st tenor; Oddie Yahney, 2nd tenor; Frank Garman, baritone; Sellie Viberg, trombone; Geo Garman, tuba; Geo. Warner snare drum; John Hensinger, base drum.

—Within the past year the people have been tormented with dead beat insurance agents, lightning rod swindlers and now the country is infested with patent cement men, who have been getting in their work on quite a number of the citizens of other counties. We warn all the readers of the Standard against these pests, who deserve to wear striped clothes in the States prison, and do honest work the balance of their natural life time.—[Kendallville Standard.

Died.—On Saturday, June 24, at his residence in Fairfield township, Henry Bickel, aged 58 years, 1 month and 16 days. He was buried at Fairfield Center Sunday last; Rev. F. F. Christine, of Waterloo, preached the funeral sermon. The attendance at the funeral was among the greatest ever known in that part of the county as the deceased was an old resident, well known and highly respected.

—The temperance congress meets at Rome City this week, June 29 and 30, and July 1. Among the speakers who are expected, are Hon. Wm. Baxter, Dr R. T. Brown, G. W. Bain, Samuel Dickie, Emma Molloy, Hon. Gilbert DeLaMatyte and others. We understand there will be reduced rates on all the trains by which Rome City can be reached.

—The Wabash Courier says: "A subscriber writes us that he has discovered an almost infallible remedy for heaves in horses. It consists of one peck of pulverized clay mixed with a half bushel of bran, and divided into three doses. The remedy possesses the merit of cheapness if nothing else."

—The Republicans had a meeting in the soldiers hall Monday evening. We don't know exactly what the "dodge" was intended for and wasn't interested enough to go over; however, a "cordial invitation was extended to all." Mr. Hubbell, delivered an interesting address.

—Dr. Shepherd makes his next monthly tour to Waterloo next Tuesday and Wednesday, July 4 and 5, and proposes to meet any of his friends and patrons desiring to consult him in Auburn, Monday afternoon, July 3.

—Before you buy a baby carriage or boy's wagon, see me and learn what I can do for you, as I have the largest stock and lowest prices.

M. B. Willis.

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE."

ALICE CARY.

O men who are good, who are honored and great,
Be kind to your brothers of lowly estate,
If masters, then be not in tasking severe;
If rulers, then rule men in love and not fear;
And if ye be fathers, wise, learned and strong,
Lead the little ones tenderly, slowly along;
Ere you sneer at the humble, or punish the base,
Pause and think for a while, "Put yourself in their place."

Fair lady, so haughty; so chaste, and so cold,
Kept safely from harm in love's sheltering fold;
Ere you turn from your frail, erring sister with scorn,
Think how she was tempted, and how she was born;
Her ruin may date from a smile or kind word,
The first that her poor, hungry heart ever heard,
Then pause, ere you taunt her with sin and disgrace—
How if you had been tried? "Put yourself in her place!"

Proud man, who the white robes of ermine enfold,
As you weigh others' sins in the balance you hold;
Ere you crush the last spark in a heart doomed to bleed,
Let mercy come in for a moment and plead;
Ere you sentence "for life," a poor brother to dwell,
With the ghosts of the sin that shall people his cell,
Think why you are honord, and he in disgrace,
What is hid in your heart? "Put yourself in his place!"

"Put yourself in their place!" Yea, have mercy on all
Who through love or through hate, good or evil shall fall;
Who knows, in the light of a judgment divine,
Which soul shall be whitest, the sinner's or thine?
Fear to judge lest you stand at the heavenly door,
To see harlots and publicans go in before,
While you cover with guilty confusion your face,
And cry when too late, to be put in their place!

A BORN ARTIST.

From the summer in which the Barberrys took a young artist to board with them, who, when he went away, presented his paint-box to the admiring boy who had followed him about from dawn until dark, peace fled the Barberry residence. Fences, barn-doors, halls, goodness knows what! bore the trace of figures, trees, cows, and buildings in all colors of the rainbow. When scolded, Barberry, Junior, only replied, "Well, then, give me canvases and paint-brushes. I want to be a painter."

"What kind of a business does thee think painting would be for a man?" asked Quaker Grandmother Barberry. "To sit twiddling thy fingers all day at the easel! If thee doesn't want to be a farmer, we'll 'pentice thee to thy uncle Charles, the hatter. That's light and easy, and thee is delicate."

So the Barberrys, taking counsel together, decided that grandmother had a "call to speak," and placed Dudley with the hatter.

He worked patiently enough, but painted more than ever in the evenings, for Uncle Charles was liberal, and he had a little money of his own in those days.

On Christmas he came home, and was received kindly, and found his little cousin Clara in the house—an orphan in a black frock, whose parents had been lost at sea.

The child liked the boy very much, and he painted her old doll's face into new beauty for her, and put a red flower on the back of the doll's chair.

She admired his work very much as he admired that of the artist who had given him his colors. He was a hero to her, and a genius, as well as the kindest boy living.

Wandering about the house one day he found a great pottery pie-dish, and forgetting its purpose, spent a whole bright morning painting upon it a splashing but spirited likeness of his mother's favorite geranium, which stood in a pot on a stand.

It was a wonderful success in the eyes of little Clara; and, indeed, it was not bad, for a little practice goes a good ways with a born artist, and a winter of study without a master had greatly improved the young fellow's work.

"You're a great, great artist, Dudley," said Clara. "I think you will be famous someday. I've read the 'Lives of Famous Painters.' The big brown book in the case in the parlor. When you are grown up, Dudley, you will remember what I say."

She was 13, Dudley was 16. He lifted up his head from the work and looked at her.

"If ever I am, Clara," he said, I hope I shan't have to remember you. I hope you'll be there where I am. I never knew anybody before who understood me."

A voice sharp and shrill with anger broke in upon the pleasant talk—Aunt Martha's voice—"Gee-rusalem! Dudley has spoiled the biggest pie-dish!"

That afternoon Quaker Barberry whipped Dudley. That evening the boy did not come to supper. Later on, when the moon had risen, little Clara, who had gone to her own room to cry, heard a tapping at the window. She opened it and looked out. Dudley stood there.

"Clara," he said, "tell me—do you think it was right that I should be whipped at my age?"

"Right!" sobbed Clara. "Oh, it was wicked—very wicked!"

"No one shall ever do it again," said Dudley. "Clara, I am going to be a great artist. It's in me, I know, and don't forget me, Clara; I'll come back; and, oh, Clara, I cannot bear to leave you."

"Leaning over the sill, the child put her innocent arms about the boy's neck."

"Don't go away," she said; "it would break my heart!"

And he kissed and her and ran away.

There was sorrow in the house on Christmas morning, and the pie went uneaten, for Dudley was gone, and he had left a little note in which he declared his intention of returning no more.

He never did come back. His mother, who loved him more than he knew, shed bitter tears as Christmas day came around each year. The father, who had flogged him, grew old repenting it. There was a general impression in the family that Dudley had not been a good boy, but the doubt as to his fate softened their thoughts of him. Probably he was dead. Poor old Grandmother Barberry believed that he had starved to death.

When Clara married—yes, I mean it—when Clara married the consumptive young clergyman from Bristol, and went away, she went up to the garret to look for a winter cloak, and found there the pie-dish yet brilliant with its geranium. And she sat down on the floor and cried over it, and remembered the innocent child love she had given the painter, and then, wiping her eyes, carried the dish down stairs and put it into her trunk. It was a souvenir, if a melancholy one, of the past.

"If he is not dead, he must have forgotten me," she said to herself. "He is 25 years old now if he lives."

And, though she highly respected the Rev. Jacob Bird, she sighed once or twice even on her wedding-eve.

Settled in Bristol, she was happy. She liked the people she met. One day somebody saw the pie-dish. It was an artistic lady, who had gone to take her hat off in the spare-room of the the parsonage.

"What a lovely plaque!" she cried. "But why don't you have it glazed? It will be spoiled."

The pie-dish, promoted to plaquehood, was glazed next week, and on its back was painted the name of the boy who, from the Barbary point of view, had spoiled it.

The Rev. Jacob Bird died young. He was good to his wife while he lived, and she mourned him; but there had been no romance in their courtship, and they had never been congenial.

The widow recovered her placidity soon and lived contentedly on her small income, amid a circle of attached friends. The last survivor of the Barberry family—Dudley's mother—came to live with her, and Mrs. Bird had pulled two gray hairs out of her curly black hair, when the great bazar of St. Susan's Church took place, and a committee called to beg her to contribute something.

"I have a plaque," she said. "It was painted long ago by somebody who must have become a very great artist if he lived, I think. I'll give the plaque. The more I see of art the better I know that it is good, and there are associations with it that make it painful to aunt to see it."

The committee expressed their thanks, and the "pie dish" went to the fair, where it was greatly admired.

Now, Dudley Barbery had not starved to death on the road, as his grandmother always believed. He had sold his watch, had lived until he found his old friend the artist, had become his pupil, and had gone to Italy with him.

While unknown to the people of his little town, he had made a name in the great world of art. He had made a moderate fortune also, and one day he went back to his home, expecting to find all the Barberry's there—a little older, of course—and to become the pride of the family.

Instead, he found the house occupied by strangers, and was told that his parents were dead. His informant was a stranger, who did not know who he was, and who thought she spoke the truth, and he did not stop to ask questions of those who could have told him the truth.

The woman had also told him that Clara was married, and he left the town that night, feeling at once guilty and ill-used.

He made his way to Bristol soon after, and was taken, rather against his will, to the ladies' bazar at St. Susan's Church, where some pretty girls besought him to buy pincushions at prices that would have horrified even a Duke.

Among the prizes were a Topsy doll with one arm, and an original poem by an unknown lady.

At, last, roaming about among the stalls in the bewildered manner peculiar to single gentlemen at fairs, he saw a pretty figure, and a pretty face framed in a widow's cap, standing at a table, and over her her head, suspended against a dark drapery, an object which startled him.

Could it be? Yes it was. He knew every stroke by heart.

He stopped and gazed at it. The lady turned toward him.

"Shall I have the plaque taken down?" she said. "Would you like to look at it closer?"

"Thank you," he answered, looking at her oddly. "I can see it very well, and I should like to buy it, though it interests me rather as 'an old acquaintance' than as a work of art. I once spoiled a pie-dish something like that style. It must be imagination, I suppose; but I could swear that was the dish itself."

Then he paused, for the widow clasped her hands, looked at him with her eyes full of tears, and answered, "Oh, Dudley, it is the dish! How could you use your poor old mother, and all of us so badly? And what a great beard you have grown!"

The "plaque" went home under the arm of its purchaser; on the other rested Mrs. Bird's little hand. Of course, you can imagine the rest.

The famous artist is no longer a bachelor. Clara is his wife. His happy mother makes her home with them, and the greatest treasure of their household is the "pie-dish."

Models for Artists.

New York Tribune.

A slight figure flitted in at the door of the Academy of Design the other day and disappeared into an inner room. She had a rosy face and bright eyes.

"That is one of our models," said the Professor, rolling his eyes at the door. "A great change has taken place in public opinion concerning the use of living models," continued the Professor, willing to talk. "Ten years ago there was an outcry against it. People said it was scandalous. Posing being a new thing, it was hard to get a model of either sex. Now you can get hundreds, and engagements are made weeks in advance."

"What pay do they get?"

"When the life class was first established we had to pay $1.50 an hour; now the regular price is fifty cents an hour. Models pose from twelve to twenty hours a week. They are changed every two weeks so as to give the students a change of subject. Men are better models than women, as they are less easily fatigued."

"How long does the model stand without resting?"

"An inexperienced one only twenty minutes at first. Stand in one position five minutes without moving a muscle and you will get some idea of how tiresome it is."

"Do they show much embarrassment?"

"So much that the muscles are as rigid as iron, and they become drenched with perspiration. But after posing two or three times the embarrassment wears off. It becomes merely routine business."

"Do many make it a profession?"

"There are several men who do nothing else. They pose here at the Academy, at the Art Students' League and in private studios. Most of our female models are young women who work in workshops and factories. They receive small wages and think it a great piece of fortune if they can earn $10 a week extra by posing. They invariably give fictitious names.

"Some curious bits of romance have come under my observation," the Professor resumed, after a pause. "A pretty little brunette came in one day and asked for an engagement. She was in straitened circumstances, but did not disclose her history. She was so sweet-tempered that she became a great favorite. I have never seen any one so ambitious to earn money. She would pose eight hours a day. It made her grow pale with fatigue, but she would not give up. Well, it turned out that she was a married woman. She belonged to a good family in New Jersey, and was a mere girl when she married a Japanese, the son of an ex-Minister from Japan. The husband spent all his money, was thriftless and earned nothing. She had to keep him. She frequently posed for artists in their studios. A richly dressed lady came in one morning and inquired for her. The model, she said, was her niece and she intended to make the heiress to her property if she could be found. After a two days' search the model was traced to a private studio, where she was posing for an artist and his wife. This was the last I heard of the pet model.

"It is always the whip of necessity that drives people to posing. One day a woman of refinement made an application. She was handsomely dressed, wearing a seal skin sacque and a silk dress. Her face was pale and careworn, and she said she had not had enough to eat. Her story was that she had married well, her husband having an income of $6,000 a year. When he died the fortune they possessed took wings. She said she had tried copying and other methods of earning a living, but she had not met with success. Her figure had always been admired for its grace of outline. Why should she not pose?"

"Do you have any boys for models?"

"One of the best subjects we have ever had was a young boy. He had a form like Apollo. His father was a down-town banker, who was ruined by the panic of 1873. This model, whom I met in the street yesterday, has now a responsible position as a bank clerk. One of our students posed last winter. He was from Maine, and had to depend entirely upon his earnings. This young man is one of the most promising in the academy. All kinds of people drift in—people you would never dream of. One of the handsomest models is an itinerant Methodist preacher. He has the form of a gladiator."

Mrs. Douglas's Tea Cups.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

A story has been going the rounds of the press lately attributed to Mrs. Senator Bingham—if any historian can remember such a senator—that infringes too closely on the life of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas to be let pass unmolested. The tradition-tellers and the legend-lovers of Washington have always remembered the pretty and graceful ways of Mrs. Douglas, and never ceased to hold her up as the model of a statesman's wife. Her tact and her amiability were boundless, and although when she married the Little Giant she was very young and much his junior, she adapted herself to the position from the start so thoroughly that no wife of twenty years' experience in public life could equal her. For every friend, for every constituent, for every enemy, of Senator Douglas she had just the right thing ready to say, and, with her wonderful memory for names, faces and places, she was never without some personal inquiries to make of each stranger. Her social instinct was as marvelous as the gift of second sight, and when she accompanied Mr. Douglas on his famous journey through the South to visit his mother, there was not a person encountered in all that tour that she could not have recognized at sight and called by name, had they entered her parlor a year later.

Mrs. Douglas's popularity was wonderful at that time, and her face and winning ways made friends right and left for the Senator, at that time a candidate for the presidency. At one of her receptions in Washington a great, shy, awkward constituent from the most rustic region of Illinois, presented himself in Mrs. Douglas's doorway, sent up there from the Capitol by the Senator who had assured him that his wife would be delighted to see him. The visitor was anything but a parlor ornament, a rude, unpolished son of the prairie, unused to any of the ways of society, but a power in the politics of his home, and a man whose influence could be of vast assistance to Mr. Douglas. Entering the room gave him a nervous chill, Mrs. Douglas's pretty greeting threw him into a fever, and her inviting him out to the refreshment-room completed a case of palsy. Ignoring his trepidation, she chatted away to him herself, paid no attention to his stammering refusals, and poured out the tea in some miraculously little cups of egg shell Sevres. Grasping the fairy calyx in his fingers for a first sip, the delicate bit of Sevres was crushed to pieces and the hot tea poured in a stream over Mrs. Douglas's silk train. With a gay laugh the lady said: "How brittle they are! just look at mine," and with a mighty effort she broke another cup between her fingers. Reassured the constituent drew his breath and found himself at ease, while that incomparable hostess talked to him; asked about his mother, his wife and his children, all of whom she remembered so well and called by name. That man went home to work for, vote for and swear by Stephen A. Douglas, and way back of his political convictions lay the pieces of those two broken teacups.

* * *

Words are criminals; they leave the mouth charged with one meaning and enter the ear under the false pretense of carrying another. They should never be sent on important errands without first being bound and branded with appropriate definition.

DOGS.

Some Valuable Animals—Canine Stories.

Detroit Post.

The smallest and most perfect toy dog in Detroit is Dr. Brooks' black-and-tan, a gift from the popular actress, Miss Mary Anderson, and weighing not over two and one-half pounds. The smallest black-and-tan in the world is believed to be the property of a Chicago lady. This atom weighs from one pound to a pound and half at its heaviest. Its skin is like the finest silk, its eyes project like marbles, its legs resemble leadpencils, and its feet are the most perfect and curious things alive. It reposes in a basket lined with gold and cardinal satin, wears a collar studded with diamonds and emeralds, with "Baby Mine," its pseudonym, inscribed on a gold plate tipped with a gold bell, and is fed from a saucer of Dresden china. The finest English pug-dog, which is English only by an improvement in the cross—the breed being Holland Dutch—is owned by Mrs. Edwin A. Poe, of Philadelphia. George is an imported dog, and is valued as a prize-winner. The dog known as Salisbury, the winner of fifty-six cups and first prizes, stands without a rival in the world as an English mastiff. In size he resembles a young calf, is a perfect fawn color, magnificent in proportions, kind and intelligent disposition. This dog is owned by a Mr. Padelford, Yonkers, N. Y. The finest bull-dog is white, the winner of first prize at London, Eng., Lowell, Mass., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and valued by his owner, James Mortimer, of New York, at $10,000. The finest English street in the world is conceded to be Mr. A. H. Moore's pure Laverick dog Thunder, valued at $10,000. The best pointer is presumed to be King Bow, the winner of the many first prizes, and owned by Dr. Saunders, of the Detroit Kennel Club, who has some of the finest young setters in the country at his dog farm in Pamtramck. Bow is a beauty! He is a son of the famous Rackett, now owned by James A. Goodsell, proprietor of the New York Daily Graphic. Goodsell bought Rackett of James E. Long, Detroit, paying for him $500. Bow and Sultan are by odds the two handsomest and best trained dogs in the Detroit Kennel at the present time. Mr. Long has sold many valuable hunting dogs Coin brought $600, and a young dog, Bluestone, son of Rackett, brought $300, while Coin the second was sold for $500.

Perhaps the most useless dog, next to a cast-iron specimen, is the Dalmatian hound, or the spotted coach dog, which runs like clockwork between the wheels of a carriage or the fore legs of a horse, and the most artificial of animals, rarely having any intelligence other than the instinct of race, and no affection. A story is told of a London dog vender, who sold one of these animals to a gentleman, who in a short time returned with a perfectly white animal. "Oh, I forgot to tell you," said the former owner, looking him over, "an umbrella allus goes with that dog. I see you've been a wetting of him!"

A very good story is told of a coach dog that was nearly eaten by a huge Newfoundland which was disgusted with the creature's airs. The owner of the coach dog picked him up, took him home, and selected a large white bull dog from among his pack he painted him to exactly imitate the coach dog. Then he walked out with the innocent looking dog at his wheels, and put himself directly in the way of meeting his enemy. The Newfoundland saw him, and said to himself, "Confound your impudence; I'll finish you this time," but the result was so different from what he anticipated, that we draw a curtain over his tangled remains.

Dr. Royce contributes the following to a late number of the American Field: "Do dogs think and reason? has often been asked. Cases enough have been cited to prove the affirmative, but additional proof will serve to make the fact still stronger. A day or two since a fine young beagle, belonging to the Detroit Kennel Club, thrust her head through a picket fence. The space between the pickets was smaller below, and when she made an effort to withdraw her head she found herself fast. She set up a most piteous cry, which attracted a couple of boys, who went to her rescue. They were on the side of the fence where the head was, and after trying to get her out, but not succeeding, were about getting over the fence when Grace, a beautiful pointer, came bounding out of the kennel, and taking in the situation at a glance, rushed up to the imprisoned beagle and putting her forepaws above her, lifted her up and out of the trap in a very graceful and human way, as handily as a mother could have extracted a child in like condition. Grace has always been noted for her high order of intelligence. The beagle, after finding herself free, expressed her thanks in a doggy way, while Grace walked off quite modestly, as much as to say, "I have only done my duty."

How to Talk to Children.

Brockton Gazette.

One day I sat in a car seat on the Saugus branch of the Eastern road, behind a pale, careworn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention. I could not help listening to some of the questions.

"What is that article?" the little boy commenced, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh

"Oh, that's hay, dear," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, auntie?"

"Hay is hay, dear."

"But what is hay made of?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"Who makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does he make it in the day time or the night?"

"In both, dear,"

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday, auntie?"

"O, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie, that's a dear. Auntie is very tired."

And after remaining quiet a moment little Willie broke out:

"Where do stars come from, auntie?"

"I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me!"

A short silence, when Willie broke out again:

"Benny says oxins is a owl, auntie; is they?"

"O, perhaps so!"

"I think a whale could lay eggs—don't you, auntie?"

"O, yes I—guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on its nest?"

"O, I guess so."

"Where?"

"I mean no. Willie, you must be quiet. I am getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, aunty?"

"Oh, dear! you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still, or I'll shake you. Now, not another word!"

And the lady pointed her finger sharply to the little boy, as if she was going to stick it through him. If she had been a wicked woman she would have sworn.

There are eight million little boys like Willie in the United States.

Kalakaua at Home Again.

London Standard.

A correspondent sends us some extracts from a letter describing the reception of King Kalakaua on his return from Europe to his home in the Hawaiian Islands. It was written by Count Robert von Oehlhaffen, a German nobleman, His Majesty's personal Adjutant, who, after alluding to the preparations for bringing all classes of persons from the various islands to Honolulu to greet the King, says: Thousands of faces gazed eagerly at our craft, and strained their eyes to detect the King and suite among so many passengers, and as the steamer passed dock after dock this living, moving, swelling ocean of humanity swept on and on, equestrians and pedestrians mixing like Indian jungle. The military bands played the Hawaiian anthem, and many an eye was filled with tears. His Majesty and suite were now transferred to a smaller steamer, and as we stepped ashore 20,000 voices shouted their welcome. People lined both sides of the street for two miles; garlands, ferns, and wreaths of flowers adorned every male and female. The streets were thickly covered with greens and shrubs, flags were hoisted, and every window was graced with the Hawaiian flag, all church bells ringing at once. His Majesty and suite entered the state carriage, drawn by six sprightly bays, and as he passed the lines of spectators hurrah after hurrah rent the air the military, presenting arms, the band playing the anthem, the different Masonic and other lodges giving their signs of welcome, all uncovered. The children sang hymns, the public shouted "Aloha," throwing their hats into the air, and others discharging fire-works; every street crossing was adorned with an arch of triumph, covered with flowers, mottoes, frescoes, Chinese lanterns, crowns and flags. Slowly only could the carriages move. The gates of the palace gardens were most tastefully and artificially decorated. Shields in all different national colors, with the names of countries visited, were suspended from the main arch. All national colors united in one bunch, with the Hawaiian on the top facing each column, His Majesty's portrait in life size being in the center. Thousands of persons followed slowly, steadily and orderly behind standard bearers in national costume. The military were in their new German uniform, the school children were dressed in white, with red sashes, bearing mottoes and standards. One had a representation of the two hemispheres on it, with "Kalakaua, our Circumnavigator;" another, "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances;" another, "Lives there a man with soul so dead. Who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land." At last the King ascended the grand staircase of the palace, where his Queen and sister awaited him. The whole palace road, steps and veranda had been strew with roses, and works of love done by the household servants greeted him everywhere. His Majesty kissed his Queen, and his sister, and tears of joy streamed down her royal cheeks—a sincerer, truer, heartier welcome cannot be imagined. These Hawaiians are a tender-hearted, loving people, and vie with each other in their love for one who so richly deserves it as their King, Kalakaua.

All's Well That Ends Well.

Edinburgh Courant.

"All's well that ends well" would be a very appropriate title for a little romance of real life which ended happily in Paris Saturday. The Son of a rich gentleman residing in the Faubourg St. Germain had fallen desperately in love with a pretty, amiable, but dowerless girl. The course of true love ran smoothly enough as long as the young man's father was not aware of what was going forward; but when his consent to the marriage was asked he flatly refused to give it. A last meeting took place, vows of eternal constancy were interchanged, and the lovers separated. The young lady, deeply affected by the parting, took the rash determination to drown herself and her sorrow in the Seine, and about twilight on Saturday she attempted to carry out her intention. A gentleman walking along the quays at the time saw her struggling in the water, and without a moment's hesitation plunged in to the rescue. The would-be suicide was saved, but the most curious part of the story is that the gentleman who saved her chanced to be the father of the man she loved. The denouement of the affair can be easily guessed. The stern parent's inflexible resolution to refuse his consent to the union gave way under the emotion he felt at the drowning incident. He conveyed the poor girl home, sent for his son, told the delighted young people that they were free to take each other for better or worse, and that the wedding might take place as soon as the young lady had recovered from the effects of her immersion in the river.

"Drink," says an exchange, "weakens the system, but strengthens the breath."

JOCOSITIES.

We find this remarkable work of art with the accompanying quatrain, in the Watertown Times. It is entitled "Nobody's Darling."

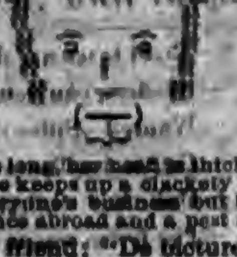

Her face is long, her head is thick,
Her tongue keeps up a clackety click,
Minds everyone's business but her own,
Is a nuisance abroad and a pest at home.

German friend: "De bicture you haf bainted is most peautiful; dere ish only one word in de English language vich describes it, and I haf forgotten it."

Smith discovered, after marriage, that his wife wrote poetry, but he couldn't do anything about it then. He had taken her for better or for verse.

A Southern artist has painted a romantic picture of an illicit whisky maker's camp in the Georgian Hill. It is called "Moonshiner's Mountain." Of course it is a picture of still life.

When a lawyer was once stating his point for the twelfth time, the Judge interrupted him by saying: "You have made that point eleven times already." "True, Your Honor," was the lawyer's reply, "but there are twelve men on the jury."

"Ma, are you going out?" "Yes, dear; why do you ask?" "Don't you want to stay and see the fun?" "Why, Willie; what do you mean?" "Why, I heard pa tell Maggie that when you went away that they would have a regular picnic."

"It's my last resort, my last resort," murmured a dejected looking individual as he braced himself against a lamp post last night. "What's that?" inquired a sympathetic bystander. "Home," was the mournful reply, "home, sweet home."

Mrs. A.—"We had a beautiful sermon this morning, didn't we?" Mrs. B.—"Beautiful, and did you notice Mrs. Smithson's bonnet?" Mrs. A.—"Noticed it? Well I should say I did. I couldn't keep my mind off of it the whole service." Mrs. B.—"Nor I, either."

When an Eastern man goes to Colorado he is called a "tenderfoot" until he has been stabbed, shot at, engaged in a free fight, fallen down a mine, kicked by a mule and chased by a Vigilance Committee. Then they admit he is getting used to the country; and when he kills his man he is looked upon as a citizen.

Advertising Schemes.

Business men are bored to death with every conceivable scheme for advertising. The number of snide schemes by which they are plucked of money for which they see no return, is astonishing.

Young, middle aged and elderly men are every day after business men to get their cards for a hotel register, that even commercial travelers do not read, or to give their cards, costing from $5 to $10 for some gorgeous frame to be hung in the postoffice or placed in a hotel, or for a programme that nobody reads, or for a new paper to be sent to everybody free, like a poster, and only worth as much, or to the genius who gets up a card with a bit of sandpaper on it to be posted in saloons or on cigar counters, or catchpenny cards with a dozen firms represented.

The demand upon business men is constant to patronize these schemes, and hundreds of dollars are paid anually without the reasonable hope being indulged in by the men who pay the bills, that these cards and signs ever do their business any real good.

The advertisers of the United States, men and firms who have expended tens of thousands of dollars in experimenting as to the best and cheapest method of reaching the eye and ear of the public, have always settled down to the conclusion that this method is through regular newspapers.

Advertising pays, but giving away to every applicant who has a catchpenny scheme does not pay.

A newspaper goes to a regular reading constituency, and every paper averages about eight readers to each subscriber, and the highest rate any publisher will ask, will be cheaper than the snide schemes alluded to above.

Papers that are given away have no more character or value than a handbill. The place to make known business advantages is through the columns of a generally circulated and regularly published newspaper.

The Room Where Mrs. Arthur Died.

Chicago News.

Mrs. Arthur's room in her beautiful New York mansion, in which she died, is never disturbed; her needle is still threaded and sticking in a bit of delicate embroidery in her work-basket, undisturbed; nor will her husband allow any one to change the room in its furniture arrangements. There is the little rocker beside the standard work-basket, and the little negligé crocheted slippers. There stands her desk, with ink dried on her pearl-handled pen, which she had hastily put aside from some interruption, never to use again on earth. Her favorite books are placed in a tiny case, with a marker in one of them, just as she had left it. On the table are placed each morning, by orders from the President, a bunch of her favorite flowers. Even her favorite perfumes are in the toilet bottles at her dressing-case, and in the wardrobe hang her dresses. This room is bright and sunny, her former maid keeping it neat, and arranging the flowers in the vase and attending the canaries in the window, but never altering the places of the furniture, the books, etc. This room is a place where the President takes much comfort in reading and meditation, and they who know, say that the bit of needlework has been many times wet with tears by the husband.

Sandwiches in Connecticut.

Burdette.

They are four inches thick each side and lined with apparent traces of ham. The assay also shows some indications of butter of the Queen Anne period, but not in paying quantities. They can be reduced by strong acid or intense heat, but can not be crushed by friction. As food they are not nutritious but are perfectly harmless. Professor Doremus, who has subjected them to a careful analysis, says there is not enough ham in 2,000,000,000 of them to endanger a two-year-old baby with trichinae.

FROM THE WIRES.

Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch:

Up to midnight last night, when your correspondent left Grinnell, the result of the cyclone showed forty-one deaths in Grinnell and twenty-one at outside points. It will be increased to more than one hundred. The wounded number over 200. The deaths will be increased at Grinnell, probably thirty among the injured. In Grinnell 148 houses were destroyed, and [illegible] valued at nearly $1,000,000. Most of the residences are a total loss of everything they contained, the occupants saving only the clothes they had on. The total loss of dwellings will reach 200. The sufferers are homeless and want relief. Societies are being formed over the State. The extent of the storm was from seven miles west of Grinnell to fifteen miles southeast, and fifty rods wide, wherein every building and animal was destroyed.

Burlington, Iowa, special.—Saturday night, at Mount Pleasant, twenty-eight miles west, the hurricane was very destructive. Two storms met over the town at 11:30, and, accompanied by rain and hail, broke in fearful fury, demolishing entirely the Baptist Church, which cost $25,000, lifting the spire from the Presbyterian Church high in the air and inverting it. The point struck the sidewalk in front of the church and was driven into the ground many feet.

The towers and roofs of all the churches in the place are off and otherwise damaged. Nearly every business house in the city was unroofed and damaged, and the public square is filled with tin roofs, rooled into bunches like wads of paper.

The rain damaged much merchandise and lasted but forty minutes. Three hundred dwellings are unroofed and damaged. Not a single chimney is left standing and thousands of trees were twisted off.

Three large brick school houses are in ruins, but the college buildings escaped, being protected by the grove of trees in the campus, which are all down. Only two persons are reported killed—a mother and son named Scott, who live near the city. None seriously injured in the town.

The Insane Hospital, with 600 inmates, in the track of the storm, was not damaged. The loss at Mt. Pleasant is about $150,000.

Fifty freight cars standing on a side track one mile east of Mt. Pleasant were blown on the main track, and a C., B. & Q. freight collided there, wrecking them completely. Engineer A. M Parmater was slightly injured.

Leavenworth, Kan., special. — A terrible cyclone struck this city shortly after midnight, Saturday, following a day and evening excessively sultry. The cloud came from the northwest accompanied by vivid lightning, and was distinctly heard approaching when several miles away. The velocity of the wind was seventy-two miles an hour when the cyclone struck the city. Awnings, roofs, trees, and buildings were carried, filling the streets with debris. The [illegible] just completed at a cost of [illegible], was wrecked, [illegible] halls, churches and residences were more or less [illegible]. At Mount St. Mary's Academy [illegible] south of the city [illegible] was blown through the roof into a dormitory occupied by thirty girls, and four were killed—Mabel McGanathan, Ida Golden, Annie McDonald and Mary Austin—and a number were injured. The building is damaged $50,000. Not much damage was done in the surrounding country.

From various points come reports of the disaster from the cyclone, starting southeast of Gowrie, in Webster county, and sweeping over Boone, Story, Marshal, Jasper, Poweshiek, Mahaska and Henry counties. There appears to have been three or four distinct storm-clouds, two of which came from the northwest and northeast, and united just north of Grinnell, and swung off to the southeast.

Relief funds are being raised briskly. This city has sent $2,000 cash, and more is coming. Fifteen thousand dollars has been raised, also, for Grinnell College. Twenty-five thousand is wanted. Hon. J. B. Grinnell goes to Chicago to-day to get help for his people, who do not yet actually realize their absolute need. They want money, clothes, and food, having absolutely nothing.

The sufferers at Malcom are equally needy, and in a worse condition, as their town is small, and local aid is restricted.

Send relief funds for Grinnell to Hon. R. M. Haines, Chairman of the Relief Committee.

The following appeal for aid has been furnished the Associated Press, with a request for its publication in all the papers in the country:

TO THE PUBLIC.—After two days and nights spent in traversing the track of the tornado that swept over this State with such fatal fury on Saturday night last, having reports from scores of the reporters of the Des Moines Register and Associated Press sent to all parts of it at the time, the condition of the stricken people is so urgent and so needful of instant and generous help that I send this appeal to the people of the United States in their behalf. The tornado [illegible] tion through the thickly settled portion of Iowa some 150 miles in length and an average [illegible] in width, extending from a point south of Ames, in the center of the State, and swept in the shape of a crescent to South English, in Keokuk county, in the southeastern part of the State. Within the names known, fifty-[illegible] dead and 500 wounded, half of the latter [illegible] hurt, and probably a fifth of them fatally. Over 300 families have had their homes totally destroyed, and there are now at least 1,300 homeless and in want. The loss in property will exceed $2,000,000, and may reach $3,000,000. In the town of Grinnell some over $400,000 in property was destroyed, on none of which was a cent of insurance, as in the case of fires. It will take at least $300,000 to put the people there beyond need and distress. It will take $100,000 at once to put the wounded people in condition to be cared for. It will take 1,000,000 at the lowest to keep the sufferers from want, and to help them to put the humblest of roofs over their heads.

Grinnell is a town of New England people, a trifty, intelligent people, and with the lowest rate of crime and illiteracy in the State, and the highest rate of intelligence and morality. The rich towns of the East may well help these sons and daughters of New England in the [illegible] and need of the utter calamity [illegible] upon them so cruelly by [illegible] the air, which has [illegible] destroyed 160 [illegible] and mutilated [illegible] people, many of whom [illegible] and all of whom must be [illegible] months, and wiped out [illegible] half a million dollars in [illegible] property.

Iowa College has [illegible] buildings destroyed, its 400 [illegible] homeless, and has suffered [illegible] in uninsured property.

The fury and [illegible] calamity were as [illegible] their mightiness of strength [illegible] and power were cruel and complete. Many people were left of their houses not a splinter as large as a finger, not a shred of furniture, [illegible] silk, and hundreds have no clothing left, except the night clothes they had on. Cases of exceptional horror add exceptional pathos to the piteous whole. Women in pregnancy were killed outright, others forced to premature delivery, and little children with both parents killed, and left maimed and wounded themselves. Every condition exists that most tenderly appeals to the pity of the human heart. The wounds inflicted by the debris that filled the air like chaos, by the electric balls of fire that seemed to traverse every inch of space, and that exploded with fearfully fatal effect, will many of them defy all skill and nursing, even with the tenderest care. The fury of the storm, which was clearly of electric origin, and which, indeed, may be described as having been electricity itself, precipitated in chaos, may be understood from the statement that, in various places, it took up in its greater spirals, or funnels, houses a thousand feet high, and took up and carried large herds of the cattle through the air for thousands of feet and dashed them down dead in heaps. Many thousands of cattle, horses, hogs, and other animals, now lie in the track of the tornado already rotting, and adding, in the hot weather, the horror of putrefaction to the foul and pervading odors that are being given off by the millions of tons of decaying matter left in the wake of the storm, the unspeakable cruelties that it inflicted, the pitiless woe of its coming in the night, when the dead were not known, and wounded could not be found, and the piteous state in which it has left hundreds of families, before prosperous, may not be described in words, but once known to generous hearts, must command the instant sympathy of the liberal and immediate help.

Remittances may be made to Hon. J. B. Grinnell, at Grinnell, or the Mayor of Grinnell.

I write from the knowledge of two whole days and nights spent on the scene of desolation and among the dead and wounded, and tell the facts of the multitude of horrors simply as they are, feeling that they will themselves best appeal to the country and most effectually aid the sufferers.

J. S. CLARKSON,
Editor Des Moines Register.

The record of the loss and damage in the country along the track of the cyclone is increasing as the details come in, and will largely exceed all expectation or estimates made. On hundreds of farms every building is destroyed, the crops annihilated and much live stock killed.

The Evening Post special from Mount Sterling says: A negro named Jim Mitchell, well known about here as a vicious character, waylaid the wife of a respectable farmer named Robert Thomas at noon yesterday, and ravished her in the most brutal manner. The scene was only two miles from town and within two hours the wretch was in jail. The husband went through the street swearing until the sympathy of the citizens was aroused to such a pitch that no effort was made to prevent five men who, armed with pistols, entered the jail and forced the jailer to deliver the victim, who was taken and hung to a railroad trestle half a mile from town. The body was taken down this morning and buried by the Coroner. He confessed the crime twice, and was fully identified by Mrs. Thomas. Everybody, even the negroes, fully justify the decision, sentence and execution of Judge Lynch.

Springfield, Illinois, special.—A [illegible] large crowd thronged the streets. Vaughn [illegible] so much depressed yesterday, but [illegible] spirits and [illegible] night [illegible] walked manfully to the [illegible] meeting death grimly. He dropped six feet, and died after a few struggles. The gallows was an old-fashioned rope and trap. There was no demonstration by the crowd.

Vaughn murdered William Watts, Marshal of Tamaroa, on August 14, 1881. Vaughn was drunk, and Watts attempted to arrest him, when the former plunged a knife into the latter's breast, and turned to flee. Watts shot at him, striking him in the leg, and then fell, dying almost immediately. Vaughn was captured after a sharp chase, and taken to Pinckneyville, and tried and convicted. He was considered a hard character. Vaughn had said he would kill Watts if he ever attempted to arrest him, and after he was arrested remarked that he was a man of his word.

St. Louis, Mo., special.— The Post-Dispatch special from Albuquerque, N. M., says: Milton Yarbery was hanged here this afternoon, for the murder of Charles Campbell. The execution was in a vacant space adjoining the town. Crowds came in yesterday and to-day. Thousands were present, including Mexicans, cow-boys, railroad men and miners. There were numerous fights, but no interference with the hanging. Yarbery died with the same bravado which characterized his life. He marched to the scaffold with a determined step, and never flinched. When the rope was placed about his neck, some one in the crowd cheered. The drop was five feet. He died with but few struggles.

A dispatch from Llano, Tex., says a free fight occurred there yesterday between two parties at feud with each other in which Henry Hatty was killed, John Caggins mortally wounded, and Jack Caggins, Jack Herriage, Ben Carter and A. Harwell more or less hurt. The battle was with Winchester rifles and fifty to sixty shots were fired. No arrests. The District Court made a requisition on the Adjutant General for a company of State troops to protect the court and preserve the peace.

A fierce storm at Clarkaville, yesterday morning, unroofed several houses and destroyed trees and fences. Two men, William Bird and Edward Sinclare, working in the Red river bottom near town were killed by lightning.

The bodies of Patrick Gavin and Patrick McManamon, victims of the Pogue's Run disaster, were recovered this morning. There are several others still missing. It is supposed they have been carried out into White river.

Jackson, Mich., dispatch:

Mrs. Schumacher, wife of the saloon keeper, who got [illegible], and shot her in the stomach, died at midnight. Policeman Schwiemer, who broke into the house and tried to arrest the murderer, and received a bullet in the head, is still alive, but will probably not recover. If he does he will be entirely blind. Schumacher shot himself in the bowels and died in a few minutes.

Kankakee, Ill., dispatch:

A boy named Dunn, 13 years old, living at Grand Crossing, was arrested near here yesterday with a horse in his possession which he had stolen from a man named Gleason, at Clifton, Iroquois county. In the lad's pocket was found a yellow-covered book entitled "Jesse James Among the Crackers." He was taken to Clifton this morning or examination.

A Boston dispatch:

This morning Timothy Remick's cotton-waste mill, at Boston Highlands, took fire. The building contained much cotton waste, which, being thoroughly soaked by water from the engines, became so heavy as to burst the walls, which fell upon several firemen, who were badly injured. Thomas Killian, it is feared, is fatally hurt.

Nineteen firemen were buried beneath the falling debris. A third alarm was sent out, bringing a large additional force to the spot, and in a short time they were rescued. All had suffered to a greater or less extent, nine or ten being seriously injured. Two fire captains are believed to be fatally injured.

St. John's N. F. dispatch:

The French fishing schooner La Syrene, of Miqueler, sank on the 10th instant, and took down her whole crew with her, numbering seventeen hands. The scene of the disaster was on St. Peter's bank. The vessel was deeply laden with salt and salted codfish. Her starboard bow was pierced by the stroke of a heavy "ice growler," and she sank without a moment's warning.

A special from Matamoras, Mexico, says: A dispatch from Chihuahua to-day states that twenty-seven Apache prisoners, captured in the recent fights with the Jesus and Maria bands, were taken out in a field yesterday and shot. They behaved with wonderful bravery, each one meeting his fate with remarkable coolness and looking defiantly at the executioners.

The Iowa cyclone made one dip into Nebraska. At a point on the Platte river, in Butler county, a half mile of prairie was dug up as by a great plow. Fortunately, it was an unsettled part of the country.

[illegible] of good sense is the worst of poverty.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster.

—AWARDED— 6 —MEDALS.—

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.

Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism.
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color & prevents baldness. 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston COLOGNE. An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25 and 75 cents.

Parker's Ginger Tonic

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure.

[illegible] Sold for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N.Y.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at [illegible] Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. [illegible] in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 [illegible]

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance. It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to [illegible] SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. [illegible] World. [illegible] spleen. Regulate the [illegible] and [illegible] and Fever, [illegible] Nausea.

[illegible]

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common [illegible] Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy [illegible] and Gen[illegible]

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. Simmons' Liver Regulator, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache. [illegible]

[illegible] J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROTECT & SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE Prof. Harris' Radical Cure Trade Mark FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. [illegible] '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am [illegible] as much of a man as I was before taking. I [illegible] thought, and there was [illegible] for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. [illegible] 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June [illegible]—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. [illegible] '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now [illegible] in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN.

A TRIED REMEDY. THE PASTILLE. OF GREAT VALUE. A VITAL FORCE RESTORER. DON'T [illegible] GET A BOX

Prepared and sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists, MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAMARITAN

NERVINE

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysteric, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruations, Ulceration, of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at Night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on the road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its craving until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerve, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep the secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health. Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

A Woman's Experience.

Mothers and daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic, gives quick relief. It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."—[Buffalo lady. 23-4w.

—Farmers, look to your interests and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-tf.

MUSIC MONEY

$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 35c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 2-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O., best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide

2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-planted teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE MYSTERY OF

Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

[illegible]

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

[illegible]

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., Geneva, Ohio.

Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
And an ornament for your home, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.

THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE
LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.
AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name of

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

JAMES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years

PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, F. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. R. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, S. P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship, compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of traveling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Alliteration's Artful Aid.

[New York Sun.]

As an orator, Colonel Ingersoll, of Peoria, drops too much into the sing-song, and a rhetorician, he indulges too frequently a weakness for alliterative speech. Here are a few random phrases from his address in the Academy of Music recently:

"The chill of chains."

"Shared the gloom and glory of the seven sacred years."

"The war was waged and won."

"Forged new fetters for their fellow men."

"Our fathers fought for freedom."

"The streams went singing to the seas."

"Made merchandise of men."

"Mere legal lies, mean and meaningless, base and baseless."

The habit seems to be growing on the Colonel, and he will no doubt be obliged to us for pointing out the fact. An excessive dependence upon alliteration's artful aid may mar the effect of extremely eloquent elocution.

SHET THEM DOORS."—A crude old farmer, living on the line of one of the recent railroad surveys in Connecticut, and who is owner of a barn of large dimensions, with huge swinging doors on both sides, observed a posse of surveyors busily driving a row of stakes in the direction of his big barn. Sauntering leisurely toward the trespassers, with an air savouring somewhat of indignation he addressed the leader of the gang as follows:

"Layin' eout another railroad?"

"Surveying one" was the reply.

"Goin' through my barn?"

"Don't see how we can avoid it."

"Wall, now, mister," said the worthy farmer, "I kalkerlate I'v got somethin' tew say 'bout that. I want yew tew understan' that I've got somthin' else tew dew besides runnin' eout tew open and shet them doors every time a train wants to go through."

B. & O. R. R. annual fourth of July excursions to and from all stations on the Trans Ohio Division. The B. & O. R. R. will sell round trip tickets at all stations to all stations at extremely low rates, good going July 1, 2, 3, and 4th, and good returning July 5th inclusive. Avail yourselves of the low rates offered to visit the following cities on its line: Wheeling, Bellaire, Barnesville, Cambridge, Newark, Shawnee, Columbus, Mt. Vernon, Mansfield, Sandusky, Put-in-Bay, Tiffin, Fostoria, Deshler, Holgate, Defiance, Bremen, Avilla and Chicago where grand celebrations will take place. The fine fishing at Put-in-Bay, Syracuse and Avondale, offer special inducements to lovers of that sport.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers should remember that it is a most important duty at this season to look after the health of their families and cleanse the malaria and impurities from their systems, and that nothing will tone up the stomach and liver, regulate the bowels and purify the blood so perfectly as Parker's Ginger Tonic advertised in our columns.—[Post. See other column. 24-4t.

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

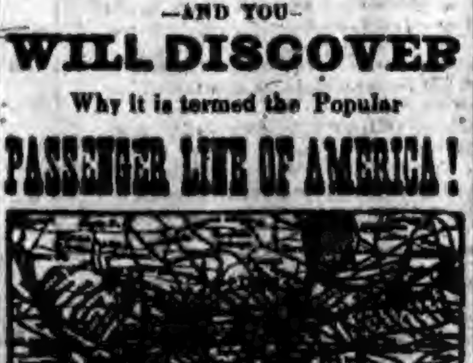

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car system on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect June 1, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 05am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 50	....
Lansing	9 20	10 18	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	10 00pm
Detroit	6 50	7 00	4 45
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv	6 00am	12 00pm	6 35
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 45
Bankers	7 35	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 15	1 50	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 23	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	7 05am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	7 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	7 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	9 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	6 45	7 35am	....
Louisville	7 30	7 25	....
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	2 10	6 47	....
Baltimore	3 20	8 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	....	1 30am
Washington	10 40	....	2 35
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50
Louisville	7 12	7 00am	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 45	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 25am	10 56	....
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 4' pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 08	3 05
Waterloo	12 58	6 18	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 16	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 27	7 05	5 00
Fremont	42	7 22	5 35
Montgomery	56	7 40	6 07
Reading	2 10	7 50	6 30
Bankers	2 22	8 08	6 55
Jonesville	2 36	8 18	7 25
Hanover	3 05	8 45	8 20
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 26	10 34
Detroit	6 20	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 10am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 25 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 40 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east. leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 20 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 3 42, 11 30 p. m; west 2 20 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 21 a. m. 3 15 p. m.; west—1 57, 11 21 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m., 4 40 9 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m., 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05p.m., P., Ft. W. & C. east 3 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 45 a. m., 3 45, p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 35pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	3 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 25pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac.Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo.	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 18		5 18	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:15 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. B. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 40pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 53	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 08	8 35	5 45
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	5 40pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 25	7 50	8 14
Fostoria	11 00	8 25	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 50	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 45	12 12pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 35	12 12am	1 05
Garrett	2 43	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 55	1 55
Albion		1 08	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 58	3 14
Walkerton Junction		2 14	4 30
Chicago ar.	6 25	5 55	7 20

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD. No. 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 25am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 30	Bluffton	4 05	8 43
7 30	12 10pm	Hartford	3 04	7 47
8 43	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 40pm	5 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 15am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

THE

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new and successful method of treatment to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address;

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind
P. O. Box. 122. 1-tf.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:

Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desiring colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his lifetime. W. TEETERS, Administrator.
May 6, 1882.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. R. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Roberts, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on Saturday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1882, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided eight-ninths of the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months, the deferred payments to draw interest, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. WILLIAM NELSON, Ad'r.
James E. Rose attorney for estate. 29-4t.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer in—

Watches,
Watches,

Clocks,
Clocks,

Castors
Castors,

Spoons,
Spoons,

Forks,
Forks,

Knives
Knives,

Chains,
Chains,

Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERIDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

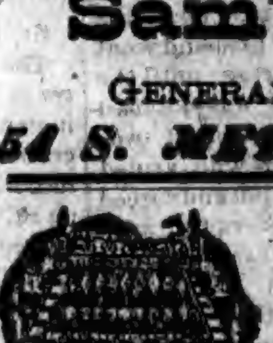

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

Pitch Premium on Ornamental Work. All Work Guaranteed Water Proof. | FORT WAYNE, IND.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S WONDERFUL NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 3000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF'S CURE WARRANTED.

Recorder

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 6, 1882. Number 27.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Halstou's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 35 1y

SUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Jacob Sutt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D J SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANGER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GRILLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the building of a Howe Truss Bridge, about one-half mile north of the village of St. Joe; said bridge to be forty-five (45) feet long, and to be built on pile abutments.

Also on the same day at 2 o'clock p. m. said Board of Commissioners will let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge one and a half miles east of the town of Butler; said bridge to be fifty-five (55) feet in length and placed upon pile abutments.

Said lettings will take place at the site of the proposed work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to file a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board.
Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
June 26th, 1882.

Stallions for Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, I will at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on or after Wednesday, July 26th, 1882, offer to sell at private sale four valuable stallions, described below, with their bridles, halters, saddles, blankets, etc., and also the stallion barn, situated in the rear of Allen's livery stable, being a part of the personal estate of said decedent.

TERMS: No bid received for less than the appraised value. One-third of the purchase money to be cash in hand, and balance at one year, with interest secured by note with personal or real estate security, waiving valuation laws and payable at First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana. Said stallions are,

First.—"Hidare," a beautiful dapple gray, six years old, weight 1,800 pounds, and is a full blooded imported Norman. Was imported by Dunham, the celebrated importer of horses, of Dupage county, Illinois.

Second.—"Prince," a blood bay, imported Canadian Norman, eight years old, weight 1,600 pounds.

Third.—"Frank," a bay Mambrino, seven years old, weight 1,300 pounds, and is a fine roadster.

Fourth.—"Jim," a half blooded gray Norman, nine years old, weight 1,500 pounds, and has the finest herd of colts of any horse in northern Indiana.

Pedigrees can be furnished if desired. All these horses are tractable, sound in every particular and sure foal getters.

The administrator will take pleasure in showing stock of any and all of the horses, and answer by mail or otherwise all inquiries about them. All are making the season and have all the business they can do. They can be seen at Auburn, after July 6th, next. Private offers are respectfully asked, and the confidence of such will be kept. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.
Auburn, Ind., June 17, 1882. 26-4w.

Editorial Siftings.

WE can pay a congressman's salary, but we can't give him brain.

EVERY constable in Scott county, in this state, resigned rather than kill the untagged dogs.

IF Reed, Guiteau's lawyer, had letters from prominent physicians favorable to the assassin, why didn't he trot em out?

GREAT discoveries of oil have been made in Pennsylvania recently, in Warren county. Great excitement prevails there.

WE have received a paper called the National View, published at Washington. It is a greenback paper, and handles the subject very creditably.

THE out-look for the democracy of Indiana is very encouraging. The republican papers are doing a noble work advertising Judge Lowry, throughout the district.

THE American Poultry Adviser, a recent publication on the subject of poultry breeding, will prove a valuable acquisition to people in that business. Published at Janesville, Ohio.

HON. FRANCIS T. HORD, of Columbus, will be a candidate before the democratic state convention, for the nomination for auditor general. We know of no one who would fill the place better.

WE are in receipt of a dainty little piece of music "When the days are going by." Words by Miss Violette E. King; music by G. Wallace Dawson. Published by Dawson and Becker, Kendallville, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS has a benevolent association, the high standing name of "Iron Hall." It seems to be a sort of cooperation life insurance company and in spite of its iron-clad name is no doubt a good institution.

OUR old-time friend and fellow teacher, D. M. Allen, now publishing the Harlin Independent at Maysville, Allen county, received the nomination for surveyor of that county, at the recent democratic convention in Fort Wayne. Glad to hear it.

"IDLE HOURS," Mr. Guhlky's puzzle paper at Waterloo, has been somewhat diminished in size, but still retains its original feature. Those interested in puzzles, will find this paper at the head of the list. Address A. C. Guhlky Waterloo, Indiana.

SOME small-pox patients were upset in San Francisco bay recently, and instead of dying by the consequent exposure of being several hours in their drenched clothing, they all got well. And now the doctors are trying to account for this startling disturbance of their theories.

IT is now believed that Hon. James H. Smart, will be induced to accept the nomination for state superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Smart has done a great work for the schools of Indiana, and the people can do no better service to the cause than to put him into the office again.

HON. HENRY S. CAUTHORNE, of Vincennes, will be a candidate before the democratic state convention for the office of clerk of the supreme court. He is a man well known all over the state and is highly respected for his great ability. He has been several times a member of the legislature, and has been speaker of the house at least once. We know no reason why he should not receive the nomination.

THE fight between straight and independent republicans in Pennsylvania promises to be a very pretty one. The shallow pretense, however, that the so-called independent move is inaugurated to do away with bossism, is a fraud of the most gauzy kind. It is meant to oust Cameron, the present boss, but what one of them can show that it is not done hoping to put another, more pliable to a faction of the republican element, in his place?

SUMMER is the season of the year above all others when the system is liable to get out of order and severe and dangerous bilious attacks frequently follow. The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, the largest organ in the body, which if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A little precaution taken in time in the shape of a reliable and efficacious Liver Regulator will in most cases prevent illness and fatal consequences. No medicine in modern times has gained a wider reputation than Simmons' Liver Regulator manufactured by J. H. Zeilin & Co. This justly celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

THE FAR WEST.

AN INTERESTING LETTER INCIDENT TO HER SURROUNDINGS.

CENTERVILLE, MONTANA, June 12, '82.

EDITOR COURIER: As per agreement I will give you a synopsis of our trip from Indiana to Montana. I purchased tickets for emigrant passage via, Chicago, Council Bluffs and Ogden. The fair from Columbia City to Dillon, Montana, was $56.40. We boarded the train at Warsaw May 16th, at 4:30 a. m., and arrived in Chicago at 9:20 a. m. Having several hours to wait, we took in as many of the sights of the great city as we could. At 12:05 p. m. we left Chicago for Council Bluffs, via. the C. B. & Q R. R., arriving at that point at 9:30 next day. The trains all run out to the Union transfer grounds, about two miles west of Council Bluffs, and within one-half mile of the Missouri river. Here the various companies have erected a handsome depot. Immediately after arriving at the transfer grounds the emigrant passengers were all registered. Previous to this, however, a number of us became acquainted with each other and organized a party sufficient to fill one car, and when we were registered we had our names all put down together. The emigrant train was made up at 1:30 p. m. and drawn up in front of the depot. One man was inside of the car to assign places to each family. These cars are made expressly for emigrant passengers. There are ten sections in each car, or twenty double berths. The seats are put in the same as in a regular sleeping car except they are not upholstered, and passengers must furnish their own bedding. The upper berths are made of slats, and when not in use are hung up to the roof out of the way. The passengers were requested to all form in line in front of the depot. The man with the register called off the names and we entered the cars as we were called and were assigned seats by the man inside. There were seven in my family—myself and wife, four children and my wife's sister. They gave us two sections, or four double berths. When the car was filled we had just thirty (seven of them children); so you may know we had plenty of room. The car had two stoves, which served us to make our tea and coffee. We provided ourselves with plenty of lunch for the trip. We left the transfer grounds at 5:00 p. m., and crossed the Missouri river over the mammoth iron bridge. This bridge is 2,750 feet long from one abutment to the other. We were now in the great state of Nebraska. For two days and nights we traversed its broad plains and sandy deserts. For many miles at a stretch all we could see was level, barren land, with scarcely a spear of green grass to be seen. Between Bushville and Pine Bluffs we crossed the line into Wyoming, and passed over hundreds of miles of plains that did not seem as though men could exist there long enough to build a railroad; and yet we see some thriving cities scattered along the road in these barren places. How they prosper is a mystery. The first town of any importance in Wyoming is Cheyene, a city of 6,000 inhabitants. Here passengers changed cars for Denver, Colorado. When we reached this point, a heavy gale of wind was blowing and some snow. At Granite Canyon we begin to ascend the summit of the mountains. Within distance of thirteen miles we ascend a grade one thousand feet and reach Sherman at the summit altitude 8,242 feet. Here we strike a snow storm and strong wind, and I must confess it made us feel a little homesick to see snow fall thick and fast, and ice on the 10th of May. The weather kept up about the same temperature until the next day about noon, when it became warm slowly. Sherman City received its name in honor of General Sherman—the tallest general in the army. Somebody is erecting a huge monument in this place in memory of Oakes Ames. It may be possible that it is being done by some of the remnants of the Credit Mobilier gang. From this point so can be seen the Black Hills, which rise in a mighty black mass to the clouds. The general out-look from Sherman is indeed grand. The scenery from Sherman to Echo City is varied. At this point we leave Echo Canyon and within one-half mile of the canyon is Pulpit Rock. This rock is formed of small pebbles firmly cemented together by a stiff, tough clay. The base is wide and gradually grows smaller until near the top when it projects and forms a pulpit pillow. The train stops just a few minutes ahead of this rock for water, and it generally requires fifteen minutes, the a number of us took advantage of the time and jumped off to knock out a few pebbles for specimens, as it stands almost within reach of the track. We thought we would get them out as high up as possible, and accordingly we proceeded up the side. About the time your correspondent reached the projection the bell rang for the train to start. To see forty or fifty men and women going down that hill was just as good as a circus. A perfect or modest attitude did not seem to be consulted, as my feet could not keep pace with the rolling pebbles. I was content to ride down on the seat of my best pants, let the result be what it may; but I am glad to say that all got aboard the train, if some of them did have to run down to the station, just one-half mile ahead, the train being allowed to run only four miles an hour at this point. It is safe to say we did not take any more chances on short stops. Soon after leaving Echo City we passed the Thousand Mile Tree—a large, thrifty pine. Upon one of its branches is hung a huge sign-board that tells the western bound traveler he has passed over one thousand miles of railroad west of Omaha. On the trunk of the tree is fastened a large silver plate bearing the following inscription: "To Omaha 1,000 miles; to San Francisco 1,000 miles." A little further on is the Devil's Slide. This slide is composed of two ridges of granite rock reaching from the river nearly to the top of a sloping grass covered mountain. They are from 50 to 200 feet, narrow slabs standing on edge about ten feet apart. Why it was called Devil's Slide, I do not know, but I think it would be devilish hard on the fellow who would undertake to slide down. Some twenty miles further on is Devil's Gate. For a good many miles the Weber river has been flowing on either side of the railroad. As it nears this Devil's Gate it seems to gather in a very narrow, rapid channel, and rushes into the foot of the mountain out of sight. The railroad runs through the spur of this mountain by a deep cut. As we come out into the canyon again, we discover the river has made a short horse shoe bend around under a projection of the mountain. A wagon road that has followed this river many miles is allowed to continue its course by a space between the river and the wall of the mountain. This road, however, is not generally noticed by one who passes for the first time, until it is seen coming out from under the projection. The Devil's Gate is said to be the grandest sight on the U. P. railroad between Omaha and Odgen. After leaving Weber canyon we entered fertile valleys of the great Salt Lake. Here we again strike civilization, as these valleys are dotted with well cultivated farms. We arrived at Ogden, Utah, at 2:30 p. m. Sunday. Here we changed cars for the north. As all the rest of our traveling companions were still going west, we had to bid them good-bye, probably never to meet again. Ogden is a city of 6,000 inhabitants and is under Mormon rule, though the Gentiles are becoming strong. We left Ogden at 7:05 by the Utah and Northern railroad for Dillon, Montana. This road is a three-foot, narrow gague, and makes from fifteen to twenty miles per hour up through the mountains. We arrived at Dillon at 5:30 p. m. Monday, May 22,—348 miles north of Ogden. This place is headquarters for freight to all points north and east. The railroad has built a large freight house here, but it does not hold one-half the freight that comes here. This freight is all hauled to inland towns by overland freight teams. These teams are made up by trailing two and three wagons together and drawn by from eight to twelve mules, and make trips as much as one hundred and fifty miles. At this point my wife's father met us with a team to take us home—a distance of one hundred and twelve miles. We made this trip in three and a half days, through the mountains, and arrived at Centerville, Meagher county, on the 26th, being just ten days on the way.

We all stood the trip very well except the last two days. We got rather tired riding in the wagon, especially the children. After taking a rest and looking around I will write you again on the general out-look of the country. Respectfully,

JAMES WANTS.

Quick and Sure.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength quickly and surely coming back to them. 27-4t.

Where's the Trouble?

A number of our subscribers complain of not receiving their COURIER regularly each week. We endeavor to be very careful, counting the names and the papers of each package, and it seems impossible for us to miss one name, let alone several each publication day. There is some "snide" work going on in these government shops, and we propose to look up the matter. Whenever any of our subscribers fail to get the COURIER, we want them to inform us immediately, in person or by letter, and if we can catch the "trappers" it will go hard with them.

The Courier.

We are pleased to state the COURIER is in a thriving condition. Its subscription list stood last week at 1908, and our advertising patronage is increasing as each week goes by, and the job department has been thronged with work. In this line of the trade we take no "back seat" for any office in the state, and work is ready when it is promised. In a few days we will have an assortment of new type, and those wanting neat and tasty letter-heads, bill-heads, statements, etc., are asked to call. We are obliged to our friends in different parts of the county who have assisted us in obtaining the largest list of good and reliable subscribers of any other paper in DeKalb county. Wishing one and all a pleasant future we look for your aid in the future for the welfare and advancement of the only democratic weekly newspaper in the county.

News From Franklin.

Last week.

The independent scratching voter is abroad in the land, "muchly."

A portable saw mill has lately been put in operation near John Fee's.

Frank Miller, who left for Ohio some years ago, is back here on his wedding "tower."

The wife of Edwin Musser died June 20. Rev. Christine, of Waterloo, delivered the funeral sermon.

I predict that the price of potatoes will be the same as that of liberty, to wit: Eternal vigilance—[illegible]

Well, the democratic convention has been held and the voters have to wait until the other convention is held and then select their candidates.

The old steam sawmill at Taylor's Corners, one of the old land marks of this part of the county, has finally been sold and the machinery moved away.

It "used to was," that it was considered entirely out of place for county officers to take active sides, for or against rival candidates for nomination, but things ain't as they "used to was."

I was among those who were in favor of giving the new road law a fair trial but so far as I can see, it has started out on the old humdrum style. The superintendents do not appear to understand that something better was expected of them, but the old plan of plowing up the low soft places and scraping the muck and mud on the road-bed and leaving it in mounds, and making the ditches deepest next to the road-bed, is the rule. F. T.

THE Fort Wayne News gives the following item: "Late representatives from Allen seems to be in hard luck. One of them is being tried in the criminal court for abortion, and now Ella Reichelsderfer has brought suit in divorce against Elihu Reichelsderfer. The case will be tried in the DeKalb circuit court. The plaintiff lives at Garrett City, and the defendant at Maysville.

FATHER YOUNG, of this place, and who also holds services at Garrett, was in luck last week. The Herald says: "Father Young, the pastor of the Catholic Church, called in to see us yesterday morning, and we enjoyed a pleasant conversation with him. He felt quite elated over his good luck the other day. As he was walking down street he was called into Reyher's store, where a fine silk hat was presented to him by C. Reyher & Co. He returns many thanks to the gentlemen who so kindly remembered him by such a useful and valuable present."

Normal Music School.

The Northern Indiana Music School will be held at the Fort Wayne college, August 8th to 25th. J. F. Kinsey, principal assisted by Otto A. Schmidt and Princess L. Clark. This is decidedly the best and cheapest first class music school in the country.

For circulars stating particulars, address, J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 27-4t.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative. 27-4t.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff has made the following appointments: Defiance, Thursday, June 29, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, at Russell House. Bryan, Mondays June 26, July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, at Fountain House. Fort Wayne, Fridays, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sep. 22, at Mayer House.

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In styles surpassing that of any former season

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FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

A WOMAN.

GRACE S. WYLLIE.

The poet's laurel wreath she does not wear,
Since in her busy life she seldom writes
The poems that she lives; yet on the heights
With native sympathy her soul doth share
The poet's keen delights.

She neither seeks nor gains the world's acclaim,
Though rarest gifts are hers of mind and face;
More proud is she to fill her simple place,
And wear what seem to her the dearest names
That womanhood can grace.

Her joy is to guard her loved from pain,
To save from them the burdens hard to bear,
To give her days, her nights, her life, to care
For those who, loving her, yet entertain
Their angel unawares.

And more than artist's patience she doth give
To tasks of motherhood, since not alone
High dreams are clothed in color, form or tone;
[illegible] from the lives that human beings live
Its highest beauty known.

In such as she the world may not bestow
Its vain applause! far from all vulgar strife
She dwells content, if through her hidden life
Her loved the meaning of the name shall know
Of mother and of wife.

MABEL'S REVENGE.

"Will," said 'Squire Dermody to his eldest son, one morning, as they were seated at the breakfast table, "some one has been in that orchard again and broken the limbs of three of my choicest Bartletts, and I want it stopped."

The 'squire spoke very decidedly as he glanced at the Dermody heir, a handsome young man of 22; for the 'squire was very angry at this moment because of the depredations of some unknown young miscreant among the fruit which he valued so highly.

"I've done my best, father," replied the son, "to catch them at it, but I can never find any one near the orchard. It is a mystery to me where they come from, unless it is Jim himself who does the stealing."

Jim was the hired man, living in the tenement house on the place; but the 'squire did not think he would have the temerity to steal his fruit and damage his pet trees, for he had more than once known to his sorrow what it was to offend his employer. So he gave an impatient sniff, and bade his son keep his eyes open and catch the real offender, adding that if he caught him he was to give him a severe flogging.

"It's some of those young miscreants from town that are shooting all my squirrels, and they deserve to be hanged," said he.

Late in the afternoon of the same day, as the heir was walking near the orchard, apparently oblivious of everything but the beauty of the distant landscape, his attention was suddenly arrested by a cracking of the limbs near the edge of the orchard, and with a single bound he was over the fence, and directly under the tree from where the sound came.

Looking up into the branches he discovered what caused him to hesitate with surprise, and, perhaps another sentiment. A young girl of about 16, black-haired, black eyes sparkling with the excitement of mischief and fear combined, sat on a large limb of the tree, grasping a smaller limb of the tree above her head, and evidently enjoying the 'squire's choice fruit to the best of her ability. She was bare-footed and bare-headed, and looked a veritable little gypsy.

But Will had been told by his father that the thief was to be summarily dealt with, and such blind obedience had the father exacted of his son that he never once thought there were any extenuating circumstances which could excuse him. The 'squire's word to his son was his law and sooner than disobey him he would have undergone any frightful ordeal. So, choking down the sentiment the bewitching picture had momentarily aroused in his heart, he ordered the offender to descend.

Still defiant, the picturesque orchard robber slid deftly down from her perch, when her captor seized her firmly by the arm.

"My father said I was to flog the thief," said he.

"I'm not a thief, and you dare not flog me!" And the pretty face flushed with anger.

"But I caught you in the act of stealing my father's fruit, and I must punish you. What's your name, and what made you break the limbs of those pear trees?"

A glance of scorn was her only reply.

"Will you answer me not?" he continued; and then, angered by her persistent silence and looks of defiance, aided by the recollection of parental command, he struck her a light blow across the shoulders.

The graceful form quivered as the switch fell; but it was with pride, not pain, since the stroke could not have hurt a fly. The black eyes flashed lightning as she wrested herself from his grasp.

"I hate you, you mean coward!" she gasped. "I'll make you repent that, as sure as you live!" And as she ran sobbing out of the road, Will felt that her prophecy had been fulfilled with the uttering.

* * * * *

A year passed. Our young avenger of his father's stolen fruit had joined a party, one bright October morning, for a hunting expedition. They had gone to Cat island, a large swampy island situated near the head of Hemlock lake, which bordered the Dermody estate.

Now the day's sport was done, and they were returning home. As they neared the center of the treacherous little body of water a sudden squall arose, and, striking the sail with full force, before they had time to shift it, their boat was upset.

Two of the young men were fortunate enough to grasp the gunwale of the boat, where they clung, but the remaining three, being separated from it by the force of the fall, and excellent swimmers, struck out boldly for the shore, a distance of half a mile.

One, two, [illegible] emerged from the waters of the lake and stood in safety on its shore, watching the form of the third, who seemed to be suffering from some injury received by the upsetting of the boat, and making but slow progress, being still over a quarter of a mile away. Suddenly a cry of horror broke from their lips as they saw Will throw up his hands and go down. Stripping off part of their clothing that their actions might be less impeded, they plunged again into the waters of the lake and struck out in the direction of their drowning companion.

At this moment a young girl, a wild faced, gypsy like maiden, rushed from a fisherman's hut near the beach, and, without any ado, plunged also into the water, and commenced the race with her two male rivals for the rescue of the drowning man. Her life had been spent on the water and in its bosom, and she soon proved herself more than a match for her competitors.

She reached the spot where the young man went down just in time to see a tuft of hair floating on the surface. Seizing this firmly in her left hand, she supported the senseless body by almost superhuman exertions in one so young until the arrival of the two tardy swimmers, and together they bore the drowning man to the shore.

* * * * * * *

Will Dermody was lying in a weak condition in his bed, recovering from a severe fever which had resulted from his recent mishap; for it was not without the greatest exertion on the part of the physicians that he was restored to consciousness and life.

His mother stood by his bedside, and had just finished telling him the particulars of his rescue.

"It was Mabel Wheelock, a fisherman's daughter, who rescued you at the risk of her life; and, thinking you might wish to thank her," said Mrs. Dermody, with a smile, "I have sent for her to come to the house, and she is waiting in the sitting-room at this moment."

"Oh! mother, pray do not keep me waiting a moment from thanking this angel of the wave for saving my worthless life, for—"

He stopped in surprise as the door opened and he beheld the bright gypsy face and graceful form of the girl who stole the 'squire's fruit.

"Mabel, Mabel! Can you ever forgive me?" he began, flushing with the recollection and repentance of the episode in the orchard. As his mother stole from the room, the young girl came quickly to his side, and, with a face from which all the wildness and defiance had fled, placed a soft, brown hand over his pale lips, and asked him if she did not promise to make him repent the blow he struck her.

Will kissed the little hand and retained it in his own, and glanced again with deep admiration at the pretty face of Mabel; but this time he had no command from the 'squire which forbade the admiration.

Of course, after this, his recovery was very rapid; and a few days thereafter he might have been seen with a beautiful gypsy faced girl wandering through his father's orchard; for he had gone to the hut for her and demanded her assistance in despoiling that choleric old gentleman of his fruit.

The 'squire must have acquired a more forgiving disposition since first we met him, as the look which he cast on them was decidedly one of approval.

As time went on, Will and Mabel, being so constantly together, despite their different social status, discovered that they were in love, and so very naturally he asked her to become his wife, to which she responded by a kiss and a small word of three letters; and the Dermody mansion had for its mistress in a few years a beautiful young woman who had first been caught in the act of plundering its orchard.

Across the Hellespoint.

Philadelphia Press.

A party of men were dining a few days ago at the Hotel Bellevue. The conversation turned on the salutary effects of sea bathing, and one of the guests observed that it was a pity so few persons were good swimmers.

"I usually feel at home in the water," said another.

"And so do I," exclaimed a third and a fourth.

"As for myself," continued the first speaker, who happened to be Dr. Edward Bedloe, of Walnut street, "I can swim several miles at sea without becoming fatigued. Last year when abroad I swam from Abydos to Sestos, Byron's much-vaunted feat, and I assure you it is a task which requires no very particular exertion on the part of a capable swimmer."

"Tell us all about it, Bedloe," came from a chorus of voices.

"Oh, there is not very much to tell," was the reply. "As most of you know, I was United States consul at Verona until lately. Last summer I treated myself to a holiday of a few weeks and went for a hurried trip to the principal cities of Italy and Asia Minor. I wound up with Egypt, and had a very good time. While making a hurried exploration of the ruins of Pompeii, I made the acquaintance of a fellow countryman, a Congregationalist minister. We were both in the house of Marcus Lucretius. I made a remark in English in regard to the mural paintings, and the clergyman answered me. He proved such a charming and enlightened companion during the remaining hours I passed in the excavated city that I sought his acquaintance. Our route lay in the same direction, and we soon became intimate comrades. He proved to be an excellent swimmer, which was an additional bond between us, for I cannot tell you how delicious cold water is in Asia and the southern climes of Europe. I could tell you a dozen and one anecdotes, but you want to hear about the swim, and don't want a leaf out of a guide book.

"The parson and myself arrived at Abydos, a very unromantic spot in reality and remarkably dirty, but full of the romance of fiction. We discussed Byron's Bride, and the loves of Hero and Leander, and particularly of swimming the straits, and finally I proposed to the parson that I should swim across. He agreed, but stipulated to remain near me in a boat while I was swimming. We postponed action until the following morning. It was a bright and warm day, and the sea looked as smooth as a piece of glass. I stripped and entered the water. I soon found the current was flowing very rapidly, which made my course a little zig-zag, and made it hard work for the rowers in the boat. I took things easily, however, getting through my work principally with breast strokes, and occasionally floating on my back. The parson frequently hailed me and asked if I would like a pull out of his flask, but I did not avail myself of his offer. I finally land on the shores of Sestos (Asia), seventy-five minutes after entering the water without feeling at all fatigued. I believe the distance is over four miles. I do not think I should care about swimming across in winter. It was a December trip that widowed poor Hero. I fared better than either Byron or Leander. The poet wrote:

'Twere hard to say who fared the best,
Sad mortals! thus the gods still plague you!
He lost his labor, I my jest;
For he was drown'd and I've the ague.

"I was not drowned and I certainly was not afflicted with the ague or any other aches. I felt a little sleepy afterward, that was all. I subsequently swam some distance in the Dead Sea. The water was so thick with salt it was next to impossible to sink. I also swam across the Jordan river, not a very great feat, but, as I told the parson, I was desirous of seeing what it felt like on the other side. I climbed the bank and was a little disgusted at not seeing any of the sweet fields said to lie across the Jordan river. The only thing which was at once perceptible to my eyes and nostrils was a dead donkey."

Pachas and Harems.

Washington Capital.

General Charles F. Stone is a Pacha, but only a little one for a cent. Old Mehemet Ali was a Pacha of the first rank—they range like mandarins—but 75,000 men followed his banner, and the approach of his desert warriors and black soldiers made the minarets of Stamboul tremble with the loud voices of the muezzins from the balconies calling the faithful to prayers. The calling is, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is the prophet of God! Prayer is better than sleep! Come to prayer!" It has echoed often on the Bosphorous at the approach of a foe, and seems likely to soon again be heard over the sweet Waters. This whole intrigue and conspiracy has meant Halim Pacha from the start. Teufik Pacha, whose father, Ismail, bribed the succession for him from the Porte, was put in by England and France, when Ismail was deposed for extravagance, as a mere dummy Khedive. Teufik is a soft, chubby-cheeked spongy creature, good-natured, easy and compliant, and the delight of the harem women, whose requests for pretty things he is said seldom to refuse. He has only one wife, but that means nothing in an eastern harem; to announce that the Khedive of Egypt had only one wife, although his religion entitles him to four, was taffy thrown to Europe. His palace is filled with women—some of them French. Halim Pasha is the son of Mehemet Ali, and uncle of Ismail Pasha, the last Khedive; the title of Khedive meaning "Our Lord," was created for Ismail, who paid barrels of baksheesh to the Sultan for it. By the law of the Koran, supreme above everything in Mohammedan countries, the eldest male of the family after the death of a sovereign succeeds him. On the death of Said Pasha, ruler of Egypt, the influence of the Emperor Napoleon and Ismail's vast wealth euchered Halim out of the succession and put in Ismail's European popularity, for Louis Napoleon took him under special protection, determined that if England virtually controlled Turkey, France should make it even by standing in her way on her road to India. Prince Halim then came to the front as the Porte's pet Egyptian.

A Cherokee Belle.

Indian Territory Cor. Providence Journal.

There are some remarkable types of beauty among the native Cherokee women, which will account for the fascination which they have exercised over white adventurers from the earliest contact of the two races, and which has caused a large intermixture of white blood so noticeable in the present condition of the Nation. One of these was conspicuous among those in attendance upon this gathering. When I saw her she sat with a companion upon the trunk of a fallen tree engaged in the familiar occupation of Pleasant Riderhood in twisting her shining black hair, which had fallen down. She was dressed with great neatness in a white jacket and clean print gown, with a chip hat and a red ribbon around her throat. When her black locks were rearranged they lay

"Crisped like a war steed's encolure"

over a low brow, which they swept with a natural wave. The features were of barbaric beauty, and of a tropic mould of contour, which the full lips and the high cheekbones emphasized, but did not disfigure. The small, rather black eyes glowed with a steady fire, and the whole aspect of the face might be described as radiant and grave, yet full of animal life and power of passion. Her complexion was of a rich walnut color, with the rich blood giving a red stain to the cheeks, and showing so clearly as to suggest a realization of the graphic Irish expression that "the point of a rush would bring blood to her cheeks." This was Miss Eagle Brown, the daughter of Hunter Brown, a full-blooded Cherokee, and one of the finest and most characteristic types of her race.

Time Works Wonders.

Philadelphia Times.

Over in the Fatherland Chris, who was sixteen years old, agreed with Katy, who was twelve, that when they got to be rich enough they would marry. Chris was on his way to America, and that was twelve years ago. The young folks wrote to each other every year, and each remembered the parting vow. Some months ago Chris, who lives in Baltimore and is well-to-do, wrote for Katy to come over, as he was ready for a wife. Katy boarded the steamer Hohenstaufen and made the passage, landing in Baltimore a few days ago. Chris who was on the wharf when the immigrants came trooping out, looked in vain for his dear little girl. He asked an officer to to point her out. Katy was prettier than ever, and Chris ran to her with outstretched arms. But Katy drew back with a scream. She could see nothing in this sturdy bronzed man of the rosy-cheeked fellow who made love to her years ago. She got excited about it, accused Chris of being an imposter, and applied to the police. There was a great time for several hours, and when conclusive proof was brought to Katy that Katy's Chris was the Chris then before Katy, she cried and finally consented to be married. The reporter who called the next day found Katy as chirrupy as a cricket. It was her Chris after all, she said.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

The Crescent strawberry is the best variety for all purposes.

In Cheshire, England, extraordinary results have been attained in the application of half-inch bones to poor upland pastures.

The sugar beet forms starch in its leaves, but in the leaf stalk this is converted into grape sugar, and into cane sugar in the thick top root in which it is stored up.

Dalrymple, the great wheat farmer of Dakota, has sold $80,000 worth of his land to George Howe, of Bradford, Pa. Dalrymple found it necessary to decrease his acreage in order to farm it successfully.

Algerian wheat planted in Bohemia and Austria is said to give very satisfactory results, yielding more largely than other varieties. It is a hard variety, and yields almost twenty-five bushels per acre.

According to the Government return there was imported into Canada in 1881 $317,195 worth of flour and $452,531 worth of cornmeal, compared with $533,688 worth of flour in 1880, and $418,808 worth of cornmeal.

Breeders of Herefords claim for their favorites that thy are among the most hardy of all breeds of cattle, and thus are particularly adapted for counties where it is impossible to give special care of cattle through the winter.

By growing deeply-rooted crops as part of a rotation, the subsoil is made to contribute to the general fertility. Shallow-rooted crops, on the other hand, have generally a special faculty for appropriating food accumulated at the surface.

To make a cement for stoves take iron fillings and mix to about the consistency of putty for glazing with white lead and linseed oil. Fill in the joints as securely as possible when the stove is cold, and let it stand a day or two before using.

Few of our farmers have yet learned the advantages of the praticce of English farmers in establishing what are intended to be permanent pastures, of sowing not only clover and timothy but several other varieties of seeds in combination with them. In this way they avoid the loss of time which most of our farmers suffer, when nature is taxed to make a turf after the clover and timothy have gone. Nature will in time do this work as is shown by our roadsides that were fomerly pastured very closely by cattle running at large.

The secret of raising winter squashes is to plant them late. When maggots get into the vines the only way to serve the crop is to cover the vines about six inches deep with earth. Burying the worm kills it and does not hurt the vines.

The blacksmith often injures the wood-work of a carriage by fitting his irons when too hot. If the wood burns ever so little it weakens it, and if a joint is near the latter it is sure to open. A blacksmith who cannot fit an iron without depending upon its burning its way down should never be allowed to work at the forge.

The average of German observation shows that the annual yield of milk rises gradually from the birth of the first calf, till the fifth, reaches its maximum after the sixth, sinks gradually till after the tenth calf, when it is about the same as at the first calving, and after the thirteenth or fourteenth calf is only one-fourth or one-fifth of the maximum yield.

Farm manures contain all, while commercial fertilizers may contain only only a portion of the ingredients which plants use for food. But if a farmer were to find it profitable to apply large quantities of phosphate to his fields, as is often the case, he would propably secure that material more cheaply by purchasing a superphosphate, or bone meal, than by getting horse manure from the city stables at large expense.

A New Musical Instrument.

The London Times describes a recent trial of a new musical instrument invented by Mr. Baillie Hamilton, which resembles in shape and in the means of producing sound the harmonium or cabinet organ. There is, however, one important difference. Mr. Hamilton employs what is technically called "free reeds," but instead of acting upon them singly, he divides them into groups of three connected by a bridge, which so modifies their individual sounds as to emit a single note of great sonorous beauty and power. To each group of reeds belongs a sounding box or cavity through which the air passes much as the breath in singing passes through the throat, the intention being to produce a quality of tone resembling the human voice. In this attempt Mr. Hamilton has been remarkably successful by means entirely different from those employed in the "vox humana" stops of ordinary organs. The timbre of the new invention varies somewhat between the voice and the softer wind instruments, such as French horn, clarinet, etc., partaking of the qualities of both, the beauty of the sustained notes being, indeed remarkable. The chief defect of the instrument is its slowness of speech, which makes the execution of rapid passages a matter of extreme difficulty, if not an impossibility. This drawback, however, does not appear to be structural, and may no doubt be remedied in subsequent specimens.

Florida Oranges.

Chicago Tribune.

Oranges grow in the sun. All Florida is a bed of white sand, enriched by phosphates. These phosphates are in the shape of decayed animal matter. The sand is speckled with shells, the occupants which have gone to enrich the soil. So an orange grove is set in a sand bed. Fifty trees are set to the acre, which gives each tree about thirty-five feet. Late orange raisers are setting thirty-five trees to the acre. The trees commence to bear when eight years old, and keep increasing, so far as any one knows, forever. The age of an orange tree is not known. They continue to bear for no one knows how long. I saw trees forty years old. They were forty feet high, eighteen inches through, and bore 10,000 oranges. Colonel Hart, of Palatka, told me that he had sold $200 worth of oranges in one season from one of those fine old trees. An orange grove has to be cultivated constantly. It is harrowed and cow peas are sown in the spring. In the fall the cow peas are turned under to fertilize the soil. I believe there are now oranges enough in Florida when fully grown, to supply the world with oranges. Oranges commence ripening in December, and ripen all along till March. It is a delightful crop for a farmer to raise, because he has plenty of time to harvest it.

This is the way they harvest oranges: The oranges are cut off the trees with shears and sorted by rolling them down a right angle triangle open at the bottom. The little ones go through the opening first, and the very largest ones roll clear to the end of the trough. Then they are rolled up in paper, boxed up and sent to New York—freight 50 cents a box. A box holds from 100 to 150 oranges. A tree will bear from 200 to 8,000 oranges. Trees pay from $5 to $200 apiece annually. A tree paying $200 of course would be a phenomenal tree, very old and splendidly cared for. Col. Hart told me he realized $175 from one tree. Groves produce from $50 to $500 an acre, according to age and cultivation. An orange grove of twenty acres will sell for $40,000. There is much money made in the cultivation of oranges, but much patience and skill are required. Many Northern men have failed because they simply set out trees and then went away and left them. They have to be constantly attended to. They are not a sure "bonanza," and really only the patient, skillful and painstaking get rich in their cultivation.

The Battle of the Bouquet.

New York Herald.

The sailing of the White Star steamer Britannic yesterday with a very large passenger list brought a great crowd of well-wishing friends to bid the travelers bon voyage. There was the customary crush of flowers, and over a specially fine bouquet there arose quite a conflict. As it lay upon the saloon table one of the gentlemen of the passenger list looked it over and proceeded to draw from it a choice sprig of mignonette for a boutonniere. As he was pinning it in position another of the passengers stepped up with the remark, "Excuse me, sir, but the bouquet was sent to me." The flower plucker turned with equal courtesy and replied, "Pardon me, but I think you are in error; it is my bouquet." Without much further ado, each of the gentlemen proceeded to convince the other that he was in error, and did it, too, with considerable harshness of speech. From good society English they soon passed to profane English, and then, at a rapid stride, to a torrent of billingsgate. The other waiting passengers and their friends looked on aghast at the exhibition the two gentlemen were making of themselves, but a moment later they were still further shocked to see one of them give his antagonist a blow in the face. "It was a good sound whack, too," said one of the spectators. The officials of the vessel had by this time reached the point of action, and the belligerents were separated just as one of them was about to make use of the disputed bouquet as a missle to fling at his opponent. Each of the malcontents then proceeded to give the grounds for his belief that he was the owner of the floral offering, when a steamer steward discovered a note attached to it. That was at once seized upon as a key to the exciting complication. "I know that writing," cried one of the two men. "It is from Miss ——." The note was opened, and there was written, after a couple of pages of most affectionate rodomontade, the name which had been mentioned. The other gentleman did not attempt to break down this piece of evidence, but abandoned the trophy, while there was an evident desire on the part of some present to hustle him ashore and punish him for his haste and indiscretion by leaving him ashore. However, at noon the steamer departed with both the flower warriors aboard, and what complications would arise at sea was left to the imagination of those who had seen the rise and progress of the battle of blossoms.

French Account of the Fall.

Springfield Republican.

Monsieur Adam, he vake up—he see une belle demoiselle asilp in ze garden. Voila de la chance! "Bon jour, Madame Iv." Madame Iv she vake; she holt her fan before her face. Adam put on his eye-glass to admire ze tableau, and say make one promenade. Madame Iv she feel hungry. She see apple on ze arbre. Serpent se prone sur l'arbre—make one walk on ze tree. "Monsieur le Serpent," say Iv, "will vous not have ze bonte to peek me some appel? J'ai faim." "Certainement, Madame Iv," say ze serpent. "Charme de vous ven." "Hola! mon ami, ar-r-estez vos!" say Adam. "Shtop! shtop! que songez-vous faire? Was madness is zees? You must not peek ze appel!" Ze snak, he take one pinch of shnuff, he say "Au? Monsieur Adam, do you not know how zere is nossing prohibet for ze ladies? Madame Iv, permeet me to offer you some of zees fruit defendu—zees forbe den fruit." Iv, she make one courtesy—ze snak he fill her whole parasol wiz ze appel. He say: "Eritist sicut Deus. Monsieur Adam, he will ate ze appel, he will become like one Dieu, know ze good and eveel—but you, Madame Iv, cannot become more of a goddess zan you are now." And zat feenish Madame Iv.

The Darwinian Creed.

London Pall Mall Gazette.

Those who themselves explicitly reject the Darwinian creed, yet cannot possibly escape from many of its implications. It runs through almost all the best thought of our time; it tinges our unformed public notions; it reappears under a hundred disguises in works on law and history, in political speeches and religious discourses, in artistic theories and vague social speculations. Our very novels and poems are full of latent Darwin germs. If we try to think ourselves away from it we must think ourselves away entirely from our own age. Whoever builds at all must build largely from materials supplied by Darwinians. Whoever deals with social forces must deal with forces greatly molded and remodeled by Darwinian ideas. The physician who wholly neglected Darwinian results would fall behind in the race—would, in fact, be naturally selected for quiet extinction; the statesman who wholly overlooked the political and ethical implications of the Darwinian beliefs, the strength of the new intellectual factors introduced by Darwinism, would be incapable of really guiding the political thought of to-day.

JOCOSITIES.

Man, like buckwheat cakes, always feels sweetened when surrounded by 'lasses.

A boat can sail on a tack and not make a fuss about it, but when a man sails on a tack he—well, the case is different.

When Patrick saw the announcement in a shop window: "Great Slaughter of Clothing," he stepped in and enquired for "wan of them kilt suits."

A lawyer rose for prayers at one of the Talmage revival meetings recently. He feared the judgment day and had doubts about asking for a continuance of his case.

"[illegible] dies of a broken heart," says a French proverb. Nobody expects her to any more than they expect a homely man to die of a broken suspender.

A Michigan man told his daughter that if she would learn to do housework, he would surprise her. She learned the art, and he fulfilled his promise by discharging the hired girl.

"Member of the church, out of breath—"What are you ringing that bell for? What are you ringing that bell for?" Sexton—"Why, Mr. Blower is dead." M. C.—"O! no; it isn't true; stop the bell!" Sexton—"Well, then, I suppose I've told a lie."

While you are climbing up the mountain,
Dearest Rhoda,
I shall be standing near the fountain
Drinking soda.
While you are gazing raptly seaward,
Little dear,
You will find me sailing leeward
For a beer.

A striking window ornament is made as follows: Take one woman weighing about 200 pounds, with a neck like a stove-pipe and hair uncombed, and let her throw up the sash, look up and down, and call out: "Reuben, you come in here or I'll take your hide off!"

When the "divided hygienic skirt" is adopted by women, the male sex should make some startling changes in their costume—wear "united sanitary trousers," for instance. We don't know what "united sanitary trousers" are, but then we are in the same predicament in regard to the "divided hygienic skirt."

We ran across a man the other day who was traveling for pleasure. "But," said we, "you don't seem to be having a very hilarious time." "No, certainly not; I am not traveling for my own pleasure. I am traveling for the pleasure of my wife." "Oh! so your wife is with you, is she?" "No, sir; she is in New York."

"That man is a phrenologist, Pat." "A phat?" asked Pat, puzzled. "A phrenologist." "Phat's that?" "Why, a man that can tell, by feeling of the bumps on your head, what kind of a man you are." "Bumps on me head, is it?" exclaimed Pat. "Begorra, thin, I should think it would give him more of an oidea phat kind of a woman me wife is!"

Mystery explained: Gus de Smith called at a very fashionable house on Austin avenue, a few days ago, and acted so queerly that when the lady's husband came home she said: "What is the matter with young de Smith? He acted so strangely. I think there must be a screw loose about him somewhere." "Reckon not. I saw him this morning, and he was tight all over."

Referred: This purports to be a literal translation from the German: "'Pretty wifekin,' said Herr X to his young neighbor-ess, 'give you me yet a kiss-let. I ask only out of curiosity, because I gladly know would whether it from your mouth sweeter tastes than that of my frau.' 'Neighbor,' replied she, snappishly, 'ask you only my husband; he has your dear frau many a kiss given; he must it know.'"

A Philadelphia paper says that on Chestnut street a lady of uncertain age looks unutterably at a gentleman, who thereupon ventures to offer her his umbrella. "How dare you speak to me, sir?" she demands, in apparent anger. "I beg you not to be offended; I could not resist offering a simple courtesy," he replied, adding as her anger simpers away, "You look exactly like my mother." She scudded along alone, with a look that would have taken the glazing off a stoneplat.

A father never thinks his ten-year-old son is stronger than a horse until he employs him to turn the grindstone to sharpen an old ax that is about as sharp at one end as the other. The old man bears down until the young lad's eyes hang out and his trousers' buckles flies off, and just before a blood vessel bursts his father encourages him with the remark: "Does—it—turn—hard?" Thousands of boys have run away from home and become pirates in order to escape a second siege at the grind-stone.

Some Dainty Work.

All the Year Round.

In Elizabethan times one Mark Scarliot constructed a lock of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, and a chain of forty-three golden links was attached to the same, and this being put round a flea's neck, lock and chain and flea weighed only a grain and a half of gold. Surely such a miracle of skill was worth preserving for posterity. Oswald Nothingerus once turned 1,600 dishes of ivory which all went into a peppercorn, if indeed, we may believe contemporary writers. They were shown to Pope Paul V., who counted and verified them himself, by the aid of a magnifying glass. Father Ferrarius, a Jesuit, would not be outdone, and he made twenty-five wooden cannon, which went into the same compass; and Simon Marolus—whoever he was—had one of these miniature wonders in his possession, and was very proud of it.

Changes in French Climate.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science, the change which seems to have occurred in the French climate, during the last few years, formed of the chief topic of discussion. It was remarked that the sardine fishery, which regularly brought in to the Breton population $3,000,000 per annum, had now become a thing of the past, the sardine having completely disappeared from the coasts. M. Blavier attributed the mildness of the winter and the precocity of the spring to the altered direction of the gulf stream, but no definite opinion on this subject was pronounced.

FROM THE WIRES.

IOWA AGAIN THE SUFFERER.

Cedar Rapids, June [illegible]—A fearful hurricane is reported in Blackhawk and Buchanan counties last night, the most serious results as far as heard from, being at Independence, thirty-nine miles north of here. Every telegraph line leading to this city, save the one from here to Chicago, is down, and no later news is obtainable than reports of passengers who were on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern train at Independence just after the storm passed.

At 4:30 o'clock it grew ominously dark [illegible] of Independence so that lamps were used in houses and on [illegible], and it was [illegible] see a car length ahead of the train.

At Independence the wind force was most violent, demolishing a number of houses, blowing down the smoke-stack of the Insane Asylum and causing great destruction at Sells Bros'. circus, blowing down the tent, the pole killing three employes.

The storm was seen several minutes before it struck the city, and the people were quite well prepared to protect themselves by going into their cellars.

School buildings were unroofed, lumber piles were scattered, trees were blown out by the roots in many instances, and much other damage done that could not be particularized by the passengers.

It was not a whirling tornado at Independence, but a straight windstorm.

At Waterloo the top of the Illinois Central Railway bridge was blown away, and other damage reported.

At this place the storm struck about 6 o'clock, the wind blowing a gale, unroofing some buildings and breaking down a good many trees, signs, etc. The wind was followed by a heavy rain. People quite generally sought places of safety, fearing a repetition of [illegible] disaster.

The sky presented a peculiar aspect, very like that reported before a tornado.

FROM DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, special.—Word was received at 10 o'clock last night here of a heavy wind and rain storm along the lines of the Illinois Central railroad west during the afternoon, with great damage at Independence. The wires were all prostrated, and to-night not one is working, and it is impossible to get communication with any side. Such facts as we learn were brought in by Conductor Keepers and some of the managers. The storm struck Independence a little before 5 o'clock, and wrought great destruction. Fences were torn up, barns wrecked, houses leveled, and trees uprooted. The windmill of the Illinois Central railroad was blown down and many houses and buildings unroofed. The depot of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids railroad is said to be a wreck. The roof of Fonda's store was taken off, and also the roof of B. O'Brien's. One of the livery stables was unroofed, and one report says the bridge across the river was injured.

At Waterloo the wind was terrific, but it is not known how much damage of a serious nature was done. Probably the tents of the military encampment are ruined. The storm struck Dubuque at 6 o'clock, but no special damage was done.

FROM DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Iowa, special.—Another terrible rain and wind storm passed over Iowa yesterday afternoon. The recently desolated town of Malcom, Powsheik county, still exposed to the elements through damaged and roofless buildings, was exposed for three hours to the pitiless storm. The damage to goods rescued from Saturday's storm is enormous, and probably a total loss. At Pleasantville, Marion county, the residence of P. Lyon was badly twisted, and props placed against it on the east side were driven through the wall. Numerous chimneys and shade and fruit trees in that vicinity were blown down, signs and awnings whisked away. It is thought the damage North and East of here is more severe.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, special.—A special to the Republican gives some details of a very destructive windstorm at Independence yesterday afternoon. The railroad depot was badly twisted and the windmill destroyed. In the city a large number of residences ane business houses were unroofed and some were demolished. The school building was partially unroofed. Sells Bros.' circus tent was demolished and three of the men reported killed. It was not a whirlwind, but a sweeping hurricane. The extent of the damage cannot be learned, as the wires are down.

New York dispatch says:

The main body of the strikers, numbering over 1,000, went over to the yard of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and at once took possession of the place. The police were telegraphed for, and [illegible] sent [illegible] yard to the [illegible] ferry at Communipaw. In the mean time about 300 strikers had gone to the sugar-house at the foot of Washington street, and compelled the men to stop loading the cars of the [illegible] Company, which had been brought around on floats. Calls for police protection are pouring into headquarters from all directions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will swear in 300 special policemen this afternoon.

Twelve miles of cars, laden with material, of which a large proportion is perishable, are stalled on Jersey meadows. Hundreds of tuts of butter [illegible] pots, and the railroad companies under the law which claims the obligations of common carriers, who undertake to deliver safely goods entrusted to them, will probably be required to make good the damage.

It is rumored the locomotive engineers sent a delegation to the headquarters of the Brotherhood in Cleveland, asking for instructions. It is also said the engineers and firemen will [illegible] is seen.

[illegible] employed in the yard of the Central Railroad to-day joined the strikers, bringing the entire freight traffic to a standstill. It is expected the military will be called out, as the police are about exhausted.

The delay to the shipping interests causes a loss of from $150,000 to $200,000 every day to business men in this city. The merchants of this city have certainly sustained a loss of $1,25[illegible],000 since the strike began, besides the permanent loss of business, due to the transfer trade to other cities.

The Board of Trade has passed resolutions declaring that the advance asked by the freight handlers should be granted, and protesting against the the sweeping advance in West-bound freight rates recently announced by the trunk lines.

Philadelphia, Pa., special.—It is announced that owing to the labor troubles in Jersey City the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will transfer freight shipments to South Amboy by the old route.

Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch:

A dispatch just received by the Register from Ft. Dodge says: "The Milwaukee and St. Louis train dispatcher says the town of Emmettsville, county seat of Palo Alto county, was blown to pieces this morning, by a tornado, and over one hundred people killed. The Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern trains were blown from the tracks, and the Milwaukee and St. Louis road wrecked. There is a wash-out north of Forest City, and there are reports that three or four more towns in the locality were blown to pieces. The wires north of here are all down. It is impossible to get more news at present.

The Iowa Prohibition Election.

Des Moines, Iowa, special.—Returns have been received up to this hour from 732 townships of the State, including all the large cities, but with a good many of the larger towns unreported. These townships give the prohibitory amendment a net majority of 28,004. The State Register estimates that the total majority in the State will be between 40,000 and 45,000. The Temperance State Committee claim 60,000.

Washington, special.—With a full vote polled, this county (Washington) will give 600 majority for the amendment.

Muscatine, special.—The official returns from all the townships in this county are in. Muscatine county gives a majority of 108 for the amendment. The amendment will be carried by 50,000 majority.

Beer Drinking.

That we are fast becoming a beer-drinking nation is fully and officially demonstrated by the statistics of the Internal Revenue Department. A tabulated statement just completed from the books of the department for "Tovey's Brewers' and Maltsters' Directory" advance sheets of which are before us, shows that for the year 1881 the total of malt liquors consumed in the United States was 15,[illegible] barrels. During the revenue year ending May 1st, 1881, the aggregate was 14,1[illegible],466 barrels. This shows an average increase in manufacture and consumption for the last eight months of 1881, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880, of 1,760,000 barrels, equal to an increase of 2,347,043 barrels for the year. This makes almost, if not quite, one-third of a barrel, or about two hundred glasses of malt liquor to every man, woman and child in the country.

New York leads in the list of States with 5,294,164 barrels sold last year, with an aggregate increase of nearly 350,000 barrels over 1880. Pennsylvania comes next, showing the consumption of 1,599,130 barrels, with a corresponding increase over the preceding year. Ohio ranks third in the list, and is credited with having consumed 1,480,862 barrels in 1881, ending May 1st of the same year, an aggregate increase during the eight months of 198,659 barrels. There are six States wherein no malt liquors were manufactured and sold under the revenue laws; namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Mississippi and Vermont.

Of the cities, New York is credited with 2,656,077 barrels in 1881, against 2 327,456 in 1880, an increase of over 300,000 barrels. Philadelphia is second, with 969,178 barrels, against 832,558 in 1880, an increase of 1[illegible] barrels over the preceding year, while [illegible] comes next, with 876,061 barrels, to 711,578 in 1830. Milwaukee takes the lead in proportion to population, having turned out [illegible] in 1881, [illegible] barrels over the preceding year. Brooklyn, "the city of churches," shows up with 840,228 barrels, while Boston, the city of culture and esthetic taste, managed to dispose of 967,240 barrels, an increase of nearly 46,000 over the preceding year. Cincinnati sold 741,760 barrels, against 841,238 in 1880. The amount made and sold in Cleveland is not given, but the aggregate for 1881 is 155,807 barrels. Of the States Georgia shows a decrease of 3,040 barrels, Kansas of 8 044, Nevada of 1,506 and Oregon of [illegible]. But little malt liquor is manufactured or drank at the South, no Southern city out-side of Baltimore appearing upon the list.

Long Silence.

Madison Courier.

Mr. D. G. Owen, of Ghent, Ky., was in the city yesterday. The Courier reporter, on receiving an introduction, expressed the wish that the venerable gentleman's visit here might be a pleasant one, when he replied: "My visits to Madison are always pleasant, for I was brought up here—went to school with [illegible] Ross, Sim Hunt and many other boys of this city. I know every foot of ground in the valley, although there have been great changes."

Speaking about Madison, Mr. Owen said: "I never come here but I recall a horrible tragedy—the murder of White by Sheets—a case that created more excitement, perhaps than any murder ever committed in these parts. It was along in 1824, I think, that it occured. I was the only eye-witness to the bloody deed, and I kept it a profound secret for thirty-five years."

"Remarkable!"

"Yes, sir, I didn't tell a living soul that I saw the murder for that length of time, and John Sheets, the murderer, was the first one I told it to. I was a boy, and I was skylarking around down near the south end of Mulberry street, just after dark. I saw White come out of an alley with a Yankee yoke on his shoulders, carrying two buckets of water. Sheets came along just then, and he struck White with a cane several times. White snatched the cane from Sheets and struck him several whacks over the head with it. Sheets jerked out his knife and plunged it into White near the heart. White staggered off a few steps grasping "I am a dead man!" fell upon his face and died in two minutes. I can remember yet the heart-rending screams of White's poor wife when she learned of his death. Now here's the reason I didn't tell what I saw: My brother-in-law, Will Carpenter, was prosecuting attorney, and I knew if I appeared as a witness—the only witness who saw the murder—all who favored his acquittal would say that Carpenter had gotten his little boy brother-in-law to swear to made up testimony. Sheets was tried, but the circumstantial evidence was not strong enough to convict him. When I told Sheets about my knowledge of the affair thirty-five years afterwards, and convinced him of it by describing the encounter, he almost fell in his tracks, and exclaimed, "My God, Greene, your evidence would have hung me!"

Lincoln and the South.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

When President Lincoln died the South lost incalculably. He was killed in the zenith of his power, and, as President Garfield said, "in the fullness of his fame." There are few in the South who do not believe he would have been, had he lived, the true friend of the Southern people, few who do not beleive the South lost more than the North by his death. We believe he would have made it his chief object to build up the States that suffered so much from war. We believe he would have healed the wounds with kindness and won the mass of the people by standing like a stone wall between them and revengful oppression. His son "is a chip of the old block." He has let no opportunity pass to show the Southern people kindness. He has worked side by side with the Southern Governors for the relief of the overflow sufferers, and we are sure Robert T. Lincoln has been praised oftener since he has been at the head of the War Department by Southerners than by Northerners. His thoughtful kindness and his attention to the details are proof that his heart was in the work. The Southern people are impulsive, warm-hearted and extremely grateful, and we are correctly expressing their sentiment for the Secretary of War.

Marksmanship in the Army.

From the New York Herald.

The War Department has determined to improve, if possible, the shooting capacity of the army. This is a good idea. The army is an expensive department of the Government. We hire it to kill people when the occasion demands. For this purpose we furnish it rifles of the most approved pattern, except when there is a job in the way, and someone wants to make a little money in a fat contract. The curious thing about our army is that while the only enemy it is called on to oppose is within its own territory and jurisdiction, that enemy is, as a rule, as well, if not better, equipped in death-dealing machinery than it is. There is only one way by which this can affected, and that is through connivance of the Indian agents. If we had honest agents, war on the plains would be impossible, but for some reason or another we have never been able, except in a few rare cases, to discover the right class of persons for this service. If the shooting standard of the army is to be elevated, targets will, of course, be needed. The larger portion of the army is on the plains and Western forts. If in some way it could be arranged that the agents who live and flourish in this region could be made to serve in the capacity of targets for the experimental volleys of the military it would be a great gain all around.

Peter Cooper's Air Cushion.

Peck's Sun.

Peter Cooper always carries a rubber air cushion, which he blows up and places in a chair or street car, before sitting down. The other day, in a Third avenue car, he was seated on his air cushion, when a well dressed lady sat down beside him. She had a large pin to fasten her dress on the side and as she sat down the pin struck Peter's air cushion and the air began to escape with a hissing sound. The stream of air struck the lady on the side of the [illegible] as it [illegible] where it would naturally strike a person, if not on the elbow. She looked at Mr. Cooper and he began to sink down, and looked as though the Greenback resumption were coming in, and then the woman stopped the car and yelled for a policeman, claiming the old man had stabbed her. Both were taken to a police station, when, it being found that she was not wounded, Peter was allowed to go and have his cushion mended.

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Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

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[illegible] Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia & many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & The Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Send for circular.

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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. [illegible]

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND [illegible]

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

is Recommended by Physicians.

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE [illegible]

[illegible]

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

Trade Mark

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. [illegible] is no nonsense about this Preparation. [illegible] observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me, I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 25, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [illegible] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 7, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now afflicted in the same way, and wish you to [illegible] a box.

A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS [illegible] YOUNG MIDDLE AGED MEN.

[illegible]

Prepared and Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists, MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E B Bolls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs Wm Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
Rev J A Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
S B Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms.
Miss Jennie Warren,
740 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J W Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev Wm Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months.
Mrs E Fobes, West Potsdam, N Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing.
Miss Orlena Marshall,
Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Suter,
St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Irontown, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. Isaac Jewell,
Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Charles E Curtis,
Osakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had the dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor,
Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
David Trembly, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of nervous disease of the head.
E Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis,
Woodburn, Macoupin, Co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
IS FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidence of cures.
Address
DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

REED'S

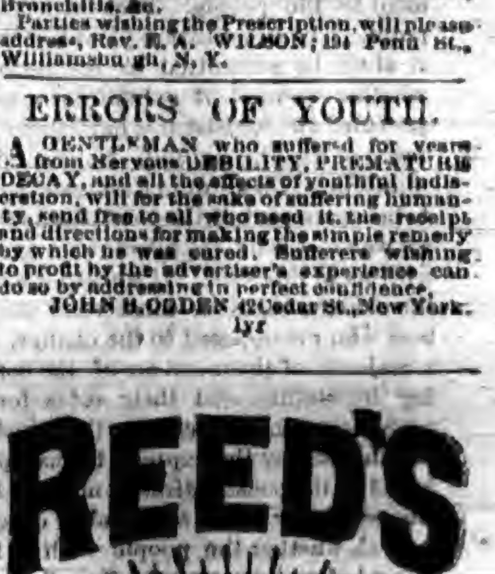

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere. [illegible] Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

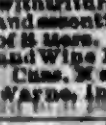

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! [illegible]
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

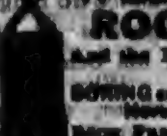

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. [illegible]

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 6, 1882.

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.

COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
I. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

THE meeting of the democrat editors of the state at Indianapolis, last week was quite well attended, and was a pleasant affair. Aside from the necessary business done, a number of good speeches were made. At the regular meeting addresses were made by J. B. Maynard, editor of the Sentinel, Gov. Hendricks and Ex. Senator J. E. McDonald. At the banquet in the evening, Judge Hord delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Col. Maynard. Speeches were also made by Col. McDonald, of Columbia City, Judge Niblack and others. The many brief speeches made at the forenoon meeting showed a variety of opinions on the constitutional amendments, especially that in regard to prohibition.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR never did a better thing than when he persistently turned a deaf ear to all the petitions for Guiteau's pardon on the ground that the assassin was insane. If any murderer is to be pardoned, let it be the man who has a sufficient amount of sanity and of moral sensibility to repent and become, as many of them no doubt could, safe members of society. But these cranks whose mania is for murder, are not the kind to whom it is safe to show a leniency. A mercy to them, is misplaced. It is not for the safety or welfare of society to let them live. Sooner or later, they may escape confinement, and their insane thirst for blood be appeased by the sacrifice of other innocent victims. Sane or insane, a man of Guiteau's particular line of thought is better dead. The world will breath easier, now that it is rid of him.

"NOT willing to submit it to a vote of the people" is the way republican editors and orators are still talking. They don't seem able to understand what they are called on to do in this election. It is simply to say whether we want prohibition or whether we do not want it. We are not called on to vote for or against the submission of the amendment to the people. That is not the point. The constitution provides that it shall be submitted to the people, whether we want it submitted or not, provided two legislatures have voted in favor of the original bill. So the only question is: Do we want the amendment to become a part of the constitution? If so, we must send members who agree with us in this view. If we do not want the change, then we must send members who are opposed to the change. If a majority of the members of the coming legislature cast their votes for a prohibition amendment to the constitution, then by the express terms now found in the constitution it must go to the people for their approval or disapproval, whether the people wish it to come before them or not. So all this talk about being afraid to give the people a chance to vote on the question is nonsense, and has its origin either in ignorance or a purpose to deceive.

WHAT is the matter with Loveland of the Headlight? We don't believe he can tell, we don't believe any one can tell. But for a long time, he has gone out of his way on all possible occasions, in order to sling slang at the editor of the COURIER. The most improbable lies, the most slimy epithets that he could evolve from his inward or his outward nastiness were hurled persistently into the face of a shamed and disgusted public. And why? We have never till now mentioned him except in a respectful manner. We have done more than this, and better than this. We have taken him in off the streets when too drunk to be ornamental and allowed him to sober off in the COURIER office. Then we had him put safely on a train and started homeward. But now the scene has changed. The light of his lurid countenance no longer flashes in on the darkness of our sanctum, and we miss his belched-up fumes of stale whisky. Why is his friendship turned to anger, and his heart altogether gone astray? We ask this question more from curiosity than in anger. We gladly dismiss the subject and wait for an answer to our conundrum: What has the editor of the COURIER said or done to make the editor of the Headlight so virtuously mad?

In Hymen's Bonds.

Charles E. McDonald, son of Col. I. B. McDonald of Columbia City, has been captured by one of Auburn's fair damsels. He surrendered unconditionally about a week ago, the fortunate lady being Miss Lillie Griswold, daughter of Hiram Griswold. They were quietly married June 24, at the M. E. parsonage in this place. Charley is a good fellow and a promising young man, for whom we predict a successful future. He and his young bride have the best wishes of the COURIER, that their wedded life may be long and happy.

Exit Guiteau.

We can only give a synopsis of the assassin's execution, and do so for the benefit of those who have not access to the daily papers. His last night was passed with but little sleep. After a hearty breakfast he read awhile and at 9 a. m his brother John came to see him, in company with Rev. Dr. Hicks and Warden Crocker. At 11 a. m. he had his dinner, and seemed to feel composed. But shortly after 12 he broke down and seemed quite overcome for a short time. At 12:27 he was taken from the jail to the scaffold which stood at one end of the corridor, and within the building. After mounting the steps Rev. Hicks offered a short prayer. Guiteau himself then read a sort of a prayer he had composed, and followed this by chanting a poem, or hymn, as he called it. At 12:40 the drop fell, and he died almost without a struggle. After half an hour he was taken down and put into the coffin. Physicians soon after held a post mortem examination. His brain was found to be in a healthy condition. His brother John witnessed the execution, but Mrs. Scoville was not present.

Purdue University.

We have received the new catalogue for Purdue. It is full of matter of value to such as have an interest in our state schools. Parties desiring to enter this institution, or the State University at Bloomington, may be examined at home in their own counties, as the county superintendent can be authorised to conduct the examination. Applicants for admission to the academy should be over fifteen years of age. They must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic (through percentage), geography, English grammar, (etymology,) and spelling. The examination must show a fair knowledge of these elementary branches, as taught in the common schools. A law passed March 12, 1877, gives the board of commissioners of each county of Indiana the authority to appoint two students, residents, of the county, to Purdue University, and the students thus appointed are exempt from the payment of entrance and incidental fees, the the regular charges for room, heat and light. The reduction thus provided for amounts to $33 a year, or about one-fifth of all necessary expenses of a student. Sixty-eight of the students in attendance the present year were appointed. The students appointed must reside in the county. The catalogue shows a healthy and vigorous condition for a school that is still comparatively in its infancy.

D. D. LUKE, of Ligonier, will be a candidate for superintendent of public instruction before the democratic state convention. Mr. Luke will be remembered by many of our people, he having been in charge of the Butler school in 1876.

JOHN SHERMAN is around again telling the people how dangerous it is to our financial interests to be coining silver dollars. A man of sense would be apt to take a few of these same dollars and pay his debts with them. But John believes that even that would be ruinous.

—THE Press made some important additions to the county superintendent's allowances, last week. The bill was $116.00; and now the question is, who added the other $25.00.

MAX DEMBUFSKY, of Goshen, will, we understand be a condidate for nomination on the democratic ticket for joint representative for Elkhart, Noble and DeKalb.

ALLEN ZOLLARS, ESQ., of Fort Wayne, will be a candidate before the State Democratic Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court.

M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, DuPage county Illinois, will import 250 fine Norman horses this summer. So says the Indiana Farmer.

THE Washington monument will be 400 feet high before the close of this year.

—Go to Braun's and buy cheap meats.

—Colored lace buntings for the next ten days a 12½ cents per yard, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

—Remember Braun, the city butcher, when wanting a good steak, roast or boiling piece of meat.

—The Seventh street meat market, presided over by Braun, is doing a big trade. Living prices and good, tender meats are bound to draw custom.

—Children's and Misses' cotton hose from 7 to 18 cents a pair. Misses white gloves 10 cents a pair, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

—There will be dedication services at the new M. E. church near S. J. Tarney's, one mile east of Jackson Center, on Saturday July 30. Let all interested remember the date. 2t

—Men's cotton socks from 5 to 18 cts. a pair. Boys' cotton socks 10 cents a pair, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

COUNTY MATTERS.

WATERLOO:

The fine soldier's monument unveiled at Hicksville, the Fourth, was the handiwork of our townsman, Herman Froelich. It is said to be a fine specimen of work in that line.

The Butt hotel is neat outside as well as inside. The new coat of paint improves it very much. The popular proprietor will occupy it two years longer after which time he will be found in the Recorder's office in Auburn. But he will have things pleasant while he stays here.

The temperance men here are earnestly discussing the prohibition matter, and are generally in favor of the proposed amendment to the constitution.

Burglars raided our town Saturday night. They first entered the blacksmith shop of Campbell & Zimmerman and secured the necessary tools for their nefarious work. They commenced operations on S. J. Lock's place and the postoffice, taking about $30 and some silverware from the former and stamps, money, etc., to the amount of about $50 from the latter.

A freight train on the Lake Shore road ran off the track about 2½ miles east of town, last Friday. The section men were putting in new rails and had several out at the time of the wreck. Five or six cars were demolished and the engine took a rest on its side in the ditch.

Prof. C. B. Reed is at Goshen, as one of the faculty of the summer musical normal.

Dr. Murphy, of Leo, was in town this week.

Ezra Patterson came home Friday to spend a few days with his family.

Charles Voss has a new sidewalk.

The Waterloo Rifles left last Friday for Indianapolis, to attend the encampment.

Mrs. Geo. Shoner has a sister from Toledo, visiting her.

Miss Lizzie Clark returned Monday from Edgerton, where she has been visiting friends for several days.

Freeman Kinney and Will Patterson of Angola, spent Sunday with the family of John Leas.

Miss Zoie Ettinger, of Angola, is visiting here with her sister Mrs. B. F. Kennedy.

H. E. Coe, Frank Blattner, Ed. and Gene Best went up to Lake Gage, fishing last Thursday and returned the next day with 150 pounds of fish.

Geo. Morrell came home Friday from Marion Iowa, for a months visit with his parents.

Miss Ida McCartney of Angola, visited over Sunday with Mrs. R. Shull.

Mrs. J. W. Patterson and children left Friday for their home in Marion Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Sthair of Fort Wayne, visited over Sunday with the family of Sam Beck.

Mrs. Parmeter and Mrs. Swan of Toledo Ohio, returned to their home last Saturday after a weeks visit with their sister Mrs. J. S. Bowers.

James Clifford and wife and Paul Clifford left Sunday night on No. 6 for Findlay, O., having been called there by the death of their brother Sam Clifford who was killed at Lima Ohio, last Sunday.

Miss Walter of Middleburry Ind. is the guest of Miss Ola Leib.

Frank Long returned Monday night from Peoria Illinois, where he has been for the past six months studying music.

SEDAN.

Oh how delightful—the weather we mean.

Health generally good.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains, corn is looming up well, and the farmers faces look much brighter than they did a few weeks ago.

Candidates are beginnig to ride out and make calls.

Our friend J. A. McIntyre departed from his quiet home June 25th, to attend a term of school at Valparaiso, Indiana.

The greenback meeting at Hesse-Cassel, Friday evening was a fizzle. So the boys say.

The Lords supper was administered by Rev. Kelso, Sunday morning at the church.

Train No. 38 running east Friday was thrown from the track 2½ miles east of Waterloo. The engine and five cars were completely demoralized. No one hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hine started Tuesday for Berlin, Ohio, to visit friends and their old home.

Beef at twenty-five cents a pound reminds us of the time when the children of Isreal made a calf of pure gold.
W. H. C.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The ague is still afloat.

Dr. A. A. Kester, is building an office at Cedar Creek.

John Harney has not moved yet from the Center.

Miss Emma Grube, closed her school last Friday at the Center. Emma is a fine young lady.

Mr. Reed closed his singing school at St. Johns school house.

The St. Johns band had a strawberry and ice cream festival at Mrs. Hogue's July 1.

E. E. Spangler has gone to work for J. A. Miller.

MARY ELLEN.

BUTLER.

McAllister's battery have gone to Indianapolis, to attend the grand encampment.

Butler had a grand display of fire-works. Those at the residence of Mr. Quackenbush being exceedingly brilliant.

Mrs. S. A. Hubbell and daughter Ida spent the 4th with Mrs. F. V. Robinson.

Dr. and Mrs. Fanning and Mr. and Mrs. Johns took in the sights at Hicksville, Tuesday.

The lawn social given by the Lutherans at the residence of Mr. Quackenbush, proved to be a success both socially and financially. The receipts were about $21.00. The lawn was brilliantly lighted by several headlights borrowed from friendly locomotives, while a variety of Chinese lanters added beauty to the scene. Strawberries, ice cream, music, games and swinging helped to pass the time very pleasantly.

J. D. Price and daughter Dell of Bryan, also Mrs. Jacob Ferris were at the social Wednesday night.

The concert given by the Disciples Thursday evening was pronounced the best of the season. The program was good and the house crowded.

Rev Walker of Fort Wayne, occupied the Disciples pulpit last Sabbath.

The concert given by C. E. Leslie's quartette Saturday evening was first class. They have organized a class of about sixty and will hold a convention lasting five days.

About fifty dollars worth of carpenter tools belonging to Adam Sternberg, were stolen from A. J. Mason's new house on Sunday night.

THE following from the Indianapolis Independent shows the standing of our candidate for representative in the city where his work would be known:

> Hon. D. D. Moody, of DeKalb county, has been again selected by the unterrified Democracy of old DeKalb to lead their ticket in the coming campaign. Mr. Moody made a most excellent record in our last legislature as an industrious, hard-working and pains-taking representative. During the entire session he was pretty sure to be found in his seat, and not like many of the members of both Houses, Republican and Democrat, loafing around town or telling "side-splitting stories" in the lobby. He fought corruption and jobbery whenever it made itself apparent, whether emanating from Republicans or Democrats, and The Independent does not hesitate to say that such men are decidly in the minorty in our State legislatures. We not know who will be pitted against him in the coming race, but unless it is a first-class man in point of ability and integrity, the citizens of DeKalb, irrespective of party, had better return Mr. Moody.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst by death, the husband of our beloved sister, Mary A. Ehlers.

Resolved, That we heartily bow to the will of Him that doeth all things well; and

Resolved, That we herewith extend to her and her friends in this their deep affliction, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and

Resolved, That while we realize how sad it is to part with dear and loved ones, we rejoice that in this instance we do not mourn as they that have no hope; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Mary A. Ehlers, also a copy to each of the city papers for publication.

MRS. E. J. WILLIS,
MRS. J. A. BARNS, } Com.
MRS. LOTTIE OSGOOD,
Auburn, Ind., July 3, 1882.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1882.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-running stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stiiching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawign thread same as hand-work. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Woolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 4t.

Soldiers, Attention.

Milo B. Stevens & Co., the well known war claim attorneys, will be represented at Auburn, Monday and Tuesday, July 17, and 18, by their special agent, Frank I. Darling. Soldiers and others interested in claims for pension, increase of pension, or other claims, it is hoped will give him a call. Mr. Darling's whereabouts may be ascertained at the office of the Clerk of the circuit court. 27-2t

—We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just secured a copy of the work entitled "Foundation of Success and Laws of Trade." This work begins at the foundation of the alphabet of business and social forms, and building thereon, they have reached intricacies of complex business, and penetrated the inner wants of social and public life. It is a judicious counselor in all matters relating to business and is a convenient guide in the transactions of public assemblies, etc. Mr. C. S. Kinney will remain in town for a few days, and we commend him to the courtesy and patronage of our citizens.

—EXAMINATION.— Notice is hereby given that at the next regular examination of teachers, I will at the same time and place hold an examination for applicants for admission to the State University at Bloomington, and to the Purdue University at Lafayette. All who wish to enter either class, should notify me in writing as early as July 22. J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

C. S. Kinney, agent for the new book the Foundation of Success and Laws of Trade, will be in town Friday and and for a few days thereafter canvassing for that valuable work. He will visit all our business men, and they will find it their interests to take a copy.

—Those who have been predicting that the front of the Hebel building would be a failure have been happily disappointed. Wittmer Bros. put the whole thing together with devotial exactness and it makes as nice a front as there is in town.

—C C roasted coffee 15 cents per pound; choice green coffee 8 pounds for $1.00; good tea for 25 cents a pound, Anti-Washboard soap four cakes for 25 cents, at McQuiston & Long's. 3w.

—Ladies Taffeta silk gloves at 50 cts a pair. Ladies Berlin and Lisle thd gloves from 15 to 50 cents, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

—Just received at McQuiston & Long's, 5,000 yards of dress ginghams, to sell for 10 and 12½ cents a yard. 3t

—Gents Gauze undershirts for 25 c, each at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3t.

—Buy the new Business Guide of C. S. Kinney. He will call on you.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. [illegible], Waterloo, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, Executrix of the will of Henry C. Bickel, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
July 1 1882. MARY C. BICKEL, Executrix.
W. H. Dills, Attorney. 27-3w.

SELF SATISFYING.

—TO—

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.00
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats & Vests ARE WORTH $30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing. Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery,
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 68, 68 to 81, 89 to 115, 130 to 155 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

THE

EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED!

—THE—

CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED!

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at prices that will save you money. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northern Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can

HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of
ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT,

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Hay making time.

—Now, let us have peas.

—Good growing weather.

—Shut up the stock at night.

—He did Guit-tow last Friday.

—Firecrackers sold for 8c a pack.

—Did ye have a pleasant Fourth?

—Braun is leading in choice meats.

—Gossip seems to be active and firm.

—Keep the bicycles off the pavements.

—Mrs. Malloy will draw big houses now.

—Garden stuff begins to show in the market.

—The raspberry crop is said to be abundant.

—Coh's store furnishes the best looking clerks in town.

—Rev. Kelso preached at Fairfield Center last Sunday.

—Pleasure riding was a prominent feature last Sunday.

—Holister has sent to Berlin Height, Ohio, for strawberries.

—A fire felt very comfortable on the morning of the Fourth.

—The Lagrange Democrat did not issue a paper this week.

—On dit, that a marriage will take place soon in the north end.

—Mr. Stoughdecker has a two-year-old colt in a bad condition.

—We have not had a picnic near town this summer. Strange.

—Auburn did not show much patriotism on the Fourth of July.

—Straw hats wouldn't draw a fourth prize, for comfort, this summer.

—Forepaugh has changed his route and will not come to this place.

—"Hebel's front is going in, and don't you forget it."—[Wittmore.

—The black birds are said to be giving the corn fields a hard racket.

—The holiday season has passed. Nothing now but lawn socials and picnics.

—When duties seem to clash, "the moral law always has the right of way."

—The Franklin Democrat is offered for sale by the heirs of the late editor.

—The excursion to Pleasant Lake last Sunday was not largely patronized.

—Has Frank Leas struck another show company, or why this long absence?

—The Courier force took their lemonade at Pleasant Lake on the Fourth of July.

—Ed. Lesh killed a full grown porcupine near the Saginaw depot last Sunday.

—There will be communion services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

—Quit a crowd of fine looking gentlemen from Garrett, were in town on Monday.

—Jim. Henry is making an effort to out do Barnum. He has two pet crows and a coon.

We learn by C. Klotz that Mr. Chas. Bagman, of Butler township, has corn waist high.

—The physicians should lay in a fresh supply of "doses." Green apple time has come.

—The Tain Club met at C. P. Houser's Monday. They will not meet again for a short time.

—The anvil was fired four times on the morning of the Fourth. Don't say we ain't patriotic.

—There will be a meeting of the DeKalb County Medical Society in Dr. Cowan's office, July 12.

—Sheriff Leas is repairing his residence at Waterloo, so as to have things cosy on his "final return."

—Hollister went to Fort Wayne, Saturday, and brought home a lot of pine-apples and watermelons.

—Some devilish boys broke the street lamp in front of Gibson's bakery. They ought to have twenty days.

—John Krueger is painting his window blinds and putting up screen doors John is getting high-toned.

—Eckhart, the carriage maker, east of the creek, is doing a fine business this year. Glad to hear of it.

—Boys, don't you think that the Courier has been imposed upon long enough? If you don't we do.

—Geo. Parks, who drives Silver's lumber wagon, had a large log roll on his left foot, mashing it badly.

—The ladies ask: "Where's the Newville man?" The crop of strawberries in and around this place is short.

—It's about time that we hear of some la-da-dah youth dumping a boat load of young ladies into the lake.

—The Wittmer Bros., have done a nice job grading and boxing the sides of north street, an improvement greatly needed.

—Charley Emanuel, assisted by Samuel Weaver, was putting up a job on someone Monday evening. They rode out of town together.

—A small display of fireworks, shooting a toy cannon and a martial band enlivened the citizens of this place on the evening of the Fourth.

—The family of candidates that will appear before the republican convention, Aug. 12, is increasing daily.

—New potatoes are in the market here now, but people go slow when they have to pay sixty cents a peck for them.

—John Canon has his new residence, on Van Buren street, enclosed. Is Jno. getting the cage before he does the bird?

—Some nice music is indulged in at the organ store. One party plays a B flat horn and the other seconds on the piano.

—Snyder & Culbertson have erected a large shed, in rear of the Republican office, for the protection of agricultural implements.

—We are requested by Wm. Sthair to thank those who assisted in the burial of his sister, and their kindness will be long remembered.

—The Junction was enlivened the latter part of last week by the arrival and transfer of military companies on their way to Indianapolis.

—Josiah Watts, of Fairfield Center, had heard so much about the Courier that he concluded to take it, henceforth and for all time to come.

—Army worms in untold numbers are destroying the young corn and injuring the wheat and barley in the eastern part of Jefferson county.

—Geo. Babcock and Unica McDowell were welded together Sunday. Everybody has a right to their choice if they pay their own funeral expenses.

—McQuiston & Long have put a refrigerator in their store room. This will be a big advantage in warm weather in the keeping of butter, lard, etc.

—The common house flies don't seem to register as readily as they have in years gone by. It was cold enough Monday night to freeze their "gills" off.

—The circus versus the picnic:

The circus has its elephant,
The picnic has its ants;
The former prowl around the tent,
The latter up your pants.

—We notice that one or two of the boys have resurrected the "society style" of wearing a rose on the lapel of their coat. This is too utterally awfully.

—There will be a Lutheran Congress held at Rome City, July 14, at which time there will be addresses on various topics of interest by the leading ministers of that church.

—We hear that a Seventh street man will not allow his wife or children to go on the street. If this is true he ought to have a bunch of firecrackers shot off in his left ear.

—It's too bad that the way the Courier is conducted don't suit a few republican blowguns who would like to run the town and both political parties. We'll 'tend to the paper, gentlemen.

—The gin mills did a pretty fair back door trade on the Fourth. But, then, that's all right. If there ever was a day when a good, patriotic citizen wants a "snifter" its about that time.

—If there are any strong young fellows who cannot find anything to do, about these days, they might step out into the country where farm hands are very scarce and labor commands a good price.

—A number of our exchanges have portraits of Charles J. Guiteau on their pages. We did not invest in one. Judging from the sentiment of our people none of them cared about seeing him.

—Denison's ice wagon now visits here three times a week. Families can be supplied with a fine quality of ice, and in such quantities as they need, at thirty cents a hundred. Cheap enough certainly.

—Any cross-road town that would like to invest in a hook and ladder truck could get a good deal by calling on our authorities. We suppose it would be exchanged for any kind of country produce.

—Under the new law no ten days' notice is necessary to delinquent tenants, but suit may be begun for possession in all cases where by terms of contract rent is payable in advance, upon failure to pay rent.

—Quite a number of our citizens availed themselves of the cheap fare to go to Pleasant Lake Sunday. The only thing we dislike about it is the day. We don't believe Sunday was originally made for excursions.

—We are glad to state that Col. Todd has "jined" the pledge. It has been ten full months since the Colonel has seen the stuff sparkle, and he has a greater horror for it than a woman has for a frisky mouse in the sitting-room.

—Dr. Elson attended the meeting of the State Dental Association last week. He thinks these meetings are valuable to the profession, and he is right. Business of every kind is improved by a free exchange of thought among those engaged in it.

—The little colored girl who makes her home with the Presbyterian minister, came near being kicked by a horse Saturday. She ran against the "lifting propensities" of the animal, while her attention was engaged in another direction. Had the horse been of an ugly disposition she certainly would have had to "put on dem golden slippers."

—This is about the way the world wags now-a-days:

The pugilist dots his "eyes,"
The grocer crosses his "teas,"
The billiardist minds his "cues,"
And the farmer minds his "peas."

—The writer is under obligations to Rev. Matthews for an invitation to eat ice cream and strawberries at the social, last Friday. Sorry our "opening" was in such a condition that it would not allow any delicacies to melt therein.

—From an editorial in the Butler Review we are justified in saying that Harry Weamer, its "editor" has changed his spots, and hereafter the Review will be an organ for the democracy. "While the lamp holds out to burn, etc."

—Three men with teams and wagons are traveling through the country claiming to be agents for the Fairbank Scale Co. They beat the hotel keeper at Flint, Ind. out of a $35 board bill. Remember this and look out for them.

—Mr. L. Bowers and Capt. Silvers indulged in the sport of shooting at glass balls thrown into the air from a spring trap, Saturday evening. When a charge of shot goes into some valuable cow there will not be so much fun in glass "bawl" shooting.

—In regard to personal matters the Republican says of the Courier: "It speaks insultingly of a very estimable young man." We are ignorant as to who the e. y. m. can be, yet we have one consoling fact: He is not at the helm the Republican shebang.

—Next Tuesday will witness a spirited contest between the self-binding reapers sold in this county. It will take place on the farm of Mr. Jacob Brechbill who lives about two miles north of Altona. All who are interested in wheat harvesting machines should attend.

—The strawberry season is nearly past, yet many of our citizens indulge in the delicate short cake although the bushes had two crops each year. The price has been 15c, but this does not make so much difference. What the people want is a quart measure that will hold more than a pint.

—Mrs. Malloy had a hearing before a temperance committee at Wabash, last week, and was vindicated of the charges against her in trying to capture the heart of Wm. Wohlgamuth. Instead of calling Billy her darling she pronounced him an illiterate ass, and her ideas are correct.

—It is all a waste of material for the boys to be getting up a display of fireworks for Guiteau's effigy. Guiteau has before this seen the most brilliant and reliable fireworks ever invented, and all that our boys can do in that line will be mighty tame to a man of his present experience.

—Now we suppose that Shad will "let up" on the dog fighting business. The other day his dog visited the slaughter house, which is against the rule when Tarney's old "Watch" is there. They went together and were allowed to finish the battle. The result was Shad's bull dog got badly used up.

—The strawberry and ice-cream festival given by the Presbyterian society last Friday, was a nice affair. As a general rule these gatherings are patronized largely, and it is owing to the fact that Rev. Matthews, the present minister, interests himself considerably and puts life and enterprise into the organization.

—When the Republican wants a little speech on personal matters let the "editor" tackle Steve Girardot, whom it recently abused because he happened to waver from the straight path one day. Mr. G. is an ESTIMABLE old man, a hard working, industrious farmer, pays his debts and is what is termed a good, peaceable citizen.

—Young man don't pay any attention to what people will say. If you have anything to do, do it to the best of your ability, regardless of comment. If you succeed the merit will be your own; if you fail you can see your error, correct it and try again. Success in life comes only through perseverance and minding your own business.

—By and by it will transpire that the smartest lawyers in this country are our girls. They have already reached such a degree of legal knowledge that any one can tell you that a promise of marriage, to be binding, must not be made on Sunday, and that a contract to marry at a date more than a year ahead must be made in writing.

—Some one, not having the least sympathy for the insanity business, hung Guiteau in effigy from the balustrade around the court-house tower Friday evening. They were discovered while coming down, but escaped without recognition. They started up some fireworks to make a tableau, but didn't succeed very well. The effigy was hanging there next day.

—There is no mistake but that bottle beer, lemonade, soda water and numerous other summer drinks are refreshing and healthy, but the following receipt takes the strawberry short-cake: Take a pail of water and wash it clean. Then let it boil till it is brown on both sides. Pour in one bean. When the bean begins to worry, prepare it to simmer. If the soup will not simmer it is too rich, and you must pour in more water. Dry the water with a towel before you put it in. The drier the water the sooner it will brown. Serve on lily pads.

On the Water.

[Special to the Courier.]

Clarence Raut and Henry Tess, of Auburn, brought two Waterloo girls to Pleasant Lake Sunday, and the girls flirted with Jackson boys till the Auburn boys started home without them, but finally returned and got their lassies.

Firecracker Day.

The Fourth of July, has passed and gone and the patriotic small boy has his thumb tied up from the effects of holding a firecracker when it went off. The celebrations in towns around us were largely attended and a good time was had generally. Some of our citizens went to Fort Wayne, and others to Pleasant Lake, and returned home worn out and penniless.

What would Pay.

We noticed a road scraper standing in front of Ensley & Harter's store that for strength and endurance is far ahead of any like machine we ever examined. The town has two scrapers, either of which is of little account, and if the authorities would make some rural trustee a present of them and purchase some thing like the one in question, the work of the machine would pay for all three in one season.

Accommodating Late.

Treasurer Miller, in his clever, characteristic way, has made arrangements for delinquent tax-payers to liquidate their accounts without incurring the expense of collectors or loss of time and trouble in coming to the county seat. In another part of the paper he has a notice which will explain itself, and the people at points named should feel grateful to this officer for the kind and considerate interest that he has taken in their welfare.

"The Handcuff Home."

Billy Edgington was released from the county jail last Saturday, and is again a free American citizen. Matters looked dark for Billy having a "celebration" on the Fourth, but he was granted the priviledge by our officers. Dr. Stough still remains within the bars and is left alone to amuse himself until some violator of the law is gathered in. Its a nice, cool place to tarry, and we are told that the grub is superior to that of the Tremont House at Chicago.

Clean Up.

We are glad to mention the fact that the alley dividing Kiblinger's and Hulsenbeck's buildings has been cleaned out. There are several more places of a similar character in the business portion of town that need attention, and for the health of our people, and the general good, we hope all interested will "follow suit" and renovate these stench holes. It is the duty of the marshal to order this done if people are too negligent on their own part.

No Prohibition.

A Courier reporter, in conversation with our candidate for representative, was given to understand that he does not propose to fight for any republican prohibition movements if he is elected by his party to work for the interests of democracy and for the good of the people in old DeKalb. We think Mr. Moody's views on the proposed temperance change are surrounded by good common sense, and we hope he will let the "lemonade" party finish the job that they have laid the foundation for.

State Dental Association.

The 23rd annual meeting of this society was held at Indianapolis last week, and we learn it was the best they have ever had. There was an unusual number present, and it having been our privilege to meet many of the members while in the city, last week, it was our impression that they were an earnest and intelligent body of men. Several distinguished members of the profession living in other states also attended. Auburn was represented by Dr. Elson who was present nearly all the week.

"Shut Them Off."

Why is it that our marshal could not make the license so high for traveling swindlers that they would be unable to pay the bill and oblige them to move onward. Goods that are sold upon the streets can be purchased of our merchants for the same figures, and oftentimes less, than are paid these traveling venders. They perform with snakes, sing a few songs and collect a crowd, the majority of whom lick in their taffy and make purchases only to regret that they didn't deal with home tradesmen. The people should consider these facts and when they want articles corresponding with those sold upon the street-corner, let them walk into some of our stores and price the goods before patronizing a party that you don't know is truthful or not.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We, speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is stealing health restorative which will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv.—Times. 37-4t.

"Patriotic Boys."

Under the shades of a cloudy night the non-stalwarts of this quiet town suspended from the portico of the court house spire a stuffed man, and labeled the same "Guiteau." After matters were arranged to suit their "wonderful ideas" in honor of a busted party, they severed their heads with their coats and "mosied" out of the rear door of the court house hall. Another squad of "great men" amused themselves by firing ten cent skyrockets (three for quarter) at this rag man. If they felt so interested in the execution of Guiteau, why didn't they hang him and have a jubilee over his remains a year ago?

Red Ribbon Bill.

A number of our readers will remember Bill Zern, who learned the tinners trade with J. L. Davis, esq. In a letter received from him he jumps headforemost into a temperance lecturer, about three quarters of a mile longer than the moral law. He informs us that he is married and does not taste, touch nor swallow the rosy, and is as happy as a bumble bee under a small boy's heel. He owns a house and lot (didn't give dimensions) and has things arranged to suit the most fastidous. If Bill will come back to his own native home he can find a broad field to use up his temperance talent. He might take advantage of some excursion and make the trip on a half fare ticket, and we will guarantee him free meal checks and a comfortable couch during his stay.

Pill Peddlers.

The town is literally billed for traveling doctors, who will dish out their "wares" in this and all neighboring towns in the county at given dates. When a medical man cannot obtain a livelihood at home, among his friends and acquaintances, there is certainly something "slippery" connected with his profession. A traveling doctor certainly don't accumulate much money as there are too many in the same business. We do not doubt but that there are some good physicians on the road, and again we know that there are some bogus quacks who never received anything but a $10 diploma ($5 for the frame and $5 for filling out the blank) that are imposing upon innocent invalids every day. We have home doctors who can attend to the afflicted in a professional manner and are responsible for their transactions.

Trouble in the Household.

A Courier reporter looked up the Jackson township sensation and we glean the following from parties who were present at the trial: Hugh Antwerp and his wife have lived together for ten years until last week. A man known as "Jimmy, the ditcher, has been boarding there and it is said won the affections of Antwerp's darling. To have a fair understanding regarding matters they indulged in a law suit. Jimmy, the ditcher, employed D. D. Moody as council for the "gal," and a jury of twelve men were chosen to decide whether or not not Antwerp was cranky. It was impossible for them to agree and Mrs. Antwerp toddled off to her father's house, leaving her leige lord to go into the bachelor business with what supply there was on hand. They had two cows which the woman got into her possession, and when the husband went after them she blazed away at him with the contents of a double-barrel shot gun, but aimed too high to tickle his frame. The matter rests quiet at present and will probably have an ending at the next term of the circuit court.

After the above trial Jimmy, the ditcher, was arrested for "basting" Antwerp on the proboscis and was fined $10 for the "fun of it."

Some trouble was had between N. Squires and another party, whose name we have not got, in regard to Squires' cattle breaking into a wheat field. The matter was settled without legal backers.

A piece of grass will be sold to the highest bidder on the Beatty place next Saturday.

An Easter Egg.

Our old friend Isaac Cool has a hen whose esthetic tastes can hardly be accounted for on any known principles of "hen-ology." This hen took it into her head the other day that now was a good season to go into the colored Easter egg business, since all of the other and less enterprising biddies had quit that particular branch of business some time ago. So she went to work, and after advertising for some time for plans and specifications for a new pattern, she, with characteristic independence, proceeded to "reject any and all bids" and got up a model of her own. And a strange model it was. She very sensibly kept the size and shape the same as heretofore, and expended all her ingenuity on the design and color. These are about as follows: The large end of the egg is a decided brown, but toward the middle it is speckled. This takes about one-third of its length. The second third as it slopes to the small end becomes a grayish blue. At this point (the close of the second third) with rare good taste she placed a narrow band of brown entirely around the shell, and then finished off the small end in a neutral shade of pinkish gray. The whole is then "trimmed with the same." It is an ingenious affair and does great credit to the head and heart of this particular hen. We predict for her a brilliant future.

About People.

Ed Gregg is at home.

Johnny Cool is on the streets again after a long absence.

We hear that Charley McDonald will stick type for Houser.

John Butt, the coming man for Recorder, was in town Sunday.

D. J. Lowry, now a resident of Elkhart, Ind., was in town Sunday.

J. S. Bools, of Jackson township, was one of our callers last week.

Mr. Vesley and wife returned home Monday from a visit to Butler.

Miss Fannie Russell is stopping with the family of Dr. Seiring.

Andy Dodge, of the Columbia City Herald, called on us Tuesday.

J. W. Boyle, the next sheriff of this county, was in town last week.

Roy Gregg, the Butler temperance billiard man, Sundayed in this place.

Miss Maud Best, of Waterloo, spent Sunday in the family of E. D. Hartman.

F. B. VanAuken, of Plesant Lake, was here last week, visiting his brother Jay.

Drayman Rhodenbaugh was on the sick list several days, but is again at his post.

We noticed Rev. H. J. Norris, of Goshen, on the streets the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Frank Bush, of Orland, Ind., has been visiting friends in town for several days.

Charley Shepherd, the vocalist of Hicksville, was on the streets the latter part of last week.

M. F. Long went to Waterloo, Sunday, to join his wife who has been visiting there for several days.

Charley Ervin, of Kendallville, is a visitor with Clarence Raut and other young acquaintances in town.

Geo. Staley, employed at Anderson Bros. carriage works at Waterloo, called on the boys last week.

Mrs. D. D. Snyder left yesterday for Richmond, Ohio, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Overholster.

Mr. Marshall Malurin, of Fort Wayne, has been making a brief stay with the family of W. H. McQuiston, esq.

We noticed H. Quinse and J. D. Williamson, of Corunna, in town Tuesday. Probably they wanted a quiet Fourth.

Frank Spake, of Garrett, called on the boys Saturday. He is said to be one of the best "strikers," for his inches, in the shops.

Miss Carrie Cutter and Miss Carrie Epsy, of Waterloo, were driving around town Tuesday. We are glad to see that Miss Cutter's health is improving.

Fred. Yesbera was in town on the Fourth. It's about time he was getting 'round, if he don't want another fellow to tramp about in his "old shoes."

Mrs. M. Douglas and her two daughters are visiting at Maysville, this week. Mike don't like keeping "bach," and wants to rent himself out to some enterprising widow until his trio returns.

Dr. Cowan went to Decatur, yesterday, to "dose" his old friends yet remaining on the tramping ground of years gone by. He came back to-day looking like a blue jay after the breaking up of a hard winter.

J. C. Jackson, formerly of Sedan, but now residing in Howard, Kansas, was in town last Friday. He is now adding to his other business that of real estate, as he has laid out an addition to the town in which he lives.

Miss Lora Walters, of Fostoria, Ohio, is paying a visit to her sister Mrs. W. L. Penfield. Miss Lora is a practical printer, and has been employed on the Pharos, at the above place, for a number of years.

Richard Reiner, our old-time neighbor in Waterloo, dropped in to see us this week. He has sold out his business at Big Rapids, Mich. and is now looking up a new location. He will be a worthy citizen wherever he stops.

Dr. D. C. Kelley, of Syracuse, was in town last week. His hotel at that place is becoming a popular resort. Such of the rooms as are not reserved for his transient guests are engaged frequently in advance. Still he will make arrangements to accommodate all who come.

Dr. Z. W. Shepherd, of Ada, Ohio, called in to see us Monday. The Dr. is now practicing medicine at that place and has a good business. He also has charge of the Christain church there and preaches occasionally at Leipsic, about thirty miles distant. His daughter Addie is still at the musical college at Warren, Ohio, while Mellie is teaching the grammar department of the school at Leipsic.

—A very bright looking young gentleman named Goodman, arrived in the city a few days since, and at once entered into a co-partnership with his father, Frank Goodman, the painter. The propose to enlarge the house on the S. W. corner of G. and Railroad streets and the young man is to do all the fine scenic painting, while Frank does all the coarse work. Emil Fischer may as well skip now, as he will get no more scenic work to do. Strange to say he only weighs 8 pounds, and though stark naked when he arrived, Mrs. Goodman took him to her arms and gave him a fine suit of clothes, made to order. Feeling a little indisposed he will remain with his mother some time, as he is too bashful to be in public. Here is our Frank, we can't tell how soon we'll be in the same boat. Ain't that so, Myers? Now between brother and brother religiously, ain't it?

We clip the above from the Durango, Col., Republican, and would only say that we hope the youthful painter will not get the colic as bad as his father used to have it.

—Uncles Samuel Ralston and Geo. Brandt are advertised on the bulletin boards to give a free concert Saturday evening, from the balcony of the court house. It has not been decided whether Guiteau's "melody" will be the opening or closing piece. It will be well enough, however, for those who will be present from abroad to learn a part of this "beautiful and pathetic hymn." It starts out in this style (sing softly):

"I am going to the Lordy,
I am so glad,
I am going to the Lordy,
I am so glad,
I am going to the Lordy,
Glory hallelujah!!!

—On the return of the excursion trains, Tuesday, some of the boys looked as though had gone through one of Jeff Grube's clover hullers. "A very estimable young man" lost his equilibrium and had not a search of his remaining clothing been made, he wouldn't have found himself for several days. In his hip pocket was observed a check which read as follows:

GOOD FOR
FIVE CENTS AT THE BAR,
Cabin Saloon,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

An epidemic of infanticide is reported in New York city.

France refuses to readmit American pork to that country.

The Government of Canada is about to issue $4 bank bills.

The House of Congress has voted to adjourn on the 10th of July.

The recent election in Canada resulted in a victory for the Government party.

A league of prominent citizens has been organized in Boston to enforce the liquor laws.

A fully developed case of yellow fever appeared at New Orleans on Monday, June 26th.

Farmers in Pike county, Ohio, recently burned their oats to save their wheat from the army worm.

The recent losses from storms and the army worm, in Butler county, O., are estimated at $1,000,000.

The gamblers sent to prison by the authorities of St. Louis, have been pardoned by Governor Crittenden.

Gen. Rosencrans has been re-nominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democrats in the First California district.

All the anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania have made a voluntary advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of miners.

The brewers of Cincinnati refuse to contribute to the next exposition in that city because they are refused the privilege of selling beer.

At a recent date there were thirty-eight small-pox patients in the Chicago pest-house, being the lowest number for eighteen months.

It is now stated that Minister Lowell will soon be recalled at his own request, to be succeeded by Governor Long, of Massachusetts.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, the last of the series passed by the present session of Congress, makes away with over $23,000,000.

The silk trade in England is terribly depressed, and hundreds of unemployed operatives in that manufacture are emigrating to this country.

Senator Wade Hampton positively declines to be a candidate for Governor of South Carolina, and expresses a desire to retire from public life.

John Bright declared in the House of Commons, the other day, that the condition of Ireland was made greatly worse by subscriptions from America.

John Robinson is running his circus in the Gunnison country, and is said to be making money by charging $3 for admission to his "grand aggregation," etc.

The marble statue on the Confederate monument at Columbus, South Carolina, was destroyed recently by lightning. The statue was made in Italy at a cost of $6,000.

Fifteen persons drowned were reported in the dispatches on Sunday, June 25, and double that number on the Sunday previous. Sunday appears to be a good day for drowning.

The census shows that there are about four millions of adults in this country who cannot read or write, and that this ignorance is nearly equally divided between blacks and whites.

A letter from Fort McKinnly, Washington Territory, states that cattle valued at $13,500,000 are now grazing in that territory in what was, six years ago, an absolutely Indian country.

It is said that the late Gen. George H. Chapman was in more battles and skirmishes than any other Indiana man in the late war, having been under a hostile fire more than one hundred times.

A German inventor at Philadelphia, named J. R. Blumenberg, claims to have perfected a use of bisulphide of carbon as a motive power, which far surpasses steam in cheapness and capacity.

The Kentucky Evangelist, Rev. Barnes, baptized thirty-three convicts in one lot, the other day. Thus his work takes in the highest and the lowest, from Governor Blackburn down to the lowest jail-bird.

The final splice in the Mexican cable has been made off Branos Santiago, placing Galveston, Tex., in direct communication with Vera Cruz and in telegraphic communication with the whole of South America.

A workingman quoted by Prof. Sumner put the labor-wages question into a nutshell as follows: "I know when two bosses are running after one man wages are high; when there are two men running after one boss wages are low."

Business at New York progressed favorably the past week, and the hopeful feeling gains in strength. The only check to profitable trading now is the the strike, which interferes with the transportation of freight.

It is estimated that not less than 130 persons were killed during the recent tornadoes in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, and Minnesota, and that the total amount of property destroyed will exceed three and a half millions.

A tidal wave occurred in Lake Erie at Cleveland Friday morning with astonishing results. The wave was ten feet high and rolled in without giving any premonition of its advance. It lasted about a minute, but in that short space of time worked damage to the extent of $30,000.

Dr. Rush, of Chicago, Secretary of the National Distillers' Association, has prepared an address to Congress asking a reduction in the whisky tax. He argues that the amount of spirits consumed as a beverage is not affected by the rate of taxation, but that high figures greatly lessen the use of alcohol in the various industries.

Danville, Ill., has an extraordinary suicide sensation. Three young girls deliberately killed themselves the other morning, by taking arsenic—one because her father lived with a disreputable woman, another because she was an orphan, and the third for reasons unknown.

Further obstacles have risen to the scheme to re-establish the Jews in Palestine. Turkey opposes it. Russian Jews are welcome, says the Porte, to any part of the dominions of the Sultan except this very part. No Russian Jew will be allowed to settle in the land of his fathers. Reasons are not given for the decree, but it is believed that the Sultan has concluded it to be the part of prudence not to give the Jewish nationality a center around which it might grow.

The correct and enduring diagnosis of the insanity of Guiteau is given in the recent letter of ex-Surgeon General Hammond to President Arthur. Dr. H. Says: "I do not know that my opinion, even if it had any weight, would be of any service to the unfortunate man. For, though entirely sure that he is insane, I am at the same time equally certain that he is one of those reasoning maniacs who know the difference between right and wrong, who possess sufficient power of self-control if they choose to exercise it, and who are therefore, in my opinion, responsible for any violation of law they may commit."

The hope and confidence of business men throughout the land are revived and growing in strength under the cheering influence of the harvest in progress, and the fair promise of that which is yet to come. It is evident that an abundant harvest will cheapen the cost of living, and revive the export of grain. Thus the chief cause of labor troubles will be removed, and the alarming drain of a balance of trade against us stopped, or checked. The prospects of such a havest, all things considered, were never better at this season of the year. Corn has suffered by the wet weather and late late season, but the almost certain large surplus of the vegetable crop will more than recoup that loss, and we may now count upon the benefits of an unusually large aggregate fruit crop. Thus we have assurance of prosperity "in basket and in store," and should "take heart" and be thankful.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Two Chinamen were naturalized at Philadelphia, the other day.

The capital stock of the Rio Grande and Pecos Railroad has been increased to $20,000,000.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco subscribed $300 to aid the sufferers by the tornado at Grinnell, Iowa.

W. L. Clark, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Republican, was cowhided by a witness in a murder trial, whose testimony was unfavorably criticised.

A coach on the turnpike, near Felton, Cal., was upset by the shying of the horses, causing the death of three ladies and a gentleman, and injuring three boys.

The recent timber fires in this country, although now extinguished by rains, did worse execution than the Peshtigo fires of 1871.

During the last fiscal year Uncle Sam sold 13,000,000 acres of his farm. The various railroads and States parted with at least 7,000,000 acres, and most of it was sold to actual settlers.

Three thousand Crow Indians are causing trouble between the Tongue and Powder rivers. They are killing cattle, and are insolent in their manner.

At Rising, Minnesota, during the storm of Sunday, a mass of ice or ponderous hailstone, weighing twenty-seven pounds plowed its way through the roof and floor of a dwelling.

From Lincoln, Neb., comes the welcome tidings that crops are booming in that State. The weather is favorable, and an extraordinary yield is predicted.

The City Marshal of Caldwell, Kan., was killed in a saloon by cowboys from the Indian Territory. They raised a disturbance, which he was trying to quell, and was shot for his pains.

An outbreak occurred among the Mescalero Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Union. The Agent was wounded twice, and the Indian police killed some prisoners who tried to escape.

An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury forbidding ocean steamers carrying passengers using as stores or taking as freight explosive fluids, oils, or other dangerous articles.

Mrs. Henrietta Randall, aged 33, hanged herself in the yard of her residence, at Springfield, Mo. By the uttering of a malediction years ago she believed the curse of God was upon her.

James Treglawn, of Fort Oram, N. J., jealous of the attentions of Henry James to his sweetheart, Minnie Cherguinn, fired at his rival and killed the girl instead. He was arrested, and attempted suicide.

There are 1,600 exiles who will not help themselves on the hands of the Jewish Relief Committee at New York, and, because of their filth and indolence, the superintendent of Castle Garden declares he will no longer tolerate them.

Mrs. Elias Sam, aged 55, a resident of Eloge Springs, Gentry county, Missouri, suicided in a shocking manner Sunday. She first slashed herself about the arms with a razor, and, this proving too slow, slit her throat. She had been an invalid for years.

The effort of Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the fast mail service, to secure a fast mail between New York and San Francisco, is likely to prove unsuccessful, as the railways interested claim the compensation offered would not cover the expense of making the fast time asked for.

Omaha was visited by a frightful storm early Sunday morning. Houses were unroofed, lamps blown down, and the streets deluged. Telegraph wires were all prostrated. It is conjectured that crops throughout Nebraska were seriously injured by hail.

At the sale of Charles J. Bushnell's collection of old coins, in New York, the celebrated Good Samaritan shilling was bought by Mr. Parmalee, of Boston, for $650. The celebrated Lord Baltimore penny, 1659, was knocked down to Mr. Parmalee for $550. It cost Mr. Bushnell $370.

Governor Luke Blackburn, of Kentucky, professed conversion at the meeting of the "Mountain Evangelist" in the opera house at Frankfort, Thursday night. He will unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Engineer Melville, of the ill-fated Jeannette, telegraphs from Yakutsk that after a lengthy and careful search he failed to discover any trace of Lieutenant Chippe' party. He has buried the remains of DeLong and his comrades, and is now en route to Irkutsk.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $300,000 for an extension to the Executive Mansion. It is proposed to construct a building similar in appearance to the White House directly south, and to be connected with it by a broad corridor. Two years will be required for its completion.

Six boys, the oldest less than 12 years of age, broke into Trinity Episcopal Church, at Davenport, Ia., and committed the worst kind of vandalism, with no other object than mischief. The organ was defaced, the pew cushions torn, the chancel demolished and the windows broken.

The arguments in the case against Archbishop Purcell at Cincinnati were closed Saturday. The point at issue is whether his debts involved the church property held by him in trust. The claims amount to over $4,000,000, represented by 3,500 creditors. The court has the matter under consideration.

The House Committee on Elections decided to give the seat now occupied by Tillman, of South Carolina, to Smalls, the contestant. In the Alabama case of Strobach against Herber, the contest is dismissed, with leave to Strobach to withdraw his papers without prejudice. In the other Alabama case of Smith vs. Shelly, it is recommended the seat be declared vacant.

Boston merchants, in large numbers, are signing a petition in which Congress is respectfully but earnestly called upon to pass such laws at the present session as will stop the unprecedented accumulation of silver in the Treasury. They hold the present condition of affairs cannot be contemplated without alarm for the security of business and the various industrial pursuits of the country.

A terrific hurricane occurred Wednesday afternoon at Independence, Iowa. Chimneys were blown down, trees uprooted, and general havoc perpetrated. Sells Bros.' circus tent was raised, three employes being killed by the falling of a pole. The storm prevailed quite generally throughout the center of the State, and did untold damage.

Deputy Sheriff Dalman, of Raton, New Mexico, attempted to arrest Gus Mentzel, a gambler, when the latter opened fire, and when the smoke cleared away Harry Moulton Justice of the Peace, Hugh Edelson hotel hotel-keeper, and S. H. Jackson, a saloon-keeper, were dead, and H. Latimer and Deputy Sheriff Bergan fatally wounded. Immediately after the killing, Mentzel was seized by the enraged citizens and hanged to a sign over the Raton Bank.

Saturday night, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, an Indian desperado named "Navajo Frank," lariated a man named Hutter, who was walking in the street with the Indian's wife, and pulled him over the rough pavement at the heels of his horse for about one hundred yards. Navajo Frank was soon pursued and captured and placed in the jail, from which he was taken Monday noon by a crowd of citizens and hanged to a telegraph pole. Hutter will probably recover.

William Wade, of Charlotte, N. C., was in the habit of neglecting his wife for the society of an abandoned woman named Clorinda Huskley, whom he visited frequently at the house of Geo. Dean. On Monday night Mrs. Wade saw her husband in company with Clorinda, in an upper room at Dean's, and began throwing stones in at the window. Wade came out and ordered her away. She refused to go, when the brute procured his gun and deliberately shot her, inflicting fatal injuries.

William Wohlgamuth, of Wabash, Ind., a married man, and a prominent orator in the State, about a year ago made the acquaintance of Mrs. Emma Malloy, also engaged in the temperance work. Their intimacy ripened into affection; for a week ago Wohlgamuth informed his wife that his love for her was extinct, and that his soul yearned after Mrs. Malloy. Friday he left his home, and speculation and excitement go hand in hand.

Foreign.

The insurrection in Hungary is reported to be spreading.

Smyrna, Asia Minor, was disturbed by a strong shock of earthquake Sunday.

The French Senate is discussing the bill for the readmission to France of American pork.

The Russian Government has decided to donate 7,000,000 rubles to the building of thirty gunboats.

It has been decided by the Canadian courts that it is illegal to license business men for purposes of revenue.

An official dispatch received at Madrid announces cholera has appeared in Japan and the Loo Choo Islands.

Locusts have totally consumed the crops in the island of New Grenada (W. I.), and corn is valued at $6 to $7 a bag.

An amendment to the repression bill was adopted in the Commons, applying the alien act to the whole United Kingdom.

Walsh, recently arrested for keeping an alleged arsenal for Irish revolutionists, will be tried on the charge of treason-felony.

The Holy Synod of Russia has determined to reward thirty-two priests for their efforts in checking outrages on the Jews.

The London Times believes that the war-like preparations at English dock-yards are fraught with meaning touching the crisis in Egypt.

Saturday several hundred men marched through the streets of Armagh, Ireland, singing disloyal songs and cursing the Queen.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has introduced a bill in the Cortes reducing the import duties on coal, cotton leather, and other raw materials.

An arrest was made in County Cork, Ireland, of the alleged driver of the car which conveyed the Phoenix Park assassins to the scene of their crime.

A syndicate has been formed in Moscow for the promotion of cotton cultivation in Central Asia. American experts will be introduced to superintend the work.

Ejectment decrees to the number of 250 have been obtained against small tenants in the Connemara district, Ireland. If enforced, 2,000 persons will be rendered homeless.

The Irish police captured eight men out of a party who were performing military evolutions at Kilmore, County Roscommon. Three of the captives prove to be released suspects.

A company has been formed in Ireland, composed of noblemen and land-owners, to take possession of and till evicted lands. Their purpose is to defeat the influence of the league.

The English Admiralty have ordered that the iron-clad Hotspur be immediately undocked, that preparations be made for the embarkation of marines, and troop ships be held in readiness.

Conjectures are current at Berlin that Ignatieff resigned the Russian Ministry of the Interior because he could not guarantee the safety of the Czar. It is also stated that the political police have been revived since his resignation.

The Irish members violently attacked the new land corporation, instituted for working evicted farms, in the House of Commons Monday night. An appeal being made to the government to bring about a truce in Ireland, Trevelyan replied no association of landlords or tenants would be interfered with so long as it acted within the bounds of the law.

Should England and France interfere actively in Egyptian affairs, it is stated that Arabi Pasha will blow up the Suez canal, destroy communication with Cairo, oppose the landing of alien troops, and, in an emergency, fly to the desert, where Bedouin adherents of Prince Halim will flock to his standard.

Natives of Martio, an island near Sierra Leone, recently plundered a boat belonging to Bunthe Island, where some British officials are stationed, and the Maritons fired on the police sent to arrest them. The Governor of Sierra Leone, with a force of marines, went to the island and killed 200 of the natives.

THE STATE.

A Vigo county young lady paid her way through the first term of the normal school at Terre Haute by hoeing corn.

Investigation shows that ex-Trustee Cochran, of Madison, is short $675.40 in his accounts. The sum of $200 was allowed to experts for discovering this.

Noah D. Hagerman was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary at Wabash, for committing an outrage on a little German girl, a few weeks since.

Miss Cochran, daughter of John B. Cochran, residing eight miles from Deputy, owing to unfortunate love affairs, fired a pistol ball into her head and immediately expired.

The Democrats of Allen county have nominated Hon. James L. Worden, now serving his nineteenth year on the bench of the supreme court of this state, for judge of the superior court of that county.

Alexander Mitchell, a young man employed as a farm hand by a farmer in Jackson township, Miami county, fell dead the other day, while engaged in planting corn. He is supposed to have been overcome with heat.

At Tick Ridge, in Hamilton county, Mrs. Sarah Castor and Mrs. Mary J. Teters engaged in a fight, when John Castor, Mrs. Castor's husband, attempted to separate them, upon which Chas. Snider came up from behind and stabbed Castor in the back, arm and hand with a butcher knife. Castor is not expected to live.

Joseph Schondrus, a cattle dealer from Kokomo, while engaged in driving cattle near Craigville, was thrown from his horse and severely if not fatally injured. After throwing him, the vicious brute stood over the prostrate body, striking and biting him until it had well nigh destroyed the unfortunate man's life.

J. M. Kring, who was recently sentenced to the State's prison from South Bend for eleven years for the murder of George Luther, was granted a new trial, one of the jurors having expressed himself in favor of hanging Kring at the time the murder was committed. At the new trial the jury brought in a verdict for five years.

Mr. John W. Trinkle and Dr. J. Parsons, both of Kent, Jefferson county, have invented a musical instrument which is a compromise between a violin and a piano. The sounds are made by drawing a rosined steel belt across iron strings, similar to those of a piano, the belt being worked by foot and brought in contract with strings by keys played like those of a piano. The tones produced are said to resemble those of a violin, but are much louder. They call it the edolin.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st.

Senate.—Bills for public buildings at Harrisonburg and Abington, Va., were passed. The House bill to extend National Bank charters was further discussed.

House.—The navy appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the whole House. The bill to reduce internal revenue taxation was considered and many amendments offered.

THURSDAY June 22d.

Senate.—The House bill to extend the charters of National Banks was passed, with amendments—yeas, 34; nays, 13.

House.—The bill to reduce internal revenue taxation was further considered.

FRIDAY, June 23d.

Senate.—Several Senate bills of no general interest were passed. The House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was taken up, and Mr. Hoar offered substitute. Adjourned until Monday.

House—The bill to reduce internal revenue taxes was further considered.

SATURDAY, June 24.

House.—A resolution for final adjournment on the 10th of July was accepted. The bill to reduce internal taxation was further considered.

MONDAY June 26th.

Senate.—The legislative etc., appropriation bill was reported with amendments increasing the aggregate to $19,200,000. The conference report in the army appropriation bill was agreed to.

House.—The conference on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. The bill to reduce internal taxation was reported from committee of the whole to the House.

TUESDAY, June 27th.

Senate.—The pensions committee reported in favor of pension for the widows of Generals Custer and French. A bill to amend the act donating public lands for agricultural colleges was passed. The legislative etc., appropriation bill was considered.

House—The bill to reducing internal revenue taxation was passed—yeas 127; nays 80.

The Senate amendment to the Japanese indemnity and the bank charter extension bills were mostly concurred in, and those not concurred in were sent to a committee of conference.

Frozen Meat from the Antipodes

The arrival at London on the 25th of the sailing ship Dunedin, from New Zealand, with a cargo of frozen meat, is a noteworthy event at this time, when meats are so dear in our markets. The experiment of shipping meat from the antipodes to North atlantic ports in steamers has proved a brilliant success, but the Dunedin is the first sailing vessel that has successfully made it. Her cargo contained 5,000 dead sheep, and the long voyage across the equatorial seas consumed ninety-eight days, during which the temperature in her hold was maintained at about twenty degrees below the freezing point by the Bell-Coleman refrigerating apparatus, and the meat delivered at London in fine condition. The commercial importance of this shipment, both in the great provision markets of the Northern and in the agricultural and pastoral countries of the Southern Hemisphere, where the exhaustless herds of cattle are valued mainly for their hides and tallow, cannot be well overrated. The London Times, commenting on the vast significance of the Dunedin's experiment, warns the British country gentleman to be prepared to find "his carcasses underbid from the world below his feet," and our own stock-raisers may take the warning to heart.

"Kiss Me."

Chicago Tribune.

The servant of a newly-married wife of a Berlin banker had remarked that every afternoon, in the absence of Frau ——'s husband, a shabby-looking individual, ugly, ill-bred and suspicious, called at the house and remained closeted with her mistress for an hour. Supposing some intrigue, the the day listened at the keyhole and was horrified to hear a voice say, "Kiss me," and another apparently replying to the tender invitation by playfully exclaiming "Oh you Dem Jdaart You good-for-nothing!" The next time the shabby man called, the servant managed to let the husband know. A violent scene between the "happy pair" was the consequence. The presence of the suspicious visitor was however soon and satisfactorily explained. He was a bird fancier who had been requested by the guiling bride to teach a few amorous phrases to a pet parrot, with which she intended to surprise her husband on his birthday.

If the boot and shoe company doing business at the southern penitentiary can not resume shortly, a new company will be organized.

TABLE TALK.

Queen Victoria weighs 200 pounds.

Georgia rejoices in flour of this season.

Knoxville, Tennessee, will build water-works.

The Shylocks always get fat on a lien law.

Georgia will go into the canning business.

Street cars in London are now lighted by gas.

Georgia now yields over $1,000,000 a year in solid gold.

Queen Victoria is the sole survivor of her first privy council.

The Michigan State prison contains a night school for all hands.

Georgia has $283,704 in her state treasury, and Texas $800,000.

A blind inventor in Brooklyn is making a type-writing machine.

One Arkansas "city" owns property valued at $200 and owes $1,396.10.

Conspicuous ear-rings and necklaces are avoided by young ladies now.

A collegian without a middle name feels lonesome when he graduates.

Several hundred cottages have been built at Long Branch since last year.

R. Ohio critic knows of a vocalist who "sings beautifully in Asia Minor."

It is thought baby-carriage building has reached the limit of improvement.

The closing of Stewart's store makes a glut of competent clerks in New York.

A Virginia woman eighty years of age has just married her thirteenth husband.

Mme. Nilsson, after her American tour, proposes to live permanently in Europe.

A female burglar was killed at Madisonville Texas, while trying to rob the postoffice.

A tomato weighing two and a quarter pounds was presented to the Galveston News.

Four children were poisoned in New Orleans by eating pop-corn colored with aniline.

Trumbull county, Ohio, has exhausted the owl and hawk fund, having paid over 450 claims.

The favorite flowers of the well-known florist, James Vick, of Rochester, were pansies and violets.

Harper's Magazine is advertised for sale in London at shilling a copy. Price in America, thirty-five cents.

The eyelids of an Atlanta, Ga., girl were turned inside out by a stroke of lightning, and her eyesight ruined.

Some of the Jewish refugees in New York imagine that they are to get in this country a farm and $5,000 in gold.

The conscientious livery stable keepers of Milledgeville, Ga., refuse to hire their horses for pleasure rides on Sunday.

King Oscar and Queen Sophia, of Sweden, respectively 53 and 47 years old, celebrated their silver wedding last week.

Mississippi has 427,684 children between the ages of six and twenty years. There are 76,187 more blacks than whites.

Of the Yale class of 1882 no fewer than 72 confess that they drink intoxicating liquids, 67 smoke, 51 bet, 40 gamble and 52 swear.

A poet asks: "Why is the nightingale's song so sad?" Perhaps it is because the nightingale has got up so early in the morning.

Senator Mahone has improved his Petersburg dwelling so much that it is now described as "the handsomest private residence in the south."

Combs says that it is only the pampered, over-fed house cat that plays with a mouse before devouring it. A hungry cat kills her mouse instantly.

A lawyer, explaining the meaning of "a contingent fee" to his client, said: "If a lawyer loses the case he gets nothing; if he wins you get nothing."

Twenty-five years ago the higher clergy of the Church of England were often great card players. Nowadays a card-playing prelate is hardly to be found.

In the fourteenth century, to maintain a lion in the Tower of London cost six pence a day, while human prisoners were supported for one penny a day.

John P. Jewett, of Boston, who amassed a fortune as the original publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," lost it all and, when last heard from, was a clerk in New York.

Out of 4,000 workmen engaged in the St. Gothard tunnel 170 lost their lives, and many others contracted diseases from working in the confined atmosphere. It is nine and a half miles long.

An agricultural editor says: "Plant your pitchforks under the shade of your cherry trees, point up. Should your neighbor's boy fall from the tree they might prevent him from striking the ground."

A Presbyterian clergyman of Baltimore handed to the collector of taxes Friday a package containing $3,269.71, for taxes due the State and city by an unknown person from 1877 to 1882 inclusive.

Horatio Seymour has been appointed road commissioner in the town of Deerfield, in which he lives. The office is the only one the Governor cares to hold.

At one of the wedding receptions in New York last week the space between the folding doors in the drawing-room was filled in by a curtain composed entirely of smilax, dotted with pink roses.

A recent visitor to Mark Twain describes once more his sluggish speech, every word being deliberately uttered, "not as though it were weighed before delivery, but rather as though it had come a great distance and was tired."

"Have you mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger who had entered it. "I beg pardon," answered the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

FROM WASHINGTON.

M. Roustan, the new French Minister, has called upon the President, in company with Secretary Frelinghuysen, and presented his credentials.

MELVILLE'S REPORT.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a report from Engineer Mellville, giving in detail the story of his search for Lieutenant DeLong and party, and the discovery of their dead bodies. The following extracts are from DeLong's note book:

Under date of Monday, October 3, Delong writes that his party thought they saw a boat, but upon reaching the spot found only a mound. A camp was made in a hole in the bluff, and a roaring fire built, soon drying and burning their clothes, while the cold wind ate into their backs. Nothing was left to eat but their dog, which was killed and dressed, and a stew made of such parts as could not be cured. All partook of the stew except DeLong.

At 8 a. m. the party reached a hut, which was large enough to hold them, and for the first time since Saturday they managed to get warm. Erickson was very low, and prayers were read for him, before the others sought rest. At 10 a. m. all except Alexy laid down to sleep. Alexy went off to hunt, and at noon returned wet, having fallen into the river. At 6 p. m. they roused up and had a pound of dog meat for each person and a cup of tea, the day's allowance. But they were so greatful that they were not exposed to the terrible gale which was raging that they did not mind the short rations.

On Wednesday they had tea and dog meat for breakfast. Alexy again went off hunting and came back with nothing. On Thursday they had a cup of third-hand tea with half an ounce of alcohol in it. Alexy was again sent out to hunt, and Erickson died while he was gone. Alexy returned empty-handed. The notes at this point say: "What in God's name is going to become of us? Fourteen pounds of dog meat left, and twenty-five miles to a possible settlement."

They could not dig a grave for Erickson, as the ground was frozen too hard, and they had nothing to dig with; so they sewed his body up in laps of tent, covered him with their flags, and buried him in the river. Three volleys from their Remingtons were fired over him.

Under date of October 6th the notes say: "117th day—Breakfast consisted of the last half-pound of dog meat and tea. The last grain of tea was put in the kettle, and we are now about to undertake a journey of twenty-five miles, with some old tea leaves and two quarts of alcohol. However, I trust in God, and I believe that He who has fed us thus far will not suffer us to die of want now." The party left a record in the hut, which was found by Melville, as already reported. They got under way at 8:30 a. m., and proceeded until 11:20 a. m., by which time they had made about three miles, and were all pretty well done up. They had half an ounce of alcohol in a pot of tea for dinner. They went ahead and soon struck what seemed to be the main river. Here four of the party broke through the ice, in trying to cross, and fearing frost bites, a fire was built. Alexy was sent off too look for food, being directed not to go far or stay long. He came back about 5:30, with one ptarmigan, of which soup was made, and with half an ounce of alcohol made their supper.

"Sunday, 9th.—All hands at 4:30. Half ounce of alcohol. Read divine service. Sent Ninderman and Noros ahead for relief. They started at 7; cheered them under way.

Monday, October 10—Last half-ounce of alcohol at 5:30. At 6:30 sent Alexy off to look for ptarmigan. Eat deerskin scraps; yesterday morning eat my deer-skin foot tips. Under way at 8. In crossing creek, three got wet, built fire and dried out. Ahead again till 11; used up. Built fire and made drink out of tea leaves and from alcohol bottle. On again at noon; very hard going. Ptarmigan tracks plentiful. At 3 halted, used up. Crawled into a hole in bank. Alexy in quest of game. Nothing for supper except spoonful of glycerine. All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful. God help us."

"Tuesday, 11th.—Gale with snow; unable to move; no game. One spoonful of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity.

Wednesday, 12—Breakfast, last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner, a couple of handsful of Arctic willow in a pot of hot water, and drank the infusion. Everybody getting weaker and weaker, and hardly able to get firewood. Gale with snow.

"Thursday, 13th.—Willow tea. No news from Ninderman. We are in the hands of God, and unless he relents we are lost. We cannot move against wind, and staying here means starvation. In the afternoon went ahead for a mile; after crossing another river, missed Lee. Went down into a hole in the bank and into camp. Sent back for Lee. He had laid down and was waiting to die. All united in saying the Lord's Prayer, and cried. After supper a strong gale of wind, horrible night.

"Friday—Breakfast, willow tea; dinner, one-half teaspoonful of sweet oil and willow tea. Alexy shot one ptarmigan. Had soup. Wind moderating.

"Saturday, October 15.—Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Concluded to move at sunrise. Alexy breaks down; also, Lee. Come to empty grain raft; halt and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to the southwest.

"Sunday, October 16.—Alexy broke down. Divine service.

"Monday—Alexy dying; Doctor baptized him; read prayers for the sick. Collin's birthday—40 years old. About sunset Alexy died of exhaustion and starvation. Covered in the ensign and laid him in the crib.

"Tuesday—Calm, and mild; snow falling; buried Alexy in the afternoon; laid him on the ice, and covered him with slabs of ice.

"Wednesday—Cutting up tent to make foot gear. Doctor went ahead to find new camp. Shifted by dark.

"Thursday—Bright and sunny, but very cold. Lee and Kaack done up.

"Friday—Kaack was found dead about midnight, between the Doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read prayers for the sick, when we found he was going.

"Saturday—Too weak to carry bodies of Lee and Kaack out on the ice. The Doctor, Collins, and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Then my eyes closed up.

"Sunday—Everybody pretty weak; slept or rested to-day, and then managed to get enough wood in by dark. Read part of the divine service. Suffering in our feet; no foot-gear.

"Monday—A hard night.

"Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 27th, the 137th day, Iverson broken down.

"Friday—Iverson died during the earley morning.

"Saturday, 29th—Drossler died during the night.

"Sunday, October 30—One hundred and fortieth day. Mr. Boyd and Gartz died during the night. Mr. Colling dying."

[Note—This is the end of DeLong's diary. DeLong, Surgeon Ambler and Ah Sam, the cook, must have died soon after the last note was written.]

It is rumored in Republican circles that the President may soon take some steps reassuring to office-holders alarmed by the Curtis circular. Just what this will be, is not yet known. Mr. Hubbell's reply is being prepared, and will, it is understood, be very incisive.

A good deal of uneasiness is felt by Mrs. Scoville's friends regarding her presence here. She is very excitable and difficult to control, and, while her brother insists that she is perfectly sane, there's no doubt she is nearer crazy than Guiteau, and liable to do something desperate before the week ends. One man expressed his belief this morning that she was liable to shoot the President if he persists in his refusal to grant a respite to her brother.

Hot weather has caused a boom at the watering places. The attendance in many cases is double that of last year at this time.

Mr. Blaine expects to spend the time in Maine from this time until election, which occurs early in September, and then he may be induced to take a hand in Pensylvania.

Garrett's bill chartering a cable is likely to meet with vigorous opposition unless amended to prevent pooling with other lines, and guaranteeing lower rates than those now given. The earnings of the pooled cables are said to be $5,000,000 per year.

The withdrawal of Mrs. Christiancy in the divorce case creates some surprise, though there is little doubt that the divorce will be granted Christiancy, with ample support for her.

John W. Guiteau speaks in very kindly terms of the President's treatment yesterday, but admits that he has no hope.

Conkling arrived quietly in the city last night, and at noon to-day called on the President. He sent his name in to the President, and was met cordially by him at the door of the Cabinet room, and led to his office, where they were closeted a long time in company with several gentleman who accompanied Conkling. It is supposed the object of the visit was to consult regarding New York politics. His visit was entirely unexpected to most of the Grant men here, as few of them were aware of his presence up to noon to-day.

Guiteau's Last Days.

Miss Chevallier, of Boston, Secretary of the National Society for the Protection of the Insane, accompanied by Dr. George M. Beard, of New York, Dr. W. W. Golding, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the Rev. W. W. Hicks, pastor of the Tabernacle, and who is Guiteau's spiritual advisor, had an interview with President Arthur Friday p.m., by special appointment, and presented a petition praying for reprieve in the case of Guiteau, and for the creation of a scientific commission to determine upon the sanity or insanity of the condemned man. The petition is signed by a number of medical experts, who state their conviction that Guiteau is insane, and urge the propriety of such a commission.

The bill to grant the Mississippi, Albuquerque and Inter-Ocean Railway the right of way through the Indian Territory has passed the Senate.

The Attorney General, to whom all appeals and petitions presented to the President bearing on the Guiteau case had been referred, submitted an elaborate report to the Cabinet last evening, reviewing all the points presented in favor of a respite, and recommending that it be not granted, on the ground that the sanity of the prisoner had been fully established at the trial. The report was generally discussed and unanimously approved by the Cabinet, all the members of which were present. An understanding was reached that nothing should be disclosed as to the decision of the Cabinet until after it should be made known to the prisoner.

Rev. Mr. Hicks called upon the Attorney General this morning by appointment, and was informed that the Cabinet had decided not to interfere with the execution of Guiteau's sentence.

Mr. Hicks thereupon drove to the District jail and informed Guiteau of the decision.

Guiteau has sent the following message to his spiritual advisor, Rev. Mr. Hicks:

Go and see Arthur, and shake your fist in his face. Tell him I made him President by my inspiration, and he must give me an unconditional pardon and if he don't God Almighty will blast him forever. I tell you, Brother Hicks, I am God's, and God takes care of his own.

The friends of the condemned man still profess hope. Mr. Reed says he does not despair, and he will make another appeal to the President at the earliest opportunity.

Dr. Beard left here for New York, last evening, but is expected to return.

Miss Chevallier will have a conference with Dr. Godding and Rev. Mr. Hicks, this evening, to determine upon their future action, with a view to obtaining a stay of execution.

The Cabinet has decided not to interfere with the sentence of Guiteau' and the Attorney General this morning instructed the Marshal of the District and the Warden of the jail to keep the prisoner in strict confinement, and allow no one to see him, except his spiritual advisers, his physician and officers of the jail.

The assassin's latest wrinkle is to express fear that the President may weaken at the last moment and pardon him. He says now that he wants to die, and wishes it over.

A Newly-Married Couple.

Detroit Free Press.

A couple left the train at the Union Depot and walked up Jefferson avenue yesterday. She had long curls and a pink dress and a yellow sash, and he had a standing collar sawing his ears off, a button-hole bouquet, a pair of new boots freshly greased and one size too small. They hadn't walked two blocks when they came to a man sitting on a box in front of a store, and as he caught sight of them a grin crept over his face like molasses spreading out over a shingle.

"Grinning at us, I s'pose?" queried the young man as he came to a halt.

"Yes," frankly replied the sitter.

"Tickles you most to death to see us take hold of hands, don't it?"

"It does."

"And you imagine you can see us feeding each other caramels, can't you?"

"I can."

"And you shake all over at the way we gawk around and keep our mouths open?"

"That's me."

"Well, this is me. I'm not purty, and I haven't been cultivated between the rows, nor hilled up nor fertilized. I ain't what you call stall-fed, and the old man looks twenty per cent. worse than I do, but it won't take me over a minute to jam you seven feet into the ground! I told Lucy I was going to begin on the first man who looked cross-eyed at us, and you are the chap. Prepare to be pulverized!"

"Beg pardon, but I didn't mean —!"

"Yes, you did! Lucy, hold my hat while I mop him!"

"Say—hold on—say——!"

He took the middle of the street like a runaway horse, and the young man took after him, but it was no use. After a race of a block the man who grinned gained so fast that the other stopped short and went back to his girl and his hat. Stretching forth his hand to the innocent maiden, he remarked:

"Lucy, clasp on to that, and if you let go for the next two hours, even to wipe your nose, I'll never call you by the sacred name of wife!"

A Child Killed by an Eagle.

Denver (Col) Tribune

About ten days ago while Mr. Frank Keeler, of the firm of J. Keeler & Son, was visiting at North Platte, Neb., he was a witness to an attempt made by an eagle to carry off a baby, which, although unsuccessful, resulted in the death of the child. The baby was the youngest of Mr. R. A. Douglas' family. Douglas is the famous "Buckskin Bob" the scout of the Lupe.. While the little one was playing in the yard the eagle swooped down and fastened its talons in the baby's back, trying to soar aloft. The burden was too heavy, however, and when about four feet from the ground the eagle let go its hold, the child sustaining injuries by the fall that proved fatal. The father happened to be present, and grasping his rifle shot the eagle. It measured nine feet from tip to tip of the wings

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E. W. Wall, of Niobrary ate 102 eggs on a wager at one sitting drinking whisky between each dozen. His competitor ate 93.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Mr. Darwin's will shows personal property of £146,000.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is writing a new play.

Edwin Booth's mother lately celebrated her 80th birthday.

A lady at the Jerome Park races carried a sunshade on which was painted a pack of cards.

The Duke of Manchester has homesteaded 11,000,000 acres in the Northwestern Territory.

It is rumored in Washington that David Davis is shortly to marry a distinguished Maryland lady.

Clara Morris, May Anderson and Fanny Davenport are expected to appear in England next season.

A London paper says that the Queen of Italy never wears a bonnet. The King of Italy must be laying up money.

The most beautiful Southern girl in Washington city this season is said to be a daughter of ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida.

It is announced in San Francisco that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will visit that city early in September.

Tom Nast, the famous caricaturist, accompanied Garibaldi during the campaign that united the two Sicilies to the crown of Italy.

The dowry of Mlle. Luce Rothschild, recently married to M. Leon Lambert, of Paris, is estimated at $125,000,000. No wonder Leon married her.

A few days since John Mooring died in England, aged 102. He was captain of the maintop of the "Thunderer" at the battle of Trafalgar.

Michael Davitt is a tall, rosy-cheeked man, with a short, black mustache, and close trimmed side-whiskers. His right sleeve hangs empty at his side.

The Jews of Russia and Roumania are developing a mania for a vast emigration to Palestine. A fund of $250,000 is already raised to accelerate the movement.

One pound of pulverized meat is said to be equal, in nutriment power, to six pounds of fresh beef. The Belgian government is about to adopt it as an army ration.

The youngest couple among the congressional families are Congressman Dugro, of New York, and his wife, he being but 26, and she several years his junior.

The oldest man on this continent is Adam Hefner, who lives near Lenoir, S C. He is 116 years old, as authenticated by the family records, while his mind is still bright.

General Sherman has kissed more girls than any man in the country, and he isn't handsome either. His success illustrates the value of brass buttons and presence of mind.

Mr. Brand has been Speaker of the British House of Commons for nine years at a salary of $25,000 a year, and a pleasant residence within the precincts of Westminster, looking out upon the river.

It is stated that Miss Anna Dickinson and Miss Susan B. Anthony are to appear on the stage together next season in "Much Ado About Nothing." Miss Anna is to take the role of "Much Ado," and Miss Susan will appear as "Nothing."

The Boston Post says: "Sarah's husband has put himself in readiness to fight twenty French duels a day. The first thing that fellow knows so much coffe'll affect his nerves so he can't sleep at night

The late Governor Dennison, of Ohio, built a residence in Columbus, O., about one year ago at cost of $25,000. He was preparing to spend his latter days in ease and comfort when the fatal sickness came.

Colonel Noah Orr, the giant traveling with the Lilliputian Opera Company, who has been ill at Marysville, O., for some time, has been completely paralyzed in the lower limbs, and his physician says he cannot recover.

Andrew Harsten died suddenly a day or two ago at Easton, Pa., aged 90 years, having an estate valued at $250,000. He had never used the railway, never saw a steamboat, and never been in a city.

Mlle. Zoe Lucy Betsy de Rothschild, eldest daughter of Baron Gustave Rothschild, was recently married to M. Leon Lambert, head of the house of the Rothschilds at Brussels. The bride is 18 years old, and the husband is 27.

The Delaware peach crop is now said by the Wilmington Star to be one of the largest in the history of the State. The enormous yield of 1875 will not be surpassed, but the harvest is not likely to give precedence to that of any other recent year.

The New York Tribune says: "We are authorized by the family of the late Chief Justice Chase to say that the letters of Gen. Garfield to their father which have lately appeared were obtained by the press without their consent, and published without their knowledge.

Southern boys carried off the honors this year both at West Point and Annapolis. At the Military Academy, of the first four graduates two were from Missouri and one from Mississippi, and at the Naval Academy the cadet midshipman who graduated at the head of his class was Mr. Lewis Nixon, of Virginia.

Made His Mouth Water.

Little Rock Gazette.

Uncle Ike was one day riding a mule, and had a little boy behind him.

"Tell you what, Ung Ike 'possum mighty good thing," said the boy.

"Yes 'tis," said Uncle Ike, as the mule struck a brisk trot.

"'Specially when you got lots o' gravy wid him."

Uncle Ike was silent, but seemed restless.

"An' when you got some roasted 'taters to sop in de gravy," said the boy.

Uncle Ike used his switch with nervous energy, and the mule increased its speed to a gallop.

"Yes, Ung Ike, when de 'possum's right brown, an' de gravy drenin out, an—"

"You shet your mouf, you little fool! You'll make dis mule run off an' kill us boaf."

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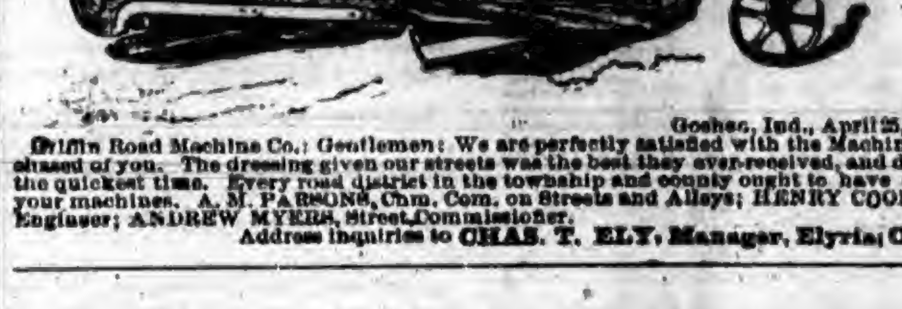

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10-3w. MRS. REBECCA MAURER.

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These in Love will find in this Book, strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is Impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open [illegible] and makes Love's Pathway clear. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 20 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

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This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library and Encyclopedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains EVERY WORD in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation, and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon Science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $8.00, and this book, the American Popular Dictionary, costs only $1.00, worth ten times the money. [illegible] Have never seen its equal either in price, finish or contents. [illegible] "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference." [illegible] Leslie's Ill'd News, N. Y. One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, post-paid to any address on receipt of $1.00. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid $2. Order at once. This offer is good for 60 days only, and will never be made again. Six copies for Five Dollars. Get five of your friends to send with you and you get your own free.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., Geneva, Ohio.

Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post-paid.

THE

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE

LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name of

Columbus Buggy Company,

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

JAMES H. RAMBURG.

Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.

Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years

PALMER & WHITTAKER.

Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.

Macomb, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I.S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.

Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship, compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,

Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3-cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus, O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

DEATHS.

It will be remembered by our readers that we recently mentioned the death of Mrs Lilian F. Lamson, in York, Nebraska, who was a sister-in-law to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barns. We publish her obituary taken from the York Times, of June 17, 1882. "Mrs. Lamson was born in Westfield N. Y., and was twenty-four years old at the time of her death. While yet quite young, she moved with her parents to West DePere Wisconsin, which place she called her home until she became the wife of Mr. Lamson, three weeks since. About five years ago she met with an accident which injured one of her lungs, and though her injuries were such that at the time, her life was despaired of, she rallied, and for a time grew steadily better; but her health has not been good since the terrible accident occured. She spent nearly a year in York, some time ago, and seemed to derive some benefit from the climate here; but was summoned home by the illness of her mother, which terminated in her death soon after her daughter's arrival. A young sister, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, the pride of the family and the idol of her sister Lilian, survived her mother only two weeks. From these two graves she turned away, heartbroken and discouraged. But her implicit faith in God, and firm belief in His wisdom and love enabled her, even in that dreadful hour, to say "They will, not mine, O Lord, be done." Upon her return to York this spring, after an absence of two years, it was evident that her health had failed considerably, but no one believed the end so near. The promises of marriage had been spoken between her and Mr. Lamson, and moved by that constant fidelity which characterized them both, they decided to consummate the marriage and await God's time for the separation, which they both believed could not be far off. Mrs. Lamson loved life, but was not afraid of death. From a happy winning girl we have seen her grow into beautiful and accomplished womanhood, and then fade away and drop into the grave while beauty and grace were at their zenith. This is one of the saddest, most inexplicable of all the mysteries of providence. Enough can not be said in praise of the true and unselfish life which has just ended. Kneeling by her coffin Rev. Smith prayed that "her mantle might fall upon the young womanhood of this city." If this prayer were answered, peace and happiness would be brought to very many homes. Mr. Lamson has the warmest sympathy of his many friends in this sad hour."

DIED.—Mary Henney was born, in Portage county, Ohio, June 8, 1816. Married John Lightner in 1834, and moved to this county in 1836, and settled on a farm 2 miles east of Waterloo, and has resided in this neighborhood till death relieved her of her suffering June 18th, 1882. The deceased was mother of fifteen children, of whom only three remain to mourn her loss. Her husband has lived to the advanced age of 85 years, and is well known and respected in his neighborhood. She was burried at the Ridge grave yard. Rev. Waltz conducted the funeral services.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers should remember that it is a most important duty at this season to look after the health of their families and cleanse the malaria and impurities from their systems, and that nothing will tone up the stomach and liver, regulate the bowels and purify the blood so perfectly as Parker's Ginger Tonic advertised in our columns.—[Post. See other column. 24-4t.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

—Farmers, look to your interests and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

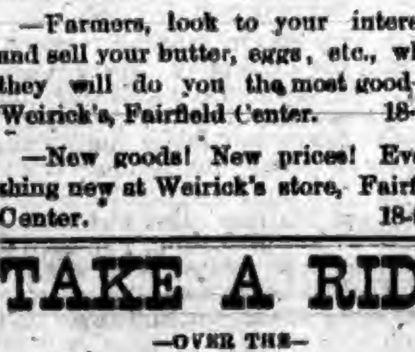

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent. St. Louis

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect June 1, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 20pm	7 00am	......
Saginaw	6 20	7 58	......
Lansing	9 25	10 25	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	5 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 46	6 22
Jackson Lv.	6 25am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 08	12 27	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 56	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 25	11 30
Waterloo	9 10	2 45	7 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	7 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	7 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	9 20
Indianapolis	3 45pm	10 45	......
Cincinnati	6 35	7 20am	......
Louisville	7 20	7 50	......
St. Louis	......	8 40	......
Washington	2 10	6 47	......
Baltimore	3 30	5 15	......

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	......	1 30am
Washington	10 40	......	2 35
St. Louis	6 40pm	......	7 50
Louisville	7 12	7 00am	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 45	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 25am	10 45	......
Ft Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	12 58	6 16	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 16	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 27	7 05	5 00
Fremont	42	7 22	5 33
Montgomery	58	7 40	6 07
Reading	2 10	7 52	6 30
Bankers	2 22	8 04	6 53
Jonesville	2 38	8 18	7 25
Hanover	3 06	8 45	8 20
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 28	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 10am	4 30pm
Lansing	6 35	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 55	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 32 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 5 :15 p. m. west—1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 45 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 40 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10, 6 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05p.m, P., Ft. W. & C. east 3 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 45 a. m. 3 45, p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	4 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	2 00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 18	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. M. ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,

Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	6 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	2 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 26
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 38	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 42
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 56	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 10
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 35	12 13 m	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 28	1 48
Avilla		12 58	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 58	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	5 55	7 10

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Fy
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 45am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 52
7 50	12 10pm	Hartford	3 04	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 50pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt,
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.

P. O. Box, '33. 2-tf.

THREE THOROUGHBRED

IMPORTED STALLIONS

The horses so well known throughout the county, owned by George Clark, will stand for mares this season as follows:

Mondays and Tuesdays at Corunna; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Waterloo; Fridays and Saturdays at Auburn.

It is not necessary to give a pedigree of these stallions, as their record is established. Those desirin colts from these horses will call in rear of A. W. Allen's livery barn on the days named. JEFFERSON CLARK, Manager.

By order of the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, the stallions belonging to the estate of George Clark, deceased, will continue at the same stands and on the same terms and conditions as directed by said Clark in his life-time. W. TEETERS, Administrator.

May 6, 1882.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

For the convenience and the saving of expense to parties owing delinquent taxes, I will be at the following places at the time named herein: St. Joe, Monday, July 10; Newville, Tuesday, July 11; town of Butler, Wednesday, July 12; town of Waterloo, Thursday, July 13; town of Corunna, Friday, July 14; town of Garrett, Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20. Any one living at or nearer any of the above named places than they do the county seat, can meet me at the time specified and pay without incurring collector's expense. Please avail yourselves of this privilege. L. J. MILLER, Treas.

Auburn, June 27, 1882. 2w.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 2-tf.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer in—

Watches, Watches.
Clocks, Clocks.
Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives Knives,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store: All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

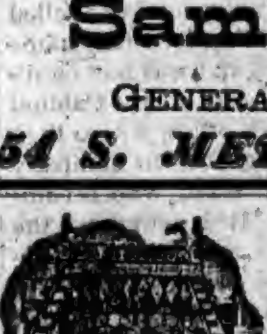

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROO

PILES
DR.
IN FOUR YEARS
WARRANTED

Record

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 13, 1882. Number 28.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

—Try the COURIER three months.

—"Scrub that floor clean."—[Isaac Roth.

—Don't hitch horses to the shade trees.

—If you want a bath visit Cedar creek.

—The crack of the croquet balls is heard.

—S. W. Ralston was assistant marshal last week.

—Watermelons and cholera morbus are in the market.

—Ed. Eldridge is finishing off his house with shutters.

—A load of good timothy hay wanted. Call at this office.

—Jim Culbertson's residence will soon be ready for the plasters.

—Billy Little is working up a big trade in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

—A man that could be envious without being malicious ought to be pensioned.

—A. W. Allen has added a fine new buggy to his livery stock. Buck is always up with the demand.

—Oscar Wilde thought the people of Colorado were quite poetical when they referred to him as a "tender foot."

—An incendiary fired the pump factory at Lagrange, belonging to Robert and Levi Hays. Loss, $3,000; insured for $4,480.

—Pleasure may be aptly compared to many very great books, which increase in real value in the proportion they are abridged.

—We have ordered a new supply of calling cards for ladies and gentlemen that take the lead by a large majority. Call and see them.

—Johnny Hebel is making a successful business of the little store "off the corner." He keeps the best brands of cigars in the market.

—The Island Park Assembly seems to be the popular resort this summer. However, it is said that the number of people present is not as large as that of last year.

—The Columbia City Post very sensibly remarks: "If there is anything disgusting in the sight of man it is a dirty, lying, contemptiable, cowardly newspaper sheet.

—The Underhill lamp posts, for which the town of Auburn, paid several hundred dollars, are nearly all used up. We notice one or two here and there but they present a dilapidated appearance, indeed.

—At a meeting of the ladies literary society the following officers were elected. president, Mrs. A. S. Leas; vice president, Mrs. M. B. Willis; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Barns; custodian of queries, Mrs. W. P. Myers; critic, Mrs. Ehlers.

—The new summer gait is called the kangaroo glide, and can be performed by bending the upper portion of the body at an angle of twenty degrees, poking the elbows into the air on either side, and letting the handles flop around like the fins of a sea lion. The steps should be long and even, and the chin slightly elevated. It is graceful for all, but parculiarly adapted for fat girls.

—The Columbia City Post says: "A fancy driving horse is worth in the neighborhood of $200 in this place." It depends altogether who owns them in this place. If a man has lots of wealth and violates the law by driving rapidly down Main street, the animal is salable and will bring a good price But if a country boy wishes to "show off" a little down a side street, nine times out of ten he is "pulled" and the horse wouldn't sell under the hammer for $25, although it may be the best stepper of the two.

—How Gin-mill Joe can conscienciously call the COURIER a smut machine and publish the same in such a God-forsaken, one-gallied concern as the Headlight, baffles us entirely. We always knew that he had a record for lying and begging that gave him the belt, by acclamation, from any other professional on American soil—but we hardly thought he lacked so much self-pride that he would let it be known to nearly a hundred people (extent of his subscription list) in a county where he was driven out by an open egg battery and just beginning to gain a little confidence in the eyes of his enemies. Josephus, why dust thou?

—New goods! New prices! Everything new at Weirick's store, Fairfield Center. 18-tf.

The Last Call.

We want to impress upon the minds of a certain few fellows who are in the habit of loafing in this office while under the influence of liquor, that the practice must be stopped. We don't care to gaze on their bloated phiz. or inhale their stinking breath; which, by-the-way, would double-discount a deserted tannery. The parties know who we have reference to, and if they repeat their visits we shall publish their names, together with a biographical sketch of their miserable existence.

Fatally Stabbed.

Samuel Clifford, brother of James and Paul Clifford, of Waterloo, was stabbed and instantly killed at Lima Ohio, last week. It will be remembered by some of our citizens that the deceased stopped here over Sunday recently, inquiring the way to Waterloo. He was searching about town for a valise and a rubber coat, and it was afterward ascertained that he was put off a freight train at St. Joe and had left his baggage there. His assassin was a man named James Fink, ex-marshal of Lima, and was under the influence of liquor when he committed the deed.

A Little Confused.

The following receipt was not originated by any Auburn girl that we could swear to, but seems to gain its notoriety from a lady who spent several days at a summer resort. Her attention was attracted by the dress of another "gal" while she was writing down the mixtures; "Take two pounds of flour, three rows of pleating down the front, the white of two eggs cut bias, a pint of milk ruffled around the neck, half a pound of currants with seven yards of bead trimmings, grated lemon peel with Spanish lace fichu, stir well and add a semi-fitting paletot with visite sleeves; butter the pan well with Brazilian topaz necklace, and garnish with icing and jetted passementeries; bake in a moderately hot oven until the underskirt is tucked from the waist down on either side, and finish with large satin bows."

Teachers Licensed.

The number licensed in this county last year, as shown by the June report of the county superintendent, was 211. As only about 143 are required to keep the schools running, it will be seen that some of those licensed did not teach. But the difference is mainly caused by the fact that many who teach in winter do not teach in the spring, but give the places to a new list. Thus it can be seen that we license each year almost two sets of teachers. There were in all 122 failures during the year. This large number was not the result of bad training or poor preparation, but was caused mainly by the difficult forms in which the questions for examination were presented by the state. Taking all things into consideration, the teachers have done well, and should have credit for their energy and perseverance.

Strawberries.

We do not believe there is in Northern Indiana, a locality where this delicate fruit can be more profitable and easily cultivated than in the vicinity of Auburn. We have here the warm sandy soil the fruit so much loves and the underlying moisture so necessary to its perfect production, both for its size and its quality. All growers of this delicious fruit will agree, that these two conditions are desirable, although strawberries may be successfully cultivated on soil that is generally dry. But if there is an under stratum of damp earth, and the ground is so situated or so prepared that the excess of moisture in spring can do no harm, it will partly remain as a store that may be used for the nourishment of the plants in case a drought should ensue, as is often the case during June. Won't some of our enterprising gardeners take the matter in hand and give us a home grown article.

School Report.

Report of school district number 5 Fairfield township, for the month ending June 30. Number enrolled, 42; average attendance, 35. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Hattie Smith, Etta Matthews, Mollie Miller, Sarah Kissell, Daisy Tubbs, Cora Matthews and Mertie Matthews.

E. E. BUCHANAN, Teacher.

Quick and Sure.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength quickly and surely coming back to them. 27-4t.

OBITUARY.

Samuel Morr was born January 17th 1809, and departed this life July 1st, 1882, after about five months of suffering, during which time he was not able to talk, yet he seemed to bear it all with much Christian fortitude and patience, until he fell asleep in death, to await the great resurrection morn—aged 73 years, 5 months and 14 days. The deceased was born in Center county, Pennsylvania. When nine years of age, he emigrated to Ashland county, Ohio, with his mother, his father having died when he was three years of age. At the age of seventeen, he united with the Old School Lutheran church, with which he stood connected the rest of his life. At the age of twenty-five. he was married to Miss Mary M. Knouse, and resided in Ashland county until the year 1851. He emigrated to this state and settled on the farm which he now owns, having been bereft of his companion July 21st, 1875. He was a kind neighbor and an affectionate father, loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom ten are living.

DEAN.

Another Pioneer Gone.

Jarvis Porter was born in Hadnam, Bedfordshire, England. September 24, about the year 1805, and emigrated to America in 1833, and settled in Medina county, Ohio. In 1839 he moved to Putman county, Ohio. April 30, 1845, he was married to Catharine Campbell, and with his family moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1852, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 25, 1882, aged about 77 years. When Mr. Porter landed in New York he did not have enough money with which to buy his breakfast, but with the ambition which characterizes an Englishman, he went to work, and by the time he came to this county, he had enough to buy the farm on which he lived at the time of his death. He was converted and joined the Methodist church during the winter of '71. Although afflicted for several months, he bore all patiently and was ready to go when the end came. A wife and five children mourn their loss.

W.

Communicated.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., July 1, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps a few lines will remind you of our hand-shaking on the 30th of March, and also some of your readers, that there are at least two on the water's edge of Puget Sound that occasionally think of them. The climate of this country is excellent. The surface of this country, with the exceptions of a few small prairies which are well adapted to farming, is very rough and very heavily timbered. Lumber, coal and some iron are the chief mineral products. Butter and cheese are attracting considerable attention. All kinds of grain, except corn, are raised with profitable yields, and all kinds of fruit, except peaches and tropical fruit, are grown here very abundantly. This town has 1,000 inhabitants; made up of people of all nationalities, and are generally kind, clever and sociable, even more so than would be expected by a Hoosier. Work is plenty and laborers are well paid.

D. B. SHULL.

Fairfield Center.

[Last Week.]

Mike Miller, our blacksmith, is very busy.

Miss Jennie Reynolds, of Waterloo, was in town Thursday last.

Miss Laura Borland, of Swan, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Alf. Weirick's little boy Charlie, who had a severe attack of diphtheria, is convalescing.

—Mrs. Potts, a sister of David Ensley, and her grandson, both of Ontario county, New York, who have been visiting at Mr. Ensley's, returned home last week.

Dr. H. Lehman's house was destroyed by fire Friday evening, June 23rd. Efforts were made to save the contents, but owing to the rapid burning of the building nothing was saved but the organ and a few pieces of furniture.

ITEMIZER.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

—Farmers, look to your interests and sell your butter, eggs, etc., where they will do you the most good—at Weirick's, Fairfield Center. 18-tf

Editorial Mention.

THE republican congressional drunk foots up $7,000. This makes a nice placard for a prohibition party.

THE star route prosecutions have about fizzled out, and the local republicans are mum on the question.

UP to July 1st, there had been registered in this state 115,465 dogs; number not registered, 39,441; number killed, 7,958.

OUR democratic candidates are anxiously waiting for the "morality" party to put their men into the field. They want to work up their election, and don't care to go it alone.

THE Noble School Furniture Company at Goshen have not gone out of business, as their rivals would have people believe. They are doing a larger business than ever before.

THE republicans in this county do not seem much interested in their coming ticket. We hear but little noise from them, and when they do belch out it's "soldier and prohibition. To judge from their indolent manner and "don't care a continental" way, one would suppose that they have already given up the fall election.

THE next thing in order will be to inform the people how much they will pay for the murder of Garfield. His sickness and funeral will foot up something more than $100,000. The big mourning drunk of the republican congressmen is set down at $7,000. And this is only a starter. It will be several years before we see the accounts of the president's death canceled.

WE see by the Bristol Banner and some of our other exchanges, that Bro. Hubbell, of the Republican, is likely to be the republican candidate for joint representative on the that ticket. Mr. H. is a young man of good ability, and if we are doomed to have a man of his party to represent us we know of no one who would suit us better. But we think our democratic friend at Goshen, M. Max Dembufsky is, the man who will knock the November persimmons.

Telegraph Offices on Cars.

C. F. McGlashan, the proprietor of the Santa Barbara Press, has patented a system of railroad telegraphy, by which moving trains can keep in constant communication with each other and with station offices, thus reducing to a minimum the liability to accidents on the rail. The system involves but little additional expense, and when all things are considered, such as necessary repairs to line, and the fewer way stations needed, the cost, it is claimed, will be merely nominal. The chief items of expense for introducing the system will be the pay of operators, who must accompany each train, and the transplanting of telegraph posts to within a few feet of the track so as to allow the "trucks," or wheels which conduct the current to and from the train, to run freely and uniformly. In order to introduce his system, the patentee offers the free use of it for ten years to the first railroad that will put it in operation.

The cost of constructing a line of Train Telegraph includes the following items: Two No. 4 telegraph wires for the entire length of the road; ordinary posts placed sixty or seventy yards apart; insulators which cost but a trifle more than those ordinarily employed, and a light metallic truck to be drawn along the wires by the moving train. This last item of expense would probably cost from $10 to $20. The only other article necessary is one piece of rubber hose, say twenty feet long, which draws the truck along the wires, and connects it with the car. Within this piece of hose are coiled the inleading and outleading wires which convey the electricity from one of the main wires to the telegraphic instrument in the car, and from the instrument back to the other wire.—[Santa Cruz Courier and Local Item.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest ranks as an elegant and reliable hair restorative. 27-4t.

Normal Music School.

The Northern Indiana Music School will be held at the Fort Wayne college, August 8th to 25th. J. F. Kinsey, principal assisted by Otto A. Schmint and Princess L. Clark. This is decidedly the best and cheapest first class music school in the country.

For circulars stating particulars, address, J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 27-4t.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff has made the following appointments: Defiance, Thursday, June 29, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, at Russell House. Bryan, Mondays June 26, July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, at Fountain House. Fort Wayne, Fridays, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sep. 22, at Mayer House.

ROOT AND COMPANY

Call your attention to a new and beautiful line of Sheet and Pillow

SHAMS

In match setts of

ANTIQUE LACES

At one-half real value.

ROOT AND COMPANY

Show in great variety new

ANTIQUE TIDIES ! ! !

Square and Oblong

NOTTINGHAM TIDIES,
APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES,
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Exibit, New

LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS,
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OLIVETTE PARASOLS,
CARRIAGE PARASOLS,
MISSES' PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,
SCHOOL UMBRELLAS,
GENTS' UMBRELLAS

In styles surpassing that of any former season

ROOT AND COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.,

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 26 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week.

HENRY [illegible],
Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

June 14. 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.

WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.

April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice.

FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.

April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

For Sale.

—On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the building of a Howe Truss bridge about one-half mile north of the town of St. Joe; said bridge to be forty-five (45) feet long, and to be built on pile abutments.

Also on the same day at 3 o'clock p. m. said Board of Commissioners will let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge one and a half miles east of the town of Butler; said bridge to be fifty-five (55) feet in length and placed upon pile abutments.

Said lettings will take place at the site of the proposed work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to file a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

June 20th, 1882.

Stallions for Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the DeKalb circuit court, as administrator of the estate of George Clark, deceased, I will at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on or after Wednesday, July 26th, 1882, offer to sell at private sale four valuable stallions, described below, with their bridles, halters, sulkies, blankets, etc., and also the stallion barn, situated in the rear of Allen's livery stable, being a part of the personal estate of said decedent.

TERMS: No bid received for less than the appraised value. One-third of the purchase money to be cash in hand, and balance at one year, with interest secured by note with personal or real estate security, waiving valuation laws and payable at First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana. Said stallions are,

First.—"Hildare," a beautiful dapple gray, six years old, weight 1,800 pounds, and is a full blooded, imported Norman. Was imported by Dunham, the celebrated importer of horses, of Dupage county, Illinois.

Second.—"Prince," a blood bay, imported Canadian Norman, eight years old, weight 1,800 pounds.

Third.—"Frank," a bay Mambrino, seven years old, weight 1,350 pounds, and is a fine roadster.

Fourth.—"Jim," a half blooded gray Norman, nine years old, weight 1,600 pounds, and has the finest herd of colts of any horse in northern Indiana.

Pedigrees can be furnished if desired. All these horses are tractable, sound in every particular, and sure foal getters.

The administrator will take pleasure in showing stock of any and all of the horses, and answer by mail or otherwise all inquiries about them. All are making the season and have all the business they can do. They can be seen at Auburn, after July 6th, next. Private offers are respectfully asked, and the confidence of such will be kept. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

Auburn, Ind., June 17, 1882. 25-4w

In HARBOR.

PAUL H. HAYNE.

I think it over, over—
I think it over at last;
Voices of foeman and love,
The sweet and the bitter, have
Life, like a tempest of ocean,
Hath outblown its ultimate blast.
There's but a faint, sobbing seaward,
While the calm of the tide deepens lee-
ward,
And behold! like welcoming quiver
Of heart-pulses throbbed through the
river,
Those lights in the Harbor at last—
The heavenly Harbor at last!

I feel it over, over—
The winds and the waters surcease;
How few were the days of the Rover
That smiled in the beauty of peace!
And distant and dim was the omen
That hinted redress or release.
From the ravage of life, and its riot,
What marvel I yearn for the quiet
Which bides in this Harbor at last?—
For the lights, with their welcoming
quiver,
That throb through the sanctified river
Which girdles the Harbor at last—
The heavenly Harbor at last?

I know it is over, over—
I know it is over at last;
Down sail; the sheathed anchor uncover;
For the stress of the voyage has passed;
Life, like a tempest of ocean,
Hath outblown its ultimate blast.
There's but a faint sobbing seaward,
While the calm of the tide deepens lee-
ward,
And behold! like the welcoming quiver
Of heart pulses throbbing the river,
Those lights in the Harbor at last—
The heavenly Harbor at last!

MAGGIE'S SECOND STRING.

Maggie was pretty and she knew it. She was nurse girl at 'Squire Ridgeway's, but she knew it just as well as if she had been a queen. She knew others thought so, too, and though she was engaged—or "all the same as engaged"—to Dick Hopper, she could not keep from flirting with anyone who showed the least desire to flirt with her. And Dick Hopper did not like it, so they quarreled and parted, and made it up again—not once, but a hundred times. But I think if Dick had known all the making-up would have been slower.

The flirting with the young men he knew was bad enough, but there was something worse. Whenever Maggie took the baby—'Squire Ridgeway's little grand daughter, and the pride of the family—up to the park to walk she was sure to go into the pretty summer house that overlooks the lake, and there, after a while, to be joined by a young man—such an elegant young man, Maggie thought, who paid her such compliments.

Nobody knew about this but cook, who declared that Maggie ought to be ashamed of herself, and that Dick was worth twenty of that fellow.

But Edgar Montmorency was so elegant so charming.

"And it'll be well to keep two strings to your bow, cook," said Maggie: "Dick is so cross with me sometimes."

'Squire Ridgeway and his family were gone up to town, and cook and Maggie kept house. Generally only one left the house at a time, but this was a special day. Maggie and cook were both going out, and Maggie was to take the key in her pocket and be home first. All was settled. She had made up her mind to see the military parade in the morning and the firing of guns and fireworks in the evening, and was quite short with Dick when he came in the evening before, and answered in a hesitating sort of way, when Dick said: "Maggie, mother wants you to take tea and spend the evening with her. Will you?"

"I want to see the soldiers," said Maggie.

"Very well, Maggie," said Dick. "I would take you if I could, but something will keep me from going with you to-morrow evening. Mother would like to have you."

"I shan't shut myself up to-morow," said Maggie.

Inwardly she added that she would not go to Dick's mother's and drink her wishy washy tea, and hear her old stories, when she could walk out with Edgar Montmorency, have ice-drinks, see the fire-works, and be envied by every girl she met.

Cook went out early in the morning, so did Maggie, but at 5 she returned, made herself trim and neat, and went out again. At the corner she met Edgar Montmorency, and he offered his arm, and took her to a great platform.

"I've got seats engaged here," said Edgar, and Maggie, proud of her great gentleman, who could get seats on a platform amongst "quality," mounted the steps and took her place.

"I'll stand behind you," said Edgar, "and give me that great heavy key, for it's what no lady should have to bother with; it's too big. Besides your pocket is not safe in a crowd."

Maggie took the key from her pocket and her beau leaned over her, talking to her, and the display of fireworks began; and after awhile Edgar Montmorency whispered, "I am going to get you some refreshments," made use of his long legs to climb over the seats and was gone.

Maggie sat still gazing at the fireworks, and uttering "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" of delight, and time passed so quickly that she did not know how long she had been deserted, when suddenly the last gleam of color dropped down from the sky in a train of sparks, and people began to depart.

Where was Mr. Montmorency? Maggie looked about her. There was no sign of him. The crowd was dispersing; the windows were growing dark; the tipsy men seemed to monopolize the pavements; but he did not come, and she must wait for him, for he had the key in his pocket.

Maggie waited, and a policeman called to her, asking if she meant to stay there all night.

"It's 12 o'clock," he said, "and decent young girls ought to be at home."

"I'm waiting for my friend," said Maggie.

"Well, he seems to have forgot about you," said the policeman; and Maggie descended from the platform, bathed in tears, and with a dreadful presentiment of evil in her heart, hurried away homeward; and just as she turned the corner, two honest, fat, motherly figures waddled round it, and came toward her—cook and Dick's mother.

"You've brought it on yourself," said cook, "but I'm sorry. If you want to see what has happened at home you'd better come."

"What is the matter?" asked Maggie.

"You'll see soon enough," said cook.

And Maggie, dreading she hardly knew what, hurried along the street between the two old women. The fireworks had left only a disagreeable odor of gunpowder behind them. Here and there a tipsy man lay on the steps of a public house; others staggered down the deserted streets, howling the dismal songs of intoxication.

At last they reached 'Squire Ridgeway's house, and saw, to Maggie's astonishment, that it was brightly lighted, and that a crowd had gathered about the doors.

"Now," said cook—"Now Maggie, you'll see your elegant gentleman." And there in the midst of a group of stalwart policemen, there, indeed, was Edgar Montmorency; and there were two other men; and all three were handcuffed; all three muttering furious imprecations.

Maggie screamed aloud, and suddenly the truth dawned upon her.

Cook put it into plain English:

"You see it was a plan from the first," she said. "He made love to you to get information about the silver and the safe, and asked you to the fireworks to get the key. I guessed what he was, and told Dick, and it is Dick who managed to have him caught at his work; and well for you that I knew all, or master would have had you arrested as an accomplice. Dick and me knew you were honest, and only just a fool. You ought to be thankful."

And I hope my son knows his own value now," said the old mother, "and don't go after any girl that plays off and on with him."

Poor Maggie! she suffered a great deal. It was weeks before she dared to speak to Dick, though they met at the Sunday-school every Sunday, and she thought herself well and fitly punished and told cook that she should surely be an old maid now; but it was only six months from that day when faithful Dick came behind her as she was drawing the perambulator up and down the pavement one afternoon and said:

"Maggie, dear, hasn't this thing gone on long enough?"

"Oh, Dick!" said Maggie, "I never expected you to like me again."

"Ah, but I did," said Dick. "And since your master thinks I did him a service, and has made me a present of enough to furnish a house nicely, shan't we set our wedding-day for this day month?"

All that Maggie said was: "Oh, Dick." and there were tears in her eyes, but he kissed them away.

Polite Sicilian Brigands.

Naples Letter to London News.

The reappearance of brigands in the distant neighborhood of Palermo so soon after the recent rejoicings has painfully impressed the inhabitants. The particulars of the ex-syndic, Signor Notarbartolo, by the brigands, have become known since his return. As soon as his companions had become disarmed by the pretended patrol, the ex-syndic perceived his mistake. His captors were dressed in new Bersaglieri uniforms, spoke the jargon of soldiers and had a thoroughly military appearance, rendering it likely that they had all once served in the army. When Signor Notarbartolo saw the state of affairs, he at once told his captors in a decided manner that all threats or bad language toward him would be of no avail, and such was the effect of his superiority of character that during the whole term of his detention the brigands treated him with deference and respect. His companions had been sent away with a letter to his family, apprising them of what had occurred, and that a ransom of 75,000 francs was demanded. The brigands first took Signor Notarbartolo into the woods, and then to a grotto, or rather deep ravine, in the mountains, where he was detained for six days. The cavern was constantly guarded by two of the brigands, who had changed their uniforms for the torn dress of peasants. The light penetrated this ravine for only a few hours of the day, and during that time the prisoner could read a number of the Revue des Deux Mondes which he happened to have with him.

This was his only amusement. He was not allowed to smoke during the day, lest in so doing he should betray the place of his concealment. The brigands called the ravine their best palace, saying they had others in places more difficult of access, but that they had chosen this as it was more comfortable for "His Excellency." During the first evening they conversed frankly about their affairs, recounting their exploits, and then begged their prisoner to excuse them if they annoyed him, but they did not know how to talk about anything but their own affairs. At the end of the six days (during which, in accordance with the petitions of the family and a high functionary, the brigands had, by order of the Minister Depretis, been left unmolested) the sum of 50,000f. was conveyed to them, with which they expressed themselves content, telling their prisoner that he would be immediately released. The latter then asked for his watch, saying that it was a keepsake very dear to him. With characteristic courtesy it was immediately restored to its proper owner; not, however, before one of the brigands had eyed the chain with great envy, exclaiming that "it was very tasteful and beautiful. The ex-syndic declared with vivacity that all efforts to deprive him of it would be useless; on which the brigand who had taken a fancy to it declared that his wish to have it was quite disinterested and that he would gladly pay for it. At this time the band had assumed very good cloth clothes, had rings on their fingers, and gold chains to their watches. Signor Notarbartolo was received in Palermo with great demonstrations of joy, the street in which he lives being illuminated by the inhabitants. Measures for arresting the malefactors were then immediately taken, the district around Termini, where they are supposed to be still hiding, being surrounded by military. No news of their capture has yet arrived.

What Became of the Eggs.

Cincinnati Commercial.

When General Rosecrans came back to Chattanooga, on the second day's battle at Chickamauga, and was assisted off his horse (unnecessarily the General says) by at least one member of his staff, he found himself in the presence of two of his corps commanders, leaving the army at the front without the General-in-chief, and with only one corps commander, whose name, luckily, was George H. Thomas. There is excellent authority for stating that Rosecrans did not at once order McCook and Crittenden to return to their corps, and that, while Rosey sat in a brown study, the headquarters cook proceeded to prepare some eggs, which was not inappropriate, as the Generals had lost several meals, and were evidently in need of some of the protoplasm without which the best soldier must at length become inefficient. Presently an orderly dashed in, bringing the news that Thomas held his position. Rosecrans sprang up, much in the manner of one intensely surprised, waved the dispatch over his head, and, turning to McCook and Crittenden, said: "Gentlemen, this is no place for you. Go at once to your corps." They went of course. The question now comes up, Who got those eggs?

Texas Opinion of Yankees.

From the Texas Siftings.

How tempora mutantur, and how rapidly we mutatur in illis! It is not so long ago that the average Yankee was regarded by Texans as little better than an emissary of Satan. The Massachusetts Yankee was supposed to be as vile and despicable as ten ordinary Yankees, while a Boston Yankee was piously believed to contain 50 per cent more total depravity than any other kind of New Englander. All these old notions have been tied up in bundles and laid away without any labels on them in the garret, with the rest of the rubbish of war. We Texans are pretty well satisfied that the Massachusetts Yankee is just as much of an American citizen as any of us are, and vice versa. Some years before the war, the Texas legislature ordered the purchase of machinery for the penitentiary at Huntsville, and the appropriation passed with the provision that none of the machinery purchased was to be manufactured in the state of Massachusetts. If any such bill as that were up before the present legislature, no such nonsense would be listened to for any length of time. It is highly probable that three or four partially demented legislators, like Todd, the gentleman from Marion, would improve the opportunity to make the usual fool of themselves, but the rest of the members would certainly impress upon them that it is hardly worth while prolonging the war just to hear them tell about their "pitched battles." It is true that the Massachusetts boys in blue were the first ones to pollute the sacred soil of Virginia with their presence, and they could also be found, without much difficulty, on most of the battle fields of the war, but we have noticed since the war that when there is any great disaster in the south by pestilence or flood or fire that those Boston people are the ones who go down into their garments and bring forth large sums of actual cash for the relief of the sufferers. That's the way they get even with us for not buying any machinery from them previous the war. It is a notable fact that when there is real distress at the South Boston subscribes more money in less time than half a dozen of our own Southern States, as, for instance, at Memphis. Taking it altogether it hardly pays to poke fun at the Hub. When it comes to intelligence, morality, and public spirit, Boston holds about as good a hand as theer is in the deck. Boston comes just about as near being the hub as any village we know of.

Gould as the Ghiasticutis.

Rufus Hatch.

Mr. Gould's little maneuvers about his tin box reminds me of the maneuvers of two young gentlemen in the western part of this State who were very hard up for money. They managed to collect enough to pay for some very highly colored posters and a few hundred hand-bills setting forth that they would exhibit a wonderful monster from the heathen shores, called the Ghi-as-ti-cu-tis, something similar to what Barnum wishes us to believe his Jumbo is. After borrowing, begging or stealing an ox chain and a horse and buggy from a neighboring farmer, they arranged that one should take up his position at the door to receive the money, and the other should exhibit the monster on the stage, going behind the scenes of course, before the audience arrived. On the eventful day the wondering countrymen came pouring in with their families until the hall was crowded. At a given signal, when the hall had become packed, the showman rattled the chain furiously, rushed out, dripping with red paint, and shouted: "Ladies and gentlemen, save yourselves, the Gi-as-ti-cu-tis is loose!" And in the uproar which followed, the young gentlemen escaped with the door money and the horse and buggy.

Selling Her Boy's Body.

A colored woman in Philadelphia sold the body of her boy, seven years old, who died last Sunday from malformation of the head, and the Times of that city reports her as saying: "De po' little dead chile am sold, an' de money handed ober. It fotched $30, a mighty po' price, but Dr Long he gib no mo'. So I sooner sell him fo' dat dan hab him dug up outen his grave by med'cal fellers an' toted away widout me gettin' a picayune. A eel in de fryin' pan am wuth two in de ma'sh, an' bein' a po' woman wid a new baby an' another chile wid de paralytics an' can't walk, I tuk the $30 and glad enuff, sooner dan git nuffin." The Times adds: "When the news of the sale spread about the neighborhood the people in the adjoining houses became unusually friendly in the matter of advising Mrs. Jeff how to dispose of her money to the best advantage. Visions of spring finery and a carriage for the new baby danced before Mrs. Jeff's eyes all the afternoon, but in the evening the only things definitely fixed on the purchase list were a new calico dress, a new bonnet with lemon-colored ribbons, a long white dress for the infant, a rattle-box for the other child, two pounds of coffee and half fo a ham."

* * *

A wonderful young pianist, Gallioti, aged nine years, has taken London by storm, and is the fashion. Without a note of music before him, he plays with a master's hand; but the most wonderful part of his talent is that any one in the room may give the child a theme on which they wish him to improvise, and, after catching the air, he plays variation after variation upon it with marvelous taste, execution, and expression.

JOCOSITIES.

The present fashion of belt bouquets causes a great many flowers to be wasted.

What is the difference between Jumbo and Gumbo? None whatever. One is an elephant, and the other is stew.

"A reputashun once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will alwus keep their eyes on the spot where the brack wuz."

A Philadelphian has figured up that he will save $500 on ice cream, carriage hire, and theater tickets this year. He has married the girl.

Copy of a notice on the beach at Brighton: "In case of ladies in danger of drowning, they should be seized by the clothing, and not by the hair, which generally comes off."

A well-known lawyer declared one day at a dinner that the biggest thing he had ever done was to cross-examine a man until he did not know whether he was married or not.

"My darling," said a fond husband, "I really believe my rheumatism has wholly dissappeared!" She: "Oh, I am so sorry! Now we shall never know when the weather is going to change."

"Don't you think I have a good face for the stage?" asked a young lady with histrionic aspirations. "I don't know about the stage," replied her gallant companion, "but you have a lovely face for a 'bus.'

A city chap told a country cousin on meeting her "that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by dew. She replied, blushingly, "That wasn't his name; it was Bill Jones, and I told him everybody would find it out."

She admitted to her mother that the young man had made a very strong impression on her. "Yes," said the old lady, "I can see where the impression mashed that face flat as a clean napkin. Don't let it happen again."

"I am truly sorry to see you in that condition," said a benevolent looking man to an intoxicated man yesterday. "Yes—bad condishun," replied the inebriate. "I'm too far gone t'walk 'ome an' not drunk 'nuff to be locked up." "It's a shame." "Shame! You jus bet it ish. Here I'm only half drunk an' dead broke!"

Truth uses a pin: "I feel I am growing old," says the lady, mincingly, to her guests, "for really I am beginning to lose my hair." (Of course she has bushels of it, and it is as black as a raven's wing.) "Then, ma," exclaims her little child, with the innocent frankness of infancy, "why don't you lock up the drawer when you put it away at night."

He had always told her that levity was not becoming, especially in a girl about to enter into the sacred duties of a wife. She promised to reform, and the wedding came off at last. When the officiating clergyman, in the course of the ceremony, turned to the groom in a very solemn manner, asked him to repeat the words: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," the bride ducked her head against the alter railing and just snorted with merriment. The groom was a deck hand in a Myrtle Avenue thread and needle store.

Not Without a Moral.

Louisville Commercial.

In the early part of 1881 Harry Lee, an actor, played an engagement in this city, and during his stay here Miss Etta K. Smith, a vivacious young blonde, residing at 1,026 Green street, fell desperately in love with him. He was a handsome, dashing young chap, and more girls beside Miss Etta had been captivated by his flashing black eyes and manly form. The more Miss Ettie saw of pretty Harry, the masher, the more desperately she fell in love with him. She succeeded in forming his acquaintance, and Harry, seeing that the girl was smitten, offered her his hand and heart. She readily accepted the proposal, and it was decided that they should be married at Pittsburg. Here they met in February of last year and were privately married. The girl's mother knew nothing of the wedding, and the affair was kept a secret from her. The honey-moon of Mr. and Mrs. Lee lasted just three weeks, and at the expiration of this time the base designs of the heartless actor became apparent. He informed his bride that, as she was possessed of more wealth than he was, she would have to provide a living for them both. The announcement fell like a thunderbolt on the poor girl, and she asked for an explanation of his conduct. In cold, cruel words he informed her that he had not married with intention of supporting her, and that if she wanted to live with him she would have to help support him. He told her that if she did not care to do this that there were plenty of other girls in the country that would, and that she might as well make up her mind at once to draw upon her mother's bank account or leave him. He laughed at her when she reminded him of the solemn marriage vows they had taken, and told her that the marriage was not a valid one on account of his having been married to her under an assumed name; that his name was not Harry Lee, but Harry Ohl.

The blow was a cruel one to the young wife, but she rallied under it, and the passionate love for him who had so basely deceived her was turned to intense hatred. Her independent spirit rose within her, and she left the heartless husband and returned to her mother's house.

In October last she employed Colonel Marc Mundy to procure for her a divorce from her alleged husband, and the petition was accordingly filed. Several efforts were made to find Lee, but they all proved futile, and yesterday Judge Pope granted Mrs. Lee a decree of divorce and restored to her her maiden name.

That Silly Child.

Texas Siftings.

"Your dear little boy paid me such a pretty compliment; he said I looked real handsome," said Mrs. Hostetter to Mrs. Lydia Pinkham.

"Did he say that?"

"Indeed he did, the little angel."

"O, he is such a silly child. Sometimes I think he has not got good sense," responded the mother, and now they have quit swapping bangs when they go out shopping.

* * *

A "people's Church," to cost $150,000 to be erected in Boston, will be the largest religious edifice in New England.

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DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

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A MAN
who is unacquainted with the geography of this country will see by examining this map that the

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

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Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1882.
Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
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MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

FROM THE WIRES.

Railroad Disaster.

Long Branch, N. J., June 29.

The express train leaving Long Branch at five minutes past eight this morning on the Central New Jersey, met with a terrible accident while crossing the bridge over the branch of the Shrewsbury river near Little Silver Station. The accident was no doubt caused by the spreading of the rails. Six cars, four ordinary passenger coaches, a smoking and a parlor, left the rails and ran over the ties of the bridge, tearing them in flinders. The cars kept on the bridge until the train was half way across, when the four passenger coaches and the smoking car went over into the water with a terrible crash. The cars landed on their sides in about four feet of water. The scene that followed beggars description.

An unkown man from Ocean Beach was taken out dead.

The cars were filled with passengers, and the number of injured are unknown, but about 100 were hurt one way or another.

Demorest, of Furst, Demorest & Co., Reade street, New York, is injured at the base of the skull and will die.

William R. Garrison, son of Commodore Charles K. Garrison, is terribly hurt in his chest.

Charles H. Foster, fireman of the engine, pulled ex-President Grant out of the smoking car. Grant was not injured.

Robert Robertson, an iron merchant from New York, is injured badly.

A grocer named Edison, of Branchport, is crushed terribly.

James Brooks, of the firm of Brooks & Dickson, Theater Troupe Managers, of New York, has his collar-bone broken.

Morris H. Brown, son of Thomas J. Brown, Superintendent of the Erie railroad, received a severe blow on the head, and his back is injured.

James Mallory, of 202 Broadway, is so badly crushed that he cannot recover.

Noon—The dead man has been identified as James L. Bradley, a produce dealer of New York.

G. W. Demorest is dead.

President Galloway, of the Elevated railroad, is slightly hurt.

William R. Garrison has been unconscious since the accident, and is suffering from concussion of the brain. He is at Hollywood Park, the residence of John Hoey.

Mr. Garrison has both legs broken in addition to his other injuries.

George B. Blanchard, Vice President of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, Robert B. Mintur, ex-President Grant, and Arthur L. Sewell are slightly injured.

Annie Irwin, of Brooklyn, is seriously hurt and unconscious.

William A. McCall, brakeman, is fearfully injured; his throat is badly cut.

Mr. Mitchell's condition is precarious. He is suffering from internal injuries.

Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Mallory are about breathing their last.

John T. Raymond, the actor, has his collar-bone broken, and is otherwise severely injured.

Fox, his father-in-law, is badly injured.

The cause of the terrible disaster was the changing of the track for the Monmouth Park races, which commence on Saturday next. The frog at the switch was not properly spiked, and when it was struck by the engine it opened the track and tore up the rails for over 100 feet. The engine and forward cars were piled up on the side of the track, but the succeeding five cars plunged forward on the bridge and were precipitated into the water. It was a case of inexcusable carelessness on the part of those intrusted with the task of altering the track.

Decatur, Ill., dispatch;

Particulars of a terrible crime at Montgomery school house, near Blue Mound, reached here yesterday. Miss Emma Bond, aged 19 years, teacher of the school, dismissed her scholars Thursday afternoon, following them to the door. She then returned to her desk to make out reports for the last day of school, when she was suddenly seized by a strong man and chloroformed. The first man was then joined by an accomplice, and both outraged the poor girl in the most shocking manner. To complete their work, the men attempted to murder Miss Bond by cutting her throat with a penknife. They robbed her of $10, a gold watch, and a ring, and then decamped. About midnight the girl managed to reach the house of a neighbor, to whom she told her sad story. The whole country is aroused, and a vigerous search is being made for the dasterdly tramps. It is thought they had lain all day in the school-house loft awaiting their opportunity.

Bloomington, Ill., special.—The Pantagraph so far has no advices that the tramps who outraged Miss Bond, at Taylorville on Friday, have been arrested. Several suspected persons have been apprehended, but they have not been identified. The most intense indignation prevails.

Springfield, Ill., special—A Taylorville special to the State Journal, states that John Montgomery and two young men named Clements and Pettus, who have been arrested, charged with the outrage on Miss Bond, at Grove City, are now confined in the county jail at Taylorville. It is expected that other parties in the vicinity will be arrested on suspicion. It is believed that several persons in the vicinity were concerned in the outrage. There is still much excitement, and a large reward is offered for the arrest of the scoundrels. Miss Bond is lying critically at her father's from her injuries, which may terminate fatally.

The Chronicle's Greenville, Pa., special says: "A cyclone struck Coleville, Butler county, last night, at 7 o'clock, blowing about half the houses down, and nearly all the stores. Two persons were killed and twenty-five injured. No further particulars.'

Linkvill, Lake Co., Ore., dispatch.

Constable Zeak, with two men, last Tuesday night overtook two horse-thieves they had been tracking. A fight ensued, in which one thief was killed and the other mortally wounded.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., special.—The 104th annual reunion of the Massacre Memorial Association met at the monument grounds in Wyoming this morning. The monument was decorated with flowers and ripened wheat. The order of exercises consisted of prayers, singing and addresses. The attendance of old settlers from all parts of the State was large.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

News of a tragedy in Cross county, has just been received. A negro named Aaron Jones, living near Wittsburg, started for the railroad station, some miles distant, accompanied by his wife. At a lonely spot they quarreled. He struck her on the head with a slung-shot and then cut her throat and escaped. She recovered sufficiently to crawl to the house of Colonel P. Johnson, and tell her story, and then died. The husband has not yet been arrested.

Religious Intelligence.

The are 108,000 Dunkards in the United States.

The Methodist Protestant Church in the United States has a membership of 113,405.

Some $53,000 worth of mortages were destroyed by ten Unitarian Societies last year.

Among the 275,000 Indians in the United States there are 219 Churches and 30,000 members.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association this year will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, and the Rev. C. L. Goodell, D. D. will preach the sermon.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, on an average, organizes ten new Sunday-schools, dedicates fourteen new Churches, and adds two new parsonages each week during the year.

The New York Observer, which is one of the most orthodox of all the religious journals, admits there is no more sense in having a bell on a Church than in having one on a Theater.

The growth of missionary contributions from 1820-30 to 1870-80 has been an advance in home missions from $233,826 to $20,921,625, and in foregin missions from $745,718, to $21,740,066.

President Robinson thinks that among the very last men who should be encourage to discard the manuscript in preaching is he on whom nature has bestowed the gift of extrme volubility.

A Protestant Society held its anniversary this year in the Marie of the First Arrondissement, Paris, which is part of the Church from the belfry of which was tolled the signal death-knell of the victims of Black Bartholomew.

A man, in passing a country Churchyard, saw the sexton digging a grave, and inquired: "Who's dead?" Sexton: "Old Squire Bumblebee." Man: "What complaint?" Sexton, (without looking up): "No complaint. Everybody's satisfied."

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided that the right of the pew-holder is subordinate to the right of the society to repair or remodel the the Church, and, upon making compensation to remove or destroy the pew, for the purpose of making needed alterations and repairs.

The Baptist University at Des Moines has fallen a victim to hopeless debt. The trustees and professors struggled along as bravely as they could, but the funds ran so low that there was no chance for the payment of the professors' salaries. These gentlemen, finding it impossible to live on hope, resigned in a body.

It is said that we shall have to wait another eighteen months for the revised version of the Old Testament. The Company of the Revisers have reached in their second revision the end of the second chapter of Daniel. They are, it is whispered, making changes even greater and more numerous than those which were made in the New Testament.

All the same: A good old lady speaking in prayer meeting and giving expressions to the joy she felt, said: "I feel as if I was ready this minute to fall into the arms of Beelzebub." "Abraham! You mean Abraham!" hastily corrected a brother near. "Well, Abraham, then," was the response. "It don't make any difference. They're both good men."

The Evangelist says: "A brief discussion on the subject of Sabbath observance, in the General Assembly, brought out the fact that railroad shopmen are not always averse to Sunday work when it brings extra compensation, and that it was really an 'up-hill' business to appeal to directors in behalf of a quiet day, when summer religious meetings were especially arranged with a view to a large attendance by Sunday train."

At the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Springfield, Ill., the Rev. John Butler, who has lived in China, said that the Chinese are natural born Presbyterians, and the Presbyterian system is precisely suited to their intellectual and social habits." If anybody but a Presbyterian Minister had said this, the Assembly would have risen with a great cry and earnestly desired to take him over into Gilgal and hew him in pieces before the Lord.

At a Unitarian Conference held at Liverpool Rev. Page Hopps said that he did not believe that people followed the teachings of the Salvation Army because a more "hellish hell" and a more "devilish devil" was preached, but because they found in that army, in spite of the vulgarity and a great deal of nonsense, there was at the heart of it a splendid, beautiful and earnest effort to save the drunkard and cure the wife-beater.

A Bride with Bugs on Her Ankle.

A New York letter says: In spite of the efforts to drive striped and fancy hosiery from the field by making self-colored stockings in all the new and esthetic colors, there has never been a season when women's ordinarily invisible means of support looked like a clown's legs. A bride married in Grace church only last week has a large supply of both kinds. In the way of plain colors she has silk, lisle thread and balbriggans, in the greenery, yallery tints of Oscar Wilde, as well as in brighter hues. Then she has novel combinations in stripes both as to colors and clusters. Wide and narrow stripes are found on the same stockings and while some are striped lengthwise and some horizontally, in others half the leg and foot are in vertical lines and the other half in horizontal stripes. Some of her stockings are black, with the insteps and ankles sprinkled over with tiny butterflies in color; and one horrid pair in blue, with black bugs crawling all over them. Ugh! How can she bear to wear them? The most novel stockings in her lot have Japanese figures well executed on the insteps in colored chain and backstitch embroidery. Her white goods for day wear are in no way very remarkable, though the chemises, drawers, skirts and corset covers are of fine texture and tastefully trimmed. Her night-dresses, however, are the prettiest, daintiest thing I ever saw. They are elaborate enough for morning robes. The material is a gossamer-like satin, creamy white and trimmed with lace edging and insertion. The shape is the princess, with a front formed of tucks and lace insertion. It gathers close to the neck and wrists, and is somewhat shaped to the figure at the waist, though loose. It opens in the back like a school-girl's bodice, and the bosom is a mass of exquisite embroidery and lace in open work. In the way of shoes, she has a pair of a new spring style, as curved and undulating as a short serpent, with slender tops, rounded up, and insteps, tapering heels and long, pointed toes. They are made of French kid and finished with embroidery. She has also a pair of dainty Spanish sandals, with buckles set in diamonds.

Mad Dogs Defied.

It is the general impression, says the Cincinnati Times, that hydrophobia is incurable. If any effective remedy for the horrible malady has ever been discovered the public is not aware of the fact. There are those who think they have reason to believe in the virtue of the madstone, but convincing proof that this alleged remedy ever cured anybody who had been bitten by a rabid dog is lacking.

Information now comes from Milan that hydrophobia has been mastered over there. Three well known Italian physicians say that a perfectly successful cure exists, and to show their faith in the discovery they are ready to come to America and give a public demonstration. Their proposed programme is this: One of the three physicians will allow himself to be bitten by a dog about whose madness there shall be no doubt, and will then proceed to cure himself publicly, leaving open to everybody a clear inspection and examination of the process. These doctors claim, according to the New York Herald, that if Dr. Tanner's fast created such a furor, their demonstration, which will be of greater value to humanity, should, excite the greatest possible interest. They exact three conditions before coming:

1. They want to be sure that their cure, if successful, will be generally accepted.

2. That after the first favorable trial even greater experiments with animals and human beings shall be made, they agreeing to find the human victims.

3. That their success shall reap a substantial pecuniary reward.

It might be an easy matter for these enterprising doctors to practice deception. But their propositions, if made in good faith, are certainly fair and show astonishing confidence in their ability to give humanity peace of mind during dog days. The public will wait to witness the experiment before taking much stock in the Milan trio of dog defiers.

The Dutchman's Disappointment.

New Orleans Times.

Three afflictions beget little or no sympathy, sea-sickness, home-sickness and love-sickness. An honest Dutchman proved, however, an exception to the rule. His friend Herman, being jilted, told his sorrows to the Dutchman:

"Herman, my poy," said Hoffenstein, after he had listened attentively, "I know how you feels. I vent gourting mit a girl for nine years, und ven I dinks she vas going to be my vife, she goes und takes a fellow vat vasn't vert de bowder vat blows him to tunder!

"It vas de same vay mit a mule vot I hav, und vot I blaces all my dependence in. I rode dat mule from de time he vas a colt undil he vas so olt dat his eyes vas veak, und he vas shust so gentle as a dog.

"Vot you tink, Herman, dat mule vorked for fifteen years to get my gonfidence, und den he vent back on me. Von day vile I vas riding de mule along de road he stopped vere dere vas a brier patch mit a vasp nest in it.

"I hits mit de spurs to make him go avay, but he vont. Vat does he do? He vinks a gouple of times mit his ears, kicks up his heels, und I finds myself in de brier patch mit de vasps all ofer me."

If a stranger comes to your house take him in and feed him on Paris green. You may kill a lightning rod agent unawares.

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne. A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate & build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

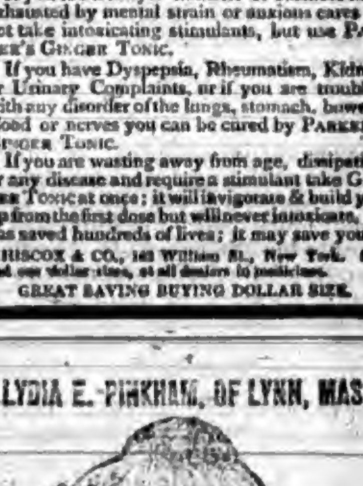

Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

Trade Mark

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.

Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 15th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way and wish one No. 3 box.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE

FOR

NERVOUS DEBILITY

AND

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

IN

YOUNG

AND

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

THE PASTILLE

A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

GET A BOX

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,

MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

SAMARITAN NERVINE

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysteria, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease and utterly destroys the case.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruations, Ulceration, of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at Night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on the road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are percisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its craving until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the glutinous tape-worm, it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerve, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep the secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health. Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,

World's Epileptic Institute,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1yr

REED'S

TRADE MARK

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 13, 1882.

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

The Normal school at Tarre Haute begins the fall term September 6.

The Hillsdale crew won the first prize in the amateur regatta at Marlow, England last week.

The war in Egypt has begun. The English fleet began to bombard the forts at Alexandria, at seven o'clock a. m. Tuesday of this week.

Dr. Parker, of the Kendallville News, is spoken of as candidate for representative from Noble county. Dr., here's success to you.

A young lady in Wabash went fishing on the Fourth and lost a gold watch in the river. The watch had cost her $100, and the fish she caught was worth about ten cents.

The coinage at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, was valued at $117,841,574, of which $27,772,075 was standard dollars.

Bodies are still picked up at different places in the vicinity of Mingo Junction, Ohio, where the steamer Sciota sunk on the Fourth. It is believed that the loss of life will be about seventy-five.

They have a young lady in Wabash county, so says the Courier, that has taken little or no food for fifty-six days. She gives no reason for this state of things. In fact it does not seem to be voluntary. She simply has no desire for food.

The Chicago Trotting Park Association begins its summer meeting Saturday, July 15. These meetings are also continued on Wednesday the 19th, Friday the 21st, and Saturday the 22d of July. A fine array of trotters is already entered.

The trouble in Egypt continues. The English and French fleets in the harbor of Alexandria will bombard the town if the work of strengthening the fortifications is not stopped. The whole trouble is caused by the state of anarchy, into which the Egyptian government has fallen. Most of the foreigners are leaving the country.

A preacher in Athens, Ohio, one week ago last Sunday, took ground in his sermon that Guiteau was insane, and therefore innocent. He abused the court and every one connected with the trial, even including Arthur and the cabinet. He insisted that the hanging of such an insane man constituted the blackest crime in our history as a nation. Some of his members got tired of this kind of talk and got up and left the church.

Among the affecting incidents connected with the sinking of the Sciota in the Ohio river last week, is the finding of a man's body guarded by a coach dog that had evidently been with it since it floated ashore soon after the vessel went down. The poor brute was nearly exhausted, but staid by the corpse of his master till it was carried to its final resting place. The dog was on the ill-fated boat when it sank, but no one can tell how he found his master's corpse after it had floated several miles away.

The military encampment at Indianapolis was a success, and drew large crowds to the city. Of the Indiana Legion, the McKeen Cadets took the first prize. Of Indiana batteries, the Porter Light Artillery took first. In the artillery free-for-all contest, the Asbury Cadets took first. In the free-for-all infantry contest, the first prize was awarded to the Chickasaws of Memphis. The entire score, as estimated by the judges, stood as follows:

INDIANA LEGION.	
McKeen Cadets (first prize)	2.75
Evansville Rifles (second prize)	2.55
Logan Greys	2.36
South Bend Light Guards	2.17
BATTERIES INDIANA LEGION.	
Porter Light Artillery	80.
ARTILLERY—FREE-FOR-ALL.	
Asbury Cadets (first prize)	94.1
Battery A, Louisville (second)	93.2
Battery B, New Orleans	92.8
Battery A, St. Louis	90.9
Burns Artillery, Nashville	87.6
Battery B, New Orleans	86.9
Battery A, Danville	86.6
Battery B, Chicago	83.6
FREE-FOR-ALL.	
Chickasaws (first prize)	90.1
Crescent Rifles (second prize)	89.81
Asbury Cadets	88.6
Quapaw Guards	87.9
McKeen Cadets	85.8
Porter Rifles	84.7
Indianapolis Light Infantry	82.2
Louisiana Rifles	80.9
Co. K., St. Louis	80.01

COUNTY MATTERS.

SEDAN.

Where did Guiteau go? Where all dogs will that have no tags.... Harvest wages range from $1.50 to $2.00 per day in this section.... Miss Nellie Hine returned home on a vacation from Oberlin, Ohio, where she has been attending college.... B. F. Frets, of Indian territory, formerly a resident of this county, is rusticating in this vicinity.... Mr. Wm. Meese, of Auburn, passed through town Monday, working in the interest of temperance.... Mr. S. H. Hine returned home in time to cut his golden grain.... Geo. M. Crane, of Waterloo, made his old friends a "fly" call Thursday.... C. H. Bangs, retired merchant of Summit, Indiana, has "returned to his father's house."... Miss Belle Eckhart, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Eckhart, of Fairfield township, died Saturday of brain fever—aged 16 years and 3 months. Rev. Kelso, of Auburn, officiated. Several citizens of Sedan attended the funeral at Fairfield Center.... Freight trains Nos. 25 and 26 on the Lake Shore road came in contact Sunday morning, about 100 west of the Corunna depot. Engine on 26 and three cars were badly damaged, and several more cars were thrown off the track. No one hurt except Conductor Potts, who sprained his leg jumping from the caboose. W. H. C.

FRANKLIN.

Norman Jackman is re-roofing his barn and otherwise improving the old Isaac Jackman place.... J. A. Boozer was up this way Monday July 10, to set up a self-binder for Ezra Lautzenheiser. Boozer swears by the Buckeye.... Oliver P. Learned, family and sister, of Troy, was visiting a part of last week in this township.... Uncle Abe Myers is reported on the sick list.... The highways and by-ways of this township were, on Sunday, July 2, filled with people journeying toward Hamilton to witness the rite of baptism administered to about seventy persons, by the Rev. Slusser, of the M. E. church. This certainly speaks well for the reverend gentleman as a successful preacher..... There was one buggy badly used up on the way to the baptizing. Nobody badly hurt, but several badly scared. Cause: Careless driving.... John Taylor takes the cake for the best field of corn—the largest and evenest—on the Hamilton and Weterloo road.... The corn is generally small, for this time of year, and very uneven.... Mrs. J. A. Boozer, of Waterloo, was visiting Mrs. M. Waterman, Monday.... Up this way politics don't warm up worth a cent. Nothing is said; not even a candidate coming around to soft-soap us by telling us we have the nicest farms, the best crops, the slickest stock and the handsomest babies, and if they do not put in an appearance soon they need not expect many votes in this township—from our wives and babies. And while on this subject — political — I would just enquire whether the democrats are going to let the judgeship go by default. If for nothing else, a bold front should be put on to compel the republicans to put up their best man. Neither is the case so desperate. It is true the republicans have quite a majority in the circuit. They have their candidates in the field. Chapin, of Noble county, who is said to be anything but palatable to the republicans of Steuben county, their strength, and the soldier element do not sympathize with him. Then there are Rose and McBride, of this county, who are candidates and we think we could beat either of these with a good strong man. The prize is worth fighting for—a six year office with good salary.

WATERLOO.

C. M. Dickinson, clerk at Butt's Hotel, has gone to Hudson, Mich., for treatment for Bright's disease of the kidneys.... A. R. Stevens is nearly recovered from his recent illness.... E. R. Blattner is suffering from some chronic complaint.... Reuben Loutzenhiser and wife, have returned from their trip to Toledo where they went to visit their son, Scott. They found him busy at work and well suited with his position.... John Shull's new iron fence beats them all. It is a new pattern and very substantial.... Dr. Latta, of Goshen, passed through here Tuesday, on his way to Auburn to assist Dr. Chamberlain in a consultation in regard to Frank Brink, who has been troubled so much lately with a lame foot.... John Koons, is having a good run of custom in his line, and makes himself at home in his new business.... E. T. Bryeland begins to look like a lawyer, as he presides in the office of R. Wes. McBride. His duties as town clerk, and his work in the insurance business will make a fine business for an enterprising young man.... Will Fisher is now passing away his time running a barber shop under J. D. Campbell's drug store. Meanwhile his health is slowly improving.... Froehlich's yard is full of of marble work, and the sound of the mallet and chisel are heard in his work shops continually.... Mrs. Heldt of Fort Wayne, returned to her home last Thursday, after a months visit with Mrs. Ed. Braun.... Waterloo is well represented at Island Park, this week.... Charlie McClellan Jr. came down from Ann Arbor, last week to visit his father.... Mr. Zigler, of Freemont, Ohio, is visiting the family of O. T. Clark.... Miss Meda Zirkle is in Decatur, where she will visit friends for a few weeks.... Mrs. Minnie Brown of Mishawaka is visiter here with her sister Mrs. Hall.... Mrs. T. A. Ward and children of Detroit, are here visiting their relatives.... W. B. Johnson was the guest of his brother J. G. Johnson and wife over Sunday.... J. C. Maxson and children returned Saturday from Michigan, where they have been visiting friends for several weeks.... We are pleased to be able to say to the friends of Mrs. O. L. Hall, that her health is improving, and she is able to ride out some.... The men are here putting up new telegraph poles along the line of the Lake Shore road.... F. E. Burt, of Angola, was in town Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bassett.... Mrs. G. W. McConnell, of Angola, visited with friends here over Sunday.... C. I. Reed came down from Goshen, and spent Sunday with his family. He reports a very successful normal at that place.... Mr. Maby, of Adrian, Michigan, visited over Sunday with his sister Mrs. J. C. Maxson and Mrs. S. R. Rickle.... Mrs. Amos Walsworth, of Auburn, is visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bassett.

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

WERE THE JUDGES A "LITTLE OFF?"

The Sentiment of the People Vice Versa From the Decision.

—The contest between the self-binding machines Tuesday, was a "big thing on wheels." The majority of the crowd stood firm and square in favor of the well know Esterly, handled by W. H. Kiblinger & Co., at this place. We have heard many compliments given this popular binder by those who witnessed the match. This firm has sold a large number during the season and the purchasers praise them very highly. Mr. Kiblinger's business experience and shrewd management warrant us in saying that his machinery cannot be excelled anywhere. Try the Esterly before you buy.

We wish to correct a misstatement in regard to the death of William Hensinger, mentioned in the papers a short time ago. It was reported that he was killed. This is not true, he died of natural causes, as shown in the following article taken from the Lake View, Michigan Enterprise: "On Sunday June 4th, William Hensinger was brought to the Lake View house, about 12 o'clock and at 6 that evening died in Spasms of cerebro spinal meningitis. He was taken with a chill on Thursday before and sending for medicine, supposing the trouble to be ordinary chills, but not getting better desired to be brought here for treatment with the above result. Hensinger is from Indiana, near Rome City, where his parents reside, he was about 20 years old; a neighbor's son was with him who accompanied his remains home, starting Monday morning." The above contains one error. The young man lived about seven miles south of Auburn, and not near Rome City as stated. It appears that T. J. Vandusen had reported that young Hensinger was killed, and when the friends of the latter denied this, Vandusen wrote to C. T. French at Lake View, who enclosed the above clipping from the paper at that place. Wm. McKinley, of this county, who was with Hensinger all through his sickness, says he was taken with chills Thursday night and died Sunday June 4, at 6 p. m. He was taken about twelve miles to a railroad station, and from that point sent to his friends near here.

—We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just secured a copy of the work entitled "Foundation of Success and Laws of Trade." This work begins at the foundation of the alphabet of business and social forms, and building thereon, they have reached intricacies of complex business, and penetrated the inner wants of social and public life. It is a judicious counselor in all matters relating to business and is a convenient guide in the transactions of public assemblies, etc. Mr. C. S. Kinney will remain in town for a few days, and we commend him to the courtesy and patronage of our citizens.

—Examination.—Notice is hereby given that at the next regular examination of teachers, I will at the same time and place hold an examination for applicants for admission to the State University at Bloomington, and to the Purdue University at Lafayette. All who wish to enter either class, should notify me in writing as early as July 20. J. A. Barns, Co. Supt.

—At the field trial of twine binders Tuesday, the Minneapolis came out victorious. It was driven and operated by Willis Brown, without the assistance of an expert. The Esterly and McCormick were driven by an expert, and also had an expert to follow to assist in case the binder should choke. The Minneapolis folks could have sold more binders on the ground if they had had them.

—The social of the M. E. church will be entertained by the ladies next Wednesday evening July 19th, on the lawn at the residence of Mr. Kiblinger. Supper from six to nine. Refreshments, coffee rolls, ice-cream and cake.

—C C roasted coffee 15 cents per pound; choice green coffee 8 pounds for $1.00; good tea for 25 cents a pound; Anti-Washboard soap four cakes for 25 cents, at McQuiston & Long's. 3w.

—Fleming, at the greenhouse, has the nicest stock of plants and flowers of all kinds, and sells them cheap. They are ready potted, and many are in bloom. Call and see him.

—Henry Shull has the nicest green peas that ever "smoked from a platter." Get a mess and try them and see if we are not right.

—Young lady, do not despair. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment will cure Hysteria and all nervous troubles. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—Remember Fleming's greenhouse, first door south of the Presbyterian church, when you want any sort of flowers or plants.

—Ladies Taffeta silk gloves at 50 cts. a pair. Ladies Berlin and Lisle th'd gloves from 15 to 50 cents, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

—Just received at McQuiston & Long's, 5,000 yards of dress ginghams, to sell for 10 and 12½ cents a yard. 3t

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant, buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—Some one has left in our possession some heads of timothy eleven inches in length. Who can beat that ?

—We again call the attention of ladies to the Heberling shirring machine.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is stealing health restorative, which will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv.—Times. 27 4t.

To our Patrons.

During the dull period of July and August, while the farmers are busy gathering in their crops, money is a scarce article in a printing office. We have a number of delinquent subscribers who could pay now as well as at any other time of the year if they were reminded of the fact. It would be received as a special favor if all who are indebted to us on subscription would call while in town and settle their account. It takes considerable cash each week to pay our workman, paper bills, etc., and our patrons could help us out wonderfully if each one would pay the small bill they owe.

Soldiers, Attention.

Milo B. Stevens & Co., the well known war claim attorneys, will be represented at Auburn, Monday and Tuesday, July 17, and 18, by their special agent, Frank I. Darling. Soldiers and others interested in claims for pension, increase of pension, or other claims, it is hoped will give him a call. Mr. Darling's whereabouts may be ascertained at the office of the Clerk of the circuit ourt. 27-2t

Excursion.

The B. & O. will run an excursion to Rome City, via Avilla and the Grand Rapids road, on Wednesday, July 19. Fare from Auburn Junction will be 80 cents for the round trip. The train will go west through the Junction at 1:05 p. m. Tickets good returning for ten days on any regular train.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as handwork. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 26-12t.

To Agents and Canvassers.

Wanted a reliable man to canvass this city and vicinity for the sale of the best Spring Mattress ever made. To such a party good compensation and steady employment will be given. Call on, or address, the

Elkhart Steel Spring Bed Co
East Jackson St., Elkhart, Ind.

New Photograph Gallery.

Call on J. M. Rice & Son, second door east of the postoffice, and see their new instruments and pleasant location. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Enlarging done to order to any size desired. They have a ground floor gallery and it is very easy to get to. They solicit your patronage. Remember the place, second door east of the postoffice. tf.

Quick and Sure.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength quickly and surely coming back to them. 27-4t.

Grateful to Invalids.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing without the sickening effects of most perfumes. 27 4t.

—New cabbage at the greenhouse.

—Plasters are at work on the Hebel building.

—Men's cotton socks from 5 to 13 cts a pair. Boys' cotton socks 10 cents a pair, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

—R. Loutzenhiser, of Waterloo, was among those who paid their regards to the Courier this week.

—Children's and Misses' cotton hose from 7 to 18 cents a pair. Misses white gloves 10 cents a pair, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

—Hiram Cupp, of Butler, at one time a resident here, was buried in the cemetery yesterday.

—The Grove Bethel band, of Jackson township, comprises the following persons: Alpheus McClellan, leader; Wm. McGinnis, second E flat; John Essig, first B flat; Wm. Essig, second B flat; George Essig, first alto; Silas Nugent, second alto; Russell Gilford, first tenor; Elmer Walter, second tenor; Wm. Nelson, baritone; Jacob McGinnis, tuba; Jackson Harris, snare drum; Robert Forsythe, bass drum; J. L. Grubb teacher.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, Executrix of the will of Henry G. Bickel, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

July 1, 1882. Mary C. Bickel, Executrix.
W. H. Dills, Attorney. 27-3w.

Where Shall I Attend School ?

You will be aided in answering this question by reading the catalogue of the

FORT WAYNE (IND.) COLLEGE

The lowest rates combined with the best advantages. Address:

W. F. Yocum, A. M.,
28-6w. Fort Wayne, Ind.

CENTRAL CONSERVATORY
—OF—
—M—U—S—I—C—!—!!—!!—
Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Ind

Cheapest tuition in the U. S. for advantages offered. Limited number boarded in Principal's family. For terms, etc., address,
28-4w. W. E. BATES, Principal.

RUBBER ROOFING

Costs only $3.25 per square, [illegible], and will last a lifetime on steep or flat [illegible] for circular and samples free.
IND. PAINT AND [illegible]
[illegible]

MONEY to loan on improved farms in sums of $500 or more at six per cent. No delay.
28-4w. U. M. STODDARD,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE
EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED.
—THE—
CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED !

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

The latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northeran Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag.—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

SELF SATISFYING.

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.00
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits are worth $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits are worth 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits are worth 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT,

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants !

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry.
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,

Musical Goods.
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.

Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods

Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware

Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look at my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on page 6 [illegible] 63 69 to 81 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come [illegible] goods to be just as satisfactory as [illegible] select. When in the city, give me a call [illegible] most complete stock of Goods in the west [illegible] INSIDE PAGES

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—"Farewell, boys."

—The weather is warm again.

—Where are the harvest apples?

—Local matter on the first page.

—The farmers are cutting wheat.

—Muzzle you canines through dog days.

—Dr. Matheny is building a new fence.

—The fruit is said to be dropping badly.

—We have had beautiful weather for a few days.

—Chris. Shaffer has his buggy "all painted red."

—Cucumbers and ague will soon be in the market.

—We bow to Frank Strebe for a lot of nice lettuce.

—The barley crop is said to be extra large this year.

—It would be an easy matter to find a doctor to-day.

—Mrs. Little is giving bargains in millinery goods.

—Albert Cass is making an addition to his building.

—Dry Houghton purchased a self binder Tuesday.

—Buck Allen thinks his Texas pony can trot. Pshaw!

—Geo. Carter is dealing out the rosy at Tom. Sommers'.

—Kin. Lanning now swings the cognomen of "Jesse J."

—Boys use the cemetery grounds for playing "wood-tag."

—We have had plenty of rain for a few weeks to come.

—Jack Ralston has put an awning in front of his grocery.

—There is talk of a soldiers' reunion at Fort Wayne, soon.

—We have a call from a tramp printer about every day.

—Frank Hoff has a fine colt hitched to his delivery wagon.

—Recorder Boland and his lawn mower deserve a pension.

—Sheriff Leas and marshal Smith were "scheming" Monday.

—Wonder how Guiteau likes his foreign mission by this time?

—Willis Brown is engaged in selling machinery for Ensley & Harter.

—No doctors on duty to-day. P. S.—Figuring on the rise of quinine.

—The agricultural men will soon have a rest—or the farmer, rather.

—Please give us a short vacation on Guiteau and the Fourth of July.

—Have you seen "Jesse James" with his bicycle and gun? (Lockwood.)

—Nicholas Ensley has connected his store and residence by telephone.

—The sale of Clark's stallions is well advertised throughout Indiana.

—Stutz's saloon was closed last week owing to the illness of himself and wife.

—Laborers are kept busy, but some of them complain of wages being too low.

—The average gardener is treating the potato bugs to a dose of Paris green.

—Since marshal Smith had a racket with Bill Edgington he carries a hickory cane.

—Programme for to-day: Hello, Doc.; when did you "came" in—where d'you hitch?

—One of Rhodenbaugh's old faithful dray horses has been unable to do duty several days.

—Ben. Williams drives the sprinkler team and thereby saves the expense of a hired hand.

—Forepaugh's show at Fort Wayne, didn't get many half dollars from our citizens Saturday.

—The marshal has put down a number of new crossings. Tom Scott's patent has run out.

—If the grass holds out it will save Frank Strebe the necessity of weather-boarding his "hoss."

—Doctors or no doctors, nine-tenths of the people here thinks Guiteau was a thorough-bred lunatic.

—Our young friend Bob McDonalson and his better-half have gone to housekeeping on Cedar street.

—The republican central committe met in the court house Tuesday. We didn't hear anything "drap."

—The English sparrows are accumulating in number rapidly. Where is Frank Benedict and his pop gun.

—A drunken umbrella repairer was put in the calaboose for loud talking by "officer" Hallam, Monday evening.

—Some "crank" is talking of starting another paper at Angola. The town has more now than it should have.

—People are beginning to learn thro' the COURIER that they are benefited more by dealing with home merchants.

—The tank that furnishes water for sprinkler makes a bad mud hole at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets.

—The COURIER force is under obligations to Sherm. Hollister for a watermelon. We are all well up to this date.

—The rains the latter part of last week did considerable damage to hay that was not in the shock.

—A serenading party gave some "music" at Mrs. Hare's residence Monday night.

—The South Bend Register has employed Mr. Shaffer, late of the Elkhart Monitor, on its editorial staff.

—The stench arising from a carrion has "greeted" the pedestrain's nasal organ, near the town pump, for several days.

—If our citizens do not want to make a barn-yard out of their sidewalks, let them move the same to the rear end of the lot.

Constable Oscar Allen is in the potato growing business. He will furnish widows and orphans their winter's supply free.

—Some of the machinery at Mitchell's coiled hoop factory was broken, last week, which delayed work for several days.

—The Indianapolis Journal has declared hostility to that old rule of law that twelve men must agree, to make a valid verdict.

—Why is it that the umbrella man was not fined? Does everyone who has a penalty to pay have to be a resident of Auburn?

—Judging from the number of strangers on the streets in the evening, Auburn has been adding quite largely to her population lately.

—Austin is waiting and watching for a chance to buy a cheap fall stock of boots and shoes. He'll let our readers know when he makes the "riffel."

—Where are we going this summer? Paraguay, dear reader, Paraguay. In that country you are expected to kiss every woman to whom you're introduced.

—It was rumored on the streets Tuesday that Baker & Stutz, at Auburn Junction, was about to make an assignment of their stock.

—Barnum claims to have a moral show, and yet he persists in keeping that calliope agoing. After a man has heard the thing ten minutes he is in a condition to murder his grandmother.

—A dance was had at Henry Mosey's residence, on south Jackson street, Tuesday. Some of the high Dutch "took in the hop" and were fired out on the first ballot.

—Dr. Chamberlain, of Waterloo, and Dr. Latta, of Goshen, were in town Tuesday to consult as to the treatment of Frank Brink's foot, which has been giving him so much trouble.

—In all of our neighboring towns money is being contributed to the Morton monument, but our "boys" here, as far as heard from, have not put up anything for their war governor.

—It is rumored that parties from Ohio will purchase the Stanets lot, joining S. U. Tarney's, and erect a residence thereon. That is a nice location and would make an attractive home.

—On the fourth page of this issue will be seen a communication between a rum-seller and the devil. We don't know which of the b'hoys it is, however he stands in too solid with old Lucifer.

—We learn that J. A. Cowan, esq., will erect a residence this fall. The doctor is a tasty, enterprising fellow, and we are safe in saying that nothing will be wanting to make it cosy and attractive.

—Let the marshal either do it himself, or hire some one, to cut down the weeds along the principal streets. If property owners will not do it let them be taxed for their lack of enterprise and negligence.

—We saw a young lady, who aspires some to society honors pretty "chucky," the other evening. We will not publish her name this time, but if we ever see a like transaction we will "give her away" to the public.

—The Saginaw train No. 4 was late on arriving at New Era, the other day, and made Fort Wayne, a distance of sixteen miles, in nineteen minutes including one stop; the rate of speed being one mile a minute.

—New hay has been coming into market this week, but it don't seem to sell readily. Those who have it for sale want $10 a ton, and we are told it will not bring over $8 between now and the first of January.

—"They say" that there is a large alligator in Cedar Creek, who makes its home between the two bridges. We don't publish this as a truthful item, but only to warn the little boys who go in swimming at this point.

—At some time in the future we will write up the qualities, morally and mentally, of our candidates to be elected in November next. It will be no task at all, as they are all first-rate, straight forward, gentlemen.

—If there is an inhabitant of this town, of the female gender, who is the owner of a rubber coat, and was not on the streets Saturday during the rain, she will be presented with a chromo by making the same known to us.

—Mr. Hubbell has severed his connection with the Republican, and in the future "editor" Houser will go it alone. Mr. Hubbell added a number of friends to his list during his short stay here, and they, with the COURIER, wishes him well, where e'er he may roam.

—Gents Gauze undershirts for 25 c. each, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3t.

New Mailer.

Next week the names of our subscribers will be printed by a mailing machine, and if in this change we should happen to miss any one they should make it known to us at once. Our list has reached such a proportion that it was difficult for us to get our mails out on time by the old plan hence this new improvement.

Arrested on Suspicion.

A young lad named Chas. L. Grant, was arrested and placed in jail Monday, on suspicion of attempting to steal a horse and buggy from the livery barn of Mr. Decker at Garrett. He hired the rig to reach a given point and it is thought by many that he took the wrong route, and not returning at the time agreed upon was arrested. The county will keep him until the September term of court.

That Contest.

Last Tuesday a number of our citizens went to the farm of Mr. Brechbill, in Keyser township, to witness a contest between the different reapers and mowers handled by the agriculture dealers of this county. The excitement was high and, of course, each agent did all in his power to have his favorite machine win the race It ended with the Minneapolis coming out victorious.

Settle Up.

All who have unsettled accounts with this office would confer a favor by calling on us and squaring up. Please do not let these bills run delinquent, as we wish to make prompt settlements of bills that are against us. Those who owe on subscription to the COURIER, can tell when their time expires by the date on their receipts. It is easier to pay promptly, than to pay a larger sum after while.

The Trigger.

Last Tuesday the Auburn and St. Joe, rifle clubs had a little sport on the creek bottom. In the forenoon they used, what is termed "clay pigeons," furnished by the visiting club, and in the afternoon glass balls were shot at, given by our boys. Considerable interest was taken in the sport by the marksmen, and also a number of our citizens witnessed the fun. F. D. Ryan, esq, took the huckleberry pie in the forenoon, and in the afternoon Dr. J. H. Ford wore the plume.

Doctors in Council.

To-day the medical fraternity of De-Kalb County are assembled in Dr. Jno. A. Cowan's office for the purpose of organizing a permanent medical society. A large attendance is noticeable and considerable interest is manifested by one and all of the "quinine slingers." We have among our physicians some go-a-head, enterprising gentleman who would make an organization of the one in question a great benefit to themselves and also to the people of the county.

The Pound.

This interesting "structure" on the side track of Ninth street, is as dilapidated as the "old log cabin in the lane." Its walls are decaying and dropping to pieces from neglect and the storms of days gone by. The weeds have taken possession of the cow stalls, and the hog department is too filthy to describe to an intelligent public. But things will change after the 18th, inst. The town dads have ordered all stock to be kept up from the time Old Sol goes to bed in the evening until he wakes up in the morning.

"Climbed The Golden Stairs.

The innocent, harmless dog known as "Bruno," is now resting on the other bank of the river Jordan. Tom Hallam pulled the trigger that sent the fatal ball through Bruno's frame. What right Hallam has banging away at dogs is a query among the boys, and if we are not badly mistaken he will crack away at the wrong canine in his fancy to do good. It is rumored that he gave Braun's bull dog a flesh wound, and some of the friends of this four-legged "pugilist" are somewhat indignant over the matter.

The Better Way.

Our reporter's attention was called to a free-for-all-chat between Antwerp and his better-half in Hoff's grocery, Saturday. Hugh stood as firm and as erect as a printing office towel, and his tongue furnished "music" like a harp with a thousand strings in active commotion, swayed by the magic hand of an Italian. We would be safe in betting our trotting horse that they will hereafter live as of yore, and Jimmy will get left on the last quarter. This would be the better way—bury past grievances, "swear off" and start in with new resolves, and the boys in Jackson township will be all—broke—up.

—We notice that the Kendallville Standard and other prominent republican papers are talking up the renomination of Prosecutor Peterson. Mr. P. is a level-headed officer and has given general satisfaction during his term as State attorney. We stand by the side of "Pete" in every particular except his political ideas.

—The ice cream dealers are not carrying a very large bank account this summer. In fact we have had but few days that the luxury was really enjoyable.

The New School House.

The brick masons have the first story of the school building ready for the joist, and the carpenters are doing their part of the work. The brick work of the building will cost $6,160 when completed and the inside work, without seating, has been let for $2,900. Last week Shearer & Wilson received the contract for the wood work. If the weather is favorable it will be ready for the winter term. It will be one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the State and the residents of Auburn can congratulate themselves on the taste and judgement displayed by the architect and builders.

Nothing in It.

The rumor afloat for a few days that Billy Stimely, Mark Sheets and the Goetschius boys, who went west recently, were murdered, caused considerable talk and excitement among their friends and acquaintances in this place. It was reported that two of them were killed in a saloon row, and the others by the tricky red man. We have looked the matter up as far as possible and can find no foundation whatever for the wild reports exchanged among our people. It is impossible to ascertain who started the lie, and it was probably originated by some one under the influence of "bug juice" who had western fever on the brain.

Be on the Watch.

From our correspondents and exchanges we learn that the festive burglar is at work in towns surrounding us. The latest news comes from as near as Waterloo, which we published last week, and it behooves every business man and citizen to be on the watch for these scoundrels and have their stores and residences securly bolted and locked. A double-barrel shot gun heavily loaded, is a good preventative, or a savage bull dog allowed to trot about the premises is not a bad idea. If they are not soon detected in their nefarious work we can expect them to give us a call and if we are not prepared "what will be their gain will be our loss."

Pleasure Season.

About this season of the year the drummer and the flirt are performing "tricks that are vain and ways that are dark" at some pleasure resort. We don't know as Auburn is represented, but if it is we hope our young ladies will not be so inconsistent as to receive any "taffy" from the la-da-dah youth or the "retired" merchant's only son, who is spending the "old man's" hard earned pennies for amusement instead of using the same to advance their intellect. Nine-tenths of this class go to these places to make a mash on some innocent damsel, and after they find themselves successful, click the rosy glasses in praise of "how I did cod her."

Stock Law.

We have inquired into the legal parts of the stock law and have learned that no law to shut up horses, cattle, etc., has been passed by the legislature for over two years. We do not know of any town ordiance that has been in effect for about the same length of time.—However, the COURIER is in favor of keeping all stock shut up at night, and we think our town board would receive the good graces of every citizen if an ordinance to this effect was put in force. Stock, with the exception of swine, does but little damage during the day, but at night they use the sidewalks for barn-yards, and do damage to small trees, etc.

What Does it Mean?

We received a postal card last Friday from Will Rickel, at Rochester, Ind., which goes on to ask:

"Will you be kind enough to send me the full particulars of the fifty-hour go-as-you-please walking match to take place in Auburn soon?"

Is it possible that our town is to be afflicted with a walking contest. Are some of our boys working the thing up on the sly, and sent Bill Rickel, the stepper of Rochester, an invitation to "take a hand?" We do not know anything about the arrangements nor can we find anyone who does, but if there is to be a match of this kind we will inform our readers in time for them to save up ten cents, the usual admission fee.

Della and Oscar

is the name of a new firm now in the matrimonial harness in this county. This has been thus since Monday evening. Both Oscar and Della live some where between this place and Butler, and have lately reversed the approved order of matrimonial business, and therefore C. M. Phillips, of Waterloo, was called on the part of Della's parents to serve an injunction on Oscar, or else make him show cause if any could be shown, why he shouldn't get married like ordinary mortals. Oscar was willing but the parents of the girl did not look upon him as a valuable addition to their family Oscar in a very quiet and unostentatious way, took up his abode in the county bastile. But on Monday evening the girl's parents relented, and under the guiding hand of C. M. Phillips a wedding took place. And now Miss Della Bruner is Mrs. Oscar VanHorn. Now, when Judge Tousley can be heard from Oscar can "get" out, and take a hand in the coming wheat harvest.

To Correspondents.

We would call the attention of our correspondents to the fact that if their items do not reach us by Tuesday's mail they stand a poor show for publication the same week. Our compositors have most all the matter in type for the inside pages at this time, and our custom then is to set up the county communications. If it is not here other articles take the place of it and it must necessarily lay over until the next week. Sometimes we erase articles for the reason that the same item appears in several different correspondent, and the first one put in type gets the benefit. If it is mailed Monday we are pretty sure of getting it from any point in the county by Tuesday noon.

The Altar.

We hear of, no less than a half dozen marriages to come off within the next few weeks. The parties are all young men and girls who know very little of life's hardships, and it has always been nip and tuck for them to exist in single life—board thrown in. Boys with no education, without a trade, not a dollar to start with and to depend upon the kicks and knocks of everyday labor, to furnish hash for two, will find it mighty hard pulling against the stream. The girls are as much to blame, and sometimes more, than the boys are. The woman who marries at the age of twenty-five or thirty is pretty sure of domestic happiness. She looks back at the youths she imagined she was enamored with between sixteen and eighteen, or even twenty-two, and they are worse than indifferent or repellent to her, and in thinking over the days "now gone forever, John," she feels herself fortunate, and her heart jumps with joy when she knows that her affections have been reserved for a worthy object and a higher, nobler end. We have no desire to discourage any matrimonial contracts, and while we know its "naughty yet its nice," we ask every young reader of the COURIER to consider well the surroundings of the future before becoming the head of a household where poverty and sorrow are likely to abound.

—A. J. Ralston, esq., has purchased a full-grown Webster dictionary for his daughter Alza, for her obedience and strict attendance at school. If all parents would encourge their children by similar acts of appreciation there would not be so much ignorance abound among the rising generation of to-day.

—A disciple of Vulcan, holding out at the Junction, was making inquiries for a sheriff, marshal or constable Tuesday evening. He said that he visited a Seventh street saloon and put down a dollar to pay for a glass of beer, and the bar tender would not give him but thirty-five cents in change. He was "rough shod" for a legal understanding.

—Wheat fields are beginning to turn yellow, and farmers are sharpening mowers for the harvest. The sickle and scythe are a thing of the past. About every farmer who owns from twenty acres of land upward has the neccessary machinery for harvesting his grain and cultivating his corn.

—There are still a number of sidewalks that ought to be repaired. Nearly every day some one gets tripped up and falls on these rattling board walks. Wouldn't it be a good plan to begin talking up brick for this purpose? Brick costs but a trifle more, will last a life time and never gets loose.

—Deputy Sheriff Ford was serving subpoenas on the boys to appear at the September term of court in the trial of the State vs. Palmer. The trouble arose from a little family squabble and if things go along smoothly in the north end the case will probably be taken from the docket.

—Talk about wheat being poor. We were shown some heads taken from James Latson's field that could not be more perfect. Eighty-one grains of nice wheat were taken from one stalk. A short rest is in order on the wheat failure until after it is threshed.

—The south end has a full-fledged martial band, with Hank Wolf and his bass drum as "high-cock-a-lorum." It is the nicest music to go to sleep by that the residents of that part of town ever had. It lays Dave Hampton's serenading club in the shade two to one.

—We made a slight mistake in the time of the dedication of the new M. E. church, east of Jackson Center, in our last issue. It should read Sunday, July 30. Rev. J. B. Walker, of Adrian, Michigan, will officiate at the dedication services.

—There have been some improvements made on our sidewalks the last week. We hope others will follow suit and have walks that a sober pedestran is not liable to break his neck while going over them.

—We have received a copy of the Banner City, a little monthly, published at Bismarck, Dakota. Its motto is "Vim, Vinegar, Vitriol and Victory," which would be considered rather original out this way.

—Now we will have to quit smacking and licking in anticipation of finding the strawberry short-cake on the supper table. Peace to its memory.

—Although this is generally termed the dull season of the year our merchants seem [illegible] and are satisfied with their sales.

Personals.

Albert Case is at home.

Dave Hampton will come home Saturday.

Frank Bacon, Garrett, was in town Tuesday.

Frank Ross has come home from New Mexico.

Garrison, of the Butler Record, was in town Monday.

Mrs. M. Douglas and daughter have returned home.

Chub Jones went to Waterloo, Sunday. She was healthy.

Mrs. A. S. Leas and children visited friends in Bryan, last week.

Miss Mary McKay paid her sister a visit at Newville, last Sunday.

James Culbertson went to Fort Wayne Saturday to have a little Fourth.

Mrs. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, was driving on our streets last Friday.

Miss Mollie Loveland, accompanied by her brother Joseph, was in town Tuesday.

Docs. Forshey was in town the other day. He must come oftener or he will get left.

Mrs. Isaac Ochs has been in Jackson, Mich., a few days at the bedside of a sick sister.

Elmer Bumpus shook the western dust from his feet, last week, and is home once more.

Miss Minnie Patterson and Miss Lizzie Clark, of Waterloo, called a few minutes Tuesday.

Lamsley, the wholesale rosy dealer of Fort Wayne, was settin' 'em up to the boys Tuesday.

Mrs. H. Johnson and daughter Lizzie, of Ft. Wayne, are stopping with W. H. Dills and family.

B. B. Rothschild, of the firm of Lowenstein & Rothschild, Waterloo, was in Auburn last Friday.

Mrs. George Henderson is visiting Mrs. Dell Zimmerman in Auburn.—Steuben Republican.

Mr. Rhodes, the lively insurance agent was in town last week. He formed many acquaintances while here.

Mrs. General Blair drove down from Waterloo, last week and passed a day pleasantly among her friends here.

W. G. Croxton and Dr. Wood, of Angola, were in town last Friday and called on Dr. Stough during their stay.

Two ladies from abroad named Mrs. Nedro and Mrs. Milroy have been visiting with the family of Joseph McKay, esq.

Miss Ella Shultz and Miss Jessie Cartwright, of Delphi, Ind., cousins of Mrs. Chas. Emanuel, are visiting in town this week.

Miss Adda Zhuber, Misses Clara and Julia Emanuel, of Antwerp, Ohio, have been paying Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Emanuel a pleasant visit.

S. W. Ralston, esq., was in Fort Wayne Saturday, and owing to this fact and the inclemency of the weather the concert was postponed.

Recorder Boland and Auditor Robbins spent a few days at Rome City last week. It is said to be a pleasant place for the weary to "Rome."

O. P. Smith and C. M. Phillips of Waterloo, "Mondayed" in Auburn this week. C. M. "Mondaynighted." How these new verbs do accumulate.

Elza Shaffer is in town. If we are not mistaken he told us that his attractions here were buried in the past—or does he come and go via Waterloo.

J. C. Fretz, formely of this county, but now of Deedsville, Miami county, made us a flying visit last week. He is practising medicine at his present home, and is prospering.

Miss Francis Hoover, who has been stopping with her brother-in-law, Isaac Hague, took a trip to Pleasant Lake. She goes there to spend a few days with her brother Frank.

Sheriff Leas drove into town yesterday morning behind his celebrated Hamiltonian flyers, which have a record of 3.00 to a road wagon. [This lie is one of our own coinage.] Headlight.

C. F. Grisier, of the West Unity Eagle, passed through here Monday on his way to spend a few weeks at Petoskey, Mich. He goes there for the benefit of his health, and for rest. We hope he will find both.

Fred. Davis returned Monday on the north bound noon train, and was for a while kept busy shaking hands with the boys. In the evening a pleasant little collection of friends were at his home, to spend the evening in social chat.

W. B. Johnson, formerly of Waterloo, now of Fredericktown, Ohio, called here Monday to talk over old times. He is now traveling in the interest of the bell foundry at that place owned by Cummings and Hosack, and is doing finely.

W. H. Beard, of Waterloo, has been here for a few days helping Mr. Rainier do the plastering on Frand Culbertson's new house We also understand that these two gentlemen will put in bids for the work of plastering the new school house.

We had a pleasant chat with our friend L. J. Miller, esq. candidate for treasurer, last Saturday. He is genial, whole-souled gentleman, and to make our assertion truthful we can say that he dispatched one of the boys for a quarters worth Habanas.

Mrs F. N. Beidler, Mrs. Robert Patterson and Mrs. E. S. Patterson, all of Waterloo, were visiting ye editor's family and other friends in town last Friday. They also called at the COURIER rooms and took a look over the establishment. They think that for quantity and quality, the COURIER gets away with all of its cotemporaries.

B. F. Fretz was on our streets a short time last week. He is now teaching good Indians in the Indian school at Osage agency, Indian Territory. At this school they complete an elementary course of studies and then are sent to the Indian school at Carlisle Pa. Frank admits that some of them are dull, and not equal to the scholars he used to teach in this county, yet thinks that they will make fair progress.

NOTICE

To Owners of Horses, Asses, Mules, Cattle and Swine.

After July 18, 1882, any horses, asses, mules, cattle or swine found running at large within the incorporated limits of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, between the hours of sunset and sunrise will be taken up by the marshal.

In pursuance of an ordinance passed by the board of trustees of said town, June 12, 1882. By order of the town board.

GEORGE L. LANNING, Town Clerk.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the suscriber at my home, one-half mile south of Hopewell church, in Jackson township, on June 18, 1882, a two-year-old colt, sorrel, with light mane and tail. The owner can have same by calling on me and paying for this notice.

MRS. REBECCA MAURER.

—I hear a voice you cannot hear,
It is my darling dad's;
He wears a ruffled night shirt,
And a patent liver pad.
He softly opens the parlor door,
Sticks in his grizzly head,
And says: "Sade, tell that chap
I'ts time to go to bed."

—Unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn, postoffice for the week ending July 12th, 1882: Mrs. Mollie Clark, W. B. Chickester, Lewis Gaber, Samuel Lehman, Mrs. Moar, Mrs. H. F. King. G. W. GORDON, P. M.

—A most commendable spirit of improvement seems to prevade the whole town this spring in regard to painting and cleaning up. We never saw so much of this kind of work done in one season, nor have we seen so much taste displayed as to color, quality and arrangement of colors in the repainting. Well done, we say.

WANTED.—An energetic young man with a $150.00 capital to invest in a paying business. Inquire at this office.

THE
COLUMBUS BUGGY
COMPANY
STILL LEADS WITH THE
LARGEST BUGGY
MANUFACTORY
IN THE WORLD.
AND SELL THE BEST
BUGGY ON THE GLOBE
FOR THE MONEY.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
AND TESTIMONIALS OF
HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN
WHO HAVE USED THEM
—ADDRESS—
COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name of

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability. I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.
JAMES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.
JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.
PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.
FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship, compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,
SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3-cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

A Parable.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A RUMSELLER AND THE DEVIL.

To His Satanic Majesty.

DEAR SIR.—I have opened apartments, fitted up with all the enticements of luxury, for the sale of rum, wine, gin, brandy, beer and all their compounds. Our object, though different can be best obtained by united action. I therefore propose a co-partnership. All I want of men is their money—all the rest shall be yours.

Bring me the industrious, the respectable, the sober, and I will return them to you drunkards, paupers and beggars.

Bring me the child, and I will dash to earth the dearest hopes of the father and mother.

Bring me the father and mother, and I will plant discord between them, and make them a curse and a reproach to their children.

Bring me the young man, and I will ruin his character, destroy his health, shorten his life and blot out the highest and purest hopes of youth.

Bring me the young woman, and I will destroy her virtue and return her to you a blasted and withered thing, and an instrument to lead others to destruction.

Bring me the mechanic and laborer, and his own money—the hard earned fruit of toil—shall be made to plant poverty, vice and ignorance in his once happy home.

Bring me the professed follower of Christ, and I will blight and wither every devotional feeling of his heart, and send him forth to plant infidelity and crime among men.

Bring me the minister of the Gospel, and I will defile the purity of the church and make the name of religion a stink in the land.

Bring me the lawyer and the judge, and I will prevent justice, break up the integrity of our civil institutions, and the name of law shall become a hissing and a by-word in the streets.

Awaiting your replay,
I am yours truly,
A RUMSELLER.

REPLY.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—I address you by this endearing appellation because of the congeniality of our spirits, and of the great work we are both engaged in.

I most cordially accept your proposals. For five thousand years I sought in vain for a man so fully after my own heart to do my work among men. I ransacked the lowest depths of hell for spirits who could do for me the whole work of destruction. But little success attended their efforts.

I sent out the demon murder and he slew a few thousand, most generally the helpless and innocent. But his mission was a failure.

I bade my servant lust go forth. He led innocent youths and beautiful maidens in chains, destroying virtue, wrecking happiness, blasting character and causing untimely deaths and dishonored graves. But even then many victims escaped through the power of God, my enemy.

I sent out avarice, and in his golden chains some were bound, but men soon learned to hate him for his meanness and comparatively few fell by him.

The twins sons pestilence and war went forth, and famine stole behind them, but these slew indiscriminately the old and the young, men, women and children, the good as well as the bad, and heaven gained as many accessions as hell.

In sadness my satanic heart mourned over the probable loss of my crown and kingdom, as I contemplated the tremendous strides which the gospel of Christ was making in saving men from my clutches. But when I received your welcome letter I shouted till the welkin of hell rang again, "EUREKA! EUREKA!! I have found him!!! I have found him!!!!"

My dear friend, I could have embraced you a thousand times, and I have given orders to reserve for you a place nearest my person, the most honorable place in my kingdom. In you are combined all the qualifications of just such a friend and partner as I have long wished for, and in your business are all the elements of success. Now shall my throne be established forever. Only carry out your designs and you shall have money, though it be wrung from broken hearts of helpless women, and from the mouths of innocent perishing children. Though you fill the jails, work-houses and poor-houses, tho' you make murder, incest and arson to abound, and erect scaffolds and gallows in every village, town and city, you shall have money.

I will also harden your heart so that your conscience will not trouble you. You shall think yourself a gentleman though men and women, your victims, shall call you a demon. You shall be devoid of the fear of God, the horrors of the grave and the solemnities of eternity; and when you come to me your works shall produce you a reward forever.

Yours to the very last,
LUCIFER.

—Colored lace buntings for the next few days a 12½ cents per yard, at McQuiston & Leig's. 37-3w.

HONEST WAGONS!!

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

and see their home-made

WAGONS!

GIVE THEM A CALL.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

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P. O. Box, 133. 2-tf.

MUSIC MONEY
$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00
THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. Newide S

2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-planted teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms

THE MYSTERY OF
Love Making Solved
Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will enable her to reclaim him to his first love. It proves the difficulty to win the object of your Choice is imaginary. We have searched every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open wide the barred door, and makes Love's Pathway clear. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library and Encyclopaedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It CONTAINS EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $9.00, and the American Popular Dictionary costs only $1. "worth ten times the money."—N. Y. Atlas. "We have never seen its equal either in price, finish or contents."—The Advocate. "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference."—Leslie's Illus. News, N. Y. One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, post-paid to any address on receipt of $1. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid $2. Order at once. This offer is good for 60 days only, and will never be made again. Six copies for Five Dollars. Get five of your friends to send with you and you get your own book free.

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Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad

SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect June 1, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 00	7 58	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 00
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 46	5 21
Jackson Lv.	6 30am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 02	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 35
Bankers	7 35	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 56	10 40
Angola	8 25	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 25	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	7 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 52	7 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	7 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	9 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	....
Louisville	7 30	7 25	....
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	2 10	6 47	....
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	....	1 30am
Washington	10 40	....	2 35
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50
Louisville	7 12	7 00am	....
Cincinnati	8 00	7 46	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 25am	10 55	....
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 47pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 08	3 05
Waterloo	12 58	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 16	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 27	7 05	5 06
Fremont	42	7 22	5 33
Montgomery	58	7 40	6 07
Reading	2 10	7 52	6 30
Bankers	2 22	8 04	6 55
Jonesville	2 38	8 16	7 25
Hanover	3 05	8 45	8 20
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 28	10 36
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 10am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 38	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55	....

All trains daily except sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 50 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1227, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 20 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 21 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3 :15 p. m. west—1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m, 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05 p.m, P., Ft. W. & C, east 3 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 40, p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
RAILWAY.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 29pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R

CHICAGO DIVISION.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 16
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 36	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 43	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 48
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 43
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 20	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18 m	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 38	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	[illegible]
Syracuse		1 45	[illegible]
Milford Junction		1 58	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction		3 14	[illegible]
CHICAGO ar	6 35	5 55	[illegible]

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 [illegible]
7 50	12 18pm	Hartford	3 01	7 [illegible]
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 5[illegible]
		Cincinnati		
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 30am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
Geo. B. GARDNER, General Ticket Agt

FORT WAYNE
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(Incorporated 1871.)

For Catalogue and Particulars, address C. F. W. MEYER, Principal.
FORT WAYNE, IND. 27-8.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house and lot on south VanBuren street. For terms, address, Alvin Weyer, Orland, Indiana. 20-tf.

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—AND YOU—

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2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address LOUIS JOHNSON agent, Auburn, Ind., or FRED. CLARK, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agen
St. Louis.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives Knives,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid,

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST **POWDER** IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself. Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

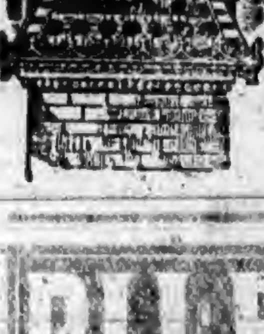

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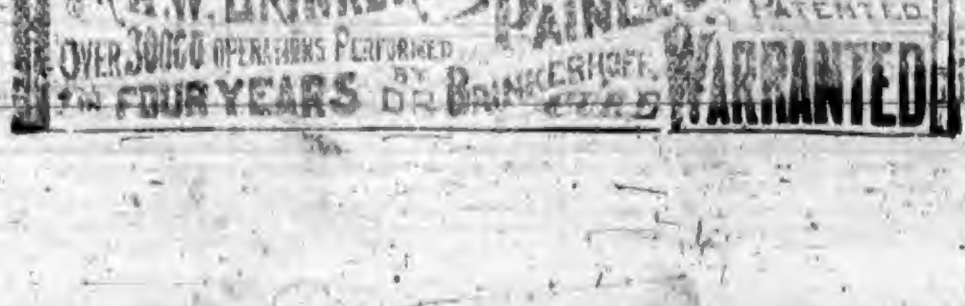
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NO CURE NO PAY
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CURE BEFORE TOO LATE
DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW SURE PAINLESS CURE
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Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 20, 1882. Number 29.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

James Bird.

An article in the COURIER a few weeks ago, in regard to the hero of the once popular song of "James Bird," elicited comments from some of our older people who were at one time familiar with the song. Bird deserted from Perry's fleet, but was captured, tried and shot as a deserter, and as the old song has it:

> "His mangled corpse lies bleeding
> On Lake Erie's distant shore."

Among others, our old friend Jacob Garrison, of Waterloo, called our attention to the matter the other day. He is now nearly eighty-five and is reasonably active for a person of that age. He can remember distinctly about the war of 1812, especially as to events that occurred in his vicinity. He lived at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the opposite side of the river from Kingston, where James Bird lived, and from which place Bird enlisted into the army. Mr. Garrison saw him when he went away to join Perry's forces on Lake Erie, and from which expedition he never returned. With Bird's desertion and subsequent execution, we have no doubt most of our readers are familiar. The song commemorating the event was composed by a printer of Wilkesbarre named Charles Miner, and was sung all over the land. Mr Garrison can still repeat the whole of this once famous song.

Butler Items.

[Last Week.]

Mrs. Drake, of Hillsdale, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Bolan, of this place.

The Record building is enclosed and ready for the mud. Go in, Garrison, Weamer is on deck.

Mr. and Mrs. McMartin, of Allegam, Michigan, spent the Fourth with their daughter, Mrs. Fifield.

The Wabash restaurant will commence business as soon as the walk is completed leading to the depot.

Annie, second daughter of Hiram Capp, died Tuesday, after a week's illness—aged about eleven years.

Mrs. Till, wife of John Till, died Tuesday after a severe illness of about two weeks. She leaves a family of seven small children.

Gabe Strauss moved his family to North Manchester last Monday, where he has been for some time. Only five Jew families left in Butler.

The aged father of J. W. Boyle, of this place, died at the residence of his son Ephriam, in Concord township, in the ninety-seventh year of his age.

The Record man is anxious to get a new hand to sprinkle the streets. He does not seem to be pleased with the one who has been doing the sprinkling this summer.

The wife and little son of conductor Clark have returned from an extended visit to Louisville and Cincinnati. They will soon move into one of the Tomlinson houses, on Willow street.

About twenty members of the McAllister Battery attended the encampment at Indianapolis without a commissioned officer. The boys report a good time and speak highly of the Louisiana artillery, which took considerable pains to instruct them in the use of their guns. The battery will elect new officers this week.

Leslie's musical convention closed with a public rehersal Saturday evening. The entertainment was good, the class doing itself and the professor much credit. After the close, a musical association was organized to meet one evening each week. T. F. Shoub was elected president, Mrs. Fonce secretary, Dr. Bolan director and Miss Detie Bolan organist.

Gravel Roads.

The gravel road boom in Wells county is still increasing and it will not be many years until all the principle thoroughfares will be graded and graveled. This will bring Wells county up to any county for its size in the state, as it will have a tendency to develope the rich soil and at the same time open up a way for our people to market their produce. A county using turn-pike roads could not be induced to turn back and use mud roads again. The Banner has always insisted that the prosperity of Bluffton depended largely upon the country around it, and there is no better way to build up our little city than by helping to improve the country around it. Let the town still lend a helping hand in this direction, for it will receive in return tenfold for what they pay out.—[Bluffton Banner.

Water-Cress.

A few years ago, Mr. John Folland, of this city, procured some roots of water-cress and planted them; and now there is considerable of this pleasantest of all the anti-scorbutics known to mankind. We mention this fact because it would be conducive to the health of the general public to have this most excellent article generally introduced as a daily article of diet. It grows along the banks of running streams, or about springs, and is exceedingly hard to kill after it once gets a hold in the soil, in the places we have mentioned. It is always tender and exceedingly productive. It would be a good thing if every farmer in the country, who has a live spring, or a running stream upon his place, would secure some of the plant and start a bed upon his farm. There is no difficulty about growing it, for if a sprig is planted in the place we have mentioned it will take care of itself; only, of course, stock will have to be kept away from it. We are informed that it is just as good in the winter as at any other season of the year, and throughout the entire twelve months, it is always tender, and in every way excels lettuce, or any other of the "greens" of which people are so fond. We hope that all of our rural friends, who have springs or running rills upon their places, will procure some of the roots of this most excellent anti-scorbutic, of either Mr. Folland, or of Phillip Huffman, and make the effort to propagate it in large quantities. A more healthful vegetable, if it may be called such—which, by the way, is doubtful—can not be found, and it should be grown at every point where it will take hold in the soil.—Warsaw Indianian.

Scene of the Storm in Iowa.

[Related by an Eye-Witness.]

"The sun went down," he said "behind a bank of peculiar clouds. They were of fantastic shapes, and the last rays of the setting sun imparted to them a crimson, angry hue. I couldn't help, for the life of me, thinking of the ferocious red eyes of the untamable bull dog, when I looked at the lurid specacle. Night came on, and with it the storm. Incessant lightning illuminated the northern and western heavens. The clouds grew blacker and the atmospheric agitation increased. The balloon-shaped cloud about which you already know, could be seen approaching a quarter of an hour before it reached the town, and for at least five minutes before its arrival the roaring sound which has been aptly likened to the rumbling of fifty freight trains across an iron bridge filled the air with its ominous echoes. It was preceeded by a violent wind, which blew down trees and drove people into the house. I was standing in an open space on one of the western streets of the town, and feeling that I was safer there than I could be in a house, I determined to stay there, though I admit I was frightened half to death. The rumbling roar came nearer, and lowering mass seemed to reach out black arms to the earth, when with a horrible, whistling shriek, the monster swept by within a hundred yards of the spot where I was rooted with amazement and fear. The raging thing sweeped down upon the place, licking up everything in its path. Some of the houses were mashed down and swept along, while others were picked up bodily, torn to pieces, and the furniture and occupants lifted into the air, either to be hurled to the earth again or blown the Lord knows where. The dreadful giant pursued its way, crushing, crunching and destroying with cruel wantonness. In the unearthly glare produced by the blazing lightning, which flashed wickedly and incessantly, and by the balls of fire with which the gyrating mass seemed alive, I could see the air filled with flying objects of every conceivable form, from scraps of paper to sections of roofs and floors to the height of four or five hundred feet, and I don't know how much higher. A house would be crushed like an egg shell, and in less time than it takes to tell, the materials that composed it would be climbing skyward with incredible rapidity. The air was charged with electricity, and where I stood the atmosphere was of ghostly pallor. The whirling monster threw out flashes, sparks and balls as it passed along. Mingled with the frightful roaring of the cyclone, could be heard the shrill, blood-curdling shrieks of women as they were caught up and borne away to their death. The demon concert is raging in my ears yet. The cyclone was probably a minute or a minute-and-a-half passing me. It seemed an age. Nothing ever filled me with such unspeakable awe as this relentless riot of the elements—this merciless march of death."

The Letter that Startled a Husband.

A Broad street merchant's wife recently gave him the following letter, with instructions that it should not be opened until he got to his place of business: "I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know it, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that this trial was coming, but kept it to myself until to-day, when it has reached a crisis, and I cannot keep it any longer. You must not censure me too harshly, for you must reap the benefits as well as myself. I do hope it won't crush you. The flour is all out. Please send me some this afternoon. I thought that by this method you would not forget it." The husband telephoned forthwith for a barrel of the best flour in the market to be sent to his home instanter.—Nashville (Tenn.) American.

B. and O. Relief Association.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and the committee of management of the Baltimore and Ohio Employes Relief Association, announce, as supplementary to the present organization of the society, the inauguration of two new features, combining all that is best in savings banks and building associations; both of which are to be operated solely in the interest, and for the benefit, of members of the association and their families.

While forming part of the general plan of relief for employes already in operation, the savings fund and the building feature will be conducted under the separate management of a board of trustees elected solely by those pecuniarily interested in these new features.

The objects sought to be attained are the encouragement of habits of prudence, economy and thrift, by placing within the reach of every employe of the railroad company, upon the simplest and most advantageous terms compatible with proper security, all the benefits derivable from the safest and most liberal savings institutions of the country, and from the best conducted building societies—after eliminating from the latter all that makes them objectionable. To this end each officer or employe of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, who has been a subscriber to the relief features of the association for the immediately preceding three months, or his wife, may deposit in the savings fund, in the manner and under the regulations set forth in the by-laws, any sum, not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars in any one day. The money thus accumulated will be invested and managed for the benefit of depositors.

Never too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age, learned the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, began the study of Latin.

Sir Henry Spellman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovico Lonaldesco, at the great age of 115, wrote the memoirs of his own times.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad, his most pleasing production.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek until his fiftieth year.

Dr. Carey acquired nearly all the dialects of India after he was well advanced in life, and his translations of the Bible are still in use.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enough to convince them that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to learn."

JOHN B. CONNER of the department of statistics for this state has forwarded to the auditor of each county the annual reports of his department. There will be a copy for the auditor, clerk, treasurer, recorder and county superintendent; also for each township library in the county, and one for each of the papers published in the county.

A Tip-Top Time.

Burt's daily paper, styled, Among the Clouds, and published each summer in the Old Tip-Top House on the summit of Mt. Washington, contains the following in its issue of July 8th:

"W. H. Brearley, of the Detroit Evening News, and his first 1882 excursion party, arrived at the White Mountains yesterday via. the Grand Trunk railway and are comfortably quartered at the Glen House. The excursionists all express themselves as highly delighted with the trip thus far, especially with the Grand Trunk railway as a route for pleasure travel 'From Detroit to the Sea,' and with the Glen House as a veritable 'Home among the Mountains.' Mr. Brearley's reputation as a successful excursion manager needs no further commendation than the statement that this makes the eighth large party he has brought to the Mountains during the last six years. Two more parties are to come this year. The one leaving Detroit July 20th, and will be due here July 22nd, and the last one leaving Detroit July 27th will arrive July 29th. The handsomest excursion guide book that we remember having seen is the one issued to describe these trips. It is sold for 30 cents, and may be obtained by addressing W. H. Brearley, office Detroit Evening News.

"A large number of Ohio editors are members of this excursion, and serveral, who have called at our sanctum exhibit as much dexterity with the "stick", as if they were professional pedagogues. They make a very creditable representation of the Ohio press, but it would be invidious to make distinction by mentioning names.

"It is a pleasure to meet so fine appearing a company of western people and bestow upon them the "freedom of the mountains." Gentlemen and ladies, make yourselves at home. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. With so much land here that we have to set it up on edge to store it away, we are not inclined to be 'small' in our hospitality. Don't imagine that our greeting is cool because the temperature is. High living will agree with you; it does with us."

Going Him One Better.

An ingenious tramp, thinking to wring tears and money assistance from the stoniest hearts with a new scheme, gave it an experimental trial in the north end. He has decided not to patent the invention. He told a north end lady of his unfortunate condition, and ask if he might eat some of the grass in the yard. The lady, not less amused than surprised, said:

"Certainly."

He went out, and, getting down on all fours, commenced on the grass after the neglected and never popular fashion of Nebuchadnezzar, and apparently not enjoying the diet any more than that ancient sinner of olden time. Presently the tramp's anxious eye caught sight of the servant girl beckoning to him from the back yard. He thought a rich reward for his humility was in store, and instantly responded:

"Did you motion to me?" said he.

"Yes."

"What did you want?" He now wore a look of most hopeful expectancy.

"You may go into the back yard if you want to. The grass is taller there."—[Terre Haute Gazette.

Quick and Sure.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength quickly and surely coming back to them. 27-4t.

Normal Music School.

The Northern Indiana Music School will be held at the Fort Wayne college, August 8th to 25th. J. F. Kinsey, principal assisted by Otto A. Schmint and Princess L. Clark. This is decidedly the best and cheapest first class music school in the country.

For circulars stating particulars, address, J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 27-4t.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest ranks as an elegant and reliable hair restorative. 27-4t.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff has made the following appointments: Defiance, Thursday, June 29, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, at Russell House. Bryan, Mondays June 26, July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, at Fountain House. Fort Wayne, Fridays, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sep. 22, at Mayer House.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

—Colored lace buntings for the next ten days a 12½ cents per yard, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

ROOT AND

COMPANY

Call your attention to a new and beautiful line of Sheet and Pillow

SHAMS

In match setts of

ANTIQUE LACES

At one-half real value.

ROOT AND

COMPANY

Show in great variety now

ANTIQUE TIDIES ! ! !

Square and Oblong

NOTTINGHAM TIDIES,

APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES,

IM. RUSSIAN TIDIES

ROOT AND

COMPANY

Exibit New

LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS,

BLACK SATIN PARASOLS,

CARDINAL SATIN PARASOLS,

OLIVETTE PARASOLS,

CARRIAGE PARASOLS,

MISSES' PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

SCHOOL UMBRELLAS,

GENTS' UMBRELLAS

In styles surpassing that of any former season

ROOT AND

COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.,

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Also represents first class insurance companies. Office over Willis & Co's. book store, Waterloo, Indiana.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING will treat chronic diseases, also diseases of the eye, ear and cancers. Office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana. tf.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. [illegible] sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence: North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY FROBET, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14. 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1880. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice, FREDERICK GPELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice, C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the building of a Howe Truss Bridge, about one-half mile north of the village of St. Joe; said bridge to be forty-five (45) feet long, and to be built on pile abutments.

Also on the same day at 3 o'clock p. m. said Board of Commissioners will let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge one and a half miles east of the town of Butler; said bridge to be fifty-five (55) feet in length and placed upon pile abutments.

Said lettings will take place at the site of the proposed work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to file a bond to the acceptance of the Board for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
June 20th, 1882.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to, Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C, YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box. [illegible] 9-tf.

MONEY to loan on improved farms in sums of $300 or more at six per cent. No delay. U. M. STODDORD, Indianapolis, Ind.
26-1w.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE yellow fever is raging at Havana, Cuba.

THE saloons of Joliet, Ill., pay a city license fee of $500.

THE Land Leagues of Ireland and America are to be consolidated.

IT is now believed that Congress will not adjourn before the 1st of August.

THE impression prevails at Washington that Congress will adjourn on the 17th.

THE Pittsburg iron-works' strikers have lost over $3,000,000, and still they are not happy.

THE sinking of the Ohio river steamer Sciota is very fairly called the "Mingo murder."

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS will be the candidate of the Georgia Democrats for Governor.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress to abolish the State of Nevada and attach it to California.

IT is claimed that a late City Directory shows a population of considerably over 600,000 in Chicago.

THE peach crop in Northwestern Arkansas is reported to be enormous and the fruit very superior in quality

IT is estimated by Commissioner Dudley that it will require $214,990,800 to pay the pension claims now pending.

The Eleventh Congressional District of Texas is said to be territorially larger than the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

A SOCIETY in New York has purchased 10,000 acres of land in Virginia, upon which 300 Hungarian colonists are to be located.

THE internal revenue recepts of the United States Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to a total of nearly $150,000,000, being about $11,000,000 more than the preceding

THE Pope, in an allocution at the consistory, Monday, said the position of the church in Italy was becoming worse than ever. The government, he declared, was guilty of bad faith in refusing exequatura to twenty bishops he had nominated.

IT seems that the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland are afraid of women's rights ideas. They have issued a manifesto to the priests directing them to discountenance the Ladies' Land League and forbid females from attending all its public meetings.

COL. NOAH ORR, "the giant" who died in Ohio, a few days ago, was nearly eight feet in height, and weighed about 575 pounds. He leaves a brother, George Orr, who is six feet and ten inches in height, and succeeds to the title of "the tallest man in Ohio."

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30th the national debt has been diminished in the amount of $151,684,351.26. The total debt now is $1,918,312,984.03, on which the annual interest is $31,890,966.47. Amount of cash in the Treasury July 1, $343,289,519.78.

A NOTE, very similar in appearance to the United States treasury notes, in in circulation in New York, issued by the Irish Republic and payable after the recognition of an independent government in Ireland. A saloon keeper has been arrested for passing one.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL SWAIN has nearly completed his report in the case of Mason, who shot at Guiteau. It is said that the report will hold that troops were stationed at the jail without authority of law. Mason's friends claim this report will lead to his release.

MR. ROBERT LINCOLN admits that he was the first one to call Dr. Bliss to the bedside of President Garfield, and says that Mrs. Garfield subsequently requested him to remain in charge of the case. Mrs. Garfield has denied, over her own signature, that she ever requested Dr. Bliss to attend to her husband.

THERE is to be a National Irish Industrial Exposition at Dublin shortly. It promises to be a success. Double the space at the disposal of the committee has been applied for, and no less than 15,000 tickets for the opening of the day—August 15—have already been sold. The O'Connell monument will also be unveiled on the same day.

THE longest-winded political body recently in session was the Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth Ohio District, which adjourned after balloting 596 times. It finally made a choice, Hon. R. H. Horr, of Lorain county, being the successful candidate. Mr. Horr is a twin-brother f the funny Congressman Horr, of Michigan, and is now a member of the Ohio State Senate.

A DISPATCH from Vincennes says: "The wheat crop of Southern Indiana turns out wonderfully, and is one of the largest the country was ever blessed with. The crop in Knox county is 1,200,000 bushels, and the average yield is from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre, many places showing from thirty-five to forty bushels. A prominent statistician estimates the yield in the fifteen southern counties of Indiana at 12,000,000 bushels."

CALIFORNIA is likely to have the Sunday question as a prominent issue in the approaching campaign. The Democrats at their recent State Convention, took bold ground for the repeal of the law forbidding Sunday traffic, and it is expected that the Republicans will declare in favor of the law. There has been a great deal of controversy over it in the courts, and both sides of the question have their ardent supporters.

THE Chicago News severely says; "The autopsy on Guiteau demonstrated, if anything, how utterly useless and unnecessary an autopsy may be. The learned doctors who promulgated 2,000 words, mostly incomprehensible, and inflicted them on an unsuspecting public as their 'report,' actually knew less about the fact of the assassin's sanity or insanity than they did before he was cut up; and the only effect of their remarkable document will be to still further befog the average intellect and create doubts that otherwise would not have existed."

One of the most eminent of German medical men is reported as saying that there are not less, probably, than 10,000 persons in Germany who have becom slaves to the habit of hypodermically injecting morphine. There are many who take as much as eighteen injections every day. Some have hardly a square inch of skin on their bodies not marked by scars produced by this practice. Slaves of this habit are even more hopelessly enchained than those who take opium in other ways, and it is speedier destruction.

A PICTURE of the effects of a strike is presented in a dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., which says: "Actual destitution exists in the miner's camp at McDonald's Station. A gentleman who visited the camp stated that a case had come under his notice where the mother of a family of seven children had kept them for two weeks on half a sack of flour. The little ones are emaciated and present a pitiable appearance. Other cases of a similar nature are reported. Appeals for assistance have been made to the poor authorites of this city, but in every instance it has been refused, the officials holding that the idleness which brought about the destitution is not compulsory. Both miners and operators present a bold front, and the outcome is as uncertain as ever."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

THERE were three murders in Chicago Saturday, July 8th.

John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Gen. Cox, of North Carolina, were renominated for Congress.

Senator Don Cameron is credited with saying that Congress will not adjourn until the 15th of August.

Nathan Briscoe, of Ernestown, Pa., was stung in the forehead by a bee Tuesday, and died in fifteen minutes.

The steamer Mark Lane, which arrived at Boston Wednesday from Matanzas, had two cases of yellow fever on board.

Secretary Teller says if Capt. Payne makes another raid into the Indian Territory he will be put out in a summary way.

Two train-robbers were captured at Pine Bluff, Mo., Wednesday. Another pair of the same gang escaped, but are being pursued.

Mrs. Henderson, of Hornsbridge, Ala., threatened to report her husband for quarreling with her, for which he shot her dead.

Josiah Reese and Michael Foley engaged in a quarrel about a ditch near Plymouth, Ind., Saturday. Foley broke Reese's neck with a powerful blow, and fled.

The Arkansas State Republican Convention was held at Little Rock. Col. W. D. Slack was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

F. L. Jones, a photographer of Louisville, Miss., who has already murdered four men, killed a boy namesake Sunday in cold blood.

An Indian policeman killed an Indian at the Southern Ute Agency Wednesday, and it is feared retaliation will be made on the white settlers.

William Belcher, aged 60, sentenced to be hanged at Cincinnati for murder, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Foster.

The Crow Indians in northern Wyoming, are killing cattle and destroying the wheat fields. Fears of another Indian war are expressed by the settlers.

The National Government has informed Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, that it is ready to pay the State's militia war claims, amounting to $250,000.

Captain Payne announces another invasion of Oklahoma. He will take with him a large band of colonists, and thinks Secretary Teller will not interfere.

It has been discovered that great frauds upon the Government by Texas United States Marshals have been perpetrated, and a large number of them will be arrested.

On the Fourth, in the Concord (Mass.) State Prison, the convicts demolished the cell furniture because they were not granted the usual one hour's recreation.

It has been determined that the strike placed the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company behind to the amount of 4,500 tons of rolls and 4,000 tons of iron.

IN Greenville, S. C., the other day, while a colored woman was preparing the corpse of her son-in-law for burial, a bolt of lightning entered the room, killing her instantly.

The body of Kilgour, who murdered Marshal Bryant at Belmont, Mo., last week, was found, being terribly mutilated by hogs and buzzards. He had been shot through the heart.

During the month of June the increase in British imports, as compared with the returns of last year, was £706,000. The exports for the same period were enlarged £1,300,000.

A claim to the greater part of the Fifth ward of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been made by M. C. Reynolds and wife, who have entered a suit in chancery. The property involved is very valuable.

IT is estimated that the South this season paid to the North $55,000,000 for wheat, $50,000,000 for corn, $72,000,000 for meats, and about $25,000,000 for hay, butter, cheese, oats, apples, potatoes, etc.

The Senate Committee on Pensions, has reported in favor of granting a pension to Mary Wade, of Gettysburg, Pa., who lost her daughter Jennie, aged 20, on July 3, 1863, by a rebel bullet.

Nine thousand dollars was taken from the safe of F. M. McGee, at New Burnside, Johnson county, Ill., early Sunday morning. The receptacle was blow open, but there is no clue to the robbers.

The present wheat yield is considered the most abundant ever raised in Champaign county, Ill. In some cases forty bushels per acre have been harvested, and in but few fields is it less than twenty.

Additional items to the corrupt practices of the star-routers have been discovered, and immediate steps will be taken to reconvene the Grand Jury at Washington, and obtain another set of indictments.

The Rev. G. B. Simmons, Baptist pastor at Greenbush, N. Y., and a married man, was found guilty by a church council of writing love-letters, of conduct unbecomming a minister, and of lying.

The Rev. George A. Lofton, of St. Louis, whose alleged improper conduction a train recently was the subject of much scandal, has resigned his pastorate, and will leave the ministry and go into business.

Milton Smith, living near Kirkwood, Mo., recently punished his son, Guy, aged 13, for fighting with his brother. The lad, enraged at his chastisement, procured a gun, and mortally wounded his father.

The Indians are making trouble again in the vicinity of the San Carlos Reservation. Killing scouts and cattle are their chief occupation. The people at McMillordville are losing a number of cattle by their depredations.

The Kankakee Valley Railway Company, whose purpose is to build a road from South Bend, Ind., to Momence, Ill., was organized Wednesday at Laporte. The incorporators are leading business men.

A TEST will be made of a plan of storm and flood signals by telegraph, and cannon at all military stations where cannon are in use, for the purpose of giving warning of tornadoes and sudden floods.

Miss Bond, the victim of the outrage near Blue Mound, Ill., is reported to be recovering. The evidence against Clements, Pettit, and Montgomery is growing in strength. Two of them have forfeited their bonds.

The Tariff Commission has decided to take all the testimony in a body, but it is understood that one of the members will devote himself to the preparation of a new tariff bill to be presented as part of the report.

"Doc." Leighton, of Coldwater, Michigan, resident, while adjusting the harness about a stallion's head Saturday, was so bitten and otherwise maimed by the animal that his removal to the hospital was necessary.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

There was rioting at Jersey City arising out of the freight-handlers' strike. Italian workmen were assaulted by the strikers, and retaliated with pistol shots, killing one person and wounding several. One Italian, in fleeing from the strikers, was drowned.

Mrs. Hawks, of Syracuse, N. Y., was returning from a saloon one night recently with a pitcher of beer, when she met her husband, who was intoxicated. He pulled out a jack-knife, stabbed her to the heart, and she fell dead. He glories in the atrocious crime.

Editor Cowles, of Cleveland, has entered suit against the Catholic Bishop Gilmour for malicious libel. Gilmour, it is alleged, charged Cowles with religious persecution of his (Cowles') daughter, and the journalist thinks he has been injured $25,000 worth.

A colored man named McTaylor, in Webster parish, La., maltreated a white lad and then fled for safety. He was pursued by the boy's father and two others, brought back, tied to a tree and shot to death, and the vultures picked his bones bare.

Editors Gaines and Sears, of Louisville, indulged in a street fight over a journalistic quarrel. Several shots were fired, but no serious damage was inflicted. A storekeeper, a block away, was more severely injured by a stray bullet than either of the belugerents.

The Warden of the District prison is daily implored in letters from private parties and organizations for pieces of the rope used in hanging Guiteau. Though it is generally believed the assassin's remains are now at the Medical Museum, the jail officials say they have not been removed to their knowledge.

Mary Eglington Barr, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Barr, a well-known Episcopalian clergyman of St. Louis, has filed a suit to set aside her father's will. She claims her parent's mind became diseased through intemperance and the use of opiates, and he bequeathed all his property to charitable institutions.

The number of bodies recovered at the scene of the Sciota horror on the Ohio river is now fourteen. Forty persons are still missing and are believed to be under the wreck. Heartrending sights were witnessed as the bodies were taken from the water and identified. The anguish of friends looking for lost ones is indescribable.

The incorporators of the Garfield Monumental Association held a meeting at Cleveland recently and selected a board of trustees, who organized by electing Governor Foster for President, and ex-President Hayes and Governor Cornell for Vice Presidents. The contributions so far approach $120,000.

A distressing death from hydrophobia occurred at Chicago Thursday. The victim, a little child only 5 years old, was conscious, in moments of respite from frothing and barking paroxysms of his approaching end, and bade his little sister a pathetic good-by, not daring to kiss her lest he should bite her, as the wretched cur had bitten him.

A Durango (Col.) special says: Savaró, one of the Indian police, killed a Western Indian yesterday at the Southern Ute Agency. Ignacio, the Chief of the Southern Utes, fears that they will retaliate on the white settlers. Indian Agent Patton has notified the Commander at Fort Lewis to warn the settlers of the danger.

Foreign.

The number of "suspects" still languishing in Irish jails is 172.

ALL accounts agree in reporting ve poor crop prospects in England.

At Copenhagen rumors are abroad that the Russian Emporer will not be crowned until 1883.

In a railway collision near Cork, Ireland, thirty persons were injured, twelve mortally.

The Irish repression bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords without division.

Fears are expressed at Amsterdam that the Dutch iron-clad Adder, has been lost with all on board.

Russian frontier authorities have been instructed to facilitate a return of the Jews driven there by persecution.

Two-thirds of the committee of the French Senate having charge of the divorce bill, are opposed to the measure.

A Paris journal asserts General Skobeleff suicided because his connection with the Nihilists was about to be exposed.

The rainy weather in England has seriously hurt the wheat crop. As a result, values of grains are mounting rapidly.

A Dublin journal is authority for the statement that the Government intends to employ bloodhounds to track assassins.

The collapse of a temporary trestle Friday, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, killed three laborers and wrecked five cars.

The report that bloodhounds were to be used in Ireland to track murderers is denounced by Lord Harcourt, Home Secretary.

The British Cabinet highly disapproves of the action of the Canadian Government in resolving for home rule in Ireland.

Twenty thousand pounds is now offered by the British Government for the discovery of the murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

Hanlan, who has recovered his usual health, issues a challenge to maintain his supremacy as the champion oarsman of the world.

The Sultan has presented Minister Wallace with a painting representing a Turkish girl, but the General has not yet formally accepted the gift.

The Irish bishops and archbishops have determined to discountenance the Ladies' Land League. A note to the priests has been prepared on the subject.

General Skobeleff will be buried at Spash, province of Kazan. It is thought his complaint was due to a wound received at the attack on Plevna.

Arrests were made at Moscow on the 8th inst. of several prominent personages. They intended to blow up the buildings occupied by the secret administrative bureau.

Gladstone has determined to accept the decision of the Commons on the amendment to the repression bill, and the cloud in the political sky of Great Britain has dissolved.

The Friendly Islands were swept by a hurricane and tidal wave on the 25th of June, causing dreadful havoc. Ships foundered, seamen were drowned, and houses and churches were leveled. One island was completely desolated.

The London Daily News, commenting on the Egyptian situation, says it would be penny wise for England to estimate the cost of armed intervention, which it places between four and five million pounds sterling.

The Canadian Government intends to offer large indncements to immigrants to settle in the Northwest Territory and Manitoba, and immigration agents will be appointed both at points in the Dominion and in the United States.

It is believed that British armed intervention in Egypt is unavoidable.

A notice preliminary to calling out the reserves was prepared and dispatched to the military authorities in Great Britain, and 20,000 arms have been distributed in the military centers. Bombay papers announce orders have been received there for the dispatch of troops to Egypt. If the building of earthworks at Alexandria is continued, fighting may be looked for at any moment

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, July 5th.

SENATE—The consideration of the National bankrupt bill was postponed until next session. The bill to create a Territory of Pembina was discussed.

HOUSE—The naval appropriation bill was considered.

THURSDAY July 6th.

SENATE—The river and harbor bill was considered.

HOUSE—The naval appropriation bill was passed—yeas, 119; nays, 76. In Committee of the Whole the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered.

FRIDAY, July 7th.

SENATE—The consideration of the River and harbor bill was continued.

HOUSE—The sundry civil service appropriation bill was further considered.

SATURDAY, July 8th.

SENATE—Various amendments to the House bill to reduce interval taxation were submitted and referred. The river and harbor appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE—The Sundry Civil appropriation bill was further considered.

MONDAY, July 10th.

SENATE—The river and harbor appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE—The conference report on the bill to extend National Bank charters was agreed to, and the bill sent to the President. The Sundry Civil appropriation bill was further considered.

TUESDAY, July 11.

SENATE—A number of bills were reported from Committee's. The river and harbor bill was reported from the committee of the Whole.

HOUSE—The Sundry Civil appropriation bill was further considered.

THE STATE.

The wheat crop of Gibson county will not fall much short of two million bushels.

Henry Clauve, a Miami county farmer, has recovered $150 for a horse killed by a stray bullet from an air gun at the county fair last summer.

The bottle department of DePauw's New Albany glass-works has closed for the season. This year about 1,370,000 fruit jars of Mason's and other patents were made. This is not quite as many as were made last year.

Mrs. Vernans Washam, of Connersville, was cleaning a can in which Paris green had been used for killing potato bugs, and it is thought by the physicians, inhaled some of the poison, both from the Paris green and the bugs, which caused her death.

Matilda Webb, a colored woman, who has been an inmate of the Floyd county asylum sixty years, died in that institution, aged 115 years. She came from Virginia to Indiana with George Rodgers Clark, and remembered many of the incidents of those early days. She lived many years in Harrison county.

Madison had a worthless fellow over seven feet tall, who represented himself to be an Indian doctor and chief, but gave the lie to his profession by working occasionally when he got out of whisky and nobody would trust or treat. Finally he was sent to the poor house and died there. Now the whisky has been boiled out of his bones, and they have been sent to the medical museum at Washington to be wired and exhibited as the largest skeleton in America.

The dormitory soon to be erected at Hanover college will be seventy-four by thirty-nine and one-half feet, three stories high, with a basement in which will be the kitchen, dining room, storeroom, etc. The dormitory will be erected just east of the house occupied by Prof. Morse, on the south side of the road. The structure complete will cost about $7,000. It will be built for the accommodation of young lady students, but as only a few are likely to attend during the next term, it will be occupied by the gentlemen students. A larger dormitory is contemplated for the gentlemen when the one now to be erected will be occupied by the lady students.

WELL-POSTED guessers estimate the wheat crop of this State at 50,000,000 bushels.

THE House of Congress has passed a bill giving Terre Haute $150,000 for a public building. If money is to be squandred that way, Indiana is entitled to her share.

HON. GEO. W. FRIEDLY, the tall and popular Republican leader, of Lawrence county, has been nominated by President Arthur to be Register of the Land Office at Helena, M. T.

HON. HENRY C. MEREDITH died on the morning of the 5th inst., at his residence in Cambridge City, of pneumonia. He was one of the most prominent young men in the State, and his death will be mourned by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A Gorgeous Boston Spectacle.

The great Chicago fire is to be reproduced, on a reduced yet extensive scale, in a Boston Summer garden. The spectators will look across a lake at a section of old Chicago, which will take fire and burn with historical accuracy. "Over 150 persons," says the manager's glowing announcement, "will take part in the representation, as citizens, firemen, etc. Fire engines, drawn by real horses, will battle with the blaze, boats on the lake will take away the fleeing populace, railroad trains conveying engines from other cities will dash into the burning town, and everything possible will be done to give the event the air of reality."

TABLE TALK.

The biggest thing on ice—the profit.

Rice is half a cent a pound in China.

The Sultan of Morocco has 304 wives.

Men's nightgowns with pockets are advertised.

Colorado flour is said to have much alkali in it.

Next year will be the centennial of the first balloon.

Senator Windom was a tailor in a small Ohio town.

The "Mellow Bugs" are a club of colored people of Georgia.

Hotel and restaurant waiters are kicking against civil serv-ice.

Looking fixedly at the blade of an open penknife cures hiccough.

"Making a rampse" is the Colorado phrase for making a lucky hit.

There are only three meals a day now on some of the ocean steamers.

English belles cut their hair short on the neck, and part it on one side.

Six tiny birds, with a gilt spit stuck through their vitals, are a new jewel.

Good Americans this year are not waiting until they die to go to Paris.

Fashionable ladies of Newport will introduce postillions there this season.

Canned lobster and salmon is interfering with the use of sardines in Europe.

To refuse to be vaccinated means a term in the work-house at Nashville, Tenn.

A home for broken down mechanics is proposed by the New York building trades.

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred on President Arthur by Union college.

There is one international law the newspapers believe in, and that is extra'dition.

Dr. Helmbold, of buchu fame, is in the Pennsylvania insane asylum at Norristown.

It is conquer or die with the good doctor; but the patient is expected to do the dying.

Jewelers say their trade in fancy novelties is better this year than for many seasons.

A man at Sheridan, Arkansas, 65 years old, is the father of twenty-four living children.

Senator Hill's cancer was caused by nicotine, which got in a blister on his tongue while he was smoking.

The United States are estimated to produce 30 per cent. of the grain of the world and 31 per cent. of the meat.

A special corps of policemen in citizen's dress is detailed at Central Park to protect the flower beds from thieves.

Germany and Russia are both testing improvements in flying-machines for use in war or otherwise. The news will gladden many a lonely crank.

The locomotives now in use in Kansas, if coupled together would cover eight miles of track, and the passenger cars would cover about four miles.

A woman in Laurenceville, Quebec, seventy years old, recently gave birth to a child who bids fair to live to comfort its parents in their declining years.

A cable dispatch that "a mine was discovered in a street in Moscow, Russia," was headed by an innocent journalistic head writer as "a bonanza in Moscow."

Mississippi taxes persons traveling with young trees for setting, $5 each county. Nurseries sending trees that do not grow are under bonds to make all losses good.

Salt, sugar and tobacco, the three chief taxable articles of general consumption, contributed during the year 1881-'82 about $21,500,000 to the Germany treasury.

The Belgian government is about to adopt pulverized meat for an army ration. One pound of the article is said to be equal in nutritive power to six pounds of fresh beef.

In memory of his only daughter, who died in Paris last winter, Mr. Charles G. Francklyn intends to build a memoral home for friendless children at Long Branch.

Charles W. Knight, of Delaware, now 67 years of age, had been deaf since childhood. Recently during his sleep his hearing was restored, and it is now as sharp as anybody's.

Georgia has probably the smallest foreign-born population of any State, only 10,564 out of 1,542,000 total; she probably has also the largest per cent. native to her own soil, over 1,400,000.

"I need not ask if you are familiar with the works of Emerson," said a nice young man to a nice young lady. She said: "I am not so very familiar; but little brother has his song-book."

A workman in an iron mill in Phoenixville, Pa., last week rolled a round, three-quarter inch bar of iron 136 feet in length. This is claimed to be the longest bar of iron of that size ever rolled.

When an English visitor to Rome asked Garibaldi what religion he professed, the general replied: "The religion of humanity—the religion Christ taught by precept and example."

The hand holding the torch of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty has been taken down from the place it long occupied in Madison square, New York, for shipment to France to be fitted to the arm.

The Norwich Bulletin tells of a woman who called on a city missionary for assistance, stating that she had a second-hand wooden leg, which did not fit very well, and if he would sell it for her she would esteem it a great favor.

Willing to Give a Fair Show.

Detroit Free Press

It is related of a Maryland deacon whose peaches are first in the New York market that, having company at his farm house one evening recently, a terrific thunder storm came on and shook things up worse than an explosion in a crockery store. Everybody was thoroughly frightened, and directly after a blinding flash one of the visitors anxiously asked:

"Friends, don't you think we had better kneel and ask for protection?"

"No, Brother Jones," protested the deacon. "I have just had a lightning rod put on the house at an expense of $36, and I propose we hold off and give her a fair show to do business.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dr. Lamb's course regarding Guiteau's brain is the subject of much adverse criticism. It seems that Lamb is the correspondent of the Medical Journal, of Philadelphia, and that he is determined to rob the daily press for the benefit of that journal, and at the same time gain a little cheap notoriety.

While nothing positively is known regarding Guitean's body, it is probable that it has been removed to the Army Medical Museum, located in the building where Lincoln was assassinated, and the flesh removed from the skeleton, which will occupy a position near a section of Booth's spinal column on exhibition there.

The killing of Colonel Blair, the Greenback candidate for Governor of South Carolina, is denounced as a political murder for the purpose of checking liberalism there.

The indications are that the Stalwarts are thoroughly in favor of a new State convention in Pennsylvania. The National Republican, which is understood to reflect the President's views, is out this morning favoring the withdrawal of the candidates, and a new convention.

Secretary Chandler appears to be bringing smart navy officers to a realization of their duties. Besides ordering Commodore Shufeldt home, he has written Commander Gorringe a note that he (Chandler) is Secretary of the Navy, and any suggestions he has regarding the rebuilding of the navy should be addressed to him, instead of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Scientists are raising doubts regarding the correctness of the theory advanced by naval officers that De Long's remains will continue intact all summer. They say it is probable that if the summer is the same as usual in those regions decomposition will set in before the middle of August.

Mr. Springer to-day attempted to get through the bill appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the ground adjoining the Springfield, Ill., postoffice, in order to secure the removal of the livery stable which stands near the postoffice, but was ruled out of order.

Sunset Cox, of New York, was never so promptly and effectually silenced by a single retort, since his career in the House, as he was to-day. He was attacking Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, and speaking of his record as having employed Eph Holland, a Democratic gambler, to help him carry his election, referred to it as "the seduction of a Democratic prostitute." To this Butterworth responded with a retort which was something of a play upon the name of the New York member, and the remark that he was "irritating but not satisfactory." This was a staggering blow to Cox. The Republicans roared and applauded, and he sat down pale and without a word. In all his history in the House, he was never so completely shut up. Later, he rallied, and, getting the floor, denounced Butterworth's remarks as those of a blackguard, but Butterworth replied that he thought Cox's remarks more offensive than his, but he was willing to withdraw his remarks if Cox would do the same. The matter then dropped.

There are indications of a great exodus of colored people from South Carolina to Arkansas next fall. It is now thought that this transfer of colored voters may have an important effect on politics in Arkansas.

The Republicans still hope to get up the Smalls-Tillman contested election case in the House before adjournment, but it is scarcely probable that they will be able to get a quorum. Of the twenty-two contested cases in the House six still remain to be acted upon by the committee.

Democrats here are manifesting much uneasiness regarding Tuesday's convention in the Eighteenth Illinois District, as they see that the prospects for returning Morrison, their tariff champion, are very poor. They propose to make a vigorous fight, however.

State organizations among the department employes are responding to Hubbell's circular, not only with money, but by the adoption of resolutions condemning those employes who won't help the party.

It has been semi-officially announced that the Republican Committee intends to send no campaign fund circulars to women employes, and that their contributions will be returned to those who have received and responded to them.

Secretary Folger is so busy that he defers the issuing of a bond call next week.

Rev. Dr. Hicks is coming in for his share of criticism, as he seems to be working the Guiteau case to get all the advertising possible. He is trying to get up a quarrel with District Attorney Corkhill now, regarding certain points of the case.

The internal revenue receipts the past year were nearly $150,000,000, being $11,000,000 in excess of the preceding year.

It is hardly probable that the amendment to the Interal Revenue bill, determined upon by the Senatorial caucus last night, will be accepted by the House, and, if adopted, it may defeat the bill this session.

Reports from San Francisco show that there is great suffering among the Chinese, on account of lack of employment, the employers having combined against them.

The second mining expedition of the season has just started for Alaska, where it is expected to open a very rich silver mine, exceeding in value anything known in this generation. The company prospected the grounds last season, and is said to be sure of great success.

Secretary Chandler will to-day telegraph to Engineer Melville, of the lost steamer Jeannette, giving him permission to return home with his party.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia agreed to report favorably the nomination of ex-Senator West for District Commissioner. There was considerable opposition on the part of Democratic members, based on West's political course in Louisiana, and the vote in his favor was strictly a party one.

The large oil painting of President Garfield used in the House of Representatives on the occasion of the Garfield memorial services, has been hung in the main hall of the Executive Mansion. The painting of Mrs. R. B. Hayes, presented by the temperance people of the country, has been assigned a permanent place on the wall of the green parlor.

It is announced by those in the confidence of Senator Cameron that the meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee last Wednesday resulted in the determination not to hold a new convention. If there is any compromise, it will be by the work of the central committees of the two organizations. Mr. Cameron is unalterbly opposed to removing Gen. eral Beaver, as he says he is the strongest candidate. He is willing, however, to compromise on the other candidates.

The fight in the First Minnesota District against Mr. Dunnel by the friends of Windom, who fear Dunnell as a Senatorial aspirant, is attracting much attention here. The latest advices show that Dunnell is ahead, and is likely to be renominated.

The announcement of the fact that Guiteau's bones are bleaching in the sun on the roof of the Medical Museum, draws a large number of the curious there to-day. The bones, it is said, were removed from the boiling vat Saturday and washed. They will be exposed to the sun daily for two weeks to bleach, after which they will be wired together, and the skeleton will then be ready for inspection. The bones are constantly guarded on the roof by a colored man, to prevent the possibility of their being stolen.

A good deal of interest is felt in to-morrow's developements before the Grand Jury. It is a little uncertain whether Walsh, the expected witness, can be found. Walsh is said to have made statements indicating that Senator Kellogg got half of the $20,000 that Contractor Price claims to have paid Brady for "expiditing" a star-route in Texas, by which Price made an additional $20 000 yearly.

An error has been discovered in the Internal Revenue bill by the use of the word "monthly" instead of "annual," by which the tobacco tax on dealers is greatly reduced.

Nobody now expects an adjournment before August. A flood of amendments to the Internal Revenue bill is being offered in the Senate. The Democrats say they will have the duty on salt removed before the session closes.

Rev. Dr. Hicks says he will pay no attention to Mrs. Scoville's letter, and intimates that he suspects her to be insane.

It is said that the bouquet which Mrs. Scoville endeavored to convey to Guiteau on the day preceding his execution has been analysed, and enough arsenic was found in it to kill a dozen men.

Letter From Dakota.

Having just returned from a long ride over the prairie and along the banks of the Missouri river, I will attempt to give a fair description of what is to be in the near future the great wheat growing district and stock ranches of North Central Dakota Territory.

After leaving Bismarck we traveled along the banks of the Missouri river, taking notes memoranda of the valuable railroad and Government lands, and every few miles stopping to chat with some lone farmer who had built a "shock" of prairie sod and had broken and planted his ten acres. The greater number of these settlers were young men either of foreign birth or foreign descent, and are without exception educated and industrious. Many of these immigrants came from Sweden and we found one colony, said to consist of 300, who had taken claims and had actually spaded the tough prairie sod with sharp sticks and spades, being too poor to hire their breaking done, and very few of them having teams. This colony is from Russia, and are Russian peasants who have been assisted by American associations. When they come to Bismarck from their distant settlements to do their trading they are without exception the most orderly, law abiding and polite class that visit the city, and are receiving encouragement and attention from their eastern friends.

Now in regard to the district over which we traveled along the river, I can say that to all appearances it is as rich as the prairies of Illinois, and so far as developed is well adapted to grain and stock raising; and as the first apple trees have been planted as an experiment this spring, and the growing of every other kind of fruit has been equally neglected, it is impossible for your correspondent to give an opinion as to what can be grown here.

At this writing the markets are well supplied with strawberries and gooseberries, and other small fruits grown in the gardens of Bismarck, and the plumb crop and grapes, so far as heard from, bid fair to yield a bountiful crop. Wheat and oats, and other small grain are waist high and as we approached ex-President R. B. Hayes' farm, with its 380 acres of wheat, my traveling companion remarked how it resembled a deep inland lake, moved by the wind; the wheat on this farm is heavier and has a better appearance for an immense harvest than any field we saw, and we are told this is due to the manner in which this farm is cultivated, and that ex-President R. B. Hayes, has supplied his superintendent with the best of teams and machinery.

There is no country in which the industrious and intelligent farmer receives a better reward, than in North Central Dakota Territory; and in no farming district does careful cultivation appear to better advantage.

I write this short letter for the benefit of my Eastern friends who may be anxious to hear something about the substantial features of this Territory, as it is certainly the natural resources of a new country that are most interesting to the immigrant.

Can you grow wheat, oats and other grains? Is it a good stock country? Can you grow fruit? etc., are the questions asked by the intelligent immigrant.

Now I wish to call the attention of the young farmers and tenant farmers of the East who are anxious to become owners of large farms, to the chances that this new country offers to those who come in time. There are millions of the finest farming lands still in the hands of the government, and a young man (I say young men because we don't want old men who have spent their vitality among the grubs and rocks of timbered regions and in the miasmas and swamps of the Wabash;) can come here with a little capital and for $32 can enter 320 acres, and by careful management can secure 480 acres; which is certainly land enough for one man to cultivate. And at present the immigrant has an opportunity of locating his claim on small streams, and by this means secure plenty of stock water. Yet, it is even difficult now to secure fine lands near the railroad, and the time is not far distant when the lands along the Missouri river for many miles will be entered.

Lands near stations are selling from $9 to $12.50 per acre, but these are choice railroad sections that were purchased several years ago, when J Gould and the Northern Pacific were in trouble.

I will explain to you what the Western farmers calls first class land in North Central Dakota Territory. It is land that is as level as a house floor, and every foot of which can be cultivated without stopping for a ditch or rock, from one end of the section to the other. It seems to me that if the enterprising young farmers of the Eastern States knew more of the natural resources of this country, and the chances that it offers for fine farms, they would not leave the American Charitable Associations to seek immigrants among foreign Swedes and Russian Jew peasants.

The remark of an Iowa stock raiser a few days ago upon the inducements offered by this new country to immigrants is worthy of quotation: "Gentlemen, my opinion of this country is that if a man would come here and simply take advantage of his 'rights,' that is secure the three hundred twenty acres, and then buy twenty-five head of cattle and a few sheep, and then do nothing for the next ten years, except hold his land and attend to the increase of his stock, he could sell out for $60,000 at the expiration of this period."

GEORGE T. WEBSTER.

An Army of Frogs.

Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

There were many thousands of little frogs hopping about the streets leading up from the slough yesterday morning. They were nearly all of uniform size, about as large as a two-bit piece. On Second street, between E and D, the ground for hours seemed fairly alive with them. They were all moving in the same direction, keeping up a line of march from the slough. When a cross street was reached some would turn to the right and some to the left, but the main army kept straight on. Every team that passed through the street killed dozens of them. They appeared not only on Third street, but also on all the other streets in the neighborhood of the slough, traveling away from it in all directions, east and west and north and south. By noon the frogs had become scarce, and later in the day all had vanished. What became of them is a mystery. The greater portion of them must have been stamped in the mud, and multitudes hopped through cellar and sewer gratings into oblivion. None were seen to turn back toward the slough, of all the multitudes that issued from it. Similiar swarms of frogs have at different times appeared in this city. On a summer's day, some years ago the Fifth street grade was overrun with little frogs which emerged from the backwater of the Feather. These swarms of frogs have always been preceded by a heavy rain. The question as to the cause of their appearance in multitudes remains to be disposed of. Observation has established that they come from the water; the stories of "showers of frogs" are fanciful. The true explanation of the swarms is probably that they are frog migrations. A heavy rain puts the ground in the best condition for a frog march, and, obeying instinct, the young leave their native waters and push out to populate new ponds and marshes.

Professor Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural college, says that the young tree must be treated very much like a hill of corn; therefore raise hoe crops in a young orchard. He also, like most intelligent horticulturists, says it is a good plan to keep young trees mulched, to prevent rapid evaporation from the soil, keep the surface mellow and prevent the soil from freezing and thawing in winter, and from becoming overheated in summer.

Senator Windom isn't a bit ashamed to remark that he was once a tailor.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

The night has a thousand eyes,
  The day but one;
Yet the light of the whole world dies
  With the setting sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
  The heart but one;
Yet the light of the whole life dies
  When love is done.

Pretty aprons are now made of silk handkerchiefs.

Mr. Tennyson is trying to have the saloons on the Isle of Wight closed on Sunday.

Ladies would make poor railroad conductors. Their trains would always be behind.

A New Jersey woman claims to have been knocked down and severely injured by a mosquito.

The ladies of Edinburgh presented Mrs. Langtry with an address thanking her for theatrical representations.

The latest mean man is one who bought a cheap coffin for his dead wife and, finding it too short for her, sawed her feet off to make a fit.

The church is looking up in England. In a serious sketch of the new Bishop Wilberforce an English writer states that his Lordship is "a great lawn tennis player."

In the equestrian contest at Rochester, N. Y., between the Misses Peck and Pineo, ten miles, for a purse of $4,000, the former won easily in 26 minutes and 34 seconds.

Mr. William T. Frye, an aged blacksmith of Portsmouth, N. H., has beaten the anvil and blown the bellows, as apprentice, journeyman, and proprietor in one shop fifty-two years.

When Christine Nilsson was "discovered" she was fourteen years old and was singing at a country fair in Sweden to the accompaniment of a violin played by herself.

There is a Chinaman in San Francisco with red hair. His countrymen treat him with superstitious respect. At the table he has the best of everything, and at all ceremonials he takes precedence.

Mr. Gladstone is supposed to be a great admirer of Mrs. Langtry, and it is said that she is going to appear as the heroine in a drama written by Mr. Gladstone. The play is classical and very dramatic.

A colored girl living in Greene county, Ala., is sixteen years old, six feet six inches in height, weighs but sixty-eight pounds, and wears a No. 11 child's shoe. This building of girls on the Bernhardt plan should not be encouraged.

On one of his late birthdays, Isaac Holden, of the British House of Commons, who, since he was seventy, has built himself a residence costing $500,000, gave a feast, on which occasion each of his daughters found a check for a quarter of a million dollars under her napkin.

The Rev. E. J. Houghton, a member of a workingmen's club in England, recently threatened to resign if a certain Mr. Herbert should be elected a member of the committee of the club. The reason he gave was that Mr. Herbert, not having been baptized, was "neither a Christian nor a gentleman."

The gilded youth of London, as described by the London Truth, wear exceedingly tight trousers, well defined waists, slightly suggestive of corsets, light ties, and a white flower placed very near their estimable chins. Their boots taper at the toes to points so sharp as to defy nature and encourage chiropodists.

The Governors of Massachusetts can not claim to have belonged to the aristocratic classes. Talbot was a factory lad, Rice a stationer's clerk, Gaston a Connecticut store-keeper's son, Boutwell a village shop-keeper, Banks a "bobbin boy," Everett a clergyman's son, Emery Washburn a country lawyer, William B. Washburn a manufacturer, and Andrew a country merchant's son.

A COLLISION occurred between two steamers on the Ohio river containing excursion parties, at Mingo Junction, O, on the evening of the 4th, causing a loss by drowning of from twenty-five to fifty lives. One of the steamers, the Sciota, sank in three minutes after the accident, but only went down to her cabin and every life might have been saved but for a panic which caused the people on board to jump into the river. The Captain of the Sciota is reported crazed by the disaster. The collision is not accounted for.

Mr. Mackay, the California millionaire, was mentioned in a story that went the rounds of the press some weeks ago as a very ungrateful man. The gist of the story was that an old fellow who had befriended Mackay, the boy, is now allowed by Mackay, the man, to end his days in the Ulster county (N. Y.) almshouse. Mr. Mackay rises to say that he never saw or heard of the almshouse person, never was in Shandaken, as the story has it, and never was helped to an education. When about twenty-one years of age he found himself an uneducated youth at work as a laborer in the mines of Sierra county, Cal., and since then his days here have been passed on the Pacific coast.

An Owl Whips Three Men.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A son of a farmer of Marham church has been admitted into Stratton hospital, suffering from the severe injuries inflicted upon him by an owl. A pair of owls had made their home in an elm tree, and as they made raids upon farmer's chickens to supply the wants of a numerous family of young owls, one of the farmer's sons ascended the tree and secured two of the young ones, and kept them for some days, feeding them by hand. He had one of the young owls in his hand showing it to a friend, when one of the parent birds suddenly pounced upon him and struck him heavily on the head. He dropped the fledgling and defended himself with a stick, but the owl renewed the attack and wounded the boy in the eye so seriously that the sight has been destroyed. The father, who witnessed the attack, immediately killed the two young birds, whereupon the parent owl attacked him and another of his sons, inflicting wounds in the neck of both. The farmer then went for his gun but the owl escaped.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as—fail!—Bulwer Lytton.

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Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

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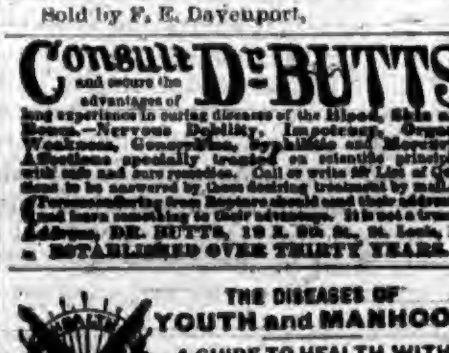

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This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

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For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

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ROAD & TRACK MACHINES,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

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Griffin Road Machine Co.: Gentlemen: We are perfectly satisfied with the Machine purchased of you. The dressing given our streets was the best they ever received, and done in the quickest time. Every road district in the township and county ought to have one of your machines. A. M. PARSONS, Chm. Com. on Streets and Alleys; HENRY COOK, City Engineer; ANDREW MYERS, Street Commissioner.
Address inquiries to CHAS. T. ELY, Manager, Elyria, Ohio.

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TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 20, 1882.

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET.
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYDE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

DeLesseps, who planned the Suez canal, has always believed that the new city at its Mediterranean end, "Port Said," would become a larger town than Alexandria. Now that the latter city is partly in ashes, the prediction is likely to be realized sooner than he expected.

There are in Indiana five establishments where knit woolen goods are manufactured. The capital invested is less than $50,000,and they employ 284 persons, young and old. By republican legislation in congress, the two millions of inhabitants in this state are to be needlessly taxed by a tariff that puts the extra profit into the pockets of these five corporations and 284 employes. And some of the people who are so heedlessly taxed seemed to like it, as they still vote for the party that does it.

Denis Kearney and the Sand Lots have declared in favor of General Stoneman, the democrat nominee for governor of California. At a meeting held a week ago last Sunday it was resolved "That we, the workingmen and anti-monopolists, in mass meeting assembled, representing as we do the sentiments of the honest people of this state, do now endorse and ratify the nomination of George B. Stoneman for governor of the state of California; and that we request and urge upon Denis Kearney to take the stump for General Stoneman and the principles he represents, and we appeal to all anti-monopolists along the line of his route to tender him a hearty welcome. We would like to see Denis Kearney make the same kind of a campaign for the election of George Stoneman that he made for the adoption of the new constitution.—Sentinel.

The bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, Egypt, by the English fleets, as mentioned in our last, began at 7 o'clock in the morning, last Tuesday. The shelling lasted all day, and when it stopped at about sundown, most of the Egyptian forts had been silenced, and some of them badly knocked to pieces. The fleet suffered a little by the return fire. Some of the ships were pierced through by shot and about forty men wounded. On Wednesday the bombardment began again but soon ceased, as a flag of truce was displayed by the forts. A few troops were landed and the guns of the nearest forts were spiked. Soon after, the town was seen to be on fire. The Egyptian troops left the city that night, and it was at once taken possession of by a mob of Arabs, who pillaged the town and killed all the foreigners they could find. A large part of the town was burned, and many acts of vandalism committed.

The Marion Mirror says: Every wiseacre in Ohio is discussing "cheat." What is it? The farmer differs from his neighbor, and the agricultural editor wades in a sea of contradictions. We propose to say cheat is cheat. To establish that all cheat does not come from and has no connection with wheat, we propose the following: Our Senior last year bought of Mrs. Patten the rear end of the Patten property, 125x132 feet, fronting upon South Street. From time immemorial this lot has been closely cropped each year, and corn and potatoes have been the crop upon cultivated ground. Last season it was let grow up; the same this season. Last year there was a weedy growth but no cheat noticeable. This season there is a perfect ocean of cheat; the rankest growth we believe that can be found anywhere. It is in the grass, on the cultivated ground, by the sidewalks, in the ditches, in fact everywhere. This cheat farmers can depend upon has no possible connection with or relation to wheat or other grain. It has been associated however with timothy, to some extent, and its appearance does not disprove the theory that it may originate with the grass. M. E. Burke, the New Bloomington warehouse owner and grain buyer, has examined it and is puzzed by the results. Any farmer interested in the cheat question can gain considerable light by an examination of this growth mentioned.

They had a strike in the Massachusetts state prison,at Concord,the 4th of July. The prisoners asked to be allowed to celebrate independence day after the style of their more fortunate neighbors. This not being allowed by the prison authorities they refused to go to work. In fact they had begun their holiday by making all sorts of noises, yells and howls as early as midnight. Morning came and they quietly marched to breakfast. But about noon the racket began again. Many boxes of presents had been sent by friends for the use of certain of the prisoners on that day, and these were given them. This seemed to arouse those who had received nothing of the kind and they broke out afresh. All the officers could do seemed of no avail. The whole prison became a scene of the greatest tumult and confusion. The bed-steads in the cells were pounded violently on the stone floors, bars were rattled, songs were sung, and shouts and yells resounded everywhere. The officers tried every means to keep them quiet. But the enraged and reckless mob only replied by telling them "to go to h—ll, this is the Fourth of July." The racket ceased only on the morning of the 5th, when the men went quietly to their work.

At what time in the near past did the editor of the Press become a temperance advocate? Can any one remember? A few years ago, when the temperance reform movement in Waterloo, was doing such a world of good, in saving worthy men from their unfortunate condition, where was his eagle plume then? Who saw it floating at the front of the fight? Who saw his friendly hand extended to assist a fallen brother to rise in his manhood and be a free man once more? An electric light, and a compound microscope could not have discovered such a thing. But now he gently chides the editor of the Courier for a lack of temperance principles, and almost hints that we will oppose the prohibition amendments for party sake. For whose sake has he now become the great apostle of temperance, if not for his party's sake? But no matter what the motives may be, we welcome Bro. Baxter to a place in the great temperance army, and hope he has come to stay.

"For quantity and quality of matter" devoted to the Courier, last week's Press does "get away withall of its cotemporaries." His increasing interest in the temperance movement is sudden and almost unaccountable. But the funniest thing comes in at about the close of the column article, when he suggests that a new secretary be appointed by the county temperance council. That suits us, and we rise, ladies and gentlemen, to propose that life long temperance reformer, and advocate of teetotalism, C. K. Baxter, of the Waterloo Press, as a proper man to fill the place. All in favor say, aye. The ayes have it. So let it be recorded.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Ft. Wayne, delivered the address at the recent commencement of the college there, every word of which is a short simple word of one syllable,—monosyllable. The address is both neat and able. In fact, it constitutes a powerful speech, and yet has nothing but these simple English words. And after all, the old style, plain, short words are the most expressive. You are never at a loss to know what meaning is intended. It don't take a dozen lawyers to help pick out the true intent of a sentence. Let our law-makers take notice of this.

For joint representative, the democracy are naming Mr. Max Dembuffsky, a promising young limb of the law at Goshen. In case that the joint representative would have to come from that side of the house, then would we consider the choice the best perhaps that might be made. Having an acquaintance with Max we are led to believe that his ability is unquestioned, and his claims for untiring service in his party are many. Undoubtedly Max will be the democratic nominee,—Bristol Banner.

"To increase the wages of protected capital, and to diminish the wages of unprotected labor," is what Congressman Carlisle, of Kentucky, declares the new tariff law to be. This law, among other things proposes to raise the tax on knit woolen goods from 35 per cent, to 80 per cent, thus compelling the mass of the people who use these articles to pay a much higher price for them, only that a few who manufacture such goods may have a higher profit.

That bill for drinks at Garfield's funeral caps the list. Not only did the pious congressman charge his varied tipple over to the general government, but it is claimed that speaker Keifer actually made the government pay five cents for "shining" up his shoes. Political economy could go no farther. Keifer belongs to the party of great moral ideas and couldn't tell a lie for five cents.

Allen Zollars, of Fort Wayne, will be a candidate for judge of the supreme court, before the next democratic state convention. W. A. Jones well known resident of Huntington, will also be a candidate for the same position. Both are gentlemen of high standing and well qualified for the position to which they aspire.

A company of silk growers will start in business at Aberdeen, Miss., in a short time.

It is believed that Swaim, the judge advocate general, will be dismissed for incompetency.

Admiral Seymour, who commands the British fleet at Alexandria, is now eighty years old. A pretty ripe age for active military service, one would think.

The streets of Alexandria have been furnished with English and Americans from the fleets, to act as police in place of the native force, who cannot be depended on.

During a recent freshet in Illinois, a board fence was nearly covered by water, but the top rail and posts were literally alive with snakes that took that plan to keep from drowning.

Georgia bids fair to rival California in mineral wonders. The latest things to her credit is a mineral well at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, from which a fair quality of ink is made.

A Japanese student at Amherst college has stocked a store with Japanese goods and these he will sell during vacation this summer in order to support him during the next school year.

The Khedive of Egypt has dismissed Arabi Pasha from his position as minister of war. If this had been done some months ago, it might have saved hundreds of lives and a ruined city.

If the pretended democrat who published a communication in the Press will have the courage to sign his name to his articles, we can tell him something that will be to his advantage.

The city of Leadville, Colorado, has put her mayor and common council in jail. She is certainly on the high road to civilization. She probably intends to purify her government from within.

A man named Fisher died a few years ago at Williamsport,Pa.,leaving $30,000 as a fund for the benefit of the widows of that place. They receive the interest only and that is distributed to them each year.

Senator Ben Harrison has developed quite a kindly feeling for his relatives. It is said he has provided places at the public crib for twenty-one of them. And there are several counties of Indiana still to hear from.

The secretary of the treasury, has called for the resignation of the superintendent of the mint of New Orleans, for alleged incompetency. Also for the resignation of the government steamboat inspector at New York City.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, died at her home in Springfield, Illinois, Sunday evening, July 16. She had been ill for some time, but Saturday she suffered a stroke of paralysis from which she did not seem to rally.

If we have lived to see Bro. Baxter a roaring temperance man, and Bro. Houser admit that our ideas on the prohibition business "hit the nail on the head," we think that is glory enough—for a short time any way.

Two Michigan girls recently went bathing in Lake Huron. Finding a log that was floating, they rode about on that until, imperceptibly, the wind and waves had carried them out into the bay. It was thirty-six hours before they were picked up.

Some of the San Francisco smokers have come to grief by smoking cigarettes made by Chinese lepers. Physicians claim to trace nearly two hundred cases of leprosy to the use of these cheap articles. Rather dear smoking.

During the eight years that Robeson was secretary of the navy, about one hundred and ninety millions were expended on our navy. But the stealings absorbed it all, and when he went out of office, we were practically without a naval force. Now he is very properly considered the leader of the republican side in congress.

We favor the plan of submitting the amendments to the people at once. Let the people vote on them this fall, and if they want these amendments put into the constitution, let it be done. If they do not want them, then let them be kept out of the constitution. What the people want, can be told by the election this fall, as well as it can by any other method.

Wabash college at Crawfordsville was fifty years old the twenty-fifth day of June. The first meeting held with a view of organizing a school there was at the residence of Rev. James Thomson, half a mile west of Crawfordsville. At this meeting it was decided to erect a building and complete all arrangements for a first-class institution. This was on the twenty-first day of November, 1832.

—George Newton is now assisting Mr. Straw in the music store, the business of the latter has become so extensive as to require an assistant. Mr. Straw has gained a reputation for honest and fair dealing in his line that is proving valuable to him.

—Men's cotton socks from 5 to 13 cts a pair. Boys' cotton socks 10 cents a pair, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

Burglary.

Monday night the dwelling of old Mr. Ditmar, who lives south of town, was entered by burglars. Mrs. Ditmar was sleeping on a couch in the dining room, as she was not feeling well. One of the burglars hit the stove pipe and roused her, and just at that moment he struck a match, giving her a full view of him. She at once screamed out, when two other robbers rushed out of the bedroom where the Mrs. D. was sleeping. Her screams awoke the old gentleman and he came running out to her assistance. The burglars began to show fight, and one of them fired off a revolver with a view to frighten the old couple rather than to kill them. A son-in-law, however, soon came to their rescue, but the burglars had by that time gained the door and made good their escape. As far as known no property was taken.

The Palace Organ Ahead as Usual.

Last week the Palace organ was brought into competition with other organs twice; once at Samuel Widney's at St. Joe, and once at John Meek's at Waterloo, and in both cases took the preference although, the other organs were offered at a lower price than the Palace could be sold for. The public is generally becoming convinced that the instruments handled by F. B. Straw are of first quality both as to tone and construction. Among the sales made last week by Mr. Straw, may be mentioned a fine piano purchased by Mrs. Maggie Clark, of Auburn, and there fine organs to other parties living near here.

Newville Normal School.

Miss Rosa V. Omo will teach a normal school in Newville, beginning August 15, and continuing eight weeks. For particulars address G. H. Munn, Newville, Ind.

Quick and Sure.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength quickly and surely coming back to them. 27-4t.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is stealing health restorative, which will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv.—Times. 27 4t.

To Agents and Canvassers.

Wanted a reliable man to canvass this city and vicinity for the sale of the best Spring Mattress ever made. To such a party good compensation and steady employment will be given. Call on, or address, the

Elkhart Steel Spring Bed Co.
East Jackson St., Elkhart, Ind.

Grateful to Invalids.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing without the sickening effects of most perfumes. 27 4t.

Normal Music School.

The Northern Indiana Music School will be held at the Fort Wayne college, August 8th to 25th. J. F. Kinsey, principal assisted by Otto A. Schmidt and Princess L. Clark. This is decidedly the best and cheapest first class music school in the country.

For circulars stating particulars, address J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 27-4t

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest ranks as an elegant and reliable hair restorative. 27-4t.

—Dr. Brinkerhoff has made the following appointments: Defiance, Thursday, June 29, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, at Russell House. Bryan, Mondays June 26, July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, at Fountain House. Fort Wayne, Fridays, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sep. 22, at Mayer House.

—Colored lace buntings for the next ten days a 12½ cents per yard, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as handwork. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 23-12.

NOTICE

To Owners of Horses, Asses, Mules, Cattle and Swine.

After July 18, 1882, any horses, asses, mules, cattle or swine found running at large within the incorporated limits of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, between the hours of sunset and sunrise will be taken up by the marshal.

In pursuance of an ordinance passed by the board of trustees of said town, June 12, 1879. By order of the town board.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, Executrix of the will of Henry G. Bickel, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
July 1, 1882. MARY C. BICKEL, Executrix.
W. H. Dills, Attorney. 27-3w

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the suscriber at my home, one-half mile south of Hopewell church, in Jackson township, on June 18, 1882, a two-year-old colt, sorrel, with light mane and tail. The owner can have same by calling on me and paying for this notice.

Mrs. Rebecca Maurer.

Dr. D. A. Sebring, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

THE
EASTERN MARKETS RANSACKED
—THE—
CHOICEST BARGAINS SELECTED

THE bulk of their goods brought away and piled up pile upon pile in Isaac Ochs' Popular store, Auburn, Indiana. Immense assortment and Tremendous Bargains in every department.

DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and Fabrics from the cheapest to the best.

STAPLE DRY GOODS corded up, and marked at prices way below anybody else's. Must sell.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS — Elegant line. Trimmings, Curtain Laces, Lambrequin Goods, Fringes, etc.,—Splendid assortment.

HATS AND CAPS

the latest styles in Fur, Wool and Straw, to suit everybody.

CLOTHING

for boys and children. The largest stock and best assortment ever brought to DeKalb County, and at Wholesale prices. See my stock before you buy. I will save you money.

CARPETS.

Largest stock in Northern Indiana. Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Rag,—Latest patterns, and at prices that defy competition.

TRUNKS.

Valises, etc. Everything at bottom prices. An investigation is solicited. If good goods and low prices will be an inducement—I must sell all I've got. But I can buy more.

☞ HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

Dont forget the Popular Store of

ISAAC OCHS, Auburn, Indiana.

SELF SATISFYING.

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.00
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT.

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Optical Goods,
Musical Goods, Sewing Machines, Druggists' Sundries, White Goods, Hosiery.
Toys, Cutlery, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods, Sporting Goods, Japanese Goods, Fancy Goods
Notions, Stationery, Wallets, Wooden Ware, Tin Ware:
Glass Ware, Hardware, Purses

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 93 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it Inside Prices.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Rain Sunday last.

—Dress Lawns at 10 cts. per yard at Mrs. Jones & Son's.

—Lewis Covell, of Garrett, was here Monday on business.

—H. C. Bell took a trip down the Wabash road Monday.

—Miss Miller of Butler township was in town Saturday.

—Mrs. Taylor, of Illinois, is a guest of Joe. Ramier and family.

—J. M. Sommers, Waterloo, was looking over our town this week.

—Miss Towne, of Fort Wayne, was visiting in the family of Mrs. Hare this week.

—Mrs. R. Wes McBride and family, of Waterloo, spent a part of Tuesday in town.

—Remember the choice collection of nicely potted plants at Fleming's greenhouse.

—The Negro campmeeting is still in session at Waterloo. Next Monday is their big day.

—The rain storm the other night blew down one of the shade trees in the court house square.

—Quite a number of our citizens went to Waterloo, Sunday to see the colored campmeeting.

—Sam Beck, the jolly produce man, of Waterloo, took a short whirl through town Tuesday evening.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

—The wife of John Bell, who lives southwest of Garrett, died last Wednesday, of consumption.

—H. A. Winslow, one of our former teachers, now a farmer, made the Courier a pleasant visit this week.

—Rev. J. N. Fowler formely the Presbyterian minister at Waterloo, was in town a short time last Saturday.

—Fleming at the greenhouse has the nicest bed of pansies to be found anywhere. You ought to see them.

—Elmer Lowry of this place is now telegraph and ticket agent at the new station, Cedar Beach, on the B. & O.

—G. R. Cole is the agent of the Wabash, at Auburn Junction and J. M. Zent is their agent at Auburn station.

—Just received at McQuiston & Long's, 5,000 yards of dress ginghams, to sell for 10 and 12½ cents a yard. 3t

—Commissioners Kelham and Shoub were in town Monday, and made a trip into the country in the interest of the county.

—Children's and Misses' cotton hose from 7 to 18 cents a pair. Misses white gloves 10 cents a pair, at McQuiston & Long's. 37-3w.

—J. E. Thomson, of Smithfield, will be a candidate before the republican convention for representative, we understand.

—Sprinkle your currant bushes with white hellebore. It will kill the worms. The druggist will sell you enough for five cents.

—Dr. Swartz was elected president and Dr. Cowan secretary, pro. tem., at the meeting of the medical fraternity last Thursday.

—We are sorry to hear a rumor that Hon. S. S. Shutt has been a loser by investing in the Elkhart car works. Hope it is not so.

—Charley Hoff has said to his bird cage, "Come up a leedle higher." It is now at the top of the west addition to his cosy residence.

—Men's fancy shirts 50 cts. each; men's cambric collars 10 cts. per box; men's summer underwear at cost, at Mrs. Jones & Son's.

—Miss Rebecca Shull started for Findlay, Ohio, this week. She goes there to visit friends before beginning her school at Waterloo.

—Mrs. G. W. Miller, of Waterloo, stopped here awhile on her way home from a trip to Garrett, where she has been visiting friends.

—Rev. F. M. Hussey, pastor of the new Protestant Methodist church in Jackson township, dropped in to see us a few minutes Tuesday.

—We are glad to learn that Chris. Baker has settled satisfactorially with the creditors, and will hereafter conduct the business himself.

—Mr. Bicknell, of Garrett, was in town last week. Wonder if he came to see how high rents were in case he beats treasurer Miller this fall.

—Com. Urie, telegraph operator at Corunna, and F. S. McCullough of the same place were in town Sunday. Only rusticating, that was all.

—Mrs. S. B. Johnson, of Waterloo, together with her son, M. W. Johnson, and her daughter, Mrs. F. P. Day, were driving on our streets this week.

—C. C. roasted coffee 15 cents per pound; choice green coffee 8 pounds for $1.00; good tea for 25 cents a pound; Anti-Washboard soap four cakes for 25 cents, at McQuiston & Long's. 8w.

—Geo. Dalloway, one of the solid men of Altona, was among our visitors last week, as was also our friend John Downend, from the same part of the county.

—The liveliest business in town this week seems to be repairs for reapers. There seems to be an unusual amount of breakage this year. The wheat is said to be tangled.

—Our near neighbor, Arch Martin, came to town to rest up a little, yet he does more hard work than some stout young men, who say they can't get work."—Col. City Herald.

—Town is rather Sundayish this week, with every one who can be spared, out of town working in the harvest field. This is as it should be. Give the store boxes a rest, boys.

—J. McMichael, of Danville, Ill., was here a few days last week visiting his father-in-law, H. C. Bell. He is now handling ice, both by wholesale and retail, having control of a large stock.

—Insanity is in almost all cases the outgrowth of an overwrought brain. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment removes the cause and effects a cure. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—Frank Brink is still suffering from the trouble in his foot. The surgeons are not yet decided as to whether it can be healed or not, but are watching it carefully to see how the disease develops.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Harter, Mrs. Lottie Osgood, Mrs. M. B. Willis and Mrs. A. S. Leas, are among those of our citizens who went to Rome City, this week, to attend the Assembly.

—Trustee Hague reports the school house east of town, ready for the roof. He intends to have it completed at once, and a fall school will be held there. Miss Nannie Hornberger will teach both fall and winter term.

—Died.— Henrietta Shull, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Shull, of this place, on Sunday July 17, 1882. Aged 3 years, 7 months and 15 days. The funeral services were at the Baptist church, Rev. Ward officiating.

—Charley Klotz has repaired his sidewalk — something that has been needed for sometime. The pedestrians who seek the country by way of the Jackson depot will thank him as long as they live.

—The public school in this place will not begin until about the first of November, at which time it is intended to have the school building completed. This will give only time for six or seven months school the coming year.

—The Normal school in Auburn commences August 7, and already we hear of numbers who will attend. Mr. Harrison is known as a successful teacher, and a school, such as he proposes to organize, should be well patronized.

—D. P. Hale has extended his good will over a distance of many hundreds of miles, and had a new sidewalk put in front of his property. Now some of those living in town should catch the idea. In fact they are beginning to see into it.

—We noticed our young friend C. J. Coats, Esq., of Butler, on the streets Saturday. His sister Letitia is still absent, visiting friends in Ohio, and will not likely return till school begins here. Then she will take charge of her department again.

—The Presbyterian church in Auburn expects to organize an excursion over the Wabash road to Detroit in a week or two. The fare will be sufficiently low to enable nearly every one to see that beautiful "City of the Straits." Get ready to go along.

—We met Frank Leas on the westbound night train at Garrett last Friday night, and had the pleasure of taking pumpkin pie with him. Frank has developed into a full-fledged express messenger, and seems to enjoy life in the rolling car.

—Mrs. Judge Lowry and her daughter Lida accompained by Fred Davis of this place looked in on the loneliness of the Courier sanctum during a temporary absence of the editor last Saturday. Sorry we did not meet them. Call again, and will try to be here.

—The early morning train going south on the Jackson road now leaves Waterloo at 6 o'clock a. m. instead of 7 a. m., making the trip one hour earlier. That is, Auburn 6:25, Auburn Junction 6:50, and arriving at Fort Wayne at 8:20 a. m. Corrected table will appear in our next.

—New potatoes are now coming into market at from forty to fifty cents a peck, and of excellent quality. The crop bids fair to be the best one we have ever had, and those who have been so long deprived of this delicious tuber, can now get their gasoline stoves ready and treat themselves to an unlimited supply.

—Unclaimed letters remaining in Auburn postoffice for the week ending July 19, 1882: Miss Pracella M. Doll, Mrs. Ed. C. Smith, Louis Hopnicht, Oliver H. Snellen, Philomen Parves, J. H. Farver, 2, John O'Neal, Abraham Mason, John E. Lung, Jas. Kruse, Seymour Carpenter.

G. W. Gordon, P. M.

—Ladies Taffeta silk gloves at 50 cts. a pair. Ladies Berlin and Lisle th'd gloves from 15 to 50 cents, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3w.

—F. B. Straw has received another fine lot of Palace organs at his music store. Call and see him at the first door south of Abright's.

—John L. Rinehold, of Leo, came over Tuesday and did not forget to pay his regards to the Courier people. He thinks harvest will be substantially over in his part of the county this week.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will entertain a lawn social at the residence of Dr. Ford on next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation to all. Sec'y.

—The little daughter of H. C. Shull, who has been sick so long, died Sunday Morning, at about 1 o'clock. The complaint seemed to be the result of a severe cold that finally became something like bronchitis. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all.

—Quite a pleasant little party gathered at the residence of W. J. Austin Monday evening and passed a few hours in social enjoyment. Austin and his amiable wife enjoy these social hours in a high degree and spare no pains to put their guests into the same pleasant frame of mind.

Died. — Catherine Schlemmer was born in Bavaria, December 28, 1847. She was married to Adolph Pairan October 11, 1865, who with their five children still survive. She was a member of the German Reform church, a devoted and affectionate wife and mother. Died July 14, 1882, aged 34 years, 6 months and 16 days.

—The new Methodist Protestant church one mile east of Jackson Center, will be dedicated Sunnay, July 30, Rev. J. W. Walker, of Adrian Michigan will officiate. He will be assisted by Rev. W. W. Lineberry, of New Haven, Ind. A cordial invitation is extended to the public generally. All will be cared for, as ample arrangements will be made to entertain all who attend.

F. M. Hussey, Pastor.

—The Palace organs can be found in every neighborhood in and adjoining Auburn. Three of them were recently sold to parties west of town living in close proximity to each other; Mr. John Yard, Mr. Daniel Swihart and Mr. Rakestraw, who after carefully examining several other make of instruments, purchased the Palace, of F. B. Straw.

—Frank Ryan attempted to enjoy harvesting a little while, the other day. He became a humble follower of the light hearted reaper, that "sings as it goes, over the fields where the clover blows." But Frank don't sing now. His voice and his backbone are alike broken, and now he goes tearing along at the rate of an hour to the mile. It takes backbone to be a good hand in the harvest field.

—T. J. Vanduzen, disclaims all part or parcel in circulating any reports in regard to the cause of young Hensinger's death, especially as to his being killed. He believes as does every one else, that the young man died of the disease named in the paper sent from Lake View, Mountcalm county, Michigan. He wrote the letter to French at the request of W. M. Depew and family, and thinks this statement of the matter ought to be satisfactory.

—The "other fellows" have the fence now. Politicians without a courtyard fence would have to be packed in ice this hot weather. It is a cool, and even a bracing affair, and daily we see them leaning against it trying to decide which one is to be slaughtered by the democratic nominees who are now quietly resting from their labors. The republicans are talking up some first-rate men, and we hate to see them slaughtered. But it is going to be done, and we shall roll such a majority over them that they will be tortured by doubt as little as possible. It won't need any 8-to-7 business.

—Dr. Allen has a new feature or something of that sort on his new sidewalk. He lays the boards on a bed of gravel that has been raked level, and then fastens them by nailing a strip on the upper side at each end. The idea seems something like the one that compelled us to put the eye of the needle in the point instead of the way we always had done. The doctor's plan seems to be a good one, but it will be safe to wait awhile and see how it holds out. At present the boards lie even enough, and there is a great relief in the absence of the hollow rattle caused by walking over the old style of board walks.

—Mrs. Ehlers entertained her Sunday-school class last Thursday. This has been her custom, it seems, for some time, and a very pleasant and beautiful custom it is, too. Let the young be encouraged in all good things and in all good ways. And in what better way can they be thus encouraged, than by showing a personal interest in them. One of the great secrets in securing an influence with the young is by showing an interest in their every day and common-place affairs. We should show, too, that we have a genuine respect for them. Then their respect for us, and for themselves will be strengthened, and a greater influence over them, for their good, will be secured.

—F. B. Straw handles only first class pianos and organs. The Palace is the instrument for you.

Cure for Diseased Sidewalks.

The following is not going the rounds of the papers, but as there is no patent applied for, it can start out as soon as it pleases. It will be valuable to other towns as well as to Auburn: "When your sidewalks begin to curl up and flop around and trip up every one that has the hardihood to attempt a journey over them, it is a sign of some chronic disease. Some vital part is affected. If not taken in time, caries of the ribs will take place, and pus cavities form in the boards. The following formula will be found useful: Take good new oak scantling, 5 by 6 inches, and after removing the old sidewalk to a safe distance, put down your scantling. Then cover them with nice new boards nailed fast to the bed pieces by about six good fencing nails. You can get the nails at any of the hardware stores, and the lumber is usually on sale at respectable saw mills. Now remove your old material to the wood pile. Season it, and use up in small installments for fuel. By repeating this process every four or five years, you can have a fair sidewalk, live happy and when you die will have a pretty good assurance for the future." We have tried several other ways to improve the broken sidewalks in our midst, but having failed, we offer the above remedy. If you like it use it, for as we said, there is no patent. But if it don't suit, keep on throwing people down on your old sidewalks; break their legs, and rack their religious principles till you can't tell whether they are deciples of Mohammed or Bob Ingersoll, and then go to rest and sleep soundly—if you can.

At Pleasant Lake.

Rev. U. Crosley, of Utica, N. Y., will hold his third annual grove meeting at Pleasant Lake, next Sunday, July 23. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. Grand concert at 1:30 p. m. Prof. S. W. Straub, of Chicago, will sing some of his grand solos, such as "Ninety and Nine" and other gospel songs. An excellent quartette choir and Reineke's orchestra from Fort Wayne will also take part in the services. Holders of railroad tickets are admitted free to the grounds. Those having no railroad tickets are charged ten cents at the gate. Trains run from Muncie, and the fare is at reduced rates. Train leave Auburn at 10 o'clock a. m. Fare 60 cents for round trip.

Harper's Weekly.

The number of this excellent paper for July 15, has a set of illustrations showing Edison's electric railway and a full description of its working. So much of public attention has of late been drawn to this subject, that people will read this article eagerly. It is the beginning of another strange chapter in Edison's life work. Many of his inventions have been strange and startling; some are more marvelous than useful, but the electric railway, should it come into general use, will place all his other inventions in the back ground. This number of the Weekly, is in many respects interesting and valuable. Always excellent it is this time unusually so.

Cheap Excursion Rates to Colorado.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, commencing July 15th and continuing to September 25th, 1882, will sell round trip tickets to Denver at greatly reduced rates, good returning to October 31st, 1882.

The National Mining exposition, representing the mining wealth and wonders of the Rocky Mountains, will open at Denver, August 7th.

For information regarding routes, rates, etc., address Agents of B. & O. road, or W. E. Reppert, Pass. Agent, 205½ North High street, Columbus, Ohio. 29-4w.

Town Orders.

It gives us pleasure to state that our town authorities have recently taken up two of the outstanding 1000-dollar school house bonds. This reduces the old debt to $8000, and parties will soon be ready to refund the whole indebtedness at a lower rate of interest. Outstanding orders are now coming into the market at a better rate, and with present indications will soon be at par. Men with capital are seeking them as an investment and the financial outlook is in every way bright.

Harper's Monthly.

The August number has just reached us. We have often said that this excellent magazine stands at the head of all the monthlies, and this number is at least as good as any of its predecessors. We do not see how any one who loves literature of any kind could resist the temptation to get Harper's Magazine, whether his taste runs to fine pictures and illustrations or to choice and interesting reading. Get the August number and try it.

Lands and Town Lots.

Half interest in a new Dakota town and farm lands to exchange for general merchandise, cattle, horses, sheep or cash. Send for particulars and new map of Dakota, and mention paper in which you saw this notice. Address, Box 42, Scotland, Dakota.

—Gents Gauze undershirts for 25 c. each, at McQuiston & Long's. 27-3t.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SYRACUSE:

The water lilies are now in full bloom and are not only very plentiful but unusually large and brilliant.

Parties from Wabash have leased the plat of ground known as Coonrod's Island, and will improve it soon.

John Coy is now working on the section here. John will make a living anywhere as he is not afraid to work for it.

Joseph Henderson is still dishing out the choicest brands of flour at the mills here, and is as happy as a big sunflower.

Mrs. D. C. Kelley, the amiable presiding genius at the Kelley house, has been quite ill, but is now in a fair way to recover.

Daniel Zahner is flourishing at his meat market. There is now another butcher in town, which helps to divide the work but both are doing a good business.

Dr. Kelley has just returned from an extended visit which included Waterloo, but found on his return that his efficient clerk, Ed. Hill, had kept every thing in apple pie order.

Pete Finnegan, our accommodating walking boss has been taken to the west end of the road, and will likely have to move his family there soon. Pete is every inch a man, and we dislike to lose him.

Cedar Beach has many improvements Among those most readily noticed are the additions to the building, and the new facing of the bank, which has been sloped off down to the water's edge and neatly sodded. It presents a beautiful appearance viewed from the lake.

Harry Moritz, the interesting young man who captured Miss Wightman last winter, and who has since been divorced from her, was here Friday and Saturday. Harry don't seem to be fitting himself up for a sunday-school superintendent very fast. His fastness seems to run in other channels.

The Club House at Cedar Beach is fast filling up for the summer, but as it is really a private institution, pleasure seekers who do not belong to the club are expected to look elsewhere for accommodations. Hence the necessity for such new buildings and grounds as those of Jones, at Oakland Grove, and Hartsell's at Jarrett's.

Alvin Bair, the pumper, and J. E. Salsbury, agent and operator, at the B. & O., are geniuses in a mechanical point of view. They have just completed a small flying car for convenience in making short trips. It's a daisy, runs easy and rapidly, as your correspondent can testify, as he and Mr Bair made a trip up to Oakland Grove at the rate of a mile in four minutes, and it wasn't a fast day either.

The whole shore is dotted at all available points with the white tents of campers, who prefer this open air way of living for the time they remain here. Fishing, boating and swimming constitute the amusement of these detached parties during the day, and the social hours of the warm evenings are succeeded by such refreshing slumber as only the free air and absence from business and other cares will always bring.

The Kelly House, at Syracuse, too, is now considered one of the essential features of this great pleasure resort. Parties are engaging board and rooms in advance, and to this point many of the guides and others who find employment in this way every summer, come to meet their patrons and make engagements for trips or for a term of days to row, fish and in other ways assist strangers to while away the sultry summer days pleasantly.

Oakland Grove is the name of the new location for a pleasure resort, laid out by A. M. Jones. He has a fine plot of land, densely covered by a grove of small oaks and a variety of larger trees. He is fitting up a fountain and other conveniences. Here is a fine bank and clean beach, and his little steamer, the Roxy, lies conveniently near at its wharf. He has also an abundance of small boats for the use of pleasure seekers. This new resort is but one and a half miles east of Syracuse.

The boys at the depot have about given up their fountain, but they cling to the electrical machine that runs along the ledge of the office door. If these boys don't own a railroad and telegraph line themselves some day it will not be for want of "get up and dust." Indeed they have a line of wire now. It runs up to the Lake House, at which George Miles presides, and when business is dull, George can sit down in the hotel office and tell the boys when dinner is ready, and keep them posted on the news of the day generally. George used to be an editor, and he runs naturally to telegraphic connections.

A Mr. Hartsell, from Indian Village, has put up a hotel and other accommodations on the extreme southeast end of the lake, at Jarret's landing. Here is the mineral spring at which so many weary and thirsty pleasure seekers have quenched their thirst for a few years past. It bids fair to be one of the leading attractions of this popular watering place. On the south side, Mr. Vawter, of Franklin, Ind., is again making his summer home in his neat cottage on the high bank there. Other parties are preparing to make improvements in the near future, and at no distant day the entire shore will be lined with cosy summer residences.

WATERLOO:

Lockhart's new mill is fast approaching completion.

Mrs. J. V. Cooke spent Sunday visiting with the family of Cyrus Bowman, in Smithfield township.

Pretty dull in town now through these nice days. Every one is busy, and tramps are evidently inclined to keep away until the work is nearer done.

Our soldier boys have now got back from the great encampment at Indianapolis and brought their arms off the field with them. And now if any "furrin foes" want to make a raid on our city, tear up our railroad track or devastate our peaceful cabbage patches, let them blaze away.

Mary Beard, daughter of J. D. Beard, started last Friday for the far west. She will visit friends in Carrol county, Iowa, and go from there to Colorado, where she will remain awhile with relatives in that state. Miss Beard has been a successful teacher in this county and Steuben, and has a wide circle of friends who unite in wishing her a pleasant trip.

Rob. Patterson has some beets grown from seed that have blossomed and gone to seed the first summer. He also has some potatoes that are growing entirely under ground. Young potatoes are growing in the hills, but no tops are to be seen. Rob. seems to have lost his grip on that garden. He can't even make his vegetables follow the beaten path that their forefathers have trod for ever so many summers. He is too good natured by half. He ought to go out into that garden and raise his voice in behalf of garden sass reform. We know that the Courier editor believes in moral suasion as a means in raising garden truck, and that he believes you shouldn't spoil a good hoe in order to bring destruction on a few innocent weeds.

ST. JOHNS:

Mrs. Harriet Reever is now visiting with relatives living in Wells county.

Our friend Jared F. Housel is cutting his wheat with a cradle. Jared still clings to the cradle.

The St. Johns band is making preparation to entertain the crowd at the republican county convention.

Our enterprising farmer Daniel Terry has a new reaper and mower. He is bound to keep up with the times.

For sale: A Champion reaper and mower almost new. It will be sold cheap. Inquire of James Quince, St. Johns, Ind.

We note the presence of George Larimore again. He has returned home from a visit to his relatives near Pleasant Lake.

James Quince went to Ft. Wayne this week and got a new supply of goods. Give him a call; he is selling at bottom prices.

We see father Reever is up again from a severe spell of sickness. We are glad of that. There is some hope of his recovering.

On Saturday evening of last week, about the hour of midnight, James Quince's residence was broken into by parties, who dragged his pantaloons from under the pillow of his bed expecting to find a big haul, but were disappointed by finding only a pocket knife and button hook. He found the pantaloons, minus knife and hook, opposite Mr. J. F. Housel's residence, at St. Johns. Quince generally has a better place to deposit his money than in his pantaloons pocket after night.

By one that knows.

BUTLER CENTER:

Frank Groves and Charlie Zerkle the barbers, do a thriving business on Saturdays and Sundays.

Schools are closed for the spring terms, and the children are now busy helping what they can in the summer work. Some of our more advanced scholars are preparing to go to the Normal school in Auburn, when it commences.

Some of our farmers who have so much trouble to get hands, ought to send to New York for some of the recently landed immigrants. If it takes six or seven hands a day, to supply the demand, the market will soon be exhausted.

Joshua Miller, says he has had trouble enough with hogs in his wheat field. The next time they make a raid on him, he will put them in the pen and try the strength of the stock law. So those who have hogs running at large would do well to look a "leedle out."

Wheat harvest is progressing finely here, and the sound of the reaper is heard in the land. By the last of this week nearly all the wheat in this section will be put in shock. Farmers are feeling more encouraged. Fruit prospect here is rather poor. Oats generally look well.

Miss Nancy Miller and Miss Lizzie Tess were visiting the mother of the former last Saturday and Sunday. Miss Nancy thought she would try her muscle binding wheat for her brother, but she cut her fingers on the straw, and so concluded it would be safer to go back to Auburn and bind dresses for Mrs. Cowhick.

THE BELLS OF SAN BLAS.

From Mr. Longfellow's last poem in the July Atlantic.

What say the Bells of San Blas
To the ships that southward pass,
For the harbor of Mazatlan?
To them it is nothing more
Than the sound of surf on the shore—
Nothing more to master or man.

But to me, a dreamer of dreams,
To whom what is and what seems
Are often one and the same—
The Bells of San Blas to me
Have a strange, wild melody,
And are something more than a name.

For bells are the voice of the church;
They have tones that touch and search
The hearts of the young and old;
One sound to all, yet each
Lends a meaning to their speech,
And the meaning is manifold.

A DAY'S LESSON.

It was striking 1 o'clock on a cold Wintry night, as a carriage, filled with yawning belles, rolled over the pavement of Union Square and drew up before a comfortable freestone house on Fifteenth street. "Brother Jim," who had ungallantly preferred the society of the coachman and a cigar, descended to the carriage door and commenced an involuntary schottische as the cold from the flagstones struck through his patent leather pumps. Sallie, the oldest Miss Lockwood, roused her sister and cousin from a short nap on the back seat, and stepped out into the moonlight, as tall and stylish in her hood and wraps as she had been an hour before in ball-room. Nett and Isabel, all curls and rigolettes and shawls, supported by Charlie Lockwood, the just graduated collegian of the family.

Brother Jim, being what is termed a "fast" young man in society, thought it necessary to counteract the velocity of his actions by the slowness of his drawl and the languor of his general manner, where his sisters or the young ladies of their set were concerned. He left it to Charlie to turn up the gas and get Isabel a glass of water, as he plunged his hands as far as possible into his "bang up", and, leaning on the banisters, declared parties "uncommonly slow," and "all the women got up in the same style every night in the season."

"No variety," exclaimed the injured young gentleman, preparing to shuffle off to bed in advance of the young ladies.

Charlie whisked them a gay good-night, telling Nett that he heard compliments showered upon her as thick as motto papers; and Bel that she danced like a Preciosa, a comparison which mystified her considerably, as she was not just cut of Yale and very much in love with Longfellow's "Spanish Student."

"Nothing for me?" asked Sallie, as she leaned on the railing of the first landing to watch him stand on tiptoe, lighting his cigar at the chandelier.

"Not a syllable. Any fellow of the set knows you as are vain as can be already, and must countenance you in it."

"Good-night, Saucebox!"

"Pleasant dreams!"

And so these pleasure-seeking young people dispersed to their own rooms to sleep off the fatigues of the first large party of the season.

The brothers were consigned to the usual bachelor apartments of a New York family, named-hall rooms, without fire or light, until they had invoked one by the aid of the ever-ready lucifers. The young girls occupied the two large communicating chambers on the third floor, where blazing grates and gas-burners sent a cheerful radiance over mirrors and curtains, and white-counter-pained beds. It was the very picture of comfort this frosty night, and the chambermaid, dozing in an easy-chair, had contributed much to make it so.

Bel, who had commenced stripping herself of her finery on the stairs, threw a handful of glittering jewelry—bracelets, a brooch and necklace—into a Parian sea-shell standing on the dressing table, and called for Norah to unlace her dress that very instant, or she should "die with sleep."

"And hurry, there's a good girl," said Annette, "for mine is in a dreadful knot; I began to undo it under my cloak in the hall."

"I had to dance with that odious Mark Harrison twice," lamented Bell the next instant. "He keeps time so abominably—"

"I never saw him keep time at all," remarked Sallie, unthreading the long braids of her black hair." Just look at my new tarleton! What a smash! It will never be fit to wear again! There were six times as many as the house would hold!"

"I didn't even get a sight of the supper table," added Bel, in the same injured tone of voice; "not so much as an oyster or a glass of champagne. When I give a party, I never mean to have more than can get into the supper-room comfortably. Oh, dear! I am so tired! There, that will do, Norah. I believe you are half asleep."

'Sure, an it's sleepy time," said Norah, apologetically.

Her young mistress did not dare to use more than a pettish tone toward the weary-looking maid. It was against Mrs. Lockwood's rule, and of her own free will, that she had waited up to assist them.

"There, you can go now," said Sallie, as the girl began to collect some of the scattered finery. "Mine are only hooks and eyes. Oh, girls, what do you think!" when the door closed behind her. "I really believe our Jim is attentive to Mary Snelling. I saw them sitting together in the recess of the reception-room, looking as tender as possible. I was dying to get Norah off so as to tell you."

"I should think you might have waited till she hung up our dresses," Bel retorted crossly, "I know Mary Snelling is doing her best to get Jim; anybody could see that, with half an eye. I'm sure I'm too tired to touch the room to-night."

In another minute the disturbed young lady, who, to do her justice, was only fretful when sleepy, had tied on her Valenciennes frilled cap, and nestled herself comfortably on the pillowr.

"But, Isabel," said her cousin, carefully laying in a little box her ornaments—a brooch, and earrings of her mother's hair—"here is all your jewelry."

"Well, I can't help it; nobody will run off with it to-night. I wouldn't get up for twenty sets of coral."

"Let her be, Nett," said Sallie, stepping out of the pile of fleecy flounces and into the low French bed. "There is all my things, too. I wouldn't be hired to put them up to-night. I wish I had been born to a lady's maid."

"Nora seems to be a very nice girl. I like her a great deal better than Ann who was here when I first came."

"Only mamma is so afraid of letting her wait on us. She says there is enough of the regular work in our large family. Are you never coming to bed, Annette?" and even the stylish Sallie began to show symptoms of drowsiness.

"As soon as I have hung up my things. You know I can't get evening dresses as easily as you can, and have to take care of what I have. Norah seems very honest and obliging."

"That's it. She would as soon take care of our drawers as not; but mamma has a foolish notion that lace sets and embroidered handkerchiefs and jewelry might tempt the most honest person to steal. I will be up in time enough to put them away before breakfast."

But the red light from the grate flickered out, and the gray light of dawn crept over the disordered room before either of the wearied occupants so much as turned upon her pillow. And even the dressing bell rang unheeded, except by Annette, who lay in a half-dreamy reverie, wondering if it was really time to get up. Finally she roused herself sufficiently to look at her cousin's watch, and found to her consternation that they had just fifteen minutes to dress in.

There is a sleight-of-hand, wonderful to the uninitiated, by which young ladies contrive to make a morning toilet in an incredible short space of time. Sallie and Isabella, roused at last, arrayed themselves as rapidly as possible; for Mr. Lockwood, indulgent in many things, exacted prompt attendance at the breakfast table. So down stairs the ladies hurried, without so much as a thought of the scattered jewelry left behind.

It was a very merry breakfast party, they had so much to discuss with each other and Charlie and Jim; so many queer incidents to relate. Mr. Lockwood, who suspended his perusal of the money article to listen, and Mrs. Lockwood, who had been a belle herself in her younger days, showed a great deal of interest in all that had occurred.

Charlie, especially, was in the highest spirits, and fretted the elegant Jim continually with allusions to "Miss Snelling's addresses," until the young gentleman's ire was so highly roused that Mr. Lockwood told them both it was high time they should be down town, and so sent them about their business.

The girls lounged about the dining-room and parlor some time longer, talking and laughing all at once, until Bel suddenly remembered the coral set, her father's last birthday gift, and hurried up stairs to put it in the cases.

Not a trace of it was to be found, except the pear-shaped pendant of one ear-ring, accidentally dropped and overlooked. Perhaps Norah had put them away. The key was in the drawer, but the drawer was empty. Sallie might have played her a trick, and hidden them with her own ornaments after she had dropped asleep. But Sallie's watch and chain and diamond ring had vanished, too. The bewildered girl stood perfectly still for a moment in the extremity of her loss, and then rushing down stairs, heedless of the discovery of her carelessness, began calling, "Sallie, mother, papa," all at once, much to the astonishment of those who still lingered in a group round Mr. Lockwood.

The old merchant was seriously angry, when he comprehended what had happened, at his daughters for their carelessness, in spite of oft-repeated warnings, but, above all things, that he should have harbored a thief in his household. The hall door was fastened as usual; no one could have entered that way. The cook, an old family servant, could take her affidavit that no one had passed through the area, where she had just left Norah "talking with a boy, her cousin."

The whole family instinctively looked at each other, at this announcement, and Mr. Lockwood immediately dispatched the waiter to detain the man, and send Norah to him. The discovery was made too late; the man had disappeared with his booty; cook also testifying that she saw the girl "give him a bit of a parcel, though she never saw harm in her."

It was very hard for Mrs. Lockwood to believe that the young, innocent-looking girl to whom she had taken such a fancy, and who had made herself a general favorite in the household could be the culprit. Even Mr. Lockwood had noticed her quick step and cheerful face as he passed her on the stairs. But who else could it be? The jewelry was gone to the value of several hundred dollars, and no one except Nora had any call to enter the young ladies' rooms. Every drawer, box and hiding place was searched by the police officer, hurriedly summoned, and suspicion became a charge preferred by Mr. Lockwood against the new servant, all the rest having been in the family many years.

It was a pitiful sight, as she was led away to the station house, still protesting her innocence; her hair disheveled, her face pale and swollen with sobbing and the dreadful fear of a prison before her, for no one could doubt but this was her first offense. Mr. Lockwood sent his daughters to their own rooms before she was finally given up to the officer, and steeled his heart to the frantic appeals, as she knelt, clasping his knees, and besought him not to send her away.

"It was a hard matter, but justice must be done," the merchant said to himself, in justification, as that face, raised so beseechingly to his his, came before him during the day. Mrs. Lockwood went about the house very pale and sad, while the servants spoke in whispers to each other, as if some great domestic calamity had happened; and the young ladies, whose own carelessness had placed the great temptation in poor Norah's way—and not for the first time—shut themselves into their own rooms, and cried and sobbed themselves ill.

The day dragged slowly by, and it was a relief to hear the light-hearted Charlie whistle on the steps, and the click of his latch key an hour earlier than usual. There was no one but Annette visible, and his smiles changed to a most harrassed, painful expression as he heard the story of the day's doings. The snow was already coming down heavily, but, snatching a cap from the hat-rack, forgetful of overcoat or gloves, he rushed out of the house the instant he learned where Norah had been taken.

The remorseful look upon her cousin's face somewhat lightened Annette's heart, though she could not explain his haste or the errand to his mother and sisters. It was a very anxious hour of watching for all, Isabel lying at full length on the sofa, her face covered with her hands; Sallie trying in vain to practice at the grand piano, and Annette, standing in the drapery of the front window, straining her eyes through the fast-falling snow at every approaching vehicle or foot passenger.

At length the roll of an omnibus ceased at the door, and the glad cry, "Here he is!" as a gentleman stepped out, which brought them all to the window, was changed into, "It's only uncle," in a tone more of disappointment than of welcome. But scarcely had Mr. Lockwood opened the door for her husband, when a vehicle stopped at the door, and Charlie lifted a woman up the steps, whose hood falling back disclosed the pale face of Norah.

The poor girl said nothing, but crouched down on the stairs the instant Charlie released his hold, and rocked to and fro as one in the extremity of grief and pain.

"Oh, father, for Heaven's sake don't speak so!" he interposed to Mr. Lockwood's angry demand for an explanation of her appearance in his house again. "It was me; I got there just as she had her hearing, and told them so. It was me, father. She's suffered enough already, poor thing."

And more than enough, for a pure-minded, innocent young girl, shut up all day, with the heavy accusation, and the anger and unbelief of her master, hanging over her, with the worst of idlers and vagabonds, and even criminals, and nothing before her but the still darker prospect of conviction and a prison.

"I hid them father, to tease the girls for being so careless. They are in my dressing case," continued the generous fellow, with vehemence. "Won't you speak to her, father, and tell her so?"

But Norah had fallen into strong convulsions on the floor, while they were trying to comprehend her innocence, and a brain fever was the result of the shock and anguish of the day. Every one in the family ministered to her, from Mr. Lockwood, who called in his own family physician, to the good-hearted cook who had so unwittingly given evidence against her; but it was many weeks before the conscience-stricken Charlie saw her creeping slowly up and down the stairs again, pale and emaciated, the very shadow of the blithe young Irish girl who came there to find a home. She was forgiving and grateful to them all, but her languor and timidity remained a perpetual remembrance of the wrong so heedlessly inflicted.

The faithful Norah's presence in the household—for Mr. Lockwood has offered her a home as long as she may need one—is a check upon his rash judgments of the actions and motives of me upon Charlie's wanton heedlessness of the feelings of others, and even brother Jim's sublime selfishness. As for Isabel and Miss Lockwood, who tended her through her long illness as if she had been a sister or a friend, they have almost come to consider her as such, and both try to exact a promise from her that she will take charge of their homes, now that there is a near prospect of two weddings in the family. But Norah inclines to "Master Charlie's" offer, to wait till he gets through his law studies, and takes Annette for better or worse. So in the end poor Norah's misfortune proved a blessing in disguise.

Victoria's John Brown.

London Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

You know the partiality which the Queen of England has for her Scotch footman, John Brown. He is termed in the London Gazette "body esquire," and he is in constant attendance upon Her Majesty. Well, on the day of the marriage of the Duke of Albany John Brown was in great force. He attended upon the Queen throughout the day, and at night stood behind her chair in the great state banquet. That banquet, which took place in St. George's Hall, Windsor, was not so formal an affair as such feasts usually are. The chairs for Queen and guests were all alike, and there was no procession to the table. This absence of ceremony appeared to please John Brown, and led him to make a little mistake. The time came for the toasts to be given, and the Lord Steward was about to call them out, when John, proud of the possession of a good loud Scotch voice, thought it would be for the benefit of the guests if he repeated the mumblings of the Lord Steward. He did so, shouting out the toasts at the top of his strident voice. The Queen was pleased, so were most of the guests, for they knew what was going on, and nobody particularly objected, for the incident was not likely to be made public. But somehow or other the fact did leak out and appeared in a London paper the next morning. Windsor Castle was then in an uproar Who had done it? everybody asked. There were grave consultations and much consideration, and then the paper in question was asked to contradict its own statement, while the "society journals" were ordered to say the whole story was a base fabrication. Of course, the behests of the court were obeyed, and so John Brown's glory evaporated. He will never have the full credit which belongs to his ingenuity on that great state occasion. Yet I think his time is coming, for I hear John Brown will ere long be made a knight. He already has a beautiful house at Balmoral and resplendent apartments at Windsor and Osborne, and the day is not far distant when he will kneel down while a grateful sovereign lays a sword on his head.

Real Bravery.

London Spectator.

We are forcibly reminded of an answer we once received from an old Indian who was narrating some of the daring deeds done during the mutiny. "Aye, general, he was a brave man," we remarked. "Brave? not at all," was the unexpected rejoinder. "Brave? why, he didn't understand what fear meant! I'll tell you who was brave; there was Colonel ——, who saved us at such a point, and was found dead of fear at his post."

A CHEROKEE HOME

If This Isn't Civilization, What Is It?

Providence Journal.

The house is situated in a natural locust grove, such as sprinkle the beautiful prairie to which their presence gives a name. It stands on a slight elevation in the midst of a yard, garden, farm-steading and field. It is not of logs, as is most common, but is what in the West is called a "frame house," and is built of sawed lumber from a neighboring mill. Like all houses in a mild climate that invites to spend so much of life out of doors, it has an ample piazza, furnished with split or hide-bottom chairs, and containing a fixture for a hand basin and towel. The yard is decorated with native and cultivated flowers, rose trees in large growth and of luxuriant bloom, and a honeysuckle wearing an odoriferous mantle of blossoms.

Within, the house is comfortably furnished with antique bedsteads and cases of drawers that are evidently heirlooms, and perhaps came to the country with the emigration of the Cherokee people. Two ancient oil paintings ornament the walls, and the father and mother of our hostess, taken in old age by some artist who visited the country, and representing, in both instances, striking countenances, the father having been the Captain of a Cherokee company that fought the hostile Creeks at the battle of the Horse Shoe under Andrew Jackson. Tintype portraits of our host and hostess and the heir of the family, a bright boy, now at school at the male seminary at Tahlequah, complete the picture gallery. A few books and a number of newspapers furnish the reading matter Everything is neat and clean, showing the presence of a notable housewife.

In front of the house, in a natural dell over-shadowed by trees of magnificent growth, is a large spring of the clearest water, and a spring house of logs, from which emerge butter as hard and milk as cool as if it had been kept on ice.

A well filled smoke house, hung with hams and flitches of bacon, stands close to the rear door, and broods of young chickens, turkeys and guinea fowls give token of an unfailing supply of poultry and eggs. The farm buildings, chiefly log structures, for the storage of tools, stand in the farm yards, and a large enclosure containing a hundred or more calves is beyond them, and through it passes a brook fed by another spring. On one side of and beyond this stretches a garden field of an acre of more, already, in the middle of May, furnishing green peas and new potatoes, and containing vegetables of every kind and variety. Then come fields waving with wheat or showing the green rows of corn, forming a cultivated farm of upward of a hundred acres. A pasture for the mares and colts completes the inclosed land, but not the privileges of the farm, which includes an unlimited range of the prairie and woodland pasture for the cattle and ponies.

The cattle, which number more than a hundred head, ruled by a fine Durham bull of magnificent size, come home at evening to their calves, and spend the night recumbent around the house and farm buildings, while the ponies run wild, practically safe under the owner's hand and will be hunted out of the woods or rounded up from the prairie whenneeded for sale or use. There is a lack of that prim neatness about the premises which distinguishes a New England farm, but the signs not only of comfort and abundance, but of shrewd and industrious management, of the immense resources of fertility and natural bounty, are everywhere visible.

A bountiful table almost overloaded with good things, the presence of an unforced and kindly welcome, and a shrewd and honest converse, completed the charms of this Cherokee home, which will long remain one of the brigliest spots of traveling memory. It was not without visitors the day and two nights of our stay. Hardy horsemen on enduring steeds, equipped with blanket and picket rope rode up, and staking out their horses, were made welcome to supper and a camp-bed on the floor. They passed the current news of the day about stock and crops, and sought or told the latest homicide under the influence of smuggled whisky, or the latest narrow escape from a ford. Some of the keen-eyed and hardy horsemen had led lives of more adventure than would fill a dime novel, and spoke of daily incidents by flood or field, as a matter of course, that would make a romance of a life of the tame experience of the East. Some of the guests were the full-blood Cherokees, who, after exchanging a few guttural words in their native tongue with the host or hostess, would sit in stolid silence around the fire that was welcome in the cool evening. Among them was a young couple, Mr. Charley and Mrs. Redbird Te-hee, as I was given to understand. The young woman was dressed in a neat print gown, scrupulously clean, and with a red shawl over her shining black locks, and framing a comely face the color of walnut stain. They sat in silence like the rest, her beady black eyes alone giving signs of motion. At length she drew a pipe with a reed stem from her pocket, and filling it proceeded to attempt to get a light from the dying embers. "The man who would refuse to help a woman in distress is unworthy of the name of Briton." Drawing a match and lighting it, I presented it to her with as graceful a courtesy as I could command. She accepted it, and as the red glow lit up her features and the beautiful smoke curled up from the bowl, unless I am grievously mistaken, she gave me a fascinating smile. Deeply affected I went out upon the porch. The multitude of stars were shining in the clear, dark sky. Circling the house in their hungry quest, came the muffled bark of the hill foxes, and the strange, weird cries of the night-hawk sweeping overhead, gave appropriate voice to the night. The ruddy glow of a camp-fire shone from far away on the prairie.

The Story of Camille.

Mlle. Eugenie Legrande, a French actress, now playing an engagement in Philadelphia, tells a Press reporter the story of Camille—Dumas's celebrated heroine. It is a strange tale, and shows that Dumas, from his own life, wove the thread of his romantic play: I met several of your military posts this morning as I was driving to the park. You know we have a similar ceremony in France, only we decorate the graves of all our dead every year, just to keep the dear ones in remembrance. I was thinking, as we were driving, of the grave of Alphonsine Duplessis, in Pere la Chaise cemetery, Paris. Of course you know her story? No? Why she was the origin of the elder Dumas's story. "La Dame aux Camelias," the novel from which the play of "Camille" was adapted, and which also inspired Verdi's opera, "La Traviata." But I must tell you all about it. When the younger Dumas was a dashing fellow about town he used to make himself especially agreeable to ladies. One night at the opera he was particularly struck with the beauty of a certain lady who occupied a box. He followed her brougham in a cab and discovered where she lived; it was in the Quartier Breda. I need not explain what sort of a locality the Quartier Breda is; sufficient to say that Dumas fils presented himself on the following morning to the lady. At first he was repulsed but he persevered—he was in love, desperately in love with the woman, whose surroundings plainly indicated her condition. That woman was Alphonsine Duplessis. He called again and again, and his earnestness so gained upon Alphonsine that she returned his love. She cast loose all other chains which bound her, and promised to live for him alone. They were to be married, and then the elder Dumas heard of the story. He was naturally horrified at the union his son was about to make, and remonstrated with him, but in vain. I forgot to tell you that Alphonsine was afflicted with consumption just as "Camille" is depicted in the play and "Marguerite Gautier in Verdi's opera. Finally the elder Dumas, determined to rescue his son at all hazards, called on Alphonsine and begged and implored her, by the love she bore his son, to renounce him. He demonstrated to her the social degradation she would bring on the young man by uniting her life to his, and at last she consented to repulse young Dumas in such a manner as to break off the marriage. She was true to her promise, and within three months died of consumption and a broken heart. Previous to her death she sent for her lover and acquainted him with the sacrifice she had made in his behalf. The elder Dumas immortalized her self-abnegation in his novel, but his son keeps her memory green to this day. Her grave in Pere la Chaise is always fresh with flowers, and on All Souls' day, the day upon which we specially decorate the tombs of the dead, the lover, now an elderly man, may always be seen paying his devotion in person at the grave of the ill fated Alphonsine.

The Jersey Lily.

New York Special to Chicago Times

Mr. G. W. Smalley—who, however, always goes into hysterical descriptive whenever a foreign star like Neilson or Bernhardt is about to dawn on America—raves about her "delicate ripe splendor," and her "peach colored cheek," and vows that no actress of modern days is able to hold a candle to her in the matter of looks. "The purity of her complexion," he says, in his coldly critical way, "has not been matched anywhere, nor perhaps the soft fullness of her violet eyes, which can only be described by the epithet which Homer bestowed on the queen of the gods—ox-eyed. The setting of the eye and the moulding of the temples, over which the dark brown hair falls far, are equally fine; the lines of that part of the head are pure Greek, passing into a modern type below. The profile is a little irregular, the mouth and jaw strongly shaped, the teeth perfect, the head elegantly set on the shoulders, which are possibly high, but rounded and full, as is the bust and the whole figure." "She possesses wonderful eyes of a limpid, transparent blue, which always wear a winning expression," says another correspondent. "I don't think her pretty," says a third, "her hair is dark and her eyes are blue—an unusual combination, which is effective. Her lips are thick, denoting, they say, kindness and 'love of life.'" Says still another, "She is of medium size, regular features, rose-bud mouth, large blue eyes, low forehead, nice, creamy complexion, dark brown hair, squared shoulders, flat bust and long classical arms." Says still another—an American actress by the way: "She is not strictly beautiful, but she has a fair skin and large, round, dark eyes, which she uses very expressively, and with a great deal of art in conversation. The natural color of her hair is chestnut, but she is as often seen with very light or reddish frizzes, which enhance the effect of her really handsome eyes." Finally, a more critical observer describes her as "quiet-looking, somewhat pallid, large-eyed, high shouldered and wasp-waisted," and a friend of mine—who adds that you could pick out a dozen handsomer women on the streets of New York of a summer day—says she has very large, wistful liquid eyes, and a soft, creamy complexion, and makes a body think of a Jersey—heifer!

The Artless Prattle of a Babe.

Detroit Free Press.

One of those unnaturally bright children who are always getting people into difficulties was at a prayer-meeting the other evening with his mother, when he asked aloud:

"Ma, say ma—who was Dinah Moore?"

"Hu-ush," whispered his mother cautiously, "it's a hymn."

"No, it ain,t, ma," continued the hopeful, "it's a woman's name; say who is going home to Dinah Moore?"

"Willie!" said his mother in a ghastly voice, "you're disturbing the meeting. It means going to heaven to die no more."

"Dine no more! O, ma, don't they eat anything there?"

His mother explained as well as she could, and Willie sat still for half a minute, his bright eyes roving about the church. Then he asked in a shrill whisper:

"Ma, is God out of town?"

"No-o-o, no, no," answered the distracted woman faintly.

"Then what's Mr. Kelly running this meeting for, ma?" continued the sweet child.

The choir sung him down, but as the meeting closed with a moment of silent prayer, the gentle voice was distinctly heard.

JOCOSITIES.

My boarders shall have "the fat of the land," she said, as she receipted for a tub of oleomargarine.

Buffalo has got the baseball fever so bad that a man who caught a baby falling from a second story window, the other day, sung out, "Judgment."

A large nose is a sign of character. If it has a turkey-red finish or a big nob on one side, it is a sign that character has gone on a protracted vacation.

A Yorkville man says his wife works like lightning. By this we presume he wishes to convey the idea that she never strikes twice in the same spot.

Hibernian, after attentively surveying tourist's bicycle: "Arrah, now, an' sure that little wheel will never kape up with the big wan at all!"

A Philadelphia mantuamaker imprudently announces that she makes her dresses fireproof, not realizing that her customers wish toilets to attract rather than repel their flames.

"Yes, sir!" said the Kentuckian; "I never was in a more tantalizing position in my life. There were three of us, with a pack of cards in the room, and not a duced cent in the crowd.

A Lexington Ky., youth, who went to work in the country, wrote his girl, a June graduate, that he was raising a calf. Imagine his feelings when the girl replied: "I am glad you have begun to support yourself."

Theological reflection: "Yes sah," said Brudder Johnsing, "Ef de descendents of de rooster what crowed at Peter was to make a noise ebery time a lie is told der would be such a noise in de world dat yer couldn't hear de heus cackle."

The whirligig of fashion may bring round the most sudden and dazzling changes, and the duties of the toilet may multiply like leaves in Valambrosa, but there is nothing that will make a woman stand before her looking-glass so long as a sunburnt nose.

She explained: "I wouldn't be in Egypt," said Mrs. McGill last week, "for all the wealth of Creosote." Seeing a look of astonishment on the face of her auditors she added: "Creosote, you know, was an old Roman god, and everything he touched turned into gold."

A young lady who had been married a little over a year wrote to her father in this city, saying: "We have the dearest little cottage in the world, ornamented with the most charming little creepers you ever saw." The old man read the letter, and exclaimed, "Twins, by thunder."

A bibulous parson was introduced to a lady who had been presented to him as quite a talented artist. He greeted her by saying. "I understand, madam, that you paint?" She started, blushing deeply, and, recovering herself after a few seconds, said, with as much acidity of tone and style as she could command: "Well, if I do paint, I don't make any mistake and put it on my nose."

"Deacon," said the widow, as she stroked in a feline manner the maltese tabby that evidently lay in her lap for that purpose, "don't you long for spring, with its balmy breath, its warm sunshine and its gentle showers, which awaken nature and put life into everything that has lain cold and dead during the long winter and bring everything up out of the cold, cold ground into life and light?" "Well, hardly, widow," replied the deacon; "you know I buried my second wife last fall."

The air was permeated with a snow chill, the sky was overhung with leaden clouds, and a breeze carrying icicles in its onward sweep played with her long brown locks. But she hesitated not. She pressed forward, driven by a resistless impulse, and one glance at her determined face plainly showed that she was resolved, firmly resolved—to get five yards of velvet trimming cut bias to match, if she overhauled every dry goods store in town, and we presume she did.

The shower came up, or rather it came down—a shower never comes up—so unexpectedly that nearly everybody was taken by surprise, and Jefferson street was in a panic. Young Masher, who never goes without his umbrella, saw his opportunity, and sailing up to the prettiest girl with the prettiest hat in all Burlington, made a bow that is warranted to kill across the street, and said: "May I offer you my umbrella?" "Oh, a thousand thanks," she said. "Papa will bring it down to his office in the morning," and she sailed away dry shod, leaving him desolate and soaking in his loneliness, like a pelican in the wilderness and as a weather-vane upon the housetop.

The Wife's Last Kiss.

About a month ago A. B. Camp, accompanied by his wife and child, came from San Francisco for the purpose of taking out soapstone. Last month his wife visited him at his work. They were about starting for their cabin, a short distance away. Mr. Camp was about to enter the tunnel to secure a shovel which he desired to take with him, when his wife remarked: "Never mind, I'll get it; you take the child." As she started for the entrance of the tunnel she turned around and said: "Kiss me first." The husband did so, and she started for the tunnel's mouth again, but just before she reached it she again turned round and laughingly said: "Kiss me once more." For the second time her husband complied, and then she started for the tunnel. She had just reached the entrance when the mass of rocks and dirt gave way, burying the unfortunate woman in the debris and causing her instant death. The father and child escaped unhurt.

Bogardus' Nerve.

New York Special.

Captain A. H. Bogardus, who, with his son, accompanies Cole's circus, suffered a bad wound at Amsterdam during the circus performance. His five-year-old son Henry was shooting glass balls from his father's fingers. The weather was cold and damp, and the child's fingers were benumbed. In raising his rifle he accidentally pressed the trigger before taking sure aim. The 32-caliber ball struck Captain Bogardus in the lower left thumb joint, close to the hand, smashing the bone, but nevertheless he went on with the shooting as usual, and then summoned a surgeon.

FROM THE WIRES.

Dubuque, Iowa, dispatch:

John A. Kasson was renominated to Congress by acclamation at the Republican Convention for the Seventh District, this afternoon. The convention was a very full one, but the proceedings were very brief.

Alton, Ill., dispatch:

About dark last night, at Jersey Landing, a little town on the Mississippi about thirteen miles above here, Edward O'Hare, a farmer of about 50 years of age, probably murdered John Carroll, and attempted to murder his wife. O'Hare had been jealous of Carroll for some time, and meeting him last night, in a wild fit of jealous rage, began firing at him. Carroll ran, but was struck in the lower part of the back, near the spine. The ball penetrated his vitals, and paralyzed him. His recovery is hopeless. After shooting Carroll, O'Hare rushed to his home and attempted to murder his wife. He fired two shots at her, but only inflicted a slight flesh wound, before he was overpowered by his neighbors. He was taken to Jerseyville, the county seat. He is the father of several children by his present wife, who has always born a good name. O'Hare is believed to be insane.

A horrible case of starvation is reported from Van Buren county, Ark. A woman and two children, living in a lonely locality in the mountains were found dead by persons who happened to pass the house. It is believed the woman fell sick, and the children being to young to aid her, all perished miserably. When discovered one child was still alive and had gnawed pieces of flesh from the arm of the other. It soon died.

London, cable. — A dispatch from Moscow announces the sudden death of General Skobeleff, the famous Russian General, at the Hotel Dussaux there.

Moscow, cable. — General Skobeleff's death was due to heart disease.

The remains of General Skoboleff will be interred at Spash, in the Province of Kazan. A. Kakseff, the well known editor and leader of the Pan-Slavist party, was with Skoboleff at his death.

St. Louis, Mo., special—The body of I. H. Piant, the wholesale clothing merchant, who disappeared night before last from his home, and against whom several attachments were filed yesterday, was found in a slough in East St. Louis this morning. He had committed suicide. The cause is supposed to be financial embarrassment.

Louisville, Ky., special.—Joseph Hicks, an old citizen, destroyed his life this afternoon, by throwing himself under a train at the Fourteenth street depot. Cause unknown.

St. Petersburgh cablegram:

It is stated that 9,000 copies of a revolutionary proclamation, printed by a secret press, and signed by Nicholas Constantinovich, cousin of the Emperor, have been discovered at the Ministry of Marine, and immediately after the discovery the Director of the department committed suicide.

Princeton, Ill., dispatch:

The Prairie House, in this city, was burned to the ground yesterday morning. It was owned by Granville Van Velzer, and occupied by Mr. Hazzard. Loss, $5,000; insured for $1,500. The Prairie House was the first hotel built in Princeton, having been erected in 1836.

Kirkwood, Mo., dispatch:

Milton Smith, who is a son-in-law of Granville Eads, with whom he resides on the Big Bend road, one mile south of Kirkwood, was shot and mortally wounded yesterday by his son, Guy Smith, aged 13 years, whom he had just punished for fighting with his brother.

A Cincinnati dispatch:

Wm. Belcham, who was sentenced to be hanged here next Friday for the murder of Patrick Hughes, has had his sentence changed by Gov. Foster to imprisonment for life. Belcham is over 60 years old.

War in Egypt.

Alexandria, Egypt, cable:

Cartwright, the acting British Counsul here, has written to Ragheb Pacha, President of the Egyptian Ministry, announcing the suspension of relations with the Egyptian Government, and another letter to Dervisch Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, declaring that he will be held responsible for the safety of the Khedive.

The twenty-four hours' notice expires at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the bombardment will commence. Admiral Seymour yesterday summoned his captains aboard the flagship and settled the details of the bombardment. The French fleet will participate in the bombardment.

Notice of the bombardment of Alexandria was giving this morning, by a letter addressed to the Governor by Admiral Seymour.

A Calcutta dispatch says the Government of India has received final and definite orders to dispatch its contingent to Egypt, under Sir Herbert McPherson, who commanded a brigade in the Afghan war. A large siege train is preparing at Agra and Bombay arsenels.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, at Alexandria, is transferring its office to shipboard. Ships having on board the officials of the Ottoman Bank, Credit Lyonnaise, etc., have left.

From Paris. — It is announced semi-officially, that the French fleet will go to Port Said, in accordance with an understanding with Admiral Seymour.

From Alexandria. — The American Admiral, Nicholson, warned the Arabs working on the forts that if they fire at him he will return the fire.

All the foreign men-of-war except the English are leaving the harbor.

A telegraph line is now working from a ship moored some miles from Alexandria. Communication with this port is being maintained by dispatch boats.

From Constantinople. — The Turkish Admiralty has warned the crews of the Turkish ironclads to be in readiness.

London, July 11.—A correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphs as follows:

"Alexandria, July 11—7:40 a. m.—The Alexandria, Sultan and Superb opened fire upon the fortifications. The batteries at once replied, but their shot at first fell short of the ships. The rest of the fleet then joined in and action became general. After twenty minutes' cannonade two of the forts ceased firing. Fort Pharos appears to be much damaged. The ships, so far as can be perceived, have not suffered any damage."

London, July 11.—Second dispatch—The Standard's correspondent on the Invincible telegraphs as follows:

Alexandria, July 11—9:10 a. m.—The attack on the forts has now been kept up for two hours. Smoke hangs over the town, along the line of the shore batteries and among the ships, and is difficult to see what damage has been done. It is certain, however, that the enemy has suffered very heavily. Fort Marsa El Kanat has been blown up by the fire from batteries. The forts are slaking their fire. The top of the tower of Fort Pharos has been carried away, and many guns have been dismantled on that and other forts. The flag of the Geneva red cross is flying over the hospital in the city. Dutch and Greek flags are hoisted over their respective Consulates. At the beginning of the bombardment immense excitement was visible. Crowds of people were seen wending their way toward the palace. The streets are now deserted, and the people have fled or taken refuge in the cellars. There are no signs of a surrender so far.

A telegram from the Eastern Telegraph Company's steamer Chiltern, sent at 11:15 this morning, says the bombardment still continues. The forts are gradually being silenced. The Ras El Tin forts are suffering severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships Alexandria, Superb and Temeraire,

Admiral Seymour officially telegraphs as follows: "The ships opened fire at 7 o'clock this morning. The return fire from the forts was weak and ineffective. An explosion in Fort Marsa el Kanat had occurred by 8 o'clock. The ships engaged are the Inflexible, Temeraire, Penelope, Superb, Sultan, Invincible, Alexandria and Monarch."

London, July 11—1 p. m.—A dispatch received from Alexandria says that the magazine at Fort Ada has been blown up.

Alexandria, June 11.—The Fort Ada magazine which was blown up was located close to the vice-regal palace, outside the harbor.

Up to noon four forts in all were blown up. No casualties to the fleet were discernible.

Alexandria, July 11—6:50 p. m.—Action is finished for the day. The casualties on the English side are forty wounded. None are reported killed.

Alexandria, July 11.—Admiral Seymour will recommence the attack on Fort Gubarrie and the harbor forts in the morning. The small effects of the eighty-one ton and other guns at the earthworks has caused disappointment.

Shortly after noon, all the exposed guns on the forts were dismounted, and only those in sheltered positions were able to return the British fire.

Fort Marso-El-Kanat, which was blown up, was only completed a week ago Sunday last.

The Monerieffe battery and Pharos fort have been silenced by the guns of the Temetaire and the Inflexible.

It is reported that the Khedive's yacht has been sunk in the harbor by the fleet.

The Invincible had four men wounded. The Inflexible was hit five times.

London, July 11.—The second battalion, Royal Irish regiment, has been ordered to proceed to Egypt within twenty-four hours.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Granville said the bombardment of Alexandria does not constitute a declaration of war against the allied powers, as the Government is not in alliance with the military despotism now the de facto ruler of Egypt.

London, July 12.—A dispatch from the Eastern Cable Campany's ship off Alexandria, sent at 11:40 o'clock this morning, says the Inflexible and Temeraire opened fire this morning on Moncrieffe fort, which, during the night, had been repaired. The first three shots greatly damaged the batteries.

A signal has just been given to cease firing. The Achilles has just been sighted, steaming toward the fleet.

Off Alexandria, July 12—1:30 p. m.—A steamer is seen approaching the fleet with a flag of truce. A flag of truce is also displayed from the town.

London, July 12.—A dispatch from on board the Chiltern, dated 5:15 this afternoon, says: "The flag of truce is still flying; several large fires have broken out in various parts of the town."

Alexandria, July 12—It is likely that the European quarters has been seriously damaged. Several shells from the Inflexible were seen to burst immediately over the center of the town.

The Times correspondent, writing about yesterday's bombardment, says: "The gunboats played an active part in creeping close to the forts and silencing several guns. The Inflexible made a splendid practice. The Temeraire was ashore for some time, and floated subsequently. The gunboat Condor ran within 1,200 yards of Marabout Fort, a single shot from which would have sunk her, and before the signal was given to cease firing she had silenced three great guns in the fort. Admiral Seymour signaled: 'Well done, Condor.' The Superb has two holes in her side."

The Times' correspondent at Alexandria, describing yesterday's bombardment, particularly mentions the deadly effect of the electric broadsides from the ships which attacked the *Pharos* and Ras-el-Tin forts. The Inflexible, being the furthest westward, was able to shell the *Mexs* fort with one turret, and the Ras-el-Tin forts with the other. After all the enemy's guns were silenced the men-of-war continued shelling the fortifications, and used sharpnel, probably at the retreating soldiers.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs that a party from the Invincible which landed to destroy Fort Mexs, burst three and spiked six guns in the fort. The party included Lieutenant Jackson, severely injured, and Lieutenant Davies, and Midshipman Lamsden, slightly injured.

The correspondent on board the Helicon sends the following: The loss of the Egyptians must be dreadful. A number of shells repeatedly struck the works just above the guns and threw up vast volumes of yellow dust. It was often thought that the guns must have been demolished, but they appeared uninjured when the smoke had cleared.

The funnel of the Superb is pierced, and the plate before the foremast of the Glacis is torn away. One of the boats of the Inflexible is useless, and the others are badly damaged. The Inflexible bore the full brunt of the fire of the west end of the Ras-el-Tin fort for three and a half hours. The Sultan has a shot clean through her main mast, and another through her funnel.

The harem adjoining the Ras-el-Tin and the adjacent rifle tower continued to burn all night.

The Standard correspondent sends the following: "One of the officials from Dervisch Pasha, who brought the letter from the Ministry to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount the guns, informed me that he and many others were not sorry hostilities were about to begin, as it was the only way in which the end could be reached and the fate of the two parties viz., the one in favor of the Khedive and order, and the other of Arabi Pasha and anarchy, would be decided. The officials were conveyed ashore after Admiral Seymour had given them his decision in writing."

The Times Paris correspondent reports that M. Goblet, replying to Gambetta in regard to Egyptian affairs, said France had not co-operated in the bombardment because England's conduct did not seem to her justified, and because France did not desire to emerge from the European concert.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says: "Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, had an interview yesterday with Earl Granville, and demanded that the bombardment of Alexandria be countermanded. Earl Granville replied that circumstances compelled the British Government to take decisive action, and that its decision would not be reversed."

A dispatch from Suez says: "No merchant vessels have entered the canal during the last forty-eight hours. All ships, including Indian mail steamers, remain in the roadstead. The whole European population is afloat. The British Consul, in pursuance of Admiral Seymour's instructions, has hauled down his flag and gone aboard the gunboat."

London, July 12.—A dispatch from Admiral Seymour, sent at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says: "There was no response to to-day's firing. A flag of truce was hoisted at noon at the arsenal, where the Minister of war and the officials of the Khedive are. A gunboat under a flag of truce proceeded to open communication."

Greensboro, N. C., dispatch.—A Clinton specials reports that Phillip Haison was hanged there this afternoon for the murder of Henry Sellers. A great crowd in town followed the condemned to the scaffold, an old-fashioned trap and cross beam. It was in an open field on the hillside in the suburbs of the town. Haison never flinched, and died game. The drop was over five feet. Six thousand people were present.

A Buffalo, N. Y., dispatch.

The Falconwood Club-House, at Grand Island, six miles from this city, burned this morning. The Falconwood was one of the finest club-houses on the Niagara river, and was patronized by the best society people of Buffalo. The building was elegantly furnished.

A very heavy windstorm passed over Maryaville, Kan., on the St. Joseph and Western railroad, one hundred miles west of St. Joseph, about 10 o'clock this morning. From the fact that all the wires are prostrated, it is thought that serious damage was done to the town. A heavy storm also prevalled at Lincoln, Neb., and through that section of the country, but the telegraphic communication was severed there also, no particulars can be obtained.

A Post-Dispatch Santa Fe, N. M., special says: "At Flagstaff yesterday Jim Brown and 'Blind' Jim murdered two men hame Storey ahd F. P. Deitrich. The whole town pursued, caught and hanged the murderers."

Frank Cobb, aged 23, residing in Texas township, Kalamazoo county, Mich., at the breakfast table, cut his little brother's throat from ear to ear with a razor. The fratricide seeks to paliate his crime by saying the murdered boy had told stories derogatory to his moral character.

A special to the State Register from Edinburg, Ill., says: "Christian county has again been treated with another of the most damnable outrages on record equaled only by the Miss Bond affair. Last night the wife of Jacob Miller, residing six miles north of here, while alone at her house, was assaulted and outraged by a tramp named Copple, who, after accomplishing the deed, fled. Mrs. Miller at once gave the alarm, and a posse of citizens captured the tramp this morning as he was attempting to cross the river. He will be given a hearing Monday. The excitement is high in the vicinity, and there is no telling what will occur."

"If Mr. C. M. Raymond does not make the very best kind of a husband to Annie Louise Cary, he will find about a million men in this country ready to whip him," is the timely warning uttered by the Washington Post.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color & prevents baldness. 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston COLOGNE. An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25 and 75 cents.

Parker's
Ginger Tonic

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure.

50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N.Y.

Beware
OF
Fraud
BENSON'S
CAPCINE
PLASTERS
HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT WILL FAIL TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful: also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
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REED'S

TRADE MARK
GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. N athan, & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

NEVER FAILS
FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL specific for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had ordinary [illegible] for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 15th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I can be [illegible] hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 25, 1878.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box [illegible] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 25.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 1, '78.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made such a [illegible] the same way, and wish one No. 3 box.

PROF. HARRIS'
RADICAL CURE
FOR
NERVOUS
DEBILITY
AND
ORGANIC
WEAKNESS
IN
YOUNG
AND
MIDDLE-AGED
MEN.

A VITAL FORCE RESTORER
A TRIED REMEDY
THE PASTILLE
OF GREAT VALUE
DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

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KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

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COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE

LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

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COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between 'Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability. I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

JAMES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.

PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois,

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. ERICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship, compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They give this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

The Little Hatchet Story,

WITH OCCASIONAL QUESTIONS BY A FIVE-YEAR-OLD HEARER.

And so, smiling, we went on: "Well, one day George's father—"

"George who?" asked Clarence.

"George Washington. He was a little boy then, like you. One day his father—"

"Whose father?" demanded Clarence, with an increasing degree of interest.

"George Washington's. This great man we are telling you of. One day George's father gave him a little hatchet—"

"Gave who a little hatchet?" the dear child interrupted with a gleam of bewitching intelligence. Most men would have got mad, but we didn't. We knew how to talk to children, so we went on:

"George Washington. His—"

"Who gave him the little hatchet?"

"His father. And his father—"

"Whose father?"

"George Washington's."

"Oh!"

"Yes, George Washington. And his father told him—"

"Told who?"

"Told George."

"Oh, yes, George!"

We took up the story right where the boy interruped, for we could see that he was just crazy to hear the end of it. We said:

"And he was told—"

"George told him?"

"No, his father told George."

"Oh!"

"Yes; told him he must be careful with the hatchet—"

"Who must be careful?"

"George must."

"Oh!"

"Yes, must be careful with his hatchet—"

"What hatchet?"

"Why, George's."

"Oh!"

"With the hatchet, and not cut himself with it, or drop it in the cistern, or leave it out in the grass all night. So George went 'round cutting everything he could reach with his hatchet; and last he came to a splendid apple tree, his father's favorite, and cut it down, and—"

"Who cut it down?"

"George did."

"Oh!"

"But his father came home and saw it the first thing, and—"

"Saw the hatchet?"

"No; saw the apple tree. And he said:

"'Who cut down my favorite apple tree?'"

"What apple tree?"

"George's father's. And everybody said they didn't know anything about it, and—"

"Anything about what?"

"The apple tree."

"Oh!"

"And George came up and heard them talking about it—"

"Heard who talking about it?"

"Heard his father and the men."

"What were they talking about?"

"About the apple tree."

"What apple tree?"

"The favorite that George cut down."

"George who?"

"George Washington."

"Oh!"

"So George came up and heard them talking about it—"

"What did he cut it down for?"

"Just to try his little hatchet."

"Whose little hatchet?"

"Why, his own, the one his father gave him."

"Gave who?"

"Why, George Washington."

"Oh!"

"So George came up, and he said: 'Father, I can not tell a lie. It was—'"

"His father couldn't?"

"Why, no; George couldn't."

"Oh! George? Oh, yes!"

"'It was I cut your apple tree. I did—'"

"His father did?"

"No, no; it was George said this."

"Said he cut his father?"

"No, no, no; said he cut down his apple tree."

"George's apple tree?"

"No, no; his father's."

"Oh!"

"He said—"

"His father said?"

"No, no, no; George said: 'Father, I can not tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet.' And his father said: 'Noble boy, I would rather loose a thousand apple trees than have you tell a lie.'"

"George did?"

"No, his father said that."

"Said he'd rather have a thousand apple trees?"

"Said he'd rather loose a thousand apple trees than—"

"Said he'd rather George would?"

"No, said he would than have him lie."

"Oh, George would rather have his father lie?"

We are patient, and we love children, but if Mrs. Caruthers hadn't come and got her prodigy at that critical juncture we don't believe all Burlington would have pulled us out of the snarl. And as Clarence Alencon de Marshemon Caruthers pattered down stairs, we heard him telling his ma about a boy who had a father named George, and he told him to cut down an apple tree, and he said he'd rather tell a thousand lies than cut down one apple tree.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

HONEST WAGONS!!

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

and see their home-made

WAGONS!

GIVE THEM A CALL.

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—OF—
—M—U—S—I—C—!—!!—!!—
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Cheapest tuition in the U. S. for advantages offered. Limited number boarded in Principal's family. For terms, etc., address:
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FORT WAYNE, IND. 27-8.

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Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

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2 CARD COLLECTORS. Send a 2 stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards, photograph, picture & chromo cards. BOYS send a mail a package including mo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-planted teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms

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THE MYSTERY OF
Love Making Solved
Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open wide the barred door, and makes Love's Pathway clear. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 20 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library and Encyclopaedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains EVERY WORD in THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $8.00, and the American Popular Dictionary costs only $1. "Worth ten times the money."—N.Y. Atlas. "We have never seen its equal, either in price, finish or contents."—The Advocate. "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference."—Leslie's Illus. News, N. Y. One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, post-paid to any address on receipt of $1. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid $2. Order at once. This offer is good for 60 days only, and will never be made again. Six copies for Five Dollars. Get five of your friends to send with you and you get your own book free.

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FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect June 1, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	....
Lansing	9 25	10 15	
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv	6 20am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 18	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 02	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 17
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 28	11 50
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	7 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	7 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	7 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	9 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	6 00	7 35am	....
Louisville	7 50	7 25	....
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	2 10	6 47	....
Baltimore	3 20	6 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Ac'm
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	....	1 30am
Washington	10 40	....	9 35
St. Louis	6 40pm	....	7 50
Louisville	7 12	7 00am	....
Cincinnati	9 00	7 45	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 20am	10 35	
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 46	08	3 05
Waterloo	12 56	18	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 16	37	4 25
Angola	1 27	6 05	5 00
Fremont	42	7 22	5 33
Montgomery	58	7 40	6 07
Reading	10	7 52	6 30
Bankers	22	8 04	6 53
Jonesville	38	8 18	7 25
Hanover	05	8 45	8 20
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 26	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 10am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 33	8 20	....
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	....
Bay City	9 20	11 55	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35p. m W., St. L. & P.: east—7:20 a. m. 3 :15 p. m. west —1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 6 05 a. m.1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05p.m, P., Ft. W. & C., east 3 05 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 00	00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac.Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 10
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 25		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

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Agent Waterloo Ind.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W.&B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 38	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 48	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 25pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 58	1 56
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	5 55	7 50

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad,

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	SOUTHWARD. No. 1 Mail	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	NORTHWARD. No. 4 Ex
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10pm	9 56am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 53
7 50	12 18pm	Hartford	3 06	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

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Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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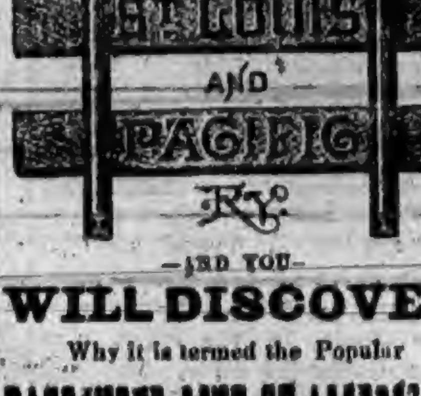

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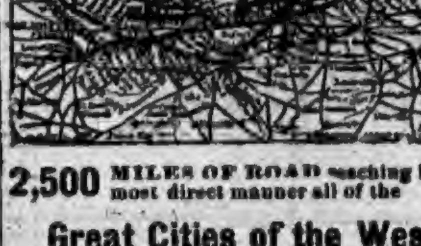

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Watches, Watches, Clocks, Clocks, Castors Castors,
Spoons, Spoons, Forks, Forks, Knives Knives,
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And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

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THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER
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It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stumps than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, JULY 27, 1882. Number 30.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Supreme Court.

For the election of Judges of the Supreme Court, the state is divided into five districts. Each Judge must be a resident of the district for which he is elected, but is elected by the vote of the whole state.

The counties of Monroe, Owen, Clay, Park, Morgan, Sullivan, Green, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and Orange constitute the first district. Hon. William E. Niblack, of Vincennes, is the present Judge, and Hon. William M. Franklin, of Spencer, appointed by him, is the Supreme Court Commissioner, for the same district.

The second district is composed of the counties of Ohio, Bush, Switzerland, Dearborn, Shelby, Brown, Lawrence, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jefferson, Ripley, Decatur, Bartholomew, Jackson, Washington and Jennings. Hon. George V. Howk, of New Albany, is the present Judge, and Hon. George A. Bicknell, also of New Albany, appointed by him, is the Supreme Court Commisioner for the same district.

The counties following compose the third district: Tippecanoe, Johnson, White, Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Clinton, Boon, Tipton, Hamilton, Marion, Vermilion, Putman, Hendricks and Vigo. Hon. B. K. Elliot, of Indianapolis, is the present Judge, and Hon. J. B. Black, of Indianapolis, appointed by him is the Supreme Court Commissoner for the same district.

The counties of Allen, Whitley, Huntington, Wells, Adams Grant, Blackford, Jay, Delaware, Randolph, Howard, Madison, Hancock, Henry, Wayne, Fayette, Union and Franklin form the fourth district. Hon. J. L. Worden, of Fort Wayne, is the present Judge and Hon. John Morris, of Fort Wayne, appointed by him, is the Supreme Court Commissioner for the same district.

The following counties make up the fifth district: Lake, Benton, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, Fulton, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Lagrange, Steuben, DeKalb and Noble. Hon. W. A. Woods, of Goshen, is the present Judge, and Hon. James I. Best, of Waterloo, appointed by him, is the Supreme Court Commissioner for the same district.

A candidate for judge is to be nominated, at the approaching convention, and elected at the fall election, in the first, second and fourth districts, but not in the third and fifth district.

A Smuggling Locomotive.

A singular adaptation of the locomotive has just been made in Russia. Information having been given to the authorities at Alexandrovo, on the Polish frontier, that the locomotive of the express leaving that station for Warsaw has been ingeniously converted into a receptacle for smuggling goods, it was carefully examined during its sojourn at that station. Though nothing was found wrong, it was deemed advisable that a custom-house official should accompany the train to its destination, where the engine furnace and boiler were emptied and deliberately taken to pieces. In the interior was discovered a secret compartment containing one hundred and twenty-three pounds of foreign cigars and several parcels of valuable silk. Several arrests were made, including that of the driver, but his astonishment at finding the engine to which he had so long been accustomed converted into a hardened offender against the laws was so genuine that he was released and allowed to return to his duties.

A stranger in Austin was very much surprised at the vast number of swallows that have their nests under the Brueggerhoff building. They swarm around the roof by the thousands. The stranger looked at them for a few minutes, and then remarked to a man with a big diamond pin, who was leaning against a post on Austin avenue: "Did you ever see so many swallows before in one place?" "Yaas, I have seen more." "Where?" "In that saloon on the corner. I was bar-keeper there when the legislature was in session."—Texas Siftings.

Grateful to Invalids.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing without the sickening effects of most perfumes. 27-4t.

A Mountain Picnic.

HOW THE CHIEF MOURNER ENJOYED HIMSELF AND MADE MATTERS PLEASANT FOR THE LADIES.

I had the pleasure once of acting as chief mourner at a mountain picnic. This subject has been pretty well represented in song and romance already, but I venture to give my experience as being a little out of the ordinary. The joy which is experienced in the glad, free life of the picnicker is always before the picnic. On the evening before he makes the excursion, he is too full of sacred pleasure and lavender colored tranquillity for anything. He glides about the house, softly warbling to himself the fragment of some tender love song, while he packs the corkscrews and matches and other vegetables for the morrow.

I was placed in command of a party of ladies, who had everything arranged so that all I needed to do was to get into the buggy and drive to the mountains, eat my lunch and drive back again. I like to go with a party of ladies, because they never make suggestions about the route or how to drive. They are just as full of gentle trust and childlike confidence and questions as they can be. They get the lunch ready and get into the buggy and keep thinking of things they have forgotten till they get 400 miles from the home, and they sing little pieces of old songs, and won't let the great horrid man in charge of the excursion have any lunch when he gets hungry, because they were hunting for a magnificent spot beneath the boughs of a magnificent elm, when every sane man in the territory knows there isn't an elm, big or little within 1,432½ miles.

We went up in the mountains, because we wanted to go where it would be cool. As a search for cool resort, this picnic of ours was the most brilliant success. We kept going up at an angle of forty-five degrees from the time we left home until we had to get out and walk to keep warm. We got into one of the upper strata of clouds, and a cold mist mixed with fragments of ice cream and large chunks of hail and misery about the size of a burglar proof safe came gathering over us. Then we camped in the midst of the mountain storm, and the various ladies sat down on their feet and put the lap robes over them and looked reproachfully at me. We hovered around under the buggy and two or three little half-grown parasols, and watched the storm. It was a glorious spectacle to a thinking mind. They began to abuse me because I did not make a circus of myself and thus drive away the despair and misery of the occasion. They had brought me along it seemed because I was such an amusing little cuss. It made me a good deal sadder than I would have been otherwise. Here in the midst of a wild and bitter mountain storm, so thick that you couldn't see twenty yards away, with nothing to eat but marble cake soaked in vinegar and a piece of cold tongue with a red ant on it, I was expected to make a hippodrome and negro minstrel of myself. I burst into tears and tried to sit on my feet as ladies did. I couldn't do it so simultaneously and so extemporaneously, as it were, as they could. I had to take them by sections and sit on them. My feet are not large but at the same time I cannot hover over them at the same time.

Dear reader, did you ever sit amidst the silence and solitude of the mountains and feel the hailstones rolling down your back, melting and soothing you, and filling your heart with great surging thoughts of the sweet by and by, and death, and the grave, and other mirth-provoking topics? We had now been about two hundred years without food, it seemed to me, and I mildly suggested that I would like something to eat rather than to die of starvation in the midst of plenty, but the ladies wouldn't give me so much as a ham sandwich to preserve my life. They told me to smoke if I must have nourishment, and coldly refused to let me sample the pickled spiders and cold-pressed flies. So, in the midst of all this prepared food, I had to go out into the sagebush and eat raw grasshoppers and prickly pears.

By and by, when we concluded that we had seen about all the mountain storm we needed in our business, and didn't pine for any more hailstones and dampness, we hitched up again and started home. Then we got lost. The ladies felt indignant and I was delighted. I never was so lost in all my life. When I was asked where I thought I was, I could cheerfully reply that I didn't know, and that would stop the conversation for as much as two minutes.

The beauty of being lost is that you are all the time seeing new objects. There is a charm of novelty about being lost that one does not fully understand until he has been there, so to speak. When I would say that I didn't know where the road led to that we were traveling, one of the party would suggest, with mingled bitterness and regret, that we had better turn back. I turned back seventeen times at the request of various members of the party, for whom I had and still have the most unbounded respect. Finally we got so accustomed to the various objects along this line of travel that we pined for a change. Then we drove ahead a little farther and found the road. It had been there all the time. It is there yet.

I never had so much fun in all my life. It don't take much to please me however. I am of a cheerful disposition, anyhow. Some of the ladies brought home columbines that had been drowned; others brought home beautiful green mosses with red bugs in them, and others brought home lichens, ferns and neuralgia. I didn't bring anything home. I was glad to get home and know that I was all there.

I took the lunch basket and examined it. It looked sick and unhappy. At first I thought I would pick the red ants out of the lunch; then it would save time to pick the lunch out of the red ants; finally I thought I would compromise by throwing the whole thing in the alley. I am now preparing a work to be called the "Picknicker's Guide; or Starvation Made Easy and Even Desirable." It will supply a want long felt, and will be within the reach of all.

The White House Mail.

Several hundred letters are received every day at the White House. They are delivered by a special messenger. the correspondence addressed to the president is not opened by him, and it is very rare that he reads one of the thousands of letters addressed to him. All of his letters are first opened by his private secretary. The majority of them are simply referred elswhere, and never in any form come to the attention of the president. It makes no difference how "personal, private, or confidential" an envelope may be marked, it does not go by the desk of the private secretary unopened. Letters from relatives or intimate friends are sent to the president just as received, but all other letters of a character worthy of being called to his attention are simply "briefed," so that the president can see at a glance what is wanted. Applicants for office who write to the White House are always referred to the departments. It has been the custom of late years to send out to every such applicant a polite formula, saying that the application has been referred to such and such a department. Some of the simple-minded correspondence of the executive construe the receipts of this formula as one of the most important steps in the way of securing the desired office. One happy man who recently received one of these formulas wrote in reply that his gratitude over the receipt of the same "as Big as an Elefent." He then added that when he should get his place his gratitude would be "as big as 2 Elefents." This formula of answer is in reality as full of encouragement as the editor's polite "rejection with thanks," sent under seal with a pile of returned manuscript. But no amount of ill success has any discouraging effect upon the people who write to the president for information, advice, money, or office. Out of the 50,000,000 of people in this country there are always a daily number who flatter themselves that they are not wasting good paper, pens and ink by writing to the president.—Chicago Times Washington Letter.

A new sub-order of odd-toed ungulates, or hoofed quadrupeds, named Condylarthra, has been proposed and extended by Prof. Cope to include early tertiary mammals constituting two families, the Phenacondontidæ and Menisco theriidæ.—The Critic. This news greatly relieves us. We have long suspected that this would have to be done, and are much pleased to have our suspicions confirmed in the above manner.—Harvard Lampoon.

He had lost his knife, and they asked him the usual question: "Do you know where you lost it?" "Yes, yes, of course I do. I'm merely hunting in these other places for it to kill time."

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

The Origin of Ghosts.

On the appreciation of the simple fact that the brain is the true seat of senses rests the whole explanation of the ghosts and appirations which occasionally attend the footsteps and meet the eyes of humanity. When we are conscious of looking at a real object, a sensation of sight is formed in the brain as we have seen. Such a sensation we call an "objective" one because it is derived from a veritable object whose existence, even when unseen, we entertain no doubt; the sensation of sound is then called "subjective." But there are many familiar instances in which the power of the mind to reproduce the sensations, sights and sounds we have received is demonstrated. The day-dreamer can sometimes bring the scenes in which he has once taken part so vividly before his mental gaze that his reverie may actually be broken by the words which unconsciously flow from his lips as his imagination starts into bodily action. Such a power of fancy and imagination is the beginning of faint imitation of a still more powerful means which we possess to bring before ourselves the forms and scenes which have once been objectively present with us. In the dream this power is illustrated typically enough. From the background of consciousness, so to speak, we project forward, in our sleep, the pictures which a busy brain is reproducing, or it may be piecing together from the odds and ends of its fancy to form the ludicrous combinations we are familiar with in the "Land of Nod." And if we carry the idea of this same power being exercised in our walking moments, to form the ghosts of science, the explanation of the otherwise curious and mysterious subjects of illusive visions will be complete.

He Had Her Signature.

The American Express Company is now issuing a "money order" in connection with its other business. A few days since a well-dressed young man entered the office in this city, and stepping up the desk said to the obliging money clerk, that he wished to send some money to his wife; that she lived in Boston, in a flat, and that her mail being sometimes tampered with, he would like to know how to send it so that it would be absolutely safe. Mr. Clark replied by showing him the "advice card" they use in connection with orders, on which is a clause stating that if the sender of the money has in his possession a signature of the payee, and will paste it on the card, the persons calling for the money can identify themselves by duplicating the signature. The gentleman replied that he had lots of them, and putting his hand in his pocket brought out a bundle of letters. After examining several in succession, a broad smile swept over his countenance, and with a half doubtful expression he said: "Are you a married man?" Mr. Clark answered that he was. "Well, then, look at this" handing over one of the letters. Mr. Clark looked and found the cause of the young man's amusement to be that the letter was signed, not with his wife's name, but with the endearing substitute: "Your cotsey tootsey," and it turned out that they all were so. Mr. Clark then said: "Well, cut one of them off and the agent will cause her to duplicate it." The gentleman, after some hesitation, agreed remarking, "I'll do it, but when I get home I will expect some lively hair pulling."—Cincinnati Letter.

Report of the St. Johns School for the term commencing April 24, 1882, and ending June 28, 1882. No. of pupils enrolled 27; average daily attendance 19. Names of pupils who were neither tardy nor absent during the term, LeRoy Faegler and Vinnie Fair.

CORA FARNSWORTH, Teacher.

A visitor, on calling at a friend's house during the session of the legislature, was questioned thus by a little boy: "Where's your ax?" "What do you mean little boy?" asked the visitor. "I heard pa say the reason you came to town was you had ax to grind."

"Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury, I acknowledge the reference of counsel of the other side to my gray hair. My hair is gray and it will continue to be gray as long as I live. The hair of that gentleman is black and will continue to be black as long as he dyes."—N. Y. Independent.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest ranks as an elegant and reliable hair restorative. 27-4t.

ROOT AND

COMPANY

Call your attention to a new and beautiful line of Sheet and Pillow

SHAMS

In match setts of

ANTIQUE LACES

At one-half real value.

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Show in great variety new

ANTIQUE TIDIES ! ! !

Square and Oblong

NOTTINGHAM TIDIES,

APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES,

IM. RUSSIAN TIDIES

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COMPANY

Exibit New

LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS,

BLACK SATIN PARASOLS,

CARDINAL SATIN PARASOLS,

OLIVETTE PARASOLS,

CARRIAGE PARASOLS,

MISSES' PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

SCHOOL UMBRELLAS,

GENTS' UMBRELLAS

In styles surpassing that of any former season

ROOT AND

COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St.,

FT. WAYNE. INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 60 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor, John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor,

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M.D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence: North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST.
Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice, FREDERICK GFILLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice, C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, Executrix of the will of Henry G. Bickel, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
July 1, 1882. MARY C. BICKEL, Executrix.
W. H. Dills, Attorney. 27-3w.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the suscriber at my home, one-half mile south of Hopewell church, in Jackson township, on June 18, 1882, a two-year-old colt, sorrel, with light mane and tail. The owner can have same by calling on me and paying for this notice,

MRS. REBECCA MAURER.

Normal Music School.

The Northern Indiana Music School will be held at the Fort Wayne college, August 8th to 25th. J. F. Kinsey, principal assisted by Otto A. Schmint and Princess L. Clark. This is decidedly the best and cheapest first class music school in the country.

For circulars stating particulars, address J. F. Kinsey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 27-4t

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 9-tf.

MONEY to loan on improved farms in sums of $3000 or more at six per cent. No delay. U. M. STODDORD,
26-4w. Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE immediate cause of the war with Egypt is the attacks upon foreign residents by Arabi Pasha, a subordinate of the Khedive, and his proclaimed purpose to establish a rule of Egypt for the Egyptians. It will be remembered that the lives of many foreign residents have been sacrificed in the crusade, and thousands of them driven from the city.

THE Egyptian artillery is supplied with Krupp breechloading guns, the infantry with the finest Remington rifles, and the cavalry with carbines and sabres. Throughout the army is well equipped, disciplined and in good condition. This is entirely attributable to General Stone. For some time Arabi Bey has been recruiting, and probably has 50,000 men. In a brief period he can have from 75,000 to 125,000 men.

ONE great interest that Great Britain has to protect in Egypt is the Suez ship canal. Without fresh water the canal could not be operated. The canal runs through a sandy waste. No fresh water is within 100 miles on one side or 500 miles on the other side. The fresh water with which Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, the three stations along the canal, are supplied, comes from the Nile through a canal at Boulak, near Cairo. Should Arabi Pasha shut off the supply, the canal would be useless and great distress caused. As he is in possession of Cairo, the people along the canal are at his mercy.

HERE AND THERE.

THE sneaking horse-thief is abroad in the land.

MRS. LINCOLN leaves a fortune of about $75,000.

The city of Alexandria, Egypt, contains 600,000 inhabitants.

ENGLAND is actively enforcing the repression act in Ireland.

THE Sunday liquor traffic appears to be "on top" again in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO is to have a Music Hall which will cost one million dollars.

THE National Turners' Union has issued a manifesto against prohibition.

THE business of the Postoffice Department aggregates over $40,000,000 a year.

OVER fifty deaths from excessive heat were reported in New York city on the 12th inst.

THE Mormons expect to receive, this year, a ship load of converts from Europe every month.

"IRELAND'S opportunity" in "England's extremity" will scarcely be realized in the war with Egypt.

THE House of Congress has passed a bill increasing the pension of the widow of General Custer to $50 a month.

THREE boys died in Lowell, Mass., the other day, from lock-jaw caused by toy-pistol wounds inflicted on the Fourth.

THE "Orange" and the "Green" united in a picnic near Boston, on the 12th, the first instance of the kind in this country.

RELIABLE statistics at the commercial centers, show a general and cheering improvement in the business of this country.

DECATUR, Ill., is to have water works, three months hence, which will furnish three million gallons daily, at a cost of only $8,700.

THE area of corn planted this year in this country is four per cent. greater than that of last year, aggregating an excess of about 2,500,000 acres.

The Central Committee of the Labor Union of New York recommends the placing of a labor candidate in nomination in each Assembly district.

JUDGE JERE BLACK repudiates that Chicago interview in which he was quoted as naming Blaine and Hancock as the Presidential candidates for 1884.

DURING the last year, ending June 30, there were used by the distillers of Peoria, Ill., 4,831,568 bushels of grain, producing 18,563,156 proof gallons of spirits.

THE hay crop of Illinois this year will reach nearly the average. Last year the crop was valued at $24,184,087. The crop is next in importance to that of corn.

IT is reliably estimated that live stock to the value of $300,000 has left Kentucky for other States and countries during the past year, for use and breeding purposes.

IT is estimated that seven millions of boys and girls attend the Sunday schools of the United States, and are given sound and wholesome instruction by one million teachers.

THE Government proposes to sell the old postoffice site in New York city for the minimum sum of $600,000. Some rich editor ought to buy it as a marriage gift to his youngest of eleven daughters.

IT is estimated that several miles of "the rope which hung Guiteau" have been sold, and the business is still flourishing. Persons who crave that kind of relics ought to have their fill of them by fraud.

THE petroleum produced in this country since 1859, when the first well was opened, has added $1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the nation. The amount is almost equal to the national debt at the present time, $1,549,806.

WITH the River and Harbor Appropriation bill in view the Boston Herald wittily says that "streams of water in Congressional districts are now valuable for two purposes—for bathing and for securing an appropriation."

"PUG" WILSON, in his recent "stand up" before Sullivan, the pugilist, was knocked down twenty-seven times in fifteen minutes, but came to time at last and got his $1,000, for his pluck and endurance.

THE United States Fish Commission has made a special report to Congress, which will be the most exhaustive work on food fishes ever printed. It will make three quarto volumes of 800 pages each, and be profusely illustrated.

NEW ORLEANS now has a direct railway connection with San Francisco via the Southern Pacific route, and Memphis will have direct through connection with the Atlantic coast on the completion of the Tennessee portion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Judge Kelley recently said to a correspondent that Congress would not adjourn before the 10th or 15th of August, and that he had because of his belief in this fact just just declined an invitation to speak at the bi-centennial celebration, which occurs in Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

A COMPANY has been chartered, with an alleged capital of $100,000,000, to construct a double-track air-line freight railway from New York to the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, with branches to Chicago and St. Louis. The projected road is to be called "The Continental Railway Company."

THE Mormon priests have declared their intention of bringing the Edmunds bill before the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality, and they say they have plenty of money to make the fight with the best lawyers, and if the decision is against them they propose to refuse the payment of taxes.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, widow of the lamented martyr President, died in Springfield, Ill., on Sunday the 16th, inst. She had been ill for a long time, and on the Saturday evening preceding her death she suffered a stroke of paralysis which resulted in her death. Ever since the death of her husband she has been, physically and mentally, a wreck of her former self.

A GLOOMY outlook for Ireland is shown in a cable dispatch which says: "It is feared another crisis is approaching. The weather threatens utter destruction to what promised to be one of the finest harvests ever reaped in Ireland. Heavy and almost incessant rains have laid low many flourishing fields. Potatoes suffered severely. If the weather improves there is still hope of recovery."

THE census bulletins in regard to the wholesale destruction of our forests have had a tendency to advance the prices of lumber, notably pine, which has been used so extensively in years past for a great variety of purposes. Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas have now the bulk of what white pine is left in the country, and it is predicted that New Orleans will soon be the leading lumber market of the country. The South now has 255,000,000,000 feet of standing pine, which, if rightly utilized, ought to augment her future prosperity very materially.

STATISTICAL returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, for July, which are very full, show that the cotton crop has improved since the 1st of June, its average condition being three points better the 1st of July. From Virginia to Georgia and west of the Mississippi, every State shows higher figures. From Florida to Mississippi and Tennessee, the condition has slightly declined. The general average is 92, which is higher than in July 1873 and 1874, and lower than in any other year of the past ten. It was 93 in 1877 and 1879 and 95 last July.

THE New York Times publishes very elaborate tables of the church membership of that city. They show that since 1845, while the population has grown 225 per cent., the total Protestant membership has increased 75 per cent., and the Catholic 900 per cent. The Lutherans have grown 400 per cent., the Episcopalians 215 per cent., the Congregationalists 126 per cent., though there are now only 2,466 members of their churches; Presbyterians and Methodists have increased respectfully 34 and 32 per cent. and the Baptists 45 per cent. The Unitarians have increased 150 per cent., their communicants having grown from 200 to 500. The Catholics, in round numbers, are about 500,000 against 50,000 in 1845, while the Lutherans have increased from 1,500 to 8,200. The Friends have fallen from 1,200 to 600, while the Swedenborgians have doubled their membership of 200 in 1845.

A CUNNING method of bank robbery by which a large sum was stolen is spicily described as follows: "Of all the varied devices for bank-robbing, that of the janitor at Elizabeth, N. J., is the most remarkable. This ingenious janitor would sit on a nail-keg in the cellar, and, with a cord and a waxed plummet, drop on to a $20 bill in the desk-drawer of the paying teller on the floor above, and realize a net profit of $50 or $60 a day. The manner in which this enterprising genius was was able to overcome the laws of gravitation and make his waxed plummet drop upward is not clearly comprehensible; but enough is explained to show that he has talents above the cellar level of the ordinary janitor, and will probably be at once promoted to cashier; with a possible presidency in the future.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Two snow-white robins have been captured in Pennsylvania.

One New York firm handled 350,000 bushels of peanuts last year.

A young woman of Mansfield, Mo., wears her hair seven feet long.

Forest fires are doing considerable damage in Iosco county, Mich.

Last year $837,000 worth of chewing gum was sold in the United States.

Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer has given $75,000 for a woman's hospital in New York.

A queen rose in a garden near Boston, measures 13½ inches in circumference.

THE Governor of New York has about 5,000 offices, big and little, at his disposal.

A negro child was born with a full set of whiskers and mustache at Laurensburg, N. C.

The President has signed the bill abolishing the military reservation of Fort Abercrombie, Minn.

The total value of exports of breadstuffs for the twelve months ending June 30, 1882, is $176,977,496.

Secretary Chandler said that he would advise the President to veto the pending River and Harbor bill.

The total enrollment in the public schools of Chicago is 68,614, and the average daily membership, 49,606.

The President approved the act to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence.

The feature of the Senate Thursday was the speech of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, in favor of a protective tariff.

The Italo-American Bank of New York was entered by burglars, who secured $6,000 in greenbacks and then fled.

Gen. Grant thinks an English protectorate in Egypt would develope the country and improve the condition of its people.

An apple that had been poisoned to kill birds was found in a field by two children of Columbus, Tenn., who ate it and died.

Merrick's promised startling evidence in the star-route cases has been entirely repudiated by the District Grand Jury.

Mrs. Mollie McBride has been chosen as one of the delegates to the Illinois Greenback State Convention from Peoria county.

A Merchantile Union has been formed in New York to secure the passage of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

Within three days six boys have died of lockjaw in Cincinnati and Covington, having been wounded on the Fourth with toy pistols.

Oil was discovered in Hubbard township, Mahoning county, O., by parties drilling for coal, and much excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

The prospects of the rye crop of Illinois are encouraging. Where harvested the yield is abundant, and the quality far excels the average.

An hysterical hen is a curiosity at Charlotte, N. C. It began cackling a month ago, and has never stopped a moment, awake or asleep.

Miss Clokey, the Washington, Pa., young lady who recently married a negro porter, has been placed in an insane asylum at Pittsburg.

The Pension Appropriation bill as it passed the Senate makes no change in the amount appropriated by the House, which remains at $100,000,000.

They say that this time, for sure, a Coney Island is not only announced but will be materialized soon along the beach, ten miles south of Chicago.

At Dayton, W. T., Thursday night, every store, hotel, and bank in the town was consumed by fire, which destroyed six business blocks. Loss, $300,000.

As there was no probability of securing convictions of the violators of the Smith law in Cincinnati, the cases were dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

Joseph Wheeling, of Williamsport, Pa., his wife, son, and three daughters together weigh 1,205 pounds, and it is their claim that they are the heaviest family in the State.

A palace car is being built in Sacramento, Cal., for Mrs. Leland Stanford's use. It is to be finished according to her suggestions and taste, and is to cost $25,000 or $30,000.

The estimated number of live stock in Iowa is as follows: Swine, 2,041,933; cattle, 2,044,078; horses, 609,840; sheep, 34,360. The condition as compared with past years is less favorable.

The Grand Jury stood 19 against indictment to 4 for indictment of Brady and Price, and unanimously against the indictment of Senator Kellogg, after hearing Merrick's new evidence.

Two brothers named Flaherty, recent arrivals from America, were arrested in the county Kerry, charged with complicity in the assassination of Cavendish and Burke.

Three men, named Bonestein, Jansen and Wharton, fought about a blanket in Pittaman Valley, N. M. Wharton was terribly mutilated, but killed Jansen and mortally wounded Bonestein.

Wallace Ross announces his readiness to row Hanlan five races on consecutive days, with no postponement on account of the weather, the prize to be $1,000 a side for each race, and the distance three to five miles.

John Goodwin, residing in Orange county, Texas, shot W. Windham's dog. The latter killed Goodwin and his brother-in-law in return, but during the melee received wounds of which he died in an hour.

John Doyle and James Fitzhenry were arrested at Philadelphia Sunday for engaging in a prize-fight. The hackman who drove the men to the battle-ground and two reporters were taken in custody as abettors.

Bishop Levi Scott, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home near Odessa, Delaware, Thursday morning, aged 80 years. He had been a Bishop thirty years.

Judge Advocate General Swaim, in his report to the Secretary of War, maintains that the proceedings of the Sergeant Mason court-martial were irregular and illegal, but makes no recommendations.

John L. Sullivan and "Tug" Wilson fought four rounds with gloves in New York. Wilson was to receive $1,000 should Sullivan fail to knock him out of time. He won the money, but was dreadfully punished in the contest.

Thomas Egan was hanged at Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, for wife murder. At the first attempt the rope broke; but the unconscious man was again placed on the drop, and, upon falling, his neck broke with a snap.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

Mrs. Heartwell, the wife of Dr. N. B. Heartwell, of Des Moines, eloped with a friend of the family named William Osborne. Miss Dana (niece of Judge Napier), and Edward Norman departed with the couple to make the thing more sensational.

The Sciota Valley Railroad Company voted to extend its line from Columbus to Fort Wayne, and a mortgage was authorized on the property for $7,500,000. The money will be used to cancel all other mortgages heretofore made.

Old Holenson, of Decorah, Iowa, feared there was foul air in a cistern which he was about to clean, and prudently sent his daughter down to find out. His apprehension was not groundless. The girl was suffocated to death.

The New York freight-handlers are elated. Not one-third of the Italians and Russian Jews are working, and hardly any freight is being handled. The companies are depressed, and the strikers are confident of gaining their point.

The crop of flaxseed for the present year is one of promise. Last year in round numbers it footed 7,000,000 bushels. The crop this year in Iowa and Kansas will be much heavier than last; that of Indiana and Illinois much less. Full prices are likely to be realized during the season.

John Grumm, a saloon-keeper of Monticello, Iowa, got so disheartened at at the success of the prohibitory amendment that he wandered off to Council Bluffs, and, through sheer carelessness to live any longer, allowed a train of cars to run over him.

Joseph Addison, who engaged in a duel with Richard Garland, of Luneburg county, Va., and was wounded, died at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Both men were rivals for a young lady's hand. Garland telling her that Addison was only flirting with her brought on the contest.

A party of six Americans who crossed the border to hunt up stolen cattle were arrested by the Mexicans and thrown into a filthy prison. They were twice whipped, and their personal effects appropriated. They will present their cases to the authorities at Washington.

The iron manufacturers of Pittsburg are more steadfastly opposed than ever to the demands of the operatives. The latter also solemnly affirm their intention of not resuming work until their scale is signed, and prospects for a settlement are nowhere visible.

Nineteen bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Paragon saloon at Texarkana. It is supposed there are eight or ten bodies yet in the debris. Four of the persons wounded will not recover. No news of the damage done by the cyclone in neighboring towns has been received.

At Washington a big scandal is said to be about to break out in one of the departments, one of the leading officials of which has eloped with a handsome nurse. He had employed her to minister to his wife, who has recently been confirmed. His friends have telegraped him to return and thus prevent exposure.

At Musick's Ferry, Mo., Henry Francis, a German laborer, cohabited with a negro women. The colored people there, disliking the arrangement, resolved to end this common source of gossip and scandal. Headed by their preacher they marched to Francis' home, and demand his appearance. He responded by firing at the assemblage through a window, mortally wounding the preacher and another man. Francis has not been seen, and it is believed he was drowned in the Missouri by the negroes.

Foreign.

The summer and winter crops of corn in Russia promise a good yield.

More than twenty-three thousand British soldiers were punished last year, for drunkenness.

The London Press Association announces that John Bright has resigned his position in the Cabinet.

A woman was shot in County Mayo, Ireland, for taking a farm from which the former tenant had been evicted.

Sixty-four ship captains have died of yellow fever at different ports in Cuba since the beginning of the hot season.

Twenty persons were killed and ten wounded by fire and falling walls during the services at Buenos Ayers in honor of Garibaldi.

In the rifle contest at Wimbledon, Lieut. Mitchell, of the Canadian Corps, won the Prince of Wales prize, score being eighty-four.

The bombardment of Alexandria was distinctly heard at Malta by connecting a telephone with the submarine telegraphic cable.

Baron von Schloezer's presence in Berlin gives color to the belief that Germany's negotitations with the Vatican have been suspended.

Utter destruction threatens crops in Ireland. Excessive rains have prevailed, and unless the weather improves suffering will result.

The cereal crops in England were badly rusted by heavy rains. Wheat and flour advanced 1@2s, and oats and corn are also advanced in price.

One hundred and seventy-eight persons were killed Thursday, in a railway accident in Russia. The remainder of the 217 persons on board were more or less injured.

John Bright explained in the House of Commons the reasons for his retirement from the Cabinet. He did not approve the proceedings at Alexandria, and had he remained a member would have been in constant conflict with his colleagues.

The Sultan of Turkey wants to gain the good will of Germany and America. He has presented two black ponies to the Empress, two brown Arabian stallions to the Crown Prince, and a roan hunter to to the Crown Princess of Germany, and a picture of a Turkish girl to General Wallace, the American Minister.

A census of the marriageable princes of Europe appears to have been taken. The general age for the marriage of a prince is from 24 to 40; for a princess from 18 to 28. There are thirty-eight marriageable princes and only twenty-four marriageable princesses. Germany furnishes the chief supply. There are twenty German princes in the market, including King Ludwig of Bavaria, the most eligible bachelor in Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

SENATE—The river and harbor appropriation bill was passed with amendments—yeas 39; nays 23.

HOUSE—The sundry civil appropriation bill was further considered.

THURSDAY, July 13th.

SENATE—The House joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to enable the United States to participate in the international fish exhibition at Sweden, in May 1883, was passed. The House internal revenue tax eduction bill was taken up and discussed.

HOUSE.—The sundry civil service appropriation bill was discussed and finally passed—yeas 138; nays 49.

FRIDAY, July 15th.

SENATE—The pension appropiation and other bills were reported. A number of personal pension bills were passed. The internal tax's reduction bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments in the deficiency appropriation bill were disposed of. The Senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill were discussed. At an evening session forty private pension bills were passed.

SATURDAY, July 15th.

SENATE.—The pension appropriation bill was taken up and passed with amendments:

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill were all non-concurred in.

MONDAY July 17th.

SENATE. The internal revenue reduction bill was further considered.

HOUSE—Bills were passed to raise the pay of auxiliary letter carriers to $800 a year; to provide industrial training schools for Indian youths; for the sale of the site of the old postoffice building in New York.

TUESDAY, July 18th.

SENATE.—A petition of the Guiteau jurors for an allowance of $5, per day was referred. A long Executive session was held over postoffice nominations. The revenue bill was further considered.

HOUSE—The South Carolina contested election case of Swails vs. Tillman was called up, and finally ordered taken up.

Transatlantic Crop Prospects.

New York Herald

British crop prospects, which were so bright in April, are now dimmed by a long run of wet, chilly weather. The London Times of the 22d ult. reports that "up to the past few days there has been little summer warmth, and even thus early, many trees are beginning to assume autumnal tints," while the hay crop and the outdoor fruits had seriously suffered. But it thinks "a fine July and August would, even now, possibly be followed by a harvest in many respects above the average." The past winter in almost all parts of western Europe was one of the mildest on record, the mean temperature for the five months ending with March, having been the highest, even at St. Petersburg, since 1821-22. This long mild spell was not due, however, to the thermometric conditions of the continent, but to the peculiar barometric conditions which placed Western Europe under tempering Atlantic winds and gulf stream influences. As the arrangement of high and low air pressures is so much affected by change of season the mild winter is no guarantee of a summer agriculturally propitious. Since May much weather unfavorable to growing crops has been reported both from the continent and Great Britain, and there can be little doubt that agriculture there has suffered as it has done here from a backward season. The chilly British weather is prabably due to the vast drifts of ice and icebergs crowding the ocean south of Greenland, but as these glacial masses are now thinning out in the North Atlantic the present month may prove propitious to British and continental crops.

TABLE TALK.

The city debt of Boston in $40,163,812.

Wilkie Collins is writing another novel.

Niagara has been neglected this season.

There are 500 saloon-keepers in Milwaukee.

Coal dust is manufactured into bricks in France.

A Virginian has patened a vaccination pustule shield.

Cleveland has in the neighborhood of thirty millionaires.

A Boston clerk is in jail for non-payment of poll tax for 1881.

Suffering is the surest way to make us truthful to ourselves.

Gladstone is reported to have written a play for Mrs. Langtry.

The temperance movement is growing steadily in Virginia.

One-half the human family die under seventeen years of age.

A bonnet of red currants is trimmed with bands of green leaves.

Prof. Bell now estimates the age of the world at 4,000,000 years.

Minnesota has swamps that are literally coated with cranberries.

Alligator fat is now used for cooking purposes in some parts of Florida.

Some rare specimens of butterflies captured in Florida being $40 a pair.

W. D. Howells is very short and very stout, with a handsome, swarthy face.

It is the prevalence of so many smal trout that is making us a nation of liars.

Ada Cary, a sister of Annie Louise, is about to become a professional singer.

All the Canada railroads get their supplies of coal from the United States.

Boston Corbett, who slew J. Wilkes Booth, is importuning congress for a pension.

"Stonewall" Jackson's candlestick, a three-pronged oak knot, is shown in Atlanta.

A corner in calicoes is threatened by reason of the failure in the cotton crop of Egypt.

Two thousand three hundred and forty-five convicts are in the Illinois penitentiries.

Fifteen lawyers occupy the fifteen places on the three leading tickets in Pennsylvania.

From 100 to 150 dozen frogs are daily served up in the restaurants and hotels of Philadelphia.

Laurensburg, N. C., reports a negro child born with a full set of whiskers and a moustache.

The population of Tombstone, A. T., is 5,300, twenty-four nationalities being represented.

B. E. Bennett, a wealthy Baltimorean, has erected a marble church as a memorial to his son.

Next to cigar-makers there is a larger per cent. of printers that go crazy than any other trade.

Thurlow Weed, the veteran New York journalist and politician, has recently become totally blind.

The tidial wave which made such havoc at Cleveland, was also seen on the Canadian side of Lake Erie.

Small lotteries in the guise of prize packages of tea, candles, etc., are henceforth prohibited in Chicago.

Far more building of costly structures is going on in Buffalo than in any previous year in the city's history.

Of Wisconsin's total population of 1,315 498, there are 910,072 native born Americans and 405,425 foreign born.

"It resembles a walk in the open air on a Sunday morning," is the tribute of a Berlin critic to Longfellow's poetry.

Mr. Walter C. Jones, a munificent Englishman, has recently given $360,000 for the religious missions in Japan and China.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell, Iowa, is the young man to whom Horace Greeley gave the now famous advice, "go west."

The Turf, Field and Farm estimates the value of the nine living sons and daughters of Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S. at $165,000.

The United States, though having nearly 20,000,000 more population than France, has $350,000,000 less coin than the French republic.

It is said that Annie Louise Cary jilted a Maine minister named Stillwell, to whom she had been engaged four years, to marry Raymond.

A Chickasaw Indian has been intrusted by the American Bible society with 500 testaments, which he is distributing to his fellow Chickasaws.

Mr. Chamberlain, of New York, has left London in indignation because Truth included his daughter's name in a list of professional beauties.

It is said the recent announcement of the retirement of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., from business was one of Hilton's advertising dodges.

A Philadelphia father advised his son to "always aim high." He took down his little gun and shot a fat steer—the highest thing in the market.

In London "artists" are employed to paint meat and fish exposed for sale in the markets. A cook, who has purchased a fresh looking salmon is disgusted to see the spots and red tint boil off, leaving a plain codfish in the pot.

A Memphis fellow named Charles Sinnott, detected attempting to pack a jury, was fined $100 by Judge Horrigan, and sent to jail for twenty days.

"Christian Reid," the southern novelist, is Miss Frances C. Fisher, whose father, who fell at the head of his regiment at Bull Run, was the first rebel killed in the battles of the rebellion.

Taking the human race as a whole, it is observed that races living almost exclusively on meat have been the most savage ones. Civilization and the cultivation of plants have just kept pace with each other.

The Umatilla Indians are becoming more self reliant every year. At present they have 12,000 acres of land under cultivation. They have a flour and saw mill, threshers, reapers, and others agricultural implements.

FROM THE WIRES.

War in Egypt.

London, July 14.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs from Alexandria: "I have occupied Ras-el-Tin Palace with marines, and spiked the guns in six batteries opposite. The city is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in the palace, which is garrisoned by 700 marines."

London, July 14.—A dispatch to the News, dated off Alexandria July 14, 4 a. m., says: "The fire in Alexandira is still raging. There are at least two miles of houses burning. More than a third of the city appears to be on fire."

7 a. m.—The fire in the city is still increasing, and men are seen running about with torches, completing the work of destruction.

The Arabs are still looting the town. Admiral Seymour had determined to land a force, but refugees informed him that 9,000 Egyptians occupied a position outside the city, ready for attack, while Admiral Seymour could only land 300 men. He therefore, instead of landing men, ordered shots fired over the city, in order to frighten the rioters. The Khedive's Ras-el-Tin Palace was looted shortly before the marines arrived.

8 a. m.—It is stated that Arabi Pasha has only 4,000 very much disorganized troops.

A party of "blue jackets" landed at Fort Gabarri and spiked nineteen guns in position.

Two hundred marines have been ordered to march through the town and shoot all persons rioting.

A body of 150 marines hold the arsenal gate. At the Custom House gate there are 190 marines with a Gatling gun. The marines have killed many looters.

Arabi Pasha fled from Alexandria in a boat by the canal, but it is not known whither. It is understood his troops are dispersing.

This morning the Monarch fired at and soon destroyed another battery.

Alexandria, July 14—4 p. m.—The marine artillery have occupied Fort Napoleon, commanding the town. Fort Marabout to-day hoisted the Egyptian colors, but lowered them again on the British squadron assembling around it. The fleet has been ordered to do no further damage unless provoked.

Explosions occasionally occur in the city.

A proclamation in Arabic is preparing in the Khedive's name calling on the people to maintain order and on the troops to disband.

A dispatch to the News from Alexandria says: "The number of persons massacred by the mob is estimated at 2 000."

It is reported that six persons were massacred at the French Consulate.

Twenty armed Europeans, who escaped the general massacres, were told by a Pasha whom they met on their way through the town, that the Egyptian killed numbered over 600.

A whole battalion of Arabs was blown up in one fort during the bombardment.

The Khedive, with Dervish Pasha and some of the Ministers, have arrived aboard a vessel in the harbor. About 500 loyal troops follow the Khedive.

The marines who spiked the guns found fifteen Armstrongs of the newest pattern, some of them disabled. Beneath one were seven dead bodies.

London July 14.—A dispatch from Alexandria, dated 5 p. m., says: "The town is totally ruined. The house from the Great Square to the Custom House have been plundered. In the square itself and in other wealthy European quarters there is hardly a building not ruined or still burning. The Court House of the International Tribunal has so far escaped. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank is also preserved. The streets are strewn with empty clock and jewel cases and similar debris. But very few dead bodies have been found. Two-thirds of the troops deserted during the bombardment.

After the Khedive's palace had been surrounded, a party of soldiers entered his apartment and declared that they had orders to kill him and burn the palace. After long parleying, their loyalty was bought with promises of money. They then escorted the Khedive to the British at Ras-el-Tin. His guard was not allowed to enter the palace there with him. All the Ministers except Arabi Pasha have presented themselves at Ras-el-Tin.

At 6 o'clock this evening a detachment of marines marched through the town. Some plunderers caught in flagrante delicto were summarly shot.

The Times this morning says: "By this last outrage, Arabi Pasha has put himself outside the pale of humanity. He must be followed and his army dispersed. It is satisfactory to know that the British preparations are complete, and that we are ready to carry out the will of Europe, if no other nation be found to do the work. Should the Porte still hold back, Lord Dufferin will state in the conference that England is prepared to undertake the task, but will welcome the co-operation of any other Government."

The American squadron has returned to the inner harbor of Alexandria.

London, July 14.—The British gunboat Iris has arrived at Port Said, and lies with one broadside bearing on the town, and the other upon the Egyptian corvette, commanded by one of Aribi Pasha's officers. There are 428 British subjects, 500 Egyptian soldiers and 200 police at Port Said.

A dispatch from Paris, published in semi-official form, says the accord between England and France continues, and they are expected to come to a definite understanding in regard in Egypt.

Athens, July 14.—The Messager d' Athens confirms the report that the Gvernment has expressed its readiness to join with a corps of 7,000 men in intervention in Egypt.

Alexandria, July 15.—It is now possible to walk the streets without escort. Cafes and shops are reopening and confidence is generally reviving. Admiral Seymour telegraphs at 10:20 this morning: "I am organizing a police force as fast as possible, and I have occupied the gates and two forts."

London, July 15—Admiral Seymour telegraphed at 11 o'clock last night that the fire in Alexandria was not spreading. Nearly all looting had stopped. A force of Germans has landed to protect the hospital, and a party of Americans to establish a consulate.

London, July 15.—An Alexandria dispatch to the Times says: "Thirteen hundred Christian refugees were saved in the Coptic Church during the massacre. The fires in the town were undoubtedly directly instigated by the principal supporters of Arabi Pasha, if not by himself. After the looting commenced the soldiers attacked the original plunderers and robbed them of their prey. Arabi Pasha, during the engagement, was at Fort Napoleon, which neither fired nor received a shot. After the firing ceased, he rode through the town accompanied by Mahmoud Lami and other Ministers. Subsequently a party of soldiers deliberately set fire to the French consulate. Another party proceeded in the same systematic manner to set fire to the other side of the great square. The whole district is so ruined that even street openings are indistinguishable."

Constantinople, July 15.—All the ambassadors have received instructions that the conference will meet this (Saturday) morning, and will in the afternoon recommend the Porte to interven in Egypt.

It is reported that a number of Arabian Sheiks have promised to support Arabi Pasha.

Alexandria, July 15.—The bombarding of Tuesday almost exterminated the Egyptian corps of artillerymen, which was the best branch of the army.

London, July 15.—A thousand more marines have been ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Charles Dilke, in reply to a question whether steps would be taken to intercept Arabi Pasha on the road, said: "Our proceedings relate to Alexandria. The other matter is for the Powers to take action upon."

Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, read a telegram stating that the American marines were assisting in patrolling the streets of Alexandria.

The Daily News believes that there is a growing feeling among the Powers that the time for Turkish intervention has passed, and that the work will be sufficiently done by English and French occupation. Within the past two days France has shown an increasing disposition to undertake joint occupation if invited to do so by the Powers.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, confirmed the rumor that John Bright had resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Off Alexandria, July 15—3 p. m.—There have been three heavy explosions on shore since noon.

The English consulate in Alexandria and the quarter containing the great grain and cotton stores escaped the conflagation. There is no telegraphic communication with any place in the interior.

Constantinople, July 17.—Order continues at Cairo.

Alexandria, Juy 17.—General Stone rode on Sunday afternoon six miles in the direction of Arabi Pash's camp, but saw nothing of his army.

The Khedive has received news that a large number of Bedouins have collected three miles from the railway gate, which is opposite the weak point in our defenses

During the alarm Saturday night 150 Bedouins at the Gabanzi gate fled before the attack of a midshipman and twelve sailors.

Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave town after sunset.

London, July 17.—A dispatch this morning from Alexandria says: "Four sailors and two of the Khedive's bodyguard rode to Kafrel-Dwar last evening, and reconnoitered Arabi Pasha's outposts. They penetrated to within 300 yards of Arabi Pasha's lines. They found the reports concerning the proximity of the Bedouins untrue."

Port Said, July 17.—There is an immense number of refugees here. The Europeans are imperfectly armed with revolvers and sporting guns. They fear they will be attacked by a large force of Bedouins, who, it is stated, are assembling in the desert. There are also 1,500 Arabs at Fort Gueimi, 6 miles hence, throwing up earthworks. Three British, four French, two Italian and one Spanish men-of-war are in the harbor. The Governor is loyal to the Khedive, but the Egyptian Colonel, who commands 250 men here, is suspected.

Paris, July 17.—The Cabinet Council resolved to accept the invitation to protect the Suez Canal jointly with England.

Alexandria, July 17.—Several fresh fires occurred last night.

Lieutenant Jackson, wounded in the attack on the forts, is dead.

Touiba Pasha, the military commander of Alexandria, is stated to have been personally engaged in arson and looting.

Dervisch Pasha states that he has seent fifteen telegrams to Constantinople for troops and all are yet unanswered.

The Egyptian Gazette was published to-day. It is a native newspaper, and was started under the control of the British authorities.

The Austrian Consul is the only foreign diplomate who thought it neccessary to quit Alexandria. He has gone to Port Said.

During the massacre the soldiers set fire to the house of a Christian merchant. A maid-servant escaped to the garden, where she remained surrounded by fire, the soldiers laughing at her agony and firing at her. but purposely avoiding the infliction of fatal injury, preferring to see her burn to death. Finally she rushed through the flames, and, though wounded by a bayonet thrust, she succeeded in securing refuge in the ruins, where she was discovered by marines and handed over to the Americans.

The Northumberland with 700 men; Tamar with ninety-one marines, and the Salamis and Agincourt have arrived here. The marines will land at Gabari and the regiments at Ramleh. The war steamer Helicon has been intercepted with two regiments going to Port Said from Cyprus, and ordered to land them at Alexandria. These will raise the total British force ashore to 6,000 men.

Simla, July 17.—The imediate equipment of the troops going to Egypt is ordered, and all officers absent on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their commands.

Alexandria, July 18.—The Khedive states that 205 Europeans have been killed at Kafir-el-Dwar.

Alexandria, July 18.—Last night was quiet. The lines are now very strongly guarded. The fires are nearly all extinguished. The police arrangements are thoroughly effective.

The idea of occupying Ramleh Palace has been abandoned. Five hundred marines will occupy seven different centers, which, it is expected, will place the whole town under efficient surveillance. A native police is being organized to act under the military police, and a detective force has been instituted to search for suspicious persons.

A correspondent has opened communication with the camp of Arabi Pasha, which, his informant says, consists of a litte over 6,000 men, who are intensely discontented, and surrounded by starving women and children. Recruits of the lowest class are still being enticed by Arabi, with promises of unlimited plunder. His force is held together by the assertion that the Engligh will kill all returning to the city. Arabi and Touiba Pashas have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment. The artillerymen were kept at their guns on the 11th instant by infantry posted under cover.

London, July 18.—The numerous executions at Alexandria excite some comment among the Liberal party in press and Parliament.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The idea of the renewel of the close co-operation of France with England has now forced itself upon the French Government. The Cabinet Council adopted a resolution to this effect. The resolution is conditional on three things, viz.: Turkey's reply to the identical note of the Powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt, the decision of the conference, and the sanction of Parliament. Subject to these conditions, the two governments are now entirely agreed in regard to the terms upon which their forces will undertake to restore order in Egypt."

Marseilles, July 18.—All the French marines retired from service, who have not served fifty-one months, are ordered to return to the navy.

Portsmouth, Eng., July 18.—The troop ship Euphrates is ordered to be in readiness within twelve hours. She will probably take 2,000 men to Alexandria.

Lavaletta, Malta, July 18.—The United States war-ship Galena has returned from Alexandria. The troopship Malabar has arrived from Gibralter.

London, July 18.—The leading article in the Morning Post says; "The behavior of the American Admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Amid the diplomatic protests, European concerts and conferences, and naval demonstrations of imbecility, it is refreshing to find a commander who is able and willing on his own account to say what he thinks and do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking, could not do much, but there is a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night of the alarm that Arabi Pasha was coming contrasts remarkably with that of the French and Italians."

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said the identical note of the Powers to the Porte, regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt, is still unanswered.

The Financial Secretary of the War Office said efficient precautions had been taken to project Port Said, Suez and Ismalia, but he could not enter into details.

Alexandria, July 19.—A telegram from the Porte for Dervisch Pasha arrived shortly after he left here for Constantinople. Admiral Seymour sent after him, and he is now returning.

The conduct of the Khedive causes much surprise. He has for the last few days allowed several persons to be at his palace who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pasha. The Khedive apparently trusts them, but it may be that he is endeavoring to get them thoroughly in his power.

Constantinople, July 19.—Arabi Pasha defends his action, and says he was fully justified by law and by the decision of the Council of Ministers in replying to the British fire.

No Europeans remain in Cairo, except twenty Germans who refuse to leave.

The Consul who was killed at Zagazig, was the Italian Consul.

London, July 19.—The reserve squadron has been ordered to return to their stations.

London, July 19.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Alexandria says: "I drove yesterday nine miles along the line of Arabi Pasha's retreat, and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The entire route is lined with carriages and dead horses. It is reported that the Bedouins harrased the soldiers during their retreat, killing 200."

Berlin, July 19.—The Cologne Gazette and the Berlin North German Gazette print articles of Egyptian question which are regarded as being directly inspired and representing not only the policy of Germany, but of the Powers, except England and France. The articles state that the Egyptian question only will be ripe for Germany after the Western Powers have come to a mutual understanding, to apply for the assent of Europe. In view of the general need of place, England may rely upon support on all sides in her endeavor to bring about a settlement of the question, especially if she strictly adheres to the role of defender of her just rights.

Faster Than the Wind.

London Echo

Now that two successful balloon voyages have been made across the channel, certain Frenchmen think they must exert themselves if they wish to hold first place as æronautists. The municipal Council of Paris has voted the funds for a series of ascents to be made on July 14th for scientific objects, and it has been arranged that two of the balloons shall be connected by telephone in order that verbal communication may be kept up during the ascent. The French authorities think little of a mere voyage across the channel, but they are willing to find the money for an æronautical ascent, if observations can be made on it; for instance: The velocity of sound at different altitudes, the difference of temperature, the changing direction of the wind, etc., but they object to mere exhibition for the benefit of the æronautists, and they hint a doubt as to the possibility of a balloon traveling faster than the wind. It may be remembered that in the last successful voyage across the channel in mid-air, the balloon is said to have traveled 170 miles in an hour and three-quarters, and there is a great doubt whether the wind itself travels so fast—a question which these forthcoming experiments are intended directly to settle. Ice yachts, as used in America, do travel faster than the wind, and there is a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon; but how a balloon can go quicker than the wind which is supposed to "waft" it is not so easily explained.

The Extermination of the Salmon.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The destruction of fish seems to be going on in a terrible way, both up in Oregon and at Lake Tahoe, as the following two items will show. The first item notes that a gentleman, who came down from the cascades lately, states that one of the fish wheels there caught 4,100 salmon in twenty-four hours. The fish appear to be running in vast numbers, as he saw a man with a dip-net catch seventy-eight at the head of an eddy in less than an hour. He caught three at one scoop. The fish, in making a passage of the cataract, are compelled to keep close to the shore, and so are readily captured. A law must be passed by the next legislature to put a stop to this wholesale destruction of salmon. The second item, from the Reno Gazette, states "that 1,200 pounds of Tahoe trout were shipped below by express one night. Of this amount H. D. Burton caught 400 pounds. For the past two weeks an average of 1,000 pounds has been shipped through Wells, Fargo & Co's. express, at this place, daily. There is little credit in catching trout at Lake Tahoe at present. Women, and babes, and sucklings are catching their strings of from forty to eighty trout in the space of from one to three hours."

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Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
2104 Wash. Avenue.
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 27, 1882

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

TWENTY-EIGHT car loads of tea and silk went east over the Pittsburg road Monday morning, so the Fort Wayne News says.

THE Allen county democrats are talking of calling another county convention, as there is dissatisfaction as to the number of delegates allowed to the city at the late convention. The matter is not yet decided.

M. KEIL, publisher of the Fort Wayne Gazette was in town Monday on business connected with the interests of his paper. He expects to take an extended trip in southern Michigan, where he also has business interests.

THE Press quotes from the Albion New Era, to say we are a political acrobat. As these editors claim that the "submission" business is not "political," the natural inference must be, that neither knows what he is talking about. They must have wanted a line to fill up.

THERE was quite a battle between Indians and detachments from the Third and Sixth Cavalray in Arizona, the 17th of July. The Indians were defeated. They lost heavily, as fourteen of their dead were found on the field and quite a number were captured The whites also lost several men.

THE Headlight says: "The boys in the court house think the democracy of the COURIER is very thin." Which "boys" are they that have constituted themselves the conscience keepers and teachers in the law for the democracy of the country? Part of the "boys" there are republicans, and a part democrats. The former, we take it are poor judges of democracy, and of the latter, we doubt whether they ever said —But, perish the thought that Joseph should be suspected of misrepresenting. Give the names, and relieve us of this harrowing anxiety.

As far as we are able to judge, the feeling manifested in some parts of this district against Judge Lowry, is quietly dying out. This is as it should be. We know of no good reason why this opposition should continue. He got the nomination as fairly as it was ever obtained in a convention in which there was a lively struggle, and it is suicidal to continue this grumbling over spilt milk any longer. We trust the good sense of the few democrats who kept up their opposition after the convention had decided the matter, will see that no good can come of any further struggle against what is already decided. The Judge is going to be elected any way, gentlemen, and we want you to fall into line in time to help roll him up the largest majority ever given in the district.

IN 1880 the republicans held out promises to the working men, especially those in the various factories, that the success of Garfield and the republican party was necessary to them in order that business of all kinds should go smoothly on. It was especially urged on these men, that the success of the republican party meant the keeping up of a protective tariff on manufactured articles of all kinds, and consequently there would be hight prices for such articles, which would enable the employes of these factories to get high wages. If the Democrats, on the other hand, should succeed it was claimed the tariff would be reduced, and laboring men driven to work at starvation rates. Workmen were in this way, as well as in other ways, bulldozed into voting the republican ticket oftentimes against their will and better judgment. The republican party went into power in all the branches of the federal governmet. The tariff was kept up, was in fact raised in some instances. But wages did not seem to come up for all that. And now all over the land we have had strikes multiplying on strikes until there is scarcely a large manufactoring establishment, or great industry in the country that has not suffered more or less by the stopping of mills and machinery or the clogging of their business. The deluded employes did not find the wages rising or even keeping up with the tariff. The extra profits were gobbled up by the mill owners and coporations by which they were employed. It was just the condition of things that democrats had predicted, but which they would not believe. It seems to take people a long time to realize that all such laws as the tariff for protection requires, gives nothing to the poor or to the laborer, but leaves all the profits as well as all the control of the business in the hands of the few, and those few are the powerful and the wealthy, who need no protection. Let the people study up these tariffs and other financial questions more carefully. You can't cheat a man twice on the same horse trade and with the same horse, but with these matters of tariff and finance the people are cheated regularly and systematically by every new congress, and still so many of them like it.

THE American Bankers' Association meets at Saratoga the 15th and 17th of next month. All the banks of the United States are allowed to become members of this association. A statement showing the number of banks of different kinds in the country, the capital of each class and the deposits may be of interest to such of our readers as have not made a special study of this subject. We append the following table:

BANKS.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.
National bank	2 132	$463,800,000	$1,139,900,000
State banks.	4 016	206,500,000	627,300,000
Savings banks	665	4,200,000	899,900,000
Total	6 813	$674,500,000	$2,667,300,000

The total resources of the banks as given in this table are over three thousand millions of dollars. No wonder that when united for any given purpose they are enabled to influence legislation in congress, as was the case when they bulldozed Hays into voteing the three-per-cent. bill that had passed both houses by good fair majorities. These banks represent a greater am'nt of capital than is represented by the combined paper and coin money issued by the government. It is stated that the paper money of all kinds that may be considered as money used as a circulating medium and that is issued by the government, amounts to about 780 millions. The gold and silver in circulation is about 420 million. This would make a total money issue by the government of about 1200 millions, as compared with over 3000 millions controlled by the banks. No wonder that the money power of the country is beginning to make itself felt in the legislation of congress.

ONE of Arthur's recent appointments goes, as usual, to illustrate the utter disregard of republicans, for anything like moral character as recommendation to a man seeking office. The Indianapolis Sentinel speaks of this particular matter in the following pointed way: "A republican by the name of Willard S. Hickox was recently appointed land receiver in Colorado, and confirmed by the senate. It leaks out that Mr. Hickox, formerly an Ohio man, was at one time extensively entensively engaged in banking in Mansfield, Ohio. In 1873 the bank which Mr. Hickox controlled failed, and it was found that regular assets of the institution, as also funds deposited for safe keeping, had disappeared. Hickox was indicted, and would have been sent to the penitentiary if he had not fled to Canada. After ten years the indicted thief turns up in Colorado, and Arthur gives him a lucrative office. The senate confirms the appointment, and now more stealing is in order. Such incidents do not speak well for Mr. Arthur's administration, though they are strictly in keeping with republican rule."

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.
(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as handwork. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 28-12t.

Quick and Sure.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength quickly and surely coming back to them. 27-4t.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is stealing health restorative, which will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv.—Times. 27 4t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the De Kalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Thomas Dalton, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent

M. BOLAND, Adm'r,

30-3t

SELF SATISFYING.

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.00
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry.
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods.
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys.
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware;
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select When in the city, give me a call before buying and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from at [illegible] Prices.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

ANOTHER WAR!

THE CITIZENS OF AUBURN TO BE "BOOTED" AROUND AT EXCURSION RATES!

OPENING FIRE AT THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

All Goods marked down at Manufacturer's prices to give shelf room for the large fall stock now on the road.

DON'T MISS THIS GRAND LAYOUT!

None-of-your-shoddy-half-made-goods in stock, but everything substantial, durable and nobby. Later news next week in regard to the slaughter.

AUSTIN BROS.

Auburn, Indiana, July 27, 1882.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Take the COURIER through the campaign.

—Mrs. Schryock, of Huntertown, was in town Saturday.

—Groceries of all kinds nice and fresh, at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—Mrs. Willett of Bryan, O., is in town, the guest of Mrs. A. S. Leas.

—Don't fail to visit the store of Schaab & Beugnot.

—Ensleys have a fine traction road engine at the Wabash depot.

—The gravel train on the Wabash is busy leveling up the newer parts of the road.

—C. W. Stroh, was in town Monday visiting his brother-in-law W. L. Braun.

—I. K. Shaffer started his threshing machine at work just north of town yesterday.

—Business in town, is brightening up a good deal since harvest work began to close.

—D. S. Cockran, returned from Sandusky, last week and will be at home a month or two.

—Misses Ida and Rose Blair, of Waterloo, were calling on friends in town last Saturday.

—Charles Roberts, of Scipio township, Allen county, was among our callers Tuesday,

—Mr. and Mrs. Fin. Gibson spent a day or two in the country, last week, visiting friends.

—The Presbyterian lawn social at Dr. Ford's was a very pleasant affair and well attended.

—Mrs. J. C. Boyer and Mrs. Henry Willis of Waterloo, were in town visiting friends Friday.

—A great many of our people went to Waterloo, last Sunday to attend the colored campmeeting.

—John S. Jackman candidate before the republican convention for clerk was in town Tuesday.

—Shaffer's hearse was taken to the funeral of Mr. Irvin's daughter north of Waterloo yesterday.

—A. J. Ralston sent to Detroit this week for a lot of cherries which he will sell at reasonable rates.

—The new mailer caused us to miss a few of our subscribers last week. We hope to get them right this time.

—C. L. Martin of Butler, was over last week to pay a short visit to his parents.

—Parasols of latest pattern and cheap as the cheapest are to be found at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—Geo. B. Adams, of Angola, was in town this week. Possibly he had an eye to the business of the next term of court.

—Immense stock of all sorts of goods for Summer wear, now being sold at bottom prices at the popular store of Schaab & Beugnot.

—Gust. Hellmuth, of Keyser township, was in town this week on business connected with the Mader Estate, of which he is administrator.

—Frank Zimmerman is still adding to the beauty of his surroundings. It is the fence that he is improving this time.

—Miss Fanny Clark brought Miss Clara Brown and Miss Lewis, both of Edgerton, over from Waterloo, Saturday.

—A new stock of letter heads and statements at this office. Business men will find it to their interest to lay in a supply now during our dull season.

—Sam. Weaver is now peddling meat and vegetables to the hungry ones in town and country. He takes ice along this hot weather.

—Ye editor's wife is off on a visit to friends in Columbia City, and a pall of gloom rests on his household in consequence thereof.

—Several loads of our citizens went up to Waterloo, Monday evening, to see the famous closing services of the colored camp meeting.

—The corrected Jackson time card will be found in this week's issue. But one train has changed, the one going south at six in the morning.

—The Jackson road will run another excursion for Rev. M. Crosley next Sunday, July 30. Train leaves Auburn at 10:5. Fare for round trip, 50 cts.

—We see by our Butler correspondent, that our friend A. Obendorf has been promoted to a second lieutenancy in the McAllister Battery at that place.

—R. M. Lockhart came over from Waterloo Tuesday, to see what had become of the engine for his mill, which did not seem to come to time as it ought to.

—Mrs. Foust, of Columbia City, was here last week visiting in the family of Rev. W. H. Daniels. She met several of her old-time friends and acquaintances.

—Fine line of white goods, at Schaab & Beugnot's. Just the thing for summer wear.

Dr. Neederhiser, of St. John, was in town awhile last week. He has been wrestling with some kind of malarial disease. Doctors know how it is themselves sometimes.

HORSE FOR SALE.—Emanuel Swander in the Beard school district in Richland township, has a fine three-year-old horse that he will dispose of. Anyone wishing such a horse will do well to call on him.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in Auburn postoffice for the week ending July 25, 1882: Charles Eckler, Jacob Kiln, Sylvester Rainier, J. V. Lewis, M. D.; Mr. L. O'Neil, Mrs. Sarah Symounds, M. Wagoner.

G. W. GORDON, p. m.

—Over 1300 people were on the excursion train to Pleasant Lake last Sunday. If we add to this, those who came from the north, and in teams from points near at hand, it will be seen that quite a respectable crowd was on the little plot of ground they call a park.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Rev. W. L. Meese in this place on July 23, 1882, Mr. H. M. Phillips to Miss Alice Wise, both of Jackson township. While the community lose an efficient teacher, we have no doubt but Mr. Phillips gains a number one wife and we extend our congratulations.

—The excursion train over the Jackson road last Sunday, had eighteen closely filled coaches. It was drawn by the engine known as the "Grosvenor," which is one of their freight engines and she had all she could do to make the up grade north of the Lake Shore crossing at Waterloo.

—The Press thinks it a waste of time for Lafe Miller to electioneer a man from Noble county. So do we. The fact is, Lafe has votes enough at home, to snow under any man who can be induced to run against him. But we venture the opinion that he didn't lose anything by talking to that foreigner.

—The Wabash road is now running land excursion trains over their lines and over Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road to different parts of Kansas. The next one will go on the 8th, of August. The points to which these excursions go are Newton, Hutchinson Sterling, Larned and Garden City.

—We have received a letter from Mr. Harrison, who begins his normal school here, August 7. He has left the work of looking up the interests of the class, in good hands, and expects a full attendance. We hope he will be well patronized. He will be here in a few days and get things in shape to begin work.

—In an article published a few weeks ago, we made a misstatement in regard to the man supposed to be a brother of J. H. Clifford, of Waterloo. While Mr. C. had the misfortune to lose a brother in Ohio recently, the man alluded to as beingin Auburn, was relation of his. The person who made the report to us, claimed to know, but it now turns out to be a mistake.

—Potatoes are selling so cheap that even a candidate for office will not be afraid to take a half peck home with him in a few days. A few weeks ago it would have been extremely hazardous to do so, as people would be inclined to say that a man who could afford such a high priced luxury could get along without an office.

—John W. Boyle, the next sheriff was in town Tuesday. John wasn't here to put up his fences at all, but on a flying business trip, and when business was over, he lit out for home. He is now hard at work, and has been for some time, as we learn that he had a crop of wheat to harvest, and other farm work that takes his attention. We are sorry to learn the recent death of his father, one of the earliest settlers in Concord township.

To show the value of the Jersey cattle for dairy purposes, we have just been informed that a recent experiment showed a yield of over twenty-two pounds of butter from 205 pounds of milk, the product of one cow in seven days. This would be three pounds of butter a day for one cow, or one pound of butter to nine and a third pounds of milk.

—We again call the attention of our correspondents to the necessity of sending in their communications early in the week. All should be in on Monday's mail except such as we have a special arrangement with in regard to time. Should they reach us Wednesday they cannot often be inserted in that week's paper without putting us to a considerable trouble. We are anxious to have our correspondents see their letters in the first issue, and hope this interesting feature of our paper will be fully sustained.

—The republican judicial convention comes off to-day at Angola. We cannot of course give the result at this early date, but the chances have all been pointing to the nomination of R. Wes McBride, of Waterloo. The democrats have as yet, taken no definite action in the judgeship matter. Some are in favor of a man who is not a professional lawyer, and some do not advocate making any nomination. But others believe the best plan would be to run a straight-out democratic lawyer. But as there is a strong majority against us in this district many are in favor of a union with the greenbackers, in order to run Mr. Goodwin, of Kendallville.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a grove temperance meeting at Sedan, by the temperance club at that place on Saturday August 5. All friends of the temperance cause are invited to attend and take part in the work and exercises. No hour was given with this notice, so it is presumed that all who wish to attend will find means to ascertain the hour at which the meeting takes place.

Old Shoes.

Austin had a dream the other night, and the run of the midnight wonder, when sifted down, is about like this:

How much a man is like old shoes;
For instance, both a soul may lose;
Both have been tanned, both are made tight
By cobblers. Both get left and right.
Both need a mate to be complete,
And both are made to go on feet.
They both need healing; oft are sold,
And both in time turn all to mould.
With shoes, the last is first; with men,
The first shall be the last; and when
The shoes wear out they're mended new;
When men wear out they're men dead, too.
They both are trod upon, and both
Will tread on others, nothing loth.
Both have their ties, and both incline,
When polished, in the world to shine.
And both peg out—and would you choose
To be a man or be his shoes?

Of course the above will not be considered strange to those who are familiar with this "man upside down." He knows how to buy stock "alee samee" and takes the large dish of huckleberries in the boot and shoe business. Those who have not dealt at this house have missed a "big thing on leather." Keep your eye on the huge advertisement and you will get a pointer that will greatly benefit your financial box.

Auburn Normal School

commences August 7, in the High School room, at Auburn. During a term of eight weeks, an opportunity will be given to teachers of reviewing all the branches which they are required to teach. No pains will be spared to make the review thorough and complete. In many of the branches the recitations will be conducted topically, thus encouraging the use of a variety of text books. As an outline of our work the text books adopted in the district schools of the county will be used. Methods, management and discipline will be discussed, and many of the difficulties of school teaching will be considered. We shall have the use of some excellent physiological charts, outline maps, globes and other apparatus. A course of lectures will be provided on different phases of education. In view of the fact that many of the pupils of the grammar and high schools desire to attend, another class will be formed for their accommodation. We are gratified that we have already heard from so many who are to attend and will be free to answer any questions. We will be in Auburn on the week preceding the opening of school and assist any in securing rooms and board. Mr. Zimmerman will organize a class in penmanship.

M. W. HARRISON,
MRS. LIDA A. LEASURE.

Campmeeting Notes.

Whah's mistah Hall?

Who dat ringing dat bell? You? Uh-uh.

One of the singers came near falling over into the ring at the Sunday p. m. service.

The gate-keepers were most polite and gentlemanly, yet they gathered in the shekels in a business-like way.

One of those who sat at the gate for "the taking in of customs," made it his pride to instruct the children who stood around him more or less at different times, in the morals and manners as taught in the Holy Scriptures. He seemed very earnest, and his simple, unlearned talk had a strangely attractive style that seemed to please his young hearers.

Blind Tommy can't sing very well, but he never fails to lead out in his part of the music.

The preaching was mostly of a fair average as to ability, and more than equal to the common run in earnestness. The singing seemed to suit the audience most. Though the voices were not trained, there was a great deal of life and originality to the music and the words.

For the benefit of those of our readers who did not see them Monday evening we will say that the exercise of placing the memorial stones was rather a nice sight, though somewhat novel. After the sermon had ended and two or three songs had been sung, the company took their torches and marched eastward out of the grand stand to the gate leading to the track. They marched along the track to the grand stand again, and then went twice around the judges' stand and rallied on a center just west of it, and across the track, opposite the grand stand. Here they stopped. Up to this point they had marched to the singing of one of their songs, "I am passing away," but after stopping, they changed the tune, and having sung, and offered a prayer, the stones were taken by one of their number by solemnly walking up to those who carried them, and he then deposited them in a pile in the midst of the circle in which they now stood. They then slowly marched back by twos as they had come, and re-entered the grand stand. At different points along the route Blind Tom gave a most unusual blast on a small tin horn. The services closed by singing the doxology.

Greenback Conference.

The members of the county central committee, officers of clubs and greenbackers generally, will hold a conference at greenback headquarters in Waterloo, on Saturday, August 5th, at ten o'clock a. m. A full attendance is desired. By order of

R. N. Crooks, Chairman.

—Ed. Morell is busy these days at his foundry. Reapers and threshers needing repairs are all around, waiting for his helping hand.

—Our remarks last week about sidewalks took hold on the public mind apparently. The result is a much improved condition of things.

—Denison, the ice man, finds his business getting lively since the hot spell began. Remember he comes Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

—Culbertson's new brick residence on Main street is getting along finely. The mansard roof is now on, and adds greatly to the beauty of the building.

—Dont forget that Schaab & Beugnot have the largest stock of Dry goods and other goods in that line at their mammouth double room in Auburn.

—Some fine saw logs are coming into town now to be taken to Fort Wayne. Better hauling, too, than in a muddy winter. But those fat truck wheels look a little odd for this latitude.

—Denison had to bring a second load of ice Tuesday to accommodate the increased demand. People cannot afford to be without ice when it is only 30 cts. a hundred delivered.

—Coal for winter use is now being delivered to parties in town. Seems pretty early, but those who remember the wood famine of last winter do not propose to be caught again.

—The old Swineford House now standing on Van Buren street, has been repainted and refitted outside and in, and looks as good as new. It will be a comfortable home for some one.

—Frank Leas has been staying at home a few days enjoying himself. If we judge by frequent drives along our most beautiful streets, there is another who enjoys the vacation with him.

—The Girls' Mission Circle connected with the Presbyterian church will give a concert in the church next sabbath evening. Admission free.

ALZA RALSTON, Sec'y.

—Mr. Post, the station agent at New Era, and Mr. Gorell, at LaOtto, are the inventors of a new windmill. They have one of them nearly completed at Morell's machine works, near the Wabash depot.

—Nervous Neuralgia, of no matter how long standing or how severe, will readily yield to the curative power of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—There will be a church fair held here, about the 18th, of September for the benefit of the Catholic church. It will likely be held in the vacant room west of the postoffice. Will give further notice as soon as arrangements are completed.

—Several of the colored campmeeting lads illuminated our street Tuesday. They are an orderly and gentlemanly set of people, and as far as we are able to judge are sincere in their profession and practice of religion.

—Miss Frankie Miller, whom many of our young people will remember, is stopping awhile with her sister, Mrs. Grogg, west of Waterloo. She is teaching at Sedalia, Missouri, and likes her position very much, especially as wages are better there than here.

LOST—By the undersigned, on the road from Concord to St. Joe, about the 15th of June, a canvas wagon cover, somewhat worn, and with the name of S. Beck printed on it. The finder will confer a favor by leaving word in the postoffice at St. Joe. A. P. BENJAMIN.

—The telegraph repairer on the Wabash is getting up an engine to run his car with. It is a neat little affair, and will rate at about one horse power. He is finishing it up at Morell's foundry, the latter doing such parts of the work as castings, etc. It will be a curiosity when it is ready to run.

—We have received a fine string of fish from Dr. James Squires at Churubusco. The doctor don't follow the homœpathic plan when he makes his friends a present. He gives good, big allopathic doses. Thanks, doctor, we'll come down, and "hook a string" for you some day.

—Rainier and Beard were awarded the contract to do the plastering on the new school house. We venture to say the work will be well done. The school building is to be a fine one, and we hope to see every part of the work done in such a manner as to reflect credit on the contractors and the workmen and at the same time be an object of pride to our town.

—Our better half has received a very interesting letter from Miss Jennie Ryerson, formerly of Pierceton. She is now in the great Yosemite Valley, drinking in the marvelous beauties of that wonderful "garden of the Gods." She is bound to see all she can of the great west, and is becoming quite an extensive traveler. Her friends will be pleased to learn that she is in good health.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT,

North Side Public Square,

Offer at very low prices, an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Ed. Foster has a sister visiting him.

R. M. Lockhart has his mill nearly ready to run.

Geo Crane is able to be at his post of duty again this week.

Miss Nora Leas, of Angola, is here visiting relatives and friends.

Charlie Bangs, of Summit, has been stopping here over Sunday.

Mrs. Rinell and son, of Nebraska, are visiting the family of Sam. Beck.

T. E. Purinton and wife visited friends in Coldwater, Michigan, last week.

Miss Ella Leas, of Angola, has been visiting her numerous friends here for a few days.

D. D. Metcalf and his daughter Maud attended the camp meeting Monday evening.

Nevon Fenneman, of Tiffin, Ohio, was here calling on his old friends a few days last week.

Curtis Parnell is quite sick of inflammatory rheumatism. He has suffered greatly for some days past.

Misses Jennie and Emma Patterson visited their sister, Mrs. Ira Bachelor, in Steuben county, last week.

P. B. Nimmons and wife, of Wilmington township, spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. James I. Best.

J. G. Johnson is at home a few days, and, of course, puts in a part of his time tossing up that blessed baby.

The Normal school opened on Monday with a fair attendance of bright looking young ladies and young gentlemen.

The boys here gathered up a volunteer base ball nine and went over to Butler and beat the club there in a score of 12 to 8.

Misses Anice and Jennie Cowan and Frankie Ryan, of Auburn, were the guests of Misses Tillie Williamson and Rally Crane.

Mrs. S. F. Kennedy and son are visiting relatives at Kendallville and Wolcottville, and taking in the Assembly at the same time.

Brand & Duncan have put potatoes down to 75 cents a bushel, we hear.

They are selling the best grade of flour at the mill for $1.60 per sack.

It seemed like old times to have Rev. Fowler occupying the pulpit again. He and his family have many warm friends here who were glad to know that they are prospering.

L. S. Goodwin has been all the winter and spring in the log and lumber business. He employs three teams, and has a great number of logs in the woods ready to be hauled.

Hon. Frank McCartney, of Angola, is here attending at the bedside of his daughter, who is lying quite sick at the residence of G. T. Abbey. She was taken sick while visiting friends here.

Scott Lotzenhiser was at home over Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Smith, of East Toledo, the wife of his employer, who came to visit friends here. Scott is now a member of a cornet band at that place, and does the agreeable with a B flat cornet.

The colored camp meeting is over. They go this week to Hicksville, where they will hold a similar meeting. Their financial success here has been all they could wish. On the other hand, they have been civil and accommodating to their thousands of visitors.

Jay B. Boyer, who has been sick so long, died suddenly at his home in Franklin township on Tuesday forenoon at ten o'clock. Funeral was at his home, but he was buried in the cemetery at Hamilton. Rev. W. H. Daniels of Auburn conducted the funeral services.

A daughter of Mr. Irvin who lives in Smithfield township, died this week and was buried yesterday.

Miss Cora Brown and Miss Lewis, of Edgerton, Ohio, visited over Sunday with Miss Fannie Clark.

Prof. S. W. Straub, of Chicago, was the guest of C. R. Reed and family over Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Crane was called to Edgerton last Saturday by the sickness and death of her little niece Goldie Chilcoat.

Miss Lou. Patterson had the misfortune to have her pocket picket while at Island Park last week.

Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson spent Sunday at Kendallville, the guest of H. J. Long and family.

Prof. C. R. Reed is at home again after two months work at Goshen. The normal closed last Friday evening with a grand concert.

The campmeeting is a thing of the past, and the colored people have all left us.

A quite a number of our people took in the excursion to Pleasant Lake last Sunday.

Mrs. J. S. Bowers left Tuesday for Toledo, where she had been summoned by telegram on account of the serious illness of her sister Mrs. Swan.

General Blair and family go to-day to attend the china wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Notestine near Cedarville, in Allen county.

ST. JOHN.

Farmers are now finishing up making hay.

This is fine weather for corn. The weather has been somewhat cold.

Harvest is past. We hear the hum of the reaper no more at present.

A reaper and mower combined for sale cheap. Enquire of Mr. Quince.

Ad. Quince is now working for John Wildeson. Adam makes the work fly.

Mrs. Harriet has returned from her visit to Wells county. She enjoyed a good time.

The section boys had to work last Sunday. They think six days are enough for one week at a time.

We notice that Philip Noel has some very heavy wheat—about the heaviest in the neighborhood.

George Larimore is now residing at Auburn, and is learning ornamental painting. We wish George success.

A large crowd from this place attended the Pleasant Lake excursion last Sunday. Between 30 and 40 tickets were sold.

Mrs. Larimore is now on the sick list. She is quite feeble, but is slowly recovering. She has been having a severe time of it.

Perry Fair is learning telegraphy at New Era, Mr. George Post teacher. Perry is progressing rapidly, and no doubt will be an expert at the business.

There will be a Sunday school convention at Cedar Creek Chapel next Sunday. Great preparations are being made for a pleasant time. Come and enjoy yourselves.

BUTLER.

Miss Mamie Quackenbush spent last week in Logansport.

Mrs. S. W. Gilbert and sons, of Buffalo, are visiting friends here.

Miss Genevieve Stoy, who has been quite sick, is now much better.

C. P. Egnew has sold his stock of groceries to Chambers & Kennedy.

E. W. Fosdick & Son have purchased the drug store of F. W. Fanning.

Mrs. V. P. Browne, of Toledo, spent Sunday with the family of C. S. Stoy.

Mrs. J. W. Boyle entertained a number of her friends last Friday afternoon.

Mrs. L. M. Hubbell has returned from an extended visit to Cleveland and vicinity.

Thieves broke into John Baxter's tool-chest one night last week and carried off tools to the amount of $50.00. Somebody must be preparing for work.

Miss Dessie Johnson, of Angola, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. G. Jones, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Esther Seed and a lady from Cleveland have purchased a lot on Broadway and will erect a two-story building, to be used as a millinery and dressmaking establishment.

Our enterprising friend Adolf May sold his brick store building for $3,000, and is now looking up another lot to erect a double brick block. It is the intention of Mr. May to make a hall in the upper story 40x80, a much needed improvement in our fast growing town.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Beechler gave a party at their residence Saturday evening in honor of their neice, Miss Dugan, of Bryan, and Herbert Gilbert, of Buffalo. A very pleasant time was enjoyed, the host and hostess sparing no pains to make it one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

Monday night was made hideous to the people on the south side, by a trio of young ladies (?) and their beaux. It seems a pity that young misses can not understand that so much boisterousness does not add to their loveliness, but shows a lack of refinement that fine clothes can not hide.

On Saturday evening the McAllister Battery elected officers for the ensuing year, viz. Geo. Spaght, captain; James Rodabaugh, 1st lieutenant; Augustus Obendorf, 2nd; Jeremiah Kepler, O. S.; Emanuel Hendrix, Q. M. Serg't; Alonzo Shaw, 1st duty sergeant; Allen Barnes, 2nd; Wesley Miltenberger, 1st corporal; David Yorks, 2nd; Frank Keller, 3rd; Wm. Deems, 4th; Zion Miller, Co. clerk. C. S. Stoy, presided at the election, and he reports the battery in an improved condition since the encampment at Indianapolis.

SEDAN:

Sam. Sevdel Sundayed in Butler.

Minnie McIntyre of Butler, was the guest of Jennie McIntyre last week.

Mrs. Mesveres of York State, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Bateman.

Children's meeting at the church Sunday night.

Another Assembly.

The Christian sunday-school and missionary associations will hold meetings at Rome City, beginning August 3d and ending August 14, 1882. August 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, will be sunday-school meetings. August 8 will be the meeting of the Indiana Christian Missionary Society. August 9 will be the meeting of the meeting of the Christian Women's Board of Missions. August 10, the meeting of the Christian Ministerial Association. August 11 and 12, the National Christian Sunday-school Association. August 13 will be devoted to general religious exercises. Reduced fare on the railroads and excursions are promised. Board and other expenses will be much lower than heretofore. For circulars and other information address A. C. Shortridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

—We are under obligations to James Baxter for recent favors.

—E. T. Brysland of Waterloo, came over yesterday to distribute premium lists for the fair.

—The officers of the Waterloo fair are making an effort to have this fair one of the best ever held there. It begins October 2nd. Get a premium list of the secretary.

—The colored camp meeting will raise their standard at Hicksville next week, which will enable the southeast part of the county to attend, as nearly everyone in the rest of the county did at Waterloo.

—The Royal and Watertown Fire Insurance companies, for which W. L. Meese of this place has the agency, in a little more than three years have paid more than $6000 losses sustained in this county. 30-2t

NOTICE

To Owners of Horses, Asses, Mules, Cattle and Swine.

After July 18, 1882, any horses, asses, mules, cattle or swine found running at large within the incorporated limits of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, between the hours of sunset and sunrise will be taken up by the marshal.

In pursuance of an ordinance passed by the board of trustees of said town, June 12, 1879. By order of the town board.

Administrator's Sale.

I will offer for sale on Saturday, August 19, 1882, at the late residence of John Davis, deceased, 1½ miles north of Auburn, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of, Cattle, Hogs, two-horse Wagon, Plows, Harness, Grain-seeder, cross-cut drag Saw, Hay-rakes, Harrows, Carpenter Tools, etc. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 10 a. m.

S. KUTZNER, Adm'r.

Jery Plum, auctioneer. 30-31

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Davis, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. KUTZNER, Adm'r.

30-31.

WORK WITHOUT HOPE.

COLERIDGE.

All nature seems at work. Slugs leave their lair—
The bees are stirring—birds are on the wing—
And Winter, slumbering in the open air,
Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring!
And I, the while, the sole unbusy thing,
Nor honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor sing.
Yet well I ken the banks where amaranths blow,
Have traced the fount whence streams of nectar flow.
Bloom, O ye amaranths! bloom for whom ye may,
For me ye bloom not! Glide, rich streams away!
With lips unbrighten'd, wreathless brow, I stroll;
And would you learn the spells that drown my soul?
Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve,
And hope without an object cannot live.

A MYSTERIOUS SPECULATOR.

Eleanor Moore Hiestand in Phila. Record.

My cousin, Alexander B., is a denizen of Third street, and, in point of veracity, a man among thousands. Last Friday he came up to dine with me after the late call, and the conversation drifted into a channel which brought to my knowledge the strangest of all the strange stories I ever heard.

"You never met Mr. Dorman did you?" Aleck said. "F. C. Dorman, formerly a wool merchant in New York. Fifteen years ago he was at the head of one of the best houses in the country. His fortune was made, and only wanted time to accumulate; but one day he very foolishly sold out his interest in the firm and went to browsing in Wall street. At first he made money, but his luck soon changed, and by the time he had lost a hundred thousand dollars he made up his mind to quit. After that he came to Philadelphia and settled down quietly to live on what he had left: it was still considerable. He allowed himself to dabble in stocks a little, but only for sport. He never carried more than a hundred shares of anything at a time.

"In January, 1879 he came to my office one morning and called for a hundred shares of Kansas Pacific, which was then selling at 9½.

"'I wouldn't buy that,' I suggested fraternally; 'there's nothing in it. Better make it New Jersey or Old Son.'

"'Kansas Pacific,' he repeated gravely; I have a few points, Mr. B.'

"'Ah!' I said with interest, 'What's up?'

"He leaned over and whispered something in my ear.

"'Who told you?' I cried, starting to my feet.

"'Sit down!' he said, trying to speak calmly, but betraying the effort it cost him.

"We were alone in my private office, but he drew his chair close to mine, and continued in a lower key:

"'Did it ever strike you that I was a man likely to become the victim of a hallucination?'

"'No,' I answered, unable to conceal my surprise at this question, put to me by a man whom I had considered very phlegmatic. But what followed surprised me even more.

"He then told me that on the night previous he had been sitting all alone by the library fire, when a strange gentleman entered the room without knocking. His visitor wore a black suit and choker. He was tall, lank and lantern-jawed, with bright, steel-gray eyes, which had a peculiarly penetrating glance, a high forehead, a determined mouth that was drawn into a rather heavy chin, under which he wore a scanty, scraggy fringe of a beard.

"Dorman did not recognize him, although his face seemed familiar.

"'Good morning, Mr. Dorman,' the stranger said. 'I've seen you often on 'Change, and I rather like yer way of flyin'; but yer a mere fledglin' yit, sir. You've a powerful sight to learn yit. I ain't no stranger to stocks, sir. I guess I've squeezed more out of 'em than you ever will.'

"'I've no doubt you have, sir" Dorman said, good-naturedly, for he fancied the man was some poor crazed speculator, and he felt disposed to humor him.

"Then without further preamble the stranger launched forth upon the aspect of the market and the tendency of values with such readiness that Dorman stared at him in astonishment. He was terribly uncouth, but his observations were so pertinent and perspicuous that it was impossible not to credit his sanity.

"'Situated as I am,' he said, 'I can't take a hand in the game myself. P'raps you'll think this is kind a quar, 's I'm not able to give a reason fur what I tell you. But the long 'n short of it is, I'm pinin' fur the flesh-pots or the money-pots, which ever you will. I've a hankerin' after a bit of speculation, n' I thought you might give it to me.'

"His keen gray eyes were fastened upon Dorman in a quizzical way.

"'I!' Dorman exclaimed.

"The stranger nodded.

"'I'm so situated,' he went on to say, 'that I can pick up pynts quick's wink, 'n it makes me feel sick, I tell you, when I can't do nothin' with them. I give it up fur myself long ago, but I thort mebbe I might put a flea in somebody else's ear—in your's if you like.'

"Dorman could hardly conceal a smile. He again began to suspect his visitor as being a crank, but the man amused him and he said politely:

"'You're very kind, sir, I'm sure.

"'I can't buy no stock of my own,' the stranger continued, speaking very rapidly; 'not a damned sheer, an' sometimes I git so full of information that I'm like to bust. I can't stand it no longer. What I want is the privilege of d'rectin' somebody else's operations. I don't want no profits. The other fellow can have 'em all, and I'll guarantee there won't be no losses. Now I noticed you only having a few shares, and it occurred to me it would not make so much difference to you if you did take what other folks might think'd be a risk, though I know it's no sich thing.'

"Dorman was thoroughly interested by this time, and he was willing to put his stock at the stranger's disposal for mere curiosity to see what would become of it.

"'I've no objections,' he said cheerfully.

"'Don't be too hasty,' the stranger interposed. 'It's quite a serious matter with me. If yer willin' to strike the bargain I'll expect you to follow my directions all the time. I'll promise you'll never regret it. But if you ever act agin my advice, that'll be the end of our partnership. Eh!'

"'All right,' Dorman replied. 'What would you have me begin with? How about Reading?'

"The stranger made a quick gesture of disapproval.

"'It wouldn't never do sir! Other men might buy it, but not you. Don't you think of it! Kansas Pacific's your stock.'

"Dorman laughed derisively.

"'Why, it's on its last legs!' he cried.

"The stranger shook his head and laughed in peculiar manner.

"'By this time next year,' he said deliberately, 'it'll have teched 108.'

"'It is selling at 9½ now!' Dorman exclaimed incredulously.

"'Yes,' the stranger replied; 'but that's not saying it won't rise.'

"There was a lead pencil lying on the table. He picked it up and jotted down on a bit of paper certain 'pynts' for Dorman to read.

"I will do as you advise," Dorman said, as he glanced over the paper in astonishment. "But tell me, sir, whom have I the honor of addressing?"

The stranger rose, and it was several moments before he replied.

"I know," he said, slowly, "that I am actin' mighty quar about this thing. I shouldn't blame you if you took me for a lunatic. But, sitiwated's I am, I can't explain to you my motives; I can't even tell you my name. If you feel as though you didn't want nothing to do with me on this account, we'll call it squar and say no more about it"

"His voice had a singular effect upon Dorman. It inspired him with a feeling of confidence for which he was at loss to account.

"I respect your wish to remain unknown," he said hastily. "I am quite willing to proceed on your own terms."

The stranger's eyes brightened.

"You shall not regret it," he said, impressively, and started toward the door. "Good night. Mr. Dorman, I will call and see you once a week, an' oft'ner if there's anything in the wind. You've done me a great service, but I hope to repay you."

"Good night, sir," Dorman replied, and he held out his hand cordially.

The stranger did not seem to see it, for he turned and left the room without taking it.

"So that," I cried, when Dorman told me this, "is your reason for buying Kansas Pacific at 9½? My dear sir, I hope you do not believe that conversation ever had any actual existence?"

"I know it had," he said with emphasis, and as proof he placed in my hand the paper on which the stranger had writen his 'pynts.'

"I confess this staggered me. The writing was somewhat peculiar, besides being crooked and wavering like the hand of an ignorant and decrepit old man. The words were misspelled and quaintly abbreviated, and some of the terms used would have been wholly unintelligible to any but a veteran stock-broker.

"And you propose to humor him?" I queried, being unable to doubt this evidence of the man's actual existence.

"Dorman nodded,

"It's only a hundred shares, he said, and the experiment won't cost much."

"I bought as he advised me that day, and within a month Kansas Pacific had jumped to 22½" * * * "In March, 1880," Aleck resumed "Dorman was on top of the wave. The strange alliance which he had formed with the unknown operator in January, 1879, was still maintained, for subsequent events had shown the man to be gifted with foresight which seemed to me supernatural. The events which he predicted were always coming to pass, and the stock which he recommended always yielded a golden harvest. Dorman had sold his Kansas Pacific at 108, exactly the figure which his counsellor had said it would reach; and in the mean-while he had bought various other things which netted him fabulous profits. In fourteen months he had made a million and a half.

"I had bound myself not to divulge the secret of his success, for that was one of the eccentric speculator's stipulations, and the facts of the case were never dreamed of on 'Change. Dorman's luck passed for a proverb, and whenever it was whispered about that he was buying a stock there was straightway such a demand for shares that the price shot up like a rocket. By this time Dorman was completely carried away by his singular fortune, and he turned everything he had into stock. For every hundred shares he had formerly bought he was now carrying a thousand.

"One morning in March, 1880, as I was about to say, Dorman went on 'Change with me and posted himself in his usual position outside the railing, while I took my seat with the brokers. He had just sold Iron Mountain at 65½, and the money was waiting investment.

"On our way over from the office we had been speaking of the outlook for Reading, and, when the stock was called at 72½, I looked at him expecting him to buy. There was something of a flurry that day, and Dorman was greatly excited. He had met his first losses in Wall street through Reading, and he had always had a mind to have it out of the stock some time.

"Fifteen hundred!" he called to me, and I started to my feet; but, the next instant, I turned quickly in response to his cry:

"'No, no, B.! For God's sake!'

"I went over to speak to him, and he caught me by the arm convulsively.

"'He is here!' he whispered.

"Where?"

"'Look over there just past the door. Don't you see an old man in a rough silk hat leaning over the railing?'

"No."

"'Right there!' Dorman said eagerly, pointing to the spot where he saw the unknown spectator. 'Don't you see him? He has a little fringe beard under his chin. I never noticed him until I told you to buy Reading, and then I happened to glance in that direction and saw him gesticulating frantically.'

"I don't see any such person," I replied, glancing uneasily from my friend's face to the spot where he saw his counselor standing.

"'Why he's right in front?' cried Dorman, impatiently. 'I don't see how you can help seeing him. He has his elbow on the railing now. A moment ago he was shaking his head and pointing down. He disapproves of Reading.'

"'My dear Dorman,' I said earnestly, 'there is positively no one there. You have allowed this cranky operator to work on your mind, and you are morbid about him.'

"'Nonsense!' he cried, indignantly.

"'Well,' I said, 'go over and see for yourself.'

"He obeyed me, but returned in a very few moments.

"'He doesn't want to speak to me here,' he said. 'Whenever he saw me coming, he disappeared in the crowd; but there he is now, standing on the opposite side of the room, next to the wall.'

"I looked again but could see no such person as he described.

"'Dorman,' I said, with considerable anxiety, 'you are the victim of an hallucination. Abandon this notion, for it may be fatal to you.'

"At the time I thought this the first evidence of mental disease, brought on by his infatuated devotion to the man who seemed actually to have the gift of second-sight.

"'Come,' I said, brusquely, 'you are not well to day, and your imagination has played you a trick. Ask Floyd if he sees your man.'

"He turned eagerly to an acquaintance, and pointed out the man whom he saw standing against the wall; but Floyd could not discover him, nor could one of the messenger boys who was next appealed to.

"'You see,' I said, 'you're worked up this morning, Dorman. Try and think of something else.'

"His face was deadly pale.

"'Then I must be going crazy,' he said, in a low tone. 'I will see what it means. B., what are you loafing here for? Fifteen hundred shares of Reading. Do you hear?'

"I bought as he bade me, but when I spoke to him again he was trembling like a leaf.

"'Here's an end to my luck, B.,' he said. 'He has gone, and I see that my course has displeased him. You remember what he said? I will never see him again.'

"As soon as possible I got him home, and it was weeks before he left the house. I had persuaded him to rest for a day or so, and meanwhile the time for the weekly visit passed by without bringing the mysterious speculator. This apparent confirmation of his fears so preyed upon Dorman's mind that he fell a victim to brain fever.

"It was not until May that he was able to return to the street, and meanwhile his unknown friend had never once presented himself. I confess the thing upset me considerably, and I was actually stupefied when Reading took its tremendous tumble to 17½. Dorman held on till July, and sold out at 13½, just too soon to be benefited by the subsequent reaction. His loss in exact figures was just $81,750.

"Like nearly all speculators, he had no sooner lost heavily than he felt a consuming desire to 'make it up' in something else. He was once more left to his own resources, for his former friend had disappeared entirely, and he took a notion to try mining stocks. I warned him away, but I might as well have spoken to the wind. A year and two months of phenomenal success had completely infatuated him. He had imbibed the subtle poison which flows through the street, and a succession of heavy losses only led him to speculate more persistently. People who watched his mad career hardly credited his sanity. His reverses excited as much comment as his success had formerly done. At last I refused to buy any more stock on his account, but that did not deter him. He picked up some bucket-shop broker, and went on as before. By the 1st of January, 1881, every dollar he had had been dissipated on 'Change. He was utterly ruined.

"I never shall forget how he looked that New Year's day when he came in to see me with his satchel in his hand. He was so seedy and careworn that the sight of him made my heart sick.

"'B, my dear fellow,' he said with a ghastly affectation of his old jocular manner, 'as the French people say, the devil is meddling, Philadelphia is getting too hot for me. I'm off this morning.'

"'Where?' I asked.

"'To Williamsport,' he replied. 'I think I have a show at something pretty fair.'

"'Don't go, Dorman,' I said earnestly. 'Stay here. If you will only keep off of Third street I can get you a lift, I am sure.'

"'Thanks!' he said. 'You are very kind, B., but I couldn't think of it. No, I'm off for Williamsport. There is something in this atmosphere that don't agree with me.'

"'You havn't given it a fair trial,' I urged.

"He shook his head in a wise way.

"'I won't take any of it in mine,' he said. 'I came to say good-by. You have been a good friend of mine, B., and I'll never forget you. Perhaps if I had followed your advice I wouldn't be where I am to-day.'

"'Good-by, Dorman,' I said, taking the hand he offered me with a choking sensation in my throat. 'If ever I can help you any, let me know.'

"'Thanks!' he said again, and he waved his hand to me as he started down the steps.

"The sight of his bent figure and faltering steps unnerved me completely. I had not recovered my tranquility when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a district messenger brought me a note addressed to Dorman.

"It had been found unopened on the table in his room, and his landlady had sent it to me, not having received any instructions concerning his future address, and fearing a delay might be of serious consequence, inasmuch as the envelope bore the word 'Important.'

"At the sight of it an exclamation escaped my lips, for the superscription was in the quaint wavering hand of Dorman's unknown friend. I felt then that I had done wrong in allowing him to go, and a wild idea entered my head that this might signify a return of the favor under which his affairs had been so astonishingly prosperous.

My first thought was to go to him, and I did not stop to reflect upon it. I jumped into the street car and went directly to the depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

"You can't go out for several hours yet," the gatekeeper remarked, as I rushed through to catch the 5:30 train. "There's a bad wreck on the road."

"I turned back, and as I went toward the waiting room I hear a shrill voice at my elbow sing out:

"Eve-ning papers! All about the terrible rail-road acci-dent!"

"I bought one, and opened it with a feeling which I cannot describe. It contained an account of the collision of two express trains which had caused the death of nine persons. The third name on the list of the unhappy victims was that of F. C. Dorman, of Philadelphia.

"The paper fell from my hands, and instinctively I drew forth the letter which had arrived too late for my poor friend's cognizance.

"Tearing it open, I read this single sentence, written in that peculiar wavering hand which I shall never forget:

"Do not go by the Reading railroad!"

"And was there no signature?" I cried eagerly.

"Yes," Aleck answered, after a minute's pause. "It bore the name of a prominent speculator who had been dead and in his grave for years. It was signed by Daniel Drew."

JOCOSITIES.

"My Darling's Shoe," is the name of a new ballad, but 'the old man's boot' is generally considered more touching.

The Boston Transcript recommends kerosene oil to take the smell of onions out of the breath, but doesn't state how many barrels are necessary.

Nothing makes a single man more contented with his lot than to see a woman banging her husband over the head with the motto, "God bless our home."

It is said that paper can be compressed into a substance so hard that only diamonds can scratch it. That will be the boss paper on which to print election tickets.

"Yonder go the most disobliging couple in our neighborhood." "You surprise me; please explain?" "Oh, they always close the windows when they have a row."

"Sandy, what is the state of religion in your town?" "Bad, sir; very bad. There are no Christians except David and myself, and I have my doubts about David!"

"Och, thin, but it's yerself that knows how to spake the words of God; shure we niver knew what sin was till ye came amongst us, said an enthusiastic Irish woman to an eloquent revivalist.

The Rochester Democrat thinks that one of the saddest sights in the world is to see a young man trying to treat his sweetheart's small and depraved brother as though he was his dearest friend.

About the dodo: "Student" wants to know "What kind of a bird the dodo is?" From the fact that the species is entirely extinct, we suppose it was the fabled spring chicken, which we still hear of so often and see so never.

Two ladies were talking of a wax figure show about to be opened here: One said, "There are to be costumes of every country since the creation of the world." Eve's will not be hard to make." "But it will be very hard to wear."

The girl who sings to an admiring company in the parlor, "You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear," is the same creature who expects her mother to make the fire, get the milk, and bring her breakfast up to her room.

"You love me?" echoed the fair creature, as her pretty head oiled the collar of his summer suit. "Yes," he said, tenderly, "you are my own and only——" "Hush," she interrupted, "don't say that—be original. That sounds too much like a circus showbill."

Well turned: A traveler reports a clever repartee in an old Cathedral in Santa Fe. Several aged Mexican women were kneeling on the bare floor, mourning in prayer. "Well," said a looker-on, "don't that beat the devil?" "I guess that's what they are trying to do," was the quiet reply of a companion.

It has often agitated our curiosity to find out why a woman will spend six weeks working a lot of scallops on the bottom of a garment that nobody in the world but herself will ever get a glimpse of, and then run about the neighborhood in an old dirty wrapper, without any belt, and every other button burst off.

A certain preacher once took for his text, "Husbands, love your wives." Pausing for a moment, he glanced toward Emily, (his wife) and began as follows: "Now, bretheringe, we sartinly don't love our wives as we'd orter. I don't love Emily as I orter, but if I was to have another wife, I'd love her better'n I hev Emily!"

They have kept track of 400 Vassar College girls who have married off in the last fifteen years, and thirty of them are reported to have married husbands worth over $2,000 each. Nevertheless it is a great comfort for a man to return from his work and have his little wife meet him at the gate in four languages and a landscape.

A debtor who was sued by his creditor acknowledged that he had borrowed the money, but declared that the plaintiff knew at the time that it was a Kathleen Mavourneen loan. "A Kathleen Mavourneen loan," replied the Court with a puzzled look. "That is it, Judge, one of the 'it may be for years and it may be forever' sort."

She was decked in flaunting jewelry, and as she sat occupying a double room in the car, she looked the perfect picture of self-sufficiency, selfishness and cheek. A bluff-looking gentleman, evidently from the rural district, halted abreast of her seat, but she did not deign to move. He gave her a searching glance, looked at the rings, and then remarked to the nearest gentleman: "They wear 'em in the sncot out in Ohier!"

A story of a button: "Rosalind, my dear," said her mother, who was sweeping out the front hallway. Does this button belong to your father's overcoat?" "Let me see it. Oh, dear; no, ma! If you were only young and such a very nice young man like George should—should——" "Well, I shan't have any more such works in this house. I've no objection to a little moderate hugging in the house, but young men can't hug their overcoat button's off in my hallway, not much." And Rosalind went to her boudoir to indulge in a weep.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Why the Jews Are Fleeing to America—Horrible Tales by Refugees

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A man about 40, named Herman Schoenle, was found sitting on the second floor of the house, on a bed on the floor talking to his wife. The reporter explained his mission, and Mr. Schoenle asked what he wanted to know.

"Tell me why you left Russia."

"Because it was no longer possible to live there. Our lives were not safe a day there."

"They treated you badly?"

"They murdered every Jew they could find; they outraged our women and children; they robbed us of everything."

"Where are you from?"

"Kieff."

"Did you suffer in your own family?"

As this question was translated Schoenle's wife began to cry, and her husband said:

"Yes. Two months ago I saw my own daughter, a girl less than 15 years old, taken by the mob and outreged so that she died that night. Other women of our family were at the sport of the mob for hours. My brother's wife, a young woman of 20 years, was outraged and then whipped to death by a drunken crowd of devils. But it is so with every family. You can not find one in the house who has not lost some one. They spared neither old nor young. Girls of ten and twelve years old were treated as badly as those much older." And tears filled the man's eyes as he went on rapidly to depict the wrongs of his people at the hands of the drunken savages of Kieff.

"The people in the villages suffered most. Here there were no police even to pretend to help the Jews. Women were carried out into the fields, stripped naked and burned. Old men had their beards pulled out and were thrown alive into privy vaults to stifle there.

"Young girls were branded and scorched with red-hot irons. Everything that drunken brutes could think of was done to torture our people."

Here he went into details of brutality utterly unfit for publication, showing how the women were whipped and scorched after the Jew-beaters had robbed them of all that made life worth living for. The story is one of such savage, obscene cruelty that American ears would not credit the details as more than the ravings of a madman. And yet they all tell the same story.

At Leopold Goldsmith's place, 1,022 North Seventh street, the reporter found among the exiles a refined and intelligent lady, Madam Minna Geitel, late of Odessa, who said: "But the people that suffered most were the Jews in the villages about Odessa. At Balte, just one-half the Jews were killed. Two hundred girls were outraged there and in two other villages near them. It is unlucky to be a Jewish girl in Russia now. At Kieff 600 Jewish families were driven out in one day. And the mob was not satisfied with driving us out. They followed after our people and broke the wagons on which they were going away, burnt their bedding and tore off their clothes. They would kill us if we stayed, but they would not let us leave."

"You seem to belong to a different class from these other exiles," remarked the reporter.

"What would you have? A year ago my husband had a large cabinet-making establishment. He employed sixty men. They burned us out, robbed us of everything, took our money, tore off my jewelry, took the very carpets off our floors—in Odessa remember, the principal city of southern Russia, the center of Russian civilization in the south. What had we left? Nothing! Here I stand with these clothes I have on," and she pointed to the cheap duster which she wore; "there is our bed, and that is all that is left to us in this whole wide world." Mrs. Geitel made an indescribable gesture worthy of Judith herself, "And all because we were Jews."

Brother Gardner's View of Only Sons.

Detroit Free Press.

"If I had an only son," began the old man, as the lights were turned up in the Lime Kiln Club, and Biblical disputes suddenly ceased—"If I had an only son, an' he growed up as only sons am pretty sartin to do, an' he went off on a Sunday skule picnic an' got drowned, I should feel a little sorry an' a heap thankful. If I had an only darter, an' she growed up as only darters allus grow, an' she run away wid a lightnin'-rod man an' was left in the po'-house, I should be a leetle sorry but not a bit surprised. De family wid an only son or an only darter needs no odder trouble. When you meet a man who carries his cigars in his hind pocket, an' goes off behind de ba'n to take a chew of terbacker, sot him down fur an only son. When you meet a man who flusters an' brags an' seeks to lord it ober odder people you have found an only son. When you meet a man who thinks de world was made for him alone you have met an only son. De only son am de man who takes up two seats in kyars, who crowds de chill'en at a festival, who eats hisself sick when he pays 2 shillins fur all he kin eat. I doan't say dat he am to blame, but I do say dat de world feels relieved when he goes to his grave. Once in a lifetime you may h'ar of an only son who hasn't turned de family out of doahs, nor had all de nayburs fur a mile aroun' shoot at him an offer to buy him a tombstone, but be keerful how you believe it.

"My exper'ence is dat a family which de Lawd has forsaken arter sendin' one chile has woe an' sorrow in detr household. Selfishness takes root dar' an' grows amazin' fast. Wickedness creeps in dar' an' nebber lets go. De small-pox kin be stamped out—de yaller fever mus' give away to frost—de cholera only settles heah an' dar', but de only chile am allus wid us. He or she meets us ebery day—walks wid us frew life—brings upon us de larger sheer of our miseries. Pity de fodder wid an only son— thrice pity de mudder wid an only daughter. Wid dese few configgerashuns, frown out in a speerit of astonishment an' intensity meant to accomplish no dersirability in partickeler, we will now close de winders, put a leetle mo' wood in stove, and purceed to asphyxiate de transcendent order of de inviduous programme."

The Rev. Penstock arose. He could not stand that motion. He inquired if it was the intention of the chair to let those last remarks be spread upon the regular minutes of the meeting.

"It am," was the quiet reply.

"Den I protest. De language am unparliamentary an' foreign to de plot."

"Brudder Penstock, do you charge dis cheer wid usin foreign language?"

"No, sah! I charge de cheer wid makin' a bad use of de English language."

"Brudder Penstock, you jined dis club fo' ya'rs ago. You am a preacher ob de gospil, an' you has traveled. You has been down to Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, an' Alabama. You imagine dat you has seen de elefant an' took in de circus. On varus occashuns you has disinterrupted de harmony of de meeting to k'rect de language of dis cha'r, an' on varus odder occashuns you has intimated dat de purceedins lacked chic an' tone. Bekase you know what sic simper cum digis solis pluribus curanter means in English you regard de rest of us as poo', ignorant black trash. Brudder Penstock, you has reached de eand ob de clothesline!"

"But, sah—but—"

"An' you must stop! Ize bin 'lected ober all opposition to run dis club. You mus' not disinterfere wid me. If you persist in so doin', I gib you f'ar warnin' dat I shall lay aside Mr. Cushin's manual, walk down the aisle, an' move de prevus queshun in sich a manner as will seriously interfere wid your feelin's. Drap back on your cheer, Brudder Penstock—drap back!"

His Mother's Touch.

Dr. Franklin denied the existence of such a sense as parental or filial instinct. He based his conclusion upon his own experience at the time he visited his mother, after five years of absence, and the old lady did not recognize him, though at the intercession of her gentlemen lodgers, with whom he spent the evening, the "stranger" stayed all night. Belief in such an instinct is, however, a pleasant one, and the evidence at least probable. Frank Moore relates this affecting instance of a dying son's recognition of his mother:

In one of the fierce engagements near Mechanicsville, a young Lieutenant of a Rhode Island battery had his right foot so shattered by a fragment of shell, that on reaching Washington, after one of those horrible ambulance rides and a journey of a week's duration, he was obliged to undergo amputation of the leg. He telegraphed home, hundreds of miles away, that all was going well, and with a soldier's fortitude, composed himself to bear his sufferings alone.

Unknown to him, however, his mother, who had read the reports of his wound, was hastening to see him. She reached Washington about midnight, and the nurses would have kept her from seeing her son until morning.

One sat by his side fanning him, as he slept, her hand on the feeble, fluctuating pulse. But what woman's heart could resist the pleadings of a mother then? In the darkness she was finally allowed to glide in and take the place at his side.

She touched his pulse as the nurse had done. Not a word had been spoken; but the sleeping boy opened his eyes and said:

"That feels like my mother's hand; who is this beside me? It is my mother. Turn up the gas and let me see mother."

The two dear faces met in one long, joyous, sobbing embrace.

The gallant fellow, just twenty-one, had his leg amputated on the last day of his three years' service, underwent operation after operation, and at last when death drew nigh resigned himself in peace, saying: "I have faced death too often to fear it now."

A Husband's Preparations.

Detroit Free Press

The other morning, when a Detroiter seated his wife in a car on the Michigan Central to make the journey to Chicago alone, he took a look around him and said to her:

"Now, love, if you should want the window raised, here are a dozen gentlemen who will break their necks to accommodate you."

"Yes, dear."

"If you feel lonesome and want somebody to talk with about affairs in Egypt, Noah's ark, or the ice period, don't hesitate to call upon any of these gentlemen."

"I understand."

"You won't know enough to leave the car at noon and get your dinner, and you had better ask one of them to accompany you. If they offer to pay for your meal don't be squeamish about it."

"Of course not."

"You may want to read to pass away the time. If so, any of these gentlemen will be only too happy to purchase you half a bushel of the latest books and magazines. Be careful to save 'em for me to read when you get home."

"I'll be certain, love."

"And you can say to them that we have been married four years; we do not live happily together; I am a domestic tyrant; you have strong thoughts of procuring a divorce; you feel that you could love the right sort of a husband; you like organges and peanuts; you are innocent and confiding; you have never traveled; you are afraid of getting lost in Chicago, and you will be ever so much obliged to any one who will get you a hack, see to your trunk, and pay all the expenses. Good-by, love."

"Good-by, darl."

And wasn't it strange that not one single man in that car even spoke to that lady in a ride of three hundred miles?

Society Notes.

Austin Siftings.

Young Hostettler McGinnis, one of the fashionable young bloods of Austin, took a young lady to church last Sunday evening. As he had been up quite late the night before, he was very sleepy, consequently he did not flirt with the fashionable young lady, as he had heretofore been in the habit of doing in church.

"What is the matter with you?" she asked in a whisper.

"I am not feeling well," he whispered back.

"You wake up and giggle a little anyhow. If we don't misbehave ourselves in church, people will think we are married, and I want you to understand I've got a reputation to sustain."

After that Hostettler McGinnis and the young lady acted so improperly that the sexton had to go and whisper to them to keep quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is now claimed by the jail authorities that Guiteau's remains have never been removed, and that they are still buried under the laundry in the jail. Those in a position to know say, however, that his bones are on top of the Army Museum bleaching every day. It is said that a noted body-snatcher from Chicago came here before the execution and committed a small offense so as to get in the jail and be able to get the exact location of the body with the hope of being able to steal it. He succeeded in the first effort, but not in the second.

The impression prevails here that the Pennsylvania Independents will not accept the proposition of the Stalwarts, and that the fight will go on with renewed vigor.

The President has approved the act to enable national banking associatoins to extend their corporate existence.

Mrs. Garfield has written a member of the Ohio Association, suggesting that the association buy the Garfield residence as the Ohio headquarters, saying she would rather have the building so used than to have it go into private hands. She asks $15,000 for the residence. Real estate men say it is worth only $10,000.

Lieutenant Danenhower has written to members of Congress urging that an appropriation of $25,000 be made to bring the bodies of De Long and party home.

It is said that Senator Logan and others in the Senate are preparing to make a vigercus fight against the reduction of the tobacco tax.

The Texas members of Congress have information that an English company is preparing to run a semi-monthly line of steamers from Liverpool to Savannah, Ga., to connect with the Georgia Central Railroad for Texas. They expect to bring large numbers of immigrants and returning carry Texas cattle and California productions from the Southern Pacific road.

It is said that the principal reason for secrecy as to the whereabouts of Guiteau's bones, lies in the fact that Hicks is afraid that Mrs. Scoville will bring suit to get possession of them.

The friends of the Hennepin canal and of the Mississippi river apropriation are delighted with the substitution of McLane for Reagan on the Conference Committtee of the House. McLane is recognized as a friend of the canal project, and this gives half of the Conference Committee as pronounced supporters of the measure, while the two others are not so opposed but that they may be convinced. The greatest fear in their minds is that the President may veto the bill if too much is added

The prospects of the Internal Revenue bill are poor. If many changes are made in the Senate, the House will probably let the bill fail for the session, and adjourn by the 1st of August.

Kelley is said to be very despondent over the fate of his bill, and, with the prospects regarding the Tariff Commission, he recognizes the fact that he missed the opportunity of his lifetime, in neglecting to go to work on the tariff himself, as the head of the Ways and Means Committee.

It is the general prediction that the Star Route cases will come to an inglorious ending soon. Many believe that Judge Wylie will dismiss them, or if not, it is almost certain the jury will not agree on a conviction.

Pennsylvania Republicans have now little hope of a compromise, and the Democrats are correspondingly hopeful. Cameron is preparing for a most vigorous fight and says he will run.

An employe of the Department of Justice, once the private secretary of the late Senator Sumner, was arrested while trying to sell autograph letters of Washington, Webster, Wirt and others, supposed to have been stolen from the Department of Justice. His name is Williamson. He is over 80, and without family or friends. He was clerk to Sam Ward, "King of the Lobby."

An amendment is to be added to the House Census bill in the Senate, providing rules for the distribution of census reports to libraries throughout the country, so as to be most valuable to the masses.

The report that Ben Hill is dying, telegraphed last night, is not credited here. The Georgia members have no information to that effect, and, if the report were true, it would doubtless be known to them. Nothing has yet been heard from the Georgia Convention, which holds its meeting to-day.

The head of the Life-Saving Service to-day complimented the members of the Life-Saving Station at Louisville, Ky., for their heroic and able work by increasing the salaries of the men and captain to a figure above that paid at any station in the country.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the Steam siren will be located at Port Austin Light Station, Michigan, on September 1, to be used during foggy weather.

THE STATE.

Wabash college, in the half-century of its existence, has sent out 422 graduates. Of this number only 14 are farmers.

Muncie has a prospect of a new paper mill, with a capital of $37,500, including $12,500 working capital, the factory to employ from 150 to 200 operatives.

The Elkhart Car Works have suspended work, being closed by an attachment by an iron firm of Chicago. The assets will probably meet all liabilities.

Thomas Hedges, an old man who resides at New Middletown, Harrison county, went to the saloon of that town last Sunday and during the afternoon and evening drank sixty-five glasses of beer. He is now indisposed.

Sylvanus Test, whose disappearance on the day of the soap vat accident at Terre Haute was coupled with the latter horror, has returned, after a long tramp extending to the wilds of Arizona.

The commissioners of Grant county will, in a few days, place court house bonds of the county, to the amount of $65,000, on the market. The temple of justice of Marion has thus far cost $90,000, and it is probable that this sum will be doubled before the structure is completed.

The fasting woman, near Wabash, still holds out, and has passed her sixty-first day. Her fast has not been total, she having eaten a little cracker each day in the early part of it. She cannot bear the sight of food and no nourishment is now given her. The doctors have about given up all idea of saving her life.

William Wohlgamuth, who became infatuated with Mrs. Emma Molloy, has arranged to go back to his wife whom he so shamefully deserted. Mrs. Wohlgamuth prints a card in which she threatens damaging exposures in case she is pushed too hard by the friends of Mrs. Molloy.

The boss wheat crop, so far as heard from in Southern Indiana, is that of David S. Lewis, one-half mile from Six-mile switch, in New Albany township, Floyd county. Mr. Lewis threshed his crop on Saturday last, and it averaged fifty-three and one-third bushels to the acre. He fertilized with bone dust.

C. B. Lynch, of Darlington, has a patent on a new process for weighing grain, which will be of important practical utility to grain dealers. It is an instrument which can be attached to an spout in elevators, warehouses and mills, and will weigh any kind of grain accurately, no matter how slowly or rapidly it may run through.

On Monday night, three miles west of Ewing, Jackson county, a masked mob took James Sally, tied him to a tree, and administered five lashes apiece with huge switches, aggregating about a hundred blows. He was then released upon his solemn promise to leave and never return, which he did. Other parties in the neighborhood were waited upon and promised similar treatment unless they mended their ways. Sally is known as a corn thief and a hard citizen in a general way.

THE statement "going the rounds" that $100,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the removal of the obstruction at the mouth of the Kankakee river is not correct. No appropriation has been made for that purpose, but the Secretary of War is empowered, if he sees proper, to order a survey of the obstruction.

By Telegraph.

A Post-Dispatch special from Texarkana, Ark., says: "Eight corpes have been recovered from the buildings wrecked by the cyclone. Colonel Mayfield, Ferd Smith, Johnnie May and five others whose names have not been learned. Four of those who are seriously wounded will probably die.

"There is a great crowd of excited people around those searching for the dead. There are seven or eight in the ruins yet."

A Cincinnati dispatch:

William Todd, of Pittsburg, a steamboat man, was set upon this morning by the inmates of a gambling house on Longworth street, and stabbed in the back, groin and side. The wounds are regarded as serious. His assailants escaped.

The arrival of 250 Russian Jewish refugees, on Saturday, sent here in a starving condition and without a word of notice, to the Jewish relief committee of this city, has created considerable indignation among the Israelites of this city. They have cabled the relief committees in London and Hamburg to send no more here. In the meantime most vigerous measures have been taken to relieve the immediate necessities of the refugees and to obtain for them permanent homes and employment. Two thousand dollars have been subscribed, and a soliciting committee has been appointed to collect more.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

A tragedy is reported to-day near Clarendon, Monroe county, resulting in the death of a negro, named James Green, whose brains were beaten out by a club in the hands of John Roseberry, colored. The murderer escaped. He recently killed a white man at Friar's Point, Miss.

The Times-Star Little Rock (Ark.) special says: "Thirty bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the building at Texarkana. The funerals of several of the victims took place to-day, attended by great crowds. The work of search for the missing is still going on. Three bodies taken out were burned to a crisp. Fifteen persons are still missing, and are supposed to be under the ruins."

A horrible catastrophe occurred in Buenos Ayres, during the funeral services in honor of General Garibaldi. A curtain in one of the lodges caught fire. The edifice was crowded at the time, and a wall fell down, burying many persons. Twenty dead bodies were subsequently dug out of the ruins, and ten seriously wounded. All were well-known people.

A Peru correspondent says: "A serious railway accident occurred on the Taltal Railway on the 15th of June, in which ten lives were lost. The line reaches the town of Port on a 8 per cent, grade, and it is customary to keep up full steam to assist the brakes by backing. This precaution was forgotton or overlooked, and the train dashed into Port, and swept through the station, and finally brought up in fragments on the beach."

St. Louis, special—"Last night Joe Miller (colored) was stabbed and killed by Kate Hudson, also colored. Cause, jealousy.

For Life or Death.

Boston Special.

The newspaper story recently published to the effect that Gen. William R. Lee, of this city, has now in his possession the piece of paper marked "Death," which he drew when the selection of prisoners of war at Richmond to be held as hostages for certain Confederate naval officers convicted of piracy, was made, and which Jefferson Davis has has taken the pains to deny, is now corrected by Gen. Lee himself. He authorizes the statement that the story, so far as the word "death" is concerned, is a fiction, and he is at a loss to understand how the story in this form came to be circulated. He gives the Advertiser the following narrative of the circumstances: On the 10th of November, 1861, General Winder, with his staff, visited the officers' prison and read to the prisoners an order from Benjamin, the Confederate States Secretary of War, directing the selection of seven officers of highest rank to be held as hostages for the officers and crew of the letter of marque Lady Jeff Davis, who had been convicted, of piracy, in a United States court. Those selected were to be confined in a cell of the common jail, and to be executed if the officers of the privateer were executed by the United States government. Slips of paper containing the names of all the officers were placed in a tin tobacco-box, and the fated names were drawn from the box upon command of General Winder, by ex-Congressman Ely, who was captured at the first battle of Bull Run and was confined with the Union officers. General Lee, then Colonel Lee, was one of the "elected," and the slip of paper drawn from the box designating him had on it odly the words, "Colonel Lee" The fate of the officers selected was not then determined, being contingent on the action of the United States authorities with regard to the convicted crew of the Lady Jeff Davis. This slip of paper with his name upon it was given to Colonel Lee, who indorsed upon the back of it that it was the ballot he drew in the lottery of life and death, and put it in a letter written to his family, which was allowed to be forwarded. On the 14th of November the officers designated as hostages were removed to the county jail, where they were detained about three months under rather disagreeable conditions. About the middle of February, 1862, the Confederate States government having received information that the Lady Jeff Davis crew had been remanded as prisoners of war, the hostages were transferred from the jail to the prison assigned to prisoners of war, and the 22d of that month they were put on board a flag of truce boat to be transferred to a United States steamer in neutral waters.

"Does Prilliant Sparks of Wit."

Texas Siftings.

The next time Ike Schwindlemeyer, the Galveston drummer who puts on so many airs to his Jewish friends, comes to Austin, his uncle, Joseph Schaumburg, will not give him "a nice leedle barty," as he did last week when Ike was here. The elite of the Hebrew society of Austin was present, for Ike's relatives in Galveston are very rich. During the course of the evening Mose Schaumburg said, in a bantering mood, to Ike:

"Vy don't you let fly shome of your prilliant sparks of wit dis evening?"

"Uncle, I don't like to tell you why I don't let fly dose prilliant sparks of wit," replied Ike, who had taken too much wine.

"Vy don't you like ter tole me vy you don't want to let fly dose prilliant sparks of wit?"

"I della you," said Ike, looking at the assembled guests, "I don't let fly dose prilliant sparks of wit pecause there was so much trash lying apout loose I vash afraid somedings might catch fire and burn der house down, and I don't know whether it vas insured too much as vash your store ven you tid pizness in New Orleans."

This unkind reference to a previous disaster of Mose Schaumburg, and the lack of courtesy to the guests, so exasperated Mose that he did not say anything at the time, but he will not entertain Ike Schwindlemeyer on the occasion of his next visit to Austin.

Origin of the Cravat.

An English trade journal gives this account of the early days of the cravat: "In 1639 a foreign regiment arrived in Paris, in the dress of which one characteristic was much admired by the people—a neck wrapper or scarf of muslin or silk for the officers, of common stuff for the men, alike tied in a bow with pendant ends, and used by them, it is said, to support an amulet worn as a charm against sword cuts. Parisians speedily adopted the novelty, styling them at first Croats, from the nationality of the regiment, and afterward cravat. The rich then used embroidered and richly laced cravats, such as we find shortly afterward used by Charles II., who is charged £20 10s in the last year of his reign for 'a new cravat to be worn on the birthday of his dear brother.' James II, paid £36 10s for a cravat of Venice lace to wear on the day of his coronation. Toward the end of the last century the cravat was revived and worn of such extravagant size that whole pieces of muslin were sometimes used, and even shoulder cushions, over which folds of stuff were draped, so that it was as impossible for a man to turn his head without wheeling bodily round as for an early coach to turn within its own length."

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Girls at Long Branch wear red polo caps, and carry red sunshades on the beach.

A report of ex-Vice President Wheeler's coming marriage is again in circulation.

Arabi Pasha is said to be a great admirer of the United States and its institutions.

The Prince of Wales is to preside at an international lawn tennis match to be held in Paris.

Madame Ristori has caused a sensation in London by her personation of Lady Macbeth.

David Davis is making extensive improvements upon his Illinois farm, near Bloomington.

The widow of a Californian who was once a millionaire is now a chambermaid at a Rockaway Beach hotel.

Prince Bismarck has of late taken to wearing spectacles, a habit by which his looks are by no means improved.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, recently had an artery cut and tied so that his cancer could not eat into it. He is quite hopeful.

Mr. James R Keene pays Cannon, a famous English jockey, $10,000 a year as a retainer, thus having the first call upon his services.

The California Academy of Science has received $1,000,000 from Mrs. F. S. Hopkins the widow of the wealthy Mark Hopkins, of that State.

Mrs. Sarah Raymond, who has been Superintendent of the city schools of Bloomington, Ill., seven years, has just been reappointed for another year.

Barnes, the Kentucky revivalist, is a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, and was a missionary in India for some years under the American Board of Missions.

Early next year England will receive a visit from the young Nizam of Hyderabad, the foremost Mahometan Prince of India, and the oldest ally of the British Empire there.

Senator Fair, of Nevada, says that he has a house in Virginia city that cost him $50,000 which would not now sell for a thousand dollars, so stagnant is business there.

Burlington Hawkeye: "Don't say where you saw this, but they do say that Sara Bernhardt's present husband is trying to get a quit claim from his predecessors to quiet his title."

H. Victor Newcomb, one of the youngest bank Presidents in New York, and formerly vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is credited with a fortune of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

At Berlin, on the 9th of June, twenty members of the German Parliament, on the invitation of a Dr. Hermes, sat down to discuss an omelette composed of forty-three eggs laid by one of the serpents in the Berlin Aquarium.

An impudent scoundrel has been personating Mark Twain in Cork, and in spite of the telegrams sent by the humorist to the London Times exposing the fraud, the rascal is still traveling about Ireland deceiving people.

Alanson Townsend, of Phoenix, N. Y., age 95, and a veteran of 1812, celebrated the Fourth of July this year by repeating from memory the entire text of the Declaration of Independence. This has been his annual custom for three-quarters of a century.

Brigham Young's first wife—the one whom he married before he embarked in Mormonism, and who sympathized with him in that delusion—died at Salt Lake city, aged 79 years. Her name was Mary Ann Angell Young, and she was a native of Ontario county N. Y. She was the mother of six children.

Some Germans were recently talking over the subject of an elopement which occurred in Chicago, when one asked another if he would be offended if his wife was to elope. "I bade you," said Hans, striking the beer table with his fist, "of my vife should run avay mit anodder man's vife, I vould shirk him out of her preeches if she vas mine own fadder."

Miss Anderson Sports.

New York World

The rat-a-tat-tat of hammer and calking-mallet heard daily in the neighborhood of Pat McGiehan's boat-building yard at Pamrapo, N. J., for the past six weeks, has ceased, and the cause of all, the Galatea, Miss Mary Anderson's new steam yacht, was yesterday completed and launched. For the past three seasons Miss Anderson has been summering at Long Branch, where, in the Shrewsbury river, are excellent opportunities for steaming along its picturesque shores. Miss Anderson, when not galloping over the country road on her big black Kentucky horse, is on the water, and her fondness for outdoor life is attested by her very brown complexion. She has been looking forward anxiously for the completion of her boat, and yesterday made a trial trip in it. A 10:20 yesterday morning the Galatea laid on the ways. Six minutes later the blocks were knocked away, the boat slid gracefully into the water, while Miss Jennie McGiehan, the pretty daughter of the boat-builder, in the absence of Miss Anderson, smashed a bottle of champagne across the vessel's bow and christened it the Galatea. The workmen cheered, and the Galatea answered with a shriek from its whistle. The boat is a very handsome one, fifty-two feet long, ten feet ten inches wide, and draws three feet of water. It is furnished with all modern improvements. It has two cabins, one fore and the other aft of the engine-room. The after cabin, measuring 12 feet by 7, is furnished in hard woods, and leading from it is a retiring-room and lavatory. The forward cabin is finished in white ash and black walnut. Next to the engine-room, which contains a Harthan engine, there is a cook's galley and pantry. There is ample room on the deck for a party of twelve or fifteen persons. After the boat was launched, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, Miss Anderson's stepfather and manager, and his son started in it for Perth Amboy, where the necessary papers and certificates were signed. From there the Galatea put up the Shrewsbury river and her speed was tried. It is thought that the boat will, after it is broken in, average fifteen miles an hour. In the afternoon Miss Anderson and a party of friends took a trip up the Shrewsbury.

A Man's a Man.

Mr. Labouchere in Truth says: I was struck last week at the servility of the London newspapers. An outrider in attendance on the carriage of the Queen was thrown from his horse. We were asked to be grateful to heaven for its mercies, because if the man's horse had been on the other side of the carriage, and if he had been precipitated into the carriage, her Majesty might have incurred danger. The next morning we were again asked to be grateful, because the Queen was bearing up bravely against the shock of seeing the outrider thrown. Whether the man himself was injured was of too little importance to be alluded to. This reminds me of the report of an accident in a New Orleans theatre many years ago. I was there at the time. A gallery, full of slaves, gave way, and several were killed by being precipitated into the pit. The next morning the newspapers contained a detailed account of a few bruises that some of the white occupants of the pit had received, and of the shock to the sensibilities of some of the white ladies in the boxes As regards the negroes, this is all that was said: "Several of our principal citizens sustained pecuniary loss, owing to a considerable number of deaths among the negroes who fell from the gallery."

"Didn't you tell me, sir, you could hold the plow?" said a farmer to an Irishman whom he had taken on trial. "Arrah, be aisy now," said Pat, "how the deuce can I hould it and two horses drawing it away from me? But give it to me in barn, and be jabers I will hould it with annybody."

Two Iowa girl tore down a tombstone of a relative they did not love.

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The Best Known Remedy for
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They Positively Cure.
CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.
A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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Catarrh Cure
is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!
We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.
It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

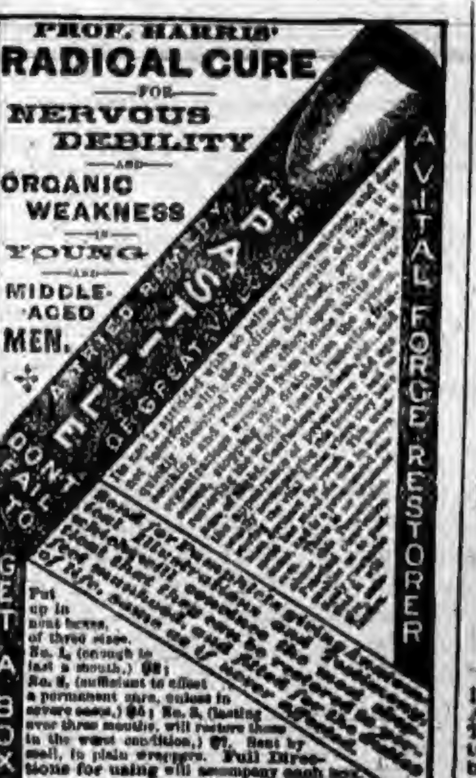

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YOUNG
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MEN.
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Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.
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If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.
An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.
Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.
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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.
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Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.
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This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.
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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness. [illegible] or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, [illegible] The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. [illegible] The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:
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Iowa, Oct. [illegible] [illegible]
West Virginia, Aug. [illegible] [illegible]
From a Physician and Surgeon.
Missouri, June [illegible] [illegible]
From a Druggist.
Maryland, Sept. 1 [illegible] [illegible]

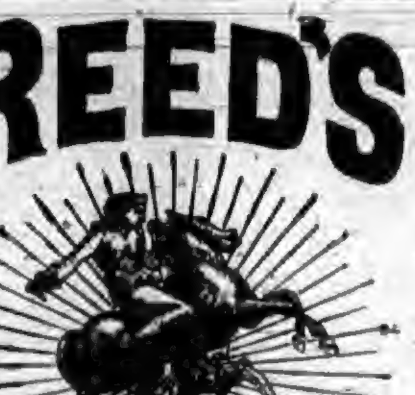

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In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.
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GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.
JAMES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.
JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.
PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois,

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money.
Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.
FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strenght, durability and workmanship, compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,
SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They give this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

How He Got His Wife.

[Philadelphia Times.]

In the days when love was young at the McWilliams homestead, a rattlesnake from Gobbam's Rock led a young woman to choose a husband from among many suitors. A party of young people, retiring from a basket picnic on the island, stopped on the hillside to gather wild flowers. Two young men and young woman sat down on a rock to rest. In reaching out his hand to a bed of moss, one of the young men touched something cold and clammy. Instinctively he knew that he had placed his hand upon a rattlesnake.

At the same instant the snake was discovered by the young man and young woman. Both screamed and ran away from the spot. It was a critical moment, but the first young man proved equal to the emergency. Knowing that if he removed his hand the snake would sting him to death, he pressed his arm downward with all his strength, at the same time reaching into his pocket for his knife. Before he could open his knife with his teeth the snake had wounld itself about his arm.

"Run and help him!" screamed the young woman to the young man by her side. "Go and kill the snake!"

The young man, however, had really no desire to die, but remained at a safe distance and shouted lustily for help.

"I'll go myself!" exclaimed the young woman, springing forward.

Her services were not needed. Pale to the lips with the pain caused by the tightening folds of the snake, the young man coolly cut off the snake's head with the knife which he had opened between his teeth. The snake was nearly six feet in length and was so strong that the young man's arm was black and blue for a month afterward.

The sequel need not be detailed. The young woman accepted the brave young man and both have lived happily together ever since; the snake skin, cured and stuffed, occupies a shelf in their parlor. The other young man, driven desperate by the young woman's choice, wandered away westward. He is now serving out a term in the Kansas legislature.

* * *

A New Yorker, who had business in one of the mountain villages last week, was followed to the depot, when ready to take the train, by a native, who continually inquired:

"Are you an undertaker?"

"Oh, no,"

Didn't know but you was an undertaker looking for an opening here, and I'd like to pool with you. I own the graveyard here and we could run the business to suit ourselves. Are you a doctor?

"No."

"Didn't know but you was. I've got the best place in town for a drug store, and I'd furnish the medicines and you do the doctoring, and we'd pool. Maybe you are a lawyer?"

"No, my friend."

"I thought if you was we could fix it all right, one of my brothers being the justice of the peace and the other the constable. I'd be the silent partner and sue every man in town to make business. Like enough you are a preacher."

"Wrong again."

"Well, I'm sorry. I've got a mortgage on the best church building here, and if you was only the right kind of a preacher we'd pool in, and in less than three months we'd have the dead wood on every soul worth saving.

* * *

The Wheat Harvest.

The Western and Northwestern Land Association will run a series of harvest excursions to Jamestown and Bismark, Dakota via the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railways, the "Albert Lea Route," and the Northern Pacific Railroad, the first leaving Detroit, Mich., and points west, on the M. C. R. R., August 8, and the second leaving Buffalo and points west, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., August 15.

The wheat harvest in Dakota this year, promises to surpass all previous ones; and Eastern farmers can, at comparatively little cost, see the fields of golden grain harvested on a colossal scale, and not only obtain new ideas as to wheat culture, but see for themselves the capacity of the new northwest.

The harvest will commence about July 25 and ending August 20.

Fifty or more harvesters can be seen cutting the grain of a single field; and while the sickle is doing its work, steam threshers are separating the berry from the straw.

These are the only excursions that give patrons who purchase land free tickets one way.

Those who desire to visit the Yellowstone or points west of Bismark, will be furnished tickets at reduced rates from Bismark.

Mr. C. R. Cook, will accompany the excursion, looking after the personal comfort of patrons, and giving facilities for examination of lands.

Don't fail to ask ticket agents for C. R. Cook & Co's repate receipts. For further particulars address C. R. Cook & Co., 18 and 20 Franklin St. Chicago.

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NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-planted teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms

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Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

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For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	......
Saginaw	6 30	7 55	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17.	8 45	5 25
Jackson Lv.	6 [illegible]am	12 [illegible]pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 57	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 28	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	......
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	......
Louisville	7 30	7 25	......
St. Louis	......	8 40	......
Washington	2 10	6 47	......
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	......

NORTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	......	1 30am
Washington	10 40	......	2 35
St. Louis	6 40pm	......	7 50
Louisville	7 12	7 00am	......
Cincinnati	9 00	7 45	2 25pm
Indianapolis	4 25am	10 55	......
Ft. Wayne	11 45	5 00pm	1 00am
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	6 00	3 00
Auburn	12 48	6 03	3 05
Waterloo	12 58	6 15	3 40
Pleasant Lake	1 16	6 37	4 25
Angola	1 27	7 05	5 00
Fremont	1 42	7 22	5 33
Montgomery	1 58	7 40	6 07
Reading	1 10	7 52	6 30
Bankers	2 22	8 04	6 55
Jonesville	2 38	8 18	7 25
Hanover	3 05	8 45	8 20
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 28	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
Grand Rapids	10 30	7 10am	4 30pm
Lansing	5 35	8 20	......
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	......
Bay City	9 20	11 55	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. & A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1807, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 3 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 31 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3 :15 p. m. west —1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 6 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 07p.m. P., Ft. W. & C, east 2 5 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 45, p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time. same as Ft. W. & J. road. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	A... Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 15pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 1[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 56		6 [illegible]	
Sedan			7 00	[illegible]
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	[illegible]
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 [illegible]pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac.Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 30am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 [illegible]	10 00
Corunna	2 15		6 1[illegible]	10 15
Kendallville	3 20	3 00	8 25	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	5 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:[illegible] p. m. and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to
H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv.	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 16am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 38pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 39	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 43
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 38	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 38	1 59
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 03
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 35	5 55	7 [illegible]

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad,

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail		No2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 20am	Le Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 20	...Bluffton...	4 05	8 53
7 50	12 18pm	...Hartford...	3 04	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	...Muncie...	2 10	6 50
		..Cincinnati..		
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

Where Shall I Attend School ?

You will be aided in answering this question by reading the catalogue of the FORT WAYNE (IND.) COLLEGE.

The lowest rates combined with the best advantages. Address:
W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,
28-6w. Fort Wayne, Ind.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our writen guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

TAKE A RIDE
—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. R. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis.

RUBBER ROOFING

Costs only $3.25 per square, 10x10 feet, and will last a lifetime on steep or flat roofs. Send for circular and samples free.
IND. PAINT AND ROOFING CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

JOS. ABRIGHT,
—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,

Clocks,
Clocks,

Castors
Castors,

Spoons,
Spoons,

Forks,
Forks,

Knives
Knives,

Chains,
Chains,

Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN INDIANA

This Looks Pretty Solid.

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST.

STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself. Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work.
All Work Guaranteed Water Proof.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 3, 1882. Number 31.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M.D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week HENRY I'NOBEY. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFALLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as handwork. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss O. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 26-12t.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 2-tf.

MONEY to loan on improved farms in sums of $2000 or more at six per cent. No delay. U. M. STONDONN, Indianapolis, Ind. 28-1w.

ROOT AND COMPANY

46 and 48 Calhoun St.,

For the Fly and Mosquito Season, have a full line of

BED CANOPIES!

Their own manufacture, full size and with latest improvements—made up of White, Pink and Blue

Mosquito Net

—AND—

Blonde Nets!

$1 50, $2 00, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00 each. Also Offer 1,000 Pieces

MOSQUITO BARS!

White, Pink, Blue, Green, at lowest market price

SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS

20 cents per yard; in Black and White Gray and white, and Fancy Plaids, reduced from 28 and 30 cts., to close them out.

THIN BLACK GOODS

For summer use in great variety

BLACK LACE BUNTINGS,
BLACK BROCADE GRENADINES,
PLAIN MESH GRENADINES,
BLACK NUN'S VEILINGS,
PLAIN BLACK BUNTINGS,

12½, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75 cents per yard and upwards.

Also an extensive line of summer

DRESS GOODS

At Reduced Prices. Such as

LENO CHECKS,
SUMMER SILKS,
FOULE CLOTHS,
SCOTCH ZEPHYRS,
COLORED LACE BUNTINGS

FOULARD SILKS,
NUNS VEILINGS,
PLAIN COLORED BUNTINGS,
FANCY ORGANDIES AND
LAWNS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Just Received 25 Cases

PALM LEAF FANS,

$1.50 per hundred

ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

Dairy Hints.

EDITOR COURIER: The question of the manufacture of dairy goods in DeKalb and surrounding counties, has at times engrossed the minds of our citizens. But these paroxisms have been of their duration, not because of the new adaplibility of this section of country for that purpose, but because the people do not understand that branch of industry. In order to bring this matter before the minds of the people, I will endeavor to write a short article occasionally for publication, and in doing so shall to some extent quote news reports that I receive in my dairy productions. Aside from my investigation, my personal experience is too limited to be held up as criterian for others to follow. The dairy business requires study and careful thought in all of its relations; Therefore I shall endevor to handle the subject carefully and honestly, giving facts as I understand them, and in such a manner as not to mislead any one. After traveling considerable and investigating this matter, I am satisfied that DeKalb and surrounding counties are as well adapted to dairy purposes as any portion of country that I was ever in. But I will drop this for the present and give the reports of a few tests of different cows on milk and butter yield. Mr. S. N. Wright, one of Kane county, Illinois, successful dairymen gives the following statements of the amount of milk given by one of his cows for seven days, commencing June 30, ending July 6; She gave 488 pounds 1; ounce, an average of a little over 69 pounds per day. This was a six-year-old-cow three-quarters Holstein blood. She had good pasture and three quarts of bran per day. The same man has four one-half blood Holtein that gave in ten months or 303 days 44,400 pounds of milk, an average of a fraction over 36 pounds and 6 ounces per day, these were from four to six years old. From the county gentlemen I have the following: One Mr. Campbell runs a Jersey cow that gave in seven days 205 pounds and 7 ounces of milk from which he made 22 pounds and 2½ ounces of butter, an average of 1 pound of butter to 9½ pounds of milk.

J. E. THOMSON.

THERE will evidently be plenty of Dorsey's style of "soap" ready for service in carrying the election in Indiana in a short time. Hubbell, the chairman of the republican congressional committee, is levying an assessment on each of the employes of the federal government. He calls for two per cent. of the amount of their annual salary. If a man draws $1200 a year, he must pay $24, and so on from the lowest to the highest. This assessment he is collecting all over the country, in the face of a recent law passed by the congress of which he is a member, forbidding any such assessments on the employes of the government. The money is to be employed for election purposes, and we may soon expect a second lot of crisp new bills such as did Dorsey's work so affectually in this state two years ago. Dorsey himself, will likely be free in a short time to distribut these funds where they will do the most good, as he is likely to escape his star route prosecutions soon.

IN Egypt, Arabi Bey, has taken up a strong position between Alexandria and Cairo, and has not only strengthened his position by earthworks, but has flooded the country in front of him. This he succeeded in doing by cutting the fresh water canal that supplies Alexandria with water. In the latter city they are saving what little water was in the canal below the break, by cleaning out the old cisterns built by the Romans, and filling them from the canal. Salt water in the harbor is also being condensed and so made fresh, in order to lengthen out the supply. In these ways the people expect to have a supply for at least three weeks, and by that time they hope to drive Arabi away from his position and repair the canal.

THERE is a strong probability that there will be a famine in some parts of Ireland, owing to the failure of the crops. All the woes of a bad government and of bad seasons seem to fall on that unfortunate country.

THIRTEEN boys have died in Baltimore of lockjaw, caused by accidents with toy pistols on the Fourth of July.

Ed. Eldridge purchased a fine piano for his son James at F. B. Straw's music store. We are glad to note the success of this new music house.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

The Codfish.

MR. NYE'S TRIBUTE TO THE QUALITIES OF THIS WELL KNOWN CHARACTER.

This topical bird very seldom wings his way so far west as Wyoming. He loves the sea breeze and the humid atmosphere of the Atlantic Ocean, and when isolated in this mountain clime pines for his native home.

The codfish cannot sing, but is prized for his beautiful plumage and seductive odor.

The codfish of commerce is devoid of digestive apparatus, and is more or less permeated with salt.

Codfish on toast is not as expensive as quail on toast.

The codfish ball is made of the shattered remains of the adult codfish mixed with the tropical Irish potato of commerce.

The codfish has a great weath of glad, unfettered smile. When he laughs at any thing, he has that same waste of mirth and back teeth that Mr. Talmage has. The Wyoming codfish is generally dead. Death, in most cases, is the result of exposure and the loss of appetite. No one can look at the codfish of commerce, and not shed a tear. Far from home, with his system filled with salt, while his eternal economy is gone, there is an air of sadness and homesickness and briny hopelessness about him that no one can see unmoved.

It is in our home life, however, that the codfish makes himself felt and remembered. When he enters our household we feel his all-pervading presence, like the perfume of weed violets, or the seductive odor of a dead mouse in the piano.

Friends may visit us and go away to be forgotten with the advent of a new face, but the cold, calm, silent corpse of the codfish cannot be forgotten. Its chastened influence permeates the entire ranch. It steals into the parlor like an unbidden guest, and flavors the costly curtains and the high-priced lambrequins. It enters the dark closet, and dallies lovingly with your swallow-tail coat. It goes into your sleeping-apartment, and makes its home in your glove-box and your handkerchief-case.

That is why we say it is a solemn thing to take the life of a codfish. We would not do it. We would pass him by a thousand times, no matter how ferocious he might be, rather to take his life and have our once happy home haunted forever by his unholy presence.

Life in the Polar Regions.

It is impossible to form an idea of a tempest in the polar seas. The icebergs are like floating rocks whirling along a rapid current. The huge crystal mountains dash against each other, backwark and forward, bursting with a roar like thunder, and returning to the charge until losing their equilibrium they tumble over a cloud of spray, upheaving the ice-fields which fall afterward like the crack of a whiplash on the boiling sea. The sea gulls fly away screaming, and often a black shining whale comes for an instant puffing to the surface. When the midnight sun grazes the horison, the floating mountains and the rocks seem immersed in a wave of beautiful purple light. The cold is by no means so insupportable as is supposed. We passed from a heated cabin at thirty degrees above zero to 47 degrees below zero in the open air without inconvenience. A much higher degree of cold becomes, however, insufferable if there is no wind. At fifteen degrees below zero a steam, as if from a boiling kettle, rises from the water. At once frozen by the wind, it falls in a fine powder. This phenomenon is called ice-smoke. At 40 degrees the snow and human bodies also smoke, which smoke changes at once into millions of tiny particles, like needles of ice, which fill the air and make a light, continuous noise, like the rustle of a stiff silk. At this temperature the trunks of trees burst with a loud report, the rocks break up and the earth opens and vomits smoking water. Knives break in cutting butter. Cigars go out by contact with the ice on the beard. To talk is fatiguing. At night the eyelids are covered with a crust of ice, which must be carefully removed before one can open them.

Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because, they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal. 31-4t.

Auburn Normal School

commences August 7, in the High School room, at Auburn. During a term of eight weeks, an opportunity will be given to teachers of reviewing all the branches which they are required to teach. No pains will be spared to make the review thorough and complete. In many of the branches the recitations will be conducted topically, thus encouraging the use of a variety of text books. As an outline of our work the text books adopted in the district schools of the county will be used. Methods, management and discipline will be discussed, and many of the difficulties of school teaching will be considered. We shall have the use of some excellent physiological charts, outline maps, globes and other apparatus. A course of lectures will be provided on different phases of education. In view of the fact that many of the pupils of the grammar and high schools desire to attend, another class will be formed for their accommodation. We are gratified that we have already heard from so many who are to attend and will be free to answer any questions. We will be in Auburn on the week preceding the opening of school and assist any in securing rooms and board. Mr. Zimmerman will organize a class in penmanship.

M. W. HARRISON,
MRS. LIDA A. LEASURE.

A State Without Creeks.

"There is only one State in the United States, and only one representative in Congress, that has no interest in the River and Harbor Bill," said representative Cassidy, of Nevada, "and I am the reeresentative. We haven't got a river or creek even in the entire state of Nevada. I did not like the idea of our state getting left in this combination affair, and hunted up and down the moutains, but could not find a bit of water we wanted to improve. It is a cold day when Nevada is left, but we got the go-by in this bill. Still there will be some money left after this bill is passed, and I'll make a big pull to get some of it for a public building at Carson City, which we need very much. This haul on the Treasury," continued Mr. Cassidy, "reminds me of an occurance in the early days of California. The State Legislature had been in session the allotted time and was about to adjourn. Everybody had got his bill and appropriation through. Just before the motion to adjourn was put, a member rose to a question of privilege. "What is it?" asked the Speaker. "Mr Speaker, answered the member, "I ask you, as a question of privilege, now that all the bills and drains and hauls have got through, how much money is left in the Treasury?" The Speaker made a little calculation and answered, "About $100,000. "Then," said the member, "I move we rake her." In the taking in this case I want to get money enough to put up our public buildings in Carson City."

A Natural Screen.

The "tattie," used universally in India, is a large curved or sloping screen, which accurately fits into each door or window facing the west, and is made of the roots of the khuskhus grass, which singularly combines strength and porosity with the most delicious and refreshing fagrance. The screens are about an inch in thickness, and during the hot and dry west wind, are saturated from outside with water, which immediately commences evaporating under the fierceness of the blast: and as evaporation always implies cold, the wind which, in the veranda, would raise the thermometer to one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, passes into the house at seventy-five or eighty degrees, laden with a delicious fragrance. While tatties are in working order all other cooling appliances are unnecessary. In the neighborhood of Gwallor and Jhansi there is another of tattie. A small creeping, thorny variety of the bur is largely found in the jungles; this is colloted and dried, and at the proper time the whole west veranda is closed with thorny walls nine to ten inches thick, and these being saturated from the outside, all doors are thrown open, and a delightful temperature is secured. Tatties are of no use during the easterly wind which ushers in and accompaines the rains. Laden with moisture it is a damp wind, and therefore retards evaporation.

Faded Colors Restored.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume. 31-4t.

Waiting for Her Lover Sixty Years.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

A number of years ago some miners in Wales, in exploring an old pit that had long been closed, found the body of a young man dressed in a fashion long out of date. The peculiar action of the air of the mine was such as preserved the body so perfectly that it appeared asleep rather than dead. The miners were puzzled at the circumstance. No one in the district had been missed within their remembrance, and at last it was resolved to bring in the oldest inhabitant—an old lady long passed her eightieth year, who had lived single in the village the whole of her life. On being taken into the presence of the body a very strange scene occured. The old lady fell on the corpse and kissed it and addressed it by every term of endearment spoken in a bygone generation. He was her only love, and she had waited for him during her long life. She knew he had not forsaken her. The old lady and young man had been betrothed sixty years before. The lover had disappeared mysteriously, and she had kept her faith during the long interval. The miners removed the old lady to her house, and that night her faithful spirit rejoined that of her long-lost lover.

The Pretzel.

This delicious fruit grows best in the shade and the shade of a beer garden being preferred. It is ripe at birth, and is ready to eat as soon as picked. In North Germany, where the benighted people do not know any better, the pretzel is called a "kringle." This is enough to spoil the pretzel, only that it is impossible.

The pretzel is always planted on free lunch counters.

The genuine pretzel has a heart like a marble yard, and the hide is varnished to keep it dry. It is varnished with a hot lye, and sprinkled with salt and aniseed to give it tone. Before it assumes the expression so familiar to the lovers of this peremial fruit, the pretzel is about the size of a garter snake. After it is tied up in that intricate knot which makes the eater wonder where to take the first bite, no man can guess at its length. Enough is known however, to warrant scientific authorities in saying that if a man should swallow a pretzel whole, and it should suddenly straighten out in him, it would kill him in a minute. It is not possible, however, for a man to eat a pretzel whole. You can eat all the rest of it, but while there is more hole than pretzel to begin with, yet the more you eat the pretzel the more hole there is left.—Robert Burdette.

The Fall of Lake Ontario.

As an illustration of the manner in which the lakes and streams are gradually falling away as the result of the rapid decimation of our forests, the case of Ontario Lake may be cited. An exchange says: "No little concern is felt by persons interested in the harbor accommodations of Lake Ontario, by reason of the assured fact that the lake has fallen steadily, and in a marked degree, for many years. The records have been accurately kept, and leave no room for doubt. Many wharfs in many ports were formely accessible to vessels which cannot now come near them. The entrance to the harbor of Toronto has been kept open only by means of thorough dredging, and now when rock bottom has been reached, there is scarcely enough water to float the largest of the vessels which seek to pass." It is easy to set forth the remedy, but the habits of the entire people must first be changed. When a man cuts down a tree, will he take the trouble to plant another as a substitute? No, he never will until human nature shall have been reconstructed.

The stage of a western theater took fire the other evening, but a panic and rush for the door was averted by the manager who, with great presence of mind, slipped to the front and said: "Ladies and gentlemen—we have prepared a little surprise for you. An immense kettle of whisky punch is now being heated and in a few moments waiters will pass through the audience and distribute it." After that the audience had to be pulled out, one by one.—Philadelphia News.

Administrator's Sale.

I will offer for sale on Saturday, August 19, 1882, at the late residence of John Davis, deceased, 1½ miles north of Auburn, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of, Cattle, Hogs, two-horse Wagon, Plows, Harness, Grain-seeder, cross-cut drag Saw, Hay-rakes, Harrows, Carpenter Tools, etc. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 10 a. m.

S. KUTZNER, Adm'r.
Jery Plum, auctioneer. 30-31

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Davis, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. KUTZNER, Adm'r.
0-31.

DREAMS.

They are far away and silent,
Those voices sweet and dear,
There is space and time between us
This many and many a year.

The sounds of care and labor
Fill all my world by day,
I heed not mirth nor music,
Nor mourning by the way.

Only the mill wheels turning,
And the hammer-throbs of pain,
In brain and spirit burning
For ends of need and gain.

But when the night is quiet,
And weary brow and breast,
Thought's endless, loveless riot,
At last are hushed to rest.

Then comes the old life's longing,
A fierce and flooded stream;
On sense and spirit thronging
And voices crowd my dream.

I see the eyes before me
Beloved and mourned and missed,
And sweet lips hover o'er me
That once I fondly kissed.

The darling of my bosom
Clings to my heart once more;
And the dead years bud and blossom,
Fair as they bloomed before.

Ah me! I wake to sorrow.
For dream and day are done,
And the weary, weary morrow
Of toil and pain begun!

Will it be so when I'm sleeping
Under the quiet sod,
When mine eyes have done their weeping,
And my soul is safe with God?

Shall the heart that life was breaking
With days of lonely pain,
In a last long sleep be waking,
And dream its dreams again?

Out of that tranquil glory,
By the living river's flow,
Shall I turn to the old, old story
Of mortal loss and woe?

Or will death put out this ember
Of lone and vain regret?
It is anguish to remember!
Is it heaven to forget!
—Rose Terry Cooke.

TOM HALIFAX, M. D.

She had been resting her head upon her hand, full of thought, when suddenly she heard the sound of a horse's hoofs clattering down the street. She looked up, wondering who the rider could be, and looking up half startled. It was Dr. Halifax himself, and as he reached the gate he slackened his speed, and dismounting, came up the garden walk with a hurried step. She did not wait for the servants, but, stepping into the hall, flung open the shade blinds in response to his summons, and stood before him.

He certainly had not expected to see her, but he did not wince, merely bowing and coloringly slightly.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Ashby," he said; but I have come to solicit charity on the behalf of one of my patients. I am not a rich man myself," with the calm, handsome eyes on her face, "and your father told me that I might rely on him in this terrible trouble."

"I am very glad to be of service," said Bessie. "What is most needed, Dr. Halifax?"

He made a few suggestions, as he thought proper, and, under his directions, she filled a large basket with food and wine. It seemed as though he was at least ten years older, and Bessie's heart grew very full at the sight of his pale, grave face as she completed her task.

"Can I do nothing more?" she asked, as she gave him the basket. "O, Dr. Halifax, if I only could!" And in spite of herself, the thick, gathering tears filled her eyes.

He looked surprised, and then his face softened. "Thank you!" he replied. "I will remember what you have said."

When Tom Halifax mounted his horse again, it was with a thrill of pleasurable pain and a backward glange at the slender figure on the piazza. He had looked down upon the pretty face beneath its veiling curls, the wet lashes and tremulous mouth, thinking a little sadly of the days when her eyes would have met his with a warmer glow. Yes, it all came to the same thing in the end. The old wound was not completely healed, and a soft glance from the girlish eyes had set it throbbing again almost as fiercely as ever. That night he came upon Captain Housted.

"Cannot I help you, Halifax?" said the kind-hearted fellow. "You are killing yourself. Let me do something, if it is only to grind powders."

"You must not run the risk of infection," said Tom. "You have something at home to take care of."

"Yes," said Captain Fred. "But I don't think the little somebody cares much." His voice had dropped a tone or so, and he was tapping his boot with his whip, as though musingly.

"Ask her," suggested Tom, with a short laugh, that almost choked him.

"I am going to ask her to-night," said the Captain, raising his head suddenly, with a half smile. "It's all a lottery, you know. It remains to be proven whether my prize is a blank or not."

Three hours after Bessie stood with her cousin in the garden.

"It is no use," she said, with impetuous tremor. "I don't love you Cousin Fred—at least not as I must love the man I marry. I thought I did, but lately"— She stopped, dropped her face, and then added, almost in a whisper: "I have, been very wicked and foolish. Please forgive me."

The Captain looked down a little gravely. "When did you change your mind, Bessie?"

"A few weeks ago, since this dreadful plague. It made me think, and I saw that—I had not been doing rightly."

It was fully three minutes before Fred Housted spoke again.

"See here, Bessie!" he said, at last. "I am learning something, too. I never believed the gossip before now"—a moment's pause, and his smothered doubt burst forth: "Bessie, why did you quarrel with Tom Halifax?"

"Oh, Fred, don't," she said.

"Don't cry," said Fred. "I want to know the truth."

I have said Bessie Ashby never did anything by halves. In her grief and excitement she she forgot she had flirted with her cousin; forgot about the "position;" forgot everything, but that she was frightened, and miserable, and tired of acting.

"I have been so horribly selfish," she sobbed. "I didn't think I cared so much, and—and he was so poor, and then we quarrelled, and I thought I would like you well enough. I don't think I should have been so wicked, but he was so proud, and things got worse every day; but lately it has all come back, and I can't help it."

"You have not treated me well, Bessie," said the honest young captain, after a short silence. "Men don't want women to marry them because they think they can like them well enough; but I think you see how you have wronged me. It is all over now, so we will say no more about it."

I have said before that hearts do not break. They may strech and, perhaps, suffer a little in the rebound, but really breaking is out of the question; and warm and true though our brave captain's might be, it was not likely to disgrace the general india-rubber reputation by snapping, even in this painful strain; so, pray do not blame poor, penitent Bessie for any misfortunes which may hereafter befall him.

The next morning Dr. Halifax met his rival in the street.

"I prophecied rightly, old fellow," said the gentleman, quietly. "The affirmative proves to be a negative after all."

"Mademoiselle is changeable," said Tom. "I hope I am not going to have you for a patient, Housted. You are as pale as a ghost."

"Broken heart," laughed the captain. "No, I don't think you will. The warmth gives me a slight headache; that is all."

But there was something more. As the day grew, the slight headache became a severe one, throbbing and pulsing, the pale face flushed, and the strong limbs trembled and failed as they had never done before.

At about 6 o'clock, as Tom sat in his office writing out some prescriptions, Captain Housted entered the room and staggered into a chair.

"I am afraid you are going to have a patient, Halifax," said he, smiling feebly. "I feel rather faint." And as he said it he dropped his deathly face upon the table, and lay there without moving.

He had braved it a long time, but the dreadful pest had come upon him at last. Tom sent for Colonel Ashby, and the sick man was carried home. At the door Bessie met them with a pale face but steady eyes.

"She ought to have been sent away," said Tom.

"But I am not afraid!" she answered, firmly. "Please let me stay?"

I dare say you will decide that Dr. Halifax was shockingly unstable when I tell you that from that time his mind began to waver as regarded Bessie Ashby. Meeting her every day in her cousin's sick-room, it was not easy to feel cold and stern. She was so sweet and girlish in her new humility, now the old capricious coquetry was thrown aside, and in all her appealing obedience to his orders he could not fail to see a little sensitive fear which sometimes troubled but always stirred his heart. He must take care of her, too; every shadow that crossed the pretty face must be inquired into. He was not going to fall in love again, of course; he was merely doing his duty as a medical man. Still, it was rather interesting.

Captain Housted was the last serious case of sickness, but it was a very severe one. For months the poor fellow's life lay trembling in the balance—one day fevered and delirous, the next seemingly sinking into death. But in time he began to struggle through it, and, thanks to Tom's skill and patience, the shadowy face began to light with a faint glimmer of returning strength.

Gradually the fearful scourge weakened its power, and little by little seemed passing away. There were still patients to be visited and work to be done, but the awful rage of the pestilence had swept by. Then it was that Tom Halifax began to reap his reward. People who had never heard his name six months before, sent for him in all critical cases. Men of wealth and high standing in society courted his acquaintance as the brave young doctor who did his work so nobly throughout the sickness at Dorning. Men and women pointed him out to each other on the street, saying: "But for him I should have been laid in my grave." "He saved my children for me." "When my old mother died he was the last man she knew." When we were in trouble he worked for us day and night. God bless him!" Had there been nothing else, the warm, loyal young heart would have thrilled with tender thankfulness at the simple gratitude of the humble sufferers to whom he seemed almost a savior, but apart from this, reality came to him.

There was no lack of practice now, and the name and fortune that had seemed so far away a year ago, became a promise of truth. Of course, as yet, they were not quite perfected, but still each day brought them nearer, and showed something of solid advancement in life and prospects. The Chateaux en Espagne were beginning to stand on a substantial foundation. Perhaps this might have made him very happy. Naturally he felt thankful, but being a very warm-hearted and (in some things) a very unscientific M. D., he could not feel quite restful.

The truest of all truths is, that whatever we love, we can forgive, and whatever we forgive, it is not difficult to love. Bessie Ashby had refused Captain Housted. Why had she done it? Could it be that foolish little heart was subdued at last? It is easy to be magnanimous when one has been injured, and it is hard not to be magnanimous when the injurer is a pretty girl whom one has loved. If this were more than a simple record, I should certainly decide that my hero could not forgive my heroine under any circumstances, and, consequently, should doom them both to misery and despair. But as it is, I am compelled to say that Tom Halifax, M. D., forgave Bessie Ashby, for the simple reason that, in spite of her faults, he loved her.

And Bessie? During her cousin's sickness she had learned the extent of the M. D.'s power. She had found out that she could look up to him and rely on his strength, that she could trust him implicitly. She began to discover that he had a higher object in view than the regard for self, which had been the ruling power of her life, and his example taught her the true nobility of generous sacrifice. Still, in spite of the change in the hearts of both, they had not advanced much outwardly from the old coldness. But in the second month of Captain Housted's illness the denouement came as a denouement always comes, unexpectedly.

One evening there had been a slight return of the fever, and after a heavy sleep the patient awakened, restless and wandering. Bessie was standing at one side of the bed, and Dr. Halifax at the other, holding the Captain's hand as he opened his eyes.

"It was you she loved after all, Halifax," he said, smiling faintly. "I am 'only Cousin Fred.'"

The blood rushed into Bessie's face. The handsome eyes told her she understood—told her with one glance that burnt her cheek and set her heart beating swiftly. The next moment she had brushed by him and left the room.

Half an hour after Dr. Halifax came down stairs, and walked straight into the parlor, as though with some object in view. A very pretty figure stood in the dusky night by the window—a pretty head, with long, shining curls, resting upon an equally pretty hand. I wonder if Miss Ashby knew what was coming? Certainly her pulse fluttered very fast, and she looked out in the garden quite resolutely.

"Bessie!"

She did not move.

"Bessie!"

He certainly was a determined gentleman, this Dr. Halifax, for he drew the pretty hands away and turned Miss Ashby to the light.

"Was it true?" he whispered, bending very low over her.

The long curls drooped a little nearer. It certainly looked as if Miss Ashby was going over to the enemy.

"I—I think it was," she said, very softly. "I think it has been true for a long time, Dr. Halifax."

"It was dreadfully undignified, but Miss Ashby has positively made an unconditional surrender, and the curls lay in a shining heap against Dr. Halifax's broad shoulder.

"My dear little girl," he said, tenderly kissing the pretty, tremulous face. "My dear, dear little girl, how happy you have made me."

What more have I to say? I have ended my record, bringing both hero and heroine through their adventures, and leaving them in a properly dramatic position. I have only to tell you that Captain Housted has proved my theory of the elasticity of hearts, and, recovering from his sickness, recovered from his disappointment in a very sensible and decorous manner. In all probability he forgot his penchant for brown eyes and married a blonde. If he did, could there be a better proof that love is a lottery, and "variety the spice of life?"

A Romantic Murder.

Little Rock Special.

The trial of Miss Sarah Stokes, which was set for the July term of the Clark County Circuit Court, has been postponed, and will, it is understood, come up at a special term of the court, to meet within the next sixty days. This case has excited general interest, not only in Arkansas, but also throughout the Southwest. Sarah Stokes is young and beautiful. She lives with her father, a substantial farmer of Howard county, taking care of the household and a number of younger brothers and sisters. Her mother has been dead some years. On an adjacent farm lives a farmer named Stevens. He has a large family, including several girls. Between one of these latter and Miss Stokes a jealousy grew up, both being considered country belles. About one year since Miss Stevens made some allusion to Miss Stokes, which, coming to the ears of the latter, so aroused her that, mounting a horse and accompanied by a married sister named Elizabeth Shelton, she hastened to Miss Stevens' residence, intending to have an explanation of the remark. The girl was absent—it is said she was apprised of the visit and had hidden herself. The women searched the adjacent village of Mineral Point, and not finding her, returned to the house. Malinda Stevens, a younger sister of the girl they sought, was in the yard and became involved in a quarrel with Miss Stokes and advanced toward her threateningly. The latter, furious with anger, sprang from her horse and plunged a long, keen-bladed knife into the bosom of the approaching girl. Miss Stevens sank on the ground with a cry of agony and died in a few moments. Later, Miss Stokes and her companion were lodged in jail. Both were indicted, one as principal in the murder, the other as accessory. They are now at large, having given bail. Both the Stevenses and the Stokeses are reputable people, and the families have become reconciled and are trying to save Miss Stokes from the consequences of her terrible deed, and keep it out of the newspapers. The trial, if it ever occurs, promises to be one of absorbing interest.

Remarkable Statements.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The Gazette stated that settled beer drinkers, men who drank from fifteen to twenty glasses a day, were stupid and unfit for business. This is a fact. We also stated that life insurance companies would not take risks on the lives of settled beer drinkers. This is also a fact. We furthermore stated that nearly all the home made beer is adulterated, and to that extent unhealthy and poisonous. Will our German contemporaries deny that? or will they deny that the German beer drinkers in this country are degenerating? Or will they deny that the beer made and sold in this country would not be permitted in Germany? When they deny these propositions we shall get ready with the proof.

The Gazette also stated that the majority of divorce cases in this city were German, and the causes were traceable to the intemperate use of beer. This is shown by the court records. We did not talk about New England, but Cincinnati. It is true, also, that mortality is greatest among the children of German beer drinkers. People who know anything on the subject will not deny that. It is not whether Germans bear more children than Americans, but what becomes of the children.

The Philosophers and Their Shirts.

Detroit Free Press.

Once a woman who was called in to do Garibaldi's washing, ventured to remark that she could not find his shirts. "My shirts! I have but two," he replied. "You must have one in the wash; I have the other on. With a little order and calculation, two shirts are plenty!" Garibaldi's philosophy was never surpassed, unless by that Kentucky gentleman who possessed but one shirt, and was accustomed to lie in bed one day each week to have the sacred garment washed. One morning while he was at rest, his wife rushed in and cried: "Bill, the durned calf haz et your shirt!" Upon this Bill remarked tranquilly that "them ez hez must lose!"

ADVICE TO TELEMACHUS.

Advised to Keep Up With the Procession—The Man Who Hangs Back.

Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Keep up with the procession, my boy. Don't hang back in the breeching. You may be able to make things drag a little, but you can't stop the team, and you'll have to come along. There was a man, an eminent mathematician, Dr. Lardner, of England, who published a treatise to prove that no steamship could ever cross the Atlantic ocean, and the steamer Sirius, a few weeks later, brought the first copies of his pamphlet to America. This same eminent scientist also "staked his reputation as a man of science," before the House of Commons, on his statement that no railway train could ever go faster than ten miles an hour, and the slightest curve would invariably throw it off the track. Babinet, the French calculator, declared that no telegram could ever be transmitted from Europe through the Atlantic to America. There was a man right here in America, only one hundred years ago, who opposed the rebellion of the colonies because he knew it would be a failure. There was a man who laughed himself sore at Fulton's absurd ideas about steamboats. There were members of Congress who wanted Morse shut up in an insane asylum because he talked about a telegraph which was an impossibility. There was a man who said you could never build a bridge across the Mississippi. There was a man who said you could never raise wheat on the Great American Desert. There was a man who swore he would call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. There was a man who "knew" that nothing but a steam horse could ever trot inside of 2:40. There was a man who "knew" you couldn't make the sun draw your portrait. There was a man who "knew" you never could find a better light than a whale-oil lamp. There was another man knew you could never beat lard-oil. There was another man who said Colonel Drake was a gibbering idiot because he said he could pump a better oil than lard oil out of the ground like water. There was another man who said Edison was insane when he talked about an electric light. There was another man who said the phonograph was a clever trick of ventriloquism. There was a man who said the telephone was a newspaper lie. There was a man in England who led mobs of agricultural laborers to destroy threshing machines. There was a man in America who "knew" the invention of the sewing machine meant starvation for the poor seamstress. And there is a man to-day who says all people may come to America, save only the Chinese. There is a man who "knows" the Indians can never be civilized. There is a man who knows we have reached the limit of human progress. There is a man who knows the gigantic corporations will devour the country. There is a man who knows the people are hopelessly enslaved, and will never rise to assist themselves. There is a man who knows that all politics are corrupt, all politicians are mercenary, the civil service rotten to the core, and our social life is honey-combed with decay. Now, my dear boy, there's only one way for you to escape that man's whining and obstinate, mulish opposition to everything. Keep so far ahead of him you can't hear him. And do you keep moving and drag him along. Rasp him with the doubletrees; he has to come, for the old chariot never stands still a second. The difference between you and that man my boy, is that you run and he is dragged. You spring along, with your eyes open, your head erect, and you help to keep things moving. He has his feet set in the road, his eyes shut tight, his back up to his shoulders and his heart under the wheels. Every time you leap you throw the dust back into his face. Don't, my boy; whatever you do, don't get back beside that man. Don't have any breeching on your harness. Put on a breast collar, and that is enough; you'll run more lightly and feel freer. Let the men in the breeching hang back. All that you have to do is to step out, keep pace with the times, sing as you march and keep the man in the breeching so covered with dust the world will only know he is there by the dirt around him. It may be, Telemachus, you will run a little fast sometimes; it may be that you will kick over the traces in your exuberance of spirit; you may sometimes want to strike a 2:19 gait on a 3:20 road; you may need more curb than whip, but go it, my boy. There is a good driver on the seat and a firm hand on the lines, and I would rather see you coming down the long vistas of history with the bit in your teeth, your heels in the air, the brake-rod sprung, and the dash-board flying, than down on your haunches, your eyes shut, and your back bowed, the lash on your flanks and your collar up to your ears, your legs set like crow-bars and the dust of the whole team flying in your face, while you hang back in the breeching and only come along because you can't help it.

Cowardice of Elephants.

London Sportsman.

I once had a grand scrimmage with a tigress. She had mauled my own tusker badly, had crunched the mahout's foot into a jelly, while she had caused me to be thrown off, and, after mauling two other elephants, not badly, she had forced us to retreat for the time, as it got dark, and not an animal would go near her; we had no howdahs. Next morning we found her dead and took her into camp. As an experiment, we had all the tuskers brought to the front. My own beast, which was badly mauled about the head and jowl, and had its back fearfully cut by the carah ropes, went up to her at once when told, and struck the carcass with its trunk and stood by unconcernedly; but none of the other five tuskers would go near her. They were then jammed together and driven forward. They advanced with heads lowered until their tusks plowed up the ground, uttering most pitiful cries. When within a yard or so of the dead tigress, they jerked up their heads, scattering earth upon the body, and, notwithstanding the punishment they received from their mahouts, broke away and ran for their lives. It was the most absurd sight I ever saw. The next day, although the place where we were encamped was as bare of vegetation and level as a billiard table, not an elephant would advance alone to drink water or be bathed. The bheel was not 100 yards off; so the mahouts, holding on to a tip of the ear of an elephant, led them in a body down toward the water. Suddenly a young tusker, Jerry, which had been born in captivity, and was of a most uncertain temper, trumpeted and bolted, followed by every animal in camp, and it gave us a great deal of trouble to recapture them, one tusker, who had wandered upward of fifty miles, not being recovered for a week. There was not the slightest cause for this stampede. It interfered with our sport considerably; but in a few days the elephants appeared to have got over their panic, and allowed us to kill four, buffaloes and other game off them without showing any undue fear. I have always found elephants born in captivity the most uncertain in their tempers. They lose all fear of man, while, from not being accustomed to wild beasts, they dread them, and are thus useless for sport.

Two Western Towns.

The Century.

The two smart towns of Fargo and Morehead look at each other across the muddy Red river ditch with jealous eyes. They will not bridge the stream, because each is afraid the other would profit by it by a convenient crossing. Vehicles ferry over on a rude flat-boat, worked by hand-power applied to a rope stretched from bank to bank, and pedestrians are beholden to the railroad company for the use of its bridge. Morehead, the Minnesota town, has three thousand inhabitants; Fargo, the Dakota town, boasts of six thousand, and styles itself the Red river metropolis. Both welter in a sea of black mud in the season of thaws and rains; both are largely devoted to speculation in lots and lands, and both are equally unattractive to the eye. They are in reality a single town, commercially speaking, and a remarkably prosperous one, too. The railroad system has made them the business center and distributing point for the entire Red river valley, and out of their present jumble of muddy streets, cheap-pine cottages and shanties, vacant lots, saloons, stores, and lumber-piles, will grow up a handsome city of fifty thousand inhabitants within the present generation. Already there is a handsome hotel, rejoicing in the architectural oddities of the Queen Anne craze, a street railway, an electric light company, water-works, half a dozen banks, a daily newspaper, a number of creditable churches and school buildings, and a few pretty dwellings. Real estate speculation runs wild. Visions of a second change have turned the heads of the inhabitants. The talk is all about lots and values—how much this or that corner is worth, what Jones paid for his strip of mud, or what Smith holds his at. The real-estate agents have their offices in the hotels, in order to watch the arrival of guests and seize upon the supposed capitalist seeking investments, or the immigrant looking for a farm. No well-dressed stranger need wait long for the offer of a free ride about the future city, and a valuable guide to explain the many choice openings waiting for him and his money.

The Difference Between a Cyclone and a Tornado.

New York Journal

The difference between a tornado and a cyclone is defined by Mr. William Ferris, of the United States Coast Survey to be this: A cyclone is usually a broad, flat, gyrating disk of atmosphere, very much greater in width than altitude; a tornado is a column of gyrating air, the altitude of which is several times greater than its diameter. Cyclones are born of conditions extending over large areas; tornadoes depend rather upon the verticle relations of the atmosphere, and occur when, owing to local changes of temperature, the under strata of air bursts up through the overlaying strata. The enormous velocities of the ascending currents of tornadoes are supposed to be caused by the difference between the gyrating velocities above and those on the surface. It is these ascending currents which carry up the vast bodies of water afterward precipitated in the form of a deluge of rain. The water is sometimes kept from falling by the ascending currents, and is often projected outside the area of the tornado, when it falls in a gentle shower over a large area. When the weight of the water overbears the force of the ascending currents, there occurs the tremenduous fall of rain known as cloud-bursts. When the area of a tornado is very small, a land spout or water spout may be formed, according as it is over land or water. The width of these spouts ranges between two feet and 200, and their height from thirty to 1,500 feet. A white squall is an invisible spout formed when the dew point is low. The accompanying cloud is invisible because of its height, but below there is a raging and boiling sea, with a gyrating current of air above it. Land spouts and water spouts are hollow.

Another Fable—The Wise Peasant.

A wealthy peasant who felt that his hours were numbered, called his sons around his bedside, and began:

"James, you are the eldest, and I bequeath you my blessing."

The second son came forward, with bowed head and the father said:

"John Henry, you have been a good boy, and I bequeath you my good name."

The third son showed up, and the old man kindly remarked:

"Andrew Jackson, you are my youngest, and I bequeath you the care of my grave. Good-bye my dear sons. Each of you press my hand for the last time, and then skip back to the field, for this is glorious weather for corn."

"But, dad, you are worth $20,000!" they protested in chorus.

"That is true, boys, but I have tried to make an equal division. I have left all the honor to you, and all the money to the lawyers. They would have got the sugar, anyhow, and in the getting would have left you nothing, and proved your mother a fool and your father a lunatic; besides I die happy and full of peace. Bury me just to the left of the old cow-shed, and pay for my tomb-stone on the monthly installment system."

MORAL:

The lawyers were of course dissatisfied with the will, and carried the case into court.

JOCOSITIES.

"What is love?" asks an exchange. Love, my friend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal picnic to each other.

It is reported that a New Jersey cigar maker has discovered that the leaf of the tobacco plant makes a very good cigar.

A point well taken: Many a self-made man would have done better by himself had he let the contract go out to somebody else.

A Philadelphia man who had been jilted by a wide-mouthed girl had a terrible revenge. He sent her a scrubbing brush for a tooth brush.

Times are so hard it is said that married men at summer resorts this season will have to smoke five cent cigars and flirt with their own wives.

A medical journal devotes a whole column to explaining what caused cold perspiration. Any one who has gone up a dark alley and stepped on a dog would be wasting valuable time in reading it.

When a boy feels called upon to go West and tackle grizzlies he should be shut up in a yard for fifteen minutes with a dog about as big as a cider barrel. If that doesn't cure him then he was cut out for a great bear hunter.

Highly intelligent darling: "The robbers can't steal mamma's earrings, 'caus pappa's hid them." Interested lady visitor: "Is that so, dear? Why, where has he put them, I wonder?" "I heard him say he's put them up the spout, and expects they will stay there."

A Buffalo pianist has "suddenly and mysteriously disappeared." If he was in the habit of jerking wild strains from the instrument at eleven o'clock p. m. and four a. m., with the windows of his room open, the explanation is easy. The only wonder is that more pianists do not "suddenly and mysteriously disappear."

"Now, Jane," said an Indiana young man, "we'll get married if you'll agree to shoo the flies out of the mosquito bar every day just before you put it down; for a fly in the bar in the morning does worry me powerful." Jane said she would, and these two happy persons lived together fourteen years before they got a divorce.

Spinster Lady—"Then you and your mamma want the same rooms you had last year?" Young lady—"Yes, Miss Spriggins; only it isn't mamma who is with me, but my husband. I've got married since last year." S. L.—"Lor, now, have you? I'm glad to hear it. Yet, after all, I don't know why I should be glad; you never did me any harm, poor dear!"

A gentleman, whose custom it was to entertain very often a circle of friends, observing that one of them was in the habit of eating something before grace was asked, determined to cure him. Upon a repetition of the offense, he said: "For what we are about to receive, and for what James Taylor has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."

"Jim, lemme a quarter till Saturday night." "By George, Bill, I can't do it, with things lookin' as they are in East. Egyptian troubles and the interference with the navigrtion of the Suez Canal is a shakin' the confidence in all classes of securities, I see, an' I ain't goin' to make no more investments until this war cloud blows over an' the crop prospects is a lookin better."

The only way to deal with a liar is to beat him at his own game. What started this item was reading about an American who had been to Europe, and who was telling a friend, who knew he was a liar, about his trip across the Atlantic, and how on the 25th of the month they encountered a swarm of locusts which carried away every stitch of canvas off the ship." The listener looked thoughtful a moment, and then said, hesitatingly: 'Yes, I guess we met the same swarm of locusts the next day, the 26th. Every locust had on a pair of canvas pants." The first liar went around a corner and kicked himself.

Business is business: When the boys of Poker Valley, Nev., sent one of the boys up into Nebraska to find and hire a preacher, he had his instructions, and he asked: "Can you give sinners——right from the shoulders?" The clergyman modestly replied that he thought he could. "And do you play a fair game of seven-up?" "Mercy, no!" He was horrified at the thought. "Well, I didn't know," required the delegate. "The boys said as how if you played poker or seven-up or wanted to run a sweat board the salary would be only $500, but if you was one of the sort who squared off at salvation and had a claim in Heaven all staked off and a shaft going down, they'd make it $800 and throw in the rent of a cabin. It's a matter of business with us, you see. We are bound to get hold o' some one who can outhowl and outpreach that fellow at Davis' Hill if we have to get up to $1,000 a year and furnish him a mule and a bar'l of whisky."

Swindling the Insurance People.

New York Tribune.

It has been discovered that the bark L. E. Cann, whose captain and crew were landed in Philadelphia a month ago by a schooner which had picked them up at sea, was scuttled. Captain Brooks told a graphic story of how his fine ship, laden with a cargo which had been insured for $120,000, had foundered, and of the lucky escape of himself and crew. The insurance companies were suspicious that the captain's story was more interesting than accurate, and sent a steamer in search of the drifting bark. She was found and towed into the Chesapeake Bay, and the discovery was made that she contained a lot of shavings which had been fraudulently invoiced as vanilla beans. Three days ago the bark was towed into Norfolk, and there the whole truth appeared upon the examination of her hulk. Five large auger holes and five smaller ones were found in her below the water line, and there is evidence to show that in addition a hole six inches square had been cut in her port bow. Four other vessels cleared from Vera Cruz and Toculata for New York by the same consignors have been abandoned at sea, and there is reason to suppose that the Cann is the fifth in a series of outrageous frauds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, called on President Arthur, and the usual formalities were exchanged. Those familiar with the history of Barrios, say he is anything but the charming character indicated by the press. It is said he is extremely cruel, vindictive and tyrannical at home; brutal in his habits, having revived all the Spanish customs of the use of spies, punishing minor offenses by flogging, ordering men to execution without sufficient cause and upon ex-parte evidence. The story of his talking English fluently is untrue, and communications with him are made through an intepreter.

The Postmaster General has sent for the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will arrange to put on a fastmail on that line if satisfactory time can be made.

Senator Dawes is preparing to push Pound's Indian School bill through the Senate, as recently passed by the House. It authorizes the establishment of schools at old barracks. The Carlisle school is looked upon a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem.

The printing of the new 3 per cent. bonds has begun from plates prepared since the passage of the act. Plates are being made to print the new currency o be furnished banks reorganizing under the bank charter extension act. Special efforts are making to prevent counterfeiting. The new notes will be about the size of the others, but will be chocolate brown on the back, instead of green. The front will contain a fine vignette of Garfield.

The new rule adopted by the House yesterday will give an opportunity of clearing up much work during the remainder of the session, as it expedites business greatly. This was needed, as over a thousand bills are now on the calendar awaiting the action of the House.

The House passed Deuster's Immigration bill, prescribing the rules regarding the bringing of immigrants by steamships. This is the bill vetoed by the President, but as this time it conforms to the President's views, it will doubtless be passed by the Senate and promptly signed.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, says the negotiations regarding fast mails have so far progressed as to cause the belief that a fast mail will soon be put on, which will materially reduce the time from Washington to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Attorney General has prepared an opinion on the question of political assessments and delivers it to Secretary Folger, by whom it will be made public in time. The opinion is understood to take the grounds that employes have a perfect right to use their own money as they see fit.

It is stated that Secretary Teller is preparing to make important changes in the management of Indian Bureau affairs, and that among them will be the removal of Assistant Secretary of Interior Alonzo Bell. Those to whom have been confided the outlines of Mr. Teller's proposed Indian policy, speak in high terms of it.

Walker Blaine, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed Assistant Attorney of the United States before the Alabama Commission.

The conference committee on the River and Harbor bill will undoubtedly report in favor of the Hennepin, Maryland and Delaware Canals.

Alexander H. Stephens is receiving many congratulations upon his nomination as Governor of Georgia. He looks very much improved in health.

Secretary Folger says there is no truth in the report that Colonel Irish is to be retired as Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Secretary Teller has received 4,000 applications for the 800 new clerkships in the Pension Office.

Mr. Carlisle, who has made a canvass of the Democrats, thinks the Tax bill will fail. The quorum in the House has almost disappeared, and by the last of the week there certainly will not be a working majority in that body.

The Free Ships bill was beaten in the House, having been recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee without instructions. This kills it for this session.

The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the River and Harbor bill. The total reduction is only one million, the reduction being made in Potomac Flats to $400,000, and in Mississippi river improvement. Hennepin is retained in the bill.

The friends of the River and Harbor bill are very much discouraged at the failure of the bill to pass the House Tuesday. This was due entirely to the absence from the House of the friends of the bill, enough of whom were in the city to have passed the bill; but they did not care to endure the heat of the chamber during the latter part of the day, when the conference report was unexpectedly called up. The opponents of the bill were present in full force. The stumbling block is the appropriation for the Potomac flats. The fear is increasing that the President will veto it. There is some doubt as to the title to the flats, one Kidwell having obtained a patent a year ago to a portion of their submerged parts.

President Arthur has a new turnout, a stylish four-in-hand, which is the most gorgeous equipage ever seen here.

It is said that Don Cameron, who is a very warm personal friend of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, warned Congressman Miller, of Pennsylvania, to tone down his attack on Butler. The gossip is that "Boss" Cameron would have made it uncomfortable for Miller in his district had he refused.

Alarming reports reach here of the spread of small-pox in Baltimore, notwithstanding the great heat. A serious epidemic is feared next winter.

General Walker is receiving very sharp criticisms for having projected so extensive a plan for the census, one which involves such a large deficiency appropriation. Senators very plainly say that it never was the intention of Congress to enter upon such a comprehensive census plan.

George H. Bethard, "who would have shot Guiteau if he had been able to borraw a pistol during the trial," was to-day ordered by the District Commissioners to be released from the Work House, and transportation to Pittsburgh was furnished him, with the understanding that if he comes back to Washington he shall be again sent to the Washington Asylum.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of General Warren find substantially that General Sheridan was justified in relieving General Warren from his command at the battle of Five Forks, and that he did not exceed his authority in so doing. It is understood that the Judge Advocat General expresses a doubt of the propriety of this investigation so long after the occurrence, as, under our laws and procedure, there could be no remedy, on account of the statute of limitations, and disputed questions would have to remain undecided.

By Telegraph.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatch:

Rev. James Van Valkenburg has been holding protracted meetings in the interior of Howard county, which a gang of outlaws attempted to break up. The preacher's horse was stolen, and his life threatened by Merrill, the leader of the gang. Two men attempted to arrest the outlaw, when a fight ensued, and Merrill was shot at and killed. It is feared the balance of the band, ten in number, will avenge his death.

Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch:

The body of a floater was found Monday in the Des Moines river, which from papers on his person, is identified as that of Frank Over, who came here from Fond du Lac, Wis., and was arrested as insane, and discharge June 20. The supposition is that he drowned himself.

Christianburg, Va., dispatch:

Captain John S. Wise, Readjuster candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and John S. Crockett, Commonwealth Attorney of Wythe county, came to this place on an early train this morning and fought a duel near by with pistols. In the first round both fired at the word without effect. At the second round Crockett's pistol went off prematurely. After reloading the weapon, both combatants were placed in position for another exchange of shots. Wise's pistol missed fire, and Crockett's fire was again harmless. Crockett, the challenging party, expressed himself as satisfied, and the fight terminated. The meeting had its origin in a personal encounter that took place on Monday, the 17th inst., at Marion, when Captain Wise met Crockett and interrogated him about certain language which Crockett attributed to Wise. Crockett acknowledged he made the statement, and said it was true. Wise denounced it as false, and struck Crockett. Before the latter could resent the blow, outsiders intervened, and both were arrested and fined for a breach of the peace. This caused subsequent correspondence, which resulted in the duel. No arrests.

Cario, Ill., dispatch:

The fast passenger train No. 4 on the Illinois Central run into the rear end of a freight train last night between Irvington and Centralia, telescoping the caboose of the freight train and badly damaging the engine and train of No. 4. Engineer Van Paten and Wedon, the fireman of No. 4, were badly hurt. No others are reported hurt, beyond a shaking up.

San Francisco dispatch:

The British steamer Triumph arrived to-day from Hong Kong via Hakogdate and Honolulu. She brings 795 coolies. At Hakogdate she took on the Chinese passengers of the wrecked steamer Mary Fatham and landed them at Honolulu.

Astoria, Ore., dispatch:

Yesterday a sudden gale capsized and swamped a number of fishing boats on the bars. Only two lives are known to be lost.

A dispatch from Clebourne, Tex., says a shipment of 50,000 bushels of wheat was made from that point yesterday direct to Florence, Italy, via Galveston, and another lot of the same amount was sent to Liverpool.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

The Sister of a Methodist Bishop in Want—Charity Which Began and Ended at Home.

Ohio State Journal.

Mrs. Smith, who is lying at death's door at the residence of her son-in-law, at No. 112 East Spring street, is a sister of Bishop Jesse Peck, of Syracuse, N. Y., of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Monday, the physicians feared she would live but a few hours, but later she rallied, and in the evening was able to talk quite freely. Mrs. Smith is about seventy-four years old, and has resided with her son-in-law here about seven years. She has been quite feeble since last fall.

There are some painful circumstances connected with Mrs. Smith's case, which, after careful examination, we feel it our duty to lay before the public. It is a well-known fact in Methodist circles that Mrs. Smith has not received that aid from her distinguished brother which she needed, although he has been notified of her destitute condition. It is claimed that his remittences have been very small, almost nothing, in fact, but that he informed her that he would arrange to give her the interest on $1,000 at 5 per cent, but he does not inquire about her health or circumstances.

The son-in-law, with whom Mrs. S. resides, earns about $40 per month, $15 of which is needed for rent, leaving a mere pittance to support three persons on, one of whom is a confirmed invalid.

On the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary of the Bishop, in October last, which was celebrated at his home, Mrs. Smith was an invited guest. She visited her brother, after great sacrifice to pay her expenses, arriving at her brother's house a day or two before the anniversary. She says she was received very coldly by her sister-in-law, and consigned to a servant's room, with very few of the comforts of a sleeping apartment. At the anniversary dinner, Mrs. Peck declined to be present if Mrs. Smith was allowed to sit at the table. The Bishop insisted that his sister must be present, and as a result Mrs. Peck did not appear.

This, with other unsisterly treatment, caused Mrs. Smith's serious illness while at her brother's house. About this time the Bishop left home, whereupon his wife said that she would not have sick people at her house, and began to prepare for Mrs. Smith's removal to the hospital. This intention being telegraphed to the Bishop, he returned, and protested that it would be ruinous to him to have his sister so treated. Instead, he sent word to her daughter here to go to Syracuse and get her mother at once, but before the daughter could go Mrs. Smith was sent to Columbus in company with a niece, Mrs. Smith paying the expenses of both, which exhausted her means. During the trip Mrs. Smith was so helpless that she had to call on strangers for assistance, as she was unable to help herself, or to pass from one train to another.

The condition of Mrs Smith is well known in Methodist circles in this city, and many members of the church are highly incensed thereat, realizing that it constitutes a scandal to the organization of which the Bishop is an honored member, and injury to the sacred cause of religion.

Mrs. Smith has quite recently received intelligence that her granddaughter, aged nineteen, and her grandson, aged four years, had died in great poverty, and that their parents had not sufficient means to bury them, which is the immediate cause of her present illness.

We are very reluctant to publish the above statement, but with a full knowledge of its substantial truth, we cannot reconcile it with our duty to the public to suppress it. It is no excuse to cite a man's high position in church or state in behalf of such suppression. On the contrary, that constitutes an additional argument in favor of publicity. The church papers should take up such cases and demand redress, but they will not.

Mrs. Smith does not find fault with her brother in the matter, but excuses him on the ground that he is under the domination of his wife. If this be true, the church should see to it that he has a more judicious guardian.

Running a Locomotive.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Well, I've had a little experience in running an engine," said a long specimen of the genus Yankee, putting one elbow on the bar counter and holding his whisky straight up to the light, "and if it would amuse you I'll give you a yarn or two."

"Stave ahead," said his companion, "but I've been there myself. I used to run an engine from New York to Philadelphia."

"Oh, you did," said the Yankee.—"Well, that just amounts to nothin'. I've been a special engineer for the last ten years, and there ain't a mile of track atween here and 'Frisco I haven't traveled over. You see us specials are obliged to be ready for anything at a moment's notice, and when we travel we just go right over the ground, and don't you forget it."

"I've made some pretty good time myself," said the second engineer. "I took a train through from New York to Philadelphia in eighty minutes."

"Oh, that's child's play," said the first engineer. "Why, man, I've made that run myself, and with one piston-rod gone at that. I'd just got back from a special run up through the coal regions, when word came that one of the big guns of the company wished to start at once for Philadelphia. I knew what that meant, so I jumped aboard long-legged Jim, hitched a construction car behind the tender, and drawing-room coach behind that and reported for duty. I knew my engine, and I ran up forty pounds of steam more nor she was marked to carry. When the word came I let everything slide and the old boy just jumped in the air. Then he settled down to his work. Everything was clear in front of us, and I let him out for all he was worth at the start. In less 'en five minutes you couldn't a counted the telegraph poles they flew by us so fast. I had two firemen un' just made 'em earn their passage from the word go. Old Jim must have eat up two ton o' coal inside of ten miles."

"What!" ejaculated the second engineer.

"Sure!" said the first engineer. "And we hadn't been out of the station fifteen minutes before every blasted boiler pipe was red hot, and we had to keep flooding the cab with water to keep from burning the darn thing up. Oh, we was just gettin there, my boy, and I didn't let up a pound. Every time we took a curve the outside wheels would be at least a foot up in the air, and once or twice the tender jumped clean on to the ties, and old Jim would yank her back again, and—"

"Ain't you kind of stretching a point?" asked the second engineer.

"Not a bit of it," said the first engineer. "Why, afore we was half way to Philadelphia, both o' those stokers was down on their knees praying, and I had to do the feeding myself until I swore 'em back to their senses again. Well, everything went well the first two-thirds o' the run, and I was just a whistling to myself over the record I was piling up, when there came a report like a rifle, and I knew one o' the blasted piston rods had busted. There was nothin' to do but stop, and I lost ten minutes fixin' up. The big gun left the coach and came down to see what was up. 'What's to be done?' said he. 'I've got one piston rod left,' says I, 'and I'll take you through on time.' He knew me, and he just lit a fresh cigar and walked back to the coach as contented as a lamb. Well, I just set those praying firemen to work for all they was worth, and I had her up to sixty pounds over the limit in less 'en no time. Then I let her slide. Lord, Harry, I thought old Jim would jerk the stuffin' out of everything behind him. We just played hop scotch and I don't believe we touched the rails more nor four or five times to a mile. I knew it was a $100 check or nothin', and I was after that check. Well, those firemen got to praying worse than ever, and I had to swear I'd throw 'em overboard afore they'd come to time. I tell you we was just movin'. Why, the towns got runnin' all together, and we had no more 'en got a squint at one station afore we was five miles past the next one—"

"Hear! hear!" said the second engineer, "that's laying it on too strong."

"True as you're here," said the first engineer. "I'd introduce you to the praying firemen, but they cut the business after that run, and I kinder lost sight of 'em. Well, we got within ten miles of Philadelphia and I begun to stop her."

"Stop her?"

"Yes; I knew I couldn't do it inside o' ten miles, and I didn't quite fetch it at that; for when we ran into the station we smashed in the bumpers and ripped up about twenty feet o' the platform afore old one-legged Jim 'ud agree the run was over, but I got the check."

And the Yankee engineer thoughtfully drained his glass, as his friend ordered the bar-keeper to "set 'em up again."

An Unbeliever.

"Dar's no use ob talkin', sar, said Brother Washington, slamming his hat down on a chair in front of him. "Dis yer spirit bus'ness am all prostrus nonsense, sar."

"Wel', I's not so sure 'bout dat," said Brother Johnson, tipping his chair back against the wall, and feeling around in his overcoat-pocket for a fresh chew. "I jus' tell you, chile, I has saw some queer tings in my day, Yes, sar, some queer tings."

"Go 'way, nigger," said Brother Washington. "Dar's nothin' in de unamverse what ain't 'cordin' to natur, sar. All dese stories 'bout spirits am de 'ventions of wickid posters, sar; but da can't scar dis nigger for a cent, no sar. I's a tearnlist, I am. Don't believe in nuffin' I don't see, sar. Honest, now, Mr. Jonnsin, hab you ebber seen a spirit?"

"Yes, sar," said Brother Johnson.

"Mister Johnsin, if I wasn't a gentleman, I should call you a liar," said Brother Washington.

"It's berry lucky for you, Mister Washington, dat you am a gen'l'man," said Brother Johnson. "But let dat pass. Dar am such tings as spirits, for I hab seen 'em sar. Yes, an' hear 'em talk too—"

"Look yer, nigger," said Brother Washington, gazing around him uneasily, "you need'nt t'ink you're goin' to scar dis chile. Go an' tell dem lies to de white trash. Da is too dephafanus for educated colored pussons."

"Can't help it," said Brother Johnson. "I tell you, sar, jus' after my uncle died I seen him jus' plain's I see you now, sar. Yes, sar, dar he was at de foot ob de bed."

"Shut up," cried Brother Washington, half rising from his chair, and looking toward the door. "I say dar am no such ting as spirits, and what you see was jus' a lucamnation. Don't you try to scare dis nigger. You jus' waste you'r time."

"Yes, an' dat am not de only spirit I eber see," said Brother Johnson. "One time I was sitting up with a corpse, and de fus' ting I knowed dar was de fellow's spirit lookin' at me 'cross his own body."

"Stop!" cried Brother Washington, springing from his chair, and looking suddenly behind him. "Don't you tell me no more ob dem lies 'cose I wont stand it."

Dem ain't lies," said Brother Johnson. "What I tell you, chil am de truf. An dar was anudder time after a nigger was murdered dat I seen de poor fellow's face all covered with blood an' a great lash—" But Brother Washington bolted the for door, an cut his friend's acquaintance for an entire week.

The Sullivan - Wilson Slugging Match.

Fifteen thousand people, including many prominent persons, witnessed the "slugging" match between John L. Sullivan, champion of America, and "Tug" Wilson, champion of England, at Madison Square Garden, New York, recently. The terms were that they were to fight four rounds of three minutes each, with a minute interlude, fifteen minutes in all, with ten seconds to recover from a knock down; and if Wilson was not knocked out of time, Sullivan was to pay him $1,000 and half the gate money. Sullivan fought at 190 pounds and Wilson at 160 pounds. In the fifteen minutes Sullivan knocked his opponent clear off his feet twenty seven times, but the latter's wonderful endurance enabled him to come to the scratch every time, and won him the $1,000. Sullivan did not succeed in punishing his adversary badly, that is, he was not apparently damaged by the contest, for he met Sullivan afterwards in Harry Hill's saloon and received his money. Sullivan's backers lost heavily.

A Pug Dog's Sagacity.

In affectionate loyalty to a four-footed friend, a correspondent in Tarrytown, who has been annoyed by the charge of stupidity preferred against the entire race of pug dogs in an article copied by The Sunday Tribune, very handsomely vindicates the intelligence of at least one pug. He writes: "He acknowledges but one master, and that is his mistress, and seems to be unhappy away from her. He is delighted to go with her to walk, as he often does, but never thinks of asking to go if she takes a bag with her to go to the city. On such occasions he seems to know about the time she returns in the afternoon, and has been known to sit on a chair for two hours, looking from a window where he could see a carriage turn toward the house, when he would manifest his joy by barks and yelps, and rush to the door to receive her. When she leaves with a trunk for a long time, he shows his grief, not only by his countenance, but by shedding tears which I have seen roll down his face. He has been taught many tricks. When living in town, he would always run to the basement window, when the postman whistled, to receive the letters, and would give them only to his mistress. Once an advertisement was thrown in, and the cook tossed it in the coal scuttle, but he insisted on having it, and went with it up-stairs. He will walk on his hind legs, or bark for his dinner; will sneeze when he wants to take a walk; will eat nothing that you tell him has 'cost money' unless you say it is 'paid for;' will sit on his hind legs, with a piece of cake or cracker on his nose, until five is counted, when he will eat it; and though he is very fond of going to walk, he will not go with the children until he first goes to his mistress and asks permission."

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Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

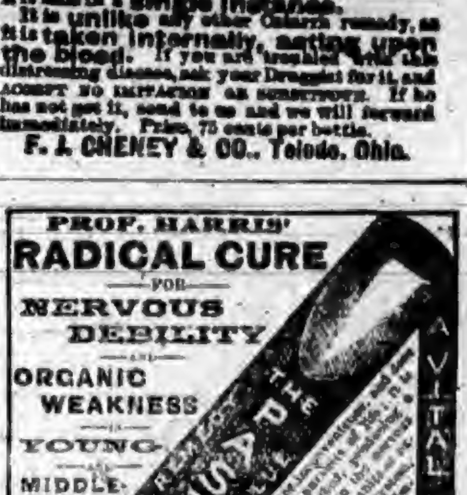

Prepared and Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists, MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS And the Best MACHINERY in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons Liver Regulator or Medicine.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An Effectual Specific for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. Simmons' Liver Regulator, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE Prof. Harris' Radical Cure FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE

[illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

[illegible]

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC

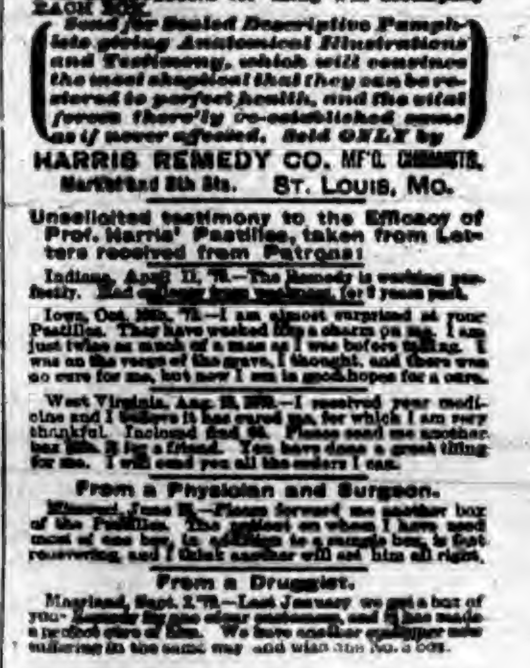

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the Animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equal, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with the imitated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere. Chas. F. Adams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

[illegible]

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

WHOA, EMMA!

GO TELL YOUR SISTERS, COUSINS AND YOUR AUNTS

That a large stock of goods is coming to the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

And another train of cars have been chartered to bring on the remaining FALL STOCK. Just about this time of the season we are firing out

BOOTS & SHOES!

At these prices: A large lot of Children's Shoes at 35 cts. a pair. Good ones for youths at 60 and 75 cts. Rattlin' good ones for Misses at $1.25, sold everywhere for $2.00. Give us the first call and we will endeavor to suit you in goods and prices.

AUSTIN BROS.

Auburn, Ind., August 3, 1882.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 3d, 1882

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

THE Record says, "The republican is the only party that ever prosecuted its own offenders against the law." Who are they? We would like a list to keep. What ones have been punished? Hundreds of shining lights in the great party of moral ideas have been brought to trial for their crimes, and thousands more should have been tried, but what one was punished? In the language of the scripture, "Many were called to trial, but few were chosen for punishment." Let the Record trot out a list of Republican rascals that have been punished by that party and we agree to match it by a list of those who have gone scot free, and have been given fat places at the public manger.

THE Press denies our statement in regard to Speaker Keifer's boots in the following unique manner:

a. The COURIER says Speaker Keifer made the government pay five cents for shining his boots.

b. Keifer was not at that time the Speaker of the house.

c. Therefore, the COURIER has not told the truth and the shining of the boots was not paid for by the government.

Such an argument should be preserved in alcohol. We may never see its like again.

It is laughable to hear every republican editor, although he may be, as some are, a drinking man, and often under the influence of liquor when he writes it, boast of temperance principles and that his is the temperance party.

IT is well known, too, that at the last session of the legislature many measures in the interest of temperance were proposed by leading temperance men throughout the state and brought before the legislature for consideration. Action on them was delayed and finally refused, the leaders giving as their reason for refusing to pass temperance measures that it would ruin the party. "Party first and temperance afterwards" said one of their leaders. So to escape all responsibilities for their action, they turned the whole matter over to the people by proposing an amendment to the constitution.

DR PARKER, of the Kendallville News, was burglarized one night last week. The thief got into his room, and took his pocket book from his pants pocket, stole his railroad passes, and some other small articles. Two of the doctors daughters slept in an adjoining room, and when the thief went in there, one was awakened, and called to the doctor, who got up and made a racket, when the thief left. This is about the second instance we know of a thief trying to rob an editor. They are beginning to find out that it is poor picking.

AFFAIRS in Egypt, are still in a state of ferment. The English are still acting alone, no other nation seeming to feel interest enough in the matter to send a force there to assist them. Arabi Bey, in the meantime is gathering in all the forces he can. He has been driven from one or two points where he had fortified, but is still in a position to do much harm. He also, threatens to injure the canal, if hard pressed. Armed vessels, of different nations are in the canal to protect it.

THE Press reminds us that the Garfield funeral party was under the charge of John G. Thomson, a democrat. We can't see what difference that makes. He had a right to go along. What we object to is, the drinking of liquor on such an occasion and then making the government pay for it.

As we predicted last week, R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, was the successful candidate for the judgeship nomination. We believe the nomination suits republicans generally, although some of them were anxious to see an older man, at least a man with greater experience put forward for the position.

THE fasting woman, in Wabash, is getting better, and can now take a little food. The doctors believe if she can be kept alive a little longer, her stomach will be able to retain food, and she will then recover.

THOMAS B. HUNT, of Henry county, is announced as a candidate for State treasurer before the democratic State convention.

AT Kendallville, they have a man who can poison a dozen dogs in one day. He would be a godsend in this part of the country. Pass him around.

As will be seen by the recent report of the Auditor the commissioners have reduced the indebtedness of the county $8,541.82 during the year ending June 1, 1882. This is a good showing.

—A flying visit to Columbia City, last week found that flourishing little city moving quietly on in the even tenor of its way. Of course like other towns they have their temporary excitements. Their most recent event in that line was a shooting affray indulged in by two of their citizens. One man was shot in the hip, but not dangerously. We did not have an opportunity to visit the newspaper offices, but got a glimpse of Bro. Baker on Sunday, and had a pleasant chat with Col. McDonald of the Herald. He always makes his visitor feel at home, by his old fashioned hospitality. The Colonel is one of the wealthiest men in the place, and an active energetic business man. We passed some time under the hospitable roof of his near neighbor A. F. Martin, a retired farmer, who still goes out every day or two, to see if "the farm is still there," and when necessary give the boys a lift with the work. His brother John is still as hearty and jolly as ever, and except that he has devoted his life to single blessedness, is one of the liveliest men in the city. We also found our old-time friends, Dr. Marshall and his aimable wife, enjoying life in the same happy way as of yore, and making their friends as welcome as ever. Their son T. R. Marshall is still a bachelor, and enjoys his home and his parents as well as he did in his boyhood days. He is now one of the rising young men of this country and fast taking rank as a leading member of the bar. J. L. Ferguson the marble dealer and "sculpist," is engaged on a fine piece of statuary, that will add to his already fine reputation. All in all, these friends made our stay quite enjoyable.

Obituary.

DIED—At his residence in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, of hemorage of the lungs, Monday July 24, 1882, Jay B. Boyer, aged nearly 32 years. Deceased was a young man of exemplary character and habits. He was a member of Union Lodge Knights of Honor, of Waterloo. His remains were interred at Hamilton, and buried by the order, a large number of breatheren attending. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in that part of the country and it was evident that Bro. Jay was loved and respected by all who knew him, and all will unite in hoping that when the record of deeds of Brother Boyer is sent to the great inspection room of the hereafter it will be marked, "Approved." Rev. Daniels, of Auburn, delivered the discourse assisted by Rev. Slusser of Hamilton.

—Plows! Plows!! Plows!!! For sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 31-3t.

—W. L. Braun put on the block this week, some of the nicest beef we have seen for a long time. He also got hold of some fine mutton.

—W. H. Kiblinger just received the third car load of Burch plows for this season. 31-3t.

Lake Side and Put-In Bay.

The B. & O. will run an excursion to Lake and Put-in-Bay via Sandusky on Saturday, August 5. A special train leaves Garrett at 4:45 in the morning, passing Auburn Junction at 4:54, and St. Joe at 5:14. Fare for round trip to Lake Side is $2:75 from all points in this county, and to Put-in-Bay $3:00. This includes the ride of forty miles up Lake Erie on the steamer Jay Cook. The Lake Side camp meeting is in progress and this will enable everyone to attend at a cost within the reach of all.

Permit No Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance. 31-4t.

Have You Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possesor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column. 31-4t.

—The Burch steel plows are made of the best material. 31-3t.

—List of letters remaining in the postoffice Aug. 1, 1882: Fred Hurni, Sarah Lease, J. B. Smith, J. F. Shoffer.

—No other plow is as cheap as the Burch, taking into consideration all that pertains to a good plow. 31-3t.

—Fleming, at the greenhouse is now selling nice cabbage and delivering them in any part of the town. Wait for the wagon.

—Mental Decression, Loss of Memory, Impaired Vision, Permature Decay, and Loss of Power cured by D. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—Dr. Shepherd, of Ada, Ohio, will be in Auburn, at the residence of B. F. Culbertson, Monday p. m., August 7th, for medical consultation; also in Waterloo Tuesday and Wednesday following.

—The Royal and Watertown Fire Insurance companies, for which W. L Meese of this place has the agency, in a little more than three years have paid more than $6000 losses sustained in this county. 30-2t

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway will run an excursion from Indinnapolis to St. Paul, Minn., August 9 for $15.00 the round trip. Two different routes may be taken, and tickets are good until August 31. For information apply to J. H. Martin, Union depot, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the De Kalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Thomas Dalton, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

M. BOLAND, Adm'r.

30-3t

SELF SATISFYING.

:o:

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.00
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,

Musical Goods.
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.

Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods

Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware Tin Ware:

Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Court grinds this month.

—Tarney has a new butcher.

—Austin Bros., on the other page.

—The Swineford supports another clerk.

—The brick for the school house are all delivered.

—Good fancy shirts for 50c at Mrs. Jones & son's.

—The oats crops is simply immense in this county.

—Billy Murphy is painting J. L. Davis' residence.

—Another lot of atlas men are infesting the county.

—Mrs. Jones & son are selling summer goods at cost.

—Picker & Bumpus' force are working on the school house.

—Pupils for the Normal school have been coming in all the week.

—Sam. Weaver was making a race track of Main street Saturday.

—Chris. Baldock is all jaw. Dentist Elson pulled the wrong tooth.

—We will have many storms this month, according to Vennor.

—The marshal has no right to take up your stock during the daytime.

—Dave Cochran is building a house opposite Clint Headley's residence.

—The Burch plow is the plow. For sale by W. H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Ind.

—We notice Joe. Ashley has his head bandaged. Wonder if he hit anyone.

—The court house officials are working up matters for the next term of court.

—The head boss of the COURIER is among the "Burbons" at Indianapolis, this week.

—Mike Douglas has put a coat of paint on his house. Doc. Ryan did the striping.

—Frank Hoff and Chris. Fell had a little "set to" Monday evening. There was no 'craut spilt.

—Prosecutor Peterson will make it hot for the boys. He's a member in the prohibition ranks.

—Capt. Bill Stahir took his company to Pleasant Lake, Sunday. They didn't take "nuffin'" with them.

—Zek. Mosier remains in jail. The sentiment of the people is, "that he ought to up for life."

—The Lockwood property, corner of Ninth and Main streets, has been touched up with paint.

—A fellow from Fort Wayne has bought out the "Little Parlor Saloon." He is not a prohibitionist.

—The little misses gave Edna Davis a pleasant little surprise party last Friday. It was her birth day.

—The concert at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening was largely attended and very entertaining.

—Someone has opened a lemonade stand at the Junction. It should be moved here the 12th of August.

—The town board ought to provide for the destruction of weeds, or require the owners of lots to cut them.

—A man who can't tell the difference between one fashion plate and another is a married man, and don't you forget it.

—There is no multiplication table in the almanac or arithmetic big enough to multiply numbers large enough to represent the present fly crop.

—The rain that began on Monday morning could not have been better or more opportune if it had been made to order.

—Harry Rush and Billy Little have consolidated their business. Small base ball boys who want "strap oil" to limber their backs can get it there for nothing.

—The doctors now gaze with an admiring eye upon the deadly cucumber, the pain-giving cucumber, the cucumber of cramps and colic that is now in the market.

—Doc. Cowan took in Pleasant Lake Sunday, with the expectation of delivering a sermon, but when it was announced that a collection would not be taken up he squealed.

—Long-pointed finger nails are fashionable among the ladies. They are a new "women's weapon" and are first rate to have on midnight strolls with susceptible musculines.

—Sim. Tarney takes a prominent part in all religious exercises. We hear that he was high boy at Pleasant Lake, and also at the display of coon "religion" in progress at Waterloo, the other week.

—Sheriff Leas went to Indianapolis this week to take Mr. Shimp to the asylum. He has been deranged for some time, and it is hoped the treatment there will restore him.

—The social at Dr. Ford's last Wednesday evening was one of the best attended that we have seen this summer. In addition to our own townspeople, we noticed a few from Garrett and quite a number from Waterloo.

—No other plow will work as well as the Burch. 31-3t.

—It was reported on the streets Monday that Jake Nye, the famous horse jockey, was stopping with Sheriff Leas. There is no truth in the rumor.

—The "gal" who was the owner of a rubber coat was in full bloom Monday. The weather clerk should give us a few extra sprinkles for the benefit of the ladies.

—We have not mentioned heretofore that J. C. Henry, esq., has purchased the stock of drugs formerly owned by J. H. Ehlers. Henr-i, we wish you a big outcome.

—Some stock that butcher Braun had bought last week, got out of the enclosure on Sunday and went back to the old home. They didn't like the prospect in town.

—Mrs. Myers' class of little ones is getting along nicely. They seem to enjoy the plan of part study and part work. Besides they have the usual amount of time for play.

—The man who endeavored to discover perpetual motion and failed, somehow never thought of getting a situation as a newspaper reporter. If he had he would have found it.

—Isn't it singular that mineral waters are only beneficial to the wealthy? In all our experience we never knew a physician to advise a poor man to go to Saratogo, or any other watering place.

—There were no bidders last week at the sale of Clark's stallions. The horses have been moved to the farm of Jeff. Clark. One of them, however, is under the guiding hand of Wash. Teeters.

—A lawn social will be entertained by the ladies of the M. E church on next Friday evening at the residence of Mr. Boland. Refreshments and music. Mite ten cents. All are invited to attend.

—Several horse traders put up in front of Tom. Sommers' Monday. They had a poor out-fit of "pelters," and left town with the same stock they came in with. Judge Cool's ball-faced pacer was among the lot.

—A young lady has shown us a volume entitled, "The Progressive Ages, or Triumps of Science. There is valuable scientific knowledge wrapped up in its covers, and we hope she will meet with popular patronage.

—R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, was nominated for judge by the republicans, at the Angola convention last week, on the fourth ballot. Mr. Peterson, of Auburn, was nominated for prosecutor on the first ballot.

—The latest news from the south brings the astonishing intelligence that Tom. Mays has purchased a farm. It would be worth a trade dallar to see him baste those coons about with a padded club, when they "don hoe de corn."

—Another large installment of our citizens went to Pleasant Lake last Sunday to attend the second excursion of Rev. Crosley. This excursion came up over the Wabash road and brought about the same number of coaches as the train of the previous Sunday.

—J. W. Baxter, M. Boland, D. D. Moody, John Leas, William H. Leas, and others whose names we cannot recall took the 11 a. m. train on the Wabash Monday, for Indianapolis, where they go to attend the state convention.

—We wish to say to our merchants who don't like to advertise because times are dull, that those who do, sell the goods. Hanging a horse blanket, role of six cent muslin or a string of straw hats in front of your store to attract flies, don't draw trade.

—The Grove Bethel Band have a picnic and ice cream festival near Jackson center, on Saturday of this week. See their bills for particulars. Still we might say that the boys always have a pleasant time. They are good fellows and we hope the gathering will prove a success every way.

—Commissioners Kelham and Shoub were in town last week. They also took a trip to St. Joe and to Butler, for the purpose of letting the contracts for building bridges—one over Bear creek, near St. Joe, and the other over Big run, near Butler. The former was let to H. Griswold for about $390 and the latter to Geo. Werntz for $420.

—We have received a letter from Appleton, Wis., containing the mystic words, "Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Canon," and beneath that the name of Miss Rowie Griffith. All this looks like a matrimonial venture of our friend J. F. And it all happened on the 26th of July. We hope the 26th of July will always be a bright day to him and his wife.

—A flying trip to Garrett last week, found everything going on as usual in that thrifty town. We found Brother Powell on duty as usual and full of work. Garrett is getting lively on political questions and is cultivating a healthy crop of republican candidates. They expect to take their share of the political persimmons at the coming convention.

—A Michigan paper says: "Men's night-gowns are made with pockets in them." This in case the wife of a man's bosom calls for a new bonnet in the dead hour of night he can immediately pull out his pocket book and furnish her with the funds. With two pockets and a rubber flask that would hold "brine" what a family convenience a night-gown would be.

Sporting Notes.

The kite and marble amuse the youth.

Fishermen seem to be in good luck just now.

Shorty Harter has put away his professional card this season.

Jim. McDowell had his finger split while catching behind the bat Saturday.

Parties from Garrett and this place are talking up a ten dollar rooster fight.

Sullivan and Tug Wilson will fight with gloves August 4. We have no desire to take a hand.

The Garrett and Auburn rifle clubs had a contest last Friday. The shooting was about "even steven."

Pool and billiards are below par in the dives. The games of pedro and dice are mostly used in playing for the drinks.

Doc. Ryan is cut out for a lightning ball thrower. To make his career a perfect success, however, the die should be moved about twenty feet closer to the pitcher's position.

The Auburn boy is after the game cock. The writer has one, but he is too old to stand the knocks, and the next time we catch Foltz's boy slipping around after him, we'll be the rooster and do the knocking ourself.

Shad. has made another "hoss" trade. This time he swapped sight-unseen. It would have been an average trade if he hadn't set up a dollar's worth of drinks, which was of more real value than both horses—we mean the dollar, not the drinks.

Auburn has a ball nine. The first game of the season opened with happy results last Saturday. The "old bawl nine" laughed at the organization and challenged them to come out on the green. They came out. Yes, we should remark they came out. 20 to 4 in favor of the new nine.

Rolling hoops occupies the mind and time of the average juvenile of to-day. We have a boy in the north end who can keep two going at the same time with perfect ease. We get this information from lawyer Dills and don't wish to be cross-questioned on the subject.

Next Saturday the "Sullivan" ball nine from this place will go over to Garrett and knock the stuffin' out of the "Tug Wilson" club at that place. This being their first game away from home, and then they want a little encouragement, we hope a large number of the b'hoys will stand Buck Allen off for a hack and go over.

* * *

—If the marshal would pound several hundred book agents who are bothering the people in town, and let the cows alone, the citizens would present him with a leather medal and a cork screw. We have made an offer for Forepaugh's cannon and after this week will fire them out through open windows and doors regardless of brick buildings across the street, or the acts of the last legislature.

—One of our packages of the COURIER met with quite an accident the other day. The express messenger on the train got a little lazy, and in putting the packages off, one of them fell under the wheels and the train ran over it. The trucks cut it partly through, but a bundle of paper is rather a tough thing to cut, and ten or fifteen extra quires repaired the loss. It shows, however, that the baggage smasher must look to his laurels if he expects to remain at the head of the destructive fraternity. The express messenger is beginning to get in his work.

—The season for garden seeds must be over. A dray load of boxes marked "garden seeds" was taken to the Jackson depot on Tuesday to be re-shipped, we suppose, to the dealers at Detroit, and elsewhere. We understand it is the custom to return these seeds each year after the season is over, so they can be sorted out by experts and only such kept as will grow the next year. Seedsmen who have studied the subject are aware that certain kinds lose their vitality at different ages. Some are worthless after one year. Some at the end of two years and so on for different kinds. If handled till next summer many would be worthless when sold.

—The first sabbath-school convention of Butler township met in the grove near Cedar Chapel, on Sunday, July 30, 1882, with a large number attending. The object of the meeting was to create a greater interest in sabbath-school work and to appoint a time and place for the organization of a township union. The day was pleasant, the exercises interesting and instructive, and all had a good time. The exercises of the day consisted of singing, speaking, essays and discussions on various topics concerning sabbath-school work. There were present several ministers and a large number of sabbath-school workers. Meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock to meet at St. John's school-house, Tuesday evening, August 15th, for the purpose of organizing a permanent township union.

ELLEN KEERAN, President. LAURA KEERAN, Secretary.

—Burch Plow! BURCH PLOW! The season for plows is here. W. H. Kiblinger is ready to supply customers with the celebrated Burch plow. 3t.

"The Docs."

The second meeting of the Medical society met at Butler, last week, and thoroughly constituted a "healthy" organization. The boys are bound to keep apace with other large places if it costs a millon—for their patients to pay.

Arm Broken.

A son of Henry Wolf had the bad luck to break his arm the other day. He was assisting his brother in hauling brick from Groscop's yard and accidently fell from a loaded wagon, two of the wheels passing over his arm making an ugly wound.

Gathered In.

Marshal Smith took a man named Rennels to the "cool off" the other day. When this officer found him he pushed the hair back on his forehead and said, in tones sweet and sublime:

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth;
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Too much benzine crept underneath his girth.
And played mischief with his temperate zone

The same day we noticed seven different drunken men on Seventh street, but this was the only arrest. Why such partiality?

Stock Law.

There is about as much attention paid to the stock law as if that august trio had not effected one at all. Cows "promenade" the streets the same as of yore, and are only molested by the faithful cur, while trying to open the garden gate. The marshal don't seem to understand the ordinance, as we hear that he threatened several times to take up stock during the day. He has no right to pound any stock only between sunset and sunrise. Will this officer please paste this on his cane?

"Hopped Not."

The harvest dance advertised last week was a fizzle. The managers had the orchestra and other conveniences at the hall door, but Mr. Ensley went fishing and took the key along with him. A couple of "hay seeds" at the foot of the stairs made sport of the harvest hop, and Eue. Kuhlman came near jumping down their throats and galloping their insides out. We are sorry that the arrangement was a failure, and in order for the boys to get square with their former bank account, we suggest they prepare for a "grand corn cutting hop;" but by all means hide the old man's fish-pole on the morning of the occasion.

Dirty Streets.

There is no use in laying the flattering unction to our souls that Auburn is a clean town. It is clean morally and socially, of course, but as to the streets, they are bad. Odds and ends in overwhelming variety and profusion have to be stumbled over at night and walked around in the daytime. Wood-piles are scattered over the thoroughfares, and some two or three hundred goats would find exhilarating and wholesome exercise in our streets. They could jump delightfully from one rubbish pile to another, while between times they could demolish all sorts of cast-off underwear and chew the succulent sock.

Journalistic Cheek.

Journalists are very prone to hear the expression, "Newspaper men have lots of cheek." But we humbly beg have to plead a modified plea of not guilty. In their natural state, newspaper men are the most modest, innocent, unpretending guileless creatures of the genus homo. But alas! how changed they become after a few years existence in this wicked world and contact with its inhabitants. Not that journalists haven't a little boldness commonly called cheek, but we contend in defence that it is because of the class of individuals with which they must of necessity associate. There is the local beer-bloated politician who doesn't take a paper, and more does not deign to notice the editor. But this same politicion is nominated for office. Then he comes rushing in and wants to dictate a fulsome eulogy of himself, and because the editor refused to use it with all assurance of a rooster on his dunghill, he proceeds to threaten utter annihilation for the poor editor, and goes out breathing dire vengeance. A would-be-artist brings a daub into the office, and then because the editor will not print a criticism so excellent that the avreage from Messonier Landseer, or Raphael would be incomparably flattered, this aspiring artist threatens to use influence against the paper. A preacher or a lawyer comes in and wants a puff of some late mediocre effort. A lady gives a party and wants a full detailed account, with all the fringe work, including costumes, distinguished guests, menu etc. A fellow gets mad at his neighbor and wants a paper to blow his hostile friend sky high. A man calls in, boots muddy, smoking a cigar that should be put in a quarantine, or smoked in a ten acre lot, sits down in the editor's chair, which he left to consult an encyclopedia, and the stranger coolly proceeds to haul over the exchanges and examine the editorial note book, and O ye Gods! people persist in saying: "Haven't newspaper men cheek?" Then some of these same people will talk so much of cheek, if they pick up a paper and find that in giving an account of some family difficulty the reporter has not pried into domestic matters and household secrets a century old, the paper has failed of its duty. So we must conclude that a little cheek is necessary for our self defence and the average newspaper man is as modest and gentlemanly as the boors around him permit.

* * *

—Farmers, look at the Burch plow before buying. 31-3t.

People and Their Friends.

—Mr. Harrison is in town.

—W. Rakestraw and wife have lady visitors.

—Frank Clock is "ticking" about the streets.

—Thos. Cuppy and wife are in town rusticating.

—Lawyer Penfield is home from his southern trip.

—Johnnie Stahl has returned after quite a stay abroad.

—Jimmy Baxter talks of going west. He's big enough now.

—Dr. J. H. Stough of Waterloo, was in town a short time last Friday.

—"Bid." Eldridge writes home that he expects to be in Auburn soon.

—Atwood Robinson went east Monday night. He wants a purer climate.

—Miss Ella Leas of Angola, was in town last week visiting with Miss Zora Baird.

—Tom. Scott has gone back to his labor. He says he came home to see his girl.

—We had a pleasant but brief call from Mrs. F. P. Day of Waterloo, last Friday.

—Chris. Baker is much better and took in the sights about town Monday evening.

—The Misses Slaybaugh's, who have been visiting in Ohio, will not return until fall.

—W. A. Shreve of Garrett, dropped in to talk business to the COURIER a little while last week.

—Wm. Merica of Butler township, dropped in to see his old friends in Auburn, the other day.

—Mrs. Fair has returned to her native home. Many of her old frinds will greet her cordially.

—Messrs. Janet and Blanch Conrad of Summit, came down Saturday to attend teachers' examination.

—Two charming young ladies have been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Swineford, for several days.

—Albert Case is engaged at the Auditor's office. Al. Robbins, the "big injun," is overseeing his farm.

—A sister of L. J. Miller has been stopping with him for a few days. She has a position in the school at Butler.

—H. D. Winebrenner reached his headquarters here via east bound train on the B. & O. last Friday afternoon.

—U. E. Babb of Hicksville, viewed our city, his former home, from a cosy seat on the B. & O. Mail train last week.

—C. A. O. McClellan and his daughter Jennie, were over from Waterloo, to attend the social at Dr. Ford's last week.

—Miss Josie Thomas was in town Saturday to attend examination. She will have charge of a department in the Butler schools.

—H. M. Bicknell and Dr. S. M. Sherman of Garrett, were in town several times last week. They were trimming their hedges.

—Johnny McIntyre came down from Walkerton on the afternoon train Friday last. He has been stationed there for some time as operator.

—T. Franks, trustee of Richland, made the COURIER a friendly call last week. He is getting his township out of debt and in good shape generally.

—We noticed quite a number of Waterloo people on our streets last Friday Among them were S. Beck, B. L. Duncan and John Leas and wife.

—C. R. Wanamaker, Stafford, was in town last week. He is now engaged in putting up windmills for Flint, Walling & Co., of Kendallville.

—Mrs. A. J. Little and Miss Lida Hogue took a buggy ride to Butler township last Sunday. They are terribly opposed to Sunday excursions.

—Frank Griswold dropped down on us Tuesday, looking like a New York broker. We are always ready to give Frank the hand of welcome when he comes home.

—Henry Getts of Sedan, made us a brief visit this week. Mr. Getts is well known in his section as a teacher of vocal music, having taught in different places in the western part of the county.

—F. P. Blair, formerly associate editor of the COURIER, called around Tuesday to chat with the boys and look over the office. Frank is one of steadiest young men in Watealoo, and the COURIER folks will always make him welcome when he comes around.

* * *

G. S. McCord has a rattle snake in alcohol.

—400 Burch plows in use in DeKalb county. 31-3t

The "Moral" Party Next.

On the twelfth inst. the great "reform lemonade party" (with a fly in it) will hold their county convention in a "twenty acre field" east of the pound. We must expect the old cry of soldier and the new dodge of prohibition to be spread all over the platform, and the bands to send forth for their opening piece, "Way Down in Dixie." We are glad to see the boys make an effort, at least, to be recognized at the fall election, while at the same time we are sorry to say that they will be the slickest cleaned out set that ever struggled for a county office.

What's Coming.

There will be some fun when the grand jury meets. It is said that some of our rosy dealers have been selling "arsenic essence" to minors, and a father of one of the boys is on his "stilts," threatening to prosecute them as far as the law will let him go. He is not a bad, that is real naughty, boy and the old man should not be so hard on him. He must remember when those of generous dispositiou fall through habits of disipation we should know that the demon of temtation walks hand in hand with the most lovable traits of human nature

WATERLOO:

Clark Long of Chicago, is town.

Miss Carrie Abby has been very sick but is now out of danger.

Mrs. Amos Walsworth is in town smiling on her friends.

G. W. Morrell is home again.

Rev. Christine is on the sick list.

Dr. Farrington has gone to Chantauqua, to attend the assembly.

Miss Alvord of Fremont, Ohio, is visiting Miss Fannie Clark.

D. Y. Husselman and family spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Curt Klotz is quite sick.

Born, July 31, to the wife of F. P Haskins a son.

Miss Mary Zimmerman, formerly of this place, started for Gallatin, Mo., Tuesday night.

Miss M. M. Eberly returned Saturday night from Hiawatha, Kan.

Charley Bassett was in town Sunday.

Mr. W. Crane came home from Edgerton, Ohio, Friday.

A. V. Sinclair went to Travers City, Mich., Wednesday.

Mrs. Thos. Segner has a sister from Canton, Ohio, visiting her.

Charley Voss went to South Bend, Saturday.

Mrs. Feagler of Smithfield was visiting Mrs. H. Lieb this week.

Miss Ida Blair is spending a few days in Butler, with friends.

J. M. Uric, formerly of this place now agent at Burr Oak, Mich., is here shaking hands with his old friends.

Mrs. E. G. Dickinson, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting her daughter Mrs. C. W. Gillett.

Miss Lizzie Clark is spending her vacation in Angola.

BUTLER.

Mrs. Rowly, of Michigan, is visiting her invalid brother Mr. Geo. Egnew.

The Kendallville ball club will play the Butler first nine on Friday next.

Thomas Blackwell is preparing to build three new houses, on the south side.

Mrs. Sanders, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, is visiting with the family of C. H. Crane.

Mrs. Ed. Sargent and Mrs. D. W. Ocker, of Garrett, spent a few days last week.

A valuable cow belonging to James Bunker, was killed last Tuesday by train No. 4 on the Lake Shore road.

Mr. Will Duboise has rented Alonzo Wade's house on Walnut street, the latter having moved into the country.

Mrs. Cora Cassel and Miss McCabe, who has been visiting in this place for some time, spent Saturday, in Detroit.

Rev. Mason, of Litchfield Mich., delivered a very able temperence lecture at the M. E. church on Monday night.

Mrs. Waite and Selina Rensch started for Trenton, Mo., on Monday night in response to a dispatch announcing the severe illness of their mother.

The game of base ball on Wednesday last between the Pleasant Lake nine and the Butler nine, resulted in some dissatisfaction. Those who witnessed the game are unanimous in saying that Butler did the best playing and that the one tally given to the Pleasant Lake club was not fairly won.

* * *

—The Ladies' Literary Club met at the residence of J. E. Rose, on Monday afternoon. They had a pleasant gathering, but it required several umbrellas to accommodate them.

—The Burch plow runs light and holds easy. 31-3t.

—W. H. Kiblinger, of Auburn, Ind. sells the Burch plow. 31-3t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAGUE & RAUT,

North Side Public Square.

Offer at very low prices an excellent assortment of Boots and Shoes for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

From some of the best manufacturers in the country, to which they invite the attention of all who wish to buy the

BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

We use the best material for our custom work. Repairing neatly done.

HAGUE & RAUT.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

CAIRO, Ills., had an earthquake shock Thursday morning, July 20.

A KANSAS man ran 100 yards, the other day, in Chicago, in ten seconds.

THE negotiations for a union of the two Republican factions of Pennsylvania have utterly failed.

RECENT severe storms have destroyed one-half the crops in the Black Hills region of Dakota.

A BILL has passed the House of Congress, providing that a five-dollar postoffice money order can be sent for three cents, and other sums in proportion.

A petition is being largely signed by Boston merchants asking Congress to take into consideration the decline in shipping, and institute inquiries touching its speedy revival.

GEN. GRANT thinks an English protectorate in Egypt would develope the country and improve the condition of its people, who are worse off than the negroes of the South.

OVER 185,000 head of cattle from the grazing lands of the great Southwest have passed through the Indian Territory this season, on the trail for Northern and Eastern markets.

The Northern Pacific Railway syndicate Thursday concluded negotiations with two of the largest banks in Germany for the sale of $3,000,000 general mortgage 6 per cent bonds.

OPPOSITION to his renomination for Congress from the Springfield, Ohio, district has been worrying Speaker Keifer, but his friends who now claim 93 votes for him, 83 only being necessary to a choice.

MISS EMIE MCTAVISH, granddaughter of General Winfield Scott, startled her friends, the other day, by taking the white veil and becoming a nun. She is a resident of Baltimore, and is worth half a million dollars.

ONE of the greatest of living Englishmen, John Bright, says that he knows of but one war since the days of William the Conqueror that was justifiable, and that was the war for the preservation of the American Union.

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the imports of foreign merchandise into the port of New York amounted to $423,590,400. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, imports of foreign merchandise at the same port amounted to $474,977,712, an increase of $51,387,222.

DR. LORING, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, is much criticised because he stopped the experiments begun by his predecessors in the manufacture of sorghum sugar. A committee of expert chemists had reported in favor of the enterprise.

THE oil excitement continues in Western Pennsylvania. New wells are flowing profusely, and in Butler county oil has been struck in a territory long since condemned as exhausted. This latter event leads to the possible reconstruction of some geological theories of oil production.

AFTER many days the assassins of Lord Cavendish in Dublin have been discovered and one of them arrested in Puerto Cabello, a seaport town in Venezuela. He has disclosed the names of his associates in the crime, and it is probable the perpetrators of the outrage will be brought to justice.

THE "Regular" Republican Committee of Pennsylvania is said to have abandoned all hope of a compromise with the Independents, and to be planning its campaign accordingly. It is sending out campaign documents charging the failure to agree upon the Independents, and claiming that their course is factious, insincere and dishonorable.

THE Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss by fire of the Arctic ship Rodgers concludes it report thus: "We do not find that there should be any blame attached to anyone for the unfortunate loss of the Rodgers, but, on the contrary, all hands deserve praise for their untiring and continuous efforts to save the ship. In our opinion, no further proceedings are neccessary in the matter."

THE Cincinnati Gazette asserts that nearly all the beer made in that city is adulterated, and challenges contradiction of the statement. As to the consumption of beer, the Gazette says "it is equal to 467 glasses to each man, woman and child in Hamilton county, the cost of which is $23.55 per capita This adulterated beer, which costs the consumer five cents a glass, does not cost the brewer one cent per glass."

Congress has directed the department of agriculture to undertake work which will be of much practical utility. The division of statistics has been directed to collect and publish monthly for the information of farmers the freight rates of the various railroad and steamboat lines, for the purpose of enabling them to judge when and over what lines it will be the most profitable to ship their products.

A NEW YORK dispatch says: "Tug Wilson has challenged Sullivan to fight for the championship of the world, and $2,500 a side, under the new London prize ring rules. Wilson is as fresh as a daisy after the mill of Monday night, but Sullivan was badly injured by the few blows Wilson was able to get in. The men and their backers divided over $18,000 among them, Wilson's share, together with the $1,000 forfeit, being $5,700. He announces his intention of becoming an American citizen."

SENATOR LOGAN, as the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, has reported a bill to retire all enlisted men of the army who who have served in either the regular or the volunteer service for a term of thirty years, and have been honorably discharged at the end of each enlistment. This is to be done at the soldiers' own request, made to the President. The pay of the soldier thus retired shall be at three-fourths of the pay of their grade.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 25th says: "The Cabinet meeting to-day, was attended by all the members except Secretary Lincoln. The principal topic of discussion was the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject of political assessments. The President presented his views freely and fully. They were, in substance, that no person in any one of the Executive Departments declining to contribute shall on that account be subjected to discharge or criticism, and no attempt to injure him on this ground will be countenanced or tolerated."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Seventy gold mines have been worked in Georgia.

The President approved the act to divide Iowa into two judicial districts.

The House declared the seat of Shelley, Fourth Alabama District, vacant.

John Springer, aged 108 years, died Wednesday, in the County Infirmary, at Marietta, Ohio.

John Church Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Long Branch in his 90th year.

Eleven deaths by lockjaw from the toy pistol have occurred at Rock Island and Davenport.

The Monitors Montauk and Nantucket are to be got ready for a test of their sea-going qualities.

A MEMBER of the New York Produce Exchange was expelled recently, for frauds in selling flour.

J. E. Rudd, substitute route agent at Little Rock, was arrested for and confessed to robbing the mails.

Seventy-one million dollars were coined at the Philadelphia Mint for the year ended June 30 last.

The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors has decided women eligible to admission as attorneys at law.

IT is estimated that there are 7,000,000 bushels of old grain in store, on Western railroads leading into Chicago.

A Spokane Indian, living on the Klamath Reservation, killed a physician for not being able to cure his sick son.

Mrs. N. Baker and Mrs. Anderson were suffocated at Grand Haven, Mich., by the burning of their residence.

The Utah Commission has elected ex-Secretary Ramsey for Chairman, and Mr. Pettigrew for temporary Secretary.

One hundred acres of potatoes have brought a Sumner county, Tenn., farmer $10,000. He has planted a second crop.

Reuben Miller, a Mormon Bishop, died Saturday. He was very old, very wealthy, and closely resembled Brigham Young.

A VERY large reduction of the internal revenue tax on tobacco will be made if the tax reduction bill is passed by Congress.

Fanny Parnell, sister of the Irish Land League chief, died suddenly from paralysis of the heart at Bordenstown, N. J., Thursday.

The Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture estimates this year's wheat yield in that State at 39,282,000 bushels, and corn at 66,500,000 bushels.

STATISTICAL authorities estimate the corn crop of Texas, this year, at 140,000,000 bushels—six times the greatest in the history of the State.

At the Cleveland track W. J. Gordon's four-in-hand team trotted to beat the best recorded time, 2:56, doing the mile in the second heat in 2:48.

The ship Theobald, with a crew of nineteen men, which sailed from Philadelphia for San Francisco December 16th last, is supposed to be lost.

John Donaldson, of Milwaukee, wants to fight any man in America ("Tug" Wilson preferred and John L. Sullivan excepted), for $5,000 a side.

Tug Wilson and ex-Alderman James Dunne, of Brooklyn, are matched for a prize-fight for $2,500 a side, the battle to occur in Mississippi or Louisiana.

The Jewish relief committee of Philadelphia has shipped back sixty of the Russian refugees consigned to it, having no means of providing for them.

The profits of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company for the year up to date, are $5,011,614.

Southern tobacco-dealers enter a solemn protest against the proposed amendment to the revenue law permitting growers to sell "weed" of the value of $100 free of tax.

Mr. J. H. Boardman's residence at Nevada City was consumed by fire Monday night, and his two boys, aged 6 and 8 years, it is supposed, are buried in the ruins of the dwelling.

Geo. Hinds and Geo. McAtee, two employes of the Union Hotel at Galesburg, Ill., indulged in a fight, one of the combatants losing his upper lip and mustache in the conflict.

Eighty thousand boxes of cheese were received at New York the past week, and the amount of butter now in store there is larger than ever before known at this season of the year.

A number of the striking employes of the Pittsburg iron mills have accepted situations from a Colorado firm at an advance on the scale demanded by the Amalgamated Association.

Fannie Crosson, an employe of the Robinson House at Fort Wayne, took an overdose of oil of tansy to produce a miscarriage, Wednesday night, and died in great agony.

The mangled bodies of six negroes were found on the Mobile and Ohio railroad near DeSoto, Miss. It is supposed they were robbed and murdered and the remains then placed on the track.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Arraegement Committee of the Army of the Cumberland voted against uniting with the Grand Army of the Republic on the occasion of the reunion of the former body at Milwaukee, Sept. 20.

T. H. Foster, a jeweler of Montgomery, Ala., has been arrested on a charge of theft. He sent a number of watches by express to Philadelphia, and the same night reported to the police that he had been robbed on the way home.

The President has referred the supplemental petition, bearing 49,000 signatures, from the Garfield Club of New York, asking the pardon of Sergeant Mason, to the Secretary of War, together with several other and similar petitions.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

The Hon. J. B. Hall, President, and H. N. Henderson, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, were arrested for perjury recently in swearing that the assets of their company amounted to $250,000 when there were only $100,000.

Atrocities innumerable are charged against President Barrios, of Guatemala, who is now on a visit to this country. His government's chief support is the musket, and his cruel deeds are only equalled by the tyranny and persecutions of the Czars of Russia.

Toledo proposes to adulterate red winter wheat with not more than 10 per cent. of inferior white, but Chicago declines to participate in any such scheme, intending to maintain its reputation and the high grade of its grain.

Comptroller Knox reports that forty-nine national banks reorganized by liquidation in advance of the passage of the law to extend their charters. A $5 note of the new design, ornamented with a portrait of President Garfield, is about ready to be issued.

The San Francisco doctors composing the Board of Health quarantined a vessel and all the passengers because a boy had small-pox. It turned out he had a "ring-worm." The delayed passengers are threatening suits for damages, and promise to make it lively.

The minority report of the House Judiciary Committee declares it should be the policy of the government to withhold any further patents of lands, and declare forfeited all grants to the Northern Pacific Company not earned under the provisions of the granting act.

Two young couples of Coshocton, O., thought it would be a romantic idea to elope down the river to Marietta by moonlight in a row-boat. The trip was only half made, however, when the men were arrested for stealing the boat, and the girls were sent home unmarried.

E. A. Willard, a banker and broker, of Jonesboro, Union county, Ill., has fled to parts unknown, leaving liabilities to the amount of $150,000. The farmers of the county lose considerably, and threats of lynching against the fleeing defaulter are freely uttered.

ADVICES from Nebraska leave little doubt that the people of that State are arranging a vigorous prohibitory campaign. The liquor men, while conceding that an amendment would be adopted readily if submitted to the people, still hope to beat the measure in the Legislature.

The Greenback-Labor Convention of New York, nominated Epenetus Howe for Governor. The resolutions condemn monopoly, denounce the penal code, and sympathize with the labor movement for higher wages.

Vennor predicts that there will be unusual rainfalls and storms during August, with snowfalls in the extreme Western and Northwestern sections, and cold rains in Southern parts after the middle of the month. October will also be wet, stormy and cold.

Mr. Alexander Jones appeared before the Tariff Commission, and advocated the rights of the chemists to a fair share in the government's policy, whether free trade or protection. As a manufacturer, he urged that the duty on quinine should be restored, and answered questions on the subject propounded by the Commissioners.

The new clause to the Arrears bill, which passed in the House of Commons, empowers boards of guardians to borrow money at a low rate of interest to promote emigration, and permits the Board of Works to make a free grant of £100,000 to impoverished unions for the same purpose.

The renegade Indians from San Carlos Agency were engaged in a fight by Major Chaffee, commanding portions of the Third and Sixth Cavalry, Monday, in a wild and remote section of Arizona. Twenty-six Indians were killed, and all their baggage, hores and mules captured. The military casualties were slight.

Near Christiansburg, Va., there occurred a duel between John S. Wise, Readjuster candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and John S. Crockett, State's Attorney for Wythe county. After three shots had been harmlessly exchanged, Crockett, the challenging party, said he was satisfied, and the affair ended. It originated in a political quarrel.

IN the Smalls-Tillman contest for a seat in the House of Congress as a Representative from South Carolina, Tillman, Bourbon Democrat, was ejected by a unanimous Republican vote, but to the surprise of the House, Mr. Calkins voted against seating Mr. Smalls. The latter was seated, however, making the second colored Republican who has been given his rights at this session.

Foreign.

The Cuban sugar crop is estimated at 601,500 tons.

Thomas Guardia, President of Costa Rica, is dead.

General Ulysses Heureux was elected President at San Domingo.

A railway car at Waterford, Ireland, was rifled of muskets and cartridges.

Crops in the Northwestern section of Ireland are in a deplorable condition.

George P. Marsh, American Minister at Rome, died suddenly at Vallambrosa, Monday.

Colonel Philipolon, charged with leniency to Nihilist prisoners under his charge, has been degraded and exiled to Siberia.

Fourteen persons were killed in a riot between railway laborers and the peasants at Dombrava, Province of Dolnau, Austria.

The British Foreign Office confirms the reported arrest of one of the Phœnix Park assassins at Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela.

The shock of earthquake in the City of Mexico, lasted two and one-half minutes. Many walls fell. One lady was slightly injured.

The King of Italy has sent messages of condolence to President Arthur and to the family of the late Minister Marsh in their bereavement.

Meiling, who was convicted at Berlin of selling plans of the coast defenses of Germany to the Russian Government, gets six years' imprisonment.

Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament are organizing a movement in Ireland to counteract the projects of the Land Corporations.

Eighty-three business structures were destroyed by fire at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Plundering was indulged in during the conflagration.

Charles Bradlaugh and three others were committed for trial in London for publishing blasphemous libels in the Freethinker. Bradlaugh was bailed.

Three hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Radziwillow, Russia; and a boiler explosion sunk the steamer Moskow, causing the loss of 200 lives.

The disasters caused by the earthquake in Mexico are slowly being reported. A church callapsed at Yantepec, killing four persons, and another church at Izula is in ruins.

Great disasters have occurred in Bohemia by excessively wet weather. Numbers of persons have been drowned by floods, and the greater part of the crops is destroyed.

President Gonzales, of Mexico, is desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the Central American Republics, and to that end has ordered General Loueze to make a tour of those counties.

The City Council of Marseilles has instructed the Mayor to apply for a rehearing of the suit, recently decided against that city, to compel the ex-Empress Eugenie to relinquish the chateau presented to Napoleon III.

Three Americans and an Austrian while on a debauch at Ningpo, China, brutally assaulted a Chinese captain of a war junk, and at latest accounts the safety of all foreigners was jeopardized by the indignation among the natives.

Colonel Brackenbury, in charge of criminal investigations in Ireland under the repression act, resigned his position because the Lord Lieutenant disagreed with his scheme to have the police join the secret societies, and then turn informers.

John Dillon, M. P., in an address at Mallow, said if Parnell had sixty firm supporters in Parliament they could render inoperative the repression bill, as for every person arrested under its provisions, they would waste two days' time in discussing it in the House.

THE STATE.

W. C. DePauw and family will sail from Europe on the 29th of August, and reach their home, in New Albany, September 10th.

Charles Sypes, a Shelbyville sport, chased his grandmother from the house with a butcher knife, and she had to take refuge with a neighbor.

All the manufacturers of agricultural implements at Richmond are crowded with orders. One of them received a $20,000 order by telegraph the other day. Many farmers in the northwest seem to have just discovered that they have enormous crops to take off.

The citizens of Morristown have tired of free liquor. Charles Daily, a druggist, has been arrested in five cases for selling liquor without license, and one for selling liquor on Sunday. "Doc." Daily, in the same store, also furnished bonds for selling liquor without license.

The Jeffersonville water company has been organized, with a capital of $125,000. The contractor agrees to lay eleven miles of pipe in the city limits, with ninety-four fire plugs, the city to be charged $9,500 a year for the fire plugs, and the citizens to pay the same rates for water as are charged at Louisville.

Mr. Albert Mackay, living near Madison, has a pumpkin of last year's growth that is perfect in form and color as when taken from the vine. It is regarded among farmers as a curiosity, from the fact that it has dried as thoroughly as if it had been sliced. The seed of the pumpkin will be saved and planted next spring.

On her wedding day an Indiana girl wrote something, sealed it in an envelope, and gave it to an intimate friend. "If I am alive six months from now," she said, "give this back to me unopened. If I am dead, read it." On the day that the half year expired the bride committed suicide, and the inclosure was found to be a statement that she expected no joy from the marriage, but was willing to give it a trial before deciding to take her own life.

Alonzo D. McCarthy, a young lawyer of Decatur, Ind, had great difficulty in winning Miss Rhodes for a bride. She loved him, but feared that his habit of frequent intoxication would make him a sot, and would only consent to marry him on his solemn promise of total abstinence. On the day appointed for the wedding he committed suicide, leaving letters to explain that he could not keep his pledge, and would die rather than break it.

A smart Warsaw man who wanted to put a stop to his cow's switching her tail while he was milking, tied that appendage to a picket fence. The bovine became frightened, and the man says he wouldn't mind repairing the fence, as it would be a just judgment on him for being a fool, but he does think it pretty rough that she should drag a 10-foot section of it through his garden and tear up about every growing thing there.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, July 19.

SENATE—A bill modifying the Chinese investigation bill as to permit the passage of Chinamen through this country from other countries to China was discussed. The internal tax reduction bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—The Swalls-Tillman South Carolina contested election case, was settled by unseating Tillman and giving Robert Swall, Republican, the place.

THURSDAY, July 20.

SENATE—The tax bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—In the Alabama contested seat case of Smitte vs. Shelly the seat was declared vacant.

FRIDAY, July 21st.

SENATE—The conference report on the river and harbor bill was concurred in, and the bill sent to the President. The revenue tax bill was further discussed.

HOUSE—After taking action in several conference reports, the bill to modify the postal money-order system was taken up and passed; also the Senate bill classifying the salaries of railway postal agents into fiv classes anging from $:00 to $1,400 a year; also the house bill to fix the salaries of fourth class Postmasters at not more than $2,50 a master, r $1,000 a year.

SATURDAY, July 22.

SENATE.—The House bill to provide training schools for Indian children was passed; also the House bill directing the payment of $50,000 to Mrs. Garfield, less payments already made on account of salary to the late President. The tax bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—The bill to regulate carrying passengers by sea was passed; the bill to allow a draw-back of duties on foreign articles used in ship-building failed to pass. Several bills of minor importance, relating to postal affairs, were passed.

MONDAY, July 24.

SENATE—After the disposal of some routine business, the Revenue Tax bill was further considered. An amendment reducing the tax on tobacco to 8 cents per pound was rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 28.

HOUSE—The principal business of the day was the discussion of District of Columbia affairs.

TUESDAY July 25th.

SENATE.—The tax reduction bill was further considered.

HOUSE—No business of any general importance was transacted.

Transplanting Teeth.

Interview with Dentist in Philadelphia Press.

I performed an operation of transplanting under romantic circumstances on a certain occasion. A young lady, as pretty as a peach, and a fine looking young fellow came to see me one morning. After no little hesitation, they told me they were betrothed, and that he was in the army and was going away to the plains for at least a year, hunting Indians. "And we are very unhappy at parting," whimpered she. "Yes, we are," almost blubbered he. "We heard of transplanting teeth, and want you to take one out of each one of our mouths and transfer them." For a moment I was transfixed with laughter and astonishment, and I attempted to reason them out of their foolish proposition—both had excellent teeth, by the way—but they insisted, so I extracted one of her largest back teeth and one of his smallest. Hers fitted his jaw all right, and he went off a few days afterward to his post with his lady lover's molar. His tooth, however, would not stick in; for within a week the young lady come back with her face dreadfully swollen. I reduced the inflammation and eased the pain, but could not replant her lover's fang, and she went away with it wrapped up in paper. Oh! the inconsistency of woman! Six months after she married a man old enough to be her father. When the young Lieutenant subsequently returned he indignantly told me of the manner in which he had been jilted, and requested me to immediately extract the false love's tooth, which I did, and he threw it into the cuspadore.

A certain breed of Texas hogs have solid hoofs.

TABLE TALK.

Sarah Bernhardt is, it is said, learning fencing.

The more unwieldy the fan the more bonton it is.

Bonnets are gradually encroaching over the ears.

Two thousand Choctaw Indians still live in Mississippi.

This is the only month this year that has two full moons.

A New York police officer has just died worth $200,000.

There are fort-nine Knights of Pythias lodges in Kansas.

The prospects of the Louisiana rice crop were never better.

In Paris a lady can get a nobby tailor-made suit for $45.

Many of the "Chinese" fire crackers are made in this country.

It is only American grapes that resist phylloxera in France.

There are only thirty-five Jewish families in Salt Lake City.

There are 7,000 homeopathic physicians in the United States.

About 4,000 men are engaged in the Sacramento river fisheries.

The favorite beverage of the drummers should be sell-air water.

Lawyers and physicians are excluded from the Knights of Labor.

"Pinafore" is to be rendered in Pennsylvania Dutch at Allentown.

A Rockville, Conn., firm have an order for 200,000,000 envelopes.

The high price of beef has materially increased the demand for fish.

A factory to make needles by machinery is to start in Brooklyn.

A woman is a professor in the medical college at Des Moines, Iowa.

Gen. Garfield's writings will be published in book form in November.

One apricot tree in Fresno, Cal., hasn't less than a ton of fruit on it.

A man should not resign—not even an umbrella—while under a cloud.

Small red ants are destroying the army worms in Lyon county, Ky.

An anvil weighing 24,000 pounds has just been cast in Pottstown, Pa.

The Mills' building in New York city will be lit by 5,000 electric lamps.

At Coney Island three tons of lobsters are sometimes eaten in one day.

Mr. Blaine says he has made $75,000,000 in his Virginia railroad speculation.

Eighteen hundred bouquets were given Boston's public school graduates.

A rosebush over 1,000 years old is still thriving in the cathedral at Hildesheim.

Paris and Washington are the only cities where Herdic coaches are successfully run.

Four thousand pounds of turtle were shipped per express, last week, from Cedar Keys.

A poet looks unutterable things. So does the man with a red-hot potato in his mouth.

The Prince of Wales is to preside at an international lawn tennis match to be held in Paris.

The Eourpean bathing dresses without sleeves are adopted here by ladies who swim well.

To repent without mending one's way is to pump out the ship without stopping the leak.

Already seven of the "most noted scout and frontiersmen in Colorado" have died this year.

The poster plays a truly neutral part during a political campaign—it is always on the fence.

The indications are that this will be the most active tourist season ever known in California.

Charles Stewart Parnell's brother owns, in Alabama, the largest peach orchard in the world.

Lead pencils were first made in the United States by Wm. Monroe, in 1811, Concord, N. H.

A little girl in Chester county, Pennsylvania, died last week from eating horse chestnut flowers.

A bull recently died at Warkarusa, Kansas, having three pounds of wire fence barbs in his stomach.

A water-spout on Crooked creek, Idaho, a few days ago, washed out and left on land thousands of trout.

A black turtle, weighing 1,000 pounds was recently offered for sale in the market at Morehead City, N. C.

A New York doctor knows at least a dozen instances where failures in business have cured men of dyspepsia.

That kind of religion is likely to be most popular which does not seriously interfere with what you intend to do.

A man in White county, Tenn., has a clock made entirely of wood, which for sixty-three years has kept perfect time.

It is said that the rising generation of the Philadelphia Quaker families are the dressiest and gayest of the city's society.

Young men bicyclers around Boston go armed with torpedoes charged with cayenne pepper, for protection against barking dogs.

The Lowell Courier is not surprised that car wheels are being made out of paper, as we have had "stationary" engines for a long time.

People who want to be very fashionable in their correspondence must use fancy colored sealing wax and a big seal to close the envelopes.

Charles M. Ahstrom, a Swede, writes from Stockholm that he proposes to bring to America Swedenborg's little summer house, the only thing connected with that theologian remaining in Sweden.

Even a thirteenth cousin may be of use. From such the present Earle of Breadalbane inherited his title and the finest seat in all Scotland.

A merchant at Morilla, Mexico, caught a thief in his store and locked him in a room with a fierce dog. The thief was maugled to death.

The man who is diligent in his business will never be sold out by the sheriff, though he may occasionally compromise with his creditors at twenty cents on the dollar.

Only twenty-seven copies of Guiteau's "Truth and Removal" have been sold. The edition consisted of 500 copies. This shows that so many Americans are not cranks as is supposed.

FROM THE WIRES.

War in Egypt.

London, July 21.—A long dispatch from Lord Granville to Earl Dufferin, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, dated July 11, is published. After justifying the bombardment of Alexandria, the dispatch stated that Her Majesty's Government now sees no alternative but a recourse to force to put an end to the intolerable state of affairs in Egypt. It would be most in accordance with the principles of international law that the force should be that of the sovereign power. If this is impracticable, on account of the unwillingness of the Sultan to act, it will become necessary to devise other measures. Her Majesty's Government still holds that any intervention should represent the united action and the authority of Europe. They have in fact no interests or objects in regard to Egypt inconsistent with the rest of Europe or of the people of Egypt. Their desire is that the navigation of the Suez canal shall be unrestricted; that Egypt shall be well and quietly governed, and free from the predominating influence of any one power; that international engagements shall be observed, and those British commercial and industrial interests, which have been so largely developed in Egypt, shall receive due protection from outrage, a principle which is essential for our interests in all parts of the world. The Government's policy has been consistent; they have loyally kept their engagements with France, and been anxious that other Powers be informed and consulted on all matters materially affecting the position of Egypt. The action which their Admiral has been compelled to resort to has not altered their views.

Woolwich, July 22.—Several steam transports arrived during the night.

Alexandria, July 21.—The official native report of the bombardment of Alexandria, says eight ironclads were sunk, two burned and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo.

On the evacuation of Alexandria, Arabi Pasha issued the following proclamation:

> Mudirs! At the Khedive's instigation the English killed with sword and shot in revenge the Egyptians who were left to guard the city of Alexandria. The Khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English and returns to the shore in the day time to order a continuance of the slaughter, therefore, I issue my order to continue raising soldiers.

To-day 250 rifles, under an aide-de-camp of General Alison, pushed beyond Milaha, six miles hence, to blow up the railway. They met some of Arabi Pasha's cavalry, and several shots were exchanged. The Egyptians fled, after loosing two dead and several wounded. The Rifles having finished their work withdrew.

The British troops now occupy Aboukir and will occupy Ramleh to-morrow.

Arabi Pasha has levied a war tax upon the land to the nominal amount of £500,000.

The Khedive has received advices that Arabi Aasha is well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but his forces are not increasing.

London, July 22.—A dispatch from Alexandria to the Telegraph, dated 9:30 this morning, says: "Major General Alison is just moving out with two regiments of infantry and a mounted squadron in the direction of Arabi Pasha's entrenchments. This movement will probably lead to an engagement."

Reconnoissances are being made to-day in the direction of Ramleh and Milaha. Several dead bodies have been found in the Mahmandieh canal.

Every European has left Cairo.

Port Said, July 22.—At a meeting of the foreign Consuls yesterday, it was agreed to call on the Admirals and Captains of the men-of-war in the harbor to ask what steps shall be taken for the security of the Europeans on shore, in the event of an outbreak. Fresh earthworks have been thrown up by the Egyptians at Fort Guemiel, six miles from here.

The Arabs at Ismalia are murdering Copts.

London, July 22.—The Times says the English force for Egypt, with the troops already sent, will number fourteen thousand men. The Duke of Connaught, General Allison, and General Wood will command the brigades. General Wood has been ordered to be ready to embark in a few days. The Government has engaged ten vessels for the transportation of troops. The transport Nyanza has been fitted out as a condensor for Alexannria. She can condense 32,000 gallons of water daily. The embarkation of the whole force will be completed within a fortnight. Cyprus will be the rendezvous of the force.

London, July 22.—The troop ship Euphrates left Portsmouth to-day. She took 1,700 men. The captain received sealed orders. It is presumed her destination is Alexandria, not Malta.

London, July 11.—A correspondent of the Times at Alexandria writes that he is convinced that the report of the number of persons massacred at the time of the bombardment is grossly exaggerated.

The British have appointed Achmet Rifaat Governor of Alexandria. His duties will be mainly nominal, but his use as figure head will enable authority to be exercised without wounding native susceptibilities.

Some correspondents having reported that they were fired upon yesterday at a village a few miles out from Alexandria, a party of military proceeded thither last evening. They found the houses filled with plunder, and brought forty prisoners here for trial.

Alexandria, July 24—12:15 p. m. The Sixtieth Regiment marched out to occupy Ramleh this morning. A skirmish is now proceeding, but we have no particulars. The Thirty-fifth infantry has been ordered to support the Sixtieth.

Arabi Pashi occupies an extended line from Mareotis to Aboukir. His force is estimated at 7,000. The first skirmish lasted an hour. One or two English were hit. Several Egyptians were seen to fall. Arabi is again advancing.

Alexandria, July 24.—The bulk of Arabi Pasha's infantry is reported to be concentrated at Damietta, the troops at Kafr-el-Dewar being chiefly artillery and cavalry. The Inspector of the Cadastral Survey has arrived from the interior. He reports the total force of rebels as nearly a hundred thousand. He says a volunteer cavalry regiment is forming to attack Alexandria.

2 p. m.—The rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early this morning. They stationed one Gatling and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry appeared and galloped boldly along the railway at 300 yards range, but fled upon a volley being fired. After a short time they reappeared with two guns, with which they opened fire, ineffectually, upon the British, who took to cover. By 9 o'clock firing had ceased, but the enemy is expected to reappear with reinforcements.

Crowther, one of the English engineers reported massacred at Tantah, has arrived here.

The commander of the fort at Aboukir, though flying a flag of truce, has refused to allow any Englishman to enter the fort. He is probably really holding the fort in the interest of Arabi Pasha.

London, July 24.—The Times, this morning, says the question of Turkish intervention is practically decided by the fact that an expedition cannot be sent without denuding the district provinces of troops and even reducing the garrison at Constantinople.

Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment, but Gladstone did not receive it until after the bombardment:

> The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us, hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve the Egyptians from all treaties. The control will cease; the property of Europeans will be confiscated; the canals destroyed, and jehad preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through Asia and Africa, the responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country.

London, July 24.—Fifteen steamships have been accepted or are under survey as transports.

The ironclads Devastation and Dreadnaught have been ordered to prepare for special service.

The infantry for Egypt will embark on the 4th of August, and the cavalry on the 9th, and sail direct for Alexandria.'

The authorities have decided not to send militia to garrison Malta and Gibraltar.

Paris, July 24.—It is announced that the French Government will for the present send only 6,000 marines for protection of the Suez canal.

London, July 24.—Major General Sir John Miller Adye starts for Paris to-night to consult with the French authorities as to the plan of the allied expedition.

Paris, July 24.—De Freycinet, President of the Council, in conferring with the committee of the Senate on the naval credit, declared that if the Powers indirectly interested in Egypt remained neutral in regard to the intervention of the other Powers in Egypt, France would leave England to act alone, and would confine herself to the protection of the Suez Canal. This declaration seems to be due to the refusal of General Billot, Minister of War, to undertake operations in Egypt unless he has a force of 40,000 men, which would require the calling out of a portion of the reserves, and the Government has refused to sanction such action.

Alexandria, July 25—10 a. m.—The military authorities are of the opinion that Arabi Pasha will not attack the British. He is, however, strengthening his position hourly. At daybreak this morning, his men, many of them without uniform, and driven like slaves, could be seen working in the intrenchments. The British experience great difficulty in moving guns (without which it is impossible to assume the offensive) to Ramleh. Directly after a sufficient number of heavy guns are placed in position, an attempt will be made to dislodge Arabi Pasha without exposing the troops. Guns and gunners from the fleet are going to the front.

The Khedive has dispatched a vessel to Port Said to bring Cherif Pasha here.

THE "MONITOR EGYPTIAN" has reappeared here, withholding "the offical journal of the Government of the Khedive." It contains a proclamation dismissing Arabi Pasha from the Ministry.

The Inspector of Cadastre, at Tantah, in speaking of the massacre, says: "I saw women carrying, tied to bludgeons, the dismembered arms and legs of massacred Europeans. The soldiers and the rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheik, with twenty Bedouins, saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheik saved myself and party. A mob from Alexandria murdered three employes of Cadastre and their families and burnt their bodies with petroleum. The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied the viscera of one of their victims to the tail of a dog and covered him with petrolium, which was set on fire amidst cries of joy from women and children. The mob was dispersed eight times. Finally two sheiks arrived and dispersed it."

London, July 25—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Speaker read a message from the Queen, announcing the calling out of the reserves in consequence of the troubles in Egypt. Gladstone moved that the message be considered to-morrow.

A number of reserves left this morning to join the regiments ordered to Egypt.

Aberdeen, Scotland, July 25.—An order has been issued to the reserves of the Gordon Highlanders to join their colors.

Alexandria, July 26.—The British have mined the railway embankment at Ramleh, as a precaution against a night attack.

London, July 26.—In the House of Commons, the address thanking the Queen for calling out the reserves was approved without division.

The News says: "The statement that Turkey has consented to send troops to Egypt is misleading. The Porte has not recognized the appropriateness of the suggestions to send troops, and now proposes to discuss the conditions under which they shall be sent, a process which, if carried out in accordance with Turkish notions of diplomacy, might occupy six months."

Dublin, July 26.—The weather in Ireland has improved considerably during the past few days. Though the potato blight has appeared in badly drained ground, still there is a splendid crop in most parts of the country.

Hon. Francis Fitzgerald, a Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland, has finally resigned his office, owing to objections to the duties imposed on him under the Repression bill.

A detective of the Irish constabulary will be sent to Caracas to receive O'Brien, held on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Lord Cavendish.

Not Very Much.

A young man with a nose like a razor and an eye which would have raised a blister on sheet-iron on a hot day halted a pedestrian of Gratiot avenue and stated that he was trying to raise money to reach the bedside of a dying aunt in Chicago. He was too proud to beg, but if the citizen would give him a quarter he would show him a trick worth five dollars.

"Vhash ish dot trick?" queried the citizen.

"It is to make ten cents go further than a dollar. You can play it on the boys and make ten dollars a day."

"My friendt, I nefer blays mit der poys."

"Yes but you can have lots of fun you know."

"I vhas no handt for fun. If I effer git off some shokes I nefer laff."

"Yes, but this is something new. When you come down to the grocery of an evening you—"

"I doan' come down. I vhas home on dher shteps all der efenings."

"But you could have a little fun with your neighbors."

"I told you I whas not a funny man. I likes to schmoke und read der morning bapers."

"Well, I don't want to beg, and I am offering you this trick very low in order to get home and see my sister die. Have you a dying sister?"

"I doan' expect I have. Vhas ish dot dricks?"

"To make ten cents go furthur than a dollar."

"Und vhill she do it?"

"She will."

"Und five cents goes more ash a half a dollar?"

"Just so."

"Und a cent goes petter ash a dime?"

"That's the ratio."

"Und nottings at all goes petter ash five cents?"

"I—I—I think it does."

"Vhell, you shust consider you haf all der nottings efer vhas und you vhil be in Chicago to-morrow! Gif my love to dot dying syster und tell her dot you saw me well. You'd petter git some oxbress vaggons to draw dose nickels down to der railroad, und you look a leedle oudt for some Dutchmans who has been eating grass und vhas green!"

◆

Commodore Shufeldt's charge that the old Empress Dowager of China is "an ignorant, capricious, and immoral woman" was very indiscreet, to say the least. He has been recalled from China, on the complaint of the Chinese Governmnent.

◆

President Arthur signifies his intention of being present at the opening of the Exposition in Cincinnati.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Bradlaugh, the English atheist, is coming to the United States.

Fashionable people at Long Branch affix bouquets to the blinders worn by their horses.

For five months past Senator Ben H. Hill, of Georgia, has subsisted on liquid food alone.

Admiral Seymour, in command of the English fleet operating against Egypt, is 80 years old.

The Prince of Wales is said to be $3,000,000 in debt, notwithstanding his immense income.

Senator Edmunds is said to do more miscellaneous reading than all the other Senators together.

The will of the late Mary B. Kelly, of Philadelphia, bequeaths $13,500 to the Roman Catholic Church for various purposes.

Nelly Grant Sartoris, instructed by her husband, has become expert with the rifle and pistol, and is as skillful an angler as he.

Charles Longfellow, the son of the poet, hobnobs with Jim Bennett. Both have just reached Constantinople in the latter's new yacht.

Upon the wedding-ring which Abraham Lincoln placed upon the finger of Mary Todd, at their marriage in 1842, this inscription was engraved: "Love is eternal."

Among the guests at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va., next month, will be James G. Blaine, Ulysses S. Grant, Winfield S. Hancock and J. Donald Cameron.

An exchange informs us that a Berkshire pig was killed by sunstroke, in Georgia, last Friday. This should admonish our friends of the uncertainty of life.

Francis Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," is to have a $60,000 monument in San Francisco. Money was left for the purpose by the late James Lick.

It is a singular fact that Mrs. Lincoln died in the same house, and within ten feet of the spot where she stood November 2, 1842, and was maried to Abraham Lincoln.

Bishop Hunter denies that he has located Mr. Emerson's soul in an undesirable place in the next world. He insists, however, that the Sage of Concord was not a Christian.

The death of Bishop Scott makes Mathew Simpson the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with with Willirm L. Harris, elected but ten years ago, next on the list.

John Doyle, a young man employed in a currying shop in Woburn, Mass., on a salary of $9 a week, was agreeably surprised last Friday, by a notification from a Boston lawyer that he had fallen heir to $100,000, by the death of a cousin.

John Babcock is under arrest at Norwich, Conn., for destroying the stone that marked his daughter's grave. The marble had been put in place by the dead girl's betrothed, and Babcock had forbidden it.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, is an extensive land-owner in Iowa. He has considerable property in Des Moines, forty acres adjoining Council Bluffs, and several thousand acres of land in northern counties.

Thurlow Weed has an odd pet, a dove, that never voluntarily quits his side. The bird entered the window of his sitting-room over a year since, and has never shown the least disposition to go away, although no confinement has kept it from doing so.

Ismail, the present Khedive's predecessor, who, by his wicked and luxurious extravagance, got Egypt into all her present financial and international troubles, is living in Rome on an ill-gotten income of $1,000,000 a year.

Thomas Adair, of Leesville, Ohio, during a violent fit of coughing, is said to have thrown a piece of cloth three-fourths of an inch square off his lungs. It is believed to have been a fragment of coat shot into his side by a gun some time since.

Edwin Booth seems to be making a great deal of fame, but no money, in London. Audiences are enthusiastic, and critics praise him unstintedly, but his engagement is at a time of year when it is unfashionable to go to the theater, and the receipts are not large.

A Colorado constable had a warrant for the arrest of a circus man for an alleged assault, but the circus man betook himself to the lion's cage, and, safely ensconced therein, taunted the constable and invited him in. The constable withdrew with his warrant unserved.

The Cincinnati Enquirer remembers now, with tenderness, how, when Mr. Lincoln was nominated, and received the dispatch announcing the triumph, he hastened away from the crowd of excited people pressing their congratulations upon him, saying he "must show the dispatch to the little woman at home."

◆

Carlyle's Religion.

Blackwood's Magazine.

He was a Calvinist without the theology. He had been bred in a Calvinistic home, and was by nature firmly and ardently religious. His conviction was intense as to the broad fact of the divine government of the universe, and as to the divine origin of a moral law—the right reading of which was essential to human welfare, the revelation of which lay through experienced fact—and generally as to the spiritual truth of religion. He flung away the whole of miracle and the supernatural; it is as certain as mathematics, he said, that no such thing ever has been or can be. The natural was far more truly wonderful than the supernatural, and all historical religions were bona fide human efforts to explain human duty. On the other hand, he rejected skeptism as to right and wrong, and as to man's responsibility to his Maker. He rejected also the materialistic theory of things—that intellect is a phenomenon of matter, that conscience is the growth of social convenience; he would have nothing to say to utilitarian ethics. It is unnecessary to pursue this into further detail. It is the Christian religion minus its theology, miracles, and eschatology. Carlyle said that the fragments contained his real conviction, which lay at the bottom of all his thoughts about man and man's doings in the world—a truth which he was specially sent to insist upon.

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Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
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Burns relieved instantly.
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Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
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Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
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long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.

Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

By A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne.
A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate & build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
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GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dr HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, [illegible] Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a necessity in my practice. Dr. ROBERT M. ARNOLD.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 8th, 1881. 2501 Wash. Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

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COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE

LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between 'Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

JAMES H. RAMBURG.

Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.

Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.

PALMER & WHITTAKER.

Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.

Macomb, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, F. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.

Owensboro, Ky

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strenght, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,

Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3-cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Buying Boots.

In the last few weeks of the war a confederate, serving under Lee, wrote home to his father in North Carolina that he was almost barefooted, and completely discouraged. As soon as the old man received the letter he mounted his mule and set off at a gallop, but was soon halted by an acquaintance, who called out.

"Hello! has there been another fight?"

"Not as I've heard of, but I've got a letter from Cyrus."

"What does Cyrus say?"

"He's out o' butes an' clean discouraged."

"And where ye going?"

"Down to Abner Smith's to borry $700,000 to send to Cyrus to git a cheap par o' shoes, and we're going to write him a long letter and send him a box o' pills, and tell him to hang on to the last for if Cyrus gets low-spirited and begins to let go the infernal Yanks will be riding over us afore we kin back a mule outer the barn."

"That's so, that's so," nodded the other. "I kin let you have the money myself as well as not. I was saving up to buy three plucks o' tobacker and a box o' matches all to once, but the army mustn't go barefut when it only takes $700,000 or $800,000 to buy a purty good pair o' shoes. Go home and git a cart, and I'll have the money tied up fur ye."—Wall Street News.

* * *

There was an accident up the road the other day, and when the Derrick reporter arrived at the scene of the wreck and desolation, and profanity, and Italian expletives, and kindling wood, and mad passengers, he was directed to the most solemn man on the spot for an explanation of the mishap.

'Was it a freight train?' asked the reporter.

'Yes,' said the solemn man, 'I'm a freight it was."

Two of the passengers were carried away in a fainting condition, and the reporter was steadied up against the fence until he recovered.

The solemn man continued: "It was rail bad."

This knocked two Italians down and broke the guy rope.

"No," said he, "I can't tender you any more information; you can track it."

When the baggage man hit him over the head with a wrench, but his last words were, "lok-a-motive for the accident up yourself."—[Oil City Derrick.

A Queer way of Building Houses.

There are in the world many queer ways of building houses, and one of the queerest is found in the city of Palembang, in Sumatra. The town extends for three or four miles on both sides of a rather wide river, and both shores are lined with houses. First comes a row built upon piles driven into the bottom of the river, and outside of that another row resting on great bamboo rafts, which are held by cables of ratten to the piles of the next houses. Of course these rafts rise and fall with the tide, and the doors open upon the water so that they are reached by boats. The threshholds are not more than a foot above water, and one steps directly from a boat into a house. One can buy anything there is for sale in this town without getting out of his boat. The people are Malays and it is said that they never go anywhere on foot if they can reach the place by boat.—Anon.

Reports of the Bureau of Statistics.

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics, Indianapolis, announces a few hundred copies of the late report, volume 3d, still on hand for distribution. It is a book of over 400 pages, full of valuable facts in regard to Indiana and her people. In addition to other important matters, the work contains statistics on Agriculture and Production by counties, on Labor and wages; a great variety of Economic topics; Society; Social questions; Education; the minerals of the state; Criminals and Public Expenditures for all purposes by counties; Railroad and Meteorological statistics, influence of drainage on health etc, etc.

Those wanting a copy may leave their names at this office. The cost will be only express charges, not exceeding 5 cents per copy.

Cheap Excursion Rates to Colorado.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, commencing July 15th and continuing to September 25th, 1882, will sell round trip tickets to Denver at greatly reduced rates, good returning to October 31st, 1882.

The National Mining exposition, representing the mining wealth and wonders of the Rocky Mountains, will open at Denver, August 7th.

For information regarding routes, rates, etc., address Agents of B. & O. road, or W. E. Reppert, Pass. Agent, 205½ North High street, Columbus, Ohio. 20-4w.

A correspondent writes to ask us if wool is a sure investment. No, it is not. The southern people had millions invested in wool, and they lost every cent of it. Exchange.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

HONEST WAGONS ! !

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO.

and see their home-made

WAGONS!

GIVE THEM A CALL.

CENTRAL CONSERVATORY
—OF—
—M—U—S—I—C—!—!!—!!—

Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Ind.

Cheapest tuition in the U. S. for advantages offered. Limited number boarded in Principal's family. For terms, etc., address:
28-4w. W. E. BATES, Principal.

FORT WAYNE
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(Incorporated 1871.)

For Catalogue and Particulars, address C. F. W. MEYER, Principal.

FORT WAYNE, IND. 27-8.

MUSIC MONEY
$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00.

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ide

2 CARD COLLECTORS. stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards photograph, picture & chromo cards. BOYS send a mail a package including Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-planted teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms.

THE MYSTERY OF
Love Making Solved
Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., Geneva, Ohio.

Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	.....
Saginaw	6 30	7 50	.....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	.....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv.	6 30am	12 02pm	6 55
Hanover	7 08	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 00	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 50	10 40
Angola	8 25	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 23	11 30
Waterloo	9 08	2 43	6 00am
Auburn	9 18	2 52	6 20
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	.....
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	.....
Louisville	7 30	6 25	.....
St. Louis	.....	8 40	.....
Washington	2 10	6 47	.....
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	.....

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	.....
Washington	10 40	2 25	.....
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	
Louisville	7 12	.....	7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 2'am		10 56
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 47 pm	3 40	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 08
Waterloo	12 58	3 40	18
Pleasant Lake	1 16	4 25	37
Angola	1 27	5 00	7 05
Fremont	1 42	5 23	7 23
Montgomery	1 55	6 07	7 40
Reading	2 10	6 30	7 52
Bankers	2 22	6 55	8 04
Jonesville	2 38	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3 05	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 26
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	.....	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	.....	10 55
Bay City	9 20	.....	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a.m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 25 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 5 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 12 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3:15 p. m. west—1:37, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05 p.m. P., Ft. W. & C. east 3 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 40, p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	Atl Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	00
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	40
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	40
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac.Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 3:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,

Agent Waterloo Ind.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm	10 10pm	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	[illegible]
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	[illegible]
Syracuse		3 22	12 25pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 18	3 21
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 50	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 18	8 35	5 42
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 10	9 45	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 38	7 50	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 53	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13pm	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 48	1 56
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 35	5 55	7 10

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad,

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 53
7 50	12 18pm	Hartford	3 04	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

Where Shall I Attend School ?

You will be aided in answering this question by reading the catalogue of the

FORT WAYNE (IND.) COLLEGE.

The lowest rates combined with the best advantages. Address:

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,
28-8w. Fort Wayne, Ind.

$500 Reward !

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit !

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness bronchitis, consumption in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ELNT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. B. COLE, Auburn Junction.

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Watches, Watches,
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And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

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REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES !

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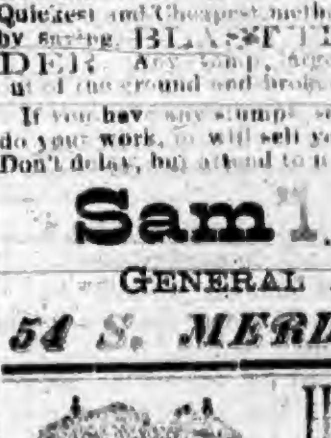

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All Work Guaranteed Water Proof.

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PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 10, 1882. Number 32.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo. Indiana.

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Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m., except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week HENRY PROBST Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice, FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice, C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.
(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as handwork. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 28-12t.

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DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

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of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

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Mosquito Net
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$1 50, $2 00, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00 each. Als Offer 1,050 Pieces

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White, Pink, Blue, Green, at lowest market price

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20 cents per yard; in Black and White Gray and white, and Fancy Plaids, reduced from 28 and 30 cts., to close them out.

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For summer use in great variety

BLACK LACE BUNTINGS,
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BLACK NUN'S VEILINGS,
PLAIN BLACK BUNTINGS,

12½, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75 cents per yard and upwards.

Also an extensive line of summer

DRESS GOODS

At Reduced Prices. Such as

LENO CHECKS,
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FOULE CLOTHS,
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COLORED LACE BUNTINGS

FOULARD SILKS,
NUNS VEILINGS,
PLAIN COLORED BUNTINGS,
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LAWNS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Just Received 25 Cases

PALM LEAF FANS,

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ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

Essay on Early English History.

READ BEFORE THE LADIES' LITERARY SOCIETY, BY MRS. W. H. MCQUISTON, JULY 24, 1882.

About the middle of the fifth century the foreign or Latin culture ceased, as the Romans were unable longer to retain Britian, which had been subject to Rome for nearly four hundred years. The war-like energy of the people having been destroyed by civilization, they were unable, when left to themselves, to resist the attacks of the Picts and Scots, who, when they found the Britons abandoned by the Romans, swept down from the mountainous districts and endeavored to regain what they considered their birthright. The Britons sought assistance from the Angles and Saxons of the Lower Elbe. They obeyed the summons, but, after they had repulsed the enemy, turned their swords on the Britons themselves After a fearful contest, they subdued the country, which henceforth was called England (Angle land). The greater number of the Celtic inhabitants fell by the sword, while those who were able took refuge in Gaul. It was only in the mountainous districts of Wales and Cornwall that the Celts asserted their independence and national peculiarities, till as late as the thirteenth century. The rest of the kingdom fell into the power of the Anglo-Saxons. These retained their language, their genius, and manners, creating in Britian, a Germany outside of Germany. The true parentage of the English nation may be traced to the Teutonic race. The language spoken by the Northern invaders was a Low Germanic dialect, akin to the modern Dutch, but with many Scandinavian forms and words. Like the people who spoke it, it was possessed of a character at once real and ideal, at once practical and imaginative, and required but the influence of civilization to become a noble vehicle for reasoning, for eloquence and for the expressing of the social and domestic feelings. The conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity in the sixth century, brought them in contact with more intellectual forms of life and a higher type of civilization, the transfer of their religious allegiance from Thor, Woden, Tuisk and Freya to the Savior, while it softened their manners, exposed their language to the modifying influence of the corrupt but more civilized Latin literature of the Lower Empire, and gave proof how improvable a tongue was that in which they had hitherto produced nothing but rude war songs. Sages like that of Beowulf, a varied and extensive literature, soon arose among the Anglo-Saxons, and we meet the Venerable Bede, Alcuin and John Scotus Eugena. The Venerable Bede was born in 672 and died in 735. He was considered the most perfect type of the outward repose and intellectual activity of the monastic life in its best aspects. At the age of seven, he was placed under the teachings of Benedict Biscop, at nineteen became a deacon, and a priest at thirty. His works embrace the whole compass of the learning of his age, numbering some forty-five books. These may be divided into four classes: Theological, consisting chiefly of commentaris on the Scripture; scientific treatises, showing a knowledge of science from Pliny to his own time; gramatical works and historical composition. His greatest work is the Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxons from their first settlement in England. Bede was surrounded by a body of literary friends, as Acca, Egbert Archbishop of York and St. Boniface Winfield. The eighth century closes with the great name of Alcuin (A. D. 735–804). Lake Bede, he was placed in a convent in infancy. Trained in the school of Archbishop Egbert, he became the favored pupil of that prelate's kinsman and successor, Albert, who on appointment to the Archbishopric intrusted the school to Alcuin, just ordained deacon. Eanbald, a pupil of Alcuin, on succeeding to the Archbishopric in 780, sent Alcuin to Rome, and this mission caused his introduction to Charlemagne, at whose court he resided in magnificent appointment till his death. In 877, Ireland sent forth John Scotus, surnamed for his native place, Eugena. The Anglo-Saxon literature showed the inpress of the religious culture under which it was formed, the chief subjects being moral, religious, historical and didactic, instead of being written in the vernacular was composed in the Latin language. The war with the Danes, which took place in the ninth century, under the reign of Egbert and his successors, was one of great devastation and bloodshed. They plundered the coasts and shores of the rivers, destroyed the churches, and endeavored to treat the Saxons as the Saxons had treated the Celts. Alfred, the most perfect type of a patriotic warrior, king and philosopher, was thrust from his throne for a short time. By dint of cunning courage and watchfulness, he finally contrived to put an end to their inroads, after which he devoted his powers to the internal improvement of his people. Not only did he look after their bodily welfare, but he founded schools and built churches. His early love of the old national poetry, the growing neglect of Latin, even by the priests, few of whom could understand in English their Latin prayers, or translate any Latin writings into English; his eager desire that the people might enjoy the treasures of learning, collected in the churches for security from invaders, urged him to the culture of the native tongue for popular instruction. Having learned Latin only late in life, he found it difficult to instruct, where he himself needed correction. While Boethus had for his audience senators and men of culture, who understood as well as we, the slightest mythological allusion, Alfred is obliged to take up and develope them. Still he does not despair. He invites learned men to repair the decay of scholarship, and sets the example himself by translating existing works into the Vernacular. His most important translations were those of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, The ancient history of Orosius and Boethins de Consolatione Philosophim, and for the use of the clergy, the Pastorale of St. Gregory. According to William of Malmesbury, Alfred had commenced an Anglo-Saxon version of the Psalms shortly before his death. The new intellectual impulse, given by Alfred's policy of calling foreign scholars into the realm, which was followed by other kings down to the eve of the conquest, sustained the revival of Anglo-Saxon literature in full activity for some time.

New Line between Cincinnati and the West.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway has put on through cars between Cincinnati and Davenport, via Seneca, Kankakee and Indianapolis, making close connections with fast express trains to and from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and intermediate points.

This constitutes a quick and short line between the Ohio River the Missouri and the upper Mississippi, with practically no change of cars, and no re-ticketing or re-checking of baggage.

This route ought to and undoubtedly will become immensely popular with travelers, as they will have the benefit not only of a journey through a beautiful country, but the privilege of riding over first class roads, in cars which have gained the reputation of being as comfortable and beautiful as any in the world.

* * *

We have recently been shown a very neatly bound and printed volumn, entitled: "The Progressive Ages, or Triumphs of Science, and Treasures of Nature, History and Literature, by Prof. H. L. Harvey." Published by J. A. Ruth & Co., Chicago and Philadelphia. The work is finely and profusely illustrated, and contains 488 royal quarto pages, fairly glistening with the rarest jewels of natural history and science, embracing scenic descriptions of the surpassing grandeur and sublimity of portions of our western country, its great plains, awe-inspiring waterfalls and remarkable subterranean caverns, together with an authentic account of the Antarctic and Polar regions, with a spice of variety including "Sporting in the Tropics."

There is also valuable scientific knowledge contained in the subject of "Alchemy and Chemistry," while "More Than One Universe" abounds in radiant astronomical truths regarding the rapidity of the motions of light,—Alcyone, the Sun King, around which all the heavens revolve. The meteoric aerolites, and wanderers through space are not forgotten, but are unerringly traced in their mad flight through the ether blue.

"Ocean Waves," the wonders of the trackless deep, "Sounds and Silence," earth treasures and "precious stones" are themes possessing wonderful and fascinating interest.

An adequate description is given of important historical events. "Ancient Ruins," "The Temple of the Sun," and the culture and manufacture of our best known and most essential natural products.

The chapter, "Natures Teachings," is replete with rich and useful information, affording a subject for deep and earnest thought, while the life sketches of our noted scientists, inventors and masters of art, inspire within the reader's mind a desire to cultivate, even though in a small degree, the talents with which God has endowed him.

The author has not only adapted his work to every thinking, intelligent mind, but has woven around the whole that felicitious and pleasing style of language that never fails to fascinate the young mind. But it is impossible for us to fully delineate the beauties of this charming volume. We advise all our readers to procure a copy. The agent is at work in our community, and we commend him to the courtesy and patronage of our people. We would like to see a copy of the work in every family.

Communication.

CENTERVILLE, MON. TER.
July 21st, 1882.

EDITOR COURIER.—Having delayed writing to you longer than I intended on account of pressing work I now hasten to give you a few more items concerning Montana, and will endeavor to confine myself to the general outlook of the country. In the first place a great many people have conceived irreoneous ideas about Montana. A great many think it too near the north pole to be pleasant. It is true that there are marked changes here in the mercury both winter and summer, yet it is not any more noticeable to persons who are acclimated here than the sudden changes in Indiana. The air here is pure and dry, and when mercury stands at 40 degrees below zero it does not seem as cold as 25 degrees in Indiana, where the air is saturated with dampness. During the summer season at times the mercury reaches 104 degrees, and has in several instances reached 110; but this never occurs except from the middle of July to the middle of August, while the rest of the season is about the same temperature as in Indiana. The nights are cool enough to require a good blanket cover to keep one comfortable, no matter how high the mercury rises during the day. This affords rest to the weary laborer, and a luxury that States people do not enjoy. There is but little rain here during the season. The rains for the summer fall almost entirely in June, and generally not much then. I don't think a healthier climate can be found than Montana affords. The principal business of the territory is stock raising, farming, mining and all kinds of mercantile traffic. Stock raising is probably the best paying business. I have met several old settlers who came here in 1862 to '65, and started with a single pair of cattle and a team, which they drove across the plains. They settled upon a ranch site and farmed enough to live on until markets were established. By that time their herds had increased so that their entire attention was turned to stock raising, and now their resources from sales of stock are thousands of dollars, and the hills are dotted with their herds. I know that it seems hard for Indiana people to believe that stock will live and do well out on the hills and valleys with no other substance than dried up grass, and the snow from one to three feet, yet they live and come out in the spring looking well. The native grass is called bunch grass. It resembles cheat that grows among wheat. This attains a hight of from two to three feet, and during the month of August is cures just like hay. This affords pasture stock in the winter, and graze where the snow blows away and leaves a great many acres bare. The particular advantage in stock raising is the pasture is free; all it costs is to spend a week twice a year on the general round-up. That is, all the stock raisers on a range go out in a company and gather all the stock together. These they corral each evening, and each man selects his brands with their increase. They then brand the young ones and turn them all out again. Stock buyers follow the round-up parties and buy all the stock that is for sale. When I say stock, I mean horses and cattle. Sheep are herded; and in connection with this, butter dairying is a profitible business. A man with twenty-five good milch cows and well fixed for butter making, will make from $1,000 to $1,500 per year, besides the increase. Butter here is always ready sale, and commands a price of from thirty cents to one dollar per pound. The average price is fifty cents the year around. Good milch cows are ready sale at from forty to fifty dollars each, and stock cattle from twenty-five to thirty-five per head on the range. Next to stock raising is farming. All the lands in the valleys have been surveyed and are for sale at $1.25 to $2.50 per acre, or subject to either the homestead premption or timber acts, but no land can be farmed in this country except by irrigation (a description of which I will give in a future letter); and there are thousands of acres of as fine farming land as a man ever saw, that never can be farmed until some artificial means of obtaining water is brought into use, as the mountain streams do not afford sufficient water for the valley lands, and in many cases the rivers cannot be utilized on account of the water being below the surface of the ground. But it is thought the time is not far distant when other modes of obtaining water will be brought into use such as constructing flumes along the river courses from a high point or by artesian wells, which can be obtined at a depth of from five hundred to two thousand feet. Farming is not confined entirely to valley lands, as some of the bench lands that lay a thousand feet higher than its connecting valley are able to produce as heavy a crop as the valley. These lands, when farmed, are irrigated from the mountain streams. These streams are formed from the snow on the mountains that is constantly melting. One of these streams will furnish water for from fifteen to twenty ranches. The crops consist in winter and spring wheat and oats. Barley is a successful crop, but few raise it; Why I do not know. The winter wheat is very fine and often yields 40 bushels per acre. The general average scarcely ever runs below 30 bushels. Spring wheat has a larger grain than winter wheat, and makes a shade whiter flour and makes larger yield per acre, and weighs about sixty-five pounds to the bushel measured when well matured, but is sometimes subject to frost in the fall before ripening as it is not harvested until September. Wheat in the fall and spring will net the farmer an average of two cents per pound. At this time of the season it will net two and a half. Oats is the chief crop, and will yield 60 bushel per acre, but the average crop is 40 bushels saved, as a great deal is wasted by shattering out. Sometimes one man will have a hundred or more acres that will be ready to cut at the same time. As it ripens fast a great deal of it will be too ripe before it can be cut. It is a sure crop and will net the farmer from two to two and a quarter per bushel in the fall and spring. At this time it is ready sale in the market at Helena, at three twenty-five per hundred. It may look like big figures to Indiana farmers to obtain from 74 cents to $1,22 per bushel for oats, but it is a fact just the same. The great demand for oats is largely due to the great number of overland freight lines, all over the territory. These companies are compelled to feed their mules the year around as they are in constant use, and no time to graze except at night. As no corn is raised here at all, oats is the only stock feed that is grown. Vegetables of allmost all kinds can be grown here with but little trouble. Potatoes are an immense crop. When planted late as the middle of June, they will yield as much as three hundred bushels per acre, and command a price of from two to two and a half per pound. Cabbage and cauliflower are raised in large quantities and command a price of from 4 to 5 cents per pound. The wages paid to farm hands is $40 to $50 per month and board. Agricultural implements range at the following prices, which may seem exorbitant, but they are paid here with less grumbling than the low prices in the states. Nothing is offered in the markets here but the best. Cheap goods don't find buyers: Self-binding harvesters, $400; 18 inch sulky plows, $90; wagons to carry 4500 pounds, $140; heavy draft horses and mules, $400 to $500 per span. In my next I will write you concerning mining, game and customs of the country. We are all enjoying the best of health and like the country splendid.

Respectfully Yours,
JAMES WANTZ.

The Oriole.

ITS SEPTEMBER FESTIVITIES IN BALTIMORE.
[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The order of the Oriole of Baltimore will hold a general meeting on Wednesday evening of this week, when plans that have been matured for the September pageant will be reported, together with plats, drawings and a descriptive outline of the entire procession, so as to show conclusively in advance the character of the work which the young men of the city propose to present this year. In 1881 the Oriole display was purely experimental, and owing to the inexperience of those who had the affair in charge the result was very far from being as brilliant or successful as had been anticipated, though money was not wanting to secure far different ends had it been properly applied. Since then, however, the Order of the Oriole has been organized on a basis somewhat similar to the Mardi Gras secret orders of New Orleans. A large and intelligent committee was sent to the Crescent City last March to witness the Mardi Gras procession, and a sub-committee penetrated the sanctum sanctorum of the most exclusive of the orders, and the veil was lifted for the first time to the gaze of non-residents. This initation of several energetic and intelligent young Baltimore business men furnished the key for the work which for the last three months has been steadily pursued in secret. In this work, too, the Order of the Oriole has been stimulated by an ambition to present results which will do no discredit to the New Orleans sponsors, who will be largely invited to the celebration and most royally entertained without cost. The pagent will have as the raison d'etre that it is for the celebration of the anniversary of the defense of Baltimore, the heroism of those who held Fort McHenry against the British fleet, and the birth of the "Star-Spangled Banner." In all the history of Baltimore, the city has never witnessed such a celebration of these events as this September will present under the auspices of this Order of the Oriole. In addition to this patriotic foundation buisness will be combined with sentiment and pleasure. The celebration will inaugurate the fall business season—a time of year when the weather and the city are usually at their brightest and best. Special invitations have been extended to the boards of trade of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Galveston, Norfork, Richmond and Wilmington, N. C.—fourteen leading cities of the west, south and southwest. Some of these commercial bodies will be provided with special through cars to insure every comfort possible for long distance traveling, and for merchants and business men generally, who may be coming north at the opening of the season. Special inducements will be offered to stop in Baltimore, where there will be the certainty of unrivaled amusement for the time being. The celebration will last three days, covering the anniversary of the city's defense, September 12, and the two succeeding days. The programme will include a splendid military display, a royal day pageant incident to the reception of Cecilius, Lord of Baltimore, and a grand night pageant of brilliant tableaux, comprising a larger number of floats than has ever before been put on wheels in any city of America. There will also be a brilliant assemblage and a royal reception by card at the Academy of Music, where it is expected Rex and perhaps the beautiful Queen of the Carnival of New Orleans, the maids of honor and many of the royal dukes and dignitaries of the Mardi Gras festival last year will be guests of the ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore. It is very greatly desired by all the members of the Order of the Oriole to extend the utmost hospitality to dignitaries of the carnival from New Orleans in return for their kindness and consideration shown the ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore last spring, and the social aspect of the celebration will therefore be, no doubt, one of the brightest features.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE revenues of Mexico for the last fiscal year were $375,000,000.

WASHINGTON gossip accuses Eugene Hale of having the Presidential longing.

IT IS predicted that the corn crop of Texas will average 50 bushels to the acre.

THERE are 2,400 applications for office on file in the Interior Department at Washington.

THE sundry civil appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate of Congress, appropriates $25,764,000.

ALL the great Powers of Europe are gradually turning a cold shoulder to England's war policy in Egypt.

THE river and harbor fund has $4,500,000 remaining to its credit of unused appropriations from last year's bill.

IT is thought that General Wade Hampton will receive the Democratic nomination for Governor in South Carolina.

YELLOW fever has broken out at Matamoras, Mexico, and a panic is reported among the people of the lower Rio Grande region.

THE publication of the names of those who receive or apply for pensions is much and earnestly urged as an aid to pension reform.

SINCE 1879 the amount of revenue collected at Milwaukee for beer has increased from $300,000 to $879,754 last year, a gain of 250 per cent.

A CLEVELAND physician says that plumpness, milky whiteness of complexion, puffy eyelids and a swollen skin, are the marks of an arsenic eater.

A CONSPICUOUS increase is noted in the importation of foreign wares into this country. The entries for dry goods alone for July, at New York, foot up $11,370,000.

SINCE Alexander H. Stephens's nomination for Governor of Georgia, all opposition appears to have vanished, and it looks as if he would be elected without a contest.

JOHN R. POPHAM, of Richmond, Va., Superintendent of the folding-room of the House of Congress, has been arrested for securing $2,100 by forgery in a bankrupt case.

A PARTY of Chippewa Indians are in Washington for the purpose of concluding negotiations for the transfer of 3,200,000 acres of their lands, near Red Lake, Minn., to the Government.

AT a convention of brewers in Ohio it was shown that the capital invested in the business in that State is $12,000,000, which is considerable more than is invested in the colleges of the State.

RIVER and harbor appropriations are permanent, no portion thereof being subject to return to the Treasury, and it is safe to say that, sooner or later, every dollar so appropriated will be expended.

THE prohibitionists of Iowa, in State convention ask the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to provide penalties for selling ale and beer and further legislation under the recent constitutional amendment.

Biglow, the receiving teller of the National Bank of the Republic, at Washington, and who absconded in June on account of a $25,000 deficit in his accounts, permitted himself to be arrested at Port Huron, Mich., Friday morning.

CHAIRMAN COOPER, of the regular Pennsylvania Republican committee, thinks the independent movement is losing strength, and predicts that Stewart will not receive as many votes as Armstrong, the labor candidate, to whom he concedes 3,000.

AT the new oil town, Garfield, in Pennsylvania, there is no water, and the supply required for human existence has to be brought from a spring some distance from town. It costs sixty cents a barrel, while oil is worth only fifty-six, and the water venders will not give a barrel of water for a barrel of oil.

THE Queen has sent a message to the British Parliament, calling out the military reserves. This step is deemed necessary by the war in Egypt. The call will no doubt receive the sanction of Parliament. The British Government apparently is just beginning to realize the grave character of the troubles in Egypt.

THE public debt statement shows a decrease during July of $13,860,027. Cash in the Treasury, $241,098,031; gold certificates, $5,017,940; silver certificates, $67,119,210; certificates of deposit, $12,780,000; refunding certificates, $452,750; legal tenders, 346,781,016; fractional currency, $7,046,469.

THE indications are that the knit goods tariff amendment, or, rather, correction, will not pass at this session of Congress, and the wearers of such goods will still have the privilege of buying them at the same old price, if the American manufacturers stay in the market and prevent a foreign monopoly by domestic competition.

NINE Judges of the Federal, State and County Courts at Chicago, including Judges Blodgett and Drummond, of the United States Court, and Dickey, of the Illinois Supreme Bench, have united in assuring George Scoville that he has special claims upon Congress for compensation for his services in defending Guiteau.

THE discovery has been made that eight oleomargarine factories are running at night in the lower part of New York city, where butter and fat are mixed and sent West in tubs marked "Pure Orange County Butter." It is alleged that the resulting mixture sells better than the unalloyed, and presents a more attractive appearance.

LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, is plaintiff in a suit pending in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Leon Barnard, a Belgian, fled with $1,700,000 belonging to the King, and Leopold has sued for an injunction to restrain the Union Safe Deposit Company, of Boston, from permitting Barnard to remove certain deposits made by him upon his arrival in this country.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted a report which shows that the internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year aggregated $146,520,273; and for the last 6 years $748,331,100. The expense of collecting these taxes was 6 3-6 per cent. No defalcation has taken place during these six years, and the illicit manfacture and sale of spirits and tobacco has been entirely broken up. No department on earth can make so good a showing.

THE new national bank notes to be issued by the national banks that have had their charters extended are now being printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Their backs are printed with brown ink instead of the usual green ink. They will be known as brown backs, which will indicate money issued by banks whose original character has expired and been extended. In every other respect they are like the ordinary national note.

THE New York Sun says: "Most army officers will swear when they are excited. Ganeral Scott used to swear; General Sheridan will put in an oath now and then to give emphasis to his ideas; General Sherman can make the air lurid with his cursing; not so General Grant; we have been with him in some of the most trying circumstances of his military career, and can testify that no cause of anxiety or of anger has ever drawn any sort of an oath from his lips.

THE new postal money order system promises to be a measure of real convenience to the public. Orders for a sum less than $5 will cost three cents, and the service is extended so as to raise the limit of orders from $50 to $100. Further, persons will not be required to fill out a blank, as at present, for an order, but will receive an order payable to the bearer at the money-order office designated by the applicant. The new notes are to be handsomely engraved, and in appearance will not be unlike bank notes.

THE vote of the House of Congress, giving a month's extra pay to its already well-paid employes is universally condemned, but when the sum thus expended is recouped by cutting down, and crippling, the Signal Service, which is proving itself so valuable to commerce and agriculture, and the National Board of Health, which should be sustained and strengthened as a public benefactor, the condemnation blazes into hot indignation. Few voices are raised anywere in defense of this most unwise and unjust use of the people's money

THE Boston Herald gives some flagrant instances of office brokerage in Washington, among which is the following: "The other case is that of a beautiful woman, a native of Savannah, Ga., the daughter of a once wealthy and respected cotton merchant, who was disgraced and ruined by the licentiousness of his wife. The daughter married a gentleman in New York, but soon followed her mother into forbidden paths. She became the mistress of a man in public life who still has power to keep in office three persons who pay monthly tribute to this courtesan. Those who know these facts do not expose them to the Government officials, because to do so would result in the dimissal of poor women, whose whole livlihood depends upon retaining their hard-won places."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The city directory of Minneapolis contains 28,928 names.

DESTRUCTIVE forest fires are raging again in Northwestern Michigan.

Charles H. Reed has a bill of $5,000 against the government for defending Guiteau.

Orin Hickok purchased the pacing mare Lucy at the Cleveland track for $6,000.

The Reformed Roman Catholics, under the direction of Bishop McNamara, are holding a camp-meeting at Highlands, N. J.

The validity of the State tax upon railroads has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Maine.

The amount of butter at present in cold storage in New York is estimated at nearly 126,000 packages.

A vein of coal six feet in thickness was discovered at Niantic, Macon county, Ill., at a depth of 400 feet.

James Hogan, the tramp who murdered Marshal Snodgrass, of Crestline, Ohio, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Commissioner Raum reports the entire collections of internal revenue taxes for the past fiscal year amounted to $146,520,278.

A determined effort is being put forth in New York to eliminate the pool-rooms. The police evidently mean business.

Two shipments of 50,000 bushels each of wheat were made Tuesday from Clebourne, Texas, to Florence (Italy) and Liverpool.

Up to the present month emigration from Germany to the United States has decreased 10,000, as compared with the same period last year.

A blacksmith of Nantucket buys the livers of all sharks caught there, and makes them into cod liver oil. One liver yields three gallons of oil.

The ten mile equestrian race at Milwaukee between the Misses Burke and Williams, for a purse of $1,000, was won by the latter. Time, 21:43¼.

The seconds who assisted in the recent duel in Virginia, wherein Addison was killed by Garland, have been arrested as accessories to the murder.

The colored voters of Newport, R. I., are very much dissatisfied because some of their race were not appointed as letter-carriers in recent vacancies.

Aaron C. Burr, the adopted son o Aaron Burr, died in New York City Monday, aged 74. He was the son of a French Count, and was born in Paris.

The State Committee of the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have formarlly rejected the propositions for harmony proposed by the Stalwarts.

Mrs. Mary Reading, of Chicago, was arrested on Saturday night, with five girls, who live with her on Newburg avenue, and whom she uses as shoplifters.

Heavy rains have subdued the Michigan forest fires. Three bears and six cubs, driven out of the woods by the flames, were seen near East Tawas, Tuesday.

The bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington, are being defaced by vandals who chip off projections as souvenirs, in spite of the watch kept upon them.

In the village of Westwood, Antrim county, Mich., containing but thirty families, there are seventeen cases of small-pox. The place is thoroughly quarantined.

There were several deaths from yellow fever at Brownsville, Tex., and Matamoras, Mex., Sunday, and surrounding towns have established a strict quarantine.

Martin Becket, who was in jail at Hampton Court House, Del., for criminally assaulting a 12 year-old white girl, was taken thence by a mob Tuesday night and lynched.

The Forty-fourth Congress sat until late in August, 1876. With that exception the present Congress has remained in continuous session longer than any one since the war.

Minnie Brooks, of Chicago, who last winter experienced religion, and turned her brothel into a mission, being deeply in earnest in an attempt to reform, has fallen back into a criminal life.

The House passed the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto by a vote of 123 to 66. The Senate also passed it over the veto—41 ayes to 16 nays.

Indians attacked a wagon team near Clifton, N. M., Tuesday morning and killed two of the teamsters. The teamsters captured a wounded Indian, scalped him, and then roasted him alive.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad has been sold to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company for $1,396,000. This second mortgage bondholders well contest the sale.

A waterspout at Millersburg, Holmes county, O., occasioned great destruction of property. Live stock was drowned, hay and harvested crops ruined, and bridges and culverts all washed away.

The forest fires in Iosco county, Mich., are burning up fences, orchards, crops, and cedar and pine timber. Live stock, in some instances, have succumbed to the flames, and farmers are deserting their homesteads.

On Aug. 31, 1865, the National debt was $78.25 per capita of our population. It is now $31.72 per capita. The annual interest charge on the National debt in 1865 was $4.29 per capita. It now is $1.09 per capita.

George K. Proctor, a prominent citizen of Salem, Mass., recently deceased, was about to be interred Monday, but the medical examiner stopped the ceremonies, having discovered a mysterious bullet-hole in the back of the dead man's skull.

Hettie Engley, of Providence, R. I., who has lived with Dr. Wilson for some time as his wife, sues him now for $50,000 for breach of promise; and Miss Engley's father enters suit for another $50,000, alleging the seduction of his daughter.

Becky Crone, a young woman of malodorous reputation, was found dead near Wabash, Ind., near the grounds where Forepaugh's circus exhibited the day before. Morphine, whisky, and abuse by the canvasmen caused her death.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

Edith Kelly, a well-known young lady of Greensburg, Pa., went out walking with a man named Thomas Biggert Saturday evening, and, not returning at a seasonable hour, a search was instituted, and at 2 o'clock Sunday morning she was found dying in the man's arms.

Commodore Shufeldt claims full authorship for the Corean treaty, and states the Corean convention with America opened that country to Chicago also. The agreement with America will be the basis upon which other governments may enter into commercial relations with Corea.

It has just beenannounced that Geo. F. Doughty, lately deceased, while Secretary of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company, made a fraudulent over-issue of $400,000 worth of the stock. President Cook makes an official statement of the affair to the stockholders

Near South Bend, Ind., Tuesday morning, two Lake Shore freight trains came in collision, both being completely wrecked and then consumed by fire. It is stated seven tramps were burned to death. The two engineers were rescued from the blazing pile, badly injured, the arm of one of the men being parboiled by steam.

Hecker & Co.'s flour mills, 205 to 207 Cherry street, New York; also the mill of Sanger, Beers & Fisher, together with a number of tenements, were destroyed by fire Monday morning. The employes and dwellers in the tenements were compelled to run for their lives. Two firemen were injured by falling walls. The loss will exceed $1,000,000.

The father of Miss Bond, the young school teacher so foully outraged recently at Taylorsville, Illinois, says he has positive evidence that Pettis Clements and John and William Montgomery, are the guilty parties. He says, further, that he will connect Dr. Vermillion with the affair. The girl is still in a critical condition, and her recovery is hardly hoped for.

Dr. F. L. Dord, of Plano, Ill., was decoyed from his house about midnight recently, under pretense that a patient in the country needed his presence. Two miles from home he was held up and robbed of his watch and thirty-five cents in money. He was then tied to a fence, and the robbers drove off with his buggy. On releasing himself and walking home he found his horse hitched to a neighbor's fence.

The members of the German Lutheran church at Oshkosh, Wis., have been in a turmoil for a week or ten days over the question of predestination, and havedivided into two factions, the minority being led by the pastor. Pugilistic encounters have been frequent, and four persons have become insane through the excitement. Saturday the majority party served an injunction on the pastor and his adherents to restrain them from occupying the church Sunday, and they were compelled to hold services in the school house, while the anti-predestinationists occupied the sacred edifice. A rancorous feeling exists, and the courts will ultimately be called on to settle the question.

An outbrake among the Creeks in the Indian Territory, bordering on civil war, has occurred. The two factions are the Chicota and the Sands. Captain Scott, of the Chicota military service, and several followers, were killed lately by the Sands party. Chief Chiota thereupon ordered all able-bodied men of the nation to turn out and capture the murderers; all responded, and are seeking the Sands rendezvous in the interior, near Eufuala. Reports of the result may come to-day or to-morrow. During the rebellion the Sands were loyal, the Chicotas were confederates.

Foreign.

America was largely represented at the performance of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth.

Archbishop Croke addressed a meeting in Tipperary, and advised his countrymen not to immigrate.

The son of the Russian Consul in Roumania has been arrested at Odessa, for supplying dynamite to the Nihilists.

The weather in Ireland has considerably improved lately, and in most parts of the country there will be a bountiful potato crop.

A large meeting in the Alhambra Theater at Madrid resolved that the naval forces of the country should be increased and strengthened.

The London Times sarcastically criticises the action of the Canadian Parliament for its address to the Queen to grant home rule to Ireland.

Judge Fitzgerald, a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, has resigned because of objection to the duties imposed on him by the repression bill.

Fifty houses on Krestovsky Island were consumed by fire. This island is on the Neva, and one of those on which St. Petersburg is built.

Parnell has sent urgent messages to the Irish members of the Commons to be on hand to oppose the Lord's amendment to the arrears of rent bill.

A Dublin detective does not place trust in the story of O'Brien, arrested in Venezuela, who charges himself with complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

Anna Parnell is dangerously ill with brain fever, superinduced by the sudden death of her sister Fanny. The physicians are not sanguine of her recovery.

The London Times says the wheat crop of England will be no better than for the past five years. Oats will show a good yield, but barley will be less than the average.

The Italian Government has authorized the embalming of the remains of the late Minister Marsh, after which they will lie in state at the Foresters' Institute at Vallambrosa.

Engineer Melville and Seamen Neros and Ninderman, of the Jeannette's crew, have arrived at Tobolsk. They believe that Lieutenant Chipp and companions perished in a snow storm.

Westgate, alias O'Brien, who charges himself with being one of the Phoenix Park assassins, is a Scotchman; and it is positively known that he was not in Ireland at the time the tragedy occurred.

The Bishop of Lincoln (Church of England) authorizes the statement that the report that he has violently denounced the temperance pledge as a deadly blasphemous evil is "merely another revival of a mixture of lies and garbled truth."

THE STATE.

Bourbon Bitters is the name of a new paper issued last week at Bourbon.

Mrs. Amanda Clark, a wealthy old lady of Muncie, who preferred to live alone, was found dead in her house.

The Peru manufacturing company has closed its doors. The company employed about eighty hands, and was engaged in the manufacture of sewing-machine wood-work.

The biggest yield of wheat in Vanderburg county is said to be that of Mr. Thos. N. Thomas, who raised 1,087 bushels on thirty acres, making an average of a little over 34¼ bushels to the acre.

The United Brethren of Reedsville, have just finished their new church and on Saturday mounted an 800 pound bell of superior quality. The building will accommodate 500 people and cost $1,500. Uncle George Muth, age eighty-three, is pastor, a regular old father in Israel.

On Saturday, near Goshen, a three-year old son of Joseph Weaver followed some of the older children to a field without their knowledge. They had to pass through a gate with a broken hinge, and when returning found the child pinned down by the gate, and dead.

The one-year old child of Joseph Kopp, of Shelbyville, climed up by a wash tub on which was fastened a clothes wringer. By some means it got the fingers of one hand betwee the rollers, and turned the crank with the other, mashing the fingers so badly that two of them may have to be amputated.

On the farm of Alfred Johnson, four miles west of Washington, one acre of wheat in a forty acre field was thrashed for the purpose of estimating the number of bushels in the field. This acre turned off forty-four bushels, no doubt the largest yield per acre in the State. The wheat was not picked, but taken in a manner to make a fair estimate.

The Princeton Clarion says that Charles Orr, living near town, has probably the most extensive plum orchard in southern Indiana, and cultivates a quality of fruit that is always in great demand. He has been cultivating these plums for over forty years, having brought the seed with him from South Carolina. He now has more than 1,000 trees in the orchard, and he estimates his crop this year at from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons. The usual price for these plums is 30 cents per gallon.

About two weeks ago Harry Whallen, son of John Whallen, of New Albany, aged eleven years, complained of a very sore neck. It became badly inflamed from under the left ear, around past the median line. Several physicians made an examination of the case, one pronouncing it cancer, another tumor, and a third said he could not tell. Applications of poultices were placed upon the neck, and it developed pus and opened. While the mother was dressing the sore she detected a foreign substance in the flesh, and drew forth a beard of wheat three inches long, and with eight heads of wheat upon it. How this came to be in the flesh is a mystery, as the family has no recollection of his swallowing the wheat.

THE Treasurer of Huntington county recently sold $46,000 worth of gravel road bonds to William Fleming for $47,650.

AN immense blackberry crop i Jennings county makes the luscious fruit a drug in the market at three cents a quart.

For a mistake in a lawsuit, impugning the honor of the firm of Craft & Co., two libel suits have been entered against the proprietors of the Indianapolis Journal for $20,000 each.

A WRITER in the Indianapolis Journal, comparing the statistics of pauper expenses in the State, shows that the Cass county poor asylumn costs more than any other in the State except that of Marion county, and more than half as much as that populous and pauper ridden center of our commonwealth.

The Indiana stock law gives county commissioners power to say what stock shall run at large. The commissioners of Jackson county have ordered that no stock at all shall run at large. Many owners of stock which has been creating depredations are full of wrath, and swear vengeance on the commissioners.

St. John, N. B., dispatch:

Miss Maggie Chestnut and a little daughter of Mrs. John Babbitt, while in the river, got beyond their depth. Mrs. Babbitt rushed to save them, and succeeded in rescuing her child. She returned for Miss Chestnut, when both were drowned.

TABLE TALK.

California cherries are thrice the size of ours.

Atlanta has been flooded with bogus silver coin.

Blue pond lilies are now "the rage" at Newport.

A Frenchman is raising mushrooms in Mammoth cave.

The state of Kansas is exactly twice the size of Scotland.

Pedestrian Weston is temperance lecturing in England.

Mayor Grace, of New York, will be a candidate for re-election.

No society man wears boots nowadays except to go fishing in.

Daniel M. Thing is one of the candidates for congress in Maine.

The wool clip in Texas this year will bring flock masters $7,500,000.

Anthracite coal of good quality has been found in Washington territory.

The New York Herald is getting $200,000 worth of new printing presses.

A rich guano bed eight feet thick, is found in Hillsborough county, Florida.

The capacity of the ice houses along the Hudson is more than 1,000,000 tons.

The largest brush-handle factory in the world is at Keene, New Hampshire.

Ex-Governor Tilden's morning exercise on horseback always lasts just one hour.

The mayor of Kansas City issues permits to carry concealed weapons at $2 each.

More snow fell in eastern Maine in May than during all the winter months.

The four officers of the Austrain army highest in command in Russia are Irishmen.

A scamp abroad is selling confederate money to thoughtless immigrants embarking for America.

They seriously think out in Iowa that they can turn aside a tornado by firing a cannon ball at it.

A Frenchman and his wife made a tour of 2,000 miles on a tricycle, doing about fifty-five miles a day.

Miss Fox, who sues Mr. Low, of New Orleans, for breaking his promise to marry her, places the damage at one dollar.

Mrs. Langtry is to receive $500 a night, and all expenses of herself and maid, for one hundred nights in America.

One hundred acres of potatoes brought a Sumner county, Tennessee, farmer $10,000. He has planted a second crop.

It isn't that a man means to lie about snakes, but when one two feet long comes at him it looks as big as a fire-engine hose.

Eternal fitness was never more appropriately dove-tailed in than in the euphonious name of the German pianist Hammersitt.

For forty years Captain A. W. Calden has sailed between Boston and Nahant, making during the season a voyage of fifty-six miles per day.

Adam Forepaugh says he will at the end of the present season present his big elephant Bolivar to the Queen of England, to take the place of Jumbo.

Mr. George L. Seney has given the Wesleyan Female College, Georgia, another check for $25,000, making his gifts to this college aggregate $125,000.

General Bate, the debt compromise Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee, was once a cabin boy on a Mississippi steamboat.

Miss Effie Stowell, a daughter of the mayor of Milwaukee, is lying seriously ill. A peculiar feature of her ailment is a triple perception of all objects.

A brother and sister who had been separated thirty years and lost all track of each other, were reunited accidentally last week near Lincoln, Neb.

The average salary of the ministers in the New York east conference last year was $1,163, but the average salary of the Mississippi conference ministers was only $400.

You are as full of airs as a music-box, is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. That may be, was the reply, but I don't go with a crank.

A Dublin medical student sought to bribe a London doctor to go to Dublin, and, under a disguise, pass the examination which he himself felt incompetent to undergo.

A Boston school teacher is charged with saying to his graduating class: "Young ladies, if Providence plants you upon a barren rock, grow into it, and extract the honey from it."

Ex-Rev. W. H. H. Murray ("Adirondack") lectured to a crowded house at San Antonio, Texas, last Sunday evening a week ago. He writes to his friends, "that he is walking upright before God."

A chicken at Americus, Ga., swallowed a piece of wire umbrella rib seven inches in length. It was extracted from its crop by making a small incision, and the fowl soon recovered.

The new trade mark treaty with Spain makes it a criminal offense to counterfeit the brands of Havana cigars. It will therefore soon be impracticable to buy choice Havanas at five for a quarter.

General O. O. Howard superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, which position he is about to relinquish, continues his good moral and religious teachings to the cadets, the regulars and the religious people in the vicinity. Sunday nights he preaches in the Soldiers' Chapel, and never uninterestingly.

It is estimated that one English ironclad would walk her way into New York harbor without firing over a dozen shots, and those would be fired simply to scare the hackmen away from her intended landing place.

A Polish woman, a fresh importation, told a Milwaukee directory canvasser her name was "Sullwan." He asked her to spell it. She couldn't; but brought him an envelope directed to her. It was "Mrs. Czalawzcyancz."

Along the southern base of of Schooley's mountain, New Jersey, is an intermittent spring, whose waters flow only when the wind is in a certain quarter. It was visited by the Indians, among whom it was celebrated for its medicinal properties.

FROM THE WIRES.

War in Egypt.

London, July 28.—An unconfirmed report has been received that Arabi Pasha has proposed terms of peace, the conditions being voluntary exile and the retention of the rank and pay of a colonel for himself and nine of his colleagues. It is added that the Khedive had submitted the proposals to General Alison. It is believed that this step has been taken at the instigation of the Sultan. The report has caused a rise in Egyptian stocks.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that there will be no cessation of military preparations, as it is thought the offer may be only to gain time.

London, July 28.—A dispatch from Alexandria says: "Arabi Pasha offers to retire to a Mussulman monastery in Syria. Among his colleagues, for whom he asks the same terms are Toulba Pasha, Ali Fehey, Abdullah Pasha and Mahmoud."

The same telegram states that an armed engine was dispatched by the British to meet Raouf Pasha and two Ulemas, who came to discuss this proposal.

London, July 28.—The House Commons last evening agreed to the supplementary vote for 10,000 men for the army.

Gladstone, before the vote of credit was taken in the House of Commons last evening, said nothing had happened to affect the duty of the Government to press the vote in connection with the acceptance by the Porte of intervention in Egypt.

Alexandria, July 28.—The bombardment of Aboukir has been postponed.

12:45 p. m.—The sound of heavy firing is heard in the direction of Aboukir fort.

Arabi Pasha yesterday sent a train to the Junction, and an armed engine and tender were sent out to meet it. A few shots were exchanged.

Alexandria, July 28.—Lord Charles Beresford states that without the assistance of the American marines, he would have been unable to discharge the numerous duties of suppressing fires and preventing looting, burying dead and clearing streets.

A loyal native, just arrived from Cairo, states that a number of natives dressed in European clothes and wearing helmets, had been paraded through the streets as captured British.

Constantinople, July 28.—The rumors that Arabi Pasha has declared that he would resist the Turkish forces is untrue. He has renewed his assurances of fidelity to the Sultan.

At a meeting of the conference yesterday, Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, renewed his proposal for the issue of a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel. Said Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, thought that such a proclamation should not be issued until Turkish troops landed in Egypt.

Alexandria, July 28.—Persons competent to judge believe that half the cotton crop of Egypt will be lost, and also the greater part of the wheat crop of Lower Egypt, in consequence of neglected irrigation.

Paris, July 29.—The Cabinet maintains its demand upon the Chamber for a credit for the protection of the Suez canal.

In the Chamber of Deputies De Freycinet, in proposing the second vote of credit, declared that it was a question of confidence in the Cabinet.

The Deputies rejected the credit demanded by the Government by a vote of 459 to 75.

Alexandria, July 29.—Osman Pasha, Rifki, and twenty-six Circassian officers, implicated in the recent plot to assassinate Arabi Pasha, arrived to-day from Constantinople, having been summoned by telegraph by the Khedive. They were received with great cermony.

London, July 29.—General Sir Garnet Wolseley is seriously indisposed.

The Duke of Westminister was married to Lady Catharine Cavendish today.

Alexandria, July 29.—The fort at Gabari was destroyed this morning. The large powder magazine at Mekherren, from which it was said Arabi Pasha had recently taken stores, has been blown up by the British.

Admiral Seymour will reconnoiter the Aboukir forts to-morrow. There appears some doubt as to whether a bombardment of the forts will take place, because it is supposed that the prisoners held by the Egyptian are confined there.

Constantinople, July 29.—Mouhktar Pasha has made arrangements which will enable the Porte to dispatch 20,000 men to Egypt in successive detachments.

The German representative was instructed yesterday from Berlin to recommend the Sultan to issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, as demanded by England.

Alexandria, July 31.—An unconfirmed report prevails that the garrison of Aboukir has surrendered to the British.

Midshipman DeChair, of the ironclad Alexandria, who was sent to Ramleh on Saturday morning with a message, has not since been heard of.

Later—It seems that Midshipman DeChair stepped beyond his lines and was taken prisoner.

Alexandria, July 31.—Arabi Pasha is still parleying with the Khedive. The latter has intimated that no terms would be acceptable except unconditional.

Arabi Pasha's whole family is located in a village a few miles from Ismalia.

A traveler just arrived from Sioutt reports that Arabi Pasha has issued a manifesto declaring that the Khedive Tewfik has sold Egypt to the British and retired to England. Arabi has therefore ordered the people to obey him until the Prophet enlightened him to find a worthier Khedive.

Six Mudirs of Upper Egypt have been ordered to supply 500 horses and 650 camels to the army of Arabi Pasha. Murders are constantly occurring in the railway trains. Mobs search every train for Christians.

The German Consul General will depart on leave of absence to-morrow. There now only remain the French, Italian and English diplomatic agents at Alexandria.

Detachments have landed at Ismaila from English and French men-of-war.

The Commander of the German gunboat Moewe, at Port Said, has been instructed on no account to land troops, but, if necessary, to take the German subjects aboard his vessel.

Constantinople, July 31.—Lord Dufferin says the Porte, by its inactivity, has compelled England to assume alone the task of restoring order in Egypt, but England will accept Turkish co-operation provided the Porte makes an unambiguous declaration of its intentions.

Berlin, August 1.—The refusal of Italy to co-operate with England in putting down Arabi Pasha may be taken as representing the attitude of Germany and Austria. High authorities at Berlin assert that Russia is about to quit her passive attitude in favor of one directly hostile to British pretensions in Egypt.

London, August 1.—The Times says: "The time has gone by when Turkey could be allowed to take the whole matter into her own hand. If Turkey goes to Egypt she must not go as an ally, but as a subordinate of England."

Alexandria, August 1.—The state of the town is causing serious disquietude. Many of the natives who remained are incendiaries, and a majority of those who returned are looters, looking after their concealed plunder. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of that class and of the native police.

Fears in regard to the failure of the water supply have subsided.

The number of Christians murdered at Damanhour, Tantah and Mihalla is estimated at 550.

The Khedive has dispatched a native emissary to the camp of Arabi Pasha for the purpose of procuring the release of Midshipman De Chair.

Constantinople, August 1.—According to intelligence received from diplomatic sources, the action of Russia is due to the personal initiative of the Czar Alexandria, who is dissatisfied with the independent attitude of England, and Gladstone's repeated declaration that England, under certain circumstances, would undertake the task of restoring order in Egypt.

Manchester, Eng., August 1.—The London correspondent of the Guardian says he understands that if the Turkish expedition starts without the Sultan previously complying with the conditions demanded by England, Admiral Seymour will be ordered to conduct it back again.

Alexandria, August 2.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha had ordered the houses of obnoxious natives in Cairo to be burned.

Nineteen natives who refused to recognize the authority of Arabi Pasha have been shot at Cairo.

Buying an Overcoat in Detroit.

Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday morning a tall young man of twenty landed at the Union Depot with a bundle under his arm, and after three or four minutes spent in getting his bearings, he walked up Jefferson avenue and turned into a clothing store.

"Do you wish to try on some coats and wests for a dollar?" asked the proprietor, as he rushed from behind the counter.

"No, I guess not. Do you deal on the square?"

"My frent, dot is exactly vhat I does. I vas so square dot I loss $8,000 last year. Can I sell you an overcoat for ten dollar?"

"No, I guess not. Here is an overcoat that I bought of you four weeks ago."

"Bought of me?"

"Yes, I think you are the man. When I got it home we found that it was moth-eaten. I can pick it to pieces in a dozen places."

"Is dot possible? Und how much you pay?"

"Eight dollars."

"My shtars! Und what you vaut now?"

"I want my money back."

"Vhell—vhell. My frent, I am sorry for you. You seem like an honest poy, and it vhas too bad!"

"Yes, it was a swindle, and I want my money back."

"Dear me, but I vish you vhas here yesterday. Let me explain to you. You bought dot coat four veeks ago!"

"Yes, four weeks ago to-day."

"Vhell, I had sold oudt to my cousin hill p shust one day before. Philip is not a square man."

"What have I got to do with Philip?"

"Let me explain. In dree days Philip makes assignment to my brudder Louis. Dot Louis is a leedle off. He would sheat your eye teeth away from you."

"Yes, but I haven't anything to do with Louis."

"Let me explain. Louis kept der blace a week, und he gif a shattel mortgage to my fadder-law, und was pounced out."

"I don't know anything about that?"

"Let me explain. My fadder-law was took mit a fit and died, and he leaf dis blace to my wife. My wife was gone to Europe for two years, and she leaf me as agent. Now you see how it vhas. I gan not tell you who sold dot coat. May be it vhas Philip, may be Louis, may be my fadder-law. It couldn't haf been me, for I vhas in Shicago. If you leaf dot coat I will write to my wife. She is square, shust like me, and may be writes back dot you can take a linen duster and two white vests and call it all right."

"Say, this is a sneaking swindle," exclaimed the young man.

"May be it vhas. Philip vhas a great liar."

"I'll go to the police."

"Vhell, dot is all right; may be der police vhill help me catch Louis. I shust found oudt last night dot he cut all der blind buttons off all der coats in der store before he left."

"If you'll step outdoors I'll mash you!"

"Vhell, I like to oblige you, but you see I vhas only agent for my wife."

"Well, you'll hear from me again, and don't you forget it!" said the victim as he walked out.

"I hope so—I hope so. I like to make it right. I vhas only agent for my wife, but I feel so square dot I take dot coat back for $3 if you vhant to trade it out in paper collars.

Reform in Titles.

Texas Siftings.

The American habit of calling Tom, Dick and Harry Judge, Colonel or Major has frequently been the subject of adverse criticism. It is, indeed, a very absurd habit to apply titles indiscriminately; and it is surprising that no reforms in this direction have ever been suggested. In European countries nobody is called by a military title unless he has something to do with the Army or Navy, but with us the man who may never have had any connection or relation of any kind with the Army is more apt to be dubbed General than anybody else.

How would it do to give men titles derived from their trade or profession? For instance, the Pope of Rome is called "Your Holiness." Here we have a starting point. Instead of calling a lawyer Colonel or Major, would it not sound better to address him as "Your Impudence," or "Your Disputatiousness." A landlord might be addressed as, "Your Suavity," or "Your Obsequiousness." When you meet a doctor, you could take off your hat and say, "Good morning, Your Ignorance," or "How does Your Healthfulness reel today," as was most appropriate to the individual. The title could always be varied to suit the peculiarities of the individual. Some clergymen who are given to banging the Bible might be addressed as "Your Extreme Violence," others as "Your Drowsiness," or "Your Sonorousness."

The same rule might apply to the different trades. It sounds ridiculous to address a milkman as Colonel, or a butcher as Captain, or a man who sells butter as Professor. If our idea is carried out, we shall hear such talk as, "What has Your Chalkiness been doing to the milk?" or "How much does Your Fertility ask for beets this morning?" In speaking to a tanner, referring to hides, he might be called "Your Hideousness."

We merely throw out the crude idea for what it is worth. We do not propose to elaborate it at all. We only propose to furnish the corner-stone. Those who desire to can build the edifice.

A Case of Double Sight.

From the Des Moines Register.

In Vermont, Ill., week before last, occurred the death of Mrs. Emma Enochs, wife of Thomas B. Enochs. The circumstances connected with her death are strange indeed. On the 29th ultimo she gave birth to a child, but some months before the birth of the child she had a presentiment that she would not survive it, and so firmly was this fixed upon her mind that she made arrangements for her funeral, making her choice of the minister to perform the burial service, and asked that some of her early companions should sing. When the child was born she gave evidence of recovery, and when the physician visited her he found her laughing and joyous and hopeful. He left her, expecting that she had passed the most critical period. In about three hours after the physician had left her she cried out, and her brother ran to her. She clasped him around the neck, told him she was dying, and in a few moments had expired.

On the same morning of the day of her death, her mother, who resided in Lewiston, Ill., some distance from Vermont, arose early, and stated that she felt like some calamity was impending. The family laughed at her, and thought nothing of it, but before the day was done she received a telegram announcing her daughter's death. What is still more strange, on the morning afterward several gentlemen, relatives of the deceased, were talking together, all ignorant of her death. Their number was joined by another gentleman, who asked after her health and that of her parents, and remarked upon the fact that he was present at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Enochs, but while they were talking the telegram was received announcing her death.

Romance of the Egyptian Question

A highly romantic explanation of the Egyptian question has been arranged by a lady correspondent in Alexandria. Early in his career, it appears, the amiable Dictator Arabi loved and wooed a dark Egyptian maid, the daughter of a fellah. Ismail, the ungodly ex-kehdive, however, also took a fancy for the lady, and being all-powerful, as well as unscrupulous, had her carried off to his harem. To pacify the luckless Arabi, thus cruelly cheated of his inamorata, he raised him to the dignity of a bey. But Arabi never forgave the injury, and from that moment vowed dire vengence against Ismail and all his family. And now you have the key to the Egyptian mystery.

The mind profits by the wreck of every passion, and we may measure our road to wisdom by the sorrows we have undergone.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Theodore Tilton attended the recent prize fight in New York.

Jefferson Davis attends the Methodist camp meetings in Southern Mississippi.

Mr. Gladstone has of late been very closely guarded, even at church being attended by two policemen.

Oscar Wilde pronounced Miss Alsatia Allen, of Montgomery, Ala., the most beautiful young lady he had seen in the United States.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, a Presbyterian minister, is making the journey from St. Augustine, Fla., to New York city on horseback, and is enjoying his ride.

Queen Victoria has just given at Windsor Castle a ball to the servants of the Royal household, for the first time since the marriage of the Princess Louise, eleven years ago.

A hat flirtation is the latest idocy among the girls. There is no way that a man can wear a hat that doesn't mean something, and the only way you're safe is to go bareheaded.

When the German Empress travels in summer the roof of her railroad carriage is covered with a layer of turf, which is watered frequently during the day as a device to keep her cool.

The ex-King of Naples lives with his wife, in great obscurity, at a small hotel in Paris. Occasionally they vary the monotony of their existence by a visit to the seaside. This summer they have been at Coburg.

Governor Bloxham, of Florida, has got himself into hot water. He has undertaken to designate the prettiest girl in Tallahassee. It is safe to say that he will never again be elected Governor of Florida.

A monsterous mushroom has forced its way through the solid 9-inch flouring of concrete and asphalt in a Buffalo grain elevator. The bulge in the floor was first noticed the latter part of last week, but the break did not occur until Wednesday evening.

A clever London actress has written a letter to the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Kenmare), who revises plays and their "business," asking that he will abate the nuisance of decollette dresses in the stalls and boxes as annoying to ladies on the stage.

Dr. William N. Hill, one of the city vaccinators of Baltimore, Md., is down with the small-pox. Though he has vaccinated thousands within the past few months, he has not himself been vaccinated since early childhood

Colonel Mapleson writes that the Royal Opera of St. Petersburg has offered him $50 000 to cancel his Patti engagement for this country, and $10,000 to release Rabelli. These figures may be considered large, but some margin is to be allowed for managerial exaggeration.

A performer at the London theaters, in "Babel and Bijou," calls herself "Marian, the Giant Amazon Queen." She was born, it is stated, in 1866, at Benkendorff, a village near the Thuringian Mountains, Germany, and has attained the remarkable height of 8 feet 2 inches, and is still growing.

The youngest bride ever heard of in the United States is Miss Catoe, who, though only 11 years and 7 months of age, was recently married to Thomas Payne by a regularly ordained minister in South Carolina. Her husband is bowed under the weight of only 20 years.

Mrs. Henry Labouchere, who instructed Mrs. Langtry for her famous debut at Twickenham last winter, will accompany her pupil and protege on her tour in the United States. Mrs. Labouchere is a charming person, known formerly on the stage as Miss Henrietta Hodson, an actress of great talent and vivacity.

Seated one balmy afternoon on the veranda of Mrs. Howe's residence in Newport, Oscar Wilde was heard to remark to a lady who was present: "Strange that a pair of silk stockings should so upset a nation," whereupon a well-known gentleman, sitting a little remote from the poet, interposed: "It's the calf that is in the stockings."

A member of the Maine Legislature had been courting an Augusta girl all winter, and had taken her to attend the sessions until she was well posted in the rules. On the last day of the session, as they came near the peanut-stand by the door, he said to her: "May I offer you my handful of peanuts?" She responded promptly: "I move to amend by omitting all after the word 'hand?'" He blushingly accepted the amendment, and they adopted it unanimously.

Almond-Eyed Belles.

New Haven Register.

To one who has to any extent made the Chinese in San Francisco anything of a study, nothing is more scientifically amusing than the changes that the lady Chinese have made in their dress during the past ten or twelve years. At and before that time the damsels aired themselves on the fashionable boulevards of Chinatown, or rested in the shades of its alleys, attired in gorgeous silken garments, white hose, petite shoes of the latest Canton brand, green bangles on their arms and smaller ditto in their ears, and last, but not least, a head of hair which rose in small pinnacles, wings, and turrets of bangs, montagues and things, for a foot or two above their heads. That was the style ten years ago; but it is all changed now. The neat white Canton slipper, which flip-flopped against the sidewalk and appeared at all times upon the point of falling off, or at least tripping up its owner, has been largely superseded by the common female gaiter of commerce; the silken robes have given place to common cambric, well glazed; the ear-rings that the sportive hoodlums failed to pull out by the roots are filed away for more peaceful times; the bangles have nearly all followed suit, and as for the elaborate head-gear it is safe to say that it would be rather difficult to find a Chinese woman in this city who now luxuriates in its possession. The Greek and German style is now all the rage. By the former we mean the coil of hair at the back of the head, deftly secured by a couple of long brass pins, and by the latter a simple pig-tail, which needs nothing but a bright bit of ribbon at the end to remind one of the Caucasian school girl of sweet 16.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALLPOX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
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Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

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Consult and secure the advantages of Dr. BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

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A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 35 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks. "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color & prevents baldness. 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

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An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure.
50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N.Y.

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

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USE KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

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TURNIP SEEDS!
MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 25th, 1881. 2104 Wash. Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 10th, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEFRIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't.
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE T. HOWK, of Floyd.
Third District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

AT the elections in Alabama on Monday, the democrats carried the state by about the usual majority.

YELLOW fever is reported on the Rio Grande, especially at Matamoras and Brownsville. But efforts will be made to prevent its spreading any further.

THE recent state convention of the republicans in Illinois voted against prohibition by a decided majority. They probably could not see any way to make votes by voting in favor of it.

LATE Washington papers speak of the recent democrat state convention as an unusally intelligent one, and of the candidates and the platform as very strong. It is generally conceded by all parties that the ticket will win.

THE entire veto message of the president will be found on the inside of this week's paper. It ought to be carefully studied. This appropriation business will get the start of us unless soon checked.

BARNUM'S elephant, Emperor, got away in Troy, N. Y., and among other places he visited he went into a rolling mill, where he burnt his feet so that in his rage he seriously injured quite a number of persons, some of whom may die.

The great Chicago horse show begins Sept. 16 and ends the 23d. Some of the finest horses in the world are to be present. All kinds will be represented from heavy draft to thoroughbreds. The secretary is D. L. Hall, 116 Monroe street, Chicago.

SOME of the ablest lawyers in the country do not believe the constitution gives congress the power to vote money to improve streams and harbors that are of no benefit to any one but those living near them. Only such as are of use to the country at large should be made at the general expense.

SOUTHERN California has been visited by destructive water spouts. One of these came from the wilder parts of the hill country and swept down many wild animals. Several grizzlies and coyotes, and hundreds of jack rabbits and snakes were washed against a railroad bridge where they hung on for their lives till the storm was over.

IT is estimated that Jay Hubbell, of the republican congressional committee, will have a million dollars collected from government employes by the time the fall campaign is fairly opened It is well known that republicans believe in a pure and free ballot box. Several of their platforms have said so.

THE Bristol Banner makes the startling assertion that Blackford is the smallest county in the state. Oh, Bro. Mosier, how could you? And you a prospective member of the legislature. When you get into that august body, such a whopper might tickle the "member from Ohio," but the "member from Blackford" would never "second a motion" for you as long as you live. Take it back.

FIGHTING with an armed railway train is one of the many inventions of modern warfare. On Saturday last, the British at Alexandria, sent a train that carried a number of cannons, mounted in a way nearly similar to to those used on ships. The train was attacked near Mahala Junction and in the fight which ensued, this "train-of-war" was effectively used against the Egyptians, who were driven off with some loss.

The Platform.

The resolutions adopted at the State convention, after arraigning the republican party for its various short comings, advocates the use of surplus revenue for the payment of the national debt, and favors a re-adjustment of the tariff on a revenue basis.

That Oats Bill.

We have heard some talk about a law passed by the last legislature changing the weight of oats from thirty-two to thirty-three pounds, which makes quite a difference to our farmer friends. We are glad to be able to state that that the House Journal shows that Mr. Moody always looks out for the best interests of the farmer.

THE bombardment of Alexandria, was heard at Malta 1000 miles distant by means of a telephone attached to the submarine cable

EX-SENATOR McDONALD is having a boom for president in 1884. Too early. These early booms are apt to get stale before they are needed.

KENTUCKY held its election for a part of its state officers, including a clerk for the court of appeals, and supreme judges. The democrats as far as can be at present stated, elected all their candidates.

THE platform of principles set forth by the democracic convention, at Indianapolis is one which commends itself to every citizen of the state. It is clear, concise and outspoken. Every voter in the state should read it.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR vetoed the River and Harbor Bill, but both houses passed it over his veto. So it now becomes a law. For our part, we think the president did right. He was willing to sign the bill, if it was so changed as to give public money where it was needed.

A CONDUCTOR on the Vandalin road at Indianapolis, overslept his time a few minutes last Sunday evening, and wakened up to find his train gone without him. He took a revolver from his sachel and shot himself. It is believed that the mere fact of his being too late worried him into the rash act. He had been a conductor on the line twenty years.

THE colored people of Wabash, and vicinity celebrated the first day of August, as the anniversary of their freedom, that being the day on which the English government set free its first batch of slaves in 1834. Those in the West Indies, their most important slave holding possession were set free four years later. The British government paid for the slavery thus liberated, as sum equal to one hundred millious in federal money.

IF there had been any doubt as to the standing of the democrats of this state on the proposed amendment in regard to prohibition, those doubts are set at rest by the plank in our platform on that subject. But republicans will go on all the same and say we are opposed to submitting these questions to the people. They have evidently been told to do this by their leaders, and will stick to it till their leaders tell them to stop.

IF Mr. Colerick, our present efficient congressman, had been as corrupt and dishonest as the rest, he would have had an appropriation tacked on to the appropriation bill, to improve Cedar Creek from Waterloo down to Auburn. It would not be half so ridiculous as some of the appropriations made. But Mr. Colerick being an honest man, left the people of his district to dig their own little ditches, just as he ought to do. If the country had more such men, it would be better off.

THE brightest star in the galaxy of the republican party is the fact that it has always attempted to carry out the wishes of the majority of the people of this country.—Butler Record.

The republican firmament is studded with those bright stars which have been shedding ethereal light over a free, happy and prosperous people for the past two years.—Bristol Banner.

Another bright star in the republican galaxy, in fact the main star in the star route trials, is S. W. Dorsey, now on trial for stealing millions of dollars from the government. Yet such is the love of the "moral ideas" party for "stars" of this kind, that he is still retained as secretary of the republican national committee. Strange that the two editors named above should have forgotten the useful and luminous Dorsey.

THE president's objection to the River and Harbor Bill, was that vast sums of public money were given to improve worthless little streams and harbors that would be of no benefit to any one, except a few living in their immediate vicinity. In this he was right. The government has no business to throw money away to accommodate a few congressmen who want to gain votes at the public expense. There were many good provisions in the bill, but there was also a large amount of corrupt jobs, and if congress had done its duty, it could have assisted in getting up a decent appropriation bill, and put the public money where it would do the people some good.

—The Burch plow is the plow. For sale by W. H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Ind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Della McClellan came home Monday on the afternoon train.

Charlie Buckland came down from Angola, the first of the week, to take a look over the town and chat with old friends. He is getting to be something of a printer. He and Frank have spent a part of the summer in the government printing office in Washington where they found work at good prices.

The greenback meeting here last week was well attended.

Town rather dull this week with so many candidates absent looking up their political chances.

M. W. Johnson went to Pierceton last Tuesday, to spend a few days visiting his uncle who resides there.

C. M. Phillips was over to the county seat Thursday on business.

The normal school here numbers over forty pupils, everything is moving off finely and Mr. Harrison and his able assistant, Mr. Coe, are giving good satisfaction.

Miss Metta McBride is in town, spending a few days visiting in the family of her uncle R. M. Lockhart.

J. B. Hoover is still tearing up the old side walks and crossings and putting down new ones.

Ed. Long was in town a short time on Monday.

F. P. Day is putting a coat of paint on the store building owned by Childs, Groff & Co., of Toledo. It is the room formerly occupied by W. B. Johnson & Co., and now occupied by Richard Shull. It looks bright and new with its glistening coat of olive colored paint.

Dr. Chamberlain is beginning to talk up the interests of the fair which begins here the first week in October.

J. A. Shull is around the store as usual, and as if there was nothing at stake at the convention.

Brand & Duncan, are still up to their elbows in business.

Wm. Crane boarded the early train Wednesday morning on his way to Ft Wayne. He wanted to get a buzz saw sharpened.

Quite a little stir was caused in town Tuesday evening by the arrest of the young men supposed to be concerned in the breaking open of the safe at the postoffice and at S. J. Lock's.

Brand & Duncan have been doing a thriving business in huckleberries shipped from Jackson. These sold like hot cakes at $4.50 a bushel.

Mrs. O. L. Hall died at the home of her parents in Lagrange, last Sunday. E. S. Patterson and wife and sister Lou attended the funeral.

Miss Dickinson returned from her prolonged trip through Iowa and Kansas Tuesday looking bright and well.

J. P. McCague has returned from his western trip. He thinks Des Moines, Iowa, is a thriving town and says the Lockhart Bros. are doing well with their mill there.

The lightning played a strange freak here Tuesday. During a thin little shower a streak of the fluid ran along the telephone wire into O. T. Clark's house and made itself uncomfortably familiar with things generally. Fanny was at home at the time and don't seem to think the visitor as agreeable as it might be.

Misses Ola and Jennie Leib were away visiting Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bassett went to Rome City, Wednesday to attend the Sunday-school encampment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barnes were in Waterloo shaking hands with their friends Tuesday.

Mrs. J. S. Bowers has returned from Toledo, Ohio.

A Faucett and wife spent Sunday in Auburn.

The band gave some splendid music at the at the soldiers, supper Saturday night.

M. Zerwes is back again and at work in his shop once more. He thinks there is no place like home after all.

J. W. Zimmerman finds his business increasing so fast that he needs more room and will proceed at once to move his shop back so as to give room for a large addition at the south end that may reach to the street. This will make his room over seventy feet long.

David McEnterfer, the good natured trackmaster of the Jackson road, together with Mrs. M. went to Fort Wayne, this week.

F. P. Blair went to Wawaka to spend the Sabbath.

H. Leib was home over Sunday.

Mr. Marion Griswold, wife and daughter Lilly, were visiting in town a few days.

Charley Buckland passed through this place to his home in South Bend.

Born August 8th, to the wife of Rev. Christine a son.

Israel Rose died Friday August 4th, 1882, and was buried Sunday by the soldiers association, of which he was a member.

Mr. and Mrs. Fields are again citizens of our place. They returned from N.Y. Wednesday

Mrs. H. K. Leas, has returned home after a three weeks absence. And he's happy again.

Mrs. F. E. Work, of Angola, was the guest of Mrs. L. J. Blair, Saturday.

FAIRFIELD.

Wm. Tubbs our former miller has gone to Edon, Ohio.

Mr. Beck, of Corunna, has taken charge of the mill here and is producing most excellent flour. He warrants all work.

Wm. Nussdorfer has sold his farm, John Row and David Martz, being the purchasers. Mr. N. will move to Oceana county, Michigan, early in the fall.

Mrs. John Bear, of Fostoria, Ohio, who has been visiting relatives in this vicinity has returned home.

Mrs. Abraham Reinoehl and son of Central City, Nebraska, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Stbair.

The annual Lutheran Charge Communion will be heald at Husselman's grove, about two miles east of here, on Sunday August, 20th. The Union sabbath-school exercises will also be held there on that day.

Alf. Werich's face wears a broad smile that denotes success in business. He sells great quantities of goods not on account of his smiles but because they are cheap. ITEMIZER.

BUTLER.

Miss Ida Blair, of Waterloo, spent last week visiting the family of W. L. Blair.

Mrs. J. P. Jadwin, of Orland, Ind., is visiting with friends and relatives in this place.

Dr. E. L. Fosdick and wife are visiting at Kewaunee, Ind. They expect to be gone two weeks.

Born, to the wife of C. H. Crane, on Wednesday August 2, a girl, usual weight.

Mrs. F. T. Zimmerman, of Auburn, and Mrs. Lizzie Failing, of Chautauqua, N. Y. are the guests of Mrs. R. H. Weamer.

C. S. Hyde, of Valparaiso, Ind, was in town last week, looking for a position in the public schools of this place.

Mrs. Anna Waite and Miss Selina Rensch who were called to the bedside of their dying mother, at Trentonville, Missouri, arrived at their destination just ten hours after her death.

On Wednesday night, of last week, a barn belonging to Jacob Fetter who lives about one mile and a half northwest of Butler, was struck by lightning, and the barn and the entire contents were burned. The loss was estimated at from $1,000 to $1,200. There was no insurence.

Permit No Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance. 31-4t

EVERY county in the state was represented at Indianapolis last week.

HON. JOHN B. STOLL, of Ligonier, is the new member of the democratic state committee for this congressional district. He is well fitted for the place.

—W. H. Kiblinger, of Auburn, Ind. ells the Burch plow. 31-3t.

In 1881, congress appropriated 190 millions for public improvements and the other national expenses. This year they foot up to 300 millions. How do the taxpayers like such financial management as that?

—The Burch plow runs light and holds easy. 31-3t.

THE names of the candidates on the state ticket will be found in this issue of the COURIER. The entire ticket is one of great strength and popularity, and will no doubt be triumphantly elected.

—W. H. Kiblinger just received the third car load of Burch plows for this season. 31-3t.

Two ladies spoke in the democratic state convention last week. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of the Women's Christian Temperence Union, and Mrs. Mary E. N. Price, on behalf of the woman suffrage. Both were enthuseastically cheered.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel Morr, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. NOAH MORR,
James E. Rose Attorney. Administrator.
August 8th, 1882. 32-3w.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county at its September session, 1882, for license to retail vinous, malt and spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at, and with the privilage of permitting the the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit: Lot No. nineteen (19), in Spangler's original plat of the town of Auburn Junction, in said township.
August 9, 1882. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Morr, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of said decedent, in Concord township, DeKalb county Indiana, on Saturday, September 2d, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, wagon, buggy and farming implements, hay grain, household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a. m. Terms: Sums of five dollars or under, cash; over five dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.
32-3w. NOAH MORR, Adm'r.

CIDER.

PRESS (hand and power) GRATER, Elevator Jelly Pans, Sorghum Mills, Circular Mills, all Cider Mill Supplies. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS
C. H. MILLER and C. RAQUET,
24 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Breech and Muzzle Loading

SHOT GUNS,
RIFLES,
REVOLVERS,
AMMUNITION.
FISHING TACKLES

We carry the largest stock of Firearms in Northern Indiana, and our prices are lower than New York, Pittsburgh or Chicago houses. Our guns are all selected, and we warrant every one to give satisfaction. Repairing done to order. 32-4w.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE !

BUY NOW WHILE GOODS ARE CHEAP !

Everything Fifty per cent. Cheaper

No Need of Going Barefooted

AUSTIN BROTHERS
—WILL SELL—
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES

Cheaper than they can be stolen!

A big stock has been ordered, and there must be room made for them. Fifty per cent. can be saved by buying now. The

BOOT
UP-SIDE
DOWN

Is the cheapest house in Indiana, and we want everybody to know it. Call before buying.

AUSTIN BROS., Auburn, Ind.

SELF SATISFYING.

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.00
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods.
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from at INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—400 Burch plows in use in DeKalb county. 31-3t

—Harry Fisher, of Waterloo, was in town yesterday.

—Our correspondents are coming up to the work in good style.

—Don't forget to call at the photo gallery, east of the postoffice.

—E. T. Brysland, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday on business.

—Apples are scarce and high, and the quality is below the average.

—A few blackberries are coming to town and sell at 12 cents a quart.

—The colored camp meeting folks are succeeding finely in Hicksville.

—The enrollment at the Normal school yesterday showed 53 pupils.

—Plows! Plows!! Plows!!! For sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 31-3t.

—Miss Dougherty, of Wabash, is visiting in the family of J. L. Davis.

—Quite a number of our citizens made a trip to Cedar Beach yesterday.

—McQuiston & Long had a lively run in the huckleberry trade this week.

—Jerry Plum, of Waterloo, was in town Monday talking politics with the boys.

—J. M. Goetschius stood around town and chatted with the boys last Friday.

—Ex-Senator Christiancy was in Ft. Wayne, last week. At least so says the News.

—Mrs. Dills went to Ft. Wayne on the early freight train Wednesday morning.

—New stock of ladies' calling cards of latest styles, can be seen by calling at this office.

—Our county was well represented at the State convention, at Indianapolis, last week.

—A large quantity of wall paper will be sold regardless of former prices at the book store. 32-2w.

—Miss Mansfield from Detroit, Mich. is visiting with the family of John L. Davis this week.

—F. P. Day and wife of Waterloo, spent Sunday night in town, the guest of J. W. Baxter.

—Charles Best, of Pierceton, was in town last week, and returned to his home on Tuesday.

—Among our callers last week were David Heitz, of New Era, and T. S. Merica, of Garrett.

—J. E. Thomson was in town on business Tuesday. He don't waste much time on politics.

—Albums, bibles, hymn-books, pocket-books, cutlery and notions in great variety at the book store. 2w.

—Sheriff Leas went to Indianapolis this week with an insane man who lives north of Waterloo.

—We have a new lot of letter heads and statements. Our business men should call and see them.

—A. B. Walsworth was in town Friday. It took sharp dodging to get along between the showers.

—Blackberries are getting quite plenty at present and sell at fair prices, but seem to be rather small.

—Miss Clara Wanamaker and Miss Mino Andrews, of Newville, are among the students at the Normal school.

—Josiah Shull, now in Montana, has changed his location from Warm Springs to Beartown in the same county.

—It rained every day last week, and some of the showers were the hardest ever known in this part of the country.

—The fair at Hicksville begins September 19 and ends the 22d. They are making arrangements for a grand time.

—L. J. Miller took a flying trip to Waterloo Monday to meet his better-half who was on her way home from Corunna.

—Columbia City has an amusement association. This is a new feature and one that may assist to bridge over these dull times.

—The Normal opened up with an attendance of over forty pupils Monday. The total number enrolled on Wednesday was

—Mrs. Myers is now holding her Kindergarten school at her own home, and the little chaps seem to enjoy the change very much.

—The busy republican bee, is improving each shining hour this week. He tries hard to gather honey from every opening flower.

—There is a brief lull in the Sunday excursion business, and ministers who want to go to Europe will have to raise the funds some other way.

—Isaac Ochs and E. Kuhlman started south with a train of buggies Monday morning. We understand the buggies were made in Ligonier.

—Idle Hours, for July, is received. Mr. Gubiky still holds the helm and makes his little paper a welcome guest to all who delight in solving puzzles.

—No other plow is as cheap as the Burch, taking into consideration all that pertains to a good plow. 31-3t.

—Among those who were talking business in town this week, we noticed Joseph Walter and Alexander Provines, of Jackson township.

—Quite a number of the leading republicans went to Indianapolis Monday and Tuesday to attend the republican state convention there.

—Miss Ida Carpender, the accommodating postmistress of Butler, and Miss Ida Blair, of Waterloo, were visiting yesterday with Mrs. J. A. Barns.

—It looked like old times to see a wagon load of four-foot wood drawn by a pair of oxen, come to town on Tuesday. Are we returning to the good old ways of our forefathers?

—A sort of Manitoba wave struck this region Tuesday evening after the last little showers. It was nearly cold enough for frost. A poor season for corn at this rate.

—Joe Rothenberger moved down to the Junction this week. He expects to occupy the old hotel and saloon there and deal out the ardent to thirsty travelers who pass that way.

—Our readers will find the entire democratic state platform on the inside of this paper, as well as the proceedings of the convention. It will pay to read it over carefully.

—The republicans will be sweating and tugging at the convention Saturday to set up a lot of nominations that will "take the run" for three months and then be heard of no more.

—The Normalites now in attendance here are a bright looking set of young people, and will no doubt add greatly to our already efficent corps of teachers.

—The boys who went to Garrett to play ball speak highly of the colored man who took a hand in the game. He treated the boys with great politeness.

—C. P. Houser, W. L. Penfield, Albert Robbins, A. S. Leas, H. C. Peterson and Charley Beugnot were among the republicans who attended their State convention at Indianapolis.

—Mrs. Dr. Sears has been spending several days at home, and her husband will join her next Monday. Those wishing to consult the doctor will find him at Shaffer's furniture store.

—A Fort Wayne man named Gause has invented a plan by which he can give motion to the cutter for a mower or reaper, without a pitman. It is considered a great thing in mowers.

—Many of our subscribers are finding that it is easier to pay up regularly every year, and are coming in promptly with the cash. That's business and makes it easier for both parties.

—I. O. Bechtel, our popular miller is knee deep in business now, turning out quantities of his A No. 1 flour. With the good quality of wheat as claimed for the new crop, he will do better than ever.

—Quite a large party gathered at the residence of Wm. McIntyre last evening "unbeknownst" to him. That is, it was a surprise party, the occasion being the anniversary of his fifty-second birthday.

—J. M. Rice & Son took a nice picture of the little misses who attended Edna Davis' birthday party. It is a nice little group and you can see the girlish happiness shine out from every face.

—We believe it is generally understood that Miss Sadie Hare is to be married to-day to Fred. Yesbera, of Morenci, Mich. The best wishes of the whole community go with her to her new home.

—Mr. Folts "kicks" against the statement that his boy was implicated in a recent cock fight, stating that the boy was with him in the rural districts each day during the week. This lets the boy out, of course.

—A wagon a day is about the average of my sales, yet I have some left to sell cheap; also a few nice baby carriages and dolly cabs. Call and see them before purchasing.

32-2w. M. B. Willis.

—Remember the lawn social at the residence of A. J. Little on Friday (tomorrow) evening. Mite only ten cents. Call and see us, and bring your friends and neighbors and the stranger that is within your gates.

—Our friend O. Z. Hubbel, of Butler, received the nomination for joint representative for this district last week. The district is composed of the counties of Noble, Elkhart and DeKalb, and have, we believe, a majority in his favor.

—The Presbyterian lawn social at Mrs. Little's Friday evening will be entertained by her, Mrs. Isaac Ochs, Mrs. Dr. Ford, Mrs. E. D. Hartman, Mrs. A. W. Allen and Mrs. J. A. Barns. These ladies will make you welcome, so do not forget to attend.

—The people of the west owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Ayer for the production of Ayer's Ague Cure. Its timely use will save much suffering and much discouragement, and we recommend it with the greatest confidence in its ability to do all that is promised for it.

—The Burch steel plows are made of the best material. 31-3t.

—While at Waterloo this week we had the pleasure of meeting the new principal of the school, Mr. B. B. Harrison. We learn that he is succeeding finely, and is winning golden opinions from his students and the people.

—The boys in town have the base ball fever pretty bad. The game at Garrett, in which they made twenty runs, seems to encourage them. Keep on boys, and you can beat that next time, if the day is long enough.

—To-morrow will be the extra meeting of township trustees. It has been called as a preliminary step to secure a more full and thorough report at the September meeting. No other business will be done except to talk up the coming county institute.

—Joseph Conrad, of Corunna, made the Courier a brief call this week. He came to bring his nephew, Elmer Shook, who is now attending normal school. Joe is one of our most successful veteran teachers, and is never without a "call" from two or three districts.

—Columbia City is making preparations for a big tournament in that city on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst. There will be trotting, running, base ball playing, foot racing, bicycle riding, etc., each day of the tournament. Some of the best base ball clubs in the state are expected to be present during the tournament and compete for the prizes.

—Harry Reed, who made one of the picked-up nine that went to Garrett to play last Saturday, is spoken of as a good hand at the business. The boys say that he rakes in the balls like a hen gathering her chickens under her wing. But in spite of some good playing, and a great deal of bad playing on both sides, our boys got left.

—They had a bad washout on the Jackson road last Thursday evening. The heavy rains had filled Spy Run, a little north of Fort Wayne, and taken off the railroad bridge that crossed it. No trains passed for several days, but passengers were transferred from one train to another. The high water caused a good deal of other damage near the city.

—There was a pleasant party at F. D. Ryan's residence last Saturday evening. It was given in honor of Miss Josie Thomas and Miss Maggie Dolan, of Garrett. Miss Dolan is a teacher in the public school there. Miss Thomas has been teaching in Keyser township. These social gatherings are very much to the advantage of the young people of both towns.

—Miss Sadie Hare bade farewell to her class in Sunday school last Sunday, to the great grief of the little ones under her charge. Some of the little girls sobbed aloud at the announcement, and would not be comforted. We learn that she looks to Morenci as her future home. Miss Hare has been an amiable and useful member of society and will be greatly missed.

—The west bound train on the Wabash, going through here at 11:50 a. m. broke a beam in its tender truck at Churubusco, causing quite a delay, and some consternation on the part of the delegates who were on their way to Indianapolis. An extra engine happened to be running ahead of the train, and was called back from Columbia City. It hooked on and pulled the train to Peru.

—The delay caused by the breaking down of the engine at Churubusco, last Tuesday, gave us a chance to look over that thriving village. The first man we struck was Billy Latson, who is holding forth there. He seems to be doing well. A sign near by read, "J. W. Squires, M. D.," and we sauntered up stairs to give him a call. But he was off on a professional visit, so we left a card and concluded to wait till next time.

—The Butler Record expresses its obligation to Hon. J. A. Hubbell, of Michigan, for valuable documents. "My Dear Hubbell" has been sending out quite a number of valuable documents lately—about a hundred thousand of them—and they call for a "voluntary contribution of two per cent. of your salary." Is that the sort of document you've got, Bro. Garrison? Harper's Weekly, of August 5, has a notice of "My dear Hubbell" that fits the occasion much better.

—The following are the names of those who attended the State convention from this county: J. J. Van Auken, W. I. Work, John Leas, John W. Baxter, M. Boland, W. H. Leas, A. J. Baxter, L. D. Britton, D. D. Moody, Sol. Barney, D. Tomlinson, M. J. Bolan, Henry Hines, T. H. Sprott and J. A. Barns. The county had but thirteen votes and fifteen men were on hand to see that the votes were cast. It shows well for the democracy of old DeKalb.

—The barn of Jacob Fetter, near Butler, was struck by lightning last Wednesday night during the heavy rainstorm. His family and some others who were visiting them were all in bed at the time of the stroke, but were awakened and hurried to the burning building in time to save a team belonging to the visitor, but most of the property in the barn was destroyed. It contained two buggies and a large amount of hay, wheat and oats. The total loss is estimated at near $1500. No insurance.

Quite a Lawsuit.

A lawsuit of interest to teachers and school officers came off in 'Squire Walker's court, in Smithfield township, on Monday and Tuesday. The question involved is, the power of a teacher to make a valid contract while under age. The case as we understand it is this: In the spring of 1377, Miss May Shoemaker contracted with the trustee of Smithfield township, James W. Clark, to teach a school, for which the contract read that she was to receive fifty dollars. About that time, or previous to that time, E. R. Shoemaker, May's father, had a talk with Mr. Clark and a verbal understanding was had, that if Miss Shoemaker taught a school in every way as good as that taught by the older teachers of the township, she was to receive the same wages as they did—fifty-four dollars. When school closed, it was admitted that she had taught an excellent school, and Mr. Shoemaker demanded the fifty-four dollars, while Mr. Clark was willing to pay only what the contract called for. This was refused by Mr. Shoemaker, and the matter has not been settled until now. The case was brought up before 'Squire Walker and a jury, C. M. Phillips, of Waterloo, was employed by E. R. Shoemaker, and W. H. Dills, of Auburn, on the part of the township. After a long and ably conducted trial, the jury brought in a verdict of $65.00 for Miss Shoemaker. This was apparently allowing her the original $50 for which she had contracted and five years interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The whole question seemed to be: Can a teacher, though a minor, make a valid contract? The decision of the jury would seem to indicate that they believe this can be done. But it has always been a principle of common law that minors cannot make a binding contract without the consent of the parent or guardian. Still there are plenty of those who incline the opinion, that the statute in this case removes the disability of a minor, when it permits them after receiving a certificate of qualification from the county superintendent, to go and contract with a trustee to teach a certain school. If this is not so—if these contracts cannot be enforced, then more than half the schools of the State are at all times in a very precarious condition. The matter ought to be settled, and if a contract made with a teacher is not good, let the statues be so changed as to put this branch of the public service on a firmer basis.

—The commissioners were in town Tuesday to make arrangements for the winter's supply of fuel, and look after the safety of the heaters in the jail building.

—Miss Brink, sister to Frank Brink, took the train for Waterloo Tuesday evening. Frank is getting along very well with his foot, and he now has strong hopes that it will heal and a cure be effected.

—W. J. Austin and family, including Mrs. Birdsall and Dave Hampton, John L. Davis and family, Miss Daugherty, of Wabash, and Miss Mansfield, of Detroit, C. A. O. McClellan and daughter Della, of Waterloo, form a very pleasant excursion party who are at present at Cedar Beach, sporting with the "sad sea waves."

—We have received a copy of the "Texan Oddities," a paper published at Dallas, Texas, and devoted to fun and light reading. It is intended to follow in the wake of "Texas Siftings," but will have to hurry up if it ever overtakes that publication. It looks rather "woody" as to its typography, but it contains a great deal of readable matter and plenty of fun.

—John C. Stearns, of Corunna, was in town this week on business. He is now traveling for Randall, Mills & Edsall, paper makers, of Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Randall is well known to all the printing fraternity in this section of the country, as he sold paper for a number of years for Bradner, Smith & Co., of Chicago. He is now foreman and part owner of the paper mill at Delaware, and will devote his time to the manufacture and sale of that article hereafter.

—The ladies of the M. E. church desire to tender their hearty thanks to their many friends for favoring them with their presence at the lawn social given at Mr. Boland's last week, and hope to see them at all subsequent ones. The net receipts of the social were over twenty-one dollars.

The ladies of the M. E. church in the Fourth Division will entertain a Pink Tea social on next Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Humphrey and Mrs. M. B. Willis. Refreshments and mite ten cents. A very cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Our boys went to Garrett, Saturday, to have a little game of ball, and were defeated by a score of 21 to 32. They had practiced but once and have no organization as a club, and could not, of course, expect to win against a well organized and well drilled club. There is generally one objectionable feature to these friendly contests, and that is the cheering and yelling when one side makes a good play. This is unfair as it is apt to make the playing of the losers unsteady, and in that way works to their disadvantage. It is especially injurious to unskilled players. Wait till the game is over and then do the cheering.

Greenback Meeting.

Greenback Conference, at Waterloo, was held at greenback headquarters, with a full attendance, at 10 o'clock a. m., chairman R. N. Crooks presiding, and Wm. Francis, secretary.

The central committee was re-organized by the appointment of the following gentlemen, chairmen of their respective townships: Franklin, Allen F. Fretz; Smithfield, Henry Hood; Fairfield, Geo. W. Rowe; Richland, Albert Harding; Union, north, Andrew Plum; south, Robert Reed, Wilmington, Ward Kennedy; Stafford, H. H. Smith; Newville, M. E. Chapman; Concord, Evan Dermott; Butler, S. D. Bassett, Keyser, S. L. Lamb; Jackson and Troy to be filled by the committee

This committee was directed to elect their chairman and report to the conference at 1 o'clock.

On re-assembling the committee reported the name of Herman Lydecker which was accepted by the conference. At the very earnest desire of Mr. Lydecker to be retired, by reason of age and infirmity of the duties. His request was reluctantly granted.

Another effort being required the committee promptly reported the name of R. N. Crooks, which the conference as promptly confirmed.

Besides other important business, with stirring speeches, it was ordered that a convention be held at Auburn, on Saturday August 26, at 10 o'clock a. m., to decide their purpose, and place a ticket in the field; and also to extend an invitation to the Hon. H. Z. Leonard, candidate for Secretary of State, to be present and address the people.

Wm. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

—J. M. Kinsey, the postmaster of Waterloo passed through on the north bound train over the Jackson road Tuesday evening. He had with him Harry Fisher and John Haskin, of Waterloo, who had been assisting in doing the detective work in bringing the truth in regard to the recent safe robberies in Waterloo. They think they have the right men at last. Our readers will remember, that a short time ago, S. J. Locke's safe was opened, by some parties who broke into his house, and that same night the postoffice safe was drilled and opened. Though not a great deal of money was taken, yet the boldness of the burglary was a matter of astonishment. From the way the work was done it was apparent that parties living in town must be the guilty ones, as their operations showed a familiarity with the premises, that no stranger would have. For instance in gaining an entrance to Locke's building, they had bored a hole through a side door at the very point at which a hook on the inside could be reached. As these things were studied up, the more it became apparent that home talent had been at work. Parties were engaged to work up the matter. Among others, we learn that John Haskin, so well known to our citizens, and Harry Fisher, clerk at Campbell's drug store in Waterloo, have assisted. Tuesday one of the burglars was arrested in Fort Wayne. His name is Fremont Young and he has been living in Waterloo with his parents for some time. He claims to have been assisted by Frank Bevier, but the story is not generally believed. Frank was taken to Fort Wayne yesterday for examination. His parents are highly respectable people, and this trouble falls hard upon them. But they still feel hopeful that their son is innocent.

—The Knights of Honor in Waterloo will give a social and festival at their hall there this week on Saturday evening, to which all their friends throughout the county are invited. Give the boys a lift.

—Impaired vigor of mind and body, in both male or female, old or young cured by the timely use of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—There will be a select school in Spencerville, beginning September 11, to continue ten weeks. It will be under the charge of Mr. T. J. Sanders and Mrs. Gertrude Sanders. Tuition will be from three to five dollars for the term.

—Mrs. Ford, Ochs, Barns, Allen, Hartman and Little will entertain a lawn social at the residence of A. J. Little on next Friday evening, to which all are cordially invited. Refreshments, music, etc. Mr. Boland has kindly offered the use of his lawn. Mite ten cents.

—Mike Long took the p. m. train north Tuesday evening to join his wife in Kendallville. The youngest child of his brother, H. J. Long, editor of the Kendallville Standard, died that day and was buried yesterday. Mr. Long has the sympathy of the fraternity and of his many friends everywhere in his sad bereavement.

—There seems to be a tidal wave of weasles or something of that sort in town, as quite a number of chickens have "keeled" over suddenly with a suspicious hole in their sides. We move for a tariff on weasels that shall be high enough to keep them out of the country, whether the government gets any revenue for it or not. Our home manufactured chickens ought to protected.

—Call on J. M. Rice & Son for first-class pictures of all kinds.

Obituary.

Elizabeth Lingafelt, of Allen county, Ind., departed this life July 26, 1882, at the age of 84 years, 4 months and 14 days.

She was the mother of six children, four of them are still living. She had twenty-eight grand children and twenty three great grand children. She had lived some sixty years with her husband who survives her. She had long identified herself with the M. E. church, but eventually changed her church relationship and united with the German Baptist church. She was an honest member of both churches.

She adorned her profession with a godly walk. She was a mother in Israel and was gathered home as a shock of corn fully ripe. She realized that her treasures were in heaven and was anxiously waiting the summons to be called from the church militant to the church triumphant in heaven.

Her remains were laid in the Leo cemetery to await the general resurrection when the dead in Christ shall rise first.

May the bereft friends console themselves with the thought that mother is not dead but sleepeth.

Funeral services were conducted by the writer, J. H. Elson.

The following lines were written by Mrs. F. A. Proser on the death of her mother, July 26, 1882:

Our mother has fallen to sleep,
In the arms of the Savior above,
Why grieve we in sadness and weep,
While she is with angels of love?

Our mother has fallen to sleep,
Oh, the waking how bright it will be
When her body is free from all pain,
In heavens its beauties to see.

Our mother has fallen to sleep.
She oft talked of home and of rest,
Her visions were brightened by faith.
In the promise of God to his blest.

Our mother has fallen to sleep,
But our hope alleviates pain,
There will be a re-union of friends,
And then we shall see her again.

Our mother has fallen to sleep;
Shall awake in her beautiful home,
Without pain or sorrow or care,
Will wait for her loved ones to come.

Died.—July 27, 1882, Mrs. Caroline E. Magginnis, aged 47 years, 9 months and 20 days.

Mrs. Magginnis was born in Stark county, Ohio, October 7, 1834, and in the year of 1840 emigrated with her parents, George & Margaret Essig to DeKalb county. On March 23, 1858, She was united in marriage to Daniel Magginnis and shortly afterward moved to the farm on which she resided at the time of her death. She was the mother of three children, all of whom survive her. She united with the Evangelical Lutheran church in the year 1858, but has since become a member of the United Brethren church in which she remained until called from the church militant to the church triumphant. She was a devoted christian, a kind, patient and indulgent mother, a loving companion and a good neighbor, loved and respected by all who knew her. She was a long sufferer but bore it all with patience rarely witnessed, putting her whole trust in Him that doeth all things well.

J. Colgan, Pastor.

Have You Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column. 31-4t.

—Farmers, look at the Burch plow before buying. 31-3t.

—A fine line of gold pens and jewelry at bottom prices. Come and see me.

2w. M. B. Willis.

—No other plow will work as well as the Burch. 31-3t.

—Young onions and cabbage at the green house. You can have them delivered if you wish.

—All kinds of house plants and garden flowers at Fleming's green house, first door south of the Presbyterian church.

—Burch Plow! Burch Plow! The season for plows is here. W. H. Kiblinger is ready to supply customers with the celebrated Burch plow. 3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the De Kalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Thomas Dalton, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

M. BOLAND, Adm'r.

30-3t

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, } In the DeKalb Circuit
DeKalb County, ss. } Court, Sept. term, 1882.

Charles M. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing Company, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage and appoint a receiver, by Jacob Somers, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences on the 25th day of September, 1882.

Witness, The Clerk of said court, this 5th day of August, 1882. John W. Baxter, Clerk.

W. H. Dills Attorney. 32-3w.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said state, over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county at their September session, 1882, for license to retail vinous, malt and spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

The two-story frame building on the west part of the following bounded tract of land, viz: Bounded on the east by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad (Eel River division), on the south by the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago railroad, on the west by the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad, and on the north by the north line of said township.

August 7, 1882. Joseph P. Rothenberger.

A PASTORAL PICTURE.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

Across the darkness of the night
I see a slender thread of light—
Light that approaches swift and clear—
The earliest firefly of the year.

A disembodied pulse he seems,
Lit by soft phosphorescent gleams—
As if beneath his restless ray
Some ocean wave had gone astray.

A slow breeze wafts along the rill
The mandate of a whippoorwill,
Whose note revengeful seems to be
Softened by mocking fantasy.

The cricket's voice, an iterant trill,
Teases the silence of the hill.
The stars are cold and high to-night,
As vestal virgins robed in white.

The darkness deepens; overhead
Fragments of cloud are thinly spread;
A meteor's brief and baleful spark
Of hurrying fire insults the dark.

A radiance of rare splendor born,
Like some red miracle of morn,
Falling from measureless heights of sky
On night's black breast to throb and die.

WITH HIS OWN WEAPON.

"What are you thinking about, Maude? You have not spoken a word for five minutes. I can not say that you are remarkably entertaining this evening."

"Am I not? And do you really wish to know my thoughts?"

"Certainly I do."

"Very well, then. No woman is satisfied with a man's devotion, even if she knows it to be genuine, if he appears to slight her in the presence of others; and I think, my dear George, that I occupied the position of a slighted woman last evening, when you devoted yourself so openly to Clara Vaughan."

"I only danced with her three times," said George.

"And sat out three more with her," suplemented Maude; "while I, owing to the lack of men, was obliged to play the part of wall-flower. Do you think that was a pleasant position for an engaged young woman?"

"My dear child, how plainly you talk?" cried George, disconcerted by her frank appeal.

"Why not? Pique should not be allowed to interfere between lovers—you know pride's chickens are an expensive brood to keep. I confess that your conduct made me very unhappy. I was not jealous, remember—I have perfect faith in you; but I felt neglected and annoyed that you should give Clara the opportunity to triumph over me, even in semblance; for she delights in such victories—little coquette that she is!"

"Maude," said George, seeing his chance and improving it at once, only too glad to bolster up a weak cause, "I am surprised to see that you dislike Miss Vaughan. Why is it women never uphold each other? In my opinion she is a sweet girl without an atom of coquetry about her."

"Then you have less discrimination than I gave you credit for possessing," replied Maude, quietly, though her deepening color showed that she resented his words. "But we will not discuss Clara, if you please—I wish to talk of ourselves."

"What do you want me to do?" cried George, irritated at the cool way in which his attack was met. "Surely you would not tie me to your side every moment of the time?"

"Not one moment of it, sir, if it is your wish to be free!" haughtily exclaimed Maude, now really angry. "You can leave at once—I shall make no effort to detain you."

"What nonsense!" the young man rejoined, in a much humbler tone. "You know I could not live without you, Maudie. But you are unreasonable; I can't promise never to speak to another girl, you know."

"Nor do I exact such a promise; only I wish others to see by your conduct that you have sworn allegiance to me. I am only a woman, and have all a woman's vanity. George suppose our positions had been reversed last evening, would you have liked to see me as openly pleased with another man's attentions as you were with Clara?"

"Certainly I should," he answered, with an air of virtuous self-denial refreshing to see. "I would never interfere with your enjoyment that way."

Maude looked deeply perplexed, and then faintly smiled.

"You are quite safe in saying that beause I do not believe there is another eligible man in the village. Which fact probably accounts," she added, with a shy laugh, "for Clara's absorption of you."

George bowed.

"Thanks for the compliment, Miss Arthur."

"Not at all."

Maude had the sweetest temper in the world, and her mood was fast regaining its wonted sunniness.

"Well, George, I wont scold any more, but we'll made a bargain; you can flirt all you chose, give me equal liberty; are you agreed?"

"On one condition: that neither of us abuse the privilege."

"The umpires shall be our own consciences?"

"Yes."

"Then my dear George, I'm affaid your career will be positively reckless!"

* * * * * *

Maud stood waiting for her lover, who was to escort her to a ball at Bedford Hall; and in her rose-colored dress, with roses in her dark hair, looked pretty enough to woo a hermit from his seclusion.

George, who, despite of his little predilection for flirting, was very much in love with the girl, was loud in his admiration of her appearance; and when the pair entered the hall together happiness had lent a new light to Maude's beautiful eyes.

Clara Vaughan, a charming little sylph in blue and silver, came tripping across the floor to meet them.

"Oh, Maude," she cried, when the first greetings were over, "who do you think is here—just returned from London?"

"I'm sure I can't imagine," said Maude.

"Another pretty girl?" asked George, looking admiringly into Clara's rather bold blue eyes.

"Pretty girl, indeed? As if I should be interested in her!" said Clara in disdain. "No, indeed—its a handsome young man—none other than your old admirer, Maude—Stephen Black."

"Is it possible," cried Maude with a blush of undisguised pleasure. "Why yes—there he is, sure enough! And how handsome he is looking."

"Humph. Women have strange ideas of beauty," grumbled George, by no means delighted with this turn of affairs.

"Oh, we don't expect you to see how charming he is," Clara flippantly answered; "it would scarcely be natural under the circumstances. But Maude and I think differently. And oh! he put his name on my card for three dances!" And she flourished the bit of pasteboard in triumph.

George stretched out his hand for it.

"Is there room for my name there, Miss Clara?" he asked stiffly, not relishing her enthusiasm, and inclined to think that, after all, the "sweet girl" had considerable "coquetry about her."

"I believe there are one or two dances left," she answered, with an indifference which made Maude smile, remembering how different her reception of George's attentions had been on a former occasion.

"You had better take what dances you wish before my card is filled," she said quietly, when her lover had returned Clara's card.

"Oh, I'll attend to that after the first dance," he answered, and in another moment they had taken their places on the floor.

Maude said nothing, but her quiet smile meant volumes.

George spoke little while dancing; he was nettled by the marked change in Clara's manner. He did not care a straw for the girl, but his vanity was wounded. He furtively watched her as she danced with Stephen Black—a singularly handsome man, he acknowledged to himself—and observed all her little arts and graces, the very arts which she had employed to please him not so long ago. The moment the dance was over he seated Maude beside some friends, and rushed off to seek Clara, determined to divert her attention from this interloper. Clara, on the other hand, was bent on retaining Mr. Black by her side, and her chargin could not be concealed when he, glad of the pretext afforded by George's approach, bowed himself away and walked across the room to Maude.

Ten minutes after, when George, mercilessly snubbed by Clara, disconsolately sought his betrothed, his smarting vanity needing the balm of her unwavering devotion, he found her talking gaily with Mr. Black, who made no effort to conceal his appreciation of her society. With easy grace she introduced the two gentlemen, who bowed stiffly to each other, then resumed her conversation, which, consisted of old reminiscences in which George had no share; therefore he could take no part in their talk.

In one moment he had forgotten all about Clara and his pretty annoyance on her account, while a pang of real jealousy seized his heart. For the first time in his knowledge of her he saw Maude entirely engrossed with another man, that man a former suitor, and his experience was not a pleasant one. He stood beside her for some time, waiting for a word or look; she had seemingly forgotten his very existence. By-and-by he quietly touched her hand.

"Will you give me your card, Maude?" he asked as she looked around.

"Certainly," she smilingly answered; "but I am afraid all the dances are gone."

He looked at it without a word; as she said, there is not one dance left.

"I told you when we entered the room that you had better secure as many as you desired," she said, in answer to his look of reproach. And remembering this indifference, could answer nothing.

That was the most miserable evening George Campbell ever spent. Maude, in the gayest of spirits, was so absorbed by Stephen Black that he had no opportunity to exchange more than half a dozen words with her during the entire evening. Nor was he the only sufferer; Clara Vaughan, always on the lookout for fresh conquests, had determined to secure Stephen's attention, and was made absolutely furious by his side for three consecutive minutes; her brandishments fell powerless on this man of the world, who knew every phase of a coquette's art, and thought Clara a rather clumsy workwoman, though she did very well for a village girl. Maude's simple frankness and absence of self-consciousness suited him far better, and he remained as much as possible by her side.

But Clara had determined on one grand effort, and late in the evening proceeded to make it.

Mr. Black and Maude were still laughing and talking together in a corner of the ball-room. Near by George Campbell, his face dark with anger, when Clara came tripping towards him, her face wreathed with artificial smiles.

"Oh, Mr. Campbell!" she cried; "I am in such a quandary! Uncle and aunt have gone home without me, and I have no escort; and it is so late!"

She paused and looked appealingly—not at George, but at Stephen, fully expecting that he would offer to do escort duty. But he seemed blind and deaf to all but his companion, and George was forced to respond.

"I shall be glad to see you to your home, Miss Clara, if Miss Arthur will wait here until my return," he said slowly and reluctantly.

At this moment Stephen suddenly recovered sight and hearing.

"Allow me to relieve you of the care of Miss Arthur," he courteously said, turning to George. "I have a carriage below, and shall be delighted to take her home."

Before the irate lover could answer, Maude spoke:

"Thank you, Mr. Black; that will adjust matters nicely," she said with a bright smile. "You need give yourself no concern on my account, Mr. Campbell, but attend to Clara if you please."

What could George say? His face grew darker than before as he stammered out something about being "glad to oblige all parties," then offered his arm to the no less discomfited Clara, and strode rapidly away. And it is certain that the little coquette never had a less entertaining escort than young Campbell was that night.

An hour later Maude stood on the steps of her house, bidding Stephen Black good night.

"And I may call to take you to ride to-morrow?" he said, on parting.

"Yes, I shall be delighted to go," said Maude; and then Mr. Black sprang into his carriage and drove rapidly away.

Maude turned to enter the house, when a well known voice arrested her.

"Maude—one moment—I must speak to you!"

A gleam of amusement crossed the girl's arch face as she turned to confront her lover. Not that there was anything calculated to create amusement in the young man's appearance, for he was absolutely white with passion and jealousy.

"Why, George! Is that you?" asked Maude, in innocent surprise. "Where is Clara?"

"Confound Clara!" he exclaimed, too much in earnest to appear ridiculous. "If it had not been for her—but never mind that. Maude, are you going to ride with that fellow to-morrow?"

"Certainly I am," she coolly answered. "Why not?"

"Because I forbid it!" he hotly answered.

"My dear boy, you have as yet no right to forbid me to do anything," was the lofty response.

George ground his teeth together in impotent rage. He felt that it would not do to take too high a hand with the girl in her present mood.

"I think," said Maude, as he remained silent, "that you have forgotten our agreement of last night. If you remember——"

"I remember nothing except that I was a fool, Maude!" burst out George, seizing her hand and holding it tight. "My darling, I have suffered so much to-night that I can understand how unfairly I treated you when I flirted with that artful little coquette——"

"My dear George," said Maude, solemnly. "I am surprised to see that you dislike Miss Vaughan. In my opinion she is a sweet girl, without—"

"Ah, Maudie, show me some mercy!" begged George, encouraged by the sly mischief in the girl's eyes to carry the hand held to his lips. "I have behaved like an unmitigated idiot, and don't deserve forgiveness; but you won't be cruel to me, will you, dear?"

For answer, Maude extended her other hand.

"Yes, George, I forgive you," she said, meeting his ardent gaze with her frank, truthful eyes. "But you'll let me accept Stephen's invitation for to-morrow?"

"No, no, Maude—I cannot consent to that."

"Not if I tell you that he is my cousin's husband, and has been for the last two years, you dear, jealous simpleton. Oh, Georgie, I've only been giving you a lesson that you needed, and Stephen helped me with it. Don't you think he succeeded?"

And Georgie, now radiantly happy again, admitted that they had.

Well, the lesson cured him. From that time there was no more devoted man in the world than George Campbell.

She Feared the Worst.

Chicago Tribune.

"Give me the pie."

Out upon the lawn of the Castle McMurtry stood a young girl just in the springtide of youth. The scarlet roses that swung lazily to and fro in the breath of a June morning were not more beautiful than those which bloomed so brightly in the peachy cheeks of the Lady Constance McMurtry, and her slight but faultlessly moulded figure, set off to perfection by a plain morning dress of white muslin, had in its movements more of grace and beauty than those of the grayhound which lay silently at the feet of its mistress, watching her every movement with intelligent and loving eyes. The girl's rippling, golden hair was simply tied with a blue ribbon; the lovely, half-childish face was a poem complete in itself. It was a face that changed with every thought—one moment gay and bright; in another thoughtful and sad. As she spoke the words with which the chapter opens there was a wistful look upon the pretty face, and the brown eyes shot forth a yearning will-I-ever-find-the-hair-brush glance that was pitiful in its sad beauty.

For an instance Lord Wyverne did not reply. Then, placing his hand on the girl's shoulder, and, looking into her eyes with a grave tenderness that told how the horror of the scene told upon him, he said, in tones that were almost a sob, "You must be brave, my child; must nerve yourself to bear a great grief."

"My God!" exclaimed the girl. "Tell me what has happened. It surely cannot be that there is no pie?"

"No, my darling," replied the Earl. "It is not so bad as that. Your aunt is dead."

"Ah!" said Constance, "how you frightened me. I thought surely it was the pie."

He Didn't Know Him.

Weekly Review.

At a station on one of the railroads leading out of Detroit the train had arrived and departed the other day, when the station agent, who had been in the place about three weeks, and was looking for a man every hour to come to Detroit and take charge of the line, was approached by a quick, well-dressed man, smoking a cigar, who asked:

"Keep you pretty busy here?"

"Yum," was the jerky reply.

"Business on the increase?"

"Yum," again.

"Do you run this station?" asked the quiet man after a turn on the platform.

"Nobody else runs it," growled the agent. "Have you got a patent car-coupler?"

"Oh, no."

"I was going to tell you to go to thunder with it if you had. Want special freight rates, I suppose?"

"No, sir."

"I don't give any passes."

"I don't want any."

"Waiting for the next train?"

"Not particularly."

"Want to charter a car?"

"No."

The agent left him on the platform, and entered his office and busied himself for half an hour, when the quiet man looked in on him and asked:

"What's the salary of a position like this?"

"That's my business," was the prompt reply.

"What's the income from this station?"

"Ask the baggageman."

"Your name is —— ——, isn't it?"

"Suppose it is."

"Oh, nothing much—only I'm the general manager of the line, and I'd like to exchange cards with you."

ANECDOTES OF SKOBELEFF

Stories About the Great Russian General's Valor and Daring—His Unique Place Among Generals—An Idol of His Men—His Experience with the Khokandians—A Conspicuous Figure.

From the London Times.

No military commander of the present generation has succeeded in gaining the enthusiastic attachment of his soldiers in anything approaching the same degree as General Skobeleff, and, indeed, he appears to have been able to exercise as complete a fascination over all who were brought into contact with him. The military annals of Russia during the last ten years are full of anecdotes of his personal valor and daring, some of which were highly characteristic, while they all contributed to make him the idol of his men. The general feeling of his soldiers toward him was one of intense personal attachment and devotion, which irresistibly remind the reader of the sentiment felt by the veterans of Napoleon toward their great chief. In this respect Skobeleff stood alone among Russian Generals, and this unique position, which was growing stronger every day, because the feeling of admiration on which it was based was passing from the ranks of the army into the hearts of the people, seemed to warrant a belief that the young General would play a foremost part in the crisis when the house of Romanoff, brought to its long threatened trial, will be rehabilitated in popular esteem or ruined forever. We propose to briefly record some of the principal of these anecdotes, as throwing light upon the character of one of the few heroes of our time.

Skobeleff found no opportunity of special distinction until the time of the expedition against Khiva. He was appointed to the command of a regiment of Cossacks in the column sent from Kinderly Bay, on the Caspian, to join the corps under the orders of General Vereikin, which operated from Orenburg. The sufferings incurred during this march were dreadful, and have been feelingly recorded by Lieutenant Stumm, a German officer attached to it. Several times it seemed that the absence of water would entail not merely the failure of the expedition, but the destruction of the whole force, and a rapid retreat to the Caspian seemed to afford the only means of escape. During this critical time Colonel Skobeleff was always to the front with his Cossacks, and it was his fortunate capture of a large convoy of provisions from a stronger body of Turcomans that gave the troops the first encouragement they had met with during their march. In the operations before the town of Khiva, Skobeleff took a more prominent part than his rank warranted, owing to General Vereikin being incapacitated by a wound. Indeed, he may be said to have effected the capture of the place, for, having battered down the Kazavat Gate, he made his way, at the head of a thousand men, to the palace of the Khan. He effected his purpose, but, on learning that General Kaufmann had entered the town by another gate, he at once withdrew, leaving the Governor General the nominal credit of the victory. Before the Russian troops recrossed the Oxus, Skobeleff, on the principle that "adventures are still for the adventurous," made the opportunity of gaining fresh distinction. The difficulties of the desert, which had nearly proved too much for his own column, had completely baffled that sent under Colonel Markozof from Chikishlar and the Attreck. It advanced a short distance beyond the Igdy wells, when it had to beat a retreat, and the operations culminated in disgrace and disaster. The desire was often expressed to ascertain whether, if Markozof had persisted in his attempt, he could have made his way to Khiva, and the only means of settling the point was for some one to explore the route between Khiva and Igdy. This was the task to which, when the operations of the war were concluded, Skobeleff set himself with characteristic energy. Dressed in Turcoman costume, and accompained by three Turcomans attached to his person, he rode for ten days through the desert, and succeeded in making the necessary examination to establish the fact that Markozof had had no choice save to retreat. This adventurous journey, in the midst of a cruel and infuriated enemy, spread the fame of Skobeleff's gallantry, and his exploration of the old bed of the Oxus was acknowledged to be the most intrepid feat of the war.

In 1875 the outbreak of disturbances in the Khanate of Khokand, where the people rose up against their Prince, Khudayar, resulted in the dispatch of a Russian expedition into that State, and Skobeleff was intrusted with one of the principal commands. It was mainly due to his valor and to the energy with which he followed up the beaten detachments of the enemy that the Khokandians were so speedily disheartened. At Makhram he showed for the first time the capacity of a leader of men in out-maneuvering a greatly superior force of his opponents. He obtained the reward of his merit in his appointment to the post of first Governor of Ferghana; but, having exposed something of the corruption prevailing throughout the public departments, he made powerful enemies, and found himself obliged to hasten to St. Petersburg to meet and refute the charges brought in retaliation against himself. He was still under a cloud when the Turkish war began, and the utmost favor he could obtain was to be appointed en disponibilite to the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Neither the jealousy of his brother Generals—for Skobeleff was now a Major General, and decorated, moreover, with two Crosses of St. George—nor the disfavor of the Court could keep such a man in the background when reputation was to be won by valor and skill shown in the face of the enemy. The first act of the war showed Skobeleff in the character of the Bayard of the Russian army. He attached himself as aid-de camp to the General commanding the advance guard, and, while the rest of the troops were crossing the Danube in boats, he swam his horse across in view of the whole army. The Danube at this point is twice the width of the Thames, and the effect of the act was to bring home as a vital fact to the army in Europe Skobeleff's reputation for gallantry, which had been up to that an Asiatic production. What this passage of the Danube showed the later incidents of war confirmed. In the second battle at Plevna—that fought on the 30th of July—his skillful manipulation of the cavalry checked the Turkish advance and virtually saved the Russian army from annihilation. But it was at the struggle at Loftcha that he shone to the most conspicuous advantage; for the results of that battle, which was fought on the lines he sketched out, were that Osman Pasha was cut off from his communication with Shipka and constrained to hold on to his position at Plevna. The Grand Duke Nicholas acknowledged that Skobeleff was "the hero of the day." The struggle at Loftcha being successfully concluded, Skobeleff hastened to take part in the desperate assault on the Gravitza and adjoining redoubts, which resulted in, perhaps, the most awful slaughter of modern times. It will be remembered that Skobeleff, at the head of 18,000 men, succeeded in effecting a lodgment within the line of Turkish redoubts, but that he was driven out the following day. His loss amounted to 8,000 men, but instead of his soldiers being disheartened and disgusted with him personally by this disastrous failure, they worshiped him more than ever as the General who had shared all their perils and who had performed almost incredible feats of valor.

Skobeleff received his reward in being raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General with the command of the Sixteenth Division, which he at once set himself to work to make the most efficient, in the army. His attention to the comfort of his men was unfortunately not so much as attempted to be imitated by any other Russian commander. When the war was concluded he advanced out of his own pocket a sum of money to enable his sick and wounded to reach Odessa a few weeks earlier than they otherwise would have reached it—a thoughtfulness to which, no doubt, some of them owed their lives. On the other hand, he expected from them in return the greatest self-sacrifice and the most unquestioning obedience. This they willingly gave, as they found he never asked them to incur any danger he was unwilling to share. His figure, clothed in white uniform from head to foot, and mounted on a white charger—whence he derived his name of "the White General"—was always conspicuous where the fire was hottest; and the manner in which he escaped unhurt from the worst fields of carnage was nothing short of miraculous and excited his own wonder, as he was fully persuaded that he would not come out of the campaign alive. Like Nelson, he always dressed with exceptional care for the day of battle, and one of his greatest friends and admirers, Lieutenant Greene, of the United States army, says that "he went into battle in his cleanest uniform and fresh underclothing, covered with perfume, and wearing a diamond-hilted sword, in order, as he said, that he might die with his best clothes on." From these personal traits and characteristics some idea may be gathered of the man. The historical characters to whom he bore most resemblance appear to have been Charles XII., of Sweden and the eccentric Lord Peterborough.

She Took no Risks.

Cincinnati Musical People.

"Have ye any gud piannies?" she asked, as she stepped into a piano ware room on East Fourteenth street the other day, displaying a prosperous-looking pocketbook. "I want one fur me darter, who is comin' home from the seminary wid a finished education."

"What style of instrument do you prefer?" said the clerk displaying an upright. "This piano is the double-patent quadruple stringing board never stay in tune and celluloid keys."

"Och! never a happorth do I care about the stoile, so long as it's a strong case. Have ye any wid iron cases?"

"No, ma'am; but all our cases are made extra strong."

"How much'll ye take for the piannie?"

"Four hundred dollars, ma'am."

"Do you sell on the slow-pay plan?"

"Yes, occasionally we sell to reliable purchasers on the installment plan. The installment on this piano would be $15 a month."

"Will ye throw in a cover and sthule?"

"Hardly fair to ask it ma'am, but we will throw in those articles this time for you."

"An' a buk of music?"

"Yes, we won't be mean about it."

"Now, if ye'll insure the piannie I'll take it."

"Well, really, ma'am, the purchaser usually insures the instrument; but to close a bargain, we'll insure the piano and agree to take all risks."

"Ye se, betwane me an' you," said she, after she had made her mark on the necessary papers and deposited the first installment receipt in her bosom, "I'm glad to feel aisy about the insurance, as I want to get the better of me ole man, who tuk an oath that ef I brought a piannie into the house he'd smash it up wid an ax. An' faith he's the bi to do it the next time he gets dhrunk."

An Irresistible English Courtier

Stories from State Papers.

Young, handsome, a scholar and a poet, with a courage which was noted even in those days, when courage was considered everything, he had all the gifts to seduce the affections of a woman of the temperament of Elizabeth. From the first hour when he had been presented at court by his stepfather, the favorite Leicester, he had won the regard of the Queen. He was different from the scheming servile courtiers who surrounded her. Educated at Cambridge, and the friend of Burghley, the young man was well read in his sovereign's favorite classics, his conversation had all the charms of culture and yet of originality, and he was of the age when poetry becomes the most fascinating of studies. Elizabeth took no pains to conceal her liking for the boy Earl. He was, during the first months of his life at court, her constant companion. He read aloud to her; he composed sonnets to her; and there was the sympathetic relationship between them which often exists between a lad and a woman much older than himself. Like most whose character is naturally domineering, the Queen fully appreciated the cool audacity of the young Earl, who declined to be intimidated by her presence, offered his opinions, and maintained them in spite of all opposition from Her Majesty.

JOCOSITIES.

Most people who visit Niagara Falls are disappointed in the roar. They expect to hear something like the voice of a chairman at a ward caucus.

Said Kate to her new husband, "John what rock does true love split upon?" Quoth John, and grinned from ear to ear, "The rock of yonder cradle, dear."

Wife—"But, my dear, I shall catch cold coming down so late to let you in." Husband—"Oh, no, my love, I'll rap you up well before you come down."

"Is the howling of a dog always followed by a death?" asked a little girl of her father. "Not always, my dear; because sometimes the man who shoots misses him," was the reply.

A witty lady, who is, however, somewhat given to exaggeration, was trying to tell a friend what a poor appetite she had, and said, "I eat very little; a flea would be a barbecue for me."

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," says the poet. The inference is that as soon as we get big enough to talk we can be relied on to lie about ourselves. If we do not, our enemies will lie about us.

The Boston Transcript tells of a relative of the immortal Mrs. Malaprop, who lives in a suburban town. The other evening a caller asked if Mr. —— was at home, and could be seen. "I believe my husband has expired for the night."

A man in Georgia lost a gold collar-button two years ago, and recently the missing jewelry was found in the fat of the digestive organs of a slaughtered cow. How the cow got under the bureau in the bedroom, where a detached collar-button always rolls, is an inexplicable mystery.

Elderly Spinster (who is being measured for a pair of boots)—"And mind that you make one larger than the other." Attendent with astonishment)—"They won't be fellows, ma'am!" E. S. (with asperity)—"Certainly not; I don't like fellows, an I will have nothing whatever to do with them!"

"Don't you have any schools here?" "Had a kind of a school here last chowder season, but the teacher was too willing." "How so?" "Oh, some of the blue fishers asked if he taught that the world was round or square, and he said seem' as he was outen a job he'd teach her round or square—just as the school board wanted it teached. Said it was immaterial."

A Sunday-school teacher was examining his class as to their Biblical knowledge. "Who was it that betrayed his master?" First boy—"Abraham betrayed his master." "That's not right. Next!" Second boy—"It was Judas Iscariot who betrayed his master." "That was right." A good little boy looked reproachfully at the teacher and said: "I am going to tell my ma you said it was right for Judas to betray his master.

Two provincials, a man and his wife visited the Louvre, in Paris. "What struck you most at Louvre?" asked one of their friends, when they returned home and began to tell of the wonders they had seen. "Oh" replied the husband, "a picture which represented Adam and Eve, with the apple and the serpent." And his excellent wife chimed in: "Yes, we found that very interesting, because, you know, we knew the ancedote."

Burlington Hawkeye: Last week, a boy down in Lee county rigged himself up in a sheet one night, and sneaked around the house to stand at the window of his brother's room and play ghost. But he forgot to count on the dog, who didn't believe in ghosts, and pretended to sleep by the kitchen chimney. The ghost materialized about five feet from the chimney, and when the doctor came he cauterized nineteen holes in it, while the dog, with his tail standing straight up in the air like a mast, walked around the yard on his tip-toes, and talked bass, and asked everybody he met what he should fly at next.

Two Crops Potatoes in One Season.

It has been discovered that two crops of Early Rose potatoes can be grown on the same land in a single season, and it is worth testing in this section. Take young potatoes of this year's growth and dry for a few days in the cold frame, throw water over them, cover with a few inches of dirt, and then place straw over the frame to prevent too much evaporation. At sundown place over them a glass sash, and remove it the next morning. In four or five days the potatoes will sprout, when they can be cut to two eyes and planted. Whole potatoes do not answer as well as those that are cut. Plant in checks two and a half feet apart, or in drills three feet by eighteen inches, and cover lightly. From the digging of early potatoes to the middle of August is the proper time for the second crop. Cultivate them on the level method, and do not hill. The points to be observed are to use plenty of fertilizer, as two crops exhaust the land; select good seed, be sure that the tubes were sprouted before planting; plant shallow, and endeavor to take advantage of the season, Or, to give a more economical method the smaller potatoes, provided they are good, together with large ones, if desired, may be cut and bedded like the sweet potato, and when they are well sprouted can be taken up in the same manner, removing all but the most vigorous sprout, and transplanted. In doing this it is well, if possible, to take up the plant entire, with the earth and decaying potato adhering. The above is recommended by a fruit-grower and farmers' association, and it appears to be a good method for growing early potatoes as well as late ones.

Marriage of Two Children.

From the Troy Times, July 8.

Much comment is expressed at Averill Park and Sandlake on the marriage, last evening, by the Rev. A. W. Ashley, the Baptist minister at the former place, of Josie Bailey, aged but 13 years, and Willard Lent, 20 years old. Their relatives and friends were not informed of the event until the matrimonial knot had been tied. The youthful couple this morning went to work for an Averill Park farmer.

"How is the name of Arabi, the revolutionary leader in Egypt, pronounced?" asks a querist. The correct pronunciation is Ar-ab-i, with the accent on the middle syllable.

The Democrats.

A Large and Enthusiastic Assemblage.

Prohibition and Submission the Watchword for the Coming Campaign.

Indianapolis, August 2.

The convention was called to order at 10:40 o'clock at English's Opera House, by Hon. Wm. H. English, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The delegates number 1,121. It was a strictly representative gathering, and the faces of the wheel-horses who had done service for two or three generations were visible in every direction. It was altogether a well-dressed and substantial looking body of men. The delegates occupied the first and second floors, the Marion county delegation being in the latter locality.

When Mr. English dropped the gavel the building was crowded in every part. The stage was occupied by editors from different parts of the State, a few Republicans, the Vice-Presidents and candidates. The distinguished gentlemen who usually figure in the foreground, being scattered among the delegations. The echoes of "Dixie's Land" and "Marching through Georgia," by the band, having died away, the refrains demonstrating that there was nothing mean about the orchestra, Mr. English stepped forward and introduced Rev. O. H. P. Abbott, of this city, who offered a brief prayer.

Mr. English then addressed the convention in a speech of an hour, that was conspicuous more for abuse of Republicans than for any particular advocacy of Democratic principles.

PERMANENT ORGAIZATION.

The Secretary of the State Central Committee, James H. Rice, then proceeded to call the roll, and a full representation was reported without a contest. J. A. S. Mitchell, of Elkhart, then reported the officers of the convention as made up last night, and the rules arranged for the convention, which prohibited any nominating speeches.

Judge John R. Coffroth, of Tippecanoe county, was then introduced and immediately assumed the chair, without a speech, except to thank the convention for the honor conferred.

The Chairman having announced the next thing in order to be the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Governor Hendricks came forward as its chairman, amid a perfect whirlwind of applause. Governor Hendricks announced that the committee had made Hon. Joseph E. McDonald a member of the committee, and on his motion the action of the committee in this regard was ratified by the convention. Mr. Hendricks then read the platform as follows:

The Democratic party of Indiana in convention assembled, renews its pledge of fidelity to the doctrines and traditions of the party as illustrated by the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, its founder, and exemplified in the administration of the Government under Democratic rule. And we insist upon an honest and economical administration on the principles upon which it rests. Conceding to the Federal Government its Federal constitution, and claiming for the States and the people respectively the powers therein reserved to them.

We arraign the Republican party at the bar of public opinion for its long and continued course of usurpation and misrule. It has disregarded the rights of the people and the States. It has held on to its ill-gotten power in defiance of the popular will, by the corrupt use of money in the elections, and it has corrupted public morals by elevating to high places men who are known to be dishonest.

We condemn the Republican party for enacting and enforcing laws designed to place the elections under Federal control in violation of the rights of the State.

We condemn it for the fraud and perjuries of 1876 by which the will of the people was set aside and a usurper placed in the Presidential office for four years.

We condemn it for having kept up and maintained in time of peace an onerous and unjust system of taxation by means of which large sums of money have accumulated in the treasury which ought to have been left in the pockets of the people; and we condemn it for its wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of public money.

We condemn it for its shameless disregard of its pledges in favor of "civil service reform," and its corrupt use of the public patronage under the "spoils system."

We condemn it for its systematic levy of blackmail upon the clerks and union office holders of the United States, in violation of law, to raise a fund for the corruption of the ballot-box; and we call especially upon the voters of Indiana to vindicate their honor and to erase the stain that was placed upon them by the "Dorseyites" in 1880.

We demand that the present wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of the public money shall be stopped, and that the surplus revenue shall be faithfully applied to the payment of the national debt.

We demand that Federal taxes be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of the government under an honest and economical administration of its affairs, and that such taxes be so adjusted as to secure an equitable distribution of these burdens.

We demand that there shall be such reforms in the civil service as will again result in the employment in the public service of those only who are honest and capable, and that no assessments or exactions of any kind shall be required of them for political purposes.

We demand protection to our citizens, native and adopted, at home and abroad, and we denounce and condemn the present Republican administration for its neglect of duty toward those lately imprisoned as "suspects" in the jails of Ireland, by the arbitrary action of the British authorities.

We demand a revision of the present unjust tariff. The constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power to establish a tariff for revenue; and as a just and proper exercise of that power, we favor such an adjustment of its provisions, within the revenue standard, as will promote the industries of the country and the interests of labor without creating monopolies.

The Democratic party is now, as it has always been, opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and it is especially opposed to the proposed amendment to the constitution of Indiana, known as the prohibitory amendment, and we are in favor of the submission of said proposed amendment, as well as other proposed amendments, to the people, according to the provisions of the constitution for its own amendment, and the people have the right to oppose or favor the adoption of any or all the amendments at all stages of their consideration, and any submission of constitutional amendment to a vote of the people should be at a time and under circumstances most favorable to a full vote, and therefore should be at a general election.

That we freely endorse and approve the laws passed pursuant to the demands of former Democratic conventions making provisions for the safety and protection of laborers and miners and providing for the collection of their wages and are in favor of all other enactments to that end which may be necessary and proper.

The free schools of Indiana are the pride and glory of the State, and we will see to it that they are not poisoned by the breath of sectarianism, nor destroyed by waste and extravagance in their management.

In the relation between capital and labor, we favor such policies as will promote harmony between them, and will adequately protect the rights and interests of labor.

We esteem D. W. Voorhees as an able and faithful representative of our State in the Senate, and specially commend him for his active sympathy in behalf of the soldier.

Gov. Hendricks then moved, by instruction of the committee, that the platform be adopted, and on that motion he moved the previous question. Under the gag law the vote was taken, resulting in an overwhelming majority in favor of acceptance. Three or four negaitves were head.

John R. East, of Monroe, secured the attention of the chair and insisted upon presenting the following amendment:

We declare that the Democratic party is now, and ever has been opposed to legislation merely sumptuary, but as the Republican party has made the probibitory amendment an issue in this State, we favor the agreement of the same by the next Legislature to the end that the merits of such amendment may be tested by a direct vote of the electors of the State thereon.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following was handed to the President:

Indianapolis, August 2.

To the President of the Democratic Convention and the honorable body assembled:

On behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union we ask admission for the purpose of presenting a memorial, asking that the prohibition amendment be submitted to a direct vote of the male people of the State.

HELEN M. GOUGAR,
ANNE B. CAMPBELL.

Consent was given. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, representing the W. C. T. U., then was introduced, and much to the common surprise, warmly endorsed the resolution of the platform referring to a general submission, and with that was pleased to say that she was satisfied.

Mrs. Mary E. M. Price, of Kokomo, on behalf of the woman suffrage amendment, engaged the attention of the convention by request of Senator Dykeman, and submitted a written address, making a pathetic appeal for the Democracy of the State to recognize the suffrage movement. She was received with cheers, when she asserted that this was her debut as a public speaker, and that she knew no more fitting for a debut than a Democratic convention. Her demand, briefly put, was:

That the Democratic party of Indiana believes that the right of suffrage is based upon citizenship, and we believe the right to vote should not be denied nor abridged on account of sex.

No action was taken.

The nominations being in order, the names of Wm. A. Peele, of Marion, W. R. Myers, of Madison, and W. W. Woollen, of Indianapolis were presented for Secretary of State. Upon the second ballot Mr. Myers was elected.

A. B. Pitzer, of Tipton county; Daniel McDonald, of Marshall, and James H. Rice, of Floyd, were then nominated for Auditor. On the second ballot Mr. Rice raised a majority and was declared the nominee.

The nominees for Treasurer were Thomas B. Byrnes, of Vanderburgh, William M. McPheeters, of Washington; Bernard Schweitzer, of Owen; Thomas B. Hunt, of Henry; and John J. Cooper, of Marion. Upon the second ballot John J. Cooper received a majority and was declared the nominee.

The nominees for Attorney General were David Turpie, of Marion; Joel Williamson, of Vanderburgh; William C. Forrey, of Fayette; Francis T. Hord, of Bartholomew. It took just two ballots to settle this contest, the result being in favor of Hon. Francis T. Hord.

For the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court there were seven names placed in nomination. The two principal ones being Hon. B. S. Sutton, of Shelby county, and Hon. S. P. Sheerin, of Cass county. The first ballot showed Mr. Sheerin to be slightly in the majority over Sutton, his vote being 349 to Sutton's 298; necessary to a choice 561. On the second ballot being called the nomination of Mr. Sheerin being so apparent, as county after county changed their vote in his favor that it was finally made unanimous amid noisy demonstration.

For this office Hon. John Holcomb, of Porter county, received the nomination on the second ballot.

For this distinguished place on the ticket the following three gentlemen received the nominations: Judges Zollars, Howk and Niblack.

FROM WASHINGTON.

With one exception, no Congress since the war has remained in continuous session so long as the present one. The exception was the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, which lasted till late in August, 1876. Even now it is impossible to state whether there will be an adjournment in one, two or three weeks.

River and harbor improvements will not entirely stop if no appropriations shall be made, for the appropriations in the general appropriation bills do not lapse at the end of the fiscal year, if not used, but continue a permanent appropriation.

The Secretary of the Treasury expects that the applications for the exchange of bonds for the new three per cents, which will arrive here Tuesday morning, amount to a car-load. The Secretary will make no further call for outstanding bonds until the time for the exchange into three per cents is closed. The reason is that until that time it cannot be determined what denominations and numbers of the present issue will be offered.

Legislation is not progressing in Congress with such rapidity as promises final adjournment this week. The conferences are slow in reporting.

The best opinion this afternoon is that the President will sign the River and Harbor bill, with a reservation that he will expend only a portion of the amount appropriated.

The President has approved the order permitting the shipment of a suitable supply of liquors to Sitka, Alaska, for medicinal purposes during the prevalence of measles and scarlet fever.

The Cabinet, which had a majority at one time opposed to the bill, has now reversed its majority, two of the members having been won over.

The House Appropriations Committee concurred in the Senate amendments relative to the monitor, and decided to fight all the others. This may result in prolonging the session. It was said in committee this morning that the Senate had increased the personal and decreased the material force of the navy.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY, July 26th.

SENATE.—The further discussion of the tax reduction bill was postponed, and the naval appropriation bill taken up.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to—yeas, 111; nays, 82. Considerable routive business was disposed of.

THURSDAY, July 27.

SENATE—The naval appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE—A bill was passed fixing the salary of the Collector of Customs at Chicago at $7,000 per annum. A considerable amount of routine business was disposed of.

FRIDAY, July 28th.

SENATE—The day was devoted to the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The resolutions providing temporarily for government expenses passed the Senate and also the House.

HOUSE—Private bill day. Senate bill establishing posts of delivery at Kansas City and St. Joseph was passed. Adjourned until Monday.

SATURDAY, July 29.

SENATE.—The House bills to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea and to regulate immigration were passed. The naval appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE.—The House met and adjourned.

MONDAY, July 31.

SENATE—The naval appropriation bill was passed with amendments. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and considered.

HOUSE—Two or three bills of no general interest were passed. The Senate bill for the retirement of General Grant with army rank and pay, was referred to the proper committee. At an evening session a number of private pension bills were passed.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

SENATE—The sundry civil appropriation bill was further considered.

HOUSE—The principal business was concurring and non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill. A message was received from the President vetoing the river and harbor bill

Falmouth, Ky., dispatch;

The farmers along the Licking river, beteen this place and Lovengwood, four miles distant, have literally lost all their crops. In that space the loss of crops is estimated at $30,000, besides there were a number of cattle and horses drowned. The losses at other points along the Licking are equally heavy. The river is falling.

ARTHUR'S VETO.

Knocks the River and Harbor Bill into "Pi."

Text of the Veto Message.

To the House of Representatives:

Having watched with much interest the progress of House bill No. 6,242 entitled, "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," and having, since it was received, carefully examined it, after mature consideration, I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my signature, and with my objections to its passage.

Many appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare, and most beneficent in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered of so much importance that I felt it my duty to direct to them the attention of Congress. In my annual message in December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes and the establishment of harbor lines along the Potomac front; in April last by special message, I recommended an appropriation for the improvment of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say, that when my signature would make a bill appropriating for these and other valuable national objects a law, it is with great reluctance, and only under a sense of duty, that I withhold it. My principal objection to the bill is, that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of public money as beyond the power given by the constitution to Congress and the President. I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result in this infraction of the constitution. Appropriations of this nature, devoted to purely local objects, tend to increase in number and amount. As citizens of one State find that the money, to raise which they, in common with the whole country, are taxed, is to be expended for local improvements in another State, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such use of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhoods. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable, it secures more support. This result is invariable, and necessarily follows the neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power.

The appropriations for harbor improvements have, under the influence to which I have alluded, increased yearly out of proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870, the aggregate appropriation was $3,975,900; in 1875, $6,648,517, 50; in 1880, $7,976,500, and in 1881, $11,457,300; while by the present act there is appropriated $18,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the Legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropiated for the purposes of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to the objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that, as part of the law making power of the government, the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from a bill containing appropriations which, in my opinion, greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. It being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bills, the President is, in effect, directed to expend so large amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditure cannot be made economically and advantageously. The extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people, who are taxed for it. They sustain greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are entrusted with offical duty through all the ramifications of the government.

These objections could be removed, and every constitutional purpose readly obtaintained, should Congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for the expenditure during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropiated be expended only for such objects named in the bill, as the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, shall determine—provided, that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the President by the constitution, to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their considera tion.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, August 1, 1881.

An Expert Forger.

The New York Times of June 29 says: "The trial of Edward J. Courtney for forging the signatures of H. J. Jewett, President, and B. W. Spencer, Treasurer, of the Erie Railroad, to a check for $3,310.50 drawn to the order of H. S. Horton on the Marine National bank, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Courtney was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Inspector Byrnes, who arrested Courtney, says that the prisoner is one of the most expert and clever forgers in the United States, and an examination of the forged check bears out this statement. The signatures of President Jewett and Treasurer Spencer, of the Erie Railroad, were pronounced by the latter very clever imitations. Finding it impossible to procure a blank check of the Erie Railroad, Courtney obtained a slip of blank check paper of the same tint, and executed a marvelously perfect imitation of the genuine lithograph check. The penmanship was absolutely perfect, and so faultlessly was it executed that it was impossible without the aid of a glass to determine that it was not a lithograph. Three colors had been used; and even the revenue stamp on a superficial examination defied detection. The most minute lettering on the check had been reproduced with the pen, and even the imprint of the lithograpers, Henry Seibert & Brothers, in letters so small as to be almost illegible, had been affixed to the bottom of the check. Under the microscope it was discovered that the entire check had been written with a pen, and the discovery was verified by the fact that when Inspector Byrnes passed a wet handkerchief over the words, "Marine National Bank," the red ink with which it had been written became obliterated. Only one error could be detected in the whole check and that was in the minute imprint, in which "Henry" had been spelled "Heny," the letter "r" being omitted. The check was pronounced by experts one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of penmanship ever seen in a court. Its execution must have occupied many weeks of the forger's time.

A Flower in a Dead Baby's Hand

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal July 17.

After a young child had died and had been laid in its casket, in Auburn, a few days ago a rosebud was plucked from a neighboring garden, and the stem was placed in one of the lifeless little hands. A day or two elapsed between the incident and the funeral ceremony. In the interval the rosebud in the hand of clay was seen to gradually unfold. When the service was held the bud had become a blossom. The phenomenon gave peculiar pleasure to the afflicted family, and was very prettily referred to by the clergyman, who compared the unfolding of the rosebud to the blossoming in heaven of the child.

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

HALL'S

Catarrh Cure

is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A TRIED REMEDY IN THE PASTILLE OF GREAT VALUE

A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX

[illegible]

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

Trade Mark

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, [illegible] deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet [illegible] or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease undermines the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '81.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had [illegible] for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 15th, '81.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1881.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box. [illegible] You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June [illegible].—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 1, '81.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way and wish one No. 3 box.

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Neahau & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FREE!

RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

THE

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE

LARGEST BUGGY

MANUFACTORY

IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST

BUGGY ON THE GLOBE

FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

AND TESTIMONIALS OF

HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN

WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between 'Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

JAMES H. RAMBURG.

Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.

Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.

PALMER & WHITTAKER.

Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.

Macomb, Illinois,

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I.S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.

W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class, We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L HALL.

Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strenght, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,

Quincy Illinois

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

St. Johns Items.

(Last Week.)

P. N. Fair is now on the sick list but is slowly recovering.

Miss Ella Reever is now visiting with relatives near Auburn.

Harvest is past. The golded grain is now bound together for the better.

Oats harvest will soon be here, then we will hear the hum of the reaper again.

The band boys are making preparations for August 12. We expect good music.

We see our friend John Miller has a new buggy. We expect now the girls will enjoy themselves.

Farmers are having their wheat threshed in this vicinity. Wheat not very good yield from 7 to 15 bushel per acre.

The boys felt like they would like to have a little recreation after their excursion to Pleasant Lake. We suppose they got it.

A. M. Harkey has resigned his position as constable, and now he can take more time at the Junction buggy riding with his best girl.

The Sunday-school convention at Cedar Creek Chapel, was largely attended. People from all directions were there. All the Sunday-schools of Butler township were present and a good time followed.

THE new railroad at Fort Wayne will be opened to business about the first of October next.

THE Sultan of Turkey, has not yet sent troops to Egypt to restore order, and many believe he never will.

ARABI BEY is the new summer color. It has its origin in Egypt and a lot of Englishmen are over there trying to secure the first specimen.

DELESSEPS, the originator and engineer of the Suez canal, does not like the idea of English interference, and opposes them in all possible ways. He even threatens to raise a force of Arabs and drive the English away.

—WABASH county has a mystery. The Courier says there are parties in that county who have received money in drafts from Santa Barbara, California, with instructions not to ask who sent it as no information would be given. It is believed to come from some one who has wronged them out of money at some past time, and now the quilty parties are trying to still their consciences in this way.

STEEL rails for railroads have always been considered a good thing to illustrate the beauties of a high tariff. The following from the Sentinel is in order just now:

"Steel rails are bought in England for about $28 per ton. The duty on these rails is about $28 a ton, exactly 100 per cent. This 100 per cent., with frieght added, is the measure of protection afforded the monopoly barons of this country by the present tariff iniquity. Off with at least hal of it. Any American industry which can not get along with a 50 per cent. tariff does not deserve to live.

Sylvan Lake Rowing Association.

The officers and members of the Sylvan Lake Amateur Rowing Association, met at the Sylvan Lake Hotel, at Rome City, June 3d, 1882, and determined upon the 7th and 8th days of September next, as the time for holding the second annual regatta, there will be a match game of base ball and bicycle racing, and other amusements. Boat racing on the afternoon of each day. The celebrated Hillsdale crew will row on this occasion.

Free to All.

A Handsome Mantle Ornament consisting of an Artst's Easel and a beautiful Landscape Picture in Colors, will be mailed free to every person who will send us the names and postoffice addresses of ten young people. Each addresses to be different and plainly written. Address, The Assistent Publishing Co., 5th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—mHoe Journal. 31-4t.

Cheap Excursion Rates to Colorado.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, commencing July 15th and continuing to September 25th, 1882, will sell round trip tickets to Denver at greatly reduced rates, good returning to October 31st, 1882.

The National Mining exposition, representing the mining wealth and wonders of the Rocky Mountains, will open at Denver, August 7th.

For information regarding routes, rates, etc., address Agents of B. & O. road, or W. E. Reppert, Pass. Agent, 205½ North High street, Columbus, Ohio. 29-4w.

A correspondent writes to ask us if wool is a sure investment. No, it is not. The southern people had millions invested in wool, and they lost every cent of it. Exchange.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfiel tf.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

FORT WAYNE

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

(Incorporated 1871.)

For Catalogue and Particulars, address C. F. W. MEYER, Principal.

FORT WAYNE, IND. 27-8.

Administrator's Sale.

I will offer for sale on Saturday, August 19, 1882, at the late residence of John Davis, deceased, 1¼ miles north of Auburn, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of, Cattle, Hogs, two-horse Wagon, Plows, Harness, Grain-seeder, cross-cut drag Saw, Hay-rakes, Harrows, Carpenter Tools, etc. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 10 a. m.

S. KUTZNER, Adm'r.

Jery Plum, auctioneer. 30-3t

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Davis, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

S. KUTZNER, Adm'r.

0-3t.

MUSIC MONEY

$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New ideas

2 CARD COLLECTORS. Boys send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-plated teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms

ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS

—AND—

GRAVEL ROAD MEN,

Try the Best ROAD WORKER,

THE PENNOCK.

700 IN USE.

Manufacturers of "Hatchless" Dump-Scraper.

S. PENNOCK & SONS CO.,

Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

CENTRAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Indiana.

Cheapest Tuition in the U. S. for advantages offered. Limited number boarded in Principal's family. For terms, etc., address

W. E. BATES, Principal.

TO ADVERTISERS. Holman's "Gilt Edge" List of best Indiana Newspapers will be sent to any address free.

S. M. HOLMAN, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE MYSTERY OF

Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

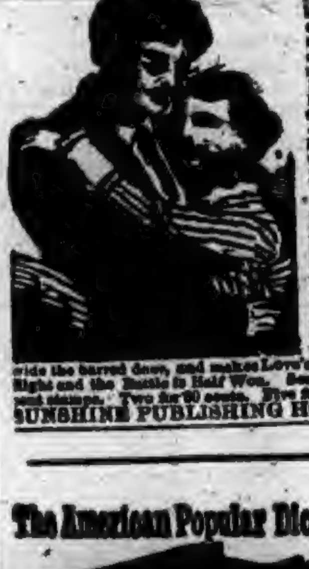

Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open wide the barred door, and make Love's Pathway clear. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

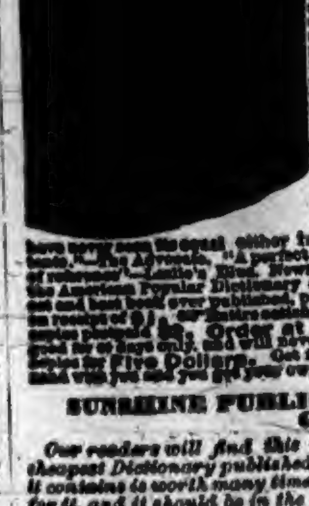

This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library and Encyclopedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation, and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of Reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $8.00, and the American Popular Dictionary costs only $1. "Worth ten times the money."—N. Y. Atlas. "We have never seen its equal either in price, finish or contents."—The Advocate. "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference."—Leslie's Illus. News, N. Y. One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, post-paid to any address on receipt of $1. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid $2. Order at once. This offer is good for 60 days only, and will never be made again. Six copies for Five Dollars. Get five of your friends to send with you and you get your own book free.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., Geneva, Ohio.

Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 55	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 20pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 46	5 22
Jackson Lv.	6 30am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 08	12 27	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 16
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 46	2 23	11 50
Waterloo	9 05	2 45	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	....
Louisville	7 30	7 25	....
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	2 10	5 17	....
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	....
Washington	10 40	2 35	....
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	....
Louisville	7 12	....	7 00am
Cincinnati	8 00	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 22am	....	10 45
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 46pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 03
Waterloo	12 17	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake	1 42	4 25	37
Angola	1 55	5 00	7 05
Fremont	1 10	5 33	7 22
Montgomery	1 0	6 07	7 40
Reading	2 38	6 30	7 53
Bankers	2 22	6 55	8 04
Jonesville	2 48	7 28	8 16
Hanover	2 58	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 28
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	....	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	....	10 55
Bay City	9 20	....	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a.m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 05, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1907, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 3 42, 11 30 p. m; west 2 25 a. m., 1 55 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 21 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 55p. m W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3 :15 p. m. west—1:57. 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m, 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 3 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05p.m, P., Ft. W. & C, east 3 25 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 40, p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt

H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft . & Pass'r, A gt

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	A. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	6 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. M.ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,

Agent Waterloo Ind.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N Y. Fast.	W.&B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 23
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 36	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 48	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 30
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 08	8 36	5 42
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 36	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 08	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 48	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 52
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 20pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 35	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 38	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 48
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	5 55	7 30

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad,

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 53
7 50	12 18pm	Hartford	3 04	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 55pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL General Ticket Agt.

Where Shall I Attend School ?

You will be aided in answering this question by reading the catalogue of the

FORT WAYNE (IND.) COLLEGE.

The lowest rates combined with the best advantages. Address:

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,

28-6w. Fort Wayne, Ind.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigeston, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

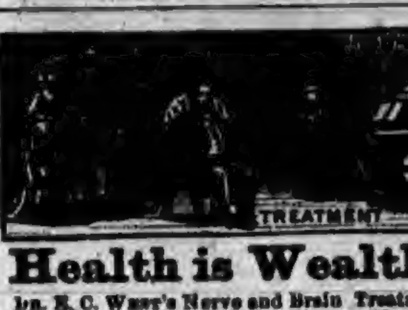

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our writen guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

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WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
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—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

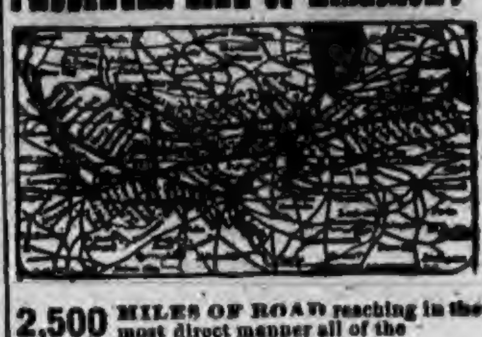

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. B. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agen St. Louis.

RUBBER ROOFING

Costs only $3.25 per square, 10x10 feet, and will last a lifetime on steep or flat roofs. Send for circular and samples free.

IND. PAINT AND ROOFING Co.,

Indianapolis, Ind.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches, Castors Castors,

Clocks, Clocks,

Spoons, Spoons, Knives Knives,

Forks, Forks,

Chains, Chains, Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

This Looks Pretty Solid.

BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER

IN THE WORLD FOR

REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,

GENERAL AGT'S. ÆTNA POWDER CO.,

54 S. MERDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,

SLATE ROOFERS,

First Premium on Ornamental Work. All Work Guaranteed Water Proof. FORT WAYNE, IND.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR A.W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

[redacted]

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 17, 1882. **Number 33.**

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, [illegible], Indiana.

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AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

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Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Dancer's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

[illegible]

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY [illegible], Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.

June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.

April 14, 1882.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK [illegible], Trustee.

April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address: Wm. Strand, Waterloo, Ind.

The [illegible] Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1882.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Does a large range of material, such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time. Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as hand work. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Mrs. C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and [illegible] street, Auburn, Indiana. 24-12t.

SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

Is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his own successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the [illegible]. He uses no caustics, mercury, [illegible] or anything to injure the most delicate eye. [illegible]

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

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P. O. Box, 133.

MONEY to loan on improved farms in sums of $500 or more at six per cent. No delay. U. M. [illegible], Indianapolis, Ind. 29-10t.

Standard Time.

PROVING A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TIME RECKONING.

[New York Tribune.]

At an informal meeting of the American members of the association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, at Columbia College, on June 28, the chairman, Dr. F. A. P. Barton, presented a letter from Prof. William Thompson, of Glasgow, in reference to what has been done in regard to providing a uniform system of time-reckoning. In view of the limited time remaining before the conference to be held at Liverpool this month, it was decided to secure a general comparison of views on the subject to be submitted to the conference. A committee has made a report in regard to the matter. It states that, admitting that the standard usually employed is an accurate artificial time-keeper, it is liable to error of rate, as the standard must be regulated by reference to the natural standard. Within the territory of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, the report called attention to the fact that there are at present probably in use not fewer than one hundred different standards. The report adds that "this state of things is growing to be intolerable; public opinion is beginning to demand the adoption of some effectual means for abating the evil. Legislation on the subject is beginning to be evoked, and it can not fail soon to be resorted to. What is wanted is practical uniformity of time reckoning througnout the continent."

One of the suggestions made is to employ five standard meridians for the western continent, with intermediate intervals of exactly one hour each of time, or fifteen degrees each of longitude, a system capable of being extended to the whole world by the adoption of twenty-four equi-distant meridians. The scheme was originally proposed in the American Meteorological society in 1878, by Prof. Abbe, of Washington. It combines the advantage of a universal time system, dependent on a single meridian for all the world, and those of the numerous local time system in which of each place is determined by its own meridian, or at least by one not widely distant from it. If universaly adopted, the times shown by all the clocks and watches throughout the world would be identical as to the minute and second, and would differ only as to the hour, which would always be that of the nearest standard meridian. Whatever the system adopted may be, it seems to be important that the standard meridian fixed on for local reference should be determined by their relation to the zero meridian employed in the reckoning of longitudes. And in order that the system adapted for one hemisphere may be capable of extension to the other, this zero meridian should be one accepted by all nations. The committee believe that the prime meridian finally adopted will be the interior meridian of Greenwhich—that is, the meridian 180 degrees distant from Greenwhich.

A more important proposition is to abandon the division of the day into two equal portions of twelve hours each, and to count the hours continuously from one to twenty-four. The proposed change is a return to a usage once prevalent in Italy, and one which has its advantages. For special purposes, as with a view to promote exactness in chronology and to facilitate synchronous observations in science, it is suggested that the day and the period of the day, as determined by the prime meridian, should be employed as a kind of universal time reckoning, under the name of "cosmic time." The American committee are: Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Charles A. Peabody, David Dudley Field, Vincenzo Botta, George W. Cullum and Charles H. Baldwin.

* * *

The prevailing style of dog for this season will not be hanged in any marked degree. The windowbrush dog continues to continue in favor among women who have been crossed in love and have the dyspepsia. A favorite style of dogs has a princesse nose, and is trimmed with an ostrich plume tail lightly curled over the polonaise. The Prince Albert cutaway sausage dog is not used in warm weather City dogs that undertake to depopulate the country fields of the ornate and festive bull will be gored. Shaggy dogs will be worn with the hair bouffant around the neck, plain about the waist and polonaise and a pompadour tail.

* * *

Faded Colors Restored.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume. 31-4t.

Coincidences in Inventions.

Coincidences in inventions and discovery are the rule rather than the exception. When any notable advance is made in the knowledge of the laws of nature or in applying that knowledge old or new, to the service of men, it is hardly ever one person alone who makes the discovery or the application. Almost always more than one claimant appears, and frequently several make good their claims to the honor of having pursued independently and to valuable results the same line of thought or experiment that has made one of their number famous by associating his name permanently with the great inventor or discovery. Le Verrier and Adams almost simultaneously reasoned out the existence of the planet Neptune, and directed astronomical observers how to point their telescopes in order to find it. Prof. Morse's title to distinction as the inventor of the magnetic telegraph was stubbornly contested by men who had labored with the same idea before it occured to him. Half a dozen others had toiled upon the problem of steam navigtion before Fulton solved it. Morton, Jackson and Wells were experimenting with anaesthetics at the same time, and the merit of the discovery is still claimed for each of them. Bell and Gray invented their respective telephones almost at the same time. Edison and Hughes dispute each other's claim to priority in the invention of the microphone. In some of these cases probably one claimant has knowingly or unconsciously borrowed something from his rival; but those where two or more persons have pursued independently substantially the same line of research and experiment, tending to the same result, are very numerous. Miss Hosmer's discovery and improvement of it in her magnetic engine is an instance in point. Already two persons in New York and one in Boston appear to assert their claims to an invention based upon the same or a similiar principle to that which Miss Homer is said to have discovered.

* * *

Vanderbuilt's Danger.

[Utica Observer.]

President William H. Vanderbuilt, Vice President Tillinghast, Superintendent Toucey, General Priest, and other magnates of the Central Hudson Road, passed through Utica on Saturday on a special train en route to Denver, Col. All switches were locked, crossings flagged, and things generally made clear and safe. Ten miles east of Rome the highest rate of speed known in this country was attained—one, and one-fourth miles in a minute at which rate they swung off from the straight track on the curve at Vernon Station. As the switch rods clattered by, a heavy thumping sound was heard in the coaches, accompanied with unusual jolts of the train. At Oneida they fairly flew over the road. Every switch bar and every cross rail gave undisputable evidence of its presence by a really alarming jar to the train. A multiplicity of these projections at last alarmed the occupants of the train, and the bell-cord was pulled with a sudden jerk. Engineer Keuns instantly applied the air brakes, and the train came to a stop a half a mile west of Oneida, on a sharp curve. An examination of the train was made, resulting in showing that the ponderous break beams under the tender were resting on the ground. It was then apparent that the party had traveled fully ten miles with the heavy beams ploughing along the track. William H. Vanderbuilt was never before known to weaken at any crisis he ever encountered; but when he stood and realised the terrible peril which they seemed to have escaped by only a miracle, his countenance showed plainly evidences that he was greatly agitated.

* * *

Canal Curiosities.

Last Saturday while workmen were engaged in digging away the surface of the old canal bed near Belden they discovered a number of partially petrified fish, frogs and snakes. They were not wholly fossilized but were rapidly becoming so. Doubtless they had been swimming about in the old canal when the water was running and after the water run out they lodged in the mud and gradually hardened. One specimen obtainhd is quite curious, it being about a foot long and six inches in diameter. It looks as though in might have been the head of a large snake. The specimens were carefully gathered and are now the treasures of the men who found them. The petrification, beyound question took place within the last three years and since the water was finally let out of the old ditch.

The Exhumed Whale Bones.

[Montreal Gazette.]

Some curious remains recently found during excavations at Smith's Falls, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are likely to excite a good deal of interest among savants. The remains consist of a perfect vertebra and a portion of a rib of an immense whale, together with another bone, which probably belongs to the same animal, but whose place in the animal is not easily recognized. The backbone is ten inches broad and seven inches thick. The piece of the rib is fifty inches long, and as a large portion has evidently crumbled away, the whole rib must have measured nearly six feet. These bones were found thirty-five feet below the surface of the earth and twenty-eight miles inland from the St. Lawrence River.

* * *

Ginger Beer—A healthful summer drink. Take three-quarters of a pound of white sugar, one ounce of cream of tartar, one ounce of ginger and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Put these altogether in a jar, and pour over it all four quarts of boiling water; let it stand until it is luke-warm; then add one tablespoonful of fresh yeast, and nearly one tablespoonful of wintergreen, or of sassafras; let this stand for twenty-four hours, then put in bottles, cork tightly, and seal; it will be ready for use in a few days. Ginger beer is made of two pounds of white sugar, two ounces of tartaric acid, three eggs; into the whites of the eggs beat a half a cup of flour: flavor with half an ounce of the essence of wintergreen or of lemon; put in bottles and keep in a cool place. When you wish to have a refreshing drink, take two tablespoonfuls of this syrup and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, and add to one tumbler of cold water, stir it vigorously, and then drink.

* * *

At St. Eloi, in the Faubourg St. Antoine in France, a nest full of eggs was found under the ruins of the old palace where King Dagobert lived. So they knew that 1,200 years before some hen had stolen her nest, just as our hens do nowadays; and had been disturbed, and left the nest before the eggs had been sat upon. The workmen, who in clearing away the ruins to the old church that still stands there had found the nest, were going to throw away the eggs; but the Abbe Denis, who was then the curate of the parish, remembering that wheat had grown from grains that were found with the mummies in Egyptian tombs which must have been 30,000 years old, thought there might be life in these old eggs. He set them under a hen and she come off the nest with a fine brood of "King Dagobert" chickens, as they have since been called; and they have so increased that the abbe of the parish has organized a sale of the eggs for the benefit of the poor of his parish.

* * *

The experimen with Pyrethrum, is thus described by Prof. Riley: "I placed ten cabbage caterpillers in two small wooden boxes, which were covered with wire gauze. In one box I dusted the least possible amn't of Pyrethrum mixed with flour in proportion of one part of Pyrethreum. To twenty parts of flour. I sprayed those in the other box with a liquid mixture using one tablespoonful of Pyrethum to twenty gallons of water. In five minutes all the larvæ were on their backs, nor did any of them recover. A large number of caterpillars on the cabbage plants were sprinkled or dusted. In one hour the plants were examined and in every case the caterpillars were dead."

* * *

The Detroit Post says: Some time since a curious freak of nature occurred on the farm of Robert Johnson, in Barry County, Mich. In a corner of one of his fields, where there never had been any appearance of water and where the land was high and dry, there suddenly burst forth a stream of water about the size of a man's body. A large oak tree which stood in close proximity was forced out, and now lies prostrate upon the ground. The water is highly charged with sulphur, and the odor of the same can be noticed a considerable distance from the spring.

* * *

Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal. 31-4t.

A western lawyer, when the opposing council had concluded a flowery and learned speech, arose and said: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury; my opponent has ripped with old Euripides, soaked with old Socrates, sissed with old Cicero, and chanted with old Cantharides but I should like to know, what had any of them old heathens to do with tearin' my client's breeches? I simply put it to you, gentlemen, and may the shade of the great mercy hover over you and direct your decision when a fellow tears my client's breeches, whether he (my client) ougthn't to have the rip made good, in spite of old Euripides, and all the rest of 'em?, The jury thought the rip should be made good, and rendered the verdict accordingly.

* * *

The heaviest brain ever weighed in this country was taken from the skull of James H. Madden, who died in Leadville, last month. The doctor who attended him during his last sickness had observed the immense frontal and lateral development of his head, and determined to weigh the brain, but his astonishment was great when it brought down the scales at sixty-two and one-quarter ounces. Culver's brain weighed sixty-four and one-half ounces—considerably surpassing all other records—but the brains of Napoleon, Agassiz and Webster, though phenomenally heavy, were much lighter than Madden's. It is an interesting circumstance that Madden was not a naturalist, a soldier of statesman, but a gambler.

* * *

A pagan: A certain clerk in a western village recently made the following comment on Pocahontas. Said he: "Pocahontas was a great man; Pocahontas was a kind-hearted man." "Hold on! cried his companion. Pocahontas was a woman." "She was, eh?" said he. "Well that's just my luck. How am I expected to know? I never read the bible."

* * *

A woman in Rome, Georgia, the Courier of that town says, has made from the juice of one watermelon a pint of thick, golden syrup. Georgia papers are agreed that there is a fortune for the man or woman who succeeds in making sugar from melons.

* * *

The Delphos Courant claims to have a clear case of wheat turning to cheat. The stalk of wheat and cheat both grown from the same root, are for inspection at the Courant office.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the De Kalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Thomas Dalton, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

M. BOLAND, Adm'r.

30-3t.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss. } In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1882.

Charles E. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing Company, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage and appoint a receiver, by Jacob Somers, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences on the 25th day of September, 1882.

Witness, The Clerk of said court, this 5th day of August, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

W. H. Dills Attorney. 32-3w.

MUSIC MONEY

$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send a 3-cent stamp to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

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CARD COLLECTORS. Send a 3c stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards, photograph, picture & chromo. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

BOYS send a [illegible] mail a package [illegible]

NOTICE. We have just issued a book containing 125 pieces of both vocal and instrumental music, every piece of which is very popular. We will give this book in place of the one given heretofore if desired. In case a book premium is not wanted, we will give a set (6) of beautiful silver-plated teaspoons. Great inducements to any one wishing to get up a club. Address as above for terms.

ROOT AND COMPANY

46 and 48 Calhoun St.,

For the Fly and Mosquito Season, have a full line of

BED CANOPIES!

Their own manufacture, full size and with latest improvements—made up of White, Pink and Blue

Mosquito Net

—AND—

Blonde Nets!

$1 50, $2 00, $2 00, $2 50, $4 00 each. Also Offer 1,500 Pieces

MOSQUITO BARS!

White, Pink, Blue, Green, at lowest market price

SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS

20 cents per yard; in Black and White Gray and white, and Fancy Plaids, reduced from 25 and 35 cts., to close them out.

THIN BLACK GOODS

For summer use in great variety

BLACK LACE BUNTINGS,
BLACK BROCADE GRENADINES,
PLAIN MESH GRENADINES,
BLACK NUN'S VEILINGS,
PLAIN BLACK BUNTINGS

12½, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75 cents per yard and upwards.

DRESS GOODS

At Reduced Prices. Such as

LENO CHECKS,
SUMMER SILKS,
FOULE CLOTHS,
SCOTCH ZEPHYRS,
COLORED LACE BUNTINGS

FOULARD SILKS,
NUNS VEILINGS,
PLAIN COLORED BUNTINGS,
FANCY ORGANDIES AND LAWNS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Just Received 25 Cases

PALM LEAF FANS,

$1.50 per hundred

ROOT AND COMPANY

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE TWO MYSTERIES.

We know not why it is, dear,
[illegible] deep and still,
The folded hand, the awful calm—
The cheek so pale and chill—
The lids that will not lift again,
Though we may call and call—
The strange white solitude of peace
That settles over all.

We know not what it me[ans], dear,
This desolate heart pain,
This dread to take our daily way
And walk in it again;
We know not to what other sphere
The loved who leave [us] go,
Nor why we're let to wonder still,
[illegible]

But this we know; our loved and dead,
If they should come this day,
Should come and ask us: "What is life?"
Not one of us could say.
[illegible] as deep
As ever death can be;
Yet, ou! [illegible] sweet it is to us,
This li[illegible]

Then might they say—the vanished ones—
And blessed is the thought,
"So death is sweet to us, beloved!
Though we may [illegible] naught
We may not tell [illegible]
This mystery of death:
Ye may not tell us, if ye would,
The mystery of breath."

The child [illegible] comes not
With knowledge or intent,
So those who enter death must go
As little children sent.
Nothing is known; but I believe
That God is overhead,
And as life is to the living,
So death is to the dead.

—[San Francisco Call.

WHY PEGGY MARRIED SILAS.

Her Own Account of it to a Sympathising Friend.

From the Springfield Republican.

I used to be called an old maid. I think old Nancy Vincent was jealous, or she never would have started out all over the neighborhood on purpose to tell folks that I was cut out for an old maid. But thanks to my knowledge of human nature, I have at last got a good man, and Nancy may storm and whistle till her mouth is all out of shape, for what I care. I married Silas Harris one year ago, and I am going to tell you all about it.

You see old Mrs. Harris got took down sick, an' they had no one to do the house-work, such as bakin', washin', ironin', and sweepin'; so I, feelin' kinder tender hearted—I always was a tender hearted creetur—I went up there an' told Mr. Harris, which was Mrs. Harris' son, that I would stay an' help 'em, if they couldn't get anybody that would suit 'em better.

"Nancy Vincent has been here and offered her services," said the old lady.

"Then she has been here, has she?" I was afraid after I had spoken that they would notice how mad I was, but they didn't; and I told 'em plainly that all Nancy Vincent was after was a husband—told 'em about her cookin', what miserable bread she made, what a figger she cut at the meetin' house, with a-a-her bustle clean up to her shoulders—and told all about her tryin' to catch Parson Smith's son, who was then only about 20 and she 51, and I didn't know but she might be 70.

"Well, if she is such a creature, we don't want her here," said Mrs. Harris.

You'd better believe that I was glad to hear her say so. Mr. Harris had a good farm, a nice house an' barn, and I had no notion of lettin' old Nance come in ahead of me, though I never did care anything about the men sex, never; still I didn't intend to have wool pulled over my eyes. I always knew her to be a pesky old gossip. I don't tell storries about my neighbors, and I don't gad all over town—unless there is something to gad about.

"She is all I've told you, and more too," said I, and the Mr. Harris, which is now my husband, told me to come and stay with his mother and he would pay me.

"I don't ask no pay," said I. "She is my neighbor, and neighbors should help each other in the case of sickness."

"Well, come if you can, and I will see that you don't lose anything by it."

Of course I went right up there; what else could I do? Mrs. Harris made me bake some riz' bread the fust thing, then I baked some pies, and then, as it was near supper time, I cooked some nice slap-jacks, for I knew Silas liked slap-jacks. Then I put a clean white spread on the table, placed some of my riz' bread on, together with some of my best quince sauce, that I had brought from home, fixed the slap-jacks, butter and tea in their places, then I blowed the horn to to call Silas to supper.

Pretty soon he came in and who do you think was with him? Why, nobody but old Nancy Vincent. I was mad. She went right up to Mrs. Harris, and, taking a paper parcel from under her old yaller shawl, said: I thought you'd need some cookin' done bein' so unwell like an' not bein' able to work, an' I took the liberty to bring you some chicken an' cheese;" then she laid her vittals on the table and looked at Silas, while her old mummy face wrinkled up into what she mean to be a sweet smile, but it looked more likeapt dried piece of bacon, 60 years old.

"Thank you very much, but we've got a good cook," said Mrs. Harris.

"Is she the one?" and Nance pointed at my face, while her squinting green eyes fairly snapped sparks.

"I came with the intention of helping our sick neighbor until she was able to help herself," I answered.

"You did, did you? I don't see what you are meddling around in ——"

"She is not to blame. I told her to come," suddenly broke in Silas.

"Then I s'pose it's all right, if you told her to come, but there's folks in the world that knows more about sickness an' nussin', I can tell you," and Nance flounced toward the door.

"Stay and take supper with us won't you?" asked Silas.

"I don't know but what I will, seein' as how your mother is so unwell."

"That's right, Nancy, sit down and be neighborly once in your life," and I placed a chair for her at the table. I could see that Nance was uneasy, though I felt all right, except that I was kinder mad. Silas praised my sauce, and he said my slap-jacks were the best he had ever ate. And Mrs. Harris also said my bread couldn't be beat.

Nance never said a word, but she was the spitefulest lookin' critter I ever did see. I determined that I wouldn't touch her old chicken and cheese, and so she thought she'd pass it round herself.

"Try some of my chicken Mrs. Harris, you'll like it, I know you will."

Mrs. Harris took a small slice, but she only just tasted it.

"Have some cheese," and she passed the plate, but the sick lady only took a small piece, she gave a glance at it and laid it on the table, with the remark that she dare not eat cheese.

"You'll take a piece, Silas?"

"I don't care if I do," said he.

She again passed her plate, and Silas reached out his hand and took a piece, but just as he was going to bite off a chunk, a little shower of white skippers rattled off into his tea.

You'd better believe he didn't eat much of that cheese. He got up, sudden like, and said his head ached. I didn't see him again very soon. Mrs. Harris said she felt sick to her stomach, and left the room. Nance didn't know what to make of it all, but she bustled up to me and said I'd been a tellin' stories about her, so that I could catch Silas myself.

"You lie, you know you do, Nancy Vincent!" I didn't care if I did talk plain, bein' as how Silas and Mrs. Harris was out of the room.

"You lie yourself, you old cap-settin' snipe!"

Now to be called a cap-settin' snipe—to be called so by old Nance Vincent—was more than I could stand; so I went at her, "hammer and tongs."

"Nance Vincent," said I—and you'd better believe I felt mad—"do you think you can come here, with your old fly-blown cheese, full of skippers, with your old chicken, so tough that a—a dog couldn't eat it, with the expectation of catchin' Silas Harris for a husband?"

"You may talk and talk," said she, sniveling, "but I can tell you one thing," and she looked vindictively at me. "I didn't come here to lie about folks, and I didn't come here to set a trap to catch Silas Harris."

"No, I don't think you did," said I, "skipper cheese ain't quite the thing to bait him with; and I don't think he would have such an old withered gad-about as you be, even if you should ask him."

Nance swept her old cheese and chicken into a paper bag, then she tied her old bonnet on her head, and stepped out on the piazza as mad as a hornet.

"You may go," said I; "nobody wants you here with your old maggoty cheese."

"I'll write a letter to Silas," she screamed, as she switched down the path, "and tell him what a mean thing you be."

Mrs. Harris now called me, and I went into her room.

"Has that spiteful creature gone?" she inquired.

"Yes, I hope so."

"Good riddance to bad rubbage," said she.

"I hope so," said I.

"If Nance Vincent comes here again, I'll get Silas to turn her away. I can't have my nerves disturbed again in such a manner. Now, Peggy, you may do up the housework."

I went at it with a will. I washed and put away the dishes, swept the floor, blackened the stove, and then, as Silas appeared with two pails of milk, I went into the milk-room to help him strain it and put it on the shelf.

"You had quite a time with old Nance, didn't you?" and then he burst out laughing.

"I couldn't help it; she provoked me."

"You did just right, but you both acted as though you had a deal of temper," and he actually laughed right in my face.

I felt kinder ashamed that he had heard my quarrel with Nance, but I didn't care much, for I always do speak right out when I get a little mad.

After I had strained the milk, and he had put it away, he laid his hand on my shoulder, and said:

"Peggy, you and I are getting pretty well along in years, and I guess we'd better have a wedding. Don't you think it would be a good plan for us to get married?"

I looked at him, kinder startled, it come so sudden. Finally, I thought that as I was 45 years old and he only 40, and as I was all alone in the world, it would be a good plan, especially as he owned a nice farm. So I told him that I'd have him—though I never did care anything about the men sex—and we were married just about a year ago.

But Nance ain't married, and I hope she never will be.

Animals That Dig for Water.

Los Angeles Times.

For years the water question has been a conundrum on the plains of Arizona and Southern California. It is well known that some of the land on the deserts is of the best quality, and would produce the best crops in the world if rain would fall or if water were plentiful enough for irrigation. This problem has been solved by a South American gentleman who has traveled over most the world. He has been in this city for the past few days, and a Times reporter, learning through a third party that he had made a discovery, called upon him and gathered the following facts: It seems that the gentleman was traveling in a dry part of South America about eighteen months ago, all alone, looking for a new range for stock. He had journeyed about thirty miles from water and was beginning to get used up, when he discovers one of those green spots on the desert that makes the lonely traveler's heart feel light. On nearer approach he saw that there was a town of small animals, similar to the prarie dog of this country. They had mounds all around the green spot, and seemed to be very numerous. When he rode up among them they all scampered into their holes, but soon came out again, and became quite tame. He rode up to the spring or well, and found it to be an excellent quality of water. After quenching his thirst he began to look around and investigate the new camp. The strangest thing that his attention was called to the similarity to the hole from which the water flowed to the holes made by the dogs. The spring flowed from the entrance of a mound just the same as that in which the dogs lived, but it is much larger, and on the top was a large basin. Noticing this fact, and knowing that water was a great distance off, he began an investigation, and came to the conclusion that the little dogs had bored the well. Acting upon this decision he captured two of them and started for his ranch. On arriving there a pen was made in a dry place, and the little fellows was put in it. In a few days the work began. They worked very rapidly, and soon had a hole fifty or sixty feet deep. They seemed to be able to penetrate the hardest kind of soil, as they kept right on, stopping for nothing. One would work in the bottom of the hole while the other brought the dirt to the top. On the fifth day they seem to be exhausted, and he gave them some water. This stopped work or several days, but they soon got thirsty and went to work as hard as ever. On the morning of the eighteenth day they both came up with a rush, followed by a stream of water. How deep they had gone it was impossible to tell, as the hole was not straight.

"What kind of looking animals are they?" asked the reporter.

"Very similar to the common prairie dog in size, and color, only they have a bony snout and the claws are much longer and larger. They soon become tame and make nice pets. But I will have several of them down here in a few days and you can take a look at them."

"What do you propose doing?"

"I think there is a large country south of here that can be utilized with the assistance of my pet dogs. I feel sure that every part of Southern California and Arizona can be cultivated where the land is rich enough to raise grain. These animals will find water if it is within 4,000 feet of the surface. I know it because I have tried them."

A Regular Romance.

Woonsocket, R. I., special.

The mystery surrounding "Dr." Levi Wilson, of Uxbridge, Mass., who has in the past few years acquired vast wealth, and who is now defendent in a $100,000 breach of promise and seduction suit, has probably been solved by a newspaper here, which worked up the case eight years ago. Wilson was an operative in a cotton mill in Uxbridge. He left there and started on a tramp for Worcester. In passing through a tract of heavy woods he discovered the hut of a sick hermit for whom he cared. This hermit is alleged to be the son of a wealthy Worcester manufacturer, a fugitive from justice, who was reported dead. During his hiding he had been making experiments in coiling a piece of wire. This was transferred to Wilson and taken to Washburn & Moen, Worcester, and from it originated the famous barbed fence. With Wilson's aid the hermit soon went to Europe, where he has since been visited by Wilson. In addition to the sum of $300,000 received from one of the partners of the Worcester firm, it is alleged that Wilson has been paid fat sums for the care of the hermit, who is reported to be the said partner's son. Both members of the firm have left Worcester, it is alleged, to avoid questioning. A few weeks ago Wilson agreed to give the secret of his late life to the reporter, who had worked up the case, but afterward decided to withhold the facts. This is believed to be his true history, however.

The Methodist Bishops.

The mortality among the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church has been great during the last few years. Kingsley, Thompson, Baker, Ames, Janes, Gilbert Haven and E. O. Haven have all died within a very short time, and now Levi Scott, the oldest Bishop in point of service, has gone the way of all flesh. The duties of a Methodist Bishop until 1872, when the number of Bishops was largely increased, were very severe. The character of the work soon tells on a man with less than an iron constitution, and broken health, or death itself, is the result. Bishop Scott served on the Bench for thirty years, and except during the last two, he was on the effective list. One of his colleagues of the Conference of 1852, the venerable Bishop Simpson, of this city, alone survives him.—Philadelphia Press.

The Methodist Bishops recently lingering on the threshold of death have obtained a new lease of life. Bishop Bowman has already made a journey West, and Bishop Boss has taken several airings in a carriage. Both expect to assume active duties in the Fall. Bishop Peck is recovering his strength but slowly, and will abstain from any considerable exertion for some time to come.—New York Herald.

An Egyptian Pie.

London Letter.

One of the receipts for a state dish of the time of Saladin inspires the reflection that the old English cooks may have derived some of their singularly elaborate—and to the taste of modern days incongruous—combinations directly from the Orient at the time of the crusades. The paste of the pie was made of 30 pounds (?) of meal kneaded with 54 pounds of sesame oil. One half of it was rolled thin and employed to line a copper pan in which, upon a layer of mince-meat were placed 30 roasted lambs, stuffed with pistachio nuts, ginger, pepper, cinnamon, mastic, coriander, caraway and nuts, drenched with rosewater flavored with nutmeg. On and between the lambs were packed 40 fowls and young chickens, and 50 smaller birds stuffed with meat or eggs, and roasted in the juice of grapes or lemons, there being an additional garnishing of meat-patties and sweet tarts. With pieces of meat and toasted cheese the whole mass is built up into a dome and roofed with the remainder of the paste, pressed down so closely that the steam of the cooking could not escape; then, having been drenched with attar of roses and essence of nutmeg or aloewood, the pastry was put in the oven and baked, being moistened during the process with rose-water and nutmeg.

Arabi's Napoleonic Ambition.

Arabi Pasha recently gave orders to have the life of Napoleon I. translated into Arabic, saying to his friends: "Napoleon is my model. I will do what he did—nay, I will do more. I will found an Arabian Empire." He has also tried to play the role of prophet by frequently quoting the Koran, and professing to have familiar interviews with the ghost of Mahomet. One day, a month ago, while on his way to the mosque, he suddenly stopped and stared wildly at the air, as if seeing a vision. Then he stamped upon the ground and cried out that a gun was buried underneath the spot. Excavations were afterward made, and, surely enough, a gun was found at a depth of several feet.

THE LIGHT OF HOPE.

The course of the weariest river
[illegible]
The acorn, forever and ever,
Strives upward to the tree.
The rainbow, the sky adorning,
Shines promise through the storm;
The glimmer of coming morning
Through midnight gloom will form.
By time all [illegible]
Complex [illegible] they be,
And peace will at last be given,
Dear, both to you and me.

Then, though the path may be dreary,
Look onward to the goal;
Though the heart and the head be weary,
Let faith inspire the soul.
Seek the right, though the wrong be tempting,
[illegible]
Vain is all weak exempting
When once the game is lost.
Let strong hand and keen eye be ready,
For plain and ambushed foes;
[illegible] earnest and fancy steady
[illegible]

The heavy clouds may be raining,
But with evening comes the light;
Though the low winds are complaining,
Yet the sunrise gilds the height;
And love has its hidden treasure
For the patient and the pure;
And time gives his fullest measure
To the workers who endure;
And the word that no law has shaken
Has the future pledge supplied;
For we know that when we "awaken"
We shall be "satisfied."

AN ALLIGATOR FARM.

Judge Speed's Collection of One Thousand Reptiles.

[Correspondence Detroit Free Press.]

"If you want to see the alligator as he is," observed the colonel, "if you want to talk with a man who has been brought up with 'em, if you want a square view of the reptile in his native swamp, ride over to Judge Speed's plantation. The judge is the only man in South Carolina who can talk alligator and not tell a lie."

I did want to see the alligator in his native jungle, and I rode across the country and got down in front of an old time, old fashioned southern residence, with its long verandas and beautiful shade. Half a mile away were the first signs of the big bayou, and it was in that bayou that the alligator passed his years in basking and eating and keeping one eye out for the flash of a shot gun.

"Yes, I own that bayou," said the judge, as we got seated; "own alligators and all. I was figuring up the other day, and I calculated that I was the owner of at least 1,000 alligators. Of course, they come and go, but I calculate on 1,000 reptiles which are steady tenants."

"Any very big ones in there?"

"A few. There are seven or eight old sockers which have been there for thirty years. If I was pinched to it, I think I could exhibit two or three reptiles at least fourteen feet long, and there is one there that will measure twenty to an inch."

"How long do they live?"

"Well, that's a hard question. The big one I speak of has been personally known to us for over forty years, and he doesn't show any signs of second childhood yet. I reckon the average alligator puts in from fifty to seventy years in this world of trouble."

"What must they eat?"

"Most everything. An alligator is always hungry. When he can't get food he will chew away at a pine log, just as a hungry man will chew a toothpick. That big one devoured a steer for me this spring, and was nosing around after more meat in a half an hour. I had a calf tied up to that tree down there one day last fall, and a reptile came out of the bayou and took him off, chain and all, and if he didn't swallow the chain we have never been able to find it. I have seen a darky throw 'em an old plow point and it would be swallowed at a gulp."

"Are they dangerous to human beings?"

"Not if you sit here, but if there is a man in this country who dares cross that bayou in a skiff at sun down he can have my plantation. As near as I can figure up, these reptiles have got away with fifty darkies, eight or ten white men, thirty cattle, five or six mules and no end to pigs and geese in the last twenty-five years."

"When are they the liveliest?"

"Early in the morning and after sundown. Let's see. It's after 10 now, and the sun is pretty hot, but I guess we can stir up a few."

We walked down to the edge of the bayou, and the noise we made in the grass and reeds brought a score of snouts to the muddy surface. The judge had a billet of wood in his hand, and presently gave it a toss far out on the water. In an instant there was a grand rush from all directions, followed a furocious fight over the billet, and his honor quietly observed:

"There weren't over thirty in that crowd. Let me call the dog."

He whistled to one of the dogs left behind on the veranda, and when the animal reached us it was encouraged to bark. That fetched 'em. I believe that at least 300 alligators put in an appearance inside of a minute, some content to remain stationary, others longing about and blowing and fighting.

"Louder, King, louder!" commanded the judge, and the dog barked as if he had treed a coon. The number of reptiles increased by at least a hundred, and the waters were thrashed and paddled until the odor from them was quite stiff.

"Cant fool the old veterans that way," observed the judge, as he turned away. "They are down on the muddy bottom or lying in the weeds, and they know that this is only a false pretense. Let a darky come down with a fish pole that would mean business. They swim the bayou and do not leave a ripple, and crawl through the grass as softly as a snake."

"Is the alligator possessed of intelligence?"

"You bet! I regard him as keener than the serpent and sharper that the fox. Let one start to crawl to the house and he will take advantage of the ground, and bushes, and grass just as a wolf or tiger would."

"And can't you get rid of them?"

"Good lands, but I don't want to! I want to foster them. I want 'em to thrive and increase and multiply until the bayou won't hold 'em. Ten, fifteen or twenty years hence the price of alligator hides will be four times what it is now. And then I'll turn on 'em and make some money. That bayou is my alligator farm. The seeds are there and plants are growing, and when I figure that I own 3,000 good sized alligators, I shall let cotton go for one season and send alligator hides to market. Bless you, my boy, but I wouldn't let a man crack away here with a rifle for a twenty dollar gold piece. He'd get 'em nervous and skeery, and like enough my whole alligator farm would sail off down the river in search of a new owner. I want to keep 'em right here. There's going to be big money in that sort of live stock before we are ten years older."

Strange Infatuation.

Memphis Appeal.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on Carolina street, Fort Pickering, by the report that Mrs. Dora Sharp, widow of the late Judge Sharp, had tried to commit suicide by poisoning. Investigation showed the report to have been true. The cause of the attempt lies in that part of nature that is stranger than fiction. Mrs. Sharp has been the victim of a most remarkable infatuation, and from it has resulted suffering to herself and great pain to a worthy gentleman, Capt. Robert M. Leech. About two years ago she met this gentleman casually, and fell very much in love with him. He, however, did not reciprocate; in fact, for some time he was totally unaware of her feeling toward him. He was very much surprised when he began to receive tender letters from her. These he always returned, and, in fact, did everything he could to discourage her. He conceived the idea that perhaps she was not of sound mind. A short time ago he happened to go to church with his daughter and a lady. Mrs. Sharp saw him. Shortly afterward she sent for him to come to her. She reproached him bitterly for going with the lady to church. He didn't know what to make of it. She asked him to look over her deeds and other papers and see if her estate was all right.

"My dear madam," said he, "if I were to undertake it I would be twice as long as anybody else, and I wouldn't know any more about it when I was through than I did at first. You ought to get your lawyer to examine your estate."

This did not suit her at all. She wanted him to examine the papers. Thinking that perhaps she was pushed for money, he offered to lend her any amount she needed. She said she did not need any money. She wanted his love, and she wanted him to marry her. She had plenty of property. At the word marry, he thought it time to leave. This was not the end of it. She she sent him costly presents, which he returned. She gave his little girl a handsome diamond pin, which he had returned. Mrs. Sharp thought some one was interfering in the matter, and was keeping her letters and presents from him. Day before yesterday she met him on the street, and again pleaded with him. He told her, as gently as he could, that she ought not to go on that way. She said she was going to kill herself. He told her, laughingly, not to do that, as a coffin would cost $100, and it was too expensive. He did not for a moment suppose she would do it. She said that he would see she loved him better than he thought. She made her will in his favor, and asked him to take care of her sister. Yesterday he was very much horrified when the news was brought to him that she had really attempted to take her life. The affair is very lamentable. Capt. Leech is very much distressed about the matter, and is afraid lest his position should be misconstrued, but he has acted, it seems, most honorably throughout. He says he entertains the highest respect for Mrs. Sharp; that she is a lady in every sense of the word, but that she is a monomaniac on this subject. The Captain said that, on his honor, his relations with her had been only those above set forth.

From last accounts Mrs. Sharp was improving, and was expected to recover.

Whoa Emma!

By Murat Halstead.

"Back, I say!"

The silvered foam of the sea was plashing in rythmic cadence on the white sands of the beach, while here and there a fleck of wavering light from the signal buoy on Sardine Shoals—that dreaded spot beneath whose treacherous waves so many goodly ships freighted with precious burdens from far Cathay and Muskegon had disappeared forever—brought into bold relief against the western sky Girofle McClosky's off foot as she stood by Bertram Perkins' side that soft June evening.

"You do not love me," said the girl, speaking slowly, "or you could not speak so cruelly. On this beautiful night, when the hills are suffused with amber haze, through which the stars glow and throb in silent splendor, we should think of naught but love—pure, passionless love, that will bind our hearts together in a chain whose every link shall be a kiss; whose every fold is a sweet caress."

For an instant the man did not reply. Then the girl stretched forth to him her bare white arms that glistened like marble in the growing dusk, but he heeded them not.

"Will you not speak to me, sweetheart?" she said, an infinite pathos in the words.

No answer came. Again the outstretched arms pleaded mutely and with pitiful eloquence for the joy that was never to be. Looking at her with a haughty, almost Vice President Davis expression on his face, Bertram again said: "Back, I say."

With a despairing gleam in her darksome eyes, Girofle turned away and began to sob as if her corset would break. "God help me," she said, in despairing accents, "I cannot back."

"Why not?" asked Bertram.

"Because," was the reply in tear-stained tones, "my polonaise is too eternally tight."

Cracking His Heels at Eighty-Four

Albany Journal.

The other morning in a grocery store some one remarked to Mr. Thomas Dunn, one of our wealthiest citizens, now in his eighty-fourth year, that he was "getting old." "Pshaw!" said Mr. Dunn. "I will show you that if I am old I have some life in me yet." Hanging his cane on the railing of the desk and placing his hat on a pyramid of canned goods Mr. Dunn stepped to an alcove formed by the arrangement of goods and suddenly springing into the air with the lightness of a latter-day acrobat, cracked his heels together twice before touching the floor again. As if this was not sufficient to convince the most sceptical of his agility, he repeated the feat. Others present attempted it, but did not succeed.

TABLE TALK.

Canada thistles overrun Toledo.

Floridians cook with alligator fat.

Pennsylvania has a "Youngwomanstown."

Genius is eternal patience—[Michael Angelo.

Flowers are not worn as head dresses this season.

A third of all the canned corn is put up in Maine.

The Canadians want to send a regiment to Egypt.

Overwork and worry hastened Miss Parnell's end.

Saratoga hotels are said not to be making money.

Cakes of soap are used for small change in Mexico.

Lemons are coming into market from Florida groves.

Camp meetings are becoming very popular in Australia.

It is remarkable that nurses are generally long lived.

Jay Hubbell refuses to take cord-wood on subscription.

About 800 men in New York vend saw-dust for a sustenance.

"Please make yourself less adjacent," is a polite invitation to get out.

In a lofty double house in Berlin 1,255 persons make their home.

Tony Pastor will drop varieties and go into comic opera in the fall.

A Vermonter has built a hotel at the Natural Bridge of Virginia.

General J. E. B. Stuart's widow is principal of a Virginia seminary.

There are to-day upon the naval pension list forty-six rear admirals.

"Debuts in the surf" are chronicled as society items by a seaside journal.

What I have been taught I have forgotten; what I know I have guessed.

Getting tin-typed in short bathing clothes is one of the Cape May vanities.

An ice machine at Rome, Ga., exploded the other day and killed one man.

The question whether it pains a goose to lug it by the neck still agitates New York.

London fashion authorities say that brides hereafter are to discard the long train.

Upward of 18,000,000 letters and postal cards are posted daily in the world.

A western voter asked his congressman for a sulky-plow from the agricultural bureau.

A suit to interdict Sunday railroad trains is occupying the attention of the Canadian courts.

A worm with fifty-eight blue horns and nineteen yellow ones has been found in Missouri.

A yacht is more like a Christian than the average man. She can stand on a tack without swearing.

Many a self-made man would have done better by himself had he let the contract out to somebody else.

Judge Tourgee is said to have cleared the comfortable sum of $30,000 from the sale of "The Fool's Errand."

Mr. Tilden had a library of over sixteen thousand volumes, and has just added four thousand six hundred.

Peoria's new opera house is now rapidly approaching completion. The cost will amount to fully $100,000.

The Hawaiin newspapers complain that their legislature wastes money, and that their forests are disappearing.

There are 267 islands in Lake Winnipesaukee, the largest, Long island, having an average of over 1,000 acres.

One hundred and sixty men are now working daily on what will be the largest building ever erected in Rochester.

Street preachers of temperance and other evangelists in New York never had so large audiences as at the present time.

A Virginia woman of four score years has just taken her thirteenth husband. That woman must have property.

"God Save the Queen" is being translated for practical use into fourteen different languages and dialects of India.

A Cincinnati paper reports the wedding of Adolph [illegible]urger and Augusta Schweitzer. In union their is strength.

The Hollanders appear to have caught on to the fonetik style. One of their war vessels is put down as the Krokodil.

The oldest American vessel in the carrying trade is a bark, the Amethyst, now in San Francisco harbor. She was launched in 1822.

At the recent wedding of General Corse and Miss Fanny McNeil, the bride wore roses from a bush planted by her great-grandmother 100 years ago.

Charles Rider, of West Italy, N. Y., was troubled by mosquitoes, and kindled a fire near the house to drive them away. The house caught fire and was burned.

Schuyler Crosby, who has just been nominated by President Arthur for Governor of Montana, has been United States consul at Florence for the last six years.

During the first half of the present year there were fourteen fatal colliery explosions in Great Britain. The loss of lives amounted to 183—double the number killed during the entire year of 1881.

[illegible] born in Bismarck, Dakota, with the name of the City Hammer, and is going for a living in this world charged with the motto: "Vim, vinegar, vitriol and victory."

While its mother was engaged for several hours in playing Piute poker in Alida Valley, Nevada, a little Indian child, left in the shade of a sagebrush, was attacked by a cloud of mosquitos, the effect of the numerous bites causing death the next day.

The great devourers of novels in England are factory workers, who fly to them from the dull, ugly routine of their daily toil, and persons of leisure, of moderate means, who cannot afford society, travel, theatres, etc. Such persons abound in English watering places.

FROM THE WIRES.

Bombay, August 9.—Five transports with troops, sailed for Egypt yesterday. Seven more start to-day. Gen. Sir Herbert McPherson and staff start to-day.

London, August 9.—The Royal Irish Dragoon Guards left Aldershot this morning for Southampton, where they will embark for Egypt.

The London Telegraph correspondent in Egypt will not be permitted to accompany the army.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Limerick, August 9.—The police, as a consequence of the interview between the county inspector and the Clonmel delegation, in which the former acknowledged that their claims were justifiable, but recommended the men to keep within the legal rules of the force, have telegraphed all over Ireland that they are resolved to suspend agitation for the present pending action of the government. If the decision of the government is unfavorable they are resolved to resign in a body. Replies to telegrams are arriving from all parts of the country to-day approving the resolve and exhorting the men to stand firm.

AN OCEAN STEAMER AGROUND.

London, August 9.—The steamer Mosel, from Bremen to New York, is aground under Lizard Point. Her position is a precarious one. She has a hole through her bow. She sunk at 8:30 this morning. Tugs have been sent to her assistance. The passengers are landed at Penzance. The vessel had mails for New York. She also had a full complement of passengers, and a full cargo, including French jewelry, valued at 91,000 francs. She is full of water, an will probably be a total wreck. There was a dense fog when the steamer went ashore.

Mr. L. G. Smith, of Ft. Howard, Wis., has in his possession a plain silver hunting-case watch, which Charles J. Guiteau, Garfield's assassin, gave him as a pledge for a loan of $5 in 1880. From an engraving on the inside of the case, it appears that the watch was a present to Charles J. Guiteau from his father, L. W. Guiteau, when the former was a boy. Mr. Smith says that the legal limitation for the redemption of the watch will expire to-morrow, when he will claim it as his property.

Con Galiger, a car repairer, was run over and killed by a switch engine in the Illinois Central yard at Cairo. He had sat down on a rail to wait for some cars to be switched in, and fell asleep, with the above result.

New York dispatch says:

A murderous assault was made this afternoon on E. O. Hill, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, in the company's freight yard in Jersey City. The assailant was John Ahearn, a night watchman, who was dismissed a few days ago for drunkenness. Ahearn rushed in drunk and pointed a revolver at the Superintendent's head. He quickly threw his head forward toward his right side. As he did Ahearn discharged the weapon, the bullet grazing Hill's neck and passing through two sheets of slate, embedded itself in a plank at the end of the freight office, to which the slate was nailed, Hill immediately seized Ahern, who is a powerful fellow, and in the short struggle both fell. Ahearn, when down, freed his right arm and was taking aim at Hill a second time, when Sergeant McGinnis grasped the pistol and wrenched it from the drunken and desperate fellows hand.

Cleveland, O., dispatch:

A Leader special reports that the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago Road met in Youngstown to-day and voted to sell all their interest in the road between Newcastle Junction and Akron to the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Company. Shortly afterward the officials of the latter road met and decided to issue $2,400,000 in bonds to complete and equip the line.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dispatch:

The army worm is making heavy ravages in the vicinity of Pine Plains. Farmers are compelled to harvest their oats before they are fully ripe. It is feared the worm will attack the corn crop. The extreme drought is proving disastrous to the corn and potatoes of Dutchess county.

Worcester, Mass. dispatch:

The fining of the proprietor of Bigelow's Garden for giving Sunday concerts resulted in his filing complaint against the proprietors and editors of the Spy, the Shrewsbury Railroad, and a boatman on one of the city parks for doing business on the Lord's day.

Bradford, Pa., dispatch:

William Hale, thirty-five years old attempted to ravish a six-year-old daughter of Henry Aiken, last evening, at Gosport, but did not accomplish his object. He was caught by the citizens, tarred and feathered, and driven out of town.

Wabash, Ind., dispatch:

Miss Elizabeth Oswalt, the female faster, is now able to sit up, and is growing stronger every day. She eats as much as the Doctor will let her, and is considered to be wholly out of danger.

Hickman, Ky., August 8.

The steamer Gold Dust exploded her boilers at 3 p. m. yesterday, just after leaving the wharf, going up the Mississippi. Forty-seven persons were scalded and seventeen are missing. The boat was landed in the eddy just above the town, and through the exertion of citizens the passengers, officers and part of the crew and deck passengers were taken ashore and removed to hotels and residences. Twenty-four of the injured were lying in Holcomb's dry goods store at one time, where they received every attention before being removed to more comfortable places. The people have done and are doing all they can for the sufferers.

A New York dispatch says:

Proceedings had in the Supreme Court last March, and again yesterday, brought to light the fact that the Rev. Stephen Tyng, jr., formerly the Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue, and now the agent of the Equitable Life Insurance company in Paris, before the termination of his pastorate engaged in stock speculation. Edward L. Owen, a stock broker, has brought suit to recover $5,055 for margins on disastrous expressions of judgment on Wall street.

Cairo, Ill., August 8.

This morning as the steamer Silverthorn was taking a delegation of colored citizens to the emancipation celebration at Metropolis, Ill., George W. Tanner, a prominent colored politician, stabbed A. G. Leonard, editor of the Cairo Gazette, three times. The last and most dangerous cut, it is thought, will prove fatal. Tanner is in jail at Metropolis.

Richmond, Ind., dispatch:

George H. Boyd, of Racine, Wis., was run over and fatally injured by a freight train on the P., C. & St. L. road at Weaver's Station, east of this city, last night. He commenced work as a brakeman in the morning. The remains will be sent to Racine for interment.

Tallahasse, Fla., dispatch:

John Hoper, a road worker, left Milton yesterday with a jug of whisky, drunk. He sat down in a swamp and was sucked to death by mosquitoes. He was black with insects when found

In Chattahoochee county, Georgia Jack Hollis chased Frank Sims's out of the former's field. They quarreled, and Sims stabbed Hollis dead.

Evansville, Ind., dispatch:

There is a telephone war raging here. Subscribers protest paying quarterly in advance. Two hundred discontinued their subscriptions yesterday

Heavy rains have fallen in most parts of Michigan during the present week. The result has been floods carrying away bridges, dams, overflowing low land and damaging if not destroying such wheat as had been allowed to stand in shock in fields, and of this there is considerable. Muggy weather is adding to this injury greatly. The floods last night between Ionia and Grand Rapids are reported to have done $50,000 damage.

Wabash, Ind., dispatch:

Lightning last night set fire to a big barn belonging to A. R. Starbeck, a prominent farmer residing seven miles southwest of here. Many valuable implements, twenty tons of hay and several bushels of corn and wheat were destroyed. The loss foots up about $2,700. No insurance.

At Ft. Wayne, Mrs. Nellie Coleman, a handsome young widow, committed suicide by taking morphine. She was betrothed to Perry Alexander, a well-known horse-dealer, but recently learned that he was very attentive to another woman. The discovery drove Mrs. Coleman frantic, and she resolved on suicide, leaving a piteous note to her lover, reproaching him for infidelity and desertion.

A telegram from Jacksonville, Fla., this afternoon, announces that Wm. D. Neff and wife, formerly of Ottawa, Ill., and recently removed to an orange plantation at Spring Garden Center, Volusia county, on the St. John river, 100 miles above Jacksonville, were murdered and the house burned over them to conceal the crime on the 1st instant. Further particulars are lacking.

Columbus, O., dispatch:

Information to-day is that the trains on the Ohio Central road are not running further south than Moxahala, and that it will require several weeks of repair before they can get beyond that point. The company's loss by the waterspout of Thursday is much greater that at first supposed. From three miles north of Corning, Ohio, to South Bend, in Hamilton county, and up the west branch of the Ohio Central to Buckinham, a distance of sixteen or eighteen miles, the track is almost entirely destroyed. It cannot be observed that a rail was located there. Most all the live-stock in two valleys was swept away. It is believed the loss to railroad, mines and private individuals, will approximat $500,000.

Philadelphia dispatch:

Up to this afternoon the list of victims of Charles M. Hilgert, the absconding member of the firm of John Hilgert's Sons, is as follows: Mechanics' Bank, $80,000; Philadelphia National Bank, $44,000; Hall & Kennedy, brokers, $3,200; Evans Edwards' Sons, coopers, $2,500; Maitland & Phelps, New York, $50,000; Kensington National Bank, $1,698; Newbold & Sons, note brokers, $86,190; George C. Carson & Co., $177,501; Provident Life and Trust Company, $28,000; J. Lawler Welsh, $25,000; Remsen & Tate, $25,000; miscellaneous, $2,500; total, $496,558.

Sandwich, Mass., August 9.

The forest fire reported yesterday is rapidly reaching its height. Wind south and blowing harder than ever. Fifteen valuable houses and out-buildings are on the line of the flames, all of which seem to be fated. The tenants are packing their household goods, watering their roofs and plowing up ground, anxiously waiting for a moments notice. The loss of property will be much larger for the next forty-eight hours if the winds keep in the present quarter. The fire is now six miles wide, and progressing toward Monument township.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chandler yesterday cabled the United States Minister at St. Petersburg that Congress had made provision for bringing home the remains of Lieutenant Commander DeLong and his companions, and asked that he telegraph Lieutenant Harber at Yakutsk to have sledges built and to bring the bodies to Orenburg, where metalic cases would be found in waiting.

A large number of new appointments of pension clerkships under the new bills have been made, but no ladies thus far have been appointed. The lady applicants for clerkships will hold an indignation meeting to-morrow evening, and demand recognition.

The petition of Dr. S. A. Mudd, of Maryland, was presented to the House to-day, asking compensation for acting as surgeon at Dry Tortugas during the time he was held there as a prisoner under the charge of connection with the conspiracy to murder President Lincoln. He says while there the yellow fever broke out among the soldiers and citizens, and he served for them as best he could, saving many lives. Mudd is the man who dressed Wilkes Booth's broken leg, and was supposed to be one of the conspirators. He was finally pardoned, no sufficient proof appearing against him.

The Committee on Mississippi River appointed yesterday met to-day, and determined to meet at Cairo on November 10 to begin their inquiries under the resolution.

A private letter from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, announces the death of Mrs. Bartlett, sister of Col. George Corkhill, District Attorney. A singular fatality has seemed to pursue the family during the last fifteen months. Within that time Col. Corkhill has lost his father and mother, one child, wife and two sisters.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, to-day, state that there are about fifty cases of yellow fever there and the epidemic is developing. The people are organized and prepared for the worst, but no aid is required from the government at present.

THE STATE.

The oat crop in Pike county averages forty bushels to the acre.

Jackson county has $130,000 invested in thirteen iron bridges, the latest one being across the White Qiver, one mile north of Brownstown, which cost $14,000.

Sam Able shot a man at a picnic five miles north of Seymour, with intent to kill. The ball failed to hit the one intended and struck Eddie Tally, a harmless boy. Able has disappeared.

Rev. Garrison, of New Albany, a Presbyterian minister who has been preaching at Pleasant View Church, four miles south of Corydon, professes to heal the sick and afflicted by anointment, and several have gone forward to be restored.

The Christian church at Crawfordsville was robbed of its communion service and wine Sunday morning, and the administration of the sacrament had to be postponed.

It is now almost certain that Peter Palmer, who disappeared so suddenly from Jeffersonville, on Saturday night, ended his life by a plunge into the Ohio river. He had been melancholy for several days. He was a worthy man.

Several barrels of flour which were sunk in the accident to the steamer J. D. Parker, have been recovered and brought to Madison. In the center of each barrel, although submerged for a year, was a quantity—say fifty to eighty pounds—of good flour that had never been affected by the water.

Peter Sappenfield, an old citizen residing near Fredericksburg, Washington county, was taken from his house and severely whipped with switches, a few nights ago. It is the general belief that the lynchers were instigated to the act by the old man's wife, whom he had not treated very well.

A baby having four ears has been born in Illinois. When the child grows up he will make an excellent president to listen to the demands of Ohio office seekers.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER.

His Tragic Death at the Battle of Shiloh.

Richmond (Va.) State.

When the War broke out, Mrs. Lincoln had two brothers, Dr. Todd and Sam Todd, residing in New Orleans and in business there. Dr. Todd was early appointed a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and, we believe, came to Virginia. Young Sam Todd was a gay and happy youth, not over thirty, of good social standing and pleasing address, handsome in person, very popular, and in every respect a manly fellow. He was, of course, known as the brother-in-law of the President, or "Old Abe," as he was generally called; but being an ardent Southerner that did not affect his relations with his friends. In March, 1862, when Beauregard was appointed to the West and sent out to stay the progress of the Federal Army under Grant and Sherman through Kentucky and Tennessee, he made a call upon Louisiana, his native State, to come to his aid. This was promptly responded to by several thousand young men of New Orleans, of all grades of society, who eagerly volunteered, and among the number was young Sam Todd. He enrolled himself in the Crescent Regiment. A month after volunteering the great battle of Shiloh was fought. On the day before that battle the writer and others gave "a dinner" to some half-dozen of their personal friends of the Crescent Regiment, Washington Artillery, Seventh Texas, etc., and Sam Todd was one of the favorite guests. Jovial Sam Todd! Who that knew him can ever forget him! All soul, all fun and all fire, too! They separated for the march, and the next day were all in the midst of battle by sunrise. The first day went merrily enough for our side. It was a delightful game of base ball, and, though the battle was fierce, desperate and hotly contested, when night came we had scored a great victory.

The night was a fearful one, and we slept on the field in the most drenching rain storm that was ever experienced, accompanied by some of the very loudest thunder, which could only be distinguished from the roar of the columbiads fired at intervals on the gunboats by the fact that the first was harmless, but the latter being loaded, their shrieking shell and rolling shot caused our fellows often to change the logs selected for their pillows.

Betimes on the morning of the 7th we were all up and in line, but rested for a while to cook breakfast before advancing. While engaged over a pot of boiling potatoes, while somebody else was preparing coffee, surrounded by many of the staff and correspondents of Beauregard's army proper, the Louisiana and Texas men, a young fellow in the uniform of the Crescents came up and expressed a wish for "one of them murphys when they were done." Turning and recognizing our friend Todd, we grasped his hand and congratulated him upon his good fortune in the fight; for although the Crescents were in reserve they had yet participated largely in the battle, and it was the leading regiment in the capture of Prentiss and his men; its Colonel, Marshall J. Smith, of Norfolk, receiving his sword; but the next moment a number of round shot came plunging over the field in which we were assembled, one of which overturned our potato pot, and the order was to fall in at once, as the enemy was advancing in force. It was the new troops of Buell and Nelson, and we were at once hotly engaged. Sam Todd's regiment was thrown to the front promptly, soon followed by ours, when almost the first object that met us as we passed over the field was the lifeless body of poor Sam, Mrs. Lincoln's brother, with a bullet in his forehead! Driven back and still back, our dead were all left on the disastrous field for Grant to bury; and among those who shared these grim and hasty funeral rites there was no better or more devoted soldier of the Confederacy than this gallant young brother of the "Lady of the White House."

Changed Color.

Omaha (Neb.) Republican.

Last evening there died at St. Joseph's Hospital, after a brief illness, a well-known sporting character named Samuel Stevenson, a negro by birth but who during his lifetime turned almost white. He was seventy-eight years of age, and from his early manhood he had been a professional gambler and faro dealer among the colored people. In 1869 he came to Omaha and resided here ever since. During these years he dealt a faro game for the colored fraternity. His bank roll was his own money, and although he never had any very large sums he was generally in funds sufficient to conduct his game, pay his living expenses and contribute to the support of his family, who reside in Louisville. At times he had as high as $2,000. About three years ago he was drinking pretty heavily one day, and, as he always claimed, he was drugged, and the consequence was that the outside gamblers who were playing against him broke him, and he was never able to recuperate from his loss.

About thirty years ago he began turning white, and the transformation continued until a few years ago, when his skin became as white as that of any white man. There were two small dark spots over his eyes and a few on his hands, but they could never have been noticed unless attention was directed to them, and even then they were perceptible only upon close observation. His hair also turned white and straight, and he appeared upon the streets as a well-dressed, dignified and genteel old man, and no one unacquainted with his history would ever have suspected that he was a negro, and at one time was as black as the average colored man. Many years ago, when he was partly white and partly black in spots, he was frequently solicited by circus men to travel with them as a natural curosity, but he always refused such offers, some of which were quite liberal, as he was opposed to exhibiting himself for money. He was rather reticent concerning his history. All who knew him in Omaha respected him, as he was honorable in all his dealings. He died without leaving any property or money. His remains were removed last evening to Jacob's undertaking establishment, from which place the funeral will take place.

A Supreme Judges Perquisites.

[Washington letter.]

But for high-toned perquisites, privileges, and luxuries the jolly old owls on the supreme court bench would take the premium at a world's fair—they would tak the cake, the oven, the baker, and the farmer's wheat-field. In the first place, every one of the judges has a room in his house, furnished by the government luxuriously—a perfect library in itself. The walls are covered with rich book-cases filled with law books of great value and usefulness, the floors are richly carpeted, a great, massive desk occupies the center of the room, morocco lounges and easy chairs invite you to repose, the body-servant is just without the door awaiting the tinkle of the silver bell. These, including the body-servant, are paid out of Uncle Sam's pouch. If you go to dine with a judge, a secretary, an assistant secretary, or or an assistant anything, or a senator, behind your chair you will probably find a waiter, paid for by the government as a messinger or a laborer. Each judge has his own man. The supreme court has more officers and men than any similar institution in the world three over.

An exchange says several stores in New York sell worms for angling purposes. We hope our esteemed contemporary doesn't suppose we thought they sold them for vermicelli or chewing-gum.

When a man knows he is in the right and is obstinate he is a christian, but when he knows he is wrong and is still obstinate he is a fool.

The Empress of Germany has for many years given much of her time to the study and improvement of the people's stoves and kitchens.

Beware
OF
Fraud
BENSON'S
CAPCINE
PLASTERS
HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PROF. HARRIS'
RADICAL CURE
—FOR—
NERVOUS
DEBILITY
—AND—
ORGANIC
WEAKNESS
—IN—
YOUNG
—AND—
MIDDLE-AGED
MEN.

A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS.

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness [illegible] deplorable [illegible] or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application, acting [illegible] upon the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the [illegible] organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '81.—The Remedy is working perfectly. [illegible] for 3 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 26th, '81.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. [illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. [illegible]—I received your medicine and I [illegible] I am very thankful. [illegible] a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June [illegible]—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, [illegible] is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. [illegible]—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. [illegible] in the same way, and wish one No. 2 box.

REED'S
TRADE MARK
GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY
In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan, & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of [illegible] in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 17th 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEFRIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't.
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE T. HOWK, of Floyd.
Third District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

It may be a relief to some to know that congress adjourned last week.

The democratic majority in Kentucky at the election last week was about 35,000.

There are rumors that the small-pox has broken out in Etna township in Whitley county.

Negroes are still emigrating from the Carolinas, and forming settlements on the west coast of Africa.

Over seven hundred thousand immigrants from across the sea landed on our shores during the year just past.

Mr. Colerick voted to sustain the president in his veto of the obnoxious appropriation bill. Three cheers for Colerick.

It is apparent that republicans have reached the height of ironical expression when they speak of "W. C. Glasgow, our next congressman."

The yellow fever reported from points on the Rio Grande, is said to be on the increase. It is feared we are to have another season of the scourge.

Why would it not be the fairest way to sell all kinds of grain by the "cental" or hundred weight, as is now done in California and some other of the extreme western states.

The St. Jacobs oil man, Charles A. Vogeler, is dead. He lived in Baltimore, and it is understood that he became quite wealthy through the sale of the medicines he owned.

A tramp in Fort Wayne stole a Knight-templar's sword from a gentleman residing in that city. The sword has been recovered, but no clue as to what on earth a tramp wanted of such a bauble.

The republican state convention last week, re-nominated all the present state officers. The Sentinel says the attendence was much less than at the democratic convention held in the same hall the week before.

In our remarks last week about th "Oats Bill" the compositor, by skipping a line of copy left out a very important point. The reading should be, that Mr. Moody voted against the passage of the bill, and hence in the interest of farming community.

We have received a copy of the "Daily Optic" a spicy western paper published at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Like most western papers, especially those published in the mountain regions, it is a lively, dare-devil sheet, and is no doubt a power in that far away little city.

A boy living near Huntertown, Allen county, fell on a pitchfork last week, running one of the tines into his head. It entered below the chin, passed through the roots of his tongue, and his palate, and came out below the right eye. It was taken out with great difficulty, but it is believed that he will survive, unless blood poisoning sets in.

An agreement has been entered into by the state department and the Mexican government, which authorizes the military forces of each to cross the border into the country of the other when in pursuit of Indians, the troops to return as soon as they fight the Indians or lose the trail, and notice of the facts to be given to the authorities of each country. This agreement to remain in force two years.

We have to remind the Press that the Courier said John G. Thompson had as good a right to go along with the Garfield funeral drinking party, and take his bitters as the rest had. But we did not say, as the Press would unfairly intimate, that John G. had a right to swindle the government out of $3000, for railroad fare. The Courier condemns the drunkenness of the funeral procession and the accompanying steal, whether it was for whisky or car fare, and whether it was perpetrated by republicans or democrats. When the Press will do as much, it will produce a pleasant ripple of surprise among its readers. But all of these drunken funerals, and other debauches, and other glaring steals can be entirely stopped if the republican party wishes, as they have a majority in all branches of the government. Hence, we propose to hold them accountable for these disgraceful proceedings.

It is the republicans, at last, who are not in favor of submitting the constitutional amendments to the people. They have always believed in putting such questions to vote at a special election, when but few will turn out, and who will be mostly such as favor the new clauses. This was the case, when the late amendments were adopted, and now in their recently constructed state platform they favor submitting it to the people at a special election, when but few will turn out. They also, forget that a special election will cost the state thousands of dollars. Democrats, on the other hand, as shown by their platform, wish to have the amendments voted on, at a general election, when all the people are out, and when there will be little or no extra expense attending it. Democrats are not only anxious to save expense, but willing to give time and opportunity for all to turn out and assist in deciding the matter.

The republican convention last Saturday nominated Jere Lewis of Franklin township for representative; E. D. Hartman, of Auburn, for clerk; J. A. Shull, of Waterloo, for auditor; J. Hazlett, of Wilmington, for sheriff, Charles Beugnot, of Auburn, for treasurer; Thad. Meese, of Wilmington, for recorder; S. G. Flint, of Newville, for surveyor; and J. A. Cowan, of Auburn; for coroner. The ticket is considered a very fair one in point of ability and character, but there is a good deal of complaint as to the way some of them secured their nominations. There is nothing in the make up of the ticket to create enthusiasm, and while they may draw a good vote in their own party, there is no reason to fear that any democrat will scratch his ticket on account of them. The prospect now is, that every man on the democratic ticket will be triumphantly elected.

The Press fears another flop on the part of the Courier. The position of the editor of this paper has always been, that while we have no faith in the success of the prohibition business, we are willing the people shall decide for themselves. We have said before: "If a majority of the people want prohibition, they have a right to it, and if a majority of the people do not want prohibition, then we do not think it right to force it on them." This we have said, in effect a number of times, with the addition, that we do not think it fair that a small portion of the people should be allowed to change our constitution as was the case when the last amendments were voted on. At that special election, less than one third of the votes of the state, were in favor of the change.

The congress just adjourned, in its unusually long session of eight months, passed 186 public and 179 private bills, and thirty-eight public and private resolutions. Of the public acts, thirteen were regular appropriation bills. The important acts of a general nature are: The Anti-Polygamy Bill: the bill for the more efficient organization of the life-saving service; the bill restricting Chinese immigration; the bill creating the Tariff Commission; the bill to extend the commission on Alabama claims, and the bill for re-chartering National banks. Thirty-two of the public bills are for the erection of public buildings, ten for the construction of bridges, and twenty-four donating condemned cannon. The private bills and resolutions relate chiefly to the payment of pensions.—Times-Star.

The New Era tries to make a pun on the name of the "next member" as follows: Lowry will have to "blow glass before he goes to congress." There's campaign eloquence for you. If Judge Lowry could have foreseen that he would be called upon to pass through such attenuated witticisms as that, he would have hesitated long before entering on an undertaking so hazardous.

The Photographers Association for America, met last week in Indianapolis. Verily, our State Capital is becoming the grand rallying place for the whole country. Its convenient central location, and its numerous railroads, and fine hotels, make it one of the most desirable places in the United States for general meetings of any kind.

Syracuse Items.

A visit this week to the "Saratoga of Indiana" convinced us that though the season had been a dull one, there is still any amount of life in this pleasant resort. Pleasure seekers are everywhere, though in small groups, and may be found from the popular up-town hotel of Dr. Kelley, all the way around by Oakland Grove, the Club House at Cedar Beach, to Hartsell's Hotel beyound Jarrett's Landing.

A. M. Jones, and the little steamer "Roxy" are as popular as ever, and on all possible occasions, are on hand to help pleasure seekers while away the hours pleasantly. Mr. Jones is now keeping a limited number of boarders. A number of Sunday schools made his grounds their headquarters for a picnic Wednesday of this week.

Dr. Kelley, and his aimable wife, are making arrangements to go to Colorado for a time at least. They believe it may benefit Mrs. Kelley's health, which is not very good.

Joseph Henderson is still a democrat, in spite of the fact that he believes in the virtues of cold water—in turning a mill. He is full of business.

Dan. Zahner still holds the fort at the meat market. His daughter Sarah, is attending the normal school here. As she brings a good reputation as a teacher, from DeKalb county, the people here, are going to make an effort to give her a place in our public schools.

Several Sunday-schools will hold a picnic on the grounds at Hartsell's next Wednesday.

Mrs. John Coy, in Syracuse, is just recovering from a severe attack of billious fever, and his daughter became temporarily the "head of the household." Mr. Coy himself, is still working as industriously as ever, for the B. & O.

Chris. Whistler enjoys life on the rolling hand car as much as ever, and is a very popular section boss.

Pete Finnegan is looking "too thin." But it was the fever that did it.

Alvin Bair, still rides his lightning railroad horse, when possible to get away from his work a few minutes. As wheat is now coming in, he has but little time to be away.

Among those who were out on the steamer, Roxy in the storm Tuesday were, Mrs. B. A. Davis, of Laporte, wife of Hon. E. W. Davis, representative of that county. Mr. Vawter, of Franklin, Ind., with his two friends, Miss Maud Kelly, Warren Kelly, Gertie Clark and Mrs. J. A. Barnes, of Auburn. All but your correspondent were probably somewhat scared. It was a hard storm.

Hartsell's establishment at the extreme point of the lake has a fine situation, but is too far away to be convenient. The host, however, is a pleasant gentleman and makes all possible efforts to have his guests feel at home. The mineral spring there is not likely to bring him much fame however, as it is not of a very strong quality.

The chalybeate spring at Jarrett's, is not of a very decided mineral character to the taste, but is a fine healthful spring. It probably holds a considerable amount of carbonic acid gas, as is shown by the bursting of bottles containing the water.

The little "Roxy" and your correspondent got caught in two hard storms Tuesday, and had to run up to Oakland Grove, for safety. She had in tow Mr. Vawter's fine sail boat and row boat, as he did not deem it safe to cross the lake in such a storm.

ST. JOE.

A few of our republicans took in the convention Saturday last.

Our would be representative from St. Joe got it bad. Some republican as well as democrats cannot carry their own township delegation.

Will our friend H. M. arise now and say that the good people of St. Joe hurt him in his aspiration for sheriff.

O. H's. friends think he will just have a walkaway on commissioner. Good bye R. G.

O. H. Widney has rented his town property to Alec Donaldson, and will soon become a tiller of the soil again.

The game of croquet has taken this town by storm. J. D. Leighty, H. Widney, Doc. McClaren, Dick Barney, Mort Olds are the champions, to hear them tell it.

It is town rumor that an estimable young lady has been the recipient of several letters lately from a married man in town who should know better. You would not like to see your name in print. So do not do the like again.

Mrs. B. A. Woodcup attended the sunday-school convention at Rome City Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mark Barney and Beeks Erick received another fine lot of buggies last week. The boys are wide awake and it is to the interest of those wishing to purchase buggies to give them a call.

E. J. Boyle will soon become a resident of the town of St. Joe. E. J. has purchased the J. A. Reed property and expects to make this his permanent home. J. A. Reed has another residence under way and will soon have it complete.

Have You Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column. 31-4t.

The county officers in Columbia City played the legal gentlemen of the same place in a game of base ball one day last week. The lawyers made 83 scores and the officers 16. The game is said to have been an exciting one. When the score runs up above fifty or sixty we should think it would be a little that way.

Hysteria, Dizzyness, Fits (or Falling Sickness,) Insanity, Diseased Brain and enfeabled Mind cured by Dr. E.C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—Mrs. Veley, who begins her select school next Monday, is a teacher of wide experience, having been engaged in the work several years ago.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel Morr, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. NOAH MORR.
James E. Rose Attorney. Administrator.
August 8th, 1882. 32-3w.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county at its September session, 1882, for license to retail vinous, malt and spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at, and with the privilage of permitting the the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit: Lot No. nineteen (19), in Spangler's original plat of the town of Auburn Junction, in said township.
August 9, 1882. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Morr, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of said decedent, in Concord township, DeKalb county Indiana, on Saturday, September 2d, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, wagon, buggy and farming implements, hay grain, household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a. m. Terms: Sums of five dollars or under, cash; over five dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.
32-3w. NOAH MORR, Adm'r.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said state, over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county at their September session, 1882, for license to retail vinous, malt and spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

The two-story frame building on the west part of the following bounded tract of land, viz: Bounded on the east by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad (Eel River division), on the south by the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago railroad, on the west by the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad, and on the north by the north line of said township.
August 7, 1882. JOSEPH P. ROTHENBERGER.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES
made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3 cent stamp for 36 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information
THE POPE MFG. CO.,
tf. 597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HONEST WAGONS!!
Is what you want. Call on
J. W. SHAFFER & CO.
and see their home-made
WAGONS!
☞ GIVE THEM A CALL. ☜

SPORTSMENS HEADQUARTERS!
C. H. MILLER and C. RAQUET,
24 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Breech and Muzzle Loading
SHOT GUNS,
RIFLES,
REVOLVERS,
AMMUNITION,
FISHING TACKLES.
We carry the largest stock of Firearms in Northern Indiana. And our prices are lower than New York, Pittsburgh or Chicago houses. Our guns are all selected, and we warrant every one to give satisfaction. Repairing done to order. 32-4w.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE !
BUY NOW WHILE GOODS ARE CHEAP !
Everything Fifty per cent. Cheaper
No Need to Going Barefooted
AUSTIN BROTHERS
—WILL SELL—
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES
Cheaper than they can be stolen'

A big stock has been ordered, and there must be room made for them. Fifty per cent. can be saved by buying now. The

BOOT
UP-SIDE
DOWN

Is the cheapest house in Indiana, and we want everybody to know it. Call before buying.

AUSTIN BROS., Auburn, Ind.

SELF SATISFYING.
FACT
That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.00
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00
We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing. Come and convince yourself.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

ATTENTION,
Country Merchants!
My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Optical Goods,
Musical Goods. Sewing Machines, Druggists' Sundries, White Goods, Hosiery.
Toys. Cutlery, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods, Sporting Goods, Japanese Goods Fancy Goods
Notions, Stationery Wallets
Glass Ware, Hardware Purses
Wooden Ware Tin Ware:
5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies
Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.
C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Too much rain.

—See Schaab & Beugnot.

—Frank Loss is in the city.

—Miss Mary Griswold is home again.

—Spring Hoe Drills at Snyder & Co's.

—Quite a thaw Saturday and Sunday.

—The blackberry season is about over.

—New style bedroom sets at Snyder & Co's.

—400 Burch plows in use in DeKalb county. 31-3t

—The officers are working up court matters.

—The sprinkling wagon supports a new horse.

—The Burch plow runs light and holds easy. 31-3t.

—Clothing to suit all at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—Mr. Veley has friends from Chicago visiting him.

—Sim Tarney has been sick for several days.

—The Burch steel plows are made of the best material. 31-3t.

—Elmer Lowrey, of Cedar Beach, was in town Saturday.

—The amatuer horse thief is very certain of his acquital.

—Mr. A. J. Little has added a new porch to his residence.

—The Victor and new South Bend huller at Snyder & Co's.

—Plows! Plows!! Plows!!! For sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 31-3t.

—Clint. Potter has resigned his position at the stave factory.

—Moses Perry, of Concord, took us by the hand last Saturday.

—Call and see the new South Bend clover huller at Snyder & Co's.

—Our "dear captains" got beautifully left on the republican ticket.

—Wilson Shull, of Waterloo, came over to see the boys (?) Sunday.

—Miss Louie Henry has returned from her recent trip to Fremont.

—Miss Jennie Francis, of Waterloo, took a drive to Auburn Tuesday.

—Schaab & Beugnot are selling their goods at the lowest living prices.

—Miss Lillie Morse, of Angola, is visiting in the family of W. J. Austin.

—Don't forget the soldiers' reunion at Garrett next Thursday and Friday.

—See the immense stock of goods at Schaab & Beugnot's. They sell cheap.

—Billy Kessler is learning the tonsorial business with Charley Pommert.

—The Burch plow is the plow. For sale by W. H. Kiblinger, Auburn, Ind.

—Mrs. Dawson went to St. Joe last week to visit in the family of J. W. Dills.

—Miss Dora Trout, of Waterloo, is paying her brother Gene a visit this week.

—W. H. Kiblinger just received the third car load of Burch plows for this season. 31-3t.

—The Butler base ball nine passed through here yesterday on route for Garrett.

—S. S. Sheffer, of the Angola Herald, dropped in to see us a few minutes last week.

—Dr. Sears and wife have been visiting in C. C. Shaffer's family for a few days past.

—Bashelier has sold out his brine mill and joined his "slippery" spouse at Bryan, Ohio.

—The republicans on Saturday were divided—in practice — on the temperance question.

—A large quantity of wall paper will be sold regardless of former prices at the book store. 32-2w.

—Miss Lizzie McConnell, of Angola, spent last Friday and Saturday visiting Miss Kittie Dills.

—Rev. W. H. Daniels preached an excellent discourse at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

—Frank Zimmerman is now painting the posts on his fence. It is in colors this time.

—James E. McDonald, of the Ligonier Banner, dropped in to make a two-minute call last week.

—Albums, bibles, hymn-books, pocket-books, cutlery and notions in great variety at the book store. 2w.

—George Houk, one of Spencerville's solid men, dropped in to see us Saturday, as did Hon. S. S. Shutt.

—Rev. Matthews preached a most excellent discourse sabbath forenoon. There was a large attendance.

—C. A. Dugan returned from Michigan Tuesday with the remains of his father, who died there last week.

—The republican party will certainly be "whitewashed." They are "going to the lordy," and don't you forget it.

—Mrs. Frank Zimmerman and Miss Failing, of Maysville, N. Y. spent Sunday in Butler, visiting friends there.

—Mrs. Lizzie Kelly, of Smithfield, was in town Tuesday and reports a busy season among the farmers there.

—We are pained to learn that Martin Hook, of Franklin township, was severely hurt by a reaper last week. The Butler papers think he will recover.

—Mr. Shaffer's son, of this place, came near drowning last week. A son of Mrs. Weaver is credited for his rescue.

—Billy Headly, of Butler, who has been visiting his brother Clint, for the past week, returned home last Tuesday.

—B. B. Rothschild, of the enterprising firm of Lowenstein & Rothschild, Waterloo, was over on a business trip Monday.

Mr. Wm. Jones, of Indianapolis, used Brown's Iron Bitters with great benefit. He likes it better than any tonic he ever used.

—The juvenile base ball nine of this place went over to Garrett Tuesday and "wound the boys up" in a score of 19 to 14.

—The Continental Insurance Co. of New York has over $4,000,000, capital. G. B. Zimmerman, agent, Auburn, Indiana. 33-2t.

—Geo. Weamer's has "gone back" on the republicans, and announces the concern as a one-horse "rig" for the "moral voters."

—Johnny McKay boarded a Jackson train Tuesday for Fort Wayne where he is employed in erecting a new bridge.

—Our old friend Henry Ernest, of Fairfield, called on us Saturday and ordered the COURIER sent to his two sons in the west.

—Miss Carrie Cutter, of Waterloo, who has been visiting in the family of Rob. Donaldson for the past two weeks, returned home Sunday.

—Sam Beck, the jolly butter and egg buyer of Waterloo, purchased 1,200 dozens of eggs and 600 pounds of butter one day last week.

—Among our callers Saturday were Reuben Sawvell, of Franklin, and Jos. Conrad, of Corunna. It is needless to add they were not delegates.

—Noah Morr, of Jackson township, administrator of the estate of Daniel Morr, was in town last Friday on business connected with the estate.

—When you have butter, eggs, etc, to sell, give Schaab & Beugnot a chance to buy. They aim to do a large amount of business in this line.

—Prohibition did not prohibit on Saturday, as we saw a great many thirsty republicans going in and out—but, no, republicans don't drink.

—Dr. J. W. Squires and Billy Lateon, of Churubusco, were in attendance at the convention Saturday. They bring good news from that thriving town.

—Matt. Zerwes, of Waterloo, was over here helping Sherman Hollister in the restaurant Saturday. Matt. is always in sight of a good square meal.

—The wooden bowl fiend did not get rich Saturday. The crowd "bowled up" some, of course, but he didn't seem to carry the right kind of stock.

—Phillip Gushwa, one of the reliable farmers of Fairfield township, increased our financial box to the extent of one year's subscription Tuesday last.

—An esteemed exchange says there are seventeen red-headed girls in a neighboring town, and gets himself out of trouble by remarking that they are all belles.

—Rev. W. H. Daniels assisted at the M. E. quarterly meeting at Waterloo Sunday, and many of his congregation the forenoon services at the Presbyterian church.

—James Henderson, one of Jackson's sterling farmers, was in town Saturday looking over the republican convention. Nor did he fail to pay his regards to the COURIER.

—Friend Quince, the efficient trustee of Butler township, gave us a brief business call Saturday. We are sorry to see him in such poor health. Hope it is nothing serious.

—Mrs. E. W. Smith and son Roy Sundayed with the family of Cyrus Kelley, in Smithfield. They are making their visits preparatory to removing to their western home.

—G. W. Weamer is the happy father of a nice little daughter. This happened last Friday, and, while George thinks the little one very nice, he would have thought just as much of it if it had been a voter.

—E. D. Hartman had the misfortune to have his horse injured last week by a train on the Jackson road. One of its legs was so badly hurt that it became evident he could not live, and it was shot Monday evening.

—Charlie Bassett, the Hicksville jeweler, was in town Monday morning, but left for home by the overland route. Charlie is prospering, so the Hicksville papers state, and it gives us pleasure to record the fact.

—B. B. Harrison, principal of the Waterloo schools, spent Sunday here visiting his brother, M. W. Harrison. Both these gentlemen, as principals of their respective schools, are winning the good will of their patrons.

—The people of Garrett are preparing for the soldiers' reunion that is held there the 24th and 25th of August. Hon. Ben Harrison is expected to address the meeting, and other distinguished persons are to be present.

—No other plow will work as well as the Burch. 31-3t.

Mr. C. J. Stockton, Southport, Marion Co., says Brown's Iron Bitters is the best remedy for dyspepsia and general debility.

—The Sunday-school at the Presbyterian church was well attended last sabbath, and the exercises were quite interesting.

—Dr. Sears and wife returned this week to their home at Quincy, Michigan. We understand he has a fine practice there.

—Quite a number of our subscribers remembered the COURIER last Saturday with their annual subscriptions. Thanks, gentlemen.

—Elder Ward has our thanks for as fine a head of his choice cabbage as heart could wish. It is a nice, tempting specimen, and like its generous donor, is sound to the core.

—Dry goods and groceries both, at the great double room of Schaab & Beugnot. You can buy all you want of both without the trouble of running all over town. Come and see us and get prices.

—Schaab & Beugnot have a splendid assortment of ready made clothing which they are selling at low figures. Do not forget to give them a call, at the mammouth double room opposite the court house.

—A wagon a day is about the average of my sales, yet I have some left to sell cheap; also a few nice baby carriages and dolly cabs. Call and see them before purchasing.

32-2w. M. B. WILLIS.

—Cows are climbing the small shade trees in town and destroying them. It is poor encouragement to property owners who try to beautify their premises when they may look any morning to find their trees torn down.

—G. S. McCord has mounted a fine deer's head for Dr. Ford. It is the head of a regular old patriarch. The Dr. also is the fortunate owner of a white woodpecker that Mr. McCord has stuffed for him. It is quite a curiosity.

—Among our callers last Saturday were Chancey Ringler and his son Israel, of Fairfield. We remember the former for his hospitality and the latter as one of the former teachers in that part of the county. Both are excellent citizens.

James McDowell, Will. Bittner, Will. Ryan and Barton Sthair went to Butler Sunday via Waterloo. They drove a pair of Baalam's favorites, and when they returned, there was not a sufficient amount of the whip left to make a respectable toothpick.

—The republican convention of Saturday was very well attended, although the crowd was not as large as at the democratic convention. There was a good deal of figuring and trading and it ended in something like bitterness on the part of many of the faithful.

—The scissors grinder, who flourished about the streets Saturday, got a little too full for convenience, and when the boys would run away with his bell, the marshal had to come to his rescue, as tangled feet couldn't keep up with Auburn's fleet-footed boys.

—Dave Zimmerman and Frank Groscop indulged in a little row at the foot of the COURIER office steps last Tuesday evening. It seems that Zimmerman had been talking about Groscop's family, for which Frank gave him a threshing. No arrests.

—Elza Shaffer, of Albion, is here again this week. He goes from here to Churubusco, where he will join the Albion base ball nine and compete for the county prize at the tournament. Elza is said to be one of the best players in the nine, and we hope he will be successful.

—S. H. Ford had the good fortune to draw $150 in the Louisiana lottery last week. He had a fifth of a ticket that drew $750. The same ticket was within three numbers of the $75,000 capital prize, Mr. Ford's ticket being number 56024 and the grand prize number 56021. Seems like a close call for a big pull, don't it?

—Feeling that a vacation would be greatly enjoyed by the members of the M. E. choir, and in appreciation of the excellent music furnished by it, and of the faithfulness of its members at considerable sacrifice of time and comfort, the quarterly conference has granted the members of the choir a vacation for one month.

—Those who visit the Syracuse lakes, speak in glowing terms of the accommodating proprietor of the new pleasure ground at Oakland Grove, or, as some still call it, Jones' Landing. Mr. Jones is especially complimented by the Goshen people who were there this summer. Mr. Jones is proprietor of the steamer "Roxy" and always tries to make his friends feel at home with him.

—We were agreeably surprised at the appearance in our sanctum last Saturday of Phillip Parnell, of Smithfield, and Milton Randle, of Waterloo. Both are old soldiers—men who fought for their country without shoulder staps or the hope of getting them And when peace returned, they turned again to the pursuits of peace, and are now among our most useful and industrious citizens.

The Crops.

According to the last report from the bureau of staticies, Indiana has produced more wheat this year than any other state in the union. The total acreage for the state is 2,659,818 which produced, as reported, 47,132,048. Last year we produced about 30 millions of bushels. The oats crop is very large, and is estimated at 19 millions, as against 14 millions last year. It is the largest crop of oats ever raised in the state. The report of the condition of the corn crop is unfavorable. Most of the trouble has been the wet weather, which prevented keeping the fields clean. It is thought to be about 81 per cent. of the yield of 1881. Hay and clover are good. Apples and peaches poor, and for the entire state are about 62 per cent. of last year's yield.

Jackson Road.

A prominent officer of the Lake Shore road passed through Waterloo last week, and was interviewed by several of the citizens. He stated that his line had leased the Jackson road at last and would hereafter operate it in their interests. This will settle the question of the location of the Lake Shore depot there. It will undoubtedly go to the crossing of the two roads on the west side of town, and a union passenger house be erected for the accommodation of both roads. While a station at one side of town will seem a little out of the way to those who have so long been used to its present location, it will be better, all things considered, and will prove a great convenience to the traveling public.

Banner Clothing store.

Fort Wayne starts out with a new clothing house, which opens up the 20th of this month at No. 27 Calhoun street, S. Schirmeyer & Co. proprietors. The new house is starting out with the best of ability, experience in their line, and will conduct their business on a sound basis. New goods, and of the latest styles, at popular prices, and all transactions conducted on a business basis. This will be their motto. Give them a call as soon as they open up their stock to the public. Look at their stock, examine it and you will go away pleased with your bargains. The name of the new house will be the "Banner Clothing Store." No. 27, Calhoun street.

—The Presbyterian social at Mr. Little's residence last week was one of the largest, if not the largest, of the season. The receipts at ten cents each amounted to $25.55. This would show an attendance of over 250 persons. The ladies feel very proud of this achievement, and feel thankful to their friends for assisting to make it a success. Mr. Boland kindly gave them the use of his fine lawn and grounds, as well as the Chinese lanterns. A good word ought to be said also of the host, Mr. A. J. Little, for his forethought in arranging tables and seats for the company. Quite a number were present from Waterloo. Among these were Judge McClellan and his son Charlie and daughter Della, Ed. Best and Grant Fisk. Mrs. H. M. Henning, of Smithfield, and Mrs. R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, were also in attendance. This part of town seems to be favorably situated for gatherings of this kind, as it was at the same place that the M. E. social was such a success a week earlier.

—Mrs. Dills and other members of the Presbyterian church concluded it would be no more than right to remember the long and faithful services of Miss Sadie Hare, now Mrs. Fred. Yesbera, in some suitable and substantial manner. A hasty canvass was made, and, armed with the necessary amount of daddy dollars, Mrs. Dills boarded a south bound Jackson train and went to Fort Wayne. In due time she returned with a nice set of China dishes, and stepping up to the young couple, she might well have repeated a part of one of our interesting ceremonies: "With all these earthly goods, I thee endow." At all events, the young people started out on the road of life with a fine set of Chinaware and the blessings and good wishes of the whole community.

—The game of base ball Saturday between the first nine of Butler and the boys of this place was a sort of half-and-half business. Our boys started out well and kept the lead for awhile, but soon the Butler boys drew ahead, and when our boys again began to catch up with them, they suddenly remembered that it was about train time. Thereupon they stacked their bats and started for the depot, leaving the Auburn nine while in position to finish the game. The game then stood Butler, 31; Auburn, 21. The umpire, under such circumstances, very properly gave the game to the Auburn nine.

—Miss Sadie Hare was last Thursday united in marriage to Mr. Fred. Yesbera, a very promising young man, formerly of this place, but now of Morenci, Michigan. Rev. Henry Johnson, the brother-in-law of the bride, officiated. We understand that a number of friends and relatives were present, though the wedding was a very quiet one. They remembered the printer, of course, and have our thanks for a supply of nice cake. They went to their future home the same day, followed by the good wishes of all.

Sedan Temperance Meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted by the grove temperance convention, held at Sedan August 5th, with request to be published:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the public sentiment of the commonwealth of Indiana is now ripe for prohibition, and imperatively demand the submission of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the state to a vote of the whole people; and that any interference with this proposed amendment, this side of a free and unhindered expression of the whole people, is unpatriotic and dangerous to the future well being and prosperity of the state.

Resolved, That we shall cast our votes irrespective of party affiliations, in support of such measures as shall yield to the people the sacred right of self-government, purchased by the blood of our fathers.

Committee: Rev. Kelso, Rev. Kain, L. D. Britton, N. McIntyre, A Buchanan.

L. W. TRESSER, Pres. J. W. BATEMAN, Sec'y.

Greenback Convention.

Complying with instructions of the conference at the meeting in Waterloo August 6th, I hereby call a county convention at Auburn, Saturday, August 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m. We have the assurance that the Hon. H. Z. Leonard, of Logansport, one of the liveliest speakers in the state, will be present and address the people. By order of committee.

2w. R. N. CROOKS, Chairman.

Select School.

Mrs. J. C. Veley will open a subscription school, for primary scholars, in the brick ward school building at the north side of town, on next Monday, August, 22. Terms 75 cents a month. Send in your names this week and next, so as to have the attendence as full as possible the first week.

—In speaking last week of the safe breaking case and the subsequent arrests at Waterloo, we expressed the belief that Frank Bevier would be fully exonerated from all blame in the matter. This proved to be the case. He went to Fort Wayne Wednesday morning and had an examination. It was soon very plain that there was no case against him. Fremont Young denied having told John Haskin that Frank had been connected with the burglary. In fact, Young denied the whole business. So Frank was acquitted and went home, but Young is still held for trial. It is a satisfaction to know Frank is innocent of the charges made against him. He is now an industrious and efficient assistant in his father's drug store, and will, we trust, in time become a useful citizen. There is one good thing that it is to be hoped may come of all this trouble: It will show young men how advisable it is to be careful in selecting their companions. Then, suspicion will not be so easily directed to those who would not otherwise be thought of in connection with such misdemeanors.

—The party that went from here to Cedar Beach last week report a pleasant visit at that place, but agree that it has been a dull season so far. The unusual coldness of the summer, has prevented the usual influx of strangers and visitors. The accommodations at the Beach have been in every way improved, however, and the stockholders are sanguine in their belief in its success as a watering place. The whole party from here returned looking a little sun burnt, but happy withal. The young men were particularly well pleased with the trip, as they reckoned among the party some of the best looking ladies that Auburn, Wabash and Detroit could boast.

—Frank Zimmerman's residence is one of the nicest and tastiest in town. As he is a carpenter on his own hook, he has planned and carried out the details of his building himself, and the result is an exceedingly tasty residence. The inside is especially beautiful and convenient. The finishing is of natural oak, selected with especial reference to its beauty and compactness of grain. This is carefully worked to advantage and brought out in the finishing. The plan of the interior is a model of convenience, and all in all, it looks as if Frank was prepared to "take his ease in his own inn."

—Mrs. E. W. Davis, of Hatch's Mills, Laporte county, has been here a few days visiting in the family of her brother, ye editor of the COURIER. A few trips to surrounding towns have served to show her some of the beauties of this section of the state. Her trip to Syracuse and Cedar Beach was especially gratifying, and she is quite certain that no other part of the state, not even Laporte county, can boast of such fine scenery.

—Our friend J. C. Veley, had quite an adventure this week. While transferring a swarm of bees, they went back on him, stinging him about the head and hands until it became a serious affair. He was quite ill the next day, but is now around once more, and when the swelling goes down a little more, his nearest neighbor may be able to recognize him.

—Burch Plow! BURCH PLOW! The season for plows is here. W. H. Kiblinger is ready to supply customers with the celebrated Burch plow. 3t.

—For bottom prices on furniture, stoves and hardware, call on Snyder & Co.

Waterloo Items.

Ed. Blattner's night-blooming cereus bloomed last week, but Ed. had to lose the sight, as his business trip interfered. It is a sight worth seeing, and when the next one blooms, which we believe will be soon, we intend to call around and see it.

About the usual amount of our people were at the county seat Saturday, taking a hand in the convention.

Matt. Zerves went over to Auburn Saturday, and as he always has an eye to business, looked up a good job and made money enough to pay his way.

Look out for a new depot at the railroad crossing.

Mrs. H. Lieb has a niece from Fort Wayne visiting her this week.

Duncan Bros. are now selling their flour in Auburn and several other towns.

The republican friends of J. A. Shull are jubilant over his nomination last Saturday. They forget that the next step is a very much more difficult one.

Normal school is still gaining, and promises to be a complete success.

There have been many rumors going the rounds in regard to the sale of the Ft. W. & J. road to the Lake Shore. It is now stated that the change in management will occur this week without doubt. This information comes from a reliable source.

Mr. Frank Adams started yesterday for Toledo, to make a two weeks' visit with friends.

Charles Bassett, Jr., and the Misses Ainsworth, of Hicksville, Ohio, spent Sunday in town.

The Reform Sunday-school will picnic at Pleasant Lake Saturday.

A. V. Sinclair came home Monday from Traverse City, Michigan.

Train No. 4 was three hours late Tuesday on account of a wreck at Osceola, on the western division.

Clark Long has returned to Chicago.

The Catholics are building a new fence around their church.

Miss Ida Blair returned home Saturday.

Born to the wife of Rev. Gaff Aug. 12th, a son.

Mrs. William Ettinger has gone to New Era, having been called to the death bed of her father.

FAIRFIELD.

Prof. S. B. Kaufman, of Marshallville, Ohio, is organizing a singing class at Custer. The professor is an able musician, and never fails to give satisfaction. He is also introducing one of his own works entitled Welcome Prize, for sunday-school purposes.

M. A. Boughman who obtained one of the books recommends it highly, and we think it will take the lead wherever introduced.

Mrs. S. M. Mercer wife of Dr. Mercer, of Montpelier, Ohio, who has been visiting friends in this section returned home last Monday.

Ida Werrick daughter of Joe Werick fell from an apple tree and sustained a fracture of her left arm. She is doing well however at this writing.

Communion service on next Sabbath at Husselman's grove. It will be held at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school exercises at about 2 p. m.

Rumors are afloat of organizing a temperance society in this place. We hope such may be the fact, as the majority would heartily endorse it.

Mrs. Ernest is preparing for a trip to Missouri.

Mr. Leslie Ash and Mr. Chaney of Waterloo, were in town on last Sabbath. Mr. Chaney intends getting up a singing class in this place.

ITEMIZER.

—Farmers, look at the Burch plow before buying. 31-3t.

—Large assortment of new furniture at Snyder & Co's.

—W. H. Kiblinger, of Auburn, Ind. sells the Burch plow. 31-3t.

—Snyder & Culbertson received one car load of Victor clover hullers.

—A fine line of gold pens and jewelry at bottom prices. Come and see me.

2w. M. B. WILLIS.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as youcan get anywhere. tf.

—No other plow is as cheap as the Burch, taking into consideration all that pertains to a good plow. 31-3t.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

—Owing to insurance business that demands my attention and time, I am compelled to defer teaching a class in penmanship, as had been expected, until, probably fall or winter.

Very Respectfully,
G. B. ZIMMERMAN.

The people of the west owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Ayer for the production of Ayer's Ague Cure. Its timely use will save much suffering and much discouragement, and we recommend it with the greatest confidence in its ability to do all that is promised for it.

Permit No Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance. 31-4t

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

THE Republicans of Georgia appear to be dividing on the color line.

AMONG the wonders of Missouri is a girl-mother only eleven years old.

SPEAKER KEIFER has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district.

THE Female College at Oxford, O., has been closed, and will probably be converted into a home for invalids.

CONGRESS passed a bill to establish diplomatic relations with Persia, and providing a Consul General at $5,000 a year.

GEN. GRANT and William Henry Trescott have been appointed Commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

IT is said by recent authority that the liquor traffic costs the people of Ohio $2,500,000 a year, and pays back less than $800,000 in taxes.

THE total number of immigrants to this country during the year ending June 30, was 789,003, the largest number in any year in our country's history.

THE President has decided to enforce the eight-hour in the Government navy yards, giving the employes the benefit of the doubts on the subject.

THE headless body of a woman which had been used to bait an eel-pot, was found in the river at Philadelphia, the other day. The body could not be identified.

AT a recent liquor dealers' picnic near Chicago, the receipts for drinkables footed $15,000, representing an average expenditure of $2 per head of the number present and participating.

THE long-threatened suit for divorce has been commenced by Mrs. Francis M. Scoville against her husband, in the Circuit Court at Chicago. She alleges cruel treatment as the ground of her complaint.

POOR'S railway manual calculates that in 1900 we shall have over 200,000 miles of railroad in this country. This would give us a mile for every 325 people to support against one to 535 in 1880 and one to 486 to-day.

THE Democratic convention of the Twelfth Illinois District ballotted 1,304 times for a candidate for Congress, and then adjourned for several days to recruit for another struggle. The vote was divided between three candidates.

THE Ohio Republican Association of Washington has adopted a resolution declaring "That this Association cordially approves the action of the Congressional Committee and the circular by it issued, inviting contributions to the campaign fund."

FOUR Irish-Americans are yet confined in British prisons. All have been offered their liberty if they would return to America, but they refused this offer, and Minister Lowell has been instructed to demand and urge their speedy trial.

IT is thought the usefulness of Evangelist Harrison, at Cincinnati, is at an end, because of his conduct at Loveland camp-ground. The sisters raised money, last year, to build him a cottage, and last week he endeavored to sell it at a slight discount. The circumstance has aroused much feeling.

Some time ago a tramp named Delmach appeared at Wrallonsburg, Essex county, New York, paid suit to a wealthy widow, and finally induced her to marry him. A day or two ago her dead body was discovered by the roadside, covered with leaves and grass, and Delmach languishes in prison to answer to the charge of murder.

THE Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says the increase in the number of cotton spindles during the year of 1881-2 has been as follows: "Georgia, 106,000; Alabama, 34,000; Tennessee, 24,000; Mississippi, 32,000; Louisiana, 21,000; North Carolina, 48,000; South Carolina, 96,000; total new spindles, 361,000. This represents an investment of $12,000,000."

IN an address at the convention of the Catholic Total Abstince Union, recently held at St. Paul, Minn., Bishop Ireland declared that the woes of the people of Ireland were mostly brought about by intemperance, and that, if the people of that country could be made temperate, and kept so for fifteen years, they could buy out the entire island with the money they would otherwise spend for strong drink.

QUEEN VICTORIA has felt greatly annoyed over the oft published statement that she was annually saving largely out of her revenue for private investments in securities. She has therefore had a full return to be made of all money received in her name during her reign and all sums expended, having it tabulated and so clearly arranged that any one may see at a glance that, with the exception of a very small sum indeed, she has not saved anything, after working for nearly half a century for the nation.

EAST Tennessee is a progressive region, and has the most solid and live town in the State—the city of Knoxville. The Southern car works, located there, turn out $400,000 worth of railroad cars and $175 000 worth of wheels every year. Three furniture factories do an annual business of $300,000; a barrel factory, $150,000; a handle factory, $125,000, and an iron company, $250,000. There are besides, two foundries doing a business of $100,000, and six flouring mills, all doing well.

JOHN A. BROOKS, President of the Missouri Prohibition Alliance, is a Democrat, and is very indignant at the "efforts" of Senator Vest and others to take from the Democratic party the glory of having been the pioneers in prohibitory legislation. Among his claims are that Maine was a Democratic State when her prohibitory law was enacted in 1846, and amended in 1851; that Vermont had a Democratic Governor when her law was passed; and the Supreme Court of the United States was Democratic, with Taney at its head, when this law was first declared constitutional; that the Democratic Supreme Court of Missouri has so decided, and that the amendment resolution hung fire in the Kansas Legislation until the wife of a Democratic member importuned her husband upon the floor to cast his vote for the resolution, Kansas thus owing her triumph to that Democratic vote. And those most actively engaged in the prohibition movement in Missouri, he says, are with scarcely an exception, Democrats.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The cotton crop is rated at "from fair to good" this season by experts.

It is said the hop crop of this country will be about 25 per cent. short of last year's.

The coinage of the mints for July was $3,153,850, of which $2,160,000 was standard dollars.

The assessment roll of Nebraska just compiled places the value of property in that State at $98,537,475.

Twenty-five Apaches, captured by Mexican troops in the recent actions, have been shot at Chihuahua.

It is estimated that the Lake Shore Road will lose about $200,000 by the recent collision at South Bend.

There were 1,248 deaths in Chicago during the month of July, against 1,786 for the corresponding month in 1881.

From Saturday last no railroad in Texas will be permitted to charge over three cents a mile for passenger fares.

Gas has been struck in one of the oil wells at Litchfield, Ill., and arrangements are making to illuminate the town.

Mrs. Betty Johnson White, the oldest person in Hancock county, Ohio, died on Tuesday in the Poor House, aged 110.

On account of the reduction of the appropriation of salaries of lighthouse keepers, the assistant keepers will be dismissed.

Judge Mallory, of the Municipal Court of Milwaukee, has decided that concert saloons are not nuisances under existing ordinances.

The British imports for July, as compared with the same month in 1881, increased £2,500,000. The comparative increase of exports is £945,000.

The Democratic convention of the Twelfth Illinois district reassembled at Bardstown, but adjourned after the 1,449th ballot failed to nominate.

Johannes Stroh, a German, died of yellow fever at New Orleans. The health officers are using the utmost precautions against a spread of the disease.

The number of printed columns occupied in the Congressional Record by the proceedings of the House during the session is 9,223, and the Senate 6,008.

As James Brown, a farmer, was driving under the telegraph wire on Rock Island Railway, at Belknap, Ia., lightning struck the wire, killing Brown.

President Arthur has been invited to visit the West this summer, and it is understood, if business will permit, he will make the trip about the beginning of September.

The case of Rev. H. O. Hoffman, of Bloomington, Ill., found guilty of the seduction of a servant girl, will come up at the approaching conference, and a bitter fight is expected.

Nine persons in Mason county, Ky., and a whole family near Manchester, Ohio, were drowned by floods. The farmers along the Licking river are great losers by the overflow.

Judge McCreary has filed an opinion in the Missouri bond suit against the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. The latter will be compelled to pay an amount estimated at $100,000.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

The town of Corning, Perry county, Ohio, was overwhelmed by a waterspout, the flood carrying off business and dwelling houses, even loaded coal cars floating off on the surging waters.

The select committee of the House to examine contracts for work for the improvement of the Mississippi river, organized and agreed to meet in Cairo early in November and proceed with the work.

Special favors are being shown the members of the German embassy by the Sultan. He has decorated Von Hischfeld, representative in the conference, with the order of the Medjidie of the first class.

The business men and real estate owners of Milwaukee have entered a solemn protest against the uncleanliness of the streams of that city, whose disease-breeding odors permeate the atmosphere.

Wallace Wilson, 15 years old, stole a valuable horse from an Indiana farmer and then let himself and the animal out to hire for the season, but before doing much work found himself under lock and key.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, for a gift of real estate and a bonus of $25,000, have decided to move their machine and repair shops from Louisville to Lafayette, Ind.

The Rev. Mr. Henselman, of the Disciple Church, at Canton, Ohio, is charged with being too lavish of his caresses to female members of the flock, and an investigation is pending. Blackmail is also hinted at.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Republican State Committee of New York has fixed the date of the convention for the 20th of September at Saratoga. It is surmised that this is not as early as Governor Cornell desired.

Two Kentuckians, named Emberton and Speakman, who had outraged Mes. J. B. Garrett, of Tompkinsville, a week ago, while being taken to Glasgow for safe-keeping Tuesday, were shot to death.

During this season 455 blooded cattle have been sold in Kentucky at an average of $300 each. Of the total 229, costing on an average $318 each, remain in the State, and 226, averaging $282 each, go to other States.

Since October 1 there have been sold in Danville, Va., market, 22,214,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, at the average of $9.78 per 100 pounds, against 25,128,000 pounds at the average of $9.92 per 100 pounds the preceding year.

William Walsh and J. J. Hely, of New Orleans, rivals for the hand of a woman, met before her residence, drew their pistols and began the bombardment. At the seventh shot Walsh fell dead with a bullet through his brain.

A large order has been received at St. Louis from Arkansas and Tennessee for London purple, to be used to destroy the army worm, which is said to have appeared in great numbers, and is damaging cotton in the States named.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

A fight occurred Wednesday at Phœnix, Arizona, between three cowboys and officers and citizens. One of the latter was killed and one wounded; and the cow-boys narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the populace.

Captain Thomas Kirkman, living on a plantation near Grenada, Miss., Thursday night murdered a negro woman with whom he had been cohabiting, and her four children. He beat their skulls in with an ax and then took a large dose of morphine.

It is announced that W. D. Neff and wife, recent residents of Ottawa, Ill., who had been cultivating an orange grove on the St. Johns river, Florida, were murdered, their house fired, and the bodies of both consumed. The henious crime was undoutedly preceded by robbery.

When the steamer City of Sydney arrived at San Francisco she was not allowed to dock til her Chinese crew, who were unprovided with return certificates, were transferred to a hulk. The Mail Company will make a test case by petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus.

Lewis Sisley, whose wife was found dead two days after marriage in Lancaster, Wis., supposed to have committed suicide, after a few weeks' examination, was bound over to the Grand Jury. It will be remembered that Mrs. Sisley's father testified that he had received a communication from the spirit world that his daughter had been murdered.

A suit is pending at Racine regarding the proper ownership of the incandescent electric light patent W. R. Freeman, electrician of the United States Company, claims the light as his invention, and claims that Edison plagiarized the scheme and took out a patent for it. Edison's company are the defendants.

Sunday evening at Greenfield, Ind., James Week, while intoxicated, accused Albert Daily of stealing his "chips." The latter declared his innocence, and they parted. Twenty minutes later Week met Daily, put a pistol to his forehead, and fired, inflicting a mortal wound. Week then suicided by firing a shot through his brain.

Twenty-five fireman entered the burning building of McKelvey Bros., at Pittsburg, early Sunday morning, and ten of this number ascended to the second story, which they had barely reached when a side wall and the floor gave away. Four were fatally injured and the others less seriously. The fifteen men on the ground floor escaped unhurt.

A Lansing, Mich., special says the rains for the past week have caused an entire suspension of harvest in that section. Two-thirds of the wheat crop is still in the fields, either in stacks or uncut, and is more or less damaged, much of it ruined. The standing wheat is badly sprouting. The reports of sections north of there are to the same effect.

Martin Coleman, 22 years old, was arrested here last night for the murder of his mother in Richland Center, Wis., July 19. The cause of the crime was his mother's opposition to his marriage. He broke her skull with a club, secreted the body and fled. He has been taken to Richland Center. The officers fear that summary vengeance will be dealt out to him.

The report of the Commissioners of Public Works of Chicago shows that during 1881 twenty-five miles of pavement were laid, and 137 of side-walk. The cost of street repairs and cleanings was $172,858, and of lighting with gas $284,495. The receipts of the water department were $1,026,528, and the expenses $840,387. Twenty-three and a third billion gallons of water were pumped. The cost of the system is nearly $9,000,000. Twenty-five miles of sewers were built, at an expense of over $339,000.

Foreign.

Senator Le Blond is announced as the coming French Premier.

Connell, the informer, says there exists in Ireland a secret organization whose object is the deposition of Queen Victoria.

Two men were struck dead at Paris by catching hold of an elastic wire used in the illumination of the Tuilleries Gardens.

From Madagascar come reports of ill-feeling between the native and American authorities, on one side, and the French officials, on the other.

Discontentment prevades the ranks of the Irish constabulary. They demand increased pay and quicker promotion, and a strike is now imminent.

An Irish editor has been arrested for publishing an article written by James Redpath, which, the government alleges, encourages the murder of landlords.

The movement among the Irish policemen for increased pay and quicker promotion shows no signs of abating. In some towns their meetings have been prohibited, but their agitation is peaceful and within the law.

Excitement is still prevalent at Trieste over the throwing of the bombshell into the procession of the veterans a week ago. Eight persons have been arrested for participation in the crime, but the real culprit is not yet in costody.

While the veteran society were marching in Trieste to do honor to the brother of Emperor Joseph, a petard was thrown into their ranks, and many of them injured. It is supposed to be the work of Italian fanatics, and the windows of houses occupied by them were subsequently wrecked.

Parnell's scheme for checkmating the operations of the Land Corporation Company has assumed form. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will be asked to call a meeting during the exposition, for the inauguration of a fund to aid evicted tenants. Parnell claims evictions will be increased if tenants are left defenseless.

STATE ITEMS.

A new postoffice has been established at Blaine, Jay county.

George Barcheit, a Batesville lad of fifteen years, committed suicide, sending a load of shot through his brain.

THE Republicans of the Twelfth district, have nominated W. C. Gasgow, of Lagrange, as their candidate for Congress.

W. R. Crail, from Effingham, Ill., was ridden on a rail through the principal streets of Liberty, accompanied by a large crowd with a martial band playing the rogue's march, because he had insulted some ladies on the streets, and the courts failed to punish him.

Mr. Crain of Goosetown, near Richmond, had an unfortunate encounter with his neighbor, Mr. Allen, on Sunday, in which he had his cheek bitten off. Mr. Crain of Goosetown, near Richmond, is not an insurance agent.

Mr. W. H. Culbertson, president, and J. J. Brown, vice-president of the New Albany water works company, have disposed of their stock to Ed. Hangary, cashier of the Merchant's National bank, for $17,500 cash. The price paid was 10 per cent. above par.

A catfish was taken from the tank of freight engine 15 on the J., M. & I railroad at Madison, which measured nine inches long. The fish had been in the tank for some time, and, it is thought, was sucked in while the tender was being supplied from some tank on the road.

Al Burton, of Muncie, was unloading a carboy of carbolic acid when it broke, drenching his leg from the knee down. His trousers were burned from his leg in an instant, and the acid running into his boot burned him terribly. Fortunately there was some soda at hand and the application of it relieved him at once, but not till he was seriously burned.

Terrible Accident.

Red Wing, Minn., August 8.

As Fred Horn and his brother-in-law, William Pope, were hitching their horses to a reaper here to-day, Pope fell, and the horses starting, he was caught by the grain divider, and it was drawn through his body, killing him instantly. Horn, in trying to stop the horses, fell and was caught by the muscles of his back by the guards and sickles and, it is thought, fatally crushed.

Just as Good as the Natural Product.

Paris, August 8.

Two men, while attempting to climb over the railing of the Tuilleries gardens, during a display of fireworks, caught hold of the electric wire used in the illumination of the grounds, and both were struck dead instantly.

An Agricultural Society's Failure.

Xenia, O., August 8.

The Shawnee Agricultural Society has made an assignment to John S. Ankeny. The liabilities are supposed to be not less than $25,000; assets somewhat less.

ALEXANDRIA.

What the World Owes to it in Learning and Christianity.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Blackburn, of Cincinnati.

He opened with a sketch of its founder, Alexander the Great, touching upon the impression that he produced upon the age as evinced by the extent to which his musical name of Alexander—translated, the helper, spread. Although he is chiefly thought of as the great conqueror, yet was he a man of prophetic mark, foretold by Daniel as one "who leaps, who touched not the ground," as indicative of the rapidity of his conquests. He was chosen by the Almighty to overthrow the nations and pave the way for the spread of Christianity. Struck with the beauty of its location and the harbor, which all the navies of the world could enter, he built a monument to his own greatness. He claimed a divine mission to unite and reconcile the world. He it was who offered the spoils of the East to have his name inscribed on the temple of Ephesus, which was declined. In carrying out his assumed mission he built better than he knew. He gathered together the elements of the highest civilization for his city of Alexandria, and placed at the head of it the best man of his day for the place, Ptolemy Soter. For fifteen centuries it continued to be the emporium of the world. Within its granaries were stored all the wheat of Egypt, and it was said that the most effective plan for the reduction of Constantinople was the blockade of its port. This was before Rome reached the limit of her greatness, and when it was controlled by Greeks. To its wider thought and richer culture the after time owes much. To Greece we are indebted for philosophy, to Italy for art, and to each of several cities for something, but to Alexandria for Greek philosophy clothed in Christian forms. Aristotle helped to found Alexandria. His works were studied there, and led to the establishment of the famous museum. Thence philosophy passed into Europe and became established in universities. Modern astronomy had its beginning there, and there Euclid gave his lectures and perfected his mathematics that is a text book in our schools. Medical science, too, there had its beginning, and geography first became a study. Paul never handled a geography, yet did not believe that the gods dwelt on Mount Olympus, or golden apples grow in the western Hesperides. Yet the people, ignorant of locality or the world's extent, peopled localities with forms and phantasies, and many had fearful reputations. It was Ptolemy of Alexandria, who, seventy years after Paul, gave maps and views to Europe, and placed a limit, though a confined one, to the world. The spirit of inquiry became universal, and all were philosophers of some sort, as now. But how should it be determined that the reasoning largely derived from Aristotle passed in the Christian schools of Alexandria. This free spirit of inquiry resulted in the encouragement of all forms of thought, and the collection of manuscripts until in its library were supposed to be 400,000 volumes, while at Serapis were gathered what were supposed to number 700,000 the largest collection in the ancient world. At Alexandria the bible was first translated from the Hebrew, and Christianity found a ready entrance and encouragement there, where were represented nearly all nations, languages and creeds. There Origen laid down his philosophy with which he had resolved to oppose it and took up the bible. He became the champion of the Alexandrian, the Christian philosophy. Although adhering to the errors of transmigration and the final salvation of all, he started the work of systematizing the truths of the bible. There lived and died many Christian bishops in the city where he had lived whom they preached. There Arius advanced his creed, now held by Unitarians. And Athanasius was dragged from his hiding place to become the champion of the Nicene theology. Five times he went into exile, yet his creed, our modern orthodox Christianity, finally triumphed. There a bishop headed the Coptic schism, a creed which still has followers in Egypt. In 640 the Mohammedans took Alexandria and burned the library. Under their rule it has ever since been, and has steadily degenerated, while England, then just emerging from barbarism, has attained to her high civilization under the Christianity fostered at Alexandria.

An Antiquarian Ananias.

A. W. Hoffman in Fort Wayne Gazette.

The scene became intensely interesting to us, and we still looked for more wonders, and were struck dumb and speechless as we approached, lying upon a marble slab, a skeleton of a giant, whom we quickly measured and took the dimensions of. We found him to have been thirty-one feet and six inches tall, and across the breast he measured five feet and eight inches. The skull, which had become detached from the body, we set up erect and took its dimensions and found that it would hold at least four bushels of shelled corn, and a hat number forty-two would just have fitted it. There is no doubt but that this cavern was made for him, here he had lived and here he had died. He was straightened for the grave the same as our dead are now, but was permitted to lie in state for all these thousands of years. His limbs were perfectly arranged, and at one time some fine fabric must have been wound around his mammoth body, but it had all fallen to decay and nothing but the huge bones remained of what was once a living monster. We have now one of his teeth before us, which is three by five and one half inches thick. We further noticed that on the east, south and west sides of the cavern lay, near the wall, an object different from anything we had yet seen. At first we thought it might be some object that had answered the purpose of a seat, as it well nigh encircled the whole cave; but we soon found out what it was; to our surprise we found ourselves standing within a few feet of a monster snake not less than 200 feet long. It was useless to run so we remained long enough to take the dimensions of his snakeship as best we could. The thickest part of his body must have been at least seven feet in diameter; his head was somewhat flattened and measured about nine feet across. We do not think that he lives in water much of the time, as his skin seemed dry and husky. He was of a dark brown color, with some white spots. We could not ascertain to what species he belonged, as on nearing his head we noticed a pair of eyes about half open. He seemed of a sleepy nature. A large round hole in the southwest corner of the cave told us plainly where his exit was, and we have no doubt but what the passage leads to some other cave, where the snake may have a mate, or even a family of his own kind, whose proportions are like his own. Having seen more than we expected, we retired from the cave in haste, leaving the giant and the snake alone in all their glory, thinking only of the works of an Almighty One who does all things well, and has made everything for some use and noble purpose. The cave was made by human hands, and the giant, who was perhaps the largest and last of his race, has lain there for thousands of years. His race is now no more. Perhaps he was one of those that heard the "morning star sing together, and the trees clap their hands and all the sons of God shout for joy." He has left no record of his birth nor of his ancestors; his father, mother, sisters and brothers were silent as himself. That tongue that may have been that of an orator is hushed forever. His serpentship is an exile, and perhaps has never seen the sun or the light of day, as if he is the one that beguiled our ancient Mother Eve in the fields of Eden.

The Fashionable Gin-Fiz.

[N. Y. Letter to Philadelphia Times.]

Gin-fiz is the drink of the day. The hotter the hour the longer the fiz.

Personally, I never could "a-bear" the taste or smell of gin. It was associated in my mind with low people, cheap dissipation and vulgar taste. Of late it has largely taken the place of whisky as a fancy beverage. Gin and seltzer, gin and milk, and gin-fizzes are ordered a thousand times a day where in former years they were asked for once. I was standing at the door of one of our great grocery stores to-day and noticed more than a dozen demijohns and soda boxes on their way to an express wagon. A clerk told me there was gin, "fine old Tom," in the demijohns and plain soda in the cases. "For what?" said I. "Gin-fiz," said he. He told me his orders for both were constant, and his shipments to private customers in the country were so great and so regular that the expresses called half a dozen times a day for the freight. I chanced to pass a night in a Long Island village one day this week. Having missed the last returning train I went to a tavern for lodging. The landlord was in the barroom. Entering, I found him and a neighbor drinking gin-fizzes. He recommended me to a family near by, where summer boarders are tolerated. I went. About 9 o'clock a young fellow said to his sister, "Em, if you'll get the glasses and ice I'll rig up a fiz." Eight glasses and a bowl of ice were soon brought. Em, her cousin and the young fellow rolled lemons on the table to make them juicy, squeezed the juice into the glasses, put in the ice, heaped in sugar and added a mere drop of water. An egg cup twice filled with gin, was emptied into each of the eight glasses. Five bottles of plain soda supplied the fiz, and in much less time than I can tell it sixteen lips pronounced the eight drinks "delicious." Being a stranger I took one in, and am free to say I liked it. But that isn't the point. I was struck with the obvious fact that this fiz biz was a regular evening habit, and subsequent revelation disclosed that two or three fizzes during the evening are frequently called for and enjoyed. Now, I don't believe that two lemonades, tinged with stimulants, will hurt Em or her friends. They are in the fresh-aired country. They go to bed, bathe daily and are brown and fat. But are they not forming habits? Are they not gaining a "taste for liquor"? And if they are, they are like tens of thousands of their age and position in all sections of the land. I presume gin is less injurious than whisky and purer than the "brandy" offered in barrooms, and possibly a fiz is more refreshing than simple water. It's none of my business, you know. I am an artist only, and paint my portraits as the subjects offer. Having yielded to the temptation once—or possibly twice—it may be that I shall fiz myself, and thence on to fizzle, a fearful fate which Em and her brother would be sorry to find laid at their hospitable door, I am sure.

The State Ball in England.

From London Vanity Fair.

The prettiest sight at the ball is the supper procession of the royal family, followed by the Ambassadors, and attended by the great officers of the household. Shortly after midnight Lord Kenware waves his hand, and the band plays "God Save the Queen," whereupon the company draws up in two lines down the room, and the great folks pass along between them, returning in about half an hour in the same manner; after which the great company go and refresh themselves. The supper-room looks very fine, with all the gold plate displayed, and, although you have to eat standing—what Theodore Hook describes as "tables against the wall, covered with cold negus and warm ice; where men, women and children take perpendicular refreshment, like so many horses with their noses in the manger"—yet when once the first crush has subsided, and you can get to the table, you find that the meal is an excellent one. The champagne is dry, properly iced, and in all respects unexceptionable. The Queen in this sets an admirable example to the herd of ball-giving people, who too often do not scruple to half poison their guests with the filthy liquor that they place before them. In Lothair, Lord Beaconsfield alludes to Lord St. Jerome's "giving the same champagne at his balls that he gave at his dinners," as being a fact sufficient to stamp him at once as a host of the right sort.

The guests at Baroness Burdett-Coutts's first garden party were treated to a sight of the smallest pony in the world—Lady Jumbo. The tiny creature, who looks like a thoroughbred race-horse seen through the wrong end of an opera glass, stands thirteen inches high and is five years old.

A Catholic priest of Brenham, Tex., who denounced a member of his church from the pulpit as a horsethief, was publicly cowhided by the accused.

SAVING FRED DOUGLASS'S LIFE

An Incident of the Days of the John Brown Raid—The Delayed Telegram.

Philadelphia Record.

"Yes, sir; I am the man who saved Fred Douglass from being hanged when 'Old John Brown' was captured at Harper's Ferry. I suppressed a dispatch addressed to the sheriff of Philadelphia instructing him to arrest Douglass, who was then in that city, as [illegible] his complicity in the [illegible] was discovered when John Brown was taken into custody."

Seated on the doorstep of his cosy cottage, [illegible] miles outside of Vineland, [illegible] John W. Hurn, a pleasant, gray-headed man of sixty, who, when questioned, answered as above respecting the aid rendered by him to the noted abolitionist.

"At that time I was a telegraph operator located in Philadelphia. [illegible] When I received the dispatch I was frightened nearly out of my wits. As I was an ardent admirer of the great ex-slave, who was doing [illegible] could for the [illegible] the abolition question, [illegible] to warn Douglass of his impending fate, [illegible] what the result might be [illegible]. The news had just been spread throughout the country of the bold [illegible] of John Brown and his [illegible] followers [illegible] town of Harper's Ferry. [illegible] was excited and public feeling ran high. Before the intelligence came that [illegible] had been captured, the dispatch which I have mentioned was sent by the sheriff of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to the sheriff of Philadelphia, informing him that Douglass had been one of the chief conspirators, and [illegible] that he should be immediately apprehended. Though I knew it was illegal to do so, I quietly put the dispatch in my pocket, and, asking another operator to take my place, started on my search for Fred Douglass. I went directly to Miller McKim, the secretary of the contraband, underground, fugitive railway office in Philadelphia, and inquired for my man. Mr. McKim hesitated to tell me, whereupon I showed him the dispatch and promised him not to allow it to be delivered within three hours. I told him that I would not do this unless he agreed to get Mr. Douglass out of the State. This he readily assented to, for it was his business to spirit escaped slaves beyond the reach of the authorities. I returned to the telegraph office and kept a sharp lookout for similar dispatches. None arrived, however, and when the allotted time expired I sent the belated message to its destination.

"In the meantime those intrusted with my secret saw Mr. Douglass, and urged him to leave the town as quickly as possible. He was loath to do so at first, but the expostulations of his friends overcame his objections, and in an hour he left on a railroad train which placed a gap of forty miles between him and Philadelphia every hour. He reached his home in Rochester, N. Y., in safety, destroyed the compromising documents, and then packed his grip-sack and started for Canada. It was fortunate for him that he left as soon as he did, for immediately after his departure from Rochester his home was surrounded by officers.

"Those were queer times, and persons had to be careful what they did and said. I did not tell my share in the rescue, for I feared the power of the slave party, as they could have had me imprisoned. When I look back and think what I did to save that man from the gallows—for he would undoubtedly have gone there had he been arrested—I feel that I am rewarded by contemplating that the life saved was well worth saving."

Love of Genius.

London [illegible] Chicago Inter-Ocean.

B[illegible] making love to her husband in this play "draws" of course; but [illegible] all that when seated before [illegible] and watching the tragic [illegible] of Dona Sol to her faithful [illegible] very funny about [illegible], whose stage name is Jacques Damall. He does [illegible] up for the stage at all. Is this part of the clever Sarah's tactics, to give us all a chance to see as he is, sans wig or false mustachios, the youth whom she has married?

SHE SAYS SHE LOVES HIM.

It [illegible] him. [illegible] just [illegible] temperament often get control of all the forces of the nature of a woman like Bernhardt, nervous [illegible] restlessly seeking [illegible] of herself. [illegible] the [illegible] of the marriage of George Eliot with the young Mr. Cross, about which we all puzzled ourselves so much when the strange news was flashed over to America.

I heard a good deal about that wedding, not long ago, from an old gentleman who knew them all well—George Eliot and Mr. Lewes and Herbert Spencer and this young lover, who won "Marian Evans, spinster," for his wife, [illegible] short time before her death.

When, as a young girl, she first came up to London to seek her literary fortune, she lived in the family of this kindly old man. He introduced her to Lewes and to Spencer, and he knew for years of Cross' affection for her before the death of Lewes.

WHAT SHE MARRIED HIM FOR.

"But what in the world did she marry Cross in the end for?" I asked.

"For the simple reason that she loved him, my child," said the old gentleman, looking at me over his spectacles.

I smiled incredulously. "That would sound very well in a novel, but George Eliot was sixty years old, and all the world knows that she had been in love with Herbert Spencer all her life. Or at least people believe that who don't think that she cared about Mr. Lewes."

"Stuff and nonsense! George Eliot was in love with Cross in just the same way that any young woman is in love at eighteen. Her youth came late in life. She was all intellect in her girlhood, and when she married Lewes it was in the belief that the intellectual congeniality was that which the poets write about. Certainly later on she did care deeply for Herbert Spencer, but it was only an exalted species of the same sort of feeling that she entertained for Lewes. The idolotry of young Cross awakened new and richer emotions. He is a man of much finer temperament; more likely to win real affection."

"Well, it is all very strange. I have always wondered," said I, "why she signed her name as 'spinster' in the church register when she was married."

"The simplest thing in the world!" cried George Eliot's old friend. "The law requires it. That was merely a legal form. Do you know, young Cross is writing her biography? The book is sure to have a great sale, coming from him, but I think it a very ill-advised act. The very fact of his attachment to her will make it more a panegyric than an impartial biography."

Crossing the Legs.

Clara Belle, N. Y., Correspondence.

The neatest way to modestly display a foot is to cross the leg to which it belongs over the other. This lifts the foot about six inches from the floor, and lets it hang in easy, graceful suspension. The lower edge of the skirt should [illegible] that only the front half of the foot is shown, but that is sufficient, in the present fragmentary state of slippers and sandals, to show a good bit of finely embroidered or delicately woven stocking. The position is a common one to the most elegant and refined girls in the politest circles of society, not only here, but in London and Paris. It is not in the least bold or awkward. Still, my grandmother—dear old lady—says that it is vulgar for a woman to cross her knees. She was taught so when she was young, and she stoutly maintains that the law on the subject has never yet been changed. She well remembers a week spent in the same house with Mme. Jerome Bonaparte in Baltimore, than whom she believed no more ladylike woman ever [illegible] the [illegible] her knees two inches apart—no more and no less. She declares that no girl with pretentions to delicacy should sit cross-legged. I have thus stated both sides of the subject, leaving my readers to decide whether they will practice a pose that is both comfortable and artful, or avoid it because there is a tradition that it is impolite. I suppose that the sticklers will pretty soon object to women crossing one foot over the other. Even that feminine habit of sitting on one foot, to the peril of getting it caught in the bustle and making the owner go hop-scotch on raising, will next be assailed.

A Bear Panic in Vermont.

Ruthland Herald

The village of Pownal was thrown into a state of excitement on Wednesday by the appearance of a huge black bear on the streets. At first it was sought to drive the animal away with dogs, but for a considerable time the bear was monarch of all he surveyed. Finally, after smelling about the village to his heart's content, he moved on up the railroad track in the direction of North Pownal. At this juncture one Brown appeared upon the scene, armed and equipped to do battle. The first intimation that the bear had of the appearance of this new enemy was a bullet whistling about his ears. The bear turned upon Brown but the latter sought cover. When the bear reached the railroad bridge, midway between Pownal and North Pownal, he faced about and stood upon his haunches. But Brown had no inclination to tackle the bear at close quarters. Bracing himself along-side a telegraph-pole, he took aim and pulled the trigger. The ball took effect in a vital portion of the bear's anatomy. Brown had killed the bear, and the news of his victory soon spread to both villages. The body of the dead bear was carried in triumph through the streets of the village, but in the midst of the general rejoicing two Italians arrived upon the scene, and, after discovering the cause of the commotion, broke out in the most terrible tirade of blasphemy ever heard in the valley of the Hoosac. Explanations followed, when it was learned that the bear was their property, and that they were traveling about the country exhibiting him.

A Surgical Revelation.

About two weeks ago a daughter of Mr. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and in her struggles on the floor swallowed something which she had in her mouth, and which was supposed to be a hair-pin, from the information that could be obtained. The child has been in a precarious state ever since, suffering from extreme pain. The [illegible] that Dr. Eddy, the attending physician, decided that an operation was necessary if the child's life was to be saved at all, and this morning performed it, with the assistance of Dr. Clarke. To the astonishment of the operating physicians and all concerned, the foreign substance was found to be, not a hair-pin, but a steel hat-pin a little over five inches long and having a large jet head, and which was found in the stomach and very successfully removed. A slight protuberance appeared on the left side just above the lower rib. This was cut into and the point of the pin was revealed. There are hopes for the recovery of the child.—[Oswego Palladium.

Wholesale Telegraphing.

Boston Herald.

It has remained, however, for Albert L. Parcelle, a skilled mechanic and talented inventor, to produce a mechanism by which the barriers to rapid and cheap telegraphy are swept down and which, by simple applications of known principles, promise to entirely revolutionize the telegraphy of the world. His system is called "Harmonic Automatic Telegraphy," and differs from that in use by the Rapid Telegraph Company in two important points. The first is an improved and abbreviated construction of the alphabet, in which position is used to the great saving of characters and consequent saving of time in preparing the copy in the perforator. The second is the employment of a system of sympathetic resonance, by which, with the use of a single wire and unskilled operatives, the same amount of work which is now done by ten wires and skilled labor can be accomplished. Thus, for the first time in the history of telegraphy, the Morse alphabet and system are done away with, as are also the translating and transcribing by receivers. Instead of requiring the ordinary handling and delay, the message, be it long or short, is rapidly prepared in a perforating machine, fed into the transmitter, and is instantly reproduced in clear Roman letters on sheets of paper ready to be sent by messinger to the party addressed. The actual number of words sent, on an average, by the American Rapid is from 600 to 700 per minute, while the lowest computations, made from results obtained from an instrument only partially completed, show a speed by the new method of 5,000 words per minute. A great advantage, too, is that, being sent over a single wire, the matter comes consecutively, and is, therefore, free from liability to error, as is often the case where several wires are used for the sending of a single dispatch. For press work the new method will prove of inestimable value, as by the use of this device a speech of 2,000 words, occupying about one column of the Herald, can be perforated, sent over the wire, given to a messenger at the other end of the line for delivery, and all ready for the type setter in three and a half minutes. Of course in order to attain this speed, the copy is originally cut up into "takes" and distributed to several boys or girls, who transcribe the matter by means of the perforating machines, after which the several pieces are pasted together in one continuous strip. This strip runs through the instrument at great speed; and it will thus be seen that the celerity with which a dispatch is transmitted depends principally upon the number of perforators employed. It will thus be understood that, from beginning to end, the system demands only unskilled labor, by reason of the high degree of automatic perfection attained, and herein lies the great secret of cheapness. The speed is another valuable consideration; and when the both elements are combined the result seems to be, indeed, the long-sought desideratum.

A Wealthy Girl's Hard Lot.

Philadelphia Record.

From a home of luxury and all that wealth can bestow to a private madhouse in this city has been a chapter in the history of Josephine Winterer, a handsome young lady who resided near Easton, Pa. Her father, who was a well-known merchant, died when Josephine was a toddling child, leaving a large fortune, which he bequeathed to his wife and four children. Happiness and contentment ruled in the little family circle until in March last, when the mother became stricken with a fatal disease. When her eyes were closed in death Josephine's grief was so intense, her incessant watch, day after day and night after night, had so affected her nervous system that she was completely prostrated. All efforts to remove her thoughts from that death-bed and newly-made grave proved unavailing, until one of her sisters became afflicted with that dread disease, small-pox. This had the effect of arousing her from her melancholy reveries, and she devoted her attention to her sick sister. Misfortunes never come singly, and so it was in this instance. The other two sisters were stricken with the disease. Josephine was a ministering angel, and anticipated every want of her suffering sisters. But death was stronger than her efforts, and she was alone in the world. The blow was more than she could bear. Her reason gave way to her great grief, and she became violent. The best medical skill was secured, but there appeared no improvement in her condition. As a last resort her friends decided to place her in a private insane asylum in this city, in the hope that medical skill and good nursing may restory her wonted health.

It is also said of the Astors that they make the best landlords in the city, and in their own methodical way do a great deal of humble good. A widow wants a boarding-house, and has not the money to pay the advance rent; and if she has been a good tenant they give her time. In this way their real estate is handled without the ravages on their conscience and care that stocks, railroads and even merchandise enforce. They buy real estate quietly when the opportunities are good, build strong and plain, and receive their rents; and they are hardly ever heard around the undignified purlieus of the Stock Exchange.

Saw His Father for the First Time.

Schwenksville Item.

On Tuesday of this week a singular occurrence took place at the residence of Abraham Souder at Frederick Station, Montgomery county. Mrs. Geo. Bilger, a sister-in-law of Mr. Souder, died in Philadelphia last week, and on Tuesday was buried at Goschenhoppen church. After the burial the friends and relatives of the diceseased returned to the house of Mr. Souder for refreshment. Among the relatives was Mr. Aaron Bout, well known in the community about 50 years ago; about that time he left this neighborhood and has not since been here until last Tuesday. Shortly after he left a son was born to him, who is now a man of 50 years. He resides near Frederick Station and bears the name of his father. Mr. Bout having been informed that his father was in the neighborhood, he called upon him and the two had a pleasant conversation. The old Mr. Bout now resides in Philadelphia and is a well-to-do merchant. He was married three times and is the father of 26 children, the youngest being about 2 years. Mr. Bout is hale and hearty at the age of 70 years.

Lady Byron's Letters.

The London Athenæum promises to publish some hitherto unpublished Byron papers, including a collection of poems by Lady Byron, written during her residence with her husband, some having his emendations, and also a correspondence between her and Lord Byron's sister during her engagement and early married life and to the date of the poet's death; also documents referring to the destruction of the memoirs and other interesting papers. "This large body of correspondence," says the Athenæum, "will be found to demonstrate the baselessness of various statements made by Lady Byron in later years to her sister-in-law's discredit, and more especially of the hideous imagination to which Mrs. Beecher Stowe gave such wide and lamentable publicity thirteen years ago."

EXPRESSIONS.

Pleasure is the reward of moderation.

False friendship, like ivy, decays and ruins.

Experience is the extract of suffering.

Manners are the shadows of virtues.

Poetry comes nearer the vital truth than history.

Wisdom is to the soul what health is to the body.

The dignity of truth is lost with much protesting.

Honors come by diligence; riches spring from economy.

What we need most to realize the ideal is to idealize the real.

The man who never excites envy never excites admiration.

If you are [illegible] quitted way in [illegible] labored.

One day of glorious active life
is worth an [illegible] an aim.

Advice is [illegible] welcome. Those who heed it most [illegible] least.

Remember [illegible] lamenting becomes [illegible] action wise folk.

The only reward of virtue is virtue. The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant are more learned than their ears.—Shakespeare.

Of all earthly music, that which reaches the farthest into Heaven, is the beating of a loving heart.

"Wishing" is the stumbling block of knowledge and reform. "Doing" is the lever that moves the world.

The virtue of a man ought to be measured, not by his extraordinary exertions, but by his every-day conduct.

There is, in all this cold and hollow world, no fount of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within the mother's heart.

If you will follow this rule you will save yourself many a heartache: "Never bite till you find out whether it is bread or stone."

Iron becomes magnetized by the magnet against which it grinds, and then the soul becomes assimilated to that which it thinks continually.

After men have traveled through a few stages in vice, shame forsakes them, and returns back to wait on the few virtues they have still remaining.

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of a great actions is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.

It is always easier to pay an undeserved compliment to a rich man than to be commonly courteous to a poor man. Human nature is thus proven to be not entirely a success.

It is hard sometimes to speak a kind word to others when the shadows rest on your own heart, but nothing will tend more to lighten our own cares than the effort to help another.

When you have an opportunity to speak a cheering word you can send a beam of sunshine into the heart of an absent sorrowing friend by writing a good, warm hearted, helpful letter.

If we could only sooner give up thinking to "gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles," we should be spared some of life's disappointments. But we can never quite believe that in our garden like will invariably produce like; and so we go on and on industriously cultivating the ugly, thorny stalks we have so long cherished, sure that some day they will bud, and blossom, and bear delicious fruit. We dig and plant, and water and wait—for a full harvest of thorns.

Mr. Johnson, of Boone, Philosophizes.

The Indianapolis Journal has discovered a mysterious poet, alleged to be a resident of Boone county, who "does up" sense and sentiment of the highest grade, in excellent rhyme, using the ruggedest of vernacular. Following is a fine specimen of his work:

I aint ner don't p'tend to be,
Much posted on philosophy;
But there is times, when all alone,
I work out ideas of my own.
And of these same there is a few
I'd like to jest refer to you—
Pervidin' that you don't object
To listen clos't and ricollect.

I allus argy that a man
Who does the very best he can
Is [illegible]
That [illegible]
No matter of [illegible]
Is subject fer his neighbor's talk,
And critic-minds of ev'ry whim
Jest all git up and go fer him!

I knowed a feller onc't that had
The yaller-janders mighty bad,
And each and every friend he'd meet
Would stop and give him a recete
Fer curin' of 'em. But he'd say
He kind o' thought they'd go away
Without no medicin', [illegible]
That he'd git well without [illegible].

He kep' a yallerin' on—and they
Perdictin' that he'd die some day
Before he knowed it. Tuck his bed,
The feller did, and lost his head,
And wundered in his mind a spell—
Then rallied, and, at last, got well;
But every friend that said he'd die
Went back on him eternaly!

Its natchural enough, I guess,
When some gits more and some gits less,
Fer them-uns on the slimmest side
To claim it aint a fair divide.
And I've knowed some to lay and wait,
And git up soon, and set up late,
To ketch some feller they could hate
Fer [illegible].

The signs is bad when folks commence
A findin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' cause the earth don't shake
At every prancin' step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare,
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My docterin is to lay aside
Contensions, and be satisfied.
Jest do your best, and praise or blame
That follers that, counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed grate success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And its the man who does the best,
That gits more kicks than all the rest.

—Benj. F. Johnson.

A man in Washington County, Pa., jumped in front of a moving train to rescue a $2 bill that he had dropped. His funeral expenses were thereby reduced by $2, the bill being found tightly grasped in his mutilated hand.

A colored woman died at Ottawa, Can., last week, who was brought over to this country from Africa in 1808, in the last slave ship that legally landed its human freight here.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER

PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

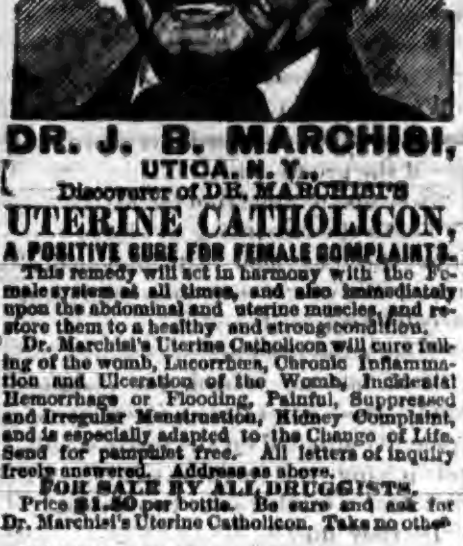

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y., Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Consult and secure the advantages of DR. BUTTS [illegible] ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

Parker's Hair Balsam

Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

Get the Best

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! It is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Send for circular. LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of [illegible] Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, [illegible] Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

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For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1yr

USE KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

WHOLESALE LIST

TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

Dr HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1881. 2104 Wash. Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

THE Republicans of Georgia appear to be dividing on the color line.

AMONG the wonders of Missouri is a girl-mother only eleven years old.

SPEAKER KEIFER has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district.

THE Female College at Oxford, O., has been closed, and will probably be converted into a home for invalids.

CONGRESS passed a bill to establish diplomatic relations with Persia, and providing a Consul General at $5,000 a year.

GEN. GRANT and William Henry Trescott have been appointed Commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

IT is said by recent authority that the liquor traffic costs the people of Ohio $2,500,000 a year, and pays back less than $300.000 in taxes.

THE total number of immigrants to this country during the year ending June 30, was 789,003, the largest number in any year in our country's history.

THE President has decided to enforce the eight-hour in the Government navy yards, giving the employes the benefit of the doubts on the subject.

THE headless body of a woman which had been used to bait an eel-pot, was found in the river at Philadelphia, the other day. The body could not be identified.

AT a recent liquor dealers' picnic near Chicago, the receipts for drinkables footed $15,000, representing an average expenditure of $2 per head of the number present and participating.

THE long-threatened suit for divorce has been commenced by Mrs. Francis M. Scoville against her husband, in the Circuit Court at Chicago. She alleges cruel treatment as the ground of her complaint.

POOR'S railway manual calculates that in 1900 we shall have over 200,000 miles of railroad in this country. This would give us a mile for every 325 people to support against one to 535 in 1860 and one to 486 to-day.

THE Democratic convention of the Twelfth Illinois District ballotted 1,304 times for a candidate for Congress, and then adjourned for several days to recruit for another struggle. The vote was divided between three candidates.

THE Ohio Republican Association of Washington has adopted a resolution declaring "That this Association cordially approves the action of the Congressional Committee and the circular by it issued, inviting contributions to the campaign fund."

FOUR Irish-Americans are yet confined in British prisons. All have been offered their liberty if they would return to America, but they refused this offer, and Minister Lowell has been instructed to demand and urge their speedy trial.

IT is thought the usefulness of Evangelist Harrison, at Cincinnati, is at an end, because of his conduct at Loveland camp-ground. The sisters raised money, last year, to build him a cottage, and last week he endeavored to sell it at a slight discount. The circumstance has aroused much feeling.

Some time ago a tramp named Delmach appeared at Wrallonsburg, Essex county, New York, paid suit to a wealthy widow, and finally induced her to marry him. A day or two ago her dead body was discovered by the roadside, covered with leaves and grass, and Delmach languishes in prison to answer to the charge of murder.

THE Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says the increase in the number of cotton spindles during the year of 1881-2 has been as follows: "Georgia, 106,000; Alabama, 34,000; Tennessee, 24,000; Mississippi, 32,000; Louisiana, 21,000; North Carolina, 48,000; South Carolina, 96,000; total new spindles, 361,000. This represents an investment of $12,000,000."

IN an address at the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, recently held at St. Paul, Minn., Bishop Ireland declared that the woes of the people of Ireland were mostly brought about by intemperance, and that, if the people of that country could be made temperate, and kept so for fifteen years, they could buy out the entire island with the money they would otherwise spend for strong drink.

QUEEN VICTORIA has felt greatly annoyed over the oft published statement that she was annually saving largely out of her revenue for private investments in securities. She has therefore had a full return to be made of all money received in her name during her reign and all sums expended, having it tabulated and so clearly arranged that any one may see at a glance that, with the exception of a very small sum indeed, she has not saved anything, after working for nearly half a century for the nation.

EAST Tennessee is a progressive region, and has the most solid and live town in the State—the city of Knoxville. The Southern car works, located there, turn out $400,000 worth of railroad cars and $175 000 worth of wheels every year. Three furniture factories do an annual business of $300,000; a barrel factory, $150,000; a handle factory, $125,000, and an iron company, $250,000. There are besides, two foundries doing a business of $100,000, and six flouring mills, all doing well.

JOHN A. BROOKS, President of the Missouri Prohibition Alliance, is a Democrat, and is very indignant at the "efforts" of Senator Vest and others to take from the Democratic party the glory of having been the pioneers in probibitory legislation. Among his claims are that Maine was a Democratic State when her prohibitory law was enacted in 1846, and amended in 1851; that Vermont had a Democratic Governor when her law was passed; and the Supreme Court of the United States was Democratic, with Taney at its head, when this law was first declared constitutional; that the Democratic Supreme Court of Missouri has so decided, and that the amendment resolution hung fire in the Kansas Legislation until the wife of a Democratic member importuned her husband upon the floor to cast his vote for the resolution, Kansas thus owing her triumph to that Democratic vote. And those most actively engaged in the prohibition movement in Missouri, he says, are with scarcely an exception, Democrats.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The cotton crop is rated at "from fair to good" this season by experts.

It is said the hop crop of this country will be about 25 per cent. short of last year's.

The coinage of the mints for July was $3,158,850, of which $2,160,000 was standard dollars.

The assessment roll of Nebraska just compiled places the value of property in that State at $98,537,475.

Twenty-five Apaches, captured by Mexican troops in the recent actions, have been shot at Chihuahua.

It is estimated that the Lake Shore Road will lose about $200,000 by the recent collision at South Bend.

There were 1,248 deaths in Chicago during the month of July, against 1.786 for the corresponding month in 1881.

From Saturday last no railroad in Texas will be permitted to charge over three cents a mile for passenger fares.

Gas has been struck in one of the oil wells at Litchfield, Ill., and arrangements are making to illuminate the town.

Mrs. Betty Johnson White, the oldest person in Hancock county, Ohio, died on Tuesday in the Poor House, aged 110.

On account of the reduction of the appropriation of salaries of lighthouse keepers, the assistant keepers will be dismissed.

Judge Mallory, of the Municipal Court of Milwaukee, has decided that concert saloons are not nuisances under existing ordinances.

The British imports for July, as compared with the same month in 1881, increased £2,500,000. The comparative increase of exports is £945,000.

The Democratic convention of the Twelfth Illinois district reassembled at Bardstown, but adjourned after the 1,449th ballot failed to nominate.

Johannes Strob, a German, died of yellow fever at New Orleans. The health officers are using the utmost precautions against a spread of the disease.

The number of printed columns occupied in the Congressional Record by the proceedings of the House during the session is 9,223, and the Senate 6,008.

As James Brown, a farmer, was driving under the telegraph wire on Rock Island Railway, at Belknap, Ia., lightning struck the wire, killing Brown.

President Arthur has been invited to visit the West this summer, and it is understood, if business will permit, he will make the trip about the beginning of September.

The case of Rev. H. O. Hoffman, of Bloomington, Ill., found guilty of the seduction of a servant girl, will come up at the approaching conference, and a bitter fight is expected.

Nine persons in Mason county, Ky., and a whole family near Manchester, Ohio, were drowned by floods. The farmers along the Licking river are great losers by the overflow.

Judge McCreary has filed an opinion in the Missouri bond suit against the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. The latter will be compelled to pay an amount estimated at $100,000.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

The town of Corning, Perry county, Ohio, was overwhelmed by a waterspout, the flood carrying off business and dwelling houses, even loaded coal cars floating off on the surging waters.

The select committee of the House to examine contracts for work for the improvement of the Mississippi river, organized and agreed to meet in Cairo early in November and proceed with the work.

Special favors are being allown the members of the German embassy by the Sultan. He has decorated Von Hischfeld, representative in the conference, with the order of the Medjidie of the first class.

The business men and real estate owners of Milwaukee have entered a solemn protest against the uncleanliness of the streams of that city, whose disease-breeding odors permeate the atmosphere.

Wallace Wilson, 15 years old, stole a valuable horse from an Indiana farmer and then let himself and the animal out to hire for the season, but before doing much work found himself under lock and key.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, for a gift of real estate and a bonus of $25,000, have decided to move their machine and repair shops from Louisville to Lafayette, Ind.

The Rev. Mr. Henselman, of the Disciple Church, at Canton, Ohio, is charged with being too lavish of his caresses to female members of the flock, and an investigation is pending. Blackmail is also hinted at.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Republican State Committee of New York has fixed the date of the convention for the 20th of September at Saratoga. It is surmised that this is not as early as Governor Cornell desired.

Two Kentuckians, named Emberton and Speakman, who had outraged Mrs. J. B. Garrett, of Tompkinsville, a week ago, while being taken to Glasgow for safe-keeping Tuesday, were shot to death.

During this season 455 blooded cattle have been sold in Kentucky at an average of $300 each. Of the total 229, costing on an average $318 each, remain in the State, and 226, averaging $282 each, go to other States.

Since October 1 there have been sold in Danville, Va., market, 22,214,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, at the average of $9.78 per 100 pounds, against 25,128,000 pounds at the average of $9.92 per 100 pounds the preceding year.

William Walsh and J. J. Hely, of New Orleans, rivals for the hand of a woman, met before her residence, drew their pistols and began the bombardment. At the seventh shot Walsh fell dead with a bullet through his brain.

A large order has been received at St. Louis from Arkansas and Tennessee for London purple, to be used to destroy the army worm, which is said to have appeared in great numbers, and is damaging cotton in the States named.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

A fight occurred Wednesday at Phoenix, Arizona, between three cowboys and officers and citizens. One of the latter was killed and one wounded; and the cow-boys narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the populace.

Captain Thomas Kirkman, living on a plantation near Grenada, Miss., Thursday night murdered a negro woman with whom he had been cohabiting, and her four children. He beat their skulls in with an ax and then took a large dose of morphine.

It is announced that W. D. Neff and wife, recent residents of Ottawa, Ill., who had been cultivating an orange grove on the St. Johns river, Florida, were murdered, their house fired, and the bodies of both consumed. The henious crime was undoutedly preceded by robbery.

When the steamer City of Sydney arrived at San Francisco she was not allowed to dock till her Chinese crew, who were unprovided with return certificates, were transferred to a hulk. The Mail Company will make a test case by petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus.

Lewis Sisley, whose wife was found dead two days after marriage in Lancaster, Wis., supposed to have committed suicide, after a few weeks' examination, was bound over to the Grand Jury. It will be remembered that Mrs. Sisley's father testified that he had received a communication from the spirit world that his daughter had been murdered.

A suit is pending at Racine regarding the proper ownership of the incandescent electric light patent W. R. Freeman, electrician of the United States Company, claims the light as his invention, and claims that Edison plagiarized the scheme and took out a patent for it. Edison's company are the defendants.

Sunday evening at Greenfield, Ind., James Week, while intoxicated, accused Albert Daily of stealing his "chips." The latter declared his innocence, and they parted. Twenty minutes later Week met Daily, put a pistol to his forehead, and fired, inflicting a mortal wound. Week then suicided by firing a shot through his brain.

Twenty-five fireman entered the burning building of McKelvey Bros., at Pittsburg, early Sunday morning, and ten of this number ascended to the second story, which they had barely reached when a side wall and the floor gave away. Four were fatally injured and the others less seriously. The fifteen men on the ground floor escaped unhurt.

A Lansing, Mich., special says the rains for the past week have caused an entire suspension of harvest in that section. Two-thirds of the wheat crop is still in the fields, either in stacks or uncut, and is more or less damaged, much of it ruined. The standing wheat is badly sprouting. The reports of sections north of there are to the same effect.

Martin Coleman, 22 years old, was arrested here last night for the murder of his mother in Richland Center, Wis., July 19. The cause of the crime was his mother's opposition to his marriage. He broke her skull with a club, secreted the body and fled. He has been taken to Richland Center. The officers fear that summary vengeance will be dealt out to him.

The report of the Commissioners of Public Works of Chicago shows that during 1881 twenty-five miles of pavement were laid, and 137 of side-walk. The cost of street repairs and cleanings was $172,858, and of lighting with gas $284,495. The receipts of the water department were $1,026,563, and the expenses $840,887. Twenty-three and a third billion gallons of water were pumped. The cost of the system is nearly $9,000,000. Twenty-five miles of sewers were built, at an expense of over $339,000.

Foreign.

Senator Le Blond is announced as the coming French Premier.

Connell, the informer, says there exists in Ireland a secret organization whose object is the deposition of Queen Victoria.

Two men were struck dead at Paris by catching hold of an elastic wire used in the illumination of the Tuilleries Gardens.

From Madagascar come reports of ill-feeling between the native and American authorities, on one side, and the French officials, on the other.

Discontentment prevades the ranks of the Irish constabulary. They demand increased pay and quicker promotion, and a strike is now imminent.

An Irish editor has been arrested for publishing an article written by James Redpath, which, the government alleges, encourages the murder of landlords.

The movement among the Irish policemen for increased pay and quicker promotion shows no signs of abating. In some towns their meetings have been prohibited, but their agitation is peaceful and within the law.

Excitement is still prevalent at Trieste over the throwing of the bombshell into the procession of the veterans a week ago. Eight persons have been arrested for participation in the crime, but the real culprit is not yet in costody.

While the veteran society were marching in Trieste to do honor to the brother of Emperor Joseph, a petard was thrown into their ranks, and many of them injured. It is supposed to be the work of Italian fanatics, and the windows of houses occupied by them were subsequently wrecked.

Parnell's scheme for checkmating the operations of the Land Corporation Company has assumed form. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will be asked to call a meeting during the exposition, for the inauguration of a fund to aid evicted tenants. Parnell claims evictions will be increased if tenants are left defenseless.

STATE ITEMS.

A new postoffice has been established at Blaine, Jay county.

George Barcheit, a Batesville lad of fifteen years, committed suicide, sending a load of shot through his brain.

THE Republicans of the Twelfth district, have nominated W. C. Gasgow, of Lagrange, as their candidate for Congress.

W. R. Crall, from Effingham, Ill., was ridden on a rail through the principal streets of Liberty, accompanied by a large crowd with a martial band playing the rogue's march, because he had insulted some ladies on the streets, and the courts failed to punish him.

Mr. Crain of Goosetown, near Richmond, had an unfortunate encounter with his neighbor, Mr. Allen, on Sunday, in which he had his cheek bitten off. Mr. Crain of Goosetown, near Richmond, is not an insurance agent.

Mr. W. H. Culbertson, president, and J. J. Brown, vice-president of the New Albany water works company, have disposed of their stock to Ed. Hangary, cashier of the Merchant's National bank, for $17,500 cash. The price paid was 10 per cent. above par.

A catfish was taken from the tank of freight engine 15 on the J., M. & I railroad at Madison, which measured nine inches long. The fish had been in the tank for some time, and, it is thought, was sucked in while the tender was being supplied from some tank on the road.

Al Burton, of Muncie, was unloading a carboy of carbolic acid when it broke, drenching his leg from the knee down. His trousers were burned from his leg in an instant, and the acid running into his boot burned him terribly. Fortunately there was some soda at hand and the application of it relieved him at once, but not till he was seriously burned.

Terrible Accident.

Red Wing, Minn., August 8.

As Fred Horn and his brother-in-law, William Pope, were hitching their horses to a reaper here to-day, Pope fell, and the horses starting, he was caught by the grain divider, and it was drawn through his body, killing him instantly. Horn, in trying to stop the horses, fell and was caught by the muscles of his back by the guards and sickles and, it is thought, fatally crushed.

Just as Good as the Natural Product.

Paris, August 8.

Two men, while attempting to climb over the railing of the Tuilleries gardens, during a display of fireworks, caught hold of the electric wire used in the illumination of the grounds, and both were struck dead instantly.

An Agricultural Society's Failure.

Xenia, O., August 8.

The Shawnee Agricultural Society has made an assignment to John S. Ankeny. The liabilities are supposed to be not less than $25,000; assets somewhat less.

ALEXANDRIA.

What the World Owes to it in Learning and Christianity.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Blackburn, of Cincinnati.

He opened with a sketch of its founder, Alexander the Great, touching upon the impression that he produced upon the age as evinced by the extent to which his musical name of Alexander—translated, the helper, spread. Although he is chiefly thought of as the great conqueror, yet was he a man of prophetic mark, foretold by Daniel as one "who leaps, who touched not the ground," as indicative of the rapidity of his conquests. He was chosen by the Almighty to overthrow the nations and pave the way for the spread of Christianity. Struck with the beauty of its location and the harbor, which all the navies of the world could enter, he built a monument to his own greatness. He claimed a divine mission to unite and reconcile the world. He it was who offered the spoils of the East to have his name inscribed on the temple of Ephesus, which was declined. In carrying out his assumed mission he built better than he knew. He gathered together the elements of the highest civilization for his city of Alexandria, and placed at the head of it the best man of his day for the place, Ptolemy Soter. For fifteen centuries it continued to be the emporium of the world. Within its granaries were stored all the wheat of Egypt, and it was said that the most effective plan for the reduction of Constantinople was the blockade of its port. This was before Rome reached the limit of her greatness, and when it was controlled by Greeks. To its wider thought and richer culture the after time owes much. To Greece we are indebted for philosophy, to Italy for art, and to each of several cities for something, but to Alexandria for Greek philosophy clothed in Christian forms. Aristotle helped to found Alexandria. His works were studied there, and led to the establishment of the famous museum. Thence philosophy passed into Europe and became established in universities. Modern astronomy had its beginning there, and there Euclid gave his lectures and perfected his mathematics that is a text book in our schools. Medical science, too, there had its beginning, and geography first became a study. Paul never handled a geography, yet did not believe that the gods dwelt on Mount Olympus, or golden apples grow in the western Hesperides. Yet the people, ignorant of locality or the world's extent, peopled localities with forms and phantasies, and many had fearful reputations. It was Ptolemy of Alexandria, who, seventy years after Paul, gave maps and views to Europe, and placed a limit, though a confined one, to the world. The spirit of inquiry became universal, and all were philosophers of some sort, as now. But how should it be determined that the reasoning largely derived from Aristotle passed in the Christian schools of Alexandria. This free spirit of inquiry resulted in the encouragement of all forms of thought, and the collection of manuscripts until in its library were supposed to be 400,000 volumes, while at Serapis were gathered what were supposed to number 700,000 the largest collection in the ancient world. At Alexandria the bible was first translated from the Hebrew, and Christianity found a ready entrance and encouragement there, where were represented nearly all nations, languages and creeds. There Origen laid down his philosophy with which he had resolved to oppose it and took up the bible. He became the champion of the Alexandrian, the Christian philosophy. Although adhering to the errors of transmigration and the final salvation of all, he started the work of systematizing the truths of the bible. There lived and died many Christian bishops in the city where he had lived whom they preached. There Arius advanced his creed, now held by Unitarians. And Athanasius was dragged from his hiding place to become the champion of the Nicene theology. Five times he went into exile, yet his creed, our modern orthodox Christianity, finally triumphed. There a bishop headed the Coptic schism, a creed which still has followers in Egypt. In 640 the Mohammedans took Alexandria and burned the library. Under their rule it has ever since been, and has steadily degenerated, while England, then just emerging from barbarism, has attained to her high civilization under the Christianity fostered at Alexandria.

An Antiquarian Ananias.

A. W. Hoffman in Fort Wayne Gazette.

The scene became intensely interesting to us, and we still looked for more wonders, and were struck dumb and speechless as we approached, lying upon a marble slab, a skeleton of a giant, whom we quickly measured and took the dimensions of. We found him to have been thirty-one feet and six inches tall, and across the breast he measured five feet and eight inches. The skull, which had become detached from the body, we set up erect and took its dimensions and found that it would hold at least four bushels of shelled corn, and a hat number forty-two would just have fitted it. There is no doubt but that this cavern was made for him, here he had lived and here he had died. He was straightened for the grave the same as our dead are now, but was permitted to lie in state for all these thousands of years. His limbs were perfectly arranged, and at one time some fine fabric must have been wound around his mammoth body, but it had all fallen to decay and nothing but the huge bones remained of what was once a living monster. We have now one of his teeth before us, which is three by five and one half inches thick. We further noticed that on the east, south and west sides of the cavern lay, near the wall, an object different from anything we had yet seen. At first we thought it might be some object that had answered the purpose of a seat, as it well nigh encircled the whole cave; but we soon found out what it was; to our surprise we found ourselves standing within a few feet of a monster snake not less than 290 feet long. It was useless to run so we remained long enough to take the dimensions of his snakeship as best we could. The thickest part of his body must have been at least seven feet in diameter; his head was somewhat flattened and measured about nine feet across. We do not think that he lives in water much of the time, as his skin seemed dry and husky. He was of a dark brown color, with some white spots. We could not ascertain to what species he belonged, as on nearing his head we noticed a pair of eyes about half open. He seemed of a sleepy nature. A large round hole in the southwest corner of the cave told us plainly where his exit was, and we have no doubt but what the passage leads to some other cave, where the snake may have a mate, or even a family of his own kind, whose proportions are like his own. Having seen more than we expected, we retired from the cave in haste, leaving the giant and the snake alone in all their glory, thinking only of the works of an Almighty One who does all things well, and has made everything for some use and noble purpose. The cave was made by human hands, and the giant, who was perhaps the largest and last of his race, has lain there for thousands of years. His race is now no more. Perhaps he was one of those that heard the "morning star sing together, and the trees clap their hands and all the sons of God shout for joy." He has left no record of his birth nor of his ancestors; his father, mother, sisters and brothers were silent as himself. That tongue that may have been that of an orator is hushed forever. His serpentship is an exile, and perhaps has never seen the sun or the light of day, as if he is the one that beguiled our ancient Mother Eve in the fields of Eden.

The Fashionable Gin-Fiz.

[N. Y. Letter to Philadelphia Times.]

Gin-fiz is the drink of the day. The hotter the hour the longer the fiz.

Personally, I never could "a-bear" the taste or smell of gin. It was associated in my mind with low people, cheap dissipation and vulgar taste. Of late it has largely taken the place of whisky as a fancy beverage. Gin and seltzer, gin and milk, and gin-fizzes are ordered a thousand times a day where in former years they were asked for once. I was standing at the door of one of our great grocery stores to-day and noticed more than a dozen demijohns and soda boxes on their way to an express wagon. A clerk told me there was gin, "fine old Tom," in the demijohns and plain soda in the cases. "For what?" said I. "Gin-fiz," said he. He told me his orders for both were constant, and his shipments to private customers in the country were so great and so regular that the expresses called half a dozen times a day for the freight. I chanced to pass a night in a Long Island village one day this week. Having missed the last returning train I went to a tavern for lodging. The landlord was in the barroom. Entering, I found him and a neighbor drinking gin-fizzes. He recommended me to a family near by, where summer boarders are tolerated. I went. About 9 o'clock a young fellow said to his sister, "Em, if you'll get the glasses and ice I'll rig up a fiz." Eight glasses and a bowl of ice were soon brought. Em, her cousin and the young fellow rolled lemons on the table to make them juicy, squeezed the juice into the glasses, put in the ice, heaped in sugar and added a mere drop of water. An egg cup twice filled with gin, was emptied into each of the eight glasses. Five bottles of plain soda supplied the fiz, and in much less time than I can tell it sixteen lips pronounced the eight drinks "delicious." Being a stranger I took one in, and am free to say I liked it. But that isn't the point. I was struck with the obvious fact that this fiz biz was a regular evening habit, and subsequent revelation disclosed that two or three fizzes during the evening are frequently called for and enjoyed. Now, I don't believe that two lemonades, tinged with stimulants, will hurt Em or her friends. They are in the fresh-aired country. They go to bed, bathe daily and are brown and fat. But are they not forming habits? Are they not gaining a "taste for liquor"? And if they are, they are like tens of thousands of their age and position in all sections of the land. I presume gin is less injurious than whisky and purer than the "brandy" offered in barrooms, and possibly a fiz is more refreshing than simple water. It's none of my business, you know. I am an artist only, and paint my portraits as the subjects offer. Having yielded to the temptation once—or possibly twice—it may be that I shall fiz myself, and thence on to fizzle, a fearful fate which Em and her brother would be sorry to find laid at their hospitable door, I am sure.

The State Ball in England.

From London Vanity Fair.

The prettiest sight at the ball is the supper procession of the royal family, followed by the Ambassadors, and attended by the great officers of the household. Shortly after midnight Lord Kenware waves his hand, and the band plays "God Save the Queen," whereupon the company draws up in two lines down the room, and the great folks pass along between them, returning in about half an hour in the same manner; after which the great company go and refresh themselves. The supper-room looks very fine, with all the gold plate displayed, and, although you have to eat standing—what Theodore Hook describes as "tables against the wall, covered with cold negus and warm ice; where men, women and children take perpendicular refreshment, like so many horses with their noses in the manger"—yet when once the first crush has subsided, and you can get to the table, you find that the meal is an excellent one. The champagne is dry, properly iced, and in all respects unexceptionable. The Queen in this sets an admirable example to the herd of ball-giving people, who too often do not scruple to half poison their guests with the filthy liquor that they place before them. In Lothair, Lord Beaconsfield alludes to Lord St. Jerome's "giving the same champagne at his balls that he gave at his dinners," as being a fact sufficient to stamp him at once as a host of the right sort.

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The guests at Baroness Burdett-Coutts's first garden party were treated to a sight of the smallest pony in the world—Lady Jumbo. The tiny creature, who looks like a thoroughbred race-horse seen through the wrong end of an opera glass, stands thirteen inches high and is five years old.

A Catholic priest of Brenham, Tex., who denounced a member of his church from the pulpit as a horsethief, was publicly cowhided by the accused.

SAVING FRED DOUGLASS'S LIFE

An Incident of the Days of the John Brown Raid—The Delayed Telegram.

Philadelphia Record.

"Yes, sir; I am the man who saved Fred Douglass from being hanged when 'Old John Brown' was captured at Harper's Ferry. I suppressed a dispatch addressed to the sheriff of Philadelphia instructing him to arrest Douglass, who was then in that city, as [illegible] in the [illegible] when John Brown was taken into custody."

Seated on the doorstep of his cosy cottage [illegible] outside of Vineland, N. J., [illegible], a pleasant [illegible] man of sixty, who, when questioned, answered as above respecting the aid rendered by him to the noted abolitionist.

"At that time I was a telegraph operator located in Philadelphia," continued Mr. [illegible]. "When I received the dispatch I was frightened nearly out of my wits. As I was an ardent admirer of the great ex-slave, who was doing all [illegible] could do [illegible] the [illegible] question, I determined to warn Douglass of his impending fate, [illegible] what the result might be [illegible]. The news had just been spread throughout the country of the bold attempt of John Brown and his twenty followers to capture the little town of Harper's Ferry. Everybody was excited and public feeling ran high. Before the intelligence came that Brown had been captured, the dispatch which I have mentioned was sent by the sheriff of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to the sheriff of Philadelphia, informing him that Douglass had been one of the chief conspirators, and [illegible] that he should be immediately apprehended. Though I knew it was illegal to do so, I quietly put the dispatch in my pocket, and, asking another operator to take my place, started on my search for Fred Douglass. I went directly to Miller McKim, the secretary of the contraband, underground, fugitive railway office in Philadelphia, and inquired for my man. Mr. McKim hesitated to tell me, whereupon I showed him the dispatch and promised him not to allow it to be delivered within three hours. I told him that I would not do this unless he agreed to get Mr. Douglass out of the State. This he readily assented to, for it was his business to spirit escaped slaves beyond the reach of the authorities. I returned to the telegraph office and kept a sharp lookout for similar dispatches. None arrived, however, and when the allotted time expired I sent the belated message to its destination.

"In the meantime those intrusted with my secret saw Mr. Douglass, and urged him to leave the town as quickly as possible. He was loath to do so at first, but the expostulations of his friends overcame his objections, and in an hour he left on a railroad train which placed a gap of forty miles between him and Philadelphia every hour. He reached his home in Rochester, N. Y., in safety, destroyed the compromising documents, and then packed his gripsack and started for Canada. It was fortunate for him that he left as soon as he did, for immediately after his departure from Rochester his home was surrounded by officers.

"Those were queer times, and persons had to be careful what they did and said. I did not tell my share in the rescue, for I feared the power of the slave party, as they could have had me imprisoned. When I look back and think what I did to save that man from the gallows—for he would undoubtedly have gone there had he been arrested—I feel that I am rewarded by contemplating that the life saved was well worth saving."

Love of Genius.

London [illegible] Chicago Inter-Ocean.

B[illegible] making love to her husband in this play "draws" of course; but [illegible] all that when seated before the footlights and watching the tragic [illegible] Dona Sol to her faithful Hernani [illegible] very funny about [illegible] whose stage name is Jacques Damall. He does [illegible] up for the stage at all. Is this part of the clever Sarah's tactics, to give us all a chance to see as he is, sans wig or false mustachios, the youth whom she has married?

SHE SAYS SHE LOVES HIM.

It [illegible] him. [illegible] just [illegible] temperament often get control of all the forces of the nature of a woman like Bernhardt, nervous, [illegible] restlessly seeking [illegible] of herself. [illegible] the secret of the marriage of George Eliot with the young Mr. Cross, about which we all puzzled ourselves so much when the strange news was flashed over to America.

I heard a good deal about that wedding, not long ago, from an old gentleman who knew them all well—George Eliot and Mr. Lewes and Herbert Spencer and this young lover, who won "Marian Evans, spinster," for his wife, a short time before her death.

When, as a young girl, she first came up to London to seek her literary fortune, she lived in the family of this kindly old man. He introduced her to Lewes and to Spencer, and he knew for years of Cross' affection for her before the death of Lewes.

WHAT SHE MARRIED HIM FOR.

"But what in the world did she marry Cross in the end for?" I asked.

"For the simple reason that she loved him, my child," said the old gentleman, looking at me over his spectacles.

I smiled incredulously. "That would sound very well in a novel, but George Eliot was sixty years old, and all the world knows that she had been in love with Herbert Spencer all her life. Or at least people believe that who don't think that she cared about Mr. Lewes."

"Stuff and nonsense! George Eliot was in love with Cross in just the same way that any young woman is in love at eighteen. Her youth came late in life. She was all intellect in her girlhood, and when she married Lewes it was in the belief that the intellectual congeniality was that which the poets write about. Certainly later on she did care deeply for Herbert Spencer, but it was only an exalted species of the same sort of feeling that she entertained for Lewes. The idolatry of young Cross awakened new and richer emotions. He is a man of much finer temperament, more likely to win real affection."

"Well, it is all very strange. I have always wondered," said I, "why she signed her name as 'spinster' in the church register when she was married."

"The simplest thing in the world!" cried George Eliot's old friend. "The law requires it. That was merely a legal form. Do you know, young Cross is writing her biography? The book is sure to have great sale, coming from him, but I think it a very ill-advised act. The very fact of his attachment to her will make it more a panegyric than an impartial biography."

Crossing the Legs.

Clara Belle, N. Y. Correspondence.

The neatest way to modestly display a foot is to cross the leg to which it belongs over the other. This lifts the foot about six inches from the floor, and lets it hang in easy, graceful suspension. The lower edge of the skirt should [illegible] that only the front half of the foot is shown, but that is sufficient, in the present fragmentary state of slippers and sandals, to show a good bit of finely embroidered or delicately woven stocking. The position is a common one to the most elegant and refined girls in the politest circles of society, not only here, but in London and Paris. It is not in the least bold or awkward. Still, my grandmother—dear old lady—says that it is vulgar for a woman to cross her knees. She was taught so when she was young, and she stoutly maintains that the law on the subject has never yet been changed. She well remembers a week [illegible] in the same house with Mme. Jerome Bonaparte in Baltimore, than whom she [illegible] ladylike woman ever [illegible] that the ma[illegible] her knees two inches apart—no more and no less. She declares that no girl with pretentions to delicacy should sit cross-legged. I have thus stated both sides of the subject, leaving my readers to decide whether they will practice a pose that is both comfortable and artful, or avoid it because there is a tradition that it is impolite. I suppose that the sticklers will pretty soon object to women crossing one foot over the other. Even that feminine habit of sitting on one foot, to the peril of getting it caught in the bustle and making the owner go hop-scotch on raising, will next be assailed.

A Bear Panic in Vermont.

Ruthland Herald

The village of Pownal was thrown into a state of excitement on Wednesday by the appearance of a huge black bear on the streets. At first it was sought to drive the animal away with dogs, but for a considerable time the bear was monarch of all he surveyed. Finally, after smelling about the village to his heart's content, he moved on up the railroad track in the direction of North Pownal. At this juncture one Brown appeared upon the scene, armed and equipped to do battle. The first intimation that the bear had of the appearance of this new enemy was a bullet whistling about his ears. The bear turned upon Brown but the latter sought cover. When the bear reached the railroad bridge, midway between Pownal and North Pownal, he faced about and stood upon his haunches. But Brown had no inclination to tackle the bear at close quarters. Bracing himself along-side a telegraph-pole, he took aim and pulled the trigger. The ball took effect in a vital portion of the bear's anatomy. Brown had killed the bear, and the news of his victory soon spread to both villages. The body of the dead bear was carried in triumph through the streets of the village, but in the midst of the general rejoicing two Italians arrived upon the scene, and, after discovering the cause of the commotion, broke out in the most terrible tirade of blasphemy ever heard in the valley of the Hoosac. Explanations followed, when it was learned that the bear was their property, and that they were traveling about the country exhibiting him.

A Surgical Revelation.

About two weeks ago a daughter of Mr. [illegible] [illegible] fell [illegible] and in her struggles on the floor swallowed something which she had in her mouth, and which was supposed to be a hair-pin, from the information that could be obtained. The child has been in a precarious state ever since, suffering from excruciating pain. The [illegible] became [illegible] that Dr. Eddy, the attending physician, decided that an operation was necessary if the child's life was to be saved at all, and this morning performed it, with the assistance of Dr. Clarke. To the astonishment of the operating physicians and all concerned, the foreign substance was found to be, not a hair-pin, but a steel hat-pin a little over five inches long and having a large jet head, and which was found in the stomach and very successfully removed. A slight [illegible] appeared on the left side just above the lower rib. This was cut into and the point of the pin was revealed. There are hopes for the recovery of the child.—[Oswego Palladium.

Wholesale Telegraphing.

Boston Herald.

It has remained, however, for Albert L. Parcelle, a skilled mechanic and talented inventor, to produce a mechanism by which the barriers to rapid and cheap telegraphy are swept down and which, by simple applications of known principles, promise to entirely revolutionize the telegraphy of the world. His system is called "Harmonic Automatic Telegraphy," and differs from that in use by the Rapid Telegraph Company in two important points. The first is an improved and abbreviated construction of the alphabet, in which position is used to the great saving of characters and consequent saving of time in preparing the copy in the perforator. The second is the employment of a system of sympathetic resonance, by which, with the use of a single wire and unskilled operatives, the same amount of work which is now done by ten wires and skilled labor can be accomplished. Thus, for the first time in the history of telegraphy, the Morse alphabet and system are done away with, as are also the translating and transcribing by receivers. Instead of requiring the ordinary handling and delay, the message, be it long or short, is rapidly prepared in a perforating machine, fed into the transmitter, and is instantly reproduced in clear Roman letters on sheets of paper ready to be sent by messenger to the party addressed. The actual number of words sent, on an average, by the American Rapid is from 600 to 700 per minute, while the lowest computations, made from results obtained from an instrument only partially completed, show a speed by the new method of 5,000 words per minute. A great advantage, too, is that, being sent over a single wire, the matter comes consecutively, and is, therefore, free from liability to error, as is often the case where several wires are used for the sending of a single dispatch. For press work the new method will prove of inestimable value, as by the use of this device a speech of 2,000 words, occupying about one column of the Herald, can be perforated, sent over the wire, given to a messenger at the other end of the line for delivery, and all ready for the type setter in three and a half minutes. Of course in order to attain this speed, the copy is originally cut up into "takes" and distributed to several boys or girls, who transcribe the matter by means of the perforating machines, after which the several pieces are pasted together in one continuous strip. This strip runs through the instrument at great speed; and it will thus be seen that the celerity with which a dispatch is transmitted depends principally upon the number of perforators employed. It will thus be understood that, from beginning to end, the system demands only unskilled labor, by reason of the high degree of automatic perfection attained, and herein lies the great secret of cheapness. The speed is another valuable consideration; and when the both elements are combined the result seems to be, indeed, the long-sought desideratum.

A Wealthy Girl's Hard Lot.

Philadelphia Record.

From a home of luxury and all that wealth can bestow to a private madhouse in this city has been a chapter in the history of Josephine Winterer, a handsome young lady who resided near Easton, Pa. Her father, who was a well-known merchant, died when Josephine was a toddling child, leaving a large fortune, which he bequeathed to his wife and four children. Happiness and contentment ruled in the little family circle until in March last, when the mother became stricken with a fatal disease. When her eyes were closed in death Josephine's grief was so intense, her incessant watch, day after day and night after night, had so affected her nervous system that she was completely prostrated. All efforts to remove her thoughts from that death-bed and newly-made grave proved unavailing, until one of her sisters became afflicted with that dread disease, small-pox. This had the effect of arousing her from her melancholy reveries, and she devoted her attention to her sick sister. Misfortunes never come singly, and so it was in this instance. The other two sisters were stricken with the disease. Josephine was a ministering angel, and anticipated every want of her suffering sisters. But death was stronger than her efforts, and she was alone in the world. The blow was more than she could bear. Her reason gave way to her great grief, and she became violent. The best medical skill was secured, but there appeared no improvement in her condition. As a last resort her friends decided to place her in a private insane asylum in this city, in the hope that medical skill and good nursing may restory her wonted health.

It is also said of the Astors that they make the best landlords in the city, and in their own methodical way do a great deal of humble good. A widow wants a boarding-house, and has not the money to pay the advance rent; and if she has been a good tenant they give her time. In this way their real estate is handled without the ravages on their conscience and care that stocks, railroads and even merchandise enforce. They buy real estate quietly when the opportunities are good, build strong and plain, and receive their rents; and they are hardly ever heard around the undignified purlieus of the Stock Exchange.

Saw His Father for the First Time.

Schwenksville Item.

On Tuesday of this week a singular occurrence took place at the residence of Abraham Souder at Frederick Station, Montgomery county. Mrs. Geo. Bilger, a sister-in-law of Mr. Souder, died in Philadelphia last week, and on Tuesday was buried at Goschenhoppen church. After the burial the friends and relatives of the diecseased returned to the house of Mr. Souder for refreshment. Among the relatives was Mr. Aaron Bout, well known in the community about 50 years ago; about that time he left this neighborhood and has not since been here until last Tuesday. Shortly after he left a son was born to him, who is now a man of 50 years. He resides near Frederick Station and bears the name of his father. Mr. Bout having been informed that his father was in the neighborhood, he called upon him and the two had a pleasant conversation. The old Mr. Bout now resides in Philadelphia and is a well-to-do merchant. He was married three times and is the father of 26 children, the youngest being about 2 years. Mr. Bout is hale and hearty at the age of 70 years.

Lady Byron's Letters.

The London Athenæum promises to publish some hitherto unpublished Byron papers, including a collection of poems by Lady Byron, written during her residence with her husband, some having his emendations, and also a correspondence between her and Lord Byron's sister during her engagement and early married life and to the date of the poet's death; also documents referring to the destruction of the memoirs and other interesting papers. "This large body of correspondence," says the Athenæum, "will be found to demonstrate the baselessness of various statements made by Lady Byron in later years to her sister-in-law's discredit, and more especially of the hideous imagination to which Mrs. Beecher Stowe gave such wide and lamentable publicity thirteen years ago."

EXPRESSIONS.

Pleasure is the reward of moderation.

False friendship, like ivy, decays and ruins.

Experience is the extract of suffering.

Manners are the shadows of virtues.

Poetry comes nearer the vital truth than history.

Wisdom is to the soul what health is to the body.

The dignity of truth is lost with much protesting.

Honors come by diligence; riches spring from economy.

What we need most to realize the ideal is to idealize the real.

The man who never excites envy never excites admiration.

If you are [illegible] quitted way in life, [illegible] bored.

One day of glorious active life
Is worth an age without an aim.

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who heed it most like it least.

Remember in all miseries lamenting becomes fools, and action wise folk.

The only reward of virute is virtue. The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant are more learned than their ears.—Shakespeare.

Of all earthly music, that which reaches the farthest into Heaven, is the beating of a loving heart.

"Wishing" is the stumbling block of knowledge and reform. "Doing" is the lever that moves the world.

The virtue of a man ought to be measured, not by his extraordinary exertions, but by his every-day conduct.

There is, in all this cold and hollow world, no fount of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within the mother's heart.

If you will follow this rule you will save yourself many a heartache: "Never bite till you find out whether it is bread or stone."

Iron becomes magnetized by the magnet against which it grinds, and then the soul becomes assimilated to that which it thinks continually.

After men have traveled through a few stages in vice, shame forsakes them, and returns back to wait on the few virtues they have still remaining.

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of a great actions is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.

It is always easier to pay an undeserved compliment to a rich man than to be commonly courteous to a poor man. Human nature is thus proven to be not entirely a success.

It is hard sometimes to speak a kind word to others when the shadows rest on your own heart, but nothing will tend more to lighten our own cares than the effort to help another.

When you have an opportunity to speak a cheering word you can send a beam of sunshine into the heart of an absent sorrowing friend by writing a good, warm hearted, helpful letter.

If we could only sooner give up thinking to "gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles," we should be spared some of life's disappointments. But we can never quite believe that in our garden like will invariably produce like; and so we go on and on industriously cultivating the ugly, thorny stalks we have so long cherished, sure that some day they will bud, and blossom, and bear delicious fruit. We dig and plant, and water and wait—for a full harvest of thorns.

Mr. Johnson, of Boone, Philosophizes.

The Indianapolis Journal has discovered a mysterious poet, alleged to be a resident of Boone county, who "does up" sense and sentiment of the highest grade, in excellent rhyme, using the ruggedest of vernacular. Following is a fine specimen of his work:

I aint ner don't p'tend to be,
Much posted on philosophy;
But there is times, when all alone,
I work out ideas of my own.
And of these same thare is a few
I'd like to jest refer to you—
Pervidin' that you don't object
To listen clos't and ricollect.

I allus argy that a man
Who does the very best he can
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute—
No matter ef his daily walk
Is subject for his neighbor's talk,
And critic-minds of ev'ry whim
Jest all git up and go fer him!

I knowed a feller onc't that had
The yaller-janders mighty bad,
And each and every friend he'd meet
Would stop and give him a receet
Fer curin' of 'em. But he'd say
He kind o' thought they'd go away
Without no medicin', and boast
That he'd git well without one dose!

He kep' a yallerin' on—and they
Perdictin' that he'd die some day
Before he knowed it. Tuck his bed,
The feller did, and lost his head,
And wundered in his mind a spell—
Then rallied, and, at last, got well;
But every friend that said he'd die
Went back on him eternaly!

Its natchural enough, I guess,
When some gits more and some gits less,
For them-uns on the slimmest side
To claim it aint a fair divide.
And I've knowed some to lay and wait,
And git up soon, and set up late,
To ketch some feller they could hate
Fer goin' at a faster gait.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A findin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' cause the earth don't shake
At every prancin' step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare,
He hung his sign out anywhare.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contensions, and be satisfied.
Jest do your best, and praise or blame
That follers that, counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed grate success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And its the man who does the best,
That gits more kicks than all the rest.
—Benj. F. Johnson.

A man in Washington County, Pa., jumped in front of a moving train to rescue a $2 bill that he had dropped. His funeral expenses were thereby reduced by $2, the bill being found tightly grasped in his mutilated hand.

A colored woman died at Ottawa, Can., last week, who was brought over to this country from Africa in 1808, in the last slave ship that legally landed its human freight here.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Sold by F. E. Davenport,

Consult and secure the advantages of DR. BUTTS
long experience in curing diseases of the [illegible] [illegible] Nervous Debility, Impotency, [illegible] Weakness, [illegible] and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address
THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

Parker's Hair Balsam
Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

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the
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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Send for circular.
LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous
"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."
A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
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GET THE BEST!
RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
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LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
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FOR
OPERATION,
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Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
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USE KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
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DR. HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 25th, 1881. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 3104 Wash. Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
IRON TONIC.
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STILL LEADS WITH THE
LARGEST BUGGY
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE
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HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN
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ADDRESS
COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examin the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

JAMES H. RAMBURG.

Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.

Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.

PALMER & WHITTAKER.

Red Oak Iowa,

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.

Macomb, Illinois,

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I.S. KRICK, Connersville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money.

Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.

W. R. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on accoun of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: I have no hesitancy in saying that the Buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.

Owensboro, Ky

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strenght, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,

Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 2 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known the people.

A Little Damp.

"Have we had any rain in Indiana this spring?" he ejaculated as he turned in his seat.

"Yes."

"Well, it has been a little damp out there," he softly answered. "The day before leaving home I had to hang up twenty-eight of my ducks. They had become so water-soaked that they could no longer swim. During the month of April it rained on twenty-nine different days."

"What about the other day?"

"Oh, that was the day in which it snowed twenty-two straight hours."

"How is corn?"

Well, I planted mine in two feet of water, and 'tween you and me, I don't expect over thirty bushels to the acre."

"Wheat looking well?"

"Tolerable well, but the sturgeon and catfish are doing considerable damage."

"Didn't you get any dry weather in May?"

"There was about fifteen minutes one day when it tried to clear up, but I hadn't commenced to bring out my sheep before the rain came down again."

"Grass must be good?"

"Shouldn't wonder, but cant say. When I get back I'm going down in a diving-bell to see.

"Got your potatoes in?"

"Not yet; I've got them loaded on a scow, and the scow anchored in the field in three feet of water."

"Then the prospect looks gloomy?"

"Not any, sir—not any. I've got an ark almost ready to sail, and if it will only rain another week I'll be the best fixed man in Indiana."—[Wall Street News.

Idaho.

When he had finished with the climate, soil and productions of Idaho, one of the group ask:

"How about education facilities?"

"That's the only thing we lack," replied the old man with a mournful sigh. "We've got schools enough, but we can't keep no teachers."

"What's the trouble?"

"Well, take my school, for instance—only two miles from nearest house, eminently situated on the top of a hill, and paying the highest salary. We can't keep a teacher over two weeks."

"Do they die?"

"Some do, though it's no place for dying. We had a young fellow from Ohio, and he met a grizzly and whistled for him. The grizzly cum. We had another and a widder run him down and married him inside of a month. The third one was lame, and the Injuns overtook him. Then we tried women folks. The first one got married the night she lit down there; I took the second about the middle of the third week, and the next one was abducted by a stage robber."

"Why don't you get the ugliest, homeliest woman you can find—some perfect old terror, like that lanterned-jawed, razor-faced female over by the ticket window?"

"Why don't we? Stranger, you eastern folks will never understand us pioneers in the world—never. That's my wife—the identical school-teacher I married, and she was the handsomest one in the drove!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Julia" wants to know what "a platform is?" Well, a platform, Julia, is one preamble and twenty resolutions, strong in non essentials, vague in essentials; round the bush on tariff and rough as thunder on the Mormons; clamorous for civil service reform, with a reserved definition of civil service reform; down on corruption, loud in its praise of purity, and determined to have it if it takes every cent the party raise. The platform, you understand, Julia, is a legitimate and necessary part of campaign pomp and circumstance; it goes along with the banners, transparencies and torches, and when the campaign is over—well, it is stored away in the cellar or garret, along with the rest of the uniforms. A campaign platform is very much like the campaign torch, indeed; it gives out a great deal of smell and smoke, with a very uncertain, flickering light.—Burlington Hawkeye.

An Atlanta woman eloped from her husband. No trace was obtained of her for two months, although detectives were sent in all directions. It happened that the wife had been cultivating a water lily, and when she left she carried it with her. A few days ago an officer, who had been employed in the case, in passing a house in Atlanta saw a water lily in the window. When he entered the house he was not greatly surprised to discover that its owner was the mising wife, who had never been from Atlanta. While her husband was searching elswhere for her, she remained quiet under his very eyes.

Congress authorizes the treasury to loan money to corporations at one per cent. (bank take), and refuses it to the people; they must go to these corporations to borrow and pay all that the necessities of the case demand. It seems this is not favoring the banks enough, so congress is trying to give them some additional favors by abolishing the bank tax.—Sentry.

FORT WAYNE

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

(Incorporated 1871.)

For Catalogue and Particulars, address C. F. W. MEYER, Principal.

FORT WAYNE, IND. 27-3.

BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

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IRON
BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS
—AND—
GRAVEL ROAD MEN,
Try the Best ROAD WORKER,
THE PENNOCK.
700 IN USE.

Manufacturers of "Matchless" [illegible]
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Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Cheapest Tuition in the U. S. for advantages offered. Limited number boarded in Principal's family. For terms, etc., address
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S. E. HOLMAN, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Love Making Solved
Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

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FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 20pm	7 00am	...
Saginaw	6 20	7 50	...
Lansing	9 25	10 25	...
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv.	5 30am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 27	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 55	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 12	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 25	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 42	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 30
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	...
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	...
Louisville	7 50	7 25	...
St. Louis	...	6 40	...
Washington	2 10	6 47	...
Baltimore	3 20	8 15	...

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	...
Washington	10 40	2 30	...
St. Louis	6 00pm	7 50	
Louisville	7 12		7 05am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 15pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am		10 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 45pm
Arrive Auburn June.	12 40pm	5 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 05
Waterloo	12 17	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 28
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	...	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	...	10 45
Bay City	9 20	...	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C. east—12 40, 3 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 4 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 58 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a. m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 20 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 35 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 55 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 31 a. m. 3 15 p. m.; west—1 37, 11 31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 1 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10 6 05 a. m., 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 35, 7 00 p. m., P., Ft. W. & C., east 3 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 3 40, 11 45 a. m., 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agen

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	A. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 33pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,

Agent Waterloo Ind.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. &B. Express	W. & O Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 30pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 50am	11 16
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 38pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 13
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 43	4 54	2 06
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 40am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 08	8 35	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 38	7 50	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 26pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 28	12 18 m	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 [illegible]	1 48
Avilla		12 58	1 56
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 [illegible]	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 38	5 55	7 [illegible]

FT. WAYNE CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad.

In effect April 16, 18[illegible]

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 1 Express	No. 3 Mail		No. 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. [illegible] connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

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You will be aided in answering this question by reading the catalogue of the FORT WAYNE (IND.) COLLEGE.

The lowest rates combined with the best advantages. Address:

W. F. YOCUM, A. M.,
28-6w. Fort Wayne, Ind.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

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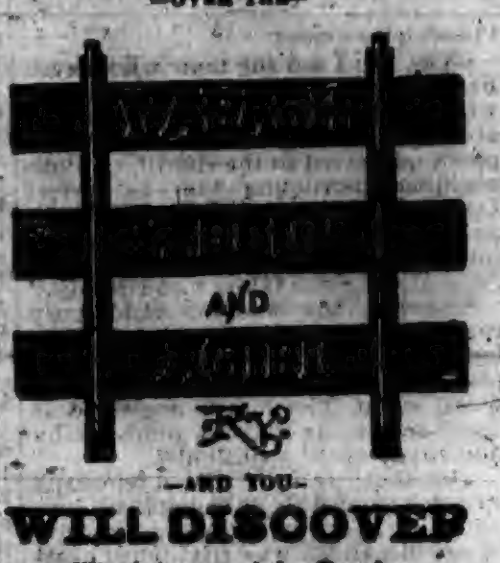

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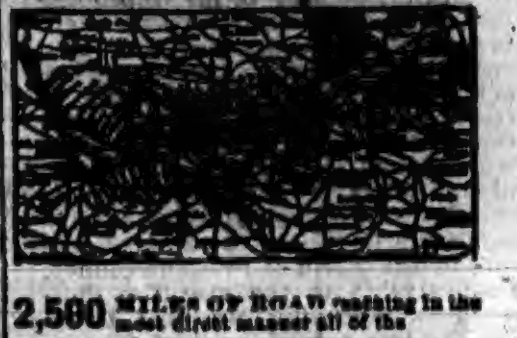

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For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. R. COLE, Auburn Junction.

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—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors Castors,
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And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

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BUT IT HAD TO COME.

THE ÆTNA IS THE SAFEST, STRONGEST AND BEST POWDER
IN THE WORLD FOR
REMOVING STUMPS AND STONES!

It is unnecessary to tell a farmer his land is more valuable without the stump than with them. He knows that now. What he wants to know is the Best Quickest and Cheapest method of removing them, and that question we answer by saying, BLAST THEM OUT WITH ÆTNA POWDER. Any stump, large or small, green or decayed, can be thrown entirely out of the ground and broken into pieces small enough to handle.

If you have any stumps, send us your address and we will send you a man to do your work, or will sell you the powder and tools so you can do it yourself Don't delay, but attend to it at once.

Sam'l Beck & Son,
GENERAL AGT'S, ÆTNA POWDER CO.,
54 S. MERIDIAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS.

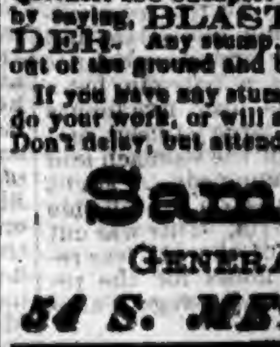

HUGHES & HUMPHREYS,
SLATE ROOFERS,
[illegible] FORT WAYNE, IND.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA, FISSURES, [illegible] CURED
DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW SURE PAINLESS CURE PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 24, 1882. Number 34.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week HENRY PROBST.
Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of each township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GRILLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as handwork. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 23-12t.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 12. 9-tf.

Sending a Telegram.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER'S LABORIOUS EFFORTS.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

One man reached a long arm over the little crowd clustered at the operator's window and asked for a "blank telegraphic form," explaining that he "wished to send a telegraphic dispatch to his family."

Now, when a man speaks of a "telegraphic dispatch" I always wake up and look at him, because the cumbersome title is all at utter variance with the spirit of the telegraph. It is too long. The use of it betrays the man who has little use for the telegraph. The more he uses the wire, the shorter his terms.

The more nearly he can come to saying "msg," the more content he is. And he doesn't call it a "telegraphic form;" he asks for a "blank," black or red, as the case may be. And he never "telegraphs" anybody. He "wires" them. And he doesn't explain to the operator what he wants to do with the blank. Presumably he wants to write a message. And as for the matters referred to in that "msg" and the party for whom it is intended, the operator will know all that he wishes to know—and sometimes much more than you want him to know—soon enough.

So I watched this passenger write his "telegraphic dispatch." First he asked the operator: "What date of the month is this?" There was nothing unusual in that All men asked that. It is the opening line in the regular formula of sending a "msg." You may know what date it is before entering the office, you may even have it impressed upon your mind by having a note fall due on that day, but the moment you poise your pencil over the blank, that date flies from your mind like the toothache from the dentist's stairway. So when the man asked: "What day of the month is this?" I was not surprised. I courteously answered him, as a cover to approaching his position, but he did not believe me. He repeated his question and made the operator answer. Then I knew he was very new at it. He spoiled three blanks before he got a "telegraphical dispatch" written to suit him. But even that, is not very uncommon. A man always uses stationery more extravagantly in another man's office than he does at home. Then he wrote every word in the body of the dispatch very carefully and distinctly, but scrambled over the address as though everybody knew that as well as he did, and dashed off his own signature in a blind letter style, as though his name was as familiar to the operator as it was to his own family. And even this is not uncommon. A man will write "Cunningham" so that no expert under the skies will tell whether it was Covington or Carrington, or Cummagen, or Carrenton, and when the operator points to it and asks: "What is this?" the writer will stare at him in blank amazement for a moment, and then answer: "Why, that's my name!" "Well, yes, I know that," the operator will say; "but what is your name?" Then the man will gasp for breath and catch hold of the desk to keep himself from falling, and finally shout: "Why, Cunningham, of course!!!" and looking pitying upon operator, and then glance about the room with a pained, shocked expression, as one who should say, "Gentlemen, you may not believe it, and I do not blame you, but heaven is my witness—here is a man who does not know that my name is Cunningham!" This is not unusual. Any operator will tell you that he has met Cunningham scores of times, and has mortally offended him every time by asking his name.

Well, my tall man with the thin neck got along a little better than that when he handed the operator the following explicit message:

Mrs. Sarah K. Follinsbee, Dallas Center, Iowa:

MY DEAR WIFE: I left the city early this morning after eating breakfast with Prof. Morton, a live man in the temperance cause. I expected to eat dinner with you at home, but we were delayed by a terrible railroad accident, and I narrowly escaped being killed. One passenger was terribly mangled and has since died, but I am alive. The conductor says I cannot make connections so as to come to Dallas Center this morning, but I can get there by eight o'clock this evening. I hate to disappoint you, but can not help it. With love to mother and the children, I am your loving husband,

ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

The operator read it, smiled and said:

"You can save considerable expense, and tell all that is really necessary, I presume, by shortening this message down to ten words. We have no wire directly into Dallas Center and will have to send this message part of the way over another line, which adds largely to the cost of transmission. Shall I shorten this for you?"

"No, Oh, no," the man with shawl replied, "I'll fix it myself. Ten words, you say?"

"Yes, sir."

It was a stunner, for a fact, and the man heaved a despairing sigh as he prepared to boil his "letter" down to ten words. He sighed again after reading it through once or twice, and then scratched out "Dallas Center, Iowa," as though everybody knew where he lived. Then he erased "early" and drew his pen slowly through "breakfast with" and "in the temperance." Then he scratched over "dinner with" and went on to erase "narrowly escaped." And so he went on through the dispatch. Occasionally he would hold it at arm's length after making an erasure, to get at the general effect. And at last, after much scratching and erasing and with many sighs, he came to the window and said:

"Here is this telegraph dispatch to my wife. I have not been able to condense it into ten words, and do not see how it can be done without grabling the sense of the dispatch, but if you can do it, you would oblige me greatly as I do not wish to incur any really unnecessary expense. And with that he handed the operator the following expunged edition of his original message:

Mrs. Sarah H. Follinsbee:

MY DEAR WIFE: I left the city—morning after eating—Prof. Morton a live—cause I expected to eat—you at home. But we were delayed by a terrailroad accident on the railroad. I—being killed—terribly mangled and since died; but I am—the conductor—I can not—come to Dallas Center—but I can.—I hate—mother and the children. Your loving husband,

ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

The operator smiled once more, and in his quick, nervous way that grows out of his familiar association with the lightning, made a few quick dashes with his pencil, and without adding or changing a letter in the original message, shriveled it down to its very sinews, like this:

Sarah K. Follinsbee, Dallas Center, Iowa:

Left city 'smorning; delayed by accident; all right; home 'evening.

ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

"There, that is all right," he said in the cheery, magnetic way these operators have. "Fifty cents, sir; only twenty-five cents if we had our own wire into Dallas, sir; we'll have one next spring, too; saves you several dollars, sir. That's right, thank you." And the man went and sat down on a chair by the stove and stared at the operator until the rescuing train came along, as though he were a worker of miracles. And when he got off the train at the junction for Dallas I heard him whispering softly to himself: "Shfollinsbee—clishn smorning; nothin' smatter; home saftnoon." And I knew that he was practicing his lesson and had "caught on."

An Iowa Girl.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

Near Garner, Iowa, a little girl engaged in herding cattle has employed her idle hours in moulding from mud the statue of a woman. It is said to be such an artistic piece of work that it has been placed on exhition, and is commended by all who have seen it. "It is the figure of a woman, about a foot high and well proportioned, molded into almost perfect form out of pure black dirt. The skirt and basque of the dress are clearly defined, with buttons and other trimmings. The hat is of stylish make, and can be removed from the head. A grass blade is put on for a collar and fastened with the foot of a crawfish for a pin. But the hand of the artist is shown more especially in the formation of nose, cheek, bust, and general build of form and expression of countenance.

Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—mHoe Journal. 31-4t.

First boy—"Are you going off to be a pirate this summer?" Second boy—"I dunno." "I knew you would'n't. You hain't got any girl." "I hain't, eh? I've got just as much as you have, but when a fellow's mother is willing to buy him a goat and a pair of roller skates and a fish-line, what's the need of his turning pirate?"

An aged Scotch lady, knowing the habits of her old and spoiled servant, when she wished a note taken without loss of time, held it open and read it over to him, saying: "There, noo, Andrew, ye ken a' that's in it; noo, dinna stop to open it, but send it aff."

No Bet.

"I do not believe you."

Ethelbert McGuire winced as Myrtle Hathaway spoke them words—cruel, bitter words that seemed to sear his very soul as he stood there in the gloaming, the time of silence and shadows. The swallows were twittering among the trees in their noisy way, the ice-cream[illegible] were casting their baleful light across the broad throroughfare from which the rattle the roar, and crash of life in a great city had but just departed.

"You cannot mean it, Myrtle," the young man says, his voice choked with emotion. "You surely cannot doubt my word—the word of one to whom you plighted your troth, and in whose life your future is bound up."

"But I do mean it," replies the girl, "although God knows my life would not so. I have loved you with a strong, country-butter love that has become a part of my existence. And it is when I have taught my heart to beat responsive to every word, when I have come to believe in you with all the passionate trustfulness of a woman's nature, that you come to me, and here, on this beautiful evening, when the heavens are panoplied with stars, and the air is balmy with the perfume of roses, you say to me that you have never bet on a horse-race—you tell me this solemnly and earnestly, knowing that my heart will not let me judge harshly any action of yours. No, Ethelbert; I love you with a maddening ninety-days-or-ten-per-cent-off-for cash trust that is beyound compare, but I cannot let you abuse the trust. I am a girl—a sensative, passionate, one-bustled-and-a-four-dollar-bang girl, but I am not a chump—" and, sticking her chewing gum on the door post, Myrtle turned to enter the parlor.

"But I swear it, "exclamed Ethelbert. "I swear to you that I would not bet four dollars against ten that Maud S. could beat three minutes."

"You would not?" asked the girl.

"No," was Ethelbert's reply. "I would not bet anything."

"Then," said the girl, speaking slowly, and with grave tenderness, you better head for the gate. I can never place my happiness and chances for spring bonnets in the hands of a man who would let as sure a thing as that get away."—Chicago Tribune.

The Torment of a Monkey.

[New York World.]

I remember once in India giving a tame monkey a lump of sugar inside a corked bottle. The monkey was of an inquiring kind, and it nearly killed it. Sometimes in an impulse of disgust it would throw the bottle away, out of its own reach, and then be distracted till it was given back to it. At others it would sit with a countenance of the most intense dejection, contemplating the bottled sugar, and then, as if pulling itself together for another effort at solution, would sternly take up the problem afresh and gaze into it. It would tilt it up one way and try to drink the sugar out of the neck, and then, suddenly reversing it, try to catch it as it fell out at the bottom. Under the impression that it could capture it by a surprise it kept rapping its teeth against the glass in futile bites, and, warming to the pursuit of the revolving lump, used to tie itself into regular knots round the bottle.

Fits of the most ludicrous melancholy would alternate with these spasms of furious speculation, and how the matter would have ended it is impossible to say. But the monkey one night got away and took the bottle with it, and it has always been a delight to me to think that whole forestfuls of monkeys have by this time puzzled themselves into fits over the great problem of bottled sugar. What profound theories those long tailed philosophers must have envolved! What polemical acrimony that bottle must have provoked! And what a Confucius the original monkey must have become! A single morning with such a sanhedrim discussing such a matter surely have satiatated even a Swift with satire.

Sudden Blindness.

[Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph]

William Snellbaker, of Conewago township, during the early part of last week, had been very busy at work on the farm. On Wednesday he did a heavy day's work, loading and unloading hay, and in the evening, while sitting on a chair, he was taken suddenly ill and fell to the ground. When he had partially recovered consciousness it was found that he was stricken with total blindness, and he has not been able to see since.

Carrying Their Husbands.

At one time the Duke of Bavonia was besieged in his castle and was compelled to surrender. His lady demanded for herself and the other ladies of the castle that they be permitted to go out in safety with all that they could carry on their backs. This was granted, and to the surprise of all, the ladies appeared carrying their husbands on their backs, and for the devotion the Emperor pardoned them all and set them at liberty. There are many women who, by their industry and economy, to the shame of the ablebodied men be it said, are carrying their husbands and their whole households, either by earning all the money themselves, or by economizing with the little that comes into their fingers, while the husbad squanders the evenings in a dissolute and voluptuous life.

People who think of going west to "grow up with the country" would do well to consider the inducements offered by Calabazas, Arizona, and vicinity. Calabazas, though at present it has a population of only 240 souls, appears to be a very lively and enterprising town. The inhabitants (according to an apparently veracious correspondent) drink nothing but bottled lightning, which is sold at twenty-four establishments. On an average "a man is served for breakfast" once a week, and other exciting events of daily occurrence are rapidly filling the graveyard. An American killed a Mexican the other day, the coroner was summoned, and the whole town turned out to enjoy the fun. For the purpose of having fair play, the murderer was made foreman of the jury, which after due deliberation returned a verdict of these words:

"We, the jury impaneled in the above case, do declare that the name of the deceased, when living, was Jose Moreno; that a stiff Arizona zephyr was blowing across the plains on Tuesday evening, and the wind concentrating on one point, a hole was bored through said Moreno, and he died in consequence."

The Calabazas aristocracy indulged in a dance, recently, during the progress of which Nevada Jim, Bill Moroney and Jack Kingsbury quarreled over a Mexican girl with whom all three gallants were anxious to dance. In the discussion Moroney dropped with a bullet in his forehead. His body was dragged to one side and the cotillion went on as before, the dead man's staring eyes being plainly visible to all in the room. Later in the evening Moroney's friends concluded to avenge his death. Lead flew as lead only flies in Calabazas. Fifty shots were fired in fifty seconds. There was yelling and screaming and cursing. Nearly every man and woman in the crowd was "pumping" his or her revolver for dear life. It was all over within a minute, but three men lay dead, and four men and three women were seriously wounded. At another aristocratic ball the Mexicans and the Americans quarreled, and the latter becoming very domineering, made a demand on the greasers for an unconditional surrender of the party, women and all. Pistols and knives came into play, and in twenty minutes nearly every person on both sides, male and female, was either dead or wounded. A non-consumer of tarantula whisky is considered a detriment to the community and is invariably run out of town as soon as his character is discovered. Another little incident will further illustrate the unique qualities of the Calabazans. Some time ago a few Chinamen arrived in town and opened a laundry. Several citizens, who had washing done and were amazed at the presentation of a bill for the service, declared that Calabazas was no place for a heathen. In thirty minutes not a dish, box, tub or piece of furniture belonging to the heathen remained, and after stripping them of their money they sent them away with a promise of death if they returned. All of which goes to show, as remarked in the beginning, that Calabazas is a peculiarly active and energetic town, and bids fair to become a a second Chicago.—Times-Star.

"When did George Washington die?" asked an Austin teacher of a large boy "Is he dead?" was the astonished reply. "Why, it is not more than six months ago that they were celebrating his birthday, and now he is dead. It's a bad year on children. I reckon his folks let him eat something that didn't agree with him."—[Texas Siftings.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

FORT WAYNE

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

(Incorporated 1871.)

For Catalogue and Particulars, address C. F. W. MEYER, Principal.

FORT WAYNE, IND. 27-8.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel Morr, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. NOAH MORR,
James E. Rose Attorney. Administrator.
August 8th, 1882. 32-3w.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, } In the DeKalb Circuit
DeKalb County, ss. } Court, Sept. term, 1882.

Charles M. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing Company, impleaded with others, are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against them in said court, to foreclose a mortgage and appoint a receiver, by Jacob Semers, and that the same will be heard and determined on the first juridical day of the next term of said court, which commences on the 25th day of September, 1882.

Witness, The Clerk of said court, this 8th day of August, 1882. JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.
W. H. Dills Attorney. 32-3w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Morr, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of said decedent, in Concord township, DeKalb county Indiana, on Saturday, September 2d, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, wagon, buggy and farming implements, hay grain, household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a. m. Terms: Sums of five dollars or under, cash: over five dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.
32-3w. NOAH MORR, Adm'r.

MONEY to loan on improved farms in sums of $2000 or more at six per cent. No delay. U. M. STODDORD,
28-4w. Indianapolis, Ind.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	3 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 15	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 20	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 00	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 02
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	6 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. M. ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 53	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 39	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 45
Chicago Junction ar	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 35	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 25	9 40
Deshler	11 58	9 42	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 28	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 88	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 26	2 45
Syracuse		1 40	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	5 55	7 10

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad,

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No. 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 50	12 18pm	Hartford	[illegible]	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Cincinnati		
10 30pm	6 03	Indianapolis	11 05	[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

AT NIGHT.

At night, when work is done, 'mid shadows gray that darken
And cling about the window, where once the sun was bright,
Sweet sounds come back again to which we used to hearken
At night!

At night, tho' we are old, and the gray shadows clinging
Presage to us that [illegible] where there is no more light!
Sometimes there come again sweet airs of childhood's singing,
At night!

At night we two may sit in shadow, open-hearted,
Long since the time is passed when hope was all in sight!
Softly singing the songs of happy days departed,
At night!

At night the cricket's voice sounds through the shadows dreary;
Our songs, alas! like his, have neither charm nor weight!
We only rest and sing hushed hopes and voices weary.
At night!
—[The Argosy.

MRS WHITAKER'S DEAF EAR.

Charles Heber Clark in Our Continent.

Mrs. Whitaker was deaf in one ear. It was her right ear, and it was stone deaf.

Mrs. Whitaker had acquired a habit of sleeping upon her left side, with her deaf ear up, and this had often been a source of annoyance to her husband, who was nervous and irritable, while she was a woman whose calmness and serenity of disposition were remarkable.

Sleeping with her deaf ear up Mrs. Whitaker was at night rarely disturbed by noises which robbed her husband of his rest. The hum of the mosquitoes which maddened him was not heard by her. A passing thunder storm which roused him in a summer night, and sent him flying about to close the windows, would leave her in perfect unconsciousness of its existence. The noises in the street and the rattling of the window-sashes upon windy nights frequently filled Mr. Whitaker with vexation, as they deprived him of sleep but his wife slumbered sweetly on and heard them not. Indeed, it rarely happened that she heard the crying of the baby until Mr. Whitaker, indignant at its refusal to go to sleep, would rouse her by shaking her, and would ask her to try to soothe the little one.

Mr. Whitaker had often remonstrated with his wife about this habit of sleeping with her deaf ear up, and she had often replied good-humoredly, with a promise to try to remember to break herself of it, but somehow or other it continued to cling to her.

One night in winter time Mr. Whitaker sat up in his library till a late hour reading a book in which he was very much interested. His wife retired early. Mr. Whitaker finally closed his book, and after locking the front door, went down in the cellar, in accordance with his custom, to see if the furnace fire had been fixed properly for the night. While he was poking it a gust of wind came through the screen upon one of the cellar windows and slammed the door leading into the back hallway above, through which he had come. For a moment Mr. Whitaker did not think of the matter particularly, but suddenly he remembered that he had put a spring-lock on the other side of that door, and the thought struck him that the catch might possibly be down. He ascended the stairs and tried the door. The catch was down, and he had no key. He was locked in the cellar, for the key of the out-cellar door he knew was in the kitchen.

He could hardly think what he had better do about the matter, but finally he concluded to try to make his wife hear him and come to his rescue. He seized the long and heavy furnace poker, and inserting the crook of it above the bell-wire that rang along the joist of the cellar ceiling, he pulled. The bell jangled loudly, but it was in the kitchen, and Mrs. Whitaker was in the front room in the second story. Would she hear it? He pulled the wire again, twice; then he sat down on the steps and waited. There was no response. It then flashed upon the mind of the imprisoned man that Mrs. Whitaker was probably sleeping with the deaf ear up.

This increased his growing irritation, and he pulled the bell-wire with the poker fifteen or twenty times.

"I could hear that a mile from here if I were deaf as a post!" he exclaimed, as he threw the poker on the floor and took his seat again, with the bell still vibrating.

But Mrs. Whitaker did not hear the noise, for no sound of her coming reached the ears of her impatient and indignant husband.

He grew angrier every moment. He felt a sense of injustice. It seemed unkind, inhuman for his wife to be sleeping away calmly upstairs while he was locked up in the dismal recesses of the cellar.

"I'll make her hear me, or I'll break something," he exclaimed, seizing the poker and hooking it upon the bell-wire. Then he pulled the wire with such furious energy that he broke it, and the jangling of the bell died away into silence.

"It is a little short of scandalous," said Mr. Whitaker in a rage. "I have spoken so often to Ellen about sleeping with her deaf ear up, that it looks like malice, deliberate, fiendish malice, when she persists in doing it."

What would he do next? He could not stay in the cellar all night, and he did not like to batter down the door with the poker. A happy thought! He went to the furnace, and, with the help of the hatchet from the kindling-wood pile, he cut the tin flue which conveyed the heat up to Mrs. Whitaker's room. Certainly he could compel her to hear him now. He put his mouth to the broken flue and called "El-len—El-len!" Then he stopped and listened. He thought he could hear Ellen breathing softly in her sleep, but he was not certain. He called again more loudly, and then put his fingers in his mouth and whistled. "Probably I can wake the baby, anyhow, and the baby will wake her," he said; but no response came down the flue. The baby seemed to be sleeping with almost supernatural soundness, [illegible] manifestly, Mrs. Whitaker had her deaf ear up.

[illegible] Whitaker was almost beside himself with rage. "A woman," he said, "who would treat her husband in such a manner as this, is capable of anything. Either Ellen will stop sleeping with her deaf ear up, or we will seperate." A third time he applied his lips to the tin pipe, and bawled into it until he was hoarse. He thought he heard his spouse walking across the floor, but when he called again there was no response, and he knew that he was mistaken.

The soul of Mr. Whitaker was filled with gloom. In his anger he indulged in sardonic humor. "I suppose she rather relishes having me down in the cellar here all night; it is a good joke! But let her take care! She may laugh upon the other side of her mouth before we are done with this business!" And he laughed a wild and bitter laugh.

Poor Mrs. Whitaker sleeping sweetly upstairs, in perfect unconsciousness, would have been deeply pained to learn how gravely her husband wronged her.

"I must get out of here somehow or other," said Mr. Whitaker. "The window is small, but I can crawl through it, I reckon, if I try."

He unhooked the frame containing the wire screen which protected the window and pushed it outward. Then procuring a wash-tub and climbing from it to the window-sill, he thrust his head out and dragged his body through. When he reached the front pavement his face was covered with cobwebs and his clothes with coal dust; but he exulted in thought that he was a free man.

He took his dead-latch key from his pocket and was about to try to open the front door, when he remembered that he had locked the door and put up the chain bolt. There was no use trying to ring the bell. The wire was broken, and Mrs. Whitaker wouldn't hear the bell if the wire hadn't been broken. There was but one last hope of making her hear, and that was by throwing gravel stones against the window. Mr. Whitaker tried the experiment. The first handful produced no effect. The sleeper did not hear it. Neither did she hear the second handful, nor the third, nor the tenth, which was dashed against the glass with such violence that Mr. Whitaker expected to see it shivered to fragments.

Mr. Whitaker was at his wit's end. There was a faint light burning in the room, and as he looked up at it and thought of his wife slumbering quietly on while he was in such great trouble, his wrath grew so fierce that he felt capable of doing something really terrible. But what should he do? The poor lady was as much beyond his reach for the time, as if she were in China. He thought for a moment of trying to borrow a ladder; but where could he get a ladder in the middle of the night? No; as his sense of personal injury deepened he more and more firmly resolved that he would punish Ellen somehow or other for her indifference. As he could not obtain admission to his own house, why should he not fly? Why should he not go off somewhere and give his wife something to worry over in repayment for all the worng she had inflicted upon him by persisting, against his earnest and repeated remonstrance, in sleeping with her deaf ear up?

Mr. Whitaker turned passionately away from the house and walked rapidly down the street. He had no particular destination in his mind, but he hurried along with a vague notion that he might, perhaps, go to a hotel when he felt calmer. In a few moments he came to the railroad depot not far from his dwelling. It was brilliantly lighted, and as he looked at it he remembered that a train started for New York at midnight. He walked into the waiting-room. The minute-hand on the huge marble clock indicated three or four minutes of 12. Mr. Whitaker rushed up to the ticket-office and bought a ticket for New York. Then he hurried into the car and took a seat. He had upon his head his velvet smoking-cap, so that his appearance did not excite remark. Presently the train started, and Mr. Whitaker actually felt a kind of malicious joy as he thought he would soon be far away from his wife.

It was a slow train, and he had plenty of time to think, and as he thought his passion began to cool, and the conviction began to press in upon him that he had been behaving very foolishly. How absurd it was to blame poor Ellen because he had locked himself in the cellar! He pictured her lying by the side of the baby, calm in the belief that he was still sitting in the library. This recalled to his mind her deaf ear and her fondness for sleeping with it up. Then he had a revulsion of feeling and he began to grow angry again. But this was a mere flash. Steadily he advanced toward a more reasonable view of the situation, and as he did so he concluded that it would be a great act of folly to go all the way to New York. He asked the conductor the name of the next station. It was Bristol. He made up his mind to get out there and to go home early in the morning. He really felt badly to think how much alarmed and distressed his wife would be when she discovered his absence.

When he stepped from the train at Bristol rain was falling quite rapidly, and one feeble light in front of the station shone through the deep darkness. Mr. Whitaker inquired of the man upon the platform the way to a hotel, and then he started to go to it. In descending the wet and slippery steps of the platform he lost his footing and fell. He was very much hurt, and found that he could not rise. He called for help, and when the railroad man—the only man who was anywhere about—came to him, he discovered that further assistance would be required, for Mr. Whitaker's leg was broken.

The man soon brought three other men, and placing the hurt man upon a board they carried him to the hotel and sent for a doctor.

If Mr. Whitaker, sitting in the car, had thought himself a very foolish man, what did Mr. Whitaker, lying far away from home in a wretched hotel, with his broken leg, think of himself? Mr. Whitaker thought that if there is a colossal idiot on this earth, he was that personage.

Early in the morning he sent a telegram to his wife, urging her to come to him at once, and right speedily came a reply from her, saying that she would take the train which ordinarily reached Bristol at 9 o'clock.

From the window of his bed-room in the hotel the invalid could see the station and the railroad, and as he watched them, while he longed for the train to come, he tried to arrange in his mind, for his wife, an explanation of his conduct which would present it in the best possible light.

Senseless anger is one of the things that defies justification, and a man's very sense that his wife's love makes her capacity for forgiveness almost illimitable only tends to deepen his shame when he is conscious of having wronged her.

Mr. Whitaker resolved, after thinking the matter over, that the best thing to do would be frankly to confess his fault, and to throw himself upon his wife's mercy.

He heard the whistle which announced the approach of the 9 o'clock train. The train came in view and drew up at the station. Mr. Whitaker looked eagerly at the persons who got out of the cars, but Ellen was not among them. She had not come. He fell back upon the bed with a sigh, and began again to grow angry with her.

But the poor woman was on the train. Alarmed by the discovery when she rose in the morning that Mr. Whitaker was not in the house, her alarm was increased when she received the telegram sent by him. What could be the explanation of the mystery of his disappearance? She was so agitated that she could hardly prepare for the journey. But she reached the depot and got into the car, and began to move toward Bristol. Somewhat weary from too great nervous excitement, she placed her muff against the frame of the car-window and rested her head upon it, while her veil covered her closed eyes. Unhappily she had arranged herself with her deaf ear up, and so she did not hear the conductor when he shouted "Bristol!" and she was so deeply absorbed in thinking of Mr. Whitaker that she did not notice that the train had stopped.

When he found that his wife had not come, Mr. Whitaker made up his mind to go home at all hazards. A steamboat stopped at the wharf at half past 9, on its way to the city; and borne upon a litter he had himself carried on board. In an hour he was at the city wharf, whence a wagon carried him to his house. He was shocked and disappointed to ascertain from the servant that Mrs. Whitaker had gone to see him in the train in which she said she would go. He could not comprehend why she had missed him; and all day long he lay in bed worrying about her and wondering why she did not come.

Mrs. Whitaker got back to Bristol about noon, and ascertained by inquiry that her husband had returned, with a broken leg, to the city. There was no train that she could take until 4 o'clock, and she spent the interval in inquiring about the accident to Mr. Whitaker, and in trying vainly to ascertain the reason of his extraordinary conduct.

About half past 5 o'clock he heard her voice in the lower entry. He listened eagerly to her quick footsteps upon the stairs. Then she flung the door open. Mrs. Whitaker did not speak as she entered the room. She uttered a little cry, flew to the bedside, and put her arms about her husband's neck and kissed him.

Mr. Whitaker felt that if he should have exact justice dealt to him he would be sent to the scaffold.

When she had nearly smothered him with kisses she sat down beside him, and taking hold of his hand, said;

"And now, dearest, tell me what has caused all this strange trouble?"

"Why, you know, Ellen," said Mr. Whitaker, "it was your deaf ear?"

"How do you mean?"

"You slept with it up."

And then Mr. Whitaker related the whole story, and as he did so his wife began to cry.

"I am so sorry," she said. "I will promise you never to sleep with my deaf ear up again; never, never, never!"

"Ellen," responded Mr. Whitaker, "you will do me a favor if you will always sleep with it up, and stuff cotton in your other ear beside! I have behaved like a wretch."

Then the doctor, who had been vainly pulling at the broken bell-wire, knocked upon the front door and came in to examine Mr. Whitaker's fractured leg.

How They Parted and Met.

Atlanta Constitution.

About thirty years ago Judge Cincinnatus Peeples found it necessary to order a tanner out of his law office, in Hall county. The tanner was a poor, shiftless fellow, named Wilson, and shortly after drifted to Atlanta, where he secured work at fifty cents a day. In 1868 Judge Peeples went to New York on important financial business for the state. He was directed to the great banking house of R. T. Wilson & Co. He sent in his card, and after waiting a while was ushered into an elegant office. A fine-looking man introduced himself as Wilson, and reminded the judge that he was the poor tanner he had ordered out of his office many years ago. Judge Peeples, thoroughly astonished, never dreamed that this ex-tanner was at the head of the bank, but thought he was probably related to the proprietor and had secured a clerkship. Mr. Wilson invited the judge to dine with him, and at 5 o'clock the judge found himself in one of the finest houses on Fifth avenue. While awaiting his host a superb lady entertained him, and Judge Peeples was overwhelmed with the consciousness that the day-laborer had really become the great banker. He then became uneasy, for fear he should drop some allusion to the humble origin of the husband of the splendid lady to whom he was talking. At length she said: "Judge Peeples, where do you think I spent the two happiest years of my life?" The judge thought of Paris, Saratoga and Venice, but was hesitating, when Mrs. Wilson said: "Why, at Papa Wilson's log cabin, in Hall county, where my husband took me when we were first married."

The Future of the Head.

London Lancet.

Abundant hair is not a sign of bodily or mental strength, the story of Samson having given rise to the notion that hairy men are strong physically, while the fact is that the Chinese, who are the most enduring of all races, are mostly bald, and as to the supposition that long and thick hair is a sign and token of intellectuality, all antiquity, all madhouses and all common observation are against it. The easily wheedled Esau was hairy. The mighty Cæsar was bald. Long-haired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are the philosophers and soldiers and statesmen of the world.

THE EGYPTIAN MUDIRS.

Why They Do Not Take Sides—A Romance of Upper Egypt.

New York Herald.

The fact that Europeans still remain in Upper Egypt would indicate that the populations residing beyond the limits of cities and larger towns, with their habitual wariness about going to war, have not as yet taken any direct or at least serious part in the outbreak. The action of the Governor of Minieh, 136 miles up the Nile from Cairo, was a perfectly natural proceeding for that official, when he refused to permit any interference with the administration of the railways. The province of which Minieh is the capital is agriculturally one of the richest in Egypt, and the Governor considers himself an important factor in the governmental machinery along the Nile. When travelers stop there he generally provides an elaborate Turkish dinner, the inevitable chi-books and coffee, and gayly caparisoned asses and donkeys on which to mount to visit the points of interest lying beyond the town. Then follows the fantiseer, with the Egyptian dancing girls; the gwhasee, which holds the party far beyond midnight to the sound of revelry and the rude native music. Few of the large towns along the river have ever had a heartier or more hospitable Mudir than Minieh. The town is simply a mud city of some 15,000 souls, dwelling near the bank of the river in all the squalor peculiar to the Egyptian habitations. In these settlements, and as such they are, further to the southward, the entire population—men, women and children—are made to work. The Mudir holds his appointment from the Khedive or through the Minister of the Interior, who manages the entire local administration. The Mudir has supreme charge of the taxation in his province; in fact, is king of the domains over which his jurisdiction extends. He must, however, be careful to see that every intermediate official between himself and the Khedive receives handsome presents, and neither must they be insignificant in point of value, usually consisting of a handsome bag of British sovereigns with proffers of eternal gratitude. At least annually the Mudir makes a visit to Cairo, and there he is expected to signalize his advent in the capital by substantial testimonials to the Khedive. These generally take the form not only of money but also of the handsomest Egyptian maidens whom he can find in the province. Nor is their social quality respected. There have been in years gone by terrible reprisals on account of the ruthless depredation of the household. Among the more spirited Bedouin Arabs, when their daughters and sisters have been seized for the harem of the Mudir or the Khedive, the scheme of blood revenge has been developed, and retribution has followed until whole families have been swept away. It thus appears that the Mudir is but a slave of the ruling power in Cairo, making the better Governor when he can excel in pandering to his immediate superior, the Minister, and then to the Khedive. Thus it is that when Arabi, now the supreme power at Cairo, calls on the six Mudirs of Upper Egypt for 500 horses and 650 camels they will be forthcoming or the Mudirs will lose their positions.

A ROMANCE OF UPPER EGYPT.

It is not always safe for a Governor of a province to ride among the people whom he has plundered and oppressed and whose families he has entered with the lust that most loathsome of all creatures, the Turkish libertine. It also not unfrequently happens that the Governors are nothing but common assassins, who are called upon to execute the summary and secret vengeance of some minister or favorite at court of whom they stand in awe. A case that occurred while the Herald correspondent was in the upper country is directly to the point. A Turkish official of high rank—he was a Bey—had long been a favorite of the Khedive at Cairo, for they had been educated together in France. This official was, therefore, a great deal around the palace, and it occurred to the Khedive's mother that she would like to marry off a favorite child of the harem to a gallant officer in receipt of large pay. The Bey was summoned by the Khedive and told that his mother had found him a wife—a wondrous creature. Of course in the East such an intimation to a subordinate is simply a command; yet while the Bey submitted, he secretly chafed at what he considered a gross imposition upon a friend, a Turkish aristocrat, and an officer accustomed to European liberties and customs. The marriage took place, and was a grand fete, costing many thousand dollars. Of course the Bey had never looked upon her face until after the nuptial knot was tied, and when he did neither the countenance nor the owner thereof was to his liking. Two years went by and the Khedive's mother perceived that the young wife was slowly pining away. At last persistent inquiry made the girl disclose that from the very hour of the ceremony the Bey had declined to trea her as his wife. The Khedive's mother—a perfect tigress—hastened to his Highness and demanded that the Bey should be put to death instantly. He could not refuse. The Bey was immediately seized, conveyed by a guard, 1,800 miles to the Soudan, and upon his arrival the Governor General was ordered to strangle him; but the Governor General happened to be the life-long friend of the condemned man and allowed him to live. Six different orders were sent to kill him, but not one of them was obeyed. The Herald correspondent was the guest of this gentleman in the Soudan for over two months, and these facts came from his own lips. A better educated man one seldom finds in the world's travel. His books were Michelet, Victor Hugo, About, Schiller, Goethe, Heine, Irving, De Tocqueville, and others. He finally joined caravans with the Herald correspondent on a journey of 1,500 miles to Cairo, and returned to Khartoum to become Governor General in the very capital where he had been sent to be put to death. He has since been Minister of Public Instruction in the service of the present Khedive.

After Only Two Years.

"Give me the child."

As Beryl McCloskey spoke these words she looked into the face of Vivian Fairhope, the man to whom two years agone she had given the most precious treasure of a woman's life, her love, and in the delicate lines of her lovely face there was an expression that told more plainly than could words of a deep resolve the woman had taken.

Little Beatrice had been uneasy all the day, and now that the summer day was drawing to a close, and the long lines of rosy light that streamed up from below the Western horizon seemed to rest like a benediction upon the heated earth. She was crying in the querulous, impatient way that brings alarm to a mother's heart.

Vivian handed the child to Beryl. "What are you going to do, darling?" he said. Looking at him with deep brown eyes from which gleamed a passionate love-light, Beryl said in tones of thrilling tenderness:

"I am going to spank it dizzy."

A Millionaire's Prize Dollar.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Ebenezer Learned, of this city, succeeded George Martin some time ago as Superintendent of the Park Congregational Sunday-school, the latter gentleman feeling obliged to resign on account of ill-health. Although Mr. Learned took the position at the earnest solicitation of the school, he announced his inability to accept office for any length of time, but in his ardor to see the membership increased during his administration he said to the school on the first Sunday: "I have a bright silver dollar in my pocket which is to be given to the person who brings the largest number of new scholars to the Sunday-school while I am Superintendent." A few Sundays ago John F. Slater, the wealthy manufacturer, observed a bevy of small children looking admiringly at the Park Church, and overheard one of them say: "I should like to go to church there." Catching the words, he approached the interested group, and assured them that they could attend church there on the following Sunday, and agreed to meet them at the door and to give them seats. The following Sunday six bright-faced, tidy children were on the church steps to greet him when he came, and he politely ushered them in to his pew. At the conclusion of the services he asked them if they would not like to attend the Sunday-school, and again their little faces lit up with joy as they accepted the invitation of their unknown acquaintance. He conducted them to the school room door, and they were added to the classes. They proved to be little strangers whose parents had recently moved to this city. The next Sunday the whole seven children representing the new family were in their places. Superintendent Learned was in his, but at his request his successor had been appointed and he was about to withdraw. Mr. Slater, who is a member of the church, knew nothing of the Superintendent's prize dollar, and the school was startled when Mr. Learned announced that "John F. Slater had added seven pupils to the school and was the winner of the prize." The coin was forwarded by letter to the famous millionaire, to whom it was a pleasant surprise. He duly acknowledged the receipt, and will treasure it as a symbol of one of the most agareable memories of his life.

An Extraordinary Nihilist Story.

The St. Petersberg correspondent of the Paris Voltaire guarantees the authenticity of the following statement: Shortly after the opening of the Moscow Exhibition, which was recently inaugurated by the Grand Duke Vladimir, a young man demanded an audience of the Chief of the Police at St. Petersburg. As he refused to state his errand to any of the subordinate officials, he was after being searched, admitted to the presence of the General. He then stated that he was sent by the Revolutionary party, and explained his mission in the following terms: "The Emperor is prevented from going to Moscow by his fear of our schemes. His dread will cease to be justified whenever he grants a Constitution. Then he need fear no conspiracy, and can go in safety wherever he pleases. It has fallen to my lot to inform you that if the Emperor persists in his reactionary policy nothing can save him. Neither myself nor my friends wish to murder him treacherously. Alexander III. is warned as was Alexander II. We do not assassinate, but we render justice." At this point of the interview the police officer seemed anxious to call in assistance, but the young Nihilist stopped him, and added; "I do not wish to be subjected to the indignity of torture. In coming here I have sacrificed my life. I could have killed you, but we do not commit murder uselessly." With these words the youth stepped back a few paces, and knocked two large buttons, with which his cuffs were fastened, against his forehead. The buttons being full of an explosive substance, burst, and inflicted such wounds on the young man that he died a few minutes afterward, leaving no traces as to his identity. This sensational incident has reminded the public that the murder of Alexander II. was preceded by similar warnings.

Why Some Farmers Do Not Succeed.

Southern Farmers' Monthly.

The following reasons why some farmers do not succeed:

They are not active and industrious.

They are slothful in everything.

They do not keep up with improvements.

They are wedded to old methods.

They give no attention to details.

They think small things not important.

They take no pleasure in their work.

They regard labor as a misfortune.

They weigh and measure stingily.

They are wasteful and improvident.

They let their gates sag and fall down.

They let their fowls roost in the trees.

They have no shelter for stock.

They do not curry their horses.

They leave their plows in the field.

They hang the harness in the dust.

They put off greasing the wagon.

They starve the calf and milk the cow.

They don't know the best is the cheapest.

They have no method or system.

They see no good in a new thing.

They never use paint on the farm.

They prop the barn door with a rail.

They milk the cows late in the day.

They have no time to do things well.

They do not read the newspapers and books.

JOCOSITIES.

"Marriage keeps men out of mischief." So does a ball and chain.

A young man by the name of Neck was recently married to Miss Heels; they are now, therefore, tied neck and heels together.

"Sweet sixteen" is all bosh when referring to girl. At that age she is the crossest and most imprudent of any period of her life, being too old to spank and not old enough to box her mother.

James took his girl out the other night and it was quite late when he reached home. He says he would have preferred to have been on a less equal footing by her father.

Men's nightgowns are now built with pockets in. This will fill a want long felt by commercial travelers who have heretofore been compelled to claw around under the pillow when they need their flask.

When the wife of a candidate begins already to pay back tea an coffee borrowed six years ago, it my be set down as a fixed fact that her husband will make the race even if he fails to get the regular party nomination.

Jumbo is the first Englishman of note that ever landed in America with only one trunk and no umbrella. His large and increasing popularity is largely due to the fact that he can not go back and write a book about us.

"What is home without an oil can?
What is home without a poker?
What is home without a woman?
And a man to hug and choke her?
What is home without a garden,
And a faithful wife to make it,
And a darling whom the parents
Both can often take and shake it?"

There is considerable difference between lawyers and doctors handling a case. The more lawyers there are in case the longer the case will last, but the more doctors there are in a case the shorther work they make of it.

An old Scotchman attributes the disappearance of ghosts from the Scottish moors to the custom of tea-drinking at social meetings. It requires Scotch whisky on the top of old ale to enable a man to see a ghost really worth talking about.

There is nothing like a tender wife's explanation. A Troy man named Hammond took a lot of poison the other day, and when the doctor who came to pump it out of him asked Mrs. H. why he did it, she promptly responded, "because he is a fool." and went on vigorously hemming a gingham apron. The pumping was successful.

A prominent Granger from Onion Creek was in Austin yesterday. Desiring to obtain some reliable figures about the oat crop, we asked him if he could tell us precisely how many acres he had in oats and how many bushels he raised to the acre. "I can't give you the precise figures, but I raised a heap, sold right smart, and I've got a powerful lot left."

Mrs. Brown—"Dear me, Mrs. Jones are those tall young ladies really yours? I had no idea you had daughters grown up." Mrs. Jones (who is still possessed of considerable personal attraction)—"Oh, yes! I was was married at fifteen, you know! And is that young gentleman really your son?" Mrs. Brown (who is also possessed of ditto ditto ditto—"Yes—a—I was married at twelve."

A dispatch in one of the Chicago papers announces that a man has been "wounded by a bicycle." If any weapon of warfare has been invented by which bicycles can be shot at the enemy, it will be a sweet boon to the country, though the riders should be dismounted and shot out of a separate gun. It would be an interesting sight in the hospitals during the next month to see the doctors probing a man to remove a bicycle.

"Little Johnny" in San Francisco Argonaut: "Once there was a revival of lidgion in the town where Mister Gipple kept a glassware store and everybody was going wild with good. One day there was a feller, tendin' store for Mister Gipple, and a mighty good woman she cum wid a Bible and said young man du you keep the Commandments? The feller who hailed from Sacramento and didn't know what them was, said yes mum we do but the boss was a settin' 'em one side yisterday and fell and broke every one. We shall have some more and better ones from Frisco in a few days—cum in next week, mum."

Odd Stories and Happenings.

For the first time in seventy-five years Putnam county, Georgia, is without a saloon.

In Elberton, Ga., during a recent rain, a large turtle fell from the clouds into the streets.

In Grant county, Kentucky, a horse was bitten by a mad dog and died of hydrophobia. Over twenty-five dogs feasted on the carcass, went mad, and had to be killed.

The liquor drank in Louisiana costs $47,000,000—$2,000,000 more than its combined cotton, sugar, and rice crop. Virginia drinks up her entire wheat crop annually.

A toper of Carson, Nev., boasts that he has not once gone to bed sober since 1854, and that in that time there was not a single day in which he did not take fifty drinks of whisky.

The ball that put out Peter Vandemark's eye came out of his shoulder a few days ago. It was sent by a Rebel sharpshooter in the late war, but was supposed to have glanced off. He has enjoyed good health since then.

The most astonished man the Clerk of the O'Brien county (Iowa) Court ever saw was one who recently applied for a marriage license, and nearly went crazy when he found that just twenty-four hours before another fellow had secured a license to marry the same girl.

After a Smith county, (Va.,) well-digger dug 300 feet down he went through with a plunge into a subterranean lake, the distance between the earth and the water being several feet. A small boat was let down and he sailed over five miles, when he found the outlet to be a spring in the side of a hill.

An infant son of Mr. Ruel D. Hall was recently named Blaine Chandler, and, in recognition of the fact, he has just received a massive silver cup bearing the inscription: "Presented to Blaine Chandler Hall by James G. Blaine and William E. Chandler."

AN ELEPHANT LOOSE.

Emperor Runs A Muck Through the Streets of Troy.

Barnum's show exhibited in Troy, New York, on Wednesday, and about midnight many residents were treated to an entertainment not put down in the bill. The evening performance closed at about ten o'clock, and immediate arrangements were made to transfer the menagerie to Gloversville. The elephants and larger animals were driven down River street to the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad bridge, with a view of crossing the latter to take cars on Green Island for Gloversville. The camel, Jumbo and several other elephants filed into the bridge all right, but one of the large elephants, known as the Emperor, became unruly and manifested a disposition to continue down the street. The attendants sought to coax him over, but the more he was coaxed the more obstinate he became, and he finally made a bolt down River street. Three other elephants followed his example. The trouble had already attracted a large crowd of men and boys, whose mingled cries at the beasts only infuriated them, and they started down through the centre of the city at full speed. At Adams street Emperor fell and was soon surrounded. Raising himself suddenly, he espied the bright lights burning in the Rensselaer rail-mill, and he made for that objective point. The other elephants followed Emperor and entered the mill, causing a stampede of the employes. In his anxiety to escape his pursuers he stepped into the hot blooms and his fore feet were terribly burned. Goaded to madness with pain, the elephant rushed from the mill on to the Hudson River railroad track, and, reaching Jefferson street, he took the sidewalk. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Casey were on the sidewalk, and were so surprised at the strange sight of an elephant running at large that they lost their presence of mind. As a result Casey was knocked down and badly hurt. Turning into First street, Emperor met Patrick Maher, who was returning from work, and threw him with great force down an embankment. The elephant next encountered Edward Burke, and injured him very seriously by a blow from his trunk. Emperor then took the sidewalk, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, did not meet any one until he reached Van Buren street, where he seized Patrick Burns, and threw him about twenty feet. In Tyler street Emperor hurled Michael Minahan against a fence, breaking three of his ribs. Minahan is sixty-five years old, and it is probable that he will die. Before reaching the Fourth street junction several other persons were hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Moulton were seated on the stoop of their residence as Emperor hove in sight, and they remained there to see what was the matter. As Emperor approached the house Moulton seized a pail and struck the brute, whereupon Emperor turned and seized Mrs. Moulton, and threw her with great force against the wall in the house, seriously injuring her. Moulton was knocked senseless by a blow of the animal's trunk and his collar-bone was broken. John Roarke, who lived near by, was drunk enough to suppose that he could quiet the elephant, and as a result his right foot was crushed by Emperor treading upon it. The elephant then turned into Fourth street, where he knocked Jeremiah Barlow insensible and sent John O'Marra about fifteen feet into the air. Then he made for the Bessemer steel works, being attracted thither by the electric light. Remembering his experience at the Rensselaer mill, Emperor did not seek an intimate acquaintance with the red-hot steel blooms. In fact, the sight of them caused him to turn, and so frantic was he that he ran against a fence, knocking it to pieces. Turning into the street again, a peddler's wagon was in the way, and this the angry brute reduced to kindling wood. Emperor then made for the farm lands adjoining, doing great damage to vegetables and fences on the places of the Hon. Erastus Corning, Thomas Dickson, C. E. Defrees and others. Meanwhile Emperor's companions had been captured, and other circus hands, experienced in the treatment of wild animals, joined in the attempt to capture Emperor. The latter, however, took possession of St. Joseph's cemetery, where he trampled on graves and knocked down several head-stones. At about eight o'clock Thursday morning he was captured. In addition to the persons above named many others were injured. Mr. Hutchinson visited the victims yesterday and settled all damages. The aggregate amount paid out was nearly $6,000.

An Egyptian Lady.

Mrs. Pomer's Pilgrimage.

She wore, first a chemise of some thin white material, with loose sleeves, embroidered round the edge, hanging over her hands; then a large pair of crimson silk trousers, so long and wide that they entirely concealed her bare feet; then came a garment like the Turkish anteree, decending to the feet before, hanging in a train behind and opening at the sides, with long sleeves open from the wrist to the elbow and falling back so as to expose those of the chemise beneath. The dress was made of crimson damask and embroidered all round the edge with black braiding, and was confined —not at the waist, but over the hips— with an Indian shawl wound two or three times round and knotted before. The last garment was a jacket, reaching only to the waist, with half sleeves made of an exceedingly rich stuff of dark blue silk, embroidered all over in running pattern with gold, and edged with gold braiding and buttons. Three large silver amulet cases, containing charms, were hung over the shawl girdle. The head dress is the prettiest part of the Egyptian costume, and Sofia's was exceedingly rich. Her hair divided into twenty or thirty small braids hanging over her shoulders, to the end of each of which were affixed three silk cords strung with gold coins of various sizes. Two rows of gold coins, as large as a half-crown piece, laid close together, encircled her forehead; and at each temple deepened a cluster of smaller ones, with an agate ornament in the middle. The back of her was covered with a small Egyptian fez, ornamented with larger piece of solid gold, and bound on by a handkerchief of embroidered crape. She wore two necklaces of gold coins thickly strung together, and each individual piece of money depending from a massive ornament in the form of a fish; one of these necklaces was long, and the other just encircled her throat; and between them was a string of beads of Egyptian agates, as large as birds' eggs, and strung together with golden links. Her ear-rings were of gold filigree in the shape of flowers, and her bracelets, of which she wore several, of massive gold and silver. We computed that she carried about £350 on her person in coin alone, without including her other ornaments.

Happiness.

From a Lime Kiln Club Lecture.

"In de fust place no one kin be perfeckly happy. When you git possesshun of a great big watermellyon an' sit down in an alley to devour it all by yerself yer mouf waters, yer back sort o' hump up, an' you fondly emagine dat you am perfeckly happy. But you ain't. You haven't taken ober two bites befo' you remember dat de ole woman wants a porus plaster, an' de child'en want shoes, an' de rent will be due on Saturday, an' a dozen odder flngs cum to mind to knock yer happiness higher dan Gilderoy's corn-sheller. It's de same when you play poker an' win $10. You feel happy fur de minit, an' you dance aroun' on one leg an' chuckle ober yer smartness. Den comes de reakshun. You remember dat you owe about $50, an' dat de wood am out, de flour-bar'l am empty, an' de chill'en have bin cryin' fur bacon.

"In de second place, what's de use of bein' happy? (Sobs from Elder Toots.) Happiness doan' increase de price of blackin' stoves. You can't charge any mo' for whitewashin'. (Sensation behind the stove.) You can't git any mo' for beatin' ca'pet. (Groans of despair.) Bein' happy doan' help our credit at de grocer's or de butcher's. (Sighs.) What dey want is money, an' not happiness. Show me a happy man who has any mo' to eat an' w'ar dan an unhappy one. (Distressing coughs from all over the hall.) It has bin said dat happiness am better dan riches. Doan' let 'em fool you! (Sensation.) De happy man am sent to jail quite as often as de unhappy one.

"In de third place, happiness am not healthy. It runs into liver complaint, consumpshun an' palpitation of de h'art. We am placed heah on airth to bet on de losin' hoss; to marry de wrong woman—to catch onto heaps of bad weather and dead loads of tribulashun. Doan' go round lookin' fur a happy man. If you find one, he'll be somebody so soft dat dey have to put him on ice. Our greatest an' bes' men am de mos' unhappy ones. Show me a man that has lost three wives by yaller fever, six chill'en by the cholera, three or four houses by fire, an' has himself bin sent to jail on false testimony, an' I will show you a noble Roman." (Cheers.)

Wonderful Maternity.

New York World.

The Assyrian Monarch of the Monarch Line, arrived yesterday afternoon with a full completement of Russian refugee Jewish passengers. Among these were three married women, sisters, named Ruth Jacobsky, Lena Itskok, and Miriam Levinski, who, with their husbands, left Odessa last winter. In Russia, where they had been married on the same day fifteen months ago, they belonged to the middle class. The husbands of these women are tailors by trade. Two weeks since the tailors and their wives and co-religionists, were sent on board the Assyrian Monarch for New York. On Sunday morning, the 1st inst., Lena Itskok, who is a very prepossessing Jewess about twenty-two years old, became the mother of two fine, healthy girls. Her two sisters were in the act of congratulating the newly-made mamma, when they themselves found that they were in want of the doctor's services. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Ruth Jacobsky, who is twenty-seven, and a good-looking blonde, had done as well as her other sister and had at that moment presented her fortunate husband with two boys. At 9 o'clock at night two more girl strangers made their appearance on board the boat, and Miriam Levinski, the youngest sister, aged nineteen, was receiving the felicitations of her husband and brothers-in-law. On Friday the two boys were initiated into one of the mysteries of Judaism. At the circumcision they were both named Isaac, which means, "I should smile." The girls have not yet been named, but each of the children received a present from the captain of the steamer, who declares that although he has carried many thousands of passengers in his day, he has never seen such a remarkable trio as the three Russian Jewesses who vied with each other in their presents to their liege lords and masters.

The Tramp's Choice.

The Little Rock, Arkansas, Gazette tells the following good story of the days when the Wabash used to be a little slow in paying its men:

At a station on the Wabash railroad a tramp approached the conductor of a train and said:

"Colonel, there's four tramps going to steal a ride with you through to Blankville. You'll find 'em in the smoking car."

"Thanks, my man; you deserve to be rewarded."

"Oh, no, I don't. I'm only an old tramp, ragged, hungry and dirty, but I have a grain or two of honor left. When a railroad line is two months behind in paying its men and can't declare a dividend to stockholders, a tramp who thinks anything of his character will take the dirt road."

Olive Butter.

This new rival of lard and butter for culinary purposes is a product of cotton seed oil, made from selected seed, pressed with ice, and treated and prepared under letters patent. Olive butter is said to be a healthful and very nutritious product, free from all adulterations, sweet and savory. For cooking purposes it is by some regarded as more satisfactory than either butter or lard. It is not so easily absorbed, and food cooked in it is free from the greasy taste so obnoxious to epicures. An enthusiastic writer says: "The daintiest tidbits may be dressed in olive butter without fear of detracting from their flavor, and rather with a certainty of improving it. A pound of olive butter will go twice as far as a pound of lard or butter."

The only jewel which will not decay is knowledge.

Religious Intelligence.

At home the Moravians number only 20,000; but they have gathered 73,000 heathen into the fold.

The oldest Presbyterian Church in the world, the Waldensian, sends out more missionaries from her highland valleys than all her ministers at home.

An appeal is made on every Catholic in the world to contribute five cents each toward a monument suitable to the memory of the late Pope Pius IX.

The religious element is steadily gaining ground in San Francisco, so that from being a thoroughly godless city, it is fast becoming as Christian as any other section of our country.

The people of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, by a vote of 26,720 to 16,945 have adopted a law prohibiting unnecessary labor on Sunday, theatrical representations, street processions, etc.

The American Israelite does not approve of the scheme of the return of the Jews to Palestine. It say: "We rather believe it is God's will that the habitable world shall become one holy land and the human race one holy people.

The mission fields of the Moravian Church comprises at the present time sixteen provinces, with over 100 stations and 1,800 missionaries. They have 215 schools, with about 15,000 pupils, and a total of nearly 75,800 converts from among the heathen.

A fault-finding dominie asked a lady member of his church: "What is the reason that griffins, dragons and devils are ladies' favorite subjects for embroidery designs?" "Ah, because they are continually thinking of their husbands," was the lady's quick retort.

It was a curious defense made by clergyman who was sued for debt to reply that if he considered the debt a moral obligation he would pay it but he looked upon it as a legal obligation only, that he was worth nothing; and the amount—$254—could not be collected.

The Independent says: "While the Adventists believe the war in Egypt to be the result of the failure of the angel of Revelation to hold the four winds, the Christian Instructor professes to see in it an indication that God is grieved at the action of the instrumental music in public worship."

An English newspaper writer says: "Sermons, when for a charity, might be reduced in length were everybody to follow the example of a friend of mine. When 'sitting under' one of these sermons, he places twenty shillings in his pocket. After the sermon has lasted twenty minutes, he deducts a shilling for each extra five minutes, and only puts in the plate what remains."

A clergyman lecturing on Palestine remarked concerning one very rugged locality: "The roads up these mountains are too steep even for a donkey to climb, therefore I did not attempt the ascent." The reverend gentleman noticed the smile which gently played over the features of some of his hearers. Yet not seeing any particular reason why they should be amused, he pushed on with his discourse.

The followers of Moncure D. Conway in London are described by an American correspondent as worshiping truth—with a big T—on the benches of the South Palace Chapel. Around the ceiling in illuminated letters are the names of the different men whom the congregation admire. Over the desk is the name that has no divinity to them—the name Jesus. On either side of this are Socrates and Shakspeare, and beyond these are Voltaire and Moses. Mr. Conway reads passages from Confucius or Herschel or anybody he admires; his people sing poetry from Shelley, Wordsworth, Shakspeare or Adelaide Proctor, and Mr. Conway never prays. He worships only truth.

Long prayers in public service are not commendable. From the nature of the case, they must be of general character, embracing petitions in which the whole congregation can unite, excluding much that is proper in private and personal supplication. Our "Lord's Prayer," as it is called, presents a model of concise and comprehensive petitions, adapted to public worship, which in spirit and character deserves to be imitated. Public prayers should not ordinarily exceed five minutes in length. When they go beyond this, the tendency is to weariness and formalism, at the expense of devotion. God looks at the intensity of desire in our petition, rather than the number of words employed in presenting them.—Methodist Recorder.

Not His Deal.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Are you truly sure that we can always be happy and contented to live together, darling? Do you really believe that you can give up all the world and its vanities and settle right down like a model husband should, love? You will never wish to stay out all night 'with the boys,' as they call it. You are quite, quite sure you will not?" and two blue eyes glanced a sweet interrogation into his eyes.

"You can just put your whole stack on that to win, sis," he murmured.

"You will never, never sigh for some other fairer one than I? You will never read me poetry that you sent to your first love and hint that a man can only love once in a lifetime? You will never call me by some other girl's name in your sleep? Ah, you will never do that, will you, darling?"

"Well, you just copper any one to lose that says I will," he whispered, throwing his off arm about her more or less supple form and giving her one on the lips for luck.

"You will always tell me everything that passes in you busy life, darling? You will have no secrets from your own little wife? Not a single little tiny one, you are quite sure? You will let me read all your letters, and tell me about your business? We shall be really and truly one in everything, shall we not, ducky?"

"Well, I'm just taking all they put up, old gal, that we will," said he, giving her another plump upon the lips, with a good hug thrown in by way of interest.

"You will never smoke in bed, or refuse to make calls, or dislike my mother, or compel me to ask you for money, or be cross because I have a headache in the morning, or—"

"See here, sis," he chipped in, as his arm relaxed its hold about her form, "I should like to ask you a question before we splice. Just one, and then you may fire 'em in on your side to the end of the last quarter."

"What is it, darling?" she chirped, getting hold of hisband and putting the arm about her once more.

"You'll go your last chip, you'll give it to me straight?" he whispered.

"You may trust me always, love," she lisped.

"Well, then, on the dead level, are you a maid or a widow?"

"Why, you horrid thing. Of course I—I—I've never been married," she sobbed. "How could you ask me such a question?"

"Well, I kinder thought I dropped to too much knowledge in your questions," he replied; "when did you catch on to so much wisdom, little one?"

"Oh, mamma told me to ask you—"

"That whip-saws me," he said, "somebody else can have my chair. There's too much mother-in-law in this deal for me to play it out," and he skipped.

The Age of High Pressure.

From the London Globe.

It has become almost a truism to say that every age has its distinguished feature, which gives to it an individuality as unmistakable as that which differentiates the several members of the same family; and it needs but little examination to discover that the distinguishing feature of the present age is "high pressure." Physical science has taught mankind the conservation and utilization of the forces of nature, and recent experiment has shown that "high pressure" is the means by which the greatest amount of force may be extracted from a ton of coals. Humanity is fond of analogy, and is ever ready to transfer its reasoning from the physical to the psychic world. Moreover, the advance of physical science, and the application thereof to the appliances of life, must in time necessitate a corresponding movement in the world of action. As the locomotive or steam vessel increases in speed, so must human beings move more rapidly in thought and action. The humblest servant upon a line of railway is affected in his movement by every mile of increased speed of the trains running over that line. The lowest clerk in an office is affected materially by each increase of postal deliveries, by every decrease in the rates of telegrams, by every addition to the foreign and colonial mail services. It is quite true that we do not spend so many hours in our offices as did our grandfathers—but we do more in the shorter hours than they did, and we know nothing of the interval of quietude which they enjoyed during the business day. Every man must work at the top of his speed, and by the time his day's work is over he finds his powers are exhausted, and he has scarcely energy left to seek the means of recreation which lie around him. Our business and professional friends are constantly urging as an excuse for failures in the exercise of social virtues the plea that they are too weary to undertake that exercise save at widely sundered intervals, and the weary business man asks for nothing when his day's labors are ended save "to be let alone." Such a state of things cannot fail to tell seriously upon the character and genius of a people.

Leisure is a thing unknown to the bulk of men, and is regarded as some far-distant haven which he scarcely hopes to reach in futures years. And to the few fortunates ones who do reach it, it too frequently comes when all capacity for its enjoyment is gone, worn out by the weary struggle and stress of the voyage. The principals of our commercial houses are already beginning to see the result of this high pressure upon their employes. There is a lack of springiness or elasticity about them, and a nervous hurriedness in their work, which frequently defeats their efforts. With a growing average intelligence, and a general spread of knowledge, there is also an increasing lack of business "genius." It is more than ever easy to get a hundred men of ordinary ability, and more difficult to get one man of originality and keen sight. Men are more mechanical and less spontaneous than they were. Specialists may be obtained for all departments, but the men of "all round minds," capable of taking wide views, are few and far between.

The New Testament

N. A. Trueblood, in Christian Worker.

The books of the New Testament were orginally written in the Greek language, and at different periods of time, ranging from 55 A. D. to 96 A. D.

They were of course in manuscript form, written on parchment or vellum; and of the most ancient manuscripts only five are known to be in existence at this time.

The Alexandrian Manuscript, named from the place where it was found, and written in the fifth century, and now in the British Museum.

The Vatican Manuscript, named after the Pope's palace, and written in the fourth century. It was taken from Rome to Paris by the First Napoleon, but, having been returned, it is now very zealously guarded in the Vatican Library.

The Ephraem Manuscript, written by a Syrian divine named Ephraem in the fourth century, and now in the National Library at Paris.

The Beza Manuscript, named after its discoverer and owner, and written in the sixth century.

The Sinaitic Manuscript, named from being discovered in the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai. It was written in the fourth century, and is now in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia.

From these manuscripts, none of them, however, being complete, different versions were made, at different times, such as the Syriac, Egyptian, Memphitic, Thebaic, Gothic, Armenian, Persian, Ethiopian, Greek and Latin, so named on account of the language into which, or the place where they were translated.

All of the Bible, including the Old and New Testamens, was translated into the Latin Vulgate in the year 405, this being the only authentic version, according to the Roman Catholic Church, and from this and other versions the English versions were made.

Dakota Girls.

A Dakota girl has earned her right to the endearing title of "duck." While crossing the river near Valley City her canoe upset. She tied the canoe to her ankle and swam ashore. Another young woman of the same Territory has advertised for a husband as follows: "I mean business. If there is any young man in this country who has as much sand in him as a pound of plug tobacco I want to hear from him. I have a tree claim and homestead, am a good cook and not afraid to work, and willing to do my part. If any man with a like amount of land, and a decent face and carcass, wants a good wife, I can fill the bill."

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Farmer's Friend

South Bend, Indiana.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Circulation 33,000.

The largest and best agricultural paper in the country. Eight large pages, 48 columns, few advertisements and almost double the reading matter given by the $1.50 and $2 agricultural papers, but we send it to you for 50 cents a year. Premiums to every subscriber, premiums to club raisers and 232 splendid presents given them in addition, consisting of a $470 New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including re cleaning attachment, which cleans the seed as threshed; a $60 Casaday Sulky Plow; a $65 Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver Chilled Plows, Sewing Machine, Silverware, etc. Some of the departments of the Farmers' Friend are "Farm Topics," "The Orchard," "Live Stock," "The Poultry Yard," "Home and Health," "Domestic Economy," "Young Folks," "The Puzzler," "The Story Teller," "The Funny Place," "Sunday Reading," "The Clover Leaf," "The Apiary," "Letter Basket," "Various Topics," "Correspondence," "Hints for the Season," "World's Record," etc. Practical farmers and the best writers contribute to it. Agents make money canvassing for it. Any subscriber authorized to act as agent. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write your name and those of your neighbors on a postal card for free sample copies and our Illustrated Premium List.

Address,
FARMERS' FRIEND Pub. Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
IN
YOUNG
AND
MIDDLE-AGED
MEN.

THE PASTILLE
A TRIED REMEDY OF GREAT VALUE
A VITAL FORCE RESTORER
DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address

[illegible]

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL Specific for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS!

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure [illegible] true way, viz: Direct Application [illegible] Vesicles, Ducts and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this [illegible] organism. The use of the [illegible] is attended with no pain or [illegible] [illegible] have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had [illegible] for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 18th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1878.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '78.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way and wish one No. 3 box.

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils; often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

[illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 24th, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of state,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't.
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.

COUNTY TICKET:

For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Waterloo, Indiana,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Joint Representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 200 votes cast for the Democratic candidate for governor in 1880, and one vote for every fraction of 100 and over, as follows:

Elkhart County	17	votes.
Noble "	14	"
DeKalb "	13	"
Total	44	"

By order of the District Committee.

Judicial Convention.

The Democracy of the 35th Judicial Circuit are hereby notified to meet at Waterloo, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: Judge and Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit. All voters, regardless of past party affiliations, who are desirous of co-operating with the Democracy in the support of its principles and nominees, are cordially invited to attend. The basis of representation will be the same as that adopted by the late congressional convention, which will entitle each county to the following number of votes:

Noble County	14	votes.
DeKalb "	13	"
Steuben "	6	"
Total	33	

OWEN BLACK, Noble Co.,
M. BOLAND, DeKalb Co.,
H. FREYGANG, Steuben Co., } Ch'm Com's.

THE editor of the Indianian, General Reub. Williams has just turned the half century post, being fifty years of age.

WHILE at Fort Wayne last week we met Mr. Ferrier, of the Angola Journ l, and found him a most pleasant gentleman.

BEN BUTLER is again the candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Greenback Labor ticket. It is believed the democrats will endorse him.

THE county teachers' institute at Bryan commences August 28. Mr. T. J. Sanders, who takes charge of the Butler schools next year, is among the list of teachers.

SENATOR HILL, of Georgia, died last week. He had been in a critical state for some time, the disease being cancer, which was eating his mouth, throat and adjacent organs.

THE British have taken possession of the Seuz canal for a time. A transport vessel was accidentally sunk in the channel last week, which will prevent vessels from passing through for awhile.

JOHN W. COWEN, ESQ., at one time county superintendent of Steuben county, has gone to Dakota to take charge of the public schools of Fargo. He is an able and experienced educator, and will be a valuable addition to that enterprising place.

WE beg pardon of the Lagrange Register for permitting its editor to copy our article on the Clark-Shoemaker lawsuit, and credit to the Auburn Republican. Is Bro Hewitt a disciple of "Gall?" It looks like it.

W. H. DILLS and General Blair, of this county, are now being talked up by their friends for position of Judge on the democratic ticket. Both have their friends, and either would be a great gain over the hap-hazard style in which our court has been running lately.

THE colored people in some parts of the country are beginning to find out that the republican party owes them about as much as they owe the republican party. It is well known that without the votes of the colored people the republican party would be a hopeless minority.

Semi-Annual Report of Board of Health of DeKalb County.

Reports of births, deaths and diseases have been received from nearly every physician of the county; also from the different incorporated towns. Although the returns are not complete, yet they are more nearly so than similiar returns from many other counties, and fully as complete as we could expect in the commencement of a new work so different from our former customs. From the state board we learn that some opposition has been made to the law on the score of expense, etc. It must be remembered that what is expended in this manner saves far more to the people of the state in the way of sickness prevented, and the causes of disease being more fully brought under control. In the one matter of "small-pox" the people will have saved, from January 1st, 1881, to January 1st, 1882, more than the entire cost of the state and local boards during that time. I would suggest that those who object on the ground of expense should remember that when a community is threatened with certain forms of preventable diseases the people clamor for protection at any cost, and are not only willing but very anxious to have the assistance of the health board and health officers. They should not act the part of one who when sick, "a monk would be, but when well a devil a monk was he." Such a position is absurd. It might be proper to say in this connection that Indiana has always borne an unenviable name among the states and even in foreign lands, owing to the reputation given her of being an unhealthy state, and especially subject to malarial diseases. This reputation has kept from the state many thousands of those who are seeking new homes; and thus the growth and prosperity of the state has been materially retarded. These statistics will demonstrate that this evil reputation has not been deserved, and that Indiana is a comparatively healthy state and as free from malarial influence as any other western state. And in this aspect alone there is a direct money value to the people in these statistics that far out weighs the cost. It would be difficult now and perhaps out of place here to enter into an extended argument to convince the incredulous of the value of such statistics, but it might be proper to say, "that vital statistics properly collected and tabulated present the means, (1st) of ascertaining the sickness and mortality with reference to the causes and comparative prevalence in localities and the death rate, and furnishes the means of discerning the influences which conduce to the prevalence, and thus enabling the medical profession to counteract them. (2d.) Determining the condition of the people in their social relations and the influences that control the gradations of society, their habits, etc. (3d.) Aiding by its inquisitorial requirements in the detection of crimes, and thus preventing some of them. (4th.) Affording a reliable record of certain events and relations which are often essential in establishing the rights of persons and the just distribution of property."

When we remember the extra amount of labor required of physicians to prepare and make their returns monthly, and without compensation, and how cheerfully it is done in this county, I feel that the thanks of the people and of this department are due them. I feel proud of the medical fraternity of DeKalb county for thus manifesting a unity of interest and a leading spirit in this unselfish enterprise of preventive medicine, and thus protecting the public health. The Board of Health should only be considered as the executive part of the medical profession and the bureau through which the proper statistics can be tabulated, and their opinions and suggestions promulgated on questions of public health and hygiene, etc. Regarding it thus, we hope that we will never need to beg the profession for their supporting work, but rather stand in wholesome fear lest we shall fail to keep pace with their impatient desire to advance. We are sorry to have to confess that we are somewhat hindered in our work by the neglect of a few physicians that fail to report promptly at the end of each month, and hope that this hint will only serve as a suggestion to elicit prompter returns from those who know of their neglect.

The record of marriages in this county has thus far been received monthly from the county clerk's office, and to Clerk Baxter and his deputy we tender our thanks for the items necessary to complete the records in this department.

Although the Board of Health in this county was created the first of January, yet as it took some time to get organized for business over the county, we could or did not get reports for the month of January, but during the succeeding five months, ending June 30, the following statistics were received:

BIRTHS.

		M.	F.
Auburn	13	8	5
Waterloo	10	5	5
Garrett	15	9	6
Butler	24	12	12
Outside of incopor'td towns	80	42	38
Total	142	76	66

DEATHS.

Auburn	11	5	6
Waterloo	7	3	4
Garrett	3	3	0
Butler	1	0 (suicide)	1
O'tside t'ns	24	15	9
Total	46	26	20

DISEASES DANGEROUS TO PUBLIC.

Auburn	8	3	5
Waterloo	9	6	3
Garrett	5	2	3
O'tside t'ns	20	5	15
Total	42	16	26

MARRIAGES.

Auburn	9
Waterloo	2
Garrett	2
Butler	4
Outside of incorporated towns	51
Total	68

Reports on vaccination are now being called for by the state officers, and directors and trustees will please proceed to collect the statistics from their certificates filed, and forward their report to this office as early as possible. On account of the increasing severe effects last winter, vaccination was at that time discontinued. This severity was doubtless largely due to the condition of the atmosphere, in which a strong epidemic influence existed, which always produces such effects, as well as an unusual demand for virus, which the vaccine farms were unable to fully supply, and were therefore liable to collect the virus too closely, and thus include some second growth scab, which might be irritating without protecting. It is certainly wiser for a community to thoroughly vaccinate in the absence of the above influences.

J. B. CASEBEER, Sec'y C. B. of H.

The Illustrated Herald.

The Garrett Herald came out last week as an illustrated paper, and a pretty good show it made too, for that usually dignified journal. The republicans there are "piping hot" over the work of the convention of their party, and in fact they have cause to be dissatisfied. They had asked of the convention, to give them a place on the ticket, and for that purpose offered Dr. S. M. Sherman, one of the best men in the county, for the nomination for auditor. But by the usual amount of trading that characterizes that party, Dr. Sherman was slaughtered, and that part of the county left without a candidate. To say that they are mad is to put it very mildly. They say the ticket was made up without consulting them, and now those who made it up may get it elected without the help of Garrett,—if they can. The Herald and the Garrett people generally are disgusted with the whole republican ticket, and many of them will vote the straight democratic ticket at the election. If a fair showing can be had in no other way, they think a bolt of this kind will bring the leaders of the party to their senses.

NOTHING could have done more to inspire the democracy of Lagrange county to roll up her sleeves and go to work for the democratic nominee for congress in this congressional district than the action of the republican congressional convention held at Kendallville on the 3d, inst. All personal differences that may have existed have been, we believe, laid aside, and the contest will begin in earnest, many republicans expressing themselves in favor of Judge Robert Lowry, as against the inexperienced unknown of their own party. There is too much of "today" in the Lagrange attorney. A man, to intelligently represent the people in the halls of our national congress needs some knowledge of yesterday and to-morrow. The people demand such men, and they are bound to have them, the cry of Bourbonism to the contrary notwithstand.—Lagrange Democrat.

THE Kendallville Standard has become the property of Dr. Rerick, of the Lagrange Standard, and Mr. Conlogue of Kendallville. Mr. Long retires from the management of the paper he has so ably conducted for nearly two years, and on which he has been a leading workman for so long. He has lost some money by the operation, we understand. Dr. Parker, of the News, speaks a pleasant word for the retiring editor, with whom he has always been on friendly terms, but bestows a few biting sentences on C. O. Myers, the former owner of the paper. He thinks Myers has done Mr. Long an injustice.

AT the recent republican convention quite a feeling of opposition was developed against anything or any candidate proposed by Sheriff Leas. Just why this should be so, does not appear very plain to an outsider, as Mr. Leas has done more for the party than any two men they can name. He has furnished more hard work and brains, more energy and pluck, than all the rest of their leaders together. It is no business of ours, however.

W. J. HILLEGASS, editor of the Huntington Democrat, is a candidate for State Senator for the counties of Wells and Huntington. This means his election, which will be an honor to both counties and a compliment to a worthy man. Mr. Hillegas served his country faithfully during the late unpleasantness, and is a steadfast, uncompromising democrat. It pleases his brethren of the press to record his good fortune.

QUITE a number of our exchanges, especially those in Noble county, speak in favorable terms of the candidacy of General Blair for the judgship of this circuit. While at Albion last week, the same feeling seemed to prevail, many going so far as to say he would carry a strong republican vote among his old friends, especially the soldier element in that county.

"KEYSER township got out of the republican county convention without losing a man," is the quaint way the Herald puts it.

BEN. HARRISON, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock and 500 pounds of powder are among the attractions of the reunion at Garrett.

Have You Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column. 31-4t.

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Great headquarters in Northeastern Indiana for the sale of

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made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

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Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

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Everything Fifty per cent. Cheaper

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AUSTIN BROTHERS

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Cheaper than they can be stolen

A big stock has been ordered, and there must be room made for them. Fifty per cent. can be saved by buying now. The

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

Is the cheapest house in Indiana, and we want everybody to know it. Call before buying.

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That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.0
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
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That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

ATTENTION.

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
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Musical Goods.
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys.
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store Supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 5 to 68, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from at INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Go to the reunion.

—S. U. Tarney is yet very ill.

—Now the political battle is open.

—John Robbins was home over Sunday.

—The democratic ticket suits all the boys.

—The postoffice floor has been carpeted.

—Garden food is both cheap and plenty.

—Photos $1 a dozen at Jones', Fort Wayne. 34-10t.

—The cow ordinance is a matter of the past.

—A large crowd is reported at the reunion.

—Threshing machines are in great demand.

—The base ball excitement seems to keep up.

—John Reesh has accepted the marshalship.

—Ben. Williams has sold his sprinkling wagon.

—Charley Smith has resigned the marshalship.

—Mrs. Bab. Lewis has been visiting out of town.

—We notice Charley Dugan on the streets again.

Bob Donalson was boss at the tailor shop this week.

—Mr. Straw is handling some fine organs this week.

—Austin Bros. received a nice lot of goods this week.

—The painters finished Hebel's new building this week.

—Young chickens are somewhat scarce in the market.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews will have a vacation of two weeks.

—Dave Hampton is enjoying his vacation in a hammock.

—Smoked meats as well as fresh, at Rainier & Headley's.

—Wm. Eldridge returned to his Wisconsin home Tuesday.

—Miss May Rodenbaugh has been at home for a short visit.

—The season for drying corn and putting up pickles is here.

—Jones, at Fort Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. 34-10

—Pommert & Grund will soon occupy rooms in the Hebel block.

—Doc. Fox's juvenile ball nine seems to take the lead again this year.

—Mrs. W. F. Matthews is visiting friends in Manchester, Michigan.

—Mr. Fair, the new trustee of Butler township, called on Monday.

—Ora Shaffer, the tasty painter, has been doing some nice work lately.

—Jake Nye, the horse jockey, was showing his stock in town Monday.

—Superintendent Rummel is bringing some nice vegetables into town.

—There seems to be considerable interest taken in the Normal school.

—J. H. Gugerli, the tailor, went off on a visit Saturday with his wife and child.

—People everywhere have plenty of money now. Its after harvest you know.

—M. L. Hoffman expects to teach school this year in Rockville, Parke county.

—The DeKalb County Medical Society meets in Dr. Cowan's office Aug. 31, 1882.

—Mrs. M. F. Long will probably go to Chicago for treatment of her lungs this week.

—Rev. Johnson and family and Mrs. C. Hare are visiting at Fort Wayne this week.

—Henry Yesbera, Joseph Abright and families are visiting at West Unity this week.

—Nice fresh steaks of all kinds and kept in patent cooler, at Rainier & Headley's.

—There was a freight train off the track on the Wabash road at Cedar Creek Tuesday.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as youcan get anywhere. tf.

—Keyser lost her dog the day of the convention, but the owner got him in all right the next week.

—Charley Hoff is now the father of a good looking baby and feels quite "immense" over the event.

—J. Swander, north of Garrett, has a sale of personal property on Tuesday August 29. See notices.

—H. E. Little, foreman of the Courier, is laid up with a hurt caused by falling while unloading hay.

—McCord had a live rattlesnake sent him this week by H. A. Winslow—a regular tiger with six rattles.

—R. Loutzenheiser, of Waterloo, came over Monday to begin work plastering Culbertson's new brick house.

—The County Medical Society will meet here on Thursday of next week, August 31, at the office of Dr. Cowan.

—The friends of temperance are requested to meet at the M. E. church on Monday evening of next week August 28.

—Miss Lilly McTighe has gone to Milwaukee, Wis., to remain during the summer vacation, as school will not begin till November.

—H. Palmer and Jno. Picker have formed a partnership in brick masonry, and tackled their first job at Waterloo, last Monday.

Mrs. Wm. A. Wilson, Richmond, Wayne Co., was cured of dyspepsia, heartburn and loss of appetite by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Remember the soldiers, reunion at Garrett to-day and to-morrow. They are expecting a big attendance and will have a good time.

—Mr. T. Cool and family return thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted them during the illness and death of their grandson.

—David W. Fair, who lives near St. John, was appointed trustee for Butler township Monday by Auditor Robbins. He enters at once upon his duties.

Ayer's Ague Cure is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, free from quinine or any mineral substance, and always cures the severest cases.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kennedy, of Smithfield, called over to see us Saturday. They are among the prosperous people of that prosperous township.

—Married.—W. R. Edwards and Nancy E. Reeder were united in marraige in this place last Sunday, August 20, Rev. W. L. Messe officiating.

—John Treesh, delinquent tax collector, has added another democratic vote to the party. It will not be of much use, however, for about twenty-one years.

—The Eckhart carriage works have still on hand the largest and best assortment of buggies in DeKalb county, and at prices lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

—Rainier & Headly have a patent cooling pan in their refrigerator that cost over $50. But then it helps to keep the meat sweet and fresh. Go and try them and see.

All persons engaged in the manufacture or use of tobacco, when nerves are effected thereby, will find a cure in Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's

—In the hurry of the republican convention, we forgot to mention a pleasant call from O. J. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, and his son Willis. Come again when we can have more time to visit.

—Rev. Goodman of Kendallville, occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian church Sunday, and Mr. Matthews occupied the place of Mr. Goodman at Kendallville. Mr. Goodman delivered a fine discourse.

Married,—At the residence of the bride's parents, Aug. 20, 1882, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. B. F. Frets, of Osage Agency, Indian Territory, to Miss Linna A. Crooks, of Union township, DeKalb Co., Ind.

—The Catholic school for ladies, at Academe, begins its next year, Tuesday September 5. The sisters have a flourishing school there and the young ladies who have attended it speak highly of its efficiency.

—Rainier and Headley, bought twenty-three head of fine steers of Geo. Gate last week, the finest ever seen in this part of the country. That will make choice steak the ruling article at their meat market for some time to come.

—A. J. Little had the cheek to bring up a nice lot of green corn and leave it in our custody Tuesday. He is developing a fine talent for gardening, and the printers are glad that such is the case, for a nicer treat "never smoked from a platter." Thanks.

—Ben. Moffatt, of Jackson township, has developed a new idea in road work. He says he can do more work with a manure hook than he can with a shovel. We fear he can't get a patent on the idea however, as we have seen lots of men try it. It looks very much as if it was the quality of the work and not the quantity, that decided the question.

—The joke came near being on somebody, one evening this week, when a couple of married ladies acted the spy on a married man who was going where he "hadn't orter," and were followed part way home by another man who thought the ladies were a little out of there sphere also. A joke is in the background somewhere.

—Many thanks to each and all who have so kindly tried to make my visit pleasant and happy at Auburn and elsewhere in this part of the state, the gentlemanly little "printer boys" included, and I hope at some future time to be able to return their kindness.

Respectfully,
Mrs. B. A. Davis,
Hatch's Mills, Ind.

—Notice the calls for the democratic convention for nominating a judge, prosecutor and joint representative. They are held in Waterloo, September 5th. For judge, the choice seems to be between General Blair, of Waterloo, and W. H. Dills, of this place. There is also some talk of a candidate in Noble county, and another in Steuben county.

They Hopped.

This may be said of the young people who assembled at Ensley's Hall, Monday evening, accompanied by a part of Vogleson's band. They had Bid Eldridge along, of course, for the festive occasion was intended to be a parting honor to him, as well as a pleasure to all. Quite a number were present, mostly unmarried people and all speak of it as one of the most enjoyable hops ever held here. Some graceless scamp had however, obtained access to the hall, in advance of the party, and when "music arose with its voluptuous swell" and the feet of the dancers, waxed merry on the polished floor, many an involuntary sneeze went up, mingled with mutterings of disgust. Any one with ordinary olfactories could have "snuffed the battle afar off," but it was soon all snuffed up, and the fun went on as usual.

A Good Yield.

C. Sheets threshed his wheat last week and had a nice crop and good yield. He had twenty-four acres, and the yield was an average of twenty-three bushels to the acre. Of course, some parts of the field were much higher than this, but taken as a whole, it will be seen the yield was good. The wheat was measured by James Swisher. The threshing was by H. L. Sheets, with a "Wooster Boss" thresher. It will be seen that the entire crop was 552 bushels, which will place Mr. Sheets and family somewhat above want, as far as breadstuff is concerned, and this number probably is about the majority Mr. Sheets will receive for commissioner this fall.

Banner Clothing Store.

Fort Wayne starts out with a new clothing house, which opens up the 26th of this month at No. 27 Calhoun street, S. Schirmeyer & Co. proprietors. The new house is starting out with the best of ability, experience in their line and will conduct their business on a sound basis. New goods, and of the latest styles, at popular prices, and all transactions conducted on a business basis. This will be their motto. Give them a call as soon as they open up their stock, examine it and you will go away pleased with your bargains. The name of the new house will be the "Banner Clothing Store." No. 27, Calhoun street.

Greenback Convention.

Complying with instructions of the conference at the meeting in Waterloo August 6th, I hereby call a county convention at Auburn, Saturday, August 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m. We have the assurance that the Hon. H. Z. Leonard, of Logansport, one of the liveliest speakers in the state, will be present and address the people. By order of committee.

2w. R. N. Crooks, Chairman.

—F. E. Eldridge, of Edgerton, Wis. was in town last week visiting relatives and friends. "Bid" as he is called here, has developed into a steady and promising young man. He is now foreman and manager of two papers in that state: the Tobacco Reporter published at Edgerton, and the Oconomowoc Local, each published at the places named. The Tobacco Reporter is the organ of the tobacco growers and dealers, in that part of the country, and is a flourishing journal. Edgerton is in a center of a portion of the country almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of the "weed," an industry that the people there are making pay a handsome profit. In connection with this, we might add, that Mr. Eldridge brings good word from "Jink" Eldridge who like himself, learned the printing business in the Courier office.

—We acknowledge a visit from Hon. Judge Lowry last Friday. Although we were unfortunately absent at the time, it pleases us to see everywhere evidences of the Judge's popularity. He is winning hosts of friends on all sides and rapidly conciliating those who were inclined to oppose him. We venture the prediction, that not only will he get the full strength of the party vote in the district, but he will draw heavily from the republicans in many places, especially in his own county. The Judge has a host of friends everywhere and they are determined he shall be the next member of congress from this district.

—We unintentionly omitted the names of the republican candidates for commissioners. The present incumbent Mr. F. D. Oberlin, was renominated for the north district, R. G. Coburn for the southeast and Amos Rakestraw for the southwest district. All are men of respectability and good standing, but as we have in the field, three men who have no superiors, and few equals in the county, the above named republicans, are not likely to be called upon to give any official bonds after the election is over.

—There will be no services at the Presbyterian church here next Sunday. Many of our people will, no doubt attend, services at Waterloo, where Mr Johnson preaches in the forenoon.

Miss Amanda Leyson, Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., found Brown's Iron Bitters superior to all other medicines in general debility.

Died.

At his residence near St. Johns station in this county, on Friday morning, August, 18, 1882, James Quince, trustee of Butler township. Mr. Quince as noticed in last weeks Courier had been in ill health, but no one supposed the end was so near. On last Thursday evening as he went from his store to the house, he stumbled, and fell, evidently through weakness, and the difficulty of using his crutch in his weakened condition. He was helped to the house, and passed a restless night. Next morning he arose early, but soon complained of feeling bad. About seven o'clock Mrs. Quince went to a neighbors, near by, for some camphor, and on her return, found that he had expired during her absence, though she was gone but a few minutes. Other members of the family were present. The son, J. A. Quince, who was attending the normal school here, was sent for, and the bereaved family were soon gathered around the death bed of the husband and father. He was buried on Sunday, August, 20, the funeral being at Cedar Creek Chapel. It was the largest funeral ever known in the place. Over 400 are supposed to have been in the church and as many more present who could not be accommodated within the church. Mr. Quince was born in Lincolnshire, England, December, 29, 1832, and was consequently 49 years, 7 months and 19 days old at the time of his death. He came to this country in 1854, landing at New York. He traveled over the eastern states, especially in Maine, selling medicines. Then he came west, and stopping in Richland county, Ohio, went to school for some time, and taught school. He was married there to Miss Lorana Hills. Afterwards they removed to Detroit and Mr. Quince taught school there for some time. He next came to Toledo and thence to Corunna in this county, where he established himself in the mercantile business. Then he followed the same business for awhile in Huntertown, Allen county, but afterwards removed to Sedan, and sold goods there. He next removed to the Raub farm west of Auburn, and afterwards removed to the Shull farm, in district 6 in Keyser township, at that time No. 1 Butler township. He staid there about a year and then lived two years on the Mike Sheets farm in the same district. During this time he taught several terms of school in the vicinity of his home. He then moved again to Huntertown, where he worked the farm of Jeremiah Shoaff, and then that of Wm. Shoaff. Then he removed to Butler township, and lived on the John Noel place which he farmed for five years. He moved to Butler Center, and canvassed the county for the nomination for recorder in 1880 but failed to secure the nomination. Soon after this, Mr. Bennett Hixon, who was then township trustee, resigned and Mr. Quince was appointed to fill the vacancy. Serving with credit and ability in this position, he was again elected in the spring of 1882, and was serving out this term at the time of his death. He was also, postmaster of his place, and station agent for the Jackson road there, and in connection with these was carrying on a dry goods and grocery store. His decease makes a gap in the community where he lived and was honored, and his untimely death is mourned by all. His bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.

BUTLER.

Miss Frankie Miller, of Sedalia, Mo. spent Saturday with friends here.

Mrs. Elihu Ocker is visiting relatives at Edgerton, Ohio.

Mrs. Sidnia Gillers of Montpelier has been sojourning in Butler, for the past week.

Prof. Sanders is in town looking for rooms to locate. He is to be principal of the schools here in the place, of O. Z. Hubbell who has resigned.

Miss Aggie Daily and Genevieve Stoy are off on a visit to Pulaski, Ohio.

Miss Ida Hubbell has gone to Bellville, Michigan, to visit friends.

Mr. E. Rudd has moved into Nell Garrison's house on Oak street.

New houses are springing up like mushrooms all over town.

Mr. Ellerman, of Elkhart has taken the place of M. B. Otis as station agent for the Lake Shore road at this place.

Mr. Frank Connett, of Adrian, Mich. has purchased the barber shop of H. W. Shaffer. The latter gentleman will move to Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Miss Mary Hardy, of Defiance, and Miss Luella Bittenger, of Fort Wayne, spent last week with the family of J. G. Hamilton.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell is very ill, with no hopes of recovery.

We have a talented physician in Butler who is rendering himself famous. "Blood will tell."

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wingate, of Beaver Dam, Ohio, are visiting relatives in Butler.

Monday was a busy day for the eating houses here, over five hundred excursionists took meals at the two lunch rooms.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER.

OPENING
BANNER
CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

SATURDAY, AUGUST. 26,

WAIT FOR BARGAINS.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

ST. JOE.

Eli Fales has sold his grocery to Mart Tustason. The firm will now be Youngling and Tustason.

M. E. Olds is having the addition to his store room shelved and is fitting up for a rousing big stock of fall and winter goods.

If any one wishes to know how it goes to lay around watching for burglars during the wee small hours of the night, ask Sol. B., He has studied that art to perfection.

W. K. Mitchell, of Butler, paid our promontory a short visit last week.

Sol's feet are cold yet from being out barefoot a good part of one night recently.

J. W. Dills, John Provines, Al. Bishop and John Boots all of Spencerville are off on a fishing tour to Petoskey, Michigan. We have heard of no arrangements made to sell their fish on their return but suppose of course that several car loads will be here to dispose of. Hope they will not forget us for thus noticing their going and returning.

It is an established fact that Nels. Thomas can pick more blackberries in one half a day than any other man in town.

Fourteen hundred bushels of oats were received at the St. Joe elevators Saturday last, for which the farmers received 50 cents per bushel.

Mort and Wid say in their daily that Bill Bleaks is the happiest man in town all because of the coming democrat voter at his house. Don't wonder he is happy too about half way up town.

The United Brethren social given at the residence of Dr. Bowman, of Newville, last Saturday night, was a grand success. The receipts at ten cents each amounted to the snug little sum of $16,80 this shows an attendance of over 160 persons. The ladies who had the affair in charge feel proud of this their second attempt of holding their festivals for the benefit of the U. B. S. S. The ladies are very thankful to their friends for assisting to make it such a grand success. The ladies also wish to return their thanks to Dr. Bowman and lady for the use of their fine lawn and home and for the kindly way in which they entertained the company present.

William Leighty and wife, Mr. Patterson and wife and W. B. McClaran were among those in attendance from this place. Miss Josie Thomas, Viola and Mabel Yarnell, and others the names we do not recollect were the moving spirits of the festival.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. Judge Best made a business trip to Fort Wayne, Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Barnes was in town Saturday in order to "go a piece on the way home" with her sister-in-law, Mrs. B. A. Davis, of Laporte county, who that day returned to her home on train No. 1.

Lillie Shoner started on her visit to Ohio Saturday. She goes to visit friends in Archibald and Toledo, and will be absent for a few weeks.

Mr. Garwood has a brother visiting him at present, who has just returned from Germany, where he was studying music. Too close attention to his studies and constant practice, were beginning to injure his health, and there were indications of paralysis of the right hand. Hence the return to this country. Are not informed as to the probable length of his stay.

Richard Shull and wife have gone to Michigan to visit relatives in that state.

Rev. Henry Johnson will preach in the Presbyterian church here next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. His many friends here will be delighted to hear him again.

The normal school still flourishes. The attendance is increasing, and the interest is good.

Judge Best has been talking of moving his family to Ann Arbor, so as to educate his children at the university there, but we learn has now abandoned the idea, at least for the present.

O. T. Clark is selling off his stock of boots and shoes at cost, as he will close out that part of his business.

Young Noelton spent Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Bachelor, of Nevada Mills, Steuben Co., spent Sunday with J. D. Campbell and wife.

L. M. Woods went to Reading, Saturday to visit his parents.

H. Leib started for New York Saturday night.

A number of Auburn young people were riding on our streets Sunday evening.

Jennie McClellan went to Angola, Saturday to visit Miss Kate Woodhull.

Miss Jennie Lawhead, of Butler, is spending the week with Mrs. H. H. Knott.

The rain last night cleaned the streets as if they had been scrubbed.

Lowenstein and Rothschild are getting ready for the fall trade.

J. C. Boyer is to take in a partner and push the dry goods business to its utmost.

Johnny and Bennie Duncan got their hair cut, or shingled—mowed, would be a better term. Your correspondent was rubbing Johnnie's head and poking fun at him about the shortness of his hair, Johnnie pointed back to his brother and grinningly remarked: "Well you oughto see ze ozzer feller." And he was about right

Married.—Mr. B. F. Frets and Miss Linna Crooks were married at the residence of the bride's parents, near Waterloo, August 20, 1882. Mr. Frets will be remembered as one of our most successful teachers. His home was in Richland township, but he has been for some time in the west, and is now teaching in the Indian school at Osage Agency, Indian Territory. He came home about the first of July on a furlough of one month. This was afterwards extended to two months. During this time he, of course, visited Miss Crooks at the residence of her father, R. N. Crooks, and made arrangements for their union and removed to the far west. They had corresponded for some time. They left for their future home yesterday, August 23, and expect to settle down, for the present among the good Indians at the Osage Agency. It will be a great change for the young bride who has always been the center of a loving circle at home, with every comfort and want fully supplied. Now she goes to a new country, and in the place where she is to live, she will find only a few white people and these are all government employes who are engaged at the Agency in the service of the general government. And the rest are all Indians. The government employes constitute a little community by themselves, but are represented as a very respectable and worthy class of people. It may be a little lonesome for the young folks at first, but we predict they will win their way wherever they are. They have hosts of friends here, and we have no doubt will secure as many more in their new western home.

Married.

At the Reformed parsonage, Waterloo, August 20th, 1882, by Rev. F. F Christine, Mr. Ling to Miss Della Fredrick, both of Fairfield township, DeKalb Co., Indiana.

Permit No Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance. 31-4t

Died.—Little George, grandson of Thomas and Susan Cool, born Nov. 18 1881, died Aug. 15, 1882.

Slumber my darling, thy mother is near,
Guarding thy dreams from all terror and fear.
Sunlight has parted and twilight has gone—
Slumber, my darling, the night's coming on.
George has gone, but not forgotten.

—The Continental Insurance Co. of New York has over $4,000,000, capital. G. E. Zimmerman, agent, Auburn, Indiana. 33-2t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James Quince, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LORANA QUINCE, Administratrix
August 23rd, 1882. 34-3w.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will, on Saturday, September 16th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder, the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge across Cedar creek, near Eagle Mills, in Auburn.

Said bridge to be one hundred and twelve (112) feet in length, sixteen feet (16) roadway and to be placed on pile abutments.

Said letting to take place at the site of the work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of the work as required by law—to the acceptance of the Board. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

Attest: ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 21st, 1882. 34-3w.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

A SALOON license in Meridian, Miss., costs $1,500.

THERE are six State tickets in the field in Pennsylvania.

THE recent census of France shows a population of 37,672,048.

THE Custom House at New Orleans is to be officially investigated.

THE Texas cattle fever prevails in the Middle and Southern States.

TEXAS expects, in the near future, to have a school fund of $350,000,000.

IT is remarked that an unusual number of new candidates for Congress are being nominated.

THE "Czar of all the Russias" feels himself at liberty to walk or ride without an escort.

THE Republicans of Iowa have nominated a colored man as their candidate for Auditor of State.

B. P. CALHOUN, grandson of John C. Calhoun, is President of the Democratic club at Palatka.

ALEX STEPHENS, candidate for Governor, will roll through Georgia on his chair making campaign speeches.

A NATIONAL temperance convention composed of German-American citizens will be held in Chicago on the 23 inst.

A FIVE-CAR lot of new corn from Texas was sold at auction, on 'Change at St. Louis, on the 12th inst., at $6.95 per bushel.

Secretary Lincoln says there will be no difference in the disbursements of river and harbor appropriation from the policy pursued last year.

UNDER the act of Congress giving Mrs. Garfield the unpaid portion of her late husband's salary for one year, she has been paid the sum of $22,605.

THE New York saving's banks are said to be so full of deposits that it is impossible to invest them properly, and a reduction of interest on such deposits is contemplated.

JOSEPH ACTON, champion wrestler of England, defeated Edwin Bibby, champion of America, at New York, in a match for $1,000, and the championship of the world.

NEWS from Peru states the war is becoming one of extermination. The excesses of the Chilian troops in the interior have excited the populance, who are rising against the troops.

AFTER a long contest the Chicago school authorities decided that marriage shall not be a bar to the employment of woman as teachers in the public schools—a most sensible conclusion.

THE long-threatened suit for divorce has been commenced by Mrs. Francis M. Scoville against her husband, in the Circuit Court at Chicago. She alleges cruel treatment as the ground of her complaint.

IT is expected that all the members of the National Board of Health will resign in consequence of Secretary Folger's decision that the money to check epidemics shall be expended by the marine hospital service.

THE first great loan authorized by the Government in 1861, amounting to $189,800,000, has been wiped out. Of the second loan of $75,000,000, but $17,000,000 remain uncanceled. The people of the United States are debt payers.

A STEUBENVILLE special states that Texas cattle fever prevails to an alarming extent there, and in neighboring counties in Ohio and West Virginia, among cattle recently brought from the Southwest. A large proportion of the animals have died.

NINETEEN thousand eight hundred and forty-seven pounds of fruit, consisting of peaches, grapes and tomatoes, were shipped on the 24th of July from Chattanooga to Cincinnati. Small fortunes have been made by fruit growers in that section in this one season.

THE authorities of the United States and Mexico have formulated and signed a two-years agreement under which the military forces of the two countries may cross the international boundary line in pursuit of hostile Indians committing outrages along the borders.

THE "law of compensation" is being illustrated in Southern Illinois. Last year that region was reduced to the verge of famine by the failure of the crops by the protracted summer's drough; this year that same region has had the finest harvests ever known there, and all the grain has been gathered in good condition.

THE Chicago Herald states an important truth tersely when it says: "The way to prevent 'long, reckless and unprofitable' sessions of Congress is to nominate and send prompt, careful able men to Washington. So long as men are sent to Congress simply because they want to be sent, there will be unprofitable sessions like the one which has just closed."

PRIVATE advices from Madagascar state that the French have excited much alarm among the natives by claiming the right to establish a French Protectorate on the west coast of the island. The Malagasy Government have refused to acknowledge the existence of any such right. The demand, however, has been supported by the arrival of a French man-of-war at Tamative.

Emery J. Garfield, of Cincinnati, a cousin of the late President Garfield, is missing, and his friends have become alarmed at his prolonged absence. He has not been seen by any of his acquaintances since the 1st of the month. He was an expert workman in various branches of the leather trade. He was a man of steady habits and excellent reputation.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a close analysis of the vote on passing the river and harbor bill over the President's veto shows that the bill was only passed owing to the absentees, and that if those who were absent had either been here, or had seen to it that they were properly paired, the country would have been saved this enormous expense. Forty-five pairs cost this Government $18,000,000, over $300,000 a pair.

THE Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates the growing corn crop of that State at 200,000,000 bushels. The yield of oats, he says, will average 40 bushels to the acre, and he estimates the aggregate product at 21,000,000 bushels. Wheat threshing shows from 25 to 30 bushels per acre where only 18 to 20 bushels had been expected. This Secretary evidently wears Kansas magnifiers.

DOWN in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania little children of six years old are employed in the mines in picking the slate rock out of the coal which has been crushed to small pieces in a breaker. They work here from dawn to dark every day but Sunday, and earn from 35 to 40 cents a day. Of course they never go to school, and grow up in ignorance and in total disregard of the laws of morality. In the northern part of the Luzerne county alone are nearly 3,000 boys from six to fifteen years of age who labor about the mines.

An English syndicate has completed its purchase of 110,000 acres of land in Southern Minnesota, owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, at $4.50 per acre. It is the intention to establish colonies of Englishmen on the lands. The same company sold James Thompson, a banker of Davenport, Ia., 40,000 acres in Rock county, Minn., the price being a fraction less than $5 per acre. Mr. Boyson, of Milwaukee, the Danish Consul, has completed arrangements for purchasing 55,000 acres from the same company in Faribault and Martin counties, Minn., upon which a number of Danish families will settle.

THE following is a summary of the most important legislation of the late session of Congress: "An act granting the franking privilege to Lucretia R. Garfield; to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the tariff; to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence; re-establishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims and for the distribution of the unappropriated money of the Geneva award; to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese; the anti-polygamy bill; making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress under the tenth census; making appropriation for the payment of the final expenses of the tenth census ($540,000); making an immediate appropriations for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, New York ($50,000); appropriating $20,000 for the purchase and distribution of seeds (under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture) to people in localities overflowed by the Mississippi river; authorizing and directing the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of the property known as the Freedman's Bank in Washington; joint resolution concerning an International Fishery Exhibition, to be held at London, in May, 1883, and providing for an exhibit on the part of the United States; appropriating $350,000 for the sufferers by the Mississippi flood; to amend the revised statutes so as to extend to foreign vessels the provisions of inspection laws now applicable to domestic vessels only; to regulate the carriage of passengers upon ocean steamships, and the act to regulate immigration."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The forest fires in the Cape Cod district in Massachusetts, are on the increase.

Another whisky pool is to be formed for the purpose of stopping over production.

Henry's majority for Clerk of the Appellate Court in Kentucky is estimated at 35,000.

The Denver & Rio Grande road has completed its Utah extension as far as Cimarron, 350 miles.

Albert Lower, a traveling salesman from Detroit, Mich., was murdered by burglars at Columbus, Ky.

Trinket and Clingstone have been matched for a trotting contest, to take place at Hartford, for $20,000 a side.

The Farmers' Bank of Wyoming, Ill., loses $8,000 by the absconding of George B. Hamilton, its book-keeper.

Several cases of hog cholera have appeared southwest of Wabash, Ind., and farmers fear that the disease will spread.

Ten of the jurors in the Jennie Cramer murder trial held a reunion at the Malley homestead in West Haven, Conn.

Richard B. Garland, who recently killed Joseph Addison in a duel in Maryland, has been indicted for murder.

A negro named Booth, was fatally shot by two white men near Satartia, Miss., because he refused them a ride in his wagon.

The hop acreage of New York State, which slightly exceeds 40,000 acres, will yield, it is estimated, 93,000 bales of 280 pounds each.

General Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., will run as an Independent candidate for Congress if the Republicans will make no nomination.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has completed two additional sections of its road. The two sections cover about 140 miles.

The Governor of Texas has proclaimed a quarantine against all Mexican ports on account of the prevalence of yellow fever.

Philadelphia is making extensive preparations for the bi-centennial celebration in October next, of the landing of William Penn.

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30 there was a falling off of $150,862,010 in our foreign export trade, as compared with the preceding year.

By a premature blasting explosion on the West Shore railroad, near Cornwall, N. Y., Tuesday, four men were killed, and several others badly mutilated.

Bush fires in the fields of Hillsborough county, N. H., are burning fiercely. The fires are eating their way South and East, and threaten Nashua.

Crops in the western and southern portions of Massachusetts are rapidly dying for want of rain. The ground is parched, and the pastures are as dry as straw.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau Statistics for the year ending June 30, shows the total trade between this country and the rest of the world was $1,566,850,456.

Applications to the Treasury Department for the new bonds are coming in very slow, and doubts are expressed whether one-half of the 3½ per cents will be funded.

Acting Secretary French has decided that a party of Chinese laborers, which arrived at Baltimore from Cuba, en route to China, via San Francisco, cannot be landed at that port.

Private information has been received at Washington to the effect that Congressman Robeson, of New Jersey, will probably be defeated for renomination in his district.

THE Cleveland Leader says the Cincinnati brewers have subscribed $50,000 to assist the Democracy in Ohio in the coming campaign. These are Pendleton's civil service reformers.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, of Milton, Ky., aged 92 years, walked five miles to vote at the recent election, and while eating dinner fell dead. The exertion was too much for him.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

A letter has been received by a gentleman in Toronto, asking him to join an expedition, composed of Southern ex-Confederate cavalrymen, now being organized to aid Arabi Pasha in Egypt.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is busily engaged in getting ready for issue the new gold certificates, and it is expected that they will be distributed the latter part of next month.

The Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department are busily engaged upon drawings and plans for the two new steel cruisers provided for in the naval appropriation bill recently passed by Congress.

The youth, Curtis, who eloped with Mrs. Dixon, of St. Louis, recently, and deserted her after all her money had been dissipated, was arrested for attempting to assault a domestic in the employ of Dr. Papin, of St. Louis.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has forwarded to the Receiver and Register at Duluth, Minn., printed proclamations, announcing an offering of lands at public sale, to be made at Duluth on December 4th next.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

Stewart, Independent Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has invited General Beaver, the regular nominee, and Pattison, the Democratic candidate, to discuss with him in public the political matters of the State.

The Garfield Monument Association has issued a circular announcing that a national fair and bazar will be held in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, commencing on the 25th of November, 1882, and continuing until December 3.

Dr. F. J. Quinlan, for the past few years under physician at Standing Rock Agency, says the Indians are rapidly advancing in the ways of civilization, and those recently hostile to the whites now take to farming with avidity.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has issued another assessment circular, inviting further voluntary contributions. This is said to have been rendered necessary by the almost unprecedented demand made upon the committee.

At a meeting of the Stock-dealers' Association of Maryland, held at Baltimore, Dr. W. H. Rose, of the United States Agricultural Association, said pleuro-pneumonia was on the increase in Maryland, and great care should be taken to prevent its further spread.

Alexander Wieber, his wife, and little 6-year-old son were murdered in their house at Evansville, Ind., Saturday night. Their heads had been battered in with a hatchet and their throats cut. An infant was found in its crib near by unharmed. No cause is known for the terrible deed.

Wet weather is reported to have seriously injured the wheat crop in Kentucky, and also in Canada. In the former place it is sprouting in the stacks, and in the latter the damages of a few days past have converted a promising yield into a comparative failure.

Consul Tanner, of Liege, Belgium, says the protracted wet weather has ruined crops in that country. The wheat yield will be but a half a crop, and potatoes are very scarce. He advises American farmers to devise means to market their Irish potatoes in Brussels or Antwerp, where very remunerative prices can be had.

The body of Mrs. Driscoll was found in a corn field in Richmond county, Illinois, a few days ago, bearing conclusive marks of murder. Her son, who disappeared soon after the discovery of the tragedy, was captured in Red Wing, Minn., and is charged with killing his mother.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York states the amount of gold coin held by the associate banks is $60,000,000, and that all the banks will probably make large and rapid offerings of their gold for the new gold certificates, and that the banks are anticipating their issue now, by priority applications.

Foreign.

The reported arrest of General Ignatieff is contradicted.

A holy war against the Christians is being preached in Morocco.

The fall and spring wheat crop of Canada is a very abundant one.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is being pushed forward at the rate of three miles a day.

The Mexican National railway, from the City of Mexico to Toluca, has been opened to public travel.

The £180,000, for distribution among the Irish Constabulary has been forwarded to the county inspectors.

The English House of Lords have determined to abandon their first amendment to the arrears of rent bill.

Water is so scarce in Paris that the city authorities have been obliged to appeal to the public to economize in its use.

The Empress of Germany, Saturday, while walking at Babelsberg, slipped, fell to the ground, and was slightly bruised.

Henry George, the American writer, was arrested in Ireland as a suspicious stranger, but was released from custody in three hours.

The Chilian troops have committed grievous excesses in the interior of Peru, literally pursuing a war of extermination.

The dryness of the season in Nicaragua threatens total destruction to the corn crop, and a dearth of food in some sections is imminent.

Bishop Lafreche, of Three Rivers, Can., has forbidden the ladies of his congregation, under the pain of sin, from wearing curls.

Stephen J. Meany, the Irish agitator, who had just returned from America to his native town, Ennis, was arrested there as a political offender.

There were 321 families, representing 1,619 persons, evicted in Ireland during the month of July. The outrages for the same time number 231.

The Greek Government has appointed a commission to proceed to England and contract for the construction of powerful war vessels.

J. S. Hunter, a prominent notary of Montreal, is a defaulter to the extent of $100,000, having embezzled the amount while managing a large estate.

A decree has been published in France giving a legal status to all commercial, educational, and financial associations authorized by the United States.

Hollanders are emigrating in great numbers to South Africa, allured there by the inviting lectures of Boer missionaries on the resources of their country.

There is a great scarcity of laborers on the Ottawa and Toronto branch of the Ontario and Queb[illegible] railway notwithstanding that the highest wages are paid.

Professor Femarck, an eminent German surgeon, has published a lecture, in which he asserts that President Garfield would be alive if he had received proper medical treatment.

By an explosion of gunpowder in an adjoining building, a school-house at Grodina, Russia, in which were several children, was wrecked. Many bodies have been taken from the ruins.

The British House of Lords assented to the reamendments of the House of Commons to the arrears bill, after protests by the Marquises of Salisbury and Waterford and the Earl of Limerick.

The reported murder of a Moslem by a Christian in Beyrout, Cyprus, occasioned an anti-Christian demonstration, in which one was killed and others arrested. A number of Christians fled to the mountains for safety.

The Bonapartists had a meeting at Paris, at which resolution were passed favoring the placing of Prince Victor Napoleon upon the throne of France. De Cassagnac said the Imperialists were ready for power, and meant to take it.

Fearful depredations and crimes are being committed by Apache Indians in the State of Sonora, Mexico. They burn crops and murder the inhabitants. They are well armed with Winchester rifles, and use cartridges of the United States army.

THE STATE.

August 23d and 24th there will be an encampment of Knights Templar held in Elkhart. Several thousand knights are expected to attend. Extensive preparations are being made.

Alfred Clawson, seven miles west of Connersville, has a boy, five years old, that is a prodigy of weight and physical strength. He weighs eighty six pounds, and has not one atom of surplus fat, and can down any twelve-year old boy in the county.

The workmen in the employ of A. E. Crocker, while digging the cellar for a new building at Richmond, ran across an interesting problem in the shape of an old cellar wall some fifteen feet under ground. No one seems to be able to why, when or under what circumstances it got there.

As Frank Frieble, aged fifteen years, was walking on Bank street, near Spring, at New Albany, he was accosted by a large man in his shirt sleeves, who robbed him of his gold watch and chain. The assailant, who was a stranger, escaped.

Little Minnie Dickman, of Shelbyville, got a bottle of nitric acid and drank a little of it. Her screams brought her sister to her side, who in her excitement spilled the remainder over herself and sister. Both are badly burned but will recover.

Miss Cora Miner, sixteen years old, and Miss Emma Rogers, about the same age, daughters of very respectable families in Fort Wayne, were abducted by a woman of bad repute, named Laura Waite, and taken to Peoria, Illinois, where they were last heard from.

Elliott Tutt, a resident of South Bend for half a century, who was found dead in bed on Monday Morning of heart disease, was one of the first manufacturers in the county and held various offices for about twenty-five years. His wife was found dead in the same bed a little over a year ago.

Peter Demien, a German, aged eighty years, residing with his son-in-law, Chris. Crumm, at Laporte, committed suicide on Sunday, by strangulation. He tied a handkerchief around his neck, fastened one end of a short rope to that and the other end to the bed-post, and hands and knees on the floor, pulled back until life was extinct.

A company has been organized at Vincennes for the purpose of packing ice on a large scale. The organization has a capital of $100,000, and is called the Spring Lake Ice company. An artificial lake will be formed covering seventy-five acres of ground on which are ten natural springs. Several large ice houses will be built, with a total capacity of 25,000 tons.

Shelbyville was startled the other night by the cry of murder from a woman who was in a buggy with a man who was driving the horse on a dead run. Quite a number were following under the lead of one man, who, at various times, would fire his revolver at the occupants of the buggy. Upon investigation it was discovered that a patent medicine man, who has been selling his ware on the public square there for some time, started buggy riding with Mrs. Bob Melbian, but just as they got underway Melbian made his appearance and opened fire.

A Fort Wayne policeman named Doyle arrested two persons for being disorderly. They resisted and assaulted the officer, who drew his pistol and fired, killing one of the offenders, named Alexander, instantly.

THE trouble over the ownership of the cottage at the Loveland camp ground, occupied by Evangelist Harrison, has been settled by Mr. Harrison paying $100 for the lot upon which the house stands. He now has an undisputed title.

The Supreme Court has overruled a petition for a rehearing in the Purdue College Fraternity case. The opinion of Judge Niblack, that the college authorities have no right to exact a pledge from a student that he will not be a member of a secret fraternity during his connection with the college, is sustained. Judge Woods dissents. The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

THE following is the aggregate of the June apportionment by County Auditors to the various school corporations: Congressional township revenue, belonging to townships, towns or cities in counties, including receipts from counties, $62,281.54; common school revenue apportioned to townships, towns or cities, $1,600,980.10; tuition revenue from local taxation paid township since last apportionment, $878,222.34; revenue from liquor licenses paid the townships, towns or cities, $64,319.44; total tuition revenue of townships, towns or cities, $1,546,312.42.

Equality is the life of conversation; and he is as much out who assumes to himself any part above another, as he who considers himself below the rest of society.—Sir Richard Steele.

TABLE TALK.

The fiddle is king of instrumental beasts.

Wealth has its prerogative; poverty its actualities.

The Lansing company has fifty tons of butter on hand.

Buffalo Bill has sold his ranche in Nebraska for $175,000.

Some men are sententious, and others are ten-centious.

Francis Murphy is pushing the temperance crusade in Scotland.

Senator Hill kept the cancer a secret from his wife for three years.

Buckingham county, Va., has over forty sassafras oil distilleries.

The bicycle is recommended by Erie physicians to cure dyspepsia.

Ironclad suits for base ball umpires are said to be the latest novelty.

A Macon lady was gored by a cow, "which luckily had no horns."

The Chinese say there are two good men; one dead, the other unborn.

Of French cooks London Truth says that they do not know how to roast.

A machine that supplies dead beer with live gas, is the latest invention of the enemy.

Rich deposits of phosphate rock have been discovered in Chatham county, Ga.

The eight savings banks of San Francisco held $46,389,692 deposits on July 1, 1882.

Sending fresh figs north from Florida in refrigerating cars has has proven a dead failure.

The latest novelties in the market are Perry Belmont doormats and Arabi Pasha spittoons.

There are fifty-two breweries in Brooklyn which produce 4,000,000 kegs of lager annually.

It is claimed that a hot lye bath is an unfailing cure for lockjaw. So is water if it is hot enough.

Dr. Gatling has invented a new gun with which experiments are now being made at Sandy Hook.

A good deal is said of Kentucky products; but Kentucky is really strongest in her butter.

A married woman's foot race was one of the attractions at a Methodist picnic near Berlin, Wis.

Scientific men in Japan are discussing the probability of utilizing the internal heat of the earth.

The Chicago Tribune speaks of "a lady thief." She is probably a sister of the gentleman burglar.

In warm weather the Frenchman eats his omelette with chervil, tarragon and minced young onions.

"Wholesale pants." Of course holes all pants. It is one of the worst things that can happen to them.

Very annoying misprint that of the Chicago Tribune, which speaks of a doctor feeling his patient's "purse."

An Easton, Pa., mule grieved so at the death of its working mate that it refused to eat and starved to death.

The skin of a little St. Louis girl, just before her death, turned to the color of the rattlesnake that had bitten her.

"Souring on the temperance law" is what the Iowa brewers call it when they turn a brewery into a vinegar factory.

Telephonic messages have been successfully sent from Brussels to Dover through 60 miles of cable and 200 miles of air line.

The smoke-consuming devices which the people of Cincinnati are now using have purified the atmosphere to a wonderful degree.

Mrs. George Tressler of Chenoa, Ill., has two pairs of twins, the oldest of which was 13 months of age when the second pair was born.

Near Milton, Fla., a drunken man laid down in a swamp to rest, and while asleep was literally sucked to death by mosquitoes.

By invitation of the bar association of New York, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, will visit America as its guest next year.

One of the fashionable dames sojourning at the Pequot house, New London, has a dress said to be composed entirely of peacock tips.

A writer from a southern hotel where hot waffles and flannel cakes are eaten, defines a northern man as "a theoretical eater of cold bread."

In Boston not more than one-fifth of the men who present themselves to enlist in the army come up to the physical requirements and are accepted.

Miss Nora Landis, living near New York, works in the harvest field during the day, and entertains her company with piano recitrals during the evening.

Better Horses and Better Prices

Charles Aldrich in the Iowa Homestead.

Never in the history of fine stock interests has such rapid improvement in any branch of stock raising been made as has characterized the American draft horse. Americans have crossed the Atlantic and obtained the very best specimens of French and English draft horses, the progeny of which have been scattered throughout the country; yet farmers are slow to improve the opportunity of using them, but will continue to use mongrels because they are cheaper. There is not a more profitable business connected with the farm than raising half and three quarter blood draft horses. We will suppose the reader is a farmer and possesses four or five work horses; we will also suppose that three out of the five are mares, or can be exchanged for mares. You breed these three mares to one of the many little stallions of the country, and you produce a colt useless until it is three years old, and his cash value is then from $60 to $100. Take the same three mares and breed them to a thorough bred draft horse of any kind of the popular breeds, Norman, Clydesdale, English draft, Suffolk, Punch or Cleveland Bay, and the offsprings will be colts that can be put to work at two years old. We have known yearlings to be used for light work, but do not recommend that. After working their colts two summers, thereby receiving satisfactory returns for feed and trouble, at 4 years old you will find a ready sale for them at from $125 to $250 per head. We know a farmer who pursues this course, turning off a team of 4-year-olds each year, at prices that were never lower than $375 per team.

FROM THE WIRES.

Constantinople, August 12—The Turkish delegates to the conference have informed Dufferin that no troops will be landed in Egypt until the arrival of the Turkish special commissioners.

It is stated that the Sultan has confided the chief command of the Turkish expedition to Egypt to the Khedive, who, it is expected, will appoint General Wolseley to the command of the united force.

The Turkish journals are assuming a friendly tone towards England.

The Sheik-ul-Islam has prohibited the Ulemas from preaching in favor of Arabi Pasha.

The last sitting of the conference will probably be held on Monday.

Berlin, August 12.—The Grausboten, the officially inspired organ, says Germany can't risk the loss of the good will of other provinces by paralyzing or counteracting their policy unless she is absolutely forced to do so. She has neither the wish nor right to play the part of a European censor. She will neither give a mandate to England to act on the Nile nor hinder her from doing what she may think necessary for British interests. The interests of Germany have not been menaced. If they are menaced hereafter she will have plenty of time to take her resolutions. Her only aim is European peace which will be maintained.

London, August 12.—The Times' leading article says: "When the army of Arabi Pasha has been dispersed and its leaders brought to account for their misdeeds we shall have to make sure that difficulty may not reoccur in a new form. Egypt will be in our hands. It will not be open to us to retire from the country, and leave events to take their own course. This is the resolve of England, and when it becomes necessary to seek the sanction of other Powers for the result, the concert of Europe will be invoked in a sense very different from that with which we have been familiar."

Constantinople, August 12.—What Dufferin insists upon in order to secure harmony of action is that no movements of Turkish troops when they are in Egypt should take place without the preliminary consent of Wolseley.

Malta, August 12.—General Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived here, enroute to Alexandria. He is quite well.

Constantinople, August 14.—The Musselman priests, whom the Sultan frequently consults, explain that Arabi Pasha, in so far as he disobeyed the Caliph, is a rebel, and may be unceremoniously treated as such, but in so far as he has been a defender of the Mohammedan country against the aggressive designs of the Christians, he has merely fulfilled his duties as a good Musselman, and consequently the Calip cannot make common cause with England. The Sultan may punish Arabi Pasha if some act of rebellion is proved agains t him, but he must not associate himself with those who wish to crush Arabi Pasha as the defender of Islam.

The correspondent says this will greatly influence Turkish military action.

The strongest orders have been sent to the Governors of Beyrout, Damascus and Aleppo, to take exceptional care to secure pubic order and prevent outbreaks of the natives.

A correspondent, writing from Beyroot, says events in Egypt are greatly influencing Syrian Mussulmans. In the present situation a trifling incident would suffice to set the whole province ablaze.

Alexandria, August 14.—Fires of considerable magnitude are visible today in the rear of the enemy's position at Kingsman.

The steamer Holland, with the Household Cavalry and the troop ship Orontes, with the Cameron Highlanders and a battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment, has arrived.

London, August 14.—It is stated that half the marines now stationed in Ireland will proceed to Egypt as soon as possible.

Alexandria, August 15.—Natives from Kafr el Dwar report that Arabi Pasha on Sunday called a meeting of Ulemas and obtained from them a fetma deposing the Sultan, and naming the Sherif of Mecca as Caliph. Arabi, they also say, is organizing Bedouins, and has appointed commanders for those at Charkies and at Garbieh, in Upper Egypt.

Alexandria, August 15.—Colonel Gerard, of the mounted infantry, rode before daybreak to-day on a reconnoisance to within half a mile of enemy's second line. The reconnoitering party was pursued by horsemen, of whom it succeeded in killing several. Colonel Gerard states that he accomplished the object of the reconnoisance.

Two decrees by the Khedive are promulgated to-day. One authorizes the British Admiral and commander of the force to occupy such points on the Suez Isthmus as they consider useful for military operations against the rebels, and inviting Egyptian authorities to acquaint inhabitants, particularly canal employes, of the decree. The other authorizes the British authorities to prevent importation of coal and munitions of war along the coast between Alexandria and Port Said, and in the event of contravention of order, to seize the prohibited articles.

Alexandria, August 15—6:30 p. m.—General Wolseley just arrived.

Constantinople, August 15.—The Khedive has summoned Nubar Pasha to Alexandria.

Alexandria, August 16—The belief in the hopelessness of the struggle is spreading among the Egyptians. The British commander at Meks has received overtures for the surrender of an entire battallion, if they can obtain favorable terms.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the authority of the Khedive, has issued a proclamation to the people of Egypt, presenting the sole object of the British to be to restore the authority of the Khedive. It says all peaceful inhabitants will be kindly treated. Mosques will be respected, and all supplies paid for. General Wolseley adds that he will be glad to receive all chiefs who are disposed to assist in suppressing the rebellion.

An encounter between the British mounted patrol and a party of 500 Bedouins occurred this morning near Ramleh. Five of the latter were killed.

General Wolseley held a conference to-day with Admiral Seymour and all the Generals. He subsequently visited the Khedive. This afternoon General Wolseley will inspect the Ramleh position.

Constantinople, August 16.—The drought of the military convention proposed by the Porte to England was as follows:

"The Turkish army undertakes the pacification of Egypt without foreign assistance. The British to remain in their present positions and not to participate in the operations. The Turks shall be allowed to use Alexandria as a base of operations, and the Turks and British both to withdraw after the pacification of the country."

Dufferin rejected this draught, and submitted another, stipulating that Turkey should not undertake operations without the previous consent of the British commander. That British officers should be attached to the Turkish headquarters, and that the subject of evacuation should be the subject of a special convention.

It is believed that there is no probability of the Porte accepting the English conditions. A few officers and soldiers have returned on leave from Suda Bay, where 4,100 Turkish troops are assembled.

London, August 16.—Apprehensions regarding the safety of the Suez canal having been removed, business in the insurance of ships against war risks has ceased.

Dublin, August 16.—E. Dwyer Grey, member of Parliament and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500 for contempt of court in publishing the letter of O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, accusing the jury which convicted Francis Hines of the murder of John Doloughty of being drunk on the night previous to the day the verdict was given, and an article commenting thereon. O'Brien and Davitt were put out of court. Grey, after being sentenced, was handed over to the custody of the city coroner. The latter evinced some reluctance to take charge of him, but the Judge called upon him to do his duty. The coroner, whose intervention was necessary because Grey is High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, then conveyed the prisoner to Richmond prison. Grey, at the expiration of his term, must give bonds himself for £5,000, and the two others for £2,000 each. The decision of the court caused a great sensation. Grey was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1880, and was nominated the second time for 1881, but declined the nomination.

Taylorville, Ill., August 12.

Three of the four men under arrest here on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage on Miss Bond on the 29th of June last were to-day held for trial in the Circuit Court, bail being fixed in the sum of $4,000 each in the cases of John Montgomery and Lee Pettis, and $3,000 in the case of Emanuel Clementi. The Magistrate took the ground that the testimony was such as to warrant commitment for trial. This decision was a surprise to the defendants, who had confidently counted upon the strength of their alibi testimony to set them free.

As to William J. Montgomery, nothing had been shown except that he had possession of Miss Bond's pocketbook, which he claimed to have found in the school house.

To-night a crowd of 2,000 to 3,000 men overpowered the officers, took the prisoners and carried them out to hang them. Montgomery was pulled up about four feet from the ground and held there about one minute, when he was let down again, limp and exhausted. When he recovered sufficiently to speak he asserted his innocence. A. D. Bond, the father of the outraged girl, was then brought on the ground, and another attempt to make Mongomery confess, but he still maintained his innocence as firmly as before. In the meantime Pettis had been treated in much the same way as Montgomery, but they could not obtain anything from him but protestations of his innocence. Up to this time the crowd had failed to find Clementi, but finally he was discovered, and he too was subjected to the same treatment, but without obtaining a confession of guilt from him. Shortly after this a fire broke out in town, which had the effect of attracting a large part of the crowd, and the mob was practically broken up. Mr. Bond and the prosecuting attorney appealed to those of the crowd who had not gone to the fire to let the men go to trial and have a fair chance for their lives. This had a mollifying effect on the crowd, and Mr. Bond and the attorney took the prisoners back to jail.

Philadelphia dispatch:

Preparations for the celebration in October next, in this city, of the bi-centennial anniversary of the landing of William Penn are progressing rapidly and assuming immense proportions. It is estimated that on the first, or civic day, there will be at least 25,000 participants, including about 3,000 old firemen of the city and State. Fifty firms and factories have already signified their intention to parade on the Trade Day, and at least 500 will respond before the day fixed. It is believed that 50,000 men of all branches of industry, with their tools, looms, machinery and appliances, will be in line on that day. On the musical day at least 2,500 to 3,000 musicians will be on the platform, including Welsh and German societies from all parts of the United States, and $1,200 in prizes will be distributed. For the regetta on Schuylkille $1,500 has been contributed. On October 17, 10,000 soldiers of the State and visiting organizations, and 10,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, will take part in the grand military pageant

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An Indian Territory special says that returns from the recent election for Chief of the Choctaw Nation come in slowly, three counties still remaining to be heard from. The returns received indicate the election of John F. McCurtain as principal Chief, over B. F. Smallwood. The latter run on the anti-railroad ticket; McCurtain being supported by the progressive element.

Stillwater, Minn., dispatch:

While Miss Carrie Catlstine Johnson was riding near the depot this morning, a switch-engine frightened her horse, which ran away. The young lady was thrown under the cars and instantly killed.

Mrs. G. S. Boozen, wife of the agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, at Franksville, a small station in Racine county, Wisconsin, was brutally outraged by a tramp, yesterday, who happened to find the lady alone in the house.

A letter was received by the Brooklyn police to-day from a lawyer of Princeton, Ill., in reference to the antecedents of C. A. Weltan. The letter set forth that Weltou was about to be arrested for bigamy, and asked for information concerning the report that he had a wife living in Brooklyn, he having wed a very respectable young lady of Princeton. This morning the papers contained a report of the suicide of the alleged bigamist. The police find that he had a wife and child in Brooklyn, and the lady left there Monday evening for Princeton, she having learned of her husband's bigamy. At the time of her departure she had not heard of his suicide. She will arrive at Princeton to-morrow.

Dick Little, a well-known member of the old James gang, was arrested at Kansas City by a United States Marshal, charged with complicity in the robbery of the of the United States Paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Alabama, March 11, 1881. The amount taken was $5,200, and it is supposed the robbery was perpetrated by Jesse James, William Ryan (who is now serving a twenty-five-years sentence for train robbery), and Dick Little. Little asserts his innocence, and says he can prove that his arrest is the work of surviving members of the James gang, who have a grudge against him for the information he gave the officers, which led to the breaking up of the gang.

A special from Indian Territory says considerable excitement is prevailing in the Choctaw and Cherokee nations, owing to the bill which recently passed both branches of Congress granting the right of way through the Indian country to the St. Louis & San Francisco railway. Hope was expressed that President Arthur would refuse to sign the bill, and thus defeat it, but, he having approved it, the Indians who opposed the measure are without resource. Many Indians regard the bill as the first step in the dismemberment of the Indian Territory.

The bodies of two young men, R. J. Gaundrill and James Merritt, both sporting characters, residents of Watertown, were found on the railroad track near Mexico, New York. They are supposed to have been stealing a ride and knocked off the cars by a bridge.

James McAllister, a prominent lumberman of Windsor, Ont., was instantly killed at Detroit, on the shore of Lake Erie, while superintending the loading of a vessel, with square timber. A heavy stick broke from its fastenings, while being lifted, and fell upon and crushed him. Mr. McAllister was engaged in extensive business operations in Western Ontario.

Atlanta, Ga., dispatch:

About two o'clock a. m. Wdnesday Senator Hill was found to be rapidly sinking. His breathing was with difficulty. He continued to sleep, however, and at a few minutes after six his death occurred without a struggle. He died from exhaustion. For several hours before Senator Hill's death it was evident that the end was near. Soon after daybreak his family were summoned to the bedside and there were present at the death the following persons: Mrs. Hill, B. H. Hill, Jr., and wife, Dr. R. P. Ridley and wife, Senator Hill's daughter, Charles D. Hill his son, two nephews and Dr. Wright, the attending surgeon. Four hours before Senator Hill's death he made a sign for a hypodermic injection of morphine, which was administered. He appeared to be awake and conscious several times, but could not speak. At 6:15 he was apparently awake when he closed his eyes gently and died without even a tremor.

Benjamin Harvey Hill was a native of Jasper county, Georgia, born September 14, 1823, and thus at his death lacked about a month of completing his fiftieth year. He was educated in the private schools of his native county and at the University of Georgia, whence he was graduated in 1844. He studied law and was admitted to the bar the following year. Two years later he was elected to the State Legislature as a Whig and became prominent as a debater—a quality which in later years he showed to a marked degree. In 1855 he appeared as a leader of the American or "Know-Nothing" party, and was defeated as their candidate for Congress. Two years later he was the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor and was defeated. In 1859 he was again sent to the Legislature by a combination of Whigs and Know-Nothings. In 1860 he was a supporter of the Bell and Everett National ticket, and a Presidential elector for that ticket. He was a delegate to the State convention which adopted secession, which he opposed, joining with Alexander H. Stephens in advocating the union. When it passed, however, he "joined the majority" and was a delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress and afterward a Senator from Georgia in the Confederate Congress. He was arrested in 1865 and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. After the war he opposed reconstruction, and this made him a place in the Democratic party, and he was elected a Representative from Georgia to the Forty-fourth Congress to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, but resigned to take his seat in the Senate, to which he had been elected. His term there began in March, 1877, and he at once came to the front in the nodebates which followed the settlement of the Presidential dispute in the election of Hayes as declared by the Electoral Commission. On the army bill, when the right of the army to act as a posse comitatus was discussed, he and Senator Blaine were the great opponents. Mr. Hill was a powerful debater, a fine political orator, a man of large experience in public affairs and aggressive by nature. He won the title of "fire eater" in those debates and was looked upon as the great champion of the South. About a year ago a cancer in the mouth developed, called a "smoker's cancer," and although a first operation promised relief it was only temporary and since then he has been a constant sufferer, dying slowly from the ravages of the dread affliction and from starvation. In person he was above medium height, almost tall, robust, and well proportioned; of the florid western type, with "sandy" hair, blue eyes and fair complexion.

The little son of Jacob Wahl was killed at Elkhart by falling down a basement stairs. He was playing with a dog, and jerking back fell, striking on his head, and lived but a few minutes.

Leadville, Col., August 12.

John McKennie was murdered at 2 o'clock this morning. Three masked men entered the saloon in which he was employed as bar-tender, and without a moment's warning began to shoot. No clew to the assassins. This is the eighth murder in two months.

Breckinridge, Col., dispatch:

Last Friday, William Bird and his son, who live on a ranch at Bear river, returning home from work, discovered that their cabin had been burglarized. In company with five other men they started in pursuit, soon overtaking the thieves. In the fight that ensued both thieves were killed, as was also Mr. Bird's son.

Gov. Rusk has received notice from Wm. Lawrence, First Comptroller of the United States Treasury Department, that the State of Wisconsin has been allowed $11,416, being 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in this State for the year ending June 30, 1881, and that this amount has been placed to the credit of Wisconsin on account of the direct tax due by this State to the general Government.

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SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

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Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
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Catarrh relieved and cured.
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Burns relieved instantly.
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Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.
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Wounds healed rapidly.
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It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

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In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
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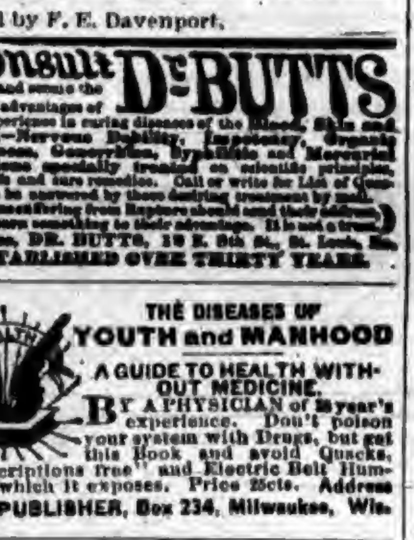

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WHAT A MARYLAND MAN SAW IN THE ROAD.

[Cecil (Md.) Whig.]

The existence in Elk Neck, two miles southeast of town, of an enormous snake has for several years been asserted, a number of persons having testified to meeting his snakeship on his rambles, but not until recently has the fact of his existence been reduced to a certainty. A few days ago a gentleman whose veracity is beyond question, and whose head is too level to mistake a shadow for the substance, while passing along the neck road near Mill Creek, in a cart, saw about twenty-five yards in advance of him the body of a monster crossing the road. How much of the forward part of the reptile had already disappeared in the bushes it was impossible to tell, but the portion in view extended entirely across the road, and there was some in the undergrowth on the side from which it was passing. The road at this point is about 18 feet in width, and it is estimated that his snakeship is at the lowest calculation ten feet greater in length, making him in all twenty-eight feet in length. In thickness his body was apparently of the dimensions of an ordinary stovepipe, the observer declaring that it was not a bit less in size, and of a dark color. When first observed the gentleman supposed it to be a log lying across the roadway, but presently seeing it in motion its true character was realized. At first it moved slowly, but hearing the noise of the approaching cart, the driver having whipped up his horse to get a closer view of him, his movements were quickened, and he soon disappeared in the woods. This narrative may be relied upon as true, and of the existence of a monster snake in the locality referred to there is not a particle of doubt.

* * *

The Little Orphan.

The Detroit Free Press has the happy faculty of furnishing its readers with very touching incedents in a way that appeals directly to the heart. We have produced says the Indianian very many of these touching articles to the better feeling of our own nature, and here is another from the same source:

"Did she leave any children?"

"Yes, this bit of a child."

"And who'll take her?"

"I don't know. We are all very poor around here, sir, but we must find a place some where. God help the little girl, for she's all alone now."

The sexton had called at an old tenement house on Lafayette street east to take a body to a pauper's field—the body of one whose life had been worn out in the tread-mill of hunger and despair. Nobody knew that the mother was dead—hardly suspected that she was ill, until the child appeared at a neighbor's door and said;

"Would you be afraid to come over to my house, for ma is dead and I'm keeping awful still, and I'm afraid to talk to her when she won't answer."

The mother had been dead four hours. Long enough before day came the flame of life had turned low and died out, and that child, hardly seven years old, had been with the corpse through the long hours, clasping the cold hand, kissing the pale face and calling for life to return. When they asked if she had any friends she shook her head. When they told her she was alone in the great world she looked out of the old window on the bleak November day and answered:

"I can make three kinds of dresses for dollbabies, build fires and carry in wood, I'll work ever so hard if some body will let me live with them."

There was no funeral. There was no need of a sermon there. The lines of sorrow around the dead woman's mouth counted for more in heaven than any eulogy man could deliver. There was no crape. In place of it three or four honest-hearted women let their tears fall upon the white face and whispered:

"Poor mother—poor child!"

The child's big blue eyes were full of tears, but there was hardly a tremor in her voice as she nestled her warm cheek against the lips stilled forever and said:

"Good-by, ma—you'll come down from heaven every night at dark, won't you, and you'll take me up there just as soon as you can, won't you?"

The landlord locked up the house and the child went home with one of the women. When night came she stole out of the house and away from those who sought to comfort her, and going back to the old house she sat down on the doorstep, having no company but the darkness. An officer passed that way, and, leaning over the gate, he peered through the darkness at some thing on the step, and called out:

"Is any body there?"

"No body but a little girl!" came the answer.

"Who is it?"

"It's a little girl whose ma was buried to-day.

He opened the gate and went closer, and as he made out her bare head and innocent face he said:

"Why, child, aren't you afraid?"

"I was afraid a little while ago," she said, "but just as soon as I asked ma not to let any body hurt me I got right over it. Would any one dare hurt a little girl whose ma is dead? They could be tooken up, couldn't they?"

He offered to go with her to the house where she was to have a home for a few days, and taking his big hand with the utmost confidence, she walked beside him and said:

"I ain't going to cry much till I get to bed, where folks can't see me!"

"I hope every one will be good to you," he remarked as he put his hand over her curly head.

"If they don't be, they'll never go to heaven, will they?" she inquired.

"No."

There was a long pause, and then she said: "But I guess they will be. I can make a doll out of a clothes-pin and a piece of calico, and I guess some body will be glad to let me live with 'em. If you see me over on the step another night you need't be a bit afraid, for I aint big enough to hurt any body, even if I didn't want to cry all the time!"

* * *

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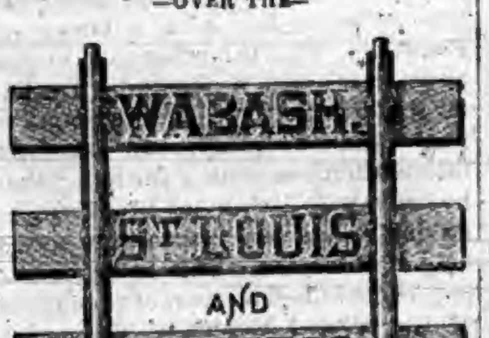

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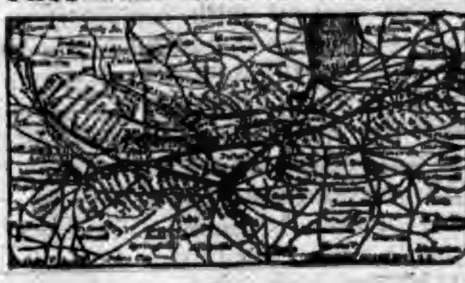

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Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUGUST 31, 1882. Number 35.

Auburn Courier.

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I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY l'ROBST. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee. tf
April 15, 1882.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

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A Break for Liberty.

SIXTEEN JAIL BIRDS MAKE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Sixteen prisoners confined in the Lucas county jail made an organized attempt to break jail last week, but were prevented by the bravery of Sheriff Harbeck and Turnkey Mark Edgar. It has been customary for a long time past for the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to hold services in the jail every other sabbath, and yesterday was the regular meeting day. A short time before the usual hour, Turnkey Edgar noticed that the prisoners kept up an unusually loud and continuous singing, and suspecting that all was not right, he stationed himself in a room near the cell room, and here remained until the arrival of the ladies. When they arrived, Sheriff Harbeck unlocked the outer one of the double doors, in order to allow the turnkey to enter the intermediate space. As soon as the door had been opened, the prisoners, headed by Clark, who shot McPartland, and three negroes, made a rush. The lock bars of the inner door had been sawed off, and swinging it open, the prisoners crowed into the narrow space between the two doors, forcing the turnkey back against the wall.

About this time Sheriff Harbeck displayed a flexible billy, and collaring one man, just as he was about to make his escape, struck him a good rap over the head, and threw him back into the prison. Edgar drew his revolver, and aimed it at a negro, but Clark, who had hold of him, threw up his hands, and the ball just grazed the intended victim's head. Edgar then attacked the prisoners with the but of his revolver, while Harbeck defended the outer door. For about three minutes the fight was terrific, being a continued thud of revolver and billy on the heads and faces of the desperate crowd. The officers were finally victorious, however, and the prisoners were forced back into the corridor, and in a short time every prisoner was locked in his cell.

Upon examination of the doors, it was found that both of the lock-bars of the inner door had been sawed off and those of the outer door nearly severed. Had they succeeded in getting the latter door open, they would have had free access to the hall, and could have made it very uncomfortbale for the sheriff and turnkey, as soon as they unlocked the door at the foot of the steps below, and at least some of them would undoubtedly have gained their liberty.

After being locked up, every prisoner and cell was carefully searched, and three saws, made from corset steels, two knives, and other tools were found. It is not definitely known how they obtained these instruments, but the sheriff has an idea which entirely satisfies him as to where they came from. The crowd was a bad one, and Sheriff Harbeck and Turnkey Edgar are deserving of the highest praise for the bravery they displayed in standing single-handed before the mob, and preventing their escape.

Too Much of a Joke.

Quite a sensation was created at a circus at Marquette, Michigan, last week. In the act where a circus rider disguised as a drunken tramp falls into the ring and wants to ride a horse, the ringmaster throws the drunkard out, and with much seeming indignation asked why there were no policemen around to keep order. A German policeman who was standing by, and who knew the man belonged to the circus, felt indignant at having the police abused, so he took the alleged drunken man, and notwithstanding the circus people tried to explain the circumstances, he was hustled off to the lock-up, and the act was left out. After the show, the proprietor went to the jail and got the performer out, and abused the policeman a little for being too officious. The policeman said: "Vell, a choke is a choke, but ven a man say vere is de bolice, and vy don'd dey arrest dat drunk man, den de Marquette bolice is in dat vicinity, and don'd you forget it, Mr. Circus. I bed you."

A skeleton was recently dug out of a sand bank by Joseph Ewing, on John Clingan's farm in Scott township. It was in a standing or sitting position, and along with it was an earthen jug such are in found where the mound builders have been. This as well as the skeleton crumbled away as soon as the air struck them. Mr. Ewing measured a piece of the thigh bone and came to the conclusion that it belongs to a person of considerable height.—Angola Journal.

The Sultan of Turkey's Treasures.

The political skies of Europe were never more indicative of a coming storm than at the present time. The Egyptian trouble has assumed proportions that could not have been anticipated, and the course of the representatives of some of the Powers at the Constantinople Conference, especially Russia, indicates that a terrific storm may soon break. This, of course, means the involving of Turkey in a war.

Turkey is believed to be so absolutely bankrupt that another war would probably bring about her immediate destruction. That she is bankrupt so far as being able or perhaps intended ever to pay the principal of her national debt is probably true; but the Sultan has in his treasury resources that would enable him to carry on a war for some time.

The imperial treasury is in one of the heavy stone buildings of the Seraglio at Constantinople. Among its contents are effigies of the Sultans, each in the robes and armor he wore when alive, and many of them are weighed down with jewels; there are innumerable horse trappings and saddles, covered with plates of gold and studded with emeralds, rubies, topazes, diamonds and pearls; there are saddle cloths, embroidered with precious stones; several sofa-covers hang in the cabinets as backgrounds to the smaller articles, which are of heavy cloth of gold embroidered with seed pearls and worth $150,000 apiece. There are bird cages of gold; sacks of velvet embroidered with gold, pearls and diamonds; amber mouthpieces for pipes, studded with diamonds and rubies; vases of crystal, agate and onyx, many enriched with jewels: inkstands and snuff boxes, coffee sets, tea sets, knives, forks and spoons of solid gold, with jewels on their handles; an immense number of clocks fans innumerable, umbrellas of white silk exquisitely embroidered, and having handles of matchless sprays of coral a yard long; and tea-sets of tortoise shell as thin as paper. Dwight in his "Turkish Life in War Time," describes a toy, which is a figure of a Sultan seated on his throne, under a golden canopy ribbed with alternate rubies and emeralds, the whold structure being about six inches high. The body of the figure is a single huge pearl; the lower extremities are carved from a blue turquoise, and the turban is a solid mass of diamonds.

During the late war between Turkey and Russia the Turkish government pledged some of these jewels to the banks for a loan of $30,000,000, but so comparatively small was the quantity of jewels removed by the banker to secure the loan, that the loss of the three boxes full made no appreciable gap in the accumulation. There are still many millions of dollars in the Sultan's treasure house.

The Sultan has still another large fund at his disposal in the event of a holy war being officially proclaimed; this is the "Treasure of Islam"—the offerings of gold and silver deposited by many successive generations of pilgrims to the three holy places—the Caaba at Mecca, the vaults of the Mosque of Soliman at Jerusalem, and the crypt of the tomb of Ali at the gate of Bagdad. This total accumulation is estimated to be $600,000,000, which is probably an exaggeration; but that it amounts to very many million dollars there is no doubt.

It would be an easy matter for the Sultan in the event of Turkey becoming involved in another war, to convert his jewels into cash; and as the followers of the prophet are becoming incensed over the frequent reverses of the Sultan's armies, it would probably not require very great urging to induce him, as the head of the Mohammedan Church, to proclaim a holy war, and thus secure not only the assistance of all Mohammedan soldiers, but the vast "treasure of Islam," above that very necessary support of all governments, especially in time of war—money.

A Philadelphia plumber, desiring to stop the flow through a damaged pipe the other day, applied an ice cream freezer and froze the water solid. This experiment, simple as it seems, is full of dangerous suggestions. If water pipes can be thus frozen in midsummer, what is to prevent the plumbers' apprentices from surreptitiously sailing around at night and freezing up our pipes so solidly that we will be forced to call upon them to thaw them out in the morning.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

The Population Centre.

The centre of population in the United States was twenty-two miles from Baltimore in 1790, and has moved westward at the average rate of about fifty-one miles every decade, never deviating to the extent of a degree north or south of the thirty-ninth parallel. The greatest progress was between the year 1850-60, when it traveled eighty-one miles from a point in Virginia to twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio. This movement was caused by the settlement of the Pacific coast. The centre of population in 1870 was forty-eight miles northeast of Cincinnati. According to the last census, the centre had advanced westward fifty-eight miles, and deflected to the south about eight, being near the village of Taylorsville, Kentucky, about eight miles from Cincinnati. It is anticipated that the next census will find it in Jennings county, Indiana. Supposing the westward movement of population to continue, the central point should cross the Missippi about 1950, not far from the mouth of the Missouri. It is considered probable, however that it will never go so far westward, as there are large areas in the west which are only adapted for mining and grazing pursuits, and will support but a scanty population. The increase in the region beyound the Missippi, after the close of the present century, may not much more than comterbalance that of the rest of the country, in which case the centre of population will remain almost stationary in southern Illinois.

Harper's Magazine for September opens with a beautiful frontispiece, entitled "A Sunday Morning in Surrey," from a picture by Alfred Parsons. The same artist, with equal charm, illustrates Mrs. Lillie's papers, "In Surrey," the first of which appears in this number. English country scenery has never been so attractively presented as in this delightful paper.

From the rural beauty of an English country we turn to a quaint description of one of our most characteristic coast towns—York, in Maine, near Portsmouth—beautifully illustrated by W. F. Halsall and E. H. Garrett.

The fifth and last paper of Mr. Lathrop's "Spanish Vistas" describes the coast towns from Malaga to Barcelona—a series of "Mediterranean Ports and Gardens," full of picturesque bits of which the writer and the artist have made the most. Mr. Reinhart's illustrations for this paper—as for the entire series—have never been surpassed.

"The Weibertreue" (Faithful Wives) is the title of a very interesting account of Weinsberg, Suabia. The writer, Elise Allen, paints two graphic historical pictures of which Weinsberg is the center—Konrad's Siege of the Castle and the Peasants' War—and gives an interesting sketch of the poet Justinus Kerner.

The third part of Colonel Higginson's American History is devoted to the discoveries made by the Northmen. His paper is illustrated with eight engravings.

Edwin P. Whipple contributes an entertaining paper, entitled "Some recollections of Ralph Waldo Emerson." The problem of the Mississippi River, and the theories proposed for its solution, the subject of a timely paper by David A. Curtis.

Barnet Phillips contributes a strong short story, "A Doctor Spoiled." Another excellent short story, "Love will find out the way," is contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard. Poems are contributed by Jalmar H. Boyesen, and Philip Bourke Marston.

William Black's new novel, "Shandon Bells," becomes more interesting with every new part, and is finely illustrated by William Small.

The Editor's Easy Chair, Literary and Historical Records, and Drawer are full of timely and entertaining matter.

Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Hoe Journal. 31-4t.

It was a French woman who exclaimed while holding a glass of sparkling fresh water: "Oh, if it was only wicked to drink this, how nice it would taste!"

Buffalo has got the base ball fever so bad that a man who caught a baby falling from a second-story window the other day, sung out, "Judgment."

How to Save a Drowning Person.

It may not be generally known that when a person is drowning, if he is taken by the arms from behind, between the elbow and the shoulder, he connot touch the person trying to save him, and whatever struggles he may make will only assist the person holding him in keeping his head above water. A good swimmer can keep a man thus above water for an hour. If seized anywhere else, the probability is that he will clutch the swimmer, and perhaps, as if often the case, both will be drowned.

In Glen's Falls N. Y., there lived a a pious old lady, who said to her son as he was leaving her for a short journey, "God be with you, my son, and help you." A little 4-year-old grandson of the lady who was present, hearing the remark, treasured it up for the edification of his little playfellow, Mira. As the children were playing that day, Mira begged the young lady who was visiting her mother to lend her a parasol, which she did. In their play it was broken. Mira said. "what shall we do, Bertie; we promised to be careful and Miss B. will be so angry." "Tell her we didn't break it," said Bert. "That would be a lie, and God would not love us." "Well," said the little boy, "God is not here to-day; he has gone to help uncle sell lamps. I heard granny send him. I know he has gone for granny is boss."

They're not wholly bad out Leadville way. While they were fixing the rope to lynch a man two dogs got into a caucus, and the lynchers kindly paused in their work to let the victim see which animal got licked.—Boston Post.

Oscar Wild says the color and construction of the bathing costumes at Newport make him sick, which is encouraging. Unfortunately, however, they don't make him sick enough to die.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as youcan get anywhere. tf.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line.

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SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 10, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 48	5 22
Jackson Lv.	6 30am	12 00pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 55	10 40
Angola	8 25	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 25	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 52	6 20
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 40pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	....
Louisville	7 30	7 25	....
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	2 10	6 47	....
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	....
Washington	10 40	2 45	....
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	....
Louisville	7 12	....	7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am	....	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 05
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	5	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 28
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 55	....	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	....	10 55
Bay City	9 20	....	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 5 00, 4 05, 9 25 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 05, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 56, 11 00 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 5 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 20 a. m., 12 22, 6 00 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 46 a. m., [illegible], 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7.40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 5 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 35 a. m., 1 54 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 23 p. m.; west, 3 06 a. m., 12 45, 11 35 p. m. W. St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 5:15 p. m. west —1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 [illegible] a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 [illegible] a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 50 p. m., west, 5 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 5 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 50, 7 05p.m.; P., Ft. W. & C. east, 3 55 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 3 40, 11 45 a. m., 3 00, p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

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GLOVES,

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THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. B[illegible]NS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

SOCIALISM is spreading among the peasantry of Spain.

THERE is an increased demand in England for American bacon.

THE Mormons are well supplied with money to fight the Edmunds law.

ICELAND is threatened with famine on account of bad weather for over a year past.

A PIGEON flew from Detroit home to Toronto, the other day, a distance of 221 miles, in less than five hours.

THE Kansas Republican State Central Committee has decided to open the campaign in that State on September 13th.

THE long-threatened suit for divorce has been commenced by Mrs. Francis M. Scoville against her husband, in the Circuit Court at Chicago. She alleges cruel treatment as the ground of her complaint.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Cleveland, especially among the Freemasons, to raise a fund for the care of the graves of the 300 Confederate soldiers buried on Johnson's Island and to erect a monument to their memory.

AMONG subscriptions recently received for the Garfield Memorial Hospital are $200 from President Arthur, $100 from William Windom, $100 from the president of Hayti, and $125 from the minister of State of Hayti.

Thomas Maguire, who killed his brother William, at Boston, last spring, in a drunken quarrel, was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter, and was given three years in the House of Correction.

AT the rate England is now sending troops to Egypt she will have an effective army of at least 50,000 men to operate against Arabi Bey and his adherents by the 1st of September. Short work will be made of the rebellious Egyptians when that army gets after them.

THE officials at the Treasury Department anticipate that the new gold certificates will rapidly take the place of gold coin, just as the silver certificates have displaced the silver dollar. They say that in three months there will be no gold coin in circulation.

The Chicago Tribune says that through the short sighted policy of the roads leading from Chicago to Missouri river points, in advancing grain freights, very little grain is coming this way, but it is taking the cheaper barge line route to the sea from Missouri and Kansas.

M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION, the eminent French astronomer, predicts the probable end of the world by its coming in contact with a comet, which he says will make its appearance next September. The comet will pass so near the earth, he declares, that the planet will have great difficulty in escaping destruction.

IT is related that General Hancock called upon President Arthur at New York, the other day, and was closeted with him for an hour. As he left the house Hancock remarked to a friend, "General Arthur is one of the most charming gentlemen I ever met, and he is a very wise and able President."

THE construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad is being pushed with great energy. Already, 1,313 miles of the road are completed, leaving about 600 miles more to be built. A force of 8,000 men is employed, and the work of grading and track-laying is progressing at the rate of four miles a day. The managers expect to complete the road and begin the running of through trains early next year.

ANOTHER bi-metallic conference is to be held at Cologne in September, and will be attended by representatives from most of the nations of Europe, although the United States will have no special representative unless the President should direct Minister Sargent at Berlin to attend. Mr. Sargent is an ardent bi-metallist, and will undoubtedly be present at the conference whether he goes officially or not.

JUDGE FOLGER, the Secretary of the Treasury, is careful to keep his promises. Recently he promised to make a certain appointment for a Senator. As the Senator was departing the Secretary was told that he had promised the same place to a poor woman. He informed the Senator at once of the prior promise, and, in reply to every argument, said: "I could not break my word for all the influence in the country."

EX GOVERNOR SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, whose property has been sold under an order of the courts of the State, declares that no man shall occupy it as long as he is alive and able to carry a rifle, and is making demonstrations of a warlike character. He threatens to burn the mansion at Canochet if the court attempts to enforce its decree, and is indulging in other capers which indicate his fitness for a mad-house.

APPEARANCES indicate that the great strike of the iron-workers at Pittsburgh, Pa., which has cost them millions of dollars, is about to end in total failure, by the workers resuming their places at the old rates. Thus again it is shown, on a large scale, that strikes do not pay, and it behooves workingmen to bend all their energies and ingenuity to the discovery of some more effective method of redressing or averting their grievances. Co-operation should receive far more attention than is now given to that best friend of industry.

THERE are three French physicians in New York who have a remedy for hydrophobia which they claim is infallible, and which consists in throwing the body into such a perspiration that the poison will be forced out of the system through the pores of the skin. They are so confident of its value that either one of them agrees to be bitten by a mad dog and undergo treatment by his associates, in order to prove its efficacy, provided a pecuniary reward is offered by the government or by individuals for the test.

THE enactment of the repression laws by the British Parliament was, in intent at least, a crime against Ireland, and the proof of this intent is found in the manner of enforcing those laws. Every lover of liberty pronounces the arrest of High Sheriff Grey, editor of the Freeman's Journal at Dublin, Ireland, on a pretense of contempt of court, an act of tyranny that would disgrace even the despotism of Russia. The civilized world felt itself at liberty to condemn our institution of slavery, and in like manner the freedom-loving world may feel at liberty to demand home rule for Ireland.

THE Boston Traveller says: "The center of population in the United States was twenty-two miles from Baltimore in 1790, and has moved westward at the average rate of about fifty-one miles every decade, never deviating to a degree north or south of the thirty-ninth parallel. The center of population in 1870 was forty-eight miles northeast of Cincinnati. According to the last census, the center has advanced westward fifty-eight miles, and deflected to the south about eight, being near the village of Taylorsville, Ky., about eight miles from Cincinnati. It is anticipated that the next census will find it in Jennings county, Ind."

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Governor Orton has been re-elected chief of the Chickasaw nation.

Official reports from the Texas cotton crop state that wide-spread injury is being done by the boll worm.

A Western geologist predicts that Montana will become the greatest coal-producing State in the Union.

General Swaim refuses to affirm or deny the genuineness of the published Dorsey letters to General Garfield.

Charles Fisk, of Indiana, has been appointed Special Agent of the Department of Justice, vice Tidball, resigned.

The white veil was assumed by fifty-two young ladies at St. Mary's Convent of Notre Dame, at Milwaukee, Tuesday.

The Globe (Ari. T.) stage was stopped by road agents Sunday, the driver killed, and the treasure box rifled of $5,000.

Red Cloud has been arrested and is on parole at Pine Ridge Agency. This, it is thought, will obviate the threatened troubles.

An official at the Treasury Department estimates the receipts from all sources for the current fiscal year at $450,000,000.

Near Lemars, Iowa, there has been discovered a vein of coal 5½ feet in thickness, of superior quality, 300 feet from the surface.

The Colored Baptist Churches of Cincinnati are of the belief that Camp meetings are productive of much evil, and have made a formal declaration to that effect.

A party of Irish members of Parliament will visit America to solicit assistance for the relief and protection of evicted tenants.

Howard Underwood, who killed his mistress, Belle Lucas, a year ago, has been sentenced to be hanged at Charleston, Mo., September 29.

I. O. Gregg, of Elkhart, Ind., has started a paper-mill at Fargo, D. T., with an investment of $150,000, to utilize the wheat straw.

The committee appointed to investigate the Mississippi river works and needs will charter a steamer and make a trip from Cairo to the jetties.

The two children of Thomas Fitch (grandchildren of General Sherman) were interred at Cavalry Cemetery, St. Louis, Tuesday morning.

Hanlan has challenged Ross to row five miles on any course between Toronto and New York in June next for $5,000 and the championship.

The New York Anti-Monopolists decided to nominate a full State ticket and have called a State convention to be held at Saratoga, September 13.

Sixty compositors have been added to the force of the Government Printing Office, to work on the census office reports, and a night force will be put on in the press-room.

The English steamship Castalia has been chartered to load 500 mules at Philadelphia to be taken to Alexandria for the English Government.

Jesse Hoyt, of New York, has bequeathed to East Saginaw lots on which to erect a public library, $50,000 for books, and property for a public park.

A West Virginia farmer recently sold a single black walnut tree for $600, which was but a little less than the sum he paid for the tract on which it grew.

William Barrett and James Atkinson fought a duel with knives near Decatur, Ala. Barret died on the ground and Atkinson was fatally cut.

The president of the Federation of Labor Unions at Washington, advises the union men now on a strike to resume work and look to the next Congress for relief.

Rear Admiral Wyman, of the Lighthouse Board, has returned from an inspection trip on the upper lakes. He reports the lighthouses on the lakes in creditable condition.

Acting Secretary Joslyn has decided the celebrated contest for the Dean Richmond lode, situated at Tucson, Arizona, in favor of the Dean Richmond Company.

The Central Kentucky Sheep Breeding Company held their annual sale of Cotswolds, Southdowns and Shropshiredowns at Lexington, on Tuesday. The sale netted $60,250.

There is a strong suspicion that the drowning of three Italian laborers in the Youghiogheny river last Sunday was not accidental, and investigations will be made by the Italian consul.

Comptroller Lawrence has decided that the National Board of Health is authorized to select local boards and quarantine stations, to be aided from the appropriation of $60,000.

While Drs. Sherman and Beede, of Milwaukee, were botanizing near that city recently, they discovered the body of a man in the bushes by the roadside, bearing marks of having been murdered.

The postmasters at Boodie and Ramsey, Ill., have been directed to decline payment for money orders to B. D. Ply, who, it has been ascertained, is advertising extensively with a view of deceiving the public.

The striking miners along the Pan-Handle Railroad have decided to go to work at the old rates. They have literally been starved into submission, many of them being on the verge of starvation.

Consul Gifford, at La Rochelle, reports to the State Department that a very large proportion of the brandy exported from France to the United States is adulterated to such an extent as to justify its exclusion.

The residence of the Gilchrist brothers at Glenville, N. Y., was entered by burglars Wednesday night, who bound and gagged the inmates, and rifled the safe of about $800 in money and $150,000 in bonds and mortgages.

THE Cleveland Leader says the Cincinnati brewers have subscribed $60,000 to assist the Democracy in Ohio in the coming campaign. These are Pendleton's civil service reformers.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

Discouraging reports have been received from Kentucky as to the condition of the crops. Rain and insects have militated against their progress to a serious extent, tobacco generally suffering more than any other product.

General Warren, having spent most of his limited means in the effort to defend his military reputation before the Court of Inquiry, leaving his family in straitened circumstances, a committee has been formed to raise a fund for their benefit.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department are busily engaged upon drawings and plans for the two new steel cruisers provided for in the naval appropriation bill recently passed by Congress.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

The body of a negro, who rented a farm near Athens, Tex., and raised a fine crop, was found headless and handless, with three bullet-holes in the cranium. It is supposed the landlord, named Lightfoot, killed the negro to get possession of the crop.

An outbreak by the Souix Indians at Pine Ridge Agency is threatened, unless their agent is removed. What the grievances are cannot be determined, but Red Cloud and a few other malcontents are fermenting trouble, and General Crook will be probably called on to settle the difficulties.

The body of Fred Smith, a young German, was found hanging to a tree near Marshall, Texas, on Saturday morning. Near by on another limb he had hung his boots, in one of which was a flask of whisky. He had been missing two weeks.

White men disguised as Kuklux drove negro laborers on the Memphis & Kansas City railroad in Craighead county, Ark., away from work on Thursday. The Governor was appealed to for protection and ordered it to be given.

A special from Bowie, A. T., says: A party of smugglers, with forty pack animals, encamped for the night in a canyon in the Swisshelm Mountains. All save one were drowned in a cloud burst. Their bodies were found scattered along the canyon next morning.

The Astor mine, near Lonaconing, in the Cumberland, Md., coal region, which has been smoldering for some time, burst forth in a tremendous blaze on Thursday, shooting fifty feet in the air. The fire originated from the Spruce Slope, which has been burning since 1879.

Secretary Lincoln has appointed 200 clerks and a number of messengers and watchmen for service in connection with the pension cases provided for in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Indiana got sixteen. There are about 180 yet to be made.

A Chicago special says that George M. Pullman, of the Palace Car Company, sold through his brokers something like 1,300,000 bushels of spring wheat to Mr. Armour, and defaulted on it all. His losses are estimated from $150,000 to $200,000, according as the July Wheat Arbitration Committee fixes the value of spring wheat on the last day of July.

The Jesuits of Quebec are again agitating for the restoration to them of all their property confiscated during the reign of Henry IV. Restoration is demanded as an act of justice, and a list of the properties referred to contains some which are now of great value. The promoters of the agitation suggest that some outlaying territory to the north be given as a recompense.

The Tariff Committee will hold its sessions at Cleveland, O., on Thursday, 31st of August; Detroit, Friday, 1st of September; Indianapolis, Saturday, 2d of September; Cincinnati, Monday and Tuesday, 4th and 5th of September; Louisville, Wednesday, 6th of September; Chicago, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 7th, 8th and 9th of September.

A war has broken out in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Cleveland, over the communion wine question. The Sunday school Superintendent leads the party opposed to fermented wine, while the rector and his adherents want to use the old kind of wine which they believe Jesus used at the first supper. The contest rages briskly, and each party is bent on victory.

Rear Admiral Nicholson, commanding the European station, has written a private letter to a prominent officer of the navy department, in which he takes occasion to deny the statement that when the bombardment of Alexandria began he notified the Egyptians if they fired on any of his vessels he would return the fire. He also denied the statement that after the action he steamed around the English fleet and cheered the vessels upon their work.

Foreign.

Small-pox at Cape Town, South Africa, is causing great mortality among the inhabitants.

The intention of the British Government to restore Cetewayo is not received with favor in the Transvaal.

Four of the Irish Catholic prelates have approved of the efforts to establish a fund for the aid of evicted tenants.

The Canadian custom authorities have found it necessary to employ an extra number of detectives to put a stop to smuggling.

It is reported that the Blenheim, an English steamer from Nassau to Balize, was lost on the 11th. The passengers were saved.

The palace of Count Andrassy, at Vienna, was entered by burglars, who carried off many objects of art, and also the Count's decorations.

A number of white horses, which were being trained at Copenhagen for use at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, were killed by Nihilists.

The corporation of Dublin have passed a resolution of sympathy with E. Dwyer Gray, and claim his imprisonment is arbitray and oppressive.

A large meeting of iron manufacturers, held at Middleboro, England, resolved to continue for another six months the restriction on the out-put of pig iron.

Archbishop Goold, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Melbourne, Australia, was shot by a man named Farrell and slightly wounded. The would-be murderer is in prison.

Eye-witnesses to the murder of the Joyce family in Ireland have been discovered by the police, and ten of the persons in custody have been identified as connected with the tragedy.

The Central and Southern Russian provinces and Bohemia and Galicia are the only European sections from which reports of bad harvests have been received. Elsewhere the yield is above the average.

From London come reports that Corea is in a state of anarchy, and that the King and Queen have been assassinated. The trouble arose from popular opposition to the treaties recently entered into between the United States and England.

THE STATE.

Eight Jefferson county potatoes fill a peck measure.

A noticeable increase in the number of students at Wabash college this fall is expected.

A swindler has been victimizing St. Joseph county greenhorns by representing himself as the agent of the Louisiana lottery, and selling them tickets.

DePauw's glass-works, at New Albany, will start up on the 1st of September. All the furnaces have been rebuilt and the capacity will be larger than ever before.

Two Madison Alexanders built a skiff in a cellar where it was nice and cool, and are now working in the broiling sun excavating a hole to enable them to get it out.

Jack Bloom, ex-marshall of Port Fulton, a suburb of Jeffersonville, has received intelligence from Scotland that he has fallen heir to about $20,000 by the death of an uncle.

Petitions are in circulation in Crawford county asking the commissioners to remove the county seat from Leavenworth, on the Ohio river, to Crandall station, on the Air Line railway.

The eleven-year-old son of E. C. Bedwell, of Forest, Howard county, while playing at the elevator of J. S. Kendall, fell into a wheat bin, and was smothered to death before help could reach him.

The sixteen year old daughter of Joseph Stubblefield, of Algiers, Pike county, committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver in the forehead. Cause unknown. This is the second one of the family who has committed suicide.

Benjamin Hamilton, aged ninety-three years, the oldest pioneer in Ripley county, was found dead in bed at his home three miles west of Moore's Hill. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and has resided in that locality for more than sixty years.

During one of the heavy storms last week lightning struck an old building belonging to Edward Vantros, Lagro township, Wabash county. The bolt knocked in one end of the building, and five hundred bushels of wheat stored within ran out and was ruined by rain.

E. T. Dickey, a well-known lawyer of Madison, has been arrested and placed in jail to answer to a charge of embezzling $100, entrusted to his keeping by Rev. David Stiver, for another party. A regular indictment was returned against him by the grand jury.

HON. WM. HEILMAN announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the First District, for the reason that his business is suffering greatly for lack of his personal attention.

A Gallant Deed.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The dispatches from Alexandria enlarge upon the wonderful devotion and the extraordinary bravery of the gunner on board of one of the British vessels who picked up a shell with a burning fuse and immersed it in a bucket of water. This was a courageous act, but it was not "more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled." During our own war in for the Union hundreds of cases as deserving of mention occurred.

At Stone River when Cruft's Brigade of Palmer's Division was pursuing the routed rebels on the 2d of January, they came suddenly on a reserve battery that opened on them with surprising fury. The men were ordered to lie down, and dropped in the soft mud of a cornfield. The rebel artillerymen had the range, however, and poured shot and shell into the advance line in a way that tore some unfortunates in pieces and covered nearly every one with mud. In the midst of the terrific fusillade, a shell struck between two men lying flat on the ground, so near to their heads as to stun both. Dozens of men, the bravest there, closed their eyes in anticipation of terrible scene that would follow the explosion. But one of the soldiers at whose shoulder the smoking shell had struck, digging up a handful of mud, held it aloft for a moment while he said coily, "Ten to one, boys, she don't bust," and with a sort of a gleeful agility he brought his great wad of mud down on the shell smoking in the shallow hole, and "she didn't bust." No one thought George Hunt, of Company C, First Kentucky Infantry, a hero for doing that, but possibly he ranked as high as the courageous gunner on the Alexandria.

Another case: When Sherman was getting ready for his move on Atlanta great quantities of ammunition were stored in the railroad sheds at Resacca. One day, in the midst of a thunderstorm that dismantled the camp, the ammunition building was struck by lightning. Hundreds of the bravest soldiers ran blindly away as they saw the boxes of shell thrown about, saw the guards drop as if shot, and saw smoke issuing from the top of the great pile of explosives. But one man, clear-eyed and cool-headed, saw that the smoke came from tow in which the shells were packed, and climbing to the top, he seized the burning mass, and holding it up shouted, "All right, boys; no fireworks this time." His intrepidity and alertness saved the ammunition and possibly many lives, and his record should be kept as green as that of the gallant gunner of the Alexandria.

These are only sample cases. The American war for the Union brought hundreds of such gallant deeds into clear light, and there is no good reason why they should be forgotten.

A Young Man's Penance.

London Letter to New York Herald.

Great interest and no little amusement were excited by a scene last Sunday, in a church at Clevedon, Somerset. A young man did public penance for the seduction of a girl, who was awaiting trial for manslaughter. The church was crowded. After evening prayer, when the vicar entered the pulpit, he told the congregation that they were about to deal with a matter of the most ancient character—a case of church discipline. The church warden then brought the man into the church. On reaching the chancel steps he kneeled down, and the church warden handed the vicar a paper, which contained the following declaration: "I, Llewellyn Hartree, do acknowledge myself to be guilty of a most grievous sin, for which I do hereby ask forgiveness of my fellow men, of the woman I have wronged, and of Almighty God. In proof of my repentance I promise to carry out whatever penance may be laid upon me in presence of this congregation." The vicar accounted that the penance was that the man should go to the Assize Court and take his place by the unfortunate girl at the bar. In reply to the vicar's question whether he would accept the penance, he replied, "Yes." On Wednesday the girl was tried at the Wells Assizes and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for the concealment of the birth of her infant, the graver charge of manslaughter having been set aside. This incident has called for much discussion in the papers. It is asked, "Are we going to have a revival of church discipline?" Some papers make a deal of fun of the case, while some church papers treat it quite in an opposite style.

TABLE TALK.

There are 1,185 lawyers in Boston.

Enameled jewelry is gaining ground again.

Paris has now ninety-two Sunday schools.

Punchers coins have been scared out of existence.

Chicago's birth list shows a great majority of girls.

A new cream tint is tastily entitled "fresh butter."

A dog weighing but nineteen ounces is an Atlanta pet.

All the leading bugs are now personated on silver jewelry.

They have hardly had any Summer in the north of Ireland.

Baltimore has forty-one canneries, with $1,980,000 invested.

Idleness is worse than hard work to those unaccustomed to it.

Dr. Stewart, of Detroit, decides that adults can have chicken-pox.

No gold has been coined in England since the 13th of July, 1881.

A muff made of artificial roses is an odd ornament for Summer wear.

It is said that not one sardine box in a hundred holds genuine sardines.

Banana pie is now included among the alleged delicacies of the season.

An Atlanta druggist says there are 2,000 confirmed opium eaters in that city.

Having the table cloth match the furniture is the latest London "wrinkle."

Rockford, Ill., has made it a misdemeanor to maintain barbed wire fences.

A Michigan applicant for a teacher's license defined man as a "maskaline noun."

Of the population of Washington 50,000, or nearly one-third of the whole, are colored.

During the last six years over 48,000 dogs have been drowned at the New York pound.

There are 7,500 men employed in manufacturing and mining in and near Birmingham, Ala.

A Jewish synagogue, fashioned after an ancient Palestine palace, is to be built in Athens, Ga.

The biggest slate quarry in the United States has just been developed at Little Rock, Ark.

The government building at Utica, N. Y., is now practically completed, at cost of about $425,000.

Queen Victoria invariably transacts her public public business between breakfast and luncheon.

Vineland, N. J., on Wednesday celebrated its twenty-first birthday. It contains 30,000 acres and 8,000 people.

It is said that more cotton mills are building and suspending in South Carolina than in any other southern state.

An Allentown (Pa.) married woman committed a horrible suicide by taking enough Paris green to kill twenty persons.

Mrs. Vallemberg, the daughter of D. Ehrenhoff, the Swedish minister to the Porte, is training for a swim across the Bosporus.

A citizen of Hoosick, New York, has just bought eight pianos, which he will present to his five married daughters and three nieces.

A visitor at Leadville says that in one of the churches there is a notice: "Please don't shoot at the organist; he is doing his best."

The toy pistol should be banished from the toy shops with as much vigor as the pestilence of small-pox is driven from a city.

Philip A. White, a wholesale druggist of New York, is a colored man just appointed a member of the Brooklyn board of education.

Bee keepers of Oneida county, New York, say that the bees are unable to obtain sufficient sustenance, and predict a scanty honey crop.

Cuba bears an enormous burden in the way of taxation. The rate for the coming year is something over $26 to each man, woman and child in the island.

A scientific journal tells us that a little bird, the red tail, has been seen to catch 900 flies inside an hour. That bird could get a good salary any place around here.

"In order to make a good bottle of champagne at least two years of constant work and care is necessary," writes John I. Fisher, United States consul to Rheims, France.

A lady in Toledo, O., is lying ill from a cancer of the breast, which originated from the pressure and friction, upon the spot affected, of a broken corset-steel several years ago.

The venders of an electric cure-all in England are making a great display of an extravagant testimonial signed "George Thornburgh, speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

One Horace Shield was convicted at Chattanooga, Tenn., of borrowing an umbrella from an acquaintance and refusing to return it, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

It will be fifty years next December since Mr. Gladstone entered parliament. He was first returned to to parliament December 13, 1832, and has been a member of every house of commons since.

Pulaski, Tenn., had water-works sixty years ago, wooden boxes being used for mains. In laying gas pipe recently many of these mains were resurrected and found to be perfectly sound.

The Raleigh News notes the recent failure of two North Carolina cotton factories, and says that mills in the state have only succeeded when fortunate in making a class of goods for local consumption.

A London swell hit a waiter at his club with a plate for a fancied insult, and was arrested and fined £10. Then he was expelled from the club, and afterward thrashed in the streets by the waiter, who in turn has been elimated from the club.

The best grit for the manufacture of millstones to be found in the world is quarried in Moore county, North Carolina. It is a natural composition of flint rock and cement, which sharpens rather than dulls by use.

FROM THE WIRES.

Alexandria August 19.—Six transports with troops, and two gunboats, left this port last night to take position in the outside harbor ready to start Saturday.

1:15 p. m.—The transports and fleet are now steaming eastward. The ships have their topmasts lowered, and their yards secured with everything cleared ready for action.

The Khedive has decided to entrust Cherif Pasha with the presidency of the new Ministry, but the Ministry will not be constituted until the arrival of Riaz Pasha.

Information from headquarters states that a prominent person has been discovered to be in constant communication with the rebels. He will be arrested and confined on board an Egyptian man-of-war. It is reported that the person referred to is Hassan, chief minister of works.

Generals Wolseley and Adye accompanied the transports on the dispatch boat Salamis.

Admiral Seymour will hoist his flag on board the iron-clad Alexandria today.

The arrest of the person mentioned as having been in communication with rebels was made this morning.

Long, the American consul, was attacked yesterday inside the Gobarri gate by about forty natives. Soldiers arrived and despatched the crowd. The ring leaders of the assaulting party were arrested. It appears that the natives had tried to stop Long as he was driving. He became annoyed and urged on his horse, inflicting injuries on some of the party.

The enemy seems content with his intrenchments, and is doing little or nothing to improve them. Rebel official returns state their forces number 30,000 regulars, 88,000 militia and 50,000 armed Bedouins. They claim to have 25,000 men at Kafr-el-Dwar.

Alexandria, August 19, 4:40 p. m.—Heavy firing in the direction of Abourkir has just begun.

Alexandria, August 19, 6 p. m.—Fighting commenced this morning on the Mahamaudieh canal. The British are using heavy guns brought to the neighborhood of Millah Junction yesterday. Firing still continues.

Alexandria, August 19.—The German gunboat Habicht, Russian man-of-war Eriklik, and several other foreign vessels, are preparing to put to sea.

London, August 19.—A dispatch from Alexandria states that Generals Willis and Gratam and the Duke of Connaught have gone to Aboukir. Of the whole fleet of ironclads the Invincible and Inconstant alone remain. The Forty-ninth, Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth regiments at Ramleh will probably support the movement at Aboukir by the attack on the left flank of the enemy.

Port Said, August 21.—The transport Catalonia is aground in the canal, but does not stop traffic.

Constantinople, August 21.—The Porte refuses to permit the exportation from Turkey of mules for British service in Egypt. Lord Dufferin states that this is a contravention of treaty rights, and he has addressed a strong protest to the Porte, stating that Turkey will be held responsible for heavy damages.

Paris, August 21.—In consequence of the intemperate protests of De Lesseps, the French Government has sent him an official communication inviting him to employ prudence and circumspection in his language.

St. Petersburgh, August 21.—The Corvette Skobeleff left Cronstadt yesterday. The [illegible] says she is going to Alexandria.

Suez, August 21.—General McPherson, commander of the Indian contingent, and his staff, arrived here this morning.

The transport Merton Hall, with the Seventh Bengal Infantry, also arrived.

The French troopship Shamrock entered the canal this morning.

Alexandria, August 21.—Arabi Pasha is constructing extensive earthworks in the direction of Aboukir.

Alexandria, August 21—5:30 p. m.—The transports Greece, Ludgate Hill and City of New York, sailed east today.

Everything is quiet at the front.

Alexandria, August 21.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that there has been a slight skirmish at Ismailia. It is first announced from Ramleh that the enemy are moving up trains to Kafr-el-dwar, probably with the intention of withdrawing troops from there.

The person arrested for communicating with Arabi Pasha is Hanifi Effendi, Arabi's Director General of railways. Other arrests on the same charge are [illegible]

A battalion of the Shropshire regiment landed to-day and marched to Ramleh.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha will concentrate his forces at Damanhour, and that he has intrenched the camp at Fantah, to which place he will remove his headquarters. This information comes from Arab sources.

Alexandria, August 22.—Arabi Pasha is erecting fresh works and strengthening his position.

Bombay, August 22.—The Sixty-third Infantry and a battery of artillery sail to-day for Egypt.

London, August 22.—A majority of the French papers comment very unfavorably on the action of the British in occupying the Suez canal.

Paris, August 22.—De Lesseps telegraphs from Port Said that a modus vivendi has been established, permitting the regular traffic of the Suez Canal to proceed. He says he will be able to return to Paris shortly.

Tripoli, August 22.—It is stated that the Arab tribe holding the territory east of Bengazi is preparing to assist Arabi Pasha. The powerful Chief who is at the head of the national movement at Tripoli is said to favor assisting Arabi.

London, August 22.—The Daily News has the following from a correspondent at Suez: "I have just returned from Shaluf, where I witnessed the conclusion of the fight in which 250 of our men, including the Highlanders, Blue Jackets, and marines, brilliantly defeated twice their number. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until near 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The firing of the Highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness. The gatlings in the tops of the gunboats worked with admirable precision, and did much execution among the enemy, who advanced to within 100 yards of the bank of the canal. The success was all the more brilliant, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country, which abounded with low ridges and water-courses. The enemy fought bravely. Their commander was killed."

A dispatch from Admiral Hewitt says the enemy's loss in the fight at Shaluf was 168 killed and 62 prisoners. The latter include 27 wounded.

Alexandria, August 23.—fires were observed last evening in the neighborhood of Aboukir and Kafr-el-dwar. It is believed that a part of the Egyptian force is burning the villages either during or preparatory to a retreat.

The Austrian gunboat Nautilis, bound from Port Said to Alexandria, passed Aboukir on Monday. The commander seeing a white flag flying on the Abovkir forts, supposed they were in possession of the British, and sent a boat ashore with an officer and twelve men, who were made prisoners by the Egyptians.

Ismailia, August 23.—Since the engagement at Shaluf the enemy have left every position they held between Suez and Ismailia, and are retreating in disorder toward Zagezag.

The Indian cavalry will come on her.

Port Said, August 23.—The natives are returning and resuming work.

It is reported from Ismailia that a force of the enemy, numbering about 3,000, have taken up a position ten miles distant from there.

The disembarkation of troops will be completed to-morrow.

Constantinople, August 23.—Two Austrian Lloyd steamers, with Turkish troops on board, have passed Rhodes, steering southeast.

Haidar Pasha, formerly Egyptain Minister of Finance, on invitation of the Khedive, will start to-day for Alexandria by a special steamer.

St. Petersburg, August 23.—Lieutenant Berry, who commanded the Rodgers, and Engineer Melvillee, of the Jeannette, will be received by the Czar this afternoon. They start for home to-morrow.

The Star's special advices from Guaymas, Sonora, of the 16th, say word has just been received from Trinidad, Sonora, that the Apaches are depredating fearfully, and committing frightful atrocities in the Sahuabupa district.

A large force of Mexicans are in close pursuit of the redskins at Taratuc ranch. The Apaches killed six men in passing Lamesa Palona, and killed two in Lucuchilla, two in Arincahonda, and four three hours afterward. They attacked Eicarrigi, and killed eleven women and a child, first stripping the women, and outraging them in a most brutal manner. They then put them to death by the most cruel torture.

Four of the men of the ranch who were returning saw the houses on fire, and fled. The Apaches gave chase. Three of them took refuge in the rocks and were defending themselves, when the fourth man, who escaped, brought the news to Trinidad. A large force of citizens started at once to the rescue, and couriers were sent in all directions to warn the settler of the whereabouts of the hostiles.

No mail riders have arrived for several days. It is believed all have fallen victims of the Apaches. The number of hostiles are 200, commanded by Juh, the Chihuahua chief, who escaped after the battle with General Fuero last spring. Authenticated reports state that a band of Apaches have penetrated Alamar, and are depredating there. General Reggs, with a large force in the Sahuaripa district, declares he will not spare a buck, squaw or pappose if he again encounters them.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

One of the most dastardly and cold-blooded attempts to wreck a train was made last night at the first trestle this side of Allequippi station, on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. At Allequippi yesterday there was a picnic, which was attended by some thousands or more of men, women and children, filling half a dozen coaches. On the return from Allequippi, the train was going at a rapid rate. Just before entering the first trestle the engineer discovered a large beam lying across the track, and the discovery was made just in time to enable him to stop the train. Had his attention been attracted in any other direction but for a minute before he saw the obstruction across the track, the train would have been precipitated to ground below, a distance of forty feet, and with the precipitation there would have been a terrible loss of life. Who put the obstruction on the track, or the motive that tempted the fiends to engage in such an attempt at wholesale murder is of course unknown. There can be no doubt but what the beam was laid across the track for the purpose of wrecking that particular train. The excitement produced by the discovery among the passengers was so great that for the remainder of the trip there was much less joy than there had been. The railroad authorities have offered a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the detection of the would-be train-wrecker.

Near Chicago 150 hod-carriers and bricklayers at Pullman went on a strike for $2.00 a day, the previous wages being $1.75. They have other grievances, including lost time, incorrect time-keeping and the necessity of paying car-fare to Chicago. Both sides are stubborn.

Syracuse, N. Y., dispatch.—An alarming plague has broken out among a heard of fat cattle in a pasture of ninety-five acres, near Weedsport, in this county. Ten of the animals have died, and all but four are affected. The pasture was controlled by two butchers. The disease has no prominent symptom, except debility, which comes on suddenly. The animal is first seized with dizziness, staggers around for a few hours, then lies down, froths at the mouth, and dies. Only one of the animals attacked has survived. There were no Texas cattle in the pasture, but all the dead animals were State cattle. There were some Texas cattle in the pasture a few weeks ago.

At Lafayette, Alabama, Sam Johnson, a well-known and well-to-do planter shot and killed his niece. A large white dog had annoyed Johnson for some time by entering the house and destroying articles. Two days ago Johnson had gone to bed, leaving his daughter and niece on the front piazza, where they staid until late. On entering the house to retire the girls made some noise, which awoke Mrs. Johnson, who told her husband that the dog was on the piazza. Johnson arose, half asleep, and came out with his gun, when seeing something white in the doorway, he fired and instantly killed his niece and wounded his daughter. He became nearly insane when he realized his act.

The little child of Lieutenant and Mrs. Fitch, the granddaughter of General Sherman, who has been so ill the past few days, died last night. This is the second loss of the same sort sustained by the stricken family within the past two weeks. Mrs. Fitch has usually spent her summers in St. Louis or its vicinity. This summer she accepted her mother's invitation to come to Oakland, Maryland, where General Sherman had a cottage for the season. On the way Mrs. Fitch's two youngest children became ill, and within a fortnight they have both died. Three children are left the bereaved parents.

San Antonia, Tex., dispatch:

Charles W. Ward, colored, a discharged United States soldier, was hanged in jail at noon to-day for raping a white girl named Dora Ellerman, August 21, 1881. He met death without fear.

St. Louis dispatch:

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company has just closed out all its land in Jasper, Newton and McDonald counties, in this State, amounting to 165,000 acres, to the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, of Edinburg, Scotland. A large part of the land is to be used as a cattle and sheep ranch, for which it is especially adapted.

Howard Underwood, who killed Belle Lucas, his mistress, a year ago, has been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged at Charleston, Mo., September 29.

Dispatches from Lake Minnetonka, Minn., says that Miss Ella walker, daughter of Dr. G. S. Walker, one of the leading and best known homœopathic physicias of St. Louis, disappeared from there Monday evening, and has not since been heard of. There are theories of suicide and of elopement, but nothing definite seems to be known regarding her further than that Miss Walker went out on the lake Monday evening in a skiff alone and has not been seen since or heard of. The event excites deep sympathy here on the part of friends and the family who are very numerous and among the best people in the city.

Port Jervis, N. Y., dispatch:

This afternoon Jesse Mandeville, an employe on the farm of Mark Van Etton, near this place, was shot and fatally injured by an eccentric old farmer named Pailip Etting. He was walking past Etting's orchard and jumped over the fence to pick up an apple. Etting saw him and fired, hitting Mandeville in the back, below the region of the heart. The doctors say that he cannot live. He is 23 years of age, and is known to be a quiet and inoffensive young man. Etting shot the hand off a tramp who was trespassing on his property about four months ago, and some twelve months since he locked himself up for three months in a garret to escape a judgment of $6,000, although he is one of the wealthiest men hereabouts. Etting immediately disappeared after the shooting.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers of the corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieutenant Colonel David C. Houston, Major Jared A. Smith, and Major William H. H. Benyaurd, will assemble at Chicago, Ill., shortly, to examine the Calumet river, Illinois, "and report upon the practicability and the best method of perfecting and maintaining a channel for thorough navigation" to the fork of said river, at Lake Calumet, "adapted to the passage of the largest vessel navigating the Northern and Northwestern lakes, and to limit and locate the lines of channel to be improved by the United States, and of docks that may be constructed by private individuals, corporations or other parties," and clearly define the same.

The board will further report "the estimated cost of the proposed improvement; also what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent encroachments being made or maintained within the limits of the channel designated, as provided for in the River and Harbor act of August 2, 1882." The board will make its report on or before the 20th of November next.

Horse Cave, Ky., dispatch.—Intelligence of a sickening tragedy at Bonnieville, in this county, has just been received here. Retta and Hayes, two children of Henry Butler, aged respectively 8 and 6 years, were eating apples Sunday morning, when Hayes dropped his apple. Retta picked it up. This so incensed him that he attacked her with a bowie knife, fatally cutting her.

A fire Keeseville, N. Y., burned the Adirondack Hotel, the Nolette House and thirty buildings comprising stores and dwellings, located on Front, Main and Vine streets. Loss $100,000. Insured.

Visalia, Col., dispatch;

To-day Ben Harris, a colored man living near here, shot and mortally wounded his wife, killed his step-daughter, fourteen years old, and severely wounded another step-daughter, aged ten, with an ax. Harris escaped before news of the tragedy reached town. Thirty men are in hot pursuit of the murderer.

A Singular Murder.

John Boyle, a young laborer, residing near Wentworth avenue and Forty seventh street, Chicago, was shot and mortally wounded Monday morning by Gutz Hyeman, belonging in the same neighborhood. The murder grew out of jealousy between the two men over Miss Belle French, a domestic employed at Ashland avenue, near Adams street.

The story of the shooting is a peculiar one. Hyeman was engaged to marry Miss French, and supposed her true to him until Sunday, when she met Boyle in Oswold's Park. It must have been a case of instantaneous love on both sides, for then and there Belle forsook Hyeman, and engaged herself to Boyle. When Hyeman learned of this state of affairs he swore vengeance and death against Boyle with whom he had but slight acquaintance.

Early Monday night Boyle noticed Hyeman prowling around the boarding house near Forty-seventh street, but thought of no danger. About ten o'clock the woman arrived from the city to see Boyle, and together they set out for a walk on Wentworth avenue. Hyeman followed, and kept them in sight. Shortly before midnight, Boyle and Miss French, returning from their walk, saw Hyeman sitting in front of Gleason's saloon, corner of Forty seventh street and Wenthworth avenue, and Boyle asked him to take a drink. Hyeman consented, and both men entered the saloon, but the girl ran away. Boyle ran after and brought her back, when Hyeman scowled darkly at her. While the men were drinking, they passed some coarse remarks, Hyeman reflecting on Miss French.

[illegible] Boyle became angry, and ran to his boarding house, one block away, got a double-barrelled shot-gun and returned, announcing that the piece was loaded with nails, lead, &c. He cautiously entered the saloon where Hyneman was standing at the bar, and raised the gun to fire. Hyneman knocked Boyle down and took away the gun. Boyle regained his feet and dashed out of the door running across the prairie, Hyeman following. When Boyle reached the Hyde Park line, Hyeman fired, sending the entire load of both barrels into Boyle's side. He fell bleeding to the ground, when Hyeman rushed up to him, jeered, and refused him help.

The wounded man managed to crawl home and arouse the people in the boarding house, who at once sent for Dr. Cory. Examination showed Boyle's side to be literarally riddled with missiles, and when the doctor finished dressing the wounds forty-five pieces of nails, lead, bolts, &c., were taken from Boyles body. It is feared some of the shot penetrated his intestines, and at last accounts Boyle was dying.

By an arrangement with the widow of William Enston, the city of Charleston, S. C., has come into possession of a portion of $500,000 left by him to found a refuge for aged poor people. Eight acres of ground have been purchased on which to erect neat cottages.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

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Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

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Consult and secure the advantages of DR. BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD

A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE. BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne. A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate & build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines. GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO. ACORN STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1yr

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

WHOLESALE LIST

TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST. D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent [illegible] and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any [illegible] as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity [illegible] ST. LOUIS, MO., [illegible] Ave.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., [illegible] MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 31st, 1882

Democratic State Ticket

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET.
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer.
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

Joint Representative Convention.

Delegates from the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart, the same constituting a joint representative district, will meet in convention at Waterloo, Indiana,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Joint Representative for the counties named. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 200 votes cast for the Democratic candidate for governor in 1880, and one vote for every fraction of 100 and over, as follows:

Elkhart County	17	votes.
Noble "	14	"
DeKalb "	13	"
Total	44	"

By order of the District Committee.

Judicial Convention.

The Democracy of the 35th Judicial Circuit are hereby notified to meet at Waterloo, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1882,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: Judge and Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit. All voters, regardless of past party affiliations, who are desirous of co-operating with the Democracy in the support of its principles and nominees, are cordially invited to attend. The basis of representation will be the same as that adopted by the late congressional convention, which will entitle each county to the following number of votes:

Noble County	14	votes.
DeKalb "	13	"
Steuben "	8	"
Total	35	

OWEN BLACK, Noble Co.,
M. BOLAND, DeKalb Co.,
H. FREYGANG, Steuben Co.,
Ch'm Com's.

THE Record of last week says: "We congratulate that democrat who said, 'I am a democrat but shall vote the republican ticket this fall,' when he made the above remark he expressed the sentiments of numbers of other good democrats all over the state." Per Contra: The COURIER congratulates that republican, who said, "I am a republican, but shall vote the democratic ticket this fall." When he made the above remark, he expressed the sentiments of numbers of other good republicans all over the state.

Greenback Convention.

Pursuant to call, the Greenback Labor Party of DeKalb county, assembled in Auburn, on Saturday, August 26, at 11 o'clock a. m. The convention was called to order by H. Lydecker and Capt. Samuel Edge, of Waterloo, was made permanent chairman, with Solomon Beidler and Wm. F. C. Francis secretaries. Dr. Winslow announced a greenback mass convention of the thirty-fifth judicial district to be held at Waterloo, September 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination candidates for circuit judge and prosecuting attorney. On motion, a committee of three was appointed on resolutions, consisting of Dr. Winslow, of Union; Ward Kennedy, of Wilmington; and Miles E. Chapman, of Newville, who, through their chairman, reported the following, and was adopted by the convention.

The Greenback Labor Party of DeKalb county, Indiana, in convention assembled, submit the following brief statements of their principles and reasons for their actions:

WHEREAS, The democracy, so long ago as 1868, under the lead of Senators George H. Pendleton and Daniel W. Voorhees, did most heartily advocate and approve the policy of paying the bonded debt with new made greenbacks; and Senator John Sherman, in the same year, on the floor of the senate, did declare that all of the public debt should be made to assume such form as to be a part of the circulating capital of the country; and further: The republican state convention of Indiana in 1868, in the fourth resolution of its platform, thus affirm: The public debt made necessary by the Rebellion should be honestly paid, and all the bonds issued therefore should be paid with legal tender—commonly called greenbacks—and paid in such quantities as will make the circulation commensural with the commercial wants of the country. And

WHEREAS, The congress in 1869, in the somewhat notrious act of the 18th of March, interpreting the meaning of the original contract, did declare and make legal, that bonds not already due may be redeemed or payable whenever treasury notes—greenbacks—shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder; that contingency having long existed, and with this array of eminent authority in our support, we therefore

Resolve, That we will utterly denounce any coquetting with either or both of the old parties, which have shamelessly abandoned their once cherished principles in their greed for office and public plunder; that we will continue to demand that there be issued new legal tender greenbacks in amount equal to all the United States bonds now in existence, and then, with these new greenbacks, pay all of the bonds at once. Then the odious national banking system—the champion villainy of the century—with its uniform brood of kindred monopolies, will curse our land no longer.

On motion it was ordered that a committee consisting of one from each township should prepare a ticket to be submitted to the convention. At one o'clock the convention adjourned. On re-assembling, the committee reported the following ticket, which was unanimously adopted, providing that all vacancies that might occur be filled by the county central committee: Representative, Samuel Edge; clerk, Wm. Wallace; auditor, J. M. Cathcart; sheriff, John Murphy; recorder, Isaac Shaffer; treasurer ——— commissioners, Charles Scattergood Allen Shultz, Henry Milliman; coroner, Henry Espy; surveyor, Miles E. Chapman. The business of the convention completed, an invitation was extended to the Hon. H. Z. Leonard, candidate for secretary of state, who was present, to address the people, who, in a speech of two hours, was listened to with respectful attention. The gentleman displayed a veritable democratic flag, which had done service in the campaign of the party in the olden time. It was a national banner with a large greenback printed across the bars, the sight of which must have been very suggestive to many an honest democrat.

SOLOMON BEIDLER, }
WM. F. C. FRANCIS, } Sec'ys.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. L. M. Kilbourne, of Greencastle, Ind., is visiting with Dr. Winslow.

H. D. Armstrong started west with his Nebraska excursion Monday night on train No. 5. W. B. Duncan, F. P. Day and others went from this place.

Mrs. J. C. Boyer, and Mrs. Henry Willis started west Monday to visit friends in Chicago and Kansas City.

J. D. McAnally is busy making his patent trace hooks or couplers. They are just the thing, simple, durable, and above all things will be absolutely safe.

A number of Auburn, people including A. J. Ralston, wife and daughter, Mrs. Dills, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barns, and daughter, and Mrs. Lamson, were in attendance at the Presbyterian church. After services they enjoyed the hospitality of the Butt Hotel, before returning. All speak highly of Mr. Johnson's sermon, and are very enthusiastic over their reception by Mr Butt. Mrs. Butt is having rather poor health, which their many friends, hope will not prove serious.

R Wes. McBride and wife, O. P. Smith, wife and daughter, Frank Swarts and wife, Mrs. Simon Stroh, W. B. Maxwell and W. H. Weaver, attended the Odd fellows' picnic at Rome City yesterday.

The Wizard oil concert company gave an entertainment on our streets Tuesday evening.

Born at Wolcottville, August 22 to the wife of John Cochran a daughter.

Ed. Best left last Thursday for Minneapolis Minn., to join his brother Gene and they will both attend the Minn., State University the coming year.

It is rumored that C. W. Gillett has resigned his position as freight agent of the Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. He will travel for a soap house.

C. A. O. McClellan returned from Kansas Monday night.

Miss May Carlton, of Angola, was the guest of Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson and family over Sunday.

Miss Della McClellan returned to Ann Arbor, last Friday.

Mrs. B. F. Kennedy spent last week in Wolcottville with her sister Mrs. John Cochran.

Grant Fisk left last Thursday for Ann Arbor where he will attend school.

The residence of Mrs. Sam Rorhbaugh just south of town was burned yesterday morning. She was away from the house at the time.

J. N. McBride spent a day in Auburn last week for repairs on his threshing machine. The work was done at Ed Morell's machine shop.

The Presbyterian and M. E. sabbath schools have a picnic at Pleasant Lake to-morrow.

Jasper M. Waterman is taking a trip through Iowa at present.

Phil. Morell is still in poor health, though hopes are entertained that nothing serious will result.

John W. Patterson is expected back from Marion, Iowa, for a short visit about the last of this week.

Brand & Duncan shipped a quantity of nice apples to South Bend last week. But they don't think there will be half a dozen firms engaged in the business this year, as was the case last season.

Dr. Farrington has a new sidewalk, brick, of course, along Center street. And we might add his hedge fence is doing duty as a fence.

Mr. Winsor, of Pleasant Lake, was in town Tuesday.

J. Kahn, of Chicago, was in town over Sunday.

R. Shull and wife returned Saturday from Mich. where they had been visiting friends for a week or ten days.

Rev. Henry Johnson, of Grand Haven, Michigan, but formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, preached here last Sunday. Mr Johnson has hosts of friends here, and they were glad of another opportunity to hear him, as was evinced by the large audience that greeted him on the occasion.

MARRIED:—August 24 at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Klotz, James McCosh and Eliza Harris, all of this place.

ST. JOE.

Dr. C. M. Govdale, of Metz, Ind. was in town Saturday last.

John Leighty has been spending the last few days with his son Elec, near Fremont, Michigan.

Mrs. McClaren, of North Baltamore, Ohio, is spending a few days with her son, W. B. McClaren, of this burg.

Jacob Saylor and lady and Mrs. Meam, of Antwerp, Ohio, spent last sabbath with their sister, Mrs. Mary Woodcox. Mrs. Woodcox, familiarly known as Aunt Polly Woodcox, is very sick with heart disease, and fears are entertained that she cannot recover.

We received the thanks of Miss Josie Thomas and Viola Yarnell for our noticing their festival at Newville. Dish up another, ladies, and don't forget to send us some cake.

There is a probability that John Widney will have his fifty dollars reward to pay, as some of our detectives think they have the game as good as bagged.

We understand that the temperance people of St. Joe are trying to have a temperance meeting in the near future. It must be a little on the sly, as we have not heard much said. Better wait until after election, as some of the candidates might compromise themselves.

Last Monday was quite exciting for a few minutes, in the extreme east end of town. Some loud talk, with a little profanity mixed in, a good deal of fist shaking and arm fighting was indulged in. Nobody was hurt, for the simple reason that one was afraid and the other did not dare.

Graveyard insurance has struck St. Joe. For particulars call on Sol. B. and Frank Draggoo. They keep posted, you bet.

* * *

—An extra went west over the B. & O. Thursday having on board the leading officials of that road, who were going over the line to look up matters of interest to the road. They were T. H. Noonan, general freight agent for Trans-Ohio division; B. Dunham, general manager; John Thomas, general superintendent, and several other leading officers. Among other points, they went over the different grounds on Syracuse Lake, and especially the new site at Wood Beach, or Jones' Landing, two miles east of Syracuse. Here they are going to make a platform for the use of excursions and other parties, and expect eventually to make it a station and general stopping place for pleasure seekers. They have given it the name of Wood Beach, as its former name, Oakland Grove, is too nearly like the mountain resort of Oakland, also on the line of the B. & O.

—Dr. Shepherd will be at the residence of B. F. Culbertson, in Auburn, next Monday afternoon, September 4.

—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Waterloo fair at the office of the secretary Tuesday, at one o'clock.

MARRIED.—August 13th, at the Robinson house, Minor, Mich., by H. V. Staley; Mr. Wesley Cornell to Miss Lizzie Dore, both of Auburn, Ind. quite a number were present, and we with their friends wish Wesley and his bride many years of happinass. May, their married life be one of joy and prosperity.

Permit No Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance. 31-4t

Have You Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column. 31-4t.

IT is believed that the yellow fever at Brownsville, Texas, is abating.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will, on Saturday, September 16th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder, the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge across Cedar creek, near Eagle Mills, in Auburn.

Said bridge to be one hundred and twelve (112) feet in length, sixteen feet (16) roadway and [illegible] on the abutments.

Said letting to take place at the site of the work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of the work as required by law—to the acceptance of the Board. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.
Attest, ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
August 21st, 1882. 36-3w.

THE strike of freight handlers at New York has ended and the strikers have asked to be re-instated in the positions they left.

AGENTS WANTED for HOMES AND HOME LIFE.

How to attain Good Health, Long Life, and Happy Homes. How to prevent disease. How, when and what to eat. Clothing. Accidents. Care of the sick. Marriage—its purpose, duties and pleasures. Birth and care of children—their physical, intellectual and moral training and government. Social and business life. The Laws of health. Signs and treatment of disease. Represents the life work, experience and observations of an eminent physician, and contains important information that fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, young men and ladies, boys and girls ought to know. Nothing like it ever published. Sells at sight. Send for circulars and terms.

P. W. ZIEGLER & Co.
112 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

30 CARD CHROMOS And 12 LARGE CHROMOS FREE

with the "Peoples Magazine. The most magnificent premium ever given, and one of the best magazines published. Only [illegible] cents a year. Sample sent free on receipt of a 3-cent stamp. Agents wanted. Send [illegible] cents for complete outfit, including all the chromos. Money returned if not satisfied.

$47 a month and board in your own county. Men or Ladies. Pleasant business.
Address, PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE,
36-4w. Philadelphia, Pa.

SELF SATISFYING.

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.0
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22:00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods.
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery,
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store Supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 91, 93 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, DRYGOODS AND NOTIONS.

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND GENTS'

UNDERWEAR, OVERCOATS, GLOVES AND MITTINS!

GENTS

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS

A FINE LINE OF

Silk, Gingham and Cotton PARASOLS.

SEWING MACHINES!

A FULL LINE OF

JAMESTOWN AND OTHER ALPACAS CASHMERES and all other DRESS GOODS.

We will continue to keep on hand a full line of GROCERIES at bottom prices. Will give cost price if requested to do so. Goods will be sold for cash or produce only.

MILLER & CETROST.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Dance to-night at Hebel's Hall.

—Miller and Getrost's great sale has begun.

—Call and see the new firm. Boyer & Beidler.

—Hon. W. G. Colerick is at Petosky, Michigan.

—Groceries are the cheapest at Boyer & Beidler's.

—Groceries marked way down at Johnny Hebel's.

—The Waterloo Fair is held the first week in October.

—Buells boots and shoes are sold by Boyer & Beidler.

—The best cigars in town at Johnny Hebel's new store.

—Fred. Yesbera and his wife were in town over Sunday.

—The best one dollar black silk is at Boyer & Beidler's.

—J. J. Walter, now of Albion, was in town on Saturday.

—Miss Lizzie Mahurin returns to the Academic this week.

—Frank Willis, of Waterloo, was in town Monday on business.

—Miller & Getrost are selling off their stock of goods at cost.

—J. Beuret went to Academic this week to do some work there.

—Go to Boyer & Beidler's to buy new fall dress goods, and trimmings.

—Jones, at Fort Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. 34-10

—Try the "Shrub," the best five-cent cigar in the market at Johnny Hebel's.

—See the mammoth advertisement of Miller & Getrost in this week's issue.

—Buy the Eckhart buggy, and no other. They give the best satisfaction.

—County teachers' institute for Kosciusko county, is held at Warsaw this week.

—Now is a very good time to commence planting your fall advertisements.

—Charley Pommert and P. Young will exchange business rooms next Monday.

—W. H. Shatto, of Fairfield, was in town Saturday to attend the teachers' examination.

—George Barney, of Spencerville, and Sol. Barney, of St. Joe, were in town Monday.

—Yesbera, the tailor has a fine stock of fall and winter goods, bought especially for the trade.

—You can buy more goods for the money, at Boyer and Beidler's, than any place in Waterloo.

—Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and Miss Jennie Francis, of Waterloo, were in town this week visiting friends.

—The Butler base ball club played the Garrett nine last Thursday beating them in a score of 19 to 6.

—Miller & Getrost have a general closing out sale advertised. Go and see what bargains they give.

Mrs. M. H. Ingram, of Winamac, Pulaski Co., is using Brown's Iron Bitters with marked good effect.

—Don't forget the democratic convention for judge and joint representative at Waterloo, September 5th.

—Mrs. H. Foehlich, Miss Lou. Patterson and Mrs. McCorkle, were among the visitors from Waterloo this week.

—The Angola fair begins October 10. One week later than the fair at Waterloo. B. F. Dawson, Angola, is secretary.

—Cut down the weeds in front of your lot. If every one will do this there will be no need of bothering the marshal with it.

—A. M. Jones, of Wood Beach, near Syracuse, called in a short time on Monday. Business is booming on the island lakes, he says.

—The Presbyterian and M. E. Sunday-schools of Waterloo, have their annual excursion to Pleasant Lake, to-morrow, September 1.

—The people of the school district east of town, have a picnic and sort of reunion this evening in honor of the completion of their new school.

—J. C. Boyer, of Waterloo, was over here Tuesday. He has taken a partner into his business and expects to make things hum. F. T. Beidler is the lucky man.

—Our friend W. L. Smith, of Keyser, called around to renew his acquaintance with the Courier folks last week. We found him a most agreeable gentleman. Call again.

Ayer's Ague Cure has saved thousands of lives in the malarial districts of this and other counties. It is warranted a certain and speedy remedy, free from all harmful ingredients.

—The editor of an exchange hangs out this notice: "The man who brings the longest cornstalk to this office will be shot. But the man who brings the largest watermelon will be allowed to return to the bosom of his family."

—We got the new marshal's name wrong last week. It is John Tressh, who has been appointed to fill out Marshal Smith's time. We have no doubt he will be a faithful and efficient officer, as he has been in all his other official positions.

—The public school at Garrett commences September 4th, with C. M. Merica as principal.

—For nice fresh groceries, candies, cigars and tobaccos, call on Johnny Hebel at his new store.

Mess. Mahan & Co., druggists, of Rockville, Parke Co., say Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction.

—See the notice to bridge builders in the Courier. The new bridge is to be on Seventh street, over Cedar Creek.

—The Rochester make of ladies and misses fine shoes, are sold by Boyer & Beidler, 10 to 20 per cent less than at the other stores.

Mrs. Fred Shaffer, of Decatur, Ind., has been visiting a few days in the family of Dr. Cowan. They went to South Bend Monday.

—Sam. Pommert will soon be at home in his new room in the Hebel building, where he will have one of the best furnished barber shops in the state.

—The B. & O. depot building at the Junction has been repainted and the boys are feeling as proud as fighting cocks. But they are A No. 1 boys for all that.

—Married: At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. W. L. Meese, August 24, 1882, Peter Fair, of Allen county, to Miss Annie Butmer, of this county.

—Samuel Miller and wife of Angola, are visiting relatives here and in Waterloo. They spent yesterday at Frank Baird's, east of town, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Miller being sisters.

Old and young, male and female, find a sure cure for all nervous affections in Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. A cure guaranteed. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—There will be a meeting on the fair grounds at Waterloo, on Saturday of this week, September 2d, to sell the stands and other rights. All interested should bear this in mind.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Patterson, of Warsaw, and Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Lexington, Ohio, were visiting friends and relatives here, last week. The ladies are daughters of Henry Ford.

—While at Garrett last week, we renewed the acquaintance of our old-time friend, Wm. Eardley, of Butler township. He was formerly a resident of Noble township, Noble county.

—To-morrow. September 1, is the annual meeting of the trustees for the purpose of making their September reports, and for such other work as may come before the board of education.

—The Lutheran church at Sedan will give an ice-cream festival there, this Thursday evening. Ice-cream, cake, lemonade, etc., will be the bill of fare. All are invited from far and near.

—Last weeks Angola Herald speaks in very flattering terms of the popularity of B. F. Killinger of that place, formerly a neighbor of ours in Waterloo. We are pleased to know he is doing well.

—The ladies of the fifth division, will entertain the social connected with the M. E. church, at the residence of Jack McKay, on Friday evening September 1st. All are invited to be present.

—Our foreman is still laid up with the injury he received, and "Conny" and "Bitt" are runnnig the machine, doing the job work, and keeping things going on generally. Of course the editor and his wife help "do the chores."

—John Campbell, of Waterloo, has gone into partnership with John Knoder. They will engage in the manufacture and repair of wagons and carriages, and work of that kind. Both are well known to be good workman.

—It takes three men to do the work that the late James Quince, trustee of Butler township, had under his charge. His son has charge of the store, Mr. Fair is trustee and some one else is postmaster, we understand. Have not learned who is ticket agent.

—Rev. Henry Johnson and family returned to Grand Haven this week. They were accompained by Mrs. Hare who has given up keeping house, and expects to reside hereafter with her children. She leaves her home here with many good wishes following her.

—Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mrs. A. J. Ralston, Mrs. S. C. Swineford, Mrs D. Ober, Mrs. S. B. Miller and Mrs. R. Elson will entertain a Fruit Social at the residence of Mr. A. S. Leas, on next Wednesday evening. The Corunna band is expected to be present.

Sec'y.

—Bro. Powell published a bright little daily at Garrett during the reunion. While this made him a little late with the regular issue of the Herald, it showed a commendable spirit of enterprise which the people of that place will no doubt appreciate.

—Two French physicians, from Toledo, Ohio, who make a specialty of treating cancers, ulcers, tumors, etc., will be at the residence of Mrs. Botho for free consultation until next Monday, Mrs. Botho will interpret in both French and German, as neither of the physicians speak English.

—Photos $1 a dozen at Jones', Fort Wayne. 34-10t.

The Reunion.

A. Conrad was too busy caring for the stores of the B. & O. to attend the reunion a great deal.

Plenty of places were provided whereat the hungry and thirsty could satisfy their longings.

The Waterloo Rifles were out in full force, or nearly so, and made a good showing. Many new members are now in the company, but all are getting "the step."

Dr. Leonard, of Albion, was also on hand, but he spent a good deal of time looking at the ball game. The doctor and the Courier man were friends in the "auld lang syne" when both were much younger than at present.

All the candidates on both tickets, with but one or two exceptions, were present. There was also one from Noble county, as there were many of the voters present who reside there. Business is business. If the greenback convention had been called earlier, the crowd would have been much larger.

The McAllister Battery from Butler went to Garrett overland Thursday evening. The boys seemed to enjoy the thing, and, when the sham fight came off, handled their pieces in a lively way. Our friend Obendorff rode around among the boys as if he had "served three years during the war." For boys who have had so little experience, they do well.

Fred. Smith, of Butler township, had a jolly good time discussing the new road law. But Smith is ready to bet on Butler township, and Leeson proposes to put his own precinct in the front rank. Mr. Leeson also has some good ideas about road legislation. He thinks there should be a law compelling every land owner to keep the road clean of weeds and bushes in front of his land. A good plan, we think.

—Charley Klotz can gather in more greencorn in a given time than any other man in town. Must have practiced coon hunting in his boyhood days. Our friend Cochran, says he is willing to raise the corn just for the fun of seeing Charley rake it in.

—James Boots, of Jackson, son of our good friend, John Boots, placed us under obligations last week for a nice and bounteous supply of crab apples. Our better half was just complaning about next year's supply of jelly, and this settles it.

—Mrs. Lamson and Mrs. Smith, who have been visiting in the editor's family for a few weeks, started on their western trip Tuesday night over the B. & O. The only members of the family now remaining are Mrs. J. A. Barns and Mrs. Cyrus Kelley. All the others are in the far west. May they have a pleasant and safe journey.

—The Butler school begins September 4. The teachers engaged this year are T. J. Sanders, principal; M. W. Johnston, teacher of Grammar Department; Miss Millie Kester, Intermediate Department; Primary A., Miss Josie Thomas; Primary B., Miss Sophronia Miller. Mrs. Sanders will be assistant, we understand. The corps of teachers is a good one.

—The heavy rain last Wednesday morning flooded the streets in Butler very much, even filling the basements of some of the business houses and doing some injury to goods stored there. It was, by all accounts, one of the heaviest rainfalls ever known in this section of the country. At Waterloo, Mr. Butt, of Butt's Hotel, measured the rainfall, and found it to be eleven and one half inches. For so short a shower, this seems wonderful.

—We have received a copy of the address of the Hon. A. P. Edgerton, delivered at Hicksville, July 4th, at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at It is a fine productions, as indeed are all his efforts, in oratory. And not only is it a marked production as a literary effort, but it abounds in the deepest thought, such as would be called forth by the occasion and by the present condition of our government and our society. It will well repay a perusal by the thoughtful every where.

—We have received a letter from J. M. Rhodes of Newville, in which he "goes for" whoever it was that thought John Butt was over particular as to his guests. We can assure friend Rhodes that whoever started that silly story, knows as well as any one, that Mr. Butt is every inch a gentleman, and a most hospitable and pleasant one at that. The fact that such twaddle was started on its rounds, merely goes to show the utterly hopeless case of the republicans, who are trying to belittle him.

—The Albion and Garrett nines played a match game of base ball at the latter place on last Friday. The Albions were defeated, the score standing 13 to 12. During the first part of the game the playing was excellent, and very few tallies were made. But a quarrel arose, as to a decision of the umpire, and the game was stopped for awhile. A new umpire was chosen, and the game went on, but it was apparent to all, that the interest of the players was greatly lessened. Frank Hoover and Eddie Mitchell, of Pleasant Lake, and E. T. Brysland, of Waterloo, assisted the Garrett nine, and did good work.

Challenge.

A JOINT DISCUSSION TO TAKE PLACE SOMETIME THIS FALL.

Auburn, Ind., August 30, 1882.

To the Hon. James Curtis Latson, coroner incumbent from birth, and now candidate for re-election on the democratic ticket of DeKalb county, Ind.:

Dear Sir: The intelligent portion of our respective parties having placed our names before the people as candidates for the very important office of coroner, and in order to show the important duties of our office, with other minor issues, I deem it our duties to canvass this county jointly and at such times and places as our referees and chaplain may agree upon, then and there discuss and explain to the people to the very best of our ability the importance of our office and minor issues. Owing to my extensive practice, and it being the hot, sickly season, would ask as a favor that we wait until late in the fall when cool weather and good health prevail. Would suggest we have Bros. George Brandt and Samuel Ralston act as referees and choirists and Isaac Roth as chaplain; that our meetings be isolated, secluded, and strictly private, and neither to assail the character of the other. Meetings should take place at Comesky's Lake, Groscop's Lake, Sawdust Corners, Sedan and Mooresville. If our time permits and our referees and chaplain agree, we may select other important points to show the importance of our office with minor issues. Would suggest the hour of midnight (and that strictly private) as the better time for our discussions, thereby not disturbing the laboring class of people. In order to bring out a larger foreign vote and show the importance of our office with minor issues, would like to lay the issues of the day before the people of Mudsock. Yours with all due courtesy and respect,

John Allen Cowan, M. D.,

which means doctor of medicine and candidate for coroner on the republican ticket of DeKalb county, Indiana.

P. S.—As Mr. Espy is spoken of on the greenback ticket, we will give him a chance in our discussion by furnishing his share of traveling expenses, his own referees and keeping strictly quiet.

[Exchanges please copy.] J. A. C.

The Greenback Meeting.

The convention which met here Saturday was not a very large one, but was conducted in a most orderly and and quiet manner. The proceedings will be found elsewhere in this paper. Of the speech of Mr. Leonard, we cannot say much, as the bad acoustic arrangements of the court room prevents any one from hearing any thing milder than a thunder storm. But as far as we were able to judge, he is in favor of woman suffrage, and gave very good reasons for it. The greenback doctrine if not carried too far, is good, and we believe that aside from the teaching of a few political leaders, and interested capitalists, it would to-day be the doctrine believed in by ninety-nine out of a hundred of the people. No reasonable man, can see the ghost of a doubt as to the safety of having all the paper money of the country in the form of greenbacks, instead of having one-half of it in national bank bills. These national bank bills of course represent so much bonds, on which the government has paid, and is still paying millions of dollars in interest. No sane man would conduct his business in that way, and yet we hear republicans going about the county, boasting of their splendid financial management. The place where we think the greenbackers miss it, is in asking that the entire national debt shall be put into the form of greenbacks. This, we do not think would be advisable. But put the entire paper money now in circulation into the form of greenbacks, and retire the national currency now in circulation and the people, would, we believe see the utility of the change. The men who met in the convention on Saturday are in the main, intelligent and earnest, and have a great many solid and sensible ideas. Their references to the broken promises, of republican leaders, were especially good hits.

—The canvass for the judgeship goes quietly on, and at this date, the matter seems to be drifting in favor of General Blair, of Waterloo. While the other gentlemen named last week have their friends, and have a firm hold on the public good will, yet, it is now believed that Mr. Blair is the candidate on whom all can agree, better than on any other. The contest if it may be called a contest, is carried on with great friendliness, by all concerned, and it is likely that when all the delegates meet, that an understanding may be had that will put the matter in shape at once, leaving but one man in the field. This will make a unanimous choice, and the candidate receiving this, will step into the field with everything in his favor, and a fair fighting chance of success. The race for prosecutor is still in the background.

—Frank Leas did not go on the road again this week, as he expected to do, owing to his continued ill health. Can't see where the Press and the Herald got their news, in regard to Frank's muscle. He has been detained at home on account of ill health but does not expect to leave the road. Own up, boys.

WOOD BEACH.

This is a new resort on Syracuse Lake, and has heretofore been known as Oakland Grove, or Jones' Landing. There were about 500 excursionists here last Friday. It was a church excursion from Elkhart over the C. W. M. to Milford over the B. & O. to this place. They spent the day very pleasantly, boating and fishing, and going around the lake on the steamer. Many of them took dinner with Jones, the owner of the grounds and steamer.

A lot of the high officials of the B. & O. were here Thursday, looking over the grounds. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the site, and changed the name to that given at the head of this letter. So it is likely to be known hereafter by the new name, Wood Beach. They will have a station here.

About every person, of the excursionists here Thursday took a trip around the lake on the Roxy and visited all points of interest.

Mrs. Dr. Ihrig has bought the land at Conkling Hill, and also the adjoining tract owned by Mr. Knorr.

This week, there are two excursions, from Ligonier, both are for Sunday-schools.

The club house at Cedar Beach is filling up some, but not like last year. This is partly owing to the coolness of this season, but also to the high rates charged. Many believe it would add to the popularity of that resort if charges were more reasonable.

DIED.

Campbell—At her residence in Butler, DeKalb county, Ind., after a painful and lingering illness of more than four months, Mary Adelaide Campbell, in the forty-first year of her age. Mary Adelaide Jadwin was born in Carroll county, Ohio, August 21, 1842, of American parentage, removing with her parents to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1849, settling in Troy township on the farm now owned by D. D. Knisely, removed to Butler about 1867, was married to John A. Campbell June 19, 187[illegible], and has resided in Butler the whole of the intervening period. She had been a consistent member of one of the Christain churches for nearly her whole life. Her lot has been one of peculiar misfortune, having been afflicted with insanity in 1870 from which she recovered after four years. She has been an almost constant sufferer with some physical disease for the past two years, was always patient and cheerful under the most trying afflictions, was a good tender-hearted mother, a faithful wife, a kind friend, a neighbor that could not say no, to any appeal for aid or assistance. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her early death. The funeral services took place on the 25, from the M. E. church, Rev. Wilkinson officiating, assisted by Rev. Kain, of the Lutheran church, and was buried in the new cemetry east of town.

To the memory of my wife, who died August 23d, 1882.

Other joys may round me gather,
 Other hopes be mine to know;
Other eyes may beam upon me,
 Other lights around me glow;
Other friends my path may brighten,
 Other hearts my pulses thrill;
Other scenes my cares may lighten,
 Other love my heart may fill.

But the dear and radiant maiden,
 That of youth's bright morn I wed;
Still will live enshrined in memory,
 Though now numbered with the dead.
Cold and silent in the church yard,
 Rests her busy heart and hand;
Free from all life's cares and sorrows,
 In that dim and distant land.

Fare well wife, may angels guide thee,
 In thy flight to other spheres;
Where no shadows fall or lengthen,
 Where no eye is dimmed with tears.

J. A. C.

Butler, Ind., August, 1882.

—C. C. Shaffer has his new brick building in Albion nearly completed. It will be an extra fine room in all regards.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER

OPENING BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET.

SATURDAY, AUGUST. 26,

WAIT FOR BARGAINS.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!

BUY NOW WHILE GOODS ARE CHEAP!

Everything Fifty per cent. Cheaper

No Need of Going Barefooted

AUSTIN BROTHERS

—WILL SELL—

BOOTS

—AND—

SHOES

Cheaper than they can be stolen

A big stock has been ordered, and there must be room made for them. Fifty per cent. can be saved by buying now. The

BOOT

UP-SIDE

DOWN

Is the cheapest house in Indiana, and we want everybody to know it. Call before buying.

AUSTIN BROS., Auburn, Ind.

IN THE DARK.

Midnight brooded weird and alone;
Nothing broke the wintry gloom
Save the drowsy monotone
Of the clock, as, one by one,
From its steady hands the minutes fell into my silent room.

Close beside the larger bed
Stood the cradle in its place;
Mid its blankets, softly spread,
Lay the baby's golden head,
And his light breath, coming, going, gently fanned against my face.

Something in the darkness stirred,
Warmly nestling at my side
Like a little sleepy bird.
"Mamma!" very low the word,
Hush and darkness made the narrow space between us seem so wide.

Then I murmured, as he lay,
"Mamma's close beside you, dear;
Soon the night will go away,
By and by it will be day,
In the morning when baby wakens mamma will be here."

Wandering fingers toward me crept;
"Mamma, let me hold your hand."
Clasping it he hushed and slept;
Clasping his I could have wept,
Humbled by that perfect trust which needed not to understand.

Years have passed me by since then;
Long the little bed has stood
Empty, silent; yet, again,
Thrilling deeper than my pain,
Comes the tender voice to banish every bitter doubting mood.

Through the voiceless hush of death,
Through life's midnight dark and dim,
Turning unto Christ, who saith
To each asking soul, "Have faith,"
Heavenward I reach my longing groping human hands to him.

Does he take them? Ay, he does!
All the chasm deep and wide,
Spanned by his love that flows
Freely for all human woes,
I shall wake in heaven's bright morning with my baby by my side.

WINNING AND LOSING.

"Ha! ha! ha!— it'll be such a joke!"—and Richard Strout gave himself an approving wink as he stood before the glass in admiring contemplation of a complicated bow knot, accomplished at the expense of vast mental effort and the crush and ruin of half dozen cravats.

It was the evening of Mrs. Dazzlitt's ball. All Antequam—at least all the fashion of it would be there, and Mr. Richard Strout had gotten himself up with special reference to outshinning his own brilliant self. He was to be the escort of Miss Coryphe Wellmet, the tip top beauty of Antequam and only daughter of a rich retired banker, who might any day succumb to a benignly providential stroke apoplexy.

In the race in which the stake was the lady and her fortune, Richard Strout was sure he held the inside track. It was plain, to his eyes, that she was deeply smitten—how could she help it, for that matter?—wasn't he, the aforesaid Richard, simply irresistible? He hadn't just popped the question yet, but there was plenty of time for that; he would do it in due season—and, when he did, he had no misgivings as to what would be the answer. Having the fish already securely hooked, like a true Waltonian he would enjoy playing with it awhile.

But what was the joke Mr. Strout was contemplating jointly with the wonderful bow of his cravat? Let him unfold it to Miss Coryphe himself as they met in her father's front parlor preparatory to starting to the ball.

"See here, Coris," he said, touching her elbow with a finger miraculously gloved. "I've got a little job for you."

"What is it, most noble Dick?"

"To tame a bear."

"Must I begin now?" she asked, with a roguish look which seemed to intimate that the subject to be operated on might not be a thousand miles away.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Richard, not quite heartily—"present company, you know, is excepted. The particular grizzly on which I would exercise your docile powers is not here, but will be be at the ball to-night. You've heard me mention Bruce Dandridge," he began.

"The bore and bookworm?"

"Yes."

"And woman-hater?"

"Exactly, how well you remember."

"A man too bashful to kiss his own mother, I think I've heard you say. Well what of this dried specimen of yours?"

He's visiting some friends here in Antequam, and as I said, will be at Mrs. Dazzlitt's ball to-night."

"And he's your—"

"Bear," added Richard—, "you've hit it straight."

"Now, Cory," he continued, "I've laid a wager with Charlie Brace, an old college mate of Bruce Dandridge's and mine, that if Bruce can be introduced to you he'll fall in love and propose to you in a fortnight. Won't you help me win?"

"You don't want me to court him, do you?" Coryphe replied—"you know it isn't leap year."

"No; but if you'll let yourself on to play the agreeable, I think I'll stand a chance. I know it is heavy odds, but it proves my confidence in your harms."

"Well, trot out your monster and let me see him," said Coryphe, buttoning the dozenth button on her right glove, which completed her preparation for departure.

Mrs. Dazzlitt's spacious parlors were already crammed when the fair Coryphe entered with her beau. The belle of Antequam never appeared to better advantage, and Richard Strout's heart swelled with pride at the consuming envy gleaming from the circle of masculine eyes of which he and his beautiful companion were the center.

"I see him now," whispered Richard, when they had paid their devoirs to the mistress of the mansion. "Let me bring him at once that no time may be lost."

"Miss Wellmet, Mr. Dandridge," said Richard, returning and presenting a tall and singularly handsome gentleman, who colored deeply, but, in spite of his confusion, he did and said the right things without a bit of awkwardness.

Richard slipped away and left the two together. A set was forming for a dance. Bruce Dandridge could do no less than ask the lady to join him in it.

"I fear, Miss Wellmet, you will find me an indifferent partner," he apologized. "Should I make mistakes I must trust to you to set them right."

He did make several at first, but Coryphe corrected them so pleasantly that his embarrassment was trifling and soon wore off; and, after a few turns, his mathematical head so completely mastered the figure that none would have known but that he had taken a "double first" at Monsieur Cariocle's dancing academy.

The quadrille over, Mr. Dandridge led Coryphe to a seat and engaged her in a conversation in which both appeared deeply interested.

"Isn't she doing beautifully?" said Dick to himself, looking from a distance and noting the encouraging looks with which Coryphe drew Bruce out, and the brilliant light that shone in the latter's eyes as they met those of his listener.

They had another dance and another talk together longer than the first.

"By George! it's going on swimmingly!" Dick mentally ejaculated. "I must manage to have him see her home. At this rate I shall win far inside of time!"

Approaching and casting a meaning look on Coryphe:

"Would you mind if I went home and left you in Mr. Dandridge's care?" he asked. "I—I've been taken with a racking headache. I'm sure I owe Bruce here no apology for affording him a real pleasure."

Mr. Strout was excused, and as it almost seemed to him with thanks.

Next day, when he called to hear Coryphe's report of progress he was gratified to find that Bruce Dandridge had preceeded him. It nearly looked as if his own coming had disturbed a tete-a-tete.

Mr. Strout couldn't help rubbing his hands in silent glee. He made but a brief stay. He was far too shrewd to mar his chances by trenching on the rule that "two's company."

"Isn't she a trump," he cried, as he walked home exultant.

And day after day, as Richard renewed his visits he found Coryphe and Bruce together. It almost seemed as if it was the same tete-a-tete continued.

"Won't Charley Brace and Bruce Dandridge," he chuckled, "look like a pair of noodles when the one hears his money jingling in my pocket, and I've married Coryphe under the other's nose?"

Business called Richard Strout to the city for a few days. He sent a note to Coryphe, telling her to "keep it up lively"—hinting that on his return he should have a secret of his own to disclose, the nature of which she had probably long ago surmised.

Dick and Charley Brace had agreed their wager should be left to Coryphe's decision, for reasons of delicacy to be communicated secretly, and Dick went away convinced that good news would await his return.

Three days sufficed for his business in the city; and Dick was taking a parting stroll down Broadway to kill the hour till train time.

He stopped suddenly. From the door of a hotel a lady and gentleman came out, and were about entering a carriage having a pile of trunks on the top.

"Hello! Dick," cried Bruce Dandridge, on whose arm hung Coryphe, blushing like a rose, "sorry my wife and I didn't see you sooner."

"Your wi——" Dick could not finish the word.

"Yes; it was a quiet little affair, you see—no cards—no fuss—and we are on our way to the steamer for a quiet little wedding-trip to Europe. But, by-by, old fellow—time's up.

What it was Dick muttered we won't pretend to say. If it was a congratulation it stuck in his throat. Coryphe waved her hand from the carriage window, and Dick turned with a mumbled malediction on the sex.

He had won his bet, but lost the prize he most coveted.

The Wonderful Organ.

Translated from the German.

Long, long ago there lived a very skillful young organ-builder, who had already built a great many organs, and the last one was always better than the one before it. At last he made an organ which was so marvelous that it began to play of itself when a bride and bridegroom with whom God was pleased came into the church.

When he had finished the organ he looked around among his countrywomen, chose the most pious and beautiful one, and prepared for his own wedding. But as he and his bride entered the church, followed by the long line of friends, each with a bouquet in his hand or his button-hole, his heart was full of pride and ambition. He thought not of his bride, not about God, but only what a very skillful man he was, how no one could equal him, and how the people would all be full of surprise and would admire him when the organ began to sound of itself. So he and his beautiful bride advanced into the church, but the organ remained silent. The organ-builder took that very much to heart, for he thought in his pride that his bride alone was to blame, and that she was not faithful, to him. The whole day long he did not speak a single word to her, and at night he secretly tied up his baggage and left her.

After he had wandered many hundred miles away, he took up his abode in a foreign land, where no one knew him or asked after him. There he lived ten years quietly and alone; then a nameless anxiety for his home and the forsaken bride overcame him. After he had tried in vain every means to conquer his longing, he decided to go back and beg her pardon. He trudged along day and night, till the soles of his feet were sore, and the nearer he drew toward home the stronger became his longing, and the greater his anxiety whether she would indeed be as good and kind to him again, as at the time when they were overs. Finally he saw the towers of his birthplace shining in the sunlight, from afar. Then he began to run as hard as he could, so that people behind him said, "Either he is a lunatic, or he has stolen something." As he entered the town gate, he met a long funeral train. "Whom are you burying, my good people, that you weep so?" "It is the organ-builder's beautiful wife, whose wicked husband deserted her; she has been so kind and good to us all that we wish to stand at her side in the church." As he heard these words he answered nothing, but walked silently, with bowed head, by the coffin and helped to carry it. No one knew him; yet, as they heard him sob and weep, no one disturbed him, for they thought: "That is still another of the many poor people to whom the dead woman showed kindness in her lifetime." The procession reached the church, and, as the pall-bearers stepped over the sill, the organ began to play of itself more beautifully than any one had ever heard an organ play. They put the coffin before the altar, and the organ-builder leaned himself quietly against a pillar near by and listened to the tones which swelled out ever more powerfully, so powerfully that the church trembled in her butresses. His eyes fell shut, for he was very weary from his long journey; but his heart was joyful, for he knew that God had forgiven him, and as the last tone of the great organ sounded, he dropped down dead on the stone floor. The people lifted up his corpse, and when they discovered who he was they opened the coffin and laid him by his bride. And as they closed the coffin again the the organ began once more to play. Then it became silent, and since that time it has never sounded of itself again.

French Convict Marriages.

New York Sun.

Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries of France, calling upon all women who feel inclined to go out to New Caledonia and be married to make an application to that effect through the Governor. The matrimonial candidates must be young and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls under long sentence readily catch at this method of escape from prison life. The only moral qualification requsite is to have behaved well at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates have to sign engagements promising to marry convicts and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions the Government transports them, gives them an outfit, and a ticket-of-leave when they land at Neumea. Their marriages are arranged for them by the Governor of the colony, who has a selection of well-behaved convicts ready for them to choose from, and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits, for the proportion of marriageable men to women is about three to one. It has frequently happened that pretty girls have been wooed by wardens, free settlers, or time expired soldiers and sailors, instead of by convicts. In such cases the Governor can only assent to a marriage on condition that the female convicts free lover shall place himself in position of a ticket-of-leave man, and undertake never to leave the Colony. The married couples get huts to live in and also free grants of land, and all they can draw from it by their own labor becomes theirs. During five years they are subjected to the obligation of reporting themselves weekly at the district police office, and they are forbidden to enter public houses, and must not be found out of doors at night. This precautionary period being satisfactorily passed, they get their full freedom, but subject always to the condition of remaining in the colony. To this rule the law has forbidden that any exception shall be made. On no account whatever must convicts who have accepted grants of land and contracted "administrative marriage," as they are called, ever return to France.

An Obedient Women.

Chicago Times.

"There goes Liz Brown again," said one of the patrolmen to the reporter. The woman was reeling. Her skirt was bedrabbled, and on her attenuated figure looked like a weather-beaten rag. "She is only twenty years old at that," continued the officer. "She is going to the station to be locked up," he said, as he still looked after her. "But she is alone," suggested the listener. "Of course she is," answered the officer. "That's the thing to admire in her. She's less trouble than any offender I ever saw—I mean to the police. No matter where an officer comes across her, if she is drunk, all he has to say to her is: 'Liz, you git to the station,' and she gits all alone. One day, up to Lincoln Park, there was a crowd, and Liz kind of edged herself in, and the officer says to her, 'You go to the station,' and she walked right to the lock-up. A man who knew her stopped her on the street and says: "Liz where are you going?" 'Don't bother me,' she says, to him, 'I'm busy; I've got to go to the lock-up.' No matter where she is, if she is ordered to go to the station, she goes. One day I saw her looking at a circus procession, and I says to her, just to see how she would act, says to her: 'Liz, you mosey to the lock-up.' Can't I see the show first?' says she to me, 'No' says I to her: 'you move along,' and she just sacrificed the pleasure of seeing that show parade to obey orders, and started off. But I called her back and told her she could stay, and she thanked me and said she would go after she got through looking at the parade if I wanted her to. She's better at minding what's said to her than lots of first-class children. But she drinks awful hard."

A Conjugal Correspondence.

New York World.

Private letters from London inform us that a recent marriage in "high life" in England has been signalized by a brief but piquant correspondence so original and so edifying that the ashes of George Selwyn may stir in his grave with vexation that it should not have come to pass in his time. A young lady, the only daughter of a well-born but very ill-matched couple, was married about a fortnight ago to a young man of rank. Her father and mother some years since came to the Irish conclusion that in order to live peaceably together they must live apart, and her mother has ever since resided on the Continent, to the terror and confusion of at least a dozen English colonies in as many continental towns. Just before the wedding the father of the bride learned with horror that his wife intended to come to England and attend the ceremony. He accordingly dispatched the following telegram to his spouse: "For the sake of our daughter I hope you will not come to the wedding and make a scene."

By return of the electric current he received this somewhat crushing reply:

"Be good enough to mind your own business. This does not concern you in any way. She is certainly my daughter and as certainly she is not yours."

Nothing daunted, the determined father promptly responded:

"Fortunately for my daughter, her honor and mine are protected against your malicious insolence by your recognized mendacity."

The mother did not attend the wedding.

POLYGAMY.

The Mormons no Longer Boasting it, But Keeping the Practice Secret.

J. B. McCullagh's Salt Lake letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If there be anything connected with Mormonism of which all missionaries, and all other saints of high and low degree, fight peculiarly shy, it is this very subject of polygamy. They will answer every other question about the head of the church—when he came here, how much property he has, what his business is, and all other conceivable interrogations—but the moment you ask how many wives he has got, the source of information dries up, and the invariable answer is "I don't know."

After three days' residence in the city I asked a prominent monogamic Mormon why it was that there was so much unwillingness to give information on this most interesting question, and replied that he didn't know. "I remember when men were rather proud of the number of their wives; but all the way down from 1862 congress has been legislating against polygamy, and there has been more and more secrecy about it."

The general idea in the east that every Mormon is a polygamist, with an average of from two to ten wives, sometimes running as high as twenty, as in a few cases that have come to my knowledge, is a mistake. There are about 140,000 citizens, male and female, in the territory. The women are voters, as well as the men, made so by the polygamic legislature of the territory. Of the male citizens over twenty-one years of age not more than one in ten, or possibly one in eight, are practical polygamists, or pluralists, as they prefer to call themselves; and of these at least ninety per cent. were men above fifty years of age, who first tasted the luxuries of plurality twenty years ago and adhere to it now because they have in the meantime made ties which they can not ignore or repudiate.

There is no doubt that polygamy is on the decrease in the territory of Utah. Evidence of this fact is obtainable on all hand. I do not undertake to state the cause, but simply to note the fact. It was unquestionably the intention of Brigham Young to found in this valley a great polygamic empire that would act at defiance all the laws of morality and civil government. But between the years of Brigham Young's prime and his decay there came up the conservative element of property to regulate things in its own way. The libertine of 1850 is the rich man of 1862, and the natural tendency of the rich men is toward law and not toward anarchy. One of the best informed men in the territory said to me yesterday: "Polygamy is playing itself out. The young men don't take to it, and the old men only stick to it to save themselves and their families Polygamic marriages have been on the steady decline ever since the Pacific railroad was built." In a further talk on the same subject the gentlemen said there had been in the past twenty years but two polygamic marriages by polygamic sons within his knowledge. That is to say, that within the time named only two men born in polygamy had afterwards married in polygamy. It is easy to see to what a continuance of this state of affairs will lead, and that it will end before long in the destruction of the vicious system which was just as much the corner-stone of the system of government established in Utah as slavery was the corner-stone of the system of government established in the southern confederacy.

While in polygamy all is outwardly fair and pleasant, it is easy to collect news enough in a few days to know that nearly every polygamus household has its skeleton in the closet, sometimes much more than one. Standing on the main street yesterday a very prominent man was pointed out to me, with the remark "He knows polygamy to his sorrow." Further information given on condition that no names should be mentioned, was to the effect that this man came here thirty years ago with a wife and two young children. He had no idea of entering polygamy until after a few years of prosperity Brigham Young told him it was his duty to do so. To disobey Brigham Young at that time meant not only social but physical death. So one day he went home and told his wife what had happened—that he had been urged to go into polygamy, and that he must do so or incur the displeasure of the church. The wife's argument was unavailing. She pleaded for herself and children, but to no avail. It was to save his wife and children, the man said he must go "into polygamy." He did as Brigham Young told him to do. To-day he has several wives and more than as many hundreds of thousands of dollars. but the wife to whom he was married in his younger days is a pitiable and hopeless drunkard, with a career of secret debauchery dating from the very day when her husband told her that he must obey the mandate of the head of the Mormon church. "He is a rich man," said my informant, "but his money has cost him a great many hundred cents on the dollar."

A Letter from Geneva.

We have been all the week in making our way from Milan to Geneva, pausing one day at Chamouni, and a half day at Stresa. Milan is about the size of Pittsburg, and with its wide streets seemed much like an American city. The Cathedral, world-renowned, displays more art in its exterior than any building I ever saw. Its sides are covered with carved work, its roof is a forest of towers each surmounted with a statue; I am told that more than 4,000 statues already, are placed in the great structure, and the number is yearly augmented. The view of he interior is very grand, but I cannot now attempt a description. It took us sixteen hours to travel by diligence from Stresa, Italy, to Brieg, Switzerland, and our route led over the Simplon Pass. The huge, high mountains all along the way, make the noblest works of man appear very small. Up, up for more than two hours, by a winding road we climbed, until we found ourselves confronted by the Jung Frau and other snow-clad summits; and then down, down by a path that often seemed we should finally land in the depths of avernus. From some lofty point we could look down nearly 2 000 feet and see below, in the road, over which, by successive arcs of circles we must eventually pass. The road itself—very smooth and solid, was made by Napoleon the Great, at a cost of $25 000 per mile. As our drivers shot down the declivities, cracking their whips all the way, our excitement was not allowed to cool off at any time. Brieg, where we spent the night, is a small town in a beautiful valley encircled with mountains, always covered with snow. At Martiquy, a little further on, we had to charter carriages to take us over another enormous range to Chamouni, which lies at the base of Mt. Blanc. Our route took us in near view of the great St. Bernard, over which Napoleon led his army to the triumph of Marengo and we swa the places where his men let down their cannons, I think it was with ropes, into the abyss below. As Tete Noir, our path was along the rim of a vast inverted dome, into whose immense depth it made us dizzy to look; and yet, at the bottom, was a valley with houses and fields that looked like a chess-board with its many colored squares. The morning after our arrival at Chamouni, a party of seven had just reached the summit of Mt. Blanc, and with a telescope could be seen from our hotel; cannons were fired to emphasize the achievement. The mountain does not impress one with its great height, owing to its breadth and distance, and yet, the vast depth of snow upon it reveals its altitude. I climbed one summit I suppose of about 4,000 feet, and descended from it upon the mer de glace or sea of ice, which looks like a frozen cataract a half a mile wide. The immense force of ice from above pressing in the mass below, crumples it into billows between which you can see fissures nobody knows how deep. Probably the ice is in some places hundreds of feet in thickness. It was a strange sensation to walk on a sea of ice the 29th of July. We are on the home stretch now; expect to be in London in two weeks, but may not leave Scotland until August 18th.

A. JONES,

Geneva, July 22d, 1882

The Redwoods of California.

The redwoods reach a height of from 200 to 300 feet, and stand thickly up in the ground in great trunks from eight to twenty feet in diameter at the extreme base. In the Eastern woods when the timber man can get 100,000 feet from forty acres he thinks he is doing well. An ordinary yield in the redwoods, says the San Francisco Bulletin, is about 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet from the same area, and, not extraordinary is a yield of from 2,000 000 to 3,000,000 feet; while in Maine, if from 15,008 to 20,000 feet is obtained from a single acre, it is a subject of wonder, here from 1 000,000 to 2,000,000 have been got from a single acre, and single trees frequently yield 75,000 feet. In the redwoods the average logs run from six to eight feet in diameter, while Mr. Vance is cutting many from twelve to fourteen feet, and of such a size that they have to be split before they are moved.

Timber lands in such proximity to the bay that they will be accessible in a couple of years are held at $20 or upwards per acre. The timber upon such land now actually purchased by the mill men is paid in accordance with an estimate of the amount of lumber taken off, made by a survey, and based upon the number and size of the stumps. The prices obtained run from $20 to $150 per acre, while in exceptional cases much more has been obtained. The Washington claim of some 320 acres, some eight miles from Eureka, lying immediately upon the bay, brought its owner, incredible as it may seem, from $1,000 to $2,000 an acre. This claim was purchased by the original owner from the government in 1856 for a nominal value of a few dollars an acre, and descended to his fortunate heirs. At the rate the timber is being cut off the redwoods will not last over a century.

A Woman's Heroism.

Osceola Sentinel.

In connection with the White Breast Bottom (Iowa) storm, we wish to speak of the heroic conduct of Mrs. Casey, a young married lady, who was stopping with Mrs. Wiles for the night. About 9:30 or 10 o'clock in the evening the banks of the creek began to overflow, and soon the water began coming into the house; the whole bottom was a black and roaring body of water; the rain was pouring down in torrents; the cloud overhung the sky like a velvet curtain, and the thunder was terrific. Mrs. Casey took one little boy, aged about 9, and Mrs. Wiles' baby, but 6 weeks old, left the house and started for the high ground. Reaching the garden fence, perhaps 100 feet from the house, she found the current so strong that she could not keep her footing. Her clothes became entangled in a barb wire fence.

Fortunately she was at the foot of a tree. Helping the boy to climb the tree she handed him the baby to hold a moment. The waters were raging about her, and were rapidly rising. She must act quickly. With great presence of mind she disengaged herself by tearing her dress from her person, and swung herself into the tree. Assisting the boy to climb further up, she took the baby and held it and herself by one foot and one hand to that swaying tree for three long hours, and till rescued by men, who swam in to her and brought her and the children away by the aid of ropes. When the men reached her she said: "Save baby first." The heroism of this noble little woman who thus saved these children—the children of another—deserves to be mentioned in song.

A Valuable Find.

James Pepper, of Danbury, N. C., went up in the Sauratown mountain sometime ago to get sand from a creek bed to scatter over his yard. As he had scattered the sand he noticed something lying shining very bright and picking it up discovered that it was a diamond. He took it to Danbury and Winston, where it was pronounced a stone of great value, and then sent it to Baltimore where they examined it and returned it, pronouncing its value at $7,000.

JOCOSITIES.

I knew a winsome widow,
And she said she wouldn't marry;
For she knew her [illegible] value,
And by Hokey! she'd [illegible]!
O no! she wouldn't marry!

I sailed away to Europe,
And not many moons I tarried;
Yet when home again I found me,
Lo, the widow she had married!
Yes, the widow hadn't tarried!

The wife of a Harlem man, who is very fond of singing Sankey's revival hymns, has named their baby Fort, so that he would want to hold it.

A man intruded into an Irishman's shanty. "What do you want?" asked Pat. "Nothing," was the visitor's reply. Then you'll find it in the jug where the whisky was."

Pat's illness: Doctor—"Well, Pat, have you taken the box of pills I sent you?" Pat—"Yes, sir, be jabbers, I have! but I don't feel any better yet; maybe the lid hasn't come off yet!"

A trade journal gives directions for "preserving harness." Preserved, harness may be considered very palatable by those who like that sort of thing, but we don't want a bit in our mouth.

When a man can fasten the rear button of his collar without pulling his face or thinking profanity, he exhibits a quality of patience under difficulties, which eminently fits him to be cashier of a weekly newspaper.

A farmer living not many miles from Toledo, O., has the following warning conspicuously posted on his premises: "If any man or woman's cows or oxen gits in this here [oats], his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

The meanest kind of a man is the one who, seeing another lying in a hammock, howls, "Dog fight," so that he may see the victim try to get out of the hammock quick, and get slung about six summersaults with mud in his mouth.

"Man and wife are all one are they?" said she. "Yes; what of it?" said he suspiciously. "Why in that case," said his wife; "I came home awful tipsy last night and feel terribly ashamed of myself this morning." He never said a word.

Two Rochester maidens, enjoying Silver Lake telegraphed their father: "Come and bring Bess." He came and with several kegs of pale Bohemian lager. The telegram read "beer" instead of Bess. The mistake was taken in, of course.

It is said that some Boston women got lost up the Catskills the other day, and this is the way they called for help: "Will some refined and educated person of the male sex kindly direct us to the road communicating to the Grand Hotel?"

"Vy, Adolph," says Mrs Feiderstelder, at Long Branch, "you have been helped tree times to dot sherry pies, und you will be sick!" "Neffer mind," says Mr. Feiderstelder, "I bay four tollar mit a day, and Adolph is entitled to a whole pie anyhow."

A scientist says—your scientist is always saying something—that each adult person carries enough phosporus in his body to make 40,000 matches. They who know how hard it is to make a match of two people will begin to lose the faith in scientists.

"And so you are married?" said one old acquaintance to another. "Quite so," was the reply. "I have been married more than a year." "As long as that?" "Yes, indeed: I am now first walking gentleman to a double-jointed boy baby. Come down and see me."

A heart broken widower of Iowa erected a pine slab over his wife's grave and presented a handsome piano to the young lady who was so very kind to him during his affliction. It seems to be the custom in Iowa to pine for a dead wife, and piano for a new one.

We hear that the latest form of ladies' stays is the cuirass, made entirely of sheet metal. This is too dreadful to contemplate. How can you throw poetical associations around the loveliest woman with the reflection that after all she resembles canned meat!

Something awful will happen to the bad boy whose sister Minnie was the young preacher's sweetheart. He pinned up a piece of paper in the parlor, wrote, "Minnie, Minnie, tickle the parson!" on it and then wanted to know if she had seen the handwriting on the wall."

He sat at her feet in quiet peace. He looked into her face and said softly; "Ah, dear, I could sit here forever." "Could you, love?" answered she. "Yes, sweet." "You are right sure you could, darling?" "I know it, my own." "Very well, then, you sit there, for I have an engagement to go out with young Mr. Fitzspooner, and I won't be back this evening. Turn down the gas and fasten the night-latch when you go.

It was an "experience meeting" of colored folks, and everything was going on smoothly, when one of the faithful asserted with considerable vehemence that he was a Christian and hoped that all would follow his example; whereupon an old gray-haired "uncle" arose, and in a quivering voice said, "De brudder who hab just tole us to look up to him may be a good Christian, but sartin' fex, dat am kinder mention'd under de bref, leads me to state dat de actions ob dis brudder don't congeal to his professun."

Not Easily Gulled.

"Got any porpoise plasters?" exclaimed a long youth in a hickory shirt.

It was a hot day, and the clerk donated the questioner one ghastly, withering look, but he spoke encouragingly to the young man.

"I suppose you refer to porous plasters?"

"Which?"

"You want porous, not porpoise plasters."

"There you go. Dad said you chaps 'ud try and palm off something else ef yer didn't happen to have what I wanted. I jist told dad it 'ud be a cold day when you caught me on a pin hook. I'm most offle glad there's another drug store in town."

Then he stole out into the wide, wide world.

* * *

A bust of the late Lord Beaconsfield, which has been paid for by the pennies of workingmen, is about to be presented to the Greenwich Conservative Club of England.

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES

Langtry and Mrs. West Discounted by the Famous Beauties, the Misses Gunning 31

London Society.

The "professional beauty" is no new feature in the London season; and though photography has no doubt done much to give publicity to the charms of the loveliest women in the ranks of fashion, yet in the days of our great grandfathers and great-grandmothers the reigning belles excited just as much vulgar curiosity and gossip as they do now. Take, for example, the Gunnings, Maria and Elizabeth, who appeared at the court of George II, one at the age of eighteen and the other of nineteen, and both without a shilling to their dowry. "They are declared," writes Walpole, "to be the handsomest women alive; they can't walk in the Park or go to Vauxhall but such crowds follow them that they are generally driven away." One day they went to Hampton Court; as they were going into the Beauty Room another party arrived; the housekeeper, in a state of great excitement, said to the new-comers, "This way, ladies, here are the famous beauties!" The Misses Gunning thereupon flew into a passion, and asked her what she meant; they went to see the palace, and not to be shown as a sight themselves.

The youngest of the two sisters became the wife of James, Duke of Hamilton; he fell in love with her at a masquerade, and a fortnight later met her at an assembly in Lord Chesterfield's gorgeous new house in Mayfair. His Grace was so enamored of the lovely Elizabeth that he left the faro-table, where he had staked a thousand guineas, and "let the game slide;" whilst he paid devoted court to his enchantress. Two nights later, at half an hour past midnight, they were married by Dr. Keith with the ring of a bed-curtain in Mayfair chapel, one of the most hasty and eccentric marriages on record. In less than three weeks Maria Gunning followed her sister's example, and was wedded to Lord Coventry, though not with such indecent haste as in the other case.

The two beauties were even greater objects of popular curiosity after their marriage than before. When the Duchess of Hamilton was presented, the crowd at the drawing-room was so great that even "noble persons" clambered upon chairs and tables to look at her, whilst mobs gathered around the doors of the two "goddesses" to see them get into their sedan-chairs; and such crowds flocked to see the Duchess when she went to her castle that 700 persons sat up all night in a Yorkshire town in order to see her start in her post-chaise the next morning.

Lady Coventry was equally run after. At Worcester a shoemaker made two guineas and a half by showing, at a penny a head, the shoe which he was making for the Countess. She had, however, little but her beauty to recommend her. It was she who made the singularly maladroit remark to His Majesty that the one sight she longed to see was a coronation. Her husband, who was a sensible man in many respects, though somewhat of a bear in manners, objected strongly to her ladyship's excessive use of red and white powders and paints; and once at a large dinner party, suspecting that she had been "making herself up," he chased his wife round the table till he caught her, when, before all the company, he scrubbed her face with a napkin. When Lady Coventry visited Paris she expected that her beauty would meet with the applause which had followed her and her sister through England; but she was put to flight by another English lady, still more lovely in the eyes of the Parisians. A certain Mrs. Pitt took a box at the opera opposite the Countess, and was so much handsomer than her ladyship that the parterre cried out this was the real English angel; whereupon Lady Coventry quitted Paris in a huff. Not long afterward she died of consumption, accelerated, it was said, by the red and white paint with which she plastered those luckless charms of hers.

Patriotism and Kisses.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A Spanish lady, name Elviera Easpiga, wife of a cigar manufacturer, of No. 12 Tillary street, appeared before Justice Walsh this morning for the purpose of pressing a complaint of assault and battery against Jose Pelaz, who is also engaged in the cigar business. Mrs. Easpiga is an attractive-looking lady, and her charms were enchanced by the rich silk dress, lace hat and diamonds which she wore. The young man whom she accuses of [illegible] plainant, should she have been disposed to assume the offensive. It seems that [illegible] and the husband of the plaintiff were close friends, and that the former was a frequent visitor at No. 12 Tillary street. On Saturday he called there and, as alleged, finding Mrs. Easpiga alone, poured a tale of love into her unwilling ears, and finally closed his protestations of eternal affection by implanting a kiss on her ruby lips. Mrs. Easpiga was indignant at the conduct of the visitor, and seizing a stiletto cause him to beat a hasty retreat from the house. On the return of her husband she informed him of what had taken place, and the result was the arrest of Pelaz on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh.

When the case was called, the defendant advanced to the bench with his face covered with smiles, while the plaintiff gazed on him with irate looks. Mr. Goldschmidt, counsel for Pelaz, requested an adjournment of the examination. "I do this," he said, "for this reason: My client is an American citizen, and a firm believer in the destiny of this glorious republic. His anxious to celebrate the Fourth, and not knowing what the result of this trial may be, wants to have the examination put over till after to-morrow."

Mr. Ridgway (counsel for the injured lady.)—We do not wish to interfere with the patriotic impulses of this gentleman. I would suggest a way out of this difficulty. If he pleads guilty today we will be satisfied by his appearing on Wednesday to receive sentence.

Justice Walsh—Might the anticipation of punishment not have the effect of repressing his patriotic ardor tomorrow?

Mr. Goldsmidt—It would undoubtedly have that effect. With the sword of Damocles suspended over his head I fear his celebration of the Fourth would be anything but pleasant.

Justice Walsh—I think so myself, and I will adjourn the case until Saturday morning next.

The parties then left the court, but had scarcely got outside the halls of justice when Mrs. Easpiga, breaking away from her husband, rushed at Senor Pelaz and, asking him in choice Spanish why he was laughing at her, administered three blows in his face in rapid succession, and then threatened to shoot him. Pelaz ran back to the court for protection, and Mrs. Easpiga close behind him. It was expected that Pelaz would make a charge against the woman, but by the advice of his counsel he refused to do so. It is thought that serious trouble will grow out of the occurence, the husband of the aggrieved lady being determined, in case the punishment by legal means is not satisfactory, to challenge Pelaz to mortal combat.

A Sister's Shout.

Syracuse Christian Advocate.

In 1851 or 1852 quite a revival occurred in Carlisle, Pa., in which the students of Dickinson College and the people of the town alike participated. Meetings were held nightly in the Mehodist church of the village, and the professors of the college took turns with the preacher in supplying the pulpit evening after evening. One night it came the turn of Professor Johnson to preach, and he gave one of the most closely argued sermons on the subject of "Repentance" to which I ever listened. It was clear as crystal, but cold as an iceberg, and fell upon the unheeding ears. Students were sleepy and villagers restless. A stirring invitation, with the true revival ring, was needed, not not a Butlerian dissertation. Everybody knew what repentance was, and only needed warm urging to engage in the duty at once. Previous meetings had been stirring, but this evening everything seemed dead and cold and lifeless. I gave the meeting up for lost. All at once, as the Professor was on the last of sixty minutes in his characteristically acute but dry argument, a piercing shriek arose from the third pew of the middle tier to the right of the speaker. A good sister, Miss Gray, had silently filed up and at length bowed over in a ringing old style Methodist shout of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" "Bless the Lord!" which set everybody in the house on the qui vive in an instant and dumbfounded the speaker. He tried to stop her. "Not now, sister," said he; not to-night, if you please; by-and-by, when we get up yonder we will shout; but to-night it is our business to convince these sinners of their duty to repent." But the more he talked the louder she shouted. She made the house ring again, and kept it up. Preaching for that night was out of the question, and further pulpit talk was impossible. President Peck sat on one side of the communion table and I sat at the other, within the altar rails. I said to him: "Sing and invite the mourners forward." He did so, in a few burning words, and the altar was speedily crowded. Sister Gray's shout had saved the meeting, but the special joke of the occasion was that the good sister was as deaf as an adder.

A. T. Stewart's Charity Failure.

"Topics of the Time" in Century.

Mr. Stewart was a very gifted shopkeeper, whose rare talent in a single line gave him both fame and wealth. But he knew as little of charity as he cared for it; and when he came, at the close of his life, to attempt something in that direction, he blundered with a facility and self-confidence which ought to be enduringly instructive. It had been urged upon him that he owed something to the working girls who had done so much to build up his fortune; and so, tardily and ignorantly, he set about a scheme in their behalf. He built a huge structure, capable of housing 1,000 people. Every feature of this structure, in view of the purpose for which it was designed was a glaring incongruity, and then, when he had completed it, he condescended to ask the counsel of experts as to carrying his scheme into execution. He was informed by those whose counsel he ought long before to have sought, that the very character of the building prohibited it from being useful. He was shown that to assemble 1,000 young women under one roof in a working-woman's house was to necessitate one of two things: either a police so vigilant and intrusive as to be to any decent girl intolerable, or else a laxitive so provocative of evil as almost to guarantee it. He was shown that he ought to have built a series of small houses, each with a matron or [illegible] each to [illegible] where [illegible] and where something like domesticity would have made the name a home in fact. But Mr. Stewart believed supremely in himself. Successful men generally believe in themselves. He showed this in his architecture, which was hideous, where it might as easily have been graceful and pleasing. He showed it in his charitable plans, to which he gave but little thought, and in which he chose to be sufficient to himself. And so his great wealth has resulted in no service to [illegible] and in scanty honor to his memory. It is a story which may profitably be read by other rich men.

An Insult to Bishop Peck.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A good many people seem to be of the opinion that because a man is a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is necessarily a man of wealth. Though as a matter of fact only one—Bishop Simpson—is worth over ten thousand dollars, the Columbus correspondent of the Enquirer, acting upon the supposition that the episcopal office brings the wealth, has in his fertile imagination transformed Bishop Jesse T. Peck from a man of small means into a millionaire, and in doing so has endeavored to heap odium upon him.

The story in the Enquirer is to the effect that Bishop Peck while distributing wealth upon various objects with a lavish hand, among other gifts one being $25,000 to Syracuse University, does nothing to assist his aged sister, who is dying in poverty in Columbus, Ohio.

If the balance of the story is as exaggerated as that part with reference to the venerable Bishop's wealth, it is a most infamous attack upon a good man's name.

The facts as to Bishop Peck's financial condition are that he has nothing beyond his salary. He and his brother, the Rev. George Peck, were largely instrumental in founding Syracuse University. Bishop Peck was was its first Chancellor, and after he had become settled bought a home in the suburbs of Syracuse, in which he now lives. The house is a frame, and the property is not worth over $7,000. The deed is in the name of Mr. Peck, but the property was many years ago willed to Syracuse University. The $25,000 donated the University, over which so much is made, is prospective. The Bishop, about fifteen years ago, and when he was past fifty five years of age, willing to do something handsome for the University in whose success he was so deeply interested, had his life insured for $25,000 for its benefit, and he pays the premium on the policy.

In addition to the many drafts upon his salary thus occasioned, and those naturally arising from his position in the Church, the Bishop is under heavy expense at home. His wife has been an invalid for many years, suffering from spine disease, and besides domestic servants she often requires the regular attention of a personal nurse.

The Bishop, now over seventy-three years of age, has himself been in ill health since last February, and is still unable to attend to his episcopal duties; and it is certain that, if his sister's condition is as it is described to be and he was aware of it, he would do all in his power to relieve her.

It is very probable that the misinformation was furnished by somebody who thought the Bishop did not do his duty according to his supposed and not actual ability.

The statements do Bishop Peck, who is widely known for his generosity, great injustice.

Beautiful Hair.

London Society.

The Countess of Suffolk had married Mr. Howard, and they were both so poor that they took a resolution of going to Hanover, before the death of Queen Anne, in order to pay their court to the future royal family. Such was their poverty that, having some friends to dinner, and being disappointed of a full remittance, the Countess was forced to sell her hair to furnish the entertainment. Long wigs were then in fashion, and the Countess hair being long, fine, and fair, produced her £20. The Countess hair, however, appears to have been exceeded in value by that Oxfordshire lass, of whom we find the following story recorded in the Protestant Mercury for July 10th, 1700: "An Oxfordshire lass was lately courted by a young man of that county, who was not willing to marry her unless her friends could advance £50 for her portion, which, they being incapable of doing, the lass came to this city to try her fortune, where she met with a good chapman in the Strand, who made a purchase of her hair, which was delicately long and light, and gave her £60 for it, being 20 ounces, at £3 an ounce, with which money she joyfully returned into the country and bought her a husband." Even the hair of this Oxfordshire lass is rivaled by that of an old lady who died in 1720, whose long grey tresses are said in the journals of that period to have been sold to a periwig-maker for £50.

The Freaks of Fashion.

Cape May Letter.

Many of the remarkable episodes in summer-resort life are enacted "down by the beach." Yesterday I saw several couples meet for the first time this season, in garbs totally unknown to most people in the West. The bathing suits worn here are more modern than those to be seen at most summer resorts. Styles in these garments in late years have changed considerably. Formerly a lady's suit comprised two pieces, one including the skirt and waist and the other the drawers, while now the waist and drawers form one piece, the same as those worn by the males, and the skirt is the separate garment. The suits are worn shorter than ever, and George W. Hughes, of Philadelphia, who owns the leading bath suit rendezvous here, tells me he is unable to supply the demand for short drawers and high sleeves that are made upon him by the ladies. "The fact is," he says, "they can't get them too short." Blue is the rage, and they are usually trimmed with white. At Coney Island the most shocking bathing suits in the world are worn. They consist of [illegible] very similar [illegible] as my informant expressed himself, next to nothing, and when they get wet it is simply a matter of taste."

[illegible]

Apropos of Japanese public baths is an amusing incident related to me by an English fellow-resident, a professor in one of the Tokiyo colleges. He was journeying in the interior of Japan, and one evening, feeling very hot and travel-stained, and being less fastidious than most of his countrymen, he entered one of those large common baths. While performing his ablutions in a quiet corner he caught sight of a man who had seemed to have recognized him, for he was approaching with smiles and frequent bows. This was none other than his college servant, attached to his own class room in Tokiyo. But the most amusing part of the scene had yet to be enacted. After a polite salutation the man begged the Professor to allow him to introduce his wife and family, who were with him in the bath. And there in the water they all met, bowing to one another with an obsequiousness worthy of the most conventional circumstances.

Some Verse Proverbs.

Russian.—Pray to God, but continue to row to the shore.

Sanskrit.—Silence is the ornament of the ignorant.

China.—There are two good men: one dead, the other unborn.

Tamul.—The handle of the axe is the enemy of its kind.

Persian.—One pound of learning requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it.

Arab.—The best part of repentance is little sinning.

Arab.—The contemplation of vice is a vice.

Arab.—It is hard to chase and catch two horses.

APHORISMS.

Genius never despises labor.

Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave them.

The most profound joy has more of gravity than gayety in it.

There are epidemics of nobleness as well as epidemics of disease.

The secrets of life are not shown except to sympathy and likeness.

The proper way to check slander is to despise it; attempt to overtake and refute it and it will outrun you.

A hypocrite is in himself both the archer and the mark, in all actions shooting at his own praise and profit.

There must have been fast young men during the days of Cicero. He said, "To live long, it is necessary to live slow."

A fine compliment was once paid to Isaac Newton. A letter was addressed to "Mr. Newton, Europe." It found him.

Treat an evil companion with "skilled negligence," and you will never hear the causes that come home to roost.

Happiness consists in activity. Such is the constitution of our nature; it is a running stream and not a stagnant pool.

The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get, you will never be richer than you are.

Weakness is the egotism of good men. When one hope departs the other hopes gather more closely together to hide the gap it has left.

A ceremony is the invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance so good breeding is an expedient to make fools and wise men equal.

"Ah, Your Grace," said Lord Palmerston to the lovely Dutchess of Sutherland, "your beauty kills me!"—"And time always kills the beauty at last.

Show me the man you honor. I know by that symptom, better than any other, what you are yourself. For you show me then what your ideal of manhood is, what kind of a man you long inexpressibly to be.

Some men seem to have a constitutional inability to tell the simple truth. They [illegible] to tell an untruth, but they are careless—careless in hearing, careless in understanding, careless in repeating what is said to them. These well-meaning but reckless people do more mischief than those who intentionally foment strife by deliberate falsehood. There is no fire-brand like your well-meaning busybody who is continually in search of scandal, and by sheer habit misquotes everybody's statements.

Ancient history speaks of two brothers, one of whom, found guilty of a heinous crime, was condemned to death, and about to be led forth to execution; the other, patriotic and brave, had signalized himself in the service of his country, and had lost a hand in obtaining an illustrious victory for the State. Just as the sentence of condemnation was pronounced upon his unhappy brother, he entered the court and silently raised his handless arm in view of all. The judges saw it, arrested the execution and pardoned the guilty one for the sake of the service and the sufferings of his heroic brother. So may not our Elder Brother, as He appears in our nature before the Throne, silently and efficiently plead for us by the scars He bears?

About Absinthe.

British Medical Journal.

The consumption of this seductive, health destroying liquor appears to be on the increase, and it is now, according to Mr. Winter Blyth, sold in a large number of places in Marylebone, for which parish he is the public analyst and officer of health. It seemed to him, therefore, a right and proper thing to chemically examine samples of this liquid, which was done. Absinthe is a yellowish green liquor, which contains, as a peculiar ingredient, a poisonous oil having a deleterious effect on the nervous system; the oil is called wormwood oil, and is produced in nature by the artemisia absinthium. Other flavoring oils are always added, such as peppermint, angelica, cloves, cinnamon and aniseed. The color is produced by the juice of nettles [illegible]; or, in other [illegible] the common green chlorophyll found in all green plants. Some samples of absinthe contain sugar. The average composition of absinthe is as follows: Absolute alcohol, in 100 parts, 50.00; oil of wormwood, .55; other essential oils, 2.52; sugar, 1.50; chlorophyl, traces; water, 45.65. Alcohol causes drunken sleep; alcohol and absinthe combined produce convulsions. The poor wretches given up to absinthe-drinking suffer from a peculiar train of nervous symptoms, the most prominent of which is epilepsy of a remarkably severe character, terminating in softening of the brain and death. The last moments of the absinthe drinker are often truly horrible. M. Voisin records a case in which a man was picked up in the public street in an epileptic fit. He was known to be a large consumer of absinthe. The convulsions lasted until death—four days and four nights. During the last five or six hours of life the skin of the face became almost black.

Fasting as a Cure for Rheumatism.

Canada Medical Record.

Dr. Wood, professor of chemistry in the medical department of Bishop's College, Montreal, reports a number of cases in which acute articular rheumatism was cured by fasting, usually from four to eight days. In no case was it necessary to fast more than ten days. Less positive results were obtained in cases of chronic rheumatism. The patients were allowed to drink freely of cold water, or lemonade in moderate quantities if they preferred. No medicines were given. Dr. Wood says that from the quick and almost invariable good results obtained by simple abstinence from food in more than forty cases in his own practice he is inclined to believe that rheumatism is, after all, only a phase of indigestion, to be cured by giving complete and continued rest to all of the viscera.

President Arthur's Pictures.

[New York Correspondent]

As President Arthur found the White House bare of pictures and did not care to remove his own pictures from this city, Mr. Bierstadt, the artist, who is an old friend of the President, offered to lend him some works from his crowded studio. Some weeks ago he sent five of his finest examples of western scenery, and they were at once hung on the walls of the sitting-rooms, smoking-room and "snuggery" that the President had constructed out of the end of the corridor outside of his bed-room door

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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. Simmons Liver Regulator is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

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should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

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From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June [illegible]—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will get him all right.

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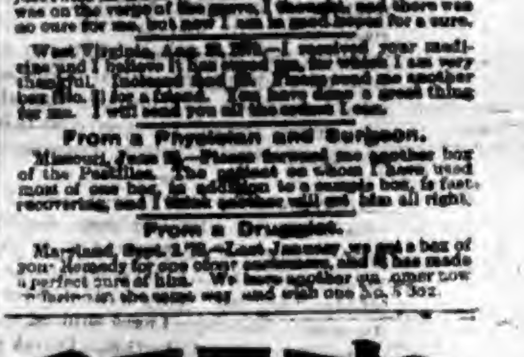

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GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money.
Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

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W. R. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class, We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

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DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strenght, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully.
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The Baltimore Oriole.

PERFECTING A PROGRAMME OF THE MOST UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT CHARACTER. PARTICIPATION OF KING REX, MOMUS, MYSTIC KREWE, VEILED PROPHETS AND OTHER NOTED MYSTIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The Oriole festivities next month in Baltimore promises a programme that in unique and brilliant features has never been paralleled before in the country. Indeed it may be said that "promise" is hardly a strong enough word, as preparations have been so far completed as to insure a success that will surprise visitors and residents alike. An enormous amount of work has been completed, and on two different times the building where the pageant is being constructed has had to be greatly enlarged. The experience Baltimore had last year in the way of pageants will be profited by this year to a striking extent. Instead of contracting with any one man for its production and construction, it has been entirely in the hands of a committe of Baltimore citizens—active and energetic men, who have given the greater portion of their time to the work for months past. The general manager is a gentleman of very large experience in southern cities in designing, perfecting and placing upon the streets night displays of this character. With him have been associated artists also of large experience in the construction, painting and decorating of floats, and the work already accomplished is a surprise even to those intimately connected with it.

The pageant is upon Thursday night, September 14th, and the Oriole portion of it will consist of two grand divisions, the most extensive display of the kind ever attempted by any one organization in the United States.

The first division of the pageant will be a memorable one, as it will display representative floats of the oldest and most famous of the mystic organizations of the country. Indeed the division will include Tableaux Cars by all Mystic Organizations of the south and west. There will be Rex and his Court from New Orleans, Comus and Crewe, Momus and his Knights, and the Knights of Proteus, all of New Orleans. The Veiled Prophets of St. Louis; the Memphii of Memphis; Momus and his Knights of Galveston; the Cowbellians, Infant Myths and Strikers of Mobile.

The long experience that these organizations have had in displays of this character, and the brilliant reputation they hold all over the country for marvelous effects, will be more than eclipsed in Baltimore next month, as while the competition them to make the grandest display is of the most friendly nature, still they will all strive to outdo one another in gorgeous effects. The festivities open on Tuesday, the 12th, with a military parade, followed by a competive trial which will undoubtedly prove one of the most notable of Military events. The competive trials is open to all States, and already a number of acceptances received from crack organizations assures a competition which cannot but prove of the liveliest interest. The second day's festivities will be of a unique and striking description, embracing as they will the reception of Cecilius, Lord of Baltimore, after an absence of 250 years. King Charles the First gave to Cecilius all of the territory now embraced in the District of Columbia and the state of Virginia. Lord Baltimore will arrive on one of the largest steamers at the foot of Broadway, and will be received by a pageant as novel as it will be brilliant. All the local military, as well as from sixteen to eighteen visiting companies, will participate as will also all the uniformed societies of the city, the fire and police departments, and all municipal organizations. The immediate body-guard on Lord Baltimore will be a cavalcade of mounted courtiers superbly mounted, costumed and closely masked. With Cecilius, will be King Rex, Comus, Momus, Memphii, Veiled Prophets and other high dignitaries. The leading business houses of the city will display representative tableaux, and the parade upon the whole will be one long to be remembered.

Every preparation has been made for the accommodation of visitors to Baltimore upon this occasion and she will spread herself as never before. There is a full and hearty recognition of the fact that last year's celebration was not strictly a success and therefore it may be depended upon that this year's festivities will exceed the anticipations of the most enthusiastic.

The B. & O. R. R. has with its accustomed enterprise and liberality made a remarkable low rate from all stations on its main line, divisions and branches. The details for the prompt and rapid transit of the immense number of people who will go over the road to Baltimore have all been perfected and special trains will be run and no trouble deemed too great to insure the satisfaction of all parties.

Wabash has a "Coffee Club." It is composed entirely of married ladies, and was no doubt intended to show to the world that the ladies of that enterprising town were in favor of prog ces. No old fashioned tea parties for them.

Reunion of the Grand Army of the Repulic at Grand Island, Neb:

The B. & O. R. R. from August 24 to September 1st, will sell round trip excursion tickets to Grand Island, and Columbus, Neb., at one half the usual rates, tickets will be good for forty days, from date of sale, this is the lowest rate ever offered by any road for a round trip ticket, to any point west of the Missouri, considering the unusual length of time these tickets are good, parties desiring to visit friends in the great west, should avail themselves of this low rate. The B. & O. run three solid trains daily, through to Chicago, making direct connections with all roads from there, necessitating but two changes of cars, new B. & O. sleeping cars attached to all trains. For further particulars call upon agents of the B. & O. R. R. or address W. E. Reppert, Pass. Agt., No 205½, North High street, Columbus Ohio.

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We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

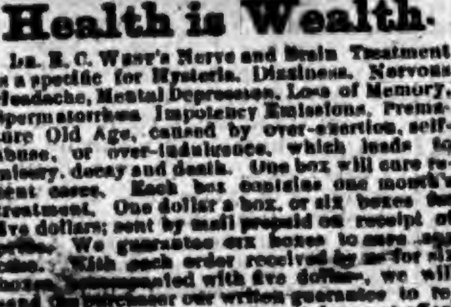

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the De Kalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James Quince, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
LORANA QUINCE, Administrator
August 23rd, 1882. 31-3w.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	A. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm	1 10am	7 00am
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	5 20	12 10pm
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	6 30	
Corunna	2 58		7 00	
Sedan			7 20	
Waterloo	3 10	11 58	7 30	
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 40	4 15pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	3 30	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 00
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 35
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 25	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	9 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:35 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div. Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG
Agent Waterloo Ind

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm	10 30pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 36am	11 24
Milford Junction	9 10	2 10	12 26
Syracuse		2 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 15
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 18	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 29	4 56	2 09
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 26	3 32
Defiance	11 52	6 15	3 54
Deshler	12 51am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 10	5 15
Tiffin	2 10	8 35	5 45
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar	3 00	9 45	6 40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 28	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 28	9 10
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13 am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 48
Avilla		12 38	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar	5 35	5 55	7 20

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No. 2 Mail	No. 4 Ex.
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 53
7 50	12 18pm	Hartford	3 04	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 35pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 35am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL' General Ticket Agt.

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—OVER THE—

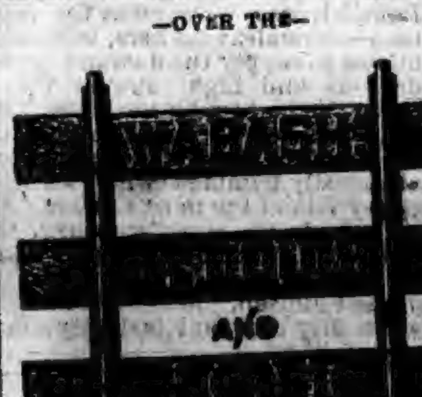

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WILL DISCOVER

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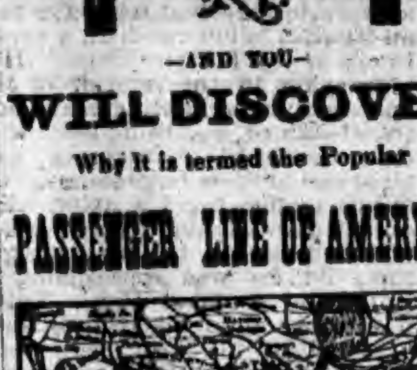

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Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

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TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address F. M. KENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. R. COLE, Agent, Auburn Junction

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St. Louis

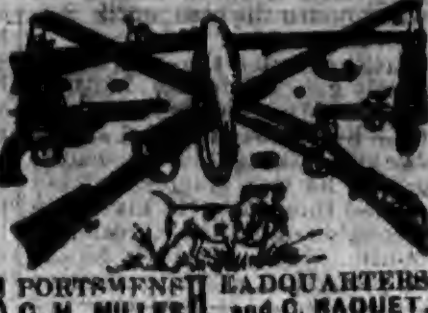

SPORTSMENS HEADQUARTERS!
C. H. MILLER and C. RAQUET,
21 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Breech and Muzzle Loading

SHOT GUNS,
RIFLES,
REVOLVERS,
AMMUNITION,
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We carry the largest stock of Firearms in Northern Indiana, and our prices are lower than New York, Pittsburgh or Chicago houses. Our guns are all selected, and we warrant every one to give satisfaction. Repairing done to order. tw.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. MRS. MARY E. BRASHEAR,
173 Pressman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
MRS. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

CIDER.

PRESS (hand and power) GRATER, Elevator, Jelly Pans, Sorghum Mills, Circular Mills, and Cider Mill Supplies. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address A. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich.

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The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

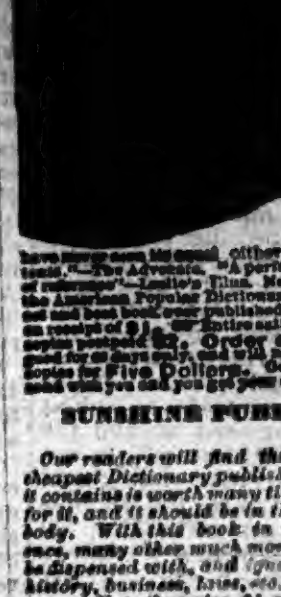

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Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

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Grown by ourselves
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FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED Cure BEFORE TOO LATE
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OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. BRINKERHOFF CURE WARRANTED

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882. Number 36.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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WM. H. LEAS.

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AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

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Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M.D.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence, North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY I'NONEY. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.
(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirts or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as handwork. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 25-121.

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DR. E. C. VETTER,
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Dr. E. C. VETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 122. 2-12.

Judge Lowry's Oration.

DELIVERED AT THE SOLDIERS' REUNION AT GARRETT, AUGUST 25, 1882.

SOLDIERS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Summoned here by telegraph without knowing more of the object of the call than that here to-day were to be congratulated, and, for the time reunited, a large body of the surviving brave men who responded in an infinitely greater emergency, but, in many cases, on equally short notice, to the call of their country, it yet affords me unalloyed pleasure to be with you on the joyous occasion. It is one appointed, as I understand it, for the re-exchange of greetings amongst old comrades in arms upon the tented field, and to renew the memories and re-cement the friendships born of a common experience, of deprivation and suffering, of cruel bereavements in the loss of loved and loving comrades, but, at length, of glorious victory, in the signal triumph of the armies of the Union.

Being myself a witness, at one of the great conventions of that day, to the manifestation of one of the unfortunate, indeed the most chimerical of all the delusions that led to the inception of the great struggle in which you afterward engaged,—became my lot, in an humble but most emphatic way, to endeavor to dispel that delusion by conjuring parties laboring under its infection to believe, that, so surely as the people of this favored land nurtured in their breasts a feeling of devotion to the great doctrine of "Liberty regulated by Law," so surely would they, in case of resistance to its laws and lawfully constituted authorities, be found standing solidly together in the major portion of the republic,—their army counting by millions while their hearts beat as one. How magnificently was this humble prophecy realized! With what deep solicitude we all of us watched its fulfillment! Party lines disappeared as suddenly as if by the magician's wand. With rare exceptions even the spirit of faction was hushed. Great diversity of views existed as to the incidental policies to be pursued, but with us, old and young alike "marched under the flag, and kept step to the music of the Union." And as, full of lusty life, buoyant with hope, exultant with the lofty spirit of patriotism, your now surviving veterans and your compatriots, bounded to the front.

> "The wife whose babe first smiled that day:
> The fair young bride of yester eve;
> And aged sire, and matron gray,
> Saw the young warrior haste away,
> And deemed it sin to grieve."

That there were anguished partings is most true. And heroes, no less than heroines there were, who, perforce, remained at home. The devoted father with heaving breast and stifled sobs, pronouncing perhaps for the last time, a parent's blessing upon the head of his only, or possibly only remaining son, as he hastened him forward to the field where duty called, but which alas! might prove to be that of his sepulcher; the mother well nigh choking with illy suppressed grief while in hurried words inspiring with brave thoughts her darling boy as she imprinted on his youthful, manly brow her parting kiss; the wife who amid the cries and tears of her little ones, herself with almost bursting heart, spoke words of cheer to her departing husband; the maiden, hitherto so coy, now encircling her lover with his sash, the while archly dissembling her anguish as she stealthily removes the pearly tear-drops from her downcast lids to implant upon that lovers lips, with all possibe appearance of fortitude, the pure pledge, and, possibly, last fond token of her young heart's warm affection;—these were each and all partakers in the experience and the sacrifices of war, and challenged, in their sphere, a share of our patriotic sympathy and admiration.

And ye who actually went forward in patriotic arder to do duty upon "the perilous edge of battle!" Ye, who went not forth in any spirit of commercial patriotism, nor as men are wont to do in other ventures and different spheres of life, risking something in the hope of gaining more. You risked all without any prospect of personal gain to yourselves; your only incentives being the vindication of the honor of your country and preservation of the integrity of her soil. How our hearts and hopes followed you on the weary march; in the crowded camp; when languished in dreary hospitals, or confined in the loathsome prison-house; yes, and upon those numerous fields of strife surrounded by the ravages of war! There we beheld ye, dauntless and brave, while the glittering bayonet flashed before you and the ruthless bullets whizzed around, and the red-breathed artillery belched forth with maddening roar the terrible missiles which carried in their pathway such appalling destruction that even the thought of it begets bewilderment.

It boots not now to tell of your high regard for discipline; of your patience in time of disaster; of your magnanimity in the hour of conquest; of your self-sacrificing devotion; of your individual disregard of danger and your collective intrepid valor; or of the glorious halo with which, by your bearing, your bravery, and your achivements you have encircled the very name of America. An hundred admiring pens have already inextricably interwoven all this into the story of your country's history. As for those who perished in the strife of battle or in any of the myriad forms in which death is wont to come to the subjects of so many hardships, though their breasts may never more know the delights you now enjoy; though they shall not again hear the stirring blast of the bugle call as it may summon you here to-day to your places in the ranks of mimic battle; yet, when all of us shall have disappeared from earth, their memories will be treasured up and held sacred by succeeding generations; and when many another year has come and gone, the mute historians which have sprung up as outgrowths of living affection in every cemetery and village church-yard where repose their hallowed dust, shall carry down on the marble tablets to the ages yet to be, the proud, though plaintive, story of each heroic career.

How, now, as to our appreciation of the survivors? Heroes, you are, of the passing,—demi-gods, as your numbers gradually diminish, will those of you be who linger amongst the coming generation. Your brave swords have preserved, intact, the great temple of freedom constructed by the valor of those who, whether lineally descended from them or not, in the heraldry of freedom may be justly claimed as your ancestry. A grateful people gladly pour their treasure into the laps of those of you who most suffered in the glorious cause. Distant, far distant, be the day when they shall either give grudgingly of their store, or unduly diminish the just provision. You ask not prodigality. A manly spirit of independence forbids your seeking aught merely in the way of benefaction. You would have so far as it can be made, meet recompence, simply, for physical disability incurred when in the line of duty serving the common and sacred cause. Wise political economy justifies and justice demands this. I forego anathema. Otherwise the voice of a generous people might well be expressed in the exclamation; "Withered be the lips—palsied the tongue—of him who, in the service of Parsimony, shall gainsay your right to receive and enjoy this righteous reward."

New Railroad.

J. H. Shinn, of Royal Oak, Ohio, is interested in railroads, at least so he states. He believes in narrow guage roads, and while here the other day, dropped in to talk about them. He showed us a late copy of the Paulding Gazette in which is a letter on the subject of the new narrow guage from Delphos to Paulding. A party is at work, so the letter states, surveying this route, and the writer thinks it will be built. And not only that but it will be extended to connect with the Nickel Plate road, south of Paulding Center. Thence he thinks it should come to Spencerville in this county, and going west, would pass through Auburn, Kendallville and New Paris, terminating at last at New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan, where it would connect with the Chicago and West Michigan road into the fruit and lumber country on the entire east shore of the lake, and with the great Michigan Central road from Detroit to Chicago. Whether this letter, has anything to back it or not we do not pretend to say, but the project is a feasible one, and may be eventually carried out. Its friends also, wish to see it extended eastward to terminate at some point on the Ohio river.

THE Columbia City Post contains the following good hit at the present political situation: "The democratic theory: Vote your sentiments on the amendments in November when they first come before you as the constitution intends. The republican theory: Vote for all the amendments in November without regard to the meaning of the constitution. Don't talk about their merits until the republican party pulls through the campaign and then you may vote just as you please.

In Double Danger.

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.
[English Magazine.]

I've had many a queer voyage in my time (said Capt. M.—) but the queerest I ever had was one that I made (unexpectedly, as you will see) upon the Great Fish River, in South Africa, on my way back from a hunting excursion.

As I neared the bank, I saw that the river was in full flood, more than twice its usual breadth, and running like a mill-race. I knew at once that I should have a very tough job to get across—for a flooded African river is no joke, I can tell you. But I knew also that my wife would be terribly anxious if I didn't come back on the day that I had fixed—South Africa being a place where a good many things may happen to a man—and so I determined to chance it.

Just at the water's edge I found an old Bushman that I knew well, who had a boat of his own, so I hailed him at once:

"Well, Kaloomi, what will you take to put me across the river?"

"No go fifty dollars this time, paas" (master,) said the old fellow, in his half-Dutch, half-English jargon. "Boat no get 'across to-day; water groot (great!")

And never a bit could I persuade him, although I offered him money enough to make any ordinary Bushman jump head first down a precipice. Money was good, but it would be no use to him when he drowned; and, in short, he wouldn't budge.

"Well, if you won't put me across," said I at last, "lend me your boat, and I'll just do the job for myself; I can't very well take my horse with me, so I'll just leave him here in pledge that I'll pay for the boat when I come back."

"Keep horse for you, master, quite willing, but 'spose you try to cross today you never come back to ask for him."

He spoke so positively that, although I'm not easily frightened, I certainly did feel rather uncomfortable. However, when you've got to do a thing of that sort, the less you think of it the better, I jumped into the boat and shoved off.

I had barely got clear of the shore when I found that the old fellow was right, for the boat shot down the stream like an arrow. I saw in a moment that there was no hope of paddling her across, and that all I could do was just to keep her head straight. But I hadn't the chance of doing even that very long, for just then a big tree came driving along, and hitting my boat full fall on the quarter, smashed her like an egg-shell. I had just time to clutch the projecting roots and whisk myself up on to them, and then tree and I went away down stream together at I don't know how many miles an hour.

At first I was so rejoiced at escaping just when all seemed over with me, that I didn't think much of what was to come next; but before long I got something to think of with a vengeance. The tree, as I've said, was a large one, and the branch end (the opposite one to where I sat) was all one mass of of green leaves. All at once, just as I was shifting myself to a safer place among the roots, the leaves suddenly shook and parted, and out peeped the great yellow head and fierce eyes of an enormous lion!

I don't think I ever got such a fright in my life. My gun had gone to the bottom along with the boat, and the only weapon I had left was a short hunting-knife, which against such a beast as that would be no more use than a bodkin. I fairly gave myself up for lost, making sure that in another moment he'd spring forward and tear me to bits.

But whether it was that he had already gorged himself with prey, or whether (as I suspect) he was really frightened at finding himself in such a scrape, he showed no disposition to attack me, so long at least as I remained still. The instant I made any movement, however, he would begin roaring and lashing his tail, as if he were going to fall on me at once. So, to avoid provoking him I was forced to remain stock-still, although sitting so long in one position cramped me dreadfully.

There we sat, Mr. Lion and I, staring at each other with all our might—a very picturesque group, no doubt, if there had been anybody there to see it. Down, down the stream we went, the banks seemed to race past us as if we were going by train, while all around broken timber, wagon-wheels, trees, bushes, and the carcases of drowned horses and cattle went whirling past as upon the thick brown water.

All at once I noticed that the lion seemed to be getting strangely restless and turning his great head from side to side in a nervous kind of way, as if he saw or heard something he didn't like. At first I couldn't imagine what on earth was the matter with him, but presently I caught a sound which scared me much worse than it had the lion. Far in the distance I could hear a dull, booming roar, which I heard too often not to recognize at once; we were nearing a waterfall!

I had seen the great falls on the Fish River more than once, and the bare thought of being carried over those tremendious precipices made my very blood run cold. Yet being devoured by a lion would hardly be much of an improvement, as I hadn't the ghost of a chance of being able to swim ashore, there really seemed to be no other alternative.

Faster and faster we went—louder and louder grew the roar of the cataract; the lion seemed to have given himself up for lost, and crouched down among the leaves, only uttering a low moaning whine, every now and then. I was fairly at my wit's end what to do, when all of a sudden I caught sight of something that gave me a glance of hope.

A little way ahead of us the river narrowed suddenly, and a rocky headland thrust itself out a good way into the stream. On one of the lowest points of it grew a thick clump of trees, whose boughs overhung the water; and it struck me that, if we only passed near enough, I might manage to catch hold of one of the branches, and swing myself up on to the rock.

No sooner said than done. I started up, hardly caring whether the lion attacked me or not, and planted myself firmly upon one of the biggest roots, where I could take a good spring when the time came. I knew that this would be my last chance, for by this time we were so near the precipice and I could see quite plainly, a little way ahead, the great cloud of spray and vapor that hovered over the great waterfall. Even at the best it was a desperate venture, and I can tell you that I felt my heart beginning to thump like a sledge-hammer as we came closer and closer to the point, and I thought what would happen if I missed my leap.

Just as we neared it, it happened by the special mercy of God that our tree struck against something and turned fairly crosswise to the current, the end with the lion in swinging out into mid-stream, while my end was driven close to the rock on which the clump of trees grew.

Now or never! I made one spring (I don't think I ever made such another before or since) and just clutched the lowest bough; and as I dragged myself on to it I heard the last roar of the doomed lion mingling with the thunder of the waterfall as he vanished into the cloud of midst that overhung the precipice.

As for me it was late enough that night before I got home, and I found my poor wife in a fine fright about me; so I thought it just as well, on the whole, to keep my adventure to myself, and it wasn't till nearly a year later that she heard a word about my strange fellow-voyager.

—We have received a late copy of the Weekly Missoulian, published at Missoula, Montana. It is the most homelike of the papers we have received from that distant region. It contains, among other matter the calls for meetings of the different political parties and the announcements of the names of the candidates for the defferent offices.

A CONSIGNMENT of five sacks of new corn from Waco, Texas, was sold on change, at auction, in St. Louis on Saturday, and brought the very fancy price of $6,75 per bushel. The corn was shipped the same evening to Chicago by express. It was in thorough marketable condition, and it is understood that car load lots of new corn can be shipped from Texas before the close of the month.

THE tournament of the Indiana Firemen's Association, at South Bend, September 5th, 6th, 7th, will be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the state. Companies from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and other states as a number of Indiana companies, will compete for the prizes.

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

ROOT AND COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Great headquarters in Northeastern Indiana for the sale of

CARPETS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
RUGS,
MATS,
SILKS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS,
WOOLENS,
DOMESTICS,
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FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
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ROOT AND COMPANY!
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HONEST WAGONS!!
Is what you want. Call on
J. W. SHAFFER & CO'
and see their home-made
WAGONS!
GIVE THEM A CALL.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN. INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

CHICAGO is to have a railroad to her poor-house.

IT is now reported that the French wheat crop is about the average.

THE taxes on railway property in Peoria, Ill., amount to $50,000 a year.

PENSION claims are now being adjusted at the rate of $1,000,000 per week.

THE national debt was reduced about $16 000 000 during the month of August.

A PROHIBITION State ticket in Maine is one of the anomalies of the prohibition question.

THERE was a large increase in the sale of Government lands during the last fiscal year.

AT Manila, Phillipine Islands, 300 deaths from cholera occurred on Monday, August 28th.

THE Government will disburse $41,500,000 during the next two months for called bonds, interest and pensions

THE differences between Kesley and his Motor Company have been adjusted, and he is authorized to build his engine.

FOR the first time in two years the weekly death reports in Chicago last week showed no deaths caused by small-pox.

THERE were 12,821,359 men of voting age (21 and upwards) in the United States in 1880. according to the official census figures.

THE highest price paid for fat hogs ($9.25, per cwt.) for twenty-two years, was reached in Chicago during the dog-days of this year.

THE Illinois oats crop of this year is estimated at one hundred million bushels, on an acreage of about two and one-half million acres.

IT is said that the wheat crop of England, this year, will be less in quntity and worse in quality than the average for the last five years.

THE census gives South Carolina a voting population of 205,780, of whom 118,890 are colored, and 86,900 are white men, the colored majority being 31,999.

THE sending of medical women from England to India is likely to be an established custom. The Indian women are averse to treatment by physicians not of their own sex.

THE Canadian authorities are expelling amateur American fisherman from the waters of the Dominion. Fishing even "for fun" by Americans is not permitted without a special license.

THE long strike of the mill-operatives at Cohoes, N. Y., against a 10 per cent. reduction of wages, finally ended by the employes going to work at the reduced schedule. The strikers have lost four months of wages.

THE assessment of real estate in Cook county, Illinois, is $104,823,184; total valuation, $562,880 534 26; total personal property assessment, $24 933,794. The railroad assessment is very small, being only $794,325.

MANY houses and much other property have been swept away by a great flood in the Colorado river in Texas. At Fort Concho and Benficklin, nearly all the buildings were washed away and forty-five lives were lost.

BY the sinking of an artesian well near the city limits, it has been discovered that underlying the city of St. Paul, Minn., is a vast deposit of iron ore, highly magnetic and of superior quality. As far as tested, the bed of mineral is known to be at least forty-two feet in thickness.

THE total wheat acreage of this country may be estimated at nearly or fully 40,000,000, and the average product at nearly or fully fifteen bushels, making a total yield of possibly 600,000,000 bushels, and certainly 550,000,000 this year. That is an enormous crop. No other country ever matched it.

SOME Mormon emissaries have been at work in Cleveland county, N. C., endeavoring to make proselytes to their faith. On Saturday a meeting of citizens was held at which resolutions were passed ordering the Mormon missionaries to leave the State at once. Unless they take the advice thus summarily given they will be roughly handled.

THE latest advices from the isolated island kingdom of Corea deny the report that the revolutionists who have risen against the new policy of admitting foreigners to trade in that country had killed the King, but announce the killing of the Queen, her son, and thirteen Government Ministers. The revolt, it would seem, is directed especially against trade with Japan, and the Japanese were, at last accounts, preparing for an aggressive war against the Coreans.

THE sales of public lands by the Government, for cash, during the fiscal year 1880 81, amounted to 1,578,617 acres. The sales for the fiscal year 1881-82 amounted to 3,699 800 acres of agricultural lands alone, to which should be added sales of 87,064 acres under the Mineral Land act, and 166,065 acres under the Desert Land act, and 7,194 acres of coal lands. The homestead entirely last year covered 5,028,100 acres, while for the fiscal year just closed there was taken under this act the enormous area of 7,347,720 acres.

SOME figures have been published to show the importance of our export trade in meats. The shipping of live animals to Great Britain, as well as of fresh dressed beef, is a matter of only a few years' growth. During the week ended August 12, there were sent from Montreal, Boston, New York, and Halifax, 2,891 head of cattle, 10,558 sheep, 4,400 quarters of beef, and 427 carcasses of mutton. Two-thirds of the dressed beef went from Boston, nearly half of of the cattle and half of the sheep from Montreal, and most of the remainder of each from Boston. Liverpool, London, and Glasgow divided the receipts.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Mexican government at Washington, are informed that work upon the new Mexican railway system connecting the City of Mexico and the entire republic with the United States will now be pushed forward rapidly. The bonds of the company are guaranteed by the republic of Mexico, and $10 000,000 worth of them have recently been negotiated in England. The commissioners sent to make the sale came back with the money in their pockets, and the remainder they expect to obtain in a few months. The road is now ready for the rails for a distance of 200 miles north of the City of Mexico, and at that end the rails will soon be laid as far as Monterey. It is expected that the road will be completed and trains running from New York to the City of Mexico by about the end of the year 1883.

AN item going the rounds says: "At Carlisle, Penn., is located one of the three government schools for Indian boys and girls. There are now 188 boys and ninety-six girls at the institution, under Captain Pratt, who has had twenty years experience teaching the young Indian idea how to shoot. These children come from thirty different tribes, and are receiving a good English education and industrial training. The goods made in the shops last year were valued at $6,333. The girls are taught to cut out garments, sew and cook, and an Indian newspaper is published and printed by the boys. Schools like this, if munltiplied to accomodate all the Indian children, would in a quarter of a century solve the Indian problem. There would be few wild or semi-wild Indians to give any trouble."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

John Redden, colored, was hanged at New Castle, Del., for rape.

Postmasters in Texas have been ordered to fumigate the mails before forwarding.

E. Clayton, living near Statesville, N. C., was shot and killed by his wife, who imagined he was a burglar.

There are now 5,801 miles of railroad in Missouri, 150 miles having been built in that State so far this year.

The leading importers of dry goods at New York report a steady increase in the demand for silks, cashmeres and velvets.

The Postoffice Department, besides being self-sustaining the past year, will have $1,000,000 surplus to put into the Treasury.

A congregation forcibly took a distasteful minister from the pulpit at Brownsville, Ga., and carried him out of the church.

The Australian cricketers,, now in England, will visit the United States and Canada, and try results with the crack elevens.

Postoffice inspecters have arrested Postmaster Pennington, of Rocky Mountain, N. C., for mail robbery to the amount of $2,000.

The amount thus far received as subscriptions to the proposed monument to the late President Garfield at the National capital is $15,000.

Ex-Governor Sprague yet threatens dire results to trespassers on the Conochet estate. Trustee Chaffee has appealed to the courts.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the month of July was 65,010; same month last year, 56,807.

The corrected census of Ohio shows that in 1880 the voting population consisted of 613,485 natives and 161,866 foreigners, and 11,706 colored.

Bishop's Opera House at Red Oak, Iowa, was burned Monday night. The baggage belonging to the Robert McWade company was consumed.

Lieutenant Flipper, who had recently been dismissed from the United States army, has been appointed to a captaincy in the Mexican forces.

The cotton crop of Texas, though twenty-five days late, will be above an average yield should dry weather prevail during September and October.

AFTER a bitter contest over the question, the managers of the Milwaukee Exposition have decided that the show shall not be opened on Sundays.

This has been a bad fishing season for Newfoundland fishermen, and the people dependent on the product of the ocean for a livehood are gloomy and despondent.

The Porter Guards of Memphis, took the first prize of $1,000 at the Dubuque military encampment, and the Branch Guards of St. Louis were awarded the second prize, $500.

The trot for the special purse of $3,000 at Hartford between Edwin Thorne and Clingstone was won by the former. Many noted turfmen witnessed the contest.

Mrs. Honey, of Thetford, Mich., drowned herself and her 5-year-old child in a wash-tub because the latter had become a helpless cripple through the ravages of measles.

General William T. Sherman will ask to be placed on the retired list of the army in November, 1883. He would be retired under the army compulsory act on February 8, 1884.

A new type of fever which puzzles the physicians has broken out in the knitting works at Little Falls, N. Y. Four persons have died from the disease, and twenty-eight are ill,

Miss Rochila Blair, aged 18, whose father, Colonel Blair, was recently killed in a political quarrel by Captain Hale, committed suicide at Columbia, S. C., by means of strychnine.

Matthew Millard, a wealthy merchant at Palo, Michigan, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning his wife, who died last May. There is said to be a scandal connected with the affair.

Colonel W. D. Waits, well known in the Southwest, who recently started from Arkansas, with $27,000 on his person, for the purpose of establishing a sheep ranch in New Mexico, is believed to have been murdered.

In a quarrel over cards at Mountainsburg, Ark., Frank Lane disemboweled David Pope and fatally stabbed Tom Simcoe. Lane was captured by a mob, and it is supposed has been lynched.

Bertha Greer, a little girl, was burned up in the residence of Jeff Kirkland, at Pearson, Ga., Saturday night. Her sister was heroically rescued by a man named McDonald.

Colonel John E. Tourtelotte, of General Sherman's staff, has been detailed to accompany the Marquis of Lorne on his trip across this country. The Governor General will be accompanied by the Princess Louise and suite.

Almost $10,000 has been raised in Logan county Illinois as a reward for the apprehension of the butchers of farmer McMahon and his hired men at Mount Pulaski. The detectives have failed as yet to strike a clew.

Charles Sperry, a boarding-house proprietor at Brookfield, Mass., attempted to poison his family and nine boarders, but the poison was fortunately discovered in time to prevent damage.

The four German expeditions to the American continent to view the transit of Venus will be stationed, respectively, in Connecticut, South Carolina. Costa Rica, and the Straits of Magellan They will soon embark at Hamburg.

Mr. Anton C. Hesing, the foremost German citizen of Chicago, known as "Boss" Hesing, was murdered by his servant, while in New Mexico, on his way to silver mines in which he had fine prospects of retrieving a broken fortune.

THE Cleveland Leader says the Cincinnati brewers have subscribed $50,000 to assist the Democracy in Ohio in the coming campaign. These are Pendleton's civil service reformers.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department are busily engaged upon drawings and plans for the two new steel cruisers provided for in the naval appropriation bill recently passed by Congress.

James McGinnis confessed to the police of Brockville, Ont., that five years ago he and two others murdered three men in England. The crime so preyed on his mind that it made life unendurable, and he decided to surrender.

"Plunger" Walton, and Donohue, the jockey, have begun suits for libel at New York against Mr. Kelley, who charged the pair with "collusion" at the Long Branch meeting. Walton wants $50,000 and Donohue $10,000.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

The body of Fred Smith, a young German, was found hanging to a tree near Marshall, Texas, on Saturday morning. Near by on another limb he had hung his boots, in one of which was a flask of whisky. He had been missing two weeks.

Arthur Brooks, of Washington, Indiana, fired four bullets into Dr. Gause Tuesday night, because the Doctor informed Brooks' wife that her husband was intimate with another woman. Brooks quietly left the village for parts unknown.

The announcement is made that there is a deficit in the funds of the Chautauqua Baptist Association, a shortage of $2,000 having already been developed, while some declare it will reach not less than $10,000. The Secretary, who is also a Director, is held responsible.

In Sergeant Mason's case, Judge Advocate General Swaim adheres to the legal opinion expressed in his original report, that the proceedings of the court-martial which tried Mason were irregular, and that his confinement under its sentence is illegal.

The free-thinkers, in convention at Watkins, N. Y., formulated a series of resolutions denunciatory or ecclesiastical power, lauded the march of liberalism, assulting Christianity, indorsed the ri hts of labor, and petitioned for help to erect a Liberal orphan's home.

The Rev. Charles Bentley, an evangelist at Baltimore, has fallen from grace, and there is much excitement in the congregation over which he is pastor. An unexpected and illegitimate addition to the population of his flock has caused all the trouble.

Red Cloud has given the Interior Department sixty days's notice that unless the agent at Pine Ridge is removed, he will undertake to perform that office by force. Major Summer thinks something should be done in the premises, as the rebellious savage's following is quite large.

Ella Pennick, eighteen years of age, living a few miles west of Topeka, Kansas, on Tuesday, not feeling very well, went to her trunk to get some quinine, and, by mistake, got hold of a paper containing face powder. She took quite a large dose, and died from the effects of the poison.

The leader of the robbers of the Kewanee bank was arrested at St. Louis in the person of James S. Scott, a dentist, who made a confession implicating Pratt, the cashier at the time of the robbery, who is also in custody. The detectives are confident of recovering all the money stolen.

John Palmer, school teacher in the town of Glen, Montgomery county, N. Y., an acknowledged pietist, and possessed of the confidence of the community, has fled from the village, after attempting to outrage the persons of two girls of tender years. Tom O'Mahon is in jail at Madison, Mo., for a similar offense against a child of 5 years.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies have executed a mortgage on their property of all descriptions for $160,000,000, under which 5 per cent consols will be issued, the proceeds of which will be used to redeem all other outstanding obligations of the companies.

An Indian Territory special says thirteen prisoners, taken during the Sands rebellion in the Creek Nation, have just been found guilty and punished with one hundred lashes on the bare back. Chief Chicote refused to pardon the rebels, although there were large petitions for clemency. Two or three culprits almost fainted; the majority exhibited iron nerve.

The gas well, struck at Bloomington, Ill., is to be utilized in furnishing gas to the city. It has been piped, and furnishes gas at a pressure (in a two-inch pipe) of eighty-three pounds. The gas burns with a fine, bright light, and with intense heat, and is supposed to be almost pure hydrogen.

Rioting occurred at Augusta, Me., Saturday, when the Deputy Sheriff attempted to seize sixty-two cases of beer illegally brought into the State by an express company, and addressed to fictitious parties. Bricks and stones were thrown at the teamsters engaged to carry off the beer, and many persons were hurt. The offensive liquid was seized on complaint of Soshea Nye, a local temperance advocate.

The Utah Commission have appointed their county registration officers under the Edmunds bill. The majority are not Mormons, but some of the latter are given charge of counties The Commissioners appear to be inclined to avoid offending the brethren as much as possible, and the opinions of leading Mormons are given great weight. They also so far rule out all points which would involve any radical change, and apparently wish to permit everything to go on as far in the old way as possible.

Foreign.

Specie payments will not be resumed in Italy until next April.

A fresh outbreak of the outrages on Jews is reported from the interior of Poland.

It is now stated that the uncle of the late King of Corea has seized upon the throne.

The poet Tennyson indorses the project to place a bust of Longfellow in Westminister Abbey.

One hundred and eleven Russian refugees were sent back to Liverpool from Philadelphia Wednesday morning.

And now comes a report from Berlin intimating the coronation of the Czar of Russia will not take place before May next.

A hailstorm in the vicinity of Pesth, Hungary, destroyed vineyards and cornfields, wrecked houses, and killed many workman.

The Russian Emperor has sanctioned the laws of the Moscow Society, whose project is the developement of cotton-growing in Central Asia.

In accordance with the wish of Chas. Stewart Parnell, the remains of Miss Fannie Parnell will be interred in America.

The Siberian plague is spreading alarmingly in portions of European Russia. One death from the disease is reported at Odessa.

Within twenty days, at Yokohama, there have been 572 deaths from cholera. The death rate from the disease at Tokio is about fifty daily.

The crops in Hungary have been so productive that there will be a surplus of 15,450,000 centals of wheat and rye after deducting the amount necessary for consumption.

The corporation of the city of Cork has condemned the sentence passed upon E. Dyer Gray, demands his release, and resolved to confer upon him the freedom of their city.

The Egyptian war has had an injurious effect on the lumber trade of Canada, causing an advance in ocean freights, lessening the number of craft calling at Quebec for deals, and thus causing an accumulation of stocks.

A committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church reported to the general conference, at Montreal, approving the efforts being made to merge the Methodist churches into one united Methodism for British America, and recommending that a committee be appointed to confer with committees from other Methodist bodies to negotiate the union, if possible.

THE STATE.

Charles Andress, an alleged election repeater of Madison, has been declared insane and taken to the asylum.

Mackey & Amoss, of Wabash, have bought the entire issue, $71,050, of the turnpike bonds of Wabash county. They paid a premium of $1,900 on the lot.

The body of George Hill, the old Quaker gentleman of Richmond, was found floating in Thistlethwaite's pond, where he had thrown himself on account of grief for the loss of a favorite son.

The new court house at Warsaw is nearly ready for the roof. The estimated cost is $185,000, and the building has been brought to its present advanced condition by an expenditure of only $74,000.

Aunt Fannie Walker, colored, of Madison, fell dead on Lower Fifth street, Tuesday evening. She was about one hundred years old, and was well known among members of the Presbyterian church.

Joseph Kreatner, of Decatur, married another woman recently. The remarkable portion of the matter is that Joe has buried seven wives already. He is fifty-seven years of age, and a cabinet-maker by trade.

Miss Anna E. Fowler, who sustained the loss of one hand by the accident on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad near Bedford, in June last, has been paid $5,000 cash by the company, to save a lawsuit.

Shelbyville claims the distinction o having the oldest living native-born Hoosier, in the person of Mr. Isaac H. Wilson, who is seventy-five years and two months old, and was born and always lived in Indiana.

A boy named John Long, aged thirteen years, who lives near the Prison South, Jeffersonville, had a frightful fall from the top of the bridge, eighty-five feet to the river below, and escaped without injury. The water was only two feet deep over the ledge.

The Gas Committee of the Evansville City Council report that the gas company have wrongfully charged for 10 per cent. more gas than has been used during the last seven years, and the Council passed a resolution to pay no more gas bills till the $19,000 overcharge shall have been made up.

During the first heat of a pacing race at the Russellville fair, Saturday, Mrs. Mahala Tippen, of Portland Mills, ninety years old, was run over by one of the horses, and fatally injured. Her collar-bone was broken and she was injured internally. She died the same night in great agony. The track was not fenced.

A colored girl named Katie Johnson, daughter of "Rev. Dr. Johnson," of Madison, was sitting in the doorway a few days ago, and her mother desired to pass out. The girl wouldn't move and her mother pushed her feet out of the way, whereupon the daughter jumped up and struck her mother in the eye, and, it is thought, destroyed the sight of it entirely.

The wife of John Miley, of Newtown, ninteen miles from Crawfordsville, quarreled with her sister in-law, knocked her down stairs with a hatchet and after gashing her throat, ran into the street and reported that her sister-inlaw had committed suicide. The woman regained her senses and exposed the fight.

The State Department of Public Instruction has completed some interesting statistics with regard to the number of teachers in the State, as follows: Male teachers, number licensed for twenty-four months, 966; for eighteen months, 1,238; for twelve months, 2,639; for six months, 2,310. Female teachers, number licensed for twenty-four months, 498; for eighteen months, 846; for twelve months, 2,217; for six months, 2,410. Total number of male teachers licensed during the year, 7,163; female, 5,971. Total number licensed during the year, 13,044. Number of applicants rejected, 9,278. Number of licenses revoked, 82. Number now holding licenses in the State, 15,388. Average number required to supply schools, 11,850. Wells county is not included in the above statement. These statistics show that women do not successfully compete with men for the long term licenses.

AT Oxford, Benton county, on the evening of the 29th a boy named Edward Forbes came home wet, and explained to his mother that he had fallen into the creek, whereupon she petulantly said he ought to have stayed there. A few moments afterward the boy got a revolver and shot himself through the heart.

Why He Quit Preaching.

Arkansas Traveler.

"I understand, Uncle Amos, that you have quit preaching," said the Secretary of State to an old colored man who for years has had charge of a church in Little Rock.

"Yes, boss, I'se stepped aside.'

"Why did you quit?"

"Wall, dar was numerous pressures brought to bar agin de old man. Da charged me wid stealin' a ham for one thing, and 'vised me ter quit."

"Why, they couldn't prove that you stole the ham, could they?"

"No, sah, da couldn't, an' ef I hadn't 'knowledged it da neber would have prubed it."

"Why did you acknowledge it?"

"Case da found de ham under my bed, sah."

TABLE TALK.

Kansas has a state debt of $1,000,000.

An umbrella is either put up or shut up.

Vanderbilt has 11 $10,000 horses at Saratoga.

Poets are born. In later years they become bores.

Mrs. Garfield is said to be growing gray and stout.

A Pittsburgh pie factory turns out 3,000 pies daily.

The tax rate in Boston this year is $15.10 per $1,000.

The Turkish minister at Washington is not a Turk, but a Greek.

The highest military rank in the Swiss army is that of Colonel.

Joseph Cook says conscience is that which perceives "oughtness."

A five mile bed of buckwheat blooms beside a Berks county railway.

A Vicksburg editor talks of a politician "getting on rim of his asinine ear."

A stalk of grass is exhibited at Fort Dodge, Ia., which is over twenty feet long.

Last year Texas imported corn, but this year will have 50,000,000 bushels to sell.

It is an easy matter for a stern parent to forget that he was once a boy himself.

A young Virginian has invented a machine which turns out 150 cigarettes per minute.

The "two hearts that beat," if we are rightly informed, were the right bower and ace.

It is said that nearly every American author sends his book to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A cloud, seen in Guatemala for eight consecutive days, was found to consist of seeds floating in the air.

Thomas G. Jones, of Emporia, Kas., now languishes in a dungeon cell for marrying his granddaughter.

The total number of journals published in France is 3,272, being 1,343 in Paris, and 1,936 in the provinces.

The statue and monument to Calhoun, soon to be erected in Charleston, S. C., is hastening to completion.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage at Cleveland on the 10inst.

There are so many snakes in Chester county, Pa., that laborers are demanding double pay to gather the harvest.

When a man goes to bed with his shoes on his wife is justified in believing that his understanding is impaired.

Mrs. Schuyler Colfax wants her husband to again enter public life and vindicate himself. She is fond of Washington society.

The smallest circular saw in practical use is a tiny disc about the size of a dime, which is employed for cutting the slits in gold pens.

A Jersey veteran is claiming a pension and seventeen years' arrears on the ground of "chronic laziness, contracted in the army."

In portions of Texas the planters fear that the cotton stalks will not be able to stand under the great number of bolls forming on them.

Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, is the largest of Atlanta's taxpayers. He owns $268,400 of real and $66,000 of personal estate.

A Milwaukee man sews a brass button on his coat every time a great man dies. His garment has not yet attracted any great attention.

A hotel clerk at Grand Rapids has eloped with the cook. A man may have the most gorgeous diamond and still have a weakness for pie.

Euclid avenue Cleveland, is lighted by electricity, at a cost of over four times as much as gas. There is more light, but it is very expensive.

Wilhelmina Rousseau, known to all Philadelphia as a beggar, accumulated about $15 000 in five years, and has returned to Belgium with a fortune.

No one longs to be a policeman in Morgan City, La. They only pay $15 a month for the job in city warrants that bring but 35 cents on the dollar.

The new signal station on Pike's Peak will cost $4,000. All the material for its construction will have to be packed fifteen miles up an incline of 8,000 feet.

The Pittsburgh man who killed a $25 dog to recover a $10 bill which he supposed the animal ate, didn't feel so very bad over it until he found the bill in his vest pocket.

Secretary Lincoln, in discussing the exclusion of women from the departments, admitted that senators and representatives had secured them positions for immoral purposes.

At last Gilbert Burns Begg, the grandson of Robert Burns, who has long been in want, has been removed from Glasgow City poor-house, and placed in comfortable quarters.

Joseph Arch, the spokesman of the English farm laborers who desire political power, has been selected as their candidate for parliament at the next parliamentary election by the Hull Radical Club.

The oldest vessel afloat is a ship of 300 tons called the True Love. She is over 100 years old, and is a merchant ship in active duty, sailing under the English flag. Her course must have run tolerably smooth.

Ocean Grove, which cost the Methodists $22,000 ten years ago, has now an assessed value of $3,000,000. The proprietors have created a sensation, it is said, by refusing to allow any other denomination to build a church on the premises.

The stealer of a horse in Minnesota could not find a saddle, and took a sack of feathers to ride on. The sack had a hole, the feathers were slowly strewn along the road for twenty miles, and by means of them the rascal was hunted down.

It is said that fifteen dynamite manufactories now under the control of M. Nobel (the man who introduced nitroglycerine in its various forms into public use) turn out about 5,000 tons a year. In this country and in Europe it is estimated that the production of explosives containing nitro-glycerine is between 7,000 and 8,000 tons a year, and this quantity has the energy of at least 45,000 tons of ordinary gunpowder.

FROM THE WIRES.

Port Said, August 28.—Some Bedouins arrived here from Cairo report the inhabitants there calm, but the military excited. The latter burned Nubar Pasha's house.

Port Said, August 29.—Last evening the Arabs attacked the British position at Kassasin, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The British lost 120 men, and 11 of the enemy's guns were captured.

Yokohama, August 11.—About 5 o'clock on the evening of July 23, an organized body of insurgents took possession of the main thoroughfares in Seoul, the capital of Corea, and attacked the royal residence and the Japanese Legation. The latter Envoy and Consul escaped with some twenty followers, and made their way to the palace for protection, but found it already in possession of the rioters. They then retreated to Jinsen, a port fifteen miles distant, being repeatedly assailed on the way. Four were killed, three wounded and several are missing. The survivors, among whom were the Envoy and the Consul, reached a British surveying ship in the neighborhood. Arriving at Nagasaki, the Japanese ship of war was ordered to Corea to rescue the imperiled Japanese and obtain information as to the cause of the outbreak, but to avoid discussion or dispute. The vessel returned August 4, announcing that the Japanese at Seoul had probably been slaughtered, and that the capital was in a state of anarchy. Of the royal inmates of the palace, the King alone was spared; his Queen was murdered; his heir and the latter's betrothed, both children, were poisoned.

Thirteen ministers of state and other high dignitaries were slain. The proceedings are said to have been directed by ex-Regent Tai in-Kun, by some pronounced to be the father, and by others the uncle of the King. He has always been a violent opponent of foreign intercourse. Whether he assumed control of Government or not, is not yet known.

At the ports of Tu-San and Gensan there has been no disturbance.

Calcutta, August 28.—Fearful rioting between Hindoos and Mohammedans has occurred at Salem. Three Mohammedans have been arrested. Corpses of Mohammedan men, women and children are lying on all sides.

Alexandria, August 29.—The enemy are still strengthening their left. They sent out an armed train again last evening. The man-of-war Minotaur shifted her position to about a thousand yards nearer Aboukir.

General Wood has gone to reconnoiter Meks.

The report of the death of Toulba Pasha is confirmed.

Toulba Pasha was poisoned.

Alexandria, August 29.—Slight skirmishing has taken place to-day at Ramleh.

London, August 29.—Other advices received in London confirm the report of a battle with and the repulse of the enemy at Kassasin. The fighting took place by moonlight. The British loss is from 120 to 150 men.

Constantinople, August 29.—Earl Dufferin had not received a reply from Lord Granville, to whom he submitted the Porte's acceptance of the military convention. It is considered doubtful in diplomatic circles whether Granville will agree to the acceptance by the Porte, as the latter had been several times warned that it might be too late.

A German officer in the Turkish service was present at the sitting of the councils when the signature of the military conventions was finally discussed, and he advised the acceptance of the English proposals.

London, August 29.—The new Monarch Line steamer Grecian] Monarch arrived from Hull yesterday. She will probably be employed as a troop ship.

London, August 30.

General Wolseley telegraphs from his cavalry headquarters, Mahsameh Camp, Tuesday, that only the Household Cavalry and the Seventh Dragoon Guards were seriously engaged in the fight at Kassassin Lock. The former had three troopers killed and eight wounded. Major Townsend received a saber cut. The Guards had two troopers wounded.

Port Said, August 31.—Arabi Pasha has asked for an eight day's armistice. General Wolseley refused, but offered one day. Nothing, however, will be done for several days unless Arabi again forces our hands.

Alexandria, August 31.—The Highland brigade sails from here this afternoon. Trains from Ramleh now only run about 500 yards beyond the water works, and many residents living beyond that limit are returning into the city. The enemy continue intrenching opposite Meks.

Constantinople, August 31.—Evidence abounds that the Turkish population is favorable to Arabi Pasha. The Vakit announces that a great victory has been won by Arabi. The Djeride states the British loss at 4,000 in the fight at Ramleh. Other lying reports are industriously circulated.

Ismailia, August 31.—There are now about 300 sick and wounded British troops in the hospital here.

It is reported here on good authority that on Tuesday the Governor of Zagazig asked permission to cross the British lines, and was taken under guard to General Wolseley. He has since been in frequent communication with Sultan Pasha. The report adds that the Governor is authorized by Arabi Pasha to sue for armistice as a preliminary to surrender.

Kassassin, September 1.—During a reconnoissance yesterday a freshly-entrenched camp was discovered ten miles from here.

Alexandria, September 1.—Forty seamen from the ironclad Minotaur and a company of the Fifty-third regiment quietly approached the position of the enemy opposite Ramleh, last evening, and succeeded in blowing up with gun-cotton a house on the canal which had long been a point of vantage to the enemy's sharp-shooters.

Port Said, September 1.—The transports from Alexandria with the Highland brigade on board, have arrived here and proceeded down the canal.

Vienna, September 1.—All the Greek forces in Macedonia have been ordered to concentrate on the frontier.

Athens, September 1.—It is stated that the Powers have advised an armistice between Turkish and Greek troops, and Greece is willing to agree to the proposition, if the Greek troops are allowed to continue to occupy the positions held before the fighting.

Constantinople, September 1.—The Porte has resolved to surrender the disputed point on the frontier on condition that it is declared neutral territory.

Dublin, September 1.—The coast guard at Wicklow, on the eastern coast of Ireland, telegraphs that the British steamer Lake Nepigon, from Liverpool yesterday to Montreal, is aground on Arklow bank. One boat, containing part of the crew and a number of passengers of the steamer, arrived at Wicklow this morning. Five boats yet missing. The steamer will probably prove a total loss.

London, September 1.—The chief officer of the Lake Nepigon telegraphs that the steamer had on board twenty-three saloon, seventy-nine steerage passengers, and a crew numbering fifty-three.

Dublin, September 1.—Over 300 Metropolitan police have been dismissed. It is expected that hundreds will resign. There is great excitement in the city. All the police stations are occupied by strong guards of military.

A special from Taylorville, Christian county, Ill., speaking of the victim of the school-house outrage, says: "Miss Emma Bond was resting quietly at midnight, but the attending physicians agree that she has a poor chance to recover, and her death is expected to occur within a few days. It was thought once yesterday she was dead, respiration having ceased for a while. She has been at times unconscious, and once or twice was found to be raving. On one of these occasions her former statement about the outrage made to the Prosecuting Attorney, and detailed every circumstance, without varying in the least from the written statement. While in this condition she made some remarks that reflect very seriously upon one of the prisoners.

"Mr. Bond says he has within the past week obtained some new and valuable testimony, and is now more firmly convinced than ever that he has the right parties. Elliott R. Hobbs still remains in confinement, though he has shown conclusively that he was at Mitchell, seventy-five miles away, on the night the assault was committed. Although bonds have been perfected for Montgomery, Pettis and Clementi, they prefer the shelter of the jail to freedom. It is hardly probable, however, even if the girl dies, that a mob will again attempt to lynch the prisoners."

A Detroit dispatch says:

Coup's circus, after making a brave stand against adverse circumstances, has finally gone to pieces in this city. Attachments to the amount of $25,000 representing the claims of employes and others have been put on it here, and the whole concern is in the hands of the Seriff. Coup has abandoned all attempts to hold the exhibition together. About 200 employes are thrown out of employment.

Mrs. Charles Honey, of Thetford whose drowning of herself and a 5-year-old child in a wash-tub has been already reported, it is now ascertained, was impelled to the terrible deed by the fact that the child has recently been made a helpless cripple for life, through the terrible ravages of measles. The mother's distress over the sad fate awaiting her only child drove her to the commission of the terrible deed.

Kewanee, Ill., dispatch:

Welch, the arrested robber of the bank at this place, is en route and will arrive here this afternoon in custody of an officer.

Pratt, the acting cashier of the bank, was arrested to-day for complicity in the robbery by the robbers, while his lady assistant was badly injured. Pratt has been an intimate acquaintance of Welch, and has been suspected from the first. A carpet-bag containing $800 in silver was found to-day in a corn-field.

An important clue has just been obtained concering Welch's companion in the bank robbery, and it is expected he will be captured before night fall by the detectives. Sufficient evidence has been obtained, it is believed, to not only implicate acting Cashier Pratt, of the bank, but to point to him as the man who planned the robbery.

It seems that Pratt was not the Cashier, but was acting for the Cashier proper, who is a wealthy man, and did not care to be bothered with the duty of counting the cash.

New Orleans, La., special.

Tom Smith, a prominent mulatto of New Orleans just buried, had ten wives living at once. One recently died. There were seven at the funeral, weeping over his remains. Three rode to the cemetery, and four remained at the house and fought over the property. All were damaged. He was married each time by a Baptist minister.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., dispatch:

Last night James Crumler, from Hamilton, and his wife, both intoxicated, lay down near the bank of the river. This morning the woman was found caught in a tree ten feet over the edge of the bank, and the man's mangled remains were on the rocks 150 feet beneath.

Superintendent Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, is making a tour of inspection of routes through the West. He will, before returning, meet the Postmaster-General and consult with him regarding the establishment of fast mail facilities throughout the West.

On October 1, Lansing (Mich.) Post-office will be free delivery.

Jamestown, Mich., dispatch:

Mrs Garfield, mother of the late President, and her daughter, Mrs. Larrabee, and Mrs. Larrabee's son, have been here a week, visiting at the residence of Thomas Garfield, a brother of the General. Grandma Garfield is in her 81st year, but can read rapidly and correctly without the use of glasses.

Speaking of Guiteau, she said she felt not the slightest compunction when his execution day arrived but many a time had felt as though he ought to have been hanged a thousand times, as a warning to others seeking for notoriety and to teach them that the wrongful taking of life will certainly be avenged. Referring to President Arthur, she said that he was very kind to her, and as far as she was capable of judging, she thought he was doing very well considering the circumstances under which he was inaugurated. Alluding to Mrs. Garfield, the President's wife, her mother said that she had been very well during the summer, and that she was at present on the farm at Mentor.

The mother is very justly proud of her son. She enjoys meeting people and is perfectly free in conversing about her son's life. She seems proud of her family, and often refers to Thomas as the main foundation of their existence during the early life of James.

Thomas Garfield is now 60 years of age. He says he was often called upon by his mother to convey James on his back through the snow for months to the country school house, several miles from his mother's farm. He enjoys repeating the early experiences of his brother's life.

A Cincinnati dispatch:

The Price Current of this city, to-day, publishes reports from the hog growing districts of the United States, and says that in the supply available for winter marketing there is an average decrease of 10 and 20 per cent. in all the States, except Minnesota and Wisconsin, compared with last year. For the last half of the winter the supply will be better, and while winter packing may fall 10 per cent. below last year, there will be full supplies for spring and summer packing in 1883.

Richmond, Va., dispatch.

On the night of December 23, 1881, the store of J. B. Prince, of Green Plains, Southampton county, was burned, and two clerks, John Murrell and Thomas Glover, who slept in the building lost their lives. Subsequent developments showed that the young men had been murdered and the store robbed and set on fire. A negro named Emmett Cloud was arrested, tried, and found guilty, but the jury, which was composed of eight white and four negoes, failed to agree on the punishment. The white men were in favor of hanging, while the blacks were for imprisonment for life. The accused was remanded to jail to await a second trial in November next. Since his confinement he has been sick with consumption, and yesterday, knowing his disease would terminate fatally, made a full confession of the crime. He died Wednesday.

Iowa City, Iowa, dispatch:

The burning of the new City Hall is now known to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was started in an upper room, and combustibles must have been used. The building was largely fire proof. A party of tramps recently liberated from the cooler of the Hall are suspected. The insurance is $10,000, in the following companies: Niagra, $2,000; National of Hartford, $2,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $2,000; Hawkeye of Des Moines, $500; Boston Underwriters', $1,500; New York Alliance, $2,000. The loss will greatly exceed the insurance.

A Boston dispatch:

The British steamer Ardonbahm arrived Thursday from Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar, reports that yellow fever broke out among the crew shortly after leaving port. One case proved fatal on passage, and three men were sick with the disease up to the arrival. The steamer is at anchor at quarantine.

New Haven, Conn., dispatch.

Chip Smith was executed at 10:30, and met his fate bravely. He was accompanied to the gallows by Sheriff Bixbee, Deputy Sheriffs Catlin and Pond, Fathers McGivney, Mulcahy and Dunn. About 300 persons witnessed the execution. Smith said he would meet his fate like a true soldier of Christ.

The estimated decrease of the public debt for August is about $16,000,000.

A True Soldier of Christ. Killed.

Ishpeming, Mich., September 1.

Two employes at the Cleveland mine were killed at 1 o'clock this morning by a fall of rock. The victims were John Harvey, Sr., who attends to the electric lights, and William Andrews, pit boss. Harvey's cries for help were heard for over half an hour.

A Grain Firm Embarrassed.

Cincinnati, O., September 1.

The firm of Holden & Timberlake, grain dealers, have suspended. Liabilities, $15,000. The matter is before a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is hoped a comprimise may be made. The decline in grain causes the embarrassment.

Fatally Poisoned.

Elgin, Ill., September 1.

Sethfred, a 4 year-old son of Charles Johnson, of Plato township, six miles west of here, was fatally poisoned yesterday, by eating the berries of the wild pea, and died in great agony in a few hours.

Granted an Appeal.

Louisville, Miss, September 1.

F. L. Jones, sentenced to be hanged here to day for the murder of Thomas Jones, last summer, has been granted an appeal to the Supreme Court.

California Republicans.

San Francisco, September 1.

The Republican State convention met at 10 a. m., and elected ex-Senator Booth Permanent President.

Fired by an Incendiary. Soldiers' Reunion in Nebraska.

Grand Island, Neb., September 1.

This is practically the closing day of the soldiers' reunion. Fifty thousand people, 10,000 of whom are veteran soldiers, have visited Camp Lyon during the week. The affair throughout has been a grand success—by all odds the greatest event of the kind ever known west of the Mississippi river. The soldiers now holding the reunion in Nebraska send greeting to their comrades throughout the world.

Speculative to the Last.

Chicago, September 1.

Zenas Webster, a resident of Brazil, Ind., being unsuccessful in grain speculations, ended his troubles by a plunge into the lake this morning. His body was recovered and taken to the morgue.

FASHION NOTES.

The newest color for English "dust cloaks" for traveling and morning shopping is claret red.

Velvet flowers on repped silk will be the most elegant brocades of the Autumn and Winter goods.

Metal threads—gold, silver and bronze—are worn in the new woolen stuffs imported for Autumn.

Some of the models of Parisian dresses have absurdly long-pointed corsages and stiff, hideous panniers.

The hair, to be fashionably dressed, must fall low on the neck in braids or coils, and over the forehead in loose, airy curls or rings.

Ivory white is in such great vogue that satin dresses of this shade are no longer confined to full-dress entertainments, but are imported for visiting costumes.

Red is the favorite color at present for children's frocks. It rivals the white dresses formerly used for little girls, and appears in some guise in almost every toilet of the season.

Arrasene embroidery makes a most stylish trimming for a cashmere dress. It is very quickly done—black upon black, or white upon white, or any self-color produces a very rich effect.

Black velvet dog collars fastened with some rare stone are the fashion of the day, but should be only worn by tall figures who have the swan-like throats that poets dream of. The Princess of Wales, who originates the fashion, has a very long, thin throat, equal to a wide collar.

Handsome and costly buttons are a great feature of walking dresses and traveling costumes, and, as they can be transferred from one dress to another, they are really not extravagant purchases in the end. Tortoise-shell buttons, with crests or monograms in gold, enameled buttons in Mauresque or Florentine styles, are effective, and look well on bottle-green, Havanna, or prune-colored dresses. Wooden and horn buttons are also worn, and small round French gold buttons—"grelots"—with rough surfaces, are plentifully used on bodices, cuffs and pockets. Jet mosaic buttons, with monograms inlaid in jet or colored grounds and a jet border, are thoroughly elegant.

It is said that in London a prize has been offered for the best design for a civilian's overcoat.

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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and [illegible] remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT [illegible]
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. [illegible], 188[illegible]. [illegible] Wash. Av.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP 7th, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

Judicial Convention.

Convention met in Greenback Hall, in Waterloo, and was called to order at 10 a. m., by H. Freygang, of Angola. On motion, Hon. J. B. Stoll was made Chairman; J. A. Barns, Secretary; and Dr. A. S. Parker, Assistant Secretary. Mr. Stoll then proceeded to make a few remarks on the importance of the work the Convention had to do. The following candidates were then placed in nomination for judge: W. H. Dills and L. J. Blair, of DeKalb; Henry G. Zimmerman, of Noble; and Geo. B. Adams, of Steuben county. On motion of Dr. Parker, it was decided to consider the first ballot an informal one. The ballot stood: Dills, 8; Blair, 4; Zimmerman, 14; Adams, 6; Blank, 1.

The first formal ballot stood: Dills, 9; Blair 4; Zimmerman, 14; Adams, 6.

Second ballot stood: Dills 10; Blair, 3; Zimmerman 14; Adams 6.

Third ballot: Dills, 9; Blair 4; Zimmerman, 14; Adams 6.

Fourth ballot: Dills, 10; Blair, 7; Zimmerman, 7; Adams 9.

Zimmerman was then withdrawn.

Fifth ballot: Dills, 13; Blair, 5; Adams, 15.

Sixth ballot: Dills 13; Blair 5; Adams, 15.

Seventh ballot: Dills, 12; Blair, 7; Adams, 14.

Eighth ballot: Dills, 14; Blair, 3; Adams, 16.

Ninth ballot: Dills, 18; Blair, 5; Adams, 10.

Dills was declared nominated.

Motion carried that we proceed to the nomination for Prosecutor. Dr. Parker announced the name of Harry Reynolds, of Noble county. No others being nominated, it was made unanimous. Blair then made a motion to make the nomination of Dills unanimous, as Mr. Adams was not present. Carried. Convention adjourned.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

On motion, J. B. Stoll was made Chairman, and the same secretaries were retained. Judge McClellan read a telegram from Laporte Heefner, asking the Convention to wait till he could arrive on the 8 o'clock train. It was decided by motion to adjourn until 1 o'clock. Convention met at 1 p. m., when Mr. Reynolds was introduced, and made a few remarks, thanking the Convention for the honor done him. Motion made that we endorse the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention. Carried unanimously. Candidates named for joint representative were William M. Barney and Joseph Zollinger, of Elkhart county. First vote stood: Barney, 15; Zollinger, 5; and John B. Stoll, 7. Mr. Stoll declined. No election. On motion that a majority of the votes as cast should nominate, a second vote was taken. Elkhart did not vote, no delegate but Mr. Barney being present. Motion was made by Moody that inasmuch as Elkhart county is not represented, that we adjourn to meet one week from to-day, at Kendallville, but was withdrawn. A telegram was then read from Laporte Heefner, that their delegates, if any, would be down on train No. 4. After waiting as long as possible for this delegation, the name of Eli B. Gerber, of Ligonier, was announced as a candidate for joint-representative and he was nominated by acclamation. Convention then adjourned.

J. B. Stoll, Pres.
J. A. Barns, Sec'y.

[illegible] November 7 and 8 are the days set [illegible] City.

EDITOR COURIER: The "Butler Record," the organ of the Republican party in DeKalb county, says in its issue of August 25, that "The Democratic State Platform declares in favor of Submission, but that the party is opposed to Prohibition, and then assumes that this declaration authorizes and permits a candidate for the legislature to go before the people and advocate submission during the canvass for election this fall and then after his election to go to the Legislature and vote against submission." Now, believing that a full and free discussion of the subject of the prohibitory amendment sought to be made a part of our constitution cannot but result favorably to the Democratic party, I propose briefly to discuss a few of the important points at issue, and invite attention and candid judgment of the people. The assertion made by the "Record," as above stated, is simply saying this: That a party which is opposed to prohibition, and declares its opposition in a state platform and during the political canvass preceding the election is opposed to submitting the amendments to a vote of the people, even after two legislatures have agreed upon them. Which statement is false in logic and false in fact.

The Democratic party says "That they are opposed to prohibition; that they are opposed to the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution for the reason that they, as a party, believe that the great fundamental principle which forms the basis of free government and democratic institutions—the greatest personal liberty consistent with the public good—would be destroyed by the adoption of the amendment.' They declare that the people have the undoubted right to oppose or favor the adoption of this amendment at all stages of its consideration."

How are the people to oppose the said amendment in its present stage? I mean the people who honestly and conscientiously believe that this proposed amendment is wrong and should not become a part of the organic law of the State. All admit that they have the right to favor or oppose any contemplated amendment or change in the constitution. Have they under the constitution no way of opposing this amendment, save they elect two successive legislatures to vote in favor of it so that it might come before the people that they in their boasted sovereign capacity might vote for or against it?

Is this what the wise men of Indiana meant, when they met in convention and gave us the excellent constitution under which we have lived for lo! these many years? Is this what Robert Dale Owen meant when in discussing the provision for amending the constitution he said: "Now, I think if it be made imperative that an amendment proposed to be made to the constitution shall be voted for by two successive legislatures to be elected with reference to that particular subject, the question will be debated before the people, and they will send senators and representatives here with a "special" reference to that question." [I quote from Debates in Indiana Convention, page 1,259.] Is this what Mr. Bariden, a member of the convention, meant when in discussing this question, he said, on page 1,939, of Deb's in Ind. Con. Con.: "If changes be required in the constitution, let the Representatives of the people suggest them, point them out, and let the public voice be heard on the subject, and thus you will have as great a security as is necessary against inconsiderate and hasty changes. Men will be elected in the different counties of the State with a view expressly to such questions or amendment." Is this what the committee of ten members of the constitutional convention, selected to prepare an address to the people, embodying a brief statement interpreting or explaining the intent and meaning of each article of the constitution which they had prepared and were about to submit to the people, so that they might vote intelligently either for or against it, meant, when they said in referring to article 16, sec. 1, of the constitution and the only provision that now exists for amending the constitution? [See debates in Indiana Constitutional Convention, page 2,045.]

"Amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives. If passed by a majority of all the members elected to either branch, they are referred to the next regular session of the Legislature, to be held two years thereafter. If passed by them, a second time, they are then at the next general election, to be submitted to the people, and if they pass this final ordeal, they become a part of the constitution.

In this way, there will always occur a general election of members of the Legislature, during the canvass for which, the amendments, that may have been proposed at the previous session, can be brought in issue; and nearly three years must intervene, from the time an amendment is first proposed, before it can be finally adopted. And the report of this committee was unanimously concurred in by the whole convention.

The "Indianapolis Journal" of April 18, 1881, in an editorial says: "This amendment will have to receive an affirmative majority of the votes in each branch of the next Legislature, and after that a majority of the votes cast by the people at an election held for their consideration. The present method of amending the constitution affords the people a greater opportunity to express their opinions on this amendment than they would have if a convention was called. They have two more chances to manifest their preferences on this amendment. First, in the election of members to the next Legislature, and second, at the final direct vote, when submitted to the people."

The statements of Robert Dale Owen, of Mr. Bariden, of the ten men selected by the constitutional convention, were made thirty years ago when there was no question before the people, and at a time and under circumstances likely to call forth their honest views upon the method they had provided for amending the constitution. That method has never been changed. A convention composed of one hundred and fifty men selected by the people to make them a constitution, met, prepared our present constitution, submitted it, together with an explanation as to what each article meant, to the people, who, after careful consideration, adopted it as the bulwark of their liberties.

Now, I wish our neighbor to tell the voters of this county when the people—or how the people are to have two more chances to vote upon this amendment. The "Journal," the Republican Bible in Indiana on political questions, said the present method of amending the constitution affords the people two more chances to vote on this amendment, once in the election of members to the next Legislature, and once after the Legislature has submitted it to the people. Now, the Journal said this before the Republican party made their platform and in saying this it simply gave utterance to the true theory of the constitution for its own amendment and to the meaning of the resolution embodied in the Democratic platform in regard to the proposed amendment, when they say that the people have the right to oppose or favor the amendment now in the selection of the members to the next Legislature, I have endeavored to show, and I think I have conclusively shown in this article, that the question is not whether the amendment shall be submitted or not, to the people, but as to whether or not the people are in favor of the amendment as proposed, becoming a part of the organic law of the State. And we assert without fear of successful contradiction, that the idea of submission is not, and cannot, from the very nature of things, become an issue between parties. The question of submission does not and cannot arise until the amendment is passed by the next Legislature, and should such a thing take place, I assert without fear of contradiction, that not a single Democrat will be found opposing the submission. The framers of the constitution certainly never contemplated that the question of submitting a proposed amendment to a direct vote of the people, should be a subject of controversy. If the amendment is passed by the second Legislature, the constitution says "it shall be submitted." If it is not so passed, it cannot be submitted, however desirous the Legislature might be of doing so. But the amendment itself can be made, and is one of the issues of this campaign. And now on this subject the Democratic platform gives forth no uncertain sound, the lines are clearly drawn, the declaration is so plainly written that those who run may read. But what is the position of the Republican party on this subject of amending the constitution? Echo answers, what? In my next I will give the temperance people a short history of the Republican party in regard to temperance legislation in the last Legislature.

M. M.

THE last week's Republican fills its columns with east wind over the fact that the soldiers were addressed by a non-soldier at the Garrett reunion. Was Glasgow a soldier? If not, why not give him a share of this narrow minded abuse? We will give our contemporary a lesson in liberality. Mr. Glasgow was not a soldier, but he had a right to address soldiers. So had Judge Lowry; and no one, unless he be blinded by passion or prejudice would deny the right to either of them, or to any one else.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BALDWIN last year collected money belonging to the state, about $30,000, promptly when due, and because a technical defect in the law prevents him from being compelled to turn the money over, kept it. He is said to be speculating with this money, which belongs to the people now. Is such a man worthy of the confidence and support of the people?

THE Press wants to know what we think about Mr. Kelham's being cheated out of the nomination for commissioner. We seldom think at all about a matter that never happened. Mr. Kelham refused to entertain the thought of running again for the office. Had he desired to do so, he would have been nominated without a doubt.

SOME windy anonymous in last week's Press, having exhausted the English language, goes for Hon. D. D. Moody in simon pure Chaldaic of the olden time. It is a novel case of "diarrhœa of words and a constipation of ideas." Presumably the writer does not intend to vote for Mr. Moody; but then there are plenty of good men of all parties who will.

DAN McDONALD, of Plymoth, is at present largely quoted by republican papers. He thought his services in being defeated by Calkins for congress should be rewarded by a place on the state ticket. He did not get the place, and is half inclined to be sore headed. He won't get much sympathy among the democrats of DeKalb county.

IT beats all what one man can do when he has a chance. Republican papers in this county, are lauding Mr. Oberlin to the skies because he reduced the county debt eight thousand dollars. Wonder what the other two commissioners were doing all the while that Mr. Oberlin was wiping out the debt.

THE Press of last week took off the closing paragraph from the report of the greenback convention and used it as a bona fide editorial of its "own get up." The editor is evidently keeping his eye on "my dear Hubbell," and takes two per cent of the report for use as a sort of campaign fund.

ONE of the iron clads the government has been building, and which has cost, so far, over two millions, is to be broken up and sold for old iron. This is another of those brilliant financial schemes over which republicans pride themselves.

FOR several years the annual expenses of the government have been about 160 millions. The present republican congress made it nearly 300 millions. "Economy in its financial management" was what did it.

DORSEY is still on trial for defrauding the government, and is still at the head of the national republican committee and in good standing in his party.

THE freight office books at Hutchinson, Kansas, show an increase of 35 per cent. in the liquor traffic since prohibition began there.

THE first bale of cotton in market this year was from Wetumka, Alabama, and was bought by a Louisville firm August 24.

HAS the Republican gone back on Glasgow, or why was not his speech at Garrett mentioned last week.

LOOK OUT

—FOR—

KIBLINGER!

NEXT WEEK.

SELF SATISFYING.

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.0
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats & Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing. Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!

BUY NOW WHILE GOODS ARE CHEAP!

Everything Fifty per cent. Cheaper

No Need of Going Barefooted

AUSTIN BROTHERS

—WILL SELL—

BOOTS

—AND—

SHOES

Cheaper than they can be stolen

A big stock has been ordered, and there must be room made for them. Fifty per cent. can be saved by buying now. The

BOOT

UP-SIDE

DOWN

Is the cheapest house in Indiana, and we want everybody to know it. Call before buying.

AUSTIN BROS., Auburn, Ind.

ATTENTION.

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store Supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 65, 68 to 84, 98 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from [illegible] Prices.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—The Big Fair.

—The Great Fair.

—The Immense Fair.

—At Fort Wayne, September the 25to 29th.

—Gems at Rice & Son's for ten cents a piece.

—Rice & Son take pictures cheaper than ever.

—The latest thing out in hats at Yesbera's. 2t.

—New goods at Boyer & Beidler's, Waterloo.

—H. M. Henning and wife were in town Monday.

—Go to see the McNeil troupe next Tuesday evening.

—Latest Styles in fall hats and bonnets at Mrs. Clock's. 36-4w.

—Don't fail to see the new styles of piece goods at Yesbera's. 2t.

—Heavy shirtings at ten cents per yard, at Boyer & Beidler's.

—Photographs at Rice & Son's for $1.00 per dozen—card size.

—Pannel pictures at Rice's for $5.00 per dozen. Cabinets, $3.00.

—You can buy silks the cheapest of Boyer & Beidler, Waterloo.

—Geo. Larimore came up from Swan Monday for a new stock of paints.

—Boyer & Beidler sell good, all-wool cashmere at 55 cents per yard.

—Go to Mrs. Clock's and see the new fall styles in hats and bonnets. 36-4t.

—My store will closed on Thursday September 14 on account of Ho iday.
ISAAC OCHS.

—Go in and see gents furnishing goods, neck-ties, shirts, &c. at Yesbera's. 2t.

—Isaac Ochs is in New York, purchasing an immense stock of goods for the fall trade.

—The great Northern Indiana Fair promises to be the largest and best ever held in the state. 36-3w.

—The Rome City Regatta comes off Thursday and Friday, Sep. 7 and 8. It will be a big crowd.

—G. H. Yesbera will make you the nobbiest suit for the least money of any tailor in the county.

—There will be services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning and in the evening as usual.

—Geo. Swank is the man this time who helped the printer out with a supply of vegetables. Correct.

—We are glad to learn that Ada Spangler has fully recovered her health after her long illness.

—L. P. Welling, formely station agent here, for the Jackson road went flying southward last Saturday.

—Just think of it—one hundred trotting and running horses, at the great Northern Indiana Fair 36-3w.

—Go to Mrs. Jones & Son's to buy fine shirts, white and colored. They give a nice chromo with each shirt they sell.

Mrs. Joseph Bamlee, Richmond, Wayne, Co., was permanently cured of nervous prostration by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Mr. J. B. Farrell, of Logansport, was cured of a pain in his back, arising from kidney disease, by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—The best show of fine cattle in Indiana can be seen at the great Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, September 25th to 29th. 36-3w.

—Mrs. Lewis Johnson accompained by Miss Della Wineland and Miss Addie Brumbaugh of Milford, made us a brief call last week.

—Miller & Getrost are closing out their entire stock of dry goods and notions, clothing, hats, and caps, sewing machines &c. at actual cost.

—You will find a good assortment of linen and lace collars, and ties, laces, hosiery, Germantown zephyr and stocking yarn at Mrs. Jones & Son's.

—The September meeting of the trustees was held here last Friday. All were present, and all their work was completed before they adjourned.

—The celebrated McNeil company that is to appear here next Tuesday evening, will be remembered by our citizens as one of the best ever seen here.

—One hundred of the best trotting and running horses in the United States will be at the Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, September 25th to 29th.

—GENTLEMAN:—If you want to buy a suit of clothes, overcoat, hat, or cap, underwear, gloves, or mittens, call on Miller & Getrost, for they are selling out at actual cost.

—Let every farmer give one day to improving his mind in fine stock by attending the great Northern Indiana Fair. The finest cattle and sheep in the west will be there. 36-3w.

—LADIES:—If you want a new dress, coat, parasol, skirt, underwears, collars, ties, handkerchiefs, or any thing in ladies ware, call on Miller ane Getrost, for they are closing out at actual cost.

—GENTS:—You will find a fine assortment of linen and paper cuffs, necktiea, hosiery, suspenders, underware, overall, overshirts &c. at Mrs. Jones & Son's.

—My friends, my fellow citizens, do not sleep on your rights, but get ready at once to take in the big fair of the season. Of course, we refer you to the great Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne. 36-3w.

—TO THE LADIES:—Mrs. Jones and Son request you to call and look at their fine line of ginghams, prints, muslins, shirtings &c. just received. Don't fail to call and look at their goods, before buying.

—Isaac Cool, a prominent citizen of of this place, and well known all over the country, died at his residence here, last Saturday morning and was buried Sunday afternoon. The funeral was at the Methodist church.

—Call on D. D. Snyder & Bros. for prices on dry lumber.

—The bank is being overhauled and changes made in the room to add to its convenience.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant, buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—Williard Fee has our thanks for some fine peaches. They are the best we have seen since our boyhood days.

—D. D. Snyder & Bros. are putting in the foundation for their new wagon shop, near their hub and spoke factory at the south end of town.

—Any person having any dry lumber oak, ash or hickory, axles, wagon tongues, bolsters, reaches, basswood lumber for wagon boxes, call on D. D. Snyder & Bros.

The injurious effects of alcohol on the brain and nervous system relieved and cured by the use of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

Ayer's Ague Cure should be in every household in regions where Fever and Ague prevail. It should be taken as a preventative by every resident and traveler in malarial districts.

—Delay not, but get ready to attend the best fair ever held in the state. Admission only 25 cents, and all entries, except speed, free of erarge. Seven thousand dollars in cash will be paid for premiums. 36-3w.

—Richland township Sunday-school picnic was held at Showers' Corners, August 28. Addresses were made by F. W. Willis, L. D. Britton, Jere Lewis and others. Eight schools were reported. G. I. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

—John Haskin, of Waterloo has been billing the town for the fair. He has made a pretty thorough job of it. Premium lists, large and small posters, were distributed freely. Fair begins Oct. 8.

—The ladies social connected with the M. E. church, will be entertained at the residence of Mr. Eckhart, on next Wednesday afternoon and evening, Everybody is cordially invited to be present. SEC'Y.

—MILLINERY.—Mrs. Clock has received new fall styles in hats and bonnets. Has the latest styles and shades in ribbons, flowers, plumes and tips. Keep also a assortment of black and cream Spanish laces. 36-4w.

—The best base ball clubs in the state will play each day during the great Northern Indiana Fair at Fort Wayne. Tell your neighbors and tell everbody that this fair will be the best ever held in the state. 36-3w.

—Wm. Carr, has left in our office, a box of cheat, that is growing nicely. Any one who holds to the idea that cheat will grow timothy, or that it will, not grow at all can be satisfied by taking a look at our cheat field.

—The barn of Thomas Blackwell, who resides near Butler was burned Saturday evening about 9 o'clock. It contained a large amount of grain and hay. No insurance except about $300, on the building. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice for 30 days, for the week ending September, 6: J. C. Fredrickson, Mr. Jacob Gray, Mr. J. Will Hull, Miss Lizzie Mourey, M. Morris, Mr. L. F. Morris and Adam Schmidt. Postals: L. F. Morris, Conrad Deginans. GEO. W. GORDON, P. M.

—We clip the following from last weeks West Unity Eagle. "Quite a company at A. Yesbera's on last Sabbath consisting of Henry Yesbera and wife and Mr. Abright, wife and daughter of Auburn, Ind., Geo. Yesbera and wife, F. Quidort and wife."

—Sam K. Hodgon is the comedian of the McNeil party, and "Samuel" is a ———well, we don't want to say anything about him, as the "boys" have all been suffering with sore ribs ever since the concert, and the mere mention of his name throws them into confusions. —[News, Monroe, Iowa.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

—Wlliard Fee, of Smithfield was in town Monday with some of the nicest pears and peaches we have seen for some years. They were raised on the Simon McEnterfer place. It is one of the best fruit farms in the county, and Mr. Fee is rejoicing in an abundance of fruit, when it is scarce nearly every where else.

—The Wizard oil men gave a few of their open air concerts on the streets last week. Their singing is, in the main, very nice, much above the average, and delighted crowds listened to them each evening. They evidently made some money during their stay, and some of our people say the medicine worked like a charm. They were very gentlemanly people and our citizens will hold them in pleasant remembrance.

—The McNeil troupe is the finest that ever visited this place, and all who attended were pleasingly entertained. The McNeil sisters are musicians of fine talent. The trio by Misses Laura, Minnie and Manie was really fine. As a cornet soloist, Miss Manie can't be beat. The McNeil family is a good company, and when we get our new hall, we hope they will come and see us again.—[News, Shell Rock, Iowa.

—Let the farmer, the business man, the banker, the baker, the candle-stick maker and everybody remember that the Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, will be the best ever held in the state and no question asked. Make a note of this and do not fail to attend. Special rates, lower than ever before offered, will be given by the different railroad companies entering Fort Wayne, and you can go to this great fair almost as cheap as if it was in your own town. 36-3w.

—Before buying your fall suit, see Yesbera. 2t.

—Jones, at Fort Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. 34-10

—Photos $1 a dozen at Jones', Fort Wayne. 34-10t.

Hazzard.

Last Wednesday, as most of our readers, are by this time aware, George Hazzard was again lodged in jail at this place. He was arrested in Indianapolis, by Capt. Nicholson of that place. His bondsman, Mr. Henderson, of Anderson, Madison county, becoming alarmed at the prospect of having to pay his bond, has been looking for Hazzard for some time. If he could get his man safely lodged in jail, then he would be released. As he is now here, and with no prospects to get any one else to assist him to escape, the chances are that he will be brought to trial at the first term of court. There are, in all, eight indictments against him for perjury and obtaining money on false pretense.

No Mob at All.

It is laughable to read the very sensational account of Hazzard's arrest in the Fort Wayne News. If we are to believe that paper, Auburn was in an uproar of excitement. The article is headed "A Wild Scene at Auburn," and goes on to say that threats of lynching were so openly indulged in, that Sheriff Leas had to summon a strong guard to assist him in the defense of the jail. The people of our quiet town will never know how near they stood on the edge of a volcano unless they read the Fort Wayne dailies. They will never realize what fierce spirit of demonism slumbers in their breasts, till some of these hot-bed reporters come around and explain it to them. Let us be thankful that the crisis is over.

The Jackson Railroad.

This road, as predicted some days ago, has gone into the hands of the Lake Shore company. The transfer was made September 1st. No change is made in the officers of the road, except that the present general officers will likely be considered as division agents in the great railroad system of which their road is now a part. The following is the article of agreement under which the consolidation is made: "An agreement has been made by the board of directors of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company, whereby said last named company agrees to lease the Fort Wayne and Jackson railroad in perpetuity, paying therefor an annual rental of five and one-half per cent. upon the perferred capital stock of said company, and in case the net earnings of said road shall in any year after five years from the date of said agreement, exceed eight per cent. upon the perferred capital stock, pay a further sum of two per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of said company."

Sad Accident.

A little son of Brent. Shilling met with a severe accident last Saturday. His father works in Zimmerman's planing mill, and the little fellow, who is about five years old, often goes into the shop or plays in the vicinity. Just as the men were about to quit work Saturday evening, Mr. Shilling, thought he would start up the lath machine for a little while, and so run off the steam. He had been running but a few minutes, when Frank Zimmerman, who was on the outside of the building hearing screams, ran into the mill and found the little boy just getting free from the cogs in the planer in which his hand had caught. The feed gear of the planer had been set in motion when the lath machine started, and it is supposed the boy in passing near it, lost his balance, and put out his hand to save himself, and happening to put his hand in the gearing, it was drawn in, completely grinding off all the fingers on his left hand. He was taken home, and Dr. Swartz summoned. The mutilated hand was dressed, and at last, accounts, the little fellow was doing well.

District Seven.

Last Thursday evening the good people of school district No. 7, two miles east of town met to have a sort of house-warming to celebrate the completion of their new school-house. Ample preparations had been made, and about all the district turned out, as well as many of their friends in town. Those who had the good fortune to attend, say it was one of the most pleasant meetings they ever attended. Two tables, the length of the school room, were piled high with with everything in the way of a sumptuous supper, and every one was made welcome to the best the land could afford. A regular old fashioned good time was the order, of the evening, and a good, time they had. It was intended to have Superintendent Barns and Trustee Hague present, but owing to a mistake, caused mainly by the editor of the COURIER, these two gentlemen were not present. They missed a pleasant visit and are sorry that they did miss it. The people feel proud of their new school-house and are wide awake to have every thing put in shape and to have one of the best schools this winter they ever had. Among those present, were: Samuel Miller and wife; A. J. Carmer and wife; Frank Baird and wife; D. T. Smith and wife; C. L. Baird and wife; Wm. Ashelman and wife; Fuller Metcalf and wife; Israel Apple and wife; Joseph Pfefferel and wife; Edward Weeks and wife; W. C. Carmer and wife; Mr. Kring and wife; D. Koskt and family; Mr. A. Winslow and wife; Mrs. Lanham, Mrs. Weeks, and others whose names we did not get, including Mr. Lesh, and several others from town. The house was built by Kring and Lesh, of Auburn, and is a fine one.

Sunday-School Association.

In compliance with a call by the De-Kalb County Sunday-School Association, a number of citizens of Butler township met at the St. Johns school-house August 15, and effected a township organization, by electing the following officers: Ellen Keeran, president; David Fair, vice-president; J. W. Ammon, secretary; Theron Hogue, treasurer; John L. Houser, chorister; Anson Hall, assistant chorister.

Ellen Keeran, } Committee
Aurelia Larimore, } on
Emma Houser, } Programme.
PHILIP NOEL, J. W. AMMON,
Pres. pro. tem. Secretary.

The Distinguishing Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floreston Cologne. 36-4w.

Waterloo Items.

Homer Mervin, of Columbus Grove, O., has been stopping a short time with his relatives, Willard Fee and the Kelleys.

Frank Beidler has fully entered on his new position as a member of the firm of Boyer & Beidler.

Charlie Baugnot, of Auburn, was here Saturday, to see the boys in regard to the November election.

Mrs. David McEnterfer came down Saturday off the afternoon train.

Mrs. B. L. Duncan has returned from her visit to Huntington, where her brother, Lyman Jackman, resides.

Lowenstein & Rothschild have treated their store room to a new coat of paint, and find the appearance much improved.

Boyer & Beidler are filling their store with new goods.

Postmaster Kinney has a new safe with a burglar-proof vault. It is a fine one, and the thieves will have to chisel for some time before they get it open.

John Koons has added a livery stable to his other business, and is doing nicely.

M. W. Johnson began his school work at Butler on Monday.

Mr. Gillett, agent for the Jackson railroad, has retired from that position and is succeeded by R. G. Carroll. Mr. Gillett expects to go on the road soon as traveling salesman for a Detroit wholesale house.

Some of the boys got on a blissful old high last Saturday night, and indulged in a free fight or something very much like it. Monday they deposited with 'Squire Smith quite a good addition to the school fund. Boys, that don't pay.

John Fisher spent Sunday at Pierceton.

Ira Bachelor and family, of Steuben county, are visiting their relatives here.

Miss Jennie Leib is visiting friends at Hudson this week.

Will. Dickinson leaves to-day for Travis City, Michigan, where he has obtained a situation.

Miss Frankie Lemon, of LaGrange, Ohio, was the guest of Miss Fannie Clark a couple of days this week.

L. M. Woods is on duty again after a short vacation.

The Butt Hotel was crowded to overflowing the night before the judicial convention, but the courteous proprietor was equal to the emergency, and all were made comfortable.

Four boys were up before 'Squire Smith Tuesday morning and fined for jumping on trains while in motion.

The officers of the fair are hard at work preparing to make it a grand success. Send to the secretary for information.

William Johnson, of Ohio, has been spending a few days here visiting his brother Dr. S. B. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson had the misfortune to lose their youngest child yesterday morning. Eddie was a bright little fellow, about eight months old. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all.

Money for a Rainy Day.

"For six years my daughter was sick from kidney and other disorders. We have used our savings on doctors, when our dominie advised us try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Four bottles effected a cure, and as a dollar's worth has kept our family well over a year, we have been able to lay by money again for a rainy day."—A Poor Man's Wife. 4w.

G. A. R.

This patriotic organization, which is composed of veterans of the late war, soldiers with honorable discharges, has now been organized about three months, and is in a flourishing condition. They have regular meetings of the society, the next one of which will be next Monday evening. These meetings are held in their neatly furnished room, known as "Soldiers' Hall." As we have seen no notice of this society, heretofore, the COURIER takes pleasure in giving it an honorable mention.

HON J. B. STOLL:—As the Chairman of the Democratic Judicial Convention of this Circuit, held yesterday, at Waterloo, I address you, and the Democracy of this circuit, for the purpose of tendering them my sincere thanks for the honor done me in selecting me as their candidate for the high and responsible position of judge of this judicial circuit.

Permit me to say the selection for such a position bestows upon the candidate the highest honor that can be conferred upon any one, by any party, in a circuit. To be selected or elected to a seat on the bench—to wear the judicial ermine—is to occupy the most elevated and exalted position in the legal profession. It is in fact the topmost round in the ladder of the ambition of a lawyer.

The office of judge of our circuit court is so closely allied to and intimately blended with all the varied business transactions and important relations of men, having almost exclusively to do with that which a ects the people in every avenue of life, holding in his breast and conscience to a large extent, the life, liberty, reputation and property of the citizen, when brought in question before the judge — the property not only of the living but almost exclusively that of the dead, renders the office so important, difficult and delicate, and thereby so very highly honorable. It is undoubtedly to the people of this circuit the most important office they will be called upon to fill at the November election. It is true an appeal may be taken from the judgment and decree of the court whereby error and wrong may be corrected, but if the judge be sufficient in the necessary qualifications, such appeal will often prove unless and futile. In accepting this high compliment from the democracy of this circuit, so freely and generally extended to me, I hope and pray that with the aid of a kind providence, whether I shall be elected to the office they have nominated me, or not, no act or word of mine in future shall cause them to repent the selection they have made.

I am with respect,
Yours very truly,
Auburn, Sep. 6. W. H. DILLS.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DIEDEGEMEYER.

BANNER

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without examining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

Certainly Inviting

ARE THE NEW AS WELL AS THE HITHERTO MENTIONED FEATURES OF THE GRAND ORIOLE FESTIVAL AT BALTIMORE — VERY INTERESTING POINTS RELATIVE TO THE MYSTIC SOCIETIES OF THE SOUTH AND WEST — WHAT THE B. & O. PROPOSES TO DO.

Baltimore will certainly look her very best next week and afford her visitor such a treat as will for the time being at the least make the Monumental City the most popular centre in all the country. It is doubtful if so attractive a three day's programme was ever before made up for a municipal celebration. There appears almost literally no end to the new features being constantly added, and, practically, the whole week will be given to one steady series of enjoyments. Baltimore is a big place, ranking high up among the great cities of the country in point of population, while in many interests she stands first. Although having a reputation for conservatism, it is of that character which insures a thorough handling of everything which is undertaken.

The first city in all the land to inaugurate railroad construction, the B. & O. being the pioneer passenger railway of the world, and now most fittingly offering all the advantages of half the regular rates of fare from every and all points on its great line. The first city lighted by gas; she is also the first city to adopt as a municipality the electric light, the entire city being now most brilliantly illuminated. The first city to fairly enter the lists against New Orleans in pageantry; this year's display will, beyond all comparison, excel any ever made in any city, not excepting the very home of the Carnival, the Crescent City inself. Indeed, New Orleans herself will render all powerful aid in accomplishing such a result, for she sends her four greatest and grandest mystic societies to participate. In the matchless pageant will Rex and the Carnival Court appear in royal splendor. And with the King will come the resplendent Mistick Krewe of Comus, the dazzling Knights of Momus and glittering Knights of Proteus. The glorious quartette of famous mystic organizations will all be presented in line by magnificent moving tableaux, the characters being personated by the members of each. So, too, will be there upon the georgeous car of the majestic Veiled Prophets of St. Louis, the impressive float of mysterious Memphi of Memphis, and the beautiful car of the Knights of Momus, of Galveston. Mobile sends her Cowbellians, the oldest mystic society in the new world, the Infant Mystics and the Strikers, the representation of this trio of noted organizations promising to be a thing to long remember. The Congress of Mystics is without a parallel in the history of pageantry in this, if not, indeed, in any country. Never have any two of the societies ever appeared in a single pageant, and never have they appeared in any way in conjunction.

The pageant of Thursday night, September 14th, will be a remarkable event, and as the visiting organizations are composed of the leading merchants and citizens of the cities named, the gathering at Baltimore is a grand compliment to that city. Those who have deplored their inability to visit New Orleans and witness there the marvelous display of Mardi Gras times may in one evening at Baltimore behold the typical brilliancy of all four of the Crescent City's greatest societies. More than this, those who have long desired to look upon the Veiled Prophets of St. Louis, the famous societies of Mobile, Memphis and Galveston, here have the opportunity of witnessing all in one. Thus much as to the visiting societies, and when it is also remembered that the order of the Oriole being at home cannot for a moment think of permitting Baltimore to be eclipsed by other cities, some faint conception may be gleaned of what the pageant as a whole will be. The Oriole has for months been closely and most diligently at work upon its divisions of the grand pageant, and they will be the most imposing and greater in number than ever before attempted by any one society. Last year's lesson was a most excellent one, and those who question what this year's result will be had better consider well before coming to a conclusion. The remarkable division of the visiting societies will itself be worth a journey of a thousand miles, but when is added the [illegible] of the Oriole, the general effect will be [illegible] beyond description.

Military Day, Tuesday, 12th, Lord Baltimore Day, Wednesday, 13th, and Mystic Day, Thursday, 14th, will all present wonderfully varied attractions. On Military Day the parade will be a most memorable one. The entire military of the state will parade and form an escort to the visiting military, among whom will be the battalion of the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the City Guards of Scranton, Pa., the battalions of the Light Infantry and the National Rifles of Washington, the First Regiment National Guards of Virginia, the Treanway Guards of St. Louis, Companies of the 6th New Jersey Regiments and of the 12th and 13th Regiments of New York, the Guards of Front Royal, Va., the Light Infantry of Petersburg, Va., The Norfolk Blues, Richmond Blues, and numerous other organizations not as yet reported, together with U. S. army troops and artillery. The competition among these splendid companies for the prizes of $1,250, $500 and $250 will most assuredly be exciting. The Grand Army of the Republic, not only of Maryland, but with large deputations from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other states, will take part in the grand parade, as will also the fire department of Baltimore, with numerous visiting companies from adjoining cities, the competition for prizes being open to all.

The second day will be as replete with attractions as the first, the parade being of a different character and in many respects decidedly novel and unique. The reception of Lord Baltimore will be accompanied by peculiarly striking and effective details. The military, the uniformed societies and the trades all parade in honor of Cecilius. The trade parade will embrace upwards of a hundred grandly gotten up tableau cars, illustrative of the city's material interests. A new feature of Wednesday is the novel night parade of steam vessels in the harbor, all of them most brilliantly illuminated and discharging fireworks. This promises to be decidedly unique thing in every way.

On Thursday the Baltimore Bicycle Club has arranged for a grand meeting, and in offering a most liberal series of prizes has secured the attendance of the most noted wheelmen in the country. The clubs of adjacent cities will visit Baltimore in strong numbers, and it will unquestionably be one of the largest and most interesting meets known since the invention of the Bicycle.

The exceeding liberality of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in making so great a reduction in rates, is most emphatically to be commended. It is Baltimore's greatest corporation, and may always be counted upon to stand by its friends, not only in the Monumental City, but all along its entire line. The rate by the B. & O. is only one-half the regular fare, or one fare for the round trip, and will be in force on all the lines, divisions and branches owned by the company. More than this, its immediate connecting lines have made the same rates, and thus not only is Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburg and all the intervening country, but Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis as well.

The through trains of the B. & O. run from all the cities named on such splendid time as has well earned the road the proud title of the Model Fast Line. All of them pass directly through Washington both ways, and the B. & O. is the only route running through trains via the National Capital. The fact is of no little moment to the many who will be interested therein, as also the further fact that via the B. & O., Baltimore is but a single hour's ride from Washington, with a persect double track, and trains running, during the Oriole, every half hour. The equipment of the line is throughout as fine as money can make it, the company owning its own sleeping and parlor cars, as well as elegant and new day coaches almost without number.

Every preparation has been made for the accommodation of all, and in addition to the regular trains which run from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago and Columbus to Baltimore without change, extra sections and special trains will be provided whenever required to meet the demands. The B. & O. proposes to please all and afford such unexampled time and perfect accommodations as will not only retain all its old friends, but make scores of new ones.

Taylor & Son's

Great Public Sale of carriages and buggies at Sheldon, Indiana, Friday, September 15th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of thirty double phaeton side door family carriages, single phaetons two or three springs, Coal Box, pianos, Cornings, Whitechapels, Timpkin and Triple side bar buggies, complete with steel tire, axles and bows, full leather, rubber and cloth trimmings. ALL WARRANTED, and not surpassed by any. Repairs on warrant done at our factory free of charge. Buy now before the fall trade closes. Terms cash or six months credit, by the purchaser giving his approved note. [Workmen wanted]. 12 buggies sold per hour. Music by cornet band.

Loewenstein & Rothschild,

Waterloo, Ind., are now opening their grand fall stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. Our stock comprises the very latest styles in silks, velvets, plushes, dress goods, trimmings, laces, etc. Every department will be replete with novelties. The firm will spare no effort to not only maintain their reputation for selling the finest and best goods at lowest prices, but to add largely to their prestige, if increased facilities and fair dealing will do it. And whoever wishes to buy choice dress goods, silks, velvets, as well as other articles pertaining to the dry goods and clothing trade, should call and examine their stock and prices, being assured of the most cheerful attention.

DIED.—At his residence in this place, on Saturday, September 2, 1882, after an illness of less than five days, Isaac Cool, aged 62 years, 5 months and 22 days.

He was born in Yates county, New York, from whence at an early age he removed to Ontario county, in that state, where, September 27, 1843, he was united in marriage to Catherine Snyder, who for thirty-three years shared the joys and sorrows of her youthful choice. The same year of his marriage, with his young wife, Mr. Cool removed all the way from that county to this in a wagon, and settled upon his home farm then an unbroken forest, three miles south of Auburn, upon which he resided until 1876, when he became a citizen of our village. Thirty-nine years ago, when Mr. Cool arrived in our county, the farms and settlements were few and sparse, and it was thus amid the privations of frontier life he laid the foundations of his future business success. At the time of his death he left of his family two sons, a daughter and the children of his deceased son, Frank. No nobler, kinder or more affectionate husband, father, friend and neighbor ever existed than Isaac Cool. Ever genial, obliging, enterprising, honest and honorable was he, and no one can fill the place now made vacant by his death. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church Sunday afternoon, the Rev. W. H. Daniels officiating, who delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon on the occasion, which was highly appreciated by a large congregation of friends and neighbors of the deceased.

—Call at Boyer & Beidler's and see the new novelties in ties, fichus and collars.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the De-Kalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James Quince, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
LORANA QUINCE, Administrator.
August 23rd, 1882. 36-3w.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will, on Saturday, September 16th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder, the construction of a Howe Truss Bridge across Cedar creek, near Eagle Mills, in Auburn.

Said bridge to be one hundred and twelve (112) feet in length, sixteen feet (16) roadway and to be placed on pile abutments.

Said letting to take place at the site of the work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the auditor's office. Successful bidders will be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of the work as required by law, to the acceptance of the Board. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.
Attest: [illegible], Auditor.
August 21st, 1882. 35-3w.

ILLINOIS.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

A pistol shot next my own garret, aye,
And with face like a god he lies dead and
alone;
Lies stark on his back; a hand outthrown,
An disdaining rest on the vanquished breast,
And a look of battle in his glorious eyes
As one struck dead by a cannon shot.
Starved or dishonored? It matters not;
Nor whether betrayed or otherwise.
I only know that he fell last night;
I only know that he fights no more;
I only know that he fell in the fight
Fighting as never fought man before.

Shot dead in the fight! Not a syllable known
Of name or of place. But scratched on the
wall
With a nail, "Illinois"—and that is all.
Then deep in the window stands all alone,
And tattered and torn, like a flag in war,
One starved stalk of corn in a broken jar.
A banner of corn, with its memories
O mother, of fields, and of fruitful trees!
O, boy, from the furrows of Illinois!
O, boy with thy banner to the topmost wall,
I will [illegible] this corn, poor, pitiful boy,
Till I, too, vanquished, shall fighting fall.

Good mother, that waits in the far corn-
fields,
He will never come back to your arms any
more.
Grow lilies for him, his battles are o'er,
He is borne to his rest on his battle-shield.
Good mothers that wait wherever you are,
Oh! pity us, pray for us, every one,
That has left sweet fields for the smoke and
sun
Of the city's walls in this ceaseless war.
How oft we have cried: O Christ, for the
fight,
When soldiers in battle rode recklessly down
And stormed in a day and took the town,
Or, sword in hand, they were slain outright!

O, ye in the beautiful fields of corn,
Content and tranquil and far away,
Lift up your hearts and be glad all day;
Lift up moist eyes like the dew of morn;
For I tell you its harder to win a town,
And to hold it for even a year your own
Than ever were gates when kings went
down
With army and banners to win a throne.
Then a tear for the soldier who fell last
night,
With banner of corn in a breach of the wall;
For to every hundred that win this fight
I tell you a hundred thousand fall.

HOW JOE BENTLY WON A BOUQUET.

St. Nicholas.

Joe Bently was an American boy who had been brought up on a cattle-farm in the interior of one of the New England States; but who had left home for the more congenial life on board a man-of-war. His first voyage took him to Lisbon, where to his great delight he learned that there was to be, during the following Easter week, a great bull fight. The wildest bulls had been brought from Andalusia, a large number of horses from the royal stables were to be in the ring, the queen herself would preside and distribute the favors, and, in short, it was to be the grandest bull-fight seen in Portugal for many years.

All this had a peculiar fascination for Joe. In all his allusions to Portugal and Spain, he had declared to the boys that the only thing he cared to see in those countries was a bull-fight.

The bull-fights of Portugal are different from those of Spain in several important particulars. At every such fight in Spain, where this cruel sport is conducted in the most barbarous manner, many horses are killed, and sometimes men, too, fall victims, and at the close of the fight the bull is dispatched by the matador, or bull-killer. The law of Portugal does not allow the bull to be killed, and his horns are always padded, or tipped with brass, so that he cannot gore the horses. Once in a while, however, a man is killed, in spite of this precaution. The excitement is intense, as the object is to drive or drag the bull from the inclosure.

Accordingly, having obtained permission to go ashore on the day of the fight, he made his way at an early hour to the bull-ring, and obtained one of the best seats. He thought that all Lisbon must be there. All waited in suspense for the queen to enter the royal box. Presently she appeared, and was greeted with repeated cries of applause. Then the sport began, and Joe watched with interest and enthusiasm the mad rush of the bull into the ring, and admired the agility of his tormentors in evading his onslaughts. Finally, however, the superb animal had driven all his opponents from the inclosure.

For an instant the bull was master of the ring.

The most perilous feat of the bull-ring was now attempted. A young man, covered with silver lace hung all over with little bells, undertook to throw himself between the bull's horns and cling to them till the bull should be sufficiently exhausted to be overpowered and taken from the ring. He courageously made the attempt, but unhappily missed his aim and fell directly in front of the enraged animal.

At this moment of terrible suspense, moreover, Joe suddenly saw what had not yet been discovered by any one else—that the bull had lost the padding from one of his horns. He stood over the young man, his eyes glaring and his whole attitude one of furious anger. He refused to be diverted by the colors glancing all around him, and he seemed to be considering whether he should trample on his victim or pierce him with the naked horn. The young man did not dare to move, for he was aware that the bull possessed every advantage. The excitement of the audience was at its highest point, and the overwrought feelings of our hero would allow him to retain his seat no longer.

With the sprightliness of a sailor-boy he leaped the paling. Everybody was astonished at his temerity. An Englishman present, fearing for the life of the unpracticed lad, cried, "Come back!" Several Americans shouted for him to leave the ring. But Joe had made the venture, and he was not going to be frightened from the ring. On the farm at home he had conquered many a steer quite as wild and powerful as even this maddened bull.

He was conscious that thousands of eyes were watching him with eager interest; but without hesitation he advancing toward the bull, coolly placing himself so that with one hand he could grasp the bull's horn, while with the other he could seize his shaggy main. The young man, meanwhile, had leaped to his feet and retired to a safe position, leaving Joe to fight the bull alone. Joe's mode of attack had never before been seen in Portugal, and it appeared the extreme of folly. A murmur of remonstance was heard in every part of the audience. Many cried out for the campinos to rush in and rescue the reckless youth. The bull did not seem to appreciate the turn events had taken, and for a moment stood motionless. A strange silence, almost ominous of defeat to our hero, settled upon the pavilion. It was a thrilling scene—the brave sailor boy apparently at the mercy of the furious animal, and thousands of spectators looking on with breathless interest.

Suddenly the bull recovered himself, and, with an angry flaunt of his head, renewed hostilities. Joe quickly found that clinging to a yard-arm in a tempest was less difficult than to the bull's slippery horn; but he was determined to be captain of this lively craft. Somehow he felt that the honor of his country depended upon his victory.

As a good seaman favors his ship in a hurricane, so Joe resolved to humor the bull. He realized that he must take care of his strength, for he would need it all before he got through with his antagonist. Now the bull began to exhibit his wrath. He writhed, and hooked, and stamped. One instant the audience expected to see poor Joe dangling from his horns, and the next trampled helpless beneath his feet. But Joe clung as he would cling to a life-line in a fearful surf. During the intervals of the bull's violence, as in the water on its ebb, he struck gallantly upon his feet. Each time he did so, cries of "Bravo! bravo!" rent the air. The bull continued to put forth still greater power. He plunged and tore around the ring. Alternately he jerked and swung Joe from his feet, and fairly spun him through the air. The pavilion tossed, and reeled, and whirled before Joe's giddy sight. Round and round flew the bull as in a race for life. Several times he completed the circuit of the ring; a circle of dust rose from his track and hung over it like a wreath of smoke.

How Joe held on! He feared he could not endure the shock and strain for a minute longer, and he dreaded to let go. He began to lament his rashness. But all at once the bull's speed slackened. Joe felt a thrill of gratitude as his feet once more touched the ground. He was tired of flying, and was very glad to run. The bull, convinced that he could not liberate his horn from Joe's unyielding grip, came to a halt, and with disappointed anger began to paw the ground. Joe had longed for this advantage, which, strange to say, a bull seldom gives till toward the close of a fight, and he sprang directly in front of him and firmly grasped both his horns. "Bravo! bravo!" rent the air. Joe braced himself and waited, and when the bull threw his foot high in the air with its little cloud of dust, by a quick, powerful movement, Joe twisted his head to one side so strongly that the fierce animal was thrown off his balance, and fell heavily upon his side.

A score of men rushed in to hold him down until he should be secured; then he was rolled and taken triumphantly from the ring. Joe was almost deafened by the applause. He suddenly found himself a hero in the estimation of the audience, and was overwhelmed by the outbursts of enthusiasm. He was not allowed to leave the ring until he had been led to the royal box, where the queen, with her own hand, passed him a beautiful bouquet. She also extended to him an invitation to come to the palace, where she herself would receive the brave Amelcanr boy.

A Black Squatter's Dignity.

Detroit Free Press.

Fifteen miles out of Chattanooga, on the Bridgeport road, I came upon a negro squatter. The cabin was a structure of poles which a man could have pushed over, and the roof was simply a lot of straw and weeds and bushes thrown upon the rafters, and held down by large limbs. The one room was not more than twelve feet square, and in this, with no floor but the earth, lived a family of nine. There were two straw beds, one chair, one table, three plates, one knife, one fork, two spoons and a bowl. It had been raining, and part of the earthy floor was a mud puddle. The family had about nine pounds of meal and three or four of bacon, and of all the patches one ever saw the greatest show was right there. The old man had thirteen patches on one leg of his trousers, eleven on the other, seven on his vest, and his cotton shirt was patched in a dozen places with red, yellow and white and blue woolen. The old woman's dress looked like a crazy quilt, and two of the boys had only one trousers leg apiece.

"Great Scott! but how do you live?" I asked while one of the boys was watering the horse.

"Lib sah—how does we lib?" repeated the old man. "Well, sah, we is gainin' on it right smart. I reckon its gwine to be a good year for poo' folks."

"What do you raise?"

"Chil'en and dogs, sah," he soberly replied.

"Do you work any?"

"Only when I feels like it."

"And this is all your furniture?"

"Wa'al p'raps dar may be a cha'r out behind de cabin."

"And these are all the clothes you have?"

"Yes, sah, 'cept one of my ole hats on de roof."

"And you call this living, do you?"

"See heah, sah," he began, as he rose up from his seat on a log near the doorstep, "pears to me you was inquirin' a leetle too much! We don't advertise to keep no fust-class hotel heah, and if you doan' like de way we fling ourselves aroun' you'd better be sailin' along down de road! Some white folks is so mighty nice an' peart, an' perticklar dat nuffin on airth am quite up to dair style. Boy! bring up dat hoss an' let dis perticklar white man get dun gone afore dem two naked chil'en come home wid de sassafras and skurry his feelin's."

Those Treasury Darlings.

Army and Navy Journal.

Barren and desolate indeed would be congressional life where it not for the sweet smiles of the buxom lasses who are kept by Uncle Sam. They are necessary evils, and in the interest of "prudent legislation" they cannot be dispensed with.

Said a business man on the avenue the other day, to one of our ubiquitous reporters: "I tell you, sir, the treasury girls are indispensable. I order my clerk to sell them goods 10 per cent off. They keep Congress in session months longer than it would last were it not for these bewitching creatures. Were it not for the fascinations of these girls, the solons would never sit here after March; so, all of the summer trade we indirectly owe to the treasury girls."

Besides, the treasury girls not only keep our solons here, but they are wonderfully adept in keeping ex-congressmen in the city. Washington is principally inhabited by the ex-M. C's, all of whom take up their abode here so as to be near the "darlings," whom, in their influential days, they obtained employment for. Some of these girls are motherly in their sympathy for their old "influence." Dozens of old statesmen to-day at the capitol eke out a wretched existence upon the pittance given them by office girls. At the end and middle of each month these ex-solons may be seen "tripping the light fantastic toe" about the department so as to be conveniently near when the "girls" are paid off. Soon thereafter they are to be found around the free-lunch counters of the Willard's and Ebbitt, where they interject stale stories between their cheese and pretzels. On the two or three ensuing days they are as frolicsome as colts, and assume gayeties which far younger beaux might envy. To sum up, as the lawyers say, the treasury girls are valuable adjuncts and auxiliaries of the republic, and it is not saying too much when we express the belief that not a wise financial measure, not a piece of valuable statecraft has been propagated within the past ten years which was not inspired by the darling creatures in Uncle Sam's employ. All praise then to the treasury girls, who are the consoling genii, the inspiring angels of the sad old solons. Selah!

Fighting the Tiger.

A writer in the London Field says: Marvelous are the escapes from tigers. Col. Warren of the Bengal army, was carried off, but killed the tiger by means of a pistol he had with him, I believe; and many other sportsmen have recovered after being seriously mauled. But the most extraordinary escape was Captain Hill's who, while leading a party of police, was attacked by a noted man-eater in the Yonsaleen Hills, and had a stand-up fight. The tiger pinioned his right arm to his side put his paws on Hill's shoulders, and stood over him open-mouthed, while Hill endeavored to strike him with his left arm over the right shoulder. With a fiendish growl the tiger snapped down on his victim's neck, who fortunately fell at that moment. Thus only the upper fangs penetrated, and the tiger turned over a complete somersault, and when the man and tiger faced each other again the biped had apparently been converted into a quadruped, as he was on his knees and hands, and the blood pouring down his face and beard gave him, I have no doubt, a diabolical expression—or at all events, the tiger seemed to think so for he put his tail between his legs and ran for his life. This tiger afterwards killed a Karen, and was shot over the body by means of two guns tied near it, with a string attached to the trigger fastened across the path he was expected by. To show the audacity of a tiger, I may briefly relate the following: Our thirty-sixth native infantry was en-route to Berhampore, and an officer's servant—who, with the mess kit, had as is often the case, preceded the corps to the next encampment ground—was, just at dusk, and close to the mess guard, carried off the high road by a tiger. An infant he had in his arms when he was seized was quite unhurt in the awful rush that took place. Early next morning the tracks were followed by three officers, and, as the body had been very little mangled, it was determined to wait for the tiger's return. While a platform was being got ready one of the party went back, while the other two sat a little way off to eat their lunch, and their gun carriers were scattered about collecting material for the machine. While thus employed the tiger carried off the body from their midst, in open day, and through not very thick brushwood without being observed. To follow up was useless, as the body had neither blood nor rags to leave a trace behind.

General Grant's Cottage.

Long Branch Cor. Denver News.

People never tire of giving a glance at General Grant's cottage as they go by, although it is the plainest and most unpretentious one in its neighborhood. It was not an extravagant abode when it was built, some fourteen years ago, and in the progress of the age and architecture since then it has been left wholly behind. Except for necessary repairs, the ex-President has not spent anything on his modest cottage home, and the shrubbery and flower-beds are as genuinely 'old-fashioned as anything to be met with in an interior village. Rich carpet dealers and patent medicine proprietors have built elaborate mansions on all sides of him, and expend as much on their flower-beds, lawns, and window boxes each season as General Grant has laid out on his place since he owned it. The sturdy independence and common sense displayed by the old commander is refreshing in the midst of the universal extravagance and ostentation, and are characteristics all the more appreciated after one recovers from the first shock of contrast. The stout, stumpy figure of the ex-President is as familiar at Long Branch as it was in Washington, and in his rides and drives and walks he is continually tipping his hat to the dear 5,000 who claim his salutation. He has a house full, and a happy family of children and grandchildren about him now, and in his ruddy prime General Grant very freely says that he is quite as comfortably fixed as he wants to be. His sons are married and settled near him, and his only daughter has spent nearly an entire year in this country with him.

"Lifting."

When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks: "When do you lift?" meaning, "At what hour is the funeral to take place?" The manner of conveying the coffin from the house to the place of interment, still followed in Eaglesham, a village in the south of Renfrewshire, abundantly explains this phrase. As can be well enough understood, hearses and coaches are institutions belonging to towns and cities, not to villages. In the latter the coffin is borne to the grave on three poles, which are passed under it, long enough to leave a sufficient portion for two men to grasp on either side. Of course it is impossible to place these "spokes" in position in the house, so a couple of stools are brought out to the street, the coffin is placed upon them, and when the cortege is ready to go the spokes are passed under, the coffin is "lifted," and the procession moves off.

A PRINCESS OF ROMANCE.

The Story of the Widow of the Last Elector of Hesse.

The London Daily Telegraph, in a recent issue, says: Of the strange life stories that may be gleaned from that portion of the "Almanach de Gotha" dealing with dynastic and personal frets, few are more romantic than that which has just been concluded by the demise of Gertude von Hanau, the widow of the last Elector of Hesse. Her titular description, taken from the German Civilstands register, or official obituary record, is in itself the skeleton of a three-volume novel. It runs as follows: "Gertrude, Princess of Hanau, Countess of Schaumberg, nee Falkenstein, divorcee Lehmann."

This interesting personage, who died a few days ago at Prague, in her 77th year, was the daughter of a well to do wine merchant established at Bonn about the commencement of the present century. Endowed by nature with extraordinary personal attractions, she had several offers of marriage while still in her teens, and bestowed her hand, some 58 years ago, upon a young Prussian paymaster called Lehmann, then serving in the Seventh Lancers, a regiment quartered at Marienwerder, in West Prussia. Shortly after her union to this person she paid a visit to her parents in her native town, and during her stay with them made the acquaintance of Frederick William, Electoral Prince of Hesse, and a Captain of Prussian cavalry in garrison at Bonn. The young officer, who had quitted his father's court in in consequence of a quarrel with the reigning Elector's mistress, Countess Reichenbach, and was, oddly enough, notorious for his disapproval of princely peccadilloes, fell desperately in love with "Mrs. Captain Lehmann," and soon proposed to make practical recantation of his high principles in her favor by carrying her off from her husband. The fair Gertrude, however, promptly gave him to understand that her views were exclusively matrimonial. She was, indeed, already a wife, but well aware that, when the happiness of a German heir apparent is at stake, "il y a des accommodements avec le ciel," she suggested to his Serene Highness that her husband Lehmann, was a sensible and manageable fellow, open to reasons of certain sort, and that in all probability a little judicious persuasion would convince him of the expediency of parting with his handsome spouse—for a consideration.

Negotiations were opened between the husbands in esse and posse, resulting in a hard cash transaction, whereby Lehmann became the happy possessor of $15,000. Having pocketed this comfortable little competence, he proceeded to institute a divorce suit against his wife upon the plea of "incompatibility of temperament," and as soon as the decree of scheidung had been pronounced Gertrude Falkenstein, ex-Lehmann, was led to the altar by her 'All-Serenest" suitor, who, a few months later, conferred upon her the title of Countess von Schaumburg. The wedding took place in the autumn of 1831, the year in which popular discontent with the Elector William's regime in Hesse compelled that singularly dissolute potentate to nominate his son co-Regent—a step which practically amounted to his abdication in favor of Frederick William. Frau von Schaumburg, therefore—at that time in the zenith of her beauty—had not long to wait for the position and power to which she had aspired when she resolved to part from the husband of her girlhood's choice, who, by the way, had been compelled to throw up his commission in the Prussian service by his brother officers, and vanished into dishonorable obscurity with the price of his infamy. When she took up her abode, however, in the Hessian capital, her new mother-in-law, the Electress—an aunt of the present German Emperor—refused to sit in the same box with her at the Court Theater, whereupon Frederick William gave orders that his mother should thenceforth not be admitted to that place of entertainment. Toward the end of the year the aged Electress, ignoring her son's prohibition, paid a visit to the theater one evening, and was enthusiastically cheered by the audience upon her appearance in a private box. This demonstration was continued in the streets when she left the house, and led to the populace being charged by the Elector's body-guard, with drawn sabres, at his Serene Highness' express command. The Hessians never forgave their Elector for giving this barbarous order. By causing his subjects to be ridden and cut down for cheering his own mother—a venerable and deeply respected princess—Frederick William utterly destroyed his popularity in the realm of his ancestors.

Between 1831 and 1850 Countess Schaumburg bore her husband seven sons and two daughters. Early in the latter year she was created Princess Hanau by the Emperor of Austria. On the Elector's death in 1875 she inherited the whole of his enormous fortune, invested in state securities and railway stock, which will be divided, among her eight surviving children, the youngest of whom is a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Austrian Lancers.

Night on an Island.

From a Bar Harbor Letter.

At one of the most prominent hotels there has been staying a charming Philadelphia miss, who has been courted and attended as much as, if not more than any, of the favored beauties. It was a young Baltimorean who seemed to bask the most in her sunny presence, and we were soon told that he was the one who had brought a happy victim to Venus' shrine. In short, they were engaged. Like all Bar Harbor lovers, they used to go rowing in the evening, and started recently for a ride that was more than usually inteesting by reason of the lovely moonlight. After rowing for some time they concluded to land at a neighboring island and rest and talk and—; but never mind, that doesn't concern us. They soon became so absorbed in one another's company and oblivious to all about them that they did not see their boat, which was gradually, but surely, drifting seaward. When they did finally become conscious that there were other things in the world besides themselves (careful mammas, among others), they started to enter their boat and return. Imagine her (I don't know about his) consternation when they found that the boat had become unfastened, and could been seen far, far from shore, dancing trippingly in the silver glinted water. What were they to do? He took a sensible view of the matter, and concluded there was nothing else, but to remain on the island until daylight, and then hail some passing boat. To this she strongly objected; her reputation would be compromised if they remained together alone during the entire night on a deserted island. In vain he pleaded. No, she didn't believe people would take kindly to a new Paul and Virginia story. There was only one honorable and manly thing for him to do, she thought—to swim home and tell of the affair and bring her assistance. But they were fully a mile from the nearest shore, the water was beating high, and he knew that any such attempt would not only be foolhardy, but fatal. She would not be convinced, nor he persuaded. They remained on the island all night, while their friends suffered the most intense anxiety. There must have been a serious quarrel, for on their arrival home the following morning it was noticed that the young lady would not speak to her escort, whom she deemed an ungallant coward because he had refused to do what the hero in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" did of his own will. He went boldly to the mother of his betrothed, but she refused to listen to any explanation, saying, "My daughter has told me all." The next day the unfortunate but silly young girl, whose conduct is severely deprecated by her friends, was sented away. The young man is still here, and, though he says nothing it is plainly seen that he thinks himself in the right, as do all who have heard his story. It is barely possible, though, their opinion might be changed after hearing her account of the affair.

Late Tests with Improved Gatlings.

Army and Navy Journal.

Thorough test trials have been in progress at Sandy Hook with Dr. Gatling's improved guns, before the United States Ordinance Board, for the past two weeks. Those trials, which have been eminently successful, may be prolonged for another week. Dr. Gatling was present during the first ten days. The new feed allows the musket-caliber Gatling to be fired at any degree of elevation. The penetration at 3,000 yards was through one and a half inches of timber, and at 2,500 yards (giving the gun 56° elevation), the bullets struck the targets (which were composed of boards lying flat on the ground), passing through two one-inch boards and penetrating the sand four inches. At 2,000 yards—66½° elevation to he bullets passed through two one-inch boards and five or six inches in the sand. In every case the bullets struck the targets point on and retained their rotary motion. This was proved by the spiral scratches on the balls after they had passed through the boards. The gun is now being tried at shorter ranges. These experiments have established the fact that a Gatling gun fired at various elevations can kill men in entrenched positions at all ranges from 100 to 3,500 yards. The elevation required for different distances is determined by a quadrant and noted. As the gun remains quite steady while being fired, the bullets can be made to drop at the point desired. The value of such a weapon of warfare is unquestioned. Dr. Gatling's new torpedo, one-barrel gun, was also fired and worked well, making excellent targets at one mile range.

How a Young Girl Is Afflicted.

Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

Thomas Bigley and wife, residing at Rockport, have an adopted daughter, 10 years of age. The girl is of average size, though slender, quite intelligent, and presents the appearance of much physically suffering—yet she seems to be cheerful and communicative. About five years ago she became a sufferer from frequent bleeding and pain at the nose and pain in the head. About one year ago, during one of her bleeding spells, a number of small live red ants were discovered in the flow of blood from the nose, and at different times some also issued from her ears. Some months ago, on one occasion, she lost more blood than usual, and a large number—probably nearly or quite a hundred—of live ants were found in it, after which she appeared much easier, comparatively free from pain in the head, and able to sleep well. At the present time she suffer the same pain in the temple and behind the ears. Mrs. Bigley says that about five years ago the child took a nap in the yard under a shade tree, and her peculiar suffering commenced immediately afterwards, and this leads her to believe that some red ants made the way in her nose, and that they have multiplied and annoyed her ever since.

The Case Would Have to go Over.

Brooklyn Eagle.

She was a shrewish-looking woman, and the magistrate eyed her suspiciously as he said:

"You are charged, madam, with violence toward your husband."

"Am I a worm," she responded, "that won't turn when it's trod on? I guess not;" and she glanced around the court room as if to discover the individual bold enough to challenge the veracity of that declaration.

"Did he give you any provocation?" continued His Honor, in a lower and more conciliatory tone.

"Plenty of it. He called me his shattered idol, Judge, and as I never did take no sass from no man, I licked him."

The court gently observed that the case would have to go over.

Emulating Jesse James.

Wheeling, (W. Va.) special Cin. Gazette.

Some time ago Rev. Love, a United Presbyterian minister of Belmont county, Ohio, missed $5,000, and placed the matter in the hands of a detective for investigation. After looking around for some time the detective concluded that the two sons of the minister, aged respectfully twelve and fourteen years, had stolen the money, and some adroit questioning developed the fact that chloroform had been given the parents of the boys, and they had then perpetrated the theft. They say that they had planned to run off and go to the western wilds in Jesse James's place. All the money was recovered.

JOCOSITIES.

On Egypt's banks, contiguous to the Nile,
Great Pharaoh's daughter went to bathe in
style;
And as she ran about to dry her royal skin,
She kicked the bulrush that had little Moses
in.
At that event surprised, awhile she stud,
In silence gazing on the sacred sud.
Then turning to her maids, she said in accents mild,
"Blood an' ages, girls, which of yes owns
the child?"

Some marry for love, and some for money,
And some—the Lord knows why;
Some find the land of milk and honey—
Some nothing but dried apple pie.

Why is Gladstone like a potato? Because he is always in an Irish stew.

When a pretty Irish girl is stolen away they suspect some boycotter.

Miss Lilliphace says she uses powder merely to take the shine off the other women's faces.

"Great Pains Taken" is the heading of an advertisement in one of the dailies. Probably some gentleman has eaten a whole watermelon.

"And phat wud ye want sich a man as Pathrick for?" said Mrs. McGlone. "Ye niver cud thrust him out ov yer sight onlise ye was wid him."

A girl who sets out to look graceful in a hammock has as much work on hand as the man who tries to be languid with a saw log following him down a hill.

The orator answered: "What is the key to this great mystery of death?" solemnly inquired the orator, pausing impressively. And the man in the front seat who had been coughing all the evening huskily replied that he reckoned it must be a skeleton key.

The father of an elderly damsel marriageable young man: "On the day that I give you my daughter Adele, I will deposit 100,000 francs with M. Lafitte." Francois: "Thanks, dear sir, but suppose you give me the 100,000 francs and deposit Mlle. Adele with M. Lafitte."

After the circus is over, after the wild beast show is done: First son of toil (ecstatically)—"That was a bully show. Did you see the lion-tamer, hey?" Second son of toil—"Didn't I tell you, it takes him to boss a lion. Why, he just knocked that old lioness about as if she had been his wife."

The evil doer is sure to meet his fate at last. This is like the Irishman who covered himself up with sheets to escape the mosquitoes, but who exclaimed, when a lightning bug entered the room: "There is no use; here is one of 'em come wid a lantern. It's all over wid me, sure."

Brilliant simile: Michael's wife was leaning over the bank of a canal washing some clothes. A boatman on the tow-path observing her said: "Mike, aren't you afraid Mrs. Mullaney will fall in and get drowned?" "Divil a bit," responded her husband, "she can swim loike a tailor's goose."

"But why did you leave her so hastily?" asked a sympathizing friend who was trying to console a lover for his separation from the object of his idolatry. "O, it was a sudden impulse." "I don't know exactly," returned the sufferer thoughtfully, "but it must have been a No. 12."

"We have plenty of fresh salt air here; even our lady boarders wear sol'taires in their ears," said an enthusiastic seaside landlord. "Don't say so!" said the press guest. "Have you a salt rheum in the house?" "Yes, sir," said the landlord quickly; a humorous correspondent has it now."

Mrs. McCoble rebuked her colored cook, Matilda Snowball, in the following words: "When I hired you you said you didn't have any male friends, and now I find a man in the kitchen half the time." "Lor' brees your soul, he ain't no male friend of mine." Who is he, then?" "He am only my husband."

"I declare, Julia," exclaimed Mrs. Marrowfat, as her eldest daughter seated herself at the breakfast table, "your lips are all broke out into a rash." "Yes," returned Julia, with bashful candor and a heightened color that looked as if the rash was spreading all over her face, "Charlie has begun to let his mustache grow again."

Argonaut soup—"Take a pail of water and wash it clean. Then boil it until it is brown on both sides. Four in one bean. When the bean begins to worry, prepare it to simmer. If the soup will not simmer, it is too rich, and you must pour in more water. Dry the water with a towel before you put it in. The dryer the water, the sooner it will brown. Serve hot."

The pompous lawyer, who supposed himself to be very sarcastic, said to the keeper of an apple stand: It seems to me that you should quit this business and go at something which is not so wearing on the brain." "Oh, 'taint business," said the apple seller, "it is lying awake nights trying to decide whether to leave my fortune to an orphan asylum or to a home for played out lawyers, as is killing me."

"See heah, ole woman, dis heah water's done got flip-skippers in't," said uncle Bose, as the old woman passed him a blue decorated mug with the handle broken off. "Um, s'pose'n dey is; dey won't hurt your carcass, nohow." "Go 'long, chile! Dey's alibe, dey is; w'at yo' talking?" "Ye' doan reckon dey'll be alibe, w'en yo' done swallered 'em, do yo'? Drink it down niggah, drink it down Yo's gettin' pow'ful techy."

What Canonchet Cost Sprague.

When the first batch of work was finished on Canonchet, ex-Gov. Sprague, then a man of large affairs, was under the impression that it had cost about $40,000. One day his brother Amasa, who had had charge of the finances, asked him about insuring the place. "Well, put $25,000 on it," said the ex-governor.

"Twenty-five thousand!" exclaimed Amasa. "Do you know what it has cost?"

"Not over $50,000."

"Well," said Amasa, "here are bills for $800,000."

The property which was sold on Tuesday for $62,250 cost nearly if not all of a million dollars.

A new type of fever has broken out among the operatives of the Little Falls knitting mills. Four have died, and twenty-eight are ill with the malady. The Board of Health and physicians are investigating.

THE LOST FOUND.

"The Bohemian Girl" Number Two.

St. Paul Globe.

Fifteen years ago, when St. Paul was a much smaller place than it is now, an honest, hard-working Bohemian named Frank Kohout came here to live. He was accompanied by his wife and seven small children, two of them being boys and the rest girls, the eldest of the girls, Antonia, being eleven years old. The children were all pretty, and Antonia gave promise of developing into a perfect model of feminine beauty. Kohout was devoted to his family, and, not wishing to see them in want, took the first work he could find, which was in the capacity of deck-hand on a steamboat. The name of the mate under whom he shipped was Skelton. Skelton had a wife and family in Rock Island. By a chance the eye of Skelton fell upon the beautiful Bohemian girl, Antonia, and he resolved to kidnap her. It amounted to nothing else, as this history shows, and deserves no better name, for it was through the work of Skelton that Antonia was lost to her family for fifteen years, and finally given up as dead.

Skelton took advantage of Frank Kohout's ignorance of the English language, and through an interpreter induced him to part with Antonia, under a promise to procure her a comfortable home with a family in Rock Island, who would rear her as one of their own, and give her the benefit of a good education. In the simplicity of his heart, Kohout intrusted his little girl to the mate, who took her to Rock Island and placed her in charge of a female music teacher of most ungovernable temper. The music teacher had a daughter of her own, whom she treated well enough, but it was not so with Antonia. The child was sent to school a portion of the week merely to make her forget her native tongue; but after school hours, when other children were taking recreation, she would be compelled to do menial work, and would receive harsh treatment, no matter how faithfully she might perform the arduous tasks assigned her.

Antonia grew homesick and whenever Skelton's boat came in she would search him out and plead with him to take her home. Meanwhile Antonia's father was missed from the boat's crew. The mate seemed, all at once, to get into a dilemma regarding the betrayed little girl, and after making and breaking promises to take her home, he disappeared from Rock Island and his family with him.

The child was at a loss what to do. She urged her cruel mistress to write home for her, and received lying assurances that her request had been complied with. Bogus letters, purporting to have come from her parents were read to Antonia, and bogus promises made to send her home. One day her mistress struck her in the face. This was a little too much for the sensitive creature, and when night came on Antonia slipped away in the darkness and obtained employment in the family of a jeweler. She still sighed for home and wrote three letters to St. Paul, but they came back to her from the dead-letter office, and this led her to believe that her parents had given her up and gone back to Europe. She knew they were poor, unacquainted with the English language and in every way unfited to institute a systematic search for her. As for her, it had been years since her own language had been spoken in hear hearing and she had entirely forgotten it. An arbitrary rule of the Bohemian tongue chahges the spelling of the names when borne by female members of a family, by adding an extra syllable. It was the name of Kohout, when signed by any female of the house is spelled Kohoutova. With this peculiarity of Bohemian grammar, Antonia had never been made acquainted, and it was natural that she should follow the English idea and address her father by her own name, which was the only fragrant of Bohemian that she could remember, and that imperfectly. Hence she left a vowel out of her name, and in every attempt to discover the whereabouts of her father addressed him as Kohotova. This was spelled phonetically from memory, but it was not the name of her father. There were no Bohemians near to enlighten her, and her hope of finding her relatives burned low in her heart. But it did not entirely die out, though her family continued to live in St. Paul all the while without the means of communication with her.

Antonia left the jeweler's family and lived with an Irish Catholic priest, Father [illegible] years [illegible] an [illegible] ed by the Sisters of Mercy. She next lived with the family of Mr. Peck, a rail[illegible] where she met Mr. W. W. [illegible] of the Rock Island railroad, who [illegible] not later, and who wo[illegible] married her seven years ago. The union was blessed with two children, Ira and Katie, aged respectively five and six years, with a difference of fifteen months between their ages.

To gratify his wife, though with small hope of success, Mr. Smith came to St. Paul to search for his father-in-law. The city directory, of course, could not have been blamed in this instance [illegible] he failed. Luckily he ran across [illegible] police officer who knew Mat Jelli[illegible] J[illegible] Kolock. These men [illegible] Frank Kohout's son-in-law, Frank Kriha, who works at McCarthy & Verplanck's candy factory. Frank was visited, notes compared, and the whole party then repaired to Charlie Smith's collar-making establishment, where the old man is employed. When informed that his daughter still lived, Frank Kohout was well nigh overcome by his emotions. It was long before he could be induced [illegible] his own senses.

A telegram was immediately sent to Antonia, who arrived in St. Paul yesterday morning from Des Moines, Ia., via the Albert Lea route.

The reunion of the whole family was a most affecting sight and almost raised a lump in a reporter's throat. There were wild demonstrations of joy, handshaking and embracing among the men, and kissing, sobbing and shedding tears among the women and children. It was a strange scene and no mistake, and not the least affecting circumstance was the inability of the parents to converse with their long lost daughter, who cannot understand a [illegible] while both mother and father are still without even a small knowledge of English.

Antonia passed yesterday at the house of her sister, Mrs. Josie Kriha, on Michigan street. She will remain in St. Paul for a season and then make her home in Crookston, her husband having obtained a conductor's place on the Manitoba road.

Heroine and Coward.

Athens (Ga.) Banner.

There were many individual deeds of daring at Mud Hazel Creek during the fearful accident to the Pioneer excursion train, but none can eclipse the heroic conduct of Miss Annie Martin, a young lady of Augusta, now on a visit to her sister here, Mrs. W. H. Jones. Miss Martin was an occupant of the first coach, and was sitting beside Captain W. D. O'Farrel. When the car had settled on top of the engine and the hot steam was pouring into the coach, threatening to suffocate all the inmates, Mr. O'Farrel threw a cloth over the lady's face to protect her from the steam, and passed her out through the window unhurt. But Miss Martin was not content with being saved herself. She instantly rushed to the scene of the wreck, and, with her own hands, saved the lives of three persons, one of them a gentleman, by dragging them through the car windows. How this delicate young lady accomplished a task before which some of the stoutest men present quailed, is more than we can say. She seemed endowed with supernatural strength. Miss Martin, during the excitement, saw a lady being crushed beneath the coach where she had fallen, and threatened with death. Turning to a young man, who was standing idly by at some distance, she asked him to rescue the party. "I am not going to risk my life to save any one," was the cowardly response. Miss Martin then, with her own hands, extricated the victim, who proved to be a married lady, and dragged her to a place of safety. But it was at the expense of serious injury to herself, as she received bruises from which this young lady was for some time delirious. Nobly did she continue to work until the last person was rescued from the wreck, when Miss Annie set to work and carried bucket after bucket of water, until the last spark was extinguished in the engine. It must be remembered that this heroism on the part of Miss Martin was persormed in the face of imminent danger to herself, for after the excitement the young lady was discovered to have her arm dislocated in two places, her side badly scalded, besides serious bruises on her body. Had she repaired to a place of safety as soon as released from the coach, instead of returning to the scene of danger, Miss Martin would have escaped without a scratch.

How the Czar Enjoys Himself.

St. Petersburg Correspondence London Post.

In the meanwhile the Emperor enjoys himself after his style at Peterhoff defended on every side like a fortress, occasionally openly showing himself to the enemy—the public. The Empress is slowly recovering from her confinement, but the nervous prostration still remains, and it is largely for her sake that the coronation has been left in its present uncertain condition. Personally, she is averse to its celebration, and shares the views of several of the Czar's advisers, that if he can rule Russia without a crown as well as with one, why should he run the risk of a coronation? The Czar has been amusing himself of late with a sloop, propelled by electricity, which arrived at Peterhoff a short time ago from Cronstadt, where it had been constructed for the heir-apparent. Quite a flotilla of gunboats and torpedo cutters is maintained at Peterhoff to guard the place. Great changes are being made in the personnel of the imperial household, and it is stated that for the future, maintenance of the servants of the palace will only cost £13,000 a year, instead of neerly £100,000, as in the time of the late Emperor. Economy and simplicity characterize not only the course of life at Peterhoff, but also the entire higher administration of the empire. The ostentation that marked every movement and act of the late Czar's brothers, the Grand Duke Constantine, of the navy, and the Grand Duke Nicholas, of the army, has been replaced by the austere simplicity of the present Czar's brothers, Alexis and Vladimir. The parasites of the late court are having a terribly bad time of it now. No mercy is shown them in the reorganizations that are daily taking place, and, as might be expected, their opinion of the Czar is a very bad one, and goes to swell the popular clamor against him. The Winter Palace is under repair, and many suits of the apartments are ordered to be furnished afresh. A few weeks ago a deal of old lumber found in one of the garrets was sold for 2,000 rubles to a dealer in curiosities on the Nevsky Prospect. The rubish filled several wagons, and, although not one-half has as yet been properly examined, the dealer has already netted 20,000 roubles by the sale of two valuable pictures he found the first day among it.

Kissing in the Dark.

Philadelphia Record.

A racy story is going the rounds of summer resorts about a young Philadelphia lawyer who indulged in an osculatory adventure at the Byrn Mawr Hotel, a couple of weeks ago. The gentleman is quite as prominent at the State bar as he is in the county courts, and his presence at summer watering places has always been welcomed. One evening at Byrn Mawr, the story goes, he left his room on the second floor and started down the long, dark corridor toward the main stairway. Suddenly he heard the tripping of feet, and soon discovered the well-rounded form of a female approaching.

As the fair creature was passing, the man of the law very adroitly encircled the tempting waist with his right arm and kissed the damsel full in the mouth. Instead of responding the girl drew away indignant. The freebooter saw he had made a mistake, and said: "Oh! I beg pardon! I thought it was Mary." The lawyer had mistaken a sweet girl of eighteen acknowledged to be the handsomest and coyest lass in the house, for the chambermaid. Next morning he suddenly disappeared with his family, taking the first train for the city. Up at the Hotel Kaaterskill, where the hero of the corridor act has been accustomed to spend a few weeks every summer, the guests say that the chambermaids are raising a fund in expectation of his coming. They intend presenting him with a handsome testimonial, should he come their way. His short, compact form, slick and clean face, and sparse, auburn locks will probably not be seen on the Kaaterskill porch this summer. The password now among the swells at all the fashionable resorts is: "Beg pardon! I thought it was Mary." The strangest part of it all is that nobody knows where the kissing counsellor has gone.

Winsome Women.

She counts her loves like those blest beads
The pale nuns tell upon a string;
The round once finished, there but needs
Simply to recommence the thing.
—Harvard Lampoon.

Woman—the crown of creation.—Herder.

Woman is a miracle of divine contradictions.—Michelet.

All that I am my mother made me. John Q. Adams.

Shakspeare has no heroes; he has only heroines.—Ruskin.

Narrow waists and narrow minds go together.—Chamfort.

Woman is most perfect when most womanly.—Gladstone.

In wishing to extend her empire woman destroys it.—Cabanis.

If woman lost us Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—Whittier.

I wish Adam had died with all his ribs in his body.—Boucicault.

To a gentleman every woman is a lady in right of her sex.—Bulwer.

What is woman? Only one of nature's agreeable blunders.—Cowley.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—Saadi.

A fashionable woman is always in love with herself.—Rochefoucauld.

All women are good—good for something or good for nothing.—Cervantes.

Women detest the serpent through a professional jealousy.—Victor Hugo.

A woman changes oft; who trusts her is the softest of the soft.—Francis I.

There was never yet a fair woman but she made mouths in a glass.—Shakspeare.

A passionate woman's love is always overshadowed by her fear.—George Eliot.

Handsome women without religion are like flowers without perfume.—Heine.

Between a woman's "yes" and "no" I would not venture to stick a pin.—Cervantes.

Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart, when it is the abode of pity.—Luther.

Trust not a woman when she weeps for it is her nature to wheep when she wants her way.—Socrates.

O woman! thou wert fashioned to beguile; so have all sages said, all poets sung.—Jean Ingelow.

Ideas are like beards—men never have any until they grow up, and women none at all.—Voltaire.

Often the virtue of a woman must be very great, since it has to suffice for two.—Elizabeth of Roumania.

Friend, beware of fair maidens! when their tenderness begins, our servitude is near.—Victor Hugo.

Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable.—Richter.

At present the most valuable gift which can be bestowed upon women is something to do.—James A. Garfield.

A woman would be in despair if nature had formed her as fashion makes her appear.—M'lle. de Lespinasse.

A man never so beautifully shows his own strength as when he respects a woman's softness.—Douglas Jerrold.

A beautiful woman is the hell of the soul, the purgatory of the purse, and the paradise of the eyes.—Fontenelle.

A woman set on anything will walk right through the moral crockery without wincing.—Charles Dudley Warner.

The most fascinating women are those that can most enrich the everyday moments of existence.—Leigh Hunt.

A beautiful woman is a practical poem, planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all whom she approaches.—Emerson.

They govern the world, these sweet-lipped women, because beauty is the index of a larger fact than wisdom.—O. W. Holmes.

One can, to an almost laughable degree, infer what a man's wife is like from his opinion about women in general.—J. S. Mill.

There are only two beautiful things in the world, women and roses; and only two sweet things, women and melons.—Malserbe.

It goes far toward reconciling me to being a woman when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of ever marrying one.—Lady Montagu.

The only thing that has been taught successfully to women is to wear becomingly the fig-leaf they received from their first mother.—Diderot.

A young man rarely gets a better vision of himself than that which is reflected from a true woman's eyes, for God Himself sits behind them.—J. G. Holland.

She was of that light, unreflecting class; of that light, unreflecting sex—a Woman. Reader, for thy sins thou must have met with such fair Irrationals; fascinating, with their lively eyes, with their quick, snappish fancies, untameable as flies.—Carlyle.

A Titled Porter.

Philadelphia Press.

The late Marquis of Westminister, father of the present Duke was a most penurious man. He always dressed in a very shabby manner, and was in the habit of taking his shoes himself to the cobbler's to be mended. On one occasion, while walking in the vicinity of Maidenhead Station, near to his river seat at Cliveden, he encountered a boating man, who had just arrived by a train from London. The latter was looking round for somebody to carry his satchel, and the old Marquis caught his eye. Not recognizing the eccentric lord, the boating man asked him if he wanted a job, and offered him sixpence to carry his valise to the inn, a quarter of a mile distant.

"Make it a shilling, and I'm your man," said the Marquis.

"All right," said the other, and the Marquis trudged on in front with his burden. Arriving at the inn, he received his shilling and walked slowly away. The donor's astonishment when informed by a bystander of the rank and wealth of his porter, may be better imagined than described.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

President Arthur wears a tall white hat this Summer, and keeps his side whiskers closely trimmed.

Queen Victoria's wedding present to the Duke of Westminster was a very handsome thoroughbred riding horse.

The report that the Hon. John Bright, the Quaker statesman of England, is about to visit this country is denied.

Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has been trying to convert General Grant into an Episcopalian, but has given it up in despair.

Herbert Spencer, the famous English scientist, has arrived in New York, to spend three months on this side of the Atlantic in quest of health.

The Marquis of Bute is building a new house on the site of the old one of Mount-stuart. It will be finished next Summer, and will have cost $1,240,000.

The Lady Burdett-Coutts-Barlett has arranged for the dispatch to Egypt of a small staff of nurses, with all nursing appliances, the moment their services are needed.

The New York Mail and Express says: "Mrs. John Hoey wore to one of the Long Branch hops, the other evening, a lilac silk dress with point lace flounces, which was worth $50 a yard."

Baron Wilhelm Rothschild, of Frankfor, returned his last year's income at £239,400, while his brother, Baron Meyer Carl, confessed to £228,000. The amount of their income tax exceeded £14,000.

Mrs. Bruce (colored), wife of the Mississippi ex-Senator, now Register of the United States Treasury, is living quietly at Atlantic City, where she is a great favorite in society.

Chillington Hall, in England, has been the scene of great rejoicings at the birth of an heir to the Chillington estates. This is the first baby born on the property in ninety-three years.

Julia Ward Howe has written the libretto of a new pastoral opera in two acts, entitled "Lord Buncombe's Daughter." The music has been composed by Adamouski; orchestration by John Braham.

Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, has been on the throne longer than any other living monarch, and his reign exceeds by six years that of Queen Victoria. His father abdicated in his favor on the 7th of April, 1831.

Lucinda Ames was assaulted, near Lake Providence, Miss., by a preacher named George, and beaten to death with a club. Both are colored. Lucinda made some damaging revelations concerning the character of the elder.

A daughter of W. H. Hooper, the ex-delegate to Congress from Utah, was united in marriage the other day to Lieutenant Willard Young, of West Point Military Academy, son of the late Brigham Young, the Mormon President of Utah.

The Prince of Wales is described by an English writer as being very jealous of the military reputation of his brother-in-law, the German Crown Prince. He is anxious to perform some warlike feat, but is prevented by his mother's fears for his safety.

Rev. George O. Barnes, the mountain evangelist, has met with wondrous success at Indianapolis, Ind., where his afternoon and evening services at the Meridian street Methodist Church are packed with interested people.

At a recent English wedding the bridesmaids wore dresses of pale primrose surah, with broad brown silk sashes and sprays of wild flowers with the hats to match. They each carried a bouquet of wild flowers, also an ivory-mounted fan presented by the bridegroom and painted by the bride.

The marriage of Mlle. Berthe de Rothschild with Prince Alexander de Wagram gives the Rothschild family another connection among the great families of Europe. The Wagrams are related to the Murats, the Clarys, and to the royal family of Bavaria. Their magnificent castle of Gros-Bois is one of the finest in France. Into this family Mlle. de Rothschild does not enter empty handed, for her dowery is £100,000 a year. The young lady abjured Judaism, and has become as good a Christian as possible. The happy couple are to live half the year in the country, and the other half in Paris, where the bride's sisters, one of whom is Countess de Grammont, reside.

She Was Suspicious.

New York Tribune.

A lady who was anxious to send two little girls down to Elberon the other day brought them to Pier No. 8 and asked one of the officers of the boat if it connected with "the 2:30 train at Sandy Hook for Long Branch." She was answered in the affirmative; but being uneasy about the safe conduct of her little charges, whom she explained she was not to accompany, she asked, "Are you quite sure?" A short, stout ruddy faced man who was standing near by turned at this, threw away a half smoked cigar and answered for the boat's officer, "Yes, madam," he said, "this is the boat." She looked up at the speaker, a stranger, and was about to thank him when he added, "I am going to the end of the route and I will see that the children are safe." The lady looked at him so searchingly and possibly so suspiciously that he flushed up for a moment and said, "O, I will take good care of them if you will trust them to me. I am General Grant." "So you are!" exclaimed the lady as she recognized the face which painting and photography have made so familiar for the last twenty years. She gladly placed the girls in such distinguished care, and was equally grateful and amused to see the General and his little charges in conversation on the deck of the boat as it moved off.

Just Before the Battle.

Cheek.

"John," said an old Georgia plantation owner to a faithful negro attache of the place, "are the cows all driven out of the south pasture?"

"Yes, sah."

"And the sheep founded up under the east hill?"

"Yes, sah."

"And the mare, 2-year old and bay filly put up in the stable?"

"All snug, boss."

"All right. You know there's a couple of Atlanta editors coming down here in the morning to fight a duel, and one can't be too careful of his live stock while they are popping away at each other all day."

A Valuable Wardrobe.

Laramie Boomerang.

There are now 261,851 Indians in America, and if the wardrobe of the entire tribe should be attached and sold at sheriff's sale, it wouldn't bring $13. The Indian often gets hard up, but he might try from July to eternity and he couldn't soak his trousers for a doughnut with a hole init.

Boston has discarded "tress" as the feminine affix and substituted "trix." We once knew a seamstrix, whose mother was a tailorix, that became quite a poetrix.

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PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE
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West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Enclosed find $5. Please send me another box. [illegible] for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way and wish one No. 3 box.

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GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $200 and $150, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $1 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money.
Respectfully, F. H. HAMIAN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H. P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

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DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in [illegible] shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience [illegible] in the best spaces de... Respectfully.

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For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] will receive in return a [illegible] engraving in colors, representing the [illegible] and their manner of travelling in this country [illegible] as a "motor." [illegible] [illegible] will send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

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Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for **Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders.** In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

This useful and elegant volume is a common Library and Encyclopedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains EVERY WORD in THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation, and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon Science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of Reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $8.00, and the American Popular Dictionary costs only $1. [illegible] from the Lowest, —N. Y. Atlas. [illegible] "A perfect Dictionary and library [illegible]" [illegible]

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO.,
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Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

Booming Big.

BALTIMORE TREMENDOUSLY ENTHUSED OVER THE APPROACHING ORIOLE AND NEW ATTRACTIONS BEING CONTINUALLY ADDED.

The Baltimore Oriole is having a tremendous boom, and the indications point unmistakably to the greatest demonstration ever made in the Monumental City. The hearty endorsement of the railroad companies and other corporations, the leading commercial houses and business interests generally in the shape of the most generous subscriptions, render the matter of money one of no anxiety to the committee, and enables them to devote their whole time to perfecting the details of the three days festivities.

The responses from the military organizations invited to enter into competition for the splendid prizes offered, are of such a nature as to insure a most spirited contest. The military parade on the morning of the 12th, and prior to the competitive drill, will be strikingly brilliant and of a remarkable extent. All the competing organizations will be on parade present their fullest ranks, from which the company of thirty-six will be selected to contend for the prizes.

Several of these organizations number from two to four hundred men, and it is now contemplated to offer a magnificent silken banner to the organization making the finest appearance in the parade. The Maryland regiments, battalions and companies will turn out in full force, and the display as a whole will be a grand one. The second day's programme is now so far along as to insure a most unique and novel parade and attendant attractions. The military feature will be particularly interesting, as the winning organizations in the competition drill will have the right of the line. The immediate escort of Lord Baltimore will be arrayed in the most gorgeous costumes of two and a half centuries ago. Cecelius will be accompanied by Rex and the Carnival court, Momus, Comus, the Veiled Prophet and other royal personages of the famous mystic circles of the south. The tableaux following, showing the progress Baltimore has made the past two hundred and fifty years, will constitute a particularly interesting feature of the parade, as the citizens have become evey enthusiastic over it.

That the mystic pageant of Thursday night will surpass all efforts of the kind ever before attempted in the United States, if not indeed in the world, is now a forgone conclusion. It will be a marvel of splendor, of majestic proportions and of superb costuming.

The participation alone of the celebrated mystic societies of the country, renders it an unparalleled demonstration; but when are added the matchless divisions of the order of the Oriole, it is perfectly safe to claim that nothing to approach the pageant as a whole was ever before attempted. Aside from all other systems of illuminating the route, there will be four hundred bearers of patent lights, constructed especially for the purpose, and each light having four burners.

The utmost care is being taken to insure the convenience and comfort of all visitors. No increase will be made in the charges at the hotels or boarding houses, and a complete list is being made of all places in the city where accommodations can be had, and the price thereof. These lists will be printed and circulated at the railroad depots and throughout the city in large numbers.

The Baltimore and Ohio, as characteristic of the management, has thrown open its entire system — mail line, divisions and branches —to the exceedingly low rate of one-half the regular fare, or one fare for the round trip.

Every effort will be made to satisfy the most exacting as to time, comfort or transit and number of trains. A large accession of new coaches and motive power render certain the accommodation of all who may come.

Ticket agents anywhere will cheerfully furnish all information in detail.

PRAIRIE chickens can now be legally shot, to a limited extent. Now the festive hunter, accompanied by his still meaner cur, will range through the farmer's premises, tearing down fences, scaring stock, and setting out fires. It is time the farmers issued proclamations declaring them outlaws, and then proceed with a shotgun to abate the nuisance.

DR. BLISS wants $25,000 for his services attending Garfield. He thinks, his practice would have brought him $1,500 a month. This would not of course foot up to the above princely sum, but no doubt the doctor thinks the "cussin" he gets everywhere, is worth the balance of it.

THE treasury now contains $118,000,000 in silver. Silver dollars are accumulating at the rate of $4,000,000 a month, $2,000,000 of which comes from the mint in accordance with the law authorizing the coinage of that amount every month.

WE see by the Steuben Republican that it is now under the personal management of F. T. Burnham. Mr. Miller is, we believe in Chicago, superintending the management of his new venture, "Chicago Cheek."

How to Save.

All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay at such times means danger.—Detroit Free Press. See other column. 36-4t.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

CIDER.

Power (hand and power) GRATERS, Elevators, Jelly Pans, Sorghum Mills, Circular Mills, and Cider Mill Supplies. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 00	7 55	....
Lansing	8 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	8 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 48	5 22
Jackson Lv	6 20am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 08	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 04	1 40	10 18
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 15
Pleasant Lake	8 46	2 22	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	[illegible]
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 30
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	....
Louisville	7 30	7 25	....
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	2 10	6 47	....
Baltimore	3 20	6 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 40am	1 30am	....
Washington	10 40	2 31	....
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	
Louisville	7 12	....	2 05am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am	....	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 05am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 47pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 05
Waterloo	12 17	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 30
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 26
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	....	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	....	10 55
Bay City	9 20	....	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 3 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 55 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3 :15 p. m.; west—1:27, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00, 8 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m., 4 50, 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 6 05 a. m., 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m., 2 55, 7 05p.m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 5 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 7 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 45 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't & Pass'r. A'ct

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AND
PACIFIC
Ry.

—AND YOU—

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Why it is termed the Popular

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Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

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TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest [illegible]

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address L. M. ZENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or M. R. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis.

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Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

Those in love will find in this Book, strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband, this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that [illegible] are to win the object of your choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love [illegible] the tangled doors, and makes Love's Pathway clear, [illegible] Night and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 25 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

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How to attain Good Health, Long Life, and Happy Homes. How to prevent disease. How, when and what to eat. Clothing. Accidents. Care of the sick. Marriage—its purpose, duties and pleasures. Birth and care of children—their physical, intellectual and moral training and government. Social and business life. The Laws of health. Signs and treatment of disease. Represents the life work, experience and observations of an eminent physician, and contains important information that fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, young men and ladies, boys and girls ought to know. Nothing like it ever published. Sells at sight. Send for circulars and terms.

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$47 a month and board in your own county. Men or Ladies. Pleasant business. Address, PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa.
35-4w.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price

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Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 [illegible]	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 45	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 55		6 20	
Sedan			7 00	
Waterloo	3 10	11 50	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 15am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 20pm	2 20	6 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 30	2 32	6 50	9 00
Sedan			8 40	10 05
Corunna	2 15		9 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	9 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 30	6 25	4 30
Chicago	3 00	5 30		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:00 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage.

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. M. S. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. H. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & C. Express	W. & O. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 35pm	6 15am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 55am	11 15
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 40	12 58
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 35
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 08
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 05
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 16	5 30	2 47
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 25
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 20	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 42
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	5 05am
Tiffin	10 35	7 55	8 10
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 10
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 30pm
St Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 15 m	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 35	1 56
Albion		1 05	2 15
Cromwell		1 25	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 50	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar.	8 35	5 50	7 25

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD. No 3 Express	No 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2 Mail	No. 4 Fr.
5 40pm	10 20am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10pm	9 55am
6 47	11 20	Bluffton	4 05	8 52
7 30	12 10pm	Hartford	3 04	7 47
8 40	1 10pm	Muncie	2 10	6 50
		Cincinnati		
10 35pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 05	4 30am

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Trains No. 1 and 2 connect with trains to and from Louisville at New Castle.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, General Ticket Agt.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches,
Clocks, Clocks,
Castors, Castors,
Spoons, Spoons,
Forks, Forks,
Knives, Knives,
Chains, Chains,
Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT,
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[illegible]

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OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF CURE WARRANTED.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882. Number 37.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

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AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

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T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M.D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence, North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY FOOSEY, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my home, in Jackson township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice.
WILSON S. DANCER, Trustee.
April 15, 1882. tf

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GRALLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office, at my residence in Concord township, one mile north and one mile west of Concord, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. C. H. BROWN, Trustee.

For Sale.

On account of my wife's illness I offer for sale my threshing machine, clover huller, and ten horse power traction engine all in complete running order. For terms call at my residence two miles west of Waterloo, on Smithfield township line, or address. Wm. Brand, Waterloo, Ind.

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(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time. Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as hand-work. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Annie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 28-12t.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. VETTER,

—THE—

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A Sea Serpent With Polka Dots.

FOUR TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS ARE CHASED BY A MARINE MONSTER WHICH BARKS LIKE A DOG.

(New Bedford, Mass., Letter.)

Four young men who have been camping on the shores of the bay relate an experience which, but for the veracity of the parties, would be classed with the sea serpent stories that help to pass the time at the many watering places lining this coast. The names of the adventures are Charles H. Pierce, Captain David E. Ginlet, H. E. Founce and William Vaugh, of Hartford. They were crossing from this town to Wing's Neck, the other day, and thus narrate the story of their exciting trip:

"We left New Bedford at 1 o'clock p. m. in the yacht 'Josie,' accompanied by our sailing master, Captain Walter Briggs. When two miles off the south end of Bird Island Light, at the entrance of Buzzard Bay, one of the company called our attention to a singular looking object about half a mile ahead, and some points off our port bow. Our captain called it a sea-horse. Again, he thought its movements in the water did not resemble those of any fish he had ever seen. We soon ascertained that whatever it was, it was propelling itself at a fearful rate of speed through the water, and making almost a straight line for our little craft. When within a few thousand feet of us it seemed to raise its immense body, or neck, some ten feet out of the water, and, at the same time, twenty feet in the rear, its tail was seen to raise up, and at times lash the water. All at once the fish, or serpent, vanished from sight. For over ten minutes we sailed along, and were near the black bouy, not far distant from Wing's Neck Light, then looking back, to our horror and dismay, we observed the mysterious fish again making direct for our boat at a most rapid rate. When within twenty-five yards of our craft it partly disappeared, but in an instant was seen to shoot out of the water with a humming or hissing sound, and with a distinct bark like that of a dog. Then it dove again and was lost to sight. The length of this mysterious fish was twenty-five or more feet. Its body was about two feet in circumference, decreasing regularly toward the point of the tail, when it seemed but the size of a child's wrist. Its color was a dark gray, but resembling that of the back of a crocodile. The belly was a bright yellow with dark red spots scattered here and there, while its tail was covered with short, thick black hare. The head resembled that of a bull dog. Great flat ears were distinctly seen on either side of its ugly jaws, while two extremely long feelers or horns protruded just over the ears. The eyes were sharp and fiery."

It is said that a similar creature was seen in the bay two years ago. The members of the party are all trustworthy persons, and vouch for the truth of the narrative.

* * *

The latest reported wonder of the Yellowstone National Park is a natural gold-plating apparatus, in the shape of a geyser. It is said that a piece of metal held in the geyser during the eruption becomes plated with a durable thickness of gold. The Salt Lake Tribune is responsible for the truth of the report.

* * *

—Jones, at Fort Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. 34-10

—Let the farmer, the business man, the banker, the baker, the candle-stick maker and everybody remember that the Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, will be the best ever held in the state and no question asked. Make a note of this and do not fail to attend. Special rates, lower than ever before offered, will be given by the different railroad companies entering Fort Wayne, and you can go to this great fair almost as cheap as if it was in your own town. 36-3w.

—Delay not, but get ready to attend the best fair ever held in the state. Admission only 25 cents, and all entries, except speed, free of crarge. Seven thousand dollars in cash will be paid for premiums. 36-3w.

—The best base-ball clubs in the state will play each day during the great Northern Indiana Fair at Fort Wayne. Tell your neighbors and tell everbody that this fair will be the best ever held in the state. 36-3w.

—Let every farmer give one day to improving his mind in fine stock by attending the great Northern Indiana Fair. The finest cattle and sheep in the west will be there. 36-3w.

—My friends, my fellow citizens, do not sleep on your rights, but get ready at once to take in the big fair of the season. Of course, we refer you to the great Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne. 36-3w.

—Before buying your fall suit, see Yesleca. 2t

Under The Sea.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES IN THE WORK OF A PEARL-DIVER.

[California Times.]

"I was once a diver—not a wrecker, but a pearl-diver, and a hard business it was," recently observed the captain of a Spanish brig to a reporter. "We worked off the Mexican and Panama coasts, principally on the Pacific side. Sometimes we worked alone, but generally on shares, and sometimes for pay. We went to the grounds in small sailing vessels, then we took to the small boats, and covered as much ground as possible. Each man had a basket, a weight, and a knife. For sharks? Yes, but it is a poor defense, for it is almost impossible to swing the arm with any force under the water. The best weapon is a short spear. When you reach the ground you strip, put your feet in a big sinker, take the basket that has a rope for hoisting, drop over, and soon find yourself at the bottom. Then your buisness is to knock off as many oysters as you can, and pile them into the basket before you lose your wind. It is a terrible strain, but I could stand it in those days for six minutes, and I have known some men who could stay down ten; but it is a sure death in the long run. If the ground is well stocked you can get twenty or more shells, but it is all luck. When the basket is full it is hauled up, and after you come up for your wind down you go again, the sinker being hauled up with a small cord for that purpose. It was on one of these trips that I ran afoul of the animal that gave me a lasting fright. You will smile when I say it was only a star fish, but that it really was. I went down sixty feet with a rush, and, landing on the edge of a big bunch of coral, swung off into a kind of basin. The basket went ahead of me, and as I swung off to reach the bottom something seemed to spring up all around me, and I was in the arms of some kind of a monster that coiled about my body, arms and legs. I tried to scream, forgetting that I was in the water, and lost my wind. It was just as if a plant had sprouted under me and threw its vines and tendrils about me. There were thousands of them, coiling and writhing, and I thought I had landed in a nest of sea snakes. I gave the signal as soon as I could, and made a break upward, part of the creature clinging to me, while the rest, I could see was dropping to pieces. They hauled me into the boat when I reached the surface, and pulled the main part of the animal from me. It was oval, about three feet across, and the five arms seemed to divide into thousands of others. I probably landed on top of that one, which at that time was the largest I had ever seen. I afterward saw the body of one that had washed ashore on the Isthmus that must have had a spread of thirty-five feet. Their power of grasping is considerable, but touch them in a certain way and they throw off their arms in a regular showed, and are soon reduced to an oval body."

* * *

Indiana State Fair.

The managers of the coming State Fair, commencing September 25, express great encouragement from the bright prospects for success by the early opening up of the business connected therewith; the anxiety of old exhibitors to secure more space and the several applications to erect special buildings on the grounds for exhibition purposes at private cost.

The indications are such, that in order to meet the requirements, 150 new horse stalls are being made. The stables and pens for other stock remodeled and put in complete order that exhibitors and visitors may realize comfort and pleasure. The gradual growth and increased interest manifested in the State Fairs, and the kindly expressions from exhibitors who represent large manufacturing establishments at the principal fairs, the bountiful harvest now gathered, and a season of abundance in prospective, gives every reason to hope for an improvement on any former year, and the assurance that the Indiana State Fair can be made to rank first on the list of fairs, as the state is now first in the production of wheat, and second to no other state in all the requisites of human prosperity.

Arrangements are pending for special attractions during the fair in addition to the large premiums on speed.

All the state institutions at the Capital City will be prepared to receive visitors during the fair week, and this will be a rare opportunity, at reduced railroad rates, to visit the new state house, in process of construction.

A Strange Story.

Some years ago there lived in Virginia a beautiful and accomplished young lady—a member of one of the oldest and best families in the state. She was the reigning belle in the society in which she moved. In the course of time she married a young man of the highest respectability, both as regards talents and family connections. In due time they had a son born to them. They were exceedingly happy.

The lawyer, in the course of his business transactions, became some way or another entangled in a quarrel with a brother lawyer. A duel was the result. In the contest the husband was killed. The wife became insonsolable. A severe fit of sickness followed. When she recovered, the only thing to lavish the whole affections of her heart upon was her son. Her entire attention was given to him.

After a year or two she was surrounded by an immense number of admirers, and several made proposals of marriage. She denied them all. Her heart was true to her first and only love. At last, many of her admirers importuned her to marry them, offering her fortune, station and everything that would be likely to win a woman's heart, but all to no avail. She replied to them that she could not give them her hand with her affection; her heart was with the buried dead.

The widow found that these approaches were made to her so often and so earnestly that she withdrew herself from society as the only thing like quietness; but even the letters would annoy her. She was determined to get out of society entirely and seclude herself in some retired spot. She did not care where she went if she could only secure quietness and enjoy the pleasure of training and cultivating her boy's mind and have his exclusive society. He was a noble little fellow.

Well, after looking about for a place where absolute, desolate seclusion could be obtained, she be unknown, and the climate would be congenial, she determined upon Florida. So she removed to a retired spot about a mile or so from Ocala, where she found a small hut already built and suited to her requirements. She purchased it and there remained for some time, when unhapily her boy was taken sick and died, and was buried near the house. She planted an acorn near by, that was found after his death in his pocket. It has grown to be a large tree.

Alone in the world, without a soul to converse with, she fretted and pined her life away, her only consolation being in her communications with her Maker. She prayed for peace and obtained it. She had no domestic servant to wait upon her, but cooked her own meals, etc.

Occasionally she would see persons approach her little home, and not wishing to be seen, would retire to a small cave near by, where she could watch the movements of strangers until they were gone when she would come out again and take possession of her little shanty.

One day she walked into Ocala, for the purpose of obtaining some medicine at the drug store. She was closely hooded and disguised. There was one gentleman in the town, however, whom she recognized as an old suitor. She immediately left, and was lost to sight quickly. The gentleman saw the eyes; he thought he knew them; their influence in the past had kept him awake many a night. He was at first staggered at the thought that it might be she. Indeed he was almost paralyzed, for he was single and remained so for her sake. When he recovered his senses sufficiently to know what he was about, he turned into the street to look for her, but she was gone, and no one could tell him anything about her, or in what direction she had gone. He searched the country all around, but his efforts were fruitless. At last he had to give up the pursuit. He was very unhappy.

Well, the lady lived many years afterward, still staying at the same place. At last she found that her health was giving away; that the hardships she had to undergo—living in so wild and rude a condition—necessitated her making a confident of somebody, so as to obtain help. She called in the assistance of an honest quiet colored woman, Aunt Polly Fudge, who was to her some comfort and did chores for her. At last she took sick and was confined to her bed. Polly faithfully nursed her, and at a length the lady died.

She told Polly her history suppressing her real name, and said to bury her in the grave beside her darling boy, under the oak tree that she had planted near the cave, and that she was to be buried in her wedding dress—a beautiful white satin one—and on her head the wreath she wore on the occasion of her marriage. Faithful Polly attended to matters as she was told, and Mrs. Neville for that was the name the lady called herself, gave to Polly all her money, which was $4,000, and also her old clothes.

So rests within a mile or two of Ocala in one of the hammocks the last mortal remains of the poor, broken-hearted widow. The relatives and friends will never know her end or her burial place.

* * *

A Heap of Ingenuity for Ten Cents.

[Exchange.]

"Why don't you go west?" demanded the man, after telling a tramp that he had no small change, and could not respond to his appeal for aid.

"I've been out there."

"Why didn't you stay?"

"'Cause I lost my all."

"What all did you have?"

"Stranger," said the old man as he leaned back and wiped his forehead, "I went to Illinois with $6,000 in cash. I went in to raising frogs for the market. There was every show that I would clear $10,000 the first year, when a climax knocked the plump-center all in one night."

"What was it?"

"I had twenty-three thousand frogs on my farm, and every durned jumper got up and jumped over on another man's land."

"They did?"

"Did for a fact; and, as I hadn't branded a single one of them, I couldn't identify my property. That's what broke me all up, and I've come east to see about getting up a machine to scratch a hog's back—something that will permit the hog to scratch himself. If you can spare me ten cents to help me—"

He got it without further explanation.

* * *

"How many toes has a cat?" was one of the questions asked at a school examination in Paterson, N. J. No one, even the principal of the school, could answer the question. The teacher sent two lads out on a foraging expedition, and thereafter it was found that the feline has eighteen toes—ten on the front feet and eight on the hind feet. They also found that the elderly maiden lady whose pet was stolen and brought in to have its toes counted, could bounce into a school-room and make it seem like a town struck by Texas cowboys.—[Boston Post.

* * *

Beats the Corner Lot.

A hanging garden: Take a printer's towel as a basis. You may have a little trouble in securing one, as the craft usually hangs on to a specimen so long that parting with it is a little like losing an old friend. Carry it home the same as you would a pane of glass, being very careful not to bend it. Suspend it by the four corners of a bay window, and sow flax, lettuce or any other seeds you may wish to cultivate, except pumpkins. The soil is too rich for that class of vegetable. Sprinkle carefully every morning, and in a few days it will be a lovely illustration of the old saying, that nature abhors a vacuum.—[Union County Democrat.

* * *

The longest fence in the world is a 200 mile fence on the border of New Mexico. When John Sherman is in a mending humor how that fence would tickle him.

* * *

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—MILLINERY.—Mrs. Clock has received new fall styles in hats and bonnets. Has the latest styles and shades in ribbons, flowers, plumes and tips. Keep also a assortment of black and cream Spanish laces. 36-4w.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandraff eradicating properties. 36-4t.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

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and see their home-made

WAGONS!

GIVE THEM A CALL.

MAKING LOVE IN THE CHOIR.

She sat on the steps of the organ loft
  Just after the second hymn;
And through nave and choir to the cool, gray spire
  The sound rose faint and dim,
As they settled themselves in the church below
  For the sermon that followed next,
And I seated myself at the alto's side
  As the parson took his text.

I marked the tender flush on her cheek,
  And the gleam of her golden hair,
The snowy kerchief 'round her neck,
  And her throat all white and bare;
A throat so white that indeed it might
  An anchorite entice;
And I faintly heard the parson's word
  As he preached of Paradise.

My arm stole gently around her waist
  Until our fingers met;
And a flitting blush made the tender flush
  Of her cheek grow deeper yet.
Snowy and fair the hand beneath,
  And brown the palm above,
And the brown closed softly over the white
  As the parson spoke of love.

Ah, who is wise when deep blue eyes
  Meet his and look coyly down?
Who would but drink, nor care to think
  Of envy's jealous frown?
'Twas but to bend till I felt her breath
  Grow warm on my cheek, and then
My lips just softly touched her own,
  As the parson said amen.
—Puck.

A LITTLE COWARD.

That was what Miss Merivale had called her that moring when she trembled and turned pale because the black mare reared with her. She begged Sir Robert to take her off, and stood in ignominious safety, while Agatha Merivale mounted Stella and rode off triumphantly down the avenue.

She was a coward. She did not deny it, and was sometimes very much ashamed of it. But no one had seemed to mind it, until Agatha Merivale came, with her bold, dark eyes and her dashing ways, her riding, and hunting; and everybody admired Agatha so much, even Sir Robert!

She almost hated Agatha! You see, until Agatha came they had been so happy at De Rossett. Little orphan Madeline Leigh had never been so happy in her life as here at the hall with sweet Lady de Rossett, who was her guardian, and her son, Sir Robert. They were so kind and good to her. They petted her and loved her so. And now Agatha had come, and for two weeks had monopolized Sir Robert and kept the house in a turmoil of gayety, and laughed at Lina, and made her life wretched.

Lina's maid reported that everybody said Sir Robert was to marry to Miss Merivale. Lina made a stern resolve that she would run away from the hall when that event took place. Run away! She would run away now! Not far though—she was too much of a coward to venture far into the world alone; but she would go away across the fields to "Aunt Margaret's," as she called Lady de Rossett's widowed sister-in-law, who lived in a quiet, comfortable house a mile away from the hall.

Mrs. Harrington was an invalid, paralyzed, and confined to her bed. She was rather a grim old lady, and most were inclined to shun her; but sweet, bright little Lina won her way into the old lady's heart, and was always welcome at the lodge.

Yes, she would run away to Aunt Margaret's, and perhaps when she was missed, Sir Robert might feel a moment's uneasiness about her. Seizing her hat and a light shawl, she flew off across the park, calling Leo, Sir Robert's pretty colley, to go with her. Lina did not like to cross the field alone, being possessed by a great terror of bulls; but with Leo she would not mind it much.

Leo was calmly taking a nap on the front portico, but he stared up and raced after her with a joyous bark. But at the little gate that led from the park into the fields, Lina was greatly disconcerted by an unexpected encounter with Sir Robert and Miss Merivale, who came laughing and talking along the path, both looking bright and handsome in the golden rays of the setting sun.

She brushed past them with a hasty "Good evening," but Sir Robert turned back to speak to her.

"Where are you going, Lina?" he asked.

"To Aunt Margaret's," she answered, not looking at him.

"Alone, Lina? Are you not afraid? If you will wait a little while, I will go with you." Sir Robert said, looking down kindly at the girl's flushed cheeks and averted eyes.

"No, thanks," Lina answered, hastily. "I will not trouble you. Leo will take care of me. And you would be late for dinner if you went with me."

"May I come for you, then, after dinner?" Sir Robert asked.

"Thanks, I'm not coming back. I shall stay all night," was the hurried answer, and Lina turned to go.

But Sir Robert detained her for a moment.

"Lina," he said, in a low, soft tone, "what makes you avoid me so, lately? What have I done to offend you?"

Lina raised her blue eyes hastily to his, for one moment, and then dropped them again.

"I have not avoided you," she said, coldly. "You have been very much occupied with—other people. There, I will not detain you."

She waved her little hand haughtily, and walked away from him. He watched the pretty, white-robed figure for a moment, and then Leo came and fawned on him.

"Leo, Leo!" called Lina's voice.

"Go, Leo," said his master, and the obedient dog trotted off down the path after the girl.

It was rather dreary at the "lodge" that evening. Mrs. Harrington was out of humor, because her agent had failed to call that day to receive £1,000 that she wished him to deposit for her. And Parkins, her nurse and housemaid, let the maid-servants all go off to a fair in the village, "where they will certainly get into mischief," Mrs. Harrington said.

But when Lina had talked to her and made her laugh a little, she forgot her grievances, and chatted away very pleasantly. At 10 o'clock she declared she had laughed till she was tired, and Lina must give her her drops and let her go to sleep.

"There! the spoon in gone. Where can Parkins have put it! Child, would you mind running down into the pantry and bringing me a spoon? I would ring for Parkins, but she told me she wanted to get up some muslins this evening, and would come up as soon as she had finished."

Lina did not altogether like to pass down the long stair and silent entries leading to the pantry, but she went, and Leo trotted after her. As she stood in the pantry, looking round for spoons with no light but a faint gleam from the hall lamp, a sound of voices caught her ear.

The pantry was on the ground floor, its iron-bound, shuttered window looking into the garden. The sound was outside the window, and Lina paused to listen. The first word that caught her ear startled her.

"A thousand pounds, and all the old woman's jewelry and plate!" said a man's voice, in a husky undertone.

"Yes," was the reply, in a woman's voice—the voice, Lina knew, of Parkins, Mrs. Harrington's model, soft-voiced, lady-like nurse: "and there won't be any trouble about it, because I have let the women go away to stay all night, and sent the gardener on a fool's errand to missus' brother's, twenty miles off."

"But this girl that came to-night—what about her?" asked the man.

"Oh, she will go to her home presently, and stay there if she is wise. She'd be no hindrance, anyway—a silly timid little thing. But its as well to let her get out of the way," said Parkins, coolly.

"But see here, Molly, why not do it now? Then we'll have more time to get away before daylight," said the man.

"I tell you its not safe before eleven o'clock," Parkins replied positively. "People may come in. Sir Robert don't like her out of his sight long; and that idiotic young Marsden may come mooning in. Wait till half-past 11, and the west door here will open. And, Jim, look here, when you get this swag, you are to take me with you—your wife, mind."

The voices grew fainter. Evidently the speakers were moving away from the house. But Lina had heard enough. Sick with terror she leaned against the pantry wall a moment, and tried to think. What did it all mean? Robbery, murder! And no help near. Her first instinct was to fly out of the house and across the field to the hall. But her absence would be instantly discovered, she knew, and then poor Aunt Margaret would be alone with these wretches. No, she must not go—but to stand here idle would do no good. She flew like a bird along the halls and up stairs, Leo pacing by her side. At Aunt Margaret's door she paused, and a sudden thought came to her. She would send Leo home for help.

"Where is the spoon, child? How long you stayed. Good heavens! what is the matter?" cried the old lady as she saw the girl's terrified face. Lina began some evasive answer, but instantly remembered that Aunt Margaret must be told the whole story, or nothing could be done to save her. She did tell it, and Aunt Margaret listened in silent consternation, and then burst out impetuously with:

"Good heavens, child! Why don't you run right home?"

"Because I knew Parkins would be up here in a few minutes and find I was gone, and then—"

"Ah, well. So you stayed to save the old woman if you could. What are you doing, child? Why don't you lock the door and pile things against it? Good God! If I was just able to rise out of this bed!"

But Lina did not speak for a moment. She had found a pencil and was rapidly writing a few words. When she had finished—

"Now," she said, "when Parkins comes tell her I am to sleep on her couch here in your room, and she must go somewhere else. I will be back in a moment. Leo!"

Out of the room she darted, and down to the hall door, which she unbarred and passed through. Then, kneeling in the shadow of a pillar on the portico she tied the knot tightly in her handkerchief round Leo's neck.

She put her arms round his neck after that, kissed his forehead, and a half sob escaped her.

"Is that you, miss?" said a smooth voice from the hall. "Why, whatever are you doing in the dark there?"

Lina sprang up as if she had been shot.

"I am sending the dog home," she said, speaking quietly though the throbs of her heart shook her whole frame. "He is restless here without his master. Go home, Leo—straight home, sir!"

The dog, with one farewell lick of her hand, bounded down the steps and vanished in the dewy darkness of the summer night.

"Oh, God! let him go safely and swiftly!" prayed the girl in her heart.

Then she went in and helped Parkins bar the door, and they went together up stairs.

Aunt Margaret lay very quietly on her pillow, but with her black eyes gleaming.

"Parkins," she said steadily, as they entered, "Miss Leigh is kind enough to offer to stay with me here to-night. She will sleep on your couch, and you, my poor soul, can go and get a good night's rest in another room."

Parkins was silent for one instant, and then began a series of smooth polite expostulations which no one would heed, and finally the civil nurse prepared the couch for Lina and took herself off observing sweetly:

"If Miss Leigh will leave the door ajar, I can hear a call from this room, and will come instantly."

"Thanks, Parkins, but I hope I shall not have to call you," said Lina, speaking as sweetly as Parkins herself.

Then as she glided to the door as soon as it was closed, she turned, with a face of dismay, and whispered:

"The key is gone! She took it when she was fidgeting in and out with the sheets and pillows."

"There is a bolt besides," Aunt Margaret answered.

Lina gave a sigh of relief as she slipped the bolt into the groove, and felt that she had some little protection against the enemy.

"Now, child," Aunt Margaret said, "can you use a pistol?"

"I never touched one in my life," said the "little coward." But if I had one now I would try."

"Very well. Take my safe key—it is under my pillow—and unlock the safe. They are just as my husband left them a year ago, but Robert looked at them a few days ago and said they were all right. That is it. Put one of them on the foot of the bed, and if those wretches come, try, my dear, to use it. Now put the other here, by my left hand. Thank God! I can use that a little. Now, what are you doing? Oh, yes; pile up all you can against the door. There, you can't move anything else. Now, come here, little girl, kneel down by me, and let's say our prayers together."

With the old lady's thin, pallid hand clasped tightly in her two cold, trembling little ones, Lina knelt down there, and burying her face in the pillow, tried to pray.

Her petition was not a very coherent one; it was only a wild, passionate cry for pity and help, and meantime she was listening, with every nerve strained, for sounds from the outside. A lamp burned in the room. On the mantlepiece a softly ticking clock marked the slow minutes. No other sound broke the stillness.

Presently a sob shook the girl's figure. She was thinking of Sir Robert and his tender care over her.

Oh, if she had not been so wayward and proud this evening, all would have been well. He would have come for her, they would have been safe.

But surely, surely, he would come yet.

He could not fail to find the note, and she knew he would come to save her. But yet horrible doubts came to her as to whether the note would reach him. It might be lost, or Leo might wander about and not get home until it was too late.

Too late! Lina shuddered and sobbed again as she thought what that might mean. Oh, it was hard to think of dying so helplessly, so horribly, with help so near.

The long minutes crept on, and no sound came until 11 o'clock had passed. The little clock softly chimed the half hour. Then, in a few moments, came a sound of stealing footsteps in the passage, and the knob of the door was softly turned.

Breathless silence in the room. Then a gentle tap at the door. Lina clasped Aunt Margaret's hand convulsively, and the old lady spoke.

"What is that?" she asked, steadily.

"It is me, Parkins, ma'am. Would you ask Miss Leigh if she will kindly open the door? I have the toothache, and want some laudanum."

"What a devil it is!" whispered Aunt Margaret. Then aloud: "Go down stairs and get something, Parkins. I cannot trouble Miss Leigh."

Lina hoped that Parkins would urge the point a little. Anything to prolong the parley and gain time.

But a whisper in the passage followed, and then a man's voice:

"Ladies, there's no use making a row. Just open the door peacefully, and you shan't be hurt. We'll break it down if you don't."

"What do you want?" Lina asked, hoping to gain a little time. A new and gruff voice answered insolently:

"You know well enough what we want, miss. We wants the thousand pounds and the diamonds, and we mean to have them. So don't be a fool, but just open the door peacefully, or you'll be sorry."

Lina sprang to her feet and seized the pistol. A flood of color rushed to her cheek and brow. She had been insulted and threatened, and indignation overpowered terror. She went toward the door and called out, quickly and clearly:

"You're not coming in. I have sent for help, and Sir Robert and his men will be here directly. I am armed and if you do break the door down I will shoot you like a dog."

A moment's silence followed, then a coarse laugh, and—

"All gammon. She hadn't no one to send. Break the door down," in Parkins' voice; and heavy blows began to fall upon the door. It trembled and cracked beneath the battery. A panel broke and a man's hand was thrust in; the whole door seemed about to fall when—bang! bang! came two reports from Lina's pistol, and a couple of bullets crashed through the panels, and the besiegers paused abruptly.

"Go away instantly!" called the girl's clear voice, "or I will fire again."

"One more rush, mate, and we are in," yelled the gruff voice outside.

What followed was wild tumult and confusion, the crash of breaking panels and bolts, the fall of the door and the furniture Lina had piled against it, shot after shot from Lina's pistol, a yell of pain and rage from both of them. The door was down. One of the men was in the room. Lina had fired her last shot, and running to the bed snatched Aunt Margaret's pistol, and turned to face the enemy. Suddenly came a wild shriek from Parkins—then a voice calling: Lina! Lina! I am coming!" and Sir Robert de Rossett hurled himself bodily upon the ruffian outside the door, prostrated him, and sprang into the room over his body. And this is what he saw: "Madeline Leigh, the "little coward," with blazing eyes and scarlet cheeks, and a pistol in her hand, standing unflinchingly between Aunt Margaret and a burly ruffian; and Aunt Margaret herself, who had not turned in her bed for a year, standing on her feet on the floor. Two seconds changed the aspect of affairs. After that the burglar sprawled senseless on the floor. Aunt Margaret sank back on her bed with a wild "Thank God!" and the little heroine of the scene lay in Sir Robert's arms in a dead faint.

"Oh, Robert, why didn't you come sooner?"

"Don't you know I came as soon as I found your note?" he said. "Leo went to my room, and I found him there when I left the drawing-room, after 11 o'clock."

"Where are those dreadful men?" Lina asked, raising her head dizzily and looking with a shudder.

"Never mind them, dear. They were taken by the men who followed me. My brave little darling! What a heroine you are!"

Two months later, when Parkins and the two men were brought to trial, Aunt Margaret walked into the witness box and gave her testimony with grim directness and self-possession. Lina gave hers with much trembling and some tears; but she looked intensely lovely, and no one wondered that Sir Robert was going to marry her.

The crowd around the door gave three cheers as she left the court-room, walking between Sir Robert and his mother, and three more for Robert, and then three more for Leo, who followed them.

And Aunt Margaret's wedding present to Lina was the thousand pounds and the diamonds that had been saved by the courage of "the little coward."

Byron said: "Caprice is in woman the antidote to beauty."

A NEW CATTLE PLAGUE.

Remarkably Fatal Disease Attacking the Cattle in Pennsylvania.

Boston Herald.

A new and mysterious disease has broken out among the cattle in some sections of Pennsylvania. They have been known to drop dead fifteen minutes after they were first attacked.

Two cows were driven to pasture early in the morning. They were apparently well, but in twenty minutes they dropped dead. The rest of the herd commenced bellowing and pawing the earth, and prancing about the dead carcasses that were rapidly swelling. In a short time six more of the same drove were dead. The owner had their swollen bodies carefully limed and buried in the woods. In this way some 35 head of cattle perished on different adjoining farms. Some died in the stables. One farmer found two cows dead in the barnyard. When the cattle are first attacked they refuse to eat or drink. They seem to be attacked with a chill, and breathing becomes difficult. Some moan and appear to be in great pain. In a short time they lie down and die in great agony. Their bodies swell out of proportion, and a very foul odor is emitted. A hasty examination of one of the bodies shows that the blood of the dead animal turns completely black. A veterinary surgeon has been kept very busy for the past few days, and at present is working day and night. He says the disease starts in the head, and he has become deathly sick while boring the horns of sick cattle. He says that the cows are dying from apoplexy of the spleen, and his opinion is concurred in by others, who are busily engaged in the work of attending to the various herds now in quarantine. The spleen of some of the dead carcasses is found to be quite putrid. The bodies of dead animals are very poisonous, and one man has already died from lockjaw and blood poisoning. He undertook to skin a carcass for its hide, and also to perform a post mortem. Some of the poison of the animal got into his system through a wound on his hand, and in a few hours his entire system was poisoned. His body, arms and limbs became frightfully swollen and covered with black blotches. He was then attacked with lockjaw, and died in terrible agony. Two others who assisted him narrowly escaped death. Their blotches were burned with caustic. Since then no attempts have been made to skin animals or examine them. They are buried in a hurry, and the balance of the herd quarantined. All barnyards and stables are being thoroughly cleansed, and farmers are quickly quarantining their cattle. The disease is contagious, and said to be worse than rinderpest or pleuro-pnemonia.

Old Style Jersey Justice.

Trenton Gazette.

Some years ago a distinguished member of the New York bar was retained on one occasion by a friend, also a New Yorker, to attend to a complaint made against him before a New Jersey Justice for an alleged assault and battery upon one of the residents of the "old Jersey State."

"I appear for the prisoner," said the counselor to the modern Dogberry.

"You abbears for de bris'ner, do you? And who den be you?" interrupted the Justice, eyeing him from head to foot with marked curiosity. "I ton't knows you. Vair be's you come from and vot's yer name?"

The counselor modestly gave his name, and said: "I am a member of the New York bar."

"Vell, den," replied the Justice, "you gan't bractis in dis here gort."

"I am a counselor of the Supreme Court of the State of New York," reiterated the attorney.

"Dot makes not'ing tifferent," said the inveterate Justice.

"Well, then," said the baffled lawyer, "suppose I show to your Honor that I am a counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States?"

"It don't make a pit better," replied he of the ermine, "you ain't a gounselor von de State of New Jersey, und you gan't bractis in dish gort."

On another occasion the same dignitary said to a jury who had been listening to a "trial" before him of an unfortunate fellow for some offence against the State:

"Shentlemens of der shoory, shtand up; dis here vellow, der bris'ner at de par, says he ish von New York. Now, I dink he pes a putcher-boy, und if he ish a putcher-poy he trives der pigs troo de shtreets, und ven he trives der pigs, he kits oder beeple's pigs mit dem vot he haf pefore. Dot's wot I calls pig-shtealin'. Now, shentlemens, if de vellow shteals pigs in New York, I t'ink he vill shteal a gow in Jersey, and derevore I t'ink he be a gow t'ief, und your shudgement 'all be kilty. Vot you shall say, shentlemens of de shoory?—ish he kilty, ober not kilty? If you say he ish kilty, I sends him to de Shtate Brisen, mit two years."

And he did send him.

Some Veracious Stories.

A Georgia negro, while fishing, fastened his line to his leg for safety. He was soon seen to go overboard, and when his body and the fish were recovered it took the coroner two days to determine whether the negro drowned the fish or the fish drowned the negro.

A small red squirrel attempted to jump from one tree to another as Wm. Miles, of New Chester, Pa., drew on him. The squirrel fell into the Brandywine. It hardly touched the water when several bass came to the surface and, pulling the squirrel under, drowned it.

Silas Hutchinson, of Pocopsin township, Pa., relates as a fact that he saw one of his cows come up suddenly out of the Brandywine, where she had gone to cool, and as she ascended the river bank a black bass about eighteen inches long hung to one of her teats. Finding itself out of water it let go and and wiggled back into the stream.

A big pickerel, hooked by J. F. Wintrop, of Hydetown, Pa., lay so quiet that it was a query with him whether he had a fish or a snag. After trying to worry it without success, a happy thought struck him. Taking the fish-line in his teeth, he established telephonic communication, and yelling "Hello!" at the top of his lungs, the fish darted like a shot, and was so active that it was with difficulty secured. It weighed five pounds.

A Wyoming man saw a Texas steer standing on the railroad track, and knowing that the express train was due tried to induce the beast to move. Several pieces of board thrown at the ferocious monster failed to move it, until at last, as the train rushed down the track at lightning speed, he seized the steer by the tail and twisted it like a wet towel. At this moment the train struck them both, and the result was stupendous. The steer was found two days afterward browsing peacefully in a corn field, with two driving wheels hung on its horns. No trace of either the man or the engine has been heard of since.

The bossest snake story we ever heard of has just come to light in Twiggs, as follows: A few days since, while a certain farmer was cleaning out this fence corners, a huge rattlesnake struck at him, but, missing the intended victim, sunk its poisonous fangs deep into the hoe handle which the man held in his hands. In less time than it takes to write it, the handle was swollen to such an extent that it burst the eye of the hoe and split into a thousand pieces. With the aid of two crowbars and an old army musket the snake was killed. The farmer skinned it, and now uses the hide for a wallet, in which he carries corn to his hogs. The "wallet" will hold three pecks and two quarts of shelled corn. Surely Twiggs deserves the belt.

The Sleeping Woman of Paris.

London Daily News.

A case which is exciting great interest in the Paris medical world is that of a young woman who has been for the last three months an inmate of the Beaujon Hospital. She was found by the police asleep and apparently tipsy, on a seat in one of the avenues leading to the Bois de Boulogne; but, as after remaining for two or three hours at the Police station she did not give any signs of returning animation, she was taken to the Beaujon Hospital. The resident physician found that she was enceinte and adopted several mild measures for awakening her from her lethargy. All of these proved ineffectual, and several other medical men, including Dr. Charcot, were called in. Dr. Charcot was of opinion that the best remedy would be a series of cold douches; but as it was impossible in her condition to apply this, nothing remained but to await the course of events. So the time passed, the patient showing no signs of life except a heavy breathing, but nourishment was administered to her by artificial means.

About the middle of last month, when she had been for eight weeks in a comatose condition, she gave birth to a still-born child, but this did not have the effect of bringing her back to animation, and after a fornight's interval the douches were tried. These seem likely to be successful, for though she can not yet speak she is beginning to express by signs that she understands what is said to her, and can take nourishment in the ordinary way. The doctors hope that in the course of a few days she will be able to explain the mystery, for there is no means of getting at her identity. She has no papers upon her, but a purse containing a few francs, some religious coins and a chaplet. The widest publicity has been given to the case, and several women whose daughters are missing have come to the Hospital in the expectation of recognizing her. One or two have at first believed that she was their daughter, but subsequent inquiries have proved them to be mistaken.

The Business-Like Conduct of a Duel.

Detroit Free Press.

It is on record in this state that a Michigan editor was once engaged to fight a duel. The affair occurred twenty-five years ago, and was brought about by the journalist making several vicious attacks upon the honor and honesty of a member of the legislature. The Solon first tried the usual way of getting even by buying a horsewhip and hunting the editor, but when he had found him he was knocked down and rolled in the mud. He then sent a formal challenge, and as the editor opened the letter he turned to his two compositors and said:

"Boys, how much matter have you got up for the first page?"

"Three columns," replied the foreman, after measuring up the galleys.

"And we need five. You'll have it all up by noon to-morrow, and by Wednesday night all the insid will be up. Then I'll wet down the paper and make up, and while you are working off the outside I'll run out and shoot old Perkins, who has sent me a challenge."

He sent a formal acceptance, named rifiles as weapons, appointed the rendezvous within thirty rods of the office, and then began to scratch out copy. When the hour arrived, he was making up the forms, having got a little behind the program, and by and by his second came in at the back door and said:

"We've been waiting for you all of twenty minutes."

"But I'm busy."

"This is no time to be busy; Perkins is all ready."

"Hang the luck!" growled the editor, as he filled out the column and flung down his rule. "That's just like Perkins—he wants to throw publication day. Come on; I'll fill him up!"

The editor seized his gun, and hatless and coatless, he set out on a lope for the spot. Perkins saw him coming in that fashion, and his knees weakened and his chin dropped, and though the editor yelled for him to hold on a minute, he bolted over the fence and did not come out of the woods until he was six miles away.

A Queer Mode of Self-Defence.

Popular Science Monthly.

Oddest of all defensive methods is that of snapping off the tail. The blind worm or slow worm, is a little snake-like lizard common in the world. When alarmed it contracts its muscles in such a manner and degree as to break its tail off at a considerable distance from the end. But how can this aid it? The detached tail then dances about very lively, holding the attention of the offender, while the lizard himself slinks away. And for a considerable time the tail retains its capability of twisting and jumping every time it is struck. The lizard will then grow another tail, so as to be prepared for another adventure. There are other lizards which have a similar power, though in a less degree.

JOCOSITIES.

Says the Philadelphia News: "Mary Anderson has been out sailing in her new yacht. She is very handsome, decidedly fast, has all the modern improvements, and plenty of room on deck." We presume the News refers to the yacht.

How a woman can ever again respect her husband after having seen him arrayed in nothing much but a shirt and a night-cap, prowling around a bed-room with a wet-towel and spilling three yards of wall-paper for every mosquito he kills, is one of those social mysteries which the future has yet to reveal.

Caramels and Aloes.—They were courting. "What makes the stars so dim to-night?" she said, softly. "Your eyes are so much brighter," he whispered, pressing her hand. They are married now. "I wonder how many telegraph poles it would take to reach the stars from here?" she said, musingly. "One, if it was long enough," he growled. "Why don't you talk common sense?"

Mr. Snoggs, entering the tin-shop, is nearly paralysed at discovering one of the apprentices hopping about on a hot stove, but making no attempt to jump off. "Criminy jimminy!" cries Snoggs to the boss, "what's that boy doing on that stove?" "O," says the boss, "that's nothing; he's only practicing. After he's been getting around on that stove for a few days he'll be all right for work on a tin roof.

"What's your business?" asked the magistrate eyeing the prisoner with a six-months'-in-the-penitentiary expression. "When I'm sober, Judge, I make my money out of real estate movements," meekly answered the victim of the flowing bowl. "Do you mean to say that you are in the street-cleaning department?" "No, your Honor, I do not; I mean to say that I'm a gravedigger.

A French photographer boasts of having been able to catch the impression of a flying bird. There is nothing at all wonderful about that. An Austin man who has no scientific attainments whatever, without any effort on his part, caught the impression of a flying bat. It was a very clear impression. The flying bat was a brick-bat. He was offering a resolution at a ward meeting when the accident occurred.

"What Ail's This Heart of Mine?" is the heading of a story that is going the rounds of the papers. We suppose he saw his girl out riding with another fellow. There is nothing makes the heart get up and pound ribs and carom on the other vital parts, and jump up and down like a churn-dasher, and get tired and keep so still you think it has stopped beating forever, as to see your girl out riding with another fellow, we are told.

"I won't sell you my vote, nohow," said old Slowcuss to the man who had come to "see" him. "Why not?" "Fur three reasons: First, I kin arn half a dollar diggin' 'taters in the time it would take me to go an' vote. Second, it would cos' me $1 fer er team to go the pollin' place. Third, ye only offer me $2 an, t'other side ha already gin me $4 ter stay away an not vote at all, which brings up the finanshal reasons on that side 'er $4.60."

Having Fun With a Deaf and Dumb Man.

Whitehall Times.

Quietly entering a barber shop, the stranger removed his hat and coat, and taking a card from his pocket, wrote on it:

"I want to be shaved."

A barber stepping forward, read the card, and pointing to a chair, said to his brother artists:

"Deaf as a brass kettle, and dumb as an oyster."

The man straightened himself out in the chair, when the manipulator began lathering his face.

"This deaf cuss has a cheek like a stone wall," he said, when a general laugh followed.

"Stick a pin in him and see if he is entirely dumb" said another.

The victim remaining undisturbed, the following shots were fired at him by the delighted tonsorial artists:

"He needs a shampoo; his head is dirtier than a cesspool."

"Shave him with a stool leg; don't spoil your razor on that stubble."

"Gracious! what a breath. It smells like a Dutch band of music."

"He ought to rent that nose for a locomotive headlight," etc., etc., etc.

While all these complimentary allusions were flying about him the operation of shaving was finished, and the man arose, put on his coat, and then turning to the astonished barber, said:

"How much for the shave and compliments?"

"I—I—I—," gasped the astonished man, "Oh, nothing—nothing—call again—excuse"—and as the stranger left the shop the discomfited barbers swore they would never believe in a deaf and dumb man again, until they had first fired a ten-pound cannon about his ears.

He Longed for Watermelon.

Virginia City Enterprise.

Duckwater Jim, a battered and tattered Piute, who claims to be forty-second cousin of Captain Sam, has of late taken a good deal of interest in things beyond this vale of tears. He likes to hear about Heaven, "the place of the long rest," as he calls it. Cocking his old and battered plug hat on one side, and almost closing his eyes in his effort to obtain a realizing sense of this very desirable place of rest, Jim says: "White man up there no more wuk um mine—no more run um railroad?"

"No, Jim, no; no more work at all."

"What white man do?"

Well, Jim, play all the time on a big golden harp."

"And Injun, what he do?"

"Well, he will have a big harp, all same as the white man."

"Guess not," says Jim, shaking his head dubiously. "Ingun mayte play little on jewsharp. But what you think 'bout um catch plenty watermelon?" and Jim opened wide both his eyes and looked as though much depended on a favorable answer to the question.

Frederick Prentice, of New York, an old resident of the Lake Superior region, has appeared in Duluth with an attorney to bring suit to recover 700 acres of land in that city.

Colorado Letter.

In Camp—Head-waters of San Juan River, Rio Grande, Colorado, August 12, [illegible]

DEAR EDITOR:—On the 24th of June, I, in company with Wm. P. Waldo, formerly of Indianapolis, left Denver for this section of Colorado. To reach here we take the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to Del Norte, 290 miles distant in a south-westerly direction, passing en-route the Sangre-de-Christo range of mountains at Veta Pass, remarkable for its short and steep grades. Lying at the eastern slope of the range is the town of La Veta, 6,900 feet elevation. The distance to the summit being 14½ miles, and two engines are brought into use to pull us up the steep ascent, the maximum grade being 217 feet per mile; going around the mountain the mule shoe curve is passed, said to be the shortest curve of any railroad in the world, being only 30 degrees of 193 feet radius. Beyond this curve at the point of turning the climb-dump mountain, the track looks down over its own line from a height of 400 feet; finally we reach the summit. The trip is ofttimes made through and above the clouds. The altitude at the summit is 9339 feet, or, 1094 feet higher than Sherman on the U. P. R. R., and the third in height in the world. We take a look at our surroundings from our high position. To the eastward lies the La Veta, to the right of which you see the Spanish Peaks, and in the back-ground the broad plains stretching away in the dim haze of the distance. To the North an awful chasm 740 feet deep, beyond rises Veta mountains, 11612 feet. Looking West we see Mount Blanca, the heighest peak in the Rocky Mountain Range, being 14-463 feet above the sea. To the South and West may be seen San Louis Park watered by the Rio Grande and its tributaries, with lofty mountains in the back-ground. Passing down our train goes through Fort Garland, now occupied by a small number of soldiers, and on to Alamosa, where we change cars for Del Norte, the present terminus of the railroad in this direction. At this point our "grub," tools, etc., are hauled up to Summitville by freight wagons, distance 27 miles. It was our misfortune to get into the hands of Mexican freighters, and three days was consumed in making the trip. The steep ascents making it necessary to frequently double teams, the road being muddy too from recent rains, and the continuous melting of the snow from above. Our Greaser friends could talk but little American, but when it came to whipping the mules and Bronchoes while going up steep grades, the American "cuss words," came out plain and distinct, winding up with a kind of Indiana whoop, that made the old Rockies ring.

Reaching Summitville we visit the celebrated Bonanza mines, and stamp mills of Judge Bowen, said to be the richest in all Colorado. It is said that the Judge after spending all the money he had in the world prospecting, and was on the "Ragged Edge" made the strike of the mine, which has since made him famous. The ore is of the free milling kind, and rich in gold. He has 54 stamps going continually. A block house in which to keep his treasures, where a regular kind of military guard will be on duty day and night. The Judge is a noble, generous hearted man, beloved by all who know him, and is prominently spoken of for United States Senator.

His Superintendent of the mine, Mr. Montrose, showed us every attention, inviting us up to visit the mines etc. Since then being over at the town, I thought I would like a specimen of ore, of a late strike in the great Bonanza. So I went to "Mr. Pete" Barclay, and politely asked him for a small specimen of ore. He replied, "that he didn't have such a thing about him." I suggested that I could find one at the ore-house, he again replied that "he did not know anything about specimens," and turned away from me. I turned and walked away thinking of the many Christian virtues, and wondering what kind of a specimen of humanity I had struck in Mr. Barclay, etc

At this point our effects are lashed on the backs of three Burro's, and packed over a trail to our present camp, eight miles. People may talk of the owlish look of the Burro, but he has more sense than he gets credit for; to see how careful they would step going down steep places, how he would pass around trees, so the pack would not strike them, and how careful he would feel his way through mud-holes, for fear of getting stuck, and his patience with all, impressed my mind with the idea that his judgement in regard to his avocation in life was good, and that they are almost indispensable in climbing around the mountains is acknowledged by all, for they will go nearly every place that man may go, even to walking a log. but why they consider greased gunny sacks, bacon-rinds, and thistles, such a dainty feast, is beyond my comprehension.

Our trail wound around the mountains of the "Continental Divide," down into the canyon, and head-waters of the San Juan River, at the source of which stands Bald Headed San Juan Peak, towering up over 14,000 feet. As we near our camp the trail finds its way into an old Government road that leads from Alamosa to Pagosa Springs, or what used to be known as Fort Lewis, over which supplies, etc, used to be taken to the Fort. It is somewhat out of repair now, and but little used.

My partner having a claim way up the mountain side, over 2,000 feet above the river, we pitch our tent there and build us a log cabin; pluck some fresh Colorado feathers, and are at home—to see our friends when not at work. The view from our cabin is one of the wildest imaginable. The mountains are thrown up in a kind of tunnel shape, the sides sloping down at an average of about 45 degrees, the summits looking down upon the bottom of the gorge from 3,500 to 4,000 feet, the bottom being cut through by the narrow rocky canyon of the river. Four peaks are in view that are all above 13000 feet. One looks so much like the "crater" of an extinct volcano that it has been called by that name. Large masses of snow are seen lying away up along their sides, and lower down are forests of pine, spruce and hemlock. Within the scope of our vision may be found bears, mountain lions, wolverines, wild cats, deer and other animals peculiar to this region of mountains. Only the other day a prospector went up towards the crater, leaving his burro and young colt in the timber. On his return the young burro was gone, only the rope to which he was tied being left. A mountain lion had come and taken the little fellow, hitting the mother over the head for interfering, as is supposed, with his business.

Within this view may be seen some of the most varied and remarkable cloud scenes that the imagination could conjure. Sometimes they sink down, tumble around the peaks, leaving them white with fresh snow, while in the canyon below there is a mild, summer-like shower. Sometimes they are wafted up the valley of the river, and plunging into the canyon below us find their way up to our tunnel, when they diverge in every direction, oftimes completely enveloping us, and shutting out our view entirely. Twice have we witnessed the most beautiful double rainbow, when it was raining in the canyon below us, the bow just crowning the top of a lofty peak, and running down the slope of the mountain side, tinging rocks, woods and streams with all of its beautiful colors brought out in strong relief.

The slopes of the mountains are now covered with the most beautiful flowers, of every tint and color, many of the varieties being unknown in lower altitudes.

I was out gathering specimens of flowers to press, the other day, when out of the tall weeds not more than twenty-five yards away from me, I saw a Mountain Lion skulking away. In an open space, near the timber he stepped and took a deliberate look at me, and then disappeared. I pulled out my Smith & Wesson, 38 caliber, but I did not feel like tackling his majesty, and just stood and looked at him go, and felt thankful at his going.

Payson Springs, 18 miles southwest of us, is celebrated for its mineral waters, and is greatly reverenced by the Indians as "Big Medicine Waters," many of them making annual journeys to drink and bathe in the waters. Just now a number of the Ute Tribe are camped there, the Bucks spending much of their time hunting over the mountains. Only a few days ago a Mr. Byrne of our camp while out hunting for deer met one of them in a lonely place, they exchanged the compliments of the day, watched the movements of each other closely, then separated and went their respective ways.

Our cabin is about 11,000 feet altitude, on one of the San Juan mountains, among the most lofty peaks and what is sometimes called the "Dome of the Continent" from the fact that the streams running down the slopes of these mountains, flow to all points of the compass, finding their way out through deep narrow canyons into the Rio Grande river on the east, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico; and into the San Juan river on the west, and on to the Gulf of California.

Our camp is a new one, and while no rich strikes have been made, some very promising prospects have been opened up, some good assays have been had, that seem to indicate a rich yield after being more fully developed. The mines in this section nearly all carry gold making them more desirable, and then the ore is generally the free milling kind, and much less expensive in treatment.

I am no Pluto, but if my Friends were here, I could lead them up on top of the high mountains west of us and show them the valley of the San Juan, most beautiful to look upon, but I could not give it to them, for it is already taken by Ranchmen. I could point out to them Pagosa Peak not far distant, away to the northwest could show them the Uncompahgre Peak in the Ute Indian reservation; to the west the Needle Mountains, and peak after peak as far as the eye could carry into Utah and New Mexico. I could then lead them down into one of the narrowest, deepest and rockiest of canyons, where the waters in their seeming desire to be free, go dashing and foaming through the narrow gorge, with here and there a cascade leaping from crag to crag down the side of a mountain, fed by melting snow hundreds of feet above

I could show them the "Home of Bruin" as nature has fixed it for him; could lead them by clear streams where the Speckled Beauties are plenty, and a Nimrod with a few grasshoppers could soon have all he desired. And if they could but tarry a few days I will guarrantee that they may have the experience of a hail or snow storm in August, and that they may hear the loudest peals of thunder, as they vibrate from peak to peak in a continuous roll that is awfully grand to listen to.

P.

Very Fast Love-Making.

Galveston News.

Oconomowoc, the fashionable resort in Wisconsin, had among its guests, until a few weeks ago, a little Milwaukee beauty of 17 years, and a young Apollo in the person of a Texas youth. The maid and man met for the first time during a picnic of archers, and it is averred that within three hours after their presentation to each other they were engaged to be married. The ranchero, an exceedingly happy youth, bought a pair of ponies for his sweetheart that afternoon, and in order to secure a boat to suit him, purchased one outright that the girl might enjoy a sail on the lake. Though they waltzed on the piazza until after midnight, they were up with the lark to carry on what the guests thought to be the fastest love making on record. But Psyche's wings were to be singed ere midday, and Cupid was to tread upon a thorn at exactly 12:23 p. m. At that time the train from Milwaukee brought an excited matron who arrived just in time to prevent the marriage of the lovers The unsuspecting doves were getting into a barouche to drive to the parson's when the girl's mother came down upon them like an Iowa cyclone. A friend had telegraphed to mamma on the evening of the dashing courtship, and she hurried to Oconomowoc by the first train. That afternoon firm mother and sobbing daughter boarded a car for home, while the ranchero stood upon the platform and blew a kiss and a cloud of cigarette smoke in their wake.

In Bayou Chicot, La., a full grown wild cat leaped upon Mrs. Griffith Thompson, fastening his teeth in her arm. She grasped the savage beast by the throat and held it until it was choked to death, although it was biting and scratching her all the time.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

Sorghum, as a sugar-yielding plant was introduced into the United States in 1854.

Twenty-three counties in Northern Texas will raise 200,000 bales of cotton this year.

Cork trees are now growing from seed imported into California from Spain in 1862

Mrs. L G. Coburn, a lady of San Antonio, Tex., has 40,000 silk worms at work in her yard.

Rain upon cut and curing clover is very detrimental, more so than upon any other variety of hay.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Cottonseed-oil Mills are shipping hundreds of tons of cottonseed meal to Germany.

Since the new dog law went into effect in Indiana there has been a revival of the sheep industry in most counties in the State.

C. B Harwood, of Davidson county, Tennessee, had a high-grade Jersey, thirteen months and seven days old, to drop a fine heifer calf.

French people are skilled agriculturists, as farming is taught practically and theoretically in 27,000 out of 34,000 Public Schools in the country.

President Chadbourne, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, remarks that the moment a man stops a good work on account of criticism "he is killed as quick as frost kills a bean."

Unless an orchard is designed for commercial purposes there is no special advantage in setting out all the trees at once. It is better in many respects to plant the trees at different periods.

Griffin, Ga., has the largest peach orchard in the South, containing 50,000 trees, and covering most of 600 acres. On the same farm are 4,000 grafted apple trees and 5,000 pear trees.

The United States is fast becoming, if it has not already become, the first wool producing country in the world. If it is second, it is second only to Australia, of which wool is the largest product.

The great source of fertility is the atmosphere, and if we would avail ourselves of it, we must have our soils in a condition favorable to the deposit by the atmosphere of its fertilizing properties.

Horses are sociable animals, particularly so in the case of young horses. They thrive best in the society of others, hence the the advantage of pasturing several in one field when practicable.

An Iowa paper complains that the more creameries there are in that State the less butter there is in the home market, and the higher the price in the Eastern markets and is sent out of the State.

The real secret of keeping butter is in the manufacturing of a good article, giving it the proper proportion of salt; if all right to start with it will keep, unless put in improper vessels and kept where it is not cool.

Over $8,000,000 worth of cottonseed meal is imported into Great Britain annually to feed cattle, and the London Agricultural Gazette styles it "the very best food imported, and by its use English grazers can compete with the American."

Horses slobber from eating clover. This is annoying, especially in the driving horses, but the remedy is very simple and easy at hand, consisting of a head of cabbage fed to the horse just before using him for work or driving. It is cheap and effective.

If every farmer would keep a record of the number of eggs laid, chickens hatched and those sold or eaten each year, they would form the basis of most interesting statistics, and be a matter of surprise to every one as to the value represented by them in money.

The appropriations for the National Department of Agriculture amount to nearly $600,000 What becomes of it? The annual crop reports have little value as they come to us nearly six months old, and are of no more interest than any other fact of ancient history.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "Having several valuable young pear trees scratched by cats, and being told that pine tar was a reliable remedy for all vegetable wounds, I applied a coat to the affected parts. The result is, I have more experience and less trees."

Religious Intelligence.

Canon Farrar says the Salvation Army is composed of rowdy Christians.

The Christian Union says that "Mr. Beecher promises to be a radical till he dies."

Among Presbyterian clergymen there are over 600 who wear the title of D. D.

A slab from Plymouth Rock is to be set in the inside wall of Pilgrim Church, Harlem, New York.

The drift of theological discussion in the last few months has directed itself to St. Paul and to all that concerns his writings.

There is a certain number of men in every congregation who are so visibly affected by the sermon that they always want to leave just before the contribution is taken up.

A tract which is being distributed by the Japanese says: "Christianity is spreading like fire on a great plain, so that in capital and country there is no place where it is not preached."

The Methodist expresses the belief unless Methodists put some of their wealth into their colleges, Methodists may as well prepare to meet the ghost of John Wesley at a not distant Philippi.

A negro congregation at Austin, Texas, thought their pastor had their color in mind when he frequently spoke of "the powers of darkness," and requested him to stop such talk or resign.

American bees make $3 000 000 worth of honey a year while the whole amount given to foreign missions falls short of $2,500,000. In the matter of behavior the little busy bee puts our Christian beliver to shame.

From the Rev. Mr. Jackson's sermon on faith, in Boston: "Oh! I've got great faith in de Lord," he cried: "Ef de Lord was to say, 'Jackson, go butt yer head agin dat tree,' I've good faith to b'leeve dat de tree 'ud be removed afore I got dere."

Deacon Smith, of the Mount Calvary Baptist Church, was fined $2 and costs at Hartford for whipping a brother Baptist, who had charged him with a fondness for policy shops. "I'se a bang-up Christian, and Brudder Lane's a liar," was the Deacon's defense.

"The man who attends to the Lord's business," said Colonel Harper to a poor minister who called and demanded aid, "is out just now, but he will be in at two o'clock." The difficulty with most of us is that we have tampered with the clock and it doesn't strike two.

In answer to the call made by the Lutheran General Council, five young pastors have come from Germany to work among their countrymen here. Seventy young men from the Missionary Institute at Sieswick, Prussia have volunteered themselves for similar service.

The committee of nine appointed to consider the question of a distinctively Baptist Bible, has decided to call a convention to meet in Cincinnati in November, in which the whole denomination in this country shall be represented, and the question be thoroughly considered.

It is sometimes said that the degree of D. D. amounts to little or nothing, but in the case of the Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Detroit, this rule does not hold good. As soon as it was known that the degree had been conferred on him the congregation added $500 to his salary.

The home for worn-out and superannuated preachers that is to be established at Mount Rutzer Farm, owned by the New York Methodist Conference, will be in the shape of small cottages instead of a large edifice, and various gentlemen have already donated one cottage each.

The Methodist, speaking of the Salvation Army, says, "It is a good thing to take men out of the Damnation Army," which it concedes, the Salvation Army is doing; "but," it adds, "the good of it be must measured at last by the extent to which they are kept out of that army."

The revision of Luther's Bible, begun in 1863, has just been finished. Of the thirty original members of the revision committee but fourteen live to see the revision completed. The work is now to be printed and submitted to the University faculties for the public in about two years.

An exchange produces the following titles of two old sermon volumes: "The spiritual mustard-pot to make a soul sneeze with devotion." "Some fine biscuits baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the Church, sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation."

The Saturday Half-Holiday.

New York Mail and Express.

Any one who traverses the business streets of this city on Saturday afternoon will be surprised to note that they present an appearance very much like their Sunday aspect. Very many of the larger establishments close at 1 o'clock on that day during the Summer months, and nearly all are shut by 3 o'clock. The custom is more general this year than ever before, and its growth indicates a feeling of good will from the employers towards the employed that is certainly gratifying. Of course, there are many of the smaller shops which still keep open even later on that day than any other, but the indications point to the eventual closing of even these at an early hour.

Besides the good will which this movement evidences, it may be in part a recognition of the fact that working as many hours in the week as possible is not only not a necessity, but a real waste of energy. We need one day, or part of a day, in the seven for recreation. The tendency of the Saturday late closing has been to make employes take Sunday as a day of pleasure. On that day the wearied salesman or mechanic has been accustomed to take wife and children on an excursion to some of the suburban haunts where pleasure is supposed to be—and often is—obtained. In our opinion, this is one of the main causes of the tendency toward Europeanizing Sunday, which has of late years been so noticeable. The tired worker feels the necessity of recreation more than of obsolute rest; hence he seeks the former alone, and Sunday is made a mere holiday, instead of what it should be, a holy day. But if he has Saturday afternoon for pleasure, the apparent necessity of using Sunday for that purpose disappears.

There are other advantages which accrue from the half-holiday. In most establishments repairs need to be made once a week. This work is now done on Sunday. The workman, unable to resist the temptation of an extra day's pay, barters his rest day for money. The number of men who thus work seven days in the weeks is not small. Saturday afternoon should be taken for this purpose.

The most important feature of the early closing movement seems to us to be in its influence on the better observance of Sunday. Man needs recreation, but he also needs a day for rest and contemplation. In the hurry of business and pleasure men are occupied solely with their physical and mental natures. Their life becomes a monotonous grind, with here and there a pleasant spot, but with no distinctively religious or moral aspects. Most men believe that there is a hereafter, but they think of it as little as possible. Most men believe that there is a God, but on the stupendous results which follow from that belief, on the question which, if that belief be true, is the most momentous which can occupy their thoughts—their relation and duty to that Supreme Being—they are thoughtless; they haven't time, they will tell you, to consider it.

Even in what we may call its economical or brain-saving aspect, religious contemplation and enjoyment afford the most complete rest from ordinary business care. The brain does not stop working; a man cannot rest his mind by trying to arrest thought. The only alternative is to turn the current of ideas into another channel. If that other channel be merely one where thought is lulled, where it is directed to lower objects of contemplation, there is some rest, but very little gain to the man. If the thoughts be drawn up by and towards the power which can elevate them, and directed to the contemplation of higher themes, the rest is complete, and the gain to the man immeasurable.

Of course it would be folly to suppose that early closing on Saturday would effect at once and completely the results which we have indicated; but it gives an opportunity for such results, and in considering the question of a Saturday half holiday, Christian employers will think of these things and Christian employes will be thankful.

If you have any faith, give me, for heaven's sake, a share of it! Your doubts you may keep to yourself for I have plenty of my own.

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

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Circulation 33,000.

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South Bend, Ind.

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Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or Medicine.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
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Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

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HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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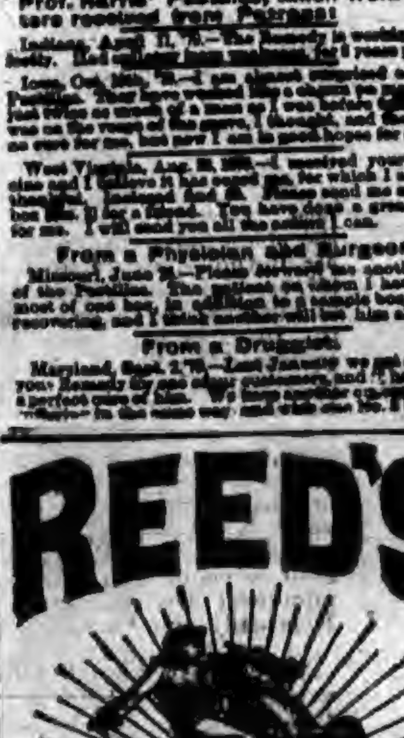

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IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. FOR SALE BY Druggists and Wine Merchants everywhere.

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And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power! Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN OHIO.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 14th, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
BIGGS D. THOMAS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.
For Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit
W. H. DILLS, of DeKalb Co.
For Prosecutor,
HARRY REYNOLDS, of Noble Co.
Joint Representative for DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart Counties,
ELI B. GERBER, of Noble Co.

We had the pleasure of calling on some of our former friends, while at Albion last week. We found J. J. Martin, busy marking new goods and waiting on customers in a jolly way as might be expected. He and his family are pleased with their new home. Elsa Shaffer took pride in showing us over his his new rooms, which are indeed very nice and convenient, and filled with a fine stock of goods. Mr. Forkner, who was at one time proprietor of the DeKalb House at Garrett, is keeping grocery store, and evidently having a good trade. Dr. Leonard, one of our old time cronies, still deals out quinine and "sich" to a large circle of patrons, and he and his estimable lady, evidently enjoy life, and have one of the cosiest homes in the place. We made a brief call on the New Era, and found things moving on briskly, shook hands with Mr. Williams, of the Williams Hotel. Chatted awhile with Tom Felkner, and sent our better half to visit Mrs. Dick Stone, who was sick. Mrs. Stone was once a pupil of ours, and we are glad to know that her lot in life has been made pleasant, by finding her in so pleasant a home. Albion is a lively little place, and the people there always try to make the pilgrim and stranger feel at home while he stays.

Our neighbors, the other papers published in this district appear highly satisfied with the ticket nominated at the judicial convention last Tuesday. Mr. Dills, the candidate for judge, is well known, and has the respect and confidence of the bar, and of the people, and bids fair to make a successful race. If elected, he will make one of the ablest judges the county ever had. Mr. Reynolds, candidate for prosecutor, is comparatively a stranger but is highly spoken of by people of his county. He expects to make a thorough canvass of the district, and people are beginning to predict that he will win. Mr. Gerber, candidate for joint representative, is known to many of our citizens, he having been active in getting up our first county map, some twelve or fifteen years ago. He has been surveyor of his county, is a prominent hardware dealer in Ligonier and a most estimable man. He will make a intelligent member and will no doubt be heartily supported at the polls.

We clip from several exchanges this week to show the feeling in regard to the nominations made last week at Waterloo. The following is from the DeKalb county correspondence of the Toledo Bee: "Mr. Dills is an old time democrat and ranks second to none at the bar of this county as a lawyer of ability and personal integrity. He is a nephew of the late lamented Judge J. Dawson, one of the leading jurists of his time in the state, and it was in his office that Mr. Dills acquired his early instructions in the law, and in a practice of over a quarter of a century he has made a shining mark as a counselor and advocate. Though the district is well fortified by the enemy, the democratic nominee will make a vigorous campaign for the ascendency, with a probability of capturing the prize."

We regret that a few errors crept into our paper last week. This was especially the case in Mr. Dills' letter of acceptance. In the closing part of the article, the words, "if the judge be sufficient," should have read "if the judge be deficient;" and "so freely and generally extended to me," should read "generously extended" &c. There were a few other slight errors, all of which we regret.

We notice that some of our republican exchanges are complaining of the Ft. Wayne Gazette, as they fear that paper is going to support Judge Lowry for congress. Shows the Gazette's good sense. We don't know just what position the Gazette does take, however, but we learn that many of the best men of both parties have concluded to support a man of acknowledged ability for our next member from this district.

Apology.

Senator Harrison in trying to show that they as a party are not altogether to blame for proposing the prohibitory amendment says; "The prohibitory amendment could not have been proposed by the last legislature, without the aid of six democrats in the state senate and eleven in the house who voted for it." Does not every body know that this is false? The senate was composed politically as follows: 25 republicans, 24 democrats, 1 greenbacker. Now any man can see that if the greenbacker had (as he did) voted for the amendment, or one democrat that the amendment would pass. The house was composed politically as follows: 59 republicans, 43 democrats, 1 greenbacker. Now 51 votes in the house for the amendment, and 26 in the senate would pass the amendment. Where does the truth of this statement come in? Remember this is a great moral question, gentlemen.

The reunion of the old 44th Indiana, will be held at Columbia City, Sep. 20. Several members of the regiment from this county, will be present, and make short addresses. Among others, we see the names of Nicholas Ensley, G. W. Gordon, M. B. Willis, E. D. Hartman, F. W. Willis and J. M. Kimsey mentioned among those to whom some work is assigned. Other speakers will be there also.

We see that Hon. Robert Lowry and his competitor, W. C. Glasgow, are to address the survivors of the old 44th at Columbia City. It will now be in order for republican papers to abuse the judge for daring to do such a thing, and at the same time laud to the skies that battle-scarred veteran, W. C. Glasgow, for doing the same thing under the same circumstances.

The county teachers, institute at Albion, last week was a very interesting meeting. The attendance was so great that after the first day, they had to move from the school house into the the court house. Among those who assisted Supt. Prentiss, we notice the names of Prof. Lake, of Ligonier, and Rev. Barr, of Albion; Both did excellent work.

Republicans do not want temperance and politics mixed. Oh, no! All they desire is to have temperance democrats vote the republican ticket, so as to carry the coming election. Then temperance can go to the dogs. It is votes, not prohibition, that they are after.

The democratic central committee met yesterday and nominated B. D. Thomas of Garrett, to fill the place of Mr. Sheets as candidate for commissioner of the southwest district. The choice is a good one.

The Kendallville Standard of last week dishes up its Fairfield items like this: "C. Bengat, of the Auburn Republican, and candidate for county treasurer was here this week, &c."

The Star route trial lasted ninety days. But if you steal a horse you can be convicted in twenty minutes.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point, was celebrated at Baltimore, the 12th of this month.

Nearly all the business part of Decatur, Ind., was destroyed by fire Sunday evening.

The election in Maine this week, went republican as was to be expected.

Dorsey and Bradley, the star route theives, have been acquitted.

The Yellow fever is abating, at last accounts.

B. & O. R. R.

LOW RATE EXCURTION TO CHICAGO AND THE GREAT WEST, OR TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1882.

On above date the B. & O. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Chicago and return from all stations on its Trans-Ohio Divisions at low rates, and make the tickets good returning for ten days. These liberal advantages will enable all to see the great Metropolis of the West and visit friends and relatives in the Northwest. Day coaches run to and from Chicago without change on all through trains, and the new and elegant B. & O. palace sleepers will be attached to excursion trains on above date. Round trip rate from Auburn Junction, only $3,00 and trains leave 1:05, p. m., 12:13, a. m., 2:25, a. m. Remember the day and date and go on the B. & O. R. R. whose fast trains, through cars and unrivaled equipment makes it the popular route both east and west.

Money for a Rainy Day.

"For six years my daughter was sick from kidney and other disorders. We have used our savings on doctors, when our dominie advised us try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Four bottles effected a cure, and as a dollar's worth has kept our family well over a year, we have been able to lay by money again for a rainy day."—A Poor Man's Wife. 4w.

ONLY TWO BOTTLES.

Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of John C. Fremont, Gov. of Arizona, had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. 37-2t

An infallible remedy for Fever and Ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

Mr. J. J. Johnson, 153 Arch St., Indianapolis, took Brown's Iron Bitters with good effect for liver complaint.

—We desire to thank our kind friends and neighbors for their help and sympathy shown us in our recent loss of our little Eddie. Their acts of kindness will ever be remembered with gratitude and may the "giver of every perfect gift," reward them here and hereafter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson.

—The Big Fair,

—The Great Fair,

—The Immense Fair.

—At Fort Wayne, Septmber the 25to 29th.

—Photos $1 a dozen at Jones', Fort Wayne. 34-10t.

—The latest thing out in hats at Yesbera's. 2t.

—The ball excitement is not at fever heat just now.

—Miller & Getrost sell for cash or produce only.

—Auburn promises to be a big grain market this fall.

—Latest Styles in fall hats and bonnets at Mrs. Clock's. 36-4w.

—For trunks and sachels go to McQuiston & Long's. 37-3

—Movers seem numerous. They all head westward.

—There will be a "French" dance at Ensley's hall to-night.

—For collars and collarettes go to McQuiston & Long's.

—Now our wood subscribers can begin to haul in the fuel.

—Don't fail to see the new styles of piece goods at Yesbera's. 2t.

—The implement drummers are packed away for the season.

—Muslins at 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—The Less trotting horse is under training for the Waterloo fair.

—Brocade satins for dolmans at McQuiston & Long's.

—New prints, flannel shawls and skirts at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—Mrs. Little will have a tasty stock of fall millinery goods this week.

—Miller & Getrost are closing out their entire stock at actual cost.

—Go to Mrs. Clock's and see the new fall styles in hats and bonnets. 36-4t.

—A writing school teacher was soliciting patronage in town last week.

—The manufacturing establishments report business picking up briskly.

—We call attention to the shirring machine advertised in another column.

—An entire new stock of lace, lace collars, etc., at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—If you want a good cigar get the Palm Leaf at McQuiston & Long's 3t

—Go in and see gents furnishing goods, neck-ties, shirts, &c. at Yesbera's. 2t.

—All parties indebted to the firm of Miller & Getrost will please call and settle at once.

—Don't forget that the fair at Waterloo will begin Oct. 2. Get your articles ready.

—The popular firm of Schaab & Beugnot will appear with a large advertisement next week.

—The town has been overstocked with "industrious men" taking orders for "popular" books.

—The great Northern Indiana Fair promises to be the largest and best ever held in the state. 36-3w.

—H. J. Hyatt, of LaOtto, will give daily lessons in music to the pupils of the public school at Garrett.

—A large number of communications have been omitted this week for want of space, and will appear next week.

—The largest stock of gents' furnishing goods ever brought to Auburn, at Schaab & Beugnot's.

—Just think of it—one hundred trotting and running horses, at the great Northern Indiana Fair 36-3w.

—Picker & Bumpus received the contract for the new wagon factory Monday. The building is to be 130x90 feet.

—A grave-yard insurance company has been operating here for several months with good results—to the company.

—Jefferson Grube has returned from Newark, Ohio, where he has been during the summer assisting in the clover huller works there.

—The normal here is doing well, and those in attendance are a fine looking set of young folks, and bid fair to be successful teachers.

Mr. Lewis Shephard, Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., was cured of impurito of the blood and nervousness by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Will Braun has resumed business in his meat market again and will always be found ready to serve customers with the choicest meats.

—The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. Frank Baird on Wednesday of next week in the afternoon and evening. All are invited.

—There will be a fruit festival at Sedan, Friday evening, Sept. 22, for the benefit of the Sedan Temperance Club. Don't forget the time and place.

—See Lowenstein & Rotschild's big advertisement this week. They are just opening their fall goods, and have an immence stock. One of the largest ever brought to Waterloo.

—Christian Sheets, died at his residence south of town on Monday. The funeral took place yesterday at 10 a. m. A postmortem examination showed his disease to be inflammation of the bowels. He was one of the most prominent farmers in this section of the country, was deservedly popular, and at the time of his death was a candidate on the democratic ticket for commissioner. His obituary will appear next week.

MODERWELL & STUDOR,

(Successors to S. W. Ellsworth & Co.)

The oldest and only Carpet Store in the city, are showing the largest and best line of Carpets, Mattings and Window Shades, at very low prices, for first-class goods. Their fall stock has been carefully selected and bought for Cash; hence they can assure purchasers of great bargains. We are exclusive agents for the "Aurora Carpet Sweeper," the best sweeper that ever brushed carpet. MODERWELL & STUDOR,
26 East Berry St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Personal.

J. L. Ferguson, the Columbia City marble dealer, is here putting up work in the cemetery.

Frank Borst and wife, of Corunna, were here Sunday, spending the day with the coming county treasurer, L. J. Miller.

Archie McIntyre, of Sedan, was here Sunday. She lives on North Jackson street.

Mrs. James Anderson and son, of Waterloo, were visiting in town the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Leasure left for Iowa Monday evening, and will stay with her son Thomas during the winter.

Tom Cool is on the streets again after a severe sick spell.

Mrs. Dickinson, of Fremont, Ohio, who visited Mrs. F. Picker and other acquaintances in town, has gone to her Buckeye home.

The writer is under obligations to Miss Laura Walters for her assistance in the office while we were manufacturing plasters. She handles the stick and rule with credit to the profession.

S. U. Tarney is again at the block in his meat market. Sim. has had a long and serious illness, and we are glad to see him pulling out of the kinks slowly but surely.

Trustee Dancer, from the world renouned Jackson township, where Jake McGinnis and all the live boys hold out, is suffering with a sore hand.

Mr. Kahn, formerly a dealer in clothing at this place, is registered at the Swineford.

Frank Griswold gave us a brief call Tuesday. He is now located in Angola.

Mrs. M. F. Long, who is now at Chicago under treatment for consumption, is doing some better. She will come home next week.

Leb. Anderson, of Waterloo, was on the streets last week. His countenance gave us the opinion that he had a notion to "turn backward in his flight" and move to his old tramping ground again.

Hank Lesh, the heavy man at the Pioneer hardware, has been taking Wizard Oil and catnip tea for several days past. He's gaining gradually.

Miss Jennie Ensley, who will be remembered by many of our young people, is again a resident of this place.

Mrs. Houghton and son Albert, who have been sojourning in Nebraska during the summer, have come home.

Among our callers Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Day, Mrs. S. B. Johnson, Miss Minnie Patterson and Miss Lizzie Clark, all of Waterloo.

James Rose has been cured of the western fever and has again accepted a "posish" as clerk at the Swineford.

Frank Rush, of Orland, was in town last week. He looks as though vegetables were plenty in that neck o' the woods.

Dr. Bowman, of Newville, was on the streets last Friday. The doctor is one of the few who make a success of this profession.

Mrs. Sadie Cobb, of Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hollister.

Bab. Lewis is afflicted with erysipelas, and carries his hand done up in muslin.

Waterloo Items.

J. G. Johnson, did not go west with the company that started from here recently. He will remain for awhile, and in the meantime assist his brother, Walter in getting started in a dry goods store at Fredericktown, Ohio.

Do not forget the fair that begins here the first monday in October.

Quite a number of our people went to Butler Sunday to attend the funeral of the late George Egnew.

Ola Leib is now at home, having completed a full course in telegraphy. She is now competent to take charge of an office, and this she expects to do after she has visited her people a short time.

F. P. Day has returned from his trip through Nebraska and is well pleased with the country. He and Mr. Duncan bought a section of land, with a view to the future.

The residence of Samuel Jones, who lives north of here in Franklin township was burned to the ground Monday.

Frank Bevier is becoming quite skillful as a printer. He is doing all the work needed in the drug store and has gotten up some nice jobs for outside parties.

Duncan Bros. flouring mill blew up Tuesday morning. Both ends of the boiler blew out, but as no one was in the mill at the time, no one was injured. The mill was not much harmed.

E. T. Brysland and Miss Lillie Spencer attended the McNeil concert in Auburn Tuesday evening.

J. W. Patterson, of Marion, Iowa, spent Sunday here with his relatives.

Mrs. Frank Adams returned last Saturday from Toledo, where she has been visiting for the past three weeks.

Miss Eckardt, of Toledo, is visiting her sister Mrs. H. Froelich.

Mrs. Carter has been quite sick for several days but is improving.

Mrs. Donsey, of Lima, Ohio, is here visiting her sisters Mrs. S. J. Lock and Mrs. Carter.

L. M. Wood the efficient operator and clerk at the Ft. W. & J. depot left yesterday for Auburn, to take charge of that station for the same road.

Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and Mrs. F. P. Day spent last Friday in Ft. Wayne.

Rev. Matthews and wife were in town calling on their friends Tuesday.

Cyrus Bowman and wife returned last Thursday from N. Y., where they were visiting relatives for a couple of weeks.

J. C. Boyer and J. A. Shull are in Chicago, buying their fall stock of goods.

Miss Minnie Patterson and Miss Lizzie Clark have been in Auburn, for a couple of days, the guests of Mrs. J. A Barns.

Mr. Frager has been pulling his onions this week. He expects to harvest 250 bushels.

P. Morell went to Toledo, Monday on business and took in the fair.

The many friends of Rev. E. M. Baker and family will learn with regret, the sad news of the death of his only child, Wm. Baker. The Indianian of Warsaw has the following account of his death in its last number: "We regret very greatly to learn that Wm. P. Baker—eldest son of Rev. E. M. Baker, formerly of this county, and well known to our people—died at Pendleton on Tuesday. A telegram received by Auditor Baker, of this city, conveyed the sad intelligence, and both himself and wife will leave for that place to-day. Mr. Baker was in the 34th year of his age, and had been engaged for some years past in the grain trade, and was succeeding unusually well in a business way. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his early departure. The funeral will take place to-day."

Henry Shimp, of St. Joseph, Mo., is here for a two weeks visit with his boyhood friends.

E. S. Patterson left Monday after spending his summer vacation at home.

Will Sudlow a former Waterloo boy has been in town this week shaking hands with his friends.

Mr. Edward W. Kilbourne having resigned his position as agent for the American Express Co., at Greencastle, Ind., has been visiting for a few days with his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Winslow, preliminary to completing his studies in civil engineering, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., His mother Mrs. Louisa Sloane Kilbourne, will prolong for a few weeks her visit with her sister, before joining her son in the east.

—Schaab & Beugnot have just received a fine lot of dress goods at prices to suit all.

—Elys' Cream Balm reduces inflammation. Sores in the nasal passages are healed in a few days. Catarrhal headache is dissipated. Senses of smell, taste and hearing are restored. Price 50c. Apply into nostrils with little finger.

Notice to Builders.

The undersigned will, at the office of F. P. Bacon, in Garrett, on Saturday, September 23, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the contract for building a school-house one mile east of Garrett. Building must be finished by the 15th of November, 1882. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Esquire Bacon, in Garrett. I reserve the right to reject any and all bids. HENRY PROSER,
Sept. 13, 1882. Trustee Keyser Tp

OUR MOTTO IS, "NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD."

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

As we are now receiving our Fall and Winter Goods, the most beautiful line ever shown in this market, we propose to give them a good send-off by

SLASHING PRICES

200 pieces of nice Fall Prints @	5 cts per yard
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting @	6½c. per yard
Nice new styles Dress Ginghams @	8 cts per yard
Heavy Shirtings	10 cts per yard
All-wool Black Cashmeres	45, 55, 65, 75 cts
Gerster Cloth in all collors	25 cts per yard
Nice Brocaded Dress Goods	10 cts per yard
Black Grosgrain Silk	75, 90, 1.00 1.25
Collord Silk from	60 to 90c per yd

We have a full line of

PLUSHES,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
BROCADED SATINS

In all shades. Also a full line of

DOLMANS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
HEAVY UNDERWEAR

For ladies and gents, Jeans, Canton Flannel, and in fact all that class of goods you will find at our store in excellent variety and at very low prices.

BEAR THIS IN MIND!

When you call you will find we mean business. Yours truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

SELF SATISFYING.

FACT

That our $8.00 Suits are worth $15.0
That our 9.00 Suits are worth 17.00
That our 11.00 Suits are worth 20.00
That our 14.00 Suits are worth 25.00
That our 15.00 Suits are worth 28.00
That our 1.60 pants are worth 2.50
That our two dollar pants are worth $4
That our $20 Satin Lined Suits ARE WORTH $45
That our $15 Diagonal Coats and Vests are worth 30
That our 9.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 17.00
That our 12.00 Youths' Suits ARE WORTH 22.00

We have a stock of Clothing well worth seeing Come and convince yourself.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Ft. Wayne.

Important Notice!

P. YOUNG,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Wishes to announce to his friends, customers and the public in general, that he has opened an entire New and Mammoth stock of the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS!

In all grades, from the cheapest to the very finest. The largest assortment in the county.

FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

The cheapest place in northern Indiana. Orders on short notice promptly filled. Remember the place—on Seventh street, opposite F. A. Hoff's grocery, Auburn, Ind. Everybody invited to call.

P. YOUNG, Merchant Tailor.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Put a fly net on the horses.

—Now relish the sweet potato.

—The dog days have vanished.

—The farmers are sowing wheat.

—Go to prayer-meeting to-night.

—1882 is slowly wiggling homeward.

—Things political are beginning to "bile."

—Mrs. Penny has again taken a husband.

—The Middlebury Record has a new editor.

—The National Bank is greatly improved.

—J. C. Henry is having a new sign painted.

—Johnny Hebel has the neatest store in town.

—The Corunna band boys have new uniforms.

—John Slifer is re-roofing his house and barn.

—Geo. Schaab occupies Mrs. C. Hare's residence.

—Cucumbers and colic make a very lively frolic.

—Musquitoes and flies are having their picnic.

—Don't fail to look over Kiblinger's advertisement.

—The fair at Waterloo will begin October 2, 1882.

--Mr. Ochs shipped a large lot of wool last week.

—The sernading parties are out in in the evenings.

—Eat elderberry pie if you have no bread in the house.

—Sweet corn will not have its ears pulled until next season.

—The livery men receive good business from the candidates.

—The Eagle Mills have taken their delivery wagon off the road.

—Clint Potter plays the whip part of the time to "Shad's" dray team.

—This is the season for oysters and flies. Serve on separate dishes.

—Charley Pommert and Peter Young have exchanged business rooms.

—The campers at pleasure resorts are preparing to homeward bound.

—Steve Girardot has given his Jackson street residence a coat of paint.

—Potatoes that are not yet taken care of are said to be rotting badly.

—The receipts at the Presbyterian social last week were forty dollars.

—We tip our hat to "Peggy" McDowell for three nice watermelons.

—The youngest child of Mr. & Mrs C. Raut, was buried Saturday last.

—The republican ticket is going to the Lordy, and don't you forget it.

—The atmosphere has changed somewhat—morning and evenings are cool.

—A new crossing has been laid on Seventh street, near Braun's meat market

—Mr. Bachtel has purchased the Altenberg property, on east Seventh street.

—We need not be afraid of a famine this year. The harvests are above the average.

—Joe. Beugnot has again put on a white vest and engaged in the "rosy" business.

—Jas. McClellan, esq., is paying from four to seven cents for hogs. This is a good price.

—Wm. Snell is erecting a new residence joining the Leasure property in the south end.

—The brothers of Mark Rush have been arranging his grave and putting up a monument.

—Rev. Matthews talked to his congregation last sabbath after a vacation of several weeks.

—The girls will soon have to take their big hats apart and pack them away for winter.

—Straw, the music man, will occupy the room where Pommert & Grund are, as soon as vacated.

—If you want neat repairing in boots and shoes, call at the Red Front store near Hoff's grocery.

—Some nice fish are being caught in Cedar creek. The recent high waters have stocked the stream.

—Ora Shaffer is taking the lead in carriage and wagon painting. He turns out some handsome work.

—Mr. Scott, of Ohio, has located here and purchased the dray line. Erv. will continue to drive the team.

—Roy & Co. are making the foundation preparatory to moving Culbertson's frame building thereon.

—A. J. Little has painted his residence and fence in cottage colors adding much beauty to the property.

—Mr. Silvers is arranging to erect a handsome residence on the Burniston lot, corner of Main and Second streets.

—Miller & Getrost had an immense trade Saturday. Judicious advertising breaks the monotony when things are quiet.

—The hitching posts around the public square were all occupied Saturday, and many teams had to be tied on other streets.

—The republican candidates have so little faith in their election that they do not lose much time in talking the matter up.

—Our reporter took a vote among ten gentlemen for treasurer, which resulted in seven for Miller and three for Beugnot.

—T. D. Gross has sold the Cabin saloon and and is off at some pleasure resort. At least the eye beholds him not on Seventh street.

—The best show of fine cattle in Indiana can be seen at the great Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, September 25th to 29th. 36-3w.

—New oats have been drawing from twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel this week.

—The swallows are gathering preparatory to emigrating on their annual flight.

—Hollister's is headquarters for fruit this year. He has been keeping a nice stock.

—C. C. Shaffer has bought two fine hearses, one for use here, and the other for Elza, at Albion.

—McQuiston & Long have the best stock of black silks and satins in the city. Call and see them. 37-3

—McQuiston & Long still sell eight pounds of good green coffee for $1 and C C roasted coffee at 15c. 37-3

—The ditch in the west part of town has been cleaned out and deepened. It is an improvement much needed.

—Everyone seems to be trading at Schaab & Beugnot's. They have a wide reputation for selling goods cheap.

—A merchant who advertises freely does not always succeed in business, but precious few succeed without it.

—If the weed crop is not harvested pretty soon but goes to seed, we will guarantee an abundant yield for next season.

—Quite a number of our subscribers have not harvested yet—or at least they haven't paid their subscription as contracted.

—Some of the forest trees have already commenced to don the autumnal buff, which indicates the departure of summer.

—Wm. Murphy and Willie Ryan are painting several buildings at Garrett. This is the firm to contract with for speedy work.

—Fall styles of millinery goods will soon be out, when the laborer's other-half will order a ten dollar hat with an ostrich feather.

—The fall trade is opening up. Read the advertisements carefully and buy of those who invite us through the county papers.

—Isaac Roth had the bad luck to lose one of his dray horses, but we see he has invested in a grey "colt" which promises to be valuable.

—"Detective" Haskins, of Waterloo, has put away the razor and strap and is working in the interest of the coming fair at the above place.

—When our boys visit their girls at Waterloo, they take a hammock with them. The ladies at our neighboring town must be tiresome to hold.

—A greenback stump speaker was on a high old drunk here last week. He "soaked" his watch for lodging and he will make slow time for a few days.

—There seems to be some misunderstanding among the dancers, which will probably result in a few society belles remaining at home. Naughty girls.

—This is no humbug. Miller & Getrost are closing out their entire stock of dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, caps, etc. Gloves and mittens at actual cost.

—P. V. Hoffman who has been engaged in Huntington during the last nine months preparing a new law book will again resume the practice of law at Auburn.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a CASE of choice styles in brocade dress goods which they are selling at 15 and 20c per yard—former price has been 25c. 37-3

—The brick masons who built the school house near Spencerville, last week, speak very highly of the kind treatment received from Mr. J. Moody and his estimable wife.

—Billy Little has invested in a trotting horse. It takes considerable persuader to get the "animule" under motion, but after this is accomplished she moves on Wabash time.

—Our columns are crowded with advertising this week making the usual amount of reading matter a little short. We will arrange it next week to have original matter on the first page.

—The Catholic fair will be held Oct. 16 to 21, in the Ensley room next door west of the postoffice. Don't forget the time and place. It will be a pleasant way to assist in a worthy cause.

—Henry Yesbera has purchased the small building that stood on the Hebel lot and uses it for a work shop. Bob has to sit in the middle of the room to keep from knocking the sides out.

—Jim. Steel is said to be the swiftest painter in town. This item will cause Paddy Ryan to wrinkle his proboscis, but being on the Geo. Washington pattern we can't do it—no sir, we cannot.

—Men who advertise in their home papers are the ones who transact the business of the town. A newspaper generally reflects the worth, enterprise and intelligence of the community in which it is published.

—Francis Picker is looking for a position as target-man at South Whitley, on the new Nickel Plate road. We hope Judge will secure the place, as his experience in this work enables him to give general satisfaction.

—The market is stocked in first-class style with watermelons, cucumbers, pears, peaches and "sich." The doctors are ordering new fall suits and swing ivory-top canes. This is truly a thriving and prosperous country.

Thos. E. J. Cool and Miss Mary Hough were married last week. Tommy is an industrious, steady young man, and the COURIER is safe in saying that the happy twain will glide smoothly and pleasantly through life.

—A. B. Walsworth brought us some large Lawton blackberries last week. It is surprising to see the size this variety may attain. Some of them measured three inches in circumference.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church desire to return their thanks to Mr. & Mrs. Loas for entertaining their social so pleasantly. Also the Corunna band for their excellent music, and the public for their liberal patronage.

—The marshal is asking those who did not work their road tax to do so now. Every one should comply with his desire and get the thoroughfares in as good a condition as possible before the muddy season sets in.

—We are all very thankful to Johnnie Hebel and Sherm. Hollister for a watermelon of circus tent dimensions, but are obliged to say that our inner selves had no desire whatever to let the fruit melt in our mouths and run down.

—The boys in Mack & Mike's store are in the habit of pinching each other every time they pass. One of them was sparking his girl the other night and in passing a rat-terrier dog quietly resting upon a chair he pinched the canine. That's all.

—Don't take any chances, boys, but vote a straight ticket. When we cast a democratic ballot we vote for an honest party and when we hand in a republican ticket we uphold and encourage a dishonest organization.

—The performance given Tuesday evening by the McNeil family was appreciated by the larger portion of the audience. Their music on the street fell happily upon the ears of those who were short a quarter and could'nt get a "comp."

—The young folks have had a pleasant time for the last few evenings gazing and commenting upon the beauty of the Northern light. It is just as nice to give the origin and tell of the many signs occasioned by this light, as it is to talk ourselves hoarse trying to locate the tail of a comet for her.

—A man, woman and five children passed through town Monday asking aid from the trustee to enable them to journey onward. The husband and father of this flock was an indolent, lazy appearing specimen of manhood, and did'nt look as though he had ambition enough to get away with a square meal

—We hear that one or two of our citizens have refused to pay the sprinkling man for his services. Sprinkling the streets is one of the most enjoyable and beneficial enterprises our people ever originated, and we are sorry to learn that anyone has so little pride as to refuse the small monthly payment of this hard earned money.

—It is said that the owners of property opposite the COURIER office will move away the frame buildings from Beugnot's to Goodman's, and erect substantial brick structures in their places. Seventh street will look attractive should this movement be carried out, and we would only have a few frame buildings remaining in the business part of town.

—The funeral of George Egnew, at Butler, last Sunday, was largely attended as the deceased was an old resident of the county and well known. An extra train on the Wabash took over a part of the Garrett and Auburn masons and a great many of the order came from Waterloo and Edgerton. About one hundred and twenty were in line at the funeral.

—The slaters have the roof finished at the school house and the building is ready for inside work. It is much more handsome and convenient than the former one. It is to be hoped that great care will be taken in the heating aparatus to prevent this structure from being consumed by fire. The water supply should be differently arranged from what it has been, and everything possible be strictly attended to for the safety of the pupils and the building.

—The Corunna band go to Waterloo this evening to give some of its citizens a surprise in the way of a serenade. They are fine players and capital young men, and we understand the people there will show their good will to the boys by a supper at Butt's hotel.

DIED—At St. Louis, Mich., Aug 23, 1882, Mrs. Otis Bartlett, aged 76 years. Mr. & Mrs. Bartlett were among the early settlers of this county, having removed from Ohio to Wilmington township, in this county, in 1837, and removed from this county to Michigan in 1856.

—A cheap excursion will go to Detroit over the Wabash road next Tuesday, Sept. 19, leaving Auburn at 5 a. m. and arriving at Detroit at 10 a. m. Fare for round trip will be $2. As the train returns the same day, tickets will be good the same day only, and should be bought on Monday. A boat ride on the Detroit river for 25c is one of the attractions of the trip.

—James Culbertson's new residence is about completed and is generally acknowledged to be the handsomest one in town. It is surrounded by a neat and tasty iron fence that holds the winning card over all other fences. The rooms are small yet very conveniently arranged, while the cellar and water supplies are handy. Mr. C. certainly has a pleasant home, and we are glad to see him and all other citizens meet with success in life.

—The opinion among republican politicians is that the campaign will go along much more satisfactory without having rallies than with them. During the Garfield campaign rallies were numerous and great flaming posters were placed upon the bill-boards which read: "Grand rally! Let the people turn out enmasse and hear Charles J. Guitean discuss the political issues of the day from a republican standpoint."

—The dance season has opened in this place, and the head of families should begin to curtail expenses in order to have the festive youth attend each and every hop. Our young men would have had the organization effected sooner but for a suitable "high-toned" name. On application to Arabi they have been satisfied, and the new club will eight hands 'round under the flaming title of "Joie De Vie." The following officers were elected for the season: W. E. Ryan, prest.; Willis McClellan, sec'y.; Henry McIntyre, treas.

—Charley Jackson, quinine wrapper at J. C. Henry's drug store, hurt his limb badly. Like the Little end of the COURIER he moves about after the style of Old Black Joe, and don't care a continental whether they have recess at the normal school or not. We sympathize with Charley, and those who have never been thus afflicted know very little of sleeping during the day and keeping the family awake through the night. The most humiliating circumstance, however, is the fact that a fellow has twenty-five cents in his pocket and no possible way whatever for him to get up town to squander the boodle.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a never failing cure for Nervous Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Overworked Brain, &c. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—Ladies' and gents' new kid gloves at Schaab & Beugnot's.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER

BANNER
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without examining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery,
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware.

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES!

At the Mammoth Store and
Hardware House of
W. H. KIBLINGER,
Auburn, Indiana.
$7,000 worth of Stoves
must be sold in the next
SIXTY
DAYS!
I am offering the
Greatest Bargains
EVER OFFERED
In DeKalb or any other county.

DON'T BUY A

COOK,
PARLOR,
HEATING,
COAL OR
BOX STOVE!

Until you have looked through our Mammoth Stock. The largest variety of Stoves in Northern Indiana, and never so cheap. Stoves of all kinds fully warranted in every particular. Come early and secure a bargain. I have an endless variety of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Wood and Iron Pumps,

GLASS,
GASS PIPE,
PAINTS & OILS,
DOORS & SASH!

At very low prices. Don't buy until you have looked through our stock

W. H. Kiblinger,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

NEBRASKA reports her biggest corn crop.

THE apple crop is a total failure in the State of New York.

A HEAVY snow-storm raged in Leadville, Colorado, on August 29th and 30th.

SOCIETY gossip is positive that the White House will have a mistress next winter.

THERE are only 3,900 foreign born voters in South Carolina, and 5,403 in Alabama.

CONFEDERATE bonds are marketable in Richmond, Va., at the rate of $7.50 for $1,000.

THE recent Kansas Democratic State convention stood 128 for prohibition to 177 against it.

THE elections this year have the appearance of a free-for-all race, with a crowded track.

IT was a nephew of A. C. Hessing, instead of the "Boss," who was murdered in Mexico.

FIVE HUNDRED mules were shipped from St. Louis, the other day, for the use of the English in Egypt.

JAY GOULD has taken in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 292 miles long, and merged it into the Wabash system.

SECRETARY FOLGER decides that Chinese actors are not laborers within the meaning of the anti-Chinese act of Congress.

RICHARD MARTIN died of genuine Asiatic cholera near Hillsdale, Mich., a few days since. There is no other case reported.

THE State Agricultural Department of Illinois, reports the, wheat crop of 1882 to be over 52,000,000 bushels; acreage, 2,752,108.

SECRETARY FOLGER confesses that he would accept a nomination for Governor of New York, and enter heartily into the canvass.

THE Garfield monument fund of the society of the Army of the Cumberland for a monument at Cincinnati, amounts to $20,000.

AN average of about nine vessels a day for every day in the year, pass through the Suez Canal, of which number three-fourths are English.

THE Louisiana Lottery Company have sued Commissioner of the District of Columbia for $7,000 for closing up their office there and arresting their agents.

IT is estimated that 30 000 cattle were drowned by the recent great overflow of the Colorado river in Texas. The number of human lives lost is now reported as sixty.

IN the Knights Templar drill for the champion banner, at Indianapolis, last Tuesday, the banner was won from Raper Commandary, of Indianapolis, by St. Bernard Commandary, of Chicago.

The largest locomotive ever built has just been completed at Paterson, N. J., for the Central Pacific road, and twenty-four more will be constructed. Their weight will be sixty-two tons each, and they have eight driving wheels.

GOOD judges estimated that this year's wheat product of this country will be nearer 600,000,000 than 500,000,000 bushels, and the aggregate corn product will approximate 2 000,000,000 bushels. These are prodigious figures.

IN the mountains of Southern Colorado and New Mexico the ground was recently covered with several inches of snow, interfering with mining operations. Snow-storms in that region so early in the season have not been known before in twenty years.

CHICAGO expects soon to be called upon to supply New York and other Eastern cities with dressed meats. This is already done to some extent in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and works so satisfactorily to both parties that New York is making advances in the same direction.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats have decided against parades and torchlight and brass band demonstrations, and will use their campaign funds in a more effective way. They are not trusting solely to Republican dissensions to give them a victory, but to hard work and thorough organization.

A WASHINGTON special says: "The Government Engineers having in charge the work for which appropriations were made in the river and harbor bill, publicly declare that not only will it be impossible to expend the entire amount appropriated during the fiscal year, but that the amounts that will be left to be covered into the Treasury will be very large.

THE Mississippi River Commission have from the River and Harbor bill $4 123,000 to spend on the improvement of the great river, together with about $1,000,000 unexpended from previous appropriations. This is the first time an amount of money commensurate with the importance of the Mississippi has been appropriated by Congress, which has studiously neglected this bounden duty, and favored less important interests hitherto. The $4,000,000 now appropriated is one of the best items in the River and Harbor bill, as it is for a strictly "national highway" which it is the duty of the Government to keep in navigable order and to keep within its banks.

IN relation to the latest trouble in the tempest-tossed "Gem of the Sea" it is said that the constabulary, or Government police, of Ireland number about 12,000 men, and have for the past fifty years constituted the chief reliance of England for the enforcement of its authority in Ireland. The revolt of the constabulary now in progress in nearly every city and large town is really a more serious matter than was the upspring of the Land League. In some localities the constabulary have resigned en masse—in others many of them have been dismissed for insubordination—and the revolt among them seems to be quite general. Their grievances are two-fold—first, under-pay for very hard work, and, second, hard usage by their superior officers. In other words, they are striking for better pay and less insolence.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during August, of $16,128,261.

The small-pox is spreading at Paterson, N. J., and already the pest house is crowded.

A farmer fired at the Newport, R. I., fox-hunters for trespassing, but exhibited bad markmanship.

The coinage executed in the mints during August, is valued at $9,310,672, of which $2,425,000 are satndard dollars.

Governor Roberts, of Texas, has issued an appeal to his people for aid for the fever-stricken city of Brownsville.

Between $10,000 and $12,000 was taken from the safe of L. L. Crawford's store, at Uniontown, Pa., by burglars Sunday night.

The volume of the Congressional Record containing the unspoken speeches of last Congress will contain nearly 1,000 pages.

The amount thus far received as subscriptions to the proposed monument to the late President Garfield at the National capital is $15,000.

Lieutenant Flipper, who had recently been dismissed from the United States army, has been appointed to a captaincy in the Mexican forces.

The cotton crop of Texas, though twenty-five days late, will be above an average yield should dry weather prevail during September and October.

Edward Smart, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Augusta, Maine, strangled Captain Wm. H. Alexander, another inmate, Sunday morning.

Early Sunday morning Byron Smith, agent of the Adams Express Company at Salem, Ohio, put a bullet through his brain for no known reason.

AFTER a bitter contest over the question, the managers of the Milwaukee Exposition have decided that the show shall not be opened on Sundays.

Dick Little, a member of the James gang, is on trial at Huntsville, Ala., for robbing a Government paymaster of $5,000, last year. Mrs. James is a witness.

Hon. H. M. Martin, a leading lawyer and Democratic politician, of Davenport, Ia., was killed by a bowlder rolling down the mountain at Crested Butte, Col.

The Porter Guards of Memphis, took the first prize of $1,000 at the Dubuque military encampment, and the Branch Guards of St. Louis were awarded the second prize, $500.

The Jewish banking house of Ignace, Ephrusse & Co., at Odessa, intend to dissolve their Russian firm because of the insecurity caused by the persecution of their race.

The trot for the special purse of $3,000 at Hartford between Edwin Thorne and Clingstone was won by the former. Many noted turfmen witnessed the contest.

Mrs. Honey, of Thetford, Mich., drowned herself and her 5-year-old child in a wash-tub because the latter had become a helpless cripple through the ravages of measles.

The house of Phipps, the missing Superintendent of the alms house at Philadelphia, was searched, and $10,000 worth of goods belonging to the county was recovered.

A new type of fever which puzzles the physicians has broken out in the knitting works at Little Falls, N. Y. Four persons have died from the disease, and twenty-eight are ill.

Chip Smith, while being led to the gallows at New Haven, Friday, said he would meet his fate "like a true soldier of Christ." He was executed and never flinched.

Thomas McKeown and Richard Burke were killed in a row which occurred Sunday during an excursion given by the Singer Rifle and Literary Association, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The trio of suspects confined in jail at Taylorville, Ill., for some time, on the charge of committing the outrage on Miss Bond, have been released on bail, and have left Taylorsville for the East.

Mary E. Harvey, aged 16, of New York, whose mother, a fortune-teller, had her married to a thief while she was in an unconscious condition, is suing for a divorce in the New York courts.

Matthew Millard, a wealthy merchant at Palo, Michigan, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning his wife, who died last May. There is said to be a scandal connected with the affair.

Colonel W. D. Waits, well known in the Southwest, who recently started from Arkansas, with $27,000 on his person, for the purpose of establishing a sheep ranch in New Mexico, is believed to have been murdered.

The number of men in the Pittsburg district who are idle because of the iron strikes is about 11,140, and the amount of wages lost by them during their three months of idleness is placed at $1,676,800.

The Rives brothers, sons of the late General Rives, engaged in a quarrel about the division of lands at Dallas, Texas, during which Sam shot his brother dead, and surrendered to the authorities.

During the session of the Lebanon Classis Reformed Church at Womelsdorf, Pa., the Sheriff arrested the Rev. A. S. Keyser, pastor of the Pottsville congregation, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Bob Mathew, a leading member of the colored church at Bernard, Texas, in which there are some dissensions, was killed by other members of the congregation with his own shot gun, which was stolen for the purpose.

THE Cleveland Leader says the Cincinnati brewers have subscribed $50,000 to assist the Democracy in Ohio in the coming campaign. These are Pendleton's civil service reformers.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department are busily engaged upon drawings and plans for the two new steel cruisers provided for in the naval appropriation bill recently passed by Congress.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

An old man who has long lived alone at Medway, Mass., was found dead in his cellar, held down by a barrel of sand. It is supposed that he had lain in a dying condition several days, the barrel resting on his legs where it had fallen.

The body of Fred Smith, a young German, was found hanging to a tree near Marshall, Texas, on Saturday morning. Near by on another limb he had hung his boots, in one of which was a flask of whisky. He had been missing two weeks.

Arthur Brooks, of Washington, Indiana, fired four bullets into Dr. Gause Tuesday night, because the Doctor informed Brooks' wife that her husband was intimate with another woman. Brooks quietly left the village for parts unknown.

The announcement is made that there is a deficit in the funds of the Chautauqua Baptist Association, a shortage of $2,000 having already been developed, while some declare it will reach not less than $10,000. The Secretary, who is also a Director, is held responsible.

In Sergeant Mason's case, Judge Advocate General Swaim adheres to the legal opinion expressed in his original report, that the proceedings of the court-martial which tried Mason were irregular, and that his confinement under its sentence is illegal.

The Rev. Charles Bentley, an evangelist at Baltimore, has fallen from grace, and there is much excitement in the congregation over which he is pastor. An unexpected and illegitimate addition to the population of his flock has caused all the trouble.

A collision was caused by misplaced signals on the Wabash road, near Decatur Ill., between two freight trains running twenty miles an hour. J. B. Carter and R. H. Perrine, firemen, were killed; Edward Taylor, brakeman, was injured, and fifteen cars were smashed.

The residence of Dr. Denison, near Charlotte, Mich., was struck by lightning at midnight Sunday, the seven inmates rendered unconscious, and the building fired. The prompt assistance of neighbors saved the residents from being burned to death, as the building was entirely consumed.

Sunday morning, at Mexico, Mo., George Green, who had been divorced from his wife, but was permitted to see his children occasionally, had the boy and girl, aged 4 and 2 years, respectively, brought to his place of residence, where he shot them dead, and on being pursued fired a bullet into his own brain.

John Palmer, school teacher in the town of Glen, Montgomery county, N. Y., an acknowledged pietist, and possessed of the confidence of the community, has fled from the village, after attempting to outrage the persons of two girls of tender years. Tom O'Mahon is in jail at Madison, Mo., for a similar offense against a child of 5 years.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies have executed a mortgage on their property of all descriptions for $160,000,000, under which 5 per cent consols will be issued, the proceeds of which will be used to redeem all other outstanding obligations of the companies.

If Sergeant Mason is not released upon the opinion of Judge Advocate Swaim, reversing the decree of the court-martial, General Bigelow will apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the Northern District of New York, on the claim that the Secretary of War has no authority to overrule the judicial opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

General Bragg was arrested at Milwaukee, Tuesday, on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Rice, proprietor of the Tremont House, in Chicago, to insure his appearance in court at the trial of the suit instituted for the recovery of the $1,750 borrowed by Bragg from Rice to pay some poker debts. He was released on giving bail in the sum of $2,000.

The preliminary examination of the Kewanee bank robbers resulted in important disclosures by Assistant Cashier Pratt and Welch, who swore that the plot to rob the bank had been concocted a long time before putting the plan into execution, and gave minute details of the robbery. Scott, the St. Louis dentist, denied that he was a participant in the transaction. The defendants were held in $10,000 each.

It is stated that beside the immediate contractors with the Government for certain privileges in the Yellowstone Park, Rufus Hatch and a number of other persons are interested in the project. A member of the company makes the statement that everything will be in readiness at the opening of next season, and to that end work will be pushed forward on the various buildings for the proper entertainment of the numerous visitors expected.

The Utah Commission have appointed their county registration officers under the Edmunds bill. The majority are not Mormons, but some of the latter are given charge of counties. The Commissioners appear to be inclined to avoid offending the brethren as much as possible, and the opinions of leading Mormons are given great weight. They also so far rule out all points which would involve any radical change, and apparently wish to permit everything to go on as far in the old way as possible.

A contract leasing certain portions of the Yellowstone Park has been signed by Merritt L. Joslyn, Acting Secretary of the Interior, for the Government, and Carroll T. Hubert and John and Henry A. Douglass as lessees. The latter are bound to erect a hotel and other necessary buildings for the use of visitors to the park, procure guides, boats and yachts, and establish lines of stages and telegraph, and in every manner cater to the requirements of the public, under a schedule of charges to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Foreign.

Specie payments will not be resumed in Italy until next April.

The Bulletin Des Halles states that the yield of the harvest in France will be but slightly above the average.

One hundred and eleven Russian refugees were sent back to Liverpool from Philadelphia Wednesday morning.

And now comes a report from Berlin intimating the coronation of the Czar of Russia will not take place before May next.

A hailstorm in the vicinity of Pesth, Hungary, destroyed vineyards and cornfields, wrecked houses, and killed many workman.

The crops in Hungary have been so productive that there will be a surplus of 15,450,000 centals of wheat and rye after deducting the amount necessary for consumption.

All the heavy work on the Panama Canal has been stopped, though the rainfall thus far has been light. Fever incapacitates the workmen from performing their labors.

The corporation of the city of Cork has condemned the sentence passed upon E. Dyer Gray, demands his release, and resolved to confer upon him the freedom of their city.

At Paris, Ark., Edward Schwersman threw his three infant children in a well and then jumped in himself. They were all drowned. The man was temporarily insane.

The fall of the bridge at Ishara, Monday, immediately after the crossing of the Russian Czar, is attributed at Vienna to a torpedo, which had been placed there with fell designs.

An effort is being made by the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in session at Hamilton, Ontario, to perfect a union of all the Methodist bodies in the British possessions.

The mailbags on Sunday night's train from St. John, N. B., for other Dominion points, were received by the Moncton and Halifax clerk with the straps severed and the registered letters all missing.

Earl Spencer, replying to the memorial of the dismissed Dublin policemen, says he has directed that a careful inquiry into the recent troubles be made, and those found to be deserving will be reinstated.

The Egyptian war has had an injurious effect on the lumber trade of Canada, causing an advance in ocean freights, lessening the number of craft calling at Quebec for deals, and thus causing an accumulation of stocks.

The strike of the Dublin policemen is virtually ended. The men have been instructed to draw up a manifesto to the authorities in which they will make a confession of their wrong-doing, and beg to be reinstated.

A telegraph pole, which had been struck with lightning and had fallen across the track, caused a railway disaster near Hugstetter, Germany, Sunday, shattering nineteen coaches, killing 100 persons, and wounding 300 others.

E. Dwyer Gray, the imprisoned Dublin journalist, having expressed a determination not to enter into recognizances at the expiration of his three months' term, will consequently have to endure a further and similar period of confinement.

Marshal Serrano is willing to take up the reins of government in Spain if Senor Sagasta fails to carry out the promised reforms. The Marshal believes the majority of the Democrats would become adherents of the Crown if King Alfonso assented to the re-establishment of the Democratic constitution of 1869.

A committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church reported to the general conference, at Montreal, approving the efforts being made to merge the Methodist churches into one united Methodism for British America, and recommending that a committee be appointed to confer with committees from other Methodist bodies to negotiate the union, if possible.

THE STATE.

The Hospital for the Insane now has 1,000 inmates.

John Norman, a small boy, is in jail at Terre Haute for the theft of a thousand cigars.

It is reported that Judge G. Williams, a brother of the late Governor Williams, for many years a justice of peace at Jacksonboro, Texas, has been adjudged insane and removed from office.

A cloud burst in the Northwestern part of Washington county, near Little York, literally destroyed miles of fencing and hundreds of acres of growing corn.

Thieves forced an entrance into the Chatholic church at Seymour, by prying up a window, and robbed the orphans' box of what change it contained, amounting to $2 or $3. They then broke into the residence of the sisters, and got away with a lot of hams and bread.

Wm. Sanders, living three miles northeast of Rushville, was awakened by the peculiar actions of his wife. He got up, lit a lamp and found her dying. She probably died of apoplexy, though she had made a statement to her older boy, a few days ago, that she was going to take a dose of poison to kill herself.

Near Elkhorn, Wayne county, six years ago, an old farmer was robbed of money with which he had intended to purchase a mill. A man named Elliot was convicted of the crime and sent to the penitentary. Just as his sentence is to expire, a thorough search of his old home resulted in the discovery of the swag in his cistern, together with the burglar tools used.

It appears that Miss Minnie Vinson, of Summitville, who was killed by a train the other day, met her death through her own foolhardiness, in trying how long she could remain on the track in front of the approaching train and escape. The train men say this is a favorite amusement of young girls and boys, whom no number of frightful examples seems to intimidate.

Arthur Brooks, a young cattle buyer, belonging to one of the most respectable families in the county, stepped up to Dr. Thomas Gauze, as he sat in front of his office, at Washington, Wayne county, and began shooting at him with a revolver. Two shots were fired before he left his seat, and a third as he sprang up. The doctor ran down a side street, followed by Brooks, who fired two more shots. At the entrance to the alley at the rear of his office he fell, and was carried home, where he expired immediately. Both men had borne good reputations previously, but Brooks occasionally drank to excess. The cause of the trouble is said to be that Gauze had reported that Brooks was on too intimate terms with a young widow. Brooks remained in town for an hour, and then disappeared.

THE City Treasurer of South Bend is a defaulter to the amount of from $15,000 to $40,000, and a fugitive from justice.

MRS. ARMSTORNG, who lives at Lafountaine, Wabash county, and is a sister of the notorious George Hazzard, says that George can lay his hands on from $75,000 to $100,000 of his own money whenever he wants it.

In reply to an inquiry, Attorney General Baldwin has written a letter giving the opinion that "whenever the State buys personal property at a tax sale by bidding it in, the owner is entitled to a credit on his delinquent taxes for whatever is received for the property by the county, less the amount of the costs and judgment." The opinion is based on Section 6,432, Revised Statutes of 1881.

It Was the First Time His Wife Died.

[Detroit Post.]

In the early days of Michigan there lived in Livingston county an old chap who would bring suit against any man on earth on the slightest possible pretext. The fact that he was often beaten and saddled with costs did not cool his ardor a bit. On one occasion he sued a man for waking him out of an afternoon nap, and again he took out a warrant for a man who accidently knocked his hat off. One day death came suddenly to the old man's wife. He was, as usual, engaged in a law suit, and had just told the jury what he expected to prove in a case where a boy had left his hogs out of the pen when a messenger came in with the sad news.

"Your Honor, I've just heard that my wife is dead," said the old man, as he laid down his notes.

"Then I'll adjourn court."

"Oh, you needn't do that. Just announce a recess for fifteen minutes until I run home and tell 'em not to lay out the body in the best bedroom. Gentleman of the jury, excuse my absence for a few minutes. It's the first time my wife died, and I crave your indulgence."

Last April Mrs. Mary F. Henderson of St. Louis, offered a prize to the pupils of Kirkwood Seminary for the best essay on "Common Sense About Women." The essays were sent in without names, and Mrs. Henderson was the judge. The girl who won the prize proved to be a Cherokee Indian, who has since graduated and gone home to the Territory to live.

TABLE TALK.

Faille being so soft and pliable, is recovering its popularity.

At the swellest English nuptials now there are no bridesmaids.

What word of seven letters will read the same backward? "Reviver."

The old home of Chief Justice Chase, in Washington, is let to lodgers.

Sixteen thousand Edison electric lamps are burning in this country.

The putting up of ornate brick fronts is getting to be one of the fine arts.

Wagner has sold the score of "Parsifal" to the Mayence publishers for $47 500

Some highly consistent seaside belles have stockings matching their sunshades.

Ex-Governor Alford, the "Old Salt" of New York politics, is in failing health.

General Barrett has set out 60,000 trees on his farm near Herman, Minnesota, this year.

The cost of encampment of militia at Lewiston, Pa., which lasted five days, was $125,000.

New York's judgment on the salvation army is "too much yell for the amount of religion."

The acorn crop in north Georgia is the best for years. Every little oak or bush is heavily loaded.

During the first seven months of the present year, 4,141 Chinese returned from California to China.

F. H. Parmelee, of New London, Conn., has collected 384 different styles of portraits of Washington.

A Missouri man said to a girl: "You look sweet enough to eat," and she had him arrested and fined $10.

The Iowa giant, Master Warner, of Atlantic, is not yet four years old and weighs four hundred pounds.

A gardener of Watertown, Wis., has a grape vine which he thinks will yield one thousand pounds of fruit.

The latest idiocy among ladies is a lisp, and it is reported as epidemic at some of the eastern watering places.

An English clergyman preached from the text: "We remember the garlic." Alas! so do we. So does our girl.

Mark Twain remarks that all we need to posses the finest navy in the world is ships—for we have plenty of water.

Belts for driving machinery are now made in this country about forty-eight inches wide and more than 120 feet in length.

Professor Hinsdale's time since Garfield's death has been entirely occupied with the life and work of the dead president.

Archbishop Gibbons has fallen heir to $40,000 worth of property left to him absolutely by Sarah T. Thompson, of Baltimore.

A policeman in Washington arrested his own son and a companion for swearing in the streets. The young men were fined.

"Why, are you alive yet, my dear old friend? I heard you were dead." "A nice friend you are! You didn't even come to my funeral."

Translated from the Omnibus: Father—"Shamest thou thyself not, Hans, a so small boy to strike?" Hans—"why so? Thou shamest thyself not me to whack."

The widow of John Brown is described as a little sun-burned, motherly woman of sixty-six years, modest and retiring in manner and speech, and plainly dressed.

The largest animal known to have existed is the atlantosaurus, discovered in Colorado by Prof. Marsh. When alive it was, he says, sixty feet long and thirty feet high.

At Galveston, Texas, one boy tied a rag soaked with coal oil around the neck of a playmate while the latter was asleep, and then set it on fire. The victim was fatally burned.

M. Paul Jablochkoff, noted for hi work on electricity, has exhibited t scientific men in London a new elec tric motor which is remarkable for it simplicity and great power.

The Methodists of Lincoln, Ill. were so slow to offer entertainment fo the ministers that a conference wi not meet there, as intended, but wi go where there is more hospitality.

Archbishop Whately was one da asked if he rose early. He replied th once he did, but he was so proud a the morning and so sleepy all the afte noon that he determined never to d it again.

Huxley says "there was a tim when men walked on all fours." H probably alludes to that interestin time in the early life of us all when w approached a neighbor's melon pat from the back way.

Emma Voller, of Red Bluff, Ca was so mortified by her sweethear appearance as an esthete at an ente tainment that her mind became dis dered, and she died after suffering i tense mental agony.

The Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., bis of the Methodist Episcopal church, h recovered from the terrible pyemic tack that so nearly cost him his li last spring. He is still lame. but rapidly regaining his former rob strength.

About 400,000 head of young cat have been driven north from Kans during the past season. This v army of cattle gave employment to 000 men, and brought into the st for disbursement by the stock rais over $5,000,000, not counting the pr its of the drive.

Plantation Philosophy.

Arkansas Traveller.

What is on de outside of a man i straw, but what is on de inside is grain. It's every nigger's duty to baptized. Even ef he ain't got faith de water 'll do him good. D jedge by the actions. A 'possum mighty big hypocrit, but he's powe good meat. Dar can be sich a thin too much economy. It's a little of calomel dat salivates a man. idea of de better worl is whar dar election goin' on all de time, 'c den de white folks is allers perlight may be possible fur a man what d like music ter git to heben, but din ef I can see what business he'll dar. Tears is sometimes caused fro hardenin' ob de heart as well as a enin'. I'se cried like a chile when been mad.

FROM THE WIRES.

A Cincinnati dispatch:

The Price Current of this city, to-day, publishes reports from the hog growing districts of the United States, and says that in the supply available for winter marketing there is an average decrease of 10 and 20 per cent. in all the States, except Minnesota and Wisconsin, compared with last year. For the last half of the winter the supply will be better, and while winter packing may fall 10 per cent. below last year, there will be full supplies for spring and summer packing in 1883.

The Exposition pageant procession began to move shortly before 12 o'clock, and reached Fourth street by 1. Governor Foster and other invited guests occupied seats in carriages near the head of the procession. The streets were jammed with people, so as to make progress slow and difficult. All the features of the pageant were brilliant beyond expectation, and the throngs were vociferous in expressions of delight. The twenty-six tableaux cars, representing ten epochs, beginning with Cincinnatus at his plow, and ending with Cincinnati as it is, were all faithfully shown, and the attendants tastefully, and some even gorgeously, attired. The procession was in all respects a most creditable enterprise. More than 3,000 mounted and uniformed men were in line. It is thought it require all the afternoon for it to complete its march.

While Mrs. Margaret Shaw, of Newport, and her granddaughter, aged 5 years, were crossing Sixth street, at Walnut, on their way to see the parade, they were knocked down by the horse drawing a hose reel, responding to a fire alarm. The little girl was instantly killed.

Jamestown, Mich., dispatch:

Mrs Garfield, mother of the late President, and her daughter, Mrs. Larrabee, and Mrs. Larrabee's son, have been here a week, visiting at the residence of Thomas Garfield, a brother of the General. Grandma Garfield is in her 81st year, but can read rapidly and correctly without the use of glasses.

Speaking of Guiteau, she said she felt not the slightest compunction when his execution day arrived but many a time had felt as though he ought to have been hanged a thousand times, as a warning to others seeking for notoriety and to teach them that the wrongful taking of life will certainly be avenged. Referring to President Arthur, she said that he was very kind to her, and as far as she was capable of judging, she thought he was doing very well considering the circumstances under which he was inaugurated. Alluding to Mrs. Garfield, the President's wife, her mother said that she had been very well during the summer, and that she was at present on the farm at Mentor.

The mother is very justly proud of her son. She enjoys meeting people and is perfectly free in conversing about her son's life. She seems proud of her family, and often refers to Thomas as the main foundation of their existence during the early life of James.

Thomas Garfield is now 80 years of age. He says he was often called upon by his mother to convey James on his back through the snow for months to the country school house, several miles from his mother's farm. He enjoys repeating the early experiences of his brother's life.

Iowa City, Iowa, dispatch:

The burning of the new City Hall is now known to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was started in an upper room, and combustibles must have been used. The building was largely fire proof. A party of tramps recently liberated from the cooler of the Hall are suspected. The insurance is $10,000, in the following companies: Niagra, $2,000; National of Hartford, $2,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $2,000; Hawkeye of Des Moines, $500; Boston Underwriters', $1,500; New York Alliance, $2,000. The loss will greatly exceed the insurance.

New Haven, Conn., dispatch.

Chip Smith was executed at 10:30, and met his fate bravely. He was accompanied to the gallows by Sheriff Bixbee, Deputy Sheriffs Catlin and Pond, Fathers McGivney, Mulcahy and Dunn. About 300 persons witnessed the execution. Smith said he would meet his fate like a true soldier of Christ.

The Post's Richmond, Va., special says: "C. O. B. Cowardin, one of the editors of the Richmond Dispatch, a leading Democratic paper of the State, was arrested this morning charged with being about to engage in a duel with W. C. Elam, editor of the Whig, organ of the Coalitionists. A warrant is also out for the arrest of the latter, but it has not yet been served.

The expected troubles grew out of an editorial written by Cowardin, which appeared in the Dispatch last Saturday, and which Elam regarded as offensive and injurious to him. He addressed a card to the Dispatch yesterday, which that paper published to-day, denouncing the author of the article, and reflecting upon him in very severe terms. To this Cowardin replied substantially that he would not notice the card; as he had placed the insult upon Elam he was not called upon to continue the controversy. The affair has excited considerable attention. Elam was wounded in a duel with Col. Tom Smith near here in 1879. Both gentlemen are recognized as men of courage.

A special from East Liverpool, O., says: "A few days ago an offer was made by the pottery firms of Wallace Chatwin & Co., Goodwin & Co., Vodrey & Co., and Harker & Co., to their employes of an individual guarantee of the old wages for the year, and their recognition of the Knights of Labor, if they returned to work. The cause of the whole fight has been the question of recognition, and, that settled, there was nothing left to object to. The local assembly met yesterday, and decided to accept the terms."

Philadelphia dispatch:

The Danish bark Marcello arrived at quarantine yesterday, infected with yellow fever. The vessel stopped at St. Mary's, and two days latter five of the crew and the captain's wife were taken ill with the yellow fever. Another of the crew was prostrated and died on their arrival at the Deleware capes on Thursday. His remains were buried in the cemetery at quarantine.

Railroad officials who have made trips of observation over their lines into the Northwest and Southwest, as nearly all of them have, concur in the glowing descriptions of the crops, their size, quality and good condition. There is not one unfavorable report. The observations of these officials are usually reliable for business reasons, and their experience is so great that subsequent developements usually bear out their predictions. Agreeing, as they do, with special and press dispatches, except as to a few isolated localities, the significance and importance of the reports become more striking and conclusive.

The estimated decrease of the public debt for August is about $16,000,000.

A heavy snow storm has been raging in Leadville all last night and this morning.

A new type of fever has broken out among the operatives of the Little Falls knitting mills. Four have died, and twenty-eight are ill with the malady. The Board of Health and physicians are investigating.

A Times-Star special from Memphis, Tenn., says a duel is imminent between General Chalmers and Van H. Manning, candidates for Congress. Both spoke at Holly Springs in joint debate. Manning spoke last and made a scathing review of Chalmers' record. Both remained at Holly Springs over Sunday with messengers passing back and forth, Chalmers demanding full retraction. Thomas Harris represented Chalmers, and Edward Watson was Manning's friend. The rumor of a duel gains credit from the fact that both failed to appear at the place appointed for to-day's debate.

The first new bale of cotton received Saturday night and sold at auction at noon, realized twenty-six cents per pound, and was purchased by the Pioneer Cotton Mills of this city. The bale weighed 456 pounds, classed middlings.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., has been threatened with a mob, growing out of the effort to close the saloons on Sunday and at 11 o'clock week-day nights. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of John Paul, the City Marshal, was fired by the mob and burned to the ground. The Deputy City Marshal was terribly beaten by a gang of roughs. Telegraphs and telephones were guarded to prevent communication with neighboring towns.

The Governor of Texas has issued the following appeal:

Austin, Texas, September 5.—To the County Judges, Mayors of cities and towns of Texas: I have received a telegram from Thomas Carson, Mayor of Brownsville, stating that there are 300 cases of yellow fever in that city, with an increase of 70 to 100 per day, and that the necessity for means to send aid to the sick and destitute was increasing, and an urgent appeal that any funds which have been, or may be, contributed for the relief of the suffering people of Brownsville can be sent to Ball, Hutchins & Co., Galveston, and can be immediately drawn on by wire by Thomas Carson, Mayor, to be properly expended.

O. M. ROBERTS,
Governor.

Frankfort, Ind., dispatch:

The Banner's extra gives an account of a fire which began in the old Eye-Tooth corner of the public square last night and destroyed property to the amount of $29,400. The sufferers are: Freeman & Albee, $8,000; Ball and Majors, butchers, $700; G. Rice, carriages, $1,600; Shires & Bowen, confectioners, $1,400; Jacob Stetler, grocer, $1,000; Ross Bros., cigars and tobacco, $2,500; Thos. Pedlow, saloonist, $2,500; Kempf Bro., bakers and confectioners, $2,500; Sam Williams, barber, $100; Aughe and Osborn, butchers, $500; J. A. Cunningham, tailor, $300. The loss on buildings was H. H. Bradley, $1,000; Jos. K. Steele, $2,500; Thos. Pedlow, $1,500; Fritch & Rothermel, $2,000. The only insurance was $1,400 held by Shires & Bowen.

A Harrison, Ky., special says Jeff. Robards, a wealthy farmer, living near this place, was shot and killed Sunday night, by Samuel Ball, while visiting the latter's brother. An old grudge was the cause.

Richmond, Va., dispatch.

On the night of December 28, 1881, the store of J. B. Prince, of Green Plains, Southampton county, was burned, and two clerks, John Murrell and Thomas Glover, who slept in the building lost their lives. Subsequent developments showed that the young men had been murdered and the store robbed and set on fire. A negro named Emmett Cloud was arrested, tried, and found guilty, but the jury, which was composed of eight white and four negoes, failed to agree on the punishment. The white men were in favor of hanging, while the blacks were for imprisonment for life. The accused was remanded to jail to await a second trial in November next. Since this confinement he has been sick with consumption, and yesterday, knowing his disease would terminate fatally, made a full confession of the crime. He died Wednesday.

A Boston dispatch:

The British steamer Ardonbahm arrived Thursday from Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar, reports that yellow fever broke out among the crew shortly after leaving port. One case proved fatal on passage, and three men were sick with the disease up to the arrival. The steamer is at anchor at quarantine.

The Chickasaw Indian Legislature met yesterday at Lispamingo and organized. Governor Overton was declared elected, took the oath of office, and read his message. He recommends more stringent laws, with severe penalties, to be enacted, for the protection and preservation of person, life and property, for the improvement of educational facilities, the establishment of a manual labor school, where the youth can be taught the science of chemistry, practical agriculture and mechanics; that a conference be had with the other civilized tribes in Indian Territory relative to building a union penitentiary and houses of correction; also that all cattle driven through the nation be taxed, and that the time for driving cattle from Texas through the nation be limited to a certain number of days for the trip.

Burlington, Vt., dispatch:

The election returns come in slowly beyond precedent, much less than half the State having been heard from. Returns indicate a Republican victory of 35,000, and a Democratic vote of 15,000. The vote is very light. In the the Second district only fifty-one towns have been heard from. Less than half these give Poland 7,488, Fletcher 5,452, Grout and scattering 2,802. The indication is that there is no choice, which will necessitate a second election. In the First district Stewart is elected by 10,000 majority.

Alexandria, September 4.—The man-of-war Minotaur is shelling the rebel lines because of threatening demonstrations made by the enemy from Mandara.

Great uneasiness is felt in consequence of the arrest of a native spy carrying a letter addressed to Antono Paulo, the Greek Consular Agent at Siout, who is staying here. Paulo has been arrested. It is rumored that the police have discovered the ramifications of a conspiracy in which several Greeks are implicated, the object being to massacre the Europeans in Alexandria in the event of the British troops being seriously engaged at Ramleh.

Dublin, September 4.—A woman died of injuries received in the charge made by the military Saturday. One of the soldier has been arrested. At the meeting of the Town Council, the Lord Mayor stated he had abstained from enrolling special constables as requested by the Lord Lieutenant, because he did not think it was desirable to accept the services of strangers. He had since offered Earl Spencer the services of tranesmen in various localities, but had received the reply that the authorities themselves had obtained a sufficient number of special constables. He stated that specials were now on duty, and the police would be reserved for night.

Constantinople, September 5.—The Anglo-Turkish Military convention has been signed.

Alexandria, September 5.—There has been considerable movement in the enemy's camp, apparently occasioned by the arrival of reinforcements.

Ismailia, September 5.—It has been ascertained by a reconnaissance in the direction of Salihiyeh that the place has been abandoned by Arabi Pasha. It is not expected that we shall have enough provisions to be ready to advance for a week.

The number of engines now en route from Suez and Port Said brings up the total to nine, which will be sufficient for transportation purposes. The English horses are holding out well. The worst of the hot weather seems to be over. It is stated that General Wolseley is in high spirits and confident of success. It will be considered almost a miracle if Arabi Pasha succeeds in holding Tel-el-Kebir.

Port Said, September 5.—Large numbers of Bedouins have again been seen on the banks of the canals between Port Said and Ismailia.

Alexandria, September 6.—The murderers of the Englishmen, Richardson and Dobson, have been sentenced to be hanged Thursday next.

Port Said, September 5.—Some rebel officers from Salihiyeh have arrived at Ismailia to tender submission.

Over 8,000 Arabs are fortifying Salihiyeh. The enemy are embarking their baggage and military stores from Fort Ghemileh.

Ismailia, September 6.—No advance can be expected before the 9th inst.

Kassassin, September 6.—The enemy are showing increased boldness. Yesterday a force of 200 men were observed within a half-hour's march of the British camp. Infantry disguised as peasants frequently fire at British vedettes.

The Duke of Connaught's brigade of foot guards will arrive Wednesday.

Transport arrangements are being rapidly completed.

A party of natives has been engaged to bury the dead.

Alexandria, September 6.—Antono Paulo, arrested on suspicion of being connected with a plot against the lives of Europeans, will be sent to Greece. He is not Consular Agent, as at first stated. The police have advised several other suspected persons to quit the city.

A fire broke early this morning in Rue Cheif Pasha. Several persons suspected of having started the fire have been arrested.

Tunis, September 6.—Four hundred insurgent horsemen have appeared before Kairouan. Troops have been sent for the purpose of surrounding them.

Paris, September 6.—A naumber of persons belonging to the so-called "League of Patriots" last evening assaulted Mayer, the manager of the Lanterne newspaper. The affair is connected with recent anti-German demonstrations by the league.

London, September 6.—Fire occurred in Philharmonic Theater, at Islington, this morning. The roof of the building has fallen in, and the interior of the house is completely burned out.

Blair Athol, the celebrated race horse, is dead.

Artesian Wells on the Plains.

New York Mail and Express.

Vast areas of our Western country, not only in the plateau between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, but east of the latter range, have never been available for agricultural purposes on account of the lack of water. The soil is good enough, and with irrigation the desert would blossom as the rose; but the water for irrigation was not available. Commissioner Horace Beach has been appointed by the Bureau of Agriculture to go West and superintend experiments in procuring water by means of artesian wells. Mr. Beach is a practical artesian well operator, fortunately, so his superintendency will probably accomplish a definite result.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, was the originator of the scheme. After hard work he succeeded in 1879 in getting an artesian well bill passed in Congress, and an appropriation of $30.000 to carry on the work. The practical part was intrusted to Commissioner LeDuc, and under his management, the appropriation was exhausted when the first well was down only 800 feet. Competent judges have since estimated that LeDuc's well could have been sunk for $1,500. Such a result put a temporary quietus on the project, but Senator Hill has now succeeded in obtaining another appropriation of $20,000 for the sinking of two wells. The sites of these have been determined. One will be at Akron, Col., 112 miles from Denver, on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy road. The other will probably be at Kit Carson, south of Akron, on the Kansas Pacific road. Mr. Beach is confident of striking water in the first well before snow flies.

In case of the success of these experiments, great results will follow. Irrigation can be carried on for miles by means of the water flowing from the well. Other wells may be sunk. The face of the whole region round about will be entirely changed. Prosperous farms and communities will spring up in territory now uninhabitable, and barren and desiate lands will be converted into a populous agricultural district. The railway authorities will of course further the project by every means in their power, as it will open up for settlement on their lines a large extent of land now useless.

There seems to be no good reason why water should not be struck if the boring is carried on in a business-like way by a practical man. If he succeeds, Mr. Beach will perform a service to the country which will go far to redeem the Bureau of Agriculture from the odium which now rests upon it on account of the wasteful vagaries of the former Commissioner.

A Subterranean Abyss Swallows Up a Child.

London Times.

The Zirknitz See, in Carniola, is remarkable for the periodical disappearance of the water every summer, subterranean passages serving as the channels of escape. A rapidly ripening crop of grass and some quick-growing vegetables are gathered during the autumn from the dried bed of the lake by the neighboring peasants. A letter from Laybach reports a singular accident of which this place was the theater. A peasant woman and her daughter being conveyed in a cart across the bed of the lake, which was still coverrd with water in some places. Suddenly the cart and its occupants were precipitated into a chasm, through which the water was being swallowed down in a great vortex, and which had not been noticed till too late. With great difficulty the woman was rescued, but the child and cart were sucked down into the abyss below.

Edwin Booth has cleared about $1000 on his engagement at the London Adelphi. This is not a large clearance but it is better than was expected.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

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Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—I will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
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Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

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UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

So F. E. Davenport,

Consult and secure the advantages of DR BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

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It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

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A MAN

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Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

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GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

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For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and the manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the package costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make them selves more widely known to the people.

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By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

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All is Fair in Love and War.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Two hours have passed. No have seven or eight horse cars, but the one for which Vivian is waiting finally comes along and soon lands him at the door of Pericles O'Rourke's house Ethelberta is sitting in her boudoir (high-toned word for room), sewing some fancy lace into the neck of a velvet dress, as the young man entered:

"I have bad news for you, my darling," Vivian says in sad tones, while a don't bluff-or-you-will-be-called look comes over his face.

Bertie nestled her little dimpled hands confidingly in his. "Tell it to me at once, sweet," she said, "only with you alive and well nothing could be so very dreadful."

Vivian looked at her with a wonderful grave tenderness in his blue eyes.

He was sizing her up.

"My father and I have quarreled, and he has disinherited me. I have—" and here his voice quivered slightly—"been given the g. b. on your account. I am a beggar, Bertie."

Her soft, dusky eyes grew wider and more serious.

"Yes," continued the sucker, "I am poor. But I wouldn't care if it wasn't for you, darling. It means that I must give you up, for I cannot ask you to share life with me on a thousand a year."

She looked at him with a rich, crimson blush surging into her cheeks. If it had been a full, Vivian would probably have gone under, but a flush could never scare him.

"Vivian," she said passionately, "do you think I will let you give me up? I love you too well for that. A beggar or a prince, you are all the same to me—my king, my lover."

And he folded her to his heart with a great, almost speechless tenderness and joy.

"My darling, my precious," he whispered.

Three months, on a golden December afternoon, with a blue sky as in June, there was a grand wedding at the O'Rourke mansion. As Vivian and Ethelberta were entering the carriage that was to bear them to the depot, she looked at him with a weirdly precious smile.

"And so you would not desert me, darling," he said, "even when you thought I was poor?"

"No, my precious one," was the reply. "I learned long ago that a sucker once off the hook will never bite again, and your father and I put up the job so as to land you a little quicker."

How She Won Him.

[Philadelphia Quiz.]

I have just herd the most remarkable story of the evenness of female temper. In fact it seems so surprising to me that I think some record of it should be embalmed in the archives of Quiz. It is a beautiful little fairy story and may appropriately be called "How She Won Him." Indeed it was quite enough to win a far worse man if the worse men are ever won, which I dare say they are not. It happened here in Philadelphia and is on this wise: You know, or rather you don't know until I tell you (for how should you?) that there was a beautiful dinner given "many years ago," and she sat opposite him and looked ever so charming in a wine-colored silk with a square neck, and otherwise arrayed as never were the lilies in any valley of this poor earth. Well, the idiot of a waiter in handling the soup, upset the entire contents of a plate right in her lap. Just think of it girls! The whole front bredth utterly ruined, and for the world it could not be matched. Well what did she do? Did she faint?

Did she say you horrid man? Did she scream? Not at all; she passed the thing off in some witty remark about firery baptism, and calmly resumed her dinner. He, of course, was delighted, thought her a most remarkable woman, and indeed she was; became attentive to her, and finally married her.

One evening long after the event they were sitting before the fire, the children having gone to bed, and were talking about old times, when he said:

"My dear, I never told you, I think, how I first thought I would like to marry you, did I?"

"Why, gracious goodness, no vo-vea!"

"Well," he said, "do you remember that dinner at Mrs. Simkins', where your dress was spoilt by the soup?"

"Indeed I do," she replied. "I shall never forget it as long as I live."

"Well," he continued, "you behaved so well about it that I thought you a perfect jewel."

"Yes," she answered, "I remember behaving very well about it at the time, but, good land, you should have seen the mark of my teeth on the bed post that night."

Now, wasn't that just too perfectly romantic for anything?

How to Save.

All hard workers are subject to billious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay at such times means danger.—Detroit Free Press. See other column. 35-4t.

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Time-Card in effect July 10, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 20pm	7 00am	
Saginaw	6 20	7 50	
Lansing	6 55	10 15	
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 46	5 22
Jackson Lv.	6 20am	12 02pm	6 55
Hanover	7 00	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 10	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 01	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 15
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 28	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 41	6 40am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 25
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	
Cincinnati	6 05	7 30am	
Louisville	30	7 25	
St. Louis		6 40	
Washington	2 10	6 47	
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	
Washington	10 40	2 50	
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	
Louisville	7 12		7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am		10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 45pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 05
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 10	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 40
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 17	10 34	10 16
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 20	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35		8 20
Saginaw	8 25		10 55
Bay City	9 20		11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a m., 12 30, 6 60 p m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 p. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1707, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east leave 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 31 a. m., 1 46, 10 31 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3 :15 p. m. west —1:37, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p.m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 3 00, a. m., 2 55, 7 05 p.m. P., Ft. W. & C. east 6 30 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 12 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 45 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

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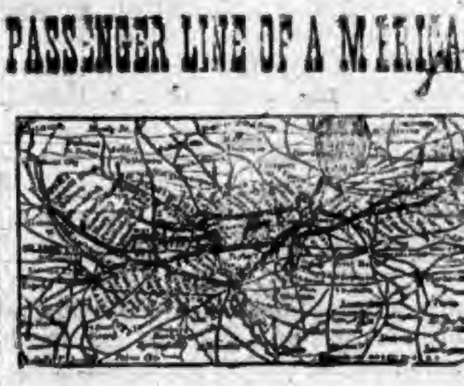

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STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 25am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 50	5 20	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 05	
Waterloo	3 10	12 25	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 40am	8 27	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 00am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 00pm	9 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 02
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 24
Elkhart	3 40	4 25	9 00	4 29
Chicago	8 00	8 25		

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IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N Y. Fast.	W.&B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 30pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 24
Milford Junction	9 10	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 32	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 32	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 09
Tiffin	2 08	8 38	5 45
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 10am
Tiffin	10 32	7 30	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 50
Deshler	11 52	8 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 32	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18 m	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 38	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 16
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 55	5 55	7 10

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE Railroad.

In effect April 16, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No 3 Express	No. 1 Mail.		No2 Mail	No. 4 Ex
5 40pm	10 30am	Lv Ft Wayne ar	5 10p	9 55am
6 47	11 20	...Bluffton...	4 05	8 35
7 50	12 35pm	...Hartford...	3 06	7 42
8 40	1 10pm	...Muncie...	2 10	6 50
		..Cincinnati..		
10 45pm	6 05	Indianapolis	11 00	4 35am

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882. Number 38.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.

COUNTY TICKET:

For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
BIGGS D. THOMAS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.
For Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit
W. H. DILLS, of DeKalb Co.
For Prosecutor,
HARRY REYNOLDS, of Noble Co.
Joint Representative for DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart Counties,
ELI B. GERBER, of Noble Co.

Temperance Legislation.

Our "distinguished" cotemporary the Butler Record, in its issue of August 23, in speaking of the proposed prohibitory amendment says:

> "It will be seen that if the amendment is adopted there should be passed a law affixing a penalty for selling or in any way dealing in intoxicating liquors contrary to the constitution. And until this is done the adoption of the amendment will avail nothing. But now the democratic party stands opposed to any legislation of this kind. It expressly declares in its platform that the party is opposed to prohibition. Its members will be elected to the legislature upon that declaration and will be expected to be consistent with this declaration and so vote. Taking this view of the case will the temperance people feel like supporting the democratic party in this campaign?"

In the first place the democratic party in saying in their platform that they are opposed to prohibition, certainly do not say that if the amendment becomes a part of the organic law that they would be opposed to enacting a law to carry out and make the amendment operative or favor any legislation, contrary to the wishes of the people. They always have been and always will be willing to abide by the decision of the people, because they are of the people. The temperance people need have no hesitancy in trusting the democratic party, as they tell them precisely where they stand on this question—that they think the present law rigidly enforced is all that is necessary to suppress the evils of intemperance, and that they are not in favor of tinkering with the constitution at all.' But how is it with the republican party? Do you tell the temperance people what you propose to do? Do you say you are in favor of this proposed prohibitory amendment? Do you say you are in favor of prohibition? Do you say you are even in favor of temperance; no you do not. And suppose you did. What reliance can be placed on your pretentions, judging the future by the past, on this question?

Did you not as a party succeed in carrying this state at the last election upon, if not an absolute bargain certainly an implied agreement, that if you were placed in power you would give the temperance people of Indiana such measures of relief as they themselves might choose to present. Is it not a fact that all over this state wherever the temperance sentiment was strong Mr. Porter was declared to be par excellence, the temperance candidate and that his elevation was to assure that great mellenium when reform and temperance was to perform their sacred office in this state. Did you redeem this promise which you, as a party, made? No you did not. Did not the temperance people of the state prepare a bill, known as the "Local Option Bill" which they, by the petitions of over forty thousand voters, said they desired enacted into a law? Senator Shaffer, a republican, in presenting this bill said:

> "This bill is agitating the minds of more people all over the state than any other measure that will come before this present general assembly. It is a question upon which to-day the eyes of thousands of all classes and sexes rest, and they are watching it with as great solicitude as the fond mother would over her only child. Every Senator here to-day feels the responsibility resting on him of determining which way he shall vote in order to satisfy his conscience and do justice to his consituents, justice to suffering thousands, justice to law, order and humanity, justice to his family and every moral element of society and justice to himself and his God."

Is it not a fact that this bill was entrusted to a committee, appointed by the present republican Lieutenant-governor, as presiddent of the senate, a majority of whom were republicans, and did not this bill remain with the committee until a democratic member who understood your mode of pigion holeing bills that were obnoxious, came to its rescue, and by resolution compelled the committee to report it to the senate where it failed to pass. Now will you not admit that you, as a party, had the power to pass this bill. You had a majority in both branches of the legislature. You had a republican governor, a republican Lieutenant-governor, to preside over the senate, and a republican speaker of the house. You solemnly promised the temperance people to pass this bill; yet you did not. Why did you not? I will let the Indianapolis Journal, speaking for and in behalf of the republican senators who voted against this bill under the party lash administered in a party caucus, answer for you. In its issue of March 30, 1881, that paper says:

> "It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the republican senatorial caucus decided, by a majority vote, to oppose this bill, and senators were bound by this action. Senators could not vote for local option without disregarding the action of the caucus of the party. And we presume no reasonable advocate of temperance will deny that it is more important to maintain the organization and ascendency of the republican party, than it is to establish local option."

What do you good temperance democrats, who, on the promise of republican leaders, left your party two years ago, twenty thousand strong, led on by John W. Gerrish and voted for Porter, and the republican legislature, on the express promise that they would pass this local option bill. Now think of them, as a party, to be trusted. Did not forty-seven thousand sworn voters asked the legislature of Indiana to pass this bill? Did not the majority of the committee on temperance, who were republicans, present a report against the passage of this bill, and did not the legislature refuse to pass it, although they had a majority in both branches of the legislature; Did not Mr. Gerrish go before that committee and there declare that forty thousand temperance voters of the state had petitioned, and prayed the senate to give the people of this state the local option bill. That upon the express understanding, had with the leaders of your party that they would pass this bill, that he turned over to you all of the temperance votes in the southern part of the state, thereby defeating Mr. Landers. Did not the temperance people all over the state condemn you for not passing this bill, and did not the W. C. T. U. meet in Indianapolis in an indignation meeting and pass resolutions condemning Gov. Porter, the committee on temperance, the republican legislature and the presiding officers of both houses. But at this time you claimed that the present law was good enough. Now suppose the amendment is carried and sent home to the people again and they ratify it. Would anyone suppose for an instant that a republican legislature would enact a law to enforce its provisions—certainly not unless forsooth the caucus should so decide, and I am afraid it would be as it was two years ago: That the republican party would be regarded of more importance than any temperance legislation. Did your governor say even one word in favor of temperance legislation during the entire session of the last legislature. What republican paper spoke in favor of temperance during that time? Did not the Indianapolis Journal of April 2, 1881, in an editorial say:

> "How long will it be before the friends of temperance will realize the truth, that no law which interferes with the personal liberty of the citizen in regard to his eating or drinking, and by attempting to regulate and control his social habits or customs, and his personal and friendly intercourse with his friends or neighbors, can hope to commend its coercive features to public sentiment. All laws are dependent for their efficacy upon public opinion and there is in the hearts of men a permanent protest against the intemperance of the law in the sumptuary, social and family manners, customs and habits of the general mass of men. It is impossible to enforce such laws against an adverse public opinion. The temperance cause will never make any real and permanent advance until it unloads those who offensively assume to take charge of the morals of the people unasked and not wanted, an instance of the truth of our statement is now seen in Kansas."

It was the effects of this article that caused the republican senatorial caucus to decide adversely on the local option bill. If it was rignt to obey the liquor element then and give no heed to the temperance people, have we any evidence that you will not do so again. You cannot show a line, a word, a law or a sentiment emanating from the republican party, as a party, that was in favor of temperance during the last session of the legisture. Now what say the temperance people? It was king caucus threatened by king alcohol that controlled the last legislature. Which will you trust? M. M.

How to Save.

All hard workers are subject to billions attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay at such times means danger.—Detroit Free Press. See other column. 36-4t.

—My friends, my fellow citizens, do not sleep on your rights, but get ready at once to take in the big fair of the season. Of course, we refer you to the great Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne. 36-3w.

Kansas Letter.

JAS. A. BARNS,

Dear sir:—After living seven months in prohibition Kansas, I will say that plenty of whisky is drank in the little city of Clay Center, and the most of it drank by republicans, as there are but few democrats here to drink. Though the saloon keepers are heavily fined and imprisoned, yet we see drunken men upon the streets. St. John and prohibition are considered frauds. In Topeka, Leavenworth and other large places saloons sell openly, while St. John is away making prohibition speeches. The republicans who are running for office are all "temperance" men, of course.

We have had a fine summer and good crops, although the frosts injured the wheat on the bottom land we have a good yield. Oats will average from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre, and the corn crop will not be as good as it should be. There has been a large amount of hay made, and vegetables of all kinds are plenty except cabbage. There is a big crop of peaches and some of the finest I ever saw. They range in price from 25 cents to $2 per bushel. Apples are getting plenty in market at $1 a bushel. Stock of all kinds is high except Texas ponies.

There has been a building boom in Clay Center. Thirteen brick business rooms 100 feet long and two story high and also a number of dwelling houses.

Land has been steadily advancing and the demand good. There was a section two miles from here that sold for $18,000, with no improvements of any account and no water. I like the country well so far, and the roads are splendid. Direct all who are coming to Kansas to this place.

G. W. DOWNS.

—The best base ball clubs in the state will play each day during the great Northern Indiana Fair at Fort Wayne. Tell your neighbors and tell everbody that this fair will be the best ever held in the state. 36-3w.

St. Johns Items.

Having cool nights and hot days is poor corn wetaher, but good for ague.

Farmers are commencing to cut off their corn fields, and sowing wheat.

Mr. Orvil Broughton and wife were in town last Saturday.

Jacob Miller and daughter made our town a short visit on Saturday evening.

Mr. Sible and wife, of Allen county were visiting at Dr. Neaderhiser's last sabbath.

Mrs. Larimore is feeling some better the past two or three days. She is able to sit up part of the time.

Father Reim is not improving very much.

Elmer Haine and wife went to Garrett, last sabbath to visit friends.

Mr. Houser is apppointed postmaster of DeKalb postoffice.

John Reed has moved on one of Mr. Lockwood's farms and is going to put in 40 acres of wheat this fall.

Mr. Seckler, of Huntertown, was in our city a few days ago, he thinks some of coming here with a good store. He will also put up a good pair of stock scales, some thing we need. Mr. Seckler is a good honest reliable man, and that is the kind of men we want.

Dr. Neaderhiser started last Monday morning to attend another course of medical lectures, this will be a six months term and he don't expect to do any practice during this time. A HOD.

—Let the farmer, the business man, the banker, the baker, the candle-stick maker and everybody remember that the Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, will be the best ever held in the state and no question asked. Make a note of this and do not fail to attend. Special rates, lower than ever before offered, will be given by the different railroad companies entering Fort Wayne, and you can go to this great fair almost as cheap as if it was in your own town. 36-3w.

—Jones, at Fort Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. 34-10

Birthday Party.

A party was given at the residence of Jacob Lochner, on Friday evening September 8th, in honor of his son Peter's twenty-first birthday. Seventy-five were in attendance, including the Erick Chapel band, they furnished some very excellent music for the occasion. Quite a number of presents were received. At twelve o'clock the dining room doors were thrown open and tables loaded with refreshments were exposed to view. After supper was served, the young people joined in wishing Mr. Lochner success and happiness through the voyage of life, after which good nights were said and the guests departed.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

—MILLINERY.—Mrs. Clock has received new fall styles in hats and bonnets. Has the latest styles and shades in ribbons, flowers, plumes and tips. Keep also a assortment of black and cream Spanish laces. 36-4w.

—Delay not, but get ready to attend the best fair ever held in the state. Admission only 25 cents, and all entries, except speed, free of crarge. Seven thousand dollars in cash will be paid for premiums. 36-3w.

—Let every farmer give one day to improving his mind in fine stock by attending the great Northern Indiana Fair. The finest cattle and sheep in the west will be there. 36-3w.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a case of choice styles in brocade dress goods which they are selling at 16 and 2-3c per yard—former price has been 25c. 37-3

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

FAIR!

LET HER BOOM!

Trot out your prices and quality of goods and we will lay you in the shade. Grand opening of Durable, Stylish, Perfect-Fitting, Low-Priced

CLOTHING!

The largest stock of Dress Goods in the county and at lowest prices. Ladies Sacques and Dolmans in beautiful styles. Our Ladies' Suitings cannot be beaten
The well-filled Grocery Department is perfect with nice fresh goods somewhat cheaper than heretofore.

QUEENSWARE!

Of all Kinds and Styles.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of every Desirable Style and Way Below Former Prices.

HATS AND CAPS

To fit the Largest as well as the Smallest. We Invite Every One to Call at the Popular Double Store of

SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

DEATH AND LIFE.

DEAN STANLEY.

O Death! how sweet the thought
That this world's strife is ended;
That all we feared and all we sought
Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day
To wait the darker morrow;
No more stern call to do or say,
To brood o'er sin and sorrow.

O Death! how dear the hope
That through the thickest shade,
Beyond the steep and sunless slope
Our treasured store is laid.

The loved, the mourned, the honored dead
That lonely path have trod,
And that same path we too must tread,
To be with them and God.

O Life! thou too are sweet;
Thou breath'st the fragrant breath
Of those whom even the hope to meet
Can cheer the gate of death.

Life is the scene their presence lighted;
Its every hour and place
Is with dear thought of them united,
Irradiate with their grace.

There lie the duties small and great
Which we from them inherit;
There spring the aims that lead as straight
To their celestial spirit.

All glorious things, or seen or heard,
For love or justice done,
The hopeful dead, the ennobling word,
By this poor life are won.

O Life and Death! like Day and Night,
Your guardian task combine.
Pillar of darkness and of light,
Lead through Earth's storm till bright
Heaven's dawn shall shine.

BIBBS.

Castle's Magazine.

There was no doubt about it; John Weare was perfectly wretched that night. He had quarreled with Jennie Bell, and he wasn't going to make it up. The fact was she gave herself too many airs, and he didn't mean to stand it any longer. He didn't care if she was pretty; that was no reason why she should let half a dozen fellows at a time hang about the shop, or stroll in one at a time, and hang leaning on her elbows, chatter and smirk and smile over the counter; cadets and officers, too, wild young fellows, who only did so for their own idle amusement, and would no more dream of marrying her than they would of inviting her to a ball that was coming off next month. To be sure, he was only a common cavalry soldier, but then he had been in the service a good many years now, had an excellent character, and a good trade at his back. His father had died not long since, and there was a cottage all ready for Jennie to walk into, and they might settle down at once if she'd only be sensible. Jennie acted as shop-woman for her sister, Mrs. Evans. A very poor little shop it was, very small and badly stocked, for Mrs. Evans had only managed to get a few pounds' worth of things with what had been suscribed for her at the garrison after the fever had carried off her husband. The speculation answered pretty well at first, for many of the officers' wives, knowing what an industrious woman Mrs. Evans was, made a point of buying their tapes and cotton, and sticks of sealing-wax of her. Then Jennie's pretty face was seen behind the counter, and the shop was filled from morning until night with officers and frisky young cadets, and the original customers took flight—though Mrs. Evans did not know it, believeing the business was safe in the keeping of Jennie, worked hard at the dress-making (she had three children to support, and the shop would not do it.)

The officers were not profitable customers, for they only went to flirt with Jennie under the excuse of buying a penny paper, or perhaps asking for a time-table.

Jennie made the most trim, and pretty, and obliging of shop-women, and the place itself was always a pattern of neatness; but the officers' wives did not care to go and buy thread where they were evidently interrupting a flirtation, and so the business continued to fall off, and Mrs. Evans began to get quite unhappy about it. Jennie—pretty, kind-hearted, thoughtless Jennie—had no idea that she had anything to do with it, or she would have sent every one of her admirers off at a pace that would have astonished them. She had been only too delighted, after her brother-in-law died, to come from Devonshire and live with her sister at Woolwich—not only because she was very fond of her sister, but also because she had wished many times to see John Weare again. She had made his acquaintance when her brother and he—for they had been in the same regiment—were stationed at Plymouth, and she had paid them a flying visit with her father. John had told her that he was tired of the service and wished to settle down, and she inwardly thought that he could do no better than to ask her to settle with him. He had been very attentive when she came to Woolwich, and gradually established himself on the footing of a lover, till he found the shop always filled with the officers and cadets. At first he was shy of appearing before his superiors, then he got jealous and at last angry, for he felt and knew that they meant her no good, and beside it was doing real injury to the business of the shop. At last he spoke his mind and told the coquettish Jennie what he thought, and was snubbed for his pains.

"If you think I don't know how to take care of myself, Mr. Weare, you are very much mistaken, and I don't want anyone to tell me what's right or wrong. I know for myself."

"Well, Miss Jennie, I didn't mean to give offense. I only told you what I thought."

"Then you might have kept your thoughts to yourself," she said, with a little toss of her pretty head—"unless they had been nice ones," she added. He heard the aside and picked up his courage.

"Its awfully hard, too, when one that cares really can't get near you," he replied. Just then Jennie caught sight of Capt. McGee, a tall and handsome man, with long whiskers and a red nose, coming in the direction of the shop, with a big bunch of flowers in his hand. She had heard John Weare's last words, but she was secretly of the opinion that "he ought to have come to the scratch before," so she thought that a little jealousy might do him good.

"Oh, here comes Capt. McGee," she said, in a delighted tone.

"Well, he's just the biggest blackleg in the service, Jennie, and if you take my advice you'll send him off sharp."

"I believe you are jealous, Mr. Weare, and telling stories about the captain; He is always very polite to me," and she smoothed her pretty hair and arranged the trifles on the counter.

"Oh, he's polite enough, no doubt."

"And he's bringing me some flowers."

"Now look here, Jennie, are you going to take them?"

"Of course I am."

"Well, then, good bye."

"Good bye," she laughed. Of course she knew he wouldn't go.

"Jennie, he'll be in directly, and I shall be off; but you must choose between him and me. If you are going to keep on talking to him, I shall never come in the place again, so which is it to be?"

"The captain."

"But I am not joking; I shall never see you again."

"No more am I joking, so good bye."

"Good-bye"—and he went.

II.

He kept resolutely away for a whole month—never once went near the place. If Jennie wanted him she might send for him, or get her sister to invite him to tea, as she had done before. But John Weare was not sent for, neither was he invited to tea, and his spirits began to wax low.

"If she cared for me she'd have got in my way somehow before this—trust a woman," he thought.

The idea of not being cared for was not cheerful. That night he strolled carelessly by the shop, but on the opposite side of the way. Nothing was to be seen of Jennie. He walked on in a brown study, then crossed over, and went deliberately by the shop, with only one eye, however, turned in its direction, but not a sign of Jennie. He went back to the barracks in a dejected frame of mind.

"Its an awful pity—such a nice girl; and there's the cottage all ready for her to step into, and me ready to retire from the service, and a good trade at my back; its too bad, all along of that Capt. McGee, too. And the fruit in the garden (of the cottage) all ripe, and no one to pick it."

The very next morning John Weare walked deliberately into the shop and asked for a penny newspaper, and had the felicity of being served by Mrs. Evans.

"Quite a stranger, Mr. Weare," she said, but that was the only remark she made, and for the life of him he could not screw up his courage to ask for her sister.

That night John Weare was miserable.

"She can't care a rush for me," he thought, and marched all over the town and nearly to Greenwich and back in his excitement.

The next day was a lucky one for John. He came across Bibbs. Bibbs was Mrs. Evan's eldest boy. No one knew what his real name was, or why he was called Bibbs; but he was never called anything else.

"Bibbs," said John Weare, "come and have some fruit," and he carried him off in triumph to the cottage and stuffed him with gooseberries until he couldn't move, and black currants until his mouth was as black as a crow. Then he carried him inside and stood him on the table, and sat down before him.

"How old are you, Bibbs?"

He thought it better to begin the conversation with a question.

"Five and a half. Is that your sword up there?"

"Yes. Who gave you those bronze shoes, Bibbs?"

Now he knew Jennie had given them to him, but he so wanted to hear her name.

"Auntie. She's going away soon," he added. "Let me look at your sword now?"

"Where is she going to?" he asked in consternation.

"Devonshire. Do let me try on your sword?"

"Why is she going?" he asked, with a sick feeling in his heart.

"She's ill, I think, and she's always crying now; one day she was crying over her silver thing you gave her, and kissing it like anything."

The "silver thing" was a little heart of about the size of a shilling, which he had bought at Charleston fair last October, and timidly requested her to accept.

John Weare jumped up and showed Bibbs his sword, and carried him on his back all over the place, and entreated him to have more black currants in his delight. But Bibbs declined.

"Aunt Jennie's going to bring me some from Eltham to-night," he said.

So Jennie was going to Eltham, was she. John Weare took Bibbs home, and on his way presented him with a white woolly lamb that moved on wheels and squaked, and a monkey that went up a stick on being gently pushed.

"Crying over her silver thing!" said John Weare. "I'll go and hang about the Eltham road till I see her and beg her pardon."

And he went, and Jennie met him, and pouted and declared she hadn't once thought of him, and then broke down and cried. And John begged her pardon, and declared that he had been a heartless brute; and then Jennie contradicted him and said it was all her fault, and told him how Mrs. Dunlop, the colonel's wife, had one day walked in and told her, in kindest possible manner that she was spoiling her sister's business, for the ladies who had been interested in her welfare kept away because of Jennie's flirting propensities, which filled up the shop with idle officers, who were always in the way; and how she had been so ashamed and wretched, and so cut up at the desertion of John Weare, that she had intended to go back to Devonshire.

"But you won't now?" he said, as they leaned over the stile leading to they Eltham fields. "You'll get ready at once, and we'll be married as soon as possible, before the fruit in the garden is spoilt?"

It took a long time to talk her into it (about three-quarters of an hour,) but then she was very happy at heart, and chattered like a young magpie, and told John how she had snubbed Capt. McGee, and had thrown all his flowers out of the window.

"And it was really through that dear Bibbs that you waylaid me to-night?" she asked.

"Certainly."

"Why, but for him I might have never seen you again!"

"Perhaps not."

"I'll give Bibbs a regular hug when I get home," she thought. And she did, and the day before she was married she bought him a rocking-horse, which he delights in to this day.

Historical Items.

Catherine de Medicis had three daughters, all of whom became Queens.

Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 814. His domain extended from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

Saxe was a marechal-de-camp at 24, Marshal of France at 44, and at 49 gained the famous victory at Fontenoy.

More than 300 of the works of Rubens, the illustrious painter, have been engraved. He died in 1640, leaving an immense number of paintings.

Catherine I. of Russia was originally a servant in Prussia, and was taken prisoner by the Russian army. She was the widow of Peter the Great.

Pizarro first compelled the Inca to profess Christianity, and then burnt him. As he was a Christian, he consented to strangle him first, however, as a special mark of favor.

Peter the Great of Russia was proclaimed Czar at 10 years of age, organized a large army at 20, won the victory of Embach at 30, founded St. Petersburg at 31, and died at the age of 55.

Turenne, passing through the grades of Captain, Colonel, Major General and Lieutenant General, became a Marshal of France at 32 and won all his distinction before 40.

As an instance of the ease with which inventions make their way in the nineteenth century, it may be remembered that nitro-glycerine, discovered in 1846, is now extensively employed, while gunpowder, invented in the eighth century, did not become a determining element in war until the reign of Henry VII.

The ailing fortunes of the Romans caused them to abandon Britain in the fifth century. As soon as the legions were gone, the Northern barbarians began to harass the Southern people. Their petition, sent to the Roman General, ran: "The barbarians chase us into the sea; the sea throws us back on the barbarians; we have only the hard choice left us of perishing by the sword or by the waves." This fear of barbarians induced the Britons to ask the aid of the Saxons, whose coming influenced speech, manners, and the entire history of England.

Quarantine was invented in Venice in the year 1127, all merchants and others from the Levant or Eastern ports being obliged to stop in the house of St. Lazarus or the Lazaretto forty days before they were allowed to enter the city. Various Southern States copied the example of Venice; the habit was soon spread into every European country, and was introduced by the Venetians into Syria and Egypt. At Gaza or Beyrout the guardian who formerly with a long pole, freely exercised, kept one denizen of the Lazaretto from communication with another, was a Venetian, while the sick were attended by an idiot of a medico hailing from some part of Italy, who looked at them from a safe distance through asafœtida smoke.

Flameless Combustion.

St. James Gazette.

The Society of Chemical Industry, although less than a year old, is an infant of much promise; and some sensation was made at the meeting at Owens College last month by Mr. Thomas Fletcher's new theory of combustion. The belief has often been stated that if it were possible to produce combustion without flame, the temperature attained by the consumption of any fuel could be enormously increased; and it seems now that Mr. Fletcher has proved that it is possible. Directing an ordinary blow-pipe flame upon a ball of iron wire weighing some three pounds, Mr. Fletcher after a few moments blew it out. The temperature immediately rose until the iron was fused like wax, and was steadily maintained. Of this experiment we are told that the room was darkened, but the closest examination did not show a trace of flame, although the fact that the gas was burning was proved by repeatedly relighting and extinguishing it." This flameless heat was then directed into a fire-clay chamber containing a "refractory" clay crucible, which was "partially fused and worked into a ball like soft putty," while the walls of fire-clay were at the same time fused by what may be well called latent heat. It is quite clear that no such results have been before obtained by similar means. The gas supply used was given by a quarter-inch pipe; and from Mr. Fletcher's experiments it appears that the presence of flame is not really a sign of perfect combustion, and that far greater results can be obtained in its absence. Whether the discovery can be utilized in practice or not remains to be seen; but it is something to have demonstrated the possibility of absolutely flameless, and at the same time perfect combustion.

Her Romance Cruelly Crushed.

Chicago Tribune.

"And are you then so very romantic, my sweet?" Harold asks, drawing the girl closer to him and kissing her tenderly.

"You know I am, darling," the girl replies, tapping with her riding-whip the pretty foot that peeps coyly out from beneath the dark blue dress.

"An elopement would be very romantic," says Harold.

The face of the girl lights up with a radiant smile. "It would be delicious," she exclaims. "To steal away on a beautiful summer night, like this, with the moon shedding glory over all the earth, and seek some little ivy-crowned chapel where a hooded priest was waiting, and there be made the wife of the man you love, would be just two sweet"—and she draws still closer to him.

"It is moonlight to-night," Harold says.

"Yes," replies the girl.

"And there is a chapel in yonder dell."

"I know it," Bertha says.

"There is only one thing wanting" —he speaks the words slowly and with a tinge of pathos in his tones.

"What is that?" asks the girl, bending forward to catch his every word.

"A man to marry," he hisses in hoarse, bitter tones, and flees with a mocking laugh into the tall timber.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.

A Tennessee Physician's Experience with Ether Spray.

Dr. McColgan in the Southern Practitioner.

In the spring of 1869 we had the most severe attack of facial neuralgia, which it has been our lot to witness in more than eighteen years of practice. For two weeks we had to confine ourselves to a darkened chamber, and the lightest footfall on the floor caused us the most excruciating agony. All the remedies, local, general, regular and irregular, without any abatement of the trouble. One side of our face was terribly swolen, so much so that it was impossible to extract a decayed molar, to which we charged all our suffering, and it seemed as though we were destined to shuffle off this mortal coil by exhaustion from pain and want of sleep. We finally concluded to incise the swolen jaw, thinking there was an abscess about the root of the decayed tooth, and as the parts were so extremely sensative, and, moreover, having a vague dread of chloroform, we thought we would try local anæsthesia by evaporating ether on the surface until the part was frozen. Our attendant complied with our instructions, and the spray was turned on. The first sensation was one of cutting pain, gradually subsiding until when congelation took place we felt perfectly easy, and ordered the cutting operation deferred. Then for fifteen hours we slept the sleep of the righteous, and when we awoke found the rubor et tumor, colore, cum dolore entirely vanished, and we arose and went about our business, and to this good day, although we carry a perfect cabinet of curious teeth in our mouth, have never had a neuralgic twinge or touch of that "hell o' a disease," a tootnache. Well, to be honest about it, we did not at the time give the freezing process any credit for the cure; we thought the attack had about spent its force, and was going to act well anyway, and we paid but little attention to the matter for a year or more, when a relative, Captain Harris, was visiting us, and took a spell of neuralgia, with which he had for over a year been periodically afflicted, rarely passing a month without an attack. To give him present ease, for which we did not think of any permanent benefit, we tried the spray all along the track of the affected nerve, and until it turned the skin white. The relief was immediate, and, he has since informed me, permanent.

Since then we have used it in fifteen or twenty cases with uniform success, never having to make more than two applications, and it came to be a stock remedy, and we thought, that in all probability was so with most physicians; for we remember that when Richardson first introduced it (like all new things in medicine, it was vaunted for everything), and would probably have still thought so if a gentleman hadn't called on us some time ago to know if we hadn't a new treatment for neuralgia, and stated that a couple of years ago he was on a steamboat and was suffering with that disease when Captain Harris informed him that he was cured by some sort of a freezing process, and advised him to try it. When the boat reached Louisville he called on two or three dentists and three of the most distinguished surgeons of the city, and they told him they knew of no such remedy for neuralgia, and advised him not to have anything of the kind done. On hearing his story we looked over old medical journals and found but a single allusion to local anæsthesia as a remedy for neuralgia.

Now we must confess that all this sounds very much like the story of the superannuated clergyman who accidentally, while in the West Indies, discovered a cure for consumption, only we don't want any one to send a stamp for particulars. Any physician can purchase a hand-ball atomizer for $1 50, and try it. They may use either rhigolene or ether, and it will only be necessary to let the spray play upon the part until the skin turns white. We promised to offer no theory for its action, but we will venture this opinion: That the intense cold, by the revulsive effect, causes a complete change in the nutrition of the nerve; what this change is we will not at present venture to assert, only hoping that others who have better opportunities will give the matter a trial and fully test it.

Burlington Letter.

As you approach the city from the Illinois side, one's attention is attracted by the excruciating slowness with which the train moves. Your impatience prompts you to ask the cause, and some wise person, who has traveled, smiles and says we have reached the big bridge. He is right, for here the great Mississippi is spanned by a magnificent iron, draw-bridge, built under the direction of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.; it is 2185 feet long, and consists of nine spans.

Burlington was incorporated in 1837, and at present has a population of about 25,000. It is situated on the west bank of the river, 250 miles above St. Louis and 210 miles from Chicago, and occupies the valley and slopes of the hills at the mouth of a small stream known as Hawkeye Creek. The business portion of the city is situated in a semi-circular-shaped valley, surrounded on three sides by what are known as North, South, West and Prospect Hills, on each of which is located the residence property, reaching back in either direction for nearly two miles. On North Hill is a handsome little open park, surrounded with the fine residences. The park is replete with delicate shrubbery, fountains and seats; and here hundreds gather twice a week to promenade to the music of "dot leetle German band."

During the past few years Burlington has made rapid growth. It is quite a railroad center; four of the companies having machine and car shops located here. The C. B. & Q. R. R have just completed the erection of immense shops, covering nine acres at a cost of $700,000 which is considered a large addition to the place, giving employment to hundreds of machinists and laborers. The same company owns large stock yards, covering eight acres, with a capacity of 200 car loads. The principal buildings worthy of note, are the Court and Opera Houses. Who wouldn't be a lawyer, if every one was sure of of such a building in which to slaughter Blackstone? who wouldn't be a county treasurer, with such a fine office and vaults in which to keep the county's lucre?

The Court-house is a massive iron and stone structure, handsomely finished inside with tile flooring, and wainscoating in every room, of white and black marble, mantles, etc., two large court rooms with marble desks, and a marble "Throne" for the judge. Imagine our Judge C. sitting behind a stone desk, with the background an over-hanging canopy of marble; couldn't he deal out justice? But it might have a tendency to make him marble hearted, though; and it might cause a criminal to commit himself, at the thought of seeing his toombstone erected in the court room, even before had his trial.

In point of elegance the opera house ranks third in the United States. My lack of power will not afford me even an attempt at description; but allow me to place at the disposal of some arbiter elegantiarum a large four-story, stone-front building, profusely decorated on the exterior with stone statuary, and an auditorium finished in walnut and bronze, with two galleries and four proscenium boxes, together with a lot of fine carpets, (the whole of the auditorium except the upper gallery being carpeted in bright red), velvet curtains with gold fringe, silver-mounted fixtures, iron and plush chairs, and delicate white satin-finished drop-curtain, and he will arrange for you the Burlington opera-house. Will Mr. Dolan please take items: but he has no President of the C. B & Q. to back him(?)

There are twenty churches here: four Baptist, one Christian, one Episcopal, one Congregational, six Methodist, three Presbyterian, one Lutheran, and three Roman Catholic. The Baptist Association have an $85,000 University in a flourishing condition.

Masons and Odd Fellows are largely represented. A public library of 10,000 volumes. Three daily papers, one German and two English, including the much quoted Hawkeye. Holly system of water works, and many other features that tend toward making a Metropolis. "Fearing that I have already taken too much of your valuable space," (this is stereotyped and kept standing for "fat," is why I use it) I will say in conclusion that Burlington is well situated for becoming a great commercial and manufacturing city, with its lines of railroads radiating in every direction, bringing products from the north, south, east and west, and the old Mississippi at her door, will always be an important artery in cheap transportation, carrying on her bosom grain, lumber, coal and other heavy merchandize, to the markets of the Sunny South.

G. B. W.

The Character of Martin Van Buren.

Judge Tourgee's Story in Our Continent.

Probably no character in our history is so hard to analyze as that of Martin Van Buren. The secret of his power seems to have died with him. He was not renowned as an orator, and yet must have possessed great power as an advocate. He is not usually credited with having devised any great public measure, yet during the most important epoch of his party's history every measure to which it owed success not only required his approval, but showed his shaping or modifying touch. He was not eminent in debate, but was always a leader of his party in legislation. He is said to have been personally calm, self-poised and unconfiding. He heard every one's opinion, but took no one's advice. He was accounted shrewd and cunning, but was cautious to the verge of timidity, and at the same time confident to the verge of rashness. He never exulted over victory nor whimpered at defeat. He had few personal friends, but an amazing popular following. In theory he was the broadest of Democrats; in practice, the most exclusive of aristocrats. None of his associates seem to have regarded him with affection, and few of his opponents looked upon him with animosity. Perhaps no political life in our history shows so few mistakes. In no single instance did he fail to make the best of the occasion, viewing it from his own standpoint; unless it was the last and greatest of his life—the opportunity to lead the movement that eventually transformed the nation. He seems to have had all men's regard, but to have given none his trust. By his opponents he was called cunning; by his followers sagacious. More justly than almost any other politician he may be said to have achieved his own success. Living, he was the envy of all who would succeed; dead, he has been the model of unnumbered failures. Few statesmen would covet his fame; fewer still do not covet his success. He is the sphinx of our history, the hidden hand in many great events; a man in whom the elements were so deftly mixed that no friend knew his heart and no enemy came within his guard.

The Great Change in New York.

New York Sun.

The work of turning New York from a city of private, individual dwellings houses into one of tenements, each inhabited by large numbers of families, is now going on more rapidly than ever. It will not take many years to make the city very closely resemble Paris, for instance, in that respect. A comparatively small number of people will have houses to themselves—hotels, as they call them in Paris. The great mass of the population, poor and well-to-do, will be crowded in tenements.

Already the great majority of the people of the city live in tenements, either those so called, or in apartment houses, which are the same thing made more elegant and more convenient. Add to these tenement houses at the rate of a thousand a year, and their total will soon be enough to accommodate not half and more, but two-thirds and three-quarters of the people; even all except a small fraction.

During the first six months of this year 1,280 buildings, of an estimated cost of $27,800,805, were undertaken in New York. Of these 322 were flat houses, 228 tenements, and 106 tenements with stores. Nearly half of the money spent in building was laid out on these classes of structures.

First Briton—"Hi 'ear that 'Erbert Spencer's hoff to Hamerica." Second B—"Yes, 'Erbert's hoff. My heyes, but won't them Hamericans be habsorbed w'en 'Erbert gets hup to haddress them."

JOCOSITIES.

A charming young lady named Helen,
Got away with half a muskmelon;
Her screams after a while
Could be heard for a mile,
And they say the poor girl is still yellin.

He circled then—his sweet behest,
To kiss the one he loved best,
For all she frowned, for all she chid,
He kissed that little maid, he did.
And then—though why I can't decide—
The little maid looked satisfied.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her raven ringlets in,
But not alone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair,
For tying her bonnet under her chin
She tied a young man's heart within.

And many a time that little chin
He's heard from since, you bet and win!
And bonnets she's had for her raven hair,
And many a time he's been called a bear;
And now she is throwing her ringlets back,
And says she shall have a sealskin sacque.

"How far is it to Manayunk?" asked a weary Irishman, who was going there afoot. "Seven miles," was the reply. "Whom do you wish to see there?" "Faith, it's myself I'd loik to see there," was the retort.

"Mamma, what makes angels?" asked a little boy who had been reading of the heavenly inhabitants. The mother glanced out into the orchard and, with a warning look, solemnly replied: "Unripe fruit, my dear."

Waltz up to a deacon and ask him which wins, three of a kind or two pairs, and the chances are he'll tell you without thinking, and become fearfully embrassed, and declare he doesn't know what you refer to.

A stranger called at forty-eight different houses in Cleveland and asked, "Is the boss home?" There was no man at home in any one instance, and yet forty-seven of the women promptly replied: "Yes sir——what do you want!"

English naturalists have just discovered that the English sparrow picks the eyes out of the young of other birds. The more one learns about the English sparrow, the less good one can say of him. We beleive he eats onions, and sucks cows.

A miller fell asleep in his mill, and bent forward till his hair got caught in some machinery and almost a handful was pulled out. Of course it awakened him, and his first bewildered exclamation was, "Hang it, wife, what's the matter now?"

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury, I acknowledge the reference of the counsel of the other side to my gray hair. My hair is gray and will continue to be gray as long as I live. The hair of that gentlemen is black and will continue to be black as long as he dyes."

"Do I believe in woman's influence?" said a man on Twenty-second street. "Well, do you see that young fellow trundling a baby-carriage along the street with a look of angelic resignation on his face an inch and a half thick? I knew that fellow when he would swell around town as big as a circus advance agent and order beer for the crowd. He don't do it any more!"

We de undersigned bein' a koruner's jury to set on de body of de nigger Sambo, now dead an' gone afore, hab been sittin on de said nigger aforesaid, and find dat de same d'd on de 14 day of Jinerwary come to death by fallin' from de bridge over de riber an' broken his neck where we find he was subsequently drowned and afterwards washed to de riber side whar we suppose he was froze to death.

His wife had just returned from a tea-party and was wagging her tongue like a buzz-saw, when he shut off further talk by by quietly observing: "There is a loquacity which tells nothing." The next night he returned from the lodge, laid his coat on the bed, and flung himself over the back of a chair, when she turned on a perfect Niagara of chin by remarking: "There is a silence which tells much."

It is related of a young American clergyman who was travelling this summer in England in company with an Englishman, that he kept his eyes on the landscape, and his companion said: "I suppose you are not accustomed to such rapid travelling, but I beg to assure you there is no danger." "Thank you," the American replied, "I have been accustomed all my life to going faster than this, but I am expecting this train to run off the little island."

Sleeper's in Church.

Obediah Turner's journal, 1630—61.

1646. June ye 4. Allen Bridges hath been chose to wake ye sleepers in meeting. And being much proude of his place, must needs have a fox taile fixed to ye end of a long staff wherewith he may brush ye faces of them ye will have napps in time of discourse; likewise a sharpe thorne wherewith he may pick such as be most sounde. On ye last Lord, his day, as he strutted about ye meeting house, he did spy Mr. Tomlins, sleeping with much comforte, his head kept steadie being ye corner, and his hand grasping ye rail. And so spying, Allen did quickly thrust his staff behind Dame Ballard and give him a grievous pick upon ye hand. Whereuppon Mr. Tomlins did spring upp much above ye floore and with terrific force strike with his hand against ye wall; and also, to ye great wonder of all, prophanlie exclaim, in a loud voice, "cuss ye wood-chuck;" he dreamed, as it seemed, yt a wood-chuck had seized and bit his hand. But on coming to know where hee was and ye greate scandall hee had committed, he seemed much abashed, but did not speake. And I think he will not soone againe go to sleepe in meeting. Ye women may sometimes sleepe and none know it, by reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr. Whiting doth pleasantlie say yt from ye pulpit hee doth seemed to be preaching to stacks of straw with men sitting here and there among them.

Anxiety Among the Brethren.

Philadelphia Record.

There is an ill-suppressed anxiety among church members to learn the result of a private ministerial convention in New York which met to discuss the question of pastoral kissing. The only information vouchsafed has been that they strongly condemned kissing "the wrong woman." This is valuable as far as it goes, but it leaves unsolved the important question whom they meant by "the wrong woman." With some people the phrase would mean any woman not the pastor's wife, while others might construe it to take in only the woman who couldn't keep still about it.

AN OPIUM PARLOR.

A Philadelphia House Over Whose Threshold Only Wealthy Women Can Step.

Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Kate Chisom is the proprietress of the only opium parlor in this city. She resides in a small, unpretending brick house on Mount Vernon street, a few doors from Tenth. A silver plate on the door bears her name, but there is no other indication that the house is inhabited. The green blinds are always kept closed, and the door is only opened for the patrons of the place, who silently come and go. Mrs. Chisom is a pale, refined-looking woman of about 35 years, and her appearance does not indicate a victim of the opium habit. As far as could be seen in a hasty inspection of the three rooms on the first floor, the interior of the house is furnished with a luxury rarely attempted in a house of the kind. The walls are rich in gilding and decoration; on the floors are heavy Turkish and Persian rugs and statuettes, pictures, and bric-a-brac are scattered about in every direction. "The rooms used for smoking are up-stairs," said Mrs. Chisom yesterday, "and, of course, I cannot let you see them; but you can judge by these that no expense has been spared in fitting up the house. I came to Philadelphia on the 15th of last February, and I am quite satisfied that I shall do very well here. My customers are constantly increasing, and among them are some of the wealthiest ladies in the city." On being questioned about her antecedents, Mrs. Chisom told a story of an adventurous career.

"Seventeen years ago," she said, "I married a wealthy Southern cotton planter. He was the owner of a large plantation near New Orleans, and for two years I lived there happily. How did I begin to use opium? Well, it is the old story. I was ill and a friend advised me to try it. I did, and ever since that day I have been unable to do without it. My life became a burden. I neglected everything and could take interest in nothing connected with my home. I made several efforts to give up the habit, but I found it impossible; and after every attempt I began taking it in greater quantities than ever before. My husband died two years after my marriage, and after his death I turned everything I had into money and went to live in New York. There I put myself under the care of a physician who advertised to cure the opium habit. He gave me coffee baths and brandy in large doses, but I used to elude him and get the drug and take it secretly.

"It was in New York that I first earned to smoke opium. I was taken y a friend to an opium parlor on ighteenth street, kept by a French oman called Mme. Fanian. Mans- eld, Montaland, and other notorious omen were regular patrons of her lace. No men were admitted, and ooms were fitted up with oriental lux- ry. I often remained there a week at time without seeing the outside orld. Women prominent in society ame there also, but as a rule they did ot smoke much: the novelty of the hing alone seemed to attract them. It oon became too expensive for me to ontinue to go there, for her charges ere enormous. About this time the ea of having a place of my own sug ested itself to me. I had a number of iends and money enough left to furn- h a few rooms So I opened my pium parlor on East Sixteenth street. y place soon became popular. Many Mme. Fanian's customers came to e, and my success was assured. I ould be there to day had it not been r the treachery of one whom I be- iended. Among the frequenters of e French woman's place was a young tress, then playing a leading part in e of the New York theaters. She s very beautiful, and quite the rage mong the gilded youth who affect ings theatrical. She came original- , I think, from England, and of all e opium-takers I have ever seen she s the worst. She was completely fatuated with it, and, whenever she uld escape from her duties at the eater, she would come to Mme. Fan- n's, and smoke. A short time after ad opened my place, she came to , broken in health, and in abject verty. I pitied her, and took her in d gave her a home, but she proved ingrate, and I soon regretted my ndness to her. In order to obtain oney, she informed the husbands of me of my best patrons that their ves came to my house to smoke ium. Of course this greatly injured y business in New York, but it ght me a lesson that I have not for- ten."

Mrs. Chisom claims that many of e frequenters of her place on Mount rnon street move in good society d reside in the fashionable quarters the city, and she seems to consider rself a public benefactress in offering uiet retreat to women victims of opium habit, where they can in- ge in safety and comfort. "Those o are in any way known are stared a little by the others when they first ne," she naively remarked, "but y do not seem to mind this, and very sociable with each other. ey would use opium anyway, and y might as well come to me as take n their own homes. During the ter parties of three and four will n come together. Actresses gener- come in this way, remain two or e hours and then leave together." . Chisom refused to tell how much charged these aristocratic opium- kers, but from her indirect allu- s to coffee served every hour and iages constantly on hand her rges must be considerable. She rously excludes the sterner sex, ng that men do not interest the nen who indulge in opium

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President Monroe's Levee

adelphia Times.

ne of the best known belles of Vir- a was Mrs. Tuley, now living in an time mansion in this city. Years she was a constant visitor at the ite House. One of her earliest ures in Washington was at the New Year's reception of President roe on January 1, 1825. A letter ten by her at that time to a friend scribing the reception has come to t and is of interest.

he President's levee!" wrote Mrs. y, then a young girl, "is the great ure of the day. We arrived at the White House about 1 o'clock. There was quite a crowd already assembled. The Marine Band in full force was in the great hall playing the national airs, etc. We were ushered into the room where stood the President, his queenly looking wife and their two daughters, surrounded by the members of the Cabinet and their wives, and the Diplomatic Corps and their wives in full Court dress, emblazoned with jewels, orders, etc. It was a dazzling sight to me, a young girl just out of the dull routine of the school-room. Mr. Monroe was standing near the door, and as we were introduced we had the honor of shaking hands with him and passing the usual congratulations of the season. My impressions of Mr. Monroe are very pleasing. He is tall and well formed. His dress plain and in the old style, small clothes, silk hose, knee-buckles and pumps fastened with buckles. His manner was quiet and dignified. From the frank, honest expression of his eye, which is said to be 'the window of the soul,' I think he well deserved the encomium passed upon him by the great Jefferson, who said, 'Monroe was so honest that if you turned his soul inside out there would not be a spot on it.'

"We passed on and were presented to Mrs. Monroe and her two daughters, Mrs. Judge Hay and Mrs. Gouveneur, who stood by their mother and assisted in receiving. Mrs. Monroe's manner is very gracious and she is a regal-looking woman. Her dress was superb black velvet; neck and arms bare and beautifully formed; her hair in puffs and dressed high on the head and ornamented with white ostrich plumes; around her neck an elegant pearl necklace. Though no longer young, she is still a very handsome woman. You remember Mrs. —— told us that, when Mr. Monroe was sent as Minister to France, Mrs. Monroe accompanied him, and in Paris she told us that she was called "la belle Americanie." She also told us that she was quite a belle in New York in the latter part of the Revolutionary War. Her maiden name was Korutright. Mrs. Judge Jay (the President's oldest daughter) is very handsome also—tall and graceful, and, I hear, very accomplished. She was educated in Paris at the celebrated Boarding School kept by Mme. Campan, and among her intimate school friends was the beautiful Hortense de Beauharnais, step daughter of the Emperor Napoleon. Her dress was crimson velvet, gold cord and tassel round the waist, white plume in the hair, handsome jewelry, bare neck and arms. The other daughter, Mrs. Gouveneur, is also handsome—dress rich white satin, trimmed with a great deal of blond lace, embroidered with silver thread, bare neck and arms, pearl jewelry and white plume in the hair. By-the-by plumes in the hair seem to be the most fashionable style of head dress for married ladies.

"All the lower rooms were opened, and though well filled, not uncomfortably so. The rooms were warmed by fires of hickory wood in the fireplaces, and with the handsome brass andirons and fenders quite remind me of our grand old wood fires in Virginia. Wine was handed about in wine glasses on larger silver salvers by colored waiters, dressed in dark livery, gilt buttons, etc. I suppose some of them must have come from Mr. Monroe's old family seat, "Oak Hall," Virginia. We met a number of acquaintances, and Mrs. ——introduced me to many of the dignitaries of the land, among them Mr. John Quincy Adams and his wife. You know he is the Secretary of State. Mrs. Adams is very handsome. She is petite in figure and full of spirit and conversation. Her dress was garnet velvet, with blue plumes in her hair. Secretary Calhoun is very striking-looking—tall and graceful, dark complexioned and dark eyes."

None of His Business.

Detroit Free Press.

"What I was gwine to remark," began Bro. Gardner, as took an undissolved troche from his mouth and placed it on a corner of his desk, "was to de effect dat it am none of our business what our nayburs do, onless dey frow stones at our dog or toss deir oyster-cans ober our fences. One great cause of so much unhappiness arises from de fack dat sartin people want to know all about sartin odder people. Frinstance, Deacon Turner's wife runs ober to my house an' tells my wife dat Elder Dorker's wife has got a new bonnet dat nebber cost less dan $12. De Elder am workin' on a straight salary of $8 per week, an' he has a wife an' fo' chill'en. How kin he save up $12 on sich a salary as dat? How did his wife get dat bonnet? An' what cheek fur a poo' woman who can't set table for seben or ride on de street kyar once a week to flam out in dat manner! De wimin sot dar' an' talk an' wonder an' git mad an' want ter pull ha'r an' I slip out an' go to pullin' weeds in de garden. It's nobod'y bizness how she got dat bonnet, an' yit some folks feel sick bekase dey cant find out.

My ole woman goes down town to buy three towels wid a red bo'der, a spool of No. 60 white thread, an' half a yard of linen to make me some cuffs. She am as pleasant as a June mawnin' when she starts out, but when she returns dar am a hull cyclone in her left eye. She pens me up in a co'ner an' demands to know how de gals who stan' behind de sto' counters fur three, fo' an' five dollars a week kin pay bo'd an' washin' and dress in silks and satins. I can't tell, an' de less I know 'bout it de madder she gits; an' bimeby dar cums a climax an' somebody gits hurt. If a gal kin make fo' dollars a week go furder dan I kin twenty, dat's none o' my bizness or yo' bizness.

"De odder day my ole woman cum home from Jedge Blank's an' said dat de Jedge's hired gal had gin 'em notice dat she was about to go to de kentry on her annual six weeks' wacation. Mrs. Gardner was hoppin' mad, but I was as cool as a red-hot crowbar. Why shouldn't a hired gal want to go to de kentry an' have a rest from breakin' dishes an' kickin' tinwar' aroun' de kitchen? It improves her complexshun, braces up her form, shapes her feet, an' often results in her marryin' a millionaire. If de Jedge an' his fam'ly can't afford to go, dat's nuffin' to do wid de servant.

"Mrs. Kernul Dash was axin' my ole woman only las' nite if she couldn't hunt her up a seamstress who'd be kind an' obleegin' 'nuff to do a few days' work at twelve shillin's a day. She won't git one. Dis am de season when de poo', overworkrd an' half paid seamstress packs her trunk, draws her money from de bank, an' hies to de seashore to secure de benefits of de ozone an' salt-water bathin'. Arter dey reach Long Branch it am hard to tell one of 'em from de wife of a banker or broker, but dat's none of our bizness. Let yer naybur save, squandar, keep sober, git drunk, w'ar good close or ole close—it's nuffin' to you. Let us now extricate ourselves upon de reg'lar order of bizness."

Death From Hydrophobia.

Dallas special to New York Herald.

A private dispatch to your correspondent to-night announces the death, at his home in Grayson county, of George A. Reeves, Speaker of the present Texas House of Representatives, and a candidate for re-election to the next Legislature. His death was a shocking one. About a month ago he was bitten by a rabid dog. Every known remedy was tried, including the application of mad stones, but they were of no avail. A few days since he manifested symptoms of hydrophobia, and two days ago the attack was so violent that it was found necessary to tie him to his bed. He frothed and snapped and raved continuously in the most horrible manner until he died. Physicians were in constant attendance, but could not relieve him.

Mr. Reeves was one of the most popular public men in Texas. He was born in Crawford county, Arkansas, about sixty-five years ago. His father, Wm. Reeves, represented Crawford county in the Arkansas Legislature upward of forty years ago. Shortly afterward he moved to Texas and settled at Old Fort Georgetown, then in Fannin county, but now a part of Grayson, and the family have resided there ever since. The deceased was a deputy sheriff in 1848, was a major in a Texan regiment during the war between the States, had several times been a member of the Legislature, and years ago presided over the House as Speaker, the same position he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. Reeves was a planter and a man of more than ordinary ability.

A Lesson Readily Learned.

London Telegraph.

While one of the Bosnaic delegates who waited upon the Emperor Franz Josef at the Hofburg, a few weeks ago, was staying in Vienna, the owner of the hotel in which he lodged became a bankrupt. Hearing of his host's mishap the worthy Beg sought an explanation of the term "bankrupt," and having thoroughly mastered its meaning, proceeded, on his return to his native village, to impart his information to sundry of his faithful friends, his near relatives and close family connections. "This, O my brothers," he observed, "is the true and proper way to become a bankrupt. First, you must hire a shop, then you must write to rich merchants in far-distant cities, inviting them to forward their wares to you for sale, and pledging yourself to pay them in a few months. As soon as you shall have received sufficient merchandise you must sell it for cash or hide it carefully away. Then must you go to the judge and say to him: "Beloved of Allah! I am a bankrupt. Here are £5. They are all I have in the world." The judge will keep £4 of the £5 and proclaim you in bankruptcy. The other £1 will be divided among those who supplied you with goods. Later on you will remove to another town and begin this good and easy business over again. Thus may the passing bitterness of insolvency be converted into the abiding sweetness of a comfortable independence. Becheem! Upon my head be it."

Winnemucca's Wedding.

Winnemucca Silver State.

His Majesty Winnemucca, M. D. L. V., King of all the Piutes, was recently married to a Princess of his tribe. Buena Vista John, a trusted member of Winnemucca's Cabinet, says the royal consort is past the middle age, and weighs all the same as four sacks of flour. Winnemucca, who traces his lineage, according to the Piute tradition, from the time the Humboldt Valley was a lake, is said to be the fifteen handredth and fifty-fifth monarch of his tribe. He has children past the prime of life, and the old fellow takes a new wife to provide for his necessities in his old age. The Piute marriage ceremony is a very simple affair. The chosen bride retires to her wickiup at an appointed time and huddles in a corner. If she does not like the bridegroom she gets up and runs away when he enters the wickiup, but if he is the man of he choice, remains, and becomes his slave for life.

A Marvel of Surgery.

Dr. Rosewell Park at Prague.

I had the pleasure of an interview with a patient whose larynx and epiglottis Prof. Cussenbauer removed over a year ago. Six weeks after the operation, he began to wear part of the artifical larynx, and after accustoming himself to this he gradually learned how to introduce and use the reed which takes the place of the vocal cords. The apparatus was made for him by Rothe. The patient, a riding teacher, is reputed the best rider in Prague, is busy from morning till night, talking all day, and suffers not the slightest inconvenience or pain. His voice, is, of course, very monotonous, but his enunciation is excellent, his speech perfectly intelligible, and he eats and drinks with perfect facility. This case said to be the best living example of what the art of the surgeon and the mechanician can accomplish for such a terrible disease as cancer of the larynx.

How a Woman Would Manage the World.

Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshelm.

If I was managing this world I'd do it on the plan of nothing for nothing and no trust; I'd give no man a dollar until he had earned it, and for those who would not work I'd have a plantation and workhouse where they'd be taught industry with a good whip, and pay them for their work when it was done. I'd make all the felons work and pay them; and those who could not be taught to be decent members of society I'd put in a bag with a big stone, take them out in the ocean and drop them overboard. I'd assume that "the meek should inherit the earth," and clear all thieves and murderers, all dangerous classes out of the way.

Queer Happenings.

Nathan Briscoe, an Ontario farmer, died in fifteen minutes from the effects of a bee sting on the forehead.

A petroleum well has been discovered thirty yards below the surface of the water in the middle of Lake Chapala, Mexico.

"The Natal Twin Association" of Nashville, Tenn., pays $2 000 to each member producing a certificate of the paternity of a pair of twin babies.

A book that was a copy of the report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children poisoned a child in Troy. It had put the colored covers in its mouth.

In a mine near Marietta, Ga., water of a peculiar color is found in great quantities that resembles rich wine. A few drops of nutgall makes of it a very fine writing ink.

Mrs. Bridget O'Rourke and Ezra Temple, steerage passengers on the steamship Oregon, were made hopelessly insane through fright in crossing the San Francisco bar during a storm.

The South does not grow enough provisions for home use, and has already drawn on the North this season for wheat to the value of $55 000,000; corn, $50,000,000; provisions, $72,000,000.

For eighteen years a clock in the house of W. D. Mullin, of Delaware, City, Del., has not run or made a sound, when on Tuesday it struck one as the family sat down at supper, and then struck eight, and has since been silent.

Miss Mary Berger, of Portland, Ore., on returning from a picnic found the timbers on the Elk Creek bridge on fire. She disrobed, dipped her clothes in the creek, wrapped them about the burning timbers, and thus kept the fire in check until help arrived.

A Bear Fondling a Baby.

Chicago Record.

Henry Flynn, who resides up in the hills near Inskip, was in town the today and had the following incident to relate, in which a bear of the cinnamon species abducted his three-year old daughter, not with and desire to harm the child, but through a strange kind of affection. I appears that Mr. Flynn started one morning to take a horse to pasture about two miles distant from the house, and as his little girl seemed anxious to go, he put her upon the horse's back and let her ride a short distance, perhaps forty rods from the house, where he put her down and told her to run home. He noticed that she continued standing where he left her, and on looking back after going a little farther, saw her playing in the sand. He soon passed out of sight and was gone about an hour, expecting, of course, that the child would return to the house after playing a few moments. On returning home he made inquiry about her of her mother, who said she had not seen her and supposed he had taken her along with him. On going to the spot where he had left her, he saw huge bear tracks in the sand, and at once came to the conclusion that the child had been carried off by the bear.

The family immediately made search through the forest, which was grown up to almost a jungle, rendering their search very slow. All day these anxious parents searched for traces of their child; nor did they stop when darkness came on, but remained in the woods, calling the lost one by her name. Morning came and their search was fruitless. A couple of gentlemen from below, who were traveling through the mountains buying stock, came to the house, and being informed of the circumstances, immediately set out to find her. The gentlemen wandered about, and as they were passing a swamp spot where the undergrowth was thick, calling the child, or else they were talking loud, when one of them heard her voice. He then called her by name, and told her to come out of the bushes. She replied that the bear would not let her. The men then crept through the brush, and when near the spot where she and the bear were, they heard a splash in the water, which the child said was the bear. On going to her they found her standing upon a log extending about half across a swamp. The bear had undertaken to cross the swamp on a log, and being pursued left the child and got away as rapidly as possible. She had received some scratches about the face, arms and legs, and her clothes were almost torn from her body; but the bear had not bitten her to hurt her, only the marks of his teeth being found on her back, where, in taking hold of her clothes to carry her, he had taken the flesh also.

The little one says the bear would put her down occasionally to rest, and would put his nose up to her face, when she would slap him; and the bear would hang his head by her side, and purr and rub against her like a cat. The men asked her if she was cold in the night, and she told them the old bear lay down beside her, and put his "arms" around her and kept her warm, though she did not like his long hair. She was taken home to her parents.

Belles of Newport.

[Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A great deal is said about the seclusiveness and dainty quality of Newport cottagers. That is all nonsense. Most of them are extremely wealthy, and few put on ridiculous airs; but I have found that they possess just about the same range of qualities that runs through the American population. As I have said, the place is not wholy peopled by aristocrats. The girl-clerk from a New York millinery store comes down here and outrivals in polite airs and becoming clothes the daughter of a Fifth avenue millionaire. And why shouldn't she, in a world where one pretty face is as good as another? By far the most beautiful girl in all Newport at present is a Boston hair-dresser. About all the male admiration in the Casino yesterday afternoon was bestowed upon her, and she received it with the unconscious grace and dignity of an ideal Dutchess. Her father was a bricklayer, I am told, her mother a washerwoman, and she herself ended her school days at the age of 18 to earn her own living. And here she is, a bright-skinned brunette, with big, melting black eyes, abundant jetty hair, regular features, a tall, shapely, well carried figure, and perfectly lady-like manners. She works busily and quite profitably at home, but is now out for a holiday, and when a woman loftily sent for her to come and dress her hair, meaning an insult, she wrote back: "I regret to say that it is impossible. I did not leave my shop as long ago as you did your slaughter-house, but I am for the time being quite as far away from it." The fact was that the woman had, more than twenty years ago, been a practical worker in the Boston pork packing house in which her husband found his fortune.

It has been fortunate that most of our greatest men have left no descendants to shine in the borrowed luster of a great name.

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. READ'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Farmer's Friend

South Bend, Indiana.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Circulation 33,000.

The largest and best agricultural paper in the country. Eight large pages, 48 columns, few advertisements and almost double the reading matter given by the $1.50 and $2 agricultural papers, but we send it to you for 50 cents a year. Premiums to every subscriber, premiums to club raisers and 212 splendid presents given them in addition, consisting of a $470 New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including re cleaning attachment, which cleans the seed as threshed; a $60 Casaday Sulky Plow; a $85 Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver Chilled Plows, Sewing Machine, Silverware, etc. Some of the departments of the Farmers' Friend are "Farm Topics," "The Orchard," "Live Stock," "The Poultry Yard," "Home and Health," "Domestic Economy," "Young Folks," "The Puzzler," "The Story Teller," "The Funny Place," "Sunday Reading," "The Clover Leaf," "The Apiary," "Letter Basket," "Various Topics," "Correspondence," "Hints for the Season," "World's Record," etc. Practical farmers and the best writers contribute to it. Agents make money canvassing for it. Any subscriber authorized to act as agent. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write your name and those of your neighbors on a postal card for free sample copies and our illustrated Premium List.

Address,
FARMERS' FRIEND Pub. Co.,
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HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A TRIED REMEDY THE PASTILLE OF GREAT VALUE

A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL specific for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of [illegible]

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '8—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 20th, '8—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. [illegible]

West Virginia, Aug. 2, [illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June [illegible]—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '8—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer [illegible]

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap brandies and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. N. Nehan, & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for

BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

Send Foo Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 21st, 1882

The Candidates.

W. H. DILLS,

the candidate for circuit judge, is well known in all this section of country, having resided in Auburn for the past 25 years. He is a native of this state and is now past 48 years of age, and has reached that time in life when all those faculties so much needed in a judge are at their best. Mr. Dills studied law in the office of R. J. Dawson, at Spencerville, and 25 years ago began the practice of his profession here, and has been engaged directly in the law every since, and in all this time has never been charged with dishonesty. He brings to the office, should he be elected and there is a good prospect that he will, a ripeness of experience greater than can be claimed by his competitor, and much greater than any other judge who has been promoted to the bench from this county for many years. His experience has not only been long but has been varied, and he has had especial practice in that kind of work that is coming up continually in the court, namely the settling of estates and all the business connected therewith. His advent to the bench will mark a new era in this county, and will be hailed with joy by the great mass of the people.

D. D. MOODY,

the candidate for representative in the state legislature, is before the voters of his native county for re-election. He is now in the early prime of manhood. After graduating with honors in the law department at Ann Arbor, he entered the practice here in which he soon took a prominent position, and has a lucrative practice. As an advocate before the court or jury, and as a public speaker he has few, if any in the county, his equal. Politically he is as well known as any person in the county, and his record in office as well as in the party, is all his friends could ask, and of which they may certainly be proud. A bright future in politics and the law is in store for him.

D. Y. HUSSELMAN,*

for clerk of the circuit court, is also a native of this county, coming from the sturdy, honest old Pennsylvania German stock, whose language is his mother tongue. He is about thirty-five years old and has been engaged in the practice of law at Waterloo and this place some twelve years. Meeting with an accident in early life, from which he may never recover and with a delicate constitution, renders him unable to perform manual labor; but having an indomitable and unfailing energy, he will, with his known character for honesty, integrity and sound judgment, if elected, make one of the best clerks our county has ever had.

L. J. MILLER,

again up for treasurer, was forty years ago running around loose in the woods of this county, a poor methodist preacher's son, and like all such sons had and still has the "sand" to make the very best men and citizens. He is all man, a democrat as sound as a "daddy dollar," knows everybody and everybody knows Lafe. Miller, always jovial and fun-loving, yet as sober as a deacon in his office, kind and charitable to a fault and has a walk-a-way for the public's cash this fall.

JOHN BUTT,

for recorder, is the representative of a fine old English family, who emigrated to this county before the coronation and marriage of Queen Victoria, long before half the people in the United States were born—in fact so long ago he scarcely remembers it—is in his 67th year, but looks and acts like a well preserved business man of fifty. In early days he was a school teacher, clerk, farmer, store keeper and of late years keeping one of the best hotels in DeKalb county. That he will be elected and make a No. 1 recorder is just as certain as election day comes 'round.

THOS. H. TOMLINSON,

of Franklin township, a farmer, 40 yrs. of age, a resident of this county since 1848, and served in the army a full term—self educated, a widow's son in a new country, received all the hard knocks of a poor widow's boy in such a place, possessing energy, push, decision, with the quick perception and forethought which characterises the Irish blood coursing through his veins, he will make a capital officer in the Auditor's office to which he is aspiring.

J. J. VAN AUKEN,

was raised in Steuben county until he became 18 years old, since which time he has resided in this place. Although only 30 years old he has twice been elected county surveyor and two years ago gave sheriff Leas a close run for sheriff. He is a natural surveyor and engineer, draftsman and architect. His ability to discharge the duties of the office of surveyor, for which he is again a candidate, is acknowledged by all, whether they are democrats or republicans. Everybody in the county knows "Van," and if he is not re-elected by 500 majority this fall the republicans themselves will be disappointed.

J. J. LATSON,

for coroner, is a New Yorker by birth, but a resident of this county for nearly 40 years, one-half of which he has occupied the "high" office to which he is again aspiring. No one has ever filled an office more acceptably than he has. He was never known to miss an election nor have his name scratched off the ticket, but generally manages to run about 50 ahead of any other democrat.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Oliver H. Widney, for the southeast district, is a son of John P. Widney, formerly a representative and clerk of this county, born in this county 41 yrs. ago, and is one of our best farmers. He served under two enlistments in the war, is more than ordinarily well informed, an industrious, energetic, frugal citizen, and with his great, good sense and decision of character will make a good officer.

Joseph Sewell, of Franklin, is a farmer of the first quality, now over 50 years of age, removed to this county some fourteen years ago, from our joining county in Ohio, Defiance, where he served as county commissioner to the entire satisfaction of the people. Since his residence here he has given proof to all who have become acquainted with him, that he possesses all the qualifications necessary to make a first-class commissioner.

Biggs D. Thomas, of Garrett, is a man in the full prime of life. He has resided in Garrett since it was first organised, is proprietor of the largest addition of that town, a man of wealth, intelligence, experience, integrity, and his appearance indicates firm and solid as the rock of Gibraltar. His selection, unasked for by himself or friends, gives the utmost satisfaction to all.

* * *

To show that republicans, themselves have no faith in prohibition as a temperance measure, that they are only making use of it to gain votes, that they know its success means free whisky, we quote from the recent speech of Mr. W. L. Penfield, of this place, delivered before the republican club of Auburn, Sept. 4th. Mr. Penfield says: "The amendment does not prescribe what clothes you shall wear, nor how costly they may be; it does not prescribe what meat you shall eat nor how much; it does not prescribe what you shall or shall not drink nor how much; nor does it in any manner prohibit, nor interfere with any individual buying or drinking all the spirituous liquor he may desire. If the amendment is adopted, you can, if you choose, go or send abroad and have imported and stock your cellars and fill your throats with all the liquors you please, for your own consumption. But the amendment would prohibit the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors except for special purposes. There is nothing in it of a sumptuary character,—nothing, absolutely nothing concerning the quantity or quality of what a man shall or shall not eat, drink or wear."

* * *

EDITOR COURIER: On examination you will find that Senator VanVorhis the greenback senator in the last legislature voted against the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution.
D. D. MOODY.

We gladly insert the above correction. At the time the original article was written, we believed that the vote was as then stated, but we are glad to do Mr. Van Vorhis justice.

* * *

THE Angola Republican, like the Butler Record, now and then takes up the argument in favor of a high tariff, by trying to show that the more you add to the cost of a thing, the cheaper it may be sold. That is, if a thing originally cost a dollar, you can add a tariff of fifty cents and then sell the article for seventy-five cents.

* * *

THE Press, at last admits, that the other two commissioners may have assisted Mr. Oberlin to pay off that $8,000 of the county debt, but of course, still claims that Mr. Oberlin was the motive power of the machine. Republicans are nothing, if they are not modest.

* * *

THE material of the Edgerton Herald, is offered for sale, as the paper is discontinued. This will be a good chance for any one who needs material to stock up with. It will be sold in lots to suit. Address H. A Granbery, Edgerton, Ohio.

* * *

THE romance writer is abroad in the land. If you doubt it, see the account of the Hazzard matter in a recent issue of the Republican. "By me halidome" but it beats G. P. R. James' "solitary horsemen," and nearly equals the Fort Wayne dailies.

* * *

THE Egyptian war came to a close last week. The British captured nearly the entire army of Arabi Pasha after a short battle. Arabi himself is a prisoner, and nearly all his troops have laid down their arms.

* * *

BRADY and Dorsey escaped punishment because the jury could not agree. But the republican party is a unit in keeping Dorsey at the head of its national working committee.

* * *

MINER and Rerdell, the only two star routers who were convicted, have been granted a new trial. The whole thing will be opened up once more.

Waterloo Items.

O. L. Hall and little daughter Ethel came from LaGrange, Monday and will hereafter make their home with his mother.

Don't forget that Miss Maggie Bateson has her fall millinery goods.

Charlie Dickinson has returned from Hudson, Mich., where he has been for medical treatment, much improved in health, and is again on duty at Butt's Hotel.

Miss Frankie Ryan, of Auburn, spent Sunday with Miss Rallie Crane.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan came down from Ann Arbor, this week for a few days visit.

A freight train was wrecked just east of town last week. No serious damages.

Misses May Homer and Lilly Shoner, returned last Friday from Toledo, where they have been visiting relatives for several weeks.

The quarterly meeting of the Evangelical church, will begin here the 29th, of Sept.

Oris Danks has bought of O. T. Clark his stock of boots and shoes, and will carry on the business at his old stand.

Mrs. R. Shull has returned from Cleveland, with a full line of millinery goods.

John Shull and wife are at Three Rivers, Mich., visiting friends this week.

Boyer & Beidler are receiving their new goods from Chicago, and getting ready for the rush.

Lowenstein & Rothschild are full of business now. They have a well selected as well as a mammoth stock of new goods.

Every body and his family are getting ready for the fair.

Rev. E. R. Willard, of White Pigeon, and Rev. Christine, pastor of the Reform church here, will exchange pulpits next Sunday. Rev. Willard will preach in the Reform church at half past seven in the evening.

H. E. Coe, rendered timely assistance at the examination Saturday.

Over twenty teachers attended examination Saturday.

Public school began here this week, and everything is moving off finely.

The nicest fruit to be found this year, may be had at Brand & Duncan's.

Brand & Duncan have the largest bunch of tomatoes on exhibition at their grocery, that is on record. It is a single stem with seven tomatoes and weighs eight pounds and three ounces. It was raised by Rev. A. R. Shaffer the pastor of the Evangelical church.

Fred Roby has a prospect of obtaining a permanent situation with the great New York jewelry house of Wheeler, Parsons and Hayes. Fred is a steady intelligent young man, who understands his business, and deserves his success.

Will Sudlow, whose parents are now at Carrolton, Michigan, was in town last week visiting his former schoolmates. He is now a young man and is traveling for a commercial house in the east, and is doing well.

Old Mrs. Day is quite ill, and at her advanced age, it is doubtful if she can recover. Her eldest daughter came down on the Jackson train Saturday afternoon, and will remain with her awhile.

On Saturday evening, the 16th, the Excelsior Corunna Cornet Band paid a complimentary visit to Butt's Hotel, after partaking of a free supper provided for them by the liberal landlord John Butt, they discoursed some splendid music in front of the hotel. They then proceeded to different points in the town, and played with their usual brilliancy, returning to the hotel they gave a few farewell tunes, and departed for home, after expressing themselves highly satisfied with their reception. This band is composed of residents, citizens of Corunna and neighborhood. They make a splendid appearance in their new uniforms. They are engaged to play at the agricultural fair here. They deserve a good patronage, and are a credit to the county.

It is awfully discouraging to a local writer, just when he gets a good, lively blood curdling article, and has sent it out on its flight over the county, to have some cold blooded individual drop down on him and take the wind all out of the sails of his imagination, by saying there is nothing in it. But such things will happen. Last week we managed to blow both ends out of the boiler in Duncan Bros. mill, and were beginning to flatter ourselves, that the Fort Wayne papers would have to look to their laurels, when up comes B. L. Duncan himself and says there wasn't much of anything in it. It wasn't much of a blow out, and didn't hurt any one, although the mill was full of men. It wouldn't have hurt them if they had been sitting blackbird-fashion on she lever of the safety valve. That was about what he said, although he knew it was his duty to have that boiler blow up, after the COURIER had so stated.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist.
Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

—If you want a good cigar get the PALM LEAF at McQuiston & Long's 3t

Commissioners' Allowances.

LIST OF ALLOWANCES MADE AT THE SEPTEMBER TERM OF THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

EXPENSE OF POOR.			
O T Clark	$ 1 50	J L Davis	$ 23 42
J B Hoover	12 25	Wm Bevler	3 00
Z L Kindig	1 75	Isaac Hague	11 28
Barney & Erick	9 00	Lester Helms	1 00
Strauss & Wolf	5 95	John Knoder	2 55
H W Coburn	5 00	Wm Seeley	40 66
V M Swartz	3 00	Austin Bros	9 00
J S Bowers	12 75	Ed Baker	2 48
S Sheffer & Co	30 11	C Koons	5 37
W H Kiblinger	14 27	John Leas	9 50
J H Stough	5 25	A S Farrington	7 75
J A Apple	7 25	Casebeer, M & H	30 00
Brand & Duncan	12 [illegible]	A J Ralston	6 81
D J Swartz	101 50	Mary Fisher	26 00
Miller & Getrost	6 76	J F Cameron	20 63
Mary Doub	32 50	Lowenstein & R	1 50
J W Saltsgaver	44 00	J J Wilkinson	42 50
J Rummel	273 00	Rosina Gruster	48 15
Geo Wagoner	4 94	John Pifer	6 00
Cora Rummel	29 7[illegible]	John Otto	4 70
Askew & Clark	23 18	A B Darby	4 95
Wm Sheffer	18 75	D Jenner	3 00
F K Davenport	13 95	J & J A Shull	6 17
S J Fisk	4 70	Leighty & Bishop	7 25
McQuiston & L	13 86	A W Allen	9 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
Zimmerman & S	$ 51 90	Canon & C	$170 84
W H Kiblinger	16 00	Casebeer, M & H	19 20
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Henry Wolf	$ 21 00	L J Miller	$ 5 28
M Boland	3 80	W S Purdy	1 00
Thomas Hallam	8 50	Ensley & Harter	9 50
J A Barns	6 00	F K Davenport	16 35
J W Baxter	27 85	J L Davis	148 12
A Robbins	16 10	J B Casebeer	150 40
Ed Kelham			3 50
DITCHES.			
Adam Forney	$ 23 00	R N Crooks	$ 22 00
A Robbins	234 65	R S S Reed	29 00
David Maxwell	80 73	J J Latson	16 00
A P Foltz	324 00	C Sheets	4 00
A S Leas	57 45	S Brandon	4 00
Ed Kelham	21 50	Wm Carr	5 00
John Shoub	21 00	W L Blair	24 00
F D Oberlin	21 00	Clark Parker	2 00
D B Bordner	8 00	J W Boyle	2 00
H Dickerhoff	12 00	G W Hanes	20 00
Joseph Wilson	10 00	J R Moody	10 00
Peter Helwig	8 25	G H Duncan	10 00
S K Firestone	2 00	J W Clark	6 00
Cyrus Bowman	8 00	J E Thomson	6 00
J D Kelley	4 00	R G Daniels	7 00
James Ridge	15 00	Wm Kennedy	5 00
Ward Kennedy			20 00
ROADS AND BRIDGES.			
H H Fales	$ 40 00	C Sheets	$ 2 75
H Griswold	50 00	Wm Carr	1 50
J C Veeley	20 00	S J Brandon	1 75
Jacob Ginder	15 00	L S & M S R'y Co	200 00
Frank Hammon	13 00	Jacob Walburn	8 00
H N Clark	20 40	Jas McClellan	8 00
M L Shoudel	50 00	J J Latson	6 00
H B Maxwell	23 20	David Maxwell	3 50
David Maxwell	32 00	B F Blair	3 00
Wm Seeley	36 84	J Gunsenhouser	1 50
A S Leas	14 40	Allen Shultz	2 25
J J VanAuken	9 00	Oscar Taylor	2 25
John Strack	19 05	E R Shoemaker	2 25
J B Casey	3 00	L A Henning	50 00
Edward Kelham	73 00	John Stearnes	100 00
John Shoub	84 00	H Burkhart	25 00
F D Oberlin	42 00	C Bowman	2 00
J A Miller	9 00	F Kelley	4 00
John Leas			2 00
SALARY.			
J A Barns	$ 58 00	Ed Kelham	$ 24 50
A Robbins	481 25	John Shoub	24 50
L J Miller	200 00	F D Oberlin	24 50
A S Leas			14 00
CRIMINALS.			
A S Leas	$106 00	J W Bowman	$ 5 10
PRINTING.			
C K Baxter	$ 22 00	J C Loveland	$ 33 05
J A Barns	64 00	C P Houser	13 50
W B Burford			295 15

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
Sept 15, 1882,

—Ladies if you wish a stylish lace collar or anything in the latest novelties in neck wear, please call at Boyer & Beidler, Waterloo. No trouble to show goods.

—Boyer & Beidler, Waterloo, is the best place to buy boots and shoes. Having just received a large stock, and are bound not to be undersold. Call and see.

—Those silks are going off like hot cakes. Call soon. Boyer & Beidler.

Money for a Rainy Day.

"For six years my daughter was sick from kidney and other disorders. We have used our savings on doctors, when our dominie advised us try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Four bottles effected a cure, and as a dollar's worth has kept our family well over a year, we have been able to lay by money again for a rainy day."—A Poor Man's Wife. 4w.

—McQuiston & Long have the best stock of black silks and satinsin the city. Call and see them. 37-3

—The best show of fine cattle in Indiana can be seen at the great Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, September 25th to 29th. 36-3w.

Value Received.

Dr. H. Sheldon will be at Auburn, Sept. 29th, 1881, at Swineford's Hotel. Having had thirty years experience in the practice of medicine, and making a speciality of nervous and chronic diseases, is prepared to give value received to all who may call on him for treatment. Using no delirous drugs or poisonous minerals in the treatment of diseases. Using medicines that are specifics and harmless to do evil as they are potent to do good. Knowing disease when he sees it, I can treat each case successfully. H. SHELDON, M. D

—McQuiston & Long still sell eight pounds of good green coffee for $1, and C C roasted coffee at 15c. 37-3

OUR MOTTO IS, "NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD."

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT—

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

As we are now receiving our Fall and Winter Goods, the most beautiful line ever shown in this market, we propose to give them a good send-off by

SLASHING PRICES

300 pieces of nice Fall Prints @	5 cts per yard
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting @	6½c. per yard
Nice new styles Dress Ginghams @	8 cts per yard
Heavy Shirtings	10 cts per yard
All-wool Black Cashmeres	45, 55, 65, 75 cts
Gerster Cloth in all collors	25 cts per yard
Nice Brocaded Dress Goods	10 cts per yard
Black Grosgrain Silk	75, 90, 1.00 1.25
Collord Silk from	60 to 90c per yd

We have a full line of

PLUSHES,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
BROCADED SATINS

In all shades. Also a full line of

DOLMANS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
HEAVY UNDERWEAR

For ladies and gents, Jeans, Canton Flannel, and in fact all that class of goods you will find at our store in excellent variety and at very low prices.

BEAR THIS IN MIND

When you call you will find we mean business. Yours truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES!

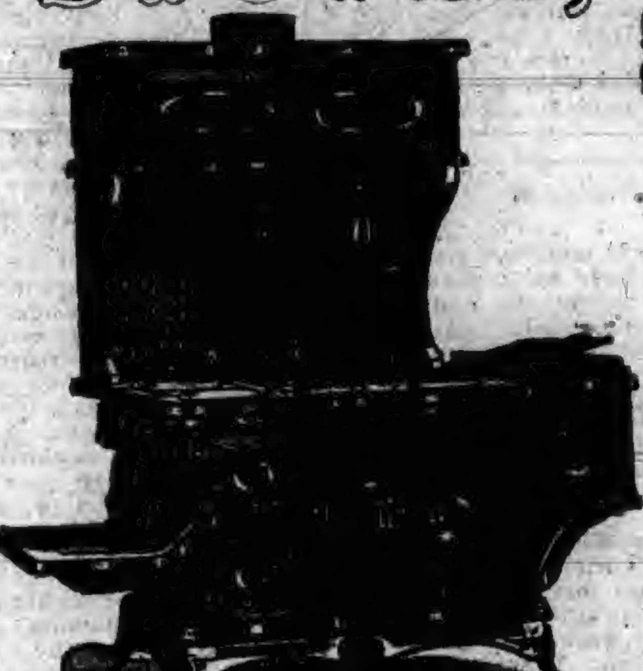

At the Mammoth Store and Hardware House of

W. H. KIBLINGER, Auburn, Indiana.

$7,000 worth of Stoves must be sold in the next

SIXTY DAYS!

I am offering the

Greatest Bargains EVER OFFERED

In DeKalb or any other county.

—DON'T BUY A—

COOK,
PARLOR,
HEATING,
COAL OR
BOX STOVE!

Until you have looked through our Mammoth Stock. The largest variety of Stoves in Northern Indiana, and never so cheap. Stoves of all kinds fully warranted in every particular. Come early and secure a bargain. I have an endless variety of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Wood and Iron Pumps,

GLASS,
GASS PIPE,
PAINTS & OILS,
DOORS & SASH!

At very low prices. Don't buy until you have looked through our stock

W. H. Kiblinger,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Get ready for the fair at Waterloo.

—James Draggoo is building a frame barn.

—Another concert company headed this way.

—The Less House has six regular boarders.

—Drummers are as numerous as book agents.

—Don't forget the fair at Waterloo, Oct. 2, to 6.

—Houser's brother-in-law is helping him in the office.

—The Indiana State Fair begins Monday, Sept. 25.

—For trunks and sachels go to McQuiston & Long's. 37-3

—Dell Purdy is learning the butcher trade with Tarney.

—Latest Styles in fall hats and bonnets at Mrs. Clock's. 36-4w.

—Improvements are still going on in different parts of town.

—Frank Less is reading subpoenas to parties in the rural land.

—Rain enlivened things this week and vegetation looks nice.

—A number of our citizens are attending the Hicksville fair.

—You can buy the finest and nobbiest hats at Boyer & Bidler's.

—Chris. Baldock has moved on 4th street, opposite the German church.

—We have ordered more new job type. For good work give us a call.

—But very few of our citizens enjoyed the Detroit excurson last Tuesday.

—Laughing Sim is at his meat market again, slinging meat to beat h—l.

—The Swineford has put an iron fence around the verandas facing each street.

—All aboard for S. U. Tarney's meat market. Best steak only 12½ cents per pound.

—The Lockwood property, corner of Main and Ninth streets, is being improved.

—Sam. Pommert is now pleasantly located in his new rooms in the Hebel building.

—Wheat has been selling for ninety cents, oats twenty-eight and butter at twenty-five.

—Go the entertainment at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening. Admisson 25c.

—Don't go barefooted when you can buy a good No. 1 boot at Boyer & Beidler's for $2.50.

—The great Northern Indiana Fair promises to be the largest and best ever held in the state. 36-3w.

—The contract for the Seventh street bridge, which spans Cedar Creek, was let to parties at Mudsock.

—Several picnics in the rural districts made trade somewhat quiet Saturday until toward evening.

—Just think of it—one hundred trotting and running horses, at the great Northern Indiana Fair 36-3w.

—The republican candidate for clerk attends both English and German sabbath schools. Daniel, where art thou?

—Buck Allen has patched up his sidewalk, and pedestrians, bicycle riders, etc., will not find it such a hard road to travel.

—Corn is ready to cut, and the farmer who neglects to harvest the crop soon will suffer the damage occasioned by frost.

—We will have to give a picnic or start a lottery in order to get our wood subscribers to understand what we want with them.

—Mrs. F. April gave birth to two children, one of which was healthy and full grown and other very small without any signs of life.

—The scholars of the Presbyterian Sunday school had a picnic in Baker's grove last Saturday. They enjoyed themselves very much indeed.

—E. D. Hartman has purchased a horse. He will have to get a swifter animal than this one to pass Husselman on the last quarter.

—Cows got into Ben. Williams' corn field and destroyed considerable fodder. Now, Ben either wants money or blood to pay for the feed.

—F. B. Straw is having his new location fixed up in good style, and we can feel proud in having a first-class music store in our town.

—The attractions at Waterloo seem to hold good for our boys. No less than ten or fifteen took the overland route for that place Sunday.

—A few months ago Hazzard was the "biggest" man in town, and now he is the most despised criminal in the county jail. Time makes curious changes in life.

—The Republican says: "Jim. Hazzard is conductor of a freight train on the main line of the Wabash." They must be hard up for material down that way.

—You can save money by getting Davenport's prices on wall paper for the next thirty days. Davenport, the Druggist.

—A pleasant picnic was had in the grove near the old Lockwood farm, south of town, last Saturday. The occasion was enlivened by the Grove Bethel band.

—John Eckenberger is waiting patiently for the November election. John will rake in several dollars that day, yet he says he cannot be hired to vote in favor of "probation."

—Celery, Hop and Dandelion Bitters for biliousness and nervous Headache. Not a patent bitters, but a regular physicians prescription prepared Secundum Artem by Davenport the Druggist.

—Celery Bitters cures biliousness, indigestion and sleeplessness. Davenport, the Druggist.

—Cellery Bitters for headache, biliousness and indigestion. At Davenport's.

—Williard Fee left us a nice lot of apples during a temporary absence last week.

—There will be services at the M. E. church next sabbath at the usual hours. All are invited to attend.

—Messrs. Milton & Eliel, druggists, South Bend, have nothing but good reports of Brown's Iron Bitters.

—You Charles Augustus William Henry, if you don't go to S. U. Tarney's for meat I will break in your head with a board.

—H. C. Shull, left a mammoth head of cabbage in our office last week. It measured forty-three inches in circumference.

—See those special bargains in wall paper at Davenport's before you buy. Last year's patterns are sold regardless of cost.

—Mrs. Wm. F. Marshall, Logansport, found Brown's Iron Bitters the only remedy to relieve pain in the back and debility.

—Boyer & Beidler, Waterloo, have the best assortment of dress goods, plushes, velvets, silks, satins, moires, &c. Call and be convinced.

—Frank Culbertson, has a nice cosy home in his new house. The site is a very pleasant one, and when he gets it into shape, it will be one of the neatest in town.

—Squire Walborn's cement sidewalk is a success, and we predict others will follow his plan, so that in a short time the rattling board walks will be a thing of the past.

Lost, somewhere along the road between Auburn and New Era, a dress model, such as is used by dressmakers. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office. 2t.

—The liver is the organ most speedily disordered by malarial poisons. Ayer's Ague Cure expels these poisons from the system, and is a most excellent remedy for liver complaints.

—Tickets will be sold by the Jackson road during the fair at Fort Wayne, Sept. 25 to 29, from all stations, at reduced rates. Fare from Auburn will be $1,10 for round trip.

—Nervous Prostration, Premature Old Age, either caused by tobacco, alcohol, overwork, or excesses, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—The printers at the Republican office—with their "neatness and dispatch"—bungled up Penfield's prohibition speech so badly that it appeared as though it had gone through a $7,000 drunk.

—The milliners are receiving their fall stock of goods. The styles have changed somewhat, and now we will see the lady a half an hour before we do the hat. Prices, however, range about the same.

—Someone, whose name we did not learn, placed us under obligations last week, by making a deposit here of a lot of the largest potatoes we ever saw, regular monsters. And they are of a good quality also.

—At the school meeting, four miles west of town, held last Saturday evening, Miss Anise Cowan carried a "majority of all the votes cast," and was elected the governess of that school for the winter term.

—The largest and best stock in this neck of woods to select your wedding and birthday presents is at Bassett & Maxson's, Waterloo, Ind., where they still continue to do watch repairing in a substantial manner. 2t.

—Isaac Ochs lost a good horse, the other day. He had traded a new buggy for the animal and hitched it up and drove to Newville and back. The horse was put in his stall and after a few peculiar motions fell dead.

—Joe. Stafford's colt is yet unable to work. It was injured at the time E. D. Hartman's horse was killed by a Wabash train. Doc. Cowan's black mare was at this "picnic," and owing to her clear, white eyes she escaped.

—Remember when visiting the fair at Waterloo, to go to Bassett & Maxson's watch, clock and jewelry emporium, and don't forget to buy your wife that gold watch and chain you promised her so long ago. Don't forget now. 2t.

—The brick masons have commenced work on the building to be used as a wagon manufactory. This establishment will give employment to fifty men and will be a worthy addition to the labor and business portions of our town.

—Some of our marksmen will shoot for the hundred dollar prize offered at the Hicksville fair. We hear that F. D. Ryan and Dr. Ford will be among the contestants, and this warrants us in saying that they will bring back the boodle.

—Ely's Cream Balm reduces inflammation. Sores in the nasal passages are healed in a few days. Catarrhal headache is dissipated. Senses of smell, taste and hearing are restored. Price 50c. Apply into nostrils with little finger.

—The M. E. church is being re-seated. The Zimmermans have the job and are fitting it up in nice shape. The new seats are of a tasty pattern, in the natural, colored woods, and will besides add greatly to the comfort of church goers.

—The Swineford House, is greatly improved by the addition of those iron balconies. They were put up by J. L. Ferguson, of Columbia City, and we understand he will also make quite a number of iron fences for citizens of this place.

—Burglars have been at work in the south end with pretty good success. They gained entrance into Dr. Allen's residence and bagged a watch and ten dollars in money, relieved Snyder's blacksmith shop of some tools, and were probably frightened away from Penfield's dwelling by the lion bark of Doc. Cowan's Newfoundland dog. Load the musket.

—Brocade satins for dolmans at McQuiston & Long's.

—For collars and collarettes go to McQuiston & Long's.

—The marshal had a chance to rake in the usual show license Saturday if he had taken time by the forelock. An organ grinder and Johnny Slifer gave an open performance to a penniless crowd in front of the Cabin. All traveling nuisances should be made to whack up or no show.

—John Tresh is doing better work on the roads than any marshal we have had yet. Nothing is being filled into holes or low places except gravel which we have so long wished for. We hope John will keep up this spirit of enterprise until every street in Auburn is thoroughly graveled.

—A man named Evans, living in the Lowrey property, lost a horse last week. The animal was in such misery that it was thought best to shoot it. Umber, a cousin of Buffalo Bill, was sent for and after blazing away several times the animal passed off and is now enjoying greener pastures and a quiet time.

—D. D. Moody and Fred. April, one of the shining lights in the republican camp, had a "discussion" on the prohibition question. Quite a crowd had gathered to hear the argument when Charley Klotz broke in between a paragraph and said: "Moody,usht let 'im hup. The tam fool is too Dutch to get his head through it."

—It should be remembered that after the 8th ult. any person in this state removing from one township to another will lose his vote. All democrats who contemplate a change of residence should wait until after the November election. It does not make so much difference about republicans, they will get whitewashed anyway.

—The jail canaries will soon have their trials. Jimmy, the ditcher, will begin digging trenches as soon as Lockwood gets through him, and the other boys will probable take a trip. Things look very "phat" for the prosecutor at the September term of court, and Pete grins a big smile as he thinks of the tens and twenties in store for him.

—Pommert & Grund are now in their new room in the Hebel building. We venture to say it is the nicest and best furnished barber's establishment in the state. The seats are of the new patent kind of folders, and the new mug rack and its drawers, finished in the finest woods, is a beautiful and expensive affair. It will pay to go and see it.

—Will S. Gilbert, of Chicago, is now in town canvassing for that fine work "The Golden Censer," a book of the rarest merit, written by the well known John McGovern, of Chicago Tribune staff. We recommend Mr. Gilbert and this book to the liberal patronage of our people, and trust that his sales will be as abundant, as his book is meritorious.

—Dry Houghton is known everywhere as a successful farmer, never has anything to say and would make a good president for a prohibition club. But what we started out to say is, that he takes the elderberry pie in raising onions. On less than a half an acre of ground he measured two hundred and twenty bushels, not counting those that had been sampled during the quiet, summer evenings.

—We were pleasantly surprised this week by a friendly call from H. C. Shimp, who was for some time a clerk in the employ of Henry Husselman, in Waterloo. He is now engaged in business with him in Chepstow, Kansas, although engaged most of the time as traveling salesman by Kennard, Daniel & Co. of St. Joseph, wholesale grocers. He is prospering, a fact his many friends here will be pleased to know.

—When will women ever have any sympathy for the horse? We noticed two ladies, one day this week, that were driving one foaming with prespiration. At each step the lash was applied to the dumb brute while it was exerting every muscle to push forward, yet the merry, giggling lassies wanted just a little more speed. Not only do most women drive too fast, but also worry the horse terribly by the awkward handling of the lines.

—Mr. & Mrs. Ed. Freeman, of Jackson township, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life last week by an golden wedding, an account of which we publish. The old people enjoyed the occasion and dispensed their hospitality in true old fashioned style, as was proved by sending the printers a huge cake, so large a one in fact, that even printers could not get away with all of it at one sitting. We hope they will enjoy several such meetings.

—The name of the new dance club will never again appear in the Courier. We mentioned it last week, and have since heard that four deaths have occurred by people who supposed it to be a puzzle and worried themselves into eternity trying to find out what it really was. Another young man who received an invitation card hesitated a few minutes and said: "Well, it's impossible for me to go. I've gone on three excursions this summer and I will have to let this one out."

Thursday, Sep., 14, 1882, being the fiftieth aniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Freeman, who are among the old settlers of Jackson, their friends and neighbors gathered together to celebrate the occasion. The Rev. Llewlellyn, after a few impressive remarks presented Mr. & Mrs. Freeman with a number of costly presents in behalf of their friends and neighbors, followed by Dr. Ford who presented each with a pair of elegant gold glasses, a gift from the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn. The guests from a distance were: Mr. & Mrs. Charles Ford, of Richland county, Ohio; Mr. & Mrs. Beamer, Mr. & Mrs. Rodabaugh, Mr. & Mrs. Dancer, of Noble county, Ind.; together with eighty-seven neighbors and friends. A large table thirty-six feet long was fairly groaning under its load of good things. At the head of the table sat the old couple, their beaming faces showing the pleasure at thus entertaining there many friends. Orpha Miller, Charles Ford and others made the day pleasant with music. The guests are under obligations to Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Mrs. Rosanna Hilkey and Mrs. Caroline Depew (daughters of Mr. & Mrs. Freeman) who made the occasion as pleasant as possible. After enjoying a hearty repast and having a pleasant time generally the guests departed. X.

—Schaab & Beugnot have just received a fine lot of dress goods at prices to suit all.

—It is not often that we compliment a business house gratuously, but we must admit that the popular firm of Schaab & Beugnot have used the best judgment in selecting their fall and winter goods of any store in Indiana. Charley Schaab waits upon the ladies' counter in a very artistic and becoming manner, and Joe. McKay handles the clothing department in regular style—that is he makes coats fit snug in the back. Charley Klotz accommodates the German patrons in his usual pleasing way, and all of our readers will be benefited by trading at this mammoth double-floor establishment.

—Harry Rush, Billy Little and Chris Baldock went to Orland, last week, to assist the ball nine there in a match game with the Lagrange club. The latter club got wind of our three knights of the field being employed and the nine had a sudden and bad attack of "stay at home" the day set for the play to come off. A scrub nine was gathered and an interesting game played. The boys met Dr. Kessler and call him the "same old doc." He is still peddling pills and quinine, although he has accumulated sufficient wealth to rock back on his ears if he desired to. His son, "Bub" is a tiller of the soil and is master of the situation.

—We notice that some papers are still circulating the report that our citizens gathered around the jail, and but for extra policemen and the firmness of our sheriff would have swung the miserable Geo. Hazzard, from a limb of a weeping willow. These reports are unfounded in every particular, yet in some communities the slippery George would be gathered in and go through a tight-rope performance with less ceremony than Guiteau did. Hazzard will have a legal trial and the law will be strictly enforced concerning his crookedness. There is no question but that he will receive a trip pass over the Wabash to the home of the forgers, horse thieves, etc.

—Auburn Junction is becoming noted for dances. During the warm summer evenings of the season just past these festive occasions have been the amusing part of life and merriment for the young folks at that place. Last Friday evening was set apart for the biggest hop in the history of the club. It was a pleasant gathering and nothing high-toned about it to "mar the feelings" of anyone. When not engaged for the next set they don't promenade the floor with some sunflower youth and be laughed at by the crowd—no, sir. They sit by the window in the moonlight, and the pretty cheek of the country girl lies close to his, her velvety lips kiss him tenderly back of the left ear as she whispers: "Excuse me now. I must dance with Peter this set, or I'll lose my grip."

—The opening of the new dance club last Thursday evening was a nice affair, however not more than twenty-five couple participated. A Courier reporter found the president of this organization whittling at a store-box on the following morning, and with a 4x6 smile this officer praised the hop highly. He would not tell us who was considered the best lady or gentleman dancer, but said that himself, Hank Lesh, Jimmy McClellan and Emanuel Getrost did'nt take a back seat for any of them, and that the girls they had rented for the season were right with them, Eligh. The young folks anticipate a pleasant time during the fall and winter months, and the Courier wishes them all the happiness that can be obtained upon the dance floor or in any other social event.

—We are glad to learn that the voters here will not split any tickets this fall. While they admit that some of the republican candidates are good fellows, they know of no reason whatever why they should receive democratic votes. The young voters especially are firm in this decision. We frequently her them name one particular candidate, who now nods a "hello, how's the folks?" from across the street, when a few short months ago this gentleman would not have noticed a laborer upon the highway if they had rubbed garments. Such little transactions return to the memory, and men who will be so dignified when life is somewhat of a struggle with them, financially, we must expect, after being fed and fattened from the county till, they will ignore us more than ever. We are glad to know that the general voter is taking this matter into consideration and will work their p's and q's to keep all such men a few hundred votes in the rear.

—Several little domestic troubles have furnished the south end citizens with gossip material during the past few days. First on the list comes Mrs. Penny, a bride of two weeks. Her husband said he was going off to look for work and started after supper Saturday evening. He either can't write and has no money to telegraph, or does not want his darling to know of his trials and troubles. Those who are familiarily acquainted with the circumstances think that its a clear case of "good bye, John."

Last Thurday evening Johnny Picker's wife packed up all the best household effects and skipped. They had a pleasant home and everything seemed to go along nicely. She was no doubt influenced by "Walager" and his "wife" who are now located at Waterloo, as we hear the trio are stopping together at present. Johnny is an industrious young man and always provided plenty for his wife, who does not seem to appreciate the kindness of a dutiful husband.

The talk is current upon the streets that Sam. Maxfield and his beterhalf have crossed swords. Sam. is working at the drive well business and is away from home a great deal of the time. He returned unexpecedly the other evening and upon entering the house his eyes fell upon the form of a man named Miller, we believe, making himself quite at home. We don't know what the man's errand was but it didn't go down very pleasant with the husband. Mr. Maxfield is a good, honest citizen and takes pride in having his home cozy and attractive. The affair has created considerable talk.

There is a rumor going the society rounds that a sensation is gradually coming to light in the north end that will be astonishing. We are not in possession of the facts to warrant a truthful statement, hence we will wait until some future time.

County Board of Health.

An order of the Board of Health of DeKalb county passed at the September session. Ordered:

That the secretary shall have published in the Auburn papers the following order, passed September 7, 1882, and this shall be the legal notice to all concerned, viz:

1. That now, in the absence of the unfavorable influences existing last winter, it shall be the duty of all unvaccinated persons in DeKalb county to comply with the law on vaccination within ninety days of the date of this notice.

2. It shall be the duty of the trustee of each township to see that the director (or some one appointed in each school district) attends to the following duties:

To receive and record or to have recorded the vaccination certificates of the teacher and scholars of the school and all persons living within the bounds of said district of all ages, and then to report all of said certificates to the office of the said township trustee, where they will be kept on file, and where a complete record of all the vaccinations in the said township will be kept, except in incorporated towns where a Board of Health exists; that it shall be the duty of said Board to collect and record said certificates; and it shall be the duty of such director, or person appointed, to report to said trustee the names of all persons who neglect or refuse to comply with said law of vaccination or furnish said certificate, and the trustees and Local Boards of Health to report such names to the County Board of Health.

J. B. Carbeber,
Sec'y. C. B. of H.

Obituary.

Blanchie Crosley, daughter of N. and K. Crosley, died September 11, 1882—aged 2 years, 2 months and 8 days.

OUR LAST ADIEU.

Good-bye, Blanchie;
You need our protection no more,
But with God and his angels
Will sing on the golden shore.
We think of you at evening,
As there is a vacant seat,
By the absence of our loved one
And the silence of little feet.

Good-bye, Blanchie;
But why did you leave us so soon?
Our home is so lonely without you;
Our lives are shrouded with gloom,
And will be until in the future
The Lord may call us home,
And beyond the dark river of death
Together we may roam.

Good-bye, Blanchie;
The Lord has called thee home;
May the angels ever protect thee
Wherever you may roam.
You was a guardian angel here.
But now with that throng above
You may walk in peace and safety,
And be near the God of Love.

Good-bye, Blanchie;
Rest in peace secure;
For the trouble of this life
You need no more endure;
But rest in peace serenely,
And think of us as we do,
Now, again for the last time,
Bid you a long adieu! adieu!

W. Chaffee.

Died.—Mabel E. Batt, September 14, 1882, at the residence of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Evans, St. Joe, Indiana—aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days.

After a severe illness of five months and sixteen days, all of which time she was perfectly helpless and received all the care that love and affection could bestow, her disease baffling the skill of all her medical attendants till death came to her relief. Little Mabel was a lively and precocious child, such as seemed to ravish our affections with its intellectual and spiritual brilliancy and filled one's heart with joy and love. She will be missed here so sadly, but gladly welcomed over there. Truly she is a heavenly treasure.

OUR FLOWER IN HEAVEN.

We heard the voice of the Lord
One beautiful summer day,
"Give me one of your finest flowers
For my heavenly garland gay.

So we gave our dear little Mabel,
The flower we loved the best,
The Lord received it tenderly,
And laid it in his breast.

Triumphant the angels bear her
Away from the shades of night,
Up through the shining portals,
Into the city of light.

Oh! the wondrous beauty of heaven;
Glory the heart hath not known;
Oh! the bliss of its many mansions,
The gleam of its great white thrown.

Rest, beautiful Mabel, rest!
Rejoice in thy glad release;
In God's eternal sunlight
Rest in the kingdom of peace.

And when the sabbath bells ring out,
Wherever we may roam,
We shall know the Lord who watches all
Has taken our darling Mabel home.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the people of St. Joe and vicinity who so kindly assisted in our affliction and bereavement during the long and protracted illness of our granddaughter, also to the ladies who prepared the beautiful wreath, we would tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Mr. A. Evans and Family.

—Steel and Son painted a very nice sign on the south side of J. C. Henry's drug store. The mechanical part of it, however, is out of balance by the use of a character and. If a plain extended letter had been used with the word "and" in the center below the "drugs" the work would have shown off much better.

Personal.

Dave Hampton has been in town for several days.

Mrs. Benedict came home from her Butler visit Monday.

A. C. Harrod, of Edgerton, is here teaching penmanship.

Samuel Teeters is off attending school at Crawfordsville.

Recorder Boland and wife spent several days at the Toledo fair.

Berry Lowrey was in town over Sunday. He is now working at Toledo.

George Larimore has gone to Avilla to do some work there in his line.

Mr. Hoisington, of St. Joe, is visiting his son-in-law, C. P. Houser, this week.

Chas. Rugman and Milton Clark, of Butler township, were on the streets Monday.

Miss Rallie Crane, of Waterloo, attended the opening dance here last Thursday evening.

W. L. Penfield is at Delphi, Ind., this week, laying off Blackstone at the legal bar there.

John Robbins was on the streets this week, resting from the noise and work of drummer life.

Mrs. Abe. Orr and daughter, of Kendallville, were visiting in town the fore part of the week.

Frank Griswold has vanished again. He will probably go to Montana, where he has a brother, this fall.

Dr. Kelley, of Syracuse, and Cyrus Kelley, of Smithfield, called around on Monday. Both look healthy.

Mrs. A. J. Little and her grandson, Tracy, will look over the attractions at the Fort Wayne fair next week.

A son and daughter of Mr. Barhite, formerly of this place, but now of Kendallville, were in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Kelley came over from Smithfield on a visit here and was accompanied by Mrs. D. C. Kelley, of Syracuse.

George Weamer has returned from quite an extended visit in the western country. He will probably move there next spring.

Frank Bevier, of Waterloo, took a look through the Courier office Saturday. Frank is developing quite a taste for printing.

Dr. A. W. Allyn has returned to Auburn, after living where the orange tree blooms for a year. The Courier welcomes him back.

Mrs. Jones received a telegram Saturday informing her of the death of her father. She left the same evening to attend the funeral.

Mrs. M. F. Long came home from Chicago last Saturday very much improved in health. This is encouraging news for her many friends.

E. E. Barber, of Butler, was in town Monday. He has been absent, at Cleveland, this summer, in the employ of the Continental railroad.

Charles Bassett, of Waterloo, passed thro' town Tuesday on his way to Hicksville, where he goes to assist Charlie in the jewelry store during the fair.

Rev. W. H. Daniels has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his duties once more. There will be services at their church as usual.

George Zimmerman is at Fort Wayne and is quite sick. He went there a short time ago for treatment, but instead of getting better, is now worse. Serious fears are felt that he may not recover.

A. Obendorf, of Wilmington township, whose mother has been ill for some time at the residence of friends near here, is able to state that she is much better and will soon be removed to their home.

John Hill, who some years ago left for the west to lay up a store of the shining lucre, has returned. John appears about as of yore with the exception of looking a little nearer the end of life's journey.

S. H. Snyder, who has been "studying" medicine with Dr. Cowan for some months, will wind up the pill and quinine trade in Chicago this winter. The Courier hopes he may make an M. D. of some note.

Norman Little, of Connecticut, a brother of A. J. Little, met the latter yesterday for the first time in twenty-five years. It was a happy meeting, indeed, and will be more frequent in future years. It was amusing to the writer to have Norman tell of teaching us how to walk twenty-eight years ago, and to-day we could floor him too slick.

Waterloo Fair.

People every where are getting ready to attend this popular fair, for it brings within the borders of our county, a show nearly as good as can be seen at a state fair, and a crowd nearly as large. Every profession and every kind of business will be represented as usual, and all who compete know from the past record of the society that they will received fair and courteous treatment of the hands of the managers. Entries can be made in advance, and all who have made up their minds to exhibit would do well to have their entries made at once. 2t.

The Distingutihing Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floriston Cologne. 35-4w.

—Dennis Lanham was the first man to respond to our call for wood. The quality is soft maple, not ripe yet, but by the time the cold, chilly winds of December rattles about our frame it will be ready for use. This kind of fuel is not of the best, yet it beats p. elm two to one. Uncle Dennis, may your life be pleasant and profitable.

—You can make your entries for the fair at Waterloo, at any time now. Go to A. R Stevens, Sec'y.

—Davenport the Druggist has a few patterns in wall paper, carried over from last year, which he is offering regardless of cost. Come and see.

—Mr. Jones, where did you get that nice steak? At S. U. Tarney's. My wife ate two pounds for breakfast.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER

BANNER
CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
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For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without examining our stock.

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THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE new building of the Chicago Board of Trade will cost a million and a half.

ARABI PASHA is said to have an army of 93,000 men, and 143 pieces of artillery.

A CHILD born a few days ago in Bloomington, Ill., is the heir to $2,000,000.

IT is estimated that the trial of the Star Routers has cost the Government about $200,000.

THE schools have been closed at Paterson, New Jersey, on account of the prevalence of small-pox.

THE troubles between Japan and Corea have been settled, by the payment of an indemnity by the latter.

AN Illinois man has been sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment for the brutal murder of his five-year-old son.

AN official report charges 165 "outrages" against Ireland, including one murder, during the month of August.

IT is reported from Washington that Secretary Lincoln wants to succeed David Davis in the Senate from Illinois.

IT seems to be about a certainty that Gen. Ben Butler will "try, try again" as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

THE Mormons of Utah, standing upon the doctrine of their "personal liberty" of religious belief, are openly defying the laws of Congress.

THE Irish Land League at Albany, N. Y., has elected Arabi Pasha an honorary member, and directed the Secretary to notify him of his election.

THREE aged paupers, shipped by the authorities of a village near Hamburg, Germany, have been discovered by the overseers of the poor at Clinton, Iowa.

AMERICAN barbed wire fencing is advertised as kept for sale at twenty-five different places in Germany. It is manufactured there at Mulheim-on-the-Rhine.

FARMERS of the Red River Valley, Minnesota, report wheat fields yielding thirty-five bushels to the acre, and over 100 bushels of oats, as the rule in that locality.

A VOLCANO in Central Japan that has been silent for seventy years, broke in eruption recently; also the two long-dormant volcanoes of Chiriqui, in Central America.

MAMIE LYONS, a four-year-old child, of Syracuse, N. Y., was sent for whisky by a neighbor, and while doing the errand drank a sufficient quantity of the poison to cause her death.

MISS SARAH A. BROWN, of Lawrence, Kan., who once was the Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is now a candidate for County Superintendent on the Republican side.

THUS far 1882 has been an extraordinary year for fires. The estimated losses in the United States for the eight months foot up more than $81,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than the average for four years.

THE Lord Bishop, of Rochester, England, will make a tour of the United States, this month, going as far west as Denver. He will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society.

THE Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Charles G. Davis against Plymouth mill, decides ringing bells at 5, 6 and 6:30 a. m. daily, a nuisance that disturbs ordinary comforts of life, and that ringing at 6:30 a. m. is sufficient for all purposes.

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

THE Government is fitting out eight expeditions to observe the transit of Venus, an appropriation of $75,000 having been made by Congress for this purpose. The scientists who will form these parties of observation are making extensive preparations.

W. W. DUDLEY, Commissioner of Pensions, has issued a new order to the effect that no special examiner, sent to the field to investigate cases, is to remain in the State from which he was appointed. The object of this order is to prevent all favoritism, and to leave the examiner free to act upon his honest judgment, apart from local influences.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal is authority for the statement that fifty-one counties in Georgia have no licensed saloons. Two others close out October 1. Seven have only one each, and in many counties the sale is confined exclusively to the county laws. The prohibition element is becoming stronger and more formidable every day.

THE London Truth remarks that the "clergy are brought up on the old text books. They learn off a number of doctrines and statements and cram themselves with false theories and bad metaphysics, and then proceed to teach, Sunday after Sunday, from our pulpits, things which grown-up people won't believe and which intelligent parents are properly ashamed to teach their children."

UNCLE SOLON CHASE, the redoubtable leader of the straightout Greenbackers of Maine, is described as "a peculiar-looking person in his make-up. He dresses for effect. He wears a white slouched wool hat, cowhide shoes, and pantaloons and coat-sleeves much too short. It is said that a large nose is a sign of character. If this is so, Uncle Solon has a good deal of character. His language is in keeping with his dress."

Lieutenant Harber writes from Yakutsk, under date of June 22, as follows: "I hope to reach a hut called Matvai, near the center of the Lena Delta about July 3. Here I will establish a provision depot, and at once commence search for the people who were in Lieutenant Chipp's cutter. I propose now to make our first search to the westward of the depot, which will probably occupy the greater part of July. During August I will make search to the eastward as far as Yana river, if necessary.

THE largest individual sheep owner in Texas is a woman, known all over the State as the "Widow Callahan," Her sheep, more than 50,000 in number, wander over the ranges of Uvalde and Bandera counties, in the southwestern part of the State. Their grade is a cross between the hardy Mexican sheep and the Vermont merino. They are divided into flocks of 2,000 head each, with a "bossero" and two "pastoras" in charge of each flock. At the spring and fall shearings, long trains of wagons transport the "Widow's" wool to the market at San Antonio.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

There are now 88,783 volumes in the Chicago Public Library.

Kansas has furnished 400,000 head of fat cattle for market this year.

Brown county, Kansas, reports peaches ten inches in circumference, and still growing.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Boston to suppress the use of tobacco among the children of the schools.

The Central Labor Union of New York, has denounced the Independent Labor as party a fraud, unworthy of confidence or support.

In the past eleven months 4,826,795 pounds of tobacco were sold at Petersburg, Va., at an average price of $5.50 per hundred weight.

Captain John E. Hatcher, of Danville, Va., ex-Chief of Police, who was shot by Mayor Johnston Saturday, died Monday morning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contributed $5,000 toward defraying the expenses of the Philadelphia Bi centennial celebration.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Buffalo, New York, founded thirty years ago, has laid the cornerstone of a building to cost $75,000.

Mrs. Charles S. Carter has sued a Brooklyn saloon-keeper for $25,000 damages, for causing her husband to become an habitual drunkard.

Twenty cases of yellow fever were bulletined at Pensacola Monday, and two deaths. The streets are deserted, and a great gloom prevades the city.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company has been swindled out of much money by secret sales of a large amount of scrap-iron to a Detroit junk dealer.

John Hurst, of Baltimore, beat his eight-year-old boy to death in a most brutal way, and then attempted suicide, but was unsuccessful. He is in jail.

The emigration to the Northwest is enormous. During the month of August the land-office of the Northern Pacific railway sold 62,600 acres of land to farmers.

The recent heavy rains in Texas have caused widespread destruction, the Concho and Rio Grande rivers being out of their banks, submerging miles of country.

The Richmond (Va) Banking and Insurance Company has suspended, due, as is claimed by its officers, to recent heavy withdrawals of funds by large depositors.

The report that Southern Kansas had been invaded by Cheyennes from the Territory was caused by the appearance of a small hunting party in search of wild horses.

The reports received from the cotton belt by the Agricultural Department, indicate a large crop, but under certain conditions which exist an early frost would be especially injurious.

Walter B. Campbell, of Indianapolis, whose dissipated habits prompted his wife to enter upon a life of shame, attempted her life, the bullet from his pistol just grazing her forehead.

Officer Shepard, while attempting to arrest two horse-thieves near Wadena, Iowa, was shot dead. The murderous pair, who are brothers named Barbour, made their escape.

The safe of James Callery, President of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, was blown open by cracksmen at Alleghany, and $50,000 in securities and $59 cash were carried off.

A heavy storm prevailed all day Sunday and Saturday night on the South Atlantic seaboard. The wind attained a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour, and several vessels were capsized and seamen drowned.

Near Barnesville, O., a B. & O. engine struck a wagon with four occupants, fatally wounding one of them, threw the other three over the pilot, and carried them into town without their receiving a scratch.

THE Cleveland Leader says the Cincinnati brewers have subscribed $50,000 to assist the Democracy in Ohio in the coming campaign. These are Pendleton's civil service reformers.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department are busily engaged upon drawings and plans for the two new steel cruisers provided for in the naval appropriation bill recently passed by Congress.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assaulted by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

The body of Fred Smith, a young German, was found hanging to a tree near Marshall, Texas, on Saturday morning. Near by on another limb he had hung his boots, in one of which was a flask of whisky. He had been missing two weeks.

Charles Hicks called James Tuite out of his house near Crofton, Mich, one night recently, accused him of being over-attentive to Mrs. Hicks, and in the altercation that ensued shot him through the heart. The jealous murderer is in jail.

John and Henry Bender, aged 9 and 11, attempted to kindle a fire at Cleveland, with kerosene, but the can exploded, saturating the boys with the blazing fluid, literally roasting them alive, and causing their death in great agony a few hours later.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to redeem, without rebate of interest, any of the bonds embraced in the 115th call, the owners paying the express charges on the bonds to Washington.

The Executive Committee of the Central Branch of the Pennsylvania Land League, after a long consideration of McClure's charges that Delaney and Condon had attempted to sell out the league to the Republicans, declared the charges unfounded.

Dreadful destruction was worked in Florida by the tornado of Sunday night. The cotton crop suffered severely, and in some places was totally destroyed. Buildings were torn down, trees and fences leveled, and many persons were killed by the storm.

The National Department of Agricultural places the yield of winter wheat at 380,000,000 bushels, and spring wheat at 140,000,000 bushels. The September condition of potatoes has declined, but prospects are favorable for a crop of 150,000,000 bushels.

A troop of forty-four English Gypsies traveled with carts and wagons from Philadelphia to New York, and encamped on a vacant lot in Broadway, New York. They have been engaged by Brooks & Dicksen to appear in their melo-drama, "The Romany Rye."

The United States Commissioners appointed to examine 200 miles of the Northern Pacific Road recently completed will report very favorably on its construction. One of the party states that the entire line will practically be ready for the rails at the close of the season.

The Sunday observance question is being agitated at Racine, Wis., and steps are being taken to close the saloons. The whisky element threaten to retaliate by stopping the conduct of any business whatever on Sunday if they are interfered with, and the City Council is undecided what action to take in the matter.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte, pastor of the Channing Memorial Church at Newport, refused to sign a petition prohibiting Sunday evening concerts at the Casino, but expressed a willingness to aid in stopping fox-hunting or the spread of intemperance, or making neccessary changes in the sanitary condition of the city.

General Sherman asked the War Department that Major General John M. Schofield be ordered to San Francisco to relieve Major General Irwin McDowell of the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, and that General McDowell be ordered to his home in New York preparatory to his retirement from active service in October next.

Miss Nellie Tontz, aged 16, residing with her father at Highland, Madison county, Ill., recently eloped with her father's hired man, who bears the euphonious name of Gillett, and is up in the thirties. They were pursued, captured, and the young girl is now under the parental roof, but the father will not countenance her marriage with the destroyer of her happiness.

Great excitement was caused in he Criminal Court-room of the District, after Attorney General Brewster had concluded his argument in the Star Route cases, when Judge Wylie announced that efforts had been made to bribe the jury. The counsel for the defense demanded an investigation, but the government lawyers made no such appeal, at which the defendants' adherents loudly protested that the nefarious offers had not come from them. Foreman Dickson, of the jury, said he had been offered a large sum, but would not say by whom.

Foreman Dickson, of the Star-Route jury, makes a statement criticising the remarks of Counselor Merrick doubting his integrity. He reiterates his statement that himself and others of the jurors were approached by officials of the Department of Justice, reviews the evidence offered by the prosecution, thinks Walsh's testimony was dramatic and unreliable, and believes Mr. Merrick will make a public apology to him when he becomes aware of all the facts in the bribery issue.

AN Atlanta, Ga., special says: "It is understood that Governor Colquitt will, in all probability appoint Benjamin Henry Hill, Jr., as successor of his father in the United States Senate for the unexpired term, which ends March 4, 1883. The nomination is strongly urged by petition, and in many State papers and approved by leading politicians, as none want the appointment for the short term. Mr. Hill's appointment will be almost unprecedented, as he is only 32 years old. He is Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, and considered as bright as his father."

Foreign.

ANOTHER famine in China is threatened on account of drought.

There were 340 deaths at Manila (Philipine Islands) and the Provinces Sunday from Asiatic cholera.

The American Consul was among the 257 persons who fell victims to the cholera at Manila a few days ago.

The British have decided to fortify Aden, and a number of heavy guns will be immediatel placed in position.

Samuel Claye, the railway car builder at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, Eng., has failed, with liabilities of $1,000,000.

A suit for margins on stocks was dismissed by a Montreal Judge, he placing them in the same category as gambling debts.

The Russian actress Feyghite shot herself in the apartments of the Duc de Morny, at Paris, and inflicted, it is feared, a fatal wound.

The Argentine Republic is willing to submit its boundary dispute with Brazil to the arbitration of the Supreme Courts of the United States or Switzerland.

The Albanians recently made three attacks on the Montenegrins, and the latter have protested to the Porte, and demand the protection of the signers of the Berlin treaty.

Many prominent names in English literature, art, and politics have been added to the committee for the erection of a Longfellow memorial in Westminster Abyey.

The passenger dues and tonnage realized by the Suez Canal Company from the British Government's use of the canal between August 20 and September 6 aggregate £96,000.

The Greco-Turkish frontier question remains unsettled. Germany advises the Porte to use moderation in dealing with the Greek Government.

General Drentein, Governor of Kieff, recently, in a speech, said the Jews ought to give a little of the love they lavished on money to the country, and maintained that Russia was the best place for them to reside, if they only knew it.

Turkey offers to concede to Greece three of the disputed places on the Thessaly frontier of Greece, if Greece will give a quit claim to the remaining two, but the Greek Government has refused the proposition, and are preparing for war in the event of a failure of the negotiations.

The sentence and imprisonment of an Italian at Tunis for attacking a French soldier has caused great excitement among the Italians; and at Rome fears are entertained that it may lead to an open rupture between both the countries.

M. ETIENNE, a French statistician of recognized authority, declares this year's grain harvests of the world quite satisfactory in the aggregate. He finds "no serious deficiency in the crops in any quarter of the world," and reports "a general abundance throughout Europe and America."

THE STATE.

Doctor Cole, mayor of Kokomo, who was killed while robbing a flouring mill, is said to have been a brother of Mrs. James and an uncle of the notorious James brothers.

At Marengo, Crawford county, Fred Byram, aged eleven years, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by James Riley, aged ten years. They were carelessly handling a revolver.

Clark county was settled in 1786, about the time Knox county was first inhabited permanently. Knox had been a trading post before Clark, but the latter county can claim the honor of being, at least, the second settlement in the State.

The Universalist state convention at ublin was larger and more enthusiastic than usual. A resolution declaring the convention earnestly in favor of the pending constitutional amendments in favor of prohibition and woman suffrage, was unanimously adopted.

The brick barn of acob F. Studebaker, of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company at South Bend, was fired by lightning stroke and burned to the ground. The horses, vehicles and furniture were saved. The loss is placed at $15,000, with $9,500 insurance.

A man named Oliver Chrisman was arrested at Richmond for stealing $1800 from his wife. he recently married an old lady, who possed considerable wealth, with the sole intent of securing it. He induced the old lady to sell her property, which is located near Anderson, and taking the proceeds ($1800) fled. When arrested, $1765 of the money was found on his person.

Alexander Anderson, a well-known educator of Knox county, has gone wrong, having left for parts unknown leaving behind him any amount of bobbery. Anderson was cited to appear before Elisha B. Milam, county superintendent, to answer a general charge of immorality, the specifications of which were: First, seduction; second, fraud; third, being a liar. The first trouble he had settled by marriage.

Two Jasper county farmers bought and planted some seed potatoes said to be the Early Rose. After due time, as the plants failed to come up, they prepared to put in other crops on the ground, thinking the seed potatoes worthless. On disturbing the ground, what was their surprise to find the hills were filled with new potatoes in a forward state of growth. No vines or tops have been visible at any stage of growth. John A. Hamilton, of Goodland, is authority for this statement. Mr. J. C. Kleoune, of Logansport, raised a crop of potatoes this season under exactly the same circumstances, the truth of which is established beyond question.

Strange Paris Fashions.

Parisian milliners and dressmakers have to make a heavy call upon their inventive faculties in the month of July when their fair customers are trotting down to Trouville, to Dieppe, or elsewhere, in search of pleasure and health. The style of feminine attire adopted for those fashionable "plages" differs entirely from that approved of for Paris. Walking costumes, morning dresses, all the various changes indispensable to a Parisienne when at the seaside, must be novel, original and striking, something quite out of the common run, no matter how ugly, provided they be sufficiently eccentric in pattern and make.

This year a lady who aims at being unimpeachable on the score of fashion will be dressed somewhat after the following manner. She will wear on her head a colored cambric hat or bonnet, supported by whalebone, and bearing a strong family likeness to a battered umbrella, weather-beaten by long use. The rest of her person will be arrayed in what is called la robe a images, or the picture-book dress.

Some ladies will exhibit little boys and girls dancing around on their backs; others will have groupes of children eating cakes on their skirts, or vulgar little urchins putting out their tongues on their sleeves, or otherwise improperly conducting themselves on their flounces and frills.

There will be shepherds and shepherdesses for those who are more poetical in their tastes, regiments of soldiers or groups of sailors to meet the requirements of others, little devils and imps performing a variety of antics for such as have preference for the diabolical, and so on, until a party of ladies with different partialities would, setting aside what personal charms they may possess, be a really interesting and attractive study to the seaside lounger.

A costume one hears of as destined to create a great sensation is the Jardin d'Acclimation dress, which is thickly covered with minute elephants, dogs, camels, dogs, etc., all artistically grouped and represented in the most natural attitude possible.

Most of these costumes are made in linen, cambric, or some such light material. A lady who applies to her couturiere for one made in some heavier stuff is told that her choice lies, as far as pattern is concerned, between the mattress design and the Louis Quinze curtain model.

A person under 20 can, without offending the dictates of fashion, wear a dress of silk or woolen material imitating as nearly as possible, Sevres china, and place on her head a hat very much resembling a basket of cherries.

If the fair sex adopt generally the picture-book, the menagerie, the military, the mattress and the Sevres china dresses for the seaside, a walk along the sands at Trouville or Deanville will offer an agreeable, or at least a remarkable, coup d'œil this summer.

Fraudulent Brandy.

New York Mail and Express.

It has long been so difficult to obtain perfectly pure brandy that American whisky and alcohol diluted with water have been generally used for medicinal purposes. But the ruin of the vineyards of France has made matters much worse, and Consul Gifford, of La Rochelle, Naples, reports that most of what is sent to the United States as French Brandy is produced in that region, and is an adulteration of the worst sort, if it is proper to call anything an adulteration which does not contain a particle of what is genuine. The people of this republic pay nearly $3,000,000 a year for imported brandy, including the duty of about 100 per cent., and the greater part of the liquor is so fraudulent that its use is extremely injurious. Why is it not possible for this country to produce its own brandy? It is very desirable to have enough that is pure for medical purposes, and a great company might establish a lucrative business by manufacturing it. While the vineyards of France have been vanishing during the last three years, those of the United States have been increasing, and it ought to be possible to produce enough white wine for distillation to supply all the pure brandy the physicians may need for patients in the United States.

A Dakota Snake Story.

Fargo special Globe-Democrat.

Just after the close of a circus performance this afternoon, a huge boa constrictor and python made their escape from their cage, and, not having been fed for two or three days, seized upon a young camel and crushed it to death in an instant. One of them went for a beautiful Indian antelope, and would have killed it in a moment, but a number of circus men came to the rescue with pitchforks and goads and drove the serpent into a corner. Jennie Hickey, the young girl who acts as snake charmer, and has charge of the monsters, was summoned and struck the large snake twice with her whip. He darted furiously at her, twirled himself around her, and in a second or two would have crushed her in his coils, as he had the baby camel, but with great presence of mind she drew the long keen knife she always carries for such emergencies, and cut the huge reptile in two. It was a narrow escape, and the girl was greeted with a round of applause when she came into the ring to-night.

Mr. Moody has expressed his preference for circuses as preaching places whenever they can be had. He says those who build circuses have a better idea of reaching an audience than those who build churches.

A rubber coat forms a part of the uniform of the Michigan militiaman.

TABLE TALK.

Oysters have been planted in Great Salt Lake.

An Illinois engineer is a grandpa at the age of 84.

Philadelphia declares that Arthur powders his nose.

Swinghammer alley is the name of a Washington street.

Thomas A. Edison has had 396 patents issued to him.

The telephone is coming into general use in Mexican cities.

American palace cars are making their appearance in Italy.

Kansas yearling lambs are shearing seventeen pounds of wool.

Three married sisters of Bethlehem, Pa., are mothers of twins.

Pennsylvania has 220 manufactories of agricultural implements.

A lucky lad in Fall River is recovering from toy pistol lockjaw.

Short skirts hold on, and are wider, owing to crinoline's revival.

If you want to find out how great a man is let him tell it himself.

Toad-in-the-hole is an English dish made of steak, milk, flour, etc.

A Boston paper don't see why a one-wheeled machine isn't an icicle.

Dog collars (not for dogs, but for society belles) are coming up again.

Anthony Comstock has libeled a yacht for sailing under bare poles.

This county uses about 60,000 bags of saltpetre yearly, worth $10 a ton.

A Philadelphia antiquarian has a spoon that once stirred tea in Pompeii.

The Chesapeake bay oyster supply has been decreasing for several years.

Brooklyn druggists pay small boys ten cents a hundred for peach kernals.

The crop of limes this year in Florida is reported to be the largest for years.

When a Georgy youth is much around a young lady he is called "real poky."

Why are the Germans like quinine and gentian? Because they are two tonics.

A Nashville paper says the Vanderbilt University has the finest library in the South.

The average hotel waiter is a perfect prodigy at cards—he takes everything with his tray.

The sale of intoxicants has been forbidden in all restaurants of the Grand Trunk railway.

Among Presbyterian clergyman there are over six hundred who wear the title of D. D.

No man that ever lived can clinch an argument without riveting his opponent's attention.

A negro merchant of Williamsburg, Va., invites customers to inspect his $50,000 stock of goods.

A drunken Denver burglar blundered into his own house and robbed himself of a watch and $70.

Metal threads—gold, silver and bronze—are woven in the new woolen stuffs imported for autumn.

Over 23,000 Americans have thus far this season been registered at the American Exchange at London.

In Duluth the soil is but two inches thick above bedrock, and it costs $15,000 to pave half a mile of street.

To try an individual charged with insanity by a jury of his peers, in almost all cases insures an acquittal.

A post-mortem on a Sylvania, Ga., cow, showed that she had an extra rib which once belonged to an umbrella.

Father Nugent, of Liverpool, is in this country arranging for the emigration of families from the west of Ireland.

The Fall River mills turn out 1,500 bed quilts a day, and the Hollisten (Mass.) mills 1,350 pairs of blankets a week.

Ella Wheeler warbles that "love is enough." Evidently Ella does not care about candy or ice cream or buggy rides.

Jack Cole, one of the Jeannette sufferers, has not regained his reason, and the doctors say he probably never will be in his right mind.

New York boasts of a man who has not laughed for twenty years. He is probably the proof-reader of an illustrated comic weekly.

At Asheville, N. C., an idiotic wedding is soon to occur. The prospective groom is but sixteen years of age, and the bride-to-be but ten.

Blondin, the hero of Niagara, in spite of his fifty-eight years, has again made his appearance on the tight rope in the "Neue Welt" at Berlin.

A high-toned Lexington, Ky., man who was out of work, refused to lower his dignity by carrying home a ham presented to him by a kind hearted grocer.

A clerk in a New York jewelry house stole an average of $20 cash per day for nearly seven years before the proprietor could find out where his profits went.

When a man kums to me for advice, I find out the kind of advice he wants, and I giv it to him; this satisfies him that he and I are two az smart men as there is living.

Why he drinks: "German workman—"Yaas, it is drue some of mein countrymen drink moch bier, but it is not strong and does make dem dronk." British workman—"No?" Then what the dooce is the use o' them a-drinkin' of it?"

Paul Boynton figures up that he has saved seventy-two persons from drowning in his day, and the largest reward ever offered him was a silver plated watch worth about $3.

The jealous husband of a pretty woman at Fayette, Texas, branded her with an iron used for marking cattle, making a star and cross, which she must bear on each cheek for life.

A sea lion belonging to a circus was thrown into the James river at Lynchburg, Va., recently, supposed to be dead. It is now lively, and frequently seen disporting itself in the freedom of the stream.

"I haven't seen you at prayer-meeting this summer," he once remarked to one of his flock. "No, dominie," was the reply; "it has been too hot for me to attend." "To hot?" replied the dominie, his eyes all a-twinkle. "Where will you find a colder place than one of our prayer-meetings?"

FROM THE WIRES.

Kassassin, September 9—6:30 a. m.—Firing commenced on both sides at 7 o'clock this morning and continued with great precision until 9 o'clock, when the enemy retired.

London, September 9.—The News has received the following account of to-day's fight at Kassassin:

"Kassassin, September 9—9:20 a. m.—After 6 o'clock this morning the Bengal Lancers and scouts came in with news of the enemy approaching in great force on the north side of the railway. Our army was at once put in motion, and by 7 o'clock an artillery duel began. Arabi's troops, of all arms, are spread over the entire ridge, and a mile and a half up the line. A train heavily armed has appeared. Close to where I stand our forty-pounder and Krupp guns are placed, shelling the enemy's right. There is also a twenty-five pounder a few yards off, playing on the same position. We have the enemy's range exactly. One of our shells burst right over the enemy's ranks. The Egyptian artillery have got our distance very well, and their shells are dropping steadily into our camp. We have the horse artillery extended along a line half a mile in length, on the north side of the railway. They are firing rapidly, and at present the Egyptians are slowly retiring. Up to this moment no casualties have occurred. Reinforcements are just coming up from Mahsameh. A Krupp gun recently captured from Arabi, sent a shell nearly in front of his train. Our infantry are slowly advancing, and the enemy slowly retreating.

Kassassin, September 9.—Noon.—The attack of the enemy has been repulsed, but the action still continues along the whole front, which extends a distance of three miles. All the troops are out from the British camp, and the wounded are now being brought in. The total casualties are not yet exactly known, but the British loss is roughly estimated at 100 killed and wounded. Many shells fell in the British camp before the enemy was repulsed.

Alexandria, September 11.—General Wolseley was lured into making an attack on Arabi's position in the neighborhood of Tel-el-Kebir by the report that the Egyptian chieftain was suffering from dysentery. That may have been the case, but the disease didn't extend to his troops, who repulsed the English and drove them back to Kassassin. Advices from English sources are that the Egyptians lost 200, dead and wounded, and the English 60.

The difficulty with regard to the final signing of the draft of the Anlo-Turkish Convention hangs upon the question whether Turkish troops having arrived at Port Said will be allowed to disembark or be required to await instructions from General Wolseley. The proclamation against Arabi Pasha has produced considerable agitation among the Arabs, who generally regard Arabi Pasha as the savior of Islam. It is believed that Arabi Pasha will promulgate a counter-proclamation against the Sultan. A dispatch from Egypt states that Arabi Pasha has expelled all Turks and Circassians from his camp.

General Wood and staff, yesterday, reconnoitered the coast from Ramleh to Aboukir in a steam barge. One of the officers who recently deserted from Arabi's army, and who accompanied them, asserts that a regiment at Mandara is prepared to desert at the earliest opportunity.

The firing heard last week, behind the enemy's position, which caused the supposition that dissensions had broken out in his camp, arose from active drilling and firing practices of new levies. Arabi Pasha has been at Tel-el-Kebir since the 25th of August.

Naples, September 11.—Telegrams from Tunis report that great excitement exists in the Italian colony there, in consequence of the sentence passed by the French council of war on an Italian, condemning him to two years imprisonment for attacking a French soldier.

[illegible], September 11.—The conflict of jurisdiction in Tunis between Italy and France is considered an incident of the gravest character, tending to aggravate the strained relations between the two countries.

Limerick, September 11.—Hynes was hanged at 8 o'clock this morning. Hynes endured the pinioning and recited his prayers calmly. Only a slight tremor was preceptible immediately before the bolt was drawn. Death was almost instantaneous. A large crowd outside the jail waited the hoisting of a black flag, many praying for the convict's soul. It is not known whether Hynes made a statement previous to his death, but it is certain that, up to Sunday, he denied any complicity in the murder. A military guard was held in readiness, and seven hundred extra policemen from northern counties were drafted to Limerick, in view of the possibility of a disturbance. During Sunday, prayers for Haynes were offered in many of the Catholic churches in counties Limerick and Clare.

St. Petersburg, September 11.—It is stated that the government has chartered six transports for the conveyance of stores and military to Vladivostok.

Kassassin, September 13.—The attack on Tel-el-Kebir began at 4:45 o'clock this morning. The main attack was directed against the enemy's extreme left flank, four miles north of the railway. A heavy artillery and infantry fire is now proceeding. The British troops are advancing rapidly, and evidently turning the enemy's flank. The British armored train with the forty pounder Krupp gun, which was captured at Kassassin, and the Gatlings, have just come into action. The fire of the enemy, opposite the extreme right of the British, is nearly silenced.

Alexandria, September 13.—The Khedive has received a telegram from Sultan Pasha saying the British attack on Tel-el-Kebir commenced at 4:45 o'clock this morning. Tel-el-Kebir was soon carried. Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit. Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. A dispatch from the front reports that the demoralization of Arabi's army is complete. His infantry are flying toward the desert.

Kassassin, September 13.—At the capture of Tel-el-Kebir the Egyptian loss is estimated at 2,000. Our loss is probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

Alexandria, September 13.—The Egyptians opened fire when the British were within about a mile of Tel-el-Kebir. The place appears to have been finally captured by a rush. The Indian Cavalry are hotly pressing the fugitives on the south and the British Cavalry on the north of the canal. She enemy's killed alone amount to 2,000. The retreat of the enemy on the north is cut off.

London, September 13.—General Wolseley telegraphs that Arabi Pasha escaped on horseback to Zagazig.

The cut letting the sea into Lake Mareotis has been completed, and the water is spreading rapidly.

London, September 13.—A correspondent gives the following description of the battle:

"Tel-el-kebir, September 13—4:45 a. m.—General Wolseley has arrived on the ground. The artillery opened fire before the enemy were aware of our presence. The infantry immediately after pressed forward, deploying and opening fire from a sheltered position. At this moment the battle is raging fiercely, so far as firing is concerned, but the men have not yet come to close quarters with the rebels.

"9 a. m.—The great battle is practically over. The rebels discovered our men when about a mile from their works, and opened a heavy rifle fire. Our men paused for a moment on the line of the sand hills, and then, with a gallant rush, they were among the rebels."

Acting on General Wolseley's orders, they reserved their fire and went in with the bayonet. The slaughter for a time was very great. The rebels could not stand it, and broke and fled, pursued hotly. I followed the Royal Irish Regiment into the trenches before one of the forts. They were filled with Arabi's followers, dead and dying.

"The final rush was made over a distance of 200 yards, the men skirmishing and seeking cover until they reached this point. Several thousand Egyptians were taken prisoners.

Indians fired the Conlee regions of the prairies in Montana. The whole country is ablaze. Settlers are removing cattle and flying in all directions. Fifteen hundred Pregans abandoned their agency. They demand increased rations. Depredations are threatened. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have broken out of their reservations at the Reno military fort. The cattle men are arming.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the northern and northwestern parts of Texas, and reaching south as far as San Antonio. At the latter place yesterday there fell four and three-quarter inches of water. The Concho river is out of its banks again, and the towns recently flooded are again submerged. Floods are also reported at Forts Stockton and Davis. At Eagle Pass the Rio Grande had spread all over the lower part of the town, and the people living on the side of the bluff are preparing to move. The river is higer than ever before known. Much apprehension is felt for the safety of life and property in towns along the lower part of the river, which are in more danger than those farther north.

A swindle has just been unearthed at Port Huron, whereby the Grand Trunk is a sufferer to an unknown amount. It consisted of sales of scrap iron to an old junk dealer in Detroit. Two clerks in the railroad office there are the guilty parties, and have skipped out. Their names are M. Walsh and W. Whitaker. How long the stealing has been going on, and how much swag has been received, is unknown, as the dishonest clerks have destroyed all traces of their transactions. Two or three heads of departments at Port Huron and Detroit have been discharged because these thefts escaped their detection, being blamed not for complicity but for negligence.

Easton, Pa., dispatch:

A frieght train and shifting engine collided at Delaware station. Both engines and several cars were wrecked. Celee Montee, the oldest watchman on the road, who was riding on the engine, was jammed head-foremost into the fire box and burned to a crisp.

Another victim to the habit of jumping on and off moving trains was added to the long list at Galva, Ill., last night. Patrick McGuire, of this city, a young man of 18 years, for a long time favorably known as an employe in Taylor & Co.'s mill, was found dead and horribly mangled in the east yard about 11 o'clock. He is supposed to have been trying to steal a ride home on a freight train. His parents, who are hard-working, respectable people, have the sympathy of the community generally. The remains will be brought here to-day for burial.

Andrew Wittig, an old man of 74 years, the keeper of a small grocery in East St. Louis, was brutally murdered at an early hour this morning. It is not known exactly how the act was committed, but the circumstances show that the grocery was entered between midnight and daylight by burglars, and the supposition is that the old man, who resides in the upper part of the building with his family and heard the noise, got up, went down stairs, was assaulted by the robbers and dragged in the adjoining alley. At all events his dead body, the skull smashed in with bricks, was found there by his wife about six o'clock. A clew points to a white man and a negro, who left for Cairo on the steamer Continental early this morning, as the murderers, and measures have been taken to have them arrested at the first point the steamer lands.

Payments already made on account of expenses in the prosecution of the Star Route cases are as follows: B. H. Brewster, for services and expenses before his appointment as Attorney General, $5,000; W. A. Cook, $6,702; George Bliss, $19,251; W. W. Kerr, $6 527; R. T. Merrick, $5,000; A. M. Gibson, $5,000. Total, $47,480. It is estimated that the total expenses of the trial will be $200,000.

At 2 o'clock, the jury not being ready to report, further recess was taken until 6 o'clock.

Hon. R. W. Melindy, formerly Judge of the circuit composed of Branch and St. Joseph counties, was found dead in bed at a hotel at Eaton Rapids this morning, where he was trying the virtues of mineral springs. He was a Captain in the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry during the war, and has been a victim of appoplexy for years.

A Jefferson City special says: "In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, William P. Barnes and Finis E. Johnston, County Judges of Cass county, were committed to jail by an order of Judge Kreckle, for refusing to make a levy on the county to satisfy a judgment obtained against Cass county to pay the bonds and interest issued by Cass county, in aid of the Tebo and Neosha Railroad."

The jury in the Star Route case came into court at 11 a. m., but being unprepared to render a verdict were again locked up according to common law—that is, without light, fire or any comforts of civilized society until the verdict is reached. The court took a further recess until 2 p. m.

At 2 o'clock the Star Route jury informed the court they were not ready to report, and a further recess was taken until to-morrow morning.

At ten minutes past 10 o'clock this morning the jury in the Star Route case entered the court-room, and through their foreman reported to the court that they had reached a conclusion as to four of the defendants, but stood as on Saturday as to the others, being unable to agree as to them. The court declined to receive the verdict and took a recess until 2 p. m.

At 2:05 the jury entered, and through their foreman reported that they were unable to agree. The court stated that it had come to the conclusion to accept a partial verdict.

The roll of the defendants was called, and all answered "here."

The jury then rendered a verdict of acquittal as to Turner and Peck, and of guilty as to Miner and Rerdell. As to the others, they were unable to agree.

On the objection of Mr. Merick, that Peck had not been arraigned, and consequently could not be included in the verdict, the foreman repeated the report as to the others, but left out the name of Peck.

The jury were then discharged, and Henkle & Williams, for Miner and Rerdell respectively, gave notice of a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

The Evening Post's Washington special says: "The District Attorney, acting upon the information of Foreman Dickson, will issue warrants for the arrest of Brewster, Cameron and Henry A. Bowen to answer the charge of attempting to bribe a juror. Mr. Merrick is busily engaged in getting his information into shape to prevent the District Attorney from acting, so we are evidently on the brink of a very unpleasant scandal, involving charge and counter charges of bribery and perjury.

A synopsis of Dickson's sworn statement in regard to the attempts at bribery which he has filed with the District Attorney is published this morning. It contains only one point in addition to what he set forth in yesterday's statement. Dickson says that Bowen in the course of the conversation, in which he urged the former to secure the conviction of Brady and Dorsey, asserted that after conviction the President would pardon the defendants, possibly within thirty days. To Dickson's inquiry on the point, Bowen answered that Bliss, Merrick and Kerr were entirely ignorant of this movement on the part of Attorney General Brewster.

Down in Maine.

Portland, Me., September 11.

At 11:30 this morning the tallies show that one-quarter of the city vote has been thrown, standing: Republican, 953; Fusion, 715. Republican majority, 238. The city Republican majority for Governor in 1880 was 185, so the present majority indicates a substantial gain.

At Calais, the election is progressing quietly with a full vote. Robie will carry the city by from 300 to 400 majority.

At Damariscotta many Greenbackers are voting the straight Republican ticket.

Dexter reports a gain for the Republicans.

At Gardiner a full vote will be polled. At 1 o'clock the indications are that the voting is nearly two to one in favor of Robie. The Republicans will probably elect Representatives to the Legislature, although there is strong opposition.

Portland.—At 1:30 the tallies showed two-thirds of Portland's vote in, standing as follows: Republican, 2,480; Fusion, 2,136. Republican majority, 344, against a total majority last time of 185. Independent Republican and straight Greenback votes are insignificant, and may be considered simply scattering.

Houlton.—Indications point to a Republican gain of 600 in the county.

Lewiston.—The vote stood at 1 o'clock, Robie, 1,042; Plaisted, 865.

Auburn.—Four down town wards give Robie 783, Plaisted 577.

Brunswick.—Voting is progressing quietly. The indications are that about an average vote will be thrown, with very little gain by either party.

Augusta—The election here is quiet, but a heavy vote is being polled. The Republicans are sweeping every ward at the rate of two to one, largely increasing the majority of 1880. The Independent and straight Greenback vote is heavy.

Belfast—The contest is very animated here, and a larger vote than ever before has been thrown. The Republicans are gaining largely.

Biddeford—Up to noon only about a third of the total vote had been thrown. The vote between Plaisted and Robie is very close. Very few straight Greenback, Independent or Temperance votes are being cast.

Portland, Me., September 12.

The Republicans have carried the State by a plurality estitmated at 8,000 for Robie for Governor. The Republican majority in both houses of the Legislature will be largely increased. The indications now are that the Senate will stand twenty-eight Republicans and three Fusionists, a Republican gain of six; and the House ninety-sever Republicans and fifty-four Fusionists, a gain of thirteen. All four of the Republican Congressmen are elected, which is a net gain of one. The Legislature will re-elect Mr. Frye United States Senator.

A dispatch from Vinita, I. T., gives some particulars of an attempt last night to rob the Missouri Pacific train. It appears that the Adams Express agent was informed yesterday that an attempt would be made to rob the express train due at Vinita at 10:30 last night. The plan was for two of the robbers to board the train at Vinita, quietly capture the conductor and sidetrack the train four miles north of Vinita, where others of the gang would meet them, rob the express mail and passengers, and then ride away on horses provided for the purpose. The express agent telegraphed Mr. J. B. Barrett, route agent, and he and Detective Irskine, of the St. Louis and San Francisco road, and others went south on the freight and met and boarded the passenger train at Chauteau. They made their arrangements to thwart the robbers. When the train left Venita, two of the robbers met Conducter Warren on the front platform of the smoking-car, and ordered him to throw up his hands, and shot him in the face. Warren fell of the train. The detectives then opened fire, killed one of the robbers and captured the others. The train was backed to Venta, and the wounded conductor, who was dangerously hurt, was picked up. The train then started north again, but was not molested at the place agreed upon, the other members of the gang evidently thinking something had gone wrong.

Great excitement exists in East St. Louis on the question of whether colored children shall be sent to the pudlic schools where white children are taught. The trouble has been culminating for some time. During vacation the School Board selected a site for a school building for colored children, located between railroad tracks. The colored people objected to this location and threatened to send their children to school with the whites. Yesterday at the opening of the schools a number of colored children applied for admission to the white schools, but the principals refused to admit them. The excitement grew apace, and the Board ordered school to be closed for the day. Last night, several street fights occurred, and to-day the schools were again opened. A few white children presented themselves, but the colored ones were again on hand, and yesterday's action was repeated. Some teachers left their schools, and finally the schools were again closed for the remainder of today. The board had, in the meantime, rented a building to serve as a school for colored children, but the colored people would not send their children there, claiming the right to have them enrolled in white schools. Fights occurred between white and colored children this morning. The excitement is growing, and it is not known how the matter will terminate.

A New York dispatch says:

Arrived, the Parthia, from Liverpool, with Melville and other survivors of the Jeannette, and Captain Berry, of the Rogers, on board.

A Bad Medicine Man.

[Texas Siftings.]

"How are the colored voters coming on out in Onion Creek?" asked an Austin candidate of a darkey with a load of hay.

"Dar's a heap of sickness out dar among de colored folks."

"What is it, malaria?"

"I reckon dat's de name of de stuff. Hit am sumfin what he got from de druggery shop."

"What stuff are you talking about?"

"De stuff a white man out dar puts in his watermillions to keep de colored folks from mistakin' em for dar own watermillions."

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
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Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

So F. E. Davenport,

Consult and secure the advantages of DR BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

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A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC
A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC once; it will invigorate & build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN
[illegible]

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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

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The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

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TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
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DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. [illegible]
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It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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"Our Little Ones."

This little paper for children, is one of the cutest of all the many cute little magazines for children. The stories are so natural and childlike, and the illustrations are so real, that one who has a particle of love for children, never tires of wandering among its dainty freshness. No one who has children should be without it.

The following from the Butler Review, shows the high estimation in which our candidate for sheriff, is held by the people in that town: "Both the candidates for sheriff reside at this place, and have long been friends and neighbors. No one knows better the good qualities of Mr. Boyle, the democratic candidate, than his opponent, Mr. Hazlett. Several years ago when Mr. Hazlett was draying in town, he got hurt or was sick, and unable to either procure the feed, or attend to his horse or cow, and Mr. Boyle carried hay from his own barn and fed Mr. Hazletts' stock. This is the kind of a man Mr. Boyle is, as scores of our citizens will testify, and to-day, he is the same true open hearted friend that he was in former years. We mention the incident above to show our people the manner of man they are to have for their next sheriff, and this too, will show to the public why he is so popular among those who know him best."

At the judicial convention held at Waterloo, on the 5th, by the democracy of the circuit composed of the counties of Noble, DeKalb, Steuben, Wm. H. Dills, of Auburn, was nominated for judge, and Harry Reynolds, of Ligonier, for prosecutor. Considering the fact that the circuit ordinarily has a republican majority of nearly oe thousand it is somewhat significant that there should have been three aspirants for the democratic nomination for the judgship. It looks as if the democrats in that circuit meant to prepare a surprise for their political enemy.—Elkhart Monitor.

The republican majority are dead to conscience; they are dead to the appeals of the suffering industries of the land; and there is left but one effectual remedy which the people can now apply—"smash the machine." I call upon the capitalists; I call upon the labors and upon strikers; I call upon every man who does not want to arrest the property of this country to come forward in the fall elections and smash the republican machine.

*Extract from speech of Abram S. Hewitt in the house of representatives June 23, 1882."

Eli B. Gerber, of Ligonier, the candidate selected for joint representative by the democracy in convention assembled at Waterloo, last Tuesday, is a man of moral worth, and one well calculated to fill this responsible position with credit to himself and to those who vote for him. Possessing, as he does, the entire respect of the community in which he lives, and having a large acquaintance—not only in the county where he resides but throughout the entire district—his selection cannot be otherwise than a good one, and his election assured.—Kendallville News.

—The undertakers are accumulating wealth, yet we think they deserve the big profits which accrue from their business. We learn that there are men in this county who owe for their wife's burial for over three years, and when they asked the man of coffins to trust them, with tears in their eyes as large as beer kegs, they faithfully promised to pay the bill in sixty days. This class of dead beats is what makes the honest laborer's credit good for nothing and causes large profits in the undertaking business.

In Montgomery and Lake counties, and we might include half of the counties of the state, the republican leaders are playing anti-prohibition to catch votes, while in the balance they are pleading for prohibition to catch votes. Any informed voter of that party knows this to be true. What is the sequel? The plain, unvarnished fact is that it is all for the purpose of retaining power, at the sacrifice of principle.—Huntington Democrat.

The Chicago Times: "Mahone is not only exacting five per cent. assessments from the men, but he is squeezing the lady clerks. This is scandalous." It is infamous. And this is going on right under the nose of President Arthur. Horrible—ain't it? Down with machine politics!—Valpo. Messenger.

MODERWELL & STUDOR,

(Successors to S. W. Ellsworth & Co.)

The oldest and only Carpet Store in the city, are showing the largest and best line of Carpets, Mattings and Window Shades, at very low prices, for first-class goods. Their fall stock has been carefully selected and bought for CASH; hence they can assure purchasers of great bargains. We are exclusive agents for the "AURORA CARPET SWEEPER," the best sweeper that ever brushed carpet. MODERWELL & STUDOR,
26 East Berry St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties. 36-4t.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

Obituary.

DIED.—Monday September 11, 1882, at his residence near this place, after an illness of only one week, Christian Sheets, aged 57 years, 2 months, and 27 days. The deceased was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 14, 1825, where in August 1846, he was married to Margaret Carr, who survives him. About six weeks after his marriage he with his young wife emigrated to this county, and settled upon the land now a part of his farm, and within a few steps of the place he died, erected a log cabin in which to live, the old cabin still standing at the place. For thirty-six years he continued to reside at the one place he so soon selected for himself and his youthful companion, sharing with her the pleasures, joys and sorrows incident to a life of a comparatively new country. By the strictest economy and untiring energy he accumulated a reasonable competency which, he now, just past the meridian of life and so recently in such good health and apparently robust constitution, is called to leave to those whom he so highly prized and endearingly loved. As a husband, father, brother and neighbor he was ever present, mirthful and kind with a firmness and fortitude in all the social relations, yet with a heart as warm and tender as an infants, with the world at large that firmness and fortitude in business affairs nearly amounted to sternness and severity in the make of his recognized character for honesty and unflinching integrity. As a citizen he was at all times foremost in the enterprises affecting his neighborhood and the introduction of new inventions, and appliances for economy and labor-saving upon the farm, as well as of valuable stock raising; in fact having one of the model farms of our county. He was a member of the M. E. church for the last thirty years, and his hand and purse were always open for religious and moral purposes, as well as to the poor and needy of his neighborhood. Around his dying bed were gathered, besides his loving wife and children (except the youngest son who is in Montana and could not arrive in time) his only two brothers and three sisters from Ohio, all of whom have the heartfelt sympathy of this entire community. The funeral services were held Wednesday at the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. McCarty, of the Garrett, M. E. church officiating, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens from all parts of the county. Thus again are we called upon to mourn the loss in our community of a highly respected, enterprising, worthy and christian friend and neighbor. We all soon may follow him. May he rest in peace.

The Heberling Shirring and Gathering Machine.

(Improved March 1, 1880.)

The only machine in the world that makes the hand-stitch. Simple, practical and perfect in operation. Doing a large range of material; such as silks, satins, velvets, alpacas, cashmeres, white goods, &c., with one or two rows of stitching at the same time.

Work more regular and beautiful than can be done by hand. Shirrs or gathers adjusted full or scant by drawing thread same as hand-work. Will do the work of ten or fifteen hands. Call on Miss C. Wolsey and Mrs. Angie Kuhlman, corner of Main and Fifth street, Auburn, Indiana. 26-12t.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL

CARPETINGS.

Fall styles of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New goods in

SILK DEPARTMENT.

New things in

FALL DRESS GOODS.

Fall and Winter

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

New styles of

PRINTS AND PERCALES.

Fall and Winter

UNDERWEAR.

Full line of

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS

The new shades of

6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.

New novelties in

RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS

Choice new styles of

FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE

KID GLOVES.

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep in all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE. INDIANA.

Notice to Builders.

The undersigned will, at the office of F. F. Bacon, in Garrett, on Saturday, September 23, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the contract for building a school-house one mile east of Garrett. Building must be finished by the 15th of November, 1882. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Esquire Bacon, in Garrett. I reserve the right to reject any and all bids. HENRY PROBST,
Sept. 13, 1882. Trustee Keyser Tp

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3 cent stamp for 36 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information

THE POPE MFG. CO.,
tf. 597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 138. 2-tf.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH COLDS IN HEAD
HAY-FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEALS SORES IN NASAL PASSAGES
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO. OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

Directions: Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflamation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 16am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 28
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 18	3 28
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 48
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 28	7 56	9 16
Fostoria	11 02	8 33	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18am	1 08
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 53	1 50
Albion		1 08	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 08
Milford Junction		1 58	3 18
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 35	5 55	7 10

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines*.

JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

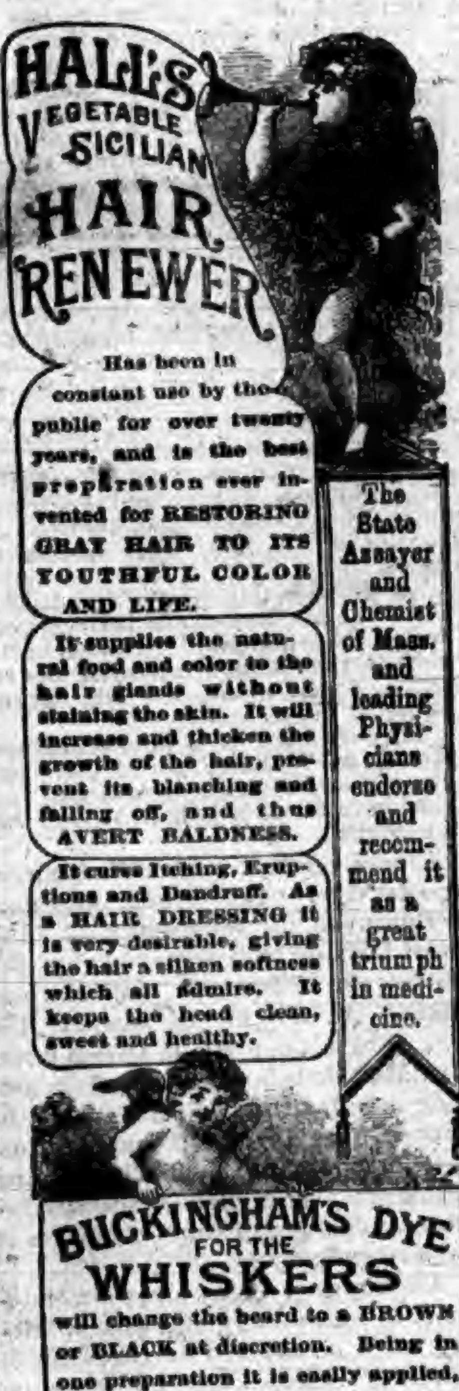

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
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The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library and Encyclopedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains every word in the English language, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation, and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of Reference. Webster's Dictionary costs [illegible], and the American Popular Dictionary costs only $1. [illegible] ten times the money.—N. Y. Atlas. "We have never seen its equal either in price, finish or contents."—The Advocate. "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference."—Leslie's Illus. News, N. Y. One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (Illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, post-paid to any address on receipt of $1. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid $2. Order at once. This offer is good for 60 days only, and will never be made again. Six copies for Five Dollars. Get five of your friends to send with you and you get your own book free.

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Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

Important Notice!

P. YOUNG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Wishes to announce to his friends, customers and the public in general that he has opened an entire New and Mammoth stock of the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS!

In all grades, from the cheapest to the very finest. The largest assortment in the county.

FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

The cheapest place in northern Indiana. Orders on short notice promptly filled. Remember the place—on Seventh street, opposite F. A. Hoff's grocery, Auburn, Ind. Everybody invited to call.

P. YOUNG, Merchant Tailor.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,

Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery,

Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods

Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware

Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (If you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,

Clocks,
Clocks,

Castors
Castors,

Spoons,
Spoons,

Forks,
Forks,

Knives
Knives,

Chains,
Chains,

Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS

SEEDS SEEDS

For the MERCHANT on our New Plan
For the MARKET GARDENER
For the PRIVATE FAMILY
Grown by ourselves [illegible]

SEEDS SEEDS

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

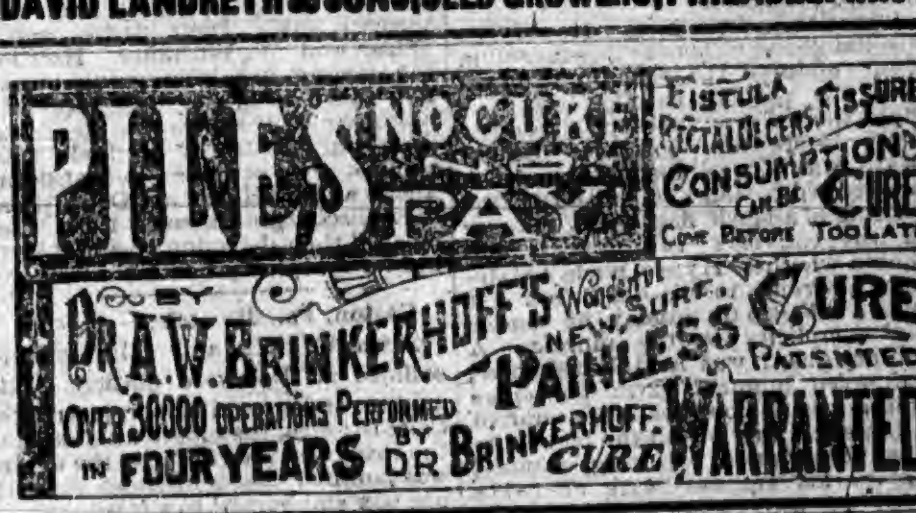

AGENTS WANTED for HOMES AND HOME LIFE.

How to attain Good Health, Long Life, and Happy Homes. How to prevent disease. How, when and what to eat. Clothing. Accidents. Care of the sick. Marriage—its purpose, duties and pleasures. Birth and care of children—their physical, intellectual and moral training and government. Social and business life. The Laws of health. Signs, and treatment of disease. Represents the life work, experience and observations of an eminent physician, and contains important information that fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, young men and ladies, boys and girls ought to know. Nothing like it ever published. Sells at sight. Send for circulars and terms.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO.
113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

30 CARD CHROMOS and 12 LARGE CHROMOS FREE

with the "Peoples Magazine." The most magnificent premium ever given, and one of the best magazines published. Only 60 cents a year. Sample sent free on receipt of a 3-cent stamp. Agents wanted. Send 60 cents for complete outfit, including all the chromos. Money returned if not satisfied.

$47 a month and board in your own county. Men or Ladies. Pleasant business. Address, PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa. 35-4w.

THE MYSTERY OF

Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have searched every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open [illegible] Love's Pathway clear. Start right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 30 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

—Photos $1 a dozen at Jones', Fort Wayne. 34.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882. Number 38.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Cut the corn.

—Wheat about all sowed.

—Get the winter supply of wood and coal before the roads break up.

—Paint the dwellings this fall and protect them from the weather.

—Prosperity makes a fool weaker and a wise man stronger, and adversity does the same.

—Don't fail to attend the Waterloo fair. The crowd will be larger than ever this time.

—One of the mistakes of human life is to suppose that others opinions are to make us happy.

—Life, according to an Arabic proverb consists of two parts—the past a dream, the future a hope.

—There is no strength in exagerration, even the truth is weakened by being expressed too strongly.

—Many men admire women intensely: but they can't be persuaded to hold the baby just for a moment.

—McQuiston & Long have the best stock of black silks and satinsin the city. Call and see them. 37-3

—The Corunna band has been engaged to furnish music for the Waterloo fair. They make a fine display in their new uniforms.

—Someone claims to have found this legend written in a Leadville church: "Please do not shoot at the organist; he is doing his best."

—We are told "the evening wore on," but we are never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Probably the "close" of a summer's day?

—Davenport the Druggist has a few patterns in wall paper, carried over from last year, which he is offering regardless of cost. Come and see.

—The industrial schools are having an apparently good effect upon the Indians. The red men have begun to work well and to take a pride in their work.

—The members of every christian church stand in the pulpit beside their pastor, and enforce or weaken all that he proclaims by what they are and of what they do.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a CASE of choice styles in brocade dress goods which they are selling at 15 and 20c per yard—former price has been 25c. 37-3

—At the summer resorts it is said that one wave from a woman's handkerchief will continue to attract more attention than hundreds of waves from the lake.

—You can't make yourself good by simply going to church, and after that doing as you please, any more than you can make yourself polite by swallowing a dancing master.

—Morse, who invented the telegraph, and Bell, the inventor of the telephone, both had deaf-mute wives, which leads a wag to observe: "Just see what a man can do when everything is quiet."

—When an Illinois man gets to marrying too often the neighbors take it upon themselvds to dig up two or three dead wives and discover that they were poisoned. This makes the bridegoom unhappy.

—The surest road to success in life is that of persistent and thorough work. Speculators who make money rapidly, generally lose it with equal rapidity. It is the patient, steady plodders, who gain and keep fortunes.

—MILLINERY.—Mrs. Clock has received new fall styles in hats and bonnets. Has the latest styles and shades in ribbons, flowers, plumes and tips. Keep also a assortment of black and cream Spanish laces. 36-4w.

—This is true indeed; but when her welcome is clouded with an atmosphere of angry words and coal scuttles, there is something about it that makes a man want to go out in the woodshed and sleep on the ice chest.

—A man will eat soggy biscuit twice a week without a complaint when his girl invites him out to tea; but when the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest suspicion of saleratus in them, the neighbors will think the district school is out for recess, by the racket he makes.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

—Auburn correspondence to Steuben Republican:

"If the people of Angola wish to see an attractive public square let them come to Auburn. We have one that is attractive and in favorable contrast with the minature desert in the center of Angola."

—Mr. W. Biddle, of Chicago, representing the Midland Telephone company, was in the city yesterday canvassing the feasibility of establishing branch connections for the telephone, connecting with all points between Ft. Wayne, Marion and North Manchester, via Wabash, Warsaw, Columbia City and all points southwest of North Manchester; also south to Bluffton, north to Huntington, Auburn and Wabash. Mr. Biddle will interview our business men in a few days as to their views upon such an enterprise, and it is to be hoped he will meet with sufficient encouragement to go on with the work.—[Ft. Wayne Gazette.

—A young lady says that males are of no account from the time the ladies stop kissing them as infants till they commence kissing them as lovers.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield. tf.

—McQuiston & Long still sell eigh pounds of good green coffee for $1 and O G roasted coffee at 15c. 37-3

—If you make your youth a saving bank you will not need any one's charity in your old age.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—Monroeville, the Democrat says, has thirty disconsolote widows living in town, six of whom are on one street.

—Cellery Bitters for headache, biliousness and indigestion. At DAVENPORT'S.

—Live and act to-day. He who spends one-half of his time in enjoying his tomorrows will spend the other half in regretting his yesterdays.

LOST, somewhere along the road between Auburn, and New Era, a dress model, such as is used by dressmakers. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office. 2t.

—Upon being ask how she would regard the taking of another wife by her husband, the daughter of Brigham Young, a four months' bride, answered: "Of course it is a painful thought, and I try to put it away from me, but I should accept it as a duty to my husband and because the church requires it."

—A young man of Maryland committed suicide because he was too poor to marry. This is an isolated case. The poor young man generally marries and if his wife does not commit suicide a year or two afterward it is not because she hasn't sufficient provacation.

—According the following from the Wabash Plain Dealer, George Hazzard is not entirely broke as credited by our citizens:

"Mrs. Dr. Armstrong, of LaFontaine, who is a sister of Geo. Hazzard, denies saying that George can lay his hands on from $50,000 to $75,000, or any other sum of his own money. He is supposed to have had from $2,000 to $2,500 in cash on his person when he left La-Fountaine."

—The largest and best stock in this neck of woods to select your wedding and birthday presents is at Bassett & Maxson's, Waterloo, Ind., where they still continue to do watch repairing in a substantial manner. 2t.

—It is about time the report was revived, and on this occasion it appears in the Boston Advertiser:

"The White House will have a mistress next winter. President Arthur is undoubedly engaged, and the marriage will take place early in the fall. The name of the lady is for the present a state secret. The engagement was made last spring, and the lady has this summer, at different watering places, been the recipient of the choicest flowers from the White House conservatories."

—In our hurry last week a sheet of manuscript giving a sketch of our candidate for sheriff was mislaid. We are very sorry, indeed, that it happened and hope our readers will excuse us for the blunder. The old addage, however, that it is "never too late to do good," will help us out, and the gentle man can have his "send off" this week which we hope will be satisfactory to him and his friends:

JOHN W. BOYLE,

of Butler, candidate for sheriff, has been a resident of this county over 30 years, settling and marrying in Concord township. He has been a farmer all his life, but occasionally engaged in other pursuits in addition to looking to his farming interests. He is a man of more than ordinary education, energy and enterprise, having at all times since his residence at Butler, taken great interest in the welfare of that village, and especially in the construction of the two railroads into that town. For integrity and honesty he is the peer of any man in the county, and will, wherever known, run in advance of his ticket.

—Celery, Hop and Dandelion Bitters for biliousness and nervous Headache. Not a patent bitters, but a regular physicians prescription prepared Secundum Artem by DAVENPORT the Druggist.

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MODERWELL & STUDOR,

(Successors to S. W. Ellsworth & Co.)

The oldest and only Carpet Store in the city, are showing the largest and best line of Carpets, Mattings and Window Shades, at very low prices, for first-class goods. Their fall stock has been carefully selected and bought for CASH; hence they can assure purchasers of great bargains. We are exclusive agents for the "AURORA CARPET SWEEPER," the best sweeper that ever brushed carpet. MODERWELL & STUDOR,
26 East Berry St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

◆

—Remember when visiting the fair at Waterloo, to go to Bassett & Maxson's watch, clock and jewelry emporium and don't forget to buy your wife that gold watch and chain you promised her so long ago. Don't forgetnow. 2t.

How to Save.

All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay at such times means danger.—Detroit Free Press. See other column. 36-1t.

Correspondence.

BUTTE CITY, MONTANA, Sept. 12, 1882.

EDITOR COURIER:—It may be of interest to some of your many readers to hear something about the Yellow Stone National Park, and having just made a tour of that wonderful region, will attempt a brief description of the most important points of interest. This country situated in the northwest corner of Wyoming Territory, embracing a small portion of Montana and Idaho, is 55 by 65 miles in extent, and occupying a lofty position. Her waters reach the Gulf of Mexico, via. the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and Pacific ocean, via. Snake river and Columbia. The Geysers and a great part of the numerous boiling springs are situated in the western part of the park and on both sides of the west fork of Fire-hole river, a full description of which could be made to fill a large volume, and be of a great interest to a lover of the works and wonders of nature. The hot water of these different springs seem to partake of the same nature, being strong of minerals and during their constant flow, this mineral or sediment is deposited forming large mounds and craters, and in some instances covering acres of ground, with a grayish formation somewhat resembling limestone. Architectural Fountain, (so named from its curious structure) has a circular rim or crater 20 feet in diameter, scalloped and beautifully ornamented in various colors and tints. The water is continually boiling, steaming and overflowing on all sides, occasionally becoming furious and throwing hot water and steam at a lively rate, filling to overflow the surrounding cups and covers. About the rims of the cuplike cavities, and on the smooth surfaces in many accessible places, are written or carved the names of tourists. The mound formed by this spring covers about an acre, and is about 16 feet high. Several other springs of less importance cluster about this one and some of them very beautiful. Crystal lake is worthy of notice, situated only a few rods from the river, and elevated at least 50 feet above it, a circular lake of hot water 3 acres in size with a beautiful tinted and ruffled border, full and overflowing on all sides, the water is so clear that one can stand on its edge and look many fathoms into the seething pit below. Its curious basin is adorned with more brilliant colors and decorations than any one can imagine. One very remarkable feature of the geyser basin is the Chalk Vat an oblong pool 40 by 60 feet in diameter, of boiling clay or mud varying in color from a cream white to a bright pink, its boiling is like that of mush, huge bubbles rising slowly to the surface, exploding with a puffing sound, spists of hot chalk are thrown 2 or 3 feet high keeping up a constant puff and splutter. Where this boiled substance has cooled and dried about the edges of the vat, it can be cut with a knife, and resembles chalk. Hell's-half-acre, a geyser of importance, has turned itself loose within the last year, formerly being a flowing hot spring of no great note. Its eruptions now occur every 50 minutes, and it throws an immense body of water in every direction 200 feet or more. Many rocks are thrown out, from the size of a half bushel to mere pebbles, and scattered about for several rods. This geyser, unlike most others, has no mound, but to the contrary has torn a great hole out of the river bank a half acre in size. Its irregular wall on the upper side is 20 feet high and on the lower a little above water level so that the boiling contents during the spasms are poured over into the river, and right here I will say that the river is so heated up by the continued flow of hot water from this spring that five miles below it is milk warn, and fish do not flourish for fifteen miles below. Old Faithful, is the tourists favorite. His display is grand, and is regular as clock work, never failing every 68 minutes in sending up a column of water and steam five feet in diameter, throwing it skyward to a distance of 150 feet, and holding the stream to that height for 8 or 10 minutes. The stream is vertical and in decending, the water forms a glittering shower, splashing into a succession of beautiful reservoirs of every conceivable shape. The mound is about twenty-five feet high. The Giant, king of the park, throws a vertical stream 6 feet in diameter to a height of about 300 feet, continuing for three hours. His rumbling can be heard a distance of three miles, and his heaving and straining cause every thing to quiver for rods around. With eyes peeled and mouths ajar we stared spellbound, or, thunder-struck, expecting some great explosion, or at the next heave to see his whole stomach thrown up. The crater of this geyser is 10 feet in diameter at the base, and 15 feet high, resembling an old hollow stump, broken out on one side. It issues every 4th, day. The Giantess, is a grand spouter, and has a orifice of 25 feet. Her display occurs once in about twelve days, and a large body of water is thrown to the height of 200 feet, and continues gradually diminishing for ten hours. The Bee Hive, throws a stream 2 feet in diameter 220 feet high about every twelve hours, continuing 15 minutes. It has a crater four feet high, and five feet in diameter at the base, resembling in shape an old fashion bee hive. Castle geaser resembles an old ruined castle, and looms up fully 20 feet above its mound with oddly fashioned terraces and steps in regular succession leading down to its base. The formation, as hard as flint, has taken a great variety of shapes. A grumbling, murmuring sound is continually heard within the great chimney, and about every 48 hours a grand display of water dances to the tune of 160 feet for a few minutes, then comes a discharge of steam with a whistling roar as though a hundred boiler escape valves were turned loose at the same time, taming down gradually its former grumbling. Many others of less importance, but still very interesting might be described, but for want of time and space we will simply give the names of a few of them. Towitt, Grand, Saw Mill, Three Brothers, Splendid, River Side, Grotto, Fountain, Fan, Troops, Laundry, Dental, Cup Circes Boudoir, Paintpot, Devil's Punch Bowl and many others. When time will permit I will write more about this trip and speak of Yellow Stone Lake, Falls and Cangu, Sulphur Mountains, etc.

Respectfully Yours,
J. P. GOETSCHIUS.

Public Speaking.

Hon. D. D. Moody, candidate for representative will address the people on the political question of the day at the following dates: Cedar Creek, Oct. 2, 1882; McKinley school house, Oct. 3; Jackson Center Oct. 4; Stafford Center, Oct. 5; Mooresville, Oct. 7; Patterson school house, Oct. 9; Fairfield Center, Oct. 10; Franklin Center, Oct. 11; Learned school house, Oct. 12; Summit, Oct. 13; Corunna, Oct. 14; Sedan, Oct. 16; St. Joe, Oct. 17; Spencerville, Oct. 18; Newville, Oct. 19.

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The Texas cattle fever has made its appearance at several points in West Virginia, and there is reason to fear that it may extend to the cattle herds of the west. It first appeared in Alabama, then in North Carolina, and then in the neighborhood of Abingdon, Virginia, whence it spread to localities near Wheeling, West Virginia, and Reading, Pennsylvania.

◆

Gen. J. W. Denver, formerly Territorial Governor of Kansas, and the pioneer after whom the city of Denver, Col., was named, is now revisiting his namesake, which has grown beyond his recollection. As is often the case, Gen. Denver never realized any pecuniary benefit from being the patriarch of the thriving young metropolis, and is now living quietly in Ohio.

◆

The Decatur Democrat puts it like this which hits the bull-eye of the target: "According to some people, a person is not a temperance man, unless he commits himself to the wildest flights of the ultra prohibitionists. There is no sober temperance sentiment outside of their ranks. But they will find this is not one of the mistakes of Moses, but of the radical implacable and impolitic element within themselves, that is doing as much harm to the temperance cause as all other opposition combined. Our people are fair minded and fast becoming tolerant. Opinions will be gauged at the ballot box, and will perish or survive under the pressure of that law, which recognizes the survival of the fittest."

◆

—If you want a good cigar get the PALM LEAF at McQuiston & Long's 3t

—Latest Styles in fall hats and bonnets at Mrs. Clock's. 36-4w.

—Celery Bitters cures biliousness, indigestion and sleeplessness. DAVENPORT, the Druggist.

IMMENSE ARRIVAL
OF
DRY GOODS!

Trot out your prices and quality of goods and we will lay you in the shade. Grand opening of Durable, Stylish, Perfect-Fitting, Low-Priced

CLOTHING!

The largest stock of Dress Goods in the county and at lowest prices. Ladies Sacques and Dolmans in beautiful styles. Our Ladies' Suitings cannot be beaten
The well-filled Grocery Department is perfect with nice fresh goods somewhat cheaper than heretofore.

QUEENSWARE!

Of all Kinds and Styles.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of every Desirable Style and Way Below Former Prices.

HATS AND CAPS

To fit the Largest as well as the Smallest. We Invite Every One to Call at the Popular Double Store of

SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

AS THE WIND BLOWS.

The wind blows north, the wind blows south,
The wind blows east and west;
No matter how the free winds blows,
Some ships will find it best;
Some one out in the wide, wide sea
Shouts with a happy air:
"Ho! shipmates, ho! set all the sails,
The wind is blowing fair!"

O a ship sails out into the east,
Another to the west;
One has to struggle fierce and hard,
By the wind and waves oppressed,
Under bare masts, tossed to and fro,
By rain and salt spray wet;
The other flies before the gale
With all her white sails set.

"O wind, O wind, why dost thou blow,
And out to ocean roar,
When I would steer my little bark
Toward some pleasant shore?
What honor will it be to thee
If down beneath the wave,
My simple craft and I shall find
A cold, forgotten grave?"

"O foolish one why wilt thou steer
Against the mighty gale?
There are ten thousand ships afloat
Besides thy tiny sail.
If thou would'st float o'er pleasant seas,
Oppose me will no more;
When I blow shoreward, then do thou
Sail also to the shore.

"Yet if thy will with mine must strive,
Do then the best you can;
Against my might set all thy skill,
And fight me like a man.
Stand by the wheel, steer steadily,
Keep watch above, below;
Such hearts will make the ports they seek,
No matter what winds blow."
—Harper's Weekly.

THREE NIGHTS.

It is now several years since I was returning from the northwestern district of Lake Superior. Winter, with its winds and deep snows, had already set in, and instead of the usual lake voyage, my journey to the land of civilization had to be performed in a sleigh. Each day I took my way over roads whose ruts the snow had filled, while my horse's bells rang gayly out through the snow clad forest, whose pendent circles flashed in the sun's rays like a fruitage of gems.

We had passed Lake Superior, and were treading the forest bordering on Lake Huron, when one evening we came to a better cultivated farm than usual, where the scraping of fiddles and the echoing of the music announced one of those blithsome frolics with which the settlers at intervals lighten the monotony of backwoods life.

But it soon appeared that this was an extraordinary festival, being for the bridal of our host's daughter, whom all these friends, who came from many miles around, were to accompany to see the knot tied on the morrow. What a joyous scene it was.

The sun rose on our unwearied revels, ushering in the wedding day, and then one and all—for I deferred my journey in honor of the occasion—prepared to escort the bride on her way.

Through many of the backwoods settlements clergymen have never passed, and troths are lawfully plighted before the nearest magistrate. But on the present occasion it chanced that a clergyman was visiting his brother-in-law at a farm some twenty miles distant, and the marriage was hurried that the bride might have the advantage of a "parson's wedding."

My two-horse sleigh being the best appointed vehicle in the company, I placed it at the bride's disposal, and we were soon speeding through the forest followed by a bevy of sleighs and trains filled with a laughing crowd; and while the sleigh bells rang out the merriest of bridal peals, the young settlers played wild choruses upon their horns, until the woods echoed with their minstrelsy.

About midday we reached our destination. Our fair bride seemed almost scared to find how solemn were the words which bound her to share the burdens as well as the joys of her bridegroom, though she plighted her vows in a trembling but earnest voice, and smiled happily as he handed her into the sleigh for the return journey.

Again we swept through the bush with laugh and jest. My high-bred horses, fresh as when we started, soon far outsped the heavy steeds of the other travelers, and left them out of sight and hearing.

"Let us go by the lake shore," cried the bridegroom; "then you'll see the 'tumble,' and we will be home before the others are."

This was highly approved by the new made wife, and, as I was somewhat weary of the monotony of the woods, I readily agreed. Between us and the shore was a winding gully filled with frozen snow, which soon brought us to the broad belt of ice bordering the land. Beyond was the lake, which, as far as we could see, stretched a vast expanse of blue, refreshing to the eye wearied by the universal whiteness. Troubled by a recent gale, the lake heaved and rolled in heavy swells, whose very action was cheering amid the dead stillness.

Meanwhile we bowled merrily along over the wavy ice, which flashed and sparkled in a thousand blinding and gorgeous rays beneath our horses' feet.

At length a deep reverberation announced the tumble, a succession of foaming cascades by which the waters of a lofty river found their way into the lake, and whose picturesque beauty was enhanced by the lines of glittering icicles which fringed the overhanging rocks and the glacier-like cone of ice the spray had raised before it.

This admired, we passed on, for the day was fast drawing to a close. As the sun sank behind the pine crest of a distant headland, we came to an estuary, whose further point it formed. Beyond was the farm, and we urged the horses to a swifter pace, for with the sun's departure came a greater increase of cold.

The estuary, some eight miles wide, stretched deep into the land, and, to save time, we drove straight across the vast sheet of ice that bridged it. Night fell as we proceeded, but though the moon had not yet risen, the misty reflection of the snow lighted us on our way. We had reached the center of the bay when a report like a discharge of artillery filled the air, and, rolling back over the ice, was repeated by a thousand echoes.

It was the unmistakable sound of cracking ice.

Without a word I put the horses to their speed.

The next moment a yet louder and sharper concussion broke on the stillness, followed by a third, which sounded as if it rent the air asunder.

My companions peered eagerly into the dark. The horses stopped suddenly, and looking before them we perceived a dark belt of heavy waters. The crack was too broad for our horses to leap; all left us, therefore, was to turn landward, hurry on and outstrip the danger. But with each step the gap beside us widened, until it resembled a river, and to our consternation we discovered that the ice had split on either side, leaving us floating on a large cake of ice, which the swift current of the river was driving rapidly out up the lake.

What a sudden dismay came over us as we gazed at the increasing chasm!

The bridegroom was eager to swim the space, and bear tidings to the farm; but it would have been a useless sacrifice of life.

There was but one chance left—that we might yet hit upon some projecting point on the lake shore. But as our raft floated steadily further and further out from land, that last hope vanished; and, before long, we, who had been so joyous, stood sadly watching the white outline of the hills fade into the night with the sorrowful knowledge that we should perish miserably upon our frozen resting-place, or be swept into the ice-cold waters of the lake.

It was a terrible prospect.

The remembrance that we had, in a measure, brought this upon our own heads, increased its bitterness. Had we but apprised any one of our route when we diverged from the usual track we should undoubtedly have been sought for in canoes and most probably rescued; while, as it was, the blind path by which we turned off to the shore would put them all at fault. The bridegroom's self-reproaches were keenest, for he felt himself the destroyer of the bride so lately committed to his care; while the poor girl wept in utter abandonment of spirit, not only for the blighting of her bright hopes and the young life she must render up, but for the sudden parting from the beloved one she should never see again.

The moon rose in the deep blue sky, making night beautiful and flooding our ice-craft with its silvery light quivering in broken rays on the broad lake which now rolled in waves around us, and shining like a glory on the distant hills, giving us one more glance at earth.

The cold was becoming intense. The wind, straight from the frozen north, swept over the lakes in gusts, and seemed to pierce us like icy arrows; and though wrapped in heavy sleigh furs, and crouched within its narrow limits, we could scarcely endure the rigor of the night; and, worse than all our fair companion had to share these hardships, with no protection save the most sheltered corner of the sleigh, and the warmest wrapper. Yet she never murmured.

Day at length broke on this long night of misery. The current of the lake had swept us out of sight of the land.

We told ourselves we had no hope of rescue, yet long and anxiously we watched the circling horizon for some sign of coming aid, and it was with deeper dispondency we discovered that as far as the eye could reach there was nothing but lake and sky, save on the spot some five miles distant, where floated a fragment of our raft, which cracked from the commencement had parted during the night, bearing away with it both of our horses. As the day wore on another hardship was added, that of hunger. Since the preceding morning we had eaten nothing, and our long exposure made the want sorely felt. Though many birds flew over the lake, not one came within reach of our rifles.

Two days passed, and no words can tell the intensity of our suffering as we floated on our frozen prison; each hour served to augment our misery, and, when the third day broke upon us cold and exhaustion were fast doing their work, and we lay helplessly in the corners of the sleigh. But the young bride still bore up. Whether it was the unbroken vigor of her youth sustained her, or that marvelous endurance of her sex which has so often carried them through wreck and tempest, I know not; but she was still comparatively strong, and while she drew our covering closely around us, she earnestly entreated us still to hope and trust.

I began to think with horror that a time would shortly come when the unhappy girl would be left alone upon the ice.

Thus another night closed.

As the hours passed, a furious storm arose upon the lake, lashing its waters into foaming billows, which dashed against our raft, tossing it wildly among the waves; clouds black as ink rolled over the sky. Our hunger was succeeded by raging pains almost beyond endurance. It was well nigh maddening, and many times, as we sat cowering within the sleigh, listening to the rushing of the waves, did we pray that they would overwhelm our raft at once and end our misery. At length this desire seemed granted. There was a sudden crash and a violent concussion, as though we had struck upon a rock, and the billows beat and roared more wildly than ever. But we could distinguish nothing. While we waited the dawn crept slowly over the sky, and our indomitable bride, springing up, uttered a cry of joy. Before us, rising in hills and valleys, lay the snow-clad land, and against its icy border our raft was tightly moored.

The gale had driven us back to the shore of the lake, and thus saved our lives.

Not far off the ascending smoke announced a dwelling, but we had no strength to reach it, so we fired our rifles, a signal which quickly brought the inhabitants to the shore. They proved to have been members of the late wedding frolic; and nothing could exceed their astonishment and joy at our discovery. Every possible act of kindness was lavished upon us until we had recovered.

A Hat-Case Full of Money.

From the London Telegraph.

Mr. James Rice, in his "History of the British Turf," tell us that the victory of Ellington for the Derby, of 1856 "was marked by singular incident in connection with his trainer." The horse had been heavily backed for the Epsom race, but suffered a humiliating defeat when he ran for the DeeStakes at Chester, so that all possibility of "hedging" was out of the question. "The result was," says Mr. Rice, "that against his will, Mr. Thomas Dawson, the trainer of Ellington, won £25,000 by that horse's victory. On the Monday after the race Mr. Dawson went to Tattersall's to receive his money. The whole of it was paid to him in bank notes. After the settling he dined and took the train for the north, having first packed his bank notes in an old leather hat case without any lock, and tied simply with a piece of string. Mr. Dawson fell asleep in the train, and when the [illegible], who knew him well, awoke him at Northampton, and told him that he must change carriages, Mr. Dawson got out of the train, leaving the old hat-case behind him. In those days telegraphy was not so simple and easy a matter as it is now, and Mr. Dawson did not recover his hat case for a whole week, during which time it had traveled to Edinburg, Aberdeen and various other places. Ultimately it came back to the rightful owner, with string neither out nor untied, and with all the bank notes safe inside."

We need hardly add that, despite his characteristic and unmercenary indifference to money, the celebrated "Tom Dawson," than whom no more popular or large-hearted trainer ever plied his difficult or responsible craft, took care to display no solicitude about the missing hat-case, and abstained altogether from revealing the nature of its contents. He merely told the station master at Leybourne that it was an article he had owned for a great many years, and that as, in addition, there were some papers in it which were of no use to anyone but himself, he should like to recover possession of it.

Long Stockings.

Post-Dispatch Interview with Dry Goods Clerk.

"What is the popular number?"

"The 8½ size. A good many buy No. 8, but I know it is too small for them."

"How?"

I size 'em up by the bust, waist, arm and hand. If I were to give by accident a larger number than they ask for, they mutter 'stupid,' or look amazed. They are dreadful touchy about their sizes."

"What is the length of limbs?"

"From twenty-seven to twenty-eight inches. You see that brings it well up over the knee, and then a hose suspender is hooked on, and they are in a trim harness."

"I thought garters were used."

"So they are, but for ornament only. They've taken off all that ribbon and lace business, and use only a buckle, ranging in price according to their means. You'll never guess what they wear attached to the under side of the buckle."

"A face-powder rag?"

"No; a scent-bag."

"Phew!"

"That's what you'd say if you picked up one of them after it's filled with the owner's favorite perfume. Sachet powder, you know."

"Do you mean to say that you can tell where the odor is applied, whether on the handkerchief or at the knee?"

"Go long! It's as easy as whistling. If the scent strikes you horizontally it is sure to be on the handkerchief, and comes like a broadside of smoke."

"Well, and the—"

—the other. Why, that takes a man of delicate sensibilities to understand. It gives you a sort of Black Friday emotion. By degrees you become aware of a faint odor, which seems to lift from the floor, as if a white rosebud had just been crushed by the lady's foot."

"Does it materialize?"

"You've struck it. I can see the entire stocking supply dancing about as if filled with—well, patent forms."

"Young man, you should acquire a cold."

The Oddest Case of All.

Perhaps one of the oddest and most amusing instances of "two-sided persons," is that of a young man who lived some years ago in Flora, Clay County, Ill. He was related by marriage to the Foster family, and worked for some time on the Foster farms, and at Sim Foster's mill, on the Little Wabash river, near Clay City. Frank, for such was his name, was smart and shrewd, and possessed a powerful and active frame. He had never been sick since he was an infant, and had never had the slightest touch of paralysis. Notwithstanding, his face and chest on one side were profusely bathed in perspiration, even on the coldest days in winter, while on the other side, taking the nose for a dividing line, no sign of perspiration was ever seen, even in the hottest days of midsummer. This, of course, excited considerable remark and amusement. But his appearance was still more striking when, sitting in one of the country stores of an evening, he would go to sleep on one side, with that eye fast closed, while the other side would be wide awake, and he would be keeping up his end of the conversation. When last seen he was to some extent outgrowing his peculiarity, but probably never fully did so. He had consulted one or two country physicians, but never laid his case before those competent to advise him. It is to be regretted, as he would have excited great interest in medical circles.

Our Earnings and Savings.

According to Mr. Edward Atkinson, but half of the 52,000 people of the United States can be reckoned in the working force of the nation. The earnings of this working force, male and female, cannot exceed an average of $1 a day, each for the 365 days of the year, [illegible] the annual income of the [illegible] numbers, is $10,000, [illegible]. He [illegible] mates that the [illegible] of the population averages 45 [illegible] each man, woman and [illegible] cents of every dollar earned is consumed, leaving but 10 per cent, of the annual earnings to maintain existing capital and increase the nation's wealth. His opinion is that the increase in wealth is less than $500,000,000, annually. His purpose in his exhibit is to encourage economy. Learn to work more thoroughly, more savingly; to raise as much as possible, with as little waste as possible, is his injunction. The lesson which he teaches is the one which of all people on earth the people of the United States need to learn.

* * *

Herbert Spencer dictates every word of his books to an amanuensis, and works only three hours a day. For years he has not worked longer than that. Then, when the allotted three hours are spent, anything for diversion—particularly the opera or the concert, or billiards, and, above all, when he is quite used up, the country. He is extremely fond of the country, and in his periods of greatest distress, will fly thither and stay until he picks himself up a little.

MARK TWAIN.

He Tells How an Old Salt Interprets the Story of Elijah and the Prophets of Baal.

One trip the captain had a clergyman on board, but did not know he was a clergyman, since the passenger list did not betray the fact. He took a great liking to this Rev. Mr. Peters, and talked with him a great deal; told him yarns, gave him toothsome yarns of personal history, and wove a glittering streak of profanity through his garrulous fabric that was refreshing to a spirit weary of the dull neutralities of undecorated speech. One day the captain said, "Peters, do you ever read the Bible?"

"Well—yes."

"I judge it ain't often, by the way you say it. Now you tackle it in dead earnest once, and you'll find it'll pay. Don't get discouraged, but hang right on. First you won't understand it; but by and by things will begin to clear up, and then you won't lay it down to eat."

"Yes, I have heard that said."

"And it's so, too. There ain't a book that begins with it. It lays over 'em all, Peters. There's some pretty tough things in it—there ain't any getting around that—but you stick to 'em and think 'em out, and when once you get on the inside everything's as plain as day."

"The miracles, too, captain?"

"Yes, sir! the miracles, too. Every one of them. Now, there's that business with the prophets of Baal; like enough that stumped you?"

"Well, I don't know about"—

"Own up, now; it stumped you. Well, I don't wonder. You hadn't had any experience in raveling such things out, and naturally it was too many for you. Would you like to have me explain that thing to you, and show you how to get at the meat of these matters?"

"Indeed I would, Captain, if you don't mind."

Then the captain proceeded as follows: "I'll do it with pleasure. First, you see, I read and read, and thought and thought, till I got to understand what sort of people there were in the old Bible times, and then after that it was all clear and easy. Now, this was the way I put it up, concerning Isaac* and the prophets of Baal. There was some mighty sharp men amongst the public characters of that old ancient day, and Isaac was one of them. Isaac had his failings—plenty of them, too; it ain't for me to apologize for Isaac; he played it on the prophets of Baal, and like enough he was justifiable, considering the odds that was against him. Now, all I say is, 'twan't any miracle, and that I'll show you so's't you can see it yourself.

"Well, times had been getting rougher and rougher for prophets—that is, prophets of Isaac's denomination. There was 450 prophets of Baal in the community, and only one Presbyterian, that is if Isaac was a Presbyterian, which I reckon he was, but it don't say. Naturally, the prophets of Baal took all the trade. Isaac was pretty low-spirited, I reckon, but he was a good deal of a man and no doubt he went prophesying around, letting on to be doing a land office business, but 't wan't any use; he couldn't run anything. By and by things got desperate with him; he sets his head to work and thinks it all out, and then what does he do? Why, he begins to throw out hints that the other parties are this and that and t'other—nothing very definite, may be but just kind of undermining their reputation in a quiet way. This made talk, of course, and finally got to the king. The king asked Isaac what he meant by his talk. Says Isaac, Oh, nothing particular; only can they pray down fire from heaven on an alter? It ain't much, may be, your Majesty only can they do it? That's the idea. So the king was a good deal disturbed, and he went to the prophets of Baal, and they said, pretty airy, that if he had an alter ready, they wear ready; and they intimated he had better get it insured, too.

"So next morning all the children of Isreal and their parents and the other people gathered themselves together. Well, here was that great crowd of prophets of Baal packed together on one side, and Isaac on the other putting up his job. When time was called, Isaac let on to be comfortable and indifferent; told the other team to take the first innings. So they went at it, the whole 450, praying around the alter, very hopeful, and doing their level best. They prayed an hour—two hours—three hours—and so on, plum till noon. It wa'n't any use; they hadn't took a trick. Of course, they felt kind of ashamed before all those people, and well they might. Now what would a magnanimous man do? Keep still, wouldn't he? Of course, what did Isaac do? He gravelled the prophets of Baal every way he could think of; Says he 'You don't speak loud enough, your god's asleep, like enough, or maybe he's taking a walk; you want to holler, you know—or words to that affect; I don't recollect the exact language. Mind, I don't apologize for Isaac; he has his faults.

"Well, the prophets of Baal prayed along the best they knew how all the afternoon, and never raised a spark. At last last, about sundown, they were all tuckered out, and they owned up and quit.

"What does Isaac do, now? He steps up and says to some friends of his there, 'Pour four barrels of water on the altar!' Everybody was astonished, for the other side had prayed at it dry, you know, and got whitewashed. They poured it on. Says he, 'Heave on four more.' Twelve barrels, you see, altogether. The water ran all over the altar, and all down the sides, and filled up a trench around it which would hold a couple of hogsheads—'measures' it says; I reckon it means about a hogshead. Some of the people were going to put on their things and go for they allowed he was crazy. They didn't know Isaac. Isaac knelt down and began to pray; he strung along and strung along, about the sister churches, about the State and the country at large, and about those that's in authority in the government, and all the usual programme, you know, till everybody had got tired and gone to thinking about something else, and then, all of a sudden, when nobody was noticing, he out with a match and rakes it on the under side of his leg, and puff! up the whole thing blazes like a house afire. Twelve barrels of water? Petroleum, sir, petroleum! that's what it was."

"Petroleum, captain?"

"Yes, sir; the country was full of it. Isaac knew all about that. You read in the Bible. Don't you worry about the tough places. They ain't tough when you come to think them out and throw light upon them. There ain't a thing in the Bible but what is true; all you want is to go prayerfully to work and cipher out how 'twas done."

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*This was the captain's own mistake.

Eccentric Preachers.

People's Friend.

Friar Cuthbert was one of the class of jocular preachers so popular in mediæval times. They preached what was called Risus Paschales—comic homilies for Easter. Their works have been printed, and the student of early manners may consult them with advantage, though he may be repelled by their coarseness. They were bold satirists, dwelling perhaps too exclusively on the baser aspect of human life. In their denunciation of prevailing vices they did not spare the most exalted personages. Maillard, the cordelier, so irritated Louis XII. by his strictures that he threatened to have him thrown into the Seine. "The King may do as he pleases," replied the undaunted preacher, "but tell him that I shall sooner get to Paradise by water than he will arrive by all his post horses."

But we shall best give the reader an idea of the style adopted by these jocular clergy by quoting a few sentences from a sermon preached by Father Onoroto, the Capuchin, which we have come across in a curious old Italian work. In the course of the sermon he brought into the pulpit a skull, which he addressed as follows: "Speak," he said, "speak and tell me whether you were not once the head of a magistrate? You don't answer? Silence shows consent." He then placed upon the head a judge's cap, exclaiming at the same time, "Have you not often been in league with the advocate in order to deprive the widow and the fatherless of their rights? You don't answer? Silence shows consent." He then laid down the skull and took up another, to which he exclaimed, "Were you not the head of one of those light-minded damsels whose every thought is given to their coquetries?" Then taking a cuff from his sleeve, he placed it upon the hideous relic of humanity, crying: "Miserable head, where are now the soft, languid glances that used to captivate the unwary? Where is that beautiful mouth which formed such fascinating smiles? Where are now the pearly teeth, where the rouge, where the cosmetics with which the face was so often painted?" And so on in this strain the capuchin continued, describing all the various conditions of life, and altering the position of the skull, which he held in his hand, according to the subject with which he had to deal. On one occasion Louis XIV., asked Bourdaloue, the famous orator of Notre Dame, his opinion of Onorato: "Sire," was the reply, "that preacher tickles indeed the ear, but also pricks the heart. People return at his sermons the purses they steal at mine."

A Female Constable.

Indianapolis Journal.

Governor Porter yesterday received a letter from Columbus, informing him that Mrs. George Ruggles, upon whom he conferred the power of a special officer of the law some time ago for the purpose of securing the arrest of a bigamist, had returned with her prisoner, having captured him in Kansas. The case is a very singular one. Several months ago William J. Beck was married to Sarah Mutch, of Columbus, and it was developed some time afterward that he had another wife. A warrant was issued charging Beck with bigamy, and he lost no time in getting out of the State. Moved by her sympathy for the wronged woman, Mrs. Ruggles resolved to assume the task of bringing him to justice, and, after taking the necessary preliminary steps of obtaining the authority for making the arrest, she proceeded to Kansas and there captured her prisoner. Determined to take no risks on his escape, she shackled him hand and foot, and succeeded in getting back to the State without any great trouble. The case is one which contains the elements of a first-class romance, with a moral and practical illustration.

Indiana and the Lime Kiln Club.

Proceedings in Detroit Free Press.

Under the head of communications, the secretary read a letter from the office of the Secretary of State of Indiana asking the club to use its influence to stop the adulteration of food and drink, and inquiring if Brother Gardner had any suggestions to make.

"I has given dis adulturashun subjeck considerable thought," said the old man, as he elevated his glasses. "When I take home fo' cents' worth of bakin'-powder, I am made to realize dat my biscuit am to be mixed wid alum, cream tartar, chalk, clay, and de land only knows how much bran-mash, beeswax an' lemonade left ober from de las' picnic. Dey adulturate my sugar, my tea, my coffee, my beer dat I keep in case of sickness, an' when I carried home my las' codfish, I foun' whar dey had tried to adulturate him wid scrap-iron. As to de remedy, it seems to me dat if we would all agree to lib fur six months on co'n-meal an' bacon, it would stop dis wickedness, but I should want to see de hogs killed and de co'n husked wid my own eyes."

Central American Ruins.

Desire Charnay, in reporting to the French Geographical society the results of his three years' explorations of Central American ruins, mentioned that during his last journey in Yucatan, he entered the remains of a palace at the town of Kabah, and found on the wall thereof an Indian painting of an armed Spaniard on horseback. This, he maintained, is indisputable proof that the palace was inhabited at the time of the Spanish conquest. Some authorities hold that these ruins belonged to a people long ago extinct, and that they are not less than 3,000, perhaps 10,000, and, according to one traveler, 40,000 years old. M. Charnay will not admit that they are more than 750 years old, and holds that they all belonged to the race which the Spanish invaders found in possession of the country.

JOCOSITIES.

The boy stood near the mule's hind legs,
With utmost confidence—
Although no more he'll look so sweet,
He'll have a deal more sense.

Plaint of a bachelor:

When Peggy's dear her arms imprison,
I often wish my lot were hisson.
How often would I stand and turn
To get a pat from hands like hern.

No woman should borrow the husband of another, because it is not good for a man to be a loan.

After a man has been hugged nearly to death by sin, he generally turns round and embraces religion.

It was a dressmaker looking at a bow-legged bather who remarked: "My! what bias limbs; how awfully they stand in need of a tuck and a gore."

A German who has been a Lutheran and been sprinkled in his infancy, was asked, when he wished to join the Baptist church, if he had not been baptised. His answer was, "Vell, now, abust a leedle."

Only as a brother: "My teeth are all full of sand," said the fairest bather in the surf. "All right, hand them out," said an admirer, "and I'll rinse them out for you." And now she regards only as a brother.

Humility: A Scotch woman in humble life, was asked one day, on her way back from Church, whether she had understood the sermon, a stranger having preached. "Wud I had the persumption!" was her simple and contented answer.

In the ladies cabin of the Hoboken ferry boats the following notice has been posted: "The seats in this cabin are reserved for the ladies. Gentlemen will please not occupy them till the ladies are seated." That strikes us as reversing the proper position.

A pagan: A certain clerk in a Western village recently made the following comment on Pocahontas. Said he: "Pocahontas was a kind-hearted man." "Hold on!" cried his companion, Pocohontas was a woman." "She was, eh?" said he. "Well, that's just my luck. How am I expected to know. I never read the Bible."

He sat at the piano and she stood beside him, her hand lovingly lying on his shoulder. He was running over the accompaniment to "The Last Chord." "How I do love Sullivan's work; don't you, Julie, dear?" he asked, looking up in her eyes. "Yes, I do, Gus; didn't he just pound the life out of Ryan, though?" And then he kissed her.

Irene Ackerman, in the New York Mirror, adding some verses to the "tying-her-bonnet-under-her chin-she-tied-a-young-man's-heart-within" poem, says: "And many a time as she cooked or swept, or sewed or scrubbed, she bitterly wept, for the wages she got for her beauty and youth, was to waken at last to the sorrowful truth that love had flown and would never come back, since he pawed for rum her sealskin sacque."

Little Johnny Fizz'stop, aged six years, who is one of an Austin family of ten children, was taken out in a buggy for a ride, with his mother, a few days ago. As they drove past a small cottage of two rooms, Johnny called his mother's attention to it, who remarked that it was a very small house. "Yes," replied Johnny, meditatively, "it's small, but it would be plenty big enough for our family if it wasn't fer pa and the children."

A Hebrew vendor of ready-made clothing, who had his nose bitten off in a struggle with a burglar, was visited next day by a sympathizing Israelite. "It ish too pad, ishn't it?" said the mutilated merchant, extending his hand and looking the very picture of melancholy. "Pyshimminy it ish, Yacup," replied the visitor, sorrowfully contemplating the havoc that the burglar had made, "nobody would ever know you from a Shew."

A young farmer who had been reading a book which stated that "woman is the Sunday of man," thought he would compliment and please his wife by shouting to her one morning: "Daisy, you are my Sunday!" Daisy glared at him as though she imagined he was daft, and then quietly said: "Dan, I may be your Sunday, but I'm not going to give you any rest until you buy me a bonnet that's fit to wear to Church." Dan now keeps his quotations to himself, but he was compelled to get the head gear.

The Sensuous Wave of a Mule's Hoof.

H. T. White in Chicago Tribune.

"Good-by, papa."

The plump, white arms of Erica Brown were thrown about her father's neck, and the pretty face with its riant mouth and cunning dimples was pressed closely to the bronzed cheek of the farmer as he stood in the kitchen doorway a moment before going out to his daily toil.

"I am going to plow the south meadow this morning, my darlin," he said to the girl, "and when noon comes you must have my accounts as Treasurer of the Church all arranged, because the Building Committee will be here after dinner, and I am to turn over the money in my hands, so that the erection of the new Church in the little dell just beyond where we buried that mouse-colored heifer two years ago last spring can be commenced at once"—and, kissing his daughter again, Farmer Brown took a bit of hard tobacco and went away into the glad sunlight.

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The petals of the June roses had fallen like a pink carpet along the edge of the woods, contrasting prettily with the vivid green of the grass and leaves. Above the hum of the insects and the twittering of the birds rose the sturdy voice of Farmer Brown, swearing at the off mule. "Get up, darn it!" he said. But the mule only waved his ears in a sensuous, languid fashion, and looked wistfully into the next meadow where the starry-eyed kine were grazing, and the old sorrel mare that had a splint on her near front leg was quaffing the incense of the new-born day. Picking up a short stick, the farmer advanced and struck the faithful mule a cruel blow just abaft his midship ribs. Stretching out his hind legs in a dreamy, listless way, the mule felt them touch something, and in a moment Farmer Brown was sailing in the far blue overhead.

The little church in the mossy dale is not completed yet, and the Building Committee are anxiously waiting for the Treasurer to come down.

AN UNWELCOME PRESENT.

How Mrs. General Lew Wallace Received the Sultan's Gift of a Circassian Beauty.

San Francisco Wasp.

"The Sultan of Turkey has presented General Lew Wallace, the American minister, with a beautiful Circassian girl."—Press dispatch.

This is all that the modest telegraph consented to say about the occurrence, but there is ever so much more to be told. The fact is that Mrs. Wallace was sitting at the front window of her Constantinople house, on the verge of going down to the bazaar for some embroidered stuffs to send home, when a cavalcade drew up before the door, a huge eunuch, arrayed in the Sultan's livery, knocked at the door and slam-slammed, and then two eunuchs a size smaller brought in and deposited upon the inside door mat a big-eyed, beautiful Circassian girl, whose lustrous orbs and sparkling jewels were but little obscured by the filmy gauze veiling that covered her from head to foot. Mrs. Wallace gazed at the girl in dumb amazement.

"What do you want?" she said.

The girl shook her head.

"Mustaby, Mustaby," cried Mrs. Wallace, sharply; "what does this mean?"

Mustaby came from the floor below, where he had been polishing some knives with a Bristol brick. He dropped knife and brick when he caught sight of the visitor.

"Ah, ah," he ejaculated with satisfaction, as he saw the imperial insignia. "It is a present. It is a magnificent present. His Highness has smiled upon my master, and has sent him his choicest slave."

"And what is his choicest slave going to do in this house? I should like know," continued Mrs. Wallace, with a vinegary gleam of sarcasm.

"She will bring my master's coffee to him when he awakens in the morning, and affectionately superintend his morning's ablutions."

"She will, will she?" remarked Mrs. Wallace as she gritted her teeth very hard. "She will affectionately superintend his morning's ablutions, will she?" and she stealthily fingered a bric-a-brac cimeter and glared at the offending present.

Then she walked straight up to the beauty on the door-mat, pointed her index finger out of the front door and remarked, "Go 'way!"

The present stared at her stupidly.

"Go 'way, I tell you. You're a shameless hussy to come intruding on a respectable family in this way."

The present did not look as though she had done anything particularly infamous, and showed no disposition to move.

Mrs. Wallace could contain herself no longer. She flew at the present, grabbed it by the shoulder, and was hustling it down the stairs when General Wallace came around the corner rather flushed from rapid walking. He took in the situation at a glance.

"Oh! Lewis," cried his wife, with accentuated horror, "did you ever hear of such a thing?"

Lewis did not look horrified, though he evidently was. He evidently had heard of such things, for there was a doubtful look on his face. Finally he said:

"I don't think, Maria, that I would put it out into the street. It's not to blame, you know."

There was a faint snap in Mrs. Wallace's eye, but she nodded and lured him on further.

"You see it's a present, and you can't give away or throw away a present, you know. If we could send it back saying we had no use for it, or that we had one already and couldn't he make it something else, it would be the best way. You have to consult custom and etiquette in these things you know, dear."

"Y-e-e-s," said Mrs W., with a sinister sweetness in her compliance.

"Besides," he continued, as he carelessly took hold of the present's hand and began stroking the present's brow in a gentle and fatherly way, "I don't really know if it would be safe to send it back at all. You see these foreign powers are touchy, and I don't know but if I was to send this present back and turn up my nose at it in such a way they might be mad enough to declare war on the United States right off and massacre us all."

"You would, would you?" remarked Mrs. Wallace, in a voice like the first rumblings of a rising typhoon. "Fraid to send it back, are you, you bald-headed old fraud! 'Fraid of international complications are you, you salacious old wretch! Now you can just understand this, sir, and right now. If that present doesn't go back to that old beast that sent it in less than ten minutes, I'll show you what kind of a Bulgarian atrocity you're married to. I'll show you," she hissed as she flew at the present and inaugurated a panic in dry goods and hair pins, and Circassion squeals and male protests, and finally, hysterics, as General Wallace called a camel and packed the girl off at hot speed.

Then he went in and caught it—caught it so hot that he remarked to the vice-consul that sooner than go through the like again he would see the whole continent bathed in blood and the American eagle bombarded until it hadn't a pin feather to its name.

Fresh Meat from the West.

[From the New York Sun.]

The high price of meat has led to a supply of enormous quantities of fresh meat from the West, which is now a peculiar feature of the New York market. The business naturally grew out of the operations of the great Western meat-packing houses, which have sought this opportunity to dispose of their choicest pieces at higher prices than could be got for canned meats. When the St. Louis Beef Canning Company and Libby, McNeil & Libby succeeded, after a long contest in the courts, in breaking the patents by which it was sought to maintain a monopoly in putting up meats in cans, there was a natural increase in the business, and, as the price of meats advanced, there were more choice pieces to be disposed of. Armour & Co., of Chicago, kill about 500 cattle a day. The St. Louis Beef Canning Company packed 200,000 animals last year, and kill 700 in a day. Libby, McNeil & Libby, of Chicago, also do an immense business, and these three firms are sending forward the bulk of the fresh meat that comes to New York. The supply is steady, and several firms in New York make a business of supplying retail customers with fresh meat killed in Chicago or St. Louis. Not only are choice tenderloins sold in this way, but even inferior cuts are sold at lower rates than meat killed in and near New York. It is admitted that the western meats are not of the very finest quality, such as is sold here at 50 to 75 cents a pound; but it is claimed that the meat is much better than that of cattle starved and thirsty that are brought to this city alive.

There has been complaint among the Western dealers that the New York butchers have formed a ring to keep out their meat. Mr. Le Fevre V. Styles, of the St. Louis Beef-Canning Company, said one day last week: "I had 1,000 pounds of nice beef tenderloins yesterday, nice enough for anybody, and I was glad to sell them at 16 cents a pound. I have no doubt that this meat is sold at retail for 25 or 30 cents a pound. The combination against Western meat was so great last Winter that they got the price down to 10 cents a pound. But we put ours in cold storage, and kept it until we got 18 cents a pound, which is a high price for us." The growth of the trade has led to the building of great refrigerators, for both storage and transportation, and the cold storage business in large cities is rapidly becoming immense. Mr. Styles says his firm is building a refrigerator that will cost $100,000. Another firm has immense refrigerators where they keep the Western meat ready for daily delivery. Although the railroad freight for fresh meat carried in refrigerator cars is double that for live cattle, the actual freight for the consumable meat is less. The prospects are that the keen competition of business men to secure profits from the present exorbitant prices will continue to supply the New York market with increasing quantities of Western meat.

A Michigan Spook.

Reed City Letter in the Detroit Post and Tribune.

Reed City, Mich., boasts of a real old-fashioned haunted-house sensation. An old house in the east part of the village was lately leased and occupied by a gentleman of this village. Soon after he occupied it the family began to be disturbed at nights by sounds as if some person was walking about the rooms. This annoyed them greatly, but there were no violent demonstrations until one night last week, when they were awakened by a great commotion in the house. The gentleman got up and attempted several times to light the lamp, but could not do it. He finally gave up the attempt, and concluded to try and make an examination in the dark. While groping around he would be seized apparently by a person who attempted to throw or push him over. He finally got hold of a poker and attempted to strike with it, but every time failed to hit anything material. He repeatedly attempted to light the lamp, but for some reason it would not light; and still the unseen force would seize and attempt to push him over, and it would take all of his strength to resist.

Finally there came a great clatter and noise, and every piece of furniture in the house seemed to rattle and dance around. By this time his wife could not stand it any longer, so they dressed as best they could in the dark, and started for one of the neighbors. As they went out of the door they heard the report as if three pistol-shots had been fired in the cellar. Calling up the neighbor the gentleman left his wife in the house, and the two men returned with a lantern. They searched the house and the cellar thoroughly but could find nothing that would explain the cause of the disturbance. The effect upon the man's wife was such that she would not live in the house, and they have moved into another dwelling.

The night after these disturbances a party of men sat up until morning. They had lights burning all over the house, and played an accordeon all night, and reported the next morning that they did not hear anything. A great many ridiculous stories are afloat in regard to this sensation, but the above were the only disturbances heard. We have this from the gentleman himself. He does not believe in "ghosts."

What the Physicians of the Future Must Study.

Prof. G. H. Perkins, in Popular Science Monthly for September.

Physiology especially has developed during the last fifty years, so that it has almost become a science by itself, but it still remains a part of the wider science of biology. Here again we see the ancient and modern physician. To-day, and still more in the near future, the physician must extend his studies beyond man, and the reason is plain. Man, with whom alone the physician formerly supposed himself concerned, is but an isolated being disconnected from the rest of nature. Nature tolerates no such isolation. No living being, even the simplest, exist, or can exist, independently of other things. It affects them and is affected by them, and what is true of the simplest is yet more true of the more complex, and most of all of man. Nature is one, and all her creatures are parts of the whole. For this reason man cannot be fully known merely as man, he must also be known as a part of the animal kingdom. No one can well understand human anatomy or physiology who knows nothing of that of the lower animals. Comparative anatomy and physiology have thrown much light upon many obscure problems to which the study of man gave rise. Therefore, I would most earnestly urge upon all medical men the study of biology. It may be replied that the courses are now crowded, but it is certain that the successful physicians of the future must know something of nature as a whole. Already many of our most important theories as to disease—the structure of organs, cell-growth, cell-life, and many more—have come to medicine from biology. In an address before the International Medical Congress held in London in August, 1881, Professor Huxley remarks that "the search for the explanation of diseased states in modified cell-life, the discovery of the important part played by parasitic organisms in the etiology of disease, the elucidation of the action of medicaments by the methods of experimental physiology, appear to me to be the greatest steps which have ever been made toward the establishment of medicine on a scientific basis. I need hardly say, they could not have been made except for the advance of normal biology. There can be no doubt that the future of pathology, of therapeutics, and therefore of practical medicine, depends on the extent to which those who occupy themselves with these subjects are trained in the methods and impregnated with the fundamental truths of biology. And I venture to suggest that the collective sagacity of this congress could occupy itself with no more important question than this: 'How is medical education to be arranged, so that, without entangling the student in those details of the systematist which are valueless to him, he may be enabled to obtain a first grasp of the great truths respecting animal and vegetable life without which, notwithstanding all the progress of scientific medicine, he will still find himself an empiric?'"

Her Name is Fagin.

London Truth.

Mlle. Feyghine, the rising star from the East, is an odd genius, a strange elf, a demicivilized creature, endowed with the most extraordinary artistic sensibilities, strikingly original, and yet imitative as a monkey. She is unique, and yet she is a mirror to reflect the ideas of others. Is she a Gypsy, a Jewess, or a Slave? Probably all three. Her intense vitality stood in the way of a boarding-school education. Her father, who is a man of wealth and in trade, despaired of getting her into proper form, an dallowed her to have her own way in nearly everything. She has a slender frame which is inured to hardship, for it was her fancy to make long journey's on horseback over the Steppes and through the forests of Russia. The ride of Dick Turpin would not have been long or fast enough for this Amazon when she was a miss in her teens. The discovery that she had power to charm and fascinate tamed her suddenly; but the wild savor which she acquired in her independent youth has not left her. It lends piquancy to her coquetries. The noise Sarah Bernhardt made in London and the United States was echoed in Russia. Mlle. Feyghine, who had for a couple of years frequented assiduously the Moscow theatres, took it into her head to go on the stage. Directly the wish was formed, she started for Brussels and to take lessons there at the Conservatoire. The great difficulty was her accent. When she had vanquished this obstacle she came to Paris and went straight to the Francais to ask M. Perrin to admit her to the theater. In the first interview he judged of her capacity, but advised a course of studies under a professor whom he recommended. She subsequently appeared in Alfred de Musset's comedy "Barberine," and met with indifferent success. The present Duc de Morny has barely attained his majority. The career of his father is best known to the latest generation by Alphonse Daudet's novel, "The Nabob."

General Spinner's Sea-Sight.

Florida Despatch.

General Spinner, the hero that used to sign the Treasury notes, sends the following descriptive letter of a fight among sea-monsters on the coast of Florida, on South Beach, below Mayport: "Early yesterday morning, as I went for my usual surf bath, accompanied by my daughter, Mrs. Schumacher, we witnessed what has probably seldom been seen. The ocean was unusually placid, but a strange commotion in the surf was noticed. On nearing the shore it was seen that a fierce battle was raging between two schools of fishes, one of sharks and the other of saw-fish. It was high tide, and the water was quite shallow, so that the caudal and dorsal fins of both these kinds of sea monsters were constantly seen above the water. The onslaught of each of the combatants, of which sixteen to twenty were in view, was fierce and terrible. A disabled saw-fish was stranded. I waded into him, and with the edge of a piece of floor board gave him the coup de grace. He measured nearly fifteen feet, and carried a saw three and a half feet long, with over fifty teeth on its margin. It was found that one of the sharks had bitten a piece out of his side equal to a foot square, through which his bowels protruded.

"At one time it looked as if another pair of the combatants would be stranded, for in their struggle they came so near the shore that they touched bottom all the time, but they finally managed to join their companions in deep water, and after fifteen minutes all the belligerents disappeared, to the great relief of those who cared no more for sea monsters. My daughter will carry the saw of the captured fish to her home as a memento an trophy of the great conflict and for and addition to her cabinet of ocean curiosities."

A Fashionable Parisienne's Bath-Room.

Correspondence New York World.

The bath-room is round, and the walls and ceiling are quilted everywhere with black satin, relieved by yellow buttons; there is no window either in the walls or ceiling. The light comes from pink lustres borne by nymphs in white marble. The sofa, low and broad, is in quilted satin. The pier-glass is framed with flying cupids. The bath, in black marble, shaped like a Roman car, is half buried in flowers. The gilt linen basket hangs over a brasier burning perfumes. The carpet is a black bear-skin. The bath-mixture is compounded (after the recipe of a learned chemist) of almond juice, benzoin, Constantinople rosewater, cocoanut milk and palm leaves. It should be as hot as possible, warm water having, like cold, the effect of closing the pores of the skin. The bath may last an hour, though most people would be glad to get out of this mixture as soon as possible, and after that another hour may probably be employed in polishing the feet and hands. But the whole time is not necessarily lost to the mind, for ladies may "meditate on combinations in toilets" while they are on the simmer.

What a woman should demand of a man in courtship, or after it, is first—respect for her as she is a woman; and next to that—to be respected by him above all other women.—Charles Lamb.

If you are slandered never mind it; it will all come off when it is dry.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

Tobacco draws heavily on the soil, the principal demand by it being lime and potash.

The Western farmers are beginning to save all the female calves, sending only the bulls to market.

The leading Fairs of the West are to receive for exhibition seventy head of Oxforddown sheep from England.

Capital time now to underdrain any wet places in the meadows. Underdraining always pays if properly done.

Compost heaps are in order now, and in making them remember that potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid are the great fertilizers.

Herbs for winter use should be gathered when the plants are in flower; just as the flowers begin to fade is considered to be the best time to harvest them.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry thinks glucose will be the sugar of the future. It can be made from corn and potatoes in climates where sugar cane will not grow nor the sugar beet be cultivated with profit.

It is nearly time for the legal slaughter of the best friends of the farmer to begin. As many as 20 000 quail were killed in Southern New Jersey alone last season, and the woodcock and woodpecker are not spared.

The following are the advantages of soiling: It saves land, fences, economizes food, produces more milk and beef, keeps stock in better condition and comfort, and increases the quantity and quality of the manure.

Nature quickly covers the soil and protects it from the extremes of heat and cold, and hence weeds fulfill an important office, for so great is the variety that they are adapted to every climate and under all conditions.

More sweet corn will be canned this year than ever before. There is a growing demand for it, which will be increased by the scarcity and high price of fruits. A factory in Wells, Me., expects to put up 600,000 cans this season.

To kill willows or locusts, cut the bark two feet above the ground, and pull it down to to the roots, leaving it hang to the tree. Do this as early in the dark of the moon in May as the bark will slip. They will never again end out a sprout.

A horse's head ought to be as free as his feet except that the head must be used as the guiding part. It would be just as sensible to tie and brace up his tail when he is to be backed as to fasten his head when he is going forward. A horse of any spirit always holds his head where it ought to be when he is in motion.

One of the worst things a poultryman can do is to use rotten eggs for nest eggs. They get broken sooner or later and foul the nest. As soon as this happens lice appear, and their entrance into the dirty nest means the overrunning of the entire poultry house in a very short time. Porcelain eggs are cheap, and the hen can not detect the difference.

It is estimated that in making 100 pounds of pork from corn we get $1.42 worth of manure. This, added to the price of the pork, as it should be, makes pig-feeding a profitable business at present prices of pork products. Much of the feed of a pig while growing may be less expensive material than corn. If fed on clover the expense is much less, and the manure is even more valuable.

A Texas farmer by turning his sheep in his wheat in the autumn, and allowing them to graze during the winter and spring when the soil was in condition, says: "The last piece of wheat I grazed will make twenty-five bushels to the acre, and it would have made more, but it was badly damaged by the worms. Now, I dont think my wheat was materially injured by grazing, and yet my whole lamb crop was raised on wheat."

A writer in the Prairie Farmer tried the experiment of flat and hill cultivation for vines. This year squashes, pumpkins, melons and other vegetables were planted, part in hills and part flat. He recommends the level cultivation as the best, as hot weather did greater damage in the hills. In ten days the difference was very marked. Although the flat cultivation was superior for a dry season, the hill system is preferable for a wet one.

Professor W. J. Beal, in the Farmers' Friend, claims that an acre of good clover will make 5,000 pounds of good hay, containing 282½ pounds of mineral matter or ash. In this ash will be 97½ pounds potash; 96 pounds lime, 34½ pounds magnesia and 28 pounds phosphoric acid, and the hay will contain 108 pounds combined nitrogen. These are the stores of wealth which an acre of red clover offers to succeeding crops when it is plowed under, and the scythe leaves in the fields as much materials as it removes, which is stored in the roots and stubbles. This is enough phosphoric acid for double an average crop of grain, nitrogen for four crops and potash for six crops. He says that with such figures before them it is no wonder that farmers are surprised at the large crops they can raise on a clover sod.

The Highest Railroad Bridge in the World.

The bridge of the Erie Railway across Kinzua creek, on the Bradford (Pa.) branch, was completed last Wednesday. It is the highest bridge in the world. The structure is 2,052 feet long between abutments, and 302 feet high from the surface of the creek to the base of the rail. It is composed of continuous lateral girder irons supported on twenty iron towers, formed by columns strongly connected together by bracing, so as to give the greatest amount of strength and stability to resist pressure from wind and storms. There are twenty clear spans of sixty-one and one of sixty-two feet in length. Due provision is made for expansion and contraction, as in the girders of the truss on the plates connecting the columns at the base of the towers and to the masonry. The towers are firmly anchored to the masonry piers by heavy iron rods. The floor system of the viaduct, which is twenty feet in width, consits of oak ties eight inches in with band twelve inches deep, laid on the girders eight inches apart, on which the rails rest. Every provision is made for safety by double timber guard rails and an inside steel guard rail. On each side, outside the guard rail, a sidewalk is laid, and protected by a hand rail. The weight of iron in the structure is 4,200 000 pounds.

There are some amusing features of the crusade being carried on in France against religion, notably in the matter of selecting books for the public libraries. For instance, an official censor struck out of a list "Robinson Crusoe," as being "too religious in its tendency."

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—AWARDED—
Capcine
6
Porous
—MEDALS.—
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The Best Known Remedy for
Backache or Lame Back.
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Are Superior to all other Plasters.
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They Act Immediately.
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They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c.
MEAD'S M[illegible] CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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South Bend, Indiana.
ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.
Circulation 33,000.

The largest and best agricultural paper in the country. Eight large pages, 48 columns, few advertisements and almost double the reading matter given by the $1.50 and $2 agricultural papers, but we send it to you for 50 cents a year. Premiums to every subscriber, premiums to club raisers and 232 splendid premiums given them in addition, consisting of a $170 New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including re-cleaning attachment, which cleans the seed as threshed; a $60 Casaday Sulky Plow; a $65 Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver Chilled Plows, Sewing Machine, Silverware, etc. Some of the departments of the Farmers' Friend are "Farm Topics," "The Orchard," "Live Stock," "The Poultry Yard," "Home and Health," "Domestic Economy," "Young Folks," "The Puzzler," "The Story Teller," "The Funny Place," "Sunday Reading," "The Clover Leaf," "The Apiary," "Letter Basket," "Various Topics," "Correspondence," "Hints for the Season," "World's Record," etc. Practical farmers and the best writers contribute to it. Agents make money canvassing for it. Any subscriber authorized to act as agent. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write your name and those of your neighbors on a postal card for free sample copies and our Illustrated Premium List.
Address,
FARMERS' FRIEND Pub. Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

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Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!
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It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX
A TRIED REMEDY
THE PASTILLE
OF GREAT VALUE
A VITAL FORCE RESTORER
Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.
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HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
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FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.
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If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.
The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.
An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.
Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!
Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!
Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!
This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

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MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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BY YEARS OF USE!
A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from [illegible] or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are impaired to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. [illegible] Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!
Indiana, April 11, '79.—[illegible]
Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. [illegible]
West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.
From a Physician and Surgeon.
Missouri, June 28.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. [illegible]
From a Druggist.
Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January [illegible]

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GILT EDGE
TONIC
IS A THOROUGH REMEDY
In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.
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KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 28ht, 1882

One of Dorsey's Tricks.

One of the incidents of the closing hours of the presidential canvass of 1880 was the issue by Star Route Dorsey of millions of placards and cards to "boom" the tariff scare. Dorsey was then as now secretary of the republican national committee, and the whole machinery of the republican party as well as of the Federal government was used to put these cards in the hands of every workingman in the northern states. It will be in order for workingmen to recall these tricks. Here are some of the inscriptions on the cards Dorsey prepared and allowed to be circulated.

"Keep this in your mind and don't you forget it."

"Republican protection means plenty of work, with good wages and empty poor houses."

"Democratic free trade means closed work-shops, starvation wages, and crowded poor houses."

"The republican party will protect your employer so he can sell his goods and keep you steady at work with good wages."

"The democratic party will, by their free trade policy, empty your work-shops, break up your happy homes and fill your poor houses."

Referring to this subject, the Pittsburg Post says: "This is interesting reading, in view of the prevalence of strikes and labor disturbances of all kinds since the election of Garfield and Arthur. Some of the manufactures who contributed largely of their means to circulate these cards among their workingmen, knowing them to be unmitigated trash and falsehood, have since banded themselves together to promote the very thing they charged against as certain to follow Hancock's election—that it closed workshops, lowered wages and crowded poor houses. Some of them have even gone further, and imported cheap negro labor from the south and pauper labor from Europe to take the place of white workingmen, who were deluded by their appeals during the Garfield-Hancock campaign."

New Star Route Trial.

Judge Wylie has granted a new trial not only in the case of Brady, the two Dorseys, and Vaile, concerning whose guilt the jury disagreed, but for Miner and Rerdell as well, who were convicted under the indictment. The practical result of the late protracted trial, therefore, is the elimination of the deceased contractor, Peck, from the case, and the acquittal of the clerk, Turner. There remain six of the defendants to undergo a new trial, which is set down for the first Monday in December. If there was to be another trial of Brady, the Dorseys, and Vaile, it was manifestly only just that Miner and Rerdell should have an opportunity to take an even chance with them again, and the government did not oppose the motion of their counsel. The ground on which it was granted was the unreasonableness of the verdict and the dragging of the bribery business into the deliberation of the jury room by Foreman Dickson contrary to the instructions of the court.

That Oats Bill Again.

Senate Bill No. 78, known as the "Oats Bill," changed the standard weight of a bushel of oats in this state from thirty-two to thirty-three pounds. The vote in the house of representatives was sixty-five for the bill and ten against it. There were in the house thirty-eight farmers, and thirty-seven of them voted for the bill and one farmer only against it. Of the ten members voting against the bill, eight of them were lawyers, one, a farmer and one, an editor. Our senator, Mr. Macartney, voted for the bill. Our joint-representative, Mr. Iddings, voted for the bill; but Mr. Moody had the fairness to vote against this bill, being one of the ten who voted against the bill in the house.

THE Press certainly does not wish to be understood, as thinking that Dorsey is honest, merely because the juror who "stuck" is a democrat. For our part, we think a juror, who with the evidence before him, failed to convict as through paced a rascal as Dorsey, was as bad as any of the gang, and it don't make any difference what ticket he votes. Will the Press say as much for Dorsey? Then will it give its opinion as to the propriety of retaining such a half-convicted thief as secretary of the republican national committee? And then, will it give its opinion of President Arthur and other eminent republicans who at a public dinner, given in honor of this same public criminal, publicly praised him for his great services to the party, and especially as to his effective use of money in carrying the election in Indiana? Let us hear all about it.

WHILE we are having dry weather for the first time in nearly a year, the states farther east are suffering great damages from heavy rains. In New Jersey the rains are particularly severe. Sixteen of the thirty-two bridges in the city of Rahway, were carried away, and it is estimated that half a million would not replace the property destroyed in the three counties of Union, Middlesex and Somerset.

A MODEL INSTITUTION.

A BUSINESS HOUSE WORTHY OF NOTICE.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS DAILY.

The Pride of Auburn and Vicinity.

Through an invitation from the genial proprietor of the immense dry goods, clothing and carpet house of Isaac Ochs, a COURIER representative was shown through his establishment, recently. The stock of

DRY GOODS

is all that can possibly be crowded upon the shelves and counters, and the styles have been selected with the greatest care and most careful judgment. The

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

outstrips anything we ever saw for styles, beauty and good quality of goods. Everything is complete in this line, and all kinds and grades of clothing are on exhibition, making the room look more like a county fair than a clothing house. In the way of

HATS AND CAPS

nothing has been left undone, and much care taken to secure good, durable headwear and of the latest styles. Their display of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is equal to any first-class establishment in this trade. The prices are astonishingly low, taking into consideration the beautiful styles and substantial goods. The

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly loaded with silk handkerchiefs, neckties, shirts, collars, underwear, etc. These goods are extremely low, and all are invited to give them a fair inspection.

Mr. Ochs is certainly a model business man, and during his short stay here he has been a great benefit to our local trade. No farmer is turned away from this establishment with anything he wishes to sell, and it has been said that this firm has bought articles of the farmer that they could not dispose of at the price paid for, but it was an inducement for the plowman to call again, and in this shrewd business manner, Mr. Ochs has worked up one of the largest country trades of any merchant in Northern Indiana. Success stay with him, is the loudest wail of the COURIER.

SOME of our older readers will remember the celebrated "Diamond Wedding," 23 years ago, when Miss Francis Amelia Bartlet, a wealthy heiress in New York was married to an equally wealthy Cuban, Don Esteban de Oviedo. The wedding was so extremely brilliant, that the poet, E. C. Stedman celebrated it in the well known, half humorous poem. "The Diamond Wedding." The marriage seems to have been rather a happy one. Don Esteban however, died a few years ago, and the widow was lately married to a wealthy Mexican, Baron Glumer. They have been spending a part of the summer at Saratoga, and seem as happy as poor folks.

A RECENT number of the Fort Wayne News records the following funny incident: "A few days ago Hon. James G. Blaine and Captain Powars, of the Wabash, were fellow passengers on one of the Wabash express trains. Arriving at their journey's end, Capt. Powars was the first to disembark. A reception committee that had been waiting for the presidential aspirant mistook the Wabash man for the man from Maine and had started him up town behind a brass band, when the matter was explained, to the Captain's disgust, and before he had promised the postmastership to less than half of his new found friends."

THE New York state convention held at Syracuse last week, nominated Hon. Gover Cleveland, the present mayor of Buffalo, as its candidate for governor, and for lieutenant governor, David B. Hill, mayor of the city of Elmira. The democratic factions in the city of New York, including Tammany, Irving Hall, and the "County Democracy," were all admitted to the convention, each casting a part of the city's vote. They are all satisfied, and will all give the ticket a hearty support. This gives the democrats a good chance to redeem the state this fall.

THE Mishawaka Enterprise in speaking of the man Aldrich who died recently at that place, and who had his coffin and vault all ready for the important occasion, says: "Within the vault Aldrich is to have four large pictures hung. The pictures are lithographs of Indian and frontiersmen fights, and were special favorites of his. At first he proposed having a willow rocking chair placed on the inside, but finally abandoned that idea, as well as wearing a hat and having several articles of personal property, etc., buried with him.

THERE was a fatal railroad accident in New York City last week. Two trains collided in a tunnel of the Hudson River road. In this narrow place, both trains were badly crushed and nineteen passengers killed. Of course, many more were wounded.

BUTLER.

Tennesseeans at the Lutheran church last Saturday night.

The Detroit excursion proved a grand success. About 800 people patronised it.

J. A. Campbell and daughter are seeing the sights in Chicago, this week.

Three new houses going up on the south side.

C. A. Link Wabash ticket agent, goes to Michigan City, and John Ocker takes his place.

Grave yard insurance still finds dupes, evidenced by a move among its victims.

The little daughter of Jay Norford, died last week. Aged six years.

The wife of Chas. Hoopengarner, now living at Edgerton, was buried last Sunday.

The loss of Samuel Jones' house in Franklin township, which burned on the 11, was adjusted and paid by J. A. Campbell. Amount of loss $675,75.

Our school under the able management of Prof. Sanders, is progressing with every satisfaction.

Mrs. O. L. Young is slowly gaining.

A German servant girl in the employ of C. P. Egnew is seriously sick.

Butler enjoyed a business boom last Saturday.

Prof. W. A. Ogden, of Chicago, held a free concert in the M. E. church Tuesday night.

WONDER if Mr. Glasgow will explain to the Auburn people to-night, how the foreign manufacturer manages to pay the tariff on the other side of the water. He tried that at Garrett. It will now be in order to send for Baldwin.

THE Garrett Herald says: "B. D. Thomas has been appointed as a candidate for county commissioner to fill the vacancy on the democratic ticket caused by the death of Mr. Sheets. A good choice."

EX-STATE Senator, J. H. Winterbotham, of Michigan City, has been nominated for congress from his district, the 13th. He will give Mr. Calkins a close race.

—While at the Waterloo Fair, don't fail to see the splendid display of pianos and organs by F. B. Straw, in the Mechanics Hall.

Catarrh. For fifteen years I have been greatly annoyed with this disgusting disease, which caused severe pain in my head, continual dropping into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use of six months of Elys' Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles. J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th street New York. 39-2w.

GOVERNOR Hendricks speaks in Fort Wayne, to-morrow, Sept. 29. Don't forget it.

MR. POWELL, the editor of the Garrett Herald, took a trip to Baltimore during the Oriole.

FORT Wayne has a steamer on the St. Joe river, and pleasure parties go on excursions right at home.

SECRETARY Folger, of the treasury was last Thursday nominated by the republicans for govenor of New York.

THE last week's Huntington Democrat was a boomer. The Huntington people evidently appreciate a good county paper.

THE Butler Review has unearthed a 'kicker' who threatens to bolt the ticket, and gives him a sound raking. Happily, "We have no occasion" here in Auburn.

THE portion of Decatur, Adams county, that was recently burned, will soon be rebuilt with a better class of business rooms. Some will be put up at once, and others will wait till spring as materials are scarce.

A million of pounds of buffalo meat were shipped from the plains last year, and the railways have carried 10,000,000 pounds of buffalo bones and 6,000,000 hides to eastern markets. And thus the buffalo are being annihilated and making room for the hundreds and thousands of tame cattle that are rapidly taking their places all over the great western and northern plains.

The democracy of Michigan comes down on the River and Harbor steal in a plank of their platform like this: "That the right of congress to make appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors should be restricted to such as are of national importance; that the people of Michigan cannot be bribed by a share of the theft to sanction the waste of $90,000,000 in two years; and we denounce, without distinction of party; all who voted in congress for the iniquitous River and Harbor bill."

Waterloo Fair.

People every where are getting ready to attend this popular fair, for it brings within the borders of our county, a show nearly as good as can be seen at a state fair, and a crowd nearly as large. Every profession and every kind of business will be represented as usual, and all who compete know from the past record of the society that they will received fair and courteous treatment of the hands of the managers. Entries can be made in advance, and all who have made up their minds to exhibit would do well to have their entries made at once. 2t.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

The Distinguishing Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floriston Cologne. 35-4w.

—Subscribe for the COURIER dur in the campaign.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana administrators of the estate of Christian Sheets, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARGARET SHEETS, }
SYLVESTER KUTZNER } Ad'tra's,
September 23d, 1882. 39-3w.

Administrators' Sale.

We will offer for sale at the late residence of Christian Sheets, deceased, one mile south of Auburn, on Saturday, October 14th, 1882, all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of 4 head of horses, 18 head of full-blood and graded cattle 65 head of fine sheep, including a number of fine bred bucks, hogs, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 spring wagon, 2 combined harvesting machines, grain drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, harness, cultivators, platform scales, cider mill, crosscut wood sawing machine, corn in the shock, together with a great variety of farming utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, when terms will be made known.

MARGARET SHEETS.
S. KUTZNER,
Auburn, Ind., Sept. 27, 1882. Administrators.

OUR MOTTO IS, "NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD."

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT—

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

As we are now receiving our Fall and Winter Goods, the most beautiful line ever shown in this market, we propose to give them a good send-off by

SLASHING PRICES

200 pieces of nice Fall Prints @	5 cts per yard
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting @	6½c. per yard
Nice new styles Dress Ginghams @	8 cts per yard
Heavy Shirtings	10 cts per yard
All-wool Black Cashmeres	45, 55, 65, 75 cts
Gerster Cloth in all collors	25 cts per yard
Nice Brocaded Dress Goods	10 cts per yard
Black Grosgrain Silk	75, 90, 1.00 1.25
Collord Silk from	60 to 90c per yd

We have a full line of

PLUSHES,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
BROCADED SATINS

In all shades. Also a full line of

DOLMANS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
HEAVY UNDERWEAR

For ladies and gents, Jeans, Canton Flannel, and in fact all that class of goods you will find at our store in excellent variety and at very low prices.

BEAR THIS IN MIND!

When you call you will find we mean business. Yours truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES!

At the Mammoth Store and Hardware Home of

W. H. KIBLINGER,

Auburn, Indiana.

$7,000 worth of Stoves must be sold in the next

SIXTY DAYS!

I am offering the

Greatest Bargains EVER OFFERED

In DeKalb or any other county.

—DON'T BUY A—

COOK,
PARLOR,
HEATING,
COAL OR
BOX STOVE!

Until you have looked through our Mammoth Stock The largest variety of Stoves in Northern Indiana, and never so cheap. Stoves of all kinds fully warranted in every particular. Come early and secure a bargain. I have an endless variety of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Wood and Iron Pumps,

GLASS,
GASS PIPE,
PAINTS & OILS,
DOORS & SASH!

At very low prices. Don't buy until you have lo rough our k.

W. H. Kiblin ,

AUBURN, NDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Fair.

—Waterloo fair.

—Waterloo fair next week.

—Get your things ready for the fair.

—The Fort Wayne fair is running this week.

—Don't forget the fair at Waterloo next week.

—Rev. Matthews has sold his horse and buggy.

—Call on Mrs. A. J Little for a nobby fall hat.

—The Indiana State Fair is in full blast this week.

—A. F. Clutter, of Waterloo, was in town Saturday.

—James Barclay, of Cedar Creek, was in town Tuesday.

—Sewed boots and shoes a specialty at Hague and Raut's.

—We have placed local matter on the first page this week.

—Big rush at Miller & Getrost's. They are closing out at cost.

—Get your printing for the fair, done this week, before the rush comes.

—For ladies' fine shoes go to Hague and Raut's. They have the boss.

—Mrs. A. J. Little is receiving her fall stock of millinery goods daily.

—This is no humbug: Miller & Getrost are closing out at actual cost.

—John W. Miller will have a public sale at Fairfield Center, next Saturday.

—Hague & Raut have the largest stock of boots and shoes in the county.

—Sam. Maxfield is a Michigander now. Indiana is too hard a country for him.

—Do not forget to stop in and see Hague & Raut's new styles of fall boots and shoes.

—Parties wanting bills or dodgers for the fair should leave their orders this week.

—John [illegible] Martz, of Fairfield, was in town this week with a wagon load of [illegible]

—Berry Lowrey was in town again Tuesday. He returned to Toledo the same evening.

—Hiram Leib, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday holding the lines over his high stepper.

—Shake, Mr. Candidate, shake with care. Don't shake too long or you'll never get there.

—W. H. McIntosh has been absent for a couple of weeks visiting his relatives in Wisconsin.

—It is expected that the public school will begin in the new school-house October 21.

—C. M. Merica and wife, of Garrett, were in town Saturday. His school is moving off pleasantly.

—H. C. Bell, who has been absent in Detroit for the past four weeks, is expected home Saturday.

—Miss Carrie Smith, of New Carlisle, St. Joseph county, in this state is visiting her relatives here.

—The local politicians were never so free to prophesy a grand democratic victory as they are this fall.

—Sylvester Kutzner has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Christian Sheets.

Mr. Frank Smith, of Indianapolis, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters completely cured me of heartburn."

—Rev. Mease and wife, are spending a few weeks visiting their sons-in-law, L. J. Hopkins and Ira Eaton.

—Mrs. Isaac Ochs and Miss Rosa Wolf, of Jackson, took the north bound train forn Jackson Saturday.

—Fleming, of the greenhouse, is busy this week getting ready to attend the Waterloo fair next week.

—Parties from Waterloo come here to have their flour made. The mills at that place are under repair.

—Wood is coming to town in fair quantities. Don't forget the printer, if you have promised him a load.

—J. S. Boots, of Jackson township, and J. D. McAnally, of Waterloo, are among those in town this week.

—"The harvest is past and the summer is ended," yet we have a number of unsettled subscription accounts.

—Found.—A crystal for spectacles. The loser can have it by calling at the jewelry store of Joseph Abright.

—S. S. Sheffer, of the Angola Herald, was here a short time last Saturday, on his way to visit relatives in Ohio.

—Mr. Howard Powers, of Fargo, Dakota, spent the sabbath in town, the guest of Miss Lamora Isenhower.

—The base ball club has given up all hopes of ever beating any other nine, and the organization has busted.

—The Esther Owen-Flint entertainment was not very well attended, but those who were present say it was good.

[illegible] to Miller & Getrost's for clothing, [illegible]coats, gloves and mittens, hats [illegible]. They are closing out at first [illegible]

[illegible] your cloaks and dolmans, dr[illegible]'s and notions at Miller & Getrost's for they are closing out at cost.

—For trunks and sachels go to McQuiston & Long's. 27-3

—The Waterloo martial band woke up our "lay-a-bed" citizens on their return from the re-union at Columbia City.

—Henry Shull has taken the cover from his milk wagon. He wants to see how things look while he is going over town.

—Mr. Louis Ochs, of Meridian, Miss. has been visiting a few days with his brothers, Simon and Isaac at this place.

—A new platform has been built around the scales at A. W. Allen's livery barn. It's made of democratic plank.

—Mitch. Houston has the best recently constructed sidewalks. Those who build board walks ought to go and see it.

—Our juvenile ball club walked to Waterloo, Saturday, to get beautifully beaten. The road was the longest coming home.

—It is claimed that those who rise early enough can see a first-class comet near the sun. Somebody please try it and report.

—The next regular examination for teachers takes place Saturday. The work is to begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

—G. S. McCord & Mr. Casebeer returned from Lagrange where they have been engaged for sometime putting up telephones.

—W. H. Leas, C. A. O. McClellan and R. Wes. McBride were among the Waterloo lawyers in attendance at court this week.

—Simon Ochs bought a nice lot of grain—wheat and oats—of Frank Jones last week. He is dealing quite extensively in grain this year.

—The hay, oats and corn crops, in this county, have been good, and owing to this fact feed will be much cheaper than last winter.

—A number of our citizens claim to be afflicted with the hay fever. We know of several who have never caught the disease in a hay field.

—Last Saturday was a business day in town, as the great number of teams and people and business done in the various stores will attest.

Ladies should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a superior and economical dressing. It has become indispensable article for the toilet.

—Mr. and Mrs. Orth, of Port Clinton, Ohio, who have been visiting in the family of Prof. Myers, returned to their home the first of this week.

—Mr. Hodge has moved a frame dwelling from "Mott Town" to his farm on the Morning Star road, where his family will reside hereafter.

—T. D. Gross, has retired from the saloon business. He is now engaged in putting a new foundation under the Central House which he still owns.

The most obstinate cases of Catarrh and Hay Fever are cured by the use of Elys' Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. Price 50 cents. 39-2w.

—Remember that all railroads running into Waterloo, run at reduced rates during the fair, and goods exhibited at the fair are returned free of charge.

—The lawyers are pleased with the new judge, P. V. Hoffman. They say he is making things hum. That's what we need. The more it hums the better.

—John Robbins was in town last week, looking as jolly as ever. He says Judge Lowry, will have the largest vote, any candidate ever received in Allen county.

—As soon as our court gets through with Geo. Hazzard the people of Angola will have a little performance with him. The once slippery George is certainly lassoed.

—James Culbertson will also try the cement sidewalk. He has put one down in front of his new residence. He will move into the new house the last of this week.

—Miss Lora Walter, sister-in-law to W. L. Penfield, has gone to Angola, to assist in the Herald office. She is a good type setter, and Bro. Sheffer will find her a valuable assistant.

—Sherman Hollister again placed the boys of this office under obligations last week. It was a muskmelon this time, and a nice one, too. He keeps a choice lot on hand at present.

—Alvan Ash, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday. He has chosen ministry as a profession and will preach the coming year in Wilmington and Concord townships, we understand.

—Mrs. Maxfield denies the entire matter published in last week's Courier. She assures us there was no stranger found in their house, and not a word of truth in the entire article.

—Mr. Rummel is in town nearly every day with a load of the various products of the poorfarm. He is proving a very efficient superintendent and is doing all he can to make the farm pay.

—Sherman Hollister took in a lot of the nicest peaches one day last week that has been put on the market here this year. But he had to pay well for them. They were raised near Pleasant Lake.

—Brocade satins for dolmans at McQuiston & Long's.

—The Normal school here closes this week, after a most successful term. The total attendance has been something over sixty, and teachers and pupils both express themselves well satisfied.

—Miss Jennie Cowan has again been chosen to instruct the pupils who attend the Junction school. It is very complimentary for a young teacher to retain the same school several successive terms.

—The "Joie De Vie" dance club has a hop at Ensley's hall to-night. One hundred and twenty-five invitations were sent out, and a good crowd is expected. Edgerly's orchestra has been engaged for the season.

—Another burglary is reported to have occurred at Spencerville Monday night. The safe in Bishop's store was broken open and what money it contained taken out. We understand the thieves got about four hundred dollars.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Elys' Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved. C. M. Stanley, dealer in boots in boots and shoes, Ithaca, N. Y. 39-2w.

—A vote for clerk among five gentlemen resulted in four for Husselman and one for Hartman. This comes near being a whitewash, but we will do justice to Mr. H. by saying, that there were three democrats among the balloters.

—Another set of the confidence men landed at the Junction this week and attempted to "work" the town. It is not known how well they succeeded. The Junction seems to be unfortunate in being so frequently cursed with these gentry.

—The demcrats of this county have got through lending a vote to elect republican office seekers. From the talk of the boys we are safe in remarking that this campaign will be one of the worst innings the republican party ever played in.

—Isaac Ochs sends out a big supplement this week and gives the people a talk through the county papers. He has rolled up his sleeves, and will spare no pains to sell off his monster stock of goods at bargains. Don't fail to read his extra this week.

—We intended to give Miss Sallie Baker a puff her on marriage last week, but somehow overlooked the opportunity. The Courier congratulates her, however, and wishes her a happy future —after waiting so long to find the "fellah" of her choice.

—J. J. Latson has our thanks for a nice lot of vegetables. Among them are two mammoth potatoes of new varities, the names of which we have forgotten. He is raising them to sell for seed. These specimens can be seen at the Courier office at any time.

—Ed. Freeman, of Jackson township, a notice of whose golden wedding appeared in last week's Courier, was in town last week, and called to see us. He bears his age well, and one would not suppose he had been married fifty years. He is nearly as lively as ever.

—The workmen have stopped labor on the Wabash watering tank, in rear of the cemetery. It is now supposed to furnish enough water for the engines at this place. A great amount of money and labor has been expended to secure this convenience for railroad men.

—Now let each man appoint himself a committee of one and work like a steam thresher for the victory of the democratic party. By an individual effort upon the part of every democratic voter we will elect the ticket by the largest majority ever known in the history of the county.

—Mart Sheets is home from his western trip. He has traveled extensively in Montana and Dakota, and is greatly pleased with the country. He came home in time to attend his father's funeral, having been telegraphed for when it became apparent that Mr. Sheets would not live.

—We call attention to the administrator's sale, in the Sheets estate, advertised in this paper. Those who wish fine stock should attend this sale. The stock offered including one fine full blooded Short Horn bull, and several pedigreed Merino sheep of the best quality, all of them under five years of age.

—E. J. McOscar, of Summit, goes this week to Philadelphia, where he will spend at least two years in the study of medicine. He will attend the Jefferson Medical College. Mr McOscar is an enterprising young man, and is bound to make life a success. We wish him a safe journey and abundant success.

—The Presbyterian social at Frank Baird's farm residence, east of town, was one of the most pleasant of the season. Everybody knows the host and hostess, and the latter made themselves, as they always do, agreeable to all. Free hacks took the guests out and back. The receipts were good, considering the distance from town.

Mental depression and all nervous diseases of whatever nature or cause, in old or young, male or female, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—For collars and collarettes go to McQuiston & Long's.

The New Wagon Shops.

We took a look over the new buildings that Snyder & Bro. are now erecting near the hub and spoke factory, and are surprised at the extent of the new enterprise. The new building is south of the factory and but a few feet from it. It extends south 180 feet, and at the south end an "L," or wing, runs to the west, and is 58 feet long. Both parts are of the same width—60 feet. The main part will be two stories high and the wing one story, the latter being intended for the blacksmithing part of the establishment. The main part will be for the general factory. A line shaft will extend from the engine in the factory along the entire length of the new part in the main building. We presume the lower floor will be occupied for the heavier work and the second floor for such work as can be more conveniently done there. The second floor in the hub and spoke factory will then be used for the bent work part of the business, and the lower floor in the old factory will be used as at present. Snyder & Bro. expect to have the new factory running by New Years, and will employ, at first, about seventy-five hands. Having their own machinery for the purpose, they do their own sawing, make their own hubs, spokes and bent work, and are consequently able to select for their customers the very best of stock. This will, from the first, place their business on the best possible basis. Quite a large amount of work is already sold, even before their building is up. So they will know to a certainty what they may expect in the way of patronage from the very start. It is to be hoped that our citizens, and the people in the country around us, will also appreciate the enterprise that has induced this firm to undertake a work so valuable to both town and country, and give them not only a liberal patronage, but do what is possible in the way of furnishing material at rates at which it can be manufactured. Industries of this kind are just what Auburn needs. There is capital enough here, enterprise enough and almost unlimited advantage in the numerous railroads centering here, and all we need is the disposition to take hold of it, and push the business in an intelligent manner. This is what they seem to be doing at the new establishment.

—Next week the fair comes off and the young man who has been economical in his everyday pursuits of life and saved up an X can have more fun than a family of monkeys in a millinery shop. With this amount of wealth he can entertain his girl one day very admirably, investing carefully in butter-scotch, red lemonade, candy kisses and having them both taken "a dozen times 'round the world" for a nickel in a box swing. He can save from spending his boodle too rapidly by, between treats, gazing upon the prize chickens, big pumpkins and the fast horses, and anyone with half an eye to business can make it pleasant for all girls in giving a complete discription of how those fowls, pumpkins and fast horses are reared to gain so much notoriety on the fair grounds.

—The Spencerville correspondent to the Republican writes, "that Charles Beugnot will be elected." That scribler must be a weak politician. Beugnot will probable come a little nearer than the other candidates, but the bulletin-board will show Lafe Miller three hundred votes ahead of him. The democratic party is in the best shape now that it has been for some time and nothing is wanted except a little life and vim upon the part of candidates, to elect every man on the ticket. The republican party has used up its best material and it will be some years before they dust the counter of a court house office.

—The school-house is progressing finely. The plastering is about done in the lower rooms, and when finished, the plasterers will move into the second story, and Messrs. Shearer and Wilson, the contractors, will go to work at once on the wood work. They are getting everything ready to make quick work of it. With this reliable firm to do the carpenter work, and Rainier & Co. as plasterers, there is no reason why our new building should not be a first-class job. It will be ready for occupation about the middle of October.

—Court week makes business lively for candidates. A voter coming into town now-a-days is as enthusiastically received as when he encounters a crowd of hackmen and express drivers as he gets out of the train at one of the great depots in Chicago. He finds himself right among friends. All ceremony is laid aside, and the honest voter and equally honest "votee" meet on equal terms and become sworn brothers. Here the curtain falls, and we hope these halcyon days will last, even after the ides of November.

—James Griswold met with a severe and dangerous accident last week. He was helping H. C. Shull load some corn, near the Junction, and was standing on the load, when the team started, and he was thrown violently to the ground. His face badly cut and bruised, and he was otherwise injured but it is hoped not seriously.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER

BANNER

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without examining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents, two miles north of Waterloo, by Rev. W. H. Daniels, on Sept. 21, 1882, Mr. Norman T. Jackman to Miss Laura A. Kennedy.

—Peter Young, the tailor, is having a fine trade at his new location. He is kept busy getting up suits out of his new goods. See his advertisement in this paper and you can judge for yourselves.

—Henry Yesbera is turning out some of the nicest suits for gentlemen ever seen in this part of the country. His goods are well selected, both as to appearance and durability, and his fits are perfect. Look at his work and get his prices. No trouble to show goods.

—Shearer & Wilson complain of persons who visit the new school building and carry away small pieces of boards, lath and such small things. Persons who do this are requested to stop it or else be ready to explain in what way it differs from stealing, except in the size of the board.

—In justice to Johnny Picker's wife we will state that she returned all the articles taken from the house when she left. Lou was a good girl and we may only look forward to a few months when she will greatly regret being influenced to leave husband and home by the wicked tongue of those who will eventually "shake" her, leaving a life of sorrow and hardships to block her path as time goes slowly by.

—By a recent letter from Miss Aggie Baxter, of Smithfield, we learn that she is at Indianapolis taking lessons in elocution and is greatly interested in her work. She has also had the privilege of attending the religious meetings of Rev. Geo. O. Barnes, the "Mountain Evangelist," and is highly pleased with his preaching. We understand she will return in time for the county institute, and teach in the county this winter.

—Business is brightening up everywhere, and especially do our merchants catch the inspiration of better times. They are buying extra large stocks, and are advertising them in a way that shows they are determined to do their full share of the fall business. Look over their advertisements in the Courier and you will learn what they are doing and what bargains they are offering. They mean business.

—There is a great demand for help to go into the country and cut up corn. Good wages are offered. Strange as it may seem, however, we have a few young men who seem to believe they they can carve a fortune out of a dry goods box with more certainty than cutting corn at a dollar and a quarter a day and board. Human nature displays some strange freaks at the age of sixteen to twenty—and sometimes at a more advanced age.

Mr. L. M. Russell, painter on the Pan Handle Railroad was cured of indigestion by Brown's Iron Bitters.

WATERLOO.

Entries for the fair are coming in daily. People are going to avoid the rush by coming in this week and getting their entry cards.

Horses are practicing on the track and we expect some fine trotting next week.

President Chamberlain, and the other officers of the fair, are working like "nailers" to have things in shape, so there shall be no hitch in the running of the fair.

Norman Jackman, of Franklin township, was married to Laura Kennedy last week. Laura will be remembered by the Courier Editor as one of our successful teachers. She will be missed in the school work this winter.

The clerks at Lowenstein & Rothschild's are kept busy tying up goods. And still they come.

Our people are busy getting things ready for the fair, or getting ready to take boarders, or work on the fair grounds. Anything in short, to keep things booming.

F. K. Blake has gone to Ft. Wayne, to study law. He will be in the law office of Judge Morris.

W. H. Shultz has gone to Elkhart county, where he intends to teach this winter.

S. B. Mottinger, of Summit, has gone to Grand Traverse, Mich., where he expects to work at the carpenter trade.

Oris Danks has bought out the stock of boots and shoes of O. T. Clark, and moved his own stock into the same room.

Rose Blair spent a few days at Angola, last week, her health having become sufficiently improved to allow her to leave home.

Wesley Jackman who was home a few days last week, reports his family well, in their new home at Danville. He intends to remain there while his children are attending the school. They speak highly of the normal school at that place.

F. B. Straw will have a splendid lot of pianos and organs on exhibition at the fair. Go and see them in Mechanics Hall.

Money for a Rainy Day.

"For six years my daughter was sick from kidney and other disorders. We have used our savings on doctors, when our dominie advised us try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Four bottles effected a cure, and as a dollar's worth has kept our family well over a year, we have been able to lay by money again for a rainy day."—A Poor Man's Wife. 4w.

—The following parties have purchased organs of F. B. Straw within a few weeks: Samuel Widney, Concord; Susanna Osborn, Jackson township; John Winslow, Auburn; J. E. Hanes, Smithfield; Solomon Burget, Concord; Mr. Osborn, Garrett, and Isaac Cobbler, Auburn.

—Photos $1 a dozen at Jones', Fort Wayne. 34-t

O.K. HAVE YOU SEEN IT? O. K.

O.K. O. K.

Our boys' all-wool suit, handsomely made and trimmed metropolitan style, only

O.K. $5.00 FIVE DOLLARS $5.00 O. K.

It Beats all the World

O K. O. K.

Come and see it.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

O.K. FT. WAYNE, INDIANA. O. K.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

ENGLAND derived last year $2,760,000 from the duty on carriages.

IT is again announced that Samuel Tilden has retired from politics.

HON JAMES B. BELFORD, of Colorado, is again a candidate for Congress.

AN excellent counterfeit half-dollar, made of Babbett metal and glass, is in circulation.

AFTER a long and hard-fought canvas Robeson has received a renomina- for Congress.

MR. DICKSON, the foreman of the Star Route jury, is a noted Democratic politician in Washington.

THE New York Legislature will be asked at its next meeting to submit the question of prohibition to the voters of the State.

IT is strongly asserted that the Star Routers will be put on trial again before Judge Wylie, at the October term of his court.

THE Michigan University has another scandal on hand, involving the professional and personal honor of one of the professors.

A SHOE FACTORY at Hudson, N. Y., was destroyed, the other day, by a fire caused by burglars while robbing the safe. Loss, $65,000.

IT is said that a cavaly soldier of the garrison at Walla Walla, has invented a breech-loading carbine for which the Government has paid him $60,000.

A COMPANY has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of $6,000,000, for the purpose of shipping beef by refrigerator cars from Texas to New York.

AT a prohibition meeting in Kansas City, the other night, a mob of saloonatics drove the speaker from the platform, put out the light and dispersed the audience.

THE Utah Commission reports that 18,000 of the disqualified will not attempt to register. Leading Mormons desire the Commission to declare female suffrage illegal.

THE Interior Department at Washington will hereafter furnish the Indian police on the Western plains only with revolvers. No more of the nation's red wards will get breech-loading rifles.

THE net revenues of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ending September 30, partially estimated, are $2,250,000. The surplus, after deducting the dividend declared yesterday, is $2,587,620.

THE able-bodied Massachusetts parent who neglects to provide for his minor child is liable to fine or imprisonment for six months. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is looking after the enforcement of the law.

A BOY aged 11 years, in prison at Chicago for shooting a girl only 8 years old, pleads that he was drunk at the time of the shooting, and that the pistol was loaded by other boys without his knowledge. What kind of a generation of men will such boys as these make?

MANSON MCMULLAN, Jos. Shehan and Jere Shehan are on trial in Chicago for stealing $500,000 worth of hogs from Phil. Armour's stock pens, since 1879. A man named Hardy, also a defendant, testified to driving off forty or fifty hogs every night and Sunday with Shehan.

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

A MASSACHUSETTS law makes the owner of a house liable for treble any loss that may be sustained by gambling therein with his consent. A saloon-keeper at Lowell has just been compelled to pay $1,800, the money going to a man who had only lost $600 in playing poker on the premises.

A FIRM in Cincinnati have just published a pamphlet from "The War of 1886 Between the United States and Great Britain." It is after the plan of the "Battle of Dorking," printed in England some years ago, and is understood to be from the pen of a distinguished Cincinnati journalist.

WASHINGTON must be a good place for mechanics. A contract has been made by the Government to pay $5,000 for the brick walls of an elevator to be put into the Department of Justice. The structure will be between ten and twelve feet square, and probably sixty feet high. Also, to pay $8,000 for putting a 12 by 16 inch tube into the Senate elevator—height 60 to 76 feet.

THE police of Chicago have captured a girl of fourteen who, within the past year, has stolen over $1,000 worth of goods from private residences. Sunday evening she took jewelry valued at $436 from a house on North Clark street, and secreted it at home. Her mother has spent seven years in the penitentiary and two in the county jail.

THE other day the Pope received from London a gift of 100,000 francs, the sender of which implored the Apostolic benediction. Several offerings of large sums have lately been made in this way from England and from America, and they have gone far to supplement the reduction in the amount of Peter's pence, which in other parts of the world have fallen off.

REV. W. H. SCOTT, President of the University of Ohio, is being tried by a Methodist tribunal at Athens, for denying the trinity, vicarious atonement, the divinity of Christ, total depravity, and the resurrection of the body. As to the latter charge, an attempt will be made to justify by similar views by Bishop Foster. President W. Q. Scott, of the Ohio University, was obliged to leave the University at Wooster on much the same grounds.

A UNITED States registered bond of the denomination of $5,000 was stolen from the office of the Register of the United States Treasury at Washington the other day. The secret service force has thus far failed to recover the bond or discover the thief. The robbery has been kept quiet in the hope that a clue would be found. The bond was one which was exchanged from a 3½ to 3 per cent., and is complete. Leading banks of the country have been notified of the theft.

THE Philadelphia Star calls attention to an important fact and factor of our crop production by saying that, without the tens of thousands of reapers and binders in use, it would not have been possible for the farmers of the country to have gathered one-half their harvest, and even with this giant power there has been a constant, and, in many cases, unanswered demand for laboring men. What would have been the result without labor-saving machinery?

A WASHINGTON special says: The severe and disastrous cyclone that visited the south and the Atlantic ports early this week, was foretold by the signal service several days in advance of its reaching any of the ports in this country. It is one of the most brilliant achievements of the service, and undoubtedly thousands of dollars' worth of property and many lives were saved by the warnings given. The history of the storm and of its advance, and of the action of the officer on duty at the signal office, is interesting.

A WASHINGTON special says: "Captain Mayne Reid, the novelist, who now has his home in Frogmore, England, had his claim for pension allowed, and the United States will hereafter pay to him fifteen dollars a month while he lives. He was a second lieutenant in the First New York volunteers, and went through the stirring scenes of the Mexican war, getting bullets at Chapultepec, and other impressions for future utilization in story books. His claim was filed about two years ago. He sets forth in his affidavits that he is quite poor, living on a small hired farm, and that the $15 a month will help out his meager income and make him comfortable. He is sixty-three years of age.

AN opinion of timely interest was recently rendered by Judge Lowell, of the United States Court in Massachusetts, with reference to silver quarters and half dollars with holes filled with other metals. Judge Lowell, holds that such coins are in effect counterfeit, and that whoever so mutilates them or knowingly passes them is guilty of counterfeiting. The reasoning by which he reaches this conclusion is that coins of these denominations are required to be of a certain weight and fineness and are not a legal tender if they fall below the fixed standard. "If such a coin," he says, "has had an appreciable amount of silver removed from it, we cannot say that it remains a good coin for its original value or even for proportione' value. If, then, the hole is pl[illegible] with base metal or with [illegible] stance other than silv[illegible] this [illegible] is, an act of counterfeiting, because it [illegible] making something appear to be good coin for its apparent value wh[illegible] was not so before.

THE NEW S

Home Items

Vanderbilt's team, E[illegible] Rose and Aldine, while practicing [illegible] at Hartford, made a mile in 2:16¼.

The defalcation [illegible] Roth, cashier of the Washington, [illegible] Savings Bank, is reported to be [illegible] $117,576.

Governor St. [illegible] John denies that there is any such suf[illegible]fering among the colored refugees in K[illegible]ansas as reported.

Colonel S[illegible] Schuyler Crosby, late American Cons[illegible]l at Florence, has received a decora[illegible] from King Humbert.

The [illegible] Postmaster at Socorro, N. M., has b[illegible] displaced and arrested because [illegible] he is short $2,300 in his accounts.

[illegible] Mrs Melville, wife of Engineer Melville, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Norriston Insane Asylum.

The professional single scull prize of $2,000 between Kennedy and Riley, at Lake Maranacook, Me., was won by the former.

John McGinley, formerly a resident of Dallas, Tex., has been sentenced to shot by the Mexican authorities for killing a native.

The stock farm of the late H. P. McGrath, near Lexington, Ky., containing 417 acres, was sold to Milt Young for $46,912.50

John Strauss and J. W. Howard, the latter a Justice of the Peace, were jailed at Grand Rapids, Mich., for forging pension papers.

About twenty persons were injured by a cyclone which burst over Winsted, Conn., recently, causing great destructon of property.

Melville and other survivors of the Jeannette, and Captain Berry, of the Rodgers, arrived at New York on the Parthia, from Liverpool.

Farmer Harden and son, living near Columbus, Ind., fired on a trio who were robbing their melon patch, and Thomas Kelly was instantly killed.

The breadstuffs exported for the eight months, ended Aug. 31, were valued at $110,015,703, against $157,506,205 for the same period last year.

Seven young ladies assumed the vows of a nun and retired from the world in the chapel of St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Lafayette, Ind., Saturday.

The British riflemen were victorious in the international match at Creedmoor, scoring a grand total of 1,975 points against 1,805 by the Americans.

Incendiary fires caused the destruction of the greater part of the village of Grand Meadows, Minn., and numerous buildings were consumed at Red Wing by the same cause.

The international rifle match at Creedmoor resulted in victories for the Brittish team at the 200, 500 and 600 yard ranges. Their total scores lead the American's by 19 points.

While John Killen, a storekeeper at Cato, Mich., was in Manitowoc Friday night, making arrangements for the burial of his wife, his place was burglarized and $1,000 in money stolen.

During a game of base ball at Bordentown, N. J., a riot broke out among the players and their friends, fence rails and bats being used freely, and several persons being severely injured.

Eight hundred pounds of powder exploded in a mill of the California Company at Santa Cruz, Cal., killing one workman, wrecking the building, and breaking all the windows in the neighborhood.

It is estimated that shipments of lumber from Muskegon, Mich., during September, will aggregate 100,000,000 feet. The mills have been running night as well as days.

Thomas M. Cochrane has begun suit in the Circuit Court at St. Louis against the Howe Sewing Machine Company for $30,000 for services as indorser for the company when financially embarrassed.

Frank Johnson and Edward Dunegan, United States Supervisors at Philadelphia, are charged with fraudulently registering votes. It is charged wholesale frauds on this plan are intended at the pending election.

John Niehaus, a farmer residing near Troy, Ind., was called to the door of his house Tuesday night, shot dead, and the premises then robbed of $800. His wife jumped from a second-story window and hid in a corn field.

Dwight S. Lathrop, assistant cashier of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has absconded, after embezzling $40,000. His plan was to alter deposit tickets on his way to the bank and pocket the difference.

The excitement which has prevailed among the colored population of St. Louis for the past three days on the school question is subsiding. It has been decided that the colored children shall be sent to separate schools.

The famous breach of promise suit, brought by Hattie Engley, of Uxbrige, Mass., against "Dr." Levi Wilson, wherein $50,000 was claimed, has been settled. The defendant says that he promised not to reveal how much he paid.

John B. Davis, late President of the suspended Richmond Banking and Insurance Company, conjointly with his wife, signed a deed of conveyance of his property for the benefit of the creditors of the company. The effects relinquished are valued at $200,000

The Maverick National Bank of Boston has been victimized by a respectable appear[illegible] man who established a [illegible] with the institution, $5 800 [illegible] "raised" $1,700 draft to pe[illegible] drew the money, and disappeared.

While Sheriff Cate and Deputy Conway, of Chattanooga, Tenn., were conveying John Taylor, who killed Captain Fletcher two years ago, to Knoxville, a party of men, who had boarded the train for the purpose, murdered the Sheriff and his Deputy, released the prisoner and fled.

Frank James, the notorious outlaw, was recently the traveling companion of a Michigan merchant, to whom he stated that a project to rob the bank at Blissfield, in that State, had been abandoned, and his mission now was to "get even" with the Fords for the murder of his brother Jesse.

Mrs. Davis, who eloped with her husband from Huntsville, Ala., some time ago, and who left him when she discovered he was a gambler, an opium eater, and a brute, shot him fatally Tuesday night at Chattanooga, Tenn., when he threatened to murder her if she would not return to him.

The steamer Asia, which left Collingwood, Ont., Wednesday evening last for French River and Sault Ste. Marie, was struck by a storm Thursday morning and wrecked, but two persons, out of a passenger list of more than one hundred, being saved.

Wm C. Griffith, a farmer living in Wheeler county, Neb., was found dead recently under the ruins of his sod house, which had caved in and killed him while asleep. Near him lay the bodies of his two sons, Lester and Will, who were also killed in the same manner. Griffith was last seen alive on Thursday, and it is more than probable that the accident occurred during the storm of Thursday night.

The new comet was watched by the Naval Observatory at Washington, and is supposed to have passed its perihelion. In a few days it will be very brilliant in the early morning. It is one of the extraordinary heavenly wonders of modern times. Dr. Lewis Swift, of the Warner Observatory, says it is not identical with any known comet.

William Wiley, 19 years old, son of Bishop Wiley, of the M. E. Church, and John Stratham, porter in the establishment of C. E. Coffin & Co., of Cincinnati, whose establishmen was partially destroyed by fire Thursday, were down in the cellar tightening the hoops of oil barrels, when an explosion occurred, and young Wiley was burned to death by the blazing fluid. The porter escaped, but was very seriouly burned.

A man at Marietta, on the Ohio river had an out line set in the river, on one of the links of which he found a bass. When he took the bass off the hook an eel was found attached to the hook which the bass had swallowed. After removing the eel he found a small bass in the eel's mouth, and in the small bass' mouth was the bait that had been on the hook. Such luck as this could come only to an Ohio man.

Engineer Melville has caused a great sensation at Philadelphia by deserting his wife and children upon the moment of his arrival. The wife's story of his gruff greeting and brutal departure is a pathetic one. Lieutenant Danenhower's attention having been called to notices in the press containing inuendoes of charges by him against Engineer Melville, he has issued a card stating he has made no accusations against any one, and that his relations with the Engineer have always been of friendly character.

Foreign.

The political campaign in Prussia is being actively pushed by the different parties

Swinburne, the poet, thinks of coming to this country and giving a series of readings.

Twenty persons were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a mine near Dartmouth, Westphalia.

Four women were decapitated at Dublin by the falling of a buttress of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

There were 613 deaths from Asiatic cholera at Manila and its vicinity on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The crops in Ontario, Canada, fall below the average. In the Western section the harvest was long and tedious.

The Credit Foncier will wind up its business in Canada unless it is permitted to exact 7 per cent. interest and upward.

A project has been started at Dublin to make General Wolseley a present of a sword upon his return from Egypt.

The military barracks at La Prairie, Can., which originally cost $500,000, were fired during a storm, and totally consumed.

With the exception of those suspects in Irish jails who can be brought to trial speedily, the remainder will be discharged.

The Indian Government has issued a loan of 25,000,000 rupees to meet the expenses of sending the military expedition to Egypt.

One thousand ejectment decrees have been posted at Swinford, County Mayo for the special benefit of tenants on Lord Dillon's estate.

A private dispatch states that the steamer Yorkshire, from Shanghai for New York, with a cargo of teas, is a total loss on the Chinese coast.

The Portuguese Government has contracted for laying a telegraph cable between Lisbon and the United States, which shall touch at the Azores.

Sarah Elstone made a fire at Woodstock, Ont., deliberately stepped in the middle of it, and as she was dying, exclaimed: "I am going to Jesus."

Severe floods have occurred in portions of Austria and Italy, damaging bridges and submerging the towns of Trent and Verona. No lives, however, have been lost.

The receipts of the Russian Government increased 10,500,000 roubles during the first half of this year, while the expenditures were diminished 22,500,000 roubles.

Greece will immediately resume hostilities if the Porte refuses to surrender the four disputed points on the Thessalian frontier.

There is great rejoicing in England at the early ending of the Egyptian war. Arabi Pasha is a prisoner at Cairo, and all of his chief officers are under arrest.

The Governor General of Canada has expressed a willingness to assist in the colonizing of French Canadians in the Northwest, in order to prevent their exodus to the United States.

Because Clifford Lloyd subscribed to the purses for the Limerick races letters have been sent to the owners of horses threatening the lives of their animals if they permit them to run.

The people of Trieste gave Emperor Francis Joseph and his retinue an ovation at the theater, because they believed the arrest of the bomb-carrier, Overdank, averted an attempt at assassination.

A minister at Quebec refused to marry a man to his deceased wife's sister, asserting that, although the alliance would be a valid one, the law did not compel him to perform the ceremony.

Chihuahua, Mexico, and Boston Mass., exchanged congratulation Saturday over the longest overland telegraphic circuit ever worked by the Western Union Company.

Sir Charles Dilke, the British Under Foreign Secretary, will be promoted to a position in the Cabinet in the event of an early close of the Egyptian campaign. It is stated Childers, Secretary of War, will also be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Irish leaders have in view a consolidation of all the projects for the welfare of their country, based on the platform of self-government, abolition of landlordism, promotion of home industries, rights of labor, and a paid representation in Parliament.

The united committees of the various Methodists in Canada met at Hamilton, and unanimously resolved that the time had arrived when efforts should be made to ascertain the basis of an agreement which would unite all the Methodist churches in the Dominion.

According to a Chilian correspondent, native guerrillas burned and pillaged the city of Tarma and other places, committed frightful atrocities, and, among others, murdered a number of foreigners. The Chillian garrison at Concepcion was surrounded by a horde of Indians, who fired the building and butchered most of its occupants, including women and children of tender years. The town was afterward burned by Chilian soldiers in revenge, and a number of persons executed.

THE STATE.

Mrs. Martha Bradley died on Friday, at the home of her grandson, Henry Cook, near Bellville, Brown county, at the extreme age of 102.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet in Wabash, October 23d, 24th and 25th. A large attendance is expected.

Miss Adessa S. J. C. Wray, better known as Ida Wray, the equestrienne, has sued Lewis H. Owen and wife, of Brownstown, for defamation of character, claiming $10,000 damages.

Arthur Brook's horse, which he rode from Washington after the killing of Dr. Gause, has been returned to its stable. It has been learned that Brooks rode the horse to Salem and there he took a westbound train.

The members of Wesley Chapel M. E. church, of New Albany, are greatly gratified that theirs is the banner church of Indiana conference, in the sum of its contributions to aid the worn out preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers of the conference.

The trouble in the Christian church at Greensburg, is complicated by a charge that the pastor partook too freely and clandestinely of the sacramental wine, and was caught at it by the church officers, who put antimony in it and made him sick. The Wallingfords, who holds mortgage on the church, will not be allowed to foreclose, as the money will be ready for them.

At the Christian church at Greensburg Sunday morning, John Wallingford, a son of the outgoing treasurer, read the report of his father, and then proceeded to read a series of charges against Elder Peale, the pastor. "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," by the organ and choir, drowned him out. The Wallingfords hold a mortgage on the church property and will doubtless be heard elsewhere.

Historical Notes.

The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

The first regattas were held in Venice, whence they were introduced in England in 1775.

The first prayer-book of Edward VI. came into use by the authority of Parliament on Whit-Sunday, 1549.

The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the province of Hezin, Japan, from China in 1513, and Hezin ware still bears Chinese marks.

The common law of the town of Bigorre was compiled by assembling all the old men and writing down such customs as they declared to be law.

The first coach that was ever in Scotland was brought thither in 1561, when Queen Mary came from France. It belonged to Alexander, Lord Seaton.

The will of Peter the Great, written as he lay dying in the arms of Catherine, was: "Let everything be given to—." Catherine took the benefit of the doubt.

The Spartans asserted that Lycurgus brought complete copies of the Iliad and the Odyssey to Greece, having obtained them from the Creophylidæ, a poetic family of Samos.

When Drake returned from his voyage around the world in the Golden Hinde, and entertained Queen Elizabeth at Deptford, the crowd was so great that the bridge broke down, and many persons were drowned.

The choruses of the ancient Greek plays were paid in turn by citizens chosen from the ten Attic tribes, to superintend and furnish the dress and musical training of the singers. He whose chorus surpassed the others received a prize.

In 1656 Cromwell, doubtful of the fidelity of his English soldiers, provided himself with a life-gaurd of 160 Swiss, concealing his design by bringing over many families from Switzerland and settling them in London, so that the arrival of his mercenaries was hardly noticed.

C. D. Zimmerman, a New York entomologist, advised the spraying of trees infested with canker worm with a solution of Paris green, one-quarter of a pound to one barrel of water. This is to be applied with a force-pump furnished with the requisite hose and mounted on a wagon and drawn slowly through the orchard. One gallon of the mixture will moisten every leaf on a large tree if skillfully applied. Professor A. J. Cook recommended the same remedy five or six years ago.

TABLE TALK.

Utah is making pig-iron.

Macon, Ga., is making carriages for Connecticut.

To the mind of a practical liar nothing is improbable.

The Brazilian diamond fields have ceased to be profitable.

Gold lobsters dangle from the favorite bangles of Newport.

A farmer in Allegan, Mich., is building a barn of black walnut.

The British army in Egypt has ordered 200 of our driven wells.

There are more tourists in Yellowstone Valley than ever before.

An East Kent (English) lady advertises for a "Skye blue terrier."

The huckleberry crop is one of the most important to New England.

Somebody has discovered that the cat is not mentioned in the Bible.

A Michigan girl has removed her nineteen warts with tomato juice.

Edgar Allen Poe's house in Richmond, Va., is to be used for a hotel.

The almost total failure of the year's opium crop is announced from Persia.

When a man gets all-fired mad the only plan to adopt is to put him out.

One million cases of salmon is the estimate made for the Pacific coast.

A stilted orator said "the affidavit of the pudding is the gastronomy of it."

The $25 000 asked by Dr. Bliss would fill a very large-sized purse cavity.

One Cape May belle brought home enough soldier buttons to trim a jacket.

On week days one buys his music by [illegible] but on Sundays he gets it by the choir.

Gen. Buford has not yet expressed any opinion as to whether a rifle team can go to heaven.

Thus far, it is said only one matrimonial engagement has resulted from the Newport season.

Secretary Folger is said to look very much like Benjamin Franklin, whose mother was a Folger.

Lawyers in Belgium are not allowed to wear moustaches, which are deemed unprofessional.

Bears and wild cats are said to be growing very numerous in the interior counties of Pennsylvania.

Fox hunting at Newport is like chasing an Alderney cow round a barn yard, and calling it a buffalo hunt.

Great Britain has now 10,000 Sunday-school temperance organizations, with more than 1,000,000 members.

Twenty years ago there were fifteen hundred boats on the Lehigh canal and now there are not five hundred.

The decline in the number of students for the ministry is disturbing the leading men of the various churches.

Most of the 900 inmates of the Georgia insane asylum are said to be there through the agency of strong drink.

Camp meetings were held in this country as early as 1779. Our forefathers were not so much better than we, after all.

George Moser, of Berks county, some time ago swallowed a wooden toothpick. It came out of his ear a few days ago.

A woman preacher is like a dog walking on its hind legs; it is not well done, but you are surprised to find it done at all.

The Tucker family have a reunion at Salvia Rock. The late (in fact, too late) Daniel will be sorely missed at the gathering.

The negro milkman in Washington who advertises his dairy as the "Reservoir Dairy," is given credit for honesty of expression at least.

A Mississippi negress named Moss recently gave birth to four babies. Her husband wishes his name had been "Rolling stone."

A new bullet-proof treasure car has been put on the Southern Pacific railway. One part is for carrying money and the other for guards.

The Mormons have decided to have three bishops sit with the precinct registrars at Salt Lake, and oversee the work of listing voters.

Professor Bell says his electric instrument for finding leaden bullets in the human body has been perfected and used with great success.

The new Duchess of Westminster, wife to one of richest men in Europe was married in a white foulard, costing seventy-five cents a yard.

A company of capitalists put a good deal of money into the zinc mines of east Tennessee, and expect profitable returns from their investment.

An old plantation saying is "Remember young man, dat de bes' frien' yer's got on dis earth is a better frien' ter himself den he is ter you."

Cardinal Newman was a skillful violin player in his earlier years, and even now, when he is more than eighty, he sometimes draws the bow.

To such perfection has the art of artificial flower making reached that natural flowers for house decoration are said to be going out of fashion.

A female common scold has been tried and convicted at Gold Hill, Nev. She was sentenced to 300 days' imprisonment, to the delight of many neighbors.

Lieut. Winship's Famous Duel.

Lieutenant Richard Winship was years ago well known in the United States Navy, and his famous duel with a Frenchman at Marseilles is a favorite reminisence of the service. Dick was then Second Lieutenant of the Scorpion stationed there at the time, and as usual kept the whole fleet and half the town on nettles through his endless practical jokes. The slang expression for Frenchmen in those days was "frog-eaters," and the wife of a French captain of militia having presented her lord with twins, Dick had the nerve to tender the happy father, at a public banquet, a stuffed frog holding on his knee a couple of smaller ones. Of course there was a challenge, and when the Captain's second appeared, Winship, as the challenged party, gravely insisted on the duel being fought in the dark, with pistols, one shot only being allowed to each man.

FROM THE WIRES.

London, September 16.—The Times in a leading article says: "If the lives of Arabi Pasha and his immediate followers are spared, these men must be put at once and for all out of the way of doing further harm. They cannot be permitted to retire to Constantinople to become the center of impalpable intrigues. To restore the authority of the Khedive, the army must be disbanded, and replaced by gen d'armies sufficient to maintain civil order. If the troops are needed to defend distant frontiers, it is sufficient to maintain them on the frontier and not keep them at Cairo.

Alexandria, September 16.—The Khedive has learned that the commander at Damietta refuses to surrender. He has 5,000 black troops.

Hassan Pasha Cherei, Arabi's minister of pious foundations, and Kiamil Pasha have been arrested in Alexandria. Mahmond Pasha Baroudi has been arrested near Cairo.

London, September 16.—Gladstone has asked the Archbishop of York to direct thanksgiving services to be held in the churches to-morrow, for England's success in Egypt.

Alexandria, September 16.—Kurshed Pasha, commanding at Aboukir, has sent in a message announcing his readiness to surrender.

Alexander, September 16.—Several prisoners brought in have been identified as participators in massacres. All Egyptian soldiers who were at Maliaha left that post and quit the army. Gen. Wood occupied Kafr-el-Dwar and Mallaha this afternoon. The naval brigade is re-embarked.

Alexander, September 10.—Abdelial Pasha, the commander at Damietta, has requested that an officer be sent to inform him of recent events. This is considered as foreshadowing the surrender of Damietta.

Cairo, September 19.—Abdelial has surrendered.

A large body of Egyptian infantry, with four batteries, supposed to be from Salihiyeh, appeared at Tantah to-day and surrendered to a battalion of Highlanders.

Alexandria, September 19.—From 10 o'clock Monday morning until late in the afternoon bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery continued to pour in from Aboukir and surrender their arms. Many more are to come.

The ironcla is Minotaur, Sultan, Inconstant and Achilles, and the gunboats Falcon and Condor sailed eastward this morning, and are now anchored off Aboukir. The forts there will be occupied by sailors and marines.

Altogether 23 000 men from various parts have made submission at Kafr-el-Dwar.

Telegraph censorship has been abolished.

A troop of Indian cavalry will leave Cairo to-day for the purpose of escorting the Khedive from Alexander to Cairo next Thursday.

The Ministry of the Interior will be transferred to Cairo to-morrow.

London, September 19.—The Arch Bishop of York has issued an invitation to the clergy to observe next Sunday as a day of thanksgiving, and publishes a special service for the occasion.

London, September 19.—The Mark Lane Express, in a review of the grain trade the past week, says: "In Scotland, Ireland and northern counties of England harvesting is progressing satisfactorily, while in the earlier districts the harvest is virtually over. Barley is generally discolored. Trade has yielded to the pressure of abundant foreign supply. Red wheats are relatively lower than white. In foreign wheat sales are difficult beyond the merest retail transactions, the buyers awaiting rates which are not yet obtainable. In some cases on Friday 6d less was accepted for new wheat. The receipts of the week in London were 88,267 quarters. There were large arrivals of foreign flour, which sold generally at 6d lower. Maize was lower and weaker, and grinding barleys lower. The prices for oats was fairly maintained. Cargoes were inanimate. The only feature in American grain was an advance of 9d in red winter wheat. There were twenty-five arrivals. Fine cargoes were sold, ten withdrawn, and seventeen remain—sixteen being American. Sales of English wheat the past week, 49,242 quarters at 44s 5d, against 48,795 quarters at 51s 1d, the corresponding week last year.

Cairo, September 20—Abdellal Pasha, Commander of Damietta, has been shot by his own soldiers.

Abdellal summoned his black regiment, and said he expected them to fight to the last. He declared that Arabi had turned traitor and fled, but Kafr-el-Dwar was making a heroic resistance. The soldiers asked why they should risk their lives for Arabi and Abdellal. The later replied that they were not fighting for him, but for their religion, their country and their Caliph. They should be ready, he said, to die, as he was. The soldiers replied: "Then die," and shot him through the stomach.

WASHINGTON.

The Evening Post's Washington special says: "The District Attorney, acting upon the information of Foreman Dickson, will issue warrants for the arrest of Brewster, Cameron and Henry A. Bowen to answer the charge of attempting to bribe a juror. Mr. Merrick is busily engaged in getting his information into shape to prevent the District Attorney from acting, so we are evidently on the brink of a very unpleasant scandal, involving charge and counter charges of bribery and perjury.

A synopsis of Dickson's sworn statement in regard to the attempts at bribery which he has filed with the District Attorney is published this morning. It contains only one point in addition to what he set forth in yesterday's statement. Dickson says that Bowen in the course of the conversation, in which he urged the former to secure the conviction of Brady and Dorsey, asserted that after conviction the President would pardon the defendants, possibly within thirty days. To Dickson's inquiry on the point, Bowen answered that Bliss, Merrick and Kerr were entirely ignorant of this movement on the part of Attorney General Brewster.

In the Criminal Court, to-day, Mr. Henkle, counsel for Miner, in the Star Route trial, filed various affidavits upon which he based a motion for a new trial.

Mr. Merrick said: I find some motions on file for a new trial in the case of convicted defendants, accompanied by statements giving a variety reasons, and by some affidavits. Among the reasons is one, namely: that the verdict is itself unreasonable. As counsel for the government of the United States I am not disposed to put on file a consent to the granting of this motion, but as counsel for the United States, I feel it my duty not to oppose it. The government of the United States itself is not entirely satisfied, by any means, with the verdict. It is a verdict which subjects the masters to a retrial and convicts the servants and minions. The jury, presumably, found evidence of a conspiracy to defraud the United States and of an overt act, so as to create a completed crime under the statutes of the United States That having been found by the jury, prior to their determination of the conviction of guilty against Rerdell and Miner, there was left for them the sole inquiry as to who was in the conspiracy. It was apparent to all men that deeply guilty in point of morals and laws as Rerdell and Miner are, the crime they perpetrated was the scheme and device of the others. Now, sir, the Government of the United States cannot consistently with its dignity object by practical resistance to the motion made to set aside such a verdict, and bring to trial again both masters and servants, in order that full justice may be done. The Government of the United States seeks no victim. It seeks simply justice, and when a verdict apparently trifles with justice it cannot meet the approval of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Henkle then read the grounds upon which he based the motion for a new trial, and then read Forman Dickson's sworn statement, which has already been published.

The court stated that he had directed the jury not to converse on the subject of the alleged bribery. Whether or not the jury had trangressed the rule laid down by the court did not appear from Dickson's affidavit.

Henkle proceeded to argue that the verdict should not be set aside on the ground that the jury had been tampered with, and in conclusion said: "The court room was dotted all over with spotters, whose business it was to shadow jurors, counsel and witnesses, and some of the vilest men of this community were right here all through this trial, doing that very thing in the service of the government."

Mr. Merrick—In the service of the Government?

Mr. Henkle—Yes sir.

Mr. Merrick—Is there any affidavit of this sort on file?

Mr. Henkle—I have not any proof of this now, but I will furnish it when I get to investigate the matter.

Mr. Merrick—When we come to investigate the matter, we will reach the conclusion that this approach of Dickson was a "got up" thing on the defendants' side.

The court then said: "As to the misconduct of the jury, both side concede that discussion as the bribery matter took place in the room. In the circumstances of the case, considering the rather incoherent character of this verdict, I think it would be safe for the court to assume what is conceded by counsel on both sides to have taken place in the jury room, and I will award a new trial."

Tobriner, one of the jurors, happening to be in the court-room, was called to the witness stand, and testified to the reading of the statement by Dickson, after the retirment of the jury. He said the jury voted in the affirmative upon the question as to whether the paper should be read.

The court said: "What I wanted to know was whether the jury had violated the directions of the court. That verdict of guilty, then, as to Rerdell and Miner is set aside, not only on account of the misconduct of the jury, but I may say on account of general unreasonableness."

These two men seemed to be at the two ends of the line. It does not seem to my mind that they could have gone into a conspiracy without having had any of the others along with them, but the jury thought they could, and I would not have disturbed the verdict on that ground; but when I see that the verdict was made up by a jury that were discussing other matters that were in evidence, of course, my duty is plain to set the verdict aside. As to the acquittal of Peck who is dead, I hope he is acquitted everywhere. We were not trying him. As to Turner, of course, the verdict stands. The court grants a new trial, then, as to all except Turner and Peck.

Miner and Rerdell were then released on $10,000 bail, each, Vaile and Williamson becoming surety for the former, and A. C. Richards for the latter.

December 4 was fixed as the date for the new trial, and the court adjourned

Newton Edmunds and Peter C. Shannon, of Yankton, Dak., and Jas H. Teller, Cleveland, O., have been appointed by Secretary Teller as a commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for a cession of part of their reservation in Dakota.

For two weeks past the Post Office Department has been in receipt of letters from Western Postmasters, stating that farmers have been victimized by a man advertising "new amber wheat" for sale for planting purposes. The advertiser having disappeared before the Post Office authorities could issue any order in the premises, the various Postmasters have been directed to return to the senders any registered letters directed to him.

A Detroit dispatch says:

The sale of Coup's circus by the Sheriff began to-day at noon. The Cincinnati and Toronto Zoölogical gardens and various showmen represented are among the bidders. The first animal sold was the hippopotamus, and it was bought by W. W. Cole, the circus man, for $2,900.

Prof. Donald McLean, of Ann Arbor University, began a $50,000 libel suit this morning against the Detroit Evening News for alleged libel about his conduct toward women patients.

The Mexican National Railway was yesterday accepted by the engineer of the Mexican Government, and a municipal ball was given in the evening to celebrate the completon of the line.

It is feared there may be trouble during the coming Utah campaign, and Gen. Howard yesterday sent one company and will send another from Ft. Sidney to reinforce the garrison of Ft. Douglass, near Salt Lake.

Dr. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner observatory, is receiving messages from all parts of America, claiming the discovery of a large naked-eye comet, now visible near the sun. The Doctor says it is the same comet recently discovered in South America, moving west. It is not the comet of 1812, nor identical with any known comet.

A special cable from Berlin says: "The Baden and Alsatian papers contain detailed accounts of the frightful railway accident at Hugstetten, from which the following details are extracted: An extra train which left Munster in Alsace on Sunday morning was conveying many excursionists from that town and others, there being 600 from Colmar alone. In all there were from 1200 to 1,500 passengers on the train. The train was to return from Frieburg to Munster and Colmar at 10 minutes past 8 p. m., Baden time, but lost about five minutes, which the Baden driver wished to recover. Instead, therefore, of going at the speed allowed for the return journey, about fifty kilometers an hour, the train went from Freiburg to Augstetten at almost double that rate, which was more dangerous, as the twenty-six carriages full of people were served by only five brakemen, and as immediately after passing Freiburg the railway has considerable grade downwards.

In the center of the wreck is a horrible spectable of fearfully mangled corpses, which it has not yet been possible to remove from under the ruins. Some are headless, many without legs or arms, and a larger portion so fearfully mutilated as to be beyond recognition. The impression made by the whole is horrible. A large number of the victims belong to families of officials, especially, it is said, of customs officials. Single officials had bought from fifty to sixty tickets for their friends. A large number of high officials are also among the sufferers and mourners. A violent thunder-storm was raging during and after the accident, and rain fell in torrents. Flashes of lightning momentarily lighted up the ghastly scene, made more dreadful by the moanings of the wounded, and the crying of children for their parents and parents for their children. The number of the dead is seventy-one, and of the wounded three times as many.

The Use of Ammonia in Baking Powders

[From the Scientific American.]

The recent discoveries in science and chemistry are fast revolutionizing our daily domestic economies. Old methods are giving way to the light of modern investigation, and the habits and methods of our fathers and mothers are stepping down and out, to be succeeded by the new ideas, with marvellous rapidity. In no department of science, however, have more rapid strides been made than in its relation to the preparation and preservation of human food. Scientists, having discovered how to traverse space, furnish heat, and beat time itself, by the application of natural forces, and to do a hundred other things promotive of the comfort and happiness of human kind, are naturally turning their attention to the development of other agencies and powers that shall add to the years during which man may enjoy the blessings set before him.

Among the recent discoveries in this direction none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass on into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening powder over soda and cream of tartar when used alone, and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself up, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residuum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking-powder manufacturers producing the finest goods, have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined, of course, with other leavening material.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. If, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake, it will prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force itself into general use in the new field to which science has assigned it.

Awaiting the Guillotine.

London Telegraph.

So soon as the sentence of death is passed the criminal is placed on double allowance. The ordinary prisoners have rations of meat and of wine only on Sundays and Thursdays; but the convict set apart for the guillotine has roast beef every day, and a "cinquieme" of wine both at breakfast and dinner. He may read, write and smoke as much as he likes. He has two wardens constantly in attendance upon him, and their orders are never to contradict him, and not to abstain from entering into cheerful conversation with him. The assassin Troppmann used to play cards with his jailers. Finally the condemned man has an hour's exercise every day in the "promenoir" attached to the prison infirmary. There are, it is true, a few draw backs to his physical enjoyments. Directly sentence is passed the prisoner is made to don the "camisole de force"—the strait jacket, and that dismal garment—if he be not respited—he never doffs until he makes his toilet for the scaffold. The camisole is a sack-like canvas vest, with the ends of the sleeves tied together to prevent the protrusion of the hands. Cords passing round the thighs and fastening at the shoulders attach closely to his body the arms of the prisoner. At meal time one sleeve of the camisole is loosened to allow the prisoner to eat with a wooden spoon the food that has been cut up for him. Again his hand is set free when he wishes to write. The murderer never knows when his day of doom is to come. Behind his meat, wine, tobacco and other comforts rises the great red spectre of the guillotine. The cords which bind his arms to his sides are as the hand of death, premonitorily clutching; and at any moment the governor of the prison, the almoner of the "greffier," may enter his cell and tell him that his execution is fixed to take place, not a week or a month hence, but that very day and within an hour two.

Smallpox Horror.

Memphis Special.

The smallpox continues to rage in the vicinity of Centennial Island, on the river, thirty miles above here. A man named Jack Green, with his wife and child, were ill for several days without attention, near St. Thomas postoffice, on the Arkansas shore, in the upper part of Crittenden county, Arkansas. The child died and was not buried by the parents, because the latter were too feeble to perform this duty. The woman died on the 6th inst., and the man two days later. None could be induced to bury the bodies. On Wednesday last, five days after Green died, a passer-by ventured into the cabin, and found a three-year-old child nearly starved lying between the festering corpses. This little one was taken out and cared for, and the people of the vicinity gathered about, saturated the premises with coal-oil, cast a flaming fagot into the den, and a few minutes later the half decomposed bodies were cremated, while only a pile of smouldering ashes remained to mark the spot. A miserable sufferer of the same neighborhood was set adrift in a small boat and floated to the city, where he managed to make his way ashore.

This morning, before dawn, an afflicted wretch, festering with pustules, was dumped, with his bedding, by unknown parties, near the roadside at the edge of our city, and wayfarers near sunrise observed him with horror. They also saw a healthy-looking child innocently playing near by on the dusty highway, evidently left there by the same unknown parties. The toddler was promptly cared for by the city authorities, and the sick man was conveyed to the pest-house.

Stabbing his Coat Collar.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Some years ago a story came from Paris that a criminal condemned to death had been executed in a novel way and without bloodletting. The culprit was blindfolded and laid upon a marble slab, after being informed that he was to be bled to death. A needle was used with which to prick his arm, and as the point touched him drops of warm water were sprinkled so that they ran down his side, and to the condemned it appeared that he was bleeding to death. In a little while the experiment proved successful, and the man expired, such was the force of imagination. A case somewhat resembling this was brought to the notice of Police officer Jones the other day. As he passed the Vandalia building, he saw a man lying on his back in the entrance. The stranger's hands were crossed upon his breast, and his legs were close together. As Jones afterwards said, "He looked every inch a corpse." The face was bloodless. The eyes were closed as though in death. The handle of a jack-knife protruded from a point between the collar and the jagular vein. The blade was hidden. Jones jumped to the conclusion of suicide. He took hold of the knife and drew it out of its resting place. The blade was unsullied. Being roused, the man said that he had attempted suicide. Instead of wounding himself, he merely stabbed the collar of his coat. Then he felt that he was dying. Visions of father, mother and home passed through his mind, he said, only for a moment, and then he became unconscious. He was perhaps just entering the spirit land when Jones called him back.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other

So F. E. Davenport.

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF
YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 35 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address
THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

Parker's Hair Balsam
Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

Get the Best

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the
Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N Y. Send for circular
LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

1A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous
"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."
A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r.
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CHICAGO.

GET THE BEST!
RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES
LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SNYDER & CULBERTSON, Ag'ts,
AUBURN, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dr HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 28th, 1881. 2nd Wash. Avenue.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Symmes's Theory.—The two most important features of John Cleves Symmes's theory are that all orbicular bodies in the universe partaking of a planetary nature are composed in a greater or less degree of spheres concentric, one within the other, and to some extent open at their poles; and that gravity is due to the pressure of an impalpable element composed of minute concentric spheres, existent throughout all space, elastic, and changing its molecules by any change of matter whatever throughout space. To this substance Captain Symmes attributes gravity, making it a pushing instead of a pulling force, as it is now generally held to be. But this later theory of gravitation he holds out to be essential to his theory of concentric circles, which circles would be formed upon the old theory of gravitation.

Captain Symmes published notes or explanations of his theory, which he called memoirs. Memoir No. 11, says: "With dividers describe a circle on a plane of matter of loose texture, and in the centre add a very small circle; then draw a line through the centre. It is evident (as matter gravitates in proportion to quantity and distance) that either half of the inner circle, being almost equally surrounded by matter, must be very little gravitated centre-wise; so being suspended, only a rotary motion is needed to throw it compactly toward the outer circle. This being admitted, it follows that half-way from the outer to the inner side of this circle of matter so thrown out, a like rarity, suspension, or balance of gravity should prevail, and hence a disposition to concentric circles; therefore it follows that successive similiar subdivision should gradually lessening in force of quantity. By applying this principle to the earth, I found the necessity of hollow, concentric spheres. A decision of school-men on these lines shall be followed by additional positions further explaning my new principles of hollow spheres, open at the poles, declared in a circular letter of the 10th of April, 1818.

"John Cleves Symmes,
of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry."

This is the basis of Symmes's theory. This theory he maintained with great earnestness, courage and disinterestedness during a large part of his life, and were he living now, he would in all likelihood be doughtily contending for it still, accommodating his theory to the Nares expedition—which went where he declared irrefutable opticle proof could be had of the polar openings—and all other discoveries whatsoever.

Among other arguments that he brought to his support were the migrations of animals to and from the artic regions, atmospheric refraction, and the variation of the compass observed in high northern latitudes. He supposed that there must exist "mid-plane spaces" in each of the spheres, and he believed the interior of the inclosed spheres to be lighted by the direct and refracted rays of the sun. Each of these spheres he supposed to be widely open at the poles. The planes of these polar openings were said to be inclined to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of about twelve degrees, so that the real axis of the earth, being perpendicular to the plane of the equator, would from an angle of twelve degrees passing through the sphere at right angles with the polar openings, and consequently the verge (or edge) of the polar openings must approach several degrees nearer to the earth's equator on one side than on the other.

Symmes believed that there were beneath our feet miles and miles of wonderous unclaimed domain; reindeer roamed its colder borders, fish swam in its seas, animals and trees and flowers of curious and unknown shape made its life a primal gladness; splendid visions of untold wonders, misty dreams of splendors unnamable, floated through his nightly and daily thoughts, and greater than all burned within him the ceaseless desire to become the discoverers of this unknown land. And the only thing needful was for the government to traverse the "icy circle," pierce the opening, and sail in and take possession—perchance to find man, to meet a mighty race of people, to come face to face with some stupendous revelation of nature, to explore some splendid barbarism, or disclose a civilization, as yet undreamed.—E. F. Madden, Harper's Magazine for October.

County Teachers' Institute.

The institute will be held in Waterloo, the week commencing Nov. 13, '82, and it is hoped that all who possibly can do so will make preparations to attend, and we will try to make this one of the best ever held in the county.

James A. Barns, Co. Supt.

The undersigned acknowledges the prompt payment of $550.00, from the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company for loss of house and contents by fire on 30th of August, 1882, insured in said company in policy No. 18[illegible]7.

Susan Korenbaugh.

The Ohio Farmers Insurance company of which Mr. Swaygood is the agent is becoming popular on account of the promptness of its payment of losses.

Social Event.

The most brilliant social event of the season at Syracuse, Ind., occurred Thursday evening, Sept. 14, at the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Jos. Henderson, the event being the marriage of their daughter Alma to C. C. Kleindenst of Fort Wayne. The ceremony, which was according to the Methodist Episcopal ritual, was very beautiful and impressive. The bride and groom stood beneath an evergreen arch studded with stars that in "earth's firmament do shine," from the center of which was suspended the proverbial wedding bell formed of a rare and exquisite exotics, while Rev. Church, of Fort Wayne, propounded the important question, the answer to which made the "twa but ae." The number of guests was very large comprising nearly all of our best citizens, and many from Ligoner and Fort Wayne, whose presents were numerous, costly and appropriate. Among the number we might name the following as a mark of the esteem in which the bride is held: A Steinway piano and brooch set with brilliants, by groom to bride; a gentleman's chair by bride to groom; set china, by bride's parents; silver butter dish, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wayer; silver cake dish, Drs. Ihrig & Collar and Miss B. Kitson; china set Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Weaver; silver pickle castor, by Joe. Hendrickson and daughters Etta and Ella; a gold-lined silver pitcher by Misses Roberts, Hardesty and Aber; silver fruit dish, Misses Hayes, Muma, Fordyce and Patterson, of Ligonier; castor by Mess. Stoner and Stetler; silver vase, Mr. & Mrs. Eli Holloway; set of silver spoons, A. Green and wife; linen table spread, J. Alexander, & wife; white linen table spread, W. A. Mann and wife; toilet set, Miss Belle Champer Ligonier; silver butter-knife and sugar shell, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Kitson; silver napkin ring, Sarah Brown; napkin ring, W. A. Strieby; album, Mess. Williams, Wheeler, Evans and Edgell, of Fort Wayne; napkin ring, H. R. DeBra; silver spoons, Mrs. Sickles; set of napkins, D. Miles and wife; chandelier, E. O. and R. J. Stansberry; chromo Fales, of Nappanee; pair of toilet towels, Catherine Bushong; worsted spread, G. M. Ray and wife; silver castor, Mr. & Mrs. Braden, of Ligonier; damask table spread, Mr. and Mrs J. A. Kindig.

After the ceremony a repast, which would right royally do honor to the banquet board of a baron, graced the spacious tables of the hostess, and the evident relish with which the guests disposed of the various viands declared in eloquent terms their just appreciation of the same.

Mrs Kleindenst takes with her the good will and warmest expression of esteem and hope for her future welfare, and the prayerful expressions of her associates, that her fair bark, that has been just launched upon seas calm and serene may continue to sail upon waters grand with the perpetual smile of spring.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!
RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL

CARPETINGS.

Fall styles of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New goods in

SILK DEPARTMENT.

New things in

FALL DRESS GOODS.

Fall and Winter

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

New styles of

PRINTS AND PERCALES.

Fall and Winter

UNDERWEAR.

Full line of

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

The new shades of

6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.

New novelties in

RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS

Choice new styles of

FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE

KID GLOVES.

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep at all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Notice to Builders.

The undersigned will, at the office of F. P. Bacon, in Garrett, on Saturday, September 23, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., let to the lowest and best responsible bidder the contract for building a school-house one mile east of Garrett. Building must be finished by the 15th of November, 1882. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Esquire Bacon, in Garrett. I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Henry Probst,
Trustee Keyser Tp

Sept. 13, 1882.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3 cent stamp for 36 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information

THE POPE MFG. CO.,
597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

tf.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 2-tf.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
POSITIVELY CURES
CATARRH COLDS IN THE HEAD
HAY-FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEAD SORES IN NASAL PASSAGES
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY CREAM BALM CO.
OWEGO, N.Y.
U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

Directions:

Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflamation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

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Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 [illegible]pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 [illegible]am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 26
Syracuse		3 22	12 36pm
Cromwell		3 58	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 10
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 06
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 08	8 33	5 43
Chicago Junction ar	3 00	9 45	6 40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 30	7 36	9 14
Fostoria	11 03	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	10 53	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 20pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 48
Avilla		12 38	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 23
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	6 56	7 30

Know

That Brown's Iron Bitters will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing Brown's Iron Bitters advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
Mrs. L. F. Griffin.

Brown's Iron Bitters will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S
CHERRY
PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is such a remedy. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency, and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is of acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it. The test of half a century has proven its certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

Wishes to announce to his friends, customers and the public in general that he has opened an entire New and Mammoth stock of the

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FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

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P. YOUNG, Merchant Tailor.

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Country Merchants!

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Toys, Cutlery, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods, Sporting Goods, Japanese Goods, Fancy Goods
Notions, Stationery, Wallets, Wooden Ware
Glass Ware, Hardware, Purses, Tin Ware:

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Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from at Inside Prices.

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Clocks, Clocks,
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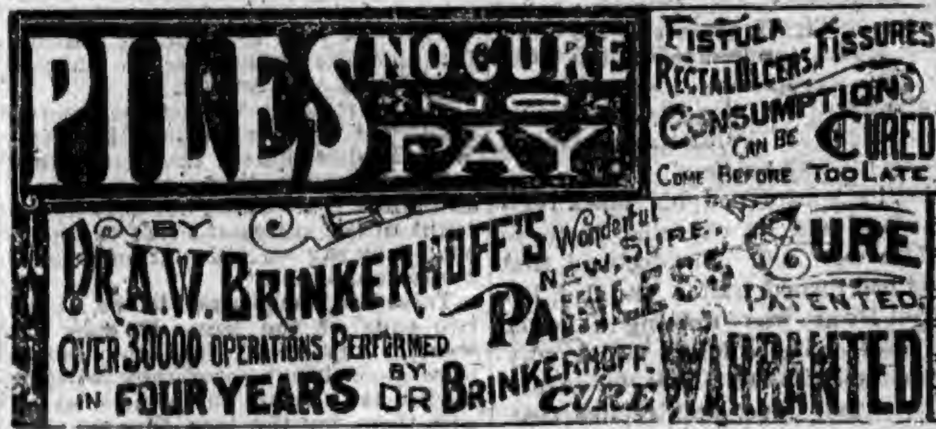

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Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this Great Book will [illegible] the [illegible] and makes Love's Pathway clear. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

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The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties. 33-4t.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 5, 1882. Number 40

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Shakspeare has this to say about the Star Route trial:

> In the corrupted currents of the world,
> Offense's gilded hand may shove by justice;
> And oft 'tis seen, the wicket prize itself
> Buys out the law.

William does not mention Dorsey, Brady or Bill Dickson in this connection, but that was unnecessary. The passage explains itself.—Times-Star.

Major Calkins, republican member from the Laporte district gives the following reason for voting for appropriations for unknown rivers and harbors. "There may be appropriations for streams not found on our maps, yet the mouths of those streams may constitute important harbors in general use, which may stand in need of improvement and be entitled to national aid."

Last Saturday was an off day for R. S. Peterson and his family. Charley Miller broke a plow for him; Dora, one of his little girls, tore the top off his buggy it getting it out of the shed; a calf stepped on a pig's leg and broke it; A. W. McBollman broke his grindstone; and Johnny lost his watch in going to Monmouth—quite a chapter of accidents for one day.—Decatur Democrat.

In answer to several questions in regard to the Star Route trialf, we give the vote of the jury. The vote in the jury room on the principal parties stood: S. W. Dorsey—guilty, 9; not guilty, 3. J. W. Dorsey—guilty, 11; not guilty, 1. Brady—guilty, 10; not guilty, 2. The few who stood between the leading conspirators and their just deserts were immovable, and obstinately "hung" the jury.

A man in the dress of a farmer, driving a lazy horse attached to a ramshackle wagon, did a good business in "nice, honest country butter" in Providence. The housewives bought of him extensively, in order to be sure that they did not get oleomargerine. He has since been exposed as no farmer, but a shrewd agent for an oleomargerine factory. A grocer caught him filling his pots from the original packages of imitation butter.

Freight trains laden with tea from China are racing by different routes from San Francisco to Chicago. A train recently ran from the coast over the Southern Pacific and Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe roads, and reached Kansas City in six days and six hours. This, however, has been excelled by a tarin which went over the Union Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads, and made the whole distance to Chicago in six days and a fraction. The competition is an interesting one, and is no doubt of benefit to the tea trade.

L. F. Gardner has a hen. There's nothing strange in that. But some time ago, this hen resolved to set and persevering in this worthy resolution, she in the course of time hatched one chick. For two weeks she took care of her offspring, as a good mother should, but at the end of that time, seeming to think the number of her brood too small, she industriously set again, aided by the little chick, which in nestling under its mother's wing, helped to keep the eggs warm. This time she hatched eight chickens. And how comes the funny part of the story: When the last chicks were about four weeks old the old hen deserted them. Then the elder chick, seemingly ashamed of its graceless mother's cruelty, took upon itself the care of the younger ones, clucking to them and feeding them.—West Unity Eagle.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the house of representatives in seven congresses, has written a review of the last congress, and in his review writes the following:

The extension of the national-banking system was made in spite of democrats opposition, not that such opposition was united, but it was general. The democrats who supported the principle of the bill, and were agreed as to its policy, were few in number. It is quite safe to say that a democratic congress would not have passed either the anti polygamy bill or the national-banking bill. On the Chinese question the Democracy were substantially a unit in favor of extreme legislation. With them was a large segment of the republicans. The bill as passed received a united democratic support with about one-half of that of the republicans.

Six Hands Round.

A DOZEN COW BOYS SETTLE THE OWNERSHIP OF A HERD OF CATTLE BY A BLOODY BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—A special from Denver gives the particulars of a twelve-sided duel between cow-boys and is just received here.

George Howard, owner of a herd of three thousand cattle and John Kelly, owner of a herd of four thousand, were driving in company from Arizona. Northeast of Trinidad the two herds were to separate, Howard to take the old Santa Fe trail to Kansas City, and Kelly to drive north to Denver. On the route an accidental exchange was made and Howard insisted on having his stock out, but was unwilling to deliver Kelly's, and it was finally agreed to settle the matter by a battle between six picked men of each party. Accordingly twelve men ranged themselves on horseback, the two sides fifty feet apart, and at the signal from the employes the fight was to begin. At the first fire four men were instantly killed. Howard's party, with the exception of their employer fled to their camp. Kelly then rode up to Howard and proposed that they should fight it out. Howard declined, saying that he understood the matter to be settled according to the terms of the battle made beforehand. This settled the matter. An equitable exchange of cattle was then made; the dead men were then buried by men of their own herds, and those in charge separated for their different routes.

An applicant for a government office in India must pass an examination in more than half a dozen languages—Bengah, Hindi, Burmese, Tramil and Marathi—and at the same time all candidates are encouraged to learn some of the three classical languages of India—Sancrit, Arabic or Persian; and also one or more of the secondary vernaculars current in the various presidencies. So it isn't every greenhorn who can get an office in India.—Times-Star.

A traveler was leaning at night against a railing at the Harper's Ferry railroad station. A locomotive came along, and he sprang lightly over the rail to escape possible danger. He thought it was a meadow on the other side, but knew his mistake when he struck on a muddy stream feet below On being rescued he was asked his name. "I wouldn't tell you for a thousand dollars," he replied; "describe me simply as a fool."

A recent visitor to Winnipeg, on the Red River, discovered the ruins of the fort which belonged to a colony founded in 1811 by Lord Selkirk, a Scotch philanthropist. He came over with eighty families, and for several years they prospered, but the destruction of a wheat crop by grasshoppers made them poor again. Selkirk journeyed to Prairie du Chien in the dead of winter to get seed for the next year's planting. At this time there were 1,000 to 1,5000 persons in the colony. Conflicts as to the ownership of the land ensued between Selkirk and the Hudson Bay Company, and in 1825, bankrupt and disheartened, he returned to Scotland, some of the people accompanying him, and the rest scattering throughout Canada.

The Hon. W. R. Myers, a member of the house of representatives of the forty-sixth congress, has been nominated for the office of secretary of state of Indiana. We remember with pleasure the part taken Mr. Myers as a member of the select committee to investigate the pension office and the whole subject of the payment of pensions, bounty and back pay. Our readers are not likely to have forgotten with what perseverance he followed commissioner Bentley in all his twistings and turnings during the investigations, until the inefficiency of that official, and his tyrannical disregard of the rights of the soldier, were exposed. To Capt. Myers, perhaps more than any other man in the country, is due to the credit of the retirement of Bentley from the pension office. His military record is that of a true soldier, who rose from a private through all the grades to the rank of a captain. He is a man of generous nature and noble instincts, and has shown himself to be the practical friend of the soldier; and we do not doubt that his comrades in Indiana will remember him on election day.—Citizen Soldier.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

A Four Hundred Miles Walk by Six Girls.

To-day the party of six girls who started about the first of the month to walk all over North Carolina arrived at Laurenburg, where their walk ends. They are all well and in good spirits, and, though much sunburned, are as comely a set of lady pedestrians as ever undertook a long tramp. They started in the neighborhood of Hendersonville nearly a month ago upon what was regarded by their friends as a foolish scheme to walk over North Carolina and see the principal points of interest in the state, and to pay special attention to the mountains. Three of the girls were at school when the project was first agreed upon, and the other three who agreed to join them were friends. They made all their arrangements for the proposed journey as quietly as possible, for they knew attempts would be made to dissuade them from the undertaking. Their friends were taken completely by surprise when they were told but a day or two before the commencement of the walk of the intention to tramp over the state without any escort. To the suggestions that going alone and with no one to protect them they would subject themselves to insult, they replied that they were willing to make the attempt, and they averred to-day that from first to last they have never received one rude word or rough jest from any one, their only grievances being that once or twice some persons of their sex attempted to prevent them from continuing their walk by characterizing such an undertaking as immodest and unladylike. One old lady offered to their chaperone if they persisted in their purpose, but the would be chaperone wanted to go in a buggy, and when she learned that they expected to tramp over mountains where there were no roads, she backed out, although they mischievously gave her an invitation to join. On the first week of their trip they suffered much from exhaustion, and the youngest and frailest of the party, Miss Murdock, had to stop and rest by reason of severely-blistered feet. It was feared that she would have to abandon the trip, but she pushed on No. 1, and after the eighth day she began to gain strength, and is now one of the healthiest of the fair tramps. Her weight when she started was but ninety-two pounds, and she turned the scales to-day at 103 pounds. All save two of the walkers fattened after the first week, while two who were inclined to obesity were pulled down twelve and eighteen pounds. Their record shows that they made 420 miles. They started out with the expectation of making between 500 and 600. Each walker wore a pair of red-leather walking-shoes, and wore short walking-dresses, and carried strong staffs in their hands and gunpacks upon their shoulders, in which were packed hammocks and other necessary articles. They also wore very broad-brimmed hats, which however, do not seem to have protected their complexions, for they are all burned brown. Two of the parties carried pistols to protect them from accidental excursions of wild-cats and bears. Much of the time they slept in open air in their hammocks under canvas coverlets, which were used to shield them from heavy dews and rain. One night, ten days ago, apprehending a severe storm, they encamped in a grave-yard and slept between the graves. Another night, in the mountains, they were thrown into consternation by the appearance of a bear, but the beast being as frightened as they were, fled without offering to molest them. In the mountains they were in great terror of rattle snakes, but did not encounter any of the reptiles. Along their route they were treated kindly, many of the hospitable farmers entertaining them, but they shunned notoriety and avoided all the towns and villages, frequently going some distance out of their way rather than meet crowds. A novel feature of their undertaking was the keeping of what they called their log-book. In this the record of their impressions and adventures are kept, each taking her turn. The book contains 1,249 closely written pages. Although frequently offered vehicles, they have always declined, saying that they started with the determination of walking. They spent three days in exploring the celebrated Bald mountains whose mysterious rumblings some years ago created so much excitement. They not only made the difficult ascent to the top, but went into one of the crevices, which they examined minutely, with the aim of discovering what caused the strange sounds in the interior. The novel trip of the six young ladies has been much talked about, but as they had avoided the crowded thoroughfares they were ignorant of the interest taken in them, and were much astonished and insulted when they learned that bets had been made by certain sporting men that they would not make four hundred miles in the month. The parties are modest and shun notoriety. They aver they end the trip now because three of their number will begin their school days early in September, but they assert their determination to walk over the unexplored portion of the state next summer. They leave to-morrow by rail for their homes, near Hendersonville.—Monroe, (N. C.) Cor. Chicago Times.

A Remarkable Line of Wrought Iron Water Pipe.

The Tombstone (Arizona Ter.) Republican describes, in a recent number, the new water works for supplying that city and the surrounding mines. The supply is from springs in the Huachuca mountains, twenty-five miles from the city. The main line, of that length, is of 7-inch lap-welded, rolled wrought iron pipe, in lengths of from 14 to 20 feet and laid about two feet below the surface. So perfect is said to be the work that in the whole line "not one defective joint was found, nor one collar broken." The pipe was made and the work executed under the direction of the Pennsylvania Tube Company of Pittsburgh.

—Celery, Hop and Dandelion Bitters for biliousness and nervous Headache. Not a patent bitters, but a regular physicians prescription prepared Secundum Artem by DAVENPORT the Druggist.

—Now, while work is pressing, you can save time and money by getting your supplies at Weiricks, at Fairfield.

The Women of Mormonism.

"The women of Mormonism, or the story of polygamy, as told by the victims themselves," is the title of a new book which will be eagerly read. It is edited by Mrs. Jennie Anderson Froiseth, of Salt Lake City, one of the foremost workers of the Anti-Polygamy cause. She gives very nearly in the words of the poor deluded victims the accounts of their dreadful miseries and sufferings, showing how the first wife has often been forced for the sake of bread and shelter for her children to consent to have her husband take another wife, even the woman she most hates. While for herself she might have preferred to plunge beneath the waters of the Jordan, yet for the sake of her children she has consented to see her husband bring another woman into her home to usurp her place in his affections.

Every woman should read it that she may learn the better to prize the blessings of her own home and be able to sympathize with these poor unfortunate sisters and do more for their relief.

Rev. Moses Smith, pastor of the Second Congregational church, Detroit, Mich., writes: "I read the manuscript pages with an interest which at times rose to astonishment and indignation. This book I am sure will be found to be the right thing, in the right place, at the right time and from the right source. Every pastor in the land may recommend the volume before he sees it, and a million copies ought to be sold in one year."

The book is finely illustrated. It is sold only by subscribtion and offers a rare opportunity for enterprising agents to make money. For particulars address the publisher, C. G. G. Paine, 91 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing. 30-3w.

—Cellery Bitters for headache, biliousness and indigestion. At DAVENPORT'S.

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Trot out your prices and quality of goods and we will lay you in the shade. Grand opening of Durable, Stylish, Perfect-Fitting, Low-Priced

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SCHAAB & BEUGNOT.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

A NUMBER of women will stump Nebraska this fall in behalf of woman suffrage.

THE last of the American "suspects" has been released from imprisonment in Ireland.

HEAVY snow-storms are reported in Switzerland, impeding traffic and destroying crops.

THE contributions for the Garfield Memorial Hospital at Washington, amount to $80,000.

BRAZIL, with a population of 11,000,000, has a national debt of $850,000,000. During the past twenty years the debt has increased $625,000,000.

A DECREE of divorce has been granted to ex-Minister Christiancy, on the ground of his wife's desertion.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the Mayor of Buffalo, has been nominated for Governor by the New York Democrats.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN is said to be an avowed candidate for election as United States Senator from New Jersey.

UNITED STATES SENATOR PLUMB, o Kansas, predicts that within ten years every outstanding Governmen bond will be redeemed and canceled.

BY the aid of the telephone two thieves in St. Louis robbed the messenger of a commercial firm of $2,800, while he was in the Fourth National Bank.

E. L. CAMPBELL, the Republican candidate for Governor of Colorado, voted for Mr. Tilden in 1876, but has been an active Republican for the last four years.

THE potato crop in Central New York is not half an average, and in some portions of New England it is a total failure, owing to the dry, hot Summer in that region.

CLEVELAND AND HILL, the Democratic nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New York, are both bachelors, and both Mayors, the former of Buffalo, and the latter of Elmira.

JOHN SHUCKMAN, once a respected and wealthy business man of Fort Wayne, fell out of a stable loft the other night and was killed. Dissipation had reduced him to the lowest depths of degredation.

MEMBERS of the so-called "Salvation Army," who recently went to India from England on a religious crusade, have been arrested at Calcutta in order to prevent a threatened riot among the Mohammedans.

A BOX containing cash and other valuables to the amount of $12,000, was stolen from the residence of Mr. Stephen Day, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, the other night. It was the savings of a life time, and Mr. Day is likely to lose his reason over the loss.

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

A MEETING of the Hedges heirs, who expect to secure an estate worth $250,000,000, the accumulations of the property of Sir Charles Hedges, who died in 1714, was held in Montezuma, Iowa. There are thirty-three of the heirs in this county, and they expect about $7,500,000 apiece.

A WRITER in an English magazine claims that the drunkenness of the present day is promoting civilization and the general forward progress of the human race, because it is ridding society of its most undesirable members. The [illegible] drunkards perish and the fit sober survive.

A GOOD deal of excitement exists in England in regard to the introduction of "Chinese cheap labor." A public meeting was held in London recently convened by the "Democratic Federation" — Socialistic organization — which called upon the Government to pass measures to prevent the importation of the Chinese into the United Kingdom.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, First Controller of the Treasury, claims that the credit of the United States is better than that of any other government in the world, and as a proof cites the fact that British consols, which are perpetual and pay 3 per cent. interest, are worth only 93 per cent., while our 3 per cents, which are liable to be called in within a few years, are worth a premium of 1 per cent.

IT is shown that the great iron-strike that has lasted 116 days, has cost the idle workmen $8,000,000 in the wages they would have otherwise have earned, has wept away the accumulated earnings for years, and brought hundreds of families to the verge of actual want. It has been on the part of the Amalgamated Association a blunder so monstrous as to amount to a crime.

IT seems, after all, that General Grant is going to Mexico along with Mr. Trescott, to negotiate a commercial treaty. An Eastern paper says the two men will set out about November 1, after danger from yellow fever is over, and it is believed in speculative circles that they will obtain "such concessions from the Government of Mexico as will open the mining sections of that country to American capital."

A CHURCH trial of an unusual nature is to take place soon at McKeesport, Pa. One well-known citizen, it appears, holds a promissory note given by another well-known citizen, but which obligation the latter neglects to meet. Both are members of the Methodist Church, and the holder of the note has preferred charges against the debtor under a clause of the discipline which renders liable to expulsion any member who can, but will not met his fiancial obligations. It is alleged that the maker is able to pay the note, but willfully refuses to do so, and the brother in the church demands his expulsion.

THE cholera epidemic in the Philippine Islands is still making fearful ravages, although the mortality is much less than it was a few weeks ago. At the beginning of this month the deaths in Manila alone averaged 300 daily, and during the last two weeks of August there were 4,550 deaths from the disease in the single Province of Yloilo. The deaths at present number about fifty daily in Manila, but reach the terrible total of nearly 200 in the surrounding country. Next to Cuba, the Philippines are the most valuable of the colonial possessions of Spain. They have a population of 6,000,000,000, and export chiefly to this country and Great Britain tropical produce reaching the yearly value of about $17,000,000.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

A thirty-second part of the Ludington Iron Mine, in Michigan, was sold for $50,000.

General B. F. Butler has been retained to defend the Dorseys in the next Star Route trial.

Mrs. Lucella Dye has been nominated by all parties in Kankakee, Kan., county for School Superintendent.

The sugar cane crop in Louisiana is in splendid condition, and all advices are favorable for a large yield.

Secretary Folger was nominated for Governor by the New York Republican State Convention on the second ballot.

The Exposition building at Sydney, N. S. W., with all it contained, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $2,500,000.

Mary Jones was arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., on a charge, preferred by her son, of killing the illegitimate child of her daughter.

Secretary Folger has appointed a commission to examine and report upon a reorganization of the employes of the Custom House at New York.

It has been ascertained that Mrs Stevens, who died suddenly at Arcola, Ind., had an abortion performed on her by means of powerful drugs.

The financial affairs of the city of Milwaukee are in a deplorable state. There is a shortage of $484,000, caused by overdrafts and mismanagement.

In honor of the quarter-centennial of their organization next year, the United Presbyterian Synod have initiated a movement to raise $500,000.

At this time last year, in Boston, the best New York State hops were quoted at 20 cents per pound; the current figures for the past week were 60 cents.

A party of Creek Indians who are opposed to the results of the late election in their nation, are killing and driving out the adherents of Governor Curtin.

It is believed at Pittsburg an attempt will be made to "corner" petroleum, and 12,000,000 barrels have already been purchased and taken out of the market.

The Franklin Sugar Refinery at Philadelphia was partially detroyed by fire, causing a loss of $1,000,000, and throwing 1,000 men out of employment.

New mortgage bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 will be issued by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company for the purpose of improving the condition of the line.

Mrs. Sarah Story, of Paterson, N. J., has been imprisoned on a charge o poisoning Mrs. Elizabeth Feest. It is thought she also posioned her husband and another woman.

Richard and William Skaggs, Indiana murderers, resisted capture in Marion county, Ky., Sunday, when one was killed by the officers and the other was taken made prisoner.

Anthony McDougall, a colored resident of Jeffersonville, Ind., while influenced by jealousy, Saturday night, attacked his wife with an ax, and nearly decapitated her. He is in jail.

The discovery of indications of gold in the excavations for a ditch at Blissfield, Lenawee county, Michigan, has caused much excitement. Old experts who examined the soil say it is certainly auriferous.

The chief of Police at Somerville, Mass., threatened the boy employes of the glassworks, who were on a strike for higher wages, that he would compel them to go to school, and they resumed work in preference.

The Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, has been found guilty by an investigating committee of making illegal expenditures.

The sudden death of Mrs. Dr. Stevens, of Arcola, Ind., has excited suspicion because her attending physician has borne a bad reputation. The coroner is investigating the case.

John Staiter, a young and unmarried German farmer residing near Meadow's Station, Ill., hung himself to a rafter of his barn because he had not disposed of his corn while prices were higher.

Unless certain alleged abuses are corrected the locomotive engineers on all roads west of the Mississippi, save the Wabash, will indulge in a strike. Enough will remain at work to run the mail trains.

The body of Augustus Green, a wealthy Englishman, was found near his residence in Chesterfield county, Va., and guarding the remains was his dog. It is believed Green died suddenly while in a delirium.

Presiding Elder Dye, of the Searcy, Ark., district, met Editor McCall, of the Record, on the street in that city and knocked him down and pummeled him, because of a bitter article by McCall against prohibition.

Of five convicts who attempted to escape from the penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, by crawling through a sewer, the guards killed one, wounded another, captured two, and have bloodhounds on the trail of the fifth.

Brutal cruelty is charged against Captain Hamilton and Mate Cummings, of the ship Undaunted, recently arrived at New York. While at sea, through fear of the officers, a seaman fell into the hold and was killed.

Young Gammon, who recently met Farmer Rice, near Harrison, Wis., and shot him dead for an imaginary wrong, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to serve five years in Waupan.

While the guns of Fort William, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, were saluting the French Admiral, the premature discharge of a cannon killed one man instantly, and fearfully maimed and lacerated a number of others.

The Cleveland family of six persons, residing at Nashville, were poisoned by an insane daughter putting strychnine in the coffee. Mr. Cleveland died from the effects, and another daughter lies in a dangerous condition. The lunatic poisoner is nowhere to be found.

James G. Sands and C. K. Callahan a mining firm of New York, who did a stock brokerage business—many of their patrons being society people and business men—have vanished, and several persons who had deposited thousands in margins are anxious about their funds.

While standing at his door, with his wife by his side, whom he had married but one week ago, Thomas Dodd was shot dead at Covington, Ky., Saturday night, by Edward Walsh. The latter's daughter and Dodd had been very intimate, and their marriage was expected.

A dispute between Western herders touching the ownership of some cattle was settled by a duel on horseback. Each party presented six picked men, who were placed fifty feet apart. At the first fire four men were killed. Then a settlement was made, and an equal exchange of mixed cattle perfected, and the dead were buried.

NORTH CAROLINA and Virginia are having a more prosperous year than either has known since the war. What the South or these States sadly need is capital. Labor is plentiful. Idle lands are plentiful. The north Carolina tobacco crop this year will be the richest ever known.

Contradictory reports are published of the effect of the frost on the corn crop. The damage is alleged to be irreparable in some sections, while a real benefit has been derived in others, as it has stopped the growth of the plant, which was assuming towering proportions, and ears will now proceed to ripen.

Saturday night a party of young fellows attempted to disturb the quiet repose of Jack McCracken and his bride at Willow Bend, Ill., but husband and wife retorted with revolver and shotgun, throwing the charivari party into disorder, three of them being badly wounded, and one carrying off a ball in his breast.

THE War Department has ordered the survey of a strip of land on the north shore of Devil's Lake, Dakota, twenty by forty miles in extent, which is to be incorporated in the Fort Totten Reservation. Army officers state that the purpose is to prevent a small clique of speculating adventurers from seizing the finest tract in the Territory.

The National Distillers and Liquor Dealers' Convention resolved, that while sobriety, good order, and respect for the customs of others are unwritten laws of the land, and would be obeyed by them, yet a judicious license system would benefit the government and afford them protection, and they were opposed to fanaticism and prohibition as detrimental to the rights of the majority.

Foreign.

Ill-health compels the retirement of John Dillion from Parliment.

Henry M. Stanley, the Africa explorer, has arrived at Lisbon.

The war with Peru, up to the present time, has cost Chili $50,000,000.

The temperance act has been declared in force in Picton county, Nova Scotia.

Thirty soldiers were drowned near Etsek, Austria, recently, by a railway disaster.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Montenegro.

A Catholic priest has been fined for libel in criticising Bismarck's attitude toward Kulturkampf.

In Sinaloa, Mexico, a corn famine prevails, and in some sections it is sold at 25 cents per pound.

The German Government has under consideration a project of connecting, by canal, the North Sea and the Baltic.

Lightning fired a church near Mazatlan, Mexico, and in the rush to escape five persons were killed and several wounded.

Citizens of Lyons, France, have contributed through Consul Piexotto 15,000 francs to the Garfield memorial hospital fund.

Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister, enrolled himself among the membership of the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

An Irish informer has made extraordinary revelations to the Government touching the existence of a widespread conspiracy.

Four towns have been entirely destroyed by the floods in the Tyrol. The bodies of twenty-six persons have been recovered.

The Dutch Minister of Finance yesterday, announced that there would be deficit in the budget for the present year of 26,000,000 florins.

Many persons in Ireland, suspected of being "informers," have been sent away by authorities, as it was thought their lives were in danger.

The Sultan has ordered the immediate surrender to Greece of the frontier section which caused the recent trouble between the two countries.

General Wolseley and Admiral Seymour, it is officially announced at London, will be raised to the Peerage because of their brilliant services in Egypt.

At a conference of the representatives of 20,000 miners at Rotherdam, England, yesterday, it was resolved to demand an advance of 15 per cent in wages.

The bursting of a ferryboat's boiler near Lachine, Canada, caused the death of four persons and the burning of many others by escaping steam.

The recent speech of the Governor of Kieff against the Jews is believed by the peasants and others to be a signal for a renewal of outrages on that unhappy people.

The Italian Lieutenant Paofucci, who deserted to Arabi Pasha, has been condemned by a court-martial to two years' imprisonment and dismissal from the service.

Fifty families have been evicted in the barony of Erris, County Mayo, Ireland, and the dwellers in the district have been ordered not to give the houseless ones shelter.

Overdank, recently arrested near Trieste for carrying bombs, has declared the explosives were intended as greeting from the youth of Italy to the House of Hapsburg.

Premier Gladstone has informed a correspondent that he is powerless to interfere with the proselyting work of the Mormons, as their converts go with them without compulsion.

A correspondent of the London Times says John Dillon has withdrawn from active politics because of opposition to what he terms the milk-and-water policy of the Irish leaders.

Mexico has adopted a constitutional amendment declaring that in event of the death or removal of the President his successor shall be the Chairman of the Senate, or, if that body be not in session, then the President of the Permanent Committee.

The Canadian duty on steel boiler plates has been fixed at 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The Dominion Government has also decided that imported sewing machines shall be appraised at their selling value at the place at which they are made, and not at the prices which manufacturers charge agents.

E. Dwyer Gray, the imprisoned Dublin editor, advises an exposition in 1883, in order to further the sale of Irish manufactures. He also suggests that an Irish exposition be held in the United States, and that the government modify its tariff in favor of Irish productions.

THE STATE.

A farmer of Jefferson county, while plowing, killed twenty-two spreading vipers in one nest.

A bridge across the river at Elkhart fell, dropping three teams into the stream. One man and several horses were severely injured.

Alex McDowell, a wealthy stock dealer, was held up and robbed of a gold watch and $150 in money while wandering through the streets of Fort Wayne under the influence of liquor.

After five hours deliberation, the jury in the case of Mrs. Walton, on trial at Greensburg for the murder of her husband, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a sentence to the penitentiary for life.

A five-dollar note of the Evansville Business College currency has been received by the secret service at Washington, which has been passed as the genuine currency. Some of this currency has been circulated until it has worn to tatters.

Wm. Kelley, with two companions, entered the melon patch of a man named Harden, near Nashville, Saturday night, for the purpose of getting a melon. Harden, who was lying in wait, fired upon them, putting a bullet through Kelley's neck and killing him at once. Harden, who is known as "Hog" Harden, is in jail.

Tom McCart, a white man about twenty-eight years old, employed on the railroad at Edwardsport as section hand, is in jail for outraging a twelve-year old colored girl. He has a wife and one child. Aaron Hill, a young man living near the same place, outraged a young lady named Sage, living about two miles further south. He was sent to jail to keep McCart company.

A burglar in attempting to enter the house of W. C. Hazleton, of Crawfordsville, awakened the family. A nervous little boy screamed "Fire," and Mrs. Hazleton jumped through a second story window carrying the sash and glass with her, alighting in the window of a neighbor's house and breaking that also. She was badly and painfully bruised and sustained a severe cut on the knee, though her injuries are not dangerous.

Jefferson Sea, of Missouri, appeared at Greensburg and got a writ of habeas corpus to obtain custody of Victoria Murphy, of Marion township, who he claims is his wife. He claims that he married her in Missouri in 1878, and lived with her two months. She says they were married for fun at a party, and she had forgotten all about it. He had no papers to show for it and the writ was dismissed. She is to be married here soon, and Sea says he will obtain evidence and prosecute her for bigamy.

A Georgia Corn-Shucking.

October Century.

The farmer who proposes to give a corn-shucking selects a level spot in his lot, conveniently near the crib, rakes away all trash, and sweeps the place clean with a brush broom. The corn is then pulled off the stalks, thrown into wagons, hauled to the lot, and thrown out on the spot selected, all in one pile. If it has been previously "norated" through the neighborhood that there is to be plenty to eat and drink at the corn-shucking, and if the night is auspicious, there will certainly be a crowd. Soon after dark the negroes begin to come in, and before long the place will be alive with them,—men, women, and children. After the crowd has gathered and been moderately warmed up, two "gin'r'ls" are chosen from among the most famous corn-shuckers on the ground, and these proceed to divide the shuckers into two parties, later comers reporting alternately to one side or the other, so as to keep the forces equally divided. The next step, which is one of great importance, is to divide the corn-pile. This is done by laying a fence-rail across the top of the corn-pile, so that the vertical plane, passing through the rail, will divide the pile into two equal portions. Laying the rail is of great importance, since upon this depends the accuracy of the division; it is accompanied with much argument, not to say wrangling. The position of the rail being determined, the two generals mount the corn-pile, and the work begins. The necessity for the "gin'r'ls" to occupy the most conspicuous position accessible, from which to cheer their followers, is one reason why they get in on top of the corn; but there is another, equally important, which is to keep the rail from being moved, it being no uncommon thing for one side to change the position of the rail, and thus throw an undue portion of the work upon their adversaries. The position of "gin'r'l" in a corn-shucker differs from that of the soldier, in that the former is in greater danger than any of his followers; for the chances that, should his side seem to be gaining, one of their opponents will knock the leader off the corn-pile, and thus cause a momentary panic, which is eagerly taken advantage of. This proceeding, however, is considered fair only in extreme cases, and not unfrequently leads to a general row. If it is possible, imagine a negro man standing up on a pile of corn, holding in his hand an ear of corn, and shouting the words of a song below, and you will have pictured the "corn gin'r'l." It is a prime requisite that he should be ready in his improvisations and have a good voice, so that he may lead in the corn-song. The chorus, or to use the language of the corn-shuckers, the "gin'r'ls give out," and the shuckers "drone." These songs are kept up continuously during the entire time the work is going on, and though extremely simple, yet, when sung by fifty pairs of lusty lungs, there are few things more stirring.

How Deeply Does the Earth Quake?

The recent earthquake at Virginia City was not noticed at all in the mining depths, but only by people on the surface. Their famous earthquake of some time ago, which shook down chimneys and fire-walls, cracked brick buildings and did other damage, was merely noticed by some of the miners working in the upper levels, but it did no damage, not even shaking down loose stones and earth. The station men in the various shafts felt it the strongest, and the deepest point where it was noticed was by the station-tender at the 900-foot level of the Imperial shaft—900 feet below the surface. He said it felt like a sudden faint throb or pulsation of the air, as though a blast had been let off at a distance above, below, or in some indefinite direction. In some of the mines the shock was not noticed at all, even by station-men. Commenting upon this peculiar fact at the time, the Gold Hill News remarked that the earthquake seemed to be an electrical disturbance, proceeding from the atmosphere, and not from the depths of the earth.

A Surgeon's Evidence

Bransby Cooper, the nephew of Sir Astley, used to tell a story, says Mr. Sergeant Ballantine in his experiences, of his uncle in connection with a murder committed at Rotherhithe by a man named Patch. The deceased had been shot, and, from the position he was in at the time, and the direction of the wound, Sir Astley, then Mr. Cooper, was satisfied that the shot was fired by a left handed man. Patch assured his council that such was not the case with him, but when called up to plead, held up his left hand. It may be necessary to mention for the information of some readers, that at that time a prisoner pleading was always told to hold up his hand. Patch was convicted and executed.

An eastern editor, who evidently believes in the law of compensation, says: "Nobody ever sends us any boquets or fruit, but we found nine cockroaches in our inkstand this morning?"

TABLE TALK.

Bees never hurt sound grapes.

New York city has sixty Methodist churches.

Many people think Ananias was an amateur fisherman.

To be disposed of under the hammer—A carpet tack.

Jacob Vanderpoel wears the largest diamond in New York.

One who keeps school should be a person who keeps cool.

About three-quarters of the Georgia fruit crop has been dried.

A German has invented a gunpowder that water wont hurt.

A pig with horns like a cow is a Macon county, Miss., curiosity.

A new way of preserving fruit by water is being tried in Milford Del.

Canine collars will be worn by city belles this winter. Thus does society go to the dogs.

Shakspeare is the name of a Philadelphia lawyer whose specialty is theatrical litigation.

The modern mystery—how do detectives manage to make a living without detecting anything?

Tax returns of Georgia show a total valuation of $267,249,403. Last year the returns were $260,993,888.

The first church of Charleston, Mass., will celebrate its 250th anniversary on Sunday, November 12th.

What is called the Nile ring is the latest freak. It is green by day and ruby red at night, and pleases the æsthetic taste.

It is the fashion for ladies to be as athletic as men, and a "professor" now teaches Flora McFlimsey how to box and wrestle.

It is stated that 3,000 depositors in Connecticut saving's banks have not made inquiries about their moneys for twenty years past.

Cincinnati is no slouch of a city. They always take the census of the city in the cucumber season, when the population is doubled.

The average height of the English guards sent to Europe is said to be five feet ten and one-half inches, as against five feet ten inches in 1854.

Hilltown, Bucks county, Pa., is wild with excitement over a reported discovery of silver ore, worth $20 a ton, in a pasture field in that township.

Irishmen are doing good service for Great Britain just now. Lord Dufferin, Admirals Seymour, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Lord Beresford are all Celts.

Large bronze plaques are in high favor for parlor ornaments. The New York Mail and Express says many of the most antique are manufactured in Boston.

Every season brings us a new pianist. This year Sgambati, the Italian musician, with German proclivities, will set himself to the task of astonishing the natives.

Quizzing glasses, like those the junior John Bull has in his left eye, are now adopted by certain young ladies whose highest ambition is to be talked about.

The fashionable dance in Hungary is one in which every man dancing hugs two women at the same time. The Hungarians are evidently more fly than they look.

A man who wants his wife to love and respect him will never make the mistake of putting his feet into her slippers. Years of devotion will not wipe out the insult.

A Preston, Conn., frog which was frozen up last February, was released from the ice recently, blinked at the sun a moment, and then made lively tracks for the water.

He was a sad faced young man, and he wore a weed of rusty brown-about-the-edges piece of crape, fastened with a few crooked pins to the crown of his hat. He looked wistfully out upon the lake, and the soft murmur of the water beating upon the docks seemed to revive in his memory some long-forgotten sorrow. His eyes were red, and his nose bore upon its terminus a crimson hue. There were no tears upon his cheeks, but a brooding, lingering grief sat wofully at the corners of his mouth. He leaned upon the railing at the approach to Rush street bridge, and asked in hushed mournful accents: "My dear sir, can you tell me the difference between temptation and eternity?" "Give'er up," said the man standing nearest him. "My, friend," he responded, drawing nearer, as if he intended to ask a favor, "one is a wile of the devil, and the other is a devil of a while; have you any chewing tobacco?"

Reno at It Again.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Cape May furnishes a little sensation in the shape of a jealous lover, a discarded suitor, a challenge to mortal combat and a general effort at secrecy. Willian Howell, of Howell & Bros., the bankers on Third street, is said to be the challenged man, and Maj. Reno, known in connection with the Custer massacre, and since cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is the challenger. The fair cause of war is Mrs. Waterman, of this city, who is said to be engaged to Mr. Howell. She is spending the summer at Cape May. While at the sea shore she was introduced, at the Columbia house, to Maj. Reno, who brought all his material charms to bear upon widow. She regarded him with favor, and he was often her escort. But Mr. Howell, hearing of his successful carpet campaign, informed Mrs. Waterman that Maj. Reno's record was not unblemished, and that his western escapades had caused his dismissal from the army. Thereupon Mrs. Waterman told the major what she had heard. The major's martial ire was aroused, and he at once sent the broker a demand for the satisfaction due a gentleman and a officer.

Mr. Howell was seen at his residence yesterday, and denied all knowledge of the affair. He had not received any challenge, he said, and he did not know Maj. Reno. He admitted, however, that "there was a Mrs. Waterman at Cape May during the summer." It is generally understood that the broker will not accept the ex-soldier's challenge.

Negroes are emigrating from the Bahamas to Key West by the shipload.

FROM THE WIRES.

Alexandria, September 23.—Two of the men implicated in the massacre of June were hanged to-day.

Cairo, September 23.—The British cavalry marched through the city to-day, for the purpose of making a demonstration to intimidate the natives and prevent disorders in the Arab quarters.

Dublin, September 28.—The failure is reported of a commercial firm of long standing, name not given. Liabilities estimated from £.00,000 to £400,000.

Later.—It is understood that the firm reported to have failed is Geo. Roe & Co., distillers.

Alexandria, September 23.—It is officially announced from Jiddah that the Grand Shereef of Mecca has been deposed and imprisoned at Taifie, where Midhat Pasha was a prisoner. Ab lalleh A [illegible] has been named as Grand Shereef. He is a brother to the Shereef murdered some time ago, as supposed, by orders from the Sultan, because he was favorable to the British.

St. Petersburg, September 28.—Lieutenant Stalepine, of the regiment of the Pretrajenski Guards, was killed yesterday in a duel, with pistols at fifteen paces, by Captain Prince Skakowskoi. Three officers and Count Solahub, son of the historial of the Turko-Russian war, lately deceased, were the witnesses. The meeting took place at Pargolow, a few miles from St. Petersburg. Three shots were to be fired. Skakowskoi fell at the first shot, slightly wounded in the side, but the ball which he fired in falling mortally wounded Stalepine. The cause of the duel was a long-standing enmity, which had lately broken out afresh.

Count Courti, Italian embassador, has invited the representatives of the Powers to a conference on Sunday to discuss the the Greek frontier question.

London, September 28.—Six thousand miners in North Staffordshire have given notice of a demand for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

Vienna, September 25.—Overdank confesses that he drew lots with his confederates to decide who should attempt to take the life of the Emperor, and that he intended to throw the bomb into the garden of Miralmal castle. The high court of Venice has given an opinion in the case of the recent arrests, that extradition of the assassins shall take place, if they conspire against the life of the Emperor of Austria on Italian territory.

Calcutta, September 26.

Three members of the Salvation Army recently arrived here, have been arrested in order to prevent a riot, which was imminent. Only one of the contingents which arrived here a short time ago is now at liberty.

London, September 27.—Fawcett, the Postmaster General, speaking at Hackney, said England has no selfish object. Her chief concern is to secure to the Egyptians the best government and the greatest amount of liberty possible. The abuse connected with the late control will be avoided in the future. The Egyptians will not have to submit to the injustice of an unduly large part of their revenues being appropriated by foreign officials.

Paris, September 27.—While the Jeromist section of the Bonapartists was holding a meeting to denounce the newspapers Pays and Petit Caporal, the opposition section of the party forced entrance into the hall. Revolvers and sword canes were displayed, and a number of assaults were committed. The Jeromists declare that the recent duel between Dichard, editor of the Petit Caporal, and De Massas, editor of the Combat, in which the latter was killed, was virtually assassination. The feud between the two sections is becoming very intense. The Republicans are delighted at these dissentions among their enemies.

Leclanche, the inventor of the Leclanche electric pile and other improvements in electricity, is dead.

NEW YORK.

A terrible accident occurred this morning in the Fourth avenue tunnel at Eighty-sixth Street Station. The New Haven train from Mount Vernon, while standing on the southbound side of the track in the tunnel, was run into by a Harlem local train. Two of the rear cars were demolished, and, with the engine of the Harlem train, lie in the tunnel.

As near as can be ascertained at present four persons were killed and nineteen badly injured. The names of the dead and injured thus far have not been ascertained.

It is claimed that the accident was the result of gross mismanagement. The locomotive on the main line of the Hudson River road broke its driving-wheel at One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and blocked the train. In consequence the New Haven train that arrived near, was switched on the southbound side track. The 7:53 o'clock train from Mount Vernon was fully thirty-five minutes late when it reached the Eighty-sixth street station. It had made frequent stops and backed in and out of the tunnel, as the engine exploded signal torpedoes on the track. It had hardly been a minute at Eighty-sixth street station when a rumble was heard behind it. In an instant a crash and the screams of a score of men and women were heard. The two rear cars of the six composing the New Haven train were telescoped and shattered.

William C. Rowson, the telegraph operator on the Harlem line at Ninety-eighth street, and Conductor Root and brakeman Robbins, of the wrecked New Haven train, have been arrested. Rowson is only 18 years, yet he holds the responsible position of managing all trains of the company that run through the tunnel between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-eighth streets, his station being the telegraph office at Ninety-eighth street. The New Haven company claims that Rowson should have detained the Harlem train until he received a signal from Eighty-sixth street that the Port Chester train had passed that station.

William Howe, one of the injured, died yesterday afternoon. He was 56 years old, and was formerly in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co.

Alonzo Follet, a Wall street note broker, alleged to be short in his accounts, had not up till a late hour visited his office to-day. His absence filled the street with rumors of such a nature as to create a decided feeling of alarm among his customers, many of whom called and asked anxiously for him. To all inquiries, the response was given that his arrival was expected. His clerk, with hesitation, said he thought "Mr. Follet was in town." The amount of his shortage is now placed at not less than $1,000,000.

The Evening Post, referring to the unusual stringency in money, says: "It should be said that large lots of money were yesterday borrowed at fancy rates, which money was not used, that is to say no collaterals were put up, and the money was not taken, all that was done by the borrowers being to pay one day's interest for the money, and leave it in the hands of the lender. The same thing is being done to-day, and it puts in a clear light the fact that a good part of the present stringency is artificial."

The Post thinks there is good reason why the Treasury should act in the matter, and grant relief, and says there will be grounds for disappointment if Secretary Folger does not take this view of the subject.

Beginning to-morrow, the 27th, and until further notice, the Secretary of the Treasury will pay any called bonds, without rebate of interest, at the rate of $5,000,000 per week. The announcement of the forthcoming Treasury relief started the stock market up, and prices advanced ⅛@1⅛. It then began to be rumored that the Treasury would get no bonds to-morrow, and the rise halted, and prices declined a fraction. Money also declined to 8.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Folger, said this morning that he really did not know when he would resign his office of Secretary of the Treasury, but it is generally thought he will tender his resignation to take effect after the New York election.

Intimate friends of Assistant Secretary John C. New state positively he will succeed to the Treasury portfolio. They claim that when New accepted the position as Assistant Secretary, he was informed that there was every probability that Folger would be the next Governor of New York, and in that event New should succeed him as the head of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following cable message from Minister Hunt:

St. Petersburg.—Gilder has arrived here accompanied by Henry Wilson, of the Jeanette. Both are well.

Spencer, Iowa, dispatch:

On Sunday last, while a young son of Peter Walker, an old resident of Kossuth county, was herding cattle near his father's house, he was attacked by two young men wearing masks and terriby mutilated. Sheriff Haggard got on the trail and arrested two young men named Fry and Herrick, and had them lodged in the Kossuth county jail. Circumstances point to them as the guilty ones, as they have made threats against Walker and family, and the masks and clothing worn by them when the act was committed have been found and identified.

The Times-Star Fort Wayne (Ind.) special says: "Mrs. David Worden, after having been cruelly beaten by her husband, set fire to her house and threw herself into the flames. She was rescued by a policeman, but was painfully burned."

C. D. Zimmerman, a New York entomologist, advised the spraying of trees infested with canker worm with a solution of Paris green, one-quarter of a pound to one barrel of water. This is to be applied with a force-pump furnished with the requisite hose and mounted on a wagon and drawn slowly through the orchard. One gallon of the mixture will moisten every leaf on a large tree if skillfully applied. Professor A. J. Cook recommended the same remedy five or six years ago.

West Bay City, Mich., dispatch:

Thomas Rodgers, hitherto a respected citizens of this place, has just absconded in very bad reputation. A few years ago he left here and went to South Africa, where he met and married an estimable English lady of considerable property. He, by wily subterfuge, obtained possession of a large portion of her wealth and deserted her, returning to West Bay City. By lavish expenditure Rodgers finally ran through it all, a large portion of the diamonds, in which shape a part of the property was in, coming in the possession of a near relative of his. Then he began a series of letters to his deserted wife, professing repentance and begging her to forgive him and come to him. This she finally did, selling the remainder of her propery at the Cape of Good Hope. For a time all was well, but she foolishly gave him her money and another package of precious stones to take care of. He placed them in his relative's safe, and almost immediately his conduct changed, threatening her and claiming she was not his wife. This becoming unbearable, she had him arrested and placed under $500 bonds. When the case was called, it was found Rodgers had jumped his bonds and fled with $4,000 of his wife's property, leaving her deserted in a strange land.

A Courier-Journal Lancaster (Ky.) special says about 3:20 a. m., as the first of three special trains conveying Sells Brothers' show from Richmond was coming around the curve, 300 yards from Paint Lick, the fourth car from the engine, from some unknown cause, jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, followed by the balance of the train in its rear, consisting of fifteen cars.

The cars were loaded principally by the baggage of the company, tableaux, wagons, electric light machine, and a cage containing a tiger. Three men were instantly killed, three probably fatally wounded, and seven or eight wounded. Two of the killed were attaches of the circus, and the third, William Underwood, a boy from Mt. Vernon, Ky., who was stealing a ride on the train.

The cage containing the tiger was burst open, and the fierce animal let out, creating much consternation, everyone being afraid to go near it until daylight, when the door was opened and the tiger, which was crouching near by, crept back into his prison, and was secured.

The Courier-Journal's Lancaster, Ky., reporter sends the following special: "The Coroner's inquest held on the dead bodies of the victims of the wreck of Sells Bros.' circus train, near Point Lick yesterday, developes the following additional particulars: The train, which consisted of twenty-one cars, was coming down the grade from Moran Summit, and, there being only four brakes, it became unmanageable, and went at a terrific rate of speed. This either caused the track to spread or a draw-head pulled out and fell on the track, throwing the third car from the engine over the embankment, the others following. Seven cars were completely wrecked.

Engineer Foley testified that he was running with the engine reversed and sand pouring on the rails, and that the speed was thirty miles an hour. Other employes testified that the train was going at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, and that the brakes were insufficient to hold the train on such a grade.

"It was shown, however, that several brakes had been removed by Sells in order to facilitate the loading of wagons on the cars. The cars were the property of the railroad company.

"The following is the verdict of the Coroners' jury: 'We, of the jury find that Ben Case, Jack Carter and Willis Underwood came to their death by the wreck of a train, caused by an unusual rate of speed.'

"Three men were instantly killed and two fatally injured, one other probably fatally, and eleven wounded otherwise. All were attaches of the circus except Underwood, a boy 18 years old, who lives in Mount Vernon, and was stealing a ride.

A heavy fall of coal occurred this morning in the Kingsland mine of the Maryland Coal Company, at Lonaconiny. Four miners, including the mine boss, Byers, are known to be under the coal. The dead body of James Brehamey has been brought out. Louis Cook, another miner, has been brought up in a dying condition.

The Mexican Government has ordered the establishment of a permanent exhibition of Mexican products in Berlin. Similar expositions will be established in other European cities and in the United States.

French influence is actively opposing a reciprocity treaty between Mexico and the United States.

Atchison, Kan., dispatch:

The Western Hardware Company establishment closed this morning. W. W. Hetherington has been appointed Assignee. Liabilities have been estimated at $250,000. The assets consist of a large stock of hardware on hand, but the value cannot be told at present. The principal creditors are hardware manufacturers and dealers in Pittsburgh. The Hetherington National Bank was paying the hardware company's checks up to the hour of closing yesterday. But little excitement prevails here, the general expression being that they will effect an arrangement and resume.

Woodstock, Ont., dispatch:

An inquest last night on the remains of a young woman named Ellen Windergarden, alias Camp, who died under suspicious circumstances, resulted in the arrest of an old negro doctress named Munson, at whose house the woman died. The evidence went to show that for some years the house has been the resort of women seeking unlawful medical aid. Several deaths have taken place there.

Peoria, Illinois, dispatch.—Johathan Wolgamott, residing near Glassford, this county, was assaulted on Sunday morning by Enoch Noble and his son Edward, and so brutally beaten and kicked that he died this morning from the injuries received. The assault grew out of trouble in regard to a boundary between their respective farms. On learning of the death of their victim the murderers took to the woods. A posse of armed citizens took their trail and, this evening, succeeded in capturing the younger Noble, and would most assuredly have lynched him but for the presence of the Sheriff and the State's Attorney. The elder Noble is still at large, but his capture is certain.

Joliet, Illinois, dispatch.—Samuel Dickey, Sheriff of Unitah county, W. T., arrived at the State prison this morning with a gang of four cowboys, all convicted of stealing cattle, with the following sentences: J. Williams, eight years; Frank Smith, seven years, and Johnny Armitidge, a 14-year-old boy, sentenced for six years. The latter is a native of Salt Lake, Utah, and the youngest convict, with one exception, ever received at the penitentiary.

Fond du Lac, Wis., dispatch:

This city is greatly excited over a mysterious murder that occurred Saturday night at Barton, a little town a mile from West Bend. Jacob Kuntz, of Fond du Lac, in accordance with an agreement made with a man named Schmidt, of whom he desired to purchase some lumber, went to meet the latter at Barton, Saturday night, leaving on the midnight train from Fond du Lac. Kuntz was found in an unconscious condittion near the track at Barton early Sunday morning by Schmidt, who was looking for him. He was badly injured, it was supposed by jumping off the train, but he recovered consciousness a few hours later, and told of being assaulted by two men and robbed of $800, which he had in his possession. He died from the effects of his injuries at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

The State of Panama principally, and adjoining States in Columbia, and the Republics of Costi Rica and Nicaragua, as far as heard from by the new cable in the Pacific, have been subjected since the 7th inst., to a series of earthquakes, which have differed as widely in intensity as they have in locality. In this city the first one was felt at about twenty minutes past 3 a. m. on the 7th, and was followed, about half an hour afterward, by a second one. Both these shocks were felt in Colon, and generally throughout the State; also in Carthagenia, in the State of Bolivia; in Rivas, Nicaragua, which is situated within eighteen miles of the Pacific, and in Greyton, the Atlantic port of the San Juan river in the same Republic, and a good hundred and fifty miles from the before-mentioned town.

Wheaton, Ill., dispatch:

In the Fairbanks burglary case today Mr. Fairbanks testified that Myers and another man, pretended to be horse-buyers, took dinner at his house on October 10, and were there over an hour. He swears positively that he recognized Myers as one of the men who entered the house the next night and robbed him of $10,000 in bonds, and $210 in currency and silver, and who bound and gagged himself, wife and two servant girls, and burned his feet to make him disclose where he kept his money. Mrs. Fairbanks swears to the same; also that Myers pounded her and that she raised his mask and told him she knew him. Amanda Humet testified that he was the man who ate dinner there and took part in the robbery.

Terre Haute, Ind., dispatch:

A man representing himself to be A. J. Thompson, an extensive grain buyer, has victimized the Prairie City and First National Banks here out of $2,600, by drawing money on the duplicate bills of lading, having first erased the word "duplicate" with oxalic acid. The money was drawn last Friday, and the fraud has just been discovered. Thompson's whereabouts is unknown. He is about 45 years old, has a flat nose, is of heavy build and dark complexion. Previous to his coming here he victimized the Worthington bank out of $1,900 on the same trick. There is no doubt that his operations in this line has been extensive, and that there are other sufferers.

An Earthquake Shock.

St. Louis, September 27.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity at 4:18 a. m. In the central part of the city the shock was first noticed by a rolling, even noise, followed directly by twelve distinct vibrations at intervals of one second. The first vibration was most a violent shock, and lasted about fifteen seconds.

Centralia, Ill., September 27.—Our citizens were aroused and started at half-past 4 o'clock this morning by a well-defined earthquake shock, which lasted several seconds. It seemed to come from the west, and was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and shook the houses very perceptibly, awaking nearly every one who was not awake before.

Baltimore, Md., September 27.—At Heathsville, Va., a mill-dam was carried away this morning by a flood, and the water swept down upon the house of a Mr. Bush, drowning his wife and five children.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,

UTICA, N. Y.,

Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

So F. E. Davenport.

Consult and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, [illegible] Weakness, [illegible] with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. [illegible] Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. BUTTS

ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

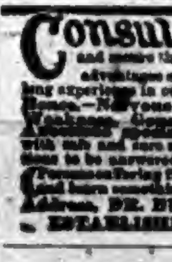

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD

A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

By A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

Parker's Hair Balsam

Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer & Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness & elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

GET THE BEST.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia & many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & The Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N Y. Send for circular

LARGE SAVING BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

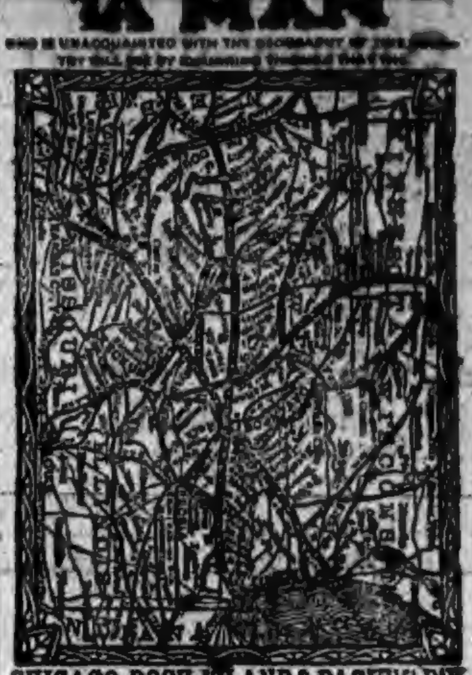

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,

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GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

ACORN

STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR

OPERATION,

ECONOMY,

DURABILITY and

WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SNYDER & CULBERTSON, AG'TS,

AUBURN, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

1yr

WHOLESALE LIST

TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 2301 Wash. Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT 5th, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison,
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court--First dis't
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.

COUNTY TICKET:

For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
BIGGS D. THOMAS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.
For Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit
W. H. DILLS, of DeKalb Co.
For Prosecutor,
HARRY REYNOLDS, of Noble Co.
Joint Representative for DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart Counties,
ELI B. GERBER, of Noble Co.

Democratic Meetings.

HON. ROB'T. LOWRY

Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, will address the citizens of DeKalb county upon the political issues of the day at the following times and places:

GARRETT, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 7th;
AUBURN, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9th;
BUTLER, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 10th;
WATERLOO, WEDNESDAY EVE. OCT. 11th.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to come out and hear our NEXT CONGRESSMAN. By order of

COMMITTEE.

HON. D. D. MOODY,

Candidate for Representative, will address the people on the political questions of the day at the following times and places. All mettings to be in the evening:

Stafford Center,	Oct. 5
Moorsville,	Oct. 7
Franklin Center,	Oct. 10
Troy Center,	Oct. 12
Summit,	Oct. 13
Corunna,	Oct. 14
Sedan,	Oct. 16
St. Joe,	Oct. 18
Spencerville,	Oct. 19
Newville,	Oct. 21
Richland Center,	Oct. 23
Fairfield Center,	Oct. 25

NOTICE that Mr. Moody's meetings are all held in the evening of the day for which he is advertised.

DID Glasgow forget to explain about the tariff being paid on the other side of the ocean, as he asserted at Garrett, or had some kind friend nudged his elbow?

THE states that voted for Garfield, had one saloon to every 250 people while the states that gave majorities for Hancock, had only one saloon for every 370 people. Which is the whisky party now?

A VERY plain shock of an earthquake was felt in central Illinois one morning last week. It was strong enough to shake the houses, and wake people out of their sleep at four o'clock in the morning.

THERE never was a time when the democrats of this county were so completely united and working so harmoniously as the present. There have been few or no differences to settle, no wounds to heal, and every man has his shoulder to the wheel. It begins to look as if we had learned a few lessons in the past ten years that are beginning to prove valuable to us.

THE salaries that are being assessed by Jay Hubbell, amount all told, to over thirty millions of dollars. Two per cent of this sum will give him a campaign fund of six hundred thousand dollars. Every one knows that money is not necessary to obtain an honest expression of the wishes of the people. It can have no other use, than to corrupt the ballot box. This is the republican plan to keep the ballot box pure.

LET every democrat stop this year to consider before he walks up to the polls with a ticket that has a pencil mark over one of the names. Vote straight. It don't pay to vote any other way. The other way is what has beaten so many good democratic candidates heretofore and given the county, in part, over to republicans. Why do we do it? Are not our men as good and capable as theirs? Certainly they are. No one doubts that. Then why vary a hair's breadth from the straight path? You have nothing to gain by such a course, and every thing to lose. Don't do it. When a man approaches you with a proposition, send him away empty handed. When he asks you to vote for one of his men, and agrees to vote for one of yours in return, bear in mind that you are generally cheated in a bargain of that kind. He will generally vote for your strong man who does not need the vote, and get you to vote for a man on his side, that has been chosen by his party leaders to "run in." He cheats you in both halves of the bargain. Give all such offers, a wide berth and stand by your own men.

W. C. GLASGOW, republican candidate for congress spoke to a good sized, attentive audience in the court room last Thursday evening. He is a fluent speaker, and sometimes a pleasing one, but is still in utter darkness as to most of the subjects he treats. It is likely he does not know that many of his assertions are false, and as many of his better-informed friends do not seem to feel sufficient interest in him to enlighten him on these subjects, he may continue to make a spectacle of himself during the entire campaign. A as rambler he is ahead. He went over his subjects like a swallow over a lake, he touched the surface with his wing, but didn't lap up a great amount of the water. Few men, can, like Glasgow, stand with one foot on the Alleghanies, and the other on the Rockies, and while cooling his burning brow in our northern lakes, gracefully kick the cap off the head of the goddess of Liberty as she stands on the shining sands of the Gulf of Mexico.

WE are gratified to notice that it is the will of the Democracy of DeKalb county to return our friend D. D. Moody to the next Legislature. This is wise judgment, and an indorsement worthily bestowed. Mr. Moody is a man of ability, and though a young man and a new member, he early took rank in the last Legislature among the first members in all that goes to make a useful legislator. Faithful at his post, vigilant, active and untiring, he acquired a reputation and influence both creditable to himself and constituents. Opportunity and close observation enable us to speak advisedly when we suggest that if the good people of DeKalb county want a faithful and efficient Repacsentative in the next Legislature they will make no mistake in the election of tried and worthy D. D. Moody.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Oct. 3.

IT is the same old trick. Republicans have generally had a "non-political" hobby that would make votes for them and for no one else. It has been so successful, they are keeping up the howl of "no politics" in the prohibition matter. But it is becoming apparent to all, that what the COURIER has always maintained is right. It is a scheme to catch scattering votes—to manufacture political capital. A lady lecturer, perhaps the same one that was here, at a recent lecture in Garrett, asked for a rising vote of "all who would vote against Moody should be be opposed to prohibition." No politics in that of course.

THE managers of the Ft. Wayne fair were well paid for their liberal use of printer's ink. They had a big crowd and no doubt made it a financial success. What they need is more real industrial displays. The county and city were but slightly represented. There was, it is true, quite a fair display of vegetables, but nothing to what Allen county could do. As for the floral hall, it was, as usual, mostly occupied by displays of dealers in various goods. This is good as far as it goes, but our neighbors will find that a little more of the home-made and home-raised will add greatly to their show.

SEVERAL of our exchanges have been trying to make people believe that Dr. Parker, of the Kendallville News, is sore because he was not nominated for representative. To show how little truth there is in the article we quote the Doctor's very words in the last News. He says: "The democratic ticket as nominated at Albion one week ago will be found it this week's paper. It is the ticket that we propose to support cordially. It is the out spoken result of the democratic party of this county, and we submit to its choice."

OUR old friend B. D. Thomas, of Garrett, has been placed upon the democratic ticket of DeKalb county for commissioner, in place of Sheets deceased. Mr. Thomas is one of the early settlers of Garrett, a true Democrat and and a capable man. DeKalb county will do well to elect him.—Kendallville News.

BUTLER CENTER.

The first speech of the campaign was made at this place last Monday evening by Hon. D. D. Moody, the democratic candidate for representative. A large and appreciative audience was present to greet him, who had formerly been a neighbor with them, and whose principles of right all endorse. The speaker made a very eloquent address, in which it was shown conclusively that the present protective tariff is expensive to the government, detrimental to the laborer and maintained wholly in the interests of manufacturing monopolies. Mr. Moody's position on the proposed prohibitory amendment met the approval of every one present. Many of the audience were men whose habits of temperance could not be questioned. Still they do not feel disposed to support a measure that deprives men of personal liberty, especially when such a measure is used wholly for political gain, by a party that dare not honestly discuss it before the people. Butler township will send in a rousing majority for Moody in November.

A TEMPERANCE DEMOCRAT.

THE Albion New Era calls up the anti-Lowry resolutions passed by the democrats of Lagrange last spring, and thinks the people of that county, will now have to eat crow. Going farther, it says: "And a large number in Noble and DeKalb counties have to sit down to crow too, if they support Lowry." A mistake Mr. Era, as to DeKalb. The democracy of this county, were never more unanimous in the support of a candidate for congress, when there was any struggle at all, than they are in their support of Judge Lowry. And they are still of the same opinion. DeKalb democracy will have their 'crow' just after the election.

A YOUNG man named Theime, son of one of the leading grocers in Ft. Wayne was run over by cars on the Muncie road last Thursday. He was a brakeman and was coupling the cars, when he fell under them. One car run over him crushing his left arm and breaking the other arm and his left leg. He was brought to Wayne on the evening train on the Muncie road. His left arm was amputated, and he is likely to recover.

WE have received the first numbers of the "Call" the new weekly published at Ft. Wayne. Each number contains a few illustrations, and it is a spicy, able paper. But it is getting to be a question as to how many more papers that thriving city can stand.

The most obstinate cases of Catarrh and Hay Fever are cured by the use of Elys' Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. Price 50 cents. 39-2w.

WHAT will friend Glasgow, and other friends of a high protective tariff say to following articles on the subject of the proposed tariff on woolen goods? They are both from republican papers, although a high tariff is a republican pet measure. The Chicago Tribune says: "The enormity of this vote is striking, even in this day of craze for increased taxation. The present tax on men's and women's woolen or worsted underclothes, including women's and children's stockings, is thirty-five cents on each dollar's worth, but these 130 representatives voted to increase this tax to eighty-five cents on the dollar. At present the women taking $2 to a store to buy hosiery has to take seventy cents additional to pay the tax on the goods; but if this bill for which these 130 representatives voted becomes a law, she will have to take with her $1.70 to pay the tax on $2 worth of hosiery.

There is not a pretense of any kind that the government needs any revenue from this tax; the treasury is so overflowing that the secretary is buying up the public bonds at the rate of $10,000,000 a month, and yet from pure wantoness of power these representatives deliberately vote to impose a tax of eighty-five cents on every dollar's worth of woolen hosiery and knit goods used by the people. We commend this to the attention of the people of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, who have to elect representatives to congress this fall."

Upon the same subject the Cincinnati Gazette, another leading republican paper, said in its issue of July 12: "The duty which they intend to fix is equal to 85 per cent. They claim that they need it in order to be able to sustain their manufacture; therefore it follows that they add it all to the price of their goods. The same rate is levied on the packages and shipping expenses, and the dealer has to have a commission and profit on the duty the same as on any other cost, all of which makes it easily amount to 100 per cent., which is added to the price of home goods. Thus every farmer, laborer lumberer, every worker in iron, wood, wool, cotton, every man, woman and child who wears knit stockings, undershirts, drawers or any other knit goods must pay double price for them. One of the arguments for this was the duty on wool and woolens: but a large part of the knit goods are all cotton, and the American knit goods that profess wool are more than half cotton. Yet they claim 85 per cent. because of wool. But the value of the product of all knit goods for 1870 was only $37,010,729 not a fiftieth part of the farming industry alone which is taxed at so high a rate on its wear of these goods. The capital invested is not a twentieth part of that invested in the iron industry, all of whose laborers have to pay this bonus on these articles for themselves and families."

THE Reading Telephone has been enlarged to a six-column quarto, and its circulation greatly increased. Bro. Marvin gets up a good paper, and we are pleased to know that he is succeeding.

FOR SALE.—A fine Irish setter dog, about ten months old, for sale cheap. Call on or address Chas. McDonald, Auburn, Ind.

The Distinguishing Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floriston Cologne. 35-4w.

DON'T forget Governor Gray's meetings, Auburn, Oct. 13; Angola, Oct. 14, and Albion, Oct. 16.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana executor of the will of Thomas J. Shreve, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to solvent.

WILLIAM A. SHREVE, Executor.
September 30th, 1882. 40-3w.

OUR MOTTO IS, "NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD."

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT—

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

As we are now receiving our Fall and Winter Goods, the most beautiful line ever shown in this market, we propose to give them a good send-off by

SLASHING PRICES:

200 pieces of nice Fall Prints @	5 cts per yard
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting @	6½c. per yard
Nice new styles Dress Ginghams @	8 cts per yard
Heavy Shirtings	10 cts per yard
All-wool Black Cashmeres	45, 55, 65, 75 cts
Gerster Cloth in all collors	25 cts per yard
Nice Brocaded Dress Goods	10 cts per yard
Black Grosgrain Silk	75, 90, 1.00 1.25
Collord Silk from	60 to 90c per yd

We have a full line of

PLUSHES,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
BROCADED SATINS

In all shades. Also a full line of

DOLMANS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
HEAVY UNDERWEAR

For ladies and gents, Jeans, Canton Flannel, and in fact all that class of goods you will find at our store in excellent variety and at very low prices.

☞BEAR THIS IN MIND!☜

When you call you will find we mean business. Yours truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES!

At the Mammoth Store and Hardware House of

W. H. KIBLINGER,
Auburn, Indiana.

$7,000 worth of Stoves must be sold in the next

SIXTY DAYS!

I am offering the

Greatest Bargains EVER OFFERED

In DeKalb or any other county.

—DON'T BUY A—

COOK,
PARLOR,
HEATING,
COAL OR
BOX STOVE!

Un[illegible] Mammoth Stock. The largest variety of Stoves [illegible] cheap. Stoves of all kinds fully warranted in [illegible] and secure a bargain. I have an endless variety of [illegible] Hardware, Wood and Iron Pumps,

GLASS,
GASS PIPE,
PAINTS & OILS,
DOORS & SATH!

At very low prices. Don't buy until you have looked through our stock.

W. H. Kiblinger,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Judge Lowry Monday evening.

—Quite a number of our people are at the Waterloo fair this week.

—Hacks are running from here to Waterloo every day of the fair.

—Ladies, don't forget Miss Woolsey when you want any shirring done.

—R. H. Weamer and family, of Butler, were visiting here over Sunday.

Mr. Snell is building him a new house in the south part of town, on Main street.

—Miss Minnie Werrbaugh, of Franklin, was in town last week visiting friends.

—At the teacher's examination last Saturday, over forty applicants were present.

—Kiblinger is spending a part of the week at the fair at Waterloo, as is also F. B. Straw.

—The "Jackson Division, L. S." will sell reduced rate tickets to Waterloo during the fair.

—Johnny Gossage has been at home for a few days taking a lay off, and giving the weary type a rest.

—Judge Lowry will speak in Garrett, Saturday evening, of this week. Give him a full turnout.

—Sam Weaver took his big jennet and her colt to Waterloo, but we have not heard as to the premium yet.

—News came to town last week of the death of Samuel Puffenberger. Cause of his death not learned.

Miss Emma Stahl is at home for a short time visiting her parents. She expects to return to Ohio before long.

—Let the good people of Waterloo and vicinity give a full house to Judge Lowry next Wednesday evening, October 11.

—Mrs. McNagny, of Columbia City, known to so many of our citizens, has gone to Fargo, Dakota, to join her husband.

—Jacob Dermott and wife of Concord, took the west bound train No. 2 Sunday, for a visit to friends at Bell Plain, Iowa.

Mrs. Mattie E. Johnson, Elkhart, was cured of weakness and a tendency to dropsy and heart troubles by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Extra trains run on the Jackson road this week. Is goes north at 7:40 in the morning. Half fare on all trains to Waterloo.

—Ninety-nine tickets to Fort Wayne were sold for the forenoon train on the Jackson road last Thursday. Six were sold on the early freight.

—The Lake Shore road took formal possession of the Jackson road last week. The new name is "Jackson Division of the Lake Shore Road."

—Judge Lowry will speak in Butler next Tuesday evening, Oct. 10. Tell all your friends to come and hear the judge discuss the issues of the day.

Miss Zora Swarts of Waterloo, who has been canvassing for the book, "Progress of the Ages," made us a brief visit last week accompanied by her sister Angila.

—The Columbia City Post says that more than 200 tickets were sold at Auburn, for the noon train that brought visitors to the reunion of the 44th there last week.

Monday evening, Oct. 9, Judge Lowry will address the people of Auburn and vicinity. Come out and bring your friends, your wives and your sweethearts.

—Sam. Beck, of Waterloo, is now buying and shipping all the poultry he can get. He pays 7 cents a pound for chickens and ducks, and 40 to 50 cents apiece for geese.

—Will Ryan and Mr. Cass went to Tiffin Sunday evening on the B. & O. No. 1, to do the painting on the B. & O. elevator at that place. Auburn men are becoming popular in the Buckeye state.

—John Beugnot and lady, of Cecil, Ohio, have returned from a pleasant visit to Sunny France. Mrs. Beugnot had wretched health on the journey home, but is now quite well again.—*Ft. Wayne News.*

See announcements for speeches by Judge Lowry and Hon. D. D. Moody in this week's paper, and don't forget to mention them to such of your friends as are not so fortunate as to take the COURIER.

—Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Imhoff, of Waterloo, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Nimmons and Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, of Wilmington, were among those in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Ezra Dickinson last Sunday.

—J. J. Becher, of Richland, was in town last week. The people in his neighborhood expect to build a new church on Mr. Brechbill's farm near there, next spring. It is intended to be free to all religious denominations.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Elys' Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved. C. M. Stanley, dealer in boots in boots and shoes, Ithica, N. Y. 39-2w.

W. D. Owen, editor Logansport Saturday Night says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the most beneficial medicine I have ever taken."

—Morell Bros. are up to their ears in work at their foundry, and are scarcely able to keep up with their orders. It would surprise some of our citizens to know from what distance some of their work comes.

—The ladies' social connected with the M. E. church will be entertained by the ladies of the of the first section, at the lecture room next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Supper from half-past five to seven. All are cordially invited. SEC'Y.

—Our old friend Mr. Werrbaugh, of Franklin township, placed us under obligations for a nice lot of sweet potatoes last week. Some of them were real curiosities. Having grown near some tomotoes, the tubers have in some cases taken the shape of the tomatoes themselves.

—Morell Bros., Auburn's live foundry man, have put a new blower in D. McNabb's stave and heading factory at the junction. It is one of their own invention and works like a charm. It is intended to draw away the sawdust and shavings from the machine, which it does perfectly.

—Abright, the jeweler, has one of the finest stocks of goods in his line ever brought into the county. Husbands who are saving up their change to buy a present about the holidays, should call in and see his goods. He can put your gift in a safe place and keep it till you want it.

—H. L. Sheets will sell his thresher engine, separator, clover huller, horse power, and such other articles as go with these at the same time and place, as the sale of his father's personal property. Parties who wish a good engine and thresher at a fair price should attend the Sheets sale, Oct. 14.

—The following from the Perry township correspondence of the Fort Wayne Dispatch don't explain itself as well as we could wish: "It is reported that Julia Surfus will soon move to the city of Auburn and save the Auburn fellow so many trips out into the country." We wait for explanations.

—We have just received a communication from T. C. Mays, which will appear next week, as we know our readers will be glad to hear from him. He is still connected with the Sentinel-Star at Hot Springs, but is living out in the country two miles. He raised 900 bushels of corn this year. It was planted June 7, and is now husked and in the crib. That's what we call good time.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice for the week ending Oct. 3: Mrs. Mary Bell, Miss Millie Bickell, Charley Hackett, J. O. Henckard, Miss Sarah Erlston, Mr. Edward Eckright, Sames C. George, B. F. Meyers, J. A. Riley, Mrs. Jacob Row, M. Rowley, John Simonton, Mrs. Nettie Smith, Wm. F. Wyatt, Miss Mattie Wagoner.

G. W. GORDON, P. M.

—Samuel Pepple, one of our former teachers, is now in Mexico. After running and an engine for several years on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, he went to the City of Mexico and is now working on a contract for building a railroad. He has under his charge several hundred Mexican laborers. Sam. says his friends ought to see him in his buckskin breeches and Mexican hat. We hope his business in the land of the Aztecs may be successful.

—W. H. Riley has been in town for several days canvassing for books. He is selling "Women of Mormondom," and the "Literary Encyclopedia." The latter is a work of rare interest, and contrins a short biograpy of nearly every American author and a few extracts from his best writings. It is a literary treat. Both are good works. Mr. R. wants agents to assist him. Applications can be made to him or to the publisher, C. G. G. Paine, 68 Seitz Block, Detroit, Mich.

—E. P. Dickinson, so long a typo in the office of the Waterloo Press, was called to Cleveland last week by a telegram from the mail department announcing his appointment as route agent on the Lake Shore road. Ned is a young man who has toiled hard for a livelihood and worked his way up through all the grades of a printing office until he has become a first-rate workman. We congratulate him on his good fortune and hope it may be a successful venture.

—Zimmerman & Co. have bought the old store building opposite the old Auburn hotel, and will move it to their shops in the west part of town, where it will become a part of their growing establishment. They have pushed the manufacture of church desks until it has extended into quite a large business. In addition to the seats in the seats in the M. E. church mentioned by us a week or two ago, they have just seated several other similar rooms, one being a church near Monroeville, east of Fort Wayne. They make a nice seat, and we can recommend them to those who need such work, as honest and reliable, as well as trusty workmen.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

OBITUARY.

DICKINSON—Mary was born near Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, March 8th 1810, died at her home in Auburn Ind., Sept. 28th, 1882, aged 72 years 6 months and 20 days.

August 10, 1826, she was united in marriage to Thomas Colwell, who died Sept. 7, 1844. Of the nine children of this union four sons and two daughters are still living. She was married to Ezra Dickinson, her now bereaved husband, July 7, 1878. For about forty years she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The church with all its interests and benevolent purposes had an exalted place in her esteem. All the means of grace were greatly valued by her, yet of late years the disabilities of age and disease prevented attendance upon the means of grace as often as she desired. Her testimonies always indicated that she was very clear in her experience of the power of Jesus to regenerate the heart and satisfy the craving of the spirit. The one theme upon which she loved to meditate and converse was that of salvation. During her illness, protracted through a number of weeks, she suffered greatly at times, but this served to increase rather than diminish her faith in Christ. Again and again she was raised to ecstasy of joy by a sense of saving and sustaining grace, and by the testimony of the Holy Ghost, that if her "earthly home of this tabernacle were dissolved she had a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Her death was sudden, giving no time to summon her friends about her and speak a parting word, but it found her ready, and was but the gate of heaven to her waiting soul. In all the relations of neighbor, wife and mother she was kind and faithful. To her family and friends she has bequeathed the consoling and ennobling example of the power and fullness and joy of salvation by faith in Jesus. Her funeral services, conducted by Rev. W. H. Daniel, were held at the M. E. church last Sabbath, and were attended by a large concourse of people. D.

Catholic Fair.

We call attention to the Catholic church fair, which will be held in the room just west of the postoffice, the week beginning Oct. 16. Its object is a worthy one, as the funds raised will be applied to assist the church. Our people should give it a liberal patronage, as they have made no calls for help for a number of years, and have not even held the customary mite societies or socials. Everything will be done to divest the meeting of anything like a sectarian or political character, and many new and pleasant features will be introduced. Among them will be the series of addresses by several of our prominent citizens during the fair. These will be given, one each evening, by the following gentlemen: D. D. Moody, D. Y. Husselman, W. H. Dills, E. D. Hartman, O. Z. Hubbell, and R. Wes McBride. This will be a new departure in meetings of this kind, and will go far to make the fair a success. Let all prepare to attend and give the society a liberal patronage.

88th Indiana.

This famous regiment will hold its first reunion in Auburn, Oct. 10, 1882. the regiment participated in the batties of Perrysville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Bentonville, and many others, and were among those who went on the famous "March to the Sea." Charles Beugnot, Thomas H. Tomlinson, Gen. J. L. Blair, Capt. E. B. Cutter, Joseph Bainier, Geo DeLong, and Captain Silvers are among the members living in this county who are on the general committee of arrangements. Our people should do all in their power to make the meeting a pleasant one.

Old Settlers at the Fair.

It is now decided by the officers of the Northeastern Indiana fair, that all old settlers holding tickets for the fair, can use them on any day of the week, and that those who did not use their tickets last year can use them yet, so all who have not yet used these tickets will have them honored if presented at the gate. Old settlers who still wish to procure tickets can get them of John Batt, at Waterloo, or by applying to me. W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

—The new comet can be seen any clear morning now in the east, just before sunrise. It is a grand sight. It is the largest one since that in 1848.

Young man, do not give up the ship. There is still hopes, Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment will cure. A cure guaranteed. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

Visitors returning from abroad, as well as recent emigrants, will find Ayer's Sarsaparilla helpful in avoiding the hardships of acclimation, and in removing the boils, pimples and eruptions consequent upon sea diet. Its blood-cleansing qualities remedy such troubles promptly.

Catarrh. For fifteen years I have been greatly annoyed with this disgusting disease, which caused severe pain in my head, continual dropping into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use of six months of Elys' Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles. J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th street New York. 39-2w.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kennedy spent Sunday of last week visiting Mrs. K's. parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ettinger, in Angola.

Miss Kate Kingley came home from Valparaiso last week. She has been attending school there during the summer, but will teach this winter.

Miss Maggie Bateson has a fine stock of new goods. Call and see them.

While you are at the fair, don't fail to see Miss Bateson's stock of millinery and fancy goods. All new and of the latest pattern.

E. P. Dickinson went to Cleveland last Friday, having learned that he had been appointed a mail agent on the Lake Shore road.

The Lake Shore officers were here last week and located the union depot. It will stand on the north side of the L. S. track. The freight-house will be on the opposite side where the "Y" now is. The "Y" will be changed and another made on the west side. The passenger house is to be completed in thirty days. The coal chute is to be removed from Butler to this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leas and son, D. L. Leas, went to Indianapolis last week to attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Boyer, of Franklin, have a bran new baby.

Special trains are run on both roads during the fair. One special from each way on the Lake Shore.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father, Freeman Kelley, Sept. 28, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Robers A. Haverstock, of Franklin township, and Miss Amy R. Kelley, of Smithfield, both of DeKalb county, Ind.

The fair at Waterloo, opened on Monday with a large number of entries in nearly every department, and at last accounts was moving off finely. Many of the displays made were better than ever before. The entries in stock departments are good. In the way of machinery, there is an unusual amount on exhibition. J. A. Boozer is in charge of this department, as usual, and has the little knoll covered and alive with all sorts of implements. The mechanics hall itself is largely taken, up by other displays that have been crowded into it for want of room elsewhere. Mrs. Simon Dickinson has a large exhibit of flowers there. F. B. Straw, of Auburn, and other parties, have a fine display of organs and pianos. In Floral Hall, Fleming of Auburn, and others have the central pyramid ranked full of choice flowers. R. Wes McBride has as usual a large collection of fossils, stone implements minerals and other curious articles. Mr. Straub, of Huntertown, a young man only sixteen years of age has a nice lot of paintings of his own skillful work. J. & J. A. Shull & Co, have a fine display of millinery and fancy goods. Bassett & Maxson, are on hand with a splendid lot of jewelry and silverware. Miss Fannie Kellerman, of New Buffalo, Mich., has the usual fine display of dried and cut flowers most tastily arranged, and has added a new and pleasing feature by putting up the word "Waterloo" in large letters formed of choice everlasting flowers. It might be in order to add that Mrs. Chamberlain is in charge of Floral Hall, having Mrs. B. F. Kennedy for assistant. The children's department has been revived, and is well filled with neatly worked articles, mainly in needlework, prepared by the deft little fingers of young misses and boys. The agricultural department is good. The show of vegetables was never better, nearly all the productions of the soil being represented. Apples and other fruits are not as plenty as usual, but the display of canned fruit is excellent. H. D. Armstrong has a separate exhibit to show the agricultural productions of the great far west, especiall those of Nebraska and Colorado. His display is splendid, and many will be pleased to see that even apples can be raised in that prairie country, as he has some very fine ones in his collection. The usual number of tents, booths, candy stands and eating stands are to be found on the ground, so that the wants of the inner man are likely to be well cared for. Quite a number of trotting horses are present, and the indications are that the races will all, or nearly all fill. The St. John's Brass Band was on the grounds Tuesday and made good music. Quite a number of hacks are licensed and running into the grounds, including those from Auburn, and several of the Waterloo rigs. Among the latter, we see that John Koons has two, and is doing a good business.

BUTLER.

Another cheap excursion to Detroit from Columbia City, on the 12.

Mr. Garrison editor of the Record, is ill with the typhoid malaria.

Rev. Lilly of the U. B. church takes the place of Rev. Baldwin.

Jacob Fetters has his new barn nearly completed, near the old one recently burned.

Tim Kinsely's new dwelling is assuming shapely proportions. It will be one of the best in town.

George Boots is making some important improvments on his farm.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER.

BANNER

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET.

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without examining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

Political feeling is at a very low ebb. Excepting a little temperance talk scarcely a word is heard.

Crowe and Kehrer took in the $3.50 excursion to Chicago last week.

McMorgan's new building is nearly completed.

A child of Mrs. Jane Baker is sick.

Milton Bowman is on the sick list.

Mrs. Lon Marsh, of Garrett, is in Butler on a visit to her friends and relatives.

Miss Lida Helwig has returned from a lengthy visit in Fairfield township.

Mrs. Dowse, of Montpelier, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Our school under the excellent management of Prof. Sanders is beginning to appear like a school again.

Geo. Craft and his excellent little wife, have removed to the first floor of Ballinger's Hall.

David Knisley, the good-natured old bachelor, has retired from single life at last. He was married Tuesday evening to Miss Eva Mason. Our best wishes go with them.

W. R. Emerson and Mr. Rose, of Troy, are attending the fair at Waterloo.

Rev. D. F. Kain was up to Waterloo this week a day or two looking over the display on the fair grounds.

SYRACUSE.

DIED, at her home here, on Sunday, October 1, 1882, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Mary Miles, wife of E. W. Miles. She was born April 8, 1831, and was consequently 51 years, 5 months, and 23 days old. Mrs. Miles was a lady well known here and greatly respected for her good qualities, and leaves a large circle of friends.

Frank Miles, who has been working some time in Chatham, Canada, is expected home in time to attend the funeral of his mother.

Joe Henderson is as jolly as ever, and the recent addition to his family don't seem to discourage him in the least.

Alvin Blair has tried his hand at decorative painting. He has touched up the interior of the pump house, and especially the engine, which looks as if it had just come out of a band box. He has ordered from Morrell Bros. in Auburn, some improvements for his handcar, which will add greatly to its running qualities.

Mr. Saulsbury, our gentlemanly agent here, expects to be ordered to Milford Junction in a short time, and we shall have a new man from La Paz in his place.

Mr. Costin came up from Garrett on the construction train Monday, and put a car load of steel rails on the side track for use near here. The new rails are now laid from Chicago to this place.

Dr. Ihrig and J. A. Kindig have bought the land that includes Conkling Hill, and will improve it next year, for the benefit of pleasure seekers.

D. A. Conkling, who formerly resided near Butler, DeKalb county, has returned from Iowa, where he has lately resided at Atlantic. He intends to make his home in Syracuse.

Mr. Colwell went to Auburn last week to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Ezra Dickinson, and returned Monday morning.

Pete Finnegan is going to move to South Chicago, as his duties will keep him most of the time at that end of the road.

The B. & O. are getting some fine switch ties here now and taking them to South Chicago for use there.

The company have shipped quite an amount of ice here lately.

The B. & O. depot is newly painted and looks gay.

ST. JOE.

Doc McClaran and Wm. Leighty took in the Fort Wayne fair Friday last.

Elias has returned.

Two car loads of stock were shipped from here Saturday last.

Frank Seehler and Mary Widney were made one last Thursday.

J. D. Leighty's residence is about completed.

School commences November 20. C. H. Brown will teach the high classes while Mrs. Batt will have control of the little ones.

The B. & O. folks have commenced the foundation for a new bridge across the St. Joe, a much needed improvement.

Ed. Tiffany is happy, happy, happier, and all because its a boy of the usual weight.

Marion Dermott thinks he has one of the liveliest pieces of humanity that that corner can afford. Its a boy and turns the beam at 9 pounds.

Married October first by George W. Woodcox, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ralph Cole, of Goshen, Ind., and Miss Laurinda Wineland, of St. Joe, Ind.

C. Keller, living one mile west of St. Joe had a lot of turkeys stolen a short time ago. Mr. Keller informs us that the fowls were of a peculiar breed, being of a bronze and blue color. If any one can give any information of such turkey being shipped from any station the same will be liberally paid, for it is thought that the parties who did the stealing are known, but a little more evidence is wanted. H. Y. Y.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

O.K. HAVE YOU SEEN IT ? O. K.

O K. O. K.

Our boys' all-wool suit, handsomely made and trimmed metropolitan style, only

O. K. $5.00 FIVE DOLLARS $5.00 O. K.

It Beats all the World

O K. Come and see it. O. K.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

O.K. FT. WAYNE, INDIANA. O. K.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

IDA EATON.

O, have you weighed the value of a day,
But one of many on whose mighty tide
Our lives are swept out to the years that hide
The secrets that existence doth not tell,
Though for the treasure trove we labor well?

Are all your thoughts bestowed upon your toil?
Have you neglected, in your greed for gain,
To hearken unto Time's harmonic strain,
So rife with warning when your life may cease—
So charged with briefness of your fitful lease?

Ah! have you wondered as I wonder now—
If age shall ever leave upon your face
The symbol of his presence, that we trace
On snow, and falling lustre in the eye—
What past achievements one could then descry?

There might be days when Promise fleetly led
Our weary footsteps o'er the hills of care,
Pointing to lotus-lands, where treasures rare
Were ours for sweet possession, did we keep
Our fair resolve that effort should not sleep.

There might be deeds to mitigate regret
For vanished years when youth bequeathed us love,
And faith in creeds on earth and far above;
There might be helping words to those held dear,
Or harvest-fields with harvests dead and sere!

Aye, there might be! We make our own decree
In much of life's unfailing weal or wo;
We freight the moments as they come and go
With our endeavor, be it small or great,
And haply mourn the measures when too late.

O, let us not drift onward unto death,
Bequeathing to the earth a useless life,
But will the brain an heirship unto strife;
For purpose unto life is as the sun
Unto the day until his race is run.

COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

Miss Majendie stares thoughtfully beneath her broad brimmed summer hat. She is sitting on the beach, and every little while she makes a sweeping little curve in the wet sand with her parasol, scarcely aware of the fact herself, she is thinking so deeply.

It is not at all Miss Majendie's usual custom to be sitting so quietly by herself, so let us take advantage of the occasion and find out what she is like.

In the first place, she is tall and graceful; we are quite sure of that, even though she is sitting on the ground. Just now you may declare her a very thoughtful and sober young lady, though you may change your mind, perhaps, half an hour from now.

The face is straight and fair, and delicately cut. The eyes are a deep wine-brown; the dark, fringed lids, have a way of drooping over them every few moments, which is very bewildering. The mouth is small and rose-red, half inclining to be always smiling, half inclined to take a haughty curve. Altogether, there is an air about Miss Cecilia Majendie which is bewitching.

At last Miss Majendie wakes to a realization of the fact that the bathers are leaving the beach, and that the dinner hour is drawing nigh.

As she rises to her feet, preparatory to sauntering toward the Arctic house, she finds that the spot on which she stands is surrounded with innumerable C's, which she had traced in the sand with her parasol.

Feeling half-vexed with herself, Cecilia deliberately steps on them to obliterate all signs of their having been there. The disinterested observer may think the letters were scrawled there because C is the initial letter of Cecilia's name; but the disinterested observer is apt to be very much mistaken.

If Carrol Whiting had seen those letters I think he would have been quite conceited enough to declare that C stood for Carrol and not Cecilia.

The Arctic house is certainly not a misnomer, for the dining-room of the hotel is deliciously cool and breezy, notwithstanding the sultriness of the day without.

There has been a new arrival—Miss Majendie can see that at a glance as she enters; for the guests of the Arctic have an expectant, wide-awake look generally absent in this dull summer resort, where the greatest sensations, always looked forward to with boundless joy, are weekly picnics or the arrivals of the mails.

Carrol Whiting, of all men, handsome, careless, distinguished as ever! Cecilia bites her rosebud underlip with vexation, and wonders what brought him here now, when he knows how much her aunt, Mrs. Carmichael, is set against him.

Carrol makes an involuntary step forward as she comes up; but she sweeps calmly by, without so much as looking at him.

She wishes to show him that she is very much displeased with him, indeed—to punish him for tagging after her here. Besides, Mrs. Carmichael is watching them intently, anything but pleased at seeing Carrol Whiting at the Arctic. Cecilia chats gaily with her neighbor, a vivacious little Frenchman, while Carrol glowers fiercely at them from the other side of the table, to the intense amusement of Cecilia's friends, who know, or think they know, all about this charming little romance from real life being played before them.

Mrs. Carmichael is highly delighted to think that Cis is commencing to show a little sense at last—that she has given that penniless upstart, Carrol Whiting, the cut direct. For Mrs. Carmichael is very rich, and Cecilia Majendie is sole heiress to the boundless Carmichael acres and endless bank account.

"The course of true love never did run smooth," it is said, and this truth poor Cecilia learns, when Mrs. Carmichael discovers her penchant for Carrol Whiting.

Mrs. Carmichael declares, with cold, cutting displeasure on her fair, aristocratic face, that she will cut Cis off with a shilling, if she marries Carrol Whiting. Then she dismisses the subject without further words, and takes her niece with her to the seaside.

I suppose if Cis Majendie had been the heroine of a novel she would have flown to her lover on the wings of love and married him on the spot, not bestowing one mercenary thought on the cool million of dollars she was leaving behind.

But I must be candid, however ashamed I feel of my heroine, and say she does nothing of the kind. Being a modern nineteenth century girl, she has a very sensible idea of the value of "filthy lucre."

She loves Carrol dearly, but she loves the good things of this life also! She means to keep her lover and she means to have the money, too, if that be possible.

After dinner Mrs. Carmichael retires to her room for her accustomed nap, and Cis goes out for a game of croquet. She knows that Carrol will follow her, but is apparently deeply absorbed in an interested contemplation of the stripes on her mallet when he comes up.

"Miss Majendie," he says, in a low voice, full of jealous pain and suppressed displeasure.

"Why, Mr. Whiting, is that really you," says Cis, lifting her exquisite vivant face, and flashing those bewildering eyes at him. "This is indeed a surprise!" in an abominably formal tone.

"And not an agreeable surprise, either it seems," says Carrol, furiously gnawing his blond mustache.

As if mentally debating the question, Cis gazes thoughtfully at the dainty boot, peeping from beneath the white flounces of her dress, but says nothing.

"Who is that impudent fellow over there staring at us?" says Carrol, irrelevantly, growing more furiously jealous every moment.

Cis looks at him suprisedly.

"That is Mr. Perry," she says, sweetly. "He is just too charming for anything. Very rich, too. Don't you think him handsome? Would you like an introduction?"

"No!" bursts forth Carrol to both these questions, conceiving on the spot a deadly hatred for the young man so favored by the gods. "He looks like a conceited prig, and I wouldn't know him for worlds! Cissy," less excitedly and very miserable! "you don't like him so very much do you?"

Cis deliberates, while Carrol stands before her like an anxious culprit, every moment expecting his death-warrant.

"Well—no," she says, slowly. "I never said I liked him very much, did I?" Then she laughs softly." Carrol Carrol what a silly goose you are?"

Carrol gazes at her rapturously, and looks as if she had paid him an unparalleled compliment.

"And now, please go away,' says Cis, cruelly dashing his sudden happiness. If aunty sees us together, I'm sure I don't know what'll happen. Besides, every, one is looking at us, thinking, no doubt, that you are a new specimen of the genus lunatic. Mr. Perry has heard every word you said. I'm positive."

"Mr. Perry be hanged!" muttered Carrol, striding disconsolately down toward the beach.

"Poor Carrol!" thinks Cis, tenderly, "I can't imagine what he finds to love in mercenary little me. How imprudent of him to come here! He may spoil all with his impetuous jealously. But I won't marry him, without aunty's consent!" closing the rosy red lips very decidedly.

Courage, Carrol! Mrs. Carmichael's consent is to come much sooner than you expect, and in a manner you do not dream of.

The very next day Carrol is strolling along the beach, feeling very ill-used indeed, and thinking it would be a great relief if he could only hate the mercenary girl he loves so much.

But, somehow, he has only loving thoughts of the girl who had stolen his heart, though the knowledge of how almost hopeless his love is, makes him very miserable.

Mrs Carmichael's party are bathing, and as Carrol watches Cis, he thinks she looks like a sea nymph.

Poor Carrol is very far gone indeed, and does not see any incongruity in a sea nymph wearing a baggy bathing suit.

Then something happens which might have ended in a sorrowful tragedy. Mrs. Carmichael ventures a trifle too far out alone, and is immediately thrown off her feet by the current.

She utters a low wail of terror, which seems to paralyze the rest of the party. Only Carrol has presence of mind enough to dash into the water and bring her out, almost unconscious, to the land.

Of course he is lionized and made much of at the Arctic. Though driven to desparation by their attentions, he declares again and again that it is only what any one of Mrs. Carmichael's party would have done the next moment if he had permitted them the opportunity.

But, though he hates to be praised, he is in the seventh heaven of delight when Cis takes him by the hand, with grateful tears in her dark lashes.

Of course you can guess the sequel. Mrs. Carmichael summons her niece and Carrol the next day, and declares that if Cis doesn't, within three months, marry the man who saved her life, not a penny of her money money shall she have.

And our mercenary little heroine tells Carrol that she can't bear to lose so much money because of the slight incumbrance he will be, and so—she marries him.

Dead-Letter Laws in Michigan

Detroit Free Press.

A curious hotel advertisement recalls two of the dead-letter laws on the Michigan statute books. They read as follows: "If any person who has arrived at the age of discretion, shall profanely curse or damn or swear by the name of God, Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, he shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5 nor less than $1; but no such prosecution shall be sustained unless it shall be commenced within five days after the commission of such offense." "If any person shall willfully blaspheme the holy name of God by cursing or contumeliously reproaching God, he shall be punished by imprisoment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding $50." This would seem to be a warning that no guests can come to that hotel and swear without being fined and boarded at the county jail. This is not the only law on the statute book which is so habitually violated that many people will be surprised at its existence. "If any person shall keep or knowingly suffer to be kept in any house, building, yard, garden, or dependency therof by him actually used or occupied, any table for the purpose of playing at billiards for hire, gain, or reward, or shall for hire, gain or reward suffer any person to resort to the same for the purpose of playing at billiards, cards, or dice," every person offending shall forfeit $100 for every such offense. The same language is applied to the keeping of an alley for "the playing of ninepins or any other like game, whether to be played with one or more balls, or with nine or any number of pins, for hire, gain or reward." There is scarcely a town of any size in Michigan where this law is not violated, and the debt of the State might have been paid by the collection of the penalty for its violation. Another law declares that "it shall not be lawful for the driver of any carriage used for the conveyance of any passengers for hire to leave the horses attached thereto without making such horses fast, with a sufficient halter, rope, or chain, or without some suitable person to take the charge or guidance of them, so as to prevent their running." The penalty for this offense is $20. But who ever knew a hackman or an omnibus driver to tie his horses? There is a fine of $1,000 as a penalty for "any person who shall willfully or negligently set fire to any woods, prairie or grounds not his own property, or shall willfully or negligently set fire to any woods, prairie or grounds not his own property, or shall willfully or negligently permit any fire to pass from his own woods, prairies, or grounds to the injury or distruction of the property of any other person." Yet all the destructive forest fires of Michigan have been caused by a disobedience of this statute.

Rosa Bonheur's Last Great Work

Rosa Bonheur is nearly sixty years of age, and the only woman without royal blood flowing in her veins who is the possessor or chevalier of three orders, namely; the Legion of Honor, the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and Commander of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic of Spain. Her last picture, "The Lion at Home," was sold to a gentleman in Fice for $51,500. Vanderbilt offered $60,000 for it after its sale. It is now on exhibition at a gallery in London, and a correspondent of the Boston Herald says of it:

It represents a family group of lions painted life size. In the foreground there are three young cubs playing or sleeping in close proximity to the mother. They are as pretty as young kittens, and, in the graceful attitudes the artist has drawn them, look quite as harmless. The lioness is quietly resting, and, while apparently aware of the gambols her little family is indulging in, there is a suggestion in the eyes of some fear, that may become more than a passing anxiety, for her offspring. The lion is a noble specimen of his race, and has served before as the model of a picture now very well known—"An Old Monarch." The animals are [illegible] drawn, and with the tawny hides of their bodies showing with telling effect against a dark greenish background, appear startlingly life-like. The cacti and aloes that form a thicket in the background were transported from Nubia, and the reddish earth painted in the foreground was brought from Upper Egypt especially for Mlle. Bonheur. The lions, too, were captured expressly for this picture in Nubia, and cost Rosa Bonheur originally £800, and, during the year they were in her possession, they were maintained at the cost of a guinea, or a little more than $5 a day. It is said that, after they learned to know the artist, who went to visit them very often, and took the greatest pains to teach them to know her, she used to feed them and come very close to the bars of the cage, and finally they suffered her to feed them from her own hands."

A Ghastly Story.

The ghastly stories that are coming to light in consequence of the exposure of the methods of disposing of the bodies of paupers in the Philadelphia poor house seem almost incredible. The man who engaged in the nefarious business now seeing the light of day in the Philadelphia Press is Harrison Booth, for eighteen years an official in the institution. "About five years ago," says one of his subordinates who tells the story that Booth used to relate with great glee as indicative of his shrewdness, "an old woman died in the hospital, and as the runner could not find her friends, her body was taken to the University for dissection. A few days afterward the woman's husband, or some relative, hearing that she was dead, came to the office to reclaim the body. Booth swore and stuck to it that the body was buried. A fuss was kicked up, as is often the case, and he went to the University and could only find the head and a part of the trunk. She had been dissected. He put the relatives off, and brought the head back to the post-mortem room next to the greenhouse. How he grinned when he told us that he got from the pits an arm from one body, a leg from another, and patched up a corpse to suit the head. He laughed when he said that he had sewed the different parts together with the aid of adhesive plaster, and had stuck a broom-stick in the skull and passed it down the trunk to steady the head. The frill of the shroud was then pinned close up under the neck, and the job was complete. It lay straight in the coffin, and though the relations were not fully satisfied, Booth talked them into taking it away for burial. After he told this he said that he was 'a better doctor than any of the regulars, for I put bodies together, while the others can only cut people up.'"

A Husband's Christmas Present.

Harper's Drawer for October.

A gentleman sauntered into a large dry goods store in the city of L—a few days before Christmas, and remarked casually to the attentive clerk: "I want something for a Christmas present for my wife. What have you got?"

The clerk suggested various things, but the customer seemed not quite satisfied.

At last he asked, "Have you cotton cloth?"

"Certainly, sir."

"I need some new shirts. How much cloth does it take for a shirt?"

"About four yards."

"Well let's see. I want eight new shirts. Eight times four are thirty-two. I'll take thirty-two yards."

The gratitude of the wife at receiving as a Christmas present the cloth for eight new shirts for her husband can be better imagined than described.

Bishop Wiley is one of the best scholars in the Methodist Church. His style is graceful and classical, greatly resembling that of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts.

SIGHTS IN BELGIUM.

The Hard Lot of the Women and the Dogs.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial

And nobody in this region seems to work any but women and dogs. The "harvest hands," as they are called at home, were, with the fewest exceptions, women. They were working like oxen. In shape they are short and wide out. Centuries of carrying heavy burdens upon their heads and shoulders have stunted their height and broadened them out. This minute—5:30 in the morning—at Cologne, I hear the measured tramp of soldiers in the street outside. I look out. A squad of good-sized, well-formed young soldiers are passing with a Lieutenant. They hold their heads up in a spirited way, and march along limber and elastic. Immediately behind them follow three tawny, squatty women, carrying upon their heads loads which look awful. It is enough to crush their skulls in, one would think. The picture tells the whole story of life among the lower classes in this country. It is a barbarism as complete as reigns among the Indian savages of America, where the squaws do the drudgery and the men fight and hunt. Men in uniform fairly swarm. They waddle about the country railway stations in caps green, white, red, blue and black—fat, lazy-looking fellows—while out in the adjoining fields women lug and tug at the bundles of hay and grain, and bend their backs in the turnip-fields, plying heavy hoes, horny-handed and stiff, with weary, weather-beaten, seamed, stupid faces. It is not an agreeable sight, or an encouraging one for the future progress of one of the most civilized nations in the world. Everywhere are soldiers, soldiers, soldiers, marching, drilling, or standing sentinel. I told you of those we saw before 6 o'clock this morning. At 7 we went out to look at some sort of ancient rubbish, and a splendid cavalry company passed us, full a hundred strong. Horse and rider seemed all one piece, and the animals' feet seemed to move by clock-work, so perfectly trained were they. It was a fine sight. But the most magnificently disciplined standing army in the world is maintained at a cost which cannot fail to tell on those people in the years to come. The men are drawn off to fight, and the women do the men's work. At this day in Germany women blacksmiths are not very uncommon. What is to become of the refinements of social life, the sweet sacredness of home? But I felt sorrier, if possible, for the poor little dogs than even for the women. They have a dog's life indeed. They are not very big—no larger than the common despised "yellow dog" of America—yet two of them draw loads which seem heavy enough for a horse. The little things are harnessed underneath in a sort of long, heavy barrow upon wheels; this holds the load. A man or woman holds the handles of the thing, and the dogs trot along beneath. Their ribs stick out, ill-padded with flesh, as though they were not very well fed. Their panting sides, lolling tongues, and sorrowful, appealing eyes, would touch the heart of a stone. Everything hereabouts, too, seems done by sheer brute strength. There is no saving of labor, either by machinery, or by the application of common sense. In the field we saw no American agricultural machinery, as in England and Scotland. Where in America a load of baggage, trunks, valises and boxes, would be piled high upon a dray or great truck, and transferred at one gulp for short distances, here your porter takes it upon his head or arm, as the case may be, and lugs it off slowly and painfully, one piece at a time. We have had more fuss and trouble to keep from losing our baggage, coming from London to Cologne, than we should have had at home in going from New York to San Francisco and back again. Strange country this, where women and dogs do the hard work, and where they have no checks for baggage. Stockings are knit by hand instead of by machinery, and in Antwerp and Brussels the women are so industrious that they knit running along the streets going errands.

A Burmese Romance.

London Globe.

In the late King's time his favorite daughter was the Tsalin Princess, a girl of great beauty, and of a most amiable disposition. All foreign ladies used to go to her, and to her only; for, besides being the highest princess in the land, her kindness and affability made her the most universally loved member of the Royal family. When the late King died, her late charming mother's rival, Queen Allaynandau, having practically seized all power and authority, the Tsalin Princess was imprisoned, and so cruelly treated by order of the present Queen, herself daughter of Allaynandau, that she fell dangerously sick. Left without any care, and scarcely any food, death seemed to be the only deliverer on hand. But Providence watched over the princess. A high official, remotely related to her, and one of the foreign ladies who had been most kindly treated by her formerly, were most active in trying to find for her the means of escape; but the guards were too strict and too many. While her friends were "scheming and considering," one of her own female servants, living in her town, fell sick near her and suddenly died. Another female servant of hers, taking advantage of the isolation in which she and her mistress had been left within their wretched place of confinement, put the corpse into the Princess' bed, and the latter, dressed as a common palace slave, and in the hubbub caused by the news of her own death, quickly found her way out, and ultimately reached the house of her foreign friend, who, being rightly afraid to keep her in her own house, had her removed to a safe place outside of Mandalay.

The Princess meanwhile being pronounced dead, the body was removed and disposed of, but not before the toes on one side had been chopped off, to make it look like the Princess, having had the misfortune to be born with a club-foot. After nearly two years the Princess, who had entirely recovered her former good health, was taken away from her hiding place in a large, covered and perfectly closed Burmese cart. With the help of her foreign friend she put on a European dress, and having arrived at the river side, went straight on board of a steamer that was just leaving from Rangoon. But when the steamer reached Koonywa, some two days' journey below Mandalay, the down steamer had just arrived at the same place, and the news soon spread that, some petty official or other having lately absconded from Mandalay, orders had been received at the frontier to search closely every up steamer, on hearing which the Princess resuming her Burmese dress, and making her face up as best she could, landed and crossed the river in a small boat, she having made up her mind to try and reach the Shan country. After the weariest and most perilous journey, on foot all the time, she at last succeeded in reaching the State of a friendly Tsawbwa (chief), under whose hospitable roof she now resides, anxiously looking for Prince Nyoung Yan, who had been repeatedly invited over by a large number of Tsawbwas, anxious to fight under his banner and carry him triumphantly back to the "golden city."

The Vaulted Chamber.

Chambers Journal.

The following narrative has been well authenticated: Some years ago a Mr. Lewis, one of the best and noblest members of the Midlandshire hunt, was killed by his horse falling with him at a leap. He left a widow and daughter, a very lovely girl. Mr. Lewis' estate, however, passed to a male heir—a distant cousin—and Mrs Lewis and her daughter determined to take up their abode on the Continent.

After a short sojourn in Paris, they proceeded to Tours, traveling from preference by the posting road, until one evening the picturesque aspect of a little hamlet, overlooked by a fine old chateau, induced them to halt for the night. They were informed by the landlord of the rustic inn that the gray-walled mansion to the south was the property of Monsieur Gaspard, a widower, who desired to dispose of it, and who, meanwhile, resided about a league from the house. Next morning Mrs. Lewis and her daughter passed some hours in exploring the venerable mansion and roaming in its noble but neglected gardens, until they arrived at the conclusion that nothing could possibly please them better. A proposal was forthwith addressed to the proprietor. No difficulties ensued; and the ladies were soon installed in their new possession, as well as, it would seem, in the good graces of Monsieur Gaspard himself, for he paid them frequent visits, and speedily established himself on the footing of an intimate friend.

He was a man of handsome person, and also of more than ordinary talents, having, moreover, the art to turn them to advantage; and it was not very long before Monsieur Gaspard became the declared suitor of Ada Lewis.

One peculiarity he possessed, which soon attracted Mrs. Lewis's notice—a liability to sudden fits of gloom and abstraction, against which he manifestly strove in vain. These, however, it is true, were not of frequent occurence; and, with this single exception, all went as merrily as that marriage bell which, in about a fortnight, was to celebrate the union of the affianced pair. For M. Gaspard was an ardent lover, and gave his lady-love no peace until he had secured an early day. One night Ada, fatigued with a walk somewhat longer than common, withdrew early to her chamber—a lofty, spacious apartment, with furniture of oak and ebony, and having a large, old wardrobe directly facing the bed. She was awakened by sounds like the rustling of a silk dress, and, to her amazement, saw a young lady, richly attired in the fashion of a few years back, cross the room and disappear, as it seemed, into the closed wardrobe.

The vision passed so suddenly that the young lady had no difficulty in persuading herself that it was nothing more than a dream, or one of those impressions so real in appearance that so frequently visit us in the confines of sleep. When, however, on the next night a precisely similar incident recurred, and, still more, when the third night presented the same image, Miss Lewis's alarm and dismay were fully aroused. On this occasion she had taken her maid to sleep with her, and it was the loud scream of the latter that awakened her in time to notice the retreating figure.

Cautioning the servant to be silent concerning the matter, Miss Lewis communicated the circumstance to her mother. Workmen were sent for to examine and remove the wardrobe, when, at the back, was found a small door. This, being forced open, revealed a narrow flight of stairs, which conducted the searchers to a little vault-like chamber. In one corner lay a heap of moth-eaten clothes, and the other objects a nearer scrutinizing proved to be the remains of a human being, of which little more than the skeleton was left. A ring and a locket were also found; and these, at the police investigation which succeeded, tended to the identification of the remains as those of a beautiful girl of the village, who, five years before, had, as it was supposed, quitted her home with a young soldier who had been seen in the neighborhood.

Monsieur Gaspard was placed under surveillance; but even this cautious step sufficed. He acknowledged that he had wronged and murdered the girl, but under what precise circumstances was never revealed, except to his confessor. He was found guilty, but not executed, passing the remainder of his miserable life in the condition, worse than death, of a prisoner at the galleys, without hope of pardon.

Recently two burglars entered the house of John Niehaus, in Perry county, and in doing so awakened Mr. Niehaus and his daughter Elisabeth. Mr. Niehaus arose and stepping out into the hall was shot through the left breast and died in a few minutes. His daughter, frightened by the shot, started to run from the house, when two or three shots were fired at her, from all which she escaped. The murderers then fled. They had stolen $350 from a bureau drawer. Mr. Niehaus was a wealthy and highly respected farmer, and intense excitement prevails on account of his brutal murder.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was asked by a friend the other day: "Is it true, Colonel, that you really keep a considerable sum of money loose in an unlocked drawer of your desk at home, so that your children may help themselves without stint or solicitation?" "Certainly, sir," was the answer. "I believe that to be the best way for cultivating in them a sense of responsibility and honor."

FASHION NOTES.

Large fans of black ostrich feathers are still the rage. They have been dubbed the "Langtry" simply because she never carried one.

In bangles the latest thing is in bronze, with curious designs on the sides and all sorts of impossible things dangling therefrom.

Very many ladies are now afflicted with the "Elberon limp," which is said to be the newest and most fashionable walk of the period.

Quaint little smelling bottles are now seen dangling from the waist belt of the girl of the period, and now she can faint whenever opportunity offers.

Feathers are the trimming of the season. Ostrich feathers comes first of course, but they are rarely used alone, a great bird, or a fancy beast or the feathers of a Spanish cock being added.

The jet capote will be much worn during the fall, and will probably figure during the winter at the theaters, with either a cluster of red roses or some other bright flower on the sides, or else a coronal of blossoms across the front, veiled by jetted lace.

Elegant skirts for dressy wear are made of black satin de Lyon, with ruffles of the same alternating with those of black Spanish lace. With this skirt is a tunic of black satin de Lyon in pannier style, bordered with black Spanish lace ruffles, and above this a jersey jacket of plain black Lyons velvet, finished at the throat with a collarette of Spanish lace.

The polka-dotted fever has broken out among ribbons, the latest idea in these being great round spots of plush or satin on a ground of the same color in the new ottoman reps, which is the latest fancy for silks. Gros grain ribbons have naturally come back into prime favor, with the restorating of gros grain silks. The cords in these are larger than heretofore, however, and strongly suggest the all-fashionable reps.

The colors that are new this season show the faded shades that are supposed to be peculiar to tapestry, and it is the whim to call these new colors old; there is old rose, which is a faded pink; old green, which is a decided "greenery yallery," and the old Sevres blue. Ficelle shades are very popular, and are seen in great variety. These and other light gray-brown shades are seen in contrast with every color, and are particularly stylish with rifle green and golden brown. Telegraph blue is like the blue telegraph paper used in France, and it is also known as electric blue. Chandun or copper red is the most elegant shade of red, but there is also Sultan, poppy, garnet and wine colors. Reseda, the queen of mignonette, is again revived, as are all the steel and silver grays. Sfox is a new terra cotta color, and there are several shades of this brownish red shown. Among the popular blues are hussar, chasseur, sapphire, and the almost black midshipman.

Handkerchief pouches and bags continue in fashion. They add very much to the finish of toilet designs for any occasion, be it picnic, party, or ball. Very handsome ones are now sold, made of black velvet, embroidered in tiny gold buds and leaves, edged with gold lace, lined inside with gold-colored silk, and depending from the belt-clasp with a fine French gold chatelaine. These pouches are too expensive for ordinary purses, but there are innumerable varieties made in every shape and style, and sold at reasonable prices. Stylish modistes now send home their expensive costumes with a pouch accompanying the dress, made en suite with the toilet. Ingenious ladies, however, who cannot afford to compensate madame for her pretty devices, make their own mouchoir-bags, the latest adorning to these dainty trifles being, when silk or satin is used, a new kind of "mineral" decalomanie work, which, when skilfully done, can hardly be distinguished from hand-painting.

Murder By Burial.

"Topics of the time," in the October Century, contains a bold demand for reform in the manner in this country of conducting funerals, and also the following disquieting statement:

No scientific discoveries have been made in our generation of greater importance than those of M. Pasteur. As many of our readers are aware, they relate to the propagation of disease through living organisms, those known as bacilli and bacteria being most frequently connected with the morbid processes of disease. M. Pasteur finds that these microscopic forms of life exist especially in dead bodies; that they work their way up through the soil to the surface, are taken into the intestines of grazing cattle or are distributed by the winds, and so, it would seem probable, propagate a whole school of diseases—such as small-pox, scarlatina, typhoid and typhus, fevers, diphtheria, tubercular consumption, pneumonia erysipelas, etc., etc., and perhaps yellow fever. M. Pasteur mentions the splenic fever which prevails in France and other countries of Europe, and which annually destroys thousands of cattle and sheep. In one such case he discovered that an epidemic of this disease was followed after some years by its fresh outbreak among cattle that had been grazing in the fields where, previously, victims of the same disease had been buried under the pastures. The little bacteria had worked their way from the buried carcasses to the surface, and were found in swarms in the intestines of earth-worms gathered there.

It ought to be the business of scientific people to show the relation of these facts—if they can be accepted as facts—to our present method of disposing of the dead. If the breezes that blow from Greenwood, Mt. Auburn, and Laurel Hill, are laden with germs which propagate diseases that have already slain our kindred, then the most expensive feature of those cities of the dead is not their costly monuments. It is worth while to ask ourselves whether the disciples of cremation have not a truth on their side, and whether some amendment is not needed in the modes of burial.

Miss Maud Crowley, a remarkably beautiful girl, the daughter of Richard Crowley, of New York, is engaged to be married to Chester A. Arthur, jr.

ADIRONDACK MURRAY.

The Ex-Clergyman's Present Home Forty Miles from San Antonio, Texas.

Austin, Texas, Letter to the New York Sun

Ten years ago, if one had been called on to name the half-dozen preachers in America drawing large congregations and occupying a conspicuous place in the thought and talk of the day, the name of Rev. W. H. H. Murray might have been included in the list. Ignoring almost entirely the conventionalities that hedged about the cloth, he recreated mind and body in hunting and fishing, and, by means of his publications, invited the world to a seat beside his camp fire while he spun stories of his prowess with the rifle and skill with the rod. An ardent admirer of a good horse, he blended racing and religion in a manner that was criticised, and edited a paper in which matters appertaining to the turf and the temple were treated with so loose an attempt at impartiality that there seemed at times to be a leaning toward favoring the turf the most. Intensely active in mind and body, he found time to organize a company for the manufacture of a patent buckboard, which, in addition to its general usefulness, was to deduct some seconds from the record of whatever race horse might be hitched to it. With these various outlets for his superfluous energies he still continued in the ministry, and, each succeeding Sabbath increasing congregations flocked to the spacious hall in which the most aristocratic descendants of the Puritans met to worship God in their own manner.

After a time the buckboard enterprise needed more money to put it on a basis of enduring prosperity, and the hat was passed around for an increase of capital. No trouble was found in getting it, and everything went smoothly until one morning the pastor, author, editor and manufacturer was missing. Rev. Mr. Murray had not the courage to face the consequences of his mismanagement. Public opinion among the charitably disposed attributed to him honest intention, but poor financial ability. New England's loss proved the gain of the sunny South. For a short time after his disappearance Rev. Mr. Murray took up his residence in San Antonio, accompanied by one Captain Bursley, the Captain's second wife, and their daughter, who had been, and still acted as Murray's Private Secretary. The party, after a time, rented a dwelling on Garden street, in the southern part of the city, near Guenther's Mills.

Murray wrote occasionally glowing letters from Texas to a Boston newspaper. They were much quoted and admired by the San Antonians, who have a very kindly feeling for a stranger who eats their salt and says the salt is good. Rev. Mr. Murray's active nature soon found employment in a hay speculation with a Mr. Hoyle who lived next door to him in San Antonio. Whether this business venture resulted in profit or loss, it resembled the buckboard venture in one respect. Murray became indebted to Hoyle for a considerable sum, which indebtedness, it is alleged, he offered to secure by means of some horses which were coming to him from Boston. The horses he is said to have telegraphed for, stating that he could find ready sale for them in Texas. They were sent, but in charge of a groom who alone had authority to sell and take pay for them, and the security on the horses was not given. They remained some time in San Antonio, and one of the everyday sights of the city in the spring of 1881 was the ex preacher, who, in place of his former attire of clerical broadcloth, appeard in his shirt sleeves and a slouch hat, frequently without collar or suspender, with Miss Bursley by his side, taking an airing on Commerce street or the plazas behind one or more of the Boston horses.

Some time previous to this Captain Bursley committed suicide. He had gone to live in Mr. Hoyle's house, adjoining that of the Rev. Mr. Murray. Various [illegible] were [illegible] for the [illegible] next door and for the subsequent [illegible], nothing very definite was known. Both Mrs. and Miss Bursley were present at the time. A servant employed to assist in the housework of both Hoyle's and Murray's [illegible] that Captain Bursley did not come to breakfast. She went to the room, and, looking through the keyhole, saw him lying on a mattress with a pistol in his hand, apparently dead. She gave the alarm, and the Rev. Mr. Murray went for a physician. The Captain was found to be past help, and was buried the same day without an inquest. The only mention of the affair in the San Antonio papers was a local item in the Express, which announced:

"A man was reported to have committed suicide last night on Garden street. In the absence of anything definite it would be idle to give the neighborhood gossip as to the motive of the suicide."

Dr. Jones, the physician who was called to attend the Captain after the shooting, is said, in answer to a question, to have given "family trouble" as the cause, but if he did so he now maintains reticence on the subject. In the fall of 1881 Murray conceived a project for the shipment of Texas woods to Chicago and other Northern manufacturing centers. As the scheme embraced [illegible] over 1,000 miles of [illegible] better and cheaper [illegible], it may be assumed that no very signal success attended [illegible]. With his clear blue eyes looking into the eyes of a friend, [illegible] persuasive eloquence in the friend's ears, it was not impossible to make those who were approached think mountain cedar, with cracks growing nearly to the center of every log, a valuable wood, and the long miles between it and its destined market but as the journey of a day. He so thoroughly believed in this scheme that he built a mill on the Guadaloupe, about forty miles from San Antonio, and with Miss Bursley moved there with the intention of selling the products of this mill in distant cities, after supplying the local markets. The main products of this cedar brake thus far have been fence posts and railroad ties, a load of which he occasionally brings in and unloads with his own hands, and if, as sometimes happens, his forty-mile trip brings him in on Sunday, he swallows all prejudices and unloads and settles for them in as matter-of-fact a way as he formerly announced a text or a collection.

Recent reports regarding him stirred up his friends to an effort at vindication, and they called on him to lecture at San Antonio. The call was signed by a score or more of the best citizens of the place; but on the night of the lecture they were represented by only four or five not very enthusiastic or very prominent vindicators. The lecture was a renunciation of orthodoxy. In the middle of it he made a forcible and almost vehement appeal, not ostensibly for himself, but a not-to-be-misunderstood appeal to be taken by the hand. For some minutes after beginning he did not look at his audience squarely, and one who had seen him often before, remarked that his style had lost much of its old vigor, though his athletic form retained all its symmetry.

Two of Brigham's Sons.

Salt Lake City Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Within the space of five minutes yesterday I was introduced to two of the sons of the late Brigham Young, named respectively, Brigham and Willard. The former is the issue of the first and legal marriage of Brigham Young to Mary Ann Angel, who survived her husband and lies buried by his side in a new-made grave. She died at 80, neglected and almost forgotten by the people whom her husband had made prosperous. There was a streak of decency in old Brigham, even in his last days, for he willed it that his wife should be buried by his side. His eldest son and namesake has but little of his father's appearance, and none of his first father's brains. Standing in his presence, one cannot help thinking of the old Latin proverb: "Stat magni nominis umbra"—"he stands the shadow of a mighty name." The name of Brigham Young was, indeed, mighty in its day and generation, and it represented a personal force and power as a leader and an organizer such as have been owned by few men of modern times. Brigham, Jr., has the name and the chief vice of the old man, but no more. He is Brigham Young, and he is a polygamist, dividing his parental and marital love by four. When introduced to him, I said that I had come West to see how "the bad people included in the Edmunds bill were getting along." "Well," said he, trying to straighten himself into the proportions of the old man, "if the United States tries to take our rights they'll find that we are very bad people. We don't intend to be trampled on. My idea is to go right ahead and do what we believe to be right, and take all the consequences." The gentleman became so demonstrative that I felt called upon to assure him that I was not a commissioner of either peace or war. "But," said I, "if Uncle Sam makes up his mind to trample on Utah he'll put on a big pair of shoes and stamp the whole thing out mighty quick." Brigham, Jr., then recited the woes of Utah and soon disappeared with a friend.

"Here's another of Brigham's boys," said Mr. Hooper, as a fine-looking young fellow of about 30 approached and shook hands with him. "This," said he, "is Lieutenant Young—Willard Young of West Point." The acquaintance was a pleasent one to make. Lieutenant Young is a graduate of the Engineer Corps at West Point, and now a teacher there. He is one of the polygamous sons of "the old man," and has married within a week the daughter of Mr. Hooper. Whatever his views may be on the subject, he is not likely to "go into polygamy" during the lifetime of his mother-in-law. His father-in-law will vouch for that. He was at West Point when his father's estate was being settled up, and when the litigation began his agents wrote to him to know what they should do. He replied that he didn't care about quarreling over the matter; that he had a profession that would give him a living, and that he would take what the others didn't want. So a lot of railroad stock, supposed to be nearly worthless, was assigned to him. He took it, and the development of the Territory has since made him one of the richest of the old man's heirs.

A Camp Of Chinese Laborers.

October Century.

Camping and traveling in the forest was a delightful experience, spite of rain and fatigue; but no one of our party was sorry one morning to be met on the river's bank by an engineer, who brought a package of letters, and the information that the camps of the Chinese graders on the railroad were just across the river, that there was a wagon-road to the end of the track, and that he had a skiff and two rowers to set us across the turbulent current. We had traversed the whole distance (six hundred miles) between the ends of the railroad, which are advancing to meet next year on the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The news that we should see a locomotive that very day was received with enthusiasm. It meant beds, baths, clean clothes, newspapers, telegrams, napkins, silver forks, and a hundred other things never noticed or appreciated until out of reach. We rearranged our luggage, bestowed our bedding upon the half-breed Indian, the Kentucky negro, and the white lad, who jointly managed the pack-train, got over the river, and were soon driving through the camps of three thousand Chinese laborers. It was Sunday, and work on the grade was suspended. The canvas town swarmed with men. Some were having their heads shaved, others were combing and winding their pig-tails; others, stripped, to their waist, were enjoying a sponge bath. One man was on his knees going through some religious ceremony over a chicken before dissecting it for the pot. There were Chinese stores, Chinese restaurants, and Chinese gaming tents. For fifteen miles the woods were literally full of Mongolians. Not a feature of their Asiatic life do they abandon, save that, from the necessity of working in mud and dust, they wear American boots. Their basket hats, blue blouses, and loose trousers are supplied by Chinese merchants, and a large portion of their food—their rice and dried fish, and all their sweetmeats and dainties—comes across the Pacific. The road was lined with Chinamen driving fat hogs to the camps to be slaughtered for the Sunday dinner, or carrying bundles and boxes, and boards for tentflooring, suspended to bamboo poles, balanced on the shoulders in the exact style of the pictures on the tea-chests.

The Chinese laborers on the railroad earn one dollar and sixteen cents a day, and are hired by gangs of forty from agents of the Six Companies in San Francisco. The usual estimate of the effectiveness of their labor is that three Chinamen are equal to two white men; but the superintendent of construction on the railroad asserts that he prefers the Chinese, man for man, to such white labor as can be had on the Pacific coast.

The railroad operations have caused to grow up at Cabinet Landing, a grotesque and hideous town of tents and shanties clinging to the hill-side, among the pines,—a town subsisting on the wants and weaknesses of the working men, and flaunting in their faces facilities for all the coarses forms of vice. Across the river from this pandemonium of frontier dirt, drunkenness, and debauchery, is another transient railroad town, where the engineers and overseers live, with their wives and children, in clean tents, prettily embowered with evergreens.

Young Mr. Gould's Theater Box

Boston Herald.

Jay Gould owns the Grand Opera House, and his son, George, is to be associated with Mr. Abbey in the management. Young Mr. Gould means to make the business enjoyable, at all events. The right-hand lower box, as you face the stage, is transformed into a sanctum for him. It has been isolated by shutting off the passage to the next box above, which is now entered from the gallery. A door is cut through the wall of the building into what formerly was a yard, but is now built up to contain a parlor, a dining-room and a reception room, all beautifully frescoed, and to be gorgeously furnished. These apartments are accessible by a back way from Twenty-fourth street, so that Mr. Gould and his friends can get in and out without mixing with the audience, though they will be in danger of encountering the performers. It is understood that the dinners will not be prepared on the premises, but will be sent in from a restaurant. The box opens also on a passage leading to the stage, back of which is the largest green room in the country. In the festive days of Jim Fiske this apartment was gaily peopled by the women of opera bouffe, who assembled there when not actually employed in the performances, and made a brave show with their beauty and costumes. The hall, big enough to hold 200 persons, has since been devoted chiefly to the storage of scenery and properties, until it was cleared and painted by order of Mr. Gould, who will have it carpeted, decorated and furnished dazzlingly. He evidently believes in a revival of the green room, whatever may be his ideas about the rest of the drama.

The Weather Seers.

Philadelphia Record.

The three weather prophets, Couch, Tice and Vennor, took a more than ordinarily careful squint at the August horoscope of the weather, and their predictions for the month, in view of the actual state of things meteorologically, are somewhat amusing reading now. Mr. Vennor contented himself by saying the month would be excessively wet and stormy, with a great deal of rain up to the 20th. It is clear that the Middle Atlantic States must have been an exception if Mr. Vennor was right, for in this section rain fell only on the 2d, 3d and 7th days up to the 20th, and on but three days afterward. But two of these six days furnished rain in any considerable quantity,—the second and the twenty-seventh. Professor Tice furnished specific predictions for each day of the month, and he also made an egregious failure in presaging the August weather of this portion of the Republic. Out of the thirty-one days he hits four correctly in saying that they will be clear and pleasant. Two additional guesses are sufficiently close to be placed to the Professor's credit, giving him six successful predictions out of the thirty-one. Mr. Couch took the pleasanter view of the month, and his guesses have been successful in eleven cases out of thirty-one. In nearly all the cases in which these gentlemen failed their conjectures were diametrically opposite to the facts. There is no doubt, indeed, that any citizen of ordinary intelligence, might have approached as near to the truth.

Kissing the foot of the Pope.

From Belgravia.

In Theophile Gautier's "Constantinople of To-day" there is an account of the ceremony of kissing the Sultan's toe, an honor which is reserved for the vizier, ministers and certain privileged pashas. This act of homage is performed with the utmost solemnity, and is marked by every sign of respect worthy of so important an occasion. Referring to the custom of kissing the Pope's toe, Mathew of Westminster thus explains its origin: Formerly, it was usual to kiss the hand of His Holiness, but toward the close of the eighth century a certain woman, when making an offering to the Pope, not only kissed his hand, but committed the terrible outrage of squeezing it. The Pope, seeing the danger to which he was thus exposed, cut off his hand, and by this means escaped the contamination to which he had been rendered liable. Since that time the precaution has been taken of kissing the Pope's toe instead of his hand, lest any one should doubt the accuracy of this account, the historian argues that the hand, which had been cut off 500 or 600 years before, still exists at Rome—a standing miracle, since it was preserved in its original state, free from corruption. When the ceremony of kissing the Pope's toe takes place, he wears on the occasion a slipper with a cross. We may note here that kissing the foot is a common Oriental sign of respect, and is said to have been introduced into the West by the later Roman emperors, whose court ceremonies were mixed with so many customs.

Rev. Mr. Goss, a Baptist preacher, who is well known in Harrison county, where he has frequently held meetings, was assassinated in Kentucky on Tuesday morning, by unknown parties, who fired a double-barrelled shotgun loaded with slugs, killing him instantly. His denunciation of drunkenness and rowdyism was distasteful.

Religious Intelligence.

Of all "the seven Churches of Asia," Smyrna alone is still living.

The Patagonians now have the Gospel of Luke in their own language.

For every 200 of the inhabitants of Iceland there is a Lutheran pastor.

It is estimated that the Bible has been translated into 286 languages and dialects.

Boston people want all Church services on Sunday morning to begin at 11 o'clock.

The anti-bang crusade started by a Canadian Bishop, has carrried terror into feminine ranks.

A preacher in Providence, R. I., sustains himself by his profession of wood-engraving. He refuses salary or emolument.

The Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Liverpool, England, thinks Churches would be better filled "if the right kind of clergymen were nominated."

The Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts proposes to introduce the free pew system in all the church edifices throughout the State.

The Episcopal Clergymen's Insurance League in the last thirteen years has paid $316,000 to the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of this sum $15,552 was paid during the past year.

The Methodist Episcopal ministers of Kentucky have pledged themselves to work vigorously to defeat evey candidate for public office who attempts to gain nomination or election by the use of money or liquor.

"There is nothing in the Scriptures," says the Central Baptist, "that can be claimed as a foundation for the preaching of funeral sermons or the wearing of mourning apparel by Christians. What justification is there for these customs?"

In one of the Churches, while the thermometer was in the nineties, and the whole congregation felt as though they were being cooked, the minister rose to deliver his sermon. At the announcement of his text, a broad smile illuminated the faces of his hearers. They couldn't help it. It was: "And Peter stood by the fire and warmed himself."

Trinity Church, New York, is the wealthiest religious corporation in the United States, its property being now worth $50,000,000. Seven Churches are maintained and eighteen others are indirectly aided by it, while its outside benefactions are $2,000,000 annually. Its charter dates back to grants made by William and Mary, in 1644. Its rector is Dr. Morgan Dix, son of the late distinguished General, and some fifteen assistant ministers aid him in serving the diocese-like parish. The rector has a salary of $15,000, and several of the assistant ministers receive $10,000 each.

"War! war!!" is the usual head-line of the placards of the Salvation Army in England. The plan of attack is then described as follows: "Monday, at 7:45—Salvation charge. Tuesday—Great exhibition of hallelujah classes. Wednesday—Fire and brimstone. Thursday—Roll-call; soldiers to deliver up their cartridges. Friday, at 7:30—Baptism of fire. Saturday, at 7:45—Rejoicing over victories won all over the shop meeting. Sunday, at 7 a. m.—Knee drill; ammunition supplied to soldiers by Quartermaster-General; 11 a. m.—Tremendous free-and-easy; 6:30 p. m.—Great charge on the devil; 9 p. m.—Hallelujah galop."

In his autobiography, Rev. Peter Cartwright gives this characteristic description of early evangelistic work: "A Methodist preacher in those days, when he felt that God had called him to preach, instead of hunting up a college or biblical institute, hunted up a hardy pony of a horse and some traveling apparatus, and with his library always at hand—namely, Bible, hymn-book and discipline—he started; and with a text that never wore out nor grew stale, he cried: 'Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.' In this way he went through storms of wind, hail, snow and rain; climbed hills and mountains, plunged through swamps, slept with his saddle blanket for a bed, his saddle or saddle-bags for his pillow, and his old big coat or blanket (if he had any) for a covering.

It is no gain to build up a Church or Sunday-school out of material drawn from some other Church or Sunday-school. It may be easier to secure recruits from some other regiment of the Lord than from the devil's ranks, but it is not gain to the Lord's army. Yet sometimes it seems as if Churches were more intent upon rivaling other Churches in efforts to draw paying members, and members from other Churches than in saving the lost. The minister or zealous Church member has reached a very high state of grace who can truthfully say, "It gives me no pleasure to see my Church or Sunday-school built up at the expense of another Church or Sunday-school." And this foraging upon other Churches is not all across denominational lines, but carried on largely within those lines. "The world" is fair game for any Church, but do not hunt in one another's flocks.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

New York Special.

The World devotes two pages to the history of the expenditures already made on the Brooklyn bridge. It says the building of the structure was conceived in iniquity and begun in fraud and has been continued in corruption. The World gives what it calls overwhelming proofs of the system of jobbery and official corruption that has prevailed. It says that Boss Tweed conceived the plan in 1861; that a $7,000,000 estimate has been swollen to $22,000,000, and only one-fifth of the bridge expenditures is accounted for in the materials. The World says in an editorial in regard to its story that what it shows is that the books and accounts of the bridge company are full of forgeries, misrepresentations and errors in calculation, and that they are confused and mixed in a manner which, in books of private concern, would excite suspicion and provoke legal inquiry. What it shows is from first to last that every important transaction connected with the outlay of money upon this great public work has been more or less tainted with suspicion. Consider the significance of the evidence which shows how Chief Engineer Roebling bought steel of the Roebling works, how President Murphy paid large fees for searching titles to Mr. Murphy, as also how Vice-President Kingsley not only bought granite to the extent of $1,000,000 from companies developed out of other companies founded by Kingsley, the dealer in the stone, but also bought sand and machinery from one of his own business partners.

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This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

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MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE. Prof. Harris' Radical Cure. Trade Mark

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has saved me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now [illegible]

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the World for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

Book Free. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

The Test of True Love.

"Welcome home, Pansy."

Dapplevace was at its prettiest this sweet June day as it nestled cozily among the hills that towered above it on every side. Down in the shady glen where the village church stood, almost hidden by the cypress trees whose great boughs of green were swept caressingly against the sides of the modest structure, Pansy Perkins was standing, and as Ethelbert Pettingill spoke in the words with which this chapter opens, her face lighted up with a radiant 2x4 smile that was beautiful in its sad expanse of territory.

"Come to me, Pansy," he said.

It was Ethelbert's voice, tender, gentle, that spoke, yet with something in its tones that made the girl pause in her excited, feverish walk up and down, and she pressed her hands to her throbbing temples, looking at him with large, bright, pathetic eyes. But he stretched out his hand and she came to him. He pressed his arms around her waist and held her to his breast a moment in silence.

Presently Pansy spoke. "It is very hot, is it not, darling?" she said.

"Yes," replied Ethelbert, "and it is getting late, and we should be going home"—but as he spoke the girl looked up at him with those handsome dark eyes that had witched so many men. "Do you love me?" she said.

"Passionately, my angel," was the reply in tremendious tones.

"And will you buy me some ice-cream?" she continued.

Ethelbert felt his heart throbbing against his suspender, and for an instant he could not reply. But the momentary agitation was soon over, and he spoke out in clear, mellow tones. "I will do it with pleasure," he said

The peachy cheek of the girl was laid close to his now, and the velvety lips kissed him tenderly back of the left ear. And then, turning her head slightly, Pansy whispered to herself: "I have not lost my grip"—Chicago Tribune.

Barnum's Trick of Ledgerdemain at Sea.

On the recent voyage of the city of Rome to Liverpool, P. T. Barnum was a passenger. At a concert given on the ship he was the presiding genius. He opened the evening with numerous anecdotes of his earlier days. Among others he told how he once bought a magnificent coach dog, for which he paid $50; said he was beautifully marked, but unfortunately he was caught in a heavy shower the day after he bought him, when presto, he was changed, into an ordinary cur, the spots having been ingeniously painted upon him. He went to the man from whom he had purchased him. He acknowledged the sale, but said his clerk had forgotton to send the umbrella which always went with the dog, as he could not stand the rain. He closed the entertainment by giving specimens of legerdemain. His greatest trick, he said, had never been equaled in this country or any other. So I will give it. He broke a soda cracker into three pieces, asked some of the audience to mark them, so they could be readily identified. Then he asked for three hats, and placed a piece under each hat. Then, once more asking gentlemen if they were sure they would recognize the pieces again, he deliberately ate each piece. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, the most wonderful part of the feat appears. I will place all three pieces of cracker under one hat if you will choose which hat it shall be." The hat was immediately chosen. Mr. Barnum instantly placed it on his head, and said: "The three pieces of cracker are all under the hat." No one could gainsay it, so he closed 'mid shouts of laughter.—Louisville Couried-Journal.

Malaria or Onion Creek.

"How are colored voters coming on out on Onion Creek?" asked an Austin candidate of a darkey with a load of hay.

"Dar's a heap sickness out dar among colored folks."

"What is it, malaria?"

"I reckon dat's de name ob de stuff. Hit am sumfin what he got from de druggery shop."

"What stuff are you talking about?"

"De stuff a white man out dar puts in his watermillions to keep de colored folks from mistakin' em for dar own watermillions."—Texas Siftings.

He Wanted a Piece Big Enough to Cover the Clip.

In response to an inquiry for court-plaster, the other day, a druggish handed out a piece about six inches square and asked the boy if that would do.

"I dunno," was the doubtful reply.

"Who is it for?"

"For father."

"Didn't he say how large a piece?"

"No; but I know that isn't large enough. Ma hit him with the whole side of the washboard at once and that won't begin to cover the clip."

—Davenport the Druggist has a few patterns in wall paper, carried over from last year, which he is offering regardless of cost. Come and see.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

The Latest Dance.

We have received from the publisher, a copy of "The Ripple," by Clarence R. Sidney, author of the popular "Original Five Step Waltz," and "Beauties of the Scnottische." Mr. Sidney has struck a popular vein in this, his latest success, and all lovers of Terpsichore, will welcome "The Ripple." Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price, 40 cents, by S. Brainard's Sons, Chicago, Ill.

What Everybody Wants.

Is a reliable medicine that never does any harm and that prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in order, the bowels regular, and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and has cured thousands. See other column.—Tribune. 4

—Celery Bitters cures biliousness, indigestion and sleeplessness. DAVENPORT, the Druggist.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!
RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL
CARPETINGS.
Fall styles of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New goods in
SILK DEPARTMENT.
New things in
FALL DRESS GOODS.
Fall and Winter
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
New styles of
PRINTS AND PERCALES.
Fall and Winter
UNDERWEAR.
Full line of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
The new shades of
6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.
New novelties in
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS
Choice new styles of
FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE

KID GLOVES.

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep at all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 1st 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 00	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 05
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage

J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. M'ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to

H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

Administrators' Sale.

We will offer for sale at the late residence of Christian Sheets, deceased, one mile south of Auburn, on Saturday, October 14th, 1882, all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of 4 head of horses, 13 head of full-blood and graded cattle, 65 head of fine sheep, including a number of fine bred bucks, hogs, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 spring wagon, 2 combined harvesting machines, grain drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, harness, cultivators, platform scales, cider mill, crosscut wood sawing machine, corn in the shock, together with a great variety of farming utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, when terms will be made known.

MARGARET SHEETS,
S. KUTZNER,
Auburn, Ind., Sept. 27, 1882. Administrators.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3 cent stamp for 26 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information.

THE POPE MFG. CO.,
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SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

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BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133. 2-tf.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
POSITIVELY CURES
CATARRH
COLDS IN THE HEAD
HAY-FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEALS SORES IN NASAL PASSAGES
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO. OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

Directions: Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed. ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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BRAIN
TREATMENT

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 50am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 20
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 48	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 48	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 43
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 55pm	6 40pm	8 10am
Tiffin	10 38	7 50	9 11
Fostoria	11 02	8 25	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 28	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 [illegible]pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 13 m.	1 16
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 58	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 25
Cromwell		1 28	2 48
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction.		3 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar	8 35	5 55	7 10

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana administrators of the estate of Christian Sheets, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARGARET SHEETS,
SYLVESTER KUTZNER Ad'trs
September 23d, 1882. 30-3w.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

301 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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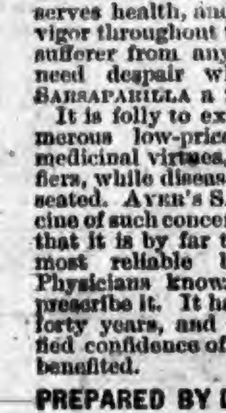

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Important Notice!

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

Wishes to announce to his friends, customers and the public in general that he has opened an entire New and Mammoth stock of the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS!

In all grades, from the cheapest to the very finest. The largest assortment in the county.

FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

The cheapest place in northern Indiana. Orders on short notice promptly filled. Remember the place—on Seventh street, opposite F. A. Hoff's grocery, Auburn, Ind. Everybody invited to call.

P. YOUNG, Merchant Tailor.

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Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 98 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

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—Dealer In—

Watches, Watches, Clocks, Clocks, Castors Castors, Spoons, Spoons, Forks, Forks, Knives Knives, Chains, Chains, Rings, Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA

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ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS
For the MARKET GARDENER
SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS
Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

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DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA
RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
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COME BEFORE TOO LATE
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF.
CURE WARRANTED

THE MYSTERY OF
Love Making Solved
Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

These in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open [illegible] and makes Love's Pathway clear. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

Wanted

AGENTS! For Gen. Dodge's new book,
THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG
OUR WILD INDIANS

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

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Auburn Courier.

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Communication.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, SEPT. 29, 82.

DEAR COURIER:—I observe, through the columns of the COURIER, that you are making preparations for another political contest in old DeKalb, and the fact that many of my warm personal friends are on the ticket makes me feel a great deal of interest in the result. Some of these men I know so intimately that I trust it will not be taken as an interference, if I, an outsider say a word in their behalf. I wish to say for Mr. J. W. Boyle, that he is one of the truest men I ever knew,—true in his friendship, true in principles, and true in whatever he assures, and no democrat can afford to vote against him. Then there is my friend Moody, I know from personal observation that he labored dilligently for the good of his constituents, and did all his power to deserve the confidence reposed in him while in Indianapolis. He worked day and night, in his seat during the day, and in the committee room at night,—instead of bumming around the streets as some did. He will do to trust, and you ought to be proud of him. Then there is Miller a man in whom friendship never wavers. As true and square as they can make them. And don't forget Tom Tomlinson. He was a soldier, and I don't know you could show your appreciation, of the hardships and trials he passed through, better than by giving him a rousing majority. In Dan Husselman you have one who never gives up, even under discouragement, and has always stood firm and reliable in the party. He needs the office and will prove efficient. Capt. Butt should have every vote in the party, in fact the republicans can hardly afford to vote against him, for he is a splendid capable gentleman. I see that J. J. VanAuken is on for surveyor. Well I can't say anything that will help him much, for he is a wheel-horse any where, has a good record, and the best surveyor the county ever had. It will be a walk over with him. Elect Latson by all means. The county cannot afford to lose his services as long as he can chew tobacco and peddle tickets. No dissensions should creep into the party. Some of your readers will have an indistinct recollection of a certain individual, who bore the weight of such things some time ago, and his observation is to the effect that the more republicans you elect, the more power they wield to down the entire party. Now, I know it is not my "put in," but I still have an interest in the old party there, and I want to learn next November that every democrat did his duty. I know that the democracy can win if that delusive practice of personal preference is ignored politically. No man has a right to your vote unless he represents your sentiments. Don't forget that while you are hedging around and quietly voting for somebody else.

You doubtless remember a difficulty I had with an editor here about a year ago, well, the fellow was killed on our streets about a week ago, in a quarrel he had with several parties. He had been shot at several times before, and at last met a violent death.

Our elections are over with the usual majorities. I find some of the papers are trying to manufacture bull-dozing stories about it, but I never saw a more peaceable election in all my life. The Negroes have got tired of the republican party, because it has never done any thing for them, and hence stories are gotten up to counteract this state of things, and if possible to gain in the north where they expect to misrepresent without stint.

Yours, T. C. MAYS.

* * *

One of the finest residences in Cleveland is a big stone structure, surrounded by beautiful grounds, and full of the costliest furniture and decorations. But the owner does not live there with his family, having been sent to a retreat for drunkards, where he is confined in a barred room.

* * *

Advice in the will of the late Moses Williams, a Boston millionaire: "I have never looked for a large income, but have sought the greatest security of the principal. Governed by this rule, I have met with few losses, and to this I owe my large estate."

* * *

Owing to the frequency of suicides from the summit of the Vendome Column, Paris, the authorities have thought fit to exclude the public from that building. In thirty-two years, eighty-two visitors have thrown themselves from the gallery.

* * *

Amending the Constitution.

The Sentinel has repeatedly placed before its readers the issue of amending the constitution, shorn of every sophism and subterfuge. It has sought to present the issue without artifice, or the evasion of any fact or principle properly entering into the discussion. The sentinel stands squarely on the platform adopted by the democratic party its state convention. The platform declares unequivocally against prohibition. This it does upon principle. It does not believe that prohibitory amendments to the constitution or prohibitory legislation are right in principle or beneficial in results, and it has the boldness to say so. The democratic party detests prevarication. It despises duplicity. In these things it is diametrically the opposite of the republican party. The democratic party is bold; the republican party is cowardly, pusillanimous, white-livered and poltroonish. It is impossible to obtain from the republican party a direct declaration for or against prohibition. The democratic party demands, with special emphasis, if the constitution is to be amended that it shall be done by "constitutional methods," and every citizen of Indiana is deeply and vitally interested in that declaration. The democratic party asserts that when a proposition is made to change the constitution, the fundamental law of the state, the people have the right to oppose such a proceeding at "every stage of its progress," and that as often as the constitution provides, the question shall be submitted to a vote of the people at a general election. Here we have explicit declarations of the gravest importance, and these are the declarations which the republican party oppose. In this connection, it may be well to introduce the Indianapolis Journal as a witness, to show that in the near past the paper occupied substantially, the democratic position upon the question of constitutional methods for amending the constitution. In its issue of April 18, 1881, the Journal said:

"There is great objection on the part of many of our citizens and best lawyers to this method of amending the constitution, they preferring that a convention should be called, and a new instrument framed by a body of men specially elected for that purpose. There is much force in some of the arguments advanced in favor of the convention, but one matter is certain that the present method affords the people a greater opportunity to express their opinions on such propositions as are now submitted, than they would have if made by convention. They have two more chances to manifest their preference on this question, first, in the election of members to the next assembly, and then at the final direct vote on each separate amendment: Whereas, new constitutions are ordinarily submitted as a whole, or, at the most, in two or three divisions, in which several subjects are joined, and to vote against an objectional clause involves the defeat of all, or some that the voter might approve."

It will be observed that in the foregoing the Journal is clearly of the opinion that the amendment issue is now squarely before the people "in the election of members to the next assembly," which affords them a "chance to manifest their preference on this question," and if that does not settle the question, then "at the final direct vote." These are the "constitutional methods" which the democratic party now advocates, and which the Journal has abandoned and opposes. It would be difficult to show up the republican party in a more reprehensive light. It is a square back down—a sneaking, cowardly retreat On the 18th of April, 1881, the Journal boldly asserted that the people had "two more chances to manifest their preference on the question" of prohibition, now it asserts with impudent jugglery that the people have but one more chance, and that "every republican senator and representative in the next general assembly will vote to agree to the pending constitutional amendments, in order that they may be submitted to a direct vote of the people" regardless of the will of the people, regardless of the "preference" of the people "on this question." The democratic party maintains, that on the 18th of April, 1881, the Journal held, in so far as we have quoted its utterances, to correct democratic doctrine, which it has not abandoned. The Journal says that "democratic candidates, taking the cue from the state platform, they attempt to evade or dodge a direct answer, yet when they are driven to a close corner the answer is in harmony with the party platform—they are opposed to the prohibition amendment 'at every stage of its progress'—but if they are unable to kill it in the legislature and it is agreed to by a majority of the members, then they favor submission at a general election. This is the democratic ground." The democratic party adopts the Journal's declaration, that after the republican legislature had forced the prohibition issues upon the state, "They have two more chances to manifest their preference on this question; first, in the election of members to the next assembly," and if that does not suffice, then "at the final direct vote." That is the democratic position as far as it goes. It is a constitutional method. It is giving the people an opportunity to express their will concerning a matter of great importance at any stage of its progress. It affords us pleasure to expose the mean duplicity of the Journal, and we leave it to wiggle out of its dilemma the best way it can.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

* * *

GOVERNOR ISAAC P. GRAY will speak in Auburn on Friday Oct. 12, at 2 p. m. Get ready to have a big rally.

* * *

FORT WAYNE papers claim an attendance of twenty thousand at the fair there on Thursday.

* * *

IT is estimated that forty thousand people were on the state fair grounds at Indianapolis on Thursday.

* * *

"ELI B. GERBER, of Ligonier, has been nominated for representative by the democrats. Democrats, elect Mr. Gerber, as he is the right man for the place."—Columbia City Herald. Colonel, your head is level, as usual.

* * *

Instead of saying "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book," the wicked man saith: "Give mine enemy a toy pistol."

* * *

Doctor—"Well Pat, have you taken the box of pills I sent you?" Pat—"Yes, sir, be jabers, I have; but I don't feel any better yet; maybe the lid hasn't come off yet!"

* * *

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing. 30-3w.

* * *

—Subscribe for the COURIER.

Arkansas and Magazine Mountain.

We extract the following letter from the Flora (Illinois) Journal of June 10. It was written to a friend in that city by Mr. L. J. Ross, of this place, and gives the author's opinion of our country.

I received your last letter just as we were starting for a visit to Magazine mountain. We returned yesterday. Magazine is in township 6 N., range 25 west, Logan county, Arkansas. It is the highest mountain in the state. Its elevation is 3,172,12 feet. It consequently overlooks a vast expanse of country. It towers way above everything else betwen the Alleghanies and Rockies. The mountain is huge in its dimensions. It is flat on top; at the west end it is a half mile across, but widens towards the east. The soil is first-class, mainly a dark rich loam, supporting a heavy growth of timber, and upon the sides and benches the growth of timber in quality and size is truly wonderful. You may go to the richest bottom land in the world and you will not find a better soil, a more luxuriant growth or denser foliage The climate is simply delightful. The inhabitants are never sick, and if people come upon the mountain sick they soon get well or are greatly improved in health. The water is purer than "the driven snow" before it falls upon mother earth. It is cold and clear as crystal. The inhabitants of this destined-to-be-the-most-famous-mountain are literally dwellers above and in the clouds. As you stand upon the western summit looking westward and north, the eye follows the great Arkansas river for a hundred miles as it winds and stretches away towards the setting sun. The great Arkansas valley, dotted over with thriving villages, beautiful farms, broad green prairies, high mountains, lovely vales, is spread out before you, the grandest of panoramic views, which are only bounded by your range of vision, furnishing a feast for the eye that the gods are wont to look upon, but one that is denied to the great majority of mortals. You have traveled and seen sights, but never did you behold such a grand and sublime scene as was presented to our view last Sunday evening, as we stood upon the edge of one of the rocky cliffs of Magazine, looking downward and out, a thousand feet below, upon dense masses of heavy moving clouds, listening to the rolling thunder, watching the play of forked lightning around and within the clouds, and saw the heavy falling rain as the storm clouds swept over the beautiful valley far below us. A gentle breeze is nearly always in motion upon the mountain, but no storm ever sweeps the summit of Magazine, for his mighty crest towers far above the storm's wild career. Being unused to descriptive writings, and at a loss for words, I can but give you a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of the scenery and views obtained at various places on the top of the mountain. You must come and see for yourself, and I promise you will be well rewarded for your trouble by the improvement of your health and the great pleasure you will experience. You will not only become acquainted with Magazine—one of the great natural wonders of the world—but you will see other mountains and other valleys—you will see Arkansas clothed in richest verdure, her people industrious, prosperous and happy—happy is the conscious knowledge that Arkansas is making her triumphal march with grand strides towards the front rank of states.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company own all, or nearly all, the land. They have had a city laid off in blocks and squares with broad streets and alleys, also parks. The material is being put upon the ground now for a large hotel. City lots are being sold, or soon will be. A number of people already have small houses to live in during the hot season. The hotel is expected to be ready to receive guests by the middle of July. The springs are numerous and the waters are different in degrees of coldness and other properties.—Charlston, (Ark.) Vindicator.

Most truly yours,
L. J. ROSS.

* * *

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. [illegible]

A Timely Book.

There is no subject so prominent before the American people at the present time as that of Mormonism. It is the topic of the hour. The newspapers and magazines are filled with it, the ministers preach about it and it is the topic of private conversation. The last article of the late Dr Bacon was "The Utah Problem" and was left unfinished with the question "What are you going to do about it." Most people think they know all about it, but even the best informed after perusing the pages of the new book, "The women of Mormonism" have to confess to feelings of astonishment at the iniquities there portrayed, and to admit that the half had not been told.

Miss Francis E. Willard, in the introduction to the book, says: "I have read its pages with thoughts too deep for tears. Some sulphur-shrouded planet may have a vocabulary fiendish enough to fitly characterize what they reveal, but mere English is only the vocabulary, of a prating parrot in presence of such pathos and such woe."

"The women of Mormonism, or the story of polygamy as told by the victims themselves," is an authentic work. It is edited by a lady in Salt Lake City, Utah, who has long been one of the leaders of the Anti-Polygamy cause. She relates the stories of the "victims" almost in their own words. The persons who made the statements, many of whom are still in the Mormon church and see no way out, were willing to make private affidavits to the truthfulness of their accounts.

This work is to make a great stir in the country; every one who hears of it wants to read it. It is sold only by subscription so as to have it circulated as widely as possible. To places where no agents can be secured the work will be sent by mail on receipt of the price $2.

The enterprising agent who secures choice territory will be fortunate. We understand the publisher desires good agents in this county. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing C. G. G. Paine, Detroit, Mich.

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THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

CHICAGO has 3,500 saloons and only 200 churches.

THE cash receipts of the Illinois State Fair were $30,000.

A LARGE yield is expected from the sugar-cane crop of Louisana.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow in Wyoming Territory last Friday.

OUTRAGES against the Jews by fanatical mobs are reported from Hungary.

THE public debt was reduced $14,805,948 during the month of September.

THE price of milk in New York and Brooklyn has been raised to ten cents a quart.

PROFESSOR SWING says there is no religion in Paris, and none worth mentioning in London.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS and John M. Langston, colored, support the Mahone movement in Virginia.

THE observation of visible comets at different points in the heavens, is reported from Vienna and Paris.

CADET WHITTAKER is lecturing to the colored people of the South, and roundly abusing Grant, Hayes and Arthur.

MARY HALL has been admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and is the first woman authorized to practice law in that State.

MR. TALMAGE says that they are going to have, in New York State this fall, "a campaign compared to which gall is sugar."

MCCARTHY, the Star Route juror who voted for conviction all the time, has been appointed to a place in the Government Insane Asylum.

IN a riot between whites and blacks at a political meeting a day or two ago, at Lancaster, S. C., four colored men were killed and many wounded.

ONE of the Democratic candidates in South Carolina has the singular name of Asbury Coward. He is a Colonel, too, and the head of a military school.

SEPTEMBER, 1882, will long be remembered in the Western States of this country as the "gem of the season," excelling all previous experience.

TOWN elections were held in Connecticut Tuesday. The vote was generally very light. The larger towns generally voted for license, and the smaller no license.

GREAT destitution a distress are reported to have been aused in the Tyrol region of Austria by the recent disastrous floods. Many wealthy landowners have been impoverished.

THE suits growing out of the big poker games between Francis P. Weed, Dr. M. M. Hedges and Wm. M. Scott, of Newburg, N. Y., have been settled. Weed comes out of it loser about $30,000.

EX-GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN has been re-nominated for Congress by the Democratic conferees of the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania. This result was reached on the twentieth ballot.

CHARLES FALIAS, an old moonshiner for whom the revenue officers have long been searching, was captured the other day in North Carolina, being driven out of his mountain den by rattlesnakes.

GENERAL SHERMAN, while recently acting as Secretary of War, during the temporary absence of Secretary Lincoln, recommended the pardon of Sergeant Mason. It is believed that Secretary Lincoln, who has just returned to Washington, will unite in this.

The Secretary of War has awarded contracts for some of the levee work on the Lower Mississippi river authorized by the act of Congress. The total amount of levee work contracted for is 4,656,200 cubic yards, at a cost of $1,148,824.

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

THE contest for the Republican nomination in the Seventh South Carolina Congressional District resulted in the nomination of E. W. Mackey, white. His colored competitors, Lee and Smalls, charge that the nomination was secured by bribery and will both run against Mackey.

THEY drink considerably in the old country. Dr. Baer, in a recent address before the Board of Health of Berlin, stated that during the last twelve years the number of drinking shops in Belgium had increased from 45,000 to 96,000, and the consumption of alcohol from 4.42 to 11 litres per head.

ON the 25th of November the rotunda and halls of the Capitol at Washington are to contain what is called a National Bazar, Art and Industrial Exposition. It is to raise funds for the monument to Garfield, for which sum $29,000 has already been collected by the committee appointed by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

GENERAL WOLSELEY, who has made such short work of Arabi Pasha's Egyptian rebellion, visited this country during the progress of our civil war, and was a rebel sympathizer. Wolseley ran the blockade and got into Lee's army. He is said to have expressed his faith at one time in the success of the Southern Confederacy, and affected great contempt for the military incompetency at the head of the Union armies.

EX-GOVERNOR RAMSEY, of the Utah Commission, states that the leading polygamists offered to to make no attempt to vote, and have kept their word. The Mormons can carry the election by a large majority, and will probably nominate Mayor Kane, of Salt Lake, for delegate in Congress. The effect of the Edmunds law will be the eradication from politics of all the able and wealthy men of the Mormon Church.

THE fortune of four leading Western railroad men were estimated eighteen years ago as follows: Stanford, $40,000; Crocker, $25,000; Huntington, $100,000; Hopkins, $100,000; total, $265,000. They are now stintingly recorded as follows: Stanford, $80,000,000; Crocker, $40,000,000; Huntington, $50,000,000; Hopkins' estate, $30,000,000; total, $200,000. These gentlemen formed a syndicate to build a railroad to California and made immense personal fortunes from the venture.

IT has been thirty years since any new route by rail for passengers has been opened from New York city to the great lakes. This autumn and winter will add two more, the Lehigh Valley's regular express lines, and the Delaware and Lackawanna's Buffalo extension, both being on the eve of going into operation. The New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad will opened next year, making a sixth line from New York to Lake Erie, all nearly of the same length and making approximately the same time.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

During September there were 783 cases of yellow fever at Pensacola and 78 deaths.

Colonel Bodine has been elected captain of the American rifle team which goes to England in 1883.

Susan B. Anthony was elected president of the National Woman Suffrage Association for the next year.

Mrs. Bush and her five children were drowned at Heathsville, Va., by her house being carried off by a flood.

Pleuro-pneumonia has appeared among the cattle of Caroline county, Maryland, in its most virulent form.

Robert Ross, aged 32, was shot dead at Baltimore in a fight brought about by a political dispute. The assassin escaped.

A party of Iowa capitalists will immediately build another iron-blast furnace in the Birmingham district of Alabama.

John R. Boggess, a man deranged by liquor, beat out the brains of his wife and 13-year-old daughter near Clarksburg, W. Va.

It is reported that a mine of meerschaum has been discovered at Henry Station, N. C., at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The trustees appointed by the court in the Keeley motor case says the machine will be completed in December when patents will be applied for.

Coal operators have decided to advance egg 10 cents, and stove, small stove, and chestnut, 25 cents per ton during October.

"Tug" Wilson will not return to America, and consequently the fight with Elliott is off. The latter gets the $1,000 forfeit.

The Committee of Investigation of the Illinois Conference found the Rev. H. O. Hoffman guilty of falsehood, fornication and bastardy.

Mrs. Pixley, who eloped five months ago from the vicinity of Muncie, Ind., was brought back by her husband, who intends to forgive and forget.

The Evangelical Church, at Newton, Kan., was demolished by a cyclone, and though services were being held, none of the congregation were injured.

The investigation into the alleged bribery in the star-route cases is almost concluded, and the government is understood to have secured some startling evidence.

The gross receipts of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ended June 30 were: $41,895,317.10, an increase of $5,047,805.55 over the previous year.

Robert Hood, an elder of the United Presbyterian Church at Avondale, Ohio, brutally beat the pastor with a club because of ill feeling about a church trial.

A child with two heads and duplicate spine was born in Youngstown, Ohio. It lived but two hours. It will be preserved and, placed in the Cincinnati Museum.

Train-robbers, near Granada, Col., succeeded in getting away with $5,500. The passengers defended themselves with revolvers. A safe containing $10,000 was unmolested.

Five persons attempted to cross the Miami River at Lebanon, Ohio, and during a playful struggle for the oars the craft was capsized, and four of the occupants were drowned.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian churches voted against the use of musical instruments during divine services, as destructive of the harmony of worship among the sect.

James Bell, while being pursued in [illegible] Major [illegible], killed the Major's son, who was one of the posse, and was then riddled with bullets and left where he fell.

The Hudson River Baptist Association have withdrawn fellowship from the Greenbush Church, because it refused to remove a married pastor who had written love letters to a young lady.

A Thomaston (Me.) Baptist clergyman, who fled to St. John, N. B., with the wife of a member of his flock, escaped arrest at the latter place, the magistrate refusing a warrant for lack of jurisdiction.

Melissa Power and Addie Johnson fought at New Orleans with butcher knives about a young man. Melissa was stabbed to the heart, and it is thought that Addie will also soon be a corpse.

Near Ft. Wayne, Tex., William Boutwell's daughter, age six years, while driving home a cow, was attacked by a cougar, and killed and partly devoured. The neighbors killed the animal.

The Gas Company of Columbus, O., proposes to light the streets for cost and reduce the price in public buildings from $1.75 to $1.16½ per 1,000 feet. The electric light is making headway.

The sales of loose tobacco at Petersburg, Va., for the year ending Oct. 1 amounted to 5,000,000 pounds. The prospects for the new crop throughout Virginia and North Carolina are very flattering.

The transactions of the New York Clearing House Association last year amounted to $48,147,846,406, being an average of $156,838,375. The largest transactions for one day (Jan. 3 1882) aggregated $240,799,252.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

Efforts are being made to close the crevasse which permits the muddy Mississippi River water to flow into Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, and the effect will be the restoration of clear salt water in the basin of the lake.

During the twelve months ended Aug. 31 the value of imports into the United States was $741,963,917; last year, $643,248,555. This year the exports are valued at $737,038,772, and last year they amounted to $894,717,454.

George P. Fry and K. C. Frost, well-connected young residents of Troy, N. Y. have committed many burglaries quietly, one of them robbing the residence of the pastor of the church with which he was connected.

Governor Murray's appointments to fill vacancies in Utah, caused by a failure to hold an election in August, are nullified by the Mormons, who refuse to give up the positions in obedience to the order of church officials.

Pleuro-Pneumonia is prevailing to an alarming extent in Caroline County, Md., and some of the largest cattle-owners of the section have made application in Baltimore for veterinary aid. The damage to farmers has reached a heavy amount.

A post-mortem examination of the body of Frank Herron, of Portsmouth, Ohio, which had been found headless on the Scioto Valley Railroad, developed the fact that he had first been murdered and then placed across the track.

Ten Million acres of land in Northern Dakota, withdrawn from settlement by Secretary Schurz because of claims urged by the Turtle Indians, have been restored for settlement by Secretary Teller, who decides that the Indian claims are invalid.

W. G. Whittaker, residing in [illegible]chalville, a Philadelphia suburb, has been arrested for poisoning his wife and family and a boarder named Cooper, by putting arsenic in the water with which the tea was made. Some of the sufferers may not recover.

James A. Taberner, a clerk recently sent from England to take the place of a defaulter in the house of Higgins, [illegible] & Co., of Providence, has systematically robbed the firm by charging on the books larger duties than the Custom House officials called for, and then destroying the receipts.

The Flathead Indians of Northwestern Montana have agreed to permit the Northern Pacific Railroad to build its line through their reservation for a compensation of [illegible]. The distance is fifty-three miles and the width of the strip granted is 200 feet.

Professor Allen, the balloonist, made an involuntary ascension from Milford, Mass., the air-ship sailing away with the amazed aeronaut without due preparations having been made. The inflated vagrant was captured near Putnam, Conn., and the Professor was found to be all right but badly chilled.

A romantic case is on trial at St Louis, where Mrs. [illegible]ackerle sues to recover insurance on her husband's life, alleged to have been killed in a railway accident. The defense claims [illegible]ackerle is yet alive, and presented him in court, but the woman denied his identity, and asserted that he was a total stranger to her.

A chemical examination of the bouquet presented to the assassin Guiteau by Mrs. Scoville on the day before his execution, has developed the fact that one bud contained five grains of white arsenic, which, if taken, could not have been defeated by emetics. District Attorney Corkhill is making efforts to discover who poisoned the flowers.

Frank Campbell, a New York boy [illegible] black, committed suicide on Saturday. He was fond of reading dime novels, and from the situation in which the body was found it is supposed that he was trying to find out what the sensation of hanging was when the chair slipped from under him and he was choked to death.

The famous river steamer R. E. Lee was burned thirty miles south of Vicksburg early Saturday morning, causing the loss of twenty lives and the total destruction of boat and freight. The [illegible] insurance amounting to $50,000. Many acts of daring and heroism were performed by employes of the fated boat in warning the them and assisting passengers to places of safety.

Some months ago Rev. Joshua Aldridge, (colored) was sent to the Insane Asylum, at Albany, N. Y., upon the certificate of two physicians adjudging him a lunatic. The Supreme Court was petitioned for his release on the ground that he was sane, and able to care for himself. The matter was sent to a referee to take testimony, and the latter declares Aldridge perfectly sane, and recommends that he be released from the asylum.

Foreign.

The Dutchess of Parma died at Biarritz in childbirth.

Henry Edmond Knight has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

Asiatic cholera is epidemic in many islands of the Malay Archipelago.

It is believed at Dublin that E. Dwyer Gray, the imprisoned editor, will be released.

E. Dwyer Gray, the imprisoned Dublin editor, is suffering acutely from chest troubles.

Two officers were killed and thirty seamen wounded by an explosion on a Russian ironclad at Odessa.

Hickey, a Tipperary farmer, has been murdered for paying his rent in violation of the order of the local land league.

The general Transatlantic Company of France have started the first steamer to ply regularly between Havre and Baltimore.

It is stated by a Vienna journal that the Russian Emperor and Empress were secretly crowned during their visit to Moscow.

The Greek Minister has informed the Turkish Premier that Greece would not renounce an inch of the territory ceded by Turkey.

The recent census shows a population of 22,144,244 in the Austrian Empire, an increase of nearly two millions over the previous record.

The island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence River, containing more than 2,000,000 acres, is to be sold at auction, in settlement of a lawsuit.

A mob at Presburg, Austria, destroyed the windows in many Jewish houses, and quietness was only procured by military intervention.

Dire distress prevails among the laboring classes in the Tyrol, caused by the floods, and it is stated hundreds of wealthy landowners have been reduced to poverty.

The boundary line proposed to Guatemala by Mexico years ago has been accepted by the latter country, and a treaty to that effect was signed at the city of Mexico.

A dreadful hurricane raged in Ireland Sunday, doing a great amount of damage. The spires of churches were blown down, houses demolished, and shipping wrecked.

The Irish police believe the murderers of Cavendish and Burke were ten in number, and are still in Ireland. The implements of the assassins were discovered a short time since.

Japan and Corea have come to an understanding, the Corean Government having pledged itself to carry out the wish of the former country, the stipulations being bound by a treaty.

It is rumored at Shanghai that the youthful Emperor of China intends to send Queen Victoria an autograph letter begging her personal co-operation in efforts for the suppression of the opium trade.

An explicit denial is published of any difference between Parnell and Dillon. Ill health, solely, compels the latter's retirement, and hopes are expressed that he may be able to resume his duties after a year's rest.

IN Europe electric railways are growing rapidly in public estimation, not only on the Continent, but in Great Britain. Already 100 miles of electric transit are in operation, and there is every probability of the total mileage being considerably increased before the end of the present year.

There are indications of further trouble in Europe. The Turkish Government has ordered the hasty manufacture of 200 Berdan torpedoes, and Russian officials are taking soundings at Kilia, near the mouth of the Danube, notwithstanding a remonstrance by the International Commission.

THE STATE.

David Wolcarier, of Salem, said Hiram Mitchell was a perjurer, and the jury assessed him $500.

William McKay, living near Madison, impaled his right eye on a projecting lightning rod and destroyed its sight.

The leg of William Speer, of Salem, was amputated near the body. A blister about the size of a pea came on his instep, and gangrene and mortification followed rapidly. It is feared that amputation came too late to save his life.

John A. Zaring, a prominent lawyer of Salem, about one year ago, while suffering from illness, received a hypodermic injection of morphine in one of his legs. The slight puncture made never healed, and Mr. Zaring is now in a delirious condition from the poisonous effects of the morphia.

Diphtheria is epidemic in Salem and [illegible] given a [illegible] George [illegible] and [illegible] two ill of the epidemic. Elder Dale, of the Christian church, lost three all he had; James Waldron, three, and many other families one and two. The disease prevails in Washington and Orange counties, along the line of the L. N. A. & C. railroad.

Mrs. Julia A. Graves died of small-pox, in the Eruptive hospital, at Cincinnati, a few days ago. Mrs. Graves was many years a resident of New Albany, and had considerable property [illegible] at the death of her mother. This property was squandered by her husband, who abandoned her and her children, after [illegible] her of her property, and took up with another woman, and a wreck of her former self.

THE Railroad Committee of the Illinois State Board of Equalization has agreed upon an assessment valuation of $6,756,520 on railroad property in the State for the purpose of taxation. This is an increase of about 10 per cent. over the valuation of 1881.

Many teachers are writing to the state superintendent of public instruction asking if their licenses are good beyond the term for which they were issued, provided the teachers were given charge of a school before the expiration of the license. A case in point was recently decided by the Jefferson circuit court, which held that the teacher was entitled to pay for a new year, although he had secured charge of the school only a few days befor his license of a year previous had expired. This case is now pending an appeal in the Supreme Court, and the superintendent advises teachers and superintendents to be on the safe side by consenting to a new examination wherever there is doubt.

In answer to a letter written to Attorney General Baldwin, the following opinion has been given by him:

James L. Allen, Covington, Ind.—Dear Sir:

All ballots cast at a general or special election must be "of a uniform width of three inches." This feature of the act of 1881 was never a part of the law of this State previous to the adoption of the present general election law. I call your attention especially to this clause, so that no mistake will be made, and you should regard it as an unpardonable offense for any printer to print a ticket on any wider or narrower paper than three inches in width. While this provision may be, as the lawyers say, "directory," still there is no excuse for blunders in printing ballots or tickets. The ballots "shall be written or printed on plain, white paper." This clause is copied from section 23 of the act of March 11, 1867 (1 R. S., 1876, p. 429), and requires no explanation. The statute also says that the ballots shall be "without any distinguishing mark or other embellishment thereon, except the name of the candidates and the office for which they are voted for." (R. S. 1881, section 4701.) This is a literal copy of the act of March 11th, above cited. Under that act it was decided by the Supreme Court that the words "Republican ticket" or "Democratic ticket," or the like, on the inside of the ballot does not authorize its rejection; that such marks are "distinguishing marks" (Unchner vs. State 29 Ind., 308; Stanley vs. Mauley, 35 Ind., 273; Millholland vs. Bryant, 29 Ind., 363.) I regard these decisions as a correct exposition of the present statute. The act of March 11, 1867, especially permitted the voter to write his name on the back of his ballot. The present law makes no reference to such a provision. Whether or not a ballot. The present law makes no reference to such a provision. Whether or not a ballot with the name of the person who cast it written on its back would be an illegal ballot, I do not pretend to say, but I advise that all voter, refrain from such a practice, as it tends to litigation and uncertainty. Such a writing comes very near the inhibition, without any distinguishing marks, and the better way is not to show it, as it oes no good, and may do great harm.

A Substitute for Black Walnut.

(Toronto Globe.)

Black birch, which is rapidly coming into favor, is a close-grained and very handsome wood, and can be easily stained to resemble walnut exactly. It is just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly, if not all, the purposes to which black walnut is at present applied. Birch is much the same color as cherry, but the latter wood is now very scarce, and consequently dear. It is a difficult thing to obtain cherry at $50 per 1,000 feet, while birch wood can be had at any saw-mill at $1 per 1,000 feet. When properly stained it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it is susceptible of a beautiful polish equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture. In the forest throughout Ontario birch grows in abundance, especially if the land is not too boggy. There is a great difference in the wood of different sections. Where the land is high and dry the wood is firm and clear; but if the land is low and wet the wood has a tendency to be soft and often of a bluish color. In all the northern regions it can be found in great abundance, and as the tree grows to such great size little trouble is experienced in procuring it in large quantities.

It Was the Lemon.

Puck.

A man recently fell down on Warren street. He was a large individual and took up lots of the sidewalk, and a bystander thought it the proper time to be funny.

"How did you come to fall?" he inquired. "On a bit of lemon—"

"Yes, sir; on a bit of lemon," replied the corpulent one.

"But I see no lemon," said the funny man.

"Well, who said you could?" savagely roared the large individual as he got up and dusted himself off with his handkerchief. "Can any one see the lemon in half-a-dozen cocktails, say?"

The Girl Who Loved a Hotel Clerk.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Down at Long Branch last week a beautiful girl fell in love with a hotel clerk and married him. We are glad of it. Heaven be praised, no man is utterly friendless. At last there has been found somebody who loves a hotel clerk. But then, poor girl, may be that was the only way she could be sure of getting a room this side of the roof.

TABLE TALK.

Very few women are color blind.

Mississippi is going largely into bees.

Mr. James Parton will lecture this season.

'Tis the courteous deaf man who waives a hearing.

The coming sleeping car won't have but one tier of berths.

A Salem, [illegible] is to ship five carloads to China.

About three-fourths of the fruit crop of Georgia has been dried.

Patents for couplers are issued at the average rate of one every day.

A New York street railway curry-combs its horses by machinery.

An Illinois professor finds that even pear blight is due to "bacteria."

Ex-State Senator Barret, of Tennessee, ornaments the chain-gang at Bolivar.

Florida has shipped during the season just closed, 25,000 head of cattle to Cuba.

An optimist is a man who would swear that hades was a new name for a refrigerator.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens says he now weighs five pounds more than he ever did before.

In hot nights in Leadville, folks are frequently covered with nothing more than a revolver.

The explosion of a bottle of ginger-pop caused an Augusta, Ga., lady to lose the sight of both eyes.

A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate this winter at Assisi the 700th anniversary of the birth of St. Francis.

John Shea, who was once worth $15,000,000, is now living in comparative poverty in a rude cottage near Soda Springs, Cal.

The rope with which a Kansas murderer was hanged has been woven into book-marks and given to the convicting jury as keepsakes.

A society journal says it is only one man in a dozen who can leave a house in a graceful manner. Do the other eleven slide down the steps?

Speaking of a rather soft young swell, a Brooklyn girl said: "His mind isn't altogether thin, but quite thick in some places, like a porous plaster."

Over 9,000 new farms were started on government lands in Minnesota and Dakota during the year ending June 30, 1882. So much saved from railroad land-grabbers.

While ringing the school-bell, in Franklin county, Ga., Parker-Sewell, the teacher, was instantly killed by the bell falling from the tower and striking him on the back of the neck.

The box deposited in the corner-stone of a college at Manchester, Tenn., was robbed recently by some miserable thief, who cut through the stone to the box and abstracted the contents.

The guests have dined, and the host hands round a case of cigars. "I don't smoke myself," he says, "but you will find them good—my man steals more of them than of any other brand I ever had."

Mrs. Boseman, whose age is well authenticated to have been 105 years, died in the Halifax county, N. C., poorhouse last week. She leaves a great-great grandchild that is forty years old.

Near Hurricane Springs, Tenn., is a neighborhood of "long beards." There are ten or a dozen men in that vicinity with beards ranging from twenty-four to sixty-three and a half inches in length.

A bonfire was made of the finery from the wardrobe of a woman who had become a convert to Free Methodism, in Tennessee, and an enthusiastic meeting of prayer and praise was held round the flames.

Carry the news to the whole world, says the Leavenworth Times, that each Kansas farm this year will produce an average yield of $1,760, and that the farm products amount to $880 per family in the state.

An Alpine guide with a pack on his back leaned against a rail that ran along the edge of a precipice, and was warning his party of tourists of the necessity of keeping a sure footing when the barrier broke, and he was killed by the fall.

The first Masonic lodge on Moorish soil was opened on Thursday, August 24, in the city of Tangier, by special grand master for Morocco, Stewart Patterson. The lodge is designated "Al Moghreb al Akso," meaning literally the "Far West."

A man in Iowa has invented a new fastening for horse collars. It is lucky that the horse's collar does not fasten to a button in the back of his shirt, because if it did, judging from human experience, when it had flew off after he had broken his thumb nail trying to crowd it into a new button-hole, he would just kick the stuffing out of anything he was hitched to, even if it was a freight car.

One good turn deserves another: How do you, Miss Verplanck?" said a young lady caller on one of her society friends. "I just run over this morning on particular Church business." "I am so glad to see you," tittered Miss Verplanck; "what can it be of so much importance?" "Well, dear, it's this; You know at the last Sunday school concert of your Church we loaned you our first alto singer and organist?" "Oh, yes." "Well, we are going to have a Church festival next Tuesday night, and Rev. Penwiper suggested that I come over and borrow your oyster."

He Feared that the Judge was Prejudiced.

Texas Siftings

A young lawyer was appointed to defend a negro who was too poor to hire counsel of his own. After the jury was in the box the young lawyer challenged several of the jurymen whom his client said had a prejudice against him.

"Are there any more jurymen who have a prejudice against you?" whispered the young lawyer.

"No, boss, de jury am all right, but now I wants you to challenge de Jedge. I has been convicted under him seberal times already, and maybe he is beginnin' to hab prejudice agin me."

FROM THE WIRES.

NEW YORK.

The recent disaster in the Harlem railway tunnel in this city continues to be a topic [illegible] the press. The Herald says [illegible] hundred and ninety-two [illegible] trains depart and arrive at the Grand Central depot between 5 o'clock in the morning and 12 o'clock at [illegible] of the trains pass through the tunnel, and from the knowledged [illegible] the movement of trains, as brought to light through the recent accident, it seems almost miraculous that there have not been many more such disasters. The danger of running trains close together even in daylight on ordinary tracks, has often made itself apparent; but the danger attendant upon the running of trains close together in a dark, smoky tunnel, where engineers cannot [illegible] far ahead as their locomotive smoke-stacks, has never been fully appreciated by the traveling public."

The tides at Long Branch and all along shore have not been so high for forty years as they have been recently. Great damage has been done along the New Jersey coast from Seabright to Monmouth Beach, while in the vicinity of Long Branch the bulkheads were erected after the storm of 1880 at a great cost have been converted into a mass of mere wreckage. Valuable lawns have been flooded, pleasure gardens invaded and villas threatened with destruction. At Highlands station the beach has been cut out and the tracks of the New Jersey Southern Railroad lie covered with sand hills which have stopped all traffic. At Bay View and Seaside the waters have invaded lands for miles and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property. At Herbertstown and Summit the bridges have been lifted up from their supports and will probably be entirely swept away. Between Morgan's and South Amboy the waters have risen to within an inch of the long trestle railway bridge. At Swan Creek the docks and embankments have been washed away.

At a meeting of Brooklyn and New York milk dealers, held Thursday night, it was resolved to raise the price of milk in both cities to ten cents per quart, and to not less than seven by wholesale quantities. The resolution goes into effect Sunday, October 1.

Secretary Folger declined to be interviewed Monday, but a gentleman who had been admitted to his room stated that he certainly would accept the nomination for Governor, and added: "He will write a letter of acceptance, announcing his personal platform, properly stigmatizing the deception practiced in the State Committee, and go before the electors upon the record he has made in public life."

The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York city, last week was 7,855. The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg, Saturday, brought 462 steerage passengers; the City of Richmond, from Liverpool, 574, and the Germanic, from Liverpool, 678.

WASHINGTON.

The coinage of the various mints during September amounted to $8,009,252, of which 2,300,100 were standard dollars.

The accumulation of business in the Pension Bureau is something enormous. Many of the original claimants have died since filing their claims, and the difficulty of obtaining evidence on which to establish certain classes of cases has been greatly aggravated by the lapse of time. This is especially the case with dependent "father and mother claims," where the soldier filed his evidence and has since died." It is comparatively easy to obtain evidence in most of claims for pensions. All classes of pensioners have to be suspended for additional evidence of some kind. As every examiner is necessarily both judge and jury in the cases before him, subject to pension laws and rules of the Pension Office, great care is being exercised to get him started off right. There have been about 600 clerks appointed in the Pension Office within a month, most of the new appointees being assigned to duty as examiners. The new system of special agents is said to be working well, and in time will prove the most satisfactory branch of the pension service.

The annual reports of General Benet and Commodore Sicard, chiefs respectively of the Army and Navy Ordinance Bureaus, will both speak in very high terms of the system of steel wire winding in the construction of heavy ordinance. There is no reason why we can not make in this country as good guns as Armstrong, Whitworth, or Krupp, and, when once our Government enables the work to begin, our manufacturers will, in all probability, outstrip all the factories of Europe in the strength, lightness and cheapness of their heavy ordinance.

Artillery officers on light duty in the West and South will be pleased to hear that the War Department has devised a regulation saber for their use, which will hereafter be made and sold to them at the National Armory. The new saber is not so long as the cavalry saber, and weighs only about thirty-five ounces against the fifty ounces of that weapon. It has a well-rounded and sharply-blade, and is altogether a very handsome saber, with a character of its own. The first suggestion of it came from Lieutenant Alexander A. Schenck, of the Second Artillery, nephew of General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio.

Brewster Cameron was in his office at the Department of Justice Wednesday morning. When questioned as to the time when he would make a report relative to the alleged attempt to bribe Dickson, the foreman of the Star Route jury, Cameron declined to make any statement, saying the matter was now undergoing investigation by the Attorney General, and he did not think it proper to say anything at this time.

The influence of the Administration in favor of the coalition and independent movements in Virginia and North Carolina, continues to be vigorously used. Senator Mahone is busily engaged in making changes, and his attention is now directed to the postmasters in his State. Removals and appointments follow upon his recommendation, as heretofore, and there is but little doubt of the loyalty of those whom he permits to remain in office.

Henry Clay Fisk, clerk of the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House of Representatives, has been missing since June 16. He was last seen at the Belmont, 141 [illegible] New York. His wife and two daughters are anxiously awaiting information as to his whereabouts. It is feared that he has met with foul play, or has temporarily lost his reason. His mother and brother died in the Utica Insane Asylum. He was a colonel in the Union service during the war. He was about five feet six inches tall, had brown hair, tinged with gray, a full brown beard and mustache, and brown eyes.

Secretary Teller reverses the decision of his predecessor concerning the Turtle Mountain Indian lands in Dakota, near Devils Lake, and directs that they be restored to the mass of public lands and thrown open to settlers.

The indications regarding the tobacco crop of the country are more favorably now than they were a month or more ago. The reports from Connecticut and other New England tobacco sections, and likewise from the tobacco regions of Pennsylvania were not favorable. Now, however, it is learned that the Virginia and North Carolina crops are likely to be very valuable and the "North Carolina bright tobacco" is reported the finest crop ever grown in the State.

Great regret is felt here over the failure of the effort to reach Lieutenant Greeley at his signal station at Lady Franklin Bay. He has been there nearly a year already, and the record of observations made during that time would not only be very valuable in itself, but is desired to be used in connection with those from the other stations in the International circumpolar chain. There are twelve of these stations which have been opened by the various nations, on the seventy-first parallel, or as nearly so as possible. Two of them are occupied by the United States, two by Russia, one by England and Canada, and one each by Germany, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton has issued an order that all letter-carriers while on duty must wear their full uniform, under penalties of suspension and loss of pay.

Cairo, September 30.—A grand review of British troops was held Saturday in the square before Abidin Palace, in the center of the city, where troops assembled after marching through the streets. The Khedive and his Minister and a large number of notables were present. The streets were crowded with natives. The Indian contingent and naval brigade were warmly applauded in the march past, which commenced at 4 o'clock and finished at 5:30. The strength of the force evidently made a great impression upon the Egyptians.

Athens, October 2.—The Government, in anticipation of the possible renewal of complications with Turkey, in regard to the frontier, has ordered the Greek troops on the Thessalian border to be reinforced.

Pressburg, October 2.—Six hundred Jewish families have left the city on account of the riots.

London, October 2.—It has been decided to bring a number of non-commissioned officers of the India regiments from Egypt to England so that the Queen may present them with war medals.

Dublin, October 2.—A fire, which broke out last night in the castle and military barracks at Enniskillen, in the County Feamanaugh, has been extinguished.

Manitowoc, Wis., dispatch.

The excitement caused by the horrible crime of Retock, the uxoricide, has been sustained and increased by the strange controversies precipitated by the deed. It seems that half the population of the township, almost, are claiming the $200 reward offered for his arrest. Rival Justices held two inquests over the body of the murdered wife. There were two hearses and coffins at the funeral. At one time a row was imminent, which promised to result in cutting the poor woman's body in twain in order that the remains might occupy two coffins and be carried to the grave in both hearses to the two graves that had been prepared. Retock was arrested and rearrested on several warrants issued by the two Justices, one after the other. It is also said that two rival lynching parties are being organized to make sure that the criminal does not escape through the petty quarrels of the proper administrators of the law.

A Detroit dispatch says:

Blanche Fontainbleau, for many years a well-known trapeze performer, died in this city Sunday, at the hospital, of cancer of the stomach. Her real name was Adeline Ward, and she was born in London, England. The deceased was compelled to give up her last engagement several weeks since at Hot Springs, Ark., and started for New York, but was compelled to stop here, where her illness took a fatal turn. Her expenses were paid out of the dramatic fund. She leaves two daughters, aged 16 and 9, who will be given a home by Manager White.

At a meeting of the Keeley Motor Company, the Trustee appointed by the Court stated positively that the motor would be completed and patents applied for by December.

The Western and Atlantic passenger train, at Atlanta, Ga., Monday morning, struck Alice Simmons and her son, aged 6 years, killing her instantly and knocking her boy a distance of fifty feet. The boy cannot recover.

Woodstock, Ont., dispatch:

An inquest last night on the remains of a young woman named Ellen Windergarden, alias Camp, who died under suspicious circumstances, resulted in the arrest of an old negro doctress named Munson, at whose house the woman died. The evidence went to show that for some years the house has been the resort of women seeking unlawful medical aid. Several deaths have taken place there.

Philadelphia dispatch:

The police have arrested W. G. Whittaker, residing in Paschalville, near the city limits, charged with poisoning his wife, Jennie, aged 44, and his children, Mayson age 24, Mary aged 19, Eve 15, Sarah 20, Bertha 8, and Willie 2 years. A boarder named Wayson Cooper, 19 years, old, was also poisoned. Some of the sufferers are in a critical condition. It is alleged Whittaker placed arsenic in the bucket of water with which the tea was made.

John H. Parke, the almshouse contractor arrested Thursday, was this morning held in $5,000 bail, and was sent to prison in default of the same.

The jury in the star route prosecutions in the United States District Court reported Friday that they had been unable to agree upon a verdict.

Typhoid fever has been prevalent to an unusual extent in Boston. Since June 1, over 300 cases have been reported, most of them within the last two months. The number of deaths in the same time has been sixty-six, so large a proportion as to indicate that all cases of the disease have not been reported. There are now in the City Hospital sixty-three cases of typhoid. Since August 1 there has been reported from the hospital 114 cases of the disease.

A shocking catastrophe took place at Lemont, Ill., Friday night, resulting in the death of two Poles, named John Schelenski and Anton Kosawba. These two men boarded at the house of Martin Borrowick, situated on Polish hill. They visited some saloons, and by all accounts imbibed rather freely. About 10 o'clock they retired to bed. It is supposed they were smoking cigars when they reached the house, and that cigar stumps were dropped upon the bedding, which thus started the fire. Between 11:30 and 12 o'clok, Borrowick and wife were awakened by the cries of their little boy, who occupied the bed with his parents. It was none too soon, for the flames had reached to the bed. Close beside was a small window which was quickly knocked out by Borrowick, who threw his little boy out, himself and wife escaping through the same little aperture. Separated from this sleeping-room of the boarders, Schilenki and Kosawba. The former of these was awakened by cries of the Borrowick family and succeeded in getting out of the house, but he went back immediately for his trunk and succumbed to the combined effects of smoke and flames. Both of the men were terribly burned. Nothing but bones were left. The cry of fire attracted a very large crowd, but they were unable to render any assistance. Only one man had been drinking. He was not at all drunk. The other was to be married Saturday. His trunk contained his clothes and his summer earnings.

The Picayune's Vicksburg special says that a fire broke out on the steamer R. E. Lee, while on her trip to this city, about thirty miles below here, resulting in the total destruction of the boat, with terrible loss of life. The following is a list of persons known to have been lost:

Cabin passengers—Mr. Pointer, Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. McClellan, New Orleans; Miss Adams, music teacher, on her way to Baton Rouge; an infant of Mrs. Searle, of Vicksburg, and two colored women. Also the following: Frank Jones, firemen; Ophelia Jones and Marthr Webb, second and third chambermaids; Thomas Fisher, Joe Murrel, Scott Cox, Thomas Collins and Irwin Duncan, cabin boys; Samuel Brown, roustabout; Kardo, carpenter; all the cooks and help except the pastry cook.

The books of the boat and the United States mail were lost, together with the cargo of 600 bales of cotton.

The storm on the Jersey coast increased in intensity since midnight Friday, the gale continuing from the northeast. At high tide a terrific sea was coming over the Long Branch ocean tide, while the crests of the waves touching the floor of the pier twenty feet above the ordinary tide, while the crests of the waves overtopped the railings twelve feet higher and the foam was driven by the wind clear across Ocean avenue, and against the hotels and cottages. This tride is the highest ever known here. Fifty thousand dollars would not replace Long Branch bluff as it was. The losses are confined to ocean front property east of Ocean avenue. Great damage has been done along the New Jersey coast from Seabright to Monmouth Beach.

It seems certain now that George Harris, whom Sheriff Littleton spirited off to the State penitentiary at Fort Madison to save him from a mob, is the slugger who assaulted Henry Scribner, John James and Hans Kastberg, killing the first named, and leaving the others cripples and imbecils for life. Yesterday a young boy named Ricketts, who caught a glimpse of the man who was assaulting Kastburg in his saloon, went to Fort Madison, and picked Harris out as the criminal from among 300 convicts. Harris will be lynched if he is brought back here.

Circumstances show that Scribner, who was killed, had had dealings with Harris, that Haaris knew that Scribner had frequently made large collections of rent, and that at the time of the assault he had quite a sum in his coat pocket.

A Cincinnati dispatch:

Twelve thousand dollars worth of diamonds and valuable jewelry were stolen at the Exposition building shortly after the doors were opened this morning, from the exhibit of C. Oskamp. The diamonds were insecurely kept in a show-case, fastened with two small padlocks, and the owners had no one in charge to guard the property. A visitor to the Exposition saw two men go to the case and open it with such apparent ease as to give the impression that they were the owners. After selecting all they wanted, they quietly walked away. Ten minutes afterwards the theft was discovered.

Cholera in Mexico.

There is evidence of cholera or cholera morbus in the State of Chiapas. There was twenty-eight deaths in Uxtla, a city with a population of over 5,000, in one day. The Government has taken measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Quarantine has been established. There is great alarm in the infected region.

Farm Notes.

Coarse salt, in crystals, is the best to use for pickling.

Indiana is making claim to the largyield of wheat over any other state.

Variety in feeding does more for the animal than excess of one kind of food.

The English harvest will fall short of what was expected two months ago.

A hedge that is not thick at the bottom is no hedge at all. Keep it cut back.

Coal oil should be used carefully around fruit trees as it sometimes kills them.

Honey should be kept where it is perfectly dry if desired to be in prime order.

A Massachusetts farmer claims that Paris green kills the birds when applied to vines.

Prune in autumn to insure growth, and in spring to insure fruitfulness is a grape maxim.

Professor Budd notes the fact that no trace of blight of pear or apple can be seen in Europe.

Lancaster County, Pa., ranks as the banner County of the United States for agricultural products.

When manure begins to heat too much turn it over and sprinkle it with plaster while so doing.

Charles Downing says it is not safe to give an opinion concerning any new strawberry or raspberry short of five years trial.

The value of the agricultural products of New Jersey exceeds that of any other State in proportion to area cultivated.

The creameries of Iowa now aggregate upward of 500, while the high price of dairy products this year will cause an increase in the number for another season.

By constantly removing decayed flowers before a seed pod can swell, the growth of the plant and the continued development of new buds and flowers upon the new growth are matters of course.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker claims that the Washington oats are identical with a variety introduced some years ago into Western New York and known as Early Somersetshire.

Cabbages for early spring use can be sown this month, but should not be forced. In fact they should not be encouraged to grow, the object being to keep them small. Wooden frames are better for them than sash covered hotbeds.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvy cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.00 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

So F. E. Davenport.

Consult DR. BUTTS
[illegible]
DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF
YOUTH AND MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 30 years' experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and be cured. "Prescriptions free" for Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at Druggists.
Floreston Cologne.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC
A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.
GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y,

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.

GET THE BEST!
RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES
LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SNYDER & CULBERTSON, Ag'ts,
AUBURN, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!
MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HARTER'S
[illegible]
IRON TONIC

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 12th, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
BIGGS D. THOMAS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.
For Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit
W. H. DILLS, of DeKalb Co.
For Prosecutor,
HARRY REYNOLDS, of Noble Co.
Joint Representative for DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart Counties,
ELI B. GERBER, of Noble Co.

HON. D. D. MOODY,

Candidate for Representative, will address the people on the political questions of the day at the following times and places. All mettings to be in the evening:

Troy Center,.....	Oct. 12
Summit,.....	Oct. 13
Corunna,.....	Oct. 14
Sedan,.....	Oct. 16
Smithfield,.....	Oct. 17
St. Joe,.....	Oct. 18
Spencerville,.....	Oct. 19
Newville,.....	Oct. 21
Richland Center,.....	Oct. 23
Franklin Center,.....	Oct. 24
Fairfield Center,.....	Oct. 25
Waterloo,.....	Oct. 26
Butler,.....	Oct. 27
Garrett.....	Oct. 28
Auburn,.....	Oct. 31

Ohio has certainly gone Democratic by a handsome majority, and also elected a majority of Congressmen. Hill, of Defiance, is elected.

THE Garrett Herald of last week in speaking of Mr. Meese, republican candidate for recorder says: "He bears evidence of being a faithful soldier in the late war, as he left a leg on the battle field in defending our country." We call attention to this error and have no doubt the Herald will make the proper corrections. The facts are Mr. Meese lost his leg some time before the war, when he was a mere lad, by the kick of a horse. He was never in the army at all, as he was, of course incapable of performing active service.

JUDGE LOWRY addressed a full house in the court room, Tuesday evening, and was listened to with the closest attention. His remarks were all in a friendly tone of reasoning, and carried with them the force of sound argument. The Judge is not a high-flyer in any sense of the word, but addressed himself entirely to the reasoning faculties of his hearers. He evidently believes it to be the duty of a member of Congress to lay aside party bias to a sufficient extent to do his constituents and his country justice, whether party is served or not. And such a member is just what this district needs—one who has studied the history and institutions of our country and made himself familiar with the wants of the people.

THE Spencerville correspondent of the Republican got off the following rich and original note last week: "The COURIER ought to have put Miller's majority at 329 instead of 300. It is the lucky number, but then probably a little of that popular beverage, the democratic platform, kind of dazed his brain." The editor of this paper is well known as a temperance man, both in belief and in practice, and the author of the above 'sawed' has no doubt drank barrels of whisky where the editor of the COURIER has not tasted a drop. Yet with that spirit of hypocrisy so peculiar to republicans he hides his own short comings in such self glorification as this. As to the "329" we are willing to put Miller down for a majority of that size, and even larger, but it might be well to say to the gentleman, that democrats are showing no disposition to remind the people of the "329" matter, or of any of the other charges, which republicans a few years ago, brought up against the now dead president.

Death of Hon. Peter Heller.

The venerable Peter Heller, one of the earliest settlers in Allen county and widely known by reason of his extensive travels and former prominence in business and political circles, died last Wednesday evening at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Christian Offi. For several years past Mr. Heller's mental faculties have so waned that his reason was dethroned and he was filled with the wildest and most peculiar vagaries. At one time he owned two hundred acres of land in Eel River township on the Goshen road. He surveyed the road leading from Fort Wayne to Auburn, and the intersection of the two highways has always been known as Heller's Corners. A postoffice was subsequently established there, and Mr. Heller was one of its first postmasters.—Ft. Wayne News.

THE inspiration for young men to become republicans comes naturally with the love of country and the history of the parties recorded for the past thirty years.—[Auburn Republican.

Yes, the "inspiration" must come from some unseen record. The young man would not naturally take to the republican party if he were led to study the history of Grant's administration with its whisky ring frauds; its Boss Shepard doings. The Credit Mobelier, the seating of a fraudlent president in 76; the combination of monopilies under republican greed for office to sap the country of its life-blood; the political quarrels for office which prompted Guitean, a Stalwart of the Stalwarts to murder the president of the United States, and a trial which cost more than one million dollars; a pack of Star Route theives, one of whom is the secretary of the national republican committee, who have already cost the government more than $300,000. The monopolists protected and the laboring man taxed to sustain $90,000,000 appropriations. The young man must certainly feel inspired when he realizes that he has been duped by the republican tactics of deception and false pretentions.—Lagrange Democrat.

A VERY nice little account of the "Morey letter" is going the rounds of the papers. It is claimed that John I. Davenport, of New York, has found the real author, a man named Hadley, who had been a republican, but was at that time employed by the democrats. After telling how long he practiced to make a fac simile of Garfield's handwriting, the account goes on to tell how he got the right kind of paper. "Stationery stores were ransacked to find paper similar to that used at Mentor, and then Hadley wrote the famous forgery. An envelope was prepared to correspond with that which Hadley received from Mentor, and put through a process to make it look soiled and worn."

One little fact shows that this story is a crude invention. The Morey forger used the ordinary stationery of the house of representatives. Both the paper and the envelope bore the words "House of Representatives, Washington, D. C." The real author did not want "paper similar to that used at Mentor," or an envelope like those Garfield used during the campaign; for the Morey letter purported to have been written by Garfield while in the house of representatives.

THE Garrett Herald departs from its usual fairness this week, to make a point against Mr. Houser, the marshal of that place, for requiring Mason Long's troupe to pay a license of $2.00 for selling his book on the street. One of its correspondents goes off into spasms of righteous indignation over the matter, making it appear that the marshal collected the license because Long was making a temperance speech. This was not the case, Mr. Houser, as just stated, collected the fee for the privilege of selling articles on the street, as he always has done. He was directed to do this by the town council and could not have shirked his duty had he desired to do so. It is well known that he has generally collected these fees and no one has a right to abuse him for it.

THE Press, last week, is inclined to take a very fair view of the star route cases, with the exception of the little matter about Dorsey. The question we cared most for, was: 'How can the party of great moral ideas, keep at the head of its national committee a man like Dorsey, who has been for a long time under arrest, and on trial for crime, and who is, as the Press admits, guilty of the charges brought against him?' In short, how does a half-convicted thief suit as secretary of the national committee?

OUR Republican exchanges still feel bad over the fact that John Lowry is called on to speak at soldiers' reunions. If he voted the Republican ticket it would be all right, no matter what side he took during the rebellion. They would receive him with open arms, and say never a word about that little war matter, as they have already taken to their bosoms and forgiven the rebel Longstreet, and the guerilla Mosby. Both these worthies now hold fat federal offices.

To Educate the Indian.

White's institute, a few miles south of this city, is about to be brought into prominence by the fact that a proposition has been made by the government to convert the property into an Indian school. As discussing the proposition is to take into the school from the Indian agencies some thirty or more pupils, for whom the government will pay a liberal tuition, to be educated under the auspices of the society of Friends for duties of teachers at the government agencies in different portions of the west. Embraced in this property is seven hundred acres of valuable land on which are erected substantial brick buildings which will amply accommodate the number of pupils it is proposed to instruct.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

OFFICERS of Cedar Beech Association elected at annual meeting, Tuesday, October 3rd, 1882:

H. C. Holloway, President, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ira W. Walsh, vice-Pres., Goshen.

Ed. Harter, Sec'y. and Treas., Wabash.

DIRECTORS.

S. B. Carey and James B. Smith, Indianapolis; Seth S. Hendshaw, Alexandria; M. V. B. Spencer, Fort Wayne; Dr. John F. Wright, Colbmbus, Ind.; H. E. Eikenberry, Wabash; Geo. R. Corlew, Huntington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. C. Holloway, M. V. B. Spencer, Ed. Harter, Ira Walsh.

Extensive improvements have been made the past year.—Plain Dealer.

THE ladies of this place intend having a lunch party next Tuesday evening, at A. Yesbra's store room at the east end of town, the proceeds of which are to be used to help purchase an organ for the M. E. Church. Each lady who attends takes a box which must contain a lunch for two persons, and her name written on a card or a piece of paper. Each gentleman present buys a box and takes supper with the lady whose name he finds in his box.—West Unity Eagle.

"BOTH Auburn and Butler maintain temperance societies. One reason why Waterloo does not, is that it does not need such an organization as badly as our neighbors."—Press.

And perhaps a still better reason is to be found in the continued and every-day presence at Waterloo of that great temperance advocate and reformer, C. K. Baxter.

A NEW drama brought out in London, contains drunkenness, a wedding, a forgery, a murder, a railway collision, a financial panic, a riot, the wrecking of a bark, starvation and arson. The author evidently thought he had introduced all the crimes in the catalogue, but he forgot the River and Harbor bill.—LaGrange Standard.

WE see by a Cleveland paper that the Canada Southern railroad is to be extended from Fayette to Chicago. If the report is true, we believe the road could be taken away from the old road bed, three miles north of town, and have the road built by way of West Unity.—West Unity Eagle.

THE title of a recent Sunday school lesson was: "The Rich Young Man," and the golden text was "One thing thou lackest." A teacher in the primary class asked a little tot to repeat the two, and looking earnestly into the young lady's face, the child said: "One thing thou lackest—a rich young man."

FRANK JAMES has surrendered himself to the authorities in Missouri. He gave himself up of his own accord, as he had become disheartened at being deserted by his former gang, and thought he would have a better showing by giving himself up voluntarily.

THE Elkhart Monitor says a wagon with the following verse painted on the cover, went through that town last week:

> "Fargo, Dakota, farewell!
> Forever adieu;
> I'll emigrate to hell,
> But never to you."

AFTER Ben Harrison's temperance speech in Dayton, Ohio, last week, he and some friends repaired to a neighboring saloon and whiled away a few hours very pleasantly. A wicked democrat would be suspected of taking a drink.

WHAT has become of the rebel war debt? Isn't it about time that Republican orators began to talk the matter up? And where, oh, where is the Solid South? The great moral party is certainly straying from its landmarks.

IT might be well to remind Republican orators who are telling the people how the tariff helps the farmer, that wheat has never touched $2.50 per bushel since 1854, when there was a low tariff—a tariff for revenue, only.

THE old canal bed in Ft. Wayne is nearly all filled up, and the new railroad buildings will stand where once the "raging canal" bore its burden of the internal commerce of the north end of the state.

DELAWARE, last week, went, democratic by a small majority.

SLEEPING cars were first used in 1858.

Loewenstein & Rothschild

ARE OFFERING

NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
NEW PRICES!

Good Prints..........	5c
Best..........	6c
Good Unbleached Muslin, yard wide..........	8c
Dark Plaid Dress Goods..........	7c
Dark Worsted Dress Goods..........	8c
Good Bleached Muslin, yard wide..........	7, 8 and 10
Best Heavy Plaid Shirting..........	10c
All-Wool Black Cashmere..........	45c
A Good Felt Skirt..........	87½c

CLOTHING

Good Heavy Suits..........	$4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00
Fine Dress Suits..........	$10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00
Good Heavy Pants..........	$1 00 and upwards

Ladies' Cloaks,
Dolmans,
Cloakings,
Dress Goods!

Silks,
Velvets,
Plushes,
Jeans,
Blankets!

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!

At Reduced Prices.

We have the largest stock to select from. Styles to suit all. Prices guaranteed the lowest. Give us a call before buying your winter supply.

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

OBITUARY.

Julia Cahow, whose maiden name was Chidsey, was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, New York, July 9th, 1814. In the year 1835, she emigrated with her mother and three younger brothers and one older sister to Medina county, Ohio. In the year 1837, she was united in marriage to Mathew B. Hamilton and removed with her husband to DeKalb county, Indiana, Jan., 1843. In May of the same year, her husband was drowned in the St. Joe river, near Orangeville; thus leaving her a widow with two small children. She removed to Ohio, and in 1846 she was united in marriage to Eden Hamilton, with whom she had lived but three years, when she was once more bereaved of her husband. In 1854, she was again bound in the union of marriage to Wm. Cahow. To this union was born one son. In 1877, death again deprived her of her companion this being the third union thus separated. She united with the Disciple church in 1852 and remained a faithful christain until death. The bible was her constant study in which she found great enjoyment. Of a family of eleven children but one brother survives her. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. She leaves a family of three sons to mourn her death which occurred Oct. 8, 1882, aged 68 years, 2 months and 29 days.

To my Friends and Patrons.

Having decided to remain at home and continue the agency business of real estate, fire, life and steamship insurance and collections, in connection with that of notary public, I shall be pleased to meet all of you at any time at my office. I shall pay particular attention to the buying and selling of real estate, and if you want to buy or sell I can be of service to you. I represent only the best insurance companies both in fire and life, and shall be pleased to place your insurance where, in case of loss, every cent will be paid.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. H. SPROTT.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

The Distinguishing Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floriston Cologne. 35-4w.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as you can get anywhere. tf.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana executor of the will of Thomas J. Shreve, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to solvent.

WILLIAM A. SHREVE, Executor.
September 20th, 1882. 40-3w.

Public Sale.

Leander Buchanan will sell at public auction at his residence, one mile north of Corunna, on Thursday, October 19, 1882, a large lot of good stock and personal property. A credit of one year will be given without interest.

LEANDER BUCHANAN.

—Mr. Wells for four years past paymaster of the Fort Wayne and Muncie railroad, called on us yesterday. He feels assured the recent transfer of the Jackson road to the Lake Shore will make no difference in the close connections at present established with the Muncie route.

—H. T. Myers, of Butler township, and Edgar Treeman dropped in to see us yesterday.

—F. B Straw has just received a lot of organs and pianos which he expects to dispose of soon. He sold nearly all he had at the fair. This shows how his business is running.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines, each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office, over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 20 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store. Main street, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Executor's Sale.

I will offer for sale at the late residence of Thomas J. Shreve, deceased, four miles east of Auburn, on the Newville road, on Friday, October 27, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of one mare, one cow, one head of hogs, one breeding sow, corn in the shock, oats in bushel, hay in the barn, one buggy, one fanning mill and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. SHREVE, Executor.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 9, 1882. 42-3w.

THE
COLUMBUS BUGGY
COMPANY
STILL LEADS WITH THE
LARGEST BUGGY
MANUFACTORY
IN THE WORLD.
AND SELL THE BEST
BUGGY ON THE GLOBE
FOR THE MONEY.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
AND TESTIMONIALS OF
HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN
WHO HAVE USED THEM
ADDRESS
COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability. I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

JAMES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.

PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Communipaw Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $400, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me to for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, F. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liveryman Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H. P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

ANY of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Auburn Courier.

Laocl and Miscellaneous.

—More music to-morrow.

—Mrs. Little, fancy milliner.

—Make preparations for winter.

—Now talk up your literary clubs.

—Mr. Scott carries a crippled hand.

—Mrs. Yesley's school closes this week.

—Isaac Roth is suffering with a sore hand.

—Gene Carter, knight of the sun, is in town.

—"Hurrah, hurrah, we'll sound the jubilee."

—James Rodenbaugh was married last week.

—Dr. Littlefield has put down a new sidewalk.

—One of J. C. Henry's horses hurt its ankle badly.

—Work has been commenced on the Seventh street bridge.

—D. S. Ober has purchased an interest in the stave factory.

—We hear that T. D. Gross will move to South Chicago.

—S. W. Ralston has placed a porch in front of his residence.

—A good second-hand cook stove for sale. Inquire at this office.

—See the last of Mr. Moody's speeches on the fourth page of this paper.

—Cabbage is said to be an immense crop and sauerkraut will be plenty.

—Hank Shull has a patent wheel on his milk wagon that takes the cream.

—The Jackson special from Fort Wayne brought over 200 to the reunion.

—Three car loads of boys came up from Fort Wayne to attend the reunion.

—We hope to see a good crowd of young democrats at the speech to-morrow.

—The candidates are working hard for their chances in the November lottery.

—D. D. Snyder has been out of town in the interests of the new wagon works.

—Remember Mr. Moody speaks at Spencerville, Thursday evening, October 19.

—Preparations are being made to put a stone foundation under the Central House.

—J. M. Rice & Son took first premium on their photos and other work at the Waterloo fair.

—Nearly the entire crowd Tuesday were democrats. Republicans don't drink, you know.

—Tillie Williamson and Mrs. Gen'l. Blair, of Waterloo, were among our callers Tuesday.

—Hon. Ben Harrison was in town attending the reunion and talked to the boys awhile.

—Leander Buchanan, north of Corunna, has a sale of personal property on Thursday, Oct. 19.

Mr. Enos Hite, 33 Court St. Indianapolis says: "Brown's Iron Bitter's cured me of fever ague."

—Mrs. J. H. Rush has a position on the Gazette at Fort Wayne as one of the editoral staff of that paper.

—Half a dozen different parties are arranging to run wood yards this winter. Sure sign of good roads.

—We hear that G. C. Ralston will return soon and enter into the manufacture of buggies with Obe Cool.

—J. D. Beard and wife, and Cyrus Kelley and wife were among those in attendance at court this week.

—A drove of Texas horses are pasturing on the bottom lands east of town. Parties have them for sale.

—Leverot Williams, of Troy township, and Geo. Emerick, of Fairfield, were among those in town Tuesday.

—The "reunion" Tuesday plainly proved the sentiments of the republican party on the prohibition question.

—The parties who are to build the bridge across Cedar Creek, on Seventh street, are at work putting down the piles.

—The M. E. parsonage is being greatly improved. A new kitchen is being added. The new sidewalk is nearly done.

—Would'nt it be a good idea for the temperance people to put a quietus on re-unions and then start the prohibition movement.

—It is said that the comet has split into three pieces. This is a rare freak of these heavenly visitors, but it has happened before.

—The Jackson south bound train last Thursday ran into a cow near the station and injured her so she had to be killed the next day.

—A furious rain Tuesday afternoon spoiled the latter part of the reunion, making it very disagreeable for the large crowd in attendance.

—J. H. Baird came over from Edgerton last week to spend a few days with his friends here. He is in the livery business there and prospering.

—Get ready for the coming hard winter by insuring your buildings with T. H. Sprott, the leading agent in this place. 41-3w.

—The old building on the corner west of the Auburn House is getting ready to travel on its journey to the west side of town.

—The usual number of street fakirs were in attendance at the Lowry and Ben Harrison meetings this week, and at the soldiers' reunion.

The best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Try it!

Young lady, do not despair. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment will cure Hysteria and all nervous troubles. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

MARRIED.—October 5th, 1882, in Auburn, Ind., by Rev. S. Kelso, Mr. Abram Culbertson and Jeannette Herrick, all of Concord township, DeKalb county.

—Will S. Gilbert, who has been canvassing here for the Literary Encyclopedia, has gone to Waterloo to continue the work there. He was very successful here.

—It will be noticed that Charley Pommert has his hair cut close, very close, and his mustache has disappeared. Well, Charley kindled the fire with coal oil.

—Hank Leah and Cal. Day had the bad luck to be thrown from a buggy while at the fair and both were somewhat hurt. Their horse was frightened while in the act of turning.

—J. L. Ferguson, the Columbia City marble dealer, was in town yesterday. He goes from here to Albion and Garrett, to attend to putting up some of his iron fence and balcony railings.

—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the fair on Monday, Oct. 16, at one o'clock p. m. at the office of the secretary.

A. R. STEVENS, Sec'y.

Why continue the use of remedies that only relieve, when Ely's Cream Balm, pleasant of application and a sure cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in head, can be had for 50 cents?

—J. R. Fowler's family has returned to Elkhart from Edwardsburg, Michigan, where they have been residing for the last two years, and will make this their home in the future.—Elkhart Monitor.

—C. A. Meade, who lives just west of town, brought us some of the finest specimens of pears we have seen for some time. He had weighed three of the largest and found they weighed nearly four pounds.

MARRIED.—At the M. E. parsonage, Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 5th, by the Rev. J. K. Waltz, John Conrad and Emma Belle Elliott, of Smithfield. Also Orson Edge, of Waterloo, and Rebecca Dirrim, of Smithfield.

—Our former neighbor Mrs. John Meek, of Waterloo, made this office a short visit this week and renewed old acquaintance. Come again, we are always glad to meet our friends.

—Mace Long and his "Pilgrims" entertained a mixed audience on our streets Saturday evening. Though his book is of questionable value to young people, he sells a great many of them.

—Court is still grinding away and under the management of Judge Hoffman, an unusual amount of business will be completed, greatly to the satisfaction of litigants and the public generally.

—The ladies should not get their winter hats nor bonnets until they see the beautiful styles at Mrs. Little's. She will start east to-morrow and return next week with the latest styles of ladies' headwear, ribbons, etc.

—A telegraph line from New York to Chicago is to be run through this place. Quite a lot of poles are now at the Wabash depot, and will soon be put in position. The line will run through town on Seventh street.

—An unfortunate feature in reunions is the amount of beer drinking indulged in. Men who seldom or never take a drink, are, on these joyous occasions, called in and treated, and too frequently get more than they can carry.

—We have neglected to enlighten the people that our docile, quiet and straight-up-and-down drayman, James Rhodenbaugh, has taken unto himself a wife. Jim., the COURIER hopes your new life will be prosperous and happy.

—As will be seen by a notice we publish this week, W. A. Shreve, executor, will sell the personal property of the late Thomas J. Shreve, at the residence of the latter, on the Newville road, east of town, on Friday, October 27.

—Jacob VanAuken, father of J. J. VanAuken, of this place, died last week at his home near Pleasant Lake. He was over 80 years old. He had long been a prominent citizen of that part of the country and was highly respected.

—The new superintendent of the Jackson road went south one day last week and returned next day. He traveled on a hand car in order to examine the condition of the track better. He intends to put the road bed in good condition as soon as it can be done.

H. M. Betts, druggist, Lagrange, says: "I consider there is great merit in Brown's Iron Bitters."

—We had a pleasant call this week from A. M. A. Miller, now of Hicksville, who has been here a few days visiting relatives. He is now in the hardware business in that thriving town, and doing a prosperous business.

—As will be seen by notice in this week's paper, our young friend Orson Edge has stepped down and out of the state of single blessedness, and got married. The young people have our best wishes for their future happiness.

—There will be another cheap excursion over the Wabash to Detroit, on Thursday, October 19, for the benefit of the Lutheran and M. E. churches at Butler. The train leaves Auburn at 5 o'clock a. m. Fare for the round trip from here is $2.00.

—Do not forget the meeting for Ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray on Friday of this week, in Auburn. The speech takes place at 2 o'clock p. m. Governor Gray has a host of warm friends in this part of the state, and we should see to it that he has a good audience.

—The old building now occupied by Mr. Halliam is being removed to another lot, in order to make room for a new brick. We understand that Dr. Swartz is putting up the new building. The change will a be decided improvement in that part of Main street.

—Dr. Allyn and Charles Schaab, accompanied by Misses Anise and Jennie Cowan, Miss Frankie Ryan and Miss Tillie Williamson caused quite a flutter among the COURIER typos Tuesday by making them a chatty call. Always glad to see the young folks. Call again.

—Dr. C. B. Allyn will return to his Florida home next week. He gives a glowing account of the "land of the orange and vine," and invites all his northern friends to come down and eat "raw" oranges with him at any time that suits their convenience, as he is now raising his own.

—Last night the engineer of Pittsburg express No. 2 struck a stuffed man or "dummy" that had been placed on the track near Hamlet, west of Valparaiso. The engineer stopped his train and went back to find that there was no fatality as he feared.—Fort Wayne News Oct. 5.

—Don't fail to read Tom Mays' letter on our first page. Tom gives democrats some good advice. He has had some experience in the matters he speaks of, but after all the unfair treatment he received at the hands of some of his own party, he comes up manfully and tells them to stick to their men.

—Joseph Hossler, living near Corunna, died last Wednesday from the effects of a fall. He was hauling logs with a wagon, and on Tuesday was taken with a fit, to which it seems he was subject, and fell from the log on which he was riding. He was not hurt by the wagon, but the fall injured him internally.

—The members of the Catholic church here, assisted by other friends of the 88th boys, got them up an excellent dinner Tuesday. In the room next west of the postoffice, It was free to the members of the regiment, but the committee in return for this hospitality made a liberal donation to the church.

—Ferguson & Elliot granite and marble dealers of Columbia City, have just erected a beautiful monument over the remains of the late John Ehlers. They are agents for the celebrated Lima iron fence, and parties desiring a good substantial as well as an ornamental fence, should see F. & E. before purchasing, or address them at Columbia City, Ind.

—Willis D. Maier, of the Ft. Wayne Fin and Feather, and candidate on the democratic ticket for clerk of Allen county, George Jones, foreman of the Fort Wayne Gazette, and Col. I. B. McDonald, of the Columbia City Herald, showed their good looking faces in the COURIER office Tuesday. They were all soldiers and had come up to talk over old times.

—Byron Rainier, who was arrested here last summer for an assault on J. A. Marlett and others, but who escaped after being convicted of the offense, was arrested on the fair grounds at Waterloo last Friday, and brought here to the county jail. He was bailed out the next day by his brother Joe and Wm. Sheffer. Constable Smith did the job with his little handcuff.

Mr. J. Vankerveen, Druggist, Grand Haven, Mich—I can safely recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in Head, &c. Before I have used the first bottle I purchased of you I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a headache most of the time. Henry Lilly, Agent for the American Express Co., Grand Haven, Mich. 2t.

—F. L. Britton, of the Corunna band, called in to visit the COURIER Tuesday. Like all the boys of the band, he takes pride in the organization of which he is a member. They expect to give a series of entertainments this winter in order to assist in defraying the heavy expense to which they have been put in getting up their new uniforms. We have no doubt the citizens of the county will give them a generous support.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

The fair was an immense success. It is claimed that 12,000 tickets were sold on Thursday. The crowd was so great, that visitors found some difficulty in seeing the articles on exhibition.

John Henderson, of Jackson, had a nice display of cattle and sheep. He had eight head of his fine Devons, on which he received all the premiums in that class. His twenty head of Shropshire Downs, all received premiums in their class, and made a fine show, as did also, his Oxford Downs. These were a rare sight to many of our people, and attracted a good deal of attention.

E. B. Gerber, democratic candidate for joint representative was here last week attending the fair. He made a good impression on all he met, and will make a splendid run in this county. Mr. Gerber, though originally a farmer, is now in the hardware business at Ligonier, and is a man thoroughly competent to represent the people of this district in the state legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoffman, and Jesse L. Dunning of Ligonier, attended the fair last week.

Fare to Ligonier and return during the fair there this week, is $1,20.

Let our citizens turn out and go up to Angola, and see the fair. Angola has always been liberal in patronizing us.

Dan Thomas, of Richland township, took a premium on his fine young horse as he has done several times before.

Mrs. Dickinson, of this place, and Mr. Fleming, of Auburn, as well as a lady from Ligonier, made fine displays of flowers and plants.

Several pockets were picked during the fair, our old friend John Beidler being among the unfortunate ones.

For once, the hacks had their hands full. They could not carry all the crowd at one time on Thursday.

Among the collections that took premiums at the fair, should be noticed the fine collection of paintings by Willie Straub. He took four first, and three second premiums, amounting in all to $11,00. This is pretty good for a boy of sixteen. He has many friends and relatives in this county, who will be pleased to see how he is succeeding in his chosen profession.

Hon. L. D. Britton had a fine yearling colt that took first premium in its class, and several other articles, some of which we failed to get.

Latta, of Ligonier, was on hand with some fine stock. He had also, his well known Haw Patch on exhibition.

Williard Fee received premiums on his hogs amounting to $11,00, and $4,00 on his premium calf.

Will S. Gilbert, of Chicago, is in town canvassing for that excellent work. The Literary Encyclopedia. It is a brief biography of all of our American literary celebrities, and in each case give an extract from their choicest pieces. It is a splendid book.

BUTLER.

New buildings continue to be commenced, and the good weather is very favorable.

Ezra Hawkins has another kiln of brick ready to burn. No brick famine this winter.

Irene Campbell is visiting at Sedan.

David Knisley's marriage to Eva Mason reported in last week's Courier, proved premature. It may happen yet.

A. J. Mason's new dwelling is finished, and occupied by himself and family.

Our sick people are improving.

Milton Bowman is able to be up a little.

W. F. Garrison is reported better.

The young lady at Egnew's is improving.

The fair was liberally patronized by the people of Butler.

Mr. May, the tailor, has purchased the dwelling just north of Seed's new building and will move there soon.

W. W. Snyder, of Norwalk, Ohio, has purchased the dwelling on the northeast corner of Pearl and Green streets and has moved there.

S. D. Freely is not married yet, but is improving his house.

MCKINLEY'S SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Hon. D. D. Moody, the next representative of DeKalb, propounded democratic principles at this place Friday evening, Oct. 6. As the notice was very short and the audience large, we can but infer that the people are awake to their interests and propose to support a man whose efficiency has already been proven. Mr. Moody ably discussed the tariff and other questions of national interest, and then turned his attention to the proposed prohibitory amendments, which he completely dissected, that total prohibition is unwise and unfair; that it is impossible to accomplish it—the stability of our license system — and the silly attempt of republican leaders to lie silently and safely on both sides of the question was clearly illustrated. Mr. Moody handles his question without gloves, and his plain definition of his position met the approbation of the thinking men of all parties. Hurrah for Moody!

VISITOR.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROSSEMEYER

BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

Newgoods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without examining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

The Fair.

We learn from the officers of the fair, that it has been one of the most successful, if not the most successful fair they have ever held. The total number of tickets sold during the week amounts to 15,557. License receipts $871. Speed over $300, and from all sources the receipts of the week amounted to about $5425. The best day, was as usual on Thursday, when about 10500 tickets were sold. This is the largest number ever sold in one day. The managers feel very much gratified by their success. It will greatly assist to pay off the debt that has been bothering them somewhat.

—Joseph Shilling, one of our most prominent citizens has disappeared very mysteriously. He went to visit friends at Fremont, Steuben county, and last Saturday his sons here received a letter from him, dated at Detroit, saying that he would go from there to Bay City, and that they need not look for him as he would never return. The sons at once started to Detroit to find some clue to this strange proceeding. They returned Sunday night, and on Monday C. P. Houser went with them, on a second trip. They went to the hotel from which the letter was written, and there learned that such a man had been there, and they remembered his calling for paper and writing a letter. No further information could be gained. The sons then went on to Bay City to see if any other trace could be found, but to the present nothing farther has been learned of his whereabouts.

—Dr. Levi Keehn, of Milford, Ind., one of the 88th boys, was here at the reunion. He was wounded at Mission Ridge, having lost a leg there. On his return, he was for a time a pupil under the editor of this paper, thus establishing friendly relations that have existed ever since. He is now located in the practice of medicine at Milford, and has a good run of business. He has for some years been trustee of his township, and has not only been a brave soldier, but a very useful citizen.

—T. H. Sprott, as will be seen by a notice elsewhere in this paper, is still doing the leading insurance business. As he represents none but sound companies, it will be safe to insure with him. No business man or farmer can afford to take the chances of fire during the coming winter when he can insure his property, and so get its value in cash in case of loss.

—The social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained in the basement of the church on next Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 18, from 5 to 7 p. m. SEC'Y.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. Hamman, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

The Catholic Fair.

The location of the fair is changed and it will be held in Hebel's hall, on the corner, and over Hebel's grocery store, each evening of next week. On Monday evening the votes for the different prizes will be begun. One of these prizes will be awarded each evening as follows. Wednesday evening, a splendid cane to the most popular young man; Thursday evening, a lady's gold watch to the most popular young lady; Friday evening a rocking chair will be presented to the minister receiving the greatest number of votes; Saturday evening, a fine rocking chair will be awarded to the married lady receiving the greatest number of votes. The voting for all these will begin on Monday evening and continue until decided. Each evening there will be speeches by different persons. Monday evening by D. Y. Husselman; Tuesday evening by E. D. Hartman; Wednesday evening by W. H. Dills; Thursday evening by O. K. Hubbel; Friday evening by Hon. D. D. Moody, and Saturday evening by R. Wes. McBride. Come out everybody and give them a successful fair.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solicit your patronage. 36-tf.

Eel River Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Eel River Railroad Co., will be held at the Passenger Station of the company, at Butler, in the State of Indiana, on Wednesday, the first day of November, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

Oct. 1, 1882. F. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

HONEST WAGONS!!

Is what you want. Call on

J. W. SHAFFER & CO

and see their home-made

WAGONS!

☞ GIVE THEM A CALL. ☜

O.K. HAVE YOU SEEN IT? O. K.

O.K. O. K.

Our boys' all-wool suit, handsomely made and trimmed metropolitan style, only

O.K. $5.00 FIVE DOLLARS $5.00 O. K.

It Beats all the World

O K. O. K.

Come and see it.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

O.K. FT. WAYNE, INDIANA. O. K.

FOOL'S GOLD.

Poor, fond fool, nursing with exclusive dreams,
As some love-token to your lips you lay,
Murmuring, "Ah, he is truer than he seems,
I shall be [illegible]—
These [illegible] gold—
What are they but "fool's gold?"

Oh, statesman, grasping with rash, eager hand,
The reins of power, ask your [illegible]
Whether the glory of self or of the land
Be first with you! Let naught your hands defile—
Unless your ends be pure all treasure must
Turn to mere shining dust.

Sisters, for whom to-day a nobler race
Is open than the world has ever known,
Will ye [illegible] with your shreds of lace,
And soulless jewels—take for bread a stone!
The glittering baubles in your nerveless hold—
Are they not mere "fool's gold?"

Oh, vague philosopher, whose empty creed
Fits for th[illegible] of pleasure for the fair,
Bright day[illegible]
Leaves [illegible] ware
Lest these false gods that to your hearts you fold
Prove in the end "fool's gold!"

Look to it, friends, your aims be pure and high,
Lest—like those ships Virginian pilgrims sent,
Sailing to eastward, freighted heavily
With shining dust on which all hopes were bent—
The glittering [illegible] for which your souls are sold
Be proven but "fool's gold."

OUR MITE.

Times-Star.

Me an' some of the boys was out prospectin'. After a week of the cussedest luck we come back, aggravated and disgusted with everybody and everything. It was nigh onto midnight when we struck camp, and jest about as chilly as you'd care to have it. Jem Curry, or Big Jim, as we most generally called him, was a standin' outside, with his arms folded across his chest, looking lonesomer than I'd ever seen him afore, though Jim was one of the lonesome kind, always mooning by hisself. If you'd a' ask him what he was thinking about he'd just say one word: "Home."

"Wait a minnit, boys," says he, taking the pipe out of his mouth. "Don't go in ye—there's something in there."

He spoke in a skeered kind of way, and we all gathered round him, wonderin' what had happened.

"Sit down, for I know yer tired, and I'll tell ye what's up," says Jim in the solemnest tones.

We dropped on the log along side the tent, and waited curiously for him to speak.

"Well, boys," says he, heaving a long sigh, "night afore last I was sittin' jest where you are, feeling awful blue thinking of the little ones that, when all of a sudden I saw a mite of a thing standin' near me. I tell you I was skeered for a minnit. Thought sure 'twas the ghost of one of my—." He kind of gulped something down afore he could say "children."

"I put my hand out and touched the critter, and found 'twas alive. Where did ye come from, sonny? says I, at a venture, not knowing whether it 'twas a sonny or a sissy. It ketched my hand and says in a squeaky voice: 'Come, mamma.' I went with it and it wandered around; 'peared to be looking for something. Purty soon I spied a woman, sittin' on the ground, leanin' agin a tree. Well, you might have knocked me over with a straw I was that a-tonished. "Good evening ma'am," says I, as polite as if there was 100 eyes lookin' at us instead of only the big shiny moon and thousand twinklin' stars. She didn't answer, so I went a step nearer and saw her face was as white as—as—I was goin' to say a sheet, but it was whiter'n any sheet I've seen lately. Then I picked her up—there warn't no more left of her than of a baby—and brought her into camp, the mite trottin' along after me.

"Abe was doubled up on the buff'lo skin, snoozin' like all forty. I gave him a kick. He jumped up and began rubbin' his eyes.

"Trapped some game, Jim?"

'Get a light and you'll see,' says I, layin' the limp critter on the rug.

"He made a light, and when he caught sight of my game he gave a yell like a wild Ingin.

"'Holy poker, Jim! whar'd ye find it?' says he.

"Out there sittin' agin a tree. Bring the whisky, and let's see if its dead.'

"We rubbed her hands, soused water in her face, and put raw whisky in her mouth. Abe was for ontightenin' her frock, but I said 'no, if she comes to she'll do it herself; if she's dead'—well, we thought of our one wimmen folks, an' kind o' covered her up an' waited.

"After a while she gave a sigh' opened her eyes and stared around.

"'It's all right, ma'am," says I, "you re with friends.'

"Then she put her hand out, an' I knew she was feelin' for the mite. I looked 'round the tent. There the little thing sat starin' with its big eyes, not sayin' a word. I brought it over and put it where she could touch it, and you'd jest felt sorry to seen the looks that came into her white face. I got a bit of cold ven'son an' put it in her mouth, but she shook her head.

"All right, ma'am, says I; 'If you can't eat that I'll give you spoon vittles.'

"I got some hard tack, soaked it in whisky, and she swallowed a little. Abe took the mite on his knee and fed it. You jes oughter see it stow away the ven'son and biscuit. Then he put it 'long side its mother, and they both fell asleep.

"'Jim's, thinkerin' that corner,' whispered Abe.

"Not both of us,' says I, pointin' to the woman's white face, "it isn't safe.

So we took turns watching. The mite slept like a tired kitten, but 'she' moaned all night. In the morning we made her a cup of tea. Maybe she didn't gulp it down! Then I brought a basin of water and asked her if she'd like to take a wash. She raised her hand, but it fell helplessly beside.

"P'raps I'd better do it for you."

She looked kinder grateful, and while I bathed her poor, thin face, Abe stood in the door snickering. When I finished he took the baby away. After a while the mite came in with its hands and face clean and its hair slick and combed, then I knew he had been tryin' his hand as a nurse, too. During the afternoon the woman brightened up a bit an' told us her story.

It 'pears she and her husband come from Ohio more'n two years ago and settled on government land. Their nearest neighbors lived in a cabin some three miles off. About six months ago they got disgusted, picked up their traps and left. Soon after her husband was taken down with rheumatics, so she had to do all the chores and tend her baby and her sick husband. Next their one horse died. The husband worried and grew worse; 'twarn't mending matters at last the rheumatis struck his heart, and he went off all of a sudden, leaving her and the mite alone, not a living soul within twenty miles of them. For a day or two she was nearly wild with fright and lonesomeness. Then she dug a grave and she with the mite buried the dead man. Boys, your hearts 'ud just ached if you'd seen the skeered look in her face when she was tellin' of it. After that she picked up a few duds and what grub was in the cabin and started for Cheyenne, but saw the gates of heaven open, and concluded to stay in. She went up the hills to invite you all down to the funeral; he isn't back yet, so I'll speak for you.

Jim looked lonesomer than ever when he stopped talking. His heart was nearly as big as his body, and that was 6 feet long. He put his hand over his eyes and I saw something glisten on the end of his nose. It mighth ave been a drop of dew that fell from the trees over our heads, only dewdrops ain't hanging around frosty nights!

"Come and have a look at her." says he.

We bared our heads and followed him into the tent. On the buffalo-skin lay the woman, or girl, for she was quite young, and the child near her, sound asleep. Jim had stuffed his coat between to draw a line between the livin' and dead as he put it.

We sat down and talked in a sort of whisper about the time when the ones we loved went away from us forever. First thing we knew a streak of light shot up in the east, then a couple of us went out to prepare the grave, while the others tied up the tent. No one thought of breakfast; at least no one had the heart to speak of it.

"Look here boys!" says Jim, coming over to our new cemetery. "Do any of you know what them preacher fellows say at buryin's? It's something 'bout 'He that believes in Me shall live, even though he be dead.'"

We shook our heads and Jim went on.

"It isn't Christianlike to drop her in ter that hole without a word. I vote that we all kneel down and say the Lord's prayer afore we dump her in.'

The boys agreed to this, and we all filed back to the tent. A couple of us lifted the purty little critter, as keerful as a mother 'ud lift a baby, and carried her out. Abe took the mite in his arms and the rest followed, like a sure enough procession.

"Here, yonker, wake up and take a last peep at yer ma," says Abe. And we knelt down, and I reckon we looked about as sheepish as any half dozen fellows ye ever seed. You can jest bet our hearts was thumpin' agin our side, and if we didn't cry it wasn't 'cause we didn't wanter. At last I sed: "Jim you're runnin' this thing; s'pose you begin the prayer." He did, and we all jined in; some 'peared to forget the words, but we got through after a fashion; then dropped the body into the grave as tenderly as we could. As Jim threw the first shovelful of dirt he said in a choking way: "Rest in Peace." Each of us took a hand at it, repeating the same words. There warn't any blubberin' at that funeral, but you bet 'twas awful solemn. It took us a whole week to get straightened up agin and get the kink out of our hearts.

The little critter the dead woman left us was a living sermon to all on us. P'haps we didn't love her, and p'haps we didn't try not to swear when she was around? We all chipped in and sent Abe to Cheyenne to buy black frocks for her. All claimed a share in her; and nights, when she was sleeping like a kitten, we'd tell what we'd do when she was big enough to begin larnin'. When we'd go to bunk, we'd take turns in holding her in our arms, so as to keep her warm. Ah! she was the cutest, lovin'est little thing you ever seed. We never knewn her name so we always called her "Mite." When we went up into the mountains we'd take her along, and she'd play 'round till she got tired; then some one 'ud put her to sleep. Each man had a pet name for her. She was Abe's sunshine, Jim's blossom, and my birdie. I s'pose you'll smile at my tears, but I can't keep them back when I think of her. You see there were a lot of love 'cumulatin', as it was, in our hearts when she dropped into camp, and we poured every bit of it right out onto her.

The next winter she took cold, no one could tell how it happened, for we were very keerful of her. It was terrible sudden—only lasted three days—then she jest skipped into the open gate after her mother. Well, maybe, there wasn't blubberin' at that funeral! If you'd been thar you'd thought the queen of England and all her ancestors was dead. We dressed our mite in a little black frock, so her mother 'ud know we'd done the square thing by her. Jim was the hearse, and when we reached the cemetery each man took her in his arms an' held her till the next had to take her from him almost by force. Last of all Abe got her. He kissed the dear little face 'about twenty times, then said, all in a tremble: "I can't do it boys; some one else 'll have to put her in.' "I'll do it, Abe," says I reaching for her; for, 'tween you an' me, I was glad to get her in my arms once more. He walked away sobbing like a woman.

We said the Lord's prayer as at her mother's buryin'; then lowered her into the tiny grave with our hands. We covered the innocent little face, so dear to every man of us, with a clean handkerchief; 'twas Abe's best; and Jim turned his head aside when he dropped this earth on her, saying in a shaky voice: "Now I lay me down to sleep." Somehow Jim could always think of the right kind of prayers. You bet there wasn't no stones in the earth that covered her little body, for every grain of it was passed through a fine sieve before 'twas used for filling up. Abe made a cross of wood, an' carved on it:

"Sacred To The Memory Of Our
Little Mite.

and planted it at the head of the grave Jim made one like it, and just put the words

"Mite's Mother"

on it. We made a fence of logs for our cemetry, and used to sit on them at night, smoking our pipes an' talkin' about our baby. But we couldn't stand the lonesomeness after she was gone, so we pulled up stakes and left. Before going each man laid a bunch of evergreens on the graves of Mite and her mother, and I wouldn't like to swear that our eyes were tearless when we left them to their everlasting rest.

Early Rose and Aldine.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Vanderbilt's pair, Early Rose and Aldine, were brought to this city from Hartford on Friday last, and are now in Mr. Vanderbilt's stable at Madison avenue and Fifty-first street. Yesterday, when seen by a Tribune reporter, they appeared to be in perfect racing condition, as they lazily ate the heads off the rye straw in which they walked knee deep. In another spacious stall stood Maud S. She fondled the manager of the stable as he gave her big lumps of white sugar. Close by was Lysander, while Leander and Bay Dick stood hitched to a road wag[illegible] Mr. Vanderbilt. Shortly after 3 o'clock he came in, and sitting down chatted with the reporter, who remarked that it was said that he had secured a team that would beat the world. Mr. Vanderbilt laughed as he said in reply.

"Not to beat the world, because that is a very large place. But they are pretty fast, and I think will beat Mr. Work's team should he accept Mr. Eastman's challenge. But I hardly think he will, as it would only be taking his money. I should not expect to keep a team that could beat anything on the road for five years. Old horses, like old men, must give way for younger ones, and while I believe that Aldine and Early Rose are the fastest team hitched, still there has been such a great improvement in trotting horses in the last five years that I am forced to think that there will be almost as much improvement in the next five years."

"Where did you buy the pair?"

"Early Rose I bought recently for $18,035. About two weeks ago Mr. Bair sent me word that Aldine, the brown Kentucky mare sired by Almon, the sire of Early Rose, could be had for $10,000. I sent word that after a trial, if satisfactory, I would take her. I did not know that she was to start in a race the next day, and so when her owner refused a trial I thought there was something wrong. On the next day after she had trotted and won the race, John Shepherd, of Boston, bought her without a trial. He then allowed me a trial and and said I could have her for $15 000 for or without."

"Were you present when Early Rose and Aldine were driven a mile in 2:16½?"

"No I did not see Aldine until after I had bought her. I telegraphed to Mr. Bair on Tuesday of last week to make the best time he could and come to New York. On Wednesday he hitched them up, and the many watches that were held recorded the time as 2:16½. That one performance has fully repaid me for what they cost, and today I would not take half a million dollars for the team, because money I can get, but I cannot buy faster horses.

"What do you intend doing with Maud S.?"

"She has had a rest this year, but is now being worked a little every day, and will appear once more on the track in all probability, next year."

How Gen. Sherman was Fooled.

[Detroit Free Press.]

About six miles out of Savannah, I came across a farmer who accepted a plug of tobacco and was ready to sit down on a log and answer all questions. When I asked him about Sherman's approach, he burst into a loud laugh and slapped his leg, and was so tickled that he did not calm down for two minutes.

"Excuse me, stranger," he finally said, "but whenever I think how I fooled General Sherman it tickles me all over."

"Did you fool him?"

"Wall, I rather reckon."

"How?"

"Wall, you see, that's my place up thar' on the rise. When the war broke out I was the most cantankerous rebel that you ever saw. I swore I'd fight and fout and fit till we licked the Yanks, if it took a hundred years. I reckon Gineral Sherman heard it."

"Probably he did."

"And after he took Atlanta he made up his mind to gobble me. He knew I'd swore to die before I'd surrender, and he came along down from Atlanta with over seventy thousand men to surround me. Mighty cute old man, that Gineral Sherman!"

"Yes."

"Wall, they got here one night about 10 o'clock. I reckon that night nigh onto 30,000 of them surrounded my house up thar' and called for me to come out and surrender and end the war."

"And of course you did?"

"And of course I didn't. That's whar the fun comes in. I wasn't home at all, but was down in Virginny with Lee. They entered the house and searched and searched, and went to the barn and called and called, and when the old woman finally told 'em I wasn't home, they was the maddest crowd you ever set eyes on. They had hoofed it all the way from Atlanta to git their paws on me, and had had their long march for nothing. I expect Sherman was ready to bust with madness, and I reckon he won't never quite forgive me. It tickles the old woman wuss than it tickles me, and you'd better come up to the house and hear her tell what them 70,000 Yankees said when they got here and found me gone."

The Garfield Team.

The magnificent team of bays purchased by the employes of the Union Pacific from a fund raised last Spring, for Hon. J. T. Clark, ex-General Superintendent, and now General Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Omaha road, has been forwarded to that gentleman. The team was driven to the Nebraska State Fair grounds for several days, and attracted general attention and admiration. It is what is known as the Garfield team, and was purchased in June of last year by several friends of the late President Garfield, and sent to him at Washington, and consequently, the President never saw them. After his death, Mrs. Garfield declined to accept them. They were purchased of the other donors by one of their number.

It's a cold deck when an iceberg falls on it.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

That Remarkable Pillar Still Going Higher and Higher—What Is to Be Seen from Its Summit.

Cor. of the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, September 21.—Yesterday was not exactly the sort of a day one would select for going to the top of the Washington monument, as the theremometer took a sudden start early in the morning and went up to some high among the eighties long before midday, but the opportunities for going up are very rare, and I could not resist a tempting invitation to join a party who had received permission from the superintendent to make the ascent. There was, however, a fine breeze at the top, and we experienced no inconvenience whatever, and were amply repaid for going up.

The elevator is worked by a steam-engine located in a small room at the base of the monument, and, although it is very large and very strong, it is nothing more than a platform with rails on it, upon which are run the trucks containing the stone, cement, tools, etc., used in the work now going on. The visitor is obliged to stand and hold on to the truck in going up. It takes exactly six minutes to ascend at present, as the height is now 302 feet. Two hundred and forty-eight feet more are to be added to it, and will require about two years to complete, at the present rate of progress. The blocks of granite and marble weigh about three tons each, and are two feet high, two feet wide, and about seven feet long. They are accurately fitted to each other, and united by English cement of the finest quality. The cement is poured in, a liquid state, and in course of time hardens and becomes very strong. From the upper row of blocks there are extended heavy iron arms, to which is attached a very strong rope netting intended to catch the workmen if they should make a misstep and fall overboard I asked the superintendent if any had ever fallen over, to which he replied: "Oh! yes, several have fallen over but they did not seem to mind it, knowing the netting was strong enough to hold them."

The view from the top is simply grand. The city, with its beautiful parks and public buildings, is spread out before you. The whole of the District of Columbia, and miles of the surrounding States, with their hills and vales and winding streams, are plainly seen. The Blue Ridge mountains are seen like a faint line above the horizon, full fifty miles away. The height is so great that even the magnificent capitol dwindles into the size of an ordinary building. The Potomac river does not appear to advantage from this point, for all the shallows and turns and ugly spots are plainly seen, and indeed seem to stand out in bold relief. I think the committee having charge of the Potomac Flats business, should view the river from the top of the monument and at this season of the year, and I am very sure they would feel the necessity of doing something for them, and that very quickly.

Of the stones contributed to the monument by the several States and Territories, the first to be seen is from Delaware, and bears the inscription "1849;" the others are so obscured by dust and darkness, it is quite impossible to read the inscriptions upon them. There are no windows, and the interior is quite dark. The old part is very much defaced by dust and dampness, and appears to great disadvantage, compared with the new work. When all is done—no doubt—the old part will be cleaned and painted up, and the whole interior lighted with electric lights.

In descending everything is so quiet and dark, it seems very much like going down into a mine—only I have never been in a mine—but I imagine it is very dark and silent. The scene around the base is a very lively one; hundreds of workmen are busily engaged in dressing huge blocks of marble, hoisting those already dressed upon trucks to be raised to the top, and in breaking and hauling the refuse. The latter is to be utilized in paving the carriage-way, leading to the main entrance of the White House.

I think if the Father of His country could return to life and look upon this obelisk reared in his honor, he would be both thrilled and pained by the sight—thrilled at the vastness of the undertaking and pained at the slowness with which the work has been done; but if all goes well, no doubt it will be completed before another President is inaugurated, and Washington will have a grand jollification over it.

When it is completed and stands 550 feet high, it will be another exhibition of the prevailing American spirit, viz: to go ahead of everything else in the world. She already has the biggest trees, the most wonderful cataract, the greatest railroads, the most prosperous people in the world; why should she not have the highest monuments? It is to be hoped that it will not share the fate of the Tower of Babel.

Curious, Useful, and Scientific.

Since the introduction of the electric light, the matter of its effect on the eye has been much discussed. The result of a recent investigation by Parisian scientists was that it was not hurtful.

An eminent Arabian naturalist and physician of the tenth century named Temini, states that in ancient times the bitumen of Judea was used to preserve the vine from the ravages of parasites.

A reliable pill for dyspepsia: Diastase, 10 grains; pepsine, 50 grains; extract of gentian, 50 grains; tartaric acid, 50 grains; powdered rhubarb, 50 grains, and gentian, q. s. before Divide into three-grain pills, shortly before meals.

In 1880 the value of sugar of milk imported into this country exceeded $25,000. The Boston Times says some of our large cheese factories undertook the manufacture of sugar from the whey, which yields about five per per cent. of this substance.

To produce light and dark shades in gold leaf the metal is alloyed with silver and copper. The addition of the baser metals lessens the malleability, as the leaf is sold by superficial measure, and not by weight, adulteration is kept at the minimum.

The St. Gothard Line not only has the longest tunnel in the world but twenty-four miles, or more than one-fifth of the whole line, consists of tunnels. Many of these have had to be constructed in spiral or cork-screw fashion, whereby, while making the necessary rapid ascent from the valley to a higher elevation, the line is perfectly protected against the avalanches which are frequent at those spots.

Starch is much more readily converted into sugar when under pressure than otherwise. Not only, says a contemporary, is the diastatic action of the soluble albuminoids increased, but when the pressure is great the small percentage of free acid which is found in all cereals is sufficient to convert rapidly the starch into sugar. It is a matter of surprise, therefore, that brewers do not mash under pressure.

Some engineers, of Dundee, Scotland, have tried with success a new gun for throwing a line to a wrecked vessel. The gun is about two feet long, and a bore of two and a half inches in diameter, and the cord is coiled in the form of a cap and put inside a steel canister, steaming behind it. Two ounces of gunpowder carried the end of the line at least 400 yards, and would have taken it further if the line had been longer.

Dr. John Rae does not hold the common opinion that the Esquimaux are a diminutive race. He is inclined to think that they are full as tall as the average native of London, and much heavier. The women, when young, he says, are very pleasant-looking—almost pretty—extremely solid and compact, with small feet and hands and well-formed limbs. As to strength, he found that the Esquimaux could lift 400 or 500 pounds with ease.

Libraries have their enemies in the shape of worms, mites and beetles, which destroy the bindings and bore through the leaves of books. A case is on record in which a small wood-boring beetle (anobium pertinax), which operated in a neglected library, was found to have perforated twenty-seven folio volumes in a straight line, making a round hole through which a string could be passed and the whole number of volumes lifted at once.

M. Gley, a French physiologist, has attempted to answer by experiments made upon himself the question: What are the affects of intellectual work upon the cerebral circulation. When he applied himself to a subject which he had a difficulty in understanding thoroughly and had therefore to concentrate all his energies upon it, the rhythm of the heart was far more accelerated than when he took up some matter with which he was well acquainted.

This is an interesting piece of information from the Pharem Zeitung: Place a watch with the case open but the works in motion, in a vessel so that the watch will be completely covered with benzine. After three hours it will be found that the watch has been thoroughly cleaned. The vessel should be covered with parchment paper, and the watch before it is removed should be slightly agitated. Lastly, the watch is laid in benzine again, but this time a little petroleum oil is added, in order to lubricate the machinery.

Two scientific observers in Geneva, Messrs. Dufour and Farrell, have discovered a fresh proof of the theory that the earth is of a globular form as taught by modern science. They find that the images of steamers and the surrounding mountains reflected on the surface of a large lake invariably appear slightly diminished in size. They conclude, therefore, that the surface of the water must be bent in a convex shape, so that it produces the same result as a convex lens.

Good work from human beings, just as from machinery, requires good treatment, and the finer the quality and the greater the quantity of the work the larger must be the outlay. Build factories that supply pure air, and the employes will produce more; but they will ask for more pay, because they will consume more food and can not live on low wages. A donkey can exist on thistles, of course, and give a donkey return; but a race horse can not be placed on the same fare with profit to any one.

The Matter With the Telephone.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I doan' know what I shall do mit dat telephone of mine," observed a citizen as he entered the headquarters of the company yesterday and sat down in a discouraging way.

"Out of order, is it?"

"Sometimes it vhas, und sometimes it vhas all right. If I go to speak mit der coal man, or der City Hall, or der butcher, it vhas all right, und I can hear every word. If somebody vhants to order my peer, I get the same shust as plain as daylight."

"And when does it fail?"

"Vhell, shust like two hours ago. A saloon man he owes me $18, und I rings him oop und calls out, 'Hello! hello! I likes dot monish to-day!' Den he vhants to know who I am, und says he no catch der name. I tell him ofer and ofer, und by und by he he calls out dot he don't deal in water-melons, und dot he goes in to Gratiot street, und dot he is sorry he can't sign my petition to der Council. Den I haf to go all ofer again, und he tells me to stand back, und to come closer, und to speak louder, and at last he gits mad und tells me dot if I call him a dandy again, he'll proke my head. It's no use—I can't make one of my customers hear me. If somethings don't ail my telephone, it may be dot my voice is giving out. I vish you would examine me und see if I had better let my son Shon do der talking vhile I keep der pooks."

Income of the Rulers.

The Queen of England's estate or estates, if any, are not crown property. The Kensington property, bought by Prince Albert, is small, which was sold by his agent in building lots no doubt realizing a handsome profit on the purchase. It will fall into the hands of the heirs at the expiration of the lease of ninety-nine years with all the buildings thereon. We will turn now to the fixed income of other European crowned heads, the Emperor of Russia, 1,000,000, the Emperor of Austria, 750,000; the King of Spain, 200,000, the King of Portugal, 150,000. These sums represent the pound sterling. The persons who grumble about the Queen's income being so large forget that the people's representatives voted the sum of 385,000 per year to the Queen as an equivalent for all she relinquished.

[illegible]

What [illegible]
A masher dear,
You will always find him standing here,
Posed on the corner of the street,
Proudly displaying his tiny feet,
Twirling his [illegible] cane
And steeping his tender brain
With the smoke of a paper cigarette.
Don't touch it, dear; it was raised a pet."
"Will it bite, [illegible]?"
"Well, I should smile,
It will bite a free lunch for all that's out."

"What is this man charged with?" asked the judge. "With stealing, yer Honor," replied the conscientious policeman.

A burglar got into the house of a lawyer the other day. After a terrible struggle the lawyer succeeded in robbing him.

Health journals claim that it is injurious to lie on both sides, but lawyers will not agree with them. It pays, anyhow.

"Telegraph blue" is a new color. It is the shade of a man's face when he gets a dispatch from his broker asking for more margin.

"'Twere better we had never met," as the goat remarked after his unsuccessful attempt to knock a cast-iron dog clear across a three-acre lawn.

"Never swear before ladies," says a preacher. What are we to do? Wait until the ladies swear and then swear after them? An early reply solicited.

An exchange contains an article on "Young Women Who Die Early." This frequently occurs; but the cases of old women who die early are very few indeed.

Out West a man is considered nobody unless he has "killed his man." There is where young physicians have the advantage over the average man in migrating West.

The Nashville Advocate hears "of an old brother in Kentucky who said he was mighty glad to hear that all the Methodists had got together and hold an Economical Convention.

Morse, the inventor of the telegraph and Bell, the inventor of the telephone, both had mute wives. Little comment is necessary; but just see what men can do when everything is quiet.

There seems to be a singular affection about it. When a man gets some money ahead and is well fixed to enjoy life, he at once puts himself into torment by undertaking to raise a blooded cow.

The Boston Post says, it is singular that a girl who wears handsome hose can never get out of a hammock without a tumble. You shouldn't be looking, brother.—New Haven Register. One of the easiest things in the world is to sit back and give good advice.

"What are you doing with that gun?" asked a man who saw an Irish boy in the suburbs of Austin. "I am hunting doves." "How many have you kil ed?" "Not any, bejabbers. I want to kill three or four at one shot, and I can niver get more than one of them togither."

In a colored prayer-meeting in the South, several years ago, some discussion, had arisen as to whether Africans are mentioned in the New Testament, and one brother adduced as proof that they are, the fact that "'nigger Demus' came to Jesus by night."

Stranger in hands spreading (with over small box attached to lamp-post:) —Begorra, and the man that lites the fire in these little stoves shud be discharged; I've thried to warram me hands this half hour an' the divil a taste of hate there is in thim, at all, at all."

Higgins is quite an amateur in music and the other evening favored his friend Sprigggins with a rendition of an operatic gem. Spriggins thought he would say something pleasant, so he remarked: "Higgins, my boy, your voice ought to be cultivated." And Higgins didn't take it the right way at all, and they don't speak now.

In a Deadwood church, the other day, the large congregation were devoutly kneeling in prayer, when an irreverend joker quite audibly whispered: "Here comes an eastern detective." In seventeen seconds all of that congregation, except the chief elder, had slid through the windows.

The Atlanta Constitution says that American cheese is being extensively introduced into England. If it affects England as did some American cheese that we "extensivly introduced" into ourselves some time ago, England will kick the clothes off in her sleep, and when she wakes up she will even wish she were dead.

The following is a mot credited to one of the Governors of Maryland: "What a remarkably ugly man Mr. Blank is," said he to a pretty and tender-hearted young lady. "Ah," replied she, deprecatingly, "but he has a face that grows on you." "Hum!" responded the Governor, "God forbid, madam, that it should ever grow on me."

A famous north-country clergyman, whilst preaching a few Sundays since from the text, "He giveth his beloved sleep," stopped in the middle of his discourse, gazed upon his slumbering congregation and said: "Brethren, it is hard to realize the unbounded love which the Lord appears to have for a large portion of my present auditory!"

"Mary," said he, gazing into her bright eyes, "can you tell me why you are like the weather?" said Charley. "Give it up," said Mary, quite promptly. "Because," said Charles, "you are so confounded changeable, you know." "Very good," said Mary; "but can you tell me, Charley, why you are not like the weather?" Charley having failed to guess, she added, "because the paper here says the weather is going to clear off." Charley looked serious and began searching for his hat.

"Well, what next, I wonder?" exclaimed Mrs. Goodington, looking up from her evening paper. "What with boy preachers, and Sancho and Moody [illegible], and sallivation armies, things are coming to a pretty pass. Daniel and I sot under Parson Jones for nigh onto thirty years, and we never thought of asking for anything better. The parson used to give us the true doctoring without any ifs or ands, and he made as many convictions as any of these new-fangled folks ever did or ever will, I'm thinking."

And the old lady glared at the paper with a look of severity on her dear old honest countenance that ill became it.

Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, has forty pet doves.

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

The Indian Maiden as She Is and as She Is Pictured in the Fourth Reader.

Laramie Boomerang.

One of the attractions of the Cheyenne Indian agency is the reserved seat ticket to the regular slaughter-house matinee. The agency butchers kill at the rate of ten bullocks per hour, while at work, and so great was the rush to the slaughter-pens for the internal economy of the slaughtered animals that Major Love found it necessary to erect a box-office and gate, where none but those holding tickets could enter and provide themselves with the delicacies.

This is not a sensation, it is the plain truth, and we desire to call the attention of those who love and admire the Indian at a distance of 2,000 miles, to the æsthetic love for the beautiful which prompts the crooked-fanged and dusky [illegible] to rob the slap [illegible] glue-factory that [illegible] make [illegible] they-ense holiday. As a matter of fact common decency will not permit us to enter into the discussion of this matter. Firstly, it would not be fit for the high order of readers who are now paying their money for the Boomerang; and secondly, the Indian maiden of the present moment abode on a lofty crag of the Rocky Mountains, beautiful in her wild simplicity, wearing the fringed garments of her tribe. To the sentimentalist she appears outlined against the glorious sky of the new West, wearing a coronet of eagle's feathers and a health-corset trimmed with fantastic bead-work and wonderful and impossible designs and savage art.

Shall we then rush in and with ruthless hand shatter this beautiful picture? Shall we portray her as she appears on her return from the great slaughter-house benefit and moral aggregation of digestive mementoes? Shall we draw a picture of her, clothed in a horse-blanket, with a necklace of the false teeth of the pale-face, and her coarse unkempt hair hanging over her smoky features and clinging to her warty, bony neck? No, no. Far be it from us to destroy the lovely vision of copper-colored grace and smoke-tanned beauty, which the freckled student of the effete east has erected in the rose-hued chambers of fancy. Let her dwell there as the plump-limbed princess of a brave people. Let her adorn the hat-rack of his imagination, proud, beautiful, grand, gloomy and peculiar, while as a matter of fact she is at that moment leaving the vestibule of the slaughter-house conveying in the soiled lap-robe, which is her sole adornment, the mangled lungs of a Texas steer.

No man shall ever say that we have busted the beautiful cigar-sign vision that he has erected in his memory. Let the graceful Indian queen that has lived in his heart ever since he studied history and saw the graphic picture of the landing of Columbus, in which Columbus is unsheathing his bread-knife, and the [illegible] Indians are fleeing to the tall brush, let her, we say, still live on. The ruthless hand that writes nothing but everlasting truth, and the stub pencil that yanks the cloak off the false and artificial from cold and, perhaps, unpalatable fact, will spare this little imaginary Indian maiden with a back-comb and gold garter. Let her withstand the onward march of centuries, while the true Indian maiden eats the fricasseed locust of the plains and wears the cavalry pants of progress. We may be rough and thoughtless many times, but we cannot come forward and ruthlessly shatter the red goddess at whose shrine the far-away student of Blackhawk and other Fourth-reader warriors worships.

As we said, we decline to pull the cloak from the true Indian maiden of to-day and [illegible] she is. That cloak may be all she has on, and no gentleman will be rude even to the daughter of old Bob-Tail-Flush, the Cheyenne brave.

Darwin's [illegible] toward Religion.

"Topics of the Time," [illegible]

It [illegible] customary to greet every mention of Darwin's name with a jest concerning the ancestral ape. The development theory has grown and thrived in spite of the various phases of [illegible] which have indicated the attitude of orthodoxy toward it. Thirty years ago the discussion of the whole matter was confined to scientific circles. The public did not recognize [illegible] in the world of thought, which it was so sure to become. This indifference was succeeded by a sudden alarm. The suggestion that a secret conspiracy against Christianity was hatching roused the fears of its advocates. Nobody seemed to think it was at all worth while to find out what this terrible new doctrine was. Discretion formed a small part of the valor which assailed it with every imaginable weapon. The age did not countenance the rack and the thumb-screw, so the next best thing must be done, and faithfully it was done. No effort was spared to denounce, sneer, laugh the Darwinian theory out of existence.

In order to look fairly at the attitude which Darwin sustains toward religion, it is necessary to clear away some of the rubbish with which the question has been encumbered. Science is not irreligious, it is simply extra religious. Science and religion do not deal with the same questions, they do not cover the same ground. Within their own proper limits they touch only on one side—the Theistic. Science, strained to its last legitimate point, can only confirm the truths of natural religion. With the truths of revelation, from the very nature of the case, it can have nothing to do. It bears exactly the same relation to the Koran, the Rig Veda, and the Zend Avesta that it does to the Bible. The logic of its facts teaches the existence of a Creator and a Lawgiver to the universe. * * *

Many of the most brilliant as well as the most religious minds of the century have for years felt entirely free from anxiety in regard to the growth and spread of the theory of evolution; feeling that it did not touch, that in the nature of the case it could not touch the essential Divine truth. They held the view just quoted from Darwin, that science deals not with the nature of the power which works but with the methods by which it acts: it is a question not of the initial cause, but of processes.

It would be as absurd to accuse Stephenson of denying the existence of steam, because he concerned himself [illegible] and the explanation of the steam engine, as to assume on the evidence of the evolution hypothesis that Darwin denies the existence of a Creator, because he is occupied in making clear the laws under which He creates.

Riding Blondin.

Denver Tribune.

"That was a funny thing, my getting the title of Colonel," said Col. T. Allston Brown, the theatrical manager. "I never was in the army. I was made the hero of the hour in the show business, and for a single act I played I was given the title I now bear by the boys. In 1859, I think it was, I was managing Blondin, the famous tight-rope walker and performer. While he was Philadelphia that season, Dan Rice's circus happened along, enroute to Baltimore, and we doubled up for a trip of two weeks. You know that Blondin's greatest feat was to walk the rope with a man on his back and without a balancing pole. I made arrangements while at Baltimore for his appearance at the old Front Street Theatre.

The event was splendidly advertised, and a great fuss was generally stirred up about it. An immense audience thronged the theater. A man had been engaged to act as Blondin's load in the perilous feat, but at the last moment, and when the audience was evincing worriment and disappointment, he refused to play his part. Well I I couldn't blame him much; it was one of the toughest rope ascents that Blondin ever made, the rope being stretched on a steep incline from the stage to the [illegible] over the heads of the audience. What was to be done? That was the question. The people had all paid their money, and there was Blondin with his reputation almost in the balance. Who would accompany him? Would I take the chance? was the question that Blondin sent to me. Now in those days I didn't fear any thing or any body, and a few moments afterward I found myself on Blondin's back, slowly ascending over the slender support toward the dome of the theater, conscious of only one encouragement in the hazardous undertaking. If I fell he must fall too.

"Once or twice I felt the swaying of his body and the shaking of his knees, but I had such confidence in his prowess that I thought he was only trying to scare me. At last he stepped on the platform built near the dome, and such a yell of applause was never before nor since heard in a theatre. Not until the ordeal was past did I realize the awful chance for life I had taken. One false step, the weakening of a muscle, the paralysis of a nerve, and both of us would have fallen fifty or seventy-five feet on the heads of the audience. The shouts and yells continued for minutes, and when I made my appearance among the boys again they dubbed me the Colonel. The name has clung to me as faithfully as if it had been won in a retreating Bull Run or a bloody Antietam.

A Scene in School.

Two boys were in a school room alone together, when some fireworks, contrary to the master's prohibition, exploded. One boy denied it; the other, Ben Christie, would neither admit or deny it, and was severely flogged for his obstinacy. When the boys got alone again—

"Why didn't you deny it?" asked the real offender.

"Because there were only we two, and one of us must have lied," said Ben.

"Then why not say I did it?"

"Because you said you didn't, and I would spare the liar."

The boy's heart melted. Ben's moral gallantry subdued him.

When school reassembled the young culprit marched up to the master's desk and said:

"Please, sir, I can't bear to be a liar; I let off the squibs;" and he burst into tears.

The master's eyes glistened on the self-accuser, and the undeserved punishment he had inflicted on the other touched his conscience. Before the whole school, hand-in-hand with the culprit, as if he and the other boy were joined in the confession, the master walked down to where young Christie sat, and said aloud—

"Ben, Ben, lad, he and I beg your pardon; we were both to blame."

The school was hushed and still, as old schools are apt to be when something true and noble is being done; so still, they might almost have heard Ben's big-boy tears dropping on his book, as he sat enjoying the moral triumph which subdued himself as well as the rest. And when from want of any thing else to say he gently cried "Master forever!" the loud shout of the scholars filled the old man's eyes with something behind his spectacles which made him wipe them before he sat down.

"The Diamond Widow."

New York, Sept. 5.—There was a wedding in Trinity Church to-day, in the busiest part of the day—at 11 o'clock in the morning—but not over half a hundred of New York's vast population knew of it. There was no show, and rarely indeed has such an event passed off so quietly; yet the lady who was led to the altar was, in her young womanhood, the bride in the most remakable nuptial ceremony that ever occurred in the metropolis. The affair took place October 12, 1859, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, and was known as the "diamond wedding." The contracting parties were Don Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo and Francis Amelia Bartlett the daughter of Lieutenant Washington Bartlett, of the United States Army. Since the death of her husband, the rich Don Estaban, twelve years ago, the lady had been known as "the diamond widow," but to-day she lost that title, only to win another—that of Baroness. The gentleman who took her to be his wife in Trinity Church is a German Baron and a Colonel in the Mexican army. In full his name is Colonel Le Baron Bodo Von Glumer.

The story of the bride, who almost twenty-three years after the diamond wedding, becomes a bride again, reads romantic enough. Don Esteban was a Cuban, and immensely wealthy, while Miss Bartlett was a belle at Washington, Saratoga, and other lands and localities. While on a visit to this country in 1859, Don Esteban, following the custom of those by whom he was surrounded, gave himself up to calls and interchanges of seasonable compliments. He met Miss Bartlett, and was enamored of her. He was stricken with fever and ague. The young lady visited him at his hotel. Her presence mitigated the asperities of ague, and her smile dulcified the bitterness of quinine. The wealth of Don Esteban was placed at every figure from $5,000,000 up, besides 4,000 negroes. He certainly was rich enough to buy his bride's $100,000 worth of jewels as a wedding gift. "A brooch," said the Jenkins of the day, "one living Kohinoor mountain reposed upon the quiet of a satisfied heart. There were seventy-five sumptuous robes made for the bride by Genin, and there were many coffers of [illegible]. The wedding dress was made in Paris, and cost $6,000."

After the rich Don Esteban died there was many suitors for the hand of the still fair widow. For the past three years or so she spent a great deal of her time in this city, and has made her home at the Park Avenue Hotel. Two months ago she sailed for Havana. On the steamer she met Col. Von Glumer. It was a case of love at first sight with both. Mme. Oviedo had been a widow twelve years, and Col. Von Glumer was a widower with two children. It was a short suit with the Colonel, and easily won. The day was appointed shortly after arriving in New York, it was said, but the affair was kept almost a secret.

Brain Stimulation.

Dr. Brunton in Contemporary Review.

The anatomist is familiar with the fact that there are two large nerves of sensation known as the "fifth pair," which are distributed to the top of the head and face, and to the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose and eyes. These nerves are closely connected with the nerves which control the action of the heart and of the blood vessels. By their stimulation the heart's action may be increased. This explains the fact that people of all nations are accustomed, when in any difficulty, to stimulate one or another branch of the fifth nerve and quicken their mental processes. Thus some persons, when puzzled, scratch their heads; others rub their foreheads, and others stroke or pull their beards, thus stimulating the occipital, frontal or mental branches of these nerves. Many Germans, when thinking, have a habit of striking their fingers against their noses, and thus stimulating the nasal cutaneous branches, while in other countries some people stimulate the branches distributed in the mucous membrane of the nose by taking snuff. The late Lord Derby, when translating Homer, was accustomed to eating brandy cherries. One man will eat figs while composing a leading article; another will suck chocolate creams, others will smoke cigarettes, and others sip brandy and water. By these means they stimulate the lingual and buccal branches of the nerve, and thus reflexly excite their brains. Alcohol appears to excite circulation through the brain reflexly from the mouth, and to stimulate the heart reflxly from the stomach, even before it is absorbed into the blood. Shortly after it has been swallowed, it is absorbed from the stomach, and passes with the blood to the heart, to the brain, and to the other parts of the nervous system, upon which it begins to act directly.

Russia.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Russia is a little over a thousand years old, and there have been eighty rulers during that time. The government is an autocracy, but the real autocrat just now is not the Czar, nor yet the Czaritza; but, if report may be credited, a Mrs. Popedowostzeff, the young and energetic wife of the chief procurer of the holy synod. This lady is not indebted to anything disreputable for her influence, but to her genius for public affairs. A correspondent says that with the modesty of an ascending star madame keeps her own counsels, but it is believed that she has no sympathy with liberalism in any form. Her somewhat antique husband is so devoted to her that his highest pleasure is found in executing her plans, and she is the courted of all courtiers. This is not the first time a Russian woman has shown great genius for politics. Queen Olga succeeded Igor as regent in the infancy of the present nation, and to this day fabulous stories are told of her achievments. Among the rulers of the eighteenth century, a memorable period, none excelled in ability or proficiency Catharine the Great. Four women have worn the Russian crown beside Olga, but she alone of the number showed special aptitude for matters of state, noted more for badness than greatness.

Converting Policemen.

It is a curious incident in the progress of evangelical work that when evangelists propose to pray for the police the idea seems to the bystanders so absurd that they greet it with expressions of mirth and derision. Yet so it is under the ministrations of the militant forces of the Salvation Army who have for several days taken their stand on the City Hall steps. When they pray for the policemen the gaping crowd of street boys and idlers sends up a loud guffaw of laughter, as if a converted policeman was the funniest thing on earth. This is to some extent because most of the people in the crowd are not trained in the habits of decorum which are expected of a worshiping assembly. And perhaps it is also because some of those who are present have made the acquaintance of the police under circumstanses unfavorable to growth in the Christian graces.—New York Sun.

From Black to Gray.

Popular Science Monthly.

Staff-surgeon Parry, while serving in India, during the mutiny, saw a strange sight. Among the prisoners taken in a skirmish at Chamda was a sepoy of the Bengal army. He was brought before the authorities and put to a question. Fully alive to his position, the Bengalee stood almost stupefied with fear, trembling greatly, with horror and despair plainly depicted on his countenance. While the examination was proceeding the bystanders were startled by the sergeant in charge of the prisoner exclaiming, "He is turning gray!" All eyes were turned on the unfortunate man, watching with wonderful interest the change coming upon his splended, glossy, jet-black locks. In half an hour they were of a uniform grayish hue.

Religious Intelligence.

Bishop Elder has pledged the Church to finally pay the debts of Archbishop Purcell.

It is possible, thank heaven, to have very erroneous theories and very sublime feelings.

The Free Church of Scotland has been moved to promulgate a warning against the "sin of admiring the works of nature on the Sabbath day.

"San Francisco is clamoring for brass bands in churches." Extreme measures must be taken to keep San Francisco awake, evidently.

One in every five persons in the United States is a member of some evangelical church, and one in every fifty six is a Sabbath-school teacher.

In Austin, Texas, a colored congregation recently discharged their pastor because he made too frequent and uncomplimentary reference to "de powers ob darkness."

A Baptist clergyman says that the man who at baptism does not go deep enough into the water to get his pocket book under has not been dipped enough to save him.

The most thoughtful clergymen are gradually coming to the conclusion that "continued growth is better than an avalanche of revivals," and are looking about them for a way to promote continual growth.

The ter-centenary of the death of St. Theresa will be celebrated by the Catholic Church on October 21, and a general collection for the benefit of the displaced nuns of Mount Carmel, whose home is in New Orleans, is proposed.

"Would it not be appropriate for some congregations," asks the Moravian, "instead of having prayer after the sermon, to put it before the sermon? For, after all, it is a good custom our mothers taught us to observe, namely, never to go to sleep before we had said our 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' or some other appropriate prayer!"

BEN HILL DYING POOR.

Making an Immense Fortun and Losing it Again.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

I once heard a lawyer of judgment assert that Mr. Hill made more money by the practice of his profession, considering the years he was engaged in the practice, than any other lawyer in America. He cited the case of Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court who was held to have the most lucrative practice, and who made $400,000 in ten years. Mr. Hill himself told me that he made over $20,000 a year for the first fifteen years of his practice. Judge Sam. Harris says he has authority for saying that Mr. Hill made $480,000 at the law up to 1860. As this allowed him fourteen years of practice, the average was about $34,000 a year. During that time he made a canvass for Congress, for Governor, twice as Elector, and served two terms in the Legislature. Treasurer Dan. Speer knew Mr. Hill intimately all his life. There was no bank in La-Grange in the old days, and Mr. Hill used to deposit his fees in the safe in Dr. Moreland's office, where Mr. Speer was. He says that his income from fees as shown by his deposits was enormous, and that the cash on hand was frequently very large. Mr. Hill was in every important case in Western Georgia, and later in nearly every big case in the State. He named his own fees. He bought negroes and lands with his surplus, and always had more than he could possibly use. He lost his negroes and much other property by the war, and yet was worth about $2,00,000 when he left La-Grange in 1869.

Since that time Mr. Hill has never given his whole time to the practice, but he has made an enormous amount of money. He made in 1863 one fee in a case in East Tennessee of $100,000 in Confederate money, equal to about $60,000 in gold. In 1865 he had a fee of $12?,000 in the famous Metcalf case, but only collected about $60,000. The balance he failed to sue to judgment. Mr. Metcalf dying, he failed to get his balance, when other judgments against the estate were paid, being barred by limitation. His fee in the Western & Atlantic lease case was a share in the lease and lease bonds that paid him about $125,000. He received one share of the lease as his originally. He bought with Mr. Nutting one other share, each taking half. He took one more share from Mr. Kimball as a fee, paying off a small mortgage on it. This gave him two and a half shares. On this he drew $100,000 of income bonds, they being issued at the rate of $40,000 to each share. Shortly afterward he sold the shares for $50,000, to Mr. Walters. He, therefore, drew $150,000 from lease shares. The expenses on the Kimball shares and the one he bought with Nutting amounted to about $25,000, leaving him net $125,000. His fee in the Kimball House case was an interest in the hotel, which he sold, after deriving considerable rent, for $25,000, George Adair and Mrs. Kimball buying it. He drew one fee of $12,500 from the lease company, and another of $10,000, that I know of. A case in New York paid him $10,000, and he had many $5,000 fees. It is certainly safe to say that he has made $1,000,000 by his tongue and brain as fees by the time he was fifty years old. This record is without parallel, the nearest approach probably being Henry Ward Beecher, who, as lecturer, preacher, and writer, is said to have made $1,000,000 up to his sixty-fourth year. Equal to what Mr. Hill made in one profession up to his fiftieth year. When we consider that Mr. Hill spent ten of those years at least principally in politics, while Mr. Beecher gave all of his to professional work, the difference is the more striking.

The Virgin's Tree at Heliopolis.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Many a traveler has inscribed his name upon the famous sycamore known as the Virgin's tree, at Heliopolis, where Arabi is now throwing up his intrenchments for the defense of Cairo. The rude buffets of time and the embellishments of the tourists have dealt hardly with its trunk, but its branches are still flourishing. According to the legend the virgin and child once rested under its friendly shade during the flight to Egypt. Another story tells how Mary consoled herself with the child in the hollow of the trunk, and that a kindly spider so completely covered the opening with its web as to "screen her effectually from observation." It was presented by the Khedive to the Empress Eugenie at the inauguration of the canal. The unfortunate part of the tale is that the tree now shown as the real article was not planted until about 1672, the tree of the fable having died a natural death in 1665.

The mast crop in Virginia is the heaviest known for years.

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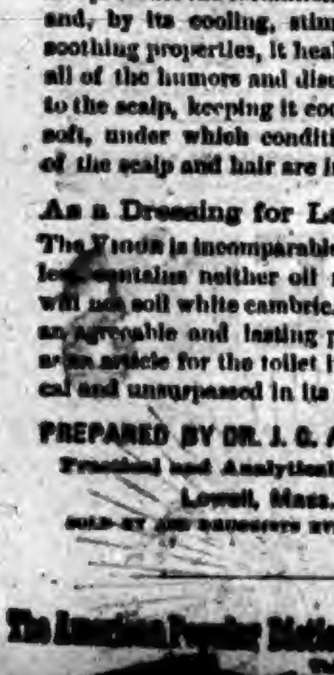

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An Unpublished Page.

The Burlington Hawkeye is responsible for the following unpublished page from the history of George Washington. The scene is laid on the Potomac, and it is the merry summer time. To him the mother of the father of his country:

"George, dear, where have you been since school was dismissed?"

"Hain't been nowhere, ma."

"Did you come straight home from school, George?"

"Yes, ma'am!"

"But school is dismissed at 3 o'clock, and it is now half past 6. How does that come?"

"Got kep' in."

"What for?"

"Missed my m'joggrafy less'n."

"But your teacher was here only an hour ago, and said you hadn't been at school all day."

"Got kep' in yestiddy, then."

"George, why were you not at school to-day?"

"Forgot. Thought all the time it was Saturday."

"Don't stand on one side of your foot in that manner. Come here to me. George, you have been swimming."

"No'me."

"Yes, you have, George. Haven't you?"

"N o a p."

"Tell your mother, George?"

"N u c k."

"Then what makes your hair so wet, my son?"

"Sweat. I run so fast comin' from sc'hool."

"But your shirt is wrong side out."

"Put it on that way when I got up this morning for luck. Always win when you play for keeps if your shirt's on wrong side out."

"And you haven't the right sleeve of your shirt on your arm at all. George, and there is a hard knot tied in it. How did that come there?"

"Bill Fairfax tied it when I wasn't lookin'."

"But what were you doing with your shirt off?"

"Didn't have it off. He jes took'n tied that knot there when it was on me."

"George!"

"That's honest truth, he did."

About that time the noble Bushrod came along with a skate strap, and we draw a veil over the dreadful scene, merely remarking that boys do not seem to change so much as men.

During the first half of 1882 it is estimated by excellent authority, that the United States borrowed $88,000,000 in Europe with which to construct railroads. When it is remembered that 5,000 miles of road were built in this country during that period, it will be seen that the money borrowed was a very small proportion of the total invested. The aggregate cost of the new lines and their equipments was not less than $125,000,000.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 40pm	7 05am	....
Saginaw	6 20	7 58	....
Lansing	9 25	10 25	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 37	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv.	6 25am	12 15pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 56	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 12	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 25	11 50
Waterloo	9 05	2 42	5 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 52	6 20
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 40pm	10 35	.....
Cincinnati	6 45	7 25am	.....
Louisville	1 30	7 25	.....
St. Louis	.....	8 00	.....
Washington	2 10	6 47	.....
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	.....

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	.....
Washington	10 40	2 31	.....
St. Louis	8 40pm	7 50	.....
Louisville	7 12	.....	7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am	.....	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 08
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 28	37
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 23
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 45	8 04
Jonesville	2	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 28
Detroit	6 20	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	.....	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	.....	10 55
Bay City	9 20	.....	11 55

All trains daily except sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 35 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 8 36, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 50, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 25, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 7 00 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 3 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 3 42, 11 50 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 51 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 25 a. m., 2 18, 10 34 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 25 p. m. W. St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3 :15 p. m.; west—1:25, 11:21 a. m.

FT WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 00 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 15 p. m., west 8 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10 5 05 a. m., 1 15pm; ar. 7 00, a. m. 2 35, 7 0 p.m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 3 30 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 3 40, 11 45 a. m., 3 05 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. see information as to routes and connections apply

W. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Ag.

The Latest Success.

We have received from the publisher, a copy of "The Ripple," by Clarence R. Sidney, author of the popular "Original Five Step Waltz," and "Beauties of the Scottische." Mr. Sidney has struck a popular vein in this, his latest success, and all lovers of Terpsichore, will welcome "The Ripple." Sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price, 40 cents, by S. Brainard's Sons, Chicago, Ill.

What Everybody Wants.

Is a reliable medicine that never does any harm and that prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in order, the bowels regular, and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and has cured thousands. See other column.—Tribune. 4

—Celery Bitters cures billiousness, indigestion and sleeplessness. DAVENPORT, the Druggist.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL

CARPETINGS.

Fall styles of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New goods in

SILK DEPARTMENT.

New things in

FALL DRESS GOODS.

Fall and Winter

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

New styles of

PRINTS AND PERCALES.

Fall and Winter

UNDERWEAR.

Full line of

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS

The new shades of

6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.

New novelties in

RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Choice new styles of

FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE

KID GLOVES.

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep at all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY!

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 30	
Sedan			7 05	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 50	
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 02
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	[illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 8 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:25 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. R. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent, Waterloo Ind.

Administrators' Sale.

We will offer for sale at the late residence of Christian Sheets, deceased, one mile south of Auburn, on Saturday, October 14th, 1882, all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of 4 head of horses, 13 head of full-blood and graded cattle, 60 head of fine sheep, including a number of fine bred bucks, hogs, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 spring wagon, 2 combined harvesting machines, grain drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, harness, cultivators, platform scales, cider mill, crosscut wood sawing machine, corn in the shock, together with a great variety of farming utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, when terms will be made known.

MARGARET SHEETS
S. KUTZNER,
Auburn, Ind., Sept. 27, 1882. Administrators.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 100 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3-cent stamp for 36 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information

THE POPE MFG. CO.,
tf. 597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

THE

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 159. 3-tf.

CATARRH

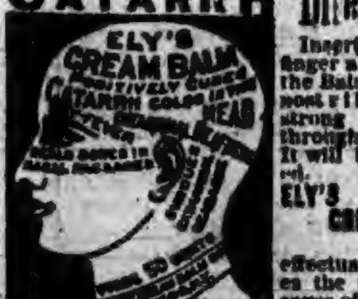

HAY-FEVER

Directions:

Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free [illegible] sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W.&B. Express	W & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	1 56am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 10	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 38pm
Cromwell		3 36	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 46am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 18
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 48
Chicago Junction ar	3 10	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 30pm	6 30pm	5 05am
Tiffin	10 38	[illegible]	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 50am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	1 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	2 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Notice of Administration.

[illegible] signed have been appointed by the [illegible] of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of [illegible] and administrators of the estate of Christian Sheets, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARGARET SHEETS,
SYLVESTER KUTZNER } Ad'trs.
September 23d, 1882. 39-3w.

Important Notice!

P. YOUNG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Wishes to announce to his friends, customers and the public in general that he has opened an entire New and Mammoth stock of the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS!

In all grades, from the cheapest to the very finest. The largest assortment in the county.

FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

The cheapest place in northern Indiana. Orders on short notice promptly filled. Remember the place—on Seventh street, opposite F. A. Hoff's grocery, Auburn, Ind. Everybody invited to call.

P. YOUNG, Merchant Tailor.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery,
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods.
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets,
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware.

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store Supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 68, 68 to 81, 92 to 145, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

JOS. ABRIGHT,

—Dealer In—

Watches,
Watches,
Clocks,
Clocks,
Castors
Castors,
Spoons,
Spoons,
Forks,
Forks,
Knives
Knives,
Chains,
Chains,
Rings,
Rings,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store. All work warranted.

JOE ABRIGHT.
AUBURN, INDIANA

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS

SEEDS For the MERCHANT [illegible] SEEDS
SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS
For the PRIVATE FAMILY
Grown by ourselves [illegible]

[illegible] Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS FISSURES CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED COME BEFORE TOO LATE

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S [illegible] PAINLESS [illegible] CURE [illegible] WARRANTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF [illegible]

THE MYSTERY OF

Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

There is Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open [illegible] and makes Love's pathway clear. [illegible] and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be easily regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties. 11-4t.

Wanted

AGENTS! For Gen. Dodge's new book,

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG

OUR WILD INDIANS

Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance*: "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

999 AGENTS Wanted at once, to supply this grand book to the waiting thousands! It is *the* opportunity of a lifetime for rapid money making! Remember, new book, superbly illustrated; immense demand; exclusive territory and Special Terms. Send for illustrated circulars, with full particulars, to

A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 19, 1882. Number 42

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Judge Lowry at Columbia City.

The Columbia City Post editorially says that "Hon. Robert Lowry, democratic candidate for congress in the 12th congressional district, opened the campaign at the court-house in Columbia City last Saturday evening. The address was confined wholly to national affairs, and consisted in part of an exposition of the fallacy that the republican party deserves the credit for the growth and prosperity of the country; complete exposure of the present iniquitous tariff and the efforts of the republican party to evade the issue. In his review of the condition of the finances of the country and republican corruption and extravagance, he showed himself as well posted as those who have been in congress for years. In treating the subject of the unseating of democratic members of congress, he explained principles that none but a profound constitutional lawyer could attempt."

"Hon. Robert Lowry is not a rattling, loose-tongued orator who can talk a whole day to no purpose, but a profound statesman who deals only in logic and solid fact, and he is the kind of man who will, from the first day he enters the house, command the attention and admiration of every member. He is everywhere recognized as a deep constitutional lawyer and what he lays down as the law in the congress of the United States will not be questioned. Added to this he has devoted a great share of his time during the past half century to making himself acquainted with the growth of the country, its needs and requirements and the study of its principles and law. He has not only the ability, but he also possesses the firmness and decision of character to combat republican rascality and corruption in high places. He will be a valuable member, not only of the Indiana delegation and the democratic side of the house, but to the people of the whole country."—[Fort Wayne Sentinel.

A "Flip" Flour Dealer.

One day this week a firm of flour dealers in Wabash received an order for a fifty pound sack of flour. They delivered the goods, the customer's wife immediately baked some bread to test the quality of the flour. For some reason she had "bad luck" with her baking, and when her husband came she complained that the flour was of no earthly account, and instructed him to send it back without a moment's unnecessary delay. He told the flour man that his wife didn't like the flour, and that individual at once sent his delivery wagon after the objectionable article with orders to haul it around town for an hour or two and then return it to the residence of the customer. The driver of the delivery wagon did as directed, removing the flour early in the afternoon and bringing it back quite late, as he placed it on the porch, he remarked to the lady who had condemned the flour, that it was the finest goods ever manufactured in Wabash, and was ground from old selected wheat. On the following day the lady mixed up some more bread, and succeeded in turning out the lightest and whitest loaves that ever graced a dining table. When her husband partook of it he praised it in extravagant terms, and resolved thereafter to purchase his flour only of that house. A week later he met the flour dealer, who inquired how he liked the last sack of flour he had sold him. The gentleman was lavish in his commendation, and then the miller calmly proceeded to inform him that the flour which he liked so well was that which at first refused. And thus is the truth of the Scriptural passage: "The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner," again forcibly exemplified.—Wabash Courier.

A day or two since a letter was received in this city from Senor Juan Gimenez Ramez, Zamora, Spain. He writes under date of August 31, saying that there is a certain treasure, amounting to several thousand dollars in coin buried in or near Fort Wayne. He says that when in this part of the world in 1877, he made an exact survey of its location, which he proposes to indicate to the gentleman addressed, providing he complies with certain conditions named in the letter. The epistle, which is very lengthy, is written in French language, in a neat hand. Our French reporter is busy about its translation and an interesting outline can probably be printed to-morrow. One of the conditions the writer specifically mentions is the adoption of a child, in which he evidently has a deep interest.—Ft. Wayne News, Oct. 2.

61

GENERAL HARRISON.

His Dayton Deceptions and Ohio Oddities.

SPEECH AND SPIRITS—SALVATION AND SALOONS.

[Dayton, (Ohio,) Democrat.]

There was a good deal more "meat" in Senator Harrison's remark at the opening of his speech at the court-house on Tuesday night—that he "would feel better if he had something warm"—than appears on the surface. It did not refer wholly to the coolness of the evening, nor wholly to the enthusiastic temperance or prohibition speech by Colonel Ed. Parrott. For one solid hour, Senator Harrison, who had come all the way from Indiana to talk, and not to be talked to, listened with the audience to that cold water speech! No wonder he felt chilly, and wanted something "warm" after the cataract ceased pouring.

But we understand, from republican sources, that there was a sarcasm concealed in the honorable senator's remark that was only visible to the prominent, hospitable gentleman of the republican party here in Dayton for whom it was intended. They may not have perceived it, and perhaps Senator Harrison may not have especially intended it, but the supposition in certain republican circles is, that he practically expressed his opinion of the cold water entertainment in the open air that he received here, by marching off, as soon as he left the stand, to the most prominent public restaurant and saloon on Jefferson street, and filling up with "warm" liquid and solid refreshment. This was duly related in the Democrat of yesterday, but the Democrat did not then see the true inwardness of it. It only saw and commented on the inconsistency of a United States senator posing as the principal orator at a political meeting, where the liquor traffic was denounced as infamous and immoral, and then going off and engaging in it, just like a wicked democrat, to the extent of a drink or two, or perhaps three or four. The publication of the fact in the Democrat yesterday created considerable of a sensation among republicans of all classes—temperance and anti-temperance. The former, of course, profess not to believe it, while the latter confess that it was true, and say that the reason that Senator Harrison was forced to seek refreshment in a saloon was that the honorable senator had not even had his supper that evening, and that no member of the republican campaign committee, nor any prominent republican of the county or city, had even so much as inquired if he had had it, or proffered him any of the ordinary courtesies usual among gentlemen—least of all those due to honored visitors or strangers. Of course some excuse is better than none, and we give this because it is the one current among a certain class of republicans. It may serve, too, in the minds of some, as an apology for Senator Harrison seeking refreshments in a saloon, but if it is admitted, it is a confession of the inhospitableness of the leading republicans of Dayton, which is discreditable and humiliating. So far as the Democrat is concerned its point was made when it simply noted the inconsistency of a republican temperance orator denouncing saloons publicly, and then privately patronizing them. And the pitiful apology that is made for this only increases one's disgust and contempt for a party whose leaders practice such hypocrisy, and whose voters seem to sustain, tolerate and excuse it. What sort of a party is this republican party anyhow, and what sort of a committee have they?

A Democrat reporter was astounded after hearing Senator Harrison's temperance argument last night, to observe him with Al. Kimber locked arms, and Charley Gary, walking along on the other side, bashfully wishing he might lock arms too, and then the trio entered a fashionable saloon and restaurant on Jefferson street. There are two entrances to this building—one entrance for the restaurant and one for the bar. This happy trio entered the door on which was painted "Bar." Now, wasn't that queer for three distinguished representative members of the great temperance reform party, who had just been denouncing, on a public stand, all the liquor traffic and the men who deal in it? Of course we do not know what they took when they got in. When a man goes into a dry goods store it is not presumed he is after sugar or hardware.

At the republican meeting the other night, Hon. E. A. Parrott led off with an enthusiastic temperance speech of an hour. Senator Harrison then took the stand, and in alluding to the coolness of the evening said he "would feel better if he could have something warm," or words to that effect. Perhaps Col. Parrott's cold water speech had quite as much effect in chilling the honorable senator as the weather, inasmuch as he was seen soon after the meeting entering a prominent Jefferson street saloon, where he could get "something warm." To the modern republican temperance apostle the sin and disgrace of the liquor traffic depends wholly on which side of the bar the parties to it stand. How much better is Senator Harrison for being on his side of the bar than the liquor dealer whom he patronizes is for being on his side? It is a matter of the whisky traffic anyhow, isn't it, Mr. Senator? and it takes two to buy and sell!

It is after harvest, and the cold chilly winds remind us that winter is approaching, and those who owe us are respectfully requested to call and settle at once. Last week a man stepped up to us and said he would pay every cent he owed us if he lived until Saturday night. We presume the man died. Another said he would pay us in a day or two as sure as we born. Query: Did the man lie, or were we never born? Another said he would settle as sure as shooting. We are led to the conclusion that shooting is uncertain. Another said he hoped to go to the devil if he did not pay us in three days. Haven't seen him since, suppose he has gone, but we trust he has hoped in vain. Quite a number said they would see us to-morrow. These have been stricken blind, or else to-morrow has not come. One man told us six months ago that he would pay us as soon as he got some money. The man would not lie, so of course he has not got a cent since. Now, friends, we need our money. We have trusted you on your word, and we have to pay our debts on our word. When we fail to meet our obligations we loose our credit. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—[Michigan Democrat.

Passenger conductors on the Fort Wayne division of the Lake Shore are endeavoring to master the very exhaustive manner of keeping accounts required by the company's rules. At the end of each trip the conductor makes seven reports. The general manager and assistant general manager get duplicate reports of the run; the general superintendent and division superintendent are furnished with other duplicates, and reports are made to the general ticket agent, the treasurer and the car accountant. Beside all this, a ticket and cash report and the train journal are as regularly made out. The cash and tickets are expressed to the general office at Cleveland after each trip. The conductors should have a clerk.—Ft. Wayne News.

Three young ladies at Three Rivers, Mich., attempted to stand on their heads for a wager last week. This was certainly the most brilliant display by a hose company made in Michigan this year.—[Goshen Democrat. If the management of the fair could have secured them to repeat the contest here it would have proved a drawing card.—[Columbia City Post. This is strictly a home affair and we would inform our Hoosier brethren that the trio cannot be enticed away from the old St. Jo. They have three editors at home to entertain.—[Michigan Democrat.

Sixty-nine pieces of baggage, trunks, and boxes, the property of the late Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, went east over the Pittsburg last night, in charge of the Adams Express Co. They were shipped to Washington. Many of the trunks bore the initials, "M. L.," Mary Lincoln, and contained the wardrobe of this expensive and eccentric lady, and the thousand articles of virtu which she had accumulated in Europe and America. The trunks will be opened in Washington—Fort Wayne News Oct. 2.

Puck is the author of the following sentimental and seasonable literary gem: "Soon will the sentimental young lady meander through the forests in quest of dainty colored leaflets and languid ferns to stow away in books, and then the frost will appear, and the hog will be suspended by a hind leg with a corn cob in his mouth."

Prof. Byford, of Chicago, assisted by Drs. McCausland, Riggs and Long, of Bryan, Dr. Wilber, of West Unity, and Harry Mykrantz, of Bryan, removed from Mrs John Glimes, last Sunday, an ovarin tumor weighing thirty-seven pounds.—[West Unity Eagle.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

A Rapjacket Duel.

A CURIOUS CONTEST CARRIED ON BETWEEN TWO GEORGIANS.

[Jackson Herald.]

On last Thursday evening was a week, a Mr. Hill who lives near Harmony Grove, got mad with Mr. W. J Goss, of that place, and wanted to fight him. Mr. Goss said he did not care to fight him, but that if Hill would not be satisfied any other way, he would agree to fight him with a buggy whip. Hill agreed to this mode of warfare, and after making an agreement as to distance and other rules to govern the fight, new buggy whips were procured, and the combatants toed a mark about five feet apart and commenced lashing down on each other with all their might and power. The battle ground was in front of Freeman's livery stable, in the heart of the town, and it was not long until the most of the citizens of the place were looking on at a safe distance. No one had interfered and the combats were making steady and regular licks upon each other without flinching, and the strokes of the whips could be heard several blocks away, as they went whizzing through the air and upon the backs of the two men. Occasionally one or the other would back a little from his line, but would soon come up again to the scratch. Whenever they got tired, one would call out to hold up for awhile, and they would take a blowing spell, and when rested they would go at it again. The fight continued for over three hours with short intervals for rest.

After the second round Hill, who had no covering on his back except a shirt, insisted that Goss should pull off his coat, which he did, and they took both hands to their whips and went to work. By this time the news of the fight had spread all over the town; some of the merchants closed up their stores and business was generally suspended to see what would be the result of the encounter.

After they had worn out over seven dollars worth of new buggy whips, and were completely tired down, they agreed to quit, and Hill told Goss that he was satisfied. From parties who saw Hill's back, we learn that there was not a place on it that you could place a silver quarter without touching the whelts the whip had made, and he was marked all over in the same way. We learn that Goss was not hurt quite so bad, and was able to be out the next day, but Hill had to lay up, and it was rumored over this way that he was seriously sick.

A Seasonable Publication.

This fall number of Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly will be found particularly useful to all ladies who contemplate the most delightful of feminine occupations—shopping. Within the compass of its one hundred and twenty pages, it contains a compendium of the whole art and mystery of retail purchasing, giving descriptions of the latest styles in every department, with a complete list of prices, and a really bewildering array of illustrations. Aided by this useful publication, a lady can plan out her shopping for the season, with an absolute certainty that no necessary item will be overlooked, and that every dollar will be made to do its full and utmost duty. Whether she makes her purchases by mail or from storekeepers nearer home the Fashion Quarterly is equally useful. In either case it shows her just what styles are fashionable, as well as which is the most economical; and, studying its pages, a lady can adapt her expenditure to her means, and avoid the vexation of finding, too late, that unwritten extravagance in one direction entails convenient economy in another.

The Fashion Quarterly is published by Ehrich Bros., Eighth Avenue, New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a copy. It is amply worth its price.

A report from Delphi, this state, says: Years ago a gentleman and his family came to Delphi, where they resided for a long time, and was for a time editor of the Delphi Times. Subsequently he removed to Rensselaer a few miles west. On a recent visit east, in the interest of some inherited property, he made the startling discovery that he and his wife were full brother and sister. They were adopted by different families in early orphanage, are now quite aged, and have several grown children, three of whom are veritable albinos.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has bought a chateau and park in Styria for $300,000, and it is no secret that she quits England in anger at the attentions shown to Cetywayo, whom she hates for the death of her son in Africa.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!
RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL

CARPETINGS.

Fall styles of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New goods in

SILK DEPARTMENT.

New things in

FALL DRESS GOODS.

Fall and Winter

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

New styles of

PRINTS AND PERCALES.

Fall and Winter

UNDERWEAR.

Full line of

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

The new shades of

6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.

New novelties in

RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS

Choice new styles of

FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE

KID GLOVES.

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep at all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

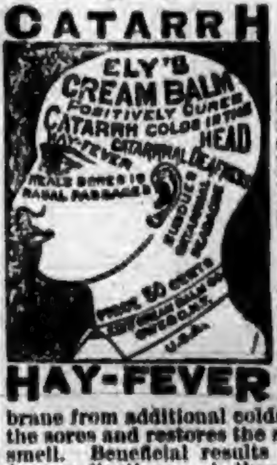

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

Directions: Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM!

effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflamation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 56		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 06am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 02
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 06
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 30	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. E. CURTIS,

Supt. M. ch. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG, Agent Waterloo Ind.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SHERING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 25 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M.D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GREILER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield -tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST. Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14. 1881.

Public Sale.

Leander Buchanan will sell at public auction at his residence, one mile north of Corunna, on Thursday, October 19, 1882, a large lot of good stock and personal property. A credit of one year will be given without interest. LEANDER BUCHANAN.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana executor of the will of Thomas J Shreve, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to solvent.

WILLIAM A. SHREVE, Executor.
September 30th. 1882. 40-3w.

Executor's Sale.

I will offer for sale at the late residence of Thomas J. Shreve, deceased, four miles east of Auburn, on the Newville road, on Friday, October 27, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of one mare, one cow, nine head of hogs, one breeding sow, corn in the shock, oats in bushel, hay in the barn, one buggy, one fanning mill and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. SHREVE, Executor.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 9, 1882. 42-3w.

Administrators' Sale.

We will offer for sale at the late residence of Christian Sheets, deceased, one mile south of Auburn, on Saturday, October 14th, 1882, all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of 4 head of horses, 13 head of full-blood and graded cattle 65, head of fine sheep, including a number of fine bred bucks, hogs, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 spring wagon, 2 combined harvesting machines, grain drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, harness, cultivators, platform scales, cider mill, crosscut wood sawing machine, corn in the shock, together with a great variety of farming utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, when terms will be made known.

MARGARET SHEETS
S. KUTZNER,
Auburn, Ind., Sept. 27, 1882. Administrators.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, '33. 5-6.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THERE is a saloon to every 160 of the population of Chicago.

THE net profit of the Cincinnati Exposition was $19,000; expenses $65,000.

THE majority of Hon. A. H. Stevens for Governor of Georgia, is about 80,000.

SEVERAL cases of Asiatic cholera are reported on the Italian frontier of France.

VERMONT has sixteen saving bank and 42,583 depositors, with $12,675,260.71 to their credit.

THE town of Pullman expects at no distant day to have a harbor equal to that of Chicago.

TWELVE HUNDRED miles of railroad were built in the United States during the month of September.

TEN MILLIONS of acres of land have recently been opened to settlement in Dakota by Secretary Teller.

FORTY years ago Judge Folger belonged to a fire company, wore a red shirt, and trained with "the boys."

THE M. E. Church Extension Society has built 3,850 churches since 1865, and is now building 450 a year.

RANDOLPH, Vermont, has a factory which separates a bushel of seeds from one hundred bushels of apples in one hour.

DIRECT telegraphic communication has been established between Callao, Peru, and the United States and Europe.

THE Mayor and City Councilors of Williamsport, Pa., have been indicted for failing to keep the street in proper condition.

THE outlook in Tennessee indicates the election of the Republican candidate for Governor, though the Democrats may carry the Legislature.

NOT more than three and probably only two of the present Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin will be returned to the next Congress.

THE woman suffragists of Nebraska are very confident of carrying the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution at the coming election.

HALL, the defaulting auditor of Newark, New Jersey, has lain in jail at Hamilton, Ontario, six months, while extradition proceedings have been in progress.

THE old saying of "carrying coals to Newcastle," has had its illustration in the arrival at San Francisco of an Australian steamer bringing $312,000 in treasure.

THE recent election in Delaware was about a stand-off, showing a large Republican gain, with fair prospects that the Republicans may carry the State in November.

THERE is some hope yet for the Jews in Russia. Six of the leaders of the riotous outrages againt these persecuted people have been tried and sentenced to prison at Balta.

THE total amount of property assessed in Kentucky for 1882 is $368,302,448, in which the colored people are represented by $3,129,020. The valuation exceeds that of 1881, $3,768,006.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, whose majority for Governor of Georgia is 60,000, has forwarded his resignation as member of Congress for the Eighth District, and a special election to fill the vacancy will be held November 7.

A suit for $5,000 has been brought by a Chicago parent against a medical inspector who vaccinated his daughter with unhealthy virus. The operation transformed a healthy child into a hopelessly bed-ridden invalid.

ONE of the largest meat packing houses in Chicago has put up two ice machines, and will depend upon artificial ice in preference to the natural product so near at hand in the greatest abundance.

PRESIDENT MCCOSH, of Princeton College, has introduced the subject of civil service reform in that institution, and intends sending out his students with a well-grounded detestation of the spoils system and a correct idea of the true one.

ONE of the great mysteries of the campaign is that the strident wind of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Wood is not heard roaring the "arraignment of the Republican party" on the blood-curdling subject of "trace-chains, socks, shirts and drawers."

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

STATISTICS showing the extent and importance of the coal-producing resources of Illinois have been compiled by the State Labor Bureau. Illinois will show for 1882 an aggregate product of 9,115,653 tons of coal, an increase of 50 per cent. during the past two years.

THE Chicago Beef Company has commenced business in New York city, and for its first move offered beef at four cents a pound less than the market prices, creating great excitement and indignation among the resident dealers.

IT is announced that the managers of the Garfield fair, at Washington, propose to arrange for a grand prize military drill, and invite all the crack military companies in the country to compete for the prizes. It is said the committee will fix the date for the drill about the 1st day of December.

A WRITER in an English newspaper thinks that the teeth of Americans must be getting into a very disastrous condition when it requires twelve large factories, turning out 10,000,000 artificial teeth a year, to supply the annual loss, and $2,500,000 worth of old to stop up the cavities that appear in natural teeth.

THE New York Society for the prevention of cruelty to children has, during the past four months, received and investigated nearly a thousand complaints; prosecuted more than three hundred offenders, securing convictions in all but five cases, and sent more than six hundred children to homes or public institutions.

VICTOR HUGO'S latest predictions are that France and Spain are destined to be the foremost representatives of civilization; that the Turks will be driven out of Europe, and that the twentieth century will see all Africa civilized by means of the Mediterranean powers, including England, owing to her possession of Gibraltar.

THE net income of the United States Post-office Department for the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1882, was about $1,500,000—that is, not only did the receipts meet all expenditures, and they exceeded the expenditures by $1,500,000. Since the breaking up of the Star Route abuses, the department has been rapidly becoming self-sustaining.

AN Ashtabula man named Taylor had some trouble about seats at a circus, and was ejected from the tent, receiving some injuries. He got out legal papers, followed the show to Warren, O., and attached the ticket wagon after the afternoon performance. The manager retained a lawyer, who assured him the papers were solid. So they compromised the matter, Taylor receiving $700.

A CHICAGO man has invented and patented a hand grenade for extinguishing fires, which stands the test of experiment and is believed to be a valuable invention. The grenade is constructed of glass, in the shape of a round bottle with a short neck, and it contains a chemical solution charged under pressure with fire-extinguishing gasses, which, when liberated, diffuse themselves and extinguish the flames surrounding it.

MORMON leaders are more defiant and outspoken in their opposition to the anti-polygamy bill. The board of education has been restrained by injunction from contracting for schoolbooks for the public schools containing 40 per cent. of Mormon sectarian matter. Returns of registration are published showing 34,000 names; four out of nine are those of women, and three out of four are Mormons.

THE London Truth gives the following opinion in regard to the education of children: "The school hours ought to be shortened. All the work should be in school, in alternate hours for study and repetition. There should be no evening preparation at home and no child ought to be tought anything but to tell the truth and say, 'If you please,' and 'No, thank you,' much before 7 years of age. Two years later he would, I venture to predict, be a fair better scholar than the average 9-year-old victim of the school board, and he would, furthermore, have the chance of being a fine healthy, happy, and well-grown urchin.

ENGLISH scientists are having quite a scare over the comet. A special dispatch says: Richard A. Proctor, who denied that it was the comet of 1843 and 1880, now finds he made a mistake, and so has withdrawn his statement. More cautious astronomers than he have no doubt of the identity of the comet, and believe it will return, at latest, in October, 1883, and then fall into the sun with disastrious results to our planet. It is said, on good authority, this is the opinion of the most eminent scientists of the day, C. Piazzi Smith, Astromomer Royal for Scotland, in particular, making no secret of his belief.

THE excessive imports continue to increase, and it is not a good sign. The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during September amounted to $11,800,238, being $981,961 more than for the same month last year, $1,737,959 more than for the corresponding month in 1880. The goods marketed during the month amounted to $12,049,858, or a trifle in excess of the imports. For the nine months ending with September the total importations were $105,218,401, or $17,378,116 more than for the corresponding period last year, $4,417,682 more than for the corresponding period in 1880, and $32,071,669 in excess of the nine months of 1879. For the nine months ending with September the goods thrown on the market amounted to $103,974,845, against $90,967,169 for the same time last year, and $95,426,062 in 1880.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent in Union and Van Buren townships, Hancock County, Ohio.

Henry Coons, a Louisville fireman, was killed by Policeman Lapell because he slandered the character of Lapell's daughter.

A fall of rock in the Republican Iron Mine, at Republic, Mich, instantly killed four workmen and seriously injured another.

The net revenue from the money-order division of the Postoffice Department for the past fiscal year will exceed $800,000.

Alex. H. Stephens was elected Governor of Georgia. The returns indicate the success of the entire Democratic State ticket.

A barrel containing 50,000 breechloading caps exploded at Bridgeport, Conn., demolishing the building, but injuring no person.

The bodies of the sixteen victims of the steamer Lee horror have been recovered. All, save two, were burried at Yucatan landing.

It is now claimed that Stephens' majority in Georgia will reach 60,000. Gastrell will contest the election, claiming fraud and intimidation.

The wife of General Elisha T. Marshall, nee Janet Rutherford, has sued for a divorce in Philadelphia, alleging grave abuses on her husband's part.

Leopold Furrer, President of the Board of Supervisors of Yuma, Cal., was killed by a man named Dochny for refusing to pay an imaginary debt.

The development of four cases of small-pox in the northern part of Delaware County, Indiana, has caused intense excitement. One case proved fatal.

The defalcation of Cashier Wellington, of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, N. Y., is $31,000. The bank examiners say the institution is perfectly sound.

At Jacksonville, Ala., John Brooks, a negro, who had confessed to outraging a little girl, was taken from the Sheriff by a crowd and hanged in the outskirts of the city.

The steamer Mount Lebanon was left in a disabled condition in mid-ocean by the steamship Gellert. The latter towed the Lebanon 110 miles before the cables parted.

Charles Irving, aged 16, stabbed and killed Chilton Clemmons, 19 years old, near Georgetown, Ohio, Sunday night, during a dispute after leaving church. The youthful murderer escaped.

At Sextonville, Wis., Arthur Van Deusen shot his father-in-law, Ephraim Dougherty, dead, in self-defense. The old man had his son-in-law covered with a revolver when he fell.

The Rev. J. P. Denton, State Superintendantent of instruction of Arkansas, suicided at Fayettville, while mentally deranged, by throwing himself from the balcony of a residence.

Deputy Sheriff Pratt was shot and killed, near Mariana, Ark., while in pursuit of a horse thief. The owner of the stable in which the thief had taken refuge, mistook Pratt for the thief.

At a meeting in New York, a member of the committee investigating the condition of the Fenian "skirmishing" fund, said enough evidence had been procured to send the trustees to the Penitentiary.

It is stated that Senator David Davis will marry Miss Addie Burr, of Warrenton, N. C., early in November. The young lady formerly resided at Como, near Sterling, Ill., and her aged parents still live there.

Henry Sneider is wanted at St. Louis on the charge of poisening by arsenic John Kranz and his wife, for the purpose of becoming possessed of $200 which they had. Kranz died, and his wife is very low.

While baptism was being conferred near Canton, Ga., Sunday, a bridge crowded with spectators gave way, precipitating 200 persons in the water. No lives were lost, but many limbs were fractured.

Will Rose, who left Danville, Ill., six weeks ago on a bicycle trip to San Francisco, has arrived at Cheyenne, Wy. T. He made 1,400 miles on his "wheel," and will proceed no further, fearing snow in the mountains.

The executors of John H. Swift, a New York merchant, who died in 1881, leaving bequests amounting to $1,000,000, now ask for a judicial interpretation of the document, as his estate is not valued at more than $200,000.

During a horse race Sunday morning at Lexington, Ill., between animals ridden by Elmer Enoch and Grant Preble, the former's horse fell and broke its neck, and Preble was thrown from his steed and his thigh bone smashed.

Mr. Pierce's house at Dallas, Texas, was invaded by a burglar, and when the owner appeared on the scene the burglar threw a lighted lamp at him, causing the destruction of the house and an adjoining cottage by fire.

Professor Frisbie, of the Washington Observator, says the comet's nucleus is constantly changing in color, size and shape and that great internal disturbances are taking place. He estimates the length of the tail at 50,000,000 miles.

The German steamer Herder, from New York for Hamburg, with 288 passengers, went ashore near Cape Race, N. F. during a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed without accident but it is believed the ship and cargo will be a total loss.

Two daughters of Mr. Rosecrans, residing at Lowell, Kan., were burned to ashes by the destruction of their house by fire. The oldest could have escaped, but in attempting to rescue her little sister met her firey fate.

George J. Raymond, of Boston has attached the property of the Commercial Agency for $75,000, alleging that their false and malicious rating of his mercantile standing caused his failure and ruined his business prospects.

At Monroe, Me., on the fair grounds, a runaway trotter killed Adelbert Kelley, and then came in collision with a double team, breaking the sulky shaft, driving it through the neck of one of the horses, killing it instantly.

The sorghum crop raised in Champaign County, Ill., is now being harvested, and one company is manufacturing a fine grade of sugar at the rate of 4,000 pounds per day, for which a Chicago firm has offered 8½ cents delived in that city.

Great excitement prevails in Lincoln County, Mo., because the County Court levied a tax of 1 per cent on property to pay a judgment on railroad bonds amounting to $300,000. The people will resist the levy by every legal means,

A cultured lady of 50 years, of great business tact, whose husband is a large manufacturer at Bluffton, Ind., is alleged to have contracted an unwifely attachment for a young and confidential clerk of her husband. It is understood a divorce suit is pending.

The Irish World, having come to the conclusion that there is now no Land League in Ireland, closes its fund for that organization and remits its balance, $17,424, to Treasurer Egan. The World's total remittances amounted to $342,548.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

Frank James, the outlaw, has surrendered to Governor Crittenden at Jefferson City, Mo. He will be delivered to the Jackson County authorities. Mrs. Jesse James has contracted for a monument to be erected on her husband's grave.

James Stainters, an employe of the Brush Electric Light Company, in New York, while adjusting a line, received a shock which caused death almost instantly. The skin of his hands was all seared off as if they had been burned.

Dunkle, of Kewanee bank robbery notoriety, conducted Detective Johnson to a spot near the town where a sack of gold containing $5,000 was buried. Thus all the money has been recovered, and the participants in the theft are in custody.

The main steam-pipe under the wash-house of the towboat Fred Wilson exploded when in the vicinity of Ghent, Ky., and John Robinson, who was shaving himself at the time, cut himself so badly by being thrown headlong that he died in two hours.

The Coroner's Jury investigating the Harlem River tunnel collision says the telegraph operator, Conductor Rood of the New Haven train, the New York Central Company, and a brakeman, are guilty of culpable criminal negligence in the discharge of their duties.

Sixty miners had a narrow escape from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's mine. The regular means of exit burned, and the men escaped through gangways leading to another mine. The agonizing cries of their relatives were pitiful, and many of the men fell senseless on reaching the open air.

Christian County, Illinois, the scene of the Emma Bond outrage, comes to the front with another murder of peculiar atrocity. John Leigh and John Rigsby quarreled over their land, and Leigh offered his son $1,000 to kill Rigsby, which he did. Young Leigh fled, and if found, a mob will kill him at once. His father is in jail, and in danger of the mob.

Adolph Marceaux became offended at Carencro, La., about some imagined wrong, got up a party of friends in military fashion, and marched to a ball where a festival was being held. Arriving there, they opened fire on the assemblage killing a girl named Domingue instantly and mortally wounding her brother. A sheriff and posse are hunting the assassins.

At the Jefferson College Hospital, Philadelphia, a few days ago, Dr. Little performed an interesting operation on a young Irishman, whose eye had been burned by sulphuric acid, destroying the conjunctiva. The corresponding part of a rabbit's eye was cut out and stitched onto the injured part of the man's eye, and it is believed now the operation of transplanting will be entirely successful.

Henry Ward Beecher, at the autumn meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Congregational churches, took occasion to withdraw from membership in the association. His pulpit teachings, he thought, took a range unauthorized by the denomination, and he did not propose that the association should be compelled to defend him. Future punishment, he claimed, would be mental, not physical; and the fire and brimstone hades he denounced as a barbaric slaughter-house notion. The doctrine of original sin, also, came under his displeasure, but in the Trinity and Divinity of Christ he was a firm believer.

Foreign.

Chili's refusal to withdraw any of her demands has put a stop to the Peruvian negotiations for peace.

Head-cheese, manufactured by local butchers, has poisoned thirty persons at London, Ont.

The decrease of specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany since last report amounts to $9,050,000.

William, youngest son of Prince Bismarck, has been elevated to the rank of Governor Councilor.

A Paris journal asserts England is negotiating for the purchase of 200,000 Suez Canal deligation shares.

Overdank, the bomb-maker of Triest, has been charged before a court-martial with desertion and high treason.

The German Conservatives are sanguine of gaining seventy seats in the Reichstag in the pending election.

Land agitation in the Highlands of Scotland will be resumed under the leadership of Professor Blackie and others.

The energy shown by the Hungarian Premier in surpressing the anti-Jewish riots has elicited the thanks of the Austrian Emperor.

Terrific lightning and rain storms, accompanied by slight shocks of earthquake, occurred on the Isthmus during the last days of September.

The steamer Mount Lebanon, which was deserted by the Gilbert in midocean, some days ago, arrived at Halifax with its propeller gone.

The Sultan and the Khedive are very bad friends. The Sultan has forbidden recruiting in Turkey of the Khedive's future bodyguard.

The Sultan declares if Lord Dufferin does not answer his note inquiring when the British will evacuate Egypt, he will appeal to the powers.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, the contralto, died Wednesday at Carlsbad, Germany. While her health was not robust, her demise was unexpected.

It is believed the Federal Council of Switzerland will forbid the recruiting at Berne for the Egyptian gendarmerie as a breech of international law.

There is much excitement in British Columbia owing to the discovery of gold in the Cariboo and Bridge River districts. Bands of miners have departed to search for the glittering dust.

President Caledron, of Peru, who had been imprisoned by the Chilians during the past year, and Minister Logan, are at Arequippa, Peru, treating for peace.

Pauperism is increasing to an alarming extent in the south of Ireland. A project is on foot of sending 1,000 men and women to Canada at a cost of £7,000.

The indictment against the Egyptian leaders contains three counts: Instigating the Alexandria massacre, directing the burning of the city, and abusing a flag of truce.

It is reported at London that the Irish Catholic hierarchy have decided not to allow the priests to attend the forthcoming national convention, of which Parnell is to be the head and front.

The officers of the Irish National Land League of America have issued a circular, entering an emphatic protest against the Irish World's statement that the League no longer exists in Ireland.

There is a threat of a strike by about 490,000 miners in the various collieries of England, Scotland and Wales. the men say they cannot live at the present wages, and the owners say they cannot afford to pay the advance demanded.

Arabi Pasha has good reasons to fear for his life. The Kehdive has remarked that there is not room for himself and Arabi in Egypt, while one of the ruler's followers expressed a desire to treat the chief prisoner to a cupful of bad coffee.

All the Irish priests, save those under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop McCabe, have been granted permission by their superiors to take part in the popular political movements for the amelioration of the condition of the country.

Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont., during his sermon Sunday, referred to the condition of Ireland. He said there was proportionately less crime on the island than in England, Scotland and Wales, and opposed the disintrigation of the empire, but favored the home-rule project.

THE STATE.

Vigo county's quota of the Morton monument fund, $1,000, has been raised and paid over to the treasurer.

Ed. Mooney, a young man living at Smithland, brutally assaulted his mother, beating her in a shameful way. He was arrested and fined only $8.50.

There has been a complete shut down of the mines at Canalburg, ten miles east of Washington, said to have been brought about by the mine owners to crush out the recently organized Knights of Labor.

Eva Sheckles and May Phillips the latter a daughter of a respectable citizen of Lewisville, took arsenic and morphine at Greenfield on Saturday. Miss Philips vomited up her poison and recovered, but Miss Sheckles died. A quarrel with lovers is the alleged cause.

Milton Newson, who with his wife, worked on the farm of the Hyne brothers, near Stewartsville, Gibson county, thought his wife granted too many favors to the brothers, and so put strychnine in the molasses. The timely aid of a physician prevented three funerals, and Newson escaped.

Ed. Neal, while drunk, made an attempt to enter the residence of Mrs. Gray, at Shelbyville, whose husband was away from town on busines. He tried all the doors, and when he finally succeeded in gaining an entrance, Mrs. Gray hit him in the head with an ax, inflicting a very severe injury, which may result in his death.

William Carrier, a boarder at the Dodge house, at Fort Wayne, was terribly cut with a razor in the hands of John Peterson, a fellow boarder, two weeks since, and was able to leave the hospital only five days ago. On [illegible] night he eloped with Flora Miller, daughter of the landlady. Carrier is the son of a minister now living at Charlevoix, Michigan.

Mrs. Minnie Ruoff, of New Albany, was burned to death by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. She was alone, and was just closing up the house, preparatory to visiting a neighbor's, when the accident occurred. She leaped upon a bed, with the intention of smothering the flames, but had inhaled them to such an extent that she was dead when found by her husband some hours later. The bed was on fire, but was soon extinguished.

Bogus Nautch Girls.

The Cincinnati Gazette exposes the fact that the "Nautch girls" who traveled with Snelbaker's show were no other than the Vivian sisters, a company of well-known variety actresses, "made up" and colored to suit the parts. The truth was brought out in a singular manner. A lady missionary who had just returned from India, accompanied by a young Hindoo girl, was to give a lecture in the city the same night on which the "Nautch girls" per'ormed. The reporter borrowed the Hindoo Maiden and attempted to interview the "Nautch girls," when the managers owned up the fraud. The "Nautch girls" themselves thus relate their experience:

"Oh, what a dreadful time we had. You see we have been but a short time in this country, having come from England with Jarrett to do the skipping-rope dance in "Cinderella." This engagement came prematurely to a close, and we were left in New York almost without means. Col. Snelbaker suggested to us—that is, we three and Lizzie Latelle, then of our party—the Nautch-girl scheme. We had never seen a Nautch girl; but no matter, a ballet-master, one Novissimo, was brought in and we were taught the proper steps, and as the salary offered was large the farce began. A costume was selected, modeled after an Egyptain mantle ornament, our faces, arms, and busts painted with a copper-colored mixture, and we were taken heavily veiled to Philadelphia, where our debut was to be made. It was really dreadful. We were prisoners for six mortal weeks, not even being allowed to speak to any of the company, who for a long time actually believed us to be the genuine article. At the Smedley house we were registered as Hindoos, and being left in the room by our agent and supposed interpreter, went an entire day without food or fire, not daring to speak to any one. Emily tried to make signs to the waiter, but we all laughed so heartily at the queer plight we were in that the fellow thought we were making sport of him, and hurried out of the room. Our food was served without knives or forks when we did get anything, as Hindoos were supposed to either eat with their fingers or chop-sticks. So we went from place to place, wrapped up in huge cloaks, with veils closely drawn, until, as you know, the exposure came, and the Nautch girls ceased to be attractive.

The Chinese as Cattle Tenders.

Corwin Anderson, one of the most extensive breeders of fancy and common cattle in Kentucky, has lately been in Denver, engaging Chinamen for his farms. His plantations are extensive. He has employed hundreds of negroes to do his work, and while he has always paid them well, he claims that they have been lazy and did not earn the money they received. Besides that, they were not disposed to learn, and to infuse into their minds any new ideas as to the science of agriculture or stock raising was almost impossible. This inactivity and stubborn-mindedness has been detrimental to his interests, and he determined upon employing Chinamen. His arrangements in Denver are such that he has reason to think that within a month his cattle will be watched by Chinese employes.

He says that the Chinamen possess all the qualities wanted. They are cleanly, and their great imitative powers will soon place them on a par with the white race so far as agricultural knowledge and intelligence go. Then they are steady workers, too, and with them there will be no basking in the sun or sleeping behind a fence. Mr. Corwin does not expect to make any money from a cut in wages. He will pay the Chinamen as much as he has been giving his colored help, and will rely upon the difference in work done to establish the wisdom of his new move. Large numbers of the oldest planters who heretofore have been wedded to old ideas and old ways of doing things, stand ready to emulate the example of Mr. Corwin if he succeeds. There will, it is expected, be considerable trouble over the matter, as the colored population will not quietly submit to being ousted from their places, their old homes and associations.

The Coming Bonnet.

Boston Traveller.

There was never less to say of millinery than this year, for everything is worn and nothing looks odd, or attracts more than a passing glance. The only general rule is that hats are large and bonnets small, and the most utterly utter of all is a small bonnet sans strings, although these are limited to young ladies. The large hats carry off an incredible amount of trimming, although is a matter the wearer can regulate at her own sweet will.

Velvet and plush are used either singly or in combination, and often in two colors; the brim of one fabric and color, the crown of the other fabric in a contrasting color; the ties, usually of the Ottoman repped ribbon, are of the same color as the brim, while the plumes are shocked in the two colors, or, if the contrast is too striking, are of the same color as the strings and brim. Velvet ribbon is used for ties on some bonnets, but it is not so popular as the softer rep. It crushes in tying, and looks shabby after its first freshness is worn off. Feathers are used in trimming in great profusion and infinite variety. Heads and breasts, and often the whole bird, with beak and claws gilded, are used; ostrich plumes, not the long ones, but the tips and toes of demi-length, are seen often.

Colors range through olive tones, crushed strawberry and terra cotta shades, Indian and electric blue. White opera hats are conspicuous by their absence.

WASHINGTON.

The indications regarding the tobacco crop of the country are more favorable now than they were a month or more ago. The reports from Connecticut and other New England tobacco sections, and likewise from the tobacco regions of Pennsylvania were not favorable. Now, however, it is learned that the Virginia and North Carolina crops are likely to be very valuable and the "North Carolina bright tobacco" is reported the finest crop ever grown in the State.

Great regret is felt here over the [illegible] the effort to reach Lieutenant Greely at his signal station at Lady Franklin Bay. He has been there nearly a year already, and the record of observations made during that time would not only be very valuable in itself, but is desired to be used in connection with those from the other stations in the International circumpolar chain. There are twelve of these stations which have been opened by the various nations on the seventy-first parallel, or as nearly so as possible. Two of them are occupied by the United States, two by Russia, one by England and Canada, and one each by Germany, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton has issued an order that all letter-carriers while on duty must wear their full uniform, under penalties of suspension and loss of pay.

Some figures recently prepared at the Treasury Department regarding the public debt are quite interesting. They show that the annual interest charge is now $1.09 per head for all persons in the United States. In 1865 it was at its highest, being $4.29 per person. In the following year it was $4.12, and a year later $3.84. From that time it gradually lessened, until in 1871 it touched $3 per head, and latter $2. Now it has fallen to $1.09 per capita, and soon must go below that.

Representative Republicans from Pennsylvania claim that the election of General Beaver is assured; that Democratic stagnation has offset the Independent movement.

From statistics prepared by Inspector General of Steam Vessels Dumont for his annual report, it appears that there were 5,117 steam vessels in service during the fiscal year 1882, with a total tonnage of 1,278,564 and with 20,467 licensed officers. During that period 338 were placed in the service against 243 the previous fiscal year; the increase in tonnage for the year was 7,456 against 62,196 for the year previous, and the number of officers licensed was 2,659, an increase of 1,532 over the previous year. The figures indicate a considerable increase in the number of new vessels, but the decreased tonnage shows they are mostly of small size. A noticeable circumstance is the small increase of the traveling and miscellaneous expenses, which are but $200 in excess of the expenses of the year 1881, or a total of about $87,800. In 1874, with little more than one-half the number of vessels now in service, the expenses were $54,109.

The Treasury Department has decided to act in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court at San Francisco, relative to the right of Chinese subjects to visit the United States under the recent act of Congress. Their decision was substantially that the statute must be made to harmonize with extadition treaty, and that tee law cannot be construed as forgidding the landing of merchants, travelers. students, etc, they not being laborers.

The total values of exports of petroleum and petroleum products during August, 1882, were $3,599,440; during August, 1881, $5,962,939. For the eight months ending August 31, 1882, they were $30,946,856, and for the corresponding period of the previous year $30,406,256.

The trial of A C Soteldo for killing his brother came up Monday The murder occurred last February in the office of the National Republican, and grew out of a criticism which appeared in the paper, and gave offense to A M Soteldo, who was a clerk in the office of the District Commissioner. A M and A C Soteldo, the latter then a prominent press correspondent, went to see the managing editor Clarence Barton, about the matter. An altercation ensued in which Barton drew his revolver and began firing A C Soteldo, as this story goes, thought his brother in danger and commenced likewise to shoot One of his shots took effect in his brothers neck, killing him instantly He was immediately arrested, and has been in jail ever since, bail being refused

Ward and Salter, arrested for conspiracy in trying to obtain fiber paper and plates from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, had a preliminary hearing Monday morning. It is thought that they were actuated by a desire of revenge, and are not connected with counterfeiters.

General Butler has written two lengthy letters to the Democrats and Greenbackers of Massachusetts accepting the nomination for Governor of the State, tendered by both parties. The letters are dated from this city October 8, are very long, and were made public Sunday. He defines his position on civil service reform, the tariff and other measures, and congratulates the fiat party that hereafter it can lay aside the word "greenback," as the designation of the party.

It is announced that a son of Col. J. P. Mosby, United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, has been appointed Vice Consul at that city.

It is announced that the American Public Health Association will hold its tenth annual session at Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing Tuesday, October 17, and ending Friday, October 20. This association now comprises nearly 1,000 members.

In order to facilitate the issue of the new gold certificates, Acting Secretary of the Treasury New Tuesday gave orders for printing certificates of the denomination of $20, $50 and $100, with engraved signatures like legal tender notes. These will be styled "Department Series," and will be issued from the Treasury at Washington. All the higher denominations of these certificates will be issued as at present, bearing the signature of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and will be issued from the Sub-Treasury there.

The total amount of 3 per cent. bonds issued to date is $257,310,500. The total saving in the annual interest by the exchange of 3½ per cents into 3 per cents is $1,298,852. A few applications for new bonds have been received since the exchange was suspended on September 20, but they will be considered until after November 1, and 3 per cent. bonds thereafter issued will only bear interest from November 1.

NEW YORK.

The failures last week number 111, of which eight occured in New York city. The principal assignments here are those of Blake, Mahon & Co. and Blake & Mahoney, in the iron trade, which created quite a ripple of excitement in that interest.

The monthly report of the City Comptroller shows that the net funded city debt on September 30, 1882, was $97 361,941.23; on August 31, 1882, the debt was $97,482,480,51, showing a decrease of $60,539.28.

A boy about 18 years old called at the police headquarters this morning and asked for a permit to carry a pistol. He was asked what he wanted to carry a pistol for, and replied, "To shoot President Arthur." He was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where he seemed much excited. In answer to questions from the court he said his name was William Martin; that he lived at No. 117 East Eighty-fourth street; that President Arthur used to live in the same house with his father eighteen years ago, when he was a roundsman. He said he had just come from the Penitentiary, where he served a term for larceny, and that when he did not steal, he blacked boots. He was committed for examination as to his mental condition.

The declaration of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, that the Land League had ceased to exist, has caused much commotion in Land League circles. Dr Wallace, President of the National League, said to-day that he admired Ford's frankness, but did not think his action would cause the disbandment of the League organization, of which he (Wallace) is President. Action of the conference in Ireland would be awaited before any important steps were taken here.

FOREIGN.

London, October 9—Davitt, in a speech at Wexford, yesterday, declared that the Land League had inculcated principles which were eternal and indestructible, but he was disappointed at the outcome of the agitation. When the whole Irish race had rallied to the cry for the abolition of landlordism the league had by one tremendous sweep of the Government been arrested in its career. The Government had been furnished with a pretext for action by the outrages committed by some of the Irish people. Pleading for justice at Westminister, he said, was useless. The people should rely upon Irish detetermination to arraign landlordism before the civilized world as the cause of crime and disorder.

Farmer Hogan, who was shot at Ballina, on Saturday, died Monday.

Thirty persons have been poisoned here from eating head-cheese manufactured by local butchers. The physicians attribute the trouble to bristles chopped up with the skin of the pork, causing irritation of the stomach's inner coating and producing spasms, and vomiting. Some of the sufferers are very low, but it is supposed all will recover.

Bishop Walsh, who has just returned from Ireland, Sunday, in St. Peter's Cathedral, referred to the Irish question. He condemned in scathing terms the agrarian crimes, but quoted statistics to show that there was less crime in Ireland, proportionately than in England, Scotland and Wales. While opposing the disintegration of the Empire, the Bishop favored home rule for Ireland, similar to that enjoyed by Canada.

Odessa, October 9. The military tribunal in session at Balta, trying the cases of the anti-Jewish rioters, condemned one of the leaders to two years, and five others from sixteen to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Constantinople, October 9—All the Powers, except England, Russia and France, have agreed upon a principle of license tax which the Porte proposes to levy upon foreigners doing business in Turkey

London, October 10.—A conference of coal miners, representing nine counties of England, will meet at Manchester, Friday, to decide upon the time at which notices shall be given of a general stoppage of work, especially in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Lancashire. North Staffordshire coal mine owners have acceded to the application of the miners for an advance of ten per cent. in wages. Twenty thousand men are affected by the decision.

Cario, October 10. Arabi Pasha believes his life is in danger. There have been certain incidents which might demoralise the Circassians guarding him. One of the khedive's adherents has been heard to say he would like to administer to Arabi a cup of bad coffee, and the khedive has remarked that he and Arabi could not live in the same country.

The Ohio Election.

Columbus, October 11—The reports from the election received up to the hour of going to press, show that it was "a glorious victory for the Democrats and anti-temperance and anti-liquor license aggregation. In 545 precincts the Democratic gain was 12,378 indicating that the state has been caraied by about 20,000 majority. The Democrats claim 30,000 majority on the State ticket and the election of seventeen congressmen out of twenty-one. The Republicans concede a majority of 12,000, and the election of thirteen congressmen. The present delegation stands fifteen Republicans and five Democrats. In the next Congress Ohio will have twenty-one representatives. Governor Foster accounts for the Republican defeat on the ground that they had eight or ten candidates upon whom a bitter fight was made. He assigned as other reasons that the liquor interest went over in a body to the Democratic party. not only furnishing the means, but were also active in polling a full vote. He is of the opinion that if the Republicans had gotten out their vote the Democrats could not have carried the State.

The Republicans claim the election of Schultz, Taylor, Keifer, McCormick, Updegraff and McKinley certain, two others in doubt. At the Democratic headquarters they claim the following congressmen: Follett, Jordon, LeFevre Hurd, Hill, Converse, Wilkins, Foran, Seney and and Powell, and probably Geddes, Paige, Neal, Warren and Campbell. Gov. Fostor's own precinct, in Fostoria, gave a Democratic gain of seventy-eight.

Cincinnati, October 11.—This county has gone Democratic on the State ticket ten thousand, and on the county ticket three thousand. Hawkins the Democratic Enquirer candidate for sheriff, is probably defeated by a small vote. The latest from the State gives the Democrats a majority, of at least 25,000. The congressional delegation stands fifteen Democrats and six Republicans.

Columbus, October 11—Additional election returns are coming in slowly, as the Republicans are getting in more advices, they concede everything but a few congressmen. Estimates this morning put the Democratic majority in the state at 25,000, and make the congressional delegation stand fifteen Democrats to six Republicans. The election of McKinley in the nineteenth district, and of Robinson in the ninth, are in great doubt, and the Republicans must carry both to get six congressmen.

A peculiar feature of the contest, i that while Republicans were championing temperance, the prohibition vote has increased, and it is estimated has a larger per cent, of gain than th Democratic vote.

Cicinnati, October 11. Complete, but unofficial, returns from Hamilton county shows the following Democratic majorities: Newman, secretary of State, 10,650; Okey, judge of the supreme court, 9 809; Weible, board of public works, 9,734; Hawkins, sheriff, 111; Dalton, clerk, 937; Pugh, prosecuting attarney, 2,636; Muscroft, coroner, 2,344; Robertson, recorder, 2,738; Kuhl, county commissioner, 3,177; Cosgrave, county solicitor, 3,555; Fowler, board of control, 3,559; Applegate, infirmary director, 381; Follett, congress, First district, 1,763.

The Republicans still claim the election of Beresford for sheriff.

The city wa al excitement Wednesday morning on account of the mob which invaded Evansville and broke open the jail, taking therefrom Hume Redman, who was charged with murdering his wife, Eva, on last Friday night, and killing him in the street, and the subsequent events which have followed and are narrated below. The first intelligence received by the officers was at ten minutes past 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, when night-turnkey Hatmacher, received a telephone message from Ulimer's brewery, that a masked mob had passed up the streets on horseback. Hatmacher immediately notified Newitt, who hastened to the jail. Hatmacher after notifying Newitt want to the Sheriff's residence and gave the alarm. Sheriff Kerth and deputies Mauntie and Morten and Tom Kerth, Jr., were on the alert prepared to defend the jail and the prisoner. Newitt soon arrived and went into the clerk's office to telephone for assistance. He heard the clattering of the horses' hoofs coming up the bouldered street, and hurried back into the jail.

Sheriff Kerth was at the front door of the Court House, when the mob arrived. The mob dismounted, picketed their animals, left a guard to cover their retreat, and captured all citizens who happened to be attracted to the scene, while a portion of the mob made a dive for the jail. Kerth fired at them, but they did not falter; they took him a prisoner and were into the front yard in a jiffy. Two blows were sufficient to break in the outside wooden door, and they were in the jail defending their post.

Newitt Morton and Tom Kerth, Jr., opened up a brisk fire, which was responded to by the mob, who poured a fusilade through the door. Chisels and sledge hammers were soon brought, and willing hands went to work, and in a twinkling the jail door was open, Newitt ran back to Redman's cell and said to him, "I done all I could for you. They will get you," and he replied, "Give me a revolver and I will kill some of the s— of b—." When the jail door was opened, the mob rushed through the corridors to Redman's cell, and in a minute it was opened and Redman in their power. They tied his hands with a rope, and led him out.

The officers, all this time, were trying to escape from the jail and get assistance, so as to capture the mob or some of them. Newett managed to get into the Sheriff's residence, and ran up stairs to the front window, which he opened and blew his whistle. Then the mob followed him and threw him down stairs. When he got up the mob were bringing Redman out of the front door. They were ordered to halt, when their leader replied, "We are from Posey county, and came after Redman, and we are going to have him." The alarm of fire having been given out in the city, the chemical engine came rapidly up the street, and struck the buggy, into which the mob had placed Redman, and overturned it.

This threw the mob into same disorder, and one of the leaders said, "Put him on horseback." Then the order was countermanded and orders were given to kill him on the spot. One of the band seized a sledge hammer and dealt Redman a powerful blow on the head, falling him to the ground.

At this point, Chief Pritchett arrived on the scene. One of the mob run up to him and said: "Go away from here Pritchett; we don't wan't to kill you," at the same time snapping a revolver in his face, but his hand was knocked up in the air before the weapon was discharged. By this time several officers were on the ground and without orders from their superior opened fire on the rapidly retreating mob. The mob fired as they retreated. They were well armed and a regular pitched battle was fought on Third street. The bullets whistled by in every direction. Chief Pritchett and and Detective Newitt led the fight against them and made an effort to capture some of them, but the firing was so hot that they were compelled to lie flat on the ground to escape death.

The result of th battle was that Redman was killed where he was stricken down with the sledge-hammer. Over two dozen pistol balls entered his body. It was at this place that David Murphy, a brother-in-law of the murdered man, met his death. The mob were so intent on killing Redman that they fired helter skelter through their own ranks, and it was then that Murphy found his death. He was astride a gray horse, which started down Third street with the remainder of the mob when they left. A half-square from the scene, Murphy reeled and fell. Pritchard and Newitt hurried to his assistance, and he was carried into the court house, and medical aid summoned. Chief Pritchett telephoned for all the police and the officer at the hose house was placed on the watch. The body of Redman was conveyed to the court house. Murphy asked for a drink of water and said he resided in Mount Vernon. In twenty minutes afterward he was a corpse.

The mob, on leaving the scene, divided. At every corner they separated, and thus avoided the officers.

Victoria, B. C., dispatch:

Gold diggings that pay $10 a day have been discovered in the Cariboo District, and a band of miners have gone thither. In the Lilloet District there is much excitement. Indians have brought in $4,000 worth of gold dust from the Bridge river, some pieces weighing out as much as $10. It is believed that new and rich gold fields have been found.

Independence Day was celebrated with the usual rejoicing throughout Central America.

President Zoto, of Honduras, advocates Central American Confederation and promises as soon as a conference for that purpose shall be inaugurated to resign the Presidency of Honduras, and to pledge himself not to accept any office under the Government of the Confederation.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

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Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated

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Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

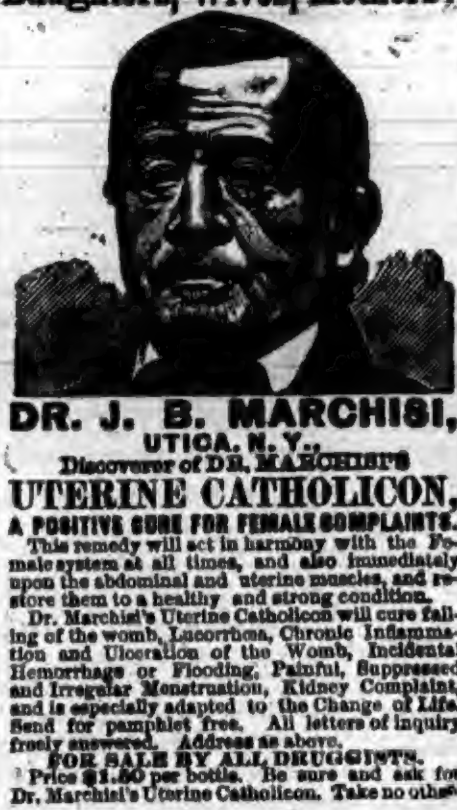

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

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Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

So F. E. Davenport.

Consult and secure the advantages of DR BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. [illegible] Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N.Y. Send for circular LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

LA MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
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RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
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STOVES & RANGES.
LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
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POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

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The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

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TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
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DR HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 2[illegible] Wash. Avenue. ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 25th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS

AUBURN. INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THERE is a saloon to every 160 of the population of Chicago.

THE net profit of the Cincinnati Exposition was $19,000; expenses $65,000.

THE majority of Hon. A. H. Stevens for Governor of Georgia, is about 80,000.

SEVERAL cases of Asiatic cholera are reported on the Italian frontier of France.

VERMONT has sixteen saving bank and 42,583 depositors, with $12,675,-260.71 to their credit.

THE town of Pullman expects at no distant day to have a harbor equal to that of Chicago.

TWELVE HUNDRED miles of railroad were built in the United States during the month of September.

TEN MILLIONS of acres of land have recently been opened to settlement in Dakota by Secretary Teller.

FORTY years ago Judge Folger belonged to a fire company, wore a red shirt, and trained with "the boys."

THE M. E. Church Extension Society has built 3,850 churches since 1865, and is now building 450 a year.

RANDOLPH, Vermont, has a factory which separates a bushel of seeds from one hundred bushels of apples in one hour.

DIRECT telegraphic communication has been established between Callao, Peru, and the United States and Europe.

THE Mayor and City Councilors of Williamsport, Pa., have been indicted for failing to keep the street in proper condition.

THE outlook in Tennessee indicates the election of the Republican candidate for Governor, though the Democrats may carry the Legislature.

NOT more than three and probably only two of the present Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin will be returned to the next Congress.

THE woman suffragists of Nebraska are very confident of carrying the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution at the coming election.

HALL, the defaulting auditor of Newark, New Jersey, has lain in jail at Hamilton, Ontario, six months, while extradition proceedings have been in progress.

THE old saying of "carrying coals to Newcastle," has had its illustration in the arrival at San Francisco of an Australian steamer bringing $312,000 in treasure.

THE recent election in Delaware was about a stand-off, showing a large Republican gain, with fair prospects that the Republicans may carry the State in November.

THERE is some hope yet for the Jews in Russia. Six of the leaders of the riotous outrages againt these persecuted people have been tried and sentenced to prison at Balta.

THE total amount of property assessed in Kentucky for 1882 is $368,-302,448, in which the colored people are represented by $3,129,020. The valuation exceeds that of 1881, $8,768,066.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, whose majority for Governor of Georgia is 60,000, has forwarded his resignation as member of Congress for the Eighth District, and a special election to fill the vacancy will be held November 7.

A suit for $5,000 has been brought by a Chicago parent against a medical inspector who vaccinated his daughter with unhealthy virus. The operation transformed a healthy child into a hopelessly bed-ridden invalid.

ONE of the largest meat packing houses in Chicago has put up two ice machines, and will depend upon artificial ice in preference to the natural product so near at hand in the greatest abundance.

PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton College, has introduced the subject of civil service reform in that institution, and intends sending out his students with a well-grounded detestation of the spoils system and a correct idea of the true one.

ONE of the great mysteries of the campaign is that the strident wind of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Wood is not heard roaring the "arraignment of the Republican party" on the blood-curdling subject of "trace-chains, socks, shirts and drawers."

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

STATISTICS showing the extent and importance of the coal-producing resources of Illinois have been compiled by the State Labor Bureau. Illinois will show for 1882 an aggregate product of 9,115,853 tons of coal, an increase of 50 per cent. during the past two years.

THE Chicago Beef Company has commenced business in New York city, and for its first move offered beef at four cents a pound less than the market prices, creating great excitement and indignation among the resident dealers.

IT is announced that the managers of the Garfield fair, at Washington, propose to arrange for a grand prize military drill, and invite all the crack military companies in the country to compete for the prizes. It is said the committee will fix the date for the drill about the 1st day of December.

A WRITER in an English newspaper thinks that the teeth of Americans must be getting into a very disastrous condition when it requires twelve large factories, turning out 10,000,000 artificial teeth a year, to supply the annual loss, and $2,500,000 worth of old to stop up the cavities that appear in natural teeth.

THE New York Society for the prevention of cruelty to children has, during the past four months, received and investigated nearly a thousand complaints; prosecuted more than three hundred offenders, securing convictions in all but five cases, and sent more than six hundred children to homes or public institutions.

VICTOR HUGO'S latest predictions are that France and Spain are destined to be the foremost representatives of civilization; that the Turks will be driven out of Europe, and that the twentieth century will see all Africa civilized by means of the Mediterranean powers, including England, owing to her possession of Gibraltar.

THE net income of the United States Post-office Department for the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1882, was about $1,500,000—that is, not only did the receipts meet all expenditures, and they exceeded the expenditures by $1,500,000. Since the breaking up of the Star Route abuses, the department has been rapidly becoming self-sustaining.

AN Ashtabula man named Taylor had some trouble about seats at a circus, and was ejected from the tent, receiving some injuries. He got out legal papers, followed the show to Warren, O., and attached the ticket wagon after the afternoon performance. The manager retained a lawyer, who assured him the papers were solid. So they compromised the matter, Taylor receiving $700.

A CHICAGO man has invented and patented a hand grenade for extinguishing fires, which stands the test of experiment and is believed to be a valuable invention. The grenade is constructed of glass, in the shape of a round bottle with a short neck, and it contains a chemical solution charged under pressure with fire-extinguishing gasses, which, when liberated, diffuse themselves and extinguish the flames surrounding it.

MORMON leaders are more defiant and outspoken in their opposition to the anti-polygamy bill. The board of education has been restrained by injunction from contracting for school-books for the public schools containing 40 per cent. of Mormon sectarian matter. Returns of registration are published showing 34,000 names; four out of nine are those of women, and three out of four are Mormons.

THE London Truth gives the following opinion in regard to the education of children: "The school hours ought to be shortened. All the work should be in school, in alternate hours for study and repetition. There should be no evening preparation at home and no child ought to be tought anything but to tell the truth and say, 'If you please,' and 'No, thank you,' much before 7 years of age. Two years later he would, I venture to predict, be a fair better scholar than the average 9-year-old victim of the school board, and he would, furthermore, have the chance of being a fine healthy, happy, and well-grown urchin.

ENGLISH scientists are having quite a scare over the comet. A special dispatch says: Richard A. Proctor, who denied that it was the comet of 1843 and 1880, now finds he made a mistake, and so has withdrawn his statement. More cautious astronomers than he have no doubt of the identity of the comet, and believe it will return, at latest, in October, 1883, and then fall into the sun with disastrious results to our planet. It is said, on good authority, this is the opinion of the most eminent scientists of the day, C. Piazzi Smith, Astromomer Royal for Scotland, in particular, making no secret of his belief.

THE excessive imports continue to increase, and it is not a good sign. The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during September amounted to $11,800,238, being $981,961 more than for the same month last year, $1,737,-959 more than for the corresponding month in 1880. The goods marketed during the month amounted to $12,-049,558, or a trifle in excess of the imports. For the nine months ending with September the total importations were $105,218,401, or $17,378,116 more than for the corresponding period last year, $4,417,682 more than for the corresponding period in 1880, and $32,-071,669 in excess of the nine months of 1879. For the nine months ending with September the goods thrown on the market amounted to $103,974,843, against $90,967,169 for the same time last year, and $95,426,062 in 1880.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent in Union and Van Buren townships, Hancock County, Ohio.

Henry Coons, a Louisville fireman, was killed by Policeman Lapell because he slandered the character of Lapell's daughter.

A fall of rock in the Republican Iron Mine, at Republic, Mich, instantly killed four workmen and seriously injured another.

The net revenue from the money-order division of the Postoffice Department for the past fiscal year will exceed $300,000.

Alex. H. Stephens was elected Governor of Georgia. The returns indicate the success of the entire Democratic State ticket.

A barrel containing 50,000 breech-loading caps exploded at Bridgeport, Conn., demolishing the building, but injuring no person.

The bodies of the sixteen victims of the steamer Lee horror have been recovered. All, save two, were burried at Yucatan landing.

It is now claimed that Stephens' majority in Georgia will reach 60,000. Gastrell will contest the election, claiming fraud and intimidation.

The wife of General Elisha T. Marshall, nee Janet Rutherford, has sued for a divorce in Philadelphia, alleging grave abuses on her husband's part.

Leopold Furrer, President of the Board of Supervisors of Yuma, Cal., was killed by a man named Dochny for refusing to pay an imaginary debt.

The development of four cases of small-pox in the northern part of Delaware County, Indiana, has caused intense excitement. One case proved fatal.

The defalcation of Cashier Wellington, of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, N. Y., is $31,000. The bank examiners say the institution is perfectly sound.

At Jacksonville, Ala., John Brooks, a negro, who had confessed to outraging a little girl, was taken from the Sheriff by a crowd and hanged in the outskirts of the city.

The steamer Mount Lebanon was left in a disabled condition in mid-ocen by the steamship Gellert. The latter towed the Lebanon 110 miles before the cables parted.

Charles Irving, aged 16, stabbed and killed Chilton Clemmons, 19 years old, near Georgetown, Ohio, Sunday night, during a dispute after leaving church. The youthful murderer escaped.

At Sextonville, Wis., Arthur Van Deusen shot his father-in-law, Ephraim Dougherty, dead, in self-defense. The old man had his son-in-law covered with a revolver when he fell.

The Rev. J. P. Denton, State Superintendantent of instruction of Arkansas, suicided at Fayettville, while mentally deranged, by throwing himself from the balcony of a residence.

Deputy Sheriff Pratt was shot and killed, near Mariana, Ark., while in pursuit of a horse thief. The owner of the stable in which the thief had taken refuge, mistook Pratt for the thief.

At a meeting in New York, a member of the committee investigating the condition of the Fenian "skirmishing" fund, said enough evidence had been procured to send the trustees to the Penitentiary.

It is stated that Senator David Davis will marry Miss Addie Burr, of Warrenton, N. C., early in November. The young lady formerly resided at Como, near Sterling, Ill., and her aged parents still live there.

Henry Sneider is wanted at St. Louis on the charge of poisoning by arsenic John Kranz and his wife, for the purpose of becoming possessed of $200 which they had, Kranz died, and his wife is very low.

While baptism was being conferred near Canton, Ga., Sunday, a bridge crowded with spectators gave way, precipitating 200 persons in the water. No lives were lost, but many limbs were fractured.

Will Rose, who left Danville, Ill., six weeks ago on a bicycle trip to San Francisco, has arrived at Cheyenne, Wy. T. He made 1,400 miles on his "wheel," and will proceed no further, fearing snow in the mountains.

The executors of John H. Swift, a New York merchant, who died in 1881, leaving bequests amounting to $1,000,000, now ask for a judicial interpretation of the document, as his estate is not valued at more than $200,-000.

During a horse race Sunday morning at Lexington, Ill., between animals ridden by Elmer Enoch and Grant Preble, the former's horse fell and broke its neck, and Preble was thrown from his steed and his thigh bone smashed.

Mr. Pierce's house at Dallas, Texas, was invaded by a burglar, and when the owner appeared on the scene the burglar threw a lighted lamp at him, causing the destruction of the house and an adjoining cottage by fire.

Professor Frisbie, of the Washington Observator, says the comet's nucleus is constantly changing in color, size and shape and that great internal disturbances are taking place. He estimates the length of the tail at 50,000,-000 miles.

The German steamer Herder, from New York for Hamburg, with 268 passengers, went ashore near Cape Race, N. F. during a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed without accident but it is believed the ship and cargo will be a total loss.

Two daughters of Mr. Rosecrans, residing at Lowell, Kan., were burned to ashes by the destruction of their house by fire. The oldest could have escaped, but in attempting to rescue her little sister met her firey fate.

George J. Raymond, of Boston has attached the property of the Commercial Agency for $75,000, alleging that their false and malicious rating of his mercantile standing caused his failure and ruined his business prospects.

At Monroe, Me., on the fair grounds, a runaway trotter killed Adelbert Kelley, and then came in collision with a double team, breaking the sulky shaft, driving it through the neck of one of the horses, killing it instantly.

The sorghum crop raised in Champaign County, Ill., is now being harvested, and one company is manufacturing a fine grade of sugar at the rate of 4,000 pounds per day, for which a Chicago firm has offered 8½ cents delived in that city.

Great excitement prevails in Lincoln County, Mo., because the County Court levied a tax of 1 per cent on property to pay a judgment on railroad bonds amounting to $300,000. The people will resist the levy by every legal means.

A cultured lady of 50 years, of great business tact, whose husband is a large manufacturer at Bluffton, Ind., is alleged to have contracted an unwifely attachment for a young and confidential clerk of her husband. It is understood a divorce suit is pending.

The Irish World, having come to the conclusion that there is now no Land League in Ireland, closes its fund for that organization and remits its balance, $17,424, to Treasurer Egan. The World's total remittances amounted to $342,548.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

Frank James, the outlaw, has surrendered to Governor Crittenden at Jefferson City, Mo. He will be delivered to the Jackson County authorities. Mrs. Jesse James has contracted for a monument to be erected on her husband's grave.

James Stainters, an employe of the Brush Electric Light Company, in New York, while adjusting a line, received a shock which caused death almost instantly. The skin of his hands was all seared off as if they had been burned.

Dunkle, of Kewanee bank robbery notoriety, conducted Detective Johnson to a spot near the town where a sack of gold containing $5,000 was buried. Thus all the money has been recovered, and the participants in the theft are in custody.

The main steam-pipe under the wash-house of the towboat Fred Wilson exploded when in the vicinity of Ghent, Ky., and John Robinson, who was shaving himself at the time, cut himself so badly by being thrown headlong that he died in two hours.

The Coroner's Jury investigating the Harlem River tunnel collision says the telegraph operator, Conductor Rood of the New Haven train, the New York Central Company, and a brakeman, are guilty of culpable criminal negligence in the discharge of their duties.

Sixty miners had a narrow escape from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's mine. The regular means of exit burned, and the men escaped through gangways leading to another mine. The agonizing cries of their relatives were pitiful, and many of the men fell senseless on reaching the open air.

Christian County, Illinois, the scene of the Emma Bond outrage, comes to the front with another murder of peculiar atrocity. John Leigh and John Rigsby quarreled over their land, and Leigh offered his son $1,000 to kill Rigsby, which he did. Young Leigh fled, and if found, a mob will kill him at once. His father is in jail, and in danger of the mob.

Adolph Marceaux became offended at Carencro, La., about some imagined wrong, got up a party of friends in military fashion, and marched to a hall where a festival was being held. Arriving there, they opened fire on the assemblage killing a girl named Domingue instantly and mortally wounding her brother. A sheriff and posse are hunting the assassins.

At the Jefferson College Hospital, Philadelphia, a few days a go, Dr. Little performed an interesting operation on a young Irishman, whose eye had been burned by sulphuric acid, destroying the conjunctiva. The corresponding part of a rabbit's eye was cut out and stitched onto the injured part of the man's eye, and it is believed now the operation of transplanting will be entirely successful.

Henry Ward Beecher, at the autumn meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Congregational churches, took occasion to withdraw from membership in the association. His pulpit teachings, he thought, took a range unauthorized by the denomination, and he did not propose that the association should be compelled to defend him. Future punishment, he claimed, would be mental, not physical; and the fire and brimstone hades he denounced as a barbaric slaughter-house notion. The doctrine of original sin, also, came under his displeasure, but in the Trinity and Divinity of Christ he was a firm believer.

Foreign.

Chili's refusal to withdraw any of her demands has put a stop to the Peruvian negotiations for peace.

Head-cheese, manufactured by local butchers, has poisoned thirty persons at London, Ont.

The decrease of specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany since last report amounts to $9,050,000.

William, youngest son of Prince Bismarck, has been elevated to the rank of Governor Councilor.

A Paris journal asserts England is negotiating for the purchase of 200,000 Suez Canal deligation shares.

Overdank, the bomb-maker of Triest, has been charged before a court-martial with desertion and high treason.

The German Conservatives are sanguine of gaining seventy seats in the Reichstag in the pending election.

Land agitation in the Highlands of Scotland will be resumed under the leadership of Professor Blackie and others.

The energy shown by the Hungarian Premier in surpressing the anti-Jewish riots has elicited the thanks of the Austrian Emperor.

Terrific lightning and rain storms, accompanied by slight shocks of earthquake, occurred on the Isthmus during the last days of September.

The steamer Mount Lebanon, which was deserted by the Gilbert in mid-ocean, some days ago, arrived at Halifax with its propeller gone.

The Sultan and the Khedive are very bad friends. The Sultan has forbidden recruiting in Turkey of the Khedive's future bodyguard.

The Sultan declares if Lord Dufferin does not answer his note inquiring when the British will evacuate Egypt, he will appeal to the powers.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, the contralto, died Wednesday at Carlsbad, Germany. While her health was not robust, her demise was unexpected.

It is believed the Federal Council of Switzerland will forbid the recruiting at Berne for the Egyptian gendarmerie as a breech of international law.

There is much excitement in British Columbia owing to the discovery of gold in the Cariboo and Bridge River districts. Bands of miners have departed to search for the glittering dust.

President Caledron, of Peru, who had been imprisoned by the Chilians during the past year, and Minister Logan, are at Arequippa, Peru, treating for peace.

Pauperism is increasing to an alarming extent in the south of Ireland. A project is on foot of sending 1,000 men and women to Canada at a cost of £7,000.

The indictment against the Egyptian leaders contains three counts: Instigating the Alexandria massacre, directing the burning of the city, and abusing a flag of truce.

It is reported at London that the Irish Catholic hierarchy have decided not to allow the priests to attend the forthcoming national convention, of which Parnell is to be the head and front.

The officers of the Irish National Land League of America have issued a circular, entering an emphatic protest against the Irish World's statement that the League no longer exists in Ireland.

There is a threat of a strike by about 490,000 miners in the various collieries of England, Scotland and Wales. the men say they cannot live at the present wages, and the owners say they cannot afford to pay the advance demanded.

Arabi Pasha has good reasons to fear for his life. The Kehdive has remarked that there is not room for himself and Arabi in Egypt, while one of the ruler's followers expressed a desire to treat the chief prisoner to a cupful of bad coffee.

All the Irish priests, save those under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop McCabe, have been granted permission by their superiors to take part in the popular political movements for the amelioration of the condition of the country.

Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont., during his sermon Sunday, referred to the condition of Ireland. He said there was proportionately less crime on the island than in England, Scotland and Wales, and opposed the disintrigation of the empire, but favored the home-rule project.

THE STATE.

Vigo county's quota of the Morton monument fund, $1,000, has been raised and paid over to the treasurer.

Ed. Mooney, a young man living at Smithland, brutally assaulted his mother, beating her in a shameful way. He was arrested and fined only $8.50.

There has been a complete shut down of the mines at Canalburg, ten miles east of Washington, said to have been brought about by the mine owners to crush out the recently organized Knights of Labor.

Eva Sheckles and May Phillips the latter a daughter of a respectable citizen of Lewisville, took arsenic and morphine at Greenfield on Saturday. Miss Philips vomited up her poison and recovered, but Miss Sheckles died. A quarrel with lovers is the alleged cause.

Milton Newson, who with his wife, worked on the farm of the Hyne brothers, near Stewartsville, Gibson county, thought his wife granted too many favors to the brothers, and so put strychnine in the molasses. The timely aid of a physician prevented three funerals, and Newson escaped.

Ed. Neal, while drunk, made an attempt to enter the residence of Mrs. Gray, at Shelbyville, whose husband was away from town on busines. He tried all the doors, and when he finally succeeded in gaining an entrance, Mrs. Gray hit him in the head with an ax, inflicting a very severe injury, which may result in his death.

William Carrier, a boarder at the Dodge house, at Fort Wayne, was terribly cut with a razor in the hands of John Peterson, a fellow boarder, two weeks since, and was able to leave the hospital only five days ago. On Sunday night he eloped with Flora Miller, daughter of the landlady. Carrier is the son of a minister now living at Charlevoix, Michigan.

Mrs. Minnie Rooff, of New Albany, was burned to death by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. She was alone, and was just closing up the house preparatory to visiting a neighbor's, when the accident occurred. She leaped upon a bed, with the intention of smothering the flames, but had inhaled them to such an extent that she was dead when found by her husband some hours later. The bed was on fire, but was soon extinguished.

Bogus Nautch Girls.

The Cincinnati Gazette exposes the fact that the "Nautch girls" who traveled with Snelbaker's show were no other than the Vivian sisters, a company of well-known variety actresses, "made up" and colored to suit the parts. The truth was brought out in a singular manner. A lady missionary who had just returned from India, accompanied by a young Hindoo girl, was to give a lecture in the city the same night on which the "Nautch girls" performed. The reporter borrowed the Hindoo Maiden and attempted to interview the "Nautch girls," when the managers owned up the fraud. The "Nautch girls" themselves thus relate their experience:

"Oh, what a dreadful time we had. You see we have been but a short time in this country, having come from England with Jarrett to do the skipping-rope dance in "Cinderella." This engagement came prematurely to a close, and we were left in New York almost without means. Col. Snelbaker suggested to us—that is, we three and Lizzie Latelle, then of our party—the Nautch-girl scheme. We had never seen a Nautch girl; but no matter, a ballet-master, one Novissimo, was brought in and we were taught the proper steps, and as the salrrry offered was large the farce began. A costume was selected, modeled after an Egyptain mantle ornament, our faces, arms, and busts painted with a copper-colored mixture, and we were taken heavily veiled to Philadelphia, where our debut was to be made. It was really dreadful. We were prisoners for six mortal weeks, not even being allowed to speak to any of the company, who for a long time actually believed us to be the genuine article. At the Smedley house we were registered as Hindoos, and being left in the room by our agent and supposed interpreter, went an entire day without food or fire, not daring to speak to any one. Emily tried to make signs to the waiter, but we all laughed so heartily at the queer plight we were in that the fellow thought we were making sport of him, and hurried out of the room. Our food was served without knives or forks when we did get anything, as Hindoos were supposed to either eat with their fingers or chop-sticks. So we went from place to place, wrapped up in huge cloaks, with veils closely drawn, until, as you know, the exposure came, and tha Nautch girls ceased to be attractive.

The Chinese as Cattle Tenders.

Corwin Anderson, one of the most extensive breeders of fancy and common cattle in Kentucky, has lately been in Denver, engaging Chinamen for his farms. His plantations are extensive. He has employed hundreds of negroes to do his work, and while he has always paid them well, he claims that they have been lazy and did not earn the money they received. Besides that, they were not disposed to learn, and to infuse into their minds any new ideas as to the science of agriculture or stock raising was almost impossible. This inactivity and stubborn-mindedness has been detrimental to his interests, and he determined upon employing Chinamen. His arrangements in Denver are such that he has reason to think that within a month his cattle will be watched by Chinese employes.

He says that the Chinamen possess all the qualities wanted. They are cleanly, and their great imitative powers will soon place them on a par with the white race so far as agricultural knowledge and intelligence go. Then they are steady workers, too, and with them there will be no basking in the sun or sleeping behind a fence. Mr. Corwin does not expect to make any money from a cut in wages. He will pay the Chinamen as much as he has been giving his colored help, and will rely upon the difference in work done to establish the wisdom of his new move. Large numbers of the oldest planters who heretofore have been wedded to old ideas and old ways of doing things, stand ready to emulate the example of Mr. Corwin if he succeeds. There will, it is expected, be considerable trouble over the matter, as the colored population will not quietly submit to being ousted from their places, their old homes and associations.

The Coming Bonnet.

Boston Traveller.

There was never less to say of millinery than this year, for everything is worn and nothing looks odd, or attracts more than a passing glance. The only general rule is that hats are large and bonnets small, and the most utterly utter of all is a small bonnet sans strings, although these are limited to young ladies. The large hats carry off an incredible amount of trimming, although is a matter the wearer can regulate at her own sweet will.

Velvet and plush are used either singly or in combination, and often in two colors; the brim of one fabric and color, the crown of the other fabric in a contrasting color; the ties, usually of the Ottoman repped ribbon, are of the same color as the brim, while the plumes are shocked in the two colors, or, if the contrast is too striking, are of the same color as the strings and brim. Velvet ribbon is used for ties on some bonnets, but it is not so popular as the softer rep. It crushes in tying, and looks shabby after its first freshness is worn off. Feathers are used in trimming in great profusion and infinite variety. Heads and breasts, and often the whole bird, with beak and claws gilded, are used; ostrich plumes, not the long ones, but the tips and toes of demi-length, are seen often.

Colors range through olive tones, crushed strawberry and terra cotta shades, Indian and electric blue. White opera hats are conspicuous by their absence.

WASHINGTON.

The indications regarding the tobacco crop of the country are more favorably now than they were a month or more ago. The reports from Connecticut and other New England tobacco sections, and likewise from the tobacco regions of Pennsylvania were not favorable. Now, however, it is learned that the Virginia and North Carolina crops are likely to be very valuable and the "North Carolina bright tobacco" is reported the finest crop ever grown in the State.

Great regret is felt here over the abandonment of the effort to reach Lieutenant Greeley at his signal station at Lady Franklin Bay. He has been there nearly a year already, and the record of observations made during that time would not only be very valuable in itself, but is desired to be used in connection with those from the other stations in the International circumpolar chain. There are twelve of these stations which have been opened by the various nations on the seventy-first parallel, or as nearly so as possible. Two of them are occupied by the United States, two by Russia, one by England and Canada, and one each by Germany, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton has issued an order that all letter-carriers while on duty must wear their full uniform, under penalties of suspension and loss of pay.

Some figures recently prepared at the Treasury Department regarding the public debt are quite interesting. They show that the annual interest charge is now $1.09 per head for all persons in the United States. In 1865 it was at its highest, being $4.29 per person. In the following year it was $4.12, and a year later $3.84. From that time it gradually lessened, until in 1871 it touched $3 per head, and later $2. Now it has fallen to $1.09 per capita, and soon must go below that.

Representative Republicans from Pennsylvania claim that the election of General Beaver is assured; that Democratic stagnation has offset the Independent movement.

From statistics prepared by Inspector General of Steam Vessels Dumont for his annual report, it appears that there were 5,117 steam vessels in service during the fiscal year 1882, with a total tonnage of 1,278,564 and with 20,457 licensed officers. During that period 338 were placed in the service against 243 the previous fiscal year; the increase in tonnage for the year was 7,456 against 82,195 for the year previous, and the number of officers licensed was 2,659, an increase of 1,532 over the previous year. The figures indicate a considerable increase in the number of new vessels, but the decreased tonnage shows they are mostly of small size. A noticeable circumstance is the small increase of the traveling and miscellaneous expenses, which are but $200 in excess of the expenses of the year 1881, or a total of about $67,800. In 1874, with little more than one-half the number of vessels now in service, the expenses were $64,100.

The Treasury Department has decided to act in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court at San Francisco, relative to the right of Chinese subjects to visit the United States under the recent act of Congress. Their decision was substantially that the statute must be made to harmonize with extradition treaty, and that tee law cannot be construed as forgidding the landing of merchants, travelers, students, etc, they not being laborers.

The total values of exports of petroleum and petroleum products during August, 1882, were $3,599,440; during August, 1881, $5,962,939. For the eight months ending August 31, 1882, they were $30,946,856, and for the corresponding period of the previous year $30,409,259.

The trial of A C Soteldo for killing his brother came up Monday. The murder occurred last February in the office of the National Republican, and grew out of a criticism which appeared in the paper, and gave offense to A M Soteldo, who was a clerk in the office of the District Commissioner. A M and A C Soteldo, the latter then a prominent press correspondent, went to see the managing editor Clarence Barton, about the matter. An altercation ensued in which Barton drew his revolver and began firing. A C Soteldo, as this story goes, thought his brother in danger and commenced likewise to shoot. One of his shots took effect in his brothers neck, killing him instantly. He was immediately arrested, and has been in jail ever since, bail being refused.

Ward and Salter, arrested for conspiracy in trying to obtain fiber paper and plates from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, had a preliminary hearing Monday morning. It is thought that they were actuated by a desire of revenge, and are not connected with counterfeiters.

General Butler has written two lengthy letters to the Democrats and Greenbackers of Massachusetts accepting the nomination for Governor of the State, tendered by both parties. The letters are dated from this city October 8, are very long, and were made public Sunday. He defines his position on civil service reform, the tariff and other measures and congratulates the fiat party that hereafter it can lay aside the word "greenback," as the designation of the party.

It is announced that a son of Col. J. P. Mosby, United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, has been appointed Vice Consul at that city.

It is announced that the American Public Health Association will hold its tenth annual session at Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing Tuesday, October 17, and ending Friday, October 20. This association now comprises nearly 1,000 members.

In order to facilitate the issue of the new gold certificates, Acting Secretary of the Treasury New Tuesday gave orders for printing certificates of the denomination of $20, $50 and $100, with engraved signatures like legal tender notes. These will be styled "Department Series," and will be issued from the Treasury at Washington. All the higher denominations of these certificates will be issued as at present, bearing the signature of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and will be issued from the Sub-Treasury there.

The total amount of 3 per cent. bonds issued to date is $257,310,500. The total saving in the annual interest by the exchange of 3½ per cents into 3 per cents is $1,296,852. A few applications for new bonds have been received since the exchange was suspended on September 20, but they will be considered until after November 1, and 3 per cent. bonds thereafter issued will only bear interest from November 1.

NEW YORK.

The failures last week number 111, of which eight occured in New York city. The principal assignments here are those of Blake, Mahon & Co. and Blake & Mahoney, in the iron trade, which created quite a ripple of excitement in that interest.

The monthly report of the City Comptroller shows that the net funded city debt on September 30, 1882, was $97 361,941.23; on August 31, 1882, the debt was $97,422,480,51, showing a decrease of $60,539.28.

A boy about 18 years old called at the police headquarters this morning and asked for a permit to carry a pistol. He was asked what he wanted to carry a pistol for, and replied, "To shoot President Arthur." He was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where he seemed much excited. In answer to questions from the court he said his name was William Martin; that he lived at No. 117 East Eighty-fourth street; that President Arthur used to live in the same house with his father eighteen years ago, when he was a roundsman. He said he had just come from the Penitentiary, where he served a term for larceny, and that when he did not steal, he blacked boots. He was committed for examination as to his mental condition.

The declaration of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, that the Land League had ceased to exist, has caused much commotion in Land League circles. Dr Wallace, President of the National League, said to-day that he admired Ford's frankness, but did not think his action would cause the disbandment of the League organization, of which he (Wallace) is President. Action of the conference in Ireland would be awaited before any important steps were taken here.

FOREIGN.

London, October 9—Davitt, in a speeck at Wexford, yesterday, declared that the Land League had inculcated principles which were eternal and indestructible, but he was disappointed at the outcome of the agitation. When the whole Irish race had rallied to the cry for the abolition of landlordism the league had by one tremendous sweep of the Government been arrested in its career. The Government had been furnished with a pretext for action by the outrages committed by some of the Irish people. Pleading for justice at Westminister, he said, was useless. The people should rely upon Irish detetermination to arraign landlordism before the civilized world as the cause of crime and disorder.

Farmer Hogan, who was shot at Ballina, on Saturday, died Monday.

Thirty persons have been poisoned here from eating head-cheese manufactured by local butchers. The physicians attribute the trouble to bristles chopped up with the skin of the pork, causing irritation of the stomach's inner coating and producing spasms, and vomiting. Some of the sufferers are very low, but it is supposed all will recover.

Bishop Walsh, who has just returned from Ireland, Sunday, in St. Peter's Cathedral, referred to the Irish question. He condemned in scathing terms the agrarian crimes, but quoted statistics to show that there was less crime in Ireland, proportionately than in England, Scotland and Wales. While opposing the disintegration of the Empire, the Bishop favored home rule for Ireland, similar to that enjoyed by Canada.

Odessa, October 9. The military tribunal in session at Balta, trying the cases of the anti-Jewish Rioters, condemned one of the leaders to two years, and five others from sixteen to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Constantinople, October 9—All the Powers, except England, Russia and France, have agreed upon a principle of license tax which the Porte proposes to levy upon foreigners doing business in Turkey.

London, October 10.—A conference of coal miners, representing nine counties of England, will meet at Manchester, Friday, to decide upon the time at which notices shall be given of a general stoppage of work, especially in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Lancashire. North Staffordshire coal mine owners have acceded to the application of the miners for an advance of ten per cent, in wages. Twenty thousand men are affected by the decision.

Cairo, October 10. Arabi Pasha believes his life is in danger. There have been certain incidents which might demoralize the Circassians guarding him. One of the khedive's adherents has been heard to say he would like to administer to Arabi a cup of bad coffee, and the khedive has remarked that he and Arabi could not live in the same country.

The Ohio Election.

Columbus, October 11—The reports from the election received up to the hour of going to press, show that it was "a glorious victory for the Democrats and anti-temperance and anti-liquor license aggregation. In 545 precincts the Democratic gain was 12,378 indicating that the state has been carried by about 20,000 majority. The Democrats claim 30,000 majority on the State ticket and the election of seventeen congressmen out of twenty-one. The Republicans concede a majority of 12,000, and the election of thirteen congressmen. The present delegation stands fifteen Republicans and five Democrats. In the next Congress Ohio will have twenty-one representatives. Governor Foster accounts for the Republican defeat on the ground that they had eight or ten candidates upon whom a bitter fight was made. He assigned as other reasons that the liquor interest went over in a body to the Democratic party. not only furnishing the means, but were also active in polling a full vote. He is of the opinion that if the Republicans had gotten out their vote the Democrats could not have carried the State.

The Republicans claim the election of Schultz, Taylor, Keifer, McCormick, Updegraff and McKinley certain, two others in doubt. At the Democratic headquarters they claim the following congressmen: Follett, Jordon, LeFevre Hurd, Hill, Converse, Wilkins, Foran, Seney and and Powell, and probably Geddes, Paige, Neal, Warren and Campbell. Gov. Fostor's own precinct, in Fostoria, gave a Democratic gain of seventy-eight.

Cincinnati, October 11. — This county has gone Democratic on the State ticket ten thousand, and on the county ticket three thousand. Hawkins the Democratic Enquirer candidate for sheriff, is probably defeated by a small vote. The latest from the State gives the Democrats a majority, of at least 25,000. The congressional delegation stands fifteen Democrats and six Republicans.

Columbus, October 11—Additional election returns are coming in slowly, as the Republicans are getting in more advices, they concede everything but a few congressmen. Estimates this morning put the Democratic majority in the state at 25,000, and make the congressional delegation stand fifteen Democrats to six Republicans. The election of McKinley in the nineteenth district, and of Robinson in the ninth, are in great doubt, and the Republicans must carry both to get six congressmen.

A peculiar feature of the contest, i that while Republicans were championing temperance, the prohibition vote has increased, and it is estimated has a larger per cent. of gain than th Democratic vote.

Cicinnati, October 11. Complete, but unofficial, returns from Hamilton county shows the following Democratic majorities: Newman, secretary of State, 10,650; Okey, judge of the supreme court, 9 809; Weible, board of public works, 9,734; Hawkins, sheriff, 111; Dalton, clerk, 937; Pugh, prosecuting attorney, 2,636; Muscroft, coroner, 2,344; Robertson, recorder, 2,728; Kuhl, county commissioner, 3,177; Cosgrave, county solicitor, 3,555; Fowler, board of control, 3,559; Applegate, infirmary director, 381; Follett, congress, First district, 1,763.

The Republicans still claim the election of Beresford for sheriff.

The city was al excitement Wednesday morning on account of the mob which invaded Evansville and broke open the jail, taking therefrom Hume Redman, who was charged with murdering his wife, Eva, on last Friday night, and killing him in the street, and the subsequent events which have followed and are narrated below. The first intelligence received by the officers was at ten minutes past 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, when night-turnkey Hatmacher, received a telephone message from Ullmer's brewery, that a masked mob had passed up the streets on horseback. Hatmacher immediately notified Newitt, who hastened to the jail. Hatmacher after notifying Newitt want to the Sheriff's residence and gave the alarm. Sheriff Kerth and deputies Mauntie and Morten and Tom Kerth, jr., were on the alert prepared to defend the jail and the prisoner. Newitt soon arrived and went into the clerk's office to telephone for assistance. He heard the clattering of the horses' hoofs coming up the bouldered street, and hurried back into the jail.

Sheriff Kerth was at the front door of the Court House, when the mob arrived. The mob dismounted, picketed their animals, left a guard to cover their retreat, and captured all citizens who happened to be attracted to the scene, while a portion of the mob made a dive for the jail. Kerth fired at them, but they did not falter; they took him a prisoner and were into the front yard in a jiffy. Two blows were sufficient to break in the outside wooden door, and they were in the jail defending their post.

Newitt Morton and Tom Kerth, Jr., opened up a brisk fire, which was responded to by the mob, who poured a fusilade through the door. Chisels and sledge hammers were soon brought, and willing hands went to work, and in a twinkling the jail door was open. Newitt ran back to Redman's cell and said to him, "I done all I could for you. They will get you!" and he replied, "Give me a revolver and I will kill some of the s— of b—." When the jail door was opened, the mob rushed through the corridors to Redman's cell, and in a minute it was opened and Redman in their power. They tied his hands with a rope, and led him out.

The officers, all this time, were trying to escape from the jail and get assistance, so as to capture the mob or some of them. Newett managed to get into the Sheriff's residence, and ran up stairs to the front window, which be opened and blew his whistle. Then the mob followed him and threw him down stairs. When he got up the mob were bringing Redman out of the front door. They were ordered to halt, when their leader replied, "We are from Posey county, and came after Redman, and we are going to have him." The alarm of fire having been given out in the city, the chemical engine came rapidly up the street, and struck the buggy, into which the mob had placed Redman, and overturned it.

This threw the mob into some disorder, and one of the leaders said, "Put him on horseback." Then the order was countermanded and orders were given to kill him on the spot. One of the band seized a sledge hammer and dealt Redman a powerful blow on the head, falling him to the ground.

At this point, Chief Pritchett arrived on the scene. One of the mob run up to him and said: "Go away from here Pritchett; we don't wan't to kill you," at the same time snapping a revolver in his face, but his hand was knocked up in the air before the weapon was discharged. By this time several officers were on the ground and without orders from their superior opened fire on the rapidly retreating mob. The mob fired as they retreated. They were well armed and a regular pitched battle was fought on Third street. The bullets whistled by in every direction. Chief Pritchett and and Detective Newitt led the fight against them and made an effort to capture some of them, but the firing was so hot that they were compelled to lie flat on the ground to escape death.

The result of th battle was that Redman was killed where he was stricken down with the sledge-hammer. Over two dozen pistol balls entered his body. It was at this place that David Murphy, a brother-in-law of the murdered man, met his death. The mob were so intent on killing Redman that they fired helter skelter through their own ranks, and it was then that Murphy found his death. He was astride a gray horse, which started down Third street with the remainder of the mob when they left. A half-square from the scene, Murphy reeled and fell. Pritchard and Newitt hurried to his assistance, and he was carried into the court house, and medical aid summoned. Chief Pritchett telephoned for all the police and the officer at the hose house was placed on the watch. The body of Redman was conveyed to the court house. Murphy asked for a drink of water and said he resided in Mount Vernon. In twenty minutes afterward he was a corpse.

The mob, on leaving the scene, divided. At every corner they separated, and thus avoided the officers.

Victoria, B. C., dispatch:

Gold diggings that pay $10 a day have been discovered in the Cariboo District, and a band of miners have gone thither. In the Lilloet District there is much excitement, Indians have brought in $4,000 worth of gold dust from the Bridge river, some pieces weighing out as much as $10. It is believed that new and rich gold fields have been found.

Independence Day was celebrated with the usual rejoicing throughout Central America.

President Zoto, of Honduras, advocates Central American Confederation and promises as soon as a conference for that purpose shall be inaugurated to resign the Presidency of Honduras, and to pledge himself not to accept any office under the Government of the Confederation.

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SMALL POX ERADICATED

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
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Burns relieved instantly.
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Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvey cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

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An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
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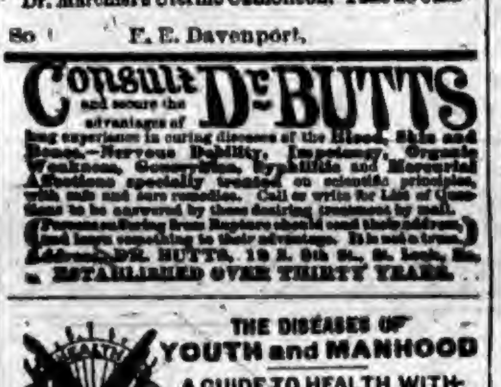

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So F. E. Davenport,

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr. BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.
(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)
Address DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

Parker's Hair Balsam
Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

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the
Best

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Send for circular.
LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Ag't.
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GET THE BEST!
RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES.
LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
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WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SNYDER & CULBERTSON, Ag'ts,
AUBURN, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

WHOLESALE LIST
TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS!
SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 28th, 1881. 2100 Wash. Avenue.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT 19th, 1882

HON. D. D. MOODY,

Candidate for Representative, will address the people on the political questions of the day at the following times and places. All mettings to be in the evening:

Newville,	Oct. 21
Richland Center,	Oct. 23
Franklin Center,	Oct. 24
Fairfield Center,	Oct. 25
Waterloo,	Oct. 26
Butler,	Oct. 27
Garrett	Oct. 28
Auburn,	Oct. 31

W. R. MYERS, candidate for secretary of state will be at Garrett, Oct, 19, and at Waterloo Oct. 24.

As we went to press last week, news came that Ohio went democratic. It turned out to be a sweeping victory that extended into every part of the state. The democratic majority was about 20,000, and they get 13 of the 21 members of congre s. Let every democrat turn out on election day and vote as the democrats of Ohio did, and Indiana will wheel into line in good style.

REV. D. F. KAIN and J. W. Baxter are working for prohibition. This may be well enough. But we submit that they have no right to go about the country claiming to be democrats, and at the same time working against Mr. Moody, the democratic candidate for legislature. Two years ago Mr. Moody helped Mr. Baxter into the office he now holds. It looks like a case of bad memory or of ingratitude.

THE Butler Record says that nothing can defeat their ticket in this county, but a light vote. Correct. That's what will do it. And it is a mighty light vote that some of them will get as matters now stand. The people are tired of voting for a man merely because he talks well, dresses well and spends his money freely. They are going to stand by men whose ability and integrity are unquestioned, men whom they have known for years, and whom they can meet as friends and equals everywhere.

IN Iowa, where prohibition is succeeding finely, the number of saloons increased nearly 9 per cent during the year 1881. In Indiana, under a license law the number decreased nearly 3 per cent, in the same year. In Michigan, it increased nearly 5 per cent, that year under a license law. In New Hampshire under prohibition, the traffic increased over 8 per cent. In Maine, a prohibition state, during the same year, it increared over 23 per cent. This shows whether prohibition can cure all the evils of intemperance, as its advocates claim it will. To an unprejudiced mind, it looks more like free whisky than temperance.

THE Butler Record, takes great pains to propagate a lie. It could have told the truth just as well, if in its article in reference to Judge Lowry, it wished to do so. The editor of the Record knows nothing about Judge Lowry's war record. If he did he would know, that the Judge did as much toward putting down the rebellion as he himself, or as the patrotic Glasgow, or as much as any republican who staid at home. And how does the Record know that "Glasgow was the friend of the soldier, when the soldier needed a friend." No doubt the Record man is one of those republicans who are admirers of all the confederate leaders who now vote the republican ticket, but look upon a democratic soldier who shed his blood for the Union, with a great deal of holy horror.

O. Z. HUBBELL, candidate on the republican ticket for joint representative made a speech to a fair sized audience, in the court room Saturday evening. Like most of the republican speakers, he made a number of very sweeping assertions in regard to the tariff and other questions, but never offered a word of proof to make his assertions good. Neither did he attempt to give reasons for the remarkable statements he made. Like Glasgow, he claimed that the tariff on goods imported into this country, was paid in the old country by the manufacturer, and that it did not come out of the consumer in this country, unless it was in the case of goods that were also manufactured here. Why did he not show how this was done? If he thinks the tariff on one class of goods is paid here, and on another class it is paid on the other side of the ocean, why did he not inform us, how it comes to be so? Why did he not tell us in what cities of Great Britane, our custom officers and custom houses are located in order that the dealers there may pay over their tariff money to United States custom officers. Under what law of congress are we able to collect our revenues in England instead of collecting them in our own ports of entry. We want explanation and proofs.

WEST VIRGINIA elected but one state officer this year, a supreme judge. The democratic candidate received a majority of 7000, which represents about the majority in that state.

WE occasionally hear some sour democrat—a disappointed office seeker—saying the democratic party made a great departure from its former record on the liquor question this year, and they can no longer remain with the party, or at least vote for its candidates for the legislature, because they are honest enough to come out and tell the people they are opposed to prohibition. Here are the democratic platforms adopted by the party in state conventions on this question.

PLATFORM JULY 5, 1856:

That while we are in favor of sobriety and temperance and all proper means for the promotion of these virtues, we are unconditionally opposed to the prohibitory liquor law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this state and to any enactment embodying the oppressive and arbitrary provisions of that law.

PLATFORM OF 1866:

RESOLVED, That all prohibitory liquor laws affecting the private rights of citizens to use their own time and innocent pursuits, or to force men to abstain by law, under pains and penalty, and should be discountenanced. The agencies of moral suasion are more in consonance with the character of our people and their institutions. The luxury of doing right without constraint is to all men an ennobling sentiment. We further believe that the people of Indiana have had quite enough of Main lawism, under the fanatical rule of men opposed to the democratic party in days gone by and with our consent that kind of legislation shall never be re-enacted in this state.

PLATFORM OF 1868:

That the attempt to regulate the moral ideas and appetites of the people by legislation is unjust and despotic, and we are opposed to that class of legislation which seeks to prohibit the people from the enjoyment of all proper appetites and amusements.

PLATFORM OF 1870:

That any attempt to regulate the moral ideas, appetites or innocent amusement of the people by legislation is unwise and despotic.

PLATFORM OF 1874:

That the act of February 27, 1873, commonly called the Baxter Bill has proved a failure, and is in many respects of doubtful constitutionality, and is no more efficient in restraining the evils of intemperance than a judicious and well regulated license law favoring its repeal.

PLATFORM OF 1876:

We believe that a license law properly guarded is the true principle in legislation upon the liquor traffic.

PLATFORM OF 1882:

The democratic party is now, as it has always been, opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and it is especially opposed to the proposed amendment to the constitution of Indiana, known as the prohibitory amendment, and we are in favor of the submission of said proposed amendment, as well as other proposed amendments, to the people, according to the provisions of the constitution for its own amendment, and the people have the right to oppose or favor the adoption of any or all the amendments at all stages of their consideration, and any submission of constitutional amendments to a vote of the people should be at a time and under circumstances most favorable to a full vote, and therefore should be at a general election.

Proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution:

Section 1 The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale in said state, spirituous, vinous, malt liquors, or any other intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific, mechanical and wines for sacramental purposes, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited in the State of Indiana.

Section 2. The General Assembly of the State of Indiana shall provide by law in what manner, by whom and at what place such liquors shall be manufactured or sold for medicinal, scientific, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

Article 16, Sec. 1 of our constitution provides that

Any amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and, if, in the General Assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the state; and, if a majority of such electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution.

As the labors of the constitutional convention of 1850 were drawing to a close, a committee consisting of ten members of the convention was appointed to prepare an address to the people, in which the main features o the constitution were to be set forth. The committee performed that duty, and the address was endorsed by the entire convention and was bound with the constitution and sent out to the people as a key or commentary explaining each article of the new constitution, and we give below what they said of the plan proposed for amending the constitution, which address is as binding and sacred as the constitution itself. We submit to our readers whether the men who made the constitution understood its meaning better than the delegates of the last republican state convention. Here is what the address says:

MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION:

Amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives. If passed by a majority of all the members elected to either branch, they are referred to the next regular session of the legislature, to be held two years thereafter. If passed by them a second time they are then, at the next general election, to be submitted to the people; and if they pass this final ordeal they become a part of the constitution.

In this way there will always occur a general election of members of the legislature, during the canvass for which the amendments that may have been proposed at the previous session can be brought in issue; and nearly three years must intervene from the time an amendment is first proposed before it can be finally adopted.

There was provided in the old constitution no mode of submitting to the people separate amendments. The advantage of this provision is, that without expense of a convention, the new constitution, if found faulty or deficient in any of its parts, may be amended and perfected.

GEO W. CARR, President.
WM. H. ENGLISH, Principal Sec'y.
George L. Sites, Robert M. Evans, Herman G. Barkwell, Assistant Secretaries.

[See page 31 of pamphlet entitled "Constitution of the state of Indiana, the address of the Constitutional Convention," published by Norman & Kent, at New Albany, in 1851.]

Where is the provision for the special election? "If passed by them a second time they are then at the next general election (not special) to be submitted to the people."

THE TRUE RULE

is, that whenever a large number of people of the state petition the legislature to propose an amendment to the constitution, the legislature in the first instance ought to propose, in order that public attention may be drawn to it and its merits or demerits be considered, and after being proposed in the first instance, it should be disposed of in the manner pointed out by the constitution and in accordance with the spirit and intention of the constitution. The party that stands by the method provided by the constitution for the submission of amendments to the constitution and accepts the duty which the constitution imposes upon the electors of the state respecting them and boldly and honestly meets the issue as it is required by the constitution to be met, will not be found wanting in public confidence.

A TEMPERANCE DEMOCRAT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

W. R. Myers, candidate for secretary of state on the democratic ticket, speaks here Tuesday evening Oct. 24.

Lowenstein & Rothschild are selling vast quanities of goods, and business is taking a boom for people who want winter clothing.

Miss Bateson, keeps filling up her stock of fancy and millinery goods, as often as the stock gets low.

Kendallville papers say 443 excursion tickets were sold at that place, for the Waterloo fair, 341 being sold on Thursday alone.

It is generally agreed that there should have been a street sprinkler used during the fair.

Brand & Duncan are getting a nice lot of winter apples from Steuben county, and are also shipping to other places what they can spare from their business here.

Boyer & Beidler did a big business during the fair.

Mary Beard, daughter of J. D. Beard, of Smithfield, and one of our well known teachers, has obtained a position in the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, at $60 per month. She has one of the higher departments, and her good fortune will be gratifying to her many friends in this county.

Spriggs and Roberts two of the stockmen who exhibited short horns at the fair, have got into a quarrel, about their premiums. Spriggs has published a number of articles in the Waterloo Press and Fort Wayne Gazette, in which he charges unfairness on the part of the committee on short horns. Both these gentlemen have fine stock, and it won't pay to get into a silly quarrel over that matter.

Our people will learn with regret the death of Dr. Shepherd's little son at their home in Ada, Ohio.

Quite a number of our citizens got ready to go to Angola to attend the fair last Thursday, and many of them went away after they found they could get no train home. No special trains were provided, and regular trains run in such a way they did not get home till two o'clock at night.

Miss Maggie Bateson has returned form Cleveland, where she has been to purchase a new stock of goods. They are now arriving every day, and ladies can find anything in the millinery and fancy goods line by calling at her store.

Dr. Darby is having a brick walk built on the north side of his residence. Had. and Frank are doing the work.

F. P. Blair visited his friends Will. Urie, at Burr Oak, Mich., and Clark Long, at Chicago, last week, and found them both prosperous and happy.

R. D. Tefft was in town Tuesday night, having in charge Texas Bill, whom he was taking to Michigan City.

Mrs. Leb Anderson was visiting her parents near Angola last week.

Mrs. Parmeter and daughter of Toledo, are the guests of her sister Mrs. J. S. Bowers.

Miss Jennie Moore, of Toledo, who has been visiting her sister Della, for the last two weeks, returned to her home Tuesday.

Miss Lizzie Dickinson, of Angola, spent a few days last week with her sister Mrs. C. W. Gillett.

Born to the wife of F. W. Willis Oct. 13, a son.

Mr. Frager has his sale next Saturday, preparatory to starting west.

A delegation of about fifty German Lutheran ministers changed cars here Tuesday for LaPorte, to attend conference.

Mrs. Clint Daylong is quite sick.

Geo. Morrell left yesterday for Marion, Iowa, where he has a position in a drug store.

Harry Ettinger a former Waterloo boy is visiting his sister Mrs. B. F. Kennedy this week.

In attempting to board a freight train at this place last Monday morning, A. Parks, a Lake Shore conductor was seriously injured. He is now improving as fast as can be expected.

The Lake Shore pay car passed through this place yesterday.

J. G. Brown has been given his old position as section foreman on the Lake Shore.

F. P. Blair resumed work Monday night, after enjoying a vacation for a couple of weeks.

Charlie Clark has left us, gone west to grow up with the country. We wish him abundant succes.

BUTLER.

Mrs. Rev. Wilkinson, is quite poorly again. She has been in feeble health all summer.

Bro. Garrison is slowly gaining again, and hopes are entertained that he will be on the streets again soon.

Milton Bowman is still quite low.

Our streets presented a gala day appearance on Saturday. Hitching places were at a premium.

Mrs. Stoner, of Metz, occupies Maggie Dills' old millinery stand.

The sale of Geo. Egnew's personal property amounted to over $800. His beautiful and commodious late residence is to let.

W. W. and Edwin Egnew, of Kansas City, and Detroit, were in attendance at the sale at their father's goods.

Hogs seem scarce in this locality, and prices run from $6 to $8 per hundred.

Quite a serious accident occured just west of the round house, on the Lake Shore road on the morning of the 13. Stock express No. 28 from the west, by some means broke in two, the forward section passing in on the switch all right, while the rear section fell behind and stood part on the main and part on the side track. No. 17, New York and Chicago express, limited, which does not stop here came thundering around the curve at a high rate of speed, not discovering the obstruction till within a dozen car lengths. The engineer reversed his engine and leaped in the ditch just in time to save his life. The engine plowed clear through two cars loaded with cattle, smashing them to kindling wood, yet strange to say did not injure but a single one so much as to prevent them from being immediately loaded into other cars and reshipped. No one hurt.

MARRIED:—Sunday evening Oct. 15, 82, at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. C. H. Wilkinson, Mr. David Knisley of the firm Knisley & Brothers, and Miss Eva Mason, all of Butler. They started east Monday afternoon to spend their honey moon on the banks of Harlem river. May hope and happiness ever crown these young hearts who walk forth with the morning star of promise glistening on their brows, and may each morning's dawn spring up anew, filling their lives with diamond joy dust, which may long float and sparkle, enclosing their home in gems jeweled in perpetual sunbeams of joy, beauty and peace.

PLEASANT CHAPEL.

The concert last night proved a success instead of a failure. It being the first ever held in the place. They did well.

Rev. J. N. McCurdy who has been visiting under the parental roof for some weeks, will soon return to his charge in Kansas, and his sister Ida will accompany him.

Dr. J. Kenestrick, of Angola, spent Sabbath with his parents and friends.

Mr. W. R. Emerson and his son-in-law S. Rose have returned from the Waterloo fair, they report a fine time. Mr. E. will soon start for Maylay, Kansas, on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. A. J. Crooks and will bring his daughter Mary home with him.

We had two book agents in our vicinity Sunday, Frand Bundy and Oscar Gerber.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Kimsely and little daughter Dessie of Butler, attended the concert at Pleasant Chapel. Miss Dessie sang a beautiful temperance song. Miss Zella McCurdy read a very fine selection on temperance. Miss Minnie Werrbaugh read an essay. Title, The Four Seasons and their Relations to Life.

Mr. J. H. McCurdy will teach the Pleasant Chapel school this winter. S.

MR. HUBBELL, in his Saturday evening speech, said, as so many of his party say, that a high tariff made the wages of employes in factories much higher and made the manufactured article cheaper. It was a surprise to hear such a thing, and no less surprising to find that some of his hearers believed it. Let us reason together. Let us analyze this argument, and it will stand like this: "Without a tariff, a yard of goods can be made at a cost of one dollar, and the men employed to make it get one dollar a day for their labor. Now, put a tariff of fifty cents a yard on these same goods, and they can be sold at seventy-five cents a yard, and the workmen will receive one dollar and a half a day, for their labor." They say the tariff can do both these things, make the goods cheaper and raise the price of wages. But the increase of wages and the increase in cost made by a tariff, must necessarily increase the cost of producing a yard of goods. But by republican ideas, the more you add to the cost of a thing, the cheaper it becomes.

THE Record says Glasgow is in favor of a free ballot and a full and fair count. How did he stand on the "full and fair count" business in 1876? That is what the people want to know. Was he then in favor of overturning the will of the entire nation as expressed by their votes, as his party then did by fraud and perjury? No doubt he was then as busy as any one in condoning the crime, and at the same time, crying aloud for a free ballot and a fair count.

THE Glasgow meeting at Waterloo during the fair, did not take place for want of an audience.

THE Steuben county teachers' institute begins Nov. 13, the same day as ours.

—Shaffer has the largest stock of furniture in DeKalb county.

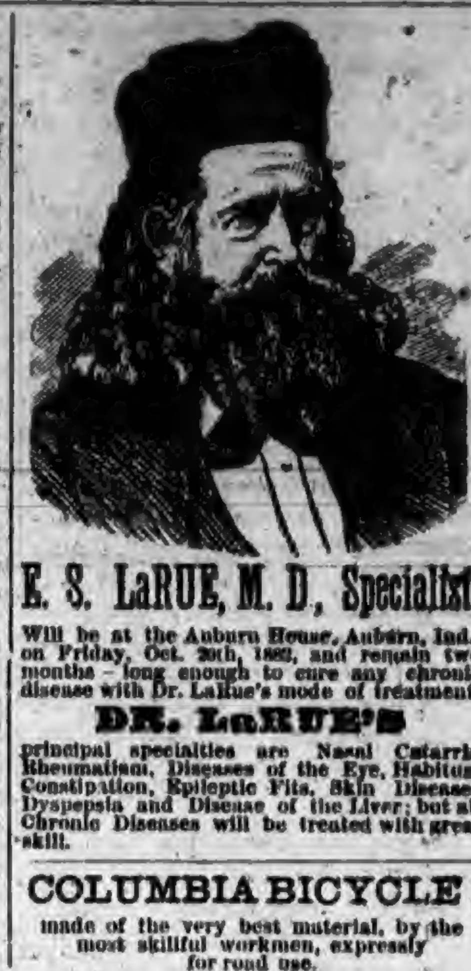

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Will be at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., on Friday, Oct. 20th, 1882, and remain two months - long enough to cure any chronic disease with Dr. LaRue's mode of treatment.

DR. LaRUE'S

principal specialities are Nasal Catarrh, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Eye, Habitual Constipation, Epileptic Fits, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia and Disease of the Liver; but all Chronic Diseases will be treated with great skill.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE!

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

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2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO. 10-13w.

THE newly elected members of congress from Ohio, will stand thirteen democrats and eight republicans.

WEST VIRGINIA gave a democratic majority last week, but it was greatly reduced from that of two years ago.

Lœwenstein & Rothschild

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NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
NEW PRICES!

Good Prints	4c
Best	5c
Good Unbleached Muslin, yard wide	6c
Dark Plaid Dress Goods	7c
Dark Worsted Dress Goods	8c
Good Bleached Muslin, yard wide	7, 8 and 10
Best Heavy Plaid Shirting	10c
All-Wool Black Cashmere	40c
A Good Felt Skirt	37½c

CLOTHING

Good Heavy Suits	$4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00
Fine Dress Suits	$10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00
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Ladies' Cloaks,
Dolmans,
Cloakings,
Dress Goods!
Silks,
Velvets,
Plushes,
Jeans,
Blankets!

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!

At Reduced Prices.

We have the largest stock to select from. Styles to suit all. Prices guaranteed the lowest. Give us a call before buying your winter supply.

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability. I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.
JAMES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.
JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years
PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money. Respectfully, F. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on accoun of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H. P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.
FRANK L HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes, in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience, that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,
SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3-cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known, to the people.

Auburn Courier.

Laocl and Miscellaneous.

—O high oh!

—Make kraut.

—Go to the fair.

—The corn crop is large.

—Not a circus this season.

—The theater season will soon open.

—Country schools begin next month.

—Leached ashes are used to fertilize ground.

—Old Mr. Rant has quit the ashery business.

—Sam. Buss made a trip to Chicago last week.

—Go and see Mrs. Clock's new millinery goods.

—Bab Lewis is over to the river this week hunting game.

—Verge DeWitt will move back to Auburn this fall.

—Charley Picker has put a coat of paint on his residence.

—Mr. Smith, in the north end, found his lost cow last Saturday.

—The fair is attracting considerable attention. Be sure and go.

—Milo Gunsenhouser had a short vacation in Chicago last week.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews attended the synod at Indianapolis this week.

—Miss Letitia Coats, has returned from her prolonged visit to Ohio.

—The boys say that Ora Shaffer is going to get up a band of his own.

—Mrs. Dillman of Bloomington, Ill., is visiting Mrs. George Schaab.

—A large train of passenger coaches went east over the B. & O. Tuesday.

—John Canon has moved into the Dills property on south Main street.

—Billy Little has fitted the Merica boys out with their winter supply of boots.

—Wm. Hyler will move his family to Angola, where they will reside in the future.

—James Henry and Hank Mader traded horses, but we don't know who got left.

—Miss Nellie Potter is managing Mrs. Little's millinery store during her absence.

—Cal. Husselman has one of the finest matched team of young mares in the county.

—E. Berry, on south Jackson street, has put down a new sidewalk. Patent applied for.

Mr. J. T. Board, Jeffersonville, Clark Co., was cured of dyspepsia by Brown,s Iron Bitters.

—The B. & O. road has gone to work in earnest to cut down the weeds along its right of way,

—John Kruger has erected a wood shed that makes his premises look like a railroad station.

—D. D. Moody and A. J. Little shook up the political situation at Sedan Monday evening.

—Dave Hampton and Fred Davis show up this week after a short absence from home.

—Mrs. Hampton, of Richmond, Ind., was visting her daughter Mrs. W. J. Austin last week.

—Geo. Patterson, wife and little son, of Warsaw, Ind., are in town. Mr. P. is dealing in lumber.

—Mrs. Campbell, of Kendallville, was a visitor in the family of Wm. H. McIntyre last week.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield, will sell you goods as cheap and as good as youcan get anywhere. tf.

—Anyone wanting to purchase a good cook stove cheap, should call at this office for particulars.

—J. C. Henry, the druggist, will talk to his friends through the columns of the COURIER next week.

—Harry Rush who has been trimming buggy tops at Defiance, Ohio, was in town over Sunday.

—Go to C. C. Shaffer when you want good furniture. He has had 30 years experience in the business.

—The bay horse that Rev. Johnson used to pull the strings over, is hitched to Ralston's delivery wagon.

—The ice wagon yet makes its usual rounds, but the time for lemonade, iced tea, etc., is gradually dying away.

—All sorts of new millinery goods for the fall trade at Mrs. Clock's. Don't fail to see them before you buy.

—Dr. Z. W. Shepherd will be in Auburn, at the residence of B. F. Culbertson on Monday of next week Oct. 23.

—If it had'nt have been for Johnny Picker how would the marshal got Conner in the cooler? "What d'ye soui!"

MARRIED:—by W. L. Meese at his residence Oct. 12, 82, Samuel Dudley and Alice Simores both of this county.

—Auburn has improved greatly during the summer. Another year and the business part of town will be all brick

—Mich. Houston is managing a meat market in connection with his saloon. He understand working up the bovine.

—D. D. Moody will tell the people at Cedar Creek what democracy is tomorrow night. Give him a big attendance.

—Mrs. Catherine Smith, of Pierceton, Ind., has been visiting her brothers, John W. and Peter Shaffer for the past week.

—Republican brethren, use Ohio snuff. It cures thievery, corruption, fraud, etc. For sale at all voting places.

—A mooley cow has no horns. It is different from a man in this respect—the more "horns" he has the mulier he becomes.

—A lot of cows had a little hallow eve in Hank Wolf's cabbage patch. Johnny Slifer's cow was captain of the company.

—The Catholic fair is giving encouragement to those who shouldered the responsibility. We are glad to note their success.

—Edward Orr and family, of Corunna, accompanied by Mrs. T. B. Hall, of Pioneer, Ohio, were visiting at this place last week.

—Our old friend Peter Wirick, of Jackson, is having quite a run of matrimonial business, as will be seen by notices elsewhere.

—The rain prevented quite a number from attending Mr. Gray's speech. The audience was large, however, and all listened attentively.

—The best reason yet advanced for having Monday washing day, the next day after Sunday, is because cleanliness is next to godliness.

—Remember the speeches by Mr. Myers candidate for secretary of state. Garrett, Oct. 19, and Waterloo, Oct. 24. Give them a good turn out.

—J. C. Henry is now manufacturing his own baking powder. By putting it up himself, he knows that he is giving his customers a pure article.

—W. R. Myers will address the people at Waterloo, the 24th inst. He is said to be an eloquent orator and we bespeak for him a good audience.

—The Wabash Plain Dealer last week enjoyed a serenade by a band at Marion, the county seat of Grant county, by means of the telephone.

—Frank Myers, now driving wells in Ohio, was home over Sunday. He had to Potter back to the land of Buckeyes and democratic majorities Tuesday.

—From the sanctum window our eye catches the form of Johnny Robbins on the street this week. We wish Johnny could have been here at the "reunion."

—Recorder Boland and family spent Sunday last at Kendallville. By the way Mike is being recognized as quite a shrewd worker in the ranks of democracy.

—Mrs. A. N. Seymour, of Reading, Michigan, will preach at Coleman's school house, seven miles east of Auburn, next Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock.

Victims to constipation and its untold miseries can keep in good condition, by a moderate use of Ayer's pills,—the surest and safest and most reliable cathartic.

—As Mr. Moody had made other engagements that cannot well be set aside, his place in the course of addresses at the Catholic fair will be filled by A. J. Little Esq.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. E. S. LaRue, M. D. The Dr. will be located at the Auburn House for two weeks where the afflicted can consult him.

—The brick masons will finish their part of the contract on the wagon manufactory building this week, and the carpenters will soon complete and enclose the structure.

—Old Mrs. Day, mother of Mrs. R. M. Lockhart, died at the home of the latter in Waterloo, Monday evening Oct. 16, at 7 p. m. Her obituary will appear next week.

—Doc. Ryan came home Saturday and, no doubt, great anticipations rested in that child's mind. "He went to the river, but he could'nt get across"—the bridge was under repair.

—Dr. Allen may have a home in the sunny south, a thrifty orange orchard and enjoy the morning song of the mocking bird, yet there is one thing he cannot have and that is a vote this fall.

—Mrs. A. J. Little and her grandson Tracy, are spending the week in Toledo. Mrs. L. will select a fall and winter stock of millinery goods, and those not yet supplied should wait her return.

—We acknowledge a pleasant call from Fred. Knox, of Kansas City, and Archie McIntyre, of Sedan. They are "fly" young fellows to chat with and the invitation to "call again" is always good.

—Hon. T. A. Hendricks will speak at Kendallville the 23 inst. Democrats in the northwest part of the county should make it a point to hear Mr. Hendricks discuss the issues of to-day on this occasion.

—Capt. W. R. Myers will deliver a political speech at Waterloo, to-day. We hope the friends of democracy at our neighboring town will see that the Captain has a cordial greeting and a large attendance.

—Last Thursday morning Sheriff Leas took Hazzard to Angola, where he was taken on a change of venue. Hazzard has several cases against him there, and will be held until they can be disposed of.

Mr. Wm. Bassett, farmer, South Bend, St. Joseph's Co., used Brown's Iron Bitters successfully for inflamed eyes.

MARRIED.—At the U. B. parsonage, by Rev. W. O. Butler, Oct. 15, 1882, Mr. Wm. H. Atwood, of Allen county, Ind., to Miss Alice, O. Goodwin, of Waterloo.

—Do not forget the County Institute that commences at Waterloo, on Monday, November 13. We hope to see the teachers and all friends of our common schools present.

—Col. Watson, at the Wabash elevators, is getting to be an extensive dealer in blooded horses. Aside from his famous Morgan pacer he has two trotters and one runner. Its wonderful how—they—fly.

—The new style of dress worn by the young ladies is a pitable sight to gaze upon. It looks as though the dress maker had ran out of material and the retail dealers could'nt get any more of the same shade.

—The Ed. F. Davis Jubilee company gave a performance hear last night that pleased everybody. Elwood Bishop and Miss Sarah Cousins are singers of more than ordinary note. They sing at Butler to-night.

—The Catholic fair is progressing finely. The voting for the different favorites has begun and considerable interest is manifested. Many fine articles are on exhibition and for sale. Supper every evening for all who wish.

—There was quite a wreck at the Junction Saturday evening. A Wabash engine was switching cars, and by some means ran into some on the B. & O. As a result, the old building on the west side of the track is a bad looking wreck.

—Taking things as they come is not so very distressing. It is parting with them as they go that cuts one to the soul, consequently we must sympathize with republican candidates as they go home after the votes are counted out.

—The many friends of John A. Mervin, residing in this county, will feel interested to know that he has sold out his home at Columbus Grove, Ohio, and located at Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa, where he expects to make his future home.

—A large amount of grain was handled at the Wabash elevators this week. We are informed by E. Watson, esq., that grain will not advance in price for some time. New corn will start in at 45 cents, and oats hold at 25 cents during the winter.

—A Mr. Evans will open a meat market in the room vacated by Braun. Auburn will have three shops and Sam. Weaver's "calf house" on wheels to support. This competition in trade should have a tendancy to reduce the price somewhat.

—At the re-union last week a permanent organization was completed by the election of officers for the coming year. Col. Humphreys was made president, Genl. Blair, of Waterloo, vice president; Tom. Sullivan, treasurer, and F. F. Boltz, secretary.

—A correspondent asks: "What time of year do the days begin to shorten?" When you have a note in bank. This is the great annihilator of time. The days are crowded together in thin layers and the nights are like a smear from a blacking brush.

DIED.—Near Corunna, Ind., after a lingering illness, at the residence of Wm. Gregg, Oct. 11, 1882, Mr. Wm. H. Walleck, aged 44 years, 7 months and 6 days. The funeral was largely attended, at the U. B. church in Corunna, last sabbath morning.

—The old Long hotel, one of the pioneer hash houses of this place, will leave its land mark on rollers for another location. It has been infested by everything from the small-pox down and no doubt all are glad to see this eye-sore take its departure.

—The new bridge that is to span Cedar creek, on Seventh street, is to have a double track. A large amount of money has been expended on that old "culvert" during the last few years and we are glad to learn that a substantial structure is to take its place.

MARRIED.—In Auburn, Oct. 5, 1882, by Peter Wirick, J. P., Mr. Martin White to Miss Eva Keller, both of Concord township; and on the same day, by the same, at his residence in Jackson township, James Rickets to Miss Ann Wasson, both of Concord township.

—Among those present at the reunion last week, was our old-time friend, David Bowman, of Etna, Whitley county, who was a member of Company K of the 88th. This company was raised in Whitley county, and twenty of the survivors were present at the reunion.

—D. D. Moody is alive to the interests of the party he represents. His speeches are well attended and highly spoken of and each day he makes new friends and adds new recruits to the list of democratic reformers. Representive Moody sounds well, and he'll get there too easy, Eligh.

MARRIED:—at the residence of the bride's parents in Union township, Oct. 10, 82, by W. L. Meese, Thomas F. Hurley and Jennie Arthur both of Hannibal, Mo. The bride and groom will, we learn, soon return to their western home, and we wish them a happy journey and a bright future.

—Our wood subscribers are hereby reminded that about this time of the year we begin to use fuel, and as we have the promise of about five hundred loads we thought there might be a small chance of getting one or two out of this number by calling attention to the fact.

—Ochs has moved the clothing department of his store into the room next to the postoffice. Enos Kuhlman and T. C. Ford are in charge of this part. The old stand will be headquarters for dry goods, and general merchandise, and looks as full as ever. In fact, both rooms are full, and full of business.

—The horse and buggy that was stolen from Allen's livery barn three weeks since was found in Michigan. The thief had disposed of it to a farmer, who mortgaged his land to get the money, for over two hundred dollars. It was the best single rig Buck had and if he had not found it the loss would have been great to him.

—John Henderson has made another valuable addition to his already fine collection of farm stock. This time it is eight head of fine Merino sheep. He bought them of Albert Whitford, of Kendallville. They are the finest in that flock, and Mr. Henderson paid for them the highest price given by anyone at the recent sale of Mr. Whitford's splendid stock.

—Two street venders were selling tooth powder and perfume on the street corner Saturday evening. A few slight-of-hand tricks amused the crowd, but the most interesting feature was for the fellow to call himself professor and be detected in about every other attempt to deceive the eye and please the heart. What a tremendous amount of gall must be required.

—The dance last Thursday evening passed off in the usual manner, yet there seems to a lack of energy and former enterprise upon the part of the young men, some of them being indifferent about its success or failure. Occasions of this kind make pleasant enjoyment in long winter evenings and the COURIER would like to have the young people keep the amusement going. Have fun while you're young.

—Rev. Matthews will no longer officiate as minister at the Presbyterian church. During the past year he attended closely to his duties as leader of the church and did everything to increase the interests and benefit the members of that organization. The COURIER wishes him a prosperous ending wherever he may locate, and we shall always remember his energy, enterprise and kind acts while among us.

—We had the pleasure this week of receiving a call from Willard Pepple and his brother-in-law, Mr. T. F. Hurley, of Hannibal, Mo. Willard has been trying his fortune in the west, and expects to return their soon. Mr. Hurley is a conductor on the Missouri Pacific railroad we believe, and is a thrifty, wide-a-wake young man. It is such young men as these that give the great west its unexampled prosperity.

—The day for electing a straight democratic ticket is drawing near and we want to see every man who is entitled to a vote get up early in the morning and work with the force of a pile-driver until the poles closes. We're sure to make a clean sweep, and how well the republicans know it. Let all democrats vote together and we will wager our Sunday boots that each candidate will slide into office as easy as though he was greased.

—James Baxter, deputy clerk, who has been absent at St. Louis, Mich., for a few weeks, has returned. He has been for some time afflicted with rheumatism, and went there for the benefit of the magnetic baths of that place. He comes home greatly relieved and speaks very favorably of the efficiency of the springs in curing diseases of this kind. He thinks they deserve a greater patronage, and will some day become famous.

—Our reporter has been reliably informed that Rev. Daneils delivered a republican speech from the pulpit of the M. E. church last Sunday morning. He took his text from the proposed amendments and urged his congregation to vote for the republican party. Old gentlemen whose locks have turned white and limbs are feeble assert that this is the first time during their long period of years that they have ever listened to a political oration on a sabbath day.

—Gib. Bell, of Newville, drove an iron-gray, spirited horse, rigged out with a new nickel-plate harness to this place Monday. John Harvey, of Cedar Creek, came over the same day with a dark bay "pelter" and the one-half of a double plow harness, kept together by the use of rope and strings. When Gib. started home he took Harvey's horse and drove it to Newville and did not notice the change until the boys began to make sport of his horse trade. Now one would readily infer that Auburn whiskey had a hand in the transaction, but it did not. Mr. Bell is a strictly temperance man, and we cannot account for the mistake.

Insanity is in almost all cases the outgrowth of an overwrought brain. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment removes the cause and effects a cure. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER

BANNER
CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without xe mining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

—Get ready for the coming hard winter by insuring your buildings with T. H. Sprott, the leading agent in this place. 41-3w.

—The Union Soldiers Association will meet at their hall next Saturday night at 7:30 sharp. All members are requested to be present.

CHAS. ECKHART, Sec'y.

—J. C. Henry has just finished putting his house in order—we mean his model drug store. Everything is in the neatest possible condition and tastily arranged. The first floor of the drug store is, of course, for his retail business, but on the second floor may be found a general stock of goods of all descriptions, in the notions line, for his now extensive wholesale business.

HUDSON, MD., Oct. 13, 1882.

ED. COURIER:—Miss Lottie Heckathorn, daughter of David Heckathorn, met with a very serious accident on Friday morning, Oct. 13, in passing through her father's sawmill. By accident her right hand came in contact with the revolving saw. She loses the middle finger, and the other fingers are badly wounded. T. Ray Morrison, M. D., of Hudson, has the case in charge and thinks that he can save the rest of the fingers. T. R. M.

—This item from the Chicago Inter-Ocean speaks the truth about as forceably as it could be written:

"A live newspaper will do more good in a single week in any congressional district, than any dozen car-loads of documents, not one in ten of which is ever read."

Thousands of dollars are squandered every election in this manner, where, if the assessment money handled by local committees, was given to their home paper and not trifled away in campaign documents the result would be much more beneficial. Not only this, but it would encourage the editor, and have him believe that his efforts to keep afloat the principles he sustains are appreciated by his party.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

Mr. J. Vankerveen, Druggist, Grand Haven, Mich—I can safely recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in Head, &c. Before I have used the first bottle I purchased of you I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a headache most of the time, Henry Lilly, Agent for the American Express Co., Grand Haven, Mich. 2t

Notice to Taxpayers.

The time for the payment of the November installment of taxes, expires by law on the first Monday in November. This will be the 6th of that month. It is hoped that all will take due notice of the time and arrange so as to meet their taxes and save trouble and expense.

42-2t. L. J. MILLER, Treas.

Post Mortem.

Mr. John L. Houser died at Cedar Creek on Friday night last(13 inst.) after having had convulsions for about thirty-six hours. An examination of the body showed that death was caused by a fibrinous clot beginning in the heart and reaching into the large arteries for a distance of about seven inches. The clot was white and tough and of the variety called by some writers on physology, "vegetations or polypi." The presence of this clot obstructing the free flow of blood through the arteries, called for increased action of the heart and caused its enlargement. Finally the clot, breaking loose, plugged up the vessels and caused convulsions ending in death. All the other organs of the body were healthy except that the liver was somewhat enlarged. In our opinion the conditions named were sufficient to account for all the symptoms observed before death. Drs. A. A. Kester, D. B. Rother, T. C. Sargent, J. F. Thomson, J. Salmon and S. M. Sherman.

The Wheelman

is the name of a new magazine devoted to the interests of bicyclers and those interested in bicycles. It is an illustrated magazine of the size and something of the style of the Century. It is wide-a-wake, lively and original. It has struck out into a new field and on a new plan. The articles and illustrations are first-class, and are of interest to lovers of the bicycle. The first number is just out, and a copy should be in the hands of every friend of the bicycle. Address:

WHEELMAN CO.,
608 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass.

Millinery.

Mrs. Clock has just received a new and complete stock of millinery—everything in the latest style. Also ladies' gents' and children's hosiery. Hoods in the latest style, cream and black Spanish laces, embroidery, silks in all shades, plumes and tips in all shades and styles. It is no trouble for us to show our goods. The ladies will do well to call and examine our stock and inquire our prices. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store, North Main street, Auburn, Ind. 42-4t.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

The Distinguishing Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floriston Cologne. 35-4w.

The B. & O.

will sell excursion tickets to all points in the west at lower rates than can be had on any other route, on Tuesday, Oct. 24. Apply to their agents at any station.

—Shaffer's new hearse is the finest in DeKalb county. He always keeps up with the times.

—C. C. Shaffer is going to start tomorrow for Wayne county, Ohio, to visit his parents. Will be gone a week. His son Elza is going to take charge of his store during that time.

O. K. HAVE YOU SEEN IT? O. K.

O.K. O. K.

Our boys' all-wool suit, handsomely made and trimmed metropolitan style, only

O. K. $5.00 FIVE DOLLARS $5.00 O. K.

It Beats all the World

O K. Come and see it. O. K.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

O.K. FT. WAYNE, - - - INDIANA. O. K

THE UNBIDDEN GUEST.

Within my home that empty seemed, I sat
And prayed for greater blessings. All
That was mine own seemed poor and mean and small;
And I cried out rebelliously for that

I had not, saying if great gifts of gold
Were only mine, journeys to far-off lands,
Were also mine, with rest for burdened hands;
If love, the love I craved would come and fold

Its arms around me: then would joy abide
With me forever; peace would come and [illegible]
And life would round out from this narrowness
Into a fullness new and sweet and wide.

And so I fretted 'gainst my simple lot,
And so I prayed for fairer, broader ways,
Making a burden of the very days,
In mad regret for that which I had not.

And then one came unto my humble door
And asked to enter. "Art thou love?" I cried,
"Or wealth, or fame? Else shalt thou be denied."
She answered, "Nay, my child; but I am more.

"Open to me, I pray; make me thy guest,
And thou shalt find, although no gift of gold,
Or fame, or love within my hand I hold,
That with my coming cometh all the best

"That thou hast longed for." Fair, though grave, her face,
[illegible] was her voice, and in her steadfast eyes
I saw the look at once both true and wise.
My heart was sore, and so, with tardy grace,

I bade her enter. How transfigured
Seemed now the faithful love that at my feet
So long had lain unprized! How wide and sweet
Shone the small paths wherein I had been led.

Duty grew beautiful; with calm consent
I saw the distant wealth of land or sea.
But all fair things seemed given unto me
The hour I clasped the hand of dear Content.

THE GOVERNOR'S STORY.

We were very poor, said the governor, my mother and I. We lived in a little cabin on Gen. Linton's farm, and saw a hard time. My father had died when I was 16 years old, leaving us nothing, but an honest reputation, and, although I was stout and hearty, my wages were very low, and I had to toil late and early to provide the necessaries of life. But I suppose I would have been happy and contented enough; that is, as much as we unsatisfied mortals usually are, if it hadn't been for a woman. I don't know why it was that Helen Linton made such an impression on me, for she had by no means those great and noble qualities by which men as a general thing are attracted toward the opposite sex. On the contrary, she was proud, arrogant and overbearing, and I was confident if she thought of me at all, it was with feelings of contempt and disdain alone.

Not on account of my personal appearance, it is true, for though I was rough and uncultivated, and my hands were hard with excessive toil, and my face browned by exposure to the sun, still I had wonderful strength and great agility, and my hair and eyes were as dark as midnight, and many said that I was handsome. But I was poor and she was wealthy. I was Gen. Linton's hired hand and she was Gen. Linton's daughter, and it was the old, old story. It must have been her bewildering beauty that drew me more and more toward her, for she was a queenly-looking girl, with flashing eyes and magnificent dark-brown hair, and a form tall, and majestic, and stately. But, however it might have been, I am certain of one thing, and that is, that I learned to love her with a maddening, painful, consuming passion that seemed about to devour my whole being. I tried very hard to smother it and to drive her image from my heart. I knew I might as well think of plucking down the moon or the stars as to have dared to aspire to her hand.

But it was all of no avail; the more I struggled the more I became entangled. In the morning, noon and night there was but one face that I saw, and but one voice that I heard, and that was the face and the voice of Helen Linton. What was worst of all, to me, in some way she discovered my secret. How I can hardly tell. They say murder will out, and the same most assuredly can be said about love. I had never spoken about it to any one, not even my mother, and as to Helen, I had scarcely ever spoken to her on any subject. It is true that sometimes she would give me instructions in regard to the flower-garden, which Gen. Linton had selected me to manage, having as he said, more opinion of my taste in such matters than any of the rest of his workmen, but she never condescended further. I worshipped her like a star from afar off, and knew the distance between us to be as wide and as impassable.

One day she came into the garden when I was at work there, and, impelled by some unknown power, as it were, I gathered and presented to her a choice bouquet of flowers; and whether it was from my guilty looks that she then discovered all, and determined to check me in the beginning, or whether she had already probed to the depths of my heart and thought I was presumptuous, I know not, but certain it is that she never spoke to me after that. She had been in the habit of giving me a nod of recognition whenever she met me before this, but after this she passed me by without even a glance, disdain within her haughty eye and contempt upon her scornful lip. You may know that my life was as wretched as it could well be. I used to sit down by the fire in our little cabin, after my hard day's work was done, and curse my wretched fate, and call God unjust in what I considered the distinctions he made in the human race, but I little knew then what the sequel would be.

Crowds of company, gay ladies and gentlemen, came every summer from the city to spend the season at Linton hall, and it so happened that when summer came among the rest a young gentleman named Arthur St. John. He was reported to be wealthy, and handsome he certainly was, and it was not very long before he commenced paying devoted attention to Gen. Linton's daughter; and it was easy enough to see that she was as infatuated as he was. They used to ride by our little cottage on the bright summer evenings on the Forest road, as it was called, on their prancing horses, he bending fondly above her, whispering words of love and tenderness, and she listening to them with a flush on her cheek and a smile upon her lip. I remember one evening that I stood watching them as they rode down from the wild glen, bathed in the golden halo that the gorgeous fires of sunset threw upon the scene, while the summer zephyr, loaded with the perfume of wild flowers blew back her massive hair from her queenly brow, until the scene seemed to me celestial, and she an inhabitant of celestial regions. Just then she caught sight of me, as I looked at her almost entranced, and spoke something in a low tone to her companion. What it was I never knew, but they both looked at me an instant, and then the air rang with their laughter, and I heard him say something about presumption and impudence, and I guessed what it was. It was hard to be thus tortured simply for no other reason than because I had a heart and could not control its impulses, and when I look back on that time it seems to me like some terrible dream.

Misfortunes, they say, never come singly, and they always came, too, when we least expected them. My mother suddenly sickened and died, and I was thus left alone a wretched outcast on the earth. As I stood over her grave it seemed to me that I had buried every hope. I determined to leave the spot where I had seen so much misery. I cared very little where I went. Anywhere far away from there. Gen. Linton paid me what little he owed me, and I struck out for the west. Railroads and steamboats were not half as numerous then as they are now, and even if they had been, I was too poor to avail myself of their advantages. I walked, therefore, many a weary mile, until after several days of travel I found myself at the outskirts of a growing city. Here I stopped because I thought I had gone far enough, and for the best of all reasons, because my money had given out. I had to do something. A large mansion with beautiful grounds stood before me. I applied to the owner for labor. He said he was very much in need of a gardener, but did not like to employ me without reference.

After hesitating for a while, however, he concluded to engage me for a month, and if he liked me he would then engage me permanently, he said. I found out in a short time that he was a lawyer of extensive practice, immensely wealthy, and lived at his ease. I followed out the rule I had adopted through life, to be honest and industrious under all circumstances, and at the end of the month my employer, whose name was Parker, sent for me, he said, to pay me my month's wages. He then surprised me by asking me if I could read and write. I told him I could, thanks to indefatigable energy and perseverance at the little cabin on Gen. Linton's farm, during the long winter evenings when the labors of the day were over, I had acquired the rudiments of a first rate English education. My employer then told me that during the past month he had observed me closely, and that he believed me to be an honest man. "I will tell you something more," said he, "that I have discovered. You are a young man of extraordinary intelligence Gardening is not your proper avocation. I am doing an extensive practice of the law, and I need some one to stay in my office. I know of no one who is better suited than you. With your application and industry, within one year from now you may be admitted to the bar. You must consent to become my student."

I didn't know exactly how it was, but suddenly Judge Parker and the table seemed to become inverted, and the room went whirling around and around, and then we all seemed flying off through the air, like Aldain's castle, and the next thing I knew I was sobbing, with my head upon the table.

He didn't say anything until I had regained my composure, and then I told him all. What a hard time I had had through life, and how this had been the only light that had ever shown on my dark pathway. Tears sprang into the old man's eyes as I told him, but he said I must never despair, and he was certain I would come out victorious.

I went into Judge Parker's office, and I studied hard, and at the end of the year, as he predicted, I obtained my license to practice law. He then asked me what I intended doing. I told him that I intended to go off to some rising place and grow up with it, "and if I ever do anything," said I, "remember that you are the man who made me."

He said that I should do no such thing. He was getting old, he said, and was unable to attend properly to a great deal of his business, and he wanted me to stay and assist him. "You must be my partner," said he, with a share of the profits."

"Again the room seemed turning around and around, but this time I managed to retain my feelings and only said:

"May Heaven thank you for I can't.'

Well, it wasn't long before the people seemed to take an interest in me and they elected me to the state legislature, and then, after awhile, to congress, and I always continued in the same honest, industrious course until they had made me their governor.

I had heard but very little in all that time from Linton hall. I had heard that Gen. Linton had died and Arthur St. John and Helen had married, and that the old place had been sold, and that was all.

As for my part, I was still a bachelor Many a time, amid the thunders of a applause that had surrounded me, fair hands had thrown me beautiful flowers, and ruby lips had smiled, and bright eyes had glistened when I was near; but I thought of cold, cruel, haughty Ellen Linton, and had judged them all alike and had turned away.

One winter evening, shortly after I had been elected governor, when the wind was howling outside and I was enjoying the comforts of my room within and wondering if any houseless wretch were out in that storm, to my great astonishment the servent ushered in a lady. It was something unusual; but I spoke to her as politely as I could, and offered her a seat, when the light fell upon her features, and, notwithstanding the sunken eye and hollow cheeks, to my consternation I recognized the face of Helen Linton.

To my relief, however, I found that she had failed to recognize me. No, she would as soon have looked for a form from the tomb as have looked for me at that place.

She had come, she said, on painful business. Her father had been a very wealthy man, and had left her a large property, but her husband had been very dissipated, and, having run through with it all, and finding the family in want, in an unlucky moment had committed a forgery, for which he had been tried and found guilty, and she had come to me for his pardon. She told me all this amid sobs and tears, and finally concluded by prostrating herself at my feet.

Great God! This woman who once thought me not good enough to wipe her shoes upon kneeling and groveling at my feet!

I begged her to raise and be seated, and I then inquired her father's name. She said it was John Linton. I then asked her if she remembered the old widow and her son, that once lived in the cabin on the Forest road, near Linton hall.

She replied, with some surprise, that she did. Then I stood up.

"That boy," said I, "wretched, homeless outcast that he once was, now stands before you."

She turned ashen white, arose and staggered toward the door. I told her to stop, I had something to say to her.

"Let me go," said she; "I showed no mercy to you, and I expect none."

Then my heart was touched.

"Mrs. St. John," I said, "I will pardon your husband, but on one condition only."

She eagerly asked me to name it.

"It is this," said I, "that you will teach your children the folly and the evil consequences of pride; that you will guard them against its wicked and nefarious influences through life, and that your husband will likewise reclaim and lead a different life."

She readily assented to my requirements, and in a few moments more she was on her way home, bearing the joyful tidings to her little children.

The lesson that I taught her I hope may be a benefit to them through life.

She and her husband moved to a distant city, where he reformed and became a useful and respectable citizen, and often speaks of me, I understand, with profound gratitude.

I am a bachelor yet, and there is but one woman to whose memory I ever drop a tear. And that is to the memory of my mother.

Hannah Schreechem.

Boston Transcript.

A correspondent at Osterville, Mass., writes us: I suppose nearly every village on the New England coast has its traditional story connected with the exploits of the far-famed Captain Kidd, but the one to which universal credit is given, in the small, secluded place in which I am now staying, may be new to some of your readers. It was told us by an old sea captain, one beautiful afternoon just toward dusk (which enhanced the effect of the tale), to while away part of an hour during which the wind left our little bark as "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It seems, so the legend runs, that Captain Kidd, after an unusually successful expedition, entered the bay on the shores of which this village stands, in search of a safe repository for his ill-gotten gains. He selected a sheltered spot on an island in its center, and to guard against its ever being disturbed, he killed a village maiden named "Hannah," and left her spirit to watch over the place till his return. Years passed, and in all human probability Kidd had been many years dead, and there lay the treasure unclaimed, and to the somewhat indolent villagers it seemed a shame to miss the chance of acquiring wealth in such a rapid manner; so two of the most daring men started, at midnight, of course, and rowed in a light skiff to the fated spot, taking with them rods of the witch hasel, which as everyone knows, are unfailing indicators of the resting place of any hidden treasure. They landed and slowly advanced inland, watching anxiously for the bending of their wands to show the spot where their hopes of wealth lay. At length the witch hasel quivered, waved wildly round (there was no breeze), and finally droppped slowly, till it nearly touched the ground.

The men seized their tools and eagerly sat to work. Soon a deep pit yawned before them, and their strength was beginning to fail, when a dull metallic sound greeted their ears, and roused them to redoubled activity. They had struck something hard, and soon a heavy iron chest was exposed to view. It had two strong rings in the top, and these the men firmly grasped—when at once there arose on the night the fearful scream of a woman! The chest was slowly drawn down into the earth, nearly pulling the men with it. On looking around they beheld themselves the center of a circle round which were moving white animals of every description, prancing and uttering the various cries of their species. The terrified men fled to the boat, where a new horror awaited them. When they tried to pull off, behold, "Hannah" at the stern, robed in white, her hair blowing in the wind and her eyes gleaming with unnatural light, holding the boat fast to the shore. Their fear was great, but one, happily remembering what name was used to exorcise evil spirits, cried in a loud voice, "Hannah, in the name of the living God, let go!" and she threw up her hands, shrank back and slowly vanished from their sight, and their boat was free. Having been once disturbed, "Hannah" can never rest, and any time passing the island at midnight you can hear her piercing cries. Sceptical "city people" say it is only the owls, but I have it on the authority of the "oldest inhabitant" that it is none other than "Hannah Screechem."

A Neat Denial.

London Society.

A facetious journalist, wishing to 'take a rise" out of Leon Gozlan, inserted the following paragraph among the odds and ends of his paper: "M. Leon Gozlan was at one time a sailor, and while serving on board a brig not only caused the crew to mutiny, but also killed the captain." In the very next number of the journal appeared a letter, addressed to the editor by the author of the "Notaire de Chantilly." It ran thus: "Monsieur: You say that I have been a sailor, which is quite true; that I caused the crew of a brig to mutiny, and then killed the captian, which is also perfectly correct. But you forgot to add a detail which may particularly interest your readers; after killing the captain I ate him! Leon Gozlan."

LIFE IN JAPAN.

Queer Costumes and Customs—How the Japanese Live, and Where.

The umbrella is an institution in Japan. Whether it owes its invention to this people or not, they avail themselves largely of its use. The Japanese umbrella is a sensible article in its amplitude and lightness, being made of paper and bamboo. When under one of them a man is nearly as safe as if he was under a shed, so far as the falling rain is in question, and the shade it affords from the sun is "like unto that of a great rock in a weary land." When folded, however, it possesses a volume that is rather unwieldy and inartistic in appearance. The average Japanese is seldom seen without his umbrella. It is an indispensable article of comfort, and rain or shine he places himself under its protection. The garment most commonly worn is suited for all the needs of warmth or coolness. It is made with wide, flowing square sleeves, and is wrapper-shaped, open in front from top to bottom, and confined to the waist by a long band wound round the body a number of times. It is a very simple outfit. Comfort cannot exact anything more simple. In the cold season these garments are duplicated by the addition of wadded articles of the same character. The great multitude wear for the headgear simply a piece of blue cloth tied about the temples, though the straw hat is fast coming into use with many. Of course there are many who have adopted the European styles of costume thoughout from head to foot. The native dress of the Japanese is not a costly one. One of the garments in use in Sumerm will cost about $1.50, if made of cotton; more, of course, if of silk.

A Japanese horse is so cheaply obtained, and the cost of keeping is so insignificant, that it is a fashion here to keep a pony and trap for individual family use. One of the indispensable auxiliaries of an outfit of the pony and trap is a "betto.' A "betto" is hostler and outrider, or, rather, he is an outrunner, as his place has been determined by usage to be near the head of the team. These fellows run like racers, and do away with the necessity of hitching posts and fastening gear; your "betto" is sure to be even with his team when the lines are slackened and the occupant ready to alight. It is seldom that a gentleman takes the lines when there are ladies in the vehicle. Generally the ladies drive without male companions, and many of them have developed considerable ability in handling the lines. The most inexpensive mode of locomotion for any one residing here is to join the jin-rikisha brigade. One of these comfortable establishmenes, with a gas-top attachment for protection again rain, can be purchased for about $25. A man can be hired for about $9 a month to be constantly on hand for propelling purposes, and he will travel about as far in a day as the average equine stock of the country. He requires no "betto" or grooming; takes care of himself and the rikisha; comes in the morning, and is at your comand as long as needed. The jin-rikisha is an indispensable affair wherever he is introduced, and there are many thousands of them in Japan.

There are no more cleanly people in the world than the most indigent Japanese. If it is not a cardinal requirement of their religion to bathe often, it is a custom established as firmly as if ordained by holy canon, and their apartments are kept scrupulously clean. The staple articles of food are to be had at very small cost. The man or woman who earns 15 or 20 cents a day can procure all the food necessary for a family of three for not more than 10 cents. The problem of cheap living is solved here, and there are none to be seen who wear the pinched look of hunger. Comparatively speaking, the man who earns $1.50 a day in California, and he can put aside a larger proportion of it for the future than the Californian can. As everything is comparative, so long as the Japanese laborer is satisfied with his food and clothing, he is the happier of the two. The Japanese will not endure the the filthy ways of Chinese living, but he can and does live as cheaply as the Chinaman. The Japanese, however, is not a conservative, and he soon contracts the ways and customs of the Western world, with all their expenses.

The mode of constructing the houses here, while causing the least outlay, is admirably adapted to the conditions of the climate A Japanese house is really a double affair. The most expense is put on the roof, which is of splendid heavy tile in all the towns and villages. On the isolated farm houses straw thatch is used more extensively. The roof is sustained by uprights framed into it, which have their foundations on the ground. The floor is generally about two feet above the ground, and is divided into rooms by paper partitions, which are in sections, and slide in grooves. They can, at pleasure, be entirely removed, leaving, if necessary, the entire area in one rooms. The sides of the building, or at least one or more, are also in sections, which slide in grooves, and are removed during the day, if required. Generally there is a space left for a passage way between the outside and the inner partitions forming the rooms, so that in Winter the rooms inclosed only by paper screens are made warm and comfortable by the protection of the outer shell when slid into position, while in Summer the facility with which all partitions are removed insures good ventilation. Very many of the houses are built with an interior court, devoted to ornamental shrubs and flowers, showing an admirable degree of esthetic taste in the people.

The Dress of a Society Man.

A New York letter writer describes the appearance of young Belmont, brother of the Congressman, who has just returned from Europe, "with an entirely new and absolutely correct wardrobe."

When I saw him he was coming around the corner of Twenty-eighth street into Fifth avenue, and the windows of the swell little Knickerbocker Club were alive with weak-looking faces, convulsively holding the single eye-glass, and gazing eagerly at the latest imported clothes. The young man (he is about 30) did not walk easily. He had on a pair of dead black shoes, with untanned leather tops. They were decorated by fancy stripes along the side of the foot and over the toe, and were so absurdly narrow that they looked like deformed feet, and rendered the movements of the young man far from graceful, though he struggled hard to preserve appearances. His legs were covered by a pair of trousers that were simply amazing, so tight they were cut. It would be almost impossible to sit down without splitting them across the knee, as far as can be judged from appearances. They were as tight as calskin all the way down, fitting around the ankles as snugly as a stocking. This remarkable expose of a man's developments is not advisable when his legs are not up to the standard. The trousers in question were a very light green with dark stripes. Above them was a vest that stretched from the chin to a line just even with the hip bones, and was cut straight across. The vest was of light material and looked odd, it was so extremely short. The cutaway coat was bottle green, and fitted like a jersey. It was indeed a trial of the tailor's art in one sense, but it is far too tight to be becoming. The sleeves were nearly as tight as the trousers, and the coat tails were very longhanging as far down behind as the knee. He wore a collar that lapped over in front, and was certainly higher than any other collar I ever saw in America. It forced his chin up in the air, and caused the sunlight to scintillate on his single glass. Around the neck was a green scarf with a hound's head in diamonds for a pin. Above it all was one of the huge English Derby hats with a great curling brim and heavy crown. He wore yellow gloves, and carried a stick with a twisted handle by its lower end, so that the handle dropped nearly to his feet. The vacant stare completed the effect, and he limped along while ideal sketch but a faithful picture of a leading society man in New York in the year of our Lord 1882.

Religious Intelligence.

Theological item: Alas! that so many people look upon religion simply as a fire escape!—Boston Transcript.

The total membership of the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain is officially given as 393 754. The Church has on its roll 1 549 prechers.

There has been a revival in Jaffra College, Ceylon, and fifty of the one hundred and twenty-three students renounced Paganism for Christianity.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn issues a little paper called the Weekly Bulletin, giving account of the work done during the week.

It is proposed to erect a memorial Church to Daniel O'Connell in Cabirciveen, Kerry, the native parish of the Liberator. Cardinal McCabe indorses the movement.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Colorado recently held a session in Denver, at which it was stated that the association was in a flourishing condition through-out the state.

Now the vexed question is whether John Bunyan was descended from Scotchmen, Italians, or Gypsies. It is claimed that the first Bunyan in the British Islands was an Italian mason who came to work on Melrose Abbey. In the Melrose Abbey the oldest tombstone has on it the name of Bunyan.

It was a warm summer night, and some of the congregation in the little Church were slumbering languidly, except one man who snored in manner not at all languid. The preacher observing this, left his notes, and said to one of the deacons in the front row: "Will you please ask the brother to stop snoring, or he will keep the other brethren awake." The rest of the sermon was listened to.

The project of raising a million dollars in the Protestant Episcopal Church as a "centennial thank off ring" has not been given up although it has languished in a somewhat discouraging sort of a way. During October special collections and subscriptions are asked for in this behalf. The plan is to have the fund invested and its income spent in giving or lending money to aid feeble Churches to build.

A convention of the colored clergymen of Maryland, irrespective of denomination, was held last week in Baltimore. The object of the gathering, which was large, was to carefully consider the present condition of the colored race in Maryland, religiously, morally, educationally and financially, and devise ways and means to better the present status of the race along every line of duty, through all the avenues of life.

In Boston a confectioner has been fined ten dollars for sending ice cream to his customers on Sunday that they might have it for dinner. The Court which inflicted this fine decided that ice cream is not one of the necessaries of existence in such a sense as to warrant sending it out on Sunday. The old-time practice among the Puritans of Boston and its vicinity was to have cold dinners on Sunday. The absence of hot cookery on the Day of Rest was considered the essence of household godliness. The degenerate sons of these staid old sires have introduced the modern luxries of hot Sunday dinners, ice cream being the only really cold thing on the table to remind them of early days. It will be a sad hardship for many a family if this frigid confection is legally torn away from the Sunday dinner table.

The occasional introduction of an anecdote into a sermon for the purpose of needed illustration is perfectly legitimate. But everyone who has any respect for the true object of preaching and the dignity of the pulpit, and any love for real oratory on the noblest of subjects, must protest against making the sermon a mere medley of stories, humorous, tragic and pathetic, which characterizes the preaching of so many of the "popular preachers" of the day. However attractive it may be, and however effective in "drawing crowds" who are at loss for other entertainment on Sunday, it is a fashion whose effects are only pernicious. It insults the more refined and intelligent part of a congregation. It caters to an unwholesome taste in the uncultured. It lowers the speaker himself, degrades his office and lofty subject, and in the end lessens, if it does not destroy, his highest usefulness as a preacher of the Gospel. If you can not interest your audience without becoming a mere story-teller, be sure that the interest you do arouse by becoming one is unhealthy, unworthy and harmful.

JOCOSITIES.

My sole is on my [illegible]
Banana peels abound;
The sidewalk's very hard,
And very hard the ground.

All the summer resorts are deserted,
All the gay world of fashion is flown,
And empty by sea and in woodland,
The hammock swings limp and alone.

The fond pair who swayed in its meshes
Have parted—'twas getting so cool;
Miss Mary's at home washing dishes,
And Gustavus has climbed on his stool.

When is a woman not a woman? When a little cross.

When is a vegetable not a vegetable? When it is what you cauliflower.

A Green Bay, Wis., mother writes: "Are the children of Arabia Bay called Arabi Baybies?"

"Married for Life" is the title of a novel by a Chicago author, which is an entirely new idea in Illinois.

The cost to the English government of setting down a full armed British soldier in Alexandria is about $800.

A young lady attending balls and parties should always secure a female chaperon until she is able to call some male chap he own.

Of Boston it is said that medicine takes the lead of all other professions there—the man of fashion not unfrequently becoming a doctor.

If anybody longs to be a millionaire, it is the youth who treats his girl to soda-water and then finds that he has mistaken a button in his pocket for a dime.

When you see a married man hugging a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store at midnight, it is a sure sign that there'll be a storm before morning.

The shortest charge to a jury on record is the words "How much?" uttered by an English judge at the conclusion of a recent breach of promise trial.

A London paper says that women who ride a tricycle are beginning to wear trousers. The exertion of riding a tricycle would naturally incline a person to pants.

A few evenings since Mr. Price McCarthy, of St. Catherines, Ont., Captured in one of the marshes of Twelve Mile creek a frog that weighs 11 pounds 6¼ ounces.

Said Mr. Moriarty, in explanation of his battered appearance: "Ye see the horse I was dhrivinh was a mule." And Mr. Finnegan replied: "Ye need say no more, Dennis!"

"I whish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying sir," roared a lawyer at an exasperating witness. "I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

"Plunged in a gulf of dark despair" was the cheering tune which greeted the ears of a newly-married couple as they were leaving the altar recently in an out-of town church. The organist was probably a married man.

A Chicago minister makes a note of the fact that he has never seen a lady reading a newspaper in a steet-car. Well! He has never seen a lady smoking on the car platform, either, has he? It simply goes to show that a lady is no gentleman,

"Vod you esk by der veek for dose rooms?" he said to the Seabright hotel-keeper. "We get $10 a day for one person and $25 for two," said the boniface. "So!" exclaimed the applicant; "vel, I doan dinks der seaside agrees mit my families, und I go by der mountains, anyhow."

"Breddren," said a plantation preacher, "I will now discourse to you out ob de 'pistle of Clover!" "No, Pomp," cried one of his sable congregation, "you means de epistle ob Timothy," "No matter," replied the preacher, "any kind ob grass will do, so dat it be good fodder."

There is a charming story told by Harness of a poor woman, who, when one of his curates pointed out that Providence had been, upon the whole, very good to her, replied: "So He 'ave sir, so He 'ave, mostly,—I don't deny it, but I sometimes think He 'ave taken it out in corns."

The obliging visitor to show that he really is fond of children and that the dear little one is not annoying him in the least, treats the kid to a ride upon his knee. "Trot! trot! trot! How do you like that, my boy? Is that nice?" "Yes sir," replies the child, "but not so nice as the real donkey—the one with four legs."

Translated from the Omnibus: "I seek a wife for the life!" said the heading of a matrimonial adversisement. The inserter was on the next morning already early hereout rung. The to him inhanded letter contained the significant words: "Take you mine! Delivery free in the house. Packing not charged for. August Schulze.

A boy paid his first visit to one of the public schools the other day as a scholar, and as he came home at night his mother inquired: "Well, Henry, how do you like going to school?" "Bully!" he replied, in an excited voice; "I saw four boys licked, one girl get her ear pulled, and a big scholar burn his elbouon the stove. I don't want to miss a day."

A candidate met Uncle Mose on Austin avenue and said to him: "Be sure to come to the Ward meeting tonight and bring all your neighbors with you." "You kin jess bet dey will come along with me, or I stay at home myself. Dar wouldn't be a chicken lef' in my coop if I was ter go to de Ward meetin' and luff dem nabors at home."

They were sitting together, and he was arduously thinking what to say, when finally he grew confident in his manner, and broke out thus: "In this land of noble achievement and undying glory, why is it that women do not come to the front, and climb the ladder of fame?" "I suppose," said she, tying knots in her handkerchief, "it's on account of their pullbacks."

Henry Ward Beecher's cow broke into the grounds of a neighbor at Peekskill and made havoc, which brought the neighbor to Mr. Beecher. "I wish you would keep your cow out of my shrubbery," exclaimed the irate neighbor, to which Mr. Beecher replied: "And I wish you would keep your shrubbery out of my cow; it spoils the milk." The two aforesaid neighbors are on speaking terms no more.

HOW TO MESMERIZE.

Means by Which the Subject Is Thrown Into a Trance.

A recent writer on the mysteries of mesmerism says: I lay it down as a matter which can be verified by all who are curious enough to try it, that the mesmeric conditions can be produced without the supposition of a subtle fluid, without the use of the cabalistic passes of the mesmerist, without the bouquet, the magnetic rod or any of the mysterious means employed by the professionals to heighten the effect of what would be too simple and too unattractive if performed straightforwardly. The directions are these: Place the person to be operated on naturally in a chair. With your left hand suspend by a string, about a foot from the eyes, some small object, a dark marble or a bright steel ball, or a diamond—it matters not what, though something bright is, perhaps, preferable. Direct the subject to fasten his eyes and concenter his attention on the subject. Slowly raise your left hand until the object is as far above the eyes of the patient as is compatible with his gazing steadily at it. Watch his eyes. At first you will see the pupils contract, but after a few seconds they will expand rapidly. When they are at the point of greatest expansion, move the first two fingers of your right hand from the object directly toward the eyes, the fingers being seperated, forklike, to embrace both eyes. As the fingers approach the eyes will close, and the subject will be unable to open them. After a quarter of a minute the subject will be thoughly under control, so that the operator may make him believe whatever he tells him. Left quiet, the subject will sink into a profound torpor, during which his ears may be pierced, his cheeks sewed to his nose, and even a finger cut off without pain. To arouse him—and this is an important step—wind, either from a hand-bellows or a fan, should be directed against his eyes, or else his eyes should be tickled with a feather. The rationale of the method is simple. The fixed stare of the subject fatigues his retinal nerves, and when the operator's fingers approach the eyelids close, as eyelids always do when the eyes are threatened. But the fatigue of the nerves has produced muscular fatigue as well, transient paralysis in the eyelids has resulted, and they cannot be opened. The eyelids being, then, closed, the delicate frontal nerves exhausted, and the mind made vacant by monotonous attention to one subject, the patient is in a condition to fall asleep—and he does fall asleep. He is now ready to dream. The only thing remaining to do is to make him dream. But how is this to be effected? Dreaming, as has long been determined, is the result of external suggestion. Dr. Gregory, to illustrate, having been thinking of Vesuvius, went to bed with a jug of hot water at his feet, and dreamed that he was climbing the sides of the burning mountain. Dr. Reid read a book on the Indians, put a blister to his head on retiring, and thought in his sleep that he was being scalped. Both the dreams, as all others are, were caused by suggestions offered externally. These suggestions, being received while the directing power, the common sense of the mind, was in abeyance owing to sleep, were interpreted very erroneously, yet, according to plain laws of association. The hot water, in the one case, called up the previous subject of thought, Vesuvius; the stinging blister, in the other, the equally stinging scalping knife. It is now easy to see how the sleeping subject may be made to accept as truth whatever he is told.

About Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln.

Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Lincoln, nee Miss Mary Todd, was born in 1818, and was consequently 64 years of age at her death. She was the daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky.; was well educated, and enjoyed all the advantages of the best society of her time. In her infancy she lost her mother, and her early education was entirely intrusted to the care of a French lady, who resided opposite the Henry Clay homestead. In 1839, not liking to live with a stepmother, she came to Springfield to reside with a married sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, who offered her all the hospitalities of their home. Ward H. Lamon, in his biography of Abraham Lincoln, says that when she came to Springfield she was just 21, 'gifted with rare talents, had a keen sense of the rediculous, a ready insight into the weaknesses of individual character, and a most firey and ungovernable temper. Her tongue and her pen were equally sharp. Highbred, proud, brilliant, witty, and with a will that bent every one else to her purpose, she took Mr. Lincoln captive the very moment she deemed it expedient to do so.'

Miss Todd was of aristocratic and distinguished parentage, able to lead any one she pleased into the highest circles of the society of her time. She saw in 'Honest Abe Lincoln,' as he was then popularly styled, a rising politician, and she and her friends were not long in concluding that it would be an auspicious marriage. For some time she was courted by Douglas as well as Lincoln, but she is said to have refused the 'Little Giant' on account of his bad morals. Being asked which one of them she intended to have, she answered: 'The one that has the best chance of being President.' A friend of hers had married an elderly gentleman, giving as her reason that he had 'lots of horses and gold.' Mary Todd heard this remark, and answered with some spirit, that she 'would rather marry a good man, a man of mind, with hope and bright prospects ahead for position and fame and power, than to marry all the horses, gold and homes in the world. From her first meeting with Lincoln he frequently sought her society; and would remain for hours listening to her conversation. Yet he was never, at least before his marriage, drawn toward her by a sentiment of love. All who were intimate with him at that time concur in the opinion that it was a 'policy match.' He subsequently met several ladies for whom it was believed he entertained a deep affection, but his love affairs were never destined to run smoothly. One day he wrote a letter to Miss Todd, boldly declaring that he did not love her, and requesting to be released from the engagement. A friend to whom he intrusted this letter refused to deliver it or to give it up to its author. Mr. Lincoln then called on Miss Todd and made to her the startling communication. They parted on terms of strong friendship, and were soon reconciled. The engagement was renewed, the day set for the wedding and all preparations made, even to the supper. Mr. Lincoln failed to meet his engagement, and the cause assigned was insanity. During an entire year, it is said, Mr. Lincoln was insane, his insanity growing out of his proposed marriage and counter attachment for a Miss Edwards. He did not attend the Legislature that year, but was taken to Kentucky by his friend Speed, who clung to him until he recovered. During that time Speed says he had to remove from him razors, knives, and all arms, for fear that he would commit suicide. Lincoln admitted that there were times when he contemplated self-destruction. About this time he wrote some gloomy lines entitled 'Suicide,' which were lost. He lamented that his life was useless to the world, and said it was his great desire to do something that would 'redound to the interest of his fellow-men.' This he finally did in a manner that has stamped his name in imperishable letters among the benefactors of mankind."

Advice to Telemachus.

R. J. Burdette.

A few years ago I went into the Norton nail mill at Ashland, Ky. I saw there a machine that could make nails. I looked at it, and admired it. I thought, and still think, that machine ought to go to Congress. All its talent and all its energies are directed to one point. It can make nails, and it can't do one solitary other thing under the sun. It never talks politics. It can't carry a torch. It doesn't know what a caucus is. It even doesn't know enough to go out with a candidate and take a drink. It doesn't want, and it never did want the government to issue 400,000,000 kegs of lath nails, and loan them to citizens who want to build chicken-houses. It never once stopped work to sit down on a dry-goods box on a shady corner to declare this country would never be prosperous and happy until we had an incontrovertible currency of shingle nails, secured by a bonded fund of non-interest-bearing railroad spikes. It never once got loose and ran wildly about the country, frantically calling upon the people to rally to its support as the only means of overthrowing the "machine." It just stayed in the mill and made nails and nails and nails. It knew how to make them, and so it just went ahead and made them.

Well, I once knew a man who could make shoes. He could build you a pair of glove-fitting boots with cunning little closets for all your corns, and a lovely bay-window for your bunion. He could sew on an invisible patch with yellow thread, so that it looked like sunset on the Mississippi. How he could make shoes! And he sat with his mouth full of pegs and sung and whistled, and he pounded leather and smote the insensate lapstone with many a muffled blow, and pegged and stitched away as though that was the chief end of man.

But one day he stopped whistling, laid down his hammer, dropped his wax into a pan full of pegs, threw the lapstone into the water-bucket, blew all the pegs out of his mouth, and got to telling what Congress ought to do, and what the government should do, and what he would do if he were there, and he said it so often and said it so well, that everybody saw the country was going to ruin and he was the only man who could stop it, and the first thing he knew, the people took him off his leather bench and sent him to Congress.

Now, that man used to charge only ten cents for sewing on a patch as big as a fifty-cent piece, and twenty cents for a new heel, and only fifty cents for half-soles. And day in and day out he earned about $2 10 a day.

And the very first week he was in Congress he introduced a bill for the free coinage of $900,000,000,000 in one-dollar greenbacks, with a proviso that this issue should be doubled if it should appear that the amount originally specified should be found insufficient to meet the demands of the shoe trade.

And yet that man was a good shoemaker. The community missed him sorely when he went to Congress. It was hard to fill his place—on the shoemaker's bench, but none of them cobbled so well and acceptably as he, cobbled they never so cobble-y. He was a good shoe-maker, my boy; a most excellent and worthy shoemaker. In all the land of Ithaca, my boy, there was no better shoemaker.

A Brave Boy's Exploit.

A Providence, R. I., dispatch relates the exploit of a brave boy in the suburbs of that city a few nights ago. Mr. Harlan Page is a well-to-do landowner and business man. He has a son Willie, fourteen years old. Mr. Page and his wife went out to ride, and the house was left with the boy and his grandmother. In a small iron trunk placed in a room in the attic was $500 in money and jewelry and valuable papers, worth in all about $1,000. A tall tree reached up to the window of the attic. Early in the evening Willie heard a noise, and, investigating, saw a man coming down the tree with the iron trunk in his hands and two other men following him. The man with the trunk started down the street on the run. The brave lad, anxious to save his father's property, siezed the first weapon of defense he could get his hands on and started in pursuit. It happened to be a tightly-rolled-up umbrella. Armed with this unformidable weapon, bareheaded and barefooted, Willie made the place pretty hot for Mr. Burglar. The man took to the country. After three-quarters of a mile run, when the burglar was nearly overtaken, the boy sprained his ankle and thought all was lost. Just then an inspiration seized him, and bringing the umbrella to his shoulder like a gun, he "drew a bead" on the robber and told him to surrender or he would blow his brains out. The ruse was successful. The burglar dropped the trunk and sped away. The brave boy limped homeward with the treasure box and met his father, who at once put the authorities on the track of the burglars.

New York city has sixty Methodist churches.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

The king of Italy attends mass every Sunday, but he never kneels down as do the other members of the family.

Edwin Booth is meeting with great success in his English provincial tour, which will end at Birmingham on the 18th of December.

Charles Bently, of Jericho, Vt., aged 19, and Mary Blood, aged 13, were married last Wednesday by the consent of their parents.

Phoebe Cousins says that she and Miss Anthony both expect to marry, but that they will wait until the time comes when their husbands will not marry slaves.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that women may be admitted to practice law in that State the same as men.

Ex-Vice President William A. Wheeler has given £3,000 to the Auburn Presbyterian Theological Seminary as a scholarship fund.

Tom Thumb says he has traveled 800,000 miles. The things that he prides himself on are his ability to play billiards, sail a yacht, and drive a team.

One hundred masked men paraded the town of Lyons, Iowa, the other night and dropped baskets of tea, coffee, sugar, bacon and flour on the doorsteps of many needy families.

The ex-Empress Eugenie's health is sufficiently impaired to occasion her her friends much concern. She rarely, if ever, goes out of doors, and it has been rumored that she is insane.

A New Yorker had a wife in that city, a second in Brooklyn, a third in Jersey City, and a fourth in Yonkers, and he might have continued to live happily with all had he not talked in his sleep.

Of the salaried actors in Lodon, Charles Coghlan and Charles Warner stand at the head, each receiving $350 a week. Warner as a character actor, notably in Charles Reade's "Drink," is said to be a phenomenon.

Charles B. Noyes, a New York telegraph operator who died the other day, was noted in telegraphic circles as the man who once sent 800 messages in nine hours, a feat never equalled by any telegrapher in the world.

Fifty young ladies from six counties of North Carolina took part in breaking ground for the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad, near Raleigh. They piled their shovels with great vigor, and were applauded by five thousand spectators.

Mrs. Langtry, according to the latest rumor, will be accompanied to this country by a band of male admirers, something after the style of the love-sick maidens in "Patience." An English nobleman, it is said, will be the leader of the party.

A correspondent says that at Cape May during the past season the prettiest girls were from Philadelphia, the most stylish from New York, the sauciest from the West, and the most piquant from the South.

King Cetewayo wished to take presents back to his wives in Zululand, and the authorities in England made a grant for that purpose; but when it was found that there were twenty-nine wives, the original sum was increased to £50.

The school ma'ams of New York have been depleted by an epidemic of matrimony. More than thirty of them got married during the Summer vacation, and thus, by the school law, disqualified themselves for public school teachers.

According to the Cincinnati papers, Levy, the cornet player, is creating a perfect furore at the Exposition there. The audiences demand at least four pieces for every one on the programme and the great trumpeter smilingly accedes, and everybody is happy.

Referring to Congressman J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, the Richmond Religious Herald says: "We heard him, the other day, speak two hours, during which he drank about two quarts of buttermilk."

London World: "A fat woman is the dressmaker's despair. She is impossible to work on. The thin woman is her delight. It is easier to simulate than to dissimulate, or, in other words, to put on than take off."

An English fashion paper speaking about removing the glove before shaking hands says that the custom is no longer obligatory, it being an old fashion, surviving from the time when gloves were very loose and removed in a moment.

It is said the Canadian Government has been informed of an intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this country on the occasion of the annual meeting of the British Science Association in Montreal. In that event an extended American tour will probably be arranged.

Pensions of $10,000 a year, or a lump sum of $250,000 each, were offered to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour. They chose the latter. Sir Garnet's title is not yet announced, although he is understood to have accepted a peerage, while on the other hand the Admiral has declined one.

Miss Carrie Chase, of Binghamton, N. Y., it is said, can peg a pair of shoes quicker than any man in the country. That's because the natural tendency of a woman to hold pins in her mouth has been developed in her case in the direction of shoe-pegs.

Captain John O'Connor, of Maryville, Mo., Postmaster, dealer in implements, and a prominent Greenbacker, is believed to have absconded, leaving deficiencies in his business and Postoffice accounts amounting to $20,000.

George Francis Train is, of course, decidedly eccentric, but he is worth $80,000, has fine rooms in the Ashland House, and, although he refuses to speak to adults, and writes whatever he may have to communicate on paper, beginning with the word "Citizen," he is one of the best-versed men on public affairs alive to-day in the United States.

Triumphant America.

Bangor Commercial.

An Englishman, stopping at a country inn in one of the Eastern States, was continually boasting about the superiority of everything in England and depreciating the productions of America. The landlord, as may be surmised, did not relish this, and, therefore, thought of a plan to get even with the boaster. Procuring six fine, healthy crabs, he poured them into the Englishman's bed. Telling his guest that his bed was ready, he lighted a candle and escorted him up stairs. Upon reaching the door, he managed to put out the light. Of course, it did not make much difference to the Englishman, so he undressed himself and went to bed. Immediately he gave a terrific yell, and cried: "Landlord! Come here! What are these in this bed?" The landlord, who was outside the door, and who had lit the candle, came and looked into the bed, and coolly said: "Them's bedbugs! Can you beat them in England?"

"Montgomery's Train."

[Philadelphia Record.]

Noting the Record's editorial remarks respecting the Mountain Meadow massacre in Utah, a gentleman familiar with the facts recalls another equally terrible event in the annals of that Territory. Thirty-two years have elapsed since the mysterious disappearance of what was termed the "Montgomery train"—consisting of eighty-seven families of wealth and position, from the states, and hundreds of animals, en route for California. They were pursuing the old Mormon road in Utah to the Pacific coast, guided by a Mormon who, it is charged, had instructions to mislead them and let them perish. Certain it is that the immigrants were refused supplies on the route, and, whether intentionally or not, were misled and miserably perished, and no definite details respecting their fate were ever known. While the Kansas Pacific engineers were exploring this unknown country they came to a region north of the old Mormon road, about thirty miles square, which they aptly named "The Valley of Death." It is surrounded, except at two points, by inaccessible mountains. It is totally devoid of water and vegetation, and it is said the shadow of bird or wild beast never darkens its white glaring sands. Not even the tarantula or rattlesnake finds the means of subsistence in this desolate alkali desert. To this place the immigrants were led by their Mormon guide, who then left them to shift for themselves. [illegible] mirage promising water, the immigrants descended int tne broad valley. They reached the cheter, but only the white sand, bounded by the peaks, met theirgaze. Around the valley they wandered, and one by one stretched themselves in death under the hot sun. The children crying for water, died at their mothers' breasts, and with swolen tongues and burning vitals the mothers followed. Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men raved and tottered and died. After a week's wandering a dozen of the survivors found water in the hollow of a mountain. It lasted but a short time, when all perished but two, who escaped by following the back trail. When the engineers discovered the spot the wagons still stood complete, the iron work shone bright and the skeletons of men and beasts lay bleaching in the sun. The train was the last that ever attempted this route to California; though the most passable, its travel was forbidden by the Mormon authorities. The fate of the "Montgomery train" was long involved in mystery. From all that can now be learned there seems no doubt that its destruction was resolved upon by the Mormon leaders because some of the immigrants had incurred the displeasure of the inhabitants along the route. It is a terrible reminiscence of the crimes that have darkened the entire record of civilization in that unfortunate Territory.

Interesting and Curious.

A few drops of paregoric mixed with glycerine makes a soothing cough mixture.

It is stated by a medical writer that carbolic acid diluted with warm water and poured into the ear is a sovereign cure for earache.

A medical writer notes the grave danger of breathing air in which particles of the dried sputa of consumptive patients mingle with dust of other kinds.

In a mine near Marietta, Ga., water of a peculiar color is found in great quantities that resembles rich wine. A few drops of nutgall makes it a very fine writing ink.

The Scientific American mentions a recently patented device for extinguishing kerosene lamps, which consists of a shut-off for the air supply, the action becoming automatic if the lamp is overturned.

Sweden has got up a new explosive called sebastine, which, it is said, favorably competes with dynamite, and is much safer to handle. Anything of the kind would be gratefully received in this country, where we have more things to blow up than material to do it with.

To remove bolts that have rusted in without breaking them, the most effectual remedy known is the liberal application of petroleum. Care must be taken that the rusted parts are reached by it, and some time must be allowed to give it a chance to soften the layer of rust before any attempts are made to remove the bolt.

The following recipe for makin ginger beer is said to be satisfactory: 8 gallons boiling water; 5 pounds of best white sugar; ½ ounce cream tartar; white of egg beaten to a froth; ½ pound best ginger; 2 ounces tartaric acid; 1 teaspoonful essence of lemon; 1 gill brewers' yeast. Leave to work twenty-four hours before bottling.

A chemist of Vienna has invented a glass which contains no silex, potash, soda, lime or borax. In appearance it is equal with the common crystal, but more brilliant; it is transparent, white and clear, and can be cut and polished. It is insoluble in water, and is not attacked by fluoric acid, but it can be corroded by hydrochloric and nitric acid. When in a state of fushion it adheres to iron, bronze and zinc.

Surgeons know the value of the expansive power of peas and other grain in making anatomical preparations. No one has any idea of the force exerted until a test of it is made. An Italian vessel, laden with rice put into East London some time ago, leaking badly. A strenuous effort was made to pump out the water and unload the cargo. But the rice continued to swell, and finally the vessel was violently burst asunder.

The largest trees are the mammouth trees in California. One of a grove in Tulare County, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet high, 106 feet in circumference at base, and seventy-six feet at a point twelve feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and thirty-four feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

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[illegible]

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West Virginia, Aug. 8, [illegible].—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 22.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

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The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Wm. P. Marshall, of Logansport, Indiana, writes: "My wife has for many years been troubled from pain in her back and general debility incident to her sex. She has taken one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and I can truthfully say that she has been so much benefited that she pronounces it the only remedy of many medicines she has tried."

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for **Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders.** In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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The Newer Arithmetic.

PROBLEMS FOR OTHERS THAN SCHOOL CHILDREN TO SOLVE.

A soldier's widow in the service of the government has a salary of $600 per year and pays a political assessment of two per cent. How much does she have left?

If the governor of Missouri pardons state prison convicts at the rate of three for every nine days how long will it take to pardon 528 convicts?

A Wisconsin school teacher had nineteen scholars and she figured up at the end of three months that she had bestowed 128 licks on the school. Allowing that every boy received 17 of them, and that three of the girls escaped entirely, how many lickings did each of the others receive?

The average fisherman gets four nibbles to one bite, and three bites to a fish, and half his fish are not worth carrying home. At this rate how long will it take a fisherman to exhaust the supply of sheep-heads and dog-fish?

The friends of a certain man chip in four cents apiece and purchase a sponge to present him on his birthday as emblematical of his daily life. The certain man lets himself loose on the donors and damages each one's head to the amount of $3, 47. How much is each donor out of pocket?

A man pays fifty cents extra to take laughing gas while having a tooth pulled. The dentist could have pulled six as well as one, and without any further cost. How much did the patient lose by being so stingy with his molars?

The candy eaten by the school-girls cost just as much as her school-books; the peanuts she devours cost more than her singing lessons; the ice cream costs more than her French, and the gas and fuel she consumes while sparking foots up twice the cost of teaching her to paint landscapes on old jugs, and pictures. Therefore, how many daughters must a man have to be rich?

A young man wagers fifty cents that he can put a billiard ball into his mouth, and he wins the bet. A surgeon charges him $7 for the hour's work in removing it. What was the exact gain in being smart?

An Alderman pays a reporter $5 to write him a speech favoring the erection of a new schoolhouse, but after delivering eleven cents worth of the oration he is informed that there is no question before the meeting, and he falls back and breaks a pair of suspenders worth thirty-five cents. How much is the great man out of pocket.

A Book for Canvassers.

The first step toward the correction of an evil is to diffuse information concerning its extent and influence. When this information is given in words that burn into the very heart and cause the tears to flow or awaken "thoughts too deep for tears," the book which conveys it is to produce a profound sensation in the moral and political world. Such a book is "The Women of Mormonism" edited by Jennie Anderson Froiseth, which recited the plain unvarnished tale the story of woman's wrongs under the accursed system of polygamy. It shows how many of them marry missionaries abroad, supposing them unmarried, only to find, on reaching this country, that they already have several wives. It shows how some have consented to their husbands taking other wives for the sake of support for their children. It shows how others have been led to become plural wives by pretended revelations from God. It shows how this accursed system is spreading all over the country and robbing our homes of our loved daughters led away by franticisms. It shows what legislation is needed and finally what is being done by Christian churches and schools to counteract the fatal poison that destroys homes, corrupts morals and sets the laws of the nation to defiance.

No book since the days of Uncle Tom's Cabin is destined to exert such an influence over the American people as the "Women of Mormonism." It will urge the voter to demand of congress immediate and efficient action in the enactment of needed laws. It will stimulate the benevolent to greater exertions in planting in the territories of the new west the moral agencies needed to reform and purify society.

As this work is one of such intense interest to all classes it is sold only by subscription. It furnishes to wide awake men and women a grand chance for making money by its sale. We understand that there is some territory in this county not yet taken. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the publisher. C. G. G. Paine, Detroit, Mich.

What Everybody Wants.

Is a reliable medicine that never does any harm and that prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in order, the bowels regular, and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and has cured thousands. See other column.—Tribune. 4

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing. 31-3w.

Senator Harrison at Dayton.

Elsewhere we publish a number of clippings from the Dayton, O., Democrat, which will enable the readers of the Sentinel to estimate with remarkable exactness the size of Senator Harrison's temperance ideas and the amount of "God and morality" he contains. He has won national notoriety for nepotism. He has worked his relatives into government employment in a way that gives to republican degradation a darker tint than it otherwise would have had. And now Senator Harrison, the "blue blood," refrigerator, the "God and morality" iceberg, the hallelujah Hubbellite, comes to the front in quite a new character. He retires from the stand, where he had denounced saloons and saloon-keepers, and goes directly to a Dayton saloon—enters the "bar" door. What for? What is the inference? Why should a saloon denouncer, a republican "God and morality" fanatic, as quick as he leaves the stand, and before he has time to blow his nose or wipe his eyes, steers straight for a saloon? Manifestly to get something to "warm" him up. Here we have the mean duplicity of the whole business. Here is Senator Harrison—"blue blood" Harrison; cold, severe, aristocratic Harrison—Harrison with a presidential bee in his bonnet, going direct from a republican "God and morality" political temperance meeting into a saloon bar room. Isn't Senator Harrison a beautiful specimen of a "God and morality" prohibitionist? When again he raves about temperance and prohibition in Indiana, won't the people clap their hands and ask him how he liked Ohio whisky, wine or beer? Won't they shout, "Say, Mr. Senator, how did you take yourn—straight or mixed? hot or cold? Did you get warm, Mr. Senator? Did your great moral ideas expand?" It is not surprising that when General Harrison in the city of Dayton, after making a "God and morality" temperance speech, went straight to a saloon to "warm" that the incident played havoc with the temperance people of Dayton. But that is the way it is worked every time. The republican bosses are full of profession and deception, and it seems that General Harrison is not an exception.

A Few Questions to Intelligent Voters.

[From the Eastern Illinoisan.]

Do you understand the tariff question?

Can you afford not to understand it?

Are you not ashamed to confess, if you must confess, that you do not know how your taxes are paid, nor how much you pay?

What do you think of a tax system that so many people do not understand?

Is such a system worthy of confidence?

If you do not understand the tariff question, how do you know that you are not voting away your family's food and clothing, to put money into somebody else's pocket?

Professor Perry, of Williams college, Garfield's teacher, America's greatest economist, says that our protective tariff has cost us in twenty years $12,000,000,000 in gold over and above what a revenue tariff whould have cost us; and that all this money is worse than wasted. This would be $1,500 to every average family. Some estimate the present loss at $1,000,000,000 a year Is not this worth looking after?

Can you afford not to study the tariff and find out for yourself whether your earnings are being filched away from you at such a rate, when so many great men say they are?

It will cost you nothing to investigate the question. It is your duty to yourself and family to candidly look into the matter.

Would you not gain self-respect by it?

If you do understand the question, then is it not your plain duty, and a great privilege, to make your neighbors understand it?

Is it not a question that concerns your liberties as well as theirs?

Will it not pay you to talk this matter over with them?

Is a man properly qualified to vote who doesn't understand the most vital question before the people.

That Tariff Commission has not dried up and been blown away, as was feared. It was recently heard from in Georgia.

Juror Brown was a little too long in hitching his story of attempted bribery. It has an ancient and fish-like smell.

The Latest Dance.

We have received from the publisher, a copy of "The Ripple," by Clarence R. Sidney, author of the popular "Original Five Step Waltz," and "Beauties of the Schottische." Mr. Sidney has struck a popular vein in this, his latest success, and all lovers of Terpsichore, will welcome "The Ripple." Sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price, 40 cents, by S. Brainard's Sons, Chicago, Ill.

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties. 36-4t.

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WABASH
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PACIFIC
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—AND YOU—

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OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DR BRINKERHOFF.
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NO CURE NO PAY
FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES
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COME BEFORE TOO LATE

THE MYSTERY OF

Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open wide the barred door, and makes Love's Pathway clear. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

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Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance*: "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

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STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	6 10am
Walkerton Junction	6 11	1 50am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 50pm
Cromwell		3 36	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 48	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 48
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 30	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 43
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	9 30pm	6 40pm	8 00am
Tiffin	10 36	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 25	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 48	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 26	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 40	12 25	1 48
Avilla		[illegible]	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 48
Syracuse		1 45	3 03
Milford Junction		1 58	3 14
Walkerton Junction		2 14	4 30
CHICAGO ar	5 35	5 55	7 10

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price

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For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 20pm	7 00am	....
Saginaw	6 30	7 55	....
Lansing	9 25	10 19	....
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 35pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 21
Jackson Lv	6 30am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 05	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 14	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 16
Fremont	8 19	1 55	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 28	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 40	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 28
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 30
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	6 00	7 35am	....
Louisville	7 30	7 25	....
St. Louis	....	8 40	....
Washington	2 10	6 47	....
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	4 30am	....
Washington	10 40	2 35	....
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	....
Louisville	7 12	....	7 05am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 35pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am	....	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 42pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 05
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	18
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 23
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	2 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 26
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	....	9 20
Saginaw	8 25	....	10 55
Bay City	9 20	....	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 00, 9 20 a. m., 4 05, 4 15, 9 29 p. m.; west—12 44, 7 05, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 5 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 20 a. m., 12 20, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 56 a. m. 1 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 7 40 a. m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 3 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 45, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 35 a. m., 1 25 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 18, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 55 p. m. W., St. L. & P.: east—7:31 a. m. 3 :55 p. m.; west —1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 6 00 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m., 2 55, 7 05 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east. 6 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 45 a. m. 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r. Agent

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana administrators of the estate of Christian Sheets, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARGARET SHEETS, Ad'tr's.
SYLVESTER KUTZNER, Ad'tr's.

September 23d, 1882. 30-3w.

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Clocks,
Watches,
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Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
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Hardware
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Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

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Watches,
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Clocks,
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Spoons,
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Forks,
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Chains,
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Rings,
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And, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, will sell you goods cheaper than any store in DeKalb county. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. No charge for marking silverware sold at my store All work warranted.

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AUBURN, INDIANA

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 26, 1882. Number 43.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

As evidence of the fairness of Mr. Moody in the legislature toward all classes, and especially toward the soldier, we refer to what he said in the legislature during the consideration of a resolution for the admission of Geo. Menser, of Jefferson county, into the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown. Mr. Moody said: "If the law creating this home prevented any person from admission, save he was wounded while in the actual service of his country, then I think, gentlemen, might consistently oppose this resolution. If the law expressly provided that this class of persons should be admitted, then this soldier would at once be admitted, and not come here with a petition asking the house to pass a resolution admitting him to the benefit of the house. But in, as, much as the law creating this home provides that 'there shall be established at Knightstown a home for the maintenance of disabled soldiers and seamen and their orphans and widows,' saying nothing about when, where or how disabled, this soldier comes here and presents his petition to us asking admission. I understand he is an honorable, industrious, hard-working man, and by reason of this great calamity is deprived of the use of his hands and an eye. I think, gentlemen, that this case comes within the spirit if not within the letter of this law, and he is entitled by all means to a home in this institution. We ought to remember that we are sent here to act unprejudiced toward all the citizens of the State of Indiana. We should carefully consider each case as it comes before us, and if we are satisfied, under all the circumstances, we ought to act in a certain direction, then nothing political should permit us from doing our duty toward the humblest person in the state. I think this man's case is entitled to our earnest consideration, and I, for one, am able to rise above party spirit and vote that this soldier be admitted into this institution." The resolution passed the house.

Again, when the house was considering the bill defining the duties of the adjutant-general, Mr. Moody said: "I think a complete record should be preserved of all that may be of benefit to the soldier or to the family of the soldier who left all and answered the call of his country. If all the work is done by the adjutant-general, required of him by this bill, I am certain no man would have any reason to say he received too much pay under the bill. We pay large sums of money to officers and for books to preserve records of the titles to our homes and lands, and who can say that the record of an honorable discharge of a soldier is or may be of less importance and value to himself and family than the record of title deeds. I am satisfied that the tax-payers of the state are not going to find fault with the outlay of the small amount of money it will require to put the adjutant-general's office in good shape, and I trust the bill will pass."

* * *

John Butt, the democratic candidate for recorder, was in Butler Wednesday. He was looking to the interest of his candidacy, and finds hosts of friends everywhere. A resident of forty years in the county has given him claims upon our people, irrespective of politics, not more for his long residence than for his sterling integrity, his exhalted manhood, his faithful service to his fellow men, than his undisputable qualification for the position to which he aspires. He will not enter upon the duties of his office as a novice, but he will come into it with an experience, having in the early history of the country acted in the capacity of recorder. He also did service in that capacity on the organization of Steuben county, and the pages of the old volumes will show how well he is calculated to serve the people in the capacity of recorder. Let us not forget that it is efficiency that is most needed in this office. But aside from this Mr. Butt brings to it experience, he brings to it the man of mature years, the sober, industrious, genial, accommodating gentleman with whom we all delight to do business, and no democrat, republican or greenbacker but what will do themselves honor by giving him their suffrage and making him the incumbent of that office for the next four years.—Butler Review.

* * *

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

From the Geysers.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY.

BUTTE CITY, Montana, Oct. 10, '82.

ED. COURIER:—The route from the Geyser Basin to the Yellowstone Lake, a distance of twenty-five miles, is full of interest. Several extinct geysers and numerous hot springs abound. Brimstone Hollow, where large chunks of brimstone are scattered about and holes and crevices in the earth, from which hot air and steam escape, bearing sulphurous fumes that remind us of the great bottomless pit which we used to read about long ago, and hear so much of during the campmeeting days of our youth, we could hear (in our minds) "weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth and the clanking of chains." But we don't wish to tarry here, so we pass on and the next thing of interest is Mary's Lake, four or five acres in size, and on the very top of a range of mountains. Its sandy shores have no sign of vegetation, and in its clear water not a living thing could be seen. The surrounding country is sandy, with here and there a cluster of scrubby white pines. Tracks of elk and mountain sheep were visible in the sand. Next comes Mud Volcano, a large cavity in the side of a hill, which seemed to lead back to a great depth. Its dismal thud! thud! like a big engine would send out puffs of steam, and a quantity of hot mud would be thrown several feet. Within a few feet is another boiling mud hole with a crator three feet in diameter of what appears to be dried clay and stands above the general surface of the ground perhaps two feet. The boiling substance has the appearance of a solution of blue clay. Further on, and within three miles of the lake, is the famous Natural Bridge with a span of fifty feet of solid granite stretched across a rocky gorge forty feet above the little stream. An Indian trail winds its way through the thick pine timber and crosses this bridge en route to the lake. Yellowstone Lake is thirty miles long north and south and eighteen miles wide; altitude, 8,000; 2,000 feet higher than the noted Mount Washington of New England. It is fed by the stream of the Upper Yellowstone and the melting of the mountain snows, and its water is as cool as ordinary spring water. A grand picture: The placid blue waters dotted here and there with beautiful islands covered with evergreen trees and shrubs. The lofty gray mountains of the Yellowstone range with their bits of pine timber and glistening snow mirrored on its bosom. Flocks of wild geese, swans, ducks and brants are seen flying about. Plenty of large game is found in the surrounding forests, which can easily be bagged, provided one can hit the broad side of an elk. Now and then a bear is seen rambling about, scaring some sight-seer out of a year or two's growth. Another interesting feature of the park is Sulphur Mountain, on the route from the lake to the falls, a mound about 250 feet high and perhaps 200 yards in extent at the base. At a distance it has a grayish appearance, like a huge pile of ashes, and steam is issuing from many crevices and vents like smoke from a monster coal-pit. On a closer examination, larger pieces of sulphur are seen protruding, and about the vent holes pure crystals of sulphur form a yellow rim. Nestling at the base of this hill on the west side are two large boiling springs, the largest being twenty or twenty-five feet across. The hot contents resemble cream, boils with fury and gives off steam and strong fumes of sulphur. About seventeen miles below the lake the river begins to increase in velocity for a mile or two, becoming rapid and turbulent till it reaches the upper falls where it makes a jump of 150 feet to the bottom of a deep gorge from which rises a cloud of spray. The view is grand, and were there no lower falls to discount it, would be of sufficient attraction to call forth great enthusiasm and cause the tourist to abide awhile. After this leap the river again becomes smooth and and flows leisurly for a half mile, gradually bending to the east till it reaches the lower falls, where it makes the grand descent of 396 feet in one unbroken, silvery sheet, plunging to the bottom of the grand canyon. From several different points we viewed this picture, and from one position, with the sun to our backs, we could see a perfect rainbow in the spray below. A German artist, occupying a sightly position called Point Lookout, was painting a picture of the falls and canyon, but I fear, with all his skill, he will come far short of doing them justice. The Grand Canyon, perhaps the grandest of the kind in the world, or at least in America, is twenty-five miles long and is said to be over two thousand feet deep, walled on both sides with nearly perpendicular, and in many places over-hanging rocks of different colors (yellow being the most common) variegated in different shades of red, black, pink and white. The river, closely compressed between these great walls, at so great a depth, looks like a small brook, although it is one hundred yards in width. In order to take in these sights to the best advantage, you must clutch a pine tree with a firm grip, thrust your head and shoulders out over the precipice; or, what is still better, let some trusty friend hold on to your lower extremities while you hang over the rocks; then if your conscience is clear, your nerves not unstrung from bad whisky, and you are sound and long-winded in democracy, you will derive full benefit from the beauties and mysteries of nature.

J. P. GOETSCHIUS.

The Form of Tickets.

The law says all ballots shall be "written or printed on plain white paper of uniform width of three inches, without any distinguishing mark or embellishment thereon." The tally-sheets have been received by the county auditors and are ready to be delivered to the different inspectors of elections. To make the work easy for the election clerks in the counting, the tickets should be prepared and printed so as to correspond with the tally-sheets, thereby avoiding mistakes in skipping or jumping from one part of the tally-sheet to another.

In this county, our north commissioner's district is No. 1, the southwest district is No. 2 and the southeast district is No. 3.

The form of the tally-sheet is as follows:

For Secretary of State,
For Auditor of State,
For Treasurer of State,
For Attorney-General,
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
For Judge of the Supreme Court—1st District,
For Judge of the Supreme Court—2d District,
For Judge of the Supreme Court—4th District,
For Representative in Congress—12th District,
For Judge of the Circuit Court—35th Circuit,
For Prosecutor—35th Judicial Circuit,
For Clerk,
For Sheriff,
For Auditor,
For Treasurer,
For Recorder,
For Coroner,
For County Surveyor,
For Joint-Representative,
For Representative,
For Commissioner—1st District,
For Commissioner—2d District,
For Commissioner—3d District,

Moody at Sedan.

The Hon. D. D. Moody spoke at this place before a large audience composed of both parties. His remarks were convincing, and he made a good impression upon most of the republicans. They all favored his work in the legislature two years ago. His remarks on the temperance question were well taken, and some of our temperance voters can now see what they were being led to by promises of the republican party. His remarks are well spoken of by both democrats and republicans, and when the vote is counted, Sedan will loom up for Moody.

X.

The Wealthiest Negro in Georgia.

Henry Todd, who lives in Darien, is the wealthiest colored man in Georgia. When a youth his master died and left him freedom. When the Confederacy fell he lost twenty slaves and some Confederate bonds. After the war he continued farming operations and engaged in the lumber business. He is now sixty-five years old, and is worth $100,000 in good investments.—[Savannah News.

* * *

A family consisting of a husband and wife and five children arrived last night from England. They are on their way to Brazil, Ind. Their tickets were issued in London, England, and on the last coupon was written, "From Indianapolis, Ind., to Brazil, Ind." This is, perhaps, the first instance of tickets made out in this manner so far away.—[Sentinel.

* * *

W. F. McNagny has returned to Columbia City. We are glad he has come back and trust he will stay this time. Mrs. McNagny will visit with friends in Minnesota a short time before her return.—Columbia City Commercial.

What Everybody Wants.

Is a reliable medicine that never does any harm and that prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in order, the bowels regular, and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and has cured thousands. See other column.—Tribune. 4

Spencerville Items.

[Last Week.]

Dr. Emanuel and lady will go to Michigan this week. Your correspondent wishes them a pleasant and safe journey.

Rev. Erick and lady, of Michigan, are visiting friends in this vicinity. Beeks says he will be a good boy while they are here.

Wm. Bishop, who is gaining notoriety through the Republican scribblers, is convalescent and likely to recover. Dr. Murphy, of Leo, is in attendance.

Rev. Schneider and Rev. Lewellyn made political (republican) speeches in the Methodist church. A number of both parties were offended and went out. Schneider is a fine "(?) republican orator.

Have you heard from Ohio?

H. Murray has repaired, as well as made new and valuable improvements in his gristmill. Spencerville can furnish A No. 1 flour.

The "Carolinians," a colored minstrel troup, degraded the Methodist church by their presence Thursday evening. The entertainment, although extolled by some, was a burlesque of religion, and there was nothing whatever of refinement in the entertainment. It ought to be beneath the dignity of a christian minister to make money on a negro concert. However, the "religous" darkies lied about the door money and swindled the church badly.

Martin Wasson has been doing some very fine painting and kalsomining in Dr. Emanuel's store this week. Also some very nice work for Barney and Erick.

The Young People's Literary Society is booming and ought to receive the encouragement of the citizens of Spencerville.

Communion at the Lutheran church Sunday.

Mrs. Silberg has returned from Michigan, and reports a very pleasant visit.

Barney & Erick have sold a large stock of buggies this season.

A. Kinsey is selling sewing machines, and a good many of them, too. Gus. is a good salesman, and a good democrat as well.

* * *

Mr. Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, will not support the republican nominee for governor of New York. He declares he will not support a nomination "procured by the combined power of fraud and patronage," and that by voting for Mr. Folger under the circumstances would be to 'acquiese in fraud and patronage as legitimate forces in nominating conventions.' Mr. Curtis adds that "no graver political peril now confronts the country than the complete subjugation of party by unscrupulous cabals which bribe with public employment, and pay their way by filching from the public treasury."—Ligonier Banner.

* * *

The Angola Herald tell about a package received at the local postoffice marked "Infernal machine; handle carefully," which when opened disclosed a corset, to which the wicked state scribe of the Cleveland Penny Press adds: "Infernal machine" was a very proper name for it, as girls have been known to go off—and get married after having their corsets squeezed Sunday evening in the parlor with the gas turned down low.—West Unity Eagle.

* * *

Miss Callie Vineyard, the accomplished elocutionist of the West Kentucky College, stopped in our place a few hours Tuesday. Her many friends will be pleased to learn that she has promised to return soon and give us one of her fine entertainments. Her well deserved reputation as one of the best elocutionists in the country will insure her a full and crowded house.—Butler Record.

* * *

We see by the Auburn COURIER that Tom C. Mays, formerly of that place, is now publishing a paper at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Tom will be remembered as the gentleman who led the singing, "Marching Through Georgia," at the soldiers re-union here.—Indianian.

* * *

For freaks of nature West Liberty takes the gate money. There's a six year old boy in the town weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, and a nineteen year old girl who is just nineteen inches high.—West Unity Eagle.

* * *

Miss Kring, the evangelist, who has held meetings in various parts of this country, was last week married to the Rev. C. C. Poland, of Cambria Co., Pa.—Goshen Times.

* * *

A lineal descendant of Simon de Montford, England's premier baron, is a saddler in Tooley street, London.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
CASTORS,
SPOONS,
KNIVES,
FORKS,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
RINGS,
ETC.

Call and look through my stock, and pick out a Christmas present for your friends. I will keep your presents until you call for them. Look through my stock before purchasing as I have the largest and best stock ever brought to this county.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!
RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL
CARPETINGS.
Fall styles of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New goods in
SILK DEPARTMENT.
New things in
FALL DRESS GOODS.
Fall and Winter
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
New styles of
PRINTS AND PERCALES.
Fall and Winter
UNDERWEAR.
Full line of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
The new shades of
6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.
New novelties in
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS
Choice new styles of
FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE

KID GLOVES.

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep at all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 23 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFELLER, Trustee
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST. Trustee

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind
P. O. Box, 128. 2-1y.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago.....	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart......	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville.	2 48	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna.....	2 58		6 35	
Sedan.			7 00	
Waterloo....	3 10	11 48	7 30	
Butler.......	3 24	12 02am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo.	11 00am	12 01am	5 55am	
Butler........	1 30pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo....	1 50	2 33	4 50	9 30
Sedan........			5 05	10 02
Corunna.....	2 15		5 16	10 05
Kendallville.	2 20	3 00	5 30	11 28
Elkhart......	3 40	4 22	9 25	4 20
Chicago......	8 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:30 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:35 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:45 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage J. H. CURTIS,
Supt. M. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN. INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

NAVIGATION in Russia has been closed by ice.

A **SNOW-STORM** raged in Utah all day last Saturday.

THE Mayor of Long Island City has been indicted for embezzlement of $100,000 of the city's funds.

THE long-pending Government suit against Samuel J. Tilden for back income tax, has been dismissed.

THE new steamship "Belgian," 4,000 tons, built at Aberdeen, for the American trade, was totally wrecked on her trial trip.

AN opium den that is crowded nightly by fashionable people has been exposed in Washington City. It is a low, filthy place kept by a Chinaman.

THE Philadelphia Times guesses the Pennsylvania vote at 280,000 Democratic, 270,000 "regular" Republican, 100,000 Independent Republican and 50,000 Greenback-Labor.

NEW YORK business men are agitating in favor of free canals. The proposition to remove all tolls from the canals comes before the people of New York State in November.

THE bodies of two ladies, who died in England a few years ago, have just been cremated, in accordance with requests made before their deaths. These are the first cases of cremation in that country.

BY the revised census it appears that the population of Scotland on the 4th of April last year, was 3,735,573. Compared with the population of 1871, this was an increase of a little over 11 per cent.

UNITED STATES MINISTER YOUNG met with a warm reception in China, and the Chinese Government is about requesting that a certain number of Chinese boys be admitted to the Naval and Military Academies of the United States.

NOW THAT it has been gathered and harvested, it turns out that the tobacco crop of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Virginia, which was reported destroyed by flood and storm in September, is in very good condition after all, and there is plenty of it.

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

EDWARD and Charles Muller and Frederick Captain have been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Arthur W. Ross, at Glendale, Saturday night. A bloody pistol was found in Captain's possession, and one of the Muthers' is said to have had one of Ross' checks.

The number of Egyptian prisoner awaiting court-martial is 148. Arabi Pasha made an able defense of his conduct before his examiners. The Khedive informed a native Ma onic delegation that his obligations to England for the service rendered were beyond computation.

GEN. TERRY is convinced from his success in working the Northern Cheyenne Indians on their farms until self-supporting, that this is the direct way of settling the Indian question. On these farms the men are manly and the women chaste, and all are anxious that the children shall be educated like the whites. He insists that cows will do more then soldiers in civilizing the red men.

A **KANSAS** City man struck by lightning but recovering eventually, describes the sensation as a sudden feeling of intense heat like a breath from a furnace door followed by a tingling over his entire body, his arms and legs feeling exactly as if they had suddenly "gone to sleep," a sensation that continued for a long time after all other bad effects had passed away.

J. D. Wattles, publisher of the Sunday School Times, of Philadelphia, employed by the Census Bureau to collect Sunday School statistics for the tenth census, incurred expenses amounting to $7,000, which he could not collect, owing to the exhaustion of the census fund. Now the Government is after Wattles' reports, which he refuses to surrender.

THERE are already four tickets in the field in California, and a fifth is about to be put up for the suffrages of the dear people. This ticket will be known as the Anti-Slicken ticket, "slickens" being a California name for the debris from the mines, and t movement is supported by those "who are opposed to the destruction of their farms, and the filling up of the rivers of the State by the mining debris permitted to wash down from the mountains by the great mining companies."

SERIOUS charges have been made against Mr. Porter, of Chicago, an employe of the census bureau and a member of the tariff commission. The gist of these is that he fixed the census figures upon the debt and taxation statistics of some of the southern States to conform rather to his own idea than to the facts in the case, and that he refused to correct the inaccuracies when his attention was called to them. The matter is so serious as to call for a congressional investigation at the next session.

NEAR Secor, in Woodford county, Ill., twenty miles from bloomington, silver ore assaying 75 per cent. silver mixed with copper is reported to have been discovered in the bed of Panther creek, and there is much excitement. Several men who were unknown in the vicinity were detected examining the creek by night with dark lanterns. The story is that nearly 1,000 pounds of very rich ore have been taken out already, and great crowds of people are already prospecting the stream.

NEARLY 9 years have elapsed since on October 31, 1873, the Spragues, of Rhode Island, failed. They had assets valued at $20,000,000, while their liabilities were $6,000,000 less than that amount. The estate was put in the hands of an assignee, and it was hoped that in two years all claims would be settled or greatly reduced, but one legal complication after another has followed. The many suits have been passed upon by the courts have not been adjusted with much consistency, and to-day the property is in more of a tangle than ever.

GOV. SHERMAN, of Iowa, appeared before the State Temperance Union, at Des Moines recently, and stated that there were now two cases pending in the State Sepreme court testing the validity of the Prohibition amendment and that he believed these cases would be decided in December. He further stated that he had ordered the Attorney General to be of the counsel in prosecuting both cases. One of the pending test cases is calculated to test the validity of the amendment, and the other will determine whether or not there is any present statute for enforcing its provisions.

Two doctors have lately conducted at Grenell, a suburb of Paris, at the expense of a rich Swedish philanthropist, a series of experiments upon pigs, for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of alcohol upon the internal organs of drunkards. Fifteen pigs were treated daily with different kinds of liquor, each pig, however, being confined to one particular tipple. When they had been killed their vital organs were found to be marked with small white spots resembling ulcers. Their flesh was pronounced sound, but when sent to market it was seized as unfit for food. At last accounts a dispute was going on between the experimenters and the police, the former maintaining that the market Inspector was mistaken.

THE new census of London, showing the population to be 4,764,312 souls, has drawn out from Land, an English journal, some striking contrasts. There are," it says, "in London more than double the number of people in Denmark, including Greenland; nearly three times as many as in Greece; more than eighteen times the population of Montenegro; some thousands more than Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira; nearly treble the population of Servia; more than double that of Bulgaria; three-quarters of a million more than in Holland; more than Sweden, or Norway, or Switzerland." "And yet," adds the same paper, "this splendid capital, the most populous and wealthy city the world has ever seen, is practically without a Government.

THE annual report of Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land Office, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, has been completed. It shows that disposals of public land under all acts of Congress embraced 12,998,740.37 acres, and of Indian Lands, 310,386.13 acres make the total disposals 14,209,126.50 acres—an increase over disposals of the preceeding year of 3,412,729.85 acres. The amount of money received from all sources in connection with disposals of the public lands was $7,758,561.02, and from sales of Indian lands $634,587.22, a total of $8,392,848.24, being an increase over the previous year of $2,984,044.06. The total area of public lands surveyed in the several States and Territories from the beginning of surveying operations by the Government up to June 30, 1882, is 831,725,863 acres. The estimated area of unsurveyed portion of the public domain inclusive of the Territory of Alaska, is 983,062,759 acres. Judge McFarland says that A repeal of the Pre-emption law would simplify the public business and be in the interest of public economy and good administration. Such repeal would, moreover, remove one of the causes of frauds in land entries, which have approached great magnitude."

THE October returns of the yield per acre of wheat, estimated from results of threshing, as received by United States Department of Agriculture, foreshadows a product in the United States slightly exceeding 500,000,000 bushels, and possibly reaching 520,000,000. The average yield per acre appears to be nearly fourteen bushels, on an acreage slightly less than 37,000,000. There is a reduction of area in the Spring wheat region, and large yield in the great Winter growing belt of the West. Taking the highest figures indicated by these returns of yield, the distribution of the production gives 248,000,000 bushels, or nearly half the crop of the United States, to six principal Winter wheat States—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The Spring wheat of the Northwest may make 118,000,000 bushels. The Pacific coast crop, which has been persistently exagerated in commercial estimates, cannot much exceed 44,000,000 bushels. The Middle States produced about 40,000,000 bushels, and the Southern States slightly in excess of 50,000,000 bushels.

The Indianapolis Journal in speaking of the rights and wrongs of conductors or passenger trains, also says of "Carbuncles on railroads" that: "In conversation, a day or two ago, with a veteran passenger conductor, who was once discharged from a road on the report of a "spotter," he remarked that on his death-bed he would solemnly swear that he never took a cent from a railroad company which employed him. He then went on to state that on a road which he run over a few years ago spotters were put on. The very day they commenced operations he was posted by the private secretary of the president, and he told all the conductors on his division of the fact, and he was well satisfied that if any one of them ever had 'knocked down,' as it is termed, they did not during the three weeks the 'spotters' were on; yet every conductor on the division, eight in number, himself included, were discharged on the 'spotters'' reports. This veteran conductor had no trouble in getting a position on another road, and a few weeks after met the general manager who discharged him, and convinced the manager that he was an honest man, and that the spotter was a 'carbuncle' on railroad operations."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The land embraced in the public domain amounts to 900,000,000 acres.

Fifty miles of the Northern Pacific Road in Idaho and Montana have been accepted by the President.

Harrison, the boy preacher, is causing a great religious revival at Grand Rapids.

Several light shocks of earthquake were felt at McLean, Ill., Saturday at midnight.

Steven Van Dusen, of Milledgville, Ill., was chloroformed in his residence, the safe blown open, and $1,600 taken.

Seitley's jewelry store at Grand Rapids was gutted by burglars Sunday night. The robbers carried of $9,000 worth of valuables.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, the value of domestic breadstuffs exported was $134,512,779; same time last year, $177,452,688.

The State Temperance Alliance of Delaware has written to the legislative candidates asking them to define their position on local option.

The city of Buffalo is flooded with spurious silver dollars, and it is believed a gang of counterfeiters have their workshops in the vicinity.

Judge Heller, of the Criminal Court of Marion County, Ind., has sued the Indianapolis Sentinel for $10,000 for libeling his personal and political career.

The Light-house Board will illumine the Hell Gate tower, New York harbor, which is to be 250 feet in height, by electricity.

Applications of all descriptions filed at the Patent Office during the fiscal year ended June 30 numbered 30,068, for the previous year 24,906.

J. H. Capp, who killed, Thursday night, one man and wounded another at Fort Fetterman, W. T., was taken from the officer's custody, by cow-boys and lynched.

It is intended by the Cattle Commission to erect sheds at the Principal Atlantic ports, where imported cattle, tainted with pleuro-pneumonia, will be duly quarantined.

Two car-loads of Chicago dressed beef, which arrived in New York Thursday, had a ready retail sale from the stands at 20cents—2 cents less than the price of other beef.

Many dry goods dealers of New York have urged the Tariff Commission to reduce the duty on goods manufactured of flax, jute or hemp not to exceed 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Diptheria is committing great ravages in Pittsylvania County, Va Twenty pupils in one school district died, and there is not a family but mourns the loss of a little one.

The Bean brothers, bloodthirsty South-western desperadoes, were overtaken by a posse near Sunset, Texas, and one of them instantly killed and the other mortally wounded.

John Brown, aged 80, living near Pittsburg, who was insured for $275,000 on the graveyard plan, the policies on which were some time ago declared void and illegal, died Monday.

William H. Rooss, a Detroit commission merchant, was knocked senseless in his store Monday and robbed of $250 by two men who intimated that they wished to purchase some butter.

Almon L. Meaker, under sentence of death at Montpelier, Vt., for murdering a little girl, confesses the crime, accuses his mother of being the instigator, and gives shocking details of its commission.

Samuel Ames, agent at Eaton, Ind., for the Ft. Wayne and Cincinnati road, was fatally beaten and then robbed late Friday night last. A large sum of money concealed on his person was overlooked by his assailants.

Early Sunday morning two parties of young men met in the streets of Indianapolis and entered into a quarrel, during which Michael Scanlan knocked Albert Wilburn down and kicked him to death.

At Tipton, Ind., seventeen manufacturers of spurious coin were captured by secret-service detectives. They had been operating for a year past, and all were farmers save three—a saloon keeper, a lawyer and a druggist.

George D. Rice, Cashier of the Lebanon (Pa.) Dime Savings Bank, while going to the bank, carrying a sachel containing $30,000, was set upon by two men, who fearfully maltreated him and robbed him of the funds.

The Congregational Association of New York and Brooklyn does not believe that Mr. Beecher's beliefs are greatly at variance with the church's teachings, and hopes he will reconsider his determination to withdraw.

John F. Caine, a monogamist, was nominated by the Mormon convention as successor to Cannon in Congress. He is the City Clerk of Salt Lake, manages the church theater, and is part owner of the Herald.

Thirteen hundred children attending the Eighth District School at Cincinnati have been exposed to scarlet fever by the School Board permitting a child of the Janitor to die in the basement of the malignant disease in the building.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

James T. Porter, formerly in the United States Secret Service, was arrested at Cincinnati for implication in the murder of A. W. Ross, at Glendale. Criminating notes were discovered in his memorandum book, in which the name of a man named Hoffman figures conspicuously.

Already large parties of men are going norhward in Canada, to be ready for working in the lumber regions, and the prospects for the coming season were never brighter. Fifty million feet of lumber was sawed in the Ottowa Valley last season, and the profits are estimated at $7,500,000

Collector Morris, of the Alaska district, is charged by Commander Pearson with drunkeness, fraud, overbearing conduct to natives and officers, exciting the Indians so that an outbreak is imminent. Secretary Folger will consider the accusations when he returns to Washington.

The Department of Agriculture estimates crop yields for the present year as follows: Oats, 480,000,000 bushels; rye, 20,000,000 bushels; barley, 45,000,000 bushels; buck wheat, 11,500,000 bushels; and potatoes, 160,000,000 bushels. Careful comparisons lead the officials to believe that the corn crop will approximate 1,680,000,000 bushels.

"If you don't like my sermons, pray what kind do you like?" asid a petulant minister to an over-candid parishoner. "Well," was the reply, "I like the kind that drives a man into the corner of his pew and makes him think the devil is after him. When you preach like that I shall be converted."

Dr. James D. Wheeler. of Decatur, Ill., was imprisoned on the charge of causing the death of Estella Risley by performing an abortion on her person. The girl died last Tuesday night in great agony, and, suspicion being aroused, the body was exhumed Saturday and the post mortem revealed the crime.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 11,266,003 pieces were coined by the United States mints, representing a value of $89,413,447, being nearly 11,000,000 greater than in any previous year. The silver purchased by the government during the period above mentioned amounted to 23,627,229 ounces, at a cost of $24,136,942.

Capptain Webb finished his swimming experiment at Boston on Saturday at midnight, having been in the water 128½ hours during the week, with the exception of one hour and forty-five minutes consumed in brief rests. He was in good condition, save that he was slightly bloated and the nerves were somewhat deranged from lack of sleep.

While Samuel Herrick was chastising his wife at St. Louis, Saturday, her brother, Ed Michaud, rushed into the apartment and shot his irate brother-in-law. Mrs. Herrick was jealous of 14-year old girl, named Nettie Wolff, and in a dispute touching upon the matter husband and wife fell out. Herrick may not recover, and his spouse and her brother are in custody.

In contrast with Brady's management of the Postoffice Depertment, Mr. Elmer, Second Assistant Postmaster-General said yesterday, the mail service of to-day shows an increase to the extent of 200,000 miles, as compared with 1880, when the cost was greatest, and a decrease of expense compared with the same years of about $2,500,000

John A. Cockerell, editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, shot and killed Col. A. W. Slayback in the editorial rooms of his journal. Slayback had come to demand an explanation of an assault on him through the columns of the paper of a political nature, and, as alleged, was attempting to draw a revolver, when Cockerell anticipated him, and he fell a corpse.

Mr. C. E. Eichler, a Baltimore merchant, discovered a burglar robbing his safe, Saturday, captured him, and sent his porter to look for a policeman. When the porter left the store the robber put a revolver to Eichler's head, threatnned him with death if he moved and left the store, locking the door on the outside. He then used his legs to escape from the scene, but was made captive after a long chase.

In an interview at Philadelphia yesterday, Attorney General Brewster, speaking of the Ingersoll affidavits, said; "There is no fund from which any money could be drawn for the corruption of jurymen on behalf of the government, and there was absolutely no interest that the Attorney General of the United States could have in attempting it, even if anybody could thing me capable of it."

Foreign.

Lorillard's Touch-me-not won the Bedford stakes for 2-year-olds at Newmarket.

The Tiftless (Russia) mail was robbed of 500,000 rubles. The postilion on guard was murdered.

The Earl of Shrewsbury' mansion, Ingestre Hall, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $2,500,000.

The priests in the archdiocese of Tuam, Ireland, have been forbidden to take part in the national conference.

Russian revenues increased 80,126,000 roubles from January to August, while the expenditures for the same period were reduced 26,608,000 rubles.

Absolute ownership by a tenant in land be either created or purchased, and undisturbed occupancy, are, according to Michael Davitt, the only thing that will bring peace to Ireland.

The London, Paris and Berlin authorities will be notified by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, of New York, to send no more Russian refugees to this country.

Legal steps have been taken to render void the last watering of the stock of the French Union Generale, and make the auditors, managers, and directors responsible for the 20,000,000 francs deficiency.

The By-metallic Conference favors the suspension of sales of silver in Germany, and the calling in of all gold and paper money of less value than 10 marks.

Father Sheehy, recently imprisoned as a "suspect" in Ireland, has been presented by his parishioners with a testimonial valued at £2,500.

Five departments of Peru have declared for Pierola for President. The others will announce themselves in his favor if Calderon's peace negotiations fail.

On the 7th of September, the date of the earthquake on the Isthmus, four tidal waves overwhealmed a Mexican island on the Pacific coast and drown seventy persons.

General Sir Archibald Alison, General Wolseley, and the Duke of Cambridge think the construction of the Channel tunnel would be fraught with danger to England.

The prospectus of a new financial venture, to be called the Irish Banking Company, with a capital of £1,000,000 has been issued in Dublin, and favorebly received.

More than one thousand huts and houses were demolished by the recent cyclone in Cuba, many of them being tobacco-drying establishments. Fifteen persons were drowned by the overflowing of the rivers, and many are still missing.

Prof. Schmidt, of Athens, discovered a new comet on the 8th, which Dr. Swift, of the Warner Observatory, believes to be a portion of the comet now visible here, broken off at the time it grazed the sun's surface in its perihelion passage.

The programme of the Irish National Conference, which the Dublin Freeman's Journal believes to be constitutional and pariamentary, demands local self government, abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant, and the abrogation of nomination to office by the government.

Broadley, the English barrister, will defend Arabi Pasha. It is believed that landed properties, valued at $2,000,000, belonging to the Egyptian leaders, will be confiscated. The Ministers say they will not remain in the Cabinet if Arabi is not promptly executed. Recruiting for the Egyptian gendarmerie has been prohibited in Switzerland.

Evidence so far tends to show that the outrages in Egypt were perpetrated against the wishes of Arabi Pasha. Indignities have been committed on the unfortunate prisoners, a eunuch having visited Arabi's cell and spat in his face. Bismark is credited with believing that England intends to secure a majority of the Suez Canal shares, and thus oust DeLesseps. Riaz Pasha stubbornly refuses to allow English counsel to defend Arabi Pasha.

THE STATE.

Mathias Frey, of Vincennes, whose occupation for several years consisted of what bootblacks call "sniping,' died on Friday. Over $4,000 in greenbacks was found sewed up in his shirt His only relative is a sister in Alsace

Miss Carrie Powell, teacher in the public schools of Shelbyville, was arrested for unmercifully whipping Otto Kaufman, a nine-year-old boy, until his limbs were covered with black and blue marks. The evidence, however, was not sufficent to convict her.

Herman Worbs, a well-known milk man of Jeffersonville, mysteriously disappeared recently. He had a considerable sum of money, and had been drinking during the evening and was considerably under the influence of liquor. It is believed that he has either been murdered for his money and had his body thrown into the Ohio river, or he has committed suicide. The latter theory is not very probable. He was married in February last to a most estimable young lady, with whom he lived very happily.

At the sale of the personal property of the Dr. Gauss, at Washington, Wayne county, an act of generosity was performed which deserves record. A pony which the father had presented his oldest son, and which was appraised at $40, was brought out for sale. The boy acted so piteously over the sale of this last relic of his father's love that the crowd made up a purse of quarters and halves sufficient to buy the pony in, and presented it to the boy.

A gang of young savages have been at work about six miles northwest of Corydon, Harrison county. A few nights ago they rode a valuable horse of Levi Wolfe to death, and nearly rode to death a horse belonging to James Vibbard. They cut off the tail and slit the nose of another belonging Joseph Pinaire; horribly mutilated a fine hog owned by David Wolfe, and stole half a barrel of brandy and a shot gun from Felisian Pinaire Three young men who are suspected of these savage crimes have skipped out, but the officers are on their track, and hope to arrest them.

One of the worst cases of attempted murder ever known in Connersville, occurred early Thursday morning, Miss Maggie Hammond, formerly of Brookville, but for the past year a domestic in Connersville, gave birth to a large and healthy girl baby, in an out-house in the rear of John Wabright's residence, on Court street, threw it into a vault about eight feet below, and heaved a heavy stone after it, which luckily missed its intended mission, striking along-side the child and falling over on one of its legs. The child was discovered by its cries, Friday morning, washed and dressed and is in a fair way to live. Shortly after the terrible deed, the mother took the southbound train on the Whitewater railroad for Brookville, where she was arrested Friday afternoon by Policeman Massey, of Connersville. Miss Hammond is a woman of about thirty, and a blonde of pleasing appearance.

TABLE TALK.

The less men think, the more they talk.

The number of theaters in London is decreasing.

An Akron match factory makes 7,000,000,000 yearly.

The present population of Montana is estimated at 55,000.

The tally-ho foolishness is being countenanced in Boston.

Amite county, Mississippi, has neither paupers nor prisoners.

One lot of ground in Boston is assessed at $100 a square foot.

There is a growing feminine tendency to wear black next the skin.

Fourteen young women have been admitted to the Harvard college "annex."

William Cheever, of Dutch Kills, L. I., has committed suicide because his neighbor kept chickens.

Complaint is made that gamblers are driving a thrifty business on the trans-Atlantic steamers.

A fifteen-year-old girl in Harris county, Georgia, is the mother of five children—triplets and twins.

Every cloud may have a silver lining, but that sort of stuff wouldn't stand six weeks in an overcoat.

Spring chickens sell for fifteen cents each in Iowa. Cut this out and paste it in your landlady's dinner plate.

Brazil has ratified a treaty with China permitting Chinese emigration. The Chinese are needed for coffee plantations.

Nathan Hale, the patriot spy of the Revolution, was shot where the big suspension bridge strikes the Brooklyn shore, and a statue of him is proposed.

Henry Hyde, the president of the Equitable Life Insurance company, is reported by a new York paper to receive the largest salary paid any man in the United States.

It seems rather strange to read in a Kansas paper that "cotton picking has commenced, and the prospects are very good for a large crop." Yet this is the state of affairs in Labette county.

Land owning in Scotland is in a bad way, and landlords are beginning to feel the pinch of depression. A farm near Forfair, which thirty years ago was let for £500, has recently been rented at £373.

Washington is growing very rapidly. The permits for building issued during the past year were 1,739, representing an outlay of $2,468,986, which is half a million more than for the preceding year.

One duty of the telegraph lineman is to watch for what are known as "skin wires," that is wires which are put up without authority. Whenever these are discovred they are cut down without further ceremony.

In Mr. Spurgeon's church the regular hearers absent themselves one Sunday evening every three months, and the house is given up to strangers. But in many churches in this country the same thing is done ever Sunday evening.

The Mechanical Engineer thinks that the conservatism of the English in their persistent use of the compartment railway carriages is no more absurd than our obstinate refusal to abandon the use of the locomotive whistle.

It is now said that Rev. Dr. S H. Tyng, jr., has not left the ministry, but will be back in New York and preaching the gospel to the poor when the time shall have elapsed which his physicians prescribed as the needed period of rest.

Stanley's work on the Congo has been of the most arduous nature. He has placed seven steamers on the lower river, founded four factories on ground formally ceded by the native kings, and constructed roads past the cataracts.

Tsaitsien, the Emperor of China, has just completed his 11th year. He succeeded to the throne in January, 1875. His surname is Kwangsu, or "Continuation of Glory," and he is the ninth Hwangti (Emperor) of the Tartar dynasty of Tsing, "The Sublimely Pure."

Eight hundred acres of pine lands in Eau Claire county, Michigan, bought in 1866 with college scrip, costing the purchaser fifty cents an acre, have now been sold for $36,000. The pine is estimated at seven million feet, which would make the price per acre $44, and the price for stumpage over $5 per thousand.

A Western actress sued the city of Omaha, Neb., for $50,000 damages for injuries received from a defective sidewalk and compromised for $325.

WASHINGTON.

One of Secretary Folger's most intimate friends, who occupies a prominent position in the Treasury Department, is authority for the statement that Secretary Folger has not tendered his resignation, and will not before the last of December, and only at that time in the event of his election as Governor of New York.

In accordance with an act passed at the last session of Congress, the Commissioners of the General Land Office is now preparing for publication a volume containing the codified land laws and the history of the public domian of the United States, compiled and prepared by the Public Land Commission, with all the subsequent land laws passed up to the day of adjournment of the last Congress. There will be a limited number of volumes published for general distribution, and many applications for them have already been received from lawyers and persons engaged in the land business, to whom the work will be of much value.

A package was received at the Treasury Department yesterday containing $950,000 in Government bonds, bequeathed by a Hoboken, N. Y., miser, named Joseph L. Lewis, to assist in extinguishing the public dept. The case has been before the courts in New York for some time, a claim having been set for the estate by a woman who alleged that she was the wife of the testator. It was decided, however, that she was an impostor, and that the money belong to the Government. The bonds have been temporarily deposity in the loan division of the Treasury Department, to avait the return of Secretary Folger or his successor. When they have been formally turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury the bonds will be cancelled and destroyed, thus wiping out nearly a million dollars of the public debt.

Ninety-three land patents and forty-six pension certificates were prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Interior Wednesday. The issue of patents and designs this week number 286, including thirteen to Edison for electric contrivances.

The Mexican Minister, Romero, leaves for Mexico on a visit in a few days. It is said that his visit is in connection with the commercial treaty, which General Grant and Mr. Trescott, who were appointed commissioners at the last session of Congress, are authorized to make with Mexico. During Mr. Romero's absence his brother, Senor Cayateno Romero, will act in his place, and he has been presented at the State Department as the acting Minister.

W. S. Peterson, editor of the Warren, O. Tribune, has been sworn in as custodian of the plates and dies of the Treasury Department. The appointment was unsought by Mr. Peterson, and the first intimation he had of a vacancy of the office was when he received a tender of the same for his acceptance. It is not a bureau appointment, but is made directly by the Secretary of the Treasury. The office is considered one of the mose responsible one in the Treasury Department.

S. W. Donnelly, Chief of the Division of Accounts in the General Land Office, has just prepared a statement showing the total sales of public lands in the State of Indiana, from January 1, 1817, to June 30, 1882, and the amounts received therefor. A similar statement of each of the other states will be made hereafter. This statement that 16,918,382 acres of public lands were sold in Indiana during this time, for which the government received $21,011,218 42. The largest sales for one year were made in 1836, being 4,155,742 acres, for which $5,974,727.60 were paid. The first year 793,283 acres were sold, which, at $1.25, brought $1,068,792.89. The last sale was in 1878, when only 4 88-100 were sold for $12.60. In the years 1864, 1867 and 1868 no public lands were sold in this State.

The examination of Lieutenant Danenhower was resumed, before the Jeannette board of inquiry, this morning. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the introduction, in evidence of the log-books of the Jeannette and the original muster rolls and charts, with the tin cases in which they were carried by Captain De Long's party through their desperate and hopeless wanderings in Siberia. The papers all bore marks of the severe usage to which they were subjected. Several are almost illegible. The original plans of the Jeannette before the alterations made on her, and the plans showing the repairs and alterations made at Mare Island navy yard, were put in evidence, and were identified by Danenhower.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to restore the grade of Port Admiral at New York, abolished when Vice Admiral Rowan was relieved from the yard. Commodore John H. Upshur, at present commandant at New York, will be assigned to the position, in addition to his present duties.

When asked whether he had anything to say in reference to the affidavits published this morning with the Star Route jury bribery affair, Mr. Merrick said that, in his opinion, it was beneath the dignity of the Government counsel to engage in a newspaper discussion of the matter at this time. The whole subject was under investigation, and in two or three days he expected the special counsel would make a report. Meanwhile, any attempts to forestall public opinion would be unsuccessful.

F. H. Fall, recentely connected with the Department of Justice, and charged with an attempt to influence the jury in the Star Route case, has written a letter to the Attorney General, stating that the defendants in the case have concosted a scheme to have him arrested, and asks to have an opportunity to show the matter up to the Government. The Attorney General replied that if Fall had knowledge of such a scheme, he should present proofs to Mr. Merrick. Fall has not been connected with the Department of Justice since the 17th of July, when he was dismissed for improper conduct.

A call for the continued 5 per cent. bonds is to be issued this afternoon, and will be for about twenty million of dollars. The call will mature in January.

A report from the Bureau of Statistics, in relation to the exportation of wheat for the month of September, shows that for that month in the present year there were exported 17,159,843 bushels, worth $13,669,109; against 10,970,693 bushels, worth $13,749,542 for the corresponding month last year.

Ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has become very wealthy again, and will retain his residence on the Pacific slope, but Mrs Stewart will reconstruct the residence in Washington.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, is in California. He has been received with great cordiality on account of his course on the Chinese question

The Ohio Election.

The returns in indicate that the Democratic majority in the State will not exceed 15,000.

For Congressmen, the outlook is depending on uncertainty in the Seventh and Twelfth Districts; both are probably Democratic. Without these two districts, the delegation stands 14 Democrats, 5 Republicans. The following are probably elected members of Congress: First District; John F Fallett, Democrat; Second, Isaac M. Jordan, Democrat; Third Emanuel S Shultz, Republican; Fourth, Benjamin F LeFever, Democrat; Fifth, George E Seney, Democrat; Sixth, W D Hill, Democrat; Seventh, James E Campbell, Democrat; Eighth, J Warren Keifer, Republican; Ninth, Thomas E Powell, Democrat; Tenth, Frank H Hurd, Democrat; Eleventh, J W McCormick, Republican; Twelfth, Laurence T Neal, Democrat; Thirteenth, George L Converse, Democratic; Fourteenth, George W Geddes, Democratic; Fifteenth, A J Wrren, Democratic; Sixteenth, Berriah Wilkins, Democratic; Seventeenth, J T Updegraff, Republican; Eighteenth, W McKinley, Republican; Nineteenth, Ezra B Taylor, Republican; Twentieth, A S McClure, Republican; Twenty-first, Martin A Foran, Democrat; Republicans, 7; Democrats, 14.

The Post Dispatch's special from Marshfield, Mo., says: The Sheriff of Laclede county, R. P. Goodall, killed Bob Taylor this morning, in attempting to arrest him, a few miles from Lebanon, on board a passenger train. Taylor is one of three brothers that murdered the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Hamilton county, Tennessee, on the 14th of September last. He has been hiding in the vicinity of Lebanon for some time past, and Sheriff Goodall has been after him two weeks. This morning Goodall encountered Taylor on the train between Marshfield and Lebanon, and stepping up to him, presented his revolver and demanded his surrender. Taylor instantly drew a pistol, but the Sheriff was too quick, and fired, killing Taylor instantly. The body was taken to Lebanon. The Sheriff has telegraph the authorities in Tennessee.

It is thought that another of the Taylor brothers was on the train, as the pistol that fell from the dead man's hand was picked up in the excitement by a man who had passed into another car, and was seen no more.

It is said that $16,000 reward is offered for the three Taylors.

Since the above news came here, the Post-Dispatch has received a special from Chattanooga, Tenn., saying that a noted desperado named Taylor is surrounded near Rockwood, and that a posse has gone out from Chattanooga to assist in his capture. This is probably a brother of the man killed by Sheriff Goodall this morning.

Dublin, October 17.—The Irish National Conference opened to-day. Parnell presides. A letter was read from Egan, dated Paris, tendering his resignation as Treasurer of the Land League, and giving a statement of the fund of the League. The report shows that a total of £244,820 sterling passed through his hands. Of this sum there was disbursed in relieving distress in 1870 and 1880, £50,000; in defense at the state trials, over £15,000, and in expenditures through the General Land League and the Ladies' League, £148,000, leaving a balance of nearly £32,000.

Parnell and Davitt were received with tremendous cheers by the delegates. Nearly all the extreme Irish members of Parliament are present. The attendance of delegates is large.

Parnell, in his address to the conference, corrected the impression that nothing had been done for evicted tenants. He said, since the dissolution of the Ladies' League £62,774 had been sent in relieving them, and that hundreds of families had been placed in a position to avail themselves of the benefits of the Arrears act.

Brennan and Sexton were appointed Secretaries of the conference.

Numbers of letters and telegrams from America, approving of the movement, were read. Letters were received from several Catholic Bishops, apologizing for their absence and expressing confidence in the leaders' movement.

Parnell then submitted a programme for the conference, and reviewed its prospects.

"It is believed that the principal object of the Irish League will be the prosecution of a vigorous agitation for the amendment of the Land act as a preliminary to the abolition of landlordism by purchase. Special stress will be laid on the defination of Mr. Healey's clause so as to secure to tenants the entire value of their past and future improvements on the admission of the lease-holders to the benefit of the act and on the advance of the entire purchase money by the State at a low rate of interest, the principal to be paid during an extended period. Proposals will also be advocated for the purchase of poor, rack-rented estates for the benefit of tenants. The claims of laborers to better dwellings and allottments will be incorporated in the programme. Laborers will be entitled to co-operate in obtaining such improvement in the Land act as will enable farmers to deal generougly with them. The industrial revival will be assisted by local organizations for fostering the demand for Irish manufactures. Other points for the programme are the payment of members of Parliament, the extension of the franchise and the establishment of a system of elective county governments. It is understood that at the conference a deputation from the Home Rule League will announce the dissolution of that body and the resignation of its functions into the hands of the new Irish League, of which national self-government will be the basis."

John Pender, M P, who occupies about the same relation to the United Cable lines that Jay Gould does to the Western Union, and who was elected a director in the Western Union last week, sailed for home, Tuesday. He failed in the accomplishment of the mission which brought him to this country, and it is said he left after a quarrel with Mr Gould, without accepting a place in the directory of the Western Union. His object in visiting America was to obtain from the Western Union Telegraph company a modification of the contract made last spring, by which the Western Union is bound to give all of its cable business to the four ocean cable companies mentioned, and they in turn are bound to give all of their business to it. He desired to have the contract so modified that the cable companies should be at liberty to receive any and all cable business, while the Western Union should still be bound to give all its business to the four companies. It is presumed that he hoped by such a change to head off the building of any additional cables in the interests of the B. & O. The accomplishment of such an enterprise would impair the profits of the present cables, which it is claimed by both sides, are ample for the business, and which, statistics show are capable of returning on the average not over 5 per cent. on the cost or capitalization. It is reported that Mr. Robert Garret, who went to Europe to secure capital for building the proposed cables to connect with the B. & O. system, has not been successful, and that James Gordon Bennett's subscription of $1,000,000, about one-third of the amount required to lay one cable, is all that has been secured for the enterprise.

In Michigan.

William McKinsley, of Pokagon, Cass county, 16 years old, while returning from a hunt, accidentally shot himself through the lungs and died shortly after.

James Kelly, of Owasso, a railroad laborer, was drowned in the river at Jackson, this morning, while drunk.

Henry D. Bennett, Secretary and Steward of the Michigan University, recently accused of collecting $330.61, which he had not passed into the treasury, confessed to the Regents that he had taken the money, put it in the bank at his own credit, and afterwards drew it out and forgot to pay it into the treasury. The Regents were astonished, and left the matters in the hands of the Executive Committee, who heard the argument of President Angell on behalf of Bennett, and finally decided to have a meeting of the full board about the middle of November. Efforts made to hush the matter up have given rise to exaggerated reports, stating that thousands of dollars have been embezzled by Bennett, but the facts are as stated.

Colonel A. W. Slayback, one of the most prominent lawyers of St Louis, and a Democratic politician of national reputation, was shot dead Thursday afternoon by John A Cockerill, the managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, between which paper and the Colonel there had been a quarrel of long standing. About 4:45 o'clock Colonel Slayback, accompanied by W H Clopton, entered the office, and passing directly through the city editor's room, entered the room of the managing editor. Cockerill was sitting at his desk, and the foreman of the composing-room, Victor Cole, and the business manager, John McGuffin, were also in the room. Mr. Cole tells the following story of what happened: "As Slaybrook entered he said; 'You are here, are you?' Cockerell was evidently expecting trouble, for his revolver was lying on his desk. He made some reply to Colonel Slayback, when the latter said: 'Is that pistol for me?' Cockerill replied: 'It is for you if you want it, or when you want it.' At this Colonel Slayback pulled a pistol, a self-cocker, and as he covered Cockerill, McGuffin jumped forward and grabbed the pistol just as the hammer fell, catching the hammer on his hand, between the thumb and forefinger, thus prevening the pistol from going off. At the same time Cockerill grabbed his revolver and fired as he rose. The ball struck Slayback in the left breast, and he fell, dying almost instantly. There was a great commotion, and a rush was made for the room where the tragedy occurred." When outsiders reached the room they found Slayback on the floor, dead, and Cockerill kneeling by the side of him, wiping the blood from his face.

It was expected that counsel for Colonel Cockerill would apply for his release on bail, this morning, but the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury not being yet written out, and, therefore, not in proper condition to submit to the court, and also owing to the fact that Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, is sick, action in the matter was deferred till Wednesday. No charge has yet been made against Mr. Cockerill, but it is understood the Coroner will swear out a warrant soon. Frank K. Hurd, Democratic Congressman from the Toledo (O.) district, is here, and will act as advisory counsel for Colonel Cockerill. They are old and warm personal friends. It is stated this afternoon that Emery A Storrs, the distinguished lawyer of Chicago, will come here and assist in, if not take charge of the prosecution.

The expected warrant charging Colonel John A. Cockerill with murder in the second degree will be sworn out this afternoon, and the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury will be submitted to Judge Cady, of the Court of Criminal Correction, in the absence of Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, who is sick. Application will then be made by Colonel Cockerill's counsel for his release on bail, and numerous friends will be present to furnish any amount of bonds the court may name.

Charles H. Randall, of Camden, N J, the seventh victim of the railroad disaster of June 29, at Parker's creek, near Little Silver, was burried Friday, at Branching Cemetery, with Masonic honors. At the time of the accident it was supposed that Mr. Randall's injuries were slight, as he remained at the wreck after going over in the fourth coach, rescuing the dead, dying and wounded from the brackish waters of Little Silver-creek. For three weeks after the disaster Mr Randall was confined to his bed, suffering, it was supposed, from spinal injuries. He kept complaining of pains in the head, but at the expiration of three weeks, with the assistance of crutches, he was able to walk about. After his convalescence, Mr Randall accepted a check of $25,000 from the railroad in settlement for injuries. Soon after he suffered a relapse, and his condition became so alarming that all hope of saving the man's life were given up, and Mr. Randall became a mental and physical wreck. On October 2 he was taken to the insane asylum at Blackwoodtown, where he gradually sank from softening of the brain until death ensued, on Monday last. Mr. Randall was about 40 years of age, and for many years followed the calling a journalist. He was one of the door-keepers of the House of Representatives under Lincoln's Administration. He was a native of Camden, N. J. His mother lost her life in the terrible bridge disaster at Tom's river, several years ago, when thirty-three persons were killed by an excursion train from Long Branch, bound for Atlantic City, crushing through the frail bridge.

Philadelphia dispatch:

In the United States District Court Monday morning, Judge McKennan denied a new trial to Joseph R. Black, Thomas A. McDevitt and Christian Price, convicted of star route conspiracy, and sentenced McDevitt to pay a fine of $500 and imprisonment one year, and Price to pay a fine of $100 and undergo sentences for six months from the date of his conviction. The sentence of Black was deferred a few days in consequence of his wife's serious illness.

Postmaster-General Howe says the figures for the past month will show a revenue credit of the Post Office Department of $1,500,000. He is not yet ready to recommend a cheaper rate of letter postage. He will repeat the former recommendation that newspapers circulate free through the mails.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL-POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft, White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

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Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

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A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 30 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia & many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & The Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.
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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous
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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
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Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the
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GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT 26th, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
S. P. SHEERIN, of Cass.
For State Superintendent,
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, of Porter.
For Judge Supreme Court—First dis't
W. E. NIBLACK, of Knox.
Second District,
GEORGE V. HOWK, of Floyd.
Fourth District,
ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Allen.

For Congress 12th District,
HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
of Allen County.
COUNTY TICKET:
For Representative,
D. D. MOODY.
For Clerk,
D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
For Auditor,
THOMAS H. TOMLINSON.
For Treasurer,
L. J. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. BOYLE.
For Recorder,
JOHN BUTT.
For Surveyor,
J. J. VAN AUKEN.
Fo Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
Commissioner North District,
JOSEPH SEWELL.
Southwest District,
BIGGS D. THOMAS.
Southeast District,
OLIVER H. WIDNEY.
For Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit
W. H. DILLS, of DeKalb Co.
For Prosecutor,
HARRY REYNOLDS, of Noble Co.
Joint Representative for DeKalb,
Noble and Elkhart Counties,
ELI B. GERBER, of Noble Co.

HON. D. D. MOODY,

Candidate for Representative, will address the people on the political questions of the day at the following times and places. All mettings to be in the evening:

Comesky's school-house	Oct. 26
Butler,	Oct. 27
Garrett	Oct. 28
Waterloo,	Oct. 30
Auburn,	Oct. 31

THE Warsaw Union says the republicans of that place have men employed at a salary to work up the saloon interest. No wonder the republicans have a majority in that county.

* * *

BY latest accounts, the vote of the 18th Ohio district goes to the democrats. The irregular votes, of the first count have been given to Wallace, the democratic candidate for whom they were evidently intended.

* * *

IF the Spencerville correspondent of the Republican could make up his mind to omit the usual republican formality, of saying "whiskeyite" when speaking of democrats, he need not have his feelings so badly lacerated. He evidently begins to realize how it is himself. If he continues in this state of mind for awhile, he may be able to write an article for the papers, without even thinking of whisky.

* * *

PERRY ALEXANDER, of Fort Wayne, a horse-buyer, bought a horse a few days ago for $45 and afterwaed sold it for $65 to a Philadelphia horse jockey. The horse, which was an ordinary bay and suffered from a sore back, was taken by the new owner to the race course, and without any previous training made a mile in 2:36. He was given to a trainer and now trots a mile in 2:24½, and it is confidently asserted that the horse can travel in less than 2:20. The owner has refused $5,000 for the animal, and now Fort Wayne buyers regularly test the speed of every horse they buy.—Ligonier Banner.

* * *

THE Republican party of Ohio, led astray by such fanatics as Deacon Richard Smith and Governor Foster, has sowed the wind and it has reaped the whirlwind. The question of Sunday laws and prohibition are not political questions, and yet were taken up by Ohio republicans and became the leading factor in the campaign, to the destruction of the party. The Germans, who held the balance of power in Ohio and who have over and over again saved the republican party, were estranged by its leaders, and mounted the prohibition hobby and rode their party to death.—Chicago Herald.

* * *

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the editor of the Inter Ocean should at once emigrate to Finland, where a religious sect has appeared based upon the fundamental principal of "female supremacy and male subjection." Husbands and lovers bind themselves by oath to wear whatever yoke their partners choose to place upon them, and, furthermore, to make unreserved confession once a week of all delinquencies. A woman who has been chosen by her sister rulers to exercise unlimited authority within the community allots the penalties, which are promptly inflicted by robust and resolute matrons.—Chicago Herald.

IN speaking of the old Maine Liquor Law that was once in force in Indiana a correspondent of the Elkhart Monitor says in speaking of its workings in that county: "The board of county commissioners was convened and appointees made to sell pure and undulterated liquors under the new law. Charles P. Jacobs was appointed for Goshen, and Dr. Chamberlain for the town of Elkhart. These gentlemen furnished their own liquors, while the county furnished the necessary stationery and record books.

Every applicant for liquor had to be registered in the following manner: Kind, quantity, price and the purpose for which it was to be used, to which the applicant had to subscribe his name. The law was all that the most enthusiastic friend of temperance could desire. The sale of cider was prohibited even at the press, unless taken in quantities of not less than five gallons, and none could be drank or used upon the premises where made. Wines and malt liquors were under the same law. The law was too stringent. Public sentiment soon revolted against it. At first it was secretly violated, then publicly, and finally it was utterly disregarded, and that too, long before it was declared to be unconstitutional by the supreme court.

This was the Indiana-Maine law. The intention of its supporters was good, but misdirected. The lesson it taught was not entirely lost in that the duties of the moral teacher is not yet to be dispensed with, and that habits of mankind are to be regulated by legal enactment."

* * *

THE Lagrange Standard is commenting on the remarks we made as to the amount of drunkedness at the re-union here, calls it "flinging mud at the union soldiers." Such a remark was to be expected, of course. It is a ready answer for a man who has nothing else to say. But would it not be just as manly, and more in keeping with the character of a man who claims to believe in temperance, if the editor of the Standard had joined with us in trying discountance and discourage, the growing tendency to over indulge in drink at these meetings? Intemperance is to be deplored under any circumstances, whether it is found among those who served their country faithfully, or among those who staid at home. And it certainly would be gratitying to every true friend of the soldier, to see excessive drinking banished from their social gatherings. Let us drop these low flings long enough to assist those who faced peril for their country's good, in order that they may not let these festive occasions draw them into the greater danger—a love of strong drink.

* * *

S. P. CONNER, who will be remembered by our readers as the author of a letter published in the Indianapolis Journal last year, denouncing New, Dorsey and "Gray" a man who was to show republicans how to vote and count double ballots, is out in another letter, in which he not only repeats his statements as to the use of money in carrying Indiana in 1880, but states it more fully. He says that not less than half a million of dollars was used in Indiana alone, and goes on to say that such a vast sum was not needed and could not be used for legitamate purposes alone. It was to be used for buying votes, and corrupting the ballot box, and was so used. He says that a safe, was sent to Indianapolis and brought into the New Denison Hotel, the money in it, and three bankers were along to see the money properly distributed.

* * *

THE Nickel Plate road at Ft. Wayne is now running trains over its line as seen by the following from the News: "The first time card of the western division of the N. Y. & St. L. R. R. was received at the Fort Wayne office last evening. It provides for a through passenger and freight train out of Buffalo and Chicago each morning. The east bound express leaves Chicago at 8:12 a. m. and reaches Fort Wayne, 153.11 miles, at 1:50 p. m. certainly remarkably fast time for a new road. This train leaves Fort Wayne at 2:10 p. m. The express train from the east arrives at 2:45 p. m. and leaves at 3:05 p. m. arriving at Chicago at 9. p. m. The time card goes into effect at 2:30 Sunday afternoon and freight and passengers will be received and carried on October 23. Of course more trains will be added within a short time."

* * *

IF the republican party of Kosciusko county is so intensely opposed to the sale of liquor; if it is the champion of the case of prohibition, why do the leaders hire a man to operate the saloons and the saloon element in this city in the interest of the republican party? If there are those who do not believe that we state the truth in this matter, please let them investigate.—Warsaw Union.

* * *

THE Ligonier Banner of last week was a regular double decker, in fact a double paper. The Banner is always good and we are glad to see such evidence of its substantial prosperity.

THE protective tariff divested of the deceitful flummery by which its true character is disguised by political demagogues, is simply a tax levied upon labor for the benefit of capital.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Do not forget the County Teachers' Institute to be held here Nov. 18. All our people should prepare to assist in entertaining the teachers who attend the institute.

E. P. Dickinson paid a flying visit to friends in Auburn and in Steuben county last week. He is getting used to his new work on the road and thinks he will like it.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lamport were at Butler last week, from which point they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lamport's brother, who lived near Hamilton, in Steuben county.

Several of our citizens attended the Catholic fair at Auburn last week.

Frank Buckland, who is now engaged in the government printing office at Washington, will soon be married to a young lady in New York City. So says the Steuben Republican.

Miss Delia Moore returned last Saturday from Toledo, where she had been called by the death of her brother.

J. D. Campbell and family are visiting this week in Steuben county with Mrs. C.'s parents.

Al. Parks, whose injuries were spoken of last week, is improving.

Mrs. H. Leib and daughter Ola was calling on friends in Butler last Friday.

Sol. Beidler is assisting Harry Fisher in the drug store during the proprietor's absence.

Miss Maggie Bateson has added to her millinery stock a fine line of fancy goods and material for fancy work, such as fancy tidies, felts, embroidery, silks and all kinds of wools, transfer figures, etc.

W. P. Myers arrived here last Friday from Hiawatha, Kansas, having been called here by the death of an infant daughter. Mrs. Myers had been visiting her relatives here for several weeks, and her child was sick only a couple of days, when it was taken away. They have the sympathy of the whole community in this great trouble.

Miss Libbie Bowbly is very low with consumption.

Capt. W. R. Myers, candidate for secretary of state, spoke to a large and appreciative audience.

H. D. Armstrong started Wednesday with an excursion for Columbus, Neb.

ST. JOE.

Mrs. A Zern was visiting at La-Otto, last week.

Solomon Shilling took a car load of hogs to Chicago, Monday last.

Ben Leighty, Nelson Thomas and Aaron Thomas are engaged on the new railroad bridge.

Alf Schell worked one day on the new bridge and then succumbed.

Mr. Lewis, republican candidate for representative, was in town last week. It's no good after the speech of D. D. D. D. will just have a walk away on him.

M. E. Olds took in the city of Toledo last Tuesday, at least one would suppose he did take in a good deal of the town from the stock of new goods that have come to light since his arrival back home. Go and see Mart. It will make your eyes water to see the nice things which he has piled up in his mammoth store room.

Barney Brothers have engaged the services of Charley Meeks, of Lagrange, Ind., to sling dry goods for them for the next few months. Charley knows how it is done, and we have no doubt will be a valuable assistant, especially in the hard work department.

Leighty & Bishop are still on deck with a mammoth stock of dry goods, groceries and notions, which they are closing out as fast as Jake and Mel. can tie them up. Everybody comes to St. Joe to trade because there is no place in the world where goods are sold as cheap as in St. Joe. If you don't believe it ask Dick Barney.

D. D. Moody, the people's next representative, spoke at the school house in St. Joe on the evening of Oct. 18. The citizens turned out irrespective of party and listened very attentively to what D. D. had to say. The speech gave the best of satisfaction and all are agreed that Moody's chances of election are far ahead of his opponent. One of our old-time republicans told the writer today that he was sure that Moody would be elected by a rousing majority and he believed he should be. Hurrah for Dave.

Some of our republican friends are rejoicing greatly over the speech (temperance) of a Mr. Kane who spoke here a few weeks ago to the temperance organization. It is said that he came here to make a temperance speech, but as near as we can learn, he made a speech in favor of Mr. Lewis the republican candidate for representative and, especially against D. D. Moody. We are glad to say that the speech did Mr. Moody no harm, but we think made him several votes. It has leaked out that the reason Mr. Kane goes for Moody is because he gets his little $10. per every speech he makes. Democrats in this part of the county will remember Kane and J. W. Baxter for the part they are playing in this campaign. Does Baxter remember the time when democrats almost (or quite) got down on their knees to get votes for him. Is this their pay? It will be a long note with a big interest to settle in the end.

BUTLER:

Another wreck on the Lake Shore last Sunday. Several freight cars were demolished.

—The M. E. and Lutheran churches netted a nice sum from the Detroit excursion.

Quite a sensation is created in Concord township. Pearson Sechler, a bachelor about 30 yrs. old, a man of considerable wealth, has been sick for a short time. Last Thursday night he wandered off and no trace of him has yet been found.

David Kinsey was attacked by a severe illness soon after his marriage, preventing him from taking his eastern trip.

Our town is overflowing with tenth-rate entertainments. An agent insisted on pasting one of his show bills in a lady's front window, but he did'nt do it.

Bro. Garrison is on the street again.

Mrs. John Hook, of Stafford township died last Sunday.

RENO.

CROW TOWN.

There was a reunion at Bro. Wilkes residence one night last week. Old affairs were forgotten and forgiven and everything was lovely and "the goose hung high," and I think Charley will be left in regard to his fee for legal services.

Mr. Clark's sawmill is doing a large amount of business at present, and will probably continue to until he exhausts over one hundred acres of good timber.

Crops are good on an average, and Mel. Davis has the best crop of corn he ever raised.

Our ditch inspectors are laboring hard, and I think congress should make an appropriation for their benefit as the present salary is small.

Conundrum: What become of Bro. Pendland's lecture?

Information wanted in regard to Clark's iron wedges. He has not found his open rings yet.

We have an addition of three more democratic voters to the population of Crowtown.

NIXEY.

* * *

THE Lagrange Democrat crows thusly: "O-hi-O, you pretty little lass! It's so nice to tick you under the chin and play with your lovely notion of things. Oh, your just too, sweet for anything—but, oh, you know you do, don't you, you little duckey—roll up nice democratic majorities. Do it again in '84."

* * *

THE democratic party is in favor of tariff reform, it does not believe in paying war taxes in times of peace.

* * *

ALL of D. D. Moody's speeches are n the evening of the days named. Don't forget it.

* * *

—Go to McQuiston & Long's for hats, caps, gloves and mittens. 42 3.

* * *

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

* * *

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address, M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

* * *

Millinery.

Mrs. Clock has just received a new and complete stock of millinery—everything in the latest style. Also ladies' gents' and children's hosiery. Hoods in the latest style, cream and black Spanish laces, embroidery, silks in all shades, plumes and tips in all shades and styles. It is no trouble for us to show our goods. The ladies will do well to call and examine our stock and inquire our prices. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store, North Main street, Auburn, Ind. 42-4t.

WANTED.—Agents on salary or commission for the Indiana Mutual Aid and Life Association. Strict medical examination; ages restricted from 20 to 50 years. H. M. HARPSTER, Sec'y., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 42-4t.

Notice of Administrator's Appointment.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of James Quince, deceased. The estate is probably insolvent.

JAMES D. ROWLEY, Ad'mr.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 23, 1882. De Bonis Non.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator de bonis non of the estate of James Quince deceased, will offer for public sale at the late store building of said decedent, in St. Johns, Butler township, DeKalb County, Indiana, the personal property of said estate consisting of a stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes and such other property as is usually kept in a general store. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a. m. Saturday November 18, 1882, and continuing until stock is disposed of. Terms: Sums of $5.00 and under, cash; over $5.00 a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser executing his note, waiving appraisement laws, with sufficient sureties. No interest until note becomes due.

JAMES D. ROWLEY, Adm'r.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 23. De bonis non.

Lœwenstein & Rothschild

ARE OFFERING

NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
NEW PRICES!

Good Prints	4c
Best	6c
Good Unbleached Muslin, yard wide	6c
Dark Plaid Dress Goods	7c
Dark Worsted Dress Goods	8c
Good Bleached Muslin, yard wide	7, 8 and 10
Best Heavy Plaid Shirting	10c
All-Wool Black Cashmere	45c
A Good Felt Skirt	37½c

CLOTHING

Good Heavy Suits	$4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00
Fine Dress Suits	$10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00
Good Heavy Pants	$1 00 and upwards

Ladies' Cloaks,
Dolmans,
Cloakings,
Dress Goods!
Silks,
Velvets,
Plushes,
Jeans,
Blankets!

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!

At Reduced Prices.

We have the largest stock to select from. Styles to suit all. Prices guaranteed the lowest. Give us a call before buying your winter supply.

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE!

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, I take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we have added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and get our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. J. C. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
mokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 68, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan
For the MARKET GARDENER
For the PRIVATE FAMILY
SEEDS Grown by ourselves on our own Farms SEEDS

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

Auburn Courier.

Laocl and Miscellaneous.

—Next week pay your taxes.

—Onamore week before election.

—Byron Rainier is on the streets this week.

—H. E. Altenberg is at home this week.

—Ex-marshal Scott was in town over Sunday.

Willis Brown is selling organs for F. B. Straw.

—Elsa Shaffer was at home this week a few days.

—One week from next Tuesday, is election day.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt was in town Monday on business.

—Henry Mossy occupies rooms at F. Picker's residence.

—New corn is coming into market at 45 cents per bushel.

—Dr. LaRue uses the post nasal treatment in catarrh.

—There will be another dance at Ensley's hall to-night.

—Cook Ford is again with Isaac Ochs in the clothing store.

—Harry Rush is again in town building buggy tops for Cool.

—Jas. R. Skilling, of Garrett, gave us a brief call Tuesday.

—The Catholics have their cemetery ground and fencing paid for.

—Miss Maud Allen has a young lady visiting with her this week.

—A. E. Rowe, of Fairfield, was among our callers this week.

—W. F. Till, living near Summit, will have a public sale Nov. 11.

—The Misses Slaybaugh's have come home after a long visit in Ohio.

—Johnny Schaab and wife has been visiting in town for several days.

—Mrs. J. C. Henry's mother, of Hudson, is visiting in town this week.

—A large assortment of felt skirts and Hosiery at McQuiston & Long's.

—M. F. Long, esq., will occupy the residence vacated by Rev. Matthews.

—C. C. Shaffer has been spending a few days in Ohio visiting friends there.

—Choice styles of plaid dress goods and reversable suitings at McQuiston & Long's. 42 3.

—John C. Henry is making his own baking powder and the ladies say it is a success.

—Miss Louie Henry and Miss Maud Abright are taking music lessons at Fort Wayne.

—Mrs. Ida Borst, daughter of L. J. Miller, is staying under the paternal roof this week.

—Our reporter takes off his hat to Frank Griswold for a supply of nice, young squirrels.

—Dr. Swartz is making preparations to erect a residence, corner of Sixth and Main streets.

—Quite a number of Fort Wayne people were in town this week attending the Catholic fair.

—A new line of dress goods to sell at 8, 10, 12½ and 13 cents a yard, at McQuiston & Long's. 42 3.

—It was Os. Allen who moved into the Dills house instead of the "gun" we spoke of last week.

—Rev. Henry Johnson, was in town a short time this week, talking to his numerous friends here.

—Rev. S. Manford, of Chicago, will preach in Auburn Oct. 31. There has been no church yet selected.

—Many of our citizens are enjoying their "annual move" this week, and draymen are busy and happy.

—Call on J. C. Henry for your flavoring extracts. For quantity, quality and cheapness, they are ahead.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews and wife have been spending a few days in Branch county, Mich., visiting friends there.

—For red flannels, plain and twilled white flannels, plaid flannels and dress flannels, go to McQuiston & Long's. 3t

—People are paying their taxes now, and most of them drop in and pay for the Courier, at the same time. Thanks.

—The person who took a pair of buggy thills from Mrs. Hare's barn will please call at this office and rectify his mistake.

—Obe Cool will soon begin to manufacture buggies for the spring trade, and things will boom at this popular establishment.

Mr. F. R. Bamhuml, Logansport, thinks Brown's Iron Bitters a most servicable remedy, which does away with indigestion.

—Do not move until after November 7, or you may lose your votes. Nothing like keeping an eye open when new laws are about.

—Joe. Beugnot, manager at the Cabin, went hunting Monday. He carried two double-barreled shot guns and killed nothing but a—whale.

—The new school-house will not be done for a week or two yet. The prospect now appears to be that school will not begin till after the County Institute.

—McQuiston & Long have just opened a large stock of blankets at bottom prices. Call before purchasing. 45 3.

—Dr. LaRue has came from Churubusco, and can be found at the Auburn House where he will wait upon the afflicted in a scientific manner.

—J. J. Martin, of Albion, showed his smiling face and shadowy form on our streets last week. Good business and a clear conscience seem to agree with him.

—The Butler Review sent out only a single sheet last week, owing to the illness of Mr. Weamer's family. We hope to hear of their convalescence soon.

—Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood should remember us while the roads are good. It takes a good deal of wood to keep printers warm.

—W. R. Myers, candidate for secretary of state, passed through town on Monday evening on his way to Waterloo, where he made a speech Tuesday evening.

—Misses Mary Skelley, Tresse Fry and Mary Baker, of Fort Wayne, accompanied by Lilly McTigh and Chas. Shoub, were guests of the Courier Monday.

—Let each democrat ballot a straight ticket. When a republican urges you to support his ticket, ask yourself if he would vote for you under the circumstances?

—The fair cleared over three hundred dollars. It is said that some of the boys squandered money a little more freely than their bank account would allow.

—Wood is coming in quite freely now, and people are going to look ahead and not run the risk of another wood famine, like the one that caught them last year.

—Milo Gunsenhouser will quit the printing business and handle a patent right. He is a young man well thought of and has many friends who will regret his departure.

—D. T. Smith and the others of his branch of the extensive family of Smiths, have a reunion to-day, at the the residence of his brother, John, southwest of Altona.

—The heavy frosts during the past week have had a good effect in curing the still green corn. It will hasten the husking time, for a great deal of the corn is still too soft to harvest.

—Ernest Manstoffer, well-known to all our citizens, died suddenly on Saturday last after an illness of only a few days. The funeral was at the German Reform church on Sunday.

—C. F. Pierson is now running a repair shop in connection with Knoder & Campbells's blacksmith business. The boys are all nice fellows and they should have a fair share of patronage.

—Mr. Editor.—Allow me to return sincere thanks to my many friends in honoring me with their votes, at the Catholic fair, awarding me the prize given to the most popular young lady.

Louise Henry.

—A few of our subscribers are getting careless and allowing their subscription to accumulate. Remember it is easier to pay a small sum each year, than to pay after it becomes larger.

The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the head and Hay Fever. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 2w.

—Jas. Rowley, esq., has been appointed administrator of the estate of James Quince, deceased. Mr. Rowley is a thorough business man and we are right in saying that matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

—We see by the Dowagiac Times, that our young friend Willie Straub had a fine exhibit of paintings at the recent fair of the Dowagiac Union. It will please his many friends in this county, to see him succeeding wherever he goes.

—The wood shed on the property occupied by Rev. Matthews, caught fire from an ash barrel and had it not been for the timely assistance of the "bucket brigade" both the shed and residence would have been destroyed. Mr. M. and family were not at home.

—The recent amendments to the constitution, have got ahead of several of our citizens in regard to change of location just before election. Many votes will be lost, and for all we can see, no one will be benefited by it. At least such is the case in this county.

—We want to impress upon the mind of all boys that the Courier office is not a place to loaf and talk over sporting transactions of the week. We have mentioned this a number of times and our loafers either can't read or they display considerable gall—one of the two.

—C. C. Shaffer's horse ran away with Elza and Fred. in the wagon Tuesday evening. The thill strap broke and the vehicle coming in contact with the animals hind limbs caused him to become frightened. In turning the corner on Sixth street both boys were thrown out Fred. receiving painful injuries.

$100 Reward—Man Lost.

F. P. Sechler, who has been sick for some time, and at times deranged, escaped from his room at the old Rudolph Sechler place near Orangeville, in Concord township, on Wednesday night, Oct. 18, and has not since been seen. Mr. Sechler is about twenty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, dark mustache and hair. It is believed that he left without his hat and possibly without his coat. Parties are out looking for him in every direction. It is feared that in his deranged condition he may have wandered off to a distance from home or possibly may have perished by exposure. A reward of $100 will be paid to any person bringing him home or returning his body, if found dead, to his home at Orangeville, or to S. S. Shutt, Spencerville, Ind.

A Sensible Rooster.

There is no slang about this heading. It means business, for it has reference to a very business like rooster, the property of H. C. Shull, of this place. This rooster, unlike other feathered bipeds of the male persuasion, does not content himself with standing around and putting on style while the hens do the hard work. He don't fool away all his time in dropping his wing, kicking out his foot, and saying soft things to the females of his flock. Not he. When a meal is to be got, he don't stand around and grumble and turn up his nose and ask what they use so much sugar for, or why they can't eat their corn without cracking, or why they can't climb the sunflower stalks and help themselves. He just calls up the crowd and gives them to understand that it his treat, and that he is going to set up the sunflower seeds for them to-day himself. And he proceeds to make his word good. He goes to a sunflower stalk and hits it a whack with his No. 10 bill, and down come the brown seeds rattling to the ground, and the whole family calmly regale themselves in thankful silence. The old gentleman keeps it up in this way until his ideas of patriarchal hospitality are satisfied. And he don't make them stand around in solemn silence, with watering mouths, while he "waits on the plates" either. He keeps the feed rattling down, and only stops now and then to pick up one for himself, when he sees he is getting too far ahead. The above is a fact well known here, and vouched for by the best of authority, and if any one doubts it, let him call and see for himself. If several other old chickens we could name would be as kind to their families as this old rooster, it would be better.

Twice a Week.

That is about the way it seems to be in the wrecking business at the Junction. In last week's Courier we gave an account of a smash-up there on the previous Saturday evening. At that time the old Jackson freight house and a part of the platform were torn to pieces. Not quite a week later, that is on last Saturday morning, the same thing occurred again, and a part of the same platform was newly torn away. It seems that the Jackson freight train was switching some cars just north of the station and allowed a loaded flat car to run down to the crossing with no one to manage it. A B. & O. east-bound freight, loaded with cattle, was at that moment going across, and was struck by the moving flat. The flat had its end torn off and was knocked from the track. It was loaded with the colossal granite monument for the late Governor Williams, of this state, which was going through to Indianapolis. The shaft and plinth of the monument were thrown off, while the base remained on the car. It sustained no injury except a small scale broken from one side of the shaft. Two cars on the B. & O. train were derailed and smashed, and both trucks somewhat torn up as well as wrecking the platform once more. The wreck car from Garrett came down and soon cleared its track, and its trains were soon going over the road again as usual. The Jackson trains were delayed about an hour longer. These were the south-bound passenger train and the pay car. Quite a number of cattle were let out of the broken cars, and enjoyed an unexpected feed on the green grass and a few hours of what was, no doubt, their last chance of rural liberty.

—I would call particular attentenion to a communication elsewhere in regard to Rev. Daniels sermon recently connected with the temperance question. The article in itself acknowledges that such a sermon was delivered, and that the gentleman handled the proposed amendments, etc. I probably used the word "speech" to save a repetition of language. It may be that each minister of that denomination is requested to deliver a temperance sermon during the year, and from the fact that the time for the delivery of this sermon was selected three weeks before the closing of the present campaign I think the benefit of the doubt as to my article should be given to me.

Reporter.

—George W. Swender, of Coldwater, Michigan, has been spending a few days with his father, J. Swander. He reports good crops in his part of the country, especially of potatoes; of the latter, he raised 123 bushels on a piece of ground five rods wide and twelve rods long.

HANDSOMELY ARRANGED.

A Courier Reporter Shown through J. C. Henry's Drug Store.

Two Departments Largely Stocked.

The sale room on the first floor is used for the display of drugs and retail notions, a complete stock of which is always ready for patrons to select from. The room is large and commodious and the style, arrangement and taste shown by Mr. Henry is indeed remarkable. The jars that occupy the shelves on either side are of the latest pattern and the show-cases look new, bright and beautiful and each article upon the inside is so gracefully placed that they look as though nature had grown them there. The

PRESCRIPTION COUNTER.

is attended to by Charles Jackson who is thoroughly acquainted with the duties appertaining to this important position. His long experience, steady habits and attentive business ways make him the right "boy" in the proper place. In the second story we found a large and fine display of

WHOSALE NOTIONS,

comprising everything generally on sale in that line of trade. He also has a handsome notion wagon on the road, drawn by a span of large black horses and presided over by Hiram Weyer—an Auburn boy by birth.

Mr. Henry's business ability and enterprise cannot be questioned, as everything that he is at all interested in shows that spirit of life and vim found in the successful business men of to-day. The Courier wishes him happiness and prosperity through his business and private relations of life and ask our readers, one and all, to deal with so worthy a gentleman when goods in his line are needed.

The New Railroad.

A CONTINUATION OF THE THREE GREAT I'S.

A party of our citizens attended the railroad meeting at Bourbon, Tuesday of this week, to look up Auburn's interest in the new railroad. The delegates from here, were N. Ensley, J. E. Rose, L. Bowers, D. J. Swartz, Joseph Abright, D. D. Snyder and J. A. Barns. They found the people of Bourbon wide awake to their interests and enthusiastically in favor of putting the new road through at an early date. To go into detail. The Iowa, Indiana and Illinois railway, also known as the "Three I's" is already in operation in the three states named, making an extensive line eastward through Streator and Momence, in Ill., and crossing the Cincinnati & St. Louis road at North Judson, in Starke county, Ind. It is this road, that the people of Bourbon are trying to have extended through northern Indiana. As projected, the extension will start from North Judson, and run through Bourbon, Leesburg, Wolf Lake, Port Mitchell, Swan, and terminate at Auburn. This will bring it into town from the southwest going between Cedar Creek station on the Wabash, and Garrett on the B. & O. The plan as laid down by the Bourbon people is to organize a company in accordance with the laws of the state, have a certain amount of stock subscribed, a president and directors appointed and then proceed to secure the right-of-way, and subscriptions or other aid sufficient to grade the road bed. Then a land improvement, company, the name of which we have forgotten, will proceed to build and operate the road. This will give the I., I. & I. an eastern terminous in Auburn, and first-rate connections to all points east of here. This would give its eastern shops a location in Auburn, and make it an object for our people to assist the project. If the shops are not to come here, then it would be merely the addition of another road. As the delegation from the county had no definite instructions, it was left to the people of Bourbon to hold another meeting and take such steps as they think best. Then a second meeting will be called to meet along the line, so the matter stands now. A.M. Jackson and C. R. Wiley, of Wolf Lake, attended the meeting, and at Bourbon the matter is in the hands of Col. Wm. Sears, Dr. Sam'l France, S. E. O'Brien and others, who represent quite an amount of capital.

—We consider it a part of our duty to say to the democratic voters of the county that D. Y. Husselman's physical infirmities and condition have been so that it was impossible for him to make much of a canvass. We hope, however, that all the boys will remember him when they cast their lottery ticket next month.

—We have received the last number of Ridley's Fashion Magazine, a quarterly for the ladies. It is a fine work and will be appreciated by those who feel an interest in matters belonging to the department of fashion. The price is fifteen cents a number, or fifty cents a year. Address, Edward Ridley & Sons 309 Grand st., New York.

Lost.—A small black dog with a white spot on the neck, and bearing a tag "No. 280." Any person giving information where he can by found will be liberally rewarded.

H. A. Winslow.

—Rev. Kelso, pastor of the Lutheran church here, went this week to attend the Lutheran Synod at Three Rivers, Michigan. He was accompanied by N. McIntyre and G. B. Monroe, of Sedan, who are lay delegates to the Synod.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER

BANNER

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without xemining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

The Catholic Fair.

As had been advertised, the fair began on Monday. A fair audience was in attendance the first night and listened to Mr. Husselman's address, which was well spoken of. No other addresses were made during the week, as it was found that the audience was too much absorbed by the business of the fair to listen to an address. The arrangements for the fair were carefully made, and it proved a complete success. Many articles had been donated by members of the church and friends, both in this place and Fort Wayne. Some of these were sold singly, some by numbers and some of the most valuable were voted away to those whose friends were disposed to pay for the most votes. Votes were rated at ten cents each. On Wednesday evening a gold headed cane was voted away. The contestants were Henry McIntyre, S. H. Snyder, Geo. Lanning and James Eldridge, Mr. McIntyre being the successful man. On Thursday evening was the contest over the lady's gold watch. Miss Louie Henry, Miss Jennie Cowan and Miss Neva Bell received the support of their friends, Miss Louie Henry carrying off the prize. On Friday evening came the contest for a gentleman's easy chair. D. D. Snyder got it after a lively contest, in which he and Dr. Ford and F. E. Davenport were interested. The last contest was Saturday evening. There were two prizes voted for. An upholstered chair for the married lady receiving the most votes, and a platform rocking chair of walnut for the second choice. The contestants were Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mrs. J. A. Barns and Mrs. Isaac Ochs. Mrs. Davis received the first prize and Mrs. Barns the second. The room was full nearly every evening, and the fair passed off quite pleasantly. We understand the net receipts were several hundred dollars.

—George Larimore came over from Avilla last week to make arrangements about getting some of our painters to go over there and assist him, as he is having more work than he can do alone. As present he is giving a great part of his time to carriage painting, and we learn he has done some nice work in that line. We believe he will be a success in his profession, and the good people of Avilla will do well to give him their patronage.

—S. G. Searight, of Butler, was in town last week. He is the lucky inventor of the popular stove drum or heater that bears his name, and is doing a rushing business in selling territories and rights to use it. He is manufacturing them as fast as he can, but is unable to keep up with the demand. It is getting to be an object to save fuel.

—Remember the following dates and give Representative Moody crowded houses. He speaks to-morrow night at Butler; October 28 at Garrett; the 30th at Waterloo, and the 31st at Auburn. He stirs political matters up in a lively manner, and it will benefit all to hear him.

—Rice & Son took a view of the old Granger Hall building as it moved down Fourth street this week. Workmen, horses and all are taken while at work.

Auburn, Ind., Oct., 23d, 1882.

—Mr. Barns:—By action of the quarterly conference of the M. E. church we were appointed a committee to make a correct statement in regard to the sermon delivered by Rev. Daniels on the subject of temperance at the M. E. church, Oct. 15, and misrepresented by your reporter in the last issue of your paper wherein you say: "Our reporter has been reliably informed that Rev. Daniels delivered a republican speech from the pulpit of the M. E. church. He took his text from the proposed amendments and urged his congregation to vote for the republican party."

In the first place, the rules governing the ministry of the M. E. church require a sermon each year at each appointment on the subject of temperance, so that he only discharged his duty as a minister and as a foundation for this sermon he took as a text the fifteenth verse of the second chapter of Habakkuk, instead of the proposed amendments, and delivered a very able gospel temperance sermon, in which he clearly showed it to be the duty of everyone that wished to do right, to do so at all times and in all places, from principle, from a sense of right, regardless of party associations. He gave no advice to polical parties, neither as to the proposed prohibitory amendments, although making some remarks on the subject of prohibition, and we suggest that your reporter and informant compare the reading of the text with the proposed amendments.

M. B. Willis,
A. O. Espy,
E. L. Carberry.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Ely's Cream Balm as a specific in the case of my sister, who has been seriously debilitated with Cattarrh for the past eight years, having tried ineffectually other remedies and several speciality doctors in Boston. She improved at once under this discovery, and has gained her health and hearing, which had been considered incurable. Robert W. Merrill, secretary of the Phœnix manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 42-2w.

—The Alexandre's Comedy Co., is a "snide" concern. They came here with out any paper and we furnished them posters, dodgers and dates and when we presented our bill they were busted financially. Printers are generally termed "dead heads," but the plain facts are that we pay more for our show tickets than anyone else.

Go out in the damp air, or sit unprotected in a drough, and your throat will feel sore and your head uncomfortable. You have taken a cold, which you can remove as promptly as you received it by using Cherry Pectoral.

Nervous Neuralgia, of now matter how long standing or how severe, will readily yield to the curative power of D. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

Mr. J. W. Peyton, artist, 88 New Jersey St., Indianapolis, was cured of biliousness and headache by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Having secured a No. 1 dressmaker we are now ready for business. Cutting and fitting a specialty, and all work warranted. Mrs. Geo. Clark.

The Distinguthing Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floriston Cologne. 35-4w.

O. K. HAVE YOU SEEN IT? O. K.

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Our boys' all-wool suit, handsomely made and trimmed metropolitan style, only

O. K. $5.00 FIVE DOLLARS $5.00 O. K.

It Beats all the World

O K. Come and see it. O. K.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

O.K. FT. WAYNE, - - - INDIANA. O.K.

JESUS OF NAZARETH.

Were it only a myth this wove,
On a lost world's threadbare Hope,
Which could but our longing prove
With the tyrant death to cope,
Still it were sweetest best,
Of dreams dreamed under the sun,
Making men's lives so blest,
By making men's hearts to be one,
There sorrow and gladness meet,
And the crossing of wills it there,
And the living that makes death sweet,
And the dying that makes life dear.
This is the foot of the Cross,
In the perfect type of its kind.
Man learns his gain in a loss,
And his loss is a gain to find;
The life that is freely spent,
And eager itself to give,
To bring to a brother content—
In a love like this men live.
While the life that itself would save,
Setting self all things above,
Dies, ere it reaches the grave,
In the dismal death of love.

[London Spectator.]

DOT.

A Story of the Fresh-Air Fund

Written for the New York Tribune.

I.

"It's a harum-scarum idea," said Miss Reliance Roxbury, as she stood among the currant bushes at the garden fence. "A most ridiculous idea! I wonder what this gushing American people will do next?" and she gave an emphatic twitch to her purple calico sun-bonnet.

There was a faint murmur of dissent from a little woman on the other side of the moss-grown fence.

"Now—of course you don't agree with me," continued Miss Reliance, as the clusters of pearls and rubies flew into the six-quart pail at her feet. "You're so soft-hearted that your feelings are forever running off with your common sense. You never say a word about the national debt, or the condition o our navy, but let anybody start a subscription for sending blanket shawls to Brazil or putting up a monument to Methuselah on the meeting-house green, you'll give your last quarter And now, you're going to open your house to a lot of little ragamuffins from New York!"

The motherly brown eyes on the other side of the fence were fu'l of tears, and a pleasant voice replied:

"It makes my heart ache to think how the poor things suffer, crowded together in dirty streets, with never a breath of a clover field or a glass of milk. If you'd just read about it, Reliance, you'd think it a blessed privilege to give the a bit of our sunshine."

"I'd as soon have a tribe of Zulus on the place," said Miss Reliance, "and if you'll take my advice you'll save yourself lots of trouble."

Mrs. Lane stopped her work for a moment and said:

"'Liakim and me are all alone now, Reliance. One by one, we've laid Kate and Sarah and baby Lizzie over there in the old burying ground; and Jack is in Colorado, and Richard in Boston, and we get hungry sometimes for little feet. When I began to read about the fresh-air fund it kind of sent a thrill all over me, and 'Liakim he reads about it every day, before he ever looks at the Egyptian war, and he wipes his glasses pretty often, too. Then, when we heard the parson say that a party would come here if places could be found for 'em, 'Liakim spoke right off for four, and they'll be here next Tuesday, and I'm going to make it just as much like heaven as I can."

"You'll make yourself sick, that's what you'll do, Amanda Lane," replied Miss Reliance, "but if you want your garden overrun and your silver spoons stolen, and your house full of flies, and your nerves prostrated, why it's your own fault. I must go in and get my jelly started."

Miss Roxbury went up the path between the sunflowers and hollyhocks, entered the large, sunny, airy kitchen, and sat down the pail of currants for Hannah, the house-maid, to pick over. Then she hung the purple-calico sunbonnet on the nail that for forty years had been devoted to that purpose, and went into the cool sitting-room to rest in her favorite chintz-covered rocker. Miss Reliance Roxbury had been for twenty years, with the exception of a gardener and house-maid, the sole occupant of this ancient stone dwelling, that had stood for more than a century beneath its elms and maples, the pride of the village of Lynford. She was a stern woman, who liked but few people, and had a horror of children, dogs and sentiment. The village boys, with a keen perception of her unsympathetic nature, called her "Old Ironsides."

She was proud of her birth and of the substantial property that had fallen to her at the death of her father, old Judge Roxbury.

She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and paid a high rental for the Roxbury pew, but with that considered that her pecuniary obligations to the cause were at an end. As a general thing, she had not allowed convictions on the subject of giving to trouble her, but somehow, ever since Sunday, when the pastor stated the work of the fresh-air fund and made a fervent appeal for "these little ones that suffer," she had been subjected to numerous vague but uncomfortable sensations. She rocked back and forth in the spacious sitting-room that no fly dare to invade, and noted the perfect order of the apartment. From the china shepherdess on the mantel, to the braided rugs at the doors, everything occupied the same position as in the days of Miss Roxbury's girlhood. There was torture in the thought of having the table-cover pulled away, of seeing the shells and prim old daguerreotypes disarranged on the what-not, of having sand tracked in by small feet over the faded Brussels carpet, and her pet verbena bed invaded by eager young fingers.

Surely, religion and humanity could not demand such sacrifices of her.

"Please, ma'am, the currants is ready to be put over," said Hannah, at the door.

Miss Roxbury rose at once, glad of another channel for her thoughts, but, amid her weighing and measuring, and her careful calculations of pints and pounds, the strange impression did not leave her mind.

After the crimson syrup had been poured into the row of shining tumblers on the table, she returned to her chintz-covered rocker, and took up the Bible to read her daily chapter. Opening it at random, her eyes fell on these words:

"Then shall He answer them, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one o these—'"

Miss Roxbury read no further on that page, but hurriedly turned back to Chronicles, which she felt was perfectly safe ground. But, mingled with the long genealogical tables, she saw other words between the lines, so that the Israelitish records read thus:

"The son of Elkanah, the son of Joel, the son of Azariah. ('Ye did it not.')"

"The son of Tahath, the son of Assir, the son of Ebiasaph, the son of Korah. ('Ye did it not.')"

Finally the whole page seemed to resolve itself into these four monosyllables.

She closed the Bible and put it in its accustomed place on the table, bounded on the north by the lamp, on the south by the match-box, on the east by Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and on the west by a bunch of worsted roses under a glass case. She was restless, miserable, tormented. She endeavored to read the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," but even the thrilling story of the Russian campaign was lacking in interest, compared with her own inward conflict between duty and the cold selfishness of a lifetime.

She did not enjoy the dinner, although the butter-beans were from her own garden, and the black raspberries were the first of the season.

She could not take her accustomed afternoon nap, and for the first time in years the Daily Tribune was unopened. She even put it out of sight in the china closet. A wonderful new design in the Rocky Mountain pattern could not fasten her attention.

She ordered the horse and rockaway and drove four miles after wild cherry bark, for which she had no need as her garret was already a great herbarium.

At last the dreary day came to its close, but was succeeded by an equally uncomfortable night. Amid frequent tossing and waking, Miss Roxbury dreamed of thin little hands stretched out to her in piteous appeal, and of a sad, wonderful voice that said with infinite reproach:

"Ye did it not."

The Rev. Joseph Adler was surprised soon after breakfast the next morning by the appearance of Miss Reliance Roxbury in the parsonage porch. She brought a basket of raspberries, and said:

"I won't come in this time, thank you. I just wanted to say I'll take one—one of those children."

II.

"Mamma, is it mornin'?"

"No, Dot, go to sleep."

The child turned restlessly on the miserable straw pallet in a corner of the small, hot room. It was after midnight, and in summer, but there was a fire in the stove, for the woman at the pine table was ironing by the light of a glimmering tallow candle.

There was no breeze, but in at the one window came stifling, poisonous odors.

Pale and faint, the mother bent over her work, and smoothed the dark calico dress as carefully as if it were the finest muslin and lace. She had worked from early dawn until dark at her daily task, button-holes at four cents a dozen. A cup of tea and a crust o' bread had been her sustenance. For Dot there was a bun and an orange.

The dress was finished and hung on the only chair in the room, with several other articles, A hat of coarse white straw, with a blue ribbon twisted around it, a pair of bright stockings, a tiny handkerchief with a bit of color in the border. All were pitifully cheap in texture, but dear in patient toil and loving sacrifice. Dot was going to the country for two long, blissful weeks, and the mother could cover the expense of the meager outfit by some extra deprivation during the child's absence. She turned toward the pallet. Dot's violet eyes had opened. Her golden curls were tangled by the tossing of the little head on the pillow. Her thin, pinched features were flushed with feverish excitement.

"Mamma, is it mornin'?"

"No, darling."

The woman blew out the light, and threw herself on the pallet. Tiny fingers crept eagerly into her palm.

"Mamma, tell me more about it," pleaded Dot.

"Darling, it is years and years since mamma saw the country, but it was just as I've told you. Wide, clean streets, with big trees and blue sky and flowers."

"Oh, oh!" murmured Dot, "Does you 'spose they'll give me one fower, mamma? I found one on the westite once—a 'ittle w'ite fower. A lady dropped it."

"Yes, dear, you'll have all the flowers you want. Don't talk any more to-night."

The sky was already white with the dawn. The mother did not sleep. As the light of another day of misery crept into the room, she raised herself on one elbow and looked long at her child, restraining an impulse to snatch it to her heart, then softly rose, and after bathing her face and her hands and kneeling in prayer for endurance, took her work and sat down by the narrow window. A few hours later she stood amid the bustle of the Grand Central Depot with Dot clinging to her dress. A crowd of wondering, expectant children were being marshalled into line to take their places on the eastward-bound train.

"Come," said the kind gentleman in charge, to Dot.

Dot kissed her mother "good-by," and laughed even while the tears ran down her face, as she entered the ranks of the odd procession.

"Oh, sir!" said the mother as she turned away, "take good care of my baby. I've nothing else in the world."

III.

There was an unusual stir in the village of Lynford. The railway station was thronged with people, and surrounded by vehicles awaiting the afternoon train.

The Rev. Joseph Alder and the ministers of sister churches conversed together on the platform.

"A glorious charity!" said the Baptist minister, raising his hat to wipe the perspiration from his brow.

"I expect that these poor children will be a great blessing to our people," said the Methodist minister, "in broadening the sympathies and warming the hearts of some whom have been oblivious to all interests save their own."

"Yes," replied the Rev. Mr. Alder, "I have a practical illustration of that, not a stone's-throw from where we are standing."

The "practical illustration" consisted of the Roxbury rockaway drawn up amid the other conveyances, with Miss Reliance on the back seat, in a state of mind in which newly-fledged philanthrophy struggled with a terror of ragamuffins. She had come to the conclusion that her visit to the parsonage had been made during an attack of mental aberration; but the word of a Roxbury was as immovable as the historic granite on which Zephaniah Roxbury stepped from the Mayflower in 1620, and the last representative of the race would not falter now, although seized with dire apprehension whenever her eyes rested on the verbena bed.

It was with a grim determination to brave the worst that she awaited the train that afternoon, but when the locomotive appeared on the bridge below the village, the thought of the dreadful boy who was coming to invade her peaceful domain nearly overcame her, and her impulse was to order the hired man to drive home as quickly as possible. She could appreciate the emotions of a Roman dame at the approach of the Vandals.

As the train stopped at the station the people crowded forward to welcome their guests. Miss Roxbury peered anxiously from the rockaway. It was not a very appalling sight. A group of pale little children, tired, dusty and bewildered. Many eyes overflowed as the train moved on and left these wistful faces, pinched by want and misfortune, in the midst of the kindly villagers.

"Here, Miss Roxbury, is a wee lamb for you," said Mr. Adler.

Miss Roxbury had not observed his approach in the crowd, and gave a start of surprise as he stood before her. As she looked, there was a curious sensation under the left side of her crape shawl, and her cold gray eyes grew misty.

The "dreadful boy" had changed into a tiny girl of six years, as frail as a snowdrop, whose coarse attire could not mar the loveliness of her dark violet eyes and hair of tangled sunbeams. The little creature stretched out her arms to Miss Roxbury, who reached forward and took her into the rockaway, the ancient springs of which creaked with astonishment.

"What is your name?" said Miss Roxbury, feeling strangely awkward as they drove along.

"Dot," said the child. "You hasn't kissed me yet, has you?"

Miss Roxbury bent and kissed the child. The coach creaked louder than before. The touch of the child's mouth thrilled through the iron nerves of the woman with a sensation inexpressibly delightful.

Miss Roxbury had imagined her life to be a happy one. She now discovered that she had mistaken selfish isolation for happiness. She was beginning to be happy for the first time in fifty years. Dot was too tired to be very talkative, but she leaned against Miss Roxbury with a look of quiet wonder and content in her eyes.

"Is I goin' to stay here?" she asked, as the rockaway stopped at the Roxbury gate, and she surveyed the old stone house with wood-bine clambering over its gray walls

"Yes, child."

Dot's face grew luminous. A bath, a bountiful supper of bread and milk and a walk in the garden kept her joyful until twilight, but at bedtime came the longing for her mother.

"I wants my mamma—my own mamma," she said.

Then Miss Roxbury gave full vent to the instinct that can never be utterly destroyed in a woman. Taking the child on her lap in a restful, soothing way, and talked so cheerfully that the shadows fell from the violet eyes, and Dot, nestling close, said: "I love you."

Miss Roxbury had not only begun to be happy; She had begun to live. with the the coming of this sweet child heaven was changing the dull prose of her existence into celestial rhythm, Her cold, loveless nature in the presence of this tiny girl was already becoming Christ-like in its tender ministry.

Dot offered her evening prayer and was put in Miss Roxbury's own stately bed.

"Good night, dear," said Miss Roxbury, with a kiss.

"Dood night," said Dot, burying her face in the great bunch of white roses she had brought to bed with her; "I feel zif I'd died an' gone to heven."

Miss Roxbury passed a wakeful night but not a restless one. Her mind was filled with plans, and then it was such a pleasure to lie and listen to the soft breathing at her side, and occasionally to tuch the little hand on the counterpane, still holding the treasured roses.

The next day Dot ran nearly wild with delight. She reveled among the daisies in the deep, soft grass, and it was pitiful to see how small thing could harm her hungry mind. God's commonest gifts were unknown to her in their bounty and purity. Sunshine, sweet air, flowers and bird-songs were enough to make her happy, and when she found the brook that danced across the meadow her delight was unbroken. After a day or two Miss Roxbury took took the morning train down to Bradleyville to do some shopping. She was gone until night, and all the way home she thought of the glad voice that would welcome her, and her face grew so radiant with the new joy in her soul that when she alighted, laden with parcels, at the Lynford station, old Deacon Bennet failed to recognise her until she had passed him.

"Wall, I declare," he said, "Reliance looks as if she'd diskivered a gold-mine."

Miss Roxbury reached home, and soon had the "gold-mine" in her arms.

After tea the parcels had to be opened. There were paper patterns, rolls of muslin, embroidery and blue flannel, a pair of child's slippers, dainty hose, bright ribbons and a large doll.

"Oh, oh, oh!" was all that Dot could say, but her tone expressed more than the most extensive volume on philanthropy that ever was written. The village dressmaker was installed in the house for a week. The Rocky Mountain patch work was consigned to the seclusion of the spare-room closet, and Miss Roxbury developed a taste in Mother Hubbard dresses and ruffled aprons that was truly marvelous.

In the meantime she wrote a letter to Dot's mother, to which Dot added a picture of the cat, which, although not absolutely true to nature, resembling in fact the plan for a house, was great satisfaction to the young artist. There came no reply to this letter.

Dot's cheeks were getting rosy, and her step buoyant.

"If it wasn't for mamma," she said "I wouldn't want to go back forever'n ever.

When Mr. Knox, the gentleman in charge of the party, called to see that Dot would be ready at the appointed time, Miss Roxbury exclaimed almost fiercely;

"I can't let her go. I need her. Why may I not keep her?"

"I don't believe her mother would part with her," said Mr. Knox.

Miss Roxbury was silent for a few moments, and looked out on the lawn where Dot was swinging in a hammock with the doll and cat.

"It will be a dull house without the child," she said, "but I will bring her to the station."

IV.

When the morning of Dot's departure came, Miss Roxbury arrayed herself in her second-best black silk, put a few articles in a satchel, filled a small basket with fresh eggs, new biscuit, a pat of butter and a bottle of currant wine, and said to Hannah:

"I may be gone two or three days. Have the east chamber thoroughly aired and dusted before I get back, tell Hiram to take a peck of peas down to Mrs. Adler, don't forget to see if those canned strawberries have worked or not, and be sure the front door is kept bolted, and put that last brood of chickens in the other coop, and keep a news paper over the geranium slips in the afternoon."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And, Hannah, be very careful to keep out the flies, and get Hiram to fix the well-curb. He is so apt to forget things."

Dot was bathed in tears as she mounted to her place in the rockaway.

"Isn't I comin' back?" she said.

"I hope so, dear," replied Miss Roxbury, who appeared pre-occupied and anxious, and scarcely heard Dot's chatter on the way to the station.

"Why, Miss Roxbury," said Mr. Adler, as he assisted her to the platform, "you are a veritable fairy godmother. This rosy, dainty maiden cannot be the same bit of humanity that I held in my arms a fortnight ago. You will miss her, will you not?"

"I shall go with her to New York, anyway," said Miss Roxbury, "and I don't mean to come back alone, either. Mr. Adler, I hope God will forgive me for the empty house I've had all these years."

"An empty house means a lonely heart," he replied. "I'm glad you're going with the child."

That afternoon Miss Roxbury and Dot, attended by Mr. Knox, wended their way through a dark alley in one of the most squalid districts of New York city, and climbed flight after flight of rickety stairs in a rear tenement.

The heat, the filth, the scenes of misery were indescribable. Miss Roxbury felt as if she were on the confines of the bottomless pit.

Dot darted down a long passage and disappeared in a room beyond. The friends followed and beheld her clasped tightly in the arms of a wan figure that lay on a pallet. The woman had fainted.

"Mamma, mamma, look at me!" pleaded Dot, and began to cry.

There was no water in the room, and Mr. Knox took a cracked pitcher from the shelf and went with Dot in search of some. Miss Roxbury knelt beside the woman, who was only about thirty years of age, and had been very attractive as a young girl. There was a gleam of gold on her left hand. Her hair was sunny like Dot's, and her features delicately shaped. The letter that Miss Roxbury had written lay crumpled and tear-stained on the pillow.

While Miss Roxbury gazed the woman opened her eyes. They were beautiful eyes, but sad with want and a struggle against despair. She tried to sit up and moaned:

"My baby—please give me my baby!"

Just then Dot returned and carried the pitcher of water to her mother, who drank long and eagerly; then holding out her arms to Dot, said feebly to Miss Roxbury:

"Oh, madam, will you take care of my little girl? I think I'm going to die."

"You're not going to die—not a bit of it," said Miss Roxbury, pouring out some wine into a teacup, "but I'll take care of you both. There, drink this and you'll feel better right away. How long since you've had anything to eat?"

"Day before yesterday," was the faint reply. "I had to stop work four days ago."

"Now, Mr. Knox," said Miss Roxbury, slipping her purse into his hand, "just step out to the nearest grocery and order some kindling wood and tea and sugar. I'll poach a nice fresh egg for this poor soul, and we'll see about getting her out of this place."

"Trouble," said Miss Roxbury. "I'm all alone in the world, and I've a house with twenty-four rooms in it, and plenty to do with, and what I've been thinking of all these years I can't say. I've been a crusty, cold, disagreeable old fossil, Mrs. Winthrop, and when I come down here and find 'olks starving to death and crowded like cattle, I wonder the good Lord's had any mercy on me. Don't you worry another mite. Here's the fire-stuff already."

Miss Roxbury rolled up her sleeves; put an apron over her silk skirt, and while Mr. Knox built a fire and brought water to heat, she bathed Mrs. Winthrop's face and hands, and brushed out her hair.

"Thank God! why, I'm better already," said Mrs. Winthrop with a rare smile.

"Of course you are, child," said Miss Roxbury, "We'll see what good food and mountain air will do for you yet."

A few days later found an occupant in the great east chamber of the Roxbury house.

Mrs. Winthrop sat in an easy chair before the open window inhaling the fragrance of the blossoming honeysuckle that nodded to her through the casement.

The morning sunlight fell across her bright hair and peaceful face.

Dot hung over her shoulder, and threw daisies in her lap.

Down by the garden fence stood Miss Roxbury, talking with her neighbor, Mrs. Lane.

Mrs. Winthrop smiled from her window, and there came an answering smile from the depths of the purple and calico sunbonnet.

"So you're really goin' to keep 'em?" said Mrs. Lane.

"Yes, I've adopted both of 'em," replied Miss Roxbury: with a Te Deum in her voice, "and I've sent for half a dozen little girls to stay until cold weather."

"Well, it does beat all," said Mrs. Lane, wiping her eyes on the corner of her checked gingham apron. "I 'spose I needn't ask you now, Reliance, what you think of the Fresh air Fund?"

"What do I think of it?" said Miss Roxbury, gravely. "I believe it's been the means of saving my soul. I should have gone into the next world holding my head pretty high, and considering myself better than most folks, and the Judge would have said, Reliance Roxbury, I gave you a large house and a long bank account. What have you done with them? Then how my empty rooms and Grandfather Roxbury's gold pieces would have stood up against me. And He would have said: "Ye did it not unto Me. Depart from Me," and what answer could I have made him? "It is very true," she continued, as Dot came flitting down the path like a fairy, "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

* * *

The Cats of Cairo.

Gentleman's Magazine.

Among the curiosities of Cairo is an amateur branch of the Humane Society for the especial benefit of poor Puss. A curious legacy was some years ago left by a wealthy burgher to enlarge the permanent income of the Cadi, on condition of his nourishing and cherishing all the unclaimed cats in Cairo. Like most Mahomedans he must have shared the feeling which made the Prophet cut off the wide sleeve of his robe sooner than disturb a favorite cat who had fallen asleep thereon. Consequently a large court-yard has been devoted to their especial benefit; and here the "nice, soft furry creatures" lie and bask in the sun, and are fed at stated intervals, and altogether have a very good time of it. It is a curious fact, however, that although daily additions are made to this large feline home, the inmates rarely amount to more than fifty. This (in the absence of sausage machines) is a very remarkable problem. I suppose that a candidate for the office of Cadi has to produce a medical certificate to prove that he is not troubled with that unconquerable aversion to dear old Puss with which so many of the masculine genus are afflicted.

The said aversion was one day turned to excellent account by one of our mutual friends, whose next neighbor in chambers made himself odious by practicing on a cornet, or big fiddle, or some such instrument of torture, in spite of the civil entreaties of our friend, who was nearly wild with headache. At last, exasperated beyond endurance, he sallied forth and invested in a large packet of valerian, which he sprinkled on the low roofs below the windows. Of course, in half an hour all the cats in the neighborhood had assembled, and crazy with delight, issued cards of invitation to all their acquaintances, and very soon the army of cats, each more mad than its neighbor, were dancing and scrambling, fighting and miauling, till the barbarian with the musical ear rack was tearing his hair in a frenzy nearly as wild as the cats. His neighbor was so delighted at the success of his little joke that his headache was cured. Meanwhile a shower of rain washed the valerian into the court-yard below. Then every one who walked across the court brought in particles thereof on the soles of his feet; and the cats found their way upstairs by scores, even into the chambers of the cat-hater, who, on the whole, was very fairly punished.

They seem to have the same affection for very young nemophila, and come and lie down and roll on it in the most aggravating way. Speaking of cats, it is not startling to hear that the cats of London—the real household pets—are said to number 300,000, without any sort of calculation for houseless wanderers, whose nasal yells disturb nocturnal peace? The amount annually spent on purchasing horse flesh from the cat's meat men in London is said to be £100,000. This, according to vulgar notions, should be a proof of the folly of elderly spinsters, who are generally supposed to have a monopoly of feline affections. The great cat show in London a few years ago, however, betrayed a very different state of domestic matters, the male exhitors being so numerous and so successful that they carried off thirty-two prizes; fifteen more were secured by cat-loving matrons, while to the much maligned old maids there were only awarded four prizes.

* * *

Logging in Nevada.

A chute is laid from the river's bank up the steep mountain to the railroad, and while we are telling it, the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A track of smoke and fire follows them—fire struck by the friction with the chute logs. They descend the 1,700 feet of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop 700 feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. The average velocity is over 100 feet a second throughout the the entire distance and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed is 200 feet per second.

A sugar-pine log some times weighs ten tons. What a missle! How the water is dashed into the air! Like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows the feathery spray is hurled to a height of 100 feet. It forms the grandest fountain ever beheld. How the water foams and seethe, and lash es against the shore! One log having spent its force by its mad plunge to the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is perhaps fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log, hurled from the chute, cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances; but can you imagine a saw-log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance, then with a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs vertically into the air, and, with a curve like a rocket, falls into the water a long distance from the log it struck.

JOCOSITIES

"Neuralgia" is the name borne by a charming girl of Iowa. Her mother found it on a medicine-bottle and was captivated with its sweetness

In a particular field are ninety-seven watermelons, and it is softly approached by five colored men in search of a woodchuck. How many times does ninety-seven go into five?

"Seventy berths in the ladies' cabin," exclaimed Fogg, after hearing a description of the Old Colony steamer. "Great Scott! but there must have been a terrible squall about that time."

A negro child was born in Texas with four teeth. A darkey who heard this exclaimed: "Dar, now!—shoot 'em on de spot; dat little niggah's 'pared fur eatin' too early in life to be profitable."

"Is there such a thing as luck?" asks a correspondent. There is. For instance if you go home at 2 o'clock in the morning after promising your wife to be in early, and find her asleep, that's luck, but it isn't to be depended on.

A queen bee lays in the height of the season from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in twenty-four hours. The man who will discover how to graft a queen bee on a hen will make money enough to buy out the whole continent in six months.

"Is it the law you're talking about? Look now, when I was a soudger I [illegible] twenty men for the Queen, and she gave me a pinshun, but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for myself, bedad I'd be tried for murder. There's law for yes."

"Married but six weeks and in tears!" exclaimed a friend to a weeping bride.

"Yes; the first cruel shadow has fallen athwart our pathway. It is settled at last; either I must give up eating taffy or George must cut off his mustache."

A young lady in one of our rural districts was escorted home from an evening party not long since by a young man to whom she was not partial. On taking his leave he remarked, "I guess I'll come and see you next Sunday night." "Well, Jim," replied the lady, "you can come as a friend, but not as a feller."

A Kansas story is about three mice that rolled an egg down a stairway without breakage. One held the egg in a close embrace, while the others rolled him like a ball from one step to another, always managing to let him strike on his back, thus protecting the egg. How the man who told this lie got down stairs is not known.

A contemporary asks: "How shall women carry their purses to frustrate the thieves?" Why, carry them empty. Nothing frustrates a thief more than to snatch a woman's purse, after following her half a mile, and then find that it contains nothing but a recipe for spiced peaches and a faded photograph of her grandmother."

"Remember," said the venerable Brother Gardner, as he brought the proceedings of the Lime Kiln Club to a close the other evening, "Remember, as we percolate homewards, dat while a pusson may have a voice like a tornady an' a mouth like a woodshed, de man who winks with his left eye allus gets de bes' glass of soda water."

At a company, the following question was put: "How does the little ground-squirrel dig his hole without throwing any dirt about the entrance?" When all had given it up, except an Irishman, that witty guest said: "Sure, do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole!" One of the guests asked: "But how does he get there?" "Ah!" said the Irishman, "that's your question. Can you answer it yourself?"

* * *

Old People.

Mrs. William Bearing, of Perry county, Alabama, died recently, aged 107 years. Her husband is 109 years of age.

One of the largest funerals ever seen in McKenney, Tex., was that of Adam Hedgcox, a negro, who was supposed to be 120 years of age.

Rufus Porter, founder of the Scientific American, has been passing his ninetieth summer in perfecting a steam farm-wagon, invented by him, that weighs 400 pounds.

The Treasurer of the Norwich and Western Railroad, Colonel George N. Perkins, is ninety-four years of age, and works daily. For seventy-five years he has seen active service.

The old nurse who rocked Horatio Seymour in his cradle lives on the reservation near Syracuse, N. Y., and is 108 years of age. She has just succeeded in getting a pension of $8 a month, with $400 back pension. Aunt Dinah is totally blind.

On the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Lucy Kline, of North Egremont, Mass., she was taken to the Methodist Church, where more than 300 persons were gathered, among them twenty-five persons whose united ages amounted to 2,000 years.

As Jerry Fish and his wife and daughter stepped from a train at Utica recently their weight of years caused attention. In answer to a question Mr. Fish said: "I am 105 years of age, my wife is 104, and my infant daughter here is just closing her eightieth year.

Jacob Kipheart, deceased, of Bloosburg, Pa., aged 103 years, was one of the signers to a petition to the Governor of Pennsylvania bearing date of 1812, praying for relief and protection from the Indians, who were at time in the pay and employ of the British.

J. H. Lester still lives at McDonough, Ga., although 113 years old. He was born in Rockingham, N. C., December 7, 1766. When fourteen years of age, he was detailed with other boys to defend the women and children from the Tories during the Revolution. He served under General Floyd during the War of 1812.

* * *

Henry S. Allen, of Cheshire, Mass. has got back a bible which was in his knapsack, used to swell a dirt pile in front of a hastily constructed rifle pit, just before the battle of Kingston, N. C., in March, 1865. It was found by a North Carolina man who after keeping it all these years advertised for the owner.

AN ANIMATED LIVER PAD.

What Made a Christian on Probation Have a "Hot Box."

Peck's Sun.

The bad boy was coming along, on the way home from Sunday-school, with a clean shirt on and a Testament and some dime novels under his arm.

"What has got into you, and what has come over your pa?" asked the grocery man. "I see he has braced up and looks pale and solemn. You haven't converted him, have you?"

"No, pa has not got religoin enough to hurt him yet, but he has got the symptoms. He has joined the Church on probation and ma said pa had got to be on trial for six months before he could get in the Church, and if he could get along without swearing and doing anything bad he was all right. She said she thought a person, when they was on a probation, ought to be a martyr, and try to overcome all temptations to do evil, and if pa could go through six months of our home life, and not cuss the hinges off the door, he was sure of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. She said it wouldn't be wrong for me to me to continue to play innocent jokes on pa, and if he took it in all right he was a Christian, but if he got in a hot box, and flew around mad, he was better out of the Church than in it."

"There he comes now," said the boy, as he got behind a sign, "and he is pretty hot for a Christian. He is looking for me."

"You ought to have seen pa in Church this morning. You know he wears a liver-pad. Well, on Saturday my chum and me was out on the lake shore and we found a nest of little red ants, and I got a pop bottle half full of the ants, and took them home. I did not know what I would do with the ants, but ants are always handy to have in the house. This morning when pa was a dressing for Church, I saw his liver-pad on a chair, and noticed a hole in it, I thought what a good place it would be for the ants. I don't know what possessed me, but I took the liver-pad into my room, and opened the bottle, and put the hole over the mouth of the bottle, and I guess the ants thought there was something to eat in the liver-pad, 'cause they all went into it, and crawled around in bran and condition powders inside of it, and I took it back to pa, and he put it on under his shirt, and dressed himself, and we went to Church. Pa squirmed a little when the minister was praying, and I guess some of the ants had come out to view the landscape o'er. When we got up to sing the hymn pa kept kicking as though he was nervous, and he felt down his neck, and looked sort of wild, the way he did when he had the jimjams. When we sat down pa couldn't keep still, and I like to died when I saw some of the ants come out of his shirt bosom and go racing around his white vest. Pa tried to look pious and resigned, but he couldn't keep his legs still.

"When the minister preached about the worm that never dieth, pa reached into his vest and scratched his ribs, and he looked as though he would give ten dollars if the minister would get through. Ma she looked at pa as though she would bite his head off; but pa, he just squirmed, and acted as though his soul was on fire. Well when the minister said amen and prayed the second round, and then said, a brother who was a missionary to the heathen would like to make a few remarks about the work of the missionaries in Bengal, and take up a collection, pa told ma they would have to excuse him, and he lit out for home, slapping himself on the legs and the arms and on the back, and he acted crazy. Ma and me went home after the heathen got through, and found pa in his bedroom, with part of his clothes off, and the liver pad on the floor and pa stamping on it with his boots and talking offul.

"'What is the matter?' says ma, 'Don't your religion agree with you?'"

"'Religion be dashed,' says pa, as he kicked the liver pad. 'I would give ten dollars to know how a pint of red ants got into my liver pad,' and he scowled at ma as though he would kill her.

"'Don't swear, dear, says ma, as she threw down her hymn book, and took off her bonnet. You should be patient. Remember Job was patient, and he was afflicted with boils.'"

"'I don't care' says pa, as he chased the ants out of his drawers. 'Job never had ants in his liver pad. If he had he would have sworn the shingles off a barn. Here you, says pa, speaking to me, 'you head them ants off running under the bureau. If the truth was known I believe you are responsible for this outrage.' And pa looked at me kind of hard.

"'O, pa,' says I, with tears in my eyes, 'Do you think your little Sunday-school boy would catch ants in a pop bottle on the lake shore, and bring them home, and put them in the holes of your liver pad, just before you put it on to go to church? You are too bad.' And I shed some tears. But it didn't do any good this time. Pa knew it was me, and while he was looking for the shawl strap I went to Sunday-school, and now I guess he is after me, and I will go and take a walk down to Bay View."

The boy moved off as his pa turned the corner, and the groceryman said, 'Well, that boy beats all I ever saw. If he was mine I would give him away."

Indiana Counterfeiters.

The largest capture of counterfeiters ever known in the State was made at Tipton Wednesday night. About a year ago a young man in Tipton named R. D. Hobbs, informed the secret service department of the government that counterfeiters were operating in that section of the State. He collected considerable evidence and six months ago William Kennock, a regular detective for the government, was sent to Tipton to work up the case. As soon as he could get within range of the counterfeiters he gave out to them that he was a paper money counterfeiter himself. By this means he was taken into close confidence by the gang. He made various purchases of spurious coin from them at intervals, and thereby accumulated evidence. In the prosecution of his work he was assisted by Hobbs, and both were under the orders of Special Agent Rathbone. Having obtained all necessary evidence, arrangements were made to arrest the entire gang at once. To this end, United States Marshall Foster, with Rathbone, Kennock, Deputies Fisk, Barnecio, Hart, Whiteman and Griffin went to Tipton Wednesday. Kennock had it arranged that the counterfeiters should be in town at night. They all came according to engagement. The officers were stationed in an alley. Kennock got the gang separated and brought them by twos to the alley, where they were immediately nippel by the officers in ambush. The game was very well played, and not one got away. The captives last night included James Small, Jacob Masters, Christopher A Masters, William Shop, Jacob B Johnson, A A Smith, Jasper N Wright, George King, Joseph F Small, Charles Booth, John T Small and Lorenzo Haworth. These men were brought to the city at noon, Thursday, and lodged in jail. Two days ago Rathbone, Kennock and Hobbs arrested James Campbell, Harvey Gerpester and William Crull, members of the same coterie, who were on a train going to Logansport ostensibly on a hunting trip to Cass county. These men have been in the city ever since, but they have been kept concealed from the reporters. Evidence having been secured going to show that John Keating, a saloon keeper, of this city, was mixed up in the operations of the counterfeiters, he was arrested by the police this morning on a telegram from Rathbone. The man Haworth lives in Hamilton county and is a son of Isaac Haworth, who was sent to prison for counterfeiting, by Judge Gresham, some months ago. His attorney, who is in the city, says that Haworth is guiltless. The counterfeiters are mostly farmers, although other vocations are represented. Shope who is a lawyer, and Johnson, one of the leaders.

She Wasn't as Familiar with Cows as She Might Be.

A good story comes across here from the Seaside House, where a gay company are staying and passing away the time delightfully. Among the guests of the house is the son of a wealthy stock breeder of Eastern Oregon, whose father is possessed of "cattle upon a thousand hills." The young man is quite reduced by malaria and spends much of his time on the porch, snuffing the cool sea breezes. Of course the young man has great expectations and is regarded as a grand prize in the matrimonial lottery.

One of the young ladies in the house, who is very highly cultivated as a musician and linguist, resolved to show this youthful "broadhorns millionaire" that she possessed other accomplishments than those taught at St. Helen's hall. Accordingly, one morning last week, just as the bunch-grass youth took his station on the front porch, the young lady came out where the cows were nibbling the grass on the lawn. She was dressed in a polka-dot calico gown and a gypsie hat, and a prettier dairy-maid never was seen, as she tripped across the lawn with a tin pail in one hand and a milking stool in the other. Selecting one of the herd which stood more quietly than the rest, she walked up and began patting the animal on the neck, without noticing that the bovine had rather short horns and a curly forehead as well as a heavy crest.

She patted this one and said "So bossy."

"Boo—oo—oo—oo," responded the bovine animal of the beef persuasion.

"So boss, suke, sukey," pleaded the young lady.

"Boo—oo—oo—oo," reiterated the proprieter of the powder horns.

The young lady put down her stool and took her seat. Just as she was about to place the pail between her prayer-bones the invalid on the porch broke into a loud guffaw, while the patriarch walked off to join the sisters of the flock as the young lady sought the seclusion of her boudoir, where she gave way to an uncontrollable flood of tears. Thus perish all our hearts' fondest hopes! Thus is the soul left desolate and bare!

The young man from Heppner returned to Astoria that afternoon and took the steamer for San Francisco the next morning. The young lady will never recover from this rude shock to her delicate nerves—in fact she thinks of entering a convent on her return to Portland. In the long and weary years of celibracy to which she is now doomed, memory will bring back to her the grassy lawn, with the clear sky overhead, cloudless as the smile of the Infinite himself; and the deep blue sea stretcheng far away dotted with a thousand white winged messengers of commerce, bearing their peaceful errands to and fro. And as her saddened heart recalls the halcyon picture of that fair July morn at Clatsop,

The eye that strains to watch
Will tell, through falling tears,
How passing fair they shone,
How dusk have grown the years.

A Louisiana Jail.

Cincinnati Gazette.

To northern eyes it must appear as a very strange structure, built as it is of logs, and with walls three feet thick. So often have prisoners escaped that many peculiar precautions have been taken to prevent it. Between the log walls, which are double, is arranged a row of upright poles, so if some poor wretches in confinement should succeed in sawing through one of the walls they would strike the poles, and as these are not fastened at the top they would keep drooping down just as fast as the man kept sawing. The sheriff calculated that a carpenter with all his tools could not saw a hole through those walls in twenty-four hours. Doors are invariably a prison's week points, but in this Louisiana jail that difficulty is avoided by having nothing but trap-doors in the roof. A stairway runs up the outside of the building, by which the prisoners ascend, and then they are dropped down into one of the four large rooms beneath. They are fed in the same manner. The sheriff takes their rations, which he said consisted of "hog, hominy and molasses," upon the roof and then lowers it down. The windows of the institution are quite small, and covered with three grates, in addition to an iron fender, with spikes, on the outside. In order to prevent any one from "scratching out," the floor has been constructed in an unusual way. The ground on which the jail stands, and for some distance outside the walls has been removed, and to the depth of four feet filled in with large stones, which are firmly cemented together. On top of this stone platform two sections of logs have been transversely, which are securely fastened together by means of numerous iron spikes. Finally, resting on the logs is four inch planking, which is fairly studded with nails. In spite of these many precautions, prisones frequently, by help of outside parties, make their escape; but now, as the country is becoming more and more settled and the desperadoes are being thinned out, such occurrences are growing rare.

Javanese Gamelang and Dancing.

London World.

As an Autumn novelty we are to have a troupe of Javanese gamelang and players and dancers, consisting of "fourteen gentlemen and four ladies." The gamelang, the reader will doubtless require to be told, is an orchestra consisting of a series of gongs, from the double-bass instrument five feet in circumference to the diminutive treble of as many inches in breadth. The small gongs are arranged on stands according to certain scales understood by the Javanese, and all are beaten with drumsticks of varying shape. There are also several bamboo harmonicons, and good orchestras comprise as well the plaintive suling (a small bamboo flute) and the rebab (one-stringed fiddle); but I am unable to say whether these instruments will be found in the company that is shortly to make its bow at the royal aquarium. The gongs cost a deal of money, and give forth very mellow sounds, which, heard from a distance, remind the traveler of his village bells. The rebab is also at times a times a very expensive instrument, and fetches a high price for much the same reasons that violins do in Europe. It usually finds a place of honor in the reception hall of Javanese Princes wealthy enough to afford such a luxury, which far from all are. The serimpis, or female dancers, are, of course, as gorgeously attired as funds will admit of, and their garments are of a shape worn by no one else, defying description by means of European similes. The singing, being Eastern, is, of course, nasal, and overladen with exasperating slow shakes and runs. The dancing is merely a post ring in slow time, grace being given to the movements by means of a long silk scarf (slendang), which if waved in the air and twined about the dancer's person. That the performance will satisfy our musical taste I do not anticipate; but it may be curious to learn what sort of harmony it is that pleases the educated Javan, and even soothes him in his hour of sickness. So recently as last year a splendid gamelang, which costs as much as £3,000, was sent to Holland, at the expense of the late Mangko Negoro, Prince of Solo (Java), to play before the King. Although the thing was done better than would have been possible in other hands, the success attained was very qualified indeed.

"Without Any Beard."

London Temple Bar has this: "The King of Spain sent an Ambassador to the Pope—a young man of high extraction—with a special mission. The Pope, informed that a special Envoy of the King of Spain demanded an audience, imagined that he would receive an aged Minister, covered with stars and venerable with white hairs, ect. Instead of which in walked, with light, elastic steps, quite a young man. Haughty and irritable, the Pope looked at him, and at last said: 'Are all the old diplomatists in Spain dead that the King sends us a young boy without even a beard?' ('Um jeune homme imberbe?' 'Holy Father,' said the indiggnt Spaniard, 'if the King, my master, had thought that honor consists in a beard, he would have sent you a goat, and not a nobleman like myself.'"

To which the Cincinnati Commercial:

"This anecdote reminds us of an incident in the history of early Methodism in Northern Ohio. A preacher had been appointed to a new circuit, and wore on his first round a fashionable broadcloth frock coat, which his tailor had innocently provided for him. This became a source of grievance to the homespun leity, and it was finally resolved to make it a matter of discipline. So at the first quarterly conference charges were prepared in due form, and the offending minister notified to be present and make answer. Entering the room where the Presiding Elder and lesser magnates were assembled, the preacher stripped off his coat, hung it on the back of a chair, and pointing to it said: 'Since it is the coat that offends, try it. Could I preach any sounder gospel in robe or cassock It seems to me it is not the manner of the coat, but the manner of the man of in the coat that should be considered.' And there the trial ended."

Rough Lesson to a Bank Depositor.

Toronto (Can.) Mail.

A practical lesson was taught to a bank depositor a few days ago in the Queen street branch of the Dominion Bank. It appears he called to deposit about $5,000, which he laid on the counter, and then turned round to speak to an acquaintance. On again facing the counter the money was gone, and consternation reigned supreme. The depositor accused a painter, who was at work near the counter, of abstracting the money, and threatened to call in constable if it were not at once given up. While proceeding to carry out his threat he happened to look toward the counter, and to his amazement he saw the missing package of money lying in the exact spot where he had laid it. One of the bank officals explained the mystery by stating that on entering the office from a back room, and seeing the money so carelessly displayed, he picked it up and carried it away to teach the depositor a lesson to be more careful in the future and then quietly returned it. An apology was tendered the accused painter, and all unpleasantness was removed.

Catharine Cox, of Fayette township, Vigo county, is in jail at Terre Haute, charged with infanticide. The complaint was made by Hanna Cox, her sister. The accused protests that she is innocent, stating that the death of the child was the result of an assault made upon her by her father, John Wesley Cox, before the child's birth, and that it lived only a few minutes after being born. Her husband is named Christburg, but she does not live with him.

On the 2nd inst. steamers carrying 360,000 bushels of wheat left New Orleans for foreign ports.

THE COWBOY DUEL.

How Six Fought it Out—One of the Most Remarkable Encounters on Record.

Particulars of the duel which The News gave in outline in its telegraphic columns last week are given by the Denver Republican. The trouble arose between Howard and Kelley, two cattle owners, whose droves became mixed while on the trail. They agreed to settle it by picking six on a side of their cowboys, and place them in line on horseback fifty yards apart, to give the word "fire," and let the result settle it. The proposition was hailed with delight by the men of each side, and volunteers were numerous. There was no time lost in preparing for the duel, which was to be the greatest affair of the kind ever known. The men of the opposing sides retired to their camps and coolly made preparations for the feast of death. They groomed their horses, oiled and cleaned their revolvers, and putting their saddles on with care rode out to fight. Kelley's men were armed with Winchester revolvers, 38 and 44-caliber, long barreled, and Howard's six carried Colt's improved. Each man knew his weapon and his horse, and each were fully aware of the fact that the men standing so grimly in front of them were equally well equipped. The opposing duelists were drawn up in line facing each other at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The sight was one which few men have looked upon. Fifty yards apart stood, like statues, two lines of men. Horse and rider almost one. Every duelist grasping a huge, glistening revolver in each hand, with the reins in his teeth or hanging loosely, for these wild, fierce dare-devil riders of the south guide their horse, with their knees, as the scarcely more savage Indian does. Around about carelessly in range of stray bullets, were the friends of both parties, mounted on their horses watching the fight and to see that no advantage should be taken; at either side the chief, who had sent these men out to die. Over all brooded a death-like silence, while on all the swelling, rolling, silent plain shone the gold of the bright September sun. If a painter could catch that picture it would be a thing for the coming civilization to wonder at. The man who was detailed to give the word which was destined to create a whirlwind of death started forward. At the first move there was a shiver of life along both lines, but it was not a shiver of fear. Each man straightened himself, grasped his pistols the firmer and singled out his opponent. The umpire lifted his hand and suddenly on the still air came the cry of doom, "fire!" At the word twelve pistol shots rang out. Three of Howard's men threw up their hands and fell from their horses, while only one of Kelly's men fell. Kelly's men, not heeding their comrade's death, sped straight toward the three men in front of them. The latter dropped their pistols in their bridle hands and pulled their horses up, while their five enemies came riding swiftly on, pouring a hail of bullets in from a pistol in either hand. The Howard men saw the odds they were too great, and turning swiftly they ran, turning in their saddles as they flew and bravely returning the fire. In three brief minutes the duel was fought and won, and four dead men lay upon the ground. Frank rode up to Howard and said; "Now you and I will settle with each other." "No," replied Howard, as he looked sadly at the dead men, "I am satisfied." "Very well," said Kelly, and orders were given to exchange the cattle.

A Fearful String.

Louisville Commercial.

A peculiar case of poisoning was developed yesterday in the case of Mar. Conrad, the tobacconist, who lives on Market street, near Thirty-fourth. attached to the house in which he lives is a very large yard. For some years back Mr. Conrad has been much interested in floriculture, working in his garden every morning and evening. Early yesterday morning just before breakfast he was trimming some dead sprigs from a small rose-bush in one corner of his yard, when he heard something hiss. He naturally looked all about him for the source the strange noise. He thought that some one of the family was concealed in the bushes trying to frighten him. Seeing no one about he went on with his work, but, still the strange noise kept on. He arose from his work several times, thinking that he would catch sight of the person playing the prank. He had trimmed the whole bush and was preparing to answer the call to breakfast, when he discovered down near the root of the bush another dead twig. He stopped to cut it.

On account of the thick foliage of the neighboring bushes he had to cut the twig without seeing it. He took hold of the dead member and had just gotten the clippers upon it when he felt a painful sting in the fleshy part of the right hand, and at the same time his ear marked the cessation of the strange noise. He jerked in his hand upon feeling the prick, but to his great horror there came along with, and fastened to it, a large mottled snake with a head on it like a shovel. The snake measured about to feet in length and about six inches round the largest part of its body. It had sunk its teeth into his hand and still held its grip. So tightly had it fastened upon him that no amount of shaking or pulling could induce him to drop off. He ran to the house with the snake dangling from his hand. He rushed into the dining-room. At the sight of the snake the women ran shrieking from the room, and it was some time before he could obtain assistance. At first every one thought that he was trying to frighten them, but one look at his livid countenance served to destroy all such thought of jokes and sport. Almost every conceivable scheme was tried to loosen the hold of the reptile, but without avail. The reptile's tail was cut, his head beaten, and his whole body dipped into boiling water, but still he held on to the terrified man. A large crowd soon collected, and an old colored woman, experienced with all kinds of crawling animals, volunteered her services. She said he would never let go till it thundered, and accordingly set about to make some of it artificially. But before this could be successful, she said that a hole must be made for him, for unless he saw shelter convenient, he would hold on forever. She procured a large stocking and held it close to his head, with his tail aloft, while a man in the next room beat a base drum. The first thump that was given the snake loosened his hold like a flash of lightning and he dropped into the stocking, where he was killed.

From the time he bit to the time he released his hold one whole hour was consumed. Mr. Conrad's hand began to swell and change color, turning to a bright yellow tinge. Dr. Dekerty was called in When he arrived Mr Conrad's whole arm was swollen. He was unconscious, frothed at the mouth, twitched violently in every muscle, suffering excruciating pain, and showing every symptom of blood poisoning. Proper antidotes were administered, and for a while his life was despaired of, but at last accounts he was still living and considered out of danger. The reptile was a spreading viper.

Diving for Alligators.

From the Florida Times.

Jim Russel, the son of the Maj. Russell, famous during the Florida war, now makes a precarious living in South Florida as a guide to visiting sportsmen. For a bonus of $2 Jim will dive into the current of the muddy St. Johns and bring up alligator. He actually brings them out of their holes. Strange as this may seem. They dig holes in the river banks just below the surface of the water and crawl into them. Jim dives down, crawls in rapidly and seizes the saurian by the tail, who startled, immediately backs out. Jim holds on, keeping his legs stiff till clear of the bank when he darts away, and the 'gator rising to the surface for an instant to see what is the matter is immediately slain by waiting gunners in the boat.

The adherents of Don Carlos, in Spain, have decided to depose him, because of his wicked course of life, and will make his son, Prince James, the head of the Legitimist party.

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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. Simmons' Liver Regulator, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

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Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS BY YEARS OF USE.
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

[illegible]

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patients.

[illegible]

From a Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 1 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. [illegible]

REED'S

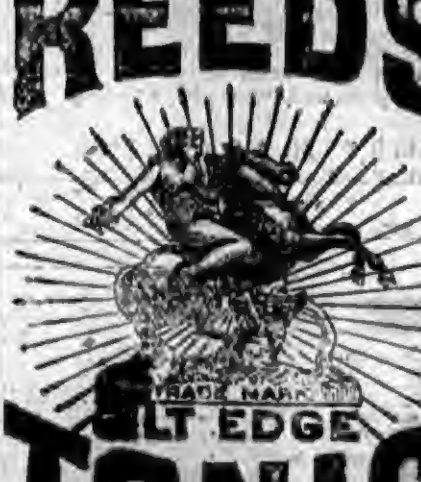

GILT EDGE
TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. Nathan, & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the Best Machinery in the World for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

KING'S MAGIC T[illegible]

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
Brown Chemical Co.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking Brown's Iron Bitters, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. Flynn,
39 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.

Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Ayer's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Ayer's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.

Over 3000 Permanently Cured in Four Years by Dr. Brinkerhoff. Cure WARRANTED.

Fistula, Rectal Ulcers, Fissures, Consumption Can be Cured. Come Before Too Late.

Invisible Poison.

HOW IT WORKS ITS WAY INTO THE BODY AND HOW TO COUNTERACT IT.

One of the great scourges of the present year in all parts of America has been malaria. This is a trouble so treacherous in its nature and so dangerous in its results as to justly cause apprehension wherever it has appeared. But there are so many erroneous ideas upon the subject that a few words are in order at a time when people are subject to malarial influences.

Malaria, which means simply bad air, is the common name of a class of diseases which arise from spores of decaying vegetable matter, thrown off from stagnant pools, or piles of vegetation undergoing decomposition. These spores when inhaled with the breath or taken into the system with water soon enter the blood and germinating there find a foothold whereby the whole system is poisoned and the various functions disordered. When the germ theory of disease was first advanced it was supposed that these spores were of animal nature, and like the bacteria in diptheria were propagated in the blood, but they are now conceived to be of vegetable origin like the fungi found on decaying wood or in cellars. The source of this state of the air is generally swamps or stagnant pools, which, partially dried by the hot sun, sent forth vapors loaded with this malarial poison. These vapors descend to the earth in the night, cooled by the loss of temperature, and breathed by sleepers are readily inhaled. Hence persons living near stagnant pools or marshes are liable to be afflicted with chills and fever, and such localities are never healthy, though they are more so when the streams flowing into them are pure, and also when the water is high. Again the drainage of houses, slaughter houses, barns, etc., is a fertile source of malaria. One will often notice in coming into the neighborhood of one of these sluggish streams that pass through almost every village a most villainous smell caused by the offensive refuse which communicates its bad oder to the atmosphere, especially in hot days. This absorbed into the system by the lungs or taken in through water, which also absorbs it from the air, poisons the blood and deranges the whole system. This poison is also developed in force in wells and springs when they become low, and the result of drinking these is the same as breathing the poisonous air. In a time of drouth the great quantity of vegetation that dries up in the meadows, stubble fields and pastures, the corn fields and forest leaves produces the same effluvia. On the prairies when large tracts of prairie ground are turned over, the decaying vegetation is a widespread cause of malaria.

The evils which follow malarial poisoning are almost infinate. Disease of a malignant and dangerous nature, accompanied by symptoms the most distressing are certain to manifest themselves and life a burden so long as this poison remains in the system. The indications of malarial poisoning are loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains about the heart, wasting of strength and flesh, despondency, nervousness, chilly sensations, unaccountable lassitude, dull pains in various parts of the body, headaches, dizziness, a coated tongue and dry mouth, night sweats, muscular debility, puffing under the eyes, an unusual color, odor or sediment about the fluids passed from the system, etc. Any one of the above symptoms may be an indication of malarial poison in the body which necessitated immediate and careful attention.

But if malarial poison could not find a lodgment in the human body, it would be just as harmless as the oxygen of the air. The great difficulty is that, after being absorber into the system, it produces obstructions in the stomach and lungs, clogs the circulation of the blood, affects the kidneys, liver and other organs, and brings on disease of a most dangerous character. There is only one known way by which these diseases may be avoided or cured after they have once made their appearance, and that is by keeping the great purifying organs of the body in perfect health. These organs are the kidneys and liver. No one whose kidneys and liver are in perfect condition was ever afflicted by malarial poison. And when these organs are disordered, they not only permit, but invite, these diseases to make their inroad into the body. It is now admitted by physicians, scientists and the majority of the general public that one medicine, and only one whose power has been tested and proven, has absolute control of, and keeps the kidneys and liver in constant health and hence prevents malarial sickness. This remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the most popular medicine before the American people, and sold by every druggist in the land. It fully counteracts the evil effect of malarial poison in the system, and not only banishes it, but restores the members which that poison has weakened. How well it does this can be learned from the following:

Kansas City, Mo., June 26, 1882.—Moving from the state of New York to the western country, I was attacked with malaria and general debility. I had lost all appetite and was hardly able to move about. I had tried a great many remedies, but nothing bettered my condition until I began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which seemed to help right away, and I feel as well as I ever have in my life. It is a blessing to people in this malarial country. C. F. William,
1412 Grand Ave., of William & Co., hardware.

This great remedy has proven its power in innumerable cases, and is to-day more extensively used in malarial districts, whether in cities or in the country, than any or all other remedies for the cure of the same class of disease. No one can afford to trifle with the first symptoms of malaria, but instant care should be taken to check it on the start before its evil influence overshadow the life.

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties. 36-4t.

Silver Ore in Illinois.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WOODFORD COUNTY, CAUSED BY A RECENT DISCOVERY.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 12.—About a week ago, Dr. Tribbey, a prominent farmer living near Secor, in Woodford county, while walking about his farm in the evening, discovered some one wading in Panther Creek, a small stream emptying into Mackinaw River. The person had a dark lantern and seemed to be searching for something in the swollen stream. He was suffered to depart, and his return was watched. It turned out that he was prospecting for silver, and if reports, believed to be correct, may be relied on, he has already made a valuable discovery. Dr. Tribbey reports that 500 pounds or more of ore, 60 per cent. silver in combination with copper, have been taken out of the stream, and that the whole bed seems to be composed of a like material. Property owners have grown wild over the discovery, and the whole country is full of excitement. Panther Creek is now high, but when the freshet subsides sufficiently the stream will be dammed or diverted, and a company already formed will begin mining. There are said to be traces of ancient mining operations, and implements of mining have in the past been found in the sand of the stream.

E. S. LaRUE, M. D., Specialist,

Will be at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., on Monday, Oct. 23d, 1882, and remain two months—long enough to cure any chronic disease with Dr. LaRue's mode of treatment.

DR. LaRUE'S

principal specialities are Nasal Catarrh, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Eye, Habitual Constipation, Epileptic Fits, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia and Disease of the Liver; but all Chronic Diseases will be treated with great skill.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE!

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3 cent stamp for 36 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information.

THE POPE MFG. CO.,
tf. 597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

—AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. B. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	...
Saginaw	6 30	7 55	...
Lansing	9 25	10 15	...
Grand Rapids	10 20	9 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 10	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv	6 30am	12 02pm	6 35
Hanover	7 08	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 10	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 33	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 23	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 52	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	...
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	...
Louisville	1 30	7 25	...
St. Louis	...	6 40	...
Washington	2 10	6 47	...
Baltimore	3 20	8 15	...

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	...
Washington	10 40	2 35	...
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	...
Louisville	7 12	...	7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am	...	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 42pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 03
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 08
Fremont		5 33	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 26
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	...	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	...	10 55
Bay City	9 20	...	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

Jackson.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 38 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

Jonesville.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 20 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

Bankers.—L. S. & M. S., east leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 35 p.m.

Waterloo.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 00 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

Auburn Junction.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:30 a. m. 3:15 p. m.; west—1:27, 11:31 a. m.

Ft. Wayne.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 5 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m., 1 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 6 05 a. m., 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05p.m., P., Ft. W. & C. east. 6 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 45 a. m., 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agt

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 50am	11 24
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 39	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 28	7 50	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 38	9 10
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 28	1 45
Avilla		12 52	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		2 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	5 55	7 10

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

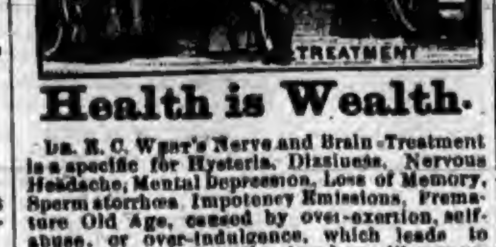

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing. 30-3w.

THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE

LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

—ADDRESS—

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

Gentlemen: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.
JAMES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

Dear Sirs: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.
JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown Pa.

Gentlemen: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years
PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois,

Gentlemen: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRECK, Connensville Pa.

Gentlemen: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money.
Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

Dear Sirs: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

Gentlemen: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

Gentlemen. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.
FRANK L HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

Dear Sirs: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strenght, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,
SWEET & FULLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Executor's Sale.

I will offer for sale at the late residence of Thomas J. Shreve, deceased, four miles east of Auburn, on the Newville road, on Friday, October 27, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of one mare, one cow, nine head of hogs, one breeding sow, corn in the shock, oats in bushel, hay in the barn, one buggy, one fanning mill and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.
WM. SHREVE, Executor.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 9, 1882. 42-3w.

CATARRH

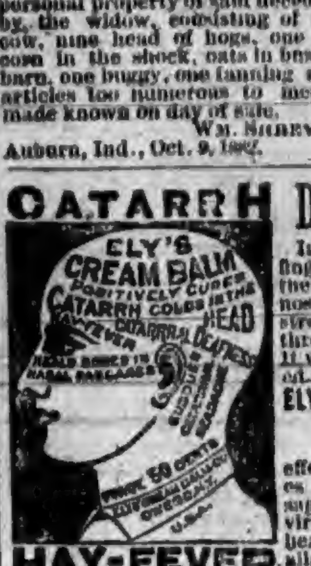

HAY-FEVER

Directions: Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

MUSIC MONEY

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Recorder's Office

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 2, 1882. Number 44.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

DIED.

An old and respectable citizen passed away October 20, 1882, at St. Johns, DeKalb county, Indiana,—Abraham Reever. He emigrated from the state Maryland in the year 1843, locating in Butler township, where he shared the hardships of a pioneer life. His family consisted of a wife, two sons and one daughter, having a son and daughter born since living in Indiana. With his faithful companion Catherine, they managed to clear up their farm and support their family, all of whom have since passed away, except a son and daughter, George Reever and Sarah Lung. After Catherine had passed over the river of death, he was married to a widow lady by the name of Rachael A. Reed, of Jackson township, after which he bought a house and lot at St. Johns. Abraham Reever was born in Carroll county, Maryland, September 3d, 1808, and died October 20, 1882—aged 74 years, 1 month and 17 days. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. His remains were interred at Cedar Creed cemetery, Rev. Rhodes, of Churubusco officiating. Y.

Communicated.

The canvass opened in Newville last Saturday evening by Hon. D. D. Moody, democratic candidate for representative of DeKalb county. He delivered an able and logical address on the political issues that divide the parties at the present time, and especially on the subject of the amendments, and particularly on the prohibitory amendment, by showing that although he voted for the amendment in the first place, he was not bound to vote for it on its final passage, as this was necessary in order to give the people a chance to express their opinion on this matter at the next election, and he showed very clearly that it was not what the people wanted, and that it would not be for the best interests of a majority of the people, and that it would not stop the use of liquor as a beverage; and he elucidated very clearly, that if it passed the legislature it should be submitted to the votes of the people at a general election, as this was what the makers of the constitution intended, as shown by their address to the voters on the adoption of the constitution. He also showed the record on other bills passed by the last legislature, and that his votes were all in the interests of the people. And hence the people will be voting for their own interests when they vote for his election. But the republicans say this would be voting for free whisky; but we think this is a mistake. And this is not all the mistakes that they have made, for they say free whisky was what carried the election in Ohio. Now, if this is so, then they must have carried it by the same means at the last election; and this could not be, as they are the "great moral party" that neither sells nor uses free whisky only on funeral occasions, and this was only free to the ones who attended the funeral, but the people footed the bill allowed by a republican congress, to the amount of seven thousand dollars. Now they ought not to object to Ohio having a little free whisky, as this was a funeral still larger than Garfield's party. And we may need a little on the 7th of November, so you had better vote for Moody.

NEWVILLE.

A Reproductive Comet.

The present comet in the eastern sky, which can be distinctly seen by every one at early morning, is certainly the most remarkable one of all the modern comets. Prof. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., states that the comet grazed the sun so closely as to cause great disturbance, so much so that it has divided into no less than eight separate parts, all of which can be distinctly seen by a good telescope. There is only one other instance on record where a comet has divided, that one being Biella's comet of 1846, which separated into two parts. Applications have been made on Mr. H. H. Warner by parties who have noted these cometary offshoots, claiming the $200 prize for each one of them. Whether the great comet will continue to produce a brood of smaller comets remains to be seen.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

Shooting Sap-Suckers.

A COMMON AMUSEMENT FOR BOYS IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

[Maurice Thompson in St. Nicholas.]

Several of the smaller American woodpeckers are sap-drinkers; but only one kind ever pecks holes for the purpose of getting at the sap. He is named by naturalists Centurus Carolinus. He is a very cunning bird. One of his habits is to move around the bole of a tree just fast enough to keep nearly hid from you as you walk around trying to get a good look at him. This he will continue to do for a considerable length of time, but, finally, getting the tree-trunk fairly between you and him, he takes to his gay wings and flies in such a line as to keep hidden from your eyes.

Usually he says good-by with a keen squeal as he starts away. Down in the mountain valleys of northern Georgia I used to amuse myself with watching the little half naked negro boys trying to shoot sap-suckers by means of their blow-guns. Such a blow-gun as they had is a straight reed or cane about six feet long, through the whole length of which a smooth bore is made by punching out the joints. The arrow used in this gun is made of a sharp piece of canewood, not longer or larger than a knitting needle, with a ball of cotton lint bound on the end opposite the point. The arrow is blown out of the gun by the breath from the shooter's mouth. It flies with so great force that I have seen a bird killed at a distance of forty yards. Some of the little negro boys are skillful in using the blow-gun, and as sly as cats in creeping up close to a bird before shooting it. In our northern states, when the winter is very cold, and all the maples, ash and hickory trees are frozen so that their sap will not flow into our bird's pots, the sap-sucker is compelled to depend upon the cedar trees for food, since their resinous sap is not affected by the cold. Often I have seen him pecking away at the gnarling hole of an evergreen when the thermometer stood 10 degrees below zero, and the air was fairly blue with winter's breath. Even in Georgia it is sometimes so cold that he chooses the pine trees, finding between their bark and the underlying wood a sort of diluted turpentine, upon which he feeds. While busily engaged pecking his holes on cold, windy days he is not so watchful as in fine weather. At such times I have seen a little negro "blow-gunner" stick three or four arrows into the soft bark all around the busy bird before it would fly, and have been just as much surprised at the boy as at the bird; because, if it was strange how the bird could be so busy as not to notice an arrow "chucking" into the tree close by him, it was equally strange how that little negro could "stand it" to be out so long in such a cold, raw wind with nothing on but a shirt.

Pleasant Chapel Items.

Mrs. J. J. Werrbaugh has been on the sick list.

Wesley Wycoff and family called on friends at this place last Sunday.

Mr. W. Walker and wife, residents of near Hicksville, Ohio, were visiting his sister, Mrs. Werrbaugh, of this place.

O. Z. Hubbel has been seen at Pleasant Chapel of late.

Hon. D. D. Moody addressed the people of Troy township last week. He is a good democrat and means business.

F. D. Oberlin, candidate for county commissioner, called on friends in this vicinity last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Rose, and family. Mr. Adams is from Shelby, Ohio. He thinks Indiana is just the place.

Mrs. Oliver Heshiser is visiting friends around Pleasant Chapel this week. Mrs. H. was a resident of this place some years ago.

The roads are in good condition and the people seem to enjoy them.

The farmers are not troubled this fall in packing apples, as the crop is a small one.

Mr. Shaffer, of Edgerton, Ohio, and his accomplished sister Callie, Mr. Grube and Miss Morningstar, of Syracuse, N. Y. were the guests of Minnie Stewart Werrbaugh during last sabbath.

Eighty-Five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever. 44-4w.

A Fatal Mistake.

HOW A BLUNDERING JUDGMENT MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MOST SERIOUS RESULTS.

Mr. Edwin Booth said recently that he supposed his lungs were affected, having a persistent cough until he saw Dr. Mackenzie, of London, who found that this symptom arose from a disturbance of the liver.—N. Y. Herald.

The above item, which has been going the rounds of the press, is of no special significance other than to the personal friends of Mr. Booth, except that it brings to light a truth of the greatest importance to the world. Few people pass through life without the affliction of a cough at some point in their career. In most cases this is considered the result of a cold or the beginning of consumption, and thousands have become terrified at this revelation and have sought by a change of air and the use of cough medicines to avert the impending disaster. It may safely be said that more than half the coughs which are afflicting the world to-day do not have their origin in the lungs but are the result of more serious troubles in other organs in the body. "Liver coughs" are exceedingly common and yet are almost wholly misunderstood. Arising from a disordered state of the liver they show their results of congesting the lungs. In fact, the efforts of the liver to throw off the disease, produce coughing even when the lungs themselves are in a healthy state.

But it is a mistake to suppose that such delicate tissues as the lungs can long remain in a healthy condition when they are being constantly agitated by coughing. Such a theory would be absurd. Consumption, which was feared at first, is certain to take place unless something is done to check the cause. This must be plain to every thoughtful mind. It stands to reason, therefore, that the only way in which "liver coughs" can be removed is by restoring the liver to health.

In this connection another fact of great importance becomes known, which can best be explained by the relation of an ancient event. Mr. W——, a wealthy cattle dealer of Colorado, became greatly reduced in health and came east to Chicago for the purpose of being cured. He consulted Dr. J.——, one of the leading physicians of the country on pulmonic subjects and began treatment for the cure of his lungs. But his cough increased while his strength decreased. Finally he determined to consult another physician and applied to D. B.——, after a careful examination he was informed that his lungs was perfectly sound, while his kidneys were in a most terrible condition. He had all the apparent symptoms of consumption but he was suffering from the terrible Bright's disease. The symptoms of consumption are often the sure indications of Bright's disease.

The above truths regarding coughs have been known by the leading physicians for several years but the public have never been informed of them. They are serious facts, however, and should be understood by all, so that dangers which might otherwise prove fatal may be avoided. They clearly prove one great truth which is, that the kidneys and liver are such vital organs that their health should be constantly guarded. The distressing, hacking cough, which is often dreaded as the forerunner of consumption and the wasting strength which accompanies it, in all probability may arise from weakened or diseased kidneys or liver, to restore which would cause returning health. How this most desirable end may be attained has long been a problem, but few people of intelligence at the present day have longer any doubts that the popular remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has done more to correct, relieve and restore these organs than any other preparations ever before known. There are hundreds of instances which have occured within the past three months where individuals have believed themselves the victims of consumption, when, in reality it was deranged kidneys and liver, which this remarkable medicine has completely cured, as witness the following statement:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6, 1882.—I believe it to be a fact that thousands of cases of so-called consumption can be successfully treated by simply using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as directed. I was one of the "given up to die" persons—had every symptom of the last stage of consumption—bad cough of four years standing, night sweats, chills, etc. A season south did no good, and the fact was the case looked discouraging. I took Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and in three months I regained over twenty pounds, and my health was fully restored. W. C. BEACH.

Foreman Buffalo Rubber-Type Foundry.

There are thousands of people in America to-day who believe that are the victims of consumption and destined to an early grave and who are trying to save themselves by the use of consumption cures but are growing worse each hour. Let all such persons stop, and calmly consider whether they are not seeking to check a disease in the lungs when it is located in the kidneys and liver. Let them treat the disease in its original stronghold and by the remedy which has been proven to be the most effective and then look for the return of health and happiness which such treatment is sure to bring.

* * *

There appears to be some hope for the Indian, after all. The Cheyennes of the Powder River region, who once made it their chief busines to burn powder in hostile demonstrations against the whites, have settled down quietly to farming on the Little Muddy, and are getting along well. They no longer maintain their tribal relations, each family occupying a farm and "going it alone." Last year they raised good crops, and this summer, besides farming, they have built thirty houses, and stables for their horses. Although the season has been very dry, they have raised enough produce to last them over the winter, and keep in good order their 300 head of fine cattle. Strange to say, these Indians are strictly honest. Their credit is first-class at the stores of Miles City. Still more strange is the statement, coming from good authority, that "they have never been known to tell a lie about anything." Probably, as they become familiar with the methods of Caucasian civilization, this peculiarity will gradually disappear.—Times-Star.

* * *

There is something peculiarly appropriate in holding elections in October. Not only is the silent dropping of the ballots in the box symbolical of the falling of withered leaves, but there is that in the general decay of vegetation suggestive for the utter goneness and going-to-pieces-ness of some candidates. Then, too, the defeated man can go out in his desolation and commune with nature and kick himself all over the dry and withered woods, and mingle his sobs with the wailing winds.—Times-Star.

* * *

The Hon. David Kilgore, a life-long republican, in recently speaking of Captain William R. Myers, the democratic for secretary of state, said: "I have known my friend, Captain Myers, for a great many years. We soldiered together in the army, and I shall support him, and I ask you all to do the same, for he is a good man." There are many soldiers in Porter county who will take Mr. Kilgore's advice and vote for Captain Myers,—Valpo. Messenger.

* * *

There is a lady in South Bend, who, according to the Register, resorts to calling men "democrats," who disagree with her, thinking it, probably, as odious a term as can be applied. We would inform the lady that we have some as strong republican women as she, turned by a democrat.

* * *

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice for the week ending Oct. 24: Mr. J. Barn, Almon Even, Fred Flemming, G. W. Farney, Lemuel Fulmer, Allen McClellan, Samantha Shull, Ole Vamlee and Wm. Miller.

* * *

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

Millinery.

Mrs. Clock has just received a new and complete stock of millinery—everything in the latest style. Also ladies' gents' and children's hosiery. Hoods in the latest style, cream and black Spanish laces, embroidery, silks in all shades, plumes and tips in all shades and styles. It is no trouble for us to show our goods. The ladies will do well to call and examine our stock and inquire our prices. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store, North Main street, Auburn, Ind. 42-4t.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff. 44-4w.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
CASTORS,
SPOONS,
KNIVES,
FORKS,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
RINGS,
ETC.

Call and look through my stock, and pick out a Christmas present for your friends. I will keep your presents until you call for them. Look through my stock before purchasing as I have the largest and best stock ever brought to this county.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!
RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL
CARPETINGS.
Fall styles of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New goods in
SILK DEPARTMENT.
New things in
FALL DRESS GOODS.
Fall and Winter
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
New styles of
PRINTS AND PERCALES.
Fall and Winter
UNDERWEAR.
Full line of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
The new shades of
6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.
New novelties in
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS
Choice new styles of
FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE
KID GLOVES,

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep at all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Ind. [illegible] Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. BESHING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Stable near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence on North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK [illegible], Trustee. April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY [illegible], Trustee

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week, until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee. June 14, 1881.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,
—THE—
EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind.
P. O. Box, 133.

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Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 [illegible]

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	At. Ex.	Way Fr't	Way Fr't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 20	[illegible]	10 10pm
Corunna	2 59		[illegible]	
Sedan			[illegible]	
Waterloo	3 10	[illegible]	7 30	
Butler	3 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Toledo	5 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way Fr't	Way Fr't
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan			[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation freight leaves Butler at [illegible] a. m. and arrives at Toledo at [illegible] a. m. Accommodation freight leaves Toledo at [illegible] p. m., and arrives at Butler at [illegible] p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. [illegible]

[illegible]

For tickets to all points west [illegible] second class, emigrant and [illegible] tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, [illegible] Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and [illegible]

[illegible] Agent Waterloo.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE [illegible] is suffering from disastrous floods.

WASHINGTON letter-carriers use tricycles in making their rounds.

IT is claimed that the Barnum-Bailey show made $600,000 this season.

A TEXAS paper says that State will average two murders a day, the year round.

SPURIOUS vaccine virus has caused a fearful spread of small-pox in Peterson, New Jersey.

IT is estimated that the fish production of this country amounts in value to nearly $100,000,000.

GEN. BRADY, the Star Router, has lost $75,000 recently on a Canada timber and lumber enterprise.

RICH gold mines have been discovered in Guatemala, Central America, causing much excitement.

AT a recent sale of short horn cattle from the Fairview herd of Cythianna, Ky., eighty-nine head brought $40,000.

LABORER'S strikes are becoming so numerous and formidable in France that the public is beginning to feel alarmed.

MAYOR GRACE, of New York, is unanimously denounced as a traitor and a spy by the Tammany Democrats of that city.

THE pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Baltimore, has been arrested for opening letters addressed to another person of an entirely different name.

THE Oregon Legislature, by a large majority in both branches, has submitted a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution, to a vote of the people.

BY a blunder in the redistricting law of Tennessee, the counties of Montgomery, Meigs and Rhea are not included in any of the congressional districts.

AFTER all, it appears that the Prohibition vote this year in Ohio does not aggregate more than 12,000, showing a considerable falling off from their vote of 1881.

THE claims arising out of the illness and death of President Garfield now foot up $69,804, though no bills have been filed by Drs. Hamilton and Boynton.

HOG cholera of a new and virulent type has broken out near Iowa City, where Jacob Seller has lost over 400 head. The afflicted animals seem almost rotten from cancerous sores.

THREE persons—two women and one man—have committed suicide within the past ten days by throwing themselves from the bridge across the Chemung river at Corning, New York.

IN nearly all the Counties in Utah the polygamous Mormons have refused to give up their offices to the gentile appointees of the government, and the matter has been carried into the courts.

OWING to the corner in rubber, which has driven the price of raw material up from 85 cents to $1.45 per pound, the manufacturers are closing their establishments, as the only protection against the robbery.

MRS. HATTIE WRIGHT, of Coburg, Ontario, fired through her bedroom window, last August, and killed a tramp who was prowling about the yard. Now she has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for manslaughter.

MR. CURTIS hits off very cleverly the sneers of a certain school of politicians about Sunday School politics. "But why, pray," he asks, "are not Sunday School politics likely to be as serviceable to the country as gin-mill politics?"

THE Iowa Presbyterian Synod at its recent session resolved to urge upon Governor Sherman the calling of an extra session of the Legislature to provide for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the contitution of that State.

THE longest steel spring ever made in the world has just been successfully rolled at Kleman's steel works, Pittsburg, for the United States Car Motor Company, of Philadelphia. It is 310 feet long, six inches wide, and one quarter of an inch thick.

The Crescent Mills and elevator burned at Denver, Col. The estimated loss is $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the lime-kiln across the street, which burned earlier in the morning.

A PLAN for transferring gold certificates from the United States Sub-Treasury at New York to the seven other Sub-Treasuries in various parts of the country, is under consideration, and a telegram to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia brought out an order for $1,000,000. It is believed these certificates will become the favorite circulating medium outside of New York.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON, of New York, has forbidden any person to levy an assessment for political purposes, or to solicit contributions from employes in the Custom House. He does not object to voluntary contributions, but will not tolerate the other methods.

Fred Captain (colored) confessed at Cincinnati that he was implicated in the murder of A. W. Ross at Glendale, but charges the actual assassination upon a negro named Harris who is now in custody. The police think that Captain and his father are the guilty parties.

LEWIS W. AYERS, late Corporal Co. C., Second New Jersey cavalry, writes to Commissioner Dudley, from Clifford, Pa., stating that, as he is able to earn a living for himself and family, he does not think his name ought to be on the pension rolls, and he, therefore, asks that it be stricken off.

THE next expositionary event in Chicago will be the annual Fat Cattle Show in November, opening on the 16th and closing on the 23d. Liberal premiums are offered for superior cattle, hogs and sheep. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

THE Secretary of War has submitted to the Judge Advocate General for his opinion the question, whether persistent refusal on the part of an officer of the army to pay just debts does not make him liable to trial by a court martial upon the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman?

REV. FATHER PHILIP, a young priest, was buried at Hoboken in a hole in the chapel wall without a coffin, the body being laid out on a rough pine board, a stone used for a pillow, and the officiating priest enunciating, as the opening in the wall was hermetically sealed: "Poverty in life. So also in death."

THE Chicago saloon-keepers have secured a legal protection for selling liquor to minors, in the shape of an ordinance fining such minors $100 for entering a saloon. The minors haunt the saloons as much as they ever did, but they do not testify against the saloon keeper and be fined savagely themselves.

A VILLAIN who claims to be an officer in the British army that invaded Egypt, made a cold-blooded confession in the London Vanity Fair. "After some Egyptian wounded fired on our men," he says, "I ordered every wounded man to be bayoneted. No end of officers and men were killed in that way."

IT looks very much as if the Star Route conspirators had "put up a job" on the Government, before and during the recent trial, by causing certain underlings in the Department of Justice to approach the jurors with bribing propositions, in order to give the rascals ground for a new trial in the event of their conviction.

A FEW years ago the best quality of Government stamped envelopes were sold at $4.80 per thousand, exclusive of postage. The price now is $2, and after January 1, it will be $1.80, and the quality will show an improvement. The first quality will be sold at the same price as the second quality now is, and it will be a trifle better than the present first quality.

AN army of 30,000 Kurds, under Sheikh Obeidullah, has appeared before the city of Van, in Turkish Armenia, and demanded the surrender of the place. Persia and Turkey have both sent armies to operate against the Kurds, who, as soon as the crops are ready to harvest, annually make incursions into the Persian and Turkish provinces adjoining Kurdistan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER and his special counsel have prepared an answer to the attorneys who defended the star route cases. The document is 10,000 words in length. It reaffirms the assertions made by the Attorney General that persons in the employ of the department had been tampered by the star route conspirators and used as spies and to corrupt jurors.

Fire in the cab of the New Brunswick, N. J., passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad threatened the the travelers with a terrible death, but Engineer Steele, who had made his escape from the blazing spot, returned, reversed the engine, and the train stopped on the Hackensack bridge. Mr. Steele, in performing his heroic act, was shockingly burned, and may not survive his injuries.

GEN. TERRY is convinced from his success in working the Northern Cheyenne Indians on their farms until self-supporting, that this is the direct way of settling the Indian question. On these farms the men are manly and the women chaste, and all are anxious that the children shall be educated like the whites. He insists that cows will do more than soldiers in civilizing the red men.

THE new building enterprises of the cities of New York and Brooklyn during the past three months foot up in value $14,000,000. Of this sum New York expends $9,674,316 for new structures, and about $1,000,000 for alterations. Adding to these figures those for the first half of the year, the aggregate expenditures for architectural improvements in the two cities since January 1 is, in round numbers, $48,000,000.

THE United States Signal Service warnings of the October cyclone detained hundreds of vessels in ports on the Atlantic coast, and prevented the jeopardizing of property to the value of nearly $5,000,000. It is stated that the men employed in the signal service cost the Government less than $450,000 a year, which is a small sum in comparison with the great benefits of the weather-warning service.

THE heirs of Philly Francois Renault lay claim to most of the town of Peoria, and a lawyer is now there offering to clear the titles of possessors for a consideration. The heirs claim under an old French grant executed by the French King in 1723. In 1875 this same claim was advanced by McMullen Brothers, of Chicago. In 1875 Hon. Enoch P. Sloan made an exhaustive search into the validity of these claims, and pronounced them valueless.

HON. JOHN R. THOMAS, member of Congress from the Cairo (Ill.) District, while addressing a political gathering at Carbondale, the other night, was stealthily approached from the rear of the stage by a drunken assassin, armed with a formidable looking knife. Mr. Esme Bush, of Carbondale, took in the situation, and, leaping upon the stage, knocked the desperado down. He regained his feet only to attack an innocent bystander with the knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. The ruffian was finally overpowered and jailed.

A WASHINGTON special says: "It is proposed, during the coming Fall, to establish a system of frost warning for the benefit of the tobacco growing interests of the country; also a similar service for the benefit of the orange growers of Florida. At the solicitation of those interested in the cultivation of wheat and other grains in the northwest, it is contemplated to establish a service similar to that now in operation for the benefit of the cotton interests.

WHEN the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of antharacite coal is not less than 680,000,000,000 of tons, and the bituminous coal supply is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese area, we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about [illegible] years.

THE National Liquor Dealers' and Manufauturers' Protective Association met recently in secret session at Milwaukee. The first thing done was to change the name of the association to "The Personal Liberty League ot the United States," to be composed of the various State Protective Associations, and of the National Brewers' and Distillers' Associations, the management to be in the hands of an executive committee of one from each State, one from the distillers, and one from the Brewers' Association; the annual dues to be $250 for each State society and $150 for each society in the Territories. The usual resolutions declaring in favor of temperance and against prohibition were passed.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

There are eighty-four Masonic chapters in Indiana, with a membership of 4,500.

Joseph N. Dolph was elected United States Senator on the forty-first ballot by the Oregon Legislature.

Editor Cockerill, who killed Slayback at St. Louis, was indicted for murder in the second degree, and was bailed in the sum of $10,000.

Saloons at Fort Wayne, Ind., were all closed Sunday, back doors included. It was an event not known in twenty years.

The greater part of the business portion of Silver City, Mills county, Iowa, was destroyed by fire, which was presumably set by an incendiary.

By the collapse of a floor at Hanley, Eng., on which was congregated the Salvation Army, many members were seriously injured.

The steamship Arizona, on which are Mrs. Langtry and the Windham Comedy Company, arrived at New York harbor late Sunday night.

The aggregate pilferings of Phipps, ex-Superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse, amount to $650,000, and it is estimated that he purloined $75,000 annually.

The Michigan Crop Report for October states the average yield of wheat in the State is 18 41 100 bushels per acre, and the aggregate product is estimated at 31,689 445 bushels.

The Methodist semi-centennial gathering at Indianapolis denounced Sunday desecration in any form, and favored the submission of the constitutional prohibition amendment.

Marvin Brainard, of Brooklyn Village, Ohio, who went from Cleveland to Michigan on a deer hunt, was mistaken by one of his party for a deer near Manton, Michigan, and shot dead.

A steam yacht for Jay Gould, is being constructed at Philadelphia. Its material will be iron and steel, its boilers will be of the latter metal, and its steam power will be 1,500 horse-power.

Mrs. Lee R. Seaton, of Des Moines, Iowa, who has brought actions against several saloon-keepers in that city for $5,000 damages each for selling her husband whisky, won her first suit Thursday.

Many socialists and workingmen assembled in New York Sunday and deplored the incarceration in Austrian prisons of several members of the lower classes whose only crime is their liberal views.

At the first political meeting ever held by the Mormons, which took place at Ogden, Utah, Cannon denounced what he termed the attempt to despoil the Mormons of their constitutional rights.

The Postoffice Department, after January 1, 1883, will reduce the price of stamped envelopes 10 per cent. Upon orders of 500 or more it will print free of charge, if so desired, the special return request notices.

The American Congregational Union, whose object is to assist in building churches in the West, during its existence of thirty years has disbursed $800,000 in aiding in the erection of 1,208 churches.

At San Francisco Saturday the Stanford stakes ($8,700) for foals of 1879, for which there were twenty-one entries, were contested but by Adair, Clay, Jr., and Anticoo, the former taking first, third and fourth heats. Best time, 2:24½.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

Sometime ago the Providence Tool Company, of Providence, R. I., manufactured for the Sultan's government 48,617 rifles and their attachments, and have held them in store. Turkey has now demanded possession of the arms.

The Universalists' Convention in session at Philadelphia condemned the death penalty, lauded and indorsed the efforts of the Prohibitionists, resolved that State Legislatures should enact stringent laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and adjourned.

Secretary Frelinghuysen, upon receipt of a note from the American representative at London, containing the regrets of Earl Granville, the British Foreign Minister, at the arrest of Henry George while in Ireland, has requested a personal interview with Mr. George at his convenience.

"If you don't like my sermons, what kind do you like?" [illegible] pray [illegible] said a petulant minister to an [illegible] candid parishoner. "Well" was the reply, "I like the kind that drives a man into the corner of his pew and makes him think the devil is after him. When you preach like that I shall be converted."

At a meeting at New York of subscribers to the Irish skirmishing fund who are anxious to determine what disposition has been made of their donations by the trustees, Captain Sperman said but two classes had subscribed—fools who parted with their money and cranks who wished to know what had become of it.

Foreign.

Emperor William has fully recovered from his indisposition.

Confederate bonds are selling in London at the rate of $1.50 per $100.

Nearly 25,000 Yorkshire coal miners have given notice that they will strike if wages are not increased.

Ignatrico L. Fallarta, Chief Justice of the Mexican Supreme Court, has tendered his resignation.

The Porte has announced to England its readiness to negotiate a settlement of the Egyptian question.

Phyloxeria are committing terrible ravages in Spanish vineyards. A congress is sitting at Saragosa considering the question.

Fourteen of the crew of the steamer City of Antwerp, in collision in the English Channel with the ship Constantia were drowned.

Vessels of the Dutch and Danish Arctic expeditions are in a dangerous position in the Kara Sea, being in an ice park eighty miles from land.

Benjamin Legeault, a French Canadian, has sued for an injunction to prevent his sister, who is 65 years old, and worth $100,000, from marrying a young man.

Gold lodes have been discovered at Huehuekenango, Guatemala, which the owners declare to be richer than any ever found in California. There is much excitement in the region.

Sagasta, Prime Minister of Spain, is strongly opposed to any change of the constitution. His Cabinet will not hold their portfolios pending the assembling and voting of the Cortes.

Parnell has issued an urgent demand on his followers to meet in the conference room of the House of Commons previous to the assembling of Parliament, for the discussion of business of the utmost importance.

H. Cooper, the fancy goods merchant of Toronto, who disappeared three weeks ago, returned the other day, and stated that he had been drugged and robbed in a remote section of the city, taken to the American side, and there kept imprisoned in a loft, being guarded by two men, and escaped by lowering himself to the groud by blankets tied together.

THE STATE.

The Sate Grange is to meet at Indianapolis Nov. 15.

On Tuesday night Mrs. Daggett, of Crawfordsville, shot Pete Moran in the shoulder, and knocked him down with a club. Pete's wounds are not serious.

Delaware county has sold $12,000 in free gravel road bonds to H. H. Walker, representing the First National Bank of Indianapolis, for $70 premium.

Virginia F. Lockman, of Otter creek township, Vigo county, was taken to Terre Haute, and placed in jail on a charge of larceny. Virginia is 17 years old and is charged with stealing a silk dress.

On Friday the body of a man was found in a swamp, ten miles from Anderson. Letters found on the remains revealed the fact that the name of the dead man was Henry Scanlan, and that he was from Lima, O.

It appears that the outspoken course of the New Castle Courier is offensive to the bad element of that town, and a mean revenge in sought in the breaking of glass in the windows of its office, and by other petty annoyances.

The Grand jury of Vanderburgh county has returned indictments against McFadden, Floyd and Gill, the captured members of the Posey county mob. They were brought into court and released on a thousand dollar bond each. Prominent citizens of Posey went their bail.

John L. Sullivan, the champion of the world, at his entertainment at Fort Wayne, before a large audience, stood up with S. F. Stockton, an amateur boxer, a blacksmith of Fort Wayne, weighing 175 pounds. Stockton was nicely "done up" in two rounds, but showed great grit.

The death of Wm. Brandt, of Dudleytown, by falling from his wagon, about twelve days ago, so preyed upon the feelings of his wife as to completely prostrate her, both in body and mind, as to be followed paralysis. She remained in this condition until Tuesday, when death came to her.

John Moulton, a performer in a tent show at Terre Haute, was hurled from a trapeze to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. Three of his ribs were broken, and he is injured internally. The hooks holding the ropes in the wooden piece, above the bar, came loose and caused the accident.

Six members of the family of a Mr. Davis, residing north of York, Vigo county, have been seriously poisoned by eating meat purchased in Terre Haute. The meat had been poisoned by coming in contract with Paris green in the wagon in which it was being transported. There are fears that the poisoning may terminate fatally.

Gloves, Old and New.

From the Queen.

Gloves were articles of Oriental dress, for according to Xenophon they were worn by Cyrus the Persian: and Athenæus speaks of a celebrated gourmand who came to a banquet with gloved hands, that he might eat more rapidly than his fellow-guests, who had to wait until the viands were cool.

In ancient times a glove was employed as a token or pledge of faith in the making of contracts—a sort of substitute for the hand itself—being cast down by one contracting party, to be taken up, as sealing the agreement, by the other.

Before the union of England and Scotland, the Borderers having once pledged their faith to an enemy, regarded its violation as a grave crime; and, when such a breach of honor occurred, the injured person rode through the field at the next Border meeting, holding up a glove on the point of his spear—as a pledge of faith—and proclaimed the perfidy of him who had broken it. To wipe out such a stain, often the criminal was slain by his own clan.

Passing over all mention of the gloves worn by knights with their mail armor, or having overlapping plates of steel, I will name a few of those of which some note has been made in history.

A fur-lined glove, worn by Henry VI., is still preserved in the old mansion that gave him shelter after the disastrous battle of Hexham (1464). The son-in-law of Tunstall, and "esquire of his body," Sir Ralph Pudsey, kept him in concealment at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire; and there, when he left his faithful host, he also left a boot, spoon and glove. The latter is of tanned leather, lined with hairy deerskin, turned over at the wrist as a deep cuff.

The embroidered gloves of Cœur de Lion lost him his liberty at one time, and might have cost him his life. He was lying in concealment in an enemy's country, and his page carried them very indiscreetly in his pocket—though, perhaps, for their better sayfet when sent by his royal master to obtain food in the neighborhood of Vienna. How it happened does no appear; but they were seen, and recognized as being only suitable for a crowned head to possess. The same night the King was captured by the Duke of Austria, and sold by him to Emperor Henry VI. for 60,000 pounds of silver. Anne Boylen seems to have been very particular about her gloves, and it is recorded that her royal predecessor used to delight in making her play cards without them, that some little blemish in the shape of one of her nails might offend the eye of the King. Queen Mary and her sister Elizabeth took pride in this article of dress. It is said that the latter was extravagant in the extreme about them, and that a marvelous pair was at one time presented to her that was inclosed in a walnut shell. She even retained her glove when playing the virginal. One "payr of gloves embrawret with gold," is recorded as having been sent to her sister Mary as a New Year's gift before her accession, and "ten payr of Spanyshe gloves from a Duches in Spayne" came to her a year afterward, while at about that time "a pair of swete gloves" were also presented to her from Mrs. Whellers.

The degradation of any exalted personage in the middle ages was expressed by the deprivation of his gloves—just as a glove was presented to him in the ceremony of bestowing on him lands of honors.

The enormous quantity of so-called kid gloves is greatly in excess of the amount of leather afforded by the skins of all the young goats annually killed to supply the demand. There has long been quite a trade carried on in Paris by the gamins in rat skins, who have much profitable sport in catching them at the mouths of the great drains of the city. Our real kid skins come from Switzerland and Tuscany, dispatched from Leghorn.

TABLE TALK.

Oregon is called the web-foot state.

It's a wise hen that lays in egg coal.

California grows prunes extensively.

There are ten shot towers in the United States.

A thousand watches a day are made at Waltham.

Coney Island, it is thought, has seen its best days.

Never was Ocean travel so heavy as it is this season.

A clump of gems swinging in a hammock is a new lace pin.

J. V. Farwell of Chicago is going to build a $1,000,000 house.

The gold fever is again on the rise in Buckingham county, Va.

Jay Gould's income from Western Union alone is $3,500 a day.

It is believed that in one hundred years the lion will be extinct.

Philadelphia manufactured $10,000,000 worth of umbrellas last year.

The best chess player in Kalamazoo is an inmate of the insane asylum.

Women who ride tricycles in England are beginning to wear trousers.

A young Boston widow this season wore a bathing dress of full mourning.

Texas will have over 200 new distilleries by the close of the present year.

For the first time in the history of Texas copper cents are coming into use.

New Yorkers who troop out between the acts are called the "gin-sling brigade."

Two per cent, on the real merit of some politicians would be a small assessment.

A Hartford man is acquiring popularity by dining on English-sparrow pie once a week.

Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world, insincerity is the most dangerous.

There are over fourteen hundred bridges in the Illinois division of the Wabash railroad.

Mr. Russell, of Bull Run fame, receives a pension of £200 a year from the London Times.

General Comly, of Ohio, ex-Minister to Honolulu, intends to make his home in California.

A tunnel is projected under the Elbe between Hamburg and Steinwarder island, to cost $5,000,000.

The comptroller of Texas recently paid into the treasury $28,000 to the account of the drummers' tax.

Over four hundred mines, including silver, copper, and other minerals, are being worked in North Carolina.

It is estimated that the tooth-pick toed boots have added at least 1,000,000 corns to the crop of the country.

Thirty thousand dollars are desired for the proposed monument to the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill at Atlanta, Ga.

While playing at Green Bay, Thomas Lee, the pitcher of the Milwaukee nine, broke his arm in delivering a ball.

"Be jabers, they've poisoned the tomatys," was the exclamation of an Irishman as he bit into a red pepper he had stolen.

A London publishing house is bringing out an illustrated book with the extraordinary title of "Bedlam Ballads and Strait-Waistcoat Stories."

A young man recently died at Youngstown, O., who was engaged to marry four young ladies. The fact was developed when the four went to the funeral.

John Brown's tombstone in the heart of an Adirondack wilderness, is covered with a heavy box, locked down, to prevent the destruction of the stone by relic hunters.

Robert T. Lincoln has shipped from Springfield to Washington sixty-two trunks belonging to his mother, which were filled with dress goods and trinkets purchased in Europe.

It takes thirty-five pounds of sugar to sweeten the average inhabitant of the United States a year, or about 1,700,000,000 pounds to supply the whole country for twelve months.

Half a ton of the silver three cent pieces which originated under Buchanan administration started Saturday from Boston to the Philadelphia mint, where they will be remodeled.

Henry Bergh's latest notion is that the New York theaters are unsafe structures. "I know of but one theater in New York," he says, "that can be visited with any degree of safety."

The Indians have a belief that in the next world a man will pursue the employment that is most delightful to him here. The red men probably want to give the book agent a chance.

The hardships he endured during his last weary voyage and retreat have not cooled the ardor of Mr. Leigh Smith for Arctic exploration, and he is talking of fitting out a new expedition to follow after the lost Eira.

A French army officer was traveling by rail from Paris to Lyons. His trunk exploded, killed two men, and ruining a large amount of baggage. He had packed some cartridges among his wardrobe.

Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," which is to be placed in New York harbor, will weigh 150 tons. The height from head to foot will be 110 feet, and from the top of the torch 140 feet. It will be finished next year at a cost of about $150,000.

Understood the Nature of an Oath

Arkansaw Traveler.

"Do you know the nature of oath?" asked a judge, of a colored woman.

"Yes, sah; I reckon I does."

"You know, then, what it is to swear?"

"Yes, sah; I reckon I does."

"Hold up your hand and swear."

She held up her hand and ripped out an oath which almost took the judge' breath.

"I will send you to jail for this, you miserable creature."

"For what, jedge?"

"For using profane language in this court-room."

"I doesn't know what you means by 'fane language. Yer told me to swar, an' I swar'd. White folks gittin' so high up it gins a nigger a crick in the naik ter look up at 'em. I'se gwine ter leave dis town, 'case I wa'n't borned in Arkansaw, no how.'

WASHINGTON.

The county court room was crowded Friday morning with a large number of sightseers, cranks, loafers and other persons with very little to do, whose curiosity prompted them to hear the proceedings in the Schoville insanity case. The Schovilles, Geo. and Mr. Frances Schoville, the little daughter Bertha and the grown daughter, Mrs Harper, and her husband, W H Harper of the Pacific elevator, were all there, sitting at the same table. Joel Henry Wells sat at an adjoining table, and some women appeared elsewhere in the court room.

George W Scheville the defender of Guiteau, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he had been a prosecuting lawyer for thirty years. When he first knew the respondent, she was but 12 years of age. He had first met her at Freeport, Ill. Four years later, when she was 16 years of age, they were married. From the time of their first acquaintance to her 30th year, she appeared frank and open in her manners and actions, and she was very much attached to the witness and to their family. Her religious opinions were of an intense order, and were very orthodox. The witness knew

THE GUITEAU FAMILY,

pretty well. He next told of traces of insanity which he had discovered in the Guiteau family, from the grandfather of the respondent down to the respondent herself. No signs of insanity had been shown by her father until about 1866, when he plainly showed evidence of hereditary insanity. The respondent, Mrs Scoville, the witness said, had been told by her uncle when she was 15 years old, that there was insanity in the Guiteau family. She said this was the first time she had heard of it.

About ten years had elapsed after they were married before witness noticed any peculiar change in the character or habits of his wife. During the sickness of her son in 1869, in Oak Park, near Chicago, a physician had been called, and for some time afterward she had continually talked of this doctor. She made frequent visits to his office in this city, and when they had removed to Chicago she made endeavor to have the witness to take a house near that of the physician. Respondent had confessed to the witness that she was in love with the Doctor, and afterward denied that any such confession had been made. It was shortly after this that her insanity increased to a great degree, and she had fits frequently. She became violent, and suffered much, both in mind and body. She was nervous, irritated and exacting, in the extreme. She often attempted to leave the house. From year to year these peculiarities increased, one of her idiosyncracies being to make confidants of all of the servants and help about the household. She seemed to want to own something—the house, the furniture, etc.

The official returns show that the falling off in the exportation of dairy products continues. During the month of September only 622,026 pounds of butter was sent abroad, against 1,694,556 pounds the same month last year. The falling off in cheese was over 8,000,000 pounds. The same rate of diminution is apparent in tallow and provisions.

A telegram just received here, announcing that the Oregon Legislature on Friday night elected John M. Dolph United States Senator, says the balloting continued until just before the hour for the final adjournment of the Legislature. John M. Dolph is a native of New York, and went from Missouri to Oregon in 1862. He is now 54 years of age, and a State Senator. He is a man of large wealth, and is regarded as one of the most eloquent speakers in the State. He is Grand Master of Masons and of Odd Fellows, and is Vice President of the Oregon and Transcontinental Railway company.

NEW YORK.

The Immigration Society of this city finds as the result of the first year's rate that of 48,000,000 acres in California belonging to the United States, fully 20,000,000 are suitable for agricultural purposes. These lands are found in nearly every county in the State. The society is distributing pamphlets and circulars throughout the United States and Europe which call forth numerous letters of inquiry. During the current week immigrants arriving by overland railroads number 866. Letters received during the week from twenty-five different States bring inquiry from Belgium, Germany, France, England and other countries.

The court of inquiry which was called to inquire into the cause of the loss of the British ship Bremen, on Farrallone island, find the evidence conclusive that the fog signal on the island was not blowing, before or at the time the vessel went ashore. If it had it would have averted the disaster. The court found a slight error in the judgment of the master of the Bremen in directing the course of his ship, but it was not grave enough to justify it in dealing with his certificate.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish was out riding on Monday when the kingbolt of the carriage broke and the vehicle turned, throwing Mrs. Fish violently to the ground. As quickly as possible she was taken to her residence and medical aid summoned, when it was ascertained that two of her ribs were broken, but that her other injuries were not of a serious nature. Her condition is comfortable.

The sale of Chicago dressed beef in the markets here still continues to be opposed by many of the butchers and wholesale men, since it materially interferes with their profits. All sorts of absurd stories have been circulated by these men to injure the new enterprise, but they have failed, and the Chicago beef is in growing demand. Firms here have announced their intention to embark in the same business, and it is predicted that by Christmas beef will be as cheap in this city as it was before the present upward turn in prices.

Mrs. Langtry, the celebrated "Jersey Lily," who arrived from Europe Monday morning, drove immediately to her hotel. She was seen by a reporter, and expressed satisfaction at being in New York. "It reminds me so much of Paris," she said, "and the flowers are esthetically beautiful."

Mrs. Labouchere, wife of the editor of the London Truth, is Mrs. Langtry's chaperon.

Knoxville, Ten., dispatch.—Friday morning, a few minutes after 10 o'clock General Joseph A. Mabry, Major Thomas O'Connor and Joseph A Mabry, Jr., were killed in a shooting affray. The difficulty began Wednesday afternoon by Gen. Mabry attacking Major O'Connor and threatening to kill him. This was at the fair grounds, and O'Connor told Mabry that it was not the place to settle their differences. Mabry then told O'Connor he should not live. It seems Mabry was armed, and O'Connor was not.

The cause of the difficulty was an old feud about the transfer of some property from Mabry to O'Connor. Later in the afternoon Mabry sent word to O'Connor that he would kill him on sight. This morning O'Connor was standing in the door of the Mechanics' National Bank, of which he was President. General Mabry and another gentleman walked down Gay street, on the opposite side from the bank. O'Connor stepped into the bank, got a shot-gun, took deliberate aim at General Mabry, and fired. Mabry fell dead, being shot in the left side. As he fell, O'Conner fired again, the shot taking effect in Mabry's thigh. O'Conner then rushed into the bank and got another shot-gun. About this time Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., son of General Mabry, came rushing down the street unseen by O'Connor until within forty feet, when Mabry fired a pistol, the shot taking effect in O'Conner's right breast, passing through the body near the heart. The instant Mabry shot, O'Connor turned and fired, the charge taking effect in young Mabry's right breast and side. He fell pierced with twenty buckshot, and almost instantly O'Conner fell dead without a struggle. Young Mabry tried to rise, but fell back dead.

The whole tragedy occurred within two minutes, and neither of the three spoke a word after being shot. General Mabry had about thirty buckshot in his body. A bystander was painfully wounded in the thigh, and another in the arm. Four other men had clothes pierced by buckshot. The affair caused great excitement, and Gay street was thronged with a thousand people.

General Mabry and his son Joe were uitted only a few days ago of the murder of Moses Lusby and Don Lusby, father and son, whom they killed some weeks ago. Will Mabry was killed by Don Lusby last Christmas. Major Thomas O'Connor was the wealthiest man in the State.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch:

A sad accident occurred Thursday afternoon on the Mendota and Clinton Railrord, which will, it is thought, be attended with fatal results to two young lives. As the engineer on the freight train turned a curve three miles west of Walnut, he noticed that two children were on the track. He whistled for brakes, and did everything in his power to stop the train and signal the children to get off the track, but they seemed unconscious of the danger, and he with such a heavy train could only succeed in checking the rate of speed from twenty to about twelve miles an hour when the train reached the innocent victims and passed on. The conductor and engineer say the suspense was terrible, as the children were a quarter of a mile off when first discovered. As soon as the train was brought to a stop they backed up and found that one of the childred, a little 8-year-old son of Mr. Clayton Knight, had his right leg crushed to atoms below the knee, and the other, a little 8-year-old daughter of Mr P Kelley, was caught by the cowcatcher and thrown quite a distance from the track. She had no marks save a few bruises about the head and face. She appeared conscious when picked up, but went into a swoon immediately after, and has since died. It is thought the boy cannot live. It appears the children wandered from their homes, only about fifty yards from the track, and, crawling under the fence got onto the railroad. The parents, hearing the alarm signals of the train, and noticing the absence of their children, rushed out, and were witnesses of the horrible spectacle of the train rushing over their little ones.

A Port Townsend dispatch says the steamer Idaho has arrived from Alaska. Business is improving at Sitka. The United States steamer Adams is now at the station. Rich placer mines have been discovered. The Douglas island party of prospectors have arrived at Iunean, from Yukon river. They report a mild climate and good digging.

The Revenue Cutter Corwin arrived at Sitka, October 13, from an extended cruise in the Arctic. At Kadiak, the fur company reported a successful season. At St. Lawrence Bay over one hundred decomposed bodies of natives were found. The survivors said the mortality was caused by starvation. At Northhead, it was learned that the Indians had found the body of Master Putnam on the ice with a revolver by his side, and the skeleton of a dog and broken sledge near. All was well at Point Barrow signal station. Lieut Ray had made a sledge journey of fifty miles inland, and one hundred miles eastward, and discovered a large unknown river, apparently as large as the Missouri, but could not judge of its depth owing to the ice. Indians near the signal station are showing signs of discontent. The party are well and able to take care of themselves. Several whalers were spoken. The catch is very small. The body of Bishop Nestor, drowned from the Fur company's steamer, some months ago, was recovered. The season is very open.

Stillwater, Minn., dispatch:

Tuesday night a farmer named Klingbite, feared as a desperate character, arose from his bed and attacked his sleeping wife with a long sharp knife, cutting her in a horrible manner. A son of the two attempted to prevent the murder of his mother, but was himself stabbed to the heart by the fiend, and dropped dead. Another son hurried to the city and informed Sheriff Holcome and Chief of Police Shortall, who went to the scene of the ghastly tragedy. They found Klingbite hid under the eaves of his barn, in the hay, still armed. They clubbed him with a pole and attempted to drag him out. Suddenly the murder rushed upon the officers, knife in hand. Shortall fired upon him, shooting him through the body, but this did not stop him. Holcomb felled him with a blow from his billy, and a terrible struggle followed. Holcomb was badly cut in the hand, and the desperate man was about to burry his weapon in the Sheriff's body, when he missed his aim and drove it deep into the floor of the barn, the blade breaking off short. The officers at last overcome him, and brought him to the jail here, where he now lies dying, the shot through his body being of a fatal nature. The wounded woman is in a critical condition. Klingbite has before killed two men, and deserved a term in the Penitentiary for each murder.

Hong Kong, China, October 23—The greater part of Manila has bee destroyed by a typhoon. Business is suspended here, owing to the terrible cyclone of October 20, which caused great destruction to buildings and beached thirteen vessels.

London, October 24.—Parliament reassembled to-day. Previous to the assembling of the House of Commons the advanced Irish members held a meeting. They were chiefly occupied in arranging petitions referring to the imprisonment of E. Dwyer Gray. Lord Mayor Dawson, of Dublin, has a hundred petitions to present in the House.

In the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill, Conservative, contended that the present sitting was irregular. After the Appropriation bill had received the Royal assent, he moved an adjournment of the House, in order to protest against an Autumn session.

A destructive hurricane is raging in this city to-day. The damage will be great.

A heavy gale is raging in England. Teregraphic dispatches from the continent are delayed by the storm. Considerable damages has been done in many parts. The country rivers are overflowing their banks.

3 p. m.—The wind and sleet storm which visited London early Tuesday morning is still raging, and meager dispatches report snow and hail storms in various parts of England. Telegraphic communication is so seriously interfered with that no estimate of the damage can yet be given.

Edinburg, October 24.—Soutar, whose trial for stealing the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres was begun Monday, was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in penal servitude.

WAR IN THE PROVINCE OF SOUDAN.

Cairo, October 24.—It is stated that the capital of Kordofan has been besieged for forty days. Its capture is expected. An attack on Khartoum will follow.

London, October 25.—The blue book of Egyptian affairs, which has just been issued for the month of July, shows that De Freycinet notified England that France would not be able to join England in its offensive hostilities in Egypt, until the French legislature first gave its consent, and that this was not likely to be given.

Baron Giero, in his circular note to the Russian ambassadors, expressed to them his desire to maintain European concert. The facts had revealed that serious inconveniences would result from any system of Anglo-French control, and to perpetuate by force such a measure would be a work of doubtful character and result.

Prince Bismarck expressed his desire to give his support to England and France, but would not issue any mandate upon the subject, fearing thereby to give the question greater proportions than it had yet assumed.

Signor Maniel, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy, in his answer to the invitation to his government to join in the protection of the canal, said: "Italy having joined in the identical note which Turkey had formally accepted, it would be a contradiction of the policy already announced to intervene in any other way at this juncture."

In July Arabi Pasha indirectly sounded Earl Granville respecting the terms of submission which would be granted him. He made a direct offer to disband the leaders of the rebellion, and for himself to accept banishment. The secretary of the foreign department refused to agree to anything save complete submission.

Philadelphia dispatch:

A mortar heavily charged with bombs and other fireworks, which were being used in the celebration of the Penn centennial at Fairmount park Tuesday evening, exploded, mowing down the surrounding spectators like the discharge of cannister into a regiment.

The display of fireworks took place at a point a little above the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park, at the foot of Lemon hill, the frames for the exhibition of the set pieces being placed in an open place fronting the park. The attendance was larger than upon any similar occasions since the centennial. The exhibition began with a shower of rockets, followed by a rain of gold stars, and then the first of the set pieces burst into view in hundreds of flaming jets and colors. It represented the Welcome lying at archor on the sea. More rockets, pollychrome stars, trees of gold and silver, waterfalls of amber, and then a loud explosion resulting in a haze of thick smoke filling the air. This was speedily chased away by a storm of brilliant rockets in myriads.

The explosion came from a large mortar that was being used to throw display bombs into the air. The ten-inch bombs required a charge of seven and a half pounds of powder, and were propelled high into the air. The first of the ten-inch bombs had mounted skyward, burst into stars which were gradually disappearing, when the second was seen to ascend. Those in close proximity to the mortar felt a shock that had not affected them before, and some of them felt something more than a shock. There were so few comparatively that there was fortunately no panic, and most of the thousands who had been within a stone's throw of a dreadful accident went to their homes in ignorance of the tragedy. Even the vigilant park guardians were ignorant of the extent of the tragedy, and for some time the words, "A woman rather badly injured," satisfied all inquiries.

Sergeant Swank was slowly patrolling along the Reading railroad when he heard the explosion. Something flew by him in the air and landed with a ghastly thud on the hill, probably one hundred feet above him. With a few bounds he reached the top of the hill. There, lying dead upon the ground, was a woman over whose corpse lay the body of an insensible man. Raising the latter, he found that the top of the woman's head had been literally torn off by some object with rough edges. Two large pieces of boiler iron, apparently one or two feet long and irregularly formed, was found, the larger covered with blood and human brains, and it was evident, from its position, that it had scalped the woman.

Some who were not in this vicinity were also hurt, and one man, William Love, of 1042 Stockes street, who was standing near the fore bay, nearly three squares distant, had his leg badly injured by a piece of the broken mortar.

The following persons have died from the effect of wounds received at last night's explosion, in addition to those already named: Sydney Thompson, colored, aged nineteen; an unknown man, whose body in the morgue was torn almost beyond recognition. The death of Dorothea L Moeller, aged seven, and of Henry Bowyer and wife Kate, are momentarily expected.

Mendota, Ill., dispatch:

A young lad named Beale stole a horse from the barn of Mr. Frank Shipley last Monday night, and then stole a wagon and harness from Mr. Clark and decamped. He was followed up yesterday and captured with the property in his possession, being brought before the Police Magistrate was bound over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500. The young culprit is only about 12 years old, and this is his second offense in horse-stealing.

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Contagion destroyed.
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Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water.
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Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

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An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
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GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 2nd, 1882

SINCE the Ohio election, all the republican papers, are declaring: "We are not in favor of prohibition." They are evidently acting under instructions from headquarters. How do temperance people like this?

REPUBLICANS are at the old know nothing dodge again. "No one but Americans can rule America" they say when speaking of the German vote that made so great a change in Ohio. They don't care much for Germans unless they vote the republican ticket.

THE Steuben county papers speak highly of Judge Lowry and the favorable reception he is meeting at the hands of the people of that county. Look for a good report from that county. The Judge has made a number of speeches there within the last few days.

GLASGOW wants a higher tariff so that we shall pay more for all the articles, we use. He will vote that way if elected. Judge Lowry will vote for a tariff only high enough to get means to carry on the government. That's why he's going to get such a big majority.

VOTE for Judge Lowry. Don't forget that a desperate effort is being made to secure the next house of representatives, for the republicans, so they can control the "counting in" of the next president if it becomes necessary to them. Every petty grievance should be forgotten in view of this fact.

W. H. DILLS, democratic candidate for judge, was in Butler Monday. He is looking after his interests, of course, and met some very warm friends here. Mr. Dills is a DeKalb county man, has been a practicing attorney for many years, and is as competent for the position of judge as any man in the three counties comprising the district, and the people will be perfectly safe in placing him on the bench.—Butler Review.

WHAT this country needs is a tariff that will produce, just money enough to add to our other revenue, and make a sum large enough to carry on the government. A tariff that goes higher than this is an unnecessary burden placed upon nine men out of ten, in the United States, in order that the tenth man may grow rich off of the burdens of the nine. The people are beginning to understand this.

WHAT became of the great necessity for a protective tariff, since the election two years ago? How quiet it has been kept since then! There don't seem to be any tariff needed until two weeks before the election. The rest of the time, the workingman may take care of himself. In fact the only benefit there is in a protective tariff, is to help a few demagogues into office, when votes are needed to do it.

DURING the war, a high tariff was necessary, to raise the vast sums of money necessary to keep up the expense of the government. Now, we have nearly enough revenue from other sources. Why should we longer tax the people, for money the government does not need, and which in many instances it does not get. Give us a tariff low enough for revenue, only.

THE Press of last week says: "Before Bro. Barns became an editor, he made some pretensions, in the direction of being a temperance man." We would also add, that at the same date he speaks of Bro. Baxter was not a temperance man. While we were doing what we could, in a humble way to reform both democrats and republicans alike, Bro. Baxter and several others who are now temperance men on the "outside," stood around and "snuffed" while the good work went on. We might also, add that the editor of the COURIER is still a temperance man, both in theory and in practice, and not one of the kind who can walk up to the bar, and take a glass of beer with the jocose remark that, "this is the way I take my prohibition."

REPUBLICAN bosses, are again on the eve of an election trying to scare workingmen into the belief that, democratic success means cheaper wages and hard times for laboring men, especially for mechanics, and those who work in factories. They said the same thing two years ago, claiming that democratic success meant low tariff, which would reduce wages. But republican success, they said, meant plenty of work at high wages. Well, the republicans succeeded in carrying the election. How did their promises pan out? Did the employes get higher wages? Of course not. The bosses of the different factories went on just the same as before, and got their employes just as low as they could. And there has never been, in the history of our country, so many men thrown out of employment, or so many men on the strike, as has been the case in the last two years. Yet high tariff men are now playing the laboring men the same trick.

—Dr LaRue will positively cure habitual constipation of the bowels. tf.

THE republicans are always claiming to be the poor man's friend. So, to show their friendship, they believe in putting the highest possible tariff on the necessaries of life, and the lightest on the luxuries of the rich. On each $1.00 worth of the following articles, used especially by the poor, the tariff is:

Rice	85 cents
Salt	65 cents
Woolen undershirts	90 cents
Blankets	88 cents
Woolen clothing	56 cents
Flannel	85 cents
Sugar	60 cents
Molasses	62 cents
Table cutlery	50 cents
Cups and saucers, plain	40 cents
Glassware	60 to $1.00
Paint	60 to $2.28
Calico	55 to 60
Spool thread	75 cents
Iron	50 to 90

On the diamonds of the rich, it is only 10 cents on the dollar.

Indiana and Pacific Railroad.

The second meeting in the interest of the new line was held at Leesburg, in Kosciusko county, on Tuesday, October 31, 1882. The meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m. by J. A. Barns, and on motion, Dr. R. A. Curran was elected president of the meeting. J. A. Barns was made secretary. The president then briefly stated the object of the meeting, and expressing the belief that the project would meet with the hearty support of the people all along the proposed line. Dr. France, of Bourbon, was then called upon to read the articles of the association in order that the meeting might understand fully the work before it. He and Mr. Sear then answered a variety of inquiries on the subject and the articles were then, on motion of A. T. Kist, adopted by a vote of those present who expected to assist in the work. Mr. Sear also added that after a company was organized under the laws of the state, the survey would be made at once, and then the work of building the road would be done by a company known as the "New York, New Jersey and Western Construction Co." A recess was then had to give an opportunity for those who wished to subscribe stock. After some further explanations, the stock was all subscribed. A meeting of the stockholders was then called and thirteen directors were elected, as follows: DeKalb county, D. D. Snyder and J. A. Barns; Noble county, A. M. Jackson, John Thumma and H. A. Shambaugh; Kosciusko, Benj. Yohn, O. T. Johnson, C. D. Rippey and H. B. Stanley; Marshall, R. A. Curran, Samuel France, Wm. Sear and Joel Parker. Stockholders' meeting was then adjourned and a meeting of the directors called. The following were elected officers: President, Wm. Sear; vice-president, D. D. Snyder; secretary, Samuel France; treasurer, H. B. Stanley; executive committee, D. D. Snyder, A. M. Jackson and C. D. Rippey. It was then announced that another meeting would soon be called by the president, at which more complete preparations for future work could be completed. Meeting then adjourned.

J. A. BARNS, Sec'y. R. A. CURRAN, Pres.
Leesburg, Ind. Oct. 31, 1882.

ED COURIER:—Next Tuesday the next legislature of this state will be chosen. No U. S. senator is to be enacted, yet very important legislation is to be elected. The office of representative is not a remunerative one, yet to an agricultural people it is of more importance than that of congressman, for while congressional legislation does not directly affect the people, state legislation applies directly upon the tax-payers. To represent a county in the legislature, one must be a practical parliamentarian, energetic and influential—a ready speaker—and his knowledge of law must be such as to enable him to draft bills, sustain them by arguments and engineer them through both houses, through personal influence. The representative who can not command the foregoing traits, is not a true representative, and has no business in the halls of legislation. We often hear that "Mr.—can't make a speech, but he can vote all the same, besides he is a clever fellow." Do you know what these clever fellows are called? They are called "stock" or "silent members." Out of the 100 members of the last house, there were 63 silent members. Sixty-three clever fellows who sat for ninety days drawing six dollars per day for simply saying "yes" or "no" when the roll was called. They were all "clever fellows," but out of their places. In the legislative contest in DeKalb county, I do not know all the contestants, but having been connected with the last legislature, occupying a position in which I had the opportunity of observing the doings of all the members, I can unhesitatingly say that Mr. Moody, the nominee of the democratic party, possesses all the necessary qualifications to make him a leader in the legislative body to which he aspires. It is a notorious fact that eleven members did most of the work two years ago. These were called the "Big Eleven" and Mr. Moody was one of them. The Brevier report will show that Mr. Moody had a voice in every important question before the house. When the bill to increase the circuit prosecutors' salaries to $1,500 per year came before the prosecutors in their convention they had "fixed up" the machine so nicely that not a member raised his voice to defeat the steal. Mr. Moody alone arose and denounced the measure as a job, and through his efforts defeated the jobbery. When the enemies of the school system attempted to abolish the office of county superintendent, Mr. Moody defended the system with his voice as well as with his vote. In conclusion, if the people of DeKalb county want to be represented by a man of influence, and if they desire to see their county honored with the speakership of the next house, then let them return Mr. D. D. Moody to the legislature. I am not a resident or a voter of your county, but I want to see the ablest men in the next legislature for the representative of DeKalb county or any other county is not only a representative of his county but of the whole state. For many years past my county has been misrepresented and don't wan't our neighbors to imitate us.

A NEIGHBOR.
Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 30, 1882.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Ely's Cream Balm as a specific in the case of my sister, who has been seriously debilitated with Cattarrh for the past eight years, having tried ineffectually other remedies and several speciality doctors in Boston. She improved at once under this discovery, and has gained her health and hearing, which had been considered incurable. Robert W. Merrill, secretary of the Phœnix manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 42-2w.

Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Impaired Vision, Permature Decay, and loss of power cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the head and Hay Fever. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 2w.

How can a single dose of Ayer's Pills cure headache?

By removing obstructions from the system—relieving the stomach, and giving healthy action to the digestive apparatus.

—For red flannels, plain and twilled white flannels, plaid flannels and dress flannels, go to McQuiston & Long's. 3t

—Go to McQuiston & Long's for hats, caps, gloves and mittens. 42 3.

Personal.

Mrs. J. E. Rose is said to be quite sick.

Frank Latson, Butler, was in town Sunday.

T. J. Cuppy and wife Sundayed in this place.

William Sthair has a brother visiting with him.

Mother Rainier has come home from her Chicago trip.

H. J. Long, of Kendallville, was in town last Friday.

W. E. E. Ryan, of the B. & O., was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Em Dills has returned from a long visit at Butler.

Mrs. Jones has been ill at F. Picker's residence this week.

Howard Shaffer, a shaver, of Butler, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. W. A. Austin is visiting friends at Angola, this week.

Cicero Emanuel, of Spencerville, was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. M. Boland was at Corunna several days last week.

Mes. Wm. Sheffer returned last week from a visit to Chicago.

H. C. Miller, the champion (?) log man, is again on the streets.

Clyde Moore, of Chicago, was on the streets several days this week.

Fred. Haskin and Will Duncan, of Waterloo, were in town Monday.

Mr. Humphrey and wife have returned from a lengthy visit abroad.

Walter Woolery, of Van Wert, Ohio, has veen visiting in town several days.

Dave Hampton, the jolly drummer from damfino where, was in town over Sunday.

"Peggy" McDowell was at North Manchester last Sunday. She must be attractive.

Edward Orr and wife and Miss Alice Hall, of Corunna, were visiting in town yesterday.

John Leas and his son W. H. Leas were over from Waterloo Monday on a business trip.

Mrs. D. D. Snyder and daughter enjoyed the sights of city life at Fort Wayne Monday.

Mrs. Espy and her daughter Jessie have been here several weeks. They will probably locate in town.

Dr. Kelley, of Syracuse, with his wife and daughter, passed through town Monday on his way to Warsaw.

C. S. Stoy and other citizens of Butler were over here Monday on business connected with the railroad reservoir at Butler.

Joe Pommert, of Edgerton, Ohio, was vititing his brothers Sam and Charley Tuesday.

Dr. Sebring, Frank Culbertson, D. D. Snyder and J. A. Barns attended the railroad meeting at Leesburg, Tuesday.

Miss Ama Timmerman, of Spencerville, is now assisting Miss Woolsey in the dressmaking business. We hope she will find Auburn a pleasant home.

Col. I. B. McDonald, the wheel horse of the democracy in Whitley county, was in town Tuesday. The Colonel is well pleased with the outlook next Tuesday.

E. B. Gerber, democratic candidate for joint representative, was in town Monday making himself known. He found many of his old-time friends and acquaintances wherever he went. He will be remembered as the scholarly gentleman who assisted in getting up our first county map quite a number of years ago. He was in Butler and Waterloo the same day he was here. He created a most favorable impression wherever he went, and the people are making up their minds to vote for him, in many instances, regardless of party. We predict his election by a large majority, for the people are beginning to see that we need an experienced and able business man in the legislature to represent three great counties.

THE bosses of shops, and the owners of manufactories, do not share with their employes, the additional profits they derive from a high tariff. They pocket the profits and grow rich, while their employes are daily growing poorer. What a nice thing a protective tariff is.

—An exchange says, that to prevent smoke from a lamp, soak the wick in strong vinegar and dry it thoroughly before using.

—Choice styles of plaid dress goods and reversable suitings at McQuiston & Long's. 42 3.

—A large assortment of felt skirts and Hosiery at McQuiston & Long's.

Humorous Entertainment.

Rev. Philip J. Ward will deliver his descriptive, entertaining and humorous lecture entitled, Farewell to England, life on the Ocean, and first impressions of America, at Ensley's hall on Saturday evening Nov. 14.

—Dr. LaRue will positively cure piles. tf.

Moses J. Alonson, Spencer, Owen Co., never knew what it was to feel well until he used Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Dr. LaRue will positively cure any lame back. tf

L. Tanner, druggist, Tanner, Marshall, Co., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters sells well and gives good satisfaction."

—A new line of dress goods to sell at 8, 10, 12½ and 13 cents a yard, at McQuiston & Long's. 42 3.

—Dr. LaRue will positively cure nasal catarrh. tf.

—There's this to be said in favor of Adam and Eve: There is no evidence that they lied about the size of the snake.

—D. LaRue will positively cure dyspepsia in all its forms. tf.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

Waterloo Items.

Sylester Imhoff moved this week to Columbia City where he will make his future home.

Tom Cool formerly of this place but now yardmaster at South Bend was here with his family this week visiting their parents.

Miss Libbie Bowlby whose health has been spoken of several times in these locals, died last Sunday and was buried Tuesday from the U. B. church. Rev. Daniels of Auburn preached the sermon.

Mrs. Hamil is confined to her room by a bilious attack.

John Ettinger came home from South Bend Monday, and left the next day for Springfield, Ill., to accept a position as fireman on the Wabash railway.

Rev. McCord, of Buchanan, Mich., preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning and afternoon. They hope to secure his services for the coming year.

Mrs. Darling, of Angola, spent Sunday in town.

Teachers Institute convenes at this place one week from next Monday.

Mrs. R. Ettinger and family of Angola, were in town this week, the guests of her daughter Mrs. B. F. Kennedy.

A. H. Tucker, freight agent, now occupies the Geo. Miller residence on South Wayne St.

Dr. Ward has moved into the Jackman house on South Wayne St.

D. D. Moody spoke in Agricultural Hall Monday on the political issues of the day.

Mrs. Jonathan Spencer who has been such a great sufferer from rheumatism for several years is much improved in health this fall.

By an accident at Crane & Duncan's machine shops last Monday, Mr. Lydecker lost the second finger of his left hand.

The new "Y" they have been putting in at the crossing is completed and ready for use.

Two engines for the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. went west over the Lake Shore, last Friday.

DIED.—At her residence in St. Joe, Ind. Oct. 26, 1882, Mrs. Ephraim Boyle, aged 46 years, 11 months and 29 days. Deceased was born in Ashland county, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1835, and removed with her parents to DeKalb county, Ind., in 1842, when she was married to Mr. Ephriam Boyle, of Concord township, and has since lived in the immediate neighborhood. She was a member of the Methodist church, having been converted under the labors of Ezra Conn, about twelve years ago. She was a faithful and devoted member of the church of God, a kind neigabor, a fond and loving mother and an affectionate wife. She was the mother of eight children, half of whom precede her to the spirit land. She leaves a husband and remaining four children, six sisters, two brothers and many friends, relatives and neighbors to mourn her loss. Truly, our worldly loss is her heavenly gain.

Our dear mother has gone at last,
To a home far brighter than this,
Where all her sorrows and troubles are past,
And she reigns in eternal bliss.

But we are sad. Oh, how we miss thee!
We cannot feel thy hand upon our brow;
We cannot hear thy voice nor kiss thee;
How sweet were life if thou wert with us now.

And still we miss the in our dwelling—
Morn, noon and night appear and disappear—
And still our hearts with grief are swelling,
Because our dear mother is not here.

'Tis hard to give thee up, dear mother;
'Tis hard to part from thee;
But we will be content, dear mother,
When we think how much happier you must be.

Rest, dear mother, rest;
Rejoice in thy glad release,
For God hath called thee home
To rest in His kingdom of peace.

And when our trials here are past—
Our labors all are o'er—
We'll meet thee, dear mother, there,
Upon the shining shore.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the people of St. Joe and Vicinity who so kindly assisted us in our bereavement and during the illness of our mother, also to the choir who furnished the music, and to the ladies who prepared the beautiful wreath, we tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks

MR. E. BOYLE AND FAMILY.

—The Nickel Plate road was opened for business last Tuesday, and regular trains are now running. It is believed that the road has been sold to some of the great trunk lines—either the Wabash or Lake Shore.

—Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, spring up a flower.

—Wherever this lecture has been delivered the press has commented it highly.

—The school-house is gaining slowly.

Soldiers Take Notice.

The Union Soldier's Association will meet at their hall in Auburn, on Saturday night, Nov. 11, to take in consideration whether to disband or not, as this subject was suggested at our last meeting. All members are requested to be present.

2t. CHARLES ECKHART, Sec'y.

Notice to Builders.

I will receive sealed bids according to plans and specifications, now on file in my office for the building of a school house in district No. 1, in Sedan, until Saturday Nov. 25, 1882. Reserving the right to reject any or all bids. F. F. FRANKS, Trustee. 3t.

Grand Holiday Excursion to the Valley of Virginia, via B. & O. R. R.

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1882, the B. & O. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Harrisonburg, Va., and return, from all principal stations on its Trans-Ohio division, at extremely low rates, and make the tickets good returning on all regular trains for ninety days. This will be one of the most delightful excursions ever given. The far-famed mountain scenery now draped in its autumnal attire and the great Shenandoah Valley will fill all lovers of the beautiful with exquisite pleasure, whilst the long length of time given enables old Virginians to visit their friends and relatives, and hunters to enjoy their favorite sport. No one should miss this golden opportunity. Call on the B. & O. ticket agents and get rates and time on excursion train from your station.

Lœwenstein & Rothschild

ARE OFFERING

NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
NEW PRICES !

Good Prints	4c
Best	6c
Good Unbleached Muslin, yard wide	5c
Dark Plaid Dress Goods	7c
Dark Worsted Dress Goods	8c
Good Bleached Muslin, yard wide	7, 8 and 10
Best Heavy Plaid Shirting	10c
All-Wool Black Cashmere	45c
A Good Felt Skirt	37½c

CLOTHING

Good Heavy Suits	$4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00
Fine Dress Suits	$10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00
Good Heavy Pants	$1 00 and upwards

Ladies' Cloaks,
Dolmans,
Cloakings,
Dress Goods !
Silks,
Velvets,
Plushes,
Jeans,
Blankets !

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR !

At Reduced Prices.

We have the largest stock to select from. Styles to suit all. Prices guaranteed the lowest. Give us a call before buying your winter supply.

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE !

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, I take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we hav added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and get our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those 'Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. J. C. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

LEWIS SHIRMEYER. JOHN DROEGEMEYER

BANNER
CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

New goods at the very lowest prices. No buyer can afford to purchase without xemining our stock.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

CINCINNATI
WEEKLY TIMES.

Eight large pages—56 columns—and Only costs One Dollar a Year, and the choice of a beautiful picture or useful book to every subscriber. The oldest, brightest, largest, cheapest, and best weekly paper published. It is more generally taken the country over because it is the best, and it is made the best because it has the largest circulation, and therefore the income to justify the necessary outlay. It is the easiest paper to get subscribers for, and our terms to agents are of extraordinary liberality. We want Agents. Specimen copy free. Address THE WEEKLY TIMES, 230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O

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Is the best and cheapest daily paper published in the West. Eight pages—48 columns—and only six dollars a year, or 12 cents a week. The Daily Times-Star is the only eight page paper in the country published at this price. It is independent in politics, but aims to be fair in everything, and just to all parties, individuals, sections, and nationalities. If you want all the news attractively and honestly presented subscribe for it. The largest circulation of any paper published in Cincinnati. The postmaster will receive your subscription if there is no agent in your place.

Auburn Courier.

Laocl and Miscellaneous.

—Cider and walnuts.

—Election next Tuesday.

—Bang up—the girls hair.

—Bank around the cellars.

—A fair cheek needs no paint.

—Fresh oysters are in the market.

—Join the democracy next Tuesday.

—Begin to advertise for the holiday trade.

—Plenty of snow is predicted this winter.

—Pumpkin pies, they are so delicious—roll 'em in.

—John Sheffer and Eli. Shull have exchanged farms.

—Examine the stove-pipes and guard against fire.

—Almanacks for 1883 occupy the drug store counters.

—The crop of campaign lies will be harvested next Tuesday.

—Moody's speech met with loud applause Tuesday evening.

—The heating apparatus in the jail building is being repaired.

—What a "ducking" the republicans will get next Tuesday, eh.

—Isaac Roth has a one-horse dray, and runs it with one hand.

—Sade Buffner has an assistant in the dress-making business.

—Temperance meeting at the Baptist church on Friday evening.

—A fine parlor stove almost new for sale cheap, at Goodman's tin shop.

—Take your poultry to Sam. Beck at Waterloo, and get 7c and 8c a pound.

—Parties who owe Bill Little must settle next week or there will be war.

—The coon hunter is now after the festive animal with gun, lantern and dog.

—One of our bow-legged youths says a bicycle fits him as easy as an old shoe.

—Love, that is nothing but beauty to keep it in good health, is short lived.

—Political speakers will fire their last gun this week for the present campaign.

—L. Spangler at Auburn Junction is making preparations to erect a brick dwelling.

—Even Henry Ward Beecher stands in with Moody on the prohibition question.

—The copious fall of leaves just now is an inducement to children to kindle bon-fires.

—Mrs. Kagg, living north of this place, was taken to the insane asylum last week.

—The St. John's band furnished music for Moody's speech Tuesday evening.

—A hack load of our people went to hear Moody speak at Waterloo Monday evening.

—McNabb will rebuild at the Junction, the shipping facilities being more to his interest.

—The burnt wood house, on the Robbins property, has been taken away and a new one erected.

—The time has come when the honest voters must part company with the republican party.

—Tuesday night was Hallow-eve, but the frisky juvenile did not use the occasion very harshly.

—The song of the birds and the chat of the bull-frog Tuesday evening reminded one of spring.

—It was too wet for the trotting race at Waterloo, last Friday, and the speeders were not brought out.

—The comet has got lazy people to rise up early in the morning. That's one good point at anyrate.

—We can count on a number of republican votes in this place. They have got tired of promises.

—Many of our citizens are interesting themselves in the proposed railroad. Give us an even number.

—The Central hotel has been repaired and under the management of Judge Jenner it is a pleasant place to stop.

—Vennor said we would have snow the last week in October. We should think Vennor would let up pretty soon.

—Charley Hoff has quit wrapping up brown sugar and fruit jars, and has taken a position on the Wabash section.

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf.

—A Baltimore engine killed one of Wm. Maginnis' horses the other day. It was a valuable steed and the loss will be heavy.

—Women kiss each other, not because they like it, but to make men mad at the reckless waste of affection that is going on.

—Watch the head of the ticket. All the democratic tickets in the county will be printed at the COURIER office and headed alike.

—Billy Edgerton has opened a barber shop over S. U. Tarney's meat market, and invites all his old patrons to call in.

—Tickets at Willis' for the lecture Nov. 4.

—"The fire might just as well go out right now as any time, for, I tell you, we can't elect anybody," was the remark of a well known local republican one day last week.

—The dance last Thursday evening went off as on other like occasions. We overheard several rising young men remark that they would rather play pool than dance. Pool is good exercise if one don't pocket the cue too often.

—Waterloo girls communicate their love for our boys on postal cards. That's enterprising; it shows economy, and a girl of that kind will just suit the average Auburn boy—after their tailor bill is paid money is a very essential point with them.

—John Blaney stands against the wall and says that he hauled a log that scaled 1977 with his team of horses. If John wasn't a good, solid democrat we would measure the log, but boys who vote this ticket are always reliable and keep first-class teams.

—Our rooster is so confident of a glorious victory that the old fellow is hard to manage. The devil has to stand over him with a club when a democratic candidate comes into the office—he would crow himself to death if satan did'nt stop him.

—Geo. Weamer has purchased the state of Michigan for the privilege of selling the Searight stove damper. It is a big invention, there is no mistake about it, but the idea of two "prints" selling them is enough to give away all the patent right men on the road.

—Ora Shaffer has organized a band composed of six instruments. They make nice music, and can easily control complimentary tickets to most any traveling theater that has no orchestra. Any citizen in the south end can give information as to where they practice.

—Rev. McCord preached at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath, and will probably be engaged to dispense the gospel to that congregation the coming year. It will be remembered that this gentleman delivered a sermon here at the time the church was dedicated and many of our citizens were very much pleased with his address.

—Maj. Spriott introduced Mr. Moody Tuesday evening. The Major talked a short time but his feeble voice could not be heard by those in the rear part of the room. His effort was appreciated, however, and these who heard his voice once more remember the days long ago when the old gentleman was a power in the land.

—It is considered very ungentlemanly among printers to have any one who can read type look over the gallys in a printing office before publication day. There are several galoots in town who have annoyed us in this manner off and on, and we hope they will swallow this item and digest it carefully for future reference.

—The boys at the Republican office "lithographed" Gov. Williams' monument, that was on the wreck train at the Juction last week. They put the inscription below the structure instead of where it belonged, and also made it top-heavy, which probably caused so many cars to "roll over." It may be, however, that it was intended for a burlesque, and in this case "all is well that is done well."

—Wright Armstrong was sent to the reform school last week for being an unruly boy. Now, that beats us. We never new that Wright was a bad boy, and we have yet to talk with one man but who agrees with us. His advantages in life were nothing to speak of, 'tis true, and it may be the making of him when he matures into manhood. Auburn is jam full of boys who are much worse, in every way of life, than he was and need a place of reform just as badly.

—Hon. D. D. Moody made an excellent speech here Tuesday evening. The court room was filled with an attentive audience, who listened earnestly during the whole address. Mr. Moody, presented the subjects he treats, especially the prohibition matter, in light that enabled his hearers to understand more fully, all the tricks and dodges which it is intended to cover. The sophistries of his opponents, were thoroughly exposed, and his hearers went away feeling pleased that they had heard both sides of the question.

—It is necessary for us again to say that the loafing indulged in at this office must be stopped. The COURIER likes to entertain visitors but we expect them to use some judgment in how long they make their stay. It has been the custom lately for a number of boys to make this headquarters to handle over all the gossip afloat in the town, at our expense. We pay our hands promptly and expect them to perform a day's labor, and it is trying for a compositor to set type and listen to the pedigree of another fellow's girl at the same time. We have no objection to boys coming on an errand, but we want all to bear in mind that they must not talk to the compositor while at work. We mentioned this last week but it seemed to have no effect, and if the practice is not stopped hereafter we will give them away personally—take the choice.

—Dr. LaRue will positively cure all skin diseases, including old sores and ulcers. tf.

VOTE STRAIGHT

STAND FIRM TO THE TICKET BOYS.

WE'RE TOO SOLID THIS TIME.

Every Man on the Ticket will be Elected.

JOIN THE WINNING PARTY.

Before another issue of the COURIER the election will be over, and we earnestly beg of our many democratic patrons to vote straight and stand firm to the ticket. There is nothing gained in voting for a republican although he may be a particular friend. Our party is at stake, and the principles we advocate should be made known at the polls on election. We have two hundred majority, or over, in this county and if we all do our duty and stay by the good old party as we should there is no question but that we will have a grand walk away from the tricky republicans who would use most any means to secure our vote. Lay aside personal matters and get satisfaction in some other way. We may have some feeling toward one or another of the candidates on our ticket that causes us to hesitate when we come to vote. At this time we should remember many of our warm, personal friends are interested in the candidate that we are about to scratch, that our party principles are at stake, that our manhood should be brought into question and other matters of justice, right and principle all be considered before a ticket is criticised. If we had any direct way whatever of injuring one individual by erasing his name from the ticket then there would be some satisfaction in scratching; but this is not the case. In an indirect way we damage our party, do a wrong to our best friends and nine times out ten our vote is wasted and we pass on down the rugged path of life without satisfaction and a guilty conscience. Again we ask every friend of democracy to cast their ballot for the good of the party, and may God speed the day when the republican party together with its thievery, corruption and fraud will be trampled under the feet of all honest men and known no more.

McNabb's Factory Burned.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE JUNCTION.

As the west-bound B. & O. train pulled into the Junction last Thursday night, a little after midnight, the train men discovered a suspicious light in McNabb's heading factory, and at once blew the alarm. C. C. Shaffer, who had come in from Ohio on the train, aroused Mr. McNabb, and a crowd gathered around the blazing factory, only to find themselves too late to do any good. The whole establishment was soon in ashes. The machinery was nearly all ruined, but the engine was saved by the constant efforts of the men to keep its supports from burning away and letting it fall over into the fire. The heat was intense, as the building was full of dry stock and shavings. It is supposed that the fire caught from the furnace and then ran into the sawdust in the pit. McNabb and James McDowell had worked until nearly eleven o'clock and had then gone to bed, leaving the factory, as usual, in charge of the night watch. It is supposed he fell asleep, or in some way the flames got a start before he was aware of it. The loss falls heavily on Mr. McNabb, who is an industrious and energetic man. He will lose about $7,000, as there was no insurance Charles Beugnot loses two car loads of heading worth about $600. The loss will be felt here by all, as McNabb gave employment to quite a number of hands. Papers are being circulated or subscriptions to set Mr. McNabb up in the factory once more, and our citizens are subscribing liberally. Let the good work go on.

The New Telegraph Line.

They are putting up the new line of telegraph now. The work is moving west from Hicksville along the Newville road, and the poles are now up to within two or three miles of town. Load after load of fine cedar poles go through town every day. They were unloaded at the Jackson and Wabash depots, and then taken out on the road by teams. This will make a line entirely independent of those now running along the railroads. We learn there will be an office opened here and in each of the other county seats through which the line goes. This will give our business men a good chance for news and market reports.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will give an oyster supper at Hebel's Hall on next Tuesday evening. Supper from half-past five until ten o'clock. Vocal and instrumental music will be furnished. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—J. D. Rowley, administrator, will commence the sale of the personal property of the late James Quince, at St. Johns, November 18. The sale will continue until the goods are all sold.

LOOK ON THIS PORTRAIT GALLERY!

A Finer set of Men Never Graced a County Ticket.

Gentlemen, the Victory is Surely Yours!

Hon. D. D. Moody, candidate for representative, is just the man for the intelligent people to send to the legislature. He has had experience in the affairs relative to this position, is a good speaker and a man who labors hard for the best interests of the community he defends. There is no use sending a man who lacks life and ambition, can not make a speech and could be talked into most anything.

For county clerk D. Y. Husselman asks your support. Dan., as he is familiarly known, was raised in old De Kalb and has been a staunch democrat since his 21st birthday. Being unfortunate by a disease in the hip he has had more than his share of ups and downs. Now is the time for his more fortunate companions and friends generally to assist him, and place him in a position where life will be more agreeable and pleasant to him. His opponent dose'nt need office.

Thos. H. Tomlinson, for Auditor, is a gentleman whom the democracy of this county can feel proud of. He has a clear party record and has the ability to conduct the affairs of the office in a pleasing and satisfactory manner. We bespeak for him the support of the people and especially of the democracy. The other fellow cannot get there, and in view of this fact don't waste your vote.

Lafayette J. Miller, who has served so faithfully and honestly as county treasurer, is again the chosen candidate of his party. Lafe is truly a capital fellow, ever sociable, pleasant and loves a good joke. He is one of the most liberal gentlemen in the state, always giving his money willingly and freely to churches, benevolent societies and all enterprises that are of value to the interests of the people—the boys will all stay by him we are sure. His antagonist is quite different in many respects.

—John W. Boyle, the candidate for sheriff, is very highly spoken of by every one. His election is a fixed fact and acknowledged so by many of the opposing party. Wilmington township, his present home, will give him almost a united support, while his many friends throughout the county will rally to his support on the morning of election. The republican candidate has a poor show.

John Butt, for recorder, is well known to almost every voter of the county and no man can say aught against him. He is accommodating, enterprising and affable in his everyday pursuits of life. As a business man and penman he has few superiors, and the fact of his being an early settler here we should be glad have a chance to give him this honor in his declining years.

Jay J. Van Auken, the next county surveyor, comes before the people as a tested man; that is we have tried him. Men of both parties acknowledge him to be the most correct surveyor we ever had, and as this is a very important office to the interest of land owners, our farmers and townspeople, irrespective of party, should give him their united support. He is not only a good surveyor, but is also a clever, genial and sociable gentleman, enterprising and a firm believer and advocate in the principles of democracy. Flint will never get there, Eligh.

J. J. Latson, the sterotyped candidate for coroner, will, of course, "take his seat" again. He is a man worthy of a more important office; but never mind, uncle Jimmy, you may be sheriff one of these days. What do the people want of Cowan—he would'nt do at all. Every time he would get broke he could furnish himself with a "stiff" and what could we do about it? There is no use talking we must elect Mr. Latson.

J. Sewell, B. D. Thomas and O. H. Widney are our candidates for commissioners. They are known througout the county to be honest, intelligent and worthy citizens, and will act as guardians over our county affairs equal to any trio of men that could be selected. Give them the straight democratic vote and all is told.

W. H. Dills should be elected judge. His legal experience and advantages together with his even temper, and quiet manners fit him for the office. Mr W. H. Dills is an old resident of this county and has fought many a hard battle for his party during spirited campaigns. Give him your full support.

Our space will not allow us to comment upon the state ticket, and we think it unnecessary to do so, as the election is as sure as the rising and setting of the noonday sun.

—Miss Jennie McClellen of Waterloo, now at Ann Arbor, Mich., was married at the latter place on Thursday Oct. 26, to Mr. Don. A. Garwood, of Waterloo. The young couple start out in life with prospects unusually brilliant and the best wishes of a large circle of friends. They will make their future home in Waterloo.

—Dr. LaRue will positively cure rheumatism. tf.

Rally, Boys, Rally

Give us a Clean Sweep Next Tuesday.

No Election Ever Looked so Encouraging.

We are Bound to get There, Eli.

From general hearsay we are led to believe that the democratic ticket will be elected throughout with a good majority next Tuesday. Many republicans have become entirely discouraged and openly acknowledge that we have them by the "horns."

The democratic candidates have all made a thorough canvass and feel confident of being elected. Moody has labored earnestly for both himself and the party and has made a great change in people who have been misled by wire-working republicans and their "one case" organs.

We have the confidence of all voters and their is no question but that we are the winning party, unless the election should be run by money, and other illegal means.

—The Record calls on all those who keep late hours and are dissipated to vote the republican ticket. They usually do that anyway. We remember being kept awake nearly all night two years ago by a couple of republican orators who got on a bum with some of their friends after their speech was over. There was not a democrat in the crowd, and they howled, sang and swore till after three o'clock in the morning. And they voted the republican ticket, too. So the Record need not fret about that class of men. It will get them anyhow.

—There was a spirited suit before the road commissioners Monday and Tuesday over the proposed reservoir at Butler. The Wabash road wants a reservoir to enable them to get water enough for use in their engines, and some of the people object to having a pond raised near them. It is not settled yet.

—When John Baxter asks you to support the "prohibition candidate" for the legislature, tell him to pay Bill Groscop for the drinks he set out during John's campaign, look over the bill he paid Chris. Baker at the Junction, ask the Garrett boys how many drinks they had at his expense, and so on.

—Oh, October,
Thou disrober
Of the bushes and the trees,
Blow thou lightly—
Shine thou brightly
On us mortals, if you please!
There are many—
Oh! too many—
Who've yet got no overcoats;
Please remember
In November
They expect to sell their v—oats.

—What did Hubbell and Dr. Dodge want of that bottle of whisky when they started from here to go to Garrett to make a temperance political speech last week? We are in favor of submitting this question to the people right now.

—Speak always according to your conscience, but let it be done in terms of good nature, civility and good manners. Don't try to swap off human beings who are equal in every respect to yourself, and in some a little more.

—James McDowell and G. W. Link have been active in assisting their former employer, Mr. McNabb in getting subscriptions for a new outfit. His men all speak highly of him.

—J. E. Beugnot, manager of the Pacific saloon, has added a fine and attractive lunch counter. Farmers and others can get a meal cheap by calling in. He also keeps fresh oysters.

—Geo. Grund and wife take their meals at Hollister's, but room in the house where they have lived during the summer. They don't "jump" George out of his vote.

—What do you think of a candidate whose neighbors of the same party will not support? The republican party has a man of that kind.

BULLETIN BOARD.

This is the Way it Will Stand After the Votes are Counted.

HURRAH FOR US DEMOCRATS!

Moody will lay his opponent in the shade five hundred strong.

Husselman looms up so far ahead of Ezra that it will take a full sized blackboard to get the total.

Tomlinson gets away with his man in the neighborhood of three hundred votes.

Miller makes a grand walk-a-way and carries about four hundred majority.

Boyle "handcuffs" his opponent entirely, and walks into the county hotel with handsome odds.

Butt cleans the table, and Thad. knows how it is himself. His majority runs way up into the hundreds.

VanAuken can't eat for laughing. He received enough votes to elect a half dozen men.

Latson gave Doc. Cowan the worse dose he ever sampled, and he'll keep on practicing medicine.

The commissioners are all ahead of their ticket, and thank their republican friends very much for remembering them.

Dills went in like a race horse, and his majority was astonishing, owing to the large republican vote in the district.

Reynolds gets away with Peterson a great many more than was anticipated.

Gerber as joint representative, and Hubbell's prohibition dodge didn't work worth a cent.

—Jimmy Baxter's horse has been heated in over driving and injured its eyes badly. It may recover, but we doubt it somewhat.

—Barney & Erick, at Spencerville are selling goods in their line very cheap. Our readers in the vicinity of that place should call on them.

—Fifty dollars reward is offered for the return of Billy Little's ax. There is no use looking about Bill Stahl's shop for it, because it isn't there.

—Dr. C. G. Hartman and Thomas Story of Avilla, were at the railroad meeting at Leesburg, to represent the interests of their lively little town.

—We hear it whispered that a high-toned wedding is soon to come off either here or at Waterloo. As yet the talismanic pasteboards of invitation have not been issued.

—Our old-time friend John Thumman, of Wolf Lake, attended the railroad meeting at Leesburg this week, as did also, A. T. S. Kist, of Warsaw. Mr. Kist is father to Mr. Kist who once edited the Butler Record.

—The new telegraph line is meeting some opposition on the part of a few who live along the line. They object to having the poles put up on the highway. The case is still pending.

—Come and hear about grand old England, her palaces, cathedrals, abbeys and the differences between England and America humorously described. Nov. 4.

MR. EDITOR:—On the 24th day of October, was the occasion of a very pleasant wedding, at the residence of Mr. Amos Smith, in Steuben county. Mr. Charles E. Shuman and Miss Sadie Smith were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. F. Christine, of Waterloo. A large number of friends were at the marriage, making it a joyful occasion. The happy couple received many nice presentt. May the blessings of the Supreme Director be with them in their journey through life. Y.

DIED.—Elizabeth Boren, wife of Edward Boren—born in Harrison county, Pa. Jan. 30, 1825, and died in DeKalb county, Ind., Oct. 24, 1882—aged 57 years, 8 months and 24 days. Mrs. Boren, with her husband, moved to this county in 1846, and was among the first settlers of Jackson township, and saw many dark and gloomy days in an early day. She has been a member of the United Brethren church for a number of years, lived an exemplary christian life and died in a living faith. She was a kind mother, a generous neighbor and one highly esteemed by all. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. Elson.

O. HAVE YOU SEEN IT ? O.

Our boys' all-wool suit, handsomely made and trimmed metropolitan style, only

$5.00 FIVE DOLLARS $5.00

It Beats all the World

Come and see it.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

K FT. WAYNE, - - - INDIANA. K

TO O, HONEST TO SUCCEED.

"Sir, I have here a little thing
Quite touching in its way;
That tells of rippling water
And the smell of the new-mown hay;
The bashful maiden's witching smile
The lowing of the kine,
The meadows spangled o'er with flowers,
The sunset most divine,
Are also pictured by the use
Of softly sounding words,
And over all there comes the sweet,
Low twittering of the birds."

'Twas then upspoke the editor;
"Your scheme is good," he said;
"On the rippling water racket
You are really quite ahead.
But the spangled meadow business
And the blushing country maid
Have long since been copyrighted,
And therefore I'm afraid
That your story will not answer;
But if you could only make
The maiden sweep the parlor
It will simply take the cake."

The poet man was much downcast,
The lustre left his eye;
He rose to go, and sadly said:
"I cannot tell a lie."

—[Chicago Tribune.

A MIDSUMMER FREAK.

"Hands wanted at White's dairy farm, Eltingville." We were sitting in the phæton in front of Lavaud's hotel, at Rossville, when this sign, hung out on the walk, met our eyes.

I looked from it to Baby; Baby, with a little laugh in her blue eyes, returned my gaze. We understood each other.

"Let us go," she said, as we drove off.

"Now?" I asked.

"Nonsense! Of course not; but we can drive home, hunt up some old dresses and old shoes, make a couple of sun-bonnets, and to-morrow morning, when Harry goes away, harness up the box wagon and try our luck. It will be lots of fun."

Now, be it distinctly understood that my audacious friend was "wooed an' married an' a'," while I was a single young woman, accountable only to myself for my misdeeds.

"And Harry?" I asked.

"We will tell him when we come back."

"But," I urged again, "what do you imagine we will have to do? I have only the the vaguest notions of farm work. My knowledge has been principally derived from story books, and I am afraid their suggestions are, to say the least, unpractical. Is it to husk corn, or pare apples, or—r—"

"Pick potatoes, most likely," broke in Baby, "Never mind what it is; we can steal away and go home if we do not like it."

"Very well," I said, and it was settled.

Harry took the 7 o'clock train next morning, with an unsuspicious heart, and his wife and I went home to begin our adventure.

Titus was ordered to harness up the box wagon while we dressed. Two straight, plain calico skirts were put on and viewed with much complacency. My jacket was a loose one, borrowed from Sarah, the cook; Baby had ripped the ruffling off one of her own. Her sun-bonnet was blue, mine a bright pink. Our hair we plaited in two braids down our backs; our shoes were a miracle of holes—I gave a fleeting thought to Baby's high French heels. Farm women did not usually wear them, I thought but I said nothing.

We laughed till we were exhausted at the figures we made, but decided, thanks to the sun-bonnets, that we were pretty well disguised.

Away we drove in high glee, amid the laughter of the servants, who were by this time pretty well used to our pranks.

"We will be back for the 5:30 train," shouted Baby, as we turned out at the gate.

"Baby," I said, when we were on the Annadale road, "do you know where it is?"

"Which; the farm, or Eltingville?"

"The farm."

"No, but we can ask."

And ask we did, and no little amusement we created, as we drove into the inn-yard, put up the horse, and proceeded the rest of the way on foot—a wise suggestion of Baby's. It would not look right, she said, for working-women to drive up in their own wagon. Of course I acquiesced.

I wonder did there ever present themselves at any place two such remarkable little figures as turned in at White's dairy farm?

We went passed on for two fields and and met no one; as last we came across a man with a spade on his shoulder.

"Is this White's dairy farm?" asked Baby.

"It be," was the answer.

"Where do they want people to work?" demanded I, ashamed to let Baby do all the talking.

"Oh, you want a job, do you?"

Baby's sun-bonnet drooped and quivered. I knew she was speechless.

"Yes," I said; "where do we go?"

"To that red building over there. Just down that path and then to the right."

We thanked him, and ran on till we came to a great red building, a sort of barn, with wide open door, and within men and women, apparently hard at work sorting and packing fruit.

Baby gave my arm a triumphant squeeze. We could do that.

A few turned and stopped their work, looking at us curiously, but the rest kept on, occasionally exchanging a jest with one another.

A young man stood in his shirt-sleeves—marvelously white they were, too—with his back towards us, giving orders to a cartman who was loading a wagon. In a moment he turned and regarded us with a broad stare of astonishment.

"Sir," said Baby, with her eyes on the ground; "we heard you wanted hands: can you give us any work?"

Alas! Alas! Baby was more than half a French woman, and, as the clear, crisp, un-English tones fell on his ear, the look of suspicion on his face became one of certainty.

"Will you come this way?" he asked, leading us out at the opposite doorway. "What can you do?" he added.

"Anything," I said, as confidently as I could.

He showed us a pile of fruit which was to be sorted and put into baskets, and walked away to the first comers.

Baby and I fell to at once. She knew what she was about, and I worked under her directions.

"Oh, Min," she said, in a whisper, "we're in a nice scrape if he finds us out. Harry will be so angry."

"Let us steal away," I whispered back; "we can do it in a little while."

Still we kept on, half laughing, half dismayed, for a couple of hours, when our master, as Baby persisted in calling him, came back. He might have been any age between 25 and 30—tall, straight, and handsome. I saw him glance at Baby's white, slender fingers, where—horror of horrors!—shone a diamond, which, from sheer force of habit, she had forgotten to remove.

He looked somewhat surprised at the quantity of work we had done.

"You are getting along famously," he said, in an amazed tone. Then: "Will you be so good, as to follow me?"

Men did not generally speak in that way to hired help, but we could not in prudence refuse; so we followed him to a little garden, where, under some trees that screened them from observation, we found a bench and rude table.

"Will you wait here?" he asked, and touching his hat, went away.

"Well," I cried, sitting down, "if this does not beat everything! What does this mean?"

"It means that he has found out who we are," answered Baby, dejectedly. I wish we had not come."

"Never mind," I said consolingly; "it is an adventure, anyhow; a little more than we bargained for, that is all."

Just then back came "our master," carrying a tray which he deposited on table before us. Our astonished eyes took in wine, milk, a cold chicken, fresh butter, and slices of home-made bread.

"Mrs. Lester," he said, turning to Baby, "will you forgive me for recognizing you? But it was almost necessary; the men might have been rude, and it is better that you should go home now. You are wondering, I dare say, how I came to know you, but I have seen you quite often driving around the country with your friend. My name is Roger Carlyle."

Baby laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks.

"Mr. Carlyle," she said, "I am infinitely obliged to you. We saw the sign yesterday at Rossville, and thought we would come for the fun of the thing. But I had no idea we were to have such an adventure. I have an idea that you are masquerading yourself."

"Well, I am," he acknowledged. "I am acting to-day for my uncle, who owns the place. But will you not eat something? You must be hungry."

We were starving, and did full justice to the nice luncheon. While we were eating he went to the inn for the horse, and brought him round to us.

"Good-by," said Baby, as he gave her the reins; "and be sure you come and see us. Mr. Lester will be glad to thank you."

He laughed and promised.

"O Baby!" I said, when we were well on our way, "What a scrape!"

"Pshaw!" returned Baby. "It was plenty of fun; nevertheless, we will not do it again."

As the 5:30 train came in, two irreproachably dressed young ladies sat in a pony phæton, waiting for Harry Lester.

We told him all about it after dinner, and though he scolded he had to laugh, particularly when we donned our costumes to give him an idea of the effect.

One good thing came out of it all—our friendship with Roger Carlyle. He came over as he had promised, and gave Harry a very ludicrous account of our proceedings.

Did it ever lead to more than friendship? How curious are! Pesbaps.

Porterhouse Steak.

Burlington Hawkeye.

At the restaurant—"This is the porter-house, is it?" asked the sad passenger, sitting at the corner table in the restaurant. "Yes, sir," said the waiter, with the weary air of a man who was tired of having to tell the same lie a thousand times a day, "porterhouse steak, sir; same as you ordered, sir."

"Do you cut porterhouse steak from between the horns this year?" asked the sad passenger, with the intonation of a man who wanted to know. "Sir?" said the waiter. "It seemed to be a trifle tenderer last year," the sad passenger went on with the air of a tired man indulging in pleasant reminiscences of the past, "but I remember, now; it was cut a trifle lower down then. Last year you cut your porterhouse steaks from the curl in the forehead, and the sirloins from the shin. But I think this comes from between the horns. I used to live in a boarding-house where they cut the porterhouse between the horns, and this one reminds me of them.

"Animal dead this steak came from?" "Dead," echoed the astonished waiter, "of course, sir. He was butchered, sir."

"Butchered to make a Roman holiday," sighed the sad passenger. "He would be more likely to make a Roman swear. Well, it was time he was killed. He hadn't many more years to live on this earth. Ah, here is the brass tip from one of his horns. Dropped into the steak, no doubt, while you were slicing it off. What do you do with these steaks when the guests are through with them?"

The waiter looked puzzled. "Why, sir," he said, "they hain't nothing left of 'em when customers gets through with 'em sir." "Possible?" said the sad passenger, "what became of them?" The waiter looked nervous. "What?" he said; "the customers eat them up." The sad passenger looked up with an air of interest. "Incredible," he exclaimed; "can not accept your statement without proof. They may hide them under their chairs, or secrete them in their napkins, or then may carry them away in their pockets to throw at burglars, but I can not believe they eat them. Here, let me see one of them eat this, and I will believe you. Trust me, good waiter, I——"

But the waiter pointed to a placard inscribed "Positivly no Trust," and went to the cashier's desk to tell the boss to look for that man at the corner table, as he didn't seem satisfied with his steak and had asked for trust.

Stonewall Jackson's army horse, called "Little Sorrel," is 29 years of age, and is still kindly cared for by General Jackson's father-in-law, Dr. Morrison, of Lincoln county, North Carolina. It is the horse on which Gen. Jackson received his death wound.

THE WICKEDEST

And the Wealthiest Woman of Egypt—How She Got Rid of an Uncongenial Husband—An Austrian Doctor's Three Weeks of Luxurious Slavery — Lieutenant Goll's Tragic End.

The New York Times printed the following history of the Princess Elmineh, sister of the late Khedive who is the richest and most noted woman in the East, has great influence with the fellah population, and hers is one of the prettiest, and is certainly the richest, of the palaces of Cairo. She is the largest land owner in Egypt, and having received a European education, makes good use of her income. She is now what the French call passee, being a little over forty years old, and the hot Egyptian sun, combined with a life of dissipation and unrestrained enjoyment, have played havoc with one who, ten years ago, was called the "Star of the East."

Egyptian, like Turkish women, are married by their parents without their wishes ever being consulted, so that, as a rule, there is no pretense of love or even sympathy between them. Thus was the Princess Elmineh, at the age of sixteen, given away to a Turkish Pasha, noted only for his wealth and dishonesty, being old, ugly and ignorant. The wedding took place in Constantinople, where the dowry of the Princess was estimated at $80,000,000.

The Princess received a liberal education; she speaks three European languages, plays the piano, sings well, and is in most respects an accomplished lady, and in thirty days she had seen enough of her husband to despise him and to treat him with contempt. No Turk dare enter his wife's private apartment if she reverses her overshoes, which every Turkish woman wears, and leaves them outside her door, and the Princess Elmineh availed herself of this privilege during the two months she remained in Constantinople. At the expiration of that time the doctors advised her to pass the winter at Cairo, whither she went, accompanied by her husband, and where she has remained ever since. Immediately on arriving in Egypt she laid herself at the feet of the Khedive, telling him that she preferred death to living with her husband, who was in every respect her inferior, and begged him to protect her. As she was a favorite of his he appointed her husband to the Generalship of Souakin, on the Red Sea, and, as he never arrived there, it is presumed that he was poisoned on the way, this being the ordinary method by which the Khedives have, from time to time, silence their foes. The Princess having thus freed herself, commenced a life, which for romance, cruelty, profligacy, adventure and dissipation has not often been surpassed. The old Shoubra Palace, extending from the Shoubra road to the Nile, was pulled down and the present magnificent structure erected in its stead, containing eighty rooms, all of which are decorated and furnished in the most extravagant fashion. Shortly after the Princess had taken possession of this seraglio, many curious and incredible rumors were afloat in Cairo, which at the time were only whispered, but which subsequent events proved to be true.

TRAPPING A DOCTOR.

There was in the service of the Khedive a handsome young Swiss officer named Goll, who had been in the Pope's Swiss Guard, and the Princess, happening to see him one day on duty at the palace, became enamored of him, and next day asked the Khedive to transfer him to her service, which he did. The main gate to her palace was then pulled down, and over a large archway a beautiful Swiss chalet was built. Lieutenant Goll took possession of it as the Princess' Master of Ceremonies. From that time they seemed inseparabler. Wherever the Princess went young Goll accompanied her, and those who called to pay their homage to the great Elmineh were introduced by him. He had the management of all her estates, became enormously wealthy, and in a short time developed into a public character. He went to Switzerland one summer, and returned accompanied by his sister, who became the Princess' companion, a unique position for a Christian to occupy. About four years after this it was rumored that Goll had formed an attachment for a French actress named Ernestine Leduc, and those of his friends who knew the Egyptains well advised him to be cautious, as their vengeance was terrible. He, however, paid little or no attention to the warning. Goll suddenly disappeared, leaving no traces behind him, and at the same time Ernestine Leduc was found strangled in her apartment. Inquiries were made about him at Cairo, and the Princess offered $5,000 for information that might lead to his discovery, although she caused the rumor to be spread that he had murdered Ernestine and then fled. Ten days later the banks of the Nile overflowed, and the mutilated body of young Goll was deposited by its waters in a field adjoining the palace. The hands and feet were tied together, the eyes had been torn from their sockets, and the heart had been pierced through and through. The Swiss Consul demanded an inquiry, which, like most proceedings of this sort in the East, was wholly a formality. Goll's sister was never again seen in Egypt, though she subsequently appeared in her native town, where she lives, but when asked about her brother she is wont to say that the subject is too painful for conversation.

LIEUTENANT GOLL'S TRAGIC FATE.

During the following seven years Cairo was startled by frequent disappearances of young gentlemen belonging to the best native and European families, and these remained unexplained until the following incident occurred: A young Austrian doctor named Canelli had been in Cairo about a year. He had been a military surgeon in his own country, and, besides being a thorough master of his profession, was handsome, gay and dashing. One afternoon as he was driving on the Shoubra road, the fashionable promenade and drive in Cairo, he saw a veiled Turkish lady making signs to him from her carriage. He mentioned this to a friend, who told him it must have been the Princess Elmineh, and that he had better avoid her. Soon after that, and at short intervals, Dr. Canelli received numerous gifts from an unknown benefactor. They took the shape of flowers, fruit, jewels, and even horses and carriages, and he was at a loss to know whence they came. At about 11 o'clock one night, as he was preparing to retire, he heard a carriage rattle into his yard at a break-neck pace, and a minute later his servant appeared before him, accompanied by an elegantly attired eunuch, who said that his master, Kiamil Pasha, had been suddenly taken ill, and that he had a carriage waiting for the doctor down stairs, as not a moment was to be lost. Dr. Canelli dressed, rushed down stairs, and jumped into the carriage. After going some distance the vehicle stopped, the door was opened, and the eunuch who up to then had been sitting by the coachman, entered, and at the same time another eunuch, who must have been waiting in the road, entered by the opposite door, holding a lantern in his hand. The carriage immediately went off at a tremendous pace. All this took place in far less time than it takes to relate. The Doctor saw that his case was helpless; the looks of his black companions convinced him that resistance would be useless. The carriage went on rapidly for ten minutes and stopped under an archway. A gate was closed behind them, and Dr. Canelli saw at a glance that he was in the seraglio of the Princess, a prisoner, and resolved to make the best he could out of the situation. He was taken to the Swiss chalet, which had been built for poor Goll, and as everything in it was perfect, he made himself as comfortable as he could under the circumstances.

The eunuch administered to his wants, and after a careful examination of his surroundings he ate a dainty little supper which he found ready for him on the table, and without undressing laid himself down on the perfumed bed. He rose early the next morning, bathed and breakfasted, and, finding that he was under no restraint, strolled into the beautiful garden. He was, however, closely followed by a eunuch who said his name was Kerim Aga, and on approaching the outer gate on his return, was politely advised to take shelter from the sun in the chalet. He passed the day in looking over the many well selected books that were at his disposal, and in vain attempted to draw the eunuch into conversation. The most singular thing of all was that besides his attendant, he had not seen a human being on the premises, and, considering that there were a hundred slaves in the Princess' employ, he came to the conclusion that this man Kerim Aga was her only trusted slave, and that the others were employed elsewhere, so that they should not see him. As a matter of fact, during the whole of twenty-four days that he was a prisoner in the Palace, Kerim Aga and the Princess were the only persons he saw. At 7 o'clock that evening the eunuch told him that the sick patient wished to see him. They descended into the cellar of the chalet, and an iron door being opened by the slave, they entered a well illuminated underground passage, and after going some two hundred yards, mounted a small staircase, at the top of which Kerim Aga, opening another iron door, told the Doctor to enter and disappeared. Dr. Canelli found himself in the Princess' private apartment, where he was welcomed by her in person. The Doctor has since said that Heaven itself could hardly surpass the three rooms comprising this suite, and in beauty, grace and elegance he doubts if any celestial being surpasses the Princess Elmineh. For three weeks which to him appeared but as so many days, did Dr. Canelli remain in the apartments. The more he saw of the Princess the more he thought the world had misjudged her, and he determined to become her champion the day she gave him his liberty, which he imagined he could obtain whenever he might ask for it.

THE DELIGHTFUL SLAVERY ENDED.

At 10 o'clock of the twenty-second night, Kerim Aga rushed into the room and told the Princess, in an excited manner, that one of the grooms had just been dangerously kicked by a horse. She asked the Doctor if he would kindly attend the slave, which he willingly agreed to do. Kerim Aga opened the door by which they had entered the first time, and had remained locked ever since, and asked the Doctor to follow him. As he was leaving, the Princess, kissing her jeweled fingers to him, told him to return speedily. Even as he was descending the marble stairs, although the door had been locked behind them by the eunuch, he could still hear her crying: "Revines, vite, mon cher je t'attends avec impatience." Instead of going by the passage leading to the chalet, and to which direction Canelli knew the stables to be, Kerim Aga opened a door in the opposite direction, and unhooking a lantern from the wall entered a dark passage followed by the Doctor whose suspicions were now fully aroused. He could hear the waters of the Nile ominously splashing at the end of the passage. All the tales he had heard about poor Goll shot through his memory, and he determined to keep his eye on the eunuch and to sell his life dearly if foul play was attempted. They had advanced some distance when Kerim Aga told the Doctor to go before him, which he firmly refused to do. The eunuch then put down the lantern and in a second rushed upon his victim with a drawn yataghan, or heavy cutlass, that he had concealed under his flowing robes; but Canelli, being on the alert, slipped aside, and in doing so upset the light. And now began a dreadful combat in the dark between the two strong men, one of whom was armed with a deadly weapon and bent on murder, and the other unarmed, but having his life to defend. The eunuch lashed about with his yataghan, following up and wounding the Doctor, whose whereabouts he could tell by the noise of his footfalls in the vault. The Doctor then had the presence of mind to slip off his shoes and thus saved his life, for, although he could tell where the assassin was, his own movements were a mystery to his antagonist, who, after vainly searching for him, went toward the door in order to obtain assistance, or perhaps a light. He was closely and silently followed by the Doctor. No sooner had he put the key into the lock than Canelli rushed upon him from behind, and pulling him to the ground, got a grip upon his throat to let go which meant certain death. The slave did all he could to shake him off, using the yataghan to the best advantage and inflicting two severe wounds. He would evidently have been the conqueror had not the Doctor dashed his head against the stone pavement with such force as to stun him. Still the Doctor held on to the wretch's throat until his heart ceased to beat.

THE MOTH RETURNED TO LIGHT.

Having thus escaped from what appeared inevitable death, he pulled the body from behind the door, and turning the key, found himself at the foot of the stairs leading to the Princess' apartment and at the entrance of the passage leading to the chalet, both of which were well illuminated. He found the chalet door locked, and thinking the key might be on the dead eunuch's person, he returned and successfully searched the warm body. Then he remembered that Kerim Aga had opened the door of the cave and that of the Princess' apartment with the same key, and thinking that there might be but one key to all that labyrinth, he took it out of the lock, and found that it not only opened the cellar to the chalet, but also the outer gate leading to the Shoubra road and to liberty. Once there his first thought was to rush home, but he had not gone 100 yeads before he was taken with an irresistable desire to see the Princess again. He actually retraced his steps through the gate, the chalet, the passage and up the marble staircase. Opening the Princess' door he appeared before her, shoeless, his clothes torn to shreds, and covered with blood from head to foot. The Princess was seated on a divan, smoking a perfumed narghileh and surrounded by several female slaves, and on seeing him uttered a cry, but did not otherwise lose her presence of mind. "Madame," said the Doctor, "I have failed to find your wounded groom, but you will have no difficulty in finding the body of your trusted slave and accomplice at the bottom of the steps. Before she could give the alarm he disappeared. Dr. Canelli took refuge in the Austrian Consulate, whence he was sent to Trieste, where he has practiced medicine ever since.

Why Boys Leave the Farm.

Laramie Boomerang.

Numerous writers have been heard from on the question of why boys leave the farm, and the suggestion has been made that one reason is that the rising generation is becoming depraved.

This is not true. They do not leave the dear old farm, where industry and virtue have their eternal abiding place, to mingle with the mad follies of city life. Boys do not desert the quiet homestead, and the fond parents whose life has been devoted to their children, for the reason that they want to mingle in the giddy whirl of metropolitan life and become sharks in business and immoral society stars.

No farmer boy ever forgot in his successful years the quiet home, the sturdy labor or the numberless attractions of that old farm, and during the cares and perplexities of commercial or professional life in a great city there is forever in his heart that picture of contentment and rest, that haven secure from storm tossed billows of uncertain trade and the snares of artificial existence.

Other reasons are varied as the human mind lie at the bottom of this dissatisfaction. The same causes, perhaps never led two different boys to desert the rural home and flee to the city.

The life of a farmer boy is clouded with many nameless annoyances of the great heart of traffic wots not.

He who has not passed through it ought not to write about it, for he cannot deal with the trouble understandingly. If you have been a farmer's son and have swung an old scythe all the forenoon and come home at noon hot and hungry, wearing an old pair of overalls of which you are doubtful and an open back shirt with your sun burned spinal column sticking out out of it clear down to your waistband, and found on your arrival a sweet little city dumpling dressed in cool muslin there to greet you and look over you, and smile at your costume and your appetite, you can say something perhaps. If you have bent your aching form over a two acre field of Early Rose potatoes all day feeding Paris green wthe voracious striped potato bug and then milked nine cows and labored with a primary class of nine calves trying to teach them how to drink and experinced the rural joy of being butted over into the cucumber patch by each one of them and then crawled into bed with a sun-peeled nose and blistered hands at night, you know a farmer boy's communion with nature.

It is true that machinery in every department has lent a charm to it on paper, but still it has its drawbacks and its sorrows.

An Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

Paris Correspondence of Philadelpia Bulletin.

A recent extraordinary surgical operation has created quite a sensation here. A young waiter in one of the cafes bet he could swallow a spoon after the manner of those mountebanks who swallow swords. Unfortunately, the spoon, although nine inches long, slipped from between his fingers and descended into the pit of his stomach. Unsuccessful efforts were made to regain it by means of an instrument passed down the œsophagus. The man was then removed to the Hospital Lariboisien, where the eminent surgeon, Dr. Felizel, successfully performed the operation of opening the stomach by means of an incision and extracting the spoon therefrom.

The stomach had previously been dilated by means of vapor of ether. This delicate operation lasted three-quarters of hour, during which time the patient was kept under the influence of chloroform. He must have been in a funny state. At last accounts he was doing remarkably well, and the doctors think he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. Remarkable as this case may seem, it is not the only one of the kind. The medical records cite numerous instances of persons swallowing forks, spoons, a bar of lead weighing nearly a pound, and a long list of things so extraordinary that to enumerate them would seem like a too reckless flight of imagination, and of their successfully being relieved of these indigestible articles, either in a natural way or by the help of surgery.

Mr. Mackey has secured a site for the palace which he proposes to erect in New York. It is to surpass the Vanderbilt mansion.

JOCOSITIES.

'Twas Sunday morn, and Jones
Was breakfasting with Gray;
Said Jones: "Another bit of steak,
As I have to preach to-day."
"Guess I'll brace up a little, too,"
Said Gray, his eyes a glisten,
And he helped himself to a hunk of meat,
"For you know I have to listen.

"Do you wear night-caps, dearest?" asked his sweetheart. "Yes love with a little sugar," he replied, and she couldn't think what he meant.

"You're as sweet as a peach," he said, patting her softly on the cheek. "Yes," she murmured, struggling still nearer to him, "I'm a cling stone.

"Dwo vas schoost enough, budt dree vas too blendty," remarked Hans when his best girl asked him to take her mother along with them to a dance.

When a man kums to me for advice, I find out what kind of advice he wants, and I give it to him; this satisfies him he and I are two as smart as there is living.—Josh Billings.

"Women are so contrary," said Blobbs. "I thought when I got married my wife would darn my socks and let me alone; instead of that she lets my socks alone and darns me."

It knocks a man all out after he has wasted sweet words of flattery and kind caresses on a child to find that the handsome lady near by is its step-mother, who rather detests the brat.

"Vy my tear poy," he said at Long Branch, Tuesday, "dare ish no blace like der seaside in October; der air ish fine like silk, und der prizes at der boarding houses is sheeper dan living at home. so dere!"

"Did you see the moon over your right shoulder, my dear," said she to him as they roamed down the walk 'N-n-no, not exactly; but I just saw the old man over my left shoulder, and I'll bid you good-night.

"If it were customary in this country to confer titles upon individuals of rank in literature," asked a shallow but conceited journalist of an old one, "what would I be?" "Barren of ideas, my son," was the response.

"Did you ever play cards with X?" "Only once or twice." "A swindler, isn't he?" "Well, swindler is perhaps a hard word to use of a man of whom I have seen little, but the 'King' did seem to have a singular affininity for him when it is his deal."

"No," she said, "it wasn't a seat in my pew that I grudged but I didn't like the woman. Good Heavens, I didn't want people to think she was a friend of mine and that I consorted with a woman who wore such an atrocious and old-fashioned bonnet.

This slang does raise the very mischief. When a handsome young wife went to a hardware store to get one of those wooden contrivances to mash potatoes, and said, "I want a masher," every man in the shop, from the boss to the office-boy, started to wait on her.

"No, papa, I do not wish to marry yet. What I want is a man who does not drink, smoke, chew, snuff, go out nights, gamble, bet, over-eat, etc.; in short a man with no vices, and one who is always good." "My daughter," said Mr. Dusenberry, "you are but a stranger here; heaven is your home."

A correspondent asks for information as to the "simplest and quickest way to make a hole for blasting purposes." Catch on a nail with your new pants just as you are going to a social dancing party, and if there won't be blasting enough for the next few minutes, there's no soothing syrup in swear words.

A person visiting Chicago for the first time, met a Westerner of the genuine type in the street near a Church. The stranger politely asked whose Church that was. He replied, in a tone which none but one who has been in the West can fully understand: 'Wal, I reckon that Church belongs to the Almighty; but a man by the name of Colver runs it for him!"

She tripped daintly down the street, half smiling at the admiring glances cast by the men at her white neck and arms as they shone through the filmy meshes of her lace over-waist. Two visitors from the rural districts were transfixed at the lavish and unaccustomed display of feminine loveliness, but one of them recovered sufficiently to remark: "Well, by gosh, if I had a dress like that I'd wear an under-shirt!"

Guarded by Thick Glass.

New York Sun.

The jewelry store of Theodore B Starr, extends from 206 Fifth avenue through to 1,126 Broadway. The glass in the show window on the south side of Fifth avenue entrance is half an inch thick. Three inches back of this glass is another pane of half-inch plate glass is extended completely across the window and upward of half its height. Back of this pane is a show-case. Mr. Starr, usually has displayed, up to 11 o'clock at night, a quantity of diamond rings, necklaces, gold watches, and other jewelry, valued at $10,000. Mr. Gray, the night watchman at the store, goes on duty about 11 o'clock, and transfers the jewelry to the safe. On Wednesday night at 11 o'clock he heard a crash of glass at the window, and found that a large hole had been broken in the outer plate. A pyramid-shaped piece of Belgian block as big as Pugilist Sullivan's fist had been thrown at the window. It struck, but did not break the inner pane of glass.

A hackman had seen two young men looking in the show window immediately before the breaking of the glass. One of them stepped back into the street, while the other stood near the window. The man in the street threw the stone. As he did so the other ran quickly up to the window and thrust his hand into the opening made by the stone. His hand came in violent contract with the second pane of glass, and he swore and ran toward twenty-fifth street. His confederate disappeared.

The burglars evidently thought there was but one pane of glass between them and the coveted jewelry. Mr. White, business manager for Mr. Starr, said that the peculiar arrangement of the glass in the show window was designed especially to meet such contingencies. The three sheets of glass are so clear that burglars might easily have mistaken them for one pane.

The Rev. Robert Paine, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church South, is dead.

HOW JEHIEL MADE $50.

Also How the Young Vanderbilts Beat the Record.

Philadelphia Press.

Up in the White Mountains, a week or two ago, I heard of the latest achievement of the Vanderbilts. A party of the third generation of this interesting family (reckoning from the Commodore) was stopping at the Glen House. The party included two daughters and two sons-in-law of the reigning Vanderbilt and a cousin or two. From the Glen House the carriage road ascends in seven miles to the summit of Mt. Washington. Stages run up in about three hours schedule time. The ascent is nowhere very steep, but it is steady and steep enough to make fairly hard pulling for the six-horse teams.

One day it occurred to the Vanderbilt party that noblesse obliged them to go up the mountain in quicker time than had ever been accomplished before this advent. They sent for Milliken. That affable person appeared, his tall hat on the back of his head, and heard the Vanderbilt commands.

"I can give you a special conveyance," said Milliken; "but I don't know about cutting much under three hours. It's an awful pull."

"But it must be done," said one of the sons-in-law. The other son-in-law took Milliken aside and warmly assured him that money was no consideration.

"Most people, persisted the eloquent proprietor of the Glen, "find three hours none to long. The gradually unfolding succession of panoramic views, the new vistas that reveal themselves at every turn, the magnificent range that opens up as you scale the out-works and climb the massive shoulder of Mount Washington itself, skirting the huge and gloomy Gulf of Mexico, with Clay on your right, and beyond that the massive Jefferson then Adams, with its sharp and symmetrical peak, and finally, Madison; in the distance the winding and lovely Androscoggin, like a thread of silver, to say nothing of—"

"No matter about all that," said the son-in-law. "We want your best team and your best driver, and if the thing can, by any human possibility, be done in two hours and a half, we want to do it."

"That would be a very quick ascent," said Milliken, cautiously. Nevertheless, we'll see what can be done."

The result of the protracted negotiations was that Milliken gave the Vanderbilt party his lightest mountain wagon, seating twelve, his six famous grays, the best team in the Glen House stables, and Jehiel Cooper to handle the leathers. Jehiel has been driving on the mountain since 1861.

They started in the morning just before the regular stage, amid great excitement on the Glen House piazzas. Everybody had his watch in hand when Jehiel cracked the whip over the ears of the off leader, and almost everybody was provided with field glasses or telescope to watch the progress of the vehicle after it should have emerged from the wooded belt on the mountain side. "We shall do it!" shouted one of the sons-in-law to Milliken. Milliken removed his hat and merely remarked, "Two hours and a half is mighty quick time."

"Now," said the sons-in-law to the driver, as the stage whirled past the toll-house, "do you suppose we shall do it?"

"Mebee," replied Jehiel with a yank at the jaw of one of the pole-horses, who showed a disposition to caper. "The horses is in good fix and the road is in good fix."

"Make it in two hours and a half," returned the sons-in-law, "and it will be the best day's work you ever did."

The driver grinned and plied his lash. At the Half-way House all the watches were out. Jehiel pulled up to water the team in just one hour and thirteen minutes from the Glen. The excitement of the party increased. "An extra twenty dollar bill if we fetch it in 2:20!" shouted the son-in-law on the back seat. "And a dollar extra for every minute under 2:20!" added the other son-in-law.

The stage spun up the mountain at a tremendous rate, verily whizzing around the sharp turns of the zigzag with a velocity that almost projected the representatives of $200,000,000 into the Gulf of Mexico. The progress of the party was now plainly visible to the interested spectators at the Glen House below. There was also suspense and excitement among the guests at the Summit, for Milliken had telegraphed up that the Vanderbilts were engaged in beating the record. The six gray horses drew up panting and steaming at the platform on the summit, amid the cheers of the crowd. The sons-in-law sprang out and shook hands with each other and with the driver. The time-piece of one of them said two hours and four minutes, while the watch of the other made it in 2:02. It was agreed to split the difference and fix the record at 2:03.

For nearly an hour the operator at the Summit House was kept busy sending enthusiastic messages from the Vanderbilts to their friends in the world below. The family prestige had been vindicated. Some congratulatory replies began to pour in over the wire. The next morning every newspaper in New England contained the names of the Vanderbilts composing the party, and the fact that they had been driven up the mountain in the shortest time ever made on carriage road.

Some days afterward I was discussing the achievement with another old mountain driver. "I hear Jehiel's going to retire from the business," he remarked with a broad grin. "He's made his pile. Jehiel's a sly one."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"I mean," said he, chuckling, "that when fools come along that are willing to pay greenbacks to see horses run up hill at a four mile gait, Jehiel's ready to accommodate 'em."

"And you don't consider two hours and three minutes the fastest time on record?"

Here he indulged in an explosion of profane mirth. "Record!" said he, "nobody said anything about the record but themselves. They were bound to have it so, and who was going to contradict a Vanderbilt?"

"And what is the fastest time?"

"Well," said the old driver, "I druv those same six grays to the Summit week before last in one hour and twenty-nine minutes with poultry for the Widow Dodge at the hotel. But I didn't git no fifty-dollar bill for doin' it."

Live Dummies.

A reporter for the Mail and Express seeing the following advertisement in a newspaper in New York, answered it and learned something:

Wanted—Young ladies to act as figures in suit department; only those well adapted to that purpose need apply.

"We hire women for their forms," said the shop-keeper. "My business is all form. These women we use for many things; to fix dresses on, and pin cloaks to, and to jam hats over, and, in fact, for everything except to talk to or reason with. Oh, they all find it necessary to bring their finest forms to us, but after the day's business is over we are not interested in what they do with them. Whether they lay them carefully by in their bureaus or squeeze the wind out of them is none our business. The women come of all parts of the city, and as soon as they present themselves to us we send them upstairs to our forewoman. She passes on their eligibility.

If they are up to the required standard we engage them, and pay them $8 a week. They are supposed to remain here from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, and besides being used as 'figures' they sometimes carry bundles. They are much more handy than the ordinary dummy, because we can simply direct them what to do and we are in the most instances obeyed. It is true we cannot kick them into one corner when they are in the way, as we can with the wire figure, but, you know, there are drawbacks to every advantage. The great majority of women who answer our advertisements are about 40 years of age. They have, no doubt, at one time been pretty, but now there is a sad commentary upon the double shuffle of time in their appearance. In the busy season, as it is at present, the poor, dear girls have a great deal to do. When a lady wants to buy a dress, one of the figures is called up, and she puts the dress on to show how it looks. She walks up and down the floor several times, and impresses the buyer with the beauty of the dress, which I will confidentially say is due to the beauty of the figure. Then the dress is sometimes purchased. Very often, however, the lady is not satisfied with the first dress, and the operation is continued indefinitely. In case the purchaser desires to buy a cloak, the figure has to robe herself in all the furs of the season in order to please the customer. The figure dresses and undresses perhaps 100 times in the course of the day. When the girls are very attractive, they are very good advertisements for the stores in which they are employed.' Their beauty draws custom.

The Cow-Boys and Their Horses

Wyoming Territory Letter in the Providence Journal.

As you mingle with these cow-boys, you find in them a strange mixture of good nature and recklessness. You are as safe with them alone on the plains as with any class of men, so long as you do not impose upon them. They will even deny themselves for your comfort, and imperil their lives for your safety. But impose upon them or arouse their ire, and your life is of no more value in their esteem than that of a coyote. Morally, as a class, they are foul-mouthed, blasphemous, drunken, treacherous, utterly corrupt. Usually harmless on the plains when sober, they are dreaded in the towns, for then liquor has the ascendency over them. They are also as improvident as the veriest "Jack" of the sea. Employed as cow-boys only six months in the year—from May till November—their earnings are soon squandered in dissoluteness, and then they hunt, or get odd jobs, to support themselves until another cattle season begins. They are never cumbered with baggage. What little they may have, besides the clothes they wear, and their revolver or gun, is carried in a bag, which they call their "war bag." Several weeks since, one of them slung his war bag into the wagon, with the careless remark: "There, that holds all I've earned in seven years." They are utterly reckless of live. Mr. Davis recently shot and wounded a huge buffalo—a most ugly antagonist in a fight. Three cow-boys immediately lighted out after him. One lariated him by the horns, another by a hind heel, and the third dismounted and leaped upon the enraged buffalo for a wild ride. "Missou," one of these reckless chaps, came upon four grizzly bears, two old ones and two large cubs. Unobserved by them, he dismounted and shot at one. The wounded bear turned upon the other as though its mate were the offender. For a little while the fur flew, and the very trees seemed to shake with the roar of the fighting beasts. "Missou" says he lay in ambush and shook his sides with laughter while watching the combat. Then he shot again and laid out one of the cubs. This shot arrested the attention of the bears, and they made for him. Dropping his gun, he hastily grabbed the pommel of his saddle, and just succeeded in drawing himself upon his frightened and running horse. The name of this fellow, so called from being a Missourian, suggets the fact that each one is dubbed with a name, and alway one suited to some peculiar characteristic. For example, one upon this ranch is called "Gum-Sack Pete," another "Windy Jim," and a third, "Few Clothes," suggested by the scantiness of his wardrobe. These combined facts will show the appropriateness of title given these fellows in a previous letter—the Bedouins of the plains. They never own any interest in the stock they tend. This dark picture of the cow-boys ought to be lightened by the statement that there is occasionally a white sheep among the black. True and devoted Christians are found among such company—men who will kneel down regularly and offer their prayers in the midst of their brawling and cursing associates. They are like Lot in Sodom.

A word about the horses employed in this business. They are trained for the work, and know just how to avoid the goring horns of the attacking steers and bulls. A fact: One unfamiliar with the business was riding one these horses, when a wild steer left the herd and rushed for him. In his fright he thrust his spurs into the sides of the horse and tried to make him flee. The horse, however, stood as if paralyzed. But just as the steer came up, and while the alarmed rider was anticipating naught but death for himself and his horse, the horse dextrously darted to one side, and, as the steer passed, the horse wheeled and ran directly after him, or began to drive him onward. Then a trained horse will throw the strongest steer or bull. His rider approaches with a lariat, one end of which is firmly tied to the pommel of the saddle. The other end is fixed with a noose, and the expert cow-boy throws this over the head or about the heels of the creature, when his horse settles back upon his haunches, and when the lariat straightens with a sudden jerk, the fleeing animal is as suddenly tumbled over. Of course, such an experiment with a full-grown steer is never attempt on a green horse. The horses are first trained to business by experiments on the younger stock.

Marriage as a Barber Sees It.

New York Sun.

"Marriage ist der best dings out," said the German barber near the Cooper Institute yesterday. "But ven de dime comes to make your feet down, then you must make 'em down right away quick. Yoost see how it was by me mineself. I was dwo or dree weeks marit ven I throw der dable, mit all der dings by it right avay der shtaircase down. I told you how that was: I was marit by a voomaus only seventeen year olt, vot got so much nonsense in her, like all der other vimmens. Ve lif by dree rooms of adenement house in St. Mark's blace. Py und py right avay there comes some fat women—may be some peen Irish, maybe some peen Tutch—dot makes noding out. Some of dem denement vimmen peen all lasy shoost der zame. I vind 'em by my house, und a friend of mine he says. 'Bedder you look ow-id: dem makes der dickens by your house, Some dime you don'd got your dinner und all der tay your vife is trinking beer.' Zo I keebs me mine eye ow-id. I zeen dot, yoost vot mine friend hat set.

"You tay I vos smard like everyding, und I vent around py Dompkins square, und got me my house behind der wrong vay in. I glimb up so shtill like a mouse. Der kitchen comes in der top of der stairs; in der front ist der tiuing room, mit der tark pedroom und-peep in der tining room, mitout saying anydings. I zee mine neighbor voomen by next door, two uf dem fat vimmen vrom town stairs, mine vife und dwo quarts uf peer on der dable togedder. I don't say somedings all der vile, but yoost keep quied like everyding.

"'Dot vos a shame,' der neighbor vooman had said; 'dot vos a shame vot you hat ter done der washing all mit yourself.'

"'Yes, I think dot's sos,' mine vife hat said. 'I vood make him got a voomans to done it,' der neighbor vooman said.

"Den I vas made like a house afire, but I don't say somedings. I yoost keep shtill.

"'I tolt you vot you done,' said von uf der fat vimmen. Seme day you don't got any dinner vor your husband, und ven he vants to know vat vas der metter vot he don't got himself his dinner, den you say mit him, "Vell, I can't do everydings. I can vosh der glothes, but I can't gook der tinner already." Dot's vot you say. You got to mind your husband down—'

"By shiminy hooker! Then I was made like ter teffel, und I yoost sheomp in by dem vimmen mit my stick, and in two minutes I have knocked out six vinder glasses and make von vooman's eye blue her whole face down. Der dree vimmen ran down der schtairs, and mine vife climbed der roof out, und I dook up der dable mit der glass grockery tergedder und I vling 'em down der schtairs by dem vimmen. After I make dot right by der boliceman, und he says vot I done yoost der zame vot he done if I vas himzelf, then I don't come by der house for dree days, und after that I moofe avay from dem blaces, und I got so good a vife as der peen in der gountry.

"Der barber von der next schair—he is der feller vich makes all der while nigger chokes like a glown from a circus—he had said 'a man been a fool to look out for beauty and form from a vife, but a man been also a chackdonkey if he finds fault mit a vife that she has got some money. Such a poor man vot can marry a rich vooman ought to been paid for his smartness.

"Somedimes I think I shall burst my sites oudsite in mit laughing at that barber."

A Clever Retort.

From the Parisian.

A French journalist recently wrote a rather unfavorable criticism of the performance of an actress. The latter felt deeply wounded and longed for a chanced to get square with him. On evening at the Varieties where she was in company with a fast and stupid young gentleman of the aristocracy, she spied the journalist in question. She hada package for him which she requested her friend to deliver in person. The dandy arose, and, taking the package from the lady's hand, walked over to the newspaper man and presented it to him, saying, "Mlle. Daverger, who admires your talent as a journalist, has requested me to present you with this as a souvenir from her. The critic took the package and quietly opened it before the curious eyes of about twenty persons who had heard the dandy's little speech. It contained about a dozen goose quills. Smiles and suppressed laughter were in order, but the scribe was equal to the occasion. "Ah, my dear sir," said he to the dandy, "please give my best thanks to the lady for these pretty feathers. I was aware of the fact that she plucked her admirers, but I really didn't think that she did so on my account."

A very remarkable case of the insanity of an entire family is reported from Tigerton, Shawano county, Wis. The Rev Mr Tompkins, his wife, daughter, and son, have become insane from religious excitement. The wife and son are violent, and a close watch on them is necessary. The father and daughter are not dangerous, but evidently insane. All four are now in the county jail. The son declares he is possessed of a devil, and pours forth a continual storm of terrible oaths, while the mother is engaged in prayer all the time.

Morton Post G. A. R., of Terre Haute, realized $335 from the September re-union.

SELECTED MISCELLANEY.

Let him not boast who puts his armor on,
As he who puts it off, the battle done.
Study yourselves; and most of all note well,
Wherein kind nature meant you to excel.

The less men think, the more they talk.

Worship without faith is a waste of flowers.

A learned man without works is like a cloud without rain.

He who knows only his own side of the case, knows little of that.

Women of society, like Hottentots, run naturally to ornaments and gewgaws.

"Whistling," says the Phrenological Journal, "good for the lungs."

That was a very clever young woman who made a pen "wiper" to resemble a snake.

The Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, advises its readers to vote the Republican ticket.

The New York papers say Mlle. Theo, who has just appeared there, can act, but can't sing.

"If sawdust advances," says the Whitehall Times, ballet girls will have to kill the fatted calf."

The work of cleaning the streets in Cincinnati has been entirely suspended on account of funds.

The greatest comfort in old age is the memory of a well-spent life, albeit some prefer a bank account.

Some wines, especially those of Bordeaux, are said to be richer in iron than most of the chalybeate springs.

A resident of Jacksonville, Fla., set a hen on a nest of Alligator eggs, and two reptiles were hatched out in due season.

William Hussey, a Loudoner, tried to commit suicide last week by filling his mouth with gunpowder, which he then ignited.

It is the sure badge of a clown not to mind what pleases or displeases those he is with.

The brain women interest us less than the heart women; white roses please less than red.

I cannot help suspecting that those who abuse themselves are, in reality, angling for approbation.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.

Cold is not kept out with a "For God's sake!" or "For the Phopet's sake!" but with four seers of cotton.

Keep doing, always doing. Wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing and repining, are idle and profitless employments.

The golden beams of truth and the silken cords of love, twisted together, will drawn men on with sweet violence, whether they will or not.

Unless a man has trained himself for his chance, the chance will only make him ridiculous. A great occasion is worth to a man exactly what his antecedents have enabled him to make of it.

Kind words are bright flowers of earthly existence; use them, and especially around the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and powerful to heal the wounded heart, and raise the weighed-down spirit.

The publicity and activity of life are necessary to its developement and strength, but retirement is no less essential that it may grow in symmetry and mature the qualities that make up its substance. The metropolitan and recluse are alike forgetful of what is best.

Do not shorten the beautiful veil of mist covering childhood's futurity, by too hastily drawing it away; but permit that joy to be of early commencement and of long duration, which lights up life so beautifully. The longer the morning dew remains hanging in blossom of flowers the more beautiful the day.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

Fifteen years ago the white hogs were preferred, but now the black hogs are in the ascendency. Fully nine tenths of the hogs passing through Chicago are black. At two state fairs last year, at one of which 300 hogs were present, only one was white.

Jerry Perkins, a colored man, of Jackson County, Ark., says the Arkansas Forest and Farm, from three-quarters of an acre of land raised fifty-seven bushels of wheat, or at the rate of about seventy bushels to the acre. It was of the Champlain variety.

Mr J. Parmelee, of Perry, O., on the south on the south shore of Lake Erie, grows twenty-three acres of onions this year, from which he expects a yield of from 12 000 to 15,000 bushels. The land was formerly a muck swamp and entirely worthless for agricultural purposes.

The northernmost place in the world where rye and and oats mature is at Kengis, in the Swedish province of Norrootten, forty-nine miles north of the Polar Circle, whereas the northernmost spot where corn is grown is at Muoniovara, ninety-eight miles to the north of the circle.

Analysis by Mr. S. M. Babcock at the New York State Experiment Station, and by Professor Storer, of pigweed, show this plant, so common in cultivated lands all over the country, to be rich in foddering material, and in connection with its root, to be of value as a green manure.

In Great Britain more land is sown with rye for a green crop than with rye for a grain crop. It is sown in autumn at the rate of two and three bushels an acre, the smaller quantity when intended to stand as a seed crop, and the larger quantity when intended for early green fodder in spring.

The test of good farming is found in the thoroughness with which every scrap of manure is cleaned from the barnyard, at least twice a year, for the use of crops. A considerable quantity of manure will accumulate during the summer, and is best applied as top-dressing for such wheat or grass as is to be plowed next spring.

Grass seeds should never be covered by running the harrow over the ground, for it puts them in too deep. It is well to harrow well the ground well before seeding in order to get it in as fine a condition as possible, but the seed should be brushed in. If sown just before a rain it is only necessary to sow the seed, as the rain will cover them.

The proper time to cut corn is as soon as the seed is glazed, and the stalks will be worth more than if allowed to stand longer. Both fodder and grain are injured if allowed to stand until the leaves are frozen, which latter checks the tendency of the sap to the grain. In the shock the unfrozen leaves continue the ripening process of the grain. —American Cultivator.

In the summer, after the hatching time is passed, collect from thirty to fifty dozen (or buy them fresh, when eggs are from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents a dozen), and prepare a liquid, thus: One pint of common salt, one pint of lime; dissolve in four gallons of boiling water; let it settle, and put the eggs into the liquor in stone jars when cold. Cover the eggs entirely in the liquid, and use "stone" and hot, soft crockery-ware jars. On no account use casks, wooden firkins, tubs, or any thing but stone vessels. Thus embedded eggs will keep for twelve months and come out in good shape.—Poultry World.

A inquirer calls attention to the egg record of twelve hens, mentioned in these columns and credited to the Florida Agriculturist. According to the statement the twelve fowls, "since July," laid ninety dozen eggs, besides hatching broods, etc. This is an error, as no breed of fowls could perform such a feat, but as the Florida correspondent evidently meant "since July, 1881," the average is only ordinary. In that State insects and green food are plentiful the greater portion of the year, and corn is seldom fed as a necessity, but only occasionally as a gratuity, which accounts for the small expense of keep.

In the house of Frederick Captain, Sr., (colored), charged with complicity in the Ross murder at Glendale, Ohio, were discovered a blood-stained pair of pants. Ever since his incarceration Captain has given signs of insanity, and raves continuously.

Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

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Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

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When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 15cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

Put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

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HALL'S Catarrh Cure is Recommended by Physicians! $100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT CANNOT CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

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From a Physician and Surgeon.

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From a Druggist.

[illegible]

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion, and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

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KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

Mr. Simon Blanchard, a well-known citizen of Hayesville, Meade county, Kentucky, says: "My wife had been sick for a long time, and her constitution was all broken down and she was unable to work. She was advised to use Brown's Iron Bitters, and found it to work like a charm. We would not now be without it for any consideration, as we consider it the best tonic in the world."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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OVER 30,000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF

FISTULA, FISSURES, ULCERATIONS, CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

WARRANTED

DEATH OF GRANDMOTHER DAY.

One of the Oldest Twins in the United States.

SHE WAS ALSO AN AUNT OF GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Died, in Waterloo, Oct. 16, 1882, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. R. M. Lockhart, Eleanor Thomas Day, at the great age of ninety-four years and four months. The subject of the above notice was born near Hagerstown, Md., June 17, 1788. Her mother dying when she was 10 years old, her father removed to Washington Co. Penn., where she was married to Joseph Day, March 16, 1805. In 1813 they, in company with a few of their friends, concluded to seek a new home in what was then called the far west, the state of Ohio. The trip was made in wagons and on horseback. She rode a horse most of the way, carrying her youngest child on her lap, and crossing the Ohio river by swimming the horse. They came to the small village of Mansfield, Richland Co., then containing but a few houses, and the country full of wild Indians. They purchased land six miles west of Mansfield, and commenced making a home in the unbroken wilderness. For many years they were subjected to all the inconveniences of pioneer life, but as time rolled away and the country became settled—with a large family of children growing up around them, they lived very happily until the death of her husband, which occured Jan. 11, 1854. Soon, after his death she left the old farm, and removed to Crestline, O., living there until 1858, since which time she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Lockhart. She was the mother of 12 children; 11 of them lived to be married and 9 of them, 4 sons and 5 daughters, survive her. Her descendants at her death, including children, grand children and great grand children, numbered 136. Her twin sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Coleman, is yet living, making her home near Morgantown, Indiana. Her descendants are even greater than those of Grandmother Day, exceeding 140 in number. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for over fifty years. Her memory remained unimpaired until within a few days of her death. During her long sickness of over two months, she was visited by her children, coming from four different States. Her mind remained clear, and she died rejoicing in the happy thought that she would soon be at rest in the bosom of that Savior in whom she had placed her trust so many years ago. These twin sisters were the aunts of one of the brave defenders of our country in the late rebellion, General George H. Thomas, better known as Old Pap Thomas. The pall-bearers were chosen from soldiers who served under him: Gen. L. J. Blair, Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, Dr. S. B. Johnson, C. R. Reed, F. W. Willis and John Koons. Capt. A. R. Stevens superintended the arrangements for the funeral services. Religious services were held at the family residence, and were conducted by Rev. Matthews of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Revs. Walts and Butler, of the M. E. and U. B. churches. Several beautiful pieces were sung by a quartette, consisting of Prof. Reed, Mrs. Ezra Patterson and J. C. Boyer, with Mrs. Field as organist, after which her body was laid away in the beautiful cemetery at this place. A large number of friends and neighbors followed the remains to their last resting place, and many beautiful floral decorations were furnished by sympathizing friends.

Great changes have come over our country during the life of Grandmother Day. When she was born, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric lights and many other things that we now enjoy were unknown. Life's work with her was well done. May her soul rest in peace.

◆

A Mixed Train.

On some of the western roads they attach a passenger to a freight train, and call it "mixed." It isn't in the order of things that such trains should travel very rapidly, and sometimes there is considerable growling among the "traffic."

"Are we most there, conductor?" asked a nervous man for the hundredth time. "Remember, my wife is sick, and I am anxious."

"We'll get there on time," replied the conductor, stolidly.

Half an hour later the nervous man approached him again.

"I guess she's dead now," said he mournfully, "but I'd give you a little something extra if you could manage to catch up with the funeral. Maybe she won't be so decomposed but what I would recognize her!"

The conductor growled at him, and the man subsided.

"Conductor!" said he, after an hour's silence, "conductor, if the wind isn't dead ahead, I wish you would put on some steam. I'd like to see where my wife's buried before the tombstone crumbles to pieces. Put yourself in my place for a moment.

The conductor shook him off, and the man relapsed into profound melancholy.

"I say, conductor," said he, after a long pause, "I've got a note coming due in three months. Can't you fix it so as to rattle along a little?"

"If you come near me again I'll knock you down!" snorted the conductor savagely.

The nervous man regarded him sadly and went to his seat. Two hours later the conductor saw him chatting gayly and laughing heartily with a brother victim, and approached him.

"Don't feel so badly about your wife's death?"

"Time heals all wounds," sighed the nervous man."

"And you are not so particular about the note?" sneered the conductor.

"Not now. That's all right. Don't worry. I've been figuring up, and I find that the note has outlawed since I spoke to you last!"

◆

It Didn't Burst, After All.

[Detroit Free Press.]

When McClellan reached Malvern Hill in his retrograde movement he had the Federal gunboats at his back. They sent their monster shells over the Federals and into the woods where the Confederates were forming. One of the shells fell in front of a brigadier general from Georgia and two aides, and came rolling to their very feet. Like lightning each of the trio threw himself flat on the ground, rolled over once or twice, and then hugged the ground and waited. They could hear the sputter of the burning fuse, and the chances of being wiped out were ninety-nine in a hundred. In this situation one of the aides called out:

"Gentlemen, I believe secession is wrong, and I'm sorry I took arms."

"And I know that rebellion is wicked, and I'm ready to resign!" groaned the other aides.

It was then the general's turn to say something, and while they were waiting to hear him declare himself he suddenly called out:

"Get up, gentlemen; get up. The dum thing isn't going to bust at all."

◆

—McQuiston & Long have just opened a large stock of blankets at bottom prices. Call before purchasing. 45 3.

Notice of Administrator's Appointment.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of James Quince, deceased. The estate is probably insolvent.

JAMES D. ROWLEY, Ad'mr.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 23, 1882. De Bonis Non.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator de bonis non of the estate of James Quince deceased, will offer for public sale at the late store building of said decedent, in St. Johns, Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the personal property of said estate consisting of a stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes and such other property as is usually kept in a general store. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a. m. Saturday November 18, 1882, and continuing until stock is disposed of. Terms: Sums of $5.00 and under, cash; over $5.00 a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser executing his note, waiving appraisement laws, with sufficient sureties. No interest until note becomes due.

JAMES D. ROWLEY, Adm'r.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 23. De bonis non.

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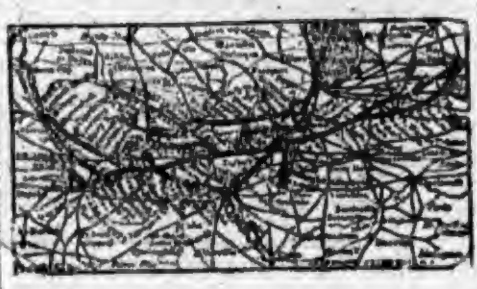

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SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect Ju'y 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv.	6 30am	12 00pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 03	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 48
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 18
Fremont	8 12	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 23	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	
Cincinnati	8 05	7 30am	
Louisville	30	7 25	
St. Louis		9 40	
Washington	2 10	6 47	
Baltimore	3 20	5 18	

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	
Washington	10 40	2 35	
St. Louis	6 40pm	7 50	
Louisville	7 12		7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 27am		10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 47pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 03
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 06
Fremont		5 33	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 20	7 52
Bankers		6 35	8 06
Jonesville	8	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 30
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 28
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35		8 20
Saginaw	8 25		10 53
Bay City	9 20		11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V. 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1007, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east leave, 2 50 p m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 09 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 8 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 21 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 35 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 31 a. m. 3 35 p. m.; west—1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m. 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 00 a. m., 2 10, 7 55 p. m. west, 8 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 30 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05 p. m. P., Ft. W. & C. east. 6 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m. 3 45 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

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IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 50pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 55am	11 14
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 25
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 39	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 09	8 33	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 38	7 50	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 26pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 48
Avilla		12 48	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 24
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 58	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	5 55	7 10

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

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GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

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DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

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GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years

PALMER & WHITTAKER.

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GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.

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GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $250, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money

Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.

W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.

Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strenght, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,

Quincy Illinois.

◆

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Sale. Executor's

I will offer for sale at the late residence of Thomas J. Shreve, deceased, four miles east of Auburn, on the Newville road, on Friday, October 27, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of one mare, one cow, nine head of hogs, one breeding sow, corn in the shock, oats in bushel, hay in the barn, one buggy, one fanning mill and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. SHREVE, Executor.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 9, 1882. 42-3w.

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH COLDS IN THE HEAD HAY FEVER PRICE 50 CENTS ELY'S CREAM BALM CO. OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

Directions: Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose; it will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflamation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment, as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

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Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance*: "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." *The Chicago Inter Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 9. 1882, Numer 45.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Otis Tufts and the First Passenger Elevator.

It is to the brilliant genius and energy of this Boston inventor (now deceased) that the credit is due of inventing and constructing the first passenger elevator in the world driven by steam power. His "Vertical Screw Railway" was patented by him August 9, 1859, and the first one constructed was put up in the same year in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. The hotel was then in progress of construction. (William Washburn, architect; Paran Stevens, Hiram Hitchcock and others, lessees). An exactly similar screw elevator was soon after put into the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia—a hotel also leased by Paran Stevens. These two machines were the only screw elevators for passengers ever constructed.

People would not at first believe a vertical railway a possible thing. Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, the present proprietor of the hotel, says, in a private letter to the writer, that "hundreds, even thousands of persons visited the elevator daily. Men of note, such as the Prince of Wales, the Prince de Joinville and others, as well as eminent foreign engineers and scientific persons, were greatly interested in it." The object of the inventor was to produce a machine which should be perfectly safe, and he succeeded in doing so. The screw consisted of a great solid iron shaft twenty inches in diameter, and cast in sections. It is extended to the top of the building, and was not inclosed in any hoistway. A huge iron nut with screws encircled the shaft. Within the nut were rollers running upon the upper side of the thread of the shaft screw. In the language of the inventor, "the rollers were virtually carriage wheels traveling upon a rail wound spirally along a cylinder." Upon the nut rested the car. The nut did not turn round, being prevented from doing so by a spur attached to it, and moving vertically with it along one of the guide rails. When the shaft was rotated the rollers inside the nut wound upward around the great spiral thread of the shaft, and thus by a continuous movement elevated the nut, and the car with it.—[W. S. Kennedy, in Harper's Magazine for November.

A bulletin recently issued by the commissioners of the census gives the relative value of fuel of fifty-five varieties of wood. The results which are presented were arrived at, it is said, by the most carefully conducted experiments, the calculations being made on dried specimens dressed to a uniform size. Mountain mahogany heads the list; and it is noteworthy that this is the only tree growing in the United States the specific gravity of which is greater than that of water. Second in fuel value is the southern pine, a very light wood, having only a little more than half the weight of mountain mahogany. Hickory is third on the list. Cedar ranks before white oak, and white elm outranks sugar maple. The secret of the remarkably high rank given to southern pine is the large amount of hydrogen it contains.

Fine Flowering Bulbs.

We have received the new catalogue of flowerings bulbs issued by the great Rochester seed house of Hiram Sibley & Co. It is a work of the greatest value to all lovers of these fine flowers. This number is especially nice in its descriptions and lists of new tulips, hyacinths grasses and other fine plants. This house also publishes an almanac for 1883, which is now ready. All who wish either almanac or catalogue can have them sent free of charge by addressing:

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

C. V. Inks has been awarded the contract for erecting a large granite monument at Denver, Colorado. The design is one of the finest we have ever seen. The monument will make about a car load and will be worth the neat little sum of $1400. Mr. Inks has an extensive trade in this class of work, and being connected with some of the largest granite quarries in this country and Scotland, enables him to successfully compete with the heaviest dealers east or west and to furnish a superior class of work. The monument referred to in the above was ordered by Mrs. Mary Galbreath, sister of Mrs. Wm. Galbreath, of this place, and will be erected over her husband's grave at Denver.

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff. 44-4w.

Interesting Love Making.

A Middleton young lady, says the Hartford Times, never tires of relating an amusing occurence of the sleighing season, last winter. She was enjoying a ride with two Hartford gentlemen and she was driving. One of the gentlemen slyly inserted a hand in her muff and lovingly pressed her disengaged hand. She blushed and withdrew it just as the gentleman on the other side slipped his hand in the muff. She knew by the action of her adorers that the hand pressures were frequent and loving within the silk lining of the muff, for first one face and then the other would bob forward to catch a look at the sweet face and eyes which prompted, as they supposed, the tender pressure of the hand. The by-play lasted until the young lady quietly remarked: "If you gentlemen are through with my muff I will trouble you for it now, as my hands are quite cold." And the two gentlemen who had been comfortably warm up to this time, suddenly felt an Artic chill creeping up their spinal columns, and the mercury of their feelings dropped to 180 degrees below zero. The two gentlemen are strangers now.

Sin Lee and Lee Linn.

Just as we expected, Sin Lee, the heathen Chinee, whose laundry is three doors west of the Courier office, is getting mail matter that belongs to Lee Linn, editor of the Courier, while Lee Linn frequently finds Mr. Sin Lee's letters in his (Linn's) box. Only last Wednesday morning Mr. Sin Lee called at the Courier office, and, going down into that loose fitting garment which serves him as a shirt, vest and overcoat combined, he drew forth a letter, two postal cards and a paper that had been placed in his box at the postoffice, but which were directed plainly enough to Lee Lin. Mr. Sin Lee will please accept our thanks for his honesty, as one of the postal cards was from C. A. Cook & Co., advertising agents, Chicago, proposing to trade us $5 worth of rat traps for $10 worth of advertising and $7.50 in cash. Had Sin Lee "sielved" this postal we would have lived in ignorance that Chicago contains such broad and liberal hearted shysters of C. A. Cook & Co., and our waste basket would have been short just one postal card that legitimately belonged to it.—[Wabash Courier.

The question is often asked as to the meaning and origin of the term "Nickel Plate," as applied to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, a new trunk line passing through Northern Indiana. The Chicago Times gives the following explanation of the origin of the term: Something over a year ago, when President Cummings, in conversation with a representative of the Times, after a glowing description of the road, its equipments and prospects, concluded with the facetious remark, "Oh, the road is nickel-plated in every respect." From this remark originated the title, "Nickel-Plate." This is claimed to be the only true and genuine version, although there are others, as a matter of course. The enemies of the road contend that the term is descriptive and is appropriate because applied to a very inferior road with very great pretentions.

Ups and Downs of Life.

The Waterloo (Iowa) Reporter says: As an illustration of the ups and downs of life, we notice that Stephen Hempstead, the second governor of Iowa, is now a candidate for justice of the peace in Dubuque. He was the last democrat elected governor in this state, and was succeeded by Jams W. Grimes.

To which the Dubuque Herald replies: This statement is correct, and we understand there is a general disposition on all sides to give this position to Governor Hempstead, in whose integrity and ability the whole community has confidence. He has been financially unfortunate—in a word, has always served the state and the public better than he has himself.

Millinery.

Mrs. Clock has just received a new and complete stock of millinery—everything in the latest style. Also ladies' gents' and children's hosiery. Hoods in the latest style, cream and black Spanish laces, embroidery, silks in all shades, plumes and tips in all shades and styles. It is no trouble for us to show our goods. The ladies will do well to call and examine our stock and inquire our prices. Third door north of Abright's jewelry store, North Main street, Auburn, Ind. 42-4t.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address, M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fair field Centre, Ind. tf.

A Professional Confession.

THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF A PROMINENT MAN MADE PUBLIC.

The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for my death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times a neuralgic pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible feature for all physicians neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of the remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools. I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it accordingly to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed. I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulty, Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism" "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statement based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others, from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences. J. B. HENION, M. D.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT,

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FORKS,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
RINGS,
ETC.

Call and look through my stock, and pick out a Christmas present for your friends. I will keep your presents until you call for them. Look through my stock before purchasing as I have the largest and best stock ever brought to this county.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

1882. 1882.

FALL!

ROOT AND COMPANY!
RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

NEW FALL
CARPETINGS.

Fall styles of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New goods in
SILK DEPARTMENT.

New things in
FALL DRESS GOODS.

Fall and Winter
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

New styles of
PRINTS AND PERCALES.

Fall and Winter
UNDERWEAR.

Full line of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

The new shades of
6-4 SUITING CLOTHS.

New novelties in
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Choice new styles of
FICHUS & LACE ARTICLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We have taken the agency of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE
KID GLOVES.

So long retailed by the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now controlled by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. We will keep at all times a full assortment, and retail them at same prices as Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. [illegible] Store.

WM. H. LEAS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will give prompt attention to collections. Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIFES,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 39 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.
FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.
AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.
Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D.
Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice, FREDERICK GELLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind
P. O. Box, 133. 8-tf.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan			7 05	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 20am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 50am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 06pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 05
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 [illegible]
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 [illegible]	11 15
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	[illegible]	4 25
Chicago	6 00	8 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:26 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. H. CURTIS, Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to R. D. A[illegible], [illegible] Waterloo, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE

The jury in the Scoville divorce suit found that Mrs. Scoville is insane.

Mrs. Mary Austin, supposed to be the oldest person on the stage, died at Indianapolis Monday, 108 years old.

The Boston Herald estimates that there are not more than 6.30? German voters in Massachusetts, and 47,000 Irish voters.

Hon. Roswwell P. Flower declines a renomination to Congress by the united Democracy of the Eleventh New York District.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French has decided that a frog is not a fish, and that therefore frogs cannot be imported duty free.

Thurlow Weed is convinced that Mr. Seward lost the nomination for President, at Chicago, in 1860 because of his anti-Masonic record.

The friends of Col. Cockerell, the St Louis editor, who shot and killed Col. Slaybaugh in self-defense, have raised $8,000 for the widow of Col. S.

General Crook is said to have checked an Indian outbreak at San Carlos by putting a stop to frauds which were being practiced on the reservation.

Sixty thousand families have been rendered houseless by the recent destructive cyclone at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands. Other towns also suffered seriously.

Winnipeg, the live and progressive chief city of the Canadian Province of Manitoba, claims to have 25,000 inhabitants, and aspires to be the Chicago of the Northwest."

Although there has been a very fair harvest in England, trade continues very stagnant in all the chief branches. Accounts from the iron and cotton districts are especially bad.

A deputation of the heads of all Protestant churches in Canada has waited on the Premier to urge the necessity of introducing the Bible in the public schools as a text-book.

A political conspiracy, ramifying the entire Republic, has been discovered in France, and causes some anxiety. It appears to be of a Nihilist character, composed in great part by young men.

It is now definitely ascertained that Professor Palmer and his party of scientific explorers, from England, have been murdered in Egypt by Bedouin Arabs. Their dead bodies have been found.

The latest returns re-elect Congressman Wilson, Democrat, in the Second District of West Virginia, by 7 majority, Pendleton county having given him 84 majority instead o 66, as heretofore returned.

Rev. H. O. Hoffman, who was expelled from the methodist ministry by the conference of Central Illinois, has brought suit in the McLean Circuit court against Zetta Robbins, his accuser, for $5,0 0 dameges.

Official investigation into the bloody and fiendish massacre of Christians at Alexandria last Summer, by Egyptians, has resulted in fastening the responsibility upon Arabi Pasha, he having ordered the massacre.

By means of a chemical refrigerator corpses are now frozen as hard as blocks of marble before they are laid out for inspection in the Paris Morgue. It is evident that the chances of identification are greatly increased by this new method.

While Frederick Captain, Sr., accused of the Ross murder, at Cincinnati, was insanely raving at the sight of a pair of bloody pants found under his bed, a tramp named Morrison, arrested at Atlanta, confessed that he had committed the murder.

An Indian Territory special says the principal Chief of the Creek nation has pardoned eight of the eleven men convicted of the murder of Captain Scott, during the recent rebellion in the Nation. The remaining three will be executed by shooting, but the date is not yet fixed.

[illegible] of the House of [illegible] in Washington [illegible] ber, to assign to sub-Committees all subjects having reference to the tariff. It is expected by that time the T[illegible] [illegible] will have submitted [illegible]

[illegible] Francois Renault lay claim to most of the town of Peoria, and a lawyer is now there offering to clear the titles of possessors for a consideration. The heirs claim under an old French grant executed by the French King in 1723. In 1875 this same claim was advanced by McMullen Brothers, of Chicago. In 1875 Hon. Enoch P. Sloan made an exhaustive search into the validity of these claims, and pronounced them valueless.

Sorghum raising in New Jersey proves to be a success. On a farm of 1,000 acres the land of which was of inferior quality to start with until cultivation brought it to an average degree of fertility, this year's crop will be 285,000 pounds of sugar and 15,000 gallons of molasses, and the company owning the land expect to clear $50,000.

The Grand Jury of New York, has found indictments against three police officers for violation of the election laws, intimidating voters and aiding in frauds. One repeater was indicted, and a number of men who registered falsely. Indictments were found against W. D. C. Rawson, a telegraph operator, and George E. Rood, conductor of a New Haven train, charging them with responsibility for the late Harlem tunnel disaster.

The value of a very few votes was significantly illustrated in several Ohio districts. In the Seventh District, Morey, Republican, is elected by forty-one majority. Hart, Republican, in the Eleventh District, is defeated by only three votes, as reported, and McKinley, Republican, in the Eighteenth, is chosen by a majority of only eight.

It is said that iron express cars have been put on the Southern Pacific road. They are described as being very strong and bullet proof, and as containing two compartments, one for treasure and one for expressmen and guards. Besides the necessary quantity of arms and ammunition, each car has four Siberian bloodhounds, costing $250 apiece. One of these cars will go with each train.

Simon B. Paige, of Oshkosh, Wis., offered $5 000 for the rescue of his wife, dead or alive, from a burning hotel. The body was saved by C. Rief but Paige refused to pay him, and was sued. The county court decided in favor of Paige, on the ground that the rescuer was a fireman and in duty bound to save anybody without reward. The supreme court has now reversed the decision.

When the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of antharacite coal is not less than 630,000,000,000 of tons, and the bituminous coal supply is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese area, we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about 4,200 years.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Joslyn has rendered a decision of the utmost importance to a large class of applicants for pensions. He holds, in effect, that seven years absence may be taken as proof presumptive of a soldier's death, and such proof shall warrant the issue of a pension to his family, if the other requirements have been complied with. This decision is a direct reversal of the practice that has hitherto prevailed in the pension bureau. Positive proof of a soldier's death was required, which in many cases it was impossible to produce.

Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, says that he will retire to private life when his present term of office is ended and never meddle with politics again. He claims that he has nothing to regret in the record made while he has held the Governorship. About his numerous pardons he says: "I have pardoned a great number of convicts, it is true, but I would rather pardon then have them die in prison, and thus bring everlasting disgrace upon their relatives."

The vote in Ohio at the recent election shows the following totals: Republican, 294 092; Democratic, 314 515; Prohibition, 11,632; Greenback, 4,930; a grand total of 625,170 votes for Secretary of State in the eighty-six counties. This is the smallest aggregate vote cast in the State for years. In 1876 the total was 658 549, and in 1880 the aggregate was 724,967. There was thus a falling off from the vote two years ago of about 100,000, of which the Republican loss was nearly 80,000. The Prohibition vote of the State shows the following variations: In 1876 there were 1,636 votes; in 1880, 2,616; in 1881, 16,957, and in 1882 11,632.

A New Bedford dispatch says: A letter received in this city from Captain Crapo, of the lost schooner Surprise, of this port, at Basket Island, near Punta Arenas, gives the particulars of the loss, and also says that the boat's crew that he left at the Island was subsequently massacred by the natives, with the exception of a Portuguese boy. He also says a boat's crew belonging to the British bark Rosebeath, which foundered at sea, containing the mate and four men, were also murdered by the natives, except ing the mate, who was afterwards rescued by some friendly Indians, and sent to Valparaiso where he has arrived. A third boat's crew had also been massacred by the natives at this point.

There have been many remarkable changes in the vote of Ohio during the past twenty-two years. The Columbus Journal notes some of them, as follows: "In 1861 Governor Tod, Republican, was elected by a majority of 55,204 over Mr. Jewett, and in 1862 Mr. Armstrong was elected Secretary of State on a Democratic ticket by a majority of 5 500, a change of 60,763. In the following year Brough, Republican, was elected Governor by a majority of 100,882, a change of 106,442. In 1876 Colonel Barnes, Republican, was elected Secretary of State by a majority of 6,636, and in 1877 Governor Bishop was elected by a majority of 23,529, a change of 30,136. In the following year Barnes was re-elected by a majority of 8 154, a change of 26,674."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The New York Produce Exchange has indorsed the project of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

At the last jump in the steeple chase at Washington, Nol Pros fell and broke his neck. His rider was dangerously injured.

It is estimated there are at present 47,000,000 feet of lumber at Dubuque, Iowa. At this time last year there were 27,000,000 feet on hand.

Congressman Updegraff, who is suffering from chronic inflamation of the bladder, and is seriously ill, yet hopes for ultimate recovery.

Tom Allen, ex-champion pugilist, through his backer, Richard K Fox, expresses a willingness to meet John L Sullivan in the ring for large stakes.

Clarence Whistler, of Kansas City, and Joseph Acton, of Philadelphia, will wrestle, catch-as-catch-can, at New York, Dec. 18, for a stake of $1,000 a side.

J. C. Tiffany, ex-Indian Agent to Arizona, was arrested at New York on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government, embezzlement and perjury.

John Ackerman, hailing from Chicago, stole a horse and buggy at Green Bay, Wis., Sunday night; was arrested, plead guilty, and was sent to the State's prison for four years.

Drunken ruffians who were "waking" Edward Murphy, at Hot Springs, upset the lamp, and before the flames were extinguished the body of the corpse was burned to a crisp.

Joseph Seeds, the locomotove engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad whose gallant conduct saved the lives of many persons Sunday night, died Thursday evening at Jersey City.

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City, denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

In the house of Frederick Captain, Sr., (colored), charged with complicity in the Ross murder at Glendale, Ohio, were discovered a blood-stained pair of pants. Ever since his incarceration Captain has given signs of insanity, and raves continuously.

Promotions in the army consequent upon the retirement of Major General Irving McDowell were announced by the President as follows: Brigadier General John Pope to be Major General, and Colonel Ronald S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier General.

There has been an organization incorporated at Boston, Mass, for the colonization and development of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and its principals ports.

A project is on foot at Louisville, Ky, to hold a cotton exhibition there in 1883 on an extended scale. The silk, wool, timber and grain interests will also be made prominent features. A large amount of money has already been pledged for the purpose by prominent men.

The Robins-North litigation in St. Louis, resulting from the clandestine marriage of Dr. North with Nancy, the daughter of Mr. Robbins, whose subsequent death brought the affair to light, and for whose property the Dr. contended, was ended by Mr Robbins paying Dr North's representative $19-000 in cash, as full settlement of all his claims.

It is asserted at Columbus, Ohio that the syndicate who recently purchased a controlling interest in the "Nickel-plate" Road did so by money derived from excessive watering of the stocks of the Hocking Valley, Columbus and Toledo, and Ohio and West Virginia Railways.

Detective Freeberger, Lieutenant Fauth, of the police force, and William Stewart, of the Fire department, were arrested at Baltimore on the charge of bribing citizens to vote illegally at the recent election for City Councilmen. They are three prominent Democratic politicians, and had heretofore borne good reputations.

Mrs Dr E R Seguin, of 41 West Twentieth street, New York, took her three children, aged 6, 5 and 4 years, to a room at the top of the house, blindfolded them, and tied their hands behind their backs and then shot each one in turn through the head. The insane woman immediately dealt herself the same death.

A colored woman in Albemarle County, Virginia, attempted to kill her 2-year-old boy by hauling him up and down a stream with a rope attached to his neck. The boy will not recover, and the mother has been imprisoned.

The Post-Dispatch special from Pittsburg, Mo, says the jury in the case of Robert Ford, charged with the murder of Wood Hite, after being out forty-one hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. Bob was warmly congratulated by his friends, and immediately telegraphed the finding of the jury to Governor Crittenden and Chief of Police Speers at Kansas City.

Abbey's Park Theater in New York, where Mrs Langtry was to have made her first appearance in America, was totally consumed by fire late in the afternoon. Its origin is unknown, but the house was doomed before the fire department arrived. Two employes were injured by jumping from the windows, and one is missing. The total loss is placed at $250,000.

Some weeks ago, when Isaac Cazat was discharged from the shops of the Iron Mountain Railroad at Argenta, Ark, he made a compact with his son that he (the father) should commit suicide, and the son should then kill the man who discharged him. The old man coolly stood up from the dinner-table and blew his brains out, and the son proceeded to the shops and mortally wounded Geo F Barns, the clerk and time-keeper of the Master Mechanic, the latter being the intended victim. Cazat has been arrested.

Foreign.

The Emperor William, of Germany, is in full enjoyment of vigorous health.

A project is afoot in Montreal for the erection of a monument to Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

Thirty thousand nailmakers in Staffordshire, England, will strike unless granted an advance in wages.

Floods in Southern France, in the vicinity of Mentone, have occasioned damagos estimated at 3 000,000 francs.

The German Government has ordered that the police keep a vigilant watch over the Socialists in the different cities.

At Uxbridge, Ont, a farmer named Jones killed Henry Barton, a hotel-keeper, by driving a pitchfork through his head and body several times.

Russia is annoyed at Servia's friendship for Austria, and the Czar has failed to congratulate the King of Milan upon his escape from assassination.

The English counsel have refused to defend Toulba Pasha and Mahmoud Barod because the proofs of incendiarism against them seem too strong.

Parnell was granted a decree of ejectment at the Wicklow (Ireland) sessions against three tenants on his Avondale estate who owe four years' rent, amounting to £179,

Bedouins in the vicinity of Suez murdered Captain Gill and Lieutenant Carrington. The attitude of the desert wanderers in this section of Egypt is very menacing.

A storm on the coast of Southern Spain has resulted in the wrecking of many vessels and the drowning of twenty-four fishermen, whose families are left destitute and helpless.

Roman Catholic conservatives in Ontario are angered at the political sermons of Archbishop Lynch in Toronto, who, from his pulpit, favored the Liberals in the recent election.

Heavy rains in England have caused widespread inundation, particularly in the Thames Valley. Railway traffic is suspended, and the damage to property has assumed large proportions.

Russian prohibition of the export of horses from its territory into Germany is believed by the latter country to be a hostile movement, and considerable ill-feeling on the subject is manifested at Berlin.

The elections for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies have resulted favorably for the Proggressionists. Great excitement is apparent among the respectable classes at Rome at the election of Coccapieller, an ultra radical, notorious for his demagogic teachings.

Sporting circles in England are excited over a scandal involving the Dowager Duchess of Montrose and her husband, who have been in the habit, it is alleged, of "scratching" horses on the morning of important races. The Dutchess was hooted at and insulted in the saddling paddock at Newmarket.

Excitement prevails in business circles at Toronto because of the discovery that the Dominion Bank has permitted its directors to borrow more than the whole capital of the bank. Merchants throughout the province complain of a difficulty to get money from the bank, and a financial crash is speedily expected.

THE STATE.

Thieves entered the residence of Thos H. Sharpe, Indianapolis, while the family were at supper Saturday evening and made off with $1,500 worth of jewelry.

Mr. Henry Green, a well-known citizen of Crawford county, has become violently insane upon the subject of spiritualism, and has been sent to the Leavenworth jail.

Investigations have disclosed the fact that a proposed haunted house at Indianapolis was only the hiding place of a lot of tramps who had dug their way into the cellar.

A thirteen-year-old girl, an adopted daughter of Nicholas Murphy, of Nabb's station, Clark county, has been detected in cutting the throats of Murphy's horses. She is thought to be insane.

Dr. E. Newland, of New Albany has recently presented St. Paul Episcopal Church of that city, of which he is a member, a house valued at $6,000 for a rectory.

A public sale of the imported and grade heavy-draft horses belonging to Cal Bates took place Thursday, at his stock farm near Falmouth, eleven miles east of Connersville. Prices ranged from $750 down.

Thursday night last, Jim Monroe, the Abdallah stallion, sire of Monroe Chief and other noted trotters, died of some unknown cause, at the stables of R. J. Wilson, at Rushville. He was the finest bred horse in the United States, and owned by James Lewis, of Paris, Ky. It is believed he was poisoned.

Frederick Price was arrested Monday evening, at Vincennes, charged passing mutilated currency. Upon his person was found several strips cut from bills, and a lot of white and green tissue paper, made to fit in the bills where the part had been cut out. In his pocket book was also found a forged check for $36 50, signed with the name of A. C. Simpson, a prominent farmer of that county.

Jackson's Old Servants.

Visiting the Hermitage not long ago, I found two old servants who had belonged to General Jackson, and had never left the place where they were born. Not those of the old hero's own blood could feel greater pride of birth or a more religious reverence for his name. The present incumbent at the Hermitage is a lady in feeble health, who never receives visitors. So Aunt Gracie was our cicerone. That General Jackson was the greatest man that ever lived is as fixed in her mind as the eyes in her head, and she feels that his lightest word has a value demanding caution and dignity in her repetition. She took us through the house, showed us her master's books and sword and favorite chair, this last comfortably facing Washington's arm-chair, so that neither need be moved an inch if ever the two great ghosts want to talk together in the dim old room. Then we went through the old fashioned garden neglected with a method, one might say, so pleasant was it in its wanton growth and neglected wealth of roses. We seated ourselves on the granite steps of the tomb, under the dome with its Corinthian pillars, planned by the restless brain it covered, and read the inscriptions on the two flat slabs—the one long and of a pathetic eloquence, the other bearing only the name "Andrew Jackson" across its surface. "He said if dar was mo' ter tell, history would tell it," said Aunt Gracie in a solemn voice. By this time her husband, Uncle Alfred, ragged hat in hand, had joined us from the field. "He was a great companykeeper, de General was," said Uncle Alfred; "he always kep' de front door open. Never made no difference between rich an' po, pervided they had behavior. You know dar's a heap o' difference betwixt jist a man an' a gentleman." Uncle Alfred was evidently a tremendous old aristocrat. "De General never got mad," he said, "unless you disputed him an' he found you was on de realities; den his blood would rise." This was rather obscure, but we inferred from it that the General only "got mad" when he perceived that his opponent was in the right. In answer to an inquiry of how Christmas was spent at the Hermitage, Aunt Gracie, by way of impressing us with the general elegance of things under the old regime, declared loftily that "it was Christmas all de year roun'." But Uncle Alfred came in with, "Den de real Christmas, dat was a time. We would all go up to de house jes' like a troop of soldiers. Mis' Rachel she would gib de women presents, an' de General would gib de men sto-clothes, an' head-handkerchers, an' terbaccer. Den we would draw rations fur de week's holliday—flour, an' sugar an' coffee an' tea. An' we would walk aroun' de house singin', de General a bowin' an' a-waivin' his hat at de front do'. An' by de time we had got roun' to de back do', dar he was to receive our greetin's." "He didn't have a servant but would 'a died for him," said Aunt Gracie, softly. The Hermitage is not paid for, and when an appropriation for the State debt was voted on, not long ago, old Alfred got all the negroes within his influence to vote for it "for the sake of General Jackson's home and honor."

Low Wages of Working Girls.

Boston Globe.

The advance sheets of the twelfth annual report of Miss Jennie Collins, of Boffin's Bower, the institution devoted to the welfare of the working girls of Boston, have just come to hand. While every one may not agree with the theories of political economy expressed by Miss Collins, surely no one can but deprecate with her the evil effects on the working girls of the ruinous competition in the clothing and other business. The meagre sum paid shop girls in not a few of the large and small establishments doubtless frequently results, as she intimates, in the demoralization of the purest and best. One prepossessing young woman some two months since is said to have related her case as follows: "I came to make you a present of $10. Use it to help some one else [illegible] where I am. I ha[illegible] I tried housework [illegible] the family washing was beyond my strength. I then procured a place in a shop commencing with $3 a week with the promise that at the [illegible] it would be increased [illegible] ability. At the end of that time I was discharged and another novice taken with the same inducement. My next place was in an office for $3 a week and from that I w[illegible] up packages of groceries, with the promise that when I got used to it I could make $6 or $7 a week. It was the same old story; I was discharged and another novice taken in my place. I next got a position to tend in a cheap variety store with advance fo $4 a week on this stipulation, that I must 'dress as well as other young ladies.' To do that I was obliged to live upon one meal and part of a meal a day. Half starved, disheartened and depressed, I drifted where I am now.

JOCOSITIES

'Twas good King Sores Bungles Soo,
Said to his cook: "Where's my menu?
I'm cavernously faint, I'll dine.
Produce the bill and bring the wine."
Cook answers: "Sire the fat menu
Have ordered cooked are in the stew."

The proudest day in a woman's life is her first son day.

Kind words are like bald heads; they can never dye.

Enquirer: What is the extreme penalty for bigamy? Two mothers-in-law.

I thrashed the little boys and mashed the big ones," was the young school-marm's explanation of her success in subduing an unruly school.

A new perfume called "Kissme," is advertised. When an experienced clerk asks a pretty young lady what she will have, and she says "Kissme," he—well, put yourself in his place.

Young man don't pay the minister over $10. You will need all your currency the first time Belena puts her dimpled arms around your neck and tries to trade off two kisses for a spring bonnet.

More Arkansas philosophy from the Traveler: "One man can deceive anuder in a trade matter of friendship, but it ain't dat way wid women. Among women dar's a perfeck un'erstandin' dat dey doan put no confidence in each udder.

The bashful young man who asked a lady on the beach if "he could see her home," was much surprised to hear her reply, "that he could go up and see it if he wanted to, but she did not think her father wanted to sell;" then she coolly walked off with the man of her choice.

Corn huskings are now the fun in this country, and you know that finding a red ear entitles a fellow to kiss any girl in the crowd, and if we get any invitations to corn huskings this year we shall wear loose clothes with big pockets, and they'll be just jam, stuffed with red ears of corn. That's the sort of a man we are.

Under drill: Young and fashionable wife (to very plain and old-fashioned husband)—"Now, my dear, before I forget it, let me remind you that, at our dinner to-day, I wish you to omit those horrid tales of yours about how you went barefoot, when a boy, and do try and have a little more style than an Egyptian mummy."

"Look here, Billy," said a stern Austin parent to his eleven-year-old son, "I overheard you telling the neighbor's little girl that you were going to marry her. I've a great notion to tan your hide for you." "Don't be scared, pa. I'm not going to marry her. That's what I tell all the young ladies that are mashed on me."

An enthuiastic Baltimore reporter lately sat up all night to see the comet, and saw it, as he says, "Just as the tearful glimmer of the languid dawn began to throb in the East." Its appearance was peculiar: "Its rays seemed to throb and palpitate with a featherly motion." Without wishing to inquire too closely into the private affair of this young man, I would like to know who took him home.

"What I want to know is who struck the first blow?" said an Austin Justice to Jim Webster, who was the principal witness in an assault and battery case." "Uncle Ike, dah, he hit de first lick," replied Jim. "Are you positive that Uncle Ike struck the first blow?" "Ob course I is. Didn't I see him reach out and hit de fust lick, but how many licks de udder niggah hit him fust, am more dan I'se willin' to swar ter."

Mrs. Percy Yerger is a woman, but she is not well posted about church festivals, and she is not refined as she might be. The Episcopal clergyman happening to remark in her presence that it would soon be advent, she replied: "Then we will all have to mortify ourse ves again, but I don't mind it a bit. Last advent I saved enough enough out of the butcher's meat for the servant's table to get me a $75 cloak to go to church in." "That was Lent, madam." "No it was'nt lent. Three or four neighbor's wives wanted me to lend them them that cloak, but I told them it wasn't mine and lied out out of it that way."—[Texas Siftings.

Who is Maria?

"Who is Maria? was the question that startled Mr. Brown (who talks in his sleep) as he waked up the other morning and found Mrs. Brown sitting up in bed with an exclamation, an interrogation point in one eye and an exclamation point in the other.

"Maria? Maria who?"

"That's just what I wanted to know; you repeated the name over and over again last night.

"Let me see—oh, yes; that's Parker's dog—a splendid animal. I've been trying to buy her.

"You ought to own her, certainly; you are so excessively fond of her. You asked Parker's dog to put her arms around your neck and kiss you. You even went so far as to tell Parker's dog that you loved her with all your heart, and that when you come to die if you could only lay your head on Parker's dog's bosom you could breathe your life out sweetly there. Then you asked Parker's dog to have another plate of ice cream, and if the watch that you had given her kept good time. During the night you kissed Parker's dog a dozen times, called her all the pet names known, and proved to me conclusively that you ought to live with Par[illegible] and not with me."

[illegible] er

For the sake of conveni[illegible] say the place was Amsterdam, and the street East Main. 'Tis the hour of two in the afternoon, and a number of guests were seated at the dinner table [illegible]. Among the number is Mr. B's [illegible] [illegible] you said Mr. X.," remarked the daughter, as the latter finished, "but that ain't the way papa says it." "How does papa say it?" asked the proud Mr. X., expecting another of her bright replies for which she, so the father averred, was so famous. "Yes," chimed in the rest of rest of the guests, "tell us how papa says grace." "Well, when he comes in to dinner, he looks at the table and then at mamma, and then says, 'Well this is a h—l of a meal to set before a white man." Mr. B. subsided.

NEW YORK.

In the examination of Edward Hanley, Thomas Goulvan and William Platt, charged with attempting to blackmail Walter Malley by letters written to Blanche Douglass, the latter testified that she had lived with Hanley as his wife and had been intimate with a large number of men. She had borne the names of Blanche Douglass, Annie Hines and Annie Maxwell. The latter name was given her by Walter Malley. Her true name is Annie Zimmerman. One night recently, in a beer saloon, Hanley told her he had taken her letters and intended getting money on them. When he refused to give them back to her, she broke three beer glasses over his head. She lived, she said, on money sent her by Malley—some $30 per week. In writing to him she always addressed him as "Mr. Wall Maxwell." She denied she ever told Hanley that she, Walter and his brother had dosed Jennie Cramer, or that she had put stuff given by the Malleys into wine which the unfortunate girl drank.

While giving this portion of her testimony, the girl laughed outright in derision of the idea, which she termed one of Hanleys "made-up games." Goulvan and Platt for the present refused to make any statement.

The business failures during the last seven days reported to New York number 131, of which 124 occurred in the country, and seven in New York city. The failures are generally devoid of much significance.

J. H. Deveraux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, and Judge Stevenson Burke, Vice President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, as representatives of a syndicate that is interested in both roads, have acquired control of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, more familiarly known as the Nickel Plate. The capitalists they represent are not known. The Tribune says: "In the opinion of many, the purchase of the Nickel Plate line will be regarded as removing it from the list of active rivals to the Vanderbilt railroads. Deveraugh, however, has been prominently connected heretofore with the Erie Railway interests, both in the East and West, and he was receiver of the old Atlantic and Great Western, which is an adjunct of Jewell's road."

The action brought by Samuel Wilkeson against Henry Ward Beecher, for breach of contract, in failing to complete the "Life of Christ," has been postponed until November 6.

Abbey's Park Theater, at Broadway and Twenty-second street, burned Monday evening, four hours before Mrs. Langtry was to make her debut in an American city. The building with all its contents was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The scores of employes on the stage at the time of the fire all escaped with the exception of Henry Clark and William F. Doran, who were driven to the upper windows by the fire, and in jumping out were badly injured. The origin of the fire is obscure. It started in a proscenium box, behind a private box, apparently in the partition wall, perhaps caused by a bursting gas-pipe. The fire swept on rapidly and was beyond control when help arrived. Much delay was caused by the failure of the automatic alarms on the stage to work and likewise of the fire extinguishers. Ten minutes elapsed before the arrival of the firemen; then the flames were bursting through the roof, and the building was doomed. From the balcony of the Albemarle Hotel, two blocks away, Mrs. Langtry and Mrs Labouchere viewed the conflagration. Mrs Langtry had just finished packing her wardrobe in which she was to appear in the evening, and was in the very act of sending it the theatre when the fire broke out. Abbey's loss is $100,000 and his insurance is nearly that sum. He immediately made arrangements to open Monday next in the Grand Opera House, with Mrs Langtry, in the "Unequal Match." The theater was small and elaborately decorated. The main entrance was on Broadway through a three-story building, in which was stores and offices, and on third floor the property-room. The theater itself was built only in 1874. It extended from Twenty-second street half way to twenty-first street on Broadway. The stage entrance was on Twenty-second street. It had been newly frescoed and upholstered in preparation for Mrs Langtry's debut. The scenery for the play was costly and elaborate, especially that for the second act, being painted on satin and hand-embroidered. It was all destroyed. The fire spread so rapidly that valuable paintings could not be removed from the office. Mr Abbey was on his way to the theater when the fire broke out, and he hastened to inform Mrs Langtry of his misfortune.

C. H. George, mural decorator, who who occupied a store under the theater, $75,000, insured for $45,000; Parsons & Scarlet, occupying the second floor, merchant tailors, $30,000, partialy insured. The building suffered to the extent of $40,000; insured.

To-night John Leo, stage carpenter at the theater, is reported missing. It is thought he perished in the flames.

WASHINGTON.

Foreman Dickson, of the late Star Route jury, was arrested this morning, on warrants issued at the instance of the Department of Justice.

Dickson was arraigned in the Police Court, and gave bond of $5,000 to appear. Counsel for Dickson asked for an early trial, and Judge Snell said he would take the cases in order, beginning with that against Payne, on Tuesday next.

The report of the Assessor of the District of Columbia shows that the assessed value of taxable real estate in the District on June 30, 1882, was a little more than $92,500,000. To this may added the value of the property of the United States, which was more than $85,000,000 on June 30.

Assistant Secretary French, of the Treasury Department, has decided in favor, of Chinese being permitted to return to America without a certificate, if they lived here at the time of 1880, and left before the passage of the Anti-Chinese law of 1882.

Mr Hayworth, the Inspector of Indian Schools, will start for the Indian Territory in a few days in order to examine into the Indian schools in the different agencies with the view of ascertaining what provisions are necessary to make them more efficient. He is detained here to receive the plans and specifications for the new schools recently established in Nebraska and Kansas.

The jury in the Soteldo case is completed—eleven white and one colored, the latter a local Methodist minister. Witnesses were examined as to the location of the of the premises where the homicide occurred and weapons used.

Dr Z T Sowers, one of the attending surgeons, testified as to the nature of the wounds of Barto and Soteldo, and was on the stand when a recess was taken.

The case of Arthur Payne, charged with attempting to influence the vote of juror Brown, of the Star Route jury, was called in the Police Court at 12 m. Colonel Ingersoll was called to the stand. He refused to take the oath on the Bible, but was allowed to affirm. He was questioned closely by Prosecutor Wells, as to his connection with the Payne and Foote affidavits, and stated that at no time were they, strictly speaking, in his custody. They had, he understood, been taken from his safe, and were now in the possession of A. B. Williams.

A subpœna duces tecum for papers was served on Williams, who was in court.

William Dickson, who was yesterday served with a rule to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in sending a letter to the Grand Jury, filed his answer this morning. He admitted writting the letter, but avers no disrespect to the court; and says he was acting on the advice of his counsel, after he had exhaused all other means to bring H A Bowen to justice. At 2 o'clock the court discharged the rule on Dickson.

Lieutenant Danenhower's testimony regarding the Jeannette trip ended today. The questions to-day developed the fact that he had been kept on the sick list long after he himself believed he was fit for duty. He was also excluded from participation in the consultation of officers at Bennett Island.

The Government has rested in the Soteldo case, and the defense has begun.

The President has suspended John O'Connor, Postmaster at Marysville, Mo., and temporarily placed John Ham in charge of the office.

Postmaster General Howe, Wednesday, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for 1883-84. They are: Estimated receipts, $50,670,456 27; estimated expenditures, $46,741,111.25; leaving a net surplus of $3,929,345.02.

First Assistant Postmastmaster General Hatton has purchased Hallet-Kilbourne's interest in the National Republican, and will assume the business management November 15.

FOREIGN.

Lyons, October 27.—The Anarchist conspiracy has taken deeper root than was suspected, and this morning the situation is very critical. The citizens are panic-stricken at the revelations made yesterday of the local strength far-reaching power of the desperate men who constitute the organization, and consider an outbreak almost inevitable. A mob has been formed in the street, and, in addition to threats against the Republican newspapers, now direct their venom against the banks and public buildings, which are being carefully guarded, but by an inadequate force that would not be able to protect the property, if the rioters made anything like a determined attempt to overpower them. The conditions of affairs here adds new and unforseen difficulties to President Grevy's position. It is not unlikely that a Ministerial crisis will be precipitated and that the resignation of the President himself will be considered advisable, as soon as the Chambers assemble. This feature of the case is being much discussed here and advices from Paris indicate that the same view is held in many quarters there.

Cairo, October 27.—A portion of Arabi Pasha's correspondence having been translated by order of the authorities, a letter has been found from the Sultan which urges the rebel chief to resist the invasion of England and France, or any other foreign power, and to defend the faith of his country against those who busy themselves to bring about a triumph for its adversaries.

Odessa, October 27.—The governor of this district has given strict orders that the movements of the Austrians who reside in Bessarabia be sharply looked after. This seemed to the governor to be necessary, because a connection had been discovered to exist between the Austrian Socialists and the revolutionary party of Russia, an alliance that has long been feared, and that will now be frustrated as soon as it shows its head, if the authorities can effect it.

Cairo, October 28.—Professor Palmer's party was attacked by Bedouins at midnight on the 10th of August, after the two parties had exchanged several shots. The Bedouins overpowered the English, looted everything found in their baggage, and took all the clothes from the bodies of their victims, and destroyed all traces of their work.

The Egyptian government is on the point of sending six battallions of black troops from Damietta to Soudan to take part in the operations there.

The floods along the Thames are very serious. Windsor is inundated, and the water is still rising.

A disastrous fire occurred at Margate. The assembly rooms, the vicarage, and the whole side of Cecil Square have been burned. Loss, $300,000.

Lord Penzance will listen to the Bishop of Manchester's application for the Rev Dr Greene's release, on next Saturday.

London, October 28.—The correctness of the report of the loss of the yacht Kari, which went to the Arctic regions in search of Leigh Smith's party, is denied.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover this afternoon on his return from Egypt. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd.

Paris, October 28.—The Socialists of the city held a meeting here last night at which Louise Michael and others violently denounced the Governments of France and Italy for expelling the turbulent and dangerous Italian Socialists at Lyons on Saturday. The scare at the outbreak and the fear of further violence continues to increase. Letters making threats against commercial firms are daily received, and add to the general sense of insecurity.

London, October 28.—The Bey of Tunis is dead, and his brother has assumed power.

Dublin, October 28.—Three hundred people on Troy Island are without food, and other portions of the population of Western Ireland are threatened with starvation.

[Troy Island is off the northwest coast of Ireland, County of Donegal.]

The Home Rule League has issued a summons for a meeting of its members to consider the policy of merging that league into the Irish National League.

Panama, October 30.

On Saturday from 400 to 500 rebels at Juchinta, the hotbed of the malcontents, about twenty miles from Salina Cruz, surrounded the soldiers, taking their arms. The rebels are now roving over the country robbing and killing the people. Troops are marching to meet the rebels.

Boston, November 1.

There has been incorporated here the Palestine Colonization and Christian Missionary Association, formed for the purpose of colonizing Palestine with industrious and energetic Christians, and by their prudence, labor and perseverance restoring it to its former grandeur, so that it will not only be the center of the world geographically but also in art, science and wealth. The members of the association claim that under proper management the soil can be restored to a very high state of cultivation, mineral sources developed and mechanical industries established, thus producing vast commercial intercourse with other nations. It is the purpose of the associations to run a line of packets between Boston and Palestine, and the management is now negotiating for the purpose of suitable vessels.

East Dubuque, Ill., November 1

The Rev Father Gormley, the Catholic priest of a diocese comprising East Dubuque and Vinegar Hill for the past two years, expired Tuesday night at his residence in East Dubuque of liver and kidney disease. He came to his charge from Huntley, Ill., two years ago, and has been in failing health for some months.

A boy named Murray, while celebrating All Halloween here Tuesday night, fell from a garden fence and broke his arm while in the act of purloining cabbage to use in his mischeivouse pranks.

West Bend, Wis., dispatch:

Jane Vermeer, 28 years of age, was put on trial to-day on the charge of murdering by poison her aged mother and a brother for the purpose of procuring the family estate, valued at $1,000. On December 21, 1881, Jane dined with her mother, Mrs. Rinke Lockhurst, who lived with her two sons. She brought some soup with her, which, however, one of her brothers refused to eat. Soon after dinner Mrs. Lockhurst and her son were taken violently ill and died. The post mortem revealed arsenic, and Jane was arrested. Three or four years ago the husband of the accused dropped dead while on a reaper, and it is now thought he was poisoned by his wife. At the time of the crime the neighbors threatened lynching. The defense will endeavor to show that the poison was administered by the brother or mingled with the food by accident.

Philadelphia dispatch:

Casper Younger, and elderly man, had a hearing Monday afternoon upon the charge of attempting to kill his daughter, Mrs. Goekel; her husband, August Goekel; the two children of the Goekels, and Mrs. Younger, wife of the prisoner. August Goekel, who is a tailor, recently gave a home to his mother-in-law, who left Younger in Baltimore on account of cruelty to her. Shortly after 10 o'clock Friday night Goekel was startled by a crash of his window, and still another crash of a swinging coal oil lamp hanging near his head. Bewildered and in darkness, he made his way to the door. Here he was met by his wife and children, who, hearing the noise, had run up stairs from the lower floor. While thus grouped at the head of the landing, a loud report was heard almost at their feet, but beyond the shock caused, no injury resulted to them. Upon examination, a piece of lead pipe, about six inches long and covered with oil-cloth, was found on the floor. The pipe had been corked at one end, and the other had contained a fuse. This was the missile which had been hurled through a window. As the fuse burned short, the pipe was discharged, fortunately in a direction at right angles with the family standing in the doorway, and doing them no harm. On the east side of the room there were found marks of the deadly force of the contents of the missile, and on the floor lay leaden bullets, pieces of iron and fragments of black glass with which it had been charged. Some lead pipe, a number of bullets similar to those found in the room, a piece of fuse a yard long, a lot of black glass and a revolver were found in the stable where Younger usually slept.

Cohoes, N. Y., October 30.

Joseph Rivet, while repairing a bridge Monday fell into the Courtland Street Canal. He was carried over a "weir" twenty-five feet high, and into a raceway running at right angles at a rapid rate; he was whirled along to a dam fifty feet high, over which he was carried, and rushed through a wild gorge into the Mohawk river. His efforts for life were witnessed by 1,500 people. His body was recovered. Rivet leaves a wife and five children.

The strike of the East Liverpool, O., potters which was inaugurated over five months ago has become only a strike in name. Of the 700 who quit work when their employers notified them that any of them who joined the Knights of Labor would be discharged, all but 150 have either returned to work or left town. Of the eight potteries implicated, five are running at nearly half their capacity, two are entirely idle, while the largest has nearly all the hands needed. In all these works the iron-clad contract which binds each man to keep out of the Knights of Labor organization is in force.

Owen M Gillice, of Pittsburg, one of the sub-contractors for the construction of the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad, was Monday arraigned at the Central Station on charges of forgery and embezzlement. He was in the employ of Harris Bros. & Co., contractors, and, a week ago was given two checks, amounting to $1,550 to pay the workmen. He had the checks cashed, and left. He was arrested at the Grand House Sunday night, and committed Monday for further hearing.

A letter received in this city from Captain Crapo, of the lost schooner Surprise, of this port, which was wrecked at Basket Island, near Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, gives particulars of the loss, and also says the boat's crew that he left at the island were subsequently massacred by the natives, with the exception of a portugese boy. He also says a boat's crew belonging to the British bark Roseneath, which foundered at sea, containing the mate and four men, were also murdered by the natives, excepting the mate, who was afterward rescued by some friendly Indians and sent to Valparaiso, where he has arrived. A third boat's crew had also been massacred by natives at this point.

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Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
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Soft, White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
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THE SECRETS OF YOUTH and MANHOOD

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA. NOV. 9th, 1882

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LET HIM CROW !

INDIANA IS REDEEMED !

The Two Dollar Bills Didn't Go 'Round !

JUDGE LOWRY IS SOLID !

And Now Hurrah for Old DeKalb County.

SHE COVERS HERSELF WITH GLORY!

And Walks Away With the Entire Democratic Ticket !

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IS FROM TWO TO EIGHT HUNDRED, WITH MILLER SO FAR AHEAD YOU CAN'T SEE HIM—THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MAJORITIES :

Myers majority in the county	266
Lowry	330
Dills	101
Reynolds	248
Gerber	238
Moody	109
Husselman	292
Tomlinson	133
Miller	795
Boyle	247
Butt	281
VanAuken	479
Latson	369
Sewell	133
Widney	361
Thomas	385

Moody raised Kain, and "raised" Baxter. In fact he raised his former majority.

The day of victory, is a day to be devoted to magnanimity and decency. Let us forget the example set by republicans in their frequent victories, and have no word of personal abuse, or misrepresentation. The republican candidates fought hard and long, but the democrats fought better, and had a better cause. The republicans ran good men, in nearly every case, and so far as their personal character was concerned they deserved better fortune. They have our sympathy. But we must not forget that there were causes other than mere personal character, that tended to influence the election. Democrats had become tired of helping to put republicans into office and then stand by and see them use the power thus given them, to defeat the democratic party and to debauch the ballot box at every election. People had become tired of their vilification and abuse. They were tired of hearing the men they had helped elect abuse the party to which they still owned allegiance. Tired of being called rebels,—tired of the "solid south,"—tired of being cheated by false professions of morality and temperance, by men who were neither moral nor temperate,—tired of being humbugged into supporting a party that claimed the support of the people, because it believed in a high tariff that is continually dragging the working classes into hopeless poverty. Many of the best republicans themselves are tired of these things, and had determined to cut loose from a party that is profuse only in barren promises of reformation within the party, and which, when put again into power, never reformed. They have learned that their own party is not quite infallible—that republicans do not always live up to their promises —that some of them drink whisky as well as democrats; that all the morality in the country is not centered in their party; that the only way to reform their party and correct the many abuses it has fallen into through its long lease of power, is to leave it and act with a party that has always been safe because always conservative. All these causes have tended to start the political cyclone that has just struck the country and made nearly a clean sweep from Maine to California. Republicans have learned a valuable lesson, and democrats should profit by their experience. Democrats should profit by their own experience, too. Let them use the good fortune, and the power it may give them, with justice, judgment and moderation. As we have stood numberless and crushing defeats with a fortitude little less than sublime, let us not forget, in our hour of victory, that it is the people who have given us the victory and to them we must hold ourselves responsible for our acts. There should be no great revolutions, no excesses, no extreme measures, no extreme talk, no extreme course taken in any way. We have felt the popular pulse and should know what the people want. And knowing this, our course is clear.

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

New York	90,000
Pennsylvania	30,000
Massachusetts	20,000
Indiana	15,000
Maryland	10,000
Michigan	8,000
New Jersey	5,000
Delaware	3,000
New Hampshire	2,000
Connecticut	2,500
Tennessee	17,000
California	35,000
Louisiana	25,000

DILLS made a good race for the judgeship, being beaten by only about 500 votes. This reduces McBride's vote to about 500 below his ticket. The very tricks and other unfair means that were resorted to, to defeat Dills tended to increase his vote. Candidates may some day learn that throwing dirt, besides being dishonorable, does not pay.

IF a little more of the able talent from Waterloo and Pleasant Lake had gone into Steuben county to make republican speeches, that lively little county would have wheeled into line and gone democratic.

WE give a brief statement of the majorities for the county ticket this week, and also on Myers, secretary of state, as far as the county vote goes. We will give a full statement of the official count next week.

THE smart Alecks who started the spurious ticket business would do well to retire to the privacy of their homes and study the effects of such trickery as shown in the recent election. They will not be likely to do it again.

MOODY had a double load to carry but he proved equal to the emergency, and walked over the course, Kain in hand, and came up smiling on the last quarter.

THE result of Tuesday's elections will most likely be that the democrats will have a majority in the next House of Representatives.

THE unused spectacle of a crowd of democrats rejoicing over an election, brought out the whole town to stare at them.

INDIANA is democratic 10,000.

A Traveler's Story.

After spending months at watering places and consulting the best physicians without benefit, I returned home disheartened and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits, and I hope my experience may benefit similiar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column. 44-4w.

Soldiers Take Notice.

The Union Soldier's Association will meet at their hall in Auburn, on Saturday night, Nov. 11, to take in consideration whether to disband or not, as this subject was suggested at our last meeting. All members are requested to be present. SEC'Y.

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf.

—It should be remarked that there was very little or no drunkenness in town Wednesday.

—A new line of dress goods to sell at 8, 10, 12½ and 13 cents a yard, at McQuiston & Long's. 42 3.

—The vote polled was a heavy one, and no one can complain that his friends were not out.

Queensware and glassware at cost at Boyer & Beidler's, in Waterloo.

Mr. W. Stevens, 45 Broadway, Logansport, was cured of pain in the back and inactive liver by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Mrs. A. J. Little wishes to take a reliable girl to learn the millinery trade with her. Here is a good chance for the right party.

Boyer & Beidler, Waterloo, are determined to not be out done in putting cheap and good goods on the market.

Impaired vigor of mind and body, in both male or female, old or young, cured by the timely use of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—Choice styles of plaid dress goods and reversable suitings at McQuiston & Long's. 42 3.

For underwear, good all wool blankets, horse blankets, gents' gloves and mittens, rubber coats, and etc, go to Boyer & Beidler, for they will not be undersold. Waterloo.

—Mrs. Little is selling off her new stock of goods rapidly. She selects with good taste, and judgment as to prices, quality and season. Give her a call.

—We see by a note in another part of this paper that Mrs. Boyer, of Franklin township, has received the insurance on the life of her son, Jay B. Boyer, which was due from the order of the Knights of Honor.

—Frank Ryan and Fred Davis lost their little geography Tuesday and voted in the wrong ward. It was a stand off, of course, as they vote opposite ways, but the boys had their fun over it.

—We heard one lady say that she would willingly go without a new winter bonnet to see Moody elected. There is devotion for you. But she can now drop into Mrs. Little's and select as nice a winter outfit as she pleases.

—Mrs. Fin Gibson called in to look over the COURIER office this week. Always glad to have our friends call in.

—Miss Jessie Espy, dropped into the COURIER office this week. We understand she is teaching instrumental music here.

—Miss Rose Blair, came over from Waterloo, yesterday to console the COURIER folks in regard to the election news.

—"Gust" Leas had no influence! so it was whispered among the wise ones of the republican party. Of course he hadn't. Look at the figures. Figures won't lie.

—The republican leaders did not consult A. S. Leas. They wanted to try a new machine.

THE republican "organs" didn't seem to pull together very well. Too many cooks.

THE Garrett Herald made a correct prophesy last summer, when it put the republican success in this county, at zero.

HUBBELL would have run better had his temperance talking and his temperance practice agreed a little better.

NOBLE COUNTY goes republican on the county ticket by a small majority.

MICHIGAN comes over the divide with a fusion majority of ten to fifteen thousand.

NEW YORK state went democratic by over 59,000.

AT last Ben Butler is governor of Massachusetts. His majority is about 20,000.

THE prohibition amendment in Nebraska has been defeated.

PENNSYLVANIA goes democratic by about 30,000 majority.

"WE have received a copy of "Fink's Great Southwest," a paper published at Las Vegas, in New Mexico. Like most far west frontier papers, it sports a fancy motto, and is a wide-awake, spicy journal. Its motto, by the way is: "A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck;" and characteristic of a great deal that is found on the frontier.

A COLD SNAP DUE

AND HOW

THE OVERCOATS WILL GO !

Don't wait till we are so busy we can't properly attend to you. Our assortment is now perfect. Make your selections at once.

STYLES THE NEWEST,

BEST FITTING,

PRICES LOWEST.

SAM, | PETE | & | MAX,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Notice to Builders.

I will receive sealed bids according to plans and specifications, now on file in my office for the building of a school house in district No. 1, in Sedan, until Saturday Nov. 25, 1882. Reserving the right to reject any or all bids. F. F. FRANKS, Trustee. 3t.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one years, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will at the December, 1882 session of the Board of Commissioners of said county apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises,

The north one-third of lot sixty-three (63), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.
EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state, of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at its December session, 1882 for license to retail vinous, malt and spiritous liquors in a less quantiy than a quart at and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Lot number seven (7) in Curie's additon to the town of St. Joe, in said Concord township.
CURTIS A. WASHLER.
Nov 3, 1882 2w

LICENSE NOTICE,

Notic is hereby given to the citizens of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of the stat of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at its December session, 1882 for license to retail vinous, malt and spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Lot number five (5) in block number four (4) in the original plat of the town of St. Joe, in Concord township.
JOSEPH L. SCHLATTER
Oov. 3, 1882. 2w

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twent-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will apply at the December, session, 1882, of the Board of Commissioners of said DeKalb county, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quanty than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, viz:

On lot numbered six (6), in block nineteen (19), on Randolph street, in the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana
CHARLES LINKENHELT.
Nov. 4, 1882.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will apply at the December session, 1882, of the Board of Commissioners of said DeKalb county, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quanty than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, viz;

On lots numbered twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block eighteen (18), on the corner of Randolph and Quincy streets in the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana. J. WM. WAGNER.
Nov. 4, 1882.

LICEMSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, that he will at the December, 1882 session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot number sixty-seven [67], old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, and running thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.
JOSEPH P. ROTHENBERGER.

Lœwenstein & Rothschild

ARE OFFERING

NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
NEW PRICES !

Good Prints	4c
Best	6c
Good Unbleached Muslin, yard wide	6c
Dark Plaid Dress Goods	7c
Dark Worsted Dress Goods	8c
Good Bleached Muslin, yard wide	7, 8 and 10
Best Heavy Plaid Shirting	10c
All-Wool Black Cashmere	45c
A Good Felt Skirt	37½c

CLOTHING

Good Heavy Suits	$4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00
Fine Dress Suits	$10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00
Good Heavy Pants	$1 00 and upwards

Ladies' Cloaks,
Dolmans,
Cloakings,
Dress Goods !

Silks,
Velvets,
Plushes,
Jeans,
Blankets !

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR !

At Reduced Prices.

We have the largest stock to select from. Styles to suit all. Prices guaranteed the lowest. Give us a call before buying your winter supply.

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE !

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we have added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and get our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. C. H. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants !

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise :

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Optical Goods,
Musical Goods, Sewing Machines, Druggists' Sundries, White Goods, Hosiery,
Toys, Cutlery, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods, Sporting Goods, Japanese Goods, Fancy Goods
Notions, Stationery, Wallets, Wooden Ware
Glass Ware, Hardware, Purses, Tin Ware.

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from at INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

WEEKLY CINCINNATI TIMES.

Eight large pages—56 columns—and Only Costs One Dollar a Year, and the choice of a beautiful picture or useful book to every subscriber. The oldest, brightest, largest, cheapest, and best weekly paper published. It is more generally taken the country over because it is the best, and it is made the best because it has the largest circulation, and therefore the income to justify the necessary outlay. It is the easiest paper to get subscribers for, and our terms to agents are of extraordinary liberality. We want Agents. Specimen copy free. Address THE WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

THE CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR

Is the best and cheapest daily paper published in the West. Eight pages—48 columns—and only six dollars a year, or 12 cents a week. The Daily Times-Star is the only eight page paper in the country published at this price. It is independent in politics, but aims to be fair in everything, and just to all parties, individuals, sections, and nationalities. If you want all the news attractively and honestly presented subscribe for it. The largest circulation of any paper published in Cincinnati. The postmaster will receive your subscription if there is no agent in your place.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Sim. Tarney spent last Sunday in Ft. Wayne.

—Sol. Shearer took a business trip to Ft. Wayne Monday.

—Blankets, blankets, blankets, at McQuiston & Long's. 45-4t.

—Sol. Shearer was in Wayne the first of the week on a business trip.

—Cranberries at 10 cents a quart at Brand & Duncan's at Waterloo.

—For a well filled line of groceries see Brand & Duncan, Waterloo.

—Go to McQuiston & Long's for hats, caps, gloves and mittens. 42 3.

—The Ladies' Literary Society will hereafter meet on Saturday afternoon.

—See those dress goods at 10 and 12 cents a yard at McQuiston & Long's.

—A large assortment of felt skirts and Hosiery at McQuiston & Long's.

—Miss Louie Henry went to Fort Wayne on Monday returning the same day.

—Teachers should not forget the county institute at Waterloo next week.

—Preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and evening.

—Frank McDowell and Albert Case returned to their studies at Ann Arbor this week.

—The finest is the best. Smoke the Improved Punch 5c cigar. J. C. Henry, local agent. 41-3m.

—Milo Gunsenhouser, gave the COURIER boys a lift during the rush of work this week.

—Mrs. M. J. Dawson has returned from a three weeks visit to her brother Frank in Orland.

Mrs. A. Fullerschmidt, of Indianapolis, says: Brown's Iron Bitters is the best tonic I ever used."

—The election passed off quietly, but contrary to prediction a great deal of scratching was done.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—Brand & Duncan have a new and full stock of groceries just filled up. East side Main street, Waterloo.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a Thanksgiving dinner in the basement of their church.

—Don't forget to look over the new advertisement of the great Ft. Wayne Banner clothing store in this paper.

—Miss Fanny Clark, one of Waterloo's jolliest girls, was in town over Sunday, a guest in ye editor's family.

—We learn that the body of Pearson Sechler, who was lost a week or two ago, has been found floating in the St. Joe river.

—Flannels, cotton flannels, wool suitings, hosiery, gents' and ladies' underwear, a big assortment at McQuiston & Long's. 45-3t.

—Brand & Duncan at Waterloo, have a nice stock of choice winter apples, which they are selling off for family use.

—A. W. Bair, of Fairfield township, has sold his farm and talks of removing from the county. Better stay in old DeKalb.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a car load of stoneware and jars from ½ gallon to 10 gallons; jugs from ½ gallon to 4 gallons. 45-3t.

—Mrs. Dewitt, has established herself here in the dressmaking business, and asks the ladies to give her a call and a share of their patronage.

—Miss Letitia Coats is back from her summer visit in Ohio, and is ready to resume her place in the public school whenever the new building is done.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a really remarkable and time-honored medicine. It is the best known remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

—Our friend J. R. Skilling, of Garrett, is now superintendent of bridges between Garrett and Chicago. Good luck to him, he is worthy of it.

—F. M. Sembower, C. Linkenbelt and J. R. Skilling were over from Garrett this week. All are looking well, democracy seems to agree with them.

—McQuiston & Long have the biggest pumpkin on record so far this year. It weighs 65 pounds and was raised by a citizen of Jackson township.

—Samuel Teeters is still at Wabash College at Crawfordsville, and getting along nicely. Of course he wants the news from home every week, and so like a true DeKalb boy, takes the COURIER.

—J. C. Jackson, of Howard Kansas, was around this week shaking hands with his old friends, and selling them a new stock of goods in the jewelry line. He also shook hands a few times on the strength of the democratic victory.

—Herman Frœhlich, of Waterloo, has been putting up some fine monuments in the cemetery here, and in the surrounding country. He is well known for his fine and tasty work, and has had a long experience in the business.

—For red flannels, plain and twilled white flannels, plaid flannels and dress flannels, go to McQuiston & Long's. 3t

MARRIED.—At the Reform parsonage Waterloo, Ind., Nov. 2d, 1882, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Frank Deetz and Miss Mary Snellenberger, both of Fairfield township.

—Our friend G. W. Swank has again placed us under obligations for a nice mess of new corn meal—the first of the season. He believes, like the ancient Jews, in giving of the first of the crop.

—G. S. McCord has a fine specimen of the bird known as the Colorado magpie, which he has preserved and mounted. It was sent to him by John C. Somers, who is now sojourning in the centennial state.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Waterloo, Nov. 2, 1882, by Rev. John Rettig, of Indianapolis, formerly pastor of the Reformed church at this place, John Whitmer, of this city and Miss Emelia Grueter.

—Auburn presented a double headed appearance on election day, as all the male population seemed to center around the two polls. But two precincts are not quite as ornamental or expensive as the number we sported last spring.

—H. D. Myers is now driving J. C. Henry's Notion wagon, and doing the wholesaling to others throughout the country. They not only sell in this and adjoining counties in Indiana, but in the neighboring parts of Ohio and Michigan.

—List of Unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice for the week ending November 7: Mr. A. A. Chapin, G. W. Farney, James George, Mrs. Elizabeth Grinam, Leonard Gay, John Hill, Mrs. J. F. Mile, Tobias Murphy, Clara Reynolds, Mrs. E. Burgess and L. Lames.

—Zimmerman & Co. shipped a set of nice church seats to Monroeville, east of Fort Wayne, on the Saturday evening freight. With the addition of the large two story building they have just moved there, they now have one of the largest factories in town.

—Miss Libbie Parnell is now clerking at McQuiston & Long's. Libbie has been for several years a successful teacher and will now try mercantile life for awhile. We believe "Mac. & Mike" will find her as good an assistant as could be found anywhere.

—The Auburn public schools will commence on the 20th of November. All pupils who are to be examined on work, or who desire to talk with me regarding their studies, will meet in the high school room, on Saturday the 18th of November, at 9 o'clock.

M. W. HARRISON.

—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of $2,000 from the supreme treasury of the Knights of Honor through the hands of the officers of Union Lodge No. 1436, at Waterloo, Ind., as insurance on the life of my son, Jay B. Boyer, who was a member of that lodge. [Signed] SARAH BOYER.

—Mrs. J. A. Barns entertained her Sunday-school class last Friday afternoon. Their names are: Misses Nannie and Aggie Lewis, Ida and Ada Gross, Josie Klotz, Jessie Weaver, Minnie Wilson, Bertie Shaffer, Hortie Culbertson, Alza Ralston, Lena Korff and Mabel Hartman. To judge from appearances they spent a very pleasant evening.

—The new telegraph line went through town last Friday on a run. At 7 a. m. it was at a point about a mile east of town, and at night, it was west of the Jackson road on the west side of town. The line will evidently be first class. The poles are the largest and best ever used in this part of the country, and are arranged at present for four wires.

—A certain republican candidate promised Isaac Ochs his clover seed, and thinking he might gain a vote or two, took it up to Waterloo via. Jackson street, but Mr. Ochs' keen eyes fell upon him, and he sent the following dispatch to his brother Simon who was electioneering at Butler:

"Give him h—l, Simon, he took his cloverseed to Waterloo."

—Wasn't it rather small business for republicans or any one else to lead an old blind man to the polls, and when his vote was all safe then allow him to wander off home as best he could? The man, of whatever party he may be, who found the old man wandering around and lost, and who took him home, did a noble and kindly act for which every lover of his race will thank him.

—Prof. C. P. Hodge and family removed to their new home near Auburn, DeKalb county. The Professor Hopes to be benefitted in health by the change to farm life. He has superintended our city schools for two years past, and on the account of poor health determined to remove to his farm. It is to be hoped that he will not be driven from his chosen profession, for he is one of the foremost educators of the State.—[LaGrange Democrat.

Mr. John R. Bennett, Druggist, Muskegon, Mich. In regard to your inquiries about Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, my answer is, I can recommend it always as the best remedy I have ever used. Dr. J. S. Vaughan, Dentist, Muskegon, Mich. 2t.

—For gloves, mittens, caps, scarfs and underwear go to McQuiston & Long's. 45-3t.

Strange Fatality.

Our readers well remember the death, a few years ago, of Mr. Heckathorn, who was killed by lightning as he was going home, a short distance north of this place. Now, as noted elswhere in to-days paper, his daughter has met with the same fearful accident. There is one old saying that lighining never strikes twice in the same place, but this event proves that it may strike twice in the same family.

New Music.

We have just received a copy of the Magdalena March for the piano by Paul Steinhagen. This march is played by all the leading bands throughout the country and is becoming very popular, no doubt our friends who have heard any of Paul Steinhagens compositions will be delighted with this one. Every person in possession of a piano should buy a copy. Price 35 cents. Address all orders to the publisher G. W. Cutter, 266 Fifth Street, Cincinnati Ohio.

The Dixon Pencils.

These excellent pencils have been at the head of the list so long that it seems almost superfluous to say anything in their behalf. We have used them for years and continue now to use them to the exclusion of all others. Their durability and good wearing qualities as well as the evenness of their composition, recommend them for general use. And to those who write a great deal, they are an especial convenience, on account of their clear, clean cut lines and the ease with which they run over the paper. Nor should we forget the peculiar make-up of the rubber head, or eraser. We think this device—putting the head in a lateral slot—the best in the world. Pick out a Dixon pencil, hard or soft, and try it.

—Sam, Pete & Max of the Ft. Wayne Star clothing store speak to our readers this week in a new ad. gotten up on purpose for them by the COURIER boys, who have an eye for nice clothing when it comes at such reasonable prices. Go and pick out a suit.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a sample of the flour now being made at the Garrett mill. It is extra nice, and if the proprietor can keep his flour up to its present standard he will be deservedly popular with all the good house wives in that section of the country.

—A. C. Cobler is ahead by several counts. He made a deposit in the COURIER bank Saturday of a rutabaga weighing over thirteen pounds. We stood it up far enough away so it should not fall down on the safe and smash it. It can be seen at our office for a few days, after which we shall cut it up and cook it, a section at a time.

HUDSON, IND., November 7, 1882.

On Saturday, Oct. 28, Barbara Heckathorn of this village was stricken down by lightning. She lay during the following night, Sunday and until Monday, in an unconscious state. She is now slowly recovering. A few years ago her father was instantly killed by lightning. M.

—Miss Frank Clark, who was a teacher in the public schools here and at Waterloo a few years ago, is now in town visiting her relatives, the family of W. A. Clark. She has been in the mountains of the far west in the Gunnison mining district for about two years for the sake of her health. She returns greatly improved by the pure mountain air, and looking quite well.

—Our friend T. H. Shoub, son of Commissioner Shoub, and recently cashier of the bank in Butler, is now located in Kansas City, Mo., where he is bookeeper for W. W. Egnew, general agent for the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. Mr. Shoub is well known here as a reliable and capable business man who has been unusually successful for one of his age. We extend him our hand over the long distance and wish him success.

—The one syllable address which Hon. A. P. Edgerton delivered before the graduating school at Fort Wayne last spring, has been published in more than sixty papers. These are widely scattered over the country from Maine to Texas, and even on the Pacific coast. It was published at Vancouver, Washington Territory, and at Portland, Oregon. The address can be had in pamphlet form free by addressing Mr. Edgerton, at Fort Wayne. It ought to be in the hands of every teacher.

DIED.—Near Cedar Creek, DeKalb county, Ind, Rebecca Simon, daughter of Peter Simon, deceased, aged 40 years, 1 month and 23 days. Her sickness was brief, during which time, however, she suffered much. She was highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. She was a zealous and active member of the St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran church, near Cedar Creek, and her life and faith in the church were exemplary. Her funeral services took place Oct. 30th at Cedar Chapel, on which occasion her former pastor, Rev. Geo. A. Harter, of Goshen, addressed words of comfort, based on John 14, 1-3, to a very large audience.

For a good hat go to Boyer & Beidler, they sell cheap, at Waterloo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

'Squire Long and Ed. were in town Tuesday looking as farmer-like as you please. We understand that they are prospering nicely.

Brand & Duncan are chock full of groceries and produce, and nothing makes them so happy as to wrap up goods for their numerous customers.

E. P. Dickinson was home Tuesday to cast his first vote, and went off smiling to resume work on the road.

Boyer & Beidler sell a good overcoat for $2.50.

Boyer and Beidler sell boots and shoes cheaper than any one else. Their stock is the largest in the town. A full line of overshoes at bottom prices.

Every one is well pleased to know that Miss Vineyard is to be here again Her entertainment will be next Thursday evening.

Henry Coe and Mr. Harrison are doing their best to make things pleasant at the county institute next week.

Jake Lowenstein went to Fort Wayne Monday. Don't know what he went for but suppose it was for new goods as they keep coming from somewhere, and they keep going also.

Basset & Maxon are looking up their price lists in order to select a stock of holiday goods.

Every one is preparing for the institute.

Jay Kennedy returned to Valparaiso Monday. He is well pleased with the school, as, in fact, are all who attend there.

A new lot of dress goods, ladies neck wear, kid gloves, balmoral skirts, cloaks and dolmans, all of which will be sold at bottom prices at Boyer & Beidler's.

Frank Long was home to vote Tuesday, but returned to complete his engagement with Mace Long. He will return in a few weeks, as the weather will be too cold for out-door exercise.

The south-bound, afternoon train on the the Jackson road, on last Tuesday, took off from the Lake Shore road a baggage car and a coach containing the Mary Anderson Opera troupe, and their baggage. It was a jolly crowd and they had a world of fun at the expense of the towns through which they had passed.

Charlie Clark is now head clerk in one of the largest boot and shoe stores in St. Joseph, Missouri. We are pleased to learn this, but would be more pleased to drop into his present place of business and see the "wide spread" smile that would illumine his countenance as he heard our whistle, coming down the street. He might think it was "Thad," though.

Jacob Leas was in town Tuesday. He is buying stock with his father, John Leas.

Mrs. W. S. Best came up on the train Tuesday and will spend a part of the fall here visiting in the family of Judge Best.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan returned to Ann Arbor Tuesday, after a brief visit.

S. J. Locke, John Kinsey and Mr. Zimmerman, the druggist at Hudson went to Indianapolis, Tuesday, as witnesses in the case of the safe breaking that occurred here a short time ago.

S. Z. Dickinson has been improving his property by adding a greenhouse thereto.

Della Moore and Aggie Sinclair spent Sunday in Butler, the guests of Lena Blair.

Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and Mrs. S. B. Johnston, spent Tuesday in Ft. Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Grubiky left Tuesday night for New York to visit her parents.

Miss Tillie Link, who has been visiting her cousin, Jennie Farrington, for several weeks, returned to her home at Bremen, Ind., last Tuesday.

J. Kahn, of Chicago. was in town on Monday.

The new target has been put in position at the crossing but is not in working order yet.

Elmore Williamson, who has been serving in the regular army for the past two years, came home last week, having been discharged for disability.

Miss Zoe Ettinger, of Angola, is in town visiting her sister, Mrs. B. F. Kennedy.

Dick Locke has been an invalid for several days.

Miss Louisa Grubiky, of South Bend is visiting friends here.

The passenger house formerly used by the Jackson road, at this place, has been moved to the crossing and will serve as a depot for both roads, where all arrangements have been completed. The telegraph office will be put in this building and the down town stop will then be abandoned.

PLEASANT CHAPEL.

Bad roads and rainy weather.

Mr. Hartman, of Auburn, was calling on the people of Pleasant Chapel last week.

Mrs. George Rowe is visiting with her mother and friends at Shelby, Ohio.

Mrs. Isaac Helwig and children of Custer, Fairfield township, and Miss Lora Helwig, of Butler, were the guests of Mrs. J. J. Werrbaugh and family last Wednesday. Miss Lora will start soon for the eastern part of Ohio and will remain there with friends during the winter.

Wm. Lutes of this place will start for Mich., in a few days. Mr. L. is a very industrious and intelligent young man, and merits the best wishes of all who know him. He will join his parents who recently moved there.

Miss Minnie Werrbaugh paid Waterloo, a flying visit last Saturday, the guest Mrs. R. Shull and sister, and Miss Ballie Crane.

Lindon Rose and wife of Newville, were visiting the friends of Mrs. R. Mr. W. R. Emerson and family of this place.

Mr. Brace, of Hicksville, Ohio, was seen on the streets of Waterloo, Saturday last.

BUTLER.

The remains of Pearson Sechler, who, during an attack of temporary insanity, wandered from his home about two weeks since, were found in a decomposed condition by two little boys playing on the bank of the river, near Orangeville, less than a mile from his home. He had evidently committed suicide, as his pockets were filled with stones.

A. F. Pinchin lingers in serious affliction with his injury, and amputation may have to be resorted to.

Milton Bowman is out again after a confining illness of more than two months.

Mrs. Cyrus Platt came to visit her sister, Mrs. Murch, a few days ago, and was taken suddenly ill and has been compelled to remain there since.

A little daughter, of Gustave Wolf died died last Sunday.

Hiram Madden's son, Harry, lies very low with Typhoid Malaria.

Mr. Husselman, living near Newville, had his apples all stolen while temporarily absent from home.

Aunt Hannah Ocker, living just north of town, is making extensive improvements on her residence.

McMorgan leased his new building to a Mr. Morse, of Jackson, Mich., for a grocery store, at an annual rental of $250.

Miss Datie Helwig and brother Jacob contemplate an early visit to eastern Ohio.

Engineer Strong, of the Wabash, has improved the Maxwell property until the former owner would scarcely recognize it.

Four new dwellings on the south side are nearly completed: Oscar L. Young, George Boots, Jeff. Boyles, and Jacob Ginder.

Ere this appears in print the election will be over and some will rejoice and others mourn—for the money idly thrown away. Many will know how much dependence there is in political promises. The mass will be glad that the play is over, and that they can retire from the political theatre and assume the usual avocations of life.

Corn is selling on our streets as low as 35 cents.

COMESKEY'S CORNERS.

Fine weather with cool, frosty nights.

Health is good in this vicinity.

Singing school every Friday night at No. 7 school house. Quite a number of scholars in attendance. Mr. Hines teacher.

The county ditch on C. Comesky's land is progressing, through the instrumentality of I. Donaldson.

Corn is being rapidly gathered, and there seems to be an abundance.

Wheat crop looks prosperous in this community.

Some of the boys took it in their heads to steal chickens on Egypt street. Look out boys or you will get cooped.

Charles Comesky took a flying trip to Chicago last week.

A goodly number of ladies of this vicinity assembled at the house of Mrs. I. Ferguson and joyfully surprised her, it being her 60th birthday. Quite anumber of presents were brought and after presenting her with these gifts, a bountiful table was spread and filled with delicious food, from which all partook with thanks and wishes that this amiable lady might live long and enjoy many such birthday surprises. X.

A Puzzled Dutchman Made Glad.

A Dutchman once heard a sermon by a preacher who did not believe in immersion for baptism. In his discourse he attempted to explain the proposition "into," asserting that it means simply going down to or near the water, and being sprinkled. At the close of this very labored discourse, the preacher gave an opportunity for any present to express their thoughts on the subject. The Dutchman accepted the invitation, and remarked as follows:

"Mr. Breacher, I ish so glad I vash here to-night, for I has had explained to my mint something dat I never could believe pefore. Oh, I ish so glad dat into does not mean into at all, but shush close py or near to, for now I can pelieve manish things vot I could not understand pefore. We reat, Mr. Breacher, dat Taniel was cast into de ten of lions, and came out alife! Now, I never could understand dat, for de wilt peasts would eat him up right off; but now it ish very clear to my mint. He was shust close py or near to, and did not get into de ten at all. Oh, I ish so glad I vash here to-night." All this happened in J. C. Henry's nice drug store and had reference to the fine stock of tobaccos and cigars to be found at that popular resort. And all present agreed it was good for them to be there. And they all with one voice cried out. "Oh, I ish so glad I vas here."

County Institute.

The institute that begins next Monday promises to be one of the most valuable and interesting yet held. Among the new and interesting features will be the lectures on physology, by Dr. Russell. He has a valuable set of charts, skeletons, a manikin and other means to illustrate his lectures. No teacher can afford to miss hearing him, as his lectures are worth a whole term of book study. Miss Vineyard, so well known to all our people, will be with us the last three days and on Thursday evening will give one of her brilliant entertainments. Prof. D. D. Luke, of Ligonier, will deliver an interesting lecture Tuesday evening. On Thursday we expect Prof. Brown, of Valparaiso. Don't fail to come to the institute.

Administrator's Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rowe, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Saturday December 16th, 1882, the following real estate, to-wit:

The southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, excepting a piece out of the southwest corner, twenty-five (25) rods long, east and west by six and a half (6½) rods wide north and south.

Terms;—One-third cash in hand and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest; waiving valuation laws and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

EMANUEL MEIDIG,
Administrator.

COMMISSIONER' SALE.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss
DEKALB COUNTY }
In DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1882:

Rachel Beatty,
vs. } Partition.
Abraham Beatty, et al }

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court, at its September session, A. D. 1882, in the above entitled cause, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, at private sale, will sell at private sale, the following premises situate in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty three (33) township number thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my office in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, from December [illegible], A. D., 1882, until December [illegible], A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, at which time said premises will be sold to the person having made the highest and best offer therefor, provided said offer be equal in amount to the appraised value of said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-[illegible] cash; one-third in nine months and [illegible] in eighteen months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent from the day of sale, and secured to the satisfaction of said commissioner.

Nov. 6, 1882. JAMES E. [illegible]
Commissioner.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.

Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

MOTHER EGYPT.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Dark-browed she broods with weary lids
Beside her Sphynx and Pyramids,
With low and never-lifted head.
If she be dead, respect the dead;
If she be weeping, let her weep;
If she be sleeping, let her sleep;
For lo, this woman named the stars!
She suckled at her tawny dugs
Your Moses while you reeked in wars
And prowled your woods, nude, painted thugs.

Then back, brave England, back in peace
To Christian isles of fat increase!
Go back! Else bid your high priests take
Your great bronze Christs and cannon make,
Take down their cross from proud St. Paul's
And coin it into cannon balls!
You tent not far from Nazareth.
Your camp spreads where His child-feet strayed.
If Christ had seen this work of death!
If Christ had seen these ships invade!

I think the patient Christ had said,
"Go back, brave men! Take up your dead;
Draw down your great ships to the seas;
Repass the gates of Hercules.
Go back to wife with babe at breast,
And leave lorn Egypt to her rest."
Is Christ then dead as Egypt is?
Ah, Mother Egypt, torn in twain!
There's something grimly wrong in this—
So like some gray, old woman slain.

What would you have your mother do?
Hath she not done enough for you?
Go back! And when you learn to read
Come read this obelisk. Her deed
L[illegible] der awful forehead is,
In [illegible]ful silence like to this.
What lessons have you raised in stone
To passing nations that shall stand?
[illegible] are to here will leave you lone
And level as yon yellow sand.

St. George, your lions, whence are they?
From awful silent Africa.
This Egypt is the lion's lair;
Beware, young Albion, beware!
I know the very Nile shall rise
To drown you from this sacrifice.
And if the seven plagues should come,
The red seas swallow sword and steed,
Lo! Christian lands stand mute and dumb
To see thy more than Moslem deed.

"BARB."

BY EVELYN S. BAKER.

"He's a regular little barbarian!" we said, sometimes despairingly, "And it's a positive comfort to call him 'Barb,' for short!" For his real name—will it be believed of this poor, helpless mite of ebon humanity?—was Barbarossa Napoleon Bonaparte Smith?

How his mother ever came to hear of such a name always perplexed us. Of course, having heard of it, we did not wonder at the selection; her race have shown a love for high-sounding cognomens. Barb's first appearance among us was in this wise: One gray November afternoon, Lois and I were left alone in the house, mamma having gone out on one of her Good Samaritan errands. The sleet and snow drove sharply against the windows, and the wind whistled a rough defiance to the fire that glowed and crackled. Suddenly the door bell rung a long, loud resonant peal, and I went and opened the door.

There, on the upper step, stood the forlornest little figure artist ever painted! A small apparition, as black as blackness can be, compared with anything but itself! With a jacket and pants that suggested the "rags and jag" of the nursery rhyme—"With shoes like the mouth of a fish;" with a straw hat innocent of brim; with snow powdering his wooly hair; sleet on his curly lashes; snow sifting down his back, and drifting over him and whirling around him. I surveyed him a minute in astonished silence, and he returned my stare with round, shining, unwinking eyes. Then he inquired, composedly, "Is Mrs. Smith at home?" I began to say that he must have mistaken the house, for no such person lived here, when Lois, whom curiosity had attracted to the open doorway, remarked that he might mean our Nancy, whose last name was Smith, though we had scarcely had occasion to recall that fact in the sixteen years she had been in our service. On this suggestion I informed the apparition that Mrs. Smith wasn't at home, and wouldn't be till late in the evening; but I would deliver any message. He displayed a row of astonishingly white teeth in a cheerful grin, stepped in, and first carefully wiping his apologies for shoes, and closing the door decisively: "Oh, if Mrs. Smith lives here, I'm a-going to live here too. She's my gran'mother; I'm Barbarossa Napoleon Bonaparte Smith. I've come to stay, and I'm not goin' away again any more at all!"

Lois and I looked at him and then at each other, and then asked him in. We were soon in possession of the "short and simple annals" of his eleven years. He satisfied us, past a doubt, that he was the child of our Nancy's son, whom she had left behind her in Georgia, when, sixteen years ago, she came north and entered mamma's service. He had enjoyed life fairly well until six months ago his mother died. Seven weeks later his father took another help-meet, who seems to have proved anything but a tender parent to Barb. "She jest made de house too debbie hot to hold me," he said, with expressive emphasis. "Wasn't she a master hand at pinchin' and bangin'—look h-'ere!" and, with a sudden gesture, he rolled his large, loose sleeve up to the shoulder, showing on the thin little arm marks and scars that made tender-hearted Lois cover her face, with a little pitying cry. He had made up his mind, Barb said, not to bear it any longer, and one starlit night, without a penny in the world, and with half a corn cake in his pocket, he said, started off to find the unknown grandmother, "up Norf." How he reached here he himself could hardly tell—by stolen rides on freight cars; by odd jobs on canal boats, by begging a "lift" whenever he found a team bound northward—telling his simple story whenever he could find a listener, he had found his way hither at last, and now sat a living illustration of what perseverance can accomplish, before our sitting-room fire.

Why should I try to tell you how Barb became a regular and settled inmate of our household, when I myself do not know how it came about? Was it because of his own calm assurance that it was so foreordained? Was it because he had the most mischievous eyes and the drollest laugh in the world? We never knew.

But let me have no claim to writing Barbarossa's history for the two years he was with us; for should I attempt such a thing, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" would be a mere sketch.

But what mischief wasn't that boy guilty of? After overhearing us, one day regretting that our little Scotch terrier's ears should be so prominent, didn't he stick that unfortunate animal's ears close to his head with shoe-maker's wax, and then proudly exhibit him to us, as an instance of the triumph of art over nature? And didn't he bring desolation into Lois's dainty room, in the vain effort to discover a secret panel there? Some street-comrade of his, an ardent reader of dime novels, had related to him a thrilling story, in which secret panels figured largely; and thereafter Barb's sole object in life was to discover such a panel in our old-fashioned house. One day he found that, beside the chimney in Lois's room the paper, upon being tapped, gave forth a hollow sound. Coincidence! So did the paper in the yellow-covered novel! It was the work of a moment for Barb, in his eager certainty of hidden treasure, to run his knife around the paper, lift it up and—oh, me! oh, me! The soot box that hadn't been opened for twenty years! The soot that, in a thick, black cloud, sifted out, settled on the fair white curtains, clung to the counterpane, and made the whole dainty room dingy and soiled and uninhabitable! Barb fled. Before me, on the screen, I see him as he looked that night when we had discovered the disaster, searched for but failed to find him, and were beginning to fear he had run away; and he emerged from the ash-barrel, where he had lain concealed all the afternoon, and stood among us, surely the most wretched figure that was ever seen.

It was after this, but not long, that we began to be troubled about Barb. Often he was gone all day, returning at night unable to give a satisfactory account of himself; often we heard of him in company of boys it were better he should not know. Nancy's threats, Lois's gentleness, mamma's patience, seemed to avail nothing. We had almost made up our minds that Barb must leave us, when, one November afternoon, about two years from the day he had appeared among us, we heard of Barb for the last time. Oh, poor Barb! poor Barb! Down in the crowded streets, he had joined a crowd which a sudden alarm of fire had called together; in his excitement he had not heard the cries which warned him of an engine's being close upon him. There was no time to reign in the galloping horses; no one had been to blame. Oh, poor Barb!

"He's at station B, ma'am," the officer said. "The doctor says it can't be long, for his lungs are hurt bad. He kept moaning for Miss Lois! Miss Lois! and as soon as we could make out where he came from, the chief sent me to tell you."

We hurried on cloaks and hats, and followed the officer into the chilly November dusk.

It was a little whitewashed cell. Barb was lying on a low pallet, covered with a rough, gray blanket. Barb's eyes were closed, and they did not open as we came in. When Nancy saw him lying so, the wan, gray shadow on his set, still face, she rushed forward and threw herself on her knees beside him, with a passionate cry: "Oh, Barb! Barb! Ye're done goin' to die, and ye haven't got religion, and ye'll go into the fiery furnace foreber an' eber!"

Lois gently drew Nancy away, and knelt in her place, taking both little, bruised, black hands in hers. "Don't listen to her, Barb," she said. "She doesn't know what she says. Dear try to hear and understand what I say. Do you remember the Good Man I used to tell you about, Sunday nights? The one, you know, who healed the sick, and took little children in his arms? You are going to Him, Barb; and He will love you, and help you, and teach you how to live?" The gray lips moved faintly. "Will He be good to me, like you are, Miss Lois? Will He let me get my bref, without its hurtin' me so orful?"

"Dear," she said, "He will be better to you than you can ask or think. Barb, I want you to try and say to Him the little prayer I taught you. Try, dear, try!"

In the silence the weak voice faltered, while Barb held fast the kind hands that seemed an anchorage for him who was drifting so fast away:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I-pray-de-Lord——"

No need, oh Barb! No need to finish that prayer! The soul you would have commended to His holy keeping had gone to Him.

Who Pays for the Hog.

Columbus (Ga.) Times.

Last week a distinguished citizen of Columbus went down to his plantation, located near Huntsboro, on the Mobile & Girard railroad. On his arrival he found that two of his old negro tenants were involved in a difficulty that was liable to lead to serious results. Both came to him with their grievances, and finally agreed to leave the matter with him.

Dick said he had lost a hog, and was satisfied that Jake had stolen it, but when he asked him about it Jake had knocked him down.

Jake said that Dick had accused him of hog stealing, and that no man coul thus slander him.

After listening to both sides the judge pro tem., decided that the blow offset the slander, and the slander set off the blow, therefore they were both even.

Jake went on his way rejoicing to the cotton patch, but Dick still lingered around, when the judge asked him if he was not satisfied with the decision.

"Yes, sir, dat all sounds mighty nice, and I reckon dats justice," said he, scratching his head. "But, boss, who's gwine ter pay for dat hog?"

Looking out through the window the wise judge could see his vast fields, white with the fleecy staple locks which every passing breeze dislodged, and in wanton mischief rolled in the dust and dirt, and in his mind he calculated the loss he would sustain by a continuation of this feud between two of his best hands and their families, and with a long drawn sigh he exclaimed: "Why, the judge, of course." He at once paid for the missing porker, and Dick also shouldered his basket and started for the cotton patch. But imagine the chagrin of the Solon when he heard him mutter as he turned the corner of the house: "Wonder if de boss got dat hog."

* * *

Co-operation spreads in Germany.

POISONING EPIDEMICS.

Stories Revived by the Disclosures in Hungary.

New York World.

The news recently published of the unearthing of an extensive organization of husband poisoners in Austria may make of interest some notes upon the poisoning mania of the seventeenth century, concerning which Mackay gives some particulars in his "Extraordinary Popular Delusions." The art of slow poisoning, so as to make it seem that the death of the victim had ensued from natural causes, is certainly as old as Grecian and Roman civilization, and is probably of Oriental origin. It was exercised in the middle ages and later by the pretended witches and sorcerers, and finally became a branch of education among all who laid any claim to supernatural art. The frequency of the crime is hinted at by the passage of a statute in the time of Henry VIII., making it treason, and prescribing as the punishment boiling to death. Italy had from an early period been the favorite home of the dealers in murderous drugs. (The story of Lucrezia Borgia, it need hardly be said, is for the most part a sheer invention by Hugo; there is no reason to believe that she ever poisoned any one, and Alexander VI. and Cæsar Borgia were not so very much worse than their time). When the Duke of Guise, in 1648, endeavored to seize upon the Government of Naples, and was advised to put Gennaro Annese, Masaniello's successor in the popular leadership, out of the way, the agent who agreed to assassinate him rejected the proffered dagger with horror as "disgraceful and unbecoming," though avowing his preparedness to use poison. Gennaro, luckily for him, dined upon cabbage salad dressed with oceans of oil, and this saved his life. Guise described the poison as a "clear and beautiful water, with no taste at all." Ten years later the business of poisoning had attained to such proportions that the papal government had to take cognizance of it. The extraordinary abundance of young widows in Rome, and the fact that whenever a married couple lived unhappily together the husband's death was not delayed, had attracted popular attention, and the ecclesiastical authorities were horrified at the frequent number of poisonings admitted by women in the confessional. It came out that there was a mysterious society of young wives, who met nightly for some mysterious purpose at the house of a reputed witch and fortune teller, Hieronyma Spara, and a female agent of the Government had no difficulty in obtaining admission to the sisterhood and purchasing from La Spara a vial of "drops," warranted to work a sure cure in the case of a faithless and brutal husband. It was found to contain a colorless, tasteless, and odorless poison, and the vender compounded it of different degrees of strength, so that death should be brought about after any period desired, from a week to six months. La Spara, La Gratiose, and the members of the sisterhood were apprehended. The first stood the rack with firmness, the second yielded to the torture and made a full confession. She and La Spara, with three young woman who had poisoned their husbands, were were hanged; thirty more were whipped through the streets; and a number of more influential offenders were fined and banished. A few months later nine more husband poisoners were hanged, and a bevy of women, many of them young and beautiful girls, scourged half naked through the streets, but this severity did not put a stop to the poisoning, and indeed only served to advertise the poisoners so that literally thousands of the victims of jealousy, covetousness or private spite, were sent annually to their graves.

The venders of the poison were mostly women, and, by all odds, the most noted of their number was La Tophania, a hag who dealt in poison from her youth, and was instrumental in the death of at least 600 persons. She was about seventy in 1790, when the Viceroy of Naples found that a poison, styled aquatra, or "little water," was sold freely in the city, and shipped in large quantities to all parts of Italy, in bottles labeled "Manna of St. Nicholas of Barri." This "manna" was a most miraculous oil, alleged to ooze from the tomb of the saint, and, being in vogue all over the Italian Peninsula, the custom's officials piously refrained from examining the vials inscribed with its name. La Tophania was not easy to catch. Continually changing her residence and disguises, pretending to excessive piety, and taking refuge in nunneries for months at a time, she baffled the Viceroy for several years, during which the trade went on as briskly as ever, it being a noteworthy circumstance, by the way, that La Tophania would make a present of her poison to poor women who hated their husbands, but could not afford to buy the drug. After a long chase, however, the Viceroy ran her to earth in a convent. The Abbess, supported by the Archbishop, Cardinal Pignatelli, refused to surrender her, and thus precipitated a contest in which the secular official, displayed even more craft and courage than the churchmen. The Viceroy broke into the convent by force and carried off the woman. The Cardinal threatened to lay the city under interdict and starve it out, for no peasant would venture to bring provisions to the markets of a town placed under the bans of the church. The Viceroy put a guard around the Archiepiscopal Palace, so that, if there was to be a famine, it would be first felt by the Cardinal. The Cardinal changed his tactics, and worked upon the mob until it was ready to storm the Viceroy's palace and release the prisoner, and the Viceroy retorted by spreading a report that La Tophania had arranged to poison all the wells and fountains. That settled the matter, and with the hearty sympathy of the populace she was tortured till a list of her agents and customers had been obtained, and then strangled, her body being thrown into the garden of the convent whence she had been taken, so that the clergy might at least bury it within the precincts of the sanctuary where she had sought a refuge. The German Keysler, however, insists that he saw her in prison in Naples, a little old woman, in 1730.

Her poison—Aqua della Toffanian the Neapolitans called it, the name being speedily corrupted into Aqua Tophania, or Aqua Tophana, the popular fancy finding an analogy between it and Tophet—was similar to that manufactured by La Spara. According to Garelli it was crystallized arsenic dissolved in a large quantity of water by decoction, with the addition, for some unexplained purpose, of the herb cymbalaria. Hahnemann says it was compounded of arsenical neutral salts, occasioning in the victim a gradual loss of appetite, faintness, gnawing pains in the stomach and wasting of the lungs. Its use had become general in France as well as in Italy by the latter half of the seventeenth century, so that Mme. de Sevinge had to express her fear that "Frenchmen" and "poisoner" were coming to be regarded as synonymous terms. As in Rome the earliest indications of the extensive use of poisons were given to the clergy through the confessional, many women owning to the destruction of their husbands. Two Italians, Glaser, and Exili, were thrown into the Bastile on the charge of compounding and distributing the poison; the former died, but the latter during the period of his detention ere he was brought to trial, made the acquaintance of one Sainte-Croix, who had been in Italy, and knew something of the secrets of La Spara. Sainte-Croix had been sent to the Bastile on a lettre de cachet obtained by M. d'Aubray, who had been scandalized at the openness of Sainte-Croix's amours with his daughter. Mlle. d'Aubray, a pretty, accomplished, mild-mannered and highly-connected girl, had married the Marquis of Brinvilliers, a loose and brutal man, and had conceived a passion that apparently knew no bounds for the equally worthless Sainte-Croix. The scandal of her connection with him after her separation from her husband horrified her family, as has already been said, and she and her lover were united in a hatred of the deadliest description. Not only revenge, but avarice prompted to crime, for Sainte-Croix was extravagant, and her means were inadequate to his demands. He conceived the plan of poisoning her father and her two brothers, so that she would come into the possession of the family, and she entered into his plans with equal willingness and aptitude, and soon became as skillful as himself in the manufacture of poison. The drugs which he prepared she tried upon pigeons and rabbits; then according to the legend, she essayed the effect of small doses upon patients at the hospitals, and upon guests at her father's table, finally giving herself a powerful draught from the evil effects of which she was saved by the antidote administered by Sainte-Croix. Being thus satisfied of the potency of the poison, she administered it to her father in his chocolate. The old man fell ill, and she nursed him for ten days, giving him more poison in the broths and other delicacies which she prepared for him, and at the end of that time he died, so naturally that no suspicion was aroused. Her two brothers, who came to join her in weeping over the old man's death, were carried off in six weeks' time, Sainte-Croix having hired a servant named La Chausse to assist in administering the poison. The death of the only other heir, Mme. de Brinvilliers' sister, was resolved upon, but she, taking suspicion, fled from Paris. Mme. de Brinvilliers then undertook to kill her husband so as to be free to marry Sainte-Croix, but the latter, not desiring to wed his paramour, administered antidotes and saved the Marquis' life, though his constitution was ruined.

At this juncture, while Sainte-Croix was working in his laboratory in an obscure lodging, the mask which he employed to guard him from the fumes of the powerful poisons he employed slipped off and he was suffocated. The police took possession of his effects, no friends or relations of the dead appearing, and among them was found a small box to which was affixed a document adjuring the finder to deliver it to the Marquise, at her residence, declaring that it belonged to her, and contained nothing that could be of any use to any one else; if Mme. de Brinvilliers should be dead, the box was to be destroyed unopened. The police, of course, opened the box, in which were found sundry vials and packages of powders, her note to Sainte-Croix for 20,000 francs, and papers implicating her and the servant La Chaussee, in the murder of her relatives. As soon as Mme. de Brinvilliers heard of her lover's death she endeavored to obtain possession of the casket, and failing, fled to England. La Chaussee was taken, and under the torture confessed to his share in the crime, for which he had received 100 pistoles and the promise of an annuity. He was broken on the wheel in March, 1673, Mme. de Brinvilliers being sentenced by default to decapitation.

After a three-years residence in England, Mme. de Brinvilliers ventured over to the continent, and took up her residence in a convent at Liege. The French police soon learned of her presence there, and arranged with the authorities for her capture. A detective in the guise of a priest entered the convent "to pay his respects to a lady so beautiful and so unfortunate," and so wrought upon her by his flattery that she agreed to meet him outside the convent walls. She kept the appointment and found herself beyond the protection of the ecclesiastical power, and in the grasp of the French police. La Chaussee's evidence would have been enough to convict her, or the casket left by Sainte-Croix, but besides these she had written to her lover a full statement of her crimes. July 17, 1676, she was condemned to be drawn on a hurdle with her feet bare, a rope about her neck, and a lighted taper in her hand to the great entrance of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, there to make amende honorable; thence she was to be taken to the Place de Greve and beheaded, when her body was to be burned and her ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven. After her sentence she confessed her guilt and met her death fearlessly, asking the executioner to stand beside her so that "that scoundrel, Desgrais," the officer who had entrapped her, might not see her as she passed, and calling to the ladies who thronged the windows along the route: "What have you come to see? A pretty sight, truly!" Her beauty and gracefulness so won upon the populace that before nightfall she was considered a saint and a martyr, and her ashes were fairly fought for and preserved as preventives of witchcraft and all diseases.

LANGUAGE OF THE FACE.

Physiognomy and Its Indices to Traits of Character.

[Phrenological Magazine.]

Round-eyed persons see much, live much in the senses, but think less. Narrow-eyed persons, on the other hand, see less, but think and feel more intensely. It will be observed that the eyes of children are open and round. Their whole life is to receive impressions. It is only when childhood is maturing toward manhood or womanhood that thought comes, if it comes at all. But what is it that most leads to reflection? Experience. Our errors, our surroundings, our failures—these teach us to think before we act, to consider each step, to weigh every motive. When, therefore, the upper eyelid—for it is that which has the greatest amount of nobility—droops over the eye, it indicates not merely reflection but something painful to reflect about. Hence the length or drooping of the eyelid betokens confession and penitence.

The drooping of half of the eyelid from the outer angle to the centre indicates the disposition to confess one's faults to parents or seniors, to a "father confessor," or to the Supreme Being. The drooping of half of the eyelids from the inner angle to the center betokens the disposition to repent and to "do works meet for repentance." Closely allied to these sights are those of prayerfulness and humility. The former is indicated by the muscle which turns the eye directly downward, as represented in the pictures of the Madonna. Prayerfulness is usually large in connection with that of penitence, the reason of which is that between the faculties of penitence and humility there is the same close connection as between confession and prayer. One who has habitually more prayer than humility has the eye turned somewhat upward so that the upward part of the iris is a little covered by the upper eyelid, and so as to leave a slight space between the iris and the lower lid. The reverse is true of one who is more humility than prayer.

The faculty of truth—that is, the love of it—is indicated by the muscle which surrounds the eye, causing folds and wrinkles. Justice is indicated by the muscle which causes perpendicular wrinkles between the eyebrows. Fullness and wrinkles under the eye, for which some persons are remarkable indicate the love of mathematical accuracy; and wrinkles curving upward from the outer angle of the eye and eyebrow indicate probity or personal truthfulness. There are three degrees of the faculty of justice. The first is a kind of exactness or strict honesty in small money matters which some people would call closeness, and is indicated by a singular perpendicular wrinkle or line between the eyebrows. The second is the disposition to require justice in others, and is indicated by two perpendicular lines or wrinkles, one on each side of the center—a very common sign. The third degree is conscientiousness, or the disposition to apply the rule of justice to one's self, and is indicated by three or more wrinkles or lines, especially noticeable, extending above the eyebrow when the muscle is in action. The love of command is indicated by one or more short tranverse wrinkles across the root of the nose, exactly between the eyes. It may be seen in great military commanders, in masters and teachers and in those generally who are fond of exercising authority. In those who are wanting the power to command, and have no desire for responsibility this sign is also absent. The faculty of command frequently acts with that part of justice which reprimands, or requires others to do right, and both together produce that frowning and lowering brow which is so terrible to evil doers, or to those who love to be approved rather than condemned.

Animals in Norway.

London Times.

A correspondent makes the following remarks on a very pleasant feature of the Norwegian character, viz: a kindness to domestic animals. In that country, he says, these animals are treated as friends rather than the slaves of man. As a result, vicious horses are unknown; foals follow their dams at work in the fields or on the road as soon as they have sufficient strength, and thus gently accustom themselves to harness. I heard of a foal trying to force its head into a collar in imitation of its mother. Horses are trained to obey the voice rather than the hand bearing-reins are not used, and the whip, if carried at all, is hardly ever made use of. Great care is taken not to overload carts, especially in the case of young horses, and consequently a broken knee is rarely seen, and the animals continue fat, in good condition, and capable of work till the advanced age of 25 or 30. So tame are the Norwegian horses and cows that they will allow casual passers-by to caress them while they are lying down. Even domestic cats will approach a boy with confidence, knowing that no chasing or worrying awaits them. One very hot Summer's day I met a woman holding up an umbrella to carefully screen what I supposed was a little child at her side from the scorching rays of a midday sun, while her own head was covered only by a handkerchief. In driving by I tried to gain a glimpse of her charge, and found, to my great surprise, that the object of her care was a fat black pig. The question of humane methods of slaughtering animals has lately been prominently brought forward in England. In this the Norwegians show us a good example; they never use the knife without first stunning the animal. In the above remarks I am alluding to the country districts of Norway; in the towns national characteristics become modified, although even under these conditions kindness to animals is still remarkable. To those whose hearts are sickened by the sights of cruelty daily witnessed on our streets it must be a consolation to learn that a country exists where these things are unknown, where men are instinctively considerate to the animals dependent on them, and where no legislation is required to enforce the claims of the dumb creation.

* * *

M. Chevreul, the French scientist, is now now in his 96th year, and yet spends eight hours daily in his laboratory, besides doing much literary work.

TABLE TALK.

There are 182 newspapers published in Georgia.

The phrase "I'll sadden your heart!" is legally a threat.

A Nevada editor calls a rival "a wolf in misfit clothing."

Snails are served in some of the restaurants of New York.

It is the spanked boy who earnestly desires a change of base.

The Derby hat for feminine wear, has passed into eclipse.

A synogogue, the first there, has been opened in Limerick.

Four-cornered buckwheat is a Cambria country, Pa., curiosity.

Mosquitoes never had so much chic and "elan" as they have this fall.

For some of the more inspired bonnets $75 is crushingly demanded.

Some of the Providence jewelry men are "running nights" to fill orders.

Boston teamsters kick against the asphalt pavement as being slippery.

The income of the Peabody fund for the past year was a trifle over $80,000.

Dr. Agnew charges $500 a day when he "devotes all his energies" to a case.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, while lecturing in Australia, has made over $60,000.

"Is this Mr. Riley who keeps a hotel," is the popular song in New York.

The London Lancet advocates stockings made like gloves to prevent soft corns.

A big tree recently felled in California showed 4,860 annual rings of growth.

Herbert Spencer says that a man's conversation is a sure index to his mental capacity.

Senator Sharon has a barn on his new home in California which cost over $80,000.

Mercantile item: The green grocer is the one who trusts the new family in the next block.

The whole coinage of the United States from the beginning amounts to about $1,000,000,000.

The United States court at Milwaukee has decided that a jewsharp is a musical instrument.

The Methodist churches in England gained nearly twenty-three thousand members last year.

The public bath houses in Boston were used by more than a million bathers during the season.

The Austrian Army is to have a railroad brigade familiar with putting up and destroying railroads.

A law library worth $25,000 will be added to the Vanderbilt University. The present of Mr. Vanderbilt.

Decorative art in menus has gone to the extent of having tiny birds in real plumage fastened on the cards.

Mirrors 45 by 52 feet and weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds have been lately placed in the Paris Opera house.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has experimented with coke as fuel for its engines, and finds that it will only answer for short distances.

An Italian organ-grinder, enraged by bad business, smashed his organ with an ax at Springfield, O., and made a bonfire of the pieces.

Washington has "comet parties." The guest assemble at 4 a. m. and view the comet until the sun rises. Meantime refreshments are served.

A noted English tailor from London has secured the finest store on Fifth avenue, New York, near Forty-second street for his American "shop."

An accident to the United States steamer, Brooklyn, has led to the discovery that sewage rapidly destroys the copper sheathing of a ship's bottom.

Arabi Bey used up a million dollars in his war. With a little prudence Arabi might have spent the summer at Niagara falls with the money, and had a good time.

A fall of snow occurred in Melbourne lately. Most of the inhabitants had never seen one. The temperature fell to 39 degrees, almost, some aver quite, unprecedentedly low.

London Truth's fashion writer finds that a modish honeymoon must extend over three months or last only a day or two, anything between two being hopelessly antiquated.

"You dog of a printer," cried the enraged poet, "you have not punctuated my poem at all." "Yes, but you see, sir, I am not a pointer—I'm a setter," replied the printer.

The most extraordinary case of color blindness is that of the colored porter on a Pullman car between Boston and New York, who has a wife at each end of the route, both white women.

Mrs. Garfield has no intention of abandoning the Mentor homestead, her present removal to Cleveland being but temporary, to continue while the younger children are at school there.

The London Guardian (church paper) says that in some cases canons of cathedrals whose salary was $4,000 a year are now only getting $2,000 a year, in consequence of the decrease in the value of land.

Walter Nevegold, a lad 15 years of age, living in Bristol, Pa., has patented important improvements in rolling mill machinery. He is said to be the youngest inventor on the records at Washington.

The Episcopalian Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, is 80 years of age, and though beset with some of the infirmities of age, is in the enjoyment of far better health than most men of his age.

Samuel Moyer, of Middle Lancaster, Butler county, Pennsylvania, is the father of twelve daughters and three sons, all of whom are alive except one son. More than one hundred persons call him grandfather, and thirty-three recognize him as their great grandfather.

A frog fell into a pail of milk in a Connecticut town one night recently, and in the morning was found sitting upon a roll of fresh butter. A local paper says that the sole explanation is that, in trying to extricate himself, he had by diligent and continuous strokes of his long legs churned the milk into butter.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR

A Pennsylvania Tramp Who Wil Eat Nothing but Grass.

A herbivorous tramp was sentenced to the County Jail last Tuesday by a Justice of the Peace of Peace of Philadelphia for threatening to burn a farm house. He was brought to the Jail and delivered into the Sheriff's custody. He wore no shoes and his feet were brown and grimy, and were armed, like his hands, with long, claw-like nails. His face and neck were covered with a short, stubby growth of hair, and his cranium was adorned with the strangest mass of hair that ever grew on human head. It was not unlike an ourang-outang's in color, but it was thick and matted and twisted into a cone like a beehive. It had to be severed from the scalp with a tinsmith's shears. When that had been done the man was taken before the Sheriff and questioned as to his name and residence. He refused to tell, and no persuasion could induce him to divulge his name, age or birth-place. He was placed in a cell, and the Prison-breakfast of bread and molasses and coffee was set before him. It was left untasted, and when the turnkey locked the cell the prisoner threw the bread on the floor and upset the coffee. When a dinner of meat and bread and soup was brought he hurled it in the turnkey's face with a curse, and said, with marked German accent: "That's no dinner; bring me something fit to eat—bring me some grass!" The prisoner went to bed supperless and refused to eat when he awoke.

Sheriff Helst was informed of this strange conduct, and ordered the turnkey to tempt the prisoner's appetite with sweetmeats. This was done, and a dainty meal was placed before tramp who had fasted for nearly two days; but he thrust it from him. The man's seeming fastidiousness, and, thinking that it arose from want of exercise, he opened the door of the cell and allowed the fellow to enter the broad yard of the prison. As soon as his eye rested on the luxurious grass that grew in the yard he gave vent to a loud shout and, falling on his knees, began to pull it up by the roots and eat it. The turnkey looked on in amazement while the man devoured the grass. When he had finished his strange repast he arose and asked the turnkey for "von glass of milk." A quart pitcher of milk was brought him, and he drained it to the last drop, and then stretched himself out at full length on the grass and went to sleep. In an hour he awoke and ate more grass, with chickweed for dessert. He sat on the ground and plucked the weed by the root, stripping the stalks of the seed, which he ate with evident relish.

At supper-time he again regaled himself with grass, and partook also of a liberal quantity of a sharp pungent weed known as "pepper-grass." He ate only the leaves, throwing the stem away. He drank about a pint of milk during the repast, which he washed down with the white liquid. After he had swallowed enough grass to satisfy a country-fair cow, he fell on his hands and knees and crawled about the yard peering into the grass with his keen eye, as if in search of some toothsome morsels. "What are you hunting for, Dutchy?" asked the turnkey, who had been watching him.

"I look for dot vot you call clofer," said the herbeater, looking up, "but I finds him not. Gif me some milk."

Another pint of milk was given to him, and he was then led back to his cell. On the following day he breakfasted again on grass and chickweed, and ate at intervals during the day. All attempts to induce him to substitute more substantial food were useless, and he adhered to his bovine diet, and sat on the grass from dawn till dark, chewing his food contentedly, and grinding the seed to pulp with his strong white teeth. He continued to subsist in this way, and appeared to thrive on his strange diet. He gained flesh, and his cheeks had a better color than before. The turnkey says that he passed his time in eating, drinking, and and praying. He sleeps little, irregular in his habits, and eats at all times and at all hours. The name of man remains a mystery. He is a stranger in Bucks county, and was never seen there until about two weeks ago, when he suddenly appeared in Bedminster township. Physicians and scientific men who have visited him are inclined to believe that he is weak-minded, but the jail-keepers are of the opinion that his mind is perfectly clear. The case is one of considerable interest, and prominent physicians from all parts of the State are flocking to the jail to see the great grass-eater, as he is called.

* * *

An Interesting Lion Story.

Popular Science.

The memory of the lion was preserved its ancient haunts long after it had become extinct. The scene of one of the prettiest stories told by Indemius is laid in Mount Pangaeum, which when by Xenophon, must have been a famous haunt of lions.

Endemus tells the tale that in Pangaeum in Thrace a bear attacked the lair of a lion, while it was unguarded, and killed the cubs that were too small and too weak to defend themselves. And when the father and mother came home from hunting somewhere, and saw their children lying dead, they were much aggrieved, and attacked the bear; but she was afraid, and climbed up into a tree as fast as she could, and settled herself down, trying to avoid the attack. Now, when they saw that they could not avenge themselves on her, the lioness did not cease to watch the tree, but sat down in ambush at the foot, eyeing the bear, that was covered with blood. But the lion, as it were, without purpose and distraught with grief, after the manner of a man, rushed off to the mountains, and chanced to light upon a wood-cutter, who in terror, let fall his ax, but the lion fawned upon him, and reaching up saluted him as well as he could, and licked his face with his tongue. And the man took courage. Then the lion encircled him with his tail, and led him, and did not suffer him to leave his ax behind, but pointed with his foot for it to be taken up. And when the man did not understand he took it up in his mouth and reached it to him. Then he followed while the lion led him to his den. And when the lioness saw him she came and made signs, looking at the pitiable spectacle, and then up at the bear. Then the man perceived and understood that the lion had suffered cruel wrong from the bear, and cut down the tree with might and main. And the tree fell, and the lions tore the bear in pieces; but the man the lion led back again, safe and sound, to the place where he lighted on him, and returned him to the very tree he had been cutting.

New York Fashionable Gossip

New York Mail and Express.

No little one of either sex is complete in outfit just now without a Tam O'Shanter cap.

Hand-painted lace, expensive enough to be sold by the ounce, appeals to the rich among us.

In dinner cards there is a great and endless variety, and, like the giraffe, they come very high.

Never before have the wraps been handsomer or more stylish than those for the coming winter.

Very high candles are to decorate dinner tables, and will suggest high mass rather than a dinner party.

Pug dogs as pets have had their day among the ultra fashionables, and now the "King Charles" is in favor.

Decorative art in menus has gone to the extent of having tiny birds in real plumage fastened on the cards.

A "Langtry" bonnet is the latest. It is so-called because the Jersey Lily probably never had one on her head.

The brides whose presents included sealskin saques are very anxious for cold weather, so they can wear them.

At day weddings or receptions the dress suit is now rarely seen, and has given way to the frock or cutaway coat and light trousers.

One of the brides last week, who goes to housekeeping in December, received among her presents an order for twenty tons of coal.

One has only to get to the theater to find out that Gainsborough hats are still in fashion. They are to a man as red flannel to a bull.

At the fashionable entertainments one hears as much French as English spoken, especially by our American cousins just from Europe.

An Accommodating Lover.

Detroit Free Press.

When a certain family on the Brush farm took a new cook last month it was specifically stated and fully understood that she was not to have any men hanging around the kitchen. She held to the agreement for three or four nights, and then the family discovered that she had a beau. He came regularly every night after that, and three or four nights ago the Colonel was at the back gate waiting for him. When the young man appeared the Colonel threw a whole iceberg into his tones as he inquired:

"Well, sir, did you come here to spark?"

"I did," was the calm reply.

"In love, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who with?"

"Sarah, the cook."

"Oh, I didn't know but you loved one of my daughters," sneered the Colonel.

"No, I don't at present," said the man as he seemed to catch a sudden idea, "but the thing hasn't gone so far with Sarah but what I might break off in case you had something better up stairs for me!"

Sarah doesn't work there any more, but the Colonel won't get over being mad forse veral weeks yet.

Thrift of French Women.

[Paris Letter in Newark Advertiser.]

French women, often stigmatized as the most frivolous of their kind, are in reality the most thrifty—a virtue that frequently degenerates into absolute parsimony. I saw a striking instance of making the best of unregarded trifles the other day, when dining with one who certainly has a reputation for prudence. A cherry pie had been on the table, and the mistress gave strict injunctions that the stones were to be scraped from the plates and placed in her store-room. I ventured to ask the reason, and was told that not only cherry but plum, peach and all manner of stones, whether cooked or raw, were invariably saved, gently dried in the oven, and kept in a great jar. "Then," said madame, "in the Winter, when the fire burns clear and bright in the evening, I fetch a handful and throw them among the glowing coals. They crack and splutter for a moment, send up a brilliant flame, and the whole room is filled with a delicious odor."

Thanksgiving.

The following Thanksgiving proclamation has been issued:

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

In conformity with a custom the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving. The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied: For the peace and amity which subsist between this republic and all the nations of the world; for freedom from internal discord and violence; for increasing friendship between the different sections of this land of liberty, of justice, and constitutional government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions, and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; for the constantly-increasing strength of the republic while extending its privileges to our fellow-men, who come to us; for the improved means of internal communication and increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for the general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries and the liberal return for the mechanic's toil, affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandman; for the preservation of the national faith and credit; for the wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youths; for the influence upon the conscience of restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home; for these, and for many other blessings, we should give thanks.

Wherefore I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people, ceasing from their daily labors and meeting in accordance with their several forms of worship, draw near the throne of Almighty God, offering to him praise and gratitude for the manifold goodness which he has vouchsafed to us, and praying that his blessings and his mercies may continue; and I do further recommend that the day thus appointed be made a special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all who dwell within the land may rejoice and be glad in this season of national thanksgiving.

In Witness whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1882, and of the independence of the United States the 107th. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State,

Habits of the Codfish.

Laramie Boomerang.

A Correspondent of the New York Post says that the codfish frequents "the table lands of the sea." The codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine table lands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs which we have always noticed.

The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed the exhilaration of this oceanic altitootiedum.

The correspondent further says that "the cod subsists largely on the sea cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure seeing the codfish climb the sea cherry tree in search of food, clubbing the fruit from the heavily laden branches with the chunks of coral, have missed a very fine sight.

The codfish, when at home rambling through the submarine forests, does not wear his vest unbuttoned, as he does while loafing around the grocery stores of the United States.

Rich Widows.

New York Letter in Cincinnati Gazette.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, who is the richest widow in the Union, is a native of this city, and was born in humble life. Her brother, the late Charles Clinch, considered himself fortunate to get a berth in the custom house, where he gradually become an expert, and was retained longer than any official. She married Stewart while she was keeping a petty retail store, and they began housekeeping under very humble circumstances. When Stewart got up in the world one of the indications was found in the fact that he and his wife took board at the Astor House, which then was the finest hotel in the city. Mrs. Stewart now occupies the grandest private mansion, with but one exception, in America, which during her visit to Saratoga is in the care of a family of trusty servants. The apartments for the latter are more elegant than anything the Stewarts had during the first ten years of their married life.

Mrs. Stewart has for many years been a member of St. Mark's Church, but she was kept on such a short allowance by her husband that she could not assist in any of the benevolent operations of the society. Her parsimony at last became proverbial, but it was solely due to the hard-hearted husband. Since his death she has shown some liberality, though by no means to that extent which might have been expected. Mrs Stewart's property is estimated at $10,000,000, not including the palace she occupies, which cost $1,000,000. The taxes on this building were last year $9,000, and this year may be a trifle less. Mrs. Stewart's pastor (Rylance) recently visited England, of which country he is a native. He could there mention the remarkable fact that a lady in his congregation was engaged in building a cathedral as a monument for her husband. Such things have seldom been done even in the old world.

The Commodore's widow is the youngest of all the rich widows, and has thus far had the best chance. Her life has been somewhat eventful. She is an old acquaintance of the Vanderbilts, and was married early, but not happily. According to report she obtained a divorce, and then supported herself teaching music. During the war she was in the South, and was aided pecuniarily by the Commodore. At its close she came North, and as the Commodore soon afterward became a widower, their marriage was a natural consequence. Mrs. Vanderbilt is under fifty. She has a legacy of $800,000, being at the rate of $100,000 a year for her married life, and the interest on this is equal to $1,000 per week. She can now marry to suit herself. She has long been an admirer of Deems, the preacher, and this influence led the Commodore to endow the Nashville College. She attends the "Church of the Strangers," where Deems preaches, his tenets being much the same as those held by the Methodists. He has the free use of the church for life, and therefore cannot go into the itinerancy.

For the Family Scrap Book.

To remove scorching from white goods, rub well with linen rags saturated with chlorine water.

Raw starch, applied with a little water, as a paste, will generally remove all stains from bed ticking.

Silver in constant use is kept nice and bright by washing every day in warm soap suds and drying in with old linen.

To clean and polish tortoise-shell, use a drop or two of sweet oil, and rub it in thoroughly with the ball of the thumb.

Burns and scalds are immediately relieved by an application of dry soda covered with a wet cloth, moist enough to dissolve it.

To clean irons use a lump of beeswax tied in a rag; rub the irons with it when hot, and then scour with a paper or cloth, sprinkled with salt.

A starch that will make linen look as good as new is made of one quart of well-boiled corn starch, three ounces of gum arabic and two ounces of loaf sugar.

Silk handkerchiefs washed in clear water with pure white castile soap look like new. Do not iron, but snap between the fingers until almost dry, and then press under a weight.

To cure earache, take a pinch of black pepper, put it in a piece of cotton batting dipped in sweet oil, and place in the ear, tie a bandage around the head, and it will give almost instant relief.

Oxalic acid, is excellent for destroying ink and rust stains on white goods. Dissolve it in lukewarm water, and dip the spot in it and let it remain for a moment, and then rub it with the fingers.

To remove ink stains from wood take half a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol and dilute it with a tablespoonful of water, and apply with a feather to the damaged spot. Let it remain for a few moments and then rub it off quickly. If not successful the first time, repeat until the ink is entirely removed.

To clean and renew black silk, use one quart of soft water and an old kid glove. Boil down to one pint, and then sponge the goods with a piece of soft flannel and iron on the wrong side while it is damp, and the silk will be as stiff and glossy as new. For a light-colored silk use a white glove.

Glorious Climate of California.

Carson City (Nev.) Appeal.

"Sinc" Barnes tells a racy story of his experience at Santa Monica, the new summer resort of southern California. "I was down in that section a few months ago," said "Sinc," "and pretty nearly busted when I fell in with Jones, the senator, and told him my condition. He fell right up abreast of the situation and told me he could give me a job. "I want a lot of men to keep in the water all day to show visitors how delightful surf-bathing is. You see these people from the east have acquired a sort of prejudice against the Pacific ocean, and I want to counteract the feeling. I want you to boss eight men and keep 'em tumbling round in the billows, the sport of the laughing sea, in striped costumes—men who can run out on the beach every ten minutes and tell how warm the water is.

"Well, I caught the idea, and agreed to furnish the crowd for $20 a day, and we closed the bargain. I hired eight men at $1 a head to battle there all the afternoon, and I pocketed the balance. I got a green and blue striped suit, with the flag of the Union across the stomach, and rushed about keeping the gang alive. The second day they struck for $2, because the water was so cold. I tried to explain about the trade winds and harvest moon tide, but they wanted the money all the same. Then three quit, but Jones didn't miss 'em, and I kept even financially. Then two froze to death right on the beach, and I had to get a coroner's jury to find a verdict from overheating in the water. The balance of the gang left, and I had to go it alone. I got so inured to the cold that I could rush out of water, skip up to the English tourists and tell 'em it was just lovely, and keep my teeth still all the while. I got my $20 every night, and spent it all for warm drinks. Then I quit, as my constitution was giving way. When I left he had eight Irishmen off the railroad doing the bathing for the hotel, and they had a fire going all the while back of some rocks, where the men could warm up between swims. That is a great climate down there."

Curious, Useful, and Scientific.

Dr. Hewson asserts that the common sparrow is liable to have small-pox, and is capable of communicating that disease.

A paint composed of oil and graphite is found to be the best thing to prevent the corrosive action of sulphurous acid fumes in smoke-stacks.

The persistence of the magnetic property observed in certain trees is attributed by M. Larroque to the transportation by lightning of small particles of iron held in suspension with other matter, which makes up what is known as the dust of the air.

Experiments have shown that firing with a nine-inch twelve-ton gun at armor plating three and four inches thick, representing a deck of a vessel inclined between ten degrees and fifteen degrees, in no instance caused penetration although full charges were used.

Paper is made in Belgium which very closely resembles satin. Common paper is covered with a suitable size, and while the surface is moist asbestos dyed to any desired shade is sprinkled over it. Any superfluous matter is easily shaken off when the size is dry. Fine effects are sometimes produced with aniline colors.

Mr. F. J. Faraday is inclined to the belief that the breathing of air devoid of the usual quantity of oxygen is apt to develop germs otherwise harmless into those which produce consumption. As giving support to his hypothesis he cites the decrease of consumption in well ventilated barracks, and the relief afforded to patients by sea voyages, the air of pine woods, and the inhalation of carbolic acid.

Professor Whitney does not lay any weight on the removal of forests as a cause for the dryness and desolation of former fertile and populous regi[illegible] the earth. He admits that the g[illegible] proportion of land to water in late geological eras may have a little to do with the decreased rainfall; but he attributes the diminished precipitation mainly to a lowering of the intensity of solar radiation during geological time.

A Balloon Adventure.

Paris Correspondence Albany Journal.

I hardly know how to speak of the balloon voyage of Mlle. Lea d'Asco so as not to offend. As it is a characteristic event of what can go on here without shocking [illegible] I will have to relate it a[illegible] Mlle. Lea d'Asco i[illegible] achieved great success at the Palais Royal and Porte Sain[illegible] in roles in which there was [illegible] to show and little [illegible] In this last ambition she has [illegible] dy successful. Her pres[illegible] is the Count de Lagrange, [illegible] greatest owner of race [illegible] France. Some ten days a[illegible] d'Asco took it int[illegible] head that a balloon [illegible] amusing and would a[illegible] a capital advertisement for the coming season. The count would refuse his Lea no reasonable request, so a distinguished aeronaut and his balloon were secured to give Mlle. d'Asco and the count a ride above the clouds. The ascent was made successfully in the presence of an admiring crowd. The aerial excursionists landed the same afternoon at a place called Mercy. How they landed I will allow Mlle. Lea d'Asco to relate for herself in a telegram she sent to the Parisian papers, and which, with hardly an exception, they published, and which I translate verbatim:

"We have landed in Mery in the midst of a drenching rain, and without any clothing whatever. Had to throw everything overboard to escape the lake and the tree-tops. We are now hunting for our clothes. The balloon is safe. On the whole a picturesque and really enchanting trip. I can think of nothing but of taking another one."

Beware
OF
Fraud
BENSON'S
CAPCINE
PLASTERS
HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

PROF. HARRIS'
RADICAL CURE
FOR
NERVOUS
DEBILITY
AND
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WEAKNESS
IN
YOUNG
AND
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THE PASTILLE
A TRIED REMEDY
DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX
A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

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HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance. It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION or SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.
Address DR. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

Daughters, Wive and Mothers.
Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon, Female Remedy.
—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will cure Female Diseases. All ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements or bearing down feeling, irregularites, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing [illegible] like headace, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, pal[illegible] For sale by [illegible]

[illegible] Send [illegible]

Positive Cure for Piles.
To the people of this country we would say we have been given the Agen[illegible] of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile [illegible]
[illegible] Piles.
For [illegible] J. C. Henry

Rock Candy Cough Cure.
Warranted to cure or money refunded, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung troubles, (also good for children.) Rock Candy Cough Cure contains the healing properties of pure white Rock Candy with Extracts of Roots and Herbs. Only 25 cts. Large bottles $1.00 cheapest to buy. For sale by J. C. HENRY.

Mary Stuart Face Powder, harmless. Price 25 cts., at J. C. HENRY.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!
Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!
How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!
Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!
This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
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PROVED A SUCCESS
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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. [illegible]

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:
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From a Physician and Surgeon.
[illegible]

From a Druggist.
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KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

Mr. Simon Blanchard, a well-known citizen of Hayesville, Meade county, Kentucky, says: "My wife had been sick for a long time, and her constitution was all broken down and she was unable to work. She was advised to use Brown's Iron Bitters, and found it to work like a charm. We would not now be without it for any consideration, as we consider it the best tonic in the world."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
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PILES NO CURE [illegible] BY DR. W. BRINKERHOFF'S [illegible] PAINLESS [illegible] OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DR BRINKERHOFF IN FOUR YEARS [illegible] FISTULA [illegible]

"I Hain't Gwine ter do Hit."

A pony, that looked very much as if it was far gone in consumption, was tied to a lamp-post, and standing on the sidewalk in front of Mose Schaumburg's emporium, on Austin Avenue. The colored porter came out, and seeing the pony tied to the lamp-post, and old Uncle Mose leaning against it, said banteringly:

"Look heah, ole man, jess you onhitch dat ar crowbait from offen dat ar [illegible]."

"I hain't gwine ter do hit," said Uncle Mose, sullenly.

"[illegible] y lo 't yer hire a cart," continued the colored porter, "and hab him moved out inter de mesquit bushes whar de buzzards kin hold a convention on de ole bag ob bones? Ontie your hoss, ole man. Hit am agin de law ter tie hosses ter lamp-postses."

"I hain't gwine ter do hit," replied old Mose.

"I'll see about dat ar," responded the colored porter. So he went in and told the clerk, who came out and said:

"Look here, uncle, you will have to move that horse. He draws flies, and besides, he may fall down on somebody and break some customer in two. You will be fined if you tie your horse to a lamp-post. Unhitch him right off."

"I hain't gwine ter do hit."

"You ain't—well, I'll show you." So the clerk went in and told Mose Schaumburg himself, that a sassy nigger had tied his horse to the lamp-post, and cash customers were afraid of being kicked, and were doing their trading at other stores."

Schaumburg come out in his shirt-sleeves, with a yard-stick in his hand, and said coaxingly to old Mose, with a genial smile:

"Mine fren, vere you gets dot fine pooded animal? I vish you vould do me de favor to move him avay mine door pefore."

"I hain't gwine ter do hit."

"I do'ls you vat," urged Schaumburg, "ven you dakes dot horse avay right off, some of dese fine days don't you forget it, I makes you a splendid Christmas present of a pair of nish new suspenders, by schimminy grashus."

"I done tole yer, I hain't gwine ter do hit."

The Schaumburg lost control of himself. Before anybody could prevent him, he ran his hand into his hip pocket. Old Uncle Mose's eyes began to stick out, and his legs to wabble about, when Schaumburg drew forth, not a pistol, but a police whistle, upon which he began to improvise a lively tune.

About forty men, supposing a fight was going on, poured out of neighboring saloons, like bees out of a hive. The gentlemen who sit in front of the Brunswick hotel, and squirt tobacco juice on the sidewalk, went on the doublequick to where Schaumburg was still engaged on his solo. There were men in the crowd with towels about their necks and lather on one side of their faces. Upwards of two hundred excited men were gathered around Schaumburg and Uncle Mose, the former still playing on his wind instrument, while the sly old nigger was holding his hand to his ear, and his head on one side, as if Schaumburg intended the musical performance for the special amusement of the aged African. Everybody in town, except the police, seemed to be there, and everybody suspected Uncle Mose of some horrible crime.

Finally two policemen in uniform pushed their way through the crowd, and with drawn revolvers wanted to know what was the cause of the riot. Schaumburg brought his concert to a close, and pointing to Uncle Mose, said:

"He vont dake his old horse from dot lamp-post avay."

"I hain't guine ter do hit," said Uncle Mose selemnly.

"Uncle Mose, why don't you untie that horse and lead him off?" asked a friendly voice in the crowd.

"Because dat ar hoss don't belong ter me. I hain't gwine to' ontie and lead off a hoss I nebber seed before. I'se seed too many men in Texas tied up so dar feet didn't reach de ground for foolin' wid hosses what didn't belong to 'em."

There was a roar from the crowd.

"Why didn't you say so before, that it wasn't your horse?" asked the indignant policeman.

"Bekase nobody ask me."

The crowd began to disperse good-humoredly, notwithstanding the voice of Schaumburg could be heard several blocks off, like the voice of one crying in the wilderness: "Schentlemen, don't tear yourselves avay. Choost valk right in and inspect my new stock of schentlemanly underwear, shoes, boots, hats, which vas being given away to make room for new goods.—[Texas Siftings.

Eighty-Five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever. 44-4w.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solicit your patronage. 36-tf.

—McQuiston & Long have just opened a large stock of blankets at bottom prices. Call before purchasing. 45 3.

Notice of Administrator's Appointment.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator de bonis non, of the estate of James Quinee, deceased. The estate is probably insolvent.

JAMES D. ROWLEY, Ad'mr.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 23, 1882. De Bonis Non.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator de bonis non of the estate of James Quinee deceased, will offer for public sale at the late store building of said decedent, in St. Johns, Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the personal property of said estate consisting of a stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes and such other property as is usually kept in a general store. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a. m. Saturday November 18, 1882, and continuing until stock is disposed of. Terms: Sums of $5.00 and under, cash; over $5.00 a credit of [illegible] months will be given the purchaser executing his note, waiving appraisement laws, with sufficient sureties. No interest until note becomes due.

JAMES D. ROWLEY, Adm'r.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 23. De bonis non.

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Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 100 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

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WILL DISCOVER

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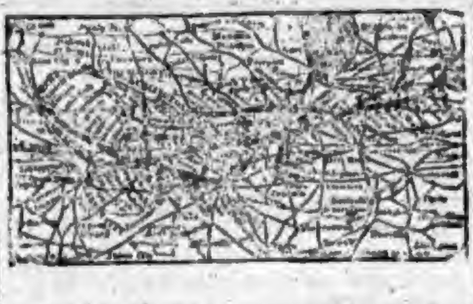

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SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS
SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS
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Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

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Saginaw	6 20	7 58	
Lansing	9 25	10 35	
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 20pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 10
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv	6 40am	12 10pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 20	1 02	8 35
Bankers	7 36	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 00	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 15
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 23	11 50
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	6 10am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	
Cincinnati	6 05	7 30am	
Louisville	30	7 25	
St Louis		8 40	
Washington	2 10	6 47	
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	
NORTH.	Ex.	Accom.	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	[illegible]	
Washington	10 40	2 3	
St. Louis	8 40pm	5	
Louisville	7 12		7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 20am		10 8
Ft Wayne	11 55	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 42pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 08
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	27
Angola			7 05
Fremont		5 5	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading			7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	2 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	0 5	10 16
Detroit	6 30	1 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	......	9 20
Saginaw	8 25	......	10 55
Bay City	9 20	......	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 05, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 35, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 20 a. m., 12 50, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 3 52 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a. m.; arrive at Bankers 12 05 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 45 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S., east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 31 a. m., 1 18, 9 22 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 25 p. m. W., St. L. & P.: east—7 31 a. m., 3 15 p. m.; west—1 07, 11 21 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 15 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m., 4 50 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10, 6 05 a. m., 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m., 2 15, 7 05 p.m., P., Ft. W. & C., east 6 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt.
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. &c. Express	W. & L. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 05pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 55am	11 24
Milford Junction	9 10	3 10	12 29
Syracuse		3 22	12 35pm
Cromwell		3 50	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 35	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 06
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 44	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 50	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 12	8 35	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 38	7 56	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 40
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 58am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 25	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 35	1 43
Avilla		12 58	1 58
Albion		1 12	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 58	3 02
Milford Junction		1 16	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar	8 35	5 55	7 50

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

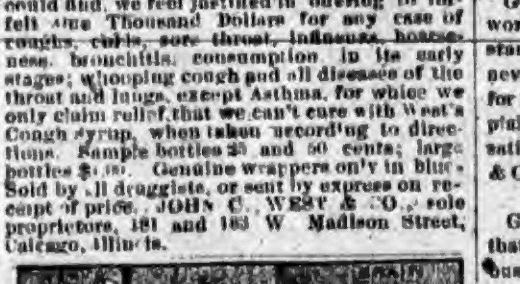

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DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

WANTED.—Agents on salary or commission for the Indiana Mutual Aid and Life Association. Strict medical examination; ages restricted from 20 to 60 years. H. M. HARPSTER, Sec'y., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 42-4t.

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MANUFACTORY
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BUGGY ON THE GLOBE
FOR THE MONEY.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
AND TESTIMONIALS OF
HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN
WHO HAVE USED THEM

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COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.
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Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS O IO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability. I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

M[illegible] ES H. BAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years

PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of work at. Yours, etc. I.S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years together with buggies that cost me $[illegible] and $[illegible], and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money.
Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Sale. Executor's

I will offer for sale at the late residence of Thomas J. Shreve, deceased, four miles east of Auburn, on the Newville road, on Friday, October 27, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the personal property of said decedent not taken by the widow, consisting of one mare, one cow, nine head of hogs, one breeding sow, corn in the shock, oats in bushel, hay in the barn, one buggy, one fanning mill and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. SHREVE, Executor.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 9, 1882. 42-3w.

CATARRH
HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM
POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH COLDS IN THE HEAD
HAY FEVER
PRICE 50 CENTS

Directions:

Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM!

effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

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2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send a stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards, [illegible] photograph, picture & chromo [illegible] Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA OHIO.

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Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

This new Love Will Guide to the [illegible] strange [illegible] hidden [illegible] an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failures to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open [illegible] door, as it makes Love's Pathway clear. Sent [illegible] by Mail for 30 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

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THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG

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Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance*: "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

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Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 16, 1882, Number 46.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

The government has abolished the coinage of the three cent silver pieces and as fast as they are received at the treasury they are recoined.

The Arkansas Gazette says that as a fruit growing state Arkansas is developing wonderfully fast. The apple crop this year is prodigious and can not be taken care of. Thousands of bushels are being dried and shipped to all parts of the world.

A close and careful estimate places this year's corn crop at 1,800,000,000 bushels; oats, 480,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 160,000,000 bushels. In the abstract, these are dry figures, but among other things they mean high prosperity for this country for another year at least.

"Is the fly a nuisance or a blessing?' asks the Inter Ocean. Of course it depends of the circumstances. A fly in the butter is a recognized nuisance, but a fly on a man's nose when he is sitting for a photograph lends a pleasant expression to his features, and is indisputably a blessing.

School Marm—"Johnny, do you know your tables?" Johnny—"Yes, ma'm; breakfast table, dinner table and supper table." School Marm—"No! no! Johnny; I mean the table of measures." Johnny—"Yes, ma'm it takes a five year old suit to fit me. My pa bought me one t'other day at Ochs's, and they just fit like they was made to measure."

1882 has been a remarkably prosperous year for South Carolina, as is shown by the report of the state commissioner of agriculture. As compared with 1881 there has been an increase in the value of farm products and kindred industries of $18,803,311. Which is good for South Carolina, and the entire south and the whole country.

In a short time a new system for transacting the money order business by our postmasters will go into operation, when it will cost but three cents to send a money order for a sum less than $5. The service has also been extended so that $100 will be the limit for these orders. The charges will be greately appreciated.

During the first ten months of the present year, 407,431 emigrants landed at Castle Garden, against 386,079 for the same period last year. This shows an increase of arrivals this year so far of 21,352. More than one-third of the emigrants of this year have come from Germany, the next highest in number being the Irish and English emigrants.

We have received from Ayer & Son their Newspaper Annual for 1882. It is no doubt the most complete work of the kind ever issued from the press. We believe it to be as nearly correct as it is possible to make it. Every one knows how difficult it is to get a correct list of the circulation and other facts concerning newspapers. But this delicate and difficult task they have accomplished. The list is probably the most correct ever issued.

Mr. S. P. Imhoff, of Waterloo, Ind., has taken up his residence in Columbia City and proposes to engage extensively in the ice business. Mr. Imhoff informs us that he will erect two large ice-houses on the banks of Eel river, near Jacob Hose's, two miles south of town. Work is already begun on the ice-houses, and Mr. Imhoff will be prepared to furnish our citizens with the congealed article next summer in large or small quantities as may be desired. We wish the gentleman financial success in his undertaking.—[Columbia City Post.

Miss Lowery horsewhipped Edward Orr, at Gray's Falls, Ontario, because he preferred another girl in marriage. Her two brothers and new lover held him fast while she applied the whip. That happened a year ago. Orr obtained the whip, and has since flogged each of the three men separately with it, the last to receive punishment getting so much that he was confined to his bed for a week. The girl then became frightened, and wrote to ask if she, too, was to be whipped. Orr replied that he had no such intention, but thought he might feel impelled to thrash her father and several of her cousins unless they treated him with deference.

—Choice styles of plaid dress goods and reversable suitings at McQuiston & Long's. 42 3.

A New Feature.

When the announcement that the congress of the United States had refused to grant the appropriation needed to defray the expenses of continuing the publication of the bulletin of the national board of health reached us we were in Europe. The expressions of regret at this action we there heard, and the complaints from all parts of this country that have since reached us from those capable of appreciating the value of these records, induced us to propose to the national board of health that we would give space to print the most important information heretofore published in the Bulletin, if the board would place at our disposal such data as would enable us to make the necessary compilations.

This offer having been accepted, we have provided for a permanent increase in the size of the Sanitary Engineer, and one page at least in each issue will be devoted to the purpose of continuing, so far as we are able, the work hitherto performed by the Bulletin.

It may be well to state that in taking up this new feature, our purpose is, first, to make this journal of more value to its readers; and secondly, it seemed to us desirable to keep together the corps of correspondents of the Board, many of whom might be unwilling to continue sending information not likely to be promptly available for public inspection and comparison. This work would have been begun sooner, but for the fact of our absence from the country, before alluded to. It is proposed to develop this department as rapidly as the interest in it is made manifest.—Sanitary Engineer.

A Clear Passage in the Arctic Sea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Revenue Marine service of the Treasury Department received advices this morning from the revenue steamer, Corwin, in a communication dated Dunalaki. It says the Corwin had steamed within a short distance of point Barrow in the Arctic and found clear water as far as could be seen. The commander ventured the opinion that if he had been prepared, and had any object in making the attempt, that he could have taken the vessel directly through to New York. The communication will be made public this afternoon. The statement that the Corwin had arrived at San Francisco recently is eroneous.

Captain Healy visited habitations of natives of King's Island, in the Arctic Ocean, a curious people who live upon a precipitous hillside as no other people live. He says the houses are erected upon poles; the entrance to each is effected through a hole in the front wall about fourteen inches in diameter.

The Corwin is now on her return voyage by way of Sitka to San Francisco.

Measurements of the Great Lakes.

The following measurements of the great lakes have been taken by the government surveyors: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 827 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 300 miles; its greatest breadth is 60 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie, is 260 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; elevation 261 feet; mean depth is 84 feet; area, 9,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

A Nevada girl had a very preceptible moustache, and on the morning of her wedding day she undertook to remove it with a caustic preparation. Her lips were burned to such a black and swollen condition that she refused to show herself to the guests. As the bridegroom would not consent to a postponement, the ceremony was performed privately, and the company consoled themselves with a dinner. The bride started on her honeymoon journey closely veiled and unkissed by her friends.

Eighty-Five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever. 44-4w

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff. 44-4w.

The Flower City Europe.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occured: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is nigh time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it not doctor?"

"[illegible]ely. Thousand of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the university. If you want facts there are any quanity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realise it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. And now gentlemen, he said, as you have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health, and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command had both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did no know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy known as Warners Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although engaged on some matters connected with the State Board of Health of which he is one of the analysis, courteously answered the questions that were propounded to him.

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you."

"The presence of albumen and tube cast in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir; I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyized it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances"

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

Two weeks ago we mentioned the case of a Mr. Sechler, near Newville, Ind., wandering away while in an abnormal condition of mind, and the subsequent earnest search for him dead or alive. And now comes the last of the sad news. Last Thursday morning, just two weeks from the time of his disappearance, two small boys, while going along the river a mile from Newville, discovered the remains of the unfortunate man. The body was in the river, erect, with the top of the head above water. The cause of the body assuming such a strange attitude was his feet being stuck in the mud and the weight in his pockets, which were filled with stones. The supposition is that while on the road he filled his pockets with stones and when coming to the river jumped in, and it being muddy at that point his feet stuck in the mud. Deceased was a wealthy farmer, owning two farms near Newville and had considerable personal property and ready money. He was a bachelor about 30 years old. He was a hard working man and his derangement, it is thought, was caused by overwork.—[Hicksville News

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Speaking of the building of the Nickel Plate and its recent sale at enormous figures, the Railway Age says: "The little party of shrewd Wall street speculators looked the ground over and concluded that a good many millions might be extorted by one bold undertaking—the construction of a parallel and competing road. They went to work with a vigor worthy of a better cause. They poured out millions for building a road for which there was no need or excuse, accompanying the work with ominous threats of disturbance in rates and business they would make when their line got into operation, and the scheme succeeded; they have terrified other men into taking the property off their hands and paying them a clear profit, stated at $1[illegible],000,000. This may be called admirable enterprise; it may be called something entirely opposite. It is feared that the success of this Nickel Plate may encourage the establishment of a new and dangerous industry.—[Ft. Wayne News.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

—Go to McQuiston & Long's for hats, caps, gloves and mittens. 42 8.

—Blankets, blankets, blankets, at McQuiston & Long's. 45-4t.

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DECKER BROTHERS',
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ORGANS! ORGANS!

ESTEY, HAMILTON and
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Down with big commission. If you wish to purchase a fine Piano or Organ for the Holidays—any of the above instruments—and honor me with your order and trust to my judgment, I will sell you an instrument at bottom figures; warrant it in every particular, and place an instrument in your house that you may well feel proud of. Please call and see me or address me at Churubusco, Ind., stating what kind of an instrument you wish and at what price.

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CHURUBUSCO, IND.

1882. 1882.

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Are now in daily receipt of new and attractive Fall Goods in every department of their great retail house.

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We have taken the agency of the celebrated

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is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year [illegible], for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes, no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

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HEROES.

Our world has battle-fields where truth and right
Find heroes cooler, greater in God's sight,
Than they who fall foremost in gory fight.

Great hours bring forth great souls, but bugle call
Summons a host, poor, impotent and small,
To that God sends forth in his cause to fall.

Beyond the [illegible] of battle lies the prize,
The [illegible] of strife and toil and sacrifice;
Few gain it here, but many in the skies.

The [illegible] who braves the world's neglect and scorn,
To lift the lowly, succor the forlorn,
Who conquers self—he is a hero born.

His name may die, forgotten by his peers,
But yet the seed he sowed in care and tears
Shall bear rich harvests through immortal years.

—Francis A. Shaw.

SAVED, BY A SNAKE.

Some thirty years ago I was following my profession of land agent in the West, and in that capacity I had to [illegible] by the government upon settlers who had not paid for their lands. Of course I made many enemies, and more than once I had been warned that my life was in danger. I paid little heed to these threats, however, and trusted to my sagacity and a brace of good pistols for my safety. On one occasion I was obliged to pass over a wild unsettled country of about thirty miles in extent, and a guide became necessary. The landlord of the tavern where I stopped undertook to provide one for me, and on the morning I was to start he introduced me to about as ill-favored a specimen of humanity as it had ever been my lot to encounter. I instinctively recoiled from him as I would from a viper, and had my presence not been imperatively demanded at Winchtown the next day I should have declined his services; but as I was obliged to make the best of it, I at once sprang on my horse, saying, "And so, stranger, you know the road to Winchtown?"

"Yes," was the single response.

"Lead on then; I am ready."

My lank guide gave his lank steed a cut with a switch he carried, and dashed off at a round pace.

"Do you live in Winchtown?" I asked, by the way of beginning conversation.

"Yes," was the simple rejoinder.

"Have you heard of any of the troubles there between the squatters and those who have recently purchased land in that vicinity?"

The man glanced up at me with a more wicked expression than before. That glance told me as plainly as words could speak that I should keep on my guard.

"There will be trouble if the government attempts to drive from their lands those who have settled thereon," was the reply, in more words than I had heard him speak since I had set eyes on him.

A little past noon we came upon a little deserted hut, standing beside a small stream, and I gave the signal to halt to my companion, who was still in advance.

Dismounting, we tethered our horses so that they might crop the rank grass which grew in abundance, and then we went to the bank of the stream and seated ourselves to partake of the lunch my knapsack contained.

"How far are we from Winchtown?" I asked, when for full ten minutes we had been trying to satisfy the inner man.

"Ten miles."

"Is the road better from here?"

"Worse."

"How long will it take us to reach there?"

"Three hours."

Almost provoked at the answers I had received, I made up my mind that I would question my lank companion no more; and soon after I rose and walked toward the cabin to get a look at the inside. My companion still retained his seat, with a quantity of food still before him, not raising his eyes as I left him, but a backward glance, as I went around the corner of the cabin, showed them bent full upon me with the same expression I had disliked so much before.

The door of the cabin was slightly ajar, and, pushing it open, I entered, and a strange sense of desolation met my gaze. The apartment had not been inhabited for perhaps a year, but the occupants had left everything behind them. The bed stood in one corner, the tables in another, and three or four chairs were scattered about, while opposite the entrance a small mirror hung on the wall. Everything, were it not for a light green mold that had overspread the surface, looked as though the former occupants had merely gone out, and might return at any moment. Without the sun was pouring down its rays with a heat that was quite uncomfortable, and, finding it cool and comfortable within the cabin, I threw myself into one of the chairs, with my back to the door, and facing the glass that hung on the wall. Almost before I was aware of it, I had fallen into a sort of doze, and was half unconscious of my surroundings.

How long I remained in this condition I do not know. It might have [illegible] fifteen minutes or more. I [illegible] start, and a sort of undefined feeling of terror, as if some great danger was menacing me. The first thing my eye met was the glass upon the wall, arranged at such an angle that it showed my whole person and the chair on which I was sitting. My first glance revealed this, and the next an object that caused my heart to [illegible] throb of alarm and almost paralyzed me with horror.

Beneath the chair in which I was sitting lay coiled a monster rattlesnake, its head elevated about a foot, and waving to and fro with the motion with which they are said to charm their victims.

So horror-stricken was I at the sight that had it been to save my life I could not have stirred from my seat; and to have done so or to have moved a limb would have been a signal for the reptile to fasten his fangs into my leg, now not one foot from his swaying head. Should I move it ever so slightly I knew that it would be only to receive the deadly blow; and so fascinated was I that I was incapable of making the attempt. All I had the power to do was to gaze into the glass and watch each motion of my terrible enemy, and to hope each moment that my guide, wondering at my long absence, would come to my relief. Now, the gleam of his eyes that I disliked so much I would have hailed with joy, for it was far preferable to the glitter of those eyes shining out from the crested head beneath my chair. To cry out, to call him to my assistance, I dare not do. There was no alternative but to sit there motionless until my guide should come in search of me.

Never before had I known the moments to drag so slowly; and never once in all these moments did I take my eyes from the glass where I saw reflected the never ceasing motion of the reptile beneath my seat.

Suddenly the door opened a little way, and I saw reflected in the glass the face of my guide. Had I thought it evil-looking once, it was now doubbly so, for it accorded well with a murderous-looking knife he held in his hand. One glance assured me that I had another enemy to contend with, as malignant and as deadly as the one beneath my seat. Noiselessly the villian stepped into the room, and on tip-toe approached where I was sitting.

A moment more and the blow might descend. Still I stirred not. Two deaths stared me in the face, and I knew not which to choose.

Suddenly the attention of the snake was attracted to the approach of the wretch, who was now close upon me, so close that his arm was uplifted to strike the fatal blow. Now had come my first chance for life, and with a bound I sprang from my chair, at the same time drawing my pistol. A shrill rattle sounded about the room, mingled with a terrible cry, as the reptile fastened its fangs deep into the villain's leg. I was saved by a rattlesnake!

For a moment the doomed man seemed incapable of motion, the next with a blow he severed the head of the snake from its body, and, grasping the head, he pulled the fangs from the flesh and hurled it against the wall; and then without a word or look sprang from the cabin.

I followed as quickly as possible and called out to him to stop; but without paying the least attention, he sprang upon the back of his lank steed, and, striking it a fierce blow, he dashed away at a speed which defied pursuit.

Before nightfall I reached Winchtown in safety, when I found that my guide had reached there an hour before, and lay dying in a cabin a little apart from the village.

West India Superstitions.

It is very unlucky to tell the name of a boat before it is launched. I recollect once when a worthy old creole, a connection of the French savant Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and who, as I hope, still owns a small island in the Grenadines, was about to launch a sloop, I asked what name he proposed to give it. He led me to where I could see a strip of canvas covering the stern, and told me it was not good to tell the name before the vessel was afloat. A calabash turned upside down in a boat is a sure forerunner of ill-luck either in weather or fishing. The oil obtained from a shark's liver rubbed over the skin is a protection against the attack of a shark. Fish brought into a place where arrowroot or other starch is being prepared prevents a proper separation of the starch sediment from the impurities suspended in the water used. To turn your boots upside down brings loss of money, and to open an umbrella in a house prevents your ever marrying. Never wash your hands in water which another person has used, unless you first make the sign of the cross over it. When a glass cracks suddenly in a house, it foretells a death, and a horse stopping before a house and neighing is also a sign of death. If a cock crows in a house a stranger may be expected. In the South American colonies no good Catholic cuts a banana across. The fruit when so cut shows a mark which is thought to resemble a crucifix. The number of years it will take before a pine plant bears fruit depends on the number of "chops" given with the hoe before placing the plant in the ground. Black people, as a rule, before drinking pour a small quantity of the liquid on the ground. "When hen drink she lift she head to God and say, 'Tank you,' when man drink he drink and says nuffin."

The Question of Lineage.

"What I am going to remark," observed the old man as Elder Toot quietly dropped off to dream of the canefield of the olden time, "am to de effect dat dis club doan keer two cents whedder a member's gran'fadder was hung for wakin' up a policeman asleep on his beat, or sot in de halls of Congress wid his hat on his ear an' his fam elbowin' ober ebery county in de land. It am not de dead gran'fadder but de libin' member dat we has to do wid. If Brudder Shin's great uncle was King of de Cannibal Islands dat doan' help Samuel to pay his rent or buy his 'taters. Whalebone Hawker may trace his blood back to an emper[illegible] who owned 10,000 mules, but Whalebone will pay a fine of $3 ebery time he spits on the stove, same as de res' of you. Boomerang Johnson could no doubt establish de fact dat he am descended from a household which could pay a milk-bill widout havin' to pawn de side-board, but it am nebertheless sartin dat Brudder Johnson won't have any pancakes grow cold on his table dis winter.

"Judge a man as you find him, an' doan' forgit dat de son of a Senator kin display all de meanness expected of the son of a convict. If dar am any member in dis club who wants his lineage traced back six or seben thousan' y'ars to see whether his relashuns took fust or second cabin passage in de ark, or wants his blood strained to see if it am blue or red, let him go ahead; but at de same time I feel it my dooty to warn all sich pussons dat it am fur cheaper to buy 10 cent gimlet an' hire a 5 cent boy to bore a hole in de top of yer head an' let de wanity blow itself off. De Seckretary will now call de roll an' make out a list of sich members as want to trace deir blood back to Ham."

The roll was called, and not one member of the 160 present responded. When the call had been finished Professor Kussforth Parker arose and asked if there was any objection to his taking steps to find out whether his grandfather was a poet or a blacksmith.

"Dar am!" was the prompt reply, "kase it would be a loss of time. I knowed de ole man myself, and I kin inform you dat he was nuffin' but a werry common niggar, who wouldn't do an hour's work in a week onless kicked to it. I also remember dat he was squint-eyed, and had heels so long dat he could w'ar his butes hind side afore."

The Professor weaved to and fro for a moment and then fell back in a dead faint, and it took four members to carry him to the ante-room and steal his pocket-knife and plug tobacco and restore him to consciousness by shouting "mad-dog!" down the back of his neck.—Detroit Free Press.

Is It a Ghost?

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A gentleman well known in this city, who for short will be called Brown, was almost scared out of his senses night before last by what he regarded as spirit rappings. He lives in the same house in which he has resided for six years. He has no family except his wife, a handsome lady of 36. He is on the road traveling a great deal of the time, and in his absence his wife and servant are left alone. The wife has often told him during the past three years of unusual noises heard around the house while he was away, but he never gave the matter any thought.

One night a little over two years ago, during the absence of Mr. Brown, the wife was awakened by the sound of heavy footfalls in the dining-room, immediately below. They were plain and unmistakable, like the tread of a man walking up and down the room in great excitement. Every step was heard distinctly, and the monotonous tramp, tramp continued for fully ten minutes. Mrs. Brown at first thought that her husband had returned and was perpetrating a joke on her, but a tremendous knock, as from a giant's fist, on the dining-room door dissipated the delusion, and, frightened nearly out of her senses, the poor woman covered her head with the bed-clothes and waited in fear and trembling for further developments. Often after that many uncanny noises were heard in different parts of the house, but more generally in the bedroom of Mrs Brown.

Manifestations have been more frequent the past two or three weeks, and as Mr. Brown feelingly informed the reporter, the unknown has "raised the devil." On Wednesday night he had considerable writing to do and sat down to accomplish it. At half-past 9 o'clock his wife said she was tired and would go to bed, and going into her bed-room closed the door and proceeded to disrobe. She had not been in the room ten minutes when the rapping commenced, each time by three knocks—first at the window, then on the mirror in the dressing case, and then on the headboard of the bed. They came in such quick succession and with such frequency that she went out into the hall where her husband was at work and told him what she had heard. He immediately arose and led his wife back into the room, put her to bed and remained a little time with her to quiet her fears. As usual with his appearance the knocking ceased. After sitting for some five minutes he withdrew and partly closed the door, but stood there a moment to listen for a repetition of the noise. He had his ear close up to the door, when suddenly there came a thud against it that sounded as if produced by a powerful blow from a clenched fist. He recoiled in astonishment, and then recovering himself opened the door and looked to see the source, but found no one there. Partly closing it again he stepped out and tried it over, with the same result, attended with slighter manifestations at the headboard of the bed, three in rapid succession, repeated every twenty of thirty seconds. After satisfying himself that they were really rappings of some supernatural order he became thoroughly alarmed and lay awake almost the entire night, wondering when he would be picked up and carried out by the unknown.

Mr. Brown and wife are both unbelievers in spiritualism, and are lost in wonderment that their peace and quiet should be thus molested. He intends to change his residence at once and see if he cannot get rid of the manifestations.

A Woman Rescues a Boy in Mid Ocean.

Sydney Morning Herald.

A short time ago, Mrs. G. A. D. McArthur Campbell, formerly a resident of Coonamble, distinguished herself by a deed of admirable bravery. Mrs. Campbell was a passenger in a steamer from Hong Kong to one of the northern ports of Queensland, and one day a little boy about four years of age, to whom the lady was much attached, fell overboard, the accident occurring through a sudden lurch of the vessel. With the exception of Mrs. Campbell and the man at the wheel all the passengers and crew were at dinner.

Without waiting for a life buoy or divesting herself of any clothing, and simply saying to the man at the wheel, "Don't tell the child's mother," Mrs. Campbell plunged into the water, swam to the boy, and held him up till both were rescued, the steamer having been promptly stopped and a boat lowered. Neither the lady nor the boy was much the worse for the immersion.

Wine and Wine Drinking.

The California Demokrat says that, notwithstanding the large dimensions which wine culture has attained in California, the American resident of that State has failed as yet to take to wine drinking as a habit. The Napa valley is filled with luxuriant vineyards, but foreigners remark with surprise that on entering the inns of that section of the State they not only look about in vain to see wine drinkers, but are not always sure of being able to get wine to drink themselves. Strong liquors are still staple beverages. Grapes are not much in demand, even for table use. The traveler would never suppose from the food and drink of the people that he was in a country where luscious grapes were grown and good wines made.

A NEW ENGLAND ROMANCE.

Interesting Case in a Connecticut Court—The Story of a School-Master who went to the Mexican War.

A Norwich special has the following: A romantic case has been brought to the attention of the Superior Court in this county. A year or two previous to the Mexican war, Benjamin F. Brown, a competent schoolmaster, 21 years old, son of a well-to-do farmer, John Brown, of North Stonington, ran away from home. His parents never received any tidings from him. He went to Mexico, and in the war that began soon afterwards served in a regiment of United States dragoons. As he spoke spanish fluently, he soon became interpretor on General Taylor's staff. After the close of hostilities he went to Corpus Christi, and married a beautiful Spanish girl, Innocente Castillo. The couple went to Laredo, Texas, and there lived happily until 1866, when Borwn, who had changed his name after the close of the Mexican war to Benjamin F. Wrowan, was murdered by brigands. He left a wife and four children—Frank, Benjamin, Juan and Isebella. During his married life he had spoken only spanish in his household, and his family, who knew nothing of English, were unacquainted with his real name or history prior to his marriage. At about the time that Wrowan was killed, his aged father in North Stonington died, leaving his farm, worth $10,000 or $15,000, to six heirs, including the missing Benjamin and his brother John, the latter of whom had settled in Stonington, Ills. In 1873 the heirs to the North Stonington proprety had it sold by order of the Superior Court, and the portion due each was properly assigned, with the exception of Benjamin's share. That was deposited in the Chelsea Savings Bank of that city, in the name of Jeremiah Halsey, Trustee. At the same time a copy of the court order was sent to the latest known address of Benjamin. As the family of the dead man were living under a false name, the order never reached them.

In 1881 Frank, the oldest son of Benjamin's widow, determined to learn English so as to understand the contents of his father's papers. After getting a smattering of English he found among his father's private documents a letter from the Illinois brother that furnished the first clew to Wrowan's early history. The letter was dated Stonington, Ill., November 16, 1858, and was signed "Your Brother John." It spoke of the writer's aged parents in this country, and of their lifelong sorrow over Benjamin's early disappearance. The boy Frank at once wrote to the Illinois Postmaster, asking about John Wrowan. The reply was that there was no such person, but that a man had lived and died in Stonington, Christian county, Ill., named John Brown, and that he came from North Stonington, Conn. The boy then wrote to the Postmaster at North Stonington, and established, in his own opinion, the fact that his father was B. F. Brown. Through Mr. Halsey, the trustee of Benjamin's share of the Brown estate, Frank secured the services of lawyers in this city to present the claim of the Wrowan family to their portion of the of the Brown estate. A hearing was heard last week before Chief Justice Park, of the Superior Court, and a petition in equity granted. It is probable that the heirs of the late B. F. Wrowan will soon come into possion of their share of the Brown estate.

Some Quaint Ornaments.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Just home from Paris. See what I brought my wife," was the salutation a Post-Dispatch reporter received from an acquaintance engaged in the wholesale jewelry trade.

"An alligator? You could have got that in St. Louis."

"Well, examine it before you proceed to criticise."

The monster was of Roman gold, with ruby eyes and a flat link in its nose. Four small diamonds were embedded perpendicularly down the back of the neck, the last one almost meeting a like row of jewels, which ran out into the tail graduating in width. Other rows were set on either side, making the entire back a mass of diamonds. While examining this fine piece of work the reporter's finger came in contact with a small spring in the alligator's tail, when the gem-encrusted back raised itself by a hinge at the neck, disclosing the face of a watch about as large as a gold dollar. The merchant then pressed another spring beneath, which laid open the interior, a perfect system of minute works, with a stem-winder detached.

An odd-looking breastpin was then shown as being the forerunner of the chance coming in pins after so long a season of the straight lace-pin. It represented in Roman gold the front of an old-fashioned woven straw basket, out of which peeped the heads of two long-haired poodles on either side of the handle, to the top of which a ribbon of blue enamel was attached. These dog heads were of silver, set solid with the small rose diamonds, of which it takes 500 to weigh a carat. Tongues of pink enamel, ruby eyes for one, and emeralds for the other, completed the [illegible]. A scarf-pin representing the full moon—or an original design of this house—was of dead gold with satin finish, dirmonds, a sapphire, and a ruby, representing, respectfully, eyes, nose and mouth. A crescent of polished gold, holding a Mexican fire opal between its horns, has a mova[illegible] pin and pendant link, so that it [illegible] be wound either way.

"I know [illegible] who has a passion for fine diamonds," said another dealer in gems. "He wears a four-carat diamond in his collar-button, a brilliant pair of pure white stone studs, and a large solitaire set in a ring of polished gold. These, with a curious locket I made him, cost about $8,000. The locket is a plain oval of gold, enameled on the front in solid black. A four-carat diamond is set in deep in the center, and opposite it, on the back, is a fine ruby, which, when the light touches it, always gives a blood-red center-point to the diamond, and of course attracts attention. I have just finished a necklace of seventeen large cushioned-shaped diamonds underset in silver. It is an imitation of the one which the late Adelaide Neilson purchased for $10,000 in London, and which she wore in preference to the rosette necklace represented in so many of her pictures. She once detected a flaw in a stone I showed her by merely blowing her breath upon it."

Why He Didn't Explain.

Detroit Free Press.

Some eight or ten years ago a silvery-tongued chap who claimed to be a fruit-tree agent swindled the farmers of this county in a shameful manner, and one resident in Naken was so mad about it that he came to Detroit, searched the rascal out, and gave him a pounding on the street. After he got through his work he told the fellow that he would lick him twice as bad if he ever put eyes on him again, and it was a threat to be remembered and nursed. About three weeks ago the Naken man was traveling in Washtenaw county, and as he journeyed along the highway he met a traveler who so closely resembled the fruit-tree swindler that he halted and called out:

"Here you are again, you bold-faced rascal!"

"Yes, I am here," was the calm reply.

"Well, so'm I, and I'm going to lick you till you can't holler! I said I'd do it, and I always keep my word. Climb down here!"

The stranger "clum!" without a protest, shedding his coat as he struck the ground, and a fight began. In about two minutes he had used up the farmer and was coolly replacing his ocat.

'See here," said the man from Naken as he wiped his nose with a burdock, "you fight better than you did eight years ago."

"Well, I dunno. This is my first affair with you."

"Didn't I wollop you in front of the Detroit postoffice eight years ago?"

"No, sir? I was in Australia up to a year ago."

"And you never saw me before?"

"Never."

"Well, I'll be hanged?" Come to look at you I can see that you are not the man! Why on earth didn't you explain or ask me to? You must have thought me mistaken."

"Oh, yes, I knew you were mistaken, but I had just discovered that I had driven seven miles on the wrong road and was wishing some one would come along and give me two words of sass. I didn't want any explanations about it. A rotten sweet apple will cure that black eye in three or four days, and salt and water will tighten your front teeth in a week or so. I feel fifty per cent. better, and I'm ever so much obliged. So long to you."

Two Friends and Their Sister Wives.

Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. R. W. Lovett lives in Screven county and Judge Thomas M. Merriwether lives in Newton. They were schoolmates. They first married twin sisters, daughters of Bishop Andrew. Their wives died, and they then married two other sisters, also daughters of a bishop, Bishop Price. These wives died, and they then married a third pair of sisters, not daughters of a bishop, but two sisters—being the daughters of Mr. Smith, of Greene county. With these last sisters they are living happily.

Curious, Useful and Scientific.

Iron chess-boards and chessmen with concealed magnets to steady them are sold in Berlin for the convenience of travelers.

Incandescent electric lighting with the Swan system has proved highly satisfactory in the Paris Opera House. The use of gas in the foyer destroyed almost entirely the fine decorations.

"Tripolite" is the name given to a new building material which is intended to be a substitute for lime, cement and plaster under certain circumstances. It is composed of sulphate of lime, coke and oxide of iron in some form or other.

An old Hungarian miller is reported to have given this rule for telling a good mill-stone: "When about to select a stone take a flask of gin and pour a little of it upon the stone; if the surface absorbs the liquor so that it appears dry it is a good one, but if the gin remains on the surface the stone is good for nothing."

Lime mud formed as a waste product in caustic manufacture is converted to a useful substance in this way: It is put into a chamber having a stirrer and a movable filtering bottom. Steam is let in, and, passing through the mud, drives out the moisture and alkali [illegible]. The bottom [illegible] the dry cake of carbonate of lime is tilted into a wagon and used in place of limestone in the black ash furnace.

Carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated the fact that seasoned wood, well saturated with oil when put together will not shrink in the dryest weather. Wheels have been known to run many years, even to wearing out the tires. Very many dollars might be saved annually if this practice were adopted. Boiled [illegible] oil is the best for general use although it is now known that crude petroleum [illegible] old wheels is of [illegible] benefit.

Bishop [illegible] the laying of the corner-stone of a new Church not long since, made the following point: "Our answer to those who assert that Christianity is dying out is simply this: We build more Churches. The [illegible] not build [illegible] builds no Churches, [illegible] no asylums, endows no universities. Unbelief provides no refuge for the infirm and poor, nor furnishes help nor comfort for those who weep."

At a recent convention of Episcopal clergymen held at New Haven, an interesting discussion took place on the subject of healing physical maladies by the exercise of prayer and faith. It was opened by an essay by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, who took extreme ground in favor of faith healing especially through the agency of anointing oil. Another clergyman denied the soundness of this view and good-humoredly ridiculed the idea of a miracle being performed by the olive oil of commerce, as tending to a low materialism.

Rev. Mr. Foster, of Jersey City, has made exceptional success with his Sunday evening praise-and-prayer service of song. It is simply a relaxation from the accustomed habit of stiffly singing these hymns and sandwiching between them a chapter of the Bible and a very long prayer. Mr. Foster has found that by giving the people a part in the service of song they become greatly interested in it. His large church, the "Tabernacle," is entirely filled on Sunday evenings. With a powerful choir, a hearty invitation for the people to unite, and a pleasant shortening prayer and preaching, the service is thoroughly adapted to the masses. Some such easily managed improvement as this might have the effect of filling up the empty pews of many churches which by their rigidity have nearly frozen their congregations to death.

JOCOSITIES.

If Jem is the same as Jim,
And G sounds the same as J,
Then between a Gem, and Jim and Jem,
What is the difference, pray?

We read about Gem Jars,
Jars made for holding jam,
Then are these Gem jars jim jam jars?
(Be calm my mind, be calm.)

The Song of Solomon: So hellep me grashus, dot coat fits you like de baper on de valls.

If it takes $8 worth of coal to keep one fifteen-cent house-plant through the winter, how much coal will it take to carry ten of the plants through the season.

A Boston belle's idea of botany: "Oh! George," a Boston girl intensely exclaimed while gazing at the comet: "How transcendently beautiful and raptuously precious it is; I should so love to study botany."

Suggestions as to armor: Nothing annoys the keeper of a railroad restaurant more than to have one customer ask in a rather loud tone of another. "Have they tried plating war ships with this kind of sandwiches?"

The Boston Post wants to know "Why shouldn't a girl have her shoes blacked?" Don't know anything about Boston girls, but the reason why they can not in St. Louis is because the bootblacks haven't time.

"The illuminated buoy is a wonderful invention," read old Mrs. Pinaphor in her daily paper. "Well," she observed, "I should think he was. And it is an excellent idea, too, for if the boy is illuminated his mother will have less trouble finding him after dark.

He bowed to her across the table, smirked, washed his hands in invisible soap and water, and said: "Oxcuse me, I dink I haf med you at Saratogas dis summer—my name is Moses." "I can not recall your face," she airily answered, "but your name is quite familiar."

There is a young women in Keokuk, Iowa, who is six feet four inches tall, and she is engaged to be married. The man who won her did it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my heart aglow—I'd wed thee right or wrong; man wants but little here below, but wants that little—long."

A lawyer who took up his residence in a New Jersey town was nicknamed "Necessity," after he had been in town some time and become well known. A stranger visiting the town asked why the lawyer should be so named, and the reply was: "Because necessity knows no law."

A bevy of girls were on their way home from a "foliage" excursion when one of them exclaimed, "Oh, dear! I wish I were an autumn leaf." "Why, what a silly idea!" said her companion, "Well, then I would know what it is to be pressed," blushingly replied the beanless beauty.

"How to make home happy," said a suburban husband. "That is my greatest trouble." "Well, dad," chipped in the youngest, "I guess if you stayed away from it most of the time you'd hit it. I heard ma'am say she 'wished you'd never come back' after you blowed so much about that new fall cloak."

"Is he a nice, tidy, cleanly boy?" asked Mrs. Samuelson. "Indeed he am cleanly. I gibe him a nice, clean pockethandkercher ebery Sunday morning, and de nex' Saturday night dat handkercher am as clean as if it had nebber been tetched. You jis' can't help admire dat little niggah for his cleanliness."

Progress of science: An English chemist analyzed a red stocking and got out of it twenty-two grains of tin. We should'nt think he got enough to pay for his trouble—and yet he could not expect to find a gold mine in one red stocking. A pair of red stockings, however, frequently contain something that a gold mine could'nt buy.

It was at the house of the bride's parents after the wedding. On a table were exposed the costly presents. Two gentlemen were examining them. Said one of them suddenly: "These, you say, are the bride's presents, but what does the groom get?" "Oh," replied the other, "he gets the women." First gentleman: "Is that all? Poor fellow."

"What other business do you follow besides preaching?" was asked of an old colored man. "I speculates a little." "[illegible]?" "Sells chickens." "[illegible] get the chickens?" "My boys fetch'em in." "Where [illegible] get them?" "I doan know [illegible] I'se allers so busy wid my preachin' dat I ain't got time to ax. I was agwine to enquire de udder day, but a 'vival come on an' tuck up all my time."

A [illegible] Angler.—Mr. Wright [illegible] to fish. And he became a Wright angler. He thought he would try and catch a shark. And he became a try-angler. He laughed to think how smart he was. And he became a cute angler. But he did not see the shark with its nose under the the stern of his craft. He was such an obtuse angler. Until the creature tipped over his boat. When he became a wrecked angler.

A man named Varner, of Illinois, who has been visiting his brother John, near Wheatland, Knox county, while out hunting in the swamps near that village, mistook the person of John Brooks for a wild turkey and filled [illegible] heavy shot inflicting a serious, perhaps a fatal wound.

THE LION.

How the King of Beasts Kills His Prey.

London Field.

I once had a rare chance of seeing a lion catch and kill his prey in the open daylight. While on a short hunt to the north of Waterberg, in the Transvaal, in the winter of 1874, with a Dutch Boer, we saddled up one afternoon to shoot a couple of quaggas (Burchells zebra) for our followers, quagga meat being preferred above all others by the niggers of that country. We had ridden a considerable round without falling in with any, but about an hour before sundown we came across a troop of about fifty. Galloping up within shot, we fired, when one mare dropped. Reloading, and mounting, we started after the troop, which had now disappeared over a ridge. On gaining the rise, we saw the quaggas tailing out in the hollow and commencing to ascend a second slope, one or two stallions bringing up the rear, as is usually the case. Cantering on, my companion suddenly pulled up and pointed out to me a lion trotting swiftly up across the quagga's line of retreat, behind a few scattered boulders and low bushes dotting the slope, evidently with the intention of securing his supper. We moved slowly forward, when the hindmost stallion, thinking we were getting too close, started after his companions at a smart canter. It was now exciting. The quagga was close to the line of the lion's approach; a couple of seconds more and the dark mass of the lion's form shot out from behind a stone on his prey. In a moment the quagga was on the ground. The lion left him instantly, moved a few yards distant, and lay down with his head away from the quagga, twitching his tail nervously from side to side, as much as to say, "I have done that properly." The whole thing was done so quickly and sudddenly that it is difficult to describe. The lion had not yet seen us, but, riding nearer, he turned and faced, looking rather put out at our appearing on the scene. At first he seemed inclined to bolt, but at last lay down, facing us, evidently unwilling to give up his game. Being anxious to examine the quagga, and knowing my Boer friend to be reliable, we rode up to about fifty yards and dismounted. I held the horses, keeping my double rifle in reserve in case of accident. The lion, not liking the look of things, got up and walked a few steps toward us, growling savagely. I told the Boer to shoot straight, which he did, hitting the lion with his old six-to-the-pound on the point of the shoulder, the bullet passed out behind the other shoulder, dropped the lion on the spot. On examining the quagga it would appear from the claw mark that the lion's left forearm was thrown over the wither and the claws fixed in the shoulder; the right forearms's claws in the chest; the left hind claw had been driven into the flank a little below the level of the hip-bone, the right hind foot evidently on the ground, thus holding the animal as in a vise, while the teeth had met in the neck about three inches or four inches behind the ears, smashing the bones as effectually as a two-ounce bullet. My two front fingers met in the bite-hole. Death was instantaneous. The lion was a full-grown male, with perfect teeth. On a previous occasion, a riding mare belonging to a friend of mine, was killed, near Wonderfontein, Transvaal, one night, close to the wagon, while on a blesbok hunt. The mare was hobbled when caught. The claw marks and the bite that killed were identical with those on the quagga. From all testimony that I could gather from old hunters during seventeen years' residence in the Transvaal, and my own limited observation, I would say that the lion uses his claws as a holding power, and kills by bite.

Powerful Mutton.

Dublin Cor. New York Sun.

A friend of mine has been down in the west of Ireland trying trying to collect a few rents. He brought back some money with him, but he got it out of the personal good will that he enjoys of his tenants, and because it was generally understood in his neighborhood that he had returned as poor as when he came. His tenants did not dare pay him openly. While he was down there he met the custodian of the local reformatory institution, in whose care were a lot of the so-called "suspects." This good soul was burdened with care, and confided to him the story of his troubles.

"There's no objection," he said, "to their havin' a glass o' spirits regular, an' begorra they're all able to pay for it; but about two weeks ago it sthruck me that there was more of an inthertainment in thim cells whin they got their dinner than I cud undherstand. The first I noticed uv it was Reilly singin' the 'Shan-van-voght' every afthernoon, an' he an's ugly divve anyhow. So ses I to myself, there's nothin' short uv the craythur 'ud make the music rise in that blaggard, an' I wint up to his cell. Divvle a word he had to say whin I come to the dure.

"'Reilly!' ses I.

"Sorra the word out of him.

"'Come here to the dure,' ses I; 'I want to spake wid you!'

"Wid that he kem over to the gratin', face fur all the world like a full moon.

"'Y'er dhrunk!' ses I.

"'Ye lie!' ses he.

"'Y'er breath 'ud give the D. T.'s to a cow, this minit,' ses I.

"'Sorra I can care,' ses he, an' goes an' lies down on the bed.

"I knew it'd be the ruin of me if it was found out, so I got the boys and sarched all the cells, but the divvie recave the dhrap we found.

"Begorra, the next day the whole of thim was singin' choruses all the evening, every one of them as dhrunk as fiddlers!

"Be me sowl but I was put to me wits' end to know what the matther was, an' we sarched all the cells, turned over matthresses an' every blessed thing, but sorra ha'porth cud we find but the smell, which was powerful an' good. Divvle such a highlarous set o' boys I ever had in the place before! What wid the singin' an' the language of them, ye'd swear ye were in Jude's!

"The next day I took a look at the dinner goin' in, and a mighty good-lukin' dinner it was, all served on dishes kept warm be hot wather. There was a nice dish o' herrins as ever ye seen, smokin' hot, an' a jint runnin' gravy all over a big dish, an' an elegant bit o' bacon sittin in a taste o' greese, an' as fine a dish o' pittaties as I hope ever to have before me, but divvle a dhrop to dhrink!

"Well, sir, as I'm a sinner, it wasn't half an hour before every one of them blaggards was blind dhrunk, singin' an' raisin the divvle! Up I wint an' expostulayted wid them. They wasn't amaynable to rayson, but all at once I seen Reilly rowl the remains of the leg o' mutton off the dish, wipe out the plug where ye put in the hot wather, and turn the end of the dish up under his nose! That was enough for me. Divvle another word I said, but when the dinner came the next day I dhrained out every one of thim dishes; an' a smeechiner, hotter nor sthronger punch than was warmin' them never crossed the lips of a parish priest!

"Holy mother, but it was fine! An' between you an' me an' the wall, I have a strong suspicion that the jail locked itself up the same night. Sorra much I knew about it till I woke up in the mornin' wid May batin' me over the head wid a suggawn!"

From all of which it would appear that life has it compensations in Ireland as well as elsewhere.

Advantages of the Corset

New York Tribune.

Dr. Chadwick believes a woman is in better health when wearing a proper-fitting corset, and less liable to suffer from consumption, dyspepsia or spinal curvature, but he deprecates the beginning of tight-lacing suddenly. "What I consider to be perfection in the application of the corset to the female figure or to the male," he says, "is to begin early in life, say at the age of seven or ten years, and then only with very yielding materials, permitting the corset simply to touch the contour of the body, though a little firmer at the waist. As the girl grows up and the chest expands, the bust of the corset may be properly made larger, the waist at the same time being kept within bounds. If such a system be carried out, there never would be any undue pressure anywhere, and the girl who reaches womanhood will possess the perfection of a figure with its round and taper waist, broad shoulders and well-developed chest. It always and will be necessary to restrain limit and correct the growing figure. Without aid nature seldom forms a good waist. Gradual and early correction, instead of violent and sudden reduction of deformity, is the way to achieve success—no evil effects can possibly ensue. In wearing of the corset, the degree of comfort with which it is borne should be the test of utility. Early care and judicious managment will in every case succeed in attaining elegance and in preserving health."

The Only Law Not Violated.

Mary Jane's Letter.

The suburbs of Newport are called the Highlands, and here some delightful homes are to be found. Just overlooking the city is a fine old baronial hall, where lives Col. Thomas L. Jones, a possible Governor of Kentucky.

"What is the "L" in his name for?" said Dickey.

"People say," said I, "that it is for 'Lovely,' but I know better. The 'L' is for 'Lordly'—Thomas Lordly Jones.'

"Wasn't he ever Governor?" said Dickey.

"No," said I.

"Why?" asked she.

"Because," said I, "somebody else got it, and there is a well-known law in physics or statics, or something of that sort, which is in effect that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, and this law can't be violated."

"'Can't it?" said Dickey. Then it isn't like any other law in Kentucky, that's all I've got to say about it."

The British Soldier's "Kit."

From the New York Hour.

The Egyptian campaign has shown once more the improvement which has been achieved in the modern equipment of soldiers. There was a time when an English warrior on the Marde went under a burden very nearly resembling the family trunk, and when it seemed no doubt a matter of necessity to buckle and strap him up very tightly indeed in order to prevent his going to pieces under it. It is astonishing that in those old days of throttling-stocks and tight belts and crushing burdens the British soldier could fight so well as he did, and perhaps if the enemy had not his own little handcaps in the way of dress and equipment, the British soldiers never would have got on so well. A deal of attention has been given of late to reducing the weight of the soldier's impedimenta to a minimum. Not an ounce of anything is carried unnecessarily. The old knapsack has given place the modern valise, which is considerably lighter and more convenient and comfortable. Every article carried in this receptanle has been subject of careful consideration, more especially in the case of infantry with whom, of course, weight is of more importance than with cavalry. As an illustration of the importance attached to this point, the foot soldier is not allowed a hair brush, though the cavalry man having a horse to carry it for him, is indulged with this luxury. Then, again, the foot soldier on home service has a razor and shaving brush, and is expected to use them; on setting out upon active service he is obliged to leave them behind, and allow the hair to grow on his face, if it will. On returning home, however, he must resume the shaving of his chin, though he may have grown proud of his crop. The use of the tooth brush implies a degree of refinement to which it is assumed that Private Tompkins has not yet attained, and as neither the external appearance of the British army nor its fighting efficiency is promoted by its use, the tooth brush forms no part of a private soldier's kit. Still the private soldier is pretty well off for brushes. He has a blacking brush, a polishing brush, a clothes brush, a brass brush, a shaving brush, and, if a cavalry man, a hair brush. For the cavalry also a lace brush is found necessary.

Besides the items already mentioned, the infantry kit proper comprises articles of about 20 different kinds. To begin with, there is a badge for the forage cap, a knit bag for use on a furlough, a tin of blacking and a pair of braces. There is a little article known as a "button brass," the use of which would constitute a considerable riddle to the uninitiated. It is a little thin slip of brass, with a slit part way down the middle. When buttons are cleaned this little article is slipped under each, the shank of the button passing up the slit. This keeps the coat from being soiled in the process. A knife and fork are articles comprised in the kit at home, but on proceeding to active service these are given up, and a stout pocket-knife is substituted. This has to serve for knife and fork and for any other purposes that may turn up. A spoon, however, is added for use at meals, and for a plate the lid of the mess tin has to serve. This mess tin is an ingenious little contrivance carried on the top of the valise in a little cover, also forming an item of "kit." The tin is a little receptacle somewhat in the shape of the letter D for infantry, but round for cavalry. The lid takes off and serves for a plate, then a little tray lifts out and a handle unfolds, and the soldier has an efficient little frying-pan, while the body of the mess tin is used either for holding water or for boiling food, so that the man has plate, frying-pan and sauce-pan combined. He has, of course, a water bottle in addition, but that article comes under the head of "equipment," and is not reckoned in "kit." Of the rest, there is a small sponge for pipeclay, a comb, a pair of mitts, two flannel shirts, three pair of socks, and two towels. Of soap, a three-pound bar is divided into ten pieces, and each man has a piece dealt out to him. For a sea voyage, a further supply of a kind for use in salt water is given.

A soldier's kit is distinguished from his clothing, for which the government is responsible as long as he remains in the army. He gets two pairs of boots a year, and he also gets a forage cap annually. He gets one tunic, two frock coats, and three pairs of trousers every two years. A helmet he receives once in four years, a greatcoat once in three years. These renewels are at the cost of the country. But the "kit" once supplied has to be kept up by the man himself. He has at frequent intervals to open his valise and lay out its contents for inspection, and anything missing he is required to make good. In order to enable him to keep his clothing and underclothing in proper repair, a "housewife is added to his outfit. This is a little strip of cloth or flannel, or any material of a simillar nature, properly made up to contain two dozen buttons, a thimble, two worsted needles, a dozen sewing needles, two balls of worsted, and half an ounce each of black, white and red thread. It is a pretty and touching sight to see Private Tomkins—from his early youth upward reared to the management of the plow and pitchfork—trying his hand at the first big hole in a pair of socks or at a rent in his coat. The repairing of boots, it may be added, is a matter with which a regimental shoemaker is charged, but every man has to be his own tailor and laundress, provision being made for the supply of such patches and pieces as the accidents of a soldier's life may give occasion for.

England's Millionaire Duke.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Duke of Westminister, who was recently married to Lady Catherine Cavendish, is one of the wealthiest men in the world. He comes of an ancient family which crossed the channel with the Conqueror, but it is a family which acquired no distinction, save as great landlords with fat rent rolls, until the present century, when the first earl, Grosvenor, gained a reputation as a supporter of the British turf, and the second earl, by siding with the reformers in 1831, gave the family the liberal biats, which it still preserves. The third earl and present duke succeeded in 1869 his father, who was so avaricious that when the Great Eastern was launched some London wit suggested that it be named the Marquis of Westminister, because it was the "greatest screw in existence."

The present Duke is credited with owning 19,437 acres which bring in a nominal rent of £37,000, while he has expectations of succeeding to his mother's estate, which yields nearly as much again. But his main claim to great wealth rests in his London property. He owns entire blocks in the fashionable west end of London, the rentals from which now amount to an enormous sum, and will be greatly increased at the end of this century, when the present leases expire. The duke has numerous town and country houses, a magnificent library, the finest private collection of manuscript in the world, and a stable of thoroughbreds, among which are Bend Or, Shotover, Peregrine and other famous flyers. He is very liberal in his charitable gifts, rivaling in this respect the Baroness Burdette-Coutts. His bride is thirty years his junior but this is no uncommon occurrence in his family, as an ancestor of his married at seventy, had five children and lived to the ripe old age of ninety.

Vanderbilt and Gould are counted as wealthy men, but their speculations will have to yield many fold before they keep pace with the increase of the duke of Westminister's London property. The latter proves the oft-repeated assertion that nothing is so sure to increase in value as well selected real estate. The growth of London has been extraordinary, and its present advance in size and wealth is marvelous, but this increase is no more astonishing than that of New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. The solid millionaires of the twentieth century in this country will not be the speculators, but the owners of valuable real estate in the great cities.

The Bloody Work at Ashland.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Better information puts a different face on the affair of the military guard of prisoners and the lynchers at Ashland, Ky., on Wednesday. It was no accidental collision; the military guard had to deal with a truculent mob of rioters, made bold by their superior numbers, and [illegible] by discipline or command, and it had a difficult duty to perform. The mob appeared to think that their purpose to lynch the two alleged murderers justified them in killing the guard; but a military guard of the law is not required to submit to be killed.

A mob which resolves to kill the officers of the law in order to execute a couple of alleged murderers puts itself on the level of the murderers. This is not the pursuit of justice; it is reckless bloodthirstiness.

The military guard kept back the arrived Ashland rioters at Catlettsburg by discipline, and by keeping a line ready for action as they withdrew to the boat. This and the return of the mob to Ashland gave it time to reflect while the boat was coming.

It gave time also to inflate itself to a more ferocious recklessness, and this appears to have been its working. It is not probable that the prisoners could have been taken through Ashland, but a ferry boat filled with the rioters, shows that they had resolved to overcome the guard by whatever means were necessary. They could not expect to do it without killing at least some of the guard, and therefore they had determined to kill.

They fired on the guard, and on the pilot and captain of the boat. Soldiers acting as guardians of the law are under no obligations to hold still to be fired at. Lawbreakers who fire on officers of the law know the consequences. If innocent persons are hurt in the melee, the rioters are guilty of it. But persons who assemble where they know a mob is going to have a collision with the officers of the law are not wholly innocent.

Governor Blackburn stated recently that the militia were sent on the requisition of Judge Brown. The event proves the need.

There was nothing in the case that required these men to expose their own lives, nor to take the lives of the officers of the law, in order to execute the alleged murderers. If they examine their motive they will find that it was not so much a desire for justice as a spirit of lawlessness. The affair is deplorable, but it appears that they who defied the law are alone to blame.

TABLE TALK.

Four negro colleges flourish in Atlanta.

A strict vegetarian will never eat chestnuts in the dark.

The choicest sausage, a maker says, comes from small sized hogs.

Jennie Collins says poor Boston girls make flannel shirts at eight cents apiece.

More than 1,500 London persons subjugate their hunger at vegetarian restaurants.

The porter of one of the Chicago hotels is only worth $100,000. He must be extravagant.

Milwaukee boasts that its new church will, when finished, be the finest in the United States.

For every trunk damaged twenty-five cents worth on a railroad, 500 will go through without a scratch.

The Nickle church, to be built at Palestine, Texas, is to be paid for by not less than 200,000 persons contributing a nickel apiece.

The ascent in the Welland canal is about 330 feet within a distance of twenty-seven miles, and is achieved by means of twenty-three locks.

A tombstone in Upper Penn township, Berks county, bears this inscription: "Albeta Schneider, killed by lightning in 1776, while holding a child in her lap."

An English brewer, observing one of his men wearing the total abstinence blue ribbon, suggested that it seemed somewhat inconsistent. "Well sir," he said, "you see it makes folks like to tempt me and then I succumbs."

A Tallahassee colored man borrowed his neighbor's pig without leave, roasted it and invited his neighbor to the feast. The thrifty borrower had not removed the ears and the tell-tale brand explains his present residence in jail.

Brigham Young, jr., says he would rather take his child and throw him into hell than send him to a Gentile school.

Basil Duke, who held the rank of major general in the confederate army and has since served as police commissioner of St. Louis, having shown symptoms of mental derangement, was recently placed in a hospital for treatment.

A young lady created considerable comment by appearing at a Los Angles fancy ball last week in the character of a "raw oyster." Her costume was a sprinkle of red pepper, and she carried a cracker in one hand and half a lime in the other.

It hasn't rained on a Friday in Vicksburg for over two years.

The best of white blankets are sold ahead of production by the mills.

A Montana firm has contracted to deliver 1,000 pairs of Buffalo horns.

Mark Twain has received $100,000 of royalty from his play of "Col. Sellers."

A lot of pet cats, left by cottagers at Martha's Vineyard, have starved to death.

The damage to the Panama railroad by the recent earthquake is estimated at $80,000.

Mrs. Beecher writes: "Would to God that those who criticise and revile Mr. Beecher were not only almost but altogether such a believer and wholesouled Christian as he is."

One of the New York philanthropists who helped introduce the English sparrow here has had to remove every bracket from his house and go to an expense of one hundred dollars for painting.

A man at Charlotte, N. C., touched a lighted cigar to a elephant's trunk to see if anything would happen. People who picked him up afterward found a leg and arm broken.

Plutarch's advice to the unfortunate is very ingenious. "Consider," says the philosopher, "you equal the happiest men in one-half of your life at least; that half, I mean, which you spend in sleep."

Judge Rosenbaum, of the San Francisco police court, has recently decided that an unloaded revolver is not a deadly weapon within the meaning of the statute forbidding the unlawful carrying of such concealed weapons.

Farmer's Friend

South Bend, Indiana.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Circulation 33,000.

The largest and best agricultural paper in the country. Eight large pages, 48 columns, few advertisements and almost double the reading matter given by the $1.50 and $2 agricultural papers, but we send it to you for 50 cents a year. Premiums to every subscriber, premiums to club raisers and 32 splendid presents given them in addition, consisting of a $270 New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including re-cleaning attachment, which cleans the seed as threshed; a $60 Casaday Sulky Plow; a $60 Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver Chilled Plows, Sewing Machine, Silverware, etc. Some of the departments of the Farmers' Friend are "Farm Topics," "The Orchard," "Live Stock," "The Poultry Yard," "Home and Health," "Domestic Economy," "Young Folks," "The Puzzler," "The Story Teller," "The Funny Place," "Sunday Reading," "The Clover Leaf," "The Apiary," "Letter Basket," "Various Topics," "Correspondence," "Hints for the Season," "World's Record," etc. Practical farmers and the best writers contribute to it. Agents make money canvassing for it. Any subscriber authorized to act as agent. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write your name and those of your neighbors on a postal card for free sample copies and our Illustrated Premium List.

Address,

FARMERS' FRIEND Pub. Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne.

A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholora dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated

In fact it is the great DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

So F. E. Davenport.

Consult DR BUTTS and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD

A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 224, Milwaukee, Wis.

A MAN WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

ACORN

STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

FOR

OPERATION,

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Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SNYDER & CULBERTSON, AG'TS,

AUBURN, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

1yr

WHOLESALE LIST

TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

DR HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 28th, 1881. 300 Wash. Av.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 16, 1882

County Teachers' Institute.

NOW IN SESSION AT WATERLOO.

The institute was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by Supt. Barns. After singing by the choir, prayer was offered by Rev. Butler of the U. B. church. Organization was effected by electing J. A. McIntyre secretary and Miss Hattie Smith assistant secretary. The superintendent then made a few appropriate remarks, on the work before us, and then introduced Mr. B. B. Harrison principal of the Waterloo schools, who gave the first lesson. His subject was "Diagrams in Grammar", a subject in which he was thoroughly versed, and which was ably handled. This is to be his work throughout the week. He was followed by Mr. H. E. Coe, of the same school, who brought out a new form for working the problems in extraction of the square root. The method developed was a clear and concise statement of the work arranged by steps, so as to be easy for beginners. The next lesson, was by M. W. Harrison principal of the Auburn schools, who spoke on the subject of the "Relation of Physiology to the schools." His ideas were good, and were listened to with attention. Adjourned to meet at 7:30 in the evening. Dr. Russell's lecture in the evening was well attended, and very interesting. His subject was "digestion" and was illustrated by charts and still more fully by a manikin. Perhaps no better lecture has ever been delivered to the teachers of the county. It will prove a valuable assistant to the teachers in understanding the usually dry subject of physiology. Music was furnished by a choir composed of Misses Lydia North, Emma Fisher, Hattie Dickinson, Jennie Leib, Carrie Ward, Emma Ward, John Fisher, Wilson Shull and Samuel Till. They did themselves great credit and added greatly to the institute. Number enrolled first day 80. Tuesday's session began with a lesson in grammar, by B. B. Harrison, a continuation of the work he began on Monday. The next exercise was a discussion of the subject of history, by Prof. D. D. Luke, principal of the Ligonier schools. This was the first of a series of lectures on this subject and in this he laid down the plan he would pursue in teaching it. His talk was replete with sound views. Then followed a lesson in arithmetic by C. M. Merica, principal of the Garrett schools. In this he illustrated his method of teaching pupils how to make statements in compound proportion. Then followed brief talks by Mr. Cline, of Valparaiso, and Cyrus Smith, of Indianapolis. In the afternoon, Mr. Coe resumed his work in arithmetic, showing good methods to use in the five cases of percentage and their applications. Miss Vineyard then came forward and introduced the work she expects to do during the week. It was done in her usual brilliant and happy manner. D. D. Luke then continued his lesson on the subject of history and methods of teaching it. Then followed Dr. Russell's second lecture, subject: "The Brain." It was listened to with attention. His lectures are proving of great value to those who study physiology as the work is so practical. The evening lecture was by D. D. Luke, subject: "The Force of Prejudice." He went to Angola on Wednesday to assist in the institute there. He is doing good work and working a good impression wherever he goes. The number enrolled Tuesday evening exceeded 100.

* * *

The Indiana University at Bloomington, will send out another company for a summer tour to Europe next year. It will be under the management of Prof. D. S. Jorden, assisted by C. H. Gilbert, W. W. Spangler and Julia R. Hughes. The party will leave Indianapolis about the 8th of June, and then at Liverpool about the 18th of the same month. After a trip through Norway, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and France, they will spend a few days in England, and return early in September. The expense for the entire trip will be about $350.

* * *

A plucky lady in Bluffton got ahead of an impudent tramp last week. He called when the head of the family was absent, and as usual demanded something to eat. Not having his order complied with as soon as he wished, he proceeded to help himself when the lady of the house drew a revolver, and pointing it at him told him to leave. He didn't stay long on the order of his going, but left.

* * *

Judge Lowry gets a majority of 3,778 in Allen county, his own home. This is [illegible] ahead of the state ticket and is, we believe, the greatest majority ever given by a single county to any candidate on any ticket in the state of Indiana. It proves the Judge's popularity among those who know him best. His opponent, on the other hand, ran behind 100 votes in his own county.

* * *

Colorado elects a democratic governor by about 25,000 majority, the rest of the state officers will be republicans.

Garfield Memorial Fund.

THE NATIONAL BAZAAR, ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AT WASHINGTON—GRAND PREPARATIONS IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING—REMARKABLY INTERESTING SERIES OF EVENTS AND VERY LOW RAILROAD RATES.

The National Bazaar, Art and Industrial Exposition, which opens in Washington on the 25th, promises to be a very unique thing, inasmuch as it will be the first time the Capitol was ever put to such purposes. The Bazaar is to be held under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and in the interest of the Garfield Memorial Fund, and none can question the course of congress in permitting the National Capitol to be devoted to so worthy a cause. The work of remodeling the rotunda, the Old Hall of Representatives, and other portions of the main floor, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and when all is in readiness the scene presented will be a memorable one. The magnificent rotunda is being converted into a grand art gallery, in which will be displayed very many of the finest paintings owned in the United States. The four centre spaces will be occupied by four of the widest known art establishments in the country, and their displays will rival anything of the character shown at the centennial. Directly in the centre of the rotunda will stand a colossial statue of Garferd, about which choice cut flowers will be most lavishly strewn every day. The Old Hall of Representatives will be given up to State Booths, which will be presided over by beautiful lady representatives of the different States of the Union. These booths will be exquisitely embellished and offer attractions which will not be exceedingly difficult for the sterner sex to resist, but the fairer sex as well. The four executive Departments of the Government — Treasury, War, Navy and Interior—will occupy the centre spaces of this hall, and make thereon a peceliarly interisting exhibit. Special exhibits, booths and other attractions will be located at other points upon the main floor, in the lobbies of the house and senate, and in fact throughout the entire building. Even then the accommodations will not suffice, and the Agricultural Building, with its fifteen thousand square feet of space, will be thrown open to exhibitors. It will be mainly devoted to agricultural exhibits and implement and machinery displays. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company will occupy much room with one of its remarkable displays of products, etc. The fame of this company in this line may fairly be said to be world-wide, as its strikingly brilliant success at the centennial, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis Expositions, not to speak of European centres of similar interest, have gained the admiration of the agricultural public everywhere. Other railway companies of the west will probably vie with the Santa Fe in extent and artistic arrangements of their displays, and certainly no opportunity of witnessing such an exhibition has ever before been offered the farmers of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other states on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, its divisions and branches.

The period of the Bazaar and its kindred attractions has been capitally apportioned off for the series of events. For instance, Saturday, the 25th, will be the opening day, and Hon. Stanley Matthews will deliver the oration. Sunday, the 26th, will be Garfield's Memorial Day; Monday, the 27th, Army of the Cumberland and Veteran Day; Wednesday, the 29th, Bicycle Day; Thursday, the 30th, Knight Templar Day and Competitive Drill; Friday, December 1st, Military Day and Competitive Drill; Saturday, the 2d, District of Columbia Day, with grand illumination of Pennsylvania avenue at night; Sunday, the 3d, Closing Day. During the week there will be brilliant receptions every night, and for the out-door day events a monster grand stand has been erected just south of the white house. The bicycle contest, competive drills and the like will take place in front of this stand, which will seat fully ten thousand people.

The B. & O., with characteristic liberality, has ordered very low fares to be made from all points on its main line, divisons and branches. The company's ticket agents everywhere will be found thoroughly posted as to the limit of tickets, where they go on sale, and how long they stay on sale. Also as to time of trains, programme of the Bazaar, and much other interesting and useful information. The extraordinary attractions offered and the exceedingly low railroad rates make this a most desirable time to visit Washington.

* * *

Glasgow ran 100 behind his ticket in his own county. This may be taken as showing also, the power of those wheel horses of the democracy who claimed Judge Lowry would get no votes in Lagrange county.

* * *

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf

An Indianapolis dispatch of Nov. 7 states that the discovery has been made that the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution is not pendining at all and that the issue upon which the campaign has been fought had no foundation in fact. According to a provision of the constitution any proposed amendments shall be set fourth in the journals of two houses, together with the yeas and nays upon their passage by the legislature. An examination of the journals show that this provision has not been complied with, the introduction into the house of the amendment only being recorded. Thus owing to this omission the work of the legislature of 1881 goes for naught and the advocates of prohibition will have to begin over again.—Ligonier Banner.

* * *

Our next legislature will stand: Senate, 28 democrats and 22 republicans. House, 58 democrats, 41 republicans and 1 greenbacker. Our delegation in congress will probably be 9 democrats and 4 republicans. The republican districts are the 6th, 7th, 11th and 13th and will be represented respectively by, Browne, Peele, Steele and Calkins.

* * *

The vote now stands nearly as follows, only nine of the states that voted Tuesday giving republican majorities. New York's, is 200,000, Pennsylvania gives Patterson, democratic candidate for governor, nearly 40,000 majority.

* * *

Only eight counties in the great state of New York gave republican majorities for govenor. The delegation in congress is 21 democrats and 13 republicans.

* * *

The house of representatives in the next congress will probably stand: Democrats 201 and republicans 124—counting the readjusters of Virgina as republicans.

* * *

Gerber is elected joint-representatives by a majority in the three counties of 64. Good enough. We predict the people will never be ashamed of him.

* * *

The democratic majority in New York, has kept on increasing till it is now nearly, or quite 200,000. This is the largest majority ever given in any state in the Union.

* * *

Kansas has elected a democratic governor by a plurality of St. John, the prohibition candidate. There were three tickets in the field.

* * *

Elkhart county elects an entire board of democratic commissioners, the clerk and surveyor. The rest of the ticket was republican.

* * *

Now will Dorsey resign his position as secretary of the republican commitee, or wait for another cyclone?

* * *

Ben Butler ran 30,000 ahead of his ticket, as the rest of the state ticket went into the hands of the republicans.

* * *

Whitley county elects the entire democratic ticket by a majority of about 300

* * *

Noble gounty goes republican by about 200

* * *

South Carolinia is democratic by a slight majority.

* * *

Virginia has gone in favor of the readjusters, which is equivalent to a republican victory.

* * *

The full vote of this county will appear in this paper. Keep it for future use.

* * *

Peele is elected in the Indianapolis district by less than 100 majority.

* * *

A Peerless Perfume.

The refreshing aroma of Floreston Cologne, and its lasting fragrance make it a peerless perfume for the toilet. 44-4w.

* * *

Would you be free from Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head? Try Ely's Cream Balm, It is curing hundreds of chronic cases. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 2t.

From B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Red Bank, N. J. I have been troubled with Catarrh so badly for several years that it seriously affected my voice. I tried Dr. ——'s remedy without the slightest relief. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored and my head feels better than for years. B. F. Liepsner. 45-2t.

—The farmers have made such a profit on sunflowers last season that they are praying that England will send over a man of the Oscar Wilde stripe to make mulline and burdocks fashionable for button-hole bouquets.

—Buy a Steinway Piano. The best in the world. J. C. Henry has one. It is a beauty.

A. P. Shoaff,
Churubusco, Ind.

(Lock Box 25.) 46-1m.

Mrs. O. M. Curtis, Elkhart, used Brown's Iron Bitters with good effect when exhausted and debilitated.

Mr. John R. Bennett, Druggist, Muskegon, Mich. In regard to your inquiries about Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, my answer is, I can recommend it always as the best remedy I have ever used: Dr. J. S. Vaughan, Dentist, Muskegon, Mich. 2t.

—For gloves, mittens, caps, scarfs and underwear go to McQuiston & Long's. 45-3t.

—A new line of dress goods to sell at 8, 10, 12½ and 13 cents a yard, at McQuiston & Long's. 42-3.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—The finest is the best. Smoke the Improved Punch 5c cigar. J. C. Henry, local agent. 45-1m.

Notice.

I will sell you a Hamilton Organ, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 4 sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each; 2 knee swells, nice stool, solid walnut case, oil finish for $85.00. Beat it if you dare in price and quality. This offer will stand good until after the holidays. Come and see me or address

A. P. Shoaff,
Churubusco, Ind.

(Lock Box 25.)

A Traveler's Story.

After spending months at watering places and consulting the best physicians without benefit, I returned home disheartened and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits, and I hope my experience may benefit similiar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column. 44-4w.

DR. LaRUE

will positively cure Nasal Catarrah, Habitual Constipation and Dyspepsia; also all Kidney Diseases. Office at the Auburn House. He will also cure that dreadful disease known as Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Notice to Builders.

I will receive sealed bids according to plans and specifications, now on file in my office for the building of a school house in district No. 1, in Sedan, until Saturday Nov. 25, 1882. Reserving the right to reject any or all bids. F. F. Franks, Trustee. 3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Franklin P. Bechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 10, 1882. S. L. Widney, Ad'mr.
W. H. Dills, Atty. 46-3w.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the September term, 1882, of the DeKalb circuit court, the estate of Adam Gonser was declared probably insolvent. The creditors will file their claims and all others interested are notified that the estate will be settled accordingly. Geo. H. Hoffman, Ad'mr.

Nov, 10, 1882. W. H. Dills, Atty. 46-3w.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one years, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will at the December, 1882 session of the Board of Commissioners of said county apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises.

The north one-third of lot sixty-three (63), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state, of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at its December session, 1882 for license to retail vinous, malt and spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart, at and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Lot number seven (7) in Curie's addition to the town of St. Joe, in said Concord township.

Curtis A. Washler.

Nov 3, 1882 2w

LICENSE NOTICE,

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at its December session, 1882 for license to retail vinous, malt and spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart, at, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Lot number five (5) in block number four (4) in the original plat of the town of St. Joe, in Concord township.

Joseph L. Schlatter

Nov. 3, 1882. 2w

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will apply at the December session, 1882, of the Board of Commissioners of said DeKalb county, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, viz:

On lot numbered six (6), in block nineteen (19), on Randolph street, in the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Charles Linkenhelt.

Nov. 1, 1882.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that he will apply at the December session, 1882, of the Board of Commissioners of said DeKalb county, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, viz:

On lots numbered twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block eighteen (18), on the corner of Randolph and Quincy streets in the incorporated town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana. J. Wm. Wagner.

Nov. 4, 1882.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, that he will at the December, 1882 session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot number sixty-seven (67), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, and running thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH P. ROTHENBERGER.

MUNN & CO. PATENTS NEW YORK

We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

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Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

LOADED, LOADED, LOADED,

With all kinds of Heavy Goods. The continuance of warm weather has placed heavy goods of every description at a discount. People will not buy until a change of weather forces them to do so. This state of affairs forces us to offer

HEAVY SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
DOLMANS,
FLANNELS!

WOOL BLANKETS, and all Winter Goods at prices that are sure to move them quick. We have only six weeks more in which to dispose of our large stock of

Heavy Winter Goods!

During this time there will be some fearful sacrifices made, as we have fully made up our minds that the time to mark down goods is now, and not wait until trade is over. There is no other store in DeKalb County where you can see as many fine Clothing and Dry Goods as at ours. There is no other firm that carries one-fourth the stock of fine, medium or common goods of every description that we do. We also offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions, at reduced prices. Remember that our stock and prices cannot be beaten. Yours Truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE!

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, take pleasure in telling his old customers and everyone else, that we hav added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and se our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that makes them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. C. H. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.

Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Optical Goods, Musical Goods, Sewing Machines, Druggists' Sundries, White Goods, Hosiery. Toys, Cutlery, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods, Sporting Goods, Japanese Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Stationery, Wallets, Wooden Ware, Glass Ware, Hardware, Purses, Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store Supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 65, 66 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it Inside Prices.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, 1882.

TOWNSHIPS AND PRECINCTS.	Sec. of State			Congress			Judge			Pros At		J't Rep		Rep.			Clerk.			Auditor.			Sheriff.			Treasurer.			Recorder.			Cor'ner		Surveyor.			Com. N. Dis.			Com. S-E Dis			Com. S W Dis		
	Myers	Hawn	[illegible]	Lowry	Glasgow	Butler	Dills	McBride	Goodwin	Reynolds	Peterson	Gerber	Hubbell	Moody	Lewis	Edge	Husselman	[illegible]	Wallace	Tomlinson	Bull	[illegible]	Boyle	[illegible]	Murphy	Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	Butt	[illegible]	Shafer	[illegible]	Cowan	VanAuken	[illegible]	Chapman	Sewell	Oberlin	Shultz	Widney	Coburn	Hillman	Thomas	Rakestraw	[illegible]
Butler	124	82	1	124	85	....	124	82	....	120	85	134	82	124	[illegible]	....	134	82	....	126	81	....	116	[illegible]	....	131	[illegible]	....	118	[illegible]	....	126	[illegible]	134	81	....	124	82	....	123	[illegible]	....	119	[illegible]	....
Jackson	176	111	....	176	111	....	176	100	....	176	112	176	112	177	111	....	175	112	....	176	111	....	175	112	....	168	106	....	120	106	....	160	108	174	109	....	176	111	....	176	111	....	175	114	....
Concord South	103	104	1	104	103	1	108	98	1	102	105	105	104	103	108	1	104	105	1	102	106	1	98	107	1	97	107	1	105	98	2	105	103	108	103	1	103	104	1	109	97	1	105	104	1
Concord North	122	120	....	123	120	....	120	124	....	121	129	112	129	117	129	....	114	130	....	117	123	1	114	129	....	127	121	....	111	127	....	122	126	123	127	....	128	129	....	129	111	1	121	125	....
Newville	76	80	9	76	80	9	76	84	9	86	89	76	81	76	82	6	77	82	4	75	80	9	73	81	6	80	87	7	76	86	9	76	83	75	80	10	76	80	9	80	85	9	76	80	9
Stafford	62	70	2	62	70	2	62	70	2	64	70	62	68	60	70	2	63	68	2	64	67	2	66	67	2	66	70	2	62	70	2	61	68	63	70	2	62	70	2	63	69	2	62	70	2
Wilmington North	179	236	2	180	236	2	181	234	2	179	236	170	247	178	234	....	187	233	....	187	231	....	209	216	....	206	214	....	160	241	....	164	230	180	237	2	173	243	2	180	238	2	183	237	2
Wilmington South	124	165	36	123	166	37	123	165	36	160	163	122	171	120	172	30	124	166	31	127	159	29	121	172	30	143	166	27	114	176	31	125	172	130	160	34	122	167	36	132	164	36	134	165	36
Auburn South	160	137	1	164	130	1	165	128	....	145	143	150	136	165	129	1	170	132	....	159	135	1	168	131	....	164	112	....	172	128	....	165	129	177	108	....	161	135	1	168	126	....	141	149	....
Auburn North	160	130	3	172	133	3	171	130	2	160	131	168	129	160	130	1	171	124	3	168	130	2	171	130	2	176	116	1	178	119	2	176	116	190	101	2	160	130	2	170	124	2	155	140	2
Waterloo East	149	146	20	143	146	25	97	108	17	158	156	154	148	150	165	17	164	160	12	131	177	31	165	165	14	160	112	10	181	126	9	157	126	152	147	15	143	167	17	161	146	14	148	161	20
Waterloo West	67	78	10	68	76	9	69	87	4	80	74	78	76	68	68	3	67	65	1	40	103	3	69	79	8	104	49	3	86	67	1	74	69	74	73	6	67	81	6	65	81	[illegible]	66	81	7
Richland	174	118	13	171	117	14	171	115	12	116	116	170	121	174	116	11	167	122	15	166	122	16	174	116	12	181	108	16	164	123	12	172	116	159	120	13	172	117	18	173	117	11	158	120	14
Fairfield	216	110	9	216	110	5	212	113	5	231	110	215	113	205	121	1	221	108	4	209	116	5	216	110	4	217	91	3	213	115	3	216	106	214	111	5	215	111	5	215	111	[illegible]	204	121	5
Smithfield	170	112	[illegible]	176	113	5	141	142	5	176	112	179	11	157	130	....	150	122	4	156	124	1	180	105	5	130	98	4	167	122	4	177	110	157	126	....	157	126	5	174	112	[illegible]	176	112	5
Franklin	14	162	1	139	162	3	136	163	....	142	163	141	164	110	190	....	144	164	....	128	171	....	134	176	....	132	157	....	120	167	....	144	161	140	160	1	130	173	1	163	168	....	163	160	....
Troy	81	79	....	81	79	....	49	81	....	81	79	80	80	82	77	....	82	78	....	82	77	....	49	81	....	84	76	....	88	76	....	81	79	80	79	....	81	79	....	81	79	....	81	79	....
Keyser East	135	102	....	122	103	....	125	99	....	127	109	137	98	143	91	....	129	106	....	134	99	....	138	102	....	144	91	....	130	104	....	131	108	166	78	....	131	106	....	134	100	....	154	78	....
Keyser West	165	135	2	164	139	3	139	137	3	128	146	156	136	180	130	2	147	146	....	157	131	9	156	136	9	177	111	9	141	146	2	157	133	178	114	3	161	128	9	156	125	3	196	95	....
Total	2560	2761	111	2565	2579	118	2470	2562	93	2546	2347	2500	2318	2472	2368	70	2560	2297	75	2496	2306	79	2540	2321	65	2316	2019	69	2570	2286	74	2598	2258	1968	2470	96	2485	2260	102	2608	2247	103	2545	2280	103

Auburn Courier.

Laocl and Miscellaneous.

—Winter now.

—Oil up the cutter.

—Get ready for mud.

—Soon be Thanksgiving.

—Corn huskers in demand.

—The wood market is dull.

—Doc. Cowan is (not) coroner.

—Dr. Swarts's foundation is laid.

—"Mother may I go out to skate?"

—[illegible] of the boys are crowing yet.

—We [illegible] ornamented with telegraph poles.

—We're all [illegible] now. No more Grantism.

—The new Presbyterian minister is well liked.

—"Fritz" April belongs to the republican party.

—Frank Strebe has opened up his fish market.

—Some nice fish are being caught in Cedar creek.

—The old Neoteric dance club holds a hop to-night.

—There will be no Glas-go to congress this time.

—The livery men are not satisfied with the roads.

—The full vote appears in the Courier this week.

—There is no use paying out money for freeze-out now.

—Now we hope those "Rushers for Reform" will cool off.

—Hank Shull will only run his milk wagon in the mornings.

—Boys, if we made any promises before election fulfill them.

—Where, oh where, was Bro. Norris when the returns came in?

—Get your children vaccinated before the cold weather sets in.

—A new jewelry store has located in part of Straw's organ room.

—Now some of the rest of us will make the sheriff's office Boyle.

—Oysters 25c a dish, Macarony soup 10c a dish at Uncle Tom's Cabin.

—Charley Picker's little boy, Frankie has been undergoing a sick spell.

—See those dress goods at 10 and 13 cents a yard at McQuiston & Long's.

—G. W. Stahl went to Angola Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mr. Gordon.

—The leaves have been cleaned from the court yard making it look attractive.

—Mrs. Jacob Walborn has gone to visit friends and relatives in St. Paris, Ohio.

—Dan. Husselman had to make it with a cane, but he got there all the same.

—The institue is a decided success and all enjoy themselves very much, indeed.

—We would like to have several bushels of corn on subscription immediately.

—The old Barney property, on south Cedar street, is being renovated and overhauled.

WANTED.—A dinning room girl at Butt's hotel, Waterloo. Apply early by letter or person. tf.

—The recorders office got a Butt on election day that a great many people thinks it deserved.

—Parties are erecting a new building in the south end and expect to open a meat market.

—Call on Weirick at Fairfield Center. He keeps all kinds of groceries and family supplies. 46-tf

—Auburn has three regulated dance clubs. Toad Latson's organization takes the "bass fiddle."

—Charley Bugman who carries all the democracy he can, gave his friends a pleasant call Saturday.

—Milo Gunsenhouser, the fellow who does'nt labor at the Republican office, went to Newville Monday.

—Charley Klotz' is button-holing every man he sees. Charles, haven't ye heard the result yet?

—Even men were discharged for refusing to vote the republican-prohibition-submission ticket.

—Weirick, at Fairfield Center, will buy your Butter and eggs, poultry and everything you have to sell. 46-4t

—Don't forget Mrs. DeWitt when in need of anything in the dressmaking line.

—The firm that advestises the most properly will sell the bulk of goods during the holidays.

—Wouldn't our friends John Treesh and Albert Umber make "strong" candidates for some office.

Mrs. Daniel Venoyle, Bremen Marshall Co. says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of dyspepsia."

—L. J. Miller, our efficient and liberal county treasurer, talks of starting the boys in a new band.

—Judge McBride salutes his first honors on the bench at Angola the 4th Monday of this month.

—Rev. McCord preached his first regular sermon last Sunday to a large and attentive audience.

—We don't wish to hurt any ones feelings, yet we must ring loud the true sentiments of democracy.

—All kinds of gloves, neckties, collars, hosiery, cuffs, fancy percale shirts etc., at Mrs. Jones & Son.

—It seems as though the hoodlum element has entire control of the streets and need spanking very badly.

—The new bridge over Cedar Creek has the frame up and makes quite a show as you look eastward.

—Mrs. A. W. Allen returned from her trip to Edgerton, Ohio, Thursday after a brief visit among friends there.

—Mrs. B. F. Kennedy and Mrs. S. B. Johnson, of Waterloo, found their way to Auburn Saturday on the afternoon train.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, keeps a full line of all kinds of goods and at prices as low as in the larger towns. 4t.

—Uncle Tom. Cool has purchased S. Tarne'y meat market, and will treat his many friends courteously who wish to call.

—Flannels, cotton flannels, wool suitings, hosiery, gents' and ladies' underwear, a big assortment at McQuiston & Long's. 45-3t.

—Fairfield Center has a store of its own and can furnish you a good stock of goods from which to select. Call at Weirick's.

—Remember gents that Mrs. Jones & Son have fine assortment of underwear and sell cheaper than any other firm in the county.

—C. P. Houser, of the Republican, is taking up the most of his time in working his interests in the school furniture business.

—Next week the rural pedagogue will begin boarding around and diet on corn dodger spread all over with sorghum 'lasses. Yum, yum!

—Susan B. Anthony's ticket was badly defeated in Nebraska. Go off, Susan, and help keep the wash-board manufacturers in motion.

—J. C. Henry, the obliging druggist and notion man, furnished the COURIER boys with a lot of choice cigars Tuesday. Let the good work go on.

—The institute will hold its session the entire week, when the pretty school mams will blow up their muscles for the unruly boy with a sore ear.

—The numerous temperance socities organised with the flamming motto: "Save the fallen, save the young" have turned their contracts over to the democrats.

—Albert Cass, Wm. Ryan and James McDowell left this week to paint elevators along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Do they miss them at home?

—It was reported on the streets Tuesday that a man was killed at Auburn Junction the evening before, but could not get any decided information of the accident.

—Our sportsmen are after the ducks which are paddling about in the lakes around us. The web footed tribe are not so plenty, yet their seems to be enough to supply the marksmen.

—One of John Ray's children came near being hurt by a vicious cow the other day. The animal is said to belong to the Manstaffer estate, and she needs some attention from the authorities.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a car load of stoneware and jars from ½ gallon to 10 gallons; jugs from ½ gallon to 4 gallons. 45-3t.

—It's about time for neetie parties to open up. The girls ought to govern the youths of to-day, especially in this line of wearing apparell.

—A black horse ten years old and a colt 1½ years old left the premises of Philip Fluke on the 13th, inst. Parties knowing their whereabouts will please shut them up or return to the owner at Auburn, Ind.

—A happy family re-union occurred at the residence of Francis Picker last Sunday in honor of their daughter Mrs Mary Hufferman, of Bowland Green, Ohio. The occasion was a joyous one and will always be remembered.

—Rev. W. F. Matthews was here a day or two last week on his way from a visit to relatives in Michigan to his charge in Bluffton. His wife remained here over Sunday and joined her husband this week in their new home.

—Our democratic exchanges last week were as full of chicken as a minister on quarterly meeting Sunday. Even the republican papers had out a few sickly roosters and tried to laugh over the matter as well as they could.

—Miss Alza Ralston celebrated her thirteenth birthday by inviting the members of her sabbath-school, and of the young ladies' missionary society to spend the afternoon and evening with her. It was a pleasant gathering.

—Its almost certain that our candidate for representative will be chosen speaker of the house the coming term. We hope that Hon. D. D. Moody will be selected as he is just the man suited for the position in every particular.

—Mr. & Mrs. Eaton have been here for a few days visiting in the family of Rev. W. L. Meese. Mrs. Eaton paid a visit to the teachers' institute at Waterloo to renew acquaintances with her former fellow teachers.

—A drunken unbrella repairer occupied the sidewalk oppose the COURIER office yesterday. He mistook the telegraph poles for a republican liberty pole and hugged it with as much affection as a fond mother does her only child.

—Some jealously prevails between our "hightones" in dance circles. One party wishes to be termed the "cultured folks" and the opposite ones ditto. When the music is over and they have all waltzed in one common circle, our readers will be enlightened.

—W. L. Penfield, esq., has been appointed attorney for the Postal Telegraph Company for the state of Indiana. The company have made a choice in their legal counselor that they will never regret as Mr. Penfield ranks among the formost of the state in his profession.

—If those parties who are so vituperative against the COURIER for various reasons would turn over a new leaf and lead upright, virtuous lives, there will be no necessity of us "giving them away." The path of the transgressor is not paved with white marble neither does roses bloom on either side.

—Constable Gangler, at Garrett, was shot in the face while hunting Monday this week. His associate was a fly shootist and while in the act of banging away at a winged animal he missed it just enough to discharge the contents of the gun into Mr. Gangler's neck and face. The wound is painful yet not dangerous.

—Ef. Watson, esq., known better among the farmers as Colonel, handles the grain department at the Wabash elevators more successfully than any man the company could employ. We will give an estimate soon showing our readers what amount of grain is handled in Auburn, notwithstanding some others say we have no market. The best prices paid this season have been received at the Wabash.

—We are indebted to friend Rummel the gentlemanly superintendent of the poor farm for a supply of nice vegetables, including some of the choicest celery ever grown in this section. Mr. Rummel is giving a great deal of attention to the raising of vegetables which he disposes of in town and so adds greatly to the revenues of the county farm. All who need these articles would do well to see him when they lay in a supply for winter.

Gray hair may be made to take on its youthful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation for the hair known to the science of medicine and chemistry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

R. W. Gordon district agent for the White sewing machine, died suddenly at Angola last Sunday morning of typhus fever, after a short illness. His funeral took place there on Tuesday. Deceased was well known to many of our business men by whom he was highly regarded.

E. P. Dickison started to his work again Tuesday night. He has been spending a few days studying the work required in the position, and preparing to pass the examination required by the postoffice department.

Miss Callie Vineyard is here attending the institute.

J. C. Jackson, of Howard, Kansas, is here talking business, and shaking hands over the defeat of Governor St. John.

The town has been full of school masters and pretty school marms all the week, and everything has put on a holiday appearance in consequence.

Charley Bassett attended the funeral of Mr. Gordon, at Angola on Tuesday.

John N. Bickel and his wife returned on the Friday afternoon train last week, bringing with them their little child, who died at Deep River, Mich., Nov. 9. The funeral was held in Waterloo on Saturday. Many friends were at the train to meet the bereaved couple, who have the sympathy of all.

The target at the railroad crossing, is moved to the west side of the Jackson track. Sand has been put around the little depot building there, and several other temporary improvements made.

The gravel train is here most of the time now, hauling away the extra dirt from the new grading at the crossing.

Askey's little lunch stand is left out in the cold. He will try to get a new location.

The improvment of the new depot and grounds is still going on.

Mrs. Frank Benns, of Lawrence, Ill., is visiting in the family of her uncle R. M. Lockhart.

It is reported that E. Zerkle and Wilson Shull have bought the grocery store of S. Sheffer, and will take possession next Monday.

Rev. Butler's mother is stopping with him for a few days.

The public schools are closed for a week on account of the institute, and the youths are glad.

Frank Ives, a special agent of the W. U. Tel. Co., has been in the city at different times in the last few weeks, looking up the interests of the company.

A number of the Lake Shore officers were in town Monday, for the purpose of deciding what changes are to be made. They went norch from here in a special car.

John Shull's residence has been provided with a new roof.

The Presbyterian church was filled with an appreciative audience last Sunday, listening to a splendid discourse delivered by Rev. J. D. McCord.

Mrs. Henry Willis returned from Bellfountain, Ohio, last Tuesday, where she had been visiting her children for the past few weeks.

BUTLER.

A rumor that the shops were to be moved created no small flutter among our people the latter part of last week. The rumor seems to be melting into thin air.

Joseph Beck has sold his farm near Franklin Center to John Lowe, and last Saturday bought M. B. Otis' property in Butler. Consideration, $1,200. Mr. Otis moves to Cleveland soon, where he is employed in the office of the superintendent of the "Empire Line."

A. F. Pinchin seems to be improving.

Geo. W. Devor, living about one mile southwest of Butler, received a very severe kick from a horse about a week ago while in Auburn. No serious result seemed to follow, and Mr. D. attended the election, since which violent symptoms appeared and at present writing he is in a precarious condition.

M. B. Otis buried his youngest child, a son, last Friday.

Our school closed last Friday after a very successful term. Both pupils and patrons seemed to be well satisfied with Mr. Sanders as a teacher, and the school is undoubtedly in a very fine condition.

Over fifty new houses have been erected here this year and still more are being commenced.

McMergan's new building is nearly ready for occupancy.

Mr. Moss has gone east to purchase his stock.

We learn that W. A. Wilsey, of Fairfield, formerly of Butler, is seriously ill.

A series of meetings have commenced at the M. E. church.

The Butler Lecture Association emerged into light last week.

HUDSON.

Last Sunday evening Murray Markle of this village was stricken down with neuralgia of the heart. The attack came on without any warning, and for hours death seemed to claim him, but he is now slowly recovering. S.

—Morris Widney had a cousin from Concord township visiting him last week. The cousin is a young man who has been crippled by rheumatism so he cannot walk. But he has a large Newfoundland dog that he can harness to a little carriage, and seated in this the young man can drive around almost as well as if it was a regular team. He seems to enjoy his visit here, and with his novel turnout he attracts a good deal of attraction.

—The many friends of D. M. Allen in this county will be pleased to hear that he has been elected surveyor of Allen county by a fair majority in spite of the combined opposition against him. He was a DeKalb boy and his people still live in Fairfield township. He taught in the country schools here several years and afterwards had charge of the graded school at Spencerville, in which he did good work. From there he went to Maysville, in Allen county, and had charge of that school for several years. Lately he has been engaged there in the furniture business.

—Steuben Republican: Though the Lake Shore company has had possession of the Fort Wayne division only a little over a month, there has been a most gratifying increase in passenger and freight business. Formerly but one coach was attached to the passenger train, and vacant seats were always plenty. Now every train has two coaches, and each of them is more crowded than the one car used to be. This increase in traffic is the more remarkable when it is remembered that no change in the time has been made and no better connections are obtained. The freight business also shows an increase fully as marked as the passenger.

—Bourbon Democrat: The railroad meeting at Leesburg last Tuesday was a grand success. The representation all along the line was full, which was beyond all expectation, and the enthusiasm great. Not a doubt was felt that the road would be a perfect success in the early future. Col. Sear, of this place, was unanimously elected president of the Indiana Pacific road, with a full board of directors and officials from among the many stockholders present. The selection of Col. Sear as president is a selection eminently fitting, and gave perfect satisfaction to every friend of the road. The Colonel is full of energy and enthusiastic beyond expression over the flattering prospects of the new road. His selection as president shows the determination of this organization to push the enterprise as rapidly toward completion as possible. Those who know anything about Mr. Sear and his untiring energy in anything and everything he undertakes, will be more than satisfied that the road will be speedily built if money and energy will accomplish anything. Dr. S. [illegible] as secretary, is an able lieutenant [illegible] president, and all who know [illegible] Doctor know full well that he means [illegible].

Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits (or Falling Sickness,) Insanity, Diseased Brain and Enfeebled Mind cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—For red flannels, plain and twilled white flannels, plaid flannels and dress flannels, go to McQuiston & Long's. 3t

—A large assortment of felt skirts and Hosiery at McQuiston & Long's.

A COLD SNAP DUE

—AND NOW—

‡-‡ THE OVERCOATS WILL GO !‡-‡

Don't wait till we are so busy we can't properly attend to you. Our assortment is now perfect. Make your selections at once.

STYLES THE NEWEST,

BEST FITTING,

PRICES LOWEST.

SAM, | PETE | & | MAX,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT,

—DEALER IN—

ATCHES,

CLOCKS,

CASTORS,

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

FORKS,

CHAINS,

LOCKETS,

RINGS,

ETC.

Call and look through my stock, and pick out a Christmas present for your friends. I will keep your presents until you call for them. Look through my stock before purchasing, as I have the largest and best stock ever brought to this county.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA

ERE AND THERE.

Extreme cold weather is reported in Russia.

The jury in the Scoville divorce suit found that Mrs. Scoville is insane.

Many hogs are dying of cholera in Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin.

Second crops of fruit, of various kinds, are reported from several places in the country. this season.

It is asserted that the Nickel Plate Railroad has fallen into the clutch of the Standard Oil Company monopoly.

A disaster is reported to have overtaken the Danish Arctic exploring expedition on the Siberian coast.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French has decided that a frog is not a fish, and that therefore frogs cannot be imported duty free.

The receipts of the general missionary committee of the M. E. Church, last year, were $681,865; the appropriations for this year, $715,000.

Norway is preporing to become a Republic. At the recent elections for members of the national Legislature, the Republicans elected four-fifths of the number.

It is asserted that in the three years ended 1889, there were no fewer than 53 theaters destroyed by fire, or partly o, resulting in 4,370 deaths, and about 400 injuries.

The Washington City Savings Bank, which suspended in 1873, owing $2,000,000 to depositors, has just paid its last dividend, making dollar for dollar restored.

The woman suffrage amendment, which the Legislature of Oregon passed, will be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election, which will not occur until June, 1884.

A drove of twenty-one ostriches has been placed in Central Park, New York, to await the selection of a suitable place in the south for breeding. They are valued at $1,400 each, and white feathers command $175 per pound.

Master "Ben" Davis, aged 13, of Eaton, O., played cheerfully all day Saturday, and that night bade his companions good-by, telling them he was going to die, and he actually was dead from paralysis at 9. o'clock Sunday morning.

The report of Mr. Graham, in charge of the stamp division of the Postoffice Department, shows that there were issued to Postmasters during the last fiscal year 680,468,700 3-cent stamps. These represent a value of $20,413,911.

A meeting of three thousand Vienna workmen was held, recently, at which a resolution was passed protesting against Sunday work. A resolution was also passed in favor of legal prohibition of newspapers and other work on Sunday.

The suit brought by the heirs of Andrew Johnson to recover 160 acres of land in the most valuable portion of the Fifth-ward, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, has been settled by a decision in favor of the present holders of the property. The amount involved was about $200,000.

An Indian Territory special says the principal Chief of the Creek nation has pardoned eight of the eleven men convicted of the murder of Captain Scott, during the recent rebellion in the Nation. The remaining three will be executed by shooting, but the date is not yet fixed.

Mr. Robertea H. Royce, Rev. Josep Jones, and Calvin Whitney, of Norwalk, O., have given $12,000, $10,000 and $10,000, respectively, to the Methodist Church extension fund. Norwalk has raised more for this object than any other town or city in the United States.

The United States Fish Commission is making arrangements to send out a great many young carp to farmers, particularly in the South and West, with which to stock local creeks and lakes. Twelve thousand farms have been stocked during the past season with these fish.

Letters from Ireland state that famine is pending in the counties of Donegal, Clare and Roscommon. The potato crop has been a failure, while storms have devastated the fields and cabins of the poor. Guardians of the workhouse unions declare that the prospect is the worst since the famine of 1846.

A special bulletin is issued from the United States Census Office relating to statistics of the manufacture of petroleum. The report shows that on May 31, 1880, eighty-six firms were engaged in this industry. The amount of capital invested was $27,500,000, and nearly 10,000 persons were employed, to whom nearly $4,500,000 was paid in wages. Nearly 750,000,000 gallons of crude oil were used, the total value of which was $35,800,000. The total value of manufactured products appoached $40,000,000.

The Nihilists, Socialists and Communists all over the world appear to be especially active and threatening. In this country they are operating to a man in the aggressive vanguard of the liquor traffic.

Statistics gathered by the State Bureau of Statistics show that during the year preceding the gathering, the net cost to the people of Marion county of crime caused by liquor was $73,340.16

The effect of a decision of the Interior Department is to throw open to homestead pre-emption valuable mineral and timber land originally included in grants to railroad companies in the peninsula of Michigan.

The annual report of Edward Clark, architect of the United States Capitol, shows that the amount expended for the Capitol extension during the last fiscal year was $57,000; for lighting the Capitol and grounds, $80,000; for care and improvement of the same, $60,000; for extention of the Government Printing Office, $40,000; enlarging the Washington Court House, $117,000.

"There would appear in truth,' says an English journal, "to be some foundation for the assertion of French economists that, while France is limiting its population to increase its wealth, Germany is expending its wealth in increasing its population. It is obvious that, where so large a proportion of the population is living upon such scanty means, a catastrophe is not impossible."

Ritualism is a serious offense against the laws of the Church of England, where the church is under Governmental shield and patronage. The Rev Mr Green, the Vicar of Miles Platting, who insisted upon practicing ritualism in defiance of the law, has been lying in prison for nearly two years as a martyr to his obstinancy. London dispatches announce his liberation by order of the court.

The Pope of Rome, in an encyclical letter to the churches, recently issued, "hits the nail squarely on the head" when, lamenting the dearth of Christian virtues in the nineteenth century, he declares that "the greater part of of the men to-day are seeking to revel in luxury, and, being extravagant of their own goods, are greedy after those of their neighbors."

The Immigration Society of San Francisco reports that, of 43,000,000 acres in California still belonging to the Federal Government, fully 20,000,000 are suitable for general agricultural purposes. These lands are distributed through nearly every county. This society is distributing descriptive circulars throughout the United States and Europe, and receives the most inquiries from the latter.

The value of a very few votes was significantly illustrated in several Ohio districts. In the Seventh District, Morey, Republican, is elected by forty-one majority. Hart, Republican, in the Eleventh District, is defeated by only three votes, as reported, and McKinley, Republican, in the Eighteenth, is chosen by a majority of only eight.

Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land Office, replying to the questions of a land attorney, says, relative to the location of soldiers' homestead rights on non-contiguous land, that the Land Office does not construe the the law so as to require the tracts entered to be contiguous. In regard to homesteads, he holds that it is a fundamental principle of law that entries be made only for the use, actual occupation and benefit of the homestead party.

The heirs of Phily Francois Renault lay claim to most of the town of Peoria, and a lawyer is now there offering to clear the titles of possessors for a consideration. The heirs claim under an old French grant executed by the French King in 1726. In 1875 this same claim was advanced by McMullen Brothers, of Chicago. In 1875 Hon. Enoch P. Sloan made an exhaustive search into the validity of these claims, and pronounced them valueless.

The Rev. A. D. Mayo reports that as fast as education lays its hand upon the Southern children, black or white, they begin to draw near to each other, and that there is no doubt that at a time not very far distant they will dwell together in unity. The present attitude of the higher classes is favorable to this change. Mr. Mayo said that although many of the children to whom he spoke were descendants of the leaders in the Confederacy, he found the former free from the bias of their fathers. The class of vicious, lazy boys is not so large as people have been lead to believe. A generation of such education as is now going on among the Southern girls will place them abreast of their Northern sisters.

When the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of antharacite coal is not less than 630,000,000 000 of tons, and the bituminous coal supply is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese save, we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about 4,200 years.

Speaking of the effect of the adverse decisions of Circuit Judge Hayes, at Davenport, on the Prohibition amendment, the Davenport Daily Gazette says: "Until the decision of Judge Hayes is revised by the Supreme Court of Iowa, the Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment is unconstitutional and invalid in this Judicial District, (Scott, Muscatine, Clinton and Jackson counties), and the business of brewing and selling beer has the sanction of the law."

The third monthly statement of th current fiscal year of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, just issued, shows that for the twelve months ended September 30, 1882, there was an excess of imports over exports of $12,141,869. For the corresponding period of 1881 there was an excess of exports over imports of $240,219,230.

Women are now eligible to school offices in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wyoming, and to any office in Wisconsin except State Superintendent. Mississippi has a State Board of Education, which includes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and eight other persons, one of whom is a woman.

"Refrigerator" beef from Chicago is now sold in some of the interior towns and cities of New York, as well as in the metropolis. The Ithaca Journal says this beef has become a feature in the local market there, and has caused a reduction in the retail price of from 2 to 4 cents per pound on some grades of meat. Choice cuts, however, still command the old figures.

A well-informed writer says: "The records indicate a probable construction of over 11,000 miles of railroad this year. Nobody knows how many miles of railroad we now have in this country. The amount at the end of the present year is likely to be 115,000 or 116,000 miles, and the increase nearly 30,000 miles in three years, or more than one-third. It is not strange that the question is constantly asked whether this work is not going on altogether too fast and locking up too much capital."

As a great livestock market, Chicago maintains its reputation. During October, 175,549 head of cattle, 369,361 hogs, 64,906 sheep, 3,297 calves and 1,656 horses were received at the Union Stock Yards. This was about 10,000 head more cattle than was ever before received in one month, and 24,004 more than were received in October, 1881. In the arrivals of hogs last month there was a falling off of 130,149, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, while in sheep there was a gain of 28,338 head.

One of the falsehoods widely circulated during the recent campaign, should be allowed to die and be forgotten, namely, the charge that Hon. John Overmyer was in 1862, or at any other time, a member of that treasonable organization the "Knights of the Golden Circle," Mr. Overmyer was in 1862 a boy of only 17 years of age, working on his father's farm in Jackson county. Two years later, at the age of nineteen, he made speeches in behalf of the Republican party, and has been a true and active Republican from that day to this. Mr. Overmyer has suffered enough in the house of his friends on account of this dirty, dastardly charge, and no man who respects himself or common decency should ever be caught repeating the vile slander.

The Nihilists received the attention of George Makepeace Towle in a lecture the other evening in Boston. He said that they do not all desire the destruction of the fabric of society and the Government, as their name implies, but many advocate a patrician oligarchy, or a constitutional monarchy, or a republic such as the United States. The party claims a membership of 2,000,000, including representatives of all classes in society and of all professions. They freely declare their purposes, and their method of organization is well known. The society is most skillfully devised, consisting of a network of clubs, extending over the entire Empire, with a central committee in St Petersburg. All its members must know how to read and write. In this, as in every great popular uprising, women have been distinguished for their heroic devotion, and the rolls of the organization including the names of princesses, peasant girls, women of education and nuns and prioresses.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The balance in the Wisconsin State Treasury Oct 31 was $499,353.69.

A severe lightning and thunderstorm did great damage in the vicinity of Elkhart, Ind., Sunday night.

While marrying a couple at police headquarters at New York, Justice Otterbourg had his pockets picked.

Paul Von Arnsburg & Co., woolen yarn spinners at Philadelphia, have suspended, with liabilities of $18,000.

Moody and Sankey's evangelical work at Cambridge, Eng., has been suspended by the illness of Mr. Moody.

The New York Produce Exchange has indorsed the project of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

The New England mackerel fleet captured during the season 332,775 barrels, an increase of 3,700 barrels over last year.

The Ute Indian young bucks threaten to go on the war path and scalp every male settler living on the Doloras.

Miss Eva Woods mortally shot Wentworth Day at his farm in Jeffersonville, Ont. The cause of the murder is unknown.

Tom Allen, ex-champion pugilist, through his backer, Richard K Fox, expresses a willingness to meet John L. Sullivan in the ring for large stakes.

Extensive forest fires are raging in the Catskills, opposite Germantown, N. Y. The flames are rapidly approaching the summit of the mountains.

Violent earthquake shocks, lasting five minutes, were felt at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Tuesday afternoon. The shocks were preceded by rumbling noises.

Patrick Carey, a New York 'longshoreman, who was crippled for life by an accident in a Cunard steamer, sued for $30,000 damages, and was awarded $15,000 by a jury.

Screw worms caused the death of a 5-year-old boy at Dardanelles, Ark. His skin had been penetrated and the inside of his mouth honey-combed by by the deadly wigglers.

Neal Slicer, a prominent farmer, living near Bellefontaine Ohio, was seized with an epileptic fit, and fell onto the fire, which burned half his face away. He was dead when found.

James McCormick spoke harshly to a man in Vine street, Cincinnati, who accidentally stepped on his foot, and received a fist-blow in return which caused his death the next day.

It is estimated there are at present 47,000,000 feet of lumber at Dubuque, Iowa. At this time last year there were 27,000,000 feet on hand.

Judge Hayes, at Davenport, Iowa, has decided that the prohibitive amendment has not yet been legally made a part of the State constitution.

Ex-Tax Clerk Hand, of Philadelphia, has made statements that $1,000,000, of State taxes was stolen during the term of a recent Philadelphia receiver.

Ten-dollar Treasury note counterfeits of the series of 1875, letter C, are very plentiful in New York. The bogus bills are easily detected upon a little scrutiny.

Kansas farmers have completed the sowing of their winter grain, which in some sections has already sprouted, and is looking healthy. An increased area has been sown.

John Ackerman, hailing from Chicago, stole a horse and buggy at Green Bay, Wis., Sunday night; was arrested, plead guilty, and was sent to the State's prison for four years.

Henry P. Cooper, a well-known New York tailor, having been placed in a lunatic asylum by two of his brothers, a third brother, claiming that Henry is perfectly sane, has begun proceedings for his release.

The skeleton of a Frenchman named Goodenough, who disappeared in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake, Me., last spring, was found a few days ago in a bear-trap, in which he had been caught and starved to death.

Samuel Colville has been restrained from advertising that he is the sole proprietor of the play "Taken From Life," and must also pay Eugene Tompkins, of Boston, half the proceeds accruing from the presentation thereof.

August Westfield, of Baltimore, who was to have been married to Miss Julia Sewall, was accidentally drowned by falling from a ferryboat. The intelligence of his death so shocked the young lady that convulsions ensued, and she lies in a critical condition.

John Radford, of Bellevue, Huron County, Ohio, whose wife had begun proceedings for a divorce, went to the house of her parents Saturday evening and shot her twice, killing her instantly. When captured he gloated over his crime.

A son of Ex-Commissioner McCrea, of Indianapolis, was found on a railway track near the city terribly mangled on Sunday morning. Some believe he had been first murderered and then placed where the cars would disfigure the body.

Mrs. McCarthy and Ellen, her daughter (both colored), living respectively in Rampart and Marois streets, New Orleans, were found Sunday morning with their throats cut. The daughter was dead, but the mother is still living. Ellen's alleged husband is charged with the crime.

The special trot for $4,000 between Cornfield's Helene and Hickok's Overman took place at Fleetwod Park, Overman taking the second, third and fourth heats, after an exciting contest. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

The Lowell (Mass.) telephone syndicate, which already controls 17,000 instruments in the New England States, has purchased the Long Island and New Jersey telephone companies, which gives it full control in Brooklyn which gives it full control in cities of Newark and Camden.

Mrs Langtry's first theatrical appearance in America, at Wallack's, New York, was witnessed by a critical and fashionable audience, who repeatedly called her before the curtain, and bestowed upon her floral tributes and deafening applause. Her acting was in "An Unequal Match"

Belmont and Simmerman, who committed the triple murder recently at Minden, Neb., were overtaken in Southwestern Kansas by Charles Fouts and Frank Martin, from whom they had stolen a horse, and Belmont was shot dead on refusing to surrender, while Simmerman was made prisoner, and was lodged in jail at Lincoln.

Henry L. Clapp, of the firm of Fairbanks & Co., of New York, has been missing since October 21, on which date he left home with a large amount of money on his person. His financial affairs are in first-class order, and no motive is known for his disappearance

In the house of Frederick Captain, Sr., (colored), charged with complicity in the Ross murder at Glendale, Ohio, were discovered a blood-stained pair of pants. Ever since his incarceration Captain has given signs of insanity, and raves continuously.

There has been an organization incorporated at Boston, Mass, for the colonization and pevelopment of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and its principals ports.

Foreign.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has made her will in favor of Prince Victor Napoleon.

Six persons, all on board, were drowned by the foundering of a yacht in the English Channel.

It is rumored at London that the Archbishop of Centerbury has resigned his primacy.

At Gois, Hungary, the houses of Hebrews were plundered by mobs, and one woman killed.

The Mexican press views with disfavor any reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The Swiss Federal Council denies that there are any anarchist committees in that country.

An earthquake in Northern Syria, caused the destruction of several villages, but without loss of life.

The Sultan has instructed the Syrian authorities to receive and entertain General Wallace as his guest.

The Italian Ministry will have a majority in the next Chamber of not less than four hundred votes.

Floods in Southern France, in the vicinity of Mentone, have occasioned damages estimated at 3,000,000 francs.

Peace negotiations between Chili and Peru have fallen through, and Calderon has been imprisoned at Angel.

A party of Indians raided a ranch at Huisaheza, Mexico, seized twenty persons, and captured a quantity of stock.

German consuls have been instructed to refrain from meddling with political or diplomatic issues unless specially ordered.

Twenty ships were lost and more than one hundred sailors were drowned during the recent typhoon in the Philippine Islands.

Famine is impending in some counties of Ireland, where the potato crop has been a failure and storms have devastated the country.

Fires in Russia have been so disastrous and plentiful recently that the insurance companies have raised their premium rates 40 per cent.

Charles Bradlaugh's application to quash the indictment for blasphemous libel found against him was refused by the Court of Queen's Bench.

Lawlessness is rampant in the city of Quebec, so much so that the newspapers advise residents to go armed to protect their lives and property.

In the Bundesrath, at Berlin, there has been introduced the draft of a law prohibiting the importation of American swine, pork, and sausage-meat.

Many members of the court-martial sitting in the case of Arabi Pasha have resigned, because it was intimated to them that they may be called as witnesses.

The reorganization of the Austrian army will include the formation of fourteen corps in the provinces, of equal numbers, the extension of the defensive system, and the building of a net-work of railway lines.

A society has been formed in Mexico, of which General Pacheco, Minister of Public Works, is President, and Porfirio Daiz and other prominent men are members, for the encouragement of the mining interests of the country.

The Prince of Wales will serve as Chairman of the Longfellow Memorial Committee, and expresses pleasure at being able to show the high esteem in which he holds the verses of the dead poet.

Twenty attachments have been issued against the implement works of Mahan, at Montreal, for money paid for farm machinery which was never shipped. The whereabouts of Mahan is unknown.

The Eastern and Provincial Poor Asylum at Halifax, N S, took fire at midnight, which burned with frightful rapidity, roasting alive, it is thought, a number of inmates confined in the hospital of the building.

Upon the French Premier being urged by a delegation to repeal the decree restricting the importation of American pork, he promised that the matter should again be examined.

Chillian journals are greatly opposed to American intervention in the Peruvian imbroglio. The Chillian Government has sold to Gibbs & Co the nitre deposits at Alianza for $269,000.

The southern and western sections of England have been visited by a devastating wind and rainstorm, flooding the country, washing away bridges and railway tracks, and demolishing dwellings.

Great activity is manifested by Russia in its warlike preparations. Formidable fortifications are being constructed near Grodna, and a well-equipped camp has been established on the right bank of the Bug. Great uneasiness prevails at the German and Austrian capitals.

THE STATE.

An epidemic of measles prevails in Richmond. About 300 cases have been reported. Some of the rooms in the public schools are almost vacated on account of the disease.

Mr. Hamilton, of the firm of Riddle, Hamilton & Co, Terre Haute, has presented the Presbyterian church of that city with an insurance policy of $5,000.

John Booboo, an Miami Indian, residing at Lafontaine, Wabash county, had his pocket picked $125 while sleeping in a hay loft.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. Brenner, of Fort Wayne, was taken suddenly ill. The symptoms indicated arsenical poisoning, and her life was barely saved by prompt treatment. The lady denies administering the poison, and there are dark hints of a startling sensation.

F. M. Welsh, ex-constable in Justice Thompson's court, Indianapolis, and later in the ticket brokerage business, dropped dead at his home, corner of Merril and South New Jersey streets. He was combing his hair, his wife says, when he threw up his hands and fell dead upon the floor. He probably died of heart disease. The deceased was in good circumstances. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mr. W. S. Culbertson, of New Albany, deeded in fee simple to the Orphans' Home society, the elegant new building just erected for the society. The building is large and roomy, situated upon a high knoll on Poplar street, one acre in area. The building is of the latest style, and its erection was superintended by Mr. Culbertson himself. The property is a free gift to the society. Mr. Culbertson, several years ago built the old ladies' home, an eleemosynary institution, which he operates at his own expense. He has provided in his will for the endowment of the institution.

New Albany Public Press: Ike Simmons, the spotted "nigger," who has been exhibited throughout the country as a wild man captured in the jungles of Africa, is home again with a brand new suit of clothes, and is "himself again." He has "done" had a "fuss" with his wife, and a lively racket was the result.

Solomon Coletrain, a wealthy farmer who lived near Darlington, Montgomery county, died recently. It was believed he had about $10,000 in gold hid away in a bureau drawer at the time of his death, but after his burial, search failed to find a larger sum than $8.000.

On Monday evening, at 5:30 o'clock, Mrs. Rosa Reed, of Shelbyville, and daughter of Treasurer Amsden, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head with a revolver. No cause for the act is known; and no one has been able to learn where she obtained the weapon which she used so fatally. She leaves four children, one of which is a babe only two months old.

THE STEEL MAIDEN.

A Look at Some of the Instruments of Human Torture in the Middle Ages.

German Letter by D. R. Locke.

In an adjoining tower is a room where there are preserved a number of very curious instruments of torture, used in Nuremberg hundreds of years ago, before the days of jails and penitentiaries. There are thumbscrews of the most improved patterns, and helmets for gossiping men and women. A singularly cheerful piece of furniture is a large, heavy wheel, on one side of which stands out a large, sharp piece of iron. In the glorious days of old, an offender who had to be punished with the wheel was stripped naked and firmly bound to a plank, face downward. The piece of iron on the wheel was heated red hot, and the wheel was rolled up and down and across the victim's back till justice was satisfied or the victim was dead.

Inasmuch as the spike was long enough to go half way through the man's body, and was always heated red hot, the victim generally died, and justice was entirely satisfied. It was not as expeditious as the guillotine, but it was just as certain. The only man who ever survived it was adjudged a magician, because he survived it, and was promptly beheaded for being a magician. That settled him. He didn't bother Nuremberg any more.

There are also displayed switches made of fine threads of steel, which were laid on the bare back with great effect. A little of these things go a good way, but on being told that in the adjoinging tower is the "steel maiden," you get over your qualmishness. Your party is taken in charge by a guide, who shows you a large assortment of horrors before you come to the chief one, as a sort of preparation. There are stocks of all kinds, gags for tattlers, handcuffs, anklets and cradle, the bed of which is filled with spikes, in which old-time offenders were faithfully rocked to sleep—a sleep from which there was no wakening. There are long tables with a screw at the top and bottom, to which men were strapped by the hands and feet, the screws turned till the unfortunate was torn apart. In another part is a large iron cage. In those cheerful days, when a merchant, baker or butcher was found selling his goods by false weight or measure he was placed in this cage and carried all through the city, with his name and trade fastened conspicuously in front. After making a grand tour he was taken, cage and all, to the river and ducked time and again, till it was thought that his lesson was sufficient to prevent repetition. Perhaps some such form might be advantageous in these days.

Wife-beaters in those times were severely punished. They were furnished with close-fitting helmets, from which heavy weights were suspended. They were given a conspicuous place in the public square, appropriately labeled, and places in stocks, with heavy weights attached to their arms and feet, and there they sat the livelong day, subjected to the jeers and ridicule of the town. Scolding wives were put in cages, with gags in their mouths, and exposed in the public square. You are shown all kinds of beheading blocks and gallows upon which noted villains had gone to their reward, while the walls are covered from top to bottom with pictures of the practical operations of the various instruments that filled the room.

All this preparatory to the steel maiden, which is kept in a room above, precisely as she was in the days of her usefulness. You are shown what appears at first sight to be a rude statue of a woman clumsily hewn out of wood. The guide noiselessly opened it, one door swinging to the right and the other to the left. The statue was hollow and just the size of the average man. Inside were straps by which the offender was bound so that he could not move a muscle. All the doors were lined with long, sharp, steel spikes, strong and thick. When the victim was firmly secured, the door on the left was slowly but firmly shut and the long spikes went into his body, two being so arranged as to pierce his eyes. Then the door on the left was closed in a similar manner, and he would receive another complement of spikes, the closing of the doors being done very slowly, that the torture of the man in the embrace of the maiden might be prolonged as long as possible. The very last spike pierced his heart. After remaining shut up for awhile, the straps were unloosened from the outside, a spring was touched and the man fell fifteen feet into a cleverly-constructed machine that ground him up as fine as mincemeat and dropped him into the river below, making food for fishes.

Unseen Helpers.

"Take, oh boatman, thrice thy fee,
Take—I give it willingly,
For invisible to thee
Spirits twain have crossed with me."

"Can you give me a day's work?" asked a poor woman of a well-to-do matron."

"You look very delicate," said the lady. "I need some one to wash, but you do not seem strong enough for the work."

"Oh, yes'm; only try me, and you will see. I have been sick and got behind, and my children need bread; besides, Charlie will help carry the water and lift the tubs," concluded the woman, eagerly.

"Who is Charlie?" asked the lady of the house.

"My husband, ma'am," was the low answer.

The woman was engaged, and did her work well, but there was something that troubled the mistress of the house greatly. As soon as she left the kitchen the woman would call Charlie, and she would hear her voice talking and laughing, and holding converse with some one, but when she went into the room there would be no one there. The water was carried, the tubs all lifted into their places, but the slight woman who washed was the only person who was visible. When the lady of the house paid her she said: "Call your husband; I would like to see him."

"He wouldn't come, ma'am," said the woman, simply. "No one ever sees him but me."

"What do you mean?" asked the lady, in astonishment.

"Why, ma'm, Charles is dead himself, but his spirit comes and helps me; how could I work this way if it didn't? I could no more lift one of those tubs of water alone than you could, ma'm! He's come ever since I was sick and helped me that way."

The compassionate lady placed another coin with those she had already given. "For Charlie and the children," she said, with tears in her eyes, and she saw afterward that the sick and wearied mother was helped by living hands.

But there must be many people bearing burdens greater than they are able to, who are helped and made stronger by invisible guides—the memory of some dead Charlie, who lifts unseen the heart's load, with whom they commute as the work! How would the dull routine of daily life be glorified, could we for one moment see the angel helper at our side! When the pious monk left his duties to go out on a deed of mercy, he returned to find all his homely work done, and for one moment he saw in the door of his cell his Blessed Master smiling upon him! It may be only a vague theory, the delusion of a sick brain—and there is an infinite sadness in it—but surely

"It is a beautiful belief
That ever round our heads
Are hovering on angel wings
The spirits of the dead."

"To feel that unseen hands we clasp
While feet unheard are gathered round:
To know that we in faith may grasp
Celestial guards from heavenly ground."

—Detroit Free Press.

* * *

Old Ike and the Comet.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Old Ike got up at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and went out into the woodshed to shoot a chicken thief. Looking up into the sky he saw the comet. Soon as his eye caught sight of it he threw down his gun, ran into the house and woke "de ole 'ooman" up by yelling: "Git up ole 'ooman, git up an' say yo' pra'rs quick, kase de debbil's gone to frowin' red-hot balls o' fiah at de earf an' de 'bellion dun commenced. Git up an' go see fo' yo'se'f, den, cum back an' pray, Hanner—pray loud, an' don't fo'git ter menshun me as yer gwine 'long." And the "ole man" stepped outside the door to show the old woman "dat ar charyot ob fiah," when he fell into the cellar, and "de ole 'ooman" fainted and fell in on top of him.

* * *

Rheumatism in Horses.

When a horse falls lame at uncertain and irregular intervals, and suddenly recovers and as suddenly falls lame again, it indicates that the cause is rheumatism. Rheumatism is a form of inflammation arising from a disordered and usually acid state of the blood, and attacks the fibrous structure, the muscles and tendons of the body. It is frequently constitutional and hereditary, and shifts from place to place without warning and very suddenly, and it may as rapidly disappear by warmth, the heat of the sun or a change of weather, rainy warm weather being favorable. Indigestion will cause it to appear, or a cold, or even exposure to a slight change of temperature. The most effective remedy is alkaline salts, as acetate of potassa or hyposulphate of soda, given in one-ounce doses, and continued for a wekk or two. Local application of hot fomentations to the limb affected, or of stimulating liniment, will be useful. No corn should be given, and soft mashes of bran or oats and linseed should form the bulk of the food.

* * *

Not the Prettiest Woman.

New York Letter in Indianapolis Times.

Agnes Booth, the sister-in-law of Edwin, is a much finer figure and nearer perfection than ever Mrs. Langtry was or can be, dropping her admirable qualities as an actress and her exquisite taste in dress. She is one of the best formed women on the legitimate state. Lilian Russell has no peer for facial beauty on any stage. M'lle Rhea is a much more beautiful woman than Langtry, so is Mary Anderson, and if we turn to brunette beauty, look at Rose Eytinge, though no longer a very young woman. What a wealth of beauty in her liquid dark eyes and fascinating smile! Blanche Roosevelt is another pretty woman. In private life there are hundreds more beautiful women than Mrs. Langtry.

* * *

Religious Intelligence.

There are 117,000 Sunday-school scholars in New York State.

The Protestants of Canada want the Bible read in the Public Schools.

The Moravian Church claims to be the oldest Protestant Episcopal Church in this country.

The Presbyterian Synod of Ohio at its recent session passed a set of ironclad total abstinence resolutions.

The "boy orator," Ralph Bingham, is a great attraction at Sunday-school anniversaries and Church Fairs in the West.

Parisians who expected a sensational revivalist uproar when Moody and Sankey appeared have been surprised and disappointed by the sobriety and decency of the services.

At the recent Universalist Convention at Philadelphia a member brought forward a resolution that hereafter water should be used in the communion instead of wine. It was promptly voted down.

The Boston Globe reports that lightning struck a contribution plate in a Western Church just as the deacon was passing it around. "This is the first time anything has struck this plate for three months," said the deacon thoughtfully.

The second Sunday in November is set apart by the Young Men's Christian Association as a day of prayer for young men. A day of prayer for young women ought now to be set apart. It is stated that there are now 175 College Associations in active operation, with a membership of 8,491 students.

Mr. Spurgeon says: "Prayer pulls the rope below and the great bell rings above in the ears of God. Some scarcely stir the bell, for they pray so languidly; others give but an occasional pluck at the rope; but he who wins with Heaven is the man who grasps the rope boldly and pulls continuously with all his might."

The Salvation Army in England receives all sorts of valuables when the contribution box is passed around. Gold and silver watches, gold guards, gold and silver lockets, gold scarf pins, silver brooches, silver solitaires and gold watch keys. Watches and jewelry, it is understood, are to be abandoned by all who claim to be true Salvationists.

The London Echo says that the uncanny talk that has recently been heard as to the part played by Providence in the late Egyptian campaign, recalls an incident in the life of President Lincoln. A delegation of clergymen once waited on him, the spokesman of which said: "We hope the Lord is on our side." Lincoln replied: "I am not so much concerned as to whether the Lord is on our side as that we are on the Lord's side."

A few days ago an unusual ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church, Haggerston, England. A new spire has been erected, thus completing the structure, the stone of which was laid in 1859. The vicar, the Rev. S. J. Stone, mounted the scaffolding to the height of 103 feet, and, attired in his clerical academic garb, "placed in position" the finial cross, after which some brief prayers appropriate to the occasion were said by the vicar. The congregation in the streets below, including 700 school children, then sang "The Church's One Foundation," and the vicar having from his exalted position pronounced the Benediction, decended and received the hearty congratulations of the Church wardens and other friends on the completion of the work.

The Ladies' Theatre in London.

London Standard.

A lyrical theater is about to be opened at which (with the notable exception of the authors and composers of the pieces) all persons taking an artistic part in the performance will be of what was once looked upon as the weaker sex. Authorities differ as to when woman appeared for the first time on the English stage; but it was reserved for the year 1882 to see men, at least at one particular play-house, driven from it. There are many fields of activity in which men can manage to struggle on without the assistance of women. But the drama is not one of them; and if a piece in which a large proportion of the characters are allotted to men is apt to be dull, a theatre at which all the performers were men would be intolerable, and no one would go near it. A theater dependent entirely upon actresses might be less insufferable.

At this thoroughly new temple of art the minor pieces of the lyric drama will chiefly, no doubt, be cultivated; and if operetta and opera bouffe be well played, no one will object to the principal parts in these works being taken by women. The new undertaking may, in fact, be looked upon from two different points of view. It may be regarded as an attempt to place before the world opera bouffe in the most feminine form which that favorite species of entertainment, so largely dependentent for its success on feminine impersonation, has yet assumed. Or, one may look upon it as an endeavor to prove how wonderfully well women can get on by themselves, in business as in art.

It would be easy to show that the tastes of theatre-goers do not fundamently change; though from time to time—and sometimes from one long period to another—it may be thought necessary to appeal to them in different ways. The ballet as such has died out. But it lives again—with a poor kind of life, it is true—in some of the more animated scenes of opera bouffe; and in the post-Offenbachian operettas—so sadly inferior even to the questionable works from which they proceed—the proportion of female to male characters has so much increased that the final step by which male personages, or rather male representatives of such personages, will be made altogether to disappear, is not such an important one as at first sight it may seem.

Of late years a good number of the smaller theaters of Paris—known emphatically and distinctly as petit-theatres—have had pieces written specially for them in which so many female characters are introduced that these works of art are known, in and out of the profession, as pieces a femmes. These dramas possess, as a rule, more scenic and pictorial than literary merit, and are more remarkable for grouping and costumes than for wit. There can be no valid reason, however, why they should not be performed, nor why they should not be patronized by those who care for representatians of an essentially undramatic kind.

* * *

Struck Paradise.

Wall Street News.

About 40 miles from Green Bay, on a highway blazed through the woods, and no house within six miles of the spot, a Boston [illegible] family in a one-horse wagon with a ragged cover, and drawn by a horse so thin that the grinding of his ribs could be plainly heard.

"Stranger!" called the immigrant, "are there any lightning-rod men in this section?"

"Guess not."

"Any life insurance agents?"

"No."

"[illegible]?"

"Haven't seen any."

"Any temperance reforms, marriage associations, divorce courts, politics, hose races, lawyers or doctors?"

"I think not. This is a new township, and I don't think it has a single settler yet."

"Then whoa, Lycurgus!" called the man as he drew rein. "This is the place I'm looking fur! Unload the children, Sally Ann, and I'll git ready to squat! If this ain't next door to Heaven it's about as nigh as our family will ever git."

Lieutenant Thackera, General Sherman's son-in-law, has resigned from the United States navy.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Sentinels are still guarding the tomb of Gen. Garfield.

Mrs. Langtry's wardrobe is said to have cost her about $8,000.

Adeline Patti has brought $400,000 worth of diamonds with her.

Daniel Steele, of Cleveland, is said to be the richest colored man in America.

Many London ladies crop their hair very short and wear almost an entire wig.

A fresh portrait of Columbus has lately been discovered in the Madrid Museum.

Mrs. thomas Payne, the bride of a Monroe, W. Va., clergyman, is only eleven years old.

Rothschild—one of him—has 1,200 blooded horses on his 42,000-acre horse farm in Normandy.

The late Daniel Murphy, the Nevada "cattle king," left an estate worth about $8,000,000.

Shoes longer than the feet are absolutely the style for ladies, preposterous though it may appear.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is mentioned as "the best amateur billiardist in New York."

Admirers of the bandit Frank James have presented that worthy with a Brussels carpet for his cell floor.

Quill pens are fashionable, and the old peacock blue and brick-red paper and envelopes have been revived.

It is going to be the rage to study German and French this Winter, preference being given to the former.

Washington Allston, the painter and poet, once told Emerson that, in his opinion, nothing was more beautiful than a woman's hair.

J. H. Plummer, of Brattleborough, Pa., has a rose bush 90 years old, from which more than two bushels of buds have been plucked this season.

The Gaulois says that Queen Victoria regularly consults the spirit of the late Prince Consort. Its a faithful husband who attends lectures after he is dead.

Professor Swing characterises the "Salvation Army" in England as "bric-a-brac in religion—a harmonious blending of the clergyman and Oscar Wilde."

Ex-Governor Fenton as just resigned the office of Village Trustee of Jamestown, N. Y., in the expectation of being absent from the town for several months.

Local papers say that Howgate, the fugitive signal officer, is known to be in New Orleans, where he has been for some time, corresponding with friends in this city.

The Earl of Aylesford, Lord Douglas Gordon, and Captain Hargrave, of the British army, have gone to Texas on a long hunting tour. They are guided by a sportsman of Chicago.

Boston has a man-milliner, located in the fashionable part of town, whose taste and skill and fearful prices are monopolized by the Beacon Hill element of the society of the city.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, has a walking cane turned with a duck's head on top. In the duck's bill is a sapphire that cost $650, and the eyes are made with diamonds that cost $7,100 each.

Beggars ply President Arthur as much as they do Gould and Vanderbilt, for pecuniary assistance. Some of them are extremely modest in their demands, and only ask for fifty cents.

Paul Boyton has saved seventy-six lives in the United States, and has gained much money and twelve decorations—including four crosses of knighthood—from Old World potentates.

There is a desire to keep the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, Jr., son of the famous London preacher, in America. His short, pithy sermons were thought by some the greatest ever preached in St. Louis.

Mr. Henry Villard, the president of the Northern Pacific railroad, has offered to endow Oregon University with $50,000, if the state will increase its annual legislative allowance from $2,500 to $5,000.

In the equity suit brought by Lotta, the actress, against B. F. Randall, the cotton broker of Fall River, Mass., for money loaned for business purposes the Auditor of the Supreme Court makes the award for plaintiff $17,000.

John Gross, a colored bootblack of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been put in possession, by the Sheriff, of $50,000 of real [illegible] a decision of the [illegible]. The property belonged to his father thirty years ago.

Mrs. Mary Austin, who lately died at Washington, had forty-four male children, eleven of whom survive. She was a doctor of medicine and surgeon, and served through the war with the rank of a Major. Mrs. Austin had triplets six times.

Some of the newspapers report that ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York, is worth $50,000,000, and has only one grandchild to leave it to. The figures are probably [illegible] should [illegible] unfortunately [illegible] grandchild to [illegible].

Attorney-General Brewster has recently dismissed his confidential messenger, who is none other than the colored man Simms, whose arrest in Boston as a fugitive slave, before the war, [illegible] free States.

The Old Testament revisers are sanguine that the work will be completed within a year, and a revised edition issued. This important announcement was made at a great gathering held in New York the other day, in honor of members of the New Testament Revision Committee.

General Neal Dow, the famous Prohibition leader, is now about seventy-eight years old, but is so well preserved that he does not look to be more than sixty. He is of medium height, rather stout, and wears heavy side-whiskers, which, like his hair, are silvered with age.

Captain Charles McEnroe, of the Life Saving Service, at New York, a few days ago, rescued a boy who had fallen into the North River, and thus added the fiftieth name to the list of persons whom he has saved from drowning. An application in behalf of Captain McEnroe is to be made to Congress for a medal commemorating his services.

Three Georgia ladies, with a Philadelphia lady who has lived in Europe for many years, are going to leave for a year's trip in England and on the continent. They take for their expenses $900 for the year, including passage. The four, living together in apartments in London, Paris or Rome, can do well on $25 a month each, and by traveling second-class can go almost anywhere.

Mrs. Labouchere was an actress, with whom Labouchere fell in love and ultimately married. He had almost revolutionised the journalism of England by mingling news with editorial comment, being the foremost reporter in the kingdom, and only incidently editor.

The Troy (N. Y.) Press says that Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hurd, of Sandgate, the oldest married couple in Bennington county, Vt., recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their wedding. The ages of the couple are 91 and 87 years. The house they now occupy is one in which they began housekeeping sixty-nine years ago. Two goblets, two saucers, and two spoons were upon the table which were among the wedding presents sixty-nine years ago.

A Gambling Room Bravo.

Cor. New York Tribune.

It was in a gambling den in the Texas El Paso. The low adobe rooms were filled with tables around which were clustered Mexicans, wrapped in gally striped serapes, their black eyes glittering feverishly under their broad hats as they laid their bets on Spanish monte or "stud horse poker." The music of the harp, the song of a Mexican woman, and the rattle of money were almost the only sounds. Suddenly a remarkable apparition appeared at a private door and took its seat behind the faro table. It was calculated to serve as an excellent frontspiece for a dime novel. The fellow's long tow-colored hair escaped from beneath his sombrero and fell in ringlets over his shoulders. On his expansive shirt bosom were three nuggets of gold, each about the size of a walnut, and three gold coins. Up and down the lapels of his waistcoat were ranged gold eagles, pieces of turquoise and lumps of virgin gold, while the heavy watch chain was hung full of fifty dollar gold pieces and gaudy set rings. The gambler's small white hands were half hidden under fourteen immense rings which included diamonds, rubies, moss-agates, moon and blood stones. He stroked his waxed moustache and goatee, and glanced keenly about the room to observe the effect of his jewelry, then with an ostentatiously nonchalent manner drew a revolver and laid it on the table beside him. "What is it?" I asked as he began dealing the cards. "He calls himself Colorado Charlie," was the reply, "and he has the heart of a chicken and the gold of a pawnbroker. In '76 he was freighting flour into the Black Hills. Then he became a gambler in Colorado, but the boys made him vamose. He went to San Francisco, but the bootblacks and hoodlums got after him and hooted and pelted him until they made him put up his hair and take off his jewelry. Now he's working this country and trying to impose on "tender feet" He's made some money, because he's shrewd enough to make others work for him, and hires bruisers to do his fighting. If I should pull his nose he'd crawl under the table, and if Bill Thompson or any bad man came in and gave one yell you'd see Colorado Charlie climbing through the transom."

I have given so much attention to this creature simply because he represents a class of long haired, showy frauds who are met with in frontier towns and who not infrequently are taken by "tender feet" to be typical frontiersmen. No mistake could be more absurd. The man who has safely passed through the vicissitudes and trying experiences of frontier life has passed the severest test that can possibly be applied. He may be ignoran of minor points of etiquette, but he is at heart a true gentleman. He is courteous, with something of the dignified suavity of the South, and in manner he is very quiet, but his quiet cloaks a cool bravery and resolution that have been tried again and again. The impression that the old frontiersman is a loud-mouthed, reckless desperado is one that prevails in the East, and one than which nothing can be further from the truth. He has his faults as well as his virtues, but swagger and bluster are not among them.

* * *

Strange Railroad Accident.

Milwaukee Republican-Sentinel.

Passengers who arrived in this city yesterday morning gave the particulars of an accident which occurred Tuesday morning at 6:45 o'clock on the Northern Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, [illegible] south of Oconto, and which [illegible] extraordinary in railroad history. The north-bound passenger train, with a very large number of passengers, was running along at not less than 25 miles an hour, when her locomotive exploded with gigantic force. "I was seated in the smoking car, the third car from the engine," said John F. Jerrard, a passenger, "[illegible] knew by the loud report and heavy shock to the train what had happened. I was talking at the time with Mr. Whitney, of Pensaukee, and, springing up, I said, the boiler has exploded!" and I expected in the next instant that the train would be smashed into kindling wood. At almost the same instant a mass of rubbish from the explosion fell upon the top of the car, which rattled loudly but did no other damage. Of course in a moment the sensation of danger was passed, as the train ran smoothly along, except a peculiar and unnatural sound from the front of the train, which seemed to move along without any perceptible diminution of speed. I concluded that my impression that the boiler had exploded was erroneous, as everything then seemed to be all right, and a gentleman remarked that a torpedo had probably been exploded under the train with a view to mischief. By this time the train had run down and crossed the bridge across the Oconto river, when the trainman suddenly set the brakes with great exertion and brought the train to a halt. Up to this moment no one on the train knew what the actual situation was except the mail agent and baggage man, and they were unable for some reason to put on the brakes to stop the train. It was finally brought to a standstill. It was then found the four forward trucks of the engine were loaded handsomely upon the tender, which was intact. It was evident that not and individual on the train as it stood there, was injured, and the majority of the passengers did not know that anything had occurred until they were told, as the report was not heard very far back, and many were asleep. But of the engineer and fireman, there was but one voice, 'they are dead.' Some of the passengers and the trainmen ran back, and were utterly amazed to find them standing by the wrecked engine, but little the worse for the dreadful shaking up. After a careful examination of the whole ground the following conclusions were reached by me and many others: First that the explosion had been most terrific; that at the time of its occurrence the engine was lifted from its connection with the tender, and violently wrenched clear of it; that at the same moment the cow-catcher was thrown downward as a matter of course, and as was shown by three ties being rooted up and broken in two nearly in the center, and at the same point by the side of the track lay the nose of the badly demoralized cow-catcher. This must have occurred as the engine was thrown forward into the air with the most terrific force, as was fully established by its being hurled 180 feet forward and along a little to the right of the track before it struck the ground, where it buried itself half out of sight in the mud. Of course this thirty-ton mass of iron must have turned a complete somersault in the air, at which time the forward trucks were dropped upon the tender, where they are lying. The grass and bushes are blackened and dead by the escaping steam underneath the track where the engine flew through the air. The huge machine took itself and all its immense rubbish the result of the explosion, absolutely out of the way, and left a clear track for the train to pass along, and, strange to say, the rails at the point of the broken ties were scarcely disturbed. But the fireman and engineer were carried along with the cab and landed with it, or very near. One pair of trucks on the mail car jumped the track at the point where the exposion occurred, and ran in that situation one mile, passing over the bridge of the Oconto River in that way, and, another odd freak, passing a switch a moment before the train was stopped, they ran on again, and no great damage was done except to tear of the heads of all the spikes from one side of the rail for the whole distance, breaking nearly all the bolts which connect the ends of the rails together; all this without one life being lost or any one seriously injured. Who can cite anything like it in railroads to-day?"

* * *

Ostrich Plumes and Tips.

New York Times.

The fortunate lady whose new fall hat dazzles the eye with its rich mass of nodding ostrich plumes probably has little or no idea of the laborious process by which her much prized plumes are developed from the stiff feathered quills plucked from the long-legged bird of the desert. Could those votaries of fashion whose tastes and money have caused the trade in ostrich feathers to increase, in the New York market alone, during the last five or six years, from about $500,000 to nearly $5,000,000 per annum, see the raw feathers as they are brought to the factories they would certainly be surprised and perhaps disgusted. In their natural state the feathers of an ostrich look very much like good-sized quills pulled from the wing of a goose or a hen, and some of them have a grayish or dirty white color which is anything but agreeable. It requires patient and skillful work to give ostrich plumes and ostrich tips the much admired fluffiness and richness of color they display in the milliners' show-cases. This work is growing into an important industry in New York. It already gives employment to more than 5,000 men, women and girls, and the business is spreading with wonderful rapidity. Several importers and manufacturers of ostrich feathers are clustered within the territory lying just west of Broadway, between Houston and Canal streets. One of these, the largest importer of ostrich feathers in the country, informed a Times reporter that he expected his importation of feathers for 1883 alone would amount to about $2,600,000.

"There has been a wonderful increase in the demand for this class of goods during the past few years," he remarked. "The ladies are wearing more feathers on their bonnets and hats than formerly. Two or three years ago a single ostrich feather was thought to be sufficient for one hat, but now fashion demands at least a double plume, and in some cases as many as six or seven feathers for each hat.

This extraordinary demand has not only had the effect of increasing the price of ostrich feathers, but it has induced the ostrich farmers of South Africa to pluck their birds prematurely, thereby putting on the market an inferior quality of feathers. We seldom get large feathers now, and in order to make a good-sized plume, we are obliged two sew to or more feathers together."

* * *

Business all the time: "Widder Jenkins," said an Ohio farmer, as he bustled into her house one morning, "I am a man of business; I'm worth $10,000 and want you for a wife. I give you three minutes in which to answer." "I don't want ten seconds, old man!" she replied as she shook out the dishcloth; "I'm a woman of business, worth $16,000, and wouldn't marry you if you were last man on earth! I give you a minute and half to git!" He got.

* * *

German forts and fortifications on the Baltic will be extended and strengthened.

New Life

is given by using Brown's Iron Bitters. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. Brown's Iron Bitters ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

> *Gentlemen:* I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for Brown's Iron Bitters, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as *"just as good."* The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is such a remedy. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency, and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is of acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it. The test of half a century has proven its certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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OVER 3000 CURED IN FOUR YEARS

FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES

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Boys as Inventors.

It is not generally known that the important slide valve of the steam engine was invented by a boy.

The early form of the steam engine, as constructed by Watt was very rude and incomplete, and it was necessary to open and close the steam valves with a hand lever at every motion of the piston. This lever was usually operated by a trusty boy, the work not being very hard, but demanding constant attention, as each jet of steam had to be supplied at the proper time.

A boy (his name has not been recorded) was hired to operate the valve levers of a large engine at one of the mines in England. While engaged in this duty, which demanded his constant attention, he noticed that a certrin part of the engine moved in the same direction as his hand and at the exact time he had to open the valve. He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to that part of the machinery, and the other end to the valve lever. Then the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine to move with perfet regularity, aking its own supply of steam just when it was needed.

A short time after, the foremen camet along and saw the valve tender playing marbles at the door. A glance at the engine revealed the value of the boy's invention; and Watt at once adopted the idea, and made his steam engine a perfect automatic working machine.

* * *

There was quite a lively fight at Ashland, Kentucky, last week, between the state militia and a mob. The troops were taking two men charged with murder, from Catlettsburg to Maysville for safe-keeking. The boat on which they were going was attacked at Ashland by the mob which had taken possession of another boat and were determined to take the prisoners and lynch them. The two boat loads fought for some time but the troops being better armed and equipped, came off victorious, and landed the prisoners safe at Maysville, with but little loss. Several of the people on the shore were killed and many wounded as they stood in the line of fire, when the troops fired at the mob. The affair is a very lamentable one, but such scenes may be expected as long as mobs are as popular as they are in some parts of the country.

* * *

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solicit your patronage. 36-tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

Attorneys-at-Law, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, will give prompt attention to collections Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

Dr. D. A. Sebring, office over Shafler's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORR SON & LIPES.

Physicians and Surgeons, located at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 ly

BUTT'S HOTEL.

Free Omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

At Corunna, Indiana. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDRICK GRILLER, Trustee
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST.
Trustee

Administrator's Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rowe, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Saturday December 16th, 1882, the following real estate, to-wit:

The southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, excepting a piece out of the southwest corner, twenty-five (25) rods long, east and west by six and a half (6½) rods wide north and south.

Terms:—One-third cash in hand and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest; waiving valuation laws and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.
EMANUEL NEIDIG.
Administrator.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator de bonis non of the estate of James Quince deceased, will offer for public sale at the late store building of said decedent, in St. Johns, Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the personal property of said estate consisting of a stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes and such other property as is usually kept in a general store. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a. m. Saturday November 18, 1882, and continuing until stock is disposed of. Terms: Sums of $5.00 and under, cash; over $5.00 a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser executing his note, waiving appraisement laws, with sufficient sureties. No interest until note becomes due.
JAMES D. ROWLEY, Adm'r.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 28. De bonis non.

COMMISSIONER' SALE.

STATE OF INDIANA } SS
DEKALB COUNTY }
In DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1882.
Rachel Beatty,
vs. } Partition.
Abraham Beatty, et al

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court, at its September session, A. D. 1882, in the above entitled cause, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, at private sale, will sell at private sale, the following premises situate in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty three (33) township number thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my office in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, from December 8th, A. D., 1882, until December 16th, A. D., 1882, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, at which time said premises will be sold to the person having made the highest and best offer therefor, provided said offer be equal in amount to the appraised value of said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent from the day of sale, and secured to the satisfaction of said commissioner.
Nov. 6, 1882. JAMES E. ROSE
Commissioner.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE!

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 500 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3 cent stamp for 36 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information

THE POPE MFG. CO.,
tf. 597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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—OVER THE—

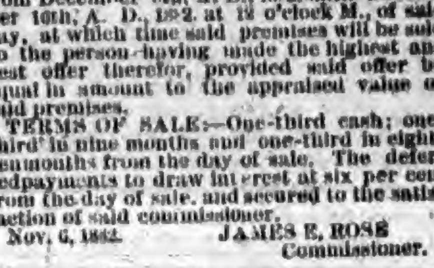

AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

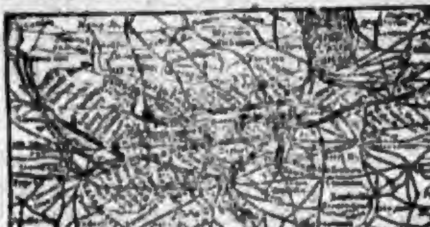

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, Agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. B. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS

SEEDS For the MERCHANT

SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER

SEEDS Grown by OURSELVES

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	......
Saginaw	6 20	7 55	......
Lansing	8 25	10 25	......
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	4 35
Jackson Lv.	6 50am	11 00pm	5 55
Hanover	7 03	12 27	6 00
Jonesville	7 28	1 02	8 55
Bankers	7 36	1 16	9 40
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 01	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 55	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 22	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 42	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 52	6 24
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 30
Indianapolis	5 46pm	10 45	......
Cincinnati	9 05	7 25am	......
Louisville	1 30	7 25	......
St. Louis	......	8 40	......
Washington	2 10	8 47	......
Baltimore	3 20	6 15	......

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	......
Washington	10 40	2 35	......
St. Louis	8 40pm	7 50	......
Louisville	7 12	......	7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 31pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 25am	......	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 05
Waterloo	12 17	3 40	16
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 32
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 55
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 28
Detroit	6 20	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 00pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35	......	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	......	10 55
Bay City	9 20	......	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 20 a. m., 4 05, 4 05, 9 23 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 05, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S, 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1207, 10 30 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30 p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 20 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 24 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 46, 11 23p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7:31 a. m. 3 :35 p. m. west—1:57, 11:31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 4 40 8 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W leave 12 10, 8 05 a. m. 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 05p.m, P., Ft. W. & C. east, 6 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 7 40, 11 43 a. m., 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. Agen

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM MAY 21, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 40pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 11	1 56am	11 24
Milford Junction	9 16	3 10	12 26
Syracuse		3 22	12 38pm
Cromwell		3 38	12 51
Albion		4 00	1 12
Avilla		4 22	1 34
Garrett	10 38	4 45	2 00
Auburn Junction	10 42	4 54	2 08
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 14	5 30	2 42
Defiance	11 52	6 13	3 24
Deshler	12 45am	7 10	4 20
Fostoria	1 39	8 07	5 15
Tiffin	2 02	8 35	5 43
Chicago Junction ar.	3 00	9 45	6 50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail
Chicago Junction lv	9 50pm	6 40pm	8 05am
Tiffin	10 38	7 50	9 14
Fostoria	11 02	8 35	9 10
Deshler	11 52	9 43	10 40
Defiance	12 56am	10 52	11 42
Hicksville	1 47	11 42	12 28pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	2 35	12 18am	1 05
Garrett	2 45	12 25	1 45
Avilla		12 58	1 58
Albion		1 02	2 21
Cromwell		1 28	2 45
Syracuse		1 45	3 02
Milford Junction		1 56	3 14
Walkerton Junction		3 14	4 30
Chicago ar.	8 35	5 55	7 20

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

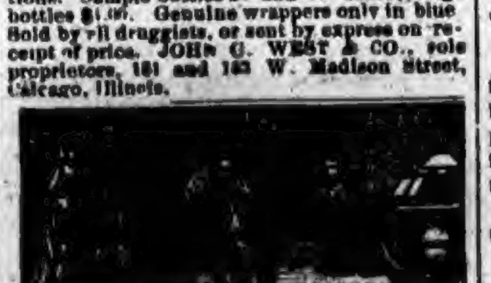

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea Impotency Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

WANTED.—Agents on salary or commission for the Indiana Mutual Aid and Life Association. Strict medical examination; ages restricted from 20 to 60 years. W. M. HARPSTER, Sec'y, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 42-tf.

THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE

LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,
COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

Gentlemen:—Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.
MES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

Dear Sirs: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.
JAMES H. ALEXANDER,
Johnstown Pa.

Gentlemen: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years
PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.,
Macomb, Illinois.

Gentlemen: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

Gentlemen: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

Dear Sirs: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. S. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

Gentlemen: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

Gentlemen. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.
FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

Dear Sirs: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,
SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Notice of Administrator's Appointment.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of James Quince, deceased. The estate is probably insolvent.
JAMES D. ROWLEY, Ad'mr.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 23, 1882. De Bonis Non.

CATARRH

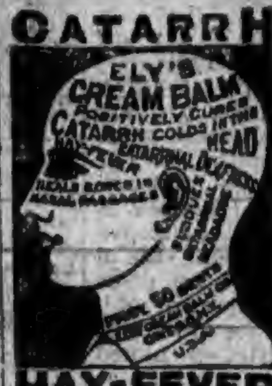

HAY-FEVER

Directions: Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed. Ely's Cream Balm! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.
ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N.Y.

MUSIC MONEY

$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over Twenty Dollars in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The Journal is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby every subscriber receives cash prizes. Again the Musical Library, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the Journal and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the Standard Music Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio.

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2 Card Collectors. 2 stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to Sunshine Pub. House, Geneva Ohio.

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THE MYSTERY OF

Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

These in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely make him to his first love. It proves that the one to win the object of your Choice is fully made known. We have rendered every secrecy to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. Which strange things regarding Love Making you can find in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open ... Love's Pathway ready. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 30 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library of Knowledge, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains every word of the English language, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon Science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect Library of Reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $8.00, and the American Popular Dictionary costs only $1. Worth ten times the money.—N. Y. Atlas. "We have never seen its equal, either in price, finish or contents."—The Advocate. "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference."—Leslie's Illus. News, N. Y. One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, post-paid to any address on receipt of $1. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid $2. Order at once. This offer is good for 60 days only, and will never be made again. Six copies for Five Dollars. Get five of your friends to send with you and you get your own book free.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO.,
Geneva, Ohio.

Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1. post paid.

Wanted

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THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG

OUR WILD INDIANS

Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." *Chicago Advance*: "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 23, 1882, Number 47.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Toads.

Don't kill the toads—the ugly toads that hop around your door; each meal a little toad doth eat a hundred bugs or more. He sits around with aspect meek until the bug is neared, then shoots he forth his little tongue, like lightning double-geared. And then he soberly doth wink, and shuts his ugly mug, and patiently doth wait until there comes another bug.—[Henderson (Ky.) News.

A Patent for Married Men.

Our patent bed-spring has been remodeled. The one for two in a bed is so arranged that the part the wife lies on can be set by the husband unknown to the former, and it springs her out of bed and stands her up on the floor at any hour for which it is set. It then remains turned up on the edge, so she can't get back again—at least on her side of the bed; and she won't come back on his side, for she is too all-fired mad to come near him. So the result is she is compelled to dress and go down stairs to see to breakfast, and the old man will get a rest. Oh, it's a daisy!

A Human Beanstalk.

Jean Condoist has been brought to Paris as a medical curiosity from the Haute Caone. According to a medical contributor to a Parisian contemporary, this youth, aged 19, took a start on the 17th of May, 1881, being then six feet three inches high, and found one morning that he had grown an inch. Every week since then he has registered himself, and on the 14th of September this human beanstalk had gained nearly five inches; he grew five inches more before the 20th of January, 1882, and seven more before March 15, and he now stands 7 feet 10 inches. All this has been accompanied by great pains in the back, and he stoops considerably; but since last June it is his legs that have grown, and his feet are already 24 inches long.

The Enormous Size of London.

[Land.]

London has a larger population than many a European state with a sovereign and a parliment. At the census of 1881 the area of metropolitan taxation and police contained 4,764,312 persons. Thus there are in London more than double the number of people in Denmark, including Greenland; nearly three times as many as in Greece; more than eighteen times the population of Montenego; some thousands more than Portugal, including the Azores of Medeira; nearly treble the population of Servia; more than double that of Bulgaria; three-quarters of a million more than in Holland; more than Sweden or Norway or Switzerland. And yet this splendid capitol, the most populous and wealthy city the world has ever seen, is practically without a government.

Spoiled by One Letter.

Some critic, to point a remark on the frequent consequence of a single letter in a poetic line, supposed the whimsical alteration of Byron's "I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs," to "J. stood in Venice," etc., as though J. stood for Jones.

The Courier-Journal tells of a poet who, wishing to write that his little wife was out beyond the brook, found that "brook" would not make the rhyme. Therefore he thought he would substitute for it the word "burn," which means brook. So he wrote, "My little wife is out beyond the burn." It made a pretty line, and it did well enough until the newspapers began to copy the poem. An intelligent compositor soon fell afoul of it. He thought, "Well, here's an error, sure; that word 'burn' ought to be 'barn,' of course;" so he changed it to barn. Now the poem begins, "My little wife is out behind the barn." Imagine the poet as his eye falls upon this cold-blooded murder.

Eighty-Five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs Benjamin to her neighbor, and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever. 44-4w

Shelbyville claims the distinction of having the oldest living native-born Hoosier in the person of Isaac H. Wilson, who is seventy-five years and two months old, and was born and always lived in Indiana.

Forgot the Oysters.

"Why are you sad, Beryl?"

The girl turned her head slightly as these words were spoken, and as her lissome figure with its rounded curves and beautiful flesh tints stood sharply outlined, clear and perfect as a cameo, in the moonbeams that were falling in a silver spray through the branches of the linden trees, the sight was indeed a pretty one. George W. Simpson looked at her earnestly a moment, and saw that tears were welling up in the dusty brown eyes, and sobs that could not be restrained convulsing the girlish form.

"Why should I not be sad?" she said. "The sweet summer is dying. There are hollows in her fair cheeks; a pathetic droop about the ripe red lips, dark shadows beneath the lovely eyes. And already across the hazy hills autumn peers, berry-stains on her brown, slim, fingers, purple vines trailing about her, scarlet buds and golden-rod for the coronal, and a broken reed for her sceptre. Already the hollows are brimmed with amber haze and the hilltops crowned with blue smoke. The sun looks languidly through dream clouds; a yellow leaf falls here and there, and some prudent birds fly southward ere yet the first frost makes the fruit ruddy and ripens the hazelnuts in the hedges, ere yet the sumac catches some blood-drops from the heartwound of fainting summer, and the aster looks with blue and wistful eyes from the woodland path."

"It is indeed a time fraught with suggestions that are mournful," said George, "but surely there is one gleam of hope, one little ray of golden sunshine amid all the mists and clouds"—and, bending over the girl in a loving fashion, he whispered a word in her ear.

A smile chased away the despondent look, and the tears that dimmed starry eyes were quickly dashed away. Putting her arms around George's neck, Beryl murmured softly and with a look of perfect trust: "You are right, sweetheart; I had forgotten the oysters."—Chicago Tribune.

Wanted the Weather Fine.

"Are you the gentleman that foretells the weather?" asked a country-looking young woman yesterday, as she blushingly entered the sanctum of the signal office in New York.

"I am," responded a young man, examining a barometer. "What can I do for you?"

"I would like to know," she hesitatingly said, "what kind of weather we will have on the 15th of next May. You see, John and I are going to get married then, and if you could arrange it so it will be a pleasant day, we will feel ever so much obliged to you. Now, couldn't you?"

"Well," said the polite observer, "I think I might be able to accommodate you. I will do all I can, Miss."

"Do you think you could make it clear and sunshiny on the 15th?"

"Well, Miss, I will telegraph to the west and northwest and endeavor to get them to withhold all tornados, gales and rainstorms until after the 15th. It will be somewhat of a favor to ask the people up there to keep their tornados chained, but I think if I present the condition of affairs to them they will fix it all right."

"I am ever so much obliged to you, and I'm sure John will thank you. I will be sure to send you an invitation."

An Ohio paper says it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that blue grass, so famous in Kentucky, was first raised in Indiana, at a little village called Miami Village, on White River, in Hamilton county. In the year 1781, John and William Conner were stolen by the Indians from Pittsburgh, Pa., and taken to this village. John here became the chief man among the Indians, and through him we learn that blue grass was a native of what is now Hamilton. In 1810 as Gen. Harrison's army was returning south, they took quantities of it to Vincennes and Kentucky, and then from there it spread. Judge Finch, of Indianapolis, has often been heard to coroborate this statement, and it may be accepted as correct that blue grass was first raised in what was then known as the northwestern territory, now Indiana.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solcit your patronage. 36-tf.

A fashion paper says corn meal rubbed in the hair will clean it. But nobody wants to take so much trouble to clean corn meal.

How 'Twas Done.

AN ADMIRABLE LITTLE WORK WHICH DEMONSTRATES VERY MUCH MOST INTERESTING INFORMATION JUST NOW GREATLY SOUGHT AFTER.

Maj. Pangborn, the well known compiler of the B. & O. Red Book, which has become the standard political text book of the country, is now engaged with a large force of assistants in preparing a special edition of the Red Book, which promises to be quite a unique thing in political literature. It is to be issued under the taking title of "How 'Twas Done: The Political Revolution of 1882."

Within the most artistically engraved covers by the American Bank Note Company will be embraced the official results of the election just held, and arranged so perfectly and intelligently that the veriest amateur in such statistics cannot fail to comprehend them. The figures will be given on state ticket and on congressional ticket in separate tables, the former by counties and the latter by counties and districts. In both tables comparisons will be made with the vote at the last preceding election in each state, the returns of which will be given in full in order that the understanding of the situation may be complete. In states where the congressional districts have been changed since 1880, the districts will be shown as now constituted, thus demonstrating what the result would have been two years ago had the same counties composed the districts as now. Independent, prohibition and greenback figures will be given in addition to the regular republican and democrat, and in each county the vote of each party will be shown with majorities, gains and losses both years, together with total vote of county, congressional district and state. Statistical tables will also be included in the book, showing upon similar full and comprehensive scale the vote for president in 1876 and 1880.

In no publication of like character are such clear and exhaustive tabular statements attempted as in the B. & O. Red Book, and the forthcoming special edition will eclipse any previous edition in extent and interesting character of information furnished. Included within the remarks accompanying the returns will be the details of the changes in congressional districts, the congressmen-elect, and the unsuccessful candidates in each state, as well as the members of the next congress complete, and the changes in that body as compared to the last congress. Much other data will be given, and in the way of a thorough understanding of exactly "How 'Twas Done" it would be difficult to imagine a more interesting and reliable a source of explanation than will be this new edition of the B. & O. Red Book. Like its predecessor, it will be sent without any cost whatever to all who make application for it to C. K. Lord, general passenger agent B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

The Red Book is, as a matter of course, an advertisement of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, but it combines so much of general interest to the public with comparitively so little about the road, that it is far more valuable than nine-tenths the publications of the character placed on sale.

The B. & O. Red Book is by heavy odds the handsomest political work from a typographical standpoint issued in the United States, being always printed with exquisite taste on fine paper and bound in the best manner. It certainly is worth the little trouble occasioned in writing for it, and it is hazarding nothing to predict that the new special edition devoted to the election which has just taken place will be pre-eminently the text-book of 1882.

As there will doubtless be an immense demand for the book, it would be well for all desiring a copy to write at once to Mr. Lord, as the edition will be sent out to those making application on the principal of first come first served. Envelopes will be addressed as applications come in, so that there may be no delay in mailing when the work is received from the binder.

Schools in Asia

In India, school is held out of doors. The boys sit on the ground, and the master quietly smokes his pipe on the door-mat. There are four classes: the first called the chalk class, because the children write on the ground with chalk; the second, the palm-leaf class, because they use palm-leaves for slates; the third, for the same reason, the plantain-leaf class, and the fourth, for the oldest scholars, is known as the paper class, because the seniors are allowed the use of paper. It takes Indian children a long time to learn to write perfectly.

On the Queen's Business.

A telegraph-office had recently been opened at a village post-office. The schoolmaster had been applied to by the postmaster to recommend a trustworthy boy to carry out the telegraphic messages. He soon selected young Robert as a boy who could be thoroughly trusted, not only for his integrity, but also for his civility, activity and careful attention to orders.

"That boy have I trusted with important messages, and have never known him to loiter by the road when told to be quick. He is the son of a widow, too; and he has deservedly gained the worthy character of being a good lad to his mother."

This recommendation from the schoolmaster was enough, and the youth was soon attired in the Queen's uniform, and entrusted with the responsible post of delivering the various telegrams received in the course of each day at the office.

Whenever he crossed the village common on Saturday afternoons, he was usually solicited by his old schoolfellows to join in a game of cricket; but without slackening his quick step he would pleasantly call out, "I am on duty—on the Queen's business."

A clothing house of Chicago recently made a contract with an advertising agency of the same city, to secure advertising in country papers, to be paid one-fourth in clothing. The clothiers have now commenced a suit to cancel the contract, and have sent around marked papers so as to get some more free advertising in the victimized papers. The agency do right in holding to the contract. The joke is, that the contract with the editor is so drawn that while he thinks he will get pay for advertising in clothing at 25 per cent off, he must really take $200 worth of clothing, and pay $150 in order to get pay for $50 worth of advertising. What an editor would do with $200 worth of clothing is what we would like that advertising agency to rise and explain.—Lagrange Standard.

"Darling," she whispered softly, as they sat, locked in a fond embrace, gazing at the stars, "I have been told that each star in the heavens is a bright, pure and noble soul. It is so, dearest?" "Yes, I have heard so," he replied, pressing a kiss on her lips. "And do you darling," she continued, "do you—do you think I will become a star when I die?" "Oh, pshaw! You're too fat to be a star!" He protests that he said it without thinking, but she refuses to accept his apology, and the engagement is off. She is riding horseback to get down to star-weight!—Fitchgerald, Philadelphia Sun.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BODAHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff. 44-4w.

The Irishman's definition of prophecy: "The memory of events that have not yet occurred."

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, keeps a full line of all kinds of goods and at prices as low as in the larger towns. 4t.

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted to eight hundred different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit in when he goes to church.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a car load of stoneware and jars from ½ gallon to 10 gallons; jugs from ½ gallon to 4 gallons, 45-3t.

The circus advertisement says that Jumbo will be fed in the presence of the spectators." "Will be fed with the presents of the spectators" would have been more exact.

Hiberian, after attentively surveying tourist bicycle: "Arrah, now, an' sure that little wheel will never keep up with the big wan at all!"—[London Fun.

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Wall, yes, said John, "but he is dreffully freckled, sin't he?"

Josh Billings remarked in his philosophizing, "A reputation once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will alwuz keep their eyes on the spot where the krack wuz."

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

STEINWAY & SON'S.
DECKER BROTHERS',
J. & C. FISCHER'S,
VOSE & SON'S.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

ESTEY, HAMILTON and
B. SHONINGER & CO.

Down with big commission. If you wish to purchase a fine Piano or Organ for the Holidays—any of the above instruments—and honor me with your order and trust to my judgment. I will sell you an instrument at bottom figures; warrant it in every particular, and place an instrument in your house that you may well feel proud of. Please call and see me or address me at Churubusco, Ind., stating what kind of an instrument you wish and at what price.

A. P. SHOAFF,
CHURUBUSCO, IND.

The Shadow on the Snow.

There isn't much snow yet, but there is a heap of shadow—and the shadow is the shadow of Christmas, which, like other coming events, projects its umbra in front of it. In every family two important problems are hastening to solution; and while the elder members are asking themselves, "What shall we give?" the younger are no less eagerly speculating as to what they shall get. The boys drop vague hints of the desirability of skates and sleds, and books of adventure and exciting narrative, while the little girls are bemoaning the dilapidated condition of the present generation of dolls, and artfully trying to inveigle mamma into that phrase so full of promise: "We'll see at Christmas-time."

It really is no easy task to select a line of Christmas presents, so as to insure that every little one shall get just what it will most appreciate, and none shall be unduly favored; and as the holiday season draws near, the careful mother feels, more than at any other time, the need of some reliable manual, by referring to which she may know just what is to be had, and just what everything will cost. And luckily, in this age of journalistic enterprise, the very thing she wants lies ready to her hand. For the winter number of the fashion quarterly is out, and a copy can be had for only fifteen cents. Within the campass of its ninety odd pages are illustrations of every kind and description of Christmas gifts; from the rattle of toy reins for the three-year-old infant, up to the gold-headed cane or dressing-gown for papa, or the long-wished-for watch for mamma. Dolls and dool's furniture, tin toys, mechanical toys, telegraphic machines, bonbon boxes, velocipedes, fancy stationary, gorgeous plush-covered boxes, savings banks, magical apparatus, books of every kind—in short, the whole range of possibilities in the way of Christmas presents is covered; and parents' purses and children's fancies can alike be suited, however fastidious the one, or attenuated the other. Indeed, we believe it safe to say that such a mass of useful information, for so small price, was never issued from the press before.

The fashion quarterly is published by Messrs. Ehrich Bros., of New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a copy.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. H. LEAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections Office over Citizens' Bank. Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block, opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE AND residence on 10th St., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store. Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM NOV. 19, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. Ad. Express	W. & C Ex.
CHICAGO lv	[illegible]	10 [illegible]pm	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]
Syracuse		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell		[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. [illegible] Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	11 [illegible]pm	[illegible]pm	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla		[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell		[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse		[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 [illegible]pm	7 00am	...
Saginaw	6 00	7 56	...
Lansing	9 25	10 25	...
Grand Rapids	10 [illegible]	6 00	12 20pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 38	5 [illegible]
Jackson Lv.	6 [illegible]am	12 [illegible]pm	[illegible]
Hanover	7 08	12 37	[illegible]
Jonesville	7 35	1 02	[illegible]
Bankers	7 38	1 10	[illegible]
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 15	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 [illegible]	2 13	11 10
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 22	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	[illegible]	[illegible]am
Auburn	9 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	9 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	5 [illegible]pm	10 45	...
Cincinnati	6 00	7 30am	...
Louisville	7 30	7 25	...
St. Louis	...	8 40	...
Washington	2 10	6 47	...
Baltimore	3 30	8 10	...

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 [illegible]am	1 30am	...
Washington	10 40	3 [illegible]	...
St. Louis	6 [illegible]pm	7 50	...
Louisville	7 15	...	7 [illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 [illegible]am	...	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 [illegible]	1 [illegible]am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 [illegible]pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 [illegible]	3 05	6 [illegible]
Waterloo	12 17	3 40	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake		4 [illegible]	[illegible]
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 [illegible]	7 22
Montgomery		[illegible]	7 40
Reading		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers		6 55	8 04
Jonesville	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	8 12
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 45
Jackson	2 [illegible]pm	9 20	9 30
Ann Arbor	3 07	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	[illegible]pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 [illegible]	...	8 [illegible]
Saginaw	5 [illegible]	...	10 [illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]	...	11 [illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 [illegible], [illegible], 7 [illegible], [illegible] a. m., [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] p. m.; west—12 [illegible], 7 [illegible], 10 [illegible] a. m., [illegible], [illegible], 11 [illegible] p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. J. L. & S. 7 [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. G. R. V. [illegible], 7 30 a. m., 12 [illegible], [illegible] p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S. east [illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m.; west [illegible] a. m., [illegible], [illegible] p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, [illegible] p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 [illegible] a. m.; arrive at Bankers [illegible] a. m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, [illegible] p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, [illegible], [illegible] p. m.; west [illegible] a. m., 1 [illegible] p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, [illegible] a. m., [illegible], 10 [illegible] p. m.; west, [illegible] a. m., [illegible] W. St. L. & P.; east—[illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m. west [illegible] a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. [illegible] [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.; arrive [illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m. W. St. L. & P. east, [illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m. west, [illegible], 10 [illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Ft. W. [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] p. m., P., Ft. W. & C. east, [illegible] 11 [illegible] p. m.; west [illegible] a. m.

Arrival and departure of trains [illegible] by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. [illegible]

Through tickets to all principal points [illegible] information as to routes [illegible] to

M. D. WOODY [illegible]
M. BROMLEY [illegible]

The Auburn Courier

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

The Legislature of Nevada is a tie on joint ballot.

The [illegible] City, Iowa, is granting licenses to saloons.

T[illegible] out in Wyoming, the other day.

The jury in the Scoville divorce suit found that Mrs. Scoville is insane.

A majority of the voters of this State voted for amendment submission at the recent election.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have refused to admit women to the department of arts.

A [illegible] is making at the East to break down the newly inaugurated [illegible].

An ex-Mayor of Lagrange, Missouri, has been fined $500 for extorting illegal fees from pension claimants.

An admirer of General Butler predicts that he will declare for President Arthur before the expiration of a year.

The defeat of the Woman Suffrage amendment in Nebraska, at the recent election, is overwhelming and complete.

Hon. Thomas Jefferson Wood, of this district, is announced as a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Congress.

Henry Boas, an election inspector, in New York, has been sent to State Prison for a year for violation of the election laws.

The German Minister at Washington has been instructed to negotiate a new naturalization treaty with the United States.

Wintersbotham longs for the warmth of a seat in Congress so much that he proposes to contest the election of Major Calkins.

Mrs. Scoville is negotiating with the Young Men's Christian Association, of London, Ont., touching the delivery of a lecture in that city.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French has decided that a frog is not a fish, and that therefore frogs cannot be imported duty free.

One thousand sugar houses, giving employment to 150,000 laborers, and valued at over $40,000,000 capital, are now in full blast in Louisiana.

The fat cattle show opens in the exposition building at Chicago this (Thursday) evening. The best exhibition of the series is promised.

Gov. St. John was weighted with the odium of his third term ambition and the charge that he is a special friend of the Kansas railroad monopolies.

It is reported that the governments of France and England have entered into an agreement for the joint control of the financial administration of Egypt.

During October there was one murder every three days in Hamilton county, Ohio, and a free use of intoxicating liquors was the cause of all the crimes.

Cadets James R. Pagin, of Indiana, and James C. Laurison, of Ohio, have been court martialed and dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing.

The proposition voted upon in New York at the recent election, to abolish all toll on the canals of the State, was carried by a majority of about 150,000.

A Marriage Insurance Company at Chattanooga has been refused its mail at the postoffice for the purpose of making a test case as to the legality of its mail matter.

Latest and revised returns indicate that the House of Representatives of the new Congress will stand 134 Republicans and 191 Democrats—a Democratic majority of 57.

C M Burgess, who was defeated for County Judge of Clay County, Texas, shot R M Donley dead at Henrietta, for making disparaging remarks about him during the campaign.

The house of an aged hermit, near Cincinnati, was entered by burglars, the other night, and robbed of $5,000 in government bonds, and uncut coupons for seventeen years of interest.

Pattison, the newly elected Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, says that the man who opposes a protective tariff might as well hang a millstone to his neck and jump into the sea.

The Italian court of appeals has rendered a judgement confirming the decision of the court of the first instance, which authorizes Italian tribunals to decide in all civil cases between Italian citizens and the Vatican. It is reported that the European Catholic powers will support the Vatican against this decision.

A bright exchange says: "It does not take much money to start a newspaper, but the experience of those who have tried it is that the expense of keeping it going after it is started is surprisingly large."

Congressman Williams, of the First Wisconsin District, explains his defeat by saying that the Germans all voted against him because he was a Prohibitionist, and the Prohibitionists voted against him because he was not.

A woman who obtained a divorce in order to preempt public land, and then lived with her former husband, who had also preempted a section, has had her land entry rejected by the Secretary of the Interior.

William McComber murdered Martin Wolfat Miller, D. T., and attempted to hide his crime by burning the body. When McComber was apprehended by the Sheriff he drew a revolver and shot him self dead.

A number of firms of Cincinati have dispensed with steam engines, and use gas engines instead, as it only costs sixteen cents per day to run an engine of fifteen horse-power. This in the interest of smoke consumption.

Morris Greenwalt, of Australia, offered Robert G. Ingersoll $400 a night for 25 nights lecturing in Australia, Greenwalt to pay all expenses there and back, one-half in advance. Mr. Ingersoll declined the offer.

The yield of sugar in Louisiana this year is estimated at 200,000 hogsheads, the average being 2,000 pounds to the acre. But for the terrible overflow early in the season the crop would have yielded 250,000 hogsheads.

It is estimated that $250,000 will be necessary to finish the Washington monument. The present Congress will be asked to appropriate the entire amount, so that the monument may be completed by the end of the next fiscal year.

Suit has been commenced against H. C. Hart, of Columbus, O., and his bondsmen, by the government to recover $17,614, which it is claimed Hart failed to turn over to the Government while acting as Indian agent at St. Carlos, Arizona.

Father J B O'Donoghue, pastor of the Catholic Church at Morrow, Ohio, died from the effects of a blow from a monkey-wrench in the hands of Timothy Green. Green says he struck the blow because the priest accused his wife in church on Sunday of being a thief.

An Indian Territory special says the principal Chief of the Creek nation has pardoned eight of the eleven men convicted of the murder of Captain Scott, during the recent rebellion in the Nation. The remaining three will be executed by shooting, but the date is not yet fixed.

The newly elected State officers will enter upon their official duties as follows: Secretary of State, January 16; Attorney General and Clerk of the Supreme Court, immediately after the official count of the vote; Auditor of State, January 25; Treasurer of State, February 9; Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 15; Supreme Court Judges, January 1.

The German government has begun to take decisive action against the proprietors and managers of lottery schemes and transactions. Two thousand persons have been indicted on the charge of dealing in forbidden foreign lotteries, and further indictments are promised. It is anticipated that there will be revelations that will produce a sensation in the country.

In his Thanksgiving proclamation Governor Sherman, of Iowa, says: "The year has been rich in prosperity and blessing. Small portions of the State have been scourged by tempest, but the distressed have found among our people, and in our sister States, a generosity which was eager for their relief, and measured its gifts only by the needs of those in want. Let us be thankful for the goodness of human hearts."

The highest indications as to the yield of corn are for an aggregate of 1,608,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, Indiana returns 99,000,000 bushels. The greatest yield in any one State is that of Illinois—200,000,000 bushels; the smallest, those of Delaware and Florida—4,000,000 bushels each, All New England yields but 7,000,000 bushels; but the returns by states is not given.

The civil service reform that will provide a fixed tenure in office for appointees in the Goverment service, and root out the practice of using such appointments as rewards for personal political service, will reach and cure most of the evils of the spoils system. A tenure of four years for subordinate officials and of six years for the President, would provide amply for rotation in office without disturbing the efficiency of the civil service, and at the same time immensely modify the pressure for official changes that besets every in-coming administration under the present system. A single, six-years Presidential term is a very important factor in any practical and sensible plan of civil service reform.

Since March the missionaries of the American Sunday School Union in the Northwest have established 408 new Sunday schools in new settlements or destitute places. These schools have a membership of 2,028 teachers and 16,120 scholars. The Union also aided 1,033 old schools, which contain 5,149 teachers and 44,106 scholars.

Some excitement is now prevailing regarding some of the newly-discovered mineral springs, considered highly remedial, in the woods about twelve miles southeast of Marion, Ill. They are in Williamson county. People are going from all directions to see and be cured.

The value of a very few votes was significantly illustrated in several Ohio districts. In the Seventh District, Morey, Republican, is elected by forty-one majority. Hart, Republican, in the Eleventh District, is defeated by only three votes, as reported, and McKinley, Republican, in the Eighteenth, is chosen by a majority of only eight.

The heirs of Philip Francois Renault lay claim to most of the town of Peoria, and a lawyer is now there offering to clear the titles of possessors for a consideration. The heirs claim under an old French grant executed by the French King in 1723. In 1875 this same claim was advanced by McMullen Brothers, of Chicago. In 1875 Hon. Enoch P. Sloan made an exhaustive search into the validity of these claims, and pronounced them valueless.

Postmaster General Howe will not recommend the establishment of postal savings banks. A postal savings bank system presupposes a permanent national debt, that savings deposited may find an investment for which the government is responsible. In fifteen years, at the present rate of paying off the debt, there will be no government bonds in the market, and, hence, no basis on which to build a postal saving's bank system.

A cold-blooded murder took place at a saloon near Milwaukee. John Perkins, on his way to pay his church dues, stepped into a saloon to get out of a shower. The inmates began to jeer him, and finally a desperate character, named John Loew, caught him up, carried him to a stairway, and threw him down a distance of twenty-five feet. His neck was broken, and he died in a few minutes. Loew was arrested.

A report from Inspector Holcombe says the rush of applicants was so great on the day the land office at Huron, Dakota, was opened—October 9—that the building was nearly dismantled, several fights for precedence took place, and the receiver was compelled to make the announcement that all applications would be regarded as having been filed simultaneously. Over $90,000 worth of land was sold for cash the first day, and 100,000 acres entered.

S. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Indian school at Hampton, Va., reports that $59,714 has been contributed by individuals for the support of the school, and aid to the amount of $35,265 was furnished by the government. The pupils last year turned out seventy-five set of harness and 2,000 pairs of brogans. That school and the one at Carlisle, Pa., are doing a beneficient work towards the civilization of the "rising generation" of the Indian tribes.

The speculation in the improvement of the Calumet river, "from the Calumet harbor to the town of Pullman," is probably nipped in the bud by the frost of the recent election, so far as Government aid is concerned. The speculators, however, can have the benefit of the Government survey, and can go on with the work at their own expense, earning their reward from the lumber yards, coal yards, docks, elevators, etc., that will buy and occupy sites along the line of the improvement.

Eva Wehrle, a Cincinnati widow lady, having had trouble in settling her husband's estate, determined to "shuffle of this mortal coil without waiting for the lagging footsteps of decay. A dog, of the Spitz variety, was her sole companion in the house. Either for the purpose of seeing, by personal observation, what manner of exit death by hanging, was, or else because she feared he would be misused if she left him in this cold world alone, she swung him up by a stout cord and then hung herself.

The annual report of General O O Howard on discipline at West Point has been made public, in which he says the custom has grown up of settling petty difficulties by what is called a fisticuff. After detailing the incidents, and the punishment inflicted upon the offenders, General Howard says: "I am confident a lasting impression against this barbarous code has been made in the corps. Certainly, very few of the cadets at present in the academy have had anything to do with it."

When the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of antharacite coal is not less than 630,000,000,000 of tons, and the bituminous coal supply is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese area, we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about 4,200 years.

The financial question is troubling Japan. A few years ago a system of paper money was adopted, currency was issued, and for a time everything went well. But it was found impossible to maintain the credit of the large amount of money which came into circulation, and the paper has depreciated in value 60 per cent. The banks are generally regarded with distrust, and several of the more important have already failed. There is one avenue to the prosperity which lies open to the Japanese, and only one; and that is the same course which was adopted by our country when its financial interests were involved and troublesome. The experiment with paper money has universally failed, and a return to a specie basis is the only cure.

In one respect, at least, President Arthur has been handsomely indorsed in the recent election. A prominent supporter of his administration says: "If there is one thing more gratifying than another in reading the election returns it is to notice the long list of names of those who voted for the passage of the river and harbor bill, over the President's veto, who will stay at home. A few have been re-elected, but they have been almost without exception the best men in the party who are not in the habit of making mistakes of that character. The Robeson-Hubbell crowd, who are always ready for a raid on the Treasury at the least provocation, are hunting for district schools to teach at $16 a month."

The woman suffrage amendment, which the Legislature of Oregon passed, will be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election, which will not occur until June, 1884.

THE STATE.

A little daughter of James Boody, five miles from Anderson, was terribly bitten by a vicious bulldog. The injuries may prove fatal.

Indianapolis police officers had a fight with tramps, in which two policemen were wounded, and a tramp dangerously shot and wounded.

Mr. Robert McKim, of Madison, has made a donation of fine stained glass for all the upper windows of the Trinity M. E. church of that city.

Mrs Catherine Roberts, of Anderson, sued Dr. O. W. Brawnback for $5,000 for malpractice, and a jury rendered a verdict in her favor for $50.

John B. Sullenger, of Busseron township, Knox county, was shot by unknown assassins, through the window of his residence, at midnight Sunday.

Jesse W. Foster, an eighteen year-old boy of Cambridge City, died at Urbana, O., a few days ago, from lock-jaw, the result of a cut on his arm.

Two special government agents hav been working up the fraudulent pension business in Ripley county, and it is claimed that some sensational arrests will be made.

Major George Steele, in the Marion district, makes the best showing of any Republican candidate for Congress in this State, his majority being only 79 less than it was two years ago.

Near Mishawaka, the other night, a mammoth straw pile, containing 200 tons and valued at $2,000, belonging to Lucius, Clark & Co's paper mill, was totally destroyed by fire.

Thursday, November 2d, a little son of Mr. Robert Phillips, living on the Kent road, near Madison, picked a handful of nice ripe blackberries and reported many blooms on the bushes

The DePauw American plate glass works, at New Albany, are soon to be enlarged. Additional buildings are to be erected for the reception of new machinery, and the capacity of the works much increased.

Joseph Norton and William H. Hensley quarrelled in a saloon at Lodi when Norton struck Hensley on the head with a billiard cue, inflicting injuries that proved fatal in a few hours. He leaves a family. Norton is in jail.

Herman Worfs, Jeffersonville milkman, who was supposed to have committed suicide five weeks ago, has turned up in Chicago. He writes to his wife that he is stranded on the breakers of impecuniosity, or he would return.

On account of a disaffect, the regular members of the Rushville fire department have resigned, and, if the engine goes to a fire, it will have to go alone, or else be managed by volunteers who do not understand its operation.

The American Museum of Natural History in New York has received from Mr. Morris K. Jessup the necessary funds for making a full collection of the 420 varieties of trees which grow in the United States. Upwards of 375 of these specimens have already been received.

Little Fanny Crosby, of Michigan City, has just died of inflammation and paralysis of the spinal cord, caused by a fall upon the floor while attempting to sit upon a chair which a playmate mischievously drew from under her.

M. L. Brennan, a traveling agent for Rand & McNally, Chicago, when about three mile from Princeton, was stopped by three masked men with revolvers, who took $42 in cash, a gold watch, and his books and papers. They were soon after recovered. No clew to the robbers.

On Sunday night last, the magnificent residence of Geo. A. Smith, of Cleveland township, Elkhart county, was struck by lightning. It struck the rod, divided and tore through four different parts of the house. The damage is quite extensive; insured in the Farmers' Home.

At Milford, James M. Wiley shot a man by the name of Wm. Bradburn. Milford is eight miles west of Greensburg, and the news came by telephone. Wiley killed a man at Milford several years ago, and was sent to the penitentiary for life on a judgement of guilty. After being in prison a few years he was pardoned. Bradburn is not dead, and may not be seriously hurt.

Marcus Markwald, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the costumer of Alice Oates' Comic Opera Company, and one of the best in the country, has been declared insane at Richmond. While the company was there, he tried to chastise a hotel clerk, without provocation, and built a bonfire in the middle of his room, at midnight, over which he harrangued an imaginary audience of show people.

Maggie Hammond of Connersville, the young lady whose new-born child was taken from a vault recently, was, on Saturday, brought before Judge Bonner to plead to an indictment charging her with murder in the second degree. She stood during the reading, but at the conclusion, when asked whether guilty or not guilty, she broke down in tears, and exclaimed: "I did it. I am sorry for it." She was removed to prison.

Joseph Sims, of Russellville, arrested for forging and passing a pension voucher for $12, waived preliminary examination before Commissioner Baker, at Indianapolis, and was released from custody on his own recognizance. The case is a singular one. Joseph M. Sims, of Reese's Mill, receives a pension of $12 quarterly, but in mailing the vouchers they were sent to Russellville at three different times, and were delivered to the defendant, who had filed an application for a pension, and claims that he was under the impression that the checks were intended for him.

In July last, a man giving his name as A. A. Addison, appeared at the Dearbon County Teachers' Institute, at Moore's Hill, and though a stranger he became prominent in its proceedings. There was also in attendance a Miss Welch, to whom Addison showed much attention. They secured schools some fifteen miles apart, and he often visited her. A few days ago Addison's wife appeared on the scene, and after a tearful scene took him home with her to Wakemen, Ohio. It appeared that his real name was Cobben, and that he had deserted his wife, having become infatuated with Miss Welch, who was one of the pupils in the school at Wakeman, where he was the respected and honored principal.

Mighty Useful For Walking.

Texas Siftings.

A pastorial visit: Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter, of the Blue Light Tabernacle, called at the house of Jim Webster, one of his flock, to make a pastoral visit. Mrs. Webster was at home, but not desiring to furnish Whangdoodle with the usual meal of which he was in pursuit, hid behind a curtain and told her little boy to tell the clergyman that she was not at home. In hiding behind the curtain, however, she unknowingly left her feet exposed to view. "Is your mudder in?" No sah she am done gone out walkin'. "When she comes home tell her I says de next time she goes out walkin' she should take her feet along wid her, as dey am mighty useful in walkin' any distance."

All Children Are Born Deaf.

London Nature.

With regard to the sense of hearing, it is first remarked that all children for some time after birth are completely deaf, and it was not until the middle of the fourth day that Professor Preyer obtained any evidence of hearing in his child. This child first turned his head in the direction of a sound in the eleventh week, and this movement in the sixteenth week had become as rapid and as certain as a reflex In the twenty-first month it danced to music, and in the twenty-fourth imitated song; but it is stated, on the authority of other observers, that some children have been able to sing and even pitch correctly, a melody, as early as nine months. One such child used at this age to sing in its sleep, and at nineteen months could beat time correctly with its hand while singing an air.

The Political Situation.

New Orleans Times.

A man was carrying a coon he had caught, when he met three little boys in the road. All of them said excitedly and at once: "Mister, give me that coon, give me that coon, give me that coon, Mister."

"Well, boys, I'll tell you what I will do. If you will tell me the party you belong to and why, I'll give it to the boy who gives the best reason for his faith." "I'm a Republican, because that party saved the Union," said one. "I'm a Greenbacker, because that party is in favor of plenty of money." When the time of the third boy came he said: "I'm a Democrat, 'case I want the coon."

There are 124 theological seminaries in the United States.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Modjeska thinks that Mrs. Langtry is a wonderful actress, considering the brief time she has played.

Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson has fallen heir to $4,000, left by a Memphis admirer of her husband.

There is a woman a little distance from Boston who has been separated from six husbands by divorce.

Mrs. Langtry is said to have received $6,000 from Sarony for the privilege of photographing her.

A New York Merchant who failed in 1857 has just paid, with interest, the last dollar of his indebtedness.

Manilla was again visited by a terrible hurricane, wrecking a number of vessels, and demolishing houses.

An English Earl, two Lords, and a Member of Parliament are doing Texas, with a view to making investments.

The late Mrs. Seguin, of New York, who killed herself and her three children, was in early life a teacher in an infant school.

Gov. Stephens of Georgia has made one of his nieces mistress of the Executive Mansion in Atlanta. Two other nieces make their home with him.

Marshal Serrano is said to be the father of King Alfonso of Spain. It will be remembered that Alfonso's mother is the notorious Queen Isabella

The Macon (Ga) Telegraph says that Alexander H. Stevens was violently opposed to being inaugurated Governor on Friday, deeming it to be an unlucky day.

Laura S. Keiser, Forepaugh's $10,000 beauty, who now lives in Philadelphia, is trying to get a divorce from her husband. She charges that he has deserted her.

Father Hyacinthe is again in want of money. He owes three quarters' rent to the landlord of his church in the Rue d'Arras, Paris, and is menaced with an ejectment

Postmaster General Howe has received a present from Houston, Texas —a miniature bale of cotton, inclosed in a red satin sack and fastened with German silver bands.

Henry Ward Beecher has looked over several Sunday school libraries, and it is his candid opinion that eighteen books out of twenty are too boshy for any intelligent child to read.

Mme. Christine Nilsson has grown gray and rather stout, and her countenance, when in repose, wears a look of gentle sadness. She sings as well as she ever did, they say.

Mrs. Catharine Scales is known in St. Louis as the "mother of the public schools." She has taught steadily for thirty-six years, and estimates that her pupils have numbered about 30,000.

Thomas Nast, the cartoonist of Harper's Weekly, has received a number of threatening letters of late, telling him to cease ridiculing certain politicians, or he will suffer the severest penalty.

The beauty of Miss Jennie Chamberlain, of of Chicago, the "Rose of the West," as she is called in England, still continues to call forth a more than ordinary amount of British admiration."

Nancy Lee is 107 years old, and lives in Lexington, Ky. She is not the famous "sailor's wife," but a negress who lived on the site of Lexington before the town was ever thought of.

It is said that the late Hans Anderson was in perpetual fear of being buried alive, so that, when he went to bed at night, he always placed by his bedside a piece of paper on which was written: "I am only apparently dead."

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is a rumor that P. T. Barnum means to open a gigantic show at the Alexandra Palace, and that the management of the establishment is to be vested in Mr. Davies, his well-known English agent.

Johann Strauss, the waltz composer, who has been divorced from his second wife, has recently made his last will, one of the items in which is an appropriation of 250,000 florins for the foundation of a musical institute. He has no children.

The wife of Senator elect Dolph, of Oregon, is a brunette, tall and graceful, with large, expressive black eyes. An enthusiastic writer says that she is as sure to make a prominent figure in Washington society as her husband is in the Senate.

Margaret Scott, of Martintown, Que., who for three years had been almost helpless from congestion of the spinal cord, claims to have been restored to health by the prayers of a party of ladies at her bedside. Rev. James McCaul, of Montreal, vouches for the truth of the story.

The Agency of the South American Theaters has engaged Sarah Bernhardt (principally for the Brazils) for fifty representations, the salary being £33,000 She will start from Paris on the 20th of next April, will remain absent 135 days, and will be accompanied by Messrs Damala and Dieudonne.

A man living at Simmon's Gap, Va., is living with his ninth wife. The patriarch is eighty years old, has fifty-three children, and at a recent reunion over 300 of his descendants were present. It is claimed that he does not know all of his children, and makes no effort to keep up with his grandchildren.

A well known prima donna has informed a reporter, in strict confidence, that not a drop of water has touched her face for two years. She cleans her skin with cocoa cream, which "keeps away wrinkles and preserves the fineness." An active movement, with an upward tendency, may now be looked for in the cocoa-cream market.

The Empress Eugenie is very wealthy. Since the death of the Prince Imperial the Princess Beatrice has had her greatest affliction. There are French people who fancy that the wealth of the Empress may benefit the Princess. The Empress is very nervous and is eaily excited. She is thin and pale, and she suffers greatly from rheumatism.

NEW YORK.

The Post says: "We can find no authority for the report current yesterday that Vanderbilt had sold $10,000,000 of his 4 per cent bonds, but we do hear from various qurters in the loan market of money borrowed on these donds. The money may be either used in connection with the recent purchase of the 'Nickel Plate' (which company it will be observed is to use Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Canada Southern stocks, or for both purposes. However this may be, when a capitalist of Vanderbilt's magnitude is a borrower of money, it indicates he has confidence in the situation so far as it relates to railroad property for the next six months.

Later,—Since writing earlier in the day, information of a character not to be questioned, comes to us to the effect that Vanderbilt has privately sold $10,000,000 of his 4 per cent bonds and at a price about 2 per cent below that current in the market, and that the buyers were several savings banks and institutions which want this class of securities.

The Bierstadt place at Irvington, on the Hudson, owned by Albert Bierstadt, the artist, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was erected sixteen years ago at a cost of $100,000. A studio 75 by 79 feet, with ceiling 35 feet high, was situated in the rear of the second story. All the rooms were spacious; the interior was finished in hard woods; large Turkish rugs took the place of carpets; the furniture was costly. Nearly every room contained from three to ten valuable pictures of famous artists. In the library are two pictures of Yosemite Valley, valued at $10,000 each. The house was filled with many valuable trophies and curiosities, which Bierstadt has collected in the Yosemite Valley and elsewhere. So far as known these valuable relics and furniture were totally destroyed. The furniture itself was probably worth $10,000. The pictures and curiosities are estimated to have been worth nearly $100,000 more.

There was almost another disaster in the Harlem tunnel Saturday. As the New Haven train that leaves Mt Vernon at 8:17 a m, was passing through the main tunnel, it was stopped about Eighty-second street. The rear brakeman ran back and stopped a train a few blocks in the rear, when some person said "All Right," and the train started again. The conductor of the first train sent another brakeman back, and he stopped the train in the rear, within 100 feet of the one ahead of it. The passengers were much excited.

Yesterday morning Mrs Sophia Olsen was shot twice by her husband, at their rooms in Vanderbilt hotel. One ball struck the arm, rendering ampptation necessary. She died in Bellevue hospital, to-day, not having recovered from the shock They belong in Minneapolis, and were on their way to Europe Olsen became crazy after his arrival here, and imagined his wife was intriguing with other men to rob him.

J H Haverly, the well-known theatrical manager, and his wife, took a drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon On their return to the city Mrs Haverly suggested that they should take a walk When they left the hotel Mrs Haverly wore a brooch containing thirteen diamonds It was missing when she returned They had walked in Broadway, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, and retraced their steps, but could not find the brooch It was valued at $3,000 Mr Haverly offers a reward of $500 for the return of the brooch.

A terrible affray took place some time Saturday night between two farm hands in the employ of Mrs. Barnum, at Hempstead, L. I. They were found in a dying condition on a portion of the estate Sunday night One was shot through the body, and the other was horribly stabbed They were just able to speak when found, but expired soon afterward.

The fast train on the New York Central, leaving New York at 10:30 this forenoon, while passing Peekskill ran into a locomotive which was crossing the track. The engine and drawing-room car of the fast train were hurled from the track and three passengers injured.

The suit of Samuel Wilkinson against Henry Ward Beecher was call- Tuesday, before Judge Barret, in the surpreme court. The action is for a breech of contract. Beecher contracted with the publishing firm of Ford & Co., in December, 1869, to write a life of Christ. He agreed to write the book within eighteen months, and received, as part payment in advance and before signing the contract, $10,000. Wilkinson was a partner in the firm, and paid the advance. Since then, the plaintiff says, has never been able to get the book from Mr Beecher nor the $10,000 advanced. When the case was called both sides were ready. Beecher was present and sat by his counsel, Thomas G Shearman.

Louis Olsen, the Swede who killed his wife Sunday, died Tuesday morning in the hospital from the effects of excessive drinking.

WASHINGTON.

So far as the House is concerned it is simply a question of majority. The highest claim of the Democrats tonight is 197. The Republicans can not count crtainly more than 128. The readjuster coalition is not sure of more than five, while one straightout Greenbacker is elected. On the basis of this statement 117 of the Democratic-members-elect are from Northern States or States which did not officially enter the rebellion, including Missouri and Kentucky as such, and seventy-nine are from ex-Confederates States. The Democrats have a majority in the congressional delegations from twenty-two States, and the Republicans from thirteen, if, as is now claimed, Illinois, Florida and Virginia shall prove to be equally divided. hhis would prevent the possibility of any very close contest should the next presidency be thrown into the house.

As to the Senate the dispatches have tc-day cast doubts upon one or two States, and the Democrats claim to have information that it is by no means certain that a regular Republican can be elected to the Senate from Illinois to succeed David Davis. Latter dispatches, however, from Republican sources, seem to authoritatively refute that claim. Giving Colorado, however, to the Democrats, and Nebraska to the Republicans, the Senate after March 4, next, will stand thirty-seven Republicans, thirty-seven Democrats, and two Readjusters. Mahone and Riddleberger will then have the balance of power, and will be able to dictate terms to whichever party may aspire to the control of the Senate. If, in any of the Western States where the Republican majority small, a combination between Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, and Democrats may be successful in electing a United States Senator, as, perhaps, in Nebraska, the Senate in such an event would be tied, even if the two re-adjusters snould vote always with the Republicans. In any event the Republicans and the readjuster allies can not hope to control the Senate except by an extremely narrow margin.

Colonel Christy, counsel for A C Soteldo, under indictment for assault with intent to kill C M Barton, brought the case to the attention of Judge Wiley in the Criminal Court Saturday. Through some misunderstanding of the attorney, the case was not argued, but Colonel Christy asked the court to nolle pros the case, on the grounds that a second indictment against his client was found on the same evidence, and as the jury had acquitted him in one instance, the court should therefore dismiss the other. Judge Wylie said he took a different view, and it would require the citation of authorities to change his opinion.

The Grand Jury to-day returned two bills against B. F. Hackman and Henry Reed, publishers of the Sunday Chronicle, in this city for publishing a libel on Alonzo Bell, late Assistant Secretary of the Interior, on April 25, 1882, and against B. F. Bigelow, late teller of the Bank of the Republic, for the embezzlement of $25,000. In the latter case there were seven separate counts.

Acting Secretary Josylin Tuesday, decided that where a settler has failed to comply with the law in making improvements, but has cultivated the land, and his failure to build is shown to have been caused by climatic influences, he will be allowed a further period of six months within which to establish residences.

In the case of Christian F. Ebinger, of Bloomington, Neb., against Daniel Hearl, Acting Secretary Joslyn to-day decided that Ebinger acquired no right by presentation of his application for timber culture entry, during the vacancy in the office of the receiver, and that consequently the tract in controversy was unappropriated upon the date of Hearl's application. The decision establishes an important precedent, which will govern similar cases.

Engineer Melville to-day continued the account of his land trip, giving no new or interesting points, except to state, in answer to a question, that he believed the trip was made as quickly as could have been done, no unnecessary delays occurring at any point. He was asked the cause of Collins being suspended from duty, and replied that he did not personally know the cause, but said Collins was in his usual health and fit for duty at the time.

The President to-day received Luis L'Dominquez, the newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic. The usual courtesies were exchaned.

Chief of Engineers Wright and Major Haines have submitted to Secretary Lincoln the question of awarding the contract for the improvement of the Potomac flats, and he will in a day or two make the reward, the principle question at issue being as to the responsibility of the bidders.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day no business of importance was transacted The principle topics of discussion were the several reports of the executive officers, their probable contents, etc. The meeting was quite brief Secretary Chandler took occasion to remark that the elections were not discussed.

It is estimated that there will be fifty contested election cases in the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

Bill Arp's Baby Talk.

Atlanta(Ga.) Constitution.

The poet hath said that "a baby in the house is a well spring of pleasure." There is a brand-new one here now, the first in eight years, and it has raised a powerful commotion. It's not our baby, exactly, but it is in the line of descent, and Mrs. Arp takes on over it all the same as she used to when she was regularly in the business. I thought maybe she had forgot how to nurse 'em and talk to 'em, but she is singing the same old familiar songs that have sweetened the dreams of a half a score, and she blesses the little eyes and sweet little mouth, and uses the same infantile language that nobody but babies understand. For she says "tum here to its danmudder," and "bless its 'ittle heart," and talks about its sweet little footsy-tootsies and holds it up to the windows to see the wagons go by and the wheels going roundy-poundy, and now my liberty is curtailing, for as I go stamping around with my heavy farm shoes she shakes her omenous finger at me just like she used to, and says don't you see the baby is asleep, and so I have to tiptoe around, and ever and anon she wants a little fire, or some hot water, or a little catnip, for the baby is a-crying, and surely has got the colic. The doors have to be kept shut now for fear of a draft of air on the baby, and a little hole in the window pane about as big as a dime had to be patched, and I have to hunt up a passel of kin'lings every night, and put 'em where they will be handy, and they have sent me off to another room where the baby can't hear me snore, and all things considered, the baby is running the machine, and the wellspring of pleasure is the center of space.

A grandmother is a wonderful help, and a great comfort at such a time as this, for what does a young mother with her first child know about colic and thrash, and hives, and hiccups, and it takes a good deal of faith to dose 'em with sut tea and catnip, and limewater, and paregoric, and soothing syrup, and sometimes with all of these the child gets worse, and if it gets better I've always had a curiosity to know which remedy it was that did the work. Children born of healthy parents can stand a power of medicine and get over it, for after the cry comes sleep, and sleep is a wonderful restorer.

Rock 'em awhile in the cradle and then take 'em up and jolt 'em a little on the knee, and then turn 'em over and jolt 'em on the other side, and then give 'em some sugar in a rag, and after a while they will go to sleep and let the poor mother rest. There is no patent on this business, no way of raising 'em all the same way, but it is trouble, trouble from the start, and nobody but a mother knows how much trouble it is. A man ought to be a mighty good man just for his mother's sake, if nothing else, for there is no toil or trouble like nursing and caring for a little child, and there is no grief so great as a mother's if all her care and anxiety are wasted on an ungrateful child.

Gilded Youth Of Gotham.

New York Letter.

Men are becoming very luxurios, and their dressing rooms, sitting rooms, wardrobes, and repositories for personal belongings display tastes more costly than those of women. Underwear of the softest, richest knitted silk; dozens of South American pajamas, for night and dressing room wear, of China crepe, soft twilled Chinese silk, cashmere, flannel bound in satin and embroidered, and all the daintiest, most delicate tints and colors, such as ivory, pale blue, pink, buff, or violet. The pajama consists of drawers and loose blouse jacket with sailor collar. When made in ivory they are often faced with a collar and embroidered with ivory silk in a little vine or in the corners of collars and cuffs. If the pajama is in colors it will, perhaps, be embroidered with white or have appliques cut out of white satin cloth or velvet embroidered on. The daintiest of all is in all white pajama of ivory Chinese crepe or silk enriched by hand embroidery, and these are made for the wedding outfits of fashionable men, who will have a dozen of white, a dozen trimmed with color, and a dozen in various delicate colors embroidered in white.

These elegant gentleman have for smoking companions the gate of a country house in nickel or silver, with chain rings, instead of bars to hold cigars upright, and side lights representing gate lamps, but holding candles, and post pedestals to form match holders. These cost from $150 to $250, and are sometimes ornamented with a bird or rooster in the act of crowing. Another recently imported piece of masculine extravagance is a lamp, the lower part of which forms a tripod set upon a double hoof decorated with natural hair. There are two burners representing wax candles under tinted and decorated glass, and the cost for a lamp of this kind is $250. Another lamp has for its standard a horseshoe, with stirrup and riding whip crossed and twisted.

Heroism At Sea.

Phila. Sat. Night.

Fiction never furnished a more thrilling episode than is embodied in the truthful account of the extraordinary adventures of part of the crew of an English vessel. The barque Arracan of Greenock, while on a voyage from Shields to Bombay, in midwinter with a cargo of coals, took fire from the spontaneous combustion of her cargo, and was abandoned by her crew, who then took to their boats, and endeavored to make for the Maldive Islands.

The boats kept company for three days, when finding the current too strong, it was agreed to separate, after dividing provisions. The master, in command of the long boat, then made for Cochin; the mate, in charge of the gig, and the second mate, David Webster, in charge of the pinnace, with four of the crew—namely, three men and one boy—made for the Maldive Islands.

In two days Webster's boat was injured by a heavy sea, and could not keep up with the gig, and lost sight of her. From this time the pinnace was kept working to windward for the space of seventeen days, by which time the provisions and water had been consumed.

Shortly afterward the crew cast lots to see which one of them be first killed to be eaten, and the lot fell upon the ship's boy, Horner; but Webster, who had been asleep, was awakened in in time to save the boy's life.

After dark an attempt was made to kill Webster himself; but the boy Horner awoke him in time to save himself. On the following day, Webster having fallen asleep, was awakened by the struggles of the crew for the possession of his gun, with which to shoot him.

Two hours later the crowd attempted to take Horner's life again, but were prevented by the determined conduct of Webster, who threatened to shoot and throw overboard the first man who laid hands on the boy.

The next day one of the crew attempted to sink the boat, but Webster mastered him and prevented further mischief. Two days later the same member of the crew again tried to sink the boat, and expressed his determination to take the boy's life. For this he would have been shot by Webster had not the cap on the gun missed fire.

Soon after, putting a fresh cap on his gun, a bird flew over the boat, which Webster shot. It was at once seized and devoured by the crew, even to the bones and feathers.

During the next five days the crew were quieter, subsisting on barnacles which attached themselves to the bottom of the boat, and on sea-blubber, for which they dived.

The following day some of the men became delirious. One of them lay down exhausted, when another struck him several blows on the head with an iron belaying-pin, cutting him badly. The blood which flowed was caught in a tin, and drank by the man himself and the two other men.

Afterward they fought and bit one another, and only left off when completely exhausted, to re-commence as soon as they able, the boy Horner, during the time, keeping watch with Webster.

On the thirty-first day in the boat they were picked up, 600 miles from land, by the ship City of Manchester, and taken to Calcutta.

Webster, who by his conduct was the means of saving the lives of all in the boat, had conferred upon him by the queen the Albert medal.

Two Ghost Stories.

New York Sun.

Ghost stories which have suffered an eclipse for some time, appear to be undergoing a revival. Here is one that is entitled to credence, if any are. It is usually only servants or ignorant persons who see ghosts, but in this case the apparition was seen by two persons simultaneously, both of them possessed of more than common vigor of mind.

President Taylor had a sister who was reckoned one of the most gifted women of her day. She was the namesake of Patrick Henry and the pet of Jefferson. She lived with her father, Governor Tyler, at Greenway, in Charles City county, Va. One night, while sleeping in bed with a cousin, a young woman of her age, she awoke and saw her mother, who had been dead for some moths, sitting in the window seat. It was a bright night in summer, and under the window was the bed of a younger sister, an infant at the time of her mother's death. The apparition leaned over the child and gazed intently on it. Miss Tyler remembered to have heard that an apparition would remain as long as the eyes were fixed on it. She looked steadily at it without the least alarm. Now comes the strangest part of the story. The girl, lying by her side, said quietly, "Maria, there is your mother." Then the form melted away.

Some years afterward, after Governor Tyler's death, his daughter was at Greenway again. She was then married, and was visiting the first wife of her brother, President Tyler. He was absent in Washington, being in the Senate. One night one of Mrs. Tyler's children became ill, and her sister-in-law went to the nursery to help take care of it. She suggested that she should get a remedy from her own room, and, taking a candle in her hand, started for it. On her return, as she passed the staircase she saw her father standing before her. The same idea flashed into her mind that she could hold the apparition by her fixed gaze. She observed it carefully, and recognized a certain suit of brown cloth which she had sometimes seen the Governor wear, and she was self-possessed enough to look for a mole on his forehead, which was a birth mark. Mrs. Tyler, after waiting some minutes, called to her to hasten, whereupon the figure vanished.

Shot-Guns for Soldiers.

Several of the late campaigns by regular soldiers against hostile Indians during the past few years have developed the fact that, in a campaign through the uninhabited country of the west, it is very difficult to establish and maintain the communication of supplies. Upon many occasions, therefore, troops have been forced to subsist on hard-tack and other unnutritious food, although they were marching through a country overrun with small game, which the soldiers were unable to kill, by reason of the absence of suitable fire arms. The necessity for a service shotgun having been brought to the attention of Gen. Benet, chief of ordnance, he experimented in the matter, and, as a result, he produced what is known as the Springfield shot-gun. Two of these guns, with ammunition, were issued to each company in certain regiments on the frontier, to enable the soldiers to hunt for birds and small game. The guns have met with such continued favor that a sufficient number are now being manufactured to supply every company west of the Mississippi.—Washington Post.

J B Lippincott has subscribed $10,000 for the establishment of a veterinary college, in connection with the University of Pennsylvania.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 23, 1882

Moody for Speaker.

We nominate Hon. D. D. Moody for speaker of the next house of representatives. He has made a good record in that body already, and has fully learned his duties and the parliamentary rules necessary for conducting its meetings. He is well known for his clear head, firmness and decision, just the qualities necessary for the position. He is active, energetic and persevering. He is a good debater and a ready and rapid thinker. But there are other qualities that recommend him to the people of his county. He has just made one of the most energetic and brilliant campaigns seen in this part of the state. Against the most bitter and persistent opposition from the opposite party, and even from a part of his own party, he entered upon his canvass with a determination and vim as rare as it was admirable. He made a thorough canvass of the county, and by his ability and earnestness he convinced many of his opponents of their error, and disarmed opposition in his own party. And in all the heat of the strife no ungentlemanly means were used; no ungentlemanly words were heard from his lips, but he came out of the canvass with more friends than when he entered it. He fought a good fight. He has won, and we believe we express the feelings of all his democratic constituents when we say he has earned promotion. So we nominate him for the speakership. Let Northern Indiana stand by him and put him there.

Judge Lowry.

An analysis of the vote of this congressional district must be very flattering to Judge Lowry. He received the greatest majority ever given in his county, numbering 333 ahead of the state ticket. In this county, he ran 64 ahead. In Lagrange county he was 96 ahead, and in Steuben county he ran ahead of his state ticket, 48. In Noble he had only 63 adverse majority while the whole of the democratic ticket was defeated, except commissioners. His majority in the district is 2,845. Two years ago, Mr. Colerick's majority was 772. It is a splendid showing.

GENERAL BUTLER'S campaign for governor in Massachusetts was probably the most lively that occured anywhere in the country. He spoke everywhere for tariff reform, everywhere in the interest of labor and against high protective monopoly tariff tax. He attacked protectionists in their strongest holds, and with a fearlessness of dash that beat down all opposition. He told the laboring men of Massachusetts that the purpose of the monopolists was and always would be to ascertain just how much wages was required to keep soul and body together, and that fact ascertained, the limit of wages was fixed. As a consequence, if the necessities of life are enormeously taxed, then the laborer finds it more difficult to live. If the necessities of life are lightly taxed, or not taxed at all, men who earn their living by their toil would at once discover that the democratic idea of low taxes is for the good of the country.—Sentinel.

THE last two or three days of last week were remarkable for electric disturbances all over the country, and even in Europe. In some places the wires of the telegraph lines would not work, and at one time, Chicago was almost entirely cut off from the rest of the country. In some telegraph offices, the disturbance was so great that operators left the room, and in several instances, the switch boards were heated so as to take fire. At the same time brilliant auroral displays were seen every night. No such marked phenomena of this kind have ever been known before. The lightning was evidently tickled to find itself once more carrying the news of a democratic victory.

Two years ago Mr. M. Koch, of Cleveland, a republican brother-in-law of Max Nirdlinger sent him a silk badge gotten up by the republicans and bearing the exulting words: "Well I should smile! How is Ohio and Indiana?" Mr. Koch is in the city today and Mr. Nirdlinger resurrected his badge and gleefully pinned it in his vest. Mr. Koch saw the point.—Ft. Wayne News.

Santa Claus is said to be putting in a large stock of Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables among his holiday supplies for this year. This is well. No more appropriate and acceptable present can be made at so small a cost. The prices are greatly reduced. A large illustrated circular will be sent free on application to L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago.

A Traveler's Story.

After spending months at watering places and consulting the best physicians without benefit, I returned home disheartened and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits, and I hope my experience may benefit similiar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column. 44-4w.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. J. E. Rose and Mrs. E. D. Hartman, of Auburn, were in town Monday visiting friends.

A. S. Leas returned to his home in this place Tuesday, after his residence in Auburn for four years. We are glad to see him back again.

Mrs. P. P. Day is on the sick list.

Prof. Washburne, of Dubuque, Iowa, was the guest of Prof. Harrison over Sunday. Mr. W. is stopping all along his route to his western home to see how the different school systems work, with a view to the improvement of the school which will be under his charge.

They put the new telegraph office into the new depot at the junction here Tuesday.

M. W. Johnson and his mother went to Defiance this week to visit relatives.

Mrs. W. S. Best, of Minneapolis, is here visiting in the family of Judge Best.

Many of our citizens attended the evening lectures at the institute and were well pleased.

It looked natural to see E. S. Patterson and his wife and J. C. Boyer, as well as C. R. Reed and wife in the institute choir.

We have heard the singing at the institute complimented frequently, both in the daytime meetings and the evening.

C. R. Reed and wife, Miss Lydia North, Mrs. Field, Mrs. E. S. Patterson, Wilson Shull and George Staley sang at Miss Vineyard's concert and made excellent music. John Fisher and Wilson Shull played a cornet solo, which was received with applause.

Sam Beck is still buying all the live poultry he can get, if it is of good quality. Give him a chance before you try elsewhere.

Sam Beck returned from New York last week, where he had gone with his stock of poultry. We understand the trip was a successful one.

Miss Vineyard's entertainment was well patronized in spite of the bad weather. She always has a full house here, and those who heard her last Thursday evening are free to admit that she is improving even on her former excellence.

Butt's Hotel has added one more convenience for the comfort of its guests. The gentlemanly proprietor has placed an oil heating stove in the hall on the second floor, and this keeps all the adjoining rooms warm, and is much better than to have a stove in one's room. Mr. Butt leaves no means untried, to make his guests comfortable. All of them not only appreciate this, but every returning guest, feels impelled to come up and give a cordial shake over Mr. Butt's recent election to the recordership. They seem glad as if it were themselves.

The railroad company has put down a platform at the junction, all around the depot building. The ticket office is fairly established there, and the target house moved to the west side of the Jackson track. They also have a work train engaged all the time cutting away the earth on the south side of the Lake Shore track and "Y" and taking it to fill the north side of the L. S. right of way west of the target house. When this is done, there will be a great deal more available ground for their use.

BUTLER.

The new county officers are getting ready to move to the county seat.

The walls of Crane's new brick business block are nearly completed.

The Wabash House is gaining popularity under McNabb's care.

The union meeting under the leadership of all the ministers of town is awakening quite an interest.

Stiefel Bros. are again closing out at auction. There must be something at the bottom of these frequent moves.

The Wabash restaurant has again changed hands. It goes into the hands of another of the Connell boys.

A new coal dock is being erected on the coal dock switch for public use.

John Hazlet has again quietly settled himself upon his upholstered bench in the pump house and says politics can take care of itself.

Joe Ulm died very suddenly last Wednesday and was buried on Thursday. He was a member of the G. A. R. and was buried by its members with the honors of the order. The deceased had a fine new residence nearly completed, when he was stricken down by the hand of death, and literally left his family without a roof over their heads. Some of our good citizens have started a subscription paper to raise money and labor enough to complete the house, and have raised about $50. He leaves a wife and three children.

CONCORD.

Mrs. D. W. Baker and Mrs. E. Speers have returned from their visit in Eaton county, Mich.

Josie Smith attended the institute.

James Johnson has purchased the old homestead formerly owned by J. K. Culbertson.

Melvin Wyatt is slowly recovering from his long illness.

Hank Baker thinks he has the finest dog out; so do we. It cost him the wee sum of $30.

Emma Jenkins is spending a few days in Auburn.

Mrs. Capp, of Ft. Wayne, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. H. E. Simonton.

Herrick & Snyder are busy buying stock.

Orra Griner has returned from Elkhart.

Roy Johnson has the diphtheria.

Mrs. G. W. Draggoo has the neuralgia.

E. White has painted his house, giving it a very neat appearance.

Frank Draggoo was home Sunday.

Rev. Hussey delivered quite an able sermon last sabbath.

Last Monday was a day of merriment at the residence of C. Keller, in honor of their daughter, Mrs. M. White, the married in day time and single in the evening. Presents amounted to over $50.

COMESKY'S CORNERS.

Rainy weather and plenty of mud.

Perry Carnahan is ill with lung fever.

John Dove, after a long stay in Michigan, has returned home to his family.

Church at Hopewell every two weeks.

Singing-school at district No. 9 every Friday night.

The district school commences at Comesky's Corners next Monday morning with Charley Hollouster as teacher.

Sabbath-school at Mt. Olive every Sunday.

HAMILTON.

Thinking it might be of interest to many of your readers in this part of the country, I thought I would write a few lines concerning certain charges against Elder Slusser, pastor of the Hamilton church, and the result of the trial which began Tuesday morning and lasted the greater part of the night, being conducted wholly by ministers chosen for that purpose. After hearing all the evidence pro. and con., it was terminated by a decission (however not the least surprising to those who heard the evidence) of seven ministers in favor of the defendent, they not being able to sustain a charge. Y.

Progressing Finely.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL BAZAAR AT WASHINGTON—THE FULL PROGRAMME PUBLISHED.

The National Bazaar is proving to be well named, as the interest in it is becoming general all over the country. The different states, through their commissioners, are working earnestly in the matter of representative exhibits, and there is no question of the event being a notable one. The preparations within the capitol building are progressing finely, and are upon a most extensive scale. The main rotunda will present a very brilliant scene, and the character of the works of art already sent in indicates that the display in this line will be of the highest order. The old and intimate associates of the lamented Garfield, Major Swain, Col. Cosbin, and others, are closely identified with the Bazaar and they and the whole association of the Army of the Cumberland, under the auspices of which the event is held, are striving to the utmost to make it an unqualified success. The detail of the different days is being rapidly arranged in systematic order, and the days and nights will be one round of interesting celebrations.

The B. & O. has just issued an exceedingly neat and attractive programme of the ten days doings, and it must prove of no ordinary value to those contemplating a visit to Washington. The rates will be so favorable that no doubt many will take advantage of them and go. Washington is always a most interesting city to visit, and with the Bazaar in progress will be doubly attractive.

The B. & O. will take the best of care of all, and as it is the only direct line to Washington, few, if any, will think of going any other way. Agents all along the line will be found to be thoroughly posted as to all the details most desired by the public. It should be remembered that the reduction of rates embraces all points on the main line, all divisions and branches.

—Call on Weirick at Fairfield Center. He keeps all kinds of groceries and family supplies. 46-tf

—"The Lights O' London," one of the greatest and most successful Melo-Dramas of the age, will be given at the Academy of Music, Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 29th and 30th of November and 1st and 2d of December, with Matinees on Thanksgiven and Saturdry afternoons. Excursion rates will be made on all roads running to Fort Wayne, that all may see the latest success.

Notice.

I will sell you a Hamilton Organ, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 4 sets or reeds of 2½ octaves each; 2 knee swells, nice stool, solid walnut case, oil finish for $85.00. Beat it if you dare in price and quality. This offer will stand good until after the holidays. Come and see me or address

A. P. SHOAFF,
Churubusco, Ind.
(Lock Box 25.)

Notice of Insolvency.

At the September term, 1882, of the DeKalb circuit court, the estate of Adam Gonser was declared probably insolvent. The creditors will file their claims and all others interested are notified that the estate will be settled accordingly.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.
W. H. Dills, Atty. 45-3w.
Nov. 10, 1882.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Samuel Headley, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DEWITT C. HEADLEY, Adm'r.
Nov. 21, 1882. 46-3w.

License Notice.

The undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, hereby gives notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, that he will, at the December, 1882, session of the board of commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the following premises, to-wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot No. sixty-seven (67), old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, and running thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH P. ROTHENBERGER.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Franklin P. Sechler, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said decedent, about two miles west of Orangeville, in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Thursday, December 14, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, sheep, hay, corn, farming implements and various other articles and property.

TERMS:—Sums of five dollars and under cash in hand; sums over five dollars, a credit of ten months, the purchaser giving note waiving valuation laws, and good security.

S. L. WIDNEY, Administrator.
Nov. 20, 1882. 46-3w.

—The finest is the best. Smoke the Improved Punch 5c cigar. J. C. Henry, local agent. 41-3m.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

SUIT,

CLOAK

AND FUR

DEPARTMENT,

Now filled with New and Stylish

GARMENTS,

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC!

Elegant Costumes in Black and Colored

CASHMERES,

LYONS SILKS,

SATINS AND

RHADAMES!

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

The unprecedented demand for

VELVETS

—AND—

PLUSHES

Anticipated in the importations by

ROOT AND COMPANY,

Now opening the second invoice, comprising all qualities and all

THE POPULAR SHADES!

At prices conceded to the lowest.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Notice of Appropriation Under the Railroad Act.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DEKALB COUNTY. }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court—
The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway
vs.
William D. Boyle and Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, Mary Jane Hixon.

Be it remembered that on the 21st day of November, 1882, the above named plaintiff, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, by Charles B. Stuart, W. V. Stuart and James E. Rose, its attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court its instrument of appropriation in writing, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Railroad Companies, approved May 11th, 1852," against said William D. Boyle, Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, and Mary Jane Hixon; and also the affidavit of a competent person that said defendants, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, are non-residents of the State of Indiana. Said instrument of appropriation gives notice to said defendants and to all persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the property hereinafter described, of its intention to appropriate, the lands and water running thereon, and the rights and interests therein, hereinafter described, to-wit:

A strip of land two hundred and seventy (270) feet wide off of the south end of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, containing eight and sixteen one hundredths (8.16) acres more or less. Also a part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the line north and south through the center of Section 10, one hundred and thirty (130) feet south of the center of said section; thence west four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet to the line between William H. Madden and William D. Boyle; thence south along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet to the corner of the land of William H. Madden and Adam Smith in William D. Boyle's line; thence east four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet, to the line north and south through the center of Section 10; thence north along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet, to the beginning, containing seven and fifty-nine hundredths (7.59) acres more or less, being a part of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, in said County of DeKalb, State of Indiana.

Said real estate so described is necessary for said railroad company, for the purpose of a water station, side tracks and depot grounds. And plaintiff also filed with said instrument of appropriation in said clerk's office a plat and outline of the property above described.

And said railway, not having agreed with the owners for the purchase of said property, has taken this course in accordance with the provisions of said act hereintofore mentioned. Said non-resident defendants are also notified that on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1882, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the said Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway will apply to the Hon. E. Wes. McBride, Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, at the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the appointment of appraisers to assess the damages which said defendants and all other persons claiming any right title or interest in or to said real estate, will sustain by the appropriation of the property above described for the purposes within stated.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, on the 21st day of November, 1882.

(SEAL.) JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

LOADED, LOADED, LOADED,

With all kinds of Heavy Goods. The continuance of warm weather has placed heavy goods of every description at a discount. People will not buy until a change of weather forces them to do so. This state of affairs forces us to offer

HEAVY SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
DOLMANS,
FLANNELS!

WOOL BLANKETS, and all Winter Goods at prices that are sure to move them quick. We have only six weeks more in which to dispose of our large stock of

Heavy Winter Goods!

During this time there will be some fearful sacrifices made, as we have fully made up our minds that the time to mark down goods is now, and not wait until trade is over. There is no other store in DeKalb County where you can see as many fine Clothing and Dry Goods as at ours. There is no other firm that carries one-fourth the stock of fine, medium or common goods of every description that we do. We also offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions, at reduced prices. Remember that our stock and prices cannot be beaten. Yours Truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE!

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we have added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and get our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest prices. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. C. H. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Optical Goods,
Musical Goods, Sewing Machines, Druggists' Sundries, White Goods, Hosiery,
Toys, Cutlery, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods, Sporting Goods, Japanese Goods, Fancy Goods
Notions, Stationery, Wallets, Wooden Ware
Glass Ware, Hardware, Purses, Tin Ware:
5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 5 to 63, 69 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 185 and so through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before you buy and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from at [illegible] Prices.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

The only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in DeKalb Co. $20,000 stock. I. OCHS, Auburn.

AUCTION!

McQUISTON AND LONG,

To close out their stock of

CLOTHING!

As they desire to quit the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

Will sell their stock of

READY
MADE
CLOTHING

—AT—

PUBLIC AUCTION!

At their store in Auburn, commencing on Thursday,

November 30, 1882,

At two o'clock in the afternoon and seven in the evening, and continue from day to day till the stock is closed out. We will also at the same time offer some other articles that will interest the trade.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of five dollars or less, cash; over five dollars we will give six months time, purchaser giving his note at six per cent. interest, with approved security. All goods to be settled for before taken away.

McQUISTON & LONG.

GREAT SALE OF GOODS!

—AT—

ST. JOHNS.

The sale of the stock of the late James Quince, at St. John, will be continued on Saturday, this week, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

NOVEMBER 25, 1882,

And continue till all the goods are sold, about $300 worth being still unsold. At the same time there will be sold a good

Horse, Buggy,
Harness and
Mowing Machine.

All who want bargains in dry goods, boots and shoes, and articles of that kind, should be on hand, as the goods must be sold.

J. D. ROWLEY, Adm'r.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.
Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

Auburn Courier.

Laocl and Miscellaneous.

—J. C. Henry has gone to Chicago, to buy goods.

—Gents' underwear 50 cents a suit at Mrs. Jones & Son's.

—All sorts of jewelry at low rates, at Bassett & Maxon's in Waterloo.

—D. D. Snyder attended the railroad meeting at Warsaw Tuesday.

—Mr. McBride, the newly elected judge was on our streets this week.

—For gloves, mittens, caps, scarfs and underwear go to McQuiston & Long's. 45-3t.

—The new bridge, east of the court house, is rappidly approaching completion.

—There is a new jewelry store in the room with Straw, the dealer in musical instruments. Did not learn the name.

—J. M. Gœtschius is the first man who has paid his subscription up to a point, that reads 1884. That looks like business.

—Pleasant Lake regulators propose to do a little watching and see that no more attempts are made to fire the mill there.

—Get ready for the holidays by giving a chance to Bassett & Maxson, at Waterloo, Ind.

Wanted.—A dinning room girl at Butt's hotel, Waterloo. Apply early by letter or person. tf.

—See the new ad. of Lowenstein & Rotschild in this issue. They are doing a splendid business.

—Weirick, at Fairfield Center, will buy your Butter and eggs, poultry and everything you have to sell. 46-4t

Miss Winnie Amsden, Moody's Building, Indianapolis says "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of indigestion."

—Sam Beck, of Waterloo, is still buying good live poultry and asks all who have any to sell, to give him a call.

—The remaining goods, of the late James Quince at St. Johns, will be sold on Saturday. See the advertisement of it in this paper.

—People are busy this fine weather getting ready for winter, as it is liable to sweep down on us as suddenly as the democratic victory did.

—Mack & Mike open the season with a rousing advertisement this week. They have started out to win and propose to "Get there Eli."

—Cyrus Kelley and Williard Fee, of Smithfield, dropped in to see us Monday. Both are looking as if the recent political cyclone agreed with them.

—Mrs. Louis Johnson took some pains to send a copy of last week's Courier to friends in Pennsylvania to let them see what a first-class Hoosier paper is.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. O. Butler, November 19th, 1882, Willis A. Danuells to Miss Dora B. Collins, both of this county.

—The new sidewalk at the corner of Main and 4th street is a great improvement, as well as a great comfort to those who have to walk down that way on a dark night.

—The editor's family acknowledge a pleasant call from Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Imhoff, of Waterloo. As they were at one time our near neighbors, the visit was a most pleasant one.

—The racket's commenced. Ike Ochs takes the lead. He smiles at competition, and sells the goods. Prices will do it. Business red hot at both his immense stores.

—Mr. Boyle as sheriff and Mr. Tomlinson auditor, were sworn in on Monday, and on Wednesday, they moved over to town and took possession of their respective offices. We have not yet learned who their assistants will be.

—Our friend Jacob Kandel came around during our temporary absence last Saturday and left us a most generous supply of potatoes and other fine vegetables. We can assure our friend that we appreciate his kindness highly.

—Root & Company, of Fort Wayne, come out in a new advertisement this week and talk to the readers of the Courier in regard to their splendid assortment. Don't forget to look at their list.

—D. T. Spriggs, the cattle man, got there at last. We see by the Angola Herald, that he got some premiums at Ligonier, and is now jubilating in the county papers. He may have good stock, but seems to be making himself rather conspicuous about it.

—H. J. Long, formerly of the Kendallville Standard, was in town Monday calling on his friends here. He expects soon to start a first-class job office in Kendallville. We believe he will do well, as he is a first-rate job printer.

—We have received from the great Rochester seed house of Hiram Sibley & Co. a fine package of their choice bulbs, which came in good shape. This house is now doing the largest business in shipping tulip, hyacinth and similar bulbs of any firm in the country.

—Big reductions in dress goods, at Isaac Ochs'. Profits taken clear off.

The Last Sad Scene.

Our readers will remember the mention made in these columns of the sudden disappearance from his home, in this place, of Mr. Joseph Shilling, early in October. The letter received from him then was dated at Detroit, Oct. 5, saying they need look for him no further. And now comes the sad sequel. Five days later, his body was found in the Detroit river, five miles below Detroit, near Sandwich, on the Canada side. He was taken from the water and buried by the proper authorities. Soon afterwards, an account of the finding of the body, was noticed in a Detroit paper, by Dr. Raub, once a resident of Auburn, but now located near Ft. Wayne. It at once occurred to him that the drowned man described in the paper was Mr. Shilling and he came up to Auburn, and called on the relatives of the missing man, who proceeded to investigate the matter. Becoming satisfied that the right clue had been found, his son Benton Shilling, and other parties from this place went up to Detroit Monday, and had the body taken up. It was recognized at once, and brought home. The burial took place here on Tuesday. Next Sunday, the funeral sermon will be preached at the Baptist church. Mr. Shilling, as mentioned before, was in good circumstances, and no reason appears for his strange course.

—Silks, satins, rhadames, moire cashmeres, plushes and cloakings at tremendous bargains, at Ike Ochs, grand dry goods emporium.

—We have received the winter number of Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly, and hasten to apprise the ladies of the fact, for they watch its coming as astronomers do the appearance of a new comet. Undoubtedly it is the leading paper of its kind in the United States.

Now is the time to treat Catarrh of long standing. Ely's Cream Balm reaches old and obstinate cases, when all other remedies fail. Do not neglect procuring a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 2t.

—J. M. Somers, of Waterloo, will go into the law business with Frank Roby for a partner. The promotion of Mr. McBride to the bench will give these young men a fine chance to get into practice. We wish them abundant success.

—Frank Brink has been lying quite sick, at J. W. Baxter's. His diseased foot has been getting so much worse that serious fears are entertained of blood poisoning. It might be added that Mrs. Brink presented her husband with a bouncing baby about a week ago.

—Township institutes for Smithfield and Union will be held in Waterloo, Saturday Dec. 2, at 10 a. m. In Jackson township, at the Center, on Saturday Dec. 9, and at Franklin Center, Dec. 16. All the teachers of these townships will be expected to assist, and they should begin to prepare for the work at once.

—New subscribers keep coming in and putting their names on our list, and last week we had to increase our order for paper. We are now running a regular edition of more than thirteen hundred. It is also in order, to express thanks to so many of our friends who have brought us new cash subscribers. We hope to "get even" with them some time. For the present, thanks.

Removed.—On account of poor health, I have moved my office to my residence on West Seventh Street, near the railroad. The partial partnership heretofore existing between Mr. Thos. H. Sprott and myself has been dissolved by mutual consent. Soliciting business in my line at the above named place, I am respectfully yours,

Geo. B. Zimmerman,
Fire Insurance Agt. and Notary Public.

—Bassett & Maxson, the jewelers of Waterloo, are getting in a full line of holiday goods, such as watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, and propose to sell them at rock bottom prices. So every one may get ready to make his friends a suitable present at a reasonable rate. Don't forget to call on them at Waterloo.

—Religious services will be held at the Baptist church Thanksgiving day, at half-past ten o'clock. The following order of exercises has been arranged for the occasion:

1st.—Music by the choir.
2d.—Reading the scriptures by Rev. W. H. Daniels.
3d.—Prayer by Rev. S. Kelso.
4th.—Music.
5th—Sermon by Rev. J. D. McCord.
6th—Prayer by Rev. S. B. Ward.
7th—Music.

The choir of the M. E. church is requested to furnish the music for that occasion. A general invitation is given to the citizens of Auburn and its surroundings to express their gratitude to the Bountiful Giver of all Good by being present at the above mentioned union services.

—Overcoats and suits, for men and boys, at less than auction prices, at Ike Ochs' excellent clothing house. Ensley's block Auburn.

—18 yards knickerbocker, good styles, for $1.00. 25 yards of calico for $1.00, at Isaac Ochs'.

County Institute Continued.

Wednesday morning was a continuation of the work of B. B. Harrison in diagrams in grammar, accompained by practical instructions as to how these should be taught. Miss Vineyard followed, by teaching a class how to read the lesson on page 217 of McGuffey's fifth reader, and showed how words and thoughts must be studied before pupils can read well. Cyrus Smith followed in a few well chosen remarks, after which Prof. Luke continued his remarks on history. Many of the trustees were present during the forenoon session. In the afternoon they held a meeting in Butt's Hotel and made partial arrangements for township institutes. B. B. Harrison had charge of the institute, during the absence of the superintendent, and Mr. Coe continued his lesson in percentage. The pupils of his class showed excellent training. Miss Vineyard then called her class, and read the lesson on page 231 in the fifth reader. She closed by reciting a piece called "School Friendship" in her usual brilliant way. Dr. Russell then finished his lesson in physiology, his subject being "The Special Senses." His illustrations of the eye, ear &c. were perfect, and created a great interest. His lecture in the evening was attended, by both teachers and citizens of the place. Thursday morning, Mr. Harrison concluded his series of lessons in grammar, and was followed by John M. Olcott, of Indianapolis, in a talk to the teachers. Mr. Sanders principal of the Butler school then gave a lecture on "The International Date Line" which gave the institute many new ideas on this interesting subject, and showed that the lecturer was master of the situation. Miss Vineyard followed with her last reading lesson. In the afternoon M. W. Harrison gave a practical lesson on mensuration, and showed the rules we use were drawn from the teachings of geometry, and gave illustrations of his work. Mr. Sanders then gave his first lesson on the "Metric System of Weights and Measures," which he illustrated by the use of a scale, and the weights and measures themselves. Dr. Russell followed with his closing lesson. In the evening Miss Vineyard gave an entertainment to a crowded house, although the weather was extremely bad. Friday morning, Mr. Sanders continued his lesson on the metric system and showed the whole subject so plainly, by the use of his charts and apparatus, but all went away feeling they understood the subject better than ever before. Miss Rose Omo, principal of the Newville school followed with a sensible talk on mental arithmetic, and Mr. Harrison, of Auburn, spoke on the subject of school government. A resolution of thanks was then passed thanking the citizens of Waterloo for their hospitality, and the choir and lecturers for their assistance. B. B. Harrison offered a resolution which passed unanimously asking the next legislature for a more liberal appropriation to pay the expenses of the county institutes. Prof. Washburne, of Massachusetts who is to take charge of the public schools at Dubuque, Iowa, addressed the teachers for a short time. Afternoon an hour was passed in general discussion, and informal talks. Institute adjourned at 2:30 p. m. after one of the most pleasant and profitable sessions ever held in the county. The number enrolled was 162.

J. A. McIntyre, Hattie Smith } Secy's
J. A. Barns, Co. Supt.

—Ike Ochs sell granulated sugar at 10 cents, Arbuckle's coffee at 14 cents and a splendid roasted coffee for 10 cents per pound.

The Searight Drum Dampers.

W. L. Meese, of this place is agent for these popular dampers, and is now selling them to all who need. He also has territory to sell, as he now owns the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, and has exclusive right to the counties of St. Joseph and Laporte in this state and Cass and Berrien counties of Michigan. These Drum Dampers, save from ¼ to ⅓ the fuel, either of wood or coal. Go and see them in use, at the postoffice, at Abright's, at McQuiston and Long's and other places here. And call on Mr. Meese, first door west of Davis' hardware store.

—Cloaks, dolmans, knit goods for ladies and childrens wear, immense stock must be sold, big bargains at Isaac Ochs' dry goods store.

The Annexation of Canada.

The Economist, commenting on the result of the state elections in the United States, considers the return of democrats to power cannot fail to be followed by large results, one of which will be an effort to induce the Canadians to enter the Union, and that many circumstances would tend, if Canada consented to enter the Union, to make the Canadians democrats rather than republicans.

—McQuiston & Long will sell their clothing at auction beginning next Thursday, Nov. 30. See notice in this paper.

—Carpets for the next 30 days at cost, at Ike Ochs' dry goods and carpet house. Ford's Block Auburn.

A COLD SNAP DUE

—AND NOW—

THE OVERCOATS WILL GO!

Don't wait till we are so busy we can't properly attend to you. Our assortment is now perfect. Make your selections at once.

STYLES THE NEWEST,

BEST FITTING,

PRICES LOWEST.

SAM, | PETE | & | MAX,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Dr. A. A. Kuster, of Cedar Creek, called in to see us yesterday. He is succeeding finely at that place, and is now pushing the sale of his remedies, especially the Instant Relief, which is being rapidly sold every where.

A gentleman from Orwell, Pa., called my attention to Ely's Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. He was so earnest in asserting it to be a positive cure (himself having been cured by it) that I purchased a stock. The Balm has already effected a number of cures. P. F. Hyatt, M. D. Bordentown N. J. 46-2w.

—$2.500 worth of boots and shoes at a big per cent below cost, at Ike Ochs'. Got to sell them to make room.

I had suffered from Catarrh for ten years; the pain would be so severe that I was obliged to send for a doctor. I had entirely lost sense of smell. Ely's Cream Balm has worked a miracle. C. S. Halleos, Binghampton, N. Y. 46-2w.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

Dolph & Carper, druggists, Winamac, Pulaski Co., say: "Brown's Iron Bitters takes the lead of anything we ever handled."

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf

All persons engaged in the manufacture or use of tobacco, when nerves are affected thereby, will find a cure in Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a Thanksgiving dinner and supper in the basement of that church. Dinner will consist of turkey, chicken-pie, etc. Dinner for adults, 35 cts.; children under twelve years, 20c. Supper, 25c.; children, 15. Everybody is invited to come and partake of a good dinner, and help the ladies in their work.

—Buy a Steinway Piano. The best in the world. J. C. Henry has one. It is a beauty. A. P. Shoaff,
Churubusco, Ind.
(Lock Box 25.) 46-1m.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a car load of stoneware and jars from ½ gallon to 10 gallons; jugs from ½ gallon to 4 gallons. 45-3t.

A Peerless Perfume.

The refreshing aroma of Floreston Cologne, and its lasting fragrance make it a peerless perfume for the toilet. 44-4w.

DR. LaRUE

will positively cure Nasal Catarrh, Habitual Constipation and Dyspepsia; also all Kidney Diseases. Office at the Auburn House. He will also cure that dreadful disease known as Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

ENTERTAINING HER BIG SISTERS BEAU

BRET HARTE.

"My sister'll be down in a minute, and says you're to wait, if you please;
And says I might stay till she came, if I'd promise never to tease,
Nor speak till you spoke to me first. But that's nonsense, for how would I know
What she told me to say, if I didn't? Don't you really and truly think so?

"And then you'd feel strange here alone! And you wouldn't know just where to sit;
For that chair isn't strong on its legs, and 'we' never use it a bit
We keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack says it would be just like you
To flop yourself right down upon it and knock out the very last screw.

'Spose you try? I won't tell. You're afraid to! O! you're afraid they would think it was mean!
Well then, there's the album—that's pretty, if your fingers are clean,
For sister says sometimes I daub it; but she only says that when she's cross.
There's her picture. You know it? It's like her; but she ain't as good-looking of course!

"This is me. It's the best of 'em all. Now, tell me, you'd never have thought
That once I was little as that? It's the only one that could be bought—
For that was the message to pa from the photograph man where I sat—
That he wouldn't print off any more till he first got his money for that.

What? Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why often she's longer than this.
There's all her back hair to do up and all her front curls to frizz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking like grown people, just you and me.
Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh, do! But don't come like Tom Lee.

"Tom Lee? Her last beau. Why, my goodness He used to be here day and night.
Till the folks thought he'd soon be her husband; and Jack says that gave him a fright.
You won't run away, as he did? For you are not a rich man, they say;
Pa says you're as poor as a church-mouse. Now, are you? And how poor are they?

"Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, I am; for I know your hair isn't red.
But what there is left of it's mousy, and not what that naughty Jack said.
But there! I must go. sister's coming' But I wish I could wait, just to see
If she ran up to you and kissed you in the way that she used to kiss Lee."

THE HAND OF FATE

Intolerant skepticism and intolerant belief are only the two extremes of the same thing. There is a fanaticism in unbelief not less absolute than the fanaticism which established the Inquisition or lighted the fires of Smithfield. La Harpe, the celebrated materialist, is said to have fought a duel with a friend who had asserted the existence of his own conscience. Such a skeptical fanatic was I at the date of events I am about to relate. I was president of a society for the prevention of superstition. I believed in nothing beyond of my ken of five senses. I was a furious enemy of dreams, omens, presentments, ghosts and spirits. I was not likely, therefore, to have been misled by superstitious credulity or perverse imagination in regard to the circumstances.

I was living in bachelor lodgings in a quiet street in the upper part of the city. I went little into society, and had few friends. I spent most of my evenings, consequently, in the seclusion of my room, with no company but my books.

One autumn evening I reached home at a late hour, but feeling no desire to sleep I lighted my lamp and sat down by the table for the purpose of finishing a volume I had been reading. It was a dissertion on a favorite subject of mine, namely: The physical causes of dreams and apparitions, the author tracing all spectral appearance to illusions brought about by disordered nervous functions. I was deeply interested, and read on steadily until after midnight.

Suddenly and with out any warning my light flickered and went out. For a moment the room was in intense darkness. I had drawn the curtains before the windows, and the fire in the grate had died down long before. Just as I was on the point of impatiently rising to relight my lamp, I was nailed to my chair by a strange phenomenon. Against the opposite wall of my room a faint glow of light began to appear. In shape it was like the circular patch which is thrown by a camera upon a screen. It continued to increase in brilliancy until the whole room was in a glare of light equal to noonday. It was as if a circular window had been cut in the wall, admitting the full power of the sun.

For an instant surprise held me dumb and motionless: then I arose, and, going to the wall, placed my hand upon the patch of light. I observed that my hand cast no shadow, and that, therefore, the light could not come from behind me. Puzzled, but by no means alarmed, I went back to my chair, calmly resolved to watch the matter to its conclusion.

For a moment the light remaind clear and steady; then a slight mist seemed to over spread it. Out of the mist by slow degrees, a picture was evolved. There was a wide, deep river, crossed by a railroad bridge, in the foreground. I could see here and there a vessel drifting idly with the tide, for it appeared to be a still, warm day. In the distance the hills looked blue and hazy. There were white clouds in the sky, and at a distance the smoke from a town on the river bank rose lazily into the air.

I could note and memorize every detail—the color of the wooden trestle of the railroad bridge; the shape and number of the signal boards; the peculiar arrangement of the telegraph wires. In fact, I could have sworn that I sat before an open window looking upon a material landscape of real sky, earth and water. I noted, too, particularly, a weak spot near the center of the bridge. The bed of the road seemed to have warped, and several of the sleepers were decayed and loosened. I even said, unconsciously:

"There will be a terrible accident at that point some day."

While I was gaping at the apparition with sensations impossible to describe, I observed the smoke of an approaching train. It rushed swiftly around a curve and upon the bridge with unabated speed. I was conscious of a feeling of intense interest in it. I felt very much like a person witnessing a drama with high-wrought emotions, breathlessly watching the action which is drawing toward the tragic denouement.

On came the train. I counted the cars; there were sixteen—four of a yellowish color and the remainder of a red. I saw upon their sides the words, "Northern New York and Canada R. R." I saw that the engine's number was 12, and that the engineer, leaning out of the window toward me, had a large red face and a heavy black beard.

As the train came upon the bridge there seemed to be a sudden jar and stoppage. The engine leaped into the air like a frightened horse and rolled off the bridge, followed by six of the cars. There was an intense movement of alarm and horror, a shower of fire and a cloud of steam which, for a moment, hid everything from sight.

For a moment afterward my attention was irresistibly drawn to two figures struggling in the water. One was a girl, very young and beautiful, attired in a gray traveling suit. She had lost her bonnet, and her long, fair hair was floating out upon the water.

The other figure was that of a man, whose appearance gave me a shock of strange surprise. I seemed to recognize him, though his face was turned away. At first he seemed to be making preparations to strike out vigorously toward the shore. Then he seemed to catch sight of the young girl, for he turned, and swimming toward her, supported her on one arm, while with the other he kept both of them afloat.

At this moment I caught sight of his face. I started up, and uttered a shout of absolute terror. It was my own face, white and stern with excitement and resolution, that I saw before me.

As if my voice had broken the spell, the light, landscape, wrecked train and struggling swimmers disappeared like a flash of lightning. I rubbed my eyes and looked around. The light was burning brightly as before. The book I had been reading had slipped from my hand to the floor. I perceived then that I had been merely dreaming a vivid dream.

To say that I was not startled would be untrue. I was very much moved, but it was neither with superstitious fear nor the slightest faith. Here, I thought, was a grand opportunity to put my favorite theories into practice. I had dreamed a dream of such distinctness and detail that it might readily be supposed to be a forewarning. That it would prove to be nothing of the sort I was perfectly convinced. I would write down the circumstances, and when the event had proven them wholly false, use the whole as a knockdown argument against all faith in any forewarnings whatsoever.

On further investigation I confessed that I was somewhat perplexed. I found that there was such a railroad as Nothern New York and Canada, that the cars were of the color seen in my dream. I found, furthermore, on conversing with a person who had traveled over the route, that the road crossed the Black river on a trestle-bridge, and that, viewed up the river, the landscape would appear about as I had seen it.

I was by no means, conviced, however. I might have heard of the railroad in question and forgotten the fact. The color of the cars was such as is common to railroads. The landscape may have borne only a general resemblance to the Black river; moreover, my description of the one seen in my dream could at most have given only a few salient points, such as hills, water, a distant town and a trestle bridge, common to a hundred other regions in the country.

Moreover, I could imagine no reason why I should travel over the route. My parents live in Northern New York, but in visiting them my course would be at least a hundred mile east of the Black River.

The winter passed by with no renewal of my strange dream and the occurrence of no circumstance bearing upon it, and the whole matter passed out of my memory.

One morning I received a telegram from home to the effect that my father had been taken dangerously ill, and that his physician despaired of his life.

Skeptic as I was, I was no infidel in the matter of family affection. I made my preparations in haste, and took the night train for my father's home. On arriving at Utica, I learned that a freshet had washed out the track of the regular line, and that I should be compelled to take a branch road a score of miles further west.

My dream now occurred to me. I was traveling near the region I had dreamed of. One accident had forced me nearer to it than I had any reason to anticipate. But I was not foolish enough to suppose that any set of circumstances would bring about the fulfillment of my vision.

During the night the train halted at a large town on the line and the passengers were informed that another transfer would be necessary. The rains which had destroyed the track of the regular line had also thrown down a bridge on the branch.

As I alighted in the dark and made my way to the train in waiting, I admit that I was very much startled to read upon the side of the cars the words I had seen in my dream, "Northern New York and Canada R. R." I counted the cars; they were sixteen in number—four yellow and twelve red.

My philosophy was considerably shaken. It seemed as if an irresistible hand was forcing me to the fulfillment of my dream. But I was still stubborn in my unbelief.

I resolved to investigate the matter still further and satisfy myself that I had simply met with a series of coincidences. Freshets might occur on railroads without the special intervention of destiny. Cars might be of a certain color and number without proving dreams to be true.

At the earliest peep of dawn I went through every car on the train, earnestly scanning the passenger's faces. I was looking for the young girl in the grey traveling suit. I was highly elated to discover that no such person was on board. Here was one point in in my favor.

But very shortly this one point was opposed by two others of a very startling kind.

During the halt in the forenoon I alighted and went forward to the engine. There upon the brass plate on its side was the number 12. And as the engineer leaned from the window I was stunned to recognize the man in the dream, the red face and black beard.

I went back to my seat in a maze of wonder and dread. My incredulity was oozing out at my fingers' ends.

Just as the train was about to start a carriage drove furiously up to the station and a late passenger was assisted aboard one of the forward cars as the wheels began to move. It was a woman, whose face I could not see, for she wore a veil, but her dress was of a light gray color and her figure that of a young girl.

By this time I was thoroughly unnerved. I dared not go forward and endeavor to catch a glimpse of the girl's face. I threw myself back into the corner of my seat and fell into a moody reverie. But, meantime, I gathered from the conversation of two passengers in the seat before me that we were to cross the Black river before noon on a trestle bridge.

Presently the landscape on either side began to look strangely familiar. I caught glimpses of hills in the distance that seemed not new to me. A moment later, as the train passed through a cutting and came in sight of the river, I started up in terror. I beheld the landscape of my dream. The wide, deep current, the hazy hills, the trestle bridge, the pale blue sky with its motionless clouds, the drooping sails of the vessels and the distant town with its dun vapor rising into the air—I had seen them all before.

I was now prepared for the full realization of my dream. The last thread of unbelief had broken. I sprang out upon the platform as the train ran upon the trestles and waited breathlessly for the crash I knew was coming.

The train ran on smoothly until it reached the center of the bridge, then there was a hideous jar, an explosion, a chaos of shouts, shrieks and crashes, and I found myself in the water swimming for life.

In an instant I remembered the conclusion of my dream. I turned about, and there, within a dozen feet of me floated the figure in gray, with her long hair spread out upon the water and her beautiful eyes turned toward me in terrified appeal. My dream had not told me whether I was to escape or die in my attempt to rescue the girl. But I never thought of that. I swam toward her, and passing my arm about her, struck out toward the shore.

It was a long and desperate struggle. The river was wide and the current swift. I could make little progress with my inert burden. I struggled on, growing weaker and weaker with every stroke. Presently I saw a boat pulling toward us. I uttered a shout and was answered. In another moment my companion was drawn into the vessel, and, utterly overcome by my terrible efforts, I sank back into the water insensible.

When I awoke to consciousness I was lying in bed, and some one was bending over me. It was a woman and she was weeping. I could feel her tears falling upon my forehead as she brushed back my damp hair. Presently the mist cleared away from my sight, and I recognized the young girl I had rescued—the girl I had seen in my dream.

She uttered a cry of joy when she saw my eyes were open. She seized my hand and pressed it convulsively.

"Thank heaven!" she said, "you will live."

"Yes," said I, with a feeble smile, since it is of importance to you."

"I should never be happy again," she sobbed, "if you were to die after what you have done for me."

Being very ill, yet anxious to reach my father, I resolved to get on at once. Finding me determined to proceed, my young friend insisted on accompanying me me the short distance I had to go. It is needless to relate the details of the remainder of my journey; how, when I arrived, I found my father in a fair way to recovery, or how, in the natural course of events, I fell in love with my beautiful nurse.

When I returned to the city with my young wife my friends discovered that I had left my skepticism in the depths of the Black river. I dissolved my connection with the "Anti-superstition society," not without considerable jeering, which I could afford to receive. I am now convinced that there are things in this world that our raw logic will not account for. My clearest proof is the dear wife whose life I led to save for myself by the irresistible hand of fate.

Hard on the Engineer.

An engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad tells the following story on himself: One night the train stopped to wood and water at a small station in Indiana. While this operation was going on I observed two green looking countrymen, in "homespun," curiously inspecting the locomotive and occasionally giving vent to expressions of astonishment. Finally one of them looked up at me and said:

"Stranger, are this a locomotive?"

"Certainly. Didn't you ever see one before?"

"No, havn't never seen one afore. Me'n Bill come down to the station tonight purpose to see one. Them's the biler, ain't it?"

"Yes, certainly."

"What yer call that you're in?"

"We call this the cab."

"And this big wheel?"

"That's the driving wheel."

"That big black thing on top is the chimbly, I suppose."

"Precisely."

"Be you the engineer wot runs the machine?"

"I am the engineer."

"Bill," said" the fellow to his mate, after eyeing me close for a few minutes, "it don't take much of a man to be engineer, do it?"

"All aboard!"

Mutual Friends.

A wealthy Austin gentleman, whose name we suppress on account of his family, and who has got a frisky wife, observed that his hired man had bought an entirely new suit of clothes, and had had his beard dyed.

"What a ridiculous idea that is for you to be fixing up that way" said the gentleman.

"Well," said the hired man "you dye your mustache, and dress up, too."

"I know that, but I do it to please my wife."

"Well, ain't that what I do it for?"

A BASTARD DUKE.

The father of the Foolish Young Duc de Morny.

Paris Letter to the Philadelphia Times.

The young Duc de Morny, in whose apartments the Russian actress Feyghine shot herself recently in Paris, is a son of the celebrated Minister of Louis Napoleon. The elder Duke was almost certainly a half-brother of the Emperor, Hortense Beauharnais, Louis' mother, being generally recognized as standing in the same relation to de Morny, though who his father was is a matter of grave historic doubt, the distinction being generally conceded to General the Count de Flahault, who, after his intimacy with Queen Hortense and during his exile in England, married the daughter of Admiral Keith. The young Imperialist was secretly legally adopted by a French resident of Mauritius, the Count de Morny, whose name was conferred on the boy for a consideration of a million francs, but Count de Flahault's mother reared and educated him. Talleyrand marked the brightness of the youth and predicted that he would one day be minister to France. The young count entered the army and served with distinction in Africa, and was decorated, but at the age of twenty-seven resigned, and successfully established the best sugar industry in France and realized an immense fortune. He went into politics and played the role of monarchist until his adventurous half-brother, Louis, was elected president, and then became the coup d'etat. On the memorable first of December de Morny, as usual, issued tickets to the ministerial galleries of the assembly for the next day's session, and in the evening at the opera a lady remarked, "They say the assembly is going to be cleaned out."

"In that case," replied the count, "I shall take care to be on the side of the broom."

The elder de Morny was the pillar of the second empire. He was devoted to Louis Napoleon, whom he strongly resembles in person and who owed much to his cool courage and dextrous political management. In "The Nabob", Daudet has given, in the Duc de Mora, an almost perfect picture of de Morny's political life, his personal luxury, gallantries and, finally, of his death, which took place in 1865, three years after he had been made a duke. The accuracy of the sketch is due to the fact that Daudet was for some years the duke's private secretary and had the best possible opportunity to study the strange phases of life which appeared under Morny's roof. At the age of 46, while Ambassador at St. Petersburg, whither he had gone to represent Napoleon at the coronation of the late Czar, de Morny married a princess of the famous family of Troubetskoi and the fruit of the union was the young jackanapes to whom, by the inexplicable magic of passion and sentiment, the beautiful Feyghine sacrificed her genius, her honor and her life.

The young de Morny had been known for several years as a mere sybarite, conspicuous among the haut gomme of Paris for his lavish use of money, and for the total lack of all the intellectual qualities which characterized his father as well as for his possession, in an exaggerated degree, of all the old duke's penchant for fast living. The young man attained his majority but three or four years ago, and was induced by his friends to take a journey to America in the hope that travel and observation would enlarge his sphere of thought and lead him to enter politics or some other useful career at home. He "did the states pretty thoroughly and was particularly interested in the oil and coal regions in Pennsylvania, where he actually consulted his agent about making some investments. During his stay at one of the hotels at Bradford his valet mounted guard day and night over a mysterious, padlocked box, which, as the young duke subsequently confided to a newspaper reporter, contained his celebrated toilet set of twelve pieces from wash-bowl and pitcher down to soap dish and pomatum pot, all of solid silver in the finest repousse.

A Nautical Explanation.

Chamber's Journal.

In a dancing saloon one night a sailor was asked by a messmate to explain to him in a few words and as quick as possible the third figure of a quadrille. His description was as follows:

"You first of all heave ahead," said he, "and pass your adversary's yard-arms; then in a jiffy regain your berth on the other tack in the same kind of order; slip along sharp and take your station with your partner in line; back and fill, and then fall on your heel, and bring up with your craft. She then maneuvers ahead off alongside of you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the other line; make a stern board; cast her off to shift for herself; regain your place out of the melee in the best manner you can, and let go your anchor."

Two Honored Graves.

Staff Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.

I stood beside two old graves to-day in Monongahela, that are in the shadow of the Catholic church that so quickly recalled to me Longfellow's beautiful lines. The marble that marked them was much newer than the mounds, and the surroundings impressed me with the thought that a dutiful and reverent son had years after, when means and opportunity came that were wanting when death called father and mother, placed a fitting monument to mark the spot where they slept. It is a plain, unpretentious stone that marks these graves and it was the names only that attracted my attention. They were those of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie Blaine.

"Was Ephriam Blaine a Catholic?" I asked of one old gentleman who accompanied me to that quiet city of the dead.

"No, indeed; all the Blaines were Protestants, but all the Gillespies were strong Catholics. That's why Eph was buried beside his wife in the Catholic graveyard. No, Eph Blaine didn't belong to any church; he was too fond of his fun. I remember when he was running for prothonotary of this county his opponents charged him with being a Catholic so as to arouse the Protestant element against him. There was a Catholic priest living here then by the name of Father McGuire. He and Eph Blaine were the best of friends but he didn't go much on Eph's piety. To him Blaine applied for a certificate that he was not a member of his church. The priest, who was somewhat of a wag, but withal a splendid man, gave him a paper which read;

"This is to certify that Ephraim L. Blaine is not now nor never has been a member of the Catholic church, and furthermore, in my opinion, he is not fit to be a member of any church."

This document pleased Blaine very much, and he often showed it to his friends years after it had the desired effect in his campaign for the county office. When Eph was elected prothonotary he left here and moved to Washington. James G. was then a good sized boy."

"Were there any other children?"

"Yes; four sons and one daughter. I don't think they ever made much of themselves."

"Do the Blaines or any of the relatives own the old homestead?"

"No, indeed. It's long since passed into strange hands. There was little of either the Blaine or the Gillespie estate left when the settlement day came. The children all had to begin new. None of either family live about here now."

There are stories to the effect that the course of true love did not run smoothly with James G., and some say that is why he left the deaf and dumb school in Philadelphia, where he was teaching, and took up his abode in Kentucky. The party most disappointed has never wedded, but has rather devoted her life to self-denying charity. For twenty years and by the irony of fate in the capital of the Nation, has she followed the path of an undeviating Christian life, devoted to careful attention upon suffering humanity, doubtless watching with a careful eye his steadily advancing steps, and perhaps often sitting under the spell of his eloquence without his ever knowing that the being whose presence was once the chief charm of life was even living.

New York City at Its Best.

New York Letter in the Buffalo Express.

This magnificent Autumn weather, clear, warm and lovely, is fast winning home from their wanderings the many people prominent in the world of wealth and fashion who love to loiter among the mountains or by the sea after the excursion army has ended its annual march, and naught is heard ave the patter of falling leaves, or the murmur of the waves dashing on the coast. I can't say that the seasons have changed, but certainly September is much more close and muggy in New York these later seasons than it was twenty years ago; and while existence, despite the heat, is quite tolerable here during July and August, thanks to the southwesterly breezes which seem to rise and fall with the thermometer, with the advent of September I eagerly speed away to the far eastward coast till the chestnut burrs open.

AN ARMY MOVING BY SIDEWALK.

New York is now seen at its best. Down town the immensity of the Fall traffic is well revealed by the solid, endless procession of trucks and drays laden with every species of merchandise under the sun, and blocking up the streets so completely that it is quite as much as one's life is worth to attempt crossing any street on foot. The sight-seeing pedestrian has indeed a hard time of it. Once committing himself to the tender mercies of the throng which pack the sidewalk to the curb, he vainly tries to get something more than a glimpse of the buildings he is passing. If he pauses, he is promptly knocked down and walked over by the crowd pressing at his back, and, in frantic efforts to clear himself from the down line of Scylla, he dashes fatally on the up line of Charybdis. After being thrown out on a side street several times and thus reliably ascertaining that there is some casual meaning in the admonition, "Keep to the right," he soon acquires the habit of walking down on one side of the street and walking up the other, and after a week's active investigation is rather apt to know more about the streets and buildings than New Yorkers themselves, who always ride, and, as suits their purses, in all manner of vehicles, from the small coupe with the man in tops to the 5 cent horse car with its seedy driver.

A FEMININE PARADISE.

I presume there was not a day last week when there were less than 100,000 male adult visitors walking the streets up and down town. Add the women and children who accompanied many of them—and it makes an army. Most of the men come only for a few hours visit. Walk every day at noon from Union and Madison Squares to Forty-second street, and you will rarely meet the same man twice. But when it comes to lovely women, if sight and memory are equally bright, you will meet her somewhere between Union Square and the Park for at least three consecutive days; as, unlike the sterner sex, she scorns a cheap visit between daylight and dark, and comes not except in the modish way. Nothing less than three days at a first-class hotel, which ordinarily means three mornings' shopping (what is known in men as loafing), two afternoons in Central Park, one in Greenwood Cemetery or at a matinee—and she is happy with either—two nights at the theatre, and one to take a semi-rest, dressed in her very best, in inspecting the other guests who throng the large parlors of the hotel after a late dinner. And how she does enjoy herself!

Superstition's Victim.

A colored man of Camden, N. J., being out of employment, consulted a black sorceress who had agreed to obtain for him, for a trifling $2, a place in a warehouse. She gave him a white powder and instructed him to scatter some of the same upon the floor of the warehouse, when he made application for a job, and to repeat these words: "As the dead remain, so let them be, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." When the poor fellow sprinkled the powder, as he had been directed, one of the warehousemen roughly asked him why he was soiling the floor? The question so startled him that he jerked out: "Kuffin, I want a job. Let de dead stay where dey be in de name of de Fadder, Son, an' Holy Ghos'!" The charm was broken and no employment was obtained. He again sought the negro witch. She told him again, for $2, that he must walk, without food or drink, from Market street ferry, Philadelphia, to 65th street and back, and he would be made the president of a great railroad. The deluded wretch did as he was told. He walked a mile further. With blistered heels and cavernous stomach he returned to Camden, and under close questioning from his oracle confessed that he had walked the additional mile. Again was the charm broken. To do penance for a disobedience of instructions he again set out upon a longer tramp than the one to 65th street, and for additional safety he carried around his neck a toad's heart hanging by a string. This time he ate two cents' worth of bread. Again was the spell broken. "The spirits of the air, the sea and the planets say that you have deceived them and you are undone," cried the wizard when she heard the third confession. "Den gimme back dat yar money—gimme cash," cried the colored man. "I's sore in de feet and sore in de back and I ain't president yet." He hied himself to a justice and caused the sibyl's arrest, and she was fined for obtaining money by fraud committed in professing to work charms by occult and crafty science. The credulous Senegambian had a lingering hope that he would have a partial success at least in his endeavors, and continued to practice one other charm. He swallowed three grains of sand regularly every three hours, saying, as he did so: "As the dead remain, I shall live and prosper. Amen." At the last accounts he was still swallowing sand.

Burdette's Ideal Mule.

No wonder the mule is a kicker. Were I a mule, love, I too, would kick. Every time I got a chance I would lift somebody higher than a kite. I know just exactly what kind of a mule I would be. A bay mule. One of these sad-eyed old fellows that lean back in the breaching and think. With striped legs like a zebra, and a dark brown streak down my back, and a paint brush tail. And my mane cut short, and my forstop banged, and a head as long as a flour barrel, and I'd be worth two hundred and a half in any market, and I'd wear flat harness and no blinders, and some day when some man hitched me up to a dray, and piled on a ton and a half of pig iron, a cord of wood, six barrels of flour, a good load of household goods, and a steamboat boiler, I would start off with it patiently and haul it steadily until I got to the top of the grade on the new road around North Hill, and right about there and then a falling maple leaf, fluttering down in a spark of gold and crimson, would scare me all but to death, and the authorities would have to drag the Mississippi River six weeks to find all of that smile of above the driver, while in three minutes after the emeute I would be tranquilly browsing on the grassy heights that smile above the silver flowing river. That is the kind of a mule I would be.

Two Promising Young Americans.

Augusta Journal.

Two natives of Maine are just now creating quite a sensation in Europe. They are Lillian Norton, who was born in Farmington, and Frederick L. Gower, a native of Sedgwick. Miss Norton is twenty-four years old, and is the favorite soprano of Paris. Her parents removed to Boston when she was seven years old. At the age of seventeen she began her musical culture in the Boston Conservatory, where she remained three years. She then went to Milan. After her Italian course she was engaged by the Grand Opera House at St. Petersburg for $1,000 for the season. The next year her salary was doubled. She created a furore in St. Petersburg and in Moscow. She dined with the Czar and the imperial family. At Paris she is under a three years' engagement at $12,000 per year, has luxurious apartments, a carriage and liveried driver, etc. Her mother is with her, and has invited her father, Parson Allen, to come over and make them a visit.

The engagement of Miss Norton to the Mr. Gower above mentioned is announced. Gower has had remarkable fortune. He is thirty years of age, and is worth $1,500,000. He made his money in the formation of telephone companies in Europe. He recently sold his English interests for $500,000. He is now a large owner in French companies. His father died when he was two years old. He and his brother were educated by Mr. A. H. Abbott, of Farmington. Since his good fortune Gower has made a handsome return to Mr. Abbott. He visited this country last year, and purchased a $25,000 house for his mother in Brookline, Mass. He put a $1,000 engagement ring on Miss Norton's finger. They will soon be married.

Dean Swift And The Tailor.

It is said that on one occasion a certain tailor, who thought he had a call to preach the everlasting gospel, called upon Dean Swift for approbation and instructions how to proceed. The dean received him politely, and, having invited him to a seat, began to examine him as to his qualifications for so important and sacred a calling. "You are a tailor, are you?" asked the dean. "Yes, sir." "And you desire to preach the gospel?" "Yes, sir; I think I am called to preach the gospel." "And you are well acquainted with the Scriptures, of course?" "I think I am." "Well, then, let me test your qualifications a little. We read in the Revelation of St. John that an angel stood one foot on land and another on sea. Now, can you tell me how many yards of cloth it would take to make that angel a pair of breeches?" "No," said the astonished tailor, "I do not think I can." "Well, then," said the imperturable dean, "go home and study out the problem, then come back to me, and I will tell you whether you are fit to preach the gospel or not."

THE ORIGINAL DOWN IN DIXIE.

BY DANIEL D. EMMETT.

I wisht was in the land of cotton,
Old times dey am not forgotten;
In Dixie land whar I was bawn in
Arly on a frosty mornin.

Ole missis marry 'Will de weaber;'
will he was a gay deceaber;
When he put his arms around her
He looked as fierce as a forty pounder.

His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat didn't seem a bit to greab 'er;
Will run away, missus took a decline,
Her face was de color ob de bacon rine,

While missis lib she libed in clober,
When she died she died all ober;
How could she act de foolish part,
An' marry a man to broke her heart?

Buckwheat cakes and cawn-meal batter
Make you fat, or little fatter;
Here's a health to the nex' ole missis,
An' all the gals as want to kiss us.

Now if you want to dribe away sorrow,
Come and hear dis song to-morrow;
Den hoe it down and scratch de grabble,
To Dixie's land I'm bound to trabble.

CHORUS

I wish I was in Dixie, hooray, hooray!
In Dixie land
We take our stand
To live an' die in Dixie;
Away, away, away down souf in Dixie!
Away, away, away down souf in Dixie!

A SINGULAR BATTLE.

Four Indian Girls Whip a Warrior.

Poplar River (M. T.) Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Recently there was witnessed near here one of the most singular scenes in Indian life—the punishment by four Indian girls of a young Indian who had assaulted one of their number. The following description is that of an eye-witness:

* * * * * * *

Now the lines are broken and the tribe forms a huge ring, into which the savage who provoked the animosity of the Pole-cat family is summarily thrust. He looks sullen and dogged. He has a hard fight before him, and he knows it, but he is a man who has the use of his hands, and he means to wear those girls out if it lies in muscle and prompt and effectual work. He may strike them anywhere above the breast and kill them if a blow in the neck will do it, but bullets and arrows are ready for him if he strikes foul. The girls, on the other hand, must take off his apron. If they accomplish that, he is disgraced to the uttermost moment of his life, driven from his tribe, left to starve on the prairie, and all Indians cautioned against harboring, feeding, or associating with him. The injured woman is allowed to have such squaws as she may select to assist her. But if she chooses too many to effect her purpose it is a disgrace to her, and so she is careful to select only enough to make the battle nearly equal.

The Pole-cat girls are the belles of the Yanktonais tribe. If a squaw can be pretty, these girls are beautiful, and by virtue of their attractions and their father's possessions in horses and other satisfactory property they are the aristocrats of the camp. Perhaps for that reason they ask no help in their present undertaking; and, for that reason also, perhaps, their savage sisters giggle and exchange whispers as the four girls step into the ring and approach the waiting buck. All five are in full war paint. Down the hunter's cheeks and along his neck are alternate sepia and green and yellow stripes on a background of brilliant red, while his chest, sides and back are tricked out with rude pictures of guns, bows and horses. The girls have smeared their faces with a coating of red, over which lies another of green striped with yellow. Their hair is unfastened at the back, and the front locks are braided with otter fur. Each wears a skirt and leggings, but their blankets are laid aside and their muscular brown arms are displayed.

There are no preliminaries. The girls dash at their enemy and attempt to grasp him. If all hands manage to get hold of him half the battle is accomplished. But he meets them squarely and fairly, planting a cruel blow between the eyes of the girl he had injured, knowing that if she is finished he can compel her to call off the rest. She is the general of the attacking forces and the prime object of his attack. Over she goes like a pinwheel, but she is up again, her face streaming with blood and her eyes swelling. The elder girl has contrived to secure a waist hold and locked her hands behind his back. His fists fall upon her upturned face with frightful force, but she keeps her hold. The other two girls are pressing him hard from behind, but his elbows work like battering rams, and one steps back with her hand pressed tightly to her breast, and a look of agony in her eyes. Now he whirls suddenly, planting ponderous blows upon the face and head of the girl who, on her knees, still clings to his waist with a dead grip. He fairly raises her from the ground as he spins, but her hold never relaxes.

His earliest victim again dashes at him and is rewarded by a crashing stroke on the mouth. She reels, but recovers and darts again to receive his fist on her neck with a force that whirls her half a dozen paces off and drops her like a log. Not a word is spoken. The thug of his fist, and the heavy breathing of the struggling contestants are the only sounds. The last rally of the prostrate girl has enabled the rear attack to reach the buck, and one has thrown her arms around his neck, while the other hangs to his right wrist. His left hand is still free, and it fairly twinkles in the air as he batters the woman at his wrist. Her grasp is like iron, but her head reels and sways as his heavy hand falls on it with a noise that reaches the farthest side of the irregular ring. Her eyes are closed and her breath comes convulsively. Were the fourth girl there to grasp that arm, the fight would soon end.

The girl behind is choking him, and he employs new tactics. Grasping the kneeling girl by the throat, he pounds the face of the one behind him with the back of his head. No vanity prompts her to let go. She tightens her grip and buries her face in the back of his neck. The fourth girl is up, staggering and dazed. Brushing the blood from her eyes with an angry motion, she approaches him, crouching as she moves. If the blow he has in store for her reaches the mark he will have another chance, for the girl at his waist is growing faint, and he can easily dispose of the other two. She comes at him like a cougar. The blow is delivered full upon her breast, but she grasps his wrist and writhes up his arm.

Now he is beset with danger. The two on his arms and the one at his waist pull him forward, the girl behind still strangling him, throws her weight on his back. In vain he attempts to straighten. The kneeling girl bends in her despairing struggle until hair hangs on the ground. The other three show the muscles rigid in their arms as they press him down upon their kneeling sister. Suddenly he springs backward with a marvelous effort of strength. The fainting girl at his waist finds her hands torn apart. But that triumph was his defeat. With a crash he comes to the ground, three girls upon him. One plants herself on his face and the other two kneel on his arms. There is a struggle, and then the youngest rises with a wild yell, waving the apron in her hand. Her yell is echoed by a low moan as the mother of the prostrate hunter staggers out of the circle, and by a grunt of satisfaction as Pole-cat recognizes the victory of his girls.

To-morrow, somewhere up the river that disgraced buck will be found with a bullet in his brain.

Land Law in China.

Shanghai Letter.

The land laws are by no means unfavorable to the distribution of wealth. Indeed, theorists who are fond of advocating the land for the people in the form of peasant proprietorship might take a leaf from the Chinese statute-book on this head. The general rule is that there can be no proprietorship in waste lands. All lands not under tillage belong to the Crown, but can be converted into private property by the simple expedient of bringing it under cultivation and undertaking to pay the taxes. The cultivator thereupon receives a Government title free of cost which is good against all the world. Land thus acquired can be freely sold on the open market. Primogeniture is, of course, unknown, and not only that, but a man can not by will dispose of his land in favor of any one person. It must be distributed evenly among all his male children without exception. The consequence is that land is held as a rule in extremely small parcels. A man with 1,000 acres is considered a millionaire, one with one 100 is deemed weathy, and even one with ten acres is considered well to do. But the greater part of the land is owned in small properties of five acres and under—even down to the sixth of an acre. It is, in fact, divided and subdivded till it can be divided no more. Even in cases where estates of 100 acres and upward are found, they are rarely if ever owned by a single individual, but nearly always by a family; that is to say, sons, on the death of their father, have refrained from dividing for possibly several generations, so that it may be twenty or more adults, each with his own wife and dependents, are owners each of an undivided share in the whole. The possession of a plot of land, however small, implies at least something in the way of capital, but below these again there is another class of cultivators who, as tenants, farm the land of those who from circumstances or disposition do not care to do so themselves. It is not easy to say what porportion this last class bears to the other, but it is very large. It may be safe to say that six or seven-tenths of the land is cultivated in this way. The system adopted is almost invariably the metayer, or half-profit system, the landlord providing the houses and paying the government taxes, which last amount to a tenth or so of the net profits, though they vary very much in different provinces. These cultivators are invariably men of no capital, their whole stock in trade consisting of few rude and simple instruments costing a mere trifle. It is on this class that the pinch of poverty first falls in bad years. The holdings are in size just sufficient to afford a bare sustenance in good years. Whatever is grown is consumed locally (there is no export market for surplus produce, and no possibility of converting it into money to be laid by for a rainy day.) When the crops fail, these peasants are literally beggars; they have nothing to pawn or pledge. They have no credit, and even if they had, there is nobody to lend. The landlords are not in a position to give any assistence, and if the bad season continues, these latter are in quite as miserable a plight as their tenants, for at such times even land depreciates in value so much as to be hardly worth selling, and large tracts are not unfrequently deserted altogether and left waste.

Advantages of the Corset

New York Tribune.

Dr. Chadwick believes a woman is in better health when wearing a proper-fitting corset, and less liable to suffer from consumption, dyspepsia or spinal curvature, but he deprecates the beginning of tight-lacing suddenly. "What I consider to be perfection in the application of the corset to the female figure or to the male," he says, "is to begin early in life, say at the age of seven or ten years, and then only with very yielding materials, permitting the corset simply to touch the contour of the body, though a little firmer at the waist. As the girl grows up and the chest expands, the bust of the corset may be properly made larger, the waist at the same time being kept within bounds. If such a system be carried out, there never would be any undue pressure anywhere, and the girl who reaches womanhood will possess the perfection of a figure with its round and taper waist, broad shoulders and well-developed chest. It always and will be necessary to restrain limit and correct the growing figure. Without aid nature seldom forms a good waist. Gradual and early correction, instead of violent and sudden reduction of deformity, is the way to achieve success—no evil effects can possibly ensue. In wearing of the corset, the degree of comfort with which it is borne should be the test of utility. Early care and judicious managment will in every case succeed in attaining elegance and in preserving health."

LOST AND FOUND.

A Strange Story of a Young Woman Who Has Fallen Heir to an Immense Estate.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Nov. 7.

Yesterday a Sentinel reporter was informed of a story which for romance, pathos and tragedy is rarely, if ever, excelled. Upon hearing of the story the writer immediately hunted up the facts, and was told the following story upon condition that no names be published:

At the breaking out of the War o' the Rebellion there lived a wealthy planter near Sheveport, La. He had two sons whom he had educated in an Eastern College. The oldest son was married and had two children when the call to arms rang throughout the Nation in 1861. Without a moment's hesitation the two young men enlisted with the Confederate cause, in the firm belief that they were doing right. Their father was opposed to their going to the army, but at last consented. From that time on the story of the various members of that household was very similar to the hundred stories which have been so often told in print. The youngest son died in the hospital, having contracted disease at the outset. The elder won his way up to the position of Colonel of a regiment. He was afterward a member of the staff of some General whose name can not now be recalled. After service in the army of nearly two years, he was killed by the explosion of a shell thrown into the camp. He was taken home for burial by his broken-hearted father. His wife died soon after with a broken heart. Her death was followed in a few days, by that of her oldest child. The youngest, now a sweet little girl of two years, was taken charge of by its grandfather, who cherished the most intense hatred toward the Government.

Next came the celebrated retreat known in history as "the Red River retreat." What scenes of horror followed such events only the soldier who was there and the inhabitants along the line can tell. Thousands of poor starving men and women came into the camps begging for victuals who had never before known want. It was a battle for life, such as always has and always must follow in the wake of a conquering army. Finally, to make a long story short, a stray bullet struck the poor old grandfather. Liberation of the slaves followed, and the wealthy estate was ruined. With no one to work the property it soon became a desolate waste.

The little girl was taken care of for a time by a poor family in the neighborhood, but afterward was transferred to the city of New Orleans, where she was kindly cared for by some distant relative. She received a moderate education, and enjoyed a comparatively easy life. She finally fell into the hands of the scoundrel of the story. Being but a school girl, she was easily influenced. Her disgrace followed, after which she found herself without a protector or a friend, for her own relatives turned against her, and ordered her to leave, saying her disgrace would not be borne by them. In despair she wandered away. Her beautiful face attracted attention and she found she could make her way by teaching. However, teaching in common schools is not very romantic, and she soon sought a home in a Northern city. How she lived there is not known, as she never will tell it. Suffice it that she found herself beset on every hand with temptations to forsake again the paths of virtue and recitude, and she finally found her way to this city.

The beautiful old Southern plantation became almost a wilderness. No one had lived at the old homestead for years. The former slaves had nearly all disappeared, and the balance created many a ghastly story out of their fruitful imaginations concerning the place. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the place became the rendezvous of a band of thieves. Finally, after recovery from the shock of disasters following the War, the tide of prosperity once more set in, and it was not long until the old place was taken in charge by speculators, who agreed to manage the plantation and pay a reasonable sum into Court for the benefit of the heirs. Search was begun for the erring young woman, but it seemed to be too late. Stories were circulated, which nearly all believed, to the effect that she had committed suicide by throwing herself into the river from the deck of a steamboat. Her New Orleans relatives laid claim to the estate, and finally succeeded in securing it. The plantation was sold for a good price and the proceeds invested in New Orleans property.

For three or four days past a young man has been in the city, having traced the lost heir to this point. Sunday he discovered her whereabouts by an accident. He called to see her. She was not in distress; neither was she one of the lowest types of humanity that live in the city. She is the mother of a beautiful little child, and lives with a family who have known her ever since her advent in this place. She refused to tell where she came from, but after pressing the subject the Southern gentleman learned her name, where she was from, and, in fact, obtained every link necessary to establish a chain of evidence that put her into the possession of some of the finest property in the city of New Orleans. The story of her good fortune, however, did not move her, except that it caused her to weep quietly for a time. Then she asked for a day or two to think the matter over. Yesterday she asked to be allowed to remain unknown, and have the estate cared for by a trustee appointed by Court, and agreed, after her child was old enough, to have it educated, but for the present she wants to keep it with her. She was urged to return to her native State, but this she steadily refused to do, saying she could not bear to go back again to the scene of her early disgrace. The answer as to the value of the estate was given, after short calculation, as being between $450,000 and $480,000. The final conclusion was to do as desired by the young woman, and the entire estate will be held for the benefit of her child

TABLE TALK.

Jersey's rattlesnake crop is big.

Minneapolis has fifteen flour mills.

Louisville has ten burying grounds.

Skelton keys are not made of old cones.

Tom Thumb says he has traveled 600,000 miles.

There are nearly 1,200 bakeries in New York city.

The heathen now worship idols made in New England.

The latest culinary conceit is to make pickles out of lemons.

The United States jail at Ft. Smith, Ark., contains 100 prisoners.

It is said that Patti brings with her nearly $400,000 worth of jewelry.

The lardy-dah young man is now called the "haw-haw young man."

A whale can store up enough wind to last him two hours under water.

Many London ladies crop their hair short and wear almost an entire wig.

A big Boston dry goods house has spent $40,000 for pneumatic cash tubes.

Two Tompkins county, N. Y., dealers have cornered up 100,000 dozen eggs.

The shooting of Col. Slayback in St. Louis has made his family richer by $50,000.

George Clarke, of Cooperstown, N. Y., has a hop crop, said to be worth $100,000.

It is estimated that nine out of ten English books pay for ink, paper and covering.

Most of the large cattle companies hold their beeves until they are four years old.

Cattle which are given salt regularly are less liable to disease than those not so treated.

King Kalakaua's coronation will take place at Honolulu on February 12 of next year.

As a rule, the men who have been driven crazy by misfortune did not have far to go.

New winter mantles are very heavy.

Start-ling—the last tinkle of the steamboat bell.

As Darwin died worth £150,000, it is evident he devoted attention to the origin of specie.

An ordnance is being prepared in Louisville to prohibit peddlers from pulling door-bells.

The dome of the Washington Capitol is being painted, and it will take fifteen tons of white lead.

There is a woman a little distance from Boston who has been separated from six husbands by divorce.

"Raise no more spirits than you can conjure down," is the motto of the liquor dealers of this country.

Ninety death sentences have been passed in France since 1879, but only ten of them have been carried out.

Nineteen Indian boys have been taken to Trinity College, North Carolina, where they will be educated.

The fibres of fine wool are very closely seated upon the skin. The pure Merino has 40,000 fibres on a square inch.

In a free country there is much clamor with little suffering; in a despotic state there is little complaint but much suffering.

More than one one-half of all the barley produced in the United States is raised in New York, California and Wisconsin.

America is responsible for having introduced chewing gum into England. One American port ships 50,000 pieces of spruce gum each week.

Hay fever was worn very light this year, and the increasing popularity of malaria bids fair to drive the former fashionable complaint entirely out of society.

Mr. "F. Anstey," whose "Vice Versa" is one of the most successful books of the season, is a young man of about five and twenty. His real name is Guthrie.

Priest to tramp: "Why don't you work?" "To save money." "How so?" "Ah, you see, when I work, I become thirsty, and then I spend more money than I earn."

A 12-year old youth has just been convicted in New York of robbing a child's bank of its contents, one cent. A term of service in the reform school was the sentence.

At a recent fire in Ottowa some one sent a telegram to the owner, who was in Boston, saying: "Premises all on fire; what shall we do?" The answer came promptly, "Put it out."

Materia Medica.—American physician (to English ditto): "Now, in Vienna they're first rate at diagnosis; but then, you see, they always make a point of confirming it by a post-mortem."

Fourteen years ago John Otis, of Erie, told his son John, a lad of ten years, to wait at a fence-corner until he should be punished for a slight offense. The boy has never been seen since.

A Houston, Texas, miser named Mike Halleran was found dead in his house, nude and emaciated. He died of starvation, at the same time having over [illegible] in the house he called home.

An excited exchange exclaims: "Don't smoke, boys!" Well, who is smoking boys? A cigar is good enough for anybody but cannibals.

Female Gymnasts.

New York Letter to Washington Post.

The rage for physical development among young women is increasing. Classes are forming in gymnasiums where young ladies and girls are taught, and also small clubs which receive instruction in private houses. One of the latest phases of this mania is an insatiable desire on the part of many young ladies to learn fencing. It has become a fashionable accomplishment in Europe, which is quite enough to make girls here ambitious to acquire it. Last year there were only a few classes, and they were small. This year there will be scores of young women poking swords at each other. One of the best-known gymnasiums in the city is within a stone's throw of the Windsor Hotel. The young ladies who go there for instruction and practice have little retiring rooms similar to bath houses. When they emerge they have a costume consisting of basque or jacket and trousers. The agility, grace and skill they show at the various exercises is astonishing. They are quicker to learn than boys, I am told, and much more graceful at everything they undertake. At first they are made to make certain movements with their fingers, hands and arms. Then they are taught to swing dumb-bells and clubs, keeping time to music. As the average young lady does not straighten out her arms properly when in the first stage of her training, the wooden dumb-bells have little brass balls on them that jingle when the movements are made with proper force. One of the exercises they are put through is that of marching with sticks for guns. They like this very much, and carry their heads with a jaunty air. What young chap would not pay a good fee at the door to see them going through evolutions? But the Professor rigorously excludes spectators. The advanced classes are required to practice on the horizontal bar. Beginners at this exercise have great difficulty in swinging their feet over, but some of the persevering ones go through a great variety of movements with the grace of an acrobat. Swinging in rings suspended on long ropes is a favorite exercise. In one corner of the room there are several poles in an upright position and others inclined at an angle. It is almost incredible, but nevertheless a fact, that young women will spend hours climbing those poles. The most popular exercise is that of mounting and vaulting over a wooden horse. They make a rush at this and spring into a wooden saddle, and, after much practice, they go over almost without touching. The private classes usually meet in a garret so many times a week for lessons and practice. When a young lady who has the physical development craze is detained at home by a rainy day she goes up to the garret and develops her muscle.

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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. Simmons' Liver Regulator is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastille Treatment, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

From a Physician and Surgeon.

From a Druggist.

REED'S
GILT EDGE
TONIC

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PILES
NO CURE NO PAY
DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S
OVER 30,000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DR BRINKERHOFF
IN FOUR YEARS
PAINLESS
CURE
WARRANTED

Spoopendyke Wanted His Waterproof.

"My dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, pulling the shams off the bed, "where is my—my, where is my—you know what I mean. What did you do with it?"

"Your shawl strap?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping the baby into the crib." Oh, I know; your dumb-bells. Is that what you want?"

"Has that shawl strap got sleeves in it?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, ransacking the sewing machine. "Are those dumb-bells split up the back and torn around the collar? You know what I want, my rubber overcoat. Where did you put it?" And Mr. Spoopendyke pulled a pile of letters out of the pigeon-hole to his wife's desk and spilled them along the floor.

"Where did you have it last?" murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, with her finger in her mouth and consternation in her eye.

"Had it on!" growled Spoopendyke. Where'd ye s'pose I had it? Don't you know where the measly thing's gone to! Spry around now and find it! Take your finger out of your mouth; I don't suppose it's in there! Get that coat before it clears up, will ye?" and Mr. Spoopendyke shook the clock and then peered into the mantel vases.

"I don't believe it's going to rain much anyway," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, who couldn't remember of having seen the coat for a month. "When it looks like this its always going to sunshine," and she followed him around the room in a flutter of apprehension.

"Of course it is!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Things are going to do just what you tell 'em to do. If you had a lot of tin figures in front and a streak of mercury up your spine, you'd only need a sheet-iron case and a wire handle to be a barometer! If you'll look along your measly information about the weather, p'rhaps you'll find that overcoat at the other end of it! Where is that coat? Going to let me stand here and soak while the moths picnic that coat into a shad net? Take me by the elbow and lead me to the coat!" and Mr. Spoopendyke tipped the sofa over so that he could see under it, and then slapped a plaster bust of Minerva against the wall, under the impression that the coat might have crawled into her ear.

"It's the strangest thing in the world," giggled Mrs. Spoopendyke, hysterically. Are you sure you wore it home?"

"If I didn't, how'd it get home?" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, putting his hands on his knees and grinning in his wife's face. "S'pose it hired a hack and drove home? Oh, no! I didn't wear it home. The last I saw of it it had its hat over its ears and a female waterproof on its arm, piking up Fulton street as happy as the Alderman's funeral. What're ye standing there for? Got some indistinct notion that the dod-gasted coat had gone to get shaved, haven't ye? Who'd ye give it to? Been endowing a metaphysical chair to some kind of an old woman's home with it, haven't ye? Where's the coat? Develop the coat before I vitiate the insurance!" and Mr. Spoopendyke kicked his wife's work-basket across the room and rammed his arm to the shoulder up the chimney

"Do you remember where you wore it last?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, suddenly becoming calm and analytical.

"I wore it on my back!" protested Mr. Spoopendyke, who didn't remember whether he had taken it to church or to a hospital. "Maybe you're under the impression that I tied it to a stick and wheeled it along on the buttons! On my back, I tell ye! On this particular back!" and Mr. Spoopendyke almost broke his arm pointing out the attraction referred to. "Most folks fit up their rubber overcoats with a bent wire and a focus and wear 'em for spectacles, but I hadn't time; so I wore it on my back! Bring forth the coat!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, spinning around like a top. "Fetch the measly coat before the proprietor of these premises makes up his mind whether he will build a house here or mortgage the lot!"

"You wore it the last day it rained, and when it cleared off in the afternoon I noticed that you had on your spring overcoat," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, quietly.

"Great head!" granted Mr. Spoopendyke, beginning to feel uncomfortable, and wondering how it was coming out. "With your preceptive faculties and meteorological education, you only need one more leg and a clear night to be a dod-gasted street telescope at ten cents a peep! What of it? S'pose I did wear a spring overcoat! It's spring, ain't it?"

"And I don't know," continued Mrs. Spoopendyke, "but I think you had it on over your waterproof. If you will look, you may find the rubber coat inside of the other now."

Mr. Spoopendyke growled and snorted his way to the closet, like a fog-horn, and found—things as his wife had predicted.

—Flannels, cotton flannels, wool suitings, hosiery, gents' and ladies' underwear, a big assortment at McQuiston & Long's. 45-3t.

Notice to Builders.

I will receive sealed bids according to plans and specifications, now on file in my office for the building of a school house in district No. 1, in Sedan, until Saturday Nov. 25, 1882. Reserving the right to reject any or all bids. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee. 3t.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Franklin P. Bechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Nov. 10, 1882. S. L. WIDNEY, Adm'r.
W. H. Dills, Att'y. 46-3w.

Administrator's Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rowe, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Saturday December 16th, 1882, the following real estate, to-wit:

The southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, excepting a piece out of the southwest corner, twenty-five (25) rods long, east and west by six and a half (6½) rods wide north and south.

Terms;—One-third cash in hand and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest; waiving valuation laws and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

EMANUEL NEIDIG,
Administrator.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, Agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. R. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis

CATARRH

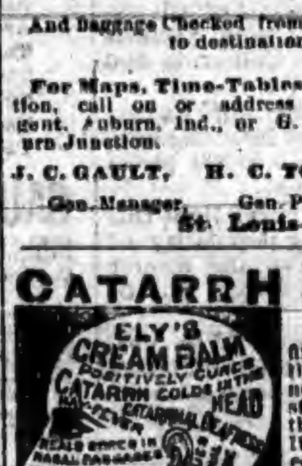

HAY-FEVER

Directions:

Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM!

actually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. agreeable to use.

Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS
SEEDS for the MERCHANT
SEEDS for the MARKET GARDENER
SEEDS for the PRIVATE FAMILY
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

COMMISSIONER' SALE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY } ss
In DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1882:
Rachel Beatty, vs. Abraham Beatty, et al } Partition.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court, at its September session, A. D. 1882, in the above entitled cause, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, at private sale, will sell at private sale, the following premises situate in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

The south half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty-three (33) township number thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my office in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, from December 8th, A. D., 1882, until December 16th, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, at which time said premises will be sold to the person having made the highest and best offer therefor, provided said offer be equal in amount to the appraised value of said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent from the day of sale, and secured to the satisfaction of said commissioner.

Nov. 6, 1882. JAMES E. ROSS
Commissioner.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE!

made of the very best material, by the most skillful workmen, expressly for road use.

COLUMBIAS!

Are the favorites with riders, and their superiority in beauty, structure and beauty is acknowledged by all. It is a practicable road vehicle, and can be ridden 300 miles a week over average roads. Professional and business men all join in bearing witness to its merits.

Send 3 cent stamp for 26 page illustrated catalogue with price list and full information

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SORE EYES.

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

(SPECTACLES)

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind
P. O. Box. 123. 2-tf

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Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipment! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	A. [illegible]	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm	1 00am	7 00am
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10		12 10pm
Kendallville	2 48	11 30	5 25	
Corunna	2 58		6 35	
Sedan		....	7 00	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	3 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 50am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	8 30
Sedan			5 05	[illegible]
Corunna	2 15		5 15	[illegible]
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	[illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:05 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

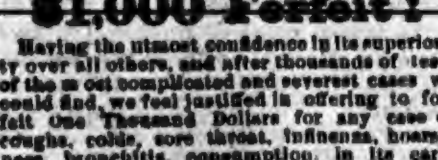

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Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. A. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

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COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability. I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.
M[illegible]ES H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.
JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years
PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois,

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money
Respectfully, F. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H. P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.
FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,
SWEET & FOLLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GRALLEE, Trustee
April 14, 1881. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY P[illegible],
Trustee

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Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

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Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

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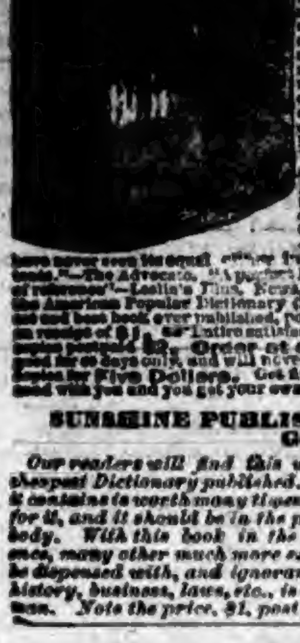

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Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance*: "No other book contains so full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter-Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 30, 1882. Number 48.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Southern Letter.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Nov. 22, 1882.

ED. COURIER:—I want to congratulate the gallant democracy of old DeKalb for the glorious victory they won in the late election. It was a famous victory, and it gave me as much pleasure to learn of it as it did you to win it. I am glad to see the old party reunite on a firm basis, and work harmoniously together. DeKalb is democratic when the vote is polled, and I want to see her roll up a majority of 800 in the next race. We are going to win in the presidential contest if all will work as they did at the late election. I was particularly glad to see Mr. Moody win the laurels he so dearly deserved. I regard his race as the strongest, best conducted campaign of all the local contests in the state. He had certain ones to contend with, who should have been his friends; but he stands forth with a handsome majority, as the complete vindication of his course. I happen to know of Mr. Moody's career while representative before, and I know a more honest, energetic, faithful servant cannot be found. He is a man of great earnestness and perseverance, and will always be found at the post of duty. Now, I have a suggestion to make—an idea that has come to me with great force, and I hope the north part of the state will second the motion—and that is, that Mr. Moody ought to be speaker of the next house of representatives, which I believe is democratic. The north part of the state has not been represented in that position for a long time. Mr. Moody's race—almost a phenomenal one—will justly win the support of every one, and his urbane manners, pleasant address, and former experience should place him away ahead in the race. Affluent, ready speaker, a scholarly student—with a magnificent private character—there is not a democrat in the state but who would cordially support him. His great [illegible] and unswerving fidelity to the grand old party, whether in the smoke of defeat or in the hour of triumph, fit him especially for this place, and I would like to see the whole north part of the state take it up and pass it along until, gathering force, as it surely will, it will place him in the speaker's chair. It depends upon the firmness of members-elect in that part of the state as to whether they shall have their own. Let an organized effort be made among his friends everywhere, and especially in the adjoining counties, and it will form the nucleus to an irresistible tide that shall roll to victory. His friends at home can do him much good by their individual efforts. I wish I could add my humble efforts in person, for I am satisfied that with his claims and qualifications he could easily be elected.

We are having delightful weather here, having already had one or two slight frosts. A greater part of the foliage is still green, upon the trees. One of the grandest opera houses I ever saw was opened here last night, over a thousand persons being present. One year ago we had but one brick house in the city, and now we have fourteen handsome brick blocks, and more going up. I still regard this as a good point for a farmer. Corn $1. oats 75 cents, potatoes $1,50, hay $25 per ton. Market always good. I was out hunting five days and shot my first deer, 120 pounds. Any amount of bear, deer, turkeys, ducks, quail, &c.

T. C. MAYS.

* * *

A company has been formed for growing and exporting coffee in Colima, Mexico, one of the richest coffee districts in the world. Sixteen thousand acres have been purchased near Manzanillo, on which there are already sixty thousand trees in bearing and six hundred thousand coffee-plants from one to three years old. As the plants produce each two pounds annually, at a low estimate, the enterprise is certainly promising. The State legislature of Colima, with a view to encouraging this industry, has exempted from duty all machinery, implements, etc., used in the enterprise. It has, moreover, offered a large premium to the person raising the first fifteen thousand pounds of best quality of coffee.

Eighty-Five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever. 44-4w

Edwin Forrest.

THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN AS A CIRCUS PERFORMER.

"One of my first adventures," said Edwin Forrest, "in the dramatic line, shortly after my debut as Young Norval, was with a company which played a brief and fitful engagement in Kentucky. The company came to grief at Lexington, and I cast about to see what I could do. I could not afford to be idle long, and one day I fell in with two Frenchmen, Pepin and Bischard, who came along with a circus company. After a slight hesitation I joined them. I was not used to riding, but I could jump and tumble, so I went into the ring with the best performers they had. I was not meant for the circus, however, and I soon drifted back to the legitimate." In the following spring Forrest went to New York in a destitute condition, most of his clothes having been kept in Albany in part payment for his board. He was disgusted with his profession and had about made up his mind to quit the stage, when he was asked by an obscure actor to play for his benefit at the Park Theater. The man's tale of distress touched him and he consented. That was the turning point of his career. He chose Othello for the occasion, and the benefit was a sweeping success. On the day following, Gilford, the manager of the Bowery Theater, placed $500 in Forrest's hand and engaged him for one year. From that time forward his course was a series of success.

San Gabriel Mission, Southern California.

In the plain, just under the edge of mountains, lies the old village and mission church of San Gabriel. The mission dates from 1761. It was founded, like all the other missions of California, by friars sent out from the college of San Fernando, in the city of Mexico. I well recollect the ecclesiastical buildings of this college of San Fernando. They stand yet on the principal streets which was the scene of Cortes's disastrous retreat from the city, and he marked, I believe with an inscription commemorating the site of the famous Leap of Alvarado. The buildings founded from this picturesque source are thoroughly worthy of it. The same massiveness, the same taste of bright color, the same quaint rococo details, including the peculiar battlement, which was a kind of Spanish horn of dominion. At this one, six green old bronze bells hang in as many niches together. The fern-like shadows of a line of pepper-trees print themselves in the sunshine against the time-stained white wall. No more than the church now remains, the great agricultural establishments connected with these missions having been swept away years before the American occupation by edict of the Mexican government. Some bits of broken aqueduct, and a few orange-trees above a hundred years old, in what was once the mission garden, are the only vestiges of former prosperity. The interior of the church contains a few battered old religious paintings, always of the worst type of their kind. It is doubtful if the luxury of good pictures was ever superadded in these establishments to the excellent architecture, for which there seems to have been a natural instinct.

The village is piquantly foreign. Its single street is composed entirely of white adobe houses. One of them with a tumbling red-tiled roof, is so full of holes that it looks as if it had been shelled. All the signs are in Spanish. Here is the Zapatero, or shoemaker, and here the Panaderia, or bakery. The south walls are hung with a drapery of red peppers drying in the sun to prepare the favorite condiment. The population are a humble class, who gain their livelihood for the most part by day-labor on the surrounding estates. They are not too poor, however, to retain their taste for festivity still. On the occasion of some notable wedding among them they will manage to mount on horseback, and surrounding a bridal carriage driven postilion-fashion, return from the ceremony at the old mission whooping and firing pistols in the air in the most gallant and hilarious fashion.—William Henry Bishop, in Harper's Magazine for December.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address, M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, keeps a full line of all kinds of goods and at prices as low as in the larger towns. 4t.

Glass Shingles.

A patent has been taken out for the manufacture of shingles composed of glass. It is claimed for this material that it is so much more durable, stronger and more impervious to rain than slate or any other substance now used. The manufacture of the shingles will also be comparatively inexpensive, and can be placed in by an ordinary workman. These shingles have the advantage of slate in several particulars. In consequence of their shape they lie solid on the roof, and can be used on comparatively flat roofs, and they will admit of persons on them without danger or fracture, a quality which slate does not possess. They are interlocked so as to leave no interstices between them, and one rivet holds each pair of shingles, so that they cannot be forced from their places by the wind or atmospheric disturbances. They are also made so as to have very little waste material. It takes 300 slates, each 8x12 inches, to cover what is technically known as a "square roof" (a square measuring ten feet either way,) but 150 of these shingles will suffice for the same space. Glass is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and houses with these roofs will need no lightning conductors. Although the kind of glass intended to be used in these shingles is non-transparent glass, a roof with colored border and opalescent body is said to be very handsome.

* * *

The savings and building feature of the Baltimore and Ohio employes relief association bid fair to rival in usefulness the benevolent features inaugurated two years ago—the growth and prosperity of which have been unprecedented in the history of railway relief organizations of this continent. The savings fund is rapidly accumulating what is already a large surplus, while considerable sums have been loaned, its members to acquire or redeem homes from onerous mortgages. Several houses are in course of erection, under the direct superintendence of the secretary of the association. Dr. W. F. Barnard, who is also active, securing options upon lands adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio lines suitable for building purposes. Those having such lands in the market will do well to enter in correspondence with him. We learn that the association also offers its members the advantages of concessions obtained upon building materials and labor, and proposes organizing a construction or camp train in the spring, in order to erect other houses, for which orders have already been given, expeditiously and cheaply. These arrangements, when perfected, will enable members of the association to acquire homes of their own at net cost, upon long time and in cash small installments as not practically to exceed a fair rental of the properties they occupy.

* * *

Mrs. Mary E. Foster, widow of the late Senator Foster, of Allen county, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for state librarian, her many personal friends with those of her deceased husband throughout the state being determined to submit her name to the next session of the general assembly. Mrs Foster is a lady peculiarly fitted for the position, will reflect credit upon the office, and give the most unbounded satisfaction. She is the owner of the Senator's daily and weekly Journal, a staunch democratic paper, that has done yeoman service in the campaign just closed and materially assisted in rolling up the large majority for our state ticket in the banner democratic county of the state. We trust our party exchanges will take pleasure in honoring her and themselves by their earnest support of this most estimable lady.—Valpo. Messenger.

* * *

Among the large majorities received by candidates in the past may be mentioned that of 114,412 to 25,734 by which Kentucky elected a democratic governor in 1868; in 1872 Grant's majority in Pennsylvania of 136,118 over Greeley, a republican gain during one month of 102,000 votes, and the defeat of Clement L. Vallandigham in Ohio in 1863 by a majority of 101,099. Such majorities deserve to be mentioned in the same category with Cleveland's splendid majority in New York.—Ligonier Banner.

* * *

The capitol building, Washington, is assessed at $15,099,656, the grounds at $7,607,595, and the white house at $758,580.

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff. 44-4w.

Where Does Coal Oil Come From?

This is one of the questions that has long agitated the scientific world, and upon the answer to it more depends than seems at first sight. If we knew its source, we can fairly determine as to the nature and extent of the supplies, and where to look for them.

The Scientific American has been discussing the subject. It has been thought that the oils have been produced by a slow distillation during the process of coal formation. A fatal objection, however, to this theory is found in the fact that Great Britain, which has immense coal-beds, contains nothing of the kind, though supposed traces have been found here and there.

The Silurian and Devonian rocks, which contain the sources of most of the oil wells now in existence, have great quantities of fossil remains, and this has suggested the theory that the oils have resulted from their decomposition.

Professor Mendelijeg thinks that, on the first formation of the earth, vast quantities of inorganic iron and carbon existed.

Price Reduced.

Anticipating the removal of the stamp act at no distant day, the Magnetic Medicine Co., of Detroit, as will be seen by their new advertisement that appears in to-day's paper, have reduced the price of their medicine from one dollar per package to fifty cents, and when twelve packages are ordered at one time, and five dollars paid for the same, they issue a written guarantee agreeing to refund the money if the full course of treatment fails to effect a cure. We have no doubt the Magnetic Medicine will have a large sale in every section of the country, as few medicines are sold at as low a price, and what is especially in its favor is the guarantee of its effecting a cure. The medicine is sold at all drug stores, everywhere. Guarantees are issued in Auburn, by J. C. Henry.

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of the Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for December, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us how many verses there are in the new testement scriptures (not the new revision) by December 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20.00 to you; cut it out. Address Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penn.

Bushy Head's Message.

[Special by telegraph to the Times-Star]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 17.—The national council of the Cherokee Nation, is now in session at Tallquah. The principal chief, Bushy Head, delivered his fourth annual message yesterday. It treats altogether on local matters, urges the Indians to practice industry and economy, announces the nation out of debt and the yearly receipts over sixty thousand dollars, and recommends the continuance of an Indian delegation at Washington to protect Indian interests.

Farmers!

If you want free sample copies of the largest and best agricultural paper in the country, write yours and your neighbors' names on a postal card and mail it to Farmer's Friend Pub. Co., South Bend, Ind. Price 50 cents a year and premiums to every subscriber.

VERY CROOKED.—The crookedest of crooked work, and yet that which has grace and elegance in every crook, may be seen in the Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables. In them the fact is clearly demonstrated that if the inventor has not made the the crooked straight, he has made the straight crooked, and thereby increased its beauty and utility. People in search of holiday presents will appreciate his success. A fine illustrated circular may be had free by addressing L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago. The prices have been greatly reduced.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solicit your patronage. 36-tf.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

STEINWAY & SON'S.
DECKER BROTHERS',
J. & C. FISCHER'S,
VOSE & SON'S.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

ESTEY, HAMILTON and
B. SHONINGER & CO.

Down with big commissions. If you wish to purchase a fine Piano or Organ for the Holidays—any of the above instruments—and honor me with your order and trust to my judgment, I will sell you an instrument at bottom figures; warrant it in every particular, and place an instrument in your house that you may well feel proud of. Please call and see me or address me at Churubusco, Ind., stating what kind of an instrument you wish and at what price.

A. P. SHOAFF,
CHURUBUSCO, IND.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

SUIT,
CLOAK
AND FUR
DEPARTMENT,

Now filled with New and Stylish

GARMENTS.

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC!

Elegant Costumes in Black and Colored

CASHMERES,
LYONS SILKS,
SATINS AND
RHADAMES!

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

The unprecedented demand for

VELVETS
—AND—
PLUSHES

Anticipated in the importations by

ROOT AND COMPANY,

Now opening the second invoice, comprising all qualities and all

THE POPULAR SHADES!

At prices conceded to the lowest.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM NOV. 12, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. B. O. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 [illegible]pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 [illegible]	1 40am	11 20
Milford Junction	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	12 [illegible]pm
Syracuse		3 [illegible]	12 48
Cromwell		3 38	1 08
Albion		3 56	1 25
Avilla	10 [illegible]	4 10	1 45
Garrett	10 [illegible]	4 25	2 10
Auburn Junction	10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	2 15
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 10	5 21	2 55
Defiance	11 34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	12 [illegible]am	7 [illegible]	4 40
Fostoria	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	1 [illegible]	8 34	6 [illegible]
Chicago Junction ar.	2 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	7 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	11 [illegible]pm	6 [illegible]pm	[illegible]am
Tiffin	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	9 14
Fostoria	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	1 [illegible]	9 45	10 40
Defiance	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	11 45	12 [illegible]pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	12 [illegible]am	1 [illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Avilla		[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell		[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse		[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar.	[illegible] 35	[illegible] 35	7 [illegible]

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 [illegible]pm	7 00am	... ...
Saginaw	[illegible]	7 58	.....
Lansing	[illegible]	10 25	.....
Grand Rapids	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]pm
Detroit	[illegible]	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	[illegible]
Jackson Lv.	[illegible]am	12 [illegible]pm	[illegible]
Hanover	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	7 [illegible]	1 02	[illegible]
Bankers	7 [illegible]	1 16	[illegible]
Reading	7 50	1 27	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	1 40	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	2 15	11 [illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	9 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]pm	10 45	....
Cincinnati	[illegible]	7 [illegible]am	....
Louisville	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	....
St. Louis	......	[illegible] 40	....
Washington	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 47	....
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	....

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom.	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00pm	1 30am	... .
Washington	[illegible]	35	....
St. Louis	[illegible]pm	50	....
Louisville	7 15	......	7 00am
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	7 45
Indianapolis	[illegible]am	....	10 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	11 [illegible]	1 [illegible]am	[illegible]pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	3 00	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	3 05	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible] 17	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake		[illegible] 25	[illegible]
Angola		[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Fremont		[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Montgomery		[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Reading		[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Bankers		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville		7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Grand Rapids	10 20	[illegible]pm	7 10am
Lansing	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	....	10 [illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]	....	11 [illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays, not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—[illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.; west—[illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m. [illegible]

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east [illegible] p. m.; west [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, [illegible] p. m.; freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 [illegible] a. m.; arrive at Bankers, [illegible] p. m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, [illegible] p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S., east, [illegible] p. m.; west [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.; west, [illegible] a. m., [illegible]; W., St. L. & P.; east—[illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m.; west—[illegible] a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C., leave, [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.; arrive [illegible] p. m. W., St. L. & P. [illegible] [illegible]

Arrival and departure of trains [illegible] is by Chicago time, [illegible] Ft. W. & J. [illegible]

Through tickets to all principal points; [illegible] information as to routes and connections apply to [illegible]

M. D. WOODFORD [illegible]
[illegible] Gen'l [illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Painless [illegible]
OVER 3000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR. BRINKERHOFF
FISTULA, ULCERS, FISSURES, CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE

Spoopendyke Wanted His Waterproof.

"My dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, pulling the shams off the bed, "where is my—my, where is my—you know what I mean. What did you do with it?"

"Your shawl strap?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping the baby into the crib. "Oh, I know; your dumb-bells. Is that what you want?"

"Has that shawl strap got sleeves in it?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, ransacking the sewing machine. "Are those dumb-bells split up the back and torn around the collar? You know what I want, my rubber overcoat. Where did you put it?" And Mr. Spoopendyke pulled a pile of letters out of the pigeon-hole to his wife's desk and spilled them along the floor.

"Where did you have it last?" murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, with her finger in her mouth and consternation in her eye.

"Had it on!" growled Spoopendyke. Where'd ye s'pose I had it? Don't you know where the measly thing's gone to! Spry around now and find it! Take your finger out of your mouth; I don't suppose it's in there! Get that coat before it clears up, will ye?" and Mr. Spoopendyke shook the clock and then peered into the mantel vases.

"I don't believe it's going to rain much anyway," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, who couldn't remember of having seen the coat for a month. "When it looks like this its always going to sunshine," and she followed him around the room in a flutter of apprehension.

"Of course it is!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Things are going to do just what you tell 'em to do. If you had a lot of tin figures in front and a streak of mercury up your spine, you'd only need a sheet-iron case and a wire handle to be a barometer! If you'll look along your measly information about the weather, p'rhaps you'll find that overcoat at the other end of it!. Where is that coat? Going to let me stand here and soak while the moths picnic that coat into a shad net? Take me by the elbow and lead me to the coat!" and Mr. Spoopendyke tipped the sofa over so that he could see under it, and then slapped a plaster bust of Minerva against the wall, under the impression that the coat might have crawled into her ear.

"It's the strangest thing in the world," giggled Mrs. Spoopendyke, hysterically. Are you sure you wore it home?"

"If I didn't, how'd it get home?" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, putting his hands on his knees and grinning in his wife's face. "S'pose it hired a hack and drove home? Oh, no! I didn't wear it home. The last I saw of it it had its hat over its ears and a female waterproof on its arm, piking up Fulton street as happy as the Alderman's funeral. What're ye standing there for? Got some indistinct notion that the dod-gasted coat had gone to get shaved, haven't ye? Who'd ye give it to? Been endowing a metaphysical chair to some kind of an old woman's home with it, haven't ye? Where's the coat? Develop the coat before I vitiate the insurance!" and Mr. Spoopendyke kicked his wife's work-basket across the room and rammed his arm to the shoulder up the chimney.

"Do you remember where you wore it last?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, suddenly becoming calm and analytical.

"I wore it on my back!" protested Mr. Spoopendyke, who didn't remember whether he had taken it to church or to a hospital. "Maybe you're under the impression that I tied it to a stick and wheeled it along on the buttons! On my back, I tell ye! On this particular back!" and Mr. Spoopendyke almost broke his arm pointing out the attraction referred to. "Most folks fit up their rubber overcoats with a bent wire and a focus and wear 'em for spectacles, but I hadn't time; so I wore it on my back! Bring forth the coat!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, spinning around like a top. "Fetch the measly coat before the proprietor of these premises makes up his mind whether he will build a house here or mortgage the lot!"

"You wore it the last day it rained, and when it cleared off in the afternoon I noticed that you had on your spring overcoat," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, quietly.

"Great head!" granted Mr. Spoopendyke, beginning to feel uncomfortable, and wondering how it was coming out. "With your preceptive faculties and meteorological education, you only need one more leg and a clear night to be a dod-gasted street telescope at ten cents a peep! What of it? S'pose I did wear a spring overcoat! It's spring, ain't it?"

"And I don't know," continued Mrs. Spoopendyke, "but I think you had it on over your waterproof. If you will look, you may find the rubber coat inside of the other now."

Mr. Spoopendyke growled and snorted his way to the closet, like a fog-horn, and found—things as his wife had predicted.

—Flannels, cotton flannels, wool suitings, hosiery, gents' and ladies' underwear, a big assortment at McQuiston & Long's. 45-3t.

Notice to Builders.

I will receive sealed bids according to plans and specifications, now on file in my office for the building of a school house in district No. 1, in Sedan, until Saturday Nov. 25, 1882. Reserving the right to reject any or all bids. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee. 28.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Franklin J. Sechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 10, 1882. S. L. WIDNEY, Ad'mr.
W. H. Dills, Atty. 48-3w.

Administrator's Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rowe, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Saturday December 16th, 1882, the following real estate, to-wit:

The southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, excepting a piece out of the southwest corner, twenty-five (25) rods long, east and west by six and a half (6½) rods wide north and south.

Terms;—One-third cash in hand and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest; waiving valuation laws and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

EMANUEL NEIDIG,
Administrator.

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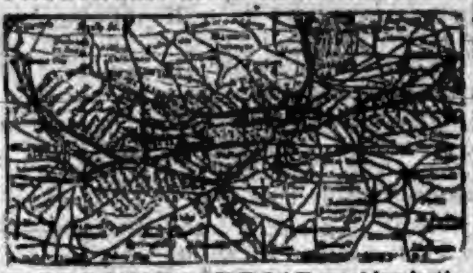

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And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, Agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. R. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent
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CATARRH
ELY'S
CREAM BALM
POSITIVELY CURES
CATARRH COLDS IN THE HEAD
HAY-FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
PRICE 50 CENTS
HAY-FEVER

Directions: "Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. agreeable to use.

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The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

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ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS
SEEDS for the MERCHANT
SEEDS for the MARKET GARDENER
SEEDS for the PRIVATE FAMILY
SEEDS Grown by ourselves [illegible]
[illegible]
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, [illegible] PHILADELPHIA

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

COMMISSIONER' SALE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DEKALB COUNTY }
In DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1882:

Rachel Beatty,
vs. } Partition.
Abraham Beatty, et al }

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court, at its September session, A. D. 1882, in the above entitled cause, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, at private sale, will sell at private sale, the following premises, situate in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

The south half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty-three (33) township number thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my office in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, from December 8th, A. D., 1882, until December 16th, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, at which time said premises will be sold to the person having made the highest and best offer therefor, provided said offer be equal in amount to the appraised value of said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent from the day of sale, and secured to the satisfaction of said commissioner.

Nov. 8, 1882. JAMES E. ROSS
Commissioner.

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—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

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BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind
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STATIONS	N.Y.Ex.	A. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	3 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 46	11 20	5 25	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 05	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 24	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	1 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 30am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 50	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 05
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 45
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	9 00	7 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:35 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

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$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

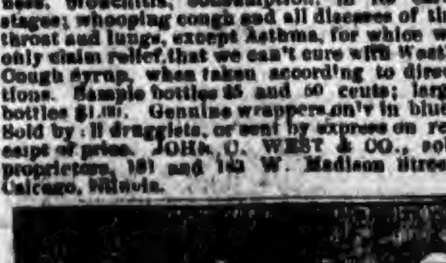

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Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

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GENTLEMEN: Your buggies have given six entire satisfaction, both in style and durability I have used them for the past three years Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.

M[illegible] ES H. RAMBURG.

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DEAR SIRS: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.

Johnstown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years

PALMER & WHITTAKER.

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GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.

Macomb, Illinois,

GENTLEMEN: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies wagons, &c. I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I. S. KRICK, Connersville Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Brewster side bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money

Respectfully, P. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

DEAR SIRS: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.

W. B. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen Whitehall Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class, We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN. I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.

FRANK L. HALL.

Owensboro, Ky.

DEAR SIRS: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,

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Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GRALLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY [illegible]
Trustee

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 30, 1882. Number 48.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, postoffice as second-class matter.

Southern Letter.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Nov. 22, 1882.

ED. COURIER:—I want to congratulate the gallant democracy of old DeKalb for the glorious victory they won in the late election. It was a famous victory, and it gave me as much pleasure to learn of it as it did you to win it. I am glad to see the old party reunite on a firm basis, and work harmoniously together. DeKalb is democratic when the vote is polled, and I want to see her roll up a majority of 800 in the next race. We *are* going to win in the presidential contest if all will work as they did at the late election. I was particularly glad to see Mr. Moody win the laurels he so clearly deserved. I regard his race as the strongest, best conducted campaign of all the local contests in the state. He had enemies to contend with, who should have been his friends; but he stands forth with a handsome majority, as the complete vindication of his course. I happen to know of Mr. Moody's career while representative before, and I know a more honest, energetic, faithful servant can not be found. He is a man of great earnestness and perseverance, and will always be found at the post of duty. Now, I have a suggestion to make—an idea that has come to me with great force, and I hope the north part of the state will second the motion—and that is, that Mr. Moody ought to be speaker of the next house of representatives, which I believe is democratic. The north part of the state has not been represented in that position for a long time. Mr. Moody's race—almost a phenomenal one—will justly win the support of every one, and his urbane manners, pleasant address, and former experience should place him away ahead in the race. Affluent, ready speaker, a scholarly student—with a magnificent private character—there is not a democrat in the state but who could cordially support him. His great [illegible] and unswerving fidelity to the grand old party, whether in the smoke of defeat or in the hour of triumph, fit him especially for this place, and I would like to see the whole north part of the state take it up and pass it along until, gathering force, as it surely will, it will place him in the speaker's chair. It depends upon the firmness of members-elect in that part of the state as to whether they shall have their own. Let an organized effort be made among his friends everywhere, and especially in the adjoining counties, and it will form the nucleus to an irresistable tide that shall roll to victory. His friends at home can do him much good by their individual efforts. I wish I could add my humble efforts in person, for I am satisfied that with his claims and qualifications he could easily be elected.

We are having delightful weather here, having already had one or two slight frosts. A greater part of the foliage is still green, upon the trees. One of the grandest opera houses I ever saw was opened here last night, over a thousand persons being present. One year ago we had but one brick house in the city, and now we have fourteen handsome brick blocks, and more going up. I still regard this as a good point for a farmer. Corn $1, oats 75 cents, potatoes $1.50, hay $25 per ton. Market always good. I was out hunting five days and shot my first deer, 130 pounds. Any amount of bear, deer, turkeys, ducks, quail, &c.

T. C. MAYS.

* * *

A company has been formed for growing and exporting coffee in Colima, Mexico, one of the richest coffee districts in the world. Sixteen thousand acres have been purchased near Manzanillo, on which there are already sixty thousand trees in bearing and six hundred thousand coffee-plants from one to three years old. As the plants produce each two pounds annually, at a low estimate, the enterprise is certainly promising. The state legislature of Colima, with a view to encouraging this industry, has exempted from duty all machinery, implements, etc, used in the enterprise. It has, moreover, offered a large premium to the person raising the first fifteen thousand pounds of best quality of coffee.

* * *

Eighty-Five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever. 44-4w

Edwin Forrest.

THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN AS A CIRCUS PERFORMER.

"One of my first adventures," said Edwin Forrest, "in the dramatic line, shortly after my debut as Young Norval, was with a company which played a brief and fitful engagement in Kentucky. The company came to grief at Lexington, and I cast about to see what I could do. I could not afford to be idle long, and one day I fell in with two Frenchmen, Pepin and Bischard, who came along with a circus company. After a slight hesitation I joined them. I was not used to riding, but I could jump and tumble, so I went into the ring with the best performers they had. I was not meant for the circus, however, and I soon drifted back to the legitimate." In the following spring Forrest went to New York in a destitute condition, most of his clothes having been kept in Albany in part payment for his board. He was disgusted with his profession and had about made up his mind to quit the stage, when he was asked by an obscure actor to play for his benefit at the Park Theater. The man's tale of distress touched him and he consented. That was the turning point of his career. He chose Othello for the occasion, and the benefit was a sweeping success. On the day following, Gilford, the manager of the Bowery Theater, placed $500 in Forrest's hand and engaged him for one year. From that time forward his course was a series of success.

* * *

San Gabriel Mission, Southern California.

In the plain, just under the edge of mountains, lies the old village and mission church of San Gabriel. The mission dates from 1761. It was founded, like all the other missions of California, by friars sent out from the college of San Fernando, in the city of Mexico. I well recollect the ecclesiastical buildings of this college of San Fernando. They stand yet on the principal streets which was the scene of Cortez's disastrous retreat from the city, and he marked, I believe with an inscription commemorating the site of the famous Leap of Alvarado. The building founded from this picturesque source are thoroughly worthy of it. The same massiveness, the same taste of bright color, the same quaint rococo details, including the peculiar battlement, which was a kind of Spanish horn of dominion. At this one, six green old bronze bells hang in as many niches together. The fern-like shadows of a line of pepper-trees print themselves in the sunshine against the time-stained white wall. No more than the church now remains, the great agricultural establishments connected with these missions having been swept away years before the American occupation by edict of the Mexican government. Some bits of broken aqueduct, and a few orange-trees above a hundred years old, in what was once the mission garden, are the only vestiges of former prosperity. The interior of the church contains a few battered old religious paintings, always of the worst type of their kind. It is doubtful if the luxury of good pictures was ever superadded in these establishments to the excellent architecture, for which there seems to have been a natural instinct.

The village is piquantly foreign. Its single street is composed entirely of white adobe houses. One of them with a tumbling red-tiled roof, is so full of holes that it looks as if it had been shelled. All the signs are in Spanish. Here is the Zapatero, or shoemaker, and here the Panaderia, or bakery. The sunlit walls are hung with a drapery of red peppers drying in the sun to prepare the favorite condiment. The population are a humble class, who gain their livelihood for the most part by day-labor on the surrounding estates. They are not too poor, however, to retain their taste for festivity still. On the occasion of some notable wedding among them they will manage to mount on horseback, and surrounding a bridal carriage driven postilion-fashion, return from the ceremony at the old mission whooping and firing pistols in the air in the most gallant and hilarious fashion. William Henry Bishop, in Harper's Magazine for December.

* * *

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address H. A. BOOZEMAN, Druggist. Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

* * *

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, keeps a full line of all kinds of goods and at prices as low as in the larger towns. 4t.

Glass Shingles.

A patent has been taken out for the manufacture of shingles composed of glass. It is claimed for this material that it is so much more durable, stronger and and more impervious to rain than slate or any other substance now used. The manufacture of the shingles will also be comparatively inexpensive, and can be placed in by an ordinary workman. These shingles have the advantage of slate in several particulars. In consequence of their shape they lie solid on the roof, and can be used on comparatively flat roofs, and they will admit of persons on them without danger or fracture, a quality which slate does not possess. They are interlocked so as to leave no interstices between them, and one rivet holds each pair of shingles, so that they cannot be forced from their places by the wind or atmospheric disturbances. They are also made so as to have very little waste material. It takes 800 slates, each 8x12 inches, to cover what is technically known as a "square roof" (a square measuring ten feet either way,) but 150 of these shingles will suffice for the same space. Glass is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and houses with these roofs will need no lightning conductors. Although the kind of glass intended to be used in these shingles is non-transparent glass, a roof with colored border and opalescent body is said to be very handsome.

* * *

The savings and building feature of the Baltimore and Ohio employes relief association bid fair to rival in usefulness the benevolent features inaugurated two years ago—the growth and prosperity of which have been unprecedented in the history of railway relief organizations of this continent. The savings fund is rapidly accumulating what is already a large surplus, while considerable sums have been loaned, its members to acquire or redeem homes from onerous mortgages. Several houses are in course of erection, under the direct superintendence of the secretary of the association. Dr. W. F. Barnard, who is also active, securing options upon lands adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio lines suitable for building purposes. Those having such lands in the market will do well to enter in correspondence with him, We learn that the association also offers its members the advantages of concessions obtained upon building materials and labor, and proposes organizing a construction or camp train in the spring, in order to erect other houses, for which orders have already been given, expediously and cheaply. These arrangements, when perfected, will enable members of the association to acquire homes of their own at net cost, upon long time and in cash small installments as not practically to exceed a fair rental of the properties they occupy.

* * *

Mrs. Mary E. Foster, widow of the late Senator Foster, of Allen county, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for state librarian, her many personal friends with those of her deceased husband throughout the state being determined to submit her name to the next session of the general assembly. Mrs Foster is a lady peculiarly fitted for the position, will reflect credit upon the office, and give the most unbounded satisfaction. She is the owner of the Senator's daily and weekly Journal, a staunch democratic paper, that has done yeoman service in the campaign just closed and materially assisted in rolling up the large majority for our state ticket in the banner democratic county of the state. We trust our party exchanges will take pleasure in honoring her and themselves by their earnest support of this most estimable lady.—Valpo. Messenger.

* * *

Among the large majorities received by candidates in the past may be mentioned that of 114,412 to 25,734 by which Kentucky elected a democratic governor in 1868; in 1872 Grant's majority in Pennsylvania of 136,118 over Greeley, a republican gain during one month of 102,000 votes, and the defeat of Clement L. Vallandigham in Ohio in 1863 by a majority of 101,099. Such majorities deserve to be mentioned in the same category with Cleveland's splendid majority in New York.—Ligonier Banner.

* * *

The capitol building, Washington, is assessed at $15,099,656, the grounds at $7,607,595, and the white house at $758,580.

* * *

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff. 44-4w.

Where Does Coal Oil Come From?

This is one of the questions that has long agitated the scientific world and upon the answer to it more depends than seems at first sight. If we know its source, we can fairly determine as to the nature and extent of the supplies, and where to look for them.

The *Scientific American* has been discussing the subject. Some have thought that the oils have been produced by a slow distillation during the process of coal formation. A fatal objection, however, to that theory is found in the fact that Great Britain, which has immense coal-beds, contains nothing of this kind, though supposed traces have been found here and there.

The Silurian and Devonian rocks, which contain the sources of most of the oil wells now in existence, have great quantities of fossil remains, and this has suggested the theory that the oils have resulted from their decomposition.

Professor Mendelijeg thinks that, on the first formation of the earth, vast quantities of inorganic iron and carbon existed.

* * *

Price Reduced.

Anticipating the removal of the stamp act at no distant day, the Magnetic Medicine Co., of Detroit, as will be seen by their new advertisement that appears in to-day's paper, have reduced the price of their medicine from one dollar per package to fifty cents, and when twelve packages are ordered at one time, and five dollars paid for the same, they issue a written guarantee agreeing to refund the money if the full course of treatment fails to effect a cure. We have no doubt the Magnetic Medicine will have a large sale in every section of the country, as few medicines are sold at as low a price, and what is especially in its favor is the guarantee of its effecting a cure. The medicine is sold at all drug stores, everywhere. Guarantees are issued in Auburn, by J. C. Henry.

* * *

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of the Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for December, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us how many verses there are in the new testament scriptures (not the new revision) by December 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20.00 to you; cut it out. Address Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penn.

* * *

Bushy Head's Message.

[Special by telegraph to the Times-Star]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 17.—The national council of the Cherokee Nation, is now in session at Talliquah. The principal chief, Bushy Head, delivered his fourth annual message yesterday. It treats altogether on local matters, urges the Indians to practice industry and economy, announces the nation out of debt and the yearly receipts over sixty thousand dollars, and recommends the continuance of an Indian delegation at Washington to protect Indian interests.

* * *

Farmers!

If you want free sample copies of the largest and best agricultural paper in the country, write yours and your neighbors' names on a postal card and mail it to Farmer's Friend Pub. Co., South Bend, Ind. Price 50 cents a year and premiums to every subscriber.

* * *

VERY CROOKED.—The crookedest of crooked work, and yet that which has grace and elegance in every crook, may be seen in the Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables. In them the fact is clearly demonstrated that if the inventor has not made the the crooked straight, he has made the straight crooked, and thereby increased its beauty and utility. People in search of holiday presents will appreciate his success. A fine illustrated circular may be had free by addressing L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago. The prices have been greatly reduced.

* * *

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solicit your patronage. 36-tf.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

STEINWAY & SON'S.
DECKER BROTHERS',
J. & C. FISCHER'S,
VOSE & SON'S.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

ESTEY, HAMILTON and
B. SHONINGER & CO.

Down with big commission. If you wish to purchase a fine Piano or Organ for the Holidays—any of the above instruments—and honor me with your order and trust to my judgment, I will sell you an instrument at bottom figures; warrant it in every particular, and place an instrument in your house that you may well feel proud of. Please call and see me or address me at Churubusco, Ind., stating what kind of an instrument you wish and at what price.

A. P. SHOAFF,
CHURUBUSCO, IND.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

SUIT,
CLOAK
AND FUR
DEPARTMENT,

Now filled with New and Stylish

GARMENTS,

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC!

Elegant Costumes in Black and Colored

CASHMERES,
LYONS SILKS,
SATINS AND
RHADAMES!

☞AN INSPECTION INVITED.☜

The unprecedented demand for

VELVETS
—AND—
PLUSHES

Anticipated in the importations by

ROOT AND COMPANY,

Now opening the second invoice, comprising all qualities and all

THE POPULAR SHADES!

At prices conceded to the lowest.

ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM NOV. 19, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell		[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe			
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla		[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell		[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse		[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 1882.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Accom.
Lv. Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
St. Louis		[illegible]	
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville	[illegible]		[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Auburn June.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake		[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont		[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery		[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]		[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]		[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays and Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON—M. C. [illegible]

JONESVILLE—L. S. & M. S. [illegible]

BANKERS—L. S. & M. S. [illegible]

WATERLOO—L. S. & M. S. [illegible]

AUBURN JUNCTION—B. & O. [illegible]

FT. WAYNE—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. [illegible]

Arrival and departure of trains [illegible] is by Chicago time, [illegible]

Through tickets to all principal points [illegible] information as to routes and connections [illegible]

M. D. WOODFORD [illegible]
E. BROMLEY, Gen'l P. & T. Agt. [illegible]

TWO OF THEM.

On the farm house porch the farmer sat,
With his daughter having a cosy chat;
She was his only child, and he
Thought her as fair as a girl could be.
A wee bit jealous the old man grew,
If he fancied any might come to woo;
His one pet lamb and her loving care
He wished with nobody else to share.

"There should be two of you, child," said he—
"There should be two to welcome me
When I come home from the field at night;
Two would make the old home bright.
There's neighbor Gray with his children [illegible]
To be glad together. Had I one more,
A proud old father I'd be, my dear,
With two good children to greet me here."

Down by the gate 'neath the old elm tree
Donald waited alone; and she
For whom he waited his love-call heard,
And on either cheek the blushes stirred.
"Father," she cried, and knelt her down,
And kissed the hand that was old and brown—
"Father, there may be two if you will,
And I—your only daughter still.

"Two to welcome you home at night—
Two to make the old home bright;
I—and somebody else." "I see,"
Said the farmer, "and whom may somebody be?"
Oh, the dimples in Bessie's cheek,
That played with the blushes at hide-and-seek!
Away from his gaze she turned her head,
"One of Neighbor Gray's children," she said.

"H'm," said the farmer, "make it plain!
Is it Susan, Alice, or Mary Jane?"
Another kiss on the aged hand,
To help the farmer to understand [illegible].
"H'm," said the farmer, "yes, I see—
It's two for yourself and one for me."
But Bessie said "There can be but one
For me and my heart till life is done."

A BARROOM INCIDENT.

"Opportunities for studying physiognomies, eh? Anylysis of character, eh?" observed a representative bartender on the Sixth avenue, in reply to queries. "You wait a little to high for me with such a uff; but this I do know, and can gamble on: For telling what a man's made of, what he wants, what's his money basis, how much of him's solid and how much of him's gas, and so on, a bartender can take the belt. Just twig those two gents crossing the street yonder and steering for the door of my ranch, and tell me how you'd size them up."

"A pair of rather promising customers," was the reply.

"Ay, but the particulars, I mean. I see in e'm a Bourbon straight and either a hot Scotch or a spiced Jamaica with stamps on the nail, and more to space."

At this moment the customers entered the saloon and designated decoctions near enough to the bartender's prediction to justify a sidelong glance in my direction as he served them and made change with customary expertness.

"Know 'em?" he continued, as we were once more left together. "Why, I know the minute I plant my eye on 'em! Good, bad and indifferent; treater or treat beggar; flush, half broke, lone dime in pocket or flat busted; noisy lush or silent booze; grum or frisky; sponge or spread; hanger on or shelter out—I know e'm all on sight. Either their faces or manners gives 'em away afore they've named their hi'st, or even touched the bar rail. Ah, Poppy, awake again? Hold on or I'll fix you."

The last remark was elicited by the coughing and wheezing awakening of a queer, shabby, little genteel old man, with watery eyes and peaked features. He had been snoozing in his seat behind the stove, on an upholstered bench that ran along the wall opposite the bar and near the side door or "Family Entrance" of the liquor saloon. The bartender hastily mixed a spirituous compound, carried it over to the queer little old man, and watched him somewhat sorrowfully as he silently but tremulously drank it off, and again tapped his forehead with good-humored significance, and returned to his duties without receiving an equivalent.

"Oh, if I was only an inkslinger like you fellers," he said, "what stories, an' articles, an' editorials, an' paragraphs, an' biography, and hull books I could write up about what I see in this gin-mill!" rubbing down the soiled counter with an energy indicative of a sudden discontent with his non-literary career. "It may be I've got the talent, too, only luck's dead agin me. However," with a brightening look and tossing the cloth under the counter, "that's no reason why we shouldn't take a drink. What'll be?" Same thing, eh? Mine, too, and here's looking at you. As I was a-saying—No, ma'am, not at this counter!" to an old woman interposing with a broken-nosed pitcher. "Go 'round to family entrance, and the boy 'll take your order. Somehow ladies 'll never understand," he added soliloquizingly, as woman and pitcher disappeared, "how improper it is to fill their orders right over the public counter. Glad to see you, Mr. McGinnis," to a showily dressed man, who suddenly slid in from the street, respectfully shoving to him an unsolicited glass and bottle. "Have a ball with me this time! You can expect me up at the club some time this evening. Don't want anything, and never do. Get out of this, quick!"—to a timid forlorn-looking street-peddler; accompanying the injunction with a threatening glance and an ominous clenching of the hand. "An' what do you want?" to a seedy, red-nosed being, who crawled beseechingly forward as the peddler disappeared. "Trust for a drink! See you later, young feller. We're selling stuff here, not giving it away. Bounce! Now, there," turning around as the wretched man disappeared, "there's a duck as 'is story could be writ up about. Regular high toned and flush not long ago, but gone all to pieces with rum, lottery tickets and policy playing. Why at one time he'd spend as much as twenty dollars a week over this bar, year in an' year out. Completely busted now. Weak in upper story, too."

"Broken down both in body and mind," I suggested.

"Why, can't you see it?" with an air of surprise. "Must be loony to suppose I'm going to give him a drink for nothing jist because he used to spend his money here like a flipmygilder? Hello, Pop, awake so soon!" to the queer little old man, who again dawned out of a watery unconsciousness on the bench behind the stove, with a preliminary cough and sneeze. "I'm comin' to you."

"I suppose," I remarked, when a gratuitous drink had once more relegated the queer little old man to the dreamful shores, which, perhaps, seemed to him like his native land, "I suppose, then, that Poppy's story, if he has any, must be widely different from that of the representative wretch just referred to?"

"How?" the barkeeper asked, in apparent surprise.

"The policy dabbler, the lottery ticket victim," I explained; "the imbecile who could expect an occasional free drink after having spent his foolish twenty dollars a week here year in and year out [illegible]."

"Oh!" replied the bartender, blissfully unconscious of [illegible] implication; "the old Pop's a gander, as they all call him, [illegible]. You see," with [illegible] confusion of manner, "[illegible] time—sort of under obligations, besides—d'ye understand? His history, too, might be writ up [illegible] you'd hear it, or ever part of it."

Some moments passed before an expressed desire of mine could be gratified, for just about this time the bartender experienced "a sudden spurt of biz," as he called it, and what with setting out and taking in bottles and tumblers, dispensing lager beer, answering calls from the family entrance, replenishing the cheese and cracker dish, and chopping the whisky [illegible] together with an occasional controversy on the subject of "bouncing," a surreptitious [illegible] for the gratification of thirsty policemen at the F. P., and one more alcholic quieting of the queer little old man, whose last exile to dreamland had not been of satisfactory duration, he returned to the interview so much out of breath and discontented that I at once "set 'em up" in my turn, and redirected his active mind to a consideration of Poppy.

"Well, you see, that is about the size of it," said he, leaning far over on his elbows and lowering his voice to a confidential whisper, "Old Pop yonder is pegging out rather lively with pneumonia or something of the sort, an' liquor's about the only thing that keeps him alive. His doctor says that without the stimulant he wouldn't last a week. So there he sets, and there he's been a settin' every day fur a month or two, and I supply thi stimulant. D'ye see?"

"It's really good of you," I observed. "But, then, I suppose the former obligations you spoke of——"

"That's jist it; I'm a payin' 'em off in this way," he interupted. "So every morning the old woman—Pop's wife, you know, and a decent, hard-working old woman she is—brings the old fellow here, while she's out at washing or floor scrubbing, and leaves him sort of in my care till she comes to take him home in the evening, for Pop himself is all but helpless. It's almost time for her to come for him now," he added, with a glance at the clok which indicated a quarter of six.

"I say it's really good of you," repeated the writer, with an inerested glance at the occupant of the bench, who, though still in exile, appeared exceptionally easy, with labored breathing and tremulous starts, as though mutely supplicating for a return of the native health and peace never more for him. "And I suppose the hard-working old wife is likewise grateful to you."

"Well, she is, an' then again, she ain't," said the bartender. "Hold on a minute. He needs another stiffener, I'm a thinking."

Poppy was accordingly aroused sufficiently to imbibe another drink, which ultimately sent him to sleep, yet not without a fit of convulsive but feeble coughing, followed by sundry deep and piteous sighs.

"Oh, he's been as that before," said the bartender, in answer to the writer's look of concern as he again edged in behind the counter. "Yes, the old woman's feelings toward me, that's the oddest thing of all," he continued. "The doctor has told her what Poppy requires to be kept from sinking, you see, and she's willing for me to take care of him in this way while she's out at work. But, then, she's awful pious, and strictly on the temperance bowl herself; d'ye-see?"

I nodded, and there was a fresh interruption by reason of another "spurt" from the street, during which the representative man almost came to blows with an inebriated coal-heaver, who tendered five cents instead of ten for a beverage, but afterward settled it by permitting the coal-heaver to owe him the difference. Then a travel-stained minstrel, with a harp on his back and a desire in his soul to exchange music for whisky, had to be led out by the ear; some lemons were purchased of a vender, who wanted twenty cents change from a quarter, after absorbing a ten cent drink, was threateningly called a "dumbhead," and asked if he "expected to have his cake and eat it, too," whereupon the bartender was once more at my service.

"It's jist as I tell you," he resumed, "the old woman, though compelled to let me take care of Pop in this way, is death on temperance, and pious to boot. Why, let me give you an instance," and here he became confused again. "What if I should tell you that the old people—Pop and his wife—have got a son, strong and healthy, and both able and willing to support them both, but that the old woman refuses to take a cent of his wages—not one solitary copper—and all as a matter of conscience, eh!"

"Wages of dishonesty, perhaps?" I suggested.

"She says so—wages of sin she calls 'em"

"And what does the young man do for a living?" I asked.

"Sells gin, jist as I'm a-doing. He's a bartender," was the reply.

"Ah!"

"Sure as a gun! And the old lady won't take a cent of his money, though she lets me keep the old man around on the same stuff that she shudders to have her son sell. Queer, ain't it?"

"Decidedly."

"Well, that's about all there is to her story and Pop's," he continued, wiping his brow hard, as though to permanently dispel some of the increased uneasiness that had taken possession of him during the recital. "And I think it's blasted hard on the son, I do. For jist look at old Pop there now," he added, directing my attention anew to the queer little old man, who had lapsed into motionlessness, with his hands in his pockets, his chin on his breast, and his poor old hat drawn down over his eyes, half suggesting a permanent banishment to what seemed to constitute the humble Nirvana of his broken life. "Isn't he as happy as a new born baby, and all through me? But here comes a man now—he's been on a Santa Cruz sour for a week; but I notice a change on his face, perhaps to S. O. P. or a rye and seltzer—whose story might be writ up splendid."

The last remark was evoked by the [illegible] entrance of a very large, well-dressed, fine-looking, but somewhat bloated man, who verified the bar-tender's prediction by dropping his cane and asking for old rye whisky and seltzer. He also bought a cigar.

"Knew him, of course?" said the bartender, in a respectful tone, when we were again alone.

"No" I replied.

"What?" he said.

"A Custom House official perhaps; a Congressman, or some other sort of dignitary," I ventured.

"Bigger'n that. It's Bob E——, the retired prize fighter."

"Ah, indeed!"

"Sure's you live; and a dusty chap still in a rumpus, in spite of gout and dissipation, you can bet. But here comes Pop's old woman to carry him off home with her," he added, half sullenly, half shamefacedly, as an elderly lady made her appearance at family entrance, with a resigned but self-protesting air.

"There he is, mother; there's old Poppy waiting for you, and as carm as an infant. He's had a pretty good day of it, too."

The newcomer was thinly clad, and evident of a hard-working, poorly paid station in life. Her face was both kind and stern. She had plentiful, snow white hair. As she stood in a sort of noble shame at the threshold of a sphere which her very instinct abominated, while a sense of duty urged her to its edge, there was a sad dignity in her looks. She merely inclined her head in recognition of the bartender's greeting, turned her regards still more sadly from him to the still motionless figure on the bench, and then moved gently toward it.

"Now, here comes another customer whose story might be written up," hurriedly whispered the bartender, beckoning me to come still nearer, as he planted his elbows on the counter and leaned still further across it. "Never mind Poppy any more, but just twig this man coming in from the street. Why, that man——"

A sharp cry from the gray-haired woman startled us. We turned and ran toward her. The white despair of her wan face chilled my heart. Her hand had recoiled from the shoulder of the old man upon the bench. His forlorn figure had fallen upon its side, with the pinched, discolored lineaments of the face upturned. He had passed into his last exile, whence there was no return.

"I say," muttered my representative bartender when he had summoned a carriage and sent away the body in the old woman's charge, "would you mind stepping around to that political club of mine this evening and making excuse for my unavoidable absence? You see, I'll have to help the old woman to look after poor Pop's remain's."

"Certainly I will. And it's really good of you to thus——"

"Good God!" interrupted the bartender with passionate, but tearful abruptness. "Can't you understand? He was my father, and the poor, dear old woman is my mother!"

How to Cook Beefsteak.

New York Evening post.

It requires courage in the light of our knowledge, and almost daily experience, for one to assert that there is no reason why every beefsteak that is put on the table should not, so far as cooking is concerned, approach the ideal steak. "Subscriber" writes from far Louisiana to know how his cook may be instructed to give him a good beefsteak. A member of my own family has brought the cooking of this article of food to what we consider perfection. The first requirement is not so much a tender and juicy steak, though this is always to be devoutly desired, but a glowing bed of coals, a wire gridiron, a stout one, with good sized wires, a double one so that you can turn the steak without touching it. The steak should not be pounded, only in extreme cases, when it is cut too thick and is "stringy". Attempt nothing else when cooking the steak; have everything else ready for the table; the potatoes and vegetables all in their respective dishes in the warming closet or oven, with the door left open a little way. From 10 minutes onward is needed to cook the steak; and you can easily tell the color of the gravy which runs from the steak, when gently pressed with a knife, as to its condition. If the master of the house likes it "rare done," when there is a suspicion of brown gravy with the red it will be safe to infer that is done enough for him; if, as is generally the case, the next stage is the favorite one, remove the steak from the gridiron the instant the gravy is wholly of a light brown. Remove it to a hot platter, pepper and salt it to suit your taste, put on small lumps of butter, and then then for two brief moments cover it with a hot plate, the two moments being sufficient to carry it to the table. One absolutely essential factor in the preparation of good beefsteak is that it must be served at once. If "Subscriber" can impress it upon his cook that she is not to let the steak stand and steam while she is doing other things, he will be likely to receive his reward for so doing. If he can inspire his cook with a desire to excel, if he can induce her to believe that it is worth while to take pains, he will do an even more important work than to produce a delicious steak. I often think that a good cook must belong to one or two orders—she must be a Christian of great conscientiousness, or a person of abundant culture, whose sole deligt is to do well with thought whatever is undertaken.

We now have canned meats, fruits, milk, vegetables, oysters, fish, jellies, and about everything required except canned under shirts.

A SAFE'S SECRET.

The Reputation of a Gentleman Clouded for Months by the Mysterious Disappearance of $100,000—A Story of the Olden Time.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In the early days of the Republic the transfer of Government funds from one part of the country to another was attended with many difficulties to which the custodians of United States treasure are not now subjected. Railroads and telegraph were alike unknown and unthought of, and St. Louis and Washington were nearly a month apart in time. Government funds were intrusted for safe carriage and delivery to private messengers, and the responsibility put upon them was necessarily great. An interesting incident connected with the transfer of a large sum of money from this city to Philadelphia was yesterday narrated to a Globe-Democrat reporter by Secretary H. L. Clark, of the Wiggins Ferry Company.

Said Mr. Clark: "Just prior to the extinction of the old United States Bank, in 1836 or 1837 I think it was, Mr. Cist, a trusted messenger of the United States, one of whose sons has since been Cashier of the State Savings Institution of this city came here from Cincinnati with instructions to take the surplus fund of the St. Louis agency of the Commerical Bank of Cincinnati, a Government institution, and proceed with it to Philadelphia. At that time I was assistant teller in the St. Louis agency, and remember Mr Cist's visit well. The money for which he came was between $500,000 and $600,000, received largely from the sale of Government lands in the adjoining States. People had confidence in other folks' honesty then, and no hesitancy was felt in turning this large sum over to Mr. Cist. This was before German gold began to circulate, and the money was all in paper of different denominations. The entire sum was counted out and placed in an ordinary carpet-bag, such as travelers in those days were accustomed to use. In the lot was one small package of $100,000 in 100 $1,000 bills, to which Mr. Cist's attention was especially called. From here to Cincinnati the journey had to be made by river, consuming about a week's time. The carpet-bag was turned over to the clerk and kept in the office until that city was reached. There enough money was obtained from the Commercial Bank to bring the entire sum up to $1,000,000 or $1,200,000. With this amount Mr. Cist proceeded by stage over the mountains to Philadelphia. Arriving in that city toward night, he found himself too late to gain admission to the United States Bank on that day, and so made arrangements with a noted hardware company of that time—McAllister & Co.—to put the money in their safe for the night. This was accordingly done, he removing the precious contents of his carpet bag and placing the various packages on the middle shelf of the safe. On the following day the money was removed and taken, but judge of Mr. Cist's consternation when the $100,000 package proved to be missing. He remembered distinctly of having seen it in this city and in Cincinnati, and was utterly at a loss to account for its disappearance. McAllister & Co's. safe was searched, and no stone left unturned to discover the money. The Commercial Bank of Cincinnati offered $10,000 reward for the detection of the thief or return of the money, but it was all to no purpose. The character which he had always borne for honesty and faithfulness was blasted, and though no positive proof could be found of his guilt, his reputation was entirely destroyed. About eight months later a small sum of money was found missing from McAllister & Co's. safe, and in the search for it an employe of the company found a small opening behind the middle shelf on which it had been placed. An iron hook was secured and its depths explored. The very first haul brought to light the mysteriously missing $100,000 package, and several other sums were also recovered from the depths. Mr. Cist was made happy again, and the confidence formerly felt in him was restored. The $10,000 reward was claimed by the person who made the discovery, but for some reason the payment was objected to, and the matter was brought into litigation in the courts. I don't remember how it was settled, but take it all in all, the loss of the money and it subsequent recovery was one of the most remarkable occurrences in the history of the United States Treasury monetary transactions in the early days."

The Story of a Sprain.

Paris Letter.

The foot of a danseuse is as important to lovers of the ballet as the chest is of a tenor is to the lovers of music. The habitues of the opera have now an all-absorbing topic for conversation in the foot of Mlle. Mauri, which that estimable ballerina sprained some time ago. The treatment that she is undergoing for this sprain deserves mention as well as the history of the manner in which she came to adopt it. An old habitue of the opera, who remembered that a similar accident once happened to Fanny Elssler, communicated to Mlle. Mauri the treatment that had cured her predecessor. This treatment was to go to the abattoir every morning and insert the bare foot into the warm entrails of a freshly killed sheep or calf. Mlle. Mauri, in despair at the slowness of her recovery, determined to try the efficacy of this remedy. But Rosita Mauri, if a grand artist, is also a woman, and on the occasion of her first visit to the abattoir at La Vilette, when the butcher appeared, armed with his long knife and followed by a young calf, bleating as though conscious of the fate that was in store for it, she shut her eyes and declared: "No! no; I can never see such a sight. Let the poor animal live. I will not have it die for me!"

The superintendent of the abattoir explained to the tender-hearted danseuse that the calf was not going to die for her; it was going to die to satisfy the hunger of the Parisians—of some of the abonnes of the opera, perhaps. Whether she used its body as a remedy for her foot or not, the fate of the calf was sealed all the same. The Superintendent, however, sent for another calf, whose execution took place behind a curtain, through which Mlle. Mauri passed her foot to receive the treatment prescribed. Traditionally the famous danseuse of another generation, used always to have sprains that were the frequent torment of her admirers. These sprains were the inventions of her father, a very ordinary manufacturer of ballets, but an incomparable guardian of his daughter's fame, fortune and honor. If he was in a bad humor, or if he wanted an increase in her salary, the sprain at once made its appearance.

Truth in the Lame-Kiln Club.

Detroit Free Press.

"It am my painful dooty," said the president, as he opened the meeting, "to inform you dat death has again invaded our circle. Brudder Slipback Burbanks, of Syracuse, N. Y., am no mo' on airth. He breathed his last three days ago, after an illness of sixteen days. What axshun will de club take in de matter?"

"I move dat we send de widder a resolushun of sympathy," announced Judge Cadaver.

"I reckon dat we had better resolve dat de club has lost a shinin' light," timidly added Pickles Smith.

"De club will neither resolve nor for'd any resolutions of sympathy," remarked the president. "De widder an' chill'en can't eat a resolution, eben if written in blue ink. De seckretary will mail her a $10 greenback from de club funds, an' express de hope dat she am dooin' well under de circumstances.

"Dis club hasn't lost no shinin' light by de death of Brudder Burbanks. He was no shiner. Fact am, he was a werry common sort of a humpbacked cull'd pusson, an' it took him as long to add seven an' eight togedder as it would some udder men to airn $2. He was accomplished in nothing; he excelled only in killin' time when at work by de day. He would be no better off if we pronounced 40 lyin' eulogies on his character. He can be no worse off if we tell de honest truth. De usual emblem of sorrow will be hung to de knob of de inner door fur de space of two weeks, an' we will remember Brudder Burbanks as extremely good-natured, eben if extremely lazy."

Some Accidents of History.

London Standard.

M. Fourier wrote a book on events which never took place, and Lord Beaconsfield's father was the author of a learned essay on history which might have been enacted. An equally curious volume might be penned on trifles which have determined great events. It was but a trifle which gave Spain for so many generations the lordship of the new world, and enabled her by the wealth which she derived from that source to become the most powerful nation in Europe. It is well known that Columbus, dispirited by the refusals which he met at so many courts dispatched his brother Bartolomeo to ask aid from Henry VII. of England. But on the way the messenger fell into the hands of pirates, and by the time he reached London he was so destitute that he had to try and earn the money to clothe himself in proper style before he could be presented at court. But by this time it was too late. Even the fact that Ferdinand and Isabella supplied the funds to equip the expedition was mainly due to the accident that Juan Perez de Marchena, the Queen's confessor, happened to be passing at the very moment when the weary mariner was knocking at the door of the La Rabida monastry to beg a little bread and water for his boy Diego, and was struck with the noble face of the dusty pedestrian. Had Bartolomeo Colon reached London in time, had Christoval been by any chance a little later or a little earlier at the monastery door, the fate of Europe might have been changed and the destiny of the Anglo Saxon race altered.

Three centuries later it was again nearly revolutionized, for in 1806 the English held Buenos Ayres, and it is no secret that Napoleon was almost persuaded to abandon Europe as a field for his ambition, and try what he could accomplish in the way of carving out an empire among the dissatisfied provinces of South America. When citizen Bonaparte seemed little likely to sit on the throne of Louis Capet, he was on the point of offering his sword to the sultan, as at a later period Von Moltke actually did. It is curious now to speculate what would now have been the present state of the eastern question had Napoleon carried his intentions into effect, or supposing that Moltke had remained in the Turkish service, whether the Danish war would have been fought, or Prussia's supremacy established at Sadowa or Sedan.

The cropping of Louis VII.'s chin brought on three centuries of bloodshed, and a sarcastic remark of Frederick the Great on Elizabeth Petrovna of Russia roused that virtuous empress to take such a vigorous part in the seven years' war that at one time Prussia seemed well nigh stricken unto death. Even Catharine II.—profoundly suspicious of Potsdam after the "scandal about Queen Elizabeth"—carefully examined her husband's correspondence before she concluded an alliance with the royal letter writer. It is hardly forty years since Louis Philippe threatened war against the Texan republic because an irate citizen had shot the trespassing pigs of the French ambassador. As it was he prevented the Lone Star sovereignty from floating their European loan, and thus the king and the pigs combined hastened the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Dutch are said to have "jockeyed" us out of Malacca in exchange for Java, by representing on the map, which our simple-minded envoys took for granted, the one territory as large and the other as small, and among the most firmly rooted traditions of American diplomacy is one which represents the English commissioners as agreeing to the surrender of Oregon, "because a country in which a salmon does not rise to the fly cannot be worth much." Laws have been altered through accidents before the Queen's printer's boy forgot to deliver Lord Beaconsfield's amendment to a bill.

But if trifles have determined the fate of laws and nations, accidents equally small have caused men to follow pursuits the results of which have been not much less momentous to culture and civilization. Father Malebranche devoted himself to philosophy after reading Descartes's "L'Homme;" Cowley became a poet owing to his perusal of Spenser's "Fairy Queen," and Sir Joshua Reynolds had never thought of painting until Richardson's "Treatise" fell into his hands. Shakspere might have ended his life as a prosperous wool-comber had he been a prudent young tradesman; Corneille showed no liking for any literature except the law until he fell in love and felt compelled to tell the lady so in poetry, and Moliere might have remained making tapestry had not his grandfather, [illegible] this [illegible] by wishing he could be an actor like Monrose. Balboa might never have discovered the Pacific had he not been unsuccessful as a shopkeeper in Hispaniola, and found it necessary to flee to the mainland concealed from his creditors in a cask on board Euciedo's vessel, and it is certain that had Cortez become a well-bred lawyer in Salamanca he would never have lived to proudly tell Charles V. that he had given him more provinces than his father had left him cities. Ignatius Loyola was a soldier, and the order of Jesuits might never have been found had he not accidentally beguiled the tedium of inaction necessitated by a wound with reading "The Lives of Saints." Gibbon determined to write his famous work after listening to the monks singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter at Rome; and La Fontaine was stimulated to cultivate literature after hearing some verses of Malherbe.

Faraday might have remained a journeyman bookbinder had not kindly Mr. Dance invited him to hear Sir Humphrey Davy lecture, and Vaucanson only took to studying the mechanism of clocks to beguile the weary hours which he had to pass while attending his mother at confession.

Had Sir James Simpson been successful in his candidacy for the post of a Highland parish doctor, the world might have lost the inestimable boon of chloroform for many years, and to the wise discretion which the college of surgeons exercised in refusing their diploma to Oliver Goldsmith we owe the "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Deserted Village."

A French Fortune Teller.

Paris Letter.

Desbarolles, the noted author of "The Mysteries of the Hand," has returned to Paris. This professor of the singular art of chiromancy is not, as one might imagine, an ordinary fortune-teller or a vulgar imposter. He was the intimate friend of the elder Dumas, and some of the most noted personages of France have found their way to his unpretending suite of apartments on the Boulevard St. Michel. He affects none of the airs of a sorcerer. His simple little parlor is as common a place as possible, its only remarkable ornament being a portrait of the elder Dumas hanging upon the wall, with the inscription beneath it: "To my dear friend Desbarolles," penned by the novelist himself. A letter from Dumas, neatly framed, hangs near this portrait, and a copy of Les Impressions de Voyage occupies the place of honor on the table. A good many Americans, I am told, come to test the skill of the famous chiromancian. In one instance two American ladies came to consult him. After telling them a number of curious particulars respecting their traits of character, their tastes, their intellectual tendencies, etc., he added some information respecting their future. To the one predicted the approach of the greatest sorrow that her life had yet known—she lost a near and passionately-beloved relative before three months had elapsed. To the other he said: "You will shortly be placed in great danger of death; should you escape the coming peril, your life will be a long and happy one." Before the summer, which was then just opening, was at an end, this second questioner came near being drowned while on a fishing excursion with some friends near Paris, and was only saved by the courage and presence of mind of one of her companions, who seized her by the wrist and managed to hold her above water till more efficient aid could be summoned. Desbarolles was also frequently consulted by the Empress Eugenie, was fond of prying into the future, despite of her bigoted Catholicism. It is said that he predicted to her in 1860 that she would lose her throne, and would end her days in exile. "Not upon the scaffold, M. Desbarolles?" asked the Empress eagerly, as she had always been haunted by a presentiment that she was destined to perish as did Marie Antoinette. On receiving a decided negative, she sought to learn no more. Desbarolles also foretold Mme. Musard the splendid fortune which she was to owe to the liberality of the King of Holland, and which made of her one of the richest women in Europe. But it was not from Desbarolles, but from the scarcely less famous clairvoyant, Edmond, that Louis Napoleon was fated to die by the knife in London. The Emperor, who was extremely superstitious, as was also Napoleon the Great, fancied that he had to meet his death at the hands of some political refugee. As he died from the effects of a surgical operation, the prediction was, oddly enough fulfilled, though in a different sense from what is at first apparent. Desbarolles, is a small, dried-up, white haired personage, with very charming and polished manners. He is now about 70 years of age.

Wild Speculation in the West.

Wall Street News.

A man wearing a Buffalo Bill outfit attracted considerable attention at the Grand Central depot the other day, and one among the crowd finally asked him:

"Any chances to make money out in Dakota?"

"I should rather remark!" was the reply.

"No chance for speculation, I suppose."

"There ain't, eh? What do you call it when you can trade a wolfskin even up for a squaw who'll trade at any military post in the country for a mule worth a clean $30."

And he bestowed upon the questioner such a look of pity and contempt that the man fell back and sat down like a load of brick.

MODERN NOVELETTE.

The Horse Reporter Objects to the Hero's Want of Pluck.

Chicago Tribune.

"Good day."

A very nice looking young man stood in the doorway of the editorial room and gazed in a benign way at the occupants of the apartment.

"Would it be possible for me to sell the Tribune a story?" he continued.

"What kind of a tale have you ground out?" asked the horse reporter.

"The story," said the visitor, "is one in which the triumph of love is depicted, and—"

"It isn't one of those 'and as Ethel stood there in the soft moonlight, her little figure sharply outlined against the Western sky, there was a loud crash in Coastcliff Castle, and the girl knew that her mother had dropped the doughnut jar' kind of stories is it?—because they won't do," said the horse reporter.

"There is nothing at all about doughnuts in this story, replied the visitor, rather haughtily, "but if you like I can read a portion of it."

"All right."

"Where shall I begin?"

"Anywhere" replied the horse reporter. "Suppose you give us the last porter. "Suppose you give us the last sentence of it."

I should hardly think——"

Oh, never mind about that. We do all the thinking for young authors that come up here."

The visitor seated himself and read as follows:

"For answer Glady's beautiful eyes dropped, but she gave him both her hands, and there, under the heavy fruited trees, the golden bees flying all about them, and the air filled with their dreamy monotone, he drew her upon his breast, and, raising her long ringlets to his lips, kissed them reverently."

"That's the last sentence, is it? asked the horse reporter.

"Yes, sir."

"I should hope it was. It makes me very tired to read about such ducks."

"Why, I don't see—" began the author.

"Of course you don't. Probably you were the hero of the novel. Did you ever hear of Thompson's colt?"

The visitor admitted his ignorance concerning that historical animal.

"Well, Thompson's colt," continued the horse reporter, "was such an enternal idiot that he swam across the river to get a drink. Now, that fellow in your story is a dead match for him."

"I don't understand—"

"Probably not. It is not expected of literary people. But I tell you, this young fellow in your story is out under an apple-tree holding a girl's hands, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"And, according to the story, he 'raised her long ringlets to his lips and kissed them reverently.' That's right?"

"Certainly."

"Now, what do you think of a young man that would go nibbling around a girl's back hair when she had her face with her? Such stories do not possess the fidelity to nature that should ever characterize the work of genius. No, my genial imbecile, you can not get the weight of this powerful journal on the side of any such young man as your story depicts. We were once young and upon the apple tree racket ourselves."

"Good day." said the author, starting for the door.

"So long," was the response. "Make George act like a white man in your story, and come around again."

English Girls of the Day.

London Letter in San Francisco Argonaut.

People do say it is this constant companionship with men, and mixing with them in their field sports, that give the fashionable English girl of the day all her love for "manish" ways and make her the slangy, horsey, rapid creature we often find her. Perhaps people are right. Yet what real harm, after all, if girls do wear standup collars and scarf pins, and hunt, fish, shoot, and play billiards and smoke.

None, certainly, if their hearts are all right. Besides look at the models they have. The Empress of Austria seems only happy in the saddle, and no less personages than the Princesses Louise and Beatrice smoke cigarettes. Such actions are, of course, likely to shock the sensibilities, not alone of our grandmothers, but a certain type of young ladies whose conversational powers are limited to understanding replies of "yes" and "no," and whose proper bringing up is exhibited in a painfully studious avoidance of either showing her feet or separating her knees while sitting down.

But a woman nowadays does not care to please her own sex as much as the other, and it is only too clear which sort of a young lady is the most attractive to men and which kind of a girl gets the dances at balls and the most attration everywhere. Men are pretty good judges of women, and if they don't object or are willing to make their wives out of girls who know more of horse flesh than they do of botany, and prefer a whiff of tobacco smoke to ylang-ylang or Atkinson's white rose, it is their own lookout and no one else's business.

I know a young lady who lives down in one of the Southern counties. She is one of the prettiest girls in England, has five thousand a year in her own right, is just three-and-twenty, and the daughter of a peer, whose pedigree goes back to the Conquest, and whose country house is the show-place of the county. To look at her, you would think her the quietest of the quiet, and that she hadn't an idea beyond crochet and weak tea. But she hunts, has her own stable, keeps four hunters, now and then rides a steeple chase, buys and sells her own horses without the help of any one; has her own wine merchant, wine-celler and tobacconist; fences, boxes, skates, and rows; has her boudoir decorated with foils, gloves, whips, horseshoes, and hunting trophies; smokes cigarettes during the day, and cigars after dinner; is a capital judge of claret and port, and can tell Amontillado from Marsala with her eyes shut; is a first-rate shot with a shotgun or rookrifle; draws her own charges, and pays her own bills; and last, though not least, has a delightful way of letting you see her foot and ankle when she puts one leg over the other on sitting down, that would make a prime old dowager faint, and get her sat upon directly by the sly ones. Yet she has never been known to flirt; has refused more offers than the quiet ones ever dreamed of receiving, and once, it is related, taught the Prince of Wales a lesson by stopping in the middle of a waltz with him at a state ball at Buckingham Palace, and refused to go on, because he held her tighter than she considered proper. You can't call a girl like that fast. She knows enough to take care of herself, and if her companionship with the young swells of the day and her imitation of their talk and ways, has taught her to prefer their friendship to their love, it is not unlikely she is nearer right in the estimate of her fellow-beings than are the dragonesses of propriety who regard her with abhorence, but are willing to sell their bashful maidens to the first libertine or titled scapegrace whose establishment and rent roll make him in their eyes a desirable parti.

A Shaking Mountain.

About three months ago a number of miners from San Francisco explored El Monte Amargo, the Bitter mountain in northern Chili. Near the top of the mountain they found something of which they had heard marvelous stories—the Eye of the Gold. This mine of poetic name was examined to the disappointment of the whole party. Evening had crept on and it was too late to descend, so the Californians lighted a fire under a rock near the summit, there to pass the night. A furious wind was blowing from the neighboring desert of Atamaca. Suddenly the wind dropped; an unnatural calm and silence followed. Then came a confused murmur as from a distant, angry crowd of people, swelling to a grinding, crushing sound. A slight shiver ran through the solid mountain, succeeded by a more positive, rocking motion. The men got upon their feet as quickly as possible, but in another moment all were shaken down. One of the prospectors says that the mountain seemed about to sink beneath them. A horrid roar pervaded all space, and Monte Amargo bellowed like the wind stirred surface of the ocean. The men were seized with dreadful nausea and an indescribable feeling of despair. The frightful phenomenon lasted less than half a minute, and when it was over earth and sky, were as peaceful as ever. They had experienced "a trembler," said to be worse on the Bitter mountain than at any other known place.

A Human Monster.

M. Paul Bert has lately sent the editor of the La Nature, from Geneva, two photographs of a human monster exhibited there, living and aged five years, having been born in Turin in 1877. It has two heads, four arms and two chests, but one abdomen and pelvis, and two legs; that is, it is double above the middle of the body. The fusion of the two bodies begins at the sixth rib. From due examination, and from what has been observed in previous monsters of the kind (they were named Xiphodyme by Isdore-Geoffroy St. Hilaire), it may be affirmed that there are four lungs two hearts and two stomachs; the small intestine is double at its commencement, but in greater part simple. There are really two individuals. The right leg only obeys the right individual, who alone feels pinching of it; and similarly with the left. The sensibility of each half of the body is in exclusive rapport with the head of the same side. The two individuals were baptized doubly under the names Jean and Jacques. They are equally developed (except a slight club foot on Jacques leg), and intellectually they are much alike. Their intelligence is normal; they reply to qestions of visitors in French, German and Italian. They seem gentle and amiable, also lively, often playing together while lying on cushions or on the knees of their reputed father. It is said they have never been ill. It has been shown, in the case of other double monsters, that one may have an inflammatory fever, while the other continued well, but the like would not occur with infectious disease or poisoning. Several cases of these Xiphodyne monsters have been recorded in history, but very few have lived.

How Monkeys are Taken.

An old, hard cocoanut is taken, says the London field, and a very small hole is made in the shell. Furnished with this and a pocketful of boiled rice, the sportsman sallies into the forest, and stops beneath a tree tenanted with monkeys. Within full sight of these inquisitive spectators, he first eats a little rice, and puts a quantity into the cocoanut, with all the ostentation possible. The nut is then laid upon the ground, and the hunter retires to a convenient ambush. The reader may be sure that no sooner is the man out of their sight than the monkeys race helter skelter for the cocoanut. The first arrival peeps into it, and seeing the splendid store of rice inside, squeezes his hand in through the tiny hole and clutches a handful. Now, so paramount is greed over every other feeling concerned with monkey nature that nothing will induce the creature to relinquish his hold. With his hand thus clasped he cannot possibly extricate it, but the thought that, if he lets go, one of his brethren will obtain the feast, is overpowering. The sportsman soon appears upon the scene. The uninnumbered monkies fly in all directions, but the unfortunate brute who still will not let the rice go is thereby handicapped, beyond hope, with a cocoanut as large as himself—a state of affairs quite fatal to rapid locomotion, either terrestrial or arboreal. The sequel is that he falls an easy capture to the hunter, a victim to his own greed. Even when caught he reads in the actions of his captors a design to rob him of his rice, and he clutches it all the harder, and the very first thing he does when the nut is cracked and the hand released is to cram its contents into its mouth. Thoughts of escape come afterward.

JOCOSITIES.

Only a woman's hair,
Binds the now to the past,
Only a single thread,
Too frail to last.
Only a woman's hair,
Threading a tear and a sigh,
Only a woman's hair
Found to-day in the pie.

To reprove a fool is simply lost labor; therefore do not sit down and scold yourself.

Ben Johnson: "Bad men excuse their faults; good men leave them." Ben always called wives "faults."

No matter how loose an engagement ring may be, the diamond never slips around on the inside of a lady's finger.

An exchange has an article on "how to treat wives." This seems to remind us of the old rule about cooking a rabbit—"first catch him."

Said cynical, ungallent Diderot: "Women swallow at one mouthful the lie that flatters, and drink drop by drop, the truth that is bitter."

A miner fell in love with a girl at first sight, she was easily smitten with him, and the entire courtship was, "My pet?" "You bet."

The Boston Globe objects to the abolition of vests, on the ground that Illinois men would have no convenient pocket for their cloves.

"What's in a name?" Bright child—"I know what they call 'em, mamma, when there's three twins." Mamma—"What, Katy?" B. C.—"Giblets."

Some women are proud of a new sealskin, but just wait until you come across one who has got five gallons of mince meat prepared for the winter season.

The movement in the East to abolish the vest has petered out. When a man takes off his coat at a Sunday-school picnic to ladle out the ice cream he wants something between the public and knots in his suspenders.

"I put a secret kiss under the postage stamp for my darling," wrote a Cincinnati girl. She deftly removed the stamp by steam, but found no kiss, only some remnants of plug tobacco and a strong odor of beer. They are not married yet, and not likely to be.

Some time ago a very innocent young lady paid a visit to a lady friend, who, a few days before, had presented her good man with a son. She had, of course, to see the baby. After looking hard at the little stranger some time she remarked: "Dear me, Maggie, how sunburnt it is."

"Well, remarked a young M. D. just from college, "I suppose the next thing will be to hunt a good location and then wait for something to do, like 'Patience on a monument.'" "Yes," said a bystander, "and it won't be long after you begin before the monuments will be on the patients."

A Chinaman thus describes his experience at draw-poker: "I diaw thlee cardee, get flo acee, bet five dolla, nobody clom in. Next times I diaw two cardee, get do kingee, bet ten dolla, nobody clom in. Next times I diaw one cardee, get flo flushee, bet fifteen dolla, everybody clom in, Chinaman busted."

An Irishman tried to shoot a chirping bird with an old Queen Anne musket. He fired. The bird with a chirrup or two, flew away unconcerned in the foreground, and Pat was swiftly and noiselessly laid on his spine in the background. Picking himself up and shaking his fist at the bird, he exclaimed: "Be jabers, ye wouldn't have chirruped if ye'd been at this end of the gun!"

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl who had one fault. Her face was always in a smudge. Mrs. —— tried to tell her to wash her face without offending her, and at last resorted to strategy. "Do you know, Bridget," she remarked in a confidential manner, "it is said if you wash the face every day in hot soapy water it will make you beautiful?" "Will it now?" answered the wily Bridget. "Sure it's a wonder ye niver tried it yourself, ma'am!"

"You musn't touch the top of the baby's head said a mother to her little four-year-old; "she has a soft spot there that is very tender." The youngster gazed at it curiously for a moment and then asked, "Do all babies have soft spots on their heads?" "Yes," Did papa have a soft spot on the top of his head when he was a boy?" "Yes," replied the mother, with a sigh, "and he has got it yet." And the old man, who had overheard the conversation from an adjoining room, sang out, "Yes, indeed, he has, my dear boy, or he would be a single man to-day."

A Thrilling Spectacle.

Boston Journal.

A thrilling incident was witnessed in Lewiston, Me., on Saturday. The painters who are at work on St. Joseph's church have raised a chain of ladders to the top of the spire. While the workmen were at dinner, some passers by saw a man climbing the ladders, now and then waving his hat and uttering a strange shout. It became evident that he was intoxicated. The form was soon recognized as that of a drunken Lewiston ragman. He seemed impelled by the insane desire to reach the cross at the summit of the steeple. He mounted ladder after ladder. A crowd gathered. At times the climber wavered, and all who saw him thought he would fall and be dashed to pieces. He gained the cross, put his hat on it, and then began his descent. Two men went up and helped the fellow. But for this timely assistance, he probably would have fallen. The crowd watched with eager eyes until he reached the ground, pale and disordered, and started off, after one delirious shout of exultation. His escape from destruction seems almost miraculous.

A San Francisco judge has decided that an unloaded revolver is not a deadly weapon. It may not be in San Francisco, but in this part of the country it is the only kind of weapon that blows the roof off a man who blows into the muzzle.

A Recipe to Make Pretty Women.

A celebrated beauty, whose complexion at 60 was fresher than that of our women at 30, told me her secret this summer, writes a New York correspondent, and it was divided into two parts: First, she never used washrag or towel on her face, but washed it with her hands, rinsing it off with a soft sponge. She used clear water in the morning, but white castile soap or very warm water at night, and, after drying it on a soft towel, she would take a flesh brush and rub her cheeks, chin and forehead. Second, if she was going to be up late at night, she always slept as many hours in the day as she expected to be awake beyond her usual time. She finished her little sermon on beauty preservation by saying: "Soft water and sound sleep keep off wrinkles and spots, and girls should give more attention to this than they do, for

'With the coming of the crow's feet
Is the going of the beaux's feet.'"

An Angry Duchess.

London World.

Such a scene as that which happened in the "Birdcage" at Newmarket, previous to the commencement of racing on Thursday, was never before witnessed on a race course. Martini and Narcissa were telegraphed as starters for the Subscription stakes, and Wood, the jockey, was in his scarlet jacket and cap, waiting for orders. But he came in for a "wigging" instead from the dowager Duchess of Montrose, who followed him across the enclosure, ejaculating in a loud voice: "How dare you weigh contrary to my orders! You knew that we had decided not to run any horses today! We will not endure such abuse as we have been subjected to in the papers!" Turning upon Sherrard, her trainer, who came up at the moment, the duchess "read the riot act" to him in similar terms, and bursting into a paroxysm of tears, fairly broke down Leaning forward on the rail which provides a passage for the jockeys and trainers to the weighing-room, her grace cried piteously; whereupon Sir George Chetwynd came to the rescue, and conducted the duchess into one of the open saddling stalls, away from the public gaze. On recovering composure, the lady insisted upon Martini's number being taken down; but, on being informed by one of the stewards that such a step would necessitate their fining Mr. Crawford £50, the horse was allowed to start. His success added fuel to the flame, as did the subsequent defeat of other Bedford lodge favorites that day.

Walkerton's Weird Wonder.

South Bend Tribune.

About four miles east of Walkerton, on the Baltimore & Ohio track, is a bridge some 50 feet long which spans a dry ravine. Near by is the steam saw-mill of Davis & Wallace. Some four years ago a man was accidentally shot and killed at the saw-mill. The bridge is considered somewhat dangerous for the passage of trains, and the gulley is being filled up by the railroad company In the meantime they considered it prudent to have a night-watchman at the bridge, and sent one of their most trustworthy men, Mr. Luke, a middle-aged gentleman, well known in Walkerton for his veracity. Mr. Luke went down to the bridge and built a fire before which he drowsed while waiting for the train. While seated by the fire nodding, he was astounded to see the body of a man, lying with its head in the hottest part of the fire, and the body partly in the embers. He jumped up, greatly alarmed, and catching the man by his feet, pulled him out. He was still more alarmed when he saw that the man was as free from any serious results of the fire bath as a salamander. In fact, he appeared to like it, for, a short time after, Mr. Luke found him lying in the fire again, and a second time pulled him out. The man did not speak, and finally vanished noiselessly into the darkness. Mr. Luke watched the night out, and the next day informed the company that he did not wish to watch at the bridge again, and if they insisted upon his doing so he would "take his time" and quit their service. He refused to give any reasons for his actions, and did not even tell his wife what he had seen. The company sent down, in his place, the next night, a man named Philip Augustine. Augustine, like Luke, drowsed before the fire, and was suddenly awakened by the noise of locomotive bells ringing incessantly and apparently in the air, as there were no locomotive in sight, nor did any make their appearance while the ringing continued. He noticed at the same time that the steam saw-mill was in full operation, although there was not a person about it. Augustine managed to stay the night out, and when he returned to Walkerton next morning, related his experience and refused to watch again. He was laughed at and his story generally discredited. The next night Frank Bickford volunteered to watch at the bridge, and his experience was pretty much the same as Augustine's. Mr. Luke then told his experience, and his story is accepted as truthful. The railroad watch has been abondoned for the present, but a volunteer squad will go down every night and investigate.

A short time ago at this bridge a red light signal—danger signal, was shown and the engineer stopped his train and ran to the bridge, but neither he nor his fireman could find a soul there. Among the superstitious it is believed that the spirit of the man who was accidently killed there is doing all this mischief.

Artemus Ward to the Young Ladies at The Seminary.

Artemus Ward, after delivering a lecture once in New London, Conn., was asked by the principal of a young ladies' high school in the place to pay a visit to her institution the next day. He went away like "an amoosin cuss," and made the girls a speech. While walking to the academy a street runaway occurred. A terrified horse went tearing over the pavement, with what Artemus called "the forequarters" of a wagon clattering at his heels. This incident Artemus ingeniously utilized in his address.

The vehicular elopement which has just taken place, young ladies, has furnished us with a timely topic of discourse. Young ladies seminaries are ever exposed to runaways. Once when traveling with my show, I came upon a female institute. There were ladders, and lads too, as to that, at every window. Many perpendiculars, carrying fainting horizontals to the ground. "Fire!" I shouted. "None of that," replied a solemn voice from the orchard. "There ain't no fire; these are only young fellows running off with their sweethearts." Their is moral entertainment for man and beast in this runaway. No horse, if attached to it, will run away with it, but the more a young man is attached to a young woman, the more he will run away with her, leaving no trace, in fact none of the harness behind. Young ladies, since I have stood before your beautiful faces, I have lost something, and if you or the boy that sweeps out should find a red object looking like a coral breast-pin that has been stepped on, you may know it is my poor busted heart.

A reasonable proposition: Peasant—"I wish to get a divorce; my wife drinks too much." Priest—"How can you say such a thing—you who are drunk every day?" Peasant—"That's just the reason. Some one in the family has got to be sober."

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Porous
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Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
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They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.
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Japanese Crepe.

In order to introduce our Japanese Crepe goods we will send post-paid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, or 17 three-cent stamps, the following: 1 window banner, size 18 by 24 inches, with rich color and deep border; 1 tidy, size 8 by 11 inches, very handsome; 1 lamp mat, 27 inches in circumference, perfectly lovely; 1 wall screen, large and handsome. Address, E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1860, South Bend, Indiana.

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THE PASTILLE
A VITAL FORCE RESTORER
DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX
Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $1; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $3; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.
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A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES
For Old and Young, Male and Female.
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Guarantees issued in Auburn by J. O. HENRY.

KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

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BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

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Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '78.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had suffered from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 25th, '78.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before using. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $3. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 21.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '78.—Last January I got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way and wish one No. 2 box.

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY in every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.
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$100 REWARD FOR A CASE [illegible]
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A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of [illegible] in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 30, 1882

DEMOCRATS will have in the next congress a duty to perform in regard to the national finances. They will have it in their power to do the country a signal benefit. The boasted financial measures of the republican party, have been in the main, a series of stupendous blunders. They have in various ways, and often purposely, blocked the way to the payment of the national debt. They have paid one dollar, where they could have paid two, but for their stupid policy in regard to the financial management of the government and the country. They have placed burdens on the people, where they were not needed, and oppressed them with an indirect taxation that merely enriched a few men, but brought the general government no revenue. They have squandered the public revenues in useless and lavish ways which did the public little or no good, and for which there was no public demand. They have created and maintained a force of public officials of various grades, greatly in excess of the needs of the public service. On this increased list of public servants, has been placed the burden of only eight hours of labor, such as it is, each day, with a liberal allowance, of a month or two each year as a furlough which they can spend at home or otherwise, as they choose, their pay still going on. This fulough is more noticeable election year, when they are sent home, often for a month or more before election day, and are used to continue the federal government in the hands of the existing administration or its party friends, whether such party is conforming to the wishes of the people or not. And through this very means, too, the general government does more to corrupt the politics of the country than is done by any other cause. These and many other evils that have been allowed to grow upon us, both in our financial system and through that into civil service, it will be expected of the democratic party, to check and as far as possible, to reform, when they find themselves again in the majority in the national congress, in December, 1883. It is true, the executive and and judicial departments of the government will still be in the hands of the republicans, and they can do much to stop the wheels of reform by interposing the powers they possess, but it is to be hoped that a sufficient amount of good sense and patriotism, will by that time have intered into those departments to induce them to assist the representatives of the people to some of these greatly needed reforms.

Two years ago the democrats of Dallas, Tex. paid $1000 for a fine flag to be given to the state giving the greatest democratic majority. It was taken by Georgia, which gave the highest that year. Now, the Georgians are thinking of turning it over to the state of New York, which has just given the largest majority ever given by a single state in the Union.

MR. E. ZIMMERMAN, the able editor of the Valparaiso Messenger, will be a candidate before the coming legislature, for director of the state prison at Michigan City. Mr. Zimmerman has a host of friends in the north part of the state who are urging him for the place. He is honest and competant, and as good a man for the place, as could be found.

HON. D. D. MOODY, of DeKalb Co., who made such a gallant fight for representative and pulled through with a good majority, is spoken of as a suitable candidate for speaker of the house of representatives at Indianapolis. Mr. Moody has served one term in the legislature, and is said to be well posted in parliamentary law, and his friends would like to see him succeed.—[Columbia City Herald.

THE Headlight again flings out its oft-repeated lie, that the editor of the COURIER went back on a part of the ticket in 1880. The editor of the Headlight is the only man in the county that believes the silly assertion, and it is charitable to suppose that even he knows better when sober.

SOME of our republican exchanges were glorifying over the defeat of Allen Zollars, for supreme judge. They are a little premature. The story was started by the Chicago Times, but was at once settled by a look at the records at Indianapolis, which gave him a majority of 5,151 votes.

THE tickets used in the late election, in San Francisco were probably the longest ever known. Each full ticket contained ninety names. They do business on a liberal scale in the golden state.

THURLOW WEED, the veteran journalist, died at his home in New York City last Wednesday morning. He was over 85 years old and served in the war of 1812.

MR. CERTIA, democratic candidate for sheriff in Allen county, is taking steps to secure a re-count of the votes, as he believes mistakes have been made which, if corrected, will elect him.

GERBER'S net majority in this district is 94.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTLER.

A. F. Pinchis is still poorly.

Crane's new building is ready for the roof.

Tim Knisely's large brick building is under roof.

Z. L. Kindig has moved into his elegant new dwelling.

Our lecture association seems to have been killed in the bud.

Mr. Haskins went over to Auburn Friday on a business trip.

Christmas is approaching and Christmas trees will soon be in order.

The rail road shops have not been removed yet, plenty of talk however.

A general observance of Thanksgiving will be the order of the day in Butler.

The Wabash authorities are making arrangements to take possession of the land they need for their reservoir.

Mrs. Frank Zimmerman, of Auburn, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. H. Weamer, returned home Friday.

Steifel Bros., are closing out their stock at auction, moving very slowly however.

Knisely, Boots & Co., new banking house is nearly up to the second floor. It was commenced last Thursday.

O. L. Young has sold his new dwelling to Mr. Barnum, our butter and egg merchant. Consideration $1,000

Mary Emerson returned from her long sojourn in Kansas, on Friday of last week. She is well pleased with the western country.

Thos. Blackwell came near having another fire last week. This time it was his residence, which but for timely assistance would have been destroyed.

A large two story slate roofed brick veneered dwelling is taking the place of the one recently destroyed by fire on Samuel Jones' farm, in Franklin township.

J. B. Boyle is going right on in the practice of his profession, and has a very comfortable place of business. Glad to see him prospering.

W. L. Meese, of Auburn, was in town Friday in the interest of the Searight dampers, which he is now engaged in pushing in various parts of the country.

Morse & Burley our new grocery firm, are filling up the McMorgan building with choice groceries. They are evidently enterprising business men, and will succeed.

Prof. Sanders was absent a part of last week visiting the different graded schools of this county, with the view to make himself more familiar with the work in his chosen profession.

C. J. Coats, is getting quite a reputation, as well as a good deal of business in they way of selling real estate. As a great deal of property is now changing hands here, it must be a paying business.

Miss Ida Carpender, is we believe, the veteran postmistress of this county, and the fact that she has been continued in the position here so long, shows that her ability to fill the place is appreciated.

E. C. and Date Miller are as busy as ever wrapping up groceries, and making themselves agreeable to the people, around them. No matter how many changes are made in the business firms around them, they are still at their post.

Martin Hook, formerly trustee of Franklin township, still suffers seriously from injuries received last July, by the running away of his team, We believe he has never been able to get off his farm since.

E. T. Brysland, deals out the cash, in the bank here, with the skill of an experienced hand. His education and turn of mind fit him for this business, and we are glad to see him in what we hope will be a permanent position, and equally satisfactory to him and to the proprietors of the bank.

M. E. Griswold was in town last week. He is interested in a new kind of governor for steam engines and expects those who own the patent, to make arrangements soon for a location where they can be manufactured. Morell Bros. of Auburn, recently made one of these governors, for Duncan Bros. in Waterloo, where it can now be seen in operation.

H. E. Chilcoat the proprietor of the Parlor Restaurant east of the postoffice, has fitted up his establishment in tasty style. In his usual spirit of liberality he has devoted a part of the front to a display of ores, minerals, fossils and other objects of scientific interest. A part of these he collected while in the far west, and among them, are some rare specimens. It will pay any one with a taste for the rare and the beautiful in nature to devote a spare hour or two to an examination of his collection.

Mrs. John Phillips living three miles northwest of Butler, was found dead in her bed last Friday morning. She slept with her daughter. Her husband called her at about 5:30 in the morning receiving no reply, he carried a light in the room and discovered that she had been dead some time. So peaceful and quietly had been her departure that her daughter knew nothing of the sad affair. She was buried on Sunday. She was very much esteemed by all who knew her. Her husband and children have the sympathy of all the neighbors and friends.

WATERLOO.

Judge McBride holds his first regular term of court at Angola this week.

Sam Beck is still buying and shipping live poultry. See him when you sell.

Braud & Duncan are buying all the poultry they can get now, and paying good prices.

Township institute for Smithfield and Union will be held in the schoolhouse here Saturday.

Sam Beck will go to New York about the 16th of December with another car load of ducks and geese.

Leo Mergy was home over Sunday. He is firing on the B. & O. with headquarters at Garrett, and likes his job.

Will Baxter is taking a lay off. He tried to run his hand through the job press. He got too much impression on his thumb.

H. E. Braun is the boss sausage cutter, and no one need be afraid to eat anything he prepares. His meat is chopped so fine you do not need to chew it.

We see by the papers that Dr. H. Ruth, formerly of Hudson, but now of Kendallville, was married last week at Albion, to Miss Flora Crossley, of Corunna.

Wilson Shull and Elkiah Zerkel have bought out the grocery of G. S. Shaffer, in the Citizens' Bank building and will continue the business in the same room.

R. B. Crane, of Toledo, and an elder brother from Nokomis, Ill., have been paying a visit to their brother, Geo. M. Crane. The elder brother is a correspondent for some of the Chicago dailies.

J. B Taylor was at home over Sunday. He is now working at the carpenter business at South Chicago. He is looking much better than when last we saw him, and feels as joyful over the election as the rest of us.

Hiram Leib swore off chewing tobacco the other day, and had his tobacco box thoroughly "repaired and revovated," as hotel men say, and will hereafter use it for a match box. But he never goes back on a good story.

J. D. McAnally has sold his residence and lots to the railroad company for $1,800. This will give room for their new buildings and side tracks. Mr. McAnally expects to go into the manufacture of his patent harness attachments at an early date, either here or elsewhere.

"Prof." Washburn is most likely a dead beat. He "skipped" his hotel bill any way. He was at the institute a short time, and made a nice little talk to the teachers. In fact he "pulled the wool" over the county superintendent and all concerned. Mr. Butt, however, is the only man who loses any cash by him, as far as we have learned.

Thomas Segner died quite suddenly, at his home here last Thursday afternoon, He had been ailing some of late, but had been down town in the forenoon. After dinner, he complained of not feeling well, and Mrs. Segner went into the other room to get some medicine for him, and returning, found him lying on the floor. He lived but a short time. The funeral took place Saturday.

John Butt, celebrated the 42nd anniversary of his wedding Thursday. Nov. 16. We believe he was married in the city of London, and from there came into this county when it was a wilderness. It was a strange change, but he and his amiable lady have lived to see the county become a thickly settled community, and himself one of its most honored citizens. May they enjoy many returns of the happy day.

Rev. E. M. Baker, brother of Joseph S. Baker, of this place, has been for a long time confined to his bed at Jonesboro, in this state. He was taken sick immediately after his son's death at Pendleton, and has ever since been confined to his bed with a low grade of typhoid fever. He attempted to resign his charge as minister at that place, but his flock would not hear to anything of the kind, insisting that his salary should be paid him whether he preached or not. He is now convalescing, we are glad to hear.—[Indianian.

Turkey!

Chicken-pie! Goodies!

Of all kinds for the Thanksgiving dinner at the Presbyterian church. Come and be filled and be thankful.

—The annual election of officers of DeLong Post No. 67, G. A. R. Department of Indiana, will take place at Grand Army Hall on Monday evening, Dec. 4, 1882. A full attendance is expected. By order of

G. W. GORDON, Adjutant.
E. D. HARTMAN, Post Commander.

I am cured of Catarrh and deafness after giving Elys' Cream Balm a thorough trial. My aunt was deaf in one ear. After using the Balm a few times her hearing was restored. F. D. Morse, Insurance Broker, Elizabeth, N. J. 48-2t.

A Good Race.

Although Judge McBride won the judicial race and ran ahead of his state ticket 93 in Waterloo and Smithfield, he ran behind his state ticket in the balance of the county 32. Yet Mr. Dills and his friends feel gratified to know that with the exception of Waterloo and Smithfield he ran ahead of state ticket. And further, that the total number of votes cast in the three counties for Myers, the democratic candidate for secretary of state, was 6,310. Mr. Dills' total vote was 6,307, or only 3 less than the state ticket.

—D. D. Mallory's choice brand of oysters on hand at Rainier & Headley's.

—Dr. Casebeer, of Lagrange, who was elected coroner of that county at the recent election, declines to serve in that capacity, as he has been chosen secretary of the county board of health.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

Geo. Fairman, conductor, P. C. & St. L. R. R., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has no equal as a remedy for indigestion and debility.

—A new dressmaking establishment has opened in the room between Rainier's and Abright's stores.

—If you want seven cents a pound for ducks and chickens, eight cents for turkeys and fifty cents apiece for geese, call on Sam Beck, at Waterloo.

Mr. George H. J. Wilson, opera house block, Indianapolis, testifies that Brown's Iron Bitters cured him of biliousness.

—The boys who went west last summer are returning home to see their fathers about engaging board for the winter.

—Call on Weirick at Fairfield Center. He keeps all kinds of groceries and family supplies. 46-tf

—Coming into town from the west the cupola on the new school building looks like a four-cornered kite without balance strings.

—The finest is the best. Smoke the Improved Punch 5c cigar. J. C. Henry, local agent. 41-3m.

Henry Leah, the sprightly clerk at the pioneer hardware, has things neatly arranged. He is thoroughly acquainted in the hardware line and is a steady, industrious young man.

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf

—We see by the Bluffton Times that the Presbyterians of that place have given their new minister, Rev. W. F. Matthews, a house-warming. We are glad to hear that his "lines have fallen in pleasant places."

—Buy a Steinway Piano. The best in the world. J. C. Henry has one. It is a beauty,
A. P. SHOAFF,
Churubusco, Ind.
(Lock Box 25.) 46-1m.

—T. J. Sanders, principal of the Butler schools, was in town a short time last Friday. He was on his way home from Defiance, where he had been consulting the leading teachers of that county as to a future meeting in Butler, at which the graded schools of the three counties of DeKalb, Williams and Defiance are to be represented.

Habit, if not necessity, makes a hair dressing such as Dr. Ayer's laboratory issues, indispensable to many. Ayer's Hair Vigor is one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the color, but gloss and luxuriance, to faded and gray hair.

—School began Monday with a full attendance. In the high school, under the charge of Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Leasure, there were enrolled 72; Grammar department, C. A. Dugan, 42; Miss Clark, 1st intermediate, 60; Miss Coats, 2nd intermediate, 106; Miss McPighe, 1st primary, 90. Total number enrolled 430. Some of the rooms, it will be seen, are too much crowded. There should be another teacher.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times and had discharges from my ears, besides being unable to breath through my nose. Before the second bottle of Elys' Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health. C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut st., Field Manager Philadelphia, Pub. house Pa. 48-2t.

Oysters!

Oysters! Oysters!

At the Presbyterian church from 6 o'clock till 8 p. m., on Thursday.

Township Institutes.

Institutes will be held as follows:

Waterloo,	Saturday,	Dec.	2
St. John,	"	"	9
Jackson Center,	"	"	16
Franklin Center,	"	"	23

Others will be announced as soon as arrangements are made. tf.

A Traveler's Story.

After spending months at watering places and consulting the best physicians without benefit, I returned home disheartened and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits, and I hope my experience may benefit similar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column. 44-4w.

Notice.

I will sell you a Hamilton Organ, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 4 sets or reeds of 2½ octaves each; 2 knee swells, nice stool, solid walnut case, oil finish for $85.00. Beat it if you dare in price and quality. This offer will stand good until after the holidays. Come and see me or address
A. P. SHOAFF,
Churubusco, Ind.
(Lock Box 25.)

A Peerless Perfume.

The refreshing aroma of Floreston Cologne, and its lasting fragrance make it a peerless perfume for the toilet. 44-4w.

A new idea embraced in Elys' Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by causing discharge and cleansing, and not by drying up. The application is easy and agreeable. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 48-2t.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the September term, 1882, of the DeKalb circuit court, the estate of Adam Hooser was declared probably insolvent. The creditors will file their claims and all others interested are notified that the estate will be settled accordingly. GEO. H. HOFFMAN, Ad'mr.
Nov. 10, 1882. W. H. Dills, Att'y. 46-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Franklin P. Sechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Nov. 19, 1882. S. L. WIDNEY, Ad'mr.
W. H. Dills, Att'y. 46-3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, in a cause wherein Jacob Somers is plaintiff and Charles Klotz, John Reisch, Mary Reisch, Charles M. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing Company are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eight hundred, seventy-four dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1882, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the court house in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, situated in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: Town lots numbered sixty-nine (69) and seventy (70) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in said county, except 44 feet wide north and south, by 132 feet east and west in length in the south west corner of said lot 69. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. W. BOYLE,
Sheriff of DeKalb county Indiana.
Sheriff's office, Auburn, Indiana, November 29th, 1882.
W. H. DILLS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

COMMISSIONER' SALE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DEKALB COUNTY, }
In DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1882:
Rachel Beatty,
vs. } Partition.
Abraham Beatty, et al

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court, at its September session, A. D. 1882, in the above entitled cause, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, at private sale, will sell at private sale, the following premises situate in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty three (33) township number thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my office in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, from December 8th, A. D., 1882, until December 18th, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, at which time said premises will be sold to the person having made the highest and best offer therefor, provided said offer be equal in amount to the appraised value of said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent from the day of sale, and secured to the satisfaction of said commissioner.

Nov. 6, 1882. JAMES E. ROSE, Commissioner.

Notice of Appropriation Under the Railroad Act.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DEKALB COUNTY, }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court—
The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway
vs.
William D. Boyle and Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, Mary Jane Hixon

Be it remembered that on the 21st day of November, 1882, the above named plaintiff, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, by Charles B. Stuart, W. V. Stuart and James E. Rose, its attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court its instrument of appropriation in writing, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Railroad Companies, approved May 11th, 1852," against said William D. Boyle, Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, and Mary Jane Hixon; and also the affidavit of a competent person that said defendants, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, are non-residents of the State of Indiana. Said instrument of appropriation gives notice to said defendants and to all persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the property hereinafter described, of its intention to appropriate the lands and water running thereon, and the rights and interests therein, hereinafter described, to-wit:

A strip of land two hundred and seventy (270) feet wide off of the south end of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, containing eight and sixteen one hundredths (8.16) acres more or less. Also a part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, to wit: Beginning at a Stake in the line north and south through the center of Section 10, one hundred and thirty (130) feet south of the center of said section; thence west four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet to the line between William H. Madden and William D. Boyle; thence south along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet to the corner of the land of William H. Madden and Adam Smith in William D. Boyle's line; thence east four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet, to the line north and south through the center of Section 10; thence north along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet to the beginning, containing seven and fifty-nine hundredths (7.59) acres more or less, being a part of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, in said County of DeKalb, State of Indiana.

Said real estate so described is necessary for said railroad company, for the purpose of a water station, side tracks and depot grounds. And plaintiff also filed with said instrument of appropriation in said clerk's office a plat and outline of the property above described.

And said railway, not having agreed with the owners for the purchase of said property, has taken this course in accordance with the provisions of said act hereinbefore mentioned. Said non-resident defendants are also notified that on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1882, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the said Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway will apply to the Hon. H. W. McBride, Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, at the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the appointment of appraisers to assess the damages which said defendants and all other persons claiming any right title or interest in or to said real estate, will sustain by the appropriation of the property above described for the purposes within stated.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, on the 21st day of November, 1882.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

LOADED, LOADED, LOADED,

With all kinds of Heavy Goods. The continuance of warm weather has placed heavy goods of every description at a discount, People will not buy until a change of weather forces them to do so. This state of affairs forces us to offer

HEAVY SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
DOLMANS,
FLANNELS!

WOOL BLANKETS, and all Winter Goods at prices that are sure to move them quick. We have only six weeks more in which to dispose of our large stock of

Heavy Winter Goods!

During this time there will be some fearful sacrifices made, as we have fully made up our minds that the time to mark down goods is now, and not wait until trade is over. There is no other store in DeKalb County where you can see as many fine Clothing and Dry Goods as at ours. There is no other firm that carries one-fourth the stock of fine, medium or common goods of every description that we do. We also offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions, at reduced prices. Remember that our stock and prices cannot be beaten. Yours Truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:
5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 68, 68 to 81, 99 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a travelling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

AUCTION !

McQUISTON AND LONG,

To close out their stock of

CLOTHING !

As they desire to quit the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

Will sell their stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AT—

PUBLIC AUCTION !

At their store in Auburn, commencing on Thursday,

November 30, 1882,

At two o'clock in the afternoon and seven in the evening, and continue from day to day till the stock is closed out. We will also at the same time offer some other articles that will interest the trade.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of five dollars or less, cash; over five dollars we will give six months time, purchaser giving his note at six per cent. interest, with approved security. All goods to be settled for before taken away.

McQUISTON & LONG.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE !

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we have added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and get our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. C. H. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.

Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET.

Auburn Courier.

Laocl and Miscellaneous.

—Turkey,

—Oysters

—And chicken.

—Thanksgiving

—Dinner and supper

—At the Presbyterian church.

—The ladies will give you a nice meal.

—Dinner 35c.; supper 25c. Don't forget it.

—Charley Groscop labors at the Cabin.

—Sam Beck, Waterloo, buys live poultry.

—All the dance clubs have a hop this week.

—Edward Orr, of Corunna, was in town Saturday.

—Remember the dinner at the Presbyterian church.

—Fred. Davis is at home this week for a short visit.

—Have you seen Uncle Tom. Cool astride "dat dar black hoss?"

—The Auburn House has a string band which amuses the guests.

—Remember the Thanksgiving dinner at the Presbyterian church.

—A. W. Bair, of Fairfield, spent a few hours in Auburn Saturday.

—Rev. McCord will deliver the sermon at the Baptist church to-day.

—Rainier & Headley will hereafter keep D. D. Mallory's best oysters.

—A new fence has been built around the grounds occupied by the Eagle Mills.

—Almost six inches of snow fell Sunday morning, and everything looked wintry.

—Billy Stimely has come home and is enjoying himself among his former comrades.

—Good, live poultry—ducks, geese, chickens, turkeys—wanted at Waterloo. See Sam Beck.

—The new officers seem to feel very much at home in their offices, especially L. J. Miller.

—Mrs. Irvin Scott has been visiting friends at Alliance, Ohio, for the past two or three weeks.

—Work is being pushed on McNabb's stave factory at the Junction, and soon all will be as of yore.

—Mrs. J. McGonigle, of Pierceton, is in town visiting in the family of her brother-in-law, G. A. Porter.

—Deputy surveyor Scholes, of Fort Wayne, was in this place Monday in the interests of his business.

—The sleigh-bells jingled merrily Sunday and Monday, and everything put on the appearance of winter.

—Thanksgiving dinner at the Presbyterian church immediately after the close of public services at the Baptist church.

—Frank Zimmerman went to Indianapolis last week to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows at that place.

NOTICE.—The postoffice in Auburn will be closed from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m. on Thanksgiving day, as allowed by law. G. W. GORDON, P. M.

—It looks as though our teamsters were a little cruel having dumb brutes draw heavily loaded sleighs on the thin snow that fell the first of the week.

—Albion Review: Elza Shaffer received by mail to day a very handsome cigar case as a birthday gift. We are informed it was a present from his girl in Waterloo.

—Mrs. L. V. Rush was in town last week visiting relatives. We see by the Fort Wayne papers that she is assisting in the Gazette office, and as a special reporter on that paper.

—Help the ladies of the Presbyterian church by attending the dinner and supper and eating some Thanksgiving turkey and chicken. Dinner 35 cents; supper 25 cents. For children it is 25 and 15 cents.

MARRIED.—At the Reform church parsonage, in Waterloo, Nov. 23d, 1882, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Freeman W. Hamman to Miss Lydia Beck, both of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

—Dr. J. W. Squires, of Churubusco, called on us Monday on his way to his former home in Corunna. He is working into a fine practice in his present home, and is feeling well satisfied with his prospects.

—Frank Brink is reported to be getting along nicely this week. His friends entertain strong hopes that he will soon be able to be about once more and return to the practice of law at his new home in Churubusco.

—In our report of the institute last week we omitted the name of Miss Rosa Blair from the list of those who sang in Miss Vineyard's entertainment. Of course the omission was not intentional, but we hasten to apologize for the mistake.

—By a recent letter from Mrs. A. L. Lamport, now in Mishawaka, we learn with regret that Mr. Lamport has been in poor health for some time. Mrs. Lamport has been offered a position in the public schools there and will probably accept it.

"Men of the Hour."

—Sheriff Leas had a happy handshaking with his friends just before he made his departure for his home at Waterloo. Many of our citizens regret the removal of Mr. Leas and his family and the best wishes and kindest feelings go with them from the COURIER and our townspeople alike.

—T. D. Gross has sold the Cabin and is taking the world easy as time goes by. Tom. has been engaged in a number of different business transactions and has never yet said fail. He was one of the main contractors in building the Saginaw road and with Mr. W. H. Dills laid out the western addition to the town.

—Albert Robbins, ex-auditor leaves his position with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his party. Although Mr. Robbins differs with us politically we cheerfully acknowledge him to be a faithful public servant and a good, honest citizen. The COURIER wishes him success in whatever occupation he may engage.

—S. B. Tarney, esq., the pioneer butcher of this place, has sold his market and will for the present "lay back on his oars." Sim. has accumulated considerable money selling "bones and sich" to the tired and hungry. He was extremely peculiar in his manner of life, having but little to say to his gentlemen customers and employed a special waiter for those of the other gender—yet one and all acknowledge him to be a fine fellow and wish him well.

—Joseph Girardot, who was one of the founders of the stave factory at this place, has entirely withdrawn. He has discharged the management of that large institution with more than ordinary ability and the business has increased wonderfully from year to year under his careful judgment. We bespeak for Joe, a bright and happy future, and the COURIER with his many friends hopes that after he "climes the golden stairs" his good deeds on earth will be fully rewarded.

—G. C. Ralston, who has spent the summer in Montana, returned last week, looking as sound as a dollar and every inch a mountaineer. He spent a good part of his time in the valley of the Yellowstone, which he thinks is not just the paradise which western papers would have us believe. As to some of the other portions of the west, he takes a more encouraging view. Some of it is very desirable, and under the impulse given it by the extension of the Northern Pacific road, the settlements are rapidly expanding. Mr. Ralston expects to remain here during the winter and may return to the distant northwest in the spring.

—One of Mr. Groscop's boys, living north of town two miles, was accidently shot by another boy while hunting rabbits. One of the frisky little animals ran into the arch of a brick kiln. Young Groscop kept watch at one end of the arch while the other boy, a son of Calvin Kutzner, went to the other end to shoot it. When he fired through the arch the shot struck Groscop inflicting painful but not dangerous injuries.

—Angola Herald: Miss Lora Walter, who has held cases in the Herald office for the past few weeks, and proves herself a very efficient compositor, will leave to-morrow for Auburn, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Penfield, and return in a few days to her home in Bucyrus, Ohio, where she will resume her old position in the Forum office. She made many warm friends here, and the good wishes of all follow her.

—B. M. Holman, who has for a year or more been carrying on a successful advertising agency in Fort Wayne, will remove to New York City about Jan. 1, and will, we learn, continue the business under more favorable auspices in that city. Mr. Holman has worked up quite a business in Fort Wayne, and by his ability and strictly upright dealing has won the good will of the printing fraternity around him.

—Fort Wayne District Conference will be held in the M. E. church of Auburn next week, beginning on Monday evening and closing on Wednesday evening. In addition to the regular business, the exercises will consist of addresses, essays and sermons. The meetings, day and evening, are open to the public, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

—We are under obligations to Theo Reed for late Dakota papers. They are full of the vim and boom of the far northwest where towns spring up like mushrooms, and sometimes wither about as rapidly. Mr. Reed, however, seems to have unbounded faith in the country. It is a great country certainly, for every one is charmed with it that goes there.

—On election day an Elkhart county man voted his road receipt by mistake, in place of his party ticket. This is only equaled by the man in Vermont who voted his butter bill.—[Butler Record.

And you might add to the list the man in Waterloo who voted his post-office receipt two years ago.

Old and young, male or female, find a sure cure for all nervous affections in Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. A cure guaranteed. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—Give thanks to-day.

—Go to church to-day.

—Did you ride a sleigh?

—Pull down the awnings.

—Corn is selling at 35 cents.

—Advertise the holiday goods.

—Elza Shaffer is visiting in Ohio.

—The town is swarming with book agents.

—Hunters are after the rabbit in big squads.

—The livery horses are kept busy at present.

—The school boys are thankful for this day.

—The attendance at school is said to be large.

—Mrs. C. Hare's property is being repaired.

—There will be lots of gobblers "gobbled" to-day.

—Shooting and raffling matches are now the rage.

—The juvenile uses the sidewalks for skating rinks.

—Lots of the b'hoys are thankful to-day—for sleighing.

—Mr. Rhodenbaugh has been numbered among the sick.

—Squaw winter and the shoemaker are reaping his harvest.

—Dick Elson broke the track for sleighs Sunday morning.

—Mrs. Al. Markle is in town visiting her parents and relatives.

—L. J. Miller, esq., occupies the Case property as his residence.

—Jack Ralston's new delivery horse is a "flyer" beyond description.

—Frank Borst, of Corunna, will act as deputy under treasurer Miller.

—J. C. Loveland, son and sister, of Corunna, were in town Tuesday.

—Kin. Lanning carries the mail between this place and Mooresville.

—Does every drunken umbrella repairer use this place to sober off?

—Clean the snow from the sidewalks and have some style about yourself.

—Oysters by the can and in bulk at Rainier & Headley's. Give them a call.

—While Erv Scott is away from home Tommy Cool manages the dray line.

—Miss Clara Hults, of Plymouth, O., is visiting the Ralston families in this place.

—Teams can now pass over the new bridge that spans the creek on Seventh street.

—Charles Kelley, of Waterloo, is the second man to pay his subscription up to 1884.

—Mrs. Frank Zimmerman returned last week from her visit to relatives in Butler.

—Billy Little has shut up his shoe shop here and will probably locate at Corunna.

—The new butcher shop, at the south end of Main street, has begun to dress the bovine.

—The republicans talk of running Lafe Miller for vice-president—so rumore has it.

—Now the school boy runs and jams against the pedestrain who cannot dodge him.

—John Kruger is buying poultry, making black salts and running a wood-yard.

—Miss Carrie Espy was in town over Sunday, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Espy.

—More of the beautiful fell yesterday making the sleighing splendid and livery men happy.

—Dr. Swarts has covered the foundation walls of his new building so as to make it secure for winter.

—Will the town authorities pass over the sidewalk, on a dark evening, in front of the Knorr property.

—The brick masons have laid away their trowels and will seek other employment during the winter months.

—The new wagon manufactory will soon be in operation and furnish employment to a number of mechanics.

—At the shooting on the Groscop farm, Tuesday, the Auburn nimrods brought home thirty-six turkeys out of fifty.

—Miss Lora Walters is again at home after quite a stay at Angola, where she was connected with the Herald office.

—The merchant's mind is busy now studying whether the fellow who wants to stand him off for an over-coat is "solid" or not.

—Our readers will please forgive us, as it will never do to let the season pass without saying that the "squeal of the porker is heard in land."

—Thieves entered Schaab & Bangnot's store last week but took away nothing except some small change that was in the money drawer.

—Dr. J. A. Cowan, assisted by a physician from Fremont, Ohio, operated upon F. A. Brink's ankle and removed a number of small pieces of bone.

—Sam Beck, at Waterloo, buys all the live ducks, turkeys, chickens and geese he can get. He will pay the highest price the market will allow.

—Mrs. C. Hare, of Grand Haven, Mich., has been visiting friends in town for the past few days.

A COLD SNAP DUE

—AND NOW—

THE OVERCOATS WILL GO !

Don't wait till we are so busy we can't properly attend to you. Our assortment is now perfect. Make your selections at once.

STYLES THE NEWEST,

BEST FITTING,

PRICES LOWEST

SAM, | PETE | & | MAX,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Searight Drum Dampers.

We are now using one of Searight's Drum Dampers and find it a grand success. It will save, in our office, about one-third the fuel generally used. This will amount to more than double its cost by spring. As wood is not as plenty as it was a few years ago, it will pay us to begin to save it. So every one is beginning to think, too, judging from the number who are buying these heaters. Mr. Meese, the agent, is putting them into many of the business houses, and private dwellings in town and also into a great many dwellings in the country. Farmers themselves are beginning to think of saving fuel, as well as people in town. Mr. Meese is kept busy all the time, and is even now forty or fifty behind in his orders. When you call in at the COURIER office you can see how it works. Not being in the business, "we make no charge for showing goods," and you can warm yourselves by it as long as you please.

—J. L. Davis' horse run away from Chris. Baldock, on Seventh street, a few days ago. The animal broke the thills of the vehicle and caused Mike Hebel to make a fine spring-board leap.

—Here is the dance programme for the next three rounds: "The Jolly Seven" Tuesday evening, the "Joi De Vie" Thursday evening and the "Old Neoterio" next week Tuesday evening.

—John McClellan and his better-half have come to the conclusion that it is not best to dwell in unity together and have made a division of the household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, etc.

—Henry Wolf, the court house janitor, has straightened the yard gate and placed it upon its hinges. That's all right so far. But Henry did'nt clean the snow off the walks and pedestrians are howling loudly after this Wolf.

—A recent letter from our young friend E. J. McOscar, now studying medicine in Philadelphia, shows him to be prospering finely in his studies, and also sound in the democratic faith. He would have enjoyed a visit in old DeKalb just after the election.

—Lawyers Penfield and Moody went beyond the bounds of Blackstone while trying a local suit, last week, and began to decide their arguments with their muscles. Justice Walborn had them settle the matter for $25.00 each and the original case went to the jury.

—Mince meat, nice and clean and well seasoned at Rainier & Headley's.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

It snowed in Texas on the 18th.

It is probable that the Senate of Congress will be Republican for at least two years to come.

The second session of the present Congress will commence one week from next Monday.

The great bridge from New York to Brooklyn, will be opened for foot passengers next April.

There was a snow-fall of several inches in the Atlanta region of Georgia, on November 20th.

An extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium has been signed by the President.

Prussian finances show a deficit of $1,000,000 marks, which will be met by a license tax on tobacco and cigars.

Six murderers plead guilty in a New York court, the other day. Five of the murders were committed in October.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals decides that whisky in bond may and must be taxed for city, county, and State purposes.

The Mormon candidate for Delegate to Congress from Utah received 23,049 votes, and the Gentile candidate 4,830, scattering 12.

Warlike preparations are being made by Brazil and the Argentine Republic. A disputed boundary is the cause of the impending trouble.

Cadets James R. Pagin, of Indiana, and James C. Laurison, of Ohio, have been court martialed and dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing.

Wm. Brookshaw, charged with sending a threatening letter to the Prince of Wales, has been found guilty and sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

General Raum is said to favor a reduction of the internal revenue to the extent of $30,000,000, but does not favor the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco.

The Board of Education in New York estimates its expenditures for the next year at $4,000,000. The existing school houses leave 75,000 children unprovided for.

The National Academy of Scientists wants $15,000 to equip an expedition to the Carolina Island, near Honolulu, to observe the total solar eclipse of May 5,1883.

The House Committee on Appropriations will meet in Washington on the 27th inst., and it is expected that the appropriation bills of the next session will be promptly reported.

What is said to be the richest silver vein in the country has been discovered by Gen. Wilde, twelve miles east of Pigeon river, Minnesota, on the Canadian side of the international line.

The Judge-Advocate-General has decided that the failure of army officers to pay their debts is not in violation of the 61st article of war, and will not sustain the charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The movement to raise $50,000 for the Garfield monument by the contributions from the State Encampments of Knights Templar, equivalent to $1 from each Knight in the jurisdiction, is said to be meeting with gratifying success.

The change proposed by the new naturalization treaty with Germany, extends the provisions of the Bancroft treaty over the territory of Alsace and Lorraine, and some other portions of the German empire acquired since the Bancroft treaty.

The late Joseph J. Cook, of Providence, R. I., who left an estate of $2,000,000, cut off a deformed daughter with $600 per year, but a prospect of vigorous litigation caused a compromise, in which the unfortunate girl will obtain her rights.

In the reformed civil service of the future the offices of the national government will not be considered a perquisite of the appointing or recommending power, and all appointees will have a fixed and certain tenure in office, subject only to their qualifications and conduct.

The Garfield fair has been projected on so large a scale and at so great an expense, that unless Congress grants permission to continue it a week after the December session opens it will be a failure. But little interest is taken outside of Washington, and that city has just been ravished by two fairs.

Supervising special agent Marvin of the customs service, says that smuggling is confined to narrow limits, the boldest operations being transacted on the Pacific coast. Opium smuggling is carried on by an organized company, which includes capitalists, custom house employes, steamship employes, local politicians and Chinamen.

Alvin Hawkins, the present Republican Governor of Tennessee, who who was defeated for re-election, has eight brothers in Tennessee, all of whem voted against him at the election.

It is said there have been 4,000 cases and 1,500 deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati since August 24, information of which has been suppressed, and that with cold weather the scourge will become epidemic.

Harrison, the boy preacher, has been holding revival meetings at Grand Rapids, Michigan, for several weeks. Three persons have been driven to insanity by the excitement, the latest victim being Miss Emmons, a dressmaker.

The Denver, Texas and Mexican capitalists who are about to purchase 1,000,000 acres of land in Mexico and stock them with 50,000 head of cattle, including 2,000 short-horn Kentucky bulls, have subscrided all their own money.

Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, will not be 32 years of age until December next, and hence stands in no danger of being struck by Presidential rightning, as he will not have reached 35 years of age, the constitutional requisite, in 1884.

During the five years 1877-81, the average loss by fire in the United States and Canada in the month of September alone was $6,950,000. This year, omitting the fires in which the loss was less than $10,000, the record shows 123 in number, and the aggregate loss $6,205,000.

The Supreme Court has decided that the act making it a misdemeanor for an office holder to solicit or receive contributions from office holders, unless appointed to do so by the advice and consent of the Senate, is legal and binding. This decision was rendered in the noted in the case of Gen. Curtis.

As it is not not possible or desirable to deny a man's right to vote as he pleases, the wise policy of a party manifestly is to make him pleased to vote with such party; and it is equally evident that party support can be most certainly secured and retained by deserving it. The coercion of the party lash is a played out influence in these days of intelligent independence and educated liberality.

Returns of the recent election in New York, nearly all official, show a total vote of 906,597. The total vote for President in 1880 was 1,105,226. Cleveland's majority is 193,991. His total vote is 536,294. That for Hancock in 1880 was 534,511; for Garfield 555,544. Folger's vote for Governor, this year is 342,303, or a falling off of 220,-518 votes from the number he received in 1880 for Chief Judge.

A Washington special says: "The probability is that the Secretary of War will recommend to Congress that no river and harber bill be passed this session. Appropriations for the river and harbor work are good for all time. When the last river and harbor bill was passed there were four million dollars on hand. At the end of the present year there will be eight or nine millions—enough for next year.

The committee appointed to discover what has become of the Irish skirmishing fund reports that by the tricky removal of safeguards the fund came practically under the control of two of the trustees, who have squandered $60,344,21, the principal items being $36,390,70 expended on two impracticable rams, and $17,000 spent in an unsuccessful attempt to get control of the Dublin Irishman.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States during the first nine months of 1881 was $121,142,104, and the balance against us during the first nine months of the present year is $54,309,644. During October the imports at New York were over $11,000,000 in excess of the exports. For a year of plenty this is not a good showing, and its only explanation is extravagance in the purchase of foreign luxuries.

Among the congratulatory messages received by Governor-elect Butler, of Massachusetts, was one from some of his one-time foemen in Memphis, Tenn., worded in this wise: "General B. F. Butler: Glory to God in the highest! We don't believe, now, that you stole any spoons at all! But if you did, keep 'em. We wouldn't have you to trouble yourself about returning them; not for anything in the world."

The Committee of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, which was requested to make a report upon the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum sugar industry, has made its report, and it will appear in the forthcoming agricultural report The committee confirmed the fact that sugar exists in the juices of sorghum and maize, and that the sorghum yields in juice, when taken at the proper state of developement, about as much sugar as the best cane of the tropical regions. The recommendations in the report when printed cannot fail to be of great interest to the agricultural community.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision in favor of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which ends the long litigation between the commonwealth and the company concerning taxes and penalties. Over $700,000 is claimed to be due the State by the company.

A package consighed to Louis Strasburger & Co New., York, sapposed to contain $80,000 worth of diamonds, which arrived by the steamer City of Chester, upon being opened disclosed nothing but tufts of paper. The purser of the steamer claims to have received the package in the condition in which it was deliveped to the Custom House authorities.

A meeting of the Irish National League was held at Tullagh 10,000 persons being present. Sullivan and O'Kelly, members of Parliment, were the principal speakers. O'Kelly intimated that Davitt was endeavoring to dismember the Irish party, and was virtually stabbing the country in the back. He would resign his seat in parliament, he said, if the people wavered in their allegience to Parnell.

Chief Brooks, of the Government detective service, has received a sample of the counterfeit standard silver dollar which is being extensively circulated, especially in the West. The coin is very heavily plated, resists acid tests unless deeply cut before applied, has a ring similiar to the genuine, and is of the exact weight. The officers of the department consider the counterfeit one of the most dangerous that has yet appeared.

When the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of antharacite coal is not less than 630,000,000,000 of tons, and the bituminous coal supply is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese area, we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about 4.200 years.

Henry Ward Beecher in a recent sermon swings to orthodox views and says: "No advance of scientific thought will ever set aside revivals of religion, which are currents into which men can go and be borne on to something nobler and better. Anything is better than apathetic unbelief. I believe from the bottom of my soul in revivals of religion. It is said that we are coming into a scientific period which which will take the place of religion, but I think there never was a time when the churches were in a more hopeful state than they are to-day, and I don't think that true religion is in any danger.

Commissioner Green B. Raum, of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, in his annual report for the fiscal year, says there have been but few violations of the revenue laws during the last year, which is not only creditable to the system of safe-guards by which the interests of the Government are protected, but speaks well for the honesty of those engaged in the liquor and tobacco business. A striking evidence of the efficiency of the Revenue Stamp Division employes under Mr. Raum is found in the report of a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Commissioner, to examine the accounts from October 25, 1877, to July, 1882. In that time the enormous number of 2,558,000,000 stamps were received, of which 2,381,000,000 were sold, the value of which was $668,000,000. Not a stamp was lost, and everything was accounted for to the exact cent. This is remarkable, considering the fact that these stamps are forwarded through the mails in the ordinary manner, and have to pass through so many hands. Two sets of books were kept, which balanced with those of the Fifth Auditor, the First Comptroller and other Treasury officials.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

There are twenty cases of small-pox under treatment in the Louisville pesthouse.

The boom on oil has raised the $25 shares in the Pittsburg Oil Exchange to $2,300.

Yellow fever is no longer epidemic at Pensacola, according to a proclamation of the Board of health.

Secretary Folger says that Collector Robertson, of the New York Custom House, will not be removed.

The Dayton Journal nominates ex-Praident Hayes as the candidate for Governor of Ohio next year.

Alabama has a bonded indebtedness of $9,409,800, and the governor recommends a reduction of taxation.

The coal operators and miners of the Massilon district have agreed upon a compromise which insures the working of the mines until March 1.

During the past year Attorney General Baldwin, of Indiana, collected and added $101,000 to the permanent common school fund of the State.

There are sixty cases of scarlet fever in the asylum for imbecile youths at Columbus, Ohio. Many are in a critical condition.

The theaters and concert halls in that section of Cincinnati known as Over the Rhine violated the Smith Sunday law with impunity Sunday.

The New York Produce Exchange has indorsed the project of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

Spots seen on the sun's disk by telescopic observations at Keokuk, Iowa, formed the firgures "2" and "4," "24."

Alfred H Colquitt was elected United States Senator from Georgia for the long term. Pope Barrow was chosen as the short termer.

A company is being organized at Rockford, Ill, for the manufacture of barb wire under a patent secured by a Chicago inventor. The capital will be $125,000.

W A Russell, a wealthy merchant of Reisterstown, Md, was shot dead by a burglar at an early hour Tuesday morning. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

At Kappa, Woodford county, Ill, recently, Farmer McAfferty, who is reported to be rich and lives alone, was choked by a tramp until he yielded up $240 in cash.

The property stolen from the Gilchrist family in Charlton, Saratoga, N Y, last August, aggregating $155,000 in money and securities, was recovered at New York, through negotiations.

Captain Logan and mate Omogan, of the whaler Rainbow, are charged with deliberately abanoning a wounded sailor on an ice-floe. They gave bonds in $1,500 each.

E. S. Hawks, a Massachusetts man, is now a raving lunatic, at Raleigh, N. C. He imagined that the people of of the South were going to kill him because he was a Republican.

A denial comes from El Paso, Tex., that ex-Mayor Navin, of Adrain, Mich., had been arrested there. He had never heard of in that vicinity.

Ferdinand Schraeder, keeper of a Detroit suburban hotel, killed himself rather than have an arm amputated which had been bruised in a railway accident.

An elevator in McKnight's carpet house, at Louisville, upon which five persons were riding, fell from the second story to the basement, severely injuring all passengers.

A Chicago butcher attempted to escape from City Marshal Trotter, of Ottumwa, Iowa by throwing cayenne pepper in his eyes, but the Marshal shot him dead.

Mrs Rouena, a married Italian, was shot dead by her cousin, one Pellito, in his bed-room in New York. He also inflicted a fatal wound on himself. The cause of the tragedy is unknown

The Grand Trunk Road is endeavoring to secure a lease of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Line, and, if successful, will form a combination in opposition to the Vanderbilt roads, and seek to control traffic in New England.

In a dispute at Paris, Ky, early Sunday morning, William Secrest, night-clerk of the Bourbon House, was shot and fatally wounded by Joseph Redman. The latter claims that Secrest fired the first shot.

Wilkinson's suit against Henry Ward Beecher for breech of contract was dismissed after all the evidence had been heard. Judge Barrett made an order allowing Mr Beecher an extra allowance of $250.

Charles H Garber and Ivins Steinbright died at Norristown, N. J., from eating pies made from flour in which arsenic had been placed by an unknown person.

The sentence of Mary Booth, the 14-year-old negress, convicted of poisoning two persons in April last, was commuted by the Governor of Virginia to imprisonment for life.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, in an exhibition at Washington, knocked down Jordan Renneseler eleven times in one and one-half minutes, punishing him terrible. The police interfered.

Jasper Spaulding, a farmer residing near Raub, Ind., while in an insane passion knocked down his wife and little son with a whiffletree, cut their throats with a razor, and then finished the tragedy by severing his own neck.

Edward Jacques, his wife and Charles Smith were arrested at West Philadelphia for robbing Edward McSorley, of Staten Island, N Y, of more than $40,000 in cash and valuables. They are charged with a number of other robberies.

The prohibitive amendment in the Vermont Legislature failed to pass, receiving 118 votes, when 119 were necessary. The Senate rejected the House bill prohibiting the sale of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco.

George J Beck, who killed James E Anderson at Eureka, Nev. and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense, has brought suit for $25,000 damages against the Enterprise, because, notwithstanding his acquittal, it asserted he was a poltroon and a murderer.

The report widely published that application was to be made for a receiver for the New York Life Insurance Company is without foundation. Fraudulent statements made to the Associated Press Agent at Albany are accountable for the canard.

Near Campbellville, Ky, a masked robber stopped a stage, took from the three occupants valuables and papers, and rifled the mail-bags of registered letters. Two of the passengers saved some of their property by concealing it. The robber disappeared in the woods.

A young Colombian named Portes, accompanied by some friends who ha settled in a dense forest tract on the Putumayo River, a tributary of the Amazon, were recently killed by Indians, who capped their atrocious work by cooking the bodies of the victims.

Two masked men entered William Coley's residence at Dayton, Wis., knocked the proprietor down, bound him, and demanded his money at the point of a revolver. The robbers depasted after securing $10, though some bonds and $600 were hidden in the cellar.

Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, deprecates any pageantry or demonstration on the day of his inauguration, and is determined, as far as lies in his power, to take the oath and assume his duties without any expenditure on the part of the State, or its citizens.

William H Cunningham, a workman at the Birmingham (Ala) rolling mills, left work the other day, walked over to the Alice blast furnace, ascended to the mouth of the stack and awaited the moment for charging. When the ball was raised he threw off his hat and leaped head foremost into the furnace.

The official returns in this State give the Republican candidate for Secretary of State 210,169 votes, the Democratic, 220,978, and the Greenback candidate, 18,129. Democratic plurality, 10,809. Republican and Greenback vote over Democratic, 2,320. In 1880 the Republican vote was 232,174, the Democratic, 224,528, the Greenback, 12,986.

Masked robbers entered the store of Merrill & Wagner, at Hinckley, Ill., at an early hour, gagged and bound the clerk, blew open the safe, and departed with $400 in money and stamps and seven watches.

Two men were burned to death by an explosion and fire in the building Nos 243 and 245 Pearl street New York occupied by Ilsley, Doubleday & Co. paints and varnishes.

The wife of Hon. F. A. Wilson, of Eddyville, Ky., rushed to the assistance of her daughter, whose garments had taken fire from a grate. The mother's clothes also ignited, and fatal burns, in is thought, were inflicted on both.

The special trot for $4,000 between Cornfield's Helene and Hickox's Overman took place at Fleetwod Park, Overman taking the second, third and fourth heats, after an exciting contest. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

Wm McHugh, of Cincinnati, has been sentenced by Judge Avery, of the Common Pleas Court, to be hanged March 2, 1883. This is the second time he has been sentenced to death, the former judgment having been reversed on error by the Supreme Court. His offense was the murder of his wife. The crime was committed in daylight in a public place on the street.

The New York Board of Trade resolved that the result of the elections showed the intention of the people to resist encroachments on their political rights, and their determination to support only such candidates and parties as would make an effort to restrain the power of corporations.

There has been an organization incorporated at Boston, Mass, for the colonization and development of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and its principals ports.

There are sixty-four cases of scarlet fever among the pupils in the Imbecile Asylum at Columbus, and thirty-six cases of German measles have developed since Sunday among the children in the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria and other contagious diseases at Boston the authorities have forbidden public funerals. In Philadelphia thus far this year there have been 730 deaths from diphtheria, and the Board of Health is preparing sanitary rules for the management of the disease.

Foreign.

A revolution is reported in the Mexican States of Tamaliupas and Neuva Leon.

Keene's Foxhall is on private sale at London. The price demanded is $35,000.

France, on the strength of De Brazza's treaty with the chiefs, will dispatch a gunboat up the Congo River.

Floods in Southern France, in the vicinity of Mentone, have occasioned damages estimated at 8,000,000 francs.

Baron De Gier's visit to Bismarck is taken as proof that Russia desires to be on friendly terms with that country.

Kossouth denounces anti-Jewish agitation in Hungary as a shame and disgrace to Democratic principles.

A fierce wind and snowstorm raged in England Thursday causing many shipwrecks and loss of life.

The Spanish Finance Minister says the revenues are increased, notwithstanding that the crop yield was meager.

The powder magazine in the Scrutari (Turkey) fortress was exploded by lightning, causing great damage, but no loss of life.

A large number of Egyptian troops have been ordered to the Soudan. The arms and amunition are being forwarded separately.

St. Petersburg journals have been forbidden to publish any intelligence of military proceedings on the Russo-Turkish frontier.

Leading English Liberals have decided to form a new political club in London to which shall be admitted Liberals of all shades of opinion.

Early next month the Pope will proclaim a number of Italian and Spanish Bishops. An important address from the Pontiff is also promised.

A teacher and eight children wer consumed in a conflagration at Crozon France. The Council chamber, Post-office, and a school were destroyed.

It has been determined that the unknown steamship recently in collission with the Westphalia in the English Channel foundered with all hands.

The appearance of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in an open sledge in the streets of St Petersburg, Sunday, caused much enthusiasm among the populace.

The Pope exdresses horror at the recurrence of outrages in Ireland, and has charged the Bishops to exert themselves in preventing the people from violating the laws.

Two escaped Mexican convicts met Jomes E Spargo in DeWitt County, Texas, shot him, then beat out his brains with a gun, and robbed the corpse.

Rich silver mines have been discovered a short distance east of the Pigeon River, on the Canadian end of the line. Inch blocks of the precious metal have been picked up from the surface of the vein.

London diplomats incline to th opinion that the fears of an Austro-Russian war are not warranted. The bellicose remarks before the Austrian delegation at Pesth were made by unofficial personages.

Broadley has withdrawn from th defense of Arabi Pasha, as he believes the commission is turning the trial into a farce, and has also violated the agreements made with him.

The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has ordered that the married male Catholics shall pay $2 per year, and the young men $1 until the debt of $300,000 on Notre Dame Cathedral is wiped out.

The relations between Prussia and the Vatican have become strained by the nomination of Herr Henschke as a member of the superior ecclesiastical tribunal. It is taken as an indication that Germany intends to greatly reduce her concessions.

When the French Chamber of Deputies ratified De Brazza's treaty with a Congo River chief, Duclerc said no difficulties could possibly arise. The Premier said a grant would be asked to establish stations along the Congo River.

The steamer Wearmouth, from Quebec to London, was wrecked during a snowsterm Sunday night on a Magdalen Island sandbeach. The crew hung to the vessel until Monday, when she went to pieces, and in attempting to reach the shore sixteen men were drowned.

Six tons of powder exploded in the works at Windsor Mills, P Q, demolishing the buildings, and scattering the debris over a large track. The workmen, having gone to dinner, escaped, but one who remained was blown to fragments.

The Montreal Board of Trade will petition the Canadian Government to abolish all canal tolls at the opening of the of navigation next year, and it is believed that the request will be ranted.

Suleiman Daoud testified at Cairo that Arabi Pasha gave him peremptory orders to burn Alexandria, and stated he was also commissioned by Arabi to kill the Khedive in the Ramleh Palace. His testimony was corroborated.

NEW YORK.

The trial suit of Wilkinson vs Henry Ward Beecher, for breach of contract for failing to complete the "Life of Christ," was resumed Monday morning. Beecher was called to the stand. He d'd not remember in 1878 having received, signed or read the paper shown him; nor did he recollect having heard or read a modified copy o it, and he did not believe any demand for copy was made since 1876. He knew they wanted copy, and they couldn't get it. He understood copy was to be furnished them, but there was no limitation of time. He had repeated conversations with Ford & Co., as to the expediency of issuing the book in 1874, when Plymouth Church was invaded and persecuted by various councils (Referring to the Congregational council.) The gentlemen of the firm were entirely in accordance with me as to the impossibility of putting out a second volume of the "Life of Christ" The counsel for the plaintiff then declared his case closed, and Shearman renewed his motion to dismiss the case upon grounds already published.

Judge Barrett granted the motion to dismiss In moving for an extra allowance of $1,500 to the defense, Shearman said the real facts in the case were that when the work was suspended the firm had some 10,000 copies on hand, and there was no evidence to show that these cost them 1 cent. Instead of losing money, the firm had made a clear gain of $17,000. Judge Barrett made an order allowing Beecher $250 extra allowance.

Workmen engaged in tearing down the the old post-office building on Nassau, between Cedar and Pine streets, Monday, found the remains of three skeletons. A number of broken skulls and parts of other skeletons were also found, and attracted a great crowd of spectators. Two coffin plates were discovered; one was so old and rusty that the inscription could not be deciphered. The other bore the following: "Peter Kemble, Jr, died November 19, 1813." The owners of the property were notified of the discoveries. There is a great demand for bricks and other relics of the ancient structure.

WASHINGTON.

In the Jeannette court Tuesday morning Engineer Melville continued his account of the search for DeLong and party The narrative was very pathetic, and the speaker told the story in a straight-forward manner. He gave details of the discovery of the party frozen to death on the banks of the Lena. The attention of the searchers was first attracted by hut poles sticking out of the snow Upon seeing these, the party advanced a few steps, when they saw a hand reaching out of the snow, which afterwards proved to be DeLong's The rest of the party then discovered the remains of a fire near them and evidences that the unfortunate men had been trying to remove their effects, with supposed view of reaching the banks of the river. Melville said they, evidently recognised the fact that if they died near the bank of the river their bodies would be carried away by the flood. Melville examined DeLong's journal, found near where the body lay.

The bodies were all frozen to the ground, but as soon as discovered were pried up, rolled together, and covered with tent cloth. It was found when Ambler's body was turned over that he clutched DeLong's pistol. From this Melville drew the inference that DeLong died before Ambler, and that the latter had taken the pistol to keep off animals. Melville gave directions to have DeLong's body taken out of the snow and placed in a hut near by. He also directed that the remaining bodies be very carefully preserved, and any article found on their persons.

According to some private letters which have been received from members of the Mississippi River Commission, it is quite evident that a majority of the Commission will not be disposed to recommend that any future appropriations be granted for the improvement of the rives under the present system, and that they think that the engineer officers in charge have been unnecessarily extravagant in their comprehensive system of improvements, It is certain from this private information that there will be two reports from the committee, and probably that the minority report will be signed only by Ellis, of Louisiana, and Thomas, of Illinois.

A circular will be issued by the Treasury Department, Wednesday, announcing that three per cent. bonds, of large denominations, may be transferred or exchanged into small bonds, provided the assignor adds to the assignment the words: "Waiving all right by reason of priority of the issue of this bond." This waivor must be made part of the assignment in every case, when it is desired to obtain smaller bonds than those sent to the Treasurer.

An order was issued Wednesday dismissing Captain Alfred Hopkins from the service He abandoned his post in command of the Pensacola navy yard at the approach of the yellow fever.

The River's Secret.

Chicago dispatch:

About seven o'clock Tuesday morning a man was found floating in the river at the foot of LaSalle Avenue with a hole in the forehead, supposed to have been caused by a bullet The man was about 30 years of age The hair on the head is dark, and the mustache is sandy The first joint of the forefinger of the right hand is missing The clothes are of a blue tint and the boots buttoned gaiters Upon the body, which had been in the water a week, perhaps, nothing was found to identify the remains. The police conveyed it to the morgue,

The scene of the ghastly find is one that a person of prudence would avoid even in the twilight It is a very, very lonesome spot, where every object looks weird when the great city is sitting in the shadows Entering the tunnel on LaSalle avenue after nightfall is very much like descending into the catacombs of Rome unprovided with a guide The echo of a traveler's foot-step in the dismal passageway seems to warn him to get out as soon as possible Not a stone's throw away is the "Sailor's Row," on Kinzie street, which, in times gone by has so often furnished items of criminal interest for the police and night reporters. Of late very little crime has been unearthed in the vicinity, the savage knife and hammer duel between two Danish sailors there about two years ago inspiring increased vigilance on the part of the police in the locality.

Lieutenant Shea, in charge of the detectives at the Central Station, detailed on the case Tuesday morning officers Roban and Stift, whose speciality for years has been North Side service. If they use the industry they exercised in the apprehension of Tracy, hanged for the murder of officer Huebner, the fate of the unknown man found this morning will soon lose its mysterious character.

The Tiger Fight in Java.

Yesterday took place the announced clearance among the tigers belonging to his highness the sultan, in order to make room for a fresh supply when the new tiger pens will be built. At about 10 a. m. the sultan, the resident military commander, assistant resident, and other spectators appeared behind the kraton and seated themselves in a grand stand constructed for the purpose. Thousands of Javanese flocked to the spot to see the combats. Soon a fight between a royal tiger and a buffalo together in a pen commenced. The tiger was several times tossed into the air and then gored to death by the buffalo, which had been made furious as possible by peppered water, burning nettles, and red-hot iron bars. This combat lasted two hours. Afterward began the rampokan or tiger fight. On the plain alongside the karton stood Javanese, armed with stout spears, fifteen to eighteen feet long, drawn up in rows of one behind the other, forming altogether an extraordinary large square. The two foremost rows lay kneeling, the two hindmost stood erect. In the center of this open space were thirteen straw-roofed, wooden pens, in each of which was a tiger. At a given signal a musical instrument called the gamelan begins playing a martial air to slow measure. Three tiger-keepers then step out of the ranks and approach the cage. Two of them bear each a burning torch, with which they set fire to the straw. The tiger, frightened by the shower of sparks, is then forced out into the open space, but knows not whither to turn. It runs round and seeks whether it can find an outlet, until it endeavors either by a desperate spring to get away over the human wall which keeps it inclosed or tries to creep through underneath; but it falls, pierced with the many spears which have struck it. It utters a savage cry, which is drowned by the applause and shouts of the multitude. In silent agony it strikes around furiously with its mighty paws. The shafts of the spears often break like glass. In such cases a single blow might cost the life of any unfortunate within reach of its claws. It is afterward killed in due form. This scene took place in the same way thirteen times in successively with as many tigers, the festivity closing at 2 p. m. Only a few accidents occurred. One soldier, by ill-luck, received a spear thrust when combating with a tiger, and was severely wounded in the leg. A native received a bite when one of the tigers broke through the square and was killed outside it, after causing great commotion among the spectators.—Java Bode.

The Spiral Stud.

Burlington Hawkeye.

We see that there is a new shirt stud invented, which goes through the gimlet-hole in a shirt-bosom in sections, and snaps together, leaving the under side smooth, so that there is no raw selvage to stick into a man's vital parts, the way there is in the old spiral stud, and we look forward to the happy future when we can buy a set of the new studs and give the old spiral studs to the poor, who have no feelings to be lacerated. We have thought for many years that the Government ought to call in the old spiral shirt studs and issue a new kind with coupons that will go together with a snap; but nobody has seemed to think the Government had ought to take the responsibility.

For a hundred years the spiral shirt stud that screws in has held the stomach of a man in its grasp, and has made sore spots on him, when all should be sunshine and so forth. It is said that women share our joys and our sorrows. That may be so to a certain extent, and they may suffer some, but they don't know anything about the horrors of the spiral shirt stud.

No man can be cheerful, full of fun and frivolity, and keep a company in a roar of laughter, when he is constantly reminded that three golden cork-screws are gently but firmly entering his body from three different places; that three different shows are getting in their work under one canvas at one price of admission. It is asking too much to expect a man to be entertaining when three artesian wells are being sunk in his person at once. Women do not mean to be cruel, and to cause unnecessary pains to man, but if they knew how they send the quivering arrows to his very soul, in three places, they would be careful how they threw their heads on men's shirt-bosoms, and root around to find an easy place to lay. No doubt many of our hearers have noticed that men shrink from them when they lay their little darling heads on his breast, and have thought the man was shocked at their actions. It is not that. It is the spiral shirt-stud. Of course a man will stand a good deal, and not complain under such circumstances, but if the woman in the case, or on the shirt-bosom rather, will look up into his fond eyes she will find there, beside a look of satisfaction, and don't-get-up-on-my-account expression, a far away, penetrating look as though his soul was on fire, or he had been eating cucumbers.

Woman can have have no idea of the sacrifice man makes, in such cases, and they should not be surprised if he faints away. Other things in the world may cease, but the boring of the spiral stud never ceases.

Checkmating the Prince of Wales.

Speaking of the notoriety which the pronunciamento of the prince of Wales, regarding her beauty, has won for Mrs. Langtry, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Record says: "If Mr. Langtry had done as one of his countrymen similarly provoked did he would have have saved himself many bitter moments. This man I speak of was married to a very pretty American woman. The prince of Wales met her, called her a beauty, and asked for an introduction, which, under the circumstances could not be refused. He had a pleasant chat with her, and requested the privilege of calling at her house at a certain time. The request was granted, but the husband, knowing what it meant—that his wife would soon be enrolled in the in the ranks of professional beauties—prepared himself for the attack. He could not refuse his prince, but he must do something to prevent the horrible consequences. He said nothing, but he thought out a plan. The hour and the prince arrived, and to the extreme annoyance of his royal highness he found a canopy stretched across the street and a large assemblage inside awaiting his arrival. The band played and refreshments were served, and he was received en prince. This was not at all what he wanted. He had anticipated a pleasant tete-a-tete over a cup of tea, but he was too much of a gentleman to express his disappointment. He never came again however, and that was just what the husband wanted."

An Intoxicating Fur Cloak.

St. James Gazette.

A French lady, calling herself the Baroness de Saint Estrapade, who lately appeared before the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine on a charge of "Ivresse manifeste"—in brutal English drunk and disorderly—succeeded in convincing the President of that court that the wearing of a fur cloak may produce an eccentricity of behavior as deceptive in its way as that produced by too liberal a consumption of salmon. Some time ago, she informed the court, she read in a journal that the surest way of preserving furs from the ravages of moths was to stow them away in an empty spirit-cask. She accordingly bought one a month or two ago, and to its safe keeping she confided her fur cloak. A week ago, having to breakfast at Noel's, and the day being very cold, she put on this garment; when, as she declares, once out of doors, the combined effect of the cold and the alcoholic fumes emanating from the cloak made her giddy, and produced all the appearances of intoxication. The "agent" who took her up deposed that "she smelt of alcohol at fifteen paces"—a piece of testimony rather in her favor than otherwise; and her bonne deposed to the purchase of the cask and its employment as a wardrobe. The Judge, after remarking that if every lady adopted this line of defense to the particular charge brought against the Baroness, conviction would be impossible, he acquitted her.

Lost Art Restored.

Washington Post.

Mr. P. H. Ensworth and Dr. Lovett, the latter a physician and scientist of Erie, Pa., have made application at the patent office for a patent on a recently discovered process of preserving the dead, supposed to be the long lost Egyptian art. Dr. Lovett claims that partly by accident and finally by experiment they have discovered a certain combination of antiseptic elements, which, if diffused through a dead body, even if, when in an advanced state of decomposition, will destroy all corruptive matter and convert the flesh into a cartilaginous state, the denser parts, such as the gristly part of the ear, being converted into a hard, horny substance, but natural in appearance. In one of the experiments the inventors, by the aid of electricity, applied the compound to the body of a dead infant. Ten weeks after the body had been removed from all contact with the compound the flesh had become like rubber, the cheeks were full and pliant to the touch, and the ears had become like polished horn. There was not the slightest odor, and the corpse seemed to have no more properties of decomposition than a rubber doll. Whether the body will remain in the pliant state, or whether it will become hard like a horn, as the denser parts now are, will probably take more than one lifetime to determine, but whatever change may take place in the body in course of time, it now seems void of all corruptible matter, and it is claimed it can not decay. The discovery has excited great interest among scientists. The art of preserving the dead has been lost to science probably since the subjugation of the Egyptians about the twelfth century before Christ.

"COL." FRANK JAMES.

That Distinguished Bandit Has Reason to Regard a Prison Cell as a Feathered Nest.

Letter in Philadelphia Times.

There is but little appearance of a cell about Col. James place of residence. When he gave himself up to Gov. Crittenden he was treated like a common prisoner. But such treatment was considered altogether too barbarous for a gentleman of Frank James' standing in the community. His friends got together and subscribed a sum of money sufficient to buy a beautiful Brussels carpet. It was presented to him a few days ago, and since then the cell has been transformed into a regular little palace. Entrance to the august presence of the ex-bandit is only to be obtained by card. For a time he allowed everybody to visit him, and he liked to tell marvelous tales of marvelous feats in the saddle. But this got monotonous. Too many people were anxious to shake the gentleman by the hand, and so he hit upon the card system. A visitor hands his card to a jail official. It is taken to Mr. James, and if Mr. James feels in the humor he remarks, "Show the gentleman in." If not, the visitor is told that Mr. James is reclining and cannot see visitors. That settles it; he is not disturbed.

A visitor to the jail, to-day, found the ex-bandit in a very talkative mood. It was just after dinner. He was reclining in a luxurious chair and enjoying himself. The carpet on the floor was soft and yielded to the tread. Around the walls hung pictures, some of them paintings, the gifts of admiring friends. There was no iron bedstead; there was no roll of dirty blankets in the corner. In their place was a fine old mahogany bedstead and a mattress of soft, downy feathers was covered with sheets of snowy whiteness. On a table were vases filled with freshly-cut flowers, sent in by ladies, who seem to take a great interest in the bandit king. The place had the fragrance of a floral establishment. Everything was neat, everything was comfortable, everything was in good taste.

James was faultlessly dressed. He spends a great deal or his time in his toilet. His locks were nicely parted. Not a hair went astray. His boots shone like a mirror. Such a fine polish had he given them that his face was reflected. His clothing was tasty. Not a speck of dust could be found, for the Bandit King is a very particular gentleman. There was nothing of the border- ruffian about him. He had every appearance of a well-to-do man of the world receiving a friend in his own apartments. It was hard to believe that this man was Frank James, the noted desperado, and this place a prison cell. His manner was polite in the extreme. He seemed to be well versed in the courtesies of society. The fact is that Frank James is not the ignorant outlaw that most people believe him to be. He is well read, and it is his boast that he has hosts of friends with whom he was in the habit of staying when hunted by the officers of the law. In their parlors he considered himself safe from detection and pursuit. Then, too, he has spent much time in the Western cities, and his conversation shows that he has not always been outside the limits of good society.

He took his visitor by the hand and shook it. Then, after a bit, he began to relate some of his experience, but he could not be drawn into a conversation upon his coming trial. This is fixed for November 27, at Kansas City. It is pretty sure that James will plead guilty, and that the Governor will set him free. He seems to have no care for the future. He said he wanted to settle down and lead an honest life, and he thought he could make a successful farmer. His wife is with him most of the time, and his mother, old Mrs. Samuels, is a frequent visitor. Both are sanguine that the bandit will eventually have his freedom.

The Doom of Steam.

Whatever else may survive in the future, Dr. Siemens is certain that the steam engine is doomed. Its fate is first to be confined to the driving of large dynamo machines, which will distribute force at present supplied by a myriad of small and wasteful engines, and then to be superseded altogether by the gas engine. Gas and electricity may be mutually hostile, but they are to unite their forces in order to extirpate the steam engine. The unpardonable sin of the steam engine is that of waste. Even the best of them consumd two pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, whereas, says Dr. Siemens, when the gas-producer has taken the place of the complex and dangerous steam boiler it will not take one pound of coal to develop one-horse power for one hour. But before gas banishes steam it will supersede coal as the agent for the development of steam. A pound of gas gives forth exactly twice the heat of coal, and even this may be improved upon. To burn raw coal is to squander our inheritance. Dr. Seimens gives some startling figures to prove that the by-products of the coal annually used in gas making are worth three millions sterling more than the coal used in producing them, without allowing anything for the value of the gas. Besides the products already utilized, 120,006 tons of sulphur are now wasted every year, which may yet be converted into a source of income. By abolishing the use of raw coal Dr. Seimens maintains that science, with some magician's wand, will "banish the black pall of smoke which hangs over our great cities, and restore to them pure air, bright sunshine, and blue skies." Nor shall we even have to suffer as compensation for the multiplication of enormous gasometers. The coal will be converted into gas at the bottom or the mine —a prospect not altogether to be contemplated, without alarm by the workers in fiery seams—and the gas carried by pipes wherever it is wanted. Electricity will also be made largely serviceable for the distribution of power. Even after allowing 50 per cent. for loss in transmission, the gain is still enormous. The electric light will chiefly be confined to light-

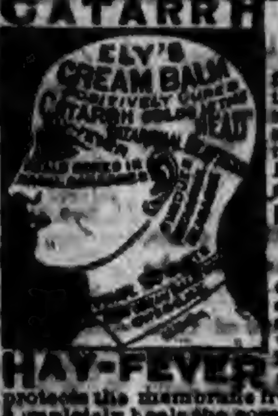

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Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

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A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

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DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

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Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

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LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

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SEEDS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan For the MARKET GARDENER For the PRIVATE FAMILY Grown by ourselves on our own Farms SEEDS SEEDS

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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 2[illegible] Wash. Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. [illegible]th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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Brown's Iron Bitters is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

Brown's Iron Bitters is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

> Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
> Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

Brown's Iron Bitters has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY

BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S NEW SURE PAINLESS CURE PATENTED

OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED

FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES. CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. CONE BEFORE TOO LATE

A Speculative Young Lady.

(Carson City Appeal.)

"Guess I won't take in school today," said a Carson urchin with an Appeal in hand.

"Why not?"

"Concordia has fallen off [illegible] cents, and I don't dare show up until it picks up again."

"What have the fluctuations of Concordia got to do with [illegible]?"

"A good deal," answered the boy. "My teacher has one [illegible] shares of the stock, and when it falls a few cents we will catch it [illegible]. I keep my eye on the list, and when there's a break you bet I don't go to school. I play sick. Golly, how she basted me when Mount Diablo busted down to two dollars. My mother's been patchin' my pants ever since the big break in Sierra Nevada, and if the market don't take a turn pretty soon, I'm going to quit the public school and go to work on a ranch."

[illegible] Would Do.

"Mamma, dear" said a New Haven girl just in the flush of womanhood, "I have something to tell you. George has proposed, and I have accepted." "My dear child, I cannot think of your disgracing yourself. George is not a suitable match for you. [illegible] would make [illegible] of the family, and he would pay no more board." Thus will be seen the incompatibility of a boarding house girl falling in love with one of the boarders.—New Haven Register.

Untutored Lo.—The Indians of northern Michigan still observe the rites and ceremonies which have grown out of the traditions and superstitions of the aborigines of this continent. A report from Cross Village, Michigan, of last week says: Wednesday was a grand feast day here. The Indians killed chickens, hogs and cattle the day before to feed those who were dead. The first fed were the dead little ones, and Thursday the old folks (dead ones) were fed. Each family cook what they have and invite their friends; then the live ones eat for the dead ones. They will not feed them again until next July when the whortleberries are ripe. —Lagrange Register.

A man in Georgia lost a gold collar button two years ago, and recently, the missing jewelry was found in the fat of the digestive organs of a slaughtered cow. How the cow got under the bureau in the bed-room where a detached collar button always rolls, is an inexplicable mystery.—Norristown Herald.

—McQuiston & Long have just received a car load of stoneware and jars from ½ gallon to 10 gallons; Jugs from ½ gallon to 4 gallons. 45-3t.

Wanted.—A dinning room girl at Butt's hotel, Waterloo. Apply early by letter or person. tf.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

CASTORS,

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

FORKS,

CHAINS,

LOCKETS,

RINGS,

ETC.

Call and look through my stock and pick out a Christmas present for your friends. I will keep your presents until you call for them. Look through my stock before purchasing, as I have the largest and [illegible] ever brought to this county.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Samuel Headley, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. DEWITT C. HEADLEY,
Nov. 21, 1882. 46-3w. Apm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Franklin F. [illegible], deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said decedent, about two miles west of Orangeville, in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Thursday, December 14, 1882, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, sheep, hay, corn, farming implements and various other articles [illegible] property.

Terms:—Sums of five dollars and under [illegible]; sums over five dollars, a credit of ten months, the purchaser giving note waiving valuation laws, and good security.
S. [illegible] Wiesley, Administrator.
Nov. 23, 1882. 46-3w.

One Dollar! One Year!

—THE—

WEEKLY PLAINDEALER,

Cleveland, O. $1.00 for a year's subscription. A leading democratic journal and valuable family newspaper. Send a dollar for the best paper in the west for the price. Plain Dealer Publishing Co., Cleveland, O. Sample copy free. 46-4t.

1883. Harper's Magazine. 1883.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November number. In literary and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through humorous stories, sketches, &c.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS PER YEAR:

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazaar	4 00
The three above publications	10 00
Any two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine Harper's Young People	5 00
Harper's Franklin Square Library, one year (52 numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers of June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last eight volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, alphabetical, analytical and classified, for volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, one vol., 8vo, cloth $4.00. Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address, Harper & Brothers, New York.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

AND YOU

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

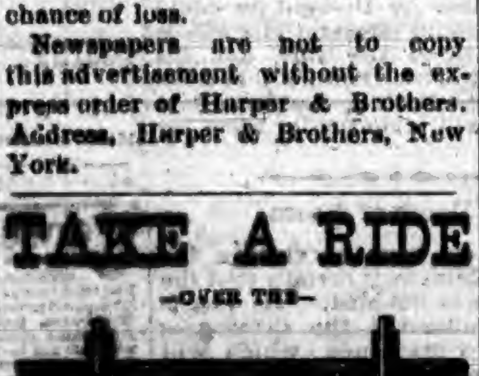

[illegible] MILES OF ROAD reaching to the [illegible] all of the

Great Cities of the West

[illegible] Finest Passenger Equipment [illegible] most extended Through-Car System [illegible] continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest!

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, Agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. R. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Passenger Agent. St. Louis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

MOODY & HUSSELMAN.
Attorneys-at-Law, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' Store.

WM. S. LEAS.
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, will give prompt attention to collections. Office over [illegible] Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS.
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Gool's block, opposite north side of public square, Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb Bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

Dr. D. A. Sebring, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LAPES,
Physicians and Surgeons, located at Hudson, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD.
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on 10th st., opposite S. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 28-1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.
Free Omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.
At Corunna, Indiana. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M.D.
Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D
Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M. Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. Frederick Greeley, Trustee
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. Henry Probst, Trustee

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. Franks, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Administrator's Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rowe, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Saturday December 16th, 1882, the following real estate, to-wit:

The southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, excepting a piece out of the southwest corner, twenty-five (25) rods long, east and west by six and a half (6½) rods wide north and south.

Terms:—One-third cash in hand and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest; waiving valuation laws and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.
EMANUEL NEIDIG,
Administrator.

SORE EYES

Dr. E. C. Yetter,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality, and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind
P. O. Box, 133. 1-tf.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

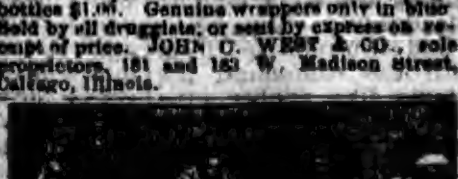

Health is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes, for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

THE

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY

STILL LEADS WITH THE

LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

AND SELL THE BEST BUGGY ON THE GLOBE FOR THE MONEY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIALS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVERYMEN WHO HAVE USED THEM

ADDRESS

COLUMBUS BUGGY Co.

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Be sure, before buying, to examine the Name Plate to be found on the rear of every Buggy manufactured by us, for NONE ARE GENUINE unless they bear the name

Columbus Buggy Company,

COLUMBUS OHIO.

Many inferior goods are offered as Columbus Buggies, and care should be used to distinguish between "Columbus Buggies" and Columbus Buggy Co's. Buggies.

TESTIMONIALS.

Gentlemen: Your buggies have given me entire satisfaction, both in style and durability. I have used them for the past three years. Your recent improvements on road wagons I consider the best in the market.
N. EB. H. RAMBURG.
Frederick Maryland.

Dear Sirs: We have used buggies of your make that have been in use three years, and no buggy we have that cost twice the amount has given better satisfaction.
JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
Johnstown, Pa.

Gentlemen: We have used the Columbus Buggy Company's work for the last five years and can conscientiously recommend it as strictly first class as to style, material, workmanship and durability. Your buggies have given better satisfaction than any other make of vehicles we had in use for the last ten years.
PALMER & WHITTAKER.
Red Oak Iowa.

Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to state that I have been selling your buggies and carriages for four years, and can safely recommend them to any one in want of a buggy or carriage. Yours Truly, J. L. GRIBBLE.
Macomb, Illinois.

Gentlemen: With over fifteen years experience in building buggies, wagons, &c., I do not hesitate in saying your buggies and carriages are strictly first-class in workmanship, material and proportions, filling a long-felt want for a reliable article that can be sold at a price lower than any ordinary manufacturer can produce and sell the same quality of Work at. Yours, etc. I.S. KRICK, Conneautville Pa.

Gentlemen: I have used your Brewster side-bar buggies for four years, together with buggies that cost me $300 and $350, and your buggies were the first that went out, on account of being side-bar. They have not cost me $5 for repairs, and those I have sold of your make have given good satisfaction. I think that you make the cheapest and best road wagons that are made in the United States for the money.
Respectfully, F. H. HAMLIN, Lawrence Kansas.

Dear Sirs: We have been using your buggies for the last four or five years. They have given entire satisfaction. I think they are the best buggies made for the money.
W. R. GRIMES & CO., Liverymen, Whitehall Illinois.

Gentlemen: We have been handling your work for two seasons, and have in every instance found your buggies first class. We never have had one of your jobs returned to us for repairs; neither have we had a single complaint on account of work not being perfectly satisfactory. Very Respectfully, H.P. BUCKLEY & CO., Springfield, Illinois.

Gentlemen: I have no hesitancy in saying that the buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Company are the best work for the price I have any knowledge of. In not a single instance has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of any one of my customers.
FRANK L. HALL.
Owensboro, Ky.

Dear Sirs: For the past two years we have used your buggies side by side with other makes in both our stables, and are perfectly satisfied with the strength, durability and workmanship compared with others. As fast as our stock in livery is used up we shall replace them with your manufacture, knowing from experience that it is the best we can do. Respectfully,
SWEET & FULLANSBEE,
Quincy Illinois.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

Any of our readers who will enclose two 3 cent stamps in a letter to the Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus O., will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors, representing an Australian scene and their manner of travelling in that country with ostriches as a motor. They have this picture (the packing costing six cents) to all who may send for it, desiring in this manner to make themselves more widely known to the people.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 13 1883

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 45	11 50	4 30	12 15pm
Corunna	2 56		6 25	
Sedan			7 00	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 20	
Butler	3 30	12 10am	8 00	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	1 30pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 25am	
Butler	1 20pm	2 10	4 40pm	2 [illegible]
Waterloo	1 40	2 35	4 50	8 30
Sedan			5 00	10 [illegible]
Corunna	2 15		4 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 30	3 00	5 25	11 15
Elkhart	3 [illegible]	4 25	6 35	4 [illegible]
Chicago	8 00	7 20		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at [illegible] p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round-trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

MUSIC MONEY
$5.00 FOR ONLY $1.00

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to accommodate the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents," while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest [illegible] pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

Music Composers, Teachers, Amateurs having Compositions ready for publication should send to Standard Music Publishing House, Geneva, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. Newid

2 CARD COLLECTORS. 2 stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy cards, photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to Sunshine Pub. House, Geneva Ohio.

BOYS send a [illegible] including [illegible] cards.

THE MYSTERY OF

Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

[illegible] Sent by Mail for [illegible] Three [illegible] stamps. Two for [illegible] Address
SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

[illegible]

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., Geneva, Ohio.

Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other volumes can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc. is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post paid.

Wanted

AGENTS! For Gen. Dodge's new book,

OUR WILD INDIANS

Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's thirty-three years' personal experience among our Indians, their thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Wood Engravings and Superb Chromo Lithographs. [illegible] Indian Life ever written." [illegible] Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." [illegible] "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago Advance: "No other book contains so full and accurate account of the Indians." [illegible] "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The Chicago Inter-Ocean: "It vividly portrays the Indian [illegible]."

500 AGENTS Wanted at once, to supply the waiting thousands. It is the grand book to sell. It is a rare opportunity of a life time for rapid money making! Remember, new book, superbly illustrated, immense demand, exclusive territory and Special Terms. Send for illustrated circulars, with full particulars, to
A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 7, 1882. Number 49.

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

An Ode to a Stovepipe.

Infernal stuff, your nature well I know,
So when I took you down six months ago,
Each piece I numbered, so that I might tell
Exactly how you'd go together well.

And now the time for chilly days draws nigh,
To put you up again I madly try,
But all in vain. The joints that then did fit
Now do not come within an inch of it.

I get you two-thirds put in place, and then
Crash you go tumbling to the floor again.
Once more I try. You're rather full of soot,
And I am getting daubed from head to foot.

I jamb my thumb, but still I persevere.
One piece goes down again and takes my ear.
I grab to catch the piece, another goes,
And, falling, scrapes the hide all off my nose.

And then my blood gets boiling, and I say
By all that's blue, I'll fix you, anyway!
Once more I go to work. By patience great
I get all but a single section straight.

And that I am about to place, when, oh!
The chair I stand on tips. Down flat I go;
While on and round me with a horrid crash,
The whole comes down again in one grand
smash.

And then my wife remarked: "I never saw
A man so clumsy!" I say: "hold your jaw!
And for a tinman send, while I retire
To wash myself, and swear, to vent my ire."

He Knocked Off Four.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says:

In riding over to Lost Mountain from Marietta, I came across a young man who was digging post-holes for a barbed-wire fence, and when I told him what I wanted, he replied:

"I'll go with you. I was in that fout myself and can point out every position."

When we reached the ground he began telling where this and that regiment was stationed, and finally he halted beside a huge boulder and said:

"Right here, stranger, was where I squatted for four long hours. I rested my gun right thar' on that ledge, and I reckon I killed exactly twenty-eight Yanks that day."

"No!"

"Solemn fact, and I know a dozen men who will swear to it."

"Let's see? The battle was fought in 1864?"

"K'rect you are."

"That's about eighteen years ago?"

"Jist about."

"And you are about twenty-five years old?"

"I was twenty-five this spring."

Then I looked at him for a long time, but he never winced. When we were going home, and after a long period of silence, he suddenly remarked:

"Stranger, don't you believe I was thar'?"

"Perhaps you were, but you see you were not quite seven years old on the day of that fight."

"That's what I've been figuring on," he continued, in a very serious voice, "and I'll tell you what I am willing to do."

"Well!"

"I'll call it twenty-four instead of twenty-eight dead Yanks in front of my position. That's fair, isn't it?"

I told him that nothing could be more liberal, and cordial relations were at once re-established.

London Pavements.

Beneath every square foot of wood paving in London there is a layer of concrete foundation five or six inches thick. It is very much like the macadamized road, only that it is very deep and very solid. It is made of fragments of stone rolled in cement and clay, and makes a magnificent bedrock for the blocks of wood to rest on. The way they roll their macadam streets here is instructive. Over the various layers of broken stone and cement they run a steam roller which is quite as heavy as the biggest railway engine in America. This goes back and forth over the same ground for days together until it has mashed the material down so that when it comes to be dug up for fixing street pipes the only way to make any impression on it is with a drill and sledge-hammer, such as would be used in blasting a granite cliff. Making streets in London is mighty unpleasant for the neighbors, but when the work is done it doesn't fizzle out in a few days. One sees macadamized roads as smooth as a billiard table right in the heart of London, wholly unaffected by the flow of heavy traffic. The streets are dirtier here than they are anywhere else on earth. They have none of our street-sweeping machines, and when they "sprinkle" a street they simply flood it, so that there is nothing but a creamy quality of mud on the surface. To call London clean, as the natives always do, is a hideous and mocking sarcasm. To say it is the best-paved city in the world is to tell the plain, unvarnished truth.—*Correspondence of Chicago News.*

The Heathen Chinee.

A Chinaman thus describes his experience at draw-poker: "I diaw thlee cardee, get flo acee, bet flive dolla, nobody clom in. Next timee I diaw two cardee, get flo kingee, bet ten dolla, nobody clom in. Next timee I diaw one cardee, get no flushee, bet flfteep dolla, everybody clom in, Chinaman busted."

The goose is an inoffensive fowl, and yet everybody gets "down" on her.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it.

For Naught.

It must certainly be humiliating to the few democratic champions of prohibition in northern Indiana to contemplate the barren results of their labors during the recent campaign. In Elkhart county, for example, Mr. H. D. Wilson deserted the party with which he had been identified for many years and entered upon an active campaign in behalf of the republican ticket. His efforts were responded to by an appreciative people in a manner not according to Mr. Wilson's fancy. The republican majority of two years ago was reduced one half on the state ticket and the submission candidate for the legislature, whose cause was especially espoused by Mr. Wilson, narrowly escaped defeat, being elected by a majority of only sixteen. In addition to this, the democrats elected their candidates for clerk, auditor, surveyor and three commissioners. In Kosciusko county another democratic prohibition champion in the person of Jack North made a particularly vehement fight against the democratic candidate for representative, William Conrad. And Jack's labors were rewarded by Mr. Conrad cutting down the republican majority about four hundred votes. In DeKalb county a democratic preacher named Kane and a democratic office holder named Baxter did their utmost to defeat the re-election of D. D. Moody on the prohibition issue, but signally failed. Down in the Huntington senatorial district the notorious L. M. Milligan blossomed as a democratic submissionist and did his utmost to defeat Capt. Hilligass for the senate. His efforts were rewarded by Hilligass' election by 4,000 majority. In Cass county, where the persistent office-seeker, Mayor Jacobs, apostacized, the democrats more than doubled their majority. And so on throughout the state, wherever renegades sought to brand the democratic organization as a whisky party for standing bravely and manfully by the imperishable principle of personal liberty.—[Ligonier Banner.

Warsaw Union: A meeting of the directors of the contemplated new railroad under the name of the Indiana Pacific Railroad was held at the Kirtley House on last Tuesday afternoon. This road commences at Auburn Junction and is intended to extend as far west as North Judson, in Starke county, making Oswego and Leesburg in this county, points. The officers are Wm. Sear, president; D. D. Snyder, vice-president; Samuel France, secretary. The directors are R. H. Curran, Bourbon; Charles D. Rippey, Leesburg; Samuel France, Bourbon; William Sear, Bourbon; H. B. Stanley, Leesburg; Benjamin Yohn, North Webster; Oliver T. Johnson, Oswego; H. M. Bicknell, Garrett; Joel Hall, North Galveston, D. D. Snyder, J. A. Barns, Auburn; A. M. Jackson, H. A. Shambaugh, John Thumma, Wolf Lake; George Lightcap, North Judson. We understand about fifty thousand dollars stock has already been taken. The gentlemen who were in this city Tuesday, are not only enthusiastically in favor of the enterprise, but are sanguine that the road will be built. When completed, it will open a country to railroad communication, while not laboring under any positive disadvantages, will be largely benefitted thereby.

A white girl in Indiana, who recently eloped with a negro, has returned to her folks since hearing the result of the late election. She says that her republican party is played out, and she is afraid that her course in marrying the negro will not, in the future be sustained by popular approval. So long as she had the least backing from the administration, she says she was willing to prove a true and devoted wife, but as her course has not been endorsed at the polls she feels it incumbent on her to return to the paternal roof tree and three square meals a day.[Check.

Lagrange Democrat: "John W. Holcombe will be our next state superindent. If he will do as well as the present one, John M. Bloss, has done, we shall be satisfied. Mr. Bloss has done more in the correction of reports, statistical and enumeration, in breaking up the unlawful sale of examination questions, and of raising the moral tone of teachers and superintendents of the state than any man who ever held the office." Mr. Holcombe will not be found wanting in any particular.—[Valporaiso Messenger.

Twenty years ago it required five tons of coal to make a ton of iron rails. Now a ton of steel rails may be produced from the ore with half that quantity of coal.—[St. L. Stove and Hardware Reporter.

Dredging For Gold.

A LOT OF LOONEYS ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COAST.

(From New York papers.)

A special from Portsmouth, N. H., says: Considerable excitement prevails in this city and Newcastle over the arrival at the latter place early this morning of a fleet of dredges and scows under the management of, and owned by, the widely known Government contractor, Thomas Simmonds, who is under engagement to immediately commence operations in the river bed, near Campbell's Island, in that town, to recover the alleged buried treasure, said to have been placed there many years ago under mysterious circumstances. The owners of the claim, who hail from Boston, and are men of wealth and reliability, state that the treasure consists of two casks of gold coin, a barrel of silver, and a box of coins, and are confident of soon bringing to the surface rich returns for their large outlay. The contractor has nine men, including divers, at work over the spot, the precise location of which had been previously made by several distinguished experts, each of whom had, unknown to others designated exactly the same place, these results agreeing in every particular, it is said, with the description given in a document relating thereto, and which has been in the possession of one of the claimants for some years.

Prehistoric Footprints.

The academicians met at Columbia College for the last time yesterday. Prof. Marsh, of Yale college, chalked on the blackboard pictures of the supposed human footprints found recently in Nevada. They were occasionally found near Carson, Nevada, and general attention was drawn to them by the newspapers in the west. It is popularly supposed that they are true human footprints. They are of large size, being from twenty to twenty-eight inches in length, and this is against the theory that they are of human origin.

A more serious objection, however, is the fact that the stride of the tracks from left to right is too great to have a doubt they were made by something other than man. The tracks are found in the pliocene geological formation in which are also found remains of gigantic horses and elephants. It is a curious fact that the footsteps are those of a man or animal which appeared to wear a sandal. That the tracks are footsteps is not doubted by Prof. Marsh.

They led up to a wall of rock and stopped. Masses of the rock were removed and the footstep stratum was laid bare. The footsteps were found to continue under the rock. Prof. Marsh believes that the footsteps were made by species of gigantic sloth, the name of the genus being the monotherium. Prof. Lecomt is looking for the bones of the animal.

Travelling in a Canoe.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Dr. S. D. Kendall and wife, of St. Johnsonburg, Vt., and Dr. C. A. Kneide of Schuylerville, N. Y., reached here to-day by canoe, having left Lake George, August 19, going thence to the Allegheny and down the Ohio. Mrs. Kendall will return home from here, but the others propose to continue their voyage to the gulf and thence along the coast to New York and up the Hudson to the starting point, which they hope to make next August. They are the guests here of the Cincinnati Canoe Club.

The head lines of the Paducah (Ky.) Times, republican, on the recent Democratic tornado, are pointed: "This is Hard. The Whole Country has gone Clean Daft. And the Nasty Democrats, Like a Plague, have Swept Over the Country. We are Whipped and Routed, and there is No Help for Us. Oh! that Grant were President, that he Might Call out the Troops to Put Down this Awful Rebellion Against the Grand Old Party. Oh! where are Morton and Chandler now?. One blast from their Bugle-Horn was worth Ten Thousand Men. Michigan, New York, Indiana, All Gone, save Honor and a Republican Constable in Iowa, who ran ahead of his Ticket."

Twenty-six years ago, when James Buchanan was elected president, Mrs. Egle of Harrisburg, put a bottle of wine aside in her cellar, and said it should not be opened until Pennsylvania had elected a democratic governor. Last Saturday the bottle was opened and drank with much enthusiasm.

The republicans can "point with pride" to Dakota. Captain Raymond, republican candidate for congress, carried every county in the territory.

Concord Items.

(Last Week.)

Miss Ama Koch is at home for a few days.

Mr. Gallison, of Pennsylvania is the guest of Henry Baker.

Rev. F. P. Hussey, will preach at Rehobeth church Thanksgiving.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Maggie Koch is a sufferer of rheumatism.

W. Garrett and wife visited friends in Cedarville, last Saturday and Sunday.

G. W. Morr has purchased some of the old homestead, and is erecting a new house.

G. W. Draggoo accompained by his wife went to Kendallville, on a business trip last Saturday.

When D. W. Baker braces up in Garrett's absence, he looks oh, so nobby behind the counter.

Josie Smith, J. H. St. Clair and P. Carper opened up their winter term of school with a full attendance.

Fred Jenkens has returned from Waterloo, where he has been spending a few days with his grand parents.

Henry Baker's new Buffalo scales prove quite a convenience for the farmers in weighing their stock, corn and hay.

The heavy fall of snow of last Saturday night reminds the young folks of the muffling of buffalo robes, and music sleigh bells.

Our Little Ones.

We have now the latest number of this charming little paper for children. It is as bright and sparkling as ever, and its naturalness will commend it not only to children, but to all who love the little ones and enjoy seeing them amused and happy. It is published by the Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

Morgan's Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—A Portland dispatch says: "Mrs. Captain John Smith, daughter of Morgan, alleged to have been killed by the Masons in 1826, died at Mehama, Marion county, on Monday. Although frequently questioned regarding the tragedy, she declined to the last to throw any light on the subject."

How It Was Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the replay, "and this easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." 49-4t.

1883. Harpers Weekly. 1883.

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Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each. Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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ESTEY, HAMILTON and
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Down with big commission. If you wish to purchase a fine Piano or Organ for the Holidays—any of the above instruments—and honor me with your order and trust to my judgment, I will sell you an instrument at bottom figures; warrent it in every particular, and place an instrument in your house that you may well feel proud of. Please call and see me or address me at Churubusco, Ind., stating what kind of an instrument you wish and at what price.

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CLOAK

AND FUR

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THE POPULAR SHADES!

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ROOT AND COMPANY!
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM NOV. 19, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. DE. Express	W. & C. Ex.
Chicago lv	5 10pm	10 20pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 20	1 30am	11 30
Milford Junction	9 20	2 08	12 32pm
Syracuse		3 20	12 49
Cromwell		3 36	1 05
Albion		3 58	1 25
Avilla	10 25	4 20	1 45
Garrett	10 43	4 35	2 10
Auburn Junction	10 49	4 49	2 16
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 19	5 21	2 56
Defiance	11 54	6 05	3 48
Deshler	12 44am	7 06	4 40
Fostoria	1 38	8 08	5 30
Tiffin	1 58	8 34	6 02
Chicago Junction ar.	2 55	9 45	7 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	11 10pm	6 50pm	8 00am
Tiffin	11 56	8 02	8 16
Fostoria	12 20am	8 35	9 42
Deshler	1 00	9 45	10 40
Defiance	2 00	10 54	11 42
Hicksville	2 29	11 46	12 26pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	3 13	12 20am	1 08
Garrett	3 25	12 35	1 20
Avilla		12 40	1 45
Albion		1 08	2 10
Cromwell		1 30	2 34
Syracuse		1 46	2 59
Milford Junction		1 58	3 04
Walkerton Junction		2 08	4 25
Chicago ar	6 35	5 55	7 40

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, '82.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 48	5 22
Jackson Lv	6 30am	12 05pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 02	8 50
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 26
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 15
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 19
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 23	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 20
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 50
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 48	
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	
Louisville	7 30	7 28	
St. Louis		8 40	
Washington	2 10	6 47	
Baltimore	3 20	8 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	
Washington	10 40	3.	
St. Louis	6 40pm	00	
Louisville	7 12		7 00am
Cincinnati	9 00	2 27pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 2'am		10. 8
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 40pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 08
Waterloo	12 17	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 05
Fremont		5 33	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 06
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 34	10 28
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 20	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 35		8 30
Saginaw	8 20		10 55
Bay City	9 20		11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.: east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a.m., 3 05, 4 00, 9 20 p. m.; west—12 05, 7 00, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m.. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 00 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m., 8 30 p. m.; west 2 45 a. m., 12 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east, leave, 9 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a.m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 30p.m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 7 45, 11 50 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 7 50 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 52 p. m.; west, 2 35 a. m., 12 45, 11 30p. m. W., St. L. & P.: east—7 21 a. m. 3 15 p. m. west —1 37, 11 31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne, M. & C. leave 10 30 a. m., 6 30 p. m.; arrive 9 00 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 05 a. m., 9 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 10, 10 40 a. m. 6 40 7 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10 8 35 a. m. 1 15 pm; arr. 5 00, a. m. 2 55, 7 00p.m. P., Ft. W. & C. east, 3 25 a. m., 4 15, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 7 00, 11 45 a. m. 5 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. roads.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODY [illegible] Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr. & Pass'r. A [illegible]

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, : : INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

RUSSIA'S debt, which has almost doubled since 1872, is now $2,755,000,000.

DR. DICKEY, a Philadelphia Presbyterian preacher, wears a Geneva gown in his pulpit.

THE Episcopal church of this country proposes to raise a building fund of one million dollars.

GOVERNOR BUTLER will recommend the abolition of the poll-tax as a qualification for voting in Massachusetts.

CHARLES H. REED, the Chicago lawyer who defended Guiteau, wants Congress to give him $5,000 for that service.

THE Garfield Board of Audit has footed up the bills, and finds that the claims of physicians aggregate $91,000 and other claims $88,000.

OWING to the prevalence of diptheria and other contagious diseases in Boston, public funerals have been forbidden by the Board of Health.

CADETS JAMES R. PAGIN, of Indiana, and James C. Laurison, of Ohio, have been court martialed and dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing.

THE remains of Dr. S. Earhart, of Allegheny City, were cremated at LeMoyne's furnace, Washington, Pa., the other day, making the fifteenth incineration in that furnace.

GEN. THOMAS REYNOLDS was held in $8,000 bail in the United States Court at Madison, Wis., for signing the names of dead men to pension papers and drawing money thereon.

IT is estimated that the annual iron production of the world is 19,487,610 tons, and of this Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France contribute 88. 4 per cent—the first two 64. 8 per cent.

IT is estimated that the Standard Oil company have made $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 out of recent speculative panics. Should oil go up to $2, they would pocket, it is believed, some $70,000,000 more.

A CLAIM for $1,000,000 will be preferred against the United States by the province of Quebec, for wrongfully charging 20 per cent. duty on hay imported there, when the proper duty was only 10 per cent.

THE census of 1880 shows that $2,790,223,506 are invested in manufacturing enterprises in the United States, producing in the aggregate $5,369,667,706 worth of manufactured articles annually, and employing over two millions of hands.

IT is a curious fact that in the capture of $8,880,124 of counterfeit money in the past year there were no new counterfeit notes upon the treasury or national bank issues. It shows an overthrow of the combination of skillful engravers.

BY the official count, Glick, the Democratic and anti-Prohibition candidate against St. John, for Governor of Kansas, lacks 12,852 of a clear majority. His plurality over St. John is 8,081. Robinson, the Greenbacker, received 20,988 votes.

AN engineer on the Rhenish railway, after careful calculation, says that the average duration of steel rails, where twenty-four trains pass over them daily, is thirty years, while that of iron rails, with a traffic of seventeen trains, is eleven years.

ACCORDING to the official census report, there are nearly 5,000,000 persons in the United States, of 10 years of age and upward, who cannot read or write. Most of the illiterate are in the South, and the number is by no means confined to the colored population.

THE Cincinnati College of Music announces the programme and artists for the next Opera Festival, to be given in Music Hall, January 29, 30, 31, and February 1, 2 and 3, in all eight performances. Mesdames Patti, Albani and Madia will be the leading singers.

LOUISIANA'S crops of sugar, rice and cotton are enormous. Some of the sugar plantations are yielding three hogsheads of sugar and six barrels of molasses to the acre. This is remarkable. The planters are in high glee. Net incomes of $50,000 to $500,000 are talked of.

ABOUT a dozen Turks and Armenians have arrived at Palestine, Texas, looking for a favorable location for the cultivation of cocoons and silk worms. A large number of their countrymen will follow them to Texas should the climate, etc., prove favorable to silk culture.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune says there are 20,000 young women in Ireland seeking opportunity to emigrate to America. They have no means of their own, and an appeal is made for assistance to the Irish-Americans and the general public of this country.

IN regard to the reported systematic robbing of mails in Colorado, a Denver dispatch says there is no doubt that drafts and postal orders aggregating $600,000 have been taken from the pouches within the past year, while the loss of currency cannot be estimated. The more recent thefts occurred October 2, 17 and 31, and November 7.

THE question of religiously annointing the sick, as indicated in the epistle of St. James, was referred to in a Presbyterian church at San Rafael, Cal., by a member who believed in it. The elders called upon the Presbytery for a decision, and the Presbytery have called upon the Synod, which will probably ask the General Assembly to pronounce upon the subject.

REV. DR. POWERS, the pastor of the Christian Church of which the late President Garfield was a member, has returned to Washington from soliciting subscriptions in different sections of the country for the erection of a new Church. He states that of the $52,000 necessary to the completion of the new church edifice, but, $10,000 now remain to be raised.

THE Toronto Globe says that one of the questions put to the candidates at a recent examination for the civil service held in that city was: "A man left $20,000 by his will, the sum to be divided between his two sons, one of whom was to receive $1,000 more than the other." The question was "too hard" for the applicants. Every one of them answered that the one son was to receive $11,000 and the other $9,000.

THE other day a crank from Ohio made an atttempt to enter the White House as "King of America and Great Britain," stating that he owned both countries. He was kept at Police Headquarters, a conference of the police physicians was held, and he was sent to the Insane Asylum. In reading this item the thought will come to most minds, "What if Guiteau had been treated this way, as he should have been?"

THE functionaries of the Italian government are no respecters of persons. An execution for taxes was recently issued against some property owned by the Pope, who received a notice made out in strict legal form: "To Citizen Joachim Pecci; by trade or profession, Pope; conducting business (also residing) at the Vatican palace, Rome." His Holiness at once paid the taxes and obtained therefor a receipt reading: "Received of Citizen Joachim Pecci," etc.

THE annual report of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, to be $403,525,250; and the expenditures, exclusive of the redemption of public debt, $257,981,439; that 17,124,196 legal tender notes, representing $78,077,801, were counted and sent to the Comptroller for destruction, and others issued in place thereof.

THE diplomatic service of the United States during the past fiscal year cost $379,000. Consular fees, according to the report of the Fifth Auditor, notwithstanding the reduction in charges which went into effect three months after the beginning of the year, amounted to $889,000, an excess of $47,000 over those of 1881. This indicates a large increase in the amount of business transacted.

THE official footings of the late election, as proclaimed by the Secretary of State, show a total vote of 444,672, precisely 26,000 less than in 1880. The Republican vote for Hawn is 210,234, a decrease of 21,930 since 1880, while the Democratic vote for Myers is 220,916, a decrease from the 1880 vote of only 4,604. The National vote has increased 584, being 12,986 for Weaver, in 1880, and 13,520 for Leonard in 1882. The official plurality for Myers is 10 684.

ELDER ST. JOHN, recognized as a substantial pillar in the Mormon church, while in New York lately, stated that the Mormons were compelled to recognize the Edmunds law as it stands, but believe it to be unconstitutional, and will, at the next session of Congress, make mighty efforts to have it suspended or repealed. He says the passage of the law, which disfranchises polygamists, "is admitted to be a great victory against the Mormons." According to St. John there have been few converts to the Mormon faith since the Edmunds bill became a law.

WHEN the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of antharacite coal is not less than 630,000,000,000 of tons, and the bituminous coal supply is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese area, we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about 4,200 years.

THERE is a strange rumbling noise audible upon Red River, Texas, and as the locality is fifteen miles from any railroad, it can not be attributed to passing trains. The inhabitants are much excited over it, believing that it presages volcanic action. It resembles the sound of a railway train, or the roar of a distant waterfall. Its range, which is not changable, is from north to northwest, and it recalls the ominous sounds described by Humboldt as preceding the great earthquake of 1750 in Mexico, when the volcanic mountain of Jorulla was upheaved. Scientific investigation will probably be ordered soon by the State authorities.

THE operations and success of one of the most gigantic monopolies in this country are briefly described as follows: "The Standard oil company is at present one of the most conspicuous of the great monopolies with which the trade of the country is being strangled. In a late trial in which the State of Pennsylvania sought to recover certain taxes assessed upon the company, it set up the defense that it was an Ohio corporation. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided the suits in favor of the company, three of the judges dissenting. The trial compelled the company to reveal the character of its operations and the amount of its profits. The capital stock in 1872 was $1,000,000. This was subsequently increased to $3,500,000. On this last capitalization, dividends to the amount of $10,321,312 were paid in 1880. This represents a subsidy of 300 per cent. levied by this monopoly on the poor man's lamp. But besides these previously unheard-of earnings the company avers to have also acquired property and assets to the value of $30,000,000, which shows that in nine years this goose has laid golden eggs to the value of $40,000,000. It was all done through crafty manipulation of products and markets; through astute alliance with railroad kings; through unrelenting warfare upon rivals, and finally through the manipulation of Legislatures and Courts.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

An earthquake shock was felt along the Welland Canal at 6:30 o'clock Monday evening.

Smith, a noted Texas ruffian who has killed five men and married many wives, was arrested at Galveston Sunday.

Ernst Harvier has been held by a New York court for trial for criminal libel, in the suit of Marie Prescott, the actress.

Engineer Melville, of Jeannette fame, intimates that he will bring a divorce suit against his wife in the Philadelphia courts next March.

H M Doak, editor of the Nashville Banner, has withdrawn in order to accept editorial charge of the Cincinnati News, the new Democratic paper.

J Bush, sentenced to be hung at Louisville, was respited by the Governor until January 26, pending action by the United States Supreme Court.

Buckden, the noted racing sire, for which his owner, Capt in Cottrell, had just refused $12,000, died at Danvill, Va, Wednesday night.

Miss Mattie Chrisman, daughter of a prominent physician of Little Rock, Ark., took a dose of strychnine by mistake and died in great agony.

The Rev R H Woodruff, of Baltimore, pleaded guilty to opening a letter for the purpose of obstructing a correspondence, and was fined $250.

The New York Produce Exchange has indorsed the project of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

Rev F X O'Reilly went from Toledo to Dayton to take part in the dedication of a Catholic hospital, but spent five days in the workhouse for drunkenness.

Germanic seems to have had a favorable effect upon him, as he telegraphs back from Queenstown that he is much better.

The whisky makers will send Dr Rush, of Chicago, to Washington this winter to labor for the passage of an act extending the bonded period from three to five years.

At Osborne, Kansas, Frank Gaines' five year old boy dropped a revolver which he was playing with, exploding a cartridge, the bullet instantly killing his infant brother.

The prediction of accumulation and depression in knit goods business, resulting in a stoppage of the mills and reduction of wages, it is now believed will not come to pass.

James Ruddys' house, at Providence, Pa., burned the other day. Mrs Ruddys, after saving the children, endeavored to secure some money, and perished in the flames.

A denial comes from El Paso, Tex., that ex-Mayor Navin, of Adrain, Mich., had been arrested there. He had never heard of in that vicinity.

Before the Mississippi Congressional Commission, sitting at New Orleans, J W Whipple, an old pilot, testified that levees could not keep the river within bounds, and were not beneficial to navigation.

At the target practice of the Lexington Guards, Senator Beck appeared upon the grounds and carried off all the honors. He struck the bull's eye at 350 yards, and none of the soldiers did as well.

Frank James, Monday, pleaded not guilty at Kansas City to two indictments for murder and robbery. The cases will be called for trial January 22d, next. The prisoner was well dressed, in good health, and quite at ease.

United States Commissioner O'Berne, of Chicago, has been suspended from duty on charge of misconduct in connection with the case of the seizure of smuggled opium, which has recently been prominent in the United States Court.

William Andrews, a negro, who murdered his wife in a cornfield at Highspire, Pa., July 4 last, and then dragged the body to their dwelling, which he set on fire, causing the cremation of the remains, was convicted Saturday.

The Rev J G Wharton, of Carthage, Mo., the father of fifteen children, was arrested at Elizabeth, Ky, Saturdy for embezzlement. In his company was found Mrs McGill, who left a husband and three children at Carthage. He claims to be an Episcopalian minister.

A Passover Relief Association has been formed in New York. The purpose is to distribute among poor Israelites unleavened bread during the Feast of the Passover, and enable them to observe the feast in accordance with the Mosaic law.

The report of Commissioner of Agriculture Loring, estimates the crop yield of 1882 as follows: Corn, 1 635,000 000 bushels; wheat, 410,000,000,000 bushels; oats, 470,000,000 bushels; barley, 45,000,000 bushels; rye, 20,000,000 bushels, and buckwheat, 12,000,000 bushels.

The special trot for $4,000 between Cornfield's Helene and Hickox's Overman took place at Fleetwod Park, Overman taking the second, third and fourth heats, after an exciting contest. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

There has been an organization incorporated at Boston, Mass, for the colonization and pevelopment of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and its principals ports.

The Rev Mr Hoffman, expelled from the ministry by the Lincoln Conference will not plead his case before the Des Moines Judicial Conference, giving as a reason that the previous investigations have been a traversity on justice, and that spite and malignity have crowded him out.

The report that Congressman Updegraff, of Ohio, has lost his reason is unfounded. Although his condition is critical, the physicians are not without hopes of restoring his health. The Hon. G. S. Orth, of Indiana, is also very ill, but his medical attendants are sanguine of his recovery.

E. P. Rowell, a telegraph operator and painter, recently discharged from the employ of the Wabash road at Adrain, Mich., was arrested at Indianapolis in the disguise of a tramp for stealing $3,000 worth of railroad tickets from the Adrain office. He admits committing the robbery, and was held for trial.

Henry Ward Beecher Sunday preached on the evolution theory of Darwin, and, while asserting he did not believe the theory, maintained that it was consistent with the doctrine of God; that it was found to throw light on the methods of the Creator, and would assist and give force to the preaching of the gospel.

Two boys of Mrs. Nash, of St. Louis, whose complexions are decidedly dark were recently sent home from a public school as being of the negro race. The mother, a lady moving in good society has previously proven that she is a Caucasian, but admits a little Indian blood flows in her veins. Some of the children are blondes. She is determined to contest the case in the courts.

An invention revolutionizing the envelope and stamp business has been adopted by the Government, and will be put into practical use by the middle of January. It is nothing less than a letter sheet, envelope, and stamp combined, which can be closed together with a single "lick." The public will be saved the price of envelope and paper, as a contrivance, large enough for an ordinary epistle, with stamp attached, will cost but 3 cents. There will also be issued 2 and 1 cent classes. Mr Ehrlech, of St Louis is the inventor.

A letter from ex-Attorney-General McVeagh, written in November of last year, to President Arthur, detailing his connection with the Star route cases, is made public. He gives statements of conversations with President Garfield on the subject, explaining the manner in which legal talent was retained, and, finding that Garfield's death was imminent, avows that his action was planned so as not to embarrass the government of President Arthur, of whose policy or intentions on the question at issue he had no knowledge.

An explosion of an oil tank in the Brooklyn Company's works at Greenpoint, L. I., Sunday afternoon set the building on an adjacent creek to adjoining structures, causing wide destruction. Devoe's oil works, a box factory and a sal-soda establishment were attacked by the flames and almost demolished. Two men were drowned by jumping from a bark for safety, and Captain Connors and wife of the barge Estelle, had a narrow escape from death. The explosions were numerous and terrific, flying missiles filled the air, and the windows of structures blocks away were shattered by the detonations. The total damage will foot up $150,000.

Foreign.

Italy is now moving for a new European conference to settle the Egyptian question.

Floods in Southern France, in the vicinity of Mentone, have occasioned damages estimated at 3,000,000 francs.

Telegrams received at Cairo say the Soudan rebels were defeated with great loss, and the False Prophet taken prisoner.

The Dublin police claim to be on the track of the Phœnix Park assassins, and are hopeful of effecting their arrest.

John Dillon, M P, will soon visit his brother in Colorado, and insist upon resigning his seat in Parliament before leaving Ireland.

The Spanish Cabinet will investigate the demand made by the United States for indemnification of losses suffered by americans during the Cuban insurrection, and will offer a just settlement.

A mob made an assault on the hospital at Dublin in which Dolan, who killed Detective Cox, is under treatment, but decamped upon the appearance of a large force of police. It is thought they intended to remove Dolan.

Dennis Field, one of the jurors who convicted Hynes of murder, for which he was hanged at Limerick, was stabbed to death in Dublin Monday. At night a bailiff named Mallon was stabbed in the head, and received a serious wound.

The killing of Detective Cox, at Dublin, has given use to the opinion that a murder was being planned by the conspirators when accosted by the police. Archbishop McCabe denounced the act as emanating from secret societies. Dolan, who was shot by the officers, will, it is believed, recover. He exhibits the utmost unconcern, and when the surgeons were examining his wounds, told them to "Probe away, and be d——d."

Michael Davitt, in a speech at Navan Saturday night, said Gladstone should apply the surplus of the arrears estimates to ward off the threatened famine in the west of Ireland. If this were not done, then no rent should be paid from now until next May. He cited the remarks of Archbishop Hughes in New York in 1848 as proof conclusive that a man in need of bread was bound to observe no law, human or divine, in obtaining it.

Noteworthy Trees.

An elm near Lawrenceberg, Tenn, is 105 feet from tip to tip of its branches, and 326 feet in circumferance.

A Pennsylvania walnut tree, that was hollow and nine feet in diameter, was sawed down lately, and the stump used as a pen for a number of hogs.

A cherry tree, in Carter county, Ky., is 18½ feet in circumferance and 60 feet high and its branches shade a lot 43 feet across.

Near the fair-street depot, Kingston N. Y, is a grand old elm. It is of bouquet-shape, and during the present season over 200 birds built nests in its branches.

At the mouth of Grassy Run, in Spring hill township, Pennsylvania, there stood a sycamore tree that was hollow at the butt, and Joshua Brooks used it for his horse stable.

In Green county Mississippi, is a double pine tree which has two distinct trunks 20 feet apart uniting 30 feet above the ground, forming at that point one solid trunk, round and symmetrical.

A tree recently cut in Mexico, Mo, measured nine feet through near the ground, and was 110 feet high. The first limb grew out at a height of 30 feet from the roots. The tree was at least 300 years old. When it fell 12 squirrels and one coon were killed.

The Moral of the Seguin Tragedy

New York Cor. Philadelphia Record.

The daily press does not seem to have hit upon the actual moral of the Suguin case. Three revolvers were habitually kept handy for the use of any body in the house who might feel inclined for murder or suicide. It was this that made it possible for the frantic mother to take her three helpless babes into an upper room, bind their little hands, blind their accusing eyes and murder them. Yet nearly every respectable household in the city furnishes similar facilities to its members. In the last ten years one burglar has been killed in his house by a citizen, shot down in his parlor, to the quiet man's great horror, and during that time there have probably been a thousand accidents from the careless use of pistols, and numberless suicides. One of these tragedies never got into print. It happened in the family of an ex-Confederate General, a graduate of West Point, who had formerly taken my name and pedigree when I was captured by his troops. He had an only daughter, a little girl of 10 years. Coming home one night he said to her: "Go to papa's coat that is hanging in the hall and see what he has brought for you." The child ran, thrust her hand eagerly into the wrong pocket, grasped a pistol unknowingly, and, in the endeavor to pull it out, shot herself through the heart. And so the little life that was of more account than all the revolvers in the city was quenched in blood. And the father? He will never forgive himself. Yet as many revolvers will be sold this year as last, and they will make targets of innocent people, as usual.

Big Sums of Money.

A valuation of $400,000,000 in round numbers is reported on property in Texas this year.

The sum of $1,650,000 is now invested in the manufacture of iron in the Birmingham, Ala., district.

In the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the value of the silk production of the United States rose from $12,210,662 to $34,410,463.

It is estimated that the total wool clip of the United States this year will aggregate 300,000,000 pounds, worth $100,000,000.

During the last fiscal year the Federal Government received from inspection of steam vessels and officers' license $278,000.

For several weeks the banks at Galveston have been receiving and expressing to the interior an average of $500,000 per week.

The enormous sum of $202,000,000 is invested in the submarine cables of the world, supposed to aggregate 46,000 miles in length.

A union depot 250 feet long, with covered tracks, extending 1,000 feet, and costing about $400,000, is to be erected at Minneapolis.

A $2,000,000 mortgage has been recorded in West Virginia by a Philadelphia trust company on lands in the rich cannel coal formation.

Charleston, S. C., points with pride to a wholesale trade of nearly $75,000,000 last year, an increase of about $4,000,000 over the preceding year.

The trustees of the Slater fund have selected Rev. Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, as agent to manage the gift of $1,000,000 for educating colored people in the South.

According to the Mississippi Handbook there are 175 251 white and 251,488 colored children attending the free schools in the State, at a cost of $820,701.

For the year ending June 30 the revenue of the Dominion of Canada amounted to $33,381,381, the expenditures to $27,155,902, leaving a surplus of $6,225,479.

Hawaiian coins to the amount of $200,000, and corresponding in value and denomination with our silver coinage, are to be struck at the San Francisco Mint.

The German Empire has now about 44,000,000 acres of forest, valued at $400,000,000, and appropriates $500,000 every year to increase and maintain the growth of trees.

The late Catholic Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., who died in France, was a Count, and during his life gave $300,000 to the Catholic Church. His body is to be buried in Vincennes.

H. H. Bancroft, historian of the Pacific coast, has spent over $500,000 in collecting his private library. He is an Ohio man and made his money in mercantile business in San Francisco.

The new Iowa State Capital has thus far cost $2,000 000 and it will require $500 000 to finish it. It is 365 feet long from north to south, and measures 274 from the sidewalk to the top of the central dome.

It will require an expenditure of at least $5,000,000 by the Italian Government to make good the damage done to roads, bridges and public buildings by the inundation, to say nothing of aid to the many sufferers.

About 1,500 miles of new railroad were put into operation in the Southern States last year. The gross earnings of Southern roads reached $63,000,000, and the net earnings increased from $18,000,000 in 1880 to more than $24,000,000.

In the production of coal, Illinois is now second only to Pennsylvania. The State Bureau of Labor reports that the output has increased from 6,000,000 tons in 1880 to 9,000,000 tons in 1882, and that the value of the mines has been nearly $14,000,000.

During the five years 1877-1881, the average loss by fires in the United States and Canada in the month of September alone was $5,950,000. This year, omitting the fires in which the loss was less than $10,000, the record shows 123 in number, and the aggregate loss $6,205,000.

A huge transaction in Mississippi lands is noticeable because there has been comparatively so little push reported in that State since the war. A syndicate of English capitalists have agreed to purchase and improve 1 300,000 acres. The sum of $500,000 is available for the preliminary operation, that of cutting and preparing for market the timber now standing, after which the company will go extensively into cotton raising.

Work is progressing rapidly on the library which Mr. Pratt is building for the city of Baltimore, and when completed it will have a shelf capacity of 200,000 volumes. The value of the ground and library building is estimated at $225,000. This Mr. Pratt has given to the citizens, together with the sum of $833,333, which will yield $50,000 per annum, in consideration that the city will adopt an ordinance for creating and granting a perpetual annuity of $50,000 for the purchase and maintainance of the library, with four branches in different parts of the city.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Folger denied himself to visitors Monday morning, being engaged in the preparation of his annual report. His private secretary pronounces the story that he has tendered his resignation as entirely unfounded. Rumors are on the street that several prominent officers of the Postoffice Department will be dismissed for complicity with the star-routers, but up to this time (12 m.) the story lacks confirmation.

Secretary Folger, in an interview at one o'clock, denied in the most emphatic language that he had tendered his resignation, and added that the matter had never been referred to either by the President or himself. The lease of the Secretary's House has been renewed, but not for a year, as heretofore stated.

The summary dismissal of Marshal Henry, Postmaster Ainger, Assistant Postmaster Parker, M. D. Helm, foreman of the Congressional Record, and ex-Senator Spencer, Union Pacific Railroad Commissioner, by order of the President, acting upon letters from Attorney-General Brewster and Col. Bliss, continues to be the topic of discussion. The dismissed officers are charged with having obstructed the administration of justice by villifying the Judge, jury, and Government counsel, and by giving public expression to sympathy for the accused. Postmaster Ainger said he had never been implicated in any manner in the Star Route affairs. Assistant Postmaster Parker said he had never said or done anything to influence the judgment. Marshal Henry says the charge that he has in any way favored the defense in the Star Route trial is simply infamous. Ainger and Parker have addressed a letter to the President protesting against the aspersions on their characters. Thomas L. Tulloch has been appointed postmaster at Washington, to succeed Ainger.

The appointment of Tullock to succeed Ainger as postmaster in Washington is only temporary, but it is believed will be made permanent. The successor to Spencer, one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway, will be appointed this afternoon. No selection has not yet been made for District Marshal to succeed Henry. Senator Logan was at the executive mansion this afternoon, and had a long interview with the President, and it is believed that the President is in favor of the retention in office of Public Printer Rounds. District Attorney Corkhill also had a long interview with the Attorney-General, and afterwards informed friends that he was safe.

It is stated authoritively that no further removals in connection with the Star Route cases are contemplated by the President at present. This would seem to indicate that there is no foundation for the rumors in circulation so far as they relate to high officials. The rumor that several subordinate officers in the Postoffice Department will be invited to resign seems to be well founded.

A prominent government officer, in conversation this morning, intimated there would be more removals on account of complicity with the Star-routers, but declined to mention names. Rumor has it that Disbursing Officer Burnside, of the Postoffice Department, and Fifth Auditor Ela, are likely to be among the number.

Rear Admiral Crosby, commanding the United States naval forces in the Southern Atlantic station, reports to the naval department from Montevideo, Oct 19, that he expected the transit of Venus party to arrive the next day, when the Brooklyn would proceed on her mission.

The estimated appropriations required for the fiscal year ending Jan 30 1884, for the civil establishment, have been completed. The aggregate is $22,350,945. The estimate for the same purpose last year was $19,529,083. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $20,477,743.

In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Wylie, on the report of the physicians who examined Bigelow, the National Bank of the Republic embezzler, ordered that he be brought to court this afternoon.

The lease of Folger's residence in this city expires December 15, and friends of the Secretary attribute the report of his resignation to that fact. Folger, however, has renewed the lease for one year.

The transfer book of the 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 and currency 6s close at the Treasury on the evening of the 29th inst.

The annual report of Colonel Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, shows that during the year there were completed and delivered 7,641, 108 sheets of notes and securities of the face value of $309.857,700; 24,251,459 sheets of internal revenue and customs cigar stamps, containing 987,221,149 stamps and 649,919 sheets of checks, drafts, etc. The aggregate expenditures for the year were $986,755. Of this amount there was expended in the execution of the work of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department and other departments and reimbursed by them from the proper appropriations under their control, $588,950. The aggregate expenditures of the year over that of the preceding year, deducting from the expenditures of that year the amounts paid for paper and expenses thereon, which this year were paid from a separate appropriation, was little less than 12 per cent. The increase in deliveries was a little over 20 per cent., and the increase in the number of employes about 10 per cent. At the close of the year the regular force of the bureau consisted of about 1,000 employes.

The Post-office Department to-day directed that the free delivery service be established at Keokuk, Iowa, January 1.

A scene occurred in the Criminal Court Tuesday morning, which is probably without a precedent. Yesterday, the sureties of Bigelow, the bank embezzler, were directed to have him in court to-day, under the penalty of the forfeiture of his bond. This morning a carriage drove up to the Court House, and three persons alighted, two of whom reached into the carriage, and lifted Bigelow out, carried him in their arms to the court-room, where he was placed on a lounge and covered with blankets. He was accompanied by the male members of his family, his attorney and his physician; was quite pale and weak, and appeared to be entirely prostrated, he lay on the lounge, with his eyes closed, taking no notice of what transpired about him. There are thirteen indictments against Bigelow, and, it being settled that the offense was misdemeanor and not felony, the court decided it would be sufficient to inform the defendant of the nature of the charges, without compelling him to listen to the reading of each indictment. The defendant not being able to stand or sit upright, the Clerk of the Court went to where he lay, made known to him the charge in each indictment, and received his plea of not guilty. Bigelow was then carried out of the court and replaced in a carriage, whereupon he was confronted by a detective with a warrant on an additional charge of embezzlement of $1,000 of the funds of the National Bank of the Republic He was then taken to the court room, where he waived a hearing, and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury Once more the sick man was put in the carriage, and this time permitted to return home His physicians think the exposure is likely to cause Bigelow's death, or at least place his life in great peril.

Major Merrill has arranged a plan of operations which he believes will result in preventing further raids upon the Crow Indian agency, in Montana, by the Canadian Indians. The plan is substantially as follows: As soon as the agent has information of a raid, he will put a force of Crows upon the trial with orders to recapture the stolen stock and destroy the thieves or drive them back to the agency. At the same time small detachments of Crows will be sent to the nearest military posts, where they will be joined by available troops and co-operate with the main body of pursuers. The directing motive will be the capture or destruction of the marauders.

It is stated authoritatively that the question of further dismissals or appointments in connection with the Star route cases was not referred to at the Cabinet meeting to-day The whole session was devoted to the consideration of the President's message, and other executive documents to be sent to Congress.

A colored crank from Pittsburg, called at the Executive Mansion to-day, and gave his name of Roscoe Conkling saying he had been sent to see the President on the most important matter by Treasurer Gilfillan He was informed of the Cabinet meeting then in progress, and left.

The new trial of the Star Route defendants will be commenced on the 4th proximo. The Government is ready. There will be unusual care taken in the selection of the jury and to protect the morals of the jurymen after they are chosen. The Attorney-General will give the case a more thorough personal attention, and will make the closing speech on behalf of the Government. Since the last trial, it is said, the Government has become possessed of some very important testimony not previously developed.

Life in the Army

By an Officer in the Army and Navy Journal.

It is mere holiday work in the service of the European nations compared with our. They have long periods of rest with large bodies of their troops of all arms quartered in fine cities, in splendid barracks, where they are almost in as full enjoyment of all the good things of life as the citizens, while with us our lives, in a measure, are passed cut off from almost everything that enhances life to the most humble. In my personal experience I have been eleven years straight without a single day from active duty. I have not been in New York city for twenty years, and not further East than Washington since 1866. I have been stationed at posts where we were from 250 to 400 miles from a railroad, and at one of which we did not taste even so common a vegetable as potatoes for six months, beef, bacon, bread, coffee and tea being our constant diet from Christmas to Christmas. My Captain and myself once paid $15 for one barrel of potatoes, and divided them for our family use, all of us being absolutely starved for a potato. Eggs are $1 a dozen. Butter not to be had at even $1 a pound, and everything else in the same ratio. I could give you many such incidents regarding the social life of our army officers on the "frontier," and the official life was one everlasting go scouting—scouting—scouting—Winter and Summer, Spring and Fall. My dear sir, there is not one person in ten thousand of our population knows anything about the hardships and self-denials which our little army undergoes, and many think it is all holiday work, wearing fine clothes and living on the fat of the land. The life of a line officer on the frontier is enough to wear out any man in twenty years' active and contintinuous service. Yet the country needs it, and patriots do it—for, after after all, what is the reward? I am sure it is not a big thing financially, and it does seem hard that we have to pray and beseech so hard for what we do get. Look at what Congress did last session in the face of a prayer sent them by three-fourths of the army officers asking for a little relief—and very little at that? We are worse off than we were before. Retirement at the age of 64, with a limited retired list, is no boon at all, and the very branch of the service that needs it most gets the least. I mean the "line."

Died in the Pulpit.

Philadelphia Record.

An exciting religious revival at the hall of the Heavenly Recruits, No. 1,222 North Eleventh street, was brought to an abrupt close, yesterday afternoon, by the death of one of the exhorters. The "Heavenly Recruits" are composed of members of the Salvation Army, Independent Methodists, and other free religious workers, and their meetings have often been marked by emotional scenes of striking character. Rude but powerful eloquence has characterized the addresses made to "the Recruits." At yesterday's meeting several of the members present had given in their "experience," and there was a subdued but powerful religious enthusiasm prevailing throughout the hall. Mr. Enos A. Kerns was particularly excited by the speeches, as was to be expected from his emotional and high-strung nature. When the excitement had reached its highest point Mr. Kerns arose to address the meeting. His face was very pale, but he spoke with considerable power, and his remarks made a great impression upon the congregation. As he was about to close some persons near him noticed that he appeared to gasp for breath. He tottered, and, with a sentence half spoken upon his lips, fel back—dead. There was a great commotion at once, and the dead exhorter was in a moment surrounded by a crowd of mourning friends. He was at once removed to his home, No. 1,737 Wallace street. Mr. Kerns has been prominently connected with the Methodist Church, and is a member of Trinity Church, at Sixteenth street and Fairmount avenue. For several months past he has been accustomed to visit the Recruits every Sunday afternoon. Some time ago he was a wholesale tobacco dealer on Market street, near Front, doing a very large business. Recently he retired and devoted his whole time to the church. For several years he has been suffering from a heart affliction, and of late has been annoyed more than usual by this trouble.

A Good One on Gen. Manson.

Indianapolis News

The Secretary of State's office is the place to go when a fellow has the blues and wants to hear a funny story. A good one was told this morning on Gen. Manson. Shortly after the late Governor Williams had assumed his duties, General Manson, who had been chairman of the State central committe, concluded he wanted a Tippecanoe county friend appointed State House Commissioner. He was sitting in the Secretory of State's office, surrounded by a group of politicians, when be remarked that he believed he would go into the Governor's office and broach the subject at once. He did so, stating to the Governor that owing to his (Manson's) services in the campaign he believed himself entitled to some consideration, and asked the Governor to appoint the Tippecanoe county man. Governor Williams said he'd think about it, but rather discouraged the General. The latter returned to the State Secretary's office, and everybody immediately wanted to know whether the Governor had consented to make the appointment. "I dunno," gruffly responded the war horse, "I elected Governor Williams, and by thunder! I think my recommendation ought to have some weight; but what in blazes can you expect of a man who wears a No 6 hat?"

General Manson had got just that far in his remarks, which were about become superfluous when Governor Williams' messenger appeared on the scene "Governor Williams told me to tell you, General," said the messenger, "that he doesn't care how much you loaf around his office but he doesn't want you to wear off his hat."

The crowd tumbled with a general scream all round, and the old General with the remark that "I thought this hat was blamed tight," handed it to the messenger while everybody rolled on the floor in an agony of hilarity.

A Man for an Emergency.

A locomotive with a raging wood fire beneath the boiler was dragging a long train up a heavy grade near Colfax, Cal., a week or two ago, when the wire netting over the smoke-stack blew out. Instantly a stream of live coals shot into the air and fell back upon the cars so thickly that there was great danger of a conflagration. The conductor stationed brakemen on top of the train and was hoping to surmount the grade without accident when, on looking over the way bills, he discovered to his horror that the car directly behind the locomotive was loaded with gunpowder. He immediately uncoupled it, without alarming the passengers, and while the other cars stood on the grade with the brakes hard on, the powder car was drawn swiftly up the slope and left on a side track. The engine then returned and took the rest of the train forward. The conductor, Charles Loughbridge, is entitled to public credit for his calm courage and sound judgment,

TABLE TALK.

In Scotland interest is paid on bank deposits.

A black eye indicates which way the fist went.

Alabama has a bonded indeptedness of $9 500,000.

A work on the diseases of elephants is being written.

The white fish in Lake Erie average three and a half pounds.

There are ninety-four female servants in Queen Victoria's household.

On December 13 Mr Gladstone will have been fifty years in parliament.

One of the colored members of the Georgia legislature wears ear rings.

A pew in Dr. John Hall's church, New York, sold the other day for $2,600.

Northern capitalists will give Richmond a factory to make ice in four-ton lumps.

The San Francisco voters' ticket at the late election contained ninety names.

The next Congress will contain over twenty members who were born in Ireland.

Iowa comment on a bycycle: Well, who'd think a man could ride a barrel-hoop.

A Mississippi man has a "mad stone" for which, it said, he has refused a cash offer of $7,500.

In the silk industry in Italy 120,480 women, 15,592 men and 64,273 children are engaged.

The future king of England, prince Albert Victor, is to take one term at Oxford and another at Cambridge.

Recently compiled statistics place the death rate from the administration of chloroform at one per thousand.

A Republican candidate in the Eighth assembly district, in Brooklyn, was elected by a majority of only one vote.

Jay Gould is a careful man with his money. Outside of his family expenses he doesn't spend $3,000 per year.

At Waco, Texas, a crazy man undertook to swallow a pump handle, and thrust it down his throat, inflicting fatal injuries.

Mr. Weatherwax is the name of a Vermont man who pities a neighbor named Stuffiepean for having such a patronymic.

A black snake attempted to despoil a beehive in Berkeley county, Va, a few days ago, and the bees attacked and stung the reptile to death.

A St. Louis doctor contracts to prescribe for families at the rate of $4 a year for each member, and he is said to be getting a good deal of money.

Ex-Governor Anthony, of Kansas, commands an army of two thousand laborers, who are building a railroad from El Paso to Chihuahua, Mexico.

When the queen goes to Balmoral she goes by special train commanded by special servants. The trip there and back is said to cost the snug sum of £2,500.

The Phrenological Jorunal asks, 'Why should not women whistle?" They do. A good many of them when they want a new bonnet have to whistle for it.

Said Mr. Moriarity, in explanation of his battered appearance, "Ye see the horse I was dhriving woz a mule." And Mr. Finegan replied: "Ye need say no more, Dennis."

Fifteen years ago all mail from this country, for Manitoba, had to be sent first to England, and thence by way of Hudson's Bay to its destination. But two mails were sent each year.

A New York man lost $75,000 worth of art treasures by the burning of his residence a few days ago. He will have to purchase a great many pounds of tea before the loss is made up.

Ezekiel Peabody, of Marblehead, Mass., when 21 years old, put $300 in a savings bank at 4 per cent., and never having touched it wants to know how much he is worth now in his 95th year.

Winnepeg has all of 25,000 inhabitants. Main street is lined with shops on both sides, one and one-half miles long, all of them doing a rushing business, and more than can be found in other towns of its size. The assessment value this year is $32, 000, 000.

Both eends ob life is shrouded in myster. A man don't know when he's born or when he dies. Dar's room enough, however, between dese two ackster get in a mighty heap of deblimeut.

The Prebyterians will build a college at Emporia, Kansas. The city has pledged thirty acres of land and $32,000 in money. The synod agrees to raise $50,000 additional as an endowment fund.

Mrs. Frances H. Burnett is said to have received thus for $15,000 as her share of the profits on her play, "Esmerelda," at the Madison Square theater New York, and that she is at work upon a new drama.

The many hundred thousands of cane fishing poles used in the north each year are obtained near the head of Big Black river, in Mississippi. Four hundred thousand poles will be cut and shipped this fall, besides 100,000 smaller canes for pipe stems.

Plantation Philosophy.

Arkansaw Traveler.

Too much eddycation hurts de cotton patch.

I would ruther a man would tell me a consolin' lie den a disturbin' truth.

I neber seed a shoutin' nigger dat didn't like fresh hog meat, an' I neber seed one dat was too poor to git it somehow.

It may hab been de intention at fust fur preachers to had a disregard of money, but show me a preacher dat won't climb down offen a sixteen hand mule ter pick up a nickel in de road an' I'll split yer a thousand rails fur nuthin'.

De shanhigh chicken 'minds me ob certain men dat I'se seed. He crows mighty loud and brags aroun' 'mong de hens an' young chickens, but when a game rooster comes around, he's got business on de udder side ob de fence.

When there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 5 Barclay-St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the preparation used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN H. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

1yr

CATARRH
ELY'S
CREAM BALM
HEAD
HAY-FEVER

Directions:

Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM!

Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation protects the membrane from additional colds completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc., agreeable to use. Unequaled for Cold in the Head.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displaying all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Oswego, N. Y.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO,

Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

F. E. Davenport.

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

Get the Best.

Webster's Dictionary is the best. Every family should have a copy. Allison's Webster's Dictionary, containing over 800 illustrations, 70,000 words and phrases, comprehensively defined, useful facts and tables, foreign words and phrases, pronouncing vocabulary of scripture and proper names, list of mythological and classical names, United States census for 1880 and many other useful tables. Postpaid for only 50 cents. Address E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1860, South Bend, Ind.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD

A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

BY A PHYSICIAN of 28 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

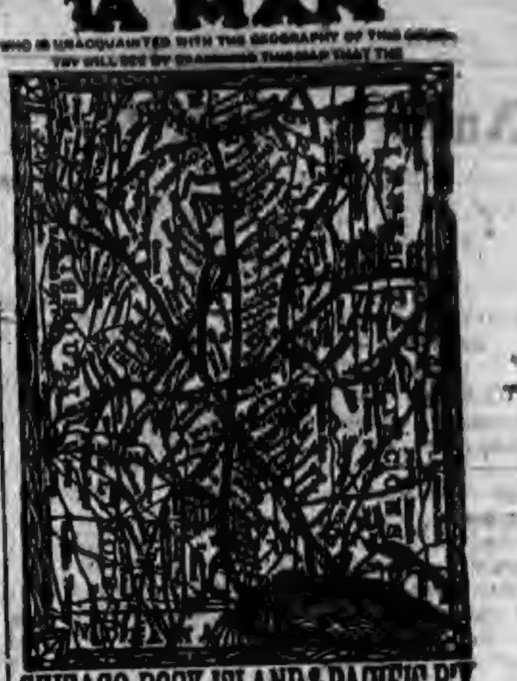

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

ACORN

STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SNYDER & CULBERTSON, AG'TS, AUBURN, IND.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne. A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS

SEEDS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan For the MARKET GARDENER For the PRIVATE FAMILY Grown by ourselves on our own Farms SEEDS SEEDS

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.

MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

Dr HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 304 Wash. Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 7th, 1882

The Speakership Fight.

McMULLEN AND MOODY SAID TO BE THE LEADING CANDIDATES—BYNUM'S CHANCES NOT FLATTERING

The democratic majority in the next house of representatives will have a most embarrassing array of candidates from which to select their speaker. One or two of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned have signified their intention of withdrawing, but six, real, genuine, earnest candidates remain in the field, namely: Horace Heffren, of Washington county; D. D. Moody, of DeKalb; Bellamy S. Sutton, of Shelby; W. D. Bynum, of Marion; Hugh D. McMullen, of Dearborn, and George D. H. Gibson, of Clark. Two of the candidates, Messrs. Moody and Gibson, were members of the last house; and Horace Heffren, as every one knows, has had plenty of legislative experience, although not in recent years. The other three are new members. Mr. Moody is the sole representative in northern Indiana, and should, therefore, if his canvass is rightly managed, go into the caucus with a very strong backing. The strength of W. D. Bynum, Marion county's candidate, is mainly in southern Indiana, his place of abode until about eighteen months ago having been at Washington, Daviess county. He will not be able materially to weaken the candidate from DeKalb county if the northern half of the state manifest any disposition to give Moody their solid support. Three of the other candidates are decidedly southern men, while Mr. Sutton would probably like to be regarded as on neutral grounds and as the candidate of the central counties. It is well understood that Mr. Sutton's chief object is to get even with the Marion county democracy. His chance for revenge has come, and he will not forget the attitude of the Marion county delegation in the last state convention. But although, probably, Mr. Sutton could not be driven from the track, it is more than likely that Mr. Bynum will find some means—the promise of the chairmanship of the committee on railroads, for instance—of coaxing his colleague from this joint representative district to step aside in his favor. Unless something of this kind is done it is thought Mr. Bynum's chances will be very slim, especially as several Indianapolis candidates for other offices in the gift of the legislature are rather anxious that a speaker should not be chosen from this county. Taking in the whole situation, the present indications are that Messrs. McMullen and Moody are the prominent candidates, the former being regarded the strongest of the southern aspirants, while Moody has northern Indiana practically to himself, and excellent arguments at his command by which to make that section a unit in its demand for the speakership of the next legislature. The fight will doubtless be waged with considerable earnestness, and not unlikely with some personal bitterness, and the republicans will have a chance of enjoying the fun.—Indianapolis Times.

SEVERAL republicans have been reported by republican exchanges, as having heard an echo of "rebel yell" since the late election. And again we ask: "Where was the man who had charge of the "solid south" and the "rebel debt" part of the machinery?" Even the recent political reverses, do not seem powerful enough to show to a few soft heads that such twaddle is becoming too transparent to be effectual.

WE call the attention of our readers to the article copied from the Indianapolis Times, in regard to the candidacy of Mr. Moody for the speakership of the house. The article is evidently prepared with care, and the paper, being one of the leading republican papers of the state. Must evidently treat the subject fairly. Don't fail to read it, and see how republicans who have no special interest in it, look at the matter.

IT will be remembered that during Turko-Russian war a few years ago, the Tool Company of Providence Rhode Island, furnished the Turks with a vast amount of arms and ammunition. Now, they have sued the Turkish government, for the pay, not being able to get it any other way. It makes a big lawsuit.

THE employes in the Indianapolis Sentinel were treated to turkey on Thanksgiving day. The financial head of the Sentinel, Hon. John C. Shoemaker, furnished seventy-four gobblers, which in the quaint language of the editor-in-chief will sing the "gobble song" no more.

THE curfew law, of the olden time, has been put in force by the English government in the city of Dublin recently. All the citizens must retire and put out the lights at nine o'clock in the evening. How would that suit over in this part of the world?

AT the recent meeting of the Labor Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, it was resolved almost unanimously, that a protective tariff was an evil, against which the laboring classes of the country should give a united opposition. Correct.

DORSEY has written a long letter in regard to his connection with the star route business. Of course he claims to be innocent. So do they all. But somebody cheated the government out of many millions of dollars, for all that.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel copies our article in relation to the speakership, as in fact do many of the papers in this part of the state. Keep it moving. This end of the state is entitled to it for once.

A MAN in Nappanee was recently arrested at his own request, and taken before a justice and fined. The fine was five dollars, which with the costs made it quite an expensive luxury.

CONGRESS begins its session on Monday. The session ends on the fourth of March, but will give time enough to do a little more work than was done at the last session.

WORTHY OF MENTION.

Some Beautiful Sights Seen by a Courier Reporter.

A Bonanza for our Readers to Take In.

Through the courtesy of Joseph Abright, one of the most successful jewelers in Northern Indiana, we were shown through his elegant stock of jewelry, silver ware, musical instruments, etc. The goods have been selected with very careful judgment and take the lead in this line from all other like establishments in the county. There is nothing but what can be had in the jewelry, silverware and musical instrument departments of this house, and every article is of the best quality. There is no class of trade where people are swindled as in the jewelry business. Frauds and imitations of all kinds are put upon our citizens by foreign firms and street venders. To convince the reader that Mr. Abright handles nothing but first-class goods, we have only to state that during his long stay among us he has drowned out several like establishments who opened out here for the purpose of selling "fine goods at low prices." Joe has been the only successful jeweler, whom we have any recollection of, that ever located in Auburn, and this fact alone should speak volumes for him as a mechanic and for his goods as being genuine. Parties buying holiday presents cannot suit the eye better or please the heart more perfectly than to purchase goods kept in this class of trade, and we earnestly advise all who contemplate buying articles herein mentioned to call at this house before making up their minds to buy.

We speak in Mr. Abright's behalf, not altogether from the fact that his goods are reliable, but because he is a worthy, enterprising citizen, and has proved himself a thorough, successful business financier. The Courier extends him a friendly feeling and hopes the future before him will be as pleasant and as profitable as the past.

Conspectus of Political History.

This excellent work, the result of long study, in the history of our country, carefully prepared by Prof. Walter R. Houghton, of the state university at Bloomington, is now being sold to our citizens. The agent for this county, is R. P. Smith, who is a resident of this township. The work is a very worthy one, and has become almost a necessity in teaching history in our schools. It is being used in institute work in various parts of the state. It is a chart, containing the entire course of politics, since the adoption of the present federal constitution and extending down to the present. It shows the terms of each president's office, and the names of the members of his cabinet. It shows all the changes in these offices, and the date at which the several cabinet offices were organized. In short it is as its name indicates, a brief history of our entire political course. Mr. Smith will also take orders for another very interesting book—"The Daughters of America, or The Women of the Century" a work written by Mrs. Phebe A. Hanaford, and giving a biographical sketch of all the eminent ladies that have graced the history of our country.

This week, the two new commissioners, O. H. Widney and B. D. Thomas took their places on the board. Both are men of business experience, and ability, and are already hard at work at their new duties. They will, we have no doubt, fill the position acceptably to all. The two retiring members, Edward Kelham and and John Snoub go out of office with the respect, and good wishes of all. They have done well, and been faithful servants to the public. They have administered the affairs of the county wisely, and prudently, in spite of what a few may feel disposed to say against them. No body of men, can sit in judgment on the affairs of a county without making enemies, and we think the retiring members, have made as few, as usually fall to the lot of a board of county commissioners. Mr. Oberlin, who holds over, will, we understand, be the president of the board during the rest of his term. This is due, not only to the experience he brings to the board, but, is we believe a courtesy extended to the member who has served longest in the office. They all start out with the best wishes of the people.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, indigestion, nervousness and rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off their foul matter.—N. O. Picayune. 49-4t

LAST Friday, a sensational show was running in Cincinnati, and when the scene came off, in which some Buffalo Bill was to shoot an apple off a girl's head, by some mistake or accident, the shot was sent crashing through the poor girl's brain. The unfortunate actor, was arrested, and is nearly frantic over the sad affair.

I am cured of Catarrh and deafness after giving Elys' Cream Balm a thorough trial. My aunt was deaf in one ear. After using the Balm a few times her hearing was restored. F. D. Morse, Insurance Broker, Elisabeth. N. J. 48-2t.

The quieting, rest-procuring qualities, as well as the far-reaching and powerful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, render it the very best remedy known for lung disease.

A new idea embraced in Elys' Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by causing discharge and cleansing, and not by drying up. The application is easy and agreeable. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 48-2t.

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf

—Buy your Cross-cut saws and Axes of Snyder & Culbertson. Everyone warranted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWVILLE.

Silver wedding in town to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Colburn celebrated their 25th anniversary wedding day this evening. A large number of relatives and friends are invited, and a pleasant time is anticipated by all. A more accurate description will be given next week.

Miss Emma Young called on friends while on her way to her school last Saturday. Miss Emma will teach at Coles Corners.

Rev. Fouts, of Butler, is in town to-night, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn.

Mr. Chase Moody and family are in town attending the silver wedding.

Mr. Geo. Wilson was seen on the streets of the pleasant little town of Newville, last Saturday.

Miss Josie Thomas, of Orangeville, was visiting friends in town Saturday last.

Dr. Rusell is holding a series of lectures in town this week. Dr. R. is an able speaker, and is well liked by all who know him.

Mr. L. Gibson has his new house completed.

ST. JOE.

Dick Gillison is sojourning at Elic Donaldson.

Elic & Dick are the champion bird hunters.

Sol. S. tells of an awful railroad accident north of his house. When you see him jump him.

Cecil Rhodes and Lou Gibson of our surburb Newville, were in town late Saturday night.

O. H. W., is already chuck full of county commissioner work. O. H., takes hold of the work as though it was old business to him.

Sol. Shilling and Sons shipped another car load of swine Saturday last. Sol. is still King H.

Geo. Bleeks has sold his share in the saw mill to one of the firm, J. Lounsbery, the firms name will now be Yilly and Lounsbery. George will engage in the lumber business on his own account, he will undoubtedly make it a success, as he is well up to the business.

The saloon business seems to be in a flourishing condition in the east end of town, at least we thought so last Saturday, when the ladies in squads put in an appearance.

What was a few weeks ago a flourishing temperance organization, is now a kind of varieties, so say some of the knowing ones. Politics knocked the bottom out as we predicted.

A whisky crusade on a small scale was attempted in this town last Saturday by some of the temperance women. Mrs. J. D. Leighty, Mrs. M. E. Olds and Mrs. H. S. Sheffer were the first squad, and right manfully did they perform the duty assigned to them, but when their trick was off and after holding a council of war, it was determined to hold the reserve for further orders. We understand that some of the enlistments were vetoed by the husbands of the ladies who were to bring up the war. It is said that the men were loth to let their weaker halves go when they (the men) were not allowed to go without receiving a curtain lecture. So end our first saloon crusade by the own anxious ladies'.

BUTLER.

The sensation of the week has been the suspension of Strauss & Wolf our second largest dry goods house. Liabilities foot some $25,000. Assets perhaps $15,000.

John Gaff living two miles east of town, met with a serious accident last week, falling from a wagon sustaining very serious injuries. Latest accounts say he is improving.

The wife of Henry Dickerhoof, of Stafford was buried last Monday.

Nathan Hagerty living six miles north of Butler, died last week.

Joe Strauss is down with diptheria.

Sam. Seguer has opened a lunch stand in Steifel's cigar stand.

Game of small variety, seems to be plentiful, judging from the animals brought into town.

A Christmas tree at the M. E. church on the night of the 23d.

Sunday-schools seem to be prospering finely.

The new bank building is nearly ready for the roof.

C. H. Crane's new building is to be ready for use the 16.

One of our grocery house sold $15,000 worth of groceries in the last six months. One of our dry goods houses is reducing its stock at the rate of $600 per day, cash sales

A common expression: "were you caught in the storm?"

Quite a serious railroad accident occurred on the morning of the 2d, about one mile east of Butler, a brake became detached, throwing five cars laden with coal and other merchandize down an embankment 12 feet high. Smashing some of them like kindling wood, and scattering their contents. Two wrecking trains are busily engaged gathering up the fragments, an extempore telegraph office has been improvised from the debris, and a little rail road station exists for a day.

WATERLOO:

See the nice Caliver sets at Fassett & Maxson's.

Burglars entered the store of Boyer & Beidler Friday night and took off quite a lot of their fine goods, such as silks, laces, plushes, etc. It is believed that over five hundred dollars worth was taken. They also opened the safe and took a small amount of money.

The institute on Saturday last was well attended and all present took a spirited part in the exercises.

J. A. Slaybaugh is making a fine business of manufacturing shaved handles of all kinds. His work is finding its way into all parts of the country where such work is used.

Frank Fisher is still at work at Corunna, and seems to be enjoying life.

Mr. Shoner and Will Francis took a trip over to Auburn on Tuesday.

All the railroad offices are moved up to the junction now, N. H. Weamer thinks the distance is getting a little too generous.

M. Graeter has a good dwelling to rent, a building that he has thoroughly refitted and made first class. Apply to him at his place of business in Uniontown.

The L. S. road has moved their carpenter shops from Kendallville to this place.

Ed. Best and his brother Eugene, and Grant Fisk were home from Ann Arbor for Thanksgiving.

It really looks odd to see the Jackson freight trains down in town doing their switching. But we are getting used to it.

The Agricultural Society have a special meeting in Winslow's Hall, Thursday of next week. All interested should attend.

The ladies of the M. E. church have a fair at Agricultural Hall on Friday and Saturday evening of next week, December 15 and 16. A number of attractive articles will be for sale. A nice oyster supper will be the attraction each evening. Come out, friends, all of you and assist the ladies of the church in their efforts to do good.

Rev. J. K. Waltz, attended the conference at Auburn a part of this week.

W. H. Leas is over at the county seat, attending to business, a portion of the time.

Our schools are progressing finely under the supervision of Mr. H. B. Harrison, and his able assistants. It will not do, to forget Johnny Voss and George Duncan, who have undertaken to keep the "house warm and in order" through the present school year. We understand they attend to their duties like experienced hands.

Notice.

I will sell you a Hamilton Organ, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 4 sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each; 2 knee swells, nice stool, solid walnut case, oil finish for $85.00. Beat it if you dare in price and quality. This offer will stand good until after the holidays. Come and see me or address

A. P. SHOAFF,
Churubusco, Ind.

(Lock Box 25.)

—The christmas ships have arrived at Henry's handsomly arranged drug store.

Mr. E. S. Daniels, pros. att'y 20th Jud. Dist. Ind., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the remedy for indigestion."

—Ladies, call and see those nice work boxes, then tell your husbands they can find them at J. C. Henry's.

Notice of Appropriation Under the Railroad Act.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DEKALB COUNTY,
In the DeKalb Circuit Court.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway
vs.
William D. Boyle and Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, Mary Jane Hixon.

Be it remembered that on the 21st day of November, 1882, the above named plaintiff, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, by Charles B. Stuart, W. V. Stuart and James E. Rose, its attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court its instrument of appropriation in writing, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Railroad Companies, approved May 11th, 1852," against said William D. Boyle, Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, and Mary Jane Hixon; and also the affidavit of a competent person that said defendants, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, are non-residents of the State of Indiana. Said instrument of appropriation gives notice to said defendants and to all persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the property hereinafter described, of its intention to appropriate the lands and water running thereon, and the rights and interests therein, hereinafter described, to-wit:

A strip of land two hundred and seventy (270) feet wide off of the south end of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, containing eight and sixteen one hundredths (8.16) acres more or less. Also a part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the line north and south through the center of Section 10, one hundred and thirty (130) feet south of the center of said section; thence west four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet to the line between William H. Madden and William D. Boyle; thence south along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet to the corner of the land of William H. Madden and Adam Smith in William D. Boyle's line; thence east four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet, to the line north and south through the center of Section 10; thence north along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet, to the beginning, containing seven and fifty-nine hundredths (7.59) acres more or less, being a part of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, in said County of DeKalb, State of Indiana.

Said real estate so described is necessary for said railroad company, for the purpose of a water station, side tracks and depot grounds. And plaintiff also filed with said instrument of appropriation in said clerk's office a plat and outline of the property above described.

And said railway, not having agreed with the owners for the purchase of said property, has taken this course in accordance with the provisions of said act hereintofore mentioned. Said non-resident defendants are also notified that on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1882, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the said Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway will apply to the Hon. R. Wes. McBride, Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, at the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the appointment of appraisers to assess the damages which said defendants and all other persons claiming any right title or interest in or to said real estate, will sustain by the appropriation of the property above described for the purposes within stated.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, on the 21st day of November, 1882.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER' SALE.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss
DEKALB COUNTY
In DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1882:

Rachel Beatty,
vs. } Partition.
Abraham Beatty, et al

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court, at its September session, A. D. 1882, in the above entitled cause, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, at private sale, will sell at private sale, the following premises situate in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty-three (33) township number thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my office in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, from December 8th, A. D., 1882, until December 16th, A. D., 1882, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, at which time said premises will be sold to the person having made the highest and best offer therefor, provided said offer be equal in amount to the appraised value of said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent from the day of sale, and secured to the satisfaction of said commissioner.

Nov. 6, 1882. JAMES E. ROSE
Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, in a cause wherein Jacob Somers is plaintiff and Charles Klotz, John Reisch, Mary Reisch, Charles M. Lovington and the Singer Manufacturing Company are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eight hundred seventy-four dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1882, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the court house in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, situated in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: Town lots numbered sixty-nine (69) and seventy (70) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in said county, except 44 feet wide north and south, by 132 feet east and west in length in the southwest corner of said lot 69. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. W. BOYLE,
Sheriff of DeKalb county Indiana.

Sheriff's office, Auburn, Indiana, November 29th, 1882.

W. H. DILLS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the September term, 1882, of the DeKalb circuit court, the estate of Adam Gonser was declared probably insolvent. The creditors will file their claims and all others interested are notified that the estate will be settled accordingly. GEO. H. HOFFMAN, Ad'mr.
Nov. 10, 1882. W. H. Dills, Atty. 46-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Franklin P Sechler, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Nov. 10, 1882. S. L. WIDNEY, Ad'mr.
W. H. Dills, Atty. 46-3w.

DR. LaRUE

will positively cure Nasal Catarrah, Habitual Constipation and Dyspepsia; also all Kidney Diseases. Office at the Auburn House. He will also cure that dreadful disease known as Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on each bottle. 49-4t.

The injurious effects of alcohol on the brain and nervous system relieved and cured by the use of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. M. Davenport's.

—The finest is the best. Smoke the Improved Punch 5c cigar. J. C. Henry, local agent. 41-3m.

Mr. J. A. Paugh, Logansport, was cured of aggravated dyspepsia by Brown's Iron Bitters.

LOADED, LOADED, LOADED,

With all kinds of Heavy Goods. The continuance of warm weather has placed heavy goods of every description at a discount. People will not buy until a change of weather forces them to do so. This state of affairs forces us to offer

HEAVY SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
DOLMANS,
FLANNELS!

WOOL BLANKETS, and all Winter Goods at prices that are sure to move them quick. We have only six weeks more in which to dispose of our large stock of

Heavy Winter Goods!

During this time there will be some fearful sacrifices made, as we have fully made up our minds that the time to mark down goods is now, and not wait until trade is over. There is no other store in DeKalb County where you can see as many fine Clothing and Dry Goods as at ours. There is no other firm that carries one-fourth the stock of fine, medium or common goods of every description that we do. We also offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions, at reduced prices. Remember that our stock and prices cannot be beaten. Yours Truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE!

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we have added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and get our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. C. H. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.
Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,
Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:
5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store Supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 68, 69 to 81, 99 to 115, 130 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it Inside Prices.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

INTERESTING.

Every Reader of the Courier Should peruse this column.

Abright—holiday goods.

—Schaab & Beugnot, merchants.

—Bassett & Maxon, the jewelers.

—Get square with the world before 1883.

—Photos $1.00 a doz. at Jones', Ft. Wayne. tf.

—Butter holds solid at from 22 to 25 cents. Whew!

—Straw carries a fine assortment of Musical Instruments.

—Get up a skating party and let's have a big thing on ice.

—See Straw before you buy a piano, organ or sewing machine.

—Choice cuts of all kinds, beef and pork, at Tarney's old stand.

—Buy the lady a gold watch at Joe. Abright's. They don't cost much.

—M. M. Baird and Minerva E. Shutt were married by Rev. Meese Nov. 30.

—Now we are ready for a good theater company—a good one, remember.

—We believe that all the churches are now supplied with a regular minister.

-Abright gets away with Santa Claus two to one in the way of holiday presents.

—Go to Snyder & Culbertson's if you wish to buy a nobby hanging or stand lamp.

—The best assortment of woolen goods can be found at Miller & McKay's.

—Snyder & Culbertson sell the best AX in the market for $1. Fully warranted.

—McDonald is waiting for you at Tarney's meat market, and don't forget the place.

—The spoonful of encouragement that fell for sled dealers last week left us Sunday.

—Miller & McKay have a splendid stock of underwear both for ladies and gentlemen.

—Sausage meat of the nicest kind furnished you by calling on McDonald, the butcher.

—The next occasion in which it is "necessary" to squander wealth will be the holidays.

—Call on Weirick at Fairfield Center. He keeps all kinds of groceries and family supplies. 46-tf

—Buy the Lumberman's Pride Ax, for sale only by Snyder & Culbertson. Everyone warranted.

—Country dances and spelling schools now furnish amusement for the rural chap and lass.

—Sam Fretz has got to be a "bloody butcher." He acts as slaughter-house clerk for Beimer & Headley.

—Snyder & Culbertson have just received the finest line of camp chairs ever brought to this county.

—Notice the difference in the looks of Miller&McKay's store when you call. It presents a nice appearance.

—Hitch to the sleds, drive to Joe. Abright's and load up with holiday presents for the wife and children.

—Are we to have a local telegraph office here? It is to the interest of business men to look the matter up.

—Frank Strebe has got the Junction horse, Flora, and will begin after the holidays to fit her for the summer races.

—Bill Lanham, the huckster, has broken his long-eared horse, and now makes things hum in the butter and egg trade.

—The ladies should not fail to see the $1 Corset at Miller & McKay's. It is guaranteed to be the best in the market for the money.

—Timber for the different factories is coming in quite fast, indicating that our farmers have their corn husking pretty well out of the way.

—The first week of school has passed and now everything should be arranged to go ahead in a thorough manner until the closing of the term.

—Notice the advertisements of Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazaar now running in the Courier. They all stand at the head in their several departments.

—The notion department at the store of Miller & McKay takes the lead. It is simply grand and the articles are of the latest patterns. Call and see them at Case's old stand.

—The Groscop boy, whom young Kutzner had for his target last week, is getting around slowly, but will be ready for a holiday dance if nothing serious interferes with him.

—Ladies, if you desire to have your husbands spend these evenings and sabbaths at home buy one of those easy chairs at Snyder & Culbertson's in which to rest their weary bones.

—Nothing like it. Those holiday gifts at Bassett & Maxon's. The latest styles of jewelry, clocks and watches, and so cheap. You can't afford to go by their store without giving a call.

—Snyder & Culbertson have a full line of holiday goods, consisting of Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Easy Rockers, Willow Rockers, Camp Chairs Chromos, Brackets, Foot Rests, Library and Stand Lamps.

—Bassett & Maxon, of Waterloo, call on the public just now to see their splendid stock of holiday goods. Don't forget to see them when you select your choice presents for the loved ones at home, or those away from home, if you are so fortunate.

—It will soon be "swearing off" time, when the "lightning" youth shakes hands and agrees never again to chew, smoke, drink, lie, swear or steal. That's right, young man, swear off, and if it takes your back bone out through your overcoat, stick to it for a—week.

—Bassett & Maxon, of Waterloo, offer their friends the nicest stock of silver and plated ware ever shown in the county and at the most reasonable rates. Call and see those nice ice pitchers and water sets of which they have already sold several sets for Christmas gifts.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—What's the matter with the cow ordinance?

—Marshal Tresh is collecting delinquent taxes.

—The Old Neoteric club dances tomorrow night.

—The epizootic seems to have hold of most of our citizens.

—Geo. Baldock is working in John Burk's blacksmith shop.

—Jones, at Ft. Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. tf.

—Business men should begin to advertise their holiday goods.

—Which one of our churches will give a festival on Christmas day?

—Rev. McCord preached a fine sermon to the young men Sunday evening.

—Trade was remarkably dull last Saturday, owing to the cold, drizzly day.

—One of Steve Girardot's horses hurt itself so badly that it is unfit for work.

—Geo. Weamer has moved his stock of cigars to his residence, on west Ninth street.

—If you want a perfect base heating stove buy the Faultless of Snyder & Culbertson.

—Its got to be common gossip that Schaab & Beugnot are the leading dealers in town.

—The Courier knows a new wrinkle in dancing, but we wouldn't give it away for a jar of gum-drops.

—Last Sunday was a "nice sunshiny day, and the church going part of the community was out en masse.

—We still have a full line of heating stoves which we will sell at bottom prices. Snyder & Culbertson.

—The Soldiers' organization, which held weekly meetings during the summer and fall, has been abandoned.

—Rig up your ice houses. Vennor and a half dozen other fools say that we will have plenty of ice this winter.

—Wood choppers are grinding the ax and filing the saw preparatory to getting in their winter supply of fuel.

—Buck Allen, the veteran livery man, has been adding some fine horses to his stock, and turns out nobby rigs.

—Commissioners court is in session this week and, of course, there is the usual amount of miscellaneous business on hand.

—The laborer, mechanic and banker all exclaim in one chorus, that Schaab & Beugnot sell the cheapest of any place in town.

—G. C. Ralston has been appointed receiver of the stock of goods belonging to I. Ochs. The goods are said to be worth $60,000.

—Bill Sheffer has abandoned the harness trade for the present and devotes his time to making skate-straps for the juvenile.

—These long winter evenings can be passed pleasantly by subscribing for the Courier and looking over its columns carefully.

—Wes. Vandermark, who was taken to the asylum two years ago, was brought back yesterday, a permanent cure being impossible.

—Roy & Co., grocers at the south end, have erected a new barn and otherwise improved the premises which they recently purchased.

—The social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained at the residence of J. L. Davis, next Wednesday evening. Come everyone.

—The great conundrum now is:—"What will Sim. Tarney do, now that he is out of employment?" He is of age and you can ask him.

—If the rush continues at Schaab & Beugnot's it will be necessary for them to charter a train to keep up the stock of goods demanded by their customers.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Hudson, Nov. 30th, 1882, by Rev. W. O. Butler, Mr. Alvaro Seery, of Waterloo, to Miss Emma Parnell.

—D. D. Snyder, esq., has erected a neat and commodious office to transact business for the hub and spoke and wagon factories. Dave likes things convenient.

—Dave Hampton has been improving his vacation by making numerous raids on the rabbits and quails in this vicinity. We learn that he is becoming quite a nimrod.

—McQuiston & Long will continue their auction sale of clothing, dry goods and notions during the coming week, every afternoon and evening. Everybody come and get some of the bargains they are giving.

—Thanksgiving is over and the turkeys breathe freer for a few days. Those who are over fond of this favorite bird can also "breathe freer" than they did on the day in question.

—Mrs. Larimore died at her home in St. Johns, one day this week. She was the wife of Dr. Larimore, formerly a practicing physician at this place, and both will be remembered by many of our early townspeople.

"That's a nobby fitting coat, my son," said an observant father to his oldest boy, "where did you get it?" "At the popular store of Schaab & Beugnot, father, and every one of my chums are saving money for the mates to it. They knock the packin' out of those la-de-dah tailor suits.

—This is the season of the year when the man with chapped hands and a frozen ear amuses the grocery loafer with stories of the rabbit, etc.

—The auction sale of clothing at McQuiston & Long's collected quite a crowd both day and evening. They disposed of nearly all their stock.

—Our readers can select any kind of a holiday present, in the line of goods handled that may be desired, by dropping in at Schaab & Beugnot's big store.

—The young men can make their ladies a handsome present by calling at the Courier office and getting them a pack of cards. We have the latest styles.

—The cold days and harsh winds should put everyone on their guard. What we are trying to get at is, that Schaab & Beugnot have some beautiful and durable overcoats for sale very cheap.

—The season for fur caps, capes and muffs is here, and every one who wintered them over without the festive moth doing its usual damage are wearing them.

—If you have a good horse or team that you would like to trade for territory in Michigan, for the sale of the celebrated Searight damper now is your chance. Geo. W. Weamer, Auburn, Ind.

—Those who are of a dramatic turn of mind might organize a club and give us an entertainment while we are waiting for some traveling humbug to rope us in.

Married.—At the Reformed church parsonage, in Waterloo, Nov. 30, 1882, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Franklin P. Myers to Miss Dehliah Stofer, both of Smithfield township.

—Vennor has it that December will be full of cold waves and the year will close extremely cold with plenty of snow. Remember this is what Vennor says, and we will not bet a nickel on his predictions.

—About fifteen couples from Butler participated in the Joie De Vie hop last Thursday evening. We hope they returned home well pleased with the courtesies extended them by the managers of the club.

—We are glad to hear that the ladies who arranged the Presbyterian Thanksgiving dinner were so considerate as to send articles of food to several families in town who are needy.

—Rev. McCord, officiating minister at the Presbyterian church, delivered a sermon Sunday evening expressly for the benefit of young men. We hope it will have the desired effect.

—The new coroner has had no business yet, but if parents do not keep their youths from jumping on and off of sleds his chances are very good when we get sleighing again.

—Joe McKay has purchased Getrost's interest of the store known in the past as the business house of Miller & Getrost. We hope his new undertaking will prove beneficial to him.

—Two dramatic companies are on the road rendering Uncle Tom's Cabin wherever they can get an audience. Please change cars at the Junction, gentlemen, and give us the go-by.

—We learn from some of the bankrupt members of the old band that Ora Shaffer's band, composed of six members, is doing some very creditable playing. The Courier moves that Ora brings 'em out.

—Charley Hoff jumped his job on the section at the opening of the recent cold snap. Upon pretty good authority, we are enabled to state that it takes nearly all of his time cutting wood to keep the baby warm.

—Mr. Ef. Watson is now buying corn "on his own hook" at the Wabash elevators. He will buy all of this kind of grain that our farmers will bring in and pay the highest market price, give good satisfaction, etc.

—A poor instrument or sewing machine is the most worthless piece of household furniture we can have. Always buy of home dealers and we can make arrangements to have our articles warranted. We heartily recommend Mr. Straw to our readers for square dealing, honesty and uprightness.

—There is a rumor abroad that Dr. Stough has been pardoned by the president. This will be good news to his many friends, as there are well grounded fears that his long confinement has been telling severely on his health of late.

—The Courier printed 1,000 envelopes to be distributed among the subscribers who agreed to pay monthly installments to the salary of Rev. McCord. We hope they will be used up rapidly, as prompt payments encourage ministers as well as others.

—J. A. Slaybaugh, dealer in shaved hickory handles of all descriptions, is pushing work forward in a business-like manner. He is a splendid judge of timber and has experienced men employed to execute the work. When at Waterloo, call and see him.

—Buy a Steinway Piano. The best in the world. J. C. Henry has one. It is a beauty.
A. P. Shoaff,
Churubusco, Ind.
(Lock Box 25.) 46-1m.

Wanted.—Agents in every town in the state of Michigan, to sell Searight's return-flue self-cleaning drum dampers. This is the job for all if they want to make big money from now until spring. County and township rights for sale. Apply immediately to Geo. W. Weamer, Auburn, Ind.

—Yesterday, Dec. 6, was the day to view the transit of Venus across the sun's face. As these transits are rare they are watched with a great deal of interest.

—Billy Little moved his "truck" to Corunna Monday, and will open a shoe shop at that place. He is a good workman, and if the location will support a business of this kind both he and the citizens of our sister town can go well "healed."

—The Joie De Vie dance association held the largest hop of the season last Thursday evening. About forty couples with merry hearts and nimble limbs participated in the enjoyment, and now this club asks the other two for a belt with the word "Eureka" inscribed thereon in gilt letters.

—We are now having the shortest days and longest nights of the year. The very shortest will be December 21, as winter begins on that day at 4:45 in the afternoon; or, we may say, at that time the sun has reached its greatest apparent distance south of the equator, and then begins its northward journey.

—The teachers' institute for Smithfield and Union, held at Waterloo, last Saturday, was very well attended. Trustee Hague, of this township, and Mr. Gfeller, trustee of Smithfield, were both present and took a lively interest in the work. Nearly all the teachers were present and did all they could to make it a success.

—The north end of town was considerably excited last Sunday over the burning of a chimney at W. H. Dills' residence. Ed. Smith, a neighbor over-the-way, was so enthusiastic that he stood upon the corner and yelled fire until he was compelled to succumb to the "wind works" which men use so extravagantly on an occasion of this kind.

—The choir at the Presbyterian church now consists of Miss Flora Hoffman, organist; Jessie Espy and Rosa Shaffer, alto; Emma Rother and Laura Ensley soprano. The gentlemen are Mr. Miller and Mr. McCord, bass, with E. J. Coder for tennor. It makes a good team and we congratulate the church goers on having so able a choir.

—The temperance meeting held at the Presbyterian church last Friday evening, was managed and conducted by Mrs. J. H. Ehlers. Mrs. Lotta Osgood entertained the audience with a selection of reading embracing the subject of temperance. Another meeting will be held next week, and the programme is promised to be instructive and entertaining.

—John Brandon died Sunday Dec. 3, 1882, at the residence of his son Isaac Brandon, and was buried in the cemetery here Monday. Mr. Brandon was among the oldest inhabitants of the county and was always an industrious and honored citizen. For several years past he has been confined to the house and many of our citizens had almost forgotten him. He had reached the age of over 85 years.

—Christmas is near at hand and the little ones' mind is all consumed with the thoughts of what "Santa Clause" will bring them. Let every parent manage some way to save a few dimes to make these juvenile hearts happy on the morning in question. For a little boy or girl to rise early in the morning and find the shoe and stocking empty it creates a feeling of disappointment far beyond words to describe.

—We do not wish to dictate nor have parents raise their children under our government, but it would be well if they knew where their boys were Saturdays and Sundays. Last Sunday the ice on Cedar Creek was crowded with young hoodlums, skating, sliding, falling into air-holes, etc. One of these cold, frosty days, when the remainder of the family are seated around the fire-side, they need not be surprised if their son is brought home on a shutter, caused from skating over thin ice.

—Thanksgiving passed by with the usual formalities generally indulged in upon that day. The saloons were all "closed," and the chimes of the different church bells were heard from every part of the town. Services in the several churches were well attended, and the people of Auburn remembered with grateful hearts that we have had good health, abundant harvests, that labor has been rewarded exceedingly well, that new avenues of trade have been opened, and accordingly gave the entire day in returning thanks to their Divine Benefactor.

—Jake Nye, the Corunna horse jockey, came over here Saturday and traded Shad Rhodenbaugh a "mule" for a horse. They changed harness in front of the Courier office to a large and laughing crowd, composed of all kinds of citizens. The cold chills played tag up and down Shad's spinal column while he was arranging the crupper about the "mule's" hair-switch, but by kind words and the advantage of extraordinary long arms he succeeded. Shad disliked to see his "mule" bare-footed such cold weather and he broke for the nearest blacksmith shop and put up $1.25 for a set of shoes—just $1.24 more than the "mule" is worth. Both are satisfied, however, and we hope the "mule" will be comfortable and contented under the guiding hand of its new master.

People Here and There.

Geo. Larimore was on the streets Saturday.

Sol. Barney, of Spencerville, was in town Tuesday.

Charley Schaab will make a visit to Ohio this week.

Fred. Davis left Tuesday for another trip on the road.

We noticed Rev. Norris on the streets yesterday.

Erv. Scott and family have returned from their Ohio visit.

Eliza Shaffer passed through town on his way from Ohio Sunday.

B. L. Duncan and M. Gruster, of Waterloo, were in town Monday.

C. M. Philips, of Waterloo, was in town last Thursday on legal business.

John Butt, our future recorder, came down on a flying visit Saturday.

We notice Frank Griswold on the streets this week. Thought he'd gone west.

J. A. Shutt and wife, of Spencerville, looked through the Courier office Tuesday.

M. B. Willis and family spent Sunday at the farm residence of I. D. Britton, near Corunna.

Our friend John Robbins, the jolly hardware drummer, was shaking hands with the boys Monday.

Rev. W. L. Meese goes to Michigan the last of this week in the interest of the Searight damper.

Hank Brandon, who has been away from home for several years, was called here by the death of his father.

Joe. Williamson, of Corunna, was in town last week. We hear that he is negotiating for the Cabin saloon.

Samuel Seydel, of Sedan, called on us Monday, as did also Sim. Duck, the leading merchant of Hamilton.

Kade. McMillen, a lightning jerker at the Butler telegraph office, was the guest of recorder Boland Tuesday.

Frank Beimer has moved his family to this place and we hear that William will soon come back from the west and locate here.

Miss Jennie Francis, of Waterloo, was visiting in the family of W. H. McIntyre, esq., and other friends in town last week.

Hank Shoemaker, of Waterloo, has been working for Obe Cool for several weeks and will probably make this his future home.

Geo. Weamer is home this week after a short stay in Michigan, where he has been looking up the interests of the Searight heater.

Our old friend Daniel Lintz made a friendly call on the Courier this week and now we are using some of the finest butter on record.

Abe Canon, well known here, was in town last week. Abe is one of the finest painters in the State, but is at present engaged in buying lumber.

Old Mrs. Berringer, who had her limb broken some time ago, is yet confined to bed, and rumor has it that she will never be able to use it again.

Frank Borst, son-in-law of L. J. Miller, esq., has moved from Corunna to this place and will assist Mr. Tomlinson in the duties connected with the auditor's office.

The many friends of Will Shaffer will be sorry to learn that he has been dangerously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, but at last accounts was some better.

The friends of Mrs. Bodine will regret to learn that she is rapidly losing her eyesight, caused from old age. Her friends entertain hopes, however, of her getting "second sight."

Among our callers last week was our sturdy old democratic friend Dr. J. M. Lawrence, of Newville. A democratic sanctum that cannot feel a ray of sunshine at his approach ought to shut up shop at once.

Byron Grube called in to see us Saturday. In the most quiet way he had sold out in Keyser township and moved to Steuben county where he has bought a fine farm and will make it his future home. Byron is one of our intelligent young farmers and we can assure the people of Steuben that they have gained a good citizen by the change.

—In this issue of the Courier will be found a circular reading in behalf of our young friend Thos. H. Sprott. We take it upon ourselves to recommend Tom in the business he is engaged in, and can honestly say to our readers that the companies he is laboring for are substantial and reliable.

—The Thanksgiving dinner at the Presbyterian church was a success. It netted the society $58.00. It also advanced the ladies of the society still higher in public opinion as providers of good things eatable and drinkable. They dish up things in such nice style, so nicely cooked and so politely do they serve their patrons that even a pampered editor can sit down to such a table and be totally unable to grumble. In short as a well known poet said:

"Nothing sweeter or better
E'er smoked from an oven, or circled a platter."

And they deserve a good deal of praise for their energy and the business tact they show in the management of their work. They have well deserved the liberal patronage they received.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the North Eastern Agricultural Ass'n at Winslow's Hall, Waterloo, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1882, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration and discussing several questions pertaining to the general welfare of the agricultural interests of this county and vicinity. All are invited.
By order of the president,
A. R. Stevens, Sec'y.

—If you want to buy territory in the state of Michigan for the Searight damper, the fastest selling thing out, call on us at once and get a good choice. Geo. W. Weamer, Auburn, Ind.

A COLD SNAP DUE

—AND NOW—

THE OVERCOATS WILL GO

Don't wait till we are so busy we can't properly attend to you. Our assortment is now perfect. Make your selections at once.

STYLES THE NEWEST,

BEST FITTING,

PRICES LOWEST

SAM, | PETE | & | MAX,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Mr. Meese sold the right to Searight's Drum Dampers to four counties last Thursday, three on Friday, and three on Saturday. He and Mr. Searight both sold Marshall county on the same day. They are proving a great success. Mr. Meese has put quite a number of them on coal stoves and they do finely.

—Gents, if you wish to make your wife or daughter a holiday present buy one of those nobby camp rockers at Snyder & Culbertson's.

—Holiday presents are annually sought for. But it is often difficult to find appropriate and inexpensive articles of real value that will be kept, used and appreciated by a friend. Among these we would make favorable mention of the Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables. Apply to L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago, for an illustrated circular and greatly reduced prices.

—F. B. Straw, the champion music man, is making things hum in his line of trade. Monday he sold a piano, organ and two sewing machines. His instruments are bound to sell—handles nothing but the best.

Died.—Catherine Sweigood, born in Summit county, Ohio; married to Henry Dickerhoof in 1851; moved to DeKalb county in 1855; aged 51 years, 7 months and 11 days; mother of nine children — seven dead. Funeral services at Webster school-house; buried in Webster graveyard.

Ed. Courier: I desire, through the columns of your excellent paper, to thank my friends and all who gave me their sympathy and kind services during the illness and funeral ceremonies of my late lamented wife, who departed this life on Nov. 25, 1882. To each and all I desire to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their kindness in thus helping to lighten the burden, which it has pleased our Heavenly Father to visit upon me, and they may feel assured that their sympathy in my bereavement is highly prized.
Respectfully,
Henry Dickerhoof.

—Mr. McDonald, who now has control of the Tarney meat market, is an experienced butcher and knows how to wait on his customers on all occasions. He calls on all his friends to give him a chance to wait on them once more. Remember the place.

—Every lady that trades in Auburn should not buy a single article until they have looked over the stock of Dress Goods, Underwear, etc. at Schaab & Beugnot's double store.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times and had discharges from my ears, besides being unable to breathe through my nose. [illegible] the second bottle of Ely's Cream [illegible] was exhausted I was cured, and today enjoy sound health. C. J. Corbin, [illegible] Chestnut st., Field Manager [illegible] Pub. house Pa.

THE LITTLE BANANA PEEL.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Like a bar of the beaten gold
  I gleam in the summer's sun,
I am little, I know, but I think I can throw
  A man that will weigh a ton.
I send out no challenge bold,
  I blow me no vaunting horn,
But foolish is he who treadeth on me;
  He'll wish he had ne'er been born.
Like the flower of the field vain man
  Goeth forth at the break of day,
But when he shall feel my grip on his heel
  Like the stubble he fadeth away;
For I lift him high up in the air,
  With his heels where his head ought to be,
With a down coming crash he maketh his mash,
  And I know he's clear gone upon me.
I am scorned by the man who buys me;
  I am modest and quiet and meek;
Though my talents are few, yet the work that I do
  Has oft made the cellar doors creak.
I'm a blood red republican born,
  And a nihilist fearless I be;
Though the head wear a crown, I would bring its pride down,
  If it set its proud heel upon me.

LADY DELIGHT.

A golden haired little girl in a purple dress—you would not understand perhaps, when you heard them call her Lady Delight, until you observed her graceful, exquisitely modest manner, and heard the fine enunciation of her speech. Hardly the place you would look for either—a tumble-down hut, half fisherman's home, half farm-house, on the flats of Jersey. It was but a brown dot upon the wide yellow sands, where the blue sea turned a line of white surf for miles in a line upon the bare salt shore, and yet there were other brown dots, with here and then a more pretentious house, all the way to the town over the hill in the hollow—Belletown, a rather gay seaside resort. At least, it had a pretty good hotel, and summer boarders from the neighboring cities. The hotel was the Larch house, where Lady Delight's father, Skipper Doyle, sold his fish frequently; but his daughter never came thither, and could not have learned her nice speech and gentle manners of the city people. Her neighbors remarked this, and observed that she was "like her mother," who was intelligent and refined. The present Mrs. Doyle was not intelligent and refined.

She was energetic and unrepressed—or, as the neighbors said, "driving and scolding," and perhaps it is not to be wondered at when I add that the good woman had seven sons and honestly endeavored to do her duty to them. They were not like Delight, but they were her brothers, and she loved them all, from the 3-year-old twins to Dan, who was fifteen, and old enough to raise the potatoes and catch the fish when his father was sick—as occasionally happened. The family's only other sources of income were derived from the prodigious labors of Mrs. Doyle, who raised chickens, cultivated asparagus, made butter, and sewed straw. It was strange that in none of these undertakings Delight had ever been allowed to share much. Mrs. Doyle, though the mother of many children, had no taste for the care of them.

"I can't putter around all day with the children, Delight. You have a knack at getting along with them. Just keep them from under my feet to-day, for I've got to get the eggs and asparagus to market, wash, churn and finish off a dozen of them straw hats."

So Delight, winning, persuasive, kept the four littlest boys under her rule, while she ran with them up and down the yellow sands in the bland summer weather. When she was 16, taller and a little more sedate, she often chanced to meet Rick Revere, who strolled with them, or took them out in his boat. The Reveres were more prosperous than the Doyles; they had more fishing boats, a larger farm, and then Grandma Revere was Delight's godmother. It was she who gave Delight her pretty purple dresses—in the autumn a fine merino, in the spring an organdie; taught her to sew exquisitely, and encouraged her taste for flowers. She was a splendid old lady, portly and brave in snowy caps; and Rick had her blue eyes and handsome presence. Skipper Doyle's family always liked him; but after Lady Delight was 16, his firm tread was often heard on the bare floors, his ringing laugh under the low roof. He walked on the shore with her sometimes when the children were not with her, or the two rowed away toward the sunset and parted lingeringly in the moonlight.

"You'll be taking Delight away from us some day," Mrs. Doyle remarked, fixing her black eyes on him sharply.

"I hope so," he replied, fearlessly; and she was fain to turn away, half fretted, half flattered.

"What shall I do with the children when Delight marries?—Tom, and Ned, and Ben, and Will, and—the—baby!" for soon there were eight sons under the roof.

But, come what might, Lady Delight never fretted nor frowned. She embroidered the baby's flannels, swung it to sleep in a hammock made of a fishing net, played with the twins, taught the others how to spell, and sewed for the whole family. Only she must have her evening stroll with Rick.

"Bunny'll sleep, mother. I've had him out in the fresh air all the afternoon. And I'll finish the little jacket for Ben in the morning!" and the sunset would gleam across the golden head and purple dress as Lady Delight flitted away to meet her lover.

"It's plain enough to be seen the way things are going; and I'll have my sister Roxy come and live with me murmured Mrs. Doyle. "I'm not going to be left in the lurch this way."

So Roxy Reed came from her own crowded father's family to make one of Skipper Doyle's. She had curly black hair, she was plump, she was coquettish. Mrs. Doyle plumed herself on her young relative's graces. As for Miss Roxy, she set her cap instantly at Rick.

"He's engaged to Delight" said, Mrs. Doyle, in a low tone.

"I don't care," answered Roxy. "He's the only good-looking fellow around here, and I'll get him if I can."

Delight overheard this conversation; but Rick did not. He did not recognize Roxy Reed as bold and unscrupulous; the red cheeks and dimpled shoulders and veil of curls cast a glamour over his eyes. And at first it was only offering civility to one of the family when he took Roxy out in his little white boat, the Petrel, which was large enough to hold but two. But the girl was full of animal spirits and buoyant life, which was exceedingly attractive; it was plain that Rick was soon fascinated.

"She is full of fun, and witty—capital company. I don't see why you don't like her," he said to Delight.

"I did not say that I did not like her," answered Lady Delight, with gentle surprise.

"No, but you never seem to care for her society. You hardly spoke a word all last evening; just rocked that dreadful baby—"

"The baby isn't well," interrupted Delight, "and mother is worn out with toothache."

Privately, she thought Roxy might have taken care of the child, under the circumstances.

"Oh! I beg your pardon, but you know I'm not partial to babies. At least I prefer them asleep, looking like slumbering angels. By George! but it's fun enough just to hear Roxy laugh."

This speech hurt little Lady Delight. It did not sound like Rick, who she knew was fond of children, and who had always been tender and considerate. But she only said: "Yes, she had noticed Roxy's hearty laugh," and "No, she could not go out in the 'Petrel' to-night, and certainly he might take Rox."

Soon, so soon, there was an end of the sunset walks and moonlight rows. Rick and Delight drifted apart, and she never lifted a finger to detain him. "I never knew why he loved me," she said to herself, "and now I do not know why he leaves me."

She was always outwardly calm and gentle, though sometimes, at sight of Rick and Roxy together, she would tremble like a leaf. They had come to avoid each other—to look no more into each other's faces; it was far less pain to Lady Delight at least, to be apart than to be near. And Rick—Rick knew he was wrong. I can only say in his excuse, that he was not the first man bewitched by a wayward and handsome girl from allegiance to his true love. He seldom came to the house, but Roxy met him on the shore, by Brant Rock, where the little Petrel was moored. If Mrs. Doyle found her sister of less assistance than she expected, she made no complaint.

"Let him take Roxy, if he is such a fool as not to know that Delight is worth two of her. I shall be suited," with a pursing of the lips and a grimace of the narrow forehead.

All the world about Lady Delight could see how matters ran. The brothers, who seemed too rough or too young to understand, were very kind to her. The little boys hunted all day for great bunches wild of flowers, with which they burdened her, for the sweetness of everything seemed gone to poor Lady Delight. Ben, next older, who hated to work in the garden, faithfully hoed her pinks and tied up her vines. And Dan openly resented Roxy's interference in his sister's affairs.

"Mighty takin', she thinks she is, with her hair kinked up, an' her tongue always a waggin'! Handsome! She ain't no more handsome than a horned pout," and Dan spoke sincerely; in his prejudiced eyes Roxy was in no ways attractive.

"She won't never cut me no bread an' butter, an' if she slaps Bunny again when mother ain't lookin,' I'll tear her old ruffled gown!" put in Tom, one of the twins, and Lady Delight was too weary to reprove the child for bad manners. She only smiled a faint response as Dan's brown hand stroked her golden hair, and Tom hung around her waist heavy and loving.

But one night Roxy went down to the boat mooring, and flounced back about 8 o'clock evidently out of sorts. It transpired the next morning that Rick Revere had not met her, for word chanced to come that he was sick.

"They do say it's small pox, but may be it ain't," said the boatman, who lounged in the doorway and chatted with Skipper Doyle.

But it was that dreadful disease, which Rick Revere had somehow in his intercourse with seafaring men contracted. The town authorities interfered and obliged him to be removed from his home to a little stone house, far remote from any other habitation, which stood far down the shore, whither his proud, adoring old grand-mother went to attend him. She had had the disease in her youth, and she would not have Rick left to strangers.

"The small-pox!" shrieked Roxy. "It's catching And he was holding my hand and I was sitting on his knee only night before last. If I haven't taken it, I hope I never shall set eyes on him again that's all!"

"Well, you ain't one of the faithful kind such as we read about, be ye?," remarked Skipper Doyle, dryly.

"I wouldn't have my complexion spoiled by small-pox for all the fellows in Christendom!" returned Roxy, tartly.

"Well, you'd better be a little useful as well as ornamental, since Delight has walked herself off her feet with teething baby!" responded the Skipper who made no secret of not liking his wife's young relative.

For lady Delight was lying prostrate in her little white chamber above. The last fierce excitement had utterly sapped her waning strength. It was not the teething baby, it was an aching heart which had so worn on her. She was weeping now, in a silent and breathless way, among her pillows.

"Lonely, suffering—and he will die, and never know that I loved him better than she!"

And now her labors redoubled by Delight's illness, and dissatisfied with Roxy, since affairs had not turned out as she wished, Mrs. Doyle fell out with her sister.

"You've just played the mischief, an' done no good at all since you've been here, Roxy Reed. You'd better just pack up and go home!"

"I will that!" pouted Roxy, and forthwith was as good as her word.

Roxy was soon gone, but for three long weeks Rick Revere lay terribly ill in the little stone house far away.

Secretly, for Lady Delight's sake, Skipper Doyle exerted himself to obtain daily news of the sick man. Only his old grandmother's intelligence and faithful care saved his life and prevented serious disfiguration. They heard, at last, that the red flag had been taken down from the door of the stone cottage. Rick was better—had recovered, and come home.

Lady Delight, a very pale and gentle lady, indeed, had come down from her tiny white chamber, and was going quietly about the house. The family had greatly missed her finishing touches of taste of neatness in the little home.

She had filled the windows with boxes of plants from her winter threatened little garden, and was sitting by the fire, mending her mittens, when looking up, she saw Rick Revere coming into the dooryard. He was bending before the cold wind.

She ran to the door.

"Oh, why did you come out so soon—in this cold weather? You will take cold and die!" she said.

"I had better, I think, don't you?" asked Rick, taking her hand and looking into her eyes.

Lady Delight remembered.

"Roxy has gone away," she said.

"I did not come to see Roxy. I don't care to see her again, ever? Oh, my little Lady Delight, in the long nights so near my death, I learned that I did not care for her a jot. I loved nobody but you. In those dark weeks I have wept like a home-sick child for a sight of your purple dress and golden head. But I know how I have treated you. Can you take me back?"

"I hoped you would come," said Lady Delight, simply. "So I have just stayed."

A Chicago Scandal.

Milwaukee Special.

A great sensation was caused at Chicago and here by the arrest of D. H. Hale, former manager of the Chicago Clearing-house, and his wife, on the charge of robbing several jewelry establishments in this city. Hale belongs to the best families in Chicago, and formerly moved in the highest social and financial circles of that city. Lately, however, he has been ostracised, and lost his Clearing-house position because of a scandal growing out of his second marriage. Some years ago his house in Chicago was robbed. The burglar was arrested, and is still in Joliet. During his trial, Hale became enamored with the burglar's wife, and is said to have taken her to his home and installed her as governess. His wife soon died, and he married the burglar's wife, the latter having secured a divorce from her husband. It happened that not only is the woman's burglar husband, who was her second matrimonial mate, in the penitentiary, but her sister and sister's husband are also in similar institutions.

After marrying Hale she was charged with robbing a jewelry store, but the affair was compromised. The arrest at that time caused a tremendous social sensation in Chicago. Since that time Hale has been out of employment. He came here, with his wife, a few days ago, to endeavor to secure a position as assistant cashier of the Merchanst's Exchange Bank, made vacant by the discharge of Lesaulnier, recently arrested for the seduction of the daughter of one of our most prominent citizens.

While Hale was making negotiations, his wife visited several leading jewelry stores, examining a large amount of diamonds and other valuables. She ordered expensive jewelry sent to various parts of the city, giving her name as Mrs. Derby, and saying she would pay when the goods were delivered. Messengers sent with the goods could not find her. This led to suspicions, and the jewelers in examining their stock closely found a considerable amount of valuable jewelry missing. Detectives searched for the women, and caught her just as she was leaving the city in a train. Her husband was shortly after arrested. The women made a full confession to your correspondent, stating that she had thrown the jewelry in the railway station stove. The damaged remains of the stolen property were found where she put it. She asserts that her husband had no hand in or knowledge of the matter.

A Discussion of Womanly Beauty.

New York Sun.

The appearance here of a reigning professional beauty from London is very naturally provoking just now much discussion of the loveliness of American women as compared with that displayed by our fair visitor. Both the men and the women who attend her theatrical representations examine Mrs. Langtry critically to see if she possesses a sort of beauty superior to what we art accustomed to at home, and wherein it differs from the native type in which we reasonably take so much pride and find so much delight.

They do not have any novelty revealed to them. The delicate complexion, the soft and clear eyes, the silky hair with its mellow tints, the willowy figure, the rounded contours, are all familiar to us from frequent observation of our own young and beautiful women. With most people, with most pretty women especially, the feeling is very likely one of disappointment or self-satisfaction after the first critical examination. They are not afraid that our feminine loveliness would suffer from comparison with the beauty which has dazzled London society and won the admiration of London artists.

Yet Mrs Langtry has one thing not common here among women, whether beautiful or plain. That is a sweet, melodious voice, a lovely intonation, and a speech low and soft, but clear as crystal. Her manner of utterance has few of the peculiarities which our imitators of English form think it necessary to affect. It is easy, musical and natural, and her pronunciation is delightful. It would not be possible for us, we regret to say, to assert the same things with truth of the voice and speech of the greater number of beautiful American women. And yet therein consists one of the most delightful and most winning of feminine charms—a charm so great, so essential even, that otherwise perfect womanly loveliness is inexpressibly marred by the lack of it.

We do not fear to say that our handsome women need not hesitate to put their features in comparison with those of any example of foreign feminine beauty which has yet appeared on our shores.

* * *

In France and Germany, respectively, two francs and two marks are the medical charges for single visits, except in the fashionable watering places.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Tot's last: "Mamma, you mustn't tall me a lamb, tause I ain't a sheep's baby; I'm papa's baby!"

Three sisters in Butler, Ky., named Phillips, were married, at the same altar, in the presence of one hundred guests.

Emma Abbott's latest advertisement is the announcement that she won a diamond ring on the New York election.

Lord Houghton's newly-purchased estate in Florida comprises 60,000 acres. Lord Houghton is largely interested in sugar culture in Jamaica.

The Lady Gertrude Douglass, sister of the Marquis of Queensberry, has scandalized London society by marrying her baker, who is but twenty-one.

Mme. Modjeska gave $2,000 to the families of the men who were burned to death, or died from injuries in the recent Park Theater fire, New York.

The ragged-edged note paper, which originated in London, has reached New York, and on it social correspondence is conducted by the feminine hand.

Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, is to visit the United States next Summer as the guest of Bar Association of the State of New York.

Pedestrianism is in vogue among fashionable people in New York, and it is now the proper thing for young ladies to take constitutional morning walks.

At the silver wedding of the Crown Prince of Germany, which occurs in January, the people will present tableware and furniture valued at a half-million marks.

On account of the manner in which she was stared at and "made a Jumbo of" the last time, the Empress of Austria will not go fox or stag hunting in England or Ireland again.

Queen Victoria, during her forty years' reign, has spent less than a fortnight in Ireland, the most troublesome part of her kingdom, on which, it is said, the sun never sets.

It is reported in Washington society circles that Gen. George Toussiant Beauregard, of New Orleans, is about to marry Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, the widow of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

Immediately after the recent election in Pennsylvania, Mr. Pattison, the successful candidate for Governor, hastened to visit his aged mother in Alexandria, Va., to receive her congratulations.

A young missionary visiting Thibet for the first time, recently expressed his horror at finding the practices of Mormonism reversed under the protection of the King of Cashmere. The law allows women several living husbands.

Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister, who is now visiting at the Soldiers' Home, will return to New York, shortly, and prepare to come to Washington again after the social season opens, and assist her brother in entertaining his guests. She is a brilliant conversationalist, and will prove a great acquisition to the presidential household.

General Sherman is immensely proud of his daughters, and admires them with a heartiness that is beautiful to see. He thinks what "Racho" does not know about a book is not worth knowing—that Miss Sherman is the most capable of her sex; that Mrs. Thackera is the most facinating creature, and Mrs. Fitch the best woman that ever lived. The Sherman's are, in fact, nice and unpretending, every one of them.

Miss Thompson, of Indianapolis, was forbidden by her parents to encourage VanHorn as a suiter, as he was a drunkard. She would not give him up, and eloped with him. He got drunk on the night of their marriage at a Columbus hotel, and she took a train for home, convinced that the old folks were right. A woman who knowingly marries a man who gets drunk, must prepare for the worst.

Mr. Oliver Ames, Lieutenant Governor-elect of Massachusetts, although a man of great wealth, was trained to work, and did work for years in his father's shops as a common journeyman shovelmaker. The proficiency he attained as a mechanic is shown by the fact that for several years he alone made all the prize shovels and other tools exhibited by the firm at fairs in this and other countries. His example is being followed by his son, now 20 years old, who daily works at the bench and anvil.

Hamlet in Street Clothes.

Maze Edwards, manager for Edwin Booth, thus describes their appearance at Waterbury last Winter, in street costumes:

When I found the baggage with the costumes had not arrived, I was just going to throw myself into the river, when I thought I would go and tell Mr. Booth about it, and bid good-bye to some of the people who had always thought a good deal of me, before killing myself. To my astonishment, Mr. Booth took it coolly. He said, inasmuch as the people were in the hall, he would make a few remarks to them about the accident, and then they would go on and play three acts of "Hamlet" in the clothes they had on. And so it was fixed up that way.

Well, the thought of Hamlet in a short-tailed coat and tight pants almost made me sick, and when Mr. Booth came on the stage looking like an Episcopal minister, with a Knight Templar's cheese knife that he had borrowed, I couldn't think of anything but Hamlet. I forgot all about his clothes, and I believe if he had only had on a pair of sailor pants and a red flannel fireman's shirt, that the people would only have seen Hamlet. I tell you he is the greatest actor that ever lived. The people sat perfectly still, and seemed wrapped up in Booth. That is, they were when they did not look at the other fellows.

But when they took in Laertes, with a short ham-fat coat on, a pair of la-de-dah pants, and a pancake hat, it seemed to me I could hear them smile. And the King, Hamlet's step-father, he was a sight. Imagine a King with a cut-away checkered coat, a Pullman car blanket thrown over his shoulders for a robe, and a leg of a chair for scepter, mashed on a queen with a traveling dress and a gray woolen basque with buttons on it. And think of Polonius with a linen duster and straw hat with a blue riben on! O, it made me tired. Ophelia was all right enough. She had on some crazy clothes that she had been traveling in, and we got some straw out of a barn, and some artificial flowers off the bonnets, and she pulled through pretty well.

But the Ghost. You would have died to see the Ghost. He had on one of those long hand-me-down ulster overcoats with a buckle in the back as big as a curry-comb, and the belt was hanging down on both sides. The boys got him a green mosquito bar to put over it, and with a stuffed club for a scepter, he fell over a chair and then came on. I should have laughed if I had been on my death-bed, when he said to Hamlet, "I am thy father's ghost." He looked more like a drummer for a wholesale confectionery house with a sort of tin skimmer on his head, and I believe the audience would have gone wild with laughter if it had not been for Mr. Booth. I don't believe you could get him to laugh on the stage for a million dollars. He just looked at the Ghost as though it was a genuine one, and the audience looked at Booth, and forgot all about the ulster, and the ghost's pants being rolled up at the bottom.

It was probably the greatest triumph that an actor ever had, for Mr. Booth to compel the vast audience to forget the ludicrous surroundings and think only of the character he was portraying. I wouldn't have missed the night's performance for a thousand dollars, and when, at 10 o'clock, I heard the boys getting the trunks up stairs, I was almost sorry. The last two acts were played with costumes, but they were no better performed than the first. Still, I think, on the whole, I had rather the baggage would be there. It makes a manager feel better.

Belles of Ancient Days.

Boston World.

Undoubtedly there is much idle talk about the wonderful extravagance of ladies of the present day, their pursuit of constantly charging styles and the luxuries demanded by those who can, or think they can, afford the expense. One would be led to suppose, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, that these were things of modern growth. But just look at the "style" they used to put on in early ages and their enormous extravagance.

We are told that the ladies of Lesbos slept on roses whose perfume had been artificially heightened. And in those times court maidens powdered their hair with gold.

Marc Anthony's daughter did not change her dress half a dozen times a day, as do the Saratoga graces, but she made the lampreys in her fish pond wear earrings.

The dresses of Lollia Paulina, the rival of Aggrippina, were valued at $2,664,480. This did not include her jewels. She wore at one supper $1,562,500 worth of jewels, and it was a plain citizen's supper. The luxury of Poppæa, beloved by Nero, was equal to that of Lollia.

The women of the Roman empire indulged in all sorts of luxuries and excesses, and these were revived under Napoleon I. in France. Mme. Tallien bathed herself in a wash of strawberries and raspberries, and had herself rubbed down with sponges dipped in milk and perfumes.

Ovid says that in his day girls were taught to smile gracefully.

The beauties of ancient times were just as vain as modern belles, and spent the greater part of the day at their toilet. The use of cosmetics was universal among them. Aspasia and Cleopatra (models of female beauty, it is said,) both used an abundance of paint, and each wrote a treatise on cosmetics. Cleopatra used bears' grease to keep her hair from falling out. Roman ladies were so careful of their complexions that to protect them they wore masks. The Athenian woman of antiquity were very studious of their attitudes and actions, and thought a hurried and sudden step a sign of rusticity.

We have certain styles of beauty nowadays; so had the Greeks. They went wild over the "ideal chin," neither sharp nor blunt, but gently undulating in its outline, and losing itself gradually and almost insensibly in the fulness of the neck. The union of the two eyebrows was esteemed by the Romans as a beauty. It is said they admired the air of dignity it gives to the face.

An Albanian beauty of to-day presents a rather striking appearance. She is, as a rule, coifed with seed pearls and coins, and enveloped in a black serge pelisse. She uses paint on her face profusely, and her taste runs to cherry lips and cheeks and jet black eyebrows strongly drawn. An Albanian bride discards paint for a while, and if wealthy, wears a suit something like this: Rose-colored under-robes, with an over-robe of dark-green velvet, the idea being taken from a rose-bud half opened in its leaves. Thus arrayed, the girl of handsome features is said to look really bewitching.

The Tatars despise prominent nasal appendages, and the woman who has the smallest nose is estimated the most charming, but to outside babarians she is a perfect fright.

The women of Spiti, in India, wear tunics and trousers of woolen stuff, with large boots, partly of leather, partly of blanket, which come up to the knee, and which they are fond of taking of at any time. In order to get greater warmth, they often put a quantity of flour into these boots beside their legs. Their taste in regard to ornaments runs much to all sorts of rings, including nose-rings.

A trypical woman in the interior of Africa if thus described: "Her naked negro skin was leathery, coarse and wrinkled; her figure was tottering and knocked-kneed; her thin hair hung in greasy locks; on her wrists and ankles she had almost an arsenal of metal links of iron, brass and copper, strong enough to bind a prisoner in his cell. About her neck were hanging chains of iron, strips of leather, strings of wooden balls, and heaven knows what more lumber."

* * *

A petrified eye perfect in every particular, was recently found in St. Clair county Ala.

GILDED CRIME.

Indianapolis Journal.

To the everlasting discredit of the intelligence of the people, the worship of crime still goes on. It was bad enough, last March, when a great many distinguished Missourians further distinguished themselves by blubbering over the remains of the thief and assassin, Jesse James. It was trying enough to have his praises sung by adolescent reporters and his coffin bedewed with the tears of empty-headed women, to say nothing of the "eulogy" said to be pronounced over his grave. His bloody deeds were made the theme of countless paragraphs, and, as is always the way in such cases, numberless acts of valor and chivalry were ascribed to him which were as foreign to every impulse of his nature, and as impossible to the promptings of his heart, as could be conceived. It has been said that he was a model husband and father, indulgent to the last degree, and invariably kind and courteous. The claim is well nigh incredible; but admitting it to be fully true, as claimed, it only admits one ray of sunshine into as darkened and crime-stained a life as history can produce. This kind and indulgent husband and father at home, was a wild beast when abroad, carrying terror and bloodshed wherever he went. The very hand which fondled his own babe cruelly wrung the hearts of a hundred as innocent and tender as that of his own. His phenomenal gentleness and kindness were all shut in behind him when he closed the door of his own house to seek out and violate the firesides of his neighbors. Away with the sentimental rot that clothes such a monster with any virtues. The reigning purpose of his existence was to steal—to feed and clothe himself through the exertions of his neighbors. He was at heart a thief, and his ignominy as a thief must be added that of a cowardly murderer. In the dead of night, usually, he came upon his unsuspecting victims, and, day or night, always endeavored to find them unarmed; and it was under such circumstances as these that his deeds of blood were performed. Stripped to the naked truth, Jesse James was no more than an assassin and thief, differing from others of his class the world over only in the fact that he was more lucky in escaping the well-merited penalty of his crimes.

When Jesse James fell at the hand of a fellow assassin, who had learned his ideas of honor under his immediate preceptorship, there remained his brother Frank, presumably possessed of the same rare qualities which made Jesse great and famous. From the encomiums showered upon the memory of the former, it would naturally be inferred that the latter would rise to the exigencies of the occasion and perform prodigies of valor in revenge for the murder of Jesse. But he did nothing of the kind.

After skulking about in remote portions of the country, and only making his rare appearance thoroughly disguised, he realized that his career was at an end, and that he could no longer hope to prosecute his schemes of plunder without greater personal danger than he cared to face. So, like a whipped spaniel, he crept up to the authorities and "voluntarily" surrendered. His amazement may be imagined when, instead of being clapped into jail and treated as his infamous deeds deserved, he was regarded as a hero and was made the recipient of attention. Naturally he took to this very kindly, and since then has played his part to perfection. A recent account says that he is "the lion of the hour." True, he is in jail; but his worshipers are so devoted that they have "destroyed the dreary monotony of his cell, and have filled the atmosphere with a fragrance entirely foreign to its surroundings." It is said also that "fresh vases of flowers are sent each morning by some lady admirer." Instead of ordinary diet, "the bandit sits down to the most sumptuous viands," and when he lays his princely form to sleep it is upon feathers, with a mahogany bedstead to make it appear home like. Colonel—they call him "Colonel" now—Frank has grown very pompous under such royal treatment, and no longer admits everybody to his presence. A card must be sent in, and then if he deigns to see the sender, he graciously signifies his condescension. In manners he is decidedly polite, and receives his company with a great deal of "grace." He is very fasty in his dress, and "a speck of dirt on his clothing seems to worry him greatly," and so on, ad nauseam.

Among the conspicuous people who have visited him are Gov. Crittenden, Gen. Joe Shelby, ex-Gov. James Johnson, ex-Congressman Phillips and Col. John Crisp. The shame put on the people of Missouri is all but complete. They have seen one of the murderous brothers followed to the grave as a hero, and eulogized as a saint in heaven. They are daily humiliated by the adulation bestowed upon the other, and when the Governor shall at last set him free through the gift of a pardon their degradation in the eyes of the world will be complete.

What can respectable society do to counteract the evil effects of such toadying to the meanest of criminals? It has come to such a pass that the eulogy of really noble deeds is relegated to Sunday-school books, and then sneered at as antiquated. Teachers of genuine heroism and morality are regarded as sentimentalists and visionaries, to be pitied rather than heeded. And, as if all this injury were not enough, the better sentiment of the land is insulted by the production of a senseless play founded on the evil deeds of these miscreants, and the youth of the land are to be further blinded and corrupted. The production of such a play calls for the unqualified condemnation of everybody who does not want the boys encouraged to grow up cut-throats and thieves. No honorable man should give encouragement to this thing. It can by no possibility have any dramatic merit, while its influence can not be beneficial. Such plays, that gild crime and throw the garb of respectability over the persons of the most infamous, deserve universal condemnation, and should speedily die of inanition. It is the production of such travesties on the drama that brings discredit upon the stage, and it would redound to the honor and benefit of the profession if such things were killed in their conception.

THE LOST BRIDEGROOM.

In a rugged and mountainous district of Wales is situated a mining village, noted for this little story which the miners tell to their children.

Years ago in the little village of—— there was an humble but neatly-kept cottage, where an old miner dwelt with his wife and only child—a son. And Alick was but a young boy when he first decended into the mines with his father.

One evening, as the old miner was returning home from a neighboring village, his attention was attracted by a little girl. She was weeping bitterly. A few broken, almost inarticulate words told that she had been deserted by her mother. The child, weary and hungry, had cried itself to sleep, and while she was sleeping, the unnatural parent had forsaken her.

The old man was touched by the incident. Raising her tenderly in his arms, he wended his way homeward. Entering the cottage he placed the light burden in his wife's lap saying: "God in His wisdom has seen fit to choose our home from all the other homes in the village to shelter this deserted child. Knowing your kind heart, wife, I did not fear to bring the little one to you."

The dame pressed the good man's hand affectionately in reply, and Amy—for so the child was called—was soon seated before a simple repast.

Alick, on his return from the parish school, welcomed the little girl with every expression of pleasure.

Years passed away, and Amy's childhood days were spent.

Without great claims to beauty, there was, nevertheless, a charm about her which all recognized.

The miner and his wife were not surprised when Alick one day asked them for their consent to make Amy his wife, and to this request they accorded their heartfelt blessing.

The day for the rustic nuptials was named, and was looked forward to as an occasion of general rejoicing. The happy day arrived, work was suspended that all might join in the merry-making.

Taking the hand of the trembling girl within his own, Alick, according to the long-established custom of the village, led the way to the little vine-covered church, where the parish priest blessed their love. Children strewed flowers by the way-side and sang gay songs. Each guest had made a modest offering, but to no one would Alick confide the nature of his gift, wishing, as he did, to excite an agreeable surprise.

When they had returned to the cottage Alick kissed his wife, telling her he would leave her but for a short season. He left the house, and, with one last, lingering look at the doorway where Amy stood waving a merry adieu, he hurried off in the direction of the old mines, and a curve in the road soon hid him from view. As his lithe figure disappeared Amy uttered a faint sigh, suggestive of a dull foreboding evil or the fullness of her mirthful joy.

Days passed, and search had been made everywhere. Weeks followed; then months. But the bridegroom did not return. Nor could his absence and strange disappearance be accounted for. No clew was gained by those who searched untiringly. At length hope was abandoned. The widowed bride clung tenaciously to one idea, which seemed almost like a folly; in life or death, she would see her husband again before she was called away from earth. This belief afforded her comfort, and the neighbors, while they did not share the conviction, humored her in the thought, and spoke regretfully of the sad changes that sorrow had wrought in her fresh young face,

Forty years were gone, and but for the sad, wistful face of old Amy, and the whispered stories of the peasantry, the unaccountable disappearance of Alick would have been forgotten. But the tale told in an under breath by many a hearth, was, that Alick had been carried off by an evil spirit, with whom he had held compact. Many even went so far as to say that his soul haunted the old cottage, and had been seen during stormy nights in the mountains. Amy indeed asserted that she often heard his voice calling her, and the light that burned always from nightfall until dawn in her casement told that her heart ever kept vigil over his fate.

The old cottage continued to be thought haunted by ghostly visitors, and because of this superstition none would occupy it. It gradually fell into decay. The women of the village rarely passed the dead miner's house without offering a prayer for the restless soul.

The old mines having been worked, it was at length determined that new excavations should be opened. Amid the operations a subterraneous murmur was heard mingling with the sound of the pick. Suddenly a wailing cry rent the air, and the earth seemed to tremble. Those above rushed in terror to the mouth of the pit, and the most fearless were about to descend, when the call-bell was rung violently. Every rope was at once put in use, while the miners were white and trembling with intense fear.

To every inquiry they accorded the most disconnected replies, such as "a man," "a demon," "a miracle!" At length from one old man they gathered that they had worked steadly to open communication between the new and old mine, but finding only a small obstruction at last a sturdy blow was made, and the dividing wall had given away; that when the cloud of dust had passed from before their astonished eyes they saw a young man; that he was lying upon a rocky bed; he seemed to be sleeping; that his cheeks looked fresh and fair, and that his lips were still red. Instead of approaching him they had fled in fright, filled with the belief that it was an evil spirit in human guise that they beheld.

The owner of the mine listened attentively. As the old man ceased he rushed forward exclaiming: "To the mine? To the mine!" Soon the truth was known. Ere many minutes three miners issued forth, bearing between them the body of the young man. With a feeling of irrepressible horror they laid him down upon the green sward. His clothes were old and indicated a style worn years and years ago; all were, however, in a perfect state of preservation. He seemed dressed as though for a fete. In his hand he held a box. It contained a gold cross, chain and medallion. Time had blackened these little pledges which the stranger had doubtless intended for some village maiden.

They were about to raise the body and bear it away for burial, when old Amy was seen approaching.

They made way for her, and those near at hand were struck by the singular expression of her face. Her eyes sparkled with new life, and her steps, usually so feeble, seemed almost to have gained the elasticity of youth. Waving them aside with an imposing dignity, she advanced directly toward the dead man. Kneeling, she parted the dark hair on his brow and murmured, in a tone of inexpressible love and tenderness, his name—"Alick!"

At once all was clear. In an instant the old people present recognized the companion of their youth. Again she spoke:

"Alick, friend of my childhood, my husband, I knew that we would meet again on earth."

As she ceased speaking, her head drooped lower and lower, until it sank upon his breast, as if in prayer.

At length the young men advanced to remove the body. Gently the women raised the figure of the forlorn woman. Seeing that she made no resistance, they bent over her, and found that she, too, was dead. Her loving vigil was at an end. The same grave holds them both, and many a sweet flower is laid upon it in remembrance of their fate, while the legend of their love is often recounted in the humble homes of the poor.

The Turn of Life.

The Science of Life by a Physician.

Between the years of forty and sixty a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attack of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgement. His mind is resolute, firm and equal, all the functions are in the highest order, he assumes mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existance; the river of death comes before him, and he remains at a stand still. But athwart this is a viaduct called "The Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds, and then beyond without a boat or causeway effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden wether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler and thrust him from the pass, but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life," is a turn either into a prolonged walk or a grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength, whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.

An Unknown Hero.

Harper's Young People.

Deep down in a mine, Wardley Colliery, Newcastle, England, there is a brave boy who deserves to be called a hero. In a situation of sudden peril he used precautions which prevented a dreadful explosion, simply by behaving with courage and presence of mind.

He noticed that his lamp flared up, a sure sign of the presence of dangerous gas. Had he hastily rushed away, his light might have burst through the wire gauze which surrounds a miner's lamp, and setting fire to the gas, caused a heart rending accident.

The lad did nothing so silly. When questioned by the superintendent as to how he had found out that there was gas in the neighborhood where he was at work, he replied, "Because my lamp flared."

"And what did you do then?" asked the gentleman.

"I took my pricker, and pulled down the wick, but the lamp still flared."

"Well, my boy, how did you manage then?"

"Why, I put the lamp inside my jacket, and covered it up tight, and the light went out."

Of course the lamp could not burn without air. To think of the right thing to do, and then promptly to do it, boys, that is what makes the difference between a common man and a hero. This little fellow, whose name is not mentioned—Mick, or Ted, or Jack—has in him the making of a grand man, cool, resolute and clever.

Fortunately there was an overseer near him; who, when he heard from the lad about his lamp, went bravely through the gas, in total darkness, and set open a door, the closing of which had forced the gas into the mainways of the mine.

Getting "Mashed" on a Train.

Nashville American.

As the train pulled out of Charleston, I looked around the car and saw that there were seven of us occupying whole seats, while the eighth was a pert looking girl about eighteen years old. I think the idea with the other six men was to get some sort of an excuse to share the young lady's seat. One offered to open the window, but found it open and fell back. A second offered her a book, but she had read it. A third handed her a newspaper, but she had the same issue. The fourth one was a drummer from Cincinnati. He pulled his cap down, picked up his grip, and went to the door and banged it as if he had just entered. Then, rushing along the isle, he plumped down beside the girl without a word, stowed his grip under his feet and pulled out a newspaper and began to read. It was ten minutes before he said a word to her, but when the conversation opened she proved to be the most entertaining talker man ever listened to. She had traveled everywhere and had seen everything, and had a laugh to make a man's heart jump. As the train thundered on the drummer made love, lied right and left, and seemed to have made a complete mash. She gave him her address, invited him to call, told him all about the family and permitted him to call her "darling" before we reached Savannah. He was to see about her baggage there, and while looking for it she slipped away. When we got to the hotel he suddenly turned white as flour. She had borrowed his diamond ring and still had it. She had slyly taken his gold watch and chain, and when he felt for his wallet his fingers clutched an empty pocket. He danced around like a crazy monkey, figuring his loss at $620, but he raved in vain. The entertaining girl who had permitted him to "darling" her, and who had solemnly informed him that she had never known what love was until then, could not be found by the police. It was a backhanded game.

Egyptian Habits.

The ordinary inhabitant of the towns passes his life in a simple and uniform manner. Before sunrise he leaves his couch, performs the morning ablutions enjoined by his religion and repeats his early prayer. To say his morning prayer after sunrise is forbidden by the ordinances of his religion, and to allow the sun to rise over one's slumbering head is regarded as prejudicial to health. He then drinks his cup of coffee and smokes his pipe either at home or in the public coffee house. His breakfast, which he takes after the coffee, or sometimes before it, consists of the remains of his meal of the previous evening, or of cakes and milk, or for a trifle he procures from the market the every-ready national dish of ful, that is, stewed beans. He then engages in his avocations, buys, sells, writes, works or moves about, all in the most comfortable, quiet and deliberate manner. "What is not done to-day must be done to-morrow," in Arabic, "to-morrow, if God please," stands written on his forehead in large letters. There is really nothing for which the Egyptian mechanics can be said to be famous. The things in which they used to excel are rapidly being forgotten. The fine masonry of the older mosques would be thrown away on the architectural tastes of the present day, and hence the race of skillful masons is becoming extinct. The colored glass which used to be made in great perfection for windows and lamps is the product of a forgotten art, and most of the glass and china used in Egypt—even the national coffee-cups—are imported from Europe. The same fate has come to the turners who used to make beautiful lattice window-screens; people now prefer glass, and lattices being no longer required, turners are forgetting how to make them. The potters do a good trade in unglazed porous vessels for cooling water, and the palm furnishes occupation to many hands. Egypt is no longer famous for fine linen; even its cotton and woolen stuffs are coarse, and its silk of poor quality. The tanners, however, have not forgotten their cunning in curing morocco leather, and the love of ornament, extending beyond slippers, supports goldsmiths in all the small towns.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

Good, the more communicated, more abundant grows.

"Coquetry is not always a bait; it is sometimes a shield."

The ornament of a house is the friends who come in.

Woman is the nervous part of humanity; man the muscular.

Pride hath two seasons—a forward Spring and a backward Fall.

A truly wise man should have no keeper of his secret, but himself.

One pound of learning requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it.

A noble part of every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.

Christianity is not so much the advent of a better doctrine as of a perfect character.

The people may be made to follow a line of action, but they may not be made to understand it.

He who is not in any particular office has nothing to do with the plans for the administration of its duties.

It is good discretion not to make too much of any man at the first; because one cannot hold out that proportion.

Books are the true levelers. They give to all who faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence of the greatest and best of our race.

The more an idea is developed, the more concise becomes its expression; the more chary of such praise if they reflected they could bestow none higher.

There is no secret in the heart which our actions do not disclose. The most consummate hypocrite cannot at all times conceal the workings of the mind.

The Pythagoreans make good to be certain and infinite, and evil finite and uncertain. There are a thousand ways to miss the white; there is only one way to hit it.

Equality is the life of conversation; and he is as much out who assumes to himself any part above an other, as he who considers himself below the rest of society.

Know, dearest brother, says St. Francis of Assisi, that courtesy is one of God's own properties. Who sendeth his rain upon the just and upon the unjust, out of his great courtesy. And verily courtesy is the sister of charity, who banishes all hatred and cherishes love.

No man can anticipate or postpone his pre-determined end. Death will overtake us even in lofty towers. From the beginning God hath settled the place in which each man shall die. No man can by flight escape his fate. The destinies ride their horses by night. Whether asleep in bed, or in storm of battle, the Angel of Death will find thee. The outline is given us; we color the picture of life as well as we will. If we would overcome the laws of nature, we must not resist; we must balance them against each other.

JOCOSITIES.

One sweetly solemn thought,
Comes to us o'er and o'er.
In heaven above, where all is love,
The sleepers never snore.

When Eve brought woe to all mankind,
Old Adam called her wo-man;
But when she wooed with love so kind,
He then pronounced her woo man.
But now, with folly and with pride
Their husbands' pockets trimming,
The women are so full of whims
That men pronounce them wim-min.

THE ÆSTHETICAL COUPLE.

I shall wed a fair esthetic,
Quite regardless of expense;
All I ask is that she's utter,
And in all things quite intense.
Limp, of course, and lank she must be,
Clad in minor tones of green,
Consummate, soulful and earnest
Must she be, my precious queen.

We shall feast on lilies daily,
Quaffing draughts of beauty fair,
With a dash of ferns on Sunday
Or a peacock's feather rare.
Thus shall flow our lives forever,
Like two gently gurgling rills,
Breathing posey and two-too,
And her dad shall foot the bills.

A good coccoanut is meaty, but a falling star is meteor.

Huxley says: "There was time when men walked on all fours." Yes, looking for a dropped collar-button.

They do say that the first question asked by a deacon visiting Egypt was: "Now, what are the real facts of the Potiphar scandal?"

One of the sweetest pictures of domestic economy is a poet blacking a white stocking so that it won't show through the fissure in his boot.

It was a dull period for news when the enterprising managing editor of a Western daily headed an item concerning the death of a cat, "Nine Lives Lost."

"Women ought to take more exercise in the open air," says a medical authority. Evidently talking over the back fence to the woman next door is not considered open air exercise.

A Chicago man threw rocks for two hours at what he supposed was a striped snake swimming in a millpond, but it proved to be a stocking belonging to one of the belles of the city, and he wishes he had given the man who caught him that $5 dollars he demanded as the price of keeping silent about the matter.

Conversation overheard in the horse car the other day: "Edith—"Are my shoes crocheted?" Mother—"Certainly not, my dear." Edith—"They are black, ain't they?" Mother—"Yes, that is undoubtedly true. Edith (triumphtly)—"Well, then, isn't that crow shade?" Silence on the part of the stern relative.

Oscar Wilde likes Mrs. Langtry chiefly because she is a Jersey Lily. "What a grand air she has," he said at the Lotos Club. "We saw her walk down a room, with a thousand people staring at her, as if she did not know they were there. I call that elegance!" Is that what you call it?" said Holland, the actor. "Well, we call that gall!"

"Really, my dear," said a friend of ours to his better half, "you have sadly disappointed me. I once considered you a jewel of a woman; but you've turned out only a bit of matrimonial paste." "Then, my love," was the reply, "console yourself with the idea that paste is very adhesive, and in this case will stick to you as long as you live.

The objection found by ladies to the telephone that they could talk only one at a time, has been remedied by a new, duplex reciprocal sort of invention, and now, two ladies, one at either end of the wire, can both talk at each other at the same time as comfortably as they could if both were together in front of a dry goods counter.

At a juvenile party a young gentleman about seven years old kept aloof from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him, saying, "Come and play and dance, dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not likely!" cried the young cynic. "No wife for me! Do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa?"

A bear broke into the house of a Nevada man the other night. He was away and his wife thought it was he coming home drunk. She didn't stop to light a lamp, but began operations. When the bear finally got away he didn't stop running till he had traveled eight miles in the heart of the mountains, and he was such a sight that the other bears wouldn't associate with him.

A liberal minded woman: Mme G. called at a friend's house on a wet day and, her feet being damp, she said to her friend: "My dear, will you let your maid bring me a pair of your slippers?" "My love," replied her friend—there were several people in the room—"do you think my slippers will fit you?" "Oh, I think so, my darling, if you will tell her to put a cork sole inside of them."

"Mamma," said a little three year-old Boston girl, while examining the phenolgical bumps of her doll's head, "if the comet should become disintegrated, as some of scientists prognosticate, might not a portion of the fragments strike the earth in the form of aerolites?" "Possibly," said the mother, arranging a bang. "And similary, dear mammy, if this great meteorological sphinx should come into too close juxta position with the earth, how serious would be the result in consequences to our own planetary system? and would such an even be in accordance with the Copernican or Ptolemac theories?" And the mother who was a native of New York City, replied: "There, there, dear, you mustn't ask so many questions; little children should be seen not heard.

Urbana's Miser.

Urbana (O) Special.

The public sale of the effects of the late John Eichholts' at his farm, drew about 2,000 people, the largest attendance ever at a sale in this country. People came from all parts of the country to see the curiosities. The deceased had never had his house painted, and every thing was in a state of decay. Ten thousand bushels of barley are still on the farm, and hundreds of bushels of corn, decayed from age, some of it 21 years old. Eighteen car-loads of grain from 10 to 20 years old has been shipped, and about 20 car-loads yet remain. One horse was sold for 10 cents. A number of old horses were sold which had never seen a harness or halter. One horse was sold that had been confined uninterruptedly in his stall for eight years and had become blind from confinement in the dark pen. Remnants of almost every kind of agricultural implements ever made were on the farm. One of the Vehicles of antediluvian days was a wagon having solid wheels cut from a log. Eichholts's father died a miser, and left him with a dollar in three silver pieces, made the year John was born. These were insederable pocket-pieces until death. He died leaving an estate of over $100 000.

He is good that does good to others. If he suffers for the good he does, he is better still; and if he suffers for them to whom he did good, he has arrived to that height of goodness that nothing but an increase of his suffering can add to it; if it proves his his death, his virtue is at its summit—it is heroism complete.

The Grand Jury of the Martin Circuit Court, in making their annual report, brought in, among others, an indictment against Valentine Strange, trustee of Brown township, for corruption in office, the charge being selling the schools over which he has control to the highest bidder. The charge created no small amount of excitement in political circles.

Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
6
Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.
Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Japanese Crepe.

In order to introduce our Japanese Crepe goods we will send post-paid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, or 17 three-cent stamps, the following: 1 window banner, size 13 by 24 inches, with rich color and deep border; 1 tidy, size 8 by 11 inches, very handsome; 1 lamp mat, 27 inches in circumference, perfectly lovely; 1 wall screen, large and handsome. Address, E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1860, South Bend, Indiana.

PROF. HARRIS'
RADICAL CURE
—FOR—
NERVOUS
DEBILITY
—AND—
ORGANIC
WEAKNESS
—IN—
YOUNG
—AND—
MIDDLE-AGED
MEN.

A TRIED REMEDY
THE PASTILLE
OF GREAT VALUE
DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX
A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

Put up in neat boxes. of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TWO GOOD BOOKS.

Chamber's Information for the People or 1001 Things Worth Knowing, comprising the history and mystery of everything in common use. *Crabbe's Handy Cyclopedia*; or Explanation of Words and Things connected with all the Arts and Sciences, illustrated with over 500 engravings nicely bound in cloth, gilt, size about 6 by 8 inches and nearly two inches thick. Retails at $1.50. Sample of either, *to agents only*, for $1. or both for $2. Address E. Brent & Co., South Bend, Ind.

A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES
For Old and Young, Male and Female

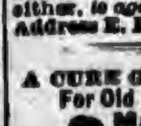
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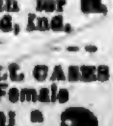
(AFTER)

Magnetic Medicine; a Brain and Nerve Food; Positively Cures Night Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness; and for all Weakness of the Generative Organs in either sex it is an Unfailing and Positive Cure. Tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we send our GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the market. Full particulars in Phamplet which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists, one package 50 cts; Six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing the MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Guarantees issued in Auburn by J. C. HENRY.

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

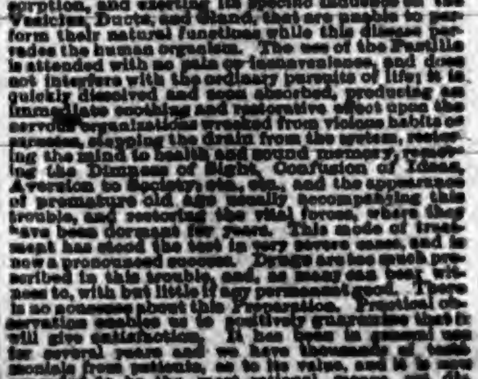

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 29, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now [illegible]

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

in everycase of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be compounded with the trashy compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.
Chas. Nathan & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
Book FREE. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

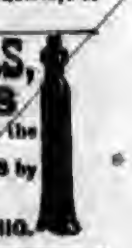

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 [illegible]

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.
It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the Blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION or SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

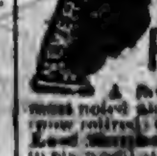

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of [illegible] Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. [illegible] in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists [illegible]
Address DR. WARD & CO., [illegible]

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRASHEAR,
173 Preatman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
• Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
Mrs. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

Ayer's Ague Cure

is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

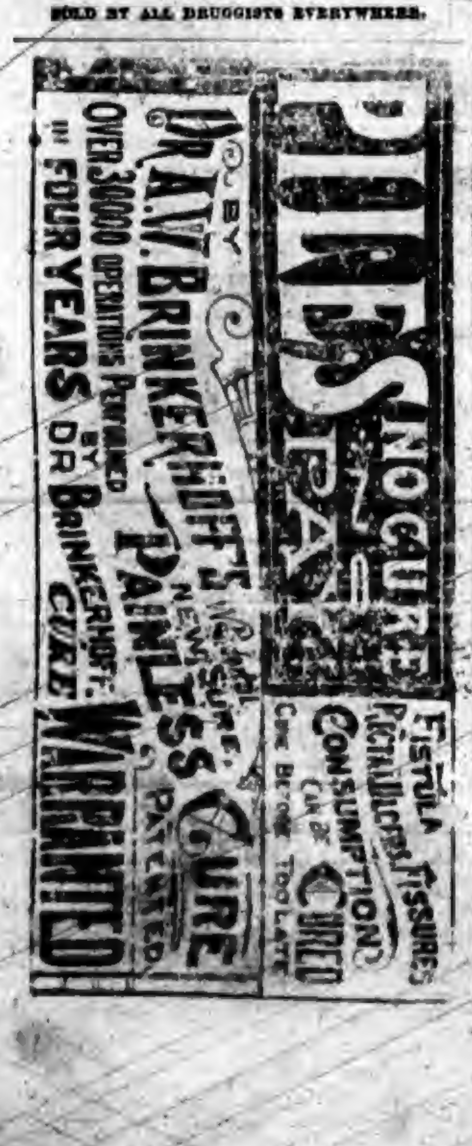

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED.
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF.
CURE WARRANTED.
FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURES.
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
COME BEFORE TOO LATE

An Autumn Memory.

The November sun was stealing between the daintily embroidered leaflets, and playing on the ripples of the woodland rivulet. The golden-rod along the brookside was now and then disturbed by the flight of some wild bird, and the sumacs in their cardinal fezzes looked like so many nodding Turkish sentinels.

A glorious but brief period when a delicate veil of haze hangs around the wood, and the indelicate politician hangs around the candidate to negotiate the sale of his vote; when the partridge drums up in the tree, and the suspender peddler drums up in the northern part of New York; when the honest farmer works the harvest field, and the young lady works the Christmas slippers for the clergyman; when poetic damsels pluck the languid ferns, and the unpoetic housewife plucks the languishing Thanksgiving turkey!

The birds twittered by the brook, and the squirrels darted along the stone wall and up in the tree, and the voices of merry nutting parties reverberated through the silent aisles of the forest in harmony with the sincere but unpoetic squawk of the cat-bird.

That's about the style of the day it was when a light-hearted couple, tired of their woodland promenade, sat upon a fallen tree.

"I am always so happy in the woods," she commenced, "especially in the autumn, as the crepuscular shadows steal timidly into the valley, for then I float back to childhood's happy time—"

"Glad to hear it," he replied rather abrbptly. "I shall bring you here o ten; the air is exhilarating, and will do you good; and we will gather wild flowers and leaves, and arrange them in quaint designs."

"Oh, you are so good!" she said in tones of deep, unswerving devotion. "I would much rather walk here with you than in the bustling city."

"You would?" he inquired, with a slight tremor in his voice.

"Indeed I would," she responded. "When here with you, all alone, I feel perfectly secure and happy."

"And so do I," he chanted, as he thrust his hand into his vest pocket and felt his capital, which consisted of two suspender buttons and a night key—"so do I, my dear, because this pretty wood is just about fourteen miles from the nearest ice-cream saloon."—[R. K. Munkittrick, in Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazin for December.

Love Forever.

[Bowdoin Orient.]

The following is the reply of a fond father, who had just received a letter from his son, a student in his own alma mater:

MY DEAR SON: Accept my heartiest congratulations. I was engaged to the same Miss Bunter when I was in college, and can appreciate the fun you are having. Go it while you are young.
Your loving FATHER.

A Valuable Steed.

NEW YORK, November 18.—William L. Scott's imported French stallion, Rayon Dor, was to-day shipped by fast express to Erie, Pa. $50,000 cash was refused for him yesterday. Wilke's Spirit of the Times in to day's issue, speaks of the stallion in the most flattering terms. His earnings in 1879 were $90,985. He cost $38,000 landed in New York, the highest price ever paid for a horse on either continent.

Calvin Fletcher, commissioner of fisheries of Indiana, announces that the fish commission car will leave Washington this week with several thousand German carp for Indiana applicants. The quota for those whose applications were filled prior to last March will be forwarded from Indianapolis by express; the remainder will be taken to the carp ponds at Spencer whence they will be sent to those who have applied since that date.

The tariff on sugar encourages home manufacture and likely will lead to the making of sorghum and corn sugar cheaper in this country than it can ever be brought here and sold free of duty. At any rate this is the view of protectionists.

Amadeus, Duc d'Aosta, brother of the King of Italy, and for a couple of years king of Spain, is soon to marry the Princess Theresa, a cousin of King Louis of Bavaria. Amadeus has been a widower since 1876.

Elkhart Journal: "Never, since the settlement of Indiana, has there been a larger crop of hickory mast known than that of the present season." Is this another democratic boom?

THE official returns show 10,809 as the correct majority of the democrats on secretary of state in Indiana.

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes its popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use. 49-4t.

—Go to Rice's gallery for all kinds of pictures. They are working cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Call at their gallery and see samples of work and get prices. They have new instruments for doing all kinds of work. Enlarging done to order. They solicit your patronage. 36-tf.

Hunting In India.

A Bull-Chase Where It Was the Bull That Had All the Fun.

Lieut. Neville Chamberlain sends to the *Field* the following description of an encounter he had with a bison in the woods of the Maharajah of Mysore:

"I had no companion, so I took with me one of the local shikaris named Kampa, and another man to carry my spare rifle. My battery consisted of a double-barreled eight-bore rifle and a double-barreled twelve-bore rifle. I took the eight-bore myself, and giving Kampa my twelve-bore, crawled up to the herd through the grass. Out of some high grass just in front of me rose a splendid old bull. He was only about twenty yards off, and was just moving behind a clump of bamboos, when I fired at the point of his shoulder with the eight-bore. A great stampede took place. The smoke hung in the long grass—which as I knelt was nearly up to my neck—and I could not see to give him the second barrel. I ran forward, but could see nothing; so, still running, I opened the breech of the rifle, threw out the empty cartridge, and was in the act of pushing a fresh cartridge home, when from behind a small, thick clump of bamboos, some five yards from me, and about thirty yards from where I had started, I heard a loud snort. Kampa gasped out: "Kartil" (bison) and vanished; and at once the bull came charging down on me. I only had time, as he hurried himself at me, to spring behind a small tree on my left. He whizzed past like a battering-ram, cutting a large slab of bark out with his horns, and, turning almost in his own length, was around at me again. This occurred four or five times, but my attention was so fully taken up in dodging him that I could not get the rifle ready for use. To make a long story short, it ended by my catching my feet in a creeper. I fell over backward, and as I rose he ran in and tossed me. One horn, I suppose his left one, fortunately went clear through my breeches and flannel shirt, tearing them to ribbons, and, so far as I can remember, I seemed to sit on his head, while his other horn passed under my right arm. He threw me a long way, and I fell on my back under some bamboos, the rifle dropping out of my hand from the shock of being tossed. I was a great deal shaken, and out of breath, but I think my first thought was that now he would leave me if I kept still; but he ran up again and stood over my body, shaking his huge head over my chest. I thought then that it was hopeless. I could think of nothing better to do to protect myself, so sat up and struck him four or five times with my fist on one eye, which I could just reach when his head was down. He shook his head and pushed me back with his nose. I managed then to plant several severe kicks on his muzzle with my heavy hobnailed boots, and he commenced sparring at my legs with his horns. I did my best to keep them out of the way, but got a few bruises on the shins. This began to be monotonous, and I knew another toss would not find a friendly pair of pants. He was still standing over me when I got in a good volley of hobnails on his nose, shouted at him, and sat up to hit him again; then, to my intense relief, he gave a bellow, and went crashing off down hill. I never saw the bull again."

Some idea of the great slaughter of deer which annually takes place in California, Nevada and Oregon, may be gained from the trade statistics of the hide dealers. One export house in San Francisco has a pile containing 8,000 deerskins in its warehouse. It annually handles over 75,000 skins, and estimates the annual number of deer killed at 200,000. The largest portion of the skins come from Northwest Nevada and Southeastern Oregon. In Oregon and California large numbers of the animals are left to rot, the skins being all that is desired.

A steam tricycle, enabling the rider to travel at from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, with very little labor, has been invented by a Frenchman.

The Bad American Tooth.

The march of progress seems to tell terribly on the teeth, for what other cause there can be for the pre-eminently disastrous condition of the molars of young America it is difficult to imagine. There are at present twelve large factories for the production of artificial teeth in the United States, turning out 10,000,000 teeth a year, while the consumption of gold used in stopping cavities in the natural teeth of America amounts in value to $500,000, and is one of the chief facts that is alarming M. Cernuschi and the bimetalists, as it bears a very large proportion to the annual production of that metal. The present dearth of ivory may perhaps be traced partly to the American demand for molars and grinders, and the ships of Jonathan seem to be as busy in exporting gold and ivory from Europe as those of King Solomon were from Tarshish, though history, which only narrates the toothaches of princes, is silent as to whether this evil was prevalent among his subjects about that time. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good, and the American dentist, like the German occulist, flourishes on the physical failures of his countrymen. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Geological examination of the delta of the Mississippi now shows that for a distance of about 300 miles there are buried forests of large trees, one over the other, with interspaces of sand. Ten distinct forest growths of this description have succeeded each other. Of these trees, known as the bald cypress, some have been found over twenty-five feet in diameter and one contained 5,600 rings; in some instances, too, huge trees have grown over the stumps of others equally large. From these facts geologists have assumed the antiquity of each forest growth at 10,000 years, or 100,000 for all.

Mr. Howells has changed the title of his forthcoming novel—it is to be "A Woman's Reason," instead of "A Sea Change"—again a Shakespearean title, as the readers of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" will remember.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c. address. M. A. BODURMAN, Druggist.
Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

WANTED.—A dinning room girl at Butt's hotel, Waterloo. Apply early by letter or person. tf.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center, keeps a full line of all kinds of goods and at prices as low as in the larger towns. 4t.

One Dollar! One Year!

—THE—

WEEKLY PLAIN DEALER,

Cleveland, O. $1.00 for a year's subscription. A leading democratic journal and valuable family newspaper. Send a dollar for the best paper in the west for the price. Plain Dealer Publishing Co., Cleveland, O. Sample copy free. 46-4t.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT,

—DEALER IN—

ATCHES,

CLOCKS,

CASTORS,

SPOONS

KNIVES,

FORKS,

CHAINS,

LOCKETS,

RINGS,

ETC.

Call and look through my stock, and pick out a Christmas present for your friends. I will keep your presents until you call for them. Look through my stock before purchasing as I have the largest and best stock ever brought to this county.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
RY.

AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or S. K. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agen
St. Louis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

HOODY & HUSSELMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Office over Mrs. Jones' store.

WM. H. LEAS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will give prompt attention to collections. Office over Citizens' Bank, Waterloo, Ind.

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic. Special attention given to all classes of legal business. Office second floor in Cool's block opposite north side of public square Auburn, Ind.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBlic, will practice in all courts in the state. Office in rear of DeKalb bank, on first floor, Waterloo, Indiana.

DR. D. A. SEBRING, office over Shaffer's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. MORRISON & LIPES,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LOCATED at Sedan, Indiana. All calls promptly attended to—day or night.

J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND residence on 10th st., opposite F. W. Ralston's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night. Auburn, Indiana. 26 1y

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. John Butt Proprietor, Waterloo, Indiana.

UNION HOTEL.

AT CORUNNA, INDIANA. Good sample rooms on first floor. Hotel is near the depot. JAMES IMUS, Proprietor.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
T. G. MATHENY, M. D. V. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr's. Casebeer, Matheny and Humphrey have associated themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery. Also in the drug and livery business. They are prepared to answer calls in their line. Office at the Physicians' drug store, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

D. J. SWARTZ M. D. VESTA M. SWARTZ M. D

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M Swartz at home from four p. m. to six p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swartz speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GRILLER, Trustee
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY PROBST
Trustee

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Administrator's Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rowe, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Saturday December 16th, 1882, the following real estate, to-wit:

The southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, excepting a piece out of the southwest corner, twenty-five (25) rods long, east and west by six and a half (6½) rods wide north and south.

Terms:—One-third cash in hand and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest; waiving valuation laws and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

EMANUEL NEIDIG,
Administrator.

SORE EYES.

DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

is permanently located at Butler, Ind., and will make regular visits to Auburn, Ind., and may be found at the Central Hotel the second Monday of each month during the year 1882, for the purpose of treating all those who are afflicted with sore eyes no matter what may be the cause, or how long standing. He is prepared with his new successful method of treatment, to effect cures that astonish the most skeptical. He uses no caustics, mercury, instruments, or anything to injure the most delicate eye. He also carries

SPECTACLES

of the finest quality and guarantees a fit or no sale. Consultation free. Communications promptly responded to. Enclose stamp for reply. Office day at home every Saturday. Residence north of Lutheran church. Address:

Dr. E. C. YETTER,
BUTLER, DeKalb Co., Ind
P. O. Box, 138. 1-ly.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment is a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind. Orders by mail at regular price.

LAKE-SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.

Great through car route between the east and west! Steel rail track! Superior equipments! Close connections at Buffalo, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Time card in effect May 15 1881

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 20am	5 35pm		
Elkhart	1 20pm	10 10	1 [illegible]am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 20	[illegible]	12 10pm
Corunna	2 58		[illegible]	
Sedan			7 00	
Waterloo	3 10	11 35	7 30	
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	4 45	7 35pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	5 50am	
Butler	1 35pm	2 20	4 00pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 4[illegible]	2 26	4 [illegible]0	9 30
Sedan			5 05	10 05
Corunna	2 16		5 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Kendallville	2 20	3 00	5 3[illegible]	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 25	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 [illegible]		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily. Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:35 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:42 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. B. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

For tickets to all points east—first-class, second class, emigrant and round trip tickets to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and California, rates of freight and information—apply to H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

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THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month, Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The JOURNAL is printed on heavy, calendered, tinted paper with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is "Answers to Correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CASH PRIZES. Again the MUSICAL LIBRARY, a bound book containing about $15 worth of the latest and choicest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes, vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c. pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the JOURNAL and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and if desirous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

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Love Making Solved

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

There is Love will find in this Book strange secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Amazing Secrets that the married should know. If you are neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your choice is impossible. We have searched every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can see in this Book. If your Love is not reciprocated, this grand Book will open wide the barred door, and makes Love's Pathway clear. Sure Sight and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 10 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, O.

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Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with; and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1. post paid.

Wanted

AGENTS! For Gen. Dodge's new book,

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG

OUR WILD INDIANS

Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance*: "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

999 AGENTS Wanted at once, to supply this grand book to the waiting thousands! It is *the* opportunity of a lifetime for rapid money making. Remember, new book, superbly illustrated, immense demand; exclusive territory and Special Terms. Send for illustrated circulars, with full particulars, to

A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

COURIER SUPPLEMENT

—Wood is getting a little cheaper.

—Our sportsmen are having lots 'o fun.

—Philip Fluke has found his lost horses.

—Go to school, my boy, and keep away from the ice.

—Johnny Olinger has quit working at the Allen livery barn.

—The weather has been steady and cold for a couple of weeks past.

—We have been having excellent roads for teaming the past two weeks.

—Read this circular carefully, and call on Mr. Sprott over Schaab & Beugnot's store.

—Look out for traveling swindlers. They work all kind of games during the holidays.

—Absence of mind is a poor excuse for a man to make when he walks off with a better hat than his own.

—When you are successful look out for the arrows of envy. Stones and sticks are flung only at fruit-bearing trees.

—It is possible that the world owes every man a living, but his best claim for what is due is that he has earned it.

—If rubber keeps on going up the time is not far distant when a woman in a water-proof, will turn up her nose at a woman in a sealskin sacque.

—The correct answer to the gentleman who wrote the song, "Why did I marry?" should be that he met a woman who was a first-class fool.

WANTED.

Everybody to know that **Thos. H. Sprott** has

MONEY!

to Loan on long time and Favorable Terms.

Has the agency of some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the world in which he will insure you at as low rates as can be had in any other first-class company. Capital represented over $10,000,000.

Has the agency of one of the best Life Insurance Companies (Old Line), in which he will write you on better plans than offered by any other company.

Has all kinds of farm and town property for sale.

Has purchasers who want particulars and surroundings, both in farm and town property.

Has a commission as Notary Public and would like your business in that line.

Has superior facilities for making **COLLECTIONS** foreign and local.

Call and see me, or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Indiana.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 14, 1882. Number 50

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post-office as second-class matter.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Go to Joe Abright for your holiday presents.

Just before a storm a spider begins to shorten the last thread to which his web is suspended.

—Call and examine our new line of vases, new designs and styles, the latest out, J. C. Henry.

The little flirtation between Venus and Old Sol has created quite a breeze among the astronomers.

—Christmas presents for all, both great and small, the young and old, so we are told, at Henry's drug store.

From our neighbor paper we learn that the school girls flirt with the la-da-dah drummer. The naughty little things.

A fashionable dressmaker says: the most difficult customer to please is the one who is the same size all the way down.

A good saying: "When you receive a favor you ought never to forget it; when you do one you ought not to remember it.

There is a reign of terror at Dayton, Ohio, caused by brutal assaults by men on unprotected women and girls in the streets.

Dorsey's denials through newspapers will have no weight. Let him deliver his round, unvarnished tale before a judge and jury.

—Oh my, have you seen these elegant new goods at Henry's? No, then you ought to, for he has the nicest line of holiday presents in town.

Smallpox is raging at Kansas, a small place near Fostoria, Ohio. Ten persons are down with the disease, including the physician of the town.

Novel napkin rings are made of flowers, wired into shape and placed up on the table. Although they serve no useful purpose, they are ornamental.

Miss Ann Dickinson denies the report that she has withdrawn from the stage. She says she is under engagement to lecture and read plays, and to act in the western states.

The indictment against George Hazzard for false pretense in the circuit court here last week was nolle prossed. Two indictments for perjury were quashed.—Angola Herald.

A black eagle, measuring seven and one-half feet from tip to tip of wings, was caught alive in a trap on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, about four miles below Aurora, Indiana.

A London "peeler" has had to pay a housemaid $125 for breach of promise. An awful example to the flirtation force who delight in whispering soft nothings to area belles.

A Philadelphia woman has married a young newspaper man whom she does not pretend to love, instead of the dry goods clerk whom she adored. Strange how many women prefer misery in a palace to love in a cottage.

Oscar Wilde's brother wishes to come to America to lecture. He is an æsthetic poet, too, and if he knew how little the American people appreciated the sunflower brigade he would change his mind and remain at home.

James A Barns, of the Auburn Courier, is a thorough-going newspaper man and gentleman whom to know is a pleasure. He is pushing the Courier into the front ranks of Indiana Journalism.—Newspaper Union.

Mr. Milo Crocker, East Canaan, Conn., harvested two crops of Early Rose potatoes of average yield from the same ground this year, planting April 18 and July 15, and digging the the last the middle of October.

The supreme court has decided that county recorders are liable for mistakes they make in entering satisfaction of the wrong mortgage, whereby other parties are induced to take mortgages on the same land.—Angola Herald.

A meeting was held in Fort Wayne, last week, and the delegates forming the northern league were present. Arrangements were made for the different base ball clubs and men was selected to hop around the diamond field the coming summer.

SANTA CLAUSE OUTDONE.

The Place Where Parents Should Select Holiday Goods.

Beats Everything We Ever Saw.

Those of our readers who contemplate buying cheap or costly presents for their family and friends during the holidays should first call at Joseph Abright's jewelry store. He has an elegant selection of jewelry, silverware, ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches, rings, bracelets, breast-pins knives, forks, spoons and in fact all kind of goods appropriate for Christmas or New Years presents. Those of a musical turn of mind can also be suited. Instruments of all kinds and grades are ready for sale and much cheaper than they can be purchased anywhere in the county. Mr. Abright has been in the business so long that he thoroughly understands making selections, and his goods can be relied on as being first-class in every particular. He always marks everything down to bottom prices for the holiday trade, and, of course, it will be to the advantage of all to call and make inquiries whether they buy or not. Be sure and go to Abright's first and you will never regret it.

Obituary.

Nancy Larimore was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 26, 1827; was married to Dr. James H. Larimore February 24, 1848, in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio; removed to this state in 1857; settled in Zanesville Allen county, Ind; next removed to Auburn, in the early part of 1862, where she lived a number of years; again changed residence to several parts of the county, settling at St. John, where she died on the morning of December 4, 1882, at 7:30 p. m. The remains were interred in Cedar Creek cemetery, Rev. Rodher, of Churubusco, officiating.

CARD OF THANKS.

ED. COURIER: Allow me, through the columns of your paper, in behalf of myself and sisters, to return our most heartfelt thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who rendered us such kindness during the long illness and death of our mother. Respectfully,

GEO. LARIMORE.

If the following plan, adopted by a Detroit saloon-keeper, should be adopted by the saloon-keepers generally all over the country, the effect could not but be beneficial. The one referred to advertise that he has paid $300 for a year's license to sell liquors, but that he means to voluntarily restrict his business within certain moral bonds. In an advertisement he says: "To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is dissipated, I say emphatically, give me notice of such cases, and all such shall be excluded from my place. Let fathers, mothers, sisters, do likewise, and their requests shall be regarded. I pay a heavy tax for the privilege of selling whisky and other liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards or minors, or to the poor or destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and put it where it will do the most good to their families."

Bill Allen, the colored murderer of a Chicago policeman, has been hunted to his death. He was found hiding in a hen-coop and literally riddled with bullets. The citizens were terribly enraged and would not believe the coon was dead. A novel method was adopted to satisfy them, and the body, while yet warm, was washed and everything taken off it but the trousers. The hands were then crossed on the breast and tied, and the body was placed on a cot and hoisted up to one of the side basement windows of the station. The mob was then allowed to form in pairs and march past, taking one glance and then moving on to make room for those behind. The eyes of the dead desperado were partially open and the mouth and face were stained with blood. Five bullet holes were visible, two under the right arm, which alone were fatal, one in the left breast, and a ball in each leg.

The Wabash Courier tells of a new swindle now being practiced among the farmers: "A slick fellow comes along, driving a shiny rig, and sells carpet by the sample. He offers three-ply ingrain at 37½ cents per yard. The farmer selects the pattern he wants; the agent writes out the number of yards and the price; the farmer signs the order (?) and the next week he has his note in the bank to pay, but never sees or hears of the carpet man again."

How to Do It.

A CAPITAL REFERENCE OF PRESENT AND FUTURE INTEREST, AND THE LITTLE TROUBLE TO SECURE IT.

A handy thing indeed to have in the house will be the special edition of the B. & O. Red Book, now in course of preparation. The surprising results of this year's elections all over the country make it a most interesting study when presented in shape for ready comparison. Of more or less interest just now in contrasting the past and the present, the future as calculated from "the might have been" will prove an all-absorbing occupation to very many people.

In the new Red Book, which will bear the cleverly adapted title of "How 'Twas Done," all the figures are from official sources, being received under the seal of the secretaries of the different states, and therefore correct beyond question. The comparisons and calculations generally are made by experienced statisticians, and may be depended upon as accurate. The scope of the little volume is something more than ever before attempted in a political text-book, going much farther into details and summing up facts more concisely than the ordinary run of such publications. About everything that one wishes to know is presented clearly and intelligently. The comparisons of the vote of this year with the vote at the preceding election are full and complete, showing not only majorities but losses and gains of republican, democratic, prohibition and greenback vote. Where states have been redistricted congressionally, the comparisons are made in districts as now constituted, and in the remarks all the changes in districts are shown, as well as very much interesting data relative to candidates, etc.

The book will be an invaluable reference for use at coming elections, and those who take any interest whatever in politics should adopt means to secure a copy now, as possibly when they want it most the edition will be exhausted. The mere trouble of inditing a request to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, Md., will insure the receipt of a copy of the book, as no charge whatever is made for it. Already a very large number of requests have been received, and envelopes are being addressed as requests come in, so that the books may be forwarded immediately upon receipt from the printer. No publication of similar character can be procured for money.

Like all the B. & O publications, it will be a gem from a typographical standpoint. As an indication of the value of the work, quite a number of prominent newspaper publishers have requested sufficient number of copies to send to their entire list of subscribers at their own expense. Any subscriber or patron of this paper will have a copy of the book sent him by forwarding his address, as hitherto stated, to C. K. Lord, at Baltimore.

—For pure drugs, low prices, call at the old reliable drug store, and get what you call for, at Ehlers' old stand, J. C. Henry.

The Ohio people have a road law still different from ours. The following item from the Hicksville News will give our readers some idea of how such things run in the Buckeye state: "The road law, designated to prevent the cutting of roads, which can be done only in the rainy season, is now in force. From the 15th of November to the 15th of May of each year it is unlawful to carry a burden of more than two thousand and five hundred pounds in a vehicle having a tire of less than four inches in width, unless the roads be dry or frozen sufficiently to bear burdens of greater weight. The county commissioners are empowered to prescribe weights that may be carried in vehicles having a tire of greater width. The commissioners also constitute a board of directors, with the power to prosecute all offenders, and shall fix the penalty at no less than $15. So says an exchange."

—Mustache cups and saucers, also childrens cups and saucers, fancy glass toilet sets, at Henry's.

—A splendid line of cloth, hair and tooth brushes at Henry's.

There is a deep significance in silence. Were a man forced for a length of time but to hold his peace, it were in most cases an incalculable benefit to his insight. Thought works in silence, so does virtue. What folly would one avoid did the tongue be quiet till the mind had finished and was calling for utterance.

—A nice assortment of face powder, cosmetic, moustache wax and perfumes at Henry's.

How a Story Grew.

Andrew Tappan, of Jericho, Long Island was asked if it was true that he had not slept a wink for six months. "I saw an item to that effect," he replied, "a good many times last week and the week before. My father, George Tappan, is the postmaster at Jericho, and one of the county papers printed an item some weeks ago saying that he had been in poor health for six months, and that he was not able to sleep much. The next we knew someone sent us a lot of papers containing the news that he hadn't slept any for six months, and that the case was attracting the attention of physicians. Then the papers got it that I was the man. It wasn't long after we got the first papers until someone wrote us that the way to go to sleep was to eat plenty of turnips for breakfast and supper three or four days in succession. Another man wrote that cloves were good to make a man sleep if eaten in quantities at intervals of an hour or two, while another wrote that if I would lie on my back and roll my eyes from one side to the other long enough I'd go to sleep without fail. They were all good remedies, I have no doubt, but neither my father nor I have tried them."—*New York Sun.*

She Swar'd.

"Do you know the nature of an oath?" asked a judge of a colored woman.

"Yes, sah; I reckon I does."

"You know, then, what it is to swear?"

"Yes, sah; I reckon I does."

"Hold up your hand and swear." She held up her hand and ripped out an oath which almost took the judge's breath.

"I'll send you to jail for this, you miserable creature."

"For what, jedge?"

"For using profane language in this courtroom."

"I doesn't know what ye means by 'fane language. Yer tole me ter swar, an' I swar'd. White folks gittin' so high up it gins a nigger a crick in de naik ter look up at 'em. I'se gwine ter leave dis town, cause I wa'n't borned in Arkansaw, nohow."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

The will of the late Mary M. Perkins of Boston reads: "I leave to my husband," etc., meaning Ezra G. Perkins, though she did not describe him by name. John Hardy, from whom she supposed herself divorced before marrying Perkins, now claims the property, on the ground that he was her lawful husband, the divorce proceedings having been fraudulent. The Probate Court decided that the estate should be divided between the two men, and the case is before the Supreme Court on appeal.

How It Was Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the replay, "and this easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." 49-4t.

Dr. J. W. Younge, was knocked down by two foot pads at Fort Wayne, while on his way home one evening last week. They injured him severely and relieved him of a gold chronometer and a pocket book containing considerable money. The rascals made their escape.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—Smoke the Pride and Punch cigar, at J. C. Henry's.

1883. Harpers Bazar. 1883.

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COMMISSIONER' SALE.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss
DEKALB COUNTY }
In DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1882.
[illegible] Beatty, } Plaintiff.
vs.
Abraham Beatty, et al }

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court, at its September session, A. D. 1882, in the above entitled cause, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, at private sale, will sell at private sale the following premises situate in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty three (33) township number thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my office in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, state of Indiana, from December 8th, A. D., 1882, until December 18th, A. D. 1882 at 12 o'clock M. of said day, at which time said premises will be sold to the person having made the highest and best offer therefor, provided said offer be equal in amount to the appraised value of said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent from the day of sale, and secured to the satisfaction of said commissioner.

Nov. 6, 1882. JAMES E. ROSE
Commissioner.

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DR. LaRUE

will positively cure Nasal Catarrh, Habitual Constipation and Dyspepsia; also all Kidney Diseases. Office at the Auburn House. He will also cure that dreadful disease known as Bright's Disease [illegible].

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, in a cause wherein Jacob Somers is Plaintiff and Charles Klotz, John Reisch, Mary Reisch, Charles M. Lovingston and the Singer Manufacturing Company are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eight hundred seventy-[illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1882, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the court house in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, situated in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: Town lots numbered sixty-nine (69) and seventy (70) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in said county, except [illegible] feet wide north and south, by [illegible] feet east and west in length in the southwest corner of said lot 69. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws. J. W. BOYLE,

Sheriff of DeKalb county Indiana.

Sheriff's office, Auburn, Indiana, November 25th, 1882.

W. H. DILLS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM NOV. 19, 1882.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	[illegible] Fast.	W. & O. Express	W. & O. Ex.
Chicago lv	6 10pm	10 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Walkerton Junction	8 20	1 [illegible]am	11 30
Milford Junction	9 20	2 08	12 [illegible]
Syracuse		2 20	12 40
Cromwell		2 38	1 [illegible]
Albion		2 58	1 [illegible]
Avilla	10 20	4 20	1 45
Garrett	10 41	4 36	2 10
Auburn Junction	10 46	4 42	2 18
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 16	5 21	2 [illegible]
Defiance	11 [illegible]	6 05	3 [illegible]
Deshler	12 44am	7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Fostoria	1 32	8 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Tiffin	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Chicago Junction ar.	2 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	7 [illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line.	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
Chicago Junction lv	11 10pm	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	11 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Fostoria	12 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Deshler	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Defiance	2 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Hicksville	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	3 12	12 [illegible]	1 05
Garrett	3 25	12 [illegible]	1 20
Avilla		12 [illegible]	1 45
Albion		1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Cromwell		1 30	2 34
Syracuse		1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Milford Junction		1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago ar.	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]

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SHORT LINE from all points to central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, 82.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	
Saginaw	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	
Lansing	9 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	8 00	[illegible]
Detroit	8 [illegible]	7 00	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Lv.	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	7 03	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Fremont	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Angola	8 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Pleasant Lake	8 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Waterloo	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	9 15	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 [illegible]	
Cincinnati	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	
Louisville	7 30	7 [illegible]	
St. Louis		6 40	
Washington	[illegible]	6 47	
Baltimore	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 [illegible]am	1 30am	
Washington	10 40	[illegible]	
St. Louis	[illegible] 40pm	[illegible]	
Louisville	7 12		7 [illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	7 [illegible]
Indianapolis	4 [illegible]am		10 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 [illegible]pm	3 00	[illegible]
Auburn	12 48	3 05	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake		[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola		5 00	7 [illegible]
Fremont		5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Montgomery		6 07	7 [illegible]
Reading		6 30	7 [illegible]
Bankers		6 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Detroit	6 [illegible]	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 [illegible]	[illegible]pm	7 [illegible]
Lansing	5 [illegible]		[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]		[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays and Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

WHEN SUMMER GOES.

When summer goes—then shadows creep
Across the world of trees and flowers;
The birds a solemn silence keep
Through autumn's slowly darkening hours,
And swiftly fades each lingering rose
When summer goes.

When summer goes—then disappears
Life's joyous youth; a goodly store
Of spring-tide hopes, and dreams and fears,
And joys that will return no more.
Life's sun a deeper shadow throws
When summer goes.

When summer goes—still strength remains
To bear whatever time may bring;
For [illegible] courage [illegible];
Though [illegible] have [illegible] heart to sing;
And day by day faith stronger grows,
When summer goes.

THE WHITE CHEST.

It was just the house I wanted. In size and situation it suited me exactly, as the phrase goes literally down to the ground. Its rent, too, was extremely moderate. Why, then, did I hesitate to take it? Why did everybody hesitate to take it? For the last seven years or more it had never been let. All the house agents at the west end had had it in hand, one after another. The terms had been reduced each season that it came into the market, and still there was no finding a tenant for it. Everybody who went over the house was charmed with it. Nevertheless, everybody having reached the roof and having looked around for a minute or two, descended with a firm determination not to take the house on any consideration.

Now, what was the reason? It was not haunted; no ghosts had ever been seen, or mysterious noises heard—such things were never even hinted. I had heard the rumors about the house often, and my curiosity had always been piqued; so that now, when I wanted just such a house for the season, I determined to go and look at it for myself.

Finding all satisfactory and just as I expected from top to bottom I stepped out on to the roof with Mr. Crumble, agent, saying:

"Well, I am sure I can't conceive why people will not live here!"

"Just then my eye fell upon a curious object erected upon the leads at the rear and surrounded by a high railing. It looked like a huge skylight or glass lantern, about ten feet long, three feet high, and three broad. But instead of forming a light for a staircase or room beneath it seemed to have been built for the purpose of covering another curious object, which, occupying nearly the whole of the space under the glass, was plainly visible through it. This was a plain white box resembling a seaman's chest more than anything, only much larger. It rested upon four legs or feet, which raised it nearly a foot from the flat surface of the roof. It was a creamy white and varnished, and, apparently not being intended to open any more than its glass covering, had no hinges or lock to its top or lid.

"What the deuce is that?" said I to the worthy agent.

"Ah!" replied the functionary, with an odd expression in his face, "that's it, sir."

"What is it, pray?"

"Why, the secret, sir."

"The secret? How is it a secret? What do you mean?"

"Well, sir, what is it—what's it meant for—what's inside of it?"

"Don't you know?"

"No, sir."

"Doesn't any one know?"

"I suppose somebody does, but we don't; we are forbidden to inquire or attempt to find out. If we knew, we should have been able to let the house long ago."

"How long has it been there?"

"A long while, I believe, sir—ten or fifteen years. Before my time."

"But who put it up?"

"Well, Mr. Gayling, we suppose; nobody seems to know exactly when it appeared there."

"But the servants," I protested, "they surely must know."

"Oh! I have heard there were none in the house at the time; they were all dismissed just before it was put up. Mr. Gayling never keeps many servants; sometimes he has only one, sometimes none. Nobody lives in the house when he's away; but he always leaves the keys with us. He is always changing his servants, Mr. Gayling is. I have often heard him say that he likes new brooms."

"What is he, or what was he?"

"A gentleman in the naval line, I believe, sir. They are rather rum, 'uns I'm told."

"Humph!" I said, "very odd. But do you mean to tell me that nobody will live here because they don't know what's in that box?"

"That is partly the reason, sir."

"Absurd!" I was going on, when Mr. Crumble continued:

"But there is a clause in the agreement about it; that's what does it, sir."

"Explain," said I.

"Well, sir, here is the clause," and he then produced the document. "Perhaps you would like to read it yourself."

Thus it ran:

"And in taking the house, at the rental, and for the term specified as above, I hereby solemnly pledge my oath never, directly or indirectly, through my own agency or that of others, to attempt to meddle with, or disturb the white chest under the glass case of the roof, or to seek in any way to discover for what purpose it has been placed there, or to know what it contains; and I further guarantee that no person in my employ, nor any one entering the house during my tenancy thereof, shall make any such attempt; and I hereby undertake that in the event of their being detected in doing so, or of my doing so, to forfeit the sum of $5,000, and in accordance with this agreement have, in proper legal form, lodged the said sum with the bankers of Thomas Gayling, Esq., the lessor, as a guarantee of my good faith."

"But for that clause," went on the agent as I finished reading it, with some surprise, "we should have no difficulty in letting the house."

This strange prohibition excited my curiosity, and set me thinking; and the result of my thinking was, that I signed the agreement two days afterward, having consented to the peculiar stipulation regarding the deposit. I had no fear of losing my $5,000; the interest on it was a mere addition to the rent, and the house was so exactly what I wanted that it would even then be cheap to me, with my large family of motherless children.

I had, on taking the house, determined on not bothering myself about the chest; but before I had been there a month it began to act as a nightmare on me, an incubus I could not shake off. These feelings at last reached such a pitch that I at length changed my bedroom. I would not sleep any longer directly underneath this accursed mystery.

About a week after this a lengthy debate kept me late at the house of commons, and, walking home for the sake of fresh air, I found the midsummer dawn breaking as I struck into Park Lane, and at that moment I was startled by observing in the western sky a strong light, not due to reflected sunrise, and ere I had walked another 200 yards I saw—yes, merciful powers! it was my house that was on fire!

I can scarcely record what followed; I only know that some how I found myself in the midst of the police and firemen; that I explained to the chief who I was, and that under his escort I soon ascertained that all the inmates of my house—my children, their governess, and the servants—were in safety, and had been taken into a neighbor's at the rear; that as soon as I found this to be the case, I, accompanied still by the superintendent, mounted to the top of an adjacent residence, whence the firemen were directing the hose upon the flames.

Once on this vantage point my mind reverted to the white chest. Was it still there? Yes; the flames, though bursting out from all the windows of the upper stories, back and front, had not yet done more than wrench and crack portions of the glass case. But presently, amidst the roar of the flames, there came a dull, heavy rumble for a moment, and then with a tremendous crash, the roof fell in. With it went the glass-case and the now charred and blackened chest itself.

But, good heavens! what was it that I looked down upon? I turned my face away for a moment with a shudder, for there, protruding through the splintered fragments of its once creamy-white wooden case, was a huge leaden coffin, which, in its turn, melting and bursting with the heat, displayed within the unmistakable form of a shrouded corpse! I was in the act of drawing my companion's attention to it in horror, when suddenly there flew up around it with redoubled fury, such a mass of flame and smoke, that it was entirely hidden, and soon the fire had so spread and burst out again that the horrible spectacle of this unintentional cremation was shut from sight, and the house was finally burned to the ground.

I pass over what immediately followed after I had made my way back to the friendly abode where the members of my family were sheltered. In a few days they were snugly settled again in another home, fortunately not very much the worse for the terrible scare.

In due course the time arrived for looking into my losses, and while I was doing so I received a letter from Mr. Gayling, who had come to town, requesting an interview. I was glad of this, for I foresaw it must lead to some explanation of the strange circumstances surrounding the agreement I had signed. Unexpectedly, Mr. Gayling disclosed it to me immediately after we met.

"I have asked for this interview, sir," he said abruptly, "because I am a ruined man through your tenancy of my house."

"But," I interposed, "I am told you were fully insured. I do not understand you."

"Listen, sir," he went on, "and you will: I was brought up to the sea, and followed it till mid-life, for I was entirely dependent on my own earnings. My only relative at this time was an old uncle, also a sailor, and a most eccentric man, as you will presently see. Fifteen years ago he suddenly came into possession of a large sum of money; I never knew how, but he retired and took that house. He had only been in it three years when a mortal sickness overtook him; he sent for me.

"'Tom,' said he, 'I am dying, and I don't like it; I am terrified, not so much at the thought of death, as at the thought of burial; a sailor's grave I would not mind, but to be boxed up and thrust into the earth—no, Tom, I won't stand it! I look to you to see that it doesn't happen; I've made my will, Tom; I've left you all I possess, but on one condition, and it is, that you are my heir so long as I am well above ground, and no longer—mark the words, well above ground! Directly I am buried, or my remains are allowed to mingle with mother earth, as she is called, all my money, mind, goes straight to the Seaman's hospital, every penny of it.'

"'But pray what am I to do with you?' I inquired.

"'Oh, run me up aloft, masthead me, anything you like, but don't bury me.'

"Well," went on Mr. Gayling, "to make a long story short, I found that the conditions of the old man's will were binding, and his executors and myself hit upon the plan of hoisting the coffin on to the roof of the house. Under certain conditions we found it was possible for us legally to do this. So I dismissed my three servants, employed a country undertaker, my old ship's carpenter, and a foreign glazier, in order that the matter should not be talked of in the neighborhood, and personally saw the arrangements carried out. You can now understand my reasons for not having it meddled with; yes, sir, and you can now understand that the conditions of the will must take effect. No signs of the coffin or the body even was to be discovered in the ruins of that house. I have had a rigid search made, to no purpose; the old gentleman's remains have been consumed, have mingled with mother earth, and the money passes, as a matter of course, to the seaman's hospital. I have not a penny in the world. What can you do for me?"

It is not necessary for me to say what I did for Mr. Gayling, but, finding by other evidence that his story was substantially correct, I felt his case was a hard one, certainly a strange one, and I acted, I hope, not ungenerously toward him.

A "MASHED" GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant Governor of Colorado "Gone" on the Lily.

Denver Tribune.

"Morse," said Col. W. H. Bush to his beautiful complexioned lieutenant at the Opera House, last night, "Morse, have we any dates open during the month of January?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Morse, "not one."

"I am very sorry," said Colonel Bush; "to-day I received a letter from Governor Tabor, and he is anxious to make dates for Mrs. Langtry. Shall I read you what he says?"

"I am always pleased to hear the words of wisdom that fall from the Governor's lips," said Mr. Morse.

Colonel Bush produced a letter from his pocket, and read:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

"My Dear William—I cannot retire for the night before telling you what a charming time I have had to-day. I went to the matinee, to-day, and heard Mrs. Langtry in Shakespeare's play of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and I must say I was never so delighted in all my life. She is a lovely woman. She has the finest eyes I ever saw, and her ankle is certainly exquisitely turned. At the end of the third act a note was handed me. 'Please come behind the scenes. I want to see you. Lily.' Well, you can make money on buying pools that I got behind the scenes as soon as I could get there. I paid the prompter $20 to show me to her dressing room. 'Oh, my dear Mr. Tabor,' she said in the sweetest voice I ever heard; 'I am overjoyed to see you. I knew it was you by your beautiful mustache!' My heart was in my mouth in a minute, but I had presence of mind enough to swallow it. 'Do sit down,' says she, giving a hand, so soft and small and white that I couldn't help squeezing it. Oh, William, she has a divine little hand."

Col. Bush paused a moment to smack his lips, in which he was modestly but cordially joined by Mr. Morse. Then he continued to read:

"'I do so hope,' said she, 'that I shall be able to visit Denver. I hear you have a lovely opera-house. And, by the way, you are about to be elected Senator, aren't you?'"

I told her I was, and she congratulated me. "She has the plumpest figure I have ever gazed upon for many a day, and her neck and shoulders are simply indescribable."

"Please read that last sentence again," said Mr. Morse, "I didn't quite catch its drift."

Col. Bush complied, and then continued:

"Well, we sat and talked for fully fifteen minutes, and I managed to discover that she was altogether the most fascinating woman I ever came across. She has very symmetrical arms, William, and a beautiful taper waist. All in all, I consider her a daisy. I told her I reckoned we could give her dates somewhere in January. For heaven's sake, William, do the best you can, for she is a perfect Venus Belvidere. And, by the way, before we parted, she told me she wanted to bring Abbey with her. Abbey is her maid, I suppose. 'You will be charmed with Abbey,' says she. 'If Abbey is as well put up as you, marm,' says I, 'I will be delighted.' 'Oh, go 'way,' says she, 'you Americans are so naughty!' Now, William, let us by all means have Lily and Abbey."

"Are you quite sure, Morse," said Col. Bush, "that all our dates are filled for January."

"Quite sure," replied Mr. Morse.

"Because," said Col. Bush, "I thought that perhaps, while the Governor was entertaining Lily, you might hustle around and make it interesting for Abbey—eh, my boy?"

"But," said Mr. Morse, "it suddenly occurs to me that this Abbey is not a young woman, but a miserable, remorseless man. Come to think of it, Mrs. Langtry's manager is named Abbey—Henry M. Abbey."

"That's so, by jinks!" exclaimed Col. Bush. "What an arrant sucker that man Tabor is, to be sure. No, of course we haven't any open dates, and you may telegraph the old man so at once! Abbey, indeed! Good heavens, Morse, what a narrow escape we've had!"

Human Failings.

Detroit Free Press.

"De odder day," began the old man, with a half-ashamed expression of countenance, "when one of de members of dis club diskivered me dyein my ha'r wid a leetle lampblack and sweet ile, he dispressed de greatest astonishment dat a pusson o' my y'ars would be so vain. Gem'len when you find a man widout a single weak spot in his character, you have foun' a man too good for dis weary world.

"When you find a drunkard you find a man wid a weakness. He may be honest and truthful, but when you offer him whisky you peel de patch off his weak spot. If influence am brought to b'ar to reform dat man, watch him. He am jist as sartin to break out in some odder spot as de sun am to rise an' sot. He will run to hoss races or poker rooms, or he will dress to kill, or run arter women, or develop suntain' to prove dat he can't keep a tight reign on his hull character at once.

"Reform a gambler an' what do you make of him? Passion fur play am a weakness. Shake it off an' de weakness breaks out in some odder spot. I have known a sober, temperate gambler to reform from dat habit and become a drunkard.

"When you find a man wid a weakness fur horses let him alone. Take his hoss away an' he will replace it wid sumthin' mo' disagreeable.

"I look upon lyin' as a weak hoop on de human bar'l. Few men like to lie, but dey lie bekase dey want to cotch de moas' fish, or see de biggest b'ar, or cum de nighest to bein' killed. Lyin' may be called ambitious weakness. Smith lies to get eben with Jones, and Jones lies to get eben with Brown, an' so it goes. Reform a liar and some odder hoop has got to bust.

"Gem'len, when de Lord an' de church refuse to recognize perfecshun in man, why do we expeck an' demand it? Half a milliyun clergymen in dis kentry am tellin' us from de pulpit each Sabbath day dat man am weak an' sinful an' full o' tricks, and yit when a pusson beats us out o' half a dollar we rise up an' yell as if it was a strange thing. I doan' drink nor gamble nor lie or steal, but I've got a weakness. I's a bit vain. I imagine dat I look purtier wid my ha'r greased up an' de true color disguised.

"Giveadam Jones doan' drink nor chew nor play policy, but he has a weak spot. He'll bet his las' dollar on a hoss race, an' he'll bet on de wrong hoss to boot.

"Judge Cadaver am regarded in his nayborhood as de soul ob integrity, but when he went fishin' last summer he got so corndiculated dat he fell off de warf, and came nigh being drown'.

"Good old Sir Isaac Walpole am de friend ob de sorrowful, a gran'fodder to all chill'en; an' his pus am open to charity, but he has bought a lottery ticket each month fur de las' nine y'ars, an' you can't convince him dat he won't sooner or later strike a prize of $50,000.

"In windin' up de eulogy let me simply warn you agin' expectin' to fine any man or women so good an' nice an' perfeck dat a flaw can't be foun' in de structure. Give 'em due credit fur all good traits, an' stan' prepar'd to dodge when de bad ones come to de surface. Let us now march on to attack de reg'lar programmy."

Interesting Facts About Hair.

Dr Wilder in the Medical Tribune.

Whether the hair should be cut I never could quite satisfy myself. As a physiological practice, I seriously doubt the propriety. Every cutting is a wounding, and there is some sort of bleeding in consequence, and waste of vital force. I think it will be found that long-lived persons most frequently wear the hair long.

The cutting of the hair stimulates to a new growth to supply the waste. Thus the energy required to maintain the vigor of the body is draw off to make good the wanton destructon. It is said, I know, that after the hair has grown to a certain length it loses its vitality at the extremity, and splits or "brooms up." Whether this would be the case if the hair should never be cut I would like to know. When it is cut a fluid exudes, and forms a scab or cicatrix at each wounded extremity, indicating that there has been injury.

Women and priests have generally worn long hair. I never could imagine why this distinction was made. The ancient priest was very often unsexed or devoted to celibacy, but I cannot surmise whether that had any-thing to do with it. Kings wore their hair long in imitation of Samson, and the golden Sun-God Mithias. I suspect from this that the first men shorn were slaves and laborers; the freemen wore their hair unmutilated, and as the crown of perfect manhood and manliness. If this be correct, the new era of freedom, when it shall ever dawn, will be characterized by men unshorn as well as women unperverted.

I wish that our science and our civilization had better devices for preserving the integrity of the hair. Baldness is a deformity, and premature whiteness a defect. If the head was in health, and the body in proper vigor, I am confident that this would not be. I am apprehensive that our dietetic habits occasion the bleaching of the hair; the stiff, arsenic-prepared hat is responsible for much of the baldness. Our hats are unhealthy, from the tricks of the hatters. I suppose there are other causes, however. Heridity has its influence. Certain diseases wither the hair at its roots; others lower the vitality of the skin, and so depilate the body.

I acknowledge that the shingled head disgusts me. It cannot be wholesome. The most sensitive part of the head is at the back, where the neck joins. That place, exposed to unusual cold or heat, is liable to receive an injury that will be permanent, if not fatal, in a short period. The whole head wants protection, and the hair affords this as no other protection can. Men have beards because they need them, and it is wicked to cut them off. No growth or part of the body is superfluous, and we ought, as candidates for health and long life, to preserve ourselves from violence or mutilation. Integrity is the true manly standard.

Health of American Women.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the North American Review for December there is a symposium in which the "Health of American Women" is discussed in a most interesting and instructive manner by Dr. Dio Lewis, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Dr. James Read Chadwick. It is a subject which every one has at heart more or less, and the wider correct intelligence in respect to it is spread the better for all of us and for the coming generations. The chief point of attack on the part of Dr. Lewis is the corset. He is perfectly satisfied of the fact that it causes great injury through the displacement of abdominal parts, and tends to render those kinds of exercise impracticable or unprofitable which conduce to health. It is his claim that naturally woman is a healthy being, and the equal, or very nearly so, in size and strength to man.

He has prosecuted his investigations far and wide, and he finds marked physical inferiority only where the corset prevails. He has inquired of numerous missionaries with respect to savages, and he has used his own eyes with respect to others. He finds, if anything, the uncorseted woman is the stronger animal of the two, the man being somewhat weakened by vices. An Indian woman is about as tough and strong as a pony, and a Dahomey Amazon considers herself the equal of two men. The women of the poorer classes in Ireland and Germany, Dr. Lewis claims, are as healthy as the men and can do as much hard work of the same kind. He cites many examples of weak women restored to health and strength by right dressing and living. The errors in woman's dress are: "1. The corset, which reduces the waist from three to fifteen inches, and pushes the organs within downward. 2. Unequal distribution. While her chest and hips are often overloaded, her arms and legs are so thinly clad that their imperfect circulation compels congestion of the trunk and head. 3. Long, heavy skirts, which drag upon the body and impede the movement of the legs. 4. Tight shoes, which arrest circulation and make walking difficult; high heels, which increase the difficulties in walking, and so change the center of gravity in the body as to produce dislocation in the pelvic viscera." He quotes from a professor in a prominent medical college, who says: "I am sure without being able to demonstrate it, that ninety per cent. of so-called female weaknesses have their origin in corsets and heavy skirts. They not only depress the pelvic organs by their pressure and weight, but weaken all of their normal efforts."

Mrs. Stanton is inclined to lay considerable stress on the proposition that the health of American women is impaired because she is denied her mental and physical rights as compared with those of men. The girl takes to her needle while the boy develops his muscle and mind in advantageous employment. Men have a diversity of callings adapted to their individual predilections; most women simply keep house, no matter what their predilections are. The world of one is larger than that of the other. She calls for equality, for co-education of the sexes, and a wider sphere for women in order to give her capacities a fair show, and also that she may have something else to think about than the coming husband, and something else to do than to dance and flirt. She must dress sensibly and lead a fuller life in every way if she would fulfill her physical as well as other possibilities.

Dr. Cadwick makes a combination of the two kinds of criticism given above, though he is not so specifically vindictive about the corsets. They are bad enough, however. He enters into the physiological field rather more minutely than Dr. Lewis, and does what he can to explode the error that the woman needs rest during certain periods of the months. When nature is not abused it takes care of its processes, and there is no more exhaustation at one time than another. If she needs it, it is only because she has injured herself. Her education is defective, according to Dr. Chadwick, very much as Mrs. Stanton points out. She permits our climate to confine her to the house more than women in other civilized countries do. Her food and drink are not what they ought to be, and he makes the somewhat remarkable statement that he thinks more injury is done to women by tea, in the United States, than to men by alcohol. But he does not take a very discouraging view of the situation, and has "seen so vast an improvement in their physical and mental vigor during the few years over which (his) personal observation extends that (he) feels encouraged to predict for them in the near future as great pre-eminence in physical and mental strength as is now universally accorded to them for physical beauty."

It is rather nice in the Doctor to say this. It sounds more pleasant than the words of Dr. Lewis to the effect that, "while we are so proud of our telegraphs and railroads and grand inventions and magnificent improvements and large corn crops, that we run our printing presses all night to proclaim our glory to the rising sun, our doctors, standing in the midst of a nation of men sucking tobacco, caution a nation of corseted women to go slow and lie flat on their backs three months in a year."

Feminine Peculiarities.

There are little peculiarities individual to the fair sex which are both curious and amusing. Why does a woman so often drop her fan or her handkerchief? that has puzzled many a masculine brain. There are two reasons for the accident, if it be so called for want of a better word. First, the fair creature's tongue runs so fast that the wigging of the organ loosens the tension of the muscles of the hand; second, the fan or handkerchief is purposely dropped that a „horrid man" may show gallantry in picking it up and ten chances to one the lady beats him in that operation after he has bent his rheumatic limbs in an effort to be gallant. She is satisfied with the display of servility. Why do women, if looked at by a man, proceed at once to chew their lips or convulsively press them together in the intervals of chewing? That proceeds sometimes from modesty which urges them to do something to divert their minds from the masculine imprudence or admiration, or it may suggest that the owner has a very kissable mouth, the lips of which bitten will become beautifully red, or it may be the result of the unpleasant feelings of a new set, or the oscillatory movement of an old set, of false teeth. You need not pay any money for the show, and yet you take your choice of reasons. Why is it that women with fine eyes roll them toward the ceilings or the sky? That is easily answered. They wish to look angelic, and they do.

A Marvel Of Surgery.

Philadelphia Record.

The students in the hospital of Oral surgery, at Tenth and Arch streets, were shown a patient at Saturday's clinic whose throat had been cut from ear to ear, and who had then been hung by the neck, but still survived his injuries. He breathes through a silver tube in the throat, and for six months was nourished entirely by enemata. The man's name is Simon Ladenski, a native of Roumania. In the winter of 1877, he then being twenty three years old, Ladenski was one of a party of ten men whose throats were cut by a band of gypsy robbers on the road from Varsloe. Ladenski was not killed, and on regaining consciousness and finding the robbers quarling over the division of the plunder he attempted to crawl into some bushes by the way side. Being detected he was strung up to a tree by the neck and when again unconscious he was left down and thrown among the bodies of his companions, but not until he had been stabbed in the abdomen and cut in the cheek. Two days later the bodies were found by Professor Russ, of Jassy, and Ladenski and a companion who was still alive were removed to town. The latter soon died, and then Professor Russ removed his patient to Vienna. There Ladenski was placed under the care of the most eminent Austrian surgeons. It was found that the windpipe was closed, and for two years the man was unable to utter a word. He breathed through an opening in the neck. After many efforts a large threaded needle was passed up through the trachea and into the mouth. Small beads was then drawn through, being daily increased in size in order to effect a permanent enlargement of the obstruction. The man is still obliged to practice this device, and wears the instrument in his windpipe during the night, being able to breath when in an upright position with out its aid. He has been examined by the leading surgeons of Berlin, Paris and London, and it is expected that some day it will be possible to close up the opening in the throat.

Stage Murder.

Indianapolis Journal.

The natural and almost inevitable result has finally followed in the barbarous, murderous, exhibition given throughout the country by Frank Frayne, the expert rifle shot. The girl holding on her head the apple which he was to shoot, a la Tell, was killed almost instantly yesterday afternoon, in Cincinnati, where this brutal performance was on the bills of the Colliseum Theater. Frayne was promptly arrested. No words are hot enough to condemn this character of exhibitions. The press has cried out against them, has demanded that the law shall interfere, and that they shall be peremptorily stopped, but thus far without effect. It required several and repeated maimings and killings before the trapeze was at all protected, and then very imperfectly; and it was a long time before the carrying of a child across the slack wire at a fatal height was prohibited. It is possible the sacrifice of poor Annie Von Behren may compel the cessation of such degrading exhibitions as this of Frayne's. The public which patronizes these shows, crowding the building from pit to gallery, and growing more excited and enthusiastic as the peril to life and limb is increased, have a responsibility only a little less than that of the murderous agent and the murderous manager. Such exhibitions are no whit different or better than the cruel spectacles with which Roman emperors fed their brutalized people. The point in Frayne's exhibition was not the accuracy of his shot—that could have been demonstrated by shooting at an inanimate target—but it was in the peril to the life of the girl who stood before his fatal weapon. The people who looked with breathless interest, and applauded to the echo the escape of the victim, are no higher than the Roman audiences whose brutality it is fashionable to inveigh against.

The spangled trainer who goes into the cage of lions is something of a brave man. He takes his life in his hand, and exposes no one but himself to danger. But the man who places a girl or a lad before him, and imperils her or his life, as did Frayne, and the theatrical manager who permitted it or engaged the "attraction" for the money there is in it, are simply and purely murderers in the eye of both morals and the law. They put a human life in jeopardy for gain, and that is the meanest sort of murder, and in this last instance the murder was consummated by a tragic death.

A Benevolent Detroiter.

Detroit Free Press.

He was passing the city hall on the Michigan avenue side at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he struck an icy spot.

Usual result:

The ice slipped from under him toward Woodward avenue, and he slipped ahead toward Griswold street.

It has been figured that only one man in 3,256,907 can save himself under such circumstances.

He clawed—he wobbled—he went down.

He to the right—cane to the left—legs all over—pavement unhurt.

Usual number of boys around—usual yells of delight, together with at least fifty sarcastic inquiries as to whether he intended to have his photograph taken then, or wait till some dark night.

A few few feet away a lone man stood leaning against a post. His ears began to work, his face grew red, and it was plain that he wanted to yell right out. But something restrained him. The victim arose, picked up his hat and cane, and with a benign expression on his face walked up to the man at the post and said:

"Mr. Brown, did you see me tumble?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you want to laugh?"

"N-no, sir."

"Yes you do? Don't lie about it, for I've been right there myself! You want to laugh, and yet you know that I hold a mortgage on your house and lot, and can foreclose. Now, then, I'll extend the time a full year, and you go ahead and laugh all you want to!"

"But, sir—."

"Shut up! Laugh, sir—laugh! Good-day!"

The citizen walked away with a limp, gazing straight before him, and the man at the post let go and laughed until a policeman came along and rubbed snow on the back of his neck.

That's the kind of people there are in Detroit. They don't slip up and claw around and take a drop without expecting to make the world brighter and better for some poor mortal.

A Fortune in a Bedstead.

A young St. Louis housekeeper, who had read in a Paris letter that four-post bedsteads were again in fashion, started in search of one of them the other day. She finally found what she desired in the house and under the person of a sick Hungarian, whose wife was painfully supporting him by sewing, and who valued it as an heirloom, but she was willing to supply his necessities by selling it. The next day she took a dealer to fix the price, and it having been purchased for a liberal sum, it was sent to his shop to be fitted with new ropes. It was, in fact, a mahogany four-poster of admirable workmanship, and the dealer was examining the carving with delight when he accidently pressed upon a carved rose which yielded and disclosed a secret receptacle in which was wedged a leather bag, containing Italian coins worth several thousand dollars. The money was promptly handed to the poor Hungarians whose amazement was so great that in all probability they have not yet recovered from it.

THE MESSAGE.

Continued from Second Page.

this session, and will, I trust afford you such information as to the condition and prospect of the various commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and other interests of the country, and contain such suggestions for statutory revision, as will practically aid your action upon this important subject.

"The revenue from customs for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876, amounted to $137,000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached, first $186,000,000, then $198,000,000 and finally, as has been already stated, $220,000,000. The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on June 30th, 1878 will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasibly. While recommending this reduction, I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor, but the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry. I recommend an enlargement of the free list so to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue; a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those on cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the Secretary. In view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the necessity of amending the law by which the standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars, is too obvious to require comment."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster General gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which affords that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention I refer you to his observations in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances, of extending the money order system, of enlarging the functions of the postal establishment so as to be under its control. The telegraph system of the country from the last and most important recommendation. From this I must withhold my concurrence.

At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of 2 cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the Government from its foundation to defray, so far as possible, the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage, and it has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the Postmaster-General shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenses. Unless some change is made in the existing laws, the profits of the Postal Service will, in a very few years, swell the revenue of the Government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consist? A review of the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last twenty years discloses that domestic letters constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls most unequally upon that class, and that more than any other it is entitled to present relief. That such relief may be extended without detriment to other public interests, will be discovered upon reviewing the results of former reductions. Immediately prior to the act of 1845, the postage upon a letter composed of a single sheet was as follows:

If conveyed 30 miles or less, six cents,

Between 30 and 80 miles, ten cents.

Between 80 and 150 miles, twelve and one half cents.

Between 150 and 400 miles, eighteen and three fourth cents.

Over 400 miles, twenty-five cents.

By the act of 1845 the postage upon a single letter, conveyed for any distance under three hundred miles, was fixed at 5 cents, and for any greater distance at 10 cents. By the act of 1851 it was provided that a single letter, if prepared, should be carried any distance not exceeding three thousand miles for 3 cents, and any greater distance for 6 cents. It will be noticed that both of these reductions were of a radical character, and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed. In each case there ensued a temporary loss of revenue, but a sudden and large influx of business, which substantially repaired that loss within three years. Unless the experience of past legislation in this country and elsewhere go for naught, it may safely be predicted that the stimulus of 30 per cent. reduction in the tax for carriage would at once increase the number of letters consigned to the mails. The advantages of secrecy would lead to a very general substitution of sealed packets for postal cards and open circulars, and in divers other ways the volume of first-class matter would be enormously augmented. Such increase amounted, in England, in the first year after the adoption of the penny postage, to more than 125 per cent. A result of careful estimates, the details of which cannot be here set out, I have become convinced that the deficiency for the first year after the proposed reduction would not exceed 7 per cent. of the expenditures, or $3,000,000, while the deficiency, after the reduction of 1845, was more than 14 per cent, and after that of 1851, was 20 per cent. Another interesting comparison as afforded by statistics is furnished me by the Postoffice Department. The act of 1845 was passed in the face of the fact that there existed a deficiency of more than $30,000. That of 1851 was encouraged by the slight surplus of $132,000. The excess of revenue in the next fiscal year is likely to be $3,500,000. If Congress should approve these suggestions, it may be deemed desirable to supply to some extent the deficiency which must for a time result by increasing the charge for carrying merchandise, which is now only 16 cents per pound. But even without such an increase, I am confident that the receipts under the diminished rates would equal the expenditures after the lapse of three or four years.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The communication which I made to Congress at its first session, in December last, contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principles and rules which ought to govern appointments to public service. Referring to the various plans which had theretofore been the subject of discussion in the national legislature—plans which in the main were modeled on the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features whereby that system was distinguished—I felt bound to intimate my doubts whether they or any of them would afford adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct. I declared, nevertheless, that if the proposed measures should prove acceptable to Congress, they would receive the unhesitating support of the Executive. Since the suggestions were submitted for your consideration there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate, but there has meanwhile been an increase in the public interest in that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have in various ways and upon frequent occasions given expression to their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should no longer be postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has quickened by observation in a practical phase of the matter to which attention has more than once been called by my predecessors. The civil list now comprises about one hundred thousand persons, far the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the constitution, be selected by the President, either directly or through his own appointees. In the early days of the administration of the government the personal direction of appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the Executive, but now that the burden has been increased fully a hundred fold, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of his duties, no less delicate and responsible, and which in the very nature of them cannot be delegated to other hands. In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, their nature has outgrown the provisions which the constitution has established for filling, the minor offices in the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the President and to the heads of the departments, but to Senators and Representatives in Congress, by discreet legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the Senate, or by any other which should embody its important features, from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the conflicting claims and pretensions of candidates. I trust that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end. As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employes of the Government, it seems to be generally agreed that whatever the extent or character the one should be definite and the other should be regulated by the zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that bureau, if they feel assured the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates, whose duties are purely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the Senate bill to which we have already referred exclusively apply, while neither that bill nor any other prominent scheme for improving the Civil Service concerns the higher grade of officials, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

I feel bound to correct a prevailing misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present Executive has displaced the incumbent of an office, and appointed another in his stead. It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued under recent administrations of the Government. The facts are as follows: The whole number of Executive appointments during the four years immediately preceding Mr. Garfield's accession to the Presidency was 2,696. Of this number 244, or 9 per cent. involved the removal of previous incumbents. The rate of removals to the whole number of appointments was much the same during each of those four years. In the first year, with 796 appointments, there were 74 removals, or 9.8 per cent; in the second, with 919 appointments, there were 85 removals, or 8.5 per cent.; in the third, with 480 appointments, there were 48 removals, or 10 per cent.; in the fourth, with 429 appointments, there were 37 removals, or 8.6 per cent. In the four months of President Garfield's administration there were 390 appointments and 89 removals, or 22.7 per cent. Precisely the same number of removals (89) has taken place in the fourteen months which have since elapsed; but they constitute only 7 per cent. of the whole number of appointments, 1¼ within that period, and less than 2.6 of the entire list of officials (8,459), exclusive of the army and navy, which is filled by presidential appointment.

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplanting the existing provisions of the law in relation to political assessments. In July last I authorized a public announcement that employes of the Government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official status. In this announcement I acted upon the view which I had always maintained and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and, doubtless, not without foundation in fact, that by solicitation of superiors, and by other means, such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving has been fear of what might befall them if they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary. In my judgment their collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with its accompanying documents, presents a full statement of the varied operations of that department. In respect to Indians, nothing has occurred which has changed or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to Congress. I renew the recommendations therein contained, as to extending to the Indian the protection of the law, as to allotting land in severalty to such as desire it, and making suitable provision for education of youths. Such provisions, as the Secretary forcibly maintains, will prove unavailing unless it is broad enough to include all who are able and willing to make use of it, and should not solely relate to intellectual training, but also to instruction in such manual labor and simple industrial arts as can be made practically available.

Among the important subjects which are included within the Secretary's report, and which will doubtless furnish occasion for congressional action, may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies to which large grants of land were made by the acts of 1862 and 1864 to take tittle toereto, and their consequent inequitable exemption from local taxation.

No survey of our national condition can fail to suggest inquiries as to the moral and intellectual progress of the people. The census returns disclose an alarming condition of illiteracy in certain parts of the country, where the provision for school is grossly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of Congress whether immediate substantial aid should be extended by the general government for supplementing the efforts of private beneficence and of State and Territorial legislation in behalf of education.

The regulation of inter-state commerce has already been the subject of your deliberation. One of the incidents of the marvelous extension of the railway system of the country has been the adoption of such measures by the corporations which own or control the roads as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competition, and make hurtful discriminations in adjustment of freightage. These inequalities have been corrected in several of the States by appropriate legislation the effect of which is necessarily restricted to the limits of their own territory. So far as such mischiefs affect commerce between the States or between any one of the States and a foreign country, they are subjects of national concern, and Congress alone can afford relief.

The results which have thus far attended the enforcement of the recent statute for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories are reported by the Secretary of the Interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in this regard will be deemed advisable until the effect of existing laws shall be more closely observed and studied. I congratulate you that the commissioners, under whose supervision the laws have been put in operation, are encouraged to believe that the evil at which they are aimed may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

The close relation of the general government to the Territories preparing to be great States will engage your special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur, and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I cannot doubt that a careful survey of territorial legislation would be of the greatest utility. Life and property would become more secure. The liability of out breaks between Indians and whites would be lessened. The public domain would be more securely guarded, and better progress be made in in the instruction of the young. Alaska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the education of the people, and for the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of the region would invite permanent settlements and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general public. The condition of the forest of the country and the wasteful manner in which their destruction is taking place, give cause for serious apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface in modifying the extremes of climate and in regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams, is not well understood, and the importance in relation to growth and prosperity of the country cannot be safely disregarded. They are fast disappearing before the destructive fires, and the Legislature requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot long be delayed unless better methods than now prevail shall be adopted for their protection and cultivation. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forests still remaining on the public domain, especially in the extreme Western States and Territories, where the necessity of the preservation is greater than in less mountainous regions, and where the prevailing dryness of the climate renders their restoration, if they are once destroyed, well-nigh impossible.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Department of Justice brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of federal jurisprudence, so as to effectually answer the requirements of the ever increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal. The Attorney-General renews the suggestions of his predecessor that, in the interest of Justice, better provision than the existing laws afford should be made in certain judicial districts for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors. In my message of December last I referred to pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds in what is known as the Star-Route Service of the Postoffice Depatment, and advised you I had enjoined upon the Attorney-General and Associate Counsel to whom the interests of the government were intrusted, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found chargeable with these offenses. A trial of one of these offenses has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the Supreme Court of this district, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but the cause has again been placed on the calendar, and will shortly be retried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution.

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily enable Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive, to afford the commercial community the benefits of a national bankrupt law.

OUR NAVY.

It appears by the Secretary's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of thirty-seven cruisers, fourteen single turreted monitors built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and Parrott rifles, and eighty-seven rifled cannon. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the armament by high-power rifled guns. The reconstruction of our Navy, which was recommended in my last message, was begun by Congress authorizing in its recent act the construction of two large unarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late Navy advisory board, and subject to the final approval of a new advisory board, to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary and the Board, that authority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions and one fleet dispatch vessel, and that appropriations be made for high-power rifled cannon, for the torpedo service, and for other harbor defenses.

Pending the consideration by Congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large navy-yards and their expensive establishment, the secretary advocated the reduction of expenditures thereto to the lowest possible amount. For the purpose of affording the officers and seamen of the navy opportunities of exercise and discipline in their profession under appropriate control and direction, the secretary advises that the lighthouse service and coast survey be transferred as now organized from the treasury to the navy department, and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may wisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels. The secretary forcibly depicts the intimate connection and interdependance of the navy and the commercial marine, and invites attention to the continued decadence of the latter, and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign bottoms. This subject is one of the utmost importance to the national welfare. Methods of reviving American ship-building and of restoring the United States flag in the ocean carrying trade should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships, is the great cost of labor, and in sailing them, higher taxes and greater interest on capital. While the ocean highways are already monopolised by our formidable competitors, these obstacles should, in some way, be overcome, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries and sailing under foreign flags with United States steamers on the principal ocean lines of any foreign ports. Our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages, increasing their trade.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War calls attention to the fact that an embarrassment is growing out of the recent act of Congress making the retirement of officers of the Army compulsory at the of 64. The act of 1878 is still in force, which limits to 400 the number of those who can be retained for disability, or upon their own application. The two acts when construed together, seem to forbid the relieving even for absolute incapacity of officers, who do not fall within the parview of the latter statute, save at such times as there chance to be less than 400 names on the retired list. There are now 420. It is not likely that Congress intended this result, and I concur with the Secretary that the law ought to be amended.

The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain work on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your session, prompt me to express the hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress. Indeed such a measure would now be open to serious objection in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attention. I am informed by the Secretary of War that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remain unexpended.

CONCLUSION.

The closing year has been replete with blessings, for which we owe to the Giver of all good our reverent acknowledgment. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations; for the decay of sectional animosities; for the exuberance of our harvests, and the triumphs of our mining and manufacturing industries; for the prevalence of health, the spread of intelligence, and the conservation of the public credit; for the growth of the country in all elements of national greatness—for these and countless other blessings we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that under the inspiration of this great prosperity our Counsels may be harmonious and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice, and economy may insure the adoption of measures in which the Congress and the Executive may heartily unite.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 4.

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Japanese Crepe.

In order to introduce our Japanese Crepe goods we will send post-paid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, or 17 three-cent stamps, the following: 1 window banner, size 18 by 24 inches, with rich color and deep border; 1 tidy, size 8 by 11 inches, very handsome; 1 lamp mat, 27 inches in circumference, perfectly lovely; 1 wall screen, large and handsome. Address, E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1800, South Bend, Indiana.

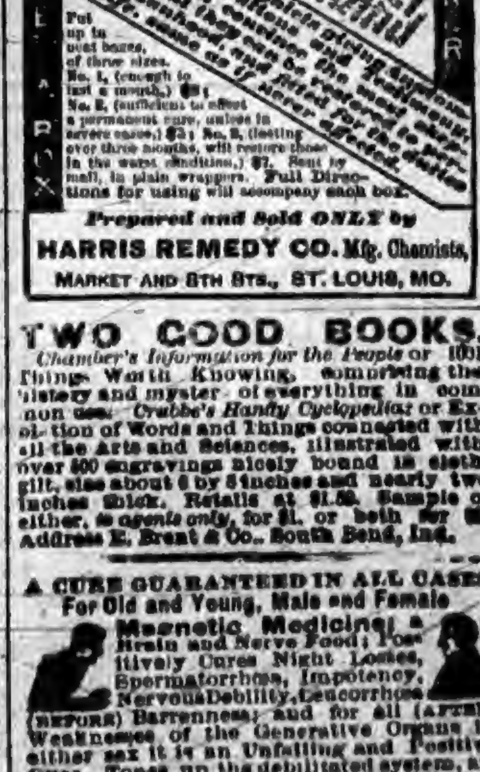

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,

MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TWO GOOD BOOKS. Chamber's Information for the People or 1001 Things Worth Knowing, comprising the history and mystery of everything in common use. Crabbe's Handy Cyclopedia; or Exposition of Words and Things connected with all the Arts and Sciences, illustrated with over 500 engravings nicely bound in cloth, gilt, size about 6 by 8 inches and nearly two inches thick. Retails at $1.50. Sample of either, to agents only, for $1. or both for $2. Address E. Brent & Co., South Bend, Ind.

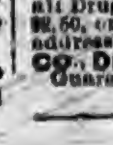

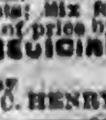

A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES For Old and Young, Male and Female

Magnetic Medicine; a Brain and Nerve Food; Positively Cures Night Losses, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhœa, (BEFORE) Barrenness; and for all (AFTER) Weaknesses of the Generative Organs in either sex it is an Unfailing and Positive Cure. Tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we send our GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the market. Full particulars in Pamphlet which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists, one package 50 cts; Six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing the MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Guarantees issued in Auburn by J. C. HENRY.

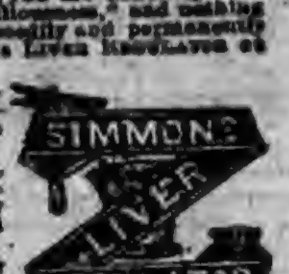

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS BY YEARS OF USE!

THE PASTILLE Prof. Harris' Radical Cure FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS,

Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '82.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, '82.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before [illegible]. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and [illegible] was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1882.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $3. Please send me another box No. 2 for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 23.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2 '82.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer [illegible] the same way and wish one No. 2 box.

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of [illegible] Fever or Fever and Ague while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion, and disturbance of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Chas. N. [illegible] & Co., Wholesale Agents, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

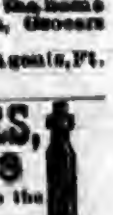

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best MACHINERY in the WORLD for

BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

Book FREE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD [illegible]

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance. It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. [illegible] Ask your Druggist for it and accept no imitation or substitute. [illegible]

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. [illegible] WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 14th, 1882

BAXTER of the Press, has at last awakened from the stupor into which the shock of the late election had thrown him. The man who had not the courage to publish the election returns when his party was defeated, now shakes off his sackcloth and ashes, and rises among the ruins of his party, to apologize for the men and measures, that more than all else combined, contributed to his defeat. If it was not the blunders of such men as "Chase, Fessenden, McCullough, Sherman," and the late lamented Folger that brought defeat to his party, then what was it? It must be either, the blunders of the national republican management, or else mismanagement in his own state, and in his own precinct that has left him mourning on the lowest steps of the political throne on which he once sat as a local boss. These great changes do not come by accident. Mismanagement alone can account for them. And in what way can a party more completely feel the popular pulse, than by its management of the country's finances. It is not as the Press supposes, necessary to point out a better way. Any plan would be an improvement on some of the plans of his financial idols, from Chase to Folger. The lesson recently had, should have taught the Press, that something more manly than sneers, and more persuasive than ridicule, will be needed, or his party, will go as his precinct has, over to a better party.

REPUBLICAN members of congress and a republican administration, are likely to commence another war on the silver dollars. They are again raising the cry, that the government cannot get rid of them. Perhaps it, never occured to these brilliant financiers that they might use the twenty-seven millions in silver now on hand in paying so much of the public debt. A school boy who owed a big debt, and had part enough silver dollars to pay it, would certainly know what to do with his silver. It takes great financiers to go before their creditors every little while, and whine about the burden of having so much money on hand. Twenty-seven millions would reduce the debt by that amount and lessen the burden of annual interest over a million of dollars. It would be a blessing to the country, if some kind friend would tell these able financiers what to do with their funds.

THE transit of Venus across the face of the sun was watched last week all over the country. To the ordinary spectator with the smoked glass, it was merely a small black dot, creeping over the sun's disk, but to scientific men, it was important, as it furnishes the means by which the distances of the heavenly bodies are determined, as well as all the calculations based on these distances. One calculation, is already recorded, which places our distance from the sun, at about 91 millions of miles. The next transit will take place in 2004.

THE B. & O. Red Book, a notice of which we publish to-day in another column, is as the writer says: "a handy thing to have." It contains a full statement of the official vote of the different states in the recent elections. It will be a most useful book of reference to all who take an interest in such matters. And what American does not? It will well repay the trouble of sending to Mr. C. K. Lork, the general passenger agent of the B. & O. at Baltimore, for a copy. They are sent free.

THE American Newspaper Annual, published by N. Y. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia, is a work of sterling merit. It is no doubt, the most complete newspaper list ever published. It contains a short statement of the population, natural features and productions, of every county in the United States, as well as a full list of the newspapers published in each, and their respective circulation. To Newspaper men and advertisers it is invaluable.

THE great city of London, England, was visited by a most destructive fire last Thursday. It is said to have been the most destructive fire the city has had since the historical fire of 1666 which destroyed a large part of the town.

THERE is a probability that congress will reduce letter postage to two cents this winter. That is as it should be.

A Free Gift.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, have in press an Almanac and hand book of useful information, containing a vast amount of matter which it is handy to have available, and which all classes of people want sometime during the year. The book contains descriptions of the western states and territories, a list of U. S. land offices, where lands are available at low rates, how obtained, etc., etc., as well as interest tables, business law, rates of postage and political facts and figures. In fact it is multum in parvo, and all the much is of every day use.

The same road also publishes a Christmas book for children, which, contains several fine illustrations, and is original matter, and a very fine piece of sheet music, arranged for piano and a quartet of voices.

Either, or both of these books and the music will be sent post free, if requested, by postal or letter. The earlier your name is sent to E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, the quicker you will get the books.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a never failing cure for Nervous Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Overworked Brain, &c. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

—A. W. Bair, at his sale north of Fairfield Dec, 16, will sell in addition to articles named in his sale bills, a span of young mares. This item for some reason did not appear in the bills.

Mrs. Lulu Watson, 191 West Market St., Indianapolis, says: Brown' Iron Bitters cured her of general debility and weakness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTLER.

Poor sleighing, but many are enjoying it.

The cold wave struck Butler forcibly.

Arrangements are being made for a general Christmas tree at the M. E. church on the night of the 23d.

Sam Segner has the neatest little restaurant in town.

David York and Mrs. Adora Hurd, were married Sunday Dec., 3.

Aaron Leas still holds the fort at Strauss & Wolf's.

Our people are sorry to hear of Waterloo's misfortune in losing their only mill.

Toys of all kinds load the windows of our stores.

Last Saturday was a lively day in town, the streets were literally jammed.

Another wreck, this time it is the Wabash boys, who try to pass each other on the same track and make kindling wood of five cars.

The dwelling owned and occupied by Simon Stiefel, came near being reduced to ashes by the thoughtlessness of one of the family. Damages incurred perhaps $50. Insured.

The wife of Rev. Jabez Shaffer, formerly pastor of the Lutheran church at this place, was buried last Sunday.

Marion Haverstock's house was seriously damaged by fire last Sunday night. No particulars.

Dr. Hedley has come and gone, and the lecture association put in more money than they wished. The union meeting still continues with moderate success.

WATERLOO.

Freeman Kelly returned from Elkhart Tuesday, where he had been visiting his daughter Mrs. Archie Bowman.

E. R. Shoemaker had a runaway last Monday morning when bringing his daughter Miss May to her school. Result, a demolished sleigh but no one hurt.

J. E. Thompson is in Wisconsin, where he went to attend a dairy meeting.

The ladies of the M. E. church, hold their fair to-night and tomorrow night, at Agricultural Hall. Admision 10 cents. Let everybody turn out and encourage the ladies.

There will be no services at the M. E. church next Sunday evening, as Rev. Waltz will begin a protracted meeting on that evening at Noris Chapel.

About forty of our citizens attended court at Ft. Wayne, Tuesday to appear in the postoffice case.

There is a meeting of the Agricultural Society here Tuesday of this week at Agricultural Hall.

—Go to Bassett & Maxson's, Waterloo and buy fine holiday presents.

Theo. McCosh and several others north of here, went through town this week to get their milling done at Auburn. That makes a long trip for these times.

Miss Celia Ward, Misses Cora and Emma Fisher, with some other girls and their respective boys took a sleigh ride over to Auburn Monday evening.

—Go to Bassett & Maxson's and buy a gold watch for your wife, daughter or cousin.

The case of Fremont Young, charged with burglary, come up Tuesday in the United States court at Fort Wayne, and his trial was postponed on motion of the prosecuting attorney on account of the absense of John Haskin the principal witness against Young. Haskin, had been in Chicago, and the United States officers had offered him money to pay his expenses to Ft. Wayne to attend the trial, but for some reason did not come. It is likely that by the time the next trial comes off he will be forced to take the stand and then we shall know whether he has anything to disclose or is merely trying to do some one an injury for mere spite.

The large flouring mill of Duncan Bros., burned last Friday morning. It was not discovered in time to enable the fire department to do much, although they made every effort to save it. Little could be done except to save the buildings near by. The mill was insured for $6.000, but as it was worth at least three times that sum, the loss falls heavily on Duncan Bros. They had been putting in new machinery and were doing every thing to make it a first class mill. They are energetic pushing business men, and every one sympathises with them. This being the third mill burned in the town within a few years, the people will now have to look elsewhere for their milling, unless some one will take hold and build another.

Fairfield Institute.

The institute met at the center school house last Saturday, with the following members present: W. H. Shatto, Oron Bair, U. G. Smith, R. C. Baxter, J. H. Urey, E. E. Buchanan, Elias Kandel, G. M. Urey, Frank Seiler and Miss Della Parnell. R. C. Baxter was made president and G. M. Urey, secretary. All present proceeded to the work, determined to make the institute a success, and they did so. Work was also laid out for a future meeting, time not decided. The trustee was present and assisted in the exercises.

—The finest tea sets at Bassett & Maxson's, Waterloo.

Fortune for Farmers and Mechanics.

Thousands of dollars can be saved by using proper judgment in taking care of the health of yourself and family. If you are bilious, have sallow complexion, poor appetite, low and depressed spirits, and generally debilitated, do not delay a moment, but go at once and procure a bottle of those Wonderful Electric Bitters, which never fail to cure, and that for the trifling sum of fifty cents.—Tribune. Sold at F. E. Davenport's

—Christmas is most here and Santa Claus, after mature deliberation, has concluded to make headquarters at Bassett & Maxson's for gold and silver watches, jewelry, clocks, silver and plated ware. We have a bran new stock of choice goods to select from. Come and see us.

Another Pioneer Gone.

John Brandon was born near Wheeling, Virginia, Aug. 14, 1798, and died at his home in Auburn, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1882, at the advanced age of 84 years, 3 months and 18 days.

At an early age he removed with his parents from Wheeling to Steubenville, Ohio, where he acquired his education. From thence he removed with his parents in 1807 to Stark county, Ohio, which was at that time an unbroken wilderness, with but few white settlers, but Indians were quite numerous. In the war of 1812 his father enlisted in the army, leaving to him, the eldest son, the care of the family when he was fourteen years of age. He taught school when about eighteen years old. In 1825 he was married to Mary Beard, rearing a large family of children. He served as constable a short time and was then elected justice of the peace, serving in that capacity for eighteen years continuously. He was elected sheriff of Stark county, in 1841, being commissioned by Thos. Corwin who was governor of Ohio at that time. He was elected a second term without opposition and was commissioned that term by Wilson Shannon, afterward governor of the territory of Kansas. He removed to DeKalb county in June, 1849, settling on the farm on which he died. He was elected commissioner in 1861, and served his full term of three years. During his term of office the present court-house was erected, he and J. M. Brumbeck and Amzi Seely constituting the board of commissioners. He afterwards filled several other important public positions, having served as deputy appraiser of the county and as assessor of Union township. He was, from the time he first settled here, a prominent citizen, always taking an active part in all that would tend to the prosperity of the community. He contributed largely of his means toward the building of the Ft. Wayne and Jackson road through this place. He was always liberal in his assistance to good works. His wife had preceded him to the grave by over nineteen years, she dying November 1, 1863.

DIED.

Sophia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kruse, of Sedan, Dec. 9th, after an illness of three days. Age seven years, four months and nineteen days. The bereaved parents extend their sincere thanks to the kind friends for their kindness during their severe trial. The parents loss is little Sophia's gain.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, indigestion, nervousness and rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off their foul matter.—N. O. Picayune. 49-4t

Free Of Cost.

All persons wishing to test the the merits of a great remedy—one that will positively cure Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of the throat and lungs—are requested to call at F. E. Davenport's drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption free of cost, which will show you what a regular dollar-size bottle will do.

Holiday Excursions on the B. & O. R. R.

On December 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31 and January 1, the B. & O. R. R., will sell round trip tickets, from all stations to all stations, on Trans-Ohio Divisions, including Wheeling and Chicago, at reduced rates; these tickets will be good returning until January 3d, inclusive.

IT is estimated on good authority, that the tariff on steel rails amounts to forty millions a year, and that it serves to "protect" only sixty thousand men, that being the number engaged in the steel rail factories of the United States and in running the coal and iron used in their works. The people are beginning to see how expensive it is, to protect a few of our citizens, who do not often get much better wages than those who are not protected. The difference in the price usually goes to the owners of the mills.

The New York Weekly Tribune says in regard to the Noyes Dictionary, Manufactured by L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago: "We know but of one satisfactory Holder that, however, is so good that a second is not needed." Mr. Noyes sends to all applicants a handsome illustrated circular. Price reduced.

—Many of our people will remember White's theater troupe being here some time ago and the general satisfaction they gave to the large audience that patronized them. Mr. White is still at the head of this company and the others connected with the troupe are all first-class artists. Owing to a change in his route the gentleman has changed the date and will render the first play to-night, Dec. 14.

—Mr. Meese has been getting in a new stock of the Searight dampers. They may be seen at his office west of Davis' hardware store. The business is temporarily in charge of O. C. Clark who will attend to the business in Mr. Meese's absence. These dampers are proving a grand success.

—The following is the programme for the temperance meeting on to-morrow evening at the Presbyterian church: Music, Frankie Ryan chorister; prayer, M. B. Willis; music; address, C. E. Emanuel; select reading, Mrs. Jessie Brow; music; benediction, Rev. Ward.

—The finest line of napkin rings at Bassett & Maxson's, Waterloo.

—Handkerchiefs in great variety at Ensley & Harter's.

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on each bottle. 49-4t

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice for the week ending Dec. 12: J. E. Burr, Miss Ida Body, Mr. Peter Countryman, Mr. Will S. Gilbert, Mr. H. Goldstone, Mr. Oakman, Bell Read, Mr. Fred. Sodiman, W. P. Stake, E. E. Willits.

Elys' Cream Balm has completely cured me of Catarrh, of which I have been afflicted over ten years, after trying almost every remedy recommended, none having proven so effective and thorough. S. J. Aiken, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, 148 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Elys' Cream Balm cured me of Catarrh of many years standing—restored my sense of smell. For colds in the head it works like magic. E. H. Sherwood, national state bank Elizabeth, N. J.

LOST.

A small boy about the size of a man, barefooted with his father's boots on; had an empty bag on his back containing two railroad tunnels and a bundle of bang holes. He wore a mutton-chop coat with bean soup lining. He was cross-eyed at the back of his neck, and his hair cut curly. He was born several years before his elder brother, his mother being present on the occasion. When last seen he was shoveling wind off the state house with the intention of raising money enough to visit Peter's Mammoth Jewelry Shop, at Auburn, Ind., to purchase one of those far-famed latest style James Boss case with G. M. Wheeler movement $50 watch.

Wm. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

His aunt Peter would deem in a favor to learn of his whereabouts, knowing that if he visits Peter's jewelry shop he will jewelry him to death. Having heard from deaf and dumb persons that this is the best jewelry shop in Northeastern Indiana where can be found a large assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Musical Instruments and Plated Ware, etc., of the very latest styles and the best materials for the least money; where all goods are warranted as represented or money refunded. Whoever will give information concerning the above child—he has black whiskers and mustache—will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Given over my head and heel this 6th day of September, anti-peanuts, eighteen hundred and fast asleep, at the Mammoth Jewelry Store, Auburn, Ind.

THEO. PETERS.

Notice of Appropriation Under the Railroad Act.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DEKALB COUNTY, }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court—
The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway
vs.
William D. Boyle and Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, Mary Jane Hixon.

Be it remembered that on the 21st day of November, 1882, the above named plaintiff, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, by Charles B. Stuart, W. V. Stuart and James E. Rose, its attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court its instrument of appropriation in writing, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Railroad Companies, approved May 11th, 1852," against said William D. Boyle, Alma Boyle, his wife, Thomas Blackwell and Warner Blackwell, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, his wife, and Mary Jane Hixon; and also the affidavit of a competent person that said defendants, William Williams and Matilda Koontz Williams, are non-residents of the State of Indiana. Said instrument of appropriation gives notice to said defendants and to all persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the property hereinafter described, of its intention to appropriate the lands and water running thereon, and the rights and interests therein, hereinafter described, to-wit:

A strip of land two hundred and seventy (270) feet wide off of the south end of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, containing eight and sixteen one hundredths (8.16) acres more or less. Also a part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the line north and south through the center of Section 10, one hundred and thirty (130) feet south of the center of said section; thence west four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet to the line between William H. Madden and William D. Boyle; thence south along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet to the corner of the land of William H. Madden and Adam Smith in William D. Boyle's line; thence east four hundred and seventy-nine (479) feet, to the line north and south through the center of Section 10; thence north along said line six hundred and ninety (690) feet, to the beginning, containing seven and fifty-nine hundredths (7.59) acres more or less, being a part of Section 10, Township 34 north, range 14 east, in said County of DeKalb, State of Indiana.

Said real estate so described is necessary for said railroad company, for the purpose of a water station, side tracks and depot grounds. And plaintiff also filed with said instrument of appropriation in said clerk's office a plat and outline of the property above described.

And said railway, not having agreed with the owners for the purchase of said property, has taken this course in accordance with the provisions of said act hereinbefore mentioned. Said non-resident defendants are also notified that on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1882, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the said Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway will apply to the Hon. E. Wes. McBride, Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, at the court-house in Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the appointment of appraisers to assess the damages which said defendants and all other persons claiming any right title or interest in or to said real estate, will sustain by the appropriation of the property above described for the purposes within stated.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, on the 21st day of November, 1882.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. BAXTER, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Elizabeth Shall, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.

December 9th, 1882.

LOADED, LOADED, LOADED,

With all kinds of Heavy Goods. The continuance of warm weather has placed heavy goods of every description at a discount. People will not buy until a change of weather forces them to do so. This state of affairs forces us to offer

HEAVY SUITS.
OVERCOATS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
DOLMANS,
FLANNELS!

WOOL BLANKETS, and all Winter Goods at prices that are sure to move them quick. We have only six weeks more in which to dispose of our large stock of

Heavy Winter Goods!

During this time there will be some fearful sacrifices made, as we have fully made up our minds that the time to mark down goods is now, and not wait until trade is over. There is no other store in DeKalb County where you can see as many fine Clothing and Dry Goods as at ours. There is no other firm that carries one-fourth the stock of fine, medium or common goods of every description that we do. We also offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions, at reduced prices. Remember that our stock and prices cannot be beaten. Yours Truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE!

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we have added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and get our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. C. H. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.

Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET.

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,

Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.

Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,

Smokers' Goods,
Sporting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods

Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware

Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware:

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 63, 68 to 91, 92 to 115, 150 to 165, and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a traveling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
143 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Christmas next.

—This is prayer meeting night.

—Holiday drummers are numerous.

—Begin to get ready to write it 1883.

—The snow melted considerably Tuesday.

—Health is very good in town this winter.

—Dealers in sleighbells are having a good take.

—Sheriff Boyle's son Jefferson will act as deputy.

—Enjoy the sleighing. Get your Susan and "fly."

—Look out for cloth swindlers. They are meandering this way.

—Mrs. John Getrost gave birth to a girl baby one day last week.

—The different railroads are arranging to change their time cards.

—Sleighing parties are all the go this week. Printers never sleighride.

—The twelfth volume of the Courier closes with this month. Settle up with us.

—There was not a potato in the retail market the latter part of last week.

—Snyder Bros. have sold fifteen wagons before the machine is in running order.

—We are again under obligations to Mr. Rummell for some of his choice celery.

—The Presbyterian choir is now complete—Hank Leah occupies the tenor corner.

—A. W. Bair will sell off his farm stock and implements at public sale Dec. 16.

—Country boys made a race track of Main street Sunday. Where is our marshal?

—Emanuel Getrost is not behind the counter at Miller & McKay's store since the change.

—The buckwheat season is here, but the market seems to lack a usual supply of that flour.

—Now the fire and life insurance agents are distributing their company's calander for 1883.

—The court-house business is all administered by democratic officials. "Hip, hip, hurrah!"

—Isaac and Silas Brandon have been appointed executors of the estate of John Brandon, deceased.

—A number of pumps were frozen last week, not being properly banked for the sudden cold wave.

—The life of the rabbit is not worth much. Every man and boy who has a gun and dog are after them.

—Wheat has been coming in slowly for a few weeks back, probably owing to the price—90c. per bushel.

—Mr. Humphrey has sold his interest in the Physicians drug store to Messrs. Casebeer & Matheny.

—The Old Neoteric club held a very pleasant and profitable dance at Ensley's Hall last Friday evening.

—Weamer is off getting new material and claims that he is going to enlarge and "improve" the Butler Review.

—The December moon will get full on christmas eve. We kind o' think several of the b'hoys will follow suit.

—Use the excellent sleighing while you can, for there is no telling how soon many of the roads will be impassable.

—Superintendent Rummel, at the poor farm, has taken up a stray hog that he wishes the owner would call for.

—Prof. E. K. Crocker with his trained horse had a cold time giving our citizens a free "show," Friday and Saturday last.

—Corn still holds good at thirty-five cents per bushel, and will probably stay about where it is until along toward spring.

—About five hundred men were discharged on the B. & O. road last Saturday. Construction trains were also abandoned.

—Jas. McClellan took in a large lot of fine porkers Saturday at the Wabash yards. The price paid was 5 @ 5½ per hundred.

—Steve. Girardot's horse, which the Courier spoke of as being kicked last week, has entirely recovered.

—We have been overhauling our subscription list, and if any one should miss the Courier we would like to be informed immediately.

—We have not received an account of any one freezing to death during the recent cold snap, but it certainly wasn't the fault of the weather.

—We have been doing considerable printing for Thos. H. Sprott in the last few days, indicating that his business is in a thrifty condition.

—Fur trimmings in great variety at Ensley & Harter's.

—Pure mixed candies very cheap at Ensley & Harter's.

—Buy your Candies and Toys of Ensley & Harter.

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf

If your hair is coming out, or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and there with your good looks and good nature.

—Hon. J. B. Stoll, proprietor of the [illegible], has been sick. Papers report him gaining gradually this week.

—Every old overcoat was brought out last week and the rude blasts of winter allowed to daily with its frayed edges.

—Dr. Swarts has taken advantage of frozen ground to move a fine, large maple and plant it in front of his new building.

—Our merchants are making fine displays for the holidays, and the school boy looks admiringly in the show window as he passes by.

—Walnuts retail at forty cents a bushel; hickory nuts, fifty; eating apples, seventy-five, and dried apples seven cents per pound.

—The sleighing has been splendid, and the farmer has been making good use of it by drawing wood and timber for the different factories.

—The town was fairly alive with sleighing parties passing through town for several evenings. They sang like a camp meeting on runners.

—The writing and singing school teachers are now working their ps and qs in the rural districts, to obtain hash during the winter months.

—County Clerk Husselman purchased an 8x10 pane of glass, "smoked it" and amused the passers-by, last week, by having them gaze at the transit.

—The matrimonial tidal wave is expected this way about the holidays to capture some of our fair daughters and sons who now boast of personal liberty.

—The vulgarity and numerous oaths indulged in by young hoodlums while upon the streets is certainly disgusting to the ears of more refined people.

—If the farmers want good prices and honest weights let them market their corn at the Wabash elevator, where Col. Watson will greet all cordially.

—Fremont Young, who is said to be connected with the postoffice burglary at Waterloo, recently, has his trial in the United States court at Fort Wayne this week.

—Mr. L. Spitler, the south end butcher, is meeting with encouragement from our citizens. He is a fine gentleman and should get his share of the patronage.

—Sherm. Hollister is arranging a Christmas tree. He looks forward to a pleasant visit from his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, during the holidays.

—The Courier has turned out a large amount of job work in the last week. Our new type suits the patrons for style and beauty in letter heads, bill heads, cards, etc.

—We have printed a lot of subscription receipts but, of course, will have no use for them unless our patrons walk up to the captain's desk and put up for back dues.

—Court begins the third Monday of this month. The docket contains the usual number of cases, and it is hoped that Judge McBride will cut them down during the term.

—The rascally George Hazzard is out of the Angola jail on a bond of $500 This county and Steuben is having a hazzarous time handling and feeding that blundering swindler.

—The president's message will be found on the inside pages of this issue. Of course everyone will read it from beginning to end as we only get that "choice" article once each year.

—During the holidays our readers will have friends visiting with them, and if they will take the trouble to give us the names and addresses of their guests we will be obliged.

—It is said on the streets that John McClellan and his wife have "made up," come to another conclusion, feel kind o' sore over what happened—that is—Oh! you know how 'tis yourself.

—The marvelous deeds of the setter dog and the wonderful double-shots of the $5 breech-loader, are certainly amusing to a fellow who never fell off a rail fence or run a rabbit out of a thicket.

—Elkhart papers claim to have a lady one hundred and two years old who writes letters every week to her children. We don't think newspaper reporters would lie about a lady, young or old.

—While it is necessary to have hot fires this cold weather, every one should be very careful about the safety of their chimneys and stove-pipes. Auburn can't afford a fire engine, you know.

—J. A. Cowan, esq., has purchased the property erected last summer by John Canon, corner of Tenth and Van-Buren streets. Its a desirable location and on the making of one of the finest thoroughfares in town.

—John Eakenberger has gone over the hill to the poor house where he will put up for the winter, prefering a comfortable bed there to that of piano boxes and hay-mows here in town. John has a congressman's head.

—Underwear to suit everybody at Ensley & Harter's.

Mr. B. F. Kusling, druggist, Logansport, says: "I never sold a remedy that gave such universal satisfaction as Brown's Iron Bitters.

—The failure of Strauss & Wolf, merchants at Butler, and the "slick" game they tried to play on their creditors, by selling out to one Levi, has terminated in a law suit and will be tried at our next term of court.

—Hank Leah has got J. L. Davis' buggy repaired in fine style, but he is at a loss to know how to bring it from Eckhart's shops to where the vehicle belongs. He says he'll never draw it over with that'ere horse.

—Last week the fine barn of Capt. Hiram Lidings, at Warsaw, was destroyed by fire. Five head of horses, including a fine mare and colt valued at $500, were burned. Indications are that the barn was set on fire.

—J. R. Cosper is certainly ahead on the pig question. He killed three pigs last Friday that dressed 960 pounds. They were only fifteen months old and had been taken off the pasture and fed only six weeks. We call that a success.

—The ladies who neglected to take care of their house plants last week are terrible huffy because they didn't know it was going to be so cold. Let them either correspond with Vennor or do away with flower beds in the parlor.

—Mrs. Fraley, a German lady, living in the old Fox property, is the mother of a boy baby. When the little one was but a week old she had it taken to the church and baptised, such being the custom of the German Reform organization.

—There is no doubt but that a gang of burglars are organized in Waterloo, or near the town. Depredations of this kind occur there very frequently and it seems impossible to catch the thieves or find any clue whatever to their place of concealment.

—Elmer Weaver, living north of town, is a young man of considerable nerve and pluck. He made regular trips to town with wood during the cold days of last week, and if it hadn't been for him the Courier would have been frozen out Friday.

—The last of this month the grand jury will make their usual investigations, and the boys who trifle with the law will have to "go forthwith" and give away all the mean transactions that they have been engaged in during the past several months.

—The Republican started out on our new commissioners by asking them to put an iron fence around the court yard. Don't get the gentlemen excited at their first meeting, brother "Kal," although this is a very "appropriate" time of the year for building fences.

—Auburn has a number of poor families that it would be well for the christian and philanthropist to look after. There are families who have no father to supply their wants, and the writer is pretty positive that they suffer more or less this cold winter weather.

—Jack Ralston's delivery horse ran away last Friday morning and would probably have been running yet if Wash Askew hadn't stopped him. There was nothing broken about the vehicle, not even a basket of hen fruit that sat in the back end of the buggy box.

—Some of our young kids are becoming addicted to gambling. A south end juvenile lost seventy cents in less than fifteen minutes last Saturday, and it would be well for parents to take the matter in hand and try to save what remains of the wayward sons.

—One week from next Monday is the day when a fellow's dulcinea puts a pair of slippers on the christmas tree with a little note in the toe reading: "Dearest, please accept the present, and let them keep fresh in your memory the exorbitant love for you now blazing in the breast of your true little girlee, Hanna Jones.

—D. D. Snyder and his brother William, who have formed a partnership in the hub and spoke and wagon factories, will be ready for business about the middle of January. Bill is a new beginner in business transactions, in which he is now engaged, but he has one of the best financiers in Northern Indiana at his back.

—During the cold days last week we were out of wood in the Courier office. Quite awhile ago a number of our subscribers promised to bring us a load after their corn was cut. Now, there are only two conclusions to draw, and they are, that there is a good deal of corn that is not cut in this county, or somebody is working on the Ananias plan.

—While the old Neoteric dance club were hopping about Ensley's hall Friday evening, with their white gloves and paper slippers, another party of happy lads and lasses were shaking the fantastic toe (with pants in their boots) to the tune of "Coming thro' the Rye," at Riley Zimmerman's residence in Rainier's addition. We now have four dance clubs.

—Ed. Baker wishes to thank his many friends in Auburn and vicinity for their liberal patronage during the past eight years, and that by attention to business hopes to share their support in the future. He always keeps on hand a supply of fresh baked bread, pies and cakes; also fancy cakes made to order. Good lunches with hot coffee and oysters by the can, quart or dish.
50-3t. Auburn, Ind

Glory.

A TURNOUT THAT SHOWS TASTE AND PRIDE.

It has been noticeable to us, and we have also heard many compliments on the streets, that since Eugene Trout has been installed manager of Casebeer & Matheny's livery barn the rigs make quite a different appearance. The old stock of horses has been disposed of, and high-headed, fine looking steeds have taken their places. They have added a number of elegant cutters to their stock and those that enjoy the festivities of a rattlin' good sleigh ride should order rigs from that barn. They have nice, comfortable and easy-riding conveyances for commercial men and always send out polite and accommodating drivers. We heartily recommend the gentlemen and their "turnouts" to the readers of the Courier, and bespeak for them the public patronage that their enterprise and fair dealing call for.

* * *

—A saw mill has been added to the new wagon factory. They buy a tree in the woods, draw it in and manufacture a wagon, in due time, therefrom. The capacity for turning out these vehicles will be five each day for the present and eventually about eight or nine.

—About this time of the year parties begin to lay plans to gull and rob business men with holiday schemes. They are not half what they represent them to be and not half circulated. Business men should be careful not to waste money on these advertising frauds, but call at the Courier office and get a good, square, honest job of work.

—Young Zollars, a "promising" type of manhood, was dispatched with a horse and buggy to bring Miss Jennie Cowan from her school at the Junction to their residence on Van Buren street, Tuesday evening. By a clumsy handling of the lines he dumped the vehicle upside down into a ditch, causing painful bruises to the lady. He should be sent with a hand-sled next time.

—S. Fulton, of this township, had a narrow escape last Tuesday from a serious accident. Himself and family were returning from Concord township that evening after dark when the wagon ran into a chuck hole and the seat breaking, Mrs. Fulton was thrown over the wheel upon the hard ground. Fortunately she sustained no serious injury except a sprain of the left shoulder.

—Will some one please rise up and explain what the "Owl Club" is? We have an organization of this kind that meets every holiday during the year. We are told that no females can become members, and the initiation fee for gentlemen is $1500. We are unable to learn whether it is conducted for the benefit of the poor or to trample down intemperance—perhaps neither one—and are anxious for information.

Joy and temperance and repose
Slam the door on the doctor's nose.

We have always stood in with these two lines of poetry until last Friday morning. When the clock was pointing out five a. m. and the weather "freezing out zero," our eye caught sight of Doc. Cowan coming in from the rural "destricks" wrapped up in bed quilts and the old horse a blowin'. On occasion of this kind pill peddlers should be greeted with a hearty welcome and receive full pay, kill or cure.

—W. Vandermark was not so awfully awful crazy on all matters. Two years ago when he was taken to the asylum he placed two drawing-knives over a rafter in the Saginaw depot, and on his return last Thursday he went to the identical spot, without any hesitation, and took therefrom the knives. The only thing that he could not remember was a board bill of twenty-four dollars that he owed Mrs. Bitner. The lady keeps boarders for her support and as Vandermark has the wherewith in his wallet to pay the bill he should be made to put up.

—It is most too cruel for men to hitch horses about the court square, after driving them several miles, and not blanket them. We have noticed these animals covered with frost and shivering with cold, standing at the railings along Seventh street and blankets lying in the sleds they were hitched to. This class of horsemen is generally found in the brine shops playing "freeze out" for hot whisky, while their teams stand in a prominent part of town furnishing gossip and receiving pity from many of our citizens. There should be a town law passed protecting dumb brutes from the usages of their heartless masters.

—The M. E. district conference that met here last week was a very pleasant and profitable one. A large amount of business was done. The lectures were unusually well prepared and well delivered. The discussions were animated and interesting. An unusual number of members were present and all seemed interested. Among the number present we noticed Rev. McCarty, of Garrett; Rev. C. W. Church, of the Centenary church of Fort Wayne; Rev. S. B. Clark, of Warsaw; Rev. Waltz, of Waterloo; Rev. E. P. Church, of Cosset, and others whose names we do not recall. We hope the reverend gentlemen will visit our place at town again some time in the near future.

—Gloves, mittens, hosiery, leggins and skirts at Ensley & Harter's.

NOTHING LIKE IT

Read this Column Before your Purchase Goods.

—Theater to-night.

—Slippers at Hague & Raut's.

—Camp tacks at Shaffer's for $2.

—Ensley & Harter's for holiday goods

—ROCK SALT at McQuiston and Long's.

—Everybody will be at the theater to-night.

—Buy your holiday goods of Ensley & Harter's.

—Abright will do the bulk of the holiday trade.

—Buy your Christmas presents at Ensley & Harter's.

—Call on Hague & Raut for your holiday slippers.

—Buy a pair of three button Kids at Ensley & Harter's.

—The business part of town wears a holiday appearance.

Santa claus stops at Johnny Hebel's during the holidays.

—DOLLS, DOLLS, dolls at any price at Ensley & Harter's.

—Patent backed camp chairs, for the holidays, at Shaffer's.

—The groceries we buy at Hebel's are all new and fresh.

—The nicest, freshest canned oysters at Rainier & Headley's.

—A fine assortment of Majolica ware at McQuiston & Long's.

—If you want fine walnut furniture go to Shaffer at Auburn.

—Jones, at Ft. Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. tf.

—Johnny Hebel has a fine stock of candies for the holidays.

—The cheapest candies, nuts, etc., in town is at Johnny Hebel's.

—George McKay is behind the counter at Miller & McKay's store.

—Choice candies all new and just received at Ensley & Harter's.

—Bargains in Beaver and double shawls at McQuiston & Long's.

—We are having a solid winter, and it is just what the people want.

—Rainier & Headley keep Mallory's oysters, the best in the market.

—Johnny Hebel's grocery is getting to be the popular trading place.

—For dress goods, blankets, underwear, etc., go to McQuiston & Long's.

—Parents, don't fail to visit Abright's store before buying chrismas presents.

—Call at Shaffer's furniture rooms and see the largest stock in the county.

—Candies, nuts, figs, pop-corn and oranges very cheap at Ensley & Harter's

—Those button kid gloves, in street shades, at 25c a pair, at Ensley & Harter's.

—Shaffer will sell you furniture cheaper than you can buy it anywhere else.

—Do not fail to examine Hague & Raut's stock of slippers for the holidays.

—The canned oysters at Rainier & Headley's, last week, went off like hot cakes.

—Santa claus and Abright are having a race. Pools sell rapidly on the latter.

—We have heard many compliments for Joe. Abright in his selection of holigoods.

—The little folks can be better suited at Abright's than any other place in town.

—Handkerchiefs in silk, lace and linen and at prices to suit all, at Ensley & Harter's.

—Hague & Raut have the latest style slippers in the market. Call and see them.

—A nasty wet snow fell Tuesday night and yesterday, making the walking difficult.

—Our patent medicine "editor," Bit., made Mr. Vandermark a present of a fine overcoat.

—See those mustache cups at McQuiston & Long's before you buy your christmas presents.

—Our subscribers will please bring us the wood they promised while the the sleighing is good.

—Don't buy your Candies, Nuts, etc. for the holidays until you see how low Ensley & Harter sell them.

—Wes. Miller tipped over with a cord of wood on his sleds Tuesday. Too much "fly" about those horses.

—A party of sleighriders were out Monday evening "singing" so loud that they shut off the music of the bells.

—We have been having a splendid run of sleighing and those who have had hauling to do were happy indeed.

—Last Thursday was the coldest day we have had this winter, the thermometer standing ten degrees below "freeze out."

—Ensley & Harter have a fine selection of Dolls, Toys and many other nice and useful articles suitable for a Christmas present.

—We have some very handsome bed spreads, napkins and towels, any of which will make a very suitable holiday present. Ensley & Harter.

—Our readers will find it an object to call at Joe. Abright's for holiday presents. He has marked everthing down to rock bottom figures.

FOR SALE.—A fine span of Blackhawk mares, sound in every particular and are good workers. Inquire of G. W. Swander, Auburn, Ind. 2t.

—D. D. Moody and F. V. Hoffman have formed a partnership in the practice of law. They continue in the room already occupied by Mr. Moody.

—Big lot of two and three BUTTON KID GLOVES, in black and street shades, at 50c a pair, worth double the money, at Ensley & Harter's.

—Prof. E. K. Crocker has had my horse in training, and I think he understands his business, and can do what he claims. He taught a class here and gave entire satisfaction, and even done more than he advertised. J. L. DAVIS.

Bad taste in the mouth, unpleasant breath and impaired hearing, when resulting from Catarrh, are overcome, and the nasal passages which have been closed for years are made free by the use of Elys' Cream Balm. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 50-2t.

Personal Mention.

Patrin Fay is again in town.

W. H. Kiblinger has had a [illegible] for several days.

Trustee Franks, of Corunna, gave us a call Saturday.

Mr. Zimmerman has been laid up with the rheumatism.

G. A. Scott, of Columbia City, is in town visiting relatives here.

Philip Grube will make a trip to Ohio soon and remain some time.

Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, of Waterloo, made us a pleasant visit this week.

Mrs. Rodine left last week to spend a season with her daughter, Mrs. Overholser.

Mr. George Schaab and wife left last week for a visit in the state of Ohio.

Johnny and Ike Jones have come home, after a stay in the west all summer.

Mrs. Francis and her daughter Jennie, of Waterloo, visited in town Sunday.

Ira Eaton and wife, of Warsaw, were the guests of Rev. Meese over Sunday.

We hear on the streets that Frank Dills will soon return to sweet Auburn.

Old Mrs. Jones is lying quite ill at the residence of her son-in-law, A. O. Espy.

O. J. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, was in town Monday and made us a brief call.

Dr. Kelley, of Syracuse, dropped in on us last week. He is as jovial and happy as ever.

Probably Edward Fisher and his son Charley now in the west, will visit in this place during the holidays.

Hod Kircher is crippled so that he has to bring a cane into position in order to aid him in traveling about.

The Courier was a little premature in sending Charley Schaab to Ohio last week—the ties were too slippery.

Rev. Meese has gone to Mishwaka in the interest of the Searight dampers. From there he goes to Cassopolis.

We met D. H. Murray, esq., of Newville, on the streets one week ago to-day, and it was so cold we hardly knew him.

Bob. Donaldson, the champion tailor of this neck o' the woods, smiled his countenance in the Courier rooms Tuesday.

Dr. Elson went to Garrett, Tuesday, on his usual trip to assist the people of that thriving town to some good dental work.

Miss Lilly McTighe and Miss Coats are keeping "bach" at George Schaab's residence during the absence of the latter and his family.

Miss Lizzie Mathurin, now attending school at the Academy between this place and Fort Wayne, is expected home to spend the holidays.

Among our callers this week were C. C. Nelding, of Fairfield, another one of our subscribers who always keeps his subscription way ahead.

General L. J. Blair, of Waterloo, made the Courier a brief call last Saturday. He is a jovial gentleman, with pleasing address, and we are always glad to see him.

We are pleased to learn that our friend S. G. Searight, of Butler, is accummulating considerable wealth from his patent drum heater. The demand for them is great.

S. W. Ralston, esq., is exhibiting a sore toe. He is engaged in the wood business at present and we were not informed whether a beech tree fell on this tender member, or just an eighteen inch juggle.

The Courier was visited Monday by Pink Steel, Tena Moody and Miss Wood, a charming young lady from Reading, Mich. The party was headed by Clarence Mast who gallantly conducted them from the editorial room to satan's corner in the press room.

—Big lot of fancy and toy candies at Ensley & Harter's.

A COLD SNAP DUE

—AND NOW—

THE OVERCOATS WILL GO!

Don't wait till we are so busy we can't properly attend to you. Our assortment is now perfect. Make your selections at once.

STYLES THE NEWEST,

BEST FITTING,

PRICES LOWEST

SAM, | PETE | & | MAX,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

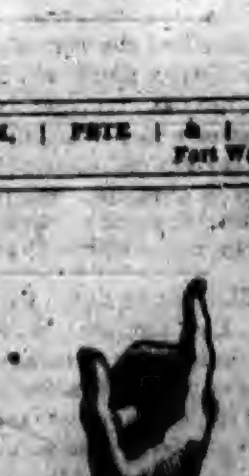

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THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

IT is estimated that $900,000,000 worth of railroads have been built in the United States this year.

THE Sultan of Turkey is reported to be terror-stricken by an attempted assassination.

THE net sum realized from the Garfield Fair in Washington is said to be, in round numbers, $5,000.

PLATT COUNTY, Illinois, has not a saloon within its borders, and yet casts only fifteen votes for prohibition.

THE German Parliament has before it a bill for the prohibition of imported American hog products.

FRANCE is again on the point of making war upon a weak country. Madagascar is to be her victim this time.

IT is estimated that the loss by the Star-route frauds during the last contract term was about four million dollars.

IT is said that Nels Morris, the cattle king of Illinois, is feeding over 22,000 head of cattle at the different distilleries in that State.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSION DUDLEY will ask of Congress an appropriation of $100,000,000 for the payment of pensions during the next fiscal year.

SIX thousand petitions, bearing 670,000 signatures, in favor of a Sunday closing bill in England, have already been presented to Parliament.

REV. JAMES BEECHER, half brother of Henry Ward, has been committed to the Middletown Insane Asylum, his mind showing symptoms of weakness.

MR. NIMMO, the statistician, says the imports into this country of the past year were larger than in any previous year of the history of the country.

CAPTAIN ALLEN MAY, of Harden county, Ky., aged 101 years, procured a license recently to marry a young lady aged nineteen, a resident of the same county.

THE United States Agricultural Bureau, from its returns received from the several States, estimates that this country's potato crop this year amounts to 157,000,000 bushels.

THE lake season just closed has been the most prosperous ever known except that of 1880. The arrivals at Chicago numbered 12,447 vessels, 3,000 more than at New York in the same period.

JUDGE DYKEMAN, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that a telegraph company has no right to set poles on the highway in front of owners' premises without equitable compensation.

COMMISSIONER RAUM reports the net receipts of internal revenue for the year at $133,884,090, of which amount Illinois paid 20 per cent. Distilled spirits contributed $69,873,408, and tobacco $47,384,028.

JOSEPH and Charles F. Creighton, father and son, ministers of the M. E. church, are strongly suspected of the murder of Mrs. Fanny Creighton, a relative, at Lithopolis, Ohio. Mrs. Creighton killed her husband several years ago.

August Vandreeke, in a fit of insanity, at Cincinnati, brandished a knife over his sleeping doughter, and after a terrible struggle with his wife, and when on the point of killing her, was disarmed by a policeman. The maniac then cut his own throat.

IN Utah, where all the able-bodied women can vote, the Gentile women locked themselves in their houses to keep from being taken to the polls in carriages, asserting that they didn' want to lower themselves by voting in a crowd of Mormon women.

THE total receipts of the government for the last fiscal year from all sources of Internal Revenue were $133,884,090 Indiana contributed $6,486,022. There is a singular fact shown by Raum's report. It is that the consumption of the cigarette is on the decrease.

THE Chief of the Signal Service of the War Department at Washington thinks he has matured a system of prognostics which will enable him to predict the general state of the weather weeks in advance. He ventures the prediction that the ensuing Winter will be an unusually mild one.

W. H. MCBRYAR, an Anderson county, Ky., distiller, it is reported, will enter suits for damages against a number of liquor dealers in various parts of the country, for attaching his brand, "McBryar," on all sorts of compounds, and palming them off as his production.

THE Court of Appeals decides that the Equitable Insurance Company, of New York, had no right to pay a policy twice. They paid $5,000 to the heirs of one Hearn, and were then sued by creditors of the deceased. The creditors got a verdict, but the Appeals Court reversed the judgment.

The Jeannette board reconvened, Friday, and began the examination of seaman Ninderman. He thought the Jeannette was well fitted out at San Francisco for Arctic cruising, did not think it would have been possible to release her from the ice pack; and thought DeLong acted wisely in the management of the vessel.

IN a letter recently published in the Chicago Tribune, Hon. Thomas J. Wood states that he favors a revision of the tariff that will be just to all the interests involved. In this declaration Mr. Woods plants himself squarely upon the doctrine of the Republican platform of this State in the late campaign.

THE President don't want any more river and harbor appropriations from Forty-seventh Congress, having more of that kind of appropriations at his disposal now than he has use for. The Congressmen who passed the last river and harbor bill over his veto find a very bitter pill in his message showing that there is nearly $18,000,006 river and harbor appropriations yet unexpended.

GOV. FOSTER of Ohio, in an interview, says he will recommend to the Legislature the taxation of the saloons, and a uniform taxation, at a certain rate in agricultural communities. He will recommend that the premises upon which saloons are located be held for the tax, that is, that the State of Ohio shall look to the premises or owner, and he can arrange with the tenant. The Governor thinks such a law will be held to be constitutional. He says the sentiment of the people of Ohio is overwhelmingly for some sort of restriction of the evils of the liquor traffic.

THE case of R. Porter Lee, President of the First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., who was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzlement, presents some very striking features. The amount embezzled was $400,000. The actual loss to the bank by fraudulent transactions of one or more of its officers was shown on the trial to have reached the large sum of $600,000. The convict is only 32 years of age, rose by degrees from messenger to President by his merits, and was esteemed most highly by the entire community. He was no less prominent in religious than financial circles. His downfall is a startling exposure and a terrible warning against yielding to the first approaches of infidelity to a trust, public or private. It would seem from the testimony that the trouble began in straining a point to retain a good customer.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

The public debt was reduced during November $5,534,142.

Mrs. Ellen Ann Naily, aged 63, suicided at Louisville by taking rat poison.

The Albany Iron Works at Troy, N Y, have reduced wages from 10 to 25 per cent.

Within a week four cattle thieves have been lynched in the vicinity of Comanche, Texas.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has advanced its capital stock $15,000,000 to $100,000,000.

An attempt to launch the monitor Raritan, on the stocks at Chester, Pa., since 1876, was successful.

James Cavanaugh, of Philadelphia, who was bitten by a dog a year ago, died Monday of hydrophobia.

The embezzlements and robberies, private and official, in Russia, during the year, will reach 20,000,000 rubles.

At Starkville, Miss, Colonel W H H Tison, Speaker of the House in the last Legislature, was killed by Ed Saunders.

A draft of the bill prohibiting the importation of American pork was presented in the Bundesrath at Berlin Thursday.

A second assessment of $100 per share has been levied upon the stockholders of the defunct Pacific National Bank of Boston.

United States Senator Butler was re-elected by the South Carolina Legislature, and Governor Thompson was inaugurated.

Annie Lyden, a domestic, to avoid arrest for thef, jumped from a fourth-story window at Pittsburg, and was fatally injured.

The Hon J T Updegraff, Congressman-elect from the Seventeenth Ohio District, died at Mount Pleasant Thursday evening.

Thurlow Weed's will bequeaths the bulk of his property—between 500,000 and 700,000—to his three daughters and six grandchildren.

The special train bearing Mrs Langtry to Boston, killed two boys at Thompsonville, Conn., who were crossing the track in a wagon.

In the Police Court at Cincinnati, Saturday, Frank Frayne, charged with killing Miss Von Behrens, was discharged by order of Judge Higley.

Seventy weavers in the Clifton (N J) silk mills quitted work because the proprietors posted notices demanding remuneration for spoiled work.

Clayton McMichael, proprietor of the Philadelphia North American, has been commissioned as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

The Rev John Slater, recently imprisoned at Steward, Lee County, Ill, as a horse thief, has brought suit against the town for $10,000 damages.

Congressman-elect Herron, from the Sixth Louisiana District, died suddenly of heart disease at Baton Rouge, Monday night.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Miss Von Behren, killed by Frank Frayne, was accidental shooting. Frayne intends to quit the stage.

United States Senator Morgan was re-elected by the Alabama Legislature, receiving 118 votes to 12 for Paul L. Jones, Republican.

The New York Produce Exchange has indorsed the project of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

David Lee (white) was lynched in front of his house at Stort's Landing, La., for hog-stealing. Some of the lynchers are threatened with a dose of their own medicine.

The International Compress a Houston, Texas, containing 8,000 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire. Four residences were also consumed. The loss will reach $500,000.

Large deposits of iron and lead have been discovered in Jackson County, Wis., and a company has been formed, with $6,000,000 capital, for the purpose of mining and milling the ore.

A special commission has been dispatched by the Turkish Government to America to contest the law-suit with the Providence (R I) Tool Company touching military supplies.

A navy-yard tug at Fortress Monroe cut the steamer Excelsior to the water's edge. Her passengers were rescued by boats from American war vessels lying in Hampton Roads.

S Wright Gilbert, Cashier of the Buffalo Division of the Lake Shore Railroad, has absconded, leaving a deficit of $46,000, which further investigations may greatly increase.

The Jones brothers' cotton mill at Frankford, Pa, was levied upon for judgements aggregating $390,000. Their total debts will reach $460,000, and their assets are placed at $400,000.

A contract has been let for the construction of a suspension bridge across Niagara river, below the falls, for the use of the Canada Southern road, to be completed next August.

A. P. Munson, of Moline, Ill., was placed in the cooler there for intoxication and cruelty to his family, and while imprisoned cut his throat with a saw-toothed pocket-knife.

The law officer of the Postoffice Department has rendered a decision which prohibits matrimonial insurance concerns from using the registered letter or money order system.

The wheel of a heavy wagon passed over the head of L. Peake's 7-year-old boy at Rockford, Ill., crushing into the earth, and tearing off some of the skin, but without fracturing the skull.

A denial comes from El Paso, Tex., that ex-Mayor Navin, of Adrain, Mich., had been arrested there. He had never heard of in that vicinity.

At the Scoville Car Wheel Works in Buffalo a man named Fox attempted suicide by plunging his head into a pot of molten metal. He was pulled after being horribly burned, but can not live.

In the tax-sale case of the United States against George Lee, involving the title to the Arlington estate, the United States Supreme Court, affirmed the judgment of the court below, in favor of Lee's heirs.

Congressman Peelle, of the Indianapolis district, has received notice from English, the Democratic candidate, that he would contest his election, alleging fraud, illegal use of money, and deceptive tickets.

The recent fall of snow has gladdened the hearts of the Wisconsin lumbermen, and estimates are already made that on the Eau Claire and the Chippewa and its tributaries 775,000,000 feet of logs will be cut this season.

An attempt was made to scuttle the ship Joseph S Spinney, from Havre for San Francisco, while in mid-ocean. Three auger-holes had been bored in her bottom, which were then plugged and loosely covered with dirt.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Francis A. Wordell, special agent of the Pension Office for the Detroit District, who has been detected in a number of forgeries. Riotous living has been the cause of his downfall.

During October and November there was sold at Danville, Va, 4,435,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, against 2,931,000 pounds in the same time last year. This average price in November, this year, was $11.02 per cwt; last year, $10.80.

Barnett Dixon, of St. Louis, whose wife eloped with the youth Johnnie Curtis, some time since, creating a sensation at the time, was granted a decree of divorce with the custody of the children. Curtis was a witness for Mr Dixon.

George Smith, in a suit for damages against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Buffalo, on account of injuries received at a crossing, owing to a flagman not being employed there, was awarded $10,000.

In the ten-mile bicycle match at the Institute building, Boston, between John S. Prince, champion professional, and Louis T. Frye, champion amateur, for a $100 cup, Frye having twenty seconds start, Frye won in 33:40½. Prince's time, 33:20¼.

The special trot for $4,000 between Cornfield's Helene and Hickox's Overman took place at Fleetwod Park, Overman taking the second, third and fourth heats, after an exciting contest. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

Matthew Lowenstein came to Greenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday, to visit his wife's grave. After looking at it for a few moments he drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, dropping dead upon the grave.

It has been decided to open the Louisville cotton exposition in August next, and continue it for three months The interest in the project in the south is increasing, and within the few days $75,000 has been subscribed to its capital stock.

The issuance of a card by the partisans of Hoffman, at Bloomington, who was expelled from the ministry for immorality, has caused grave dissensions among its church members. The document criticizes severely the methods pursued by the prosecution.

A letter from General Grant to Senator Cameron, on the case of Fitz John Porter, dated February 4, this year, is published, in which the General states his conviction that Porter has been wrongfully treated, and he deems it to be his duty to repair as far as possible the wrong he has done him.

At Durango, Colorado, Saturday, Dr. Evetzky was publicly horsewhipped by two women for slandering them, and at night he went to his office, mortally shot by his partner, Dr. H. A. Clay, and then killed himself. No trouble had ever before occurred between the two practitioners.

Spectators were few at the fifty-mile running match at Wood's Grounds, Williamsburg, L. I., but the contest was spirited. There were fourteen contestants. John Grossman won easily with a little less than forty-eight miles in seven hours and five minutes.

Richard, John, and Nicholas Cook, desperados, whose home is at Mount Sterling, Ill, were captured at Moberly, Mo, after an exciting chase, in which many citizens took part. Richard was shot dead, and it is probable that Nicholas will not survive his injuries. John is badly wounded, but will recover.

David Dudley Field said the police authorities of New York had blundered in construing the new Sunday law, and was of the opinion that barbers, bootblacks, hackmen, steamboatmen, and other occupations tending to the comfort and convenience of the public, could legally follow their avocations on Sundays.

There has been an organization incorporated at Boston, Mass, for the colonization and development of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and its principals ports.

The Mutual Union Insurance Company of New York has taken an appeal of the famous Wackerle suit to the United States Supreme Court. It will be remembered that Mrs. Wackerle to recover the amount of her husband's life insurance, though the company put on the stand a man who swore he was Wackerle.

After a protracted meeting of the Irish Privy Council, over which the Lord Lieutenant presided, it was decided to place the city of Dublin under the operation of the curfew clause of the repression act, empowering the arrest of suspicious persons found in the streets between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

The schooner Roderick Dhu, arrived at Brisbane from the South Seas, reports that when recruiting for islanders the boats were frequently fired upon A number of returned natives were seized, murdered and eaten by he inhabitants of Pasma and Apytonot Islanders also boarded the schooner Helena and incited the recruits to seize the vessel The mutiny was quelled Three marauders were killed

Touching the possible claim by the United States Government against France for the murder of two American citizens in Madagascar, a Paris journal speaks insultingly of the American navy, which it says has been reduced by peculations, and recently became frightened at Chili's prowess. The statement is put forward that the French war ships could easily destroy every American port.

THE MESSAGE.

Annual Message of the President of the United States

On the Reassembling of the Forty-seventh Congress for its Last Session.

WASHINGTON.

December 4.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock and after prayer in which the chaplain tenderly alluded to the deaths since the adjournment, the roll was called, showing 202 present. The following were sworn in as members to fill vacancies: Hitt, of Ills., to succeed Hawk, Reese, of Georgia, to succeed Stephens, Shelly, of Ala., to succeed himself. Calkins, of Indiana, presented a memorial against the swearing in of Shelly, but asked for no action beyond reference. So ordered. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to inform the President and Senate that the House is ready to proceed to business. The Speaker presented the report of the tariff commission, which, on motion of Kelly, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The President's message was read.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In opening his message President Arthur called attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs; intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character.

"The claim of this nation in regard to the supervision and control of any inter-oceanic canal across the American Isthmus, has continued to be the subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the two nations whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests."

This government has counselled Russia that measures be taken to suppress the prosecution of the Hebrew race, and there is reason to believe that the time is not far distant when all faiths within her borders will secure toleration. The formation of treaties in regard to the protection of trade marks, patented articles and the rights of manufacturers in accordance with the agreement reached by the international conference at Paris, in 1880, is receiving attention. On the subject of protection of submarine cables, the minister to France was requested to attend the conference at Paris which has it under consideration, and two scientists were designated to attend a convention to adopt a unit of measure of electric force.

"In view of the frequent occurrence of conferences for the consideration of important matters of common interest to civilised nations respectfully suggest that the executive be invested by Congress with discretionary power to send delegates to such convention, and that provision be made to defray the expenses incident thereto."

With regard to the differences with Spain, respecting a certicate of naturalization, and the fees charged by Spain and its colonies upon United States vessels, amounting to a considerable export duty, no adjustment has been made. It is recommended that an appropriation be made to enable the Government to accept the invitation of the German Government to participate in an International Exhibition of cattle at Hamburg, in July, 1883. Suitable mention is made of the death of Mr. Marsh, Minister to Italy. Treaties with Belgium and Switzerland have added to the extradition crimes, and measurably stopped the exportation of criminals and paupers to America.

"In the interest of justice towards Chili and Japan, I trust that the question of the return of the indemnity fund to the Government of these countries will be reached at the present session, the satisfactory solution of which I have already recommended, and which has recently been foreshadowed by Congressional discussion."

Congress is asked to consider whether it desired in the Chinese restriction bill, to prohibit the mere transit of Chinese from one country to another, across or through the United States. The question has been raised. The Government has been asked to aid in the amicable settlement of the boundary question between Liberia and the British possession in Sierre Leone.

The reciprocity treaty with Hawaii will become terminable after September, 9, 1883, on two months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore that early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interests of our people.

"In view of our increasing trade with both Hayti and San Domingo, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port-au-Prince. I regret that the claims of a certain class of American citizens against the government of Hayti have thus far been urged unavailingly.

"A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year, I called attention to the prevalent lawlessness upon the borders, and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of Congress to the subject. A partial relief from these mischiefs has been sought in a convention which now awaits the approval of the Senate, as does all others touching the establishing the international boundry between the United States and Mexico. If the latter is ratified, the action of Congress will be required for establishing suitable commissions of survey. The boundry dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which led this Government to proffer its friendly counsels to both parties, has been amacably settled."

It is recommended that the United States be represented at Caraccas on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Bolivar; in July, 1883, when a statue of Washington will be begun and an Industrial Exhibition opened. The relations with South American States, and the recall of the invitations to the proposed peace congress, are discussed at length in the terms given in the advance synopsis of the message.

Missions of Denmark and Venezuela at this capital has been raised in grade; Switzerland has created a plenipotentiary mission to this government; and an embassy from Madagascar, and a minister from Siam will shortly arrive. Our diplomatic relations have been enlarged by the establishment of relations with the new kingdom of Servia, by the creation of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Greece. The Shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a charge de affaires will shortly be sent to that country, where the rights of our citizens have been hitherto courteously guarded by the representatives of Great Britain.

Under the agreement reached in Paris in 1875, for the interchange of official papers, the Smithsonian Institute will undertake the co-operation of our government under the direction of the Secretary of State. The President favors the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service on a strictly salary basis, and the Secretary of State will at an early day, present a plan for such reorganization.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

The President presents the figures from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the operations of that department, which are given in the report of the Secretary, published elsewhere. He commends the Secretary's views in respect to the likelihood of serious contraction of the circulation, and the modes by which that result may be averted. He also joins in the Secretary's recommendation concerning the coinage of silver and the retirement of silver certificates.

"You can not fail to note with interest the discussion by the Secretary as to the necessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets. In the event that Congress fails to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxation I heartily approve the Secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reduction in the annual revenues of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress, at its last session, the importance of relieving the industry and enterprises of the country from the pressure from unnecessary taxation. It is one of the tritest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though they have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best method of rising the national revenues, and, indeed, as the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the Government. Of late, the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year."

THE TARIFF AND THE REVENUE.

"Upon the showing of our financial condition, at the close of the last fiscal year, I felt justified in recommending to Congress the abolition of the internal revenue taxes, except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers and dealers in such articles. I venture now to suggest that unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the Government for the coming year have been underestimated, all internal taxes, save those which relate to distilled spirits can be prudently abrogated. Such a course, if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, which would than be easy of accomplishment, might reasonably be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least $2,500,000 and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to $2,000 persons. The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has never been resorted to except for supplying deficiencies in the Treasury when by reason of special exigencies, the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the Government.

"The sentiment of the country, doubtless commends that the present excise tax shall be abolished as soon as such a course can safely be pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would for the present be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention. First, It is by no means clear that even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued, without molification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the Government. It is estimated that $100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify, in my judgment, the retention for the present of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people. Second, a total abolition of the excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurmountable, obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff, and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

"The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each House of Congress in the passage of the act creating the tariff commission. The report of the commission will be placed before you at the beginning of

Continued on Seventh Page.

WASHINGTON.

Mr Springer Tuesday made his first bid for the support of the new members in his Speakership contest by the introduction in the House of a resolution to have printed 2,000 copies of the rules, saying the new members would need them to prepare for their duties next session. His resolution obtained little support, however, and was defeated by a large vote.

The Secretary of the Interior rendered a decision to-day sustaing the position of the Commissioner General of the Land Office in the matter of Byron Roberts & Co vs Henry Foote et al., denying the request of the former that the filings of the defendant be cancaled, and that plaintiff be permitted to make proof and payment for the land embraced in his survey. The matter at issue in this case is a title to Pagosa Mineral Springs, in Colorado. The Secretary holds that the question of the non-mineral character of the land had been fully settled heretofore.

A report is received at the Indian Office from Fort Custer to the effect that a party of twenty Indians, supposed to be Piegan's, made a raid upon the Crow scouts near the Little Big Horn and ran off 400 head of ponies; that the Crows pursued the marauders, recovered the stolen stock and killed, two of the thieves; and that the Piegans threateded to steal the Crows poor this Winter.

The question of Chinese emigrants was informalty discussed at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

New postoffices were established Tuesday at Murnane and Cloud, Col.; Ealston and Hacraft, Ky.; Mohawk, Ind., and Hawkeye, Mo.

The preliminary examination of Dickson, charged with attempting improperly to influence the Star Route jurors, began Tuesday. McNelly, one of the jurors, testified that the accused, while in the jury room, read newspaper articles to the jurors, the majority of the panel having voted to hear it read.

McNelly, after a long examination respecting the paper read (which contained an article about the alleged interview with Bowen at Driver's restaurant, during which he is said to have attempted to bribe Dickson) said "the paper was introduced to influence the jury but it didn't do it." McNellys statements were corroborated by other witnesses, and Alexander, the stenographer, then testified to the correctness of the printed records of the star route trial.

A commission representing all the larger post-offices, has assembled at the Post-Office Department, to regulate uniformity in stationery and other supplies, instead of allowing Postmasters to contract separately for the same.

Ninderman, in the Jeannette court to-day, continued his narrative of the journey South. He detailed the separation from DeLong, upon the occasion, when he and Noros started in search of the settlement in a very pathetic manner, and explained how they prepared a boot sole by soaking and burning until they were able to eat it with their willow tea. After this was exhausted, the ate deer bones.

Why Bill Nye Wept.

Laramie Boomerang.

In justice to ourselves we desire to state that the Cheyenne Sun has villified us and placed us in a false position before the public. It has stated that while at Rock Creek Station in the early part of the week we were taken for a pea-nutter and otherwise ill-treated at the railroad eating corral and omelet emporium, and that in consequence of such treatment we shed great scalding tears as large as watermellons. This is not true. We did shed the tears as above set forth, but not because of ill-treatment on the part of the eating-house proprietor.

It was the presence of death that broke our heart and opened the fountains of our deep, so to speak. When we poured the glucose syrup on our pancakes the stiff and cold remains of a large beetle and two cunning little cockroaches fell out into our plate, and lay there hushed in an eternal repose.

Death to us is all-powerful. The king of terrors is to us the mighty sovereign before whom we must all bow, from the mighty emperor down to the meanest slave—from the railroad superintendent, riding in his special car, down to the humblest humorist—all alike must some day curl up and die.

This saddens us at all times, but more particularly when death, with his remorseless lawn-mower, has gathered in the young and innocent. This was the case where two little twin cockroaches, whose lives had been unclouded by wrong and selfishness, were called upon to meet death together. In the stillness of the night, when others slept, these little affectionate twins crept into glucose syrup and died.

We hope no one will misrepresent this matter. We did weep and are not ashamed to own it. We sat there and wept until the table cloth was wet for four feet and the venerable ham was floating around in tears. It was not for ourselves, however, that we wept. No unkindness on the part of an eating-house proprietor ever provoked such a tornado of woe. We just weep when we see death and are brought in close contact with it. And we were not the only one that shed tears. Dickenson and Warren wept, strong men as they were. Even the butter wept. Strong as it was it could not control its emotions.

We don't very often answer a newspaper attack, but when we are accused of weeping till people have to take off their boots and wring out their socks, we want the public to know what it is for.

A Temper and a Fortune.

Boston Post.

A few years ago a young man named John Peck secured a situation as conductor on the Metropolitan Railway, Boston, and it chanced that during the first days of his service his car was several times thrown from the track by rails becoming misplaced. One day the end of the rail flew up and became fast in the car truck. He lifted and pushed, and lost his temper in the effort to get the car on the track and the rail in place again, and at night was so disgusted with his work that he threw up his situation. But his experience set him to thinking, and in a few days he called on an officer of the road and said that he could make a "chair" that would hold the rails firmly together at the joints.

The officer laughed at his confident assertions, and told him that he had heard similar stories dozens of times. But the ex-conductor exhibited his model drawing, which appeared so promising that he was told to go ahead and make a trial. The result was a complete success.

To-day John Peck's patent railway chair, for which he secured his first patent in 1875, his second in 1876, and his third and last in 1881, is used by all the street railways in Boston, and by many of the great steam railways of the United States.

The President's Horses

The Washington writer of the Courier-Journal says there are thirteen horses in the President's stable, five of which belong to the government, and are used in connection with the President's office for work in the grounds. A pair of them are sometimes driven in a plain, close carriage, belonging to the office in which, when one of the President's secretaries or clerks is sent on business any great distance, he rides.

Of the eight horses which belong to President Arthur, four are those which he uses when he drives four-in-hand in his landeau, or when attached to either of his other carriages, they are driven in pairs. These are bays, and have this week been clipped. They are Hambletonians. I hear. The President, his son, his daughter, and his private secretary, each have a riding horse which they use. The President's is a sorrel, and is named "Coquette." That on which his little daughter rides very well is a black, and was her dead mother's riding horse. It is named "Sallie Howe," possibly for the New York lady who was, I am told, one of Mrs Arthur's bridesmaids, and was at one time the wife of Colonel Frank Howe. The horse "Alain," the President's son rides, is a chestnut. He has a pair of horses for driving to a one-seated buggy. One of these is named Olga, the other Hero. The name of each horse is over its stall.

There are also two fine dogs belonging to the establishment—one a valuable setter, the President's own property, and the other a shepherd dog, little Miss Nellie's pet. The latest addition to the number of carriages is the "Brewster Victoria," mentioned in a former letter. It is very handsome and has the President's coat-of-arms on it. The ground of the shield is red and the devices thereon are in colors. Above is an eagle. The motto is "Impelle Obstanti." This carriage has light springs and a rumble.

When President Arthur decided to drive a four-in-hand he made the colored coachman, Albert, blissfully happy. He used to be General Grant's coachman, and remembers with pride driving his four-in-hand, in which Mrs. Grant and others of the family rode, but General Grant rarely. Albert took such delight in driving four horses that a lady who was out with Mrs. Grant one day told me that they were driven past all the houses where negroes lived in the city, instead of spending all the time on the principal streets. Mrs. Grant explained that Albert was so proud of driving her with four horses that he never failed to show the establishment off to the colored people of the town. Albert was retained by President Hayes at General Grant's request, and often implored him to set up a "four-in-hand," and was greatly grieved that he would not. He has been retained ever since the Grant administration, and now feels his glory restored to him.

Religious Intelligence

An English clergyman has substituted zoedone for wine in the Holy Communion. He is to be called to account for it.

The Provincial Sabbath-school Association held its annual convention at Brampton, Canada, on the 24th of October.

"General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, has given an order for several thousand pairs of leggings, which will, in future, form part of the Army uniform, and will be called "Salvation leggings.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, who is one of the most brilliant writers in the Congregational Church, will probably leave Springfield, Mass., to accept the call of the First Congregational Church of Columbus.

A little steamboat will soon be sent by the English Baptist Missionary Society to the Congo River, to be used in mission work among the native Africans who live along the banks. Her name is Peace.

The Guardian, of London, condemns the mania for pictures of scenes of bloodshed and carnage, which now seems to possess all classes in English society. Such a passion, it thinks, is unworthy not only of a Christian, but even of a civilized nation.

A Rhode Island clergyman, not having had time during the week to write a new sermon, was compelled to fall back on an old one, which he rigged up with a new text and application and knocked out part of "fourthly" and "fifthly." On announcing his text he remarked to his hearers: "I have an old sermon for you to-day; but it has a new collar and wristbands, and I don't believe you can tell where he stitches are set in." The congregation listened to the old discourse as patiently as if it was new for them that week.

Formerly it was the practice of among Congregational churches to settle pastors for life or during good behavior and acceptable service. This practice has so greatly been broken in upon by the system of temporary pulpit supplies that now a majority of the weaker churches in small towns procure their pupplies from time to time much as cooks, coachmen, or servants are engaged. The pastorial office is thus sinking into a condition of inferiority. Even such a strong concern as the First Church of Norwalk, Conn., has, in procuring a new minister, invited the Rev. Mr. Williams to become "acting pastor" for a limited term. This arrangement gives a chuch even a better opportunity to get rid of an undesirable minister than the Methodist system affords. But it has the effect of discouraging the ministers who seek permanence, and of keeping them and their families in an uneasy condition.

The Planets in December.

Providence Journal.

December presents an exceptionally beautiful programme for planetary students. Venus leads off with a grand transit and inferior conjunction. Jupiter comes next in reaching on the 18th the most important epoch of his course, opposition with the sun, when the eastern sky seems to glow as he comes above the horizon. Saturn pursues the even tenor of his way high among the stars. Mars shows a throb of life as he arrives at conjunction with the sun, and gives promise of some time reaching opposition, when his tiny moon will come to view. Mercury is busy enough to deserve the title of messenger of the gods. The conjunction of Venus, Mercury and Mars with the sun and with each other shows how near they are to the great luminary and how nearly their tracks touch upon each other. Once more our neighbor the moon, tries to prove that she is not a member of the dead-world brotherhood to which she has been ruthlessly consigned. Mr. Trouvelot adds his weighty authority to the theory that there are evidences of movement on the lunar disc: This keen-eyed, reliable observer has seen lunar landscapes lose their distinctness as if light clouds were floating over them, and two of the great craters illumined with a rare vapor slightly tinged with purple. Here are indications of an atmosphere of some kind, thus conflicting with established belief. But the astronomical mind is receptive and willing to accept anything new and strange on sufficient proof.

Turning Out the Money Changers.

Springfield Republican.

The question of church entertainments is many-sided. It is said that a well-to-do and prominent member of a leading church in this city made the women of the congregation a peculiar offer the other day. They came to ask him to help in carrying forward a series of sociables and suppers during the winter, and he spoke in this fashion: "You know that I am opposed to your scheme as far as eating in the church is concerned. I do not believe in turning the Lord's house into a restaurant. You remember that he once drove the money changers out with his own hands and turned over their tables. I belive in coming together in the church for social purposes, but as for your suppers and entertainments, how much do you make by them?" The women replied about $30 a month, taking the season through. "Well, now," resumed the brother, "I will tell you what I'll do. For the year 1883 I will give your society $30 a month on condition that no food whatever is to be served in the church.' What was said next has not been reported, and a good many people are curious to see what the result will be.

Draft on the Imagination.

Austin Siftings.

"My father," said Glihooly, solemnly, "was more sensitive to colds than anybody I ever knew. The slightest exposure gave him a cold."

"That must have been very disagreeable."

"Indeed it was. He never could sit near a draft for a minute without catching cold. I remember on one occasion he was sitting in the office of a friend, when all at once my father began to sneeze. He insisted that there was a draft in the room. Every effort was made to discover where the draft was, in vain. The doors and windows were closed, and there was no fireplace, but my father kept on sneezing and insisting that there must be a draft in the room, and so there was."

"Where was it?"

"In an envelope on the table, and it was only a little draft for ten dollars."

A Beecher Fish Story.

New York Herald.

Mr. Beecher told a pretty hard "fish story" to his people at the Plymouth prayer meeting yesterday evening. He said that whenever his father went down to Guilford, Conn., to visit his wife's relatives he used to think of nothing but finding a good place to catch trout. In a certain pool there was a particularly large trout and for several years the old gentleman vainly tried to hook him. Finally, during one of his annual visits, he saw the old trout's fins sticking out of the water in a shady spot under the bank. The reverend angler bethought him that he had heard or read that fish could be tickled and captured with the hand. He softly slipped a hand into the water under the motionless fish and slightly tickled its belly with his finger-tips. It shot a little distance off, but returned almost immediately, and Pere Beecher moved his hand lightly along the scales until approaching the gills he slipped his forefinger in and jerked the surprised trout high and dry upon the bank. The fish weighed three pounds. Mr. Beecher told this story with such dramatic force, and so cleverly imitated the old gentleman peering into the pool and reaching his arm down into the water, that when he pulled it up a rustle of excitement was noticeable in the meeting. Mr. Beecher's unconscious mimicry in another part of his discourse led him to make a pose and a grimace which would have delighted one of his caricaturists. He said his Friday night congregation was like a brood of callow robins sitting in a nest with eyes shut and mouths open waiting for him to drop in a worm. Mr. Beecher shut his own eyes, opened his mouth to the fullest, and sat for a moment with face upturned, looking as much like a robin as was possible for a gentleman of his age and full habit.

Mr. Butler's Novel Funeral.

Syracuse Herald.

The funeral of Joseph W. Butler was held in Fulton yesterday. In accordance with a frequently-expressed desire of the deceased man, no minister was present. A choir, composed of four neighbors, sang the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," at the conclusion of which Mr. L. B. Babcock, of Volney, arose and in brief words paid a tribute to Mr. Butler as a man of honor and intellect, and one who lived according to the dictates of honest convictions. Then 'Squire Tinker spoke of the exemplary life he had lived during his acquaintance with him for more than half a century. Other friends testified to his worth. His son, Jay S. Butler, then spoke of his father's leading characteristics.

Farm Notes.

Geraniums of the Zonale section may be kept through winter in a dormant state by hanging them up in a dry, cool cellar, free from frost. It is a better plan, however, to bury the roots in sand or common garden soil. They need not be watered.

An experienced pear grower prefers Bartletts for profit. Their only drawback is a tendency to blight, but they pay for themselves and for new trees to put in their places. The Bartlett is not the highest flavored pear, but it is good enough to be always profitable.

An eminent horseman gives it as his experience, after twenty years of trial, that a tired horse can be best refreshened and strengthened by giving him a quart of oat meal stirred in a pail of water. This fits its stomach for stronger food, slakes its thirst and it is infinitely better than pure water.

Nitrates are largely produced in soils by the action of the living ferment, says Sir J. B. Lawes, on the nitrogenous organic matter and amonia; nitrification takes place chiefly in the upper layer of soil, and is greatly tavored by the presence of water and by the summer temperature.

As a remedy for hog cholera, a correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture recommends a half teaspoonful of carbolic-acid in a gill of milk. This remedy, he states, has been successful in every case, and not only cures but stops the spread of the disease. It is administered from the mouth of a long necked bottle.

Poultry manure is nearly equal to guano, and the value of the quantity annually derived from a single foul is about fifty cents, fully one half the feed. five hens will make about one barrel of manure, and on farms where large numbers of poultry are kept the importance of this fact should not be overlooked every ounce should be saved.

New England poultry shows are as common as agricultural fairs, and there should be exhibitions everywhere. In consequence of the interest thus taken in poultry the annual sales of pure-bred fowls in that section amount to a large sum. Just at this season of the year the fowls are shedding feathers, but about Christmas the shows will be in full operation.

Writing of the wonderful butter said to have been made by "Jersey Belle, of Scituate"—twenty five pounds in a week—a sarcastic critic says: "There is a good deal in knowing when to weigh. Butter can be worked just enough to make it look dry and hold together on the scales, and still be 25 per cent. water and buttermilk. That's the time to weigh for a big record."

Take any old barrels' set them in the ground, the chine just coming to the top of the ground (no head on either end of the barrels.) Into these headless barrels put beets, turnips, cabbages, etc. As the weather grows cold cover the barrels with loose boards. Whenever it is cold enough to freeze hard throw over them enough hay or straw to keep out the frost.—Western Agriculturist.

The Wichita (Kan.) Eagle says that W. L. Mullen has had on exhibition at that place a heifer which, for size, eclipses anything yet heard of. She is creamy white, of perfect form, and weighs 3,000 pounds. She measures seventeen feet from nose to tip of tail, ten feet in girth, and stands seventeen hands high. She is simply a magnificent beauty. She was raised in Cowley county, that State, and is four years old.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman takes a sensible view of the value of large or small potatoes for seed. His opinion is that there is no difference in any respect, except the fact that the large potatoes furnish more nourishment to the younger plants at the beginning. For sandy soils he recommends the planting of whole tubers without cutting, afterward thinning out all the plants in the hill to a single one.

Always select good ears of corn for seed—the best you can find. Take them from stalks, bearing two or more ears. "A perfect ear," says the American Agriculturalist, "has all rows perfect, a small but end, the cob well tipped out with grain and covered with husks, the kernel uniform and well ripened." The careful selection of ears is one of the ways of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of future crops.

The following is clipped from the Shoe and Leather Reporter: "Our own country possesses resources for raising meat for all Europe, but we have not made much headway in that direction. The ratio of increase in our population for the past ten years, as shown by the census returns, has been very much larger than the gain of cattle, and the demand for fresh beef for the table grows greater every year. There have been few lines of business so profitable in the United States for the past ten years as cattle raising, and, were it to increase a hundred per cent., we believe there would be found an immediate and paying market here and abroad for the mean hides and skins."

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If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

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If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

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SEEDS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan For the MARKET GARDENER For the PRIVATE FAMILY Grown by ourselves on our own Farms SEEDS SEEDS

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DR HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristical of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 2106 Wash. Avenue. ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 28th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

37 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

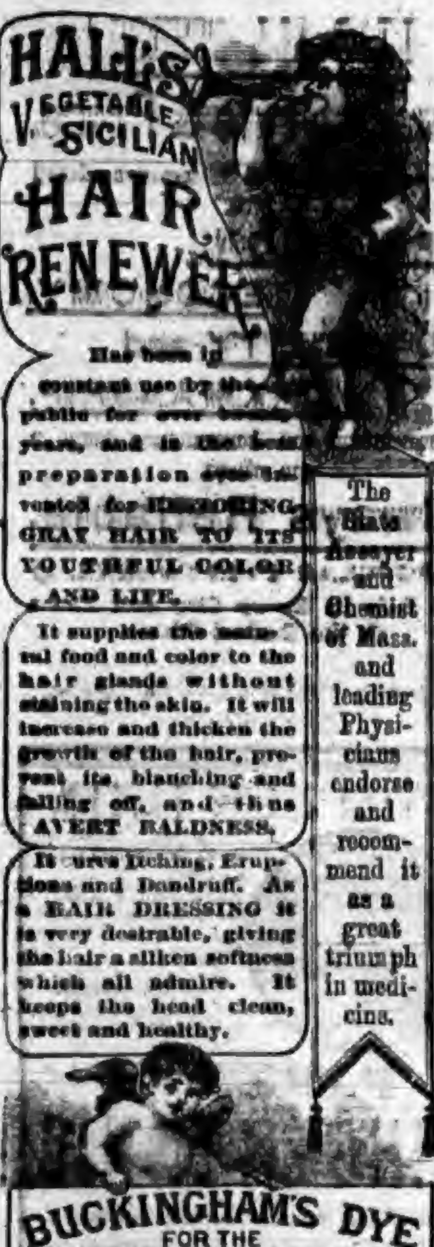
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It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

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will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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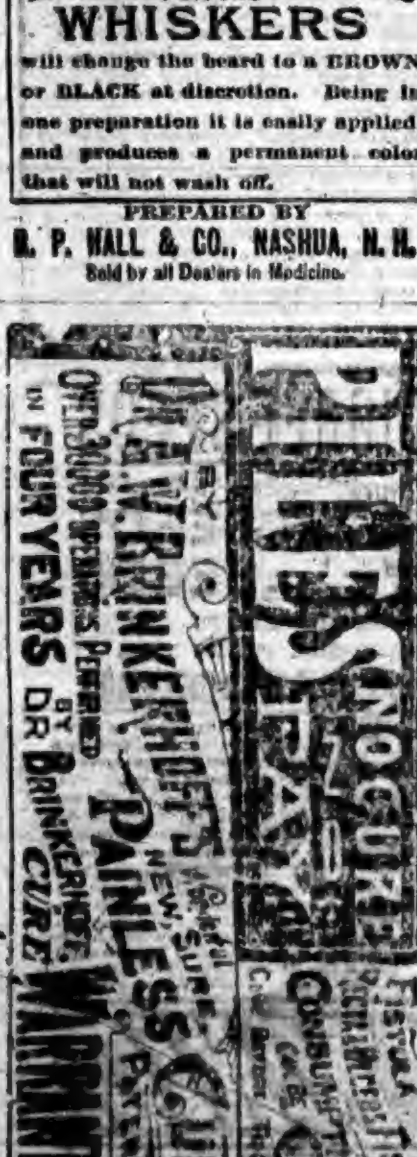
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OVER 30,000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED.

FISTULA, RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURE, [illegible] CONSUMPTION CURED [illegible]

Hermann and the Hucksters.

Hermann the magician has been playing off a few tricks upon the hucksters of the St. Louis market. These dealers in eggs, vegetables and game were astonished at the treasures the magician found in their "truck," and the boys were delighted at the free exhibition of Hermann's skill.

"How do you sell these soup bunches?" said he, picking up a peck measure full of herbs.

"Two cents apiece," replied the ample matron behind the layout.

"That's cheap," said Hermann, "very cheap," and then suddenly looking into the heart of one of the bunches, he pulled out a plethoric wad of twenty dollar bills.

The woman made a grab for the money, but as suddenly as it appeared it vanished, and she looked from the bunch to the magician, and from the magician to the bunch, in a puzzled way. "Go 'way with your foolishness!" she at last said, and declined to be further interested.

A couple of stalls below there was a great selection of eggs. These at once caught Hermann's eye. "Are these eggs fresh?" he enquired of the damsel in charge.

"Yes, sir."

He picked up one and rattled it beside the woman's ear. She started back at the peculiar metallic sound, whereupon he smiled accusingly at her, broke the egg and took out two five dollar gold pieces laying in the yolk. She started, and he got ten dollars more out of another egg.

After collecting about thirty in this way, she suddenly declined to have any more eggs broken.

As she spoke, a blue tongue of flame sprang out of a score of eggs on the tray, and the whole party started back in affright. The flame died away, and the woman turned on Hermann with almost a curse, "You're a sorcerer!"

A stall or two lower down, Hermann picked up a cabbage and asked the man if it was not imprudent to leave his vegetables exposed in that way.

The man glowered at him, and said he was not there for joking.

"What will you take for the cabbage?" enquired the maestro.

"Five cents."

The money was passed, and the cabbage became the property of the magician. Taking a knife, he cut it open, and before the astonished gaze of the multitude there lay a perfect nest of treasures.

Hermann deliberately began to fill his pockets, first with a wad of bills, a hundred dollar one on the outside, then a gold watch and chain, next two or three diamond rings, and finally a heaping handful of twenty dollar gold pieces, and last of all an United States bond for one thousand dollars.

Powers of description fail to paint the changes which passed over the huckster's face as this find was being appraised and pouched by the magician. Doubt, fear, avarice and despair flitted one after another over his countenance. And at last, when the cabbage was evidently empty, he flung himself on a bench behind the stall and refused to be comforted.

"That's a pretty good trade," said Hermann; and the boys cheered him to the echo.

A few paces further on was a game-dealer's stand, and here the miracle of the day was performed.

Picking up a rabbit which was laying without any head on the pavement, Hermann asked the man how long it had been dead.

"Only a day or two."

"Smell it," said Hermann.

The reporter sniffed at it, and it certainly was gamy.

"Don't you know how to freshen up animals?" said Hermann to the man.

And he took the rabbit, doubled it up and back, put it down on the pavement with a head on it and evidently alive. The dead rabbit at once leaped in among the boys, who chased it and finally brought it back, in sore need of the kindly magician's good offices again.

Then he took a dove from the cote over the stand, deliberately wrung its neck, pulled off its head and threw it to the owner, and before he had time to examine it, returned him his pigeon none the worse for wear.

By this time the crowd was so large that locomotion was impossible, and with a quizzical glance at his admirers, Hermann hurriedly boarded a car and disappeared towards the south.

Rothschild's Start.

Rothschild was the third son of a banker at Frankfort. "There was not," he said, "room enough for us all in the city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there who had the market all to himself; he was quite the great man, and did us a favor if he sold us the goods. Somehow I offended him, and he refused to show us his patterns. This was on Tuesday. I said to my father, 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German. On Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England the cheaper goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester I laid out all my money, things were so cheap, and made good profit. I soon found that there were three profits—on the raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. I said to the manufacturers: 'I will supply you with the material and dye, and you supply me with the manufactured goods.' So I got three profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a short time I increased my £20,000 to more than £100,000.

"My success all turned on one maxim. I said, I can do what another man can, so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and all the rest of them. Another advantage I had—I was an off-hand man; I made a bargain at once. When I settled in London, the East India Company had £800,000 of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it for the pay of his army in the Peninsula. I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The Government sent to me and said they must have it. When they got it they didn't know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and sent it through France, and that was the best business I ever did."

—Photos $1.00 a doz at Jones', F Wayne. tf.

A Remarkable Poem to which 38 Poets Contribute a Line Each.

The following very remarkable little poem is a contribution to the San Francisco *Times* from the pen of Mr. H. A. Deming. The reader will see that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of years of laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each line refers to its author below:

1. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
2. Life's a short summer, man's a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die.
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
5. To be is better far than not to be.
6. Though all men's lives may seem a tragedy;
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10. Unmingled joys here no man can befall.
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere;
12. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
13. Custom does often reason overrule,
14. And throws a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven;
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear.
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay,
22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.
24. We masters grow of all that we despise.
25. Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem!
26. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.
27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave;
28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way of bliss lies not on beds of down.
33. How long we live, not years but actions tell—
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make, then, while yet you may, your God your friend,
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The trust that's given guard and to yourself be just,
38. For live we how we can, die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spencer; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Scott; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchhill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Devenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Pill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

Paid For Holding Her.

The affection between stage lovers is often so well acted that no one suspects the real feeling which exists between them. A writer in the New Orleans *Democrat* says he knew two actors of the opposite sex who positively disliked each other, but were forced by their parts into the most devotional tenderness of conduct. One night as he was playing at love she was to rush into his arms; being a true artist, she did her work with energy, and between speeches he muttered, "You need not swallow me." She replied, "You are too bitter a dose." While holding her in fond embrace, wrapped in delicious transport, he growled in a whisper, "Don't lean so hard against a man." With her head in tender repose upon his breast she retorted, "You are paid for holding me, and I intend you shall earn your salary." They never made up and never married. She married another actor, and clings still to the dislike for the man with whom she plays.

The Brooklyn Supreme Court has decided that a child born to a man and woman who supposed themselves legally married is a legitimate child, even though said marriage was illegal. The question arose in a case wherein both parents thought themselves rightly married, whereas it was shown that the woman had never been divorced from a man to whom she had been married and who was then living. The second marriage was annulled and the child awarded to its father.

The Deaf Landlord.

"Poker Bill," of Virginia, Nev., tells, in the *Enterprise*, of that city, of a boarding-house keeper who is afflicted with a very convenient degree of deafness. He hears only when it is to his advantage to do so, and is apt to misunderstand to his own interest. Bill gives the following instance of this perversity: "When I went in to breakfast yesterday morning, I went up to the counter and asked my landlord if anybody had called to ask for me.

"Says the landlord: 'It will be just $35 at the end of this week.'

"Said I: 'Has there been a man in here to see me this mornin'—a one-eyed man?'

" 'Glad you want to pay it now; I need money very badly,' said my landlord.

"Then I yell: Has anybody asked for me this morning?"

" 'No, I don't want to sue you, but I shall expect the money next Monday sure,' says my landlord.

" 'All right, I'll pay you,' yelled I.

" 'You needn't yell in that way, I'm a little deaf, I know, but I can still hear it thunder,' says my landlord.

"Then comes in another boarder, and says to the landlord—'good mornin.'

" 'I'll see in a moment,' says the landlord; I believe it's only about $15,' so it goes on right along.

"I'm going to pay up next Monday," said Bill, "and you bet I'll never stop with another deaf landlord—not if I know it."

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes its popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use. 49-4t.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times and had discharges from my ears, besides being unable to breath through my nose. Before the second bottle of Elys' Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health. C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut st., Field Manager Philadelphia, Pub. house Pa. 48-2t.

Drug Store For Sale.

I offer my entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, &c. for sale. Good reasons for selling. For particulars &c, address. M. A. BOUGHMAN, Druggist, Fairfield Centre, Ind. tf.

WANTED.—A dining room girl at Butt's hotel, Waterloo. Apply early by letter or person. tf.

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CLOCKS,

CASTORS,

SPOONS,

KNIVES,

FORKS,

CHAINS,

LOCKETS,

RINGS,

ETC.

Call and look through my stock, and pick out a Christmas present for your friends. I will keep your presents until you call for them. Look through my stock before purchasing as I have the largest and best stock ever brought to this county.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

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ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
R'Y

AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

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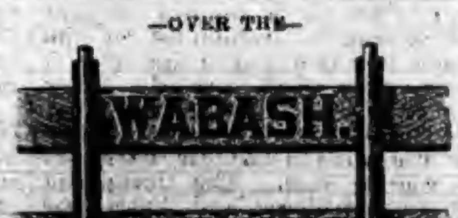

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NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Wednesday of each week until further notice. FREDERICK GFALLER, Trustee.
April 14, 1882. Smithfield Tp

NOTICE.

I will be at my office at my residence in Keyser township for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. HENRY FROBST Trustee

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee.
June 14, 1881.

Administrator's Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rowe, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Saturday December 16th, 1882, the following real estate, to-wit:

The southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, excepting a piece out of the southwest corner, twenty-five (25) rods long, east and west by six and a half (6½) rods wide north and south.

Terms—One-third cash in hand and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest; waiving valuation laws and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

EMANUEL NEIDIG,
Administrator.

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DR. E. C. YETTER,

—THE—

EYE DOCTOR AND OPTICIAN,

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Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption, in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

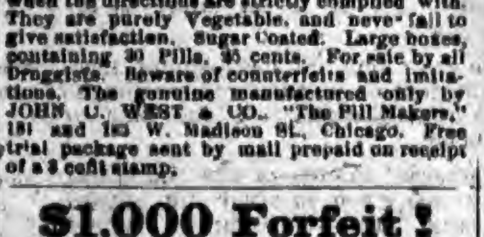

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GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N. Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 [illegible]am	5 30pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 [illegible]am	7 [illegible]am
Kendallville	2 45	11 20	4 [illegible]	12 10pm
Corunna	3 00		6 25	
Sedan			7 [illegible]	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 [illegible]	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 00am	12 01am	5 [illegible]am	
Butler	1 [illegible]pm	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]pm	8 [illegible]am
Waterloo	1 50	2 [illegible]	4 50	9 [illegible]
Sedan			5 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 [illegible]
Kendallville	2 [illegible]	3 00	5 25	11 [illegible]
Elkhart	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	9 00	[illegible]		

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Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Vlume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 21, 1882. Number 51

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post office as second-class matter.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Potatoes are scarce.

—The Courier is in bloom.

—Business is encouraging.

— Christmas next Monday.

—Lots of corn in the shock yet.

—Ensley & Harter's for holiday goods

—"And the villian still pursues her."

—Warsaw now boasts of a fine opera house.

—Photos $1.00 a doz. at Jones', Ft Wayne. tf.

—ROCK SALT at McQuiston and Long's.

—Lafe Miller has not had skates on this year.

—Buy your holiday goods of Ensley & Harter's.

—Buy your Candies and Toys of Ensley & Harter.

—Jimmy, the ditcher, is on American soil again.

—Fur trimmings in great variety at Ensley & Harter's.

—Pure mixed candies very cheap at Ensley & Harter's.

—Johnny Hebel's store is loaded down with candies.

—DOLLS, DOLLS, dolls at any price at Ensley & Harter's.

—A fine assortment of Majolica ware at McQuiston & Long's.

—We have had theater enough for a while. Chuck full of it.

—Jones, at Ft. Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 pes dozen. tf.

—"Always be sure of your point before you show your hand."

—Choice candies all new and just received at Ensley & Harter's.

—Bargains in Beaver and double shawls at McQuiston & Long's.

—For dress goods, blankets, underwear, etc., go to McQuiston & Long's.

—The sewing machine business in the postoffice has been stitched under.

—Candies, nuts, figs, pop-corn and oranges very cheap at Ensley & Harter's

—"Shad" has his mustache blacked. "That's the kind of a telegraph pole he is."

—Those button kid gloves, in street shades, at 25c a pair, at Ensley & Harter's.

—A wise man will never sit down more than once on a chair that isn't there.

—We have a nice selection of New Years cards that we will print very cheap.

—Handkerchiefs in silk, lace and linen and at prices to suit all, at Ensley & Harter's.

—The small boy gets whipped and the photographer gets money for making faces.

—Kriskringle pawned his stock at Hebel's store. Everything at your own price.

—A nice assortment of face powder, cosmetic, moustache wax and perfumes at Henry's.

—John Picker, Ene. Kuhlman and Sam Gibson constituted the orchestra at the theater.

—Buy your Christmas presents at Ensley & Harter's.

—The finest is the best. Smoke the Improved Punch 5c cigar. J. C. Henry, local agent. 4t-8m.

—Buy a pair of three button Kids at Ensley & Harter's.

—Henry Ward Beecher doesn't believe that science loses anything when a great man dies.

—See those mustache cups at McQuiston & Long's before you buy your christmas presents.

—Call on Weirick at Fairfield Center. He keeps all kinds of groceries and family supplies. 46-tf

—Those who want extra copies of the Courier this week can have them by calling at the office.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—Don't buy your Candies, Nuts, etc. for the holidays until you see how low Ensley & Harter sell them.

—Newspapers published in the swamp districts are beginning to agitate the gravel road question again.

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center keeps a full line of all kinds of goods and at prices as low as in the larger towns. 4t.

—Those who intend to entetrain visitors on New Years day can have space in the Courier by sending in their names.

—The world is apt to coo in your ear like a dove when you are rich, but if you happen to be poor it kicks like a mule.

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf

—An exchange says: "This is the time of year your wife begins to look mysterious and hide something when you come in."

—The fashion of short sleeves never made pretty arms, but it is more than probable that pretty arms made short sleeves fashionable.

FOR SALE.—A fine span of Blackhawk mares, sound in every particular and are good workers. Inquire of G. W. Swander, Auburn, Ind. 2t.

—We have some very handsome bed spreads, napkins and towels, any of which will make a very suitable holiday present. Ensley & Harter.

—Big lot of two and three BUTTON KID GLOVES, in black and street shades, at 50c a pair, worth double the money, at Ensley & Harter's.

—You can have what you like in this world, if you will like what you have, says a shrewd writer, who seems to know the value of a contented mind.

—He who betrays another's secret, because he has quarreled with him, was never worthy of the name of friend; a breach of kindness will justify a breach of trust.

—"Must the American oyster die?" asks one of our exchanges. It must; if it is tough enough to go through a plain stew or a fancy roast alive, we don't want it.

—There is an old adage that if enough rope is given to a fool he will hang himself with it, but it appears that ever since the world began there is a scarcity of rope.

—Major S. W. Sprott died very suddenly. It is reported that he was at James Potter's shoe shop Wednesday evening and was dead on the following morning before noon.

—Corn-cribs ought always to be made rat proof. The price of corn is likely to run high, and it is certainly worth a little unusual care to preserve this valuable product.

—The New Paris correspondent of the Goshen Times says: "Dr. Tritch, an engraver, has been in this place a number of days doing a job of engraving for our townsman, Isaac Rowell."

—Newspapers are claimed to be warmer than blankets; yes, newspapers keep some politicians so warm that they are continually imagining that they have set down on the Fourth of July.

—A sailor from the South Sea Islands reports a tribe who eat white folks when they catch them. If they are not particular as to quality we might ship them a cargo of played out politicians.

—It is a pleasure to get up in the morning before breakfast and clean your sidewalk and then flounder a half mile through the snow somebody else has left on their walk to get to your place of business.

Bad taste in the mouth, unpleasant breath and impaired hearing, when resulting from Catarrh, are overcome, and the nasal passages which have been closed for years are made free by the use of Elys' Cream Balm. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 50-2t.

—If any of our business men would like to have blotting pads with their advertisement on, we can furnish them cheap. We have a large stock, ordered through mistake, and want to get rid of them. The material is good and in assorted colors.

—After an enthusiastic lover spends two hours hard labor over a letter to his girl, and then mars its beauty by spilling a drop of ink on it, he first swears in a very scientific manner for a few moments, and then draws a circle around the blot and tells her it is a kiss.

—This place seems to be headquarters for book agents. We have had dealings with several and find in them gentlemen of honesty and uprightness. The Bryan Brothers, of Chicago, are working the town at present and we hope are doing well.

If your hair is coming out, or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and there with your good looks and good nature.

Dr. J. W. Younge, was knocked down by two foot pads at Fort Wayne, while on his way home one evening last week. They injured him severely and relieved him of a gold chronometer and a pocket book containing considerable money. The rascals made their escape.

—A young man in western Illinois advertised for a wife. His sister answered to the "ad.," and now the young man thinks there is no balm in advertisements, while the old folks think it's pretty hard to have two fools in the family.

—A Miss Miller keeps a saloon in Monroeville, Allen county. The reason for following this unusual business is that she is obliged to support the family. Her father, who originally kept the saloon being dead, she takes this means to make a livelihood.

—Ed. Baker wishes to thank his many friends in Auburn and vicinity for their liberal patronage during the past eight years, and that by attention to business hopes to share their support in the future. He always keeps on hand a supply of fresh baked bread, pies and cakes; also fancy cakes made to order. Good lunches with hot coffee and oysters by the can, quart or dish. 50-3t. Auburn, Ind.

—A young lady was heard to remark that she'd stay an old maid until she got black in the face before she'd marry a man who chewed tobacco. And she took a wad of gum out of her mouth and stuck it on the side of her chair for safe keeping while she ate her dinner.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times and had discharges from my ears, besides being unable to breath through my nose. Before the second bottle of Elys' Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health. C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut st., Field Manager Philadeldhia, Pub. house Pa. 48-2t.

—Hundreds have discovered that moulding public opinion is a mighty poor business. Moulding stove lids pays much better, and don't cause half the wear and tear on the moulder's system. A great many people think newspaper work is just as easy as falling down on ice or finding a girl's lips in the dark. We used to think so ourselves, but that was when we were a bigger fool than we are now.

—There is a young man in Paw Paw, Mich., that some interesting exhibitor should secure. He has the power of setting fire to cloth, paper, etc., by simply breathing upon it while manipulating it under his hands. A medical gentleman there residing testifies to the genuineness of the phenomeon. This speaks volumes for the young man's antecedents, and makes a flip at Ingersoll.

—Elkhart county was enjoying the luxury of two boards of commissioners the other week. One of the members claimed to hold over and the two newly elected members held a session in the court room, leaving the two old members in the room where the meetings were usually held. Each did some business, but on Tuesday a restraining order was received from Judge VanLong, of Warsaw, ordering the old board to suspend business until the matter could be adjusted.

—We want to remind our readers that the twelfth volume of the Courier ends with the present year, and we would like to have all our patrons settle up with us between now and the first of January. They should consider the care, toil and anxiety the editor has been to the past year in furnishing them with a home paper — one that gives the news from all parts of the country—and has furnished them with many local items of great importance, at the time. These matters should be remembered now, and all should show their appreciation by squaring up their accounts and beginning anew with the year 1883.

—The called meeting of the N.-E. Ind. Agricultural Society, met at Winslow's Hall, in Waterloo at 2 p. m. Dec., 14, and was called to order by the president, J. N. Chamberlain. The other members present were, C. K. Baxter, Cyrus Bowman, John C. Biedler, John Leas, W. H. Leas, R. N. Crooks, R. G. Daniels, J. E. Thompson, A. McCoy, S. Duck, B. F. Kennedy, Henry Hood, E. B. Shoemaker and J. A. Barns. C. K. Baxter and J. A. Barns were appointed secretaries as the secretary A. B. Stevens was absent. The president then stated briefly that the object of the meeting was to discuss roads and the road law. Mr. Thomson spoke on this subject. He thought the great defect in the new law was the lack of funds as this was the first year of its trial. He thought the new law should have given poor men a chance to work out their poll-tax as they could do under the old law. Some who could not pay money now found difficulty to pay at all. So a part of the tax is lost. Though politics should be ignored and the best man selected for road superintendent, he favored a petition to have the law amended. Mr. Crooks thought the past season was a bad one for the new law, as with considerable wet weather and but little means not much could be done. Some of the work done, was done well, other jobs were let too late in the season and so did but little good. But as this happened even under the old law, and also that some of the poll tax had been usually lost, he was in favor of giving the new law a fair trial, and believed it would succeed. Experience would enable the superintendents to do better. Daniels thinks the new law is no improvement on the old, and thinks it should be repealed. McCoy thought the new law better than the old, but admits that poor work has been done. Put good men into the office and so change that tax may be worked out, and law will do well enough. Shoemaker, thought the poll tax could be worked out under the new law, and the matter was discussed by W. H. Leas, C. K. Baxter and others. A copy of the law was then procured, and on reading, it was found that the tax could not be worked out in the ordinary way. The matter of using wagons with wider tire was discussed, McCoy, said that in Pennsylvania wide tires only, were allowed on certain turnpikes and thought the plan a good one. Bowman agreed with McCoy as to tires. Hood would like to try the new law awhile before giving it up. Crooks said, that under the old law his township had 29 supervisors. Some were good and others not. Many of them had no tax to work but poll, and the rest of their time must be paid for at $1.25 a day, and was more expensive than now. It also took more tools under the old law, as each district must have some. So thinks the new law a saving. John Leas thought the new law a failure and that there is two much temptation for a superintendent to work the roads near his home. Shoemaker said, "Let party go and get a good man. We are apt to take too narrow a tire, so to speak." McCoy did not mean to complain of the men, but the law may be defective. Thomson spoke in favor of wide tire. Hood noticed the roads that lumbermen used this summer were greatly benefited by extra width of the tires used. Spoke also, of roads in west side of St. Joe county, and east side of Laporte county, and said many were using wide tires there. John Leas thinks the new law will make it nearly impossible to get full road tax out of poor men, and boys just over age. W. H. Leas prefers the old law. Says many of the old roadmasters are appointed under the new law, and so there is but little change except they now report to the superintendent instead of the trustee. Thinks the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society did good. Thomson thinks the superintendents have done well under the circumstances. Daniels believes we cannot tell which plan costs the most, until we try longer. Shoemaker thinks each township should have a building centrally located, in which to store road tools and material. Chamberlain expressed regret, that more of those interested in the discussion were not present. It takes experience, energy and brains to be a good roadmaster. If we get a good superintendent, he will have a good influence on his assistants. Thinks with J. S. Boots, "Get the roads out of the water and the water out of the roads" is a good rule. As to broad tire, some might object if compelled to use them, and so we should feel our way with care. On motion of Mr. Baxter the sense of the meeting was taken as to the new law, and resulted in six for the new law and five against. Some did not vote, as had no experience with the new. Thomson offered a resolution that a petition should be sent to the legislature, asking an amendment, allowing tax to be worked out. Carried. It was decided to procure copies of the road laws of Ohio and Michigan. Meeting adjourned to meet in three weeks, and on every second week thereafter.

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Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Davenport's drug store, Main street, west of public square, Auburn, Indiana. Residence North Main street, east side. Dr. Vesta M Swarts at home from four p. m. until [illegible] p. m. except on Saturdays. Calls at night from the country for her must be accompanied by means of conveyance. Dr. D. J. Swarts speaks both English and German.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. [illegible], Trustee. April 14, [illegible]. Smithfield Tp.

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. [illegible], Trustee.

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. T. F. FRANKS, Trustee. June 14, [illegible].

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

MUNHALL is holding successful revi[illegible] Porte.

THE Church of England is the largest land-owner in Great Britain.

A MAJORITY of the towns in Massachusetts voted, the other day, for liquor license.

THE Island of Ceylon has been selected as the place of exile for Arabi and his associates.

THE doctors who attended President Garfield are awarded $850 a day, and yet they are not happy.

THIS year's salt product of Michigan amounted to 3,040,327 barrels, being the largest year's yield on record.

THE Utah Commission recommends the enactment of a marriage law, and the abolition of female suffrage in Utah.

THE Mayors of Illinois cities have inaugurated a movement for the improvement of the highways of that State.

THE City Council of Louisville, Ky., has ordered the purchase of 54 000 bushels of coal for the poor of that city.

TRAINS on the Texas & Pacific railroad, between Ft. Worth and El Paso, are guarded by detachments of State rangers.

THE Board of Aldermen of New York City, by a vote of fourteen to five, have asked the repeal of the new Sunday law.

PROPOSITIONS have been submitted in both Houses of Congress to investigate the political assessments made in the last campaign.

THE Crown Prince of Germany sent a cablegram to an art publishing house in Boston, for a large assortment of Christmas cards.

IT is estimated that on the present basis of business the reduction of letter postage to two cents will cause a loss of $8,000,000 of revenue.

THE members of the Bar of Preble county, Ohio, have asked Judge James A. Gilmore to resign on account of his intemperance.

THERE are eighty-four pensioners of the War of the Revolution on the pension rolls of the Government, of which member three are credited to Indiana.

THE House Committee on Post-office in Congress has unanimously agreed to report a bill in favor of the reduction of letter postage to 2 cents per half ounce.

NINETY-THREE thousand acres of trees have been planted under the new arboriculture act, in Kansas. Preference is given to the cotton-wood tree because of its rapid growth.

THE United States is leading the nations of the world in the value and extent of its manufactures, which aggregate $5,376,000,000, while England comes next with $4,900,000,000.

ILLINOIS paid over $28,000,000 of internal revenue into the National Treasury during the past year, being an increase of $3,000,000 over the previous year. Illinois is ahead of any other State in this respect.

THE new Chief of Police of Chicago is raiding gambling dens in a way they despise. Three hundred persons were arrested in such dens on a raid, a few nights ago. Mr. Doyle evidently means business.

OF the 225,066 men who enlisted for the war in Illinois, 25,553 are now on the pension list, and about as many more have applied for pensions, but their cases are still to be decided.

THE Canadian Government is making strong efforts to secure a good share of German immigration, and for this purpose will subsidize a line of steamers from Canada to Bremen.

THE Commissioner of Railroads reports that on the first of July, 1882, the Pacific railroad owed the United States on balance, $103,314,786, which is not due until 1895-1899. The sinking fund is practically a failure.

August Vandrecke, in a fit of insanity, at Cincinnati, brandished a knife over his sleeping doughter, and after a terrible struggle with his wife, and when on the point of killing her, was disarmed by a policeman. The maniac then cut his own throat.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has issued a peremptory writ ordering the Registers to count the two disputed precincts in the Ninth district (St. Louis). This elects James O. Broadhead to Congress and defeats McLean, Republican.

THE Mexican Government has appointed commissioners to meet Messrs. Grant and Trescott in Washington and negotiate a treaty of commerce. It is expected that cordial relations and a profitable trade will be brought about.

CONGRESS seems to be settling down to the business of pushing things, and appearances indicate that the tariff and tax reduction questions will be taken up without delay, and handled with vigor and an earnest purpose of reform.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, famous in war history, has a prospect of becoming known as a great peach orchard. Thirty thousand of these fruit trees are now growing on it. Its lands have increased ten-fold in value in the last few years.

NOTWITHSTANDING that all the Chambers of Commere of the seaport cities of Germany protest against the proposed prohibition of American pork imports, the German Government declares its determination to carry out its intention in this respect.

THE State Commissioner of Railroads for Michigan, in his report for the year 1881, just published, expresses the belief that the result of State supervision of railroads and freight rates has proven itself of great value, not only to the public at large, but to the railroad corporations also.

THE Secretary of the Interior having reported the floating debt of the Union Pacific Railroad to be nearly $11,000,000, and Mr. Dillon, the President, having stated it to be not over $4,000,000, much inquiry has arisen as to the discrepancy.

THE Chief of the Signal Service of the War Department at Washington thinks he has matured a system of prognostics which will enable him to predict the general state of the weather weeks in advance. He ventures the prediction that the ensuing Winter will be an unusually mild one.

THE Missouri Grand Lodge of Freemasons has passed a vote making it a violation of Masonic morals to be engaged in the traffic of liquor as a dram-shop-keeper, and all persons engaged in such business are declared to be ineligible as petitioners for the mysteries of Masonry within that grand jurisdiction.

THE Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, in his Thanksgiving sermon, made a rather pungent allusion to those flunkeys in the "upper classes" who neglect their political duties and speak scornfully of the Republic and go to Europe for their opinions. Some Bostonians are thinking the remark personal.

OWING to land frauds of startling magnitude in connection with the Osage Indian lands of Kansas, the United States Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued an order suspending all cash entries made by single men since June 23, 1881, where the lands lie within the counties of Sumner, Harper, King, and Comanche.

THE law in Massachusetts makes professional gambling a hazardous business, and its provisions are such that police officials can not protect the gamblers. If a loser of money does not sue for its recovery inside of three months any other person may do so, bringing the suit against the gambler or the owner of the premises, either of whom is liable in an amount three times the money lost.

THE Methodists claim much credit for the election of Pattison in Pennsylvania. Bishop Bowman says: "I told the Democrats in Pennsylvania that they had some very good men there, but they had the Methodist Church to thank for their success. When they wanted an available man they had to take a Methodist minister's son. Dill, whom they ran last time, was one; Pattison is another." He spoke in very high terms of Pattison.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Scientific American suggests the employment of electricity and instantaneous photography for the detection of burglars. He would have an arrangement by which the tread of a burglar on entering a house or approaching a safe shall cause the glare of an electric light to be suddenly thrown on him, and at the same time expose a plate in a camera focussed on the spot, thereby producing an instantaneous photograph which will be left behind and aid in bringing him to justice.

IT is believed that Congress will adopt the recommendation of the President and Treasury officials, to limit the coinage of standard silver dollars to the actual needs of the country, instead of continuing the present plan of coining them at the rate of $2,000,000 a month and piling them up uselessly in the vaults of the Treasury. Of the vast number of these dollars coined so far, not one-third are now in circulation or are wanted, but are now cumbering the Treasury vaults.

THE Postoffice appropriation bill provides for the extension of the carrier system to ten or twelve cities of 20,000 inhabitants or a revenue from the postoffice of $20,000 a year, and for the reduction of the amount for star-routes of $2,250,000. In other words the policy of the bill is to provide for greater mail facilities for cities already well supplied, and less facilities for rural districts already poorly supplied. A reversal of this policy is the thing needed in the interests of justice to al the people, and the member of Congress representing such a district, who does not make an effort to secure such reversal will be recreant to his trust.

THE Chicago News indignantly comments on a recent occurrence as follows: "The beauties of lynch law, as exemplified in the chivalric region across the Ohio, was, for perhaps the fiftieth time, shown near Macon, Ga., yesterday. A criminal assault had been made on a little girl. Of course a "nigger" did it, and each hero of the region drew his pistol and constituted himself into a court and jury. A "nigger" was found in a cabin, was promptly taken out, tied to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. After the Southern blood had been cooled, it was found that the murdered man was wholly innocent of the crime for which he had been murdered. But as the murderers were all respectable whites, and the victim only a nigger, there will be no occasion for further reference to the subject."

STATE AUDITOR WOLFE, in his annual report, shows that the net cash receipts from all sources, were $3,067,843.50, which, with the addition of the cash balance from last year, makes the total receipts of the State Treasury $3,804,494.22. The warrants drawn on the State Treasury from the several funds for the year, reach a total sum of $3,563,711.44, and the total of the net cash disbursements is $3 110,424 70, leaving the cash balance in the Treasury $698,009.52. The State's indebtedness is the same as last year, $971,825.13. The report recommends that the Legislature make provision for some $500,000 of the bonded indebtedness, shortly to become due, by the establishment of a sinking fund, upon the basis of a 2 per cent. special tax. It also makes suggestions for needed amendments in the tax and assessment laws, as well as in the insurance laws, the latter with a view of putting the mutual insurance corporations that have sprung up in all parts of the State within the last two or three years under official supervision.

THE Chicago Journal very sensibly says: "When President Arthur's recommendation to amend the constitution is acted upon, we hope Congress will not stop by simply allowing the President to veto certain items in an appropriation bill and approve of others, but allow the people to amend the organic law in other essential particulars. The Presidential term should be made six years, instead of four, and the country be thus in a measure relieved of the excitement and needless turmoil that inevitably follow in the wake of a general election. With the tenure of the President's office covering a period of six years, the members of the House elected for three years, and the Senators holding six years as at present, and making the President ineligible after two terms, would relieve the country of much political agitation, and impart to our laws and institutions a greater degree of stability.' The "two terms" for the President in the above is probably a slip of the pen. One Presidential term of six years is the chief reform suggested in the list, as it would secure an Executive devoted exclusively to the success of his only administrative opportunity.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN'S explorations in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana last August and September, of which he has recently sent a report to the Adjutant General, suggested to his mind a new Indian policy. The Crow Nation numbers 3,470 souls, and its reservation, on which a few cattle graze and a few berries grow, contains 6,000,000 acres of valuable land. "I would recommend," writes General Sheridan, "that the Government give eighty acres to the head of each family, buy the balance from the Indians, paying them, say, half a dollar per acre, if thought proper; then purchase Government bonds with the money, and each year use for their support, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and their agent, the interest upon the bonds, without touching the principal. This interest would be very much more than is now appropriated yearly, and the Indians, by these means, would have a perpetual fund, the principle of which should never be touched except by acts of Congress. In fact, if all Indians and their reservations were treated in this way a better system of government for the Indians could be obtained. It would also be a good bargain for the Government, as the purchased land could be sold to actual settlers for an advance and be occupied by the people paying taxes, to say nothing of the opening up of the country."

George Hazzard, a character well known in this city, and of great State reputation, again pops to the front. His career is notable for the number of times he has been arrested, only to gain his liberty again. Hazzard was formerly a banker at Auburn, and his crooked transactions are familiar to all. He was arrested at Indianapolis August 29, last, and committed to jail at Auburn, as was then claimed, in discharge of his forfeited recognizance. At the September term of the De Kalb Circuit court he was tried on five charges, two for perjury, two for false pretense and one for forgery, and discharged on all of them. He was at once arrested on four charges pending at Angola on change of venue from De Kalb county, two for perjury, one for forgery and one for false pretense, and committed to the Steuben county jail. On Wednesday last he was discharged on these by Judge McBride, when he was again arrested on warrants issued from De Kalb county, on some old indictments which had been overlooked in the clerk's office there since 1879. Hazzard sent out a writ of habeas corpus yesterday morning, and gave bail to appear at Auburn on the 18th inst., where he says he will be promptly on time. Hazzard's health is bad; in fact, he is a walking shadow, but through all the ordeal he has kept his spirits up and maintained a wonderful courage. Hazzard has a wonderful history, made up of crooked transactions, and slips from the law's grip.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Anthony Trollope is dead.

The Garfield Fair will net $8,000.

Easter Sunday, this year, falls on March 25.

Guiteau's skeleton is in readiness to be placed in possession of its proper owner.

Snow has fallen to the depth of five feet in the region of the Strait of Mackinaw.

Within a week four cattle thieves have been lynched in the vicinity of Comanche, Texas.

At Arkadelphia, Ark., Sallie Stokes was acquitted of the murder of Malinda Stephens.

J. W. Maloney, an esteemed member of the Scranton (Pa.) bar, was arrested on a charge of forgery.

The embezzlements of S. Wright Gilbert, late cashier of the Lake Shore Road at Buffalo, amount to $28,000.

Ministers in New York of various denominations are moving to effect a better enforcement of the new Sunday law.

There are twenty small-pox patients in the Minneapolis pest-house. There are no other cases in the city so far as known.

Albert Palmer, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Boston, defeating Mr. Green, the Republican and Citizens' candidate.

Ulysses S, Grant, Jr., sold his New York residence Wednesday, for $52,000 and 15,000 acres of land in Baker county, Florida.

It is thought there will be no trouble in raising the $800,000 necessary to establish the new Cotton Exposition at Louisville.

Andrew Snillinger, an employe of the Indianapolis Cabinet Works, fell into a vat of boiling water and was virtually boiled alive.

The iron and steele bridge over the Mexican Pacific Railroad extension near San Antonio, Texas, collapsed, and seven men were killed.

William Patterson, a Cincinnati hack-driver, fired at a policeman, but missed him, the bullet instantly killing another driver named Coke.

William Edwards, a prisoner in charge of a West Virginia sheriff, jumped from a train near Zanesville, Ohio, Monday night, and was killed.

The New York Produce Exchange has indorsed the project of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

The French Government has asked the Chambers for an appropriation of 1,000,000 francs to relieve sufferers by the floods. The Seine continues to rise.

A robbery of $60,000, by frauds, has been discovered in the office of the Tax Collector at Louisville. It is thought the total defalcations will reach $100,000.

Diphtheria has broken out in Madison University and Colgate Academy at Hamilton, N. Y., and the students are quitting the town in great numbers.

The Falls City Company has been organized at Louisville, Ky. for the purpose of manufacturing highwines. There are sixteen distilleries in operation in this city, and others will soon be added.

Interments in the free colored cemetery at Harrisburg, Pa, have been made so carelessly that many bodies are exposed to the air, and dogs have been feeding on the uncoffined dead for many years.

The city syndicate of New Orleans has brought suit to set aside the sale by the city authorities to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for $0,000, of the Batture property, which is valued at $500,000.

Delaney beat George, the English champion, in a ten-mile race at New York. The winner had a three-minutes' start, and defeated the best American record.

Ex Congressman Lewis D. Campbell, who died recently at his home in Ohio, said, a few years ago, he had written the true history of the Burlinghams duel of 1854, which would be published after his death.

A project is on foot at St. Louis for the purchase and operation of zinc works at many centers in the West. Several manufacturing concerns at Cincinnati and Cleveland and other cities are intested in the scheme.

The rubber manufacturers, at their meeting at New York, decided to continue in reducing the output until the raw article descends to a reasonable price. It has already been reduced 20 cents per pound.

The business section of Kingston, Jamaica, was destroyed by fire Monday, involving a loss of $30,000,000. Supplies of all kinds were consumed. Hundreds of persons are homeless and charitable relief is urgently requested.

Many millions of marks will be required to repair the damages by floods in the Rhenish provinces. Sixty houses near Mayence have been demolished. The Bavarian King has given 40,000 marks to assist the sufferers.

The Denver Fire insurance Company, organized fifteen months ago with an alleged capital of $1,000,000, collapsed. It has been ascertained that it never had a dollar of capital, and that its assets are virtually valueless.

Frank Tarbox, whose father is a wealthy resident of Freeport, Ill., will be placed on trial at Cleveland, Ohio, for fraudulently obtaining money by palming off worthless horses for blooded animals on unsuspecting citizens.

Tom Robinson and Bill Cephas were taken from jail at Bastroup, La., Wednesday night, and lynched. The Saturday previous a negro name Wesley, who attempted to kill a white man, expiated his crime at the hands of a mob.

Elam Staunton, of Elkhart, the engineer so badly injured at the wreck near Terre Coupee, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, has instituted suit against that company in the courts of Michigan for $30,000 damages.

Conductor William Peck, of the Union Pacific, went hunting, near Fillmore Station, Neb., over a week ago, was caught in a storm and perished. His remains partly devoured by wolves, were found in a deep gulch on Sunday.

The special trot for $4,000 between Cornfield's Helene and Hickox's Overman took place at Fleetwod Park, Overman taking the second, third and fourth heats, after an exciting contest. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

Near Cortland, Ala., a Gypsy, encamped near the town, was attacked by a party of six armed men and robbed and murdered. His companion escaped, and on the inquest identified the town Marshal, Mayfield, as one of the murderers.

The Apache leader, Ju, and his band surrounded and butchered a party of thirty-five men near Casa Grande, Chihuahua, Mexico Five of the victims were Americans The posse had followed the Indians for the purpose of recovering stolen stock.

A man named McEwen, alias Hamilton, was arrested at Nebraska City, Nebraska, Thursday, for the abduction of Maggie Hennecke, who, it will be remembered, disappeared mysteriously from Milwaukee some time ago. The girl is said to be at Syracuse, Nebraska.

There has been an organization incorporated at Boston, Mass, for the colonization and development of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and its principals ports.

Charles L. Lamb, a young man of respectable connections living at Hannibal, Mo., went to the house of a man named Hull, Saturday night, became abusive, was ejected, retired to the back of the residence and shot Mrs. Hull dead through a window. He attempted to escape, but was captured and imprisoned.

An examination of the graves in Lebanon Cemementry, Philadelphia, reveals the fact that a large number have been dispoiled of their dead. The colored people are in a state of great excitement, and held an indignation meeting Special thanks were returned to the Press for unearthing and exposing the grave robberies.

Mrs. Trisler, whose throat was cut by her husband at Louisville a few days since, was sufficiently recovered Friday to make an affidavit touching the tragedy. She describes the manner of the assault, assigns no reason for the act, and divulges the wishes of her diseased husband in regard to the disposal of his property.

The United States Railroad Commissioner reports favorably on the condition and prospects of the land grant and bonded roads, and notes many improvements in the past year. Important suggestions are made touching discriminations, war about rates, and the funding of bonds, and the Commissioner recommends the adoption of a uniform system of signals.

John Reed, a sawyer, in Raisy's heading-factory, at Anderson, was clearing some sawdust away from the saw, which was in rapid motion. The stick he was using caught on the teeth of the saw and pulled him against it. Both arms and one leg were cut off, his breast opened and his heart split in twain. Reed was thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

Judge Wylie, in charging the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, referred in cutting terms to the damage accomplished by the publication of malicious and lying statements in the newspapers. If the public, he said, ceased to patronize such Journals the professional libeler would soon find his occupation gone.

An Indian Territory special says the Indian authorities and Indian Agent Taft are trying to move 2,000 intruders from the Creek and Seminole countries, who have moved in, settled and lived there a long time, and occasionally intermarried. Secretary Teller has the case under advisement. If removed they may make trouble.

After a protracted meeting of the Irish Privy Council, over which the Lord Lieutenant presided, it was decided to place the city of Dublin under the operation of the curfew clause of the repression act, empowering the arrest of suspicious persons found in the streets between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

The schooner Roderick Dhu, arrived at Brisbane from the South Seas, reports that when recruiting for islanders the boats were frequently fired upon A number of returned natives were seized, murdered and eaten by he inhabitants of Pasma and Apytonol Islanders also boarded the schooner Helena and incited the recruits to seize the vessel The mutiny was quelled Three marauders were killed

Thomas Wallace, a seaman of the brigantine Rebecca Neilly, which ran ashore near Halifax in a storm Monday night, attempted to swim ashore with a line by means of which his companions could escape death, but was dashed against the rocks and perished. Another sailor was more succesful in gaining the land, and aided the remainder of the crew to escape.

Some months ago, Major John T. Harrold recovered a verdict for $30,000 damages, for personal injuries, against the New York Elevated Railway Company. The company has carried the matter to the Court of Appeals, and thence to the Supreme Court, and has been defeated at each—the lower court in general term, affirming a denial of a motion made at a special term for a retrial.

The controversy between the city of Evansville and the Telephone company is still pending. Some time ago the Council passed an order, directing the company to take down all of their poles by a date in October. They have not done so, and there being some doubt as to the legality of the order, it has not been enforced, but the Mayor has ordered the company to erect no more poles, and the work has been stopped.

Four masked burglars entered the counting-house of the Michigan Central stock yards, New Detroit, early Sunday morning, deprived four watchmen of their footgear, locked them up in a closet, and then went up stairs and blew open a safe, finding, however, but little money or valuables. The burglars escaped, as the watchmen, after effecting their liberty, found difficulty in recovering their shoes, which the burglars had thrown outside in the snow.

In his annual report the Commissioner of Pensions recommends the remodling of the bounty land laws, and the granting of pension according to disability rather than rank. At present there are 117 grades of pensioners. The Commissioner regrets the fact that no enumeration of the pension population was made in the last census, but an approximation shows that out of 1,063,391 soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion, only 26 per cent have applied for pensions.

John Gray, aged twenty-two, of Jersey City, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing his employers, J. W. Goddard & Son, silk importers in New York, of goods valued at $10,000 Gray has been leading a very fast life in Jersey City, spending money lavishly, and moving in sporting circles. A detective discovered that Gray was shipping packages to Herman Havner, a tailor, in Jersey City, and discovered a large quantity of silk trimmings in Havner's store, which were identified as the property of the Goddards. Gray's salary was $10 a week.

Jay Gould is a careful man with his money. "Outside of his family expenses," says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, "he doesn't spend $3,000 a year. He never drinks, and has no use for fast horses; he has no desire for acquaintance among fast women, no propensity for buying expensive luxuries. He lives to make money, and he has the faculty of holding on to it with the grip of a miser."

WASHINGTON.

There are indications that Congress will this session be forced to give better fast mail facilities to the West and the Southwest. A special demand, it is understood, will be made regarding the fast mails on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio roads. Baltimore is making a vigorous fight for this, and, if representatives of the Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, join in the fight, they will be pretty sure to get an improved service. Complaint is made that every thing which has been done in the line of fast mails thus far has been between Chicago and New York exclusively. The cities further south are very much inclined to join with Baltimore and make a grand kick about it. New England cities are coming to the front with complaints of a similar nature.

The Cabinet session to-day lasted two hours, and was mainly devoted to routine questions before the different departments. The question of naturalization, in connection with certain claims before the Spanish-American claims commission, was also considered. In the Jeannette court to-day, Seaman Ninderman told the story of the finding of DeLong and party, substantially the same as narrated by Melville, except he said he found five $20 gold pieces in DeLong's pocket, and turned them over to Melville.

Secretary Teller decides, in the case of the Atlantic Pacific railroad, against Forrester, who made a homestead entry within the granted limits of the company, alleging settlement three days before the company withdrew its land, that in failing to appear at the time of making final proof, the company waived the right to assert its title to the tract.

Congress has thus far justified the popular impression that the present session is to be a "business" one, and no time has thus far been wasted, and a very considerable quantity of important legislation has already been put in the way of becoming a fact. It is very evident that some sort of a civil service reform bill will be passed this session. The open assessment plan and avoid he use of large sums of money in elections are recognized by both sides as having been condemned by the people. Many Republican speak frankly of it as the great mistake which cost the party its defeat, and as frankly admit that only very vigorous work will bring the party back to a safe place by 1884.

Bills and resolutions pour in from both sides, but they are only the surface indications of a profound conviction that the time has arrived when civil service reform must form a very material feature of party ammunition, and each party is struggling to most of it. Amid all this Senator Pendleton smiles serenely as the father of the idea and as the proper living Presidential examplar from a Democratic standpoint. Civil service reform, the tariff, reduction of taxes and relief of American shipping seem likely to be the record of this session.

It is quite probable, also, that a couple of new States may be admitted, perhaps three. Washington, Dakota and New Mexico will make very vigorous efforts for admission. Already there are favorable reports upon Washington and Dakota. Their admission would give the Republicans increased strength in the Senate, where their majority is so small as to be quite a serious matter. Representative men from New Mexico are also here urging the admission of that Territory as a State, but as its politics are a little uncertain it will not, probably, be successful in its efforts.

Space in the southwestern corner of the Government reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been selected as the site for which Congress appropriated $100,000.

The House Committee on Military Affairs Tuesday, agreed to report favorably Mr. Holman's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning the operation of the act proposing to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion.

Secretary Lincoln stated to-day that no charge had been filed by Mrs Butler against Judge Advocate General Swaim.

The President to-day received a telegram from Thomas H West, President of the St Louis Cotton Exchange, returning thanks for the prominent mention in his annual message respecting the Mississippi River improvement. A similar message from the President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange has also been received.

Pending the consideration of the Tariff bill by the Senate Committee on Finance, the committee will receive in manuscript or print the views of any persons who desire to submit them, but under no circumstances will they give oral hearing. Several delegations representing industries embraced in the bill are now in the city.

The Committee on Pensions to-day agreed to ask that next Tuesday be set apart by the House for the consideration of the Mexican Service Pension bill.

Secretary Folger to-day directed the Collector of Customs at the New York to "reliquidate and enter free of duty" the assignment of Sandwich Island sugar, upon which assessment was recently collected.

Jay Hubbell has been interviewed regarding Senator Ferry's charges against him, and retorts by saying that whatever Republican money was used in the campaign to defeat Republican candidates for the Legislature, was used by Ferry, of whom he contemptuously speaks as "Tom Ferry." He says Ferry has had the Senatorship so long that he hinks it is his personal property.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY

WEDNESDAY, December 6.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented for an increase of pension for a lost arm or leg. Several bills were introduced. The bankruptcy bill was discussed. Several bills were passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee to incorporate a 2 cent postage rate in the Postoffice bill. Minority reports from the Committee of Ways and Means opposing the abolition of the internal taxes on tobacco, cigars, beer and spirits, were presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THURSDAY, December 7.

SENATE.—More petitions for an increase of pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers were presented. The resolution providing for the investigation of political assessments, was discussed. The bankruptcy bill was further considered.

HOUSE.—Twenty thousand copies of the report of the Tariff Commission were ordered printed. The Indian appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates $274,290 less than the bill of last session and $1,316,776 less than the estimates.

Saturday, December 9.

Senate.—The consideration of the political assessment resolution and bankruptcy bill was the chief business of the sitting.

House.—A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information with reference to river and harbor expenditures, provoked an excited but futile discussion of the last River and Harbor bill and the President's veto. Several bills were introduced.

Monday, December 11.

Senate.—A bill was introduced to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers. The bankruptcy bill was further considered. Mr. Pendleton's civil service bill was taken up.

House.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced. District of Columbia bills were considered.

Tuesday, December 12.

Senate.—New bills were introduced. Several private bills were passed. Mr. Pendleton's civil service reform bill was discussed.

House.—Several appropriation bills were reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill for an extension of the Congressional Library was discussed and re-committed.

CURIOUS, USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC.

It has been proven that the aurora borealis occurs much more frequently outside the Polar regions than is generally supposed.

It is estimated that 450,000 to 500,000 tons of charcoal are annually made in the United States. No wonder the necessity for forestry culture becomes daily more apparent.

The recent fashion among surgeons of employing kangaroo tendons for ligatures is said to be giving way to the superior excellence of the sciatic nerve of the calf as now used for that purpose.

In the season of 1881 82 more than 3,000,000 trees were planted in Great Britain, out of which number Scotland claims about 2,000,000, England 600,000, Ireland 300,000 and Wales 40,000.

Experiments conducted between Munich and Miesback have proved conclusively that electrical energy capable of being converted into motive power can be sent over an ordinary telegraph wire.

Experiments conducted between Munich and Miesbach have proven conclusively that electrical energy capable of being converted into motive power can be sent over an ordinary telegrapn wire.

It is said that plaster of Paris of hardness sufficent to be employed as a mold for metal may be made by using 10 per cent. of alum in the water which is intended to be mixed up with the plaster.

The blood of animals of an herbivorous nature that have been acclimatized in elevated regions has been found by M. P. Bert to be richer in oxygen than the blood of similar animals inhabiting lands near the level of the sea.

Some French chemists have succeeded in solidifying petroleum, in which state it burns like tallow. This solidification is effected by adding to distilled petroleum 25 per cent. of the purified juice of the plant belonging to the family of the Euphorbiaceos.

To preserve caoutchouc pestop and tubing they should be kept in closed jar, in which a vessel containing petroleum is placed. Caoutchouc stoppers which have become hard may be softened by exposure to the vapor of carbon bisulphide.

An experiment is to be made in New Orleans to adapt mosquito wood, a native of Texas, very durable and nearly as hard as iron, for street-paving purposes. It is so abundant that the cost of buying, cutting and transportating will be very slight.

An expedition under the experienced direction of Dr. Blucher is to explore East Central Africa, crossing the Snow Mountains and entering the Gallas regions. It has an eye to commerce as well as investigation, and the Hamburg Geographical Society has voted 15,200 marks as a grant in aid.

Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz recommends the following mixture as useful in whooping cough, giving morning and evening a dessert or tablespoonful, according to age, in a glass of milk to which the yolk of an egg has been added: Bromide of potash, 2 grams; bromide of soda 4; bromide of ammonia, 2; water, 60; and syrup of chloral, 50 grams.

Among the inventions at a recent scientific meeting was one exhibited by Sir F. Bramwell, employed for ascertaining the velocity of trains and the efficiency of brakes. With this apparatus it was found that a train weighing 125 tons ran five miles and five yards after steam was shut off while traveling at a speed of forty-five miles an hour. The line was level and the day perfectly calm.

One of the most enormous ropes in size and length ever produced in England is that recently manufactured for service in New Zealand, where it is to be employed in hauling up ships when they run aground on the soft mud bottom there, which is occasionally the case. The rope in question is a twenty-one inch white manilla hawser, 120 fathoms long, and composed of nine strands of 315 yarns to the strand. As is well known, twelve-inch ropes are the largest size ordinarily made.

Medical men have always differed as to whether the best medical treatment of frozen persons is by gradual or rapid application of heat. "To settle the matter," says Knowledge, "Laptchinkski has made a series of very careful experiments upon dogs with the following results: Of twenty animals treated by the method of gradual resurrection in a cold room, fourteen perished; of twenty placed at once in a warm apartment, eight died; while of twenty immediately put into a hot bath, all recovered." These experiments will probably influence the practice of medical men in Russia and Northern Europe, where the question of the best means of restoring animation in persons suffering from excessive cold is of frequent occurrence every winter.

His 20 years' observations of the hourly rainfalls made at Prague by Dr F. Augustin, compared with the rain measurements conducted at Modena, Bern, Vienna and Zechen lead him to the conclusion that in the quantity of the downfall as well as its frequency there are these daily maxima and minima. The first minimum as regards frequency is from midnight to 1 a. m., but as regards to quality from two to three a. m. This in all the stations, except Bern, is the most decided minimum, both for quantity and frequency. The first maximum coincides with or follows shortly after the minimum daily temperature. As regards frequency, it occurs from six to seven a. m., but as regards quantity from seven to eight a m. The second minimum, both as to quantity and frequency, is about noon. The second maximum daily temperature, or from about four to five p. m. The third maximum is in frequency from eight to nine, and in quantity from nine to ten p. m.

Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland, in his important pamphlet on "The Culture and Management of Our Native Forests," says that we must learn to imitate nature in our methods of cultivation, if we would grow forests successfully. The primary point is to keep the trunks of the trees shaded. Nature does this by massing the plants closely together in the forests, so that they shade each other, or by giving a wide spread of limbs with low heads to trees in the open. It also protects the cambium layer with thick deposits of old bark, and we endanger the health of the tree when we scrape this off. Another important point is to keep the roots well mulched, as nature does with old leaves, thick mold and mosses in the forest; and a third point is to protect the trees well from the southwest wind—the breeze which, with its drying heat, is the most damaging to the vitality of the tree. In illustration of the vitality of this rule Mr. Cleveland points to the greater luxuriance and variety of plant life on the east side of seas and lakes on the west side.

A True Romance At Dayton.

Cincinnati Gazette.

"Cornelius V. Cain, vagrancy," was the registry on the docket of the Dayton police court a few days ago, and with this brief line there is connected a story of stranger adventures than one man often experiences. Thirty years ago Cain, then a mere boy, ran off to sea on a French merchantman. The ship was taken by pirates after a stout resistance, and every one on board except young Cain walked the plank, he being spared by an old Spaniard on account of his youth. After seeing all his companions disappear, the boy sadly but still gratefully, followed his savior, the old Spaniard. He was with these men for years, visiting Peru, Mexico, Brazil and many other countries of Central and South America, at one time joining cattle ranchers on the plains. Connections, of course, split up the ship's crew, and sickness played sad havoc with them. For eight years Cain lived as a cattle herder, when his roving disposition again asserted itself, and five years of seafaring followed. He was wrecked off the Bermudas, picked up by an English man-of-war, and taken to Liverpool. Several years were spent in travel through the Grecian isles and into Asia with English merchants. Then followed a trip to the South Sea islands and several narrow escapes from shipwrecks. Some time was spent in mining in California, all, however, spent in a fruitless search for a brother. Another year was spent herding cattle in Texas, and at last Cain determined to come East and seek his father. Traveling mostly on foot, he reached Ohio entirely destitute, and has wound up in the Dayton work-house as a vagrant. But the most wonderful part of the story is that his father, entirely unknown to him, is an inmate of the Soldier's Home. After thirty years it now seems they are to meet again and it will doubtless be a sight worthy of a painter's brush—the meeting of a runaway boy, now a bearded and bronzed man, and the stern parent, once a prosperous manufacturer, now an old and infirm soldier.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, British Minister to the United States at Washington, went to Maryland to fish in the placid waters of that State. He caught a few fish, and was in turn caught and arrested by an unsympathetic officer for violating the fish laws of the State. He was, however, immediately released by order of the State Department.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Patti has $700 000 worth of diamonds and wears 'em in a safe.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been promoted to the rank of Vice admiral.

More than 13,000 children have subscribed for the Longfellow memorial cards.

Uncle Rufus Hatch began life as a chain carrier on a Wisconsin railroad and was afterward a locomotive engineer.

A writer in the San Francisco Call asserts that Arabi Bey is none other than Karl Anderson, who ran away from his father, a Stockholm green-grocer, in 1840.

Having determined to spend half of each year in New York City, ex-Governor Stanford offers his San Francisco residence for sale; price, $1,000,000.

Beecher said at the Spencer dinner: "The whole business of religion is not merely to insure a man against fire in the other world, but to create an insurable interest in him."

Mrs. Hancock, the wife of Gen. Hancock, has written a "Te Deum Laudamus," which is dedicated to St. Cornelius' Chapel, Governor's Island. It is to be published shortly.

The new Bey of Tunis is described as "a short-legged, obese, little man, near-sighted, and deaf," who, when he desires to review the troops on horseback, must be lifted into the saddle.

Senator Eugene Hale's new house at Ellsworth, Me., will cost about $100,000, and will be the costliest private residence in the State, one or two Summer villas at Bar Harbor excepted.

Bill Nye is not a Mormon. He gives out as his platform, "One country, one flag and one wife." Bill says "he has never pined to make the marriage register of his famile Bible look like a hotel register."

As an encouragement to German immigration to Canada, the government intends to subsidize a steamship line from Montreal to Bremen in the summer and from Halifax to Bremen in the winter.

Herbert Spencer, who arrived in Liverpool a week ago, pleasantly tells a friend that he returns to England for the express purpose of going to sleep. He found the United States too wide awake for his purpose.

Bishop Fitzgerald, of Arkansas, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest, was given $1,000 in silver, a crosier, medal, and missel. All the catholic priests in the state were present at the banquet which followed.

It is rumored that Gen. Butler has become engaged to Miss Kate Patterson a member of Mrs. Langtry's troupe. The lady is described as a tall and stately brunette, of commanding appearance and graceful bearing

George Davidson, a noted Scotch athlete, proposes to visit America next season. Davidson's strong points are vaulting and throwing the hammer and ball. He is said to have thrown a fifty-six pound weight twenty-eight feet.

A meeting will be held at Frankfort in December to promote the foundation of German colonies, which, it is thought, will add stability and greatness to the empire. Bismarck is not quite in accord with the project.

Would be rivals of Mrs. Langtry in beauty hold lumps of ice to their cheeks when they rise in the morning, and the glow is warranted to last all day. Artifically, "Red as a Rose was She," but it took her sisters a long time to find it out.

When Judge Jere Black begins to talk and gets interested, he rumples his ornamental hair up vigorously. Gradually the interested observer sees the parting turn all around, and finally locate itself over the Judge's left ear. That seems to satisfy him. Then he "can talk as Homer wrote."

James Seery is a deacon in the Congregational church at Topeka. Saturday he was roundly horsewhipped by a Mrs. Kinsel, who asserts that he insulted her at her residence. Mr Seery says no insult was intended and that the scheme is an attempt at blackmail.

Annie Abbot was in the employ of a farmer at Waddington, N. Y. She stole $3,000 in greenbacks from his trunk and fled to Montreal. There she rigged herself out in a sealskin sacque, bought two watches, and picked up a paramour, to whom she gave $1,600.

A man who stood looking at Vanderbilt driving his fast team, the other day, whipped out his pencil and made this calculation: "Horses $50,000; sleigh, $300; harness, $200; sealskin coat and cap, $800; fur lap-robe $30; gloves, $16; Vanderbilt, $100,000,000."

"Mother, do not call me early,
Let me rest in sweet repose—
Make a fire in the kitchen,
Put away my summer clothes.
When you get the breakfast ready,
Keep it warm upon the shelf,
Don't forget you darling, mother—
You was once a girl yourself.

Here is a mesmeric tale that comes from Oregon: A woman named Furnes, a professional clairvoyant, became enamored of a young banker at Portland, and mesmerised him at one of her sittings. This done, she joined hands with him, and they were married by a minister present, whom she mesmerized for the purpose.

Three Mourn for One.

Washington Letter to Hartford Times.

In one of the rooms of the Census Office are two young ladies. Both are dressed in mourning. One of them has been in the Census Office for some time, the other was recently transferred there from the Land office. They were both engaged to the same young man who was a clerk in the Census Office. He died some weeks since. One did not know that he was engaged to the other until a few days since. In one of the rooms of the patent office a young lady grieves over the loss of her lover. The lover was the same young man. How he would have managed if he had lived no one knows. The two ladies in the Census Office look daggers at each other —when they look at each other at all.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
1yr

CATARRH

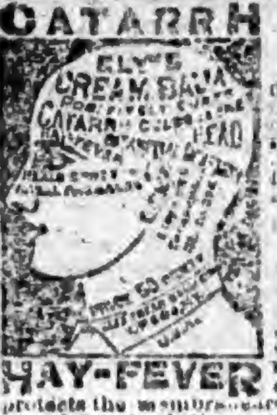

HAY-FEVER

Directions:

Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Agreeable to use. Unequaled for Cold in the Head. The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

SMALL POX ERADICAT'D

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fever and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid, added to the water. Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing. Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about. To purify the Breath, Cleans the Teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvey cured in a short time. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated. Ship Fever prevented by its use. In case of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c. Dangerous effluvia of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use. Yellow Fever Eradicated.

In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND RECTIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors

45 F. E. Davenport,

Consult Dr. BUTTS and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

Get the Best.

Webster's Dictionary is the best. Every family should have a copy. Allison's Webster's Dictionary, containing over 800 illustrations, 10 000 words and phrases, comprehensively defined, useful facts and tables, foreign words and phrases, pronouncing vocabulary of scripture and proper names, list of mythological and classical names, United States census for 1880 and many other useful tables. Postpaid for only 50 cents. Address E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1800, South Bend, Ind.

THE DISEASES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks. "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES.

LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

SNYDER & CULBERTSON, Ag'ts,
AUBURN, IND.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne.
A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC
A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS
ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS
SEEDS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan For the MARKET GARDENER For the PRIVATE FAMILY Grown by ourselves on our own Farms SEEDS SEEDS
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

DR. HARTER'S
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
IRON TONIC.

a combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 21st, 1882

The Speakership.

To show the favorable reception that Mr. Moody's candidacy for the speakership has received all through the state, we clip a few of the comments we find among our exchanges. It will be seen that all, without exception concede the justice of the claim the north part of the state should receive some such recognition as this. The Plymouth Democrat of Nov. 30 has the following:

"Hon. D. D. Moody, of DeKalb county, is announced as a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives. Mr. Moody is a rising young man, and having served in two sessions of the general assembly with a considerable degree of credit to himself, it may with reason be conjectured that, if elected, he would make an acceptable presiding officer."

And in the Goshen Democrat of Nov. 29, is the following hearty tribute to Mr. Moody's ability, as a plea for the justice of his claims:

"Hon. D. D. Moody, of DeKalb county, is mentioned as a candidate for speaker of the next house of representatives. From all that we know of Mr. Moody we should say that the selection would be an excellent one. His record of the last house is A No. 1. and his qualifications for the position are pronounced first-class. It seems to be difficult for any one living as far north as DeKalb county to secure any favors at the capital, but we hope Mr. Moody may prove an exception to the rule. At all events we bespeak for him the active support of all democratic members from this end of the state."

We find the following in a recent number of the Corunna Headlight:

"Hon. D. D. Moody, representative-elect from DeKalb, has been favorably mentioned by the democratic press in connection with the speakership of the next house. Mr. Moody is a rising young statesman of budding genius, and a democratic stalwart to the backbone. He has already made a shinning mark on the floor of the general assembly, and if chosen to preside over the deliberation of that body he will prove himself a Roman of the line. As DeKalb county is very modest in her aspirations respecting a recognition of native talent, we trust that the claims of our representative will receive due consideration.

The Ligonier Banner speaks its mind as follows:

"The candididacy of Hon. D. D. Moody for the speakership of the Indiana house of representatives is generally endorsed by the democratic press of Northern Indiana. Mr. Moody made a gallant race for re-election and achieved what, under all the circumstances, may justly be regarded a brilliant victory. As a representative of the young democracy he occupies not only a prominent but also a proud position on the floor, his services in the house will fully attest the wisdom of his constituency in honoring him with a second term."

The Fort Wayne Daily of the same date as the above, also adds its opinion, and gives Mr. Moody's candidacy a boom from Allen county:

"For speaker of the next house of representatives D. D. Moody, of DeKalb county, is prominently mentioned. Mr. Moody is one of the most earnest, active and industrious men in the state and did excellent service for the part in the late campaign. He is a quick, read man well posted in parlimentary circles, finely educated, a good speaker, has a fine address, and would be an honor to the state if the house should elect him as its next presiding officer."

To these, we might add several weighty arguments found in recent numbers of the Indianapolis Sentinel and other leading papers. Mr. Moody's locality situated as he is, in a part of the state that has never received the speakership, and in fact but little or anything else in this line, gives his claims a strength, while his past experience in legislative duties render him one of the best fitted for the position, of all the members who will assemble there this winter.

THE Press last week asks: "We wonder if the school house janitors think that puff in the Courier paid them for their work at the township institute." As Waterloo is the only place at which the county superintendent has ever been called upon to pay for such services at examinations and institutes, and as the editor of the Press is the only trustee in the state that would think of making such a charge, the omission to call on the janitors and settle, was a very natural one. However, as the bill has now been paid, we hope the editor of the Press will realize how prominently such a transaction will bring him before the public, and be happy accordingly.

Woman's True Friend.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particular by those complaints and weakness so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Litters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste, and only cost fifty cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Oregon and Washington Territory.

A book giving a complete description of their cities and towns, lands, railroads, forests and rivers. Of their manufacturing, merchantile, mining, fruit and stock raising interests. Cost of coming and cost of living here. Ruling prices of lands and lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The appendix and map are well worth the price. Sent post paid to any address for $1.00 Address Howard & Co., Portland Oregon. 50-4t.

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on each bottle. 49-4t.

—McQuiston & Long will sell mixed candies for 10c a pound until after christmas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOE.

Christmas tree at the church Monday evening. We understand there is also to be an oyster supper in connection with the tree. Everybody is invited. ....Bird hunting will soon close for season. Alex can then lay back on his oars.....It is said that M. E. Olds delivered a temperance lecture last Wednesday night, taking for his text the "Schalatter House".....Two brothers of J. M. Lossbery have been visiting him for the last few days, one of them hales from Dakota; we did not learn the residence of the other.....W. K. Mitchell, of Butler, showed his smiling face on Saturday last.....Over 1000 hogs were shipped from this point during last week. Solomon still reigns king B.....Five clerks were kept busy all day Saturday last in Barney Bros. store.....Jake and Mel have their store full of Holiday goods, which they are selling off like hot cakes. It just makes the school boys mouths water to see the piles of nice things.

BUTLER.

Miss Ida Madden contemplates a visit to Lagrange in the near future. ....The union meeting still continues. One convert has been obtained.....The Wabash advertises one and one third rates for round trips on New Years. Will Lake Shore follow suit?....E. T. Bryeland still plays cashier for Kniseley, Boots & Co's. bank, and town clerk for Waterloo.....Mr. Crooks, of Waterloo, teaching at Oak Hill, gave up his school there last Friday—to much big boy. Wm. Boyle will finish the school—and the big boy too if necessary.....Mrs. Stoner has removed her milliner establishment in the rooms formerly occupied by VanConsant & Co.....C. H. Crane has received the first invoice of his grocery stock..... Eli. Welch one of the oldest settlers of this township, died at his home last Friday, in his 68th year. Mr. Welch was one of the last of the early settlers in his neighborhood.....Good sleighing now and merchants and livery men now rejoice.....Recent prospecting proves that the Wabash can be supplied with plenty of water without the aid of the "reservoir."....Harry Madden who has been ill for so long is recovering at last.....Joe Champieu's little daughter has been quite sick, but is recovering.....Mr. Warner has been on the sick list.....The many fires around us, awakens us to the immense danger of fire and no water.....Win Barnet is away to the east on an extended visit.....The Wabash made the "boys" glad last Thursday by distributing a liberal supply of the needful among them.....The programme for the high school literary for next Thursday evening, is very attractive and should be attended by all.

WATERLOO.

Dr. Will Carpender, of Butler, Drs. Casebeer, Sebring and Littlefield, of Auburn, and several others whose names we did not learn were in attendance at the meeting of the medical society last Thursday. The meeting was held in Dr. Darby's office.....Moses Ashelman, of Newville, was in town last Thursday.....Our people are beginning to feel the loss of the flouring mill already.....Brand and Duncan have an abundant stock of potatoes and apples and all who need can be supplied.....Several changes in business circles may be noted. Shull and Zerkle take up the bakery business instead of Koontz. The latter retains the grocery business..... Emery Metz, of Corunna, will move to town soon and take a place as salesman, with Lowenstein and Rothschild.... Sam Beck is still pushing the poultry business.....The carpenter shop of the L. S. road now stands at the west end of their grounds, and it will hereafter be the headquarters for their work in that line.....Frank Long met with an accident last Sunday, while coming to church and did not get here on time.....Miss Clark and Mrs. Barns visited friends in town this week. .....Miss Jennie Lawhead is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. H. H. Knott.....A number of young people from Auburn, spent Tuesday evening with Daniel Leas.....Our schools have a vacation next week.....It looks natural to see Dr. Stough on our streets again.....Lowenstein & Rothschild bought of Mr. Witting last Tuesday, eight geese that weighed one hundred pounds. Who can beat this for a goose story.....The M. E. fair held here last week was a success both financially and socially. The proceeds over and above expenses was $173.....Burd Best is a success as an old lady, her grand-children need not be ashamed of her. ...Sam Beck is buying all kinds of wild game in addition to the poultry.....Clara Voss who has been very sick for several weeks is reported some better.....The Press had a big turkey story last week, but here is one a little ahead. Sam Beck bought last Saturday of John Fisk 54 turkeys that come to $60.....Mrs. Brown Clark, of Angola, is spending a few weeks with the family of O. T. Clark, while her husband is taking a trip in the west..... Lowenstein & Rothschild have their store decorated with holiday goods. Dave Hirsch was the artist who bossed the job.....A company of our young people visited Mr. and Mrs. Bemendefer, of Smithfield, Monday night..... Miss Heldt, of Fort Wayne, is visiting with her sister Mrs. E. D. Braun.... Mrs. A. T. Smith returned last Saturday from Freemont, where she had been visiting relatives.....MARRIED: at the residence of the bride in Waterloo, Ind., Dec. 9th, 1882, by Rev. Butler, Mr. Sidney S. Alison, of Toledo, to Mrs. Rachel R. Terue.....MARRIED: at the residence of Dr. Snyder in Corunna, Dec., 17th, 1882, by Rev. W. O. Butler, Mr. Wm. Harding to Kate Suttman. Both of Corunna. ....Services at U. B. church in Waterloo next sabbath evening by the pastor.....The venerable Bishop Glossbremer will preach at the U. B. church in Waterloo this evening.

Mr. J. M. Farren, Logansport, was cured of chills and fever of five years standing by Brown' Iron Bitters.

Nervous Prostration, Permature old age, either caused by tobacco, alcohol, overwork, or excesses, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

Mr. Jacob Johnson, farmer, Three Notch Road, near Indianapolis, was cured of dyspepsia by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

Major Samuel W. Sprott.

Major Samuel Woodburn Sprott is dead. He died at his residence in Auburn on Thursday December 14, 1882, aged 78 years, six mos. and 12 days, having been confined to his house only twenty-four hours, although he had for a number of years been in feeble health.

The subject of this sketch was born in Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1804, in which county he resided until after his majority, teaching school and acting as prothonotary (county clerk) of his native county, and after a spirited contest for the same office in which he was defeated by a brother, he sought his fortunes in the then west, settling in Ashland County, O., where he continued to reside until he made DeKalb County his home. He first visited our county in July 1840, made some purchases of real estate, returned to this county to make it his permanent place of residence. At that time there were but twelve families residing in this (Union) township and probably not more than a section of land cleared within its boundaries. The roads were not opened, there being only trails and paths through the woods, marked by the frontiersman's ax-blazes upon the trees. There were no bridges nor culverts, no frame or brick houses, no orchards, no school or public buildings. At that time not a railroad was constructed in either Ohio or Indiana and but few canals. Western Ohio and Northern Indiana was then almost one vast wilderness.

Shortly after his arrival here he was, by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, appointed County Clerk, and by virtue of which appointment he also became County Auditor and County Recorder. He acted as County Auditor about two years, but continued to hold the other two offices until the fall of 1851. In 1855 he was again elected Clerk for a term of four years, since which he has acted as deputy clerk nearly or quite one-half of the time.

In his youth he became a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he continued a member until his death. Although not as zealous and forward in the workings and duties of the church as some, he was a faithful believer in its teachings, and in his conditions of life exemplified the great moral tenets of that and other christian denominations. His hand and purse was ever ready and willing to aid and support the churches, Sunday and week-day schools, as well as any and all public or private charities and enterprises. Scarcely a church or school house was built in the early settlement of our county, without receiving his aid and encouragement. Nor has there lived in our county since his residence in it, a poor family or person who has not received and been benefitted from his charitable hand if their wants were made known, and oftentimes unasked and unsolicited. Indeed, he was the poor man's friend and doubtless there are hundreds now who greatfully remember his kindness and bless his memory. The history of DeKalb County cannot be written without portraying the life and character of Major Sprott. In everything calculated to benefit the people he stood in the foremost ranks and with his cousel, his time and his means encouraged and endeavored to obtain. In the building of the railroads within our county he contributed thousands of dollars, and never received in return the value of a penny. It was because of this great liberality in public enterprises, together with his private charities, he in his old days became involved, and died almost a pennyless man.

In politics he was known of all men who ever became acquainted with him. Not a voter in the county need be told to which of the political parties our dear friend belonged. His belief in the doctrines of the fathers of the democratic party—of Jefferson and Jackson—was as unfaltering and unwavering as the magnetic needle in pointing to the polar star. He took as the fundamental principle upon which all political action in our government should be based that all power emanated from the people, that they were the source of all power, that all powers granted to the government and officials, should be strictly construed with a zealous watchfulness lest the government should encroach upon the rights of the people. Anything like centralization or aggrandizement of power upon the part of the government, he looked upon as despotic and monarchical. In fact anything suggested not fully in accord with the views of the early fathers of his party he believed were most pernicious to and would eventually be subversive of our form of government. The views of the Federalists, Whigs, and the Republican party of to-day, he believed to be only other terms for centralization, monarchy and one-man power. He really thought no good could come of a party whose principles were based upon theories antagonistic to his ideas of the genius of our government. With such faith in the principles of his party, and such views of the opposing political parties it was no wonder that his expressions and actions were pronounced full of warmth and earnestness. In political matters he was always in earnest and even up to the day of his death took deep interest in the political affairs of the day.

He was a great reader and student of the history of his country and its public men, and in his time equally as great a worker. As a writer and speaker he was not as smooth and eloquent as some, but his matter was always well selected and digested, and withal it was invariably backed up with the strongest of argument and statement of facts. He always considered it a duty, which he performed, to attend the state and national conventions of his party and since his residence in our state was a co-laborer with and admirer of such men as Govs. Whitcomb, Wright, Willard and Hendricks, and of McDonald, Voorhees, the Colericks, the Edgertons and the Dawsons with whom his relations were most friendly and intimate.

Although he may at times have been considered a bitter partisan, and received his full share of censure from his political opponents no man ever said or can say, that Major Sprott was a dishonest man, or did a dishonest act. He may have committed errors and had his faults, but he never with his great, warm charitable heart purposely injured a human being.

The subject of our article was twice married Nov. 20, 1845, he married Harriet Eunice Miller, of this county, who died June 12, 1847, and June, 1848, he married Sarah J. Hays, of Ashland County, Ohio, who died August 5, 1880, and who was the mother of his only surviving son and daughter.

His funeral was held at the Presbyterian church in this place last Saturday, the pastor McCord officiating, and notwithstanding the inclement weather a very large concourse of the old citizens of our town and county attended to pay their respects to the remains of their old friend who they had known and honored so long.

But our old and esteemed friend is gone. His was a long and worthy life. He did his part well, freely and cheerfully. He did more than the part usually allotted to man, and the world is the better because of his living in it. His time had come, his life's work was ended and he was ready and prepared to go. And without a regret, without a wish to longer live but with a cheering hope and unbounded faith in the truths of the christian religion he laid himself down and without a struggle passed from the shores of time to a life of immortality.

Commissioner's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, in the case of Rachael Beaty vs. Abraham Beaty et. al., at the September term of said court for the year A. D. 1882, to sell the real estate described in the complaint in said cause, will sell at public sale at the door of the court-house, in the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, on Saturday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1883, the following premises in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money, cash; one-fourth in six months from day of sale; one-fourth in twelve months from day of sale, and one-fourth in eighteen months from day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.

JAMES E. ROSE,
Commissioner.

December 20, 1882.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, executors of the estate of John Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC B. BRANDON,
SILAS J. BRANDON, Executors.
December 21st, 1882. Jas. E. Rose, Att'y.

A Vexed Clergyman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles given away at F. E. Davenport's drug store.

HOLIDAY POINTERS.

The Column that Interests Everybody.

—Help the needy.

—Go to Abright's.

—Weather warmer.

—A disagreeable rain yesterday.

—Holiday chairs at Snyder & Culbertson's.

—Zek. Jones is in the coal business this week.

—The legislature convenes the 4th of January.

—Rabbits bring ten cents each in the market.

—For good furniture go to Snyder & Culbertson's.

—Cutters for sale at the Eckhart carriage works.

—Big lot of fancy and toy candies at Ensley & Harter's.

—Ralston's delivery wagon is drawn by Foltz's horse.

—For a good bargain in furniture go to Snyder & Co's.

—Best furniture in the country at Snyder & Culbertson's.

—Mixed candies 10c a pound till after christmas at McQuiston & Long's.

—Call on O. C. Clark for your Searight dampers during Mr. Meese's absence.

—Holiday furniture, fancy chairs for men, women and children at Snyder & Culbertson's.

For parlor suits, bed room sets, easy rockers, camp chairs, chromos, etc., go to the Excelsior hardware.

—Our correspondents are doing well, and giving our readers the news from every part of the county.

—George B. Zimmerman, insurance agent and notary public. Office on west 7th street, near the Jackson depot.

Amos Warner, of Allen county, and Miss Harriet C. Fredericks, of this county, were married the 4th inst. by Esqire Walborn.

—At considerable expense Mrs. A. J. Little has learned the art of coloring and renovating feathers for hats and bonnets, making them appear like new.

—S. Beck, at Waterloo, is buying all kinds of game. Rabbits 10 cents, Quails 10 cents, Pheasants 20 cents. Also pays the highest cash price for poultry.

—Our readers will please look over the advertisement of Theo. Peters, jeweler. Look for the boy with his father's boots on and learn what a terrible time he had while lost.

—Buy useful holiday presents. We have the largest line of furniture in DeKalb county and are showing some specialties for the holiday trade. Call at Snyder & Culbertson's.

—Mrs. Dr. Ford, will entertain the evening social of the Presbyterian church, at her residence, on next Wednesday evening, to which all are invited. Music, literary exercises, &c.

—Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business, by which $5 to $20 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal, to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton St., New York.

—The Searight dampers seem to be all the rage now. The cold weather makes the demand so great for any means to save wood, that the orders for them are far ahead of the supply. Parties needing them should apply soon in order to get their orders filled.

—The Wilmington township institute was held at the Center schoolhouse last Saturday. Only a part of the teachers were present. Miss Mary Brundage taught the subject "Digestion;" J. J. Eakright gave a lesson on "Decimals;" Miss Mary Gunsenhouser on "Reading" and Reuben Sawville on the "Metric System." The trustee, Henry Crooks, presided and the meeting passed off satisfactorily.

Cedar Creek Store.

Call at Holman's and suit yourselves in holiday goods of various kinds and unusual low prices. Nice line of dolls, toys, chinaware, vases and other articles too numerous to mention. Young and old can be suited in holiday goods. We also have fresh oysters by can or dish and a nice line of fresh candies and groceries. Let everybody call on us and see for themselves how cheap they can buy. 51-2t.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, indigestion, nervousness and rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off their foul matter.—N. O. Picayune. 49-4t

ABRIGHT'S PARADISE OF

Christmas Toys!

It has become a fact that all the best and most handsome presents to be purchased during the holidays will come from ABRIGHT'S Popular Establishment. Extra pains have been taken by this gentleman to order a very large and splendid assortment of holiday goods. Go early and get the benefit of all the stock to select from.

LOADED, LOADED, LOADED,

With all kinds of Heavy Goods. The continuance of warm weather has placed heavy goods of every description at a discount. People will not buy until a change of weather forces them to do so. This state of affairs forces us to offer

HEAVY SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
DOLMANS,
FLANNELS!

WOOL BLANKETS, and all Winter Goods at prices that are sure to move them quick. We have only six weeks more in which to dispose of our large stock of

Heavy Winter Goods!

During this time there will be some fearful sacrifices made, as we have fully made up our minds that the time to mark down goods is now, and not wait until trade is over. There is no other store in DeKalb County where you can see as many fine Clothing and Dry Goods as at ours. There is no other firm that carries one-fourth the stock of fine, medium or common goods of every description that we do. We also offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions, at reduced prices. Remember that our stock and prices cannot be beaten. Yours Truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

HENRY'S DRUG STORE!

Having bought the stock of Drugs formerly owned by John H. Ehlers, take pleasure in telling his old customers and every one else, that we hav added very largely to our stock, and we invite you to call and see us and ge our prices. We keep the finest stock of

DRUGS,

and the best assortment of Druggist's Sundries in the city, at the lowest price. We have just received another case of those Three Rivers' Pride cigars, the best in the state for a nickel. We would ask the ladies to call and see our stock of PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS, also our 1776 WASHING COMPOUND that make them all happy on Monday. Give our BAKING POWDER a trial, and you will use no other. We manufacture it ourselves and know it is strictly pure. Try it. I have

MR. C. H. JACKSON

in my employ, one of the best druggists in the state, and his smiling face may always be seen behind the counter ready to show you goods. Come and see us and we will give you good bargains.

J. C. HENRY, Druggist.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.

Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET,

ATTENTION,

Country Merchants!

My Stock Embraces ALL Kinds Staple and Fancy Merchandise:

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Optical Goods,
Musical Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Druggists' Sundries,
White Goods,
Hosiery.
Toys,
Cutlery,
Pictures,
Frames,
Mirrors,

mokers' Goods,
porting Goods,
Japanese Goods
Fancy Goods
Notions,
Stationery
Wallets
Wooden Ware
Glass Ware,
Hardware
Purses
Tin Ware

5 & 10 Cent Counter, 49 & 99 Cent Store supplies

Look up my Illustrated Catalogue (if you have not one send for it) and notice prices and style of goods on pages 6 to 68, 68 to 81, 92 to 115, 150 to 165 and so on through the book, and you will find that I am offering a SAVING to you of 10 to 25 per cent. on a large line of Staple Goods. You can order your STOCK from my Catalogue without leaving your store or paying a travelling man to come and take your order. I guarantee prices and goods to be just as satisfactory as though you were here in person to select. When in the city, give me a call before buying, and I will show you the most complete stock of Goods in the west to select from it INSIDE PRICES.

C. M. LININGTON, IMPORTER,
145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Its all holidays.

—Court is in session this week.

—Get ready for the funeral of 1882.

—The theater company had an "orchestra."

—Read the advertisements closely and be wise.

—Buck Allen turns out the best rigs in the county.

—Calico balls (bawls) are all the go in towns around us.

—Our ice men are talking of soon beginning to pack the stuff.

—Rochester, Indiana, is to have a third newspaper. Too many.

—Shooting matches in the turkey interest are quite popular now.

—The boys who were missed at Sunday-school were after the rabbit.

—The Journal office at Fort Wayne has been sold to parties from Cincinnati.

—D. Y. Husselman, esq., has moved his law office in with the county surveyor.

—Every little boy who can follow a track is out hunting the meek-eyed rabbit.

—The show company claim that they left more money in the town than they took out.

—The Swineford House refuses to keep show companies under any circumstances.

—Twenty drunken men on Seventh street Tuesday. Getting ready to swear off; d'ye see.

—Parties are gathering together turkeys, geese and ducks for holiday raffling matches.

—We hear that many of our citizens go to Fort Wayne to do their trading. That's wrong.

—A band of body snatchers are located at Ft. Wayne. That town has lots of trouble.

—A series of protracted meetings are in progress at the new church in Jackson township.

—Edward Baker is now the father of a bran new girl. It made its arrival one day last week.

—Jack Ralston has sold his delivery horse. He don't want any run-a-way nags in his "plate."

—Frank Benedict has purchased Era County, Ohio, for the right to sell the searight damper.

—There was just enough snow fall each day last week to keep the sleighing in good condition.

—The cuts that appear in the Courier next week can be used by any of our advertisers in the future.

—Ex-County Treasurer Daniel Gonser was married last week to a Mrs. Bair, of Fairfield township.

—The new bridge over Cedar Creek is quite a convenience and the farmers from the east praise it highly.

—A shabby genteel was kicking Saturday night about some one taking his scarf from the seat of a cutter.

—The Columbia City Post is making a grand effort to secure a new court-house. They need it bad enough.

—The teachers of Jackson township held an institute Saturday. All were present but one and did good work.

—It was a common thing last week to see a fellow throw up his heels and sit down on the cold, cold, "beautiful."

—Every one who owned a sleigh or could borrow, stand off a liveryman or crowd between somebody was out Sunday.

—Racing is freely indulged in on Main street. Somebody will get smashed wide open before the sleighing goes.

—The "Jolly Seven" gave a dance at Ensley's Hall last Thursday evening. They had a large crowd and a good time.

—A sleighing party from here went to Waterloo, Tuesday evening, and were guests at the residence of ex-sheriff Leas.

—Henry Mossy has purchased a lot on South Cedar St. and will erect a small brick residence in the spring.

—Jim. Rhodenbaugh and Neal Veeley had a little sparing match Monday evening. Jim. carries the marks of the battle.

—Jimmy Baxter drives one of the fastest horses in the place, and he handles the lines with the skill of a jockey.

—But few of the boys went down from the theater to get a "clove." They were too much interested in the performance.

—Grave yard insurance agents are working the town. Johnny Canon took a deal in this line and we suppose made a "fortune."

—White's theater troupe played here five nights and had fair audiences at each entertainment. The company is deserving of public patronage.

—We hear that our long-haired friend Dr. LaRue, experienced religion at the Methodist church one evening last week. That's a sure cure, doctor.

—No news has reached the Courier yet as to whether or not any of our Sunday-schools will give a concert or have a Christmas tree during the holidays.

—Our wood subscribers have been renewing old promises nobly for a few days past. Let the good work go on, gentlemen, as we have room for many more cords.

—Jack Brown and the coon who was with White's theater, came near having a little shoulder exercise last Saturday. Mr. "Black" had better steer clear of Mr. Brown.

—The annual hop that has been the custom at the Junction for some time in the past will enjoy the occasion again December 21. The Courier wishes them a happy evening.

—Jeff. Myers, at one time a workman in the Courier office, was sentenced to ninety days at Ft. Wayne for stealing. Jeff. spends the most of his time in penitentiaries and county bastiles.

—Fort Wayne police are making a raid on gambling dens in that city, and the papers state that many of the "poker dots" are compelled to borrow boodle in order to leave the town.

—The new board of commissioners and auditor left a good impression upon those who transacted business with them at their first meeting. They took to their new duties with apparent ease and business knowledge.

—J. C. Henry has a new invention in the sleigh line. It is rigged up in skeleton style with a buggy top on, and the outfit affords as much amusement for the youngster as a witty clown in a double-tented circus.

—An ugly fight occurred Tuesday afternoon between Thomas Summers and George Grund wherein the latter was badly used up. We are not informed what orignated the quarrel but the facts will come out in the future.

—A. M. Harkey, of New Era, while taking out his best girl for a sleigh ride last week, had the misfortune to lose his bells, so report has it, and it is said he did not find them till he got home We think friend Harkey ought to rise up and explain.

—The winter thus far has been solid, and should in continue so throughout the season we can look forward for a good run of business. The saw mills and factories carry a full force and the laborers can find employment enough to keep them busy.

—A hard looking seed, full to the chin with the stuff that sparkles and causes a man to imagine he is walking on a rail fence, was enquiring of every one he met Saturday evening where Junction town was. He gave his name as Michael Bohler.

—Straw, the organ man, has put his "wagon" on runners, and when the boys try to go 'round 'im they must remember and give him plenty of road or they are liable to get strung on the axeltrees that point out on either side like a prairie compass.

—Saturday evening there were three helpless drunken men between Seventh and Ninth streets on Main. We think it's about time for our authorities to salary a marshal so that that officer will have an object in looking after the interests of the town.

—We wish to impress upon the minds of our business men that they should send in advertisements and local notices by Tuesday evening. The Courier goes to press Wednesday noon, as a general occurrence, and to insure their insertion we must have them at the above time.

—George Himbrecht, a Fort Wayne policeman, has brought suit against the Daily News for $5,000. He arrested one of the staff for disorderly conduct, and the pencil pusher was acquitted. The News then made charges of inefficiency, perjury, etc., against the officer; hence the suit.

—Those who "shake the fantastic toe" can hop on to following dates for next week: Next Wednesday evening the Jolly Seven dance, Thursday the Joie De Vie and Riley Zimmerman's club, and Friday the Old Netoric. This is not very encouraging for the protracted meeting season.

—Next week we will illustrate the Courier somewhat, more for the benefit and amusement of our young readers than anyone else. There are a large number of little ones who read our paper and for them we have gone to extra trouble and expense to get funny pictures for them to laugh at.

—W. E. English, recent candidate for congress, was the defendent in a bastardy case at Indianapolis last week. Elizabeth Williams, a widow, brought the complaint against him, and English and his friends claim it was a blackmailing scheme. They compromised.

—The Courier issued over thirteen hundred papers last week and we were short about twenty-five copies to complete our mails. We also had calls for thirty or forty extras from parties who are not regular subscribers, being a fair acknowledgement that the paper takes well among the greater number of our people.

—F. Buchanan and C. H. Brown are blossoming out into full fledged organ agents. If you want an organ call on them.

—The farmer gets $1.50 for a cord of wood. He pays forty cents for having it cut, fifty for drawing it to town and ten cents for the timber, leaving him a clear profit of sixty cents. Yet with all these great and grand advantages many of them squeal.

—The annual meeting for the election of trustees of Union Lodge No. 1436 of Knights of Honor will be held in their hall at Waterloo, on the evening of the last Friday in December, 1882,

S. B. JOHNSON, Reporter.
W. H. LEAS, Director.

—Fin. Gibson has a novel sign, especially for the severe cold weather we have been having for two weeks past. On one side it reads, "Fresh Oysters," but there is nothing very striking 'bout that. On the other it says, "Ice Cream," causing the half-frozen pedestrain to reflect on the balmy days of July while shivering like a dog on a curb stone.

—It is rumored upon the streets that Samuel Grush, one of the proprietors of the south end grist mill, has gone insane. He entered the pulpit of the M. E. church Sunday evening and said to the officiating minister. "Stand to one side, I'll do this talking myself," and began to lay off law and religion at a fearful rate.

—The ladies are not to be outwitted; no, sir. The "Owl Club" has been matched, and the mothers and daughters have organized a society called the "Taine Club," which has met every week for about eight months. They propose to give a parlor entertainment soon. The society met at Dr. Ford's residence last Saturday afternoon.

—Christian Fell and Thomas Hallum have formed a partnership and their shingle reads: "Fell and Hallum's city bill posters, office in second story of Huston's building, corner Main and Seventh streets." Their first contract was putting up the paper for Humpty Dumpty and being a little on the sauercraut order they got tangled somewhat and made the posters read, "Hupty Dupty." We look for a cyclone to come against this firm shortly.

—Our citizens generally agree that the White company are all talented in their profession. If troupes of equal experience would visit us oftener our people would soon appreciate and patronize such companies that are worthy of consideration. Auburn should have a good opera house and our citizens take an interest in entertainments that tend to cultivate and advance the dramatic part of our curiosity.

—Dr. Solomon Stough, who has been confined in the jail here on the charge of issuing incorrect certificates in pension matters, was pardoned last week. He received his pardon Saturday night and immediately left for his home in Waterloo. During the time he has been here it was found necessary to give him considerable freedom, as his confinement was telling severely on his health. By his consistent and honorable course in this matter the docter has made many friends.

—The rural poet has struck the Columbia City Herald which no doubt has been the cause of so much snow falling last week. See how the pencil pusher starts out:

> "Come crystal snow, to the earth below
> And bury the leaflets brown,
> And cover the bed of the dreamless dead
> With thy robe as soft as down."

—On Saturday evening last the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, was burned and nothing now remains of the edifice but the gloomy and blackened walls. The church was erected thirty-seven years ago and was a prominent land mark of that city. The sexton, a venerable old gentleman, neglected his duties and hence the conflagation.

—Next week volume twelve of the Courier closes, and during that long period of time the paper has prospered beyond the expectations of its different managers, and especially so under the present ownership. It has stood by the rights of our citizens, always had a good word for the town, lending its aid and influence to the building up of the place and to increase the growth and prosperity of the citizens and village. The business men have shown their liberality and enterprise very well for a town of this size, and we feel grateful to them and acknowledge their generosity with the kindest wishes for all and a happy, prosperous career through the new year now dawning. Owing to the fact that a town is always judged by the advertisements in a newspaper we urge our patrons and friends to increase their patronage to what they think is legitimate and will bring an equivalent for the money used. The Courier is the leading paper in Auburn and in the county, and we shall always strive for everything that tends to keep it where it now is. While we do our part let the business men do theirs also. We wish all of our subscribers and readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, with the best of luck and good fortune to follow them until 1884 makes its bow to us.

—The Union Soldiers Ass'n., of Auburn, will have a grand social on Saturday evening Dec. 30. All members are requested to meet at their hall next Saturday night to make necessary arrangements. C. ECKHART, Sec'y.

—Abright has everything arranged for the rush.

People and Their Doings.

Tom. Scott is again an Auburnite.

Jep. Orr, Corunna, was in town Monday.

Henry Shoemaker has gone back to Waterloo.

Charley Pommert has been complaining for several weeks.

Mrs. D. B. Harris, nee Rainier, of Chicago, is visiting in town.

Miss Ella Niles, of Albion, has been visiting her sister in this place.

Edward Orr and family, of Corunna, will visit in this place to-morrow.

Simon Snyder and wife, of Angola, were guests at D. D. Snyder's Sunday.

Mrs. Dr. Spooner, of Perue, Ind., is visiting her parents Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ford, this week.

Rev. McCord and lady were entertained at the farm residence of C. A. Mead Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Cowan and her daughter Annis tripped to Fort Wayne, via of the Air Line, last Saturday.

Medical student Snyder, accompanied by a Seventh street belle, noded to the Waterloo folks Tuesday evening.

Charley Dugan was taken suddenly ill Monday afternoon and another teacher was installed in his place.

Calvin Husselman and family were guests at Clerk Husselman's Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. McDonald fell while going to the pump for a bucket of water, last week, and bruised her hip quite badly.

J. J. Walter, of Albion, is home for a while. He is staying with his father in Jackson township, who has been in ill health for some time.

Constable Gangler, of Garrett, who was shot in the face and "neck" by a saloon man while out hunting recently, was in town Friday last.

We took Johnny Robbins, by the hand Saturday and gave him the usual "How does it go, old boy?" He has been away for a—week.

William Ryan, general superintendent of the daubing gang on the B. & O., was flying about town in a two-dollar-and-a-half cutter Sunday.

Mrs. T. Y. Dickinson and daughter Hattie, of Waterloo, spent Sunday and Monday visiting the editors family and calling on numerous friends in town.

Bab. Lewis, the good natured lumber man, called on the Courier last week. This was his first visit, and now as we have become "acquainted' we look for him often.

W. B. Adams, the leading hardware merchant of Corunna, called on us Monday. It was an awful cold day but William is one of those fellows who always pay their subscription in advance cold or warm—hence his appearance and exit.

J. C. Loveland, esq., the spicy editor of the Head Light, dropped into the Courier office Tuesday like a grim spectre and caused the devil to pi a stick of solid nonparel. Now, as we have "kissed and made up" we say to Joseph, in language soft and clear, come, come again.

We return thanks for even a brief call from our young legal friend T. R. Marshal, of Columbia City, a pleasant surprise that happened last week. The people of Columbia all speak highly of his ability as a lawyer and we are glad to find that he stands high among members of his profession.

—There will be a congressional meeting at St. Johns church, Hudson, Ind., Dec. 29, 1882, for the purpose of electing four trustees.

—We have not seen as yet any comments from republican papers upon the subject of, "Read Them Together!" Patiently we wait.

—The Wabash road will sell tickets to any point along the line during the holidays at one and one-third regular rates for the round trip.

—Ferguson & Smith will locate a marble shop in this place soon. They propose dealing and working in granite and marble monuments of all kinds.

—There has been nothing of any importance transacted at court up to-day, most of the time being occupied in arranging and getting for "earnest" labor.

—J. L. Davis, esq., has his horse so that it is safe to drive again. Careless handling of the lines is what spoiled the animal in the first place and great caution should now be taken—drive slow and whip light.

—About twenty persons met at the residence of Captain Silvers last Saturday evening to surprise George Park, it being his 33d birthday. By the laughing and merriment kept up we should judge they had a very pleasant time.

—The Presbyterian Sunday-school will give the little ones a christmas sleigh ride to Waterloo, Monday. They will meet there in Agricultural Hall and have a winter picnic of apples, popcorn, candy, etc. They will return at an early hour, so the children will not be out too late. A pleasant time is anticipated.

—EDITOR COURIER:—In reply to your inquiry of last week, there is an organization in our place, known as the Owl Club. Have their charter &c., and for particulars enquire of W. H. McIntyre, president and W. H. McQuiston secretary and vice president.

RAY.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FRANK A. HOFF IS ALWAYS AHEAD!

GOOD LUCK
AND LONG LIFE TO
EVERY BODY

He has in stock for the holidays a large assortment of Candies, Toys, Fancy Goods, and many articles that will please both young and old. His popular establishment can not be undersold, and parties who anticipate buying goods for Christmas or New Years should by all means give him a call before throwing their money away on useless articles. Candy Toys, Stick and Mixed Candies he is selling cheap, and has a large variety. Also other articles suitable for holiday presents, such as Vaces, Mustache Cups, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, etc. The finest assortment of Majolica Ware ever brought to this place. Owing to the annual invoice he will make great reductions in Groceries, and all should take advantage of this opportunity. COFFEES AND SUGARS ARE DOWN: Yellow C Sugar, 8c.; White Sugar, 9c.; Pure Granulated, 9c.; Good Rio Coffee, 10c. per pound—11 pounds for $1.00. Spices are pure and warranted free from adulteration, as we do our own grinding. This is known to be the largest and cheapest establishment in Northern Indiana, and everybody goes to the Auburn Fruit House.

WELCOME ALL!

This is the way Santa Clause has been putting in his time at

Bassett & Maxsen's, Waterloo, Ind.

This is the leading Jewelry firm in this part or the state and known far and near as honest, fair dealing gentlemen. Their stock of holiday goods is simply immense and every one should call and have their own eyes witness the beautiful articles, as they are too grand and handsome for our pen to describe.

A COLD SNAP DUE

AND NOW

!-! THE OVERCOATS WILL GO !-!

Don't wait till we are so busy we can't properly attend to you. Our assortment is now perfect. Make your selections at once.

STYLES THE NEWEST,

BEST FITTING,

PRICES LOWEST

SAM, | PETE | & | MAX,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Collection Notice.

All accounts and notes due W. J. AUSTIN & CO., and AUSTIN BROS. not paid on or before January 15 1883, will be placed with an attorney for collection and costs will be added. We mean just what we say—we want our money.

In view of a business change, we offer Boston Gum Boots @ $3.25. Rubber Lined Gum Boots $2.90. ☞ Goods sold for CASH and no other way. ☜ AUSTIN BROS.

THE LITTLE BOY WHO SOAPED

A little boy went out to swim,
And took a cake of soap with him,
And slimed each supple little limb.

And when he on the bank arove,
One long, last downward look he gove,
And then into the water dove.

And trying to regain the top,
In vain, alas! he tried to flop—
He went so fast he couldn't stop!

His limbs were soaped from heel to hip—
He couldn't get a half-way grip—
For every time he tried he'd slip.

The water no resistance gave,
And so beneath the murky wave
He found a wet, untimely grave.

With thrilling, thundering, thumping thud,
He struck the misty, moisty mud—
And turkies fattened on his blood.

We dedicate this little hymn
To little boys of supple limb
Who soap themselves before they swim.
—Denver Tribune.

SANTWOOD

BY CLYDE RAYMOND

"Yes I have decided to remain away two years. That will be none too long in which to forget this wretched affair and accustom myself to some of the stern realities of life. I find that fate has not decreed my pathway to be one of roses.

The speaker was reclining carelessly upon a luxurious sofa, amid such elegant surroundings that one might naturally wonder what there could be in his experience to tincture his thoughts of the future with so much gloom.

A fine-looking man of middle age, seated near him, was the person with whom he was ostensibly conversing, though a girl sitting at the piano a little farther off felt that the vein of bitterness underlying the words was meant especially for her.

Her hands were wandering half idly over the keys, playing in softest,sweetest fashion that rythmical,half mournful air, "Upon the Danube River." Deep, rich bass chords dropped now and then into the low-dripping, silvery melody, and the player hummed, as if to her own thoughts,in low, sympathetic tone, the refrain:

"I'll ne'r forget that night in June
Upon the Danube river."

She, at least, did not wonder why the speaker looked upon the dark side of life then, for she knew. She knew what all the world did, that the proud name of Santwood had been dragged in the dust by a brother's crime. Forgery and suicide had furnished the greedy press with sensational columns and blazing head-lines, whose every glaring, significant letter cut into the sensitive heart of Philip like a two-edged sword

But the listener at the piano knew that a sharper pain than even that dictated the hopeless words She remembered a scene in the library but a few hours past, when he had told her of his resolve to leave his native land and, in the weakness of the moment, had broken down and confessed the love which he had meant, now since disgrace had overtaken him, to keep a secret to the end. For what right had he, he bitterly asked himself, to offer his stained name for any woman's acceptance?

But it is true that "murder will out," so will love when when it is thrilling in every nerve, when every hope and interest in life is indentified with its dear object.

"Yet I am not sorry that you know it, after all," he had said. "Little fitted as I am now to offer my love to one so pure and proud as you, it would have been hard for me to have borne this hopeless love in silence. A week ago I could have told you all this without one thrill of shame or self reproach. But then, not dreaming of my coming trouble, I was content to wait until you had seen the world and learned your own heart thoroughly. What your answer might have been then I do not know, but at least I should have felt myself the peer of any other who might sue for the honor of your hand; while now——"

He broke off abruptly with a heavy, sharp-drawn breath, and paced the floor with the air of some proud caged animal chafing bitterly against the bars that held him.

Suddenly he paused before her as she stood, white and silent, leaning against the mantel for support, and, taking her hand in both of his, said, with passionate pleading:

"But, after all, it is not my sin, Marguerite. You are proud, I know; but will you turn from me for my brother's fault? If you can love me, ever so little, will you not tell me so, and let me take that knowledge with me to comfort me in my long exile? I will wait—wait until this trouble has been forgotten; until I can do something to redeem——"

"Do not ask me," she interrupted, shudderingly; and then she turned, and, looking straight into his anguished, despairing eyes, in a voice that sounded cold and harsh in her efforts to repress all feeling, she said: "Philip Santwood, you spoke truly just now. I am proud—too proud, perhaps; but a stainless name is everything to me. I am poor myself, but my name is without blot or blemish, and, while I am sorry for you, I cannot——"

But her voice died away in silence. To save her life she could not have put the sentence which she was about to speak into words, with those sternly compressed lips and those dry, yearning eyes before her.

"At least tell me," he pleaded huskily, "could you have loved me had it not been for—this?"

"I cannot tell what might have been," she answered, turning wearily away. "I only know what is. This is a painful subject, Mr. Santwood. Let it end, please."

She meant to be gentle in manner and speech. But the great struggle it cost her to speak calmly seemed to crystalize both into the hardness of marble, and when she turned away Philip read only pride—nothing but pride and coldness—in her voice and in the pale, set features. He saw nothing of the aching heart behind that mask.

So, as she sat there with the low, sweet music dropping from the keys, not a word or sigh of Philip Santwood's escaped her; not the least sight or sound of that unhappy evening but impressed itself upon her memory, and months afterward came back to her mingled always with the sad, sweet measure of that song.

The next day he was gone. Marguerite was conscious of a terrible loneliness, a bitter loss, when the fine, manly figure had disappeared entirely from her view; when the fair, proud head and the handsome face which, until the past week, had been so full of sunny happiness had gone forever from her home. She might have brought back the brightness to it with only the one word "hope," yet she could not bring herself to speak it.

She was proud, far too proud—this beautiful girl—of her stainless old family name with which no shade of disgrace was ever blent.

As the months wore on Marguerite realized to the full the bitterness of a hopeless love. They heard from Philip—that is, her guardian did, and he was accustomed to repeat the contents of those letters to her, occasionally reading one aloud to her throughout. She never asked to see them herself, though often her heart ached for a sight of the words that his hand had traced.

After a time the letters began to breathe a spirit of content, then a woman's name crept into them, and then it was not long ere Col. Tracy informed his ward that Philip was married.

It was a terrible blow to Marguerite, whose love for the bright, handsome fellow was only less strong and intense than her indomitable pride. She could have recalled him, but she would not, though her heart longed continually for his presence. Now it seemed he had found some one—a truer woman than herself, it must be—who loved him and scorned to sacrifice her happiness and his for his brother's crime.

But it was too late now to think of what might have been, so she kept on in her round of social gayeties, trying to hide her remorse and regret under a prouder bearing, a more brilliantly-smiling face than of old.

And now she learned something which she had never before suspected. Col. Tracy loved her, and laid heart and fortune at her feet with all the passionate ardor of a young man. Marguerite was utterly surprised. She had no love for him, and so refused him as gently as she could.

But the love of the middle-aged man of the world was not to be dismissed as easily as the youth whose pride forbade him to ask twice.

She did not love him, but she entertained a respectful affection for him, added to which was the knowledge as flattering to her pride that, out of the whole world full of fair women, he, the handsome,cultured man of society, should have chosen her. At length she said to him with simple frankness:

"Dear guardy if you are willing to take me, knowing now I have loved Philip Santwood; knowing that, if it were not a sin now, I would always love him, you may do so, and I will endeavor to the utmost to be a true and affectionate wife."

So Marguerite Compton found herself Mrs. Col. Tracy, a petted leader of fashion, the possessor of a haughty name, and the idol of a fond husband's heart. Yet now, when it was too late, she knew that could she but share Philip Santwood's young, clouded life and wear that stained, rejected name of his, she would be a far happier woman.

It was in the second year of her marriage that she and her husband made the tour of Europe. They had visited many of the principal cities; Mrs. Tracy had been presented at court, and was as much admired as her proud and devoted husband could desire; and now they were sailing down the Danube.

They had passed many picturesque villages and ancient ruins on the shores of that grand and storied river, and were nearing Linz, celebrated for the lovliness of its situation and the beauty of its women, when Marguerite sat on the deck of the steamer, apart from all others, thinking sadly of that evening in her life when she had decided her fate against her own happiness. How vividly the words of the song came back to her, as she leaned over the railing, and looked down at the greenish-blue waters below:

"I'll ne'er forget that night in June
Upon the Danube river."

How strange that this should be a moonlit night in June, and that she herself should be "upon the Danube river!"

While her whole mind and heart were back upon that never-to-be-forgotten evening, a dark shadow came between her and the moonlight. She glanced up involuntarily, and her heart almost ceased its throbbing. There before her stood the hero of her thought—Philip Santwood — looking down upon her. One thing she had time to notice as he came toward her—his proud, fair face looking almost stern in the moonlight—the old-fashioned love was in his eyes.

One instant her heart thrilled wildly as she saw it; then, as he came nearer, there was a terrible noise, an awful shock; then flames were issuing from the steamer, and men, and children were struggling for their lives in the waters of the Danube.

When Mrs. Tracy opened her eyes after the stunning jar of the expolsion, she found herself clasped in the arms of Philip Santwood, who was making heroic efforts to save her.

"Oh, Philip," she cried, with her first breath, "where is my husband? And your wife, too? We must not forget them!"

"My wife!" She saw the astonishment in his eyes even in that dreadful moment. "I never had a wife, Marguerite. Did he tell you so?"

"Yes," she answered.

And then, as the treachery of her husband a scheme to win her love from Philip flashed like lightning into her mind, she regretted with all the loyality of a true, if not loving wife, that she had betrayed it to his rival.

"Save him—oh, save him first, Philip!" she pleaded, anxiously

"You are a woman, Marguerite—the woman I love," he replied, a half savage joy thrilling in his tones. "It is my duty and my pleasure to aid you. He is a man, and my enemy. I am under no obligation to him. Let him take care of himself."

For one instant Marguerite lay with closed eyes in Philip's arms, thinking almost that she was in heaven. He had never married another; he loved her madly yet, and she—ah, heaven! how she had loved him! This was a night of danger. If anything should happen that would set her free——

She checked herself then. What a wicked—what a horrible thought! Just then her husband floated past them, clinging with white, desparing face to a portion of the wreck. He seemed exhausted and about sink.

"Oh, save him!" she cried again, in agony at her own wickedness.

Philip's face appalled her. Upon it was pictured the fearful struggle going on in his soul—love, jealousy, hatred, indecision.

"I cannot save you both," he said, hoarsely.

"Then him first," said Marguerite, with desperate passion in her voice. "Oh, Philip, if I am lost it will not be through any sin of yours, but if you leave him purposely to die unaided, it will be—murder."

Philip's face seemed to grow even whiter as she breathed that last word with terrible distinctness.

"I see," he said quietly. "I will do what I can."

Perhaps he might now atone for his brother's crime, was the new thought which stirred his soul to its depths.

Marguerite, clinging to the tiny raft where Philip had left her (it was scarcely large enough to hold two persons,) saw her husband snatched almost from the jaws of death by the man whom they had both so mercilessly wronged, with a feeling of intense thankfulness to heaven too deep for words. She felt a horror now at the mere thought of how she and Philip might have profited by her husband's death.

It was fortunate that the accident occurred so near the town, for just there the river ran swiftly, and few could have been saved without the aid that speedily came from Linz.

"I have saved him for your sake, Marguerite," whispered Philip as they met each other at the side of her rescued but almost lifeless husband.

"God bless you!" she answered, pressing his hand as she knelt beside the prostrate form of the Colonel.

But Col. Tracy's days were numbered. All was done for him that medical skill could do in that quaint old German city. But he was no longer young, and his previous system had received a shock from which he could not recover. He died, and there, on the shore of the "beautiful Danube" he was buried.

* * * * * *

Two years passed quietly away. Mrs. Tracy had spent them in travel, and had but lately returned to her native land. She and Philip Santwood had parted at Linz without a word or a pledge for the future, and they had never met since. Yet she was not surprised when he suddenly appeared in her drawing-room one evening and spoke once more of his loyal love for her.

"I have never loved any other, Marguerite," he said. "If I may dare to again offer you the name that——"

"Hush!" she answered, lifting her white jeweled hand, with a smile that softened all the dark beauty of her face. "Your noble conduct at Linz has redeemed your name from all dishonor in my eyes. And, even were it otherwise, how dare I, in my sinful pride, condemn you for another's sin?"

A Dizzy Business, Indeed.

Washington Star.

As you stand at the foot of the terrace below and look up at the immense dome of the capital, the workmen there seem midgets, clinging by toes and finger tips to the convex surface. To the nervous spectator the sight is more exciting than interesting. The narrow landings surrounding the lower and upper ends of the dome appear as threads of white marble upon which hardly a fly could obtain a secure foothold, much less a man. You shudder as you see a human form uprear itself from the interior of the cupola and with apparent carelessness climb backward over the narrow ledge to the ladder beneath. That ladder seems fearfully small and unable to support the weight of or give foothold to several men who are upon it. They lean forward at times until only their feet and one hand are on the ladder as they run their brush over that part of the dome within reach. They seem suspended in midair, and you tremble lest the next blast of the autumn wind, which you know blows fearfully hard up at that dizzy elevation, should loosen their frail hold and dash them, shapeless masses, against the cold, cruel stones of the pavement, two hundred feet below. Suddenly, while you gaze, one of them rapidly descends the ladder to the lower landing, which is in reality about eighteen inches wide, but seems to you a mere line, and lightly, recklessly even jumps down upon the projecting edge of the column immediately below. You notice, however, that he climbs back with much more care. And you watch with a sort of fascinating interest till the eye grows dim with its constant gaze, and you seek inside for further information.

Dangerous as this work seems to be, very dangerous as it is in fact, a more gruesome job is that of painting the pedestal on which the Goddess of Liberty stands. The statue is of bronze, the pedestal of iron, and the latter must be frequently painted so as to correspond in hue with the goddess. From the very top of the dome the cupola uprears its graceful proportions without any interior means of access to the statue's pedestal. Ascent must be made vertically from the outside. When the pedestal is to be painted, riggers from the navy-yard are detailed to erect a temporary structure, by which the workman ascends to the top of the cupola. To climb over the outside ledge of the latter, either in coming down or going up, is said to be the most dangerous undertaking. So hazardous is the entire job of painting the pedestal that only one man on the force will do it. He is a native of Capital Hill, and is said to be utterly indifferent to danger, apparently unconscious that he runs any risk whatever.

Going home from church she remarked to her husband: "Did you notice that bald-headed man in front of us, and how young he looked? I never saw any one so young before with a bald head." Then he shut her up by saying: "My dear, I was bald-headed before I was a year old."

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

How it is Being Run Since the Banishment of Noyes and the Abolition of "Mixed Marriage."

Cor. in Chicago Tribune.

Oneida, N. Y., November 14.—Near here is located that institution known as the Oneida Community. This concern numbers about 250 persons, men and women, who believe themselves "perfectionists"—that is, so thoroughly surrendered to religion as to be free from the commission of sin, and worthy of rising above the conventional laws by which the morality of society is supposed to be regulated; hence they have had, like the angels in heaven, neither marriage nor giving in marriage, but live somewhat in common. Each couple were a sort of husband and wife as long as they chose to be, and then they changed off for other partners. This arrangement—which is certainly not of heavenly,but decidedly of the earthly order—naturally gave offense to the people outside the Community, and for years those outsiders endeavored to squelch it; but up to a very recent period their efforts were fruitless. These people made no effort to secure proselytes, but lived to themselves in their own way; nevertheless they had many applicants for admission to their organization

The founder of this institution was John Humphrey Noyes, a graduate of Dartmouth College. A year or so ago there was a strong movement of citizens against the Community, which threatened the indictment of Noyes. Evidence of the most damaging character, both from within and from without the Community, was gathered. Noyes and his friends became alarmed and flight was decided upon;and now, a man of over seventy years of age, he is an exile. The last heard of him, he was at Clinton, Canada, near the Niagara Falls, living with his wife, although three others of the Community women went with her when she joined him. The Community at the time furnished him a home and funds.

Since the departure of Noyes the "Family," or Community, has been governed by a committee of ten men and ten women, who consider all questions arising and direct all business. They have abolished the mixed marriage system, and adopted the monogamic relation. Any marriages contemplated are announced to them, and "acted upon;" but their control over these is only advisory. Many wedding ceremonies have been performed; and those who were married previous to entering the Community are again living together. The functionary who links the couples is an Episcopal minister who has for fifteen years been a member of the Community.

There is no apparent prospect that the Community will be dissolved. Its property, including its branch at Wallingford, Conn., would, it is estimated, sell for about $1,000,000.

The Oneida domain comprises 600 acres, and that of Wallingford 300, both having valuable water-power Prominent among their industries are the making of plated-ware, silks, chains and traps, and the canning of fruits and vegetables. These have been more or less prosperous since their initiation, but of late years especially so. Outside labor is employed in nearly all departments, except the household. During the summer months the Community grounds are a popular place for picnics and excursions from the towns and cities hundreds of miles around. Some days the visitors number as least 1,000 people, and nearly all take dinner there, which affords no small revenue to the Community funds. They furnish no meats—it being one of the principal rules of the Community to abstain from animal food, except on one or two fast days in the year—but their vegetable dinners are said to be delicious. The grounds of the Community are charmingly laid out—immense flower beds and grass plats, with beautiful walks, being a few of their attractions. But the buildings and factories are commonplace, there being no pretensions in that particular.

The members of the Community are generally inferior in looks and intelligence; but there are some among the leaders who may be considered up to to the average, and a few of the women are passably fair. The women all dress in "bloomer" fashion—a kind of half-man and half-woman dress—more flowing in the legs than the Dr. Mary Walker pattern, but which might lead one to suppose that they had stuck their broomstick like limbs into a couple of "Dolly Varden" flour sacks, with a running string at the ankle to "rope" them in, while the garment from the waist down flops about like the trousers of a French zouave. The upper portion of their dress is like a blouse, while their head gear varies—an old hat, broad-brimmed straw, or a calico sunbonnet supplying their millinery outfit. They all wear short hair.

Sonnini and Bedouin Honor.

Gentleman's Magazine.

There is still the old Bedouin honor in observing the wild rules of the desert Should a wayfarer's camel sink and die beneath his burden, the owner need only draw a circle around the dead beast and go on his way, secure of finding his goods untouched when able to return and remove them. And not only is the inviolable reverence for the hospitality of the tent, when once granted fully maintained, but we are often told by travellers that they have occasionally left a tent in the desert for upward of a twelvemonth, and returned to find that not one cord or one peg had been touched.

There have even been cases in which travellers, who according to the rules of the desert, had been quite legitimately robbed have, by a sudden appeal to the honor of their captors, obtained not only their freedom but a restitution of their stolen property. Such was the experience of Sonnini, a scientific French traveller, who when crossing the desert near the Natron Lakes, was surprised by a troop of about 100 well-mounted Bedouins. In presence of such a force, his own small party of six, two of whom were Egyptians, were altogether helpless. They were at once disarmed and stripped of their money, arms, provisions, and most of their clothes. The robbers then spread out their booty on the sand and proceeded to divide it among themselves.

Meanwhile their Arab guide, Hussein, himself a Bedouin, though of another tribe, addressed a pathetic appeal to the robber Chief. "Arabs," said he, "you have stripped a man intrusted to my protection and for whose safety I will stake my life; a man with whom I have eaten, who has slept in my tent and has become my brother! Never again can I enter that tent; never again dare I return to my camp; never more look upon the face of my wife or my children. Arabs! take my life or restore to my brother every article of his property." As he spoke, he snatched back his gun from the Arab who had first seized it, and leveled it at the Chief, determined to shoot him in case of refusal, though well aware that his own life would instantly be forfeit.

His brave bearing, combined with the pathos of his words, touched these sons of the desert. The Sheikh consented that everything should be restored, and though some of his followers sorely grudged giving up their spoils, every article was delivered up, with the exception of a considerable sum of money, which had been extracted from M. Sonnini's purse and divided by the Arabs among themselves. The Sheikh was very particular in inquiring whether the full sum had been restored, but the traveller, deeming himself fortunate to have got off so well assured him that he had received everything right.

Not content with this act of restitution the Arabs now became exceedingly cordial. The Sheik insisted that M. Sonnini should ride his (the Sheikh's) horse, while he walked beside him. The same compliment was paid by the other Arabs to his companions, all of whom thanked Heaven that no blood had been shed, at the same time blaming the foreigners for their temerity in exploring the desert, and thus as it were, offering themselves as fair objects for pillage.

A Practical Temperance Movement

Rochester Democrat.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Syracuse have put their shoulders to the wheel for some practical work in behalf of good morals. They are all friendly to the temperance cause, but they believe in gradual reformatory steps. Last week they united in the following declaration of principles:

"The Catholic clergy of Syracuse, deprecating the abuses arising from the present management of the liquor traffic, viewing with sadness the havoc it makes in the fold of Christ, bewailing the miseries it inflicts upon individuals, families and society, do unanimously unite in exhorting their people,

"First—Not to keep their liquor shops or billiard parlors open on Sunday, and not to frequent any that are open.

"Second—Not to keep their liquor shops or billiard parlors open after eleven o'clock any night, and not to frequent any that are open after that hour.

"Third—Not to sell intoxicating drinks or grant the privilege of their billiard rooms to minors or habitual drunkards

"They are urged to this duty as well by the civil as ecclesiastical law.

"The new penal code challenges the obedience of all good citizens.

"The council of Baltimore uses these words:

"Let the pastors frequently admonish their flocks to shun liquor shops, let them keep back from the sacraments those liquor sellers who encourage excess in drinking, especially on the Lord's Day, let them use all their zeal, through the mercy of Jesus Christ, in eradicating the vice of drunkenness.

"They feel that a compliance with these recommendations will banish misery, vice and degradation from many homes, and procure for those engaged in the liquor business the respect of their fellowmen, as well as peace with their own consciences."

Following out this declaration nearly every priest in charge of a parish preached, on Sunday last, in conformity with a previous agreement to that effect, pointing out the evils of intemperance and exhorting their congregations to subscribe to and aid in the enforcement of the foregoing pledge. They were all urgent in regard to a proper observance of the Sabbath. The movement cannot but have a good effect, and is likely to have a wider sweep than the confines of the city in which it originated.

Better than a Type-Writer.

Bill Nye's Boomerang.

For the first time during our acquaintance with Samuel Davis, of the Carson Appeal, we have received today a letter from him which we were able to read. Evidently he went to the italic case and set up the letter, stuck the matter in the proof press and printed it. It is a luxury to hear from Samuel and know that he is well. It is also cheering to know that he has at last tumbled to the eternal truth, that in order to convey ideas to distant friends he should print them or hire a blond amanuensis with soulful eyes and her own hair.

A Prize-Fight Between Women.

London Standard.

A Twickenham correspondent writes:

"A novel prize-fight has taken place at a small suburban village not many miles distant from Hanwell. For some time past considerable ill-feeling appears to have existed among certain sections of the market garden women employed in the neighborhood, and recently it was decided to settle the matter by a stand-up fight between two of the most prominent and pugilistic members representing the two classes at variance. Accordingly, at the midday meal, the rival parties quietly adjourned to a field at a goodly distance from the public highway where a ring was formed and various preliminaries carried out to the satisfaction of all. The female pugilists, with their seconds, presented themselves, the one being a buxom Shropshire lassie, who is said to have gained proficiency in the noble art of self-defence while travelling a few years ago with a 'boxing saloon' company, and the other a stalwart daughter of Erin, who boasted that she had never been beaten. The two fought for a few minutes only, for in the third round the Irish women (who up to that time had gained a slight advantage by blackening her opponent's eyes) received a blow in the ribs which incapacited her from continuing the fight and her second threw up the sponge, amid the applause of the other side. In the evening the two parties sat down to a substantial supper of beafsteak and onions, and afterwards swore eternal friendship over a gallon of good whisky provided at the expense of the woman who had been vanquished.

Brother Gardner' Religion

Detroit Free Press.

I want a religun, my friends, dat kin stand temptashun. I want one dat kin meet Satan at de doah of a circus an knock him colder dan a wedge. I want one dat will let me play euchre an yet keep me from cheatin'. I want one dat will go wid me to de theater an' inform what am good an' condemn what am bad. I want a religun widout any dyspepsia or liber complaint in it. If I am gwine to peel off I want to know it in time to look fur a kind dat will stick by me frew thick an' thin. A pusson who am afeard dat de minit he begins to smile his religun will begin to crack like new varnish must be in an uncomfortable state o' mind. Let me be tempted. If my religun am strong 'nuff to resist I shall have de glory of victory. If it am not, let me ax fur forgiveness, an' tighten up de bolts an' try again. Be good. Respect de church. Reverence true Christianity, an' try an' foller de teachin's of de good book, but be keerful how you clothe yerself in armor dat will be shivered by de sounds of a fiddle an' fall to de ground at de sight of a circus purcesshun. Let us now assault de reg'lar order of de bizness."

Malaria in New England.

Boston Herald.

The malaria is getting to be a serious epidemic in many sections of New England, and thus far the medical profession appears to be unable either to account for its presence or check its slow, though very steady, progress in the localities where it has established itself. Both in the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys, along the banks of the rivers of these names, it has been gradually spreading for two or three years. Various causes, such as stagnant pools of water, decaying vegetation, etc., have been alleged, but exhaustive medical and scientific investigations have failed to shed any satisfactory light upon the strange epidemic. Though the disease is not in itself regarded as dangerous, yet it has been succeeded frequently by typhoid fever, which is always a perilous malady. During the past autumn this latter type of fever has been very general in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and especially in such sections as were visited by malarial fevers in years past.

$10,000 Damages for a Rat Bite.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Rev. George W. Baker and his wife, Mrs. Caroline H. Baker, have instituted suit against W. Huff, proprietor of the Markham House, for $10,000 as damages for several bites from a rat which Mrs. Baker received while a guest of the Markham in June last. In the petition, which is filed by Mr. Baker, he sets up that he is a baptist minister, and is engaged in the sale of books of a religious character, and at the time of the injury for which he seeks damages his wife was selling a book, on every subscription to which she received from $1.50 to $2 in commissions; that her average monthly earnings were $500 up to the time she was bitten by the rat, and without that injury she would have continued to earn that amount.

In the month of June Mrs. Baker, in the prosecution of her work, came to Atlanta and became the guest of the Markham, of which hotel Mr. Huff is proprietor. She was assigned to a room on the second floor, which she describes as one of the highest-priced rooms in the house. At night she retired after extinguishing the light, when suddenly she felt the cover on the bed move. She reached out her left hand, when her arm was seized by a large rat, which she says was so infuriated that before she could take the hand away she was bitten in eight places. The wounds became inflamed and the arm became badly swollen, and erysipelas set in. The arm appeared as if it would mortify, and it seemed that Mrs. Baker would lose it, and perhaps her life. Mr Baker recites the trouble, expense and pain which has been caused to himself and wife, and puts the damage at $10,000, $900 of which is set down as an actual loss, as what would have been his wife's earnings for three months, and $2000 as an expense for medical attention. Mr. Baker says that Mr. Huff should have kept his beds free from vermin

The Mexican Indians.

New York Times.

In speaking of the Mexicans we are likely to picture the Mexican we are acquainted with — the "greaser" the revolutionist, the receiver of forced loans. But they are not the real Mexicans; they are a mixture of Mexican and Spanish blood, inheriting all the vices of the Spanish conquerors and a few of the virtues of their honest Mexican forefathers. The native Mexican Indian is a very different person, providing, of course, he has not been corrupted by contact with his social superiors. The mahogany-colored Mexican Indians, as still found in interior rural places, are more nearly physically perfect than any other race. In early life they are extremely handsome They have no physical blemishes. A cross-eyed Mexican Indian, or a blind or near-sighted one or a humped-backed or lame one is never seen, unless some of these things have been brought about by accident. They have perfect teeth, and their hair never turns gray, They are as honest as the day is long, kind and hospitable. When they work, which they never do voluntarily, their wages are from 12 to 15 cents a day, and the diet on which they flourish would starve an American. They eat frijoles or little brown beans, and tortillas, flat dough cakes baked in hot ashes. They use no intoxicating drinks, and have scarcely any bad habits. Their faithfulness to a friend is well illustrated in the character of Robinson Crusoe's man Friday.

THE LAND-SLIDE CASE

BY M. TWAIN.

It was in the early days of Nevada Territory. The mountains are very high and steep about Carson, Eagle and Washoe valleys—very high and steep, and so when the snow gets to melting off fast in the spring, and the warm surface-earth begins to moisten and soften, the disastrous land-slides commence.

General Buncombe was shipped out to Nevada in the invoice of territorial officers to be United States Attorney.

One morning Dick Sides rode furiously up to General Buncomb's door, in Carson City, and rushed into his presence without stopping to tie his horse. He seemed much excited. He told the General that he wanted him to defend a suit for him, and would pay him $500 if he achieved a victory. And then, with violent gestures and a world of profanity, he poured out his griefs. He said it was pretty well-known that for some years he had been farming (or ranching, as the more customary term is), in Washoe district, and making a successful thing of it; and furthermore, it was known that his ranch was situated right in the edge of the valley, and that Tom Morgan owned a ranch immediately above it, on the mountain. And now the trouble was that one of those hated and dreaded land-slides had come and slid Morgan's ranch, fences, cabins, cattle, barns and everything down on top of the ranch, and exactly covered up every single vestige of his property, to a depth of about six feet. Morgan was in possession, and refused to vacate the premises—said he was occupying his own cabin, and not interfering with anybody else's—and said his cabin was standing on the same dirt and same ranch it had always stood on, and would like to see anybody make him vacate.

"And when I reminded him," said Sides, weeping, "that it was on top of my ranch, and that he was trespassing, he had the infernal meanness to ask me why didn't I stay on my ranch and hold possession when I saw him coming? Why didn't I stay on it! The blathering lunatic! And, by George! when I heard that racket and looked up that hill it was just like the whole world was a ripping and a tearing down the mountain side—trees going end over end in the air; rocks as big as a house jumping about a thousand feet high and bursting into ten million pieces; cattle literally turned inside out, and a coming head on with their tails hanging out between their teeth. I just took one glimpse of that specktacle, general, and lit out'n the country in three jumps exactly.

"But what grinds me is that Morgan hangs on there and won't move off'n the ranch—says it's his'n and he's going to keep it—likes it better'n he did when it was higher up the hi'l. Mad! Well, I've been so mad for two days I couldn't find my way to town—been wandering around in the bush in a starving condition—got anything here to drink general? But I'm here, now, and I'm a-going to law. You hear me?"

The innocent General was amazed. He said he had suspected before that the people of that territory were fools, and now he knew it. "But," he said, "rest easy, rest easy, and collect the witnesses; for the victory is just as certain as if the conflict was already over."

Sides wiped away the flowing tears and left.

At two in the afternoon Referee Roop's court opened, and the remorseless old joker appeared, throned among his sheriffs, his witnesses and a "packed" jury, and wearing upon his face a fraudulent solemnity so awe-inspiring that some of his fellow-conspirators had misgivings that maybe he had not comprehended, after all, that this was merely a joke. An unearthly stillness prevailed, for at the slightest noise the judge uttered sternly the command:

"Order in the court!"

"Way for the United States Attorney!"

The witnesses were called—legislators, high government officials, ranch men, miners, Indians, Chinamen, negroes. Three-fourths of them were called by the defendant, Morgan, but no matter, their testimony invariably went in favor of the plaintiff, Sides. Each new witness only added new testimony to the absurdity of a man's claiming to own another man's property because his farm had slid down on top of it. Then the Morgan lawyers made their speeches, and seemed to make singularly weak ones—they did really nothing to help the Morgan cause. And now the general, with a great glow of triumph on his face, got up and made a mighty effort; he pounded the table, he banged the law books, he shouted and roared and howled, he quoted from everything and everybody, poetry, sarcasm, statistics, history pathos and blasphemy, and wound up with a war hoop for free speech, freedom of the press, free schools and the glorious bird of America and the principles of eternal justice. [Applause.]

Ex Governor Roop leaned his head upon his hand for some minutes, thinking profoundly, and the still audience waited breathlessly for his decision. Then he got up and stood erect, with bended head, and thought again. Then he walked the floor with long, deliberate strides, and his chin in his hand, and still the audience waited. At last he returned to his throne and seated himself. The sheriff commanded the attention of the court, Judge Roop cleared his throat and said:

"Gentlemen, I feel the great responsibility that rests upon me this day. This is no ordinary case. On the contrary it is plain that it is the most solemn and awful that ever man was called upon to decide. Gentleman, I have listened attentively to the evidence, and the weight of it, the overwhelming weight of it is in favor of the plaintiff, Sides. I have listened also to the remarks of the counsel with high interest—and especially will I commend the masterly and irrefutable logic of the distinguished gentleman who represent the plaintiff. But, gentlemen, let us beware how we allow human testimony, human ingenuity to influence us to our undoing at a moment so solemn as this!

"Gentlemen, it ill becomes us, worms as we are, to meddle with the decree of Heaven. It is plain to me that Heaven, in its inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to move this defendant's ranch for a purpose. We are but creatures, and we must submit. If Heaven has chosen to favor the defendant Morgan in this marked and wonderful manner; and if Heaven, unsatisfied with the position of the Morgan ranch upon the mountain side, has chosen to remove it to a position more eligible and more advantageous for its owner, it ill becomes us, insects as we are, to question the legality of the act. No—Heaven created the ranches, and it is Heaven' prerogative to rearrange them, to experiment with them, to shift them around it its pleasure. It is for us to submit without repining. I warn you that this thing which has happened is a thing with which the sacrilegious hands and brains and tongues of men must not meddle. Gentlemen, it is the verdict of this court that the plaintiff, Richard Sides, has been deprived of his ranch by the visitation of God! And from this decision there is no appeal."

Buncombe seized his cargo of law books and plunged out of the court-room a raving madman, almost. In all good faith he remained at night and remonstrated with Roop upon the extravagant decision, and implored him to walk the floor and think for half an hour, and see if he could not figure out some sort of modification of the verdict. Roop yielded at last and got up to work. He walked two hours and a half, and at last his face lit up happily, and he told Buncombe it had occurred to him that the ranch underneath the Morgan ranche still belonged to Sides, that the title to the ground itself was just as good as it had ever been, and therefore he was of opinion that Sides had a right to dig it out from under there, and—

The general never waited to see the end of it. He was always an impatient and irascible man, that way. At the end of two weeks he got it through his understanding that he had been played upon with a joke.

Small Things.

Rutherford B. Hayes writes a very small hand.

William H. Vanderbilt has the least to say of any man on Wall street.

Diamond is the smallest movable type in the world. It often gets under the finger-nails of compositors.

Watches made as early as 1700 were so delicately constructed by hand and so small as to easily fit on the top of a lead pencil.

Bismarck is easily offended. A Berlin butcher named one of his products "The Birmarck sausage," and for so small a thing was arrested.

It is worthy of remark that a mosquito has concealed in its bill six complete surgical instruments, each so minute as to be indescernible to the naked eye.

The sting of a honey bee, when compared with the point of a needle under a powerful magnifying glass, is scarcely discernable. The point of the needle seemed to be about an inch in breadth.

Gen. Longer, the editor of a newspaper called the Key West Democrat, is 20 years old, forty inches high, and weighs thirty-five pounds. The General was born in San Domingo and raised in Florida.

Prof. Edward C. Pickering, of Harvard College, says that in undertaking to measure the intensity of the light of the satellite of Mars a hole about the twenty-five hundreth part of an inch in diameter was required.

The smallest hogs in the world are quartered in the Zoological Gardens in London. They came from Australia and are known as the "pigmy hogs." They are well formed, are frisky, good-natured, and make excellent pets. They are the size of a wild hare.

A very curious little toy is the microscope containing the Lord's Prayer. The whole prayer is on a piece of glass not larger than the head of a pin, yet it is magnified to such an extent that it can be read easily by looking through the microscope.

Probably the smallest and youngest sea lion in captivity is the one now in the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia, Pa. He is only nine weeks old. When about four weeks old he appeared one morning with a glossy coat of grease. Up to that time his coat of hair was rather tough and non-repellant, and not at all calculated to shed water. The mother is now teaching him to swim.

The smallest baby was born in Chandelaria, Nev., a few weeks ago. The father and mother are strong and healthy, weighing 190 and 160 pounds. The child is a male, perfectly formed. When it first saw light it weighed eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse chestnut. The mother's wedding ring was pulled over its foot up to the knee. Three such babes could play hide and seek in a cigar box. It is in good health.

The will of the late Peter Maltzberger, who recently died in Reading, Pa., has just been filed in the Register's office. It is the shortest ever admitted to probate in Berks county. It is as follows: "Reading, Pa., Jan. 29, 80.—I, Peter Maltzberger, do give and bequeath to my wife, Lena Maltzberger, all my personal and real property, absolutely, and I appoint my said wife executrix of my last will and testament.—Peter Maltzberger."

A kind of a dwarf kangaroo is found in Northwestern Texas. Its body is about eight inches long. Its fore legs are not more than an inch and a half to two inches long, and its hind ones are fully six inches. It has a tail about eight inches long, completely bare, except a tuft of long hair on its upper edge. The animal is of a soft blue color. Its only mode of locomotion is by jumping like a kangaroo, and it can jump eight or ten feet.

An ingenious mechanic of Jamestown, N. Y., has constructed a perfect locomotive, said to be the smallest in the world. The engine is only eight and half inches long, with a tender twelve inches long. The pumps throw a drop of water per stroke. As many as 585 screws were required to put the parts together. The engine itself weighs a pound and a half, and the tender two pounds two and a half ounces. The mechanic was at work upon the locomotive at intervals for eight years.

The city of Texarkana, though small in comparison to some of the other cities of the Union, is the most phenomenal. It lies in two States—Texas and Arkansas; hence its name. The State line runs through the centre of its chief street. Its population is 6,000. It is considered the gateway of the Southwest. It is only eight years old, but has the airs of a city of twenty-five years. Four railroads centre there, the climate is like that of Italy and tramps are not tolerated. Money is plenty and the people are prosperous.

The smallest steam engine in the world was made by D. A. A. Buck, of Waterbury, Conn. The engine, boiler, governor and pump stand in a space seven-sixteenths of an inch square, or the area of a gold dollar, and five-eights of an inch high. The engine has 148 distinct pieces of machinery, held together by fifty-two screws. Three drops of water fill the boiler to overflowing. The diameter of its cylinder is a sixteenth of an inch. The length of stroke three thirty-seconds of an inch. The whole engine weighs three grains.

The youngest pensioner in the United States is James W. Crandall, aged 15. He resides in Philadelphia. Crandall had a natural love for the sea, and his mother secured his enlistment in the United States Navy on March 21, 1881. He was on board the United States steamer Constitution, and was taken ill at Cape Hatteras. For six weeks he suffered from typhoid fever. When he recovered he was deaf as a post. The physicians thought it a ruse of the lad to gain his discharge. To test him he was placed between two of the ships largest guns. Both were discharged at once. All expected to find the lad dead from fright, but he simply wrote on a piece of paper: "I think the deck jarred a little, but heard nothing." He was discharged on April 11, and through his lawyer and Pension Claim Agent W. H. Druen he succeeded in obtaining a pension of $13 per month for life.

Six Kicking Mules.

Portland Standard.

A Standard reporter yesterday heard the following story from the lips of a well known citizen:

While in Guatemala recently I was traveling from Esquintla to the capital city over one of the most rugged and villainous roads to be found probably the wide world over. On nearing the summit of a high range of hills, where a turn of the road revealed an immense ravine or chasm some 500 feet deep, I overtook a Mexican riding a mule, with a string of five more attached to the leader. The custom of leading mules in that country is as follows: Their tails are tied in knots, with a bunch of grass or cornstalk leaves fastened to each as a bait. A strip of cowhide is firmly tied from the tail of the leading mule around the neck of the one following, and so on to the last. The rider mounts the leader and urges him on by a vigorous application of the whip and the spur, the baited tails enticing the rest to follow.

The leading mule stumbling over a boulder, the rider commenced to yell, whip and spur. This unlooked for indignity made the mule lash out, reaching the head of No. 2 with a terrible whack. He aroused and insulted, did likewise, with like result to No. 3, who followed suit on to No. 4. Ditto from 4 to 5 and 5 to 6, who, being last, had to kick at vacancy. Here there were six mules all kicking behind, as mules never kicked before. The Mexican swore, spurred and whipped to his utmost. It was soon evident they were backing down the hill with the sheer force of kicking. It was the most ludicrous sight I ever saw. I expected every moment that something would give way, but rider, mules, tails and cowhide held together.

At last the edge of the precipice was reached by the hind mule, who tumbled over, dragging the next after him—still kicking. He pulled the one preceding over, still kicking, and so on until the first was reached—all still kicking. Looking down the ravine, I could dimly discern the mass of mulanity all in a heap, still kicking, and for aught I know, are still kicking there to this day, as a Gautemala mule never tires of kicking.

A Modest Darkey.

"I tells yer, Sam, dat dars a heap in dat sayin', about de arly bird cotches de wum. Dis mornin' I got up jess about day to get me a tonic at de saloon, an de fust objec' I sot eyes on, when I got outen in de street, was a portmania."

"What new disease am dat ar?"

"A portmania, you cussed fool, am a money puss wid $10 in hit."

"Dat's de bery puss dars a dollar reward offered for at de newspaper office."

"I know hit, Sam, but I'se not gwine ter take hit dar, bekase den all my friends will say dat I returned dat puss jess ter hab folks say dere was one honest niggah in dis town; dat I wanted ter get myself puffed in de papers, an' hab folks talk about my honesty—dat I was a boastful niggah. Radder den hab my motives misunderstood by dis heah Austin public, I'll squander de las dollar of dat money in riotous libin."

"I'll do all I kin, Sam, ter help yer outen yer dilemmer."

They both disappeared to slow music in the direction of a barrel house saloon.

Moorish Women's Attire.

The Moorish women appear in the streets entirely enveloped in a number of wide mantles, made of white woolen material or a thinner texture—the so-called haiks—which cover the head and the whole body; the faces are deeply veiled. The costume permits as little of the figure being seen as the veil does of the features. The appearance of the Moorish women inside their houses is quite different. There their figures are to be seen, after they have laid aside the haik and veil. The principal characteristics of this costume are the wide bunched-out drawers, generally white, and on which the rich women are fond of expending very much stuff, so that this article of clothing looks like a shirt reaching to the feet. The chemise, consisting of raw silk or tulle, (black being the color generally chosen, in order to show off a light complexion, while women with dark skin wear white tulle), is perfectly transparent; the wide sleeves are hemmed with red silk inside. They wear a sleeveless jacket over the chemise, with flowers woven in and trimmed with gold embroidery and buttons. A sash is worn round the jacket, or straw-colored yellow silk very much embroidered with gold, which resembles the scarf worn by rich Jewesses on festal occasions. Long fine silk threads hang down at the ends. The hair is hidden under a silk handkerchief interwoven with gold, so that only small plaits are visible at the back of the neck. Bright colored materials are generally chosen for these handkerchiefs. The forehead is adorned with a silver ornament, inclosing the oval-shaped face, like a frame, in a chain of gold and silver richly decorated with small coins which hangs from one temple to the other. Chains, coins and strings of pearls, often of a very costly kind, cover the neck and breast in a very extravagant manner. Shoes without heels are worn over the bare feet or white stockings; they are rounded off in front and made of yellow or red leather.

Had a Better Thing.

Detroit Free Press.

It was real funny to see him brace up as he turned the corner, button on his threadbare black coat, adjust his hat, shove a pencil over his ear, and try to disguise himself. When he had fixed himself he passed down the street, entered a saloon, and walking straight up to the bar he asked:

"Is your name Blank?"

"I expect it is," was the reply.

"John Blank?"

"Vhell, der poys call me Shon."

"Can I speak to you in private, Mr. Blank?"

"You can speak right out here. Nobody is around except my boy, und he don't hear us."

"I thought it would be better to sit down at a table and talk over our glasses of beer."

"I guess not. I can shtand oop und hear all you say."

"Well, Mr. Blank, I have been deputized to ask you if you would be a candidate for Mayor next year."

"Me?"

"Yes. You are said to be one of the most popular men in Detroit. You are rich, popular, liberal, and could be elected by a large majority."

The saloonist looked at him for a moment, and then asked:

"Are you dry?"

"Never so dry in my life."

With a pefectly placid countenance Mr. Blank filled a "schooner" with water, placing it on the bar, and looked the man square in the eye and said:

"I vhas a tousand times obleeged to der poys, but I can't occept dot office."

"You can't! Don't you want to be Mayor of Detroit?"

"No, my friendt. I haf somethings better ash dot. I vas going to run for Governor next time! Come in real often and drink to my success."

The Dying Hendricks.

Dayton Journal.

There is a quiet laugh at the expense of the big doctors in Indianapolis. Ex-Senator Hendricks was recently reported critically ill of erysipelas, with gangrene symptoms, certain, the great doctors of Indianapolis and Louisville said, to carry him to a speedy death. The Senator prepared for his fate calmly, and resignedly waited for the grim messenger. But he did not proceed to die. The day to which the scientific doctors limited his life a blunt old Democratic friend, who was a country practitioner, came to pay his distinguished friend a farewell visit. He looked at the erysipelas of the dying statesman, and suddenly said, with an expressive grunt: "Nothing but a bile,——!" The next day the statesman was at the polls, voting the Democratic ticket. The distinguished scientific physicians are very quiet on the subject. We have the documents for this story.

When Proud Disdain Proves Inadequate.

Detroit Free Press.

A colored man living on Indiana street lately had occasion to ask the advice of the patrolman in that district as to how he should treat some boys who called him names as he passed a certain corner.

"I wouldn't mind 'em was the reply.

"Jist what I reckoned on," said the complainant. "I had my mind made up to treat 'em wid proud disdain. But dar's a naybur o' mine who frows clubs at my dog an' cusses my chil'en. Would you also come de proud disdain over him?"

"Yes, I think so."

"An' dar's a white man libin' round de co'ner who says I stole his ax. I reckon dat proud disdain will fix him if I keep it up long enough!"

"It certainly will."

"Wall, den it am settled dat I doan talk back in none o' dese cases, but dar am one fing I want understood right heah an' now. De nex time I am enjoyin' abenin' siesta on de door-steps and a six-pound cabbage hits me on de middle west-button dar, won't be no proud disdain to be had in any grocery fur a mile roun'. I'se gwine to ris up an' yell fur revenge an' shout fur blood, an' de osifer who interferes wid me am gwine to be rendered unconscious for forty-eight days."

Advice to a Discouraged Lover.

Laramie Boomerang.

She may be giddy, but she has just about sized you up in shape, and no doubt, if you keep on trying to love without her her knowledge or consent, she will hit you with something and put a Swiss sunset over your eye. Do not yearn to win her affections all at once. Give her twenty or thirty years in which to see your merits. You will have more to entitle you to her respect by that time, no doubt. During that time you may rise to be President and win a deathless name.

The main thing you have to look out for now, however, is to restrain yourself from marrying people who do not want to marry you. That style of freshness will, in thirty or forty years, wear away. If it does not, probably the vigorous big brother of some "young lady of seventeen" will consign you to the silent tomb. Do not try to promenade with a young lady unless she gives her consent. Do not marry one against her wishes. Give the girl a chance. She will appreciate it; and, even though she may not marry you, she will permit you to sit on the fence and watch her when she goes to marry some one else. Do not be despondent. Be courageous, and some day perhaps you will get there. At present the horizon is a little bit foggy.

As you say, she may be so giddy that she doesn't want steady company. There is a glimmer of hope in that. She may be waiting till she gets over the agony and annoyance of teething before she looks seriously into the matters of matrimony. If that should turn out to be the case we are not surprised. Give her a chance to grow up, and in the meantime go and learn the organ grinder's profession, and fix yourself so that you can provide for a family. Sometimes a girl only seventeen years old is able to discern that a young intellectual giant like you is not going to make a dazzling success of life as a husband. Brace up and try to forget your sorrow and you may be happy yet.

* * *

The Japanese believe that the first man was not Adam but Hu-Sing, who made his wife of clay and baked her forty days. Subsequent developments probably convinced Hu-Sing that he was at least a month too previous in taking her out of the oven.

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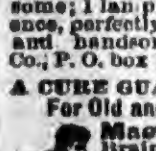

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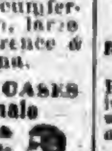

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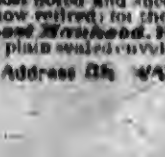

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RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, is no drastic violent purge; but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

BY YEARS OF USE!

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!

Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 8 years past.

Iowa, Oct. 15th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 24, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $3. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 28.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we got a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now [illegible]

A TRIED REMEDY
THE PASTILLE
OF GREAT VALUE
DONT FAIL TO GET A BOX
A VITAL FORCE RESTORER

PROF. HARRIS'
RADICAL CURE
—FOR—
NERVOUS
DEBILITY
—AND—
ORGANIC
WEAKNESS
—IN—
YOUNG
—AND—
MIDDLE-AGED
MEN.

Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.

Prepared and Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

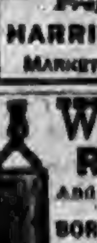

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS

And the Best MACHINERY in the WORLD for BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!

Book Free. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN OHIO.

USE
KING'S MAGIC TOOTH ACHE CURE

Western Letter.

CLAY CENTER, KAS., Dec. 4, 1882.

ED. COURIER: Having been thinking of writing to you for some time, I will now send you a few items of that may interest you. The weather is very pleasant and has been all fall. We had a little snow the 17th of November, but it soon cleared up. The days are warm and pleasant; nights are a little cool with frosty mornings—the finest weather to gather corn I ever saw. Our town is growing. Will commence to lay brick this week on a new business room. The farmers are busy picking corn and hauling it to market. Corn brought 32 cents per bushel last week till Saturday, when it declined to 24 cents. The cause was not getting cars, the mills and elevators were filled, and they had to pile it on the ground beside their buildings. During the month of November our dealers shipped 250 car loads of grain. From other stations in the county there were not less than 150 cars shipped. That, I think, shows pretty well for a new country. There are thousands of bushels of wheat and corn to come to market. I don't see any reason for any one to get discouraged. The labor for a man is not as hard as in a timbered country. Good roads and plenty of fine weather. There has not been but one day this fall but what a man could pick corn comfortably on account of cold or wind. I would like to call at the court-house and see the offices with democrats. It would certainly be cheering. Well, we did defeat St. John. He had 1160 majority in this county in 1880, and this year 164. What a fall! GEO. W. DOWNS.

Niagara to Dwindle to a Whirlpool.

[New York Sun.]

Prof. Tyndall gives some interesting views in regard to what he terms the "proximate future" of Niagara. At the rate of excavation assigned to it by Sir Charles Lyell, namely, a foot a year, Prof. Tyndall says that 5,000 years or so will carry the Horseshoe fall higher than Goat island, and, as the gorge recedes, it will drain, as it has hitherto done, the banks right and left of it, thus leaving a nearly level terrace between Goat island and the edge of the gorge; higher up it will totally drain the American branch of the river; the channel will be cultivated; the American falls will then be transformed into a dry precipice forming a continuation of the cliffy boundry of the river Niagara, and, lastly, at the place at present occupied by the fall, there will be a whirlpool.

"The Best Practical Art Magazine."

The Art Amateur for 1883, judging from the publisher's announcement, will amply maintain its high reputation as the "best practical art magazine" of the day. To an abundance of beautiful, full-size working designs for painting, embroidery, wood-carving and other art work, with copious practical instructions for all classes of amateur artists, it will continue to add a profusion of charming illustrations of porcelain, furniture, needlework and bric-a-brac; together with an endless supply of entertaining information on decorative and industrial art. Numerous artists' sketches will be published as usual; the leading exhibitions will be largely illustrated and piquantly criticised, and artists of merit will be biographically noticed. A series of beautiful embroidery designs from the South Kensington Royal school of Art Needlework, and a number of articles on china painting by Miss McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, will be published during the year. It is not too much to declare, with the London Academy (which places it above any magazine of the kind in England,) that the Art Amateur is a "marvel of variety, beauty and cheapness." The opinion may be readily verified by sending thirty-five cents for a specimen copy to Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York. The subscription price is $4 a year.

Harper's Young People.—1883.

An Illustrated Weekly—16 pages, suited to boys and girls of from six to sixteen years of age. Vol IV, commences November 7, 1882.

The Young People has been from the first successful beyound anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazette.

TERMS: Harper's Young People per year, postage prepaid, $1.50. Single numbers, four cents each. Specimen copy sent on receipt of three cents. The volumes of Harper's Young People for 1881 and 1882, handsomely bound in illuminated cloth, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $3.00 each. Cover for Young People for 1882, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address Harper & Brothers, New York.

* * *

A bill will likely be introduced into congress that will enable the president to veto a part of a bill and not be obliged to veto the whole or none as at present. It will require an amendment to the constitution to accomplish it.

—Ensley & Harter have a fine selection of Dolls, Toys and many other nice and useful articles suitable for a Christmas present.

List of Allowances

The following is a list of the allowances made by the Board of Commissioners at the December Term:

DITCHES.

A P Foltz	$266 90
J R Culbertson	15 00
F D Oberlin	3 50
G W Hanes	119 00
J J VanAuken	64 00
C P Houser	25 40
B N Crooks	11 00
R S S Reed	10 00
John R Moody	8 00
R G Dannels	12 00
C Sheets	4 00
W Kennedy	12 00
J S Ridge	4 00
Phillip Parnell	16 00
H Dickerhoof	35 87
J Wilson	34 00
M P Barker	8 00
D B Bordner	20 00
G W Hanes	12 00
Wm Carr	18 00
S K Fierstone	2 00
P Helwig	2 00
J J Latson	2 00
G H Duncan	4 00
J E Thompson	9 00
J W Clark	2 00
O C Clark	15 00
W L Blair	10 25
C R Wanemaker	18 00
W I Work	30 00
Charles Rugman	14 00
J J VanAuken	14 00
Cyrus Bowman	2 00

POOR.

Rosina Greuter	9 94
Ernest Webb	11 54
D J Swartz	92 50
J Lowenstein	62 74
John Otto	6 64
J Mitchell	8 66
Mary Dob	27 50
Cora Rummell	21 00
J H Stough	9 50
J Rummell	299 29
W H Kiblinger	32 41
John L Davis	81 32
Peter Shull	12 00
Schaab & Beugnot	2 30
J J Wilkinson	42 50
Z L Kindig	4 00
Lowenstein & Rothschild	10 75
Daniel Reasoner	5 00
G W Stahl	4 00
W H Rakestraw	15 75
James Potter	3 65
Austin Brothers	11 25
J A Cowan	5 00
J B Hoover	7 00
Miller & Getrost	32 11
C C Shaffer	21 50
Isaac Hague	4 35
S Schaffer & Co	26 00
Hague & Raut	8 40
Boyer & Beidler	8 50
McQuiston & Long	36 63
D W Jenner	1 50
Brand & Duncan	6 93
Barbara Olinger	12 00
Speer & Co	9 87
A J Ralston	7 30
Askew & Clark	9 53
George Wilmer	3 12
Snyder & Culbertson	4 00

ROADS

D Y Husselman	3 00	Isaac Ditmar	3 00
E Kelham	78 50	F D Oberlin	77 00
G W Hanes	36 25	A Corbin	2 00
Jac. Fetters	10 50	W Kennedy	7 07
A W Allen	2 00	A Lockwood	118 12
G Ellert	75 00	J Bishop	100 00
R Clutter	9 00	R G Dannels	9 00
G H Duncan	16 50	D Tomlinson	3 00
J W Swaysgood	3 00	A P Foltz	4 00
Levi Pifer	1 50	O C Clark	4 00
W Teeters	3 00		

BRIDGES.

A Schultz	242 01	N H Mathews	9 05
Jno Shoub	94 50	D Culver	57 50
G W Werntz	258 60	S H Bartlett	15 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

J Beuret	3 40

SALARY.

L J Miller	200 00	J A Barns	176 00
F D Oberlin	28 00	B D Thomas	28 00
O H Widney	28 00	J W Boyle	16 00
T H Tomlinson	68 42		

PRINTING.

J A Barns	36 25	W B Burford	357 03
C P Houser	23 60		

CRIMINALS.

Miller & Getrost	4 85
John W Boyle	8 50

INSANE.

Ensley & Harter	1 50

COURT.

John W Baxter	35 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

B C Robbins	4 50	L J Miller	5 50
Thos Hallam	6 50	C C Shaffer	25
C K Baxter	12 00	J L Davis	79 94
F E Davenport	18 75	J B Casebeer	1 50
Benevolent Institutions			166 58
Orders Issued in Vacation			6607 49

THOMAS H. TOMLINSON,
December 13, 1882. Auditor.

Vick's Floral Guide

For 1883 is an elegant book of 150 pages, 3 colored plates of flowers and vegetables, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest flowers, plants and vegetables, and directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the center table or a holiday present. Send on your name and postoffice address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy post paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents. Vick's seeds are the best in the world! The floral guide will tell how to get and grow them. Vick's flower and vegetable garden, 175 pages, 6 colored plates, 500 engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 pages, a colored plate in every number and many fine engravings. Price $1.25 a year; five copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

The claims allowed by the Garfield Board of Audit to-day are as follows: Professional services, Bliss, $6,500; Agnew and Hamilton, $5,000 each; Rayburn and Boynton, $4,000 each; Edson, $3,000.

* * *

The tariff commission will, it is said, advise a reduction of twenty per cent. in the present tariff on imports. A good idea.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.

I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S
CHERRY
PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency, and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is of acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it. The test of half a century has proven its certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PILES NO CURE NO PAY
BY DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S Wonderful NEW, SURE, PAINLESS CURE PATENTED
OVER 30000 OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN FOUR YEARS BY DR BRINKERHOFF. CURE WARRANTED
FISTULA RECTAL ULCERS, FISSURE CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. CURE BEFORE TOO LATE

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Sarah Stoltner, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.
December 12, 1882. 51-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Daniel Camp, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Dec. 28, 1882. JAMES W. CLARK, Adm'r
W. H. Dills, Att'y. 51-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Elizabeth Shull, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.
December 9th, 1882.

LOST.

A small boy about the size of a man, barefooted with his father's boots on; had an empty bag on his back containing two railroad tunnels and a bundle of bung holes. He wore a mutton-shop coat with bean soup lining. He was cross-eyed at the back of his neck, and his hair cut curly. He was born several years before his older brother, his mother being present on the occasion. When last seen he was shoveling wind off the state house with the intention of raising money enough to visit Peter's Mammoth Jewelry Shop, at Auburn, Ind., to purchase one of those far-famed latest style James Boss case with G. M. Wheeler movement $50 watch.

His aunt Peter would deem it a favor to learn of his whereabouts, knowing that if he visits Peter's jewelry shop he will jewelry him to death. Having heard from deaf and dumb persons that this is the best jewelry shop in Northeastern Indiana where can be found a large assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Musical Instruments and Plated Ware, etc., of the very latest styles and the best materials for the least money; where all goods are warranted as represented or money refunded. Whoever will give information concerning the above child—he has black whiskers and mustache—will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Given over my head and heel this 30th day of September, anti-peanuts, eighteen hundred and fast asleep, at the Mammoth Jewelry Store Auburn, Ind.
THEO. PETERS

TAKE A RIDE

—OVER THE—

WABASH,
ST. LOUIS
AND
PACIFIC
R'Y.

AND YOU—

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA!

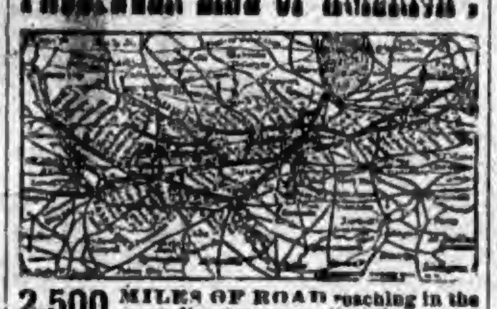

2,500 MILES OF ROAD reaching in the most direct manner all of the

Great Cities of the West

Running the Finest Passenger Equipment and the most extended Through-Car System on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East, West, Northwest or Southwest

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time-Tables, or any information, call on or address I. M. ZENT, agent, Auburn, Ind., or G. R. COLE, Auburn Junction.

J. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent
St. Louis.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family.
In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.
WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD—CHICAGO Division.

IN EFFECT FROM NOV. 12, 1882

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Fast.	W. & B. Express	W. & C. Ex.
CHICAGO lv	5 10pm	10 20pm	8 10am
Walkerton Junction	8 20	1 04am	11 30
Milford Junction	9 30	2 08	12 30pm
Syracuse		2 20	12 49
Cromwell		3 36	1 05
Albion		3 55	1 15
Avilla	10 22	4 20	1 45
Garrett	10 43	4 25	2 10
Auburn Junction	10 49	4 48	2 18
St. Joe			
Hicksville	11 18	5 21	2 58
Defiance	11 54	6 06	3 46
Deshler	12 44am	7 06	4 40
Fostoria	1 33	8 08	5 36
Tiffin	1 58	8 34	6 02
CHICAGO JUNCTION ar.	2 50	9 45	7 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi. Fast Line	Chi. Express	Chi. Mail.
CHICAGO JUNCTION lv	11 10pm	5 55pm	8 05am
Tiffin	11 58	6 02	9 14
Fostoria	12 20am	6 36	9 48
Deshler	1 09	9 45	10 40
Defiance	2 00	10 24	11 32
Hicksville	2 19	11 45	12 30pm
St. Joe			
Auburn Junction	3 12	12 20 m	1 05
Garrett	3 25	12 55	1 30
Avilla		12 48	1 45
Albion		1 09	2 10
Cromwell		1 30	2 34
Syracuse		1 44	2 52
Milford Junction		1 58	3 04
Walkerton Junction		2 05	4 25
CHICAGO ar	5 55	5 55	7 10

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.—SHORT Line

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis Kansas Texas and all points west.

SHORT LINE from all points in central and northern Michigan and Canada.

Time-Card in effect July 16, '82.

SOUTH.	Ex.	Ex.	Acc'm.
Lv. Bay City	5 25pm	7 00am	... ...
Saginaw	6 20	7 58	......
Lansing	9 25	10 25	
Grand Rapids	10 20	6 00	12 25pm
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 45	5 22
Jackson Lv	6 20am	12 40pm	6 55
Hanover	7 03	12 37	8 00
Jonesville	7 25	1 04	8 55
Bankers	7 38	1 16	9 20
Reading	7 50	1 27	9 45
Montgomery	8 03	1 40	10 10
Fremont	8 19	1 58	10 40
Angola	8 35	2 13	11 19
Pleasant Lake	8 45	2 28	11 30
Waterloo	9 05	2 43	6 00am
Auburn	9 15	2 53	6 25
Auburn Junction	9 20	2 57	6 30
Arrive Ft. Wayne	10 15	3 50	8 20
Indianapolis	5 45pm	10 45	......
Cincinnati	6 05	7 35am	......
Louisville	7 30	7 25	......
St. Louis	......	8 40	......
Washington	2 10	8 47	
Baltimore	3 20	5 15	

NORTH.	Ex.	Accom	Ex.
Leave Baltimore	11 00am	1 30am	... .
Washington	10 40	35	
St. Louis	6 40pm	50	
Louisville	7 12	.....	7 00am
Cincinnati	9 07	2 25pm	7 45
Indianapolis	4 20am	...	10 5
Ft. Wayne	11 45	1 00am	5 00pm
Arrive Auburn Junc.	12 42pm	3 00	6 00
Auburn	12 48	3 05	6 05
Waterloo	12 57	3 40	15
Pleasant Lake		4 25	37
Angola		5 00	7 06
Fremont		5 23	7 22
Montgomery		6 07	7 40
Reading		6 30	7 52
Bankers		6 55	8 06
Jonesville	3	7 25	8 18
Hanover	3	8 20	8 45
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20	9 20
Ann Arbor	5 07	10 31	10 28
Detroit	6 30	11 50	11 40
Grand Rapids	10 30	4 30pm	7 10am
Lansing	5 33	....	8 20
Saginaw	8 25	....	10 55
Bay City	9 20	....	11 55

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo Mondays not Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

JACKSON.—M. C.; east—12 40, 5 00, 7 05, 9 30 a. m., 3 05, 4 05, 9 28 p. m.; west—12 45, 7 02, 10 20 a. m., 12 15, 6 55, 11 05 p. m. M. C. A. L. west—10 25 a. m., 6 50 p. m. J. L. & S. 7 00 a. m., 4 15 p. m. G. R. V., 1 10, 7 30 a. m., 12 30, 6 50 p. m.

JONESVILLE.—L. S. & M. S., east 5 52 a. m. 2 30 p. m.; west 9 45 a. m., 1 07, 10 50 p. m.

BANKERS.—L. S. & M. S., east leave 2 50 p. m., freight train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 40 a. m.; arrive at Bankers 12 00 m.; freight train Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 45 p. m.

WATERLOO.—L. S. & M. S. east, 2 42, 11 30 p. m.; west 2 25 a. m., 1 35 p. m.

AUBURN JUNCTION.—B. & O. east, 4 34 a. m., 1 48, 10 22 p. m.; west, 2 05 a. m., 12 45, 11 55 p. m. W., St. L. & P.; east—7 31 a. m. 3 15 p. m.; west—1 37, 11 31 a. m.

FT. WAYNE.—Ft. Wayne M. & C. leave 10 20 a. m., 5 20 p. m.; arrive 9 40 a. m., 4 50 p. m. W., St. L. & P. east, 5 00 7 30 a. m., 2 10, 7 35 p. m., west, 6 16, 10 40 a. m. 4 50 & 55 p. m. C. R. & Ft. W. leave 12 10 & 05 a. m., 1 15pm; ar. 2 00, a. m. 2 55 & 05 p. m., P., Ft. W. & C. east 6 35 a. m., 4 10, 11 20 p. m.; west 12 10, 2 40, 11 43 a. m. 3 40 p. m.

Arrival and departure of trains shown above is by Chicago time, same as Ft. W. & J. road.

Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

M. D. WOODFORD Gen'l Supt
H. BROMLEY Gen'l Fr't. & Pass'r. A gt.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages; whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles $1.00. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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GOING EAST.

STATIONS	N.Y. Ex.	At. Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Chicago	9 25am	5 25pm		
Elkhart	1 30pm	10 10	1 00am	7 00am
Kendallville	2 48	11 20	5 20	11 10pm
Corunna	2 58		6 25	
Sedan			7 08	
Waterloo	3 10	11 55	7 30	
Butler	3 21	12 10am	8 20	
Toledo	5 40	2 45	7 25pm	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Chi Ex.	Pac Ex.	Way F't	Way F't
Toledo	11 05am	12 01am	5 20am	
Butler	1 36pm	2 20	4 05pm	8 10am
Waterloo	1 50	2 35	4 30	9 20
Sedan			5 05	10 05
Corunna	2 15		5 15	10 05
Kendallville	2 29	3 00	5 35	11 25
Elkhart	3 40	4 20	9 35	4 20
Chicago	8 00	8 25		

The Pacific and Atlantic express run daily Other trains daily except Sundays. Trains run by Columbus time, which is twenty minutes faster than Chicago time. Where no time is given, trains do not stop. Accommodation Freight leaves Butler at 5 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Toledo at 10:25 a. m. Accommodation Freight leaves Toledo at 5:15 p. m., and arrives at Butler at 10:45 p. m. Close connections at Chicago. Through tickets and free transfer of passengers and baggage. J. E. CURTIS,
Supt. Mich. Div., Toledo, O.

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H. D. ARMSTRONG,
Agent Waterloo Ind.

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Those in Love will find in this Book strange Secrets always hidden before to mankind, and an Easy Way to Marriage, also many Ancient Secrets that the married should know. If a wife is neglected by her wayward husband this book will surely reclaim him to his first love. It proves that Failure to win the object of your Choice is impossible. We have ransacked every country to get these Secrets of Love Making. They will cause millions of Hearts and Hands to be United in Marriage. What strange things regarding Love Making you can do. In this Book, if your Love is not reciprocated, this great Book will open wide the barred door, and makes Love's Pathway clear. Start Right and the Battle is Half Won. Sent by Mail for 30 Three cent stamps. Two for 50 cents. Five for $1.00. Address SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE. Geneva, O.

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Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior*: "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance*: "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune*: "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." *The Chicago Inter Ocean*: "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Volume 12. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 28, 1882. Number 38

Auburn Courier.

JAMES A. BARNS, Publisher.

Registered at the Auburn, Indiana, post office as second-class matter.

GLEANINGS.

For every pound of southern cotton there are two pounds of seed.

The Boers, like the Irish, do not conceal their hatred of the English.

Gherkins in glass jars are largely sent to Texas and Central America.

Thirty thousand horses a year are needed to supply New York city's demands.

The post-office department holds more than one million dollars in unclaimed money orders.

"Cedar Croft," Bayard Taylor's home, near Kennett square, Philadelphia, has been sold at auction for $14,050.

The aggregate disbursements for pensions since 1861 have amounted to $560,641,234. The claimants have numbered 472,776.

The finding of the 300 Spanish doubloons under a stump at Raleigh, N. C., set all the idlers of the town at work searching for the mythical treasures of Captain Kidd.

The arctic experience of the Jeannette survivors has proved that the most comfortable foot-wear in winter consists of cotton and woolen socks worn together.

John W. Fleming, the cattle-king of Silver City, New Mexico, has sold his White House ranch to an English company for $100,000. The cattle range is forty miles square.

Rams of choice breed fetch from one thousand to two thousand dollars in Australia, while first-class mutton sells in Adelaide and Sydney for 37 cents the stone—fourteen pounds.

Twenty years ago it required five tons of coal to make a ton of iron rails. Now a ton of steel rails may be produced from the ore with half the amount of coal.

Every twenty-four hours 1,140 trains pass the signal tower of the Pennsylvania railroad, on Filbert street, Philadelphia—a record that can be equaled by no other point on the globe.

The wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington is seventeen years of age. She does not receive visitors, of course, but with an attendant she drives out. She is studying the English language.

Stanley, the African explorer, has so won the confidence of the natives that the white men at the posts established by him are no longer under the necessity of carrying weapons.

The two houses which W. H. Vanderbilt is going to construct on the corner of 54th street and 5th avenue, New York, for his two married daughters, will cost nearly a million dollars.

Engravers are finding it difficult to procure good box-wood. The best forests of Turkey, upon which the bulk of the supply depends, are being wastefully cut, and few new trees are being planted.

Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," which is to be placed in New York harbor, will weigh 150 tons. The height from head to foot will be 110 feet, and from the top of the torch 140 feet. It will be finished next year at a cost of about $150,000.

America is responsible for having introduced the vice of chewing gum into England. One American port ships 50,000 pieces of spruce gum each week, thus supplying 10,000 moderate chewers with a day's allowance. Ten thousand women chewing gum and only one port heard from.

Oat clubs are the fashion of the day among Georgia farmers, and as an incentive to hard work and great care in growing their crops are a great success. Every member has to pay two bushels of oats to the member who makes the most oats on a given number of acres, and one bushel to the next highest.

Forty men, mostly railroad laborers, perished of thirst on the California desert west of the Colorado river, last summer. Six dead bodies were found near Pah-Ute-hill, recently. The unfortunate men started from the river, not knowing the perils they would have to encounter.

A prudent citizen of a Vermont town went and plugged the lock on the hand-engine house, so that the next time there was a fire in the town it took the firemen so long to get the engine out, that they didn't arrive at the scene of the conflagration in time to do any damage.

Mrs. Bloomer, whose name will be handed down to posterity through the medium of the bifurcated garmenture for the gentler sex, is still living. She is said to be "a quiet, sweet-faced old lady," dressed without any of the trouseric foolishness of her younger days.

A new way of making boys toe the mark comes to light in the Maine reform-school investigation. A boy testifies that whenever he used a "swear-word" the officers put red pepper in his mouth. Supt. Farrington says that he adopted this kind of punishment on account of its novelty.

A recent visitor to Winnipeg, on the Red river, discovered the ruins of the fort which belonged to a colony founded in 1811 by Lord Selkirk, a Scotch philanthropist. He came over with eighty families, but disheartened by adverses in 1825, he returned to Scotland, some of the people accompanying him, and the rest scattering throughout Canada.

A curious problem has suggested itself in Winnipeg. There are about 600 cows in it and around the city, and these produce 1,200 gallons of milk per day. Yet 4,000 gallons of milk are sold. The question is, how do the milkmen perform the miracle of selling 4,000 gallons of milk out of the 1,200 they get from the cows? The answer is said to be "chalk, lime, salt and Red river water."

The London *Truth*, discussing the question of fees to serving people, tells this story in illustration of the point that "tips" are seldom calculated on a proper basis: "I remember once coming up in the train from Brighton with the late Mr. Peabody. He had a bag, which a porter carried for him, and he gave the porter a penny and a half-penny. 'I have estimated,' observed the philanthropist, 'the value of that man's time over and above his salary, and what I have given him is rather more than he ought to have.' The porter, however, did not smile."

The *Phrenological Journal* calls attention to the fact that women have not yet secured the right to whistle. It thinks that they ought to have this right on several grounds. The practice of whistling tends to promote cheerfulness in the whistler, and also to strengthen the lungs. Women need cheerfulness and good lungs just as much as men do and therefore the question is, as the *Journal* says, why should not women whistle "as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties?"

Mrs. Caudle was not a creature of Jerrold's imagination, it seems. There recently appeared at a court in England, one Caudle, seeking for justice on his wife. He swore that she was always hectoring and lecturing him, that she locked him out, denied him food, and had even attacked him with a knife. For lack of sureties Mrs. Caudle was committed to prison, "a catastrophe," said the local reporter, "that is almost sufficient to make Jerrold turn in his grave."

There is no profession in which a man stands more supremely on his merits than in that of journalism. In many others, promotion is more a question of influence, of good fortune, or of time, than of actual working capacity. In journalism, influence goes for little or nothing, unless there be on the part of the aspirant real efficiency to perform the work that has to be done. There never was greater competition in the press than there is at the present day, and that competition is more likely to become keener than to diminish. It is becoming more and more a question of the survival of the fittest, and special eminence is ever more difficult to attain. The incompetent and inexperienced, therefore, must inevitably go to the wall.—*Chambers Journal.*

A Little White Frock.

Riding on the front platform of a street-car, the other evening, says the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*, our attention was attracted to the sudden, and as far as we could see altogether uncalled-for checking up of the car. No one left the car, nor was there anything ahead to impede our progress.

Naturally we glanced at the driver, inquisitively, who, as he turned his weather-beaten visage towards us, answered our inquiring look with, "I always see the flutter of that little white dress here on this trip."

And then he told us, his lips quivering and his voice broken as he spoke, how just at the place where he put on the brake, he had once run over a child, a little girl clad in white. "She looked like my little Nellie, sir," he said, and with a half-sob, "and when they told me that the little one had murmured, just before she died, 'The b d man runned over me, papa,' it nearly broke my heart. They found that I wasn't to blame at all, the child had run from the sidewalk right under the wheels, and before I could check up they passed over the poor little body. Ever since then on this trip, I fancy I see the little white frock on the track; my heart comes up in my throat, and I try to stop the car just as I did on that sad night."

"And you cannot overcome this strange fancy!" we asked.

"No. I've tried to reason myself out of it, but it's no use; and I suppose I shall always have the same feeling as long as I drive a street-car on this line."

"Can you not be transferred to another line?"

"Well, yes, I could; but I'd rather not be. It would seem cowardly for me to desert the route on that account; and somehow, I believe I am a better man for the remembrance, sad as it is. No; I'll stay where I am."

After Fifteen Years of Marriage.

Just fifteen years ago, yesterday, in the City of Griffin, we invested $1.50 in a set of marriage license, and led to the altar one of the prettiest girls in Americus. Since that memorable event, time has come and gone with us pretty well divided up between the bitter and sweet; yet, in the words of the late Daniel Webster—"We still live!" (Right here, our wife peeped over our shoulder, and seeing what we had written about the "bitter and sweet" business, exclaims, "Indeed, my share in the copartnership has been most all bitter.") This, however, with the madame's permission, we quote "irony." All in all, our married life has, perhaps, been as even and successful as most anybody else's; and while we've never been able to "strike it rich," we shall at least be qualified to bequeath to the wife and little ones that which they can never be robbed of—poverty! In conclusion, we will add that our crowd consists of thirty in family, viz: wife 1, Claude 1, Madge 1, and ourself 0—3 and 0—30.—*Irwinton, Ga., Southerner.*

A Great Grandmother's Wedding.

On Monday, the 6th instant, at high 12, a marriage ceremony took place at Howland's that we think should not go unnoticed. The parties who took the nuptial vows were Leander Randall, of North Rochester, aged seventy-four, and Mrs. Philena H. Landers, of Acushnet, aged seventy-three. This is the second marriage of Mr. Randall and the fourth marriage of Mrs. Landers. There were four generations of Mrs. Landers' decendats present—four daughters, three granddaughters, two grandsons and four great grandchildren. The ceremony took place at the residence of the son-in-law of Mrs. Landers, Mr. H. M. Mawhinney, and the bridesmaids were the two oldest granddaughters, aged thirty-two years. Her great grandson, aged twelve years, stood up with his grandmother at the ceremony.—New Bedford Mercury.

Tutt's Pills Sugar Coated.

Tutt's Pills are now covered with a Vanilla Sugar Coating, making them as pleasant to swallow as a little sugar plum, and rendering them agreeable to the most delicate stomach. This is a great addition (were it possible to add anything to these very popular and wonderful efficacious pills) as it destroys the bitter taste and protects them from changes of climate thus preserving their virtue in all parts of the world.

The consumer of Tutt's Pills will doubtless appreciate this improvement, which has been made at great expense to the proprietor while the price remains the same as before.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

—Call on Weirick at Fairfield Center. He keeps all kinds of groceries and family supplies. 46-tf

—See those mustache cups at McQuiston & Long's, before you buy your christmas presents.

Butler Township Items.

Philip Noel threshed his wheat last Thursday. "Work in daylight hours.

James A. Quince is booming up again. He out lived the auction after all.

Cedar Creek has a new blacksmith from Maysville. He comes well recommended and farmers could no doubt patronize him to their advantage.

A married daughter of Rev. Bair, of Kosciusko Co., is visiting with the family of David Houser.

Just now the good "temperance democrats" of this place are jubilant over the prospects of Mr. Moody's nomination to the speakership.

After all the "hubbub" that has been recently created concerning Rev. Lowman, that gentleman contrary to the predictions of certain fanatical "wise owls," has failed to present a theology so changed as to disgrace his previous usefulness.

The new Cedar Creek store, Erdly, Lung, Miller & Co., is cleared for action. One barrel of best coal oil. Call boys and smoke.

We are informed that Chas. Dudley is having splendid success at No. 6, Keyser township. We are glad to hear it, for Charley is a good, earnest worker, and deserves it.

J. W. Ammon, the immortal J. W. has bid farewell to Cedar Creek, his former field of extreme usefulness, and gone to Garrett to superintend that sawmill. PIXIE.

How It Was Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the replay, "and this easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." 49-4t.

Post Nasal Catarrh Treatment.

This is the only treatment that will reach the true seat of Nasal Catarrh. Call on Dr. LaRue at the Auburn House, and take a few treatments, and if your Catarrh is not very much improved, you can discontinue the treatment, and no charge will be made.

TAX LIST FOR 1882.

To the Tax-Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, L. J. Miller, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1882 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb County, for said year:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	State House Tax.	State Tax.	School Tax.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Road Tax.	Common School Tax.	Special School Tax.	Bond Sinking Fund	Additional Special School Tax.	Interest on Bonds.	Corporation Tax.	Refunded School Debt	Total Tax.
Butler Township	2	12	16	65	5	20	5	10			7			1 48
Poll		50	50			2 00								3 00
Jackson Township	2	12	16	65		10	5	20			7			1 47
Poll		50	50			2 00								3 00
Concord Township	2	12	16	65	5	20	15	35			7			1 77
Poll		50	50			2 00	50	50						4 00
Newville Township	2	12	16	65	5	25	10	10			7			1 58
Poll		50	50			2 00	50							3 50
Stafford Township	2	12	16	65		15	5	15			7			1 37
Poll		50	50			2 00								3 00
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	65		15		7			7			1 24
Poll		50	50			2 00								3 00
Union Township	2	12	16	65		15	5	15			7			1 37
Poll		50	50			2 00		50						3 50
Richland Township	2	12	16	5	7	15	3	30			7			1 57
Poll		50	50			2 00	50							3 50
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	65	5	15	5	30			7			1 57
Poll		50	50			2 00		50						3 50
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	65		20	5	10			7			1 37
Poll		50	50			2 00		50						3 50
Franklin Township	2	12	16	65		15	5	10			7			1 33
Poll		50	50			2 00		25						3 25
Troy Township	2	12	16	65		20	5	10			7			1 37
Poll		50	50			2 00								3 00
Keyser Township	2	12	16	65		15	10	10			7			1 37
Poll		50	50			2 00	25	25						3 50
Auburn Town	2	12	16	65		15	15	50	20		7	40		2 42
Poll		50	50					25				25		1 50
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	65		20	20	5			7			1 47
Poll		50	50											1 00
Butler Town	2	12	16	65		20		20	15	50	7			2 18
Poll		50	50							25				1 25
Garrett Town	2	12	16	65			25	80	10	50	7	50	90	2 77
Poll		50	50				25	1 00		1 00		25		3 50

I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after January 1, 1883.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment, including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1883; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1883. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county orders will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the first Monday in March, 1883.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipts will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

L. J. MILLER,
Treas. DeKalb County.

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

SUIT,

CLOAK

AND FUR

DEPARTMENT,

Now filled with New and Stylish

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NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Wednesday of each week until further notice. [illegible]
April 14, 1882. [illegible]

NOTICE.

I will be at my office, at my residence in Keyser township, for the transaction of such township business as may come before me on Saturday of each week. [illegible]

NOTICE.

I will be in my office for the transaction of such township business as may come before me, on Saturday of each week until further notice. [illegible]
June 14, 1881.

THE CRUELTY OF NATURE.

O. S. MONTGOMERY.

I.

We are taught that Nature is a living mind,
A heart of untold pity, but we know
That Nature is the unweary, cruel foe
Of our courageous, suffering humankind.

It be[illegible] unmoved and blind;
And we resist it, brave it as we go,
Until we die like dogs and cast our woe
Into the darkness of the undivined.

It is a beautiful and deadly power,
Whose curse is still upon us while it gleams
Through the soft balm of tender Summer moons;

Oh! I have seen it blast in one sad hour
Lives that were dearer to me than my dreams
And worth the glory of the stars and moons.

II.

With earthquake, lightning, and with snows that freeze
The passion of the heart; with desert heats
And drought and flood, and fire; with rains and sleets
And glaciers thundering from the polar seas;

With tortures that are subtle as a breeze
Blowing the breath of fever through our streets;
With the quick poison lurking in its sweets;
And with the ghastly terrors of disease—

This Nature crushes and destroys us, holds
Our lives as little precious as the worm
Or as the unspiritual bird of air.

Even when our love like a young flower unfolds,
Or when our fragile hope grows high and firm,
It sweeps us into frenzy and despair.

III.

Yet, we have that within us which defies
The brutish wrongs of Nature; and we fight
Against them with intrepid will and might,
And with a desperate faith that never dies—

With a faith that puts a fire into our eyes,
A lion-strength into our blood, a light
Into our souls whose melancholy night
Is haunting as the gloom of boreal skies.

We are like sailors battling with the force
Of the tumultuous ocean, breast to breast
With the wild dagger-thrusting of the storm,

Yet, while destruction blackens in their course,
Fierce with a mad ambition to contest
The winds that kill, and darken, and transform.

THE MAIN BRIDGE.

It was past midnight—the lights on the stone bridge which crossed the river Main at Frankfort were still burning, though the footsteps of passengers had died away for some time on its pavement, when a young man approached the bridge from the town with hasty strides. At the same time another man, advanced in years, was coming toward him from Sachenhausen, the well-known suburb on the opposite side of the river. The two men had not yet met, when the latter turned from his path and went toward the parapet from the bridge into the Main.

The young man followed him quickly and laid hold of him.

"Sir," he said, "I think you want to drown yourself."

"What is that to you?"

"I was going to ask you to do me the favor to wait a few minutes, and allow me to join you. Let us draw close to each other, and, arm in arm, take the leap together. The idea of making the journey with a perfect stranger who had chanced to come for the same purpose, is really interesting. For many years I have not made a request of any human being; do not refuse me this one, which must be the last."

The young man held out his hand. His companion took it. He continued with enthusiasm:

"So be it; arm in arm. I do not ask you who you are, good or bad—come, let us drown."

The elder of the two, who had at first been in such a hurry to end his existence, now restrained the impetuosity of the younger.

"Stop sir," he said, while his weary eyes tried to examine the features of his companion. "Stop sir. You seem to be too young to leave life in this way; for a man of your years life must have still bright prospects."

"Bright prospects! In the midst of rottenness and decay, vice and corruption! Come, let us end it."

"And so young! Let me go alone and do you remain here. Believe me there are many good and honest people who could render life charming to you. Seek them and you are sure to find them."

"Well, if life presents itself to you in hues so bright I am surprised that you wish to leave it."

"Oh, I am only a poor, sickly man, unable to earn anything, who can endure no longer that his only child, an angel of a daughter, should work day and night to maintain him. To allow this longer I must be a tyrant, a barbarian."

"What, sir," exclaimed the other, "you have an only daughter sacrificing herself for your sake?"

"And with what patience, what sweetness and love, what perseverance! I see her sinking under her toil and her privations, and not a word of complaint ever escapes her pallid lips. She works and starves, and still has a word of love for her father."

"And you will commit suicide? Are you mad?"

"Dare I murder an angel? The thought pierces my heart like a dagger," said the old man sobbing.

"Sir, you must have supper with me; I see a tavern open yonder. Come, you must tell me your history, and I will tell you mine. There is no occasion for you to leap into the river. I am a rich man; your daughter will no longer have to work and shall not starve."

The old man allowed himself to be dragged along by his companion. In a few minutes they were seated at a table in the tavern, with refreshments before them, and each examining the features of the other.

Refreshed by viands, the old man began thus:

"My history is soon told. I was a merchant's man, but fortune never favored me. I had no money myself, and loved and married a poor girl. I could never begin business on my own account. I took a situation as bookkeeper which I held until I became useless from age, and younger men were preferred to me. Thus my circumstances were always straitened but my domestic happiness was complete. My wife was an angel in hope, kindness and fondness, was good and pious, active and affectionate; and my daughter is a true image of her mother. But age and illness have brought me to the last extremity, and my conscience revolts against the idea of the best child in the world sacrificing her life for an old and useless man. I cannot have much longer to live, and I hope the Lord will pardon me for cutting off a few days or weeks from my life in order to preserve that of my dear Bertha."

"You are a fortunate man, my friend," exclaimed the young man. "What you call misfortune is sheer nonsense, and can be cured. To-morrow I shall make my will, and you shall be the heir to my possessions, and to-morrow night I shall take the leap from the Main bridge alone. But before I leave this world I must see Bertha, for I am anxious to look upon one who is worthy of the name of human being."

"Sir, what could have made you so unhappy at this early age?" said the old man, moved with compassion.

"I am the only son of one of the richest men in Frankfort. My father died five years ago and left me heir to an immense fortune. From that moment every one that has come in contact with me has endeavored to deceive and defraud me. I was a child in innocence and confiding. My education had not been neglected, and I possessed my mother's loving heart. My friends, to whom I opened my heart, betrayed me and then laughed at my simplicity; in time I gathered experience and my heart was filled with distrust. I was betrothed to a rich heiress, possessed of all fine accomplishments; I adored her with enthusiasm and love; I thought she would repay me for every disappointment. But I soon saw that she wished to make me her slave and yoke all other men beside to her triumphal chariot. I broke the engagement and selected a poor but charming girl, a sweet, innocent being, as I thought, who would be my life's own angel. Alas! I found her one day bidding adieu with tears to a youth whom she loved. She had accepted me for my wealth only. My peace of mind vanished. I sought diversion in travel. Everywhere I found the same hollowness, the same treachery, the same misery. In short, I became disgusted with life, and resolved this night to put an end to the pitiable farce."

"Unfortunate young man," said the other, with tears of sympathy, "I pity you. I confess I have been more fortunate than you. I possessed a wife and daughter who came forth pure and immaculate from the hand of the Creator. The one has returned to Him in the whiteness of her soul, and so will the other."

"Give me your address, old man, and permit me to visit your daughter to-morrow. Also give me your word of honor that you will not inform her, or insinuate in any manner, that I am a rich man."

The old man held out his hand.

"I give you my word. I am anxious to convince you that I have spoken the truth. My name is William Schmidt, and there is my address," giving him at the same time a bit of paper which he drew from his pocket.

"And my name is Karl Traft. I am the son of Anton Traft. Take these bank notes, but only on one condition, that you do not leave the house until I fetch you from it. Waiter! a bedroom for this gentleman. You require rest, Herr Schmidt. Good-night. To-morrow you will see me again."

CHAPTER II.

In one of the narrow and ill-lighted streets of Sachenhausen, in an attic of a lofty and unsightly house, sat a blonde about 20 years of age busily employed with her needle. The furniture of the room was clean and tasteful. The girl's whole dress would not have brought her many kreutzers, but every article fitted her as well as if it had cost hundreds. Her fair locks shaded a face brightened by a pair of eyes of heavenly blue. The spirit of order, modesty, and cleanliness reigned in everything around her. Her features were delicate, like those of one noble born, her eyes betrayed sleeplessness and anxiety, and ever and anon a deep sigh rose from the maiden's breast. Suddenly steps were heard on the staircase, and her face lighted with joy. She listened and doubt seemed to shadow her brow when there came a knock at the door, which made her tremble so much that she almost wanted the courage to say, "Come in." A young man shabbily dressed, entered the room and made a low and awkward bow.

"I beg pardon, miss," he said; "does Herr Schmidt live here?"

"Yes, sir; what is your pleasure?"

"Are you his daughter, Bertha?"

"I am."

"Then it is you I seek. I am from your father."

"For heaven's sake, where is he? Something must have happened—he has stayed away from home all night."

"The misfortune is not very great."

"Oh, my poor, poor father! what shall I hear?"

The young man seemed to observe these visible marks of anxiety with great interest. He said:

"Do not be faightened; it is nothing of great importance. Your father met last night an old friend, who invited him to a tavern. They had supper together, and when the landlord came for the bill your father's friend had decamped and left him to pay for the score. He had not sufficent money for this, and now the host will not let him go until he is paid, and declares that unless he gets his money he will send him to prison."

"To prison!" exclaimed the girl. "Can you tell me how much the bill come to?"

"Three florins and a half."

"Oh, God!" sighed the girl. "All I have does not amount to more than one florin, but I will go at once to Madame Berg and beg her to advance me the money."

"Who is Madame Berg?"

"The milliner for whom I work."

"But if Madame Berg does not advance the money—what then?"

"I am afraid she will refuse. I already owe her 1 florin, and she is very hard."

"For what purpose did you borrow the money from her?"

The girl hesitated to reply.

"You must trust me."

"Well, my father is very weak, and requires strengthening. I borrowed money to get a quarter of a fowl for him."

"Under these circumstances I fear Madame Berg will not give you any. I possess nothing. Have you any valuables left upon which we could raise some money."

Bertha considered for a moment.

"I have nothing," said she, at length, "but my poor mother's prayer-book. On her death-bed she entreated me not to part with it, and there is nothing in the world I hold more sacred than her memory, and the promise I gave her; but still, for my father's sake, I must not hesitate." With trembling hand she took the book down from the shelf. "Oh, sir," she said, "during many a sleepless night I have been accustomed to enter the secret thoughts of my heart on the blank leaves at the end of the book. I hope no one will ever know whose writings they are; you will promise me that!"

"Certainly, Bertha. I will take care that your secrets are not profaned. But now, get ready, that we may go.

When she left the room to put on her bonnet and shawl Karl Traft (for the young man was no other than our hero) glanced over the writing in the book, and his eyes filled with tears of emotion and delight as he read the outpourings of a pure and pious heart; and when they had left the house together, and she was walking beside him with a dignity of which she seemed unconscious, he cast upon her looks of respect and admiration."

They went first to Madame Berg, who did not have the money required, but assured the young man that Bertha was an angel. Certainly this praise Mr. Traft valued higher than the money he asked for. They pawned the book, and the required sum was made up. Bertha was happy.

"But if you spend all the money to-day," remarked the young man, "on what will you live to-morrow?"

"I do not know, but I trust in God. I shall work the whole night through."

When they went to the tavern the young man went first, to prepare Mr. Schmidt for the part he wished him to act; then he fetched Bertha. It is impossible to describe the joy he felt when he saw the young girl throw herself into her father's arms and press him to her heart.

She paid the bill and triumphantly led him home. Traft accompanied them and said he had a few kreutzers in his pocket; she had better go and get something to eat. It was late before Traft went home that night; but the leap from the Main bridge was no more thought of. He came to the house every evening, he said, to share with them his scanty earning.

About a fortnight after, as he was going away one evening, he said to Bertha:

"Will you become my wife? I am only a poor clerk, but I am honest and upright."

Bertha blushed and cast her eyes to the ground.

A few days after the young couple, simply but respectably attired, and accompanied by Herr Schmidt, went to church, where they were married in a quiet way. When they came out man and wife, an elegant carriage was standing at the door, and a footman in rich livery let down the steps.

"Come," said the husband to his bewildered wife, who looked at him in amazement.

Before she could utter a word the three were seated in the carriage driving away at a quick pace. The carriage stopped before a splendid house in the best part of Frankfort. They were received by a number of domestics, who conducted them to apartments decorated in the most costly manner.

"This is your mistress," said Traft to the servants, "and her commands you are henceforth to obey. My darling wife," said he, then turning to Bertha, "I am Karl Traft, one of the wealthiest men of this city."

Who Would Be A Royal Baby?.

Toledo Blade.

The birth of a royal child in Spain is attended with a world of formalities that hint to a time when they were as liable to palm off a bogus baby on the other heirs as a South Carolina bourbon is to stuff a ballot box. The bedroom occupied by the queen has no means what ever of communicating outside, and its only door is one opening into a large reception room. At the approach of the crititical moment all the foreign ambassadors, the members of the royal family, and a large number of the high nobility—some two hundred and fifty persons in all—are notified, and hastily repairing to the palace in their official robes, assemble in the reception room. It is the hereditary privilege and duty of certain ladies of noble families to be present with the queen in the room, where are also the royal physicians, and the king. As soon as the child is born it is placed naked on a silver salver, and carried by the king to the assembly in the reception room, where he shows it to each person. After this is done, a formal statement of the affair is drawn up by the minister of justice, and signed by every one present.

The Havoc of War.

A fearful picture of war's destruction of men, not only in killed and wounded, but by hardships of campaigning, is presented by the report of the United States Commissioner of Pensions, in the statistics of the whole number of men enlisted in the army, and of the number which have applied for pensions, and of dead who have left relatives who are entitled to pensions. The report shows a total number of enlistments, as reported by the Adjutant General, of 35,780,108. Of these 716,878 were counted more than once by reason of re-enlistment, leaving the actual individual enlistments 2,083,271. Of these there are living who have not applied for pensions, 1,099,469. The living who have applied for pensions are 458,552. The number of dead leaving pensionable relatives who have applied is 297,568. The number of dead leaving no pensionable relatives is 220,000. Thus, of the whole number of actual individual enlistments, more than one-third are included in the lists of dead, either with or without a pensionable application, and of those who have applied or who have legal claims. Out of the whole number of soldiers who served in the war for any length of time, pension has been applied for on behalf of 28 per cent.

A PECULIAR CUSTOM.

The Manner in Which Chinamen Loan Money to One Another.

Sacramento Bee.

When a Chinaman finds himself financially embarrassed, and needs money, he does not do as other people do, borrow it, and either gives a promissory note or chattel mortgage as security for the same, but he forms what in Chinese is called an "owey." This is something which is peculiarly Chinese, and requires a minute explanation, in order that it may be clearly understood. The lowest "owey" is fixed at $1 for each person forming it, and the highest $200. For instance, if a Chinaman needs $100, he will call on a number of his friends, not to exceed ten, and tell them that he wishes that amount of money, and desires to form an "owey." If it is decided that it shall be a $20 "owey" then five persons in addition to the originator combine. For the purpose of explaining the "owey" the originator will be designated as Sam, and his five friends as Yow, Yen, Kow, Chew and Hing. At the first meeting of the six the originator receives from each of the other five $20, making up the amount he requires. This is a loan made to him without interest, which he must repay at the rate of $20 per month. At the time this sum is advanced the other five bid for the privilege of the "owey" for the running month. Each one writes on a slip of paper the amount of the premium he will give. These slips are rolled separately and thrown into a bowl and shaken up, after which each slip is unrolled and the amount noted. The "owey" is then awarded to the one having bid the highest premium. Yen, Kow Chew and Hing each pay $19, which is the amount less the premium, and amounting in all to $76; and if he adds the amount of his own contribution it will make a total of $96, or equal to the amount advanced to Sam, less $4, which is reckoned as interest, allowing $1 for each of the four who advance the money. At the close of the first month Sam, the originator, is by the rules which govern this system of money lending, forced to notify all who belong to the "owey" of the next meeting. At this meeting Yen, Kow, Chew and Hing are the only ones who are permitted to offer a premium of $1 is again offered, and it having been awarded to Yen, the other three pay him $19 each, and Sam and Yen pay their first monthly installment of $20 each. At the next meeting only three Kow, Chew and Hing can bid, and if the same amount of premium is bid, and it is awarded to the first of of the three named, the other three, Sam, Kow and Yen pay him $20 each. At the next meeting only two, Chew and Hing, are permitted to offer a premium. The one to whom the "owey" is awarded, receives from the other the amount, less the premium, and from the other four $20 each. At the next and last meeting, the only one remaining, he receives from the other five $20 each, making the full sum of $100. By this method the originator of the "owey," who obtains the money without interest, has the use of $100 for one month, $80 for four months, $60 for three months, $40 for two months and $20 for one month. In return for the use of the money he is forced to act as collector for the other members of the "owey," who are required to pay the monthly instalments of $20. He also assumes a risk, and that is, if any member of the "owey" does not pay at the appointed time he has to be responsible for the amount due. The other members of the "owey," who by instalment advance money to one another, receive interest for the amount of their advances, and each, in turn, has the use of the total amount of the "owey" in the same proportion as the originator. This method of money lending is in vogue among all classes, and women often form "oweys" among themselves. When the slips of paper before alluded to are drawn from the bowl it often happens that two or more contain the same amount of premium. In such an event the "owey" is given to the one whose slip is first drawn. The "owey" may be composed of any number not exceeding ten besides the originator, and the greatest amount that may be raised by such means is $2,000. When an "owey" is formed and the amount to be awarded to the originator is $500, or in excess thereof, he is required to treat those who loan him the money to a dinner, not to cost less than $2 a head. Oftentimes a high premium is bid for the privilege of the "owey" for each succeeding month, and this gives the lenders considerable interest for the use of their money.

A Living Clock.

Lafayette Courier.

The question, "Will wonders never cease?" finds an answer in Captain Cochran's sturdy reply "Never." Last evening Thurst Martin, of the West Side Mills, telephoned us that he was coming over to see us, and for the reporter to wait for him, which, of course, the reporter did. When he entered he told us that he had heard of a most wonderful phenomenon out on Grand Prairie, and was going out to see it, and invited us to go out with him. At first we were incredulous at what he had told us, and hesitated as to accepting the invitation, fearing he had some Puckish prank to play, but, finally concluding that a ride would not be uninteresting in itself, consented to go along. We were to start at 8 o'clock in the morning in order to get back in time for our day's work. Promptly at that hour Thurst and a German friend of his who resides in the neighborhood of the phenomenon was on hand, and the procession moved.

It was a delightfully frosty and exhilarating morning, and we enjoyed the ride to the utmost. Arriving at our destination, a neat little frame cottage, about half past six, and entering the parlor, were introduced to a middle-aged German lady by the name of Mrs. Martha Grossfelt, a widow with two children—one a girl of perhaps 15 or 16, and the other a boy of about 8 or 9 years. They are just over from the Fatherland. The mother, an industrious woman with a little means of her own, has rented a small farm, which she is cultivating, with the help of her daughter and a hired man. Thurst's friend, a farmer by the name of Grinley, or Grindley, beckoned to the boy, whom he addressed as Fritz and said something to him in German. The urchin, a bright-eyed, flaxen haired, intelligent-looking little Teuton, approached us smilingly, removed a wide belt, probably ten inches wide, from about his waist, and revealed to our astonished gaze the strangest sight we ever beheld. On the cuticle, above his stomach, was pictured, as beautifully as if done by the hand of a master, the perfect representation of a clock. Over the dial, which was almost white, were the figures and marks, in a dull, yet distinct red, which divided the hours and the minutes. The hour and minute hands, the second hand and its divisions, were plainly depicted, as also the pendulum and framework, this latter fading at the edge into the natural tint of the body. At the top of the clock was the miniature representation of a Swiss cottage, with closed double doors. The whole representation occupied the space of perhaps eight inches square. The most wonderful part of it all, however, has not yet been told—the clock was evidently running! The mystic hands were moving, but marked a quarter to 12, when it was not quite by our time. The pendulum was swinging slowly back and forth, and we even fancied we could hear the smothered tick! tick! of the mechanism. The hands swept steadily on until they marked five minutes of 12, when we were sure we heard a faint "click!" When the hands pointed the hour of noon, the double doors of the Swiss cottage disappeared, and revealed a gaudy cuckoo of the most awkward and clumsy pattern, which clapped its wings and went through the motions of crowing, but emitted no sound. Little Fritz then replaced his belt and took his seat, and, when astonishment had given place to curiosity, we began a brisk cross-examination through the assistance of our interpreter. We learned that the family were natives of Wurtenburg, and had resided all their lives in the little village of Ulbingen, near Rentilgen, not far from the Neckar river. Nothing remarkable or abnormal had ever been noticed in the families of either of the child's parents, but a few weeks before Fritz was born, however, the mother, who was very nervous at the time, was visiting at her brother's house, in Re[illegible]n, and had a terrible fright from a cuckoo-clock that stood on the dining-room fireplace shelf. From the effects of this fright she was thrown into a violent attack of brain fever in which she imagined she was a clock and her stomach a dial. During the fever, or before it had fully spent its force, little Fritz came into the world, bearing his marvelous birth-mark, which, the lady said, had kept perfect time, excepting when he was sick, when it behaved in a very eratic manner, and, once, when he came near dying with fever, the hands spun round with startling velocity, the little cuckoo appearing every few minutes to flap its wings and crow. It was during this fever that the cuckoo lost his voice. Previous to that time his 'cukoo! cuko-o!' could be heard throughout the extent of a large room. On our suggesting that the boy was not a correct time piece, the mother explained that the time was the correct time of his native place, from which it never varied except in sickness, and immediately corrected itself when the boy got well. She further said that watchmakers of Ulbingen, a little village on the outskirts of which they had lived, were in the habit of consulting him to obtain the most accurate time. The villagers used to stop him also to learn the time of day, which Fritz could give them to the second, without ever consulting his birth mark.

A Stone with a History.

Oxford (Miss.) Falcon.

Ben Milan, who resides in Mississippi near the Marshall County line, and who is the owner of the wonderful madstone, of which we made mention some months ago, dropped in to see us on Saturday last while on a business trip to our city. Mr. Milan informs us that since the stone has been in possession of his family 1,229 cases have been treated in all, not one of which failed to recover. An average of [illegible] patients test the curative powers of the stone annually, which number is about three times as great since as before the war. The history of this wonderful stone as we get it from Mr. Milan, is that in 1810 a Doctor. Baker of Alabama, brought the stone from China, where it was known as the "snakestone", being used by the Chinese to cure snake and spider bites and those of other poisonous insects. Soon after Dr. Baker returned to Alabama he began to test the stone on persons bitten by mad dogs, and with great success, and so used it until his death, when, with other effects, the stone was sold and became the property of Garvis Milan (father of Ben.) and three of his neighbors. One at a time the joint owners sold out until Mr. Milan became proprietor of the stone and at his death willed it to his son, the present owner, who only a few days since refused for it $7,200.

Five of a Kind.

A good many people in western Pennsylvania are considerably excited in regard to several alleged cures of sick or diseased persons in answer to prayer. Five of these cures have been reported in the last two weeks—two in Washington county, two in Allegheny city, and one in Pittsburg. The first is that of Richard Huffman, who lives on Pigeon Creek, Washington county. His lower limbs had been paralyzed for seven or eight years to such an extent that he could scarcely move around the house with the assistance of crutches. He has some friends in Buffalo, N. Y., who, on Thursday night of last week, met by appointment to pray for his recovery. At the same hour Mr. Huffman crawled out to his wagon-shed at his home in Washington county—crawled upon his hands and knees in rain and mud—and while his Buffalo friends were presenting their petitions to the Throne of Grace for his recovery he raised his voice in earnest supplication to the same end. He had prayed but a few moments, when he heard a voice, as he relates, saying, "Arise and walk." He obeyed the summons, arose to his feet, threw away his crutches, and walked into the presence of his family and his brother-in-law, feeling as sound and vigorous and as capable of locomotion as at any period of his life. His family and friends were greatly astonished at the sudden change in his condition, and they all agree with him that the cure was effected in answer to prayer. He has always been a religious man, and has been a member of the M. E. Church for many years. Since he was cured he has spent much of his time traveling through Washington and adjoining counties telling the country folk the story of his sickness and miraculous cure, and urging them to seek the same Physician if they would be healed of spiritual and physical infirmities.

The next case is that of Miss Rodgers, also of Washington county. She had been helpless for more than two years from a spinal affection. Her friends consulted eminent physicians here and in Philadelphia, but to no purpose. The most they could do for her was to enable her to sit up in bed for a few minutes at a time. Mr. Huffman visited her and induced her to try the prayer cure. She consented, prayed and wrestled nearly all of one night, fell into a slumber toward morning, and awoke a sound woman, able to walk about the house and assist in domestic duties. She is now, apparently, as well as ever she was, has no pains or aches, and feels perfectly happy. She, as well as her friends, believe her restoration to health was in answer to prayer.

The third case is that of a boy named Kephart, who lives in Allegheny. He had been disabled for two or three years by a white swelling. A few months ago a piece of bone, six inches long, was removed from his leg. A priest hearing of the case, requested that the boy be taken to him. He put his hand on the lad's head, and prayed that he might be healed. When he had finished, he told the boy to put his foot on the floor and try to walk. He did as commanded, and walked about the room, much to his own surprise and that of the few persons who were present. The boy has continued to mend ever since, and bids fair to be perfectly restored in a few weeks. This cure is attested by three or four reliable gentlemen, who are acquainted with the circumstances.

The fourth case is that of a little girl in Pittsburg. She has suffered from spinal disease for a year or two, for the last six months being unable to leave her bed without assistance. She was told of the miraculous cures in Washington county and Allegheny City, and said she believed God would cure her too, and she meant to ask Him that very night. Sure enough, when night came she commenced praying, and kept it up until she fell asleep. Next morning she was the first one of the family to get out of bed, greeting her parents with a kiss, and telling them that God had answered her prayer and made her well again. She is now going to school.

The fifth and last case is that of Miss Dysert, who resides on Rebecca street, Allegheny City. She had been a paralytic for seven months, during which time she was unable to move her lower extremities. Friday night she spent in prayer for recovery. Yesterday morning she arose from the bed and walked about the house. To-day she attended church. She attributes her cure to God, who mercifully answered her prayer.

The facts narrated in each of these cases are well known where the subjects live.

The Rev. Coovert, of the Church of God, exhibited a letter signed by 24 reputable citizens of Franklin, Pa., setting forth that on Dec. 1881, the wife of Rev. J. W. Bloyd, of that place, had been instantaneously cured of inward cancer, after several physicians had pronounced her incurable, and testifying their belief that the cure was in answer to the prayers of Elder Young, who is pastor of a congregation in Butler county. His services are given without charge. He is now in Philadelphia, praying with afflicted persons.

Little Mulkittle and Samson.

Arkansaw Traveler.

"Pa," said the Rev. Mulkittle's little son, "Samson was a strong man, wasn't he?"

"Samson was the strongest man that ever lived."

"Tell me about him."

"It was intended that Samson should be the strongest man, and before he was born—"

The bewildered expression on the child's face arrested the minister in his narrative.

"Before he was born?" asked the boy.

"Yes; before—that is before he was found in the hollow stum—"

"Just like little sister."

"Yes; just before he was found an angel appeared and foretold of his strength, saying no razor must touch his head."

"Was the angel afraid that the razor would cut him?"

"No; the angel meant that his strength lay in his hair, and that his hair must not be cut off."

"If I let my hair grow long can I lift more than I can now?"

"I don't know about that."

"Are women any stronger than men?"

"No."

"But they've got longer hair?"

"Yes; they have longer hair."

"A woman could whip you, could she?"

"No; not easily."

"Was Samson a Democrat?"

"I don't know."

"But why don't you know? I'd know if I was as old as you. How many was it that Samson killed?"

"One thousand."

"He was bad, wasn't he?"

"No."

"But when a man kills anybody he's bad?"

"The Lord was with Samson."

"But the Lord says you musn't kill anybody. Did Samson go to Heaven?"

"I suppose so."

"He is the strongest angel there, ain't he?"

"You are getting very foolish again."

"But I want to know. Will you know Samson when you go to Heaven?"

"I suppose so."

"But you won't fool around him, will you. If he was to hit you he'd break your wings, wouldn't he?"

"Go to your mother. The next time you attempt to question me about the Bible I shall whip you."

FOUNDED UPON FACT.

New York Daily News.

Ellen Tresdon was a lovely specimen of southern girlhood. All thought her worthy of the happy lot Dame Fortune had cast her life in, as the only daughter of a wealthy southern merchant, and the petted sister of two most promising young men.

To say that she was lovely comprises vastly more than beauty of form and face; for, to be that, requires a pure, attractive soul and a quick, bright mind, radiating from the beautifully-turned features and clear, smooth, complexion. Yet Ellen Tresdon was supremely lovely. The home of the Tresdons was so inviting, with its Turkish carpets, luxurious seats, pictures, paintings, statues, statuettes, and artistic ornaments, presented to you so naturally and easily by the graceful hospitality of its inmates, that few crossed its threshold without seeking it again and again.

Of this interesting family Ellen was the pet and darling, while Charles was the honor and pride—not that the youngest failed to come in for fully his share of love, but he was a mere boy, while Charles was the first born, the child of the bridal year, the link along which father and mother loved to be borne backward to the times when the honeymoon was a soft, tender, beautiful crescent arching their young lives—a honeymoon which was taking all the days of their limited lives to fill up. Aye, proudly they loved him, and well they might, for he was all that ardent love and youthful freshness might be supposed to endow an offspring with. To Ellen he was an idol with whom, until lately, none had contested for the supremacy of her love. God has not made woman to live alone, or man either, as to that; her being is incomplete, and needs to be merged into a stronger, grander life, and marriage alone produces, by the twain united, a perfect humanity. Recently these thoughts had been stealing through the secret chamber of Ellen's soul, and with them the manly form of Edwin Mott entered within its sacred inclosure, and the finest chords of her heart had vibrated thrillingly to his touch.

The first draught of love to a woman's soul is a nectar of new life! an elixir awakening every fiber of her being into ecstany. And as Ellen stood before a full-length mirror, where she had paused to glance over the completeness of her toilet, Charles raised his eyes from his book, and beholding in the face of his pet an exquisite beauty, outrivaling even herself he cast the book away and stepped to her side. As Ellen's arm glided about his waist, the glowing color suddenly receded from her cheek, the head started from his shoulder, and the beautiful eyes took on a tender look of reproof.

"Oh! Charles, is it possible that you carry concealed arms? What need can my brother have for such deadly weapons?"

A slight flush came into the young man's face before the first reproving look those gentle eyes ever gave him, but he attempted to parry the direct question by light speech and laughing rejoinder.

"Why, pet, you would not have me less cautious for my very precious life than other men. You must know that I value it more highly if my sweet sister does not."

With these light words Charles tried to hush an answer with playful kisses, but Ellen would not.

"Brother, you must at least listen to me. This thing is too important, may lead to too serious results. Remember, when you had that dispute with David Hodge you afterward said that it was well you were not armed, for had you been you would have killed him instead of soundly whipping him, as you did. Oh! Charles, how different life would be to us all; what a black pall would rest upon the house that through years had gladly resounded to your light, free step. Think what an inward shudder would creep into my soul as I clasped the hand of blood. Oh, brother, put those weapons away and leave God to care for the life he has given, and even if it come to the worst, dear as you are to me, I would rather have you take death than human life.

"True, most persons would call this an ultra view, but I cannot forget the anathemas of Jehovah against him who takes human life; and I would prefer you to enter the presence of God slain than the slayer. Murder—what a black fiendish deed it is, yet the best men perpetrate it under passion's maddening power. Oh! brother, put those arms away. To me the carrying of them smacks rather of cowardice than bravery. Granted, according to your ideas, that there may arise occasions when a weapon is necessary to defend one's life, yet surely the instances are rare in the life of a man who is just, honorable and courteous with his fellow-men, and it seems to me that true bravery would prefer to take so light a risk to thus branding itself with such evidences of fear."

Charles had never been dictated to by his little pet—nay, scarcely advised. To her he had ever seemed too nearly perfect to need it; and now, although to appease her fears, he took the weapon from his person and laid it aside, it was to be resumed in the quiet of his room ere going upon the street.

Three evenings after this, that house so blessed, so happy, so sought after for years, was closed and darkened. The black pall had fallen upon it; and though the two old people bore up for the sake of their boy, that none might say that they condemned him, the steel was rankling in their hearts, and sore affliction filled them for their only daughter, who lay raving in wild delirium, a burning fever scorching out life's vitality. Oh, what a change! Their noble boy—their pride and hope—a murderer and a refugee from justice and their idolized daughter at the gate of death.

Charles Tresden and Helwin Mott, after a gay evening, with more than a usual amount of wine coursing through their veins and mounting to their heads, quarreled over a trifle; words became hot and insulting; and Charles, mad with wine and hot words, drew and fired, and Mott, his companion and friend, fell dead at his feet—fell dead without a weapon about him—without having raised his hand against him.

An hour afterward Charles, pale and haggard, announced his deadly crime to Ellen, and she sank lifeless before him. He knew not then that a terrible blight, other than his crime, had entered her soul. She had just decided to confide all to him, and sat waiting his coming to share her great happiness with him, when his pale, haggard face startled her from her sweet reverie to hear the curse upon her house and feel the double curse upon her heart. Years have passed since, but Ellen has never breathed her double grief to Charles, and by her request her parents have been silent as to the revelations of delirium. The old people did not long survive the terrible shock. At their death Ellen crossed the ocean, and now she and Charles live in a foreign land, and though their heads are silvered by time, neither has ever thought of leaving the other, and the Italians say never were two such seen; so tender, so gentle and loving to each other, so inseparable, yet so evidently saddened by some terrible loss, and never seeking others, yet ever, when met, gently courteous. All honor and love them, yet the two are so evidently knit together by some great grief that they seem sufficient for each other, and none intrude. The foreigner knows not that the sister dares not leave the brother alone with his remorse and grief. Oh, surely, murder is a dreadful thing, and carrying concealed weapons a dangerous custom.

Died of Fright.

Shelbyville Republican.

The last week of October Lottie Stroup, daughter of Peter Stroup, of Hendricks township, went with a number of other young people to a dance at the residence of Hugh Brannan. During the evening a row was indulged in and John Brant, a cousin of Miss Stroup, got into a fight outside of the house. Some one reported to Miss Stroup that her cousin was killed. She ran to where he was, when he turned to her with a face badly bruised and bleeding; the sight threw her into a spasm from which she did not recover until the next day. From that time she has laid in a semi-unconscious condition, having spasm after spasm until Monday death came to her relief, just forty days from the time of her fright. She was buried on Tuesday at the Second Mt. Pleasant church.

Rifle-Shooting.

California Advertiser.

Prince Otto, the boy chief of the Nez Perce the protege of Capt. McDonald, and without exception, the most wonderful rifle-shot in the world gave an exhibition of rifle-shooting at Platt's Hall that was far superior to the best work ever done by Carver or Dr, Ruth. The audience was select, and included several English, French, Russian and Italian officers, and every one present was satisfied, at the close of the exhibition, that they had witnessed the most wonderful feats ever performed with a rifle.

After going through a manual of arms that would puzzle the oldest militia general in the Union, Otto commenced shooting.

A framework was built upon the stage, within which were a number of swinging glass balls. Upon the rear plankment was suspended the figure of a man life size. A five-cent piece was placed upon the top of the head of this figure. Otto's back being turned to the object, the word "about" was given, and the coin was pierced through the cente.

He then put down his rifle six feet from where he stood, turned a somersault, caught his rifle again, fired, and cut the string of the suspended figure at which he had previously fired.

A pistol barrel was then placed in a small steel frame; behind this was fixed a razor with the edge facing the audience. On each side of this razor was a glass ball securely placed. The pistol barrel, razor and balls were masked with a covering of white cloth. The boy was then blindfolded and his back turned to the object. The "about face" was given, when he fired down through the pistol barrel, split his single rifle ball upon the razor's edge, and broke both glass balls on the right and left. This remarkable feat was performed by the boy's sense of location.

Then a loaded pistol was placed diagonally from where Otto stood. Three balls were yet swinging in opposite directions. Otto fired, hit the trigger of the pistols, and broke the three balls.

Eight metal balls were then screwed on the 10-foot frame. On the sides below and above balls were set swinging in every direction. McDonald stood in front of the boy, who fired over his head, and at each side of him, and between his knees, breaking the balls from any and every part where they were suspended behind McDonald's back. A target was then put up behind McDonald's back. The boy went through the same performance, standing opposite McDonald and rang the bell (which is placed at the extreme rear) at every shot by caroming on the metal balls.

Six small lighted tapers were then arranged upon a slender perpendicular pole; then, while in various postures of vaulting and tumbling, Otto extinguished each respective light with his rifle. Glass balls were thrown up in the air in every conceivable direction. These Otto broke promiscuously without any sight at all, for a large business card was fastened over the point of his rifle.

This description of shooting he considers the most simple, and though wonderful to the spectator, scarcely worthy his own prowness. Otto's average in this class of shooting is 98 out of 100. Otto placed his weapon at a point distant six feet from him; then at the word "ready," two glass balls were thrown in the air. He tumbled, caught his rifle, fired, and broke both of these balls with one shot.

Twelve glass balls were placed upon a perpendicular pole in exact rotation. Otto loaded, fired and broke every one of them in twelve seconds. Otto's favorite weapon is the Winchester rifle, one of which, as a token of admiration was presented to him by the Winchester Rifle Company. To close the performance, Otto, while his left arm was securely tied to his side, loaded, aimed, fired, and broke a large number of glass balls with his right arm.

TABLE TALK.

Utah has mountains of marble.

Lime drives away ants and beetles.

Atlanta claims to have the finest church in the south.

"Barn parties" are the latest jollity in New York society.

In Florida the oranges are ripening unusually early this season.

Puget Sound ships a million feet of lumber daily to foreign ports.

A Philadelphian has just paid a ten-dollar fine for kicking a dog.

The solitary oyster is just now the champion church-debt raiser.

They collect locks of gentlemen's hair now and put them in albums.

James Gordon, of Peoria, N. Y., has been fifty-two years a postmaster.

Swell New York mansions have uniformed boys to answer the bells.

St. Louis and Boston are suffering from epidemics of contagious diseases.

Small boys who beg passes in front of eastern theaters, are called checkers.

Fishing is called angling because so many crooked stories are told about it.

A Bangor man calls his wife Chrystal, because she is always on the watch.

A Vina, Cal., boarder killed a Chinese cook in dissatisfaction at some dish.

Mule trains alongside of railroads, in Brazil, compete with them successfully.

The Chinese minister at Washington has a wardrobe said to be worth $150,000.

A Thomaston, Con., owl put in a cellar to catch rats was promptly eaten by them.

The products of the past season of John D. Grant's ranch of 550 acres, near Healdsburg, Cal., brought $34,000 net.

A number of London literary men could not say who was the author of the phrase "Pouring oil on troubled waters."

A judge of the Nortwich county court (England) has decided that an editor may alter an advertisement to avoid libel.

A Fulton county, Ky., expert shot at a squirrel in the lower branches of a tree and killed a mule. The mule was not in the tree.

Horace Greeley once defined a "Bohemian" as a "man who would rather get $1 000 now and then than $50 a week regularly."

Twelve million gallons was this year's yield of California's seven wine producing districts.

Mr. Edison's patents now number 396; more than were ever before granted to one man.

Dr. Bliss has drawn his $6,500 and will not sue the Garfield estate. Let the others do likewise.

Chatelaine bags of every description color, shape and material are in use for street costumes.

Sir Hugh Allen's fortune is estimated at $15,000,000. He leaves four sons and eight daughters.

The Texas penitentiaries at Huntsville and Rusk have been leased at $10,000 per annum, each.

Among the German aristocracy there has suddenly arisen a rage for tours around the world.

On the bill of fare in a restaurant of Rio Janeiro is a dish called "Aristu." It is intended for Irish stew.

A Newark (O) school-teacher searched a boy's pocket for tobacco and found three pistols and a dirk-knife.

Beecher has a red face, white hair and a blue eye. This is a great compliment to the stars and stripes.

A large hawk fell from the skies to the ground in Coffee county, Ga, with a black snake wound around its neck.

A boy under arrest in Wheeling, W Va., on the charge of incendiarism, curiously enough bears the name of Hotfire.

A grafted tree in Holmes county, Miss., bore peaches last year and this year bore plums. It is a regular Ben. Butler kind of a tree.

A confidence operator told a Cincinnati reporter that he could swindle two citizens of New York city to one in any western town.

A satire on divorce is the suit of a southern negro for divorce because his wife proves to be white, when he thought her a mulatto.

The Winchester (Ill.) jail cost $40 000 with all modern improvements. Three prisoners escaped with in twenty-four hours after its dedication.

Only about one out of every ten negro cabins in the south has windows. When the occupants want any daylight they walk out of doors.

Four more courses will be added to the Washington monument before stopping work for the winter. The shaft will then be 340 feet high.

A negro died very suddenly in Macon last week. She was taken with profuse bleeding at the ears, mouth, nose, and eyes and literally bled to death.

The latest San Francisco charge against the Chinese is that they keep pet raccoons, which are trained to steal chickens and carry them home to their masters.

Mahone wears an immense white sombrero and an immaculate white shirt. He wears no vest, and has an enormous gold chain wandering all over his shirt front.

Shooting Sap-Suckers.

Maurice Thompson in St. Nicholas.

Several of the smaller American wood-peckers are sap drinkers; but only one kind ever pecks holes for the purpose of getting at the sap. He is named by naturalists Centurus Carolinus. He is a very cunning bird. One of his habits is to move around the bole of a tree just fast enough to keep nearly hid from you as you walk around trying to get a good look at him. This he will continue to do for a considerable length of time, but, finally getting the tree trunk fairly between you and him, he takes to his gay wings and flies in such a line as to keep hidden from your eyes. Usually he says good-bye with a keen squeal as he starts away. Down in the mountain valleys of Northern Georgia I used to amuse myself with watching the little half-naked negro boys trying to shoot sap-suckers with their blow guns. Such a blow gun as they had is a straight reed or cane about six feet long, through the whole length of which a smooth bore is made by cutting out the joints. The arrow used in this gun is made of a sharp piece of cane wood not longer or larger than a knitting needle, with a ball of cotton lint bound to the end opposite the point. The arrow is blown out of the gun by the breath from the shooter's mouth. It flies with so great force that I have seen a bird killed at a distance of forty yards. Some of the little negro boys were skillful in using the blow-gun, and as sly as cats in creeping up close to a bird before shooting it. In our Northern States, when the winter is very cold, and all the maples and ash and hickory trees are frozen so that their sap will not flow into our bird's pots, the sap suckers is compelled to depend upon the cedar trees for food, since their resinous sap is not affected by the cold. Often I have seen him pecking away at the gnarled bole of the evergreen when the themometer stood ten degrees below zero, and the air was fairly blue with winter's breath. Even in Georgia it is sometimes so cold that he chooses the pine trees, finding between their bark and the underlying wood a sort of diluted turpentine, upon which he feeds. While busily engaged in pecking his holes on cold, windy days, he is not so watchful as in fine weather. At such times I have seen a little negro "blow gunner" stick three or four arrows into the soft bark around the busy bird before it would fly, and have been just as much surprised at the boy as at the bird; because, if it was strange how the bird could be so busy as not to notice an arrow "chucking" into the tree close by him, it was equally strange how that little negro could "stand it" to be out so long in such a cold, raw wind with nothing on but a shirt.

Public Charity.

Detroit Free Press.

"I hold heah in my han'," began Brother Gardner as the triangle sounded and Samuel Shin laid aside his harmonican, "I hold heah a letter from one of de charitable societies of Detroit axin' if dis club kin be depended on to aid in de good work dis winter. In sartin cases dis club kin be depended on fur a ton of coal, a cord of wood, a bar'l of flour or a $10 bill. In sartin odder cases dis club won't cum down wid as much as a shingle-nail. Public charity in dis kentry am a curus thing."

"It insists dat every man shall airn his own libbin', an' den it turns in an supports de class who will starve sooner dan work."

"It flatters de man who gits a few dollars ahead, an' yet demands a sheer of dat money to aid de idle an' dissipated.

"Public charity comes as near bein' a boldfaced fraud as any sentiment you kin name. It encourages laziness by providin' fur de lazy. It encourages drunkenness by providin' for de families of drunkards. It encourages immorality by providin' homes an' hospitals for de immoral. It encourages de spendthrift by feedin' and clothin' him all winter arter he has squandered his money all summer. Public charity am a wall agin which de reckless, de lazy, de shiftless an' de dissolute lean when all odder props give way.

"Simmer it down, and public charity means takin' de money which a man has saved by hard work an' economy an' usin' it to support de man who has squandered time an' money wilout car' as to what became of him. It am blackmail on industry—it am a slap at economy—it am a kick at industry. How does it come dat wid dis kentry constantly growin' in wealth, and constantly furnishing increased chances for poo' men to get along, dat pauperism am also increasin'? Eight-tenths of de saloons in America am supported by men whose families need ebery cent dey airn fur clothin' and bread, an' who rely on public charity in case of a hard winter. De kentry has five times as many paupers as it had fifteen y'ars ago! Why? Kase we raise five times as much money to support 'em. Double de amount of the poo' fund, an' you will double de number of paupers.

"An' now let me ask you a plain question. If I works hard week in an' week out—if my wife works hard an' economizes—if we patch, darn, dye an' cut ober—if we buy cheap tea an' coffee an' pare de 'taters close, an' manage to pay for a little home, an' put money in de bank for sickness or death, has any human bein' a right to ask me to give one penny to a man who has thrown away scores of dollars for beer an' tobacco—who plays keerds an' shakes dice fur money—who works only when he feels like it—who neber dreams of economy—who neber practices self-denial? I reckon not! Let us now turn our [illegible] de roween of bizness."

The New Albany rail-mill is feeling the effect of the dullness of the rail market, and is only running on short time. The Ohio Falls Ironworks are run only on single turn, as the merchant iron trade is in sympathy with the depression in the iron market.

A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES
For Old and Young, Male and Female
Magnetic Medicine: a Brain and Nerve Food; Positively Cures Night Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhoea (BEFORE) Barrenness; and for all (AFTER) Weaknesses of the Generative Organs in either sex it is an Unfailing and Positive Cure. Tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we send our GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the market. Full particulars in Pamphlet which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists, one package 50 cts; Six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing the MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Guarantees issued in Auburn by J. C. HENRY.

Japanese Crepe.
In order to introduce our Japanese Crepe goods we will send post-paid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, or 13 three-cent stamps, the following: 1 window banner, size 12 by 24 inches, with rich color and deep border; 1 tidy, size 8 by 11 inches, very handsome; 1 lamp mat, 27 inches in circumference, perfectly lovely; 1 wall screen, large and handsome. Address E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1860, South Bend, Indiana.

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—AWARDED—
Capcine
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Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster.
The Best Known Remedy for
Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.
Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.
CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.
A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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EXPECTORANT
Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family.
In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

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PILLS
ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.
Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.
WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE

TWO GOOD BOOKS.
Chamber's Information for the People or 1001 Things Worth Knowing, comprising the history and mystery of everything in common use. Crabbe's Handy Cyclopedia or Explanation of Words and Things connected with all the Arts and Sciences, illustrated with over 500 engravings nicely bound in cloth, gilt, size about 6 by 8 inches and nearly two inches thick. Retails at $1.50. Sample of either, to agents only, for $1. or both for $[illegible]. Address E. Brent & Co., South Bend, Ind.

HALL'S
Catarrh Cure
Is Recommended by Physicians!
$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!
We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.
It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, Ohio.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.
Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon, Female Remedy.—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will cure Female Diseases. All ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements or bearing down feeling, irregularites, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headace, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by Druggists. Price $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Send Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For sale by J. C. HENRY.

Positive Cure for Piles.
To the people of this country we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—warranted to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. For sale by J. C. HENRY.

Rock Candy Cough Cure.
Warranted to cure or money refunded, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung troubles, (also good for children.) Rock Candy Cough Cure contains the healing properties of pure white Rock Candy with Extracts of Roots and Herbs. Only 25 cts. Large bottles $1 00 cheapest to buy. For sale by J. C. HENRY.

Mary Stuart Face Powder, harmless. Price 25 cts., at J. C. HENRY.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.
The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.
An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.
Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
BAD BREATH!
Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion, and General Health.
PILES!
How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.
CONSTIPATION!
Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.
SICK HEADACHE!
This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVED A SUCCESS
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
BY YEARS OF USE!
A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for organic weakness—the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life—by the only true way, via: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Glands that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. It has been in general use for several years and we have thousands of testimonials from patients, as to its value, and it is now conceded to be the most rational means yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Pastille is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.
Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons!
Indiana, April 11, '79.—The Remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for 3 years past.
Iowa, Oct. 10th, '79.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes for a cure.
West Virginia, Aug. 22, 1879.—I received your medicine and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed find $5. Please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.
From a Physician and Surgeon.
Missouri, June 2.—Please forward me another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is now recovering, and I think another will set him all right.
From a Druggist.
Maryland, Sept. 2, '79.—Last January we sold a box of your Remedy for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer [illegible]

PROF. HARRIS'
RADICAL CURE
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
IN
YOUNG
AND
MIDDLE-AGED
MEN.
A TRIED REMEDY
THE PASTILLE
OF GREAT VALUE
DON'T FAIL TO GET A BOX
Put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full Directions for using will accompany each box.
Prepared and Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. Mfg. Chemists,
MARKET AND 8TH STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WELL AUGERS,
ROCK DRILLS
And the BEST MACHINERY in the WORLD for
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!
BOOK FREE. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

KING'S MAGIC [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 28th, 1882

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

A Comedy in Several Acts.

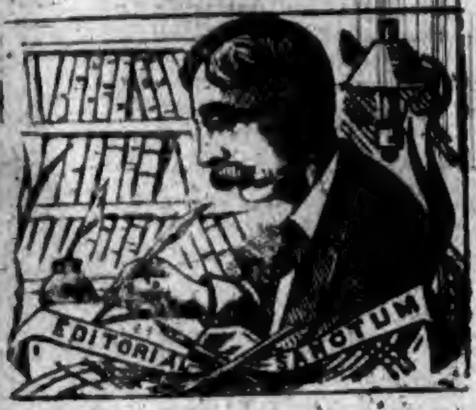

"The editor sat in his sanctum,
His countenance furrowed with care,

When all at once

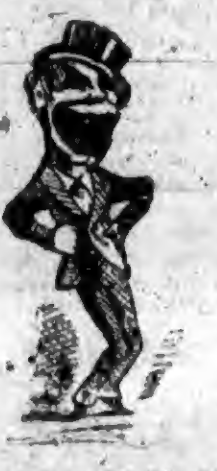

an idea strikes him. He'll go a fishing.

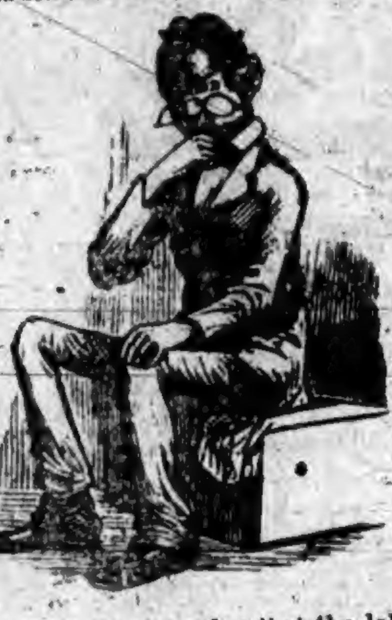

Happens to remember that the lake is frozen over and stops to consider.

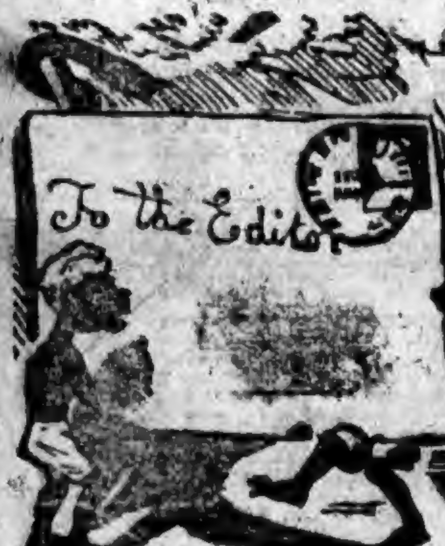

When a message is brought in by two intelligent contrabands, inviting him to visit a friend in the country during the holidays. Gets ready.

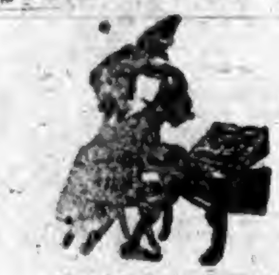

Has his hair dressed.

And thinks he

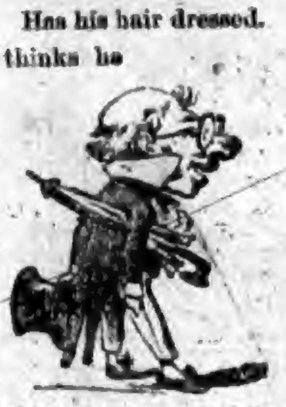

could show the farmers how to raise two crops of wheat a year, and concludes to go. Tells the boys to keep up the dignity of the office during his absence.

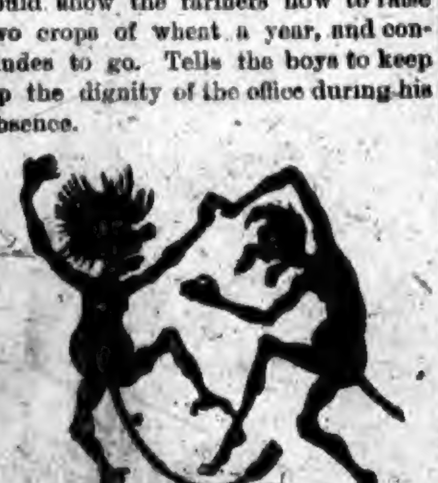

They keep it up.

He gets ready and hitches up in a hurry.

He mounts; he flies,
Straight to the land of pumpkin pies.

Reaches the country in safety, and

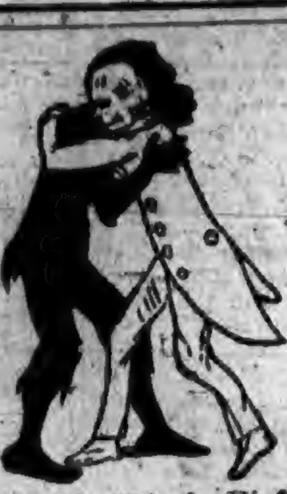

meets a long lost friend. His friend is at home. Finds a farmer's life is full of

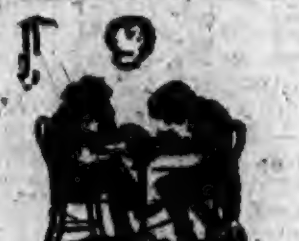

hard labor. Takes a rest and then

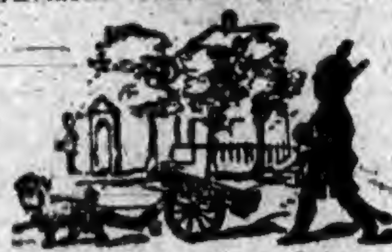

starts off rabbit hunting. Gets a nice fat one and

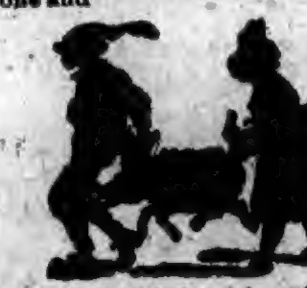

brings it home in triumph. Takes another rest and then concludes he would be delighted with

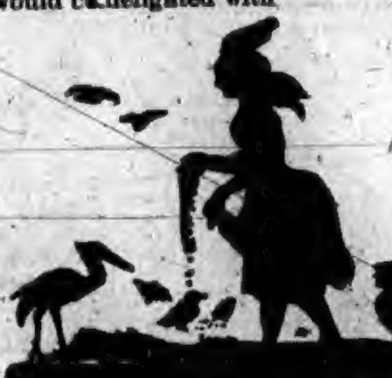

the romance of feeding stock. Takes an ear of corn and

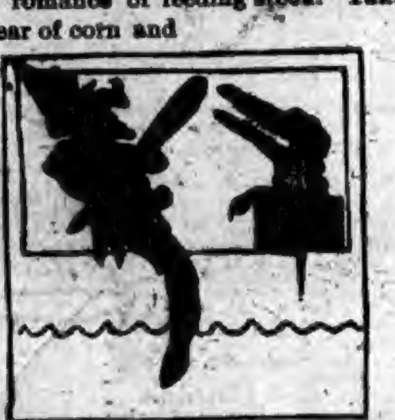

finds it not so romantic. Thinks farmers ought not to allow their stock to be idle so much of the time. So he invents

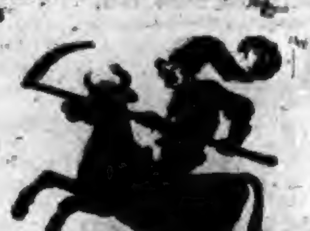

a mowing machine and starts to the meadow. Don't succeed very well, but invents another implement with which

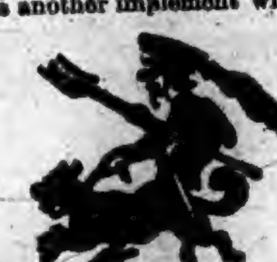

he goes to gather his hay. He gets tired and

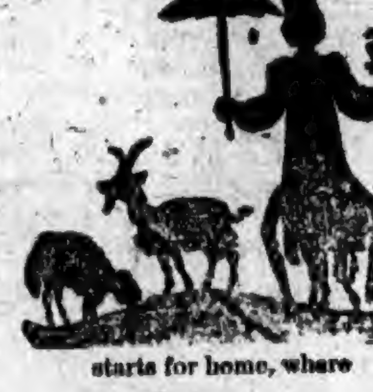

starts for home, where

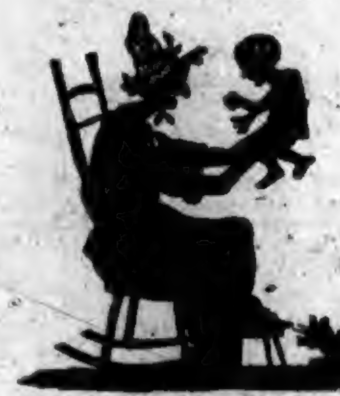

his family await him.

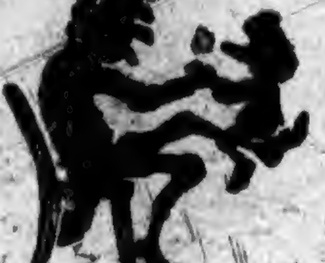

Grand tableau. Home, Sweet Home.

A Few Moments With the Poets.

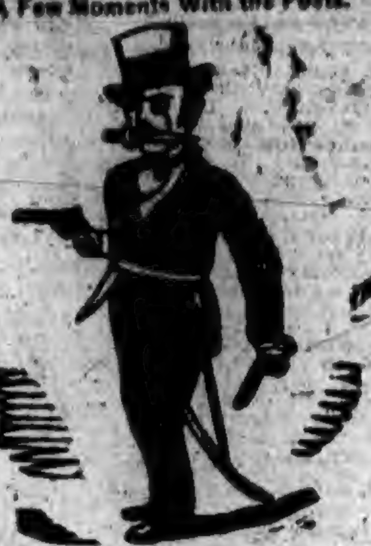

"Now here is Michael Johnson
From a village in Wisconsin,
Both a gambler and a murderous
galout.
To the gin-mill he would stagger
With a lovely, drunken swagger,
And a liver-slicing dagger in his
boot.
He was ever, ever cheating,
All the others badly beating,
Raking in their filthy shekels with
delight.
He was always pining, starving
For some shooting and some carving
For he gloried in a sanguinary
fight."

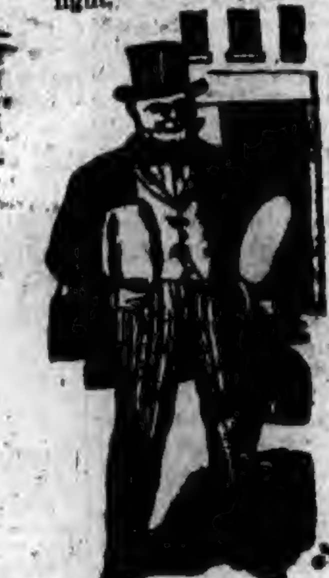

"Then Christmas toys,
These Christmas boys,
And eke each girlish elf;
But, then, had I
My youth again
I'd be a child myself."

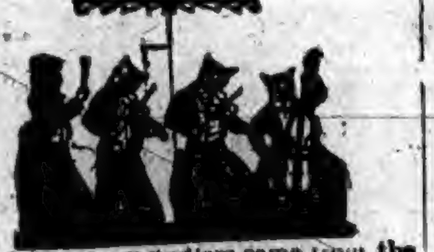

"Four jolly fiddlers came from the
east;
Came out of the east when the sun
went down,
For they were to play for the Joie
De Vie,
That held a hop in Auburn town."

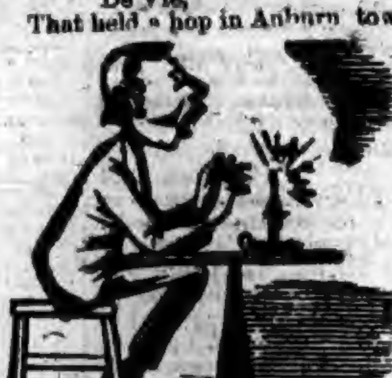

"Hail, holy light,
Offspring of heaven, first born;
Or, of the eternal, co-eternal beam,
May I warm my hands by thee?"

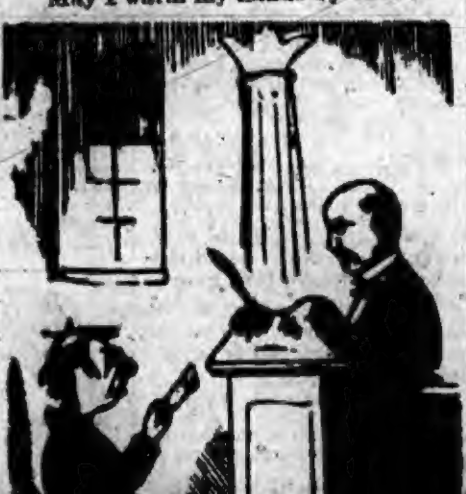

"When I was a school boy aged ten,
Oh! mighty little Greek I knew;
With my short striped trousers and
now and then
With stripes on my jacket, too."

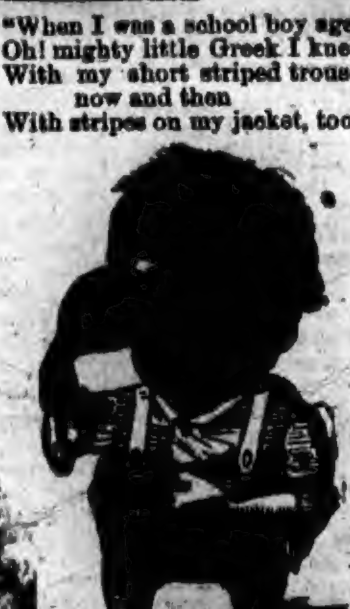

To the Doctor:
"Pity the sorrows of the poor young
man
Whose trembling limbs have borne
him to your door.
He ate his turkey on the Christmas
plan;
Oh! give relief and he will bless
your store."

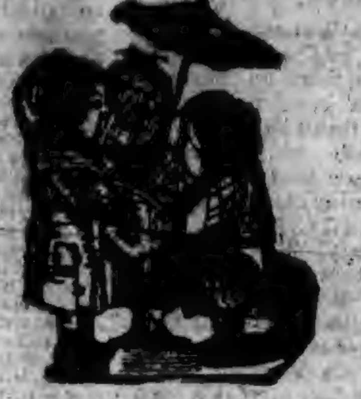

"They stood like three graces in the
shade
Of the parasol they carried,
And talked as oft doth each little
maid
Of the day when they all should be
married."

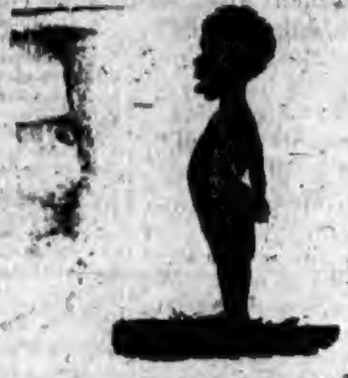

"She was more fair than words could
say.
Barefooted came the beggar maid
Before the King Cophetua."

"I come with a few pale flowers
From the scenes that I thought sub-
lime,
And my heart is filled with the music
I have caught from the warbler's
chime,
Thanking our Father for flowers and
trees—
Dark the world were it not for these."

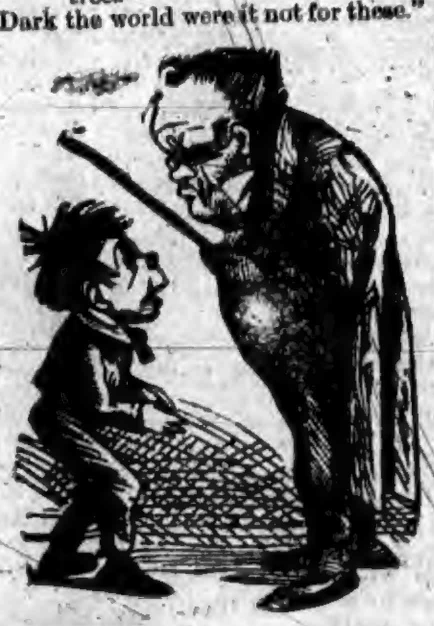

No, father, I can't tell a lie; I did it with my little ax—one of those fine ones they sell at Snyder & Culbertson's.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the State of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Sarah Blattner, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.
December 13, 1882. 51-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Daniel Camp, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Dec. 25, 1882. JAMES W. CLARK, Adm'r
W. H. Dills, Att'y. 51-3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Elizabeth Shull, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.
December 9th, 1882.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, executors of the estate of John Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
ISAAC B. BRANDON }
SILAS J. BRANDON } Executors.
December 21st, 1882. Jas. E. Rose, Att'y.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I, as administrator of the estate of Daniel Camp, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, will, on Friday, January 19, 1883, at the late residence of said decedent, sell at public auction, all the personal property belonging to said estate (not taken by the widow), consisting of farming implements of all kinds, horses, cattle, sheep, corn, wheat hay lumber, etc.

TERMS: All sums of five dollars or less, cash in hand, and sums of more than five dollars, a credit of ten months will be given, with interest and approved personal security. Sale to commence at 10 a. m.
JAMES W. CLARK, Adm'r.
W. H. DILLS Atty. 52-3t.

Commissioner's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, in the case of Rachael Beaty vs. Abraham Beaty et. al., at the September term of said court for the year A. D. 1882, to sell the real estate described in the complaint in said cause, will sell at public sale at the door of the court-house, in the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, on Saturday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1883, the following premises in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township number thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen (13) east, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money, cash; one-fourth in six months from day of sale; one-fourth in twelve months from day of sale, and one-fourth in eighteen months from day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. JAMES E. ROSE,
December [illegible], 1882. Commissioner.

—Dr. LaRue the only reliable specialist in this country, has located at the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind., until March 1, 1883. tf

—Alfred Weirick, of Fairfield Center keeps a full line of all kinds of goods and at prices as low as in the larger towns. 4t.

Cedar Creek Store.

Call at Holman's and suit yourselves in holiday goods of various kinds and unusual low prices. Nice line of dolls, toys, chinaware, vases and other articles too numerous to mention. Young and old can be suited in holiday goods. We also have fresh oysters by can or dish and a nice line of fresh candies and groceries. Let everybody call on us and see for themselves how cheap they can buy. 51-2t.

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on each bottle. 49-4t.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, indigestion, nervousness and rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off their foul matter.—N. O. Picayune. 49-4t

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes its popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use. 49-4t.

LOADED, LOADED, LOADED,

With all kinds of Heavy Goods. The continuance of warm weather has placed heavy goods of every description at a discount. People will not buy until a change of weather forces them to do so. This state of affairs forces us to offer

HEAVY SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS,
DOLMANS,
FLANNELS!

WOOL BLANKETS, and all Winter Goods at prices that are sure to move them quick. We have only six weeks more in which to dispose of our large stock of

Heavy Winter Goods!

During this time there will be some fearful sacrifices made, as we have fully made up our minds that the time to mark down goods is now, and not wait until trade is over. There is no other store in DeKalb County where you can see as many fine Clothing and Dry Goods as at ours. There is no other firm that carries one-fourth the stock of fine, medium or common goods of every description that we do. We also offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions, at reduced prices. Remember that our stock and prices cannot be beaten. Yours Truly,

LOEWENSTEIN & ROTHSCHILD,
Waterloo, Indiana.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE OUR STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING!

In order to do this we will give some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Men's Overcoats at $3 Men's Suits at $4.50
Boys' Overcoats $2.50 Boys' Suits at $3.50
We Sell a Splendid Hat for $1.

Our Stock of

UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Banner Clothing House.

L. SHIRMEYER & CO.

No. 27 CALHOUN STREET.

We are now publishing a series of Standard and Popular works that we believe will be found the cheapest and best books ever made. They are all printed from large, clear type, on good paper, and very attractively bound in cloth, making them an ornament for any Library.

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The Moonstone. By Collins.
The Coming Race. Lytton.
The Three Spaniards.
The Tricks of the Greeks unveiled. Robert Houdin.
L'Abbe Constantin.
Freckles. By Redcliff.
The Dark Colleen.
Seekers after God. By Canon Farrar.
The Green Mountain Boys
Fleurette. By Eugene Scribe.
Second Thoughts. Broughton
The New Magdalen.
Divorce. By Margaret Lee.
Life of Washington.
Irene. By Carl Detlef.
Vice Versa. By F. Anstey.
John Halifax. Miss Mulock.
The Giant Raft. Verne.
Two on a Tower. Hardy.
Princess of Thule. Black.
Life of Marion. By Horry and Weems.
The Hermits. By Kingsley.
Duke of Kandos. Mathey.
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FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHN W. LOVELL CO., Publishers, 14 & 16 Vesey St., New York.

For Sale by M. B. WILLIS, Auburn, Indiana

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Holman, Cedar Creek.

—ROCK SALT at McQuiston and Long's.

—Photos $1.00 a doz. at Jones', Ft. Wayne. tf.

—A fine assortment of Majolica ware at McQuiston & Long's.

—Wagon loads of holiday goods were sold here last week.

—O. L. Hall and John Robbins were both in town on Monday.

—Jones, at Ft. Wayne, makes cabinet photos at $2.50 per dozen. tf.

—S. B. Amstutz, of Waterloo, was among our callers this week.

—Bargains in Beaver and double shawls at McQuiston & Long's.

—Town was full of teams last Saturday and stores did a good business.

—Mixed candies 10c a pound till after christmas at McQuiston & Long's.

—For dress goods, blankets, underwear, etc., go to McQuiston & Long's.

—G. W. McConnell, of Angola, spent a few hours in town Christmas evening.

—Call on Holman, the Cedar Creek merchant when you want a good bargain.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Koontz, of Michigan, are visiting the family of A. W. Allen.

—Rev. W. L. Meese is now at home to attend for a short time to his insurance business.

—The M. E. Sunday-school had a nice Christmas boat at their church Monday evening.

—The finest is the best. Smoke the Improved Punch 5c cigar. J. C. Henry, local agent. 4t-3m.

—Sam Beck, Waterloo, will pay you 7½ cents a pound for good chickens, and 8½ for turkeys.

—J. C. Henry received a nice cane from C. Jackson and H. Weyer, who are under his employ.

—Holman, at Cedar Creek, has oysters by the can or bulk. So do not forget him when you buy.

—Weirick, the Fairfield merchant buys butter and eggs and other produce. Don't forget it. tf.

—A full line of Searight drum dampers, at Meese's office one door west of Davis' hardware store. 2t.

—Miss Parks, of Kendallville, who has been visiting at Dr. Ford's returned to her home this week.

—Get a slice of the buffalo meat at Rainier & Headly's. You may never have another chance.

—Holman, the merchant at Cedar Creek is selling off holiday goods at the lowest possible rates.

—J. B. Taylor and family spent Christmas in Auburn, with their daughter Mrs. Robert Donaldson.

Frank Hutchins, engineer Pan Handle R. R., was cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—The Lutheran church gave the little ones of the sabbath-school a splendid Christmas tree Monday evening.

—Several members of the masonic fraternity of this place attended the public installment at Garrett, last evening.

—Married:—At the U. B. parsonage Dec. 12, 1882, by Rev. W. O. Butler, Mr. John Shade to Miss Susie Wallick. Both of Stafford.

—Mrs. J. A. Barns returns thanks to her Sunday-school class for the pleasant surprise in the shape of a handsome autograph album.

—Sam Beck, of Waterloo, will pay the highest price for all kinds of wild game that was killed before Dec., 20. He buys rabbits at any time.

—Miss Jennie Farrington, Miss May Shoemaker, Mr. Scott Shoemaker, of Waterloo, and Mr. Frank Dills, of Jackson, Mich., were guests of Charley Weaver last Sunday.

—Cedar Creek and vicinity, are interested in knowing that Frank Holman is selling goods of all kinds at low bargains. Call and see him.

—Deputy county clerk, James B. Baxter, was married on Christmas to Miss Nellie Wheelock. The Courier wishes them both a happy future.

—We learn by our exchanges, that Miss Alice Carpenter, daughter of the late Judge Carpenter, of Garrett, was married at her home in that place, last Thursday to Dwight O. Funk, of Warsaw.

—A. W. Bair, of Fairfield passed through town last week on his way to his new home, Fostoria Ohio. "Ash" leaves a good many friends behind as his circle of acquaintances was quite large.

—Married;—At the U. B. parsonage in Waterloo, Dec., 26th, 1882, by Rev. W. O. Butler, Mr. Frank Parnell to Miss Ina Goodwin. Both of Waterloo.

—Rainier & Headly have been at some pains to get a buffalo from the plains, for the purpose of giving our people a taste. It is now on sale at their meat market.

—Rev. Kelso, was the recipient of a nice Christmas gift in the shape of an easy chair. His son-in-law, T. C. Bonebrake, of Cutler, Carroll county, in this state spent the holidays with him in town.

—We learn that W. L. Meese, has already sold St. Joseph county, Ind., for the Searight drum dampers, and is having a fine run of business in the way of selling rights in the adjoining counties in Michigan. They are a success.

—Rev. W. L. Meese is agent for the Royal, Havanna, Underwriters of New York, and the Sun. fire insurance companies. All are good sound companies and safe to insure. The Royal is the one that paid $4.000 on the Auburn school building, when it burned two or three years ago. 2t.

Wedding Bells.

F. P. Blair, of Waterloo, at one time one of the publishers of the Courier, was married last Sunday to Miss Sarah Zimmerman, of Wawaka, Ind. The ceremony which was a quiet one, was solmenized at the residence of the brides' parents, and the young couple will soon begin housekeeping for themselves in Waterloo. It gives us great pleasure to know that our former partner has been so fortunate in securing for his life companion, a young lady so worthy and amiable as Miss Zimmerman. We feel sure that neither will ever regret the step so deliberately taken. The liveliest good wishes of the entire Courier force go with them on the new journey they have undertaken.

OBITUARY.

Mary S. Woodcox, was born near Miamisburg, Miami county, Ohio, December 26th 1814, and with her parents moved to Allen couunty, Indiana, in 1830, was there married to Cornlius Woodcox November 5th 1835. Moved to DeKalb county, one mile below Orangeville in the year 1836, on the farm now owned by C. C. Walters, where she lived until seven years ago, moving two years ago on the farm of James Headley, one mile east of Newville. She joined the United Brethren church 37 years ago, and lived a consistent christian life until the end. She was taken sick in May with what every one supposed was quick consumption, but which proves at last to be a tumor in the throat. She suffered untold agony until last Wednesday morning, Dec., 14, when death relieved her, and she passed peacefully away. Her funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Lilley, of Hicksville, Ohio, from a text of her own choosing, 4th chapter 2nd Timothy, 5, 6 and 7 verses. She leaves 3 children and 12 grandchildren to mourn her loss.

OBITUARY.

Daniel Cool, died suddenly at his home in DeKalb county, Ind., Dec. 19, 1882, at the age of 69 years, 11 months and 26 days. Mr. Cool had been going around, about in his usual health until the evening of the day on which he died, when he went out to the barn to do some feeding. Remaining out longer than seemed necessary, Mrs. Cool became somewhat uneasy and went to look after him. He was found lying near the straw stack, but the spark of life had already gone out, thus bringing sudden and unexpected sorrow upon the family. The deceased was born in the state of New York, and after he became 21 years of age emigrated to Erie Co., Ohio, and then to this county, where he continued to reside until death. Mr. Cool was commended for his excellencies as a man; faithful, quiet and peaceful in all his relations as a neighbor, husband, father and friend.

About twenty-five years ago he united with the Lutheran church and since that time endeavored to live for the life beyond this present world. He leaves a companion and six children to lament his departure. Funeral services were held at the Lutheran church in this place, when the remains were solemnly committed to their silent resting place, in Auburn, Ind.

Mr. Samuel B. McCord, 1 McMicken Ave., Indianapolis, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of billiousness."

—Everyone who had holiday goods did a rushing business Saturday and a great deal has been sold during the week so far. Parents are taking unusual pains to make the little ones happy.

—Dr. J. H. Ford has authorized us to thank the people generally for their assistance in putting out the fire which would have destroyed his farm barn, one day last week.

—We have received the last number of "Wide Awake" one of the neatest and most natural of our many papers gotten up expressly for the little folks. It is published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

—A number of interesting items were omitted last week owing to the crowded state of our columns. We hope our readers and correspondents will be patient, as we shall do the best we can to have all matter intended for the paper, come out on time.

—We have received a postal from Dr. Chas. B. Allyn to the effect that some of his own raising of oranges will soon reach Auburn. Some will be distributed among his friends here and some will be for sale by Hollister. We shall do justice to our share, Doc.

—L. J. Gengler, of Garrett, called up to see us for a short time last week. He is fully recovered from that shooting accident, although he still carries lead enough to entitle him to a pension. He is still buying poultry of all kinds and pays the highest rates. Mr. Gengler also deals largely in first class oysters, making the "live nations" a specialty.

—Ed. Baker wishes to thank his many friends in Auburn and vicinity for their liberal patronage during the past eight years, and that by attention to business hopes to share their support in the future. He always keeps on hand a supply of fresh baked bread, pies and cakes; also fancy cakes made to order. Good lunches with hot coffee and oysters by the can, quart or dish. 50-3t. Auburn, Ind.

—We had a pleasant call Monday from W. L. Lontzenhiser and Stephen VanBuren of East Toledo. W. L. was here visiting friends, and his parents at Waterloo. He returned on Tuesday. He and his friend are both members of the well known Toledo light artilery, known also as the 4th Ohio national guard, and are under the command of Capt. O. J. Hopkins, who will be remembered by the old soldiers of this county, as he has been at several reunions. He was also a member of Garfield's old regiment.

—Married:—At the residence of the brides' parents, in Concord township, on Saturday Dec., 24, 1882, Mr. Samuel Schoup of Richland township, to Miss Rebecca Foltz, youngest daughter of Samuel Foltz. Rev. Baker, of the Lutheran church in Spencerville, officiated. The occasion was made all the more pleasant by a family reunion of Mr. Foltz's children. These were ex-surveyor Foltz and family, and in all seven children and ten grandchildren besides many others of the relatives.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTLER.

Daniel Stewart, a Wabash engineer, died very suddenly last Saturday night. Deceased was down town on Saturday and seemed to be in good health. He leaves a wife and three children. His funeral took place on Monday.... Large crowds assembled at all the churches on Saturday night's Christmas occasion.... C. H. Crane has opened up his new grocery. But little over a month ago its site was a vacant lot—now a new, two story, double brick building fills the place.... W. L. Blair visited St. Louis recently in the interest of Butler and the Wabash.... Our schools are closed for a week's vacation.... Irene Campbell and Jennie McIntyre Sundayed in Detroit.... Our grist mill is crowded to its utmost capacity.... Jonathan Bourdner, operating a mill at Mt. Jelice, was in town Sunday.... Mrs. J. Wium is visiting in Toledo.... Searight's drum damper business is being pushed with the united efforts of some eight busy merchants.

ST. JOE.

J. Howery, of Bryan, Ohio, stopped over a few days last week with his brother David.... Prof. Bell made a journey over to the county seat Thursday last—the grand jury called.... A goodly number of St. Joe people waited on the grand jury last week. We think that if three more of our saloon going population would have had an invitation perhaps some good might have been done.... C. C. Walters reports his father, who resides in Jackson township, as very sick with little prospects of recovery.... Married Dec. 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, E. J. Boyle, Joseph Baker and Jane Boyle.... Joseph Schlatter is proud over the advent of a visitor at his home. It's a girl of usual weight. ....The I. O. O. F. Lodge of this place is one of the things of the past.... "Behold how good and how lovely it is for man and woman to dwell together." So thought Joseph Hull and Ella Baker, and they are now journeying down the hill together.... While at Newville the other day we dropped into the store of Walt. Cheeseman and were surprised at the business Walter is doing.

SPENCERVILLE.

Compliments of the season to our readers.... Some of our young bloods while out hunting for a Christmas tree stopped at Mr. Foltz's and got a hot lunch of bread and pepper. They did not have on the "wedding garments" and were cast out into utter darkness where there was wailing and gnashing of teeth, especially on eating the hot pepper Miss Louisa fixed for them.... Gerry Emanuel will go to Fort Wayne to attend the medical college.... Quite a serious difficulty arose in Barney's store between Martin Wagon and Ben Wassom, erminating in an affray, the latter drawing a knife.... The Lutheran Sunday-school had a Christmas tree on Sunday night. The tree was a success. Among the many Christmas gifts was a beautiful gold headed cane of which Dr. Emanuel was the lucky recipient. It was presented on Christmas by his four sons Charles, Hamilton, Cicero and Gerry, each having his name engraved in gold. On the top was engraved, "Dr. Emanuel Christmas, 1882." The body of the cane is beautifully polished ebony, and the doctor is very proud of his present as well as of his dutiful sons.... The Spencerville Silver Cornet Band are making arrangements for an exhibition which we predict will be a success. We will advise the readers of the Courier of the date in good time.

WATERLOO.

J. B. Taylor and family spent Christmas in Auburn, visiting their daughter, Mrs. Rob. Donaldson.... Miss Carrie Morell, Miss Fannie Clark and Miss Ola Leib will receive calls on New Years from 2 till 7 p. m. at the residence of O. T. Clark. We hope the young gentlemen will appreciate the opportunity thus offered to pass a part of the afternoon so pleasantly.... F. P. Blair was married last Sunday to Miss Sarah Zimmerman, of Wawaka.... The annual election of officers for the Agricultural Society takes place here on Thursday of this week.... Sam Beck is still buying all the poultry he can get. ....Miss Jesse Espy and Miss Carrie Smith, of Auburn, Sundayed in Waterloo, the latter as a guest in the family of Gen. L. J. Blair.... Miss Frank Clark, who was at one time a teacher in the schools here, spent a part of last week visiting friends here. She also made a visit with the family of B. B. Long, in Wilmington township. ....The Ann Arbor boys are all home for the holidays.... Loewenstein & Rothschild presented each of the ministers with a turkey for Christmas.... May Shoemaker has friends spending the holidays with her.... J. Kahn, of Chicago, was in town a couple of days last week.... B. L. Du can talks of going west soon to look for a location. ....Prof. Harrison went to his home in Ohio, to spend the holidays.... Dell Locke is home from Toledo for his vacation.... Will Patterson is at home for a few day's rest.... The Christmas entertainments at the different churches were well attended.... J. D. McAnally has got settled in his new home.... Ed. and Frank Long assisted at Willis' during the holiday trade.... Miss Emma Beck will receive New Years calls with Miss May Homer, from 3 p. m. till 8. ....Herman Hirsh was in town Tuesday on his way home from Auburn.... Mrs. Ed. Long and daughter Mamie are spending a few days in town, the guests of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Willis. ....Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan spent Christmas with her friends here.... M. W. Johnson is resting from his labors this week and is at home.... E. T. Brysland came home to spend Christmas.... O. T. Clark made a dinner party for his Sunday-school class on Christmas, and the boys seem to appreciate the kindness.... The families of Dr. Chamberlain and A. S. Leas had a Christmas tree of their own.... Henry Shoemaker, who has been spending a few weeks in Michigan, returned last Saturday.

Don't give up and say there is no help for Catarrh, hay fever and cold in head, since thousands testify that Elys' Cream Balm has entirely cured them. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger. 52-2t.

Moody for Speaker.

We nominate Hon. D. D. Moody for speaker of the next house of representatives. He has made a good record in that body already, and has fully learned his duties and the parliamentary rules necessary for conducting its meetings. He is well known for his clear head, promptness and decision, just the qualities necessary for the position. He is a good debater and a ready and rapid thinker. But there are other qualities that recommend him to the people of his county. He has just made one of the most energetic and brilliant campaigns seen in this part of the state. Against the most bitter and persistent opposition from the opposite party, and even from a part of his own party, he entered upon his canvass with a determination and vim as rare as it was admirable. He made a thorough canvass of the county, and by his ability and earnestness he convinced many of his opponents of their error, and disarmed opposition in his own party. And in all the heat of the strife no ungentlemanly words were heard from his lips, but he came out of the canvass with more friends than when he entered it. He fought a good fight. He has won, and we believe express the feelings of all his democratic constituents when we say he has earned promotion, so we nominate him for the speakership. Let Northern Indiana stand by him and put him there.

—The Peoples Advocate at Angola says: "D. D. Moody, representative elect for DeKalb County, called on us Wednesday. Mr. Moody made a square fight on prohibition and was elected as he deserved to be. We all like a man that has the nerve to face an issue squarely." .... "Mr. Moody's prospects for the speakership of the next house seems to brighten daily. The position is justly due Northern Indiana."

—The Kendallville News: "Hon. D. D. Moody, candidate for speaker is attracting considerable attention, and he stands to-day very prominent for that position. He seems to be the only man proposed from the northern part of the state, and his qualifications and ability are freely admitted by his associates in the house two years ago, and his friends generally.

—From the Logansport Pharos: Representative Moody, of DeKalb County, will be a candidate for Speaker of the House. Mr. Moody was a member of the last legislature, and has the ability to preside over the deliberations of that body in an able manner. Heretofore the Speakership has gone to the central or southern part of the state. As Mr. Moody is the only candidate from the northern portion of the state, northern members would certainly be justified in supporting him for the position.

—In a letter from Hot Springs, Ark., T. C. Mays, a former leading democrat of northern Indiana, says: "I was particularly glad to see Mr. Moody win the laurels he so clearly deserved. I regard his race the strongest, best conducted campaign of all the local contests in the state. He had enemies to contend with, who should have been his friends, but he stands forth with a handsome majority as the complete vindication of his course. I happen to know Moody's career while representative before, and I know a more honest, energetic, faithful servant can not be found. He is a man of great earnestness and perseverance, and will always be found at the post of duty. Now, I have a suggestion to make—an idea that has come to me with great force and I hope the north part of the state will second the motion—and that is that Mr. Moody ought to be Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The north part of the state has not been represented in that position for a long time. Mr. Moody's race—almost a phenomenal one—will justly win the support of every one, pleasant address and former experience should place him way ahead in the race. Affluent, ready speaker, a scholarly student—with a magnificent private character—there is not a democrat in the state but who could cordially support him. His great firmness and unswerving fidelity the good old party, whether in the smoke of defeat or in the hour of triumph, fit him especially for this, and I would like to see the whole north part of the state take it up and pass it along until, gathering force, as it surely will, it will place him in the speaker's chair. It depends upon the firmness of members elect in that part of the state as to whether they shall have their own. Let an organized effort be made among his friends everywhere, and especially in the adjoining counties, and it will form the nucleus to an irresistable tide that shall roll to victory. His friends at home can do him much good by their individual efforts. I wish I could add my humble efforts in person, for I am satisfied that with his claims and qualifications he could easily be elected."

—The Plymouth Democrat has the following: "Hon. D. D. Moody, of DeKalb county, is announced as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Moody is a rising young man, and having served in two sessions of the General Assembly with a considerable degree of credit to himself, it may with reason be conjectured that, if elected, he would make an acceptable presiding officer."

—The Goshen Democrat has the following hearty tribute: "D. D. Moody, of DeKalb county, is mentioned as a candidate for speaker of the next house of representatives. From all that we know of Mr. Moody, we should say that the selection would be an excellent one. His record of the last House is A No. 1, and his qualifications for the position are pronounced first-class. It seems to be difficult for anyone living as far north as DeKalb county to secure any favors at the Capitol, but we hope Mr. Moody may prove an exception to the rule. At all events we bespeak for him the active support of all democratic members from this end of the state.

—We find the following in a recent number of the Corunna Head Light: "D. D. Moody has been favorably mentioned by the democratic press in connection with the Speakership of the next House. Mr. Moody is a rising young statesman, of budding genius, and a democratic stalwart to the backbone. He has already made a shining mark on the floor of the General Assembly, and if chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body, he will prove himself a Roman of the line. As DeKalb county is very modest in her aspirations respecting a recognition of native talent we trust that the claims of our representative will receive due consideration."

—The candidacy of Hon. D. D. Moody for the Speakership of the House of Representatives is generally endorsed by the democratic press of Northern Indiana. Mr. Moody made a gallant race for re election and achieved what, under all circumstances, may be justly regarded a brilliant victory. As a representative of the young Democracy he occupies not only a prominent but also a proud position on the floor, his services in the House will fully attest the wisdom of his constituency in honoring him with a second term."—[Ligonier Banner.

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel: "For Speaker of the next House D. D. Moody is prominently mentioned. Mr. Moody is one of the most earnest, active and industrious men in the state and did excellent service for the party in the campaign. He is a quick, read man, well posted in parliamentary circles, finely educated, has a fine address and would be an honor to the state if the House should elect him."

—The Lutheran church at No. 16, in Richland township, had a nice christmas tree Monday evening. Rev. Kelso and his son-in-law, Mr. Bonebrake attended from this place.

—The children of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, not being able to take the sleigh ride to Waterloo, had a nice little treat in the basement of the church instead. The occasion was taken to present the pastor, Mr. McCord with a nice pair of gold mounted spectacles.

—Charley Voss and Will Hornberger, who have been working at South Bend for some time called on us Monday in company with Doc Till, of Waterloo. Voss is working for the Birdsall manufacturing company and Hornberger for the Singer machine folks. Both are looking as if South Bend agreed with them.

Many persons in Pittston and vicinity are using Elys' Cream Balm, a catarrh remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady down town is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber, the druggist, has used it in his family and commends it very highly. A young Tunkhannock lawyer known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness.—Pittston, Pennsylvania Gazette, Aug. 15, 1879. 52-2t.

School Report.

Report of school district number 2, Jefferson township, Elkhart county, Ind., for the week ending Dec., 15. Editor Courier:—To your many subscribers, and my friends and fellow teachers of DeKalb county. I will give the following report: Total number enrolled 40; number in grade 5, 9; number in grade 4, 14; number in grade 3, 5; number in grade 2, 6; number in grade 1, 6. Number of pupils neither absent nor tardy 20; average daily attendance 36⅞. The school is in a good condition throughout, and the wants are well supplied. We have a literary every week, in which there is a deep interest taken throughout the neighborhood. The teachers institute on the 16th was well attended, and was made interesting to all present.

Wm. H. Shultz.

School Report.

Report of school No. 5, Keyser township, for the month ending Dec., 15. Number of pupils enrolled 38; number of cases tardiness 5; per cent attendance 86. The following were neither tardy nor absent: Cora Strause, Annie Recktenwald, Laura Haag, Emma Strause, Sadie Kuhns, Nora Recktenwald, Etta Harvey, Ella Draime, Geo. Recktenwald, Maurice Haag, Lara Schopp, Oma Strause and Sylvester Schopp. I would be pleased to have parents and school officers, call and see what we are doing.

Chas. O. Merica, Teacher.

Card of Thanks.

Editor Courier:—Permit me through the columns of your paper, in behalf of myself, brothers and sisters, to return our most heartfelt thanks to the more than kind friends and neighbors, who rendered us such kindness during the long illness and death of our mother Especially are our thanks due to Mrs. VanEngle, Mrs. Otis Blood, Mr. and Mrs. James Headly and Mrs. John Nichols. We will ever cherish none but the kindest of feelings for all who were so kind in this, our time of great sorrow.

George W. Woodcox.

Oregon and Washington Territory.

A book giving a complete description of their cities and towns, lands, railroads, forests and rivers. Of their manufacturing, merchantile, mining, fruit and stock raising interests. Cost of coming and cost of living here. Ruling prices of lands and lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The appendix and map are well worth the price. Sent post paid to any address for $1.00 Address Howard & Co., Portland Oregon. 50-4t.

Do not be Deceived.

In these times of quack medicine advertisements everywhere, it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters will do as recommended. They invariably cure stomach and liver complaints, disease of the Kidneys and urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle at F. E. Davenport's.

—We had a pleasant visit from Mrs. Joseph Trut and Mrs. H. L. Sheets on Monday. They were accompanied by Misses Ella, Mary and Mina Mitchell, daughters of our townsman Jacob Mitchell.

Soldiers' Supper.

A soldiers' supper with accompanying characteristic speeches will be held in the room of post number 1, U. S. A. on Saturday night Dec., 30th, to which all comrades are heartily invited with their wives and children. Complimentary to all. Be sure and come.

Free of Charge.

All persons suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, loss of voice or any affection of the throat and lungs, are requested to call at F. E. Davenport's drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, free of charge, which will convince them of its wonderful merits and show what a regular dollar size bottle will do. Call early.

Mental depression and all nervous diseases of whatever nature or cause, in old and young, male or female, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Sold at F. E. Davenport's.

No one whose blood is impure can feel well. There is a weary, languid feeling, and often a sense of discouragement and despondency. Persons having this feeling of lassitude and depression, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize the blood.

The North American Review for January opens with a symposium in which three of the most prominent advocates in this country of the "Revision of Church Creeds," namely Rev. Dr. Newman Smith, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. D. Lyman Abbott, sent forth the grounds upon which such revision is deemed necessary as a defense of revealed religion against the encroachments of skepticism, and as an adjustment of the relations between faith and science. "University Education for Women," a question that just now is being warmly agitated both here and in England, is discussed by Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens, who, though he zealously advocates the measure, commands the attention and respect of its opponents by the enmity fairness with which he states the adverse arguments. Prof. Isaac L. Rice gives a "Definition of Liberty," deduced from a profoundly philosophical study of the phases of political evolution, from the earliest Anglo-Saxon times, to the present day. "American English," by Gilbert M. Tucker, is a spirited defense of our cis-Atlantic fashion of English speech against the aspersions of sundry British critics. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas writes an article that can hardly fail to strike a sympathetic chord in many a mind, on "The Responsibilities of Progressive Thinkers." "Bigotry in the Medical Profession," by Dr. David Hart, is a protest, from the pen of a respected member of the medical profession, against the first commandment of medical ethics, which forbids association with any but regular practioners. Finally, Charles T. Congdon, under the singularity apt title of "Adulteration of Intelligence," exposes some of the grave evils to be apprehended from the monopolization of telegraph lines, press associations and influential public journals. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

—Call on Weirick at Fairfield Center. He keeps all kinds of groceries and family supplies. 46-tf

—See those mustache cups at McQuiston & Long's, before you buy your christmas presents.

Collection Notice.

All accounts and notes due W. J. AUSTIN & CO., and AUSTIN BROS. not paid on or before January 15 1883, will be placed with an attorney for collection and costs will be added. We mean just what we say—we want our money.

In view of a business change, we offer Boston Gum Boots @ $3.00, Rubber Lined Gum Boots $3.20. ☞ Goods sold for CASH and no other way. ☜ AUSTIN BROS.

THE AUBURN COURIER

BY JAMES A. BARNS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

HERE AND THERE.

It is said that a tin mine has been discovered near Winterville, Ohio.

The new Sunday law is "played out" already in New York City.

Smuggling from Canada is seriously injuring the business of Buffalo, N. Y. merchants.

There will be about seventy contests for seats in the next House of Congress.

Snow from eight to ten feet deep is reported between Rome and Watertown, New York.

Large numbers of the people of Ireland are again reported to be in a starving condition.

Henry Ward Beecher thinks that speculative "corners" are not half as bad as church fairs.

The Pension Office at Washington is now disposing of pension cases at the rate of 200 a day.

The receipts of grain at Chicago during the past year were 25,000,000 bushels less than during the previous year.

It is said that Vanderbilt has made $2,000,000 in the stock market during the year. "To him that hath shall be given.".

Mr. Parnell, the Irish patriot, protests against England's transportation of Irish paupers to the United States.

It is said that the Government expends annually $3,000,000 for transporting mails from which it derives no revenue.

The prosecution of members of the Ohio Legislature on the charge of bribery resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

A recent attempt of prisoners to escape from the jail at Manitoba was punished by giving each prisoner fifty lashes with the "cat."

A recount of votes makes Wm. A. Johnson, Democrat, Mayor of Newberry, Massachusetts, instead of Benjamin Hale, Republican.

The County Treasurer of Edwards county, Kansas, is under arrest on a charge of having burglarized a bank and plundered it of $12,000.

A warrant is out for the arrest of a member of the British Parliament—Whalley, of Peterborough—for having dead-beated a hotel out of $280.

It is now definitely ascertained that the Democrats will have a majority of fifty-eight in the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

Steinitz, the European chess champion, completed his Philadelphia engagement by simultaneously playing six games while blindfolded, winning all.

The United States Rolling Stock Company will locate at the junction of the Calumet rivers, south of Chicago, and build shops covering seventy acres of ground.

The number of tons transferred on the Erie canal for the season of nine months, just ended, was 5,461,127, against 3,975,487 during eight months of last season.

Gen. Tom. Browne, M. C., proposed to abolish the office of paymaster in the army, and transfer the duties of the office to the Quartermaster department.

Baltimore bankers and brokers are buying large quantities of Confederate bonds, at prices ranging from $2 to $13 per thousand, and shipping them, on orders, to London.

The Pennsylvania Religious Press association, capital $100,000, has been chartered. Its object is to combine the advertising departments of various religious publications.

About two hundred and fifty marriage dowry and other swindling insurance associations in the South have been put upon the Black List of the P. O. Department.

The Mark Lane Express thinks Europe will need not less than 220,000,000 bushels of wheat this year from the other more productive grain growing portions of the globe.

It is claimed that the successful culture of sorghum will keep from $80,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year in this country that would otherwise be sent abroad to pay for sugar.

Prof. Campbell, chief of the survey of the Kankakee river, reports to the Governor that over six hundred thousand acres of the Kankakee swamps can be reclaimed.

Smallpox is ravaging the Cherokee Nation, and the Teritorial Government has made an appropriation of $2,000 to secure attendants for those afflicted with the disease.

The number of female voters in Boston has decreased every year, the present being the lowest. In 1879 there were 989 women registered as voters; in 1880, 762; 1881, 748; in 1882, 567.

The new Chief of Police of Chicago is raiding gambling dens in a way they despise. Three hundred persons were arrested in such dens on a raid, a few nights ago. Mr. Doyle evidently means business.

Among the claims rejected by the Garfield Board of Audit were two presented by messengers in the War Department for sitting up two nights during the President's illness at the rate of $25 a night.

The estate left by Hon. G. S. Orth is estimated at a value of $50,000, being less than it was when he first entered Congress. The deceased leaves a widow and three adult children—two sons and one daughter.

A European syndicate, headed by Benjamin Newsas, of Liverpool, has just completed the purchase of 100,000 acres of cotton lands in Arkansas and Chicot counties, in Arkansas, to be farmed on the syndicate plan.

The woman who took the prize at Bunnall's museum, New York, in the contest for beauty, turns out to be the partially insane wife of an English 'squire, in comfortable circumstances, who had wandered away from her home.

At Loughrea, Ireland, Monday a number of laborers paraded the streets, asserted that they were starving, and demanded food or work. The Catholic Bishop distributed some money among them.

It is believed at Adrain, Mich, that George Garcia, the lunatic who butchered Baggageman Connolly at Blissfield a month ago, was purposely shipped from Germany by his relatives as the best means of getting rid of him.

A publication of the pension list for the purpose of revealing imposters among the pensioners is urged by newspapers in many States, and Congress is advised to pass a law authorizing said publication.

It is proposed that the White House at Washington shall be used for the public business of the Executive office, and that a private residence for the President be built on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home.

The Governor of Idaho, in his message to the Territorial Legislature, calls attention to the fact that in several counties Mormons vote and hold office, and suggests that the Edmunds bill should be extended over that Territory.

August Vandreeke, in a fit of insanity, at Cincinnati, brandished a knife over his sleeping doughter, and after a terrible struggle with his wife, and when on the point of killing her, was disarmed by a policeman. The maniac then cut his own throat.

The lower branch of the Georgia Legislature has amended the tax bill so as to assess a tax of one hundred dollars against news agents who keep for sale the disreputable illustrated police newspapers with which the country is flooded.

Congress seems to be settling down to the business of pushing things, and appearances indicate that the tariff and tax reduction questions will be taken up without delay, and handled with vigor and an earnest purpose of reform.

Before the high liquor tax law of Nebraska went into effect, Omaha had 160 saloons which yielded a revenue of about $6,000 a year. Under the high tax law there are seventy-eight saloons which yield a revenue of $78,000.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the political assessment case of N L Curtis. The constitutionality of the law under which General Curtis was convicted is affirmed, and the petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied.

General Lew Wallace, United States Minister to Turkey, is reported to have received information that the Mexican Government had decided to give him $15,000 as a reward for his services to that Government during the Mexican-French war of 1865.

Vollmar, a Socialist, said in the German Reichstag Wednesday that repression laws had bound his party together; that trifling concession would cause no abatement in their demands, and that they would always continue to be the champions of the oppressed.

In a speech at Manchester Wednesday, Lord Derby asserted that a few million pounds would be profitably expended in expediting immigration from Ireland. He was greatly opposed to the home-rule issue, and said the government should refuse to listen to the claims of the Irish Nationalists.

The Chief of the Signal Service of the War Department at Washington thinks he has matured a system of prognostics which will enable him to predict the general state of the weather weeks in advance. He ventures the prediction that the ensuing Winter will be an unusually mild one.

The latest estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture places the year's total corn product of the country at 1,625,000,000 bushels, of which Illinois and Iowa produced 100,000,000 bushels each. The estimate for the total wheat product is 500,000,000 bushels.

In 1868, Glick, now Governor of Kansas, drew the plank in the Democratic platform against negro suffrage, and in favor of a "white man's government." Next year he will draw his salary in warrants issued by McCabe, the negro Auditor of the State of Kansas.

Mr. Muhall, the great English statistician, estimates that the wealth of the United States amounts to $49,770,000,000. He adds that it increased 85 per cent. between 1870 and 1880. It would be very interesting to know who was benefitted most by the increase.

The President and other members of the Massachusetts Law and Order League haue issued a call for a national convention of those opposed to intemperance, to be held in Boston, in February, to take steps for the enforcement of the laws which exist in the several States restricting the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Neil Dennison, a daughter-in-law of the late ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who left her home some weeks ago and made her appearance in a comic opera performance at St. Louis, died Saturday at Columbus, from pneumonia, contracted by exposure in the stage garments she was compelled to adopt.

Owing to land frauds of startling magnitude in connection with the Osage Indian lands of Kansas, the United States Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued an order suspending all cash entries made by single men since June 28, 1881, where the lands lie within the counties of Sumner, Harper, King, and Comanche.

A gunsmith in Cincinnati has examined the gun with which Frank Frayne fired the fatal shot that killed Miss Von Behren, and found it in a very bad condition. He said the only wonder was that some accident had not happened sooner than it did, as the gun was in no condition for use even as a common target piece.

Suicide statistics in New York City for twelve years are given by the New York Tribune. In that time they numbered 326 men and 361 women. Poison was the method for 540 persons, and hanging for 272. There were 701 Germans who destroyed themselves, and only 241 Irishmen.

The parties accused of the outrage on Miss Bond at Taylorville, were granted a change of venue to the Montgomery County Circuit, thus postponing the trial until the 2d of April next. There are no hopes of the permanent recovery of the victim, and fears are expressed that the case will never come to trial.

One of the most wonderful feats performed by the telephone was over the Western Union Telegraph company's lines a few days since, when conversation was carried on between President W. B. Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in Boston, and General Manager C. C. Wheeler, in Guaymas. The distance was 3,500 miles. The conversations were heard in a feeble tone, but they were very distinct.

Jay Gould, in his evidence before the committee of the New York State Senate investigating "corners," said corners give the producers better prices and make large markets. Speculation benefits the home dealers, brings money to the country, and creates markets all over the world. Mr. Gould said he had spent large sums in aiding immigration. A panic was caused, he said, when men lose their balance, and rush to sell.

As consolidation and monopoly seem to be the leading ideas of the times in the management of capital, labor will be compelled to adopt union and co-operation for self-protection. The power of capital combined in monopolies can be subdued and controlled by the co-operation of labor, but the ideas of this latter power are yet in the infancy of their development, while the ideas of combined capital are full-formed and vigorous.

Mr. Edison said to a reporter in Boston recently: "The largest undertaking we have on hand now is to carry 15,000 horse-power of electricity eighteen miles into the City of Mexico, for the purpose of lighting that city and furnishing power for various purposes. We are only making estimates as yet. This thing of carrying power from water falls to a considerable distance is going to be done very extensively in the future. It is practicable to carrry 25,000 horse-power twenty miles if necessary."

A specimen of a "How not to do it" success is shown in a report from Washington which says that the Franco-American Claims Commission has been at work nearly two years, has cost the respective governments some $800,000, and during its existance has passed on claims to the amount of $14,000—the entire amount of the claims involved being some $25,000,000. Commenting on this report an exchange says: "One can easily figure from these data how long it will take to pass on the entire amount of claims, and how much it will cost this country and France to have the matters at issue settled. The time required will be 900 years, and the expense of the operation will be to the two countries $225,000,000, not counting the $25,000,000 which is at stake."

Important and encouraging statistics are collated by the Indianapolis Journal as follows: "From the reports from 31 counties, the State Bureau of Statistics finds that there has been a reduction of the mortgage indebtedness on real estate during the last year of $600,000. The counties embraced represent about one fourth of the State, and will give a proportionate average for the entire State. Reports from the same counties show that the consideration in transfers of real estate amounted in the aggregate to something over $9,100,000. One of the most significant statistical items which the bureau has has produced during the year is compiled from the reports of 28 counties, showing an increase during the last year in the number of owners of real estate of 8,649. The counties reporting are generally widely separated, and will represent a fair average for the entire State, indicating a very remarkable improvement in the prosperity of the people and a most extraordinary increase in the free-holding citizenship."

The Chicago Tribune has interviewed a large number of business men of that city on the question of a higher license for saloons, and finds them unanimous in favor of such policy. It says: "With one accord they pronounced in favor of high license, the most acceptable figure being $500 per annum. This would serve the double purpose of giving the city a large increase of revenue and of running the low doggeries and cheap gin-mills out of existence. Four thousand saloons is too liberal an allowance for a city of 600,000 people.", Allowing an average of $25 as the daily receipts of the saloons, which is doubtless far below the actual figure—it will be seen that Chicago worse than wastes $100,000 per day, or $36,500,000 per year, through her grogshops. Add to this pecuniary waste, the impairment of vitality and working power in the consumers of all this alcoholic slop, the demoralization and ruin of personal character, the destitution and suffering of women, the privation and enforced ignorance of children, the endless chain of disorder and crime and public burden of resulting taxation, and the picture is one which constitutes a grim satire on our civilization.

THE NEWS

Home Items.

Within a week four cattle thieves have been lynched in the vicinity of

Robert Ould, Assistant Secretary of War under the Confederate Goverment, died at Richmond, Va., Friday.

William Finnegan, a circulator of the Buffalo Express, is missing. He is a defaulter to the paper to the amount of $500.

The New York Produce Exchange has indorsed the project of a constitutional amendment abolishing canal tolls.

The French Government has asked the Chambers for an appropriation of 1,000,000 francs to relieve sufferers by the floods. The Seine continues to rise.

In a quarrel, after a temperance meeting at Somerset, Ind, Monday night, John Sharp fatally stabbed John Stout.

Thomas Doyle and Katie A Morgan, eloners, blew out the gas in a Rochester (N Y,) hotel, and were suffocated to death.

Mr Alfred Clock, aged 70, an old resident of New York, was taken in hand by bunko men and fleeced out of $8,578.

The Finance Committee of the Senate does not expect to be ready to report the tariff bill before the middle of January.

It is claimed that pleuro-pneumonia has disappeared from Baltimore, Md., through there are a few case in the country.

At Laredo, Texas, Harry Clifton, a variety performer, was dangerously hurt at rehearsal by a paper wad fired from a pistol.

Susie Hearn, of Rushville, aged thirteen, is creating considerable excitement as a table-tipping and rapping spiritual medium.

Dr Forbes, of the Jefferson College, at Philadelphia, has been held under eight indictments as an accomplice of the resurrectionists.

A great freight blockade exists at Buffalo, the New York Central Line being unable to handle the traffic of the Lake Shore Road.

Governor Porter has ordered a special election for Representative in Congress from the 9th Indiana District, on January 9, 1883.

The prosperous Irish farmers are expected to be the firm adherents of the National League, or have the laborers' agitation directed against them.

Mrs. Thomas A. Cahill, of Philadelphia, whose late husband left a fortune of about $500,000, has been sued for breach of promise by George Hildreth.

The Philadelphia Book Trade Association met and passed resolutions protesting against the enactment of certain provisions of the propcsed tariff bill.

A stranger went into Miles' jewelry store at Cleveland to have a watch repaired, and in a few minutes walked off with a bag of precious stones valued at $10,000.

The cotton report for December shows a large precentage of increase in some States of the cotton belt, and approximates the crop at 6,700,000 bales of 460 pounds each.

Begole's majority for Governor of Michigan is 4,571. The Republican State ticket, save Governor, was elected by over 6,000 majority.

The Rev. Charles Anderson, a Swedish clergyman, of Rockford, Ill., is charged with transferring land near Oshkosh, Wis., to which he had no title.

Parks Lemaine and his two sisters, all young persons, while returning from a prayer-meeting at Tipton Station, Pa., Thursday, were killed by a locomotive.

Not more than one hundred bids have been received at Washington for 344,000 miles of Star-Routes in the West and South, the contracts for which will be made in January.

Drs. Forbes and Lehman, of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, were held in $5,000 bail each to answer the charge of complicity in the robbery of bodies from Lebanon Cemetery.

The Vanderbilt Mining Company, with a capital of $1,200,000, whose object is to prosecute mining in New Mexico and elsewhere, filed articles of incorporation at Milwaukee Tuesday.

Val Wagner, a farmer of Perry township, Ohio, went to the house of his brother-in-law, Daniel Sheenan, picked a quarrel, and shot Sheenan dead in the presence of his wife and children.

The deaths from cholera in Chiapas, Mexico, were so numerous that the bodies of the victims were burned, it being impossible to bury them. In Tonala sixty deaths per day were recorded.

Mrs. Mary Cross, a negress, in jail at Covington, Ky., for attempted murder, has abstained from food and drink of all kinds since November 27, and her weight has been reduced from 200 pounds to 150.

James Brennan went into a Brooklyn restaurant Friday, and ordered meat, remarking at the same time that he was a Roman Catholic. While eating a piece of meat it lodged in his throat, causing instant death.

The Ohio Board of Canvassers have decided, touching the doubtful Congressional districts, that Murray, in Third; Morey, in the Seventh; Warner, in the Fifteenth, and McKinley, in the Eighteenth, are elected.

Four burglars entered a jewelry store at St. Louis Saturday night, and while a pair of them covered the proprietor with revolvers, the other two went through the show case. They got away with about $1,000 worth of goods.

Many millions of marks will be required to repair the damages by floods in the Rhenish provinces. Sixty houses near Mayence have been demolished. The Bavarian King has given 40,000 marks to assist the sufferers.

Greenwald, Rosenburg & Myers, Philadelphia jewelers, are in prison charged with defrauding New York firms out of $28,000, by purchasing goods, disposing of them, feiguing bankruptcy, and settling at 10 cents on the dollar.

The special trot for $4,000 between Cornfield's Helene and Hickox's Overman took place at Fleetwod Park, Overman taking the second, third and fourth heats, after an exciting contest. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

Four years ago Ed Cox shot and killed Colonel Robert A Alston, in Decatur, Ga, and was given a life sentence. Alston's son swore that if Cox was pardoned he would kill him. Governor Stevens has pardoned him and he has returned to Decatur. It is likely that young Alston will keep his oath.

Dispatches from all sections of Northeastern Pennsylvania report a serious scarcity of water. Farmers and families are in many instances compelled to go miles to obtain supplies for stock and household purposes. Several collieries have also been compelled to suspend operations on account of the drouth.

A fire in a Suffolk street tenement, at New York, caused great excitement on account of its rapid headway. Three children were thrown from a third-story window and recovered in safety, and two women adopted the same mode of escape.

Three days' continuous rains has caused great floods in Washington Territory and Oregon, mills, houses and bridges, being carried away. The Pendleton river rose so rapidly that dwellers in some districts were forced to take refuge in the trees.

There has been an organization incorporated at Boston, Mass, for the colonization and development of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and its principals ports.

After a protracted meeting of the Irish Privy Council, over which the Lord Lieutenant presided, it was decided to place the city of Dublin under the operation of the curfew clause of the repression act, empowering the arrest of suspicious persons found in the streets between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

Concord, N H and its vicinity were shaken by an earthquake Tuesday evening, its advent being preceded by a sound similar to that produced by an explosion. The people rushed from the swaying buildings into the streets, the concussion in some instances extinguishing the gas. Shocks were also felt at Manchester, Dover, Contocook, Pittsfield, and other towns.

The schooner Roderick Dhu, arrived at Brisbane from the South Seas, reports that when recruiting for islanders the boats were frequently fired upon A number of returned natives were seized, murdered and eaten by he inhabitants of Pasma and Apytonoi Islanders also boarded the schooner Helena and incited the recruits to seize the vessel The mutiny was quelled Three marauders were killed

Foreign.

Mr. Gladstone has reigned his Premiership of Great Britain, and the Right Honorable Hugh C. E. Childers has been gazetted as his successor.

Two arrests were made at Dublin of alleged participants in the Phoenix Park assassinations. One of the parties was identified as occupying the car on which the murderers escaped.

Editor Devoy, of the New York Irish Nation, who refused to give the name of his revolutionary chief, has been imprisoned for thirty days for contempt of court.

The Rev. Alfred Bray, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Montreal, denies the existence of the Trinity, and believes there is no state of future eternal punishment.

Gladstone stated in Parliament that the total cost of the war in Egypt was £3,500,000. Since Oct. 1 the expenses have been defrayed wholly or in part by the Egyptian Government.

The total loss by the burning of the Royal Alhambra Theater at London will reach $750,000. Eight adjoining houses were destroyed, besides all the properties, dresses, music, etc.

The insanity of the Turkish Sultan is daily becoming more pronounced. Sedition proclamations have been posted in the streets of Constantinople, and many persons have been arrested.

The terms of the Austro-German alliance, according to the Cologne Gazette, are to the effect that if either empire is attacked from two sides, assistance will be rendered by the other.

Twenty-two persons were drowned by the flooding of the Australasian mine, New Creswick, Victoria. Sixty persons were recently kliled by the explosion of a powder magazine in Guayaquil.

The disposition shown by France to discriminate in the purchase of goods of German manufacture will probably result in the latter country retaliating by increasing the duties on certain French productions.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, December 14.

Senate.—Mr. Brown addressed the Senate at lenght in opposition to the Pendleton civil service reform bill.

House.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Calkins in the chair.

Friday, Dec. 15.

Senate.—Considerable routine business was disposed of. The French Spoliation bill was passed.

House.—The Postoffice Appropriration bill was further discussed in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Calkins in the chair.

SATURDAY, December 16.

SENATE.—After the usual routine business, the Civil Service reform bill was further considered, Mr. Voorhees opposing and Mr Sherman advocating the bill.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill was continued in Committee of the Whole.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

Senate.—A number of bills were reported and introduced. Many amendments to the pending civil service reform bill were offered. The Indian appropriation bill was considered.

House.—The bankruptcy bill, with amendments, was reported by the Committee on Judiciary. The death of Representative Orth was announced.

TUESDAY, December 19.

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill was passed. The bill extending the bonded period of distilled spirits was considered.

HOUSE.—The Army appropriation bill was reported. A resolution to adjourn from the 22d inst. to Jan. 2d, was adopted. The Postoffice appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON.

Congressman Davis made a brief speech in the House to-day, opposing an adjournment over the holidays, and sending to the Clerk's desk to be read a telegram from General Rogers, President of the Labor Union in Chicago, asking that the question of the tobacco tax be immediately settled, as it is now paralyzing trade and throwing thousands of men out of employment. Mr. Davis leaves here to-morrow to attend the funeral of Congressman Orth, and will go thence home. He expects to be detained there a large share of the session by his contest, as the law gives each side forty days for taking testimony. He says the fact that this will take him away from his duties is his greatest cause of regret regarding the contest. He further adds that he believes the contest was caused by malcontents in his own party, rather than by Democrats.

The following post-office has been established: Illinois—Sorento, Bond county; Postmaster, A. F. Gwyn. Railway Post-office service has been established in Illinois, from Peoria to Abingdon; also, in Wisconsin, route 25,051, Superior Junction, new office, to Superior. Star service changes: Iowa—Route 27,195, Des Moines to Prairie Hill, from January 1, 1883; curtail service and end at Hatton. Iowa—Route 27,611, Prairie Hill to woodward, from January 1, to June 30, 1883; established.

A circular will be issued to-day suspending the exchange of 3½ per cent. bonds into 3's from December 30, to February 1, 1883. The interest on the bonds exchanged after February 1, will be adjusted to and from that date.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the three months' interest due February 1st next, on bonds embraced in the 119th call, will be paid by checks forwarded to owners, the fractional interest from that date being to February 10, being paid with the principal of the bonds at the time of redemption. The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed to continue the redemption of called and uncalled extended bonds without rebate of interest, but after January 1, he will require a redeposit of the three months' interest due February 1.

The special Mississippi River Committee to-day examined Colonel Hatton, engineer in charge of Baltimore harbor, who accompanied the party on the cruise down the river. The tendency of his testimony was against narrowing the river. He thought it impracticable, and didn't consider the levees of the slightest use to navigation. He thought the outlets would be of great use in carrying off the flood of waters.

The President has nominated John F Olmstead, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of the District.

A bill was introduced in the House, Tuesday, by Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, and in the Senate by Mr. Logan, which requires every telegraph and cable company to receive and forward the business of any other company, whether it relates to the business of the company offering it or otherwise. It also makes it a misdemeanor for any other than the person sending to read and examine the same.

The Mississippi River Committee, Tuesday morning, examined Henry Richardson, State Engineer of Louisiana. He thought levees protected the land from overflow; had never considered them as improving navigation. He thought they might incidentally make an improvement.

The Ways and Means Committee Tuesday fixed the rate on wire rope and iron strand the same as on steel wire of the same gauge, three cents per pound, instead of the same rate as that upon wire of which the rope is made; and the rate on steel, in any form not otherwise provided for, was changed from 3 to 3¼ cents per pound. Copper cement from to 2½@3½ cents per pound. The committee will probably complete metals to-day.

Mr. Bliss, continuing his opening argument, reviewed Brady's action in expediting mails on the route from Rawlins to White river. He then said he had gone over the nineteen routes specified in the indictment, and had stated nothing which would not be proved. There was another ex-Senator, whose evidence he could not promise with certainty to place before the jury. This witness (Spencer) is a fugitive, with an order from court for his arrest. He was concealed, and the government has spent a good deal of money trying to find him. He had recently come east from Chicago. He had appeared in New York, and gone to northern New York with government agents in sharp pursuit. He then jumped into Canada. He was protesting all the while that he could not testify to anything. He believed that Spencer would come to the conclusion that it is better for him to come to Washington, tell the truth, and subject himself to the discipline of the court.

At the close of Bliss's address, the court said he thought twenty-five cents a folio simple compensation for the stenographers, but suggested that the expense be borne equally by both sides. The suggestion was accepted by all.

Professor Newcomb, the naturalist of the Jeannette expedition, referred to a statement of a Russian officer to the effect that the death of Captain DeLong and party was due to the killing of their dogs and their neglect to carry fowling pieces. It was a question of shortage room, and of provisions for either dogs or men. Naturally the men were first considered. As to firearms, I would say that beside the Remington and Winchester rifles, each officer, excepting myself, had a Remington breechloading shotgun, some of them fitted with auxiliary rifle barrels and they more than once shot birds enough for the whole ship's company. Noros said there was no room for all the dogs so we selected ten of the best, and the rest were killed. The ten saved were distributed into the three boats; we could not keep them there They would jump onto the ice and drift off. We would try to coax them back, but it was of no use.

Melville says the Russian officer is talking of something he don't know anything about. He is talking about a country he was never in, and of a land of which he knows nothing.

Infantile Curosity.

Texas Siftings.

The candor of the small boy is occasionally very distressing to his friends and relatives. In the waiting room of the Austin depot, there was a lady with a small boy, and also a benevolent looking old gentleman, who had a very singular protuberance on his nose which attracted the attention of the youth.

"Mister, did God make that round lump on your nose?"

"Hush, Johnny," said his mother."

"I ain't talking to you, ma, I am talking to this man."

"That's a wen on my nose, little boy," remarked the gentleman, pleasantly.

"What did you say?"

"Wen."

"That's what I say, when?"

"What do you mean, little boy?" said the old gentleman, losing patien just a little.

"I want to know when God made that lump? He made the nose first, and then put the lump on it afterwards, didn't he?"

"Keep quiet, Johnny."

"But, ma, I'm not talking to you. God had to make the nose, before he put the lump on it, for if he made the lump first, he would have no place to put it, would he?"

"The nose was made first," replied the old man, who was a miracle of good nature.

"I said so. God made your eyes before he put the lump on your nose, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"Then you saw God put that lump on your nose, didn't you, or did he put it on your nose when you was asleep?"

Here the boy's mother managed to get him under control, but he broke out in a fresh place.

"Are you waiting for the train?"

"Yes, my boy."

"You are not waiting for the train that went off yesterday, are you?"

"No, I am not, sonny."

"I thought not, because if you was, you would get left. But you didn't tell me if you saw God put that lump——"

Here his mother shoved her handkerchief in his mouth and the scene was over.

The Car Driver's theory.

New York Sun.

The car driver slowed up carefully as the reporter stepped aboard, and, by various twists of the neck and divers sidelong glances, displayed a disposition to talk as the car rattled on its way down town. After going several blocks in silence he turned around suddenly and remarked, briskly:

"Oi have thim on, zur!"

"You have, eh? What are they?"

"Me wintur's socks. I'm as warrum as a babby, an' twoice as comfortable."

"I s'pose car drivers suffer on cold days?"

"Well, there's snow in bed whin Oi git left, zur. Oi 'ave struck the best thing that iver wuz. I put on a pair av cotton socks first, an' then draw the woolen ones over thim, an' yes could walk in the river all midnight, an' it stan's ter reason yeu'd niver git cowld."

"Why not?"

"Fur the raason that you couldn't. The cowld, whin it comes in through the woolen sock, stops at the outside of the cotton sock, and the warrum which goes out rom yerself through the cotton sock stops at the woolen sock. Accordingly yer fate is always warrum, and the cowld gits left, yer see."

Having relieved himself on this head, the driver turned contentedly to his horses and said nothing more.

Liquor.

Insurance Spectator.

In a short address, delivered before the Church Temperance Association of Hartford, Colonel Jacob L. Green, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life, discusses the effects of intemperance upon the vital statistics of the country. He holds that the use of intoxicating beverages, except medically, even in so-called moderation, is injurious to the system, and will show itself sooner or later in some aggravated form. He holds that even "moderate, orderly, decorous indulgence" manifests itself in congested brains, insanity, suicide, paralysis, disease of kidneys, liver and stomach, pneumonia, rheumatism, etc, and the slight disorders, whose effects should scarcely be perceptible upon a sound constitution often become in the moderate drinker, acute diseases, terminateing fatally. He argues that nothing should be taken into the stomach except such nourishment as is required to make good the waste of the mental and physical organizations, and that intoxicating stimulants do not make good such waste, but on the contrary, serve as a basis for disease. That beer drinking is harmless he declares to be a popular fallacy, and states that he has had the opportunity of observing its effects upon a beer-drinking community. In a group of selected lives, among whom beer drinking prevails, he says the history of the subjects was almost invariably the same; "Robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease with almost invariably, typhoid symptoms, was in violent action, and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair outside while within it was eaten to a shell; and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse; every fibre was poisoned and weak." Colonel Greene has had abundant opportunity for studying the subject, and his deductions from his observations are logical and sound. The use of intoxicating beverages is at, best, a low form of self indulgence, feeding a depraved appetite, and inevitably injuring the health and undermining the constitution of whoever yields to their seduction. Whoever reads Colonel Greene's remarks can not fail to be convinced of the truth of his statements, but whether they will make a personal application of them depends upon how reckless they may be of consequences or how thoroughly they are given over to self-indulgence.

Why Papa Weakened.

Chicago Tribune.

"But papa——"

"Not another word," said the person thus addressed—a tall, handsome man, in whose deep-brown hair a tinge of gray was just beginning to show. "You know, my child," he continued, "that nothing could give me more pain than re using any wish of yours; and I am never so happy and free from care as when some act of mine has made your life brighter. But this request I can not grant. A sealskin sacque with fur trimmings! By my halidon you jest bravely——" and turning hastily away, Dunstan Perkins stepped to the sideboard and took a drink.

For an instant Lillian stood in the conservatory, looking steadily down at the heavy velvet carpet in which her shapely feet sunk deeply, but presently the spirit of desolate loneliness seemed to leave her, and going quietly into an adjoining room she began cutting a pie.

In a few moments her father came into the apartment. "Perhaps I was rather harsh with you, Lillian," he began.

But the girl interrupted him." Don't speak of it again, dear papa," she said, "because I know that you really have no money to spare. While I was mending your overcoat, last evening, I saw that note from 'Daisy,' and I would not——"

"You saw the note?" asked Mr. Perkins in hoarse, agonized tones.

"Yes, papa; but you know I never—"

"How much will a sealskin sacque cost?"

"Three hundred dollars," and as the girl spoke these words a baleful light shot from her eyes.

"You can have the money to-morrow," he said, and went slowly out of the room.

"I thought my darling papa would weaken," said the girl, and lifting the fork slowly to her lips, the last of the pie was gone.

STATE ITEMS.

Miss Lottie Stroup, of Shelby county, has just died from a fright received forty days previous, caused by seeing her cousin, John Brent, terribly beaten in a fight with Hugh Brannan.

The commissioners of Clinton county have canceled the $38,000 tax voted the Air Line road and enjoined its collection. The railroad company will probably appeal to the Supreme Court.

Wm. Hackleman, of Anderson, placed $20 in money and a watch valued at $75 in the urn of his stove for safe keeping. Next morning, forgetting his valuables, he built a fire in the stove and destroyed his property.

A gar twelve feet long, weighing a hundred and thirty-three pounds, was taken in Hovey's Lake, Posey county, the other day—so they say. It was sent to Cynthiana, to be stuffed and placed on exhibition.

The Reaper and Mower Knife company, which has been organized at Vincennes with a capital of $1,000,000, own a patent on a reaper and mower knife, the teeth of which are in sections. Fifteen hundred of the shares are taken.

The city of Jeffersonville, through Alexander Dowling, Esq., will bring suit against the O & M. railroad to recover the sum of $200,000, subscribed by that city to the capital stock of the old Fort Wayne & Southern railroad. It is claimed the O. & M. gobbled up the track and other franchises of the Fort Wayne & Southern, and that a fraud was committed.

Joseph J. Sexon, ex-sheriff of Green county, has filed his complaint for damages against Jacob Young, a merchant of Newark, in the sum of $5,000. The complaint grows out of an article published during the late campaign in the Bloomfield News, of which Young is charged with being the author. Both are prominet democrats, and the suit will no doubt lead to further trouble.

Nelson Groendyke, a wealthy farmer, living four miles north of Connersville was suddenly confronted on his farm by a young man named Walters, who thrust a cocked revolver and a note for $600 into his face and demanded his signature or his brains. Groendyke threw up his arm and the revolver was discarged in the air. Walters then stepped back and fired at him again without hitting him, however, and then disappeared as suddenly as he came. Walters claims that Groendyke had paid him that amount less than the farm was worth.

St. Johns, N. B., had a novel funeral the other day. The deceased was a woman and six women acted as pallbearers. The ladies were dressed in black with white veils and gloves.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

Cardinal Manning is waging a relentless war against king alcohol in England.

Colonel Mapleson says that Mme. Patti has refused an offer of $6,800 per night for forty nights in Brazil.

There is in Ottawa, Ont., a venerable couple named MacDonald, the husband being 107 and the wife 106 years old.

Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, of Jersey City, is dangerously ill of blood-poison taken into the system while gathering sumac leaves for church decorations.

The demand for Howells' novels in England is enormous. They are found in every railway book-stall, and praise of them is almost every review.

The will of the late E. Peshine Smith, of Rochester, formerly Minister to Japan, provides for the erection of a Christian chapel in Tokio, Japan, costing $5,000.

Mrs. Langtry refuses to accept some of the photographs of her taken by Sarony, on the ground that they made her pretty. She says: "I am not pretty, but beautiful."

The death is announced from the Western Coast of Africa of King Omora. He leaves 700 widows. Of his 95 children 77 are still alive. His oldest son has 400 wives.

Mme. Christine Nilsson's stage jewels, supposed to have been destroyed in the Park Theater fire, New York, were found intact, the box only which contained them being damaged.

The wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington is 17 years of age. She does not receive visitors, of course, but with an attendant she drives out. She is studying the English language.

Daniel Murphy, the largest landowner in the world, has just died in San Jose, Cal. He owned 200,000 acres in that State, 5,000,000 in the State of Durango, Mexico, and large tracts in Arizona.

Richard Hoffman, of Somerset Township, Pennsylvania, who has been a cripple all his life, while fervently praying behind a barn, heard a voice say, "Arise, and walk!" He obeyed the command, and is now sound in every limb.

John Brown, Queen Victoria's confidential servant, is, according to the Paris Figaro, a spiritualistic medium, and it is because of his usefulness in keeping up communication with the departed Prince Albert that he has been suffered to sustain his intimate relations with Her Majesty.

Just to show how dull Salvini is, it may be said that he has been studying King Lear for nine years, and is now almost afraid to act in New York. There are amateurs here who could get away with the part in nine days.

A Cleveland girl happened to use, in Oscar Wilde's presence, the word "nice." Oh, don't you think 'nice' is a nasty word?" said the apostle of the beautiful. "Do you think 'nasty' is a nice word?" replied the girl. Good for the Cleveland girl.

Dr. Bliss went to the Garfield Claims Commission room in Washington one day last week and asked when his bill would be paid. "It will be the next century before your bill is paid," said a friend standing by. "It looks that way," said the doctor, stroking his gray whiskers.

It may be mentioned, on the authority of an intimate friend of the President, that he has determined not to marry again. The wives of the Cabinet officers will, as usual, be requested to assist the President at state dinners and public receptions.

The odor of musk, of which the Empress Josephine was very fond, still clings to her boudoir at Malmaison, though the walls, ceiling and floor have been scraped and cleaned and the apartments fumigated repeatedly. The Empress Josephine died in 1814.

New Orleans is about to erect a monument to Margaret Houghery, the dead benefactress of the Orphan Asylum in the city, and an exchange says it will be the first city in the Union to thus honor a woman. There are monuments to Hannah Dustin at Haverhill, and at Concord, N. H.

Mr. L. G. Matthews, formerly of the Indianapolis Sentinel, but lately contracting agent of the Ohio Falls Car Company, has accepted the appointment recently tendered him of Superintending Manager of the Pullman Car Company and its works, at a salary of $10,000 a year, and will remove to Pullman, south of Chicago.

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris that among the articles taken from the body of the late Prince Imperial was a small morocco case which he had worn upon his breast, containing the picture of the daughter of a London tradesman; and the latest romantic story concerning the Prince is that his mother sent him to Africa to prevent an imprudent marriage.

At the Coliseum Theatre, Cincinnati, Thursday afternoon, Frank Fraynn, in personating Si Slocum, in the play of the same name, shot Annie Von Behren dead while attempting to shoot an apple from her head. He fired with his back turned to the victim, and it is claimed the accident was due to a defect in the rifle. Mr. Frayne was placed under arrest.

Connor I. Jones, a hotel proprietor at Elberon, N. J., has forwarded to the auditing board a bill for $1,195.75 for entertaining the Garfield suite for fifteen days, Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Dr. Boynton, Colonel Rockwell, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Rockwell, O. D. Rockwell, J. Standley Brown, General Swaim and Werner Young are all down on the bill for fifteen days at $4 a day.

The Troy (N. Y.) Press says that Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hurd, of Sandgate, the oldest married couple in Bennington county, Vt., recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their wedding. The ages of the couple are 91 and 87 years. The house they now occupy is one in which they began housekeeping sixty-nine years ago. Two goblets, two saucers, and two spoons were upon the table which were among the wedding presents sixty-nine years ago.

A dead-lock—The fastening of a cemetery gate.

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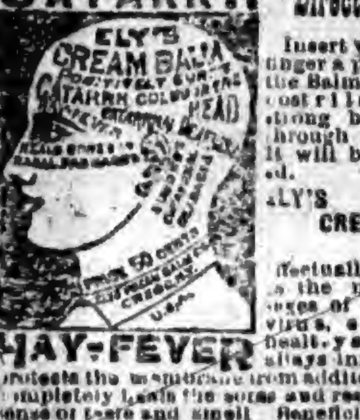

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